Collins

柯林斯 高阶 COBUILD 英汉双解学习词典

第8版

Collins COBUILD

ADVANCED LEARNER'S ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY (8th Edition)

The source of authentic English

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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出版说明

柯林斯 COBUILD 系列词典由英国柯林斯出版公司和伯明翰大学资深词典学家共同编写出版。该系列词典自 1987 年第一版问世以来，作为新一代英语词典的开山之作，广受全球英语学习者青睐。

蒙柯林斯出版公司惠允，外语教学与研究出版社（简称“外研社”）在 2011 年出版了 *Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 的英文版和英汉双解版，受到国内广大英语学习者和英语教师的高度评价。此次，外研社与柯林斯出版公司再度携手，合作推出本词典第 8 版的英汉双解版，再次为广大读者奉上一部值得信赖的英语学习词典。

《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典》（第 8 版）中的全部释义、例证及专栏均基于收词规模达 45 亿词的柯林斯英语语料库；所有单词及短语均采用整句释义，凸显词汇在典型语境中的典型用法。在沿袭上版易用性、可读性等优点基础上，本版还具有以下特色：

1. 全面涵盖新词新义。基于每月更新的柯林斯英语语料库，提炼出当今英语世界涌现的大量新表达及新词义，例如 crowdfunding（众筹），cyberbullying（网络欺凌），fangirl（粉丝妹），feedback（消息推送系统）等。

2. 强化词典的学习功能。增设七类语言学习栏：图解词典，话题词汇，词语搭配，词根词缀，同类词，用法，语用。鼓励读者深入探究英语单词，积极扩展词汇，掌握更深更广的英语知识。

3. 特设语法结构提示。第 8 版词典在释义及例证前增设 4 万余条语法提示，直观呈现单词在具体语境中的常用语法结构，帮助读者更加准确地使用英语。

本版词典从策划、翻译、编校、设计、排版到印制，历经多道工序，倾注了译者和编者的心血，力求为读者呈现一部尽善尽美的词典。当然，我们深知，限于人力和知识水平，词典在出版过程中难免有疏漏之处，在此恳请广大读者不吝赐教指正。

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Editorial Team
英汉双解版工作人员名单

《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典》

项目负责人	姚 虹 刘 佳
策划编辑	刘 佳
翻 译	陈崛斌 陈 平 陈素红 陈艳红 付 瑶 高瑾玉 郭 嘉 胡婷婷 柯克尔 梁道华 刘爱春 刘 佳 商瑞芹 谭利思 唐 越 王苗苗 夏 天 颜薇薇 张 佩
编 辑	车云峰 陈嘉宁 董燕萍 都楠楠 李 云 刘爱春 刘 佳 刘 旭 刘英姣 任素琴 申 葳 文雪琴 王 莹 吴 硕 夏 天 谢金霞 徐 宁 杨雅琼 杨镇明 张 蘅 张红岩

《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典(第 8 版)》

责任编辑	谢金霞
编 辑	车云峰 都楠楠 冯倩倩 蒋 珂 刘文竹 钱垂君 詹莹玥 张 帆 张 蘅 张晶琳 赵观睿
特约编辑	李 云 申 葳 王 莹 徐 宁 杨镇明

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Introduction 英文版前言

Welcome to the eighth edition of the *COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

In keeping with COBUILD's long-established user-friendly tradition, this new edition will help you to understand not only the meanings of words, but also how to use them properly in context.

Even in the two years since our last edition, the English language has undergone dramatic changes, resulting in the addition of a wealth of new words. The language of social media continues to dominate our new word selection, leading to the addition of such items as *YOLO*, *selfie*, *photobomb*, *FaceTime* and *flash mob*. Technology and popular culture, as ever, have had an impact on our language, resulting in new words such as *cashless*, *onesie*, *First World problems* and *bestie* being added.

As well as checking and explaining the meanings of thousands of existing words, COBUILD's lexicographers have continued to ensure that our 4.5-billion-word database – the Collins Corpus – is kept up to date. The corpus contains English language material from thousands of different written and spoken sources. Material is downloaded from websites, and daily feeds are received from newspapers.

The corpus lies at the heart of each entry. Corpus research helps lexicographers to make confident and accurate decisions about the different senses of a word. It also informs the choice of words that are suitable for the dictionary (based on word frequency), the language used in the full-sentence definition, the choice of examples, and the grammatical information given. Finally, it helps us to provide accurate information relating to the connotations of particular words – whether they express approval, disapproval, a particular emotion, or politeness, for example.

Example sentences themselves remain close to the corpus, with minor changes made so that they are more successful as dictionary examples.

This edition contains all the valuable vocabulary-enrichment features of earlier editions, helping you to improve your knowledge of relations between words and the contexts in which they appear. For more information on these features, see 'Guide to key features', page xiii.

We are also pleased to announce that the full dictionary text is available for Kindle™ and online, so that COBUILD is always available to you, wherever you are. Set it as your default Kindle™ dictionary, or just go to www.collinsdictionary.com/cobuild.

We hope you will find this new edition of the *COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* a valuable resource that complements and enhances all areas of language study.

About COBUILD dictionaries COBUILD 系列词典简介

When the first COBUILD dictionary was published in 1987, it revolutionized dictionaries for learners. It was the first of a new generation of dictionaries that were based on actual evidence of how English was used, rather than lexicographer intuition. 1987 年，首部 COBUILD 词典问世，引发了学习型词典革命。这是新一代词典的开山之作，以真实语证取代编写者的直觉来诠释英语用法。

Collins and the University of Birmingham, led by the outstanding linguist John Sinclair, developed an electronic corpus in the 1980s, called the Collins Birmingham University International Language Database (COBUILD). This corpus, which is also known as the Collins Corpus, became the largest collection of English data in the world, and COBUILD dictionary editors use the corpus to analyse the way that people really use the language. 柯林斯携手伯明翰大学，在著名语言学家约翰·辛克莱（John Sinclair）的带领下，于 20 世纪 80 年代开发了一个电子语料库，称为“柯林斯伯明翰大学国际语言数据库”（Collins Birmingham University International Language Database，英文简称 COBUILD）。该语料库，亦名“柯林斯语料库”（Collins Corpus），成为世界最大的英语数据集，COBUILD 系列词典的编写者便利用这个语料库来分析真实的英语用法。

The Collins Corpus contains 4.5 billion words taken from websites, newspapers, magazines, and books published around the world, and from spoken material from radio, TV, and everyday conversations. New data is added to the corpus every month, to help COBUILD editors identify new words and meanings from the moment they are first used. “柯林斯语料库”拥有单词数达 45 亿个，有的采集自全球各地的网站、报纸、杂志和图书，有的源于广播、电视和日常会话的口头材料。每个月都有新数据补充进该语料库，协助 COBUILD 系列词典的编写者在第一时间识别新词、新义。

All COBUILD dictionaries are based on the information our editors find in the Collins Corpus. Because the corpus is so large, our editors can look at lots of examples of how people really use words. The data tells us how words are used; what they mean; which words are used together; and how often words are used. COBUILD 系列各部词典均基于编写者从“柯林斯语料库”中寻获的信息编写而成。该语料库如此浩繁，编写者可以查看许许多多展现词语实际用法的例证。数据告诉我们词语的用法、意义、同哪些词连用以及使用频率。

This information helps us decide which words to include in COBUILD dictionaries. Did you know, for example, that around 90% of English speech and writing is made up of approximately 3,500 words? The corpus tells us which words these are, and helps us ensure that when you use a COBUILD dictionary, you can be sure that you are learning the words you really want to know. 上述信息有助于我们决定哪些词要收录进 COBUILD 系列词典。举个例子，你知道英语中约九成的口语和书面语都是由 3,500 个左右单词构成的吗？“柯林斯语料库”告诉我们这些词都有哪些，协助我们确保你使用 COBUILD 词典时，你可以肯定自己学习的词语是自己真正想要了解的。

All of the examples in COBUILD dictionaries are examples of real English, taken from the Collins Corpus. The examples have been carefully chosen to demonstrate typical grammatical patterns, typical vocabulary, and typical contexts for each word. COBUILD 系列词典的全部例证均为取自"柯林斯语料库"的真实英语例证。例证经过精挑细选，展示各个词语的典型语法模式、典型词汇和典型语境。

The corpus lies at the heart of COBUILD and you can be confident that COBUILD will show you what you need to know to be able to communicate easily and accurately in English. "柯林斯语料库"乃 COBUILD 系列词典的关键所在。你完全可以相信，COBUILD 系列词典对你会有求必应，助你实现轻松而准确的英语交流。

Guide to dictionary entries 词典条目指南



Colour headwords
套色词目

Hyphenation points show where a word may be split across lines.
分音节符标示词语跨行时可以从何处断开。

Authentic examples from the Collins Corpus
取自"柯林斯语料库"的真实例证

Pronunciation
音标

Language notes provide more information on how to use the word correctly.
语言提示进一步讲解如何正确用词。

Stress markers for compound headwords.
复合词目的重音标记

Important grammatical structures are shown in bold within definitions.
重点语法结构在释义内以粗体标示。

Style labels indicate words that are used in formal and informal language, and in certain areas such as business or computing.
语体标签表示词语是用于正式还是非正式语言，是用于商业、计算还是其他特定领域。

Geographical labels
地理标签

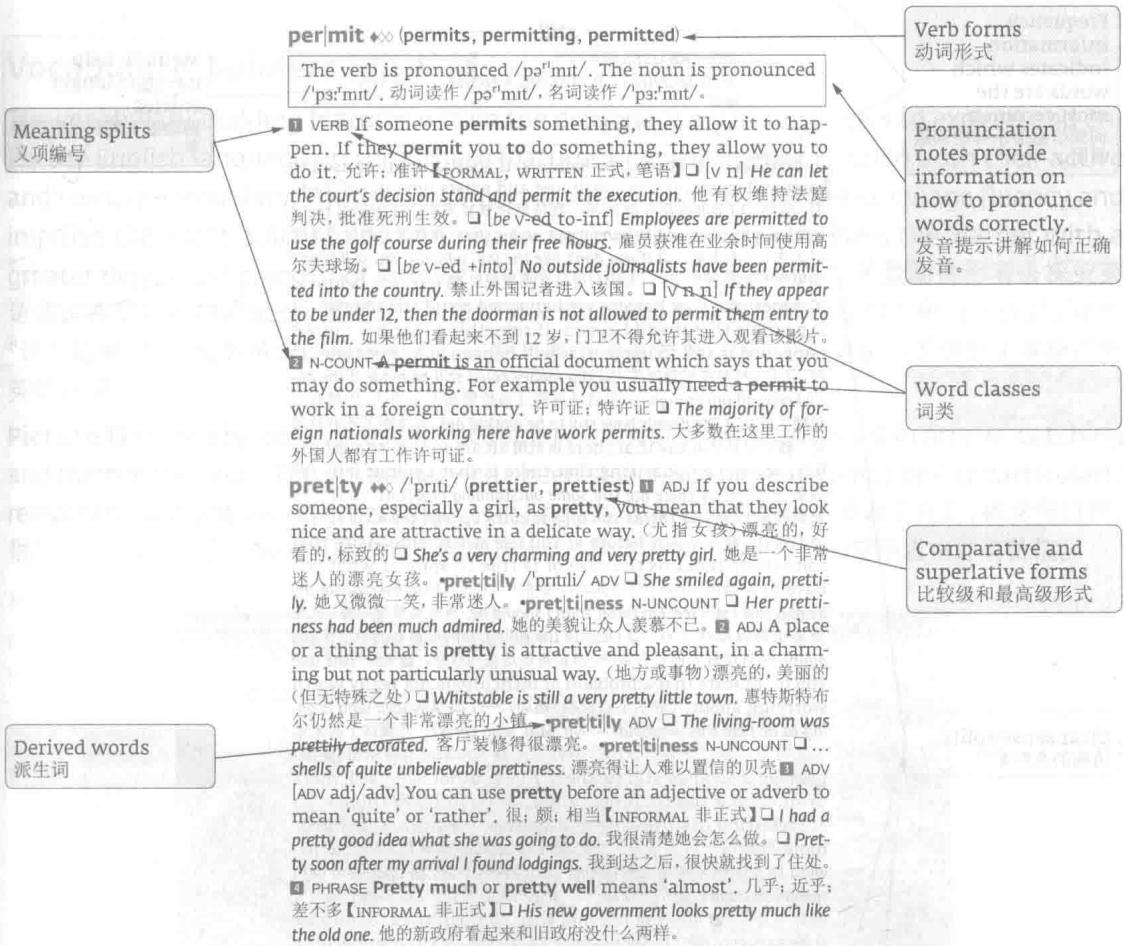
Plural forms
复数形式

Full-sentence definitions show the ways in which the headword is used.
整句释义呈现词目用法。

Alternative spellings of headwords
词目的其他拼法

Pragmatics labels give you information about additional ideas or emotions that a word expresses.
语用标签传递词语表达的额外意思或情感。

Cross-references to other relevant entries and to illustrated features
参见其他相关条目和图解专项


per|mit ◆◇ (permits, permitting, permitted)
The verb is pronounced /pəˈmɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpɜːmɪt/. 动词读作 /pəˈmɪt/，名词读作 /ˈpɜːmɪt/。
1 VERB If someone permits something, they allow it to happen. If they permit you to do something, they allow you to do it. 允许；准许【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ [v n] He can let the court's decision stand and permit the execution. 他有权维持法庭判决，批准死刑生效。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] Employees are permitted to use the golf course during their free hours. 雇员获准在业余时间使用高尔夫球场。❑ [be v-ed +into] No outside journalists have been permitted into the country. 禁止外国记者进入该国。❑ [v n n] If they appear to be under 12, then the doorman is not allowed to permit them entry to the film. 如果他们看起来不到 12 岁，门卫不得允许其进入观看该影片。
2 N-COUNT A permit is an official document which says that you may do something. For example you usually need a permit to work in a foreign country. 许可证；特许证 ❑ The majority of foreign nationals working here have work permits. 大多数在这里工作的外国人都有工作许可证。
pret|ty ◆◆◇ /ˈprɪti/ (prettier, prettiest) 1 ADJ If you describe someone, especially a girl, as pretty, you mean that they look nice and are attractive in a delicate way. (尤指女孩)漂亮的，好看的，标致的 ❑ She's a very charming and very pretty girl. 她是一个非常迷人的漂亮女孩。•pret|ti|ly /ˈprɪtɪli/ ADV ❑ She smiled again, prettily. 她又微微一笑，非常迷人。•pret|ti|ness N-UNCOUNT ❑ Her prettiness had been much admired. 她的美貌让众人羡慕不已。2 ADJ A place or a thing that is pretty is attractive and pleasant, in a charming but not particularly unusual way. (地方或事物)漂亮的，美丽的(但无特殊之处) ❑ Whitstable is still a very pretty little town. 惠特斯特布尔仍然是一个非常漂亮的小镇。•pret|ti|ly ADV ❑ The living-room was prettily decorated. 客厅装修得很漂亮。•pret|ti|ness N-UNCOUNT ❑ ... shells of quite unbelievable prettiness. 漂亮得让人难以置信的贝壳 3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use pretty before an adjective or adverb to mean 'quite' or 'rather'. 很；颇；相当【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ I had a pretty good idea what she was going to do. 我很清楚她会怎么做。❑ Pretty soon after my arrival I found lodgings. 我到达之后，很快就找到了住处。4 PHRASE Pretty much or pretty well means 'almost'. 几乎；近乎；差不多【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ His new government looks pretty much like the old one. 他的新政府看起来和旧政府没什么两样。
Verb forms
动词形式
Pronunciation notes provide information on how to pronounce words correctly.
发音提示讲解如何正确发音。
Meaning splits
义项编号
Word classes
词类
Comparative and superlative forms
比较级和最高级形式
Derived words
派生词

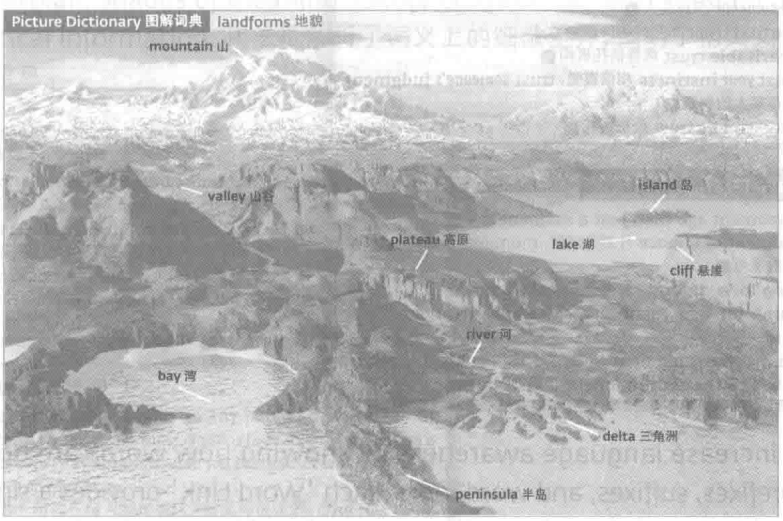

Frequency information indicates which words are the most common.
词频信息显示哪些词最常用。
still
① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② NOT MOVING OR MAKING A NOISE 不动或不发出噪音
③ EQUIPMENT 设备
Menu to help navigate longer entries
辅助检索较长条目的菜单
① still /stɪl/ ADV [ADV before v] If a situation that used to exist still exists, it has continued and exists now. 还；还是；仍旧；依然 I still dream of home. 我依然做梦梦见家。 Brian's toe is still badly swollen and he cannot put on his shoe. 布赖恩的脚趾还是肿得厉害，穿不上鞋。 If you don't like the job, why are you still there? 如果你不喜欢这份工作，为什么还呆在那里呢？ ADV [ADV before v] If something that has not yet happened could still happen, it is possible that it will happen. If something that has not yet happened is still to happen, it will happen at a later time. 仍然，还是（将要或可能发生） Big money could still be made if the crisis keeps oil prices high. 如果这场危机让油价居高不下的话，仍然有可能赚大钱。 The details have still to be worked out. 具体细节还有待敲定。 ADV If you say that there is still an amount of something left, you are emphasizing that there is that amount left. （强调剩余）还有 There are still some outstanding problems. 还有一些未解决的问题。 There's still time to catch up with them. 还有时间追上他们。 ADV [ADV before v] You use still to emphasize that something remains the case or is true in spite of what you have just said. 但是；尽管如此；（虽然…）还是 I'm average for my height. But I still feel I'm fatter than I should be. 我身高算是中等。但我还是觉得自己胖了点。 Despite the ruling, Boreham was still found guilty. 尽管法庭先前已有裁决，博勒姆还是被判有罪。 ADV You use still to indicate that a problem or difficulty is not really worth worrying about. （表示不必担心）然而，不过 'Any idea who is going to be here this weekend?'—'No. Still, who cares?' "知道这个周末谁要来吗？"——"不知道。不过，管他呢。" ADV You use still in expressions such as still further, still another, and still more to show that you find the number or quantity of things you are referring to surprising or excessive. （与 further, another, more 等连用表示数量惊人）更，还【EMPHASIS 强调】 We look forward to strengthening still further our already close co-operation with the police service. 我们期盼进一步加强和警方的合作，以形成更加紧密的合作关系。 ADV You use still with comparatives to indicate that something has even more of a quality than something else. （与比较级连用表示某种特点）更，还要【EMPHASIS 强调】 Formula One motor car racing is supposed to be dangerous. 'Indycar' racing is supposed to be more dangerous still. 据说，一级方程式赛车很危险，而"印地赛车"相比更危险。
Clear sense splits
清晰的意群编号
② still /stɪl/ (stiller, stillest, stills) ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you stay still, you stay in the same position and do not move. 静止的；不动的 David had been dancing about like a child, but suddenly he stood still and looked at Brad. 戴维一直像个孩子似的蹦蹦跳跳，但他突然停下来看着布拉德。 He played the tape through once, then sat very still for several minutes. 他把磁带从头到尾放了一遍，然后一动不动地坐了几分钟。 Gladys was still, then she shook her head slowly. 格拉迪丝一动不动，然后慢慢地摇了摇头。 ADJ If air or water is still, it is not moving. （空气、水）静止的，不流动的 The night air was very still. 夜晚没有什么风。 He watched the still water over the side of the boat. 他看着船边平静的水。 ADJ Drinks that are still do not contain any bubbles of carbon dioxide. （饮料）不起泡的，无汽的 ...a glass of still orange. 一杯无汽橘子水 ADJ If a place is still, it is quiet and shows no sign of activity. 宁静的；寂静的 In the room it was very still. 房间里十分宁静。 •still|ness N-UNCOUNT [+of] Four deafening explosions shattered the stillness of the night air. 四次震耳欲聋的爆炸声打破了夜空的寂静。 N-COUNT A still is a photograph taken from a cinema film which is used for publicity purposes. 电影剧照
Important grammatical patterns
重点语法模式
③ still /stɪl/ (stills) N-COUNT A still is a piece of equipment used to make strong alcoholic drinks by a process called distilling. （制酒的）蒸馏器

Guide to key features 主要特色指南

Vocabulary builders 词汇扩展

The vocabulary-building features within the dictionary encourage users to explore and enjoy the English language. In turn, these features help the learner to build both their active and passive vocabulary. These 'vocabulary builders' aim to increase language fluency and improve the user's ability to communicate accurately, whilst providing the learner with a greater depth and breadth of knowledge of English. 本词典的词汇扩展鼓励使用者去探究英语语言并享受其中的乐趣。反过来，这些栏目又帮助英语学习者扩展积极词汇和消极词汇。这些"词汇拓展"旨在提高英语使用者的流利程度与准确沟通能力，同时为英语学习者提供更深更广的英语知识。

Picture Dictionary boxes present vocabulary, concepts and processes in an eye-catching and memorable way. The vocabulary has been selected from key topics and is particularly relevant for users studying other subjects in English. 图解词典框醒目地呈现了词汇、概念与过程，很容易让人记住。其中词汇系由关键话题中选出，对用英语学习其他科目的使用者格外有价值。



Word Webs present topic-related vocabulary in illustrated encyclopedic panels. These features encourage language exploration and provide learners with the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the language and concepts. The key words from the texts (in bold) are defined in the dictionary and when users look up one word, they discover other related words that will draw them further into the dictionary. The longer the learner spends exploring vocabulary, the greater and richer their language acquisition will be. 话题词汇框给出了与所讨论话题相关的词汇，并附有百科图解。这些话题词汇框鼓励使用者探究英语语言，使其有机会更深刻地理解英语语言和概念。本词典就框中文本的关键词（以粗体显示）给出了释义；使用者查询其中一个词时，也能发现其他相关词汇，从而深入查阅词典。学习者花在探究词汇上的时间越长，对语言知识的掌握就越全面、越丰富。

adjacent 邻近的；相邻的
We had **adjacent** rooms in the hotel so we went down to breakfast together. 我们在宾馆房间相邻，所以一起下楼用早餐。

handy 手边的；近便的
Make sure you have a pencil and paper **handy** so you can write down the number. 手边一定要备好铅笔和纸，好把号码记下来。

nearby 附近的
He was sitting at a **nearby** table and I could hear what he was saying. 他坐在附近一张桌边，我听得见他说什么。

on hand 在场；在手边
There are experts **on hand** to give you all the help you need. 有专家现场提供你所需的全部帮助。

close

2 1. ADJ
Something that is **close to** something else is near to it. 接近的，靠近的

2 2. ADJ
People who are **close** like each other very much and know each other well. 亲密的

attached 依恋的
Lena is very **attached** to her family and wouldn't want to leave them. 莱娜很恋家，不会想离开他们的。

devoted 忠诚的
He was **devoted** to his wife and her death was a terrible shock to him. 他对妻子情深意切，她的死对他打击很大。

friends 朋友
I still want to be **friends** with Alison, even though we disagree about this. 我虽然和艾利森在这个问题上有分歧，但还想和他做朋友。

intimate 亲密的
I told my plans to my **intimate** friends but I didn't tell my colleagues. 我把计划告诉了密友，但没告诉同事。

loving 充满爱的
My parents had a very **loving** relationship—it was a good marriage. 我爸妈非常爱对方——婚姻很美满。

Definitions 释义

One of the most striking features of the *Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is that the definitions (or explanations) are written in full sentences, using vocabulary and grammatical structures that occur naturally with the word being explained. This enables us to give a lot of information about the way a word or meaning is used by speakers of the language. Whenever possible, words are explained using simpler and more common words. This gives us a natural defining vocabulary with most words in our definitions being amongst the 2,500 commonest words of English.《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英语学习词典》的一大特色是整句释义，使用的词汇和语法结构与所阐释的词自然搭配。这使我们能够呈现大量关于操英语者如何使用某词或某义的信息。对于词语的释义，我们尽可能使用简单而常见的词汇。自然而然地，释义词汇基本不超出 2,500 个最常用英语单词的范围。

Information about collocates and structure 搭配信息和结构信息

In our definitions, we try to show the typical collocates of a word: that is, the other words that are used with the word we are defining. For example, the definition of meaning 1 of the adjective **savoury** says 在释义中，我们力求呈现词语的典型搭配：即与被释义词搭配使用的其他词汇。例如，形容词 savoury 的义项 1 表述为：

> **Savoury** food has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.

This shows that you use the adjective **savoury** to describe food, rather than other things. 该释义表明 savoury 用于描述食物，而不是其他东西。

Meaning 1 of the verb **wag** says 动词 wag 的义项 1 表述为：

> When a dog **wags** its tail, it repeatedly waves its tail from side to side.

This shows that the subject of meaning 1 of **wag** is a dog, and the object of the verb is 'tail'. 该释义表明义项 1 下动词 wag 的主语为"狗"，宾语为"尾巴"。

Information about grammar 语法信息

The definitions also give information about the grammatical structures that a word is used with. For example, meaning 1 of the adjective **candid** says 释义还体现了词语在使用时的语法结构。例如，形容词 candid 的义项 1 表述为：

> When you are **candid** about something or with someone, you speak honestly.

This shows that **candid** is followed by the preposition 'about' when you are talking about something, and that it is followed by the preposition 'with' when you are talking about someone. 该释义表明 candid 搭配介词 about 与某事物连用，搭配介词 with 与某人连用。

Other definitions show other kinds of structure. Meaning 1 of the verb **soften** says 其他释义则给出了其他的结构类型。动词 soften 的义项 1 表述为：

If you **soften** something or if it **softens**, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm.

This shows that the verb is used both transitively and intransitively. In the transitive use, you have a human subject and a non-human object. In the intransitive use, you have a non-human subject. 该释义表明此动词既有及物用法，又有不及物用法。在及物用法中，以人为主语，以物为宾语。在不及物用法中，主语为物。

Finally, meaning 1 of **compel** says 最后，再来看 compel 的义项 1：

If a situation, a rule, or a person **compels** you to do something, they force you to do it.

This shows you what kinds of subject and object to use with **compel**, and it also shows that you typically use the verb in a structure with a to-infinitive. 该释义指明了与 compel 一起使用的主语和宾语类型，同时还表明该动词经常用于带 to 的不定式结构中。

Information about context and usage 语境信息和用法信息

In addition to information about collocation and grammar, definitions also can be used to convey your evaluation of something, for example to express your approval or disapproval. For example, here is the definition of **awful** 释义除了提供搭配信息和语法信息之外，还可以用来传达对某事物的评价，比如表示赞同或反对。试看下例 awful 的释义：

If you say that something is **awful**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant, shocking, or bad.

In this definition, the expressions 'if you say that' and 'you mean that' indicate that these words are used subjectively, rather than objectively. 在这个释义中，if you say that 和 you mean that 这两个表达暗示被释义词用于表达主观感受，而不是客观存在。

Other kinds of definition 其他类型的释义

We sometimes explain grammatical words and other function words by paraphrasing the word in context. For example, meaning 3 of **through** says 有时在解释语法词及其他功能词时，我们将其置于语境中换一种说法重新表述。比如 through 的义项 3 表述为：

To go **through** a town, area, or country means to travel across it or in it.

In many cases, it is impossible to paraphrase the word, and so we explain its function instead. For example, the definition of **unfortunately** says 在很多情况下，无法进行重新表述，我们转而对其功能作出说明。比如 unfortunately 的释义为：

You can use **unfortunately** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider that it is sad or disappointing, or when you want to express regret.

Lastly, some definitions are expressed as if they are cross-references. For example 最后，有些释义表述为互见。例如：

hr. is a written abbreviation for **hour**.

A **banker's draft** is the same as a **bank draft**.

If you need to know more about the words **hour** or **bank draft**, you look at those entries. 如果需要了解 hour 或 bank draft 的更多信息，再去查询这些条目即可。

Style and usage 语体和用法

Some words or meanings are used mainly by particular groups of people, or in particular social contexts. In this dictionary, when it is relevant, the definitions also give information about the kind of people who are likely to use a word or expression, and the type of social situation in which it is used. This information is usually placed at the end of the definition, in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS and within square brackets. 某些词或义项主要限于特定人群或特定的社交语境中使用。本词典中，此类词汇或表达方式在释义中亦给出了使用人群及适用社交语境的相关信息。此类信息通常出现在释义文字的末尾，采用小大写形式，置于方括号内。

Although English is spoken as a first language in many parts of the world, two groups of speakers are especially important; those who speak British English, and those who speak American English. Most of the books, newspapers, radio and TV programmes, and teaching materials for international use, are produced in Britain or the USA. 虽然世界很多地方都把英语作为第一语言使用，但尤为重要的是两大人群：英国英语使用者和美国英语使用者。大部分图书、报纸、广播和电视节目以及供国际学习者使用的教材都出自英美两国。

This dictionary focuses on both British and American English using evidence from the Collins Corpus. Where relevant, the British or American form is shown at its equivalent word or meaning. 本词典依托 Collins 语料库，着力呈现英国英语和美国英语。相关词汇或义项都会给出对应的英国英语或美国英语形式。

Geographical labels 地域标签

BRIT 英：used mainly by speakers and writers in Britain, and in other places where British English is used or taught. Where relevant the American equivalent is provided. 表示主要由英国及其他使用或教授英国英语的地区的讲话人或写作者使用的英语。相关词条给出了对应的美国英语形式。

AM 美：used mainly by speakers and writers in the USA, and in other places where American English is used or taught. Where relevant the British equivalent is provided. 表示主要由美国及其他使用或教授美国英语的地区的讲话人或写作者使用的英语。相关词条给出了对应的英国英语形式。

Other geographical labels are used in the text to refer to English as it is spoken in other parts of the world, e.g. AUSTRALIAN, IRISH, NORTHERN ENGLISH, SCOTTISH. 其他地域标签表示世界上其他地区使用的英语，如 AUSTRALIAN【澳】，IRISH【爱尔兰】，NORTHERN ENGLISH【英格兰北部】和 SCOTTISH【苏格兰】。

Style labels 语体标签

BUSINESS 商：used mainly when talking about the field of business, e.g. **annuity** 主要用于商业领域，如 annuity（年金保险合同）。

COMPUTING 计算机：used mainly when talking about the field of computing, e.g. **chat room** 主要用于计算机领域，如 chat room（聊天室）。

DIALECT 方言：used in some dialects of English, e.g. **ain't** 用于某些英语方言中，如 ain't（不是；没有）。

FORMAL 正式：used mainly in official situations, or by political and business organizations, or when speaking or writing to people in authority, e.g. **gratuity** 主要用于正式场合，或者为政治、商业机构所使用，或是在以权威人士为谈话或写作对象时使用，如 gratuity（小费）。

HUMOROUS 幽默：used mainly to indicate that a word or expression is used in a humorous way, e.g. **gents** 主要用来表示某个词或表达方式为幽默用法，如 gents（男厕所）。

INFORMAL 非正式：used mainly in informal situations, conversations, and personal letters, e.g. **pep talk** 主要用于非正式场合、谈话和私人信件中，如 pep talk（鼓舞士气的话）。

JOURNALISM 新闻：used mainly in journalism, e.g. **glass ceiling** 主要用于新闻写作，如 glass ceiling（玻璃天花板；隐形顶障）。

LEGAL 法律：used mainly in legal documents, in law courts, and by the police in official situations, e.g. **manslaughter** 主要用于法律文件、法庭以及由警察在正式场合使用，如 manslaughter（过失杀人）。

LITERARY 文：used mainly in novels, poetry, and other forms of literature, e.g. **plaintive** 主要用于小说、诗歌和其他文学体裁，如 plaintive（悲伤的）。

MEDICAL 医：used mainly in medical texts, and by doctors in official situations, e.g. **psychosis** 主要用于医学文献以及由医生在正式场合使用，如 psychosis（精神病）。

MILITARY 军：used mainly when talking or writing about military terms, e.g. **armour** 主要用于谈论或书写军事术语，如 armour（装甲部队）。

OFFENSIVE 冒犯：likely to offend people, or to insult them; words labelled offensive should therefore usually be avoided, e.g. **cripple** 表示可能冒犯或侮辱他人；带有此标签的词语通常应避免使用，如 cripple（瘸子）。

OLD-FASHIONED 过时：generally considered to be old-fashioned, and no longer in common use, e.g. **dashing** 表示通常认为过时、不再普遍使用的词语，如 dashing（潇洒的）。

RUDE 无礼：used mainly to describe words which could be considered taboo by some people; words labelled rude should therefore usually be avoided, e.g. **bloody** 主要用来标记可能被某些人视为禁忌语的词语；带有此标签的词语通常应避免使用，如 bloody（该死的）。

SPOKEN 口语：used mainly in speech rather than in writing, e.g. **pardon** 主要用于口头谈话，不用于书面表达，如 pardon（对不起）。

TECHNICAL 术语：used mainly when talking or writing about objects, events, or processes in a specialist subject, such as business, science, or music, e.g. **biotechnology** 主要用于对商业、科学、音乐等专门学科中的对象、事件、过程等内容进行讨论或写作时，如 biotechnology（生物技术）。

TRADEMARK 商标：used to show a designated trademark, e.g. **hoover** 表示专属商标，如 hoover（真空吸尘器）。

VERY OFFENSIVE 非常冒犯：highly likely to offend people, or to insult them; words labelled VERY OFFENSIVE should be avoided, e.g. **wog** 极有可能冒犯或侮辱他人；带有此标签的词应避免使用，如 wog（外国佬）。

VERY RUDE 非常无礼：used mainly to describe words which most people consider taboo; words labelled VERY RUDE should be avoided, e.g. **fuck** 主要用来标记被大多数人认为是禁忌语的词汇；带有此标签的词应避免使用，如 fuck（操）。

WRITTEN 笔语：used mainly in writing rather than in speech, e.g. **avail** 主要用于书面表达，不用于口头谈话，如 avail（效果）。

Frequency banding 词频条

Information on the frequency of words in this dictionary is given using three frequency bands, shown as blue diamonds in the headword line. The most frequent words have three diamonds, the next most frequent two, and the ones which are less frequent have one diamond. Words which occur less frequently still, but which deserve an entry in the dictionary, do not have any diamonds. 在本词典中，词频信息以词频条的形式给出，词频条为词头词所在行的三个蓝色菱形符号。词频条有三种：使用频率最高的词的词频条三个菱形符号均为蓝色，使用频率次之的词的词频条有两个菱形符号为蓝色，使用频率再次之的词的词频条有一个菱形符号为蓝色。使用频率低于以上三种词但仍应收入本词典中的词不标词频条。

Pragmatics 语用

People use language to achieve different goals – they invite, give compliments, give warnings, show their emotions, tell lies, and make commitments. The ability to use language effectively to fulfil intentions and goals is known as pragmatic competence, and the study of this ability is called pragmatics. The analysis of language which has been used to prepare this dictionary is based on the idea that speakers and writers plan and fulfil goals as they use language. This in turn entails choices. Speakers choose their goals and they choose appropriate language for their goals. 人们使用语言来实现各种目的——发出邀请、表示赞美、提出警告、表露感情、编造谎言、作出承诺等。有效使用语言来实现各种意图和目标的能力就是语用能力。研究这种能力的学科叫做语用学。编纂本词典时对语言进行的分析基于如下考虑：说话者和写作者在使用语言时有意达到某种目的。这便需要进行取舍。说话者需要确定自己的目的，然后选择适当的语言来达到这些目的。

Different languages use different pragmatic strategies. In order to use a language effectively, and be successful in achieving your goals, you need to know what the pragmatic conventions are for that particular language. It is therefore important that learners of

English are given as much information as possible about the ways in which English speakers use their language to communicate. 不同语言的语用策略也各不相同。要有效地使用一种语言，成功达到自己的目的，需要了解这门语言的语用习惯。因此，有必要向英语学习者尽可能多地介绍英语使用者如何使用英语进行交流。

Because of the large amounts of data in the Collins Corpus, COBUILD is uniquely placed to help learners with pragmatics. We have analysed the data and have found, for example, the ways in which English speakers express approval and disapproval, show their emotions, or emphasize what they are saying. 由于 Collins 语料库所收录的语料数量庞大，柯林斯 COBUILD 可以得天独厚地帮助学习者掌握语用知识。例如，通过分析语料，我们发现了英语使用者表达赞成或反对、表露情感或强调所说内容的方式。

In the dictionary, we draw attention to certain pragmatic aspects of words and phrases in English, paying special attention to those that, for cultural and linguistic reasons, we feel may be confusing to learners. We do this by having a label to show the type of pragmatic information being given. The following labels are used in the dictionary 本词典力求使读者关注英语词汇和短语的某些语用特点，尤其关注由于文化和语言因素而可能令英语学习者感到困惑的地方。我们通过设置标签来提示语用信息。本词典中使用的语用标签如下：

APPROVAL 褒：The label APPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you like or admire the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *broad-minded*. 标签 APPROVAL（褒）表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其对所谈论人或事物的喜爱或钦佩之情。例如，broad-minded（心胸开阔的）一词即有此标签。

DISAPPROVAL The label DISAPPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you dislike the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *infantile*. 标签 DISAPPROVAL（贬）表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其不喜欢所谈论的人或事物。例如，infantile（孩子气的）一词即有此标签。

EMPHASIS 强调：The label EMPHASIS indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you think something is particularly important or true, or to draw attention to it. An example of a word with this label is *absolutely*. 标签 EMPHASIS（强调）表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其认为某事非常重要或正确，或是引起人们对此事的关注。例如，absolutely（完全地；彻底地）一词即有此标签。

FEELINGS 情感：The label FEELINGS indicates that you use the word or expression to show how you feel about a situation, a person, or a thing. An example of a word with this label is *unfortunately*. 标签 FEELINGS（情感）表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其对某一情形、人或物的感受。例如，unfortunately（不幸地）一词即有此标签。

FORMULAE 惯用语：The label FORMULAE indicates that the word or expression doesn't change, and that it is used in particular situations such as greeting, thanking, or congratulating. Examples of formulae are *Hi*, *Thanks*, and *Congratulations*! 标签 FORMULAE（惯用语）表示某个单词或表达不发生变化，用于打招呼、致谢、恭贺等特定场合。例如，Hi（嗨），Thanks（谢谢），Congratulations!（恭喜）！

POLITENESS 礼貌：The label POLITENESS indicates that you use the word or expression in

order to show good manners, and to avoid upsetting or embarrassing people. An example of an expression with this label is *Would you mind ...?* 标签 POLITENESS（礼貌）用于表示单词或表达为礼貌用语，人们使用礼貌用语以避免使人不悦或尴尬。Would you mind...?（您是否介意……？）即为一例礼貌用语。

VAGUENESS 含糊语：The label VAGUENESS indicates that you use the word or expression to show lack of certainty. People often use vague language to make statements 'softer', so that what they say does not appear too direct or too strongly stated. Examples of vague language are *presumably...*, *Do you know what I mean?*, *kind of...*, and *sort of...*. 标签 VAGUENESS（含糊语）用于表示单词或表达语义不明确。人们常常使用含糊用语使陈述"弱化"，显得不太过直接或刺耳。例如，presumably...（大概），Do you know what I mean?（你明白我的意思吧？），kind of ...（有点儿）和 sort of...（有些）。

We hope that you will enjoy learning about pragmatics in the English language. Pragmatics, in any language, is central to communication. When you can understand the context and subtle meanings of a word, you can give and receive accurate messages. This should enable you to achieve your pragmatic goals whether you are intending to criticize, to praise, to persuade, and so on. Good communication is vital. We hope that by giving you a great deal of pragmatic information in this dictionary, we will encourage you to improve your communication skills. 我们希望读者能够乐于学习英语语用知识。语用在任何语言中都是交际的关键。理解了一个词的语境和它的细微含义，你就能准确传达或理解信息。无论你意在批评、赞扬、说服，抑或其他，你都能借以实现你的语用目的。能够成功地交流很重要。我们希望，通过提供大量的语用信息，鼓励读者提高交流技巧。

List of grammatical notations 语法符号表

Word classes 词类

ADJ	adjective 形容词
ADV	adverb 副词
AUX	auxiliary verb 助动词
COLOUR	colour word 颜色词
COMB	combining form 构词成分
CONJ	conjunction 连词
CONVENTION	convention 惯用语
DET	determiner 限定词
EXCLAM	exclamation 感叹语
FRACTION	fraction 分数词
LINK	see 见 V-LINK
MODAL	modal verb 情态动词
N-COUNT	count noun 可数名词
N-PLURAL	plural noun 复数名词
N-PROPER	proper noun 专有名词
N-PROPER-PLURAL	plural proper noun 专有复数名词
N-SING	singular noun 单数名词
N-TITLE	title noun 头衔名词
N-UNCOUNT	uncount noun 不可数名词
N-VAR	variable noun 可变名词
NEG	negative 否定词
NUM	number 数词
ORD	ordinal 序数词
PASSIVE	see 见 V-PASSIVE
PHRASAL VERB	phrasal verb 短语动词

PHRASE	phrase 短语
PREDET	predeterminer 前置限定词
PREFIX	prefix 前缀
PREP	preposition 介词
PRON	pronoun 代词
QUANT	quantifier 数量词
QUEST	question word 疑问词
SUFFIX	suffix 后缀
VERB	verb 动词
V-LINK	link verb 连系动词
V-PASSIVE	passive verb 被动动词

Words and abbreviations used in patterns 语法结构中出现的用词及缩略语

adj	adjective group 形容词词组
adv	adverb group 副词词组
amount	word or phrase indicating an amount of something 数量词或数量短语
be	any form of the verb *be* 动词 be 的任一形式
colour	colour word 颜色词
cont	continuous 进行时态
det	determiner 限定词
-ed	past participle of a verb 动词过去分词
get	any form of the verb *get* 动词 get 的任一形式
imper	imperative 祈使
inf	infinitive form of a verb 动词不定式
n	noun or noun group 名词或名词词组
names	names of places or institutions 地方或机构名称
neg	negative word 否定词
num	number 数词
n-uncount	uncount noun or noun group with an uncount noun 不可数名词或含不可数名词的名词词组
oft	often 经常
ord	ordinal 序数词
P	particle, part of a phrasal verb 小品词，短语动词的一部分
passive	passive voice 被动语态
pl	plural 复数
poss	possessive 所有格
prep	prepositional phrase or preposition 介词短语或介词
pron	pronoun 代词
pron-refl	reflexive pronoun 反身代词
quote	direct speech 直接引语
sing	singular 单数
that	'that'-clause *that 引导的从句
to-inf	the to-infinitive form of a verb 带 to 的动词不定式
usu	usually 通常
v	verb or verb group 动词或动词词组
v-ed	past participle of the verb 动词过去分词
v-ing	present participle of the verb being defined 所释动词的现在分词
v-ing	present participle of a verb 动词现在分词
v-link	link verb 连系动词
wh	wh-word, clause beginning with a wh-word 特殊疑问词或由此类词引导的从句

Explanation of grammatical terms 语法术语说明

Introduction 前言

The grammar information that is given is of four types 所给出的语法信息有四种类型：

1. the word class of the word 词目的词类：e.g. 例如 VERB, N-COUNT, ADJ, QUANT
2. restrictions or extensions to its behaviour, compared to other words of that word class 词目区别于其他同词类词的用法限定信息或扩展信息：e.g. 例如 **usu passive**, **usu sing**, **no det**
3. the patterns that the word most frequently occurs in 词目最常用的搭配结构：e.g. V **n**, N **n**, ADV **with** V
4. prepositions that typically follow the word 词目后最常接的介词：e.g. ***+for***

For all word classes except verbs, the patterns are given immediately after the word class and any restrictions or extensions. For verbs, the patterns are given next to the examples and in the same order as the examples, so that they are easier to see and understand. Prepositions are preceded by a plus sign, and appear directly before the example they refer to. 除动词以外，其他所有词的搭配信息都紧随词类及用法限定信息、扩展信息之后。动词的搭配信息置于例证旁，与例证同序，便于查看和理解。词目后最常接的介词前有一个加号，其例证紧随其后。

The word class of the word being explained is in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS. The order of items in a pattern is the order in which they normally occur in a sentence. Words in italics are words (not word classes) that occur in the pattern. Alternatives are separated by a slash (/). 词目的词类用小大写字母标示。搭配结构中各项的先后顺序即其出现在句中的通常顺序。斜体词（非词类）是出现在搭配结构中的词。可选项之间用斜杠（/）分隔。

Word classes 词类

ADJ 形容词

An **adjective** can be in the comparative or the superlative form, e.g. *He has been absent from his desk for two weeks . . . the most accurate description of the killer to date . . . The eldest child was a daughter called Fiona*. 形容词可以用比较级形式或最高级形式，例如：He has been absent from his desk for two weeks（他已经有两个星期没有坐在书桌前了），. . . the most accurate description of the killer to date（迄今对凶手最精确的描述），. . . The eldest child was a daughter called Fiona（老大是个女孩，名叫菲奥娜）。

Adjective patterns 形容词的搭配结构

ADJ **n** The adjective is always used before a noun, e.g. . . . *a governmental agency*. 该类形容词始终用于名词前，例如：. . . a governmental agency（政府机构）。

usu ADJ **n** The adjective is usually used before a noun. It is sometimes used after a link verb. 该类形容词通常用于名词前，有时用于连系动词后。

v-link ADJ The adjective is used after a link verb such as *be* or *feel*, e.g. *She was feeling unwell*. Adjectives with this label are sometimes used in other positions, such as after the object of a verb such as *make* or *keep*, but never before a noun. 该类形容词用于 be，feel 等连系动词后，例如：She was feeling unwell（她感觉不舒服）。这类形容词有时也可用于其他位置，例如用于 make，keep 等动词的宾语之后，但从不用在名词前。

usu v-link ADJ The adjective is usually used after a link verb. It is sometimes used before a noun. 该类形容词通常用于连系动词后，有时也用于名词前。

ADJ **after v** The adjective is used after a verb that is not a link verb, e.g. *Alan came running barefoot through the house*. 该类形容词用于非连系动词的动词后，例如：Alan came running barefoot through the house（艾伦赤脚跑过房子）。

n ADJ The adjective comes immediately after a noun, e.g. . . . *a trade union leader, not a politician proper*. 该类形容词紧跟在名词后，例如：. . . a trade union leader, not a politician proper（一个工会领袖，而非严格意义上的政客）。

If the dictionary does not show that an adjective is used only or mainly in the pattern ADJ **n** and **v-link** ADJ, this means that the adjective is used freely in both patterns. 本词典中如有形容词未标示只能或者主要用于 ADJ **n** 和 **v-link** ADJ 结构，表示该形容词在这两种结构中均可使用。

These main adjective patterns are sometimes combined with other patterns; see pages xxxiii-xxxvii. 以上几大形容词搭配结构有时和其他结构组合使用，见 xxxiii-xxxvii 页。

ADV 副词

An **adverb** can be in the comparative or the superlative form, e.g. *Much of our behaviour is biologically determined . . . She blinked hard . . . Inflation is below 5% and set to fall further . . . those areas furthest from the coast*. 副词可以用比较级形式或最高级形式，例如：Much of our behaviour is biologically determined . . .（我们很多行为都是由生物机理所决定的），She blinked hard . . .（她使劲眨眼），Inflation is below 5% and set to fall further.（通胀在 5% 以下，而且还将进一步下降），. . . those areas furthest from the coast（距海岸最远的地区）。

Adverb patterns 副词的搭配结构

For some adverbs in this dictionary, you will see two sets of patterns, the second set introduced by *usu* or *oft*. This means that any of the patterns in the second set can occur in combination with any of the patterns in the first set. 本词典中，有些副词会给出两组搭配结构，第二组搭配结构由 usu 或 oft 引导。这表示第二组中的任意一种搭配结构都可以和第一组中的任意一种结构组合使用。

AUX 助动词

An **auxiliary verb** is used with another verb to add particular meanings to that verb, for example, to form the continuous aspect or the passive voice, or to form negatives and interrogatives. The verbs *be, do, get* and *have* have some senses in which they are auxiliary verbs. 助动词与其他动词连用，赋予该动词特定的附加意义，例如，构成进行时或被动语态，或构

成否定和疑问形式。动词 be，do，get 和 have 在某些义项下用作助动词。

COLOUR 颜色词

A **colour word** refers to a colour. It is like an adjective, e.g. *the blue sky . . . The sky was blue*, and also like a noun, e.g. *She was dressed in red . . . several shades of yellow*. 颜色词表示颜色。它有类似形容词的用法，例如：the blue sky . . .（蓝色的天空），The sky was blue（那时天很蓝）。又有类似名词的用法，例如：She was dressed in red（她穿着红色的衣服），. . . several shades of yellow（几抹深浅不一的黄色）。

COMB 构词成分

A **combining form** is a word which is joined with another word, usually with a hyphen, to form compounds, e.g. *grey-haired, lemon-flavoured, heat-resistant*. 构词成分通常以连字符与另一个词连接，构成复合词，例如：grey-haired（头发灰白的），lemon-flavoured（柠檬味的），heat-resistant（耐热的）。

CONJ 连词

A **conjunction** usually links elements of the same grammatical type, such as two clauses, two groups, or two words, e.g. *She and Simon had already gone . . . It is completely waterproof, yet light and comfortable . . . Racing was halted for an hour while the track was repaired*. 连词通常连接同一类型的语法成分，如两个分句、两个词组或两个词，例如：She and Simon had already gone . . .（她和西蒙已经走了），It is completely waterproof, yet light and comfortable . . .（它完全防水，还很轻便、舒适），Racing was halted for an hour while the track was repaired（维修赛道时比赛中断了一个小时）。

CONVENTION 惯用语

A **convention** is a word or a fixed phrase which is used in conversation, for example when greeting someone, apologizing, or replying, e.g. *hello, sorry, no comment*. 惯用语指在问候、道歉、作答等会话中用到的词或固定短语，例如：hello（喂），sorry（对不起），no comment（无可奉告）。

DET 限定词

A **determiner** is a word that is used at the beginning of a noun group, e.g. *a tray, more time, some books, this amount*. It can also be used to say who or what something belongs or relates to, e.g. *his face, my flat*, or to begin a question, e.g. *Whose car were they in?* 限定词指用在名词词组开头的词，例如：a tray（一只托盘），more time（更多时间），some books（几本书），this amount（这个数量）。限定词还可用于指某物的归属或与之相关联的人或事物，例如 his face（他的脸），my flat（我的公寓），或用于疑问句开头，例如：Whose car were they in?（他们在谁的车里？）

EXCLAM 感叹语

An **exclamation** is a word or phrase which is spoken suddenly, loudly, or emphatically in order to express a strong emotion such as shock or anger. Exclamations are often followed by exclamation marks, e.g. *good heavens!, Ouch!* 感叹语指突然、大声或加重语气说出的词或短语，用以表达震惊、愤怒之类的强烈情感。感叹语后往往有感叹号，例如：good heavens!（老天啊！），Ouch!（哎哟！）

FRACTION 分数词

A **fraction** is used in numbers, e.g. *three and a half, two and two thirds*; before *of* and a noun

group, e.g. *half of the money, a third of the biscuits, three eighths of the pie*; after *in* or *into*, e.g. *in half, into thirds*. A fraction is also used like a count noun, e.g. *two halves, the first quarter of the year*. 分数词用于数字中，例如：three and a *half*（三又二分之一），two and two *thirds*（二又三分之二）；用于"of+ 名词词组"前，例如：half of the money（一半的钱），a third of the biscuits（三分之一的饼干），three eighths of the pie（馅饼的八分之三）；用于 in 或 into 后，例如：in half（分成两半），into thirds（分成三份）。分数词也有类似可数名词的用法，例如：two halves（两半），the first quarter of the year（该年的第一季度）。

LINK see 见 **V-LINK**

MODAL 情态动词

A **modal** is used before the infinitive form of a verb, e.g. *You may go*. In questions, it comes before the subject, e.g. *Must you speak?* In negatives, it comes before the negative word, e.g. *They would not like this*. It does not inflect, for example, it does not take an *-s* in the third person singular, e.g. *She can swim*. 情态动词用在动词不定式前，例如：You may go（你可以走了）。在疑问句中，情态动词用于主语前，例如：Must you speak?（你非讲话不可吗？）在否定句中，情态动词置于否定词前，例如：They would not like this（他们不会喜欢这样的）。情态动词没有屈折变化形式，比如第三人称单数不加 -s，例如：She can swim（她会游泳）。

N-COUNT 可数名词

A **count noun** has a plural form, usually made by adding *-s*. When it is singular, it usually has a determiner in front of it, such as *the, her,* or *such*, e.g. *My cat is getting fatter . . . She's a good friend*. 可数名词有复数形式，通常以末尾加 -s 构成。以单数形式出现时，可数名词前通常有 the，her，such 之类的限定词，例如：My cat is getting fatter . . .（我的猫越来越胖），She's a good friend（她是一个很好的朋友）。

N-PLURAL 复数名词

A **plural noun** is always plural, and is used with plural verbs. If a pronoun is used to stand for the noun, it is a plural pronoun such as *they* or *them*, e.g. *These clothes are ready to wear. . . He expressed his condolences to the families of people who died in the incident*. Plural nouns which end in *-s* usually lose the *-s* when they come in front of another noun, e.g. *trousers, trouser pocket*. If they refer to a single object which has two main parts, such as *jeans* and *glasses*, the expression *a pair of* is sometimes used, e.g. *a pair of jeans*. This is shown as N-PLURAL: **oft** *a pair of* N. 复数名词总是以复数形式出现，与复数动词连用。指代此类名词时，应该用 they，them 之类的复数代词，例如：These clothes are ready to wear. . .（这些衣服可以穿了），He expressed his condolences to the families of people who died in the incident（他向事故遇难者家属致以慰问）。当复数名词用在另一个名词前时，末尾的 -s 通常会去掉，例如：trousers（裤子），trouser pocket（裤兜）。复数名词若表示的是两个主要部分构成的单个个体，如 jeans（牛仔裤）和 glasses（眼镜），有时会使用 a pair of 这样的表达方式，例如：a pair of jeans（一条牛仔裤）。此种情况标示为：N-PLURAL: **oft** *a pair of* N。

N-PROPER 专有名词

A **proper noun** refers to one person, place, thing, or institution, and begins with a capital letter. Many proper nouns are used without a determiner, e.g. . . . *higher education in America . . . Father Christmas*; some must be used with *the*, e.g. *the Ice Age*. 专有名词用于指人物、地点、事物或机构，以大写字母开头。许多专有名词不用限定词修饰，例如：. . . higher education in

America（美国的高等教育），... Father Christmas（圣诞老人）；有些专有名词必须和 the 连用，例如：the Ice Age（冰河时代）。

N-PROPER-PLURAL 专有复数名词

A **plural proper noun** is a proper noun which is always used in the plural with a plural verb, e.g. ... *a salesman from the Home Counties*. 专有复数名词指总是以复数形式出现、与复数动词连用的专有名词，例如：... a salesman from the Home Counties（来自伦敦周边郡县的推销员）。

N-SING 单数名词

A singular noun is always singular, and needs a determiner, e.g. ... *to damage the environment* ... *He looks the epitome of personal and professional contentment*. 单数名词只有单数形式，需要以限定词修饰，例如：... to damage the environment（破坏环境），He looks the epitome of personal and professional contentment（他似乎是生活、工作双丰收的典范）。

N-TITLE 头衔名词

A **title noun** is used to refer to someone who has a particular role or position. Titles come before the name of the person and begin with a capital letter, e.g. *Sir Isaac Newton*, *Lady Macbeth*. 头衔名词用于指称担任某一角色或职务的人。头衔名词置于人名前，以大写字母开头，例如：Sir Isaac Newton（艾萨克·牛顿爵士），Lady Macbeth（麦克白夫人）。

N-UNCOUNT 不可数名词

An **uncount noun** refers to things that are not normally counted or considered to be individual items. Uncount nouns do not have a plural form, and are used with a singular verb. They do not need determiners, e.g. ... *an area of outstanding natural beauty*. 不可数名词指通常不可计数或不能作为个体看待的事物。不可数名词没有复数形式，与单数动词连用，不加限定词，例如：... an area of outstanding natural beauty（拥有绝佳自然美景的地区）。

N-VAR 可变名词

A **variable noun** typically combines the behaviour of both count and uncount nouns in the same sense (see N-COUNT, N-UNCOUNT). The singular form occurs freely both with and without determiners. Variable nouns also have a plural form, usually made by adding *-s*. Some variable nouns when used like uncount nouns refer to abstract things like *hardship* and *injustice*, and when used like count nouns refer to individual examples or instances of that thing, e.g. *He is not afraid to protest against injustice* ... *It is never too late to correct an injustice*. ... *the injustices of world poverty*. Others refer to objects which can be mentioned either individually or generally, like *potato* and *salad*: you can talk about *a potato*, *potatoes*, *or potato*. 可变名词一般集可数名词和不可数名词的用法于同一意义下（见 N-COUNT，N-UNCOUNT）。其单数形式可以用限定词，也可以不用限定词。可变名词也有复数形式，通常以末尾加 -s 的形式构成。某些可变名词用作不可数名词时表示抽象事物，如 hardship（艰难）或 injustice（非正义）；用作可数名词时指的则是该抽象事物的个别例子，例如：He is not afraid to protest against injustice ...（他不惮于抗拒不公），It is never too late to correct an injustice（改过不嫌迟），... the injustices of world poverty（全球贫困的一些不公正现象）。其他可变名词指可以单独提及或泛指的物体，如 potato（土豆）和 salad（色拉），可以说 a potato（一个土豆），potatoes（一些土豆），也可以说 potato（土豆）。

NUM 数词

A **number** is a word such as *three* and *hundred*. Numbers such as *one*, *two*, *three* are used like

determiners, e.g. *three bears*; like adjectives, e.g. *the four horsemen*; like pronouns, e.g. *She has three cases and I have two*; and like quantifiers, e.g. *Six of the boys stayed behind*. Numbers such as *hundred, thousand, million* always follow a determiner or another number, e.g. *two hundred bears, the thousand horsemen, She has a thousand dollars and I have a million, A hundred of the boys stayed behind*. 数词是指 three，hundred 之类的词。one，two，three 之类的数词用法或类似限定词，例如：three bears（三只熊）；或类似形容词，例如：the four horsemen（那四名骑手）；或类似代词，例如：She has three cases and I have two（她有三个箱子，我有两个）；或类似数量词，例如：Six of the boys stayed behind（其中六名男孩留了下来）。而 hundred，thousand，million 之类的数词总是置于限定词或另一个数词之后，例如：two hundred bears（两百头熊），the thousand horsemen（那一千名骑手），She has a thousand dollars and I have a million（她有一千美元，我有一百万），A hundred of the boys stayed behind（其中一百名男孩留了下来）。

ORD 序数词

An **ordinal** is a type of number. Ordinals are used like adjectives, e.g. *He was the third victim*; like pronouns, e.g. *She took the first place and I took the second . . . the second of the two teams*; like adverbs, e.g. *The other team came first*; and like determiners, e.g. *Fourth place goes to Timmy*. 序数词是数词的一种。用法或类似形容词，例如：He was the third victim（他是第三位受害者）；或类似代词，例如：She took the first place and I took the second . . .（她得了第一名，我排第二），the second of the two teams（两队中的第二队）；或类似副词，例如：The other team came first（另一支队伍拿了第一）；或类似限定词，例如：Fourth place goes to Timmy（蒂米得了第四）。

PASSIVE see 见 **V-PASSIVE**

PHRASAL VERB 短语动词

A **phrasal verb** consists of a verb and one or more particles, e.g. *look after, look back, look down on*. Some phrasal verbs are linking verbs or passive verbs. See **v-link**, and **v-passive**. 短语动词由一个动词和一个或多个小品词组成，例如：look after（照顾），look back（回顾），look down on（轻视）。有些短语动词是连系动词或被动动词。见 **v-link** 和 **v-passive**。

PHRASE 短语

Phrases are groups of words which are used together with little variation and which have a meaning of their own, e.g. *They are reluctant to upset the applecart*. 短语是组合在一起使用、用法相对固定且具有单独含义的一组词，例如：They are reluctant to upset the applecart（他们不愿从中作梗）。

PREDET 前置限定词

A **predeterminer** is used in a noun group before *a, the*, or another determiner, e.g. *What a busy day! . . . both the parents . . . all his skill*. 前置限定词用于名词词组中，置于 a，the 或另一个限定词前，例如：What a busy day!（多么忙碌的一天啊！），. . . both the parents（双亲），. . . all his skill（他的全部技能）。

PREFIX 前缀

A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters, such as *un-* or *multi-*, which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form another word. For example, the prefix *un-* is added to *happy* to form *unhappy*. 前缀是指 un-，multi- 等置于词首以构成新词的一个或一组字母，例如前缀 un- 置于 happy（快乐的）前构成新词 unhappy（不快乐的）。

PREP 介词

A **preposition** begins a prepositional phrase and is followed by a noun group or a present participle. Patterns for prepositions are shown in the dictionary only if they are restricted in some way. For example, if a preposition occurs only before a present participle, it is shown as PREP **v-ing**. 介词位于介词短语的开头，后接名词词组或现在分词。本词典中介词在用法上存在限定条件时，其搭配结构才予以标出。例如，如果某个介词只用在现在分词前，则该介词标示为 PREP **v-ing**。

PRON 代词

Pronouns are used to refer to someone or something that has already been mentioned or whose identity is known, e.g. *They produced their own shampoos and hair-care products, all based on herbal recipes . . . She began to consult doctors, and each had a different diagnosis.* 代词用于指代已经提及或身份已知的人或事物，例如：They produced their own shampoos and hair-care products, all based on herbal recipes . . .（他们生产了自己的洗发香波和护发产品，均采用草本配方），She began to consult doctors, and each had a different diagnosis（她开始多方求医，但每位医生的诊断都不同）。

QUANT 数量词

A **quantifier** comes before *of* and a noun group, e.g. *most of the house.* 数量词用于"of+ 名词词组"前，例如：most of the house（那所房子的大部分）。

QUEST 疑问词

A **question word** is a wh-word that is used to begin a question, e.g. *Why do you say that?* 疑问词是以 wh- 开头、用于疑问句句首的词，例如：Why do you say that?（何出此言？）

SUFFIX 后缀

A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters such as *-ly* or *-ness*, which is added to the end of a word in order to form a new word, usually of a different word class, e.g. *quick, quickly.* 后缀指 -ly，-ness 等附于词尾以构成新词的一个或一组字母，所构成的新词通常会有不同的词类，例如 quick（快速的）加后缀 -ly 构成 quickly（快速地）。

V-LINK 连系动词

A **link verb** connects a subject and a complement. Link verbs most commonly occur in the patterns v **adj** and v **n**. Most link verbs do not occur in the passive voice, e.g. *be, become, taste, feel.* 连系动词连接主语和补语，最常用于 v **adj** 和 v **n** 这两种结构。大多数连系动词不用于被动语态，如 be，become，taste，feel 等。

Some phrasal verbs are link verbs, e.g. *I was sure things were going to turn out fine* (v P **adj**); *Sometimes things don't turn out the way we think they are going to* (v P **n**). 有些短语动词也是连系动词，例如：I was sure things were going to turn out fine (v P **adj**)（我确信情况会好起来），Sometimes things don't turn out the way we think they are going to (v P **n**)（有时情况不像我们预想的那样发展）。

V-PASSIVE 被动动词

A **passive verb** occurs in the passive voice only, e.g. *His parents are rumoured to be on the verge of splitting up.* Some phrasal verbs are passive verbs, e.g. *The civilians were just caught up in the conflict.* 被动动词只出现在被动语态中，例如：His parents are rumoured to be on the verge of splitting up（据传他的父母快要离婚了）。有些短语动词也是被动动词，例如：The civil-

ians were just caught up in the conflict（平民无奈陷入了这场冲突）。

Words and abbreviations used in patterns 语法结构中出现的用词及缩略语

In a pattern, the element in capital letters represents the word in the entry. All the other elements are in small letters. Items in italics show the actual word that is used, e.g. ***of***. For example 语法结构中，大写成分代表词目；其他所有成分都用小写；斜体成分表示在句中实际出现的词语，如 *of*。例如：

v **n** means that the word being explained is a verb (v), and it is followed in the sentence by a noun or noun group (**n**). v **n** 表示词目为动词 (v)，在句子中后接名词或名词词组 (**n**)。

ADV **adj/adv** means that the word being explained is an adverb (ADV), and it is followed in the sentence by an adjective (**adj**) or (/) another adverb (**adv**). ADV **adj/adv** 表示词目为副词 (ADV)，在句子中后接形容词 (**adj**) 或 (/) 其他副词 (**adv**)。

of N means that the word being explained is a noun (N), and it is preceded in the sentence by the word ***of***. ***of*** N 表示词目为名词 (N)，在句子中跟在 of 后面。

+ ***of*** means that the word being explained is followed in the sentence by the word *of* and a noun or noun group. + ***of*** 表示词目在句子中后接 of 和名词或名词词组。

When the word in the entry occurs in a pattern, the element in small capital letters is v for a verb, N for any kind of noun, ADJ for any kind of adjective, and so on. For phrasal verbs, v and P are used to represent the verb and the particle(s) respectively. 词目出现在语法结构中时，小大写形式的 v 代表动词，N 代表所有类型的名词，ADJ 代表所有形式的形容词，等等。短语动词中的 v 和 P 分别代表动词和小品词。

Words used to structure information in patterns 语法结构中的用词

after: after v means after a verb. The word is used either immediately after the verb, or after the verb and another word or phrase, or in a marked position at the beginning of the clause. For example, the adverb **nowhere** is used * **after v** 意为位于动词后，表示某词或者紧接在动词后，或者位于动词和另外一个词或短语后，抑或位于分句开头的显著位置。例如，副词 nowhere 的用法：

immediately after a verb 紧接在动词后：*He had nowhere to call home*（他找不到往家打电话的地方）；

at the beginning of a clause 位于句子开头：*Nowhere is language a more serious issue than in Hawaii.*（没有任何地方像夏威夷那样，语言成了个重要的问题。）

The adverb **orally** is used 副词 orally 的用法：

immediately after a verb 紧接在动词后：. . . *antibiotic tablets taken orally*（口服抗生素片）；

after a verb and its object 位于动词和动词宾语后：. . . *their ability to present ideas orally and in writing.*（他们的口头与书面表达能力）

also: used before less common verb patterns which do not have examples. 用于没有例证的、不那么常见的动词搭配结构前。

before: before v means before a verb. The word is used before the main element in a verb group. For example, the adverb **already** is used * **before v** 表示用在动词前，即该词用于动词

词组的主要成分前。例如，副词 already 的用法：

before the whole verb group 用于整个动词词组前：*I already told you not to come over*（我跟你说过不要过来）；

immediately before the main element in the group 紧接在动词词组的主要成分前：*They had already voted for him in the first ballot.*（他们在第一次投票时已经投过他的票了。）

no: used to indicate that a verb is not used in a particular way, for example **no passive**, or that a singular noun is also used without a determiner: N-SING: **oft no det**. 用于表示某动词没有某种用法，比如 **no passive**（没有被动语态），或者表示单数名词亦可不加限定词，标示为：N-SING: **oft no det**。

oft: used to indicate that a word or phrase often occurs in a particular pattern or behaves in a particular way. 用于表示某个词或短语经常用于特定搭配结构或具有特定用法。

only: used to indicate that a verb is always used in a particular way, for example **only cont**. 用于表示某动词始终只有某一特定用法，如 **only cont**（只用进行时）。

usu: used to indicate that a word or phrase usually occurs in a particular pattern or behaves in a particular way. 用于表示某个词或短语通常用于特定搭配结构或具有特定用法。

with: **with** is used when the position of a word or phrase is not fixed. This means that the word or phrase sometimes comes before the named word class and sometimes comes after it. For example, **quickly** has the pattern ADV **with** V. It occurs 单词或短语位置不固定时用 **with**，也就是说该单词或短语有时用于所给词类前，有时则用于其后。例如，quickly 有这样一个搭配结构：ADV **with** V，表示该词可以：

after the verb 用于动词后：*Cussane worked quickly and methodically*（库塞因干活儿很利索，且有条不紊）；

before the verb 用于动词前：*It quickly became the most popular men's fragrance in the world.*（它很快成为世界上最受欢迎的男士香水。）

bring has the pattern V **n with adv**. The adverb occurs * bring 有 V **n with adv** 这样一个搭配结构，其中的副词可以：

after the noun group 用于名词词组后：*Her mother brought her hands up to her face*（她母亲拉起她的双手放到自己脸上）；

before the noun group 用于名词词组前：*Reaching into her pocket, she brought out a cigarette.*（她伸手从兜里掏出一支烟。）

In addition, **with quote** is used when the word sometimes occurs at the beginning of the quote, and sometimes at the end. For example, **announce** has the pattern V **with quote**. It occurs 此外，若某词有时位于引语的开头，有时位于结尾，则用 **with quote** 表示。例如，announce 有 V **with quote** 这样一个搭配结构，表示该词可以：

after the quote 用于引语后：*'I'm going to bed,' she announced*（"我要上床睡觉了。"她说道）

or 或

before the quote 用于引语前：*At one point she announced, 'I am madly in love with him'.*（她一度宣称，"我疯狂地爱上了他"）。

Elements used in patterns 语法结构中使用的成分

adj: stands for **adjective group**. This may be one word, such as 'happy', or a group of

words, such as 'very happy' or 'as happy as I have ever been'. 表示形容词词组。它可以是一个词，如 happy，也可以是一组词，如 very happy 或 as happy as I have ever been。

e.g. 例如：**adj** N: **read** 8 . . . *Ben Okri's latest novel is a good read.*（本·奥克里的最新小说很精彩。）

adv: stands for **adverb group**. This may be one word, such as 'slowly', or a group of words, such as 'extremely slowly' or 'more slowly than ever'. 表示副词词组。它可以是一个词，如 slowly，也可以是一组词，如 extremely slowly 或 more slowly than ever。

e.g. 例如：**adv** ADV: **else** 1 . . . *I never wanted to live anywhere else.*（我从未想过要去别的什么地方生活。）

amount: means a **word or phrase indicating an amount of something**, such as 'a lot', 'nothing', 'three percent', 'four hundred pounds', 'more', or 'much'. 表示数量词或数量短语，如 a lot，nothing，three percent，four hundred pounds，more 或 much。

e.g. 例如：v **amount: seat** 4 . . . *The theatre seats 570.*（那个剧院可容纳 570 人。）

***be*:** stands for any form of the verb 'be'. It is used in passive verb patterns. 表示动词 be 的各种形式。用于动词的被动语态结构。

e.g. 例如：**be** v-**ed: deafen** 2 . . . *He was deafened by the noise from the gun.*（他被枪声震聋了。）

colour: means **colour word**, such as 'red', 'green', or 'blue'. 表示颜色词，如 red，green 和 blue。

e.g. 例如：v **colour: blush** . . . *I blushed scarlet at my stupidity.*（我为自己的愚蠢羞愧得满脸通红。）

cont: stands for **continuous**. It is used when indicating that a verb is always, usually, or never used in the continuous. 表示进行时。用于说明某动词总是、通常或从不用于进行时态。

e.g. 例如：VERB: **only cont: die** 6 . . . *I'm dying for a breath of fresh air.*（我非常渴望能呼吸到新鲜空气。）

VERB: **no cont: adore** 2 . . . *My mother adores bananas.*（我妈妈非常喜欢吃香蕉。）

det: stands for **determiner**. A determiner is a word that comes at the beginning of a noun group, such as 'the', 'her', or 'those'. 表示限定词。限定词用于名词词组开头，如 the，her 或 those。

e.g. 例如：**no det: matter** 1 . . . *Matters took an unexpected turn.*（事态发生了意想不到的转变。）

-ed: stands for **past participle of a verb**, such as 'decided', 'gone', or 'taken'. 表示动词过去分词形式，如 decided，gone 或 taken。

e.g. 例如：v **n -ed: hear** 2 . . . *I'd love to hear it played by a professional orchestra.*（我很想听听专业管弦乐队演奏它。）

***get*:** stands for any form of the verb 'get'. It is used in passive verb patterns. 表示动词 get 的各种形式。用于动词的被动语态结构。

e.g. 例如：***get*** v-**ed** + ***to***: **marry** 1 . . . *He got married to wife Beryl when he was 19.*（他 19 岁同妻子贝丽尔结了婚。）

imper: stands for **imperative**. It is used when indicating that a verb is always or usually

used in the imperative. 表示祈使。用于说明某动词总是或通常用于祈使句。

e.g. 例如：**only imper** and **inf: beware** . . . *Beware of being too impatient with others.*（注意不要对他人太没有耐心。）

inf: stands for **infinitive form of a verb**, such as 'decide', 'go', or 'sit'. 表示动词不定式，如 decide，go 或 sit。

e.g. 例如：v **n inf:** [2] **make** 1 . . . *Grit from the highway made him cough.*（公路上扬起的沙子呛得他咳嗽起来。）

like: means **clause beginning with 'like'**. 表示以 like 开头的从句。

e.g. 例如：v **like: feel** 1 . . . *I felt like I was being kicked in the teeth every day.*（我觉得每天都在遭受失望的打击。）

n: stands for **noun** or **noun group**. If the **n** element occurs in a pattern with something that is part of a noun group, such as an adjective or another noun, it represents a noun. If the **n** element occurs in a pattern with something that is not part of a noun group, such as a verb or preposition, it represents a noun group. The noun group can be of any kind, including a pronoun. 表示名词或名词词组。如果 **n** 在语法结构中与作为名词词组一部分的形容词或另一个名词等连用，**n** 就代表名词。如果 **n** 在语法结构中与并非名词词组一部分的动词、介词等连用，**n** 就代表名词词组。该名词词组可以是任意类型，包括代词。

e.g. 例如：v **n: abandon** 1 . . . *He claimed that his parents had abandoned him.*（他声称父母遗弃了他。）

names: means **names of places or institutions**. 表示地名或机构名称。

e.g. 例如：N-COUNT: **oft in names, oft** *by* N: **road** 1 . . . *We just go straight up the Bristol Road.*（我们就沿着布里斯托尔大道直走。）

neg: stands for **negative words**, such as 'not', or 'never'. 表示否定词，如 not 或 never。

e.g. 例如：VERB: **with neg: dream** 9 . . . *I wouldn't dream of making fun of you.*（我决不会取笑你。）

num: stands for **number**. 表示数词。

e.g. 例如：**num** N: **metre** 1 . . . *The tunnel is 10 metres wide and 600 metres long.*（隧道宽 10 米，长 600 米。）

ord: stands for **ordinal**, such as 'first', or 'second'. 表示序数词，如 first 或 second。

e.g. 例如：***be*** **v-ed ord: place** 20 . . . *I had been placed 2nd and 3rd a few times but had never won.*（我好几次名列第二或第三，但从未得过冠军。）

P: stands for **particle**. It is used in phrasal verb patterns to represent the particle. Particles may be either adverbs or prepositions. 表示小品词。用于短语动词结构中。小品词可以是副词或介词。

e.g. 例如：v P **n: scoop up** . . . *Use both hands to scoop up the leaves.*（用双手捧起叶子。）

passive: stands for **passive voice**. It is used when indicating that a verb usually or never occurs in the passive voice. 表示被动语态。用于说明某动词通常或从不用于被动语态。

e.g. 例如：VERB: **usu passive: expel** 1 . . . *More than five-thousand secondary school students have been expelled for cheating.*（5,000 多名中学生因为作弊被开除。）

pl: stands for **plural**. 表示复数。

e.g. 例如：**usu pl: eccentricities** 2: . . . *We all have our eccentricities.*（我们每个人都有自己的怪癖。）

poss: stands for **possessive**. Possessives which come before the noun may be a possessive determiner, such as 'my', 'her', or 'their', or a possessive formed from a noun group, such as 'the horse's'. Possessives which come after the noun are of the form '*of* n', such as 'of the horse'. 表示所有格。位于名词前的所有格形式可以是所有格限定词，如 my，her 或 their，也可以是由名词词组构成的所有格形式，如 the horse's。位于名词后的所有格形式以 *of* n 的模式出现，如 of the horse。

e.g. 例如：**with poss: ancestor** 1 . . . *He could trace his ancestors back seven hundred years.*（他的祖先可以上溯到 700 年前。）

prep: stands for **prepositional phrase** or **preposition**. 表示介词短语或介词。

e.g. 例如：v **prep: advance** 1 . . . *Reports from Chad suggest that rebel forces are advancing on the capital.*（来自乍得的报告显示叛军正向首都推进。）

pron-refl: stands for **reflexive pronoun**, such as 'yourself', 'herself', or 'ourselves'. 表示反身代词，如 yourself，herself 或 ourselves。

e.g. 例如：v **pron-refl: amuse** 2 . . . *I need to amuse myself so I won't keep thinking about things.*（我得消遣一下，让自己不去想这样那样的事。）

quote: means **direct speech**. Direct speech is often found in quotation marks. 表示直接引语。直接引语常置于引号内。

e.g. 例如：v **with quote: announce** 2 . . . *'I'm having a bath and going to bed,' she announced, and left the room.*（"我要洗个澡然后上床睡觉。"她大声说完便离开了房间。）

sing: stands for **singular**. 表示单数。

e.g. 例如：**usu sing: past** 2 . . . *revelations about his past.*（曝光他的过去）

that: stands for **'that'-clause**. The clause may begin with the word 'that', but does not necessarily do so. 表示 that 从句。该从句由 that 引导，但有时 that 可以省略。

e.g. 例如：v **n that: persuade** 3 . . . *I've persuaded Mrs Tennant that it's time she retired.*（我已经说服坦南特夫人她该退休了。）

to-inf: stands for **to-infinitive form of a verb**. 表示带 to 的动词不定式。

e.g. 例如：v **to-inf: plan** 2 . . . *He planned to leave Baghdad on Monday.*（他计划周一离开巴格达。）

v: stands for **verb or verb group**. It is not used to represent a link verb. 表示动词或动词词组，不含连系动词。

e.g. 例如：ADV **with v: painful** 1 . . . *His tooth had started to throb painfully again.*（他的牙又开始抽痛了。）

V-ed: stands for **past participle** of the verb explained in the entry. 表示词条中动词的过去分词形式。

V-ing: stands for **present participle** of the verb being defined. 表示词条中动词的现在分词形式。

v-ing: stands for **present participle of a verb**, such as 'deciding', 'going', or 'taking'. 表示动词的现在分词形式，如 deciding，going 或 taking。

e.g. 例如：v **n** v-**ing: picture** 8 . . . *He pictured Claire sitting in the car, waiting for him.*（他想

象克莱尔坐在外面车里等他的情景。)

v-link: stands for **link verb**. A link verb is a verb such as 'be' which connects a subject and a complement. 表示连系动词，即 be 等连接主语和表语的动词。

e.g. 例如：v-**link adj:** [2] **down** 3 . . . *The computer's down again.* (计算机又死机了。)

wh: stands for **wh-word**, or **clause beginning with a wh-word**, such as 'what', 'why', 'when', 'how', 'if', or 'whether'. 表示 what，why，when，how，if，whether 等以 wh- 开头的词或由此类词引导的从句。

e.g. 例如：v **wh: ask** 1 . . . *If Daniel asks what happened in court we will tell him.* (如果丹尼尔问起庭审情况，我们会告诉他。)

Pronunciation 发音

The basic principle underlying the suggested pronunciations is 'If you pronounce it like this, most people will understand you.' The pronunciations are therefore broadly based on the two most widely taught accents of English, RP or Received Pronunciation for British English, and GenAm or General American for American English. 本词典标注发音的基本原则是："照此发音，多数人能够听懂。"因而词典中所标发音大体上基于两种教授最广的英语发音，即英国英语标准发音与美国英语通用发音。

For the majority of words, a single pronunciation is given, as most differences between British and American pronunciation are systematic. Where the usual American pronunciation differs from the usual British pronunciation more significantly, a separate transcription is given of the part of the word that is pronounced differently in American English after the code AM. Where more than one pronunciation is common in British English, alternative pronunciations are also given. 由于英式发音与美式发音的差异大都是系统性的，大多数单词只给出一种发音。若单词的通用美式发音与标准英式发音差异较大，则先给出英式发音，之后再给出该词在美国英语中发音不同部分的美式发音，在独立标注的美式发音前以 AM (美)标示。英国英语中常见发音不止一种的，逐一列出。

The pronunciations are the result of a programme of monitoring spoken English and consulting leading reference works. For American English, the advice and helpful criticism of Debbie Posner is gratefully acknowledged. 本词典编者在对英语口语进行跟踪调研并查阅了权威参考文献后标注了词目发音。在编纂过程中，黛比·波斯纳(Debbie Posner)就美式发音部分提出了建议和有益的批评，编者在此深表感谢。

The transcription system has developed from original work by Dr David Brazil for the *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary*. The symbols used in the dictionary are adapted from those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), as standardized in the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* by Daniel Jones (18th Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2011), for representing RP. 本词典所用标音体系由戴维·布拉齐尔博士(Dr David Brazil)为《柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典》所做的原创性工作发展而来。标音符号由国际音标符号——即丹尼尔·琼斯

（Daniel Jones）在《英语发音词典》（第 18 版，剑桥大学出版社，2011）中标注英国英语标准发音时所确立的标准符号——改编而来。

IPA symbols 国际音标符号

Vowel 元音	Sounds 示例		
ɑː	c**a**lm, **a**h	ɒ	l**o**t, sp**o**t
ɑːʳ	h**ea**rt, f**a**r	əʊ	n**o**te, c**oa**t
æ	**a**ct, m**a**ss	ɔː	cl**aw**, m**au**l
aɪ	d**i**ve, cr**y**	ɔʳ	m**o**re, c**o**rd
aɪəʳ	f**i**re, t**y**re	ɔɪ	b**oy**, j**oi**nt
aʊ	**ou**t, d**ow**n	ʊ	c**ou**ld, st**oo**d
aʊəʳ	f**lou**r, s**our**	uː	**you**, **u**se
e	m**e**t, l**e**nd, p**e**n	ʊəʳ	l**ure**, p**ure**
eɪ	s**ay**, w**ei**ght	ɜːʳ	t**ur**n, th**ir**d
eəʳ	f**air**, c**are**	ʌ	f**u**nd, m**u**st
ɪ	f**i**t, w**i**n	ə	*the first vowel in* **a**bout
iː	m**e**, s**ee**m	əʳ	*the first vowel in* f**or**gotten
ɪəʳ	n**ear**, b**eard**	i	*the second vowel in* ver**y**
		u	*the second vowel in* act**u**al

Consonant 辅音	Sounds 示例		
b	**b**ed, ru**b**	s	**s**oon, bu**s**
d	**d**one, re**d**	t	**t**alk, be**t**
f	**f**it, i**f**	v	**v**an, lo**v**e
g	**g**ood, do**g**	w	**w**in, **w**ool
h	**h**at, **h**orse	ʰw	**wh**y, **wh**eat
j	**y**ellow, **y**ou	x	lo**ch**
k	**k**ing, pi**ck**	z	**z**oo, bu**zz**
l	**l**ip, bi**ll**	ʃ	**sh**ip, wi**sh**
ᵊl	handl**e**, panel	ʒ	mea**s**ure, lei**s**ure
m	**m**at, ra**m**	ŋ	si**ng**, worki**ng**
n	**n**ot, ti**n**	tʃ	**ch**eap, wi**tch**
ᵊn	hidde**n**, writte**n**	θ	**th**in, m**yth**
p	**p**ay, li**p**	ð	**th**en, ba**th**e
r	**r**un, **r**ead	dʒ	**j**oy, bri**dg**e

Notes 注释

/ɑː/ 或 /æ/

A number of words are shown in the dictionary with alternative pronunciations with /ɑː/ and /æ/, such as 'path' /pɑːθ, pæθ/. In this case, /pɑːθ/ is the standard British pronunciation. However, in many other accents of English, including standard American English, the pronunciation is /pæθ/. 本词典中有些词会注有 /ɑː/ 和 /æ/ 两种发音，例如 path /pɑːθ, pæθ/。在这种情况下，/pɑːθ/ 是标准英式发音，而 /pæθ/ 代表的则是在其他众多英语口音中的发音，包括标准美式发音。

/r/

One of the main ways in which RP differs from most other accents of English is that 'r' is only pronounced as /r/ when the next sound is a vowel. Thus, in RP, 'far gone' is pronounced /fɑː gɒn/ but 'far out' is pronounced /fɑːr aʊt/. In other accents of English, including GenAm, the 'r' in 'far' is always pronounced. The /ʳ/ superscript shows that 英国英语标准发音与其他多数英语口音的一大不同之处在于：字母 r 只有在后面接元音时才发 /r/ 音。因此，far gone 的英式标准发音为 /fɑː gɒn/，而 far out 的英式标准发音则为 /fɑːr aʊt/。但在其他英语口音中，far 中的 r 无论何时都发 /r/ 音，在通用美式发音中亦如此。对此，本词典中以上标 /ʳ/ 标示：

1) in RP, /r/ is pronounced only when it is followed by a vowel 在英式标准发音中，字母 r 只有在后面接元音时才发 /r/ 音；

2) in GenAm, /r/ is always pronounced. 在通用美式发音中，r 无论何时都发 /r/ 音。

Some of the complex vowel sounds shown in the table above are simplified in GenAm. The vowel sound in 'fire' is shown as /aɪəʳ/. This represents the pronunciation /aɪə/ in RP, but in GenAm the pronunciation is not /aɪər/, but /aɪr/. So 'fire', 'flour', 'fair', 'near', and 'lure' are pronounced /faɪə/, /flaʊə/, /feə/, /nɪə/, and /lʊə/ in RP, but /faɪr/, /flaʊr/, /fer/, /nɪr/, and /lʊr/ in GenAm. 上表所示的一些复合元音在通用美式发音中被简化了。fire 中的元音标注为 /aɪəʳ/，表示其英式标准发音为 /aɪə/，但其通用美式发音并非 /aɪər/，而是 /aɪr/。因此 fire，flour，fair，near 和 lure 的英式标准发音分别为 /faɪə/，/flaʊə/，/feə/，/nɪə/ 和 /lʊə/，而其通用美式发音则分别为 /faɪr/，/flaʊr/，/fer/，/nɪr/ 和 /lʊr/。

/ɒ/

In GenAm, this symbol represents the same sound as the symbol /ɑː/, so that the first syllable of 'common' sounds like 'calm'. In RP, the sounds are different. 在通用美式发音中，/ɒ/ 与 /ɑː/ 发音相同，因此 common 的第一个音节发音类似 calm。在英式标准发音中，/ɒ/ 与 /ɑː/ 发音是不同的。

/i/ 和 /u/

These are short vowels which only occur in unstressed syllables 这两个音是只出现在非重读音节中的短元音：

/i/ has a sound like /iː/, but is short like /ɪ/ */i/ 音类似 /iː/，但比较短，音长类似 /ɪ/：**very** /ˈveri/ **create** /kriˈeɪt/

/u/ has a sound like /uː/, but is short like /ʊ/ */u/ 音类似 /uː/，但比较短，音长类似 /ʊ/：**actual** /ˈæktʃuəl/

/ᵊl/ 和 /ᵊn/

These show that /l/ and /n/ are pronounced as separate syllables */ᵊl/ 和 /ᵊn/ 表示 /l/ 和 /n/ 作为独立音节发音：

handle /ˈhændᵊl/ **hidden** /ˈhɪdᵊn/

/ʰw/

This shows that some people say /w/, and others, including many American speakers, say /ʰw/ */ʰw/ 表示一些人发 /w/ 音，而另一些人，包括许多美国人发 /ʰw/ 音：**why** /ˈʰwaɪ/

Stress 重音

Stress is shown by a stress mark before the stressed syllable 重音由标于重读音节前的重音符号表示：

result /rɪˈzʌlt/

disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/

When a word is spoken in isolation, stress falls on the syllables with stress marks. If there is one syllable stressed, it will have primary stress. 说单个词时，重音落在标注重音符号的音节上。如果只有一个音节重读，则该音节标注主重音。

'reSULT'

If two syllables are stressed, the first will have secondary stress, and the second will have primary stress 如有两个音节重读，则第一个重读音节标注次重音，第二个重读音节标注主重音：

'DISapPOINTing'

A few words are shown with three stressed syllables, for example 'disqualification' /ˌdɪsˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/. In this case, the third stressed syllable will have primary stress, while the secondary stress may be on the first or second syllable 有些词标注了三个重读音节，如 disqualification /ˌdɪsˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/。在这种情况下，第三个重读音节标注主重音，次重音落在第一或第二个重读音节上均有可能：

'DISqualifiCAtion' or 'disQUALifiCAtion'

RP tends to prefer 'DIS-', while GenAm usually prefers 'dis-'. 英式标准发音倾向于 DISqualifiCAtion，而通用美式发音一般倾向于 disQUALifiCAtion。

In the case of compound words, where the pronunciation of each part is given separately, the stress pattern is shown by adding stress marks to the headword 在复合词中，复合词各部分在本词典中已独立标音的，以重音符号标注词目的重音模式：'ˌoff-ˈpeak', 'ˌfirst-ˈclass', but 'ˈoff day'.

Stressed syllables 重读音节

When words are used in context, the way in which they are pronounced depends upon the information units that are constructed by the speaker. For example, a speaker could say 词语用在具体语境中时，其发音方式取决于说话者所构建的信息单位。例如，说话者可能说：

1. 'the reSULT was disapPOINTing'
2. 'it was a DISappointing reSULT'
3. 'it was VERy disappointing inDEED'

In (3), neither of the two stressed syllables in disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/ receives either primary or secondary stress. This shows that it is not possible for a dictionary to predict whether a particular syllable will be stressed in context. 在例(3)中，disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/ 的两个重读音节均未重读。这说明，词典无法预测特定音节在具体语境中是否重读。

It should be noted, however, that in the case of adjectives with two stressed syllables, the second syllable often loses its stress when it is used before a noun 但必须指出，当含有两个重读音节的形容词用在名词之前时，第二个重读音节往往不再重读：

'an OFF-peak FARE'
'a FIRST-class SEAT'

Two things should be noted about the marked syllables 关于标注了重音符号的音节，有两点必须指出：

1. They can take primary or secondary stress in a way that is not shared by the other syllables. 这些音节可以主重读或次重读，其他音节则不能。
2. Whether they are stressed or not, the vowel must be pronounced distinctly; it cannot be weakened to /ə/, /ɪ/ or /ʊ/. 这些音节无论是否重读，其中的元音必须发清楚，不可弱化为 /ə/，/ɪ/ 或 /ʊ/。

These features are shared by most of the one-syllable words in English. 英语中多数单音节词也都具有这些特点。

Unstressed syllables 非重读音节

It is an important characteristic of English that vowels in unstressed syllables tend not to be pronounced clearly. Many unstressed syllables contain the vowel /ə/, a neutral vowel which is not found in stressed syllables. The vowels /ɪ/ and /ʊ/, which are relatively neutral in quality, are also common in unstressed syllables. 英语有一个重要特点，即非重读音节中的元音往往发得不是特别清楚。许多非重读音节中包含中性元音 /ə/，它是重读音节中所没有的。/ɪ/ 和 /ʊ/ 也是较为中性的元音，这两个音在非重读音节中也很常见。

Single-syllable grammatical words such as 'shall' and 'at' are often pronounced with a weak vowel such as /ə/. However, some of them are pronounced with a more distinct vowel under certain circumstances, for example when they occur at the end of a sentence. This distinct pronunciation is generally referred to as the strong form, and is given in this dictionary after the word strong. shall，at 之类的单音节语法词中的元音常常弱读，譬如读作 /ə/。然而，在某些情况下，其中有些词的元音会发得更清楚些，比如用在句末时。这种更为清楚的发音方式一般称为强读。本词典中，强读形式前面以 strong(强读)标示。

shall /ʃəl, STRONG 强读 ʃæl/

at /ət, STRONG 强读 æt/

Irregular verbs 不规则动词

Infinitive 不定式	Past tense 过去式	Past participle 过去分词
arise	arose	arisen
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned *or* burnt	burned *or* burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
can	could	–
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost *or* costed	cost *or* costed
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed *or* dreamt	dreamed *or* dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown

Infinitive 不定式	Past tense 过去式	Past participle 过去分词
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten, got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	kneeled *or* knelt	kneeled *or* knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leaned *or* leant	leaned *or* leant
leap	leaped *or* leapt	leaped *or* leapt
learn	learned *or* learnt	learned *or* learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit *or* lighted	lit *or* lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	–
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	ridden

Infinitive 不定式	Past tense 过去式	Past participle 过去分词
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelled *or* smelt	smelled *or* smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelled *or* spelt	spelled *or* spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled *or* spilt	spilled *or* spilt
spit	spat	spat
spoil	spoiled *or* spoilt	spoiled *or* spoilt
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck *or* stricken
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written

Prefixes and suffixes 前缀和后缀

A prefix is a letter, or group of letters, which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word with a different meaning. Prefixes have a regular and predictable meaning. 前缀是一个字母或字母组合，加在词首构成词义不同的新词。前缀意义固定，可推测。

A suffix is a letter or group of letters which can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a similar meaning, but different part of speech. 后缀是一个字母或字母组合，附于词尾构成词义相近但词类不同的新词。

Listed here are the most frequent prefixes, followed by the most frequent suffixes. 下面是

最常见的一些前缀和后缀。

Prefixes 前缀

a- forms adjectives which have *not*, *without*, or *opposite* in their meaning. For example, *atypical* behaviour is not typical of someone. 构成形容词，表示“不”、“没有”或“相反”，如 atypical（非典型的）。

anti- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to some sort of opposition. For example, if something moves *anti-clockwise*, it moves in the opposite direction to clockwise. 构成名词和形容词，表示“反”、“逆”，如 anti-clockwise（逆时针方向的）。

auto- forms words which refer to someone doing something to, for, or about themselves. For example, your *autobiography* is an account of your life, which you write yourself. 表示“自己（的）”，如 autobiography（自传）。

bi- forms nouns and adjectives which have *two* as part of their meaning. For example, if someone is *bilingual*, they speak two languages. 构成名词和形容词，表示“二”、“两”、“双”，如 bilingual（双语的）。

bi- also forms adjectives and adverbs which refer to something happening twice in a period of time, or once in two consecutive periods of time. A *bimonthly* event happens twice a month, or once every two months. 亦构成形容词和副词，表示“每…两次”、“每两…一次”，如 bimonthly（两个月一次（的）；一个月两次（的））。

co- forms verbs and nouns which refer to people sharing things or doing things together. For example, if two people *co-write* a book, they write it together. The *co-author* of a book is one of the people who have written it. 构成动词和名词，表示“共享”、“共同”、“联合”，如 co-write（合著），co-author（合著者）。

counter- forms words which refer to actions or activities that oppose another action or activity. For example, a *counter-measure* is an action you take to weaken the effect of another action or situation. 表示“反对”、“对抗”，如 counter-measure（对策）。

de- is added to some verbs to make verbs which mean the opposite. For example, to *deactivate* a mechanism means to switch it off so that it cannot work. 置于某些动词前，构成表示相反意义的动词，如 deactivate（使失灵；拆除（爆炸装置））。

dis- can be added to some words to form words which have the opposite meaning. For example, if someone is *dishonest*, they are not honest. 用于某些词的词首，构成表示相反意义的词，如 dishonest（不诚实的）。

eco- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to something related to the environment. For example, *eco-friendly* products do not harm the environment. 构成名词和形容词，表示“环境的”、“生态的”，如 eco-friendly（环保的；无公害的）。

ex- forms words which refer to people who are no longer a particular thing. For example, an *ex-police officer* is someone who is no longer a police officer. 构成表示“不再是某种角色的人”的名词，如 ex-police officer（离任警官）。

extra- forms adjectives which refer to something being outside or beyond something else. For example, something which is *extraordinary* is more than ordinary, that is, very special. 构成形容词，表示“在…之外”、“超出”，如 extraordinary（非凡的）。

extra- also forms adjectives which refer to something having a large amount of a particular quality. For example, if something is *extra-strong*, it is very strong. 亦构成形容词，表示"格外的"，如 extra-strong（格外强壮的）。

hyper- forms adjectives and nouns which refer to people or things which have a large amount of, or too much, of a particular quality. For example, *hyperinflation* is very extreme inflation. 构成形容词和名词，表示"大量"、"高度"、"过度"，如 hyperinflation（恶性通货膨胀）。

il-, **im-**, **in-**, and **ir-** can be added to some words to form words which have the opposite meaning. For example, if an activity is *illegal*, it is not legal. If someone is *impatient*, they are not patient. 用于某些词前，构成表示相反意义的词，如 illegal（非法的），impatient（不耐烦的）。

inter- forms adjectives which refer to things that move, exist, or happen between two or more people or things. For example, *inter-city* trains travel between cities. 构成形容词，表示"在…间"，如 inter-city（城际的）。

ir- see 见 **il-**

kilo- forms words which refer to things which have a thousand parts. For example, a *kilometre* is a thousand metres. 表示"一千"，如 kilometre（千米；公里）。

mal- forms words which refer to things that are bad or unpleasant, or that are unsuccessful or imperfect. For example, if a machine *malfunctions*, it does not work properly. 表示"坏的"、"讨厌的"、"不成功的"、"不完美的"，如 malfunction（失灵；出故障）。

mega- forms words which refer to units which are a million times bigger. For example, a *megawatt* is a million watts. 表示"百万倍的"、"一兆的"，如 megawatt（兆瓦）。

micro- forms nouns which have *small* as part of their meaning. For example, a *micro-organism* is a very small living thing that you cannot see with your eyes alone. 构成名词，表示"小"、"微"，如 micro-organism（微生物）。

mid- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to the middle part of a particular period of time, or the middle part of a particular place. For example, *mid-June* is the middle of June. 构成名词和形容词，表示"…中间"、"…中的"，如 mid-June（六月中旬）。

milli- forms nouns which refer to units which are a thousand times smaller. For example, a *millimetre* is a thousandth of a metre. 构成名词，表示"毫"、"千分之一"，如 millimetre（毫米）。

mini- forms nouns which refer to things which are a smaller version of something else. For example, a *minibus* is a small bus. 构成名词，表示"小型的"、"微型的"，如 minibus（小型公共汽车）。

mis- forms verbs and nouns which refer to something being done badly or wrongly. For example, if you *misbehave*, you behave badly. 构成动词和名词，表示"坏"、"错"，如 misbehave（行为不当）。

mono- forms nouns and adjectives which have *one* or *single* as part of their meaning. For example, *monogamy* is the custom of being married to one person. 构成名词和形容词，表示"单"、"一"，如 monogamy（一夫一妻制）。

multi- forms adjectives which refer to something that consists of many things of a particular kind. For example, a *multi-coloured* object has many different colours. 构成形容词，表示"多个…的"、"多种…的"，如 multi-coloured（五彩缤纷的）。

neo- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to modern versions of styles and particular

groups of the past. For example, *neo-classical* architecture is based on ancient Greek or Roman architecture. 构成名词和形容词，表示"新的"、"新型的"，如 neo-classical（新古典主义的）。

non- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to people or things that do not have a particular quality or characteristic. For example, a *non-fatal* accident is not fatal. 构成名词和形容词，表示"无"、"不"、"非"，如 non-fatal（非致命的）。

non- also forms nouns which refer to situations where a particular action has not taken place. For example, someone's *non-attendance* at a meeting is the fact that they did not go to the meeting. 亦构成名词，表示"无"、"不"、"未"，如 non-attendance（缺席）。

out- forms verbs which refer to an action as being done better by one person than by another. For example, if you can *outswim* someone, you can swim further or faster than they can. 构成动词，表示"超过"、"胜过"，如 outswim（比…游得好）。

over- forms words which refer to a quality of action that exists or is done to too great an extent. For example, if someone is being *over-cautious*, they are being too cautious. 表示"过度"、"过分"，如 over-cautious（过于谨慎的）。

part- forms words which refer to something that is partly but not completely a particular thing. For example, *part-baked* bread is only partly baked. 表示"部分"，如 part-baked（部分烘烤的）。

poly- forms nouns and adjectives which have *many* as part of their meaning. For example, a *polysyllabic* word contains many syllables. 构成名词和形容词，表示"多"、"众"，如 polysyllabic（多音节的）。

post- forms words that refer to something that takes place after a particular date, period, or event. For example, a *postscript* (PS) to a letter is extra information that you write at the end, after you have signed it. 表示"在…以后"，如 postscript（附言）。

pre- forms words that refer to something that takes place before a particular date, period, or event. For example, a *prenatal* examination is one which a woman will have while she is pregnant. 表示"在…以前"，如 prenatal（产前的）。

pro- forms adjectives which refer to people who strongly support a particular person or thing. For example, if you are *pro-democracy*, you support democracy. 构成形容词，表示"亲"、"支持"，如 pro-democracy（亲民主的）。

pseudo- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to something which is not really what is seems or claims to be. For example, a *pseudo-science* is something that claims to be a science, but is not. 构成名词和形容词，表示"伪"、"假"，如 pseudo-science（伪科学）。

re- forms verbs and nouns which refer to an action or process being repeated. For example, if you *re-read* something, you read it again. 构成动词和名词，表示"又"、"再"、"重新"，如 re-read（再读一次）。

semi- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to people and things that are partly, but not completely, in a particular state. For example, if you are *semi-conscious*, you are partly, but not wholly, conscious. 构成名词和形容词，表示"半"、"一半"，如 semi-conscious（半清醒的）。

sub- forms nouns which refer to things that are part of a larger thing. For example, a *sub-committee* is a small committee made up of members of a larger committee. 构成名词，表示

"分"、"分支"，如 subcommittee（小组委员会）。

sub- also forms adjectives which refer to people or things that are inferior. For example, *substandard* living conditions are inferior to normal living conditions. 亦构成形容词，表示"次于"、"低于"，如 substandard（不够标准的）。

super- forms nouns and adjectives which refer to people and things that are larger, better, or more advanced than others. For example, a *super-fit* athlete is extremely fit, and a *supertanker* is a very large tanker. 构成名词和形容词，表示"大于"、"优于"、"在…之上"、"超过"，如 super-fit（特别强壮的），supertanker（巨型油轮）。

tri- forms nouns and adjectives which have 'three' as part of their meaning. For example, a *tricycle* is a cycle with three wheels. 构成名词和形容词，表示"三"、"三重"，如 tricycle（三轮车）。

ultra- forms adjectives which refer to people and things that possess a quality to a very large degree. For example, an *ultra-light* fabric is extremely light. 构成形容词，表示"极"、"超"，如 ultra-light（超轻的）。

un- can be added to some words to form words which have the opposite meaning. For example, if something is *unacceptable*, it is not acceptable. 用于某些词前，构成表示相反意义的词，如 unacceptable（不可接受的）。

under- forms words which refer to an amount or value being too low or not enough. For example, if someone is *underweight*, their weight is lower than it should be. 构成表示数量或数值过低或不足的词语，如 underweight（体重不足的）。

Suffixes 后缀

-ability and **-ibility** replace *-able* and *-ible* at the end of adjectives to form nouns which refer to a particular state or quality. For example, *reliability* is the state or quality of being reliable. 取代形容词末尾的 -able 和 -ible，构成名词，表示特定的状态或性质，如 reliability（可靠性）。

-able forms adjectives which indicate what someone or something can have done to them. For example, if something is *readable*, it is possible to read it. 构成形容词，表示"能…的"、"可…的"，如 readable（易读的）。

-al forms adjectives which indicate what something is connected with. For example, *environmental* problems are problems connected with the environment. 构成形容词，表示"与…有关的"，如 environmental（生态环境的）。

-ally is added to adjectives ending in *-ic* to form adverbs which indicate how something is done or what something relates to. For example, if something is done *enthusiastically*, it is done in an enthusiastic way. 附于以 -ic 结尾的形容词词尾构成副词，表示"…地"，如 enthusiastically（热情地）。

-ance and **-ence** form nouns which refer to a particular action, state, or quality. For example, *brilliance* is the state or quality of being brilliant, and *reappearance* is the action of reappearing. 构成表示特定动作、状态或性质的名词，如 brilliance（光辉），reappearance（再现）。

-ation, **-ication**, **-sion**, and **-tion** form nouns which refer to a state or process, or to an instance of that process. For example, the *protection* of something is the process of protect-

ing it. 构成表示状态、过程或过程实例的名词，如 protection（保护）。

-cy forms nouns which refer to a particular state or quality. For example, *accuracy* is the state or quality of being accurate. 构成表示特定状态或性质的名词，如 accuracy（准确性）。

-ed is added to verbs to make the past tense and past participle. Past participles formed are often used as adjectives which indicate that something has been affected in some way. For example, *cooked* food is food that has been cooked. 附于动词后，构成过去式和过去分词。动词的过去分词常用作形容词，表示“受…影响的”，如 cooked（熟的）。

-ence see 见 **-ance**

-er and **-or** form nouns which refer to a person who performs a particular action, often because it is their job. For example, a *teacher* is someone who teaches. 构成名词，表示“从事…活动的人”，如 teacher（老师）。

-er and **-or** also form nouns which refer to tools and machines that perform a particular action. For example, a *boiler* is a machine that boils things. 亦构成名词，表示“执行特定动作的工具和机器”、“…器”，如 boiler（锅炉）。

-ful forms nouns which refer to the amount of a substance that something contains or can contain. For example, a *handful* of sand is the amount of sand that you can hold in your hand. 构成名词，表示“所容纳的量或所能容纳的量”，如 handful（一把）。

-ibility see 见 **-ability**

-ic forms adjectives which indicate that something or someone is connected with a particular thing. For example, *photographic* equipment is equipment connected with photography. 构成形容词，表示“与…有关的”，如 photographic（摄影的）。

-ication see 见 **-ation**

-ing is added to verbs to make the *-ing* form, or present participle. Present participle forms are often used as adjectives describing a person or thing who is doing something. For example, a *sleeping* baby is a baby that is sleeping and an *amusing* joke is a joke that amuses people. Present participle forms are also used as nouns which refer to activities. For example, if you say you like *dancing*, you mean that you like to dance. 附于动词后，构成 -ing 形式或现在分词。现在分词常用作形容词，表示“正在…的”，如 sleeping（睡着的），amusing（逗笑的）；亦可用作名词，表示“…活动”，如 dancing（舞蹈）。

-ish forms adjectives which indicate that someone or something has a quality to a small extent. For example, if you say that something is *largish*, you mean it is fairly large, and something that is *yellowish* is slightly yellow in colour. 构成形容词，表示“有点儿…的”、“稍微…的”，如 largish（略大的），yellowish（有点儿黄的）。

-ish also forms words that indicate that a particular time or age mentioned is approximate. For example, if someone is *fortyish*, they are about forty years old. 亦表示时间或年纪为“大约…”、“…左右”、“…前后”，如 fortyish（四十岁上下）。

-ism forms nouns which refer to particular beliefs, or to behaviour based on these beliefs. For example, *professionalism* is behaviour that is professional and *racism* is the beliefs and behaviour of a racist. 构成名词，表示“主义”、“行为”，如 professionalism（专业水准），racism（种族主义）。

-ist replaces *-ism* at the end of nouns to form nouns and adjectives. The nouns refer to the

people who have particular beliefs. For example, a *fascist* is someone who supports fascism. The adjectives indicate that something is related to or is based on particular beliefs. 取代名词末尾的 -ism，构成名词和形容词，表示“…主义者”、“…主义的”，如 fascist（法西斯分子）。

-ist also forms nouns which refer to people who do a particular kind of work. For example, a *scientist* is someone whose work is connected with science. 亦构成名词，表示“从事…工作的人”，如 scientist（科学家）。

-ist also forms nouns which refer to people who play a particular musical instrument, often as their job. For example, a *violinist* is someone who plays the violin. 亦构成名词，表示“演奏…乐器的人”，如 violinist（小提琴手）。

-ity forms nouns which refer to a particular state or quality. For example, *solidity* is the state or quality of being solid. 构成名词，表示“状态”、“性质”，如 solidity（牢固性）。

-less forms adjectives which indicate that someone or something does not have a particular thing. For example, someone who is *childless* does not have any children. 构成形容词，表示“无…的”、“没有…的”，如 childless（无儿女的）。

-ly forms adverbs which indicate how something is done. For example, if someone speaks *cheerfully*, they speak in a cheerful way. 构成副词，表示“以…方式”，如 cheerfully（欢快地）。

-ment forms nouns which refer to the process of making or doing something, or to the result of this process. For example, *replacement* is the process of replacing something or the thing which replaces it. 构成名词，表示过程或过程的结果，如 replacement（替换）。

-ness forms nouns which refer to a particular state or quality. For example, *gentleness* is the state or quality of being gentle. 构成名词，表示“状态”、“性质”，如 gentleness（温柔）。

-or see 见 **-er**

-ous forms adjectives which indicate that someone or something has a particular quality. For example, a person who is *humorous* has a lot of humour. 构成形容词，表示“有…性质的”，如 humorous（幽默的）。

-sion, **-tion**, see 见 **-ation**

-y forms adjectives which indicate that something is full of something else or covered in it. For example, if something is *dirty*, it is covered with dirt. 构成形容词，表示“充满…的”、“覆盖着…的”，如 dirty（肮脏的）。

-y also forms adjectives which mean that something is like something else. For example, if something tastes *chocolatey*, it tastes like chocolate, although it is not actually chocolate. 亦构成形容词，表示“像…的”，如 chocolatey（巧克力味的）。

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Aa

A also **a** /eɪ/ (**A's, a's**) 1 N-VAR **A** is the first letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 1 个字母 2 N-VAR In music, **A** is the sixth note in the scale of C major. C 大调音阶中的第六音；A 音 3 N-VAR If you get an **A** as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is extremely good. （作业、考试等）甲等，优等 4 **A** or **a** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with a, such as 'acceleration', 'ampère', or 'answer'. （用于首字母为 a 的一些单词的缩写，如 acceleration，ampère 和 answer） 5 PHRASE People talk about getting **from A to B** when they are referring generally to journeys they need to make, without saying where the journeys will take them. 从一处到另一处；从甲地到乙地 ❑ *Cars are for getting people from A to B in maximum safety.* 汽车用于将人们尽可能安全地从一地送往另一地。

a ♦♦♦ /ə, STRONG 强读 eɪ/ or **an** /ən, STRONG 强读 æn/

A or **an** is the indefinite article. It is used at the beginning of noun groups which refer to only one person or thing. The form **an** is used in front of words that begin with vowel sounds. a 或 an 为不定冠词，用于表示单个事物或人的名词词组之前。an 用于以元音开始的单词之前。

1 DET You use **a** or **an** when you are referring to someone or something for the first time or when people may not know which particular person or thing you are talking about. （指初次提及或非特指的人或物）一（个） ❑ *A waiter entered with a tray.* 侍者端着托盘进来了。❑ *He started eating an apple.* 他开始吃苹果。❑ *Today you've got a new teacher taking you.* 今天有位新老师来教你们。❑ *I manage a hotel.* 我经营一家旅馆。 2 DET You use **a** or **an** when you are referring to any person or thing of a particular type and do not want to be specific. （一类人或事物中非特指的）任何一（个） ❑ *I suggest you leave it to an expert.* 我建议你把它留给专家来解决。❑ *Bring a sleeping bag.* 带只睡袋。❑ *I was waiting for a bus.* 我在等公共汽车。 3 DET You use **a** or **an** in front of an uncount noun when that noun follows an adjective, or when the noun is followed by words that describe it more fully. （用于前加形容词或后加修饰语的不可数名词之前）一（种） ❑ *There was a terrible sadness in her eyes.* 她眼神中流露出深深的悲伤。 4 DET You use **a** or **an** in front of a mass noun when you want to refer to a single type or make of something. （用于物质名词前）一（类），一（种） ❑ *Bollinger 'RD' is a rare, highly prized wine.* 博林格 RD 香槟是一种名贵的备受推崇的葡萄酒。 5 DET You use **a** in quantifiers such as **a lot**, **a little**, and **a bit**. （用于表示数量的词组中）许多 / 少许 / 一点 ❑ *I spend a lot on expensive jewelry and clothing.* 我花很多钱购买昂贵的首饰和衣服。❑ *I've come looking for a bit of advice.* 我特来讨教。 6 DET You use **a** or **an** to refer to someone or something as a typical member of a group, class, or type. （一类人或事物中典型的）一（个） ❑ *Some parents believe a boy must learn to stand up and fight like a man.* 有些父母认为男孩子必须学会像男子汉一样顶天立地，勇于抗争。 7 DET You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of days, months, or festivals when you are referring to one particular instance of that day, month, or festival. （用于日子、月份或节日的名称之前以表示特例）一个 ❑ *The interview took place on a Friday afternoon.* 采访是在一个星期五的下午进行的。 8 DET You use **a** or **an** when you are saying what someone is or what job they have. （从事某一职业的）一（位），一（名） ❑ *I explained that I was an artist.* 我解释说自己是个艺术家。❑ *He was now a teacher and a respectable member of the community.* 他现在是一位教师，并且是社区内受人尊敬的一员。 9 DET You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of artists to refer to one individual painting or sculpture created by them. （用于艺术家名字前）一幅…的画，一件…的雕塑作品 ❑ *Most people have very little difficulty in seeing why a Van Gogh is a work of genius.* 多数人不难理解为什么凡·高的作品是天才之作。 10 DET You use **a** or **an** instead of the number 'one', especially with words of measurement such as 'hundred', 'hour', and 'metre', and with fractions such as 'half', 'quarter', and 'third'. （代替数字 one 使用，尤用于 hundred, hour, metre 等表示度量的单词之前以及 half, quarter, third 等分数之前） ❑ *…more than a thousand acres of land.* 1,000 多英亩地 ❑ *…a quarter of an hour.* 一刻钟 11 DET You use **a** or **an** in expressions such as **eight hours a day** to express a rate or ratio. （用于表示比率的短语中）每一 ❑ *Prices start at £13.95 a metre for printed cotton.* 印花棉布以每米 13.95 英镑的价格起售。❑ *The helicopter can zip along at about 150 kilometres an hour.* 该直升机能以每小时 150 公里左右的速度疾进。

a- /ˈeɪ-/ PREFIX **A-** is added to the beginning of some adjectives in order to form adjectives that describe someone or something that does not have the feature or quality indicated by the original word. （用在形容词前构成反义形容词）表示"非"、"无" ❑ *I'm a completely apolitical man.* 我对政治毫无兴趣。❑ *…asymmetrical shapes.* 不对称的形状

aah /ɑː/ → see **ah**

A & E /ˌeɪ ənˈ iː/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **A & E** is the part of a hospital that deals with accidents and emergencies. **A & E** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'accident and emergency'. （英国医院的）急诊科，急诊室【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ER**

AB /ˌeɪ ˈbiː/ (**ABs**) N-COUNT In some American universities, an **AB** is the same as a **BA**. （某些美国大学中）同 BA

aback /əˈbæk/ PHRASE If you are **taken aback by** something, you are surprised or shocked by it and you cannot respond at once. 吃惊，震惊（以至于无法立刻作出反应） ❑ [+by] *Roland was taken aback by our strength of feeling.* 我们反应如此强烈，令罗兰大吃一惊。

aba|cus /ˈæbəkəs/ (**abacuses**) N-COUNT An **abacus** is a frame used for counting. It has rods with sliding beads on them. 算盘

aba|lo|ne /æbəˈləʊni/ (**abalones**) N-VAR **Abalone** is a shellfish that you can eat and that has a shiny substance called mother-of-pearl inside its shell. 鲍，鲍鱼（有壳水生动物，可食，其壳内发光体为珍珠母）

aban|don ♦♡♡ /əˈbændən/ (**abandons, abandoning, abandoned**) 1 VERB If you **abandon** a place, thing, or person, you leave the place, thing, or person permanently or for a long time, especially when you should not do so. 离弃；遗弃；抛弃 ❑ [v n] *He claimed that his parents had abandoned him.* 他声称父母遗弃了他。❑ [v-ed] *The road is strewn with abandoned vehicles.* 道路上满是弃置的车辆。 2 VERB If you **abandon** an activity or piece of work, you stop doing it before it is finished. 中途放弃，中止（活动、工作等） ❑ [v n] *The authorities have abandoned any attempt to distribute food.* 当局中止了任何分发食物的尝试。 3 VERB If you **abandon** an idea or way of thinking, you stop having that idea or thinking in that way. 放弃（想法或思路） ❑ [v n] *Logic had prevailed and he had abandoned the idea.* 最终理智占了上风，他打消

了那个念头。4 N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] If you say that someone does something **with abandon**, you mean that they behave in a wild, uncontrolled way and do not think or care about how they should behave. 放任；放纵【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has spent money with gay abandon.* 他肆意挥霍钱财。5 → see also **abandoned** 6 PHRASE If people **abandon ship**, they get off a ship because it is sinking. (船舶下沉时)弃船

Thesaurus 同类词 *abandon* Also look up:

V. desert, leave, quit; (*ant.*) stay 1
break off, give up, quit, stop; (*ant.*) continue 2

aban|doned ◆◇◇ /ə'bændənd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **abandoned** place or building is no longer used or occupied. (场所或建筑物)舍弃不用的，无人居住的 ❑ *All that digging had left a network of abandoned mines and tunnels.* 东挖西掘后留下的是纵横交错的废弃矿井和隧道。

aban|don|ment /ə'bændənmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **abandonment of** a place, thing, or person is the act of leaving it permanently or for a long time, especially when you should not do so. 离弃；遗弃；抛弃 ❑ [*+of*] *...memories of her father's complete abandonment of her.* 对父亲完全弃她不顾的回忆 2 N-UNCOUNT The **abandonment of** a piece of work or activity is the act of stopping doing it before it is finished. (工作、活动等的)中途放弃，中止 ❑ [*+of*] *Constant rain forced the abandonment of the next day's competitions.* 连绵阴雨致使翌日各项赛事被迫中止。3 N-UNCOUNT The **abandonment of** an idea or way of thinking is the act of stopping having the idea or of stopping thinking in that way. (想法或思路的)放弃

abashed /ə'bæʃt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **abashed**, you feel embarrassed and ashamed. 尴尬的；窘迫的；羞愧的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He looked abashed, uncomfortable.* 他看起来有点窘迫，很不自在。

abate /ə'beɪt/ (**abates, abating, abated**) VERB If something bad or undesirable **abates**, it becomes much less strong or severe. 减弱；减轻；减退【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The storms had abated by the time they rounded Cape Horn.* 他们绕过合恩角时，暴风雨已经减弱。

abate|ment /ə'beɪtmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Abatement** means a reduction in the strength or power of something or the reduction of it. 减弱；减轻；减少【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...the abatement of carbon dioxide emissions.* 二氧化碳排放的减少 ❑ *...noise abatement.* 噪声消退

ab|at|toir /'æbətwɑː^{r}/ (**abattoirs**) N-COUNT An **abattoir** is a place where animals are killed in order to provide meat. 屠宰场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slaughterhouse**

ab|bess /'æbes/ (**abbesses**) N-COUNT An **abbess** is the nun who is in charge of the other nuns in a convent. 女修道院院长

ab|bey /'æbi/ (**abbeys**) N-COUNT An **abbey** is a church with buildings attached to it in which monks or nuns live or used to live. (大)修道院

ab|bot /'æbət/ (**abbots**) N-COUNT An **abbot** is the monk who is in charge of the other monks in a monastery or abbey. 男修道院院长；大寺院男住持

ab|bre|vi|ate /ə'briːvieɪt/ (**abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated**) VERB If you **abbreviate** something, especially a word or a piece of writing, you make it shorter. 缩写；缩简；缩短 ❑ [v n *+to*] *He abbreviated his first name to Alec.* 他将自己的名字缩写为亚历克。[Also v n]

Word Link 词根词缀 *brev = short* 短：*abbreviate, abbreviation, brevity*

ab|bre|via|tion /ə,briːvi'eɪʃ^{n}/ (**abbreviations**) N-COUNT An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word or phrase, made by leaving out some of the letters or by using only the first letter of each word. 缩写；缩略形式 ❑ *The postal abbreviation for Kansas is KS.* 堪萨斯州的邮政缩写是 KS。

ABC /ˌeɪ biː 'siː/ (**ABCs**) 1 N-SING The **ABC of** a subject or activity is the parts of it that you have to learn first because they are the most important and basic. (学科等的)基础知识，入门 ❑ [*+of*] *...the ABC of Marxism.* 马克思主义的基本内容 2 N-COUNT Children who have learned their **ABC** or their **ABCs** have learned to recognize, write, or say the alphabet. 字母表(儿童识字、写字和拼词用的全部字母)【INFORMAL 非正式】

ab|di|cate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ (**abdicates, abdicating, abdicated**) 1 VERB If a king or queen **abdicates**, he or she gives up being king or queen. 退位；逊位 ❑ [v] *The last French king was Louis Philippe, who abdicated in 1848.* 法国末代国王是 1848 年逊位的路易·菲利普。[Also v n] •**ab|di|ca|tion** /ˌæbdɪ'keɪʃ^{n}/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ [*+of*] *...the most serious royal crisis since the abdication of Edward VIII.* 自爱德华八世退位以来最为严重的王室危机 2 VERB If you say that someone has **abdicated** responsibility for something, you disapprove of them because they have refused to accept responsibility for it any longer. 放弃(责任)；失(职)【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v n] *Many parents simply abdicate all responsibility for their children.* 许多父母对孩子简直是完全撒手不管。•**ab|di|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *There had been a complete abdication of responsibility.* 曾经一度完全无人负责。

ab|do|men /'æbdəmən, AM 美 æb'dəʊ-/ (**abdomens**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **abdomen** is the part of your body below your chest where your stomach and intestines are. 腹(部)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was suffering from pains in his abdomen.* 他当时感到腹痛。

ab|domi|nal /æb'dɒmɪn^{ə}l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Abdominal** is used to describe something that is situated in the abdomen or forms part of it. 腹(部)的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.* 呕吐、腹泻和腹痛

ab|domi|nals /æb'dɒmɪn^{ə}lz/ N-PLURAL You can refer to your abdominal muscles as your **abdominals** when you are talking about exercise. 腹肌

ab|duct /æb'dʌkt/ (**abducts, abducting, abducted**) VERB If someone **is abducted** by another person, he or she is taken away illegally, usually using force. 诱拐；劫持；绑架 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *His car was held up and he was abducted by four gunmen.* 他的车遭遇抢劫，随后他被 4 名持枪歹徒绑架。❑ [v n] *She was charged with abducting a six-month-old child.* 她被控诱拐一个 6 个月大的孩子。•**ab|duc|tion** /æb'dʌkʃ^{n}/ (**abductions**) N-VAR ❑ [*+of*] *...the abduction of four youths.* 对 4 名青年的绑架 •**ab|duc|tor** (**abductors**) N-COUNT ❑ *She co-operated with her abductor.* 她配合绑匪的要求。

ab|er|rant /æ'berənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Aberrant** means unusual and not socially acceptable. 异常的；脱离常规的；为社会所不容的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Ian's rages and aberrant behavior worsened.* 伊恩的怒气越来越大，反常行为也愈发恶劣。

ab|er|ra|tion /ˌæbə'reɪʃ^{n}/ (**aberrations**) N-VAR An **aberration** is an incident or way of behaving that is not typical. 反常事件；非典型行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It became very clear that the incident was not just an aberration, it was not just a single incident.* 事实变得很清楚，这件事并不反常，它不是一起孤立事件。

abet /ə'bet/ (**abets, abetting, abetted**) VERB If one person **abets** another, they help or encourage them to do something criminal or wrong. **Abet** is often used in the legal expression 'aid and abet'. 教唆，唆使，怂恿(常用于法律用语 aid and abet 中)【LEGAL, FORMAL 法律，正式】❑ [v n] *His wife was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for aiding and abetting him.* 他的妻子因帮助和教唆他犯罪而被判入狱七年。

abey|ance /ə'beɪəns/ PHRASE If something is **in abeyance**, it is not operating or being used at the present time. 搁置；暂缓；暂时中止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Russian threat is, at the least, in abeyance.* 俄罗斯的威胁至少暂时中止了。

ab|hor /æb'hɔː^{r}/ (**abhors, abhorring, abhorred**) VERB If you **abhor** something, you hate it very much, especially for moral reasons. (尤指出于道德原因)憎恨，憎恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He was a man who abhorred violence and was deeply committed to reconciliation.* 他是一个憎恶使用暴力且坚决主张和解的人。

ab|hor|rence /æb'hɒrəns, AM 美 -'hɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **abhorrence** of something is their strong hatred of

it。憎恨；憎恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They are anxious to show their abhorrence of racism.* 他们急于表明自己对种族主义的憎恨。

ab|hor|rent /æbˈhɒrənt, AM 美 -ˈhɔːr-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **abhorrent to** you, you hate it very much or consider it completely unacceptable. 令人憎恨的；使人厌恶的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Racial discrimination is abhorrent to my council and our staff.* 我的顾问班子和全体工作人员都对种族歧视深恶痛绝。

abide /əˈbaɪd/ (**abides, abiding, abided**) ❶ PHRASE If you **can't abide** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 难以忍受；无法容忍 ❑ *I can't abide people who can't make up their minds.* 我受不了优柔寡断的人。❷ → see also **abiding, law-abiding**

▶**abide by** PHRASAL VERB If you **abide by** a law, agreement, or decision, you do what it says you should do. 遵守，遵照（法规、协议、判决等）❑ [v P n] *They have got to abide by the rules.* 他们必须遵守规则。

abid|ing /əˈbaɪdɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **abiding** feeling, memory, or interest is one that you have for a very long time. （情感、记忆、兴趣等）持久的，长久的 ❑ *He has a genuine and abiding love of the craft.* 他对这门手艺有着真挚持久的热爱。

abil|ity ◆◆◇ /əˈbɪlɪti/ (**abilities**) ❶ N-SING [N to-inf, oft with poss] Your **ability to** do something is the fact that you can do it. 能力 ❑ *The public never had faith in his ability to handle the job.* 公众从来不相信他有能力胜任这份工作。❑ *He has the ability to bring out the best in others.* 他能做到扬人之长。❷ N-VAR [oft with poss] Your **ability** is the quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do something. 才能；技能；本领 ❑ *Her drama teacher spotted her ability.* 她的戏剧老师发现了她的才能。❑ *They repeatedly questioned his leadership abilities.* 他们一再质疑他的领导才能。❑ *Does the school cater for all abilities?* 学校能够做到因材施教吗？❸ PHRASE If you do something **to the best of** your **abilities** or **to the best of** your **ability**, you do it as well as you can. 竭尽所能；尽最大努力 ❑ *I take care of them to the best of my abilities.* 我竭尽全力照顾他们。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ability* Also look up:

N. capability, competence ❶
knack, skill, talent, technique ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ability* with:

N. **lack of** ability 能力缺乏 ❶
V. ability **to handle** 处理能力，**have the** ability 具备才能，**lack the** ability 缺乏能力 ❶❷
ADJ. **natural** ability 天赋 ❷

-ability /-əˈbɪlɪti/ (**-abilities**) SUFFIX **-ability** replaces '-able' at the end of adjectives to form nouns. Nouns formed in this way refer to the state or quality described by the adjectives. （替代 -able 加在形容词尾构成名词）表示"状态"、"性质" ❑ *...the desirability of global co-operation.* 全球合作的好处 ❑ *No one ever questioned her capability.* 从来没有人质疑她的能力。

ab|ject /ˈæbdʒekt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **abject** to emphasize that a situation or quality is extremely bad. 极糟的；惨痛的；拙劣的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Both of them died in abject poverty.* 他们俩都在穷困潦倒中死去。❑ *This scheme was an abject failure.* 这项计划彻底失败了。•**ab|ject|ly** ADV ❑ *Both have failed abjectly.* 两人都遭遇了惨败。

ab|jure /æbˈdʒʊəʳ/ (**abjures, abjuring, abjured**) VERB If you **abjure** something such as a belief or way of life, you state publicly that you will give it up or that you reject it. 公开宣布放弃，发誓弃绝（信仰、生活方式等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a formal statement abjuring military action.* 宣布放弃军事行动的正式声明

ablaze /əˈbleɪz/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **ablaze** is burning very fiercely. 炽燃的；熊熊燃烧的 ❑ *Shops, houses, and vehicles were set ablaze.* 店铺、房屋和车辆全都被纵火焚烧。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a place is **ablaze with** lights or colours, it is very bright because of them. 灯火辉煌的；色彩缤纷的 ❑ [+with] *The chamber was ablaze with light.* 会议厅里灯火辉煌。

able ◆◆◆ /ˈeɪbᵊl/ (**abler** /ˈeɪbləʳ/, **ablest** /ˈeɪblɪst/) ❶ PHRASE If you **are able to** do something, you have skills or qualities which make it possible for you to do it. （因具有技能或品质）能够，可以 ❑ *The older child should be able to prepare a simple meal.* 那个年纪稍大的孩子应当会做一顿简单的饭。❑ *The company say they're able to keep pricing competitive.* 该公司说他们能够使价格保持竞争力。❑ *They seemed able to work together very efficiently.* 他们看来能一起高效地工作。❷ PHRASE If you **are able to** do something, you have enough freedom, power, time, or money to do it. （因有足够的自由、权力、时间、财力等）能够，可以 ❑ *You'll be able to read in peace.* 你就能安心读书了。❑ *It would be nice to be able to afford to retire earlier.* 能提早退休而无后顾之忧当是件幸事。❸ ADJ Someone who is **able** is very clever or very good at doing something. 聪明能干的；能力出众的 ❑ *...one of the brightest and ablest members of the government.* 政府里最聪明能干的成员之一

Usage 用法 **be able to** and **could**

Could is used to refer to ability in the past: *When I was younger I could swim very fast.* When referring to single events in the past, use *be able to* instead: *I was able to finish my essay last night.* In negative sentences or when referring to things that happened frequently or over a period of time, you can use either *be able to* or *could*: *I wasn't able to/couldn't finish my essay last night. When you were in college could you usually/were you usually able to get your work done on time?*

could 指过去拥有的能力：When I was younger I could swim very fast. 我小的时候能游得非常快。当所指为过去的单个事件时，应用 be able to：I was able to finish my essay last night. 我昨晚能把论文写完。在否定句中，或是当所指为过去经常发生或是过去一段时间内发生的事情时，用 be able to 或 could 均可：I wasn't able to/couldn't finish my essay last night. When you were in college could you usually/were you usually able to get your work done on time? 我昨晚没能把论文写完。你上大学时，通常能够按时完成作业吗？

-able /-əbᵊl/ SUFFIX **-able** combines with verbs to form adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something that can have a particular thing done to them. For example, if something is avoidable, it can be avoided. （加在动词后构成形容词）表示"可…的"、"能…的"、"值得…的" ❑ *These injuries were avoidable.* 这些伤是可以避免的。❑ *He was an admirable chairman.* 他是一位令人钦佩的主席。

able-bodied /ˌeɪbᵊl ˈbɒdɪd/ ADJ An **able-bodied** person is physically strong and healthy, rather than weak or disabled. 体格健全的；身强体壮的 ❑ *The gym can be used by both able-bodied and disabled people.* 这家健身房体格健全者和残障人士均可使用。•N-PLURAL **The able-bodied** are people who are able-bodied. 体格健全的人；身强体壮的人

ab|lu|tions /əˈbluːʃᵊnz/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] Someone's **ablutions** are all the activities that are involved in washing himself or herself. 沐浴；洗澡【FORMAL OR HUMOROUS 正式或幽默】

ably /ˈeɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] **Ably** means skilfully and successfully. 能干地；成功地 ❑ *He was ably assisted by a number of other members.* 他得到其他一些成员的鼎力相助。

ab|nor|mal /æbˈnɔːʳmᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **abnormal** is unusual, especially in a way that is worrying. 反常的；异常的；怪异的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...abnormal heart rhythms and high anxiety levels.* 心律不齐和高度焦虑 ❑ *...a child with an abnormal fear of strangers.* 过于认生的小孩 •**ab|nor|mal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, oft ADV with v] ❑ *...abnormally high levels of glucose.* 异常高的葡萄糖水平

ab|nor|mal|ity /ˌæbnɔːʳˈmælɪti/ (**abnormalities**) N-VAR An **abnormality** in something, especially in a person's body or behaviour, is an unusual part or feature of it that may be worrying or dangerous. （尤指身体或行为上令人担忧或危险的）反常情况，异常特征【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Further scans are required to confirm the diagnosis of an abnormality.* 需要进一步扫描来确诊是否出现异常病变。

aboard /əˈbɔːʳd/ PREP If you are **aboard** a ship or plane, you are on it or in it. 在（船、飞机等）上 ❑ *She invited 750 people aboard*

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the luxury yacht, the Savarona. 她邀请了 750 人乘坐豪华游艇"萨瓦罗纳"号。❑ *They said goodbye to him as he got aboard the train at Union Station.* 当他在联合车站登上火车之际，他们向他道别。•ADV [ADV after v] **Aboard** is also an adverb. ❑ *It had taken two hours to load all the people aboard.* 花了两个小时才让所有人都上了船。

abode /ə'bəʊd/ (**abodes**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **abode** is the place where you live. 住所；寓所【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I went round the streets and found his new abode.* 我走街串巷找到了他的新住所。❷ PHRASE If someone has **no fixed abode**, they are homeless. 居无定所；无家可归【LEGAL 法律】❑ *30 per cent of psychiatric hospital beds are occupied by people of no fixed abode.* 精神病院 30% 的床位被无家可归者占用。

abol|ish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ (**abolishes, abolishing, abolished**) VERB If someone in authority **abolishes** a system or practice, they formally put an end to it. 废除，废止（制度、习俗等）❑ [V n] *The following year Parliament voted to abolish the death penalty for murder.* 议会于次年投票废除了对谋杀罪的死刑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *abolish* Also look up:

V. eliminate, end; (*ant.*) continue

abo|li|tion /ˌæbə'lɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] The **abolition of** something such as a system or practice is its formal ending. （制度、习俗等的）废除，废止 ❑ [+of] *...the abolition of slavery in Brazil and the Caribbean.* 巴西及加勒比地区奴隶制的废除

abo|li|tion|ist /ˌæbə'lɪʃ°nɪst/ (**abolitionists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **abolitionist** is someone who campaigns for the abolition of a particular system or practice. 废除主义者；主张废除（某种制度或习俗）的人 ❑ *As long as most people are happy to have the monarchy, the abolitionist position is an arrogant fantasy.* 只要大多数人还乐意保留君主制，主张废除它就是痴人说梦。

A-bomb /'eɪ bɒm/ (**A-bombs**) N-COUNT An **A-bomb** is an atomic bomb. 原子弹

abomi|nable /ə'bɒmɪnəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **abominable** is very unpleasant or bad. 可恶的；恶劣的；极糟的 ❑ *The President described the killings as an abominable crime.* 总统称这些杀戮为令人发指的罪行。•**abomi|nably** /ə'bɒmɪnəbli/ ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *Chloe has behaved abominably.* 克洛伊行为恶劣。❑ *Wallis was often abominably rude.* 沃利斯经常粗鲁得让人讨厌。

abom|ina|tion /əˌbɒmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**abominations**) N-COUNT If you say that something is an **abomination**, you think that it is completely unacceptable. 令人完全无法接受的事物；令人极度厌恶的事物【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

abo|rigi|nal /ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪn°l/ (**aboriginals**) ❶ N-COUNT An **Aboriginal** is an Australian Aborigine. 澳大利亚土著 ❑ *He remained fascinated by the Aboriginals' tales.* 他一直对澳大利亚土著的传说极感兴趣。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Aboriginal** means belonging or relating to the Australian Aborigines. 澳大利亚土著的 ❑ *...Aboriginal art.* 澳大利亚土著艺术 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] The **aboriginal** people or animals of a place are ones that have been there from the earliest known times or that were there before people or animals from other countries arrived. 土著的；土生土长的

Abo|rigi|ne /ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪni/ (**Aborigines**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Aborigines** are members of the tribes that were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there. 澳大利亚土著

abort /ə'bɔːt/ (**aborts, aborting, aborted**) ❶ VERB If an unborn baby **is aborted**, the pregnancy is ended deliberately and the baby is not born alive. 使流产；堕（胎）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Her lover walked out on her after she had aborted their child.* 她的情人在她打掉他们的孩子后甩了她。❑ [V-ed] *...tissue from aborted fetuses.* 流产胎儿的组织 [Also V] ❷ VERB If someone **aborts** a process, plan, or activity, they stop it before it has been completed. 中止，中辍（进程、计划、活动等）❑ [V n] *The decision was made to abort the mission.* 作出中止这项任务的决定。

abor|tion ◆◇◇ /ə'bɔːʃ°n/ (**abortions**) N-VAR If a woman has an **abortion**, she ends her pregnancy deliberately so that the baby is not born alive. 人工流产；堕胎 ❑ *His girlfriend had an abortion.* 他的女朋友做了流产。

abor|tion|ist /ə'bɔːʃənɪst/ (**abortionists**) ❶ N-COUNT An **abortionist** is someone who performs abortions, usually illegally. （通常指非法的）为人堕胎者 ❷ → see also **anti-abortionist**

abor|tive /ə'bɔːtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **abortive** attempt or action is unsuccessful. （尝试或行动）失败的，夭折的，无结果的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an abortive attempt to prevent the current President from taking office.* 企图阻止现任总统执政的失败尝试

abound /ə'baʊnd/ (**abounds, abounding, abounded**) VERB If things **abound**, or if a place **abounds with** things, there are very large numbers of them. 大量存在；盛产；富于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Stories abound about when he was in charge.* 关于他在任时的传闻数不胜数。❑ [V +with/in] *The book abounds with close-up images from space.* 这本书里有大量拍自太空的特写照片。

about ◆◆◆ /ə'baʊt/

In addition to the uses shown below, **about** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce extra information. **About** is also often used after verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'drive', and in phrasal verbs such as 'mess about' and 'set about', especially in British English. 除下列用法外，about 可用在一些动词、名词和形容词后引出附加信息。about 还常用在 walk, drive 等表示动作的动词后或 mess about, set about 等短语动词中，这类情况尤见于英国英语。

❶ PREP You use **about** to introduce who or what something relates to or concerns. 关于；涉及；在…方面 ❑ *She came in for a coffee, and told me about her friend Shona.* 她进来喝了杯咖啡，并向我谈起了她的朋友肖纳。❑ *She knew a lot about food.* 她对食物很在行。❑ *He never complains about his wife.* 他从不抱怨妻子。❷ PREP When you mention the things that an activity or institution is **about**, you are saying what it involves or what its aims are. 包含；目的是；为了 ❑ *Leadership is about the ability to implement change.* 领导才能就是指实施变革的能力。❸ PREP You use **about** after some adjectives to indicate the person or thing that a feeling or state of mind relates to. 为…，对…（用在某些形容词后，表示情绪或心态）❑ *'I'm sorry about Patrick,' she said.* "我为帕特里克感到难过。"她说。❑ *I feel so guilty and angry about the whole issue.* 我对整件事深感内疚和愤慨。❹ PREP If you do something **about** a problem, you take action in order to solve it. 对，就（某一问题）❑ *Rachel was going to do something about Jacob.* 蕾切尔将对雅各布有所行动。❺ PREP When you say that there is a particular quality **about** someone or something, you mean that they have this quality. 在…身上，在…里（指具有某种特质）❑ *I think there's something a little peculiar about the results of your test.* 我认为你的化验结果有点不对劲。❻ ADV **About** is used in front of a number to show that the number is not exact. 大约；左右 ❑ *In my local health centre there's about forty parking spaces.* 我们本地的保健中心约有 40 个停车位。❑ *The rate of inflation is running at about 2.7 percent.* 通货膨胀率保持在 2.7% 左右。❼ ADV [ADV after v] If someone or something moves **about**, they keep moving in different directions. 四下；到处 ❑ *Everyone was running about.* 大家都在跑来跑去。•PREP **About** is also a preposition. ❑ *From 1879 to 1888 he wandered about Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.* 从 1879 年到 1888 年，他在德国、瑞士和意大利游历。❽ PREP If you put something **about** a person or thing, you put it around them. 围绕；环绕 ❑ *Helen threw her arms about him.* 海伦张开双臂拥抱他。❾ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **about**, they are present or available. 现成的；手头的；可得到的 ❑ *There's lots of money about these days for schemes like this.* 近来这类计划资金充足。❿ ADJ If you are **about to** do something, you are going to do it very soon. If something is **about to** happen, it will happen very soon. 即将（做…）的；快要（发生）的 ❑ *I think he's about to leave.* 我觉得他要走了。❑ *The film was about to start.* 电影快开场了。⓫ **how about** → see **how** ⓬ **what about** → see **what** ⓭ **just about** → see **just** ⓮ PHRASE If someone is **out and about**, they are going out and doing things, especially after they have been unable to for a while. （尤指一段时间无法自由行动后）四处走动，外出活动 ❑ *Despite considerable pain she has been getting out and about almost as normal.* 尽管还是很痛，她基本上已经行动如常。⓯ PHRASE If someone is **out and about**, they are going to a lot of different places,

often as part of their job.（常因工作）四处奔波 ❑ *They often saw me out and about.* 他们经常看见我四处奔波。

Usage 用法 about to

About to is used to say that something is going to happen very soon without specifying exactly when. A time expression is not necessary and should be avoided: *The concert is about to start.* means that it is imminent; *The concert starts in five minutes.* tells us exactly when.
about to 指某事即将发生，未有指明具体时间。确切的时间表达不必加，也应避免加：The concert is about to start.（音乐会即将开始。）表示时间临近；The concert starts in five minutes.（音乐会五分钟后开始。）说明具体时间。

a|bout-ˈface (**about-faces**) N-COUNT An **about-face** is a complete change of attitude or opinion.（态度或观点的）彻底改变，完全转变 ❑ *Few observers believe the president will do an about-face and start spending more.* 没有几个观察员认为总统会彻底改变态度并开始增加开支。

a|bout-ˈturn (**about-turns**) N-COUNT An **about-turn** is the same as an **about-face**. 同 about-face【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **about-face**

above ♦♦◇ /əˈbʌv/ 1 PREP If one thing is **above** another one, it is directly over it or higher than it. 在…上方；高于 ❑ *He lifted his hands above his head.* 他将双手举过头顶。❑ *Apartment 46 was a quiet apartment, unlike the one above it.* 和它楼上的那间不同，46 号公寓很安静。❑ *He was staring into the mirror above him.* 他盯着在他上方的镜子。•ADV [ADV after v, *from* ADV] **Above** is also an adverb. ❑ *A long scream sounded from somewhere above.* 从上面什么地方传来一声长长的尖叫。❑ *...a picture of the new plane as seen from above.* 这架新飞机的俯视图 2 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] In writing, you use **above** to refer to something that has already been mentioned or discussed. 上述；在上文 ❑ *Several conclusions could be drawn from the results described above.* 从上文描述的结果中可以得出几个结论。•N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **Above** is also a noun. ❑ *For additional information, contact any of the above.* 如需更多信息，可与以上任何一处联系。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Above** is also an adjective. ❑ *For a copy of their brochure, write to the above address.* 欲索取他们的宣传册，请写信至以上地址。3 PREP If an amount or measurement is **above** a particular level, it is greater than that level.（数量或测量结果）在…以上，超过 ❑ *The temperature crept up to just above 40 degrees.* 温度攀升至 40 度出头。❑ *Victoria Falls has had above average levels of rainfall this year.* 维多利亚瀑布今年的降雨量超过了平均水平。❑ *Government spending is planned to rise 3 per cent above inflation.* 政府开支拟定高出通货膨胀 3 个百分点。•ADV **Above** is also an adverb. ❑ *Banks have been charging 25 percent and above for unsecured loans.* 银行对无担保贷款一直收取 25% 或更高的费用。4 PREP If you hear one sound **above** another, it is louder or clearer than the second one.（声音）比…更响亮，盖过 ❑ *Then there was a woman's voice, rising shrilly above the barking.* 接着，一个女人尖厉的声音盖过了犬吠声。5 PREP If someone is **above** you, they are in a higher social position than you or in a position of authority over you.（社会地位或权力）高于，大于 ❑ *I married above myself— rich county people.* 我和县里一个比我富有的人成了亲。•ADV [*from* ADV] **Above** is also an adverb. ❑ *The policemen admitted beating the student, but said they were acting on orders from above.* 警察承认打了这名学生，但说他们只是奉命行事。6 PREP If you say that someone thinks they are **above** something, you mean that they act as if they are too good or important for it.（因自视甚高）不屑于【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm not above doing my own cleaning.* 我很乐意自己做扫除。7 PREP If someone is **above** criticism or suspicion, they cannot be criticized or suspected because of their good qualities or their position. 不会受到（批评或怀疑）；超乎…之所及 ❑ *He was a respected academic and above suspicion.* 他是位受人尊敬的学者，根本没有嫌疑。8 PREP If you value one person or thing **above** any other, you value them more or consider that they are more important. 比…更重要；胜过；优于 ❑ *...his tendency to put the team above everything.* 他把这个团队看得比什么都重要的倾向 9 **over and above** → see **over** 10 **above the law** → see **law** 11 **above board** → see **board**

a|bove-the-ˌline proˈmo|tion (**above-the-line promotions**) N-VAR **Above-the-line promotion** is the use of promotional methods that cannot be directly controlled by the company selling the goods or service, such as television or press advertising. 大众传媒促销（不受产品或服务提供商直接控制的促销手段，如电视或报刊广告）（Compare 比较 **below-the-line promotion**.）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *For all maternity clothing retailers, most above-the-line promotion is conducted through focused sources such as mother and baby magazines.* 对于所有销售孕妇装的零售商来说，大多数的大众传媒促销都是通过母婴杂志等有具体受众的渠道进行的。

ab|ra|ca|dab|ra /ˌæbrəkəˈdæbrə/ EXCLAM **Abracadabra** is a word that someone says when they are performing a magic trick in order to make the magic happen. 变（表演魔术时的用语）

abrade /əˈbreɪd/ (**abrades, abrading, abraded**) VERB To **abrade** something means to scrape or wear down its surface by rubbing it. 磨损；磨蚀；擦伤【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *My skin was abraded and very tender.* 我的皮肤擦破了，一碰就疼。

abra|sion /əˈbreɪʒən/ (**abrasions**) N-COUNT An **abrasion** is an area on a person's body where the skin has been scraped.（皮肤的）擦伤（处）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He had severe abrasions to his right cheek.* 他的右脸颊有严重的擦伤。

abra|sive /əˈbreɪsɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone who has an **abrasive** manner is unkind and rude.（态度）粗鲁的，不友善的 ❑ *His abrasive manner has won him an unenviable notoriety.* 他生硬粗暴的态度让他声名狼藉。2 ADJ An **abrasive** substance is rough and can be used to clean hard surfaces. 粗糙磨砂性的；有研磨作用的 ❑ *...a new all-purpose, non-abrasive cleaner.* 多用途的非磨砂性新型清洁剂

abreast /əˈbrest/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If people or things walk or move **abreast**, they are next to each other, side by side, and facing in the same direction. 并排，并肩（行进）❑ *The steep pavement was too narrow for them to walk abreast.* 人行道又陡又窄，他们没法并排走。2 PHRASE If you are **abreast of** someone or something, you are level with them or in line with them. 与…并排；与…并肩 ❑ *As he drew abreast of the man he pretended to stumble.* 当他赶上那个男人时，他装出要跌倒的样子。3 PHRASE If you **keep abreast of** a subject, you know all the most recent facts about it. 了解，跟上（最新情况）❑ *He will be keeping abreast of the news.* 他将时刻关注最新消息。

abridged /əˈbrɪdʒd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **abridged** book or play has been made shorter by removing some parts of it.（书或剧本）节略的，删节的 ❑ *This is an abridged version of her new novel 'The Queen and I'.* 这是她的新小说《我与女王》的删节本。

abroad ♦◇◇ /əˈbrɔːd/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV, *be* ADV, *from* ADV] If you go **abroad**, you go to a foreign country, usually one which is separated from the country where you live by an ocean or a sea. 到国外；在国外 ❑ *I would love to go abroad this year, perhaps to the South of France.* 我今年很想出国，可能会去法国南部。❑ *...public opposition here and abroad.* 国内外公众的反对 ❑ *About 65 per cent of its sales come from abroad.* 大约 65% 的销量来自国外。

Thesaurus 同类词 *abroad* Also look up:
ADV. overseas

ab|ro|gate /ˈæbrəgeɪt/ (**abrogates, abrogating, abrogated**) VERB If someone in a position of authority **abrogates** something such as a law, agreement, or practice, they put an end to it. 废除，取消（法令、协议、习俗等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The next prime minister could abrogate the treaty.* 下一任首相可能会废除这项条约。

ab|rupt /əˈbrʌpt/ 1 ADJ An **abrupt** change or action is very sudden, often in a way which is unpleasant.（常指令人不快的）改变或行为）突然的，意外的 ❑ *Rosie's idyllic world came to an abrupt end when her parents' marriage broke up.* 父母婚姻的破裂给罗茜田园般美好的世界陡然画上了句号。•**ab|rupt|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He stopped abruptly and looked my way.* 他突然停下，朝我看过来。2 ADJ Someone who is **abrupt** speaks in a rather rude, unfriendly way.（言语）粗鲁的，唐突的，不友好的 ❑ *He was abrupt to the point of rudeness.* 他

A

的唐突已到了无礼的地步。❑ *Cross was a little taken aback by her abrupt manner.* 她的鲁莽态度让克罗斯感到有点吃惊。•**ab|rupt|ly** ADV ❑ *'Good night, then,' she said abruptly.* "那么，晚安。"她生硬地说道。

abs /æbz/ N-PLURAL **Abs** are the same as **abdominals**. 同 abdominals【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Throughout the exercise, focus on keeping your abs tight.* 在整个锻炼过程中，注意要收紧腹肌。

ab|scess /'æbses/ (**abscesses**) N-COUNT An **abscess** is a painful swelling containing pus. 脓肿

ab|scond /æb'skɒnd/ (**absconds, absconding, absconded**) 1 VERB If someone **absconds from** somewhere such as a prison, they escape from it or leave it without permission.（从监狱等处）逃走，逃脱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *He was ordered to appear the following day, but absconded.* 他被传唤于第二天出庭，可是他逃跑了。❑ [V +*from*] *A dozen inmates have absconded from Forest Jail in the past year.* 去年共有 12 名犯人从福雷斯特监狱逃脱。2 VERB If someone **absconds with** something, they leave and take it with them, although it does not belong to them.（携…）潜逃【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*with*] *Unfortunately, his partners were crooks and absconded with the funds.* 不幸的是，他的合伙人都是些骗子，已携款潜逃了。

ab|seil /'æbseɪl/ (**abseils, abseiling, abseiled**) VERB To **abseil down** a cliff or rock face means to slide down it in a controlled way using a rope, with your feet against the cliff or rock. 缘绳索滑下（峭壁、崖面等）；绕绳下降【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rappel**

ab|sence ♦◇◇ /'æbs^{ə}ns/ (**absences**) 1 N-VAR Someone's **absence** from a place is the fact that they are not there. 不在；缺席 ❑ *...a bundle of letters which had arrived for me in my absence.* 我缺席期间寄给我的一大堆信件 ❑ *Eleanor would later blame her mother-in-law for her husband's frequent absences.* 埃莉诺过后会因丈夫经常不在家而责怪婆婆。2 N-SING The **absence** of something from a place is the fact that it is not there or does not exist. 缺乏；不存在 ❑ [+*of*] *The presence or absence of clouds can have an important impact on heat transfer.* 有无云层会对热量的传递产生重要影响。❑ [+*of*] *In the absence of a will the courts decide who the guardian is.* 在没有遗嘱的情况下，由法庭指定监护人。3 → see also **leave of absence** 4 **conspicuous by one's absence** → see **conspicuous**

ab|sent /'æbs^{ə}nt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **absent from** a place or situation where they should be or where they usually are, they are not there. 不在的；缺席的 ❑ [+*from*] *He has been absent from his desk for two weeks.* 他已经有两个星期没有坐在办公桌前了。❑ *Any soldier failing to report would be considered absent without leave and punished accordingly.* 士兵若未报到将被视为擅离职守而受处分。2 ADJ If someone appears **absent**, they are not paying attention because they are thinking about something else. 走神的；心不在焉的 ❑ *'Nothing,' Rosie said in an absent way.* "没什么。"罗茜心不在焉地说。•**ab|sent|ly** /'æbs^{ə}ntli/ ADV ❑ *He nodded absently.* 他漫不经心地点了点头。3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **absent** parent does not live with his or her children.（父亲或母亲）不与子女一起住的 ❑ *...absent fathers who fail to pay towards the costs of looking after their children.* 不在子女身边且不支付抚养费的父亲们 4 PREP If you say that **absent** one thing, another thing will happen, you mean that if the first thing does not happen, the second thing will happen. 若没有；假设没有【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】❑ *Absent a solution, people like Sue Godfrey will just keep on fighting.* 假如未能得到解决，像休·戈弗雷这样的人就会一直坚持斗争下去。

ab|sen|tee /ˌæbs^{ə}n'ti:/ (**absentees**) 1 N-COUNT An **absentee** is a person who is expected to be in a particular place but who is not there.（应到而未到的）不在者，缺席者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Absentee** is used to describe someone who is not there to do a particular job in person. 不在的；缺席的 ❑ *Absentee fathers will be forced to pay child maintenance.* 不和子女一起生活的父亲将会被强制要求支付子女的抚养费。3 ADJ [ADJ n] In elections in the United States, if you vote by **absentee** ballot or if you are an **absentee** voter, you vote in advance because you will be away. 缺席的（指美国因故预先表决的选票或选民）【AM 美】

ab|sen|tee|ism /ˌæbs^{ə}n'ti:ɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Absenteeism** is the fact or habit of frequently being away from work or school, usually without a good reason.（通常指无正当理由的经常性）旷工，旷课

ab|sen|tia /æb'senʃə, AM 美 -'senʃə/ PHRASE If something is done to you **in absentia**, it is done to you when you are not present. 不在场；缺席【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was tried in absentia and sentenced to seven years in prison.* 他被缺席判处七年监禁。

ˌabsent-'minded ADJ Someone who is **absent-minded** forgets things or does not pay attention to what they are doing, often because they are thinking about something else. 漫不经心的；心不在焉的；健忘的 ❑ *In his later life he became even more absent-minded.* 他晚年变得愈加健忘了。•**absent-mindedly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Elizabeth absent-mindedly picked a thread from his lapel.* 伊丽莎白随手从他的翻领上揪下一根线头。

ab|sinthe /'æbsɪnθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Absinthe** is a very strong alcoholic drink that is green and tastes bitter. 苦艾酒（一种烈酒，色绿味苦）

ab|so|lute ♦◇◇ /'æbsəlu:t/ (**absolutes**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Absolute** means total and complete. 完全的；彻底的 ❑ *It's not really suited to absolute beginners.* 它并不真正适合从零开始的初学者。❑ *A sick person needs absolute confidence and trust in a doctor.* 病人需要对医生有绝对的信心和信任。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **absolute** to emphasize something that you are saying. 十足的；绝对的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *About 12 inches wide is the absolute minimum you should consider.* 12 英寸左右的宽度绝对是你应考虑的最低值。❑ *I think it's absolute nonsense.* 我认为那绝对是无稽之谈。3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **absolute** ruler has complete power and authority over his or her country. 专制独裁的；有无上权力的 ❑ *He ruled with absolute power.* 他实行独裁统治。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Absolute** is used to say that something is definite and will not change even if circumstances change. 确实的；不容置疑的 ❑ *They had given an absolute assurance that it would be kept secret.* 他们信誓旦旦地保证将对此保密。5 ADJ [ADJ n] An amount that is expressed in **absolute** terms is expressed as a fixed amount rather than referring to variable factors such as what you earn or the effects of inflation.（数值）绝对的，恒值的 ❑ *In absolute terms British wages remain low by European standards.* 根据欧洲标准，英国薪资的绝对值依然很低。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Absolute** rules and principles are believed to be true, right, or relevant in all situations.（规则或原则）绝对的 ❑ *There are no absolute rules.* 世事无绝对。7 N-COUNT An **absolute** is a rule or principle that is believed to be true, right, or relevant in all situations. 绝对规则（或原则）8 → see also **decree absolute**

ab|so|lute|ly ♦♦◇ /ˌæbsə'lu:tli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, oft ADV with v] **Absolutely** means totally and completely. 完全地；彻底地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Jill is absolutely right.* 吉尔完全正确。❑ *I absolutely refuse to get married.* 我坚决不结婚。❑ *There is absolutely no difference!* 这绝无不同！2 ADV Some people say **absolutely** as an emphatic way of saying yes or of agreeing with someone. They say **absolutely not** as an emphatic way of saying no or of disagreeing with someone.（用于强调）确实地，绝对地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'It's worrying, isn't it?'—'Absolutely.'* "这让人担忧，不是吗？"——"确实是。"

ˌab|so|lute ma'jor|ity (**absolute majorities**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a political party wins an **absolute majority**, they obtain more seats or votes than the total number of seats or votes gained by their opponents in an election. 绝对多数

ˌab|so|lute 'zero N-UNCOUNT **Absolute zero** is a theoretical temperature that is thought to be the lowest possible temperature. 绝对零度

ab|so|lu|tion /ˌæbsə'lu:ʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is given **absolution**, they are forgiven for something wrong that they have done. 赦免；宽恕【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She felt as if his words had granted her absolution.* 她感觉他的那番话好似给她下了道赦令。

ab|so|lut|ism /ˌæbsə'lu:tɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Absolutism** is a political system in which one ruler or leader has complete power and authority over a country. 专制政体；专制主义 ❑ *...royal absolutism.* 王权专制 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to someone's beliefs as **absolutism** if they think that their beliefs are true,

right, or relevant in all situations, especially if you think they are wrong to behave in this way. (尤指被认为是错误的)绝对主义，绝对论【DISAPPROVAL 贬】• **ab|so|lut|ist** ADJ ❑ *This absolutist belief is replaced by an appreciation that rules can vary.* 这种绝对主义信念被规则可以变通这一认识所替代。

ab|solve /æb'zɒlv/ (**absolves, absolving, absolved**) VERB If a report or investigation **absolves** someone from blame or responsibility, it formally states that he or she is not guilty or is not to blame. 宣判…无罪；免除…的责任 ❑ [v n *+of/from*] *A police investigation yesterday absolved the police of all blame in the incident.* 警方昨天的调查廓清了其在此事件中的全部责任。❑ [v n] *...the inquiry which absolved the soldiers.* 宣告士兵们无罪责的调查

ab|sorb /əb'zɔːb/ (**absorbs, absorbing, absorbed**) 1 VERB If something **absorbs** a liquid, gas, or other substance, it soaks it up or takes it in. 吸收(液体、气体等) ❑ [v n] *Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil.* 植物从空气中吸收二氧化碳并从土壤中汲取水分。❑ [*be* v-ed *+into*] *Refined sugars are absorbed into the bloodstream very quickly.* 精制糖迅速吸收进血液中。2 VERB If something **absorbs** light, heat, or another form of energy, it takes it in. 吸收(光、热等能量) ❑ [v n] *A household radiator absorbs energy in the form of electric current and releases it in the form of heat.* 家用取暖器吸收电流能量，再以热量的形式释放出来。3 VERB If a group **is absorbed into** a larger group, it becomes part of the larger group. 合并；兼并；吸纳并同化 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+into*] *The Colonial Office was absorbed into the Foreign Office.* 殖民部被并入了外交部。❑ [v n] *...an economy capable of absorbing thousands of immigrants.* 能够吸纳数千移民的经济实体 4 VERB If something **absorbs** a force or shock, it reduces its effect. 消减，缓冲(外力或震动) ❑ [v n] *...footwear which does not absorb the impact of the foot striking the ground.* 不具备减震功能的鞋 5 VERB If a system or society **absorbs** changes, effects, or costs, it is able to deal with them. 经受，承受(变革、影响等)；承担(费用等) ❑ [v n] *The banks would be forced to absorb large losses.* 银行将被迫承担巨大的损失。6 VERB If something **absorbs** something valuable such as money, space, or time, it uses up a great deal of it. 用掉，花掉(大量金钱)；占用(大量空间、时间等) ❑ [v n] *It absorbed vast amounts of capital that could have been used for investment.* 它消耗掉了原本可用于投资的大笔资金。7 VERB If you **absorb** information, you learn and understand it. 理解，掌握(信息) ❑ [v n] *Too often he only absorbs half the information in the manual.* 他对说明书上的内容经常是一知半解。8 VERB If something **absorbs** you, it interests you a great deal and takes up all your attention and energy. 吸引…的注意；使全神贯注 ❑ [v n] *...a second career which absorbed her more completely than her acting ever had.* 比演艺生涯更令她全情投入的又一职业 9 → see also **absorbed, absorbing**

ab|sorbed /əb'zɔːbd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **absorbed in** something or someone, you are very interested in them and they take up all your attention and energy. 极感兴趣的；全神贯注的 ❑ [*+in/by*] *They were completely absorbed in each other.* 两人彼此倾心。

ab|sor|bent /əb'zɔːbənt/ ADJ **Absorbent** material soaks up liquid easily. 易吸收(液体)的；吸水的 ❑ *The towels are highly absorbent.* 这些毛巾吸水性很好。

ab|sorb|er /əb'zɔːbəʳ/ → see **shock absorber**

ab|sorb|ing /əb'zɔːbɪŋ/ ADJ An **absorbing** task or activity interests you a great deal and takes up all your attention and energy. 非常有趣的；引人入胜的 ❑ *'Two Sisters' is an absorbing read.* 《姊妹花》的故事情节引人入胜。

ab|sorp|tion /əb'zɔːpʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **absorption of** a liquid, gas, or other substance is the process of it being soaked up or taken in. (液体、气体等的)吸收 ❑ [*+of*] *Vitamin C increases the absorption of iron from food.* 维生素C促进食物中铁的吸收。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **absorption** of a group **into** a larger group is the process of it becoming part of the larger group. 合并；兼并；吸纳并同化

ab|stain /æb'steɪn/ (**abstains, abstaining, abstained**) 1 VERB If you **abstain from** something, usually something you want to do, you deliberately do not do it. 克制；抑制；戒除【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v *+from*] *Abstain from sex or use condoms.* 禁绝性事或使用安全套。❑ [v] *Do you drink alcohol, smoke, or abstain?* 你喝酒抽烟还是烟酒不沾？2 VERB If you **abstain** during a vote, you do not use your vote. 弃权；不投票 ❑ [v] *Three Conservative MPs abstained in the vote.* 三位保守党下院议员投了弃权票。

ab|ste|mi|ous /æb'stiːmiəs/ ADJ Someone who is **abstemious** avoids doing too much of something enjoyable such as eating or drinking. 有节制的；适度的【FORMAL 正式】

ab|sten|tion /æb'stenʃᵊn/ (**abstentions**) N-VAR **Abstention** is a formal act of not voting either for or against a proposal. 不投票；放弃投票 ❑ *...a vote of sixteen in favor, three against, and one abstention.* 16票赞成，3票反对，1票弃权

ab|sti|nence /'æbstɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Abstinence** is the practice of abstaining from something such as alcoholic drink or sex, often for health or religious reasons. 戒绝；节制；禁欲 ❑ *...six months of abstinence.* 禁欲6个月 ❑ [*+from*] *...total abstinence from alcohol.* 彻底戒酒

ab|stract /'æbstrækt/ (**abstracts**) 1 ADJ An **abstract** idea or way of thinking is based on general ideas rather than on real things and events. 抽象的；纯概念的 ❑ *...abstract principles such as justice.* 正义等抽象原则 ❑ *It's not a question of some abstract concept.* 这不是某个抽象概念的问题。• **ab|stract|ly** ADV ❑ *It is hard to think abstractly in these conditions.* 在这些情况下进行抽象思考很难。2 PHRASE When you talk or think about something **in the abstract**, you talk or think about it in a general way, rather than considering particular things or events. 大体上；理论上；抽象地 ❑ *Money was a commodity she never thought about except in the abstract.* 钱对她来说就是个商品，她从不想它具体是怎么回事。3 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, an **abstract** noun refers to a quality or idea rather than to a physical object. (名词)抽象的，表示抽象概念的 ❑ *...abstract words such as glory, honor, and courage.* 抽象名词，如光荣、荣耀和勇气 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Abstract** art makes use of shapes and patterns rather than showing people or things. (艺术)抽象(派)的 ❑ *...a modern abstract painting.* 一幅现代派抽象画 5 N-COUNT An **abstract** is an abstract work of art. 抽象艺术作品 6 N-COUNT An **abstract of** an article, document, or speech is a short piece of writing that gives the main points of it. 摘要；梗概

ab|stract|ed /æb'stræktɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **abstracted** is thinking so deeply that they are not fully aware of what is happening around them. 出神的；心不在焉的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The same abstracted look was still on his face.* 他仍是一脸恍惚。• **ab|stract|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She nodded abstractedly.* 她若有所思地点点头。

ab|strac|tion /æb'strækʃᵊn/ (**abstractions**) N-VAR An **abstraction** is a general idea rather than one relating to a particular object, person, or situation. 抽象概念【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Is it worth fighting a big war, in the name of an abstraction like sovereignty?* 以主权之类抽象概念的名义打一场大规模战争是否值得呢？

ab|struse /æb'struːs/ ADJ You can describe something as **abstruse** if you find it difficult to understand, especially when you think it could be explained more simply. (尤指故作)深奥的，难解的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...fruitless discussions about abstruse resolutions.* 对于令人费解的决议毫无成果的讨论

ab|surd /æb'sɜːʳd/ ADJ If you say that something is **absurd**, you are criticizing it because you think that it is ridiculous or that it does not make sense. 荒谬的；荒唐的；不合理的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is absurd to be discussing compulsory redundancy policies for teachers.* 讨论针对教师的强制裁员政策真是滑稽可笑。❑ *I've known clients of mine go to absurd lengths, just to avoid paying me a few pounds.* 我知道我的一些客户就为了少付我几英镑，可谓无所不用其极。• N-SING **The absurd** is something that is absurd. 荒诞；悖理【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Parkinson had a sharp eye for the absurd.* 帕金森对荒诞不经的事一眼即明。• **ab|surd|ly** ADV ❑ *Prices were still absurdly low, in his opinion.* 在他看来，价格依然低得离谱。• **ab|surd|ity** /æb'sɜːʳdɪti/ (**absurdities**) N-VAR ❑ [*+of*] *I find myself growing increasingly angry at the absurdity of the situation.* 对于如此荒谬的情况我感到越来越生气。

A

Thesaurus 同类词 *absurd* Also look up:

ADJ. crazy, foolish, idiotic

ab|surd|ist /æb'sɜːdɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **absurdist** play or other work shows how absurd some aspect of society or human behaviour is. 荒诞派的；荒诞主义的

abun|dance /ə'bʌndəns/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb, oft *in* N] An **abundance of** something is a large quantity of it. 大量；丰富；充足 ❑ [+of] *The area has an abundance of wildlife.* 这片地区有大量的野生动植物。❑ *Food was in abundance.* 食品充足。

abun|dant /ə'bʌndənt/ ADJ Something that is **abundant** is present in large quantities. 大量的；丰富的；充足的 ❑ *There is an abundant supply of cheap labour.* 廉价劳动力供应充足。❑ *Birds are abundant in the tall vegetation.* 高大的植被中栖息有大量鸟类。

abun|dant|ly /ə'bʌndəntli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] If something is **abundantly** clear, it is extremely obvious. 非常；相当地 ❑ *He made it abundantly clear that anybody who disagrees with his policies will not last long.* 他非常明确地表示，任何不同意他政策的人都坚持不了多久。2 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] Something that occurs **abundantly** is present in large quantities. 大量地；丰富地；充足地 ❑ *...a plant that grows abundantly in the United States.* 在美国大量生长的一种植物

abuse ♦◇ (**abuses, abusing, abused**)

The noun is pronounced /ə'bjuːs/. The verb is pronounced /ə'bjuːz/. 名词读作 /ə'bjuːs/，动词读作 /ə'bjuːz/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Abuse** of someone is cruel and violent treatment of them. 虐待；凌辱 ❑ *...investigation of alleged child abuse.* 对涉嫌虐待儿童的调查 ❑ *...victims of sexual and physical abuse.* 性虐待及肉体摧残的受害者 ❑ *...controversy over human rights abuses.* 关于人权滥用的争议 2 N-UNCOUNT **Abuse** is extremely rude and insulting things that people say when they are angry. 辱骂；恶语；粗话 ❑ *I was left shouting abuse as the car sped off.* 汽车飞驰而去，留下我在那里大声咒骂。3 N-VAR **Abuse** of something is the use of it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用；妄用 ❑ [+of] *What went on here was an abuse of power.* 这里发生的事是一种滥用职权的行为。❑ *...drug and alcohol abuse.* 嗜毒和酗酒 4 VERB If someone **is abused**, they are treated cruelly and violently. 虐待；凌辱 ❑ [be v-ed] *Janet had been abused by her father since she was eleven.* 珍妮特自 11 岁起就遭受父亲虐待。❑ [v n] *...parents who feel they cannot cope or might abuse their children.* 认为自己无法应付或可能会虐待子女的父母 ❑ [v-ed] *...those who work with abused children.* 从事帮助受虐儿童的工作的人们 •**abus|er** (**abusers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a convicted child abuser.* 已定罪的虐童犯 5 VERB You can say that someone **is abused** if extremely rude and insulting things are said to them. 辱骂；侮辱 ❑ [be v-ed] *He alleged that he was verbally abused by other soldiers.* 他宣称自己遭到其他士兵的辱骂。[Also v n] 6 VERB If you **abuse** something, you use it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用；妄用 ❑ [v n] *He showed how the rich and powerful can abuse their position.* 他让人们见识到有钱有势的人是如何滥用权位的。•**abus|er** N-COUNT ❑ *...the treatment of alcohol and drug abusers.* 对酗酒和嗜毒者的治疗

Thesaurus 同类词 *abuse* Also look up:

N. damage, harm, injury, violation 1
blame, injury, insult; (*ant.*) compliment 2
V. insult, offend, pick on, put down, scold; (*ant.*) compliment, flatter, praise 5
damage, harm, injure, mistreat; (*ant.*) care for, protect, respect 6

abu|sive /ə'bjuːsɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **abusive** behaves in a cruel and violent way towards other people. 虐待的；凌辱的 ❑ *He became violent and abusive toward Ben's mother.* 他对本的妈妈动起粗来。❑ *One in eight women lives in an abusive relationship.* 每八位女性中就有一位遭受伴侣的虐待。2 ADJ **Abusive** language is extremely rude and insulting. 侮辱性的；恶语谩骂的

abut /ə'bʌt/ (**abuts, abutting, abutted**) VERB When land or a building **abuts** something or **abuts on** something, it is next to it. 邻接；毗连；紧靠【FORMAL 正式】

abuzz /ə'bʌz/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone says that a place is **abuzz with** rumours or plans, they mean that everyone there is excited about them. 议论纷纷的；嘈杂的；喧闹的【JOURNALISM 新闻】

abys|mal /ə'bɪzm^{ə}l/ ADJ If you describe a situation or the condition of something as **abysmal**, you think that it is very bad or poor in quality. 极坏的；糟透的 ❑ *...our abysmal record at producing a scientifically trained workforce.* 我们在培养受过科学培训的劳动力方面惨不忍睹的记录 ❑ *The general standard of racing was abysmal.* 竞赛的总体水平极糟。•**abys|mal|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *The standard of education was abysmally low.* 教育水平极低。❑ *As the chart shows, it has failed abysmally.* 如图表所示，它一败涂地。

abyss /ə'bɪs/ (**abysses**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **abyss** is a very deep hole in the ground. 深渊【LITERARY 文】2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone is on the edge or brink of an **abyss**, they are about to enter into a very frightening or threatening situation. 险恶的境地【LITERARY 文】

AC /ˌeɪ 'siː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **AC** is used to refer to an electric current that continually changes direction as it flows. **AC** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'alternating current'. 交流电

aca|cia /ə'keɪʃə/ (**acacias** or **acacia**) N-VAR An **acacia** or an **acacia tree** is a tree which grows in warm countries and which usually has small yellow or white flowers. 相思树；金合欢(生于温暖地区，通常开黄色或白色小花)

aca|deme /'ækədiːm/ N-UNCOUNT The academic world of universities is sometimes referred to as **academe**. (大学的)学术界，学术环境【FORMAL 正式】

aca|demia /ˌækə'diːmiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Academia** refers to all the academics in a particular country or region, the institutions they work in, and their work. (某一国家或地区的)学术界 ❑ *...the importance of strong links between industry and academia.* 工业界和学术界间紧密联系的重要性

aca|dem|ic ♦◇ /ˌækə'demɪk/ (**academics**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Academic** is used to describe things that relate to the work done in schools, colleges, and universities, especially work which involves studying and reasoning rather than practical or technical skills. 学术的，学业的(尤指理论学识而非实践技能) ❑ *Their academic standards are high.* 他们的学术水平很高。❑ *I was terrible at school and left with few academic qualifications.* 我的学习成绩一塌糊涂，离校时几乎没有学历。•**aca|dem|ical|ly** /ˌækə'demɪkli/ ADV ❑ *He is academically gifted.* 他在学习上很有天分。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Academic** is used to describe things that relate to schools, colleges, and universities. 学校的；学院的；大学的 ❑ *...the start of the last academic year.* 最后一个学年的开始 ❑ *I'd had enough of academic life.* 学校生活我已经过够了。3 ADJ **Academic** is used to describe work, or a school, college, or university, that places emphasis on studying and reasoning rather than on practical or technical skills. 学术的；纯理论的；非实用的 ❑ *The author has settled for a more academic approach.* 那位作者已确定采用一种更学术的方法。4 ADJ Someone who is **academic** is good at studying. 学业优秀的 ❑ *The system is failing most disastrously among less academic children.* 这种制度对学习不太好的孩子效果最差。5 N-COUNT An **academic** is a member of a university or college who teaches or does research. 大学教师；高校科研人员 6 ADJ You can say that a discussion or situation is **academic** if you think it is not important because it has no real effect or cannot happen. 学究式的；空谈的；不切实际的 ❑ *Such is the size of the problem that these arguments are purely academic.* 何题在于这些论点纯属空谈。

acad|emi|cian /əˌkædə'mɪʃ^{ə}n, AM 美 əˌkædə-/ (**academicians**) N-COUNT An **academician** is a member of an academy, usually one which has been formed to improve or maintain standards in a particular field. 学会会员；院士

acad|emy /ə'kædəmi/ (**academies**) 1 N-COUNT **Academy** is sometimes used in the names of schools and colleges, especially those specializing in particular subjects or skills, or private high schools in the United States. 专科院校；专门学校；(美国的)私立中学 ❑ [+of] *...the Royal Academy of Music.* 皇家音乐学院 ❑ *...her experience as a police academy instructor.* 她在警校当教官的经历 2 N-COUNT **Academy** appears in the names of some societies formed

to improve or maintain standards in a particular field. (某一领域的)学会，研究院 ❑ [+of] ...*the American Academy of Psychotherapists.* 美国心理治疗师学会

ac|cede /æk'si:d/ (**accedes, acceding, acceded**) ❶ VERB If you **accede to** someone's request, you do what they ask. 答应；同意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *Britain would not accede to France's request.* 英国不会同意法国的要求。❷ VERB When a member of a royal family **accedes to** the throne, they become king or queen. (君主)即位【FORMAL 正式】[Also v]

ac|cel|er|ate /æk'seləreɪt/ (**accelerates, accelerating, accelerated**) ❶ VERB If the process or rate of something **accelerates** or if something **accelerates** it, it gets faster and faster. (使)加快；(使)增速 ❑ [v] *Growth will accelerate to 2.9 per cent next year.* 明年的增长会加快到 2.9%。❑ [v n] *The government is to accelerate its privatisation programme.* 政府将加快其私有化方案的进程。❷ VERB When a moving vehicle **accelerates**, it goes faster and faster. (行驶中的车辆)加速 ❑ [v] *Suddenly the car accelerated.* 汽车突然加速。❑ [v prep/adv] *She accelerated away from the kerb.* 她加速驶离了路缘。

ac|cel|era|tion /æk,seləˈreɪʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **acceleration of** a process or change is the fact that it is getting faster and faster. 加快；增速 ❑ [+of/in] *He has also called for an acceleration of political reforms.* 他同时呼吁加快政治改革的步伐。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Acceleration** is the rate at which a car or other vehicle can increase its speed, often seen in terms of the time that it takes to reach a particular speed. (汽车等的)加速能力，加速幅度 ❑ *Acceleration to 60 mph takes a mere 5.7 seconds.* 加速到时速 60 英里只需要 5.7 秒。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Acceleration** is the rate at which the speed of an object increases. 加速度【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **motion**

ac|cel|era|tor /æk'seləreɪtə'/ (**accelerators**) N-COUNT The **accelerator** in a car or other vehicle is the pedal which you press with your foot in order to make the vehicle go faster. (汽车等的)加速装置，油门 ❑ *He eased his foot off the accelerator.* 他的脚松开了油门。

ac|cent /'æks°nt/ (**accents**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone who speaks with a particular **accent** pronounces the words of a language in a distinctive way that shows which country, region, or social class they come from. 腔调；口音；土音 ❑ *He had developed a slight American accent.* 他说话带上了一点轻微的美国口音。❷ N-COUNT An **accent** is a short line or other mark which is written above certain letters in some languages and which indicates the way those letters are pronounced. (某些语言中标在特定字母上方的)变音符号 ❸ N-SING If you put the **accent on** a particular feature of something, you emphasize it or give it special importance. 重点；强调；关注 ❑ [+on] *He is putting the accent on military readiness.* 他强调要保持备战状态。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *accent* with:

ADJ. **American/French** accent 美国 / 法国口音，**regional** accent 地方口音，**thick** accent 浓重口音 ❶
ADV. **heavily** accented 口音重的 ❶
V. **have an** accent 有口音 ❶
put the accent **on** 标变音符号于；强调 ❷ ❸

ac|cent|ed /'æksentɪd/ ❶ ADJ Language or speech that is **accented** is spoken with a particular accent. 带…腔调的；带…口音的 ❑ *I spoke rather good, but heavily accented English.* 我的英语说得不错，但是口音很重。❷ → see also **accent**

ac|cen|tu|ate /æk'sentʃueɪt/ (**accentuates, accentuating, accentuated**) VERB To **accentuate** something means to emphasize it or make it more noticeable. 强调；突出；使更明显 ❑ [v n] *His shaven head accentuates his large round face.* 光头使他的大圆脸更加突出。

ac|cept ♦♦♦ /æk'sept/ (**accepts, accepting, accepted**) ❶ VERB If you **accept** something that you have been offered, you say yes to it or agree to take it. 接受；领受；收受 ❑ [v n] *Eventually Sam persuaded her to accept an offer of marriage.* 最终萨姆说服她接受了求婚。❑ [v] *All those invited to next week's peace conference have accepted.* 所有受邀参加下星期和平会谈的人都已同意出席。❷ VERB If you **accept** an idea, statement, or fact, you believe that it is true or valid. 相信，接受(观点、陈述、事实等) ❑ [v that] *I do not accept that there is any kind of crisis in British science.* 我不相信英国科学界存在任何危机。❑ [v n] *I don't think they would accept that view.* 我认为他们不会接受那种观点。❑ [v n +as] *He did not accept this reply as valid.* 他认为这个回答没有根据。❑ [v-ed] ...*a workforce generally accepted to have the best conditions in Europe.* 被普遍认为拥有欧洲最好的工作条件的劳动人口 ❸ VERB If you **accept** a plan or an intended action, you agree to it and allow it to happen. 赞成，同意(计划、行动等) ❑ [v n] *The Council will meet to decide if it should accept his resignation.* 委员会将开会决定是否接受他的辞呈。❹ VERB If you **accept** an unpleasant fact or situation, you get used to it or recognize that it is necessary or cannot be changed. 忍受；容忍；承受 ❑ [v n] *People will accept suffering that can be shown to lead to a greater good.* 如果能证明苦难会带来更大的好处，人们就会愿意承受。❑ [v n +as] *Urban dwellers often accept noise as part of city life.* 城市居民常将噪音当成城市生活的一部分。❑ [v that] *I wasn't willing to accept that her leaving was a possibility.* 我不愿接受她有可能离开的事实。❺ VERB If a person, company, or organization **accepts** something such as a document, they recognize that it is genuine, correct, or satisfactory and agree to consider it or handle it. (因认可而)接受(文件等)；承兑，认付(单据等) ❑ [v n] *We advised newspapers not to accept the advertising.* 我们建议报社不要承接这项广告。❑ [be v-ed] *Cheques can only be accepted up to the value guaranteed on the card.* 支票的承兑金额不可高于卡上所担保的数额。[Also v n *as* n/adj] ❻ VERB If an organization or person **accepts** you, you are allowed to join the organization or use the services that are offered. 招收，接纳(求职者、会员等) ❑ [be v-ed] *All-male groups will not be accepted.* 清一色的男性团体将不被接纳。❑ [v n +as] ...*incentives to private landlords to accept young people as tenants.* 鼓励私人房东租房给年轻人的措施 [Also v n *into* n] ❼ VERB If a person or a group of people **accepts** you, they begin to be friendly towards you and are happy with who you are or what you do. (个人或团体)接纳，接受 ❑ [v n] *My grandparents have never had a problem accepting me.* 我的祖父母从来都是无条件地接受我。❑ [v n +as] *Many men still have difficulty accepting a woman as a business partner.* 许多男性仍然无法接受女性商业伙伴。❑ [be v-ed +into] *Stephen Smith was accepted into the family like an adopted brother.* 这家人接纳了斯蒂芬·史密斯，待他如养子一般。❽ VERB If you **accept** the responsibility or blame for something, you recognize that you are responsible for it. 承担，承认(过失、责任等) ❑ [v n] *The company cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage.* 公司不能承担丢失或损坏的责任。❾ VERB If you **accept** someone's advice or suggestion, you agree to do what they say. 接受，采纳(劝告、建议等) ❑ [v n] *The army refused to accept orders from the political leadership.* 军队拒绝接受政界领导下达的命令。❿ VERB If a machine **accepts** a particular kind of thing, it is designed to take it and deal with it or process it. (机器)接受，适配 ❑ [v n] *The telephone booths accept 10 and 20 pence coins.* 电话亭可使用 10 便士和 20 便士的硬币。⓫ → see also **accepted**

Usage 用法 **accept** and **except**

Accept and *except* sound similar but have different meanings. *Accept* means 'to receive'. *Monique accepted her diploma. Except* means 'other than'. *Everyone in the class knew the answer except John.*
accept 和 except 发音类似，实则意义不同。accept 意为"接受"：Monique accepted her diploma. 莫妮克接受了学位证书。except 意为"除…以外"：Everyone in the class knew the answer except John. 除了约翰以外，课堂里的每个人都知道答案。

Thesaurus 同类词 *accept* Also look up:

V. receive, take; (*ant.*) refuse, reject ❶ ❿
acknowledge, agree to, recognize; (*ant.*) object, oppose, refuse ❷ ❸ ❾
endure, live with, tolerate; (*ant.*) disallow, reject ❹

ac|cept|able ♦♦♦ /æk'septəb°l/ ❶ ADJ **Acceptable** activities and situations are those that most people approve of or consider to

A

be normal. (大多数人)认同的，认可的，接受的 ❑ [+for] *It is becoming more acceptable for women to drink alcohol.* 女性饮酒渐渐被人们接受。❑ *The air pollution exceeds most acceptable levels by 10 times or more.* 大气污染程度超出了普遍认可的标准 10 倍或更多。•**ac|cept|abil|ity** /æk,septə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...an increase in the social acceptability of divorce.* 社会对离婚容忍度的增加 •**ac|cept|ably** /æk'septəbli/ ADV ❑ *The aim of discipline is to teach children to behave acceptably.* 纪律的目的是教育儿童举止得体。2 ADJ If something is **acceptable to** someone, they agree to consider it, use it, or allow it to happen. 可接受的；能接受的 ❑ [+to] *They have thrashed out a compromise formula acceptable to Moscow.* 他们经过仔细商讨，得出了一项莫斯科可以接受的折中方案。❑ *They recently failed to negotiate a mutually acceptable new contract.* 他们最近未能协商出一个令双方满意的新合同。3 ADJ If you describe something as **acceptable**, you mean that it is good enough or fairly good. 尚可的；还可以的 ❑ *On the far side of the street was a restaurant that looked acceptable.* 远处街边有一家饭店看起来还可以。•**ac|cept|ably** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...a method that provides an acceptably accurate solution to a problem.* 能比较准确地解决问题的方法

Thesaurus 同类词 *acceptable* Also look up:

ADJ. adequate, decent, passable, satisfactory 3

ac|cept|ance /æk'septəns/ (**acceptances**) 1 N-VAR [oft poss N] **Acceptance of** an offer or a proposal is the act of saying yes to it or agreeing to it. 接受；赞同；认可 ❑ [+of] *The Party is being degraded by its acceptance of secret donations.* 该党因私下接受捐赠而蒙羞。❑ *...a letter of acceptance.* 承兑函 ❑ *...his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize.* 他的诺贝尔和平奖获奖感言 2 N-UNCOUNT If there is **acceptance** of an idea, most people believe or agree that it is true. 相信；接受；承认 ❑ *...a theory that is steadily gaining acceptance.* 逐步得到承认的理论 ❑ *There was a general acceptance that the defence budget would shrink.* 人们普遍相信国防预算将会缩减。3 N-UNCOUNT Your **acceptance of** a situation, especially an unpleasant or difficult one, is an attitude or feeling that you cannot change it and that you must get used to it. 忍受；容忍；承受 ❑ [+of] *...his calm acceptance of whatever comes his way.* 他遇事泰然处之的态度 4 N-UNCOUNT **Acceptance** of someone into a group means beginning to think of them as part of the group and to act in a friendly way towards them. 接纳；接受 ❑ *...an effort to ensure that the disabled achieve real acceptance.* 为确保残疾人真正得到接纳而作出的努力

ac|cept|ed ◆◇ /æk'septɪd/ 1 ADJ [oft adv ADJ] **Accepted** ideas are agreed by most people to be correct or reasonable. 公认的；被普遍接受的 ❑ *There is no generally accepted definition of life.* 关于生活的定义不一而足。❑ *It is accepted wisdom that science has been partly responsible for the decline of religion.* 科学是宗教衰落的部分原因，这是一个被普遍接受的观点。2 → see also **accept**

ac|cess ◆◇ /'ækses/ (**accesses, accessing, accessed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **access to** a building or other place, you are able or allowed to go into it. 进入(权)；接近(权) ❑ [+to] *The facilities have been adapted to give access to wheelchair users.* 这些设施已经改造过，以方便轮椅使用者进入。❑ [+to] *Scientists have only recently been able to gain access to the area.* 科学家们直到最近才得以进入该地区。❑ [+to] *The Mortimer Hotel offers easy access to central London.* 从莫蒂梅尔酒店可方便地到达伦敦市中心。2 N-UNCOUNT If you have **access to** something such as information or equipment, you have the opportunity or right to see it or use it. 查阅(或使用)的机会(或权利) ❑ [+to] *...a Code of Practice that would give patients right of access to their medical records.* 允许病人查看自己病历的职业守则 3 N-UNCOUNT If you have **access to** a person, you have the opportunity or right to see them or meet them. 接近(或见面)的机会(或权利) ❑ [+to] *He was not allowed access to a lawyer.* 他未被获准面见律师。4 VERB If you **access** something, especially information held on a computer, you succeed in finding or obtaining it. 存取，访问(计算机信息) ❑ [v n] *You've illegally accessed and misused confidential security files.* 你已经非法访问并盗用了机密的安全文件。

'ac|cess course (**access courses**) N-COUNT An **access course** is an educational course which prepares adults with few or no qualifications for study at a university or other place of higher education. 预科(为未达所需资格者而设的高校入学补习课程) 【BRIT 英】

ac|ces|sible /æk'sesɪb'l/ 1 ADJ If a place or building is **accessible to** people, it is easy for them to reach it or get into it. If an object is **accessible**, it is easy to reach. 易到达的；易进入的 ❑ [+to] *The Centre is easily accessible to the general public.* 该中心普通大众可随意进入。❑ *The premises are wheelchair accessible.* 该场所轮椅可以自由出入。•**ac|ces|sibil|ity** /æk,sesɪ'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the easy accessibility of the area.* 这个地区的交通便利性 2 ADJ If something is **accessible to** people, they can easily use it or obtain it. 易使用的；易得到的 ❑ [+to] *The legal aid system should be accessible to more people.* 法律援助制度应该面向更多人。•**ac|ces|sibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the quality and accessibility of health care.* 医疗保健的质量和便利性 3 ADJ If you describe a book, painting, or other work of art as **accessible**, you think it is good because it is simple enough for people to understand and appreciate easily. 可以理解的；易懂的 【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+to] *...literary books that are accessible to a general audience.* 一般读者都能欣赏的文学作品 •**ac|ces|sibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Seminar topics are chosen for their accessibility to a general audience.* 研讨会内容的选择是以让普通听众易于理解为依据的。

→ see **disability**

ac|ces|sion /æk'seʃ'n/ N-UNCOUNT [with poss] **Accession** is the act of taking up a position as the ruler of a country. (君主、帝王的)登基，即位；(国家统治者的)就职，就任 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...the 50th anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.* 女王登基 50 周年庆典

ac|ces|so|rize /æk'sesəraɪz/ (**accessorizes, accessorizing, accessorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **accessorise**

VERB To **accessorize** something such as a set of furniture or clothing means to add other things to it in order to make it look more attractive. (以配件、装饰品等)补充，附加；给…装配附件 ❑ [v n] *Use a belt to accessorise a plain dress.* 用腰带来装饰一件素裙。[Also v n +with]

ac|ces|so|ry /æk'sesəri/ (**accessories**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Accessories** are items of equipment that are not usually essential, but which can be used with or added to something else in order to make it more efficient, useful, or decorative. 附件；配件；附属物 ❑ *...an exclusive range of hand-made bedroom and bathroom accessories.* 独家经营的一系列手工制作的卧室和浴室配件 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Accessories** are articles such as belts and scarves which you wear or carry but which are not part of your main clothing. (衣服的)配饰(如腰带、围巾等) 3 N-COUNT If someone is guilty of being an **accessory to** a crime, they helped the person who committed it, or knew it was being committed but did not tell the police. 同谋；帮凶；从犯 【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+to] *She was charged with being an accessory to the embezzlement of funds.* 她被指控为这起挪用公款案的从犯。

'ac|cess road (**access roads**) N-COUNT An **access road** is a road which enables traffic to reach a particular place or area. (进入某地的)通道，便道 ❑ [+to] *...the access road to the airport.* 进入机场的通道

'ac|cess time (**access times**) N-COUNT **Access time** is the time that is needed to get information that is stored in a computer. 存取时间，访问时间(指读取出计算机中存储资料所需的时间) 【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *This system helps speed up access times.* 这个系统有助于提高存取速度。

ac|ci|dent ◆◇ /'æksɪdənt/ (**accidents**) 1 N-COUNT An **accident** happens when a vehicle hits a person, an object, or another vehicle, causing injury or damage. 交通事故；车祸 ❑ *She was involved in a serious car accident last week.* 她上周卷入了一场严重的交通事故。❑ *Six passengers were killed in the accident.* 六名乘客在车祸中丧生。2 N-COUNT If someone has an **accident**, something unpleasant happens to them that was not intended, sometimes

causing injury or death. (不幸的)意外遭遇，不测事件；事故 ❑ *5,000 people die every year because of accidents in the home.* 每年有 5,000 人死于家中的意外事故。❑ *The police say the killing of the young man was an accident.* 警方说这个年轻人被杀是一个意外。3 N-VAR [usu *by* N] If something happens **by accident**, it happens completely by chance. 意外；偶然 ❑ *She discovered the problem by accident.* 她碰巧发现了这个问题。

Thesaurus 同类词 *accident* Also look up:

N. casualty, mishap 2
chance 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *accident* with:

N. **car** accident 车祸 1
the cause of an accident 一起事故的原因 1 2
ADJ. **bad** accident 严重事故，**a tragic** accident 一场悲惨的事故 1 2
V. **cause an** accident 引起一场事故，**insure against** accident 为预防事故而投保，**killed in the** accident 在事故中丧生，**report an** accident 报道一起事故 1 2
PREP. **without** accident 安然无恙地 2
by accident 意外地 3

ac|ci|den|tal /ˌæksɪˈdentᵊl/ ADJ An **accidental** event happens by chance or as the result of an accident, and is not deliberately intended. 意外的；偶然(发生)的 ❑ *The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.* 陪审团作出意外死亡的正式裁决。❑ *His hand brushed against hers; it could have been either accidental or deliberate.* 在有意无意间，他的手轻轻拂过她的手。•**ac|ci|den|tal|ly** /ˌæksɪˈdentli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A policeman accidentally killed his two best friends with a single bullet.* 一名警察不慎一枪打死了他的两个挚友。❑ *A special locking system means the door cannot be opened accidentally.* 特制的锁定系统使门不会被意外打开。

ac|ci|dent and e|mer|gen|cy N-COUNT The **accident and emergency** is the room or department in a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illness are taken for emergency treatment. The abbreviation **A & E** is also used. (医院的)急诊科，急诊室(缩略形式为 A & E)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **emergency room**

'ac|ci|dent prone also **accident-prone** ADJ If you describe someone or something as **accident prone**, you mean that a lot of accidents or other unpleasant things happen to them. 易出事故的；易遭遇意外的

ac|claim /əˈkleɪm/ (**acclaims, acclaiming, acclaimed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is acclaimed**, they are praised enthusiastically. 称赞；赞扬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed *for* n/V-ing] *She has been acclaimed for the TV drama 'Prime Suspect'.* 她凭借电视剧《头号嫌疑犯》而受到好评。❑ [*be* V-ed *+as*] *He was acclaimed as England's greatest modern painter.* 他被誉为英格兰现代最伟大的画家。❑ [*be* V-ed n] *The group's debut album was immediately acclaimed a hip hop classic.* 这个组合的首张专辑一经推出便被盛赞为嘻哈乐的经典之作。•**ac|claimed** ADJ ❑ *She has published six highly acclaimed novels.* 她已出版了六本备受赞誉的小说。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Acclaim** is public praise for someone or something. 公开赞扬；称誉【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Angela Bassett has won critical acclaim for her excellent performance.* 安杰拉·巴西特凭借其出色的表演赢得了评论界的好评。

Word Link 词根词缀 *claim, clam ≈ shouting* 喊叫：*acclaim, clamour, exclaim*

ac|cla|ma|tion /ˌæklɑˈmeɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Acclamation** is a noisy or enthusiastic expression of approval for someone or something. 热烈欢迎；热情拥护【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The news was greeted with considerable popular acclamation.* 消息赢得了相当普遍的热情拥护。2 N-UNCOUNT If someone is chosen or elected **by acclamation**, they are elected without a written vote. 口头表决方式【FORMAL 正式】❑ *At first it looked like I was going to win by acclamation.* 起初看起来我会以口头表决的方式获胜。

ac|cli|ma|tize /əˈklaɪmətaɪz/ (**acclimatizes, acclimatizing, acclimatized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **acclimatise**

VERB When you **acclimatize** or **are acclimatized to** a new situation, place, or climate, you become used to it. (使)适应新环境(或新气候)；(使)服水土【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v *+to*] *The athletes are acclimatising to the heat by staying in Monte Carlo.* 运动员通过留驻蒙特卡洛来适应酷热。❑ [v pron-refl] *This year he has left for St Louis early to acclimatise himself.* 今年他早早前往圣路易斯以适应新环境。❑ [v] *They have been travelling for two days and will need some time to acclimatise.* 他们在旅途中奔波了两天，需要时间调整。[Also v n *to* n] •**ac|cli|ma|ti|za|tion** /əˌklaɪmətaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -tɪz-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+to*] *Acclimatization to higher altitudes may take several weeks.* 适应较高的海拔可能需要几周时间。•**ac|cli|ma|tized** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [*+to*] *It took her a while to get acclimatized to her new surroundings.* 她花了一段时间才适应了新环境。

Word Link 词根词缀 *climat ≈ climate 气候，region 地区*：*acclimatize, climate, climatic*

ac|co|lade /ˈækəleɪd/ (**accolades**) N-COUNT If someone is given an **accolade**, something is done or said about them which shows how much people admire them. 赞扬；荣誉；奖励【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Nobel prize has become the ultimate accolade in the sciences.* 诺贝尔奖已成为科学界的最高荣誉。

ac|com|mo|date /əˈkɒmədeɪt/ (**accommodates, accommodating, accommodated**) 1 VERB [no cont] If a building or space can **accommodate** someone or something, it has enough room for them. (有足够的空间)容纳 ❑ [v n] *The school in Poldown was not big enough to accommodate all the children.* 波尔登的学校不够大，容不下所有的孩子。2 VERB To **accommodate** someone means to provide them with a place to live or stay. 为…提供住宿 ❑ [v n] *...a hotel built to accommodate guests for the wedding of King Alfonso.* 一家为接待阿方索国王婚礼的来宾而建的宾馆 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *Students are accommodated in homes nearby.* 学生被安置在附近的住家中。3 VERB If something is planned or changed to **accommodate** a particular situation, it is planned or changed so that it takes this situation into account. 顾及；考虑到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The roads are built to accommodate gradual temperature changes.* 修筑这些道路时考虑到了温度的逐渐变化。4 VERB If you do something to **accommodate** someone, you do it with the main purpose of pleasing or satisfying them. 迎合；迁就 ❑ [v n] *He has never put an arm around his wife to accommodate photographers.* 他从未为了迎合摄影师而搂住妻子。

ac|com|mo|dat|ing /əˈkɒmədeɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **accommodating**, you like the fact that they are willing to do things in order to please you or help you. 乐于助人的；与人方便的；愿意通融的【APPROVAL 褒】

ac|com|mo|da|tion ◆◇ /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃᵊn/ (**accommodations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Accommodation** is used to refer to buildings or rooms where people live or stay. 住处；住所【BRIT 英】❑ *The government will provide temporary accommodation for up to three thousand people.* 政府将给多达 3,000 人提供临时住处。❑ *Rates are higher for deluxe accommodations.* 豪华间收费较高。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **accommodations**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Accommodation** is space in buildings or vehicles that is available for certain things, people, or activities. (建筑或交通工具内的)空间，区域【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The school occupies split-site accommodation on the main campus.* 该学院的各个机构分散在主校区的不同地点。

ac|com|pa|ni|ment /əˈkʌmpnɪmənt/ (**accompaniments**) 1 N-COUNT The **accompaniment** to a song or tune is the music that is played at the same time as it and forms a background to it. 伴奏 ❑ *He sang 'My Funny Valentine' to a piano accompaniment.* 他在钢琴的伴奏下演唱了《我的幽默情人》。2 N-COUNT An **accompaniment** is something which goes with another thing. 伴随物；附属物 ❑ [*+to*] *This recipe makes a good accompaniment to ice-cream.* 这份食谱适合搭配冰激凌。•PHRASE If one thing happens **to the**

A

accompaniment of another, they happen at the same time. 在…的伴随下；与…同时发生 ❑ *The team came out to the accompaniment of fireworks.* 在烟花的映照下，队伍出场了。

ac|com|pa|nist /ə'kʌmpənɪst/ (**accompanists**) N-COUNT An **accompanist** is a musician, especially a pianist, who plays one part of a piece of music while someone else sings or plays the main tune. (尤指钢琴)伴奏者

ac|com|pa|ny ◆◇◇ /ə'kʌmpəni/ (**accompanies, accompanying, accompanied**) 1 VERB If you **accompany** someone, you go somewhere with them. 陪伴；陪同【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Ken agreed to accompany me on a trip to Africa.* 肯答应陪我一起去非洲旅行。❑ [v-ed] *The Prime Minister, accompanied by the governor, led the President up to the house.* 首相在州长陪同下带领总统前往那座房子。 2 VERB If one thing **accompanies** another, it happens or exists at the same time, or as a result of it. 伴随；搭配；配合【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in Cologne.* 这本文集是为配合一场在科隆举办的展览而出的。 3 VERB If you **accompany** a singer or a musician, you play one part of a piece of music while they sing or play the main tune. 为(歌手或乐手)伴奏 ❑ [v n] *He sang and Alice accompanied him on the piano.* 他一边唱，艾丽斯一边为他弹钢琴伴奏。

ac|com|pli /æ'kɒmpliː/ → see **fait accompli**

ac|com|plice /ə'kʌmplɪs, AM 美 ə'kɒm-/ (**accomplices**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **accomplice** is a person who helps them to commit a crime. 共犯；同谋；帮凶 ❑ *The gunman escaped on a motorcycle being ridden by an accomplice.* 持枪歹徒坐上一辆由同伙驾驶的摩托车逃逸。

ac|com|plish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ, AM 美 ə'kɒm-/ (**accomplishes, accomplishing, accomplished**) VERB If you **accomplish** something, you succeed in doing it. 完成；达成；实现 ❑ [v n] *If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.* 只要大家齐心协力，我想我们就能实现目标。❑ [be v-ed] *They are sceptical about how much will be accomplished by legislation.* 他们对于立法成效心存疑虑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *accomplish* Also look up:

V. achieve, complete, gain, realize, succeed

ac|com|plished /ə'kʌmplɪʃt, AM 美 ə'kɒm-/ ADJ If someone is **accomplished** at something, they are very good at it. 熟练的；有造诣的；技艺娴熟的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She is an accomplished painter.* 她是位颇有建树的画家。

ac|com|plish|ment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt, AM 美 ə'kɒm-/ (**accomplishments**) 1 N-COUNT An **accomplishment** is something remarkable that has been done or achieved. 成就；成绩 ❑ *For a novelist, that's quite an accomplishment.* 对一位小说家来说，那是相当了不起的成就。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **accomplishments** are the things that you can do well or the important things that you have done. 才艺；技能；造诣【FORMAL 正式】

ac|cord ◆◆◆ /ə'kɔːd/ (**accords, according, accorded**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] An **accord** between countries or groups of people is a formal agreement, for example to end a war. (国家或团体之间的)协定，协议，条约 ❑ *...a fitting way to celebrate the peace accord.* 庆祝和平协定签署的恰当方式 2 VERB If you **are accorded** a particular kind of treatment, people act towards you or treat you in that way. 使受到，给予(某种待遇)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed n] *His predecessor was accorded an equally tumultuous welcome.* 他的前任受到了同样热烈的欢迎。❑ [v n n] *The government accorded him the rank of Colonel.* 政府授予他上校军衔。❑ [v-ed] *The treatment accorded to a United Nations official was little short of insulting.* 联合国官员受到的这种待遇几近羞辱。[Also v n +to] 3 VERB If one fact, idea, or condition **accords with** another, they are in agreement and there is no conflict between them. (与…)一致；(与…)相符【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +with] *Such an approach accords with the principles of socialist ideology.* 这种方法与社会主义思想体系的原则相符。 4 → see also **according to** 5 PHRASE If one person, action, or fact is **in accord with** another, they are in agreement and there is no conflict between them. You can also say that two people or things are **in accord**. (与…)一致；(与…)相符【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *...this military action, taken in accord with United Nations resolutions.* 依据联合国决议而采取的本次军事行动 6 PHRASE If something happens **of its own accord**, it seems to happen by itself, without anyone making it happen. 自动地；自发地 ❑ *In many cases the disease will clear up of its own accord.* 这种病在很多情况下会自愈。 7 PHRASE If you do something **of** your **own accord**, you do it because you want to, without being asked or forced. 自愿地；主动地 ❑ *He did not quit as France's prime minister of his own accord.* 他辞去法国总理职务并非出于自愿。 8 PHRASE If a number of people do something **with one accord**, they do it together or at the same time, because they agree about what should be done. 一致地；一致同意地【LITERARY 文】❑ *With one accord they turned and walked back over the grass.* 他们步调一致地转身走过草坪。

ac|cord|ance /ə'kɔːdəns/ PHRASE If something is done **in accordance with** a particular rule or system, it is done in the way that the rule or system says that it should be done. 按照；依据 ❑ *Entries which are not in accordance with the rules will be disqualified.* 不符合规定的参赛作品将被取消资格。

ac|cord|ing|ly /ə'kɔːdɪŋli/ 1 ADV [oft ADV with v] You use **accordingly** to introduce a fact or situation which is a result or consequence of something that you have just referred to. 因此；于是 ❑ *We have a different background, a different history. Accordingly, we have the right to different futures.* 我们有不同的背景和不同的历史。因此，我们有权拥有不同的未来。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you consider a situation and then act **accordingly**, the way you act depends on the nature of the situation. 相应地；适当地 ❑ *It is a difficult job and they should be paid accordingly.* 这是份棘手的工作，他们应得到相应的报酬。

ac'cord|ing to ◆◆◆ 1 PHRASE If someone says that something is true **according to** a particular person, book, or other source of information, they are indicating where they got their information. 据…所说；按…所载 ❑ *Philip stayed at the hotel, according to Mr Hemming.* 据亨明先生所说，菲利普住在该旅馆里。❑ *He and his father, according to local gossip, haven't been in touch for years.* 当地风传，他和父亲已多年未联系了。 2 PHRASE If something is done **according to** a particular set of principles, these principles are used as a basis for the way it is done. 依据，根据，依照(原则等) ❑ *They both played the game according to the rules.* 他们俩都依章行事。 3 PHRASE If something varies **according to** a changing factor, it varies in a way that is determined by this factor. 取决于；以…为转移 ❑ *Prices vary according to the quantity ordered.* 价格随订购数量的变化而变化。 4 PHRASE If something happens **according to plan**, it happens in exactly the way that it was intended to happen. 按照计划；同料想的一样 ❑ *If all goes according to plan, the first concert will be Tuesday evening.* 如果一切都按计划进行的话，第一场音乐会将在周二晚上举行。

ac|cor|di|on /ə'kɔːdiən/ (**accordions**) N-COUNT An **accordion** is a musical instrument in the shape of a fairly large box which you hold in your hands. You play the accordion by pressing keys or buttons on either side while moving the two sides together and apart. Accordions are used especially to play traditional popular music. 手风琴

ac|cost /ə'kɒst, AM 美 ə'kɔːst/ (**accosts, accosting, accosted**) VERB If someone **accosts** another person, especially a stranger, they stop them or go up to them and speak to them in a way that seems rude or threatening. (尤指不怀好意地与陌生人)攀谈，搭讪【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v n] *A man had accosted me in the street.* 一个男的在街上和我搭讪。

ac|count ◆◆◆ /ə'kaʊnt/ (**accounts, accounting, accounted**) 1 N-COUNT If you have an **account** with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it. (银行等的)账户 ❑ *Some banks make it difficult to open an account.* 一些银行把开户弄得很麻烦。❑ [+with] *I had two accounts with Natwest, a savings account and a current account.* 我在英国国民西敏寺银行有两个账户，一个储蓄账户和一个活期存款账户。 2 N-COUNT In business, a regular customer of a company can be referred to as an **account**, especially when the customer is another company. 固定客户，老

主顾(尤指公司)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Biggart D marketing agency, has won two Edinburgh ac* 家驻格拉斯哥的营销代理公司已赢得了两个

[usu pl] **Accounts** are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. 账；账目【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He kept detailed accounts.* 他记明细账。❑ *...an account book.* 账本 4 N-COUNT An **account** is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. (书面或口头的)记述，陈述，报告❑ [+of] *He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night.* 他详细描述了那个灾难性的夜晚所发生的事。5 → see also **accounting, bank account, current account, deposit account** 6 PHRASE If you say that something is true **by all accounts** or **from all accounts**, you believe it is true because other people say so. 根据各方面所说❑ *He is, by all accounts, a superb teacher.* 他是位有口皆碑的好老师。7 PHRASE If you say that someone **gave a good account of** themselves in a particular situation, you mean that they performed well, although they may not have been completely successful. (尽管可能并非尽善尽美但也)出色地表现(自己)❑ *The team fought hard and gave a good account of themselves.* 这支队伍奋力拼搏，表现出色。8 PHRASE If you say that something is **of no account** or **of little account**, you mean that it is very unimportant and is not worth considering. 毫不重要；无足轻重【FORMAL 正式】❑ *These obscure groups were of little account in national politics.* 这些名不见经传的团体在国内政界无足轻重。9 PHRASE If you buy or pay for something **on account**, you pay nothing or only part of the cost at first, and pay the rest later. 以赊账方式；以分期付款方式❑ *He bought two bottles of vodka on account.* 他挂账买了两瓶伏特加酒。10 PHRASE You use **on account of** to introduce the reason or explanation for something. 因为；由于❑ *The President declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat.* 总统因咽喉不适而婉拒了亲自讲话。11 PHRASE Your feelings **on** someone's **account** are the feelings you have about what they have experienced or might experience, especially when you imagine yourself to be in their situation. 从(某人的)角度；(尤指)设想处于(某人的)情况❑ *Mollie told me what she'd done and I was really scared on her account.* 莫莉告诉我她的所作所为，我真是替她感到后怕。12 PHRASE If you tell someone not to do something **on** your **account**, you mean that they should do it only if they want to, and not because they think it will please you. 因为(某人的)缘故【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Don't leave on my account.* 别因为我就走了。13 PHRASE If you say that something should **on no account** be done, you are emphasizing that it should not be done under any circumstances. 绝不；无论如何不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *On no account should the mixture boil.* 切勿让这种混合物沸腾。14 PHRASE If you do something **on** your **own account**, you do it because you want to and without being asked, and you take responsibility for your own action. 自主自愿地；责任自负地❑ *I told him if he withdrew it was on his own account.* 我告诉他，如果他退出，责任自负。15 PHRASE If you **take** something **into account**, or **take account of** something, you consider it when you are thinking about a situation or deciding what to do. 考虑到；把…计算在内❑ *The defendant asked for 21 similar offences to be taken into account.* 被告要求把 21 起类似的违法行为考虑在内。❑ *Urban planners in practice have to take account of many interest groups in society.* 城市规划人员在实际工作中必须把社会各利益集团都考虑在内。16 PHRASE If someone **is called, held,** or **brought to account** for something they have done wrong, they are made to explain why they did it, and are often criticized or punished for it. (某人因做错事而)被追究责任，被问责❑ [+for] *Ministers should be called to account for their actions.* 部长们应该对他们的行为作出解释。

▶**account for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a particular thing **accounts for** a part or proportion of something, that part or proportion consists of that thing, or is used or produced by it. (数量或比例上)占❑ [V P n] *Computers account for 5% of the country's commercial electricity consumption.* 计算机用电占该国商业用电的 5%。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **accounts for** a particular fact or situation, it causes or explains it. 导致，解释(某种事实或情况)❑ [V P n] *Now, the gene they discovered today doesn't account for all those cases.* 不过，他们现在发现的基因无法解释所有的病例。3 PHRASAL :**count for** something, you can explain it or information about it. 解释，说明(某事)❑ [V P unt for the company's alarmingly high staff turnover?* 你怎么解释这家公司高得令人忧虑的人员流动率？❑ [be V-ed P] *He said only 200 of the train's 600 passengers had been accounted for.* 他说火车上的 600 名乘客中仅有 200 名乘客的信息业已查明。4 PHRASAL VERB If someone has to **account for** an action or policy, they are responsible for it, and may be required to explain it to other people or be punished if it fails. (某人)对(行动、政策等)负有责任❑ [V P n] *The President and the President alone must account for his government's reforms.* 总统必须为他的政府改革负责，而且是负全责。5 PHRASAL VERB If a sum of money **is accounted for** in a budget, it has been included in that budget for a particular purpose. 将(钱款)列入(预算)❑ [be V-ed P] *The really heavy redundancy costs have been accounted for.* 非常庞大的裁员开支已被列入预算。[Also V P n]

→ see **history**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *account* with:

N.	account **balance** 账户结余，**bank** account 银行账户，account **number** 账号，**savings** account 储蓄账户 1
V.	**access your** account 进入账户，**open an** account 开户 1 **give a detailed** account 提供详尽的描述 4 **take *something* into** account 把…考虑在内 15
ADJ.	**blow-by-blow** account 极为详细的描述 4

ac|count|able /ə'kaʊntəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **accountable to** someone **for** something that you do, you are responsible for it and must be prepared to justify your actions to that person. 负有责任的；应作解释的❑ [+for] *Public officials can finally be held accountable for their actions.* 终于能对政府官员实行问责了。[Also +to] ▪**ac|count|abil|ity** /əˌkaʊntə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an impetus towards democracy and greater accountability.* 推进民主及强化责任担当的动力

ac|count|an|cy /ə'kaʊntənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Accountancy** is the theory or practice of keeping financial accounts. 会计学；会计工作

ac|count|ant /ə'kaʊntənt/ (**accountants**) N-COUNT An **accountant** is a person whose job is to keep financial accounts. 会计员；会计师

ac|count|ing /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Accounting** is the activity of keeping detailed records of the amounts of money a business or person receives and spends. 会计；会计工作❑ *...the accounting firm of Leventhal & Horwath.* 利文撒尔与霍尔瓦特会计事务所 2 → see also **account**

ac|cou|tre|ment /ə'kuːtrəmənt/ (**accoutrements**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **accouterment**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Accoutrements** are all the things you have with you when you travel or when you take part in a particular activity. 行李；行头；装备【HUMOROUS or OLD-FASHIONED 幽默或过时】

ac|cred|it /ə'kredɪt/ (**accredits, accrediting, accredited**) VERB [usu passive] If an educational qualification or institution **is accredited**, it is officially declared to be of an approved standard. 鉴定…为合格；确认…达到标准【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *This degree programme is fully accredited by the Institution of Electrical Engineers.* 这门学位课程经电气工程师学会鉴定完全合格。❑ [V-ed] *...an accredited college of Brunel University.* 布鲁内尔大学的一所正规学院 ▪**ac|credi|ta|tion** /əˌkredɪ'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education.* 教师教育认证理事会

ac|cre|tion /ə'kriːʃᵊn/ (**accretions**) 1 N-COUNT An **accretion** is an addition to something, usually one that has been added over a period of time. 增积物；添加物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The script has been gathering editorial accretions for years.* 多年来该剧本一直在修改。2 N-UNCOUNT **Accretion** is the process of new layers or parts being added to something so that it increases in size. 添加；累积【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *A coral reef is built by the accretion of tiny, identical organisms.* 珊瑚礁由许多相同的微小造礁生物不断堆积而成。

ac|cru|al /ə'kru:əl/ (**accruals**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] In finance, the **accrual** of something such as interest or investments is the adding together of interest or different investments over a period of time. (利息的)自然累积;(投资的)累加【BUSINESS 商】

ac|crue /ə'kru:/ (**accrues, accruing, accrued**) 1 VERB If money or interest **accrues** or if you **accrue** it, it gradually increases in amount over a period of time. (使)(钱或利息)逐渐增加【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v-ed] *I owed £5,000—part of this was accrued interest.* 我欠款 5,000 英镑,其中一部分是应计利息。❑ [v] *If you do not pay within 28 days, interest will accrue.* 如果 28 天内不付款,就会自然生息。❑ [v n] *Officials say the options will offer investors a longer time in which to accrue profits.* 官员们说,这些期权会给投资者提供更长的利润积累期。 2 VERB If things such as profits or benefits **accrue to** someone, they are added to over a period of time. (利润、好处等)累积,积聚,增加【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *...the expectation that profits will accrue.* 对利润会增加的期待 ❑ [v +to] *...a project from which considerable benefit will accrue to the community.* 给社区带来巨大好处的项目 [Also v n, v to n]

ac|cu|mu|late /ə'kju:mjʊleɪt/ (**accumulates, accumulating, accumulated**) VERB When you **accumulate** things or when they **accumulate**, they collect or are gathered over a period of time. 堆积;积累;积聚 ❑ [v n] *Households accumulate wealth across a broad spectrum of assets.* 家庭通过各种各样的资产形式积累财富。❑ [v] *Lead can accumulate in the body until toxic levels are reached.* 铅会在体内积聚直至达到中毒水平。

ac|cu|mu|la|tion /ə,kju:mjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ (**accumulations**) 1 N-COUNT An **accumulation of** something is a large number of things which have been collected together or acquired over a period of time. 堆积物;聚积物 ❑ [+of] *...an accumulation of experience and knowledge.* 经验和知识的积累 2 N-UNCOUNT **Accumulation** is the collecting together of things over a period of time. 堆积;积累;积聚 ❑ [+of] *...the accumulation of capital and the distribution of income.* 资本的积累和收入的分配

ac|cu|mu|la|tive /ə'kju:mjʊlətɪv, AM 美 -leɪtɪv/ ADJ If something is **accumulative**, it becomes greater in amount, number, or intensity over a period of time. 积累而成的;累积的 ❑ *The consensus is that risk factors have an accumulative effect.* 人们的共识是,风险因素具有累积效应。

ac|cu|ra|cy /'ækjʊrəsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **accuracy of** information or measurements is their quality of being true or correct, even in small details. 精确(性);准确(性) ❑ [+of] *We cannot guarantee the accuracy of these figures.* 我们不能保证这些数据的准确性。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If someone or something performs a task, for example hitting a target, **with accuracy**, they do it in an exact way without making a mistake. 准确无误 ❑ *...weapons that could fire with accuracy at targets 3,000 yards away.* 能准确无误地击中 3,000 码以外目标的武器

ac|cu|rate ◆◇ /'ækjʊrət/ 1 ADJ **Accurate** information, measurements, and statistics are correct to a very detailed level. An **accurate** instrument is able to give you information of this kind. (信息、测量、数据等)精确的,准确的;(仪器)精密的 ❑ *Police have stressed that this is the most accurate description of the killer to date.* 警方强调这是迄今对凶手最精确的描述。❑ *Quartz timepieces are very accurate, to a minute or two per year.* 石英钟表走时非常准,年误差仅为一两分钟。•**ac|cu|rate|ly** ADV ❑ *The test can accurately predict what a bigger explosion would do.* 该试验能准确地预测一次更大爆炸的威力。 2 ADJ An **accurate** statement or account gives a true or fair judgment of something. (说法或描述)确切的,恰当的 ❑ *Joseph Stalin gave an accurate assessment of the utility of nuclear weapons.* 约瑟夫·斯大林对核武器的作用作出了确切的评估。❑ *They were accurate in their prediction that he would change her life drastically.* 他们预测得没错,他使她的生活发生了翻天覆地的变化。•**ac|cu|rate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *What many people mean by the word 'power' could be more accurately described as 'control'.* 多数人所谓的"权力",其实更确切地说是"控制"。 3 ADJ You can use **accurate** to describe the results of someone's actions when they do or copy something correctly or exactly. (某一行为的结果)正确的,到位的 ❑ *Marks were given for accurate spelling and punctuation.* 拼写和标点正确即得分。 4 ADJ An **accurate** weapon or throw reaches the exact point or target that it was intended to reach. You can also describe a person as **accurate** if they fire a weapon or throw something in this way. (武器、投掷等)精准的;(人)射击(或投掷)准的 ❑ *The rifle was extremely accurate.* 这把步枪准头极高。•**ac|cu|rate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the technology to aim bombs accurately from aircraft.* 高空精确投弹的技术

Thesaurus 同类词 *accurate* Also look up:

ADJ. correct, precise, rigorous 1 3
right, true; (*ant.*) inaccurate 2

ac|curs|ed /ə'kɜ:'sɪd, ə'kɜ:'st/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **accursed** to describe something which they are very annoyed about. 可恶的;可憎的【OLD-FASHIONED, FEELINGS 过时,情感】 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a person is **accursed**, they have been cursed. (人)受诅咒的,遭厄运的【LITERARY 文】

ac|cu|sa|tion /,ækjʊ'zeɪʃ°n/ (**accusations**) 1 N-VAR [oft N that] If you make an **accusation** against someone, you criticize them or express the belief that they have done something wrong. 指责;指控 ❑ *Kim rejects accusations that Country music is over-sentimental.* 金反对那些说乡村音乐过于感伤的指责。 2 N-COUNT [N that] An **accusation** is a statement or claim by a witness or someone in authority that a particular person has committed a crime, although this has not yet been proved. (对涉嫌犯罪的被告人的)指控,控告 ❑ [+of] *...people who have made public accusations of rape.* 公开指控强奸罪的人们

ac|cu|sa|tive /ə'kju:zətɪv/ N-SING In the grammar of some languages, **the accusative**, or **the accusative case**, is the case used for a noun when it is the direct object of a verb, or the object of some prepositions. In English, only the pronouns 'me', 'him', 'her', 'us', and 'them' are in the accusative. 宾格 (Compare 比较 **nominative.**)

ac|cu|sa|tory /ə'kju:zətəri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ADJ An **accusatory** look, remark, or tone of voice suggests blame or criticism. (眼神、话语、语气等)谴责的,指责的,非难的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the accusatory tone of the questions.* 提问中所带的谴责语气

ac|cuse ◆◆ /ə'kju:z/ (**accuses, accusing, accused**) 1 VERB If you **accuse** someone **of** doing something wrong or dishonest, you say or tell them that you believe that they did it. 指责;责难 ❑ [v n +of] *He was accusing my mum of having an affair with another man.* 他指责我妈妈与另一个男人有染。❑ [v] *Talk things through in stages. Do not accuse or apportion blame.* 把事情一五一十地讲清楚。不要责难或归罪于人。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **are accused of** a crime, a witness or someone in authority states or claims that you did it, and you may be formally charged with it and put on trial. 指控;控告 ❑ [be v-ed +of] *Her assistant was accused of theft and fraud by the police.* 她的助手被警方指控犯有盗窃和欺诈罪。❑ [v n +of] *All seven charges accused him of lying in his testimony.* 七项罪名都指控他作伪证。❑ [v-ed] *The accused men have been given relatively light sentences.* 被控告的这些男子受到相对较轻的判决。[Also v n] 3 → see also **accused, accusing** 4 PHRASE If someone **stands accused of** something, they have been accused of it. 遭指责;受指控 ❑ [+of] *The candidate stands accused of breaking promises even before he's in office.* 该候选人还未上任就受到违背诺言的指责。

Thesaurus 同类词 *accuse* Also look up:

V. blame, charge, implicate; (*ant.*) absolve, exonerate, vindicate 1 2

ac|cused /ə'kju:zd/ (**accused**) N-COUNT You can use **the accused** to refer to a person or a group of people charged with a crime or on trial for it. 刑事被告人【LEGAL 法律】❑ *The accused is alleged to be a member of a right-wing gang.* 据称被告是某右翼组织的成员。

ac|cus|er /ə'kju:zə'/ (**accusers**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] An **accuser** is a person who says that another person has done something wrong, especially that he or she has committed

a crime. 指责者；（尤指）控告人，控诉人 ❑ *...a criminal proceeding where defendants have the right to confront their accusers.* 被告有权与原告对质的一种刑事诉讼

ac|cus|ing /əˈkjuːzɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you look at someone with an **accusing** expression or speak to them in an **accusing** tone of voice, you are showing that you think they have done something wrong. 谴责的；指责的；责备的 ❑ *The accusing look in her eyes conveyed her sense of betrayal.* 她责备的眼神中流露出一种遭到背叛的感觉。•**ac|cus|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'Where have you been?' he asked Blake accusingly.* "你去哪儿了？"他责问布莱克。2 → see also **accuse**

ac|cus|tom /əˈkʌstəm/ (**accustoms, accustoming, accustomed**) 1 VERB If you **accustom yourself** or another person to something, you make yourself or them become used to it. 使习惯（于）；使适应【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl +to] *The team has accustomed itself to the pace of first division rugby.* 球队适应了英式橄榄球甲级联赛的节奏。❑ [v n +to] *Shakespeare has accustomed us to a mixture of humor and tragedy in the same play.* 莎士比亚让我们习见了同一场戏目中的悲喜交错。2 → see also **accustomed**

ac|cus|tomed /əˈkʌstəmd/ 1 ADJ If you are **accustomed to** something, you know it so well or have experienced it so often that it seems natural, unsurprising, or easy to deal with. 习惯的；适应的 ❑ [+to] *I was accustomed to being the only child at a table full of adults.* 我已经习惯了作为唯一一个小孩坐在一桌大人中间。2 ADJ When your eyes become **accustomed to** darkness or bright light, they adjust so that you start to be able to see things, after not being able to see properly at first. （眼睛对光线变化）习惯了的，适应了的 ❑ [+to] *My eyes were becoming accustomed to the gloom.* 我的眼睛渐渐适应了黑暗。3 ADJ You can use **accustomed** to describe an action that someone usually does, a quality that they usually show, or an object that they usually use. 通常的；惯常的 ❑ *He took up his accustomed position with his back to the fire.* 他背对着炉火在老位子上坐了下来。❑ *Fred acted with his accustomed shrewdness.* 弗雷德以他一贯的精明作风行事。❑ *...his accustomed glass of whisky.* 他惯喝的一杯威士忌

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *accustomed* with:

N.	accustomed **to the heat** 适应高温的 1 accustomed **to the dark(ness)** 习惯黑暗的 2
V.	**become** accustomed 变得习惯，**get** accustomed 开始适应，**grow** accustomed 逐渐变得习惯 1 2
ADV.	**gradually** accustomed 渐渐习惯的，**long** accustomed 早已习惯的 1 2

ace /eɪs/ (**aces**) 1 N-COUNT An **ace** is a playing card with a single symbol on it. In most card games, the ace of a particular suit has either the highest or the lowest value of the cards in that suit. A 纸牌 ❑ [+of] *...the ace of hearts.* 红桃 A 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] If you describe someone such as a sports player as an **ace**, you mean that they are very good at what they do. （在运动等方面）成绩超群的人，佼佼者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...former motor-racing ace Stirling Moss.* 前一流赛车手斯特林·莫斯 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Ace** is also an adjective. ❑ *...ace horror-film producer Lawrence Woolsey.* 恐怖片王牌制片人劳伦斯·伍尔西 3 ADJ If you say that something is **ace**, you think that it is good and you like it a lot. 非常好的；顶呱呱的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *...a really ace film.* 精彩绝伦的电影 4 N-COUNT In tennis, an **ace** is a serve which is so fast that the other player cannot reach the ball. （网球中的）发球得分，爱司球 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **holds all the aces**, you mean that they have all the advantages in a contest or situation. 占绝对优势；占尽优势

acer|bic /əˈsɜːʳbɪk/ ADJ **Acerbic** humour is critical and direct. （幽默）辛辣的，尖刻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was acclaimed for his acerbic wit and repartee.* 他以一针见血的妙语巧辩而备受好评。

acer|bity /əˈsɜːʳbɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Acerbity** is a kind of bitter, critical humour. 辛辣尖刻的幽默【FORMAL 正式】

ac|etate /ˈæsɪteɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Acetate** is a shiny artificial material, sometimes used for making clothes or records. 醋酯纤维

acetic acid /əˌsiːtɪkˈ æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Acetic acid** is a colourless acid. It is the main substance in vinegar. 乙酸；醋酸

ac|etone /ˈæsɪtəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Acetone** is a type of solvent. 丙酮

acety|lene /əˈsetɪliːn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Acetylene** is a colourless gas which burns with a very hot bright flame. It is often used in lamps and for cutting and welding metal. 乙炔；电石气

ache /eɪk/ (**aches, aching, ached**) 1 VERB If you **ache** or a part of your body **aches**, you feel a steady, fairly strong pain. （持续并较强烈地）疼痛 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Her head was throbbing and she ached all over.* 她的头一阵阵抽痛，浑身上下都疼。❑ [v] *My leg still aches when I sit down.* 坐下时我的腿还会痛。❑ [v-ing] *The weary walkers soothed their aching feet in the sea.* 走累了的人们把脚伸进海水中浸泡以缓解疼痛。2 N-COUNT [n N] An **ache** is a steady, fairly strong pain in a part of your body. （身体某部位持续并较强烈的）疼痛 ❑ *Poor posture can cause neck ache, headaches and breathing problems.* 姿势不当会导致颈部疼痛、头痛和呼吸困难。3 → see also **backache, headache, heartache, stomach ache** 4 VERB If you **ache for** something or your heart **aches**, you want something very much, and feel very unhappy because you cannot have it. 渴望【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +for] *She still ached for the lost intimacy and sexual contact of marriage.* 她仍旧渴望拥有婚姻中逝去的那份缱绻和肌肤之亲。❑ [v] *It was quite an achievement to keep smiling when his heart must have been aching.* 他内心必定承受着煎熬，但仍强作欢颜，这实属不易。5 PHRASE You can use **aches and pains** to refer in a general way to any minor pains that you feel in your body. （泛指身体上较轻微的）疼痛 ❑ *It seems to ease all the aches and pains of a hectic and tiring day.* 繁忙劳碌了一天所带来的周身酸痛似乎被一扫而空。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ache* Also look up:

V.	throb 1
N.	hurt, pain, pang 2

achiev|able /əˈtʃiːvəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something you are trying to do is **achievable**, you mean that it is possible for you to succeed in doing it. 可达到的；可获得的 ❑ *A 50% market share is achievable.* 50% 的市场份额是可以实现的。❑ *It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily achievable goals.* 一开始把目标定得低一点、容易实现一点，总不失为一个好主意。

achieve ◆◆ /əˈtʃiːv/ (**achieves, achieving, achieved**) VERB If you **achieve** a particular aim or effect, you succeed in doing it or causing it to happen, usually after a lot of effort. （经过努力）实现，达到，获得（目标、成果等）❑ [v n] *There are many who will work hard to achieve these goals.* 很多人将会共同为实现这些目标而努力。❑ [v n] *We have achieved what we set out to do.* 我们已经达成了原来的目标。

Thesaurus 同类词 *achieve* Also look up:

V.	accomplish, bring about; (*ant.*) fail, lose, miss

achieve|ment ◆◇ /əˈtʃiːvmənt/ (**achievements**) 1 N-COUNT An **achievement** is something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort. （尤指努力后取得的）成就，成绩，功绩 ❑ *Reaching this agreement so quickly was a great achievement.* 如此快速地达成这项协定是一大伟绩。2 N-UNCOUNT **Achievement** is the process of achieving something. 实现；达到；获得 ❑ [+of] *Only the achievement of these goals will bring lasting peace.* 只有达成这些目标才会带来持久的和平。

achiev|er /əˈtʃiːvəʳ/ (**achievers**) N-COUNT A high **achiever** is someone who is successful in their studies or their work, usually as a result of their efforts. A low **achiever** is someone who achieves less than those around them. （学业或事业上经过努力）取得成绩的人 ❑ *High achievers will receive cash bonuses.* 业绩出众的人会获得现金奖励。

Achilles heel /əˌkɪliːz ˈhiːl/ N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **Achilles heel** is the weakest point in their character or nature, where it is easiest for other people to attack or criticize them. 阿喀琉斯的脚踵；致命弱点 ❑ *Horton's Achilles heel was that he could*

A

not delegate. 霍顿的软肋在于他不懂得放权。

Achilles ten|don /əˌkɪliːz 'tendən/ (**Achilles tendons**) N-COUNT Your **Achilles tendon** or your **Achilles** is the tendon inside the back of your leg just above your heel. 跟腱

ach|ing|ly /'eɪkɪŋli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **achingly** for emphasis when you are referring to things that create feelings of wanting something very much, but of not being able to have it. (因得不到而)渴望地，痛苦地【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】❑ *...three achingly beautiful ballads.* 三首凄美的民谣

achy /'eɪki/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **achy**, your body hurts. 疼痛的【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *I feel achy all over.* 我浑身疼痛。

acid ♦◇ /'æsɪd/ (**acids**) ❶ N-VAR An **acid** is a chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen and can react with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with. 酸 ❑ *...citric acid.* 柠檬酸 ❷ ADJ An **acid** substance contains acid. (物质)含酸的，酸性的 ❑ *These shrubs must have an acid, lime-free soil.* 这些灌木必须生长在无石灰的酸性土壤环境中。• **acid|ity** /æ'sɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the acidity of rainwater.* 雨水的酸度 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The drug **LSD** is sometimes referred to as **acid**. 麦角酰二乙胺【INFORMAL 非正式】❹ → see also **amino acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, nucleic acid, sulphuric acid**

'acid house N-UNCOUNT **Acid house** is a type of electronic dance music with a strong, repeated rhythm. 迷幻豪斯音乐(一种节奏反复且强劲有力的电子舞曲)

acid|ic /ə'sɪdɪk/ ADJ **Acidic** substances contain acid. (物质)含酸的，酸性的 ❑ *Dissolved carbon dioxide makes the water more acidic.* 二氧化碳溶解后能增加水的酸性。

ˌacid 'rain N-UNCOUNT **Acid rain** is rain polluted by acid that has been released into the atmosphere from factories and other industrial processes. Acid rain is harmful to the environment. 酸雨

→ see **pollution**

ˌacid 'test N-SING **The acid test** of something is an important aspect or result that it might have, which allows you to decide whether it is true or successful. 严峻考验；决定性的试验 ❑ [+of] *The acid test of a school is 'would you send your own children there?'* "你会将自己的孩子送去那里吗?" ——这一问题是衡量一所学校的试金石。

ac|knowl|edge ♦◇ /æk'nɒlɪdʒ/ (**acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged**) ❶ VERB If you **acknowledge** a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 承认(事实、情况等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *Naylor acknowledged, in a letter to the judge, that he was a drug addict.* 内勒在给法官的信中承认自己吸毒。❑ [v n] *Belatedly, the government has acknowledged the problem.* 政府承认了这个问题，虽然此举姗姗来迟。❑ [v-ed] *There is an acknowledged risk of lung cancer from radon.* 氡被承认具有诱发肺癌的危险。[Also v n to-inf, v n *as* n/adj] ❷ VERB If someone's achievements, status, or qualities **are acknowledged**, they are known about and recognized by a lot of people, or by a particular group of people. 公认，认可(某人的成就、地位、品质等) ❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *He is also acknowledged as an excellent goal-keeper.* 他也被公认为是一名出色的守门员。❑ [v n] *Some of the clergy refused to acknowledge the new king's legitimacy.* 一部分神职人员拒绝承认新国王的合法地位。[Also v n to-inf] ❸ VERB If you **acknowledge** a message or letter, you write to the person who sent it in order to say that you have received it. 告知(信函等)的收到；确认收悉 ❑ [v n] *The army sent me a postcard acknowledging my request.* 军方寄给我一张明信片告知我的申请书已收到。❹ VERB If you **acknowledge** someone, for example by moving your head or smiling, you show that you have seen and recognized them. (以点头、微笑等)向…打招呼，向…致意 ❑ [v n] *He saw her but refused to even acknowledge her.* 他看见了她，却连招呼也不打。

Thesaurus 同类词 *acknowledge* Also look up:

V. accept, admit, grant ❶
recognize; (*ant.*) ignore ❷ ❹

ac|knowl|edge|ment /æk'nɒlɪdʒmənt/ (**acknowledgements**) also **acknowledgment** ❶ N-SING [oft N that] An **acknowledgement** is a statement or action which recognizes that something exists or is true. (对事实、情况等的)承认 ❑ *The President's resignation appears to be an acknowledgment that he has lost all hope of keeping the country together.* 总统的辞职似乎表明他对维护国家统一已不抱任何希望。❷ N-PLURAL The **acknowledgements** in a book are the section in which the author thanks all the people who have helped him or her. (作者的)致谢，鸣谢 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] A gesture of **acknowledgement**, such as a smile, shows someone that you have seen and recognized them. 打招呼，致意(如微笑等) ❑ *Farling smiled in acknowledgement and gave a bow.* 法林微笑致意，又躬身行了个礼。❹ N-COUNT An **acknowledgement** is a letter or message that you receive from someone, telling you that something you have sent to them has arrived. (表示已收到信函等的)确认通知，收件复函 ❑ *I have received neither an acknowledgment nor a reply.* 我未收到任何复函或答复。

acme /'ækmi/ N-SING **The acme of** something is its highest point of achievement or excellence. 最高点；顶点；顶峰；极致【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *His work is considered the acme of cinematic art.* 他的作品被认为是电影艺术的巅峰之作。

acne /'ækni/ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **acne**, they have a skin condition which causes a lot of spots on their face and neck. 痤疮；粉刺

aco|lyte /'ækəlaɪt/ (**acolytes**) N-COUNT An **acolyte** is a follower or assistant of an important person. 追随者；侍从；助手【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To his acolytes, he is known simply as 'the Boss'.* 他的手下们就叫他"老板"。

acorn /'eɪkɔːn/ (**acorns**) N-COUNT An **acorn** is a pale oval nut that is the fruit of an oak tree. 橡实；橡子

acous|tic /ə'kuːstɪk/ (**acoustics**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **acoustic** guitar or other instrument is one whose sound is produced without any electrical equipment. (吉他等乐器)原声的，自然声的，不用电传音的 • **acous|ti|cal|ly** /ə'kuːstɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...acoustically based music.* 以原声为基调的音乐 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to the **acoustics** or the **acoustic** of a space, you are referring to the structural features which determine how well you can hear music or speech in it. (空间的)传声效果，音响效果 • **acous|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The church is acoustically perfect.* 这座教堂传声效果极佳。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Acoustics** is the scientific study of sound. 声学 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Acoustic** means relating to sound or hearing. 声音的；听觉的(Compare 比较 **aural**.) ❑ *...acoustic signals.* 声音信号

→ see **string**

ac|quaint /ə'kweɪnt/ (**acquaints, acquainting, acquainted**) ❶ VERB If you **acquaint** someone **with** something, you tell them about it so that they know it. If you **acquaint yourself with** something, you learn about it. 使认识；使了解；使熟悉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*with*] *...efforts to acquaint the public with their rights under the new law.* 为使公众知悉新法律所赋予的权利而作出的努力 ❑ [v pron-refl +*with*] *I want to acquaint myself with your strengths and weaknesses.* 我想知道你有哪些长处和不足。❷ → see also **acquainted**

ac|quaint|ance /ə'kweɪntəns/ (**acquaintances**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **acquaintance** is someone who you have met and know slightly, but not well. 认识的人；泛泛之交 ❑ [+of] *The proprietor was an old acquaintance of his.* 该业主是他的一位旧相识。❷ N-VAR [oft poss N, *on* N] If you have an **acquaintance with** someone, you have met them and you know them. 认识；相识 ❑ [+*with*] *...a writer who becomes involved in a real murder mystery through his acquaintance with a police officer.* 因为认识一位警官而被卷入一件真实谋杀悬案的作家 ❸ N-UNCOUNT Your **acquaintance with** a subject is your knowledge or experience of it. 了解；熟悉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*with*] *They had little or no acquaintance with philosophy or history.* 他们在哲学和历史方面几乎一无所知。❹ PHRASE When you **make** someone's **acquaintance**, you meet them for the first time and get to know them a little. 与(某人)初次相识；结识(某人)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I first made his acquaintance in the early 1960s.* 我与他在20世纪60年代早期初次相识。

ac|quaint|ed /ə'kweɪntɪd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **acquainted with** something, you know about it because you have learned it or experienced it. 了解的；熟悉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*with*] *He was well acquainted with the literature of France, Germany and Holland.* 他对法国、德国和荷兰的文学了如指掌。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **acquainted with** someone, you have met them and you know them. You can also say that two people are **acquainted**. (与某人)认识的，相识的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*with*] *No-one personally acquainted with the couple was permitted to talk to the Press.* 任何与这对夫妇有私交的人都不准和新闻界交流。❑ *It's true we were acquainted, but no more than that.* 我们的确认识，但仅此而已。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get or become **acquainted with** someone that you do not know, you talk to each other or do something together so that you get to know each other. You can also say that two people get or become **acquainted**. 结识的；相互了解的 ❑ [+*with*] *The meetings were a way to get acquainted with each other.* 这些会议是相互结交的一种途径。4 → see also **acquaint**

ac|qui|esce /ˌækwɪ'es/ (**acquiesces, acquiescing, acquiesced**) VERB If you **acquiesce in** something, you agree to do what someone wants or to accept what they do. 同意；默认；默许；顺从【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*in/to*] *Steve seemed to acquiesce in the decision.* 史蒂夫好像默认了这个决定。❑ [v] *When her mother suggested that she stay, Alice willingly acquiesced.* 当母亲建议她留下时，艾丽斯欣然允之。

ac|qui|es|cence /ˌækwɪ'esᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Acquiescence** is agreement to do what someone wants, or acceptance of what they do even though you do not agree with it. 同意；默认；默许；顺从【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Deirdre smiled her acquiescence.* 戴尔德丽微笑着表示同意。

ac|qui|es|cent /ˌækwɪ'esᵊnt/ ADJ Someone who is **acquiescent** is ready to agree to do what someone wants, or to accept what they do. 默认的；默许的；顺从的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Perhaps you are too acquiescent.* 可能你太顺从了。

ac|quire ♦◇◇ /ə'kwaɪə'/ (**acquires, acquiring, acquired**) 1 VERB If you **acquire** something, you buy or obtain it for yourself, or someone gives it to you. 获得；购得；得到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *General Motors acquired a 50% stake in Saab for about $400m.* 通用汽车公司以大约 4 亿美元的价格购得了萨博汽车公司 50% 的股份。❑ [v n +*from*] *I recently acquired some wood from a holly tree.* 最近我从一棵冬青树上弄了些木料。2 VERB If you **acquire** something such as a skill or a habit, you learn it, or develop it through your daily life or experience. 获得(技能)；养成(习惯) ❑ [v n] *I've never acquired a taste for wine.* 我一向喝不惯葡萄酒。3 VERB If someone or something **acquires** a certain reputation, they start to have that reputation. 获得，赢得(某一声誉) ❑ [v n] *He has acquired a reputation as this country's premier solo violinist.* 他已赢得该国首席小提琴独奏家的美誉。4 PHRASE If you describe something as an **acquired taste**, you mean that a lot of people do not like it when they first experience it, but often start to like it more when they get to know it better. 后天养成的爱好；培养出来的兴趣 ❑ *Broad beans are very much an acquired taste.* 慢慢地吃得多了才会爱吃蚕豆。

ac|quired im|mune de|fi|cien|cy syn|drome N-UNCOUNT **Acquired immune deficiency syndrome** is the same as **AIDS**. 同 AIDS

ac|quir|er /ə'kwaɪərə'/ (**acquirers**) N-COUNT In business, an **acquirer** is a company or person who buys another company. 收购者；兼并者【BUSINESS 商】

ac|qui|si|tion ♦◇◇ /ˌækwɪ'zɪʃᵊn/ (**acquisitions**) 1 N-VAR If a company or business person makes an **acquisition**, they buy another company or part of a company. (对公司或公司机构的)收购，并购【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *...the acquisition of a profitable paper recycling company.* 对一家效益好的纸张回收公司的收购 2 N-COUNT If you make an **acquisition**, you buy or obtain something, often to add to things that you already have. 购买；添置 ❑ [+*of*] *...the President's recent acquisition of a helicopter.* 总统最近添置的一架直升机 3 N-UNCOUNT [n N] The **acquisition** of a skill or a particular type of knowledge is the process of learning it or developing it. (知识、技能等的)获得，习得 ❑ *...language acquisition.* 语言习得

ac|quis|i|tive /ə'kwɪzɪtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or an organization as **acquisitive**, you do not approve of them because you think they are too concerned with getting new possessions. (对财物)渴求的，贪婪的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We live in an acquisitive society.* 我们生活在一个物欲横流的社会。

ac|quit /ə'kwɪt/ (**acquits, acquitting, acquitted**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is acquitted of** a crime in a court of law, they are formally declared not to have committed the crime. 宣判…无罪 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*of*] *Mr Ling was acquitted of disorderly behaviour by magistrates.* 地方法官宣判林先生扰乱治安罪名不成立。2 VERB If you **acquit yourself** well or admirably in a particular situation, other people feel that you have behaved well or admirably. 表现；履行；完成【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl adv] *Most officers and men acquitted themselves well throughout the action.* 大多数军官及士兵在整个战斗中表现出色。

ac|quit|tal /ə'kwɪtᵊl/ (**acquittals**) N-VAR **Acquittal** is a formal declaration in a court of law that someone who has been accused of a crime is innocent. 宣告无罪；无罪判决 ❑ [+*of*] *...the acquittal of six police officers charged with beating a suspect.* 对 6 名被控殴打嫌犯的警官作出的无罪判决 ❑ *The jury voted 8 to 4 in favor of acquittal.* 陪审团以 8 比 4 的投票结果作出无罪判决。

acre ♦◇◇ /'eɪkə'/ (**acres**) N-COUNT An **acre** is an area of land measuring 4840 square yards or 4047 square metres. 英亩(等于 4840 平方码或 4047 平方米) ❑ [+*of*] *The property is set in two acres of land.* 这处房产占地两英亩。

acre|age /'eɪkərɪdʒ/ (**acreages**) N-VAR **Acreage** is a large area of farm land. (一大片)耕地；(以英亩计的)土地面积【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has sown coffee on part of his acreage.* 他在自家的部分耕地上种了咖啡。❑ [+*of*] *Enormous acreages of soya beans are grown in the United States.* 美国的大片土地上种植着大豆。

ac|rid /'ækrɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **acrid** smell or taste is strong and sharp, and usually unpleasant. (气味或味道)辛辣的，刺激的 ❑ *The room filled with the acrid smell of tobacco.* 房间里弥漫着刺鼻的烟草味。

ac|ri|mo|ni|ous /ˌækrɪ'məʊnɪəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Acrimonious** words or quarrels are bitter and angry. (言辞、争吵等)尖刻的，激烈的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There followed an acrimonious debate.* 接着是一场唇枪舌剑的争辩。•**ac|ri|mo|ni|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Our relationship ended acrimoniously.* 我们愤然绝交。

ac|ri|mo|ny /'ækrɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊnɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Acrimony** is bitter and angry words or quarrels. 尖刻的言辞；激烈的争吵【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The council's first meeting ended in acrimony.* 委员会的首次会议以激烈的争吵结束。

ac|ro|bat /'ækrəbæt/ (**acrobats**) N-COUNT An **acrobat** is an entertainer who performs difficult physical acts such as jumping and balancing, especially in a circus. (尤指马戏团的)杂技演员

ac|ro|bat|ic /ˌækrə'bætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **acrobatic** movement or display involves difficult physical acts such as jumping and balancing, especially in a circus. 杂技的

ac|ro|bat|ics /ˌækrə'bætɪks/ N-PLURAL **Acrobatics** are acrobatic movements. 杂技；杂技表演；杂技技艺

ac|ro|nym /'ækrənɪm/ (**acronyms**) N-COUNT An **acronym** is a word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase, especially when this is used as a name. An example of an acronym is NATO which is made up of the first letters of the 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. 首字母缩拼词，首字母缩略词(尤用作名称)

Word Link 词根词缀 *onym = name 名；acronym, anonymous, synonym*

across ♦♦♦ /ə'krɒs, AM 美 ə'krɔːs/

In addition to the uses shown below, **across** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'come across', 'get across', and 'put across'. 除下列用法外，across 还可用于 come across, get across, put across 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If someone or something goes **across** a place or a

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boundary, they go from one side of it to the other. 从一边到另一边 ❑ *She walked across the floor and lay down on the bed.* 她走过地板躺在了床上。❑ *He watched Karl run across the street to Tommy.* 他看着卡尔向街对面的汤米跑去。❑ *...an expedition across Africa.* 横穿非洲的探险 •ADV [ADV after v] **Across** is also an adverb. ❑ *Richard stood up and walked across to the window.* 理查德站起身走到了窗边。2 PREP If something is situated or stretched **across** something else, it is situated or stretched from one side of it to the other. 横跨；横过；穿过 ❑ *...the floating bridge across Lake Washington in Seattle.* 横跨在西雅图华盛顿湖上的浮桥 ❑ *He scrawled his name across the bill.* 他在账单上草草地签了名。•ADV [ADV after v] **Across** is also an adverb. ❑ *Trim toenails straight across using nail clippers.* 用指甲刀逐个修剪脚趾甲。3 PREP If something is lying **across** an object or place, it is resting on it and partly covering it. (放置或覆盖)在…上 ❑ *She found her clothes lying across the chair.* 她发现自己的衣服堆放在椅子上。❑ *The wind pushed his hair across his face.* 他的发丝随风拂面。4 PREP Something that is **across** something such as a street, river, or area is on the other side of it. 在…另一边；在…对面 ❑ *Anyone from the houses across the road could see him.* 马路对面房子里的任何一个人都能看见他。❑ *When I saw you across the room I knew I'd met you before.* 我在房间那头看见你时就知道我曾见过你。•ADV [ADV after v] **Across** is also an adverb. ❑ [+*from*] *They parked across from the Castro Theatre.* 他们将车停在了卡斯特罗剧院对面。5 ADV [ADV after v] If you look **across** at a place, person, or thing, you look towards them. 朝；向 ❑ *He glanced across at his sleeping wife.* 他朝熟睡的妻子看了一眼。❑ *...breathtaking views across to the hills.* 山那边令人叹为观止的美景 6 PREP You use **across** to say that a particular expression is shown on someone's face. (表情展露)在(脸)上 ❑ *An enormous grin spread across his face.* 他脸上绽开了大大的笑容。7 PREP If someone hits you **across** the face or head, they hit you on that part. (打)在(脸、头等部位)上 ❑ *Graham hit him across the face with the gun.* 格雷厄姆用枪击打他的脸。8 PREP When something happens **across** a place or organization, it happens equally everywhere within it. 在…各处；遍及 ❑ *The film 'Hook' opens across America on December 11.* 电影《铁钩船长》将于 12 月 11 日在美国全线上映。9 PREP When something happens **across** a political, religious, or social barrier, it involves people in different groups. 超越，跨过(政治、宗教、社会隔阂等) ❑ *...parties competing across the political spectrum.* 政见不同、互相竞争的各党派 10 **across the board** → see **board** 11 ADV **Across** is used in measurements to show the width of something. (测量时)宽… ❑ *This hand-decorated plate measures 30cm across.* 这个手绘盘子直径为 30 厘米。

acrylic /ə'krɪlɪk/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Acrylic** material is artificial and is manufactured by a chemical process. 丙烯酸

act ◆◆◆ /ækt/ (**acts, acting, acted**) 1 VERB When you **act**, you do something for a particular purpose. 做事；行动 ❑ [v] *The deaths occurred when police acted to stop widespread looting and vandalism.* 警方采取行动制止大范围的打砸抢行为时有多人丧生。❑ [v adv/prep] *I do not doubt that the bank acted properly.* 我相信银行的处理方式是妥当的。2 VERB If you **act on** advice or information, you do what has been advised or suggested. 遵照…行动；奉行 ❑ [v +*on/upon*] *A patient will usually listen to the doctor's advice and act on it.* 患者通常都会遵照医嘱行事。3 VERB If someone **acts** in a particular way, they behave in that way. 表现；举止 ❑ [v adv] *...a gang of youths who were acting suspiciously.* 一伙形迹可疑的年轻人 ❑ [v +*as if*] *He acted as if he hadn't heard any of it.* 他表现得好像对此毫不知情。❑ [v +*like*] *Open wounds act like a magnet to flies.* 裸露的伤口很招苍蝇。4 VERB If someone or something **acts as** a particular thing, they have that role or function. 起作用；充当；担当 ❑ [v +*as*] *He acted both as the ship's surgeon and as chaplain for the men.* 他充当了随船外科医生和水手们的牧师。[Also v +*like*] 5 VERB If someone **acts** in a particular way, they pretend to be something that they are not. 假装；故作 ❑ [v adj] *Chris acted astonished as he examined the note.* 克里斯检查记录时故作震惊状。❑ [v n] *Kenworthy had tried not to act the policeman.* 肯沃西努力表现得不像个警察。6 VERB When professionals such as lawyers **act for** you, or **act on** your **behalf**, they are employed by you to deal with a particular matter. 代理；代表 ❑ [v +*for*] *...the law firm that acted for Diana during her marriage split.* 在戴安娜婚姻破裂期间为她做代理的律师事务所 ❑ [v prep] *Because we travelled so much, Sam and I asked a broker to act on our behalf.* 由于我们经常在外游历，萨姆和我便请了一位经纪人代表我们处理事务。7 VERB If a force or substance **acts on** someone or something, it has a certain effect on them. 影响；作用于 ❑ [v +*on/upon*] *He's taking a dangerous drug: it acts very fast on the central nervous system.* 他正在服用一种危险药物：这种药物能很快影响到中枢神经系统。[Also v] 8 VERB If you **act**, or **act** a part in a play or film, you have a part in it. 表演；演(戏)；出演(角色) ❑ [v] *She confessed to her parents her desire to act.* 她向父母坦言了自己想从事演艺事业的愿望。❑ [v +*in*] *She acted in her first film when she was 13 years old.* 13 岁时她出演了自己的电影处女作。[Also v n] 9 N-COUNT An **act** is a single thing that someone does. 行为；行动【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Language interpretation is the whole point of the act of reading.* 阅读行为的关键在于对语言的理解。10 N-SING If you say that someone's behaviour is an **act**, you mean that it does not express their real feelings. 装模作样；装腔作势 ❑ *His anger was real. It wasn't an act.* 他是真的生气了，不是在摆样子。11 N-COUNT An **Act** is a law passed by the government. 法案；法令；条例 ❑ [+*of*] *...an Act of Parliament.* 议会法案 12 N-COUNT An **act** in a play, opera, or ballet is one of the main parts into which it is divided. (戏剧、歌剧、芭蕾舞剧等的)幕 ❑ *Act II contained one of the funniest scenes I have ever witnessed.* 第二幕里有我看过的最搞笑的场面之一。13 N-COUNT An **act** in a show is a short performance which is one of several in the show. (演出中的)短节目 ❑ *This year numerous bands are playing, as well as comedy acts.* 今年不仅有众多乐队登台献艺，还会上演幽默短剧。14 PHRASE If you **catch** someone **in the act**, you discover them doing something wrong or committing a crime. 当场抓住；抓现行 ❑ [+*of*] *The men were caught in the act of digging up buried explosives.* 那些人在挖掘掩埋的爆炸物时被逮个正着。15 PHRASE If someone who has been behaving badly **cleans up** their **act**, they start to behave in a more acceptable or responsible way. 改邪归正；改过自新【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The nation's advertisers need to clean up their act.* 该国的广告商需要规范自己的行为。16 PHRASE If you **get in on the act**, you take part in or take advantage of something that was started by someone else. (为了得到好处等)参与，插一手【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In the 1970s Kodak, anxious to get in on the act, launched its own instant camera.* 在 20 世纪 70 年代，急于分一杯羹的柯达公司推出了自己的拍立得相机。17 PHRASE You say that someone was **in the act of** doing something to indicate what they were doing when they were seen or interrupted. 正在(做某事) ❑ *Ken was in the act of paying his bill when Neil came up behind him.* 当尼尔从后面走过来时，肯正在付账。18 PHRASE If you **get** your **act together**, you organize your life or your affairs so that you are able to achieve what you want or to deal with something effectively. 全力以赴；集中精力【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The Government should get its act together.* 政府应该集中力量。19 to **act** one's **age** → see **age** 20 to **act the fool** → see **fool**

▶**act out** PHRASAL VERB If you **act out** an event which has happened, you copy the actions which took place and make them into a play. 将…表演出来 ❑ [v P n] *I used to come home and act out the movie for the kids.* 以前到家后，我常会把电影内容表演给孩子们看。[Also v n P]

▶**act up** 1 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If something **is acting up**, it is not working properly. 运作不正常；出毛病【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *She was messing with the coffee pot, which was acting up again.* 她正在鼓捣咖啡壶，那壶又坏了。2 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If a child **is acting up**, they are behaving badly. (孩子)要脾气，捣蛋【INFORMAL 非正式】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *act* with:

PREP. act **like** 装作 5
N. **an** acting **career** 演艺事业 8
acts **of vandalism** 故意破坏公共财产的行为, act **of violence** 暴力行为 9
act **one/two/three** 第一 / 二 / 三幕 12
V. **caught in the** act 被当场抓住 14
get in on the act 参与；插一手 16

act|ing /'æktɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Acting** is the activity or profession of performing in plays or films. 表演；演技；演戏；演艺事业 ❑ *She pursued an acting career after four years of modelling.* 她当了四年模特之后踏上了演艺之路。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **acting** before the title of a job to indicate that someone is doing that job temporarily. 代理的 ❑ *...the new acting President.* 新任代总统

ac|tion ◆◆◆ /'ækʃ°n/ (**actions, actioning, actioned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Action** is doing something for a particular purpose. 行动；措施 ❑ *The government is taking emergency action to deal with a housing crisis.* 政府正采取紧急措施解决住房危机。 2 N-COUNT An **action** is something that you do on a particular occasion. 所做之事；行为 ❑ *Jack was the sort of man who did not like his actions questioned.* 杰克是那种不喜欢别人质疑自己行为的人。 3 N-COUNT To bring a legal **action** against someone means to bring a case against them in a court of law. 诉讼；起诉【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+*against*] *Two leading law firms are to prepare legal actions against tobacco companies.* 两家很有名的律师事务所准备向烟草公司提起诉讼。 4 N-SING **The action** is all the important and exciting things that are happening in a situation. 激动人心（或重要）的大事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Hollywood is where the action is now.* 好莱坞如今风头正盛。 5 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] The fighting which takes place in a war can be referred to as **action**. 战斗；作战 ❑ *Leaders in America have generally supported military action.* 美国领导人普遍支持采取军事行动。 ❑ *13 soldiers were killed and 10 wounded in action.* 战斗中有 13 名士兵阵亡，10 名士兵受伤。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] An **action** movie is a film in which a lot of dangerous and exciting things happen. An **action** hero is the main character in one of these films. （电影）情节惊险刺激的；动作（片）的；动作片中的 7 VERB [usu passive] If you **action** something that needs to be done, you deal with it. 处理；执行【BUSINESS 商】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Documents can be actioned, or filed immediately.* 文件可被立即处理或归档。 8 PHRASE If someone or something is **out of action**, they are injured or damaged and cannot work or be used. （因受伤或损坏）不能工作，失去作用，无法运转 ❑ *He's been out of action for 16 months with a serious knee injury.* 由于膝盖严重受伤，他已停工 16 个月。 9 PHRASE If someone wants to have **a piece of the action** or **a slice of the action**, they want to take part in an exciting activity or situation, usually in order to make money or become more important. 参与获益；插手获益 10 PHRASE If you **put** an idea or policy **into action**, you begin to use it or cause it to operate. 把…付诸实践 ❑ *They have learned the lessons of business management theory, and put them into action.* 他们不仅学习了商业管理理论方面的课程，并且学以致用。

→ see **genre, motion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *action* with:

N. **course of** action 行动过程，**plan of** action 行动计划 1
V. **take** action 采取措施 1
ADJ. **disciplinary** action 纪律处分 1
legal action 法律诉讼 3
military action 军事行动 5

ac|tion|able /'ækʃənəb°l/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something that you do or say to someone is **actionable**, it gives them a valid reason for bringing a legal case against you. 可以起诉的；可提起诉讼的

ˌac|tion re|play (**action replays**) N-COUNT An **action replay** is a repeated showing, usually in slow motion, of an event that has just been on television. （电视画面等的）即时重放，慢动作重放【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **instant replay**

ac|ti|vate /'æktɪveɪt/ (**activates, activating, activated**) VERB [usu passive] If a device or process **is activated**, something causes it to start working. 使运作；使起作用；激活 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Video cameras with night vision can be activated by movement.* 带夜视镜的摄像机一有动静就会启动。 ❑ [V-ed] *...a voice-activated computer.* 声控计算机 •**ac|ti|va|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *A computer controls the activation of an air bag.* 计算机控制气囊的启动。

ac|tive ◆◆◆ /'æktɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **active** moves around a lot or does a lot of things. 忙碌的；活跃的 ❑ *Having an active youngster about the house can be quite wearing.* 家里有个好动的小孩会相当累人。 ❑ *...a long and active life.* 漫长而忙碌的一生 2 ADJ If you have an **active** mind or imagination, you are always thinking of new things. （思想等）活跃的 ❑ *...the tragedy of an active mind trapped by failing physical health.* 因健康状况衰退而使活跃思维受限的悲剧 3 ADJ If someone is **active** in an organization, cause, or campaign, they do things for it rather than just giving it their support. 积极参与的；投身某项活动的 ❑ *...a chance for fathers to play a more active role in childcare.* 让父亲们更积极地参与育婴的机会 •**ac|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *They actively campaigned for the vote.* 他们积极参加竞选运动。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Active** is used to emphasize that someone is taking action in order to achieve something, rather than just hoping for it or achieving it in an indirect way. 积极的；主动的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Companies need to take active steps to increase exports.* 各公司需要采取积极措施增加出口。 ❑ *...active discouragement from teachers.* 教师们的竭力阻挠 •**ac|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They have never been actively encouraged to take such risks.* 他们从未被怂恿去冒这样的风险。 5 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a person or animal is **active** in a particular place or at a particular time, you mean that they are performing their usual activities or performing a particular activity. 定期进行的；活动的 ❑ *Guerrilla groups are active in the province.* 游击队在该省很活跃。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **active** volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon. （火山）活跃的 ❑ *...molten lava from an active volcano.* 活火山喷出的熔岩 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **active** substance has a chemical or biological effect on things. 起化学（或生物）作用的；活性的；有效的 ❑ *The active ingredient in some of the mouthwashes was simply detergent.* 某些漱口剂中的有效成分只不过是洗涤剂而已。 8 N-SING In grammar, **the active** or **the active voice** means the forms of a verb which are used when the subject refers to a person or thing that does something. For example, in 'I saw her yesterday', the verb is in the active. （语法中的）主动语态（Compare 比较 **passive**.）

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *active* with:

N. active **imagination** 活跃的想象力 2
active **role** 积极作用 3
active **ingredient** 有效成分 7
ADV. **politically** active 积极投身政治的 3

ˌac|tive ˈduty N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Active duty** means the same as **active service**. 同 active service【mainly AM 主美】

ˌac|tive ˈser|vice N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] Someone who is **on active service** is taking part in a war as a member of the armed forces. 现役；战时服役【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *In April 1944 he was killed on active service.* 1944 年 4 月，他在服现役时阵亡。

ac|tiv|ism /'æktɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Activism** is the process of campaigning in public or working for an organization in order to bring about political or social change. 激进主义；行动主义

ac|tiv|ist ◆◆◇ /'æktɪvɪst/ (**activists**) N-COUNT An **activist** is a person who works to bring about political or social changes by campaigning in public or working for an organization. 积极分子；活跃分子 ❑ *The police say they suspect the attack was carried out by animal rights activists.* 警方说他们怀疑袭击是由保护动物权益的积极分子们发动的。

ac|tiv|ity ◆◆◆ /æk'tɪvɪti/ (**activities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Activity** is a situation in which a lot of things are happening or being done. 活跃；热闹；活动 ❑ *...an extraordinary level of activity in the government bonds market.* 政府公债市场的异常活动水平 ❑ [+*of*] *...the electrical activity of the brain.* 脑电活动 2 N-COUNT An **activity** is something that you spend time doing. 活动；行动 ❑ *You can take part in activities from canoeing to bird watching.* 你可以参与从划独木舟到观鸟的各种活动。 3 N-PLURAL The **activities** of a group are the things that they do in order to achieve their aims. （团体为达到某种目的而采取的）活动，行动 ❑ *...a jail term for terrorist activities.* 因参与恐怖活动而被判的刑期

A

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *activity* with:

N. **level of** activity 活动水平 1
ADJ. **criminal** activity 犯罪活动, **physical** activity 体育活动 1 2
extra-curricular activity 课外活动 2

act of 'God (**acts of God**) N-COUNT An **act of God** is an event that is beyond human control, especially one in which something is damaged or someone is hurt. 天灾；不可抗力

ac|tor ◆◇◇/'æktə^r/ (**actors**) N-COUNT An **actor** is someone whose job is acting in plays or films. 'Actor' in the singular usually refers to a man, but some women who act prefer to be called 'actors' rather than 'actresses'. 演员(单数形式的 actor 通常指男演员，但有些女演员喜欢被称为 actor 而不是 actress) ❑ *His father was an actor in the Cantonese Opera Company.* 他的父亲是粤剧团的演员。❑ *You have to be a very good actor to play that part.* 要想演那个角色，你必须是个非常出色的演员。

→ see **theatre**

ac|tress ◆◇◇/'æktrəs/ (**actresses**) N-COUNT An **actress** is a woman whose job is acting in plays or films. 女演员 ❑ *She's a very great dramatic actress.* 她是一个非常了不起的戏剧演员。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ess* ≈ *female* 女：雌：*actress, heiress, lioness*

ac|tual ◆◇◇/'æktʃuəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **actual** to emphasize that you are referring to something real or genuine. 真实的；实际的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The segments are filmed using either local actors or the actual people involved.* 这些片段是由当地的演员或真实的当事人参与拍摄的。❑ *Officials admit the actual number of AIDS victims is much higher than statistics reflect.* 官员们承认艾滋病患者的实际数量要比统计所显示的大得多。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **actual** to contrast the important aspect of something with a less important aspect. 真正的，实际的(用于对比主次)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had compiled pages of notes, but she had not yet gotten down to doing the actual writing.* 她已编写了数页注释，但还未开始真正意义上的写作。3 **in actual fact** → see **fact**

ˌac|tual bodi|ly 'harm N-UNCOUNT **Actual bodily harm** is a criminal offence in which someone gives another person a minor injury. 实际身体伤害

ac|tu|al|ity /ˌæktʃu'ælɪti/ (**actualities**) 1 PHRASE You can use **in actuality** to emphasize that what you are saying is true, when it contradicts or contrasts with what you have previously said. 真实地；实际上【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *In actuality, Teddie did not have a disorder but merely a difficult temperament.* 实际上，特迪没有病，只不过是脾气不好。2 N-UNCOUNT **Actuality** is the state of really existing rather than being imagined. 真实；实际 ❑ *It exists in dreams rather than actuality.* 它存在于梦境而非现实中。

ac|tu|al|ly ◆◆◆/'æktʃuəli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **actually** to indicate that a situation exists or happened, or to emphasize that it is true. 的确；真实地；事实上【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *One afternoon, I grew bored and actually fell asleep for a few minutes.* 一天下午，我觉得无聊，还真的睡着了一小会儿。❑ *Interest is only payable on the amount actually borrowed.* 利息只能根据实际借款数目给付。2 ADV You use **actually** when you are correcting or contradicting someone. 实际上，事实上(用于纠正他人或表示反对)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No, I'm not a student. I'm a doctor, actually.* 不，我不是学生。实际上我是医生。❑ *'So it's not a family show then?'—'Well, actually, I think that's exactly what it is.'* "那么这并不是一次家庭才艺表演了？"——"嗯，事实上我觉得这恰恰就是一次家庭才艺表演。" 3 ADV You can use **actually** when you are politely expressing an opinion that other people might not have expected from you. 说实在的，说真的(用于礼貌地表达与他人的期待不同的观点)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *'Do you think it's a good idea to socialize with one's patients?'—'Actually, I do, I think it's a great idea.'* "你认为和自己的病人交往好吗？"——"说实在的，我认为很好，这个想法很棒。" 4 ADV You use **actually** to introduce a new topic into a conversation. 其实，说实在的(用于引入新话题)❑ *Well actually, John, I rang you for some advice.* 这么说吧，约翰，我给你打电话是想得到些建议。

ac|tu|ari|al /ˌæktʃu'eərɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Actuarial** means relating to the work of an actuary. 精算的；保险计算的 ❑ *The company's actuarial report is available on demand.* 该公司的精算报告可随时索取。

ac|tu|ary /'æktʃuəri, AM 美 -tʃueri/ (**actuaries**) N-COUNT An **actuary** is a person who is employed by insurance companies to calculate how much they should charge their clients for insurance. 精算师；保险计算员

ac|tu|ate /'æktʃueɪt/ (**actuates, actuating, actuated**) VERB If a person **is actuated by** an emotion, that emotion makes them act in a certain way. If something **actuates** a device, the device starts working. 激励，驱使(人)；开动，运转(机器) ❑ [be V-ed] *They were actuated by desire.* 他们受到欲望的驱使。❑ [v n] *The flow of current actuates the signal.* 电流启动了信号。

acu|ity /ə'kjuːɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Acuity** is sharpness of vision or hearing, or quickness of thought. (视力、听力或思维的)敏锐，敏锐度【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We work on improving visual acuity.* 我们致力于提高视觉敏锐度。

acu|men /'ækjʊmen, AM 美 ə'kjuːmən/ N-UNCOUNT **Acumen** is the ability to make good judgments and quick decisions. 敏锐；聪明；机智 ❑ *His sharp business acumen meant he quickly rose to the top.* 他精明的商业头脑令其青云直上。

acu|pres|sure /'ækjʊpreʃə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Acupressure** is the treatment of pain by a type of massage in which pressure is put on certain areas of a person's body. 指压按摩

acu|punc|ture /'ækjʊpʌŋktʃə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Acupuncture** is the treatment of a person's illness or pain by sticking small needles into their body at certain places. 针灸；针刺疗法

acu|punc|tur|ist /'ækjʊpʌŋktʃərɪst/ (**acupuncturists**) N-COUNT An **acupuncturist** is a person who performs acupuncture. 针灸师；针疗医生

acute /ə'kjuːt/ 1 ADJ You can use **acute** to indicate that an undesirable situation or feeling is very severe or intense. (情况)严重的；(感觉)强烈的 ❑ *The report has caused acute embarrassment to the government.* 报告将政府置于窘境。❑ *The labour shortage is becoming acute.* 劳动力匮乏愈演愈烈。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **acute** illness is one that becomes severe very quickly but does not last very long. 急性的(Compare 比较 **chronic**.)【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...a patient with acute rheumatoid arthritis.* 患急性类风湿性关节炎的病人。3 ADJ If a person's or animal's sight, hearing, or sense of smell is **acute**, it is sensitive and powerful. (感官)灵敏的 ❑ *In the dark my sense of hearing becomes so acute.* 黑暗中我的听觉变得异常灵敏。4 ADJ An **acute** angle is less than 90°. 锐角的(Compare 比较 **obtuse** angle.) 5 ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] An **acute** accent is a symbol that is placed over vowels in some languages in order to indicate how that vowel is pronounced or over one letter in a word to indicate where it is stressed. You refer to a letter with this accent as, for example, e **acute**. For example, there is an acute accent over the letter 'e' in the French word 'café'. 尖音符的；尖重音的

acute|ly /ə'kjuːtli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] If you feel or notice something **acutely**, you feel or notice it very strongly. 深深地(感觉到)；强烈地(意识到) ❑ *He was acutely aware of the odour of cooking oil.* 他明显闻到了一股油烟味。2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] If a feeling or quality is **acutely** unpleasant, it is extremely unpleasant. (感觉、性质等)极其，非常 ❑ *It was an acutely uncomfortable journey back to London.* 那是一次极其痛苦的返回伦敦的旅行。

ad ◆◇◇/æd/ (**ads**) N-COUNT An **ad** is an advertisement. 广告【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She replied to a lonely hearts ad.* 她回应了一则征友广告。

AD /ˌeɪ 'diː/ You use **AD** in dates to indicate the number of years or centuries that have passed since the year in which Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. 公元(Compare 比较 **BC**.) ❑ *The cathedral was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1136 AD.* 大教堂在公元 1136 年的大火中付之一炬。❑ *The Roman Empire was divided in the fourth century AD.* 罗马帝国于公元 4 世纪分裂。

ad|age /'ædɪdʒ/ (**adages**) N-COUNT An **adage** is something which people often say and which expresses a general truth

about some aspect of life. 谚语：格言【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...the old adage, 'Every baby brings its own love'.* 那句古老的谚语——"每个婴儿生来就带着爱"

ada|gio /ə'dɑ:dʒiəʊ, AM 美 -dʒoʊ/ (**adagios**) ❶ ADV [ADV after v] **Adagio** written above a piece of music means that it should be played slowly. 缓慢地，从容地（用作音乐演奏指示）❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] An **adagio** is a piece of music that is played slowly. 柔板；慢板 ❑ *...Samuel Barber's Adagio For Strings.* 塞缪尔·巴伯的《弦乐慢板》❑ *...the Adagio movement of his Sixth Symphony.* 他的《第六交响乐》的慢板乐章

ada|mant /'ædəmənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If someone is **adamant about** something, they are determined not to change their mind about it. 坚决的；坚定不移的 ❑ *The prime minister is adamant that he will not resign.* 首相坚决不辞职。❑ [+about] *Sue was adamant about that job in Australia.* 对澳大利亚的那份工作，休的态度很坚决。•**ada|mant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She was adamantly opposed to her husband travelling to Brussels.* 她坚决反对丈夫前往布鲁塞尔。

Adam's ap|ple /ˌædəmz 'æpəl/ (**Adam's apples**) N-COUNT Your **Adam's apple** is the lump that sticks out of the front of your neck below your throat. 喉结

a|dapt /ə'dæpt/ (**adapts, adapting, adapted**) ❶ VERB If you **adapt to** a new situation or **adapt yourself to** it, you change your ideas or behaviour in order to deal with it successfully. 适应 ❑ [v +to] *The world will be different, and we will have to be prepared to adapt to the change.* 世界会变得不同，我们必须做好适应其变化的准备。❑ [v pron-refl +to] *They have had to adapt themselves to a war economy.* 他们不得不适应战时经济。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **adapt** something, you change it to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 使适合，使适应（新用途或新情况）❑ [v n] *Shelves were built to adapt the library for use as an office.* 为将图书馆改作办公室而做了一些架子。[Also v n +to] ❸ VERB If you **adapt** a book or play, you change it so that it can be made into a film or a television programme. 改编；改写 ❑ [v n] *The scriptwriter helped him to adapt his novel for the screen.* 编剧帮助他将其所著小说改编成电影。❑ [be v-ed] *The film has been adapted from a play of the same title.* 电影改编自一部同名戏剧。❹ → see also **adapted**

Usage 用法 **adapt** and **adopt**

Adapt and *adopt* sound similar and have similar meanings, but be careful not to confuse them. When you *adapt* something, you change it to make it fit your purpose: *Gilberto tried to adapt the recipe to cook a fish instead of a chicken—what a mistake!* When you *adopt* something, you use it unchanged: *Lucas adopted his boss's technique for dealing with rude customers—he ignored them!*

adapt 和 adopt 发音及意义类似，但不可混淆。adapt 指为达到目的而改变某物：Gilberto tried to adapt the recipe to cook a fish instead of a chicken—what a mistake! 吉尔伯托设法用这个食谱做鱼而不是做鸡——真是大错特错！adopt 指使用某物时对其不作改变：Lucas adopted his boss's technique for dealing with rude customers—he ignored them! 卢卡斯采用了他上司应对无礼客户时的技巧——他不理他们！

Thesaurus 同类词 *adapt* Also look up:

v. acclimate, adjust, conform ❶ modify, revise ❷

adapt|able /ə'dæptəbəl/ ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **adaptable**, you mean that they are able to change their ideas or behaviour in order to deal with new situations. 有适应能力的；能适应的；适应性强的 ❑ *...a more adaptable and skilled workforce.* 一支适应能力和技能更强的劳动大军 •**adapt|abil|ity** /əˌdæptə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The adaptability of wool is one of its great attractions.* 用途广泛是羊毛最具吸引力的特点之一。

ad|ap|ta|tion /ˌædæp'teɪʃən/ (**adaptations**) ❶ N-COUNT An **adaptation** of a book or play is a film or a television programme that is based on it. （电影或电视的）改写本，改编本 ❑ [+of] *...Branagh's screen adaptation of Shakespeare's Henry the Fifth.* 布拉纳改编自莎士比亚《亨利五世》的影片 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Adaptation** is the act of changing something or changing your behaviour to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 适应；改造 ❑ *Most living creatures are capable of adaptation when compelled to do so.* 大多数生物都能在迫于压力的情况下适应新环境。

Thesaurus 同类词 *adaptation* Also look up:

N. adjustment, alteration, modification ❷

a|dapt|ed /ə'dæptɪd/ ADJ If something is **adapted** to a particular situation or purpose, it is especially suitable for it. 适于…的；适合…的 ❑ [+to/for] *The camel's feet, well adapted for dry sand, are useless on mud.* 骆驼的蹄子非常适合在干沙上行走，但在泥里却毫无用处。

adap|tion /ə'dæpʃən/ (**adaptions**) N-VAR **Adaption** means the same as **adaptation**. 同 adaptation

adap|tive /ə'dæptɪv/ ADJ **Adaptive** means having the ability or tendency to adapt to different situations. 适应的；有适应能力的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Societies need to develop highly adaptive behavioural rules for survival.* 社会需要发展具有高度适应性的生存行为规则。

adap|tor /ə'dæptəʳ/ (**adaptors**) also **adapter** ❶ N-COUNT An **adaptor** is a special device for connecting electrical equipment to a power supply, or for connecting different pieces of electrical or electronic equipment together. （电器设备的）转接器，适配器 ❷ N-COUNT The **adaptor** of a book or play is the person who rewrites it for a film or a television programme. 改编者；改写者

add ⇹ /æd/ (**adds, adding, added**) ❶ VERB If you **add** one thing **to** another, you put it in or on the other thing, to increase, complete, or improve it. 加入；添加；增加 ❑ [v n +to] *Add the grated cheese to the sauce.* 把磨碎的干酪加到调味汁里。❑ [be v-ed +to] *Since 1908, chlorine has been added to drinking water.* 自 1908 年以来，氯就被添加进饮用水当中。❑ [v n +to] *He wants to add a huge sports complex to Binfield Manor.* 他想给宾菲尔德庄园加盖一个大型综合体育场。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **add** numbers or amounts **together**, you calculate their total. 加；相加 ❑ [v n with together] *Banks add all the interest and other charges together.* 银行合计所有利息和其他费用。❑ [v-ed together] *Two and three added together are five.* 2 加 3 等于 5。•PHRASAL VERB **Add up** means the same as **add**. add up 同 add ❑ [v p] *More than a quarter of seven year-olds cannot add up properly.* 超过四分之一的七岁孩子都不会正确地做加法。❑ [v n p] *We just added all the numbers up and divided one by the other.* 我们只是将所有的数字相加并用一个除以另一个。❑ [v p] *He said the numbers simply did not add up.* 他说这些数字根本对不上。❸ VERB If one thing **adds to** another, it makes the other thing greater in degree or amount. 增加，增添（程度或数量）❑ [v +to] *This latest incident will add to the pressure on the government.* 最近的这次事件将会给政府增加压力。❹ VERB To **add** a particular quality **to** something means to cause it to have that quality. 增加，增添（特色）❑ [v n] *The generous amount of garlic adds flavour.* 蒜多了能提味。❑ [v n +to] *Pictures add interest to plain painted walls.* 相片给素色的墙面增添了一抹情趣。❺ VERB If you **add** something when you are speaking, you say something more. 补充说；进一步说 ❑ [v with quote] *'You can tell that he is extremely embarrassed,' Mr Brigden added.* "你能看出他尴尬极了。"布里格登先生补充道。❑ [v that] *The President agreed, adding that he hoped for a peaceful solution.* 总统表示赞同，并补充说他希望和平解决。❻ **to add insult to injury** → see **insult**

▶**add in** PHRASAL VERB If you **add in** something, you include it as a part of something else. 加入；把…计算在内 ❑ [v p n] *Once the vegetables start to cook add in a couple of tablespoons of water.* 开始烹调蔬菜时，加入几调羹水。

▶**add on** ❶ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If one thing is **added on** to another, it is attached to the other thing, or is made a part of it. 附加；增设 ❑ [v p n] *Holiday-makers can also add on a week in Majorca before or after the cruise.* 度假者们可以在乘游轮游览之前或之后再在马略卡岛呆上一星期。❑ [v-ed p] *To the rear is a large dining room—added on early this century.* 后边是一个大餐厅——本世纪早期增建的。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **add on** an extra amount or item to a list or total, you include it. 附加；加上 ❑ [v p n] *Many loan application forms automatically add on insurance.* 许多贷款申请表自动

A

附加保险。[Also v n p]

▶**add up** ❶ → see **add 2** ❷ PHRASAL VERB [usu with neg] If facts or events do not **add up**, they make you confused about a situation because they do not seem to be consistent. If something that someone has said or done **adds up**, it is reasonable and sensible. 合乎情理；说得通 ❑ [v p] *Police said they arrested Olivia because her statements did not add up.* 警方说他们之所以逮捕奥利维娅是因为她无法自圆其说。❸ PHRASAL VERB If small amounts of something **add up**, they gradually increase. 积少成多；聚沙成塔 ❑ [v p] *Even small savings can add up.* 甚至节省下来的小钱也能积少成多。

▶**add up to** PHRASAL VERB If amounts **add up to** a particular total, they result in that total when they are put together. 总计为；合计达 ❑ [v p p n] *For a hit show, profits can add up to millions of dollars.* 一场热门演出的利润可达数百万美元。

Thesaurus 同类词 *add* Also look up:

V. put on, throw in ❶
calculate, tally, total; (*ant.*) reduce, subtract ❷
augment, increase; (*ant.*) lessen, reduce ❸

ADD /ˌeɪ diː ˈdiː/ **ADD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **attention deficit disorder**.

add|ed /ˈædɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **added** to say that something has more of a particular thing or quality. 附加的；额外的 ❑ *For added protection choose a lipstick with a sun screen.* 选择防晒唇膏以增强保护。

ˌadd|ed ˈvalue N-UNCOUNT In marketing, **added value** is something which makes a product more appealing to customers. (商品的)附加值，增值【BUSINESS 商】

ad|den|dum /əˈdendəm/ (**addenda** /əˈdendə/) N-COUNT An **addendum** is an additional section at the end of a book or document. 补遗；附录

add|er /ˈædəʳ/ (**adders**) N-COUNT In Europe and Asia, an **adder** is a small poisonous snake that has a black pattern on its back. In North America, a number of different poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are called **adders**. 极北蝰，龙纹蝰(见于欧洲和亚洲)；蝰蛇样蛇(见于北美洲，毒性各异)

ad|dict /ˈædɪkt/ (**addicts**) ❶ N-COUNT An **addict** is someone who takes harmful drugs and cannot stop taking them. 吸毒成瘾者；瘾君子 ❑ *He's only 24 years old and a drug addict.* 他只有24岁，却是个瘾君子。❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is an **addict**, you mean that they like a particular activity very much and spend as much time doing it as they can. 对…入迷的人；…迷 ❑ *She is a TV addict and watches as much as she can.* 她是个电视迷，看起电视来没完没了。

ad|dict|ed /əˈdɪktɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **addicted to** a harmful drug cannot stop taking it. (吸毒)成瘾的，上瘾的 ❑ [+to] *Many of the women are addicted to heroin and cocaine.* 这些女人中有很多都吸食海洛因和可卡因成瘾了。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **addicted to** something, you mean that they like it very much and want to spend as much time doing it as possible. 入迷的；着迷的；成瘾的 ❑ [+to] *She had become addicted to golf.* 她已经迷上高尔夫球了。

ad|dic|tion /əˈdɪkʃᵊn/ (**addictions**) ❶ N-VAR [oft n N] **Addiction** is the condition of taking harmful drugs and being unable to stop taking them. 毒瘾 ❑ *She helped him fight his drug addiction.* 她帮助他戒毒。❑ [+to] *...long-term addiction to nicotine.* 对尼古丁成瘾已久 ❷ N-VAR An **addiction to** something is a very strong desire or need for it. 着迷；嗜好 ❑ [+to] *He needed money to feed his addiction to gambling.* 他需要钱来满足他的赌瘾。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *addiction* with:

N. **drug** addiction 毒瘾 ❶
ADJ. **long-term** addiction 长期嗜好 ❷
V. **feed an** addiction 满足嗜好，**fight against** addiction 戒除嗜好 ❷
PREP. addiction **to** *something* 对…着迷 ❷

ad|dic|tive /əˈdɪktɪv/ ❶ ADJ If a drug is **addictive**, people who take it cannot stop taking it. 使人成瘾的 ❑ *Cigarettes are highly addictive.* 香烟很容易使人上瘾。❑ *Crack is the most addictive drug on the market.* 强效可卡因是市面上最容易让人上瘾的毒品。❷ ADJ Something that is **addictive** is so enjoyable that it makes you want to do it or have it a lot. 使人着迷的 ❑ *Video movie-making can quickly become addictive.* 制作视频电影能让人很快入迷。

ad|di|tion ⇔ /əˈdɪʃᵊn/ (**additions**) ❶ PHRASE You use **in addition** when you want to mention another item connected with the subject you are discussing. 另外；此外；除…之外 ❑ *Part-time English classes are offered. In addition, students can take classes in word-processing and computing.* 开设了非全日制的英语班。另外，学生可以修读文字处理和计算机课程。❑ [+to] *There's a postage and packing fee in addition to the repair charge.* 除修理费之外还有邮寄和包装费。❷ N-COUNT An **addition to** something is a thing which is added to it. 增加物；添加物 ❑ [+to] *This is a fine book; a worthy addition to the Cambridge Encyclopedia series.* 这是一本好书，对剑桥百科全书系列是一个很好的补充。❸ N-UNCOUNT **The addition of** something is the fact that it is added to something else. 增加；添加 ❑ [+of] *It was completely refurbished in 1987, with the addition of a picnic site.* 它在1987年进行了彻底翻修，加盖了一个野餐点。❹ N-UNCOUNT **Addition** is the process of calculating the total of two or more numbers. 加；算总数 ❑ *...simple addition and subtraction problems.* 简单的加减题

→ see **mathematics**

ad|di|tion|al ⇔ /əˈdɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Additional** things are extra things apart from the ones already present. 增加的；额外的；补充的 ❑ *The U.S. is sending additional troops to the region.* 美国正向该地区增兵。❑ *The insurer will also have to pay the additional costs of the trial.* 保险公司也将不得不支付审判的额外费用。

ad|di|tion|al|ly /əˈdɪʃənəli/ ❶ ADV You use **additionally** to introduce something extra such as an extra fact or reason. 此外；另外【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You can pay bills over the Internet. Additionally, you can check your balance or order statements.* 可以在互联网上支付账单。此外，还能查对余额或订阅对账单。❷ ADV [ADV with v] **Additionally** is used to say that something happens to a greater extent than before. 额外地；进一步；在更大程度上 ❑ *The birds are additionally protected in the reserves at Birsay.* 鸟类在伯赛的保护区尤其受到保护。

ad|di|tive /ˈædɪtɪv/ (**additives**) N-COUNT An **additive** is a substance which is added in small amounts to foods or other things in order to improve them or to make them last longer. 添加物；添加剂 ❑ *Strict safety tests are carried out on food additives.* 对食品添加剂进行了严格的安全检测。

ad|dle /ˈædᵊl/ (**addles, addling, addled**) VERB If something **addles** someone's mind or brain, they become confused and unable to think properly. 使糊涂；使迷惑 ❑ [v n] *I suppose the shock had addled his poor old brain.* 我猜这个打击已经把他那可怜的脑瓜搞糊涂了。

ad|dled /ˈædᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **addled**, you mean that they are confused or unable to think properly. 糊涂的；迷惑的 ❑ *You're talking like an addled romantic.* 你说话像个糊里糊涂、耽于幻想的人。

ˈadd-on (**add-ons**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **add-on** is an extra piece of equipment, especially computer equipment, that can be added to a larger one which you already own in order to improve its performance or its usefulness. (尤指计算机的)附加装置，外挂，插件 ❑ [+for] *Speakers are sold as add-ons for personal stereos.* 扬声器作为随身听的附加装置出售。

ad|dress ⇔ /əˈdres, AM 美 ˈædres/ (**addresses, addressing, addressed**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **address** is the number of the house, flat, or apartment and the name of the street and the town where you live or work. 住址；地址 ❑ *The address is 2025 M Street, Northwest, Washington, DC, 20036.* 地址为华盛顿特区西北区M大街2025号，邮政编码20036。❑ *We require details of your name and address.* 我们需要你的姓名和地址的详细信息。❷ VERB [usu passive] If a letter, envelope, or parcel **is addressed to** you, your name and address have been written on it. 在(信封、包裹

等）上写姓名和地址 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Applications should be addressed to: The business affairs editor.* 申请表应寄给：商务编辑。 3 N-COUNT The **address** of a website is its location on the Internet, for example http://www.collinslanguage.com. 网址【COMPUTING 计算机】 4 VERB If you **address** a group of people, you give a speech to them. 向…作讲话；对…发表演说 ❑ [v n] *He is due to address a conference on human rights next week.* 他下周将在一个大会上发表关于人权的演说。 •N-COUNT **Address** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *The President gave an address to the American people.* 总统向美国民众发表了演说。 5 VERB If you **address** someone or **address** a remark **to** them, you say something to them. 对…说话【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The two foreign ministers did not address each other directly when they last met.* 这两位外交部长在上次会面时并没有直接进行言语交流。 ❑ [v n +to] *He addressed his remarks to Eleanor, ignoring Maria.* 他和埃莉诺聊了聊，并没搭理玛丽亚。 6 VERB If you **address** a problem or task or if you **address yourself to** it, you try to understand it or deal with it. 处理；探讨；对付 ❑ [v n] *Mr King sought to address those fears when he spoke at the meeting.* 金先生在会上讲话时试图消除那些恐惧。 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Throughout the book we have addressed ourselves to the problem of ethics.* 整本书中我们都在探讨伦理观的问题。

Thesaurus 同类词 *address* Also look up:

N. lecture, speech, talk 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *address* with:

ADJ. **permanent** address 永久住址 1
inaugural address 就职演说，**public** address 公开演说 4
N. **name and** address 姓名和地址，**street** address 街道地址 1
address **remarks to** 跟…说话 3

ad|dress book (**address books**) 1 N-COUNT An **address book** is a book in which you write people's names and addresses. 通信录；地址簿 2 N-COUNT An **address book** is a computer file which contains a list of e-mail addresses. （电子邮箱的）通信录，地址簿【COMPUTING 计算机】

ad|dressee /ˌædreˈsiː/ (**addressees**) N-COUNT The **addressee** of a letter or parcel is the person or company that it is addressed to. 收信方；收件方【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *ee ≈ one who receives* …接收者：*addressee, lessee, payee*

ad|duce /əˈdjuːs, AM 美 -ˈduːs/ (**adduces, adducing, adduced**) VERB If you **adduce** something such as a fact or reason, you mention it in order to support an argument. 引证，援引，举出（事实、理由等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We can adduce evidence to support the claim.* 我们能举出证据支持该说法。

ad|enoids /ˈædɪnɔɪdz/ N-PLURAL **Adenoids** are soft lumps of flesh at the back and top of a person's throat that sometimes become swollen and have to be removed. 腺样增殖体；增殖腺

adept /əˈdept/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **adept at** something can do it skilfully. 熟练的；擅长的；内行的 ❑ [+at] *He's usually very adept at keeping his private life out of the media.* 他通常很善于让自己的私生活避开媒体的关注。 •**adept|ly** /əˈdeptli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Mrs Marcos' lawyer adeptly exploited the prosecution's weakness.* 马科斯夫人的律师巧妙地利用了控方的弱点。

ad|equa|cy /ˈædɪkwəsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Adequacy** is the quality of being good enough or great enough in amount to be acceptable. 适当；恰当；足够；充足

ad|equate ◆◇◇ /ˈædɪkwət/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If something is **adequate**, there is enough of it or it is good enough to be used or accepted. 足够的；合格的；可用的 ❑ *One in four people worldwide are without adequate homes.* 全世界有四分之一的人没有个像样的家。 ❑ *The old methods weren't adequate to meet current needs.* 老一套的方法已不能满足当前的需要。 [Also +for] •**ad|equate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Many students are not adequately prepared for higher education.* 许多学生并未做好接受高等教育的充分准备。 ❑ *I speak the language adequately.* 我这门语言说得不错。

ADHD /ˌeɪ diː eɪtʃ ˈdiː/ **ADHD** is an abbreviation for （缩略=） **attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.**

ad|here /ædˈhɪəʳ/ (**adheres, adhering, adhered**) 1 VERB If you **adhere to** a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should. 遵守，遵循（规定或协议）❑ [v +to] *All members of the association adhere to a strict code of practice.* 协会的所有成员都遵守一套严格的行为规范。 2 VERB If you **adhere to** an opinion or belief, you support or hold it. 支持，拥护，追随（观点或信仰）❑ [v +to] *He urged them to adhere to the values of Islam which defend the dignity of man.* 他鼓励他们坚守伊斯兰教维护人类尊严的价值观。 3 VERB If something **adheres to** something else, it sticks firmly to it. 黏附；附着 ❑ [v +to] *Small particles adhere to the seed.* 小颗粒牢牢附着在种子上。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *This sticky compound adheres well on this surface.* 这种黏性化合物牢牢地粘在这一表面上。 [Also v]

ad|her|ence /ædˈhɪərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Adherence** is the fact of adhering to a particular rule, agreement, or belief. 遵守；遵循；支持；拥护；追随 ❑ [+to] *...strict adherence to the constitution.* 对宪法的严格遵守

ad|her|ent /ædˈhɪərənt/ (**adherents**) N-COUNT An **adherent** is someone who holds a particular belief or supports a particular person or group. 支持者；拥护者；追随者 ❑ *This idea is gaining adherents.* 这种观念正在赢得更多的拥护者。

ad|he|sion /ædˈhiːʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Adhesion** is the ability of one thing to stick firmly to another. 黏附（力）；附着（力）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Better driving equipment will improve track adhesion in slippery conditions.* 较好的驾驶设备能够提升在湿滑路面上的抓地力。

ad|he|sive /ædˈhiːsɪv/ (**adhesives**) 1 N-VAR An **adhesive** is a substance such as glue, which is used to make things stick firmly together. 黏合剂；胶黏剂 ❑ *Glue the mirror in with a strong adhesive.* 用强力胶将镜子固定到位。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **adhesive** substance is able to stick firmly to something else. 黏合的；黏着的；有附着力的 ❑ *...adhesive tape.* 胶带

ad hoc /ˌæd ˈhɒk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ad hoc** activity or organization is done or formed only because a situation has made it necessary and is not planned in advance. 临时安排的；特别的；特设的；专门的 ❑ *The Council meets on an ad hoc basis to discuss problems.* 议会临时安排会议讨论问题。

adieu /əˈdjuː/ (**adieus**) CONVENTION **Adieu** means the same as **goodbye**. 同 goodbye【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】

ad infinitum /ˌæd ɪnfɪˈnaɪtəm/ ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **ad infinitum**, it is repeated again and again in the same way. 无限地；无止境地 ❑ *This cycle repeats itself ad infinitum.* 这一循环周而复始，永无止境。

adj. **Adj.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略=） **adjective.**

ad|ja|cent /əˈdʒeɪsᵊnt/ ADJ If one thing is **adjacent to** another, the two things are next to each other. 邻近的；毗连的 ❑ *He sat in an adjacent room and waited.* 他坐在隔壁房间里等候。 ❑ [+to] *...offices adjacent to the museum.* 紧邻博物馆的办公室

ad|jec|ti|val /ˌædʒɪkˈtaɪvᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Adjectival** means relating to adjectives or like an adjective. 形容词的；形容词性的 ❑ *...an adjectival phrase.* 形容词短语

ad|jec|tive /ˈædʒɪktɪv/ (**adjectives**) N-COUNT An **adjective** is a word such as 'big', 'dead', or 'financial' that describes a person or thing, or gives extra information about them. Adjectives usually come before nouns or after link verbs. 形容词

ad|jec|tive group (**adjective groups**) N-COUNT An **adjective group** or **adjectival group** is a group of words based on an adjective, such as 'very nice' or 'interested in football'. An adjective group can also consist simply of an adjective. 形容词词组（如 very nice，interested in football，也可为单个形容词）

ad|join /əˈdʒɔɪn/ (**adjoins, adjoining, adjoined**) VERB If one room, place, or object **adjoins** another, they are next to each other. 紧挨；邻接；毗连【FORMAL 正式】

ad|journ /əˈdʒɜːnˈn/ (**adjourns, adjourning, adjourned**) VERB If a meeting or trial **is adjourned** or if it **adjourns**, it is stopped for a short time. 休（会）；休（庭）❑ [be v-ed] *The proceedings have*

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now been adjourned until next week. 休会至下周重开。❑ [v] *I am afraid the court may not adjourn until three or even later.* 我担心法庭要到3点或更晚时才会休庭。

ad|journ|ment /əˈdʒɜːnmənt/ (**adjournments**) N-COUNT An **adjournment** is a temporary stopping of a trial, enquiry, or other meeting. 休会；休庭 ❑ *The court ordered a four month adjournment.* 法庭决定休庭4个月。

ad|judge /əˈdʒʌdʒ/ (**adjudges, adjudging, adjudged**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is adjudged to be** something, they are judged or considered to be that thing. 判决；裁决【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *He was adjudged to be guilty.* 他被判有罪。❑ [*be* v-ed n] *He was adjudged the winner by 54 votes to 3.* 他被裁定以54票对3票获胜。

ad|ju|di|cate /əˈdʒuːdɪkeɪt/ (**adjudicates, adjudicating, adjudicated**) VERB If you **adjudicate on** a dispute or problem, you make an official judgment or decision about it. 判决；裁决【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep] *...a commissioner to adjudicate on legal rights.* 裁决合法权益的专员 ❑ [v n] *The international court of justice might be a suitable place to adjudicate claims.* 国际法庭或许是对所有权作出裁决的合适之地。[Also v] •**ad|ju|di|ca|tion** /əˌdʒuːdɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**adjudications**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...unbiased adjudication of cases of unfair dismissal.* 对不正当解雇案件作出的公正裁决 •**ad|ju|di|ca|tor** /əˈdʒuːdɪkeɪtəʳ/ (**adjudicators**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an independent adjudicator.* 独立仲裁人

ad|junct /ˈædʒʌŋkt/ (**adjuncts**) ■ N-COUNT Something that is an **adjunct to** something larger or more important is connected with it or helps to perform the same task. 附属品；辅助物 ❑ [+*to*] *Physical therapy is an important adjunct to drug treatments.* 物理疗法是戒毒治疗中的一种重要辅助性疗法。[Also +*of*] ■ N-COUNT In grammar, an **adjunct** is a word or group of words which indicates the circumstances of an action, event, or situation. An adjunct is usually a prepositional phrase or an adverb group. (语法中的)修饰成分

ad|just ♦◇ /əˈdʒʌst/ (**adjusts, adjusting, adjusted**) ■ VERB When you **adjust to** a new situation, you get used to it by changing your behaviour or your ideas. 适应；(使)习惯 ❑ [v n +*to*] *We have been preparing our fighters to adjust themselves to civil society.* 我们一直在培训我们的战士，以使他们适应普通的社会生活。❑ [v +*to*] *I felt I had adjusted to the idea of being a mother very well.* 我感觉自己已完全接受了当妈妈的想法。❑ [v] *It has been hard to adjust but now I'm getting satisfaction from my work.* 适应过程虽然艰难，但现在我已逐渐从工作中获得了满足。[Also v adv] ■ → see also **well-adjusted** ■ VERB If you **adjust** something, you change it so that it is more effective or appropriate. 调整；调节 ❑ [v n] *To attract investors, Panama has adjusted its tax and labour laws.* 为吸引投资者，巴拿马调整了税法和劳动法。■ VERB If you **adjust** something such as your clothing or a machine, you correct or alter its position or setting. 整理(衣服)；校正，校准(机器) ❑ [v n] *Liz adjusted her mirror and then edged the car out of its parking bay.* 利兹调了调后视镜，将车子挪出了停车位。■ VERB If you **adjust** your vision or if your vision **adjusts**, the muscles of your eye or the pupils alter to cope with changes in light or distance. (使)适应(光线或距离变化) ❑ [v n] *He stopped to try to adjust his vision to the faint starlight.* 他停下来试着让眼睛适应微弱的星光。❑ [v] *We stood in the doorway until our eyes adjusted.* 我们站在门口直到眼睛适应了光线的变化。

ad|just|able /əˈdʒʌstəbˀl/ ADJ If something is **adjustable**, it can be changed to different positions or sizes. (位置或大小)可调整的，可调节的 ❑ *The bags have adjustable shoulder straps.* 这些包的肩带可以调整。❑ *The seats are fully adjustable.* 座椅可以全方位调节。

Thesaurus 同类词 *adjustable* Also look up:

ADJ. adaptable, adaptive, changeable; (*ant.*) fixed

ad|just|er /əˈdʒʌstəʳ/ (**adjusters**) also **adjustor** ■ N-COUNT An **adjuster** is a device which allows you to alter a piece of equipment's position or setting. 调节装置；调节器 ❑ *...a seat belt adjuster.* 安全带调节器 ■ → see also **loss adjuster**

ad|just|ment /əˈdʒʌstmənt/ (**adjustments**) ■ N-COUNT An **adjustment** is a small change that is made to something such as a machine or a way of doing something. 调整；调节；校准 ❑ [+*to*] *Compensation could be made by adjustments to taxation.* 通过调整税收可以作出补偿。❑ [+*for*] *Investment is up by 5.7% after adjustment for inflation.* 针对通货膨胀作出调整后投资上升了5.7%。[Also +*in*] ■ N-COUNT An **adjustment** is a change in a person's behaviour or thinking. (行为或思想的)调整，转变 ❑ [+*to*] *He will have to make major adjustments to his thinking if he is to survive in office.* 要想保住这份工作，他就必须在思想上作出重大转变。

ad|ju|tant /ˈædʒʊtənt/ (**adjutants**) N-COUNT An **adjutant** is an officer in the army who deals with administrative work. 副官；行政参谋

ˌad-ˈlib (**ad-libs, ad-libbing, ad-libbed**) also **ad lib** ■ VERB If you **ad-lib** something in a play or a speech, you say something which has not been planned or written beforehand. 即兴演出，临时插入(脚本或讲稿中没有的内容) ❑ [v n] *He began comically ad-libbing a script.* 他当时即兴编了一段令人捧腹的台词。❑ [v n] *He's good at ad-libbing his way out of trouble.* 他善于通过即兴发挥为自己解围。❑ [v] *He is rather disjointed when he ad-libs.* 他即兴表演时有些语无伦次。❑ [v-ed] *...ad-libbed phrases.* 临时插入的语句 ■ N-COUNT An **ad-lib** is something which is said without having been planned or written beforehand. 即兴(或临时插入)的台词 ❑ *Every time I fluffed a line Lenny got me out of trouble with a brilliant ad-lib.* 每次我说错台词时，伦尼都会通过机智的临场发挥帮我解围。•ADV [ADV after v] **Ad lib** is also an adverb. ❑ *I spoke from the pulpit ad lib.* 我在讲坛上发表了即兴演说。

ad|man /ˈædmæn/ (**admen**) N-COUNT An **adman** is someone who works in advertising. 广告人；广告从业人员【INFORMAL 非正式】

ad|min /ˈædmɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Admin** is the activity or process of organizing an institution or organization. 管理；经营【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I have two assistants who help with the admin.* 我有两个助手协助经营。

ad|min|is|ter /ædˈmɪnɪstəʳ/ (**administers, administering, administered**) ■ VERB If someone **administers** something such as a country, the law, or a test, they take responsibility for organizing and supervising it. 掌管，管理(国家等)；施行，实施(法律、考核等) ❑ [v n] *The plan calls for the U.N. to administer the country until elections can be held.* 该方案呼吁联合国来管理该国，直到能进行选举为止。[Also v n to n] ■ VERB If a doctor or a nurse **administers** a drug, they give it to a patient. 给予(病人药物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Paramedics are trained to administer certain drugs.* 护理人员们接受了配发某些药物的培训。[Also v n +*to*]

ad|min|is|tra|tion ♦◇ /ædˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃ°n/ (**administrations**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Administration** is the range of activities connected with organizing and supervising the way that an organization or institution functions. 管理；经营；行政事务 ❑ *Too much time is spent on administration.* 在管理上花费了太多时间。❑ *...a master's degree in business administration.* 工商管理硕士学位 ■ N-UNCOUNT The **administration** of something is the process of organizing and supervising it. 实施；执行；监管 ❑ [+*of*] *Standards in the administration of justice have degenerated.* 执法标准下降了。■ N-SING [usu n N] **The administration** of a company or institution is the group of people who organize and supervise it. (公司或机构的)管理部门，行政部门 ❑ *... a member of the college administration.* 学院行政部门的成员 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a country's government as **the administration**; used especially in the United States. (尤指美国的)行政部门，政府

ad|min|is|tra|tive /ædˈmɪnɪstrətɪv, AM 美 -streɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Administrative** work involves organizing and supervising an organization or institution. 经营的；管理的；行政的 ❑ *Other industries have had to sack managers to reduce administrative costs.* 其他行业只能精简管理人员以减少行政开支。

ad|min|is|tra|tor /ædˈmɪnɪstreɪtəʳ/ (**administrators**) N-COUNT An **administrator** is a person whose job involves helping to organize and supervise the way that an organization or institution functions. 经营者；管理者；监督者

ad|mi|rable /'ædmɪrəb°l/ ADJ An **admirable** quality or action is one that deserves to be praised and admired. 令人钦佩的；值得赞赏的 ❑ *Beyton is an admirable character.* 贝顿是个令人钦佩的人物。•**ad|mi|rably** /'ædmɪrəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Peter had dealt admirably with the sudden questions about Keith.* 彼得对突如其来的有关基思的问题应答自如，令人叹服。

ad|mi|ral /'ædmərəl/ (**admirals**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **admiral** is a senior officer in a navy. 海军上将 ❑ *...Admiral Hodges.* 海军上将霍奇斯

Ad|mi|ral|ty /'ædmərəlti/ N-PROPER In Britain, **the Admiralty** is the government department that is in charge of the navy. (英国)海军部

ad|mi|ra|tion /ˌædmɪ'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [*in* N] **Admiration** is a feeling of great liking and respect for a person or thing. 钦佩；羡慕；赞赏 ❑ [+*for*] *I have always had the greatest admiration for him.* 我始终对他最为钦佩。[Also +*of*]

ad|mire ♦◇◇/əd'maɪə^{r}/ (**admires, admiring, admired**) 1 VERB If you **admire** someone or something, you like and respect them very much. 钦佩；羡慕；赞赏 ❑ [v n] *He admired the way she had coped with life.* 他欣赏她的处世方式。❑ [v n +*for*] *All those who knew him will admire him for his work.* 所有认识他的人都会敬佩他所做的工作。2 VERB If you **admire** someone or something, you look at them with pleasure. 欣赏；观赏 ❑ [v n] *We took time to stop and admire the view.* 我们特意驻足欣赏风景。3 → see also **admiring**

Thesaurus 同类词 *admire* Also look up:

V. esteem, honour, look up to, respect 1

ad|mir|er /əd'maɪərə^{r}/ (**admirers**) N-COUNT If you are an **admirer** of someone, you like and respect them or their work very much. 钦佩者；仰慕者；欣赏者 ❑ [+*of*] *He was an admirer of her grandfather's paintings.* 他非常欣赏她祖父的画作。

ad|mir|ing /əd'maɪərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **admiring** expression shows that you like or respect someone or something. 赞赏的；钦佩的 ❑ *He cast her an admiring glance.* 他向她投以钦慕的目光。

ad|mis|sible /æd'mɪsɪb°l/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If evidence is **admissible**, it is allowed in a court of law. (证据)可采纳的，可采信的 ❑ *Convictions will rise steeply now photographic evidence is admissible.* 既然照片证据可以采纳，有罪判决将大幅增加。

ad|mis|sion /æd'mɪʃ°n/ (**admissions**) 1 N-VAR **Admission** is permission given to a person to enter a place, or permission given to a country to enter an organization. **Admission** is also the act of entering a place. 准许进入(或加入)；进入；加入 ❑ [+*to*] *Students apply for admission to a particular college.* 学生们申请入读某所大学。❑ [+*of*] *...an increase in hospital admissions of children.* 入院儿童数量的增加 2 N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Admissions** to a place such as a school or university are the people who are allowed to enter or join it. 获准入学者 ❑ *Each school sets its own admissions policy.* 每所学校制定各自的录取政策。3 N-UNCOUNT **Admission** at a park, museum, or other place is the amount of money that you pay to enter it. 入场费；门票费 ❑ *Gates open at 10.30am and admission is free.* 早上10:30开门，免费入场。•N-UNCOUNT [N n] **Admission** is also used before a noun. (亦用于名词前) ❑ *The admission price is $8 for adults.* 成人门票8美元。4 N-VAR [N that] An **admission** is a statement that something bad, unpleasant, or embarrassing is true. (对过错等的)承认，供认 ❑ *By his own admission, he is not playing well.* 他自己承认表现欠佳。[Also +*of*]

→ see **hospital**

ad|mit ♦◇◇/æd'mɪt/ (**admits, admitting, admitted**) 1 VERB If you **admit** that something bad, unpleasant, or embarrassing is true, you agree, often unwillingly, that it is true. (常指不情愿地)承认，供认 ❑ [v that] *I am willing to admit that I do make mistakes.* 我愿意承认我确实会犯错。❑ [v +*to*] *Up to two thirds of 14 to 16 year olds admit to buying drink illegally.* 14到16岁的青少年中多达2/3的人承认非法买过酒。❑ [v v-ing] *I'd be ashamed to admit feeling jealous.* 我不好意思承认自己的嫉妒之心。❑ [v n] *None of these people will admit responsibility for their actions.* 这些人都不愿为自己的行为负责。❑ [v with quote] *'Actually, most of my tennis is at club level,' he admitted.* "说实话，我的网球基本属于业余水平。"他承认道。2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is admitted to** hospital, they are taken into hospital for treatment and kept there until they are well enough to go home. 接受(入院)；收治 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *She was admitted to hospital with a soaring temperature.* 她因发高烧被送进医院。❑ [*be* v-ed] *He was admitted yesterday for treatment of blood clots in his lungs.* 他昨天入院治疗肺部的血块。3 VERB If someone **is admitted to** an organization or group, they are allowed to join it. 准许…加入(组织或团体)；接纳；招收 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *He was admitted to the Academie Culinaire de France.* 他获准加入法兰西厨艺学会。❑ [v n] *The Parachute Regiment could be forced to admit women.* 伞兵团可能会被迫招收女性。4 VERB To **admit** someone **to** a place means to allow them to enter it. 准许…进入 ❑ [v n] *Embassy security personnel refused to admit him or his wife.* 使馆保安人员不允许他和夫人进入。❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *Journalists are rarely admitted to the region.* 新闻记者很少获准进入该地区。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *admit* with:

V. **ashamed to** admit 羞于承认的，**be the first to** admit 第一个承认，**must** admit 必须承认，**willing to** admit 愿意承认的 1

N. admit **defeat** 承认失败 1

CONJ. admit **that** 承认… 1

ad|mit|tance /æd'mɪt°ns/ N-UNCOUNT **Admittance** is the act of entering a place or institution or the right to enter it. 准许进入；进入权 ❑ [+*into/to*] *We had not been able to gain admittance to the flat.* 我们未能获准进入公寓。

ad|mit|ted|ly /æd'mɪtɪdli/ ADV You use **admittedly** when you are saying something which weakens the importance or force of your statement. 诚然；无可否认 ❑ *It's only a theory, admittedly, but the pieces fit together.* 诚然，这只是一种理论，但各部分都互相吻合。

ad|mix|ture /æd'mɪkstʃə^{r}/ N-SING **Admixture** means the same as **mixture**. 同 mixture【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...an admixture of fact and fantasy.* 虚实结合

ad|mon|ish /æd'mɒnɪʃ/ (**admonishes, admonishing, admonished**) VERB If you **admonish** someone, you tell them very seriously that they have done something wrong. 责备；责怪；告诫；警告【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*for*] *They admonished me for taking risks with my health.* 他们责备我不应拿自己的健康冒险。❑ [v n with quote] *She admonished him gently, 'You should rest, not talk so much.'* 她温柔地责备他："你要多休息，少说话。"[Also v n, v n to-inf] •**ad|mon|ish|ment** (**admonishments**) N-VAR ❑ *Sometimes he gave them a severe admonishment.* 有时他会给予他们严厉的警告。

ad|moni|tion /ˌædmə'nɪʃ°n/ (**admonitions**) N-VAR An **admonition** is a warning or criticism about someone's behaviour. 责备；责怪；告诫；警告【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *She ignored the admonitions of her mother.* 她对母亲的告诫置若罔闻。

ˌad 'nau|seam PHRASE If someone does something **ad nauseam**, they do it repeatedly and over a long period of time so that it becomes annoying or boring. 没完没了地；令人厌烦地 ❑ *We discussed it ad nauseam.* 我们讨论个没完没了，很无趣。

ado /ə'du:/ PHRASE If you do something **without further ado** or **without more ado**, you do it at once and do not discuss or delay it any longer. 毫不耽搁；干脆；立即【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *'And now, without further ado, let me introduce our benefactor.'* "下面，闲话少说，让我来介绍一下我们的赞助人。"

ado|be /ə'dəʊbi/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Adobe** is a mixture of mud and straw that is dried into bricks in the sun and used for building, especially in hot countries. (尤指热带国家建房用的)土坯 ❑ *...a few blocks of adobe houses.* 几个街区的土坯房

ado|les|cence /ˌædə'les°ns/ N-UNCOUNT **Adolescence** is the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult. 青春期 ❑ *Some people become very self-conscious in adolescence.* 有些人在青春期会变得异常害羞。

→ see **child**

ado|les|cent /ˌædə'les°nt/ (**adolescents**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Adolescent**

A

is used to describe young people who are no longer children but who have not yet become adults. It also refers to their behaviour. 青少年的；青春期的 ❑ *It is important that an adolescent boy should have an adult in whom he can confide.* 青春期的男孩身边应该有一个可以交心的成年人，这点很重要。•N-COUNT An **adolescent** is an adolescent boy or girl. 青少年 ❑ *Young adolescents are happiest with small groups of close friends.* 青少年在和自己小圈子里的好友呆在一起时最开心。

→ see **age**

adopt ↔ /ə'dɒpt/ (**adopts, adopting, adopted**) 1 VERB If you **adopt** a new attitude, plan, or way of behaving, you begin to have it. 采取；采纳；采用 ❑ [v n] *Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the complete withdrawal of troops.* 议会采纳了呼吁全部撤军的决议。[Also v n *as* n] •**adop|tion** /ə'dɒpʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the adoption of Japanese management practices by British manufacturing.* 英国制造业对日本管理方法的采纳 2 VERB If you **adopt** someone else's child, you take it into your own family and make it legally your son or daughter. 收养；领养 ❑ [v n] *There are hundreds of people desperate to adopt a child.* 有数百人渴望领养孩子。❑ [v-ed] *The adopted child has the right to see his birth certificate.* 被收养的孩子有权看自己的出生证明。[Also v] •**adopt|er** (**adopters**) N-COUNT ❑ *A social worker is appointed to interview the prospective adopters.* 一名社工被任命对有意收养者进行面试。•**adop|tion** (**adoptions**) N-VAR ❑ *They gave their babies up for adoption.* 他们放弃了自己的婴儿，让别人领养。

Thesaurus 同类词 *adopt* Also look up:

V. approve, endorse, support; (*ant.*) refuse, reject 1
care for, raise, take in 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *opt = choosing* 选择 : *adopt, co-opt, opt*

adop|tive /ə'dɒptɪv/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone's **adoptive** family is the family that adopted them. 收养的；有收养关系的 ❑ *He was brought up by adoptive parents in London.* 他由养父母在伦敦抚养长大。2 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone's **adoptive** country or city is the one that they choose for their home, although they were not born there. 选择居住的；移居的 ❑ *They threatened to expel him from his adoptive country.* 他们威胁要把他驱逐出移居国。

ador|able /ə'dɔːrəb°l/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **adorable**, you are emphasizing that they are very attractive and you feel great affection for them. 可爱的；讨人喜爱的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We have three adorable children.* 我们有 3 个可爱的孩子。

ado|ration /ˌædɔː'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Adoration** is a feeling of great admiration and love for someone or something. 热爱；爱慕；敬慕；崇拜 ❑ *He had been used to female adoration all his life.* 他一生中已经对女性的爱慕习以为常了。

→ see **emotion**

adore /ə'dɔː'/ (**adores, adoring, adored**) 1 VERB [no cont] If you **adore** someone, you feel great love and admiration for them. 热爱；爱慕；敬慕；崇拜 ❑ [v n] *She adored her parents and would do anything to please them.* 她很爱自己的父母，为让他们高兴愿意做任何事。2 VERB [no cont] If you **adore** something, you like it very much. 热爱，喜爱（某事物）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *My mother adores bananas and eats two a day.* 我妈妈非常喜欢吃香蕉，每天要吃两根。

ador|ing /ə'dɔːrɪŋ/ ADJ An **adoring** person is someone who loves and admires another person very much. 热爱的；爱慕的；敬慕的；崇拜的 ❑ *She can still pull in adoring audiences.* 她仍能吸引崇拜她的观众。•**ador|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *...gazing adoringly at him.* 含情脉脉地看着他

adorn /ə'dɔː'n/ (**adorns, adorning, adorned**) VERB If something **adorns** a place or an object, it makes it look more beautiful. 装饰；装扮 ❑ [v n] *His watercolour designs adorn a wide range of books.* 他的水彩设计为大量图书增色不少。

adorn|ment /ə'dɔː'nmənt/ (**adornments**) 1 N-VAR An **adornment** is something that is used to make a person or thing more beautiful. 装饰物 ❑ *It was a building without any adornment or decoration.* 这是一幢没有任何装潢或粉饰的大楼。2 N-UNCOUNT **Adornment** is the process of making something more beautiful by adding something to it. 装饰；装扮 ❑ *Cosmetics are used for adornment.* 化妆品是用于打扮的。

adrena|lin /ə'drenəlɪn/ also **adrenaline** N-UNCOUNT **Adrenalin** is a substance which your body produces when you are angry, scared, or excited. It makes your heart beat faster and gives you more energy. 肾上腺素（情绪激动时肾上腺分泌的一种化学物质，能加快心跳并产生更多能量）❑ *Seeing the crowd really got my adrenalin pumping.* 看见这么多人确实让我热血沸腾。

adrift /ə'drɪft/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a boat is **adrift**, it is floating on the water and is not tied to anything or controlled by anyone. 漂浮的；漂流的 ❑ *They were spotted after three hours adrift in a dinghy.* 他们在小舢板上漂浮了 3 个小时后才被发现。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **adrift**, they feel alone with no clear idea of what they should do. 茫然的；无所适从的 ❑ *Amy had the growing sense that she was adrift and isolated.* 埃米愈发感到自己孤立无援，孑然一身。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If something comes **adrift**, it is no longer attached to an object that it should be part of. 脱落的；松动的【BRIT 英】❑ [+*from*] *Three insulating panels had come adrift from the base of the vehicle.* 车子底盘的 3 块隔热板已经脱落了。

adroit /ə'drɔɪt/ ADJ Someone who is **adroit** is quick and skilful in their thoughts, behaviour, or actions. 机敏的；聪明的；精干的 ❑ *She is a remarkably adroit and determined politician.* 她是一位异常精明果断的政治家。

ADSL /ˌeɪ diː es 'el/ **ADSL** is a method of transmitting digital information at high speed over telephone lines. **ADSL** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'asynchronous digital subscriber line'. 不对称数字用户线（通过普通电话线提供宽带通信业务）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *ADSL is always on, which makes your PC much more vulnerable to hacking.* 一直挂在线上会使你的个人电脑更容易被黑客攻击。

adu|la|tion /ˌædʒʊ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Adulation** is uncritical admiration and praise of someone or something. 奉承；谄媚；恭维 ❑ *The book was received with adulation by critics.* 这本书受到了评论人士的吹捧。

adu|la|tory /ˌædʒʊ'leɪtəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [USU ADJ n] If someone makes an **adulatory** comment about someone, they praise them and show their admiration of them. 奉承的；谄媚的；恭维的 ❑ *...adulatory reviews.* 奉承话

adult ↔ /'ædʌlt, AM 美 ə'dʌlt/ (**adults**) 1 N-COUNT An **adult** is a mature, fully developed person. An adult has reached the age when they are legally responsible for their actions. (法律意义上的）成年人 ❑ *Becoming a father signified that he was now an adult.* 当了父亲意味着他已是个成年人了。❑ *Children under 14 must be accompanied by an adult.* 14 岁以下的儿童必须由成人陪同。2 N-COUNT [oft N n] An **adult** is a fully developed animal. 成年动物 ❑ *...a pair of adult birds.* 一对成年的鸟 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Adult** means relating to the time when you are an adult, or typical of adult people. 成年的；成人的 ❑ *I've lived most of my adult life in London.* 我成年后的大部分时光都是在伦敦度过的。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **adult** about something, you think that they act in a mature, intelligent way, especially when faced with a difficult situation. 成熟的；老成的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *We were very adult about it. We discussed it rationally over a drink.* 在这件事上我们表现得很成熟。我们一边喝酒一边心平气和地谈了谈。5 ADJ You can describe things such as films or books as **adult** when they deal with sex in a very clear and open way. (涉及性内容的电影或书籍）仅限于成人的 ❑ *...an adult movie.* 成人电影

→ see **age**

Thesaurus 同类词 *adult* Also look up:

N. grown-up, man, woman 1
ADJ. full-grown 3

adult edu|ca|tion N-UNCOUNT **Adult education** is education for adults in a variety of subjects, most of which are practical,

not academic. Classes are often held in the evenings. 成人教育 ❑ *Most adult education centres offer computing courses.* 大多数成教中心都设有计算机课程。

adul|ter|ate /ə'dʌltəreɪt/ (**adulterates, adulterating, adulterated**) VERB [usu passive] If something such as food or drink **is adulterated**, someone has made its quality worse by adding water or cheaper products to it. 在…中掺入杂质；给…掺假 ❑ [be V-ed] *The food had been adulterated to increase its weight.* 食物被掺了杂质以增加分量。• **adul|tera|tion** /ə,dʌltə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the adulteration of tobacco.* 烟草掺假

adul|ter|er /ə'dʌltərə'/ (**adulterers**) N-COUNT An **adulterer** is someone who commits adultery. 通奸者；奸夫

adul|ter|ess /ə'dʌltrɪs/ (**adulteresses**) N-COUNT An **adulteress** is a woman who commits adultery. 女通奸者；奸妇【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

adul|ter|ous /ə'dʌltərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **adulterous** relationship is a sexual relationship between a married person and someone they are not married to. An **adulterous** person is someone who commits adultery. 通奸的

adul|tery /ə'dʌltəri/ N-UNCOUNT If a married person commits **adultery**, they have sex with someone that they are not married to. 通奸；婚外性行为 ❑ *She is going to divorce him on the grounds of adultery.* 她以丈夫搞婚外情为由要求离婚。

adult|hood /'ædʌlthʊd, AM 美 ə'dʌlt-/ N-UNCOUNT **Adulthood** is the state of being an adult. 成年 ❑ *Few people nowadays are able to maintain friendships into adulthood.* 如今很少有人能将友谊维持到成年。

Word Link 词根词缀 *hood = state* 状态，*condition* 情况；*adulthood, childhood, manhood*

adv. Adv. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **adverb.**

ad|vance ◆◇ /æd'vɑːns, -'væns/ (**advances, advancing, advanced**) 1 VERB To **advance** means to move forward, often in order to attack someone. (常指为攻击而)前进，推进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Reports from Chad suggest that rebel forces are advancing on the capital.* 来自乍得的报告显示叛军正向首都推进。❑ [v] *The water is advancing at a rate of 5cm a day.* 水位正以每天 5 厘米的速度上升。❑ [v-ing] *...a picture of a man throwing himself before an advancing tank.* 一名男子冲向迎面开来的坦克的照片 2 VERB To **advance** means to make progress, especially in your knowledge of something. (尤指知识)发展，进步 ❑ [v] *Medical technology has advanced considerably.* 医学技术突飞猛进。3 → see also **advanced** 4 VERB If you **advance** someone a sum of money, you lend it to them, or pay it to them earlier than arranged. 借给；预付；预支 ❑ [v n n] *I advanced him some money, which he would repay on our way home.* 我先借给他一些钱，在我们回家的路上他会还给我的。❑ [v n] *The bank advanced $1.2 billion to help the country with debt repayments.* 银行预支 12 亿美元帮助该国偿还债务。5 N-COUNT An **advance** is money which is lent or paid to someone before they would normally receive it. 贷款；预付款 ❑ *She was paid a £100,000 advance for her next two novels.* 她接下来的两部小说得到了 10 万英镑的预付稿费。6 VERB To **advance** an event, or the time or date of an event, means to bring it forward to an earlier time or date. 提前…；使…提前发生 ❑ [v n] *Too much protein in the diet may advance the ageing process.* 饮食中摄入过量蛋白质可能会加速衰老。7 VERB If you **advance** a cause, interest, or claim, you support it and help to make it successful. 促进，推动(目标、利益或主张)；使加速 ❑ [v n] *When not producing art of his own, Oliver was busy advancing the work of others.* 奥利弗自己不搞创作时，就会忙着帮助别人完成作品。8 VERB [usu passive] When a theory or argument **is advanced**, it is put forward for discussion. 提出(理论或论点) ❑ [be V-ed] *Many theories have been advanced as to why some women suffer from depression.* 就一些女性患抑郁症的原因，有各种说法。9 N-VAR An **advance** is a forward movement of people or vehicles, usually as part of a military operation. (常指军事行动中的)前进，行进，推进 ❑ [+on] *...an advance on enemy positions.* 向敌方阵地推进 10 N-VAR An **advance** in a particular subject or activity is progress in understanding it or in doing it well. 进步；进展 ❑ *Air safety has not improved since the dramatic advances of the 1970s.* 航空安全自 20 世纪 70 年代得到显著提升后，至今再无任何改善。11 N-SING If something is an **advance on** what was previously available or done, it is better in some way. 改进；改善 ❑ [+on] *This could be an advance on the present situation.* 这样可能会改善当前状况。12 ADJ [ADJ n] **Advance** booking, notice, or warning is done or given before an event happens. 预先的；事先的 ❑ *They don't normally give any advance notice about which building they're going to inspect.* 他们一般不会预先通知要检查哪座大楼。13 ADJ [ADJ n] An **advance** party or group is a small group of people who go on ahead of the main group. 先行的；先遣的 ❑ *The 20-strong advance party will be followed by another 600 soldiers as part of U.N. relief efforts.* 作为联合国救援行动的一部分，在这支由 20 人组成的先遣队后还将增派 600 名士兵。14 PHRASE If one thing happens or is done **in advance of** another, it happens or is done before the other thing. 在…前面；在…之前 ❑ *I had asked everyone to submit questions in advance of the meeting.* 我已要求每个人在会议之前提交问题。15 PHRASE If you do something **in advance**, you do it before a particular date or event. 提前；事先 ❑ *The subject of the talk is announced a week in advance.* 会谈的主题已提前一周宣布。

Thesaurus 同类词 *advance* Also look up:

V. improve 2
N. allowance, credit, loan, pre-payment, retainer 5
ADJ. early, prior 12

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *advance* with:

V. **advance and retreat** 进退 1
N. **cash** advance 预付现金 5
advance a cause 推动目标 7
advance knowledge 预备知识，advance **notice** 预先通知，advance **purchase** 预购，advance **reservations** 预订 12
ADJ. **technological** advance 技术发展 10

ad|vanced ◆◇ /æd'vɑːnst, -'vænst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **advanced** system, method, or design is modern and has been developed from an earlier version of the same thing. (制度、方法或设计)先进的，领先的 ❑ *Without more training or advanced technical skills, they'll lose their jobs.* 没有进一步的培训或高级技能的话，他们就会丢掉工作。2 ADJ A country that is **advanced** has reached a high level of industrial or technological development. (国家)先进的，发达的 ❑ *...a technologically advanced society.* 科技发达的社会 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **advanced** student has already learned the basic facts of a subject and is doing more difficult work. An **advanced** course of study is designed for such students. (学生)程度高的；(课程)高级的，高等的 ❑ *The course is suitable for beginners and advanced students.* 本课程适合初学者及程度较高者。4 ADJ Something that is at an **advanced** stage or level is at a late stage of development. 晚期的；后期的 ❑ *'Medicare' is available to victims of advanced kidney disease.* 老年医疗保险也适用于肾病晚期患者。

Thesaurus 同类词 *advanced* Also look up:

ADJ. foremost, latest 1
cutting-edge, sophisticated 2

ad|vance|ment /æd'vɑːnsmənt, -'væns-/ (**advancements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Advancement** is progress in your job or in your social position. 提升；晋升 ❑ *He cared little for social advancement.* 他不太在意社会地位的提升。2 N-VAR The **advancement of** something is the process of helping it to progress or the result of its progress. 促进；推动 ❑ [+of] *...her work for the advancement of the status of women.* 她为提高妇女地位所做的工作

ad|van|tage ◆◇ /æd'vɑːntɪdʒ, -'væn-/ (**advantages**) 1 N-COUNT An **advantage** is something that puts you in a better position than other people. 有利条件；有利因素；优势 ❑ [+over] *They are deliberately flouting the law in order to obtain an advantage over their competitors.* 为了在与对手的竞争中占据上风，他们公然无视法律。❑ [+to] *A good crowd will be a definite advantage to me and the rest of the team.* 观众人数多无疑将成为我和其他队员的一大优势。

A

2 N-UNCOUNT **Advantage** is the state of being in a better position than others who are competing against you. 优势；有利地位 ❑ *Men have created a social and economic position of advantage for themselves over women.* 男性已经为自己创造了优于女性的社会和经济地位。3 N-COUNT An **advantage** is a way in which one thing is better than another. 好处；益处；优点 ❑ [+over] *This custom-built kitchen has many advantages over a standard one.* 这间定制厨房比标准厨房多出很多优点。4 PHRASE If you **take advantage of** something, you make good use of it while you can. 利用 ❑ *I intend to take full advantage of this trip to buy the things we need.* 我打算充分利用这次旅行来购买我们所需的物品。5 PHRASE If someone **takes advantage of** you, they treat you unfairly for their own benefit, especially when you are trying to be kind or to help them. 占便宜；利用 ❑ *She took advantage of him even after they were divorced.* 甚至在他们离婚后，她还在占他的便宜。6 PHRASE If you use or turn something **to** your **advantage**, you use it in order to benefit from it, especially when it might be expected to harm or damage you. （尤指转变不利情况使之）对…有利 ❑ *The government have not been able to turn today's demonstration to their advantage.* 政府未能把今天的游行示威变成对自己有利的事。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *advantage* with:

ADJ. **competitive** advantage 竞争优势，**unfair** advantage 不公平的优势 1
V. **have an** advantage 具有优势 1
take advantage **of** *something* 利用某事物 4
use to *someone's* advantage 使转化为对某人有利 5

ad|van|taged /æd'vɑːntɪdʒd, -'væn-/ ADJ A person or place that is **advantaged** is in a better social or financial position than other people or places. （在社会地位或经济条件上）处于优势的，占有利位置的 ❑ *Some cities are always going to be more advantaged.* 一些城市总会有一些得天独厚的优势。

ad|van|ta|geous /ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs/ ADJ If something is **advantageous to** you, it is likely to benefit you. 有利的；有助的；有益的 ❑ [+to] *Free exchange of goods was advantageous to all.* 商品自由交换惠泽八方。

ad|vent /'ædvent/ N-UNCOUNT **The advent of** an important event, invention, or situation is the fact of it starting or coming into existence. （重大事件、发明或局面的）出现，问世，到来【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the leap forward in communication made possible by the advent of the mobile phone.* 手机问世带来的通信业的迅猛发展

Ad|vent N-UNCOUNT In the Christian church, **Advent** is the period between Advent Sunday, the Sunday closest to the 30th of November, and Christmas Day. 将临期，降临节（基督教的节期，介于最靠近 11 月 30 日的星期日和圣诞节之间）

ad|ven|ture /æd'ventʃə'/ (**adventures**) 1 N-COUNT If someone has an **adventure**, they become involved in an unusual, exciting, and rather dangerous journey or series of events. 冒险；探险；奇遇 ❑ *I set off for a new adventure in the United States on the first day of the new year.* 新年第一天，我在美国开始了一次新的冒险。2 N-UNCOUNT **Adventure** is excitement and willingness to do new, unusual, or rather dangerous things. 冒险的刺激；大胆的开拓；勇敢的闯荡 ❑ *Their cultural backgrounds gave them a spirit of adventure.* 他们的文化背景赋予了他们一种冒险精神。

ad,ven|ture 'play|ground (**adventure playgrounds**) N-COUNT An **adventure playground** is an area of land for children to play in, usually in cities or in a park. It has wooden structures and equipment such as ropes, nets, and rubber tyres. （供儿童玩耍的）奇遇游乐场，冒险乐园【BRIT 英】

ad|ven|tur|er /æd'ventʃərə'/ (**adventurers**) N-COUNT An **adventurer** is a person who enjoys going to new, unusual, and exciting places. 冒险者；冒险家

ad|ven|ture|some /æd'ventʃə'səm/ ADJ **Adventuresome** means the same as **adventurous**. 同 adventurous【AM 美】❑ *Every day was exciting and adventuresome.* 每天都充满刺激和新奇。

ad|ven|tur|ism /æd'ventʃərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Adventurism** is a willingness to take risks, especially in order to obtain an unfair advantage in politics or business. 冒险主义（尤指在政治、商业方面为获得不当利益而甘冒风险）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Lenin dismissed guerrilla warfare as 'adventurism.'* 列宁认为游击战是"冒险主义"而不予考虑。

ad|ven|tur|ist /æd'ventʃərɪst/ (**adventurists**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **adventurist**, you disapprove of them because they are willing to take risks in order to gain an unfair advantage in business or politics. 冒险主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...aggressive and adventurist foreign policy.* 激进冒险的外交政策 •N-COUNT An **adventurist** is someone who behaves in an adventurist way. 冒险主义者 ❑ *...political adventurists.* 政治冒险主义者

ad|ven|tur|ous /æd'ventʃərəs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **adventurous** is willing to take risks and to try new methods. Something that is **adventurous** involves new things or ideas. （人）勇于冒险的，敢于创新的；（事物）新奇的，新鲜的 ❑ *Warren was an adventurous businessman.* 沃伦是个敢于冒险的商人。❑ *The menu could have been more adventurous.* 菜单本可以做得更有新意。2 ADJ Someone who is **adventurous** is eager to visit new places and have new experiences. 爱冒险的；爱猎奇的 ❑ *He had always wanted an adventurous life in the tropics.* 他一直想到热带地区过冒险的生活。

ad|verb /'ædvɜːb/ (**adverbs**) N-COUNT An **adverb** is a word such as 'slowly', 'now', 'very', 'politically', or 'fortunately' which adds information about the action, event, or situation mentioned in a clause. 副词

'ad|verb group (**adverb groups**) N-COUNT An **adverb group** or **adverbial group** is a group of words based on an adverb, such as 'very slowly' or 'fortunately for us'. An adverb group can also consist simply of an adverb. 副词词组；状语词组

ad|ver|bial /æd'vɜːbiəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Adverbial** means relating to adverbs or like an adverb. 副词的；状语的 ❑ *...an adverbial expression.* 副词性的表达方式

ad|ver|sar|ial /ˌædvə'seərɪəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **adversarial**, you mean that it involves two or more people or organizations who are opposing each other. 对立的；敌对的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In our country there is an adversarial relationship between government and business.* 在我国，官商之间存在着一种对立关系。

ad|ver|sary /'ædvəsəri, AM 美 -seri/ (**adversaries**) N-COUNT Your **adversary** is someone you are competing with, or arguing or fighting against. 敌手；对手 ❑ *His political adversaries were creating a certain amount of trouble for him.* 他的政敌正在给他制造一些麻烦。

ad|verse /'ædvɜːs, AM 美 æd'vɜːrs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Adverse** decisions, conditions, or effects are unfavourable to you. 不利的；有害的 ❑ *Despite the adverse conditions, the road was finished in just eight months.* 尽管存在种种不利的情况，公路还是在仅仅八个月内完工了。•**ad|verse|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Price changes must not adversely affect the living standards of the people.* 物价变化一定不能给人们的生活水准带来负面影响。

ad|ver|sity /æd'vɜːsɪti/ (**adversities**) N-VAR [oft *in/of* N] **Adversity** is a very difficult or unfavourable situation. 厄运；逆境；困境 ❑ *He showed courage in adversity.* 他在逆境中表现出了勇气。

ad|vert /'ædvɜːt/ (**adverts**) 1 N-COUNT An **advert** is an announcement in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster about something such as a product, event, or job. 广告【BRIT 英】❑ [+for] *I saw an advert for a job with a large engineering company.* 我看到一家大型工程公司的招聘广告。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ad**

2 N-COUNT If you say that an example of something is **an advert for** that thing in general, you mean that it shows how good that thing is. 广告；宣传【BRIT 英】❑ [+for] *This courtroom battle has been a poor advert for English justice.* 这场法庭争论为英格兰的司法制度做了一次拙劣的广告。3 N-PLURAL You can use **the adverts** to refer to the interval in a commercial television programme, or between programmes, during which advertisements are shown. （电视上的）广告时间【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *After the adverts, the presenter tried to pretend that everything was back to normal.* 广告过后，主持人努力装作一切恢复正常。

A

Word Web 话题词汇 advertising 广告活动

It's impossible to avoid **advertisements**. In our homes, **newspaper**, **magazine**, and **television** ads compete for our attention. **Posters**, **billboards**, and **flyers** greet us the moment we walk out the door. **Advertising agencies** stay busy thinking up new ways to get our attention. We have company **logos** on our clothes. Our e-mail is full of **spam**, and **pop-ups** slow us down as we surf the Web. **Product placements** sneak into films and TV shows. "Ad wrapping" turns cars into moving signboards. Advertisers have even tried **subliminal** advertising in TV **commercials**. It's no wonder that this is called the **consumer** age.

要避免广告是不可能的。在家中，报纸、杂志和电视上的广告争夺我们的眼球；出门时，海报、广告牌和传单扑面而来。广告公司不眠不休地想出新花样来吸引我们的注意力。我们衣服上有公司标志，电子邮件里充斥垃圾信息，在网上冲浪时被弹窗拖累速度。植入式广告悄悄潜进电影和电视剧。车身广告将汽车变成了移动的招牌。广告商甚至在电视广告中尝试潜意识广告。难怪我们把这个时代叫做消费时代了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **commercial break**

ad|ver|tise ◆◇ /ˈædvəˌtaɪz/ (**advertises, advertising, advertised**) 1 VERB If you **advertise** something such as a product, an event, or a job, you tell people about it in newspapers, on television, or on posters in order to encourage them to buy the product, go to the event, or apply for the job. 为…做广告；宣传 ❑ [v n] *The players can advertise baked beans, but not rugby boots.* 球员们可以给烤豆子做广告，但不能代言橄榄球靴。❑ [v] *Religious groups are currently not allowed to advertise on television.* 目前禁止宗教团体在电视上做广告。2 VERB If you **advertise for** someone to do something for you, for example to work for you or share your accommodation, you announce it in a newspaper, on television, or on a notice board. (在报纸、电视或公告栏上)登广告招募(或征求) ❑ [v +for] *We advertised for staff in a local newspaper.* 我们在一家地方报纸上刊登了招聘广告。3 VERB If you do not **advertise** the fact that something is the case, you try not to let other people know about it. 宣扬；使显眼；使广为人知 ❑ [v n] *There is no need to advertise the fact that you are a single woman.* 没有必要宣扬你是单身女性这一事实。4 → see also **advertising**

ad|ver|tise|ment /ædˈvɜːtɪsmənt, AM 美 ˌædvəˈtaɪz-/ (**advertisements**) 1 N-COUNT An **advertisement** is an announcement in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster about something such as a product, event, or job. 广告；公告；启事【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Miss Parrish recently placed an advertisement in the local newspaper.* 帕里什小姐最近在本埠报纸上登了一则广告。[Also +for] 2 N-COUNT If you say that an example of something is **an advertisement for** that thing in general, you mean that it shows how good that thing is. (某一类事物的)活广告【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+for] *The England team were a poor advertisement for European football tonight.* 英格兰队今晚为欧洲足球做了一次糟糕的宣传。

ad|ver|tis|er /ˈædvəˌtaɪzəˈ/ (**advertisers**) N-COUNT An **advertiser** is a person or company that pays for a product, event, or job to be advertised in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster. 登广告者；广告客户；广告公司

ad|ver|tis|ing /ˈædvəˌtaɪzɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Advertising** is the activity of creating advertisements and making sure people see them. 广告；广告活动

→ see Word Web:**advertising**

'ad|ver|tis|ing agen|cy (**advertising agencies**) N-COUNT An **advertising agency** is a company whose business is to create advertisements for other companies or organizations. 广告代理公司 ❑ *Advertising agencies are losing their once-powerful grip on brand marketing.* 广告代理公司正逐渐丧失其曾经对品牌营销的有力控制。

'ad|ver|tis|ing cam|paign (**advertising campaigns**) N-COUNT An **advertising campaign** is a planned series of advertisements. (指大规模集中进行的)广告战，广告宣传活动 ❑ *The Government has launched an advertising campaign to encourage people to vote.* 政府已发起一系列广告宣传活动鼓励民众参加选举。

ad|ver|tor|ial /ˌædvəˈtɔːrɪəl/ (**advertorials**) N-VAR An **advertorial** is an advertisement that uses the style of newspaper or magazine articles or television documentary programmes, so that it appears to be giving facts and not trying to sell a product. 社论式广告(指假借社论形式发布的广告，使其看上去更像是事实陈述而非产品宣传)

ad|vice ◆◆◇ /ædˈvaɪs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you give someone **advice**, you tell them what you think they should do in a particular situation. 建议；劝告；忠告；意见 ❑ [+about] *Don't be afraid to ask for advice about ordering the meal.* 点餐时可以大胆征求意见。❑ [+on] *Your community officer can give you advice on how to prevent crime in your area.* 社区工作人员能就如何预防社区内犯罪提供一些忠告。❑ *Take my advice and stay away from him!* 听我的，离他远远的！❑ [+of] *Most foreign nationals have now left the country on the advice of their governments.* 大多数外国人听从本国政府的建议离开了该国。2 PHRASE If you **take advice** or **take legal advice**, you ask a lawyer for his or her professional opinion on a situation. 咨询律师；听取律师的意见【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *We are taking advice on legal steps to recover the money.* 我们正在就追回该款项所需的法律程序咨询律师。

Usage 用法 **advice** and **advise**

Be careful not to confuse *advice* and *advise*. *Advice* is a noun, and the *c* is pronounced like the *ss* in *less*; *advise* is a verb, and the *s* is pronounced like the *z* in *size*: *Quang advised Tuyet not to give people advice!*

注意不要混淆 advice 和 advise。advice 是名词，c 的发音与 less 中的 ss 相同；advise 是动词，s 的发音与 size 中的 z 相同：Quang advised Tuyet not to give people advice! 光劝告雪不要给别人提建议！

Thesaurus 同类词 *advice* Also look up:

N. counsel, guidance, help, information, input; (*ant.*) opinion, recommendation, suggestion 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *advice* with:

PREP. **against** advice 违背建议 1
V. **ask for** advice 征求意见，**give** advice 提出忠告，**need some** advice 需要一些建议，**take** advice 听取意见 1
ADJ. **bad/good** advice 好/坏建议，**expert** advice 专家意见 1

ad,vice 'col|umn (**advice columns**) N-COUNT In a newspaper or magazine, the **advice column** contains letters from readers about their personal problems, and advice on what to do about them. (报刊上的)答读者问专栏，答疑解惑专栏【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **agony column**

ad,vice 'col|umn|ist (**advice columnists**) N-COUNT An **advice columnist** is a person who writes a column in a newspaper or magazine in which they reply to readers who have written to them for advice on their personal problems. 答读者问专栏作家；答疑解惑专栏作家【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **agony aunt**

ad'vice line (**advice lines**) N-COUNT An **advice line** is a service that you can telephone in order to get advice about something. 咨询热线 ❑ *For help on crime prevention, call our 24-hour advice line.* 若想获得预防犯罪方面的帮助，请拨打我们的 24 小时咨询热线。

ad|vis|able /ædˈvaɪzəbᵊl/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you tell someone that **it is advisable to** do something, you are suggesting that they should do it, because it is sensible or is likely to achieve the result they want. 可取的；明智的；适当的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Because of the popularity of the region, it is advisable to book hotels or camp sites in advance.* 鉴于该地区很受人们青睐，最好提前预订旅馆或宿营地。•**ad|vis|abil|ity** /ædˌvaɪzəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I have doubts about the advisability of surgery in this case.* 这个病例做手术是否可行我心存疑虑。

ad|vise ◆◇ /ædˈvaɪz/ (**advises, advising, advised**) 1 VERB If you **advise** someone **to** do something, you tell them what you

A

think they should do. 劝告；建议；给…出主意 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The minister advised him to leave as soon as possible.* 部长建议他尽快离开。❑ [v n wh] *Herbert would surely advise her how to approach the bank.* 赫伯特一定会就如何与银行接洽向她提供意见。❑ [v +against] *I would strongly advise against it.* 我强烈建议不要这么做。❑ [v that] *Doctors advised that he should be transferred to a private room.* 医生们建议将他转到单人病房。[Also v with quote] 2 VERB If an expert **advises** people **on** a particular subject, he or she gives them help and information on that subject. （专家）建议，向…提供意见 ❑ [v n +on] *...an officer who advises undergraduates on money matters.* 为本科生们提供理财建议的高级职员 ❑ [v +on] *A family doctor will be able to advise on suitable birth control.* 家庭医生能够就合适的节育措施提出建议。3 VERB If you **advise** someone **of** a fact or situation, you tell them the fact or explain what the situation is. 通知，告知（某人事实或情况）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +of] *I think it best that I advise you of my decision to retire.* 我想我最好告诉你我退休的决定。4 → see also **ill-advised, well advised**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *advise* with:

PREP. advise **against** 劝阻 1
N. advise *someone* **to** 劝某人 1
ADV. **strongly** advise 强烈建议 1

ad|vis|ed|ly /æd'vaɪzɪdlɪ/ ADV [ADV after v] If you say that you are using a word or expression **advisedly**, you mean that you have deliberately chosen to use it, even though it may sound unusual, wrong, or offensive, because it draws attention to what you are saying. 经慎重考虑；深思熟虑地；特意地 ❑ *I say 'boys' advisedly because we are talking almost entirely about male behaviour.* 我特意说成"男孩们"因为我们几乎一直在讨论男性行为。❑ *What a crazy scheme, and I use that term advisedly.* 这是个多么疯狂的计划啊，我用那个词还是斟酌过的。

ad|vise|ment /æd'vaɪzmənt/ PHRASE If someone in authority **takes** a matter **under advisement**, they decide that the matter needs to be considered more carefully, often by experts. （常指请专家）对…作周密考虑【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】❑ *I will take the suggestion under advisement, and refer it to the board.* 我将仔细研究这项建议，并提交它给董事会处理。

ad|vis|er ◆◇ /æd'vaɪzəʳ/ (**advisers**) also **advisor** N-COUNT An **adviser** is an expert whose job is to give advice to another person or to a group of people. 顾问；提供意见者 ❑ *In Washington, the President and his advisers spent the day in meetings.* 在华盛顿，总统和他的顾问们一整天都在开会。❑ *...a careers adviser.* 职业顾问 [Also +to]

ad|vi|so|ry /æd'vaɪzərɪ/ (**advisories**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **advisory** group regularly gives suggestions and help to people or organizations, especially about a particular subject or area of activity. 顾问的；咨询的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...members of the advisory committee on the safety of nuclear installations.* 核装置安全顾问委员会的成员们 2 N-COUNT An **advisory** is an official announcement or report that warns people about bad weather, diseases, or other dangers or problems. （官方发布的）公告，警告【AM 美】❑ *26 states have issued health advisories.* 26个州已经发布了健康警告。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory ≈ relating to* 有关…的：*advisory, contradictory, migratory*

ad|vo|ca|cy /'ædvəkəsɪ/ 1 N-SING Someone's **advocacy of** a particular action or plan is their act of recommending it publicly. 拥护；提倡；主张【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *I support your advocacy of free trade.* 我支持你对自由贸易的拥护。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] An **advocacy** group or organization is one that tries to influence the decisions of a government or other authority. （试图影响政府或其他权力机构决策的）游说（团体或组织）【AM 美】

ad|vo|cate ◆◇ (**advocates, advocating, advocated**)

The verb is pronounced /'ædvəkeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'ædvəkət/. 动词读作 /'ædvəkeɪt/。名词读作 /'ædvəkət/。

1 VERB If you **advocate** a particular action or plan, you recommend it publicly. 拥护；提倡；主张【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Mr Williams is a conservative who advocates fewer government controls on business.* 威廉斯先生是个保守派，他主张政府应减少对商业的控制。❑ [v-ed] *...the tax policy advocated by the Opposition.* 反对党拥护的税收政策 2 N-COUNT An **advocate of** a particular action or plan is someone who recommends it publicly. 拥护者；提倡者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He was a strong advocate of free market policies and a multi-party system.* 他是自由市场政策和多党派制度的坚决拥护者。3 N-COUNT An **advocate** is a lawyer who speaks in favour of someone or defends them in a court of law. 辩护律师【LEGAL 法律】4 N-COUNT An **advocate** for a particular group is a person who works for the interests of that group. （为某一团体）谋利益者，说情者【AM 美】❑ [+for] *...advocates for the homeless.* 为无家可归的人谋利益者 5 → see also **devil's advocate**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *advocate* with:

PREP. advocate **for** *someone/something* 拥护某人／某事 1
advocate **of** *something* 某事的拥护者 2
ADJ. **leading** advocate 主要倡导者，**strong** advocate 坚决拥护者 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *voc ≈ speaking* 说：*advocate, vocabulary, vocal*

aegis /'iːdʒɪs/ PHRASE Something that is done **under the aegis of** a person or organization is done with their official support and backing. 在…的支持下；在…的保护下；以…作后盾【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The space programme will continue under the aegis of the armed forces.* 这项太空计划将在武装部队的保护下继续进行。

aeon /'iːɒn/ (**aeons**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **eon**

N-COUNT An **aeon** is an extremely long period of time. 极漫长的时期；万古；千万年 ❑ *Aeons ago, there were deserts where there is now fertile land.* 很久很久以前，现在肥沃的土地曾是一片片沙漠。

aer|ate /'eəreɪt/ (**aerates, aerating, aerated**) VERB To **aerate** a substance means to cause air or gas to pass through it. 使透气；使通气 ❑ [v n] *Aerate the soil by spiking with a fork.* 把一耙给土壤通通气。

→ see **aquarium**

Word Link 词根词缀 *aer ≈ air* 空气：*aerate, aerial, aerosol*

aer|ial /'eərɪəl/ (**aerials**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You talk about **aerial** attacks and **aerial** photographs to indicate that people or things on the ground are attacked or photographed by people in aeroplanes. 空中的；航空的 ❑ *Weeks of aerial bombardment had destroyed factories and highways.* 数周的空袭已经摧毁了许多工厂和公路。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **aerial** to describe things that exist or happen above the ground or in the air. 空中的；空气中的 ❑ *The seagulls swirled in aerial combat over the barges.* 海鸥在驳船上空盘旋搏斗。3 N-COUNT An **aerial** is a device or a piece of wire that receives television or radio signals and is usually attached to a radio, television, car, or building. 天线【BRIT 英】❑ *...the radio aerials of taxis and cars.* 出租车和轿车的无线电天线

in AM, use 美国英语用 **antenna**

→ see **cartography**

aerie /'eri/ → see **eyrie**

aero- /'eərəʊ-/ 1 PREFIX **aero-** is used at the beginning of words, especially nouns, that refer to things or activities connected with air or movement through the air. （尤用于名词词首）表示"空中"、"空气中" 2 COMB **aero-** combines with nouns to form nouns relating to aeroplanes. （与名词构成新的名词）表示"飞机"、"航空" ❑ *...the British aero-engine maker, Rolls-Royce.* 英国航空发动机制造商罗尔斯－罗伊斯

aero|bat|ics /ˌeərə'bætɪks/

The form **aerobatic** is used as a modifier. aerobatic 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Aerobatics** are skilful displays of flying, usually to entertain people watching from the ground. 特技飞行

aero|bic /eə'rəʊbɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Aerobic** activity exercises and strengthens your heart and lungs. 有氧健身的 ❑ *Aerobic exercise gets the heart pumping and helps you to burn up the fat.* 有氧运动加速心脏跳动，有助于消耗更多脂肪。

aero|bics /eə'rəʊbɪks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Aerobics** is a form of exercise which increases the amount of oxygen in your blood, and strengthens your heart and lungs. The verb that follows **aerobics** may be either singular or plural. 有氧运动；有氧健身法 ❑ *I'd like to join an aerobics class to improve my fitness.* 我想参加有氧运动训练班来增强体质。

aero|drome /'eərədrəʊm/ (**aerodromes**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **aerodrome** is a place or area where small aircraft can land and take off. 小型飞机场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **airdrome**

aero|dy|nam|ic /ˌeərəʊdaɪ'næmɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something such as a car has an **aerodynamic** shape or design, it goes faster and uses less fuel than other cars because the air passes over it more easily. (汽车等)流线型的，符合空气动力学原理的 ❑ *The secret of the machine lies in the aerodynamic shape of the frame.* 该机器的精妙之处在于其符合气动原理的构架。•**aero|dy|nam|ical|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Cars are becoming so aerodynamically efficient.* 汽车越来越向流线型节能方向发展。

aero|dy|nam|ics /ˌeərəʊdaɪ'næmɪks/

The form **aerodynamic** is used as a modifier. In British English, **aerodynamics** is sometimes used as a plural noun, with a plural verb. aerodynamic 用作修饰语。英国英语中 aerodynamics 有时用作复数名词，与动词复数形式连用。

N-UNCOUNT **Aerodynamics** is the study of the way in which objects move through the air. 空气动力学

aero|nau|ti|cal /ˌeərə'nɔːtɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Aeronautical** means involving or relating to the design and construction of aeroplanes. 航空(学)的；飞机设计制造的 ❑ *...the biggest aeronautical research laboratory in Europe.* 欧洲最大的航空研究实验室

aero|naut|ics /ˌeərə'nɔːtɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Aeronautics** is the science of designing and building aeroplanes. 航空学

Word Link 词根词缀 ***naut* = *sailor*** 船员：***aeronautics, astronaut, nautical***

aero|plane /'eərəpleɪn/ (**aeroplanes**) N-COUNT An **aeroplane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that enable it to fly through the air. 飞机【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **airplane**

→ see **fly**

aero|sol /'eərəsɒl, AM 美 -sɔːl/ (**aerosols**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **aerosol** is a small container in which a liquid such as paint or deodorant is kept under pressure. When you press a button, the liquid is forced out as a fine spray or foam. (装有涂料、除臭剂等的)小型喷雾器

Word Link 词根词缀 ***aer* = *air*** 空气：***aerate, aerial, aerosol***

aero|space /'eərəʊspeɪs/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Aerospace** companies are involved in developing and making rockets, missiles, space vehicles, and related equipment. 航空航天(工业) ❑ *...the U.S. aerospace industry.* 美国的航空航天工业

aes|thete /'iːsθiːt, AM 美 'es-/ (**aesthetes**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **esthete**

N-COUNT An **aesthete** is someone who loves and appreciates works of art and beautiful things. 审美家

aes|thet|ic /iːs'θetɪk, AM 美 es-/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **esthetic**

ADJ **Aesthetic** is used to talk about beauty or art, and people's appreciation of beautiful things. 美的；艺术的；美学的；审美的 ❑ *...products chosen for their aesthetic appeal as well as their durability and quality.* 因外形美观、经久耐用且质量上乘而被选中的产品 •N-SING **The aesthetic** of a work of art is its aesthetic quality. (艺术品的)美感，美学价值 ❑ [+of] *He responded very strongly to the aesthetic of this particular work.* 他强烈地感受到了这件作品的美学价值。•**aes|thetically** /iːs'θetɪkli, AM 美 es-/ ADV ❑ *There is nothing aesthetically pleasing about this bridge.* 这座桥无法给人以美的享受。

aes|thet|ics /iːs'θetɪks, AM 美 es-/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **esthetics**

N-UNCOUNT **Aesthetics** is a branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the idea of beauty. (审)美学

aeti|ol|ogy /ˌiːtɪ'ɒlədʒi/ → see **etiology**

afar /ə'fɑːʳ/ ADV [usu *from* ADV, oft ADV after v] **Afar** means a long way away. 在远处；从远处【LITERARY 文】❑ *Seen from afar, its towering buildings beckon the visitor in.* 从远处看，它高耸的大楼吸引着来访者的进入。

af|fable /'æfəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **affable** is pleasant and friendly. 和蔼可亲的；友好的 ❑ *Mr Brooke is an extremely affable and approachable man.* 布鲁克先生极为谦和，平易近人。

af|fair ◆◆◇ /ə'feəʳ/ (**affairs**) 1 N-SING If an event or a series of events has been mentioned and you want to talk about it again, you can refer to it as **the affair**. 事情；事件 ❑ *The government has mishandled the whole affair.* 政府对整个事件处理不当。❑ *The affair began when customs officials inspected a convoy of 60 tankers.* 在海关人员检查一支由 60 艘油轮组成的船队时，事情发生了。2 N-SING You can refer to an important or interesting event or situation as **'the ... affair'**. …事件(指重要或有趣的事件或情况)【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *...the damage caused to the CIA and FBI in the aftermath of the Watergate affair.* 水门事件发生后给美国中央情报局和联邦调查局造成的不良影响 3 N-SING You can describe the main quality of an event by saying that it is a particular kind of **affair**. …事(用于描述具有特点的某事时) ❑ *Michael said that his planned 10-day visit would be a purely private affair.* 迈克尔说，他所计划的 10 天访问纯属个人私事。4 N-SING You can describe an object as a particular kind of **affair** when you want to draw attention to a particular feature, or indicate that it is unusual. (不寻常的或具有某种特点的)东西 ❑ *All their beds were distinctive; Mac's was an iron affair with brass knobs.* 他们的床各具特色：马克的床是张带黄铜柱头的铁家伙。5 N-COUNT If two people who are not married to each other have an **affair**, they have a sexual relationship. 风流韵事；私通 ❑ *She was having an affair with someone at work.* 她跟某位同事有染。6 → see also **love affair** 7 N-PLURAL You can use **affairs** to refer to all the important facts or activities that are connected with a particular subject. (与某一主题有关的所有)事务 ❑ *He does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of another country.* 他不想干涉别国内政。8 → see also **current affairs, state of affairs** 9 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **affairs** are all the matters connected with your life which you consider to be private and normally deal with yourself. 私事；个人事务 ❑ *The unexpectedness of my father's death meant that his affairs were not entirely in order.* 家父猝然离世，这意味着他的私事并未完全处理妥当。10 N-SING [poss N] If you say that a decision or situation is someone's **affair**, you mean that it is their responsibility, and other people should not interfere. (不容别人干涉的)事务 ❑ *If you wish to make a fool of yourself, that is your affair.* 如果你想让自己出丑，那是你自己的事。

af|fect ◆◆◇ /ə'fekt/ (**affects, affecting, affected**) 1 VERB If something **affects** a person or thing, it influences them or causes them to change in some way. 影响；使改变 ❑ [v n] *Nicotine adversely affects the functioning of the heart and arteries.* 尼古丁会对心脏及动脉功能造成损害。❑ [v-ed] *...the worst-affected areas of Somalia.* 索马里受影响最为严重的地区 2 VERB If a disease **affects** someone, it causes them to become ill. (疾病)侵袭，使感染 ❑ [v n] *Arthritis is a crippling disease which affects people all over the world.* 关节炎是一种致残性疾病，危害全世界人民的健康。3 VERB If something or someone **affects** you, they make you feel a strong emotion, especially sadness or pity. 打动，震动；(尤指)使悲伤(或怜悯) ❑ [v n] *The divorce affected Jim deeply.* 离婚对吉姆打击很大。

A

af|fec|ta|tion /ˌæfekˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**affectations**) N-VAR If you say that someone's attitude or behaviour is an **affectation**, you disapprove of the fact that it is not genuine or natural, but is intended to impress other people. 做作；装腔作势【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I wore sunglasses all the time and people thought it was an affectation.* 我成天戴着墨镜，大家都觉得我在装酷。

af|fect|ed /əˈfektɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour as **affected**, you disapprove of the fact that they behave in an unnatural way that is intended to impress other people. 做作的；装腔作势的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She had an affected air and a disdainful look.* 她举止做作，神情倨傲。

af|fect|ing /əˈfektɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something such as a story or a piece of music as **affecting**, you think it is good because it makes you feel a strong emotion, especially sadness or pity. 感人的；动人的；令人悲伤（或怜悯）的【LITERARY，APPROVAL 文，褒】❑ *...an affecting drama about a woman with a terminal illness.* 关于一位身患绝症的女人的感人戏剧

af|fec|tion /əˈfekʃᵊn/ (**affections**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you regard someone or something with **affection**, you like them and are fond of them. 喜爱；喜欢 ❑ *She thought of him with affection.* 她深情地想起了他。❑ [+for] *She had developed quite an affection for the place.* 她逐渐对这个地方钟爱有加。■ N-PLURAL [with poss] Your **affections** are your feelings of love or fondness for someone. 爱慕；钟爱之情 ❑ *The distant object of his affections is Caroline.* 他一厢情愿地爱慕卡罗琳。

→ see **love**

af|fec|tion|ate /əˈfekʃənət/ ADJ If you are **affectionate**, you show your love or fondness for another person in the way that you behave towards them. 充满深情的；满怀柔情的；表示关爱的 ❑ *They seemed devoted to each other and were openly affectionate.* 他们看起来非常恩爱，柔情蜜意溢于言表。•**af|fec|tion|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He looked affectionately at his niece.* 他慈爱地看着他的侄女。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ate = filled with* 充满…的：*affectionate, compassionate, considerate*

af|fi|da|vit /ˌæfɪˈdeɪvɪt/ (**affidavits**) N-COUNT An **affidavit** is a written statement which you swear is true and which may be used as evidence in a court of law. （可在法庭上用作证据的）宣誓书，宣誓陈述书【LEGAL 法律】

af|fil|i|ate (**affiliates, affiliating, affiliated**)

The noun is pronounced /əˈfɪlɪət/. The verb is pronounced /əˈfɪlɪeɪt/. 名词读作 /əˈfɪlɪət/。动词读作 /əˈfɪlɪeɪt/。

■ N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **affiliate** is an organization which is officially connected with another, larger organization or is a member of it. 成员组织；附属机构；分会【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The World Chess Federation has affiliates in around 120 countries.* 国际象棋联合会在大约 120 个国家设有分支机构。■ VERB If an organization **affiliates to** or **with** another larger organization, it forms a close connection with the larger organization or becomes a member of it. 隶属于；并入；加入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +to/with] *All youth groups will have to affiliate to the National Youth Agency.* 所有青年团体必须并入全国青年事务处。[Also V]

af|fil|i|at|ed /əˈfɪlɪeɪtɪd/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If an organization is **affiliated with** another larger organization, it is officially connected with the larger organization or is a member of it. 隶属的；附属的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to/with] *There are 73 unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress.* 共有 73 家工会隶属于英国工会联盟。■ ADJ [ADJ n] If a professional person, such as a lawyer or doctor, is **affiliated with** an organization, they are officially connected with that organization or do some official work for it. （专业人员）所属于…的，为…工作的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with/to] *He will remain affiliated with the firm as a special associate director.* 他将作为特设的副董事继续为该公司工作。❑ *...our affiliated members.* 隶属于我们的成员

af|fil|i|a|tion /əˌfɪlɪˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**affiliations**) ■ N-VAR If one group has an **affiliation** with another group, it has a close or official connection with it. （组织之间的）密切联系，隶属关系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with/to] *The group has no affiliation to any political party.* 该团体不隶属于任何政党。■ N-VAR If you have an **affiliation with** a group or another person, you have a close or official connection with them. （个人之间或个人与组织之间的）联系，从属关系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with/to] *...Johnson's affiliation with shoe company Nike.* 约翰逊在耐克鞋业公司的就职 ❑ *They asked what her political affiliations were.* 他们询问她属于哪个政党。

af|fin|ity /əˈfɪnɪti/ (**affinities**) N-SING If you have an **affinity with** someone or something, you feel that you are similar to them or that you know and understand them very well. 亲近；熟稔 ❑ [+with] *He has a close affinity with the landscape he knew when he was growing up.* 他对这片自己从小就了解的土地有着一种归属感。

af|fin|ity card (**affinity cards**) N-COUNT An **affinity card** is a type of credit card. The bank which issues the card gives a small amount of money to a charity or institution each time the customer spends a certain amount with their card. 爱心信用卡，慈善信用卡（持卡人消费一定额度时，银行将交易的一小部分捐给慈善机构）

af|firm /əˈfɜːrm/ (**affirms, affirming, affirmed**) ■ VERB If you **affirm** that something is true or that something exists, you state firmly and publicly that it is true or exists. 断言；申明；坚称【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V that] *The House of Lords affirmed that the terms of a contract cannot be rewritten retrospectively.* 上议院申明合同条款改写后不具备追溯效力。❑ [V n] *...a speech in which he affirmed a commitment to lower taxes.* 他作出减税承诺的演讲 ❑ [V with quote] *'This place is a dump,' affirmed Miss T.* "这地方就是个垃圾堆。" T 小姐声称。[Also V n to-inf] •**af|fir|ma|tion** /ˌæfəˈmeɪʃᵊn/ (**affirmations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The ministers issued an affirmation of their faith in the system.* 部长们表示了对该体制坚定的信心。■ VERB If an event **affirms** something, it shows that it is true or exists. 证实；确认【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion.* 我所取得的一切似乎都证明那个观点的正确性。•**af|fir|ma|tion** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] ❑ [+of] *The high turnout was an affirmation of the importance that the voters attached to the election.* 高投票率清楚地显示出选民们对选举的重视。

Word Link 词根词缀 *firm = making strong* 使…强：*affirm, confirm, infirm*

af|firma|tive /əˈfɜːrmətɪv/ ■ ADJ An **affirmative** word or gesture indicates that you agree with what someone has said or that the answer to a question is 'yes'. （话语、手势等）肯定的，表示赞成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Haig was desperately eager for an affirmative answer.* 黑格非常渴望得到一个肯定的回答。•**af|firma|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Is that clear?' Bob nodded his head affirmatively.* "清楚了吗？"鲍勃肯定地点点头。■ PHRASE If you reply to a question **in the affirmative**, you say 'yes' or make a gesture that means 'yes'. 以肯定方式；赞成地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He asked me if I was ready. I answered in the affirmative.* 他问我是否准备好了。我给出了肯定的回答。■ ADJ In grammar, an **affirmative** clause is positive and does not contain a negative word. （语法中）肯定的

af|firma|tive ac|tion N-UNCOUNT **Affirmative action** is the policy of giving jobs and other opportunities to members of groups such as racial minorities or women who might not otherwise have them. （鼓励聘用少数族裔、妇女等的）反歧视行动，平权运动【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **positive discrimination**

af|fix (**affixes, affixing, affixed**)

The verb is pronounced /əˈfɪks/. The noun is pronounced /ˈæfɪks/. 动词读作 /əˈfɪks/。名词读作 /ˈæfɪks/。

■ VERB If you **affix** one thing **to** another, you stick it or attach it to the other thing. 粘；贴；使固定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +to] *Complete the form and affix four tokens to its back.* 填完该表，在背面贴上 4 张礼券。❑ [V n] *I covered the scroll in sealing wax, and affixed a red ribbon.* 我用封蜡将卷轴封好，并系上一根红丝带。❑ [V-ed] *...special storage racks affixed to the sides of buses.* 固定在公共汽车两侧的专用储物架 [Also V n prep/adv] ■ N-COUNT An **affix** is a letter

or group of letters, for example 'un-' or '-y', which is added to either the beginning or the end of a word to form a different word with a different meaning. For example, 'un-' is added to 'kind' to form 'unkind'. 词缀（Compare 比较 **prefix** and **suffix**.）

af|flict /ə'flɪkt/ (**afflicts, afflicting, afflicted**) VERB If you are **afflicted by** pain, illness, or disaster, it affects you badly and makes you suffer. 折磨；烦扰；使痛苦【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed +*by/with*] *Italy has been afflicted by political corruption for decades.* 几十年来意大利一直饱受政治腐败之苦。❑ [v n] *There are two main problems which afflict people with hearing impairments.* 困扰听障人士的主要有两大问题。

af|flic|tion /ə'flɪkʃ°n/ (**afflictions**) N-VAR An **affliction** is something which causes physical or mental suffering. 病痛；苦恼；折磨【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Hay fever is an affliction which arrives at an early age.* 花粉症这种疾患发病年龄较低。

Word Link 词根词缀 *flict* ≈ *striking* 击打：*af**flict**ion, con**flict**, in**flict***

af|flu|ence /'æfluəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Affluence** is the state of having a lot of money or a high standard of living. 富裕；富足【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The postwar era was one of new affluence for the working class.* 战后是工人阶级富裕起来的全新时期。

af|flu|ent /'æfluənt/ ADJ If you are **affluent**, you have a lot of money. 富裕的；富足的 ❑ *Cigarette smoking used to be commoner among affluent people.* 吸烟曾在富人中间更为普遍。•N-PLURAL **The affluent** are people who are affluent. 富人；有钱人 ❑ *The diet of the affluent has not changed much over the decades.* 几十年来富人们的饮食习惯并未发生太大变化。

af|ford ♦◇ /ə'fɔːd/ (**affords, affording, afforded**) 1 VERB If you **cannot afford** something, you do not have enough money to pay for it. 买得起；负担得起 ❑ [v n] *My parents can't even afford a new refrigerator.* 我父母甚至买不起一台新冰箱。❑ [v to-inf] *We couldn't afford to buy a new rug.* 我们买不起新的小地毯。2 VERB If you say that you cannot **afford to** do something or allow it to happen, you mean that you must not do it or must prevent it from happening because it would be harmful or embarrassing to you. 经得住；承受得起 ❑ [v to-inf] *We can't afford to wait.* 我们等不起。❑ [v n] *The country could not afford the luxury of an election.* 该国负担不起选举这样奢侈的事。3 VERB If someone or something **affords** you an opportunity or protection, they give it to you. 提供；给予；带来【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n n] *This affords us the opportunity to ask questions about how the systems might change.* 这给我们提供了询问制度可能如何改变的机会。❑ [v n] *It was a cold room, but it afforded a fine view of the Old City.* 这个房间很冷，但是它能让人将古城的景致尽收眼底。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *afford* with:

V.	afford **to buy/pay** 买／付得起 1
	can/could afford 负担得起，**can't/couldn't** afford 负担不起 1 2
	afford **to lose** 输得起 2
ADJ.	**able/unable to** afford 能／不能负担起的 1 2

af|ford|able /ə'fɔːdəb°l/ ADJ If something is **affordable**, most people have enough money to buy it. 买得起的；价格合理的；负担得起的 ❑ *...the availability of affordable housing.* 有买得起的房子供应 • **af|forda|bil|ity** /ə,fɔːdə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...research into homelessness and housing affordability.* 对无家可归状况和住房购买能力的调查

af|for|esta|tion /æ,fɒrɪ'steɪʃ°n, AM 美 -,fɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Afforestation** is the process of planting large numbers of trees on land which has few or no trees on it. 植树造林 ❑ *Since the Sixties, afforestation has changed the Welsh countryside.* 自 60 年代以来，植树造林已经改变了威尔士的乡村面貌。

af|fray /ə'freɪ/ N-SING An **affray** is a noisy and violent fight, especially in a public place.（尤指在公共场所的）打架滋事，寻衅斗殴【FORMAL 正式】

af|front /ə'frʌnt/ (**affronts, affronting, affronted**) 1 VERB If something **affronts** you, you feel insulted and hurt because of it. 侮辱；冒犯【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...an incident which particularly affronted Kasparov.* 让卡斯帕罗夫深感受辱的一件事 • **af|front|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *He pretended to be affronted, but inwardly he was pleased.* 他假装受到了冒犯，但心里其实很高兴。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is an **affront to** you, it is an obvious insult to you. 侮辱；冒犯 ❑ [+*to*] *It's an affront to human dignity to keep someone alive like this.* 如此维持一个人的生命是对人类尊严的冒犯。

Af|ghan /'æfgæn/ (**Afghans**) ADJ **Afghan** means belonging or relating to Afghanistan, or to its people or language. 阿富汗的；阿富汗人的；阿富汗语的 ❑ *...the Afghan capital, Kabul.* 阿富汗首都喀布尔 •N-COUNT An **Afghan** is a person who comes from Afghanistan. 阿富汗人

afi|cio|na|do /ə,fɪʃɪə'nɑːdəʊ/ (**aficionados**) N-COUNT If someone is an **aficionado of** something, they like it and know a lot about it. 狂热爱好者；…迷 ❑ [+*of*] *I happen to be an aficionado of the opera, and I love art museums.* 碰巧我是个歌剧迷，而且我爱去艺术博物馆。❑ *...a jazz aficionado.* 爵士乐迷

afield /ə'fiːld/ 1 PHRASE **Further afield** or **farther afield** means in places or areas other than the nearest or most obvious one. 在远处；在远方 ❑ *They enjoy participating in a wide variety of activities, both locally and further afield.* 他们乐于参加本地及外地的各种活动。2 PHRASE If someone comes **from far afield**, they come from a long way away. 从远处；从远方 ❑ *Many of those arrested came from far afield.* 那些被捕者有许多来自远方。

afire /ə'faɪə^r/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **afire** or is **set afire**, it is on fire or looks as if it is on fire. 着火（般）的；燃烧着的

aflame /ə'fleɪm/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is on fire, you can say it is **aflame**. 着火的；燃烧着的【LITERARY 文】

afloat /ə'fləʊt/ 1 ADV [usu ADV after v, oft v-link ADV, n ADV] If someone or something is **afloat**, they remain partly above the surface of water and do not sink. 漂浮着 ❑ *They talked modestly of their valiant efforts to keep the tanker afloat.* 他们说起自己使油轮保持漂浮状态的英勇之举时非常谦虚。2 ADV [usu ADV after v, oft v-link ADV, n ADV] If a person, business, or country stays **afloat** or is kept **afloat**, they have just enough money to pay their debts and continue operating. 无债务地；周转顺畅地【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They are borrowing just to stay afloat, not for investment.* 他们借钱只是为了周转，而不是投资。

afoot /ə'fʊt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a plan or scheme is **afoot**, it is already happening or being planned, but you do not know much about it. 进行中的；酝酿中的；正在发生的 ❑ *Everybody knew that something awful was afoot.* 大家都知道可怕的事近在眼前。

afore|men|tioned /ə'fɔː^{r}menʃ°nd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to **the aforementioned** person or subject, you mean the person or subject that has already been mentioned. 前面提到的；上述的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A declaration will be issued at the end of the aforementioned U.N. conference.* 一份宣言将在前面提到的那次联合国会议闭幕之际发表。

afore|said /ə'fɔː^{r}sed/ ADJ **Aforesaid** means the same as **aforementioned**. 同 aforementioned【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the aforesaid organizations and institutions.* 上述组织和机构

afoul /ə'faʊl/ PHRASE If you **run afoul of** someone or something, you do something which causes problems with them. 与…纠缠；同…发生冲突【AM 美】❑ *All of them had run afoul of the law at some time or other.* 他们所有人都曾触犯过法律。

afraid ♦◇ /ə'freɪd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **afraid of** someone or **afraid to** do something, you are frightened because you think that something very unpleasant is going to happen to you. 害怕的；恐惧的 ❑ *She did not seem at all afraid.* 她毫无惧色。❑ [+*of*] *I was afraid of the other boys.* 我害怕其他的男孩们。❑ [+*to*] *I'm still afraid to sleep in my own bedroom.* 我还是不敢在自己的卧室里睡觉。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **afraid for** someone else, you are worried that something horrible is going to happen to them. 担心的；忧虑的 ❑ [+*for*] *She's afraid for her family in Somalia.* 她为身在索马里的家人担心。3 ADJ [v-link

A

ADJ, ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] If you are **afraid** that something unpleasant will happen, you are worried that it may happen and you want to avoid it. 顾忌的；犯愁的 ❑ *I was afraid that nobody would believe me.* 我担心没有人会相信我。❑ [+of] *The Government is afraid of losing the election.* 现届政府担心会在选举中落败。■ PHRASE If you want to apologize to someone or to disagree with them in a polite way, you can say **I'm afraid**. 很抱歉，很遗憾，恐怕（用以道歉或婉转地提出异议）【SPOKEN, POLITENESS 口语，礼貌】❑ *We don't have anything like that, I'm afraid.* 我们恐怕没有那样的东西。❑ *I'm afraid I can't help you.* 恐怕我帮不了你。

Thesaurus 同类词 *afraid* Also look up:

ADJ. alarmed, frightened, petrified, terrified ■
fearful, scared, worried ■ ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *afraid* with:

PREP. afraid of ***someone/something*** 害怕某人／某事的 ■
V. **be** afraid 害怕；担心；顾忌 ■ ■ ■

afresh /əˈfreʃ/ ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **afresh**, you do it again in a different way. 重新；从头；再次 ❑ *They believe that the only hope for the French left is to start afresh.* 他们相信对剩下的法国人来说，唯一的希望就是重新开始。

Af|ri|can /ˈæfrɪkən/ (**Africans**) ■ ADJ **African** means belonging or relating to the continent of Africa, or to its countries or people. 非洲的；非洲人的；非洲国家的 ❑ *...the African continent.* 非洲大陆 ❑ *...African countries.* 非洲国家 ■ ADJ **African** means belonging or relating to black people who come from Africa. 非洲黑人的 ❑ *...traditional African culture.* 传统的非洲黑人文化 ❑ *...dance music with African roots.* 源自非洲黑人的舞蹈音乐 ■ ADJ **African** is used to describe someone, usually a black person, who comes from Africa. 非洲人的；（通常指）非洲黑人的 ❑ *...African women.* 非洲妇女 •N-COUNT An **African** is someone who is African. 非洲人；非洲黑人 ❑ *Fish is a staple in the diet of many Africans.* 鱼类是许多非洲人的主食。

African-A|merican (**African-Americans**) N-COUNT **African-Americans** are black people living in the United States who are descended from families that originally came from Africa. 非洲裔美国人 ❑ *Today African-Americans are 12 percent of the population.* 如今非洲裔美国人占总人口的 12%。•ADJ **African-American** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a group of African-American community leaders.* 一群非洲裔美国人团体领袖

African-Cari|bbean (**African-Caribbeans**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **African-Caribbean** refers to people from the Caribbean whose ancestors came from Africa. 非洲裔加勒比人的 ❑ *...modern African-Caribbean culture.* 现代非洲裔加勒比人的文化 •N-COUNT An **African-Caribbean** is someone who is African-Caribbean. 非洲裔加勒比人

Af|ri|kaans /ˌæfrɪˈkɑːns/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Afrikaans** is one of the official languages of South Africa. 阿非利堪斯语，南非荷兰语（南非的官方语言之一）

Af|ri|kan|er /ˌæfrɪˈkɑːnəʳ/ (**Afrikaners**) ADJ **Afrikaner** means belonging or relating to the white people in South Africa whose ancestors were Dutch. 荷兰裔南非白人的；布尔人的 •N-COUNT An **Afrikaner** is someone who is Afrikaner. 荷兰裔南非白人；布尔人

Afro /ˈæfrəʊ/ (**Afros**) ■ ADJ **Afro** hair is very tightly curled and sticks out all around your head. （发型）非洲式的，埃弗罗发式的 ■ N-COUNT An **Afro** is an Afro hairstyle. 非洲式发型，埃弗罗发式（一种圆形紧密鬈发）

Afro- /ˈæfrəʊ-/ COMB **Afro-** is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe something that is connected with Africa. （用以构成形容词和名词）表示“非洲”、“非洲的” ❑ *...very well known Afro-American family.* 很有名的非洲裔美国家庭 ❑ *...an Afro-centric fashion show.* 以非洲为中心的时装表演

Afro-Cari|bbean (**Afro-Caribbeans**) ADJ **Afro-Caribbean** refers to people from the Caribbean whose ancestors came from Africa. 非洲裔加勒比人的 ❑ *...Britain's Afro-Caribbean community.* 英国的非洲裔加勒比人社区 •N-COUNT An **Afro-Caribbean** is someone who is Afro-Caribbean. 非洲裔加勒比人

aft /ɑːft, æft/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If you go **aft** in a boat or plane, you go to the back of it. If you are **aft**, you are in the back. 向船尾（或机尾）；在船尾（或机尾）

af|ter ⇹ /ˈɑːftəʳ, ˈæftəʳ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **after** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'ask after', 'look after', and 'take after'. 除下列用法外，after 还可用于 ask after，look after，take after 等短语动词中。

■ PREP If something happens **after** a particular date or event, it happens during the period of time that follows that date or event. 在（日期或事件）后 ❑ *After 19 May, strikes were occurring on a daily basis.* 5 月 19 日之后，每天都会发生罢工。❑ *After breakfast Amy ordered a taxi.* 早饭后，埃米预约了一辆出租车。❑ *It wasn't until after Christmas that I met Paul.* 直到圣诞节之后我才见到保罗。•CONJ **After** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Marina cared for him after he seriously injured his eye several years ago.* 自从几年前他眼睛严重受伤后，玛丽娜就一直照顾他。■ PREP [PREP v-ing] If you do one thing **after** doing another, you do it during the period of time that follows the other thing. …之后（指做事的先后顺序）❑ *After completing and signing it, please return the form to us in the envelope provided.* 填完表格并签名后，用提供的信封寄回。❑ *...women who have changed their mind after deciding not to have children.* 决定不生孩子后又改变主意的女性 ■ PREP You use **after** when you are talking about time. For example, if something is going to happen during **the day after** or **the weekend after** a particular time, it is going to happen during the following day or during the following weekend. 在（某一时间）后 ❑ *She's leaving the day after tomorrow.* 她打算后天离开。•ADV [ADV after v] **After** is also an adverb. ❑ *Tomorrow. Or the day after.* 明天。或者是后天。■ PREP If you go **after** someone, you follow or chase them. 随…之后；跟在…之后 ❑ *He walked out, and Louise went after him.* 他走了出去，路易丝跟在他后面。❑ *...people who were after him for large amounts of money.* 为了大笔钱财而追随他的人们 ■ PREP If you are **after** something, you are trying to get it. 追求；追寻 ❑ *They were after the money.* 他们想要这笔钱。❑ *I did eventually find what I was after.* 我最终找到了我想要的东西。■ PREP If you call, shout, or stare **after** someone, you call, shout, or stare at them as they move away from you. 朝，向（某人的背影喊叫或注视）❑ *'Come back!' he called after me.* “回来！”他朝我喊道。■ PREP If you tell someone that one place is a particular distance **after** another, you mean that it is situated beyond the other place and further away from you. 过了（某地）以后 ❑ *A few kilometres after the village, turn right to Montelabate.* 过了村庄之后再前行几公里，向右转前往蒙特拉贝特。■ PREP If one thing is written **after** another thing on a page, it is written following it or underneath it. （写）在…后面（或下面）❑ *I wrote my name after Penny's.* 我把自己的名字写在彭妮的下面。■ PREP You use **after** in order to give the most important aspect of something when comparing it with another aspect. （重要性）仅次于，低于 ❑ *After Germany, America is Britain's second-biggest customer.* 对于英国来说，美国是仅次于德国的第二大客户。■ PREP To be named **after** someone means to be given the same name as them. 依照，按照（某人的名字命名）【BRIT 英】❑ *He persuaded Virginia to name the baby after him.* 他说服弗吉尼娅以他的名字为婴儿取名。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **for**

■ CONVENTION If you say **'after you'** to someone, you are being polite and allowing them to go in front of you or through a doorway before you do. （礼让用语）您先请【POLITENESS 礼貌】■ PREP **After** is used when telling the time. If it is, for example, **ten after six**, the time is ten minutes past six. （…点）过（…分）【AM 美】■ **after all** → see **all** ■ PHRASE If you do something to several things **one after the other** or **one after another**, you do it to one, then the next, and so on, with no break between your actions. 一个接一个地；接连地 ❑ *Sybil ate three biscuits, one after the other.* 西比尔接连吃了 3 块饼干。■ PHRASE If something happens **day after day** or **year after year**, it happens every day or every year, for a long time. 日复一日／年复一年 ❑ *...people*

who'd been coming here year after year. 年年到这里来的人们

after- /ˈɑːftə-, ˈæftə-/ COMB [ADJ n] **After-** is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something takes place or exists after an event or process. (用在名词之前构成形容词)表示"在…之后的" ❑ *…an after-dinner speech.* 餐后演说 ❑ *After-tax profit fell by 28 percent.* 税后利润减少了 28%。

after|care /ˈɑːftəkeə, ˈæf-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **after-care**

N-UNCOUNT **Aftercare** is the nursing and care of people who have been treated in hospital, and who are now recovering. 病后护理；病后调养 ❑ *As part of the treatment, he attended 15 weeks of after-care.* 作为治疗的一部分，他接受了为期 15 周的病后护理。

after-effect (**after-effects**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **aftereffect**

N-COUNT [usu pl] The **after-effects** of an event, experience, or substance are the conditions which result from it. 事后影响；余波；后效 ❑ [+of] *…people still suffering from the after-effects of the accident.* 仍在遭受事故余殃的人们

after|glow /ˈɑːftəgləʊ, ˈæf-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **afterglow** is the glow that remains after a light has gone, for example after the sun has gone down. 余晖；余光【LITERARY 文】❑ *…the light of the sunset's afterglow.* 落日余晖的光芒 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the good feeling or effects that remain after an event as the **afterglow**. 余韵；美好的回忆 ❑ [+of] *…basking in the afterglow of their Champions League victory.* 沉浸在他们赢得冠军联赛的美好回忆当中

after-hours ADJ [ADJ n] You use **after-hours** to describe activities which happen after the end of the usual time for them. 工作(或营业)时间之外的 ❑ *The school offers after-hours childcare.* 学校提供课后托管孩子的服务。

after|life /ˈɑːftəlaɪf, ˈæf-/ (**afterlives**) also **after-life** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **afterlife** is a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal. 来世；来生

→ see **funeral**

after|market /ˈɑːftəmɑːkɪt, ˈæf-/ 1 N-SING The **aftermarket** is all the related products that are sold after an item, especially a car, has been bought. 售后市场；(尤指汽车的)零配件市场【BUSINESS 商】2 N-SING The **aftermarket** in shares and bonds is the buying and selling of them after they have been issued. 二级市场(指股票或债券发行之后的交易)【BUSINESS 商】

after|math /ˈɑːftəmɑːθ, ˈæftəmæθ/ N-SING **The aftermath of** an important event, especially a harmful one, is the situation that results from it. 后果；余波 ❑ [+of] *In the aftermath of the coup, the troops opened fire on the demonstrators.* 政变的结果是军队向游行示威者开火了。

after|noon ◆◇ /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn, ˌæf-/ (**afternoons**) N-VAR The **afternoon** is the part of each day which begins at lunchtime and ends at about six o'clock. 下午；午后 ❑ *He's arriving in the afternoon.* 他下午会到。❑ *He had stayed in his room all afternoon.* 他整个下午都呆在房间里。❑ *…an afternoon news conference.* 下午的新闻发布会

afternoon tea (**afternoon teas**) N-VAR **Afternoon tea** is a small meal you can have in the afternoon. It includes a cup of tea and food such as sandwiches and cakes. 午后茶点(包括茶和三明治、蛋糕等)【BRIT 英】

after|party /ˌɑːftəˈpɑːti, æf-/ (**afterparties**) N-COUNT An **afterparty** is a small party held after a larger event, to which only a small group of guests is invited. 余兴小聚会，小型庆祝酒会(在大型派对之后举行，仅有小部分宾客受邀参加) ❑ *At the world premiere of his documentary, he told us that he would see us all at the afterparty.* 在他的纪录片的全球首映礼上，他说会和我们所有人在之后的庆祝酒会相见。

after-sales service (**after-sales services**) N-VAR A company's **after-sales service** is all the help and information that it provides to customers after they have bought a particular product. 售后服务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *…a local retailer who offers a good after-sales service.* 提供高质量售后服务的当地零售商 ❑ *They are also attempting to keep the car buyer as a long-term customer by offering after-sales service.* 他们也在试图通过提供售后服务来争取将汽车购买者作为长期客户留住。

after-school ADJ [ADJ n] **After-school** activities are those that are organized for children in the afternoon or evening after they have finished school. 课外的；放学后的 ❑ *…an after-school childcare scheme.* 一项课后托管孩子的计划

after|shave /ˈɑːftəʃeɪv, ˈæf-/ (**aftershaves**) also **after-shave** N-VAR **Aftershave** is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men sometimes put on their faces after shaving. (剃须后擦的)润肤水，须后水

after|shock /ˈɑːftəʃɒk, ˈæf-/ (**aftershocks**) 1 N-COUNT **Aftershocks** are smaller earthquakes which occur after a large earthquake. 余震 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to the effects of an important event, especially a bad one, as the **aftershock**. 余悸；余烬；余波【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [+of] *They were already under stress, thanks to the aftershock of last year's drought.* 去年遭受的旱灾让他们心有余悸、倍感忧虑。

after|taste /ˈɑːftəteɪst, ˈæf-/ also **after-taste** N-SING An **aftertaste** is a taste that remains in your mouth after you have finished eating or drinking something. 回味；余味

after|thought /ˈɑːftəθɔːt, ˈæf-/ (**afterthoughts**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you do or say something as **an afterthought**, you do or say it after something else as an addition, perhaps without careful thought. 事后的想法；后来想到的话 ❑ *Almost as an afterthought he added that he missed her.* 他又几乎不假思索地补充说他想念她。

after|wards ◆◇ /ˈɑːftəwədz, ˈæf-/

The form **afterward** is also used, mainly in American English. 亦使用 afterward，主要用于美国英语中。

ADV If you do something or if something happens **afterwards**, you do it or it happens after a particular event or time that has already been mentioned. (某一事件或已提及的时间)之后，以后 ❑ *Shortly afterwards, police arrested four suspects.* 之后不久，警方逮捕了 4 名嫌犯。❑ *James was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards.* 詹姆斯被送往医院，但随后不久就死了。

after|word /ˈɑːftəwɜːd/ N-SING An **afterword** is a short essay at the end of a book, usually written by the author. 跋；后记

again ◆◆◆ /əˈgen, əˈgeɪn/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **again** to indicate that something happens a second time, or after it has already happened before. 又一次；再一次 ❑ *He kissed her again.* 他再一次吻了她。❑ *Again there was a short silence.* 接着又是一阵短暂的沉寂。❑ *I don't ever want to go through anything like that again.* 我不想再经历那样的事了。2 ADV [ADV after v] You use **again** to indicate that something is now in a particular state or place that it used to be in. 又(回到过去的状态或位置) ❑ *He opened his attaché-case, removed a folder, then closed it again.* 他打开公文包，拿出一个文件夹后又把它合上了。❑ *I started to feel good about myself again.* 我又开始自我感觉良好了。3 ADV You can use **again** when you want to point out that there is a similarity between the subject that you are talking about now and a previous subject. (表示与前一话题相似)同样 ❑ *Again the pregnancy was very similar to my previous two.* 同样，这次怀孕和我前两次的情形非常相似。4 ADV You can use **again** in expressions such as **but again**, **then again**, and **there again** when you want to introduce a remark which contrasts with or weakens something that you have just said. (表示对比或缓和语气)不过，然而 ❑ *It's easier to take a taxi. But then again you can't always get one.* 打出租车要容易些，但也并不是总能打到。5 ADV You can add **again** to the end of your question when you are asking someone to tell you something that you have forgotten or that they have already told you. (用于问题后)请再说一遍【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Sorry, what's your name again?* 对不起，再问一次，你叫什么名字？6 ADV You use **again** in expressions such as **half as much again** when you are indicating how much greater

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one amount is than another amount that you have just mentioned or are about to mention. (用于数量比较)还，另，再 ❑ *A similar wine from France would cost you half as much again.* 法国类似的一种葡萄酒价格比这高一半。 7 PHRASE You can use **again and again** or **time and again** to emphasize that something happens many times. 再三；反复【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He would go over his work again and again until he felt he had it right.* 他会反复检查自己的工作直到他认为正确为止。 8 **now and again** → see **now** 9 **once again** → see **once**

against ⧫⧫ /ə'genst, ə'geɪnst/

In addition to the uses shown below, **against** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'come up against', 'guard against', and 'hold against'. 除下列用法外，against 还可用于 come up against, guard against, hold against 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If one thing is leaning or pressing **against** another, it is touching it. 紧靠；倚着；顶着 ❑ *She leaned against him.* 她紧靠着他。 ❑ *On a table pushed against a wall there were bottles of beer and wine.* 在一张靠墙的餐桌上放着啤酒和葡萄酒。 ❑ *...the rain beating against the window panes.* 敲打着窗玻璃的雨水 2 PREP If you are **against** something such as a plan, policy, or system, you think it is wrong, bad, or stupid. 反对(计划、政策、制度等) ❑ *Taxes are unpopular—it is understandable that voters are against them.* 税收不受欢迎——选民们反对是可以理解的。 ❑ *Joan was very much against commencing drug treatment.* 琼极力反对进行药物治疗。 ❑ *...a march to protest against job losses.* 反对失业的游行 •ADV [ADV after v] **Against** is also an adverb. ❑ *The vote for the suspension of the party was 283 in favour with 29 against.* 关于暂时取缔该党的投票结果为283票赞成，29票反对。 3 PREP If you compete **against** someone in a game, you try to beat them. 与…竞争；与…对阵 ❑ *The tour will include games against the Australian Barbarians.* 这次巡回赛将包括和澳大利亚野人队的比赛。 4 PREP If you take action **against** someone or something, you try to harm them. (采取行动)反对，对抗 ❑ *Security forces are still using violence against opponents of the government.* 安全部队仍在使用武力镇压政府的反对者。 5 PREP If you take action **against** a possible future event, you try to prevent it. 制止；预防；阻止 ❑ *...the fight against crime.* 打击犯罪的斗争 ❑ *I must warn you against raising your hopes.* 我必须警告你不要期望过高。 6 PREP If you do something **against** someone's wishes, advice, or orders, you do not do what they want you to do or tell you to do. 违背，违抗(愿望、劝告或命令) ❑ *He discharged himself from hospital against the advice of doctors.* 他不顾医生的劝告自行出院了。 7 PREP If you do something in order to protect yourself **against** something unpleasant or harmful, you do something which will make its effects on you less serious if it happens. 防；抗 ❑ *A business needs insurance against risks such as fire and flood.* 公司需要上保险以防备火灾、洪灾等风险。 8 PHRASE If you **have** something **against** someone or something, you dislike them. 不喜欢；对…心存芥蒂 ❑ *Have you got something against women, Les?* 你对女性存有芥蒂吗，莱斯？ 9 PREP If something is **against** the law or **against** the rules, there is a law or a rule which says that you must not do it. 违反(法律或规则) ❑ *It is against the law to detain you against your will for any length of time.* 无论强制扣押多长时间都属违法。 10 PREP If you are moving **against** a current, tide, or wind, you are moving in the opposite direction to it. 迎着；逆着 ❑ *...swimming upstream against the current.* 逆流往上游泳 11 PREP If something happens or is considered **against** a particular background of events, it is considered in relation to those events, because those events are relevant to it. 以…为背景 ❑ *The profits rise was achieved against a backdrop of falling metal prices.* 在金属价格下跌的背景下，利润提高了。 12 PREP If something is measured or valued **against** something else, it is measured or valued by comparing it with the other thing. 和…对比；与…对照 ❑ *Our policy has to be judged against a clear test: will it improve the standard of education?* 评判我们的政策必须依据一条明确的准则：它是否会提升教育的水准？ ❑ *The U.S. dollar is down against most foreign currencies today.* 今天美元对大多数外汇的比价都有所下跌。 13 PHRASE If you discuss a particular set of facts or figures **as against** another set, you are comparing or contrasting the two sets of facts or figures. 与…相对；与…比较 ❑ *Over 50% of divorced men regretted their divorce, as against 25% of women.* 离婚男性中有50%以上后悔离婚，与此相对，女性只有25%。 14 PREP The odds **against** something happening are the chances or odds that it will not happen. 不利于 ❑ *The odds against him surviving are incredible.* 他活下来的概率非常小。 •ADV [n ADV] **Against** is also an adverb. ❑ *What were the odds against?* 不利情况有哪些呢？ 15 **up against** → see **up** 16 **against the clock** → see **clock**

agape /ə'geɪp/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as having their mouth **agape**, their mouth is open very wide, often because they are very surprised by something. (嘴)大张着的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She stood looking at Carmen with her mouth agape.* 她站着，张大了嘴看着卡门。

agate /'ægɪt/ (**agates**) N-VAR **Agate** is a very hard stone which is used to make jewellery. 玛瑙

age ⧫⧫⧫ /eɪdʒ/ (**ages, ageing, aging, aged**)

The spelling **aging** is also used, mainly in American English. 亦使用 aging，主要用于美国英语中。

1 N-VAR Your **age** is the number of years that you have lived. 年龄；寿命 ❑ *She has a nephew who is just ten years of age.* 她有一个才十岁的侄子。 ❑ [+of] *At the age of sixteen he qualified for a place at the University of Hamburg.* 他16岁时就有资格进入汉堡大学。 ❑ *I admired him for being so confident at his age.* 我钦佩他这般年纪就如此自信。 2 N-VAR The **age** of a thing is the number of years since it was made. 年头；存在时间 ❑ [+of] *Everything in the room looks in keeping with the age of the building.* 房间里的一切看上去都与这栋建筑的年代相协调。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Age** is the state of being old or the process of becoming older. 老年；变老 ❑ *Perhaps he has grown wiser with age.* 可能随着年纪增长，他变聪明了。 ❑ *The fabric was showing signs of age.* 这块衣料上留有岁月的痕迹。 4 VERB When someone **ages**, or when something **ages** them, they seem much older and less strong or less alert. (使)变老；(使)显老 ❑ [v] *He had always looked so young, but he seemed to have aged in the last few months.* 他原来一直看上去很年轻，但最近几个月他显得老了。 ❑ [v n] *He was only in his mid-thirties, but already worry had aged him.* 他虽然只有三十五六岁，但忧虑已使他显老。 5 N-COUNT An **age** is a period in history. (一)代；时代；时期 ❑ [+of] *...the age of steam and steel.* 蒸汽和钢铁时代 ❑ *...items of Bronze Age pottery.* 青铜器时代的陶器 6 N-COUNT You can say **an age** or **ages** to mean a very long time. 很久；很长时间【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He waited what seemed an age.* 他觉得等了很久。 ❑ *The bus took absolutely ages to arrive.* 公共汽车过了很长时间才来。 7 → see also **aged, ageing, coming of age, dark age, golden age, Ice Age, Iron Age, middle age, Stone Age** 8 PHRASE If someone tells you to **act** your **age**, they are telling you to behave in a way that is suitable for someone your age, because they think you are behaving in a childish way. 举止要和年龄相称；不要像小孩子一样【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 9 PHRASE If something **comes of age**, it reaches an important stage of development and is accepted by a large number of people. 成熟；得到普遍接受 ❑ *Recycling is an issue that has come of age in Britain in the last decade.* 过去十年间，回收利用这项事业在英国已经发展成熟。 10 PHRASE When someone **comes of age**, they become legally an adult. 成年；达到法定年龄 ❑ *The company was to be held in trust for Eddie until he came of age.* 在埃迪达到法定年龄之前，该公司将委托他人代为经营。 11 PHRASE Someone who is **under age** is not legally old enough to do something, for example to buy an alcoholic drink. 未成年的；未到合法年龄的 ❑ *Because she was under age, her parents were still responsible for her.* 因为她还未成年，她的父母仍然为她负责。 ❑ *...under age smoking.* 未成年人吸烟

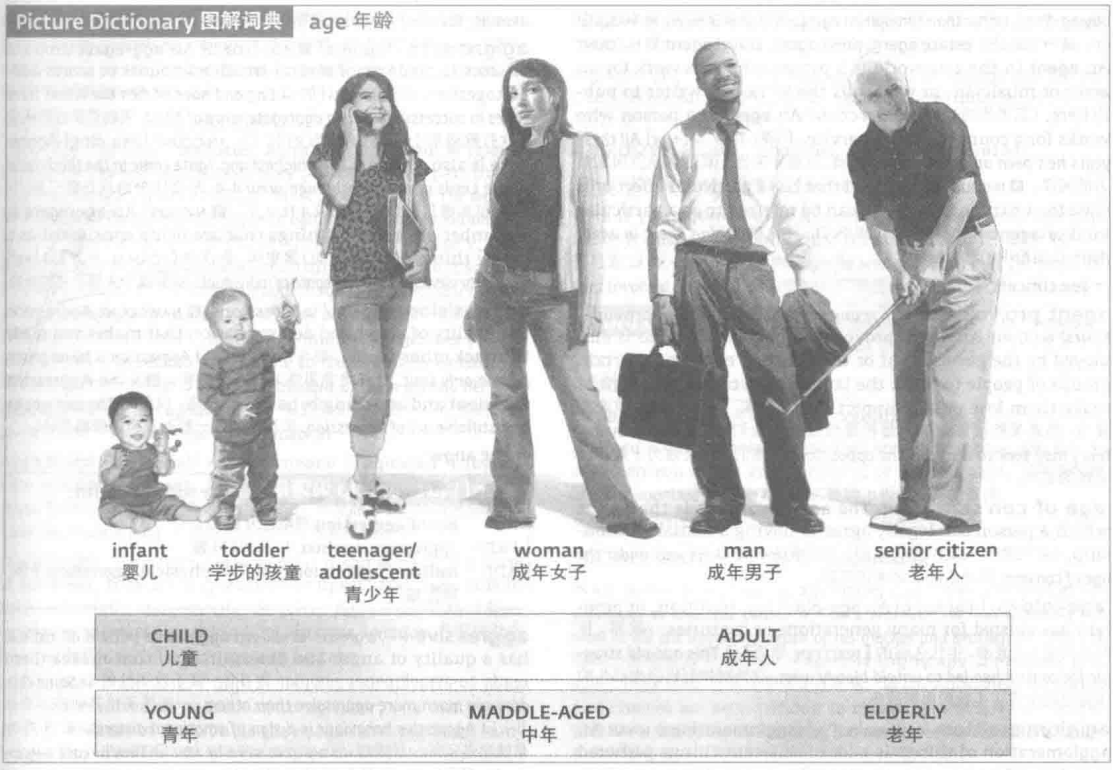
→ see Picture Dictionary: **age**

,age-a'ppropriate ADJ Something that is **age-appropriate** is suitable for the age that a person is. 适龄的；符合年龄的；与年龄相配的 ❑ *That dress isn't really age-appropriate.* 那条裙子和年龄不太相配。

aged ⧫∞

Pronounced /eɪdʒd/ for meaning 1, and /'eɪdʒɪd/ for meanings 2 and 3. 义项1读作 /eɪdʒd/，义项2和3读作 /'eɪdʒɪd/。

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 age 年龄



1 ADJ You use **aged** followed by a number to say how old someone is. …岁的 ❑ *Alan has two children, aged eleven and nine.* 艾伦有两个孩子，分别为11岁和9岁。 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] **Aged** means very old. 年迈的 ❑ *She has an aged parent who's capable of being very difficult.* 她家里还有个老人，有时候很不好相处。 **3** N-PLURAL You can refer to all people who are very old as **the aged**. 老年人 ❑ *…people who work with the aged.* 为老年人服务的人们 **4** → see also **middle-aged**

'age group (**age groups**) N-COUNT An **age group** is the people in a place or organization who were born during a particular period of time, for example all the people aged between 18 and 25. 年龄层，年龄组（指某地或某团体中所有生于某一时期的人） ❑ *…a style that would appeal to all age groups.* 各年龄段人士都会喜欢的一种风格

age|ing /'eɪdʒɪŋ/ also **aging** **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone or something that is **ageing** is becoming older and less healthy or efficient. 变老的；变旧的；老化的 ❑ *John lives with his ageing mother.* 约翰和他年迈的母亲一起生活。 ❑ *Ageing aircraft need more frequent safety inspections.* 老化的飞机需要进行更为频繁的安全检查。 **2** N-UNCOUNT **Ageing** is the process of becoming old or becoming worn out. 变老；变旧；老化

age|ism /'eɪdʒɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Ageism** is unacceptable behaviour that occurs as a result of the belief that older people are of less value than younger people. 对老年人的歧视；年龄歧视【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

age|ist /'eɪdʒɪst/ ADJ **Ageist** behaviour is unacceptable behaviour based on the belief that older people are of less value than younger people. 歧视老年人的；年龄歧视的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *…ageist bias from employers.* 雇用方的年龄偏见

age|less /'eɪdʒləs/ **1** ADJ If you describe someone as **ageless**, you mean that they never seem to look any older. 不老的；不显老的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *She was rich, beautiful and seemingly ageless.* 她富有、美丽，而且一直显得很年轻。 **2** ADJ If you describe something as **ageless**, you mean that it is impossible to tell how old it is, or that it seems to have existed for ever. 永恒的；古老的；不朽的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *…the ageless oceans.* 古老的海洋

'age lim|it (**age limits**) N-COUNT An **age limit** is the oldest or youngest age at which you are allowed under particular regulations to do something. 年龄限制；年龄界限 ❑ *In some cases there is a minimum age limit.* 有些情况下有最低年龄限制。

agen|cy ↔ /'eɪdʒənsi/ (**agencies**) **1** N-COUNT An **agency** is a business which provides a service on behalf of other businesses. 经销商；代理商；中介公司；代理机构【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *We had to hire maids through an agency.* 我们得通过中介雇用女佣。 **2** → see also **advertising agency**, **employment agency**, **press agency**, **travel agency** **3** N-COUNT An **agency** is a government organization responsible for a certain area of administration. （政府的）行政部门 ❑ *…the government agency which monitors health and safety at work in Britain.* 英国负责劳工医疗和安全的政府行政部门 → see **advertising**

agen|da ↔ /ə'dʒendə/ (**agendas**) **1** N-COUNT You can refer to the political issues which are important at a particular time as an **agenda**. （政治）议题 ❑ [+on] *Does television set the agenda on foreign policy?* 电视舆论对外交政策有影响吗？ ❑ *The Danish president will put environmental issues high on the agenda.* 丹麦总统将把环境问题视为重中之重。 **2** → see also **hidden agenda** **3** N-COUNT An **agenda** is a list of the items that have to be discussed at a meeting. 议事日程；议程表 ❑ *This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week.* 这一定会是下周议事日程中的一项。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *agenda* with:

ADJ.	**domestic/legislative/political** agenda 国内/立法/政治议题 **1**
	hidden agenda 隐秘的动机 **2**
V.	**set the** agenda 确定议题（或议程） **1** **3**
PREP.	**on the** agenda 在议事日程中 **3**

agent ↔ /'eɪdʒənt/ (**agents**) **1** N-COUNT An **agent** is a person who looks after someone else's business affairs or does business on their behalf. 代理人；代理商；中介【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *You are*

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buying direct, rather than through an agent. 你这是直接购买，而非通过中介。 2 → see also **estate agent, press agent, travel agent** 3 N-COUNT An **agent** in the arts world is a person who gets work for an actor or musician, or who sells the work of a writer to publishers.（艺术界的）经纪人 4 N-COUNT An **agent** is a person who works for a country's secret service. 间谍；特务 ❑ [+for] *All these years he's been an agent for the East.* 这些年来他一直是为东方国家效力的间谍。 5 N-COUNT A chemical that has a particular effect or is used for a particular purpose can be referred to as a particular kind of **agent**.（化学）剂；作用剂 ❑ *...the bleaching agent in white flour.* 白面粉中的漂白剂

→ see **concert**

agent pro|vo|ca|teur /ˌæʒɒn prɒvɒkəˈtɜːr/ (**agents provocateurs**) N-COUNT An **agent provocateur** is a person who is employed by the government or the police to encourage certain groups of people to break the law, so they can arrest them or make them lose public support. 密探，坐探，卧底（受雇于政府或警方，怂恿某些团体犯法以趁机逮捕或打压他们） ❑ *Agents provocateurs may seek to discredit the opposition.* 密探们可能会致力于败坏反对派的名声。

age of con|sent N-SING **The age of consent** is the age at which a person can legally agree to having a sexual relationship.（可同意与人发生性关系的）法定承诺年龄 ❑ *He was under the age of consent.* 他还未满法定承诺年龄。

age-|old ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **age-old** story, tradition, or problem has existed for many generations or centuries.（故事、传统或问题）古老的，年代久远的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *This age-old struggle for control had led to untold bloody wars.* 这场对控制权由来已久的争夺已经引发了无数的血腥战争。

ag|glom|era|tion /əˌglɒməˈreɪʃn/ (**agglomerations**) N-VAR An **agglomeration of** things is a lot of different things gathered together, often in no particular order or arrangement.（杂乱的）聚集，堆积【FORMAL 正式】

ag|gran|dize /əˈgrændaɪz/ (**aggrandizes, aggrandizing, aggrandized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **aggrandise**

VERB To **aggrandize** someone means to make them seem richer, more powerful, and more important than they really are. To **aggrandize** a building means to make it more impressive.吹捧；夸大（财富、权力或地位）；使（建筑）更宏伟【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v pron-refl] *At the dinner table, my father would go on and on, showing off, aggrandising himself.* 晚餐时，我父亲总是滔滔不绝地炫耀和吹嘘自己。 ❑ [v n] *...plans to aggrandise the building.* 扩建该大楼的计划

ag|gran|dize|ment /əˈgrændɪzmənt/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **aggrandisement**

1 N-UNCOUNT If someone does something for **aggrandizement**, they do it in order to get power, wealth, and importance for themselves.（财富、权力或地位的）扩大，增加，提高【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *It would be the first time in human history that economic necessity has prevailed over military aggrandizement.* 这应该是人类历史上首次经济需求压倒军事扩张。 2 → see also **self-aggrandizement**

ag|gra|vate /ˈægrəveɪt/ (**aggravates, aggravating, aggravated**) 1 VERB If someone or something **aggravates** a situation, they make it worse. 使加重；使恶化；使加剧 ❑ [v n] *Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation.* 压力和睡眠不足会使情况恶化。 2 VERB If someone or something **aggravates** you, they make you annoyed. 激怒；使恼火【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *What aggravates you most about this country?* 该国的哪一点让你最恼火？ •**ag|gra|vat|ing** ADJ ❑ *You don't realise how aggravating you can be.* 你没有意识到你有多么让人生气。 •**ag|gra|va|tion** /ˌægrəˈveɪʃn/ (**aggravations**) N-VAR ❑ *I just couldn't take the aggravation.* 我就是咽不下这口气。

ag|gra|vat|ed /ˈægrəveɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Aggravated** is used to describe a serious crime which involves violence.（因暴力情节而使罪行）加重的，严重的【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He was jailed for aggravated assault.* 他因犯严重侵犯人身罪而被判入狱。

ag|gre|gate /ˈægrɪgət/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **aggregate** amount or score is made up of several smaller amounts or scores added together. 总计的；合计的 ❑ *England have beaten the Welsh three times in succession with an aggregate score of 83-12.* 英格兰队已经连续3次打败威尔士队，总比分为83比12。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Aggregate** is also a noun. ❑ *The highest aggregate came in the third round where Leeds and Middlesbrough drew 4-4.* 最高比分出现在第三局，利兹队和米德尔斯伯勒队打成4比4平。 2 N-COUNT An **aggregate** is a number of people or things that are being considered as a single thing.（人或事物的）聚集体，集合体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...society viewed as an aggregate of individuals.* 被看成个人聚合体的社会

ag|gres|sion /əˈgreʃn/ (**aggressions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Aggression** is a quality of anger and determination that makes you ready to attack other people. 好斗性；攻击性 ❑ *Aggression is by no means a male-only trait.* 好斗绝非男性才具有的特征。 2 N-VAR **Aggression** is violent and attacking behaviour. 侵略；侵犯 ❑ *The raid was an unjustifiable act of aggression.* 那次偷袭是一种不正当的侵略行径。

→ see **anger**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *aggression* with:

N.	**act of** aggression 侵略行为 2
PREP.	aggression **against** 对…的侵略 2
ADJ.	**military** aggression 军事侵略，**physical** aggression 身体侵犯 2

ag|gres|sive ◆◇ /əˈgresɪv/ 1 ADJ An **aggressive** person or animal has a quality of anger and determination that makes them ready to attack other people. 好斗的；富于攻击性的 ❑ *Some children are much more aggressive than others.* 一些孩子比其他孩子更好斗。 ❑ *Aggressive behaviour is a sign of emotional distress.* 好斗行为是情感苦闷的一种表现。 •**ag|gres|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *They'll react aggressively.* 他们会作出具有攻击性的反应。 •**ag|gres|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her aggressiveness made it difficult for him to explain his own feelings.* 她咄咄逼人的态度让他难以解释自己的感受。 2 ADJ People who are **aggressive** in their work or other activities behave in a forceful way because they are very eager to succeed. 有闯劲的；积极进取的 ❑ *He is respected as a very aggressive and competitive executive.* 他是一位锐意进取、竞争意识强的主管，颇受尊敬。 •**ag|gres|sive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *...countries noted for aggressively pursuing energy efficiency.* 以积极追求能源效率而著称的国家

ag|gres|sor /əˈgresə/ (**aggressors**) N-COUNT The **aggressor** in a fight or battle is the person, group, or country that starts it. 侵略者；挑衅者；侵略国 ❑ *They have been the aggressors in this conflict.* 他们是这次冲突中的挑衅方。

ag|grieved /əˈgriːvd/ ADJ If you feel **aggrieved**, you feel upset and angry because of the way in which you have been treated. 愤愤不平的；觉得委屈的 ❑ [+at] *I really feel aggrieved at this sort of thing.* 我真为这种事感到委屈。

Word Link 词根词缀 *griev = heavy* 沉重，*serious* 严重：*aggrieved, grievance, grieve*

ag|gro /ˈægrəʊ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Aggro** is the difficulties and problems that are involved in something. 困难；难题【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Simply phone the ticket hot-line and all that aggro will be a thing of the past.* 只要拨打订票热线，所有难题都将成为过去。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Aggro** is aggressive or violent behaviour. 攻击行为；暴力行为【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They could see there wasn't going to be any aggro and they left us to it.* 他们知道不会再有暴力行为发生，于是就留给我们处理。

aghast /əˈgɑːst, əˈgæst/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If you are **aghast**, you are filled with horror and surprise. 惊恐的；吃惊的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She watched aghast as his life flowed away.* 看着他的生命逐渐消逝，她惊骇万分。 [Also +at]

ag|ile /ˈædʒaɪl, AM 美 -dʒˈl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **agile** can move quickly and easily. 敏捷的；灵敏的 ❑ *At 20 years old he was not as agile as he is now.* 他20岁时并不如现在这般矫健。 •**agil|ity** /əˈdʒɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She blinked in surprise at his agility.* 他敏捷的身手让她惊讶地直眨眼睛。 2 ADJ If you have an **agile** mind, you think

quickly and intelligently. 机敏的；机智的 ❑ *She was quick-witted and had an extraordinarily agile mind.* 她机智聪慧，思维极为敏捷。• **agility** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His intellect and mental agility have never been in doubt.* 他的才智和机敏从未受到怀疑。

aging /'eɪdʒɪŋ/ → see **age, ageing**

agitate /'ædʒɪteɪt/ (**agitates, agitating, agitated**) 1 VERB If people **agitate for** something, they protest or take part in political activity in order to get it. 煽动；鼓动 ❑ [V +*for*] *The women who worked in these mills had begun to agitate for better conditions.* 在这些工厂里做工的妇女们开始抗议要求改善工作条件。[Also V, V *for* n to-inf] 2 VERB If you **agitate** something, you shake it so that it moves about. 搅动；摇动【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *All you need to do is gently agitate the water with a finger or paintbrush.* 你只需要用手指或刷子轻轻地搅动水。3 VERB If something **agitates** you, it worries you and makes you unable to think clearly or calmly. 使焦虑；使不安；使烦躁 ❑ [V n] *The thought of them getting her possessions when she dies agitates her.* 一想到他们会在她死后得到她的财产，她就烦躁不安。4 → see also **agitation**

agitated /'ædʒɪteɪtɪd/ ADJ If someone is **agitated**, they are very worried or upset, and show this in their behaviour, movements, or voice. 焦虑的；不安的；烦躁的 ❑ *Susan seemed agitated about something.* 苏珊似乎因为什么事而烦躁不安。

agitation /ˌædʒɪ'teɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone is in a state of **agitation**, they are very worried or upset, and show this in their behaviour, movements, or voice. 焦虑；不安；烦躁 ❑ *Danny returned to Father's house in a state of intense agitation.* 丹尼极其焦虑不安地回到父亲的家。2 → see also **agitate**

agitator /'ædʒɪteɪtə'/ (**agitators**) N-COUNT If you describe someone involved in politics as an **agitator**, you disapprove of them because of the trouble they cause in organizing campaigns and protests. (政治上的)鼓动者，煽动者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a famous actress who was accused of being a political agitator.* 被指控为政治煽动者的著名女演员

agitprop /'ædʒɪtprɒp/ also **agit-prop** N-UNCOUNT **Agitprop** is the use of artistic forms such as drama or posters to further political aims. (借艺术作品传达政治目的的)宣传鼓动

aglow /ə'gləʊ/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **aglow**, it is shining and bright with a soft, warm light. 发柔光的；发暖光的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*with*] *The night skies will be aglow with fireworks.* 焰火将点亮夜空。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **aglow** or if their face is **aglow**, they look excited. 兴奋的；激动的；红光满面的【LITERARY 文】❑ *'It was incredible,' Kurt says, suddenly aglow.* "简直难以置信。"库尔特突然满面红光地说。[Also +*with*]

AGM /ˌeɪ dʒi: 'em/ (**AGMs**) also **agm** N-COUNT The **AGM** of a company or organization is a meeting which it holds once a year in order to discuss the previous year's activities and accounts. **AGM** is an abbreviation for '(缩略=)Annual General Meeting'. (公司、团体的)年会【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

agnostic /æg'nɒstɪk/ (**agnostics**) 1 N-COUNT An **agnostic** believes that it is not possible to know whether God exists or not. 不可知论者(Compare 比较 **atheist**.) 2 ADJ **Agnostic** means relating to agnostics or to their beliefs. 不可知论(者)的 ❑ *You grew up in an agnostic household and have never been able to bring yourself to believe in God.* 你在一个信奉不可知论的家庭里长大，一直都无法信仰上帝。

→ see **religion**

agnosticism /æg'nɒstɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Agnosticism** is the belief that it is not possible to say definitely whether or not there is a God. 不可知论(认为不可能知道是否有神)(Compare 比较 **atheism**.)

ago ⇹ /ə'gəʊ/ ADV [ADV with v, n ADV] You use **ago** when you are referring to past time. For example, if something happened one year **ago**, it is one year since it happened. If it happened a long time **ago**, it is a long time since it happened. 以前 ❑ *He was killed a few days ago in a skiing accident.* 几天前他在一场滑雪事故中丧生。❑ *The meeting is the first since the war began 14 years ago.* 这是自 14 年前战争爆发以来的第一次会晤。❑ *Harry's daughter is dead. She died long ago.* 哈里的女儿已不在人世，很久以前就死了。

agog /ə'gɒg/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **agog**, you are excited about something, and eager to know more about it. 渴望的；急切的；热切期待的

agonize /'ægənaɪz/ (**agonizes, agonizing, agonized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **agonise**

VERB If you **agonize over** something, you feel very anxious about it and spend a long time thinking about it. 极度焦虑；苦苦思索 ❑ [V +*over/about*] *Perhaps he was agonizing over the moral issues involved.* 也许他正在为牵入其中的道德问题而伤脑筋。[Also V]

Word Link 词根词缀 *agon ≈ struggling* 挣扎；斗争：*agonize, antagonist, protagonist*

agonized /'ægənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **agonised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Agonized** describes something that you say or do when you are in great physical or mental pain. 极度痛苦的 ❑ *...the agonised look on his face.* 他脸上极其痛苦的表情

agonizing /'ægənaɪzɪŋ/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **agonising**

1 ADJ Something that is **agonizing** causes you to feel great physical or mental pain. 令人极度痛苦的；折磨人的 ❑ *He did not wish to die the agonizing death of his mother and brother.* 他不想像母亲和兄弟那样痛苦地死去。• **agonizingly** ADV ❑ *Progress was agonizingly slow.* 进展缓慢得令人煎熬。2 ADJ **Agonizing** decisions and choices are very difficult to make. (决定或选择)令人极度痛苦的 ❑ *He now faced an agonizing decision about his immediate future.* 他现在面临着一个关系到他不久的将来的痛苦抉择。

agony /'ægəni/ N-UNCOUNT **Agony** is great physical or mental pain. (肉体或精神的)极度痛苦，折磨 ❑ *She called out in agony.* 她疼得叫出声来。

agony aunt (**agony aunts**) N-COUNT An **agony aunt** is a person who writes a column in a newspaper or magazine in which they reply to readers who have written to them for advice on their personal problems. (报刊上的)答读者问专栏作家，答疑解惑专栏作家【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **advice columnist**

agony column (**agony columns**) N-COUNT In a British newspaper or magazine, the **agony column** contains letters from readers about their personal problems, and advice on what to do about them. (报刊上的)答读者问专栏，答疑解惑专栏【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **advice column**

agoraphobia /ˌægərə'fəʊbiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Agoraphobia** is the fear of open or public places. 广场(或旷野)恐怖(症)

Word Link 词根词缀 *phob ≈ fear* 害怕：*agoraphobia, claustrophobia, phobia*

agoraphobic /ˌægərə'fəʊbɪk/ (**agoraphobics**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **agoraphobic** suffers from agoraphobia. 广场(或旷野)恐怖(症)的 •N-COUNT An **agoraphobic** is someone who suffers from agoraphobia. 广场(或旷野)恐怖(症)患者

agrarian /ə'greərɪən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Agrarian** means relating to the ownership and use of land, especially farmland, or relating to the part of a society or economy that is concerned with agriculture. 土地的；耕地的；土地所有制的

agree ⇹ /ə'gri:/ (**agrees, agreeing, agreed**) 1 VERB If people **agree with** each other about something, they have the same opinion about it or say that they have the same opinion. 表示同意；表示赞成；与…意见一致 ❑ [V] *If we agreed all the time it would be a bit boring, wouldn't it?* 如果我们总是意见一致，就会有点无趣，对吗？ ❑ [V +*on*] *Both have agreed on the need for the money.* 两个人一致表示需要那笔钱。❑ [V] *So we both agree there's a problem?* 那么我们两个人都认为存在问题，对吧？ ❑ [V +*with*] *I see your point but I'm*

A

not sure I agree with you. 我明白你的观点，但恐怕我不能苟同。❑ [v +with] *I agree with you that the open system is by far the best.* 我同意你的观点，开放的系统显然是最佳的。❑ [v] *'It's appalling.'—'It is. I agree.'* "真是骇人听闻。" —— "嗯，我同意。" ❑ [v that] *I agree that the demise of London zoo would be terrible.* 我也认为如果伦敦动物园不复存在的话就太糟糕了。❑ [v +with] *I agree with every word you've just said.* 我同意你刚说的每句话。❑ [v with quote] *'Frankly I found it rather frightening.' 'A little startling,' Mark agreed.* "坦白说我觉得这相当可怕。" —— "是有点吓人。"马克表示同意。 2 VERB If you **agree to** do something, you say that you will do it. If you **agree to** a proposal, you accept it. 应允；答应；同意 ❑ [v to-inf] *He agreed to pay me for the drawings.* 他答应向我支付过些画的钱。❑ [v +to] *Donna agreed to both requests.* 两个请求唐纳都同意了。[Also v] 3 VERB If people **agree on** something, or in British English if they **agree** something, they all decide to accept or do something. 商定；议定；就…达成一致 ❑ [v +on/upon] *The warring sides have agreed on an unconditional ceasefire.* 交战各方已经同意无条件休战。❑ [v n] *We never agreed a date.* 我们从未商定好日期。❑ [v n +with] *The court had given the unions until September to agree terms with a buyer.* 法庭已指定工会在9月之前与一个买家达成协议。 4 PHRASE If two people who are arguing about something **agree to disagree** or **agree to differ**, they decide to stop arguing because neither of them is going to change their opinion. 搁置争议；同意各自保留不同意见 ❑ *You and I are going to have to agree to disagree then.* 那你我只能各自保留不同意见了。 5 VERB If you **agree with** an action or suggestion, you approve of it. 赞成；赞同 ❑ [v +with] *I don't agree with what they're doing.* 我不赞同他们正在做的事情。 6 VERB If one account of an event or one set of figures **agrees with** another, the two accounts or sets of figures are the same or are consistent with each other. 相符；吻合；与…一致 ❑ [v +with] *His second statement agrees with facts as stated by the other witnesses.* 他的第二份供述与其他目击证人所陈述的事实相符。[Also v] 7 VERB [with neg] If some food that you eat **does not agree with** you, it makes you feel ill. (食物)不对胃口，使不舒服 ❑ [v +with] *I don't think the food here agrees with me.* 我觉得这里的食物不对我的胃口。 8 VERB In grammar, if a word **agrees with** a noun or pronoun, it has a form that is appropriate to the number or gender of the noun or pronoun. For example, in 'He hates it', the singular verb agrees with the singular pronoun 'he'. (语法上)呼应，与…一致 ❑ → see also **agreed**

Thesaurus 同类词 *agree* Also look up:

V. concur; (*ant.*) disagree 1 consent, OK/okay 2

agree|able /ə'gri:əb°l/ 1 ADJ If something is **agreeable**, it is pleasant and you enjoy it. 令人愉快的；宜人的 ❑ *...workers in more agreeable and better paid occupations.* 从事更令人愉快、报酬更丰厚的工作的人 2 ADJ If someone is **agreeable**, they are pleasant and try to please people. 亲切的；友善的；讨人喜欢的 ❑ *...sharing a bottle of wine with an agreeable companion.* 与友善的同伴共饮一瓶酒 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **agreeable to** something or if it is **agreeable to** you, you are willing to do it or to allow it to happen. 欣然同意的；令人赞同的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *If you are agreeable, my husband's office will make all the necessary arrangements.* 如果你同意，我丈夫的事务所将作出所有必要的安排。❑ [+to] *...a solution that would be agreeable to all.* 一个大家都会赞同的解决方法

agreed /ə'gri:d/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If people are **agreed on** something, they have reached a joint decision on it or have the same opinion about it. 商定的；达成协议的；意见一致的 ❑ [+on] *Okay, so are we agreed on going north?* 好，那么我们已经一致同意向北走了？ ❑ *Everyone is agreed that something needs to be done about the situation.* 所有人一致认为需要采取措施改变这种局面。 2 CONVENTION When you are discussing something, you can say **'Agreed?'** to check whether the other people agree with what you have just said. You can say **'Agreed'** if you agree with what someone has just said. 同意吗？(用于征求他人意见)/同意(用于赞同他人意见)【FORMAL, SPOKEN, FORMULAE 正式，口语，惯用语】❑ *'That means we move out today. Agreed?'—'Agreed.'* "那就意味着我们今天要搬出去，同意吗？" —— "同意。" 3 → see also **agree**

agree|ment ◆◇ /ə'gri:mənt/ (**agreements**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] An **agreement** is a formal decision about future action which is made by two or more countries, groups, or people. 协议；协定；协约 ❑ *It looks as though a compromise agreement has now been reached.* 看起来好像现已达成一个折中协议。❑ *The two countries signed an agreement to jointly launch satellites.* 两国签订了联合发射人造卫星的协议。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Agreement on** something is a joint decision that a particular course of action should be taken. 达成协议 ❑ [+on] *The two men had not reached agreement on any issues.* 两人还未就任何议题达成协议。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Agreement** with someone means having the same opinion as they have. 意见一致；看法相同 ❑ *The judge kept nodding in agreement.* 法官不停地点头表示同意。•PHRASE If you are **in agreement with** someone, you have the same opinion as they have. 与(某人)意见一致 ❑ [+with] *Not all scholars are in agreement with her, however.* 然而，不是所有的学者都与她意见一致。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Agreement** to a course of action means allowing it to happen or giving it your approval. 赞成；赞同 ❑ *The clinic doctor will then write to your GP to get his agreement.* 然后门诊医生将会写信给你的全科医生以征求他的同意。•PHRASE If you are **in agreement with** a plan or proposal, you approve of it. 对…表示赞成；对…表示赞同 ❑ [+with] *The president was in full agreement with the proposal.* 总统完全赞同该提议。 5 N-UNCOUNT If there is **agreement** between two accounts of an event or two sets of figures, they are the same or are consistent with each other. (描述、数据的)一致，相符 ❑ [+with] *Many other surveys have produced results essentially in agreement with these figures.* 许多其他调查已经得出了与这些数据基本一致的结果。 6 N-UNCOUNT In grammar, **agreement** refers to the way that a word has a form appropriate to the number or gender of the noun or pronoun it relates to. (语法上的)呼应，一致

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *agreement* with:

V. **enter into an** agreement 缔结协议，**reach an** agreement 达成协议，**sign an** agreement 签署协议 1
N. **peace** agreement 和平协议，**terms of an** agreement 协议条款，**trade** agreement 贸易协议 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *ment* ≈ *state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*agreement, management, movement*

ag|ri|busi|ness /'ægribɪznɪs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Agribusiness** is the various businesses that produce, sell, and distribute farm products, especially on a large scale. (尤指大规模的)农业综合经营，农业企业集团【BUSINESS 商】

ag|ri|cul|tur|al ◆◇ /ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Agricultural** means involving or relating to agriculture. 农业的；农用的 ❑ *...agricultural land.* 农田 ❑ *...corn and other agricultural products.* 玉米和其他农产品 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **agricultural** place or society is one in which agriculture is important or highly developed. (地区或社会)以农业为主的，农业高度发达的 ❑ *...traditional agricultural societies.* 传统的农耕社会

→ see **farm**, **grassland**

ag|ri|cul|tur|al|ist /ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəlɪst/ (**agriculturalists**) N-COUNT An **agriculturalist** is someone who is an expert on agriculture and who advises farmers. 农学家；农业技师

ag|ri|cul|ture ◆◇ /'ægrɪkʌltʃə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Agriculture** is farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals. 农业 ❑ *The Ukraine is strong both in industry and agriculture.* 乌克兰的工业和农业都很发达。

→ see **industry**

agro- /'ægrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Agro-** is used to form nouns and adjectives which refer to things relating to agriculture, or to agriculture combined with another activity. (用于构成形容词和名词)表示"农业(的)"、"农…(的)" ❑ *...agro-chemical residues.* 农药的残留物

agrono|mist /ə'grɒnəmɪst/ (**agronomists**) N-COUNT An **agronomist** is someone who studies the growing and harvesting of crops. 农学家；农艺师

aground /əˈgraʊnd/ ADV [ADV after v] If a ship runs **aground**, it touches the ground in a shallow part of a river, lake, or the sea, and gets stuck. (船)搁浅

ah ◆◇ /ɑː/ EXCLAM **Ah** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in conversation, for example to acknowledge or draw attention to something, or to express surprise or disappointment. 啊(书面语中表示在交谈时作出回应、引起他人注意或表达惊讶、失望)【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Ah, so many questions, so little time.* 啊，这么多的问题，这么短的时间。

aha /ɑːˈhɑː/ EXCLAM **Aha** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in conversation, for example to express satisfaction or surprise. 啊哈(书面语中表示满意、惊讶等)【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Aha! Here at last, the answer to my question.* 啊哈，我的问题到这儿终于有了答案。

ahead

① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② PREPOSITION USES 介词用法

①ahead ◆◆◇ /əˈhed/

In addition to the uses shown below, **ahead** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'get ahead', 'go ahead', and 'press ahead'. 除下列用法外，ahead 还可用于 get ahead, go ahead, press ahead 等短语动词中。

1 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] Something that is **ahead** is in front of you. If you look **ahead**, you look directly in front of you. 在前面；在前方 ❑ *Brett looked straight ahead.* 布雷特直视前方。❑ *I peered ahead through the front screen.* 我透过面前的挡风玻璃凝视前方。❑ *The road ahead was now blocked solid.* 前面的路现已堵得严严实实。❑ *Ahead, he saw the side railings of First Bridge over Crooked Brook.* 他看见克鲁克德河上第一大桥的侧栏就在前面。2 ADV [ADV after v] You use **ahead** with verbs such as 'push', 'move', and 'forge' to indicate that a plan, scheme, or organization is making fast progress. (计划、方案或筹备工作)进展迅速地(与 push, move, forge 等动词连用) ❑ *We are moving ahead with plans to send financial aid.* 我们提供财政援助的计划进展顺利。3 ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] If you are **ahead** in your work or achievements, you have made more progress than you expected to and are performing well. 超前地；超出预期地 ❑ *First half profits have charged ahead from £127.6m to £134.2m.* 上半年的利润已超过预计的 1.276 亿英镑，达到 1.342 亿英镑。❑ [+in] *Children in small classes are several months ahead in reading.* 小班的孩子们提前几个月就开始阅读。4 ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] If a person or a team is **ahead** in a competition, they are winning. 领先地；占优势地 ❑ *Scotland were ahead in their European championship qualifier in Iceland.* 苏格兰队在冰岛举行的欧洲杯预选赛中处于领先位置。❑ *A goal would have put Dublin 6-1 ahead.* 只要再进一球，都柏林队将以 6 比 1 领先。5 ADV [v-link ADV, ADV after v, n ADV] **Ahead** also means in the future. 在将来；今后 ❑ *A much bigger battle is ahead for the president.* 一场更为艰巨的战斗正等待着总统。❑ *Now I can remember without mourning, and begin to look ahead.* 如今回首往事我已不再悲痛，并开始展望未来。6 ADV [ADV after v] If you prepare or plan something **ahead**, you do it some time before a future event so that everything is ready for that event to take place. 提前，预先(准备或计划) ❑ *The government wants figures that help it to plan ahead.* 政府需要一些有助于其提前制订计划的数据。❑ *Summer weddings need to be arranged months ahead.* 在夏季举行婚礼需要提前几个月作安排。7 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **ahead**, or if you go on **ahead**, you go in front of someone who is going to the same place so that you arrive there some time before they do. 先(走) ❑ *I went ahead and waited with Sean.* 我先行一步，和肖恩一起等。

② a'head of ◆◇→ Please look at categories 6 and 7 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 6 项和第 7 项。1 PHRASE If someone is **ahead of** you, they are directly in front of you. If someone is moving **ahead of** you, they are in front of you and moving in the same direction. 在…前面 ❑ *I saw a man in a blue jacket thirty metres ahead of me.* 我看见在我前面 30 米处有一个穿蓝色夹克的男人。❑ *She walked ahead of Helene up the steps into the hotel.* 她在海伦娓前面边上台阶，进了旅馆。2 PHRASE If an event or period of time lies **ahead of** you, it is going to happen or take place soon or in the future. 将要发生；将要降临(在某人身上) ❑ *I tried to think about all the problems that were ahead of me tomorrow.* 我试图考虑明天我将面临的所有问题。❑ *She spent all night thinking about the future that lay ahead of her.* 她整夜未睡，满脑子都想着她的未来。❑ *We have a very busy day ahead of us today.* 今天迎接我们的将是非常忙碌的一天。3 PHRASE In a competition, if a person or team does something **ahead of** someone else, they do it before the second person or team. (竞赛中)领先于，超过 ❑ *Millar finished 1 minute and 35 seconds ahead of Thierry Claveyrolat.* 米勒先于蒂里·克拉韦罗拉 1 分 35 秒完成比赛。4 PHRASE If something happens **ahead of** schedule or **ahead of** time, it happens earlier than was planned. 在(计划或时间)之前 ❑ *This dish may be prepared a day ahead of time and refrigerated.* 这道菜可以提前一天准备好并冷藏起来。5 PHRASE If someone is **ahead of** someone else, they have made more progress and are more advanced in what they are doing. 优于；比…出色 ❑ *Henry generally stayed ahead of the others in the academic subjects.* 亨利的文化课成绩通常优于其他学生。6 **one step ahead of** someone or something → see **step** 7 **ahead of** your **time** → see **time**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ahead* with:

ADV.	**straight** ahead 笔直向前 ① 1
V.	**look** ahead 向前看，**lie** ahead 在前面 ① 1 5
	move ahead 进展迅速 ① 2
	get ahead 超前 ① 3
	plan ahead 提前计划 ① 6
	go ahead 先走 ① 7
PREP.	ahead **of schedule/time** 先于计划 / 提前 ① 1
	in the days/months/years ahead 在之后的数天 / 数月 / 数年里 ① 5

ahem /əˈhem/ CONVENTION In writing, **ahem** is used to show that someone is being ironic. **Ahem** is also used to show that someone wants to get another person's attention. 咳哼(书面语中用于表示讽刺意味或引起注意) ❑ *It is not unknown for valuable display items to go, ahem, missing.* 贵重的展品也不是没有——咳哼——丢失过。

ahold /əˈhəʊld/ 1 PHRASE If you **get ahold of** someone or something, you manage to contact, find, or get them. 联系到；找到；得到【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *I tried again to get ahold of my cousin Joan.* 我再次尝试联系我的表妹琼。2 PHRASE If you **get ahold of yourself**, you force yourself to become calm and sensible after a shock or in a difficult situation. (受到惊吓或遇到困难时)保持镇静，保持理智【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *I'm going to have to get ahold of myself.* 我一定要保持头脑冷静。

ahoy /əˈhɔɪ/ EXCLAM **Ahoy** is something that people in boats shout in order to attract attention. 喂，啊嗬(船上的人为引起注意而发出的喊声) ❑ *Ahoy there!* 喂，那边！❑ *Ship ahoy!* 啊嗬，船！

AI /ˌeɪ ˈaɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **AI** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **artificial intelligence**, or **artificial insemination**.

aid ◆◆◆ /eɪd/ (**aids, aiding, aided**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Aid** is money, equipment, or services that are provided for people, countries, or organizations who need them but cannot provide them for themselves. 援助；救助；资助 ❑ [+to] *...regular flights carrying humanitarian aid to Cambodia.* 向柬埔寨运送人道主义救援物资的定期航班 ❑ *They have already pledged billions of dollars in aid.* 他们已经许诺援助几十亿美元。❑ *...food aid convoys.* 救援食品护送车队 2 VERB To **aid** a country, organization, or person means to provide them with money, equipment, or services that they need. 援助；救助；资助 ❑ [v n] *...U.S. efforts to aid Kurdish refugees.* 美国对库尔德难民的援助行动 **•-aided** COMB ❑ *...grant-aided factories.* 受补助的工厂 ❑ *...state-aided schools.* 受国家补助的学校 3 VERB To **aid** someone means to help or assist them. 帮助；支援【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *...a software system to aid managers in advanced decision-making.* 帮助经理作出高级决策的软件系统 ❑ [v-ed] *The hunt for her killer will continue, with police aided by the army and air force.* 警方将在陆军和空军的帮助下，继续追踪谋杀她的凶手。[Also v n

A

to-inf] •N-UNCOUNT **Aid** is also a noun. ❑ *He was forced to turn for aid to his former enemy.* 他被迫向他曾经的敌人求助。 4 N-UNCOUNT If you perform a task **with the aid of** something, you need or use that thing to perform that task. (在…的)帮助(下);借助(于) ❑ [+of] *He succeeded with the aid of a completely new method he discovered.* 借助于自己发现的一种全新方法,他获得了成功。 5 N-COUNT An **aid** is an object, device, or technique that makes something easier to do. 辅助物;辅助设备;辅助技术 ❑ [+to] *The book is an invaluable aid to teachers of literature.* 这本书对教授文学的老师来说极具价值。 6 VERB If something **aids** a process, it makes it easier or more likely to happen. 促进;有助于 ❑ [v n] *The export sector will aid the economic recovery.* 出口产业将促进经济复苏。 ❑ [v +in] *Calcium may aid in the prevention of colon cancer.* 钙可能有助于预防结肠癌。 7 → see also **Band-Aid, first aid, hearing aid, legal aid** 8 PHRASE An activity or event **in aid of** a particular cause or charity is intended to raise money for that cause or charity. 为帮助…;为给…筹资【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *…a charity performance in aid of Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital.* 为给大奥蒙德街儿童医院筹资而举办的慈善演出 9 PHRASE If you **come** or **go to** someone's **aid**, you try to help them when they are in danger or difficulty. 援助,救助(某人)

aide /eɪd/ (**aides**) N-COUNT An **aide** is an assistant to someone who has an important job, especially in government or in the armed forces. (尤指在政府或军队中身居要职者的)助手,副手 ❑ [+to] *…a close aide to the Prime Minister.* 首相的亲密助手

aide-de-camp /ˌeɪd də ˈkɒm/ (**aides-de-camp**) N-COUNT An **aide-de-camp** is an officer in the armed forces who helps an officer of higher rank. 副官;随从参谋 ❑ [+to] *…a colonel who had been aide-de-camp to the king.* 曾经担任国王侍从副官的一名上校

aide-memoire /ˌeɪd ˈmemwɑːr/ (**aide-memoires**) also **aide-mémoire** N-COUNT An **aide-memoire** is something such as a list that you use to remind you of something. 备忘录;帮助记忆的东西

AIDS ⇔ /eɪdz/ N-UNCOUNT **AIDS** is a disease which destroys the natural system of protection that the body has against other diseases. **AIDS** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'acquired immune deficiency syndrome'. 艾滋病;获得性免疫缺陷综合征

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *AIDS* with:

N.	AIDS **activists** 艾滋病活动家, AIDS **epidemic** 艾滋病的流行, AIDS **patient** 艾滋病人, AIDS **research** 艾滋病研究, **spread of** AIDS 艾滋病的传播, AIDS **victims** 艾滋病患者
V.	**infected with** AIDS 感染上艾滋病的

ail /eɪl/ (**ails, ailing, ailed**) VERB If something **ails** a group or area of activity, it is a problem or source of trouble for that group or for people involved in that activity. 困扰;使苦恼;使麻烦 ❑ [v n] *A full-scale debate is under way on what ails the industry.* 关于工业为何陷入困境的全面讨论正在展开。

aileron /ˈeɪlərɒn/ (**ailerons**) N-COUNT An **aileron** is a section on the back edge of the wing of an aircraft that can be raised or lowered in order to control the aircraft's movement. (飞机的)副翼

ailing /ˈeɪlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ailing** organization or society is in difficulty and is becoming weaker. 处境困难的;境况不佳的;逐渐衰退的 ❑ *The rise in overseas sales is good news for the ailing American economy.* 海外销售额的上升对不景气的美国经济来说是个好消息。 2 ADJ If someone is **ailing**, they are ill and are not getting better. 生病的;抱恙的;体衰的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ailment /ˈeɪlmənt/ (**ailments**) N-COUNT An **ailment** is an illness, especially one that is not very serious. 疾病;(尤指)小病,微恙 ❑ *The pharmacist can assist you with the treatment of common ailments.* 药剂师能帮你治疗一般的病痛。

aim ⇔ /eɪm/ (**aims, aiming, aimed**) 1 VERB If you **aim for** something or **aim to** do something, you plan or hope to achieve it. 致力于;旨在;以…为目标 ❑ [v +for/at] *He is aiming for the 100 metres world record.* 他志在打破 100 米世界纪录。 ❑ [v to-inf] *…an appeal which aims to raise funds for children with special needs.* 旨在为有特殊需要的孩子筹款的呼吁 2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **aim** of something that you do is the purpose for which you do it or the result that it is intended to achieve. 目的;目标 ❑ [+of] *The aim of the festival is to increase awareness of Hindu culture and traditions.* 该节日的目的在于增强人们对印度文化和传统的认识。 3 V-PASSIVE If an action or plan **is aimed at** achieving something, it is intended or planned to achieve it. 旨在;目的是 ❑ [be v-ed at n/v-ing] *The new measures are aimed at tightening existing sanctions.* 新措施旨在加强现行的制裁。 ❑ [v-ed] *…talks aimed at ending the war.* 旨在结束战争的谈判 4 VERB If you **aim to** do something, you decide or want to do it. 决定;想要【AM,INFORMAL 美,非正式】❑ [v to-inf] *Are you aiming to visit the gardens?* 你想去逛公园吗? 5 VERB [usu passive] If your actions or remarks **are aimed at** a particular person or group, you intend that the person or group should notice them and be influenced by them. (行为或言论)针对,指向 ❑ [be v-ed +at] *His message was aimed at the undecided middle ground of Israeli politics.* 他所传达的信息针对的是以色列政局中尚未表态的中间派。 ❑ [v-ed] *Advertising aimed at children should be curbed.* 针对儿童的广告应受到限制。 6 VERB If you **aim** a weapon or object **at** something or someone, you point it towards them before firing or throwing it. 瞄准;对准 ❑ [v n +at] *He was aiming the rifle at Wade.* 他用步枪瞄准了韦德。 ❑ [v-ed] *…a missile aimed at the arms factory.* 瞄准军工厂的导弹 ❑ [v +at] *I didn't know I was supposed to aim at the same spot all the time.* 我不知道自己应该一直瞄准同一目标。 [Also v] 7 N-SING [oft poss N] Your **aim** is your skill or action in pointing a weapon or other object at its target. 瞄准,对准(技巧或动作) ❑ *He stood with the gun in his right hand and his left hand steadying his aim.* 他站立着,右手举枪,左手稳住枪以对准目标。 8 VERB If you **aim** a kick or punch at someone, you try to kick or punch them. 踢向;挥向 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They aimed kicks at his shins.* 他们踢向他的小腿。 [Also v n] 9 PHRASE When you **take aim**, you point a weapon or object at someone or something, before firing or throwing it. 瞄准;对准 ❑ *She had spotted a man with a shotgun taking aim.* 她发现一个正持猎枪瞄准的男子。 10 PHRASE If you **take aim at** someone or something, you criticize them strongly. 激烈地批评【AM 美】❑ *Republican strategists are taking particular aim at Democratic senators.* 共和党的战略家正尖锐地攻击民主党的参议员。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *aim* with:

PREP.	aim **for** 以…为目标, aim **to** 旨在 1 aim **of** …的目标 2 aim **at** 旨在;瞄准 3 6
ADJ.	**primary/sole/ultimate** aim 首要/唯一/最终目标 2
V.	**take** aim 瞄准 5

aimless /ˈeɪmləs/ ADJ A person or activity that is **aimless** has no clear purpose or plan. 无目的的;无目标的;无计划的 ❑ *After several hours of aimless searching they were getting low on fuel.* 在几个小时漫无目的的搜寻之后,他们快没燃料了。 •**aimlessly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I wandered around aimlessly.* 我漫无目的地到处游逛。

ain't /eɪnt/ People sometimes use **ain't** instead of 'am not', 'aren't', 'isn't', 'haven't', and 'hasn't'. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. (有时用于代替 am not, aren't, isn't, haven't 和 hasn't;有人认为该用法不正确)【DIALECT,SPOKEN 方言,口语】❑ *Well, it's obvious, ain't it?* 嗯,这很明显,不是吗?

air ⇔ /eəʳ/ (**airs, airing, aired**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Air** is the mixture of gases which forms the Earth's atmosphere and which we breathe. 空气;大气 ❑ *Draughts help to circulate air.* 通风有助于空气流通。 ❑ *Keith opened the window and leaned out into the cold air.* 基思打开窗户,探出身到冷风中。 ❑ *…water and air pollutants.* 水污染物和空气污染物 2 N-SING **The air** is the space around things or above the ground. 天空;空中 ❑ *Government troops broke up the protest by firing their guns in the air.* 政府军队朝天鸣枪驱散了抗议人群。 3 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n, *by* N] **Air** is used to refer to travel in aircraft. 空运;航空 ❑ *Air travel will continue to grow at about 6% per year.* 乘飞机旅行的人数将以每年大约 6% 的速度持续增加。 ❑ *Casualties had to be brought to hospital by air.* 伤者不得不用飞机送往医院。 4 N-SING If you say that someone or something has a particular

Word Web 话题词汇 air 空气

The **air** we breathe contains seventeen different **gases**. Surprisingly, it is composed mostly of **nitrogen**, not **oxygen**. Recently, human activities have created imbalances in the earth's **atmosphere**. The widespread burning of coal and oil increased levels of **carbon dioxide** gas. Scientists believe this air **pollution** may be responsible for **global warming**. Certain chemical compounds used in air conditioners, agricultural processes, and manufacturing are the problem. With less protection from the sun, the air temperature rises. This leads to harmful effects on people, agriculture, animals, and the natural environment.

我们呼吸的空气其含有17种不同的气体。令人意想不到的是，其组成绝大部分为氮气，而非氧气。近年来，人类的活动造成了地球大气层的失衡。煤和石油的到处燃烧使得二氧化碳气体的含量不断增加，科学家相信这一空气污染可能是导致全球变暖的主要原因。空调、农业加工以及制造中使用的某些化合物也是问题所在。由于对太阳的防护作用减弱，空气温度升高，对人类、农业、动物和自然环境都造成了危害。

A

air, you mean that they give this general impression. 神态；感觉；印象；氛围 ❑ [+of] *Jennifer regarded him with an air of amusement.* 珍妮弗觉得他很风趣。 5 N-PLURAL If you say that someone is putting on **airs** or giving themselves **airs**, you are criticizing them for behaving as if they are better than other people. 矫揉造作；装腔作势【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *We're poor and we never put on airs.* 我们贫穷但从不装腔作势。 6 VERB If a broadcasting company **airs** a television or radio programme, they show it on television or broadcast it on the radio.（通过电视或广播）播送，播放【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n] *Tonight PBS will air a documentary called 'Democracy In Action'.* 今晚美国公共广播公司将播放一部名为《民主进行时》的纪录片。 •**air|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...the airing of offensive material.* 冒犯性内容的播放 7 VERB If you **air** your opinions, you make them known to people. 宣扬；使公开 ❑ [be V-ed] *The whole issue was thoroughly aired at the meeting.* 整个问题在会上被彻底公开。 8 VERB If you **air** a room or building, you let fresh air into it. 使通风 ❑ [V n] *One day a week her mother systematically cleaned and aired each room.* 她母亲每周按部就班地清扫一次所有的房间并开窗通风。 9 VERB If you **air** clothing or bedding, you put it somewhere warm to make sure that it is completely dry. 烘干（衣物、被褥等） 10 PHRASE If you do something to **clear the air**, you do it in order to resolve any problems or disagreements that there might be. 消除分歧；解决问题 ❑ *...an inquiry just to clear the air and settle the facts of the case.* 一项只为消除疑团并弄清案件事实的调查 11 PHRASE If something is **in the air** it is felt to be present, but it is not talked about. 可感觉到；弥漫着 ❑ *There was great excitement in the air.* 空气中弥漫着无比激动的情绪。 12 PHRASE If someone is **on the air**, they are broadcasting on radio or television. If a programme is **on the air**, it is being broadcast on radio or television. If it is **off the air**, it is not being broadcast. 播报（广播、电视节目）；（广播、电视节目）播放 / 停止播放 ❑ *She is going on the air as presenter of a new show.* 她即将上电视主持一档新节目。 ❑ *This message did not reach me until after the programme went off the air.* 直到节目停播之后，我才获知这条消息。 13 PHRASE If someone or something disappears **into thin air**, they disappear completely. If someone or something appears **out of thin air**, they appear suddenly and mysteriously.（消失得）无影无踪 / 突然神秘地（出现） ❑ *He had materialized out of thin air; I had not seen or heard him coming.* 他突然间神秘地出现了；我既没看见他来，也没听见他的脚步声。 14 PHRASE If you say that a decision or a situation is **up in the air**, you mean that it has not yet been completely settled or planned. 悬而未决；尚未决定 ❑ *He told reporters today that the president's trip to Moscow is up in the air.* 今天他告诉记者们，总统是否前往莫斯科尚未确定。 15 PHRASE If you say that you are **walking on air** or **floating on air**, you mean that you feel extremely happy about something. 喜气洋洋；兴高采烈 ❑ *As soon as I know I'm in the team it's like I'm walking on air.* 一得知我加入了这个队，我高兴得像飞上了天。

→ see Word Web: air

→ see **aquarium, erosion, flight, respiratory, wind**

ˌair ˈam|bu|lance (**air ambulances**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] An **air ambulance** is a helicopter or plane that is used for taking people to hospital. 空中救护车；救护飞机

air|bag /ˈeəˈbæg/ (**airbags**) also **air bag** N-COUNT An **airbag** is a safety device in a car which automatically fills with air if the car crashes, and is designed to protect the people in the car when they are thrown forward in the crash.（汽车的）安全气囊

→ see **car**

ˈair base (**air bases**) also **airbase** N-COUNT An **air base** is a centre where military aircraft take off or land and are serviced, and where many of the centre's staff live. 空军基地

air|bed /ˈeəˈbed/ (**airbeds**) also **air bed** N-COUNT An **airbed** is a plastic or rubber mattress which can be folded or stored flat and which you fill with air before you use it. 充气床垫

air|borne /ˈeəˈbɔːˈn/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an aircraft is **airborne**, it is in the air and flying.（飞机）升空的，空中的，飞行中的 ❑ *The pilot did manage to get airborne.* 飞行员的确设法使飞机升空了。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Airborne** troops use parachutes to get into enemy territory.（部队）空降的 ❑ *The allies landed thousands of airborne troops.* 盟军投放了数千名空降兵。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Airborne** means in the air or carried in the air. 空气中的；空气传播的 ❑ *Many people are allergic to airborne pollutants such as pollen.* 许多人对空气中的污染物过敏，比如花粉。

→ see **pollution**

ˈair brake (**air brakes**) N-COUNT **Air brakes** are brakes which are used on heavy vehicles such as buses and trains and which are operated by means of compressed air.（重型车辆的）气闸，空气制动器

air|brush /ˈeəˈbrʌʃ/ (**airbrushes, airbrushing, airbrushed**) 1 N-COUNT An **airbrush** is an artist's tool which sprays paint onto a surface. 喷枪，气笔（用于艺术作品的绘制） 2 VERB To **airbrush** a photograph or other image means to change it using an airbrush, especially to make it more beautiful or perfect. 用喷枪喷，用气笔修（相片等） ❑ [V-ed] *...bits of photographs cut, pasted and then airbrushed to create a convincing whole.* 经过裁剪、粘贴和气笔修饰，用以制成一幅令人信以为真的完整图片的照片碎片 [Also V n]

Air|bus /ˈeəˈbʌs/ (**Airbuses**) N-COUNT An **Airbus** is an aeroplane which is designed to carry a large number of passengers for fairly short distances. 空中客车，空中巴士（一种大容量客机）【TRADEMARK 商标】

ˈair-con N-UNCOUNT **Air-con** is the same as **air conditioning**. 同 air conditioning【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The bus is a 45-seater with air-con and videos.* 这辆大巴能坐45人，内有空调和影像设备。

ˌair conˈdi|tioned ADJ If a room or vehicle is **air conditioned**, the air in it is kept cool and dry by means of a special machine.（房间、车辆）有空调设备的，装有空调的 ❑ *...our new air conditioned trains.* 我们的新空调列车

ˌair conˈdi|tion|er (**air conditioners**) N-COUNT An **air conditioner** is a machine which keeps the air in a building cool and dry. 空调；空气调节器

ˌair conˈdi|tion|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Air conditioning** is a method of providing buildings and vehicles with cool dry air. 空气调节系统

ˈair-cooled ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **air-cooled** engine is prevented from getting too hot when it is running by cool air that passes over it, rather than being cooled by a liquid.（引擎）用空气冷却的，气冷的 ❑ *The car was powered by a four cylinder air-cooled engine.* 该汽车由一个四缸气冷发动机驱动。

air|craft ◆◆◇ /ˈeəˈkrɑːft, -kræft/ (**aircraft**) N-COUNT An **aircraft** is a vehicle which can fly, for example an aeroplane or a helicopter. 飞机；飞行器；航空器 ❑ *The return flight of the aircraft was delayed.* 回程航班被延误了。 ❑ *At least three military aircraft were destroyed.* 至少3架军用飞机被毁。

→ see **fly**

A

air|craft car|ri|er (**aircraft carriers**) N-COUNT An **aircraft carrier** is a warship with a long, flat deck where aircraft can take off and land. 航空母舰

→ see **ship**

air|crew /'eəˌkru:/ (**aircrews**) also **air crew** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **aircrew** on a plane are the pilot and other people who are responsible for flying it and for looking after any passengers who are on it. 空勤人员；机组人员

air|drome /'eəˌdrəʊm/ (**airdromes**) N-COUNT An **airdrome** is a place or area where small aircraft can land and take off. 小型飞机场【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **aerodrome**

air drop (**air drops, air dropping, air dropped**) also **airdrop, air-drop** ❶ N-COUNT An **air drop** is a delivery of supplies by aircraft to an area that is hard to get to. The supplies are dropped from the aircraft on parachutes. (用降落伞进行的)空投 ❷ VERB If a country or organization **air drops** supplies to a place, it drops supplies there from aircraft. (用降落伞)空投 [Also v n]

air|fare /'eəˌfeᵊ/ (**airfares**) N-COUNT The **airfare** to a place is the amount it costs to fly there. 飞机票价

air|field /'eəˌfi:ld/ (**airfields**) N-COUNT An **airfield** is an area of ground where aircraft take off and land. It is smaller than an airport. 小型飞机场

air|flow /'eəˌfləʊ/ N-UNCOUNT The **airflow** around an object or vehicle is the way that the air flows around it. 风流；空气流

→ see **flight**

air force ◆◇ (**air forces**) N-COUNT An **air force** is the part of a country's armed forces that is concerned with fighting in the air. 空军 ❑ *...the United States Air Force.* 美国空军

air fresh|en|er (**air fresheners**) N-VAR An **air freshener** is a product people can buy which is meant to make rooms smell pleasant. 空气清新剂

air|gun /'eəˌgʌn/ (**airguns**) also **air gun** N-COUNT An **airgun** is a gun which is fired by means of air pressure. 气枪

air|head /'eəˌhed/ (**airheads**) N-COUNT If you describe someone, especially a young woman, as an **airhead**, you are critical of them because you think they are not at all clever and are interested only in unimportant things. 笨蛋；傻瓜；蠢货【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

air host|ess (**air hostesses**) N-COUNT An **air hostess** is a woman whose job is to look after the passengers in an aircraft. 女空乘员；空中小姐【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stewardess**

air|ing cup|board (**airing cupboards**) N-COUNT In British houses, an **airing cupboard** is a warm cupboard where you put clothes and other things that have been washed and partly dried, to make sure they are completely dry. (英国家庭中用于烘干衣物的)烘柜

air|less /'eəˌləs/ ADJ If a place is **airless**, there is no fresh air in it. 无新鲜空气的；空气不流通的 ❑ *...a dark, airless room.* 黑暗、沉闷的屋子

air|lift /'eəˌlɪft/ (**airlifts, airlifting, airlifted**) ❶ N-COUNT An **airlift** is an operation to move people, troops, or goods by air, especially in a war or when land routes are closed. (尤指战争期间或陆上交通中断时的)空运 ❑ [+of] *President Garcia has ordered an airlift of food, medicines and blankets.* 加西亚总统已经下令空运食品、药物和毛毯。 ❷ VERB If people, troops, or goods **are airlifted** somewhere, they are carried by air, especially in a war or when land routes are closed. 空运 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *The injured were airlifted to hospital in Prestwick.* 伤者被空运至普雷斯特威克的医院。

air|line ◆◇ /'eəˌlaɪn/ (**airlines**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **airline** is a company which provides regular services carrying people or goods in aeroplanes. 航空公司 ❑ *...the Dutch national airline KLM.* 荷兰国家航空公司 KLM

air|lin|er /'eəˌlaɪnəʳ/ (**airliners**) N-COUNT An **airliner** is a large aeroplane that is used for carrying passengers. 大型客机；班机

air|lock /'eəˌlɒk/ (**airlocks**) also **air lock** ❶ N-COUNT An **airlock** is a small room that is used to move between areas which do not have the same air pressure, for example in a spacecraft or submarine. 气闸舱 ❷ N-COUNT An **airlock** is a bubble of air in a pipe that prevents liquid from flowing through. 气塞；气泡塞

air|mail /'eəˌmeɪl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n, *by* N] **Airmail** is the system of sending letters, parcels, and goods by air. 航空邮政 ❑ *...an airmail letter.* 航空信 ❑ *Goods are generally shipped by airmail.* 货物一般航空邮寄。

air|man /'eəˌmən/ (**airmen**) N-COUNT An **airman** is a man who flies aircraft, especially one who serves in his country's air force. 飞行员；(尤指)空军士兵

air miles N-PLURAL **Air miles** are points that you collect when you buy certain goods or services and which you can use to pay for air travel. 飞行里程积分

air pis|tol (**air pistols**) N-COUNT An **air pistol** is a small gun which is fired by means of air pressure. 气枪

air|plane /'eəˌpleɪn/ (**airplanes**) N-COUNT An **airplane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that enable it to fly through the air. 飞机【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **aeroplane**

air|play /'eəˌpleɪ/ N-UNCOUNT The **airplay** which a piece of popular music receives is the number of times it is played on the radio. (流行音乐在广播中的)播放次数 ❑ *Our first single got a lot of airplay.* 我们的第一支单曲在广播中播放了多次。

air|port ◆◆◇ /'eəˌpɔ:t/ (**airports**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **airport** is a place where aircraft land and take off, which has buildings and facilities for passengers. 机场 ❑ *...Heathrow Airport, the busiest international airport in the world.* 希思罗机场——世界上最繁忙的国际机场

air|port 'nov|el (**airport novels**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to long novels such as thrillers and romances that are written in a popular style as **airport novels**. 机场小说(指惊险、浪漫等题材的长篇通俗小说)

air|port tax (**airport taxes**) N-VAR **Airport tax** is a tax that airline passengers have to pay in order to use an airport. 机场税 ❑ *Overnight return flights cost from £349 including airport taxes.* 夜间往返机票至少需要 349 英镑，包括机场税。

air pow|er also **airpower** N-UNCOUNT A nation's **air power** is the strength of its air force. (一国的)空军实力，空中力量 ❑ *We will use air power to protect U.N. peacekeepers if necessary.* 必要的话，我们会动用空军保护联合国维和人员。

air rage N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Air rage** is aggressive or violent behaviour by airline passengers. 空中愤怒(航班上乘客的攻击或暴力行为) ❑ *Most air rage incidents involve heavy drinking.* 大多数的空中暴力事件与酗酒有关。

air raid (**air raids**) N-COUNT [N n] An **air raid** is an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped. This expression is usually used by the country or group that is suffering the attack. 空袭，空中打击(该表达通常为受袭方所用) ❑ [+on] *The war began with overnight air raids on Baghdad and Kuwait.* 对巴格达和科威特的夜间空袭拉开了战争的序幕。

air ri|fle (**air rifles**) N-COUNT An **air rifle** is a rifle which is fired by means of air pressure. 气步枪

air|ship /'eəˌʃɪp/ (**airships**) N-COUNT An **airship** is an aircraft that consists of a large balloon which is filled with gas and is powered by an engine. It has a section underneath for passengers. 飞艇；飞船

air|show /'eəˌʃəʊ/ (**airshows**) also **air show** N-COUNT An **airshow** is an event at which aeroplane pilots entertain the public by performing very skilful and complicated movements with the aircraft in the sky. 飞行特技表演

air|space /'eəˌspeɪs/ also **air space** N-UNCOUNT A country's **airspace** is the part of the sky that is over that country and is

considered to belong to it. 空域；领空 ❑ *The plane left British airspace.* 飞机飞离了英国领空。

air|speed /'eəˌspi:d/ (**airspeeds**) also **air speed** N-COUNT An aircraft's **airspeed** is the speed at which it travels through the air. 空速

air strike (**air strikes**) also **airstrike** N-COUNT An **air strike** is an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped. This expression is usually used by the country or group that is carrying out the attack. 空袭，空中打击（该表达通常为袭击方所用）❑ *A senior defence official said last night that they would continue the air strikes.* 一位国防部高级官员昨晚表示，他们将继续实施空中打击。

air|strip /'eəˌstrɪp/ (**airstrips**) N-COUNT An **airstrip** is a stretch of land which has been cleared so that aircraft can take off and land. 简易机场；临时跑道 ❑ *We landed on a grass airstrip, fifteen minutes after leaving Mahe.* 离开马埃 15 分钟后，我们降落在一个简易的草地机场上。

air ter|mi|nal (**air terminals**) N-COUNT An **air terminal** is a building in which passengers wait before they get on to an aeroplane. 航站楼；候机大楼【mainly BRIT 主英】

air|tight /'eəˌtaɪt/ also **air-tight** ■ ADJ If a container is **airtight**, its lid fits so tightly that no air can get in or out. 不透气的；气密的；密封的 ❑ *Store the cookies in an airtight tin.* 将曲奇饼干存放于密封罐中。■ ADJ An **airtight** alibi, case, argument, or agreement is one that has been so carefully put together that nobody will be able to find a fault in it. （不在场证明、案件、论据等）无懈可击的，没有漏洞的，万无一失的【AM 美】❑ *Mick had an airtight alibi.* 米克有确凿的不在场证明。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **watertight**

→ see **can**

air time also **airtime** N-UNCOUNT The **airtime** that something gets is the amount of time taken up with broadcasts about it. 播放时间 ❑ *Even the best women's teams get little air time.* 就算是最优秀的女队，得到的播放时间也很短。

ˌair-to-'air ADJ [ADJ n] **Air-to-air** combat is a battle between military aeroplanes where rockets or bullets are fired at one aeroplane from another. （战役）空对空的 ❑ *...air-to-air missiles.* 空对空导弹

air traf|fic con'trol ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Air traffic control** is the activity of organizing the routes that aircraft should follow, and telling pilots by radio which routes they should take. 空中交通管制 ❑ *...the nation's overburdened air-traffic-control system.* 该国超负荷的空中交通管制系统 ■ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Air traffic control** is the group of people who organize the routes aircraft take. 空中交通管制人员 ❑ *They have to wait for clearance from air traffic control.* 他们必须等待空中交通管制人员的放行。

air traf|fic con'trol|ler (**air traffic controllers**) N-COUNT An **air traffic controller** is someone whose job is to organize the routes that aircraft should follow, and to tell pilots by radio which routes they should take. 空中交通管制员；空管员

air|waves /'eəˌweɪvz/ also **air waves** ■ N-PLURAL **The airwaves** is used to refer to the activity of broadcasting on radio and television. For example, if someone says something over **the airwaves**, they say it on the radio or television. （无线电或电视）广播【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The election campaign has been fought not in street rallies but on the airwaves.* 此次竞选活动并不以街头集会的方式进行，而是通过广播一决胜负。■ N-PLURAL **Airwaves** are the radio waves which are used in radio and television broadcasting. 电波；无线电波

air|way /'eəˌweɪ/ (**airways**) ■ N-COUNT A person's **airways** are the passages from their nose and mouth down to their lungs, through which air enters and leaves their body. 气道；呼吸道 ❑ *...an inflammation of the airways.* 呼吸道炎症 ■ N-PLURAL **The airways** are all the routes that planes can travel along. 航路；航空路线 ❑ *How does a private pilot get access to the airways?* 私人飞行员如何获得航空路线的使用权呢？■ N-PLURAL **Airways** means the same as **airwaves**. 同 airwaves ❑ *The interview went out over the airways.* 采访通过广播和电视播出。

air|woman /'eəˌwʊmən/ (**airwomen**) N-COUNT An **airwoman** is a woman who flies aircraft, especially one who serves in her country's air force. 女飞行员；（尤指）空军女兵

air|worthy /'eəˌwɜ:ðɪ/ ADJ If an aircraft is **airworthy**, it is safe to fly. 适航的；可安全飞行的 ❑ *The mechanics work hard to keep the helicopters airworthy.* 技师们努力使直升机保持适航状态。•**air|worthiness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *All our aircraft have certificates of airworthiness.* 我们所有的飞机都有适航证书。

airy /'eəri/ (**airier, airiest**) ■ ADJ If a building or room is **airy**, it has a lot of fresh air inside, usually because it is large. 通风的；有大量新鲜空气的 ❑ *The bathroom has a light and airy feel.* 浴室给人以明亮通风之感。■ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **airy** to describe someone's behaviour when they are light-hearted and casual about things which some people take seriously. 随便的；轻率的；漫不经心的 ❑ *Giving them an airy wave of his hand, the Commander sailed past.* 这位海军中校朝他们随意挥了挥手便扬帆而过。

ˌairy-'fairy ADJ If you describe someone's ideas as **airy-fairy**, you are critical of them because you think the ideas are vague, impractical, and unrealistic. 虚幻的；不切实际的；凭空想象的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *...their airy-fairy principles.* 他们不切实际的准则

aisle /aɪl/ (**aisles**) ■ N-COUNT An **aisle** is a long narrow gap that people can walk along between rows of seats in a public building such as a church or between rows of shelves in a supermarket. 通道；走道；过道 ❑ *...the frozen food aisle.* 冷冻食品通道 ■ N-SING **The aisle** is used in expressions such as **walking down the aisle** to refer to the activity of getting married. 结婚（用于 walking down the aisle 等短语中）❑ *He was in no hurry to walk down the aisle.* 他并不急于结婚。

ajar /ə'dʒɑ:r/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a door is **ajar**, it is slightly open. （门）半开着的，微开着的 ❑ *He left the door ajar in case I needed him.* 他虚掩房门，以防我会需要他。

aka /ˌeɪ keɪ 'eɪ/ also **a.k.a.** **aka** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'also known as'. **aka** is used especially when referring to someone's nickname or stage name. 又名，亦称（尤用于引出某人的昵称或艺名）❑ *...the writer Barbara Vine, aka Ruth Rendell.* 作家芭芭拉·瓦因，又名露丝·伦德尔

akim|bo /ə'kɪmbəʊ/ PHRASE If you stand **arms akimbo** or **with arms akimbo**, you stand with your hands on your hips and your elbows pointing outwards. 双手叉腰【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

akin /ə'kɪn/ ADJ If one thing is **akin to** another, it is similar to it in some way. 相似的；类似的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Listening to his life story is akin to reading a good adventure novel.* 听他的人生故事犹如阅读一本精彩的冒险小说。

à la /'ɑ: lɑ:/ PHRASE If you do something **à la** a particular person, you do it in the same style or in the same way that they would do it. 按照…的风格；依照…的方式 ❑ *...a crisp, tailored dress à la Audrey Hepburn.* 仿照奥黛丽·赫本风格的面料挺括、裁剪合体的连衣裙

ala|bas|ter /'æləbɑ:stəʳ, -bæs-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Alabaster** is a white stone that is used for making statues, vases, and ornaments. 雪花石膏（用于制作雕塑、饰品等）

à la carte /ˌɑ: lɑ: 'kɑ:t/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **à la carte** menu in a restaurant offers you a choice of individually priced dishes for each course. （每道菜）可单点的，单独计价的 ❑ *You could choose as much or as little as you wanted from an à la carte menu.* 你可以从单点菜单上随意点菜，点多少都行。•ADV [ADV after v] **à la carte** is also an adverb. ❑ *A set meal is £26, or you can eat à la carte.* 套餐价格为 26 英镑，你也可以单点。

alac|rity /ə'lækrɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] If you do something **with alacrity**, you do it quickly and eagerly. 麻利；乐意；爽快【FORMAL 正式】

alarm ♦◇◇ /ə'lɑ:m/ (**alarms, alarming, alarmed**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with/in* N] **Alarm** is a feeling of fear or anxiety that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 惊恐；恐慌；忧虑；担心 ❑ *The news was greeted with alarm by MPs.* 得知这个消息，议员们忧心忡忡。[Also *+over/about*] ■ VERB If something

alarms you, it makes you afraid or anxious that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 使惊恐；使恐慌；使忧虑；使担心 ❑ [v n] *We could not see what had alarmed him.* 我们不明白是什么让他忧虑不安。 ❶ N-COUNT An **alarm** is an automatic device that warns you of danger, for example by ringing a bell. 警报器 ❑ *He heard the alarm go off.* 他听见警报响了。 ❹ N-COUNT An **alarm** is the same as an **alarm clock.** 同 alarm clock ❺ → see also **alarmed, alarming, burglar alarm, car alarm, false alarm, fire alarm, smoke alarm** ❻ PHRASE If you say that something sets **alarm bells** ringing, you mean that it makes people feel worried or concerned about something. 危险信号；警报 ❼ PHRASE If you **raise the alarm** or **sound the alarm**, you warn people of danger. 发出警报；引起警觉；敲响警钟 ❑ *His family raised the alarm when he had not come home by 9pm.* 他晚上 9 点还未回家，他的家人便警觉起来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *alarm* with:

V. **cause** alarm 引起恐慌 ❶
set the alarm 设定警报器；上闹钟 ❸ ❹
raise/sound the alarm 发出警报 ❼
N. **alarm** system 报警系统 ❸

a|larm clock (**alarm clocks**) N-COUNT An **alarm clock** is a clock that you can set to make a noise so that it wakes you up at a particular time. 闹钟 ❑ *I set my alarm clock for 4.30.* 我把闹钟定在 4 点半。

alarmed /ə'lɑːrmd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **alarmed**, they feel afraid or anxious that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 惊恐的；恐慌的；忧虑的；担心的 ❑ [+ by/at] *They should not be too alarmed by the press reports.* 他们不该因新闻报道而过于担忧。

alarm|ing /ə'lɑːrmɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **alarming** makes you feel afraid or anxious that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 使人惊恐的；使人恐慌的；令人忧虑的；让人担心的 ❑ *The disease has spread at an alarming rate.* 这种病以惊人的速度蔓延开来。 •**alarm|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *...the alarmingly high rate of heart disease.* 高得令人担忧的心脏病发病率

alarm|ist /ə'lɑːrmɪst/ ADJ Someone or something that is **alarmist** causes unnecessary fear or anxiety that something unpleasant or dangerous is going to happen. 轻事重报的；危言耸听的；杞人忧天的 ❑ *Contrary to the more alarmist reports, he is not going to die.* 那些报道更是危言耸听，他是不会死的。

alas /ə'læs/ ADV You use **alas** to say that you think that the facts you are talking about are sad or unfortunate. 哎呀，唉（表示悲伤、怜悯等）【FORMAL, FEELINGS 正式，情感】❑ *Such scandals have not, alas, been absent.* 这样的丑事，唉，也不是没有。❑ *Alas, it's not that simple.* 哎呀，事情没那么简单。

Al|ba|nian /æl'beɪnɪən/ (**Albanians**) ❶ ADJ **Albanian** means belonging or relating to Albania, its people, language, or culture. 阿尔巴尼亚的；阿尔巴尼亚人的；阿尔巴尼亚语的；阿尔巴尼亚文化的 ❑ *Her parents were Albanian.* 她的父母是阿尔巴尼亚人。❑ *...the Albanian coast.* 阿尔巴尼亚海岸 ❷ N-COUNT An **Albanian** is a person who comes from Albania. 阿尔巴尼亚人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Albanian** is the language spoken by people who live in Albania. 阿尔巴尼亚语

al|ba|tross /'ælbətrɒs, AM 美 -trɔːs/ (**albatrosses**) ❶ N-COUNT An **albatross** is a very large white seabird. 信天翁 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe something or someone as an **albatross** around your neck, you mean that they cause you great problems from which you cannot escape, or they prevent you from doing what you want to do. 无法摆脱的负担；难以克服的障碍【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Privatization could become a political albatross for the ruling party.* 私有化可能会成为执政党难以克服的政治障碍。

al|be|it /ɔːl'biːɪt/ ADV You use **albeit** to introduce a fact or comment which reduces the force or significance of what you have just said. 尽管；即使【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Charles's letter was indeed published, albeit in a somewhat abbreviated form.* 尽管有所删减，查尔斯的信确实被发表了。

al|bi|no /æl'biːnəʊ, AM 美 -'baɪn-/ (**albinos**) N-COUNT An **albino** is a person or animal with very white skin, white hair, and pink eyes. 患白化病的人（或动物）•ADJ [ADJ n] **Albino** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an albino rabbit.* 患白化病的兔子

al|bum ⇔ /'ælbəm/ (**albums**) ❶ N-COUNT An **album** is a record with about 25 minutes of music on each side. You can also refer to a collection of songs that is available on a record or CD as an **album.** 唱片；唱片集；专辑 ❑ *Chris likes music and has a large collection of albums.* 克里斯热爱音乐，收藏了大量唱片。 ❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] An **album** is a book in which you keep things such as photographs or stamps that you have collected. （用于保存照片、邮票等的）集，册，簿 ❑ *Theresa showed me her photo album.* 特里萨给我看她的相册。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *album* with:

V. **produce/release an** album 录制 / 发行专辑 ❶
ADJ. **debut/first/latest/new** album 首张 / 最新 / 新专辑, **live** album 现场专辑, **solo** album 独唱专辑 ❶
N. **photo** album 相簿 ❷

al|bu|min /'ælbjʊmɪn, AM 美 æl'bjuːmɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Albumin** is a protein that is found in blood plasma, egg white, and some other substances. 蛋清；清蛋白；白蛋白

al|chemi|cal /æl'kemɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Alchemical** means relating to the science of alchemy. 炼金术的；炼丹术的 ❑ *...alchemical experiments.* 炼金实验

al|che|mist /'ælkəmɪst/ (**alchemists**) N-COUNT An **alchemist** was a scientist in the Middle Ages who tried to discover how to change ordinary metals into gold. 炼金术士；炼丹术士

→ see **firework**

al|che|my /'ælkəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Alchemy** was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages, which was concerned with trying to discover ways to change ordinary metals into gold. 炼金术；炼丹术

al|co|hol ⇔ /'ælkəhɒl, AM 美 -hɔːl/ (**alcohols**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT Drinks that can make people drunk, such as beer, wine, and whisky, can be referred to as **alcohol.** 含酒精的饮品；酒 ❑ *Do either of you smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol?* 你们俩有人吸烟或喝酒吗？ ❷ N-VAR **Alcohol** is a colourless liquid that is found in drinks such as beer, wine, and whisky. It is also used in products such as perfumes and cleaning fluids. 酒精；乙醇 ❑ *...low-alcohol beer.* 低醇啤酒

al|co|hol|ic /ˌælkə'hɒlɪk, AM 美 -'hɔːl-/ (**alcoholics**) ❶ N-COUNT An **alcoholic** is someone who cannot stop drinking large amounts of alcohol, even when this is making them ill. 酗酒者；嗜酒如命的人 ❑ *He showed great courage by admitting that he is an alcoholic.* 他承认自己酗酒，这体现出他极大的勇气。 ❷ ADJ **Alcoholic** drinks are drinks that contain alcohol. 酒精的；含酒精的 ❑ *...the serving of alcoholic drinks.* 供应含酒精的饮料

al|co|hol|ism /'ælkəhɒlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT People who suffer from **alcoholism** cannot stop drinking large quantities of alcohol. 酗酒 ❑ *...the problems of alcoholism.* 酗酒问题

al|cove /'ælkəʊv/ (**alcoves**) N-COUNT An **alcove** is a small area of a room which is formed by one part of a wall being built further back than the rest of the wall. 壁龛；凹室 ❑ *In the alcoves on either side of the fire were bookshelves.* 火炉两边的壁龛里是书架。

al dente /æl 'denteɪ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you cook pasta or a vegetable until it is **al dente**, you cook it just long enough so that it is neither hard nor soft but is firm and slightly chewy. （面点或蔬菜）有嚼头的，软硬适中的

al|der /'ɔːldəʳ/ (**alders**) N-VAR An **alder** is a species of tree or shrub that grows especially in cool, damp places and loses its leaves in winter. 桤木（植物）•N-UNCOUNT **Alder** is the wood from this tree. 桤木（木材）

al|der|man /'ɔːldəʳmən/ (**aldermen**) ❶ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In some parts of the United States and Canada, an **alderman** is a member of the governing body of a city. （美国和加拿大部分地区的）市政委员会委员 ❷ N-COUNT; N-TITLE Until 1974 in England and

Wales, an **alderman** was a senior member of a local council who was elected by other councillors.（1974 年以前英格兰和威尔士的）高级市政官

ale /eɪl/ (**ales**) ■ N-VAR **Ale** is a kind of strong beer. 强麦酒（一种酒精含量较高的啤酒）❑ *...our selection of ales and spirits.* 我们可供选择的强麦酒和烈酒 ■ → see also **ginger ale, real ale**

alec /'ælɪk/ (**alecs**) → see **smart alec**

aleck /'ælɪk/ (**alecks**) → see **smart alec**

alert ♦◇◇ /ə'lɜ:t/ (**alerts, alerting, alerted**) ■ ADJ If you are **alert**, you are paying full attention to things around you and are able to deal with anything that might happen. 警觉的；警惕的；留神的；机敏的 ❑ *We all have to stay alert.* 我们都必须保持警惕。❑ *He had been spotted by an alert neighbour.* 一个警觉的邻居发现了他。•**alert|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The drug improved mental alertness.* 该药有助于提神。■ ADJ If you are **alert to** something, you are fully aware of it. 充分意识到…的；完全感觉到…的 ❑ [+to] *The bank is alert to the danger.* 银行充分意识到了危险。■ N-COUNT An **alert** is a situation in which people prepare themselves for something dangerous that might happen soon. 警戒（状态）；戒备（状态）❑ *Due to a security alert, this train will not be stopping at Oxford Circus.* 由于安全戒备的原因，该次列车不会在牛津街口广场站停留。■ VERB If you **alert** someone **to** a situation, especially a dangerous or unpleasant situation, you tell them about it. 向…报警；使警觉；使警惕；使注意 ❑ [v n +to] *He wanted to alert people to the activities of the group.* 他想提醒人们小心该团体的活动。❑ [v n] *I was hoping he'd alert the police.* 我当时希望他会报警。■ → see also **red alert** ■ PHRASE If soldiers or police are **on alert**, they are ready to deal with anything that may happen. 处于警戒状态；保持戒备 ❑ *Soldiers and police have been put on alert.* 士兵和警察都已进入戒备状态。■ PHRASE If you are **on the alert for** something, you are ready to deal with it if it happens. 防备着；注意到 ❑ *They want to be on the alert for similar buying opportunities.* 他们希望及时关注到类似的购买机会。

→ see **hypnosis**

A lev|el /'eɪ levᵊl/ (**A levels**) N-VAR **A levels** are British educational qualifications which school children take when they are seventeen or eighteen years old. People usually need A levels if they want to go to university in Britain.（英国学生 17 或 18 岁时参加的）高级证书考试；高级证书 ❑ *He left school with four A levels.* 他离校时有 4 门课的高级证书。

al|fal|fa /æl'fælfə/ N-UNCOUNT **Alfalfa** is a plant that is used for feeding farm animals. The shoots that develop from its seeds are sometimes eaten as a vegetable. 紫苜蓿（用作牲畜饲料）

al|fres|co /æl'freskəʊ/ also **al fresco** ADJ [ADJ n] An **alfresco** activity, especially a meal, is one that takes place in the open air. 露天的；户外的 ❑ *... an al fresco breakfast of fresh fruit.* 户外鲜果早餐 •ADV [ADV after v] **Alfresco** is also an adverb. ❑ *He came across the man shaving alfresco.* 他碰到在户外刮胡子的那个男人。

al|gae /'ældʒi, 'ælgaɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Algae** is a type of plant with no stems or leaves that grows in water or on damp surfaces. 藻类

→ see **plant**

al|gal /'ælgəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Algal** means relating to algae. 藻的 ❑ *Sewage nutrients do increase algal growth in the harbour.* 污水中的营养物质确实会促进港口内藻类的生长。

al|ge|bra /'ældʒɪbrə/ N-UNCOUNT **Algebra** is a type of mathematics in which letters are used to represent possible quantities. 代数（学）

→ see **mathematics**

al|ge|bra|ic /ˌældʒɪ'breɪɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Algebraic** equations, expressions, and principles are based on or use algebra. 代数（学）的

Al|ge|rian ♦◇◇ /ˌæl'dʒɪərɪən/ (**Algerians**) ■ ADJ **Algerian** means belonging or relating to Algeria, or its people or culture. 阿尔及利亚的；阿尔及利亚人的；阿尔及利亚文化的 ❑ *...the Algerian desert.* 阿尔及利亚沙漠 ❑ *...a young Algerian actor.* 一位年轻的阿尔及利亚演员 ■ N-COUNT An **Algerian** is an Algerian citizen or a person of Algerian origin. 阿尔及利亚人；阿尔及利亚裔人

al|go|rithm /'ælgərɪðəm/ (**algorithms**) N-COUNT An **algorithm** is a series of mathematical steps, especially in a computer program, which will give you the answer to a particular kind of problem or question.（尤指计算机程序中的）算法，运算法则

Word Link 词根词缀 *arithm ≈ number* 数：*algorithm, arithmetic, logarithm*

alia /'eɪlɪə/ → see **inter alia**

ali|as /'eɪlɪəs/ (**aliases**) ■ N-COUNT An **alias** is a false name, especially one used by a criminal.（尤指罪犯使用的）化名，假名 ❑ *Using an alias, he had rented a house in Fleet, Hampshire.* 他用化名在汉普郡的舰队街租了一所房子。■ PREP You use **alias** when you are mentioning another name that someone, especially a criminal or an actor, is known by. 又名，也叫做（尤指罪犯或演员）❑ *...the defendant Pericles Pericleous, alias Peter Smith.* 被告佩里克莱斯·佩里克利奥斯，又名彼得·史密斯

Word Link 词根词缀 *ali ≈ other* 另外；别：*alias, alibi, alien*

ali|bi /'ælɪbaɪ/ (**alibis**) N-COUNT If you have an **alibi**, you can prove that you were somewhere else when a crime was committed. 不在犯罪现场的证明

al|ien /'eɪlɪən/ (**aliens**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Alien** means belonging to a different country, race, or group, usually one you do not like or are frightened of. 外国的；异族的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He said they were opposed to the presence of alien forces in the region.* 他说他们反对外国军队驻扎在该地区。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **alien** to describe something that seems strange and perhaps frightening, because it is not part of your normal experience. 陌生的；异己的 ❑ *His work offers an insight into an alien culture.* 他的作品能让人们深入了解一种异域文化。■ ADJ If something is **alien to** you or **to** your normal feelings or behaviour, it is not the way you would normally feel or behave. 格格不入的；不相容的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Such an attitude is alien to most businessmen.* 这样的态度是大多数商人所反感的。■ N-COUNT An **alien** is someone who is not a legal citizen of the country in which they live. 外国人；外侨【FORMAL, LEGAL 正式，法律】■ N-COUNT In science fiction, an **alien** is a creature from outer space.（科幻小说中的）外星人

al|ien|ate /'eɪlɪəneɪt/ (**alienates, alienating, alienated**) ■ VERB If you **alienate** someone, you make them become unfriendly or unsympathetic towards you. 使疏远；使不友好；使不支持 ❑ [v n] *The government cannot afford to alienate either group.* 疏远两个团体中的任何一个都是政府承受不起的。■ VERB To **alienate** a person **from** someone or something that they are normally linked with means to cause them to be emotionally or intellectually separated from them.（感情或思想上）使疏远，离间 ❑ [v n +from] *His second wife, Alice, was determined to alienate him from his two boys.* 他的第二任妻子——艾丽斯——决意要离间他和他的两个儿子。

alight /ə'laɪt/ (**alights, alighting, alighted**) ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **alight**, it is burning. 燃烧着的；着火了的 ❑ *Several buildings were set alight.* 几幢大楼着了火。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone's eyes are **alight** or if their face is **alight**, the expression in their eyes or on their face shows that they are feeling a strong emotion such as excitement or happiness.（眼神）熠熠发光的；（表情）神采飞扬的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with] *She paused and turned, her face alight with happiness.* 她停住转过身，脸上洋溢着幸福。■ VERB If a bird or insect **alights** somewhere, it lands there.（鸟或昆虫）飞落，降落【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep/adv] *A thrush alighted on a branch of the pine tree.* 一只鸫落在松枝上。■ VERB When you **alight** from a train, bus, or other vehicle, you get out of it after a journey.（从交通工具上）下来【FORMAL 正式】[Also v]

align /ə'laɪn/ (**aligns, aligning, aligned**) ■ VERB If you **align yourself with** a particular group, you support them because you have the same political aim. 与…联合；与…结盟

A

❑ [v pron-refl prep] *There are signs that the prime minister is aligning himself with the liberals.* 有迹象表明首相正在与自由党人结盟。❑ [v n prep] *He has attempted to align the Socialists with the environmental movement.* 他已试图争取社会党人对环境运动的支持。[Also v prep] 2 VERB If you **align** something, you place it in a certain position in relation to something else, usually parallel to it. 使成直线；调准；校正 ❑ [v n] *A tripod will be useful to align and steady the camera.* 三脚架有助于调准和稳定相机。[Also v n prep]

align|ment /əˈlaɪnmənt/ (**alignments**) 1 N-VAR An **alignment** is support for a particular group, especially in politics, or for a side in a quarrel or struggle. 联合；结盟 ❑ *The church should have no political alignment.* 教会不应涉足政治。2 N-UNCOUNT The **alignment** of something is its position in relation to something else or to its correct position. 成一直线；调准；校正 ❑ [+of] *...the alignment of mirrors in the telescope.* 望远镜中镜片的直线排列

alike /əˈlaɪk/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If two or more things are **alike**, they are similar in some way. 相同的；相似的 ❑ *We looked very alike.* 我们长得很像。2 ADV [ADV after v] **Alike** means in a similar way. 相同地；相似地 ❑ *...their assumption that all men and women think alike.* 他们关于所有男人和女人思考方式类似的假设 3 ADV You use **alike** after mentioning two or more people, groups, or things in order to emphasize that you are referring to both or all of them. 同等地；同样地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The techniques are being applied almost everywhere by big and small firms alike.* 无论在大公司还是小公司，这些技术的应用几乎无处不在。4 → see also **lookalike**

Thesaurus 同类词 *alike* Also look up:

ADJ. comparable, equal, equivalent, matching, parallel, similar; (*ant.*) different 1

Word Link 词根词缀 ***like* = similar** 相似：*alike, birdlike, ladylike*

ali|men|ta|ry ca|nal /ˌælɪˌmentri kəˈnæl/ (**alimentary canals**) N-COUNT The **alimentary canal** in a person or animal is the passage in their body through which food passes from their mouth to their anus. 消化道

ali|mo|ny /ˈælɪməni, AM 美 -moʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Alimony** is money that a court of law orders someone to pay regularly to their former wife or husband after they have got divorced. (法院判定离婚后一方向另一方定期支付的)赡养费 (Compare 比较 **palimony.**)

A-list 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **A-list** celebrity is a celebrity who is very famous indeed. 极有名的；极具人气的 ❑ *...an A-list Hollywood actress.* 好莱坞人气女星 ❑ *Quinn's connections are strictly A-list.* 奎因交往的人都是大腕。2 N-SING An **A-list** of celebrities is a group of celebrities who are very famous indeed. 一线明星；大腕(或名流)群体 ❑ [+of] *...the A-list of Hollywood stars.* 好莱坞一线明星

alive ♦◇ /əˈlaɪv/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If people or animals are **alive**, they are not dead. 活着的 ❑ *She does not know if he is alive or dead.* 她不知道他是生是死。❑ *They kept her alive on a life support machine.* 他们用呼吸机维持她的生命。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone seems **alive**, you mean that they seem to be very lively and to enjoy everything that they do. 有活力的；有生气的 ❑ *Our relationship made me feel more alive.* 我们的爱情使我感到更有活力。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an activity, organization, or situation is **alive**, it continues to exist or function. 继续存在的；在起作用的 ❑ *The big factories are trying to stay alive by cutting costs.* 大型工厂正设法削减成本以维持生存。❑ *Both communities have a tradition of keeping history alive.* 两个团体都有延续历史的传统。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a place is **alive with** something, there are a lot of people or things there and it seems busy or exciting. 热闹的；活跃的 ❑ [+with] *The river was alive with birds.* 各种鸟类让这条河显得生气勃勃。5 PHRASE If people, places, or events **come alive**, they start to be lively again after a quiet period. If someone or something **brings** them **alive**, they cause them to come alive. (使)恢复生机；(使)再度活跃 ❑ *The doctor's voice had come alive and his small eyes shone.* 医生的嗓音恢复了活力，两只小眼睛也有了神采。6 PHRASE If a story or description **comes alive**, it becomes interesting, lively, or realistic. If someone or something **brings** it **alive**, they make it seem more interesting, lively, or realistic. (使)变得生动；(使)变得有趣；(使)显得逼真 ❑ *She made history come alive with tales from her own memories.* 通过讲述自己记忆中的故事，她让历史变得生动起来。7 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **alive and kicking**, you are emphasizing not only that they continue to survive, but also that they are very active. 活蹦乱跳的；充满活力的；活跃的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...worries that the secret police may still be alive and kicking.* 关于秘密警察可能依旧活跃的忧虑 8 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **alive and well**, you are emphasizing that they continue to survive. 健在的；安然无恙的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A man who went missing yesterday during a blizzard has been found alive and well.* 昨天在暴风雪中失踪的一名男子已经被找到，人安然无恙。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *alive* with:

ADJ. **dead or** alive 死了或活着 1
ADV. alive **and well** 安然无恙的 1
still alive 依旧活着的；依旧存在的 1 3
V. **found** alive 发现还活着，**keep** *someone/something* alive 使某人 / 某物存活 1
feel alive 感觉还活着；觉得有活力 1 2
stay alive 维持生命；保持活力 1 3
come alive 恢复生机；变得生动 5 6

al|ka|li /ˈælkəlaɪ/ (**alkalis**) N-VAR An **alkali** is a substance with a pH value of more than 7. Alkalis form chemical salts when they are combined with acids. 碱

al|ka|line /ˈælkəlaɪn/ ADJ Something that is **alkaline** contains an alkali or has a pH value of more than 7. (含)碱的；碱性的 ❑ *Some soils are actually too alkaline for certain plant life.* 有些土壤碱性实在太强，不利于某些植物生长。•**al|ka|lin|ity** /ælkəˈlɪnɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *A pH test measures the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.* pH 值测试可检测物质的酸碱度。

all ♦♦♦ /ɔːl/ 1 PREDET You use **all** to indicate that you are referring to the whole of a particular group or thing or to everyone or everything of a particular kind. 整个的；全部的；所有的 ❑ *...the restaurant that Hugh and all his friends go to.* 休和他所有的朋友都光顾的餐馆 ❑ *He lost all his money at a blackjack table in Las Vegas.* 他在拉斯维加斯玩 21 点纸牌，把钱输得精光。•DET **All** is also a determiner. ❑ *There is built-in storage space in all bedrooms.* 所有卧室都有嵌入式的储藏空间。❑ *85 percent of all American households owe money on mortgages.* 85% 的美国家庭背有按揭债务。❑ *He was passionate about all literature.* 他热爱一切文学作品。•QUANT **All** is also a quantifier. ❑ *He was told to pack up all of his letters and personal belongings.* 他被告知收拾好自己所有的信件和私人物品。❑ *He was talking to all of us.* 他在对我们所有人说话。•PRON **All** is also a pronoun. ❑ *We produce our own hair-care products, all based on herbal recipes.* 我们自己生产护发产品，全部采用草本配方。❑ *I'd spent all I had, every last penny.* 我已倾己所有，一分不剩。•PRON **All** is also an emphasizing pronoun. ❑ *Milk, oily fish and egg all contain vitamin D.* 牛奶、多脂鱼和鸡蛋都含有维生素 D。❑ *We all admire professionalism and dedication.* 专业素质和奉献精神令我们所有人钦佩。2 DET You use **all** to refer to the whole of a particular period of time. 整个(时间段) ❑ *George had to cut grass all afternoon.* 乔治整个下午都得割草。❑ *She's been feeling bad all week.* 她整整一周都感觉很糟糕。•PREDET **All** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *She's worked all her life.* 她工作了一辈子。❑ *He was looking at me all the time.* 他一直看着我。•QUANT **All** is also a quantifier. ❑ *He spent all of that afternoon polishing the silver.* 他那天整个下午都在擦拭银器具。❑ *Two-thirds of the women interviewed think about food a lot or all of the time.* 2/3 的被访女性表示自己经常或总是在考虑吃什么。3 PRON You use **all** to refer to a situation or to life in general. 全部；一切 ❑ *All is silent on the island now.* 此时岛上一片沉寂。❑ *As you'll have read in our news pages, all has not been well of late.* 正如将从我们的新闻版面中看到的一样，最近一切都不太顺利。4 ADV You use **all** to emphasize that something is completely true, or happens everywhere or always, or on every occasion. (用于强调真实性或普遍性)完全，遍及，一直

【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He loves animals and he knows all about them.* 他热爱动物并对它们了如指掌。❑ *Parts for the aircraft will be made all round the world.* 这架飞机的部件将在世界各地制造。❑ *I got scared and I ran and left her all alone.* 我一害怕就跑了，扔下她一个人。❑ *He was doing it all by himself.* 他独自一人在做那件事。5 PRON You use **all** at the beginning of a clause when you are emphasizing that something is the only thing that is important.（用于从句句首，强调某事的唯一重要性）一切，全部【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He said all that remained was to agree to a time and venue.* 他说就剩下商定时间和地点了。❑ *All you ever want to do is go shopping!* 你想做的从来就只有购物这件事！❑ *All I could say was, 'I'm sorry'.* 我所能说的只有："对不起。"6 DET You use **all** in expressions such as **in all sincerity** and **in all probability** to emphasize that you are being sincere or that something is very likely.（表示强调）非常真诚 / 极有可能【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *In all fairness he had to admit that she was neither dishonest nor lazy.* 平心而论，他必须承认她既没有作假也没有偷懒。7 ADV You use **all** when you are talking about an equal score in a game. For example, if the score is three **all**, both players or teams have three points.（用于比赛得分相等时）每人，各8 ADV **All** is used in structures such as **all the more** or **all the better** to mean even more or even better than before.（用于 all the more, all the better 等结构中）更加，愈加 ❑ *The living room is decorated in pale colours that make it all the more airy.* 起居室用淡色装饰，显得更加宽敞明亮。9 PRON You use **all** in expressions such as **seen it all** and **done it all** to emphasize that someone has had a lot of experience of something.（用于强调）全看到了 / 全做过【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...women who have it all: career, husband and children.* 拥有一切的女性：事业、丈夫和孩子 ❑ *Here's a man who has seen it all, tasted and heard it all.* 这是一个已见过、尝尽且听遍世间所有的人。10 PHRASE You say **above all** to indicate that the thing you are mentioning is the most important point. 首先；尤其是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Above all, chairs should be comfortable.* 椅子首先应该舒适。11 PHRASE You use **after all** when introducing a statement which supports or helps explain something you have just said. 毕竟；终究 ❑ *I thought you might know somebody. After all, you're the man with connections.* 我以为你可能认识什么重要人物呢。毕竟你交游甚广。12 PHRASE You use **after all** when you are saying that something that you thought might not be the case is in fact the case. 竟然；居然 ❑ *I came out here on the chance of finding you at home after all.* 我到这儿来就想碰碰运气，没想到你居然真的在家。13 PHRASE You use **and all** when you want to emphasize that what you are talking about includes the thing mentioned, especially when this is surprising or unusual. 等等；甚至包括【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He dropped his sausage on the pavement and someone's dog ate it, mustard and all.* 他把香肠掉在人行道上，不知是谁家的狗甚至连着芥末把它吃个了精光。14 PHRASE You use **all in all** to introduce a summary or general statement. 总的说来；从各方面来说；总之 ❑ *We both thought that all in all it might not be a bad idea.* 我们俩都认为，总的说来它或许不是个坏主意。15 PHRASE You use **at all** at the end of a clause to give emphasis in negative statements, conditional clauses, and questions.（用于否定句、条件句、疑问句等的句末）全然，一点，根本，究竟【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Robin never really liked him at all.* 罗宾从未真正喜欢过他。16 PHRASE **All but** a particular person or thing means everyone or everything except that person or thing. 除了…都 ❑ *The general was an unattractive man to all but his most ardent admirers.* 除了他那些铁杆崇拜者外，这位将军对其他人而言并无吸引力。17 PHRASE You use **all but** to say that something is almost the case. 几乎；差不多 ❑ *The concrete wall that used to divide this city has now all but gone.* 曾经将这座城市分隔开的混凝土墙现已几乎不复存在。18 PHRASE You use **for all** to indicate that the thing mentioned does not affect or contradict the truth of what you are saying. 虽然；尽管 ❑ *For all its faults, the film instantly became a classic.* 尽管有缺陷，这部电影还是迅速成为了一部经典之作。19 PHRASE You use **for all** in phrases such as **for all I know**, and **for all he cares**, to emphasize that you do not know something or that someone does not care about something.（用于强调）我可不知道 / 他才不在乎呢【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *For all we know, he may even not be in this country.* 说不定他或许都已不在这个国家了。❑ *You can go right now for all I care.* 你可以马上走，我才不在乎呢。20 PHRASE If you **give** your **all** or **put** your **all** into something, you make the maximum effort possible. 尽最大努力；竭尽全力 ❑ *He puts his all into every game.* 每次比赛他都全力以赴。21 PHRASE **In all** means in total. 总共；合计 ❑ *There was evidence that thirteen people in all had taken part in planning the murder.* 有证据表明，共有 13 人参与策划了这起谋杀案。22 PHRASE If something such as an activity is a particular price **all in**, that price includes everything that is offered.（价格）包括一切的，全包的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Dinner is about £25 all in.* 什么都算上，正餐大约为 25 英镑。23 PHRASE You use **of all** to emphasize the words 'first' or 'last', or a superlative adjective or adverb.（用于强调 first, last 或形容词、副词的最高级）最，最为【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *First of all, answer these questions.* 首先，回答这些问题。❑ *Now she faces her toughest task of all.* 现在她面临着最为艰巨的任务。24 PHRASE You use **of all** in expressions such as **of all people** or **of all things** when you want to emphasize someone or something surprising. 在所有的（人或事物）中偏偏【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They met and fell in love in a supermarket, of all places.* 有那么多地方，他们偏偏就在超市里相遇并相爱了。25 PHRASE You use **all** in expressions like **of all the cheek** or **of all the luck** to emphasize how angry or surprised you are at what someone else has done or said.（用于对他人的言行表示愤怒或吃惊）真不要脸 / 运气真好【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Of all the lazy, indifferent, unbusinesslike attitudes to have!* 这是多么懒惰、冷漠、不敬业的态度！26 PHRASE You use **all of** before a number to emphasize how small or large an amount is. 一共；足足；至少【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It took him all of 41 minutes to score his first goal.* 足足过了 41 分钟他才进了第一个球。27 PHRASE You use **all that** in statements with negative meaning when you want to weaken the force of what you are saying.（用于否定句中舒缓语气）那么【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ *He wasn't all that older than we were.* 他并不真比我们老多少。28 PHRASE You can say **that's all** at the end of a sentence when you are explaining something and want to emphasize that nothing more happens or is the case. 没别的了；就这么回事 ❑ *'Why do you want to know that?' he demanded.—'Just curious, that's all.'* "你为什么想知道那件事？"他问道。——"只是好奇，仅此而已。"29 PHRASE You use **all very well** to suggest that you do not really approve of something or you think that it is unreasonable. 好倒是好；固然是好【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is all very well to urge people to give more to charity when they have less, but is it really fair?* 鼓励那些自身并不富裕的人更多地投身慈善事业固然没错，但这么做真的公平吗？

Usage 用法 all

As a determiner or quantifier, *all* can often be followed by *of* with no change in meaning: *All (of) her friends are here. Please put all (of) the paper back in the drawer. Of* is required after *all* when a pronoun follows: *Harry took all of us to the movies.*
all 作限定词或数量词时，其后常可跟 of，且与单用时相比，意思不变：All (of) her friends are here. 她所有的朋友都在这儿。Please put all (of) the paper back in the drawer. 请把所有纸张放回抽屉。当后跟代词时，all 需要与 of 连用：Harry took all of us to the movies. 哈里带我们所有人去看电影。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *all* with:

V. **have it all** 什么都要，**have seen it all** 见得多了：熟知 1
N. **all ages** 所有时代，**all kinds/sorts** 所有种类，**all the way** 一路 1
all day/night 一整天 / 夜，**all the time** 一直 2
ADJ. **all alone** 独自一人，**all clear** 警报解除，**all right** 一切顺利 4
PREP. **in all** 非常；总计 6 21
above all 首先 10
after all 毕竟；居然 11 12
at all 全然；一点 15
of all 在所有…中；最为 23 24 25
all of 一共 26

all- /ɔːl-/ 1 COMB [usu ADJ n] **All-** is added to nouns or adjectives in order to form adjectives which describe something as consisting

A

only of the thing mentioned or as having only the quality indicated. (用于名词或形容词前构成形容词)表示"全…"、"纯…" ❑ *...an all-star cast.* 全明星阵容 ❑ *...all-cotton sheeting.* 纯棉床单布 2 COMB [usu ADJ n] **All-** is added to present participles or adjectives in order to form adjectives which describe something as including or affecting everything or everyone. (用于现在分词或形容词前构成形容词)表示"全面的" ❑ *Nursing a demented person is an all-consuming task.* 照顾一个精神病人是件彻头彻尾的苦差事。 3 COMB [usu ADJ n] **All-** is added to nouns in order to form adjectives which describe something as being suitable for or including all types of a particular thing. (用于名词前构成形容词)表示"适合各种…的"、"包含各种…的" ❑ *He wanted to form an all-party government of national unity.* 他希望建立一个多党制的民族团结政府。

Allah /'ælə, 'ælɑ:/ N-PROPER **Allah** is the name of God in Islam. 安拉，真主(穆斯林对所信奉之神的称呼)

,all-A'merican ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as an **all-American** boy or girl, you mean that they seem to have all the typical qualities that are valued by ordinary Americans, such as good looks and love of their country. 典型美国式的

,all-a'round → see **all-round**

al|lay /ə'leɪ/ (**allays, allaying, allayed**) VERB If you **allay** someone's fears or doubts, you stop them feeling afraid or doubtful. 消除(疑虑、恐惧等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He did what he could to allay his wife's fears.* 他竭尽所能来消除妻子的种种恐惧。

,all 'clear 1 N-SING **The all clear** is a signal that a dangerous situation, for example an air raid, has ended. 险情解除信号；警报解除信号 ❑ *The all clear was sounded about 10 minutes after the alert was given.* 警报发出 10 分钟后响起了解除信号。 •CONVENTION **All clear** is also a convention. ❑ *'All clear,' Misha growled.* "警报解除。"米沙低吼道。 2 N-SING If someone in authority gives you **the all clear**, they give you permission to continue with a plan or activity, usually after a problem has been sorted out. 准许；许可 ❑ *I was given the all clear by the doctor to resume playing.* 医生准许我恢复比赛。

'all-comers also **all comers** N-PLURAL You use **all-comers** to refer to everyone who wants to take part in an activity, especially a competition. 所有参与者；(尤指)所有参赛者 ❑ *This is her second season offering residential courses for all-comers.* 这是她给所有报名者提供的第二期住校课程。

al|le|ga|tion ♦◇ /,ælɪ'geɪʃ°n/ (**allegations**) N-COUNT An **allegation** is a statement saying that someone has done something wrong. 指控；指责 ❑ *The company has denied the allegations.* 公司否认了这些指控。 ❑ [+of] *Allegations of brutality and theft have been levelled at the army.* 有人指控军队中存在暴行和盗窃行为。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *allegation* with:

V.	**deny an** allegation 否认指控，**make an** allegation 作出指控
PREP.	allegation **of** 对…的指控
CONJ.	allegation **that** 关于…的指控

al|lege /ə'ledʒ/ (**alleges, alleging, alleged**) VERB If you **allege that** something bad is true, you say it but do not prove it. (未提出证据而)断言，指称，声称【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *She alleged that there was rampant drug use among the male members of the group.* 她声称该团体中的男性成员吸毒猖獗。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The accused is alleged to have killed a man.* 被告据称杀害了一名男子。 ❑ [be v-ed that] *It was alleged that the restaurant discriminated against black customers.* 该餐厅被指歧视黑人顾客。 [Also v with quote]

al|leged ♦◇ /ə'ledʒd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **alleged** fact has been stated but has not been proved to be true. 宣称的；据传闻的；涉嫌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They have begun a hunger strike in protest at the alleged beating.* 他们开始绝食，以抗议据传闻的殴打行为。 •**al|leg|ed|ly** /ə'ledʒɪdlɪ/ ADV ❑ *His van allegedly struck the two as they were crossing a street.* 据称，他的货车在那两人过马路时撞了他们。

Thesaurus 同类词 *alleged* Also look up:

ADJ.	questionable, supposed, suspicious; (*ant.*) certain, definite, sure

al|le|giance /ə'li:dʒ°ns/ (**allegiances**) N-VAR Your **allegiance** is your support for and loyalty to a particular group, person, or belief. (对组织、人物或信仰的)忠诚，拥护 ❑ [+to] *My allegiance to Kendall and his company ran deep.* 我对肯德尔和他的公司愈加忠诚。

al|le|gor|ical /,ælɪ'gɒrɪk°l, AM 美 -'gɔ:r-/ ADJ An **allegorical** story, poem, or painting uses allegory. 寓言的；讽喻的 ❑ *Every Russian knows the allegorical novel The Master And Margarita.* 每个俄罗斯人都知道《大师和玛格丽特》这本讽喻小说。

al|le|go|ry /'ælɪgərɪ, AM 美 -gɔ:ri/ (**allegories**) 1 N-COUNT An **allegory** is a story, poem, or painting in which the characters and events are symbols of something else. Allegories are often moral, religious, or political. 寓言；讽喻 ❑ [+of] *The book is a kind of allegory of Latin American history.* 这本书是对拉丁美洲历史的一种讽喻。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Allegory** is the use of characters and events in a story, poem, or painting to represent other things. 寓言体；讽喻法 ❑ *The poem's comic allegory was transparent.* 该诗的滑稽式讽喻是显而易见的。

al|le|gro /ə'legrəʊ/ (**allegros**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **allegro** is a piece of classical music that should be played quickly and in a lively way. 快板

,all-em'bracing ADJ Something that is **all-embracing** includes or affects everyone or everything. 无所不包的；概括一切的 ❑ *His hospitality was instantaneous and all-embracing.* 他的好客不分时间，也不分对谁。

al|ler|gen /'ælə°dʒen/ (**allergens**) N-COUNT An **allergen** is a substance that causes an allergic reaction in someone. 变应原；过敏原【TECHNICAL 术语】

al|ler|gic /ə'lɜ:dʒɪk/ 1 ADJ If you are **allergic to** something, you become ill or get a rash when you eat it, smell it, or touch it. (对…)过敏的 ❑ [+to] *I'm allergic to cats.* 我对猫过敏。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have an **allergic** reaction to something, you become ill or get a rash when you eat it, smell it, or touch it. (反应)过敏的 ❑ *Soya milk can cause allergic reactions in some children.* 有些孩子会对豆浆过敏。

→ see **peanut**

al|ler|gist /'ælə°dʒɪst/ (**allergists**) N-COUNT An **allergist** is a doctor who specializes in treating people with allergies. 过敏症专科医生

al|ler|gy /'ælə°dʒi/ (**allergies**) N-VAR If you have a particular **allergy**, you become ill or get a rash when you eat, smell, or touch something that does not normally make people ill. 过敏反应；过敏症 ❑ *Food allergies can result in an enormous variety of different symptoms.* 食物过敏会引发很多不同的症状。

al|le|vi|ate /ə'li:vɪeɪt/ (**alleviates, alleviating, alleviated**) VERB If you **alleviate** pain, suffering, or an unpleasant condition, you make it less intense or severe. 减轻，缓解(痛苦等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Nowadays, a great deal can be done to alleviate back pain.* 现在有许多方法可以减轻背部疼痛。 •**al|le|vi|a|tion** /ə,li:vɪ'eɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Their energies were focussed on the alleviation of the refugees' misery.* 他们把精力集中在减轻难民们的苦难上。

al|ley /'æli/ (**alleys**) 1 N-COUNT An **alley** is a narrow passage or street with buildings or walls on both sides. 小巷；巷道；胡同 2 → see also **blind alley, bowling alley**

'al|ley cat (**alley cats**) N-COUNT An **alley cat** is a cat that lives in the streets of a town, is rather fierce, and is usually not owned by anyone. (街上的)野猫，流浪猫

alley|way /'æliweɪ/ (**alleyways**) also **alley-way** N-COUNT An **alleyway** is the same as an **alley**. 同 alley

al|li|ance ♦◇ /ə'laɪəns/ (**alliances**) 1 N-COUNT An **alliance** is a group of countries or political parties that are formally united and working together because they have similar aims. 联盟(团体)；同盟 ❑ *The two parties were still too much apart to form an alliance.* 两党分歧甚大，离结成同盟还差得远。 2 N-COUNT [oft in N with n] An **alliance** is a relationship in which two countries, political parties, or organizations work together for some purpose. 联盟；结盟 ❑ [+with/between] *What will be the effect of the alliance between IBM and Apple?* 如果 IBM 公司和苹果公司结盟，

会有什么影响呢？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *alliance* with:

PREP. alliance **between** …之间的同盟，alliance **with** 与…结成的同盟 1 2
V. **form an** alliance 结成同盟 1 2
N. **members of an** alliance 同盟成员 1 2
ADJ. **military/political** alliance 军事 / 政治同盟 1 2

al|lied ♦∞ /'ælaɪd, AM 美 ə'laɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Allied** forces or troops are armies from different countries who are fighting on the same side in a war. (第一次世界大战)协约国的；(第二次世界大战)同盟国的 ❑ *…the approaching Allied forces.* 正在赶来的盟军 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Allied** countries, troops, or political parties are united by a political or military agreement. (国家、军队、政党等)联盟的，结盟的 ❑ *…forces from three allied nations.* 来自三个同盟国的军队 [Also +to] 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If one thing or group is **allied to** another, it is related to it because the two things have particular qualities or characteristics in common. 相关的；有关联的 ❑ [+to/with] *… lectures on subjects allied to health, beauty and fitness.* 与保健、美容和健身主题相关的讲座 4 ADJ Something that is **allied to** another thing occurs with the other thing. 伴随…发生的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He possessed a raw energy allied to a feeling of something special.* 他粗犷豪放，给人一种特别的感觉。❑ [+with] *…a disastrous rise in interest rates allied with a stock market slump.* 股市下跌的同时出现的利率灾难性的上涨

al|li|ga|tor /'ælɪgeɪtə'/ (**alligators**) N-COUNT An **alligator** is a large reptile with short legs, a long tail and very powerful jaws. 鳄；美洲鳄；扬子鳄

,all-in'clusive ADJ [usu ADJ n] **All-inclusive** is used to indicate that a price, especially the price of a holiday, includes all the charges and all the services offered. (尤指度假的费用)无所不包的，包括一切的 ❑ *An all-inclusive two-week holiday costs around £2880 per person.* 为期两周、包括所有费用的度假每人大约花费 2880 英镑。

al|lit|era|tion /ə,lɪtə'reɪʃən/ (**alliterations**) N-VAR **Alliteration** is the use in speech or writing of several words close together which all begin with the same letter or sound. 头韵；头韵法【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 *liter = letter* 字；字母：*alliteration, illiterate, literal*

al|lit|era|tive /ə'lɪtərətɪv, AM 美 -təreɪtɪv/ ADJ **Alliterative** means relating to or connected with alliteration. 押头韵的；使用头韵法的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Her campaign slogan, 'a president for the people', was pleasantly alliterative but empty.* 她的竞选口号"a president for the people"用了读起来上口的头韵，但没有什么实际内容。

al|lo|cate /'æləkeɪt/ (**allocates, allocating, allocated**) VERB If one item or share of something **is allocated to** a particular person or **for** a particular purpose, it is given to that person or used for that purpose. 分配；分派；划拨 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Tickets are limited and will be allocated to those who apply first.* 票数有限，先申请者先得。❑ [V n +for/to] *The 1985 federal budget allocated $7.3 billion for development programmes.* 1985 年的联邦预算将 73 亿美元拨给了开发项目。❑ [V n to-inf] *Our plan is to allocate one member of staff to handle appointments.* 我们的计划是分派一位职员处理预约事宜。[Also V n n, V n]

al|lo|ca|tion /,ælə'keɪʃ°n/ (**allocations**) 1 N-COUNT An **allocation** is an amount of something, especially money, that is given to a particular person or used for a particular purpose. 分配物；分配额；(尤指)划拨款项 ❑ [+for] *The aid allocation for Pakistan was still under review.* 拨给巴基斯坦的援助物资仍在审核当中。2 N-UNCOUNT The **allocation** of something is the decision that it should be given to a particular person or used for a particular purpose. 分配；分派；划拨 ❑ *Town planning and land allocation had to be coordinated.* 必须协调城市规划和土地分配之间的关系。

al|lot /ə'lɒt/ (**allots, allotting, allotted**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is allotted to** someone, it is given to them as their share. 分配；分派；指派 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *The seats are allotted to the candidates who have won the most votes.* 席位被分配给了赢得选票最多的候选人。❑ [be V-ed n] *We were allotted half an hour to address the committee.* 给了我们半个小时向委员会作陈述。

al|lot|ment /ə'lɒtmənt/ (**allotments**) 1 N-COUNT In Britain, an **allotment** is a small area of land in a town which a person rents to grow plants and vegetables on. (英国城镇里租给个人耕作的)小块园地 2 N-COUNT An **allotment of** something is a share or amount of it that is given to someone. 分配物；份额；拨款 ❑ [+of] *His meager allotment of gas had to be saved for emergencies.* 他分到的那一点点煤气必须留着急用。

,all-'out also **all out** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **all-out** to describe actions that are carried out in a very energetic and determined way, using all the resources available. (行动)竭尽全力的，全力以赴的 ❑ *He launched an all-out attack on his critics.* 他全力抨击批评他的人。•ADV [ADV after v] **All out** is also an adverb. ❑ *We will be going all out to ensure it doesn't happen again.* 我们要全力保证此事不再发生。

al|low ♦♦♦ /ə'laʊ/ (**allows, allowing, allowed**) 1 VERB If someone **is allowed to** do something, it is all right for them to do it and they will not get into trouble. 允许；容许；准许 ❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *The children are not allowed to watch violent TV programmes.* 儿童不准收看含暴力内容的电视节目。❑ [V n to-inf] *The Government will allow them to advertise on radio and television.* 政府将准许他们通过广播和电视做广告。❑ [be V-ed adv/prep] *They will be allowed home.* 他们将获准回家。❑ [be V-ed] *Smoking will not be allowed.* 吸烟将被禁止。[Also V n/v-ing] 2 VERB If you **are allowed** something, you are given permission to have it or are given it. 准许得到；准予 ❑ [be V-ed] *Gifts like chocolates or flowers are allowed.* 巧克力、鲜花等礼物在允许之列。❑ [be V-ed n] *He should be allowed the occasional treat.* 应该准许他偶尔轻松一下。3 VERB If you **allow** something **to** happen, you do not prevent it. 听任；任凭 ❑ [V n to-inf] *He won't allow himself to fail.* 他不会任由自己失败。❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *If the soil is allowed to dry out the tree could die.* 如果任由土壤干透，树木可能会枯死。4 VERB If one thing **allows** another thing **to** happen, the first thing creates the opportunity for the second thing to happen. 使能够；使有可能 ❑ [V n to-inf] *The compromise will allow him to continue his free market reforms.* 这一折中办法将使他得以继续他的自由市场改革。❑ [V n n] *…an attempt to allow the Moslem majority a greater share of power.* 使穆斯林多数派分得更大权力的尝试 ❑ [V n] *She said this would allow more effective planning.* 她说这会为更有效的规划创造可能。5 VERB If you **allow** a particular length of time or a particular amount of something **for** a particular purpose, you include it in your planning. 留出；给出；酌加 ❑ [V n +for] *Please allow 28 days for delivery.* 请留出 28 天的送货时间。❑ [V n] *Allow about 75ml (3fl oz) per six servings.* 每 6 份酌加约 75 毫升(3 液盎司)。6 VERB If you **allow that** something is true, you admit or agree that it is true. 承认；接受；同意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V that] *Warren also allows that capitalist development may, in its early stages, result in increased social inequality.* 沃伦也承认，资本主义发展在其初级阶段可能会导致社会不平等现象的加剧。7 PHRASE Some people use **Allow me to...** as a way of introducing something that they want to say or do. 请允许我(用以引出要说的话)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Allow me to introduce Dr Amberg.* 请允许我介绍安伯格博士。

▶**allow for** PHRASAL VERB If you **allow for** certain problems or expenses, you include some extra time or money in your planning so that you can deal with them if they occur. 考虑到；将…计算在内；顾及 ❑ [V P n] *You have to allow for a certain amount of error.* 你必须将一定量的误差考虑在内。

Thesaurus 同类词 *allow* Also look up:

V. approve, consent, tolerate; (*ant.*) disallow, forbid, prevent, prohibit 3
let, support 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *allow* with:

V. allow *someone* **to do** *something* 准许某人做某事 1 2
continue to allow 继续准许(或听任)，**refuse to** allow 拒绝准许(或听任) 1 2 3
N. allow **time** 留出时间 5

A

al|low|able /əˈlaʊəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If people decide that something is **allowable**, they let it happen without trying to stop it. 可允许的；可容许的；可准许的 ❑ *Capital punishment is allowable only under exceptional circumstances.* 只有在特殊情况下才准许死刑。2 ADJ **Allowable** costs or expenses are amounts of money that you do not have to pay tax on. (费用等)免税的【BUSINESS 商】

al|low|ance /əˈlaʊəns/ (**allowances**) 1 N-COUNT An **allowance** is money that is given to someone, usually on a regular basis, in order to help them pay for the things that they need. (定期发放的)津贴，补助 ❑ [+of] *He lives on a single parent's allowance of £70 a week.* 他靠每周 70 英镑的单亲家庭补助过日子。2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A child's **allowance** is money that is given to him or her every week or every month by his or her parents. (儿童的)零用钱【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pocket money**

3 N-COUNT Your tax **allowance** is the amount of money that you are allowed to earn before you have to start paying income tax. 免税额【BRIT 英】❑ *...those earning less than the basic tax allowance.* 那些收入低于基本免税额的人

in AM, use 美国英语用 **personal exemption**

4 N-COUNT A particular type of **allowance** is an amount of something that you are allowed in particular circumstances. 限额；定量 ❑ [+of] *Most of our flights have a baggage allowance of 44lbs per passenger.* 我们大多数航班的行李限重为每位乘客 44 磅。5 PHRASE If you **make allowances for** something, you take it into account in your decisions, plans, or actions. 考虑到；将…计算在内；顾及 ❑ [+for] *We'll make allowances in the schedule for time off.* 安排日程时我们会把休息时间考虑在内。6 PHRASE If you **make allowances for** someone, you accept behaviour which you would not normally accept or deal with them less severely than you would normally, because of a problem that they have. 体谅；原谅 ❑ [+for] *He's tired so I'll make allowances for him.* 他很累，所以我会体谅他。

al|loy /ˈælɔɪ/ (**alloys**) N-VAR An **alloy** is a metal that is made by mixing two or more types of metal together. 合金 ❑ [+of] *Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.* 青铜是铜和锡的合金。

ˌall-ˈpowerful ADJ An **all-powerful** person or organization has the power to do anything they want. 有无上权力的；全能的 ❑ *...the all-powerful labour unions.* 无所不能的工会

ˌall-ˈpurpose ADJ [ADJ n] You use **all-purpose** to refer to things that have lots of different uses or can be used in lots of different situations. 通用的；多用途的 ❑ *Use all-purpose flour if you cannot find pastry flour.* 如果找不到糕点专用面粉，可以用通用面粉。

ˌall ˈright ↔

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **alright**

1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone or something is **all right**, you mean that you find them satisfactory or acceptable. 令人满意的；可接受的 ❑ *Is it all right with you if we go now?* 我们如果现在走，你同意吗？ ❑ *'How was school?'—'It was all right.'* "在学校还好吗？" —— "还可以。" •ADJ [ADJ n] **All right** is also used before a noun. 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's an all right kind of guy really.* 他这个人真的很不错。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something happens or goes **all right**, you mean that it happens in a satisfactory or acceptable manner. 令人满意地；可接受地 ❑ *Things have thankfully worked out all right.* 谢天谢地，事情终于圆满解决了。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **all right**, they are well or safe. 安全健康的；平安无恙的 ❑ *All she's worried about is whether he is all right.* 她只担心他是否安然无恙。❑ *Are you feeling all right now?* 现在你感觉还好吗？ 4 CONVENTION You say **'all right'** when you are agreeing to something. 行；可以【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'I think you should go now.'—'All right.'* "我想你应该走了。" —— "好的。" 5 CONVENTION You say **'all right?'** after you have given an instruction or explanation to someone when you are checking that they have understood what you have just said, or checking that they agree with or accept what you have just said. 明白吗；清楚吗；同意吗；可以吗 ❑ *Peter, you get half the fees. All right?* 彼得，你拿一半报酬。明白吗？ 6 CONVENTION If someone in a position of authority says **'all right'**, and suggests talking about or doing something else, they are indicating that they want you to end one activity and start another. 就这样吧，那么(表示想结束一项活动，开始另一活动) ❑ *All right, Bob. You can go now.* 就这样吧，鲍勃，你现在可以走了。7 CONVENTION You say **'all right'** during a discussion to show that you understand something that someone has just said, and to introduce a statement that relates to it. 好吧(在讨论中表示理解对方并引入相关话题) ❑ *'I'm a bit busy now.'—'All right, why don't I come back later?'* "我现在有点忙。" —— "好吧，要不我过一会儿再来？" 8 CONVENTION You say **all right** before a statement or question to indicate that you are challenging or threatening someone. 喂，喂(表示责难或威胁某人) ❑ *All right, who are you and what are you doing in my office?* 喂，你是谁，在我的办公室做什么？

ˌall-ˈround

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **all-around**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **all-round** person is good at a lot of different skills, academic subjects, or sports. 全能的；多面的；多才多艺的 ❑ *He is a great all-round player.* 他是个出色的全能运动员。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **All-round** means doing or relating to all aspects of a job or activity. 全方位的；方方面面的 ❑ *He demonstrated the all-round skills of a quarterback.* 他展示了一名四分卫全面的技术。

ˌall-ˈrounder (**all-rounders**) N-COUNT Someone who is an **all-rounder** is good at a lot of different skills, academic subjects, or sports. 多面手；多才多艺的人；全能者【BRIT 英】❑ *I class myself as an all-rounder.* 我认为自己是个多面手。

ˌall-ˈseater ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **all-seater** stadium has enough seats for all the audience, rather than having some areas without seats where people stand. (体育场)全坐席的【BRIT 英】

ˌall-ˈsinging, all-ˈdancing PHRASE If you describe something new as **all-singing, all-dancing**, you mean that it is very modern and advanced, with a lot of additional features; used especially to show that you think a lot of these features are silly or unnecessary. 时髦先进且功能繁多的【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *...the executive's new all-singing, all-dancing website.* 行政部门异常花哨的新网站

all|spice /ˈɔːlspaɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Allspice** is a powder used as a spice in cooking, which is made from the berries of a tropical American tree. 多香果籽粉(一种烹调用香料)

→ see **spice**

ˈall-star ADJ [ADJ n] An **all-star** cast, performance, or game is one which contains only famous or extremely good performers or players. 明星荟萃的；全明星的

ˈall-time ADJ [ADJ n] You use **all-time** when you are comparing all the things of a particular type that there have ever been. For example, if you say that something is the **all-time** best, you mean that it is the best thing of its type that there has ever been. 迄今最…的；空前的；创纪录的 ❑ *The president's popularity nationally is at an all-time low.* 总统在全国的人气目前正处于历史最低点。❑ *Duane Eddy is my all-time favourite artist.* 杜安·埃迪是迄今为止我最喜欢的艺术家。

al|lude /əˈluːd/ (**alludes, alluding, alluded**) VERB If you **allude to** something, you mention it in an indirect way. 间接提到；暗指；影射【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +to] *She also alluded to her rival's past marital troubles.* 她还影射了对手过去的婚姻问题。

al|lure /əˈljʊəʳ, AM 美 əˈlʊr/ N-UNCOUNT The **allure** of something or someone is the pleasing or exciting quality that they have. 诱惑力；吸引力；魅力 ❑ *It's a game that has really lost its allure.* 这是一项的确已失去吸引力的游戏。

al|lur|ing /əˈljʊərɪŋ, AM 美 əˈlʊrɪŋ/ ADJ Someone or something that is **alluring** is very attractive. 吸引人的；迷人的；诱人的 ❑ *...the most alluring city in South-East Asia.* 东南亚地区最迷人的城市

al|lu|sion /əˈluːʒᵊn/ (**allusions**) N-VAR An **allusion** is an indirect reference to someone or something. 间接提到；暗指；影射；典故 ❑ [+to] *The title is perhaps an allusion to AIDS.* 该题目可能暗指艾滋病。

al|lu|sive /ə'lu:sɪv/ ADJ **Allusive** speech, writing, or art is full of indirect references to people or things. 间接提到的；暗指的；影射的；含典故的 ❑ *His new play, Arcadia, is as intricate, elaborate and allusive as anything he has yet written.* 他的新剧《阿尔卡迪亚》情节复杂、构思精巧且引经据典，可以与他之前的任何一部作品相媲美。

al|lu|vial /ə'lu:vɪəl/ ADJ **Alluvial** soils are soils which consist of earth and sand left behind on land which has been flooded or where a river once flowed. (土壤)冲积的，淤积的【TECHNICAL 术语】

all-'weather ADJ [ADJ n] **All-weather** sports take place on an artificial surface instead of on grass. 人工赛场上的；全天候的 ❑ *...all-weather racing.* 全天候赛马 ❑ *...an all-weather tennis court.* 全天候网球场

ally ◆◆ (**allies, allying, allied**)

The noun is pronounced /'ælaɪ/. The verb is pronounced /ə'laɪ/. 名词读作 /'ælaɪ/。动词读作 /ə'laɪ/。

1 N-COUNT A country's **ally** is another country that has an agreement to support it, especially in war. (尤指战时的)同盟国 ❑ *Washington would not take such a step without its allies' approval.* 没有盟国的同意，华盛顿不会采取这样一种行动。❑ [+of] *The United States is a close ally of South Korea.* 美国是韩国的亲密盟友。2 N-PLURAL **The Allies** were the armed forces that fought against Germany and Japan in the Second World War. (第二次世界大战的)同盟国 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as your **ally**, you mean that they help and support you, especially when other people are opposing you. 盟友；支持者 ❑ [+of] *He is a close ally of the Prime Minister.* 他是首相的亲密支持者。4 VERB If you **ally yourself with** someone or something, you give your support to them. 与…结盟；支持 ❑ [v pron-refl +with] *He will have no choice but to ally himself with the new movement.* 除了支持新运动，他别无选择。5 → see also **allied**

alma ma|ter /ˌælmə 'mɑ:tə', -'meɪtə'/ (**alma maters**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] Your **alma mater** is the school or university which you went to. 母校【FORMAL 正式】2 N-SING A school or college's **alma mater** is its official song. 校歌【AM 美】

al|ma|nac /'ɔ:lmənæk/ (**almanacs**) also **almanack** 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] An **almanac** is a book published every year which contains information about the movements of the planets, the changes of the moon and the tides, and the dates of important anniversaries. 历书；年历 2 N-COUNT [oft in names] An **almanac** is a book published every year which contains information about events connected with a particular subject or activity, and facts and statistics about that activity. 年鉴

al|ma|nack /'ɔ:lmənæk/ (**almanacks**) → see **almanac**

al|mighty /ˌɔ:l'maɪti/ 1 N-PROPER **The Almighty** is another name for God. You can also refer to **Almighty God**. 全能者(指上帝)；全能的上帝 ❑ *Adam sought guidance from the Almighty.* 亚当寻求上帝的指引。2 EXCLAM People sometimes say **God Almighty** or **Christ Almighty** to express their surprise, anger, or horror. These expressions could cause offence. (表示惊奇、愤怒或恐惧，可能具冒犯意味)上帝啊，天啊【FEELINGS 情感】3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Almighty** means very serious or great in extent. 极大的；极严重的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I had the most almighty row with the waitress.* 我和女招待大吵了一架。

al|mond /'ɑ:mənd/ (**almonds**) 1 N-VAR **Almonds** are pale oval nuts. They are often used in cooking. 扁桃仁 ❑ *...sponge cake flavoured with almonds.* 加入扁桃仁的松糕 2 → see also **sugared almond** 3 N-VAR An **almond** or an **almond tree**, is a tree on which almonds grow. 扁桃树 ❑ *On the left was a plantation of almond trees.* 左边是一个扁桃树园。

al|most ◆◆◆ /'ɔ:lməʊst/ ADV [ADV before v] You use **almost** to indicate that something is not completely the case but is nearly the case. 几乎；差不多 ❑ *The couple had been dating for almost three years.* 这对情侣已相恋近 3 年。❑ *Storms have been hitting almost all of Britain recently.* 几乎整个英国最近都受到了暴风雨的侵袭。❑ *The effect is almost impossible to describe.* 这种影响几乎无法用言语描述。❑ *The arrested man will almost certainly be kept at this police station.* 几乎可以肯定，被逮捕的男子将被扣押在这个警察局。❑ *He contracted Spanish flu, which almost killed him.* 他染上了西班牙流感，险些因此丧命。

Usage 用法 **almost** and **most**

Be sure to use *almost*, not *most*, before such words as *all*, *any*, *anyone*, *every*, and *everyone*: *Almost all people like chocolate. Almost anyone can learn to ride a bike. Strangely, almost every student in the class is left-handed.*

在 allany, anyone, every, everyone 等词之前，注意要用 almost，不用 most: Almost all people like chocolate. 几乎所有人都爱吃巧克力。Almost anyone can learn to ride a bike. 几乎每个人都能学会骑自行车。Strangely, almost every student in the class is left-handed. 真奇怪，班里的学生几乎都是左撇子。

Thesaurus 同类词 *almost* Also look up:

ADV. about, most, practically, virtually

alms /ɑ:mz/ N-PLURAL **Alms** are gifts of money, clothes, or food to poor people. 救济金；救济品【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

alms|house /'ɑ:mzhaʊs/ (**almshouses**) also **alms-house** N-COUNT **Almshouses** are houses in Britain which were built and run by charities to provide accommodation for poor or old people who could not afford to pay rent. (英国的)救济院

aloe vera /ˌæləʊ 'vɪərə/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Aloe vera** is a substance that contains vitamins and minerals and is often used in cosmetics. **Aloe vera** is also the name of the plant from which this substance is extracted. 芦荟汁(常用于化妆品)；芦荟

aloft /ə'lɒft, AM 美 ə'lɔ:ft/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] Something that is **aloft** is in the air or off the ground. 在空中；在高处【LITERARY 文】❑ *He held the trophy proudly aloft.* 他自豪地高举奖杯。

Word Link 词根词缀 *loft = air 空气 : aloft, loft, lofty*

alone ◆◆◆ /ə'ləʊn/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] When you are **alone**, you are not with any other people. 独自的 ❑ *There is nothing so frightening as to be alone in a combat situation.* 没有比孤身奋战更可怕的了。❑ *He was all alone in the middle of the hall.* 他独自一人在大厅中间。•ADV [ADV after v] **Alone** is also an adverb. ❑ *She has lived alone in this house for almost five years now.* 她已在这所房子里独自住了近 5 年。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If one person is **alone with** another person, or if two or more people are **alone**, they are together, without anyone else present. 单独的；无他人在场的 ❑ [+with] *I couldn't imagine why he would want to be alone with me.* 我想象不出为什么他会想和我独处。❑ [+with] *My brother and I were alone with Vincent.* 我和弟弟与文森特单独呆着。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **alone** or feel **alone**, you mean that nobody who is with you, or nobody at all, cares about you. 孤单的；孤独的；无依无靠的 ❑ *Never in her life had she felt so alone, so abandoned.* 她一生中从未感到如此孤单，如此无助。4 ADV [n ADV] You say that one person or thing **alone** does something when you are emphasizing that only one person or thing is involved. 仅仅；只【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You alone should determine what is right for you.* 只有你自己才能决定什么适合你。❑ *They were convicted on forensic evidence alone.* 仅凭法医证据，他们就被判有罪。5 ADV [n ADV] If you say that one person or thing **alone** is responsible for part of an amount, you are emphasizing the size of that part and the size of the total amount. 单单(强调部分或整体的数量)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The BBC alone is sending 300 technicians, directors and commentators.* 单单英国广播公司就派出技术人员、导演、解说员等一行 300 人。6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **alone in** doing something, they are the only person doing it, and so are different from other people. 唯一的；独一无二的 ❑ [+in] *Am I alone in thinking that this scandal should finish his career?* 只有我认为这件丑闻会断送他的事业吗？•ADV [n ADV] **Alone** is also an adverb. ❑ *I alone was sane, I thought, in a world of crazy people.* 我认为，在一群疯子的世界里只有我自己是理性的。7 ADV [ADV after v] When someone does something **alone**, they do it without help from other people. 独自地；单独地 ❑ *Bringing up a child alone should give you a sense of achievement.* 独自一人把孩子养大会有一种成就感。8 PHRASE If you **go it alone**, you do something without any help from other

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people. 单独行动；独自干【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I missed the stimulation of working with others when I tried to go it alone.* 当我试图单干时，我很怀念与他人一起工作的那股兴奋劲儿。❷ to **leave** someone or something **alone** → see **leave** ⓫ **let alone** → see **let**

Thesaurus 同类词 *alone* Also look up:

ADJ. solitary, unaccompanied; (*ant.*) crowded, together ❶ friendless ❸

along ⇹ /əˈlɒŋ, AM 美 əˈlɔːŋ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **along** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'go along with', 'play along', and 'string along'. 除下列用法外，along 还可用于 go along with, play along 和 string along 等短语动词中。

❶ PREP If you move or look **along** something such as a road, you move or look towards one end of it. 沿着；顺着 ❑ *Newman walked along the street alone.* 纽曼独自走在街上。❑ *The young man led Mark Ryle along a corridor.* 那个年轻人领着马克·赖尔沿走廊而去。❑ *I looked along the length of the building.* 我的视线掠过整幢大楼。❷ PREP If something is situated **along** a road, river, or corridor, it is situated in it or beside it. 在…边上；在…里 ❑ *...enormous traffic jams all along the roads.* 马路上严重的交通阻塞 ❑ *...houses built on piles along the river.* 沿河打桩盖的房子 ❸ ADV [ADV after v] When someone or something moves **along**, they keep moving in a particular direction. 朝某个方向而去；向前 ❑ *She skipped and danced along.* 她蹦蹦跳跳地往前走着。❑ *The wide road was blocked solid with traffic that moved along sluggishly.* 宽阔的马路被缓慢前行的车辆堵得严严实实。❹ ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something is going **along** in a particular way, you mean that it is progressing in that way. 进展；进行 ❑ *...the negotiations which have been dragging along interminably.* 一直在无休止地拖延的谈判 ❑ *My life is going along nicely.* 我的生活一帆风顺。❺ ADV [ADV after v] If you take someone or something **along** when you go somewhere, you take them with you. 随身；一起；一道 ❑ *This is open to women of all ages, so bring along your friends and colleagues.* 这对所有年龄段的女性开放，所以请带上你的朋友和同事一起光临。❻ ADV [ADV after v] If someone or something is coming **along** or is sent **along**, they are coming or being sent to a particular place. (前)来；到某处 ❑ *She invited everyone she knew to come along.* 她邀请了每一个她认识的人前来。❼ PHRASE You use **along with** to mention someone or something else that is also involved in an action or situation. 与…一起 ❑ *The baby's mother escaped from the fire along with two other children.* 婴儿的母亲和另外两个孩子一起逃离了火海。❽ PHRASE If something has been true or been present **all along**, it has been true or been present throughout a period of time. 一直；始终 ❑ *I've been fooling myself all along.* 我一直在欺骗自己。❾ **along the way** → see **way**

along|side ⇹ /əˌlɒŋˈsaɪd, AM 美 -ˌlɔːŋ-/ ❶ PREP If one thing is **alongside** another thing, the first thing is next to the second. 在…旁边；沿着…边缘；与…并排 ❑ *He crossed the street and walked alongside Central Park.* 他穿过马路，沿着中央公园走。❑ *Much of the industry was located alongside rivers.* 许多工厂都设在河边。•ADV [ADV after v] **Alongside** is also an adverb. ❑ *He waited several minutes for a car to pull up alongside.* 他等了几分钟，直到一辆汽车靠边停下。❷ PREP If you work **alongside** other people, you all work together in the same place. 与…一起 ❑ *He had worked alongside Frank and Mark and they had become friends.* 他与弗兰克和马克一起工作过，并且成了朋友。❸ PREP If one thing exists or develops **alongside** another, the two things exist or develop together at the same time. 与…同时(存在或发生) ❑ *Her self-confidence will develop alongside her technique.* 随着她的技术不断提高，她会愈发自信。

aloof /əˈluːf/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **aloof** is not very friendly and does not like to spend time with other people. 疏远的；冷漠的；离群的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He seemed aloof and detached.* 他显得冷漠离群。❷ ADJ If someone stays **aloof from** something, they do not become involved with it. 漠不关心的；置身事外的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *The Government is keeping aloof from the controversy.* 政府对争论保持置身事外的态度。

aloud /əˈlaʊd/ ❶ ADV [ADV after v] When you say something, read, or laugh **aloud**, you speak or laugh so that other people can hear you. 出声地 ❑ *When we were children, our father read aloud to us.* 我们小的时候，父亲会给我们朗读。❑ *'You fool,' he said aloud.* "你这个傻瓜。"他大声说。❷ PHRASE If you **think aloud**, you express your thoughts as they occur to you, rather than thinking first and then speaking. 说话不加思索；说话不经大脑

al|paca /ælˈpækə/ (**alpacas**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Alpaca** is a type of soft wool. 小羊驼毛；小羊驼呢 ❑ *...a light-grey alpaca suit.* 浅灰色的小羊驼呢套装 ❷ N-COUNT **Alpacas** are South American animals similar to llamas. Their hair is the source of alpaca wool. (南美洲的)小羊驼

al|pha|bet /ˈælfəbet/ (**alphabets**) N-COUNT An **alphabet** is a set of letters usually presented in a fixed order which is used for writing the words of a particular language or group of languages. 字母表；(某种语言的)全部字母 ❑ *The modern Russian alphabet has 31 letters.* 现代俄语字母表有 31 个字母。❑ *By two and a half he knew the alphabet.* 两岁半时他已认识全部字母。

→ see **Braille**

al|pha|beti|cal /ˌælfəˈbetɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Alphabetical** means arranged according to the normal order of the letters in the alphabet. 按字母顺序的 ❑ *Their herbs and spices are arranged in alphabetical order.* 他们的香草和调味料按字母顺序摆放。•**al|pha|beti|cal|ly** /ˌælfəˈbetɪkli/ ADV ❑ *The catalog is organized alphabetically by label name.* 这个目录按标签名的字母顺序排列而成。

al|pine /ˈælpaɪn/ (**alpines**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Alpine** means existing in or relating to mountains, especially the ones in Switzerland. (尤指瑞士境内)高山的，生于高山的 ❑ *...grassy, alpine meadows.* 长满青草的高山草地 ❷ N-COUNT **Alpines** are small flowering plants that grow high up on mountains and are sometimes grown in gardens. There are many different types of alpines. 高山植物

al|ready ⇹ /ɔːlˈredi/ ❶ ADV [ADV before v] You use **already** to show that something has happened, or that something had happened before the moment you are referring to. Speakers of British English use **already** with a verb in a perfect tense, putting it after 'have', 'has', or 'had', or at the end of a clause. Some speakers of American English use **already** with the simple past tense of the verb instead of a perfect tense. 已经(already 在英国英语中常与完成时连用，在美国英语中有时则与一般过去时连用) ❑ *They had already voted for him at the first ballot.* 在第一次投票选举时，他们已经投票给他了。❑ *I already told you not to come over.* 我已经告诉你别过来了。❑ *They've spent nearly a billion dollars on it already.* 他们已经在它上面花了近 10 亿美元。❷ ADV [ADV before v] You use **already** to show that a situation exists at this present moment or that it exists at an earlier time than expected. You use **already** after the verb 'be' or an auxiliary verb, or before a verb if there is no auxiliary. When you want add emphasis, you can put **already** at the beginning of a sentence. 早已(用于 be 动词、助动词之后，或一般动词之前，表示强调时可置于句首) ❑ *The authorities believe those security measures are already paying off.* 当局相信那些安全措施已经奏效。❑ *He was already rich.* 他已经很富有了。❑ *Get 10% off our already low prices!* 把我们已经很低的价格再下调 10%！❑ *Already, he has a luxurious villa in Formello.* 他已经在福尔梅洛拥有了一幢豪华别墅。

Usage 用法 **already and all ready**

It's easy to confuse *already* and *all ready*. *Already* means 'before now': *Have you finished eating already? Akiko had already heard the good news. All ready* means 'completely prepared': *Jacob is all ready to leave, but Michelle still has to get dressed.*

already 和 all ready 容易混淆。already 意为"已经"：Have you finished eating already? 你已经吃完饭了？ Akiko had already heard the good news. 明子已经听说了这个好消息。all ready 意为"完全准备好了"：Jacob is all ready to leave, but Michelle still has to get dressed. 雅各布完全准备好要走了，可米歇尔还得穿衣服呢。

al|right /ˌɔːlˈraɪt/ → see **all right**

Al|sa|tian /ælˈseɪʃ°n/ (**Alsatians**) N-COUNT An **Alsatian** is a large, usually fierce dog that is often used to guard buildings or by the police to help them find criminals. 德国牧羊犬，阿尔萨斯狼狗（一种凶猛的大狼狗，常用作看家犬或警犬）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **German shepherd**

also ⇹ /ˈɔːlsəʊ/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **also** to give more information about a person or thing, or to add another relevant fact. 而且；还；此外 ❑ *It is the work of Ivor Roberts-Jones, who also produced the statue of Churchill in Parliament Square.* 这是艾弗·罗伯茨－琼斯的作品，他还创作了议会广场上的丘吉尔塑像。❑ *He is an asthmatic who was also anaemic.* 他是个曾患贫血症的哮喘患者。❑ *She has a reputation for brilliance. Also, she is gorgeous.* 她以才华出众而闻名。此外，她还非常漂亮。2 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **also** to indicate that something you have just said about one person or thing is true of another person or thing. 也；亦 ❑ *His father, also a top-ranking officer, had perished during the war.* 他的父亲，也是位高级军官，在战争中牺牲了。❑ *We have been working very hard, and our families have also worked hard.* 我们一直很努力地工作，并且我们的家人也是如此。❑ *Not only cancer, but also heart and lung disease are influenced by smoking.* 不仅是癌症，心脏病和肺病也是受吸烟的影响。

Thesaurus 同类词 *also* Also look up:

ADV. additionally, furthermore, plus, still 1 and, likewise, too 2

'also-ran (**also-rans**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **also-ran**, you mean that they have been or are likely to be unsuccessful in a contest.（竞赛中的）失败者，无胜算者

al|tar /ˈɔːltəʳ/ (**altars**) N-COUNT An **altar** is a holy table in a church or temple. 祭坛；神坛

'al|tar boy (**altar boys**) N-COUNT In the Roman Catholic church, an **altar boy** is a boy who helps the priest during Mass.（天主教的）祭坛侍者，辅祭男童

altar|piece /ˈɔːltəʳpiːs/ (**altarpieces**) N-COUNT An **altarpiece** is a work of art behind the altar in a church. 祭坛装饰画（或雕刻）

al|ter ⇹ /ˈɔːltəʳ/ (**alters, altering, altered**) VERB If something **alters** or if you **alter** it, it changes. 改变；变更；更改 ❑ [v] *Little had altered in the village.* 村子里几乎没有什么变化。❑ [v n] *They have never altered their programmes by a single day.* 他们的计划一天也没变过。

al|tera|tion /ˌɔːltəˈreɪʃ°n/ (**alterations**) 1 N-COUNT An **alteration** is a change in or to something. 改变；变更 ❑ [+to/in] *Making some simple alterations to your diet will make you feel fitter.* 对日常饮食做些简单的调整就会让你身体更健康。[Also +of] 2 N-UNCOUNT The **alteration** of something is the process of changing it. 更改；改动 ❑ *Her jacket was at the boutique waiting for alteration.* 她的外套放在时装店里，等着人家给改一下。

al|ter|ca|tion /ˌɔːltəʳˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**altercations**) N-COUNT An **altercation** is a noisy argument or disagreement. 争论；争吵【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *I had a slight altercation with some people who objected to our filming.* 我和一些反对我们拍摄的人发生了小小的口角。[Also +between]

ˌal|ter 'ego (**alter egos**) 1 N-COUNT Your **alter ego** is the other side of your personality from the one which people normally see. 第二个我；个性的另一面 2 N-COUNT You can describe the character that an actor usually plays on television or in films as his or her **alter ego**.（演员）经常扮演的角色 ❑ *Barry Humphries's alter ego Dame Edna has taken the U.S. by storm.* 巴里·汉弗莱斯凭借埃德娜夫人一角轰动全美。

al|ter|nate (**alternates, alternating, alternated**)

The verb is pronounced /ˈɔːltəʳneɪt/. The adjective and noun are pronounced /ɔːlˈtɜːʳnət/. 动词读作 /ˈɔːltəʳneɪt/。形容词和名词读作 /ɔːlˈtɜːʳnət/。

1 VERB When you **alternate** two things, you keep using one then the other. When one thing **alternates with** another, the first regularly occurs after the other.（使）交替；（使）轮流 ❑ [v +with] *Her aggressive moods alternated with gentle or more co-operative states.* 她情绪多变，时而咄咄逼人，时而又温柔平和、乐于合作。❑ [v] *The three acts will alternate as headliners throughout the tour.* 这三个节目将在整个巡回演出中轮流做主打节目。❑ [v n] *Now you just alternate layers of that mixture and eggplant.* 现在你只需把茄子和拌料一层层交替放好。❑ [v n +with] *The band alternated romantic love songs with bouncy dance numbers.* 乐队轮番献上浪漫情歌和劲爆舞曲。[Also +between] •**al|ter|na|tion** /ˌɔːltəʳˈneɪʃ°n/ (**alternations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The alternation of sun and snow continued for the rest of our holiday.* 我们剩余的假期里依旧时而放晴时而下雪。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Alternate** actions, events, or processes regularly occur after each other. 交替的；轮流的 ❑ *They were streaked with alternate bands of colour.* 它们带有各种色彩相间的条纹。•**al|ter|nate|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He could alternately bully and charm people.* 他一会儿欺负人，一会儿取悦人。3 ADJ [ADJ n] If something happens on **alternate** days, it happens on one day, then happens on every second day after that. In the same way, something can happen in **alternate** weeks, years, or other periods of time. 每隔一（天、周、年等）的 ❑ *Lesley had agreed to Jim going skiing in alternate years.* 莱斯莉已同意吉姆每隔一年去滑一次雪。4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **alternate** to describe a plan, idea, or system which is different from the one already in operation and can be used instead of it. 可替代的；供选择的；备用的 ❑ *His group was forced to turn back and take an alternate route.* 他的小组被迫返回并选择了另一条路线。5 N-COUNT An **alternate** is a person or thing that replaces another, and can act or be used instead of them. 代替者；候补者【AM 美】❑ *In most jurisdictions, twelve jurors and two alternates are chosen.* 大多数辖区都会选出12名陪审员和2名候补陪审员。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Alternate** is sometimes used, especially in American English, instead of **alternative** in meanings 3, 4, and 5.（尤其在美国英语中，当 alternative 作义项3、4和5解时，代替 alternative 使用）❑ *...an alternate lifestyle.* 另一种生活方式

ˌal|ter|nat|ing 'cur|rent (**alternating currents**) N-VAR An **alternating current** is an electric current that continually changes direction as it flows. The abbreviation **AC** is also used. 交流电流（缩略形式为 AC）

al|ter|na|tive ⇹ /ɔːlˈtɜːʳnətɪv/ (**alternatives**)

The form **alternate** is sometimes used, especially in American English, instead of **alternative** in meanings 3, 4, and 5. 尤其在美国英语中，当 alternative 作义项3、4和5解时，alternate 代替 alternative 使用。

1 N-COUNT If one thing is an **alternative to** another, the first can be found, used, or done instead of the second. 可供选择的；可替代的 ❑ [+to] *New ways to treat arthritis may provide an alternative to painkillers.* 关节炎的新疗法可能是止痛药之外的另一种选择。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **alternative** plan or offer is different from the one that you already have, and can be done or used instead. 备选的；备用的；其他的 ❑ *There were alternative methods of travel available.* 还有其他可选的旅行方式。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Alternative** is used to describe something that is different from the usual things of its kind, or the usual ways of doing something, in modern Western society. For example, an **alternative** lifestyle does not follow conventional ways of living and working. 非传统的；非主流的；另类的 ❑ *...unconventional parents who embraced the alternative lifestyle of the Sixties.* 欣然接受60年代另类生活模式而不因循守旧的父母 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Alternative** medicine uses traditional ways of curing people, such as medicines made from plants, massage, and acupuncture.（疗法）非西方传统的，另类的，替代的（如提取植物成分制成药物、按摩和针灸）❑ *...alternative health care.* 非西方传统的医疗保健 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Alternative** energy uses natural sources of energy such as the sun, wind, or water for power and fuel, rather than oil, coal, or nuclear power.（能源）替代的，代用的

al|ter|na|tive|ly /ɔːlˈtɜːʳnətɪvli/ ADV You use **alternatively** to introduce a suggestion or to mention something different to what has just been stated. 要不然；或者 ❑ *Allow about eight hours for the drive from Calais. Alternatively, you can fly to Brive.* 从加来开车

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去大约需要 8 小时的时间。或者，可以坐飞机前往布里夫。

Usage 用法 alternatively and alternately

Alternatively and *alternately* are often confused. *Alternatively* is used to talk about a choice between different things: *Sheila might go to the beach tomorrow; alternatively, she could go to the museum.* *Alternately* is used to talk about things that regularly occur after each other: *The traffic light was alternately green, yellow, and red. The days have been alternately sunny and rainy.*

alternatively 和 alternately 经常混淆。alternatively 用于谈论在不同事物中作出选择：Sheila might go to the beach tomorrow; alternatively, she could go to the museum. 希拉明天可能会去海滩；要不然也可能去博物馆。alternately 用于谈论事物规律地接连发生：The traffic light was alternately green, yellow, and red. 交通信号灯的绿、黄、红灯交替变亮。The days have been alternately sunny and rainy. 这些天时而放晴，时而下雨。

al|ter|na|tor /'ɔ:ltəˌneɪtə^r/ (**alternators**) N-COUNT An **alternator** is a device, used especially in a car, that creates an electrical current that changes direction as it flows. (尤用于汽车的)交流发电机

al|though ⇹ /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ 1 CONJ You use **although** to introduce a subordinate clause which contains a statement which contrasts with the statement in the main clause. 虽然(表示对比) ❑ *Although he is known to only a few, his reputation among them is very great.* 虽然知道他的人不多，但他在这些人中名气很响。❑ *Although the shooting has stopped for now, the destruction left behind is enormous.* 虽然枪战现已停止，但造成的破坏是巨大的。2 CONJ You use **although** to introduce a subordinate clause which contains a statement which makes the main clause of the sentence seem surprising or unexpected. 虽然(表示惊奇或出乎意料) ❑ *Although I was only six, I can remember seeing it on TV.* 虽然那时我只有 6 岁，我依然记得在电视上见过它。3 CONJ You use **although** to introduce a subordinate clause which gives some information that is relevant to the main clause but modifies the strength of that statement. 尽管，即使(表示让步) ❑ *He was in love with her, although he did not put that name to it.* 他爱着她，虽然他没有将其称为爱。4 CONJ You use **although** when admitting a fact about something which you regard as less important than a contrasting fact. 尽管，虽然(表示承认所述内容是事实但并不重要) ❑ *Although they're expensive, they last forever and never go out of style.* 尽管价格昂贵，但它们恒久流传，永不过时。

Thesaurus 同类词 *although* Also look up:

CONJ. despite, though, while 1 2 3 4

al|time|ter /'ælɪtɪmi:tə^r, AM 美 æl'tɪmɪtə^r/ (**altimeters**) N-COUNT An **altimeter** is an instrument in an aircraft that shows the height of the aircraft above the ground. (飞行器中的)测高仪，高程计，高度计

Word Link 词根词缀 *alt = high* 高：*altimeter, altitude, contralto*

al|ti|tude /'ælɪtju:d, AM 美 -tu:d/ (**altitudes**) N-VAR If something is at a particular **altitude**, it is at that height above sea level. 高度；海拔 ❑ [+of] *The aircraft had reached its cruising altitude of about 39,000 feet.* 飞机已到达约 3.9 万英尺的巡航高度。

alto /'æltəʊ/ (**altos**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] An **alto** is a woman who has a low singing voice. 女低音歌手 2 N-COUNT An **alto** or **male alto** is a man who has the highest male singing voice. 男高音歌手 3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **alto** musical instrument has a range of notes of medium pitch. (乐器)中音的

al|to|geth|er ⇹ /ˌɔ:ltə'geðə^r/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] You use **altogether** to emphasize that something has stopped, been done, or finished completely. 完全；全然；全部【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *When Artie stopped calling altogether, Julie found a new man.* 当阿蒂不再打来任何电话，朱莉又找了个新男人。❑ *His tour may have to be cancelled altogether.* 他的旅行可能不得不彻底取消。2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **altogether** in front of an adjective or adverb to emphasize a quality that someone or something has. (用于形容词或副词前表示强调)显然，完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The choice of language is altogether different.* 对语言的选择完全是另一回事。❑ *Today's celebrations have been altogether more sedate.* 今天的庆祝活动显然更加庄重。3 ADV [with neg] You use **altogether** to modify a negative statement and make it less forceful. (使否定语气和缓些)太，十分，非常 ❑ *We were not altogether sure that the comet would miss the Earth.* 我们不能完全肯定彗星不会与地球相撞。4 ADV You can use **altogether** to introduce a summary of what you have been saying. 总体来说；总之；基本上 ❑ *Altogether, it was a delightful town garden, peaceful and secluded.* 总体来说，这是个宜人的城市花园，宁谧而僻静。5 ADV If several amounts add up to a particular amount **altogether**, that amount is their total. 总共 ❑ *Britain has a dozen warships in the area, with a total of five thousand military personnel altogether.* 英国在该地区驻有 12 艘战舰，共有 5,000 名军人。

Usage 用法 altogether and all together

Altogether and *all together* are easily confused. *Altogether* means "in all": *Altogether, I saw four movies at the film festival last week. All together* means "together in a group": *It was the first time we were all together in four years and it meant a lot to me.*

altogether 和 all together 容易混淆。altogether 指"总共"：Altogether, I saw four movies at the film festival last week. 在上周的电影节上，我总共看了四部电影。all together 指"一起"：It was the first time we were all together in four years and it meant a lot to me. 这是我们四年来首次聚在一起，这对我来说意义重大。

al|tru|ism /'æltruɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Altruism** is unselfish concern for other people's happiness and welfare. 利他(主义)；无私

al|tru|is|tic /ˌæltru'ɪstɪk/ ADJ If your behaviour or motives are **altruistic**, you show concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself. 利他的；无私的

alu|min|ium /ˌælu:'mɪniəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Aluminium** is a lightweight metal used, for example, for making cooking equipment and aircraft parts. 铝【BRIT 英】❑ *...aluminium cans.* 铝罐

in AM, use 美国英语用 **aluminum**

alu|mi|num /ə'lu:mɪnəm/ → see **aluminium**

alum|nus /ə'lʌmnəs/ (**alumni** /ə'lʌmnaɪ/) N-COUNT The **alumni** of a school, college, or university are the people who used to be students there. 校友；毕业生【AM 美】

al|ways ⇹ /'ɔ:lweɪz/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] If you **always** do something, you do it whenever a particular situation occurs. If you **always** did something, you did it whenever a particular situation occurred. 总是；每次都是；无例外地 ❑ *Whenever I get into a relationship, I always fall madly in love.* 我每次谈恋爱都深陷其中，无法自拔。❑ *She's always late for everything.* 她事事都迟到。❑ *We've always done it this way.* 我们一直是这么做的。❑ *Always lock your garage.* 每次都要锁上车库。2 ADV [ADV before v] If something is **always** the case, was **always** the case, or will **always** be the case, it is, was, or will be the case all the time, continuously. 永远；始终；一直 ❑ *We will always remember his generous hospitality.* 我们将永远记得他的慷慨好客。❑ *He was always cheerful.* 他总是兴高采烈的。3 ADV If you say that something is **always** happening, especially something which annoys you, you mean that it happens repeatedly. 一再；屡次；老是 ❑ *She was always moving things around.* 她老是将东西搬来搬去。4 ADV You use **always** in expressions such as **can always** or **could always** when you are making suggestions or suggesting an alternative approach or method. (用于提出建议或提示其他解决方法)总还，总还是 ❑ *If you can't find any decent apples, you can always try growing them yourself.* 如果你找不到像样的苹果，你总还可以试着自己种。5 ADV [ADV before v] You can say that someone **always** was, for example, awkward or lucky to indicate that you are not surprised about what they are doing or have just done. 总是；一直；本来 ❑ *She's going to be fine. She always was pretty strong.* 她会好起来的。她一直

都很强壮。

Thesaurus 同类词 *always* Also look up:

ADV. consistently, constantly, regularly 1 3 continuously, endlessly, repeatedly; (*ant.*) never, rarely 2

Alzheimer's dis|ease /'ælts,haɪmə'z dɪzi:z/ or **Alzheimer's** N-UNCOUNT **Alzheimer's disease** is a condition in which a person's brain gradually stops working properly. 阿尔茨海默病

am /əm, STRONG 强读 æm/ **Am** is the first person singular of the present tense of **be**. **Am** is often shortened to **'m** in spoken English. The negative forms are 'I am not' and 'I'm not'. In questions and tags in spoken English, these are usually changed to 'aren't I'. (be 的第一人称单数现在式；口语中常略作 'm；否定形式为 I am not 和 I'm not；口语中疑问句和附加疑问句常用 aren't I)

AM /ˌeɪ 'em/ (**AMs**) 1 **AM** is a method of transmitting radio waves that can be used to broadcast sound. **AM** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'amplitude modulation'. 调幅 2 N-COUNT An **AM** is a member of the Welsh Assembly. **AM** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'assembly member'. 威尔士议会议员

→ see **radio**

Am. **Am.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **American**.

a.m. /ˌeɪ'em/ also **am** **a.m.** is used after a number to show that you are referring to a particular time between midnight and noon. 上午；午前 (Compare 比较 **p.m.**) ❑ *The program starts at 9 a.m.* 节目上午 9 点开始。

amalgam /ə'mælgəm/ (**amalgams**) N-COUNT Something that is an **amalgam of** two or more things is a mixture of them. 混合物

amal|gam|ate /ə'mælgəmeɪt/ (**amalgamates, amalgamating, amalgamated**) VERB When two or more things, especially organizations, **amalgamate** or **are amalgamated**, they become one large thing. (使) 合并；(使) 联合 ❑ [V +*with*] *The firm has amalgamated with an American company.* 该公司和一家美国公司合并了。❑ [V +*into*] *The chemical companies had amalgamated into a vast conglomerate.* 那些化学品公司已经合并成一个庞大的企业集团。❑ [V n +*with*, Also V pl-n] *The Visitors' Centre amalgamates the traditions of the Old World with the technology of the New.* 游客中心将旧大陆的传统与新大陆的技术结合在一起。•**amal|gama|tion** /ə,mælgə'meɪʃ°n/ (**amalgamations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *Athletics South Africa was formed by an amalgamation of two organisations.* 南非体育协会由两个组织合并而成。

amass /ə'mæs/ (**amasses, amassing, amassed**) VERB If you **amass** something such as money or information, you gradually get a lot of it. 积聚；收集 ❑ [V n] *How had he amassed his fortune?* 他是如何积累财富的呢？

ama|teur ◆◇ /'æmətə^r, AM 美 -tʃɜ:r/ (**amateurs**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] An **amateur** is someone who does something as a hobby and not as a job. 业余爱好者 ❑ *Jerry is an amateur who dances because he feels like it.* 杰里是个业余舞蹈爱好者，他跳舞是因为自己喜欢。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Amateur** sports or activities are done by people as a hobby and not as a job. (体育运动或活动) 业余爱好的 ❑ *...the local amateur dramatics society.* 地方业余戏剧社团

Word Link 词根词缀 *eur ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*amateur, chauffeur, entrepreneur*

ama|teur|ish /'æmətərɪʃ, AM 美 -tʃɜ:rɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe something as **amateurish**, you think that it is not skilfully made or done. 业余的；外行的；不熟练的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *The paintings looked very amateurish.* 这些画作看上去非常业余。

ama|teur|ism /'æmətərɪzəm, AM 美 -tʃɜ:r-/ N-UNCOUNT **Amateurism** is the belief that people should take part in sports and other activities as a hobby, for pleasure, rather than as a job, for money. 业余主义 (认为享受体育等活动带来的乐趣比从中谋利更为重要) ❑ *Graham is a staunch supporter of amateurism.* 格雷厄姆是业余主义的坚定支持者。

amaze /ə'meɪz/ (**amazes, amazing, amazed**) VERB If something **amazes** you, it surprises you very much. 使惊奇；使惊愕 ❑ [V n] *He amazed us by his knowledge of Welsh history.* 他对威尔士历史的了解让我们十分惊奇。❑ [V] *The Riverside Restaurant promises a variety of food that never ceases to amaze!* 滨河饭店总能提供令人称奇的各种食物。[Also *it* V n that/wh] •**amazed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [+*by*] *He said most of the cast was amazed by the play's success.* 他说大部分演员都对该剧的成功感到惊讶。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *amaze* with:

V. **continue to** amaze 持续使人惊奇，**never cease to** amaze 一直令人惊奇

N. amaze **your friends** 让朋友们惊奇

amaze|ment /ə'meɪzmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Amazement** is the feeling you have when something surprises you very much. 惊奇；惊愕；惊诧 ❑ *I stared at her in amazement.* 我惊愕地凝视着她。

amaz|ing ◆◇ /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ ADJ You say that something is **amazing** when it is very surprising and makes you feel pleasure, approval, or wonder. 令人称奇的；惊人的 ❑ *It's amazing what we can remember with a little prompting.* 稍加提醒我们就能想起很多东西，真是让人惊奇。•**amaz|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *She was an amazingly good cook.* 她是个厨艺精湛的厨师。

Thesaurus 同类词 *amazing* Also look up:

ADJ. astonishing, astounding, extraordinary, incredible, stunning, wonderful

Ama|zon /'æməzən/ (**Amazons**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] In Greek mythology, the **Amazons** were a tribe of women who were very good at fighting. (古希腊神话中的) 亚马孙族女战士 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a tall, strong woman as an **Amazon**. 高大强悍的女人

Ama|zo|nian /ˌæmə'zəʊnɪən/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Amazonian** means related to the area around the river Amazon. 亚马孙河的；亚马孙流域的 ❑ *...the Amazonian rainforest.* 亚马孙热带雨林 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] People sometimes describe a tall, strong woman as **Amazonian**. (女子) 高大强悍的 ❑ *...an Amazonian blonde.* 高大强悍的金发女子 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Amazonian** means belonging to or connected with the Amazons in Greek mythology. 亚马孙族女战士 (般) 的 ❑ *...Amazonian queens.* 亚马孙族的女王们

am|bas|sa|dor ◆◇ /æm'bæsədə^r/ (**ambassadors**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] An **ambassador** is an important official who lives in a foreign country and represents his or her own country's interests there. 大使 ❑ [+*to*] *...the German ambassador to Poland.* 德国驻波兰大使

am|bas|sa|dor|ial /æm,bæsə'dɔ:rɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ambassadorial** means belonging or relating to an ambassador. 大使的 ❑ *...an ambassadorial post.* 大使的职位

am|ber /'æmbə^r/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Amber** is a hard yellowish-brown substance used for making jewellery. 琥珀 ❑ *...an amber choker with matching earrings.* 有配套耳环的琥珀颈链 2 COLOUR **Amber** is used to describe things that are yellowish-brown in colour. 琥珀色 (的)；黄褐色 (的) 3 COLOUR An **amber** traffic light is orange. (交通灯) 黄色的 ❑ *Cars did not stop when the lights were on amber.* 交通灯变黄灯时，汽车没停。

am|bi|ance /'æmbiəns/ → see **ambience**

am|bi|dex|trous /ˌæmbi'dekstrəs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **ambidextrous** can use both their right hand and their left hand equally skilfully. 双手同利的；两手都善用的

Word Link 词根词缀 *ambi ≈ both* 两，双：*ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambivalent*

am|bi|ence /'æmbiəns/ also **ambiance** N-SING The **ambience of** a place is the character and atmosphere that it seems to have. 环境；气氛；格调 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [+*of*] *The overall ambience of*

A

the room is cosy. 房间整体感觉温暖舒适。

am|bi|ent /'æmbiənt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **ambient** temperature is the temperature of the air above the ground in a particular place.（气温）周围的【TECHNICAL 术语】2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ambient** sound or light is the sound or light which is all around you.（声音、光线）四周的，环绕的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...ambient sounds of children in the background.* 四周孩子们的背景音

am|bi|gu|ity /ˌæmbɪ'gjuːɪti/ (**ambiguities**) N-VAR If you say that there is **ambiguity** in something, you mean that it is unclear or confusing, or it can be understood in more than one way.一语多义；含糊不清；模棱两可 ❑ [+about] *There is considerable ambiguity about what this part of the agreement actually means.* 协议这一部分的真正含义很不明确。

am|bigu|ous /æm'bɪgjuəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **ambiguous**, you mean that it is unclear or confusing because it can be understood in more than one way.一语多义的；含糊不清的；模棱两可的 ❑ *This agreement is very ambiguous and open to various interpretations.* 这份协议非常含糊，可以有多种解释。❑ *The Foreign Secretary's remarks clarify an ambiguous statement issued earlier this week.* 外交大臣的话对本周较早时候发表的一份模棱两可的声明作出了澄清。•**am|bigu|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Zaire's national conference on democracy ended ambiguously.* 扎伊尔关于民主的全国大会结束了，但未有明确结果。2 ADJ If you describe something as **ambiguous**, you mean that it contains several different ideas or attitudes that do not fit well together. 模糊不清的；难以区分的；捉摸不定的 ❑ *Students have ambiguous feelings about their role in the world.* 学生们对于自己在这个世界上的角色认识含混不清。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ambi ≈ both* 两；双：*ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambivalent*

am|bit /'æmbɪt/ N-SING [usu with poss] The **ambit** of something is its range or extent. 范围；领域【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Her case falls within the ambit of moral law.* 她的案例属于道德法律的范畴。

am|bi|tion ♦◇ /æm'bɪʃ°n/ (**ambitions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If you have an **ambition to** do or achieve something, you want very much to do it or achieve it. 梦想；理想 ❑ *His ambition is to sail round the world.* 他的梦想是环球航行。❑ *He harboured ambitions of becoming a Tory MP.* 他心怀成为托利党下院议员的梦想。2 N-UNCOUNT **Ambition** is the desire to be successful, rich, or powerful. 雄心；抱负；野心 ❑ *Even when I was young I never had any ambition.* 即使在年轻时，我也从未有过什么雄心壮志。

am|bi|tious /æm'bɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **ambitious** has a strong desire to be successful, rich, or powerful. 有雄心的；有抱负的；有野心的 ❑ *Chris is so ambitious, so determined to do it all.* 克里斯踌躇满志，决心要将它都做完。2 ADJ An **ambitious** idea or plan is on a large scale and needs a lot of work to be carried out successfully. 规模宏大的；艰巨的 ❑ *The ambitious project was completed in only nine months.* 这个规模宏大的项目只用了 9 个月就完成了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ambitious* Also look up:

ADJ. aspiring 1
challenging, difficult 2

am|biva|lent /æm'bɪvələnt/ ADJ If you say that someone is **ambivalent about** something, they seem to be uncertain whether they really want it, or whether they really approve of it. 矛盾的；摇摆不定的；犹豫不决的 ❑ [+about] *She remained ambivalent about her marriage.* 她对于自己的婚事仍然拿不定主意。❑ *He maintained an ambivalent attitude to the Church throughout his long life.* 在他漫长的一生中，他对基督教始终持一种摇摆不定的态度。•**am|biva|lence** /æm'bɪvələns/ (**ambivalences**) N-VAR ❑ [+about/towards] *I've never lied about my feelings, including my ambivalence about getting married again.* 对于自己的感情，我从不说谎，包括我对再婚游移不定的态度。

am|ble /'æmb°l/ (**ambles, ambling, ambled**) VERB When you **amble**, you walk slowly and in a relaxed manner. 缓行；漫步 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Slowly they ambled back to the car.* 他们慢悠悠地走回到汽车那儿。❑ [v adv/prep] *We ambled along in front of the houses.* 我们顺着房前的路溜达。

am|bro|sia /æm'brəʊziə, AM 美 -ʒiə/ N-UNCOUNT In Greek mythology, **ambrosia** is the food of the gods.（古希腊神话中的）仙食，仙馔

am|bu|lance /'æmbjʊləns/ (**ambulances**) N-COUNT [oft by N] An **ambulance** is a vehicle for taking people to and from hospital. 救护车

am|bu|lance|man /'æmbjʊlənsmæn/ (**ambulancemen**) N-COUNT An **ambulanceman** is a man who drives an ambulance or takes care of people in an ambulance on the way to hospital. 救护车驾驶员；（救护车上的）救护人员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ambulance driver**

am|bush /'æmbʊʃ/ (**ambushes, ambushing, ambushed**) 1 VERB If a group of people **ambush** their enemies, they attack them after hiding and waiting for them. 打…的埋伏；伏击 ❑ [v n] *The Guatemalan army says rebels ambushed and killed 10 patrolmen.* 危地马拉军方说叛乱分子伏击打死了 10 名巡逻兵。2 N-VAR An **ambush** is an attack on someone by people who have been hiding and waiting for them. 埋伏；伏击 ❑ *A policeman has been shot dead in an ambush.* 一名警察在伏击中中弹身亡。3 PHRASE If someone is lying **in ambush**, they are hiding and waiting for someone, usually to attack them. 埋伏着 ❑ *The gunmen, lying in ambush, opened fire, killing the driver.* 埋伏着的枪手开枪打死了司机。

ame|lio|rate /ə'miːliəreɪt/ (**ameliorates, ameliorating, ameliorated**) VERB If someone or something **ameliorates** a situation, they make it better or easier in some way. 改善；改进；减轻【FORMAL 正式】

amen /ˌɑː'men, eɪ-/ CONVENTION **Amen** is said by Christians at the end of a prayer. 阿门（基督教徒的祈祷结束语）

ame|nable /ə'miːnəb°l/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **amenable to** something, you are willing to do it or accept it. 顺从的；服从的 ❑ [+to] *The Jordanian leader seemed amenable to attending a conference.* 约旦领导人似乎愿意参加会议。

amend /ə'mend/ (**amends, amending, amended**) 1 VERB If you **amend** something that has been written such as a law, or something that is said, you change it in order to improve it or make it more accurate. 修改；修订 ❑ [v n] *The president agreed to amend the constitution and allow multi-party elections.* 总统同意修订宪法，并允许多党选举。❑ [v-ed] *...the amended version of the Act.* 该法令的修正案 2 PHRASE If you **make amends** when you have harmed someone, you show that you are sorry by doing something to please them. 赔罪；赔偿；补偿 ❑ *He wanted to make amends for causing their marriage to fail.* 他导致了他们婚姻的破裂，因此想作出补偿。

amend|ment ♦◇ /ə'mendmənt/ (**amendments**) 1 N-VAR An **amendment** is a section that is added to a law or rule in order to change it.（法令或法规的）修正条款，修正案 ❑ *...an amendment to the defense bill.* 国防法案的修正案 2 N-COUNT An **amendment** is a change that is made to a piece of writing. 修改；修订；修正

amen|ity /ə'miːnɪti, AM 美 -'men-/ (**amenities**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Amenities** are things such as shopping centres or sports facilities that are provided for people's convenience, enjoyment, or comfort. 服务设施；便利设施 ❑ *The hotel amenities include health clubs, conference facilities, and banqueting rooms.* 酒店的服务设施包括健身俱乐部、会议场所和宴会厅。

→ see **hotel**

Am|er|asian /əˌmeˈreɪʒ°n/ (**Amerasians**) N-COUNT People who have one American parent and one Asian parent are sometimes referred to as **Amerasians**. 美亚混血儿 ❑ *...discrimination against Amerasians in Vietnam.* 在越南对美亚混血儿的歧视现象 •ADJ **Amerasian** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an Amerasian boy.* 美亚混血男孩

Ameri|can /ə'merɪkən/ (**Americans**) 1 ADJ **American** means belonging or relating to the United States of America, or to

its people or culture. 美国的；美国人的；美国文化的 ❑ *...the American Ambassador at the United Nations.* 美国驻联合国大使 ❑ *...the influence of American television and movies.* 美国电视和电影产生的影响 ■ → see also **Latin American** ■ N-COUNT An **American** is a person who comes from the United States of America. 美国人 ❑ *The 1990 Nobel Prize for medicine was won by two Americans.* 1990 年的诺贝尔医学奖由两名美国人获得。

Ameri|ca|na /əˌmerɪˈkɑːnə/ N-UNCOUNT Objects that come from or relate to America are referred to as **Americana**, especially when they are in a collection. （尤指收集成册的）美国（或美洲）史料，美国（或美洲）文物 ❑ *...1950s Americana.* 20 世纪 50 年代美国史料集

A|meri|can 'foot|ball (American footballs)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **football**

■ N-UNCOUNT **American football** is a game similar to rugby that is played by two teams of eleven players using an oval-shaped ball. Players try to score points by carrying the ball to their opponents' end of the field, or by kicking it over a bar fixed between two posts. 美式橄榄球（运动）；美式足球（运动）【BRIT 英】 ■ N-COUNT An **American football** is an oval-shaped ball used for playing American football. 橄榄球（用于美式橄榄球运动的椭圆形皮球）【BRIT 英】

A|meri|can 'In|dian (American Indians) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **American Indian** people or things belong to or come from one of the native peoples of America. 美洲印第安人的；美洲印第安的【mainly BRIT 主英】•N-COUNT An **American Indian** is someone who is American Indian. 美洲印第安人

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Indian, Native American**

Ameri|can|ism /əˈmerɪkənɪzəm/ (**Americanisms**) N-COUNT An **Americanism** is an expression that is typical of people living in the United States of America. 美国用语

Ameri|cani|za|tion /əˌmerɪkənaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **Americanisation**

N-UNCOUNT **Americanization** is the process by which people or countries become more and more similar to Americans and the United States. 美国化 ❑ *...the Americanization of French culture.* 法国文化的美国化

Ameri|can|ized /əˈmerɪkənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **Americanised**

ADJ If someone is **Americanized**, they do things in a way that is typical of the United States. 美国化的 ❑ *He is getting very Americanized.* 他渐渐变得非常美国化。

Am|er|in|dian /ˌæməˈrɪndiən/ (**Amerindians**) **Amerindian** means the same as **American Indian**. 同 American Indian

am|ethyst /ˈæməθɪst/ (**amethysts**) ■ N-VAR **Amethysts** are clear purple stones, sometimes used to make jewellery. 紫晶，水碧（有时用于制作珠宝） ❑ *The necklace consisted of amethysts set in gold.* 这是一条镶紫晶的金项链。❑ *...rows of amethyst beads.* 一排排紫晶珠子 ■ COLOUR **Amethyst** is used to describe things that are pale purple in colour. 淡紫色（的） ❑ *...as the colours changed from green to amethyst.* 当颜色从绿色转变成淡紫色 ❑ *...amethyst glass.* 淡紫色的杯子

ami|abil|ity /ˌeɪmiəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Amiability** is the quality of being friendly and pleasant. 和蔼可亲；亲切友善【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *I found his amiability charming.* 我觉得他和蔼可亲，富有魅力。

ami|able /ˈeɪmiəb°l/ ADJ Someone who is **amiable** is friendly and pleasant to be with. 和蔼可亲的；亲切友善的【WRITTEN 笔语】•**ami|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We chatted amiably about old friends.* 我们亲切地聊起了老朋友。

ami|cable /ˈæmɪkəb°l/ ADJ When people have an **amicable** relationship, they are pleasant to each other and solve their problems without quarrelling. （关系）友好的，和睦的 ❑ *The meeting ended on reasonably amicable terms.* 会议在较为友好的气氛中结束了。•**ami|cably** /ˈæmɪkəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He hoped the dispute could be settled amicably.* 他希望纠纷能得到和解。

amid ♦○○/əˈmɪd/

The form **amidst** is also used, but is more literary. 也用 amidst，但更常见于文学作品中。

■ PREP If something happens **amid** noises or events of some kind, it happens while the other things are happening. 在…过程中；在…背景下 ❑ *A senior leader cancelled a trip to Britain yesterday amid growing signs of a possible political crisis.* 爆发政治危机的迹象日趋明显，在这一背景下，一位高级领导人昨天取消了预定的英国之行。■ PREP If something is **amid** other things, it is surrounded by them. 在…中间；在…之中【LITERARY 文】

amid|ships /əˈmɪdʃɪps/ ADV [ADV after v] **Amidships** means halfway along the length of a ship. 在（或靠近）船体中部 ❑ *The ferry hit us amidships.* 渡船拦腰撞上了我们的船。

amidst /əˈmɪdst/ PREP **Amidst** means the same as **amid**. 同 amid【LITERARY 文】

ami|no acid /əˌmiːnəʊˈæsɪd/ (**amino acids**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Amino acids** are substances containing nitrogen and hydrogen and which are found in proteins. Amino acids occur naturally in the body. 氨基酸

amiss /əˈmɪs/ ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **amiss**, you mean there is something wrong. 不对的；不正常的；错误的 ❑ *Their instincts warned them something was amiss.* 他们直觉上感到有什么地方不对劲儿。❑ [+*in*] *Something is radically amiss in our health care system.* 我们的医疗保健制度存在重大缺陷。■ PHRASE If you say that something **would not go amiss** or **would not come amiss**, you mean that it would be pleasant and useful. 会称心如意；不会出错【BRIT 英】❑ *A bit of charm and humour would not go amiss.* 人有点魅力和幽默感总是好的。

am|ity /ˈæmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Amity** is peaceful, friendly relations between people or countries. 和睦；友好【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He wished to live in amity with his neighbour.* 他希望与邻居和睦相处。

ammo /ˈæməʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Ammo** is ammunition for guns and other weapons. 军火；弹药【INFORMAL 非正式】

am|mo|nia /əˈməʊniə/ N-UNCOUNT **Ammonia** is a colourless liquid or gas with a strong, sharp smell. It is used in making household cleaning substances. 氨；氨水

am|mu|ni|tion /ˌæmjʊˈnɪʃ°n/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Ammunition** is bullets and rockets that are made to be fired from guns. 军火；弹药 ❑ *He had only seven rounds of ammunition for the revolver.* 他这把左轮手枪只有 7 发子弹。■ N-UNCOUNT You can describe information that you can use against someone in an argument or discussion as **ammunition**. （辩论等中攻击对方的）论据，武器，弹药 ❑ *The improved trade figures have given the government fresh ammunition.* 上涨的贸易数据给政府提供了新的有力证据。

am|ne|sia /æmˈniːziə, -ʒə/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **amnesia**, they have lost their memory. 记忆缺失；健忘（症）

am|ne|si|ac /æmˈniːziæk/ (**amnesiacs**) ADJ Someone who is **amnesiac** has lost their memory. 记忆缺失的；健忘（症）的 ❑ *She was taken to hospital, apparently amnesiac and shocked.* 她被送往医院，看起来失忆并且受惊了。•N-COUNT An **amnesiac** is someone who is amnesiac. 失忆者；健忘症患者 ❑ *Even profound amnesiacs can usually recall how to perform daily activities.* 即使是病情严重的健忘症患者通常也能想起如何进行日常活动。

am|nes|ty /ˈæmnɪsti/ (**amnesties**) ■ N-VAR An **amnesty** is an official pardon granted to a group of prisoners by the state. 赦免；大赦 ❑ *Activists who were involved in crimes of violence will not automatically be granted amnesty.* 参与暴力犯罪的激进分子将不会自动得到赦免。■ N-COUNT An **amnesty** is a period of time during which people can admit to a crime or give up weapons without being punished. 赦免期（在此期间交代罪行或交出武器可获赦免） ❑ [+*for*] *The government has announced an immediate amnesty for rebel fighters.* 政府已对叛乱士兵宣布了即刻生效的赦免期。

am|nio|cen|tesis /ˌæmniəʊsenˈtiːsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT If a pregnant woman has an **amniocentesis**, fluid is removed from her

womb in order to check that her unborn baby is not affected by certain genetic disorders. 羊膜腔穿刺术(抽取孕妇子宫羊水以检查胎儿健康状况)

amoeba /əˈmiːbə/ (**amoebae** /əˈmiːbi/ or **amoebas**) N-COUNT An **amoeba** is the smallest kind of living creature. Amoebae consist of only one cell, and are found in water or soil. 根足总纲原生动物;变形虫属原生动物

amok /əˈmʌk, əˈmɒk/ PHRASE If a person or animal **runs amok**, they behave in a violent and uncontrolled way. (人或动物)发狂,狂暴,疯狂 ❑ *A soldier was arrested after running amok with a vehicle through Berlin.* 一名士兵在疯狂飙车穿越柏林后被逮捕。

among ⇔ /əˈmʌŋ/

The form **amongst** is also used, but is more literary. 也用 amongst,但更常见于文学作品中。

1 PREP Someone or something that is situated or moving **among** a group of things or people is surrounded by them. 在…中;被…所环绕 ❑ *They walked among the crowds in Red Square.* 他们在红场上的人群中行走。❑ *...a little house among the trees.* 掩映于树丛中的小房子 2 PREP If you are **among** people of a particular kind, you are with them and having contact with them. 与(某一类人)在一起;在…之中 ❑ *Things weren't so bad, after all. I was among friends again.* 情况还不是那么糟糕,毕竟我又回到了朋友当中。❑ *I was brought up among people who read and wrote a lot.* 我周围是些经常读书写文章的人,我是在他们的熏陶下长大的。3 PREP If someone or something is **among** a group, they are a member of that group and share its characteristics. 在(群体)中;…之一 ❑ *A fifteen year old girl was among the injured.* 受伤者中有一个15岁的女孩。❑ *Also among the speakers was the new American ambassador to Moscow.* 发言者中还有美国驻莫斯科的新任大使。4 PREP If you want to focus on something that is happening within a particular group of people, you can say that it is happening **among** that group. 在(群体)中 ❑ *Unemployment is quite high, especially among young people.* 失业情况相当严重,特别是在年轻人当中。5 PREP If something happens **among** a group of people, it happens within the whole of that group or between the members of that group. (发生)于…之间,在…中 ❑ *I am sick of all the quarrelling among politicians who should be concentrating on vital issues.* 我厌恶政客间的所有那些争吵,他们应该把注意力集中在重大问题上。6 PREP If something such as a feeling, opinion, or situation exists **among** a group of people, most of them have it or experience it. 对…中的大多数成员而论;据…的普遍看法 ❑ *The biggest fear among parents thinking of using the Internet is that their children will be exposed to pornography.* 家长们对上网最大的忧虑是孩子会接触到色情内容。7 PREP If something applies to a particular person or thing **among others**, it also applies to other people or things. 与…一样;与…相同 ❑ *...a news conference attended among others by our foreign affairs correspondent.* 由我们的外事记者及其他许多人共同出席的一次新闻发布会 8 PREP If something is shared **among** a number of people, some of it is given to all of them. 在…之间(共享) ❑ *Most of the furniture was left to the neighbours or distributed among friends.* 大多数家具留给了邻居或分给了朋友们。9 PREP If people talk, fight, or agree **among themselves**, they do it together, without involving anyone else. 在…内部(谈论、争斗或达成一致) ❑ *European farm ministers disagree among themselves.* 欧洲各国的农业部长之间意见不一致。

amongst /əˈmʌŋst/ PREP **Amongst** means the same as **among**. 同 among【LITERARY 文】

amoral /ˌeɪˈmɒrəl, AM 美 -mɔːr-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **amoral**, you do not like the way they behave because they do not seem to care whether what they do is right or wrong. 无道德原则的;不辨是非的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I strongly disagree with this amoral approach to politics.* 我强烈反对这种对待政治问题不辨是非的行事方式。

Word Link 词根词缀 *a, an = not* 不, *without* 无 : *amoral, anaesthesia, atheism*

amorous /ˈæmərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's feelings or actions as **amorous**, you mean that they involve sexual desire. 性欲的;性爱的

amorphous /əˈmɔːrfəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **amorphous** has no clear shape or structure. 不成形的;不定形的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A dark, strangely amorphous shadow filled the room.* 一团奇形怪状的黑影笼罩了整个房间。❑ *...the amorphous mass of the unemployed.* 形形色色的失业人群

Word Link 词根词缀 *morph = form* 形状, *shape* 外形 : *amorphous, metamorphosis, morphology*

amortize /əˈmɔːtaɪz, AM 美 ˈæmər-/ (**amortizes, amortizing, amortized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **amortise**

VERB In finance, if you **amortize** a debt, you pay it back in regular payments. 分期偿还(债务等)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be v-ed] *Business expenses had to be amortized over a 60 month period.* 营业费用必须在60个月内分期偿还。

amount ⇔ /əˈmaʊnt/ (**amounts, amounting, amounted**) 1 N-VAR The **amount of** something is how much there is, or how much you have, need, or get. 总数;总额 ❑ [+of] *He needs that amount of money to survive.* 他需要那样一笔钱糊口。❑ [+of] *I still do a certain amount of work for them.* 我仍然为他们做一些工作。❑ *Postal money orders are available in amounts up to $700.* 邮政汇票金额最高可达700美元。2 VERB If something **amounts to** a particular total, all the parts of it add up to that total. 合计;共计 ❑ [v +to] *Consumer spending on sports-related items amounted to £9.75 billion.* 消费者在体育相关产品上的花费共计97.5亿英镑。

▶**amount to** PHRASAL VERB If you say that one thing **amounts to** something else, you consider the first thing to be the same as the second thing. 等同;接近 ❑ [V P n] *The confessions were obtained by what amounts to torture.* 这些供词是用几近拷问的方式得来的。

Usage 用法 **amount** and **number**

Number is used to talk about how many there are of something: *Madhu was surprised at the large number of students in the class.* *Amount* is used to talk about how much there is of something: *There is only a small amount of water in the glass.*
number 用于谈论可数名词的数量:Madhu was surprised at the large number of students in the class. 马杜惊讶于班里庞大的学生人数。amount 用于谈论不可数名词的数量:There is only a small amount of water in the glass. 玻璃杯里只有一点水了。

amour /æˈmʊəʳ/ (**amours**) N-COUNT An **amour** is a love affair, especially one which is kept secret. 恋情;(尤指)私情,婚外情【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】

amp /æmp/ (**amps**) 1 N-COUNT An **amp** is the same as an **ampere**. 同 ampere ❑ *Use a 3 amp fuse for equipment up to 720 watts.* 功率不超过720瓦的设备用3安培的保险丝。2 N-COUNT An **amp** is the same as an **amplifier**. 同 amplifier【INFORMAL 非正式】

ampere /ˈæmpeəʳ, AM 美 -pɪrʳ/ (**amperes**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ampère**

N-COUNT An **ampere** is a unit which is used for measuring electric current. The abbreviation **amp** is also used. 安,安培(电流单位,缩略形式为 amp)

amphetamine /æmˈfetəmiːn/ (**amphetamines**) N-VAR **Amphetamine** is a drug which increases people's energy, makes them excited, and reduces their desire for food. 苯异丙胺;安非他明

amphibian /æmˈfɪbiən/ (**amphibians**) 1 N-COUNT **Amphibians** are animals such as frogs and toads that can live both on land and in water. 两栖动物 2 N-COUNT An **amphibian** is a vehicle which is able to move on both land and water, or an aeroplane which can land on both land and water. 水陆两用车;水陆两栖飞机

→ see Word Web:**amphibian**

Word Link 词根词缀 *amphi = around* 周围, *both* 两 : 双 : *amphibian, amphibious, amphitheatre*

Word Web 话题词汇 amphibian 两栖动物

Amphibians were the first four-legged animals to develop **lungs**. They were the dominant animal on Earth for nearly 75 million years. Amphibians lay eggs in water. The **larvae** use **gills** to breathe. During **metamorphosis**, the larvae begin to breathe with lungs and move onto land. **Frogs** follow this progression, going from egg to **tadpole** to adult. Amphibians have **permeable** skin. They are extremely sensitive to changes in their **environment**. This makes them a bellwether **species**. Scientists use the disappearance of amphibians as an early warning sign of damage to the local **ecology**.

两栖动物是最早长出肺的四足类动物。它们在地球上占居优势地位将近 7500 万年。两栖动物在水中产卵，幼体用鳃呼吸。在变态期间，幼体开始用肺呼吸，并且向陆地转移。蛙类便是遵循这一进程，从卵到蝌蚪再到成体的。两栖动物的皮肤具有渗透性。它们对生活环境的变化极其敏感，因此被当作指示物种。科学家把两栖动物的消失作为当地生态系统遭到破坏的早期警讯。

am|phibi|ous /æmˈfɪbiəs/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In an **amphibious** military operation, army and navy forces attack a place from the sea.（军事行动）两栖的 ❑ *A third brigade is at sea, ready for an amphibious assault.* 还有一个旅在海上待命，准备两栖进攻。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **amphibious** vehicle is able to move on both land and water.（车辆等）水陆两用的，水陆两栖的 3 ADJ **Amphibious** animals are animals such as frogs and toads that can live both on land and in water.（动物）两栖的

Word Link 词根词缀 *amphi = around* 周围，*both* 两：双：*amphibian, amphibious, amphitheatre*

am|phi|thea|tre /ˈæmfɪθɪətəʳ/ (**amphitheatres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **amphitheater**

N-COUNT An **amphitheatre** is a large open area surrounded by rows of seats sloping upwards. Amphitheatres were built mainly in Greek and Roman times for the performance of plays.（多建于古希腊、古罗马时期的）圆形露天剧场

am|ple /ˈæmpᵊl/ (**ampler, amplest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is an **ample** amount of something, there is enough of it and usually some extra. 大量的；充裕的；丰富的 ❑ *There'll be ample opportunity to relax, swim and soak up some sun.* 将会有充足的机会去放松、游泳和晒太阳。•**am|ply** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *They have been amply rewarded with huge salaries.* 他们获得了高额薪水的丰厚回报。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ampl = large* 大：*ample, amplify, amplitude*

am|pli|fi|er /ˈæmplɪfaɪəʳ/ (**amplifiers**) N-COUNT An **amplifier** is an electronic device in a radio or stereo system which causes sounds or signals to get louder. 扩音器；扬声器；喇叭

am|pli|fy /ˈæmplɪfaɪ/ (**amplifies, amplifying, amplified**) 1 VERB If you **amplify** a sound, you make it louder, usually by using electronic equipment.（通常用电子设备）放大，增强（声音）❑ [v n] *This landscape seemed to trap and amplify sounds.* 这种地貌似乎可以拢住并放大声音。❑ [be v-ed +with] *The music was amplified with microphones.* 音乐通过麦克风被放大。❑ [v-ed] *'This is the police,' came the amplified voice from the helicopter.* "我们是警察。"直升机上有人用扩音器喊话。•**am|pli|fi|ca|tion** /ˌæmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a voice that needed no amplification.* 不需要使用扩音设备的大嗓门 2 VERB To **amplify** something means to increase its strength or intensity. 强化；加剧 ❑ [v n] *The mist had been replaced by a kind of haze that seemed to amplify the heat.* 轻雾散去，取而代之的是一种似乎更添酷热的雾霾。

am|pli|tude /ˈæmplɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**amplitudes**) N-VAR In physics, the **amplitude** of a sound wave or electrical signal is its strength.（声波或电信号的）振幅【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **sound**

am|poule /ˈæmpuːl/ (**ampoules**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ampule**

N-COUNT An **ampoule** is a small container, usually made of glass, that contains a drug which will be injected into someone. The abbreviation **amp** is also used. 安瓿（内装针剂的小玻璃瓶，缩略形式为 amp）

am|pu|tate /ˈæmpjʊteɪt/ (**amputates, amputating, amputated**) VERB To **amputate** someone's arm or leg means to cut all or part of it off in an operation because it is diseased or badly damaged. 切断；截（肢）❑ [v n] *To save his life, doctors amputated his legs.* 为了挽救他的生命，医生们截掉了他的双腿。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *He had to have one leg amputated above the knee.* 他有一条腿不得不从膝部以上截断。[Also v] •**am|pu|ta|tion** /ˌæmpjʊˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**amputations**) N-VAR ❑ *He lived only hours after the amputation.* 截肢后，他只活了几个小时。

am|pu|tee /ˌæmpjʊˈtiː/ (**amputees**) N-COUNT An **amputee** is someone who has had all or part of an arm or a leg amputated. 被截肢者

amu|let /ˈæmjʊlət/ (**amulets**) N-COUNT An **amulet** is a small object that you wear or carry because you think it will bring you good luck and protect you from evil or injury. 护身符；驱邪物

amuse /əˈmjuːz/ (**amuses, amusing, amused**) 1 VERB If something **amuses** you, it makes you want to laugh or smile. 逗乐；逗笑 ❑ [v n] *The thought seemed to amuse him.* 这种想法好像把他逗乐了。❑ [v] *Their antics never fail to amuse.* 他们滑稽的举止总是让人发笑。2 VERB If you **amuse yourself**, you do something in order to pass the time and not become bored. 给…提供娱乐（或消遣）❑ [v pron-refl] *I need distractions. I need to amuse myself so I won't keep thinking about things.* 我需要娱乐。我得消遣一下，让自己不去想这样那样的事。❑ [v n] *Put a selection of baby toys in his cot to amuse him if he wakes early.* 要在婴儿床里放一些玩具，他醒得早时可以自己玩。3 → see also **amused, amusing**

amused /əˈmjuːzd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **amused by** something, it makes you want to laugh or smile. 被逗乐的；感到好笑的 ❑ [+*by/at*] *Sara was not amused by Franklin's teasing.* 被富兰克林揶揄之后，萨拉脸上全无笑意。2 PHRASE If you **keep** someone **amused**, you find things to do which stop them getting bored. 使快乐；为…提供消遣 ❑ *Having pictures to colour will keep children amused for hours.* 为图画上色会让孩子们长时间乐此不疲。

amuse|ment /əˈmjuːzmənt/ (**amusements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Amusement** is the feeling that you have when you think that something is funny or amusing. 有趣；可笑 ❑ *He stopped and watched with amusement to see the child so absorbed.* 他停下来，饶有兴趣地看着孩子如此投入的样子。❑ *Steamers tooted at us as sailors on deck waved in amusement.* 汽船向我们嘟嘟鸣笛，甲板上的水手们开心地挥着手。2 N-UNCOUNT **Amusement** is the pleasure that you get from being entertained or from doing something interesting. 愉悦；娱乐 ❑ *I stumbled sideways before landing flat on my back, much to the amusement of the rest of the lads.* 我侧身绊了一跤，然后仰面摔倒在地，这让其他小伙子们乐不可支。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Amusements** are ways of passing the time pleasantly. 消遣方式 ❑ *People had very few amusements to choose from. There was no radio, or television.* 人们几乎没有什么消遣方式可以选择。没有广播，也没有电视。4 N-PLURAL **Amusements** are games, rides, and other things that you can enjoy, for example at a fairground or at the seaside.（游乐场、海边等的）娱乐活动，消遣活动

a|muse|ment ar|cade (**amusement arcades**) N-COUNT An **amusement arcade** is a place where you can play games on machines which work when you put money in them. 游戏厅；电玩城

a|muse|ment park (**amusement parks**) N-COUNT An **amusement park** is the same as a **funfair**. 同 funfair【mainly AM 主美】

amus|ing /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/ ADJ Someone or something that is **amusing** makes you laugh or smile. 逗人笑的；有趣的；好笑的 ❑ *He had a terrific sense of humour and could be very amusing.* 他极具

A

幽默感，很会逗人乐。•**amus|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *It must be amusingly written.* 它肯定写得很好笑。

an /ən, STRONG 强读 æn/ 1 DET **An** is used instead of 'a', the indefinite article, in front of words that begin with vowel sounds. (在发音以元音开始的单词前，代替不定冠词 a) 2 → see also **a**

Usage 用法 **a** and **an** with the letter **h**

Before a word beginning with *h*: *a* is used if the *h* is pronounced and the first syllable is stressed at all: *Paul has a hidden agenda. That is a harmonica. I'm staying at a hotel. A* or *an* is used if the *h* is pronounced by the speaker: *This is a/an historic moment. He is making a/an habitual mistake.* (If *an* is used, the *h* isn't pronounced.) *An* is used if the *h* is never pronounced: *It is an honour to meet you.*
在首字母为 h 的单词前，当 h 发音且重音在第一个音节上，冠词用 a: Paul has a hidden agenda. 保罗有着不可告人的目的。That is a harmonica. 那是一支口琴。I'm staying at a hotel. 我住在一家酒店。冠词用 a 或 an，取决于说话者是否会发 h 的音: This is a/an historic moment. 这是历史性的时刻。He is making a/an habitual mistake. 他在犯一个习惯性的错误。(如果冠词用 an，h 不发音。)当 h 肯定不发音时，冠词用 an: It is an honour to meet you. 见到你很荣幸。

-an /-ən/ (**-ans**) 1 SUFFIX **-an** is added to the names of some places in order to form adjectives or nouns that refer to people or things which come from that place. (用于某些地名后构成形容词或名词)表示"…地方的(人或物)" ❑ *The Australian foreign minister.* 澳大利亚外交部长 ❑ *Mitch was a San Franciscan by birth.* 米奇出生于旧金山。2 SUFFIX **-an** is added to the names of famous people to form adjectives or nouns that refer to people or things which are connected with or typical of that person's work or the time at which they lived. (用于名人的姓名后构成形容词或名词)表示"…时期的(人)"、"具有…特征的(人)" ❑ *...a great Shakespearean actor.* 莎士比亚时期一位杰出的演员 ❑ *...an exhibition of fine Victorian furniture.* 维多利亚风格精品家具展

ana|bol|ic ster|oid /ˌænəbɒlɪk ˈstɛrɔɪd, -ˈstɪər-/ (**anabolic steroids**) N-COUNT **Anabolic steroids** are drugs which people, especially athletes, take to make their muscles bigger and to give them more strength. 蛋白同化甾类

anach|ro|nism /əˈnækrənɪzəm/ (**anachronisms**) 1 N-COUNT You say that something is an **anachronism** when you think that it is out of date or old-fashioned. 不合时代的事物；过时现象 ❑ *The President tended to regard the Church as an anachronism.* 总统常常认为教会属于落伍之物。2 N-COUNT An **anachronism** is something in a book, play, or film that is wrong because it did not exist at the time the book, play, or film is set. 时代错误，年代误植(指所叙人、事物与时代不符) ❑ *The last paragraph contains an anachronism. The Holy Office no longer existed at that time.* 最后一段有个时代错误。异端裁判所那时已经不存在了。

anach|ro|nis|tic /əˌnækrəˈnɪstɪk/ ADJ You say that something is **anachronistic** when you think that it is out of date or old-fashioned. 落伍的；过时的 ❑ *Many of its practices seem anachronistic.* 它的很多习俗显得过时。

anaemia /əˈniːmɪə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **anemia**

N-UNCOUNT **Anaemia** is a medical condition in which there are too few red cells in your blood, causing you to feel tired and look pale. 贫血

anaemic /əˈniːmɪk/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **anemic**

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **anaemic** suffers from anaemia. 贫血的；患贫血的 2 ADJ If you describe something as **anaemic**, you mean that it is not as strong or effective as you think it should be. 无力的；缺乏生气的；委顿衰弱的 ❑ *We will see some economic recovery, but it will be very anaemic.* 我们会看到经济有所复苏，但这种复苏非常无力。

an|aero|bic /ˌænəˈrəʊbɪk/ 1 ADJ **Anaerobic** creatures or processes do not need oxygen in order to function or survive. 厌氧的；嫌氧的 2 ADJ **Anaerobic** exercise is exercise such as weight training that improves your strength but does not raise your heart rate. (锻炼)无氧的

an|aes|the|sia /ˌænɪsˈθiːzɪə, -ʒə/ also **anesthesia** N-UNCOUNT **Anaesthesia** is the use of anaesthetics in medicine and surgery. 麻醉

Word Link 词根词缀 ***a, an*** ≈ ***not*** 不，***without*** 无：*amoral, anaesthesia, atheism*

an|aes|thet|ic /ˌænɪsˈθetɪk/ (**anaesthetics**) also **anesthetic** N-VAR [oft *under* N] **Anaesthetic** is a substance that doctors use to stop you feeling pain during an operation, either in the whole of your body when you are unconscious, or in a part of your body when you are awake. 麻醉药；麻醉剂 ❑ *The operation is carried out under a general anaesthetic.* 手术是在全身麻醉的情况下实施的。

anaes|the|tist /əˈniːsθətɪst/ (**anaesthetists**) N-COUNT An **anaesthetist** is a doctor who specializes in giving anaesthetics to patients. 麻醉师【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **anesthesiologist**

anaes|the|tize /əˈniːsθətaɪz/ (**anaesthetizes, anaesthetizing, anaesthetized**)

The spellings **anesthetize** in American English, and **anaesthetise** in British English are also used. 美国英语亦用 anesthetize；英国英语亦用 anaesthetise。

1 VERB When a doctor or other trained person **anaesthetizes** a patient, they make the patient unconscious or unable to feel pain by giving them an anaesthetic. (医师等)使麻醉，对…进行麻醉 2 VERB If something such as a drug **anaesthetizes** part or all of your body, it makes you unable to feel anything in that part of your body. (药物等)麻醉，使失去感觉

ana|gram /ˈænəgræm/ (**anagrams**) N-COUNT An **anagram** is a word or phrase formed by changing the order of the letters in another word or phrase. For example, 'triangle' is an anagram of 'integral'. 变位词(指变换某个词或短语的字母顺序所构成的新词或新短语)

anal /ˈeɪnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anal** means relating to the anus of a person or animal. 肛门的

an|alge|sic /ˌænᵊlˈdʒiːzɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **analgesic** drug reduces the effect of pain. 止痛的；镇痛的【FORMAL 正式】

analo|gous /əˈnæləgəs/ ADJ If one thing is **analogous to** another, the two things are similar in some way. 相似的；类似的；可比拟的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*to*] *Marine construction technology like this is very complex, somewhat analogous to trying to build a bridge under water.* 像这样的海上建设技术很复杂，与尝试在水下建桥有些相似。

ana|logue /ˈænəlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**analogues**)

The spelling **analog** is used in American English, and also in British English for meaning 2. 拼写 analog 用于美国英语，在英国英语中亦用于义项 2。

1 N-COUNT If one thing is an **analogue of** another, it is similar in some way. 相似物；类似物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *No model can ever be a perfect analogue of nature itself.* 任何模型都无法完美模拟自然本身。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Analogue** technology involves measuring, storing, or recording an infinitely variable amount of information by using physical quantities such as voltage. (技术)模拟的 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **analogue** watch or clock shows what it is measuring with a pointer on a dial rather than with a number display. (钟表)模拟的，指针式的(Compare 比较 **digital**.)

anal|ogy /əˈnælədʒi/ (**analogies**) N-COUNT If you make or draw an **analogy between** two things, you show that they are similar in some way. 类比 ❑ [+*between/with*] *It is probably easier to make an analogy between the courses of the planets, and two trains travelling in the same direction.* 将行星的运行比作两列火车同向行驶可能更容易些。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *analogy* with:

PREP. analogy **between** …之间的类比
V. **draw an** analogy 进行类比，**make an** analogy 作类比
ADJ. **false** analogy 错误类比

ana|lyse /ˈænəlaɪz/ **(analyses, analysing, analysed)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **analyze**

1 VERB If you **analyse** something, you consider it carefully or use statistical methods in order to fully understand it. 分析；细察 ❑ [v n] *McCarthy was asked to analyse the data from the first phase of trials of the vaccine.* 麦卡锡被要求对第一阶段疫苗试验数据作出分析。❑ [v wh] *This book teaches you how to analyse what is causing the stress in your life.* 这本书教你如何分析生活中压力的成因。2 VERB If you **analyse** something, you examine it using scientific methods in order to find out what it consists of. 分析；化验 ❑ [v n] *We haven't had time to analyse those samples yet.* 我们还没有时间分析那些样本。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *They had their tablets analysed to find out whether they were getting the real drug or not.* 他们将药片拿去化验，以查明他们得到的是否为真药。[Also v wh]

Thesaurus 同类词 *analyse* Also look up:

V. consider, examine, inspect 1
break down, dissect 2

ana|lys|er /ˈænəlaɪzəʳ/ **(analysers)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **analyzer**

1 N-COUNT [usu n N] An **analyser** is a piece of equipment which is used to analyse the substances that are present in something such as a gas. 分析器；分析仪 ❑ *…an oxygen analyser.* 氧分析仪 2 N-COUNT An **analyser** is someone who analyses information. 分析者；化验者

analy|sis ♦◇ /əˈnælɪsɪs/ **(analyses** /əˈnælɪsiːz/ **)** 1 N-VAR **Analysis** is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it. 分析；细察 ❑ [+*of*] *We did an analysis of the way that government money has been spent in the past.* 我们分析了过去政府资金的使用情况。2 N-VAR **Analysis** is the scientific process of examining something in order to find out what it consists of. 分析；化验 ❑ *They collect blood samples for analysis at a national laboratory.* 他们采集血样让一个国家实验室分析。3 N-COUNT An **analysis** is an explanation or description that results from considering something carefully. 分析报告；分析结果 ❑ [+*of*] *…coming up after the newscast, an analysis of President Bush's domestic policy.* 在新闻报道之后对布什总统国内政策的解读 4 PHRASE You use the expression **in the final analysis** or **in the last analysis** to indicate that the statement you are making is the most important or basic aspect of an issue. 归根结底；总之 ❑ *I'm on the right track and I think in the final analysis people will understand that.* 我的思路是正确的，我相信人们最终会理解。❑ *Violence in the last analysis produces more violence.* 暴力最终会产生更多暴力。

ana|lyst ♦◇ /ˈænəlɪst/ **(analysts)** 1 N-COUNT An **analyst** is a person whose job is to analyse a subject and give opinions about it. 分析者；分析家 ❑ *…a political analyst.* 政治分析家 2 N-COUNT An **analyst** is someone, usually a doctor, who examines and treats people who are emotionally disturbed. 精神分析医师

ana|lyt|ic /ˌænəˈlɪtɪk/ ADJ **Analytic** means the same as **analytical.** 同 analytical【mainly AM 主美】

ana|lyti|cal /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ An **analytical** way of doing something involves the use of logical reasoning. 分析的；用于分析的 ❑ *I have an analytical approach to every survey.* 对每项调查我都采用一种分析方法。•**ana|lyti|cal|ly** /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *A teacher can encourage children to think analytically.* 老师可鼓励孩子们进行分析思考。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Analytical** research involves using chemical analysis. 分析的；化验的 ❑ *All raw materials are subjected to our latest analytical techniques.* 所有的原材料都要用我们最新的分析技术进行化验。

ana|lyze /ˈænəlaɪz/ → see **analyse**

an|ar|chic /æˈnɑːʳkɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **anarchic**, you disapprove of them because they do not recognize or obey any rules or laws. 无政府的；无秩序的；无法无天的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *…anarchic attitudes and complete disrespect for authority.* 无政府态度和对权威的全然不尊重

an|ar|chism /ˈænəʳkɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Anarchism** is the belief that the laws and power of governments should be replaced by people working together freely. 无政府主义

an|ar|chist /ˈænəʳkɪst/ **(anarchists)** 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] An **anarchist** is a person who believes in anarchism. 无政府主义者 ❑ *…a well-known anarchist poet.* 知名的无政府主义诗人 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has **anarchist** beliefs or views, they believe in anarchism. 无政府主义的 ❑ *He was apparently quite converted from his anarchist views.* 他似乎完全摈弃了他的无政府主义思想。3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is an **anarchist**, you disapprove of them because they seem to pay no attention to the rules or laws that everyone else obeys. 扰乱分子；无法无天的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was a social anarchist.* 他是个社会扰乱分子。

an|ar|chis|tic /ˌænəʳˈkɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **anarchistic** person believes in anarchism. **Anarchistic** activity or literature promotes anarchism. 无政府主义的 ❑ *…an anarchistic revolutionary movement.* 无政府主义的革命运动 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **anarchistic**, you disapprove of them because they pay no attention to the rules or laws that everyone else obeys. 扰乱秩序的；无法无天的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Hell's Angels were once the most notorious and anarchistic of motorbike gangs.* "地狱天使"曾是飞车党中最臭名昭著和无法无天的一伙。

anarcho- /æˈnɑːʳkəʊ-/ COMB **Anarcho-** combines with nouns and adjectives to form words indicating that something is both anarchistic and the other thing that is mentioned.（构成复合名词或形容词）表示"与无政府主义有关的" ❑ *In France there was a long tradition of anarcho-syndicalism.* 在法国，无政府工团主义传统由来已久。

an|ar|chy /ˈænəʳki/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe a situation as **anarchy**, you mean that nobody seems to be paying any attention to rules or laws. 无政府（状态）；无秩序；无法无天；混乱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Civil war and famine sent the nation plunging into anarchy.* 内战和饥荒使该国陷入了无政府状态。

Word Link 词根词缀 *arch ≈ rule* 统治：*anarchy, monarch, patriarchy*

anath|ema /əˈnæθəmə/ N-UNCOUNT If something is **anathema to** you, you strongly dislike it. 十分讨厌的事物 ❑ [+*to*] *Violence was anathema to them.* 他们对暴力深恶痛绝。

ana|tomi|cal /ˌænəˈtɒmɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anatomical** means relating to the structure of the bodies of people and animals. 解剖（学）的；（人或动物）身体结构上的 ❑ *…minute anatomical differences between insects.* 昆虫身体结构之间的细微差别 •**ana|tomi|cal|ly** /ˌænəˈtɒmɪkli/ ADV ❑ *I need my pictures to be anatomically correct.* 我需要我的相片比例协调。

anato|mist /əˈnætəmɪst/ **(anatomists)** N-COUNT An **anatomist** is an expert in anatomy. 解剖学家

anato|mize /əˈnætəmaɪz/ **(anatomizes, anatomizing, anatomized)**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **anatomise**

VERB If you **anatomise** a subject or an issue, you examine it in great detail. 详细分析；剖析【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The magazine is devoted to anatomizing the inadequacies of liberalism.* 该杂志致力于剖析自由主义的不足之处。

anato|my /əˈnætəmi/ **(anatomies)** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Anatomy** is the study of the structure of the bodies of people or animals. 解剖学 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can refer to your body as your **anatomy.**（人的）身体【HUMOROUS 幽默】3 N-COUNT [oft with poss] An animal's **anatomy** is the structure of its body.（动物的）身体结构

→ see **medicine**

an|ces|tor /ˈænsestəʳ/ **(ancestors)** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, with

A

poss] Your **ancestors** are the people from whom you are descended. 祖宗；祖先 ❑ *...our daily lives, so different from those of our ancestors.* 与我们祖先的生活有着天壤之别的我们的日常生活 ❑ *He could trace his ancestors back seven hundred years.* 他的祖先可以上溯到 700 年前。 2 N-COUNT An **ancestor of** something modern is an earlier thing from which it developed. 原始种型 ❑ [+of] *The direct ancestor of the modern cat was the Kaffir cat of ancient Egypt.* 现代猫的直系原始种型是古埃及的卡菲尔猫。

an|ces|tral /ænˈsestrəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **ancestral** to refer to a person's family in former times, especially when the family is important and has property or land which they have had for a long time. 祖先的；祖传的 ❑ *...the family's ancestral home in southern Germany.* 这个家族在德国南部的祖居

an|ces|try /ˈænsestri/ (**ancestries**) N-COUNT Your **ancestry** is the fact that you are descended from certain people. 世系；血统 ❑ *...a family who could trace their ancestry back to the sixteenth century.* 世系可上溯到 16 世纪的家族

an|chor /ˈæŋkəʳ/ (**anchors, anchoring, anchored**) 1 N-COUNT An **anchor** is a heavy hooked object that is dropped from a boat into the water at the end of a chain in order to make the boat stay in one place. 锚 2 VERB When a boat **anchors** or when you **anchor** it, its anchor is dropped into the water in order to make it stay in one place. 抛锚；使停泊 ❑ [v] *We could anchor off the pier.* 我们可以在码头附近抛锚停泊。 ❑ [v n] *They anchored the boat.* 他们抛锚停船。 3 VERB If you **anchor** an object somewhere, you fix it to something to prevent it moving from that place. 使稳固；固定 ❑ [v n prep] *The roots anchor the plant in the earth.* 根把植物固定在土壤中。 ❑ [v-ed] *The child seat belt was not properly anchored to the car.* 儿童座椅安全带未正确固定在车上。 4 VERB The person who **anchors** a television or radio programme, especially a news programme, is the person who presents it and acts as a link between interviews and reports which come from other places or studios. 主持（电视或电台节目，尤指新闻节目）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *Viewers saw him anchoring a five-minute summary of regional news.* 观众看见他主持了一个 5 分钟的地方新闻摘要节目。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a series of cassettes on the Vietnam War, anchored by Mr. Cronkite.* 克朗凯特先生主持的越南战争系列节目录像带 5 N-COUNT The **anchor** on a television or radio programme, especially a news programme, is the person who presents it. （尤指新闻节目的）主持人【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He worked in the news division of ABC—he was the anchor of its 15-minute evening newscast.* 他在美国广播公司新闻部工作——他是 15 分钟晚间新闻主持人。 6 PHRASE If a boat is **at anchor**, it is floating in a particular place and is prevented from moving by its anchor. （船）抛锚停泊的

an|chor|age /ˈæŋkərɪdʒ/ (**anchorages**) N-VAR An **anchorage** is a place where a boat can anchor safely. 锚地；泊地 ❑ *The nearest safe anchorage was in Halifax, Nova Scotia.* 最近的安全泊地在新斯科舍省的哈利法克斯。 ❑ *The vessel yesterday reached anchorage off Dubai.* 船昨天到达了迪拜附近的泊地。

anchor|man /ˈæŋkəʳmæn/ (**anchormen**) also **anchor man** N-COUNT The **anchorman** on a television or radio programme, especially a news programme, is the person who presents it. （尤指新闻节目的）主持人

anchor|woman /ˈæŋkəʳwʊmən/ (**anchorwomen**) N-COUNT The **anchorwoman** on a television or radio programme, especially a news programme, is the woman who presents it. （尤指新闻节目的）女主持人

an|cho|vy /ˈæntʃəvi, AM 美 -tʃoʊvi/ (**anchovies**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Anchovies** are small fish that live in the sea. They are often eaten salted. 鳀（小型海鱼，常用盐腌制后食用）

an|cien re|gime /ˌɑːnsjɒn reɪˈʒiːm/ 1 N-SING **The ancien regime** was the political and social system in France before the revolution of 1789. （法国 1789 年大革命前的）旧制度 2 N-SING If a country has had the same political system for a long time and you disapprove of it, you can refer to it as **the ancien regime**. 旧制度【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

an|cient ◆◇◇ /ˈeɪnʃənt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Ancient** means belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire. （尤指罗马帝国灭亡之前）古代的 ❑ *They believed ancient Greece and Rome were vital sources of learning.* 他们认为古希腊和古罗马是知识的重要发源地。 •**an|cient|ly** ADV ❑ *Salisbury Plain was known anciently as Ellendune.* 索尔兹伯里平原古称埃伦登。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ancient** means very old, or having existed for a long time. 古老的；年代久远的 ❑ *...ancient Jewish tradition.* 古老的犹太教传统

→ see **history**

ˌan|cient ˈhis|to|ry N-UNCOUNT **Ancient history** is the history of ancient civilizations, especially Greece and Rome. （尤指希腊和罗马的）古代史

an|cil|lary /ænˈsɪləri, AM 美 ˈænsəleri/ (**ancillaries**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **ancillary** workers in an institution are the people such as cleaners and cooks whose work supports the main work of the institution. （机构人员）辅助的 ❑ *...ancillary staff.* 辅助人员 ❑ *...ancillary services like cleaning.* 保洁等辅助工作 •N-COUNT **Ancillary** is also a noun. ❑ *...ancillaries who look after the children in the playground.* 在操场上看护孩子们的辅助人员 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ancillary** means additional to something else. 附属的；附加的【FORMAL 正式】

and ◆◆◆ /ənd, STRONG 强读 ænd/ 1 CONJ You use **and** to link two or more words, groups, or clauses. （连接两个或两个以上的单词、词组或子句）和，与，同 ❑ *When he returned, she and Simon had already gone.* 他回来时，她和西蒙已经走了。 ❑ *I'm going to write good jokes and become a good comedian.* 我要写精彩的笑话，成为一名出色的喜剧演员。 ❑ *I'm 53 and I'm very happy.* 我 53 岁，很幸福。 2 CONJ You use **and** to link two words or phrases that are the same in order to emphasize the degree of something, or to suggest that something continues or increases over a period of time. （连接两个相同的单词或短语，用于强调或表明事实）接连，越来越【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We talked for hours and hours.* 我们谈了很久很久。 ❑ *He lay down on the floor and cried and cried.* 他躺在地上，哭个不停。 3 CONJ You use **and** to link two statements about events when one of the events follows the other. （连接两个相继发生的事件）然后，就 ❑ *I waved goodbye and went down the stone harbour steps.* 我挥手告别，然后走下港口石阶。 4 CONJ You use **and** to link two statements when the second statement continues the point that has been made in the first statement. （连接两句陈述，第二句是第一句观点的延伸）则，而 ❑ *You could only really tell the effects of the disease in the long term, and five years wasn't long enough.* 这种病的影响真的只能在很久以后才看得出来，而 5 年的时间并不够长。 5 CONJ You use **and** to link two clauses when the second clause is a result of the first clause. （连接两个子句，表示因果关系）那么，于是 ❑ *All through yesterday crowds have been arriving and by midnight thousands of people packed the square.* 昨天一整天陆续有人群到来，午夜时有几千人聚集在广场上。 6 CONJ You use **and** to interrupt yourself in order to make a comment on what you are saying. （表示停顿，以评论所说的话）再说，而 ❑ *As Downing claims, and as we noted above, reading is best established when the child has an intimate knowledge of the language.* 如唐宁所言，正如我们在前文中所指出的，孩子在非常熟悉语言时阅读效果最佳。 7 CONJ You use **and** at the beginning of a sentence to introduce something else that you want to add to what you have just said. Some people think that starting a sentence with **and** is ungrammatical, but it is now quite common in both spoken and written English. （用于句首，引出补充说明）还有，不过 ❑ *Commuter airlines fly to out-of-the-way places. And business travelers are the ones who go to those locations.* 通勤航班飞往偏僻地区。商务旅客就是会前往那些地区的人。 8 CONJ You use **and** to introduce a question which follows logically from what someone has just said. （用以引导与某人的谈话内容有关的问句）那么，还有 ❑ *'He used to be so handsome.'—'And now?'* "他以前那么英俊。"——"那么现在呢？" 9 CONJ **And** is used by broadcasters and people making announcements to change a topic or to start talking about a topic they have just mentioned. （广播员等用以转换话题或开始讨论刚才提及的话题）现在，接下来 ❑ *And now the drought in Sudan.* 接下来我们来看苏丹的旱情。 10 CONJ You use **and** to indicate that two numbers are to be added together. （表示两个数字相加）加 ❑ *What does two and*

Word Web 话题词汇 anger 愤怒

Anger can be a positive thing. Until it surfaces, we may not realize how **upset** we are about a situation. Anger can give us a sense of our own power. Showing someone how **annoyed** we are with them may lead them to change their behaviour. Anger also helps release **tension** in **frustrating** situations. This allows us to move on with our lives. But anger has its downside. It's hard to think clearly when we're **furious**. We may use bad judgment. **Rage** can also prevent us from seeing the truth about ourselves. And when anger turns into **aggression**, people get hurt.

愤怒可以成为一件好事。只有发泄出来，我们才能意识到某一情形让自己多么不愉快。愤怒可以让我们认识到自己的力量。告诉别人我们对他们有多不满可以促使他们改变行为方式。愤怒还有助于缓解沮丧情形中的紧张情绪，这让我们能够继续面对生活。但是愤怒也有它消极的一面。我们发火时，很难保持头脑清醒。我们可能会作出不理智的判断。狂怒之下我们还可能会丧失自我认知。一旦愤怒转变为攻击行为，会对他人造成伤害。

two make? 2 加 2 等于几？ 1 CONJ **And** is used before a fraction that comes after a whole number. (用于连接整数和分数) ❑ *McCain spent five and a half years in a prisoner of war camp in Vietnam.* 麦凯恩在越南的战俘营里度过了 5 年半的时间。❑ *...fourteen and a quarter per cent.* 14.25 个百分点 2 CONJ You use **and** in numbers larger than one hundred, after the words 'hundred' or 'thousand' and before other numbers. (用在大于一百的数字中，连接百位、千位数字与十位或个位数字) ❑ *...three thousand and twenty-six pounds.* 三千零二十六英镑

an|dan|te /æn'dænti/ (**andantes**) 1 ADV [ADV after v] **Andante** written above a piece of music means that it should be played fairly slowly. 徐缓地；用行板 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **andante** is a piece of music that is played fairly slowly. 行板乐曲(或乐段)

an|drogy|nous /æn'drɒdʒɪnəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] In biology, an **androgynous** person, animal, or plant has both male and female sexual characteristics. (人、动物或植物)兼具两性特征的，雌雄同体的，雌雄同序的【TECHNICAL 术语】2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **androgynous**, you mean that they are not distinctly masculine or feminine in appearance or in behaviour. (人)男女难辨的，中性的

an|drogy|ny /æn'drɒdʒɪni/ N-UNCOUNT **Androgyny** is the state of being neither distinctly masculine nor distinctly feminine. 两性畸形；雌雄同体；雌雄同序；双性化

Word Link 词根词缀 *gyn ≈ female* 雌，*woman* 女：*androgyny, gynaecology, misogynist*

an|droid /'ændrɔɪd/ (**androids**) 1 N-COUNT In science fiction books and films, an **android** is a robot that looks like a human being. (科幻小说或电影中的)人形机器人 2 N-UNCOUNT **Android** is an operating system for mobile phones and tablets. 安卓操作系统【COMPUTING, TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】3 N-COUNT An **Android** is a mobile phone or tablet that uses this software. 安卓手机；安卓平板电脑【COMPUTING, TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】

Word Link 词根词缀 *oid ≈ resembling* 像；类似：*android, asteroid, fibroid*

an|ec|do|tal /ˌænɪk'dəʊtᵊl/ ADJ **Anecdotal** evidence is based on individual accounts, rather than on reliable research or statistics, and so may not be valid. (证据)传闻的，轶事的 ❑ *Anecdotal evidence suggests that sales in Europe have slipped.* 轶事证据表明欧洲销售量已经下滑。

an|ec|dote /'ænɪkdəʊt/ (**anecdotes**) N-VAR An **anecdote** is a short, amusing account of something that has happened. 轶事；趣闻

anemia /ə'niːmiə/ → see **anaemia**

anemic /ə'niːmɪk/ → see **anaemic**

anemo|ne /ə'neməni/ (**anemones**) N-COUNT An **anemone** is a garden plant with red, purple, or white flowers. 银莲花(一种园艺植物，具红、紫、白等花色)

an|es|the|sia /ˌænɪs'θiːziə, -ʒə/ → see **anaesthesia**

an|es|thesi|olo|gist /ˌænɪsθiːzi'ɒlədʒɪst/ (**anesthesiologists**) N-COUNT An **anesthesiologist** is a doctor who specializes in giving anaesthetics to patients. 麻醉师【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **anaesthetist**

an|es|thet|ic /ˌænɪs'θetɪk/ → see **anaesthetic**

anes|the|tist /ə'niːsθətɪst/ (**anesthetists**) N-COUNT An **anesthetist** is a nurse or other person who gives an anaesthetic to a patient. 麻醉护士；麻醉医师【AM 美】

anes|the|tize /ə'niːsθətaɪz/ → see **anaesthetize**

anew /ə'njuː, AM 美 ə'nuː/ ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **anew**, you do it again, often in a different way from before. (以不同的方式)重新，再一次【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She's ready to start anew.* 她已准备好重新开始。

an|gel /'eɪndʒᵊl/ (**angels**) 1 N-COUNT **Angels** are spiritual beings that some people believe are God's servants in heaven. 天使；神的使者 2 N-COUNT You can call someone you like very much an **angel** in order to show affection, especially when they have been kind to you or done you a favour. 大好人，大善人(尤用于得到善待或帮助时)【FEELINGS 情感】3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **angel**, you mean that they seem to be very kind and good. 安琪儿；天使；善人【APPROVAL 褒】

an|gel|ic /æn'dʒelɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone as **angelic** if they are, or seem to be, very good, kind, and gentle. 天使般的；美好的；善良的；温柔的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...an angelic face.* 天使般的脸蛋儿 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Angelic** means like angels or relating to angels. 天使的；天使般的 ❑ *...angelic choirs.* 天使唱诗班

an|gel|ica /æn'dʒelɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Angelica** is the candied stems of the angelica plant which can be used in making cakes or sweets. 蜜饯当归茎，蜜饯欧白芷(用于做蛋糕或糖果)

an|ger ♦◇◇ /'æŋgəʳ/ (**angers, angering, angered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Anger** is the strong emotion that you feel when you think that someone has behaved in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way. 愤怒；怒气；怒火 ❑ *He cried with anger and frustration.* 他又生气又沮丧，哭了起来。❑ [+at] *Ellen felt both despair and anger at her mother.* 埃伦对她母亲感到既绝望又愤怒。2 VERB If something **angers** you, it makes you feel angry. 使发怒；使生气；激怒 ❑ [v n] *The decision to allow more offshore oil drilling angered some Californians.* 允许更多近海石油钻探的决定激怒了一些加利福尼亚人。

→ see Word Web:**anger**

→ see **emotion**

anger man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Anger management** is a set of guidelines that are designed to help people control their anger. 愤怒管理 ❑ *...anger management courses* 愤怒管理课程

an|gi|na /æn'dʒaɪnə/ N-UNCOUNT **Angina** is severe pain in the chest and left arm, caused by heart disease. 心绞痛

an|gle ♦◇◇ /'æŋgᵊl/ (**angles, angling, angled**) 1 N-COUNT An **angle** is the difference in direction between two lines or surfaces. Angles are measured in degrees. 角 ❑ *The boat is now leaning at a 30 degree angle.* 船目前倾斜角度为 30 度。2 → see also **right angle** 3 N-COUNT An **angle** is the shape that is created where two lines or surfaces join together. (两条线或两平面相交的)夹角，边角 ❑ *...the angle of the blade.* 桨叶角 4 N-COUNT An **angle** is the direction from which you look at something. (观看事物的)角度 ❑ *Thanks to the angle at which he stood, he could just see the sunset.* 由于站的位置视角好，他刚好能看见日落。5 N-COUNT You can refer to a way of presenting something or thinking about it as a particular **angle**. (看待或思考问题的)角度，方式，立场 ❑ *He was considering the idea from all angles.* 他正从各个角度考虑这个想法。6 VERB [usu cont] If someone **is angling for** something, they are trying to get it without asking for it directly. 间接地博取(或谋取) ❑ [v +for] *It sounds as if he's just angling for sympathy.*

A

听起来他好像只是在博取同情。 ❷ PHRASE If something is **at an angle**, it is leaning in a particular direction so that it is not straight, horizontal, or vertical. 成角度；歪；斜 ❑ *An iron bar stuck out at an angle.* 一根铁棍斜伸出来。

→ see **mathematics**

an|gler /'æŋglə^r/ (**anglers**) N-COUNT An **angler** is someone who fishes with a fishing rod as a hobby. 垂钓爱好者；钓友

An|gli|can /'æŋglɪkən/ (**Anglicans**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anglican** means belonging or relating to the Church of England, or to the churches related to it. 英国国教会的；圣公会的 ❑ *...the Anglican Church.* 圣公会 ❑ *...an Anglican priest.* 圣公会牧师 ❷ N-COUNT An **Anglican** is a Christian who is a member of the Church of England, or of one of the churches related to it. 圣公会信徒

An|gli|can|ism /'æŋglɪkənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Anglicanism** is the beliefs and practices of the Church of England, and of the churches related to it. (基督教)圣公会教义

an|gli|cize /'æŋglɪsaɪz/ (**anglicizes, anglicizing, anglicized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **anglicise**

VERB If you **anglicize** something, you change it so that it resembles or becomes part of the English language or English culture. 使英语化；将…英国化 ❑ [v n] *He had anglicized his surname.* 他已将自己的姓氏英语化了。 •**an|gli|cized** ADJ ❑ *...an Anglicised version of the Welsh name 'Llywelyn'.* 威尔士名字 Llywelyn 的英语化叫法

an|gling /'æŋglɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Angling** is the activity or sport of fishing with a fishing rod. 钓鱼；垂钓

Anglo- /'æŋgləʊ-/ ❶ COMB [ADJ n] **Anglo-** combines with adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe something connected with relations between Britain and another country. (加在表示国家的形容词前构成新的形容词)表示"英国和…的" ❑ *...the Anglo-Irish Agreement.* 《英爱协议》 ❷ COMB [ADJ n] **Anglo-** combines with adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe a person who has one British parent and one non-British parent. (加在表示国家的形容词前构成新的形容词)表示"英裔的"、"父母一方为英国人的" ❑ *He was born of Anglo-American parentage.* 他是英美混血儿。

ˌAnglo-ˈAsian (**Anglo-Asians**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **Anglo-Asian** person is someone of Indian, Pakistani, or Bangladeshi origin who has grown up in Britain. (人)英国南亚的 ❑ *...the Anglo-Asian community.* 英国南亚社群 •N-COUNT An **Anglo-Asian** is someone who is Anglo-Asian. 南亚裔英国人；英印混血儿

ˌAnglo-ˈCatholic (**Anglo-Catholics**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **Anglo-Catholic** part of the Church of England, or of the churches related to it, is the part whose beliefs and practices are similar to those of the Catholic Church. 英国国教高教会派的 ❑ *...a parish in the Anglo-Catholic tradition.* 遵守英国国教高教会派传统的教区 ❷ N-COUNT An **Anglo-Catholic** is a Christian who belongs to the Anglo-Catholic section of the Church of England, or to the churches related to it. 英国国教高教会派教徒

ˌAnglo-ˈIndian (**Anglo-Indians**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **Anglo-Indian** person is someone whose family is partly British and partly Indian. 英印的 ❑ *...Anglo-Indian writer Amitav Ghosh.* 英裔印度作家阿米塔夫·高希 ❷ N-COUNT An **Anglo-Indian** is someone who is Anglo-Indian. 英裔印度人；英印混血儿

An|glo|phile /'æŋgləʊfaɪl/ (**Anglophiles**) ADJ If you describe a non-British person as **Anglophile**, you mean that they admire Britain and British culture. 亲英的；崇英的 ❑ *...a Shakespeare sonnet taught to him by his Anglophile uncle.* 他那亲英的叔叔教给他的一首莎士比亚的十四行诗 •N-COUNT **Anglophile** is also a noun. ❑ *He became a fanatical Anglophile.* 他成为了一名狂热的亲英分子。

Word Link 词根词缀 *phil ≈ love* 爱：**Anglophile, philanthropy, philharmonic**

An|glo|phone /'æŋgləfəʊn/ (**Anglophones**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Anglophone** communities are English-speaking communities in areas where more than one language is commonly spoken. (在使用多种语言的地区)讲英语的 ❑ *...anglophone Canadians.* 说英语的加拿大人 ❑ *...anglophone Africa.* 非洲的英语区 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Anglophones** are people whose native language is English or who speak English because they live in a country where English is one of the official languages. (因母语为英语或生活在英语为官方语言之一的国家)讲英语的人

ˌAnglo-ˈSaxon (**Anglo-Saxons**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **Anglo-Saxon** period is the period of English history from the fifth century A.D. to the Norman Conquest in 1066. 盎格鲁－撒克逊的(指英格兰自公元5世纪至1066年诺曼征服的这一时期) ❑ *...the grave of an early Anglo-Saxon king.* 早期盎格鲁－撒克逊国王的坟墓 •N-COUNT An **Anglo-Saxon** was someone who was Anglo-Saxon. 盎格鲁－撒克逊人 ❑ *...the mighty sea power of the Anglo-Saxons.* 盎格鲁－撒克逊人强大的海上力量 ❷ ADJ **Anglo-Saxon** people are members of or are descended from the English race. 盎格鲁－撒克逊族的；具英国血统的 ❑ *...white Anglo-Saxon Protestant men.* 信仰新教的英国白种男人 •N-COUNT **Anglo-Saxon** is also a noun. ❑ *The difference is, you are Anglo-Saxons, we are Latins.* 差异在于，你们是英国血统，而我们是拉丁裔。 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anglo-Saxon** attitudes or ideas have been strongly influenced by English culture. 深受英国文化影响的 ❑ *Debilly had no Anglo-Saxon shyness about discussing money.* 德比利在谈到钱时并无英国式的羞涩。 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Anglo-Saxon** is the language that was spoken in England between the fifth century A.D. and the Norman Conquest in 1066. (指英格兰自公元5世纪至1066年诺曼征服这一时期的)盎格鲁－撒克逊语

An|go|lan /æŋ'gəʊlə^n/ (**Angolans**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Angolan** means belonging or relating to Angola or its people. 安哥拉的；安哥拉人的 ❑ *...the Angolan government.* 安哥拉政府 ❷ N-COUNT An **Angolan** is someone who comes from Angola. 安哥拉人

an|go|ra /æŋ'gɔːrə/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **angora** goat or rabbit is a particular breed that has long silky hair. (山羊或兔)安哥拉种的(长有丝滑的长毛) ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Angora** cloth or clothing is made from the hair of the angora goat or rabbit. 安哥拉山羊毛；安哥拉兔毛 ❑ *...an angora sweater.* 安哥拉山羊毛毛衣

an|gry ♦◇ /'æŋgri/ (**angrier, angriest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When you are **angry**, you feel strong dislike or impatience about something. 发怒的；生气的；愤怒的 ❑ [+*at*] *She had been very angry at the person who stole her new bike.* 她对偷走她新自行车的人满怀怒火。 ❑ [+*with*] *Are you angry with me for some reason?* 你是因为什么在生我的气吗？ ❑ [+*about*] *I was angry about the rumours.* 我对这些谣言感到愤怒。 ❑ *He's angry that people have called him a racist.* 人们称他为种族主义者，他对此愤愤不平。 ❑ *An angry mob gathered outside the courthouse.* 一群愤怒的暴民聚集在法院外。 •**an|gri|ly** /'æŋgrɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Officials reacted angrily to those charges.* 官员们对那些指控表示气愤。

Thesaurus 同类词 *angry* Also look up:

ADJ. bitter, enraged, mad; (*ant.*) content, happy, pleased

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *angry* with:

PREP. angry **about** *something* 对某事生气的，angry **at** *someone/something* 对某人／某事生气的，angry **with** *someone* 对某人生气的

V. **get** angry 发脾气，**make** *someone* angry 使某人生气

N. angry **mob** 愤怒的暴民

angst /æŋst/ N-UNCOUNT **Angst** is a feeling of anxiety and worry. 忧虑【JOURNALISM 新闻】

an|guish /'æŋgwɪʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Anguish** is great mental suffering or physical pain. (精神上的)悲痛；(身体上的)剧痛【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Mark looked at him in anguish.* 马克痛苦地看着他。

an|guished /'æŋgwɪʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anguished** means showing or feeling great mental suffering or physical pain. 痛苦不堪的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She let out an anguished cry.* 她发出一声极度痛苦的叫喊。

an|gu|lar /'æŋgjʊlə^r/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Angular** things have shapes that seem to contain a lot of straight lines and sharp points. 尖的；有尖角的；棱角分明的 ❑ *He had an angular face with prominent cheekbones.* 他的脸棱角分明，颧骨突出。

Word Web 话题词汇 **animation 动画片**

TV **cartoons** are one of the most popular forms of **animation**. Each **episode** begins with a **storyline**. Once the **script** is final, cartoonists make up **storyboards**. The director uses them to plan how the **artists** will **illustrate** the episode. First the illustrators **draw** some **sketches**. Next they draw a few key **frames** for each **scene**. **Animators** turn these into moving storyboards. This version of the cartoon looks unfinished. The producers review it and suggest changes. After they make these changes, the artists fill in the missing frames. This makes the movements of the characters look smooth and natural.

电视卡通片是动画片最为大家喜闻乐见的形式之一。每一集都围绕一条情节线展开。文字剧本一旦敲定，画师就动手绘制分镜脚本。导演利用分镜来规划画师如何画出这一集。首先，画师会画出一些草图；接着他们会为每个场景画出几幅关键张。动画师将关键张转变为活动分镜。这个时候的卡通看上去是未完成的。制片人审看样片，提出修改建议。修改过后，画师把插入张补进来，角色的动作看上去便流畅自然了。

ani|mal ↔ /'ænɪm°l/ (**animals**) 1 N-COUNT An **animal** is a living creature such as a dog, lion, or rabbit, rather than a bird, fish, insect, or human being.（除鸟、鱼、昆虫、人类以外的）动物，兽类 ❑ *He was attacked by wild animals.* 他遭到野兽袭击。❑ *He had a real knowledge of animals, birds and flowers.* 他对花鸟走兽知之甚多。2 N-COUNT Any living creature other than a human being can be referred to as an **animal**. 动物（泛指人类以外的生物）❑ *Language is something which fundamentally distinguishes humans from animals.* 语言是将人类与动物区分开来的基本特征。❑ *...a habitat for plants and animals.* 动植物的栖息地 3 N-COUNT Any living creature, including a human being, can be referred to as an **animal**. 动物（包括人类在内的生物）❑ *Watch any young human being, or any other young animal.* 注意儿童或其他任何幼小动物。4 ADJ **Animal** products come from animals rather than from plants. 源自动物的；取自动物的 ❑ *The illegal trade in animal products continues to flourish.* 动物产品非法交易仍旧猖獗。

→ see **earth, forest, pet**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *animal* with:

N. **plant and** animal 植物和动物 1
cruelty to animals 对动物的虐待，animal **hide** 动物皮，animal **kingdom** 动物王国，animal **noises** 动物叫声，animal **shelter** 动物收容所 2
ADJ. **domestic** animal 家养动物，**stuffed** animal 动物填充玩具，**wild** animal 野生动物 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *anim = alive 活，mind 心理：animal, inanimate, unanimous*

ani|mal|istic /ˌænɪmə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **animalistic**, you mean that they do not try to hide or control their basic feelings and physical needs. 兽性的；原始本能的 ❑ *The two teams were matched in a ferocious, almost animalistic battle.* 两支队伍的较量异常残酷，近乎于野兽间的搏斗。❑ *...her animalistic instincts for survival.* 她求生的原始本能

ˌani|mal 'rights N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] People who are concerned with **animal rights** believe very strongly that animals should not be exploited or harmed by humans. 动物权利

ˌani|mal 'test|ing N-UNCOUNT **Animal testing** involves doing scientific tests on animals when developing new products or drugs.（研发新药或新产品时在动物身上进行的）动物试验

ani|mate (**animates, animating, animated**)

The adjective is pronounced /'ænɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /'ænɪmeɪt/. 形容词读作 /'ænɪmət/。动词读作 /'ænɪmeɪt/。

1 ADJ Something that is **animate** has life, in contrast to things like stones and machines which do not. 活的；有生命的 ❑ *...all aspects of the material world, animate and inanimate.* 物质世界的方方面面，有生命的和无生命的 2 VERB To **animate** something means to make it lively or more cheerful. 使有生气；使活泼；激励；鼓舞 ❑ [v n] *The girls watched, little teasing smiles animating their faces.* 女孩们注视着，脸上挂着调皮的微笑，显得愈加活泼。

ani|mat|ed /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **animated** or who is having an **animated** conversation is lively and is showing their feelings.（人）生气勃勃的，活泼的；（谈话）热烈的 •**ani|mat|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Sammy was talking animatedly with Ned.* 萨米正与内德相谈甚欢。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **animated** film is one in which puppets or drawings appear to move.（电影）动画的，美术的

ani|ma|tion /ˌænɪ'meɪʃ°n/ (**animations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Animation** is the process of making films in which drawings or puppets appear to move. 动画片制作；美术片制作 ❑ *...computer animation.* 计算机动画 2 N-COUNT An **animation** is a film in which drawings or puppets appear to move. 动画片；美术片 3 N-UNCOUNT Someone with **animation** shows liveliness in the way that they speak, look, or behave. 生气；活泼；热烈 ❑ *They both spoke with animation.* 他们二人说得兴致勃勃。4 → see also **suspended animation**

→ see Word Web: **animation**

ani|ma|tor /'ænɪmeɪtə'/ (**animators**) N-COUNT An **animator** is a person who makes films by means of animation. 动画片制作者；美术片制作者

→ see **animation**

an|ime /'ænɪmeɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Anime** is a style of Japanese animated film that often contains scenes that are intended for adults.（常面向成人的）日本动画片 ❑ *Japanese anime is usually richer, and more artistically dynamic than Hollywood's cartoons for kids.* 与面向儿童的好莱坞卡通片相比，日本动画片通常内容更为丰富，并且更具有艺术活力。

ani|mos|ity /ˌænɪ'mɒsɪti/ (**animosities**) N-UNCOUNT **Animosity** is a strong feeling of dislike and anger. **Animosities** are feelings of this kind. 敌意；怨恨；憎恶 ❑ *There's a long history of animosity between the two nations.* 两国积怨已久。

ani|mus /'ænɪməs/ N-UNCOUNT If a person has an **animus** against someone, they have a strong feeling of dislike for them, even when there is no good reason for it. 敌意；仇视；憎恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Your animus towards him suggests that you are the wrong man for the job.* 你对他的敌意表明你不是这份工作的合适人选。

an|ise /'ænɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Anise** is a plant with seeds that have a strong smell and taste. It is often made into an alcoholic drink. 茴芹（一种植物，种子具强烈气味，常用于制作酒精饮料）

ani|seed /'ænɪsi:d/ N-UNCOUNT **Aniseed** is a substance made from the seeds of the anise plant. It is used as a flavouring in sweets, drinks, and medicine. 洋茴香，茴芹籽（用作糖果、饮料和药物的调味剂）

an|kle /'æŋk°l/ (**ankles**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **ankle** is the joint where your foot joins your leg. 踝；脚脖子

→ see **body, foot**

an|nals /'æn°lz/ N-PLURAL [usu *in the* N *of* n] If something is **in the annals of** a nation or field of activity, it is recorded as part of its history. 史册；编年史 ❑ *He has become a legend in the annals of military history.* 他已成为军事史上的一个传奇。

an|nex /ə'neks/ (**annexes, annexing, annexed**) VERB If a country **annexes** another country or an area of land, it seizes it and takes control of it. 吞并，占领（国家或地区）❑ [v n] *Rome annexed the Nabatean kingdom in 106 AD.* 公元 106 年，罗马吞并了纳巴泰王国。❑ [v n +to] *Hitler was determined to annex Austria to Germany.* 希特勒决定将奥地利并入德国。•**an|nexa|tion** /ˌænek'seɪʃ°n/ (**annexations**) N-COUNT [usu sing] ❑ [+*of*] *...Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.* 印度尼西亚对东帝汶的吞并

an|nexe /'æneks/ (**annexes**) also **annex** 1 N-COUNT An **annexe** is a building which is joined to or is next to a larger main building. 附属建筑物；侧楼；配楼 ❑ *...setting up a museum in an annexe to the theatre.* 在剧院的配楼中建一个博物馆 2 N-COUNT An **annexe to** a

document is a section added to it at the end. 附件；附录 ❑ *The Annex lists and discusses eight titles.* 附录列举并讨论了 8 本书。

an|ni|hi|late /ə'naɪəleɪt/ (**annihilates, annihilating, annihilated**) ❶ VERB To **annihilate** something means to destroy it completely. 歼灭；消灭；毁灭 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The Army was annihilated.* 军队被彻底击溃了。•**an|ni|hi|la|tion** /ə,naɪ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the threat of nuclear war and annihilation of the human race.* 核战争以及人类灭绝的威胁 ❷ VERB If you **annihilate** someone in a contest or argument, you totally defeat them. (在竞赛或争论中)彻底击败，大胜 ❑ [v n] *The Dutch annihilated the Olympic champions 5-0.* 荷兰队以 5 比 0 完胜奥运冠军队。

an|ni|ver|sa|ry ◆◇◇ /,ænɪ'vɜːˈsəri/ (**anniversaries**) N-COUNT An **anniversary** is a date which is remembered or celebrated because a special event happened on that date in a previous year. 周年纪念(日) ❑ *Vietnam is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.* 越南正在庆祝胡志明诞辰 100 周年。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ann = year* 年 : *anniversary, annual, annuity*

an|no|tate /'ænəʊteɪt/ (**annotates, annotating, annotated**) VERB If you **annotate** written work or a diagram, you add notes to it, especially in order to explain it. 给…作注解(或评注) ❑ [v n] *Historians annotate, check and interpret the diary selections.* 历史学家们对日记选篇进行加注、核对和阐释。❑ [v-ed] *...an annotated bibliography.* 附有注释的参考书目

an|no|ta|tion /,ænəʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**annotations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Annotation** is the activity of annotating something. 注解；评注 ❑ *She retained a number of copies for further annotation.* 她保留了一些副本以便作进一步的注解。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] An **annotation** is a note that is added to a text or diagram, often in order to explain it. 注文；释文 ❑ *He supplied annotations to nearly 15,000 musical works.* 他给近 15,000 部音乐作品加过评注。

an|nounce ◆◆◆ /ə'naʊns/ (**announces, announcing, announced**) ❶ VERB If you **announce** something, you tell people about it publicly or officially. 宣布；宣告；公布 ❑ [v that] *He will announce tonight that he is resigning from office.* 他将于今晚宣布辞职。❑ [v n] *She was planning to announce her engagement to Peter.* 她正计划宣布她和彼得订婚一事。❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It was announced that the groups have agreed to a cease-fire.* 据宣布，这些组织已经同意停火。❷ VERB If you **announce** a piece of news or an intention, especially something that people may not like, you say it loudly and clearly, so that everyone you are with can hear it. 大声宣告，郑重地说(尤指令人不快之事) ❑ [v that] *Peter announced that he had no intention of wasting his time at any university.* 彼得宣称他无意在任何一所大学浪费时间。❑ [v with quote] *'I'm having a bath and going to bed,' she announced, and left the room.* "我要洗个澡然后上床睡觉。"她大声说完便离开了房间。❸ VERB If an airport or railway employee **announces** something, they tell the public about it by means of a loudspeaker system. (机场或火车站工作人员通过扬声器)播报，通知 ❑ [v n] *Station staff announced the arrival of the train over the tannoy.* 车站工作人员通过广播告知火车到站的消息。❑ [v that] *They announced his plane was delayed.* 广播通知他所乘的航班晚点了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *announce* Also look up:

V. advertise, make public, reveal; (*ant.*) withhold ❶
declare ❶ ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *nounce = reporting* 报告 : *announce, denounce, pronounce*

an|nounce|ment ◆◇◇ /ə'naʊnsmənt/ (**announcements**) ❶ N-COUNT [N that] An **announcement** is a statement made to the public or to the media which gives information about something that has happened or that will happen. 布告；声明；通告 ❑ *Sir Robert made his announcement after talks with the President.* 在与总统会谈之后，罗伯特爵士发表了声明。❷ N-SING The **announcement of** something that has happened is the act of telling people about it. 宣布；宣告；公布 ❑ [+*of*] *...the announcement of their engagement.* 他们订婚消息的宣布 ❸ N-COUNT An **announcement** in a public place, such as a newspaper or the window of a shop, is a short piece of writing telling people about something or asking for something. (在报纸、商店橱窗等处刊登的)启事，广告，消息 ❑ *He will place an announcement in the personal column of The Daily Telegraph.* 他将在《每日电讯报》的私人广告栏上登一则启事。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *announcement* with:

V. **make an** announcement 发布通告 ❶ ❷
ADJ. **formal** announcement 正式通告，**public** announcement 公告，**surprise** announcement 出乎意料的通告 ❶ ❷
official announcement 官方消息 ❸

an|nounc|er /ə'naʊnsə'/ (**announcers**) ❶ N-COUNT An **announcer** is someone who introduces programmes on radio or television or who reads the text of a radio or television advertisement. (广播电台或电视台的)广播员，播音员，主持人 ❑ *The radio announcer said it was nine o'clock.* 电台播音员在 9 点整报过时了。❷ N-COUNT The **announcer** at a railway station or airport is the person who makes the announcements. (火车站、机场等的)广播员，播报员 ❑ *The announcer apologised for the delay.* 播报员就晚点表示歉意。

an|noy /ə'nɔɪ/ (**annoys, annoying, annoyed**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **annoys** you, it makes you fairly angry and impatient. 使生气；使烦恼；使厌烦 ❑ [v n] *Try making a note of the things which annoy you.* 试着把烦心事写下来。❑ [v n that] *It annoyed me that I didn't have time to do more reading.* 腾不出时间多看会儿书让我心烦。❑ [v n to-inf] *It just annoyed me to hear him going on.* 听他说个不停实在让我心烦。[Also v] ❷ → see also **annoyed, annoying**

an|noy|ance /ə'nɔɪəns/ (**annoyances**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Annoyance** is the feeling that you get when someone makes you feel fairly angry or impatient. 生气；烦恼；厌烦 ❑ *To her annoyance the stranger did not go away.* 让她恼火的是，那个陌生人并没有走。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] An **annoyance** is something that makes you feel angry or impatient. 令人生气的事物；令人烦恼的事物；令人厌烦的事物 ❑ *Inconsiderate neighbours can be more than an annoyance.* 不为他人着想的邻居会非常惹人厌。

an|noyed /ə'nɔɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **annoyed**, you are fairly angry about something. 生气的；恼怒的 ❑ *She is hurt and annoyed that the authorities have banned her from working with children.* 当局禁止她从事照管儿童的工作，她为此感到伤心和恼怒。❷ → see also **annoy**

→ see **anger**

an|noy|ing /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **annoying** makes you feel fairly angry and impatient. 令人生气的；令人烦恼的；令人厌烦的 ❑ *You must have found my attitude annoying.* 你肯定觉得我的态度讨人厌。❑ *The annoying thing about the scheme is that it's confusing.* 这项计划可气的地方是它让人摸不着头脑。•**an|noy|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with adj] ❑ *Alex looked annoyingly cheerful.* 亚历克斯兴高采烈的样子真让人生气。❷ → see also **annoy**

an|nual ◆◇◇ /'ænjʊəl/ (**annuals**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Annual** events happen once every year. 一年一次的；每年的；年度的 ❑ *...the annual conference of Britain's trade union movement.* 英国工会运动的年会 ❑ *In its annual report, UNICEF says at least 40,000 children die every day.* 在其年度报告中，联合国儿童基金会称每天至少有 4 万名儿童死亡。•**an|nual|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Companies report to their shareholders annually.* 各公司每年向其股东作汇报。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Annual** quantities or rates relate to a period of one year. 一年的；全年的 ❑ *The electronic and printing unit has annual sales of about $80 million.* 电子印刷部门一年的销售额约为 8000 万美元。•**an|nual|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *El Salvador produces 100,000 tons of refined copper annually.* 埃尔萨尔瓦多一年生产 10 万吨精炼铜。❸ N-COUNT An **annual** is a book or magazine that is published once a year. 年刊；年报；年鉴 ❹ N-COUNT An **annual** is a plant that grows and dies within one year. 一年生植物

→ see **plant**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ann = year* 年 : *anniversary, annual, annuity*

an|nu|ity /ə'njuːɪti, AM 美 ə'nuːɪti/ (**annuities**) N-COUNT An **annuity** is an investment or insurance policy that pays someone a fixed sum of money each year. 年金；养老金【BUSINESS 商】

Word Link 词根词缀 *ann = year* 年：*anniversary, annual, annuity*

an|nul /ə'nʌl/ (**annuls, annulling, annulled**) VERB [usu passive] If an election or a contract **is annulled**, it is declared invalid, so that legally it is considered never to have existed. 废除，取消（合同等）；宣告（选举等）无效 ❑ [be v-ed] *The marriage was annulled last month.* 这桩婚姻在上个月被宣告无效。

an|nul|ment /ə'nʌlmənt/ (**annulments**) N-VAR The **annulment** of a contract or marriage is an official declaration that it is invalid, so that legally it is considered never to have existed. 废除；取消；宣告无效 ❑ [+of] *...the annulment of the elections.* 宣布选举无效

an|num /'ænəm/ → see **per annum**

An|nun|cia|tion /əˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/ N-PROPER In Christianity, **the Annunciation** was the announcement by the Archangel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she was going to give birth to the son of God.（基督教中的）圣母领报，天使报喜（指天使加百列奉告圣母马利亚她将诞下圣子耶稣）

an|ode /'ænəʊd/ (**anodes**) N-COUNT In electronics, an **anode** is the positive electrode in a cell such as a battery. 正极；阳极（Compare 比较 **cathode.**）【TECHNICAL 术语】

ano|dyne /'ænədaɪn/ ADJ If you describe something as **anodyne**, you are criticizing it because it has no strong characteristics and is not likely to excite, interest, or upset anyone. 平淡无奇的；没有激情的；乏味无趣的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Their quarterly meetings were anodyne affairs.* 他们的季度会议乏善可陈。

anoint /ə'nɔɪnt/ (**anoints, anointing, anointed**) 1 VERB To **anoint** someone means to put oil or water on a part of their body, usually for religious reasons.（常指在宗教仪式中）涂油（或水）于（人体）❑ [v n] *He anointed my forehead.* 他给我的前额涂上了圣油。❑ [v n +as] *The Pope has anointed him as Archbishop.* 教皇为他举行涂圣油仪式，封其为大主教。❑ [v-ed] *...the anointed king.* 涂过圣油、已加冕的国王 2 VERB If a person in a position of authority **anoints** someone, they choose them to do a particular important job. 选定，指定（某人担任重要职位）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n +as] *The populist party anointed him as its candidate.* 平民党选定他为候选人。❑ [v n] *Mr. Olsen has always avoided anointing any successor.* 奥尔森先生总是回避指定继任者。

anoma|lous /ə'nɒmələs/ ADJ Something that is **anomalous** is different from what is usual or expected. 反常的；异常的；例外的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *For years this anomalous behaviour has baffled scientists.* 数年来，这种反常行为让科学家很困惑。

anoma|ly /ə'nɒməli/ (**anomalies**) N-COUNT If something is an **anomaly**, it is different from what is usual or expected. 反常事物；异常现象【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The British public's wariness of opera is an anomaly in Europe.* 英国公众对歌剧不大轻易接受的态度在欧洲来说很反常。

anon /ə'nɒn/ ADV [ADV after v] **Anon** means quite soon. 不久；未几【LITERARY 文】❑ *You shall see him anon.* 只消片刻你就会见到他。

anon. **Anon.** is often written after poems or other writing to indicate that the author is not known. **Anon.** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'anonymous'. 作者不详，佚名（注于诗歌等作品后）

anony|mous /ə'nɒnɪməs/ 1 ADJ If you remain **anonymous** when you do something, you do not let people know that you were the person who did it. 匿名的；无名的；不留名的 ❑ *You can remain anonymous if you wish.* 你愿意的话可以不透露姓名。❑ *An anonymous benefactor stepped in to provide the prize money.* 一个匿名赞助人施以援手，提供了奖金。❑ *...anonymous phone calls.* 匿名电话 •**ano|nym|ity** /ˌænɒ'nɪmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Both mother and daughter, who have requested anonymity, are doing fine.* 这对不愿意透露姓名的母女目前情况良好。•**anony|mous|ly** ADV ❑ *The latest photographs were sent anonymously to the magazine's Paris headquarters.* 最新的照片以匿名方式寄到了该杂志的巴黎总部。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **anonymous** does not reveal who you are. 不记名的；不具名的 ❑ *Of course, that would have to be by anonymous vote.* 当然，那必须通过不记名投票的方式。•**ano|nym|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He claims many more people would support him in the anonymity of a voting booth.* 他声称会有更多的人在投票站以匿名投票的方式支持他。3 ADJ If you describe a place as **anonymous**, you dislike it because it has no unusual or interesting features and seems unwelcoming. 无特色的；平淡无奇的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It's nice to stay in a home rather than in an anonymous holiday villa.* 呆在家里比呆在单调乏味的度假别墅里要惬意得多。•**ano|nym|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the anonymity of the rented room.* 租住房间的单调无趣

Word Link 词根词缀 *onym = name* 名：*acronym, anonymous, synonym*

ano|rak /'ænəræk/ (**anoraks**) N-COUNT An **anorak** is a warm waterproof jacket, usually with a hood. 防水带风帽短外套

ano|rexia /ænə'reksiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Anorexia** or **anorexia nervosa** is an illness in which a person has an overwhelming fear of becoming fat, and so refuses to eat enough and becomes thinner and thinner. 厌食（症）

ano|rex|ic /ænə'reksɪk/ (**anorexics**) ADJ If someone is **anorexic**, they are suffering from anorexia and so are very thin. 厌食的 •N-COUNT An **anorexic** is someone who is anorexic. 厌食症患者

an|oth|er ⇹ /ə'nʌðəʳ/ 1 DET **Another** thing or person means an additional thing or person of the same type as one that already exists.（同类事物中）另一个的，再一个的 ❑ *Mrs. Madrigal buttered another piece of toast.* 马德里加尔夫人给另一片吐司涂上了黄油。❑ *We're going to have another baby.* 我们又要有一个孩子了。•PRON **Another** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The demand generated by one factory required the construction of another.* 一家工厂产生的需求要通过再建一家工厂来满足。2 DET You use **another** when you want to emphasize that an additional thing or person is different to one that already exists. 另一个的；不同的；其他的 ❑ *I think he's just going to deal with this problem another day.* 我想他改天就会处理这个问题。❑ *The counsellor referred her to another therapist.* 咨询师让她去看另一位治疗专家。•PRON **Another** is also a pronoun. ❑ *He didn't really believe that any human being could read another's mind.* 他打心里并不相信有谁会读心术。3 DET You use **another** at the beginning of a statement to link it to a previous statement.（用于承接前面的陈述）另一个的 ❑ *Another change that Sue made was to install central heating.* 休所做的另一个改变是安装集中供暖系统。4 DET You use **another** before a word referring to a distance, length of time, or other amount, to indicate an additional amount.（用于表示距离、时长等的量词之前）又…的，再…的 ❑ *Continue down the same road for another 2 kilometres until you reach the church of Santa Maria.* 沿同一条路再往前走两公里，直至到达圣玛丽亚教堂。❑ *He believes prices will not rise by more than another 4 per cent.* 他认为物价涨幅不会再超过 4 个百分点。5 PRON You use **one another** to indicate that each member of a group does something to or for the other members. 互相 ❑ *...women learning to help themselves and one another.* 学着自助和互助的妇女们 6 PHRASE If you talk about **one** thing **after another**, you are referring to a series of repeated or continuous events. 一个接一个的；接连的 ❑ *They kept going, destroying one store after another.* 他们并未停手，摧毁了一家又一家商店。7 PHRASE You use **or another** in expressions such as **one kind or another** when you do not want to be precise about which of several alternatives or possibilities you are referring to.（表示不确指）各种不同的，各种各样的 ❑ *...family members and visiting artists of one kind or another crowding the huge kitchen.* 聚集在这个宽敞厨房里的家庭成员和来访的各类艺术家

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *another* with:

ADV.	**yet** another 又一个 1
N.	another **chance** 另一个机会，another **day** 另一天，another **one** 另一个 1 another **man/woman** 另一个男人 / 女人，another **thing** 另一件事情 2
V.	**tell one from** another 把一个与另一个区分开 2
PRON.	**one** another 互相 5

an|swer ⇹ /'ɑːnsəʳ, 'æn-/ (**answers, answering, answered**) 1 VERB When you **answer** someone who has asked you something, you say something back to them. 回答；答复 ❑ [v n] *Just answer the question.* 请回答这个问题。❑ [v] *He paused before*

A

answering. 他停顿了一下才回答。❑ [v with quote] *'When?' asked Alba, 'Tonight', answered Tom.* "什么时候?"阿尔芭问道。"今晚。"汤姆回答。❑ [v that] *Williams answered that he had no specific proposals yet.* 威廉斯回答说他还没有具体的提案。2 N-COUNT [oft *in* N *to* n] An **answer** is something that you say when you answer someone. 回答;应答 ❑ *Without waiting for an answer, he turned and went in through the door.* 未等应答,他转身进了门。❑ *I don't quite know what to say in answer to your question.* 我不太清楚该如何回答你的问题。3 PHRASE If you say that someone will not **take no for an answer**, you mean that they go on trying to make you agree to something even after you have refused. 接受反对意见;接受拒绝 ❑ *He would never take no for an answer.* 他从来都容不得别人说不。4 VERB If you **answer** a letter or advertisement, you write to the person who wrote it. 回(信);写信回复(广告)❑ [v n] *She answered an advert for a job as a cook.* 她回信应征一则招聘厨师的广告。[Also v] 5 N-COUNT [oft *in* N *to* n] An **answer** is a letter that you write to someone who has written to you. 回信;复函 ❑ *I wrote to him but I never had an answer back.* 我写了信给他,但一直没收到回信。❑ *She wrote to Roosevelt's secretary in answer to his letter of the day before.* 收到罗斯福前天的来信后,她给他的秘书写了封回信。6 VERB When you **answer** the telephone, you pick it up when it rings. When you **answer** the door, you open it when you hear a knock or the bell. 接(电话);应(门)❑ [v n] *She answered her phone on the first ring.* 电话刚响一声她就接了。❑ [v n] *A middle-aged woman answered the door.* 一个中年妇女应了门。[Also v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Answer** is also a noun. ❑ *I knocked at the front door and there was no answer.* 我敲了敲前门,没有人应答。7 N-COUNT An **answer to** a problem is a solution to it. 解决办法;应对之策 ❑ [+to] *There are no easy answers to the problems facing the economy.* 解决经济所面临的问题并非易事。❑ *Prison is not the answer for most young offenders.* 对大多数青少年罪犯而言,坐牢并非解决问题的办法。8 N-COUNT Someone's **answer** to a question in a test or quiz is what they write or say in an attempt to give the facts that are asked for. The **answer** to a question is the fact that was asked for. 答案 ❑ *Simply marking an answer wrong will not help the pupil to get future examples correct.* 仅仅在答案上打叉不会帮助学生做对日后的题目。[Also +to] 9 VERB When you **answer** a question in a test or quiz, you write or say something in an attempt to give the facts that are asked for. 解答;答(题)❑ [v n] *To obtain her degree, she answered 81 questions over 10 papers.* 为了获得学位,她回答了 10 页纸上的 81 个问题。10 N-COUNT [oft *in* N *to* n] Your **answer to** something that someone has said or done is what you say or do in response to it or in defence of yourself. 反应;回应;反击 ❑ *In answer to speculation that she wouldn't finish the race, she boldly declared her intention of winning it.* 为了回应有关她会中途退赛的猜测,她大胆地宣称自己要赢得这场比赛。11 VERB If you **answer** something that someone has said or done, you respond to it. 回应;应对 ❑ [v n +*with*] *He answered her smile with one of his own.* 他对她的微笑同样报以微笑。❑ [v n] *That statement seemed designed to answer criticism of allied bombing missions.* 那份声明似乎旨在反驳对联合轰炸任务所作的批评。[Also v n +*by*] 12 VERB If something **answers** a need or purpose, it satisfies it, because it has the right qualities. 满足,符合(需要、目的)❑ [v n] *We provide specially designed shopping trolleys to answer the needs of parents with young children.* 我们提供专门设计的购物车,以满足带孩子的父母的需要。13 VERB If someone or something **answers** a particular description or **answers to** it, they have the characteristics described. 与…相符;符合 ❑ [v n] *Two men answering the description of the suspects tried to enter Switzerland.* 与疑犯的描述特征相符的两名男子试图进入瑞士。❑ [v +to] *The Japanese never built any aircraft remotely answering to this description.* 日本人从未制造过与此描述有丝毫相符的飞机。

▶**answer back** PHRASAL VERB If someone, especially a child, **answers back**, they speak rudely to you when you speak to them. (尤指小孩)回嘴,顶嘴 ❑ [v p] *She was punished by teachers for answering back.* 她因为顶嘴而受到了老师的惩罚。❑ [v n p] *I always answered him back when I thought he was wrong.* 我觉得他说得不对时总要顶他几句。

▶**answer for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you have to **answer for** something bad or wrong you have done, you are punished for it. 为…受惩罚;为…付出代价 ❑ [v p n] *He must be made to answer for his terrible crimes.* 一定要让他为他的严重罪行付出代价。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **has a lot to answer for**, you are saying that their actions have led to problems which you think they are responsible for. (对问题)负有很大责任

Thesaurus 同类词 *answer* Also look up:

V. reply, respond 1 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *answer* with:

V. **refuse to** answer 拒绝应答 1 6
have an answer 得到答复,**wait for an** answer 等待答复 2
find the answer 寻找对策(或答案)7 8
N. answer **a question** 回答问题 1 9
answer **the door/telephone** 应门 / 接电话 6
DET. **no** answer 无答复;无回信;无应答;无答案;无回应 2 5 6 8 10
ADJ. **correct/right** answer 正确对策(或答案、回应),**straight** answer 直接的对策(或答案);直率的回应,**wrong** answer 错误对策(或答案、回应)7 8 10

an|swer|able /ˈɑːnsərəbəl, ˈæn-/ 1 ADJ If you are **answerable to** someone, you have to report to them and explain your actions. (对某人)应负责的,有责任的,须作交代的 ❑ [+to] *Councils should be answerable to the people who elect them.* 议会成员应对推选他们的人负责。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **answerable for** your actions or **for** someone else's actions, you are considered to be responsible for them and if necessary must accept punishment for them. 为(自己或别人的行为)负责任的;承担…后果的 ❑ [+for] *He must be made answerable for these terrible crimes.* 他必须对这些严重的罪行负责。

'an|swer|ing ma|chine (answering machines) N-COUNT An **answering machine** is the same as an **answerphone**. 同 answerphone

an|swer|phone /ˈɑːnsərfəʊn, ˈæn-/ (answerphones) N-COUNT An **answerphone** is a device which you connect to your telephone and which records telephone calls while you are out. 电话答录机;录音电话机【mainly BRIT 主英】

ant /ænt/ (ants) N-COUNT **Ants** are small crawling insects that live in large groups. 蚂蚁

ant|acid /ænˈtæsɪd/ (antacids) N-VAR **Antacid** is a substance that reduces the level of acid in the stomach. 解酸药;抗酸剂

Word Link 词根词缀 *ant = not* 不,*opposite* 反;抗:*antacid, Antarctic, antonym*

an|tago|nise /ænˈtægənaɪz/ → see **antagonize**

an|tago|nism /ænˈtægənɪzəm/ (antagonisms) N-VAR **Antagonism** between people is hatred or dislike between them. **Antagonisms** are instances of this. 敌对;对立;对抗 ❑ [+*between*] *There is still much antagonism between trades unions and the oil companies.* 工会和石油公司之间仍然存在着相当大的敌意。❑ *Old antagonisms resurfaced.* 旧怨重生。

an|tago|nist /ænˈtægənɪst/ (antagonists) N-COUNT Your **antagonist** is your opponent or enemy. 对手;敌手 ❑ *Spassky had never previously lost to his antagonist.* 斯帕斯基以往从未输给过他的对手。

Word Link 词根词缀 *agon = struggling* 挣扎;斗争:*agonize, antagonist, protagonist*

an|tago|nis|tic /æn,tægəˈnɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a person is **antagonistic to** someone or something, they show hatred or dislike towards them. 对抗的;敌对的;有敌意的 ❑ [+to/towards] *Nearly all the women I interviewed were aggressively antagonistic to the idea.* 我采访过的所有女性几乎都对这个观点表示了强烈的反感。

an|tago|nize /ænˈtægənaɪz/ (antagonizes, antagonizing, antagonized)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **antagonise**

VERB If you **antagonize** someone, you make them feel angry or hostile towards you. 惹恼;引起…的敌意(或反感)❑ [v n] *He*

didn't want to antagonize her. 他不想引起她的反感。

Ant|arc|tic /æn'tɑːrktɪk/ N-PROPER **The Antarctic** is the area around the South Pole. 南极洲；南极地区

→ see **globe**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ant = not* 不，*opposite* 反；抗：*antacid, Antarctic, antonym*

ante /'ænti/ PHRASE If you **up the ante** or **raise the ante**, you increase your demands when you are in dispute or fighting for something. (在争议或争夺中)提高要求，增加筹码【JOURNALISM 新闻】

ant|eater /'æntiːtəʳ/ (**anteaters**) also **ant-eater** N-COUNT An **anteater** is an animal with a long nose that eats termites or ants. Anteaters live in warm countries. 食蚁兽

ante|ced|ent /ˌæntɪ'siːdʰnt/ (**antecedents**) N-COUNT An **antecedent** of something happened or existed before it and was similar to it in some way. 前事；先例；前身【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We shall first look briefly at the historical antecedents of this theory.* 我们首先应大致看一下该理论的历史前提。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ante = before* 前；先：*antecedent, anterior, anteroom*

ante|cham|ber /'æntɪtʃeɪmbəʳ/ (**antechambers**) also **ante-chamber** N-COUNT An **antechamber** is a small room leading into a larger room. 前厅；休息室；接待室

ante|di|lu|vian /ˌæntɪdɪ'luːviən/ ADJ **Antediluvian** things are old or old-fashioned. 古老的；陈旧的；过时的【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *...antediluvian attitudes to women.* 看待女性的旧观念

ante|lope /'æntɪləʊp/ (**antelopes** or **antelope**) N-COUNT An **antelope** is an animal like a deer, with long legs and horns, that lives in Africa or Asia. Antelopes are graceful and can run fast. There are many different types of antelope. 羚羊

→ see **grassland**

ante|na|tal /ˌæntɪ'neɪtᵊl/ also **ante-natal** ADJ [ADJ n] **Antenatal** means relating to the medical care of women when they are expecting a baby. 产前的；怀孕期的 ❑ *...antenatal classes.* 产前课程 ❑ *...antenatal care.* 产前护理

an|ten|na /æn'tenə/ (**antennae** /æn'teniː/ or **antennas**)

antennas is the usual plural form for meaning 2. 义项 2 的复数形式通常为 antennas。

1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **antennae** of something such as an insect or crustacean are the two long, thin parts attached to its head that it uses to feel things with. (昆虫、甲壳动物等的)触角 2 N-COUNT An **antenna** is a device that sends and receives television or radio signals. 天线

ˌante-'post ADJ [usu ADJ n] In gambling, **ante-post** bets are placed before the day of a particular race or competition. (赌注)下于比赛日前的，下于赛马日前的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the ante-post favourite for the Epsom Classic, Celtic Swing.* 埃普瑟姆传统马赛的赛前赌盘大热门——"盖特秋千"

ante|ri|or /æn'tɪərɪəʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Anterior** describes a part of the body that is situated at or towards the front of another part. (身体部位)位于前部的，前的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the left anterior descending artery.* 左前降动脉

ante|room /'æntiruːm/ (**anterooms**) also **ante-room** N-COUNT An **anteroom** is a small room leading into a larger room. 前厅；休息室；接待室 ❑ *He had been patiently waiting in the anteroom for an hour.* 他在前厅耐心地等了一个小时。

an|them /'ænθəm/ (**anthems**) 1 N-COUNT An **anthem** is a song which is used to represent a particular nation, society, or group and which is sung on special occasions. 国歌；(某一社会或团体的)颂歌，赞歌 ❑ *The band played the Czech anthem.* 乐队演奏了捷克国歌。 2 → see also **national anthem**

ant|hill /'ænthɪl/ (**anthills**) also **ant-hill** N-COUNT An **anthill** is a pile of earth formed by ants when they are making a nest. 蚁冢；蚁丘

an|thol|ogy /æn'θɒlədʒi/ (**anthologies**) N-COUNT An **anthology** is a collection of writings by different writers published together in one book. (多名作者作品的)选集 ❑ *...an anthology of poetry.* 诗歌选集

an|thra|cite /'ænθrəsaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Anthracite** is a type of very hard coal which burns slowly, producing a lot of heat and very little smoke. 无烟煤

an|thrax /'ænθræks/ N-UNCOUNT **Anthrax** is a disease of cattle and sheep, in which they get painful sores and a fever. Anthrax can be used in biological weapons. 炭疽(牛羊疾病，可用于制造生化武器)

an|thro|pol|ogy /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Anthropology** is the scientific study of people, society, and culture. 人类学 • **an|thro|polo|gist** /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ (**anthropologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an anthropologist who had been in China for three years.* 曾在中国呆了 3 年的人类学家

Word Link 词根词缀 *anthrop = mankind* 人类：*anthropology, misanthropy, philanthropy*

Word Link 词根词缀 *logy, ology = study of* …学：*anthropology, biology, geology*

an|thro|po|mor|phic /ˌænθrəpə'mɔːʳfɪk/ ADJ **Anthropomorphic** means relating to the idea that an animal, a god, or an object has feelings or characteristics like those of a human being. 拟人化的；似人的 ❑ *...the anthropomorphic attitude to animals.* 对待动物像对待人一样的态度

an|thro|po|mor|phism /ˌænθrəpə'mɔːʳfɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Anthropomorphism** is the idea that an animal, a god, or an object has feelings or characteristics like those of a human being. 拟人论，拟人观(认为动物、神或物体具有人类的情感或特征)

anti /'ænti/ (**antis**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to people who are opposed to a particular activity or idea as **antis**. 反对者；反对分子；持反对论者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Despite what the antis would tell you, hunting is for people from all walks of life.* 不管反对者会怎么说，狩猎适合于各行各业的人。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is opposed to something you can say that they are **anti** it. 反对的；站在对立面的【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *That's why you're so anti other people smoking.* 那就是为什么你如此反对别人吸烟。

anti- /'ænti-/ 1 PREFIX **Anti-** is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe someone or something that is opposed to a particular system, practice, or group of people. (用来构成形容词和名词)表示"反"、"反对" ❑ *...anti-government demonstrations.* 反政府示威 ❑ *...anti-racist campaigners.* 反种族主义活动家 ❑ *...anti-Fascists.* 反法西斯分子 2 PREFIX **Anti-** is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe things that are intended to destroy something harmful or to prevent something from happening. (用来构成形容词和名词)表示"防"、"抗"、"阻止" ❑ *...anti-aircraft guns.* 高射炮 ❑ *...anti-discrimination legislation.* 反歧视法 ❑ *...anti-inflammatory drugs.* 消炎药

ˌanti-a'bortionist (**anti-abortionists**) N-COUNT An **anti-abortionist** is someone who wants to limit or prevent the legal availability of abortions. 反对堕胎者；反对流产者

anti|bi|ot|ic /ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/ (**antibiotics**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Antibiotics** are medical drugs used to kill bacteria and treat infections. 抗生素 ❑ *Your doctor may prescribe a course of antibiotics.* 你的医生可能会开一个疗程的抗生素。

→ see **medicine**

anti|body /'æntɪbɒdi/ (**antibodies**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Antibodies** are substances which a person's or an animal's body produces in their blood in order to destroy substances which carry disease. 抗体

an|tici|pate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ (**anticipates, anticipating, anticipated**) 1 VERB If you **anticipate** an event, you realize in advance that it may happen and you are prepared for it. 预期；预料；预计 ❑ [v n] *At the time we couldn't have anticipated the result of our campaigning.* 当时我们不可能预料到我们这项运动的结果。 ❑ [be v-ed that] *It is anticipated that the equivalent of 192 full-time jobs will be lost.* 预计将失去相当于 192 份全职工作的岗位。 ❑ [v that] *Officials anticipate*

A

that rivalry between leaders of the various drug factions could erupt into full scale war. 官员们预计，各个毒品团伙头目之间的对抗可能会引发一场全面的冲突。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **anticipate** a question, request, or need, you do what is necessary or required before the question, request, or need occurs. 预见并准备好回答(问题)；预先考虑并满足(请求、需要等) ❑ [v n] *What Jeff did was to anticipate my next question.* 杰夫所做的就是胸有成竹地等着我的下一个问题。❸ VERB If you **anticipate** something, you do it, think it, or say it before someone else does. 早于…做(或想、说)；先于…行动 ❑ [v n] *In the 50s, Rauschenberg anticipated the conceptual art movement of the 80s.* 在上世纪 50 年代，劳申伯格就预见到了 80 年代的概念艺术运动。

an|tici|pat|ed /æn'tɪsɪpeɪtɪd/ ADJ If an event, especially a cultural event, is eagerly **anticipated**, people expect that it will be very good, exciting, or interesting. (尤指文化活动)受期待的，令人期盼的 ❑ *...the most eagerly anticipated rock event of the year.* 最让人殷切期盼的年度摇滚乐盛事 ❑ *...one of the conference's most keenly anticipated debates.* 这次大会中最让人热切期待的辩论之一

an|tici|pa|tion /æn,tɪsɪ'peɪʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Anticipation** is a feeling of excitement about something pleasant or exciting that you know is going to happen. 预期；预料；期望；期盼 ❑ *There's been an atmosphere of anticipation around here for a few days now.* 这几天来，这里一直有一种满怀期待的气氛。❷ PHRASE If something is done **in anticipation of** an event, it is done because people believe that event is going to happen. 期待着；预计到 ❑ *Troops in the Philippines have been put on full alert in anticipation of trouble during a planned general strike.* 预料到在有组织的大罢工期间可能会出现骚乱，菲律宾的军队已进入全面戒备状态。

an|tici|pa|tory /æn'tɪsɪ'peɪtərɪ, AM 美 -pətɔːrɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **anticipatory** feeling or action is one that you have or do because you are expecting something to happen soon. 期待的；期望的；预期的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an anticipatory smile.* 期许的笑容

anti|cli|max /,æntɪ'klaɪmæks/ (**anticlimaxes**) N-VAR You can describe something as an **anticlimax** if it disappoints you because it happens after something that was very exciting, or because it is not as exciting as you expected. 令人失望的结果；令人扫兴的结尾 ❑ *Barry's speech followed Dirk Bogarde's appearance, and was an inevitable anticlimax.* 巴里在德克·博加德现身之后发表了演讲，不出所料，人们对此兴致缺缺。

anti|clock|wise /,æntɪ'klɒkwaɪz/ also **anti-clockwise** ADV [ADV after v] If something is moving **anticlockwise**, it is moving in the opposite direction to the direction in which the hands of a clock move. 逆时针方向地【BRIT 英】❑ *The cutters are opened by turning the knob anticlockwise.* 逆时针转动旋钮可以开启切割机。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Anticlockwise** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an anticlockwise route around the coast.* 环海岸的逆时针路线

in AM, use 美国英语用 **counterclockwise**

an|tics /'æntɪks/ N-PLURAL **Antics** are funny, silly, or unusual ways of behaving. 滑稽动作；愚蠢行为；古怪举动 ❑ *Elizabeth tolerated Sarah's antics.* 伊丽莎白容忍了萨拉的搞怪。

anti|cy|clone /,æntɪ'saɪkləʊn/ (**anticyclones**) N-COUNT An **anticyclone** is an area of high atmospheric pressure which causes settled weather conditions and, in summer, clear skies and high temperatures. 反气旋

,anti-de'pressant (**anti-depressants**) also **antidepressant** N-COUNT An **anti-depressant** is a drug which is used to treat people who are suffering from depression. 抗抑郁药

anti|dote /'æntɪdəʊt/ (**antidotes**) ❶ N-COUNT An **antidote** is a chemical substance that stops or controls the effect of a poison. 解毒药；解毒剂 ❑ *When he returned, he noticed their sickness and prepared an antidote.* 他回来后注意到了他们的病状，于是配制了解毒剂。❷ N-COUNT Something that is an **antidote to** a difficult or unpleasant situation helps you to overcome the situation. 矫正方法；对抗手段；缓解之物 ❑ [+to] *Massage is a wonderful antidote to stress.* 按摩是舒缓压力的一剂妙方。

Word Link 词根词缀 *anti ≈ against* 反；防；抗：*antidote, antifreeze, antiseptic*

anti|freeze /'æntɪfriːz/ N-UNCOUNT **Antifreeze** is a liquid which is added to water to stop it freezing. It is used in car radiators in cold weather. (车用散热器中用的)防冻液，防冻剂，抗凝剂

anti|gen /'æntɪdʒən/ (**antigens**) N-COUNT An **antigen** is a substance that helps the production of antibodies. 抗原

'anti-hero (**anti-heroes**) also **antihero** N-COUNT An **anti-hero** is the main character in a novel, play, or film who is not morally good and does not behave like a typical hero. (小说、戏剧或电影中的)反英雄，非正统派主角

anti|his|ta|mine /,æntɪ'hɪstəmɪn/ (**antihistamines**) also **anti-histamine** N-COUNT An **antihistamine** is a drug that is used to treat allergies. 抗组胺药(用于治疗过敏)

anti|mat|ter /'æntɪmætəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT In science, **antimatter** is a form of matter whose particles have characteristics and properties opposite to those of ordinary matter. 反物质【TECHNICAL 术语】

anti|oxi|dant /,æntɪ'ɒksɪdənt/ (**antioxidants**) also **anti-oxidant** N-COUNT An **antioxidant** is a substance which slows down the damage that can be caused to other substances by the effects of oxygen. Foods which contain antioxidants are thought to be very good for you. 抗氧(化)剂

anti|pas|to /'æntɪpæstəʊ/ (**antipasti**) N-VAR **Antipasto** is the sort of food that is often served at the beginning of an Italian meal, for example cold meats and vegetables in olive oil. 意大利开胃菜；意大利餐前冷盘

an|tipa|thy /æn'tɪpəθi/ N-UNCOUNT **Antipathy** is a strong feeling of dislike or hostility towards someone or something. 憎恶；反感【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She'd often spoken of her antipathy towards London.* 她常提及她对伦敦的反感。

An|tipo|dean /æn,tɪpə'diːən/ also **antipodean** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Antipodean** describes people or things that come from or relate to Australia and New Zealand. 澳大利亚和新西兰的；澳新的【BRIT 英】❑ *This New Zealand winery produces some of the best antipodean wines.* 这家新西兰酿酒厂生产一些上佳的澳新葡萄酒。

An|tipo|des /æn'tɪpədiːz/ N-PROPER People sometimes refer to Australia and New Zealand as **the Antipodes**. 对跖点(指澳大利亚和新西兰)【BRIT 英】

anti|quar|ian /,æntɪ'kweərɪən/ (**antiquarians**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Antiquarian** means concerned with old and rare objects. 古文物的；古董的 ❑ *...an antiquarian bookseller.* 古籍商 ❑ *...antiquarian and second-hand books.* 古籍和二手书 ❷ N-COUNT An **antiquarian** is the same as an **antiquary**. 同 antiquary

Word Link 词根词缀 *antiq ≈ old* 古；老：*antiquarian, antiquated, antique*

anti|quary /'æntɪkwəri, AM 美 -kweri/ (**antiquaries**) N-COUNT An **antiquary** is a person who studies the past, or who collects or buys and sells old and valuable objects. 古文物收藏家；古文物研究者；古文物经营者

anti|quat|ed /'æntɪkweɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe something as **antiquated**, you are criticizing it because it is very old or old-fashioned. 陈旧的；老式的；过时的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many factories are so antiquated they are not worth saving.* 很多工厂过于老旧，不值得挽救。

an|tique ♦◇ /æn'tiːk/ (**antiques**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **antique** is an old object such as a piece of china or furniture which is valuable because of its beauty or rarity. 古玩；古董 ❑ *...a genuine antique.* 真古董 ❑ *...antique silver jewellery.* 古董银饰

an|tiqued /æn'tiːkt/ ADJ An **antiqued** object is modern but has been made to look like an antique. (物品)仿古的 ❑ *Both rooms have antiqued pine furniture.* 两个房间里都有仿古松木家具。

an|tiq|uity /æn'tɪkwɪti/ (**antiquities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Antiquity** is the distant past, especially the time of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. 古代，古时(尤指古埃及、古希腊、古罗马时期) ❑ *...famous monuments of classical antiquity.* 古典时期的著名纪念碑 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Antiquities** are things such as buildings, statues, or coins that were made in ancient times and

have survived to the present day. 文物：古迹；古物 ❑ *...collectors of Roman antiquities.* 古罗马时期文物收藏家 3 N-UNCOUNT **The antiquity** of something is its great age. 古老；历史悠久 ❑ *...a town of great antiquity.* 历史悠久的小镇

anti-Semite /ˌæntɪ ˈsiːmaɪt, AM 美 -ˈsem-/ (**anti-Semites**) N-COUNT An **anti-Semite** is someone who strongly dislikes and is prejudiced against Jewish people. 反对犹太人者；歧视犹太人者

anti-Semitic also **antisemitic** ADJ Someone or something that is **anti-Semitic** is hostile to or prejudiced against Jewish people. 反对犹太人的；歧视犹太人的

anti-Semitism /ˌæntɪ ˈsemɪtɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Anti-Semitism** is hostility to and prejudice against Jewish people. 反犹(主义)；排犹(主义)

antiseptic /ˌæntɪˈseptɪk/ (**antiseptics**) 1 N-VAR **Antiseptic** is a substance that kills germs and harmful bacteria. 抗菌剂；防腐剂；消毒剂 ❑ *She bathed the cut with antiseptic.* 她用消毒剂浸洗了伤口。 2 ADJ Something that is **antiseptic** kills germs and harmful bacteria. 抗菌的；防腐的；消毒的 ❑ *These vegetables and herbs have strong antiseptic qualities.* 这些蔬菜和药草有很强的杀菌功效。

→ see **medicine**

Word Link 词根词缀 *anti = against* 反：防；抗：*antidote, antifreeze, antiseptic*

anti-social also **antisocial** 1 ADJ Someone who is **anti-social** is unwilling to meet and be friendly with other people.（人）不爱交际的，孤僻的，不合群的 ❑ *...teenagers who will become aggressive and anti-social.* 会变得好斗、孤僻的青少年 2 ADJ **Anti-social** behaviour is annoying or upsetting to other people.（行为）反社会的，危害社会的

antithesis /æn ˈtɪθəsɪs/ (**antitheses** /æn ˈtɪθəsiːz/) N-COUNT **The antithesis of** something is its exact opposite. 对立面；形成对立(或对照)的事物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The little black dress is the antithesis of fussy dressing.* 这件小黑裙与花哨的打扮形成鲜明对比。

antithetical /ˌæntɪˈθetɪkᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **antithetical to** something else is the opposite of it and is unable to exist with it. 相反的；对立的；不相容的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+to] *Their priorities are antithetical to those of environmentalists.* 他们的当务之急和环保人士的背道而驰。

anti-trust /ˌæntɪˈtrʌst/ ADJ [ADJ n] In the United States, **anti-trust** laws are intended to stop large firms taking over their competitors, fixing prices with their competitors, or interfering with free competition in any way.（美国法律）反托拉斯的，反垄断的

anti-virus also **antivirus** ADJ [ADJ n] **Anti-virus** software is software that protects a computer against viruses.（软件）杀毒的，防病毒的

antler /ˈæntlᵊ/ (**antlers**) N-COUNT A male deer's **antlers** are the branched horns on its head. 鹿角

antonym /ˈæntənɪm/ (**antonyms**) N-COUNT The **antonym** of a word is a word which means the opposite. 反义词【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *ant = not* 不，*opposite* 反；抗：*antacid, Antarctic, antonym*

antsy /ˈæntsi/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **antsy**, they are nervous or impatient. 紧张的；不耐烦的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *This is the end of a tour so I'm a little antsy, I guess.* 旅途就此结束了，这让我有点儿焦虑，我想是吧。

anus /ˈeɪnəs/ (**anuses**) N-COUNT A person's **anus** is the hole from which faeces leaves their body. 肛门

anvil /ˈænvɪl/ (**anvils**) N-COUNT An **anvil** is a heavy iron block on which hot metals are beaten into shape. 铁砧

anxiety /æŋˈzaɪətɪ/ (**anxieties**) N-VAR **Anxiety** is a feeling of nervousness or worry. 忧虑；焦虑；不安 ❑ *Her voice was full of anxiety.* 她话音里满是焦虑不安。 ❑ [+about] *Many editorials express their anxieties about the economic chaos in the country.* 许多社论对该国经济的混乱状况表示忧虑。

anxious /ˈæŋkʃəs/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If you are **anxious to** do something or **anxious that** something should happen, you very much want to do it or very much want it to happen. 渴望的；急切的 ❑ *Both the Americans and the Russians are anxious to avoid conflict in South Asia.* 美国人和俄罗斯人都迫切希望避免在南亚发生冲突。 ❑ *He is anxious that there should be no delay.* 他非常希望不会出现延误情况。 ❑ *Those anxious for reform say that the present system is too narrow.* 那些渴望改革的人声称现有体制过于狭隘。 2 ADJ If you are **anxious**, you are nervous or worried about something. 忧虑的；焦虑的；不安的 ❑ *The foreign minister admitted he was still anxious about the situation in the country.* 外交部长承认他仍对该国局势感到忧虑。 ❑ *A friend of mine is a very anxious person.* 我有一个朋友是个非常容易焦虑的人。 • **anxiously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They are waiting anxiously to see who will succeed him.* 他们焦急地等待着，看谁会接替他。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **anxious** time or situation is one during which you feel nervous and worried.（时间或局势）紧张的，令人焦虑的，让人担忧的 ❑ *The Prime Minister faces anxious hours before the votes are counted tomorrow night.* 在明晚计票完成之前，首相面临长时间的煎熬。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *anxious* with:

PREP. anxious **for** *something* 渴望某事的，anxious **to do** *something* 急于做某事的 1
anxious **about** *something* 为某事焦虑不安的 2
V. **become/feel/get/seem** anxious 变得 / 感到 / 看上去焦虑不安，**make** *someone* anxious 使某人焦虑不安 2

any /ˈeni/ 1 DET You use **any** in statements with negative meaning to indicate that no thing or person of a particular type exists, is present, or is involved in a situation.（用于否定句）一点，丝毫，任何 ❑ *I never make any big decisions.* 我从未作过任何重大决定。 ❑ *We are doing this all without any support from the hospital.* 我们做这件事完全没有得到医院任何支持。 ❑ *Earlier reports were unable to confirm that there were any survivors.* 早先的报道无法证实是否有幸存者。 • QUANT **Any** is also a quantifier. ❑ *You don't know any of my friends.* 我的朋友你一个都不认识。 • PRON **Any** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The children needed new school clothes and Kim couldn't afford any.* 孩子们需要新校服，可是金一件也买不起。 2 DET You use **any** in questions and conditional clauses to ask whether there is some of a particular thing or some of a particular group of people, or to suggest that there might be.（用于疑问句、条件从句）若干，一点，什么，任何一个，任何一些 ❑ *Do you speak any foreign languages?* 你会说外语吗？ ❑ *Have you got any cheese I can have with this bread?* 你有没有奶酪，我好就着面包一起吃？ • QUANT **Any** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Have you ever used a homeopathic remedy for any of the following reasons?* 你是否出于以下任何一种原因采用过顺势疗法？ • PRON **Any** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The plants are inspected for insects and if I find any, they are squashed.* 对这些植物进行虫害检查，发现害虫我就把它们捏死。 3 DET You use **any** in positive statements when you are referring to someone or something of a particular kind that might exist, occur, or be involved in a situation, when their exact identity or nature is not important.（用于肯定句）任一的，每一的 ❑ *Any actor will tell you that it is easier to perform than to be themselves.* 每一个演员都会告诉你，演戏比做自己容易。 ❑ *I'm prepared to take any advice.* 我愿意接受任何建议。 • QUANT **Any** is also a quantifier. ❑ *It had been the biggest mistake any of them could remember.* 这是他们每一个人所能记得的最大错误。 • PRON **Any** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Clean the mussels and discard any that do not close.* 把贻贝洗干净，凡是合不上口的都扔掉。 4 ADV You can also use **any** to emphasize a comparative adjective or adverb in a negative statement.（用于否定句，强调形容词或副词的比较级）任何，丝毫，略微，多少【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I can't see things getting any easier for graduates.* 我没看出毕业生的境遇有丝毫好转。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **not just any** person or thing, you mean that they are special in some way.（人或物）特别的，不普通的 ❑ *It's fashionable for young people to wear trainers, but not just any trainers.* 年轻人穿运动鞋很显时尚，但不是什么运动鞋都行。 6 PHRASE If something does not happen or is not true **any more** or **any longer**, it has stopped happening or is no longer true.（不）再 ❑ *I don't want to see her any more.* 我不

A

想再见到她。❑ *I couldn't keep the tears hidden any longer.* 我再也掩饰不住泪水。7 **in any case** → see **case** 8 **by any chance** → see **chance** 9 **in any event** → see **event** 10 **not by any means** → see **means** 11 **any old** → see **old** 12 **at any rate** → see **rate**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *any* with:

ADV. **almost** any 几乎每一个，any **better** 好一点，any **further** 远一点，**hardly** any 几乎没有 1 3
any **longer**（不）再，any **more**（不）再 6

N. any **difference** 任何区别，any **good** 任何好处，any **idea** 任何想法，any **kind** 任何一种，any **luck** 丝毫运气，any **minute/moment (now)** 随时，any **number of** *something* 任何数量的某物，any **questions** 任何问题 1 3

PREP. any **(one) of** *something* 某物中的任何一个，**at** any **point/time** 任何时候，**in** any **way** 在任何方面，**without** any 没有任何 1 3
at any **rate** 不管怎样，**by** any **chance** 万一，**by** any **means** 尽一切办法，**in** any **case** 不管怎样 7

any|body ◆◇◇ /ˈenibɒdi/ PRON **Anybody** means the same as **anyone**. 同 anyone

any|how /ˈenihaʊ/ 1 ADV **Anyhow** means the same as **anyway**. 同 anyway 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **anyhow**, you do it in a careless or untidy way. 马虎地；随意地；杂乱无章地 ❑ *...her long legs which she displayed all anyhow getting in and out of her car.* 她上下车时完全不经意露出的长腿

any|more /ˌeniˈmɔːʳ/

In British English, the spelling **anymore** is sometimes considered incorrect, and **any more** is used instead. 在英国英语中，拼写形式 anymore 有时被认为不正确，而要用 any more。

ADV [ADV after v] If something does not happen or is not true **anymore**, it has stopped happening or is no longer true.（不）再；再也（不）❑ *I don't ride my motorbike much anymore.* 我不怎么骑我的摩托车了。❑ *I couldn't trust him anymore.* 我无法再相信他。

Usage 用法 **anymore** and **any more**

Anymore and *any more* are different. *Anymore* means 'from now on': *Jacqueline doesn't wear glasses anymore, so she won't have to worry anymore about losing them. Any more* means 'an additional quantity of something': *Please don't give me any more biscuits—I don't have any more room in my stomach!*
anymore 和 any more 不同。anymore 指“从现在开始”：Jacqueline doesn't wear glasses anymore, so she won't have to worry anymore about losing them. 杰奎琳不再戴眼镜了，所以她不必再担心把它弄丢。any more 指“更多的某物”：Please don't give me any more biscuits—I don't have any more room in my stomach! 请别再给我饼干了——我的胃已经装不下了！

any|one ◆◆◇ /ˈeniwʌn/ or **anybody** 1 PRON You use **anyone** or **anybody** in statements with negative meaning to indicate in a general way that nobody is present or involved in an action.（用于否定句）任何人 ❑ *You needn't talk to anyone if you don't want to.* 不想跟人说话的时候，你可以不说。❑ *He was far too scared to tell anybody.* 他害怕极了，不敢告诉任何人。2 PRON You use **anyone** or **anybody** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about whether someone is present or doing something.（用于疑问句、条件从句）任何人 ❑ *Why would anyone want that job?* 为什么会有人想要那份工作呢？❑ *If anyone deserves to be happy, you do.* 如果有谁应该获得幸福的话，那就是你。3 PRON You use **anyone** or **anybody** before words which indicate the kind of person you are talking about.（置于描述所谈论的人的词语前）…的人 ❑ *It's not a job for anyone who is slow with numbers.* 这份工作不适合不擅长算术的人。❑ *Anybody interested in pop culture at all should buy 'Pure Cult'.* 任何对流行文化有一点兴趣的人都应该买《完全崇拜》这张专辑。4 PRON You use **anyone** or **anybody** to refer to a person when you are emphasizing that it could be any person out of a very large number of people. 任何人；随便哪个人【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Anyone could be doing what I'm doing.* 我在做的事，谁都可能在做。5 PHRASE You use **anyone who is anyone** and **anybody who is anybody** to refer to people who are important or influential. 重要人物；有影响的人物

Usage 用法 **anyone** and **any one**

Anyone and *any one* are different. *Anyone* can refer to an unspecified person: *Does anyone know the answer? Any one* refers to an unspecified individual person or thing in a group: *Any one of the players is capable of winning. All those desserts look good—please give me any one with strawberries on it.*
anyone 和 any one 不同。anyone 指未具体指明的某人：Does anyone know the answer? 有谁知道答案吗？ any one 指群体中未具体指明的某人或某物：Any one of the players is capable of winning. 选手中的任何一个都有实力赢。All those desserts look good—please give me any one with strawberries on it. 那些甜点看上去都很美味——请随便给我一个带草莓的吧。

any|place /ˈenipleɪs/ ADV [ADV after v] **Anyplace** means the same as **anywhere**. 同 anywhere【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *She didn't have anyplace to go.* 她无处可去。

any|thing ◆◆◆ /ˈeniθɪŋ/ 1 PRON You use **anything** in statements with negative meaning to indicate in a general way that nothing is present or that an action or event does not or cannot happen.（用于否定句）任何事物，什么事情 ❑ *We can't do anything.* 我们什么都做不了。❑ *She couldn't see or hear anything at all.* 她什么也看不见，什么也听不见。❑ *By the time I get home, I'm too tired to do anything active.* 我到家时累得无法动弹。2 PRON You use **anything** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about whether something is present or happening.（用于疑问句、条件从句）任何事物，什么事情 ❑ *What happened, is anything wrong?* 怎么了，出什么事了吗？❑ *Did you find anything?* 你找到什么了吗？❑ *Is there anything you can do to help?* 你能帮忙做点什么吗？3 PRON You can use **anything** before words which indicate the kind of thing you are talking about.（置于描述所谈论事物的词语前）…的东西，…的事情 ❑ *More than anything else, he wanted to become a teacher.* 他最想成为一名教师。❑ *Anything that's cheap this year will be even cheaper next year.* 今年的便宜货明年会更便宜。4 PRON You use **anything** to emphasize a possible thing, event, or situation, when you are saying that it could be any one of a very large number of things. 无论什么东西；随便什么事情【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He is young, fresh, and ready for anything.* 他年轻又富有朝气，什么事都愿意做。❑ *At that point, anything could happen.* 那一刻，什么事都可能发生。5 PRON You use **anything** in expressions such as **anything near**, **anything close to** and **anything like** to emphasize a statement that you are making. 多少接近于【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Doctors have decided the only way he can live anything near a normal life is to give him an operation.* 医生的结论是只有做手术，他才有可能过上基本正常的生活。6 PRON When you do not want to be exact, you use **anything** to talk about a particular range of things or quantities.（特定范围内的）任何一点 ❑ *Factory farming has turned the cow into a milk machine, producing anything from 25 to 40 litres of milk per day.* 工厂化饲养把奶牛变成了产奶机器，每天差不多产 25 升到 40 升牛奶。7 PHRASE You use **anything but** in expressions such as **anything but quiet** and **anything but attractive** to emphasize that something is not the case. 单单除…之外；根本不；远非【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There's no evidence that he told anyone to say anything but the truth.* 并无证据表明他让什么人隐瞒真相。8 PHRASE You can say that you **would not** do something **for anything** to emphasize that you definitely would not want to do or be a particular thing. 决不【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 非正式，口语，强调】❑ *I wouldn't want to move for anything in the world.* 就是天塌了我也决不搬走。9 PHRASE You use **if anything**, especially after a negative statement, to introduce a statement that adds to what you have just said.（尤用于否定句后，补充说明所说之事）甚至正相反，甚至可以说 ❑ *I never had to clean up after him. If anything, he did most of the cleaning.* 我从来不用跟在他后面打扫卫生。恰恰相反，他包揽了大部分清洁工作。10 PHRASE You can add **or anything** to the end of a clause or sentence in order to refer vaguely to other things that are or may be similar to what has just been mentioned. 或其他什么的；诸如此类的

【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 非正式，口语，含糊语】❑ *Listen, if you talk to him or anything make sure you let us know, will you.* 听着，如果你和他说话或做其他什么事，一定要让我们知道，好吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *anything* with:

ADJ. anything **left** 任何剩下的东西，anything **more** 任何更多的东西 2
ready for anything 准备好做任何事 4
PREP. anything **like** 与…相像 5
anything **but** 根本不 7

any|time /ˌeniˈtaɪm/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **anytime** to mean a point in time which is not fixed or set. 在任何时候 ❑ *The college admits students anytime during the year.* 该学院一年中随时招生。❑ *He can call me anytime.* 他随时可以给我打电话。

any|way ◆◇ /ˈeniweɪ/ or **anyhow** 1 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous point. 不管怎么说；无论如何 ❑ *I'm certain David's told you his business troubles. Anyway, it's no secret that he owes money.* 我敢肯定戴维已经告诉你他生意上的麻烦了。反正他欠钱也不是什么秘密了。❑ *Mother certainly won't let him stay with her and anyhow he wouldn't.* 母亲当然不会让他和她住在一起，再说他也不愿意。2 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to suggest that a statement is true or relevant in spite of other things that have been said. 尽管如此；不管怎样 ❑ *I don't know why I settled on Aberdeen, but anyway I did.* 我不知道自己为什么定居在阿伯丁，尽管如此，我还是这么做了。❑ *I wasn't qualified to apply for the job really but I got it anyhow.* 实际上我并不具备申请这份工作的资格，但不管怎样，我还是被录用了。3 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to correct or modify a statement, for example to limit it to what you definitely know to be true. 至少 ❑ *Mary Ann doesn't want to have children. Not right now, anyway.* 玛丽·安不想要孩子，至少现在不想。4 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to indicate that you are asking what the real situation is or what the real reason for something is. 到底；究竟 ❑ *What do you want from me, anyway?* 你到底想从我这儿得到什么？❑ *Where the hell was Bud, anyhow?* 巴德到底在哪儿？5 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to indicate that you are missing out some details in a story and are passing on to the next main point or event. （表示略去一些细节，转到下一个要点）总之 ❑ *I was told to go to Reading for this interview. It was a very amusing affair. Anyhow, I got the job.* 我被通知前往雷丁面试。整个过程很有意思。总之，我被录用了。6 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to change the topic or return to a previous topic. （用于转换话题或回到原话题）对了，好吧 ❑ *'I've got a terrible cold.' —'Have you? Oh dear. Anyway, so you're not going to go away this weekend?'* "我得了重感冒。" —— "是吗？哦，天哪。对了，那你这个周末就不走了吧？"7 ADV You use **anyway** or **anyhow** to indicate that you want to end the conversation. （表示有意结束谈话）那么 ❑ *'Anyway, I'd better let you have your dinner. Give our love to Francis. Bye.'* "那么，我不打扰你用餐了。代我们向弗朗西斯问好。再见。"

Usage 用法 **anyway** and **any way**

Be sure to use *anyway* and *any way* correctly. *Anyway* can mean 'in any situation, no matter what' : *It's raining, but let's go for a walk anyway. Any way* means 'by any method' : *It's not far to Tom's house, so we can walk, drive, or ride our bikes — any way you want.*
注意正确使用 anyway 和 any way。anyway 指"无论如何；不管怎样"：It's raining, but let's go for a walk anyway. 下雨了，但我们还是去散散步吧。any way 指"以任何方法"：It's not far to Tom's house, so we can walk, drive, or ride our bikes—any way you want. 这儿离汤姆家不远，我们可以步行、开车或者骑自行车——你想怎么过去都行。

any|ways /ˈeniweɪz/ ADV **Anyways** is a non-standard form of **anyway**. （anyway 的一种不规范形式）【AM, SPOKEN 美，口语】

any|where ◆◇ /ˈeniˌhweə/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] You use **anywhere** in statements with negative meaning to indicate that a place does not exist. （用于否定句）哪儿，到处（都没有）❑ *I haven't got anywhere to live.* 我还没找到住的地方。❑ *There had never been such a beautiful woman anywhere in the world.* 世界上从未有过如此美丽的女人。2 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, *from* ADV] You use **anywhere** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about a place without saying exactly where you mean. （用于疑问句、条件从句）某个地方，哪里 ❑ *Did you try to get help from anywhere?* 你尝试过从哪儿寻求帮助吗？❑ *If she wanted to go anywhere at all she had to wait for her father to drive her.* 她想去哪儿都只能等父亲开车送她去。3 ADV You use **anywhere** before words that indicate the kind of place you are talking about. （置于描述所谈论地方的词语前）…地方 ❑ *He'll meet you anywhere you want.* 他随你在哪儿见面都行。❑ *Let us know if you come across anywhere that has something special to offer.* 你碰到哪儿有特别的东西出售，就告诉我们。4 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] You use **anywhere** to refer to a place when you are emphasizing that it could be any of a large number of places. 任何地方；到处【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Rachel would have known Julia Stone anywhere.* 甭管到哪儿，雷切尔都会认出朱莉娅·斯通。❑ *...jokes that are so funny they always work anywhere.* 屡试不爽的极为有趣的笑话 5 ADV When you do not want to be exact, you use **anywhere** to refer to a particular range of things. （特定范围内）任何一点上 ❑ [+*from*] *His shoes cost anywhere from $200 up.* 他买的鞋子总在 200 美元以上。❑ [+*from*] *My visits lasted anywhere from three weeks to two months.* 我每次逗留的时间从三个星期到两个月不等。[Also +*between*/*to*] 6 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **anywhere** in expressions such as **anywhere near** and **anywhere close to** to emphasize a statement that you are making. 根本；一点儿；将近；几乎【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There weren't anywhere near enough empty boxes.* 空箱子的数量远远不够。7 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **is not getting anywhere** or **is not going anywhere**, you mean that they are not making progress or achieving a satisfactory result. 毫无进展；毫无成就 ❑ *The conversation did not seem to be getting anywhere.* 谈话好像没有取得任何进展。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *anywhere* with:

PREP. anywhere **in the world** 世界上的任何地方 2 3 4
anywhere **near** 接近 6
V. **can/could happen** anywhere 会在任何地方发生 2 3 4
get anywhere 到任何地方；取得进展，**go** anywhere 到任何地方；取得进展 2 3 4 7

AOB /ˌeɪ əʊ ˈbiː/ **AOB** is a heading on an agenda for a meeting, to show that any topics not listed separately can be discussed at this point, usually the end. **AOB** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'any other business'. （会议议程的）其他事项

aor|ta /eɪˈɔːtə/ (**aortas**) N-COUNT The **aorta** is the main artery through which blood leaves your heart before it flows through the rest of your body. 主动脉

apace /əˈpeɪs/ ADV [ADV after v] If something develops or continues **apace**, it is developing or continuing quickly. 高速地；迅速地【FORMAL 正式】

apart
① POSITIONS AND STATES 位置和状态
② INDICATING EXCEPTIONS AND FOCUSING 指例外和重点

① **apart** ◆◇ /əˈpɑːt/

In addition to the uses shown below, **apart** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'grow apart' and 'take apart'. 除下列用法外，apart 还可用于 grow apart, take apart 等短语动词中。

1 ADV [ADV after v] When people or things are **apart**, they are some distance from each other. （在空间上）相隔一定距离地 ❑ [+*from*] *He was standing a bit apart from the rest of us, watching us.* 他站在离我们其余人不远的地方，看着我们。❑ [+*from*] *Ray and sister Renee lived just 25 miles apart from each other.* 雷和妹妹勒妮的住处仅相隔 25 英里。❑ *...regions that were too far apart to have any way of knowing about each other.* 相隔太远而无法互相了解的地区 2 ADV [ADV after v] If two people or things move **apart** or are pulled **apart**, they move away from each other. 往不同方向；分开地 ❑ *John and Isabelle moved apart, back into the sun.* 约翰和伊莎贝尔分开，回到了阳光下。❑ *He tried in vain to keep the two dogs apart before the neighbour intervened.* 邻居过来帮忙之前，他费了半天劲儿也没把两只狗分

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开。[3] ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If two people are **apart**, they are no longer living together or spending time together, either permanently or just for a short time. 分离地；分开地 ❑ *It was the first time Jane and I had been apart for more than a few days.* 那是我第一次和简分开数日。❑ *Mum and Dad live apart.* 妈妈和爸爸分居。[4] ADV [ADV after v] If you take something **apart**, you separate it into the pieces that it is made of. If it comes or falls **apart**, its parts separate from each other. 零碎地；散开地 ❑ *When the clock stopped he took it apart to find out what was wrong.* 钟不走时，他就把它拆开看看哪儿出了毛病。❑ *Many school buildings are unsafe, and some are falling apart.* 许多校舍不安全，有些已经摇摇欲坠。[5] ADV [ADV after v] If something such as an organization or relationship falls **apart**, or if something tears it **apart**, it can no longer continue because it has serious difficulties. 破裂地；解体地 ❑ *Any manager knows that his company will start falling apart if his attention wanders.* 每个管理者都明白，只要自己心不在焉，公司就会分崩离析。[6] ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If something sets someone or something **apart**, it makes them different from other people or things. 与众不同地；独特地 ❑ *What really sets Mr Thaksin apart is that he comes from northern Thailand.* 他信先生的真正与众不同之处是他来自泰国北部。[7] ADJ If people or groups are a long way **apart** on a particular topic or issue, they have completely different views and disagree about it. 意见不一致的；有分歧的 ❑ *Their concept of a performance and our concept were miles apart.* 他们对表演的理解和我们的大相径庭。[8] PHRASE If you can't **tell** two people or things **apart**, they look exactly the same to you. 区分；分辨 ❑ *I can still only tell Mark and Dave apart by the colour of their shoes!* 我仍然只能根据鞋子的颜色来区分马克和戴夫！

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *apart* with:

ADV. **far** apart 相隔甚远的 ①[8]
N. **miles** apart 相隔…英里的 ①[1]
V. **take** apart 拆成零碎 ①[4]
drive apart 拆散，**fall** apart 破裂，**tear** apart 使分裂 ①[5]
set *someone/something* apart 使某人／某物与众不同 ①[6]
tell apart 区分 ①[8]

② **apart** ♦♢ /ə'pɑ:'t/ [1] PHRASE You use **apart from** when you are making an exception to a general statement. 除…外，除去（再无）❑ *She was the only British competitor apart from Richard Meade.* 她是除了理查德·米德之外唯一的英国参赛者。[2] ADV [n ADV] You use **apart** when you are making an exception to a general statement. 除了；不算 ❑ *This was, New York apart, the first American city I had ever been in where people actually lived downtown.* 除了纽约，这是我到过的第一个人们确实住在市中心的美国城市。[3] PHRASE You use **apart from** to indicate that you are aware of one aspect of a situation, but that you are going to focus on another aspect. 除…外，除去（尚有）❑ *Illiteracy threatens Britain's industrial performance. But, quite apart from that, the individual who cannot read or write is unlikely to get a job.* 文盲的存在影响着英国产业效益。但除此以外更大的问题是，那些不会读写的人不太可能找到工作。

apart|heid /ə'pɑ:'thaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Apartheid** was a political system in South Africa in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law. （南非曾经实行的）种族隔离制 ❑ *He praised her role in the struggle against apartheid.* 他称赞了她在反种族隔离制斗争中发挥的作用。❑ *...the anti-apartheid movement.* 反种族隔离制运动

apart|ment ♦♢ /ə'pɑ:'tmənt/ (**apartments**) N-COUNT An **apartment** is a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a large building. （通常指在同一楼层的）公寓套房【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...bleak cities of concrete apartment blocks.* 混凝土公寓楼林立的沉闷城市

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **flat**

→ see **city**

a|part|ment build|ing (**apartment buildings**) or **apartment house** N-COUNT An **apartment building** or **apartment house** is a tall building which contains different apartments on different floors. 公寓楼【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **block of flats**

apa|thet|ic /ˌæpə'θetɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **apathetic**, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to be interested in or enthusiastic about doing anything. 冷漠的；无兴趣的；无热情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Even the most apathetic students are beginning to sit up and listen.* 连最不感兴趣的学生都开始坐直了听讲。

apa|thy /'æpəθi/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **apathy** to talk about someone's state of mind if you are criticizing them because they do not seem to be interested in or enthusiastic about anything. 冷漠；无兴趣；无热情【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

Word Link 词根词缀 *path = feeling* 感情：*a^path^y, em^path^y, sym^path^y*

ape /eɪp/ (**apes, aping, aped**) [1] N-COUNT **Apes** are chimpanzees, gorillas, and other animals in the same family. 猿 [2] VERB If you **ape** someone's speech or behaviour, you imitate it. 模仿；学…的样子 ❑ [v n] *Modelling yourself on someone you admire is not the same as aping all they say or do.* 以偶像为榜样并不是要模仿他们的一言一行。

→ see **primate**

ape|ri|tif /æˌperi'ti:f/ (**aperitifs**) N-COUNT An **aperitif** is an alcoholic drink that you have before a meal. 餐前开胃酒

ap|er|ture /'æpə'tʃə'/ (**apertures**) [1] N-COUNT An **aperture** is a narrow hole or gap. 孔；缝隙；缺口【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Through the aperture he could see daylight.* 透过缝隙，他能看见日光。[2] N-COUNT In photography, the **aperture** of a camera is the size of the hole through which light passes to reach the film. （照相机的）光圈

apex /'eɪpeks/ (**apexes**) [1] N-SING **The apex of** an organization or system is the highest and most important position in it. （机构、体系的）最高地位，最高职位 ❑ *At the apex of the party was its central committee.* 该党的最高权力机构是中央委员会。[2] N-COUNT [usu sing] **The apex of** something is its pointed top or end. 尖端；顶点 ❑ *...the apex of the pyramid.* 金字塔的顶端

Apex also **APEX** N-SING [usu N n] An **Apex** or an **Apex ticket** is a ticket for a journey by air or rail which costs less than the standard ticket, but which you have to book a specified period in advance. 预购优惠机票（或火车票）❑ *The Apex fare is £195 return.* 预购优惠票的往返价格为 195 英镑。

apha|sia /ə'feɪzɪə, -ʒə/ N-UNCOUNT **Aphasia** is a mental condition in which people are often unable to remember simple words or communicate. 失语（症）【MEDICAL 医】

aphid /'eɪfɪd/ (**aphids**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Aphids** are very small insects which live on plants and suck their juices. 蚜虫

→ see **herbivore**

apho|rism /'æfərɪzəm/ (**aphorisms**) N-COUNT An **aphorism** is a short witty sentence which expresses a general truth or comment. 格言；警句【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'What if they gave a war and nobody came?' was one of his generation's favored aphorisms.* "如果他们宣战却无人应战该怎么办？"是他那一代人钟爱的格言之一。

aph|ro|disi|ac /ˌæfrə'dɪziæk/ (**aphrodisiacs**) N-COUNT An **aphrodisiac** is a food, drink, or drug which is said to make people want to have sex. 催情剂；春药 ❑ *Asparagus is reputed to be an aphrodisiac.* 芦笋据说可以催情。

apiece /ə'pi:s/ [1] ADV If people have a particular number of things **apiece**, they have that number each. 每人 ❑ *He and I had two fish apiece.* 他和我各有两条鱼。❑ *The World Series between the Atlanta Braves and Toronto Blue Jays is tied at one game apiece.* 在世界系列赛上，亚特兰大勇士队和多伦多蓝鸟队双方各赢一场，战成平局。[2] ADV If a number of similar things are for sale at a certain price **apiece**, that is the price for each one of them. 每件；每个 ❑ *Entire roast chickens were sixty cents apiece.* 烤全鸡每只 60 美分。

aplen|ty /ə'plenti/ ADV [n ADV] If you have something **aplenty**, you have a lot of it. 大量地；充裕地【LITERARY 文】❑ *There were problems aplenty at work.* 工作中的问题俯拾皆是。

aplomb /ə'plɒm/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] If you do something

with aplomb, you do it with confidence in a relaxed way. 沉着；自信；泰然自若【FORMAL 正式】

apocalypse /ə'pɒkəlɪps/ N-SING **The apocalypse** is the total destruction and end of the world. 世界覆灭；世界末日

apocalyptic /ə,pɒkə'lɪptɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Apocalyptic** means relating to the total destruction of something, especially of the world. 世界覆灭的；世界末日的 ❑ *...the reformer's apocalyptic warnings that the nation was running out of natural resources.* 改革者发出的国家自然资源即将枯竭的末世警诫 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Apocalyptic** means relating to or involving predictions about future disasters and the destruction of the world. 预示世界覆灭的；预示世界末日的；预示大灾难的 ❑ *...a gloomy and apocalyptic vision of a world hastening towards ruin.* 世界加速迈向毁灭的暗淡而恐怖的景象

apocryphal /ə'pɒkrɪfᵊl/ ADJ An **apocryphal** story is one which is probably not true or did not happen, but which may give a true picture of someone or something. （故事）真实性可疑的，虚构的，杜撰的

apogee /'æpədʒi:/ N-SING The **apogee** of something such as a culture or a business is its highest or its greatest point. 顶峰；顶点；最高点【FORMAL 正式】

apolitical /,eɪpə'lɪtɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **apolitical** is not interested in politics. 不关心政治的；对政治不感兴趣的 ❑ *As a musician, you cannot be apolitical.* 作为一个音乐人，你不能不关心政治。2 ADJ If you describe an organization or an activity as **apolitical**, you mean that it is not linked to a particular political party.（组织或活动）与政党无关的，不支持任何政党的 ❑ *...the normally apolitical European Commission.* 通常不支持任何政党的欧盟委员会

apologetic /ə,pɒlə'dʒetɪk/ ADJ If you are **apologetic**, you show or say that you are sorry for causing trouble for someone, for hurting them, or for disappointing them. 表示歉意的；认错的；愧疚的 ❑ *The hospital staff were very apologetic but that couldn't really compensate.* 医院的工作人员深表歉意，但这真的于事无补。❑ *'I don't follow football,' she said with an apologetic smile.* "我不懂足球。"她歉然一笑道。•**apologetically** /ə,pɒlə'dʒetɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It's of no great literary merit,' he said, almost apologetically.* "它没多大的文学价值。"他近乎愧疚地说道。

apologia /,æpə'ləʊdʒiə/ (**apologias**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **apologia** is a statement in which you defend something that you strongly believe in, for example a way of life, a person's behaviour, or a philosophy. 辩解；辩护；自辩书【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The left have seen the work as an apologia for privilege and property.* 左派将此作品看成是对特权和财产的辩护。

apologise /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ → see **apologize**

apologist /ə'pɒlədʒɪst/ (**apologists**) N-COUNT An **apologist** is a person who writes or speaks in defence of a belief, a cause, or a person's life. 辩解者；辩护者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'I am no apologist for Hitler,' observed Pyat.* "我不是为希特勒辩护。"皮亚说。

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ (**apologizes, apologizing, apologized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **apologise**

VERB When you **apologize to** someone, you say that you are sorry that you have hurt them or caused trouble for them. You can say '**I apologize**' as a formal way of saying sorry. 道歉；认错 ❑ [V +for] *I apologize for being late.* 我为自己的迟到致歉。❑ [V] *Costello later apologized, saying he'd been annoyed by the man.* 科斯特洛后来表示了歉意，说他是被那人惹怒的。❑ [V +to] *He apologized to the people who had been affected.* 他向受到影响的人赔了不是。[Also V with quote]

apology /ə'pɒlədʒi/ (**apologies**) 1 N-VAR An **apology** is something that you say or write in order to tell someone that you are sorry that you have hurt them or caused trouble for them. 道歉；认错 ❑ *We received a letter of apology.* 我们收到了一封致歉信。❑ *He made a public apology for the team's performance.* 他就队伍的表现公开道歉。2 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] If you offer or make your **apologies**, you apologize.（表示或作出）道歉【FORMAL 正式】❑ *When Mary finally appeared, she made her apologies to Mrs Madrigal.* 当玛丽最终露面时，她向马德里加尔夫人表示了歉意。3 PHRASE If you say that you **make no apologies for** what you have done, you are emphasizing that you feel that you have done nothing wrong.（对某事）无可道歉，无错可认 ❑ *Union officials made no apologies for the threatened chaos.* 工会干部们对迫在眉睫的混乱局面不予道歉。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *apology* with:

V. **demand an** apology 要求道歉，**owe** *someone* **an** apology 欠某人一个道歉 1
make an apology 作出道歉 2
N. **letter of** apology 致歉书 1
ADJ. **formal/public** apology 正式 / 公开道歉 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *log = reason* 理，*speech* 话：*apology, dialogue, logic*

apoplectic /,æpə'plektɪk/ ADJ If someone is **apoplectic**, they are extremely angry about something. 怒不可遏的；愤怒至极的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It's enough to make them choke with apoplectic rage.* 这足以让他们气得说不出话来。

apoplexy /'æpəpleksi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Apoplexy** is a stroke. 中风【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 N-UNCOUNT **Apoplexy** is extreme anger. 狂怒【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has already caused apoplexy with his books on class and on war.* 他关于阶级和战争的书已经激起了极大的愤怒。

apostasy /ə'pɒstəsi/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is accused of **apostasy**, they are accused of abandoning their religious faith, political loyalties, or principles. 叛教；脱党；变节【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a charge of apostasy.* 叛教的指控

apostate /ə'pɒsteɪt/ (**apostates**) N-COUNT An **apostate** is someone who has abandoned their religious faith, political loyalties, or principles. 叛教者；脱党者；变节者【FORMAL 正式】

apostle /ə'pɒsᵊl/ (**apostles**) 1 N-COUNT The **apostles** were the followers of Jesus Christ who went from place to place telling people about him and trying to persuade them to become Christians.（耶稣基督的）门徒，使徒 2 N-COUNT An **apostle of** a particular philosophy, policy, or cause is someone who strongly believes in it and works hard to promote it.（政策、思想等的）信奉者，倡导者 ❑ [+of] *Her mother was a dedicated apostle of healthy eating.* 她母亲是健康饮食坚定的倡导者。

Apostolic /,æpɒ'stɒlɪk/ 1 ADJ **Apostolic** means belonging or relating to a Christian religious leader, especially the Pope.（基督教）宗座的；（尤指）教皇的 ❑ *He was appointed Apostolic Administrator of Minsk by Pope John Paul II.* 他被教皇约翰·保罗二世任命为明斯克教区的宗座署理。2 ADJ **Apostolic** means belonging or relating to the early followers of Christ and to their teaching.（耶稣基督）门徒的，使徒的，教义的 ❑ *He saw his vocation as one of prayer and apostolic work.* 他认为从事祷告和门徒的工作是他的使命。

apostrophe /ə'pɒstrəfi/ (**apostrophes**) N-COUNT An **apostrophe** is the mark ' when it is written to indicate that one or more letters have been left out of a word, as in 'isn't' and 'we'll'. It is also added to nouns to form possessives, as in 'Mike's car'. 撇号，省字符，所有格符号（符号为'）

apothecary /ə'pɒθɪkri, AM 美 -keri/ (**apothecaries**) N-COUNT An **apothecary** was a person who prepared medicines for people. 药剂师【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

apotheosis /ə,pɒθi'əʊsɪs/ 1 N-SING If something is **the apotheosis of** something else, it is an ideal or typical example of it. 典型；典范；榜样【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The Oriental in Bangkok is the apotheosis of the grand hotel.* 曼谷的东方饭店是豪华饭店的典范。2 N-SING [with poss] If you describe an event or a time as someone's **apotheosis**, you mean that it was the high point in their career or their life.（事业或人生的）巅峰，顶峰【FORMAL 正式】

app /æp/ (**apps**) 1 N-COUNT An **app** is a computer program that is written and designed for a specific purpose.（计算机）应

A

用程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a basic picture-editing app.* 基础的图片编辑应用程序 2 N-COUNT An **app** is a computer program that is designed for use on a mobile digital device.（手机）应用程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The company recently launched a free phone app that translates conversations while you speak.* 该公司最近发布了一款免费的手机应用程序，该程序可实时翻译交谈的内容。

ap|pal /ə'pɔːl/ (**appals, appalling, appalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **appall**

VERB If something **appals** you, it disgusts you because it seems so bad or unpleasant. 使震惊；使惊骇；使厌恶 ❑ [V n] *His ignorance appals me.* 他的无知让我震惊。[Also V]

ap|palled /ə'pɔːld/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **appalled** by something, you are shocked or disgusted because it is so bad or unpleasant. 震惊的；惊骇的；厌恶的 ❑ *We are appalled that such items are still on sale.* 令我们震惊的是，这样的物品竟然还在销售。

ap|pal|ling /ə'pɔːlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **appalling** is so bad or unpleasant that it shocks you. 令人震惊的；使人惊骇的；令人厌恶的 ❑ *They have been living under the most appalling conditions for two months.* 他们已在恶劣不堪的条件下生活两个月了。•**ap|pal|ling|ly** ADV ❑ *He says that he understands why they behaved so appallingly.* 他说他明白为什么他们的行为如此恶劣。 2 ADJ You can use **appalling** to emphasize that something is very great or severe. 极其的；糟透的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I developed an appalling headache.* 我头痛欲裂。•**ap|pal|ling|ly** ADV ❑ *It's been an appallingly busy morning.* 那是一个忙得不可开交的早晨。 3 → see also **appal**

ap|pa|rat|chik /ˌæpə'rætʃɪk/ (**apparatchiks**) N-COUNT An **apparatchik** is someone who works for a government or a political party and who obeys orders.（盲从的）政府官员，政党官僚【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

ap|pa|rat|us /ˌæpə'reɪtəs, -'rɑːt-/ (**apparatuses**) 1 N-VAR The **apparatus** of an organization or system is its structure and method of operation. 机构；组织 ❑ *For many years, the country had been buried under the apparatus of the regime.* 该国多年来一直被其政权机构牢牢掌控着。 2 N-VAR **Apparatus** is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity. 器械；器具；仪器；设备 ❑ *One of the boys had to be rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus.* 其中一个男孩须由戴着呼吸器的消防员救出。

ap|par|el /ə'pærəl/ N-UNCOUNT **Apparel** means clothes, especially formal clothes worn on an important occasion. 衣服；（尤指）正装【mainly AM, FORMAL 主美，正式】

ap|par|ent ◆◇ /ə'pærənt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **apparent** situation, quality, or feeling seems to exist, although you cannot be certain that it does exist. 貌似的；表面上的 ❑ *I was a bit depressed by our apparent lack of progress.* 我对我们貌似缓慢的进展感到有些沮丧。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **apparent** to you, it is clear and obvious to you. 明显的；显而易见的 ❑ *It has been apparent that in other areas standards have held up well.* 显然，这些标准在其他地区执行得很好。 3 PHRASE If you say that something happens **for no apparent reason**, you cannot understand why it happens. 原因不明；不知何故 ❑ *The person may become dizzy for no apparent reason.* 这个人可能会莫名其妙地感到头晕。

ap|par|ent|ly ◆◆◇ /ə'pærəntli/ 1 ADV [ADV before V] You use **apparently** to indicate that the information you are giving is something that you have heard, but you are not certain that it is true. 据说；或许【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Oil prices fell this week to their lowest level in fourteen months, apparently because of over-production.* 据说因为产量过剩，石油价格这周跌至 14 个月以来的最低点。 2 ADV [ADV before V] You use **apparently** to refer to something that seems to be true, although you are not sure whether it is or not. 好像；似乎；看来 ❑ *The recent deterioration has been caused by an apparently endless recession.* 看似无止境的经济衰退导致了最近的恶化。

ap|pa|ri|tion /ˌæpə'rɪʃ'n/ (**apparitions**) N-COUNT An **apparition** is someone you see or think you see but who is not really there as a physical being. 幻影；鬼魂；幽灵【FORMAL 正式】

ap|peal ◆◆◇ /ə'piːl/ (**appeals, appealing, appealed**) 1 VERB If you **appeal to** someone **to** do something, you make a serious and urgent request to them. 呼吁；恳请；恳求 ❑ [V +to/for] *The Prime Minister appealed to young people to use their vote.* 首相呼吁年轻人行使他们的投票权。 ❑ [V +to] *He will appeal to the state for an extension of unemployment benefits.* 他将呼吁国家延长领取失业救济金的时限。 ❑ [V +for] *The United Nations has appealed for help from the international community.* 联合国已经呼吁国际社会提供援助。 2 N-COUNT [N to-inf] An **appeal** is a serious and urgent request. 呼吁；恳请；恳求 ❑ [+to] *Romania's government issued a last-minute appeal to him to call off his trip.* 罗马尼亚政府在最后一刻发出恳请他取消行程的呼吁。 3 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] An **appeal** is an attempt to raise money for a charity or for a good cause.（为慈善或正义事业所作的）募捐呼吁 ❑ *...an appeal to save a library containing priceless manuscripts.* 为挽救存有珍贵手稿的图书馆所作的募捐呼吁 4 VERB If you **appeal to** someone in authority against a decision, you formally ask them to change it. In British English, you **appeal against** something. In American English, you **appeal** something. 上诉；申诉 ❑ [V +against] *He said they would appeal against the decision.* 他说他们将对该决议提出申诉。 ❑ [V n] *We intend to appeal the verdict.* 我们打算对裁决提出上诉。 ❑ [V +to] *Maguire has appealed to the Supreme Court to stop her extradition.* 马圭尔已向最高法院提出上诉，要求停止对她的引渡。 5 N-VAR An **appeal** is a formal request for a decision to be changed. 上诉；申诉 ❑ [+against] *Heath's appeal against the sentence was later successful.* 希思对判决不服提出上诉，后来胜诉了。 ❑ *The jury agreed with her, but she lost the case on appeal.* 陪审团同意她的说法，但在上诉时她败诉了。 6 → see also **Court of Appeal** 7 VERB If something **appeals to** you, you find it attractive or interesting. 对…有吸引力；对…感兴趣 ❑ [V +to] *On the other hand, the idea appealed to him.* 从另一方面来说，这个想法对他有吸引力。[Also V] 8 N-UNCOUNT The **appeal** of something is a quality that it has which people find attractive or interesting. 吸引力；感染力 ❑ *Its new title was meant to give the party greater public appeal.* 新的党名意在增强该党对公众的吸引力。 9 → see also **sex appeal** 10 → see also **appealing**

→ see **trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *appeal* with:

PREP.	appeal **to** *someone* 呼吁某人；对某人的呼吁；对某人有吸引力 1 2 7
	appeal **for** *something* 对某事的呼吁 3
	appeal **to a court** 向法庭上诉 4
V.	**make an** appeal 作出呼吁；提出上诉 3 5
N.	appeal **a case/decision** 对案件 / 判决提出上诉 4

ap,peal 'court (**appeal courts**) N-COUNT An **appeal court** is the same as a **Court of Appeal**. 同 Court of Appeal

ap|peal|ing /ə'piːlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **appealing** is pleasing and attractive. 有吸引力的；有趣的；动人的 ❑ *There was a sense of humour to what he did that I found very appealing.* 他举手投足间流露出一种幽默感，我觉得很有魅力。 2 ADJ An **appealing** expression or tone of voice indicates to someone that you want help, advice, or approval.（表情、语气）恳求的，哀求的 ❑ *She gave him a soft appealing look that would have melted solid ice.* 她恳求地看了他一眼，温柔的眼神足以融化坚冰。 3 → see also **appeal**

ap,peal tri'bu|nal (**appeal tribunals**) N-COUNT An **appeal tribunal** is a special court or committee that is formed to reconsider a decision made by another court or committee. 上诉法院；上诉法庭

ap|pear ◆◆◆ /ə'pɪə'/ (**appears, appearing, appeared**) 1 V-LINK [no cont] If you say that something **appears to** be the way you describe it, you are reporting what you believe or what you have been told, though you cannot be sure it is true. 好像；似乎；看来【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [V to-inf] *There appears to be increasing support for the leadership to take a more aggressive stance.* 好像有越来越多的人支持领导层采取更为强势的立场。 ❑ [V to-inf] *The aircraft appears to have crashed near Katmandu.* 飞机似乎在加德满都附近坠毁了。 ❑ [V that] *It appears that some missiles have been moved.* 一些导弹似乎已经被移走了。 ❑ [V adj] *It appears unlikely that the U.N.*

would consider making such a move. 看起来联合国不太可能考虑采取这样一种行动。❑ [v n] *The presidency is beginning to appear a political irrelevance.* 总统一职似乎正在沦为政治上的摆设。❑ [v adj] *He appeared willing to reach an agreement.* 他似乎愿意达成协议。2 V-LINK [no cont] If someone or something **appears** to have a particular quality or characteristic, they give the impression of having that quality or characteristic. 显得；看起来 ❑ [v adj] *She did her best to appear more self-assured than she felt.* 她竭力让自己表现得比实际更自信。❑ [v n] *He is anxious to appear a gentleman.* 他急于表现得像个绅士。❑ [v to-inf] *Under stress these people will appear to be superficial, over-eager and manipulative.* 这些人在压力下会显得浅薄无知、操之过急，而且爱摆布人。3 VERB When someone or something **appears**, they move into a position where you can see them. 出现；显现 ❑ [v] *A woman appeared at the far end of the street.* 一个女人远远出现在街的尽头。[Also *there* v n] 4 VERB When something new **appears**, it begins to exist or reaches a stage of development where its existence can be noticed. 形成；产生；发生 ❑ [v] *...small white flowers which appear in early summer.* 初夏时绽放的白色小花 ❑ [v] *Slogans have appeared on walls around the city.* 标语已出现在城市各处的墙上。[Also *there* v n] 5 VERB When something such as a book **appears**, it is published or becomes available for people to buy. （书籍等）出版，发表，问世 ❑ [v] *...a poem which appeared in his last collection of verse.* 发表在他最后一部诗集中的一首诗 6 VERB When someone **appears in** something such as a play, a show, or a television programme, they take part in it. 演出；出场；表演 ❑ [v *+in*] *Jill Bennett became John Osborne's fourth wife, and appeared in several of his plays.* 吉尔·本内特成为了约翰·奥斯本的第四任妻子，并参演过他的几部戏剧。❑ [v *+on*] *Student leaders appeared on television to ask for calm.* 学生领袖们出现在电视上，请求大家保持冷静。[Also v *+at*] 7 VERB When someone **appears before** a court of law or **before** an official committee, they go there in order to answer charges or to give information as a witness. 出庭；到案 ❑ [v *+at/in*] *Two other executives appeared at Worthing Magistrates' Court charged with tax fraud.* 又有两个经理因被指控税务欺诈到沃辛治安法庭受审。❑ [v *+before*] *The American will appear before members of the disciplinary committee at Portman Square.* 那个美国人将在波特曼广场接受纪律委员会成员们的审问。

Thesaurus 同类词 *appear* Also look up:

V. seem 1 2
look like, resemble 2
arrive, show up, turn up; (*ant.*) disappear, vanish 3

ap|pear|ance ◆◇ /ə'pɪərəns/ (**appearances**) 1 N-COUNT When someone makes an **appearance** at a public event or in a broadcast, they take part in it. 出席；参加；露面 ❑ *It was the president's second public appearance to date.* 这是总统到那时为止的第二次公开露面。❑ *Keegan made 68 appearances in two seasons for Southampton, scoring 37 times.* 基根为南安普敦队踢了两个赛季，共上场 68 次，进球 37 个。2 N-SING Someone's or something's **appearance** is the way that they look. 外貌；外表；外观 ❑ *She used to be so fussy about her appearance.* 她过去非常在意自己的容貌。3 N-SING The **appearance of** someone or something in a place is their arrival there, especially when it is unexpected. （尤指出乎意料的）到来，出现 ❑ [*+of*] *The sudden appearance of a few bags of rice could start a riot.* 突然出现几袋大米可能会引起骚乱。4 N-SING The **appearance of** something new is its coming into existence or use. 出现；问世；开始使用 ❑ [*+of*] *Fears are growing of a cholera outbreak following the appearance of a number of cases in the city.* 该市出现几起霍乱病例之后，人们对霍乱爆发的恐惧越来越强烈。5 N-SING If something has the **appearance of** a quality, it seems to have that quality. 样子；表现 ❑ [*+of*] *We tried to meet both children's needs without the appearance of favoritism or unfairness.* 我们尽力满足两个孩子的需求，而不显得有所偏向或袒护。6 PHRASE If something is true **to all appearances**, **from all appearances**, or **by all appearances**, it seems from what you observe or know about it that it is true. 从外表看；从表面看 ❑ *He was a small and to all appearances an unassuming man.* 他个子小，看上去不事张扬。7 PHRASE If you **keep up appearances**, you try to behave and dress in a way that people expect of you, even if you can no longer afford it. 装样子；撑场面；维持体面 ❑ *His parents' obsession with keeping up appearances haunted his childhood.* 父母过于爱面子的做法在他儿时一直困扰着他。8 PHRASE If you **put in an appearance** at an event, you go to it for a short time although you may not really want to, but do not stay. （短暂）到场，露面

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *appearance* with:

N. **court** appearance 出庭 1
ADJ. **public** appearance 公开露面 1
physical appearance 身体外观 2
sudden appearance 突然出现 3
V. **make an** appearance 露面；出现 1 3
change your appearance 改变外貌 2
give/have an appearance **of** 有…的表现 5

ap|pear|ance mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Appearance money** is money paid to a famous person such as a sports star or film star for taking part in a public event. （名人的）出场费

ap|pease /ə'pi:z/ (**appeases, appeasing, appeased**) VERB If you try to **appease** someone, you try to stop them from being angry by giving them what they want. 平息；安抚；抚慰 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Gandhi was accused by some of trying to appease both factions of the electorate.* 一些人指责甘地试图安抚两派选民。

ap|pease|ment /ə'pi:zmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Appeasement** means giving people what they want to prevent them from harming you or being angry with you. 平息；安抚；绥靖 【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

ap|pel|lant /ə'pelənt/ (**appellants**) N-COUNT An **appellant** is someone who is appealing against a court's decision after they have been judged guilty of a crime. 上诉人【LEGAL 法律】❑ *The Court of Appeal upheld the appellants' convictions.* 上诉法院维持了对上诉人的原判。

ap|pel|late court /ə,pelɪt 'kɔ:t/ (**appellate courts**) N-COUNT In the United States, an **appellate court** is a special court where people who have been convicted of a crime can appeal against their conviction. 上诉法院【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **Court of Appeal**

ap|pel|la|tion /,æpə'leɪʃ'n/ (**appellations**) N-COUNT An **appellation** is a name or title that a person, place, or thing is given. 名称；称号【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He earned the appellation 'rebel priest.'* 他赢得了“反叛牧师”的称号。

ap|pend /ə'pend/ (**appends, appending, appended**) VERB When you **append** something **to** something else, especially a piece of writing, you attach it or add it to the end of it. （尤指在文末）附加，增补【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Violet appended a note at the end of the letter.* 维奥莱特在信的末尾附加了一条备注。❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *It was a relief that his real name hadn't been appended to the manuscript.* 令人庆幸的是，手稿上未落他的真实姓名。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pend ≈ hanging* 悬：*append, depend, pendant*

ap|pend|age /ə'pendɪdʒ/ (**appendages**) N-COUNT An **appendage** is something that is joined to or connected with something larger or more important. 附属物；附加物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+to/of*] *...the growing demand in Wales for recognition that it was not just an appendage to England.* 越来越多的威尔士人渴望得到认可的要求，即不仅仅把威尔士视为英格兰的附属

ap|pen|di|ces /ə'pendɪsi:z/ **Appendices** is a plural form of **appendix**. （appendix 的复数形式）【mainly BRIT 主英】

ap|pen|di|ci|tis /ə,pendɪ'saɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Appendicitis** is an illness in which a person's appendix is infected and painful. 阑尾炎

Word Link 词根词缀 *itis ≈ inflammation* 炎症：*appendicitis, arthritis, bronchitis*

ap|pen|dix /ə'pendɪks/ (**appendixes**)

A

In British English, the plural form **appendices** /ə'pendɪsi:z/ is usually used for meaning 2. 英国英语中，义项 2 的复数形式通常为 appendices /ə'pendɪsi:z/。

1 N-COUNT Your **appendix** is a small closed tube inside your body which is attached to your digestive system. 阑尾 ❑ *...a burst appendix.* 阑尾破裂 2 N-COUNT An **appendix to** a book is extra information that is placed after the end of the main text. (书末的)附录

ap|pe|tite /'æpɪtaɪt/ (**appetites**) 1 N-VAR Your **appetite** is your desire to eat. 胃口；食欲 ❑ *He has a healthy appetite.* 他胃口很好。❑ *Symptoms are a slight fever, headache and loss of appetite.* 症状包括低烧、头痛和食欲不振。2 N-COUNT Someone's **appetite for** something is their strong desire for it. 欲望；渴望 ❑ *...Americans' growing appetite for scandal.* 美国人对丑闻日益增强的好奇心

ap|pe|tiz|er /'æpɪtaɪzə^{r}/ (**appetizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **appetiser**

N-COUNT An **appetizer** is the first course of a meal. It consists of a small amount of food. (餐前的)开胃小吃

ap|pe|tiz|ing /'æpɪtaɪzɪŋ/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **appetising**

ADJ **Appetizing** food looks and smells good, so that you want to eat it. 色香俱佳的；引起食欲的 ❑ *...the appetising smell of freshly baked bread.* 新鲜出炉的面包发出的诱人香味

ap|plaud /ə'plɔ:d/ (**applauds, applauding, applauded**) 1 VERB When a group of people **applaud**, they clap their hands in order to show approval, for example when they have enjoyed a play or concert. 鼓掌(以示赞赏) ❑ [v] *The audience laughed and applauded.* 观众边笑边鼓掌。❑ [v n] *Every person stood to applaud his unforgettable act of courage.* 所有人起立为他令人难忘的英勇之举鼓掌。2 VERB When an attitude or action is **applauded**, people praise it. 称赞；赞许 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *He should be applauded for his courage.* 他的勇气值得称赞。❑ [be v-ed] *This last move can only be applauded.* 最后这招令人拍手叫绝。❑ [v n] *She applauds the fact that they are promoting new ideas.* 他们在宣传新思想，对此她表示赞许。

ap|plause /ə'plɔ:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Applause** is the noise made by a group of people clapping their hands to show approval. 掌声；喝彩 ❑ *They greeted him with thunderous applause.* 他们以雷鸣般的掌声欢迎他。❑ *...a round of applause.* 一阵掌声

ap|ple ♦◇ /'æp^{ə}l/ (**apples**) 1 N-VAR An **apple** is a round fruit with smooth green, yellow, or red skin and firm white flesh. 苹果 ❑ *I want an apple.* 我想要一个苹果。❑ *...his ongoing search for the finest varieties of apple.* 他对苹果最优种坚持不懈的寻找 ❑ *...a large garden with apple trees in it.* 种着苹果树的大果园 2 → see also **Adam's apple, Big Apple, crab apple** 3 PHRASE If you say that someone is **the apple of** your **eye**, you mean that they are very important to you and you are extremely fond of them. 心肝宝贝；掌上明珠 ❑ *Penny's only son was the apple of her eye.* 彭妮的独子是她的心肝宝贝。

apple|cart /'æp^{ə}lkɑ:^{r}t/ PHRASE If you **upset the applecart**, you do something which causes a plan, system, or arrangement to go wrong. 破坏计划；扰乱制度；打乱安排 ❑ *They may also be friends of the chairman, so they are reluctant to upset the applecart.* 他们也可能是主席的朋友，所以不愿从中作梗。

ˌap|ple ˈpie (**apple pies**) 1 N-COUNT An **apple pie** is a kind of pie made with apples. 苹果派 2 PHRASE If a room or a desk is **in apple pie order**, it is neat and tidy, and everything is where it should be. 整整齐齐的；井井有条的 ❑ *They found everything in apple-pie order.* 他们发现一切都整整齐齐。3 PHRASE If you say that something is **as American as apple pie**, you mean that it is typically American. 十足美国味的；地道美国式的 ❑ *Jeans are as American as apple pie.* 牛仔裤极具美国特色。

ˌap|ple ˈsauce also **applesauce** N-UNCOUNT **Apple sauce** is a type of sauce made from puréed cooked apples. 苹果泥；苹果酱

ap|plet /'æplɪt/ (**applets**) N-COUNT An **applet** is a computer program which is contained within a page on the World Wide Web, and which transfers itself to your computer and runs automatically while you are looking at that Web page. 小(应用)程序；(网页上的)小程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

ap|pli|ance /ə'plaɪəns/ (**appliances**) 1 N-COUNT An **appliance** is a device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical. (家用)电器，器械，装置【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He could also learn to use the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine and other household appliances.* 他也可以学学使用吸尘器、洗衣机和其他家用电器。2 N-SING The **appliance** of a skill or of knowledge is its use for a particular purpose. (技术或知识的)运用，应用 ❑ [+of] *These advances were the result of the intellectual appliance of science.* 这些进步是科学巧妙应用的结果。

ap|pli|cable /'æplɪkəb^{ə}l, ə'plɪkə-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **applicable to** a particular situation is relevant to it or can be applied to it. 适用的；适当的；可实施的 ❑ *Appraisal has traditionally been seen as most applicable to those in management and supervisory positions.* 传统上认为，业绩评估最适合那些身处管理和监督职位的人使用。

ap|pli|cant /'æplɪkənt/ (**applicants**) N-COUNT An **applicant for** something such as a job or a place at a college is someone who makes a formal written request to be given it. 申请人；(尤指提交正式书面申请的)求职者，求学者

ap|pli|ca|tion ♦◇ /ˌæplɪ'keɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**applications**) 1 N-COUNT [N to-inf, oft *on/upon* N] An **application for** something such as a job or membership of an organization is a formal written request for it. 申请；请求；申请书；申请表 ❑ [+for] *His application for membership of the organisation was rejected.* 他想要加入该组织的申请遭到了拒绝。❑ *Tickets are available on application.* 票可以通过申请获得。2 N-VAR The **application of** a rule or piece of knowledge is the use of it in a particular situation. 运用；应用 ❑ [+of] *Students learned the practical application of the theory they had learned in the classroom.* 学生们学会了将课堂上学到的理论付诸实践。[Also +to] 3 N-COUNT In computing, an **application** is a piece of software designed to carry out a particular task. (计算机的)应用软件 4 N-UNCOUNT **Application** is hard work and concentration on what you are doing over a period of time. 勤奋；专心；努力 ❑ *...his immense talent, boundless energy and unremitting application.* 他非凡的才华、充沛的精力和不懈的努力 5 N-VAR The **application of** something to a surface is the act or process of putting it on or rubbing it into the surface. 涂抹；敷用；施用 ❑ [+of] *With repeated applications of weedkiller, the weeds were overcome.* 通过反复施用除草剂，杂草得以彻底根除。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *application* with:

V. **accept/reject an** application 接受 / 拒绝申请，**file/submit an** application 提交申请，**fill out an** application 填写申请 1

N. **college** application 大学申请，application **form** 申请表，**grant/loan** application 补助 / 贷款申请，**job** application 工作申请，**membership** application 会员申请 1
application **software** 应用软件 3

ADJ. **practical** application 实际应用 2

ap|pli|ca|tor /'æplɪkeɪtə^{r}/ (**applicators**) N-COUNT An **applicator** is a device that you use to put something somewhere when you do not want to touch it or do it with your hands. 涂抹器；敷抹器

ap|plied /ə'plaɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **applied** subject of study has a practical use, rather than being concerned only with theory. 应用的；实用的 ❑ *...Applied Physics.* 应用物理学 ❑ *...plans to put more money into applied research.* 将更多资金投入应用研究的计划

→ see **science**

ap|pli|que /ə'pli:keɪ, AM 美 ˌæplɪ'keɪ/ also **appliqué** N-UNCOUNT **Applique** is the craft of sewing fabric shapes onto larger pieces of cloth. You can also use applique to refer to things you make using this craft. 缝饰；嵌花；贴花

→ see **quilt**

ap|pli|qued /ə'pli:kɪd, AM 美 ˌæplɪ'keɪd/ also **appliquéd** ADJ **Appliqued** shapes or fabric are formed from pieces of fabric which are stitched on to clothes or larger pieces of cloth. 缝饰的；嵌花的；贴花的 ❑ *...a magnificent appliqued bedspread.* 华美的嵌花床罩

ap|ply ◆◇ /ə'plaɪ/ (**applies, applying, applied**) 1 VERB If you **apply for** something such as a job or membership of an organization, you write a letter or fill in a form in order to ask formally for it. 申请；请求 ❑ [V +for] *I am continuing to apply for jobs.* 我正在继续找工作。❑ [V to-inf] *They may apply to join the organization.* 他们可以申请加入该组织。2 VERB If you **apply yourself to** something or **apply** your mind **to** something, you concentrate hard on doing it or on thinking about it. 致力于；专注于 ❑ [V pron-refl +to] *Faulks has applied himself to this task with considerable energy.* 福克斯为这项任务倾注了大量精力。❑ [V n +to] *In spare moments he applied his mind to how rockets could be used to make money.* 他在业余时间潜心研究如何能用火箭赚钱。[Also V pron-refl] 3 VERB [no cont] If something such as a rule or a remark **applies to** a person or in a situation, it is relevant to the person or the situation. 适用；适合 ❑ [V +to] *The convention does not apply to us.* 这条惯例对我们不适用。❑ [V] *The rule applies where a person owns stock in a corporation.* 该项规定适用于持有公司股票的人。4 VERB If you **apply** something such as a rule, system, or skill, you use it in a situation or activity. 应用；运用 ❑ [V n] *The Government appears to be applying the same principle.* 政府似乎是在运用相同的原则。❑ [V n +to] *His project is concerned with applying the technology to practical business problems.* 他的项目是将这项技术应用于实际的商务问题。5 VERB A name that **is applied to** someone or something is used to refer to them. 将（名字等）用于 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Connell said a new medical term should be applied to Berg's actions. He calls it 'medicide'.* 康奈尔说，应该用一个新的医学名词描述伯格的行为。他称之为"医生协助自杀"。6 VERB If you **apply** something to a surface, you put it on or rub it into the surface. 涂抹；敷用；施用 ❑ [V n +to] *The right thing would be to apply direct pressure to the wound.* 正确的做法是直接按住伤口。❑ [V n] *Applying the dye can be messy, particularly on long hair.* 涂抹染发剂可能会搞得一团糟，特别是在长发上。7 → see also **applied**

→ see **make-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *apply* with:

PREP. apply **for admission** 申请入学，apply **for a job** 求职 1
N. **laws/restrictions/rules** apply 法律 / 禁令 / 规定适用 5
apply **make-up** 上妆，apply **pressure** 施压 6

ap|point ◆◇ /ə'pɔɪnt/ (**appoints, appointing, appointed**) 1 VERB If you **appoint** someone **to** a job or official position, you formally choose them for it. 任命；委派；指派 ❑ [V n +to] *It made sense to appoint a banker to this job.* 指派一位银行家做这份工作是明智之举。❑ [V n to-inf] *The commission appointed a special investigator to conduct its own inquiry.* 委员会委派了一个特别调查员自行调查。❑ [V n +as] *The Prime Minister has appointed a civilian as defence minister.* 首相已委任一位文职人员为国防部长。❑ [be V-ed n] *She was appointed a U.S. delegate to the United Nations.* 她被任命为美国驻联合国代表。[Also V n n, V n] 2 → see also **appointed**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *appoint* with:

N. appoint **judges** 任命法官，appoint **a leader** 委派领导，appoint **members** 指派成员

ap|point|ed /ə'pɔɪntɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If something happens at the **appointed** time, it happens at the time that was decided in advance. （时间）指定的，约定的【FORMAL 正式】

-appointed /-ə'pɔɪntɪd/ 1 COMB **-appointed** combines with adverbs to form adjectives such as **well-appointed** that describe a building or room that is equipped or furnished in the way that is mentioned. （与副词结合构成形容词）表示"有…装潢的"、"有…摆设的"【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Sloan looked round the well-appointed kitchen.* 斯隆环顾了一下这间设备齐全的厨房。2 → see also **self-appointed**

ap|poin|tee /əˌpɔɪn'ti:/ (**appointees**) N-COUNT An **appointee** is someone who has been chosen for a particular job or position of responsibility. 被任命者；被委派者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Becket, a recent appointee to the Supreme Court.* 贝克特，新任命的最高法院法官

ap|point|ment ◆◇ /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ (**appointments**) 1 N-VAR [usu with poss] The **appointment** of a person **to** a particular job is the choice of that person to do it. 任命；委派；指派 ❑ *...his appointment as foreign minister in 1985.* 1985 年他被任命为外交部长 2 N-COUNT An **appointment** is a job or position of responsibility. 职位；职务 ❑ *Mr Fay is to take up an appointment as a researcher with the Royal Society.* 费伊先生将担任皇家学会研究员的职务。3 N-COUNT [N to-inf] If you have an **appointment with** someone, you have arranged to see them at a particular time, usually in connection with their work or for a serious purpose. 约会；约定 ❑ [+with] *She has an appointment with her accountant.* 她和她的会计约好了见面。❑ *...a dental appointment.* 牙医约诊 4 PHRASE If something can be done **by appointment**, people can arrange in advance to do it at a particular time. 按照预约 ❑ *Viewing is by appointment only.* 参观须事先预约。

Thesaurus 同类词 *appointment* Also look up:

N. date, engagement, meeting 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *appointment* with:

PREP. appointment **to a job** 任职委派 1
appointment **with** *someone* 与某人的约定 3
by appointment 按照预约 4
N. appointment **book** 约会登记簿 3
V. **have/make/schedule an** appointment 有 / 预定 / 安排约会 3

ap|por|tion /ə'pɔ:ʃ°n/ (**apportions, apportioning, apportioned**) VERB When you **apportion** something such as blame, you decide how much of it different people deserve or should be given. 分摊；分派【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n prep] *The experts are even-handed in apportioning blame among E.U. governments.* 专家们在明确欧盟各国政府应被追究的责任时一视同仁。[Also V n]

ap|po|site /'æpəzɪt/ ADJ Something that is **apposite** is suitable for or appropriate to what is happening or being discussed. 贴切的；合适的；适当的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Recent events have made his central theme even more apposite.* 最近的事件使他的中心议题显得更加有的放矢。

ap|po|si|tion /ˌæpə'zɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] If two noun groups referring to the same person or thing are **in apposition**, one is placed immediately after the other, with no conjunction joining them, as in 'Her father, Nigel, left home three months ago.' 同位；同格

ap|prais|al /ə'preɪz°l/ (**appraisals**) 1 N-VAR If you make an **appraisal of** something, you consider it carefully and form an opinion about it. 评价；评估；估量 ❑ [+of] *What is needed in such cases is a calm appraisal of the situation.* 在此类情况下需要对形势有一个冷静的评估。2 N-VAR **Appraisal** is the official or formal assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of someone or something. Appraisal often involves observation or some kind of testing. （官方或正式的）评定，考核 ❑ *Staff problems should be addressed through training and appraisals.* 职员问题应通过培训和考核解决。[Also +of]

ap|praise /ə'preɪz/ (**appraises, appraising, appraised**) VERB If you **appraise** something or someone, you consider them carefully and form an opinion about them. 评价；评估；估量【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *This prompted many employers to appraise their selection and recruitment policies.* 这促使许多雇主考量其人才选拔和招聘政策。

ap|prais|er /ə'preɪzə'/ (**appraisers**) N-COUNT An **appraiser** is someone whose job is to estimate the cost or value of something such as property. 估价人；评价人；鉴定人【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **valuer**

ap|pre|ci|able /ə'pri:ʃəb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **appreciable**

amount or effect is large enough to be important or clearly noticed. 显著的；明显的【FORMAL 正式】

ap|pre|ci|ate ◆◇ /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ (**appreciates, appreciating, appreciated**) 1 VERB If you **appreciate** something, for example a piece of music or good food, you like it because you recognize its good qualities. 欣赏；鉴赏；赏识 ❑ [v n] *In time you'll appreciate the beauty and subtlety of this language.* 你迟早会体会到这门语言的优美和微妙之处。2 VERB If you **appreciate** a situation or problem, you understand it and know what it involves. 领会；了解；认识 ❑ [v n] *She never really appreciated the depth and bitterness of the Irish conflict.* 她从来没有真正认识到爱尔兰矛盾的深刻和激烈。❑ [v that] *He appreciates that co-operation with the media is part of his professional duties.* 他知道与媒体合作是自己工作职责的一部分。3 VERB If you **appreciate** something that someone has done for you or is going to do for you, you are grateful for it. 感谢；感激 ❑ [v n] *Peter stood by me when I most needed it. I'll always appreciate that.* 当我最需要的时候，彼得在我身边支持我。我将永存感激。❑ [v n] *I'd appreciate it if you wouldn't mention it.* 如果你不提它，我会很感激。4 VERB If something that you own **appreciates** over a period of time, its value increases. 升值；增值 ❑ [v] *They don't have any confidence that houses will appreciate in value.* 他们完全不相信房子会升值。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *appreciate* with:

V. **fail to** appreciate 无法欣赏；无法领会；并不感激 1 2 3
ADV. **fully** appreciate 非常欣赏；完全领会；非常感激 1 2 3
N. appreciate *someone's* **concern/support** 感谢某人的关心／支持 3
appreciate **in value** 升值 4

ap|pre|ci|a|tion /ə,pri:ʃi'eɪʃ°n/ (**appreciations**) 1 N-SING **Appreciation of** something is the recognition and enjoyment of its good qualities. 欣赏；鉴赏；赏识 ❑ [+of] *...an investigation into children's understanding and appreciation of art.* 就儿童对艺术的理解和欣赏所作的调查 ❑ *Brian whistled in appreciation.* 布赖恩吹口哨以示赞赏。2 N-SING [oft with poss] Your **appreciation for** something that someone does for you is your gratitude for it. 感谢；感激 ❑ [+for] *He expressed his appreciation for what he called Saudi Arabia's moderate and realistic oil policies.* 他对被他称作沙特阿拉伯稳健而务实的石油政策表示感激。❑ [+of] *...the gifts presented to them in appreciation of their work.* 为感谢他们所做的工作而赠与他们的礼物 3 N-SING An **appreciation of** a situation or problem is an understanding of what it involves. 领会；了解；认识 ❑ [+of] *They have a stronger appreciation of the importance of economic incentives.* 他们对经济激励的重要性有了更深的理解。4 N-UNCOUNT **Appreciation** in the value of something is an increase in its value over a period of time. 升值；增值 ❑ [+of] *You have to take capital appreciation of the property into account.* 你必须将该处房产的资本增值考虑在内。

ap|pre|ci|a|tive /ə'pri:ʃətɪv/ 1 ADJ An **appreciative** reaction or comment shows the enjoyment that you are getting from something. 欣赏的；赏识的；赞赏的 ❑ *There is a murmur of appreciative laughter.* 发出一阵赞赏的低笑声。2 ADJ If you are **appreciative of** something, you are grateful for it. 感谢的；感激的 ❑ [+of] *We have been very appreciative of their support.* 我们非常感谢他们的支持。

ap|pre|hend /,æpri'hend/ (**apprehends, apprehending, apprehended**) VERB If the police **apprehend** someone, they catch them and arrest them. 逮捕；拘押【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Police have not apprehended her killer.* 警察还未抓获谋杀她的凶手。

Word Link 词根词缀 *prehend = seizing* 抓住：*apprehend, comprehend, reprehensible*

ap|pre|hen|sion /,æpri'henʃ°n/ (**apprehensions**) 1 N-VAR **Apprehension** is a feeling of fear that something bad may happen. 担心；忧虑；恐惧【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It reflects real anger and apprehension about the future.* 它反映出对未来真实的愤怒和恐惧。❑ *I tensed every muscle in my body in apprehension.* 我吓得全身肌肉紧绷。2 N-UNCOUNT The **apprehension of** someone who is thought to be a criminal is their capture or arrest by the police. 逮捕；拘押【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...information leading to the apprehension of the alleged killer.* 使得凶杀嫌犯被捕的信息

ap|pre|hen|sive /,æpri'hensɪv/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **apprehensive** is afraid that something bad may happen. 担心的；忧虑的；恐惧的 ❑ [+about] *People are still terribly apprehensive about the future.* 人们对将来仍然非常担心。

ap|pren|tice /ə'prentɪs/ (**apprentices, apprenticing, apprenticed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] An **apprentice** is a young person who works for someone in order to learn their skill. 学徒；徒弟 ❑ *He left school at 15 and trained as an apprentice carpenter.* 他 15 岁辍学，当上了木工学徒。2 VERB [usu passive] If a young person **is apprenticed to** someone, they go to work for them in order to learn their skill. 使当学徒；收…为学徒 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *I was apprenticed to a builder when I was fourteen.* 14 岁时，我被一个建筑工人收为学徒。

ap|pren|tice|ship /ə'prentɪsʃɪp/ (**apprenticeships**) N-VAR Someone who has an **apprenticeship** works for a fixed period of time for a person who has a particular skill in order to learn the skill. **Apprenticeship** is the system of learning a skill like this. 学徒身份；学徒期

ap|prise /ə'praɪz/ (**apprises, apprising, apprised**) VERB When you **are apprised of** something, someone tells you about it. 通知；告知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +of] *Have customers been fully apprised of the advantages?* 顾客们已充分了解到这些好处了吗？❑ [v n +of] *We must apprise them of the dangers that may be involved.* 我们必须告诉他们可能涉及的危险。

ap|proach ◆◇ /ə'prəʊtʃ/ (**approaches, approaching, approached**) 1 VERB When you **approach** something, you get closer to it. 靠近；接近；走近 ❑ [v n] *He didn't approach the front door at once.* 他没有马上走向前门。❑ [v] *When I approached, they grew silent.* 当我走近时，他们就不说话了。❑ [v-ing] *We turned to see the approaching car slow down.* 我们转身看见驶近的车慢慢停下。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Approach** is also a noun. ❑ *At their approach the little boy ran away and hid.* 他们一走近，小男孩就逃走藏了起来。❑ *...the approach of a low-flying helicopter.* 一架低飞的直升机的逼近 2 N-COUNT An **approach to** a place is a road, path, or other route that leads to it. 路径；途径；道路 ❑ [+to] *The path serves as an approach to the boat house.* 这条小路通往船屋。3 VERB [no cont] If you **approach** someone **about** something, you speak to them about it for the first time, often making an offer or request. 与…接洽；找…商量 ❑ [v n prep] *When Chappel approached me about the job, my first reaction was disbelief.* 当查普尔为这份工作找我商量时，我的第一反应是不相信。❑ [v n to-inf] *He approached me to create and design the restaurant.* 他请我建造并设计该餐厅。❑ [v n] *Anna approached several builders and was fortunate to come across Eddie.* 安娜与几个建筑商有过接洽，并且很幸运地碰遇到了埃迪。•N-COUNT **Approach** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *There had already been approaches from buyers interested in the whole of the group.* 已有对整组感兴趣的买家前来接洽。[Also +to] 4 VERB When you **approach** a task, problem, or situation in a particular way, you deal with it or think about it in that way. 探讨；处理；对待 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The Bank has approached the issue in a practical way.* 银行已经实际解决了这一问题。❑ [v n] *Employers are interested in how you approach problems.* 雇主们对你如何处理问题感兴趣。5 N-COUNT Your **approach to** a task, problem, or situation is the way you deal with it or think about it. 方法；态度；手段 ❑ [+to] *We will be exploring different approaches to gathering information.* 我们将探索收集信息的不同方法。6 VERB As a future time or event **approaches**, it gradually gets nearer as time passes. 临近；来临 ❑ [v] *As autumn approached, the plants and colours in the garden changed.* 秋天临近，花园中的草木和颜色也发生了变化。❑ [v-ing] *...the approaching crisis.* 步步逼近的危机 •N-SING **Approach** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the festive spirit that permeated the house with the approach of Christmas.* 圣诞节临近时家中洋溢着的节日气氛 7 VERB As you **approach** a future time or event, time passes so that you get gradually nearer to it. 接近（未来时间或事件）❑ [v n] *We approach the end of the year with the economy slowing and little sign of cheer.* 接近年末时，我们面临经济迟滞、处处萧条的局面。8 VERB If something **approaches** a particular level or state, it almost reaches that level or state. 近似；接近于 ❑ [v n] *Oil prices have approached their highest level for almost ten years.* 石油价格已接近近 10 年来的最高水平。

Thesaurus 同类词 *approach* Also look up:

V. close in, near; (*ant.*) go away, leave 1
N. attitude, method, technique 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *approach* with:

N. approach **a problem** 处理问题 4
ADJ. **different/new/novel** approach 不同的 / 新的 / 新奇的方法, **hands-on** approach 亲身实践的方法 5
V. **adopt/take an** approach 采取 / 使用方法 5
PREP. approach **to** *something* 针对某事的方法 5

ap|proach|able /ə'prəʊtʃəb°l/ ADJ If you describe someone as **approachable**, you think that they are friendly and easy to talk to. 平易近人的; 友善的【APPROVAL 褒】

ap|pro|ba|tion /ˌæprə'beɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Approbation** is approval of something or agreement to it. 赞许; 赞同; 认可; 批准【FORMAL 正式】

ap|pro|pri|ate ◆◇ (**appropriates, appropriating, appropriated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ə'prəʊprɪət/. The verb is pronounced /ə'prəʊprɪeɪt/. 形容词读作 /ə'prəʊprɪət/。动词读作 /ə'prəʊprɪeɪt/。

1 ADJ Something that is **appropriate** is suitable or acceptable for a particular situation. 适当的; 合适的; 恰当的 ❑ *Dress neatly and attractively in an outfit appropriate to the job.* 整洁美观的着装适合于这份工作。❑ *The teacher can then take appropriate action.* 老师到时可以采取适当的行动。•**ap|pro|pri|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It's entitled, appropriately enough, 'Art for the Nation'.* 它被恰如其分地命名为"为了国家的艺术"。2 VERB If someone **appropriates** something which does not belong to them, they take it, usually without the right to do so. 私占; 侵吞; 盗用; 挪用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Several other newspapers have appropriated the idea.* 另外有几家报社已盗用了这个创意。

Thesaurus 同类词 *appropriate* Also look up:

ADJ. correct, fitting, relevant, right; (*ant.*) improper, inappropriate, incorrect

ap|pro|pria|tion /əˌprəʊpri'eɪʃ°n/ (**appropriations**) 1 N-COUNT An **appropriation** is an amount of money that a government or organization reserves for a particular purpose. 拨款【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The government raised defence appropriations by 12 per cent.* 政府将国防拨款提高了 12%。2 N-UNCOUNT **Appropriation of** something that belongs to someone else is the act of taking it, usually without having the right to do so. 私占; 侵吞; 盗用; 挪用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Other charges include fraud and illegal appropriation of land.* 其他指控包括欺诈罪和非法侵占土地罪。

ap|prov|al ◆◇ /ə'pru:v°l/ (**approvals**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If you win someone's **approval for** something that you ask for or suggest, they agree to it. 赞成; 同意 ❑ *The chairman has also given his approval for an investigation into the case.* 主席也已同意对此案进行调查。❑ *The proposed modifications met with widespread approval.* 对修改作出的提议得到了广泛赞同。2 N-VAR **Approval** is a formal or official statement that something is acceptable. 认可; 批准 ❑ *The testing and approval of new drugs will be speeded up.* 新药品的检测和审批速度将会加快。3 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If someone or something has your **approval**, you like and admire them. 赞许; 嘉许 ❑ *His son had an obsessive drive to gain his father's approval.* 他儿子非常渴望得到父亲的嘉许。

Pragmatics 语用 *approval*

In this dictionary, the label APPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you like or admire the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *broad-minded*.

本词典中, 标签 APPROVAL (褒) 表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其对所谈论人或事物的喜爱或钦佩之情。例如, broad-minded (心胸开阔的) 一词即有此标签。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *approval* with:

V. **gain** approval 得到赞成(或认可、赞许), **seek** approval 寻求赞成(或认可、赞许), **win** approval 赢得赞成(或认可、赞许) **meet with** approval 得到赞成(或认可、赞许) 1 2 3
ADJ. **final** approval 最终认可, **subject to** approval 须经批准 2
N. approval **process** 批准过程 2
approval **rating** 支持率 3

ap|prove ◆◇ /ə'pru:v/ (**approves, approving, approved**) 1 VERB If you **approve of** an action, event, or suggestion, you like it or are pleased about it. 赞成; 同意 ❑ [v +of] *Not everyone approves of the festival.* 不是所有人都赞成庆祝该节日。2 VERB If you **approve of** someone or something, you like and admire them. 赞许; 嘉许; 喜欢 ❑ [v +of] *You've never approved of Henry, have you?* 你从来没有喜欢过亨利, 对吗? 3 VERB If someone in a position of authority **approves** a plan or idea, they formally agree to it and say that it can happen. 批准; 认可; 通过 ❑ [v n] *The Russian Parliament has approved a program of radical economic reforms.* 俄罗斯议会已经通过一项重大经济改革方案。4 → see also **approved, approving**

Thesaurus 同类词 *approve* Also look up:

V. agree to, authorize, permit; (*ant.*) disapprove, reject 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *approve* with:

ADJ. **likely** to approve 可能赞成(或批准)的 1 3
PREP. approve **of** *someone/something* 赞许某人 / 某事 2
N. approve **a plan** 批准计划 3

ap|proved /ə'pru:vd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **approved** method or course of action is officially accepted as appropriate in a particular situation. (方法或行为) 被正式接受的, 被正式认可的 ❑ *The approved method of cleaning is industrial sand-blasting.* 得到正式认可的清洁方法是工业喷砂处理。

ap|proved 'school (**approved schools**) N-COUNT In Britain in the past, an **approved school** was a boarding school where young people could be sent to stay if they had been found guilty of a crime. (旧时英国的) 少年犯管教所, 少年犯教养院

ap|prov|ing /ə'pru:vɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **approving** reaction or remark shows support for something, or satisfaction with it. (反应、话语等) 表示赞许的, 表示嘉许的 ❑ *His mother leaned forward and gave him an approving look.* 他的母亲探身向前, 对他投以赞许的目光。

approx. **Approx.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **approximately**. ❑ *Group Size: Approx. 12 to 16.* 团队人数: 约 12 至 16 人。

ap|proxi|mate (**approximates, approximating, approximated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ə'prɒksɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /ə'prɒksɪmeɪt/. 形容词读作 / ə'prɒksɪmət/。动词读作 / ə'prɒksɪmeɪt/。

1 ADJ An **approximate** number, time, or position is close to the correct number, time, or position, but is not exact. 大约的; 大概的 ❑ *The approximate cost varies from around £150 to £250.* 费用大概介于 150 至 250 英镑之间。❑ *The times are approximate only.* 这些只是大致的时间。•**ap|proxi|mate|ly** ADV ❑ *Approximately $150 million is to be spent on improvements.* 大约 1.5 亿美元将用于作出改善。2 ADJ An idea or description that is **approximate** is not intended to be precise or accurate, but to give some indication of what something is like. 近似的; 粗略的 ❑ *They did not have even an approximate idea what the Germans really wanted.* 他们甚至完全不清楚德国人真正想要什么。3 VERB If something **approximates to** something else, it is similar to it but is not exactly the same. 近似于 ❑ [v +to] *Something approximating to a fair outcome will be ensured.* 保证会有大致公正的结果。❑ [v n] *By about 6 weeks of age, most babies begin to show something approximating a day/night sleeping pattern.* 约 6 周大时, 大多数婴儿开始表现出近似于日夜分明的睡觉模式。

A

Word Link 词根词缀 *proxim = near* 近：*approximate, approximation, proximity*

ap|proxi|ma|tion /əˌprɒksɪ'meɪʃ'n/ (**approximations**) 1 N-COUNT An **approximation** is a fact, object, or description which is similar to something else, but which is not exactly the same. 接近；近似 ❑ [+of] *That is a fair approximation of the way in which the next boss is being chosen.* 那和下一任老板的选任方式相当类似。[Also +to] 2 N-COUNT An **approximation** is a number, calculation, or position that is close to a correct number, time, or position, but is not exact. 近似值；粗略估计 ❑ *Clearly that's an approximation, but my guess is there'll be a reasonable balance.* 很明显那是个粗略的估计，但我猜会有一笔不少的余额。

appt **Appt** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**appointment.**

Apr. **Apr.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**April.**

apres-ski /'æpreɪ ski:/ also **après-ski** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Apres-ski** is evening entertainment and social activities in places where people go skiing. 滑雪后的社交活动

apri|cot /'eɪprɪkɒt/ (**apricots**) 1 N-VAR An **apricot** is a small, soft, round fruit with yellowish-orange flesh and a stone inside. 杏 ❑ *...12 oz apricots, halved and stoned.* 12 盎司切成两半的去核杏 ❑ *...apricot tart.* 杏肉馅饼 2 COLOUR **Apricot** is used to describe things that are yellowish-orange in colour. 杏黄色 ❑ *The bridesmaids wore apricot and white organza.* 伴娘身着杏黄色和白色相间的透明硬纱礼服。

April /'eɪprɪl/ (**Aprils**) N-VAR **April** is the fourth month of the year in the Western calendar. 四月 ❑ *The changes will be introduced in April.* 这些变更将于 4 月开始实行。❑ *They were married on 7 April 1927 at Paddington Register Office.* 他们于 1927 年 4 月 7 日在帕丁顿登记处注册结婚。❑ *He announced that he will retire next April.* 他宣布自己将于下一个四月退休。

,April 'Fool (**April Fools**) N-COUNT An **April Fool** is a trick that is played on April Fool's Day. 愚人节玩笑

,April 'Fool's Day N-UNCOUNT **April Fool's Day** is the 1st of April, the day on which people traditionally play tricks on each other. 愚人节

a prio|ri /ˌeɪ praɪ'ɔ:raɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **a priori** argument, reason, or probability is based on an assumed principle or fact, rather than on actual observed facts. 由因及果的；演绎的；推理的 •ADV [oft ADV after v] **A priori** is also an adverb. ❑ *One assumes, a priori, that a parent would be better at dealing with problems.* 人们总是想当然地认为父母更善于处理问题。

apron /'eɪprən/ (**aprons**) N-COUNT An **apron** is a piece of clothing that you put on over the front of your normal clothes and tie round your waist, especially when you are cooking, in order to prevent your clothes from getting dirty. 围裙；工作裙

ap|ro|pos /ˌæprə'pəʊ/ 1 PREP Something which is **apropos**, or **apropos of**, a subject or event, is connected with it or relevant to it. 关于；至于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *All my suggestions apropos the script were accepted.* 我所有关于该剧本的建议均被采纳了。2 PREP **Apropos** or **apropos of** is used to introduce something that you are going to say which is related to the subject you have just been talking about. 说到；提到【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Apropos Dudley Moore living in California he said, 'He loves the space, Californians have a lot of space.'* 提到住在加利福尼亚的达德利·摩尔，他说："他喜欢开阔，加利福尼亚人的生活空间就非常开阔。"

apt /æpt/ 1 ADJ An **apt** remark, description, or choice is especially suitable.（话语、描述或选择）合适的，恰当的，贴切的 ❑ *The words of this report are as apt today as in 1929.* 这份报告的措辞用在今天和用在 1929 年一样贴切。❑ *...an apt description of the situation.* 对这种情况恰如其分的描述 •**apt|ly** ADV ❑ *...the beach in the aptly named town of Oceanside.* 名字起得十分贴切的海洋边镇的海滩 2 ADJ If someone is **apt to** do something, they often do it and so it is likely that they will do it again. 易于…的；有…倾向的 ❑ *She was apt to raise her voice and wave her hands about.* 她经常会提高嗓门，双手胡乱挥舞。

ap|ti|tude /'æptɪtju:d, AM 美 -tu:d/ (**aptitudes**) N-VAR Someone's **aptitude for** a particular kind of work or activity is their ability to learn it quickly and to do it well. 天资；天赋；才能 ❑ [+for] *An aptitude for computing is beneficial for students taking this degree.* 计算才能对攻读这个学位的学生有益处。

'ap|ti|tude test (**aptitude tests**) N-COUNT An **aptitude test** is a test that is specially designed to find out how easily and how well you can do something. 能力倾向测验；能力测试

aqua /'ækwə/ COLOUR **Aqua** is the same as the colour **aquamarine.** 同 aquamarine（颜色）❑ *...floor-length curtains in restful aqua and lavender colours.* 色调柔和的蓝绿色和淡紫色相间的落地窗帘

aqua|marine /ˌækwəmə'ri:n/ (**aquamarines**) 1 N-VAR **Aquamarines** are clear, greenish-blue stones, sometimes used to make jewellery. 海蓝宝石；水蓝宝石 ❑ *A necklace set with aquamarines.* 项链上镶嵌着海蓝宝石。❑ *...a large aquamarine ring.* 大颗海蓝宝石戒指 2 COLOUR **Aquamarine** is used to describe things that are greenish-blue in colour. 蓝绿色；海蓝色 ❑ *...warm aquamarine seas and white beaches.* 温暖的蓝绿色海面和白色沙滩

aquar|ium /ə'kweərɪəm/ (**aquariums** or **aquaria** /ə'kweərɪə/) 1 N-COUNT An **aquarium** is a building, often in a zoo, where fish and underwater animals are kept. 水族馆 2 N-COUNT An **aquarium** is a glass tank filled with water, in which people keep fish. 养鱼缸；水族箱

→ see Word Web:**aquarium**

Word Link 词根词缀 *aqu = water* 水：*aquarium, aqueduct, aquifer*

Word Link 词根词缀 *arium, orium = place for* 用于…之处：*aquarium, auditorium, crematorium*

Aquar|ius /ə'kweərɪəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Aquarius** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a person pouring water. People who are born approximately between 20th January and 18th February come under this sign. 宝瓶宫，宝瓶座（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 1 月 20 日至 2 月 18 日之间的人属此星座）2 N-SING **An Aquarius** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Aquarius. 出生于宝瓶宫时段的人

aquat|ic /ə'kwætɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **aquatic** animal or plant lives or grows on or in water. 水栖的；水生的 ❑ *...aquatic birds.* 水栖鸟类 2 ADJ **Aquatic** means relating to water. 水上的；水中的；与水相关的 ❑ *...aquatic consultant Ben Tucker.* 水项目顾问本·塔克 ❑ *...our aquatic resources.* 我们的水资源

aque|duct /'ækwɪdʌkt/ (**aqueducts**) 1 N-COUNT An **aqueduct** is a long bridge with many arches, which carries a water supply or a canal over a valley. 高架渠；渡槽；桥管 ❑ *...an old Roman aqueduct.* 一道古老的罗马时代的高架渠 2 N-COUNT An **aqueduct** is a large pipe or canal which carries a water supply to a city or a farming area. 沟渠；导水管 ❑ *...a nationwide system of aqueducts to carry water to the arid parts of this country.* 将水输送到该国干旱地区的全国性导水管系统

→ see **tunnel**

aque|ous /'eɪkwɪəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] In chemistry, an **aqueous** solution or cream has water as its base. 水的；含水的；似水的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...an aqueous solution containing various sodium salts.* 含各种钠盐的水溶液

aqui|fer /'ækwɪfəʳ/ (**aquifers**) N-COUNT In geology, an **aquifer** is an area of rock underneath the surface of the earth which absorbs and holds water. 含水层【TECHNICAL 术语】

aqui|line /'ækwɪlaɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has an **aquiline** nose or profile, their nose is large, thin, and usually curved. 鹰钩状的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had a thin aquiline nose.* 他长着窄窄的鹰钩鼻。

Arab /'ærəb/ (**Arabs**) 1 N-COUNT **Arabs** are people who speak Arabic and who come from the Middle East and parts of North Africa. 阿拉伯人 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arab** means belonging or relating to Arabs or to their countries or customs. 阿拉伯的；阿拉伯人的 ❑ *On the surface, it appears little has changed in the*

Word Web 话题词汇 aquarium 水族箱

The practice of keeping **fish** in **glass** bowls began in 17th century China. Two hundred years later, Europeans began to use rectangular glass **tanks**. The British **naturalist**, P.H. Gosse, invented the word **aquarium** in 1853. Early aquariums were very simple. They relied on sunlight for heat and live plants for **aeration**. They usually contained only local fish or **goldfish**. In the early 1900s, **air pumps** and **heaters** became available. This allowed people to collect a wider range of fish species, including **tropical** fish. Large public aquariums such as Sea World in San Diego attract thousands of visitors each week.

在玻璃缸中养鱼的做法 17 世纪兴起于中国。两百年后，欧洲开始使用长方形的玻璃水缸。英国博物学家 P.H. 戈斯在 1853 年发明了“水族箱”这个词。早期的水族箱十分简易，依靠阳光来加温并通过活的植物来通气，里面通常只养本地的鱼类或者金鱼。20 世纪初的时候，空气泵和加温器问世了，这使得人们可以搜集饲养包括热带鱼在内更多样的鱼类。大型的公共水族馆，如美国加利福尼亚州圣迭戈的海洋世界，每周吸引着成千上万的游客。

A

Arab world. 表面上，阿拉伯世界好像没什么变化。

ara|besque /ˌærəˈbesk/ (**arabesques**) N-COUNT An **arabesque** is a position in ballet dancing. The dancer stands on one leg with their other leg lifted and stretched out backwards, and their arms stretched out in front of them. 阿拉贝斯克舞姿（芭蕾基本舞姿之一，舞者一条腿向后抬起，双臂伸展）

Ara|bian /əˈreɪbiən/ ADJ **Arabian** means belonging or relating to Arabia, especially to Saudi Arabia. 阿拉伯的；（尤指）沙特阿拉伯的 ❑ *...the Arabian Peninsula.* 阿拉伯半岛

Ara|bic /ˈærəbɪk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Arabic** is a language that is spoken in the Middle East and in parts of North Africa. 阿拉伯语 2 ADJ Something that is **Arabic** belongs or relates to the language, writing, or culture of the Arabs. 阿拉伯语的；阿拉伯文字的；阿拉伯文化的 ❑ *...the development of modern Arabic literature.* 现代阿拉伯文学的发展 ❑ *...Arabic music.* 阿拉伯音乐 3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **Arabic** numeral is one of the written figures such as 1, 2, 3, or 4. （数字）阿拉伯的

Ar|ab|ist /ˈærəbɪst/ (**Arabists**) N-COUNT An **Arabist** is a person who supports Arab interests or knows a lot about the Arabic language. 阿拉伯主义者；阿拉伯语言学家

ar|able /ˈærəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arable** farming involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables. **Arable** land is land that is used for arable farming. （农业）耕种的；（土地）适于耕种的，可开垦的

ar|bi|ter /ˈɑːrbɪtəʳ/ (**arbiters**) 1 N-COUNT An **arbiter** is a person or institution that judges and settles a quarrel between two other people or groups. 仲裁人；公断人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was the ultimate arbiter on both theological and political matters.* 他在神学和政治事务上都是最终的仲裁人。 2 N-COUNT An **arbiter of** taste or style is someone who has a lot of influence in deciding what is fashionable or socially desirable. （时尚品位或风格的）权威，引领者【FORMAL 正式】

ar|bi|trage /ˈɑːrbɪtrɑːʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In finance, **arbitrage** is the activity of buying shares or currency in one financial market and selling it at a profit in another. 套利；套汇；套购【BUSINESS 商】

ar|bi|tra|ger /ˌɑːrbɪtrɑːˈʒɜːʳ/ (**arbitragers**) also **arbitrageur** N-COUNT In finance, an **arbitrager** is someone who buys currencies, securities, or commodities on one country's market in order to make money by immediately selling them at a profit on another country's market. 套利者；套购商；套汇人【BUSINESS 商】

ar|bi|trary /ˈɑːrbɪtri, AM 美 -treri/ ADJ If you describe an action, rule, or decision as **arbitrary**, you think that it is not based on any principle, plan, or system. It often seems unfair because of this. 武断的；任意的；主观的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Arbitrary arrests and detention without trial were common.* 随意逮捕和未经审讯的监禁屡见不鲜。 •**ar|bi|trar|ily** /ˌɑːrbɪˈtrerɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The victims were not chosen arbitrarily.* 受害者不是随便选择的。

ar|bi|trate /ˈɑːrbɪtreɪt/ (**arbitrates, arbitrating, arbitrated**) VERB When someone in authority **arbitrates between** two people or groups who are in dispute, they consider all the facts and make an official decision about who is right. 进行仲裁；作出公断 ❑ [v +*between*] *He arbitrates between investors and members of the association.* 他在投资者和该协会成员之间作出仲裁。 ❑ [v] *The tribunal had been set up to arbitrate in the dispute.* 曾设立过特别法庭对此纷争作出仲裁。 •**ar|bi|tra|tor** /ˈɑːrbɪtreɪtəʳ/ (**arbitrators**) N-COUNT ❑ *He served as an arbitrator in a series of commercial disputes in India.* 他担任过印度一系列商业纠纷的仲裁人。

ar|bi|tra|tion /ˌɑːrbɪˈtreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Arbitration** is the judging of a dispute between people or groups by someone who is not involved. 仲裁；公断 ❑ *The matter is likely to go to arbitration.* 这件事很有可能会提请仲裁。

ar|bor|eal /ɑːrˈbɔːriəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arboreal** animals live in trees. 林栖的；树栖的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...arboreal marsupials which resemble monkeys.* 和猴相似的树栖有袋类动物 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arboreal** means relating to trees. 树木的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the arboreal splendor of the valley.* 山谷中林木茂盛

ar|bo|retum /ˌɑːrbəˈriːtəm/ (**arboreta** /ˌɑːrbəˈriːtə/ or **arboretums**) N-COUNT An **arboretum** is a specially designed garden of different types of trees. 树木园；植物园

ar|bour /ˈɑːrbəʳ/ (**arbours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **arbor**

N-COUNT An **arbour** is a shelter in a garden which is formed by leaves and stems of plants growing close together over a light framework. （花园中由树枝、藤蔓等交叉形成的）棚架，凉棚

arc /ɑːrk/ (**arcs**) 1 N-COUNT An **arc** is a smoothly curving line or movement. 弧形；弧线 ❑ *The Aleutian chain is a long arc of islands in the North Pacific.* 阿留申群岛是北太平洋上一长串呈弧形排列的小岛。 2 N-COUNT In geometry, an **arc** is a part of the line that forms the outside of a circle. （几何学的）弧【TECHNICAL 术语】

ar|cade /ɑːrˈkeɪd/ (**arcades**) N-COUNT An **arcade** is a covered passage where there are shops or market stalls. 拱顶走道（走道旁设有商店）❑ *...a shopping arcade.* 拱顶购物街

arˈcade game (**arcade games**) N-COUNT An **arcade game** is a computer game of the type that is often played in amusement arcades. （在游戏厅玩的）电子游戏

ar|cane /ɑːrˈkeɪn/ ADJ Something that is **arcane** is secret or mysterious. 秘密的；神秘的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Until a few months ago few people outside the arcane world of contemporary music had heard of Gorecki.* 直至几个月前，在现代音乐的神秘殿堂之外很少有人听说过戈莱斯基。

arch /ɑːrtʃ/ (**arches, arching, arched**) 1 N-COUNT An **arch** is a structure that is curved at the top and is supported on either side by a pillar, post, or wall. 拱；拱形；拱形结构 2 N-COUNT An **arch** is a curved line or movement. 弧形；弧形运动 3 N-COUNT The **arch** of your foot is the curved section at the bottom in the middle. 足弓；足背 4 VERB If you **arch** a part of your body such as your back or if it **arches**, you bend it so that it forms a curve. 弓着，佝着（背等）❑ [v n] *Don't arch your back, keep your spine straight.* 别佝着背，把腰挺直。 [Also v] 5 VERB If you **arch** your eyebrows or if they **arch**, you move them upwards as a way of showing surprise or disapproval. （表示惊奇或不赞同）扬起（眉毛）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *'Oh really?' he said, arching an eyebrow.* “哦，真的吗？”他扬起一边的眉毛说。 [Also v] 6 → see also **arched**

→ see **architecture, foot**

arch- /ɑːrtʃ-/ COMB **Arch-** combines with nouns referring to people to form new nouns that refer to people who are extreme examples of something. For example, your **arch-rival** is the rival you most want to beat. （与指人的名词连用，构成复合名词）表示“主要的”❑ *...his arch-enemy.* 他的死敌

A

ar|chae|ol|ogy /ˌɑːrkiˈɒlədʒi/ also **archeology** N-UNCOUNT **Archaeology** is the study of the societies and peoples of the past by examining the remains of their buildings, tools, and other objects. 考古学 •**ar|chaeo|logi|cal** /ˌɑːrkiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...one of the region's most important archaeological sites.* 该地区最重要的考古地点之一 •**ar|chae|olo|gist** /ˌɑːrkiˈɒlədʒɪst/ (**archaeologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *The archaeologists found a house built around 300 BC.* 考古学家们发现了一座约建于公元前 300 年的房屋。

→ see **history**

ar|cha|ic /ɑːrˈkeɪɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Archaic** means extremely old or extremely old-fashioned. 古老的；过时的；陈旧的 ❑ *...archaic laws that are very seldom used.* 已很少采用的过时法律

arch|angel /ˈɑːrkeɪndʒəl/ (**archangels**) N-COUNT In the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions, an **archangel** is an angel of the highest rank. (犹太教、基督教和伊斯兰教中的)大天使，天使长

arch|bishop /ˌɑːrtʃˈbɪʃəp/ (**archbishops**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Anglican Churches, an **archbishop** is a bishop of the highest rank, who is in charge of all the bishops and priests in a particular country or region. (天主教、东正教和英国国教的)大主教，主教长 ❑ *...the Archbishop of Canterbury.* 坎特伯雷大主教 ❑ *...Archbishop Desmond Tutu.* 德斯蒙德·图图大主教

arch|deacon /ˌɑːrtʃˈdiːkən/ (**archdeacons**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **archdeacon** is a high-ranking clergyman who works as an assistant to a bishop, especially in the Anglican church. (尤指英国国教的)会吏长，副主教

arch|dio|cese /ˌɑːrtʃˈdaɪəsɪs/ (**archdioceses** /ˌɑːrtʃˈdaɪəsiːz/) N-COUNT An **archdiocese** is the area over which an archbishop has control. 大主教(管辖)区

arched /ɑːrtʃt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **arched** roof, window, or doorway is curved at the top. (房顶、窗户或门)拱形的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **arched** bridge has arches as part of its structure. (桥)拱形的 ❑ *...a fortified arched bridge spanning the River Severn.* 横跨塞文河的加固拱桥

ar|che|ol|ogy /ˌɑːrkiˈɒlədʒi/ → see **archaeology**

arch|er /ˈɑːrtʃəʳ/ (**archers**) N-COUNT An **archer** is someone who shoots arrows using a bow. 弓箭手；射箭运动员

ar|chery /ˈɑːrtʃəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Archery** is a sport in which people shoot arrows at a target using a bow. 射箭(运动)

ar|che|typ|al /ˌɑːrkɪˈtaɪpəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone or something that is **archetypal** has all the most important characteristics of a particular kind of person or thing and is a perfect example of it. 典型的；有代表性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Cricket is the archetypal English game.* 板球是典型的英格兰运动。

→ see **myth**

ar|che|type /ˈɑːrkɪtaɪp/ (**archetypes**) N-COUNT An **archetype** is something that is considered to be a perfect or typical example of a particular kind of person or thing, because it has all their most important characteristics. 典型；代表；典范【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He came to this country 20 years ago and is the archetype of the successful Asian businessman.* 他 20 年前来到这个国家，是成功亚裔商人的典范。

ar|che|typi|cal /ˌɑːrkɪtɪpɪkəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Archetypical** means the same as **archetypal**. 同 archetypal ❑ *...an archetypical BBC voice.* 英国广播公司的代表性嗓音

archi|pela|go /ˌɑːrkɪˈpeləgəʊ/ (**archipelagos** or **archipelagoes**) N-COUNT An **archipelago** is a group of islands, especially small islands. 群岛；列岛

archi|tect /ˈɑːrkɪtekt/ (**architects**) 1 N-COUNT An **architect** is a person who designs buildings. 建筑师；设计师 2 N-COUNT You can use **architect** to refer to a person who plans large projects such as landscaping or railways. (景观设计、铁路建造等大型项目的)规划者，设计者 ❑ *...Paul Andreu, chief architect of French railways.* 保罗·安德鲁，法国铁路的总设计师 3 N-COUNT The **architect of** an idea, event, or institution is the person who invented it or made it happen. (想法、事件或组织的)发起者，创立者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...Russia's chief architect of economic reform.* 俄罗斯经济改革的总规划师

archi|tec|tur|al /ˌɑːrkɪˈtektʃərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Architectural** means relating to the design and construction of buildings. 建筑的 ❑ *...Italy's architectural heritage.* 意大利的建筑传统 ❑ *...the unique architectural style of towns like Lamu.* 拉穆这种小镇独特的建筑风格 •**archi|tec|tur|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The old city centre is architecturally rich.* 老城中心的建筑风格多种多样。

→ see **architecture**

archi|tec|ture /ˈɑːrkɪtektʃəʳ/ (**architectures**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Architecture** is the art of planning, designing, and constructing buildings. 建筑学；建筑术 ❑ *He studied classical architecture and design in Rome.* 他在罗马学习了古典建筑艺术及设计。2 N-UNCOUNT The **architecture** of a building is the style in which it is designed and constructed. 建筑式样；建筑风格 ❑ *...a fine example of Moroccan architecture.* 摩洛哥建筑风格的典范 3 N-UNCOUNT The **architecture of** something is its structure. 结构；架构【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the crumbling intellectual architecture of modern society.* 现代社会破碎的知识结构

→ see Word Web: **architecture**

ar|chival /ɑːrˈkaɪvəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Archival** means belonging or relating to archives. 档案的 ❑ *...his extensive use of archival material.* 他对档案资料的广泛应用

ar|chive /ˈɑːrkaɪv/ (**archives**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **archive** or **archives** are a collection of documents and records that contain historical information. You can also use **archives** to refer to the place where archives are stored. 档案；案卷；档案馆 ❑ *...the archives of the Imperial War Museum.* 帝国战争博物馆里的档案 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Archive** material is information that comes from archives. 档案的；文档的 ❑ *...pieces of archive film.* 影像资料的片段

archi|vist /ˈɑːrkɪvɪst/ (**archivists**) N-COUNT An **archivist** is a person whose job is to collect, sort, and care for historical documents and records. 档案管理员

arch|way /ˈɑːrtʃweɪ/ (**archways**) N-COUNT An **archway** is a passage or entrance that has a curved roof. 拱廊；拱道；拱门 ❑ *Access was via a narrow archway.* 通道入口是一道狭窄的拱门。

ˈarc light (**arc lights**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Arc lights** are a type of very bright electric light. 弧光灯 ❑ *...the brilliant glare of the arc lights.* 弧光灯的强光

arc|tic /ˈɑːrktɪk/ 1 N-PROPER **The Arctic** is the area of the world around the North Pole. It is extremely cold and there is very little light in winter and very little darkness in summer. 北极；北极地区 ❑ *...winter in the Arctic.* 北极的冬天 ❑ *...Arctic ice.* 北极地区的冰 2 ADJ If you describe a place or the weather as **arctic**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely cold. 极冷的；严寒的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The bathroom, with its ancient facilities, is positively arctic.* 该浴室设备陈旧，肯定非常寒冷。

ˌArc|tic ˈCircle N-PROPER **The Arctic Circle** is an imaginary line drawn around the northern part of the world at approximately 66° North. 北极圈

→ see **globe**

ar|dent /ˈɑːrdənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ardent** is used to describe someone who has extremely strong feelings about something or someone. 热情的；热烈的；忠诚的 ❑ *He's been one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.* 他一向是政府政策最忠诚的支持者之一。

ar|dor /ˈɑːrdəʳ/ → see **ardour**

ar|dour /ˈɑːrdəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ardor**

N-UNCOUNT **Ardour** is a strong, intense feeling of love or enthusiasm for someone or something. 激情；热情【LITERARY 文】❑ *...songs of genuine passion and ardour.* 真正富有激情的歌曲

ar|du|ous /ˈɑːrdʒuəs/ ADJ Something that is **arduous** is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of effort. 困难的；艰巨的；费

Word Web 话题词汇 architecture 建筑

The Colosseum (sometimes spelled Coliseum) in Rome is a great **architectural** triumph of the ancient world. This amphitheatre, built in the first century BC, could hold 50,000 spectators. It was used for animal fights, human executions, and staged combat. The elliptical shape allowed spectators to be closer to the action. It also prevented participants from hiding in the corners. The **arches** are an important part of the **building**. They are an example of a Roman improvement to the simple arch. Each arch is supported by a **keystone** in the top centre. The **design** of the Colosseum has influenced the design of thousands of other public venues. Many modern day sports stadiums are the same shape.

罗马的斗兽场是古代伟大的建筑奇观。这个圆形露天竞技场建于公元前 1 世纪，可以容纳五万名观众。它用作动物搏斗、行刑以及角斗表演。椭圆形的设计既使观众能够更接近现场，亦能防止打斗者躲藏在角落里。拱门是这一建筑重要的组成部分，是古罗马时代对简易拱门的改进。每个拱门都由上部中央的一块基石支撑。斗兽场的设计影响了成千上万其他公共场所的设计，许多现代体育场都以它为雏形。

力的 ❑ *The task was more arduous than he had calculated.* 这项任务比他所估计的要艰巨得多。

are /ə^{r}, STRONG 强读 ɑ:^{r}/ **Are** is the plural and the second person singular of the present tense of the verb **be**. **Are** is often shortened to **-'re** after pronouns in spoken English.（be 的复数和第二人称单数现在时形式，口语中在代词后常略作 -'re）

area ⇔ /'eərɪə/ (**areas**) 1 N-COUNT An **area** is a particular part of a town, a country, a region, or the world. 地区；区域 ❑ *...the large number of community groups in the area.* 该地区大量的社团 ❑ *60 years ago half the French population still lived in rural areas.* 60 年前，有一半法国人仍然生活在乡村地区。2 N-COUNT Your **area** is the part of a town, country, or region where you live. An organization's **area** is the part of a town, country, or region that it is responsible for.（生活、管辖的）范围，区域 ❑ *Local authorities have been responsible for the running of schools in their areas.* 地方当局一直负责本地区的学校管理。❑ *If there is an election in your area, you should go and vote.* 如果你所居住的地区有选举，你应该去参加投票。3 N-COUNT A particular **area** is a piece of land or part of a building that is used for a particular activity.（作特殊用途的）地方，场地，区 ❑ *...a picnic area.* 野餐区 ❑ *...the main check-in area located in Terminal 1.* 位于 1 号候机厅的主要值机区 4 N-COUNT An **area** is a particular place on a surface or object, for example on your body.（某一表面或物体上的）区 ❑ *You will notice that your baby has two soft areas on the top of his head.* 你会注意到你的宝宝头顶上有两处柔软的地方。5 N-VAR The **area** of a surface such as a piece of land is the amount of flat space or ground that it covers, measured in square units. 面积 ❑ *The islands cover a total area of 625.6 square kilometers.* 这些岛屿总面积为 625.6 平方公里。6 N-COUNT You can use **area** to refer to a particular subject or topic, or to a particular part of a larger, more general situation or activity. 领域；方面；范围 ❑ *...the politically sensitive area of old age pensions.* 有关养老金的政治敏感话题 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] On a football pitch, **the area** is the same as the **penalty area**.（足球场上）同 penalty area【INFORMAL 非正式】8 → see also **catchment area, disaster area, grey area, penalty area**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **area**

Thesaurus 同类词 *area* Also look up:

N. district, place, region, vicinity 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *area* with:

ADJ. **metropolitan** area 都市区，**rural/suburban/urban** area 乡村 / 市郊 / 城区，**surrounding** area 周围地区 1
local area 本地区，**remote** area 偏远区域 2
residential area 住宅区，**restricted** area 限制区 3

N. **downtown** area 闹市区 1 2
tourist area 旅游区 3

PREP. **throughout the** area 整个地区 1 2
area **of expertise** 专业领域 3

area code (**area codes**) N-COUNT The **area code** for a particular city or region is the series of numbers that you have to dial before someone's personal number if you are making a telephone call to that place from a different area. 电话区号【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dialling code**

arena /ə'ri:nə/ (**arenas**) 1 N-COUNT An **arena** is a place where sports, entertainments, and other public events take place. It has seats around it where people sit and watch. 运动场；竞技场；体育场 ❑ *...the largest indoor sports arena in the world.* 世界上最大的室内体育场 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a field of activity, especially one where there is a lot of conflict or action, as an **arena** of a particular kind. 活动领域；舞台 ❑ *He made it clear he had no intention of withdrawing from the political arena.* 他清楚地表明他无意退出政治舞台。

aren't ⇔ /ɑ:^{r}nt, AM 美 also 亦 'ɑ:rənt/ 1 **Aren't** is the usual spoken form of 'are not'.（are not 的常用口语形式）2 **Aren't** is the form of 'am not' that is used in questions or tags in spoken English.（am not 的口语形式，用于疑问句或附加疑问句中）

Ar|gen|tine /'ɑ:^{r}dʒəntaɪn/ (**Argentines**) ADJ **Argentine** means the same as **Argentinian**. 同 Argentinian ❑ *...Argentine agricultural products.* 阿根廷的农产品 •N-COUNT An **Argentine** is the same as an **Argentinian**. 同 Argentinian

Ar|gen|tin|ian /ˌɑ:^{r}dʒən'tɪniən/ (**Argentinians**) ADJ **Argentinian** means belonging or relating to Argentina or its people. 阿根廷的；阿根廷人的 ❑ *...the Argentinian capital, Buenos Aires.* 阿根廷首都，布宜诺斯艾利斯 •N-COUNT An **Argentinian** is someone who comes from Argentina. 阿根廷人

ar|gon /'ɑ:^{r}gɒn/ N-UNCOUNT **Argon** is an inert gas which exists in very small amounts in the atmosphere. It is used in electric lights. 氩

ar|got /'ɑ:^{r}gəʊ/ (**argots**) N-VAR An **argot** is a special language used by a particular group of people, which other people find difficult to understand. 行话；隐语；暗语；俚语【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the argot of teenagers.* 青少年俚语 ❑ *...footballing argot.* 足球行话

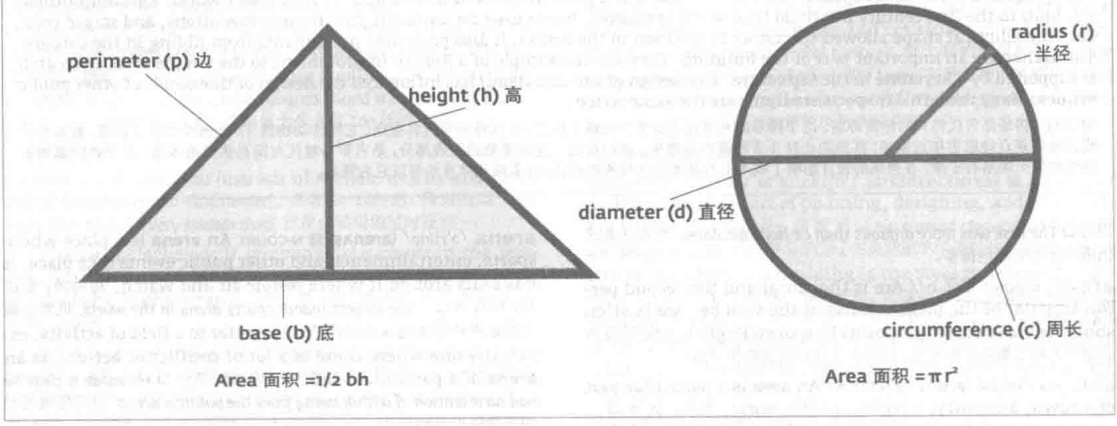
ar|gu|able /'ɑ:^{r}gjuəb^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ If you say that **it is arguable that** something is true, you believe that it can be supported by evidence and that many people would agree with it. 可证实的；可论证的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is arguable that this was not as grave a handicap as it might appear.* 有证据表明，这种残疾不如看起来那么严重。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] An idea, point, or comment that is **arguable** is not obviously true or correct and should be questioned. 不确定的；无把握的；有疑问的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is arguable whether he ever had much control over the real economic power.* 他是否掌控过真正的经济大权还有待证实。

ar|gu|ably /'ɑ:^{r}gjuəbli/ ADV [ADV before v] You can use **arguably** when you are stating your opinion or belief, as a way of giving more authority to it. 可论证地；可以说；按理说 ❑ *They are arguably the most important band since The Rolling Stones.* 他们可以说是继滚石乐队之后最出色的乐队。

ar|gue ⇔ /'ɑ:^{r}gju:/ (**argues, arguing, argued**) 1 VERB If one person **argues with** another, they speak angrily to each other about something that they disagree about. You can also say that two people **argue**. 争吵；争执 ❑ [v +*with*] *The committee is concerned about players' behaviour, especially arguing with referees.* 委员会很关注运动员的行为，特别是他们与裁判争吵这一点。❑ [v] *They were still arguing; I could hear them down the road.* 他们还在争吵；我在马路那头都能听见他们的声音。[Also v +*about/over*] 2 VERB If you tell someone not to **argue with** you, you want them to do or believe what you say without protest or disagreement. 争论；争辩 ❑ [v +*with*] *Don't argue with me.* 别和我争辩。❑ [v] *The*

A

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 area 面积



children go to bed at 10.30. No one dares argue. 孩子们 10 点半上床睡觉。没有人敢说不。 3 VERB If you **argue with** someone **about** something, you discuss it with them, with each of you giving your different opinions. 辩论；讨论 ❑ [V +*with/about/over*] *He was arguing with the King about the need to maintain the cavalry at full strength.* 他正和国王讨论保持骑兵满额的必要性。❑ [V +*about/over*] *They are arguing over foreign policy.* 他们正就外交政策进行讨论。❑ [V n] *The two of them sitting in their office were arguing this point.* 他们两人正坐在办公室里讨论这一点。 4 VERB If you **argue that** something is true, you state it and give the reasons why you think it is true. 主张；认为 ❑ [V that] *His lawyers are arguing that he is unfit to stand trial.* 他的律师正在提出理由，说明他不适合出庭受审。❑ [*be* V-ed that] *It could be argued that the British are not aggressive enough.* 可以说英国人不够强势。[Also V with quote, V n] 5 VERB If you **argue for** something, you say why you agree with it, in order to persuade people that it is right. If you **argue against** something, you say why you disagree with it, in order to persuade people that it is wrong. 支持 / 反对 ❑ [V +*for/against*] *The report argues against tax increases.* 报告反对增加税收。❑ [V n] *I argued the case for an independent central bank.* 我支持设立独立的中央银行。 6 VERB If you **argue**, you support your opinions with evidence in an ordered or logical way. 论证；说理；争辩 ❑ [V adv/prep] *He argued persuasively, and was full of confidence.* 他论证得很有说服力，且充满自信。[Also V] 7 VERB If you say that no-one can **argue with** a particular fact or opinion, you are emphasizing that it is obviously true and so everyone must accept it. 不承认；对…有争议【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ [V +*with*] *We produced the best soccer of the tournament. Nobody would argue with that.* 我们踢出了本届联赛中最棒的一场球，谁都不会否认这一点。[Also V that] 8 **to argue the toss** → see **toss**

Thesaurus 同类词 *argue* Also look up:

V. bicker, disagree, fight, quarrel; (*ant.*) agree 1
debate, discuss, dispute 2
claim 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *argue* with:

PREP. argue **with** *someone* 与某人争吵（或争辩、讨论）1 2 3
argue **about/over** *something* 就某事讨论，argue **a case** 讨论案例 3
argue **against/for** *something* 反对 / 支持某事 5
N. **critics** argue 批评家认为，**officials** argue 官员认为，**opponents/supporters** argue 反对者 / 支持者认为 4

ar|gu|ment ↔ /ˈɑːrgjʊmənt/ (**arguments**) 1 N-VAR [N that] An **argument** is a statement or set of statements that you use in order to try to convince people that your opinion about something is correct. 理由；论据；论点 ❑ [+*for*] *There's a strong argument for lowering the price.* 有充分的理由降低价格。❑ [+*against*] *The doctors have set out their arguments against the proposals.* 医生们已经陈述了他们反对这些提案的理由。 2 N-VAR An **argument** is a discussion or debate in which a number of people put forward different or opposing opinions. 讨论；辩论；争辩 ❑ [+*about/over*] *The incident has triggered fresh arguments about the role of the extreme right in France.* 该事件引发了关于极右势力在法国所起作用的新一轮讨论。 3 N-COUNT An **argument** is a conversation in which people disagree with each other angrily or noisily. 争论；争执；争吵 ❑ [+*with*] *Anny described how she got into an argument with one of the marchers.* 安妮描述了她是如何与其中一位游行者发生争执的。❑ *...a heated argument.* 激烈的争吵 [Also +*between*] 4 N-UNCOUNT If you accept something without **argument**, you do not question it or disagree with it. 异议；质疑 ❑ *He complied without argument.* 他二话不说就服从了。 5 → see also **counter-argument**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *argument* with:

ADJ. **persuasive** argument 有说服力的论据 1
heated argument 激烈的争吵 3
V. **support an** argument 支持论点 1
get into an argument 争吵起来，**have an** argument 争吵一番 3
PREP. argument **against/for** 反对 / 支持…的论证 1 2
without argument 毫无异议地 4

ar|gu|men|ta|tion /ˌɑːrgjʊmenˈteɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT **Argumentation** is the process of arguing in an organized or logical way, for example in philosophy. 推论；论证【FORMAL 正式】

ar|gu|men|ta|tive /ˌɑːrgjʊˈmentətɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **argumentative** is always ready to disagree or start quarrelling with other people. 好辩的；好争论的；好争吵的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You're in an argumentative mood today!* 你今天就是找人吵架的。

aria /ˈɑːriə/ (**arias**) N-COUNT An **aria** is a song for one of the leading singers in an opera or choral work. 咏叹调
→ see **music**

arid /ˈærɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arid** land is so dry that very few plants can grow on it. 干旱的；干燥的 ❑ *...new strains of crops that can withstand arid conditions.* 能抵抗干旱条件的新品种作物 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a period of your life or an academic subject as **arid**, you mean that it has so little interest, excitement, or purpose that it makes you feel bored or unhappy. 枯燥无味的；乏善可陈的 ❑ *She had given him the only joy his arid life had ever known.* 她为他枯燥无味的生活带来了从未有过的乐趣。

Aries /ˈeəriːz/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Aries** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a ram. People who are born approximately

between 21st March and 19th April come under this sign. 白羊宫，白羊座（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 3 月 21 日至 4 月 19 日之间的人属此星座） N-SING **An Aries** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Aries. 出生于白羊宫时段的人

arise ◆◇ /əˈraɪz/ (**arises, arising, arose, arisen** /əˈrɪzən/) 1 VERB If a situation or problem **arises**, it begins to exist or people start to become aware of it. （情况或问题）发生，出现 ❑ [v] *The birds also attack crops when the opportunity arises.* 一有机会鸟儿们也会破坏庄稼。 2 VERB If something **arises from** a particular situation, or **arises out of** it, it is created or caused by the situation. （由…）产生，引起 ❑ [v +*from/out of*] *...an overwhelming sense of guilt arising from my actions.* 我的行为带来的沉重罪恶感 3 VERB If something such as a new species, organization, or system **arises**, it begins to exist and develop. （新事物）形成，产生 ❑ [v] *Heavy Metal music really arose in the late 60s.* 重金属音乐真正形成于 60 年代后期。 4 VERB When you **arise**, you get out of bed in the morning. 起床【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *He arose at 6:30 a.m. as usual.* 同往常一样，他早上 6:30 起了床。 5 VERB When you **arise from** a sitting or kneeling position, you stand up. 起立；起身；站起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*from*] *When I arose from the chair, my father and Eleanor's father were in deep conversation.* 当我从椅子上站起来时，我父亲和埃莉诺的父亲谈兴正浓。❑ [v] *Arise, Sir William.* 起立，威廉爵士。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *arise* with:

N. **complications/differences/issues/opportunities/problems/questions** arise 出现麻烦 / 分歧 / 议题 / 机会 / 难题 / 问题 1

PREP. arise **from/out of** 由…产生 1 2

ar|is|toc|ra|cy /ˌærɪˈstɒkrəsi/ (**aristocracies**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The aristocracy** is a class of people in some countries who have a high social rank and special titles. 贵族（阶层）❑ *...a member of the aristocracy.* 一个贵族成员

Word Link 词根词缀 *cracy ≈ rule by* 由…统治：*aristocracy, democracy, meritocracy*

aris|to|crat /ˈærɪstəkræt, əˈrɪst-/ (**aristocrats**) N-COUNT An **aristocrat** is someone whose family has a high social rank, especially someone who has a title. 贵族（成员）

Word Link 词根词缀 *crat ≈ power* 权力：*aristocrat, bureaucrat, democrat*

aris|to|crat|ic /əˌrɪstəˈkrætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Aristocratic** means belonging to or typical of the aristocracy. 贵族（式）的 ❑ *...a wealthy, aristocratic family.* 富有的贵族家庭

arith|me|tic

The noun is pronounced /əˈrɪθmɪtɪk/. The adjective is pronounced /ˌærɪθˈmetɪk/. 名词读作 /əˈrɪθmɪtɪk/。形容词读作 /ˌærɪθˈmetɪk/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Arithmetic** is the part of mathematics that is concerned with the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers. 算术 ❑ *...an arithmetic test.* 算术测验 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] You can use **arithmetic** to refer to the process of doing a particular sum or calculation. 演算；计算 ❑ *4,000 women put in ten rupees each, which if my arithmetic is right adds up to 40,000 rupees.* 4,000 名妇女每人放入 10 个卢比，如果我没算错的话，总数将达到 4 万卢比。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **the arithmetic** of a situation, you are concerned with those aspects of it that can be expressed in numbers, and how they affect the situation. （某形势的）数据统计 ❑ *The budgetary arithmetic suggests that government borrowing is set to surge.* 预算数字表明政府借款将大幅增加。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Arithmetic** means relating to or consisting of calculations involving numbers. 算术的；运算的 ❑ *...a processor which performs simple arithmetic operations such as adding or multiplying numbers.* 可进行加法或乘法等简单运算的处理器

→ see **mathematics**

Word Link 词根词缀 *arithm ≈ number* 数：*algorithm, arithmetic, logarithm*

arith|meti|cal /ˌærɪθˈmetɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Arithmetical** calculations, processes, or skills involve the addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division of numbers. 算术的；运算的

ark /ɑːk/ N-SING In the Bible, **the ark** was a large boat which Noah built in order to save his family and two of every kind of animal from the Flood. 方舟（《圣经》中，大洪水时挪亚为救家人和动物而建造的大船）

arm

① PART OF YOUR BODY OR OF SOMETHING ELSE 身体或其他物品的一部分

② WEAPONS 武器

① **arm** ◆◆◆ /ɑːm/ (**arms**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **arms** are the two long parts of your body that are attached to your shoulders and that have your hands at the end. 手臂；胳膊 ❑ *She stretched her arms out.* 她张开双臂。 ❑ *He had a large parcel under his left arm.* 他左胳膊下夹着一个大包裹。 2 N-COUNT The **arm** of a piece of clothing is the part of it that covers your arm. 衣袖；袖子 3 N-COUNT The **arm** of a chair is the part on which you rest your arm when you are sitting down. （椅子的）靠手，扶手 4 N-COUNT An **arm of** an object is a long thin part of it that sticks out from the main part. （物体的）臂，杆 ❑ [+*of*] *...the lever arm of the machine.* 机器的水平臂 ❑ [+*of*] *...the arms of the doctor's spectacles.* 医生的眼镜腿 5 N-COUNT An **arm of** land or water is a long thin area of it that is joined to a broader area. （陆地或水域的）狭长地带 ❑ [+*of*] *At the end of the other arm of Cardigan Bay is Bardsey Island.* 卡迪根湾的另一狭长地段的尾端是巴德西岛。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **arm of** an organization is a section of it that operates in a particular country or that deals with a particular activity. 分部；部门 ❑ [+*of*] *Millicom Holdings is the British arm of an American company.* 米雷康姆控股公司是一家美国公司在英国的分支机构。 7 PHRASE If two people are walking **arm in arm**, they are walking together with their arms linked. 臂挽臂地 ❑ [+*with*] *He walked from the court arm in arm with his wife.* 他和妻子挽着胳膊走出法庭。 8 PHRASE If you say that something costs **an arm and a leg**, you mean that it is very expensive. （价格）昂贵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A week at a health farm can cost an arm and a leg.* 在养生中心一周的花费会很高。 9 PHRASE If you hold something **at arm's length**, you hold it away from your body with your arm straight. 在一臂之遥 ❑ *He struck a match, and held it at arm's length.* 他划亮一根火柴，伸直胳膊举着。 10 PHRASE If you **keep** someone **at arm's length**, you avoid becoming too friendly or involved with them. 与…保持距离 ❑ *She had always kept his family at arm's length.* 她一直与他的家人保持距离。 11 PHRASE If you welcome some action or change **with open arms**, you are very pleased about it. If you welcome a person **with open arms**, you are very pleased about their arrival. 热烈地；友好地【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They would no doubt welcome the action with open arms.* 他们无疑将热烈欢迎这一举动。 12 PHRASE If you **twist** someone's **arm**, you persuade them to do something. 说服【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She had twisted his arm to get him to invite her.* 她说服他，让他邀请自己。

→ see **body**

② **arm** ◆◆◆ /ɑːm/ (**arms, arming, armed**) 1 N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Arms** are weapons, especially bombs and guns. 武器，军火，军备（尤指炸弹和枪支）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The IRA had extensive supplies of arms.* 爱尔兰共和军有庞大的军备。 ❑ *...arms control.* 军备控制 2 VERB If you **arm** someone **with** a weapon, you provide them with a weapon. 以武器装备 ❑ [v pron-refl +*with*] *She'd been so terrified that she had armed herself with a loaded rifle.* 她吓坏了，于是拿了一支上了膛的步枪。 ❑ [v n] *Arming the police doesn't deter crime.* 仅靠给警察配备武器是无法防止犯罪的。 3 VERB If you **arm** someone **with** something that will be useful in a particular situation, you provide them with it. （给…）提供，配备 ❑ [v pron-refl +*with*] *She thought that if she armed herself with all the knowledge she could gather she could handle anything.* 她认为，如果掌握了所有能掌握的知识，就能应对任何事情。 4 N-PLURAL The **arms** of a city or of a noble family are its coat of arms. **Arms** is often used in the

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names of British pubs. (城市或贵族的)盾徽，(盾形)徽章，纹章(常用于英国酒馆名中) ❑ *...china painted with the arms of Philippe V.* 画有腓力五世盾徽的瓷器 ❑ *...his local pub, the Abercorn Arms.* 他在当地开的酒馆，"阿伯康徽章" ❷ → see also **armed, -armed, coat of arms, comrade-in-arms, small arms** ❸ PHRASE A person's right to **bear arms** is their right to own and use guns, as a means of defence. (为自卫而)持有武器 ❼ PHRASE If soldiers **lay down** their **arms**, they stop fighting and give up their weapons. 放下武器；投降【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❽ PHRASE If one group or country **takes up arms against** another, they prepare to attack and fight them. 拿起武器；准备与…战斗 ❑ *They threatened to take up arms against the government if their demands were not met.* 他们威胁说如果要求得不到满足，就要以武力抵抗政府。❾ PHRASE If people are **up in arms about** something, they are very angry about it and are protesting strongly against it. 非常愤怒；极力反对；强烈抗议 ❑ *Environmental groups are up in arms about plans to sink an oil well close to Hadrian's Wall.* 环保团体极力反对在哈德良长城附近打油井的计划。

→ see **war**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *arm* with:

PREP.	arms **around** 双臂搂着… ① ❶
V.	arms **crossed/folded** 双臂交叉的，**hold/take in** *your* arms 抱在怀里，**join/link** arms 挽手臂 ① ❶
ADJ.	**open/outstretched** arms 双臂张开的 ① ❶
V.	**bear** arms 持有武器 ② ❶
N.	arms **control** 军备控制，arms **embargo** 武器禁运，arms **sales** 武器销售 ② ❶

ar|ma|da /ɑːrˈmɑːdə/ (**armadas**) N-COUNT An **armada** is a large group of warships. 舰队

ar|ma|dil|lo /ˌɑːrməˈdɪloʊ/ (**armadillos**) N-COUNT An **armadillo** is a small animal whose body is covered with large bony scales and which rolls itself into a ball when it is attacked. Armadillos are mainly found in South and Central America. 犰狳(体表有骨质鳞甲的小型动物，主要分布于南美洲和中美洲)

Ar|ma|ged|don /ˌɑːrməˈgedᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Armageddon** is a terrible battle or war that some people think will lead to the total destruction of the world or the human race. (会导致世界或人类毁灭的)大决战；善恶大决战

Ar|ma|gnac /ˈɑːrmənjæk/ (**Armagnacs**) N-VAR **Armagnac** is a type of brandy made in south-west France. 阿马尼亚克酒(产于法国西南部的一种白兰地酒)

ar|ma|ments /ˈɑːrməmənts/ N-PLURAL **Armaments** are weapons and military equipment belonging to an army or country. 武器；军备 ❑ *...global efforts to reduce nuclear and other armaments.* 减少核武器和其他军备的全球性措施

arm|band /ˈɑːrmbænd/ (**armbands**) ❶ N-COUNT An **armband** is a band of fabric that you wear round your upper arm in order to show that you have an official position or belong to a particular group. Some people also wear a black armband to show that a friend or relation has died. 臂章；袖标；臂带 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Armbands** are plastic rings filled with air that people who are learning to swim wear on their upper arms to help them float. (学游泳用的)充气臂圈，救生臂环【mainly BRIT 主英】

arm|chair /ˈɑːrmtʃeəʳ/ (**armchairs**) ❶ N-COUNT An **armchair** is a big comfortable chair which has a support on each side for your arms. 扶手椅 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **armchair** critic, fan, or traveller knows about a particular subject from reading or hearing about it rather than from practical experience. (通过读或听)间接了解的，非亲身经历的

armed ♦♦◇ /ɑːrmd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **armed** is carrying a weapon, usually a gun. 携带武器的 ❑ *City police said the man was armed with a revolver.* 市警方称那名男子携带了一支左轮手枪。❑ *...a barbed-wire fence patrolled by armed guards.* 有武装警卫巡逻的带刺铁丝网围栏 ❑ *The rebels are well organised, disciplined and very well armed.* 叛乱者组织有序，纪律性强，武装精良。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **armed** attack or conflict involves people fighting with guns or carrying weapons. 使用武器的 ❑ *They had been found guilty of armed robbery.* 他们被判犯有持械抢劫罪。❸ → see also **arm, -armed**

-armed /-ɑːrmd/ ❶ COMB **-armed** is used with adjectives to indicate what kind of arms someone has. (与形容词连用)表示"有…臂膊的" ❑ *...plump-armed women in cotton dresses.* 臂膊圆润、身穿棉制连衣裙的妇女 ❷ COMB **-armed** is used with adjectives such as 'nuclear' and nouns such as 'missile' to form adjectives that indicate what kind of weapons an army or person has. (和形容词或名词连用，构成形容词)表示"配备…武器的"、"持有…武器的" ❑ *...nuclear-armed navy vessels.* 装备有核武器的海军舰只 ❸ → see also **armed**

armed forces ♦◇◇ N-PLURAL The **armed forces** or the **armed services** of a country are its military forces, usually the army, navy, marines, and air force. (一国的)武装部队，各军兵种

arm|ful /ˈɑːrmfʊl/ (**armfuls**) N-COUNT An **armful of** something is the amount of it that you can carry fairly easily. 一抱(之量) ❑ [+of] *He hurried out with an armful of brochures.* 他抱着一摞小册子匆匆出去了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ful = quantity that fills* 充满…的量：*armful, brimful, cupful*

arm|hole /ˈɑːrmhoʊl/ (**armholes**) N-COUNT The **armholes** of something such as a shirt or dress are the openings through which you put your arms, or the places where the sleeves are attached. 袖孔

ar|mi|stice /ˈɑːrmɪstɪs/ N-SING An **armistice** is an agreement between countries who are at war with one another to stop fighting and to discuss ways of making peace. 停战，休战(协定) ❑ *Finally, the Bolsheviks signed an armistice with Germany.* 布尔什维克最终和德国签署了停战协议。

arm|load /ˈɑːrmloʊd/ (**armloads**) N-COUNT An **armload of** something is the same as an **armful** of something. 同 armful ❑ [+of] *...an armload of books.* 一抱书

ar|mor /ˈɑːrməʳ/ → see **armour**

ar|mored /ˈɑːrməʳd/ → see **armoured**

ar|mor|er /ˈɑːrmərəʳ/ (**armorers**) → see **armourer**

ar|mory /ˈɑːrməri/ (**armories**) → see **armoury**

ar|mour /ˈɑːrməʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armor**

❶ N-UNCOUNT In former times, **armour** was special metal clothing that soldiers wore for protection in battle. (旧时的)盔甲，铠甲 ❑ *...knights in armour.* 身穿盔甲的骑士 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Armour** consists of tanks and other military vehicles used in battle. 装甲部队；装甲车辆【MILITARY 军】❑ *...the biggest movement of heavy British armour since the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战以来规模最大的英国重型装甲部队调动 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Armour** is a hard, usually metal, covering that protects a vehicle against attack. (车辆的)装甲，铁甲，装甲钢板 ❑ *...a formidable warhead that can penetrate the armour of most tanks.* 能穿透大多数坦克装甲的威力巨大的弹头 ❹ → see also **body armour** ❺ **knight in shining armour** → see **knight**

→ see **army**

ar|moured /ˈɑːrməʳd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armored**

❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Armoured** vehicles are fitted with a hard metal covering in order to protect them from gunfire and other missiles. (车辆)装甲的，装钢板的 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Armoured** troops are troops in armoured vehicles. (部队)装甲的，配备装甲车辆的

ar|mour|er /ˈɑːrmərəʳ/ (**armourers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armorer**

N-COUNT An **armourer** is someone who makes or supplies weapons. 军械员

Word Web 话题词汇 army 军队

The first Roman **army** was a poorly organized **militia band**. Its members had no **weapons** such as **swords** or **spears**. After the Etruscans, an advanced society from west-central Italy, **conquered** Rome things changed. Then the Roman army became a powerful force. They learned how to **deploy** their **troops** to **fight** more effective **battles**. By the first century BC, the Roman army realized the importance of protective equipment. They started using bronze **helmets**, **chain mail armour**, and wooden **shields**. They fought many **military campaigns** and won many **wars**.

最早的罗马军队是组织松散的民兵团体，其成员没有剑或矛等武器。在来自意大利中西部文明社会的埃特鲁斯坎人征服罗马之后，事情发生了变化，罗马军队变成了一支强大的武装力量。他们学会了如何部署军队，更有效地作战。到了公元前 1 世纪，罗马军队意识到了防护装备的重要性。他们开始使用青铜头盔、锁子甲和木盾。他们打过许多次战役，赢得了许多场战争。

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armour-plated

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armor-plated**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **armour-plated** vehicle or building has a hard metal covering in order to protect it from gunfire and other missiles. (车或建筑)装甲的，装有钢板的 ❑ *He has taken to travelling in an armour-plated car.* 他喜欢上了乘装甲车旅行。

armour-plating

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armor-plating**

N-UNCOUNT The **armour-plating** on a vehicle or building is the hard metal covering which is intended to protect it from gunfire and other missiles. 装甲钢板

armoury /'ɑːrmərɪ/ (**armouries**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **armory**

1 N-COUNT A country's **armoury** is all the weapons and military equipment that it has. (一国全部的)武器装备 ❑ *Nuclear weapons will play a less prominent part in NATO's armoury in the future.* 今后核武器在北约武器装备中所起的作用将不那么显著。2 N-COUNT An **armoury** is a place where weapons, bombs, and other military equipment are stored. 军械库；武器库 3 N-COUNT In the United States, an **armoury** is a building used by the National Guard or Army Reserve for meetings and training. (美国国民警卫队或陆军后备队的)操练厅，会议厅 4 N-COUNT An **armoury** is a factory where weapons are made. 军工厂【AM 美】5 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a large number of things which someone has available for a particular purpose as their **armoury**. 宝库；法宝；锦囊【BRIT 英】❑ *The strongest weapon in the government's armoury is the price cuts announced on Saturday.* 政府最有力的对策是在星期六宣布价格下调。

armpit /'ɑːrmpɪt/ (**armpits**) N-COUNT Your **armpits** are the areas of your body under your arms where your arms join your shoulders. 腋窝

armrest /'ɑːrmrest/ (**armrests**) also **arm rest** N-COUNT The **armrests** on a chair are the two pieces on either side that support your arms when you are sitting down. (椅子的)靠手，扶手

arms race N-SING An **arms race** is a situation in which two countries or groups of countries are continually trying to get more and better weapons than each other. 军备竞赛

army ⇹ /'ɑːrmɪ/ (**armies**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] An **army** is a large organized group of people who are armed and trained to fight on land in a war. Most armies are organized and controlled by governments. 陆军；陆军部队 ❑ *After returning from France, he joined the army.* 从法国回来之后，他参了军。❑ *The army is about to launch a major offensive.* 陆军部队即将发动一次大规模进攻。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] An **army of** people, animals, or things is a large number of them, especially when they are regarded as a force of some kind. 大批；大群 ❑ [+of] *...data collected by an army of volunteers.* 由大批志愿者收集的资料 ❑ *...armies of shoppers looking for bargains.* 寻找便宜货的成群购物者

→ see Word Web:**army**

A-road (**A-roads**) N-COUNT In some countries, an **A-road** is a major road. A-roads are narrower than motorways but are wider and straighter than B-roads. A 级公路；主干公路

aroma /ə'rəʊmə/ (**aromas**) N-COUNT An **aroma** is a strong, pleasant smell. (食物等的)香味，芳香 ❑ *...the wonderful aroma of freshly baked bread.* 新鲜出炉的面包散发出的美妙香味

aromatherapist /əˌrəʊmə'θerəpɪst/ (**aromatherapists**) N-COUNT An **aromatherapist** is a person who is qualified to practise aromatherapy. 芳香理疗师；香薰理疗师

aromatherapy /əˌrəʊmə'θerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Aromatherapy** is a type of treatment which involves massaging the body with special fragrant oils. 芳香疗法；香薰疗法

aromatic /ˌærə'mætɪk/ ADJ An **aromatic** plant or food has a strong, pleasant smell of herbs or spices. (植物或食品)芳香的，有香味的 ❑ *...an evergreen shrub with deep green, aromatic leaves.* 叶片呈深绿色且具芳香气息的常绿灌木

arose /ə'rəʊz/ **Arose** is the past tense of **arise**.

around ⇹ /ə'raʊnd/

Around is an adverb and a preposition. In British English, the word 'round' is often used instead. **Around** is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'get around' and 'hand around'. around 用作副词和介词。在英国英语中，常用 round 来替代。around 常与表示动作的动词连用，如 walk 和 drive，也常用在 get around，hand around 等短语动词中。

1 PREP To be positioned **around** a place or object means to surround it or be on all sides of it. To move **around** a place means to go along its edge, back to your starting point. 环绕；围绕；包围 ❑ *She looked at the papers around her.* 她看了看四周的文件。❑ *...a prosperous suburb built around a new mosque.* 在新的清真寺周围建起的繁华郊区 •ADV [n ADV] **Around** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a village with a rocky river, a ruined castle and hills all around.* 有一条多石的河流和一座破败的城堡、四面环山的村庄 ❑ *The Memorial seems almost ugly, dominating the landscape for miles around.* 那座纪念碑耸立在方圆数英里景致之中，显得不甚悦目。2 PREP If you move **around** a corner or obstacle, you move to the other side of it. If you look **around** a corner or obstacle, you look to see what is on the other side. 绕过；越过 ❑ *The photographer stopped clicking and hurried around the corner.* 摄影师停止按动快门，匆匆绕过拐角。❑ *I peered around the edge of the shed—there was no sign of anyone else.* 我察看了棚屋周边，没有发现其他人。3 ADV [ADV after v] If you turn **around**, you turn so that you are facing in the opposite direction. 朝着相反方向；向着对立面 ❑ *I turned around and wrote the title on the blackboard.* 我转过身，在黑板上写下题目。❑ *He straightened up slowly and spun around on the stool to face us.* 他慢慢直起身子，在凳子上转过身来面对着我们。4 PREP If you move **around** a place, you travel through it, going to most of its parts. If you look **around** a place, you look at every part of it. 在…四处；朝…四周 ❑ *I've been walking around Moscow and the town is terribly quiet.* 我在莫斯科到处游逛，城里非常安静。❑ *He glanced discreetly around the room at the other people.* 他谨慎地瞥了一眼房间里的其他人。•ADV [ADV after v] **Around** is also an adverb. ❑ *He backed away from the edge, looking all around at the flat horizon.* 他从边上退了回来，环顾着四周平直的地平线。5 PREP If someone moves **around** a place, they move through various parts of that place without having any particular destination. 在…地方；至…各处 ❑ *They milled around the ballroom with video cameras.* 他们拿着摄像机在舞厅里转悠。•ADV [ADV after v] **Around** is also an adverb. ❑ *My mornings are spent rushing around after him.* 我每天早上都跟着他到处跑。6 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **around** to someone's house, you visit them. 至(某人的家拜访) ❑ *She helped me unpack my things and then we went around to see the other girls.* 她帮我打开行李，然后我们去看望

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其他女孩们。 7 ADV [ADV after v] You use **around** in expressions such as **sit around** and **hang around** when you are saying that someone is spending time in a place and not doing anything very important. 闲着；无所事事 ❑ *After breakfast the next morning they sat around for an hour discussing political affairs.* 第二天早饭后，他们闲坐着聊了一个小时政治话题。 •PREP **Around** is also a preposition. ❑ *He used to skip lessons and hang around the harbor with some other boys.* 他过去经常逃课，在码头上和其他几个男孩瞎混。 8 ADV [ADV after v] If you move things **around**, you move them so that they are in different places. 到别处 ❑ *She moved things around so the table was beneath the windows.* 她挪动家具使桌子靠在窗边。 9 ADV [ADV after v] If a wheel or object turns **around**, it turns. 旋转；围绕 ❑ *The boat started to spin around in the water.* 船开始在水中打旋。 10 PREP You use **around** to say that something happens in different parts of a place or area. 在各处；遍及 ❑ *Elephants were often to be found in swamp in eastern Kenya around the Tana River.* 在肯尼亚东部的塔纳河一带经常发现陷入沼泽的大象。 ❑ *...pests and diseases around the garden.* 遍布花园各个角落的病虫害 •ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] **Around** is also an adverb. ❑ *Giovanni has the best Parma ham for miles around.* 方圆数英里内，乔瓦尼的帕尔马火腿最棒。 11 ADV If someone or something is **around**, they exist or are present in a place. 在某处 ❑ *The blackbird had a quick, wary look in case the cat was anywhere around.* 这只乌鸫迅速警惕地张望了一眼，以防那只猫就在附近。 ❑ *Just having lots of people around that you can talk to is important.* 身边有许多能交谈的人很重要。 12 PREP The people **around** you are the people who you come into contact with, especially your friends and relatives, and the people you work with. 在…周围；在…身边 ❑ *We change our behaviour by observing the behaviour of those around us.* 我们通过观察周围人的举止改变自己的行为。 ❑ *Those around her would forgive her for weeping.* 她身边的人会原谅她掉眼泪的。 13 PREP If something such as a film, a discussion, or a plan is based **around** something, that thing is its main theme. 以…为中心；以…为基础 ❑ *...the gentle comedy based around the Larkin family.* 根据拉金一家改编的轻喜剧 ❑ *The discussion centered around four subjects.* 讨论围绕 4 个主题展开。 14 ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] You use **around** in expressions such as **this time around** or **to come around** when you are describing something that has happened before or things that happen regularly. 又；循环地；周而复始地 ❑ *Senator Bentsen has declined to get involved this time around.* 本特森参议员这次又拒绝参与。 ❑ *When July Fourth comes around, the residents of Columbia City throw a noisy party.* 每逢 7 月 4 号美国独立日，哥伦比亚城的居民们都会举行热闹的聚会。 15 PREP When you are giving measurements, you can use **around** to talk about the distance along the edge of something round. 绕…一圈 ❑ *She was 40 inches around the hips.* 她臀围 40 英寸。 16 ADV **Around** means approximately. 大约 ❑ *My salary was around £19,000 plus a car and expenses.* 我的薪水大约是 19,000 英镑，还有一辆车和业务经费可以支配。 •PREP **Around** is also a preposition. ❑ *He expects the elections to be held around November.* 他预计选举在 11 月左右举行。 17 PHRASE **Around about** means approximately. 大约【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *There is a Green party but it only scored around about 10 percent in the vote.* 虽然有一个绿党，但在选举中该党只得到了大约 10% 的选票。 18 PHRASE You say **all around** to indicate that something affects all parts of a situation or all members of a group. 各方面 ❑ *He compared the achievements of the British and the French during 1916 and concluded that the latter were better all around.* 他比较了英国人和法国人在 1916 年的成就，结论是法国人在各方面都做得更好。 19 PHRASE If someone **has been around**, they have had a lot of experience of different people and situations. 见过世面；经验丰富；老于世故【INFORMAL 非正式】 20 **the other way around** → see **way**

a|round-the-|clock → see **clock**

arous|al /ə'rauz^{ə}l/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Arousal** is the state of being sexually excited. （性欲的）激起，激发 ❑ *...sexual arousal.* 性欲的激起 ❑ *Use this technique to control your level of arousal.* 用这种方法来控制性兴奋程度。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Arousal** is a state in which you feel excited or very alert, for example as a result of fear, stress, or anger. 唤起；激起 ❑ *Thinking angry thoughts can provoke strong physiological arousal.* 想着生气的事情能激起强烈的生理反应。

arouse /ə'rauz/ (**arouses, arousing, aroused**) 1 VERB If something **arouses** a particular reaction or attitude in people, it causes them to have that reaction or attitude. 唤起，引起（反应或态度）❑ [v n] *We left in the daytime so as not to arouse suspicion.* 我们在白天离开，以免引起怀疑。 2 VERB If something **arouses** a particular feeling or instinct that exists in someone, it causes them to experience that feeling or instinct strongly. 激起（感情或直觉）❑ [v n] *There is nothing like a long walk to arouse the appetite.* 没有什么比走很长的路更能激起食欲的了。 [Also v n *in* n] 3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are aroused** by something, it makes you feel sexually excited. 激起…的性欲 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Some men are aroused when their partner says erotic words to them.* 有些男人在伴侣对他们说撩人情话时会激起性欲。 •**aroused** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Some men feel that they get most sexually aroused in the morning.* 一些男人感觉自己在早上性欲最强。 •**arous|ing** ADJ ❑ *Being stroked by a partner is usually more arousing than stroking yourself.* 被性伴侣抚摸通常比自己抚摸更能激起性欲。

arr. 1 **Arr.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**arrives**. It is used on timetables to indicate what time a bus, train, or plane will reach a place. （用于火车、公共汽车或飞机时刻表）到达（时间）❑ *...dep. Victoria 19:27, arr. Ramsgate 21:10.* 19 点 27 分从维多利亚出发，21 点 10 分到达拉姆斯盖特 2 **Arr.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**arranged**. It is used to show that a piece of music written by one person has been rewritten in a different way or for different instruments by another person. （音乐作品）由…改编 ❑ *'A Good New Year', sung by Kenneth McKellar, (Trad., Arr. Knight).* 《新年好》由肯尼思·麦凯勒演唱（传统曲目，改编者：奈特）

ar|raign /ə'reɪn/ (**arraigns, arraigning, arraigned**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is arraigned** on a particular charge, they are brought before a court of law to answer that charge. 传讯；提审；提讯【LEGAL 法律】❑ [*be* v-ed *for* n/v-ing] *He was arraigned for criminally abetting a traitor.* 他因怂恿他人叛国而受到传讯。

ar|raign|ment /ə'reɪnmənt/ (**arraignments**) N-VAR **Arraignment** is when someone is brought before a court of law to answer a particular charge. 传讯；提审；提讯【LEGAL 法律】❑ *They are scheduled for arraignment October 5th.* 他们定于 10 月 5 号接受提审。 ❑ *Crowds appeared at the arraignments, clashing with security forces.* 人群在审讯时涌入，和安全部队发生冲突。

ar|range ◆◇◇ /ə'reɪndʒ/ (**arranges, arranging, arranged**) 1 VERB If you **arrange** an event or meeting, you make plans for it to happen. 安排；准备；筹划 ❑ [v n] *She arranged an appointment for Friday afternoon at four-fifteen.* 她在星期五下午 4 点 15 分安排了一次会面。 2 VERB If you **arrange** with someone **to** do something, you make plans with them to do it. 安排；商定；谈妥 ❑ [v to-inf] *I've arranged to see him on Friday morning.* 我已安排好星期五上午见他。 ❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It was arranged that the party would gather for lunch in the Royal Garden Hotel.* 已经和这一行人说好将在皇家花园宾馆一起吃午餐。 ❑ [v +*for*] *He had arranged for the boxes to be stored until they could be collected.* 他已安排好存放这些箱子，直到它们能被取走。 [Also v that] 3 VERB If you **arrange** something **for** someone, you make it possible for them to have it or to do it. 安排；准备 ❑ [v +*for*] *I will arrange for someone to take you round.* 我会安排人带你转转。 ❑ [v +*for*] *The hotel manager will arrange for a baby-sitter.* 宾馆经理会安排人照看婴儿。 ❑ [v n] *I've arranged your hotels for you.* 我已为你们安排好了旅馆。 4 VERB If you **arrange** things somewhere, you place them in a particular position, usually in order to make them look attractive or tidy. 排列；布置；整理 ❑ [v n] *When she has a little spare time she enjoys arranging dried flowers.* 她稍有空闲便喜欢摆弄干花。 5 VERB [usu passive] If a piece of music **is arranged by** someone, it is changed or adapted so that it is suitable for particular instruments or voices, or for a particular performance. 改编（乐曲）

ar|ranged /ə'reɪndʒd/ ADJ If you say how things are **arranged**, you are talking about their position in relation to each other or to something else. 安置于…的；建于…的；…布置的 ❑ *The*

house itself is three stories high and arranged around a courtyard. 房子本身有三层高，围着一个庭院而建。

ar|ranged 'mar|riage (**arranged marriages**) N-COUNT In an **arranged marriage**, the parents choose the person who their son or daughter will marry. 包办婚姻

ar|range|ment ◆◇ /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ (**arrangements**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, N to-inf] **Arrangements** are plans and preparations which you make so that something will happen or be possible. 安排；准备；筹划 ❑ [+for] *The staff is working frantically on final arrangements for the summit.* 工作人员正紧张忙乱地为峰会做最后准备。❑ *She telephoned Ellen, but made no arrangements to see her.* 她给埃伦打了电话，但没有约她见面。❑ *...travel arrangements.* 旅行安排 ❷ N-COUNT [oft by N] An **arrangement** is an agreement that you make with someone to do something. 商定；约定；协议 ❑ *The caves can be visited only by prior arrangement.* 这些洞穴只接受预约参观。❑ *Her class teacher made a special arrangement to discuss her progress at school once a month.* 她班上的老师作了特别安排，每月讨论一次她在学业上的进展情况。❸ N-COUNT An **arrangement** of things, for example flowers or furniture, is a group of them displayed in a particular way. 排列；布置；整理 ❑ *The house was always decorated with imaginative flower arrangements.* 这所房子总是装饰有充满创意的插花。❹ N-COUNT If someone makes an **arrangement** of a piece of music, they change it so that it is suitable for particular voices or instruments, or for a particular performance. (乐曲的)改编 ❑ [+of] *...an arrangement of a well-known piece by Mozart.* 莫扎特一首名曲的改编曲

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *arrangement* with:

ADJ. **formal/informal/special** arrangement 正式 / 非正式 / 特殊安排(或协议)，**permanent/temporary** arrangement 永久 / 临时安排(或协议) ❶❷❸
N. **flower** arrangement 插花，**seating** arrangement 席次 ❸

ar|ran|ger /ə'reɪndʒə^r/ (**arrangers**) ❶ N-COUNT An **arranger** is a musician who arranges music by other composers, either for particular instruments or voices, or for a particular performance. (乐曲)改编者 ❷ N-COUNT An **arranger** is a person who arranges things for other people. 安排者；筹备者 ❑ *...a loan arranger.* 贷款协调人

ar|rant /'ærənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Arrant** is used to emphasize that something or someone is very bad in some way. 十足的；坏透的；彻头彻尾的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *That's arrant nonsense.* 那完全是一派胡言。❑ *...an arrant coward.* 十足的懦夫

ar|ray /ə'reɪ/ (**arrays**) ❶ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] An **array of** different things or people is a large number or wide range of them. 一大批；一大群 ❑ [+of] *As the deadline approached she experienced a bewildering array of emotions.* 随着最后期限的临近，她开始心绪纷乱、不知所措。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] An **array of** objects is a collection of them that is displayed or arranged in a particular way. 陈列；布置 ❑ *We visited the local markets and saw wonderful arrays of fruit and vegetables.* 我们去了当地的市场，看见了一排排摆放整齐的蔬果。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *array* with:

ADJ. **broad/vast/wide** array 广泛多样，**dizzying/impressive** array 令人目眩 / 惊叹的大批… ❶
PREP. array **of** *something* 某物的陈列 ❷

ar|rayed /ə'reɪd/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If things are **arrayed** in a particular way, they are arranged or displayed in that way. (以某种形式)布置的，排列的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Cartons of Chinese food were arrayed on a large oak table.* 一盒盒中式食品摆放在一张大橡木桌上。❷ ADJ If something such as a military force is **arrayed against** someone, it is ready and able to be used against them. 部署好的；准备抗击的 [FORMAL 正式]

ar|rears /ə'rɪə^{r}z/ ❶ N-PLURAL **Arrears** are amounts of money that you owe, especially regular payments that you should have made earlier. 应付欠款；(尤指)逾期债款 ❑ *They have promised to pay the arrears over the next five years.* 他们保证在之后的 5 年内偿还欠款。❷ PHRASE If someone is **in arrears with** their payments, or has got **into arrears**, they have not paid the regular amounts of money that they should have paid. 拖欠(付款) ❑ *...the 300,000 households who are more than six months in arrears with their mortgages.* 拖欠抵押贷款超过 6 个月的 30 万户家庭 ❸ PHRASE If sums of money such as wages or taxes are paid **in arrears**, they are paid at the end of the period of time to which they relate, for example after a job has been done and the wages have been earned. (工资等)后付的 ❑ *Unemployment benefit is paid fortnightly in arrears.* 失业救济金延后两个星期支付。

ar|rest ◆◆ /ə'rest/ (**arrests, arresting, arrested**) ❶ VERB If the police **arrest** you, they take charge of you and take you to a police station, because they believe you may have committed a crime. 逮捕；拘捕；拘留 ❑ [v n] *Police arrested five young men in connection with one of the attacks.* 警方逮捕了与其中一次袭击有关的 5 名年轻人。❑ [be v-ed +for] *The police say seven people were arrested for minor offences.* 警方称有 7 人因轻罪被捕。[Also v n for n] •N-VAR [oft under N] **Arrest** is also a noun. ❑ *Police chased the fleeing terrorists and later made two arrests.* 警方追踪在逃的恐怖分子，后来逮捕了其中两人。❑ *Murder squad detectives approached the man and placed him under arrest.* 凶杀侦破组的警探们靠近那名男子，将其逮捕。❷ VERB If something or someone **arrests** a process, they stop it continuing. 阻止；抑制 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *The sufferer may have to make major changes in his or her life to arrest the disease.* 患者可能必须对生活习惯作出重大调整以控制病情。❸ VERB If something interesting or surprising **arrests** your attention, you suddenly notice it and then continue to look at it or consider it carefully. 吸引(注意) [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *The work of an architect of genius always arrests the attention no matter how little remains.* 天才建筑师的作品就算存世很少，也总能吸引人们的注意。❹ → see also **house arrest**

ar|rest|able /ə'restəb^{ə}l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **arrestable** offence is an offence that you can be arrested for. (罪行)可拘捕的，可逮捕的 ❑ *Possession of cannabis will no longer be an arrestable offence.* 持有大麻将不再会被拘捕。

ar|ri|val ◆◇ /ə'raɪv^{ə}l/ (**arrivals**) ❶ N-VAR [oft with poss, *on* N] When a person or vehicle arrives at a place, you can refer to their **arrival**. (人或交通工具的)到达，到来 ❑ *...the day after his arrival in England.* 他到英格兰的第二天 ❑ *He was dead on arrival at the nearby hospital.* 到达附近的医院时他已经死亡。❑ *...the airport arrivals hall.* 机场到港大厅 ❷ N-VAR [oft with poss] When someone starts a new job, you can refer to their **arrival** in that job. 上任；就任 ❑ *...the power vacuum created by the arrival of a new president.* 新主席接任造成的权力真空 ❸ N-SING [usu with poss] When something is brought to you or becomes available, you can refer to its **arrival**. 发送；配送；送达 ❑ [+of] *I was flicking idly through a newspaper while awaiting the arrival of orange juice and coffee.* 我一边无所事事地翻着报纸，一边等着橙汁和咖啡。❹ N-SING When a particular time comes or a particular event happens, you can refer to its **arrival**. (某一时间的)到来；(某一事件的)发生 ❑ [+of] *He celebrated the arrival of the New Year with a party for his friends.* 他为朋友们举行了一场聚会，以庆祝新年的到来。❺ N-COUNT [usu adj N] You can refer to someone who has just arrived at a place as a new **arrival**. 初到者；新来者 ❑ *A high proportion of the new arrivals are skilled professionals.* 新来的人中有很大一部分是技术熟练的专业人士。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *arrival* with:

N. **time of** arrival 到达时间 ❶
PREP. arrival **at** *someplace* 到达某地，**on** arrival 到达时 ❶
arrival **of** *something* 某物的到达(或送达、发生) ❶❸❹
ADJ. **early/late** arrival 早 / 晚到 ❶
new arrival 新来的人，**recent** arrival 最近来的人 ❺
V. **awaiting the** arrival 等待到达(或送达、发生) ❶❸❹

ar|rive ◆◆ /ə'raɪv/ (**arrives, arriving, arrived**) ❶ VERB When a person or vehicle **arrives** at a place, they come to it at the end of a journey. (人或交通工具)到达，抵达 ❑ [v] *Fresh groups of guests arrived.* 新的客人接踵而来。❑ [v prep/adv] *The Princess Royal arrived*

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at Gatwick this morning from Jamaica. 长公主从牙买加出发，今天早上抵达盖特威克机场。 2 VERB When you **arrive** at a place, you come to it for the first time in order to stay, live, or work there. 初次来到；初来乍到 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...in the old days before the European settlers arrived in the country.* 欧洲殖民者来到这个国家之前的旧日时光 [Also v] 3 VERB When something such as letter or meal **arrives**, it is brought or delivered to you. 被送达；被带来 ❑ [v] *Breakfast arrived while he was in the bathroom.* 早餐送来的时候他还在卫生间里。 4 VERB When something such as a new product or invention **arrives**, it becomes available. (新产品或发明)出现，到来，问世 ❑ [v] *Several long-awaited videos will finally arrive in the shops this month.* 几部让人期待已久的录像片终于将在这个月到店。 5 VERB When a particular moment or event **arrives**, it happens, especially after you have been waiting for it or expecting it. (尤指经过等待或期盼后)来临，到来 ❑ [v] *The time has arrived when I need to give up smoking.* 我戒烟的时机已到。 ❑ [v] *... the belief that the army would be much further forward before winter arrived.* 认为军队将在冬季来临之前大举推进的信念 6 VERB When you **arrive at** something such as a decision, you decide something after thinking about it or discussing it. 作出(决定) ❑ [v +at] *...if the jury cannot arrive at a unanimous decision.* 如果陪审团不能作出一致判决

Thesaurus 同类词 *arrive* Also look up:

V. enter, land, pull in, reach; (*ant.*) depart 1

ar|ri|viste /ˌærɪˈviːst/ (**arrivistes**) N-COUNT You describe someone as an **arriviste** when you are criticizing them because they are trying very hard to belong to an influential or important social group which you feel they have no right to belong to. (一心想进入社会权贵阶层的)攀高结贵者，野心勃勃者【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...political arrivistes.* 政治野心家

ar|ro|gant /ˈærəgənt/ ADJ Someone who is **arrogant** behaves in a proud, unpleasant way towards other people because they believe that they are more important than others. 傲慢的；自大的；嚣张的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was so arrogant.* 他是如此傲慢。 ❑ *That sounds arrogant, doesn't it?* 那话听起来很嚣张，是不是？ •**ar|ro|gance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *At times the arrogance of those in power is quite blatant.* 那些当权者的傲慢有时表现得极其明显。

ar|ro|gate /ˈærəgeɪt/ (**arrogates, arrogating, arrogated**) VERB If someone **arrogates to** themselves something such as a responsibility or privilege, they claim or take it even though they have no right to do so. 擅取；篡夺；霸占【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v +to] *The assembly arrogated to itself the right to make changes.* 大会越权作出变更。 ❑ [v n +to] *He arrogated the privilege to himself alone.* 他为自己僭取特权。

ar|row /ˈærəʊ/ (**arrows**) 1 N-COUNT An **arrow** is a long thin weapon which is sharp and pointed at one end and which often has feathers at the other end. An arrow is shot from a bow. 箭；矢 ❑ *Warriors armed with bows and arrows and spears have invaded their villages.* 佩带弓箭和长矛的武士闯入了他们的村庄。 2 N-COUNT An **arrow** is a written or printed sign that consists of a straight line with another line bent at a sharp angle at one end. This is a printed arrow: →. The arrow points in a particular direction to indicate where something is. 箭头(用来指示方向，符号为→) ❑ *A series of arrows points the way to the modest grave of Andrei Sakharov.* 一连串的箭头指示着通往安德烈·萨哈罗夫朴素的墓地的路。

arrow|head /ˈærəʊhed/ (**arrowheads**) also **arrow-head** N-COUNT An **arrowhead** is the sharp, pointed part of an arrow. 箭头；箭镞

arrow|root /ˈærəʊruːt/ N-UNCOUNT **Arrowroot** is a substance obtained from a West Indian plant. It is used in cooking, for example for thickening sauces or in making biscuits. 竹芋粉(取自西印度群岛的一种植物，用于烹饪)

arse /ɑːs/ (**arses**) 1 N-COUNT Your **arse** is your bottom. 臀；屁股蛋【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ass**

2 **a pain in the arse** → see **pain**

arse|hole /ˈɑːʃhəʊl/ (**arseholes**) N-COUNT If one person calls another person an **arsehole**, they think that person is extremely stupid or has behaved in a stupid way. 笨蛋；傻瓜；蠢货【BRIT, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，无礼，贬】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **asshole**

ar|senal /ˈɑːsənᵊl/ (**arsenals**) 1 N-COUNT An **arsenal** is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person. 储藏的武器；军备 ❑ *Russia and the other republics are committed to destroying most of their nuclear arsenals.* 俄罗斯和其他加盟共和国承诺销毁他们储藏的大部分核武器。 2 N-COUNT An **arsenal** is a building where weapons and military equipment are stored. 武器库；军火库 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **arsenal** to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want they want to do. (方法、资源等的)宝库；(储藏工具的)仓库 ❑ *Managers use a full arsenal of motivational techniques to get employees to take risks.* 管理者运用各种激励措施使雇员勇于冒险。

ar|senic /ˈɑːsənɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Arsenic** is a very strong poison which can kill people. 砷

→ see **firework**

ar|son /ˈɑːsᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Arson** is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle. 纵火(罪)；放火(罪) ❑ *...a terrible wave of rioting, theft and arson.* 可怕的骚乱、盗窃和纵火事件接连发生

ar|son|ist /ˈɑːsənɪst/ (**arsonists**) N-COUNT An **arsonist** is a person who deliberately sets fire to a building or vehicle. 纵火犯；放火的人

art ◆◆◆ /ɑːt/ (**arts**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Art** consists of paintings, sculpture, and other pictures or objects which are created for people to look at and admire or think deeply about. 艺术(品) ❑ *...the first exhibition of such art in the West.* 此类艺术品在西方的首次展览 ❑ *...contemporary and modern American art.* 近现代美洲艺术 ❑ *...Whitechapel Art Gallery.* 白教堂美术馆 2 N-UNCOUNT **Art** is the activity or educational subject that consists of creating paintings, sculptures, and other pictures or objects for people to look at and admire or think deeply about. (作为活动或教学科目的)美术 ❑ *...a painter, content to be left alone with her all-absorbing art.* 甘愿独自沉浸于绘画中的画家 ❑ *...Farnham College of Art and Design.* 法纳姆美术设计学院 ❑ *...art lessons.* 美术课 3 N-VAR **The arts** are activities such as music, painting, literature, cinema, and dance, which people can take part in for enjoyment, or to create works which express serious meanings or ideas of beauty. 艺术(活动)(如音乐、绘画、文学、电影、舞蹈等) ❑ *Catherine the Great was a patron of the arts and sciences.* 叶卡捷琳娜女皇赞助过各种艺术创作和科学研究。 ❑ [+of] *...the art of cinema.* 电影艺术 4 N-PLURAL [oft N n] At a university or college, **arts** are subjects such as history, literature, or languages in contrast to scientific subjects. 人文学科；文科 ❑ *...arts and social science graduates.* 人文和社会科学毕业生 ❑ *...the Faculty of Arts.* 文学院 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Arts** or **art** is used in the names of theatres or cinemas which show plays or films that are intended to make the audience think deeply about the content, and not simply to entertain them. (用于剧院或电影院的名称中)艺术的，上演艺术作品的 ❑ *...the Cambridge Arts Cinema.* 剑桥艺术影院 6 N-COUNT If you describe an activity as an **art**, you mean that it requires skill and that people learn to do it by instinct or experience, rather than by learning facts or rules. 技术；技艺；技巧 ❑ *Fishing is an art.* 钓鱼是一门技术。 7 **Art** is an old-fashioned form of the second person singular of the present tense of the verb **be**. (be 的现在式单数第二人称形式，过时用法) 8 → see also **Bachelor of Arts, fine art, martial art, Master of Arts, state-of-the-art, work of art**

→ see Word Web: **art**

→ see **culture, drawing, gallery**

Art Deco /ˌɑːt ˈdeɪkəʊ/ also **art deco** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Art Deco** is a style of decoration and architecture that was common

Word Web 话题词汇 art 艺术

The **Impressionist** movement in **painting** began in Europe during the second half of the 19th century. The Impressionists abandoned traditional **realistic depictions** of people and objects painted in **studios**. They often painted **landscapes**, emphasizing light and colour in their **interpretations** of everyday life. Among these painters were French artists Paul Cézanne, Pierre Renoir, and Claude Monet. The word "Impressionist" has its origin in the name of a Monet painting, "Impression, Sunrise." Japanese prints had an effect on the Impressionist movement. The Impressionists appreciated the use of contrasting dark and bright colours found in these prints.

绘画的印象派运动始于 19 世纪下半叶的欧洲。印象派画家放弃了在画室里对人和物传统的写实描绘。他们常常描绘风景，在对日常生活的诠释中强调光和色彩的运用。法国画家保罗·塞尚、皮埃尔·雷诺阿和克洛德·莫奈就是这些画家的代表。"印象派"这个词源自莫奈的一幅画作《印象·日出》。日本版画对印象派运动产生了一定影响，印象派画家对这些版画中明暗色彩对比的使用大加赞赏。

A

in the 1920s and 30s. It uses simple, bold designs on materials such as plastic and glass. 装饰艺术（20 世纪 20 年代至 30 年代流行的装饰和建筑风格）❑ *...art deco lamps.* 具有装饰艺术风格的灯具

ar|te|fact /'ɑːrtɪfækt/ (**artefacts**) also **artifact** N-COUNT An **artefact** is an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting. 人工制品；（尤指具有历史或文化价值的）手工制品，手工艺品

→ see **history**

ar|te|rial /ɑːr'tɪəriəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Arterial** means involving or relating to your arteries and the movement of blood through your body. 动脉的 ❑ *...people with arterial disease.* 动脉疾病患者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **arterial** road or railway is a main road or railway within a complex road or railway system. （道路或铁路）干线的，主干的

ar|te|rio|sclero|sis /ɑːrˌtɪərɪəʊsklɪ'rəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Arteriosclerosis** is a medical condition in which the walls of your arteries become hard and thick, so your blood cannot flow through them properly. 动脉硬化【MEDICAL 医】

ar|tery /'ɑːrtəri/ (**arteries**) 1 N-COUNT **Arteries** are the tubes in your body that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body. 动脉（Compare 比较 **vein**.）❑ *...patients suffering from blocked arteries.* 患动脉阻塞的病人 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an important main route within a complex road, railway, or river system as an **artery**. 干道；干线；要道 ❑ *Clarence Street was one of the north-bound arteries of the central business district.* 克拉伦斯街是中央商业区北段部分的干道之一。

→ see **cardiovascular**

'art form (**art forms**) N-COUNT If you describe an activity as an **art form**, you mean that it is concerned with creating objects, works, or performances that are beautiful or have a serious meaning. 艺术形式 ❑ *...Indian dance and related art forms.* 印度舞蹈及相关艺术形式

art|ful /'ɑːrtfʊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **artful**, you mean that they are clever and skilful at achieving what they want, especially by deceiving people. 精明的；圆滑的；狡猾的 ❑ *Some politicians have realised that there are more artful ways of subduing people than shooting or jailing them.* 一些政客已经意识到，有比开枪和监禁更高明的方法使民众屈服。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **artful** to describe the way someone has done or arranged something, you approve of it because it is clever or elegant. 精巧的；巧妙的；技艺精湛的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *There is also an artful contrast of shapes.* 形状的对比也很巧妙。

'art-house also **arthouse** ADJ [ADJ n] An **art-house** film is a film that is intended to be a serious artistic work rather than a piece of popular entertainment. （电影）严肃的，艺术的，非娱乐性的

ar|thrit|ic /ɑːr'θrɪtɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Arthritic** is used to describe the condition, the pain, or the symptoms of arthritis. 关节炎的；与关节炎有关的 ❑ *I developed serious arthritic symptoms and chronic sinusitis.* 我得了严重的关节炎和慢性鼻窦炎。 2 ADJ An **arthritic** person is suffering from arthritis, and cannot move very easily. **Arthritic** joints or hands are affected by arthritis. 患关节炎的 ❑ *...an elderly lady who suffered with arthritic hands.* 双手受关节炎折磨的老妇人

ar|thri|tis /ɑːr'θraɪtɪs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Arthritis** is a medical condition in which the joints in someone's body are swollen and painful. 关节炎 ❑ *I have a touch of arthritis in the wrist.* 我的手腕患有轻微关节炎。 2 → see also **rheumatoid arthritis**

Word Link 词根词缀 *itis ≈ inflammation* 炎症：*appendicitis, arthritis, bronchitis*

ar|ti|choke /'ɑːrtɪtʃəʊk/ (**artichokes**) 1 N-VAR **Artichokes** or **globe artichokes** are round green vegetables that have fleshy leaves arranged like the petals of a flower. 菜蓟 2 → see also **Jerusalem artichoke**

ar|ti|cle ⇔ /'ɑːrtɪk²l/ (**articles**) 1 N-COUNT An **article** is a piece of writing that is published in a newspaper or magazine. （发表于报纸、杂志的）文章 ❑ *...a newspaper article.* 一篇报载文章 ❑ *According to an article in The Economist the drug could have side effects.* 《经济学人》上的一篇文章讲到这种药可能有副作用。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to objects as **articles** of some kind. 物品；物件 ❑ *[+of] ...articles of clothing.* 衣物 ❑ *...household articles.* 家居用品 3 PHRASE If you describe something as **the genuine article**, you are emphasizing that it is genuine, and often that it is very good. 正品；真货【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The vodka was the genuine article.* 这种伏特加酒是正品。 4 N-COUNT An **article of** a formal agreement or document is a section of it which deals with a particular point. （契约、文件的）条款，条文 ❑ *...Article 50 of the U.N. charter.* 《联合国宪章》第 50 条 5 N-PLURAL Someone who is in **articles** is being trained as a lawyer or accountant by a firm with whom they have a written agreement. 见习契约【BRIT 英】6 N-COUNT In grammar, an **article** is a kind of determiner. In English, 'a' and 'an' are called **the indefinite article**, and 'the' is called **the definite article**. 冠词（a 和 an 是不定冠词，the 是定冠词）

Word Link 词根词缀 *cle ≈ small* 小：*article, cubicle, particle*

ar|ti|cled /'ɑːrtɪk²ld/ ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, someone who is **articled to** a firm of lawyers or accountants is employed by the firm and is training to become qualified. （在律师或会计师事务所）签约当学徒的，见习的 ❑ *[+to] He was initially articled to a solicitor.* 他最初签约给一位事务所律师当学徒。 ❑ *...an articled clerk.* 实习文员

,ar|ti|cle of 'faith (**articles of faith**) N-COUNT If something is an **article of faith** for a person or group, they believe in it totally. 信条；信念 ❑ *For Republicans it is almost an article of faith that this tax should be cut.* 共和党人几乎是坚定不移地主张削减这项税收。

ar|ticu|late (**articulates, articulating, articulated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ɑːr'tɪkjʊlət/. The verb is pronounced /ɑːr'tɪkjʊleɪt/. 形容词读作 /ɑːr'tɪkjʊlət/。动词读作 /ɑːr'tɪkjʊleɪt/。

1 ADJ If you describe someone as **articulate**, you mean that they are able to express their thoughts and ideas easily and well. 善于表达的；口齿伶俐的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She is an articulate young woman.* 她是一个口才很好的年轻女子。 2 VERB When you **articulate** your ideas or feelings, you express them clearly in words. 清楚地表达（思想或感情）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *[v n] The president has been accused of failing to articulate an overall vision in foreign affairs.* 总统因未能清晰表述其对外交事务的整体构想而受到指责。[Also v wh] 3 VERB If you **articulate** something, you say it very clearly, so that each word or syllable can be heard. 清楚地说出；吐

(字)清楚 ❑ [v n] *He articulated each syllable carefully.* 他小心而清晰地发出每个音节。[Also v]

ar|ticu|lat|ed /ɑːˈtɪkjʊleɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **articulated** vehicle, especially a lorry, is made in two or more sections which are joined together by metal bars, so that the vehicle can turn more easily. (尤指卡车)铰接式的【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rig, trailer truck**

ar|ticu|la|tion /ɑːˌtɪkjʊˈleɪʃən/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Articulation** is the action of producing a sound or word clearly, in speech or music. 清楚的咬字(或发音)【FORMAL 正式】2 N-UNCOUNT The **articulation of** an idea or feeling is the expression of it, especially in words. (思想或感情的)表达【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *This was seen as a way of restricting women's articulation of grievances.* 这被认为是一种限制妇女发牢骚的方式。

ar|ti|fact /ˈɑːrtɪfækt/ → see **artefact**

Word Link 词根词缀 *fact, fic = making* 制作：*artifact, artificial, factor*

ar|ti|fice /ˈɑːrtɪfɪs/ (**artifices**) N-VAR **Artifice** is the clever use of tricks and devices. 技巧；策略；诡计【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Weegee's photographs are full of artfulness, and artifice.* 维加的摄影作品运用了丰富的艺术手段和技巧。

ar|ti|fi|cial /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃəl/ 1 ADJ **Artificial** objects, materials, or processes do not occur naturally and are created by human beings, for example using science or technology. 人造的；非自然的；仿天然的 ❑ *...a wholefood diet free from artificial additives, colours and flavours.* 不含人工添加剂、色素和香料的天然食品 ❑ *The city is dotted with small lakes, natural and artificial.* 这个城市小型湖泊星罗棋布，有天然的也有人工的。•**ar|ti|fi|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...drugs which artificially reduce heart rate.* 可以人为降低心率的药物 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **artificial** state or situation exists only because someone has created it, and therefore often seems unnatural or unnecessary. 人造的；假的；不自然的 ❑ *Removed from the artificial atmosphere of the fashion show, high-fashion clothes often look cheap and silly.* 脱离了时装表演营造的氛围，顶级时尚服装看上去常常显得既廉价又可笑。•**ar|ti|fi|cial|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...state subsidies that have kept retail prices artificially low.* 使零售价格虚低的国家补贴 3 ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **artificial**, you disapprove of them because they pretend to have attitudes and feelings which they do not really have. 假装的；虚伪的；矫揉造作的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The voice was patronizing and affected, the accent artificial.* 声音拿腔拿调的，听上去矫揉造作。

Thesaurus 同类词 *artificial* Also look up:

ADJ. man-made, manufactured, synthetic, unnatural; (*ant.*) natural 1 2

ˌar|ti|fi|cial in|semi|na|tion N-UNCOUNT **Artificial insemination** is a medical technique for making a woman pregnant by injecting previously stored sperm into her womb. Female animals can also be made pregnant by artificial insemination. The abbreviation **AI** is also used. 人工授精(缩略形式为 AI)

ˌar|ti|fi|cial in|tel|li|gence N-UNCOUNT **Artificial intelligence** is a type of computer technology which is concerned with making machines work in an intelligent way, similar to the way that the human mind works. The abbreviation **AI** is also used. 人工智能(缩略形式为 AI)

ˌar|ti|fi|cial res|pi|ra|tion N-UNCOUNT **Artificial respiration** is the forcing of air into the lungs of someone who has stopped breathing, usually by blowing through their mouth or nose, in order to keep them alive and to help them to start breathing again. 人工呼吸 ❑ *She was given artificial respiration and cardiac massage.* 有人给她做了人工呼吸和心脏按压。

ar|til|lery /ɑːrˈtɪlərɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Artillery** consists of large, powerful guns which are transported on wheels and used by an army. 火炮；大炮 ❑ *Using tanks and heavy artillery, they seized the town.* 他们倚仗坦克和重炮占领了这个镇。❑ *...the sound of artillery fire.* 炮火声 2 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The artillery** is the section of an army which is trained to use large, powerful guns. 炮兵(部队)

ar|ti|san /ˌɑːrtɪˈzæn, AM 美 -zən/ (**artisans**) N-COUNT An **artisan** is someone whose job requires skill with their hands. 手工艺人；工匠

art|ist ↔ /ˈɑːrtɪst/ (**artists**) 1 N-COUNT An **artist** is someone who draws or paints pictures or creates sculptures as a job or a hobby. 画家；雕塑家；艺术家 ❑ *Each poster is signed by the artist.* 每幅海报都有这个艺术家的签名。❑ *I'm not a good artist.* 我不是优秀的艺术家。2 N-COUNT An **artist** is a person who creates novels, poems, films, or other things which can be considered as works of art. 艺术家，文人(如小说家、诗人、导演等) ❑ *His books are enormously easy to read, yet he is a serious artist.* 他写的书极其通俗易懂，但他又是位严肃作家。3 N-COUNT An **artist** is a performer such as a musician, actor, or dancer. 表演艺术家；艺人 ❑ *...a popular artist who has sold millions of records.* 唱片销量达到数百万张的当红音乐家 4 N-COUNT If you say that someone is an **artist** at a particular activity, you mean they are very skilled at it. 能手；高手；大师 ❑ *He is an exceptional footballer—an artist.* 他是一名出色的足球运动员——一位大师级人物。

→ see **animation**

ar|tiste /ɑːrˈtiːst/ (**artistes**) N-COUNT An **artiste** is a professional entertainer, for example a singer or a dancer. 专业演艺人员；艺人【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a cabaret artiste.* 卡巴莱艺人

ar|tis|tic /ɑːrˈtɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **artistic** is good at drawing or painting, or arranging things in a beautiful way. 有艺术天赋的；有艺术鉴赏力的 ❑ *They encourage boys to be sensitive and artistic.* 他们鼓励培养男孩子的艺术感受力和鉴赏力。❑ *Mary's got it all so nice—you remember how artistic she always was with colors.* 玛丽把一切都弄得很漂亮——你记得她以前对色彩总是很有品位吧。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Artistic** means relating to art or artists. 艺术的；艺术家的 ❑ *...the campaign for artistic freedom.* 艺术自由运动 ❑ *...their 1,300 year old artistic traditions.* 他们 1,300 年的艺术传统 •**ar|tis|ti|cal|ly** /ɑːrˈtɪstɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...artistically gifted children.* 有艺术天分的孩子们 ❑ *Artistically, the photographs are stunning.* 从艺术角度来说，这些照片精美绝伦。3 ADJ An **artistic** design or arrangement is beautiful. 精美的；富有艺术性的 ❑ *...an artistic arrangement of stone paving.* 石子路的精美布置 •**ar|tis|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *...artistically carved garden ornaments.* 精雕细琢的庭园装饰物

art|ist|ry /ˈɑːrtɪstrɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Artistry** is the creative skill of an artist, writer, actor, or musician. 艺术才能；艺术造诣 ❑ *...portrait sculptors of considerable skill and artistry.* 具有高超技巧和艺术造诣的人像雕塑家

art|less /ˈɑːrtləs/ ADJ Someone who is **artless** is simple and honest, and does not think of deceiving other people. 单纯的；诚实的；不耍手段的 ❑ *She was curiously artless.* 她单纯得令人难以置信。❑ *...Hemingway's artless air and charming smile.* 海明威的纯朴气质和迷人微笑

Art Nou|veau /ˌɑːrt nuːˈvəʊ/ also **art nouveau** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Art Nouveau** is a style of decoration and architecture that was common in the 1890s. It is characterized by flowing lines and patterns of flowers and leaves. 新艺术(19 世纪 90 年代盛行的装饰和建筑风格) ❑ *We lunched at the stunning art nouveau Café American.* 我们在一家环境一流的新艺术美洲咖啡馆吃午餐。

artsy /ˈɑːrtsi/ ADJ **Artsy** means the same as **arty**. 同 arty【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌartsy-ˈfartsy → see **arty-farty**

art|work /ˈɑːrtwɜːrk/ (**artworks**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Artwork** is drawings and photographs that are prepared in order to be included in something such as a book or advertisement. (书、广告中的)插图，插画 ❑ *The artwork for the LP was done by Bill Hofstadter* 林肯公园的广告插图出自比尔·霍夫施塔特之手。2 N-VAR **Artworks** are paintings or sculptures which are of high quality. (高品质的)艺术作品 ❑ *The museum contains 6,000 contemporary and modern artworks.* 博物馆收藏了 6,000 件近现代艺术作品。❑ *...a magnificent collection of priceless artwork.* 令人叹为观止、价值连城的艺术收藏品

arty /'ɑ:ti/ ADJ Someone who is **arty** seems very interested in drama, film, music, poetry, or painting. People often describe someone as arty when they want to suggest that the person is pretentious. 附庸风雅的；装作对艺术感兴趣的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Didn't you find her a little bit too arty?* 你不觉得她有点太附庸风雅了吗？ ❑ *...an arty French film.* 一部附庸风雅的法国电影

arty-farty or **artsy-fartsy** ADJ If you describe someone as **arty-farty**, you are criticizing them for being interested in artistic ideas or activities that most people do not think are interesting or worthwhile. 附庸风雅的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...an artsy-fartsy pretentious film.* 矫揉造作、附庸风雅的影片

as

① CONJUNCTION AND PREPOSITION USES 连词和介词用法
② USED WITH OTHER PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS 与其他介词和连词连用

① **as** ⇹/əz, STRONG 强读 æz/ → Please look at categories 17 - 23 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 17 - 23 项。 1 CONJ If something happens **as** something else happens, it happens at the same time. （表示两件事情同时发生）当…的时候，在…的同时 ❑ *Another policeman has been injured as fighting continued this morning.* 今早冲突仍在继续，又有一名警员在冲突中受伤。 ❑ *All the jury's eyes were on him as he continued.* 在他继续陈述的时候，全体陪审员的目光都集中在他身上。 ❑ *The play started as I got there.* 我到那里的时候演出开始了。 2 PHRASE You use the structure **as...as** when you are comparing things. 像…一样 ❑ *I never went through a final exam that was as difficult as that one.* 我从来没有碰到过像那次那么难的期末考试。 ❑ *There was no obvious reason why this could not be as good a film as the original.* 没有明显的理由能解释为什么这部片子拍得不如原版好。 •PHRASE **As** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Being a mother isn't as bad as I thought at first!* 做母亲并不像我一开始想的那样糟！ ❑ *I don't think he was ever as fit as he should have been.* 我认为他本该更健康的。 3 PHRASE You use **as...as** to emphasize amounts of something. （强调数量）多达，只有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You can look forward to a significant cash return by saving from as little as £10 a month.* 只要每个月存下区区 10 英镑，你就有希望得到相当可观的现金收益。 ❑ *She gets as many as eight thousand letters a month.* 她一个月里收到的信件多达 8,000 封。 4 PREP You use **as** when you are indicating what someone or something is or is thought to be, or what function they have. 作为；当作 ❑ *He has worked as a diplomat in the U.S., Sudan and Saudi Arabia.* 他曾任驻美国、苏丹和沙特阿拉伯的外交官。 ❑ *The news apparently came as a complete surprise.* 这个消息显然让人大吃一惊。 ❑ *I had natural ability as a footballer.* 我天生就是当足球运动员的料。 5 PREP If you do something **as** a child or **as** a teenager, for example, you do it when you are a child or a teenager. 还是…的时候 ❑ *She loved singing as a child and started vocal training at 12.* 她从小就喜欢唱歌，12 岁开始了声乐训练。 6 CONJ You use **as** to say how something happens or is done, or to indicate that something happens or is done in the same way as something else. 同样地；一样地；像…一样 ❑ *I'll behave toward them as I would like to be treated.* 我会以希望别人对待我的方式来对待他们。 ❑ *Today, as usual, he was wearing a three-piece suit.* 像往常一样，他今天穿的是三件套西装。 ❑ *The book was banned in the U.S., as were two subsequent books.* 这本书在美国遭禁，随后出版的两本也是一样。 7 PREP You use **as** in expressions like **as a result** and **as a consequence** to indicate how two situations or events are related to each other. 因为；作为（结果）❑ *As a result of the growing fears about home security, more people are arranging for someone to stay in their home when they're away.* 因为越发担心住宅安全，更多的人在出门时会在家中留人。 8 CONJ You use **as** to introduce short clauses which comment on the truth of what you are saying. （引导短从句）正如，就像 ❑ *As you can see, we're still working.* 如你所见，我们仍在工作。 ❑ *We were sitting, as I remember, in a riverside restaurant.* 我记得我们当时坐在一个河畔的餐馆里。 9 CONJ You can use **as** to mean 'because' when you are explaining the reason for something. 因为；由于 ❑ *Enjoy the first hour of the day. This is important as it sets the mood for the rest of the day.* 好好享受每天的第一个小时。这之所以重要，是因为它会决定你一整天的心情。 10 PHRASE You say **as it were** in order to make what you are saying sound less definite. 可以说；在某种程度上【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I'd understood the words, but I didn't, as it were, understand the question.* 字面的意思我懂了，但是可以说我并没有搞懂问的是什么。 11 PHRASE You use expressions such as **as it is**, **as it turns out**, and **as things stand** when you are making a contrast between a possible situation and what actually happened or is the case. 事实上，实际上（表示实际情况和可能情况的对比）❑ *I want to work at home on a Tuesday but as it turns out sometimes it's a Wednesday or a Thursday.* 我想周二在家工作，但实际上有时却是在周三或周四。 12 **as against** → see **against** 13 **as ever** → see **ever** 14 **as a matter of fact** → see **fact** 15 **as follows** → see **follow** 16 **as long as** → see **long** 17 **as opposed to** → see **opposed** 18 **as regards** → see **regard** 19 **as soon as** → see **soon** 20 **as such** → see **such** 21 **as well** → see **well** 22 **as well as** → see **well** 23 **as yet** → see **yet**

② **as** ⇹/əz, STRONG 强读 æz/ 1 PHRASE You use **as for** and **as to** at the beginning of a sentence in order to introduce a slightly different subject that is still connected to the previous one. 至于… ❑ *I feel that there's a lot of pressure put on policemen. And as for putting guns in their hands, I don't think that's a very good idea at all.* 我觉得给警员们的压力太大了。至于让他们佩枪，我并不认为是个明智之举。 2 PHRASE You use **as to** to indicate what something refers to. 关于… ❑ *They should make decisions as to whether the student needs more help.* 他们应该决定学生是否需要更多的帮助。 3 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **as of**, or in British English **as from**, a particular date or time, you mean that it will happen from that time on. 在…时；从…起；自…始 ❑ *The border, effectively closed since 1981, will be opened as of January the 1st.* 实际上从 1981 年就已关闭的边境将于 1 月 1 日开放。 ❑ *She is to retire as from 1 October.* 她将于 10 月 1 日退休。 4 PHRASE You use **as if** and **as though** when you are giving a possible explanation for something or saying that something appears to be the case when it is not. 好像；仿佛 ❑ *Anne shrugged, as if she didn't know.* 安妮耸了耸肩，好像她并不知晓。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *as* with:

V. **act** as 担任…角色，**(also) known** as（也）作为…知名，**describe** as 把…说成，**perceived/seen** as 被视为，**serve/use** as 把…用作，**treat** as 把…看作 ① 4
ADJ. **as good** 像…一样好 ① 2
N. **reputation** as 作为…的声誉 ① 4
as a result 因此 ① 11
PREP. **as for/to** *something* 至于某事 ② 1 2
as of 在…时 ② 3
CONJ. **as if/though** 好像 ② 4

asap /ˌeɪ es eɪ 'pi:/ ADV [ADV after v] **asap** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'as soon as possible'. 尽快 ❑ *The colonel ordered, 'I want two good engines down here asap.'* 上校命令道："尽快给我找两台性能好的发动机来。"

as|bes|tos /ˌæs'bestɒs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Asbestos** is a grey material which does not burn and which has been used as a protection against fire or heat. 石棉

ASBO /ˌæz'bəʊ/ (**ASBOs**) N-COUNT An **ASBO** is a legal order restricting the activities or movements of someone who has repeatedly behaved in a way that upsets or annoys other people. **ASBO** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'anti-social behaviour order'. 反社会行为令【BRIT 英】❑ *Breach of an ASBO is a criminal offence.* 违反反社会行为令是刑事犯罪。

as|cend /ə'send/ (**ascends, ascending, ascended**) 1 VERB If you **ascend** a hill or staircase, you go up it. 攀登；登上【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *Mrs Clayton had to hold Lizzie's hand as they ascended the steps.* 拾级而上的时候，克莱顿夫人不得不抓着莉齐的手。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Then we ascend steeply through forests of rhododendron.* 然后我们在杜鹃花丛中沿着陡坡向上爬。 [Also v] 2 VERB If a staircase or path **ascends**, it leads up to a higher position. （楼梯、

A

路）上升，升高【WRITTEN 笔语】[Also V, V n] ■ VERB If something **ascends**, it moves up, usually vertically or into the air.（通常指垂直地）上升【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V] *Keep the drill steady while it ascends and descends.* 打钻和提钻时要保持钻头平稳。■ VERB If someone **ascends to** an important position, they achieve it or are appointed to it. When someone **ascends** a throne, they become king, queen, or pope. 升迁；升职；（君主）登基，即位【FORMAL 正式】■ → see also **ascending**

Word Link 词根词缀 *scend ≈ climbing* 攀登：*ascend, condescend, descend*

as|cend|ancy /ə'sendənsi/ also **ascendency** N-UNCOUNT If one group has **ascendancy** over another group, it has more power or influence than the other group. 优势；权势；支配地位【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Although geographically linked, the two provinces have long fought for political ascendancy.* 尽管在地理上彼此依存，两省却长期为获取政治支配权而你争我夺。

as|cend|ant /ə'sendənt/ PHRASE If someone or something is **in the ascendant**, they have or are getting more power, influence, or popularity than other people or things. 权势日隆；占有优势；日益受欢迎【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Radical reformers are once more in the ascendant.* 激进派改革者再度占据了统治地位。

as|cend|ency /ə'sendənsi/ → see **ascendancy**

as|cend|ing /ə'sendɪŋ/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If a group of things is arranged in **ascending** order, each thing is bigger, greater, or more important than the thing before it.（次序）上升的，渐进的 ❑ *Now draw or trace ten dinosaurs in ascending order of size.* 按照体型由小到大的顺序，现在画出或是临摹出 10 只恐龙。■ → see also **ascend**

as|cen|sion /ə'senʃ°n/ ■ N-SING [with poss] In some religions, when someone goes to heaven, you can refer to their **ascension to** heaven.（一些宗教中的）升天 ❑ *...the two-day holiday marking the Prophet's ascension to heaven.* 纪念这位先知升天的两天节日 ■ N-SING [with poss] The **ascension** of a person **to** a high rank or important position is the act of reaching this position. 升迁；升职；（地位的）提高【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+to] *...50 years after his ascension to the Cambodian throne.* 他登上柬埔寨王位 50 年后

as|cent /ə'sent/ (**ascents**) ■ N-COUNT An **ascent** is an upward journey, especially when you are walking or climbing. 攀登；上升；升高 ❑ [+of] *In 1955 he led the first ascent of Kangchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain.* 他于 1955 年带队首攀世界第三高峰——干城章嘉峰。■ N-COUNT An **ascent** is an upward slope or path, especially when you are walking or climbing. 上坡（路）❑ *It was a tough course over a gradual ascent before the big climb of Bluebell Hill.* 在爬崎岖的蓝铃花山之前有一段很难走的上行缓坡路。■ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] An **ascent** is an upward, vertical movement. 垂直上升 ❑ *Burke pushed the button and the elevator began its slow ascent.* 伯克按下按钮，电梯开始缓缓上升。■ N-SING The **ascent** of a person **to** a more important or successful position is the process of reaching this position.（地位、职位的）升高，提高【WRITTEN 笔语】■ N-SING In some religions, when someone goes to heaven, you can refer to their **ascent to** heaven.（某些宗教中的）升天

as|cer|tain /ˌæsə'teɪn/ (**ascertains, ascertaining, ascertained**) VERB If you **ascertain** the truth about something, you find out what it is, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.（尤指经过努力后）查明，弄清，确定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Through doing this, the teacher will be able to ascertain the extent to which the child understands what he is reading.* 这样一来，老师就能确定孩子们对他所读的内容理解多少了。❑ [V that] *Once they had ascertained that he was not a spy, they agreed to release him.* 一旦确认他并非间谍，他们即同意将他释放。❑ [V wh] *Take time to ascertain what services your bank is providing, and at what cost.* 花些时间确认一下你的银行会提供什么样的服务，费用是多少。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cert ≈ determined* 坚定，*true* 真实：*ascertain, certificate, certify*

as|cet|ic /ə'setɪk/ (**ascetics**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ascetic** person has a way of life that is simple and strict, usually because of their religious beliefs.（通常因为宗教信仰）苦行的，禁欲的 •N-COUNT An **ascetic** is someone who is ascetic. 苦行者；禁欲者

as|ceti|cism /ə'setɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Asceticism** is a simple, strict way of life with no luxuries or physical pleasures. 苦行主义；禁欲主义

ascor|bic acid /ˌæskɔ:'bɪk 'æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Ascorbic acid** is another name for vitamin C. 抗坏血酸；维生素 C【TECHNICAL 术语】

as|cribe /ə'skraɪb/ (**ascribes, ascribing, ascribed**) ■ VERB If you **ascribe** an event or condition **to** a particular cause, you say or consider that it was caused by that thing. 把…归因于；把…归咎于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +to] *An autopsy eventually ascribed the baby's death to sudden infant death syndrome.* 尸检最终认定，这个孩子死于婴儿猝死综合征。■ VERB If you **ascribe** a quality **to** someone, you consider that they possess it. 认为是…的特点；认为…具有【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +to] *We do not ascribe a superior wisdom to government or the state.* 我们并不认为政府或是国家具有超凡的智慧。■ VERB If you **ascribe** something such as a quotation or a work of art **to** someone, you say that they said it or created it. 认为…是…所说（或所为）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +to] *He mistakenly ascribes the expression 'survival of the fittest' to Charles Darwin.* 他错误地认为“适者生存”是查尔斯·达尔文说的。

asexu|al /eɪ'sekʃʊəl/ ■ ADJ Something that is **asexual** involves no sexual activity. 无性的；非性的；与性无关的 ❑ *Their relationship was totally asexual.* 他们之间的关系根本与性无关。❑ *...asexual reproduction.* 无性繁殖 •**asexu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with V, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Many fungi can reproduce asexually.* 许多真菌可以无性繁殖。■ ADJ **Asexual** creatures and plants have no sexual organs. 无性器官的 ❑ *...asexual parasites.* 无性器官的寄生虫 ■ ADJ Someone who is **asexual** is not sexually attracted to other people. 无性欲的；性冷淡的 ❑ *It is another unfortunate myth of our culture that older people are asexual.* 我们的文化里还有一种错误观念，就是认为上了年纪的人就没有性欲了。

ash /æʃ/ (**ashes**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Ash** is the grey or black powdery substance that is left after something is burnt. You can also refer to this substance as **ashes**. 灰；灰烬 ❑ *A cloud of volcanic ash is spreading across wide areas of the Philippines.* 火山灰云层正在菲律宾大范围扩散。❑ *He brushed the cigarette ash from his sleeve.* 他掸掉了袖子上的烟灰。■ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] A dead person's **ashes** are their remains after their body has been cremated. 骨灰 ■ N-VAR An **ash** is a tree that has smooth grey bark and loses its leaves in winter. 梣树；白蜡树 •N-UNCOUNT **Ash** is the wood from this tree. 梣木；白蜡木 ❑ *The rafters are made from ash.* 椽是用梣木做的。

→ see **fire, glass, volcano**

ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/ ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If someone is **ashamed**, they feel embarrassed or guilty because of something they do or they have done, or because of their appearance. 惭愧的；羞耻的；害臊的 ❑ [+of] *I felt incredibly ashamed of myself for getting so angry.* 我为自己发那么大的火而深感惭愧。❑ *She was ashamed that she looked so shabby.* 她为自己的衣衫褴褛而感到无地自容。[Also +about] ■ ADJ If you are **ashamed of** someone, you feel embarrassed to be connected with them, often because of their appearance or because you disapprove of something they have done.（为…）感到羞耻的，感到难为情的 ❑ [+of] *I've never told this to anyone, but it's true, I was terribly ashamed of my mum.* 这件事我从未告诉过别人，但我真的为我妈感到很害臊。■ ADJ If someone is **ashamed to** do something, they do not want to do it because they feel embarrassed about it. 羞于…的；因尴尬而不愿…的 ❑ *Women are often ashamed to admit they are being abused.* 妇女对受到的侵犯常常羞于承认。

ash|en /'æʃ°n/ ADJ Someone who is **ashen** looks very pale, especially because they are ill, shocked, or frightened.（尤指因生病、震惊或恐惧）脸色苍白的，面如死灰的

ashen-faced ADJ Someone who is **ashen-faced** looks very pale, especially because they are ill, shocked, or frightened.（尤指因为生病、震惊或恐惧）面如土色的，没有血色的 ❑ *The survivors were ashen-faced and visibly shaken.* 生还者们面色惨白，看起来仍然惊

魂未定。

ashore /əˈʃɔːr/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] Someone or something that comes **ashore** comes from the sea onto the shore. 上岸；到陆地上 ❑ *Oil has come ashore on a ten mile stretch to the east of Plymouth.* 绵延 10 英里的浮油已到达普利茅斯东岸。

ash|tray /ˈæʃtreɪ/ (**ashtrays**) N-COUNT An **ashtray** is a small dish in which smokers can put the ash from their cigarettes and cigars. 烟灰缸

Ash Wednes|day N-UNCOUNT **Ash Wednesday** is the first day of Lent. 圣灰星期三，圣灰礼仪日（为大斋期首日）

Asian /ˈeɪʒən/ (**Asians**) ■ ADJ **Asian** means belonging to or relating to Asia. British people use this term especially to refer to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Americans use this term especially to refer to China, Korea, Thailand, Japan, or Vietnam. 亚洲的 ❑ *...Asian music.* 亚洲音乐 ❑ *...the Asian community in San Francisco.* 旧金山的亚洲人社区 ■ N-COUNT An **Asian** is a person who comes from or is associated with a country or region in Asia. 亚洲人 ❑ *Many of the shops were run by Asians.* 许多商店都是亚洲人经营的。

Asi|at|ic /ˌeɪʒiˈætɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Asiatic** means belonging or relating to Asia or its people. 亚洲的；亚洲人的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

A-side (**A-sides**) N-COUNT The **A-side** of a record that has been released as a single is the main song on it. You can also refer to the side of the record that contains this song as **the A-side**. 主打歌曲；打榜歌曲；（唱片）包含主打歌曲的一面（Compare 比较 **B-side**.）

aside

① ADVERB AND NOUN USES 副词和名词用法
② PREPOSITION USES 介词用法

① aside ◆◇◇ /əˈsaɪd/ (**asides**)

In addition to the uses shown below, **aside** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'cast aside', 'stand aside', and 'step aside'. 除下列用法外，aside 还可用于 cast aside, stand aside 和 step aside 等短语动词中。

■ ADV [ADV after v] If you move something **aside**, you move it to one side of you.（把…放或移）向一边，到一边 ❑ *Sarah closed the book and laid it aside.* 萨拉合上书，把它放在了一边。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you take or draw someone **aside**, you take them a little way away from a group of people in order to talk to them in private.（把…带或拉）到一边 ❑ *Will put his arm around her shoulders and drew her aside.* 威尔一只胳膊搂着她的肩膀，把她拉到了一边。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you move **aside**, you get out of someone's way.（为闪避而）到一边，向一旁 ❑ *She had been standing in the doorway, but now she stepped aside to let them pass.* 她一直在门口站着，但是现在闪到了一边，让他们过去了。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you set something such as time, money, or space **aside** for a particular purpose, you save it and do not use it for anything else. 留出；空出；攒下 ❑ *She wants to put her pocket-money aside for holidays.* 她想把零花钱攒起来用于度假。❑ *...the ground set aside for the new cathedral.* 为建新的大教堂留出的空地 ■ ADV [ADV after v] If you brush or sweep **aside** a feeling or suggestion, you reject it. 不理；不顾；置之一边地 ❑ *Talk to a friend who will really listen and not brush aside your feelings.* 和一个能真正听你诉说并重视你感受的朋友谈谈。❑ *The Prime Minister swept aside concern about the rising cost of mortgages.* 首相对按揭费用上涨的忧虑置之不理。■ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You use **aside** to indicate that you have finished talking about something, or that you are leaving it out of your discussion, and that you are about to talk about something else.（谈话中）撇开…不谈 ❑ *Leaving aside the tiny minority who are clinically depressed, most people who have bad moods also have very good moods.* 撇开极少数临床抑郁症患者不谈，大多数情绪低落的人也有心情非常愉快的时候。❑ *Emotional arguments aside, here are the facts.* 撇开那些情绪化的争论不谈，下面只说客观事实。■ N-COUNT An **aside** is a comment that a character in a play makes to the audience, which the other characters are supposed not to be able to hear.（戏剧中的）旁白 ❑ *Exasperated with her children, she rolls her eyes and mutters an aside to the camera, 'No wonder I drink!'* 在被她的孩子们激怒后，她翻了一下白眼对着镜头嘀咕道："难怪我会酗酒！" ■ N-COUNT An **aside** is something that you say that is not directly connected with what you are talking about. 题外话；插入语 ❑ *The pace of the book is leisurely, with enjoyable literary and historical asides.* 这本书节奏明快，另外还穿插了一些趣味盎然的文史掌故。

② a|side from PHRASE **Aside from** means the same as **apart from**. This form is more usual in American English. 同 apart from（通常用于美国英语）

asi|nine /ˈæsɪnaɪn/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **asinine**, you mean that they are very foolish. 愚蠢的；极笨的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...an asinine discussion.* 愚蠢透顶的讨论

ask ◆◆◆ /ɑːsk, æsk/ (**asks, asking, asked**) ■ VERB If you **ask** someone something, you say something to them in the form of a question because you want to know the answer. 问；询问 ❑ [v with quote] *'How is Frank?' he asked.* "弗兰克怎么样了？"他问道。❑ [v n n] *I asked him his name.* 我询问了他的名字。❑ [v n] *I wasn't the only one asking questions.* 不只是我一个人提出了问题。❑ [v n wh] *She asked me if I'd enjoyed my dinner.* 她问我是否对晚餐满意。❑ [v wh] *If Daniel asks what happened in court we will tell him.* 如果丹尼尔问起庭审情况，我们会告诉他。❑ [v n +*about*] *You will have to ask David about that.* 那件事你得问戴维。❑ [v] *'I'm afraid to ask what it cost.' — 'Then don't ask.'* "我不敢问这个东西花了多少钱。"——"那就别问了。"[Also v *about* n] ■ VERB If you **ask** someone **to** do something, you tell them that you want them to do it. 要求…（做…）；请求…（做…）❑ [v n to-inf] *We had to ask him to leave.* 我们不得不要求他离开。■ VERB If you **ask to** do something, you tell someone that you want to do it. 要求（做…）；请求（做…）❑ [v to-inf] *I asked to see the Director.* 我要求见主任。■ VERB If you **ask for** something, you say that you would like it. 索要；请求，恳求（给予）❑ [v +*for*] *I decided to go to the next house and ask for food.* 我决定去隔壁那家要点吃的。■ VERB If you **ask for** someone, you say that you would like to speak to them. 求见 ❑ [v +*for*] *There's a man at the gate asking for you.* 门口有个人想见你。■ VERB If you **ask** someone's permission, opinion, or forgiveness, you try to obtain it by putting a request to them. 请求，征求（许可、意见或谅解）❑ [v n] *Please ask permission from whoever pays the phone bill before making your call.* 打电话前请先征得话费支付方的同意。■ VERB If you **ask** someone **to** an event or place, you invite them to go there. 邀请；约请 ❑ [v n +*to*] *Couldn't you ask Jon to the party?* 你不能邀请乔恩参加聚会吗？❑ [v n adv] *She asked me back to her house.* 她邀请我回她家。[Also v n +*for*] ■ VERB If someone **is asking** a particular price **for** something, they are selling it for that price. 要（价）；索（价）❑ [v n +*for*] *Mr Pantelaras was asking £6,000 for his collection.* 潘特莱拉斯先生为他的藏品要价 6,000 英镑。[Also v n] ■ CONVENTION You reply **'don't ask me'** when you do not know the answer to a question, usually when you are annoyed or surprised that you have been asked.（通常表示对询问感到恼怒或惊讶）不要问我【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'She's got other things on her mind, wouldn't you think?' 'Don't ask me,' murmured Chris. 'I've never met her.'* "她还有别的心事，你不觉得吗？""别问我，"克里斯嘀咕道，"我从未见过她。" ■ PHRASE You can say **'may I ask'** as a formal way of asking a question, which shows you are annoyed or suspicious about something.（一种正式的询问方式，表示困扰或心生疑虑）请问【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *May I ask where you're going, sir?* 先生，请问您要去哪？ ■ PHRASE You can say **'if you ask me'** to emphasize that you are stating your personal opinion. 依我看；我认为【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He was nuts, if you ask me.* 要我说的话，他是个疯子。■ PHRASE If you say that someone **is asking for trouble** or **is asking for it**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that makes it very likely that they will get into trouble. 自找麻烦；自讨苦吃 ❑ *To go ahead with the match after such clear advice had been asking for trouble.* 都劝得这么明白了还要继续比赛，这简直就是自讨苦吃。

▶ **ask after** PHRASAL VERB If someone **asks after** you, they ask someone how you are. 向…问好；问候 ❑ [v P n] *I had a letter from Jane. She asks after you.* 我收到了一封来自简的信。她向你问好。

A

▶**ask around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ask round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **ask around** or **ask round**, you ask several people a question. 四处询问；多方打听 ❑ [V P] *Ask around to see what others living in your area think about their doctors.* 打听一下你那片的居民对他们的医生都有什么看法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ask* Also look up:

V. demand, interrogate, question, quiz; (*ant.*) answer, reply, respond 1
beg, plead, request; (*ant.*) command, insist 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ask* with:

ADJ. **afraid to** ask 害怕询问 1
DET. ask **how/what/when/where/who/why** 询问怎样／什么东西／什么时间／什么地点／谁／为什么 1
CONJ. ask **if/whether** 询问是否… 1
PREP. ask **about** 就…询问 1
ask **to** 要求；邀请 2 3 7
ask **for** 索要；求见 4 5
N. ask **a question** 询问问题 1
ask **for help** 寻求帮助 4
ask **forgiveness** 恳求谅解，ask *someone's* **opinion** 询问某人的意见，ask **permission** 请求许可 5
V. **come to** ask 前来询问，**have to** ask 不得不问 1
don't ask **me** 别问我 2

askance /ə'skæns/ 1 PHRASE If you **look askance at** someone or something, you have a doubtful or suspicious attitude towards them. 面露疑色 ❑ *They have always looked askance at the western notion of democracy.* 他们一直都怀疑西方的民主观。2 PHRASE If you **look askance at** someone, you look at them in a doubtful or suspicious way. (带着怀疑的眼光)侧目，瞟视

askew /ə'skju:/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **askew** is not straight or not level with what it should be level with. 斜的；歪的；不平的 ❑ *There were no shutters at the windows, and some of the doors hung askew.* 窗户上没有百叶窗，有几扇门也歪歪扭扭的。

'ask|ing price (**asking prices**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **asking price** of something is the price which the person selling it says that they want for it, although they may accept less. (卖方的)开价，要价 ❑ *Offers 15% below the asking price are unlikely to be accepted.* 低于要价 15% 的报价不大可能被接受。

asleep /ə'sli:p/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **asleep** is sleeping. 睡着的；熟睡的 ❑ *My four-year-old daughter was asleep on the sofa.* 我 4 岁的女儿在沙发上睡着了。2 PHRASE When you **fall asleep**, you start sleeping. 入睡；睡着；进入梦乡 ❑ *Sam snuggled down in his pillow and fell asleep.* 萨姆舒服地枕着枕头进入了梦乡。3 PHRASE Someone who is **fast asleep** or **sound asleep** is sleeping deeply. 熟睡的；酣睡的

→ see **sleep**

as|para|gus /ə'spærəgəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Asparagus** is a vegetable that is long and green and has small shoots at one end. It is cooked and served whole. 芦笋；石刁柏

as|pect ↔ /'æspekt/ (**aspects**) 1 N-COUNT An **aspect** of something is one of the parts of its character or nature. 方面；形态；特性 ❑ [+of] *Climate and weather affect every aspect of our lives.* 气候和天气影响着我们生活的方方面面。❑ [+of] *He was interested in all aspects of the work here.* 他对这里工作的所有方面都感兴趣。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **aspect** of a building or window is the direction in which it faces. (建筑物或窗的)朝向，方向 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *The house had a south-west aspect.* 这幢房子面向西南。3 N-UNCOUNT In grammar, **aspect** is the way that a verb group shows whether an activity is continuing, is repeated, or is completed. For example, in 'They were laughing', the verb is in the progressive aspect and shows that the action was continuing. (语法中动词的)体 (Compare 比较 **tense**.)

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *aspect* with:

DET. **another/any/every** aspect 另一／任何／每个方面 1
ADJ. **most important** aspect 最重要的方面，**particular** aspect 特殊的方面 1
PREP. aspect **of** *something* 某物的特性；…的朝向 1 2

as|pen /'æspən/ (**aspens**) N-VAR An **aspen** is a tall tree with leaves that move a lot in the wind. 欧洲山杨

as|per|ity /æs'perɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If you say something **with asperity**, you say it impatiently and severely. (语气的)急躁，粗暴，严厉 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *'I told you Preskel had no idea,' remarked Kemp with some asperity.* "我告诉过你普雷斯克毫不知情的。"肯普颇为不耐烦地说道。

as|per|sions /ə'spɜ:ʃ°nz, AM 美 -ʒ°nz/ PHRASE If you **cast aspersions on** someone or something, you suggest that they are not very good in some way. 诋毁；诽谤；中伤 [FORMAL 正式]

as|phalt /'æsfælt, -fɔ:lt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Asphalt** is a black substance used to make the surfaces of things such as roads and playgrounds. 沥青；柏油

as|phyxia /æs'fɪksɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Asphyxia** is death or loss of consciousness caused by being unable to breathe properly. 窒息；昏厥 [MEDICAL 医] ❑ *Death was due to asphyxia through smoke inhalation.* 吸入浓烟以致窒息而死。

as|phyxi|ate /æs'fɪksieɪt/ (**asphyxiates, asphyxiating, asphyxiated**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is asphyxiated**, they die or lose consciousness because they are unable to breathe properly. 使窒息；使昏厥 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Three people were asphyxiated in the crush for last week's train.* 在上周的火车撞车事故中有 3 人窒息死亡。•**as|phyxia|tion** /æs,fɪksi'eɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A post mortem examination found that she died from asphyxiation.* 尸检结果发现她死于窒息。

as|pic /'æspɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Aspic** is a clear shiny jelly made from meat juices. It is used in making cold savoury meat dishes. 肉冻 ❑ *...cold chicken in aspic.* 鸡肉冻

as|pir|ant /ə'spaɪrənt, 'æspɪrənt/ (**aspirants**) 1 N-COUNT Someone who is an **aspirant to** political power or to an important job has a strong desire to achieve it. (政治权力或重要职位的)追求者；有抱负者；雄心勃勃者 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...the young aspirant to power.* 追逐权势的年轻人 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Aspirant** means the same as **aspiring**. 同 aspiring [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...aspirant politicians.* 野心勃勃的政客们

as|pi|ra|tion /,æspɪ'reɪʃ°n/ (**aspirations**) N-VAR Someone's **aspirations** are their desire to achieve things. 抱负；志向；渴望 ❑ *...the needs and aspirations of our pupils.* 我们学生的需求和志向 ❑ *...the republic's aspiration to statehood.* 共和国想成为独立国家的愿望

as|pi|ra|tion|al /,æspɪ'reɪʃən°l/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **aspirational**, you mean that they have strong hopes of moving to a higher social status. 有志向的；有抱负的；雄心勃勃的 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *...the typical tensions of an aspirational household.* 渴望发达的家庭中常有的紧张关系 2 ADJ If you describe a product as **aspirational**, you mean that it is bought or enjoyed by people who have strong hopes of moving to a higher social class. (产品)励志的，激励人心的，受雄心勃勃者欣赏的 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *Fine music, particularly opera, has become aspirational, like fine wine or foreign travel.* 高雅音乐，特别是歌剧，就像佳酿或出境游一样受到志存高远者的青睐。

as|pire /ə'spaɪə'/ (**aspires, aspiring, aspired**) 1 VERB If you **aspire to** something such as an important job, you have a strong desire to achieve it. 向往；渴望；有志于 ❑ [V +*to*] *...people who aspire to public office.* 渴望担任公职的人 ❑ [V to-inf] *They aspired to be gentlemen, though they fell far short of the ideal.* 他们想要成为绅士，但是离这个理想还差得远。2 → see also **aspiring**

Word Link 词根词缀 *spir ≈ breath* 呼吸：*aspire, inspire, respiration*

as|pi|rin /'æspɪrɪn/ (**aspirins** or **aspirin**) N-VAR **Aspirin** is a mild drug which reduces pain and fever. 阿司匹林

as|pir|ing /əˈspaɪərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you use **aspiring** to describe someone who is starting a particular career, you mean that they are trying to become successful in it. 有抱负的；有志向的 ❑ *Many aspiring young artists are advised to learn by copying the masters.* 许多胸怀抱负的年轻画家都被建议通过临摹大师的作品来学习绘画。 2 → see also **aspire**

ass /æs/ (**asses**) 1 N-COUNT An **ass** is an animal which is related to a horse but which is smaller and has long ears. 驴 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **ass**, you think that they are silly or do silly things. 傻瓜；笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was generally disliked and regarded as a pompous ass.* 他常不招人待见，而且被看成是个自负的大傻帽儿。 3 N-COUNT Your **ass** is your bottom. 屁股【AM, INFORMAL, RUDE 美，非正式，无礼】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **arse, bum**

4 PHRASE Saying that someone can **kiss** your **ass** is a very rude way of expressing anger or disagreement. （粗鲁地表示愤怒或异议）去你的，去死【AM, INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 美，非正式，无礼，情感】 5 **a pain in the ass** → see **pain**

as|sail /əˈseɪl/ (**assails, assailing, assailed**) 1 VERB If someone **assails** you, they criticize you strongly. 猛烈抨击；强烈指责【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The opposition's newspapers assail the government each day.* 反对党的报纸每天都对政府进行猛烈抨击。 2 VERB If someone **assails** you, they attack you violently. 猛烈袭击；暴力攻击【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed +by] *Her husband was assailed by a young man with a knife in a Glasgow park.* 她丈夫在格拉斯哥的一所公园内遭到一名持刀年轻男子的袭击。 3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are assailed by** something unpleasant such as fears or problems, you are greatly troubled by a large number of them. 深受…困扰；使极为苦恼【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed] *She is assailed by self-doubt and emotional insecurity.* 她深受自我怀疑和情绪性不安全感的困扰。

as|sail|ant /əˈseɪlənt/ (**assailants**) N-COUNT [usu poss n] Someone's **assailant** is a person who has physically attacked them. 袭击者；攻击者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Other party-goers rescued the injured man from his assailant.* 其他参加聚会的人把这名伤者从行凶者手中救了出来。

as|sas|sin /əˈsæsɪn/ (**assassins**) N-COUNT An **assassin** is a person who assassinates someone. 暗杀者；刺客 ❑ *He saw the shooting and memorised the number of the assassin's car.* 他目睹了枪击过程，并记住了刺客的车牌号码。

as|sas|si|nate /əˈsæsɪneɪt/ (**assassinates, assassinating, assassinated**) VERB When someone important **is assassinated**, they are murdered as a political act. 行刺；暗杀 ❑ [be v-ed] *Would the U.S.A. be radically different today if Kennedy had not been assassinated?* 如果肯尼迪没有被暗杀，今天的美国会有根本性的不同吗？ ❑ [v n] *The plot to assassinate Martin Luther King had started long before he was actually killed.* 刺杀马丁·路德·金的计划在实施前酝酿已久。 • **as|sas|si|na|tion** /əˌsæsɪˈneɪʃn/ (**assassinations**) N-VAR [n n] ❑ [+of] *She would like an investigation into the assassination of her husband.* 她希望对她丈夫的遇刺展开调查。 ❑ *He lives in constant fear of assassination.* 他一直提心吊胆，害怕被人暗杀。

as|sault ◆◇ /əˈsɔːlt/ (**assaults, assaulting, assaulted**) 1 N-COUNT An **assault** by an army is a strong attack made on an area held by the enemy. 猛攻；强攻 ❑ [+on/upon/against] *The rebels are poised for a new assault on the government garrisons.* 叛军准备好要对政府驻军发起新一轮的猛攻。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Assault** weapons such as rifles are intended for soldiers to use in battle rather than for purposes such as hunting. （武器）用于战争的，军用的 3 N-VAR An **assault on** a person is a physical attack on them. 人身攻击；人身侵犯 ❑ [+on/upon] *The attack is one of a series of savage sexual assaults on women in the university area.* 该袭击是大学校园内发生的一系列针对女性的野蛮侵犯事件中的一起。 ❑ *At the police station, I was charged with assault.* 在警察局，我被指控殴打他人。 4 VERB To **assault** someone means to physically attack them. 袭击；殴打 ❑ [v n] *The gang assaulted him with iron bars.* 这伙人用铁棍殴打他。 ❑ [be v-ed] *She may have been sexually assaulted by her killer.* 她可能遭到过凶手的性侵犯。 5 N-COUNT An **assault on** someone's beliefs is a strong criticism of them. 严厉抨击；强烈批评 ❑ [+on/upon/against] *He leveled a verbal assault against his Democratic opponents.* 他猛烈抨击其民主党对手。

as|sault and bat|tery N-UNCOUNT **Assault and battery** is the crime of attacking someone and causing them physical harm. 企图伤害罪和殴击罪【LEGAL 法律】

as|sault course (**assault courses**) N-COUNT An **assault course** is an area of land covered with obstacles such as walls which people, especially soldiers, use to improve their skills and strength. （尤指士兵的）越障训练场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **obstacle course**

as|say /æˈseɪ/ (**assays**) N-COUNT An **assay** is a test of a substance to find out what chemicals it contains. It is usually carried out to find out how pure a substance is. （确定物质纯度的）检验，化验，分析【TECHNICAL 术语】

as|sem|blage /əˈsemblɪdʒ/ (**assemblages**) N-COUNT An **assemblage of** people or things is a collection of them. 集合；组合；人群【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He had an assemblage of old junk cars filling the backyard.* 他的后院里堆满了废旧汽车。

as|sem|ble /əˈsemb^{ə}l/ (**assembles, assembling, assembled**) 1 VERB When people **assemble** or when someone **assembles** them, they come together in a group, usually for a particular purpose such as a meeting. （使）集合；（使）聚集；（使）集合 ❑ [v] *There wasn't even a convenient place for students to assemble between classes.* 在课间，学生们连一个方便凑在一起的地方都没有。 ❑ [v +in/at] *Thousands of people, mainly Zulus, assembled in a stadium in Thokoza.* 以祖鲁人为主的数千人聚集在托考查的一个体育场里。 ❑ [v n] *He has assembled a team of experts to handle queries.* 他召集了一班专家来答疑解惑。 2 VERB To **assemble** something means to collect it together or to fit the different parts of it together. 集合；组装；装配 ❑ [v n] *Greenpeace managed to assemble enough boats to waylay the ship at sea.* 绿色和平组织设法集合足够数量的小船在海上拦截该船。

→ see **industry**

as|sem|bler /əˈsemblə^{r}/ (**assemblers**) N-COUNT An **assembler** is a person, a machine, or a company which assembles the individual parts of a vehicle or a piece of equipment such as a computer. 装配工；装配器；装配型企业

as|sem|bly ◆◇ /əˈsembli/ (**assemblies**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **assembly** is a large group of people who meet regularly to make decisions or laws for a particular region or country. 议会；代表大会 ❑ *...the campaign for the first free election to the National Assembly.* 呼吁国民议会召开首次自由选举的运动 ❑ *...an assembly of party members from the Russian republic.* 俄罗斯共和国的党员代表大会 2 N-COUNT An **assembly** is a group of people gathered together for a particular purpose. 集会者；与会者 ❑ *He waited until complete quiet settled on the assembly.* 他一直等到集会的人群完全安静下来。 3 N-UNCOUNT When you refer to rights of **assembly** or restrictions on **assembly**, you are referring to the legal right that people have to gather together. 集会（权利）【FORMAL 正式】 4 N-VAR In a school, **assembly** is a gathering of all the teachers and pupils at the beginning of every school day. （全校师生的）晨会，早会 ❑ *By 9, the juniors are in the hall for assembly.* 到9点时，三年级学生都在大厅里等待参加晨会。 ❑ *...a long room with a stage at one end for assemblies.* 一端设有早会用的高台的狭长房间 5 N-UNCOUNT The **assembly** of a machine, device, or object is the process of fitting its different parts together. 装配；组装 ❑ *For the rest of the day, he worked on the assembly of an explosive device.* 在那天余下的时间里，他继续组装爆炸装置。

as|sem|bly line (**assembly lines**) N-COUNT An **assembly line** is an arrangement of workers and machines in a factory, where each worker deals with only one part of a product. The product passes from one worker to another until it is finished. （工厂的）装配线，流水线

→ see **mass production**

as|sem|bly|man /əˈsemblɪmən/ (**assemblymen**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, an **assemblyman** is an elected member of an assembly of people who make decisions and

laws.（美国）男议员

as|sem|bly plant (**assembly plants**) N-COUNT An **assembly plant** is a factory where large items such as cars are put together, usually using parts which have been made in other factories.（汽车等的）装配工厂

assembly|woman /əˈsembliwʊmən/ (**assemblywomen**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, an **assemblywoman** is a female elected member of an assembly of people who make decisions and laws.（美国）女议员

as|sent /əˈsent/ (**assents, assenting, assented**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If someone gives their **assent to** something that has been suggested, they formally agree to it. 同意；准许；批准 ❑ [+to/for] *He gave his assent to the proposed legislation.* 他批准了立法提案。❷ VERB If you **assent to** something, you agree to it or agree with it. 同意；赞成 ❑ [v +to] *I assented to the request of the American publishers to write this book.* 我同意了美国出版商的要求，答应写这本书。[Also v]

as|sert /əˈsɜːrt/ (**asserts, asserting, asserted**) ❶ VERB If someone **asserts** a fact or belief, they state it firmly. 坚称；断言；坚决表明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *Mr. Helm plans to assert that the bill violates the First Amendment.* 赫尔姆先生打算声明该法案违反了宪法第一修正案。❑ [v n] *The defendants, who continue to assert their innocence, are expected to appeal.* 各被告仍坚称自己是清白的，预计会提起上诉。❑ [v with quote] *Altman asserted, 'We were making a political statement about western civilisation and greed.'* 奥尔特曼坚称："我们正要发表一份关于西方文明和贪婪的政治宣言。" •**as|ser|tion** /əˈsɜːrʃn/ (**assertions**) N-VAR ❑ *There is no concrete evidence to support assertions that the recession is truly over.* 尚无确凿的证据支持经济衰退确已结束的论断。❷ VERB If you **assert** your authority, you make it clear by your behaviour that you have authority. 维护，维持（权威）❑ [v n] *After the war, the army made an attempt to assert its authority in the south of the country.* 战后，军队试图在该国南部维护其统治地位。•**as|ser|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The decision is seen as an assertion of his authority within the company.* 这个决定被看成是他在公司内部对自己权威的维护。❸ VERB If you **assert** your right or claim to something, you insist that you have the right to it. 坚持（主张）；要求（权利）❑ [v n] *The republics began asserting their right to govern themselves.* 各加盟共和国开始要求得到自治权。•**as|ser|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *These institutions have made the assertion of ethnic identity possible.* 这些制度使实现民族认同的主张成为可能。❹ VERB If you **assert yourself**, you speak and act in a forceful way, so that people take notice of you. 坚持自己的主张；表现坚定 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He's speaking up and asserting himself confidently.* 他公开表明了自己的看法并坚持己见。

as|ser|tive /əˈsɜːrtɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **assertive** states their needs and opinions clearly, so that people take notice. 观点明确的；坚决主张的 ❑ *Women have become more assertive in the past decade.* 女性在过去十年中已变得更加自信。•**as|ser|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'You don't need to do that,' said Pearl assertively.* "你不需要那么做。"珀尔斩钉截铁地说道。•**as|ser|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an assertiveness training class.* 自信心训练班

as|sess ◆◇ /əˈses/ (**assesses, assessing, assessed**) ❶ VERB When you **assess** a person, thing, or situation, you consider them in order to make a judgment about them. 评估；评价；考查 ❑ [v n] *Our correspondent has been assessing the impact of the sanctions.* 我们的记者一直在评估制裁带来的影响。❑ [v wh] *It would be a matter of assessing whether she was well enough to travel.* 问题是要看她是否已康复到可以旅行。❷ VERB When you **assess** the amount of money that something is worth or should be paid, you calculate or estimate it. 评估（价值）；估价 ❑ [v n] *Ask them to send you information on how to assess the value of your belongings.* 让他们给你提供如何估定财产价值的信息。[Also v wh]

as|sess|ment ◆◇ /əˈsesmənt/ (**assessments**) ❶ N-VAR An **assessment** is a consideration of someone or something and a judgment about them. 评估；评价；考查 ❑ [+of] *There is little assessment of the damage to the natural environment.* 几乎没有对自然环境破坏程度的评估。❷ N-VAR An **assessment** of the amount of money that something is worth or that should be paid is a calculation or estimate of the amount.（价值的）评估；估价 ❑ [+of] *Price Waterhouse have traced the losses to lenders' inflated assessments of mortgaged property.* 普华会计师事务所已经查明损失源于贷方对按揭财产估值过高。

as|ses|sor /əˈsesəʳ/ (**assessors**) ❶ N-COUNT An **assessor** is a person who is employed to calculate the value of something, or the amount of money that should be paid, for example in tax. 估价员；（资产）评估师；估税员【BUSINESS 商】❷ N-COUNT An **assessor** is a person who is an expert in a subject, especially someone asked to advise a court of law on that subject. 专家；（尤指）法庭顾问 ❸ N-COUNT An **assessor** is a person who judges the performance of someone else, for example in an exam, at an interview or at a sporting event.（考试、面试、体育赛事等的）评审员，评委

as|set ◆◆ /ˈæset/ (**assets**) ❶ N-COUNT Something or someone that is an **asset** is considered useful or helps a person or organization to be successful. 有用的物（或人）；财富 ❑ [+of] *Her leadership qualities were the greatest asset of the Conservative Party.* 她的领导才能是保守党最宝贵的财富。❷ N-PLURAL The **assets** of a company or a person are all the things that they own. 资产；财产【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *By the end of 1989 the group had assets of 3.5 billion francs.* 至1989年底，该集团拥有的资产已达35亿法郎。

'asset-stripping N-UNCOUNT If a person or company is involved in **asset-stripping**, they buy companies cheaply, sell off their assets to make a profit, and then close the companies down. 资产剥离，资产倒卖（廉价收购企业，再出售其资产获利）【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】

ass|hole /ˈæshəʊl/ (**assholes**) N-COUNT If one person calls another person an **asshole**, they think that person is extremely stupid or has behaved in a stupid way. 笨蛋；蠢货【AM, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 美，无礼，贬】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **arsehole**

as|sidu|ous /əˈsɪdjʊəs/ ADJ Someone who is **assiduous** works hard or does things very thoroughly. 刻苦的；勤奋的；兢兢业业的 ❑ *Podulski had been assiduous in learning his adopted language.* 波多斯基一直很努力地学习外语。

as|sign /əˈsaɪn/ (**assigns, assigning, assigned**) ❶ VERB If you **assign** a piece of work **to** someone, you give them the work to do. 分派（工作）；布置（作业）❑ [v n +to] *When I taught, I would assign a topic to children which they would write about.* 我教课时会给孩子们布置一个题目，让他们就这个题目写点东西。❑ [v n n] *Later in the year, she'll assign them research papers.* 今年晚些时候，她将给他们指定研究论文。❑ [v n] *When teachers assign homework, students usually feel an obligation to do it.* 当老师布置家庭作业的时候，学生通常觉得做作业是分内之事。[Also v n to-inf] ❷ VERB If you **assign** something **to** someone, you say that it is for their use. 分配；配给 ❑ [v n +to] *The selling broker is then required to assign a portion of the commission to the buyer broker.* 卖方经纪人须随后将部分佣金分给买方经纪人。❑ [v n n] *He assigned her all his land in Ireland.* 他把自己在爱尔兰的所有土地都转给了她。❸ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is assigned to** a particular place, group, or person, they are sent there, usually in order to work at that place or for that person. 委派；派往；指派 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *I was assigned to Troop A of the 10th Cavalry.* 我被派往第10骑兵队的A连。❑ [be v-ed adv] *Did you choose Russia or were you simply assigned there?* 你是自己选择去的俄罗斯还是就是被派到那里的？❑ [be v-ed n] *Each of us was assigned a minder, someone who looked after us.* 我们每个人都被派了一个看护人来照顾我们。❹ VERB If you **assign** a particular function or value **to** someone or something, you say they have it. 赋予，给予（功能或价值）❑ [v n +to] *Under Mr. Harel's system, each business must assign a value to each job.* 根据哈雷尔先生的体系，每个企业必须赋予每份工作一定的价值。❑ [v n n] *Assign the letters of the alphabet their numerical values—A equals 1, B equals 2, etc.* 给字母表里的每个字母赋予相应的数值——A等于1，B等于2，等等。

as|sig|na|tion /ˌæsɪgˈneɪʃn/ (**assignations**) N-COUNT An **assignation** is a secret meeting with someone, especially with a lover. 私会；（尤指与情人的）幽会，约会【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with]

She had an assignation with her boyfriend. 她和男友有个约会。

as|sign|ment /ə'saɪnmənt/ (**assignments**) 1 N-COUNT An **assignment** is a task or piece of work that you are given to do, especially as part of your job or studies. (布置的)作业;(分配的)任务 ❑ *The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests.* 这门课程的考核包括书面作业和实践测验。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to someone being given a particular task or job as their **assignment to** the task or job. (任务、工作的)分配,指派 ❑ [+to] *An Australian division scheduled for assignment to Greece was ordered to remain in Egypt.* 原定去希腊执行任务的一支澳大利亚小分队接到命令后继续留在埃及。

Thesaurus 同类词 *assignment* Also look up:

N. chore, duty, job, task 1

as|simi|late /ə'sɪmɪleɪt/ (**assimilates, assimilating, assimilated**) 1 VERB When people such as immigrants **assimilate into** a community or when that community **assimilates** them, they become an accepted part of it. (使)同化;(使)融入 ❑ [v] *There is every sign that new Asian-Americans are just as willing to assimilate.* 种种迹象表明,新一代亚裔美国人也愿意入乡随俗。 ❑ [v +into/with] *His family tried to assimilate into the white and Hispanic communities.* 他一家努力想融入白人和西班牙裔社区。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *The Vietnamese are trying to assimilate themselves and become Americans.* 这些越南人正努力融入美国社会,成为美国人。 [Also v n, v n *into* n] •**as|simi|la|tion** /ə,sɪmɪ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *They promote social integration and assimilation of minority ethnic groups into the culture.* 他们提倡社会融合,推动少数民族群体融入这里的文化。 2 VERB If you **assimilate** new ideas, techniques, or information, you learn them or adopt them. 吸收;接受;学习 ❑ [v n] *I was speechless, still trying to assimilate the enormity of what he'd told me.* 我无话可说,一时还无法接受他对我所说之事的严重性。 •**as|simi|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *This technique brings life to instruction and eases assimilation of knowledge.* 这一方法给教学带来了活力,也使吸收知识变得容易了。

→ see **culture**

Word Link 词根词缀 *simil = similar* 类似:*assimilate, facsimile, simile*

as|sist ♦◇ /ə'sɪst/ (**assists, assisting, assisted**) 1 VERB If you **assist** someone, you help them to do a job or task by doing part of the work for them. 帮助,协助(完成工作) ❑ [v n +with] *The family decided to assist me with my chores.* 全家人决定帮助我做家务。 ❑ [be v-ed] *Dr Amid was assisted by a young Asian nurse.* 阿米德医生的助手是一位年轻的亚裔护士。 2 VERB If you **assist** someone, you give them information, advice, or money. (通过提供信息、意见或金钱)帮助,援助 ❑ [v n +in] *The public is urgently requested to assist police in tracing this man.* 警方紧急要求公众帮助追踪此人。 ❑ [v +with] *Foreign Office officials assisted with transport and finance problems.* 外交部官员帮助解决运输和经费问题。 ❑ [v n] *The Authority will provide a welfare worker to assist you.* 当局会派一名义工来帮助你。 [Also v n to-inf] 3 VERB If something **assists** in doing a task, it makes the task easier to do. 有助于;促进 ❑ [v +in/with] *...a chemical that assists in the manufacture of proteins.* 有助于生成蛋白质的一种化学物质 ❑ [v n +in/with] *Here are some good sources of information to assist you in making the best selection.* 这里是一些有价值的信息来源,可以帮助你作出最佳选择。 [Also v n to-inf]

as|sis|tance ♦◇ /ə'sɪstəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If you give someone **assistance**, you help them do a job or task by doing part of the work for them. 帮助;协助 ❑ *Since 1976 he has been operating the shop with the assistance of volunteers.* 从1976年开始,他就在志愿者的帮助下经营这个店。 ❑ *She can still come downstairs with assistance but she's very weak.* 她在有人帮助的情况下还是能下楼的,但是很虚弱。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you give someone **assistance**, you give them information or advice. (提供信息或建议的)帮助,援助 ❑ *Any assistance you could give the police will be greatly appreciated.* 您向警方提供的任何帮助都将得到重视。 3 N-UNCOUNT If someone gives a person or country **assistance**, they help them by giving them money. 资助;补助 ❑ *...a viable programme of economic assistance.* 切实可行的经济援助方案 4 N-UNCOUNT If something is done **with the assistance of** a particular thing, that thing is helpful or necessary for doing it. 辅助;协助 ❑ *The translations were carried out with the assistance of a medical dictionary.* 这些翻译是借助一本医学词典完成的。 5 PHRASE Someone or something that **is of assistance** to you is helpful or useful to you. 有帮助;有用处 ❑ *Can I be of any assistance?* 我能帮什么忙吗? 6 PHRASE If you **come to** someone's **assistance**, you take action to help them. 采取行动帮助 ❑ *They are appealing to the world community to come to Jordan's assistance.* 他们正呼吁国际社会向约旦伸出援手。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *assistance* with:

V. **need/require** assistance 需要帮助 1
provide assistance 提供帮助(或资助) 1 2 3
ADJ. **emergency** assistance 紧急援助,**medical** assistance 医疗援助,**technical** assistance 技术援助 2
financial assistance 财政补助 3

as|sis|tant ♦◇ /ə'sɪstənt/ (**assistants**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Assistant** is used in front of titles or jobs to indicate a slightly lower rank. For example, an assistant director is one rank lower than a director in an organization. (用于头衔或职务前,表示级别略低)助理的,副的 ❑ *...the Assistant Secretary of Defense.* 助理国防部长 2 N-COUNT Someone's **assistant** is a person who helps them in their work. 助手;助理;副手 ❑ *Kalan called his assistant, Hashim, to take over while he went out.* 考兰叫助理哈希姆在自己外出时代理其职。 3 N-COUNT An **assistant** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers. 店员;售货员 ❑ *The assistant took the book and checked the price on the back cover.* 店员拿起书,核对了一下封底的定价。

as|sis|tant ref|e|ree (**assistant referees**) N-COUNT An **assistant referee** is the same as a **linesman**. 边线裁判员;巡边员;司线员

Assoc. **Assoc.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **association, associated** or **associate**.

as|so|ci|ate ♦◇ (**associates, associating, associated**)

The verb is pronounced /ə'səʊsieɪt/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /ə'səʊsiət/. 动词读作 /ə'səʊsieɪt/。名词和形容词读作 /ə'səʊsiət/。

1 VERB If you **associate** someone or something **with** another thing, the two are connected in your mind. 联系;联想 ❑ [v n +with] *Through science we've got the idea of associating progress with the future.* 通过科学我们知道了应该把进步和未来联系在一起。 2 VERB If you **are associated with** a particular organization, cause, or point of view, or if you **associate yourself with** it, you support it publicly. 参与;投身于;公开支持 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *I haven't been associated with the project over the last year.* 我去年一直没有参与那个项目。 ❑ [v pron-refl +with] *The press feels the need to associate itself with the green movement.* 媒体感到有必要支持绿色运动。 3 VERB If you say that someone **is associating with** another person or group of people, you mean they are spending a lot of time in the company of people you do not approve of. 与…交往;与…为伍;与…厮混 ❑ [v +with] *What would they think if they knew that they were associating with a murderer?* 如果他们知道自己正在与一个杀人犯为伍会怎么想? 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] Your **associates** are the people you are closely connected with, especially at work. (尤指)同事;合作人;伙伴 ❑ *...the restaurant owner's business associates.* 餐馆老板的商业伙伴 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Associate** is used before a rank or title to indicate a slightly different or lower rank or title. (用于等级或头衔前,表示稍有不同或略低)副的,准的 ❑ *Mr Lin is associate director of the Institute.* 林先生是研究所的副所长。

Word Link 词根词缀 *soci = companion* 同伴:*associate, social, sociology*

as|so|ci|at|ed ♦◇ /ə'səʊsieɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ If one thing is **associated with** another, the two things are connected with each other.

A

(与…)相关的，相联系的 ❑ *These symptoms are particularly associated with migraine headaches.* 这些症状尤其与偏头痛相关。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Associated** is used in the name of a company that is made up of a number of smaller companies which have joined together. (用于公司名称)联合的，联营的 ❑ *...the Associated Press.* 美联社

as|so|cia|tion ◆◇ /əˌsəʊsiˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**associations**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] An **association** is an official group of people who have the same job, aim, or interest. 团体；协会；社团 ❑ *...the British Olympic Association.* 英国奥林匹克协会 ❑ *Research associations are often linked to a particular industry.* 研究协会常与某个特定的行业挂钩。 2 → see also **housing association** 3 N-COUNT Your **association with** a person or a thing such as an organization is the connection that you have with them. 关联；交往 ❑ [+*with*] *...the company's six-year association with retailer J.C. Penney Co.* 该公司与零售商 J. C. 彭尼公司 6 年的业务往来 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] If something has particular **associations** for you, it is connected in your mind with a particular memory, idea, or feeling. 联想 ❑ [+*for*] *He has a shelf full of things, each of which has associations for him.* 他的一个搁架上摆满了东西，每一样都能勾起他许多回忆。 5 PHRASE If you do something **in association with** someone else, you do it together. 与…联合；与…合作

→ see **memory**

as|so|cia|tive /əˈsəʊʃətɪv, AM 美 -ʃieɪtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Associative** thoughts are things that you think of because you see, hear, or think of something that reminds you of those things or which you associate with those things. 联想的；由关联产生的 ❑ *The associative guilt was ingrained in his soul.* 由此产生的内疚感在他灵魂深处挥之不去。

as|sort|ed /əˈsɔːʳtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A group of **assorted** things is a group of similar things that are of different sizes or colours or have different qualities. 各式各样的；五颜六色的；混杂的 ❑ *...swimsuits, sizes 12-18, in assorted colours.* 12 至 18 号的泳衣，颜色各异

as|sort|ment /əˈsɔːʳtmənt/ (**assortments**) N-COUNT An **assortment** is a group of similar things that are of different sizes or colours or have different qualities. 各式各样；五颜六色；什锦 ❑ [+*of*] *...an assortment of cheese.* 干酪什锦

asst. **Asst.** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **assistant**.

as|suage /əˈsweɪdʒ/ (**assuages, assuaging, assuaged**) 1 VERB If you **assuage** an unpleasant feeling that someone has, you make them feel it less strongly. 缓和，减轻(不快)【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [v n] *To assuage his wife's grief, he took her on a tour of Europe.* 为了减轻妻子的悲痛，他带她去了欧洲旅游。 2 VERB If you **assuage** a need or desire for something, you satisfy it. 满足(需要、欲望)【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [v n] *The meat they'd managed to procure assuaged their hunger.* 他们把搞到手的肉拿来充饥。

as|sume ◆◇ /əˈsjuːm, AM 美 əˈsuːm/ (**assumes, assuming, assumed**) 1 VERB If you **assume that** something is true, you imagine that it is true, sometimes wrongly. 假定；以为；假设 ❑ [v that] *It is a misconception to assume that the two continents are similar.* 认为这两块大陆相似是一种误解。 ❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *If mistakes occurred, they were assumed to be the fault of the commander on the spot.* 如果出现了错误，就会被认为是现场指挥官的失误。 ❑ [v *so*] *'Today?'—'I'd assume so, yeah.'* "今天？" —— "对，我觉得是。" 2 VERB If someone **assumes** power or responsibility, they take power or responsibility. 取得(权力)；承担(责任) ❑ [v n] *Mr Cross will assume the role of Chief Executive with a team of four directors.* 克罗斯先生将出任首席执行官，手下有 4 位经理。 3 VERB If something **assumes** a particular quality, it begins to have that quality. 呈现，具有，显露(某种特质) ❑ [v n] *In his dreams, the mountains assumed enormous importance.* 在他的梦中，这些山峰具有极为重要的意义。 4 PHRASE You can use **let us assume** or **let's assume** when you are considering a possible situation or event, so that you can think about the consequences. 姑且假设 ❑ *Let us assume those clubs actually win something. Then players will receive large bonuses.* 倘若那些俱乐部真的赚了，那么球员就会获得一大笔奖金。 ❑ *Let's assume for a moment that I am a litigant in your court.* 暂且假设我是你的诉讼当事人。 5 → see also **assuming**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *assume* with:

V. **let's** assume ***that*** 姑且假设…, **tend to** assume 易于假设 1
ADV. assume **so** 觉得是 1
automatically assume 自动假设；必然取得 1 2
N. assume **the worst** 做最坏的假设 1
assume **control/power** 取得控制 / 权力，assume **responsibility** 承担责任，assume **a role** 担任角色 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *sume* ≈ *taking* 取：*assume, consume, presume*

as|sumed name (**assumed names**) N-COUNT [usu *under* N] If you do something **under** an **assumed name**, you do it using a name that is not your real name. 化名；假名

as|sum|ing /əˈsjuːmɪŋ, AM 美 -ˈsuːm-/ CONJ You use **assuming** or **assuming that** when you are considering a possible situation or event, so that you can think about the consequences. 假定…；假设… ❑ *'Assuming you're right,' he said, 'there's not much I can do about it, is there?'* "就算你是对的，"他说，"我对此也做不了什么，不是吗？"

as|sump|tion ◆◇ /əˈsʌmpʃᵊn/ (**assumptions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that, adj N, *on* N] If you make an **assumption that** something is true or will happen, you accept that it is true or will happen, often without any real proof. 假定；假设；臆断 ❑ *Dr Subroto questioned the scientific assumption on which the global warming theory is based.* 苏布罗托博士质疑全球变暖理论所依据的科学假设。 2 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **assumption of** power or responsibility is their taking of it. (权力的)取得；(责任的)承担 ❑ [+*of*] *The government have retained the support which greeted their assumption of power last March.* 政府保住了去年三月刚掌权时获得的支持率。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *assumption* with:

ADJ. assumption **based on** 基于…的假设，**common** assumption 普遍假设，**underlying** assumption 基本假设 1
V. **challenge an** assumption 质疑假设，**make an** assumption 作出假设 1

as|sur|ance /əˈʃʊərəns/ (**assurances**) 1 N-VAR [oft N that] If you give someone an **assurance that** something is true or will happen, you say that it is definitely true or will definitely happen, in order to make them feel less worried. 保证；确保 ❑ *He would like an assurance that other forces will not move into the territory that his forces vacate.* 他想确保其他势力不会在他的军队撤离后进入这个地区。 ❑ [+*of*] *He will have been pleased by Marshal Yazov's assurance of the armed forces' loyalty.* 亚佐夫元帅向他保证武装部队的忠诚时，他会感到心满意足的。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you do something **with assurance**, you do it with a feeling of confidence and certainty. 信心；把握 ❑ *Masur led the orchestra with assurance.* 马苏尔神定气若地指挥管弦乐队。 ❑ *The E.U. is now acquiring greater assurance and authority.* 欧盟现在更加自信也更具权威了。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Assurance** is insurance that provides cover in the event of death. (人寿)保险【BRIT 英】 ❑ *...endowment assurance.* 养老保险 4 → see also **life assurance**

as|sure /əˈʃʊəʳ/ (**assures, assuring, assured**) 1 VERB If you **assure** someone **that** something is true or will happen, you tell them that it is definitely true or will definitely happen, often in order to make them less worried. 向…保证；使…确信；使…放心 ❑ [v n that] *He hastened to assure me that there was nothing traumatic to report.* 他急忙向我保证，说没有发生什么可怕的事情。 ❑ [v n with quote] *'Are you sure the raft is safe?' she asked anxiously. 'Couldn't be safer,' Max assured her confidently.* "你确定木筏安全吗？"她不安地问道。"再安全不过了。"马克斯信心十足地向她保证。 ❑ [v n +*of*] *Government officials recently assured Hindus of protection.* 政府官员最近承诺对印度教徒进行保护。 2 → see also **assured** 3 VERB To **assure** someone **of** something means to make certain that they will get it. 保证，确保(得到) ❑ [v n +*of*] *Last night's resounding victory over Birmingham City has virtually assured them of promotion.* 昨晚该球队大胜伯明翰城队，基本确保能够晋级。 ❑ [v n n] *Ways must be found to assure our children a decent start in life.* 必须想办法确保我们

的孩子有一个良好的人生开端。 PHRASE You use phrases such as **I can assure you** or **let me assure you** to emphasize the truth of what you are saying. 我向你保证；相信我【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I can assure you that the animals are well cared for.* 我可以向你保证，动物们得到了精心照顾。

as|sured ◆◇ /ə'ʃʊəd/ ADJ Someone who is **assured** is very confident and relaxed. 自信的；放松的；有把握的 ❑ *He was infinitely more assured than in his more recent parliamentary appearances.* 比起最近几次在国会中的露面，他表现得自信多了。 **•as|sur|ed|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This is a lyrical work written with the authority and assuredness of an experienced writer.* 这部抒情作品由一位有经验的作家以老练、自信的笔触写成。 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **assured**, it is certain to happen. 确定的；毫无疑问的 ❑ *Our victory is assured; nothing can stop us.* 我们必胜，我们锐不可当。 ADJ If you are **assured of** something, you are certain to get it or achieve it. 确定的；信心十足的；志在必得的 ❑ [+of] *Laura Davies is assured of a place in Europe's team.* 劳拉·戴维斯确定在欧洲队占有一席。 PHRASE If you say that someone **can rest assured that** something is the case, you mean that it is definitely the case, so they do not need to worry about it. 可以放心；可以安心【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Their parents can rest assured that their children's safety will be of paramount importance.* 家长尽可放心，孩子们的安全将成为重中之重。

as|sur|ed|ly /ə'ʃʊərɪdli/ ADV [ADV before v] If something is **assuredly** true, it is definitely true. 确定地；一定地；毫无疑问地 ❑ *He is, assuredly, not alone in believing they will win.* 毫无疑问，不止他一个人认为他们会赢。❑ *The government most assuredly does believe in organic farming.* 政府确实坚信有机耕作切实可行。

as|ter|isk /'æstərɪsk/ (**asterisks**) N-COUNT An **asterisk** is the sign *. It is used especially to indicate that there is further information about something in another part of the text. 星号（即 *，尤用于表示文中另一处有更多信息）

Word Link 词根词缀 *aster, astro = star* 星：*aster*isk, *astro*naut, *astro*nomy

astern /ə'stɜ:'n/ ADV [*be* ADV] Something that is **astern** is at the back of a ship or behind the back part. 在船尾；在船后【TECHNICAL 术语】

as|ter|oid /'æstərɔɪd/ (**asteroids**) N-COUNT An **asteroid** is one of the very small planets that move around the sun between Mars and Jupiter. 小行星（在火星及木星轨道间围绕太阳运行）

→ see **meteor, moon, solar system**

Word Link 词根词缀 *oid = resembling* 像；类似：*andr*oid, *aster*oid, *fibr*oid

asth|ma /'æsmə, AM 美 'æz-/ N-UNCOUNT **Asthma** is a lung condition which causes difficulty in breathing. 哮喘

asth|mat|ic /æs'mætɪk, AM 美 æz-/ (**asthmatics**) N-COUNT People who suffer from asthma are sometimes referred to as **asthmatics**. 哮喘患者 ❑ *I have been an asthmatic from childhood and was never able to play any sports.* 我从小就患有哮喘，参加不了任何体育活动。 •ADJ **Asthmatic** is also an adjective. 患哮喘的 ❑ *One child in ten is asthmatic.* 每十个孩子里就有一个患有哮喘。 ADJ [ADJ n] **Asthmatic** means relating to asthma. 哮喘（性）的；哮喘引起的 ❑ *...asthmatic breathing.* 哮喘性呼吸音

astig|ma|tism /ə'stɪgmətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **astigmatism**, the front of their eye has a slightly irregular shape, so they cannot see properly. （眼睛）散光

→ see **eye**

aston|ish /ə'stɒnɪʃ/ (**astonishes, astonishing, astonished**) VERB If something or someone **astonishes** you, they surprise you very much. 使惊讶；使惊奇 ❑ [v n] *Her dedication constantly astonishes me.* 她的奉献精神总是令我震惊。

aston|ished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/ ADJ [ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If you are **astonished** by something, you are very surprised about it. 感到惊讶的；十分惊奇的 ❑ *They were astonished to find the driver was a six-year-old boy.* 令他们吃惊的是，开车的居然是个 6 岁的小男孩。

aston|ish|ing /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **astonishing** is very surprising. 令人惊讶的；非常惊人的 ❑ *...an astonishing display of physical strength.* 表现出的惊人体力 **•aston|ish|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Isabella was an astonishingly beautiful young woman.* 伊莎贝拉是名极其漂亮的年轻女子。

aston|ish|ment /ə'stɒnɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Astonishment** is a feeling of great surprise. 惊讶；惊奇；惊愕 ❑ *I spotted a shooting star which, to my astonishment, was bright green in colour.* 我看见一颗流星，使我大为惊奇的是，它居然是鲜绿色的。❑ *'What?' Meg asked in astonishment.* "什么？"梅格惊讶地问道。

astound /ə'staʊnd/ (**astounds, astounding, astounded**) VERB If something **astounds** you, you are very surprised by it. 使惊骇；使震惊；使大吃一惊 ❑ [v n] *He used to astound his friends with feats of physical endurance.* 过去，他表现出的惊人耐力常让朋友们大吃一惊。[Also v]

astound|ed /ə'staʊndɪd/ ADJ [ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If you are **astounded by** something, you are very shocked or surprised that it could exist or happen. 惊骇的；震惊的；大吃一惊的 ❑ [+by] *I was astounded by its beauty.* 它的美丽震撼了我。❑ [+at] *I am astounded at the comments made by the Chief Superintendent.* 总警司的话让我大吃一惊。

astound|ing /ə'staʊndɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **astounding**, you are shocked or amazed that it could exist or happen. 令人惊骇的；令人震惊的 ❑ *The results are quite astounding.* 结果令人无比震惊。 **•astound|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *...astoundingly blue eyes.* 一双蓝得惊人的眼睛

as|tra|khan /'æstrəkæn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Astrakhan** is black or grey curly fur from the skins of lambs. It is used for making coats and hats. 阿斯特拉罕羔羊皮（用于制造大衣和帽子）❑ *...a coat with an astrakhan collar.* 羔羊皮领大衣

as|tral /'æstrəl/ ADJ **Astral** means relating to the stars. 星的；星形的【FORMAL 正式】

astray /ə'streɪ/ PHRASE If you **are led astray** by someone or something, you behave badly or foolishly because of them. 被引入歧途 ❑ *The judge thought he'd been led astray by older children.* 法官认为他已被那些年长的孩子们带坏了。 PHRASE If someone or something **leads** you **astray**, they make you believe something which is not true, causing you to make a wrong decision. 误导；使作错误决定 ❑ *We drove east to Rostock, where my map led me astray.* 我们驱车向东去罗斯托克，但地图却给我指错了方向。 PHRASE If something **goes astray**, it gets lost while it is being taken or sent somewhere. 遗失；丢失 ❑ *Many items of mail being sent to her have gone astray.* 许多寄给她的邮件都不知所终。

astride /ə'straɪd/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If you sit or stand **astride** something, you sit or stand with one leg on each side of it. 跨着；骑着 ❑ *...three youths who stood astride their bicycles and stared.* 跨着自行车、站着凝视的三个年轻人

as|trin|gent /ə'strɪndʒ'nt/ (**astringents**) N-COUNT An **astringent** is a liquid that you put on your skin to make it less oily or to make cuts stop bleeding. 收敛药；收敛剂 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Astringent** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an astringent lotion.* 紧肤水

astro- /'æstrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Astro-** is used to form words which refer to things relating to the stars or to outer space. （用于构词）表示"星的"、"天体的"、"外太空的"❑ *...astro-navigation.* 宇宙航行

as|trol|ger /ə'strɒlədʒə'/ (**astrologers**) N-COUNT An **astrologer** is a person who uses astrology to try to tell you things about your character and your future. 占星家

as|trol|ogy /ə'strɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Astrology** is the study of the movements of the planets, sun, moon, and stars in the belief that these movements can have an influence on people's lives. 占星术；占星学 **•as|tro|log|ical** /ˌæstrə'lɒdʒɪk'l/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *He has had a keen and lifelong interest in astrological research.* 他毕生热衷于占星术研究。

→ see **star**

as|tro|naut /'æstrənɔ:t/ (**astronauts**) N-COUNT An **astronaut** is a person who is trained for travelling in a spacecraft. 航天员；宇航员

A

Word Web 话题词汇 astronomer 天文学家

The Italian **astronomer** Galileo Galilei did not invent the telescope. However, he was the first person to use it to study **celestial** bodies. He recorded his findings. What Galileo saw through the telescope supported the theory that the **planet** Earth is not the centre of the universe. This theory was written by the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus in 1530. Copernicus said that all the planets in the universe revolve around the **sun**. In 1609, Galileo used a telescope to observe the **craters** on Earth's **moon**. He also discovered the four largest **satellites** of the planet Jupiter. These four bodies are called the Galilean moons.

望远镜不是意大利天文学家伽利略·伽俐莱发明的，可他是第一个用望远镜来研究天体的人。他记录下了自己的发现。伽利略通过望远镜观测到的结果证实了地球并非宇宙的中心这一理论。该理论是波兰天文学家尼古劳斯·哥白尼 1530 年在著述中提出的。哥白尼认为，宇宙中所有的行星都围绕太阳旋转。1609 年，伽利略用望远镜观察到地球的卫星月球上的环形山。他还发现了木星四颗最大的卫星，这些天体被称为伽利略卫星。

Word Link 词根词缀 *aster, astro ≈ star* 星：*asterisk, astronaut, astronomy*

Word Link 词根词缀 *naut ≈ sailor* 船员：*aeronautics, astronaut, nautical*

as|trono|mer /əˈstrɒnəməʳ/ (**astronomers**) N-COUNT An **astronomer** is a scientist who studies the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天文学家

→ see Word Web:**astronomer**

→ see **galaxy, telescope**

Word Link 词根词缀 *er, or ≈ one who does* 行…事者，*that which does* 做…事之物：*astronomer, author, writer*

as|tro|nomi|cal /ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe an amount, especially the cost of something as **astronomical**, you are emphasizing that it is very large indeed.（数量，尤指费用）极其巨大的，天文数字的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Houses in the village are selling for astronomical prices.* 乡村的房价正在以天价出售。•**as|tro|nomi|cal|ly** /ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *He was astronomically wealthy.* 他富甲一方。❑ *House prices had risen astronomically.* 房价已经暴涨。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Astronomical** means relating to astronomy. 天文学的；天体的❑ *...the British Astronomical Association.* 英国天文协会

as|trono|my /əˈstrɒnəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Astronomy** is the scientific study of the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天文学

→ see **star**

as|tro|physi|cist /ˌæstrəʊˈfɪzɪsɪst/ (**astrophysicists**) N-COUNT An **astrophysicist** is someone who studies astrophysics. 天体物理学家

as|tro|phys|ics /ˌæstrəʊˈfɪzɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Astrophysics** is the study of the physical and chemical structure of the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天体物理学

as|tute /əˈstjuːt, AM 美 əˈstuːt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **astute**, you think they show an understanding of behaviour and situations, and are skilful at using this knowledge to their own advantage. 精明的；敏锐的❑ *She was politically astute.* 她很有政治头脑。❑ *He made a series of astute business decisions.* 他作出了一系列精明的商业决策。•**as|tute|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Oxford, as Evelyn Waugh astutely observed, is a city best seen in early summer.* 牛津城，正如伊夫林·沃的敏锐观察，初夏的时候最美。

asun|der /əˈsʌndəʳ/ ADV [ADV after v] If something tears or is torn **asunder**, it is violently separated into two or more parts or pieces. 成碎片地；四分五裂地【LITERARY 文】

asy|lum /əˈsaɪləm/ (**asylums**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If a government gives a person from another country **asylum**, they allow them to stay, usually because they are unable to return home safely for political reasons.（通常指政治）庇护，避难❑ *He applied for asylum in 1987 after fleeing the police back home.* 他 1987 年在本国逃脱警察追捕后，就申请了政治庇护。2 N-COUNT An **asylum** is a psychiatric hospital. 精神病院【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

a'sy|lum seek|er (**asylum seekers**) N-COUNT An **asylum seeker** is a person who is trying to get asylum in a foreign country. 寻求（政治）避难者❑ *Fewer than 7% of asylum seekers are accepted as political refugees.* 寻求避难者中有不到 7% 的人被作为政治难民接受。

asym|met|ric /ˌeɪsɪˈmetrɪk/ ADJ **Asymmetric** means the same as **asymmetrical**. 不对称的

asym|met|ri|cal /ˌeɪsɪˈmetrɪkᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **asymmetrical** has two sides or halves that are different in shape, size, or style. 不对称的❑ *...asymmetrical shapes.* 不对称的形状

asym|me|try /ˌeɪˈsɪmətri/ (**asymmetries**) N-VAR **Asymmetry** is the appearance that something has when its two sides or halves are different in shape, size, or style. 不对称❑ [+of] *... the asymmetry of Van de Velde's designs of this period.* 范德费尔德这一时期设计作品的不对称性

asymp|to|mat|ic /ˌeɪsɪmptəˈmætɪk/ ADJ If someone with a disease is **asymptomatic**, it means that they do not show any symptoms of the disease. 无症状的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *I have patients who are HIV-positive and asymptomatic.* 我的一些病人艾滋病病毒检测呈阳性，但却无任何体征。

at ⇹ /ət, STRONG 强读 æt/

In addition to the uses shown below, **at** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce extra information. **At** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'keep on at' and 'play at'. 除下列用法外，at 用于某些动词、名词、形容词后以引出附加信息。at 还可用于 keep on at, play at 等短语动词中。

1 PREP You use **at** to indicate the place or event where something happens or is situated. 在（某地）；在（某场合）❑ *We had dinner at a restaurant in Attleborough.* 我们在阿特尔伯勒的一家餐厅吃的饭。❑ *I didn't like being alone at home.* 我不喜欢一个人呆在家里。❑ *Hamstrings are supporting muscles at the back of the thigh.* 腘绳肌腱是位于大腿后侧起支撑作用的肌肉。❑ *The announcement was made at a news conference in Peking.* 在北京的记者招待会上发表了这项声明。2 PREP If someone is **at** school or college, or **at** a particular school or college, they go there regularly to study. 在（上学）❑ *He was shy and nervous as a boy, and unhappy at school.* 他小时候既害羞又胆怯，在学校过得并不快乐。❑ *I majored in psychology at Hunter College.* 在亨特学院求学时，我主修心理学。3 PREP If you are **at** something such as a table, a door, or someone's side, you are next to it or them. 在…旁边；靠近❑ *Graham was already at the door.* 格雷厄姆已经在门口了。❑ *At his side was a beautiful young woman.* 他旁边是个年轻漂亮的女子。❑ *He gave the girl at the desk the message.* 他把便条递给了桌旁的女孩。4 PREP When you are describing where someone or something is, you can say that they are **at** a certain distance. You can also say that one thing is **at** an angle in relation to another thing. 在…远的地方；呈…角度❑ *The two journalists followed at a discreet distance.* 那两个记者谨慎地跟在后面，保持着一段距离。❑ *The tree was leaning at a low angle from the ground.* 那棵树倾斜得非常厉害。5 PREP If something happens **at** a particular time, that is the time when it happens or begins to happen. 在（某时间或时刻）❑ *The funeral will be carried out this afternoon at 3.00.* 葬礼将于今天下午 3 点举行。❑ *He only sees her at Christmas and Easter.* 他只有在圣诞节和复活节时才能见到她。6 PREP If you do something **at** a particular age, you do it when you are that age. 在…岁时❑ *Blake emigrated to Australia with his family at 13.* 布莱克在 13 岁时随家人移民到了澳大利亚。❑ *Mary Martin has died at her home in California at the age of seventy-six.* 玛丽·马汀 76 岁时卒于加利福尼亚家中。7 PREP You use **at** to express a rate, frequency, level, or price. 以，达（某一速度、频率、水平或价格）❑ *I drove back down the highway at normal speed.* 我以正常车速沿公路返回。❑ *Check the oil at regular intervals, and have the car serviced regularly.* 定期检查汽油，并对车辆进行定期

维护。❑ *The submarine lies at a depth of 6,000 feet in the Barents Sea.* 潜艇位于巴伦支海水下 6,000 英尺深处。8 PREP You use **at** before a number or amount to indicate a measurement. 以，达（某一数量）❑ *...as unemployment stays pegged at three million.* 当失业人数维持在 300 万 9 PREP If you look **at** someone or something, you look towards them. If you direct an object or a comment **at** someone, you direct it towards them. 朝（某人或某物看）；向（某人掷物）；冲（某人说话）❑ *He looked at Michael and laughed.* 他看着迈克尔笑了。❑ *The crowds became violent and threw petrol bombs at the police.* 人群变得狂暴起来，并向警察投掷汽油弹。10 PREP You can use **at** after verbs such as 'smile' or 'wave' and before nouns referring to people to indicate that you have put on an expression or made a gesture which someone is meant to see or understand. 向，朝（某人微笑、招手等）❑ *She opened the door and stood there, frowning at me.* 她打开门站在那里，朝我皱着眉头。❑ *We waved at the staff to try to get the bill.* 我们向店员招了招手，想要买单。11 PREP If you point or gesture **at** something, you move your arm or head in its direction so that it will be noticed by someone you are with.（指）向 …❑ *He pointed at the empty bottle and the waitress quickly replaced it.* 他指了指空瓶子，女服务员立即拿走又重新上了一瓶。❑ *He gestured at the shelves. 'I've bought many books from him.'* 他指着书架说："我已经从他那里买了不少书了。"12 PREP If you are working **at** something, you are dealing with it. If you are aiming **at** something, you are trying to achieve it. 在…方面（努力）；（致力）于❑ *She has worked hard at her marriage.* 她努力维持着她的婚姻。❑ *...a $1.04m grant aimed at improving student performance on placement examinations.* 旨在提高学生分班考试成绩的 104 万美元拨款 13 PREP If something is done **at** someone's invitation or request, it is done as a result of it. 应（某人邀请或要求）❑ *She left the light on in the bathroom at his request.* 按照他的要求，她将浴室里的灯开着。14 PREP You use **at** to say that someone or something is in a particular state or condition. 处在…状态❑ *I am afraid we are not at liberty to disclose that information.* 恐怕我们无权透露这一信息。❑ *Their countries had been at war for nearly six weeks.* 他们的国家陷入战争状态已将近 6 周了。15 PREP You use **at** before a possessive pronoun and a superlative adjective to say that someone or something has more of a particular quality than at any other time.（用于所有格代词和形容词最高级前，表示某人或某物在此时的某一特征最鲜明）❑ *He was at his happiest whilst playing cricket.* 他玩板球时最开心了。16 PREP You use **at** to say how something is being done. 以…方式❑ *Three people were killed by shots fired at random from a minibus.* 3 个人被从一辆面包车中胡乱发射的子弹打死了。❑ *Mr Martin was taken out of his car at gunpoint.* 马丁先生被人用枪指着从他的车里带了出来。17 PREP You use **at** to show that someone is doing something repeatedly.（表示某人重复做某事）❑ *She lowered the handkerchief which she had kept dabbing at her eyes.* 她放下了那块刚刚一直用来擦眼睛的手帕。❑ *Miss Melville took a cookie and nibbled at it.* 梅尔维尔小姐拿起一块饼干小口吃起来。18 PREP You use **at** to indicate an activity or task when saying how well someone does it. 在…方面（擅长）❑ *I'm good at my work.* 我对自己的工作得心应手。❑ *Robin is an expert at cheesemaking.* 罗宾是奶酪制作专家。19 PREP You use **at** to indicate what someone is reacting to. 对…（作出反应）❑ *Eleanor was annoyed at having had to wait so long for him.* 埃莉诺为不得不等他这么长时间而感到恼火。❑ *The British team did not disguise their delight at their success.* 英国队毫不掩饰他们获胜的喜悦。20 **at all** → see **all**

ata|vis|tic /ˌætəˈvɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Atavistic** feelings or behaviour seem to be very primitive, like the feelings or behaviour of our earliest ancestors. 返祖性的；原始的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an atavistic fear of snakes.* 对蛇的原始恐惧

ate /et, eɪt/ **Ate** is the past tense of **eat**.

at|el|ier /əˈteliˌeɪ, AM 美 ˌætˈljeɪ/ (**ateliers**) N-COUNT An **atelier** is an artist's studio or workshop.（艺术家的）工作室；画室

athe|ism /ˈeɪθiɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Atheism** is the belief that there is no God. 无神论（Compare 比较 **agnosticism**.）

Word Link 词根词缀	*a, an = not* 不，*without* 无：*amoral, anaesthesia, atheism*

athe|ist /ˈeɪθiɪst/ (**atheists**) N-COUNT An **atheist** is a person who believes that there is no God. 无神论者（Compare 比较 **agnostic**.）

Word Link 词根词缀	*the, theo = god* 神：*atheist, pantheism, theocracy*

athe|is|tic /ˌeɪθiˈɪstɪk/ ADJ **Atheistic** means connected with or holding the belief that there is no God. 无神论的；无神论者的❑ *...atheistic philosophers.* 无神论哲学家

ath|lete ♦◇ /ˈæθliːt/ (**athletes**) 1 N-COUNT An **athlete** is a person who does a sport, especially athletics, or track and field events.（尤指田径项目的）运动员，运动选手❑ *Daley Thompson was a great athlete.* 戴利·汤普森是位著名的运动员。2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone who is fit and athletic as an **athlete**. 运动健儿；身强力壮的人❑ *I was no athlete.* 我当时身板儿差得很。

ˌath|lete's ˈfoot N-UNCOUNT **Athlete's foot** is a fungal infection in which the skin between the toes becomes cracked or peels off. 运动员脚病；脚气

ath|let|ic /æθˈletɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Athletic** means relating to athletes and athletics. 运动的；体育的；运动员的❑ *They have been given college scholarships purely on athletic ability.* 他们完全是凭借体育特长获得了大学奖学金。2 ADJ An **athletic** person is fit, and able to perform energetic movements easily. 运动型的；身体健壮的❑ *Xandra is an athletic 36-year-old with a 21-year-old's body.* 36 岁的汉德拉身体健壮，有着 21 岁小伙子的体格。

ath|leti|cism /æθˈletɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Athleticism** is someone's fitness and ability to perform well at sports or other physical activities. 运动天赋；体育才能

ath|let|ics /æθˈletɪks/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Athletics** refers to track and field sports such as running, the high jump, and the javelin. 田径运动【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *As the modern Olympics grew in stature, so too did athletics.* 随着现代奥林匹克运动会声名远扬，田径运动也越来越受关注。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **track and field**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Athletics** refers to any kind of physical sports, exercise, or games. 体育运动；竞技【AM 美】❑ *...students who play intercollegiate athletics.* 参加大学校际体育竞赛的学生

-ation /-eɪʃᵊn/ (**-ations**) SUFFIX **-ation** and **-ion** are added to some verbs in order to form nouns. Nouns formed in this way often refer to a state or process; for example, starvation is the process of starving, and victimization is the process of being victimized.（用于某些动词后构成名词，通常表示一种状态或过程）

atishoo /əˈtɪʃuː/ **Atishoo** is used, especially in writing, to represent the sound that you make when you sneeze. 阿嚏（尤用于书面语，表示打喷嚏的声音）

at|las /ˈætləs/ (**atlases**) N-COUNT An **atlas** is a book of maps. 地图册；地图集

ATM /ˌeɪ tiː ˈem/ (**ATMs**) N-COUNT An **ATM** is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account by using a special card. **ATM** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'automated teller machine'. 自动取款机【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cash dispenser**

→ see **bank**

at|mos|phere ♦◇ /ˈætməsfɪəʳ/ (**atmospheres**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A planet's **atmosphere** is the layer of air or other gases around it. 大气；大气层❑ *...dangerous levels of pollution in the Earth's atmosphere.* 地球大气层受污染的严重程度 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **atmosphere** of a place is the air that you breathe there.（呼吸的）空气❑ [+of] *These gases pollute the atmosphere of towns and cities.* 这些气体污染了城镇的空气。3 N-SING The **atmosphere** of a place is the general impression that you get of it. 氛围；环境❑ [+of] *There's still an atmosphere of great hostility and tension in the city.* 强烈的敌对和紧张气氛依然笼罩着这座城市。4 N-UNCOUNT If a place or an event has **atmosphere**, it is interesting.（地方或事件的）情调，魅力❑ *The old harbour is still full of atmosphere and well worth visiting.* 这座古老的港口依然充满了情趣，颇值得一游。

A

→ see **air, biosphere, core, earth, greenhouse effect, meteor, moon, water**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sphere ≈ ball* 球：*atmosphere, hemisphere, spherical*

at|mos|pher|ic /ˌætməsˈferɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Atmospheric** is used to describe something which relates to the Earth's atmosphere. 大气的；大气层的 ❑ *...atmospheric gases.* 大气中的气体 ❑ *...atmospheric pressure.* 大气压 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a place or a piece of music as **atmospheric**, you like it because it has a particular quality which is interesting or exciting and makes you feel a particular emotion.（地方、音乐等）有情调的，有魅力的，有感染力的【APPROVAL 褒】

ˌat|mo|spher|ic ˈpres|sure N-UNCOUNT **Atmospheric pressure** is the pressure of the atmosphere on the Earth's surface. 气压；大气压

→ see **forecast, weather**

at|mos|pher|ics /ˌætməsˈferɪks/ N-PLURAL **Atmospherics** are elements in something such as a piece of music or a book which create a certain atmosphere.（音乐、书等的）气氛因素，情调 ❑ *...Dickensian atmospherics.* 狄更斯小说的情调

at|oll /ˈætɒl, AM 美 -tɔːl/ (**atolls**) N-COUNT An **atoll** is a ring of coral rock, or a group of coral islands surrounding a lagoon. 环状珊瑚岛；环礁

atom /ˈætəm/ (**atoms**) N-COUNT An **atom** is the smallest amount of a substance that can take part in a chemical reaction. 原子

→ see **element**

atom|ic /əˈtɒmɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Atomic** means relating to power that is produced from the energy released by splitting atoms. 原子能的 ❑ *...atomic energy.* 原子能 ❑ *...atomic weapons.* 原子武器 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Atomic** means relating to the atoms of substances. 原子的；与原子有关的

aˌtom|ic ˈbomb (**atomic bombs**)

The form **atom bomb** is also used, mainly in British English. 亦使用 atom bomb，主要用于英国英语中。

N-COUNT An **atomic bomb** or an **atom bomb** is a bomb that causes an explosion by a sudden release of energy that results from splitting atoms. 原子弹

aton|al /ˌeɪˈtəʊnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Atonal** music is music that is not written or played in any key or system of scales.（音乐）无调性的

atone /əˈtəʊn/ (**atones, atoning, atoned**) VERB If you **atone for** something that you have done, you do something to show that you are sorry you did it. 弥补；赔罪；补偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +for] *He felt he had atoned for what he had done to his son.* 他觉得已经为自己对儿子所做的一切作出了补偿。

atone|ment /əˈtəʊnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT If you do something as an **atonement for** doing something wrong, you do it to show that you are sorry. 弥补；赔罪；补偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *He's living in a monastery in a gesture of atonement for human rights' abuses committed under his leadership.* 为了弥补自己当权时对人权的践踏，他以出家来谢罪。

atop /əˈtɒp/ PREP If something is **atop** something else, it is on top of it. 在…顶上；在…上面【AM, also BRIT, LITERARY 美，亦英，文】❑ *Under the newspaper, atop a sheet of paper, lay an envelope.* 在报纸下面的一张纸上放着一个信封。

A to Z /ˌeɪ tə ˈzed, AM 美 - ˈziː/ (**A to Zs**) 1 N-COUNT An **A to Z** is a book of maps showing all the streets and roads in a particular city and its surrounding towns. 城市街道图【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】2 N-SING An **A to Z of** a particular subject is a book or programme which gives information on all aspects of it, arranging it in alphabetical order.（按字母顺序排列的）名册，手册，大全 ❑ [+of] *An A to Z of careers gives helpful information about courses.* 职业大全手册提供了有助于课程选择的信息。

atrium /ˈeɪtrɪəm/ (**atriums**) N-COUNT An **atrium** is a part of a building such as a hotel or shopping centre, which extends up through several floors of the building and often has a glass roof.（建筑物的）天井，中庭

atro|cious /əˈtrəʊʃəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **atrocious**, you are emphasizing that its quality is very bad. 糟透的；恶劣的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The food here is atrocious.* 这里的食物难以下咽。**•atro|cious|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *He had written the note from memory, word perfect, and spelled atrociously.* 他凭着记忆作了记录，虽然用词恰当但拼写错误百出。2 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or their actions as **atrocious**, you mean that it is unacceptable because it is extremely violent or cruel.（行为、行动）残暴的，凶恶的，残忍的 ❑ *The judge said he had committed atrocious crimes against women.* 法官说他对妇女犯下了滔天罪行。3 ADJ If you say that weather conditions are **atrocious**, you mean they are very bad, for example that it is extremely cold, wet, or windy.（天气）恶劣的，糟糕的

atroc|ity /əˈtrɒsɪti/ (**atrocities**) N-VAR An **atrocity** is a very cruel, shocking action. 暴行；滔天罪行 ❑ *The killing was cold-blooded, and those who committed this atrocity should be tried and punished.* 那次杀戮异常凶残，犯下如此暴行的人应该受到审判和惩罚。

at|ro|phy /ˈætrəfi/ (**atrophies, atrophying, atrophied**) VERB If a muscle or other part of the body **atrophies**, it decreases in size or strength, often as a result of an illness.（肌肉或身体其他部分）萎缩【FORMAL 正式】

→ see **muscle**

at|tach ✦✧ /əˈtætʃ/ (**attaches, attaching, attached**) 1 VERB If you **attach** something **to** an object, you join it or fasten it to the object. 绑（或系、贴）上；固定；附上 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *The gadget can be attached to any vertical surface.* 这个小玩意儿可以贴在任何垂直表面上。❑ [v n] *The astronauts will attach a motor that will boost the satellite into its proper orbit.* 宇航员们将安装一个发动机，以推动卫星进入正常运行轨道。❑ [v-ed] *For further information, please contact us on the attached form.* 欲知详情，请使用所附表格联系我们。2 VERB If someone **attaches himself** or **herself** to you, they join you and stay with you, often without being invited to do so.（通常未受邀请而）加入，和…在一起，缠着 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Natasha attached herself to the film crew filming at her orphanage.* 娜塔莎紧紧缠着在她所在的孤儿院拍摄电影的工作人员不放。3 VERB If people **attach** a quality **to** someone or something, or if it **attaches to** them, people consider that they have that quality. 赋予；认为…具有；为…所有 ❑ [v n +to] *The authorities attached much significance to his visit.* 当局非常重视他的访问。❑ [v +to] *...the magic that still attaches to the word 'spy'.* "间谍"一词依然具有的神奇魅力 ❑ [v-ed] *...the stigma attached to mental illness.* 心理疾病所背负的污名 4 VERB If you **attach** conditions **to** something such as an agreement, you state that specific things must be done before the agreement is valid. 附加，附带（条件）❑ [v n +to] *Activists are pressing the banks to attach political conditions to the signing of any new agreement.* 激进分子强烈要求银行在签署任何新协议前要附带政治条件。5 VERB In computing, if you **attach** a file **to** a message that you send to someone, you send it with the message but separate from it.（在电子邮件中）附上（附件）❑ [v n +to] *It is possible to attach executable program files to e-mail.* 可以在电子邮件里附上可执行程序文件。6 → see also **attached** 7 **no strings attached** → see **string**

at|ta|ché /æˈtæʃeɪ, AM 美 ˌætæˈʃeɪ/ (**attachés**) N-COUNT An **attaché** is a member of staff in an embassy, usually with a special responsibility for something.（大使馆的）专员，参赞（通常负有特殊责任）

at|ta|ché case (**attaché cases**) N-COUNT An **attaché case** is a flat case for holding documents. 小公文包；小手提箱

at|tached /əˈtætʃt/ 1 ADJ If you are **attached to** someone or something, you like them very much. 喜爱…的，热爱…的 ❑ [+to] *She is very attached to her family and friends.* 她非常热爱她的家人和朋友。2 ADJ If someone is **attached to** an organization or group of people, they are working with them, often only for a short time.（通常只是短时间）从属于…的，为…工作的 ❑ [+to] *Ford was attached to the battalion's first line of transport.* 福特曾在该营的第一运输队服役。3 ADJ If one organization or institution is **attached**

to a larger organization, it is part of that organization and is controlled and run by it. 隶属于…的；附属的 ❑ [+to] *At one time the schools were mainly attached to the church.* 这些学校曾一度归教会主管。

at|tach|ment /ə'tætʃmənt/ (**attachments**) 1 N-VAR If you have an **attachment to** someone or something, you are fond of them or loyal to them. 喜欢；爱慕；忠诚 ❑ [+to] *As a teenager she formed a strong attachment to one of her teachers.* 少女时代的她曾迷上了自己的一个老师。2 N-COUNT An **attachment** is a device that can be fixed onto a machine in order to enable it to do different jobs. (机器的)附件，附加装置 ❑ [+for] *Some models come with attachments for dusting.* 某些型号附有除尘器。3 N-COUNT An **attachment** is an extra document that is added to another document. (文件的)附件 ❑ [+to] *Justice Fitzgerald included a 120-page discussion paper as an attachment to the annual report.* 在年度报告中，菲茨杰拉德法官附上了一篇长达 120 页的讨论稿。4 N-COUNT In computing, an **attachment** is a file which is attached separately to a message that you send to someone. (电子邮件的)附件 ❑ *When you send an e-mail you can also send a sound or graphic file as an attachment.* 在发送电子邮件时，你也可以附上一份声音或图片附件。

at|tack ◆◆◆ /ə'tæk/ (**attacks, attacking, attacked**) 1 VERB To **attack** a person or place means to try to hurt or damage them using physical violence. 攻击；进攻；袭击 ❑ [v n] *He bundled the old lady into her hallway and brutally attacked her.* 他将老妇人推到她家走廊上，并对她一顿暴打。❑ [v] *While Haig and Foch argued, the Germans attacked.* 在黑格和福煦争论之时，德国人发起了进攻。•N-VAR **Attack** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *...a campaign of air attacks on strategic targets.* 对战略目标的空袭行动 ❑ [+from] *Refugees had come under attack from federal troops.* 难民遭到了联邦军队的袭击。2 VERB If you **attack** a person, belief, idea, or act, you criticize them strongly. 抨击；指责；非难 ❑ [v n] *He publicly attacked the people who've been calling for secret ballot nominations.* 他公开抨击了那些主张以不记名投票方式提名的人。❑ [v n +for] *A newspaper ran an editorial attacking him for being a showman.* 一家报纸发表社论，批评他善于作秀。[Also v n as n/adj] •N-VAR **Attack** is also a noun. ❑ *The role of the state as a prime mover in planning social change has been under attack.* 国家在规划社会变革中所扮演的主导者一角颇受争议。❑ [+on] *The committee yesterday launched a scathing attack on British business for failing to invest.* 该委员会昨天向英国商界发起猛烈抨击，指责其未能实现投资。3 VERB If something such as a disease, a chemical, or an insect **attacks** something, it harms or spoils it. (疾病、化学药品、昆虫等)攻击，侵蚀，破坏 ❑ [v n] *The virus seems to have attacked his throat.* 病毒看来已经侵蚀到他的喉部了。❑ [be v-ed] *Several key crops failed when they were attacked by pests.* 一些主要农作物由于遭受虫害而歉收。•N-UNCOUNT **Attack** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *The virus can actually destroy those white blood cells, leaving the body wide open to attack from other infections.* 该病毒实际上会破坏那些白细胞，使身体极易受到其他传染病感染。4 VERB If you **attack** a job or a problem, you start to deal with it in an energetic way. (积极地)解决(问题)，开展(工作) ❑ [v n] *Any attempt to attack the budget problem is going to have to in some way deal with those issues.* 从某种意义上说，要解决预算问题就必须处理那些问题。5 VERB In games such as football, when one team **attacks** the opponent's goal, they try to score a goal. (在足球等比赛中)进攻 ❑ [v n] *Now the U.S. is controlling the ball and attacking the opponent's goal.* 现在美国队控球，向对方球门展开了进攻。❑ [v] *The goal was just reward for Villa's decision to attack constantly in the second half.* 在下半场，维拉持续进攻的打法为该队赢得了这个进球。•N-COUNT **Attack** is also a noun. ❑ *Lee was at the hub of some incisive attacks in the second half.* 在下半场，李组织了几次快速进攻。6 N-COUNT An **attack of** an illness is a short period in which you suffer badly from it. (疾病短时间的)侵袭，发作 ❑ [+of] *It had brought on an attack of asthma.* 这引发了哮喘。7 → see also **counter-attack, heart attack**

→ see **war**

Thesaurus 同类词 *attack* Also look up:

V. assault, hit, invade; (*ant.*) defend 1
abuse, blame, criticize; (*ant.*) defend, praise 3
deal with, tackle; (*ant.*) avoid, ignore, put off 4
N. invasion 1
abuse, criticism, libel, slander; (*ant.*) defence 2
bout, fit 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *attack* with:

N. **terrorist** attack 恐怖袭击 1
ADJ. **sudden/surprise** attack 突然袭击 1
personal attack 人身攻击 2
V. **launch/lead/plan an** attack 发动 / 领导 / 策划攻击 1 2
PREP. attack **on/against** 对…的攻击，**under** attack 遭到攻击 1 2
attack **of** *something* …的侵袭 6

at|tack|er /ə'tækə^r/ (**attackers**) N-COUNT You can refer to a person who attacks someone as their **attacker**. 攻击者；袭击者 ❑ *There were signs that she struggled with her attacker before she was repeatedly stabbed.* 有迹象表明，她被连刺数刀之前曾与袭击者搏斗过。

at|tain /ə'teɪn/ (**attains, attaining, attained**) 1 VERB If you **attain** something, you gain it or achieve it, often after a lot of effort. (通常指经过努力)获得，达到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Jim is halfway to attaining his pilot's licence.* 吉姆就快要拿到飞行员执照了。2 VERB If you **attain** a particular state or condition, you may reach it as a result of natural development or work hard to attain this state. 达到，进入，实现(某种状态或情况) ❑ [v n] *...attaining a state of calmness and confidence.* 达到镇定自若、信心十足的状态

at|tain|able /ə'teɪnəb^{ə}l/ ADJ Something that is **attainable** can be achieved. 可达到的；可得到的 ❑ *It is unrealistic to believe perfection is an attainable goal.* 相信完美可以企及是不现实的。

at|tain|ment /ə'teɪnmənt/ (**attainments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **attainment of** an aim is the achieving of it. 实现；达到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the attainment of independence.* 实现独立 2 N-COUNT An **attainment** is a skill you have learned or something you have achieved. 成就；造诣；才能【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their educational attainments.* 他们的学业成就

at|tempt ◆◆◆ /ə'tempt/ (**attempts, attempting, attempted**) 1 VERB If you **attempt to** do something, especially something difficult, you try to do it. 尝试，试图(尤指做困难的事) ❑ [v to-inf] *The only time that we attempted to do something like that was in the city of Philadelphia.* 只有在费城那次我们曾试着做那样的事。❑ [v n] *Before I could attempt a reply he added over his shoulder: 'Wait there.'* 还没等我回答他就回头又说了一句："在那儿等着。" 2 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If you make an **attempt to** do something, you try to do it, often without success. (通常指不成功的)尝试，企图，试图 ❑ *...a deliberate attempt to destabilise the defence.* 经过深思熟虑的破坏该防御的尝试 ❑ [+at] *It was one of his rare attempts at humour.* 那是他极少的想要表现幽默的一次。3 N-COUNT An **attempt on** someone's life is an attempt to kill them. 杀人企图 ❑ [+on] *...an attempt on the life of the former Iranian Prime Minister.* 杀害伊朗前总理的企图

Thesaurus 同类词 *attempt* Also look up:

V. strive, tackle, take on, try 1
N. effort, try, venture 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *attempt* with:

V. attempt **to control/find/prevent/solve** 尝试控制 / 寻找 / 阻止 / 解决 1
make an attempt 作出尝试 2
ADJ. **any** attempt 任何尝试，**desperate** attempt 孤注一掷，**failed/successful** attempt 失败 / 成功的尝试 2
N. **assassination** attempt 暗杀企图，attempt **suicide** 企图自杀 3

A

Word Link 词根词缀 *tempt ≈ trying 试：attempt, temptation, tempted*

at|tempt|ed /ə'temptɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **attempted** crime or unlawful action is an unsuccessful effort to commit the crime or action.（犯罪、不法行为）未遂的，未得手的 ❑ *...a case of attempted murder.* 谋杀未遂案

at|tend ◆◇ /ə'tend/ (**attends, attending, attended**) 1 VERB If you **attend** a meeting or other event, you are present at it. 出席；参加 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *The meeting will be attended by finance ministers from many countries.* 多个国家的财政部长将出席会议。❑ [V] *We want the maximum number of people to attend to help us cover our costs.* 我们希望有尽量多的人参加，以帮助我们支付费用。2 VERB If you **attend** an institution such as a school, college, or church, you go there regularly. 去（学校、教堂等）；上（学）❑ [V n] *They attended college together at the University of Pennsylvania.* 他们一同就读于宾夕法尼亚大学。[Also V] 3 VERB If you **attend to** something, you deal with it. If you **attend to** someone who is hurt or injured, you care for them. 处理，料理（事情）；照顾，护理（受伤的人）❑ [V +to] *The staff will helpfully attend to your needs.* 工作人员会帮忙满足您的需求。❑ [V +to] *The main thing is to attend to the injured.* 首要任务是照顾伤者。

at|tend|ance /ə'tendəns/ (**attendances**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **attendance** at an event or an institution is the fact that they are present at the event or go regularly to the institution. 出席；参加；出勤 ❑ [+at] *Her attendance at school was sporadic.* 她三天两头旷课。2 N-VAR The **attendance** at an event is the number of people who are present at it. 出席的人数 ❑ *Average weekly cinema attendance in February was 2.41 million.* 2 月份，平均每周的观影人数为 241 万。❑ *This year attendances were 28% lower than forecast.* 今年的出席人数比预期少 28%。3 PHRASE If someone is **in attendance** at a place or an event, they are there. 在场；出席

at|tend|ant /ə'tendənt/ (**attendants**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] An **attendant** is someone whose job is to serve or help people in a place such as a petrol station, a car park, or a cloakroom.（加油站、停车场、更衣室等的）服务员，侍者 ❑ *Tony Williams was working as a car-park attendant in Los Angeles.* 托尼·威廉斯当时在洛杉矶的一个停车场当服务生。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **attendant** to describe something that results from a thing already mentioned or that is connected with it. 伴随的；附带的；相关的 ❑ *Mr Branson's victory, and all the attendant publicity, were well deserved.* 布兰森先生的胜利，以及随之而来的所有关注，都是他理应得到的。❑ [+on/upon] *...the risks attendant on the exploration of the unknown.* 探索未知所伴随的危险

at|tend|ee /əˌten'di:/ (**attendees**) N-COUNT The **attendees** at something such as a meeting or a conference are the people who are attending it. 出席者；参加者；在场者【mainly AM 主美】

at|tend|er /ə'tendə'/ (**attenders**) N-COUNT [usu adj n] The **attenders** at a particular place or event are the people who go there. 出席者；参加者 ❑ [+at] *He was a regular attender at the opera.* 他是剧院的常客。[Also +in]

at|ten|tion ◆◇ /ə'tenʃ'n/ (**attentions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you give someone or something your **attention**, you look at it, listen to it, or think about it carefully. 注意；留心；专注 ❑ *You have my undivided attention.* 我洗耳恭听。❑ *Later he turned his attention to the desperate state of housing in the province.* 之后，他将注意力转向了该省形势严峻的住房问题。❑ *...young children with short attention spans.* 很难长时间集中注意力的小孩子 2 N-UNCOUNT **Attention** is great interest that is shown in someone or something, particularly by the general public.（尤指大众的）注意力，关注度 ❑ *Volume Two, sub-titled 'The Lawyers', will also attract considerable attention.* 副标题为“律师”的第二卷也将获得广泛关注。❑ *The conference may help to focus attention on the economy.* 此次会议可能有助于将关注点放在经济上。3 N-UNCOUNT If someone or something is getting **attention**, they are being dealt with or cared for. 保养；照料；照顾 ❑ *Each year more than two million household injuries need medical attention.* 每年有超过 200 万起家中受伤事件需要医疗处理。4 N-PLURAL You can refer to someone's efforts to help you, or the interest they show in you, as their **attentions**, especially if you dislike or disapprove of them.（尤指令人讨厌的）关注，殷勤 ❑ [+of] *The only way to escape the unwanted attentions of the local men was not to go out.* 避免被当地人指指点点的唯一办法就是闭门不出。5 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you **bring** something **to** someone's **attention** or **draw** their **attention to** it, you tell them about it or make them notice it. 注意；注意力 ❑ [+of] *If we don't keep bringing this to the attention of the people, nothing will be done.* 如果我们无法让群众一直关注此事，那将一事无成。6 PHRASE If someone or something **attracts** your **attention** or **catches** your **attention**, you suddenly notice them.（突然）吸引…的注意 ❑ *He sat at one of the round tables and tried to attract her attention.* 他坐在其中一张圆桌旁边，想引起她的注意。7 PHRASE If you **pay attention to** someone, you watch them, listen to them, or take notice of them. If you **pay no attention to** someone, you behave as if you are not aware of them or as if they are not important. 关心 / 不关心；注意 / 不注意 ❑ [+to] *More than ever before, the food industry is paying attention to young consumers.* 食品工业比以往任何时候都更加关注年轻消费者。❑ *Other people walked along the beach at night, so I didn't pay any attention at first.* 入夜后还有其他人在沙滩上散步，所以一开始我完全没有注意到。8 PHRASE When people **stand to attention** or **stand at attention**, they stand straight with their feet together and their arms at their sides. 立正 ❑ *Soldiers in full combat gear stood at attention.* 全副武装的士兵们立正站着。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *attention* with:

PREP. attention **to detail** 对细节的注意 1
ADJ. **careful/close/undivided** attention 谨慎 / 密切 / 全心的关注 1
special attention 特别关注；特殊照顾 1 2 3
unwanted attention 多余的关注 2
medical attention 医疗处理 3
V. **catch** *someone's* attention 引起某人的注意，**focus** attention 集中注意力，**turn** attention **to** *someone/something* 把注意力转移到…上 1 3
call/direct *someone's* attention 使某人注意，**draw** attention 吸引注意 4
attract attention 吸引注意 6
pay attention 注意 7
N. **centre of** attention 关注的焦点 2

at|ten|tion ˌdefi|cit dis'or|der N-UNCOUNT **Attention deficit disorder** is a condition where people, especially children, are unable to concentrate on anything for very long and so find it difficult to learn and often behave in inappropriate ways. The abbreviation **ADD** is often used.（尤指儿童的）注意缺陷障碍（常使用缩略形式 ADD）

at|ten|tion ˌdefi|cit hyper|ac|tiv|ity dis'or|der N-UNCOUNT **Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder** is a condition where people, especially children, are extremely active and unable to concentrate on anything for very long, with the result that they find it difficult to learn and often behave in inappropriate ways. The abbreviation **ADHD** is often used.（尤指儿童的）注意缺陷多动障碍（常使用缩略形式 ADHD）

at'tention-grabbing ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **attention-grabbing** remark or activity is one that is intended to make people notice it.（言语或行为）引人注目的 ❑ *...an attention-grabbing marketing campaign.* 吸引眼球的营销活动

at|ten|tive /ə'tentɪv/ 1 ADJ If you are **attentive**, you are paying close attention to what is being said or done. 注意的；专心的；留意的 ❑ *He wishes the government would be more attentive to detail in their response.* 他希望政府的回应能更加关注细节。•**at|ten|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He questioned Chrissie, and listened attentively to what she told him.* 他询问了克丽茜，并仔细聆听她所说的话。2 ADJ Someone who is **attentive** is helpful and polite. 关心的；体贴的；殷勤的 ❑ [+to] *At society parties he is attentive to his wife.* 在社交聚会上，他对妻子体贴周到。

at|tenu|ate /ə'tenjueɪt/ (**attenuates, attenuating, attenuated**) VERB To **attenuate** something means to reduce it or weaken

it. 降低；使减弱；削弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *You could never eliminate risk, but preparation and training could attenuate it.* 风险不可能完全消除，但可以通过防范和培训来降低。

at|tenu|at|ed /ə'tenjueɪtɪd/ ADJ An **attenuated** object is unusually long and thin. 细长的；瘦削的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...round arches and attenuated columns.* 圆拱门和细长石柱

at|test /ə'test/ (**attests, attesting, attested**) VERB To **attest** something or **attest to** something means to say, show, or prove that it is true. 说明，表示，证明（某事属实）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *Police records attest to his long history of violence.* 警方记录证实他有长期暴力行为史。❑ [v that] *I can personally attest that the cold and flu season is here.* 感冒和流感季节来了，对此我有切身体会。[Also v with quote]

at|tic /'ætɪk/ (**attics**) N-COUNT An **attic** is a room at the top of a house just below the roof. 顶楼；阁楼

at|tire /ə'taɪəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [with poss] Your **attire** is the clothes you are wearing. 服装；衣服【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...seven women dressed in their finest attire.* 七个盛装打扮的女子

at|tired /ə'taɪəʳd/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you describe how someone is **attired**, you are describing how they are dressed. 穿着…的；有…衣着打扮的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *He was faultlessly attired in black coat and striped trousers.* 他穿着黑色上衣和条纹裤子，简直无可挑剔。

at|ti|tude ◆◇ /'ætɪtju:d, AM 美 -tu:d/ (**attitudes**) ❶ N-VAR Your **attitude to** something is the way that you think and feel about it, especially when this shows in the way you behave. （尤指从行为中表现出来的）态度，看法 ❑ [+to/towards] *...the general change in attitude towards handicapped people.* 对残障人士态度的整体转变 ❑ *His attitude made me angry.* 他的态度让我生气。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone as a person **with attitude**, you mean that they have a striking and individual style of behaviour, especially a forceful or aggressive one. 个人风格；（尤指）咄咄逼人的作派【JOURNALISM 新闻】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *attitude* with:

PREP. attitude **about/toward** 对…的态度 ❶
ADJ. **bad** attitude 恶劣的态度，**negative/positive** attitude 消极／积极的态度，**new** attitude 全新的态度，**progressive** attitude 进步的态度 ❶
V. **change your** attitude 改变态度 ❶

at|ti|tu|di|nal /ˌætɪ'tju:dɪnᵊl, AM 美 -tu:d-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Attitudinal** means related to people's attitudes and the way they look at their life. 态度的；人生观的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Does such an attitudinal change reflect real experiences in daily life?* 这种态度的转变反映了日常生活中的真实经历吗？

at|tor|ney ◆◇ /ə'tɜ:ʳni/ (**attorneys**) ❶ N-COUNT In the United States, an **attorney** or **attorney at law** is a lawyer. （美国的）律师 ❑ *...a prosecuting attorney.* 检察官 ❷ → see also **District Attorney**

At|tor|ney 'Gen|er|al (**Attorneys General**) N-COUNT A country's **Attorney General** is its chief law officer, who advises its government or ruler. 总检察长；司法部长

at|tract ◆◇ /ə'trækt/ (**attracts, attracting, attracted**) ❶ VERB If something **attracts** people or animals, it has features that cause them to come to it. 吸引 ❑ [v n] *The Cardiff Bay project is attracting many visitors.* 加的夫海湾项目正吸引众多游客前来。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Warm weather has attracted the flat fish close to shore.* 煦暖的气候将比目鱼引到了近海。❷ VERB If someone or something **attracts** you, they have particular qualities which cause you to like or admire them. If a particular quality **attracts** you **to** a person or thing, it is the reason why you like them. （人或事物）引起…的注意（或赞赏）；使对（某人或某事物）感兴趣 ❑ [v n] *He wasn't sure he'd got it right, although the theory attracted him by its logic.* 他不确定自己是否理解对了，但该理论的逻辑性吸引了他。❑ [be v-ed +to] *More people would be attracted to cycling if conditions were right.* 如果天气适宜，会有更多的人被吸引到骑自行车的行列中来。❸ VERB If you **are attracted to** someone, you are interested in them sexually. 引起…的好感；吸引（异性）；诱惑 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *In spite of her hostility, she was attracted to him.* 尽管自己心存敌意，她还是为他所吸引。•**at|tract|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+to] *He was nice looking, but I wasn't deeply attracted to him.* 他长得很帅，可我对他不是很有感觉。❹ VERB If something **attracts** support, publicity, or money, it receives support, publicity, or money. 吸引；引来（支持、关注或金钱）❑ [v n] *President Mwinyi said his country would also like to attract investment from private companies.* 姆维尼总统说，他的国家同样愿意吸收来自私营公司的投资。❺ VERB If one object **attracts** another object, it causes the second object to move towards it. （一物）吸引（另一物）；对（其他物体）产生引力 ❑ [v n +to] *Anything with strong gravity attracts other things to it.* 有强重力的任何物体都会吸引其他物体。[Also v n] ❻ to **attract** someone's **attention** → see **attention**

→ see **magnet**

at|trac|tion /ə'trækʃᵊn/ (**attractions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Attraction** is a feeling of liking someone, and often of being sexually interested in them. 爱慕；喜欢 ❑ *His love for her was not just physical attraction.* 他对她的爱慕不只是肉体上的吸引。❷ N-COUNT An **attraction** is a feature which makes something interesting or desirable. 吸引力；诱惑力 ❑ [+of] *...the attractions of living on the waterfront.* 滨水生活的种种乐趣 ❸ N-COUNT An **attraction** is something that people can go to for interest or enjoyment, for example a famous building. 有吸引力的地方 ❑ *The walled city is an important tourist attraction.* 这座由城墙围绕的城市是个重要的旅游胜地。

at|trac|tive ◆◇ /ə'træktɪv/ ❶ ADJ A person who is **attractive** is pleasant to look at. （人）漂亮的，动人的，有魅力的 ❑ *She's a very attractive woman.* 她是个非常漂亮的女子。❑ *He was always immensely attractive to women.* 他总是让女人们神魂颠倒。•**at|trac|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Most of us would maintain that physical attractiveness does not play a major part in how we react to the people we meet.* 我们大部分人坚持认为，我们对遇到的人作出何种反应并不取决于其外在魅力。❷ ADJ Something that is **attractive** has a pleasant appearance or sound. （外形）漂亮的；（声音）优美的 ❑ *The creamy white flowers are attractive in the spring.* 在春天，这种乳白色的花朵分外迷人。•**at|trac|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *It's an attractively illustrated, detailed guide that's very practical.* 这是一本很实用的指南，插图精美，内容详尽。❸ ADJ You can describe something as **attractive** when it seems worth having or doing. 吸引人的；值得拥有（或做）的 ❑ *Smoking is still attractive to many young people who see it as glamorous.* 吸烟对很多年轻人还是很有诱惑力，他们觉得这让自己显得魅力十足。•**at|trac|tive|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *The services are attractively priced and are tailored to suit individual requirements.* 这些服务项目定价很有吸引力，且按照个人需求量身定制。

Thesaurus 同类词 *attractive* Also look up:

ADJ. appealing, charming, good-looking, pleasant; (*ant.*) repulsive, ugly, unappealing, unattractive ❶

at|trib|ut|able /ə'trɪbjʊtəbᵊl/ ADJ If something **is attributable to** an event, situation, or person, it is likely that it was caused by that event, situation or person. 可归因于…的；可归结于…的 ❑ [+to] *10,000 deaths a year from chronic lung disease are attributable to smoking.* 吸烟导致每年有 1 万人死于慢性肺病。

at|trib|ute (**attributes, attributing, attributed**)

The verb is pronounced /ə'trɪbju:t/. The noun is pronounced /'ætrɪbju:t/. 动词读作 /ə'trɪbju:t/。名词读作 /'ætrɪbju:t/。

❶ VERB If you **attribute** something **to** an event or situation, you think that it was caused by that event or situation. 把…归因于；把…归结于 ❑ [v n +to] *Women tend to attribute their success to external causes such as luck.* 女性倾向于将她们的成功归因于外部因素，比如运气。❷ VERB If you **attribute** a particular quality or feature **to** someone or something, you think that they have got it. 认为…具有（某一品质或特征）❑ [v n +to] *People were beginning to attribute superhuman qualities to him.* 人们开始把他看成超人。❸ VERB [usu passive] If a piece of writing, a work of art, or a remark **is attributed to** someone, people say that they wrote

A

it, created it, or said it. 认为(文章、艺术品或评论)出自… ❑ [be v-ed +to] *This, and the remaining frescoes, are not attributed to Giotto.* 这个，还有那些残存的湿壁画，都不是乔托的作品。 4 N-COUNT An **attribute** is a quality or feature that someone or something has. (人或事物的)品质，特征 ❑ *Cruelty is a normal attribute of human behaviour.* 残忍是人的天性之一。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tribute ≈ giving* 给予：*attribute, contribute, distribute*

at|tri|tion /əˈtrɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Attrition** is a process in which you steadily reduce the strength of an enemy by continually attacking them. (通过持久攻击对敌人造成的)削弱，耗损【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The rebels have declared a cease-fire in their war of attrition against the government.* 在与政府的消耗战中，反叛者宣布停火。

at|tuned /əˈtjuːnd, AM 美 əˈtuːnd/ 1 ADJ If you are **attuned to** something, you can understand and appreciate it. 适应的；理解的；与…合拍的 ❑ *He seemed unusually attuned to people's feelings.* 他似乎特别善解人意。 2 ADJ If your ears are **attuned to** a sound, you can hear it and recognize it quickly. 对(声音)熟悉的 ❑ [+to] *Their ears were still attuned to the sounds of the London suburb.* 他们依然很熟悉伦敦市郊的喧闹声。

atypi|cal /ˌeɪˈtɪpɪkᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **atypical** is not typical of its kind. 非典型的；不寻常的 ❑ *The economy of the province was atypical because it was particularly small.* 该省的经济比较特殊，因为它的规模特别小。

auber|gine /ˈəʊbəˈʒiːn/ (**aubergines**) N-VAR An **aubergine** is a vegetable with a smooth, dark purple skin. 茄子【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **eggplant**

auburn /ˈɔːbəˈn/ COLOUR **Auburn** hair is reddish brown. (头发)赤褐色的，赭色的

auc|tion ◆◇ /ˈɔːkʃᵊn/ (**auctions, auctioning, auctioned**) 1 N-VAR [oft *for/at* N, N n] An **auction** is a public sale where goods are sold to the person who offers the highest price. 拍卖 ❑ *Lord Salisbury bought the picture at auction in London some years ago.* 几年前，索尔兹伯里勋爵在伦敦拍得了这幅画。 2 VERB If something **is auctioned**, it is sold in an auction. 拍卖

▶auction off PHRASAL VERB If you **auction off** something, you sell it to the person who offers the most money for it, often at an auction. 拍卖掉 ❑ [be v-ed P] *Her dresses will be auctioned off for charity.* 她的衣物将被拍卖以资助慈善事业。 ❑ [v n P] *They take drug dealers' boats, cars and houses and auction them off after the crooks are convicted.* 他们收缴毒贩的船、车和房产，并在这些罪犯被定罪后将其拍卖掉。

auc|tion|eer /ˌɔːkʃəˈnɪəʳ/ (**auctioneers**) N-COUNT An **auctioneer** is a person in charge of an auction. 拍卖人；拍卖商

Word Link 词根词缀 *eer ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*auctioneer, mountaineer, volunteer*

auda|cious /ɔːˈdeɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **audacious** takes risks in order to achieve something. 大胆的；无畏的 ❑ *...an audacious plan to win the presidency.* 为当选总统制订的大胆计划

audac|ity /ɔːˈdæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Audacity** is audacious behaviour. 大胆；无畏 ❑ *I was shocked at the audacity and brazenness of the gangsters.* 这伙歹徒如此胆大妄为、厚颜无耻，我很是震惊。

audible /ˈɔːdɪbᵊl/ ADJ A sound that is **audible** is loud enough to be heard. 听得见的 ❑ *The Colonel's voice was barely audible.* 上校的话音几不可闻。 •**audibly** /ˈɔːdɪbli/ ADV ❑ *Hugh sighed audibly.* 休叹了一口气。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ible ≈ able to be* 能…的；可…的：*audible, flexible, possible*

audi|ence ◆◆ /ˈɔːdiəns/ (**audiences**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **audience** at a play, concert, film, or public meeting is the group of people watching or listening to it. (比赛、音乐会等的)观众，听众 ❑ *He was speaking to an audience of students at the Institute for International Affairs.* 他在国际事务研究院向与会学生作演讲。 2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **audience** for a television or radio programme consists of all the people who watch or listen to it. (电视或广播节目的)观众，听众 ❑ *The concert will be relayed to a worldwide television audience estimated at one thousand million.* 这场音乐会将向全球约 10 亿电视观众转播。 3 → see also **studio audience** 4 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] The **audience** of a writer or artist is the people who read their books or look at their work. (书籍的)读者；(艺术品的)欣赏者 ❑ *Merle's writings reached a wide audience during his lifetime.* 在梅尔有生之年，他的作品拥有大量的读者。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have an **audience with** someone important, you have a formal meeting with them. (对要人的)觐见，拜见 ❑ [+with] *The Prime Minister will seek an audience with the Queen later this morning.* 今天上午晚些时候首相将会觐见女王陛下。

→ see **concert, theatre**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *audience* with:

PREP. **before/in front of an** audience 在观众面前 1
ADJ. **captive** audience 非自愿的观众，**live** audience 现场观众 1
large audience 众多观众(或听众、读者) 1 2 4
general audience 一般受众，**target** audience 目标受众，**wide** audience 广大受众 2 4
N. audience **participation** 观众参与，**studio** audience 录制现场的观众 1
television audience 电视观众 2
V. **reach an** audience 拥有观众(或听众、读者) 2 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *audi ≈ hearing* 听：*audience, audition, auditorium*

audio /ˈɔːdiəʊ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Audio** equipment is used for recording and reproducing sound. 音频的；声音的 ❑ *She uses her vocal training to record audio tapes of books for blind people.* 她利用声音训练的机会为盲人制作读物录音磁带。

audio|tape /ˌɔːdiəʊˈteɪp/ (**audiotapes, audiotaping, audiotaped**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Audiotape** is magnetic tape which is used to record sound. 录音磁带 2 N-COUNT An **audiotape** is a recording of speech, music, or other sounds on magnetic tape. 录音带(已录制声音的磁带)【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cassette**

3 VERB If you **audiotape** speech, music, or other sounds, you record them on magnetic tape. 用磁带给…录音【AM 美】❑ [v n] *We always audiotape these interviews.* 我们总是用磁带对这些采访进行录音。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **tape**

audio-visual also **audiovisual** ADJ [ADJ n] **Audio-visual** equipment and materials involve both recorded sound and pictures. (设备和材料)视听的

Word Link 词根词缀 *vid, vis ≈ seeing* 视；看见：*audio-visual, videotape, visible*

audit /ˈɔːdɪt/ (**audits, auditing, audited**) VERB When an accountant **audits** an organization's accounts, he or she examines the accounts officially in order to make sure that they have been done correctly. 查(账)；审计 ❑ [v n] *Each year they audit our accounts and certify them as being true and fair.* 他们每年对我们进行账务审核，以确保其真实无误。 •N-COUNT **Audit** is also a noun. ❑ *The bank first learned of the problem when it carried out an internal audit.* 银行在进行内部审计的时候第一次发现了这个问题。

audi|tion /ɔːˈdɪʃᵊn/ (**auditions, auditioning, auditioned**) 1 N-COUNT An **audition** is a short performance given by an actor, dancer, or musician so that a director or conductor can decide if they are good enough to be in a play, film, or orchestra. (演员等的)试演，(对…)试镜 2 VERB If you **audition** or if someone **auditions** you, you do an audition. 试演；试镜 ❑ [v +for] *They're auditioning for new members of the cast for 'Miss Saigon' today.* 他们今天参

加《西贡小姐》剧组招募新演员的试镜。❑ [v] *I heard your record and I want you to come and audition.* 我听过你的录音，希望你能过来试唱一下。[Also v n, v n *+for*]

Word Link 词根词缀 *audi ≈ hearing* 听：*audience, audition, auditorium*

audi|tor /'ɔ:dɪtə^r/ (**auditors**) N-COUNT An **auditor** is an accountant who officially examines the accounts of organizations. 查账员；审计员

audi|to|rium /ˌɔ:dɪ'tɔ:rɪəm/ (**auditoriums** or **auditoria** /ˌɔ:dɪ'tɔ:rɪə/) 1 N-COUNT An **auditorium** is the part of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits. (剧院或音乐厅的)观众席，听众席 2 N-COUNT An **auditorium** is a large room, hall, or building which is used for events such as meetings and concerts. 会堂；礼堂【AM 美】

Word Link 词根词缀 *arium, orium ≈ place for* 用于…之处：*aquarium, auditorium, crematorium*

audi|tory /'ɔ:dɪtri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Auditory** means related to hearing. 听觉的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the limits of the human auditory range.* 人耳听力的界限

au fait /ˌəʊ 'feɪ, AM 美 ˌɔ: -/ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **au fait with** something, you are familiar with it and know about it. 精通的；熟悉的 ❑ [*+with*] *...children who are so much more au fait with today's technology.* 对当今科技熟悉得多的孩子们

Aug. **Aug.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **August.**

aug|ment /ɔ:g'ment/ (**augments, augmenting, augmented**) VERB To **augment** something means to make it larger, stronger, or more effective by adding something to it. 增加；增大；加强；提高【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *While searching for a way to augment the family income, she began making dolls.* 她想办法增加家庭收入，开始制作洋娃娃。•**aug|men|ta|tion** /ˌɔ:gmen'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *The augmentation of the army began along traditional lines.* 军队开始按照传统编制进行扩充。

augur /'ɔ:gə^r/ (**augurs, auguring, augured**) VERB If something **augurs** well or badly **for** a person or a future situation, it is a sign that things will go well or badly. 主(吉或凶)；预兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv *+for*] *The renewed violence this week hardly augurs well for smooth or peaceful change.* 本周新一轮的暴力事件预示着顺利和平的变革几乎不可能实现。[Also v n]

augu|ry /'ɔ:gjʊri/ (**auguries**) N-COUNT An **augury** is a sign of what will happen in the future. 前兆；预兆；征兆【LITERARY 文】❑ [*+of*] *The auguries of death are fast gathering round his head.* 死亡的预兆一下子涌现在他脑海中。

august /ɔ:'gʌst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone or something that is **august** is dignified and impressive. 威严的；令人敬畏的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the august surroundings of the Liberal Club.* 自由党俱乐部的庄严氛围

August /'ɔ:gəst/ (**Augusts**) N-VAR **August** is the eighth month of the year in the Western calendar. 八月 ❑ *The world premiere took place in August 1956.* 全球首映是在 1956 年 8 月。❑ *The trial will resume on 22 August.* 审判将于 8 月 22 日重新举行。❑ *This August has been the wettest for four years.* 4 年来就数今年 8 月雨水最多。

auk /ɔ:k/ (**auks**) N-COUNT An **auk** is a seabird with a heavy body and short tail. 海雀

Auld Lang Syne /ˌɔʊld læŋ 'zaɪn/ N-PROPER **Auld Lang Syne** is a Scottish song about friendship that is traditionally sung as clocks strike midnight on New Year's Eve. 《友谊地久天长》(苏格兰歌曲，多在新年钟声敲响时吟唱)

aunt ◆◆◇ /ɑ:nt, ænt/ (**aunts**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE Someone's **aunt** is the sister of their mother or father, or the wife of their uncle. 姨妈；姑妈；伯母；舅妈 ❑ *She wrote to her aunt in America.* 她给远在美国的姨妈写了封信。❑ *It was a present from Aunt Vera.* 这是薇拉姑妈送的礼物。2 → see also **agony aunt**

→ see **family**

Usage 用法 **aunt** and **ant**

Be sure not to confuse *aunt* and *ant*, which many English speakers pronounce the same way. Your *aunt* is a sister of your parent; an *ant* is an insect: *Linh's aunt has an unusual fear—she's terrified of stepping on ants.*
不要混淆 aunt 和 ant，很多讲英语的人认为二者读音相同。aunt 是父母的姐姐或妹妹，而 ant 是一种昆虫：Linh's aunt has an unusual fear—she's terrified of stepping on ants. 灵的姨妈恐惧的事很不寻常——她害怕踩到蚂蚁。

auntie /'ɑ:nti, 'ænti/ (**aunties**) also **aunty** N-COUNT; N-TITLE Someone's **auntie** is their aunt. 姨妈；姑妈；伯母；婶母；舅妈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His uncle is dead, but his auntie still lives here.* 他伯父已经过世，可伯母还在这儿生活。❑ *...my Auntie Elsie.* 我的姑妈埃尔茜

au pair /ˌəʊ 'peə^r, AM 美 ˌɔ: -/ (**au pairs**) N-COUNT An **au pair** is a young person from a foreign country who lives with a family in order to learn the language and who helps to look after the children. 国际寄宿生(为学习语言而寄宿在某一家庭并帮助照看孩子的外国年轻人)

aura /'ɔ:rə/ (**auras**) N-COUNT An **aura** is a quality or feeling that seems to surround a person or place or to come from them. 气质；气氛；氛围 ❑ [*+of*] *She had an aura of authority.* 她给人一种权威的感觉。

aural /'ɔ:rəl, 'aʊrəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Aural** means related to the sense of hearing. 听觉的(Compare 比较 **acoustic.**) ❑ *He became famous as an inventor of astonishing visual and aural effects.* 他因发明了神奇的视听效果而出名。

aus|pices /'ɔ:spɪsɪz/ PHRASE If something is done **under the auspices of** a particular person or organization, or **under** someone's **auspices**, it is done with their support and approval. 在…的赞助(或支持)下【FORMAL 正式】

aus|pi|cious /ɔ:s'pɪʃəs/ ADJ Something that is **auspicious** indicates that success is likely. 吉祥的；吉利的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His career as a playwright had an auspicious start.* 他的剧作家生涯开头不错。

Aussie /'ɒzi, AM 美 'ɔ:-/ (**Aussies**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Aussie** means Australian. 澳大利亚的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...Aussie comedy actor Paul Hogan.* 澳大利亚喜剧演员保罗·霍根 •N-COUNT An **Aussie** is a person from Australia. 澳大利亚人【INFORMAL 非正式】

aus|tere /ɔ:'stɪə^r/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **austere**, you approve of its plain and simple appearance. (物)简朴的，朴素的，不加修饰的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The church was austere and simple.* 教堂的布置简单朴素。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **austere**, you disapprove of them because they are strict and serious. (人)严厉的，严肃的，严格的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I found her a rather austere, distant, somewhat cold person.* 我发现她相当严厉，不易亲近，近乎冷漠。3 ADJ An **austere** way of life is one that is simple and without luxuries. (生活)简朴的，苦行的，不奢华的 ❑ *The life of the troops was still comparatively austere.* 军队的生活还是相对清苦。4 ADJ An **austere** economic policy is one which reduces people's living standards sharply. (经济政策)紧缩的 ❑ *...a set of very austere economic measures to control inflation.* 一套大力控制通货膨胀的紧缩性经济措施

aus|ter|ity /ɔ:'sterɪti/ (**austerities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Austerity** is a situation in which people's living standards are reduced because of economic difficulties. 节衣缩食；艰苦朴素 ❑ *...the years of austerity which followed the war.* 战后的艰苦岁月 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something as showing **austerity**, you like its plain and simple appearance. (物品的)简朴，无华【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...many abandoned buildings, some of which have a compact classical austerity and dignity.* 许多废弃建筑，其中一些布局紧凑、古朴典雅

Aus|tral|asian /ˌɒstrə'leɪʒ^{ə}n, AM 美 ˌɔ:s-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Australasian** means belonging or relating to Australasia or to its people. 澳大拉西亚(人)的

Aus|tral|ian /ɒ'streɪliən/ (**Australians**) 1 ADJ **Australian** means belonging or relating to Australia, or to its people or culture. 澳

A

大利亚的；澳大利亚人的；澳大利亚文化的 ❑ *She went solo backpacking for eight months in the Australian outback.* 她独自在澳大利亚内陆地区进行了 8 个月的徒步旅行。 2 N-COUNT An **Australian** is someone who comes from Australia. 澳大利亚人

Aus|trian /'ɒstriən, AM 美 'ɔːs-/ (**Austrians**) 1 ADJ **Austrian** means belonging or relating to Austria, or to its people or culture. 奥地利的；奥地利人的；奥地利文化的 ❑ *...the Austrian government.* 奥地利政府 2 N-COUNT An **Austrian** is a person who comes from Austria. 奥地利人

Austro- /'ɒstrəʊ-, AM 美 'ɔːstroʊ-/ COMB **Austro-** combines with adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe something connected with Austria and another country.（与表示国家的形容词连用构成形容词）表示“奥地利和…的”❑ *...the Austro-Hungarian Empire.* 奥匈帝国

auteur /ɔː'tɜːr/ (**auteurs**) N-COUNT You can refer to a film director as an **auteur** when they have a very strong artistic influence on the films they make.（对所拍电影具有很强艺术影响力的）主创导演，风格导演

authen|tic /ɔː'θentɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **authentic** person, object, or emotion is genuine. 真正的；真实的；真诚的 ❑ *...authentic Italian food.* 真正的意大利食物 ❑ *They have to look authentic.* 它们必须看上去像真的。•**au|then|tic|ity** /ˌɔːθen'tɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ *There are factors, however, that have cast doubt on the statue's authenticity.* 然而，有些因素让人对雕塑的真伪产生了怀疑。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **authentic**, you mean that it is such a good imitation that it is almost the same as or as good as the original.（仿制品）以假乱真的，逼真的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...patterns for making authentic frontier-style clothing.* 制造高仿潮流服装所用的图案 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **authentic** piece of information or account of something is reliable and accurate.（信息或记述）准确的，可靠的，可信的 ❑ *I had obtained the authentic details about the birth of the organization.* 我已经掌握了有关该组织诞生的可靠详情。

authen|ti|cate /ɔː'θentɪkeɪt/ (**authenticates, authenticating, authenticated**) VERB If you **authenticate** something, you state officially that it is genuine after examining it. 验证；鉴定 ❑ [v n] *He says he'll have no problem authenticating the stamp.* 他说自己可以对这枚邮票进行鉴定。 [Also v n *as* n]

author ◆◇ /'ɔːθəʳ/ (**authors**) 1 N-COUNT The **author of** a piece of writing is the person who wrote it. 作者；著者 ❑ [+*of*] *...Jill Phillips, author of the book 'Give Your Child Music'.* 吉尔·菲利普斯，《给孩子音乐》一书的作者 2 N-COUNT An **author** is a person whose job is writing books. 作家 ❑ *Haruki Murakami is Japan's best-selling author.* 村上春树是日本畅销书作家。 3 N-COUNT The **author of** a plan or proposal is the person who thinks of it and works out the details.（计划或方案的）筹划者，制订者 ❑ [+*of*] *The authors of the plan believe they can reach this point within about two years.* 该计划的提出者相信他们在大约两年的时间里可以达成这一目标。 4 → see also **co-author**

Word Link 词根词缀	***er, or*** = *one who does* 行…事者，***that which does*** 行…事之物：***astronomer, author, writer***

author|ess /'ɔːθəres/ (**authoresses**) N-COUNT An **authoress** is a female author. Many female writers object to this word, and prefer to be called authors. 女作家（很多女作家反对这样的称呼，更喜欢被称为 author）

autho|rial /ɔː'θɔːriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Authorial** means relating to the author of something such as a book or play. 著者的；作家的 ❑ *There are times when the book suffers from excessive authorial control.* 该书曾几次受到作者过多的制约。

author|ing /'ɔːθərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Authoring** is the creation of documents, especially for the Internet.（尤指因特网文档的）制作，创作【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...software authoring tools.* 软件制作工具

author|ise /'ɔːθəraɪz/ → see **authorize**

authori|tar|ian /ɔːˌθɒrɪ'teərɪən, AM 美 -ˌθɔːr-/ (**authoritarians**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or an organization as **authoritarian**, you are critical of them controlling everything rather than letting people decide things for themselves. 专制的；独裁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Senior officers could be considering a coup to restore authoritarian rule.* 高官们可能会策划一场政变来复辟独裁统治。•N-COUNT An **authoritarian** is someone who is authoritarian. 独裁者 ❑ *Don became the overly strict authoritarian he felt his brother needed.* 唐成为了一个他觉得哥哥需要的极度刻薄的独裁者。

authori|tar|an|ism /ɔːˌθɒrɪ'teərɪənɪzəm, AM 美 -ˌθɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Authoritarianism** is the state of being authoritarian or the belief that people with power, especially the State, have the right to control other people's actions. 独裁主义【FORMAL 正式】

authori|ta|tive /ɔː'θɒrɪtətɪv, AM 美 ə'θɔːrɪteɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **authoritative** gives an impression of power and importance and is likely to be obeyed. 权威的；威严的；有威信的 ❑ *He has a commanding presence and a deep, authoritative voice.* 他仪态威严，嗓音低沉，带着一种威信。 2 ADJ Someone or something that is **authoritative** has a lot of knowledge of a particular subject.（在某一方面）权威性的，可信的 ❑ *The first authoritative study of polio was published in 1840.* 关于小儿麻痹症的第一篇权威性研究报告发表于 1840 年。

author|ity ◆◆◆ /ɔː'θɒrɪti, AM 美 -'θɔːr-/ (**authorities**) 1 N-PLURAL **The authorities** are the people who have the power to make decisions and to make sure that laws are obeyed. 当局；官方；当权者 ❑ *This provided a pretext for the authorities to cancel the elections.* 这给当局取消此次选举提供了借口。 2 N-COUNT [oft in names] An **authority** is an official organization or government department that has the power to make decisions. 行政管理机构 ❑ *...the Health Education Authority.* 健康教育局 ❑ *Any alterations had to meet the approval of the local planning authority.* 任何改建都要取得当地规划机构的批准。 3 → see also **local authority** 4 N-UNCOUNT **Authority** is the right to command and control other people. 权力；权限；职权 ❑ *The judge had no authority to order a second trial.* 法官无权下令进行二次审判。 5 N-UNCOUNT If someone has **authority**, they have a quality which makes other people take notice of what they say. 威信；威严 ❑ *He had no natural authority and no capacity for imposing his will on others.* 他天生缺乏威信，根本没有能力把他的意志强加于人。 6 N-UNCOUNT **Authority** is official permission to do something.（官方的正式）许可 ❑ *The prison governor has refused to let him go, saying he must first be given authority from his own superiors.* 监狱长拒绝释放他，他必须首先得到所属上级的许可。 7 N-COUNT Someone who is an **authority on** a particular subject knows a lot about it.（某一方面的）权威人士，专家 ❑ [+*on*] *He's universally recognized as an authority on Russian affairs.* 他是公认的俄罗斯事务专家。 8 PHRASE If you say you **have it on good authority that** something is true, you mean that you believe it is true because you trust the person who told you about it. 有可靠的消息来源表示… ❑ *I have it on good authority that there's no way this light can cause skin cancer.* 我有来自权威人士的说法，这种光不可能引起皮肤癌。

author|ize /'ɔːθəraɪz/ (**authorizes, authorizing, authorized**) in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **authorise**

VERB If someone in a position of authority **authorizes** something, they give their official permission for it to happen. 批准；准许；认可 ❑ [v n] *It would certainly be within his power to authorize a police raid like that.* 他绝对有权批准那样的一次警方突袭行动。•**author|iza|tion** /ˌɔːθəraɪ'zeɪʃn/ (**authorizations**) N-VAR ❑ *The United Nations will approve his request for authorization to use military force to deliver aid.* 联合国将同意他的请求，批准他动用军队运送救援物资。

author|ship /'ɔːθəʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT The **authorship** of a piece of writing is the identity of the person who wrote it. 作者身份

autism /'ɔːtɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Autism** is a mental disorder that affects children, particularly their ability to relate to other people.（儿童）自闭症

autis|tic /ɔː'tɪstɪk/ ADJ An **autistic** person suffers from autism. 患自闭症的

auto ◆◇ /'ɔːtəʊ/ (**autos**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **auto** is a car. 汽车

【AM 美】❑ ...*the auto industry.* 汽车工业

auto|bahn /'ɔ:təʊbɑ:n/ (**autobahns**) N-COUNT An **autobahn** is a German motorway. (德国的)高速公路

auto|bio|graphi|cal /ˌɔ:təʊbaɪə'græfɪkᵊl/ ADJ An **autobiographical** piece of writing relates to events in the life of the person who has written it. 自传的；自传体的 ❑ ...*a highly autobiographical novel of a woman's search for identity.* 讲述一位女性寻找自我的自传体色彩浓厚的小说

auto|bi|og|ra|phy /ˌɔ:təbaɪ'ɒgrəfi/ (**autobiographies**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **autobiography** is an account of your life, which you write yourself. 自传 ❑ *He published his autobiography last autumn.* 他去年秋天出版了自己的自传。

autoc|ra|cy /ɔ:'tɒkrəsi/ (**autocracies**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Autocracy** is government or control by one person who has complete power. 独裁政府；独裁统治 ❑ *Many poor countries are abandoning autocracy.* 很多贫穷国家都在摈弃独裁统治。■ N-COUNT An **autocracy** is a country or organization that is ruled by one person who has complete power. 专制国家；独裁组织 ❑ *She ceded all power to her son-in-law who now runs the country as an autocracy.* 她把权力全部交给自己的女婿，他现在对国家实行独裁统治。

auto|crat /'ɔ:təkræt/ (**autocrats**) N-COUNT An **autocrat** is a person in authority who has complete power. 独裁者

auto|crat|ic /ˌɔ:tə'krætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **autocratic** person or organization has complete power and makes decisions without asking anyone else's advice. 独裁者的；专制的；专横的 ❑ *The people have grown intolerant in recent weeks of the King's autocratic ways.* 最近几周国王的专制行径让民众越发难以忍受。

Auto|cue /'ɔ:təʊkju:/ (**Autocues**) N-COUNT An **Autocue** is a device used by people speaking on television or at a public event, which displays words for them to read. (电视上或公共活动中使用的)电子提词机，自动提示器【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Teleprompter**

auto|graph /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f, -græf/ (**autographs, autographing, autographed**) ■ N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **autograph** is the signature of someone famous which is specially written for a fan to keep. (名人的)亲笔签名 ❑ *He went backstage and asked for her autograph.* 他去后台跟她要了签名。■ VERB If someone famous **autographs** something, they put their signature on it. (名人)签名于 ❑ [v n] *I autographed a copy of one of my books.* 我在自己的一本书上签了名。❑ [v-ed] ...*an autographed photo of Clark Gable.* 克拉克·盖博的签名照片

Word Link 词根词缀 ***graph ≈ writing*** 写作：***autograph, biography, graph***

auto-i'mmune also **autoimmune** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Auto-immune** describes medical conditions in which normal cells are attacked by the body's immune system. 自身免疫的 ❑ ...*auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.* 类风湿关节炎等自身免疫疾病

auto|mate /'ɔ:təmeɪt/ (**automates, automating, automated**) VERB To **automate** a factory, office, or industrial process means to put in machines which can do the work instead of people. 使自动化 ❑ [v n] *He wanted to use computers to automate the process.* 他想通过计算机实现流程的自动化。•**auto|ma|tion** /ˌɔ:tə'meɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In the last ten years automation has reduced the workforce here by half.* 过去的 10 年里，自动化使这里的工人总数减少了一半。

→ see **factory**

auto|mat|ed /'ɔ:təmeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **automated** factory, office, or industrial process uses machines to do the work instead of people. 自动化的

auto|mat|ic ♦◇ /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk/ (**automatics**) ■ ADJ An **automatic** machine or device is one which has controls that enable it to perform a task without needing to be constantly operated by a person. **Automatic** methods and processes involve the use of such machines. 自动的；自动化的 ❑ *Modern trains have automatic doors.* 现代火车装有自动门。■ N-COUNT An **automatic** is a gun that keeps firing shots until you stop pulling the trigger. 自动枪 ❑ *He drew his automatic and began running in the direction of the sounds.* 他拔出自动枪，向声音传来的方向跑去。■ N-COUNT An **automatic** is a car in which the gears change automatically as the car's speed increases or decreases. 自动挡汽车 ■ ADJ An **automatic** action is one that you do without thinking about it. 无意识的；习惯性的；不假思索的 ❑ *All of the automatic body functions, even breathing, are affected.* 机体的所有无意识功能，甚至呼吸，都受到影响。•**auto|mati|cal|ly** /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Strangely enough, you will automatically wake up after this length of time.* 奇怪的是，过了这样一段时间你就会自己醒来。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something such as an action or a punishment is **automatic**, it happens without people needing to think about it because it is the result of a fixed rule or method. (行为、惩罚等)必然的，应当的 ❑ *Those drivers should face an automatic charge of manslaughter.* 那些司机必然会受到过失杀人的指控。•**auto|mati|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV n/adj] ❑ *As an account customer, you are automatically entitled to a variety of benefits.* 作为已开立账户的客户，您自然可以享受一系列的优惠。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***auto ≈ self*** 自己：***automatic, automobile, autonomy***

,auto|mat|ic 'pi|lot or **autopilot** ■ PHRASE If you are **on automatic pilot** or **on autopilot**, you are acting without thinking about what you are doing, usually because you have done it many times before. 轻车熟路；驾轻就熟 ■ N-SING An **automatic pilot** or an **autopilot** is a device in an aircraft that automatically keeps it on a particular course. (飞机的)自动驾驶仪

,auto|mat|ic trans'mis|sion N-UNCOUNT A car that is fitted with **automatic transmission** has a gear system in which the gears change automatically. (汽车的)自动变速系统

automa|ton /ɔ:'tɒmətən/ (**automatons** or **automata** /ɔ:'tɒmətə/) ■ N-COUNT If you say that someone is an **automaton**, you are critical of them because they behave as if they are so tired or bored that they do things without thinking. (因疲惫、厌烦等)做事机械的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】■ N-COUNT An **automaton** is a small, mechanical figure that can move automatically. 机器人

auto|mo|bile /'ɔ:təməbi:l, AM -məʊ'bi:l/ (**automobiles**) N-COUNT An **automobile** is a car. 汽车【mainly AM 主美】

→ see **car**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mobil ≈ moving*** 移动：***automobile, mobile, mobilize***

auto|mo|tive /ˌɔ:tə'məʊtɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Automotive** is used to refer to things relating to cars. 汽车的 ❑ ...*a chain of stores selling automotive parts.* 销售汽车零件的连锁店

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mot ≈ moving*** 移动：***automotive, motivate, promote***

autono|mous /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **autonomous** country, organization, or group governs or controls itself rather than being controlled by anyone else. 自治的 ❑ *They proudly declared themselves part of a new autonomous province.* 他们自豪地宣布成为新自治省的一部分。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **autonomous** person makes their own decisions rather than being influenced by someone else. 独立自主的；有主见的 ❑ *He treated us as autonomous individuals who had to learn to make up our own minds about important issues.* 他把我们当作独立自主的个体来看待，让我们必须学会在重大问题上自己拿主意。

autono|my /ɔ:'tɒnəmi/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Autonomy** is the control or government of a country, organization, or group by itself rather than by others. 自治；自治权 ❑ *Activists stepped up their demands for local autonomy last month.* 上个月激进分子要求地方自治的呼声更高了。■ N-UNCOUNT **Autonomy** is the ability to make your own decisions about what to do rather than being influenced by someone else or told what to do. 独立自主；有主见【FORMAL

A

正式】❑ *Each of the area managers enjoys considerable autonomy in the running of his own area.* 每个区域经理在他们各自负责的地区运营上都享有高度的自主权。

Word Link 词根词缀 *auto = self* 自己：*automatic, automobile, autonomy*

auto|pi|lot /ˈɔːtəʊpaɪlət/ (**autopilots**) → see **automatic pilot**

autop|sy /ˈɔːtɒpsi/ (**autopsies**) N-COUNT An **autopsy** is an examination of a dead body by a doctor who cuts it open in order to try to discover the cause of death. 尸体剖检；验尸

autumn ♦◇ /ˈɔːtəm/ (**autumns**) N-VAR **Autumn** is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler and the leaves fall off the trees. 秋天【BRIT 英】❑ *We are always plagued by wasps in autumn.* 每年秋天，我们这里总是黄蜂成灾。❑ *A final vote will take place next autumn.* 最终投票将于明天秋天进行。❑ *...in the autumn of 2000.* 在 2000 年的秋天 ❑ *Her hair was the colour of autumn leaves.* 她的头发有着秋叶的色彩。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **fall**

autum|nal /ɔːˈtʌmnᵊl/ 1 ADJ **Autumnal** means having features that are characteristic of autumn. 秋天的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the autumnal colours of the trees.* 秋天树木的颜色 2 ADJ **Autumnal** means happening in autumn. 在秋天的；秋季里的 ❑ *...the autumnal equinox.* 秋分

aux|ilia|ry /ɔːgˈzɪljəri, AM 美 -ləri/ (**auxiliaries**) 1 N-COUNT An **auxiliary** is a person who is employed to assist other people in their work. Auxiliaries are often medical workers or members of the armed forces.（通常指医务或军队中的）辅助人员 ❑ *Nursing auxiliaries provide basic care, but are not qualified nurses.* 助理护士只提供基本护理，并非有资质的护士。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Auxiliary** staff and troops assist other staff and troops.（员工、军队）辅助的，协助的 ❑ *The government's first concern was to augment the army and auxiliary forces.* 政府首先要考虑的是扩充军队及辅助军的力量。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Auxiliary** equipment is extra equipment that is available for use when necessary. 备用的；后备的 ❑ *...an auxiliary motor.* 备用发动机 ❑ *...auxiliary fuel tanks.* 备用油箱 4 N-COUNT In grammar, an **auxiliary** or **auxiliary verb** is a verb which is used with a main verb, for example to form different tenses or to make the verb passive. In English, the basic auxiliary verbs are 'be', 'have', and 'do'. Modal verbs such as 'can' and 'will' are also sometimes called auxiliaries.（语法中的）助动词

avail /əˈveɪl/ (**avails, availing, availed**) 1 PHRASE If you do something **to no avail** or **to little avail**, what you do fails to achieve what you want. 毫无用处；没有效果【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *His efforts were to no avail.* 他徒劳无功。 2 VERB If you **avail yourself of** an offer or an opportunity, you accept the offer or make use of the opportunity. 接受（提议）；利用（机会）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl +of] *Guests should feel at liberty to avail themselves of your facilities.* 宾客们应该可以随意使用你们的各种设施。

avail|able ♦♦◇ /əˈveɪləbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If something you want or need is **available**, you can find it or obtain it. 能找到的；可获得的 ❑ *Since 1978, the amount of money available to buy books has fallen by 17%.* 自 1978 年以来，可用于采购图书的经费已减少了 17%。❑ [+for] *There are three small boats available for hire.* 有 3 艘小船可供出租。•**avail|abil|ity** /əˌveɪləˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the easy availability of guns.* 枪支的唾手可得 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **available** is not busy and is therefore free to talk to you or to do a particular task. 有空的；有闲暇的 ❑ [+for] *Mr Leach is on holiday and was not available for comment.* 利奇先生休假了，不方便作出评论。

Thesaurus 同类词 *available* Also look up:

ADJ. accessible, handy, obtainable, usable 1
free, unoccupied 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *available* with:

N. **available information** 可获得的消息，**available opportunities/options** 可获得的机会 / 选择，**available resources** 可获得的资源 1
ADV. **readily** available 便捷可得的，**widely** available 广泛可用的 1
currently/now available 目前可得的；目前有空的 1 2
PREP. available **on request** 申请方可获得 1
available **for** *something* 有空做某事 2
V. **make** *yourself* available 腾出自己的时间 2

ava|lanche /ˈævəlɑːnʧ, -lænʧ/ (**avalanches**) 1 N-COUNT An **avalanche** is a large mass of snow that falls down the side of a mountain. 雪崩 2 N-SING You can refer to a very large quantity of things that all arrive or happen at the same time as an **avalanche of** them. 纷至沓来；蜂拥而至 ❑ [+of] *...an avalanche of publicity* 广泛的关注

avant-garde /ˌævɒŋ ˈgɑːd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Avant-garde** art, music, theatre, and literature is very modern and experimental.（艺术、音乐、戏剧、文学）先锋派的，前卫的，实验性的 ❑ *...avant-garde concert music.* 音乐会上的前卫音乐 •N-SING **Avant-garde** is also a noun. ❑ *He was an enthusiast for the avant-garde.* 他是先锋艺术的狂热拥护者。

ava|rice /ˈævərɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Avarice** is extremely strong desire for money and possessions. 贪财；贪婪；贪心【LITERARY 文】❑ *He paid a month's rent in advance, just enough to satisfy the landlord's avarice.* 他预交了一个月房租，正好满足房东的贪心。

ava|ri|cious /ˌævəˈrɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **avaricious** person is very greedy for money or possessions. 贪财的；贪婪的；贪心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He sacrificed his own career so that his avaricious brother could succeed.* 他牺牲了自己的事业，这样他贪婪的弟弟才能成功。

ava|tar /ˈævətɑːʳ/ (**avatars**) N-COUNT An **avatar** is an image that represents you on the screen in an online game or chatroom（在线游戏或聊天室中使用的）虚拟形象，头像 ❑ *My avatar has long hair.* 我网上的头像有一头长发。

Ave. N-COUNT **Ave.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**avenue.** ❑ *...90 Dayton Ave.* 代顿大街 90 号

avenge /əˈvendʒ/ (**avenges, avenging, avenged**) VERB If you **avenge** a wrong or harmful act, you hurt or punish the person who is responsible for it. 报…之仇；雪…之耻 ❑ [v n] *He has devoted the past five years to avenging his daughter's death.* 他过去 5 年一心想要为女儿的死报仇。❑ [v pron-refl] *She had decided to avenge herself and all the other women he had abused.* 她决定为自己和所有其他被他侮辱的女性报仇。

av|enue /ˈævɪnjuː, AM 美 -nuː/ (**avenues**) 1 N-COUNT **Avenue** is sometimes used in the names of streets. The written abbreviation **Ave.** is also used.（有时用于街名）大街，街道（书面缩略形式为 Ave.）❑ *...the most expensive stores on Park Avenue.* 帕克大街上最贵的商店 2 N-COUNT An **avenue** is a wide, straight road, especially one with trees on either side. 大道；（尤指）林荫大道 3 N-COUNT An **avenue** is a way of getting something done. 方法；途径 ❑ [+of] *Talbot was presented with 80 potential avenues of investigation.* 给塔尔博特提出了 80 种进行调查的可能途径。

aver /əˈvɜːʳ/ (**avers, averring, averred**) VERB If you **aver that** something is the case, you say very firmly that it is true. 断言；坚称【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *He avers that chaos will erupt if he loses.* 他断言，如果他失败将会爆发动乱。❑ [v with quote] *'Entertaining is something that everyone in the country can enjoy,' she averred.* "娱乐消遣是每个国民都能享受的事。"她坚定地说。[Also v]

av|er|age ♦♦◇ /ˈævərɪʤ/ (**averages, averaging, averaged**) 1 N-COUNT An **average** is the result that you get when you add two or more numbers together and divide the total by the number of numbers you added together. 平均数 ❑ [+of] *Take the average of those ratios and multiply by a hundred.* 算出那些比率的平均值再乘以 100。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Average** is also an adjective. ❑ *The average price of goods rose by just 2.2%.* 商品平均价格只上涨了 2.2%。 2 N-SING You use **average** to refer to a number or size that varies but is always approximately the same. 平均值 ❑ [+of] *It*

takes an average of ten weeks for a house sale to be completed. 房屋交易平均需要 10 周的时间可以完成。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] An **average** person or thing is typical or normal. 一般的；通常的；普通的 ❑ *The average adult man burns 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day.* 普通成年男子每天消耗的热量为 1,500 到 2,000 卡路里。 ■ N-SING An amount or quality that is **the average** is the normal amount or quality for a particular group of things or people. 正常数量；一般水平 ❑ *Most areas suffered more rain than usual, with Northern Ireland getting double the average for the month.* 大部分地区降雨超过通常水平，北爱尔兰地区本月的降水量则为平均值的两倍。 •ADJ **Average** is also an adjective. ❑ *£2.20 for a beer is average.* 一杯啤酒价格通常为2.2英镑。 ❑ *...a woman of average height.* 一个中等身材的妇女 ■ ADJ Something that is **average** is neither very good nor very bad, usually when you had hoped it would be better. 普通的；寻常的；一般的 ❑ *I was only average academically.* 我的学习成绩一般。 ■ VERB To **average** a particular amount means to do, get, or produce that amount as an average over a period of time. (一段时间内) 平均值为 ❑ [v n] *We averaged 42 miles per hour.* 我们的平均时速是 42 英里。 ■ PHRASE You say **on average** or **on an average** to indicate that a number is the average of several numbers. 平均起来；按平均值 ❑ *American shares rose, on average, by 38%.* 美国股票价格平均上涨了 38%。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something is true **on average**, you mean that it is generally true. 基本上；大体上 ❑ *On average, American firms remain the most productive in the world.* 总体来讲，美国公司的产能在全球范围内仍居首位。 ■ **law of averages** → see **law**

▸**average out** PHRASAL VERB If a set of numbers **average out to** a particular figure or if you **average** them **out to** that figure, their average is calculated to be that figure. (将…) 平均为 ❑ [v P +*to*/*at*] *There are six glasses of wine in one bottle, which averages out to 50p a glass.* 一瓶酒可以分 6 杯，平均一杯 50 便士。 ❑ [v n P] *Averaging it out between us there's less than £10 a month each to live on.* 咱俩把这笔钱平均分一下，每人每月的生活费还不到 10 英镑。 [Also v P n]

averse /ə'vɜːˈs/ ADJ [usu with neg] If you say that you are not **averse to** something, you mean that you quite like it or quite want to do it. 不愿的；反对的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*to*] *He's not averse to publicity, of the right kind.* 他并不厌恶人们的关注，只要是正当的就行。

aver|sion /ə'vɜːˈʃᵊn, AM 美 -ʒᵊn/ (**aversions**) N-VAR If you have an **aversion to** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 厌恶；讨厌；反感 ❑ [+*to*/*for*] *Many people have a natural and emotional aversion to insects.* 很多人生来讨厌昆虫。

avert /ə'vɜːˈt/ (**averts, averting, averted**) ■ VERB If you **avert** something unpleasant, you prevent it from happening. 避免；阻止；防止 ❑ [v n] *Talks with the teachers' union over the weekend have averted a strike.* 周末与教师工会举行的谈判避免了一场罢工。 ■ VERB If you **avert** your eyes or gaze **from** someone or something, you look away from them. 转移 (目光等) [Also v n *from* n]

a|vi|an flu /'eɪvɪən fluː/ N-UNCOUNT **Avian flu** is a serious illness that can be transmitted to people from chickens, ducks, and other birds. 禽流感

aviary /'eɪvjəri/ (**aviaries**) N-COUNT An **aviary** is a large cage or covered area in which birds are kept. 大型鸟舍；鸟类饲养场

avia|tion /ˌeɪvi'eɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Aviation** is the operation and production of aircraft. 航空；飞机制造业

→ see **oil**

avia|tor /'eɪvieɪtəˈ/ (**aviators**) N-COUNT An **aviator** is a pilot of a plane, especially in the early days of flying. (尤指早期的) 飞行员，飞机驾驶员【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

avid /'ævɪd/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **avid** to describe someone who is very enthusiastic about something that they do. 热衷的；着迷的；酷爱的 ❑ *He misses not having enough books because he's an avid reader.* 他是个酷爱阅读的人，总觉得书不够读。 •**av|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Thank you for a most entertaining magazine, which I read avidly each month.* 感谢你们把杂志编得如此有趣，我每个月都如痴如醉地阅读。 ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **avid for** something, you mean that they are very eager to get it. 渴望的；渴求的 ❑ [+*for*] *He was intensely eager, indeed avid, for wealth.* 他很贪财，可以说是嗜财如命。 •**av|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Western suppliers too are competing avidly for business abroad.* 西方国家的供应商也在疯狂抢夺国外商机。

avi|on|ics /ˌeɪvi'ɒnɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Avionics** is the science of electronics used in aviation. 航空电子学【TECHNICAL 术语】

avo|ca|do /ˌævə'kɑːdəʊ/ (**avocados**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **avocado pear**

N-VAR **Avocados** are pear-shaped vegetables, with hard skins and large stones, which are usually eaten raw. 鳄梨；油梨

avo|ca|tion /ˌævəʊ'keɪʃᵊn/ (**avocations**) N-VAR Your **avocation** is a job or activity that you do because you are interested in it, rather than to earn your living. 业余爱好；副业【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was a printer by trade and naturalist by avocation.* 他从事印刷业，同时是个博物学爱好者。

avoid ⇔ /ə'vɔɪd/ (**avoids, avoiding, avoided**) ■ VERB If you **avoid** something unpleasant that might happen, you take action in order to prevent it from happening. 避免，防止 (坏事发生) ❑ [v n] *The pilots had to take emergency action to avoid a disaster.* 飞行员不得不采取紧急措施避免灾难的发生。 ❑ [v v-ing] *Women have to dress modestly, to avoid being harassed by the locals.* 女士穿着应当庄重，以免受到当地人的骚扰。 ■ VERB If you **avoid** doing something, you choose not to do it, or you put yourself in a situation where you do not have to do it. 避免 (做…) ❑ [v v-ing] *By borrowing from dozens of banks, he managed to avoid giving any of them an overall picture of what he was up to.* 他向许多银行借款，使得任何一家都搞不清楚他到底要做什么。 ❑ [v n] *He was always careful to avoid embarrassment.* 他总是小心谨慎，不让自己难堪。 ■ VERB If you **avoid** a person or thing, you keep away from them. When talking to someone, if you **avoid** the subject, you keep the conversation away from a particular topic. 躲避 (人、事物)；回避 (话题) ❑ [v n] *She eventually had to lock herself in the toilets to avoid him.* 她最后只好把自己锁在厕所里来躲开他。 ■ VERB If a person or vehicle **avoids** someone or something, they change the direction they are moving in, so that they do not hit them. (人或车) 避让 ❑ [v n] *The driver had ample time to brake or swerve and avoid the woman.* 司机有足够的时间刹车或急转弯，来避开那个女人。

Thesaurus 同类词 *avoid* Also look up:

V. abstain, bypass, evade, shun; (*ant.*) confront, embrace, face, seek ■

avoid|able /ə'vɔɪdəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **avoidable** can be prevented from happening. 可避免的 ❑ *The tragedy was entirely avoidable.* 那场悲剧是完全可以避免的。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***able*** ≈ *able to be* 能…的；可…的 : *avoidable, incurable, portable*

avoid|ance /ə'vɔɪdəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Avoidance of** someone or something is the act of avoiding them. 躲避；避免 ❑ [+*of*] *...the avoidance of stress.* 压力的避免

avow /ə'vaʊ/ (**avows, avowing, avowed**) VERB If you **avow** something, you admit it or declare it. 承认；宣布【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a public statement avowing neutrality.* 宣布中立的公开声明 [Also v with quote]

avowed /ə'vaʊd/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you are an **avowed** supporter or opponent of something, you have declared that you support it or oppose it. 宣称的；公开声明的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She is an avowed vegetarian.* 她是个公开的素食主义者。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] An **avowed** belief or aim is one that you have declared formally or publicly. (信念、目标) 公开宣布的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the council's avowed intention to stamp on racism.* 理事会宣布的要消灭种族歧视的计划

avun|cu|lar /ə'vʌŋkjʊləˈ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **avuncular** man or a man with **avuncular** behaviour is friendly and helpful towards someone younger. 慈祥的；长辈般的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He began to talk in his most gentle and avuncular manner.* 他开始讲话了，态度极其和蔼而慈祥。

await ⇔ /ə'weɪt/ (**awaits, awaiting, awaited**) ■ VERB If you **await** someone or something, you wait for them. 等候；等待【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He's awaiting trial, which is expected to begin early next year.* 他在等候审判，预计明年初开始。 ■ VERB Something

A

that **awaits** you is going to happen or come to you in the future. 即将发生于；将降临到…身上【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A nasty surprise awaited them in Rosemary Lane.* 在罗斯马里巷，一桩意想不到的倒霉事正等待着他们。

Thesaurus 同类词 *await* Also look up:

V. anticipate, count on, expect, hope 1

awake /əˈweɪk/ (**awakes, awaking, awoke, awoken**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] Someone who is **awake** is not sleeping. 醒着的；没睡着的 ❑ *I don't stay awake at night worrying about that.* 我并没有因为那件事而担心得彻夜不眠。❑ *Nightmares kept me awake all night.* 噩梦扰得我整夜未眠。2 PHRASE Someone who is **wide awake** is fully awake and unable to sleep. 毫无睡意的；失眠的 ❑ *I could not relax and still felt wide awake.* 我没法放松下来，还是觉得睡意全无。3 VERB When you **awake** or when something **awakes** you, you wake up. 醒来；唤醒；叫醒【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *At midnight he awoke and listened to the radio for a few minutes.* 他半夜醒来，听了一会儿收音机。❑ [v n] *The sound of many voices awoke her with a start.* 一阵杂乱的说话声把她惊醒了。[Also v to-inf]

→ see **dream, sleep**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *awake* with:

V. **keep** *someone* awake 使某人保持清醒，**lie** awake 躺着睡不着，**stay** awake 保持清醒 1

ADV. **fully** awake 完全清醒的，**half** awake 半睡半醒的 1 **wide** awake 全无睡意的 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *wak = being awake* 醒：*awake, wake, wakeful*

awak|en /əˈweɪkən/ (**awakens, awakening, awakened**) 1 VERB To **awaken** a feeling in a person means to cause them to start having this feeling. 唤起，激起（情感）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *The aim of the cruise was to awaken an interest in and an understanding of foreign cultures.* 此次航游旨在唤起我们对外国文化的兴趣和理解。2 VERB When you **awaken**, or when something or someone **awakens** you, you wake up. 醒来；唤醒；叫醒【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Unfortunately, Grandma always seems to awaken at awkward moments.* 不幸的是，奶奶好像总是醒来的不是时候。❑ [v n] *He was snoring when Desmond awakened him.* 德斯蒙德叫醒他的时候，他还在打呼噜。

Thesaurus 同类词 *awaken* Also look up:

V. elicit, incite, induce, kindle 1 rouse 2

awak|en|ing /əˈweɪkənɪŋ/ (**awakenings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **awakening** of a feeling or realization is the start of it. 觉悟；觉醒；醒悟 ❑ [+of] *...the awakening of national consciousness in people.* 民众国民意识的觉醒 2 PHRASE If you have a **rude awakening**, you are suddenly made aware of an unpleasant fact. （对不愉快之事的）猛然觉醒

award ◆◇ /əˈwɔːd/ (**awards, awarding, awarded**) 1 N-COUNT An **award** is a prize or certificate that a person is given for doing something well. 奖；奖品；奖状 ❑ *She presented a bravery award to schoolgirl Caroline Tucker.* 她向女学生卡罗琳·塔克颁发了英勇奖状。2 N-COUNT In law, an **award** is a sum of money that a court decides should be given to someone. （法院判定的）赔偿金 ❑ *...workmen's compensation awards.* 判给工人的赔偿金 3 N-COUNT A pay **award** is an increase in pay for a particular group of workers. （作为奖励的）加薪 ❑ *...this year's average pay award for teachers of just under 8%.* 今年教师将近 8% 的平均加薪幅度 4 VERB If someone **is awarded** something such as a prize or an examination mark, it is given to them. 授予；颁发；给（分）❑ [be v-ed n] *She was awarded the prize for both films.* 她的两部电影双双获奖。❑ [v n n] *For his dedication the Mayor awarded him a medal of merit.* 为表彰他的奉献精神，市长授予他荣誉奖章。[Also v n to n] 5 VERB To **award** something **to** someone means to decide that it will be given to that person. 给予；判给 ❑ [v n +to] *We have awarded the contract to a British shipyard.* 我们将合同给了一家英国造船厂。❑ [v n n] *A High Court judge had awarded him £6 million damages.* 高等法院法官判定他获得 600 万英镑的损害赔偿金。

Usage 用法 award and reward

Be careful not to confuse *award* and *reward*. You get an *award* for doing something well, and you get a *reward* for doing a good deed or service: *Tuka got an award for writing the best short story, and Gina got a £50 reward for giving a lost wallet back to the owner-so they went out and had a fancy dinner at a fine restaurant.*
不要混淆 award 和 reward。award 指因表现优秀而获得的奖励，reward 指因良好的行为或服务而得到的奖赏。Tuka got an award for writing the best short story, and Gina got a £50 reward for giving a lost wallet back to the owner—so they went out and had a fancy dinner at a fine restaurant. 图卡因写出了最佳短篇小说而获奖，吉娜则因把钱包还给失主得到了 50 英镑的酬劳——于是他俩去了家高级餐厅吃了一顿豪华晚餐。

a,ward-'winning ADJ [ADJ n] An **award-winning** person or thing has won an award, especially an important or valuable one. 获奖的；（尤指）获大奖的 ❑ *...an award-winning photo-journalist.* 获奖的摄影记者 ❑ *...his award-winning film.* 他的获奖电影

aware ◆◆◇ /əˈweə/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **aware of** something, you know about it. 知道的；明白的；意识到的 ❑ [+of] *Smokers are well aware of the dangers to their own health.* 吸烟者十分清楚吸烟对自身健康的危害。❑ [+of] *He should have been aware of what his junior officers were doing.* 他本应知晓下级官员的所作所为。❑ *He must have been aware that my parents' marriage was breaking up.* 他一定已经知道我父母的婚姻即将破裂。•**aware|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft N that] ❑ [+of/about] *The 1980s brought an awareness of green issues.* 20 世纪 80 年代，人们开始意识到环保问题。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **aware of** something, you realize that it is present or is happening because you hear it, see it, smell it, or feel it. 注意到的；察觉到的；意识到的 ❑ [+of] *She was acutely aware of the noise of the city.* 她对城市噪音很敏感。❑ *Jane was suddenly aware that she was digging her nails into her thigh.* 简突然意识到自己正在用指甲抠大腿。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **aware** notices what is happening around them or happening in the place where they live. 警觉的；警惕的 ❑ *They are politically very aware.* 他们在政治上非常警觉。•**aware|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He introduced radio to the school to increase the children's awareness.* 他在学校开通广播，以提高孩子们的警觉性。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *aware* with:

ADV. **acutely/vaguely** aware 强烈／隐约意识到的，**fully** aware 完全意识到的，**painfully** aware 清楚地意识到的，**well** aware 充分意识到的 1 2

V. **become** aware 开始意识到；开始警惕 1 2 3

PREP. aware **of** *someone/something* 意识到某人（的存在）／某事，aware **that** 意识到… 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *ness = state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*awareness, consciousness, kindness*

Word Link 词根词缀 *war = watchful* 注意的：*aware, beware, forewarn*

awash /əˈwɒʃ/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If the ground or a floor is **awash**, it is covered in water, often because of heavy rain or as the result of an accident. 被水浸的；被淹没的 ❑ *The bathroom floor was awash.* 浴室地板被水泡了。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a place is **awash with** something, it contains a large amount of it. 充斥的；充沛的；充满的 ❑ [+with] *This, after all, is a company which is awash with cash.* 这毕竟是一家现金充裕的公司。

away ◆◆◆ /əˈweɪ/

Away is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'go' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'do away with' and 'fade away'. away 常与行为动词连用，如 go 和 drive，还可用于 do away with, fade away 等短语动词中。

1 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If someone or something moves or is moved **away from** a place, they move or are moved so that they are no longer there. If you are **away from** a place, you are not in the place where people expect you to be. 离；离开；不在 ❑ *An injured policeman was led away by colleagues.* 受伤的警察被同伴带走了。❑ *He walked away from his car.* 他从自己的车边走开。❑ *She drove away before either of them could speak again.* 没等他俩中的任何一个再开口，她就驾车而去。❑ *Jason was away on a business trip.* 贾森出差在外。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you look or turn **away from** something, you move your head so that you are no longer looking at it. 向另一方向；向一边 ❑ *She quickly looked away and stared down at her hands.* 她马上将目光移开，低头盯着自己的手。❑ *As he stands up, he turns his face away from her so that she won't see his tears.* 他站起身时将脸别过去，不想让她看到他眼中的泪水。3 ADV [ADV after v] If you put or tidy something **away**, you put it where it should be. If you hide someone or something **away**, you put them in a place where nobody can see them or find them. (放)在适当的地方；(藏)在别处 ❑ *I put my journal away and prepared for bed.* 我把日记收好，准备睡觉。❑ *All her letters were carefully filed away in folders.* 她所有的信件都整齐地放在文件夹中。❑ *I have $100m hidden away where no one will ever find it.* 我把1亿美元藏到了一个永远没人会找到的地方。4 PHRASE If something is **away from** a person or place, it is at a distance from that person or place. 离(某人或某地)有一定距离 ❑ *The two women were sitting as far away from each other as possible.* 那两个女人坐在离对方尽可能远的地方。❑ *...a country estate thirty miles away from town.* 离城30英里的乡间庄园 5 ADV You use **away** to talk about future events. For example, if an event is a week **away**, it will happen after a week. (表示将在某段时间后发生) ❑ *...the Washington summit, now only just over two weeks away.* 还有两周多就要召开的华盛顿峰会 6 ADV [ADV after v] When a sports team plays **away**, it plays on its opponents' ground. (比赛)在客场 ❑ *...a sensational 4-3 victory for the team playing away.* 该队在客场以4比3取得的轰动性胜利 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Away** is also an adjective. ❑ *Charlton are about to play an important away match.* 查尔顿队即将在客场进行一场重要比赛。7 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **away** to say that something slowly disappears, becomes less significant, or changes so that it is no longer the same. (表示慢慢消失、变得不重要或慢慢改变) ❑ *So much snow has already melted away.* 大片的雪都慢慢融化了。❑ *His voice died away in a whisper.* 他压低嗓音，小声低语。8 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You use **away** to show that there has been a change or development from one state or situation to another. (表示从一种状态到另一种状态的变化或发展) ❑ *There's been a dramatic shift away from traditional careers towards business and commerce.* 从传统职业转向商贸领域的巨大变化已然发生了。9 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **away** to emphasize a continuous or repeated action. 一直；持续不断地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He would often be working away on his computer late into the night.* 他经常在电脑前一直工作到深夜。10 ADV [ADV after v] You use **away** to show that something is removed. (移)开；(撤)走 ❑ *The waitress whipped the plate away and put down my bill.* 服务员把盘子撤走，放下了我的账单。11 **far and away** → see **far** 12 **right away** → see **right**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *away* with:

V. **back** away 后退，**blow** away 吹走；驱散，**break** away 离开；脱离，**chase** *someone* away 把某人赶走，**drive** away 驶离；驱走，**get** away 离开；逃脱，**go** away 离开；消失，**hide** away 躲藏，**move** away 搬走，**walk** away 逃避；脱身 1
stay away 远离；不靠近 3 4
look/turn away 看 / 转向一边 2
put away 收好，**throw** away 扔掉 3
pull/take/wash *something* away 把某物开走 / 带走 / 冲走 7 10
ADJ. **far** away 在远处 1 4
N. away **from home** 离家 1 4

awe /ɔː/ (**awes, awed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Awe** is the feeling of respect and amazement that you have when you are faced with something wonderful and often rather frightening. 惊叹；敬畏；畏怯 ❑ *She gazed in awe at the great stones.* 她惊叹地盯着那些巨石。2 VERB [usu passive, no cont] If you **are awed by** someone or something, they make you feel respectful and amazed, though often rather frightened. 使惊叹；使敬畏；使畏怯 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *I am still awed by David's courage.* 戴维的勇敢仍让我敬佩不已。❑ [v-ed] *The crowd listened in awed silence.* 充满敬畏的人群安静地聆听。3 PHRASE If you **are in awe of** someone or if you **stand in awe of** them, you have a lot of respect for them and are slightly afraid of them. 对…无比崇敬；敬畏

awe-inspiring ADJ If you describe someone or something as **awe-inspiring**, you are emphasizing that you think that they are remarkable and amazing, although sometimes rather frightening. 令人敬佩的；令人惊叹的；令人生畏的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The higher we climbed, the more awe-inspiring the scenery became.* 我们爬得越高，风景越是让人叹绝。

awe|some /ˈɔːsəm/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **awesome** person or thing is very impressive and often frightening. 让人惊叹的；令人敬畏的；使人畏怯的 ❑ *...the awesome responsibility of sending men into combat.* 将士兵送上战场的神圣责任

Word Link 词根词缀 *some ≈ causing* 引起…的：*awesome, bothersome, troublesome*

awe|struck /ˈɔːstrʌk/ also **awe-struck** ADJ If someone is **awestruck**, they are very impressed and amazed by something. 敬畏的；肃然起敬的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *I stood and gazed at him, awestruck that anyone could be so beautiful.* 我站在那里凝望着他，惊叹竟有这么美的人。

aw|ful •◇◇ /ˈɔːfʊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone or something is **awful**, you dislike that person or thing or you think that they are not very good. 让人讨厌的；糟糕的 ❑ *We met and I thought he was awful.* 我们见了面，我觉得他很讨人厌。❑ *...an awful smell of paint.* 难闻的油漆味 ❑ *Even if the weather's awful there's lots to do.* 即使天气不好，也还有好多事情可做。❑ *Jeans look awful on me.* 我穿牛仔裤难看极了。•**aw|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The programme's awfulness has ensured it is talked about.* 节目如此糟糕，肯定会被人议论。2 ADJ If you say that something is **awful**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant, shocking, or bad. 使人不快的；令人震惊的；可怕的；恶劣的 ❑ *Her injuries were massive. It was awful.* 她遍体鳞伤。太可怕了。❑ *Some of their offences are so awful they would chill the blood.* 他们的一些罪行骇人听闻，简直令人毛骨悚然。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you look or feel **awful**, you look or feel ill. 生病的；不舒服的 ❑ *I hardly slept at all and felt pretty awful.* 我基本上没睡着，觉得很难受。4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **awful** with noun groups that refer to an amount in order to emphasize how large that amount is. (量)极大的，极多的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I've got an awful lot of work to do.* 我有一大堆事情要做。•**aw|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Would you mind awfully waiting a bit, I'll be back right away.* 不介意稍等一会儿吧，我马上就回来。5 ADV [ADV adj] You can use **awful** with adjectives that describe a quality in order to emphasize that particular quality. (与表示特征的形容词连用，用于强调)极度地，非常【AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，强调】❑ *Gosh, you're awful pretty.* 天哪，你太漂亮了！

Thesaurus 同类词 *awful* Also look up:

ADJ. bad, dreadful, horrible, terrible; (*ant.*) good, nice, pleasing 1 2

awhile /əʰwaɪl/ ADV [usu ADV after v] **Awhile** means for a short time. It is more commonly spelled 'a while', which is considered more correct, especially in British English. 片刻，一会儿(英国英语中常拼作 a while) ❑ *He worked awhile as a pharmacist in Cincinnati.* 他有一段时间在辛辛那提当药剂师。

awk|ward /ˈɔːkwəd/ 1 ADJ An **awkward** situation is embarrassing and difficult to deal with. 使人尴尬的；难处理的；棘手的 ❑ *I was the first to ask him awkward questions but there'll be harder ones to come.* 我第一个向他提出令他尴尬的问题，不过还会有人问更难回答的问题。❑ *There was an awkward moment as couples decided whether to stand next to their partners.* 大家在决定是否要站到自己配偶身旁的那一刻令人尴尬。•**awk|ward|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed]

A

❑ *There was an awkwardly long silence.* 有很长一段时间陷入了令人难堪的沉默。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] Something that is **awkward to** use or carry is difficult to use or carry because of its design. A job that is **awkward** is difficult to do. 难使用的；难携带的；（工作）难处理的 ❑ *It was small but heavy enough to make it awkward to carry.* 它虽然小，但很重，不便携带。 ❑ *Full-size tripods can be awkward, especially if you're shooting a low-level subject.* 标准尺寸的三脚架可能不便于使用，尤其是在拍摄低角度物体时。 •**awk|ward|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *The autoexposure button is awkwardly placed under the lens release button.* 自动曝光按钮安装在镜头装卸按钮下面，十分不便。 3 ADJ An **awkward** movement or position is uncomfortable or clumsy. （行动）笨拙的；（姿势）别扭的 ❑ *Amy made an awkward gesture with her hands.* 埃米笨拙地做了个手势。 •**awk|ward|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He fell awkwardly and went down in agony clutching his right knee.* 他笨拙地摔倒了，痛苦地抱住右膝倒在地上。 4 ADJ Someone who feels **awkward** behaves in a shy or embarrassed way. 害羞的；尴尬的；局促不安的 ❑ *Women frequently say that they feel awkward taking the initiative in sex.* 女人们经常说，她们不好意思在性生活上采取主动。•**awk|ward|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'This is Malcolm,' the girl said awkwardly, to fill the silence.* "这是马尔科姆。"女孩尴尬地说，意图打破沉默。 5 ADJ If you say that someone is **awkward**, you are critical of them because you find them unreasonable and difficult to live with or deal with. 不可理喻的；难打交道的；难相处的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She's got to an age where she is being awkward.* 她到了难相处的年龄。

Thesaurus 同类词 *awkward* Also look up:

ADJ. delicate, embarrassing, sticky, uncomfortable 1
bulky, cumbersome, difficult 2
blundering, bumbling, uncoordinated, ungainly 3

awn|ing /'ɔ:nɪŋ/ (**awnings**) N-COUNT An **awning** is a piece of material attached to a caravan or building which provides shelter from the rain or sun. （篷车或建筑物上的）遮阳篷，雨篷

awoke /ə'wəʊk/ **Awoke** is the past tense of **awake**.

awok|en /ə'wəʊkən/ **Awoken** is the past participle of **awake**.

AWOL /'eɪwɒl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone in the Armed Forces goes **AWOL**, they leave their post without the permission of a superior officer. **AWOL** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'absent without leave'. （军队中）擅离职守的，无故离队的 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone has gone **AWOL**, you mean that they have disappeared without telling anyone where they were going. 不辞而别的【INFORMAL 非正式】

awry /ə'raɪ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something goes **awry**, it does not happen in the way it was planned. 出岔子的；出错的 ❑ *She was in a fury over a plan that had gone awry.* 计划出了问题，她很愤怒。

axe /æks/ (**axes, axing, axed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ax**

1 N-COUNT An **axe** is a tool used for cutting wood. It consists of a heavy metal blade which is sharp at one edge and attached by its other edge to the end of a long handle. 斧；斧子 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone's job or something such as a public service or a television programme **is axed**, it is ended suddenly and without discussion. 解雇；撤销，砍掉（公共服务、电视节目等）❑ [be v-ed] *Community projects are being axed by hard-pressed social services departments.* 处境困难的社会服务部门砍掉了社区项目。 3 N-SING If a person or institution is facing **the axe**, that person is likely to lose their job or that institution is likely to be closed, usually in order to save money. （通常为节省资金而进行的）解雇，撤销，关闭【JOURNALISM 新闻】 4 PHRASE If someone **has an axe to grind**, they are doing something for selfish reasons. 有私心；有个人打算；有企图【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [+with] *He seems like a decent bloke and I've got no axe to grind with him.* 他看上去像是个正派的家伙，我对他没有任何企图。

axes

Pronounced /'æksɪz/ for meaning 1, and /'æksi:z/ for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /'æksɪz/，义项 2 读作 /'æksi:z/。

1 **Axes** is the plural of **axe**. （axe 的复数）2 **Axes** is the plural of **axis**. （axis 的复数）

axi|om /'æksiəm/ (**axioms**) N-COUNT [oft N that] An **axiom** is a statement or idea which people accept as being true. 公理；原理【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the long-held axiom that education leads to higher income.* 教育会带来高收入这一长期公认的观念

axio|mat|ic /ˌæksiə'mætɪk/ ADJ If something is **axiomatic**, it seems to be obviously true. 不言而喻的；不证自明的【FORMAL 正式】

axis /'æksɪs/ (**axes**) 1 N-COUNT An **axis** is an imaginary line through the middle of something. （假想的）轴，轴线 2 N-COUNT An **axis** of a graph is one of the two lines on which the scales of measurement are marked. （坐标）轴

→ see **graph, moon**

axle /'æks°l/ (**axles**) N-COUNT An **axle** is a rod connecting a pair of wheels on a car or other vehicle. 车轴；轮轴

→ see **wheel**

aya|tol|lah /ˌaɪə'tɒlə/ (**ayatollahs**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **ayatollah** is a type of Muslim religious leader. 阿亚图拉（伊斯兰教派的宗教领袖）

aye /aɪ/ (**ayes**) also **ay** 1 CONVENTION **Aye** means yes, used in some dialects of British English. 是，对，同意（用于英国英语方言中）❑ *'Do you remember your first day at school?'—'Oh aye. Yeah.'* "你还记得第一天上学吗？""噢，是的，当然。" 2 ADV If you vote **aye**, you vote in favour of something. 赞成票 3 N-PLURAL **The ayes** are the people who vote in favour of something. 投赞成票的人

Ayurvedic /ˌaɪʊə'veɪdɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ayurvedic** medicine is a type of complementary medicine, originally from India, that uses herbs and other natural treatments. 阿育吠陀医学的（传自印度）❑ *...an Ayurvedic practitioner.* 阿育吠陀医师

azalea /ə'zeɪliə/ (**azaleas**) N-COUNT An **azalea** is a woody plant with shiny, dark-green leaves which produces many brightly-coloured flowers in the spring. 马银花

az|ure /'æʒʊə'/ COLOUR **Azure** is used to describe things that are bright blue. 蔚蓝的；天蓝色的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...an azure sky.* 蓝蓝的天空

Bb

B also **b** /biː/ (**B's, b's**) 1 N-VAR **B** is the second letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 2 个字母 2 N-VAR If you get a **B** as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is good. (作业、考试等的)乙等，良好

B2B /ˌbiː tə ˈbiː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **B2B** is the selling of goods and services by one company to another using the Internet. **B2B** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'business to business'. (利用因特网进行的)公司对公司业务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *American analysts have been somewhat cautious in estimating the size of the B2B market.* 美国分析师在估计公司对公司业务市场大小时略显谨慎。

B2C /ˌbiː tə ˈsiː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **B2C** is the selling of goods and services by businesses to consumers using the Internet. **B2C** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'business to consumer'. (利用因特网进行的)公司对客户业务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *19 per cent of B2C companies are now worth little more than the cash on their balance sheets.* 19% 的 B2C 电子商务公司现在的市值比其资产负债表上的现金额高不了多少。

B4 **B4** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) 'before', mainly used in text messages and e-mails. (主要用于手机短信和电子邮件中)

BA /ˌbiː ˈeɪ/ (**BAs**) also **B.A.** 1 N-COUNT A **BA** is a first degree in an arts or social science subject. **BA** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Bachelor of Arts'. 文学士学位 ❑ [+in] *I did a BA in film making.* 我获得了电影摄制的文学士学位。 2 **BA** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a BA. (置于人名后)文学士 ❑ *...Helen Rich, BA (Hons).* 海伦·里奇(荣誉)文学士

bab|ble /ˈbæbᵊl/ (**babbles, babbling, babbled**) 1 VERB If someone **babbles**, they talk in a confused or excited way. 含糊不清地说；兴奋地说 ❑ [v *on/away*] *Momma babbled on and on about how he was ruining me.* 妈妈喋喋不休地念叨着他正如何毁掉我。 ❑ [v] *They all babbled simultaneously.* 他们同时叽里咕噜地说了起来。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Er, hello, viewers,' he babbled.* "呃，观众们，你们好。"他含混不清地说。 2 N-SING You can refer to people's voices as a **babble of** sound when they are excited and confused, preventing you from understanding what they are saying. 嘈杂声；含混不清的说话声 ❑ [+*of*] *Kemp knocked loudly so as to be heard above the high babble of voices.* 肯普大声敲着，好让人们在一片高声喧嚷中听到他的声音。

babe /beɪb/ (**babes**) 1 N-COUNT Some people use **babe** as an affectionate way of addressing someone they love. 宝贝儿(对所爱之人的昵称)【AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 美，非正式，情感】❑ *I'm sorry, babe. I didn't mean it.* 对不起，宝贝儿。我不是有意的。 2 N-COUNT Some men refer to an attractive young woman as a **babe**. This use could cause offence. 宝贝儿(对漂亮的年轻女性的称呼，可能具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL 非正式】 3 N-COUNT A **babe** is the same as a baby. 婴儿【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...newborn babes.* 新生儿

ba|bel /ˈbeɪbᵊl/ N-SING If there is a **babel** of voices, you hear a lot of people talking at the same time, so that you cannot understand what they are saying. 嘈杂声 ❑ *...a confused babel of sound.* 一片嘈杂声

ba|boon /bəˈbuːn/ (**baboons**) N-COUNT A **baboon** is a large monkey that lives in Africa. 狒狒(产于非洲)

baby ◆◇◇ /ˈbeɪbi/ (**babies**) 1 N-COUNT A **baby** is a very young child, especially one that cannot yet walk or talk. 婴儿；婴孩 ❑ *My wife has just had a baby.* 我妻子刚生了孩子。 ❑ *Claire had to dress her baby sister.* 克莱尔得给年幼的妹妹穿衣服。 2 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **baby** animal is a very young animal. (动物)幼崽；幼兽；幼鸟 ❑ *...a baby elephant.* 幼象 ❑ *...baby birds.* 雏鸟 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Baby** vegetables are vegetables picked when they are very small. (蔬菜)幼嫩的 ❑ *Serve with baby new potatoes.* 配上小个的新土豆。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] Some people use **baby** as an affectionate way of addressing someone, especially a young woman, or referring to them. 宝贝儿(昵称，尤用于年轻女性)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You have to wake up now, baby.* 该起床了，宝贝儿。

→ see **child**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *baby* with:

N. baby **boy/girl/sister** 男婴 / 女婴 / 年幼的妹妹, baby **clothes** 婴儿服装, baby **food** 婴儿食品, baby **names** 婴儿名字, baby **talk** 儿语 1
V. **deliver a** baby 接生孩子, **have a** baby 生孩子 1
ADJ. **new/newborn** baby 新生儿, **unborn** baby 未出生的宝宝 1

'baby boom (**baby booms**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **baby boom** is a period of time when a lot of babies are born in a particular place. 生育高峰【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm a product of the post-war baby boom.* 我出生在战后的生育高峰期。

baby boom|er /ˈbeɪbi buːmə/ (**baby boomers**) also **baby-boomer** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **baby boomer** is someone who was born during a baby boom, especially during the years after the end of the Second World War. (尤指在第二次世界大战后)生育高峰期出生的人【mainly JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 主新闻，非正式】

'baby bug|gy (**baby buggies**) 1 N-COUNT A **baby buggy** is a small folding seat with wheels, which a young child can sit in and which can be pushed around. 折叠式轻便婴儿车；折叠式幼儿小推车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stroller**

2 N-COUNT A **baby buggy** is another word for a **baby carriage**. 同 baby carriage【AM 美】

'baby car|riage (**baby carriages**) N-COUNT A **baby carriage** is a small vehicle in which a baby can lie as it is pushed along. (可以躺在里面的)四轮手推婴儿车；婴儿小推车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pram**

ba|by|hood /ˈbeɪbihʊd/ N-UNCOUNT Your **babyhood** is the period of your life when you were a baby. 婴儿期

ba|by|ish /ˈbeɪbiɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Babyish** actions, feelings, or looks are like a baby's, or are immature. 婴儿般的；孩子气的；幼稚的 ❑ *...a fat, babyish face.* 胖乎乎的娃娃脸 ❑ *I'm ashamed of the babyish nonsense I write.* 我对自己写出这么幼稚的东西感到羞愧。

baby|sit /ˈbeɪbisɪt/ (**babysits, babysitting, babysat**) VERB If you **babysit for** someone or **babysit** their children, you look after their children while they are out. 替人临时照看(小孩) ❑ [v +*for*] *I promised to babysit for Mrs Plunkett.* 我答应给普伦基特夫人临时照看孩子。 ❑ [v] *You can take it in turns to babysit.* 你们可以轮流照看孩子。 ❑ [v n] *She had been babysitting him and his four-year-old sister.* 她一直都在照看他和他 4 岁的妹妹。 •**baby|sitter** (**babysitters**) N-COUNT ❑ *It can be difficult to find a good babysitter.* 要找一个好的临时保姆可能很难。 •**baby|sitting** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Would you like me to*

do any babysitting? 您需要我帮忙照看孩子吗？

'baby talk also **baby-talk** N-UNCOUNT **Baby talk** is the language used by babies when they are just learning to speak, or the way in which some adults speak when they are talking to babies. 儿语；（成人对幼儿所用的）模仿儿语 ❑ *Maria was talking baby talk to the little one.* 玛丽亚正用儿语和小家伙说话。

bac|ca|lau|re|ate /bækə'lɔ:riət/ (**baccalaureates**) 1 N-SING The **baccalaureate** is an examination taken by students at the age of eighteen in France and some other countries. （法国和其他一些国家的）中学毕业会考 2 N-COUNT [usu N n] In the United States, a **baccalaureate** service or address is a service that is held or a talk that is given during the ceremony when students receive their degrees. （美国的）学位授予仪式（或演讲）

bach|elor /'bætʃələ'/ (**bachelors**) N-COUNT A **bachelor** is a man who has never married. 未婚男子；单身汉

,Bach|elor of 'Arts (**Bachelors of Arts**) N-COUNT A **Bachelor of Arts** is a first degree in an arts or social science subject. In British English, it can also mean a person with that degree. The abbreviation **BA** or **B.A.** is also used. 文学士学位（英国英语中亦可指文学士；缩略形式为 BA 或 B.A.）

→ see **graduation**

,Bach|elor of 'Sci|ence (**Bachelors of Science**) N-COUNT A **Bachelor of Science** is a first degree in a science subject. In British English, it can also mean a person with that degree. The abbreviation **BSc** or **B.Sc.** is also used. 理学士学位（英国英语中亦可指理学士；缩略形式为 BSc 或 B.Sc.）

→ see **graduation**

'bach|elor's de|gree (**bachelor's degrees**) 1 N-COUNT A **bachelor's degree** is a first degree awarded by universities. 学士学位 2 → see also **BA, BSc**

ba|cil|lus /bə'sɪləs/ (**bacilli**) N-COUNT A **bacillus** is any bacterium that has a long, thin shape. 杆菌；芽孢杆菌

back

① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② OPPOSITE OF FRONT; NOUN AND ADJECTIVE USES 与 front 相反；名词用法和形容词用法
③ VERB USES 动词用法

① **back** ⇹ /bæk/

In addition to the uses shown below, **back** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'date back' and 'fall back on'. 除下列用法外，back 还可用于 date back，fall back on 等短语动词中。

→ Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 17 项。 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you move **back**, you move in the opposite direction to the one in which you are facing or in which you were moving before. 向后；往后；往回 ❑ *The photographers drew back to let us view the body.* 摄影师往后退开，好让我们查看尸体。 ❑ [+from] *She stepped back from the door expectantly.* 她满怀期待地从门口退了回来。 ❑ *He pushed her away and she fell back on the wooden bench.* 他把她推开，她向后跌坐到长木椅上。 2 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If you go **back** somewhere, you return to where you were before. 回到原处 ❑ [+to] *I went back to bed.* 我回到床上。 ❑ [+in] *I'm due back in London by late afternoon.* 我预计下午晚些时候回到伦敦。 ❑ *Smith changed his mind and moved back home.* 史密斯改变主意，搬回家了。 ❑ *I'll be back as soon as I can.* 我会尽快回来。 ❑ *He made a round-trip to the terminal and back.* 他到了终点，又折回来。 3 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If someone or something is **back** in a particular state, they were in that state before and are now in it again. 恢复原状；回到原来的状态 ❑ *The rail company said it expected services to get slowly back to normal.* 铁路公司表示，其运输服务将慢慢恢复正常。 ❑ *Denise hopes to be back at work by the time her daughter is one.* 丹尼丝希望等女儿满周岁就回去工作。 4 ADV [ADV after v] If you give or put something **back**, you return it to the person who had it or to the place where it was before you took it. If you get or take something **back**, you then have it again after not having it for a while. 归还；交还；放回；收回 ❑ *She handed the knife back.* 她递还刀子。 ❑ [+in] *Put it back in the freezer.* 把它放回冰箱。 ❑ *You'll get your money back.* 钱会还给你的。 5 ADV [ADV after v] If you put a clock or watch **back**, you change the time shown on it so that it shows an earlier time, for example when the time changes to winter time or standard time. （将钟表）拨回 6 ADV [ADV after v] If you write or call **back**, you write to or telephone someone after they have written to or telephoned you. If you look **back** at someone, you look at them after they have started looking at you. 回应（来信、电话、目光等） ❑ [+to] *They wrote back to me and they told me that I didn't have to do it.* 他们回信告诉我说不必那么做。 ❑ *If the phone rings say you'll call back after dinner.* 如果有电话打来，就说你吃完饭再回电话。 ❑ *Lee looked at Theodora. She stared back.* 李看着西奥多拉，她也回视着他。 7 ADV [ADV after v] You can say that you go or come **back to** a particular point in a conversation to show that you are mentioning or discussing it again. 回到（某个话题） ❑ [+to] *Can I come back to the question of policing once again?* 我能再回到维护治安的问题上来吗？ ❑ [+to] *Going back to the school, how many staff are there?* 回到学校这话题上来，教职员工有多少人？ 8 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If something is or comes **back**, it is fashionable again after it has been unfashionable for some time. 再次流行；再度成为潮流 ❑ *Short skirts are back.* 短裙又流行起来了。 ❑ [+into] *Consensus politics could easily come back into fashion.* 共识政治很可能再度兴起。 9 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If someone or something is kept or situated **back from** a place, they are at a distance away from it. 在一段距离之外 ❑ [+from] *Keep back from the edge of the platform.* 请勿靠近站台边缘。 ❑ [+from] *I'm a few miles back from the border.* 我距离边境数英里。 ❑ *He started for Dot's bedroom and Myrtle held him back.* 他正要去多特的卧室，被默特尔拦住了。 10 ADV [ADV after v] If something is held or tied **back**, it is held or tied so that it does not hang loosely over something. 收拢；拢起；束起 ❑ *The curtains were held back by tassels.* 窗帘用穗子拢了起来。 11 ADV [ADV after v] If you lie or sit **back**, you move your body backwards into a relaxed sloping or flat position, with your head and body resting on something. （舒适地）向后仰 ❑ *She lay back and stared at the ceiling.* 她躺下盯着天花板。 ❑ *She leaned back in her chair and smiled.* 她靠在椅背上，微笑起来。 12 ADV [ADV after v] If you look or shout **back** at someone or something, you turn to look or shout at them when they are behind you. 回头，转身（看或喊） ❑ *Nick looked back over his shoulder and then stopped, frowning.* 尼克回头看了看，又皱着眉头停了下来。 ❑ *He called back to her.* 他转身叫她。 13 ADV You use **back** in expressions like **back in London** or **back at the house** when you are giving an account, to show that you are going to start talking about what happened or was happening in the place you mention. （表示描述场所的转换）在曾提到过的地方 ❑ [+in] *Meanwhile, back in London, Palace Pictures was collapsing.* 与此同时，伦敦的皇宫影业公司也正在分崩离析。 ❑ [+at] *Later, back at home, the telephone rang.* 随后，家里的电话响了。 14 ADV [ADV with v, n ADV] If you talk about something that happened **back** in the past or several years **back**, you are emphasizing that it happened quite a long time ago. 以前；过去；追溯至【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ [+in] *The story starts back in 1950, when I was five.* 故事可以追溯到 1950 年，那时我才 5 岁。 ❑ *He contributed £50m to the project a few years back.* 几年前，他向这个项目捐资了 5,000 万英镑。 15 ADV [ADV after v] If you think **back to** something that happened in the past, you remember it or try to remember it. 回想；回忆 ❑ [+to] *I thought back to the time in 1975 when my son was desperately ill.* 我回想起 1975 年我儿子病得奄奄一息的那段时间。 16 PHRASE If someone moves **back and forth**, they repeatedly move in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 来回；往返 ❑ *He paced back and forth.* 他来回踱步。 17 **to cast your mind back** → see **mind**

② **back** ⇹ /bæk/ (**backs**) → Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 18 项。 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A person's or animal's **back** is the part of their body between their head and their legs that is on the opposite side to their chest and stomach. 背（部）；后背；脊背 ❑ *She turned her back to the audience.* 她转过身背对着观众。 ❑ *Three of the*

victims were shot in the back. 其中三名受害者背部中枪。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **back of** something is the side or part of it that is towards the rear or farthest from the front. The back of something is normally not used or seen as much as the front. 后面；后部 ❑ [+of] *...a room at the back of the shop.* 商店后部的一个房间 ❑ [+of] *She raised her hands to the back of her neck.* 她举起双手放于颈后。 ❑ [+of] *Smooth the mixture with the back of a soup spoon.* 用汤勺的背面把混合料抹平。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Back** is used to refer to the side or part of something that is towards the rear or farthest from the front. 后面的；后部的 ❑ *He opened the back door.* 他打开了后门。 ❑ *Ann could remember sitting in the back seat of their car.* 安记得自己坐在他们车的后座上。 ❑ *...the path leading to the back garden.* 通往后花园的小径 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **back** of a chair or sofa is the part that you lean against when you sit on it. (椅子或沙发的)靠背 ❑ [+of] *There was a neatly folded pink sweater on the back of the chair.* 椅子的靠背上搭着一件叠得整整齐齐的粉色毛衫。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **back** of something such as a piece of paper or an envelope is the side which is less important. (纸、信封等的)反面，背面 ❑ [+of] *Send your answers on the back of a postcard.* 将答案写在明信片背面寄出。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **back** of a book is the part nearest the end, where you can find the index or the notes, for example. (书等的)末尾 ❑ [+of] *...the index at the back of the book.* 书末索引 7 N-SING You can use **back** in expressions such as **round the back** and **out the back** to refer generally to the area behind a house or other building. (用于 round the back, out the back 等表达方式中)房屋(或其他建筑物)后的区域【BRIT, SPOKEN 英，口语】❑ *He had chickens and things round the back.* 他在房子后面养了些鸡啊什么的。 8 N-UNCOUNT You use **back** in expressions such as **out back** to refer to the area behind a house or other building. You also use **in back** to refer to the rear part of something, especially a car or building. (用于 out back 等表达方式中)房屋(或其他建筑物)后的区域；(用于 in back 等表达方式中)汽车(或建筑物等)的后部【AM 美】❑ *Dan informed her that he would be out back on the patio cleaning his shoes.* 丹告诉她说他要去房子后面的露台上擦鞋。 ❑ *Catlett got behind the wheel and I sat in back.* 卡特利特开车，我坐在车子后面。 [Also +of] 9 N-COUNT In team games such as football and hockey, a **back** is a player who is concerned mainly with preventing the other team from scoring goals, rather than scoring goals for their own team. (足球、曲棍球等运动中的)后卫 10 N-COUNT In American football, a **back** is a player who stands behind the front line, runs with the ball and attacks rather than defends. (美式橄榄球运动中的)进攻后卫 11 PHRASE If you say that something was done **behind** someone's **back**, you disapprove of it because it was done without them knowing about it, in an unfair or dishonest way. 背着(某人)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You eat her food, enjoy her hospitality and then criticize her behind her back.* 你吃她的食物，享受她的款待，然后还在背地里指责她。 12 PHRASE If you **break the back of** a task or problem, you do the most difficult part of what is necessary to complete the task or solve the problem. 完成…最困难的部分 ❑ *It seems at least that we've broken the back of inflation in this country.* 看起来至少我们已经解决了这个国家通货膨胀中最棘手的问题。 13 PHRASE If two or more things are done **back to back**, one follows immediately after the other without any interruption. 接连地；连续地 ❑ *...two half-hour shows, which will be screened back to back.* 连续播放的两档半小时节目 14 PHRASE If you are wearing something **back to front**, you are wearing it with the back of it at the front of your body. If you do something **back to front**, you do it the wrong way around, starting with the part that should come last. (衣服)前后穿反；(顺序)前后颠倒【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He wears his baseball cap back to front.* 他把棒球帽反戴着。 ❑ *The picture was printed back to front.* 图片印反了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **backward**

15 PHRASE If you say that one thing happens **on the back of** another thing, you mean that it happens after that other thing and in addition to it. 紧跟着；紧接着 ❑ *The cuts, if approved, come on the back of a difficult eight years that have seen three London fire stations closed.* 8 年的艰难时期刚刚过去，在此期间，伦敦有 3 家消防站遭关闭。如获批准，裁减又会接踵而至。 16 PHRASE If someone is **on the back foot**, or if something **puts** them **on the back foot**, they feel threatened and act defensively. (使)受到威胁；(使)处于不利地位 ❑ *From now on Labour will be on the back foot on the subject of welfare.* 今后工党在福利问题上将处于下风。 ❑ *...another scheme designed purely to put the Scots Nationalists on the back foot.* 另一项纯粹为了让苏格兰民族党人被迫退居守势的计划 17 PHRASE If someone or something **puts** your **back up** or **gets** your **back up**, they annoy you. 使生气；触怒；惹恼【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Some food labelling practices really get my back up.* 有些食物标签的贴法实在让我生气。 18 to **take a back seat** → see **seat**

→ see **body**

③ **back** ◆◆◆ /bæk/ (**backs, backing, backed**) 1 VERB If a building **backs onto** something, the back of it faces in the direction of that thing or touches the edge of that thing. 背对；背向；背朝 ❑ [V +onto] *We live in a ground floor flat which backs onto a busy street.* 我们住在一楼的公寓里，背对着一条繁忙的街道。 ❑ [V +onto] *His garden backs onto a school.* 他的花园背朝一所学校。 2 VERB When you **back** a car or other vehicle somewhere or when it **backs** somewhere, it moves backwards. 倒(车)；倒退 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *He backed his car out of the drive.* 他把车倒出了私人车道。 ❑ [V] *I heard the engines revving as the lorries backed and turned.* 卡车倒车和掉头的时候，我听见发动机的轰鸣声。 3 VERB If you **back** a person or a course of action, you support them, for example by voting for them or giving them money. 支持；资助 ❑ [V n] *There is a new witness to back his claim that he is a victim of mistaken identity.* 有新的目击证人证明他的说法，他是被错认了。 •**-backed** COMB ❑ *...government-backed loans to Egypt.* 向埃及提供的政府贷款 4 VERB If you **back** a particular person, team, or horse in a competition, you predict that they will win, and usually you bet money that they will win. 预测…获胜；(通常指)下赌注于 ❑ [V n to-inf] *Roland Nilsson last night backed Sheffield Wednesday to win the UEFA Cup.* 昨晚罗兰·尼尔森打赌谢菲尔德周三队会捧得欧洲联盟杯。❑ [V n] *It is upsetting to discover that you have backed a loser.* 发现自己的投注对象输了是一件让人心烦的事。 5 VERB [usu passive] If a singer **is backed by** a band or by other singers, they provide the musical background for the singer. 为…伴奏(或伴唱) ❑ [*be* V-ed +*by*] *She was backed by acoustic guitar, bass and congas.* 原声吉他、贝斯和康茄鼓为她伴奏。 6 → see also **backing**

▶**back away** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **back away from** a commitment that you made or something that you were involved with in the past, you try to show that you are no longer committed to it or involved with it. 放弃；退出 ❑ [V P +*from*] *The company backed away from plans to cut their pay by 15%.* 公司放弃了给他们降薪 15% 的计划。 ❑ [V P] *Until yesterday, Britain had backed away because it didn't like the cost.* 直到昨天，英国还因为成本太高而却步。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **back away**, you walk backwards away from someone or something, often because you are frightened of them. (常因害怕等而)后退，退缩 ❑ [V P] *James got to his feet and started to come over, but the girls hastily backed away.* 詹姆斯起身走过来，但是女孩子们却连忙后退。 [Also V P +*from*]

▶**back down** PHRASAL VERB If you **back down**, you withdraw a claim, demand, or commitment that you made earlier, because other people are strongly opposed to it. 放弃(主张、要求、承诺等)；打退堂鼓 ❑ [V P] *It's too late to back down now.* 现在打退堂鼓已经太晚了。 ❑ [V P +*on/over*] *He had to back down on plans to backdate the tax changes.* 他不得不放弃追溯税收调整的计划。

▶**back off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **back off**, you move away in order to avoid problems or a fight. (为避免问题或冲突而)后退，避让，退缩 ❑ [V P] *They backed off in horror.* 他们心怀恐惧地退缩了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **back off from** a claim, demand, or commitment that you made earlier, or if you **back off** it, you withdraw it. 放弃，收回(主张、要求、承诺等) ❑ [V P +*from*] *A spokesman says the president has backed off from his threat to boycott the conference.* 一位发言人表示总统已经收回了他将抵制这次会议的威胁。 ❑ [V P n] *The union has publicly backed off that demand.* 工会已经公开撤回了那项要求。

▶**back out** PHRASAL VERB If you **back out**, you decide not to do

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something that you previously agreed to do. 食言；违约；退出 ❑ [V P +of] *Madonna backed out of the project after much wrangling.* 多番争吵之后，麦当娜退出了这个项目。❑ [V P] *Wells was supposed to put up half the money, but later backed out.* 韦尔斯本应当出一半的钱，但后来他食言了。

▶**back up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **backs up** a statement, they supply evidence to suggest that it is true. 支持，证实（某种说法）❑ [V P n] *Radio signals received from the galaxy's centre back up the black hole theory.* 从该星系中心收到的无线电信号证实了黑洞理论。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **back up** a computer file, you make a copy of it which you can use if the original file is damaged or lost. 备份（文件）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V P n] *Make a point of backing up your files at regular intervals.* 一定要定期备份文件。❑ [V n P] *I get so annoyed when I lose work because I've forgotten to back it up.* 当我因为忘了备份把完成的工作弄丢时，真是懊恼极了。3 PHRASAL VERB If an idea or intention **is backed up** by action, action is taken to support or confirm it. 将…付诸实施 ❑ [be V-ed P] *The Secretary General says the declaration must now be backed up by concrete and effective actions.* 秘书长说现在必须将宣言付诸具体有效的行动。❑ [V P n] *It is time the Government backed up its advert campaigns with tougher measures.* 是政府采取更严厉的措施来兑现其宣传承诺的时候了。[Also V n P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **back** someone **up**, you show your support for them. 支持（某人）❑ [V n P] *His employers, Norfolk social services, backed him up.* 他的雇主——诺福克社会服务中心给予了他支持。[Also V P n] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **back** someone **up**, you help them by confirming that what they are saying is true. 证实…的说法 ❑ [V n P] *The girl denied being there, and the man backed her up.* 女孩否认在场，那名男子证实了她的话。[Also V P n] 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **back up**, the car or other vehicle that you are driving moves back a short distance. 倒车 ❑ [V P] *Back up, Hans.* 倒车，汉斯。❑ [V P +to] *A police van drove through the protesters and backed up to the front door of the house.* 一辆警车穿过抗议的人群，并倒至房子的前门。7 PHRASAL VERB If vehicles **back up**, they form a line of traffic which has to wait before it can move on. （车辆）堵塞，排成长龙 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Traffic into London on the M11 was backed up for several miles.* 进入伦敦的车辆在 11 号高速公路上堵了好几英里。[Also V P, V P n] 8 PHRASAL VERB If you **back up**, you move backwards a short distance. 倒行；退着走；后退 ❑ [V P] *I backed up carefully until I felt the wall against my back.* 我小心翼翼地后退，直到感觉后背碰到了墙壁。❑ [V P amount] *She backed up a few steps.* 她后退了几步。9 → see also **backup**

back|ache /'bækeɪk/ (**backaches**) N-VAR **Backache** is a dull pain in your back. 背痛

back|bench /'bækbentʃ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **backbench** MP is a Member of Parliament who is not a minister and who does not hold an official position in his or her political party. 后座（议员）的；普通（议员）的【BRIT, AUSTRALIAN 英，澳】❑ *...the Conservative backbench MP Sir Teddy Taylor.* 保守党下院普通议员特迪·泰勒爵士

back|bencher /ˌbæk'bentʃə'/ (**backbenchers**) N-COUNT A **backbencher** is a Member of Parliament who is not a minister and who does not hold an official position in their political party. （英国下院的）后座议员，普通议员【BRIT 英】❑ *...a senior Conservative backbencher.* 保守党下院资深后座议员

back|benches /ˌbæk'bentʃɪz/ N-PLURAL **The backbenches** are the seats in the British House of Commons where backbenchers sit. The Members of Parliament who sit on the backbenches are also referred to as the **backbenches**. （英国下院的）后座（或普通）议员席；（亦总称）后座（或普通）议员【BRIT 英】❑ *This issue is creating unrest on the backbenches.* 这一问题引发了后座议员的不满。

back|bit|ing /'bækbaɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **backbiting**, you mean that they say unpleasant or unkind things about someone who is not present, especially in order to stop them doing well at work. 背后说别人的坏话；背后毁谤【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

back|bone /'bækbəun/ (**backbones**) 1 N-COUNT Your **backbone** is the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back. 脊柱 2 N-SING [usu with poss] The **backbone** of an organization or system is the part of it that gives it its main strength. 中坚力量；骨干；支柱 ❑ [+of] *The small business people of Britain are the economic backbone of the nation.* 英国的小商人是国家经济的支柱。

'back-breaking also **backbreaking** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Back-breaking** work involves a lot of hard physical effort. 累断腰的；繁重的

'back burn|er also **backburner** N-SING If you put an issue **on the back burner**, you leave it in order to deal with it later because you now consider it to have become less urgent or important. 次要地位；从属地位 ❑ *Many speculated that the U.S. would put the peace process on the back burner.* 很多人推测美国将会暂时搁置和平进程。

ˌback 'cata|logue (**back catalogues**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A musical performer's **back catalogue** is the music which they recorded and released in the past rather than their latest recordings. （歌手等的）以往歌曲目录，过往作品

back|cloth /'bækklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**backcloths**) 1 N-COUNT A **backcloth** is a large piece of cloth, often with scenery or buildings painted on it, that is hung at the back of a stage while a play is being performed. （挂在舞台后部的）彩画幕布，背景幕布【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **backdrop**

2 N-SING The **backcloth of** an event is the general situation in which it happens. （事件的）背景【BRIT, JOURNALISM, LITERARY 英，新闻，文】❑ [+of] *I'm not impressed by the promise of tax cuts against the backcloth of a public-spending deficit.* 在公共开支出现赤字的情况下承诺减税让我不以为然。

ˌback 'copy (**back copies**) N-COUNT A **back copy** of a magazine or newspaper is the same as a **back issue**. 同 back issue

'back coun|try also **backcountry** N-SING **The back country** is an area that is a long way from any city and has very few people living in it. 偏远地区【AM 美】❑ *They have moved deep into the back country.* 他们搬到了非常偏远的地方。

back|date /ˌbæk'deɪt/ (**backdates, backdating, backdated**) also **back-date** VERB If a document or an arrangement **is backdated**, it is valid from a date before the date when it is completed or signed. 追溯；使（从过去某个日期）开始生效 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *The contract that was signed on Thursday morning was backdated to March 11.* 周四早上签订的合同实际生效日期追溯到 3 月 11 日。❑ [V n +to] *Anyone who has overpaid tax will be able to backdate their claim to last April.* 超额纳税者申领退款可以从去年 4 月算起。[Also V n]

back|door /ˌbæk'dɔː'/ also **back door** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **backdoor** to describe an action or process if you disapprove of it because you think it has been done in a secret, indirect, or dishonest way. 偷偷摸摸的；不正当的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He did the backdoor deals that allowed the government to get its budget through Parliament on time.* 他通过幕后交易使政府预算按时通过了议会批准。❑ *He brushed aside talk of greedy MPs voting themselves a backdoor pay rise.* 他没有理会贪婪的下院议员们投票为他们自己悄悄加薪的传闻。2 N-SING If you say that someone is doing something through or by **the backdoor**, you disapprove of them because they are doing it in a secret, indirect, or dishonest way. 不正当的秘密途径；后门【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Dentists claim the Government is privatising dentistry through the back door.* 牙医声称政府正通过暗箱操作将牙医业私有化。

back|drop /'bækdrɒp/ (**backdrops**) 1 N-COUNT A **backdrop** is a large piece of cloth, often with scenery painted on it, that is hung at the back of a stage while a play is being performed. （挂在舞台后部的）彩画幕布，背景幕布 2 N-COUNT The **backdrop** to an object or a scene is what you see behind it. （实物或景象的）背景，衬托 ❑ *Leeds Castle will provide a dramatic backdrop to a fireworks display next Saturday.* 利兹堡将为下周六的烟花燃放提供美妙的背景衬托。3 N-COUNT The **backdrop** to an event is the general situation in which it happens. （事件的）背景 ❑ *The election will take place against a backdrop of increasing instability.* 选举将在愈加动荡不安的局势下举行。

back|er /'bækəʳ/ (**backers**) N-COUNT A **backer** is someone who helps or supports a project, organization, or person, often by giving or lending money. 支持者；资助者 ❑ *I was looking for a backer to assist me in the attempted buy-out.* 我正在寻找一位支持我收购的出资人。

back|fire /ˌbæk'faɪəʳ, AM 美 -'faɪr/ (**backfires, backfiring, backfired**) 1 VERB If a plan or project **backfires**, it has the opposite result to the one that was intended. 事与愿违；适得其反 ❑ [v] *The President's tactics could backfire.* 总统的策略可能会适得其反。❑ [v +on/against] *It all backfired on me!* 一切都与我的愿望背道而驰！ 2 VERB When a motor vehicle or its engine **backfires**, it produces an explosion in the exhaust pipe. （车辆或其发动机）逆火，回火 ❑ [v] *The car backfired.* 车回火了。

back|gam|mon /'bækgæmən/ N-UNCOUNT **Backgammon** is a game for two people, played on a board marked with long triangles. Each player has 15 wooden or plastic discs. The players throw dice and move the discs around the board. 西洋十五子棋；西洋双陆棋

back|ground ♦◇◇ /'bækgraʊnd/ (**backgrounds**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **background** is the kind of family you come from and the kind of education you have had. It can also refer to such things as your social and racial origins, your financial status, or the type of work experience that you have. 出身背景；学历；经历 ❑ *She came from a working-class background.* 她出身于工人家庭。❑ *His background was in engineering.* 他有工程学背景。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *against* N] The **background** to an event or situation consists of the facts that explain what caused it. （事件或情况的）背景 ❑ *The meeting takes place against a background of continuing political violence.* 这次会议是在政治暴力连续不断的背景下召开的。❑ *...background information.* 背景信息 3 N-SING **The background** is sounds, such as music, which you can hear but which you are not listening to with your full attention. 背景声音；背景音乐 ❑ *I kept hearing the sound of applause in the background.* 我不断听到隐约的鼓掌声。❑ *The background music was provided by an accordion player.* 背景音乐是由一位手风琴乐手演奏的。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **background** to refer to the things in a picture or scene that are less noticeable or important than the main things or people in it. （画等的）后景 ❑ *...roses patterned on a blue background.* 蓝底上的玫瑰花样 •PHRASE Someone who stays **in the background** avoids being noticed, although the things that they do are important or influential. 在不太显眼的位置；幕后地 ❑ *Rosemary likes to stay in the background.* 罗斯玛丽不喜欢抛头露面。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *background* with:

ADJ. **cultural/ethnic/family** background 文化 / 民族 / 家庭背景，**educational** background 教育背景 1
N. background **check** 背景调查 1
background **information/knowledge** 背景信息 / 知识 1 2
background **story** 背景故事 2
background **music/noise** 背景音乐 / 噪声 3
PREP. **in the** background 在背景（声）中 3 4
against a background 在…背景下 4
V. **blend into the** background 融入背景 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *ground ≈ bottom* 底：*background, groundbreaking, groundwork*

back|hand /'bækhænd/ (**backhands**) N-VAR A **backhand** is a shot in tennis or squash, which you make with your arm across your body. （网球、壁球等运动中的）反手击球 ❑ *She practised her backhand.* 她练习反手击球。

back|hand|ed /ˌbæk'hændɪd, AM 美 'bækhændɪd/ also **back-handed** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **backhanded** compliment is a remark which seems to be an insult but could also be understood as a compliment. A **backhanded** compliment is also a remark which seems to be a compliment but could also be understood as an insult. 隐含讥讽的；有言外之意的 ❑ *Saying she's improved comes over as a backhanded compliment.* 说她进步了听起来倒像是一种讽刺。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone is doing something in a **backhanded** way, they are doing it indirectly. 拐弯抹角的；间接的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *In a backhanded way, I think a lot of my energy and strength comes from my campaigning.* 我觉得我的活力和力量很多都间接来自于我的竞选运动。

back|hand|er /'bækhændəʳ/ (**backhanders**) also **back-hander** N-COUNT A **backhander** is an amount of money that is illegally paid to someone in a position of authority in order to encourage them to do something. 贿赂；回扣【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

back|ing ♦◇◇ /'bækɪŋ/ (**backings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone has the **backing of** an organization or an important person, they receive support or money from that organization or person in order to do something. 支持；资助；帮助 ❑ [+*of*] *He said the president had the full backing of his government to negotiate a deal.* 他说政府将全力支持总统通过谈判达成协议。❑ [+*of*] *Mr Bach set up his own consulting business with the backing of his old boss.* 在以前老板的帮助下，巴赫先生成立了自己的咨询公司。[Also +*for*] 2 N-VAR A **backing** is a layer of something such as cloth that is put onto the back of something in order to strengthen or protect it. 背衬；底衬 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] The **backing** of a popular song is the music which is sung or played to accompany the main tune. （流行歌曲的）伴奏，伴唱 ❑ *Sharon also sang backing vocals for Barry Manilow.* 莎伦也为巴里·马尼洛伴唱。

ˌback 'is|sue (**back issues**) N-COUNT A **back issue** of a magazine or newspaper is one that was published some time ago and is not the most recent. 过期刊物（或报纸）

back|lash /'bæklæʃ/ N-SING A **backlash against** a tendency or recent development in society or politics, is a sudden, strong reaction against it. 强烈反应；强烈抵制；激烈反对 ❑ *...the male backlash against feminism.* 男性对女权运动的强烈抵制 ❑ *...a right-wing backlash.* 右翼的激烈反对

back|less /'bæklɪs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **backless** dress leaves most of a woman's back uncovered down to her waist. （女裙）露背的，裸背的

back|log /'bæklɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**backlogs**) N-COUNT A **backlog** is a number of things which have not yet been done but which need to be done. 积压的事情；未完成的工作 ❑ *There is a backlog of repairs and maintenance in schools.* 对各校的修缮和维护工作积压了一堆。

ˌback 'num|ber (**back numbers**) N-COUNT A **back number** of a magazine or newspaper is the same as a **back issue**. 同 back issue

back|pack /'bækpæk/ (**backpacks**) N-COUNT A **backpack** is a bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on your back when you are walking or climbing. 背包；背囊

back|pack|er /'bækpækəʳ/ (**backpackers**) N-COUNT A **backpacker** is a person who goes travelling with a backpack. 背着背包旅行的人；背包客

back|pack|ing /'bækpækɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If you go **backpacking**, you go travelling with a backpack. 背着背包旅行

ˌback 'pas|sage (**back passages**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to their rectum as their **back passage**. 直肠【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

'back pay N-UNCOUNT **Back pay** is money which an employer owes an employee for work that he or she did in the past. 拖欠的工资；欠薪【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He will receive $6,000 in back pay.* 他将收到 6,000 美元的欠薪。

ˌback-'pedal (**back-pedals, back-pedalling, back-pedalled**) also **backpedal**

The forms **back-pedaling** and **back-pedaled** are used in American English. 美国英语中使用 back-pedaling 和 back-pedaled。

1 VERB If you **back-pedal**, you express a different or less forceful opinion about something from the one you have previously expressed. 改变立场；软化；退缩 ❑ [v] *Allen back-pedalled, saying*

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that he had had no intention of offending them. 艾伦退缩了，说他无意冒犯他们。❑ [v +on] *He appeared to back-pedal on that statement.* 他看起来想要收回声明中说过的话。2 VERB If you say that someone **back-pedals**, you disapprove of their behaviour because they are not doing what they promised. 变卦；出尔反尔；背弃诺言【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *She's backpedaled twice already.* 她已经两次变卦了。❑ [v +on/from] *The cabinet may backpedal on these commitments.* 内阁可能背弃这些承诺。•**back-pedalling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Britain's back-pedalling on reforms.* 英国在改革上的出尔反尔

back|rest /'bækrest/ (**backrests**) N-COUNT The **backrest** of a seat or chair is the part which you rest your back on. (坐椅的)靠背

'back road (**back roads**) N-COUNT A **back road** is a small country road with very little traffic. (乡间)小道，僻径

back|room /'bækrʊm/ (**backrooms**) also **back-room, back room** 1 N-COUNT A **backroom** is a room that is situated at the back of a building, especially a private room. 里屋；后间；(尤指)密室 ❑ *...the backroom of the officers' club.* 军官俱乐部的私人包间 2 N-COUNT You can use **backroom** to refer to people in an organization who do important work but are not seen or known about by the public. You can also use **backroom** to refer to a place where such people work. 幕后人物；幕后活动场所 ❑ *Public scrutiny had brought civil servants out from the backroom and into the spotlight.* 公众监督把公务员从幕后带到了公众关注之下。❑ *...Mr Smith's backroom staff.* 史密斯先生的幕僚 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a deal made by someone such as a politician as a **backroom** deal, you disapprove of it because it has been made in a secret, dishonest way. 幕后的；秘密的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They have been calling the Presidency decision a backroom deal.* 他们称总统人选问题是个幕后交易。

'back|room boy (**backroom boys**) also **backroom-boy** N-COUNT You can refer to a man as a **backroom boy** when he does important work in an organization and has good ideas but is not seen or known about by the public. (组织中的)幕后智囊，幕后筹划者【BRIT 英】

,back-seat 'driv|er (**back-seat drivers**) also **backseat driver** 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a passenger in a car as a **back-seat driver**, they annoy you because they constantly give you advice. 对驾驶员指手画脚的乘客【DISAPPROVAL 贬】2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone, especially a politician, as a **back-seat driver**, you disapprove of them because they try to influence a situation that does not concern them. (尤指政客中)企图越俎代庖的人，干涉与己无关之事的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They accused the former prime minister of being a backseat driver.* 他们指责前首相越俎代庖。

back|side /,bæk'saɪd/ (**backsides**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **backside** is the part of your body that you sit on. 屁股【INFORMAL 非正式】

'back-slapping also **backslapping** N-UNCOUNT **Back-slapping** is noisy, cheerful behaviour which people use in order to show affection or appreciation to each other. (表示友好或欣赏的)喧闹行为 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Back-slapping** is also an adjective. ❑ *Scott breaks away from his back-slapping admirers.* 斯科特摆脱了热情喧嚷的崇拜者。

back|slid|ing /'bækslaɪdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **backsliding**, you disapprove of them because they have failed to do something they promised or agreed to do, or have started again doing something undesirable that they had previously stopped doing. 变卦；倒退；故态复萌【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the government's backsliding on free market reforms.* 政府在自由市场改革上的退缩 ❑ *This may help to maintain the gains you've made and to prevent backsliding.* 这或许有助于保持你所取得的进展，防止倒退。

'back-stab|bing N-UNCOUNT **Back-stabbing** consists of unkind and disloyal actions or remarks that are likely to harm someone such as a friend or colleague. 暗箭伤人；背后中伤【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She accused her colleagues of bullying and back-stabbing.* 她指责同事恃强凌弱，暗箭伤人。

back|stage /,bæk'steɪdʒ/ ADV [ADV after v] In a theatre, **backstage** refers to the areas behind the stage. 在(或往)后台 ❑ *He went backstage and asked for her autograph.* 他去后台跟她要了签名。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Backstage** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a backstage pass.* 后台通行证

→ see **theatre**

'back street (**back streets**) also **back-street, backstreet** 1 N-COUNT A **back street** in a town or city is a small, narrow street with very little traffic. 后街；小街；僻巷 ❑ *The small church of San Michel is tucked away in a narrow back street of Port-au-Prince.* 圣米歇尔小教堂隐藏在太子港一条偏僻窄巷里。❑ *...backstreet garages.* 后街车库 2 N-PLURAL The **back streets** of a town or city are the areas of small, old, poor streets rather than the richer or newer areas. 老城区；贫民区 ❑ *...the back streets of Berlin.* 柏林的旧城区 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Back street** activities are carried out unofficially, secretly, and often illegally. 秘密的；非法的；偷偷摸摸的 ❑ *...back street abortions.* 非法堕胎

back|stroke /'bækstrəʊk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Backstroke** is a swimming stroke that you do lying on your back. 仰泳 2 N-SING **The backstroke** is a swimming race in which the competitors swim backstroke. 仰泳比赛 ❑ *...the 100 metres backstroke.* 100 米仰泳比赛

,back-to-'back ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Back-to-back** wins or victories are victories that are gained one after another without any defeats between them. (胜利等)一个接着一个的，连续的 ❑ *...their first back-to-back victories of the season.* 他们在本赛季的第一次连胜

back|track /'bæktræk/ (**backtracks, backtracking, backtracked**) also **back-track** 1 VERB If you **backtrack on** a statement or decision you have made, you do or say something that shows that you no longer agree with it or support it. 改变(说法、决定等)；出尔反尔 ❑ [v] *The committee backtracked by scrapping the controversial bonus system.* 委员会改变主意，放弃了有争议的奖金制度。❑ [v +on] *The finance minister backtracked on his decision.* 财政部长收回了他的决定。[Also v +from] •**back|track|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He promised there would be no backtracking on policies.* 他承诺政策不会出尔反尔。2 VERB If you **backtrack**, you go back along a path or route you have just used. 原路返回 ❑ [v] *Leonard jumped in his car and started backtracking.* 伦纳德跳进车里，开始原路折返。❑ [v prep] *We had to backtrack to the corner and cross the street.* 我们不得不原路返回到拐角处过街。3 VERB If you **backtrack** in an account or explanation, you talk about things which happened before the ones you were previously talking about. 回顾；倒回(描述或解释内容) ❑ [v] *Can we just backtrack a little bit and look at your primary and secondary education?* 我们能不能回过头来谈谈你的小学和中学教育？

back|up /'bækʌp/ (**backups**) also **back-up** 1 N-VAR **Backup** consists of extra equipment, resources, or people that you can get help or support from if necessary. (物资、人员等的)支持，辅助 ❑ *There is no emergency back-up immediately available.* 手头无法获得应急支持。❑ *Alternative treatments can provide a useful back-up to conventional treatment.* 替代疗法能为传统的治疗提供有效的辅助。2 N-VAR If you have something such as a second piece of equipment or set of plans as **backup**, you have arranged for them to be available for use in case the first one does not work. 备用品；后备计划 ❑ *Every part of the system has a backup.* 系统的每个部分都有备用元件。❑ *Computer users should make regular back-up copies of their work.* 计算机用户应该定期对自己的工作进行备份。

→ see **concert**

back|ward /'bækwəd/

In American English, **backward** is usually used as an adverb instead of **backwards**. **Backward** is also sometimes used in this way in formal British English. See **backwards** for these uses. 美国英语通常将 backward 用作副词，而不用 backwards。正式的英国英语中有时也有这种用法。此类用法参见 backwards。

1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **backward** movement or look is in the direction that your back is facing. Some people use **backwards** for this meaning. 向后的，往后的(一些人亦使用 backwards) ❑ *He unlocked*

the door of apartment two and disappeared inside after a backward glance at Larry. 他打开 2 号公寓的门，回头瞥了拉里一眼，然后就进了房间。❑ *He did a backward flip.* 他做了一个后空翻。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone takes a **backward** step, they do something that does not change or improve their situation, but causes them to go back a stage. 倒退的；不进反退的 ❑ *At a certain age, it's not viable for men to take a backward step into unskilled work.* 人到了一定的年龄，就不可能再退回去干不需要技能的工作。 3 ADJ A **backward** country or society does not have modern industries and machines. 落后的 ❑ *We need to accelerate the pace of change in our backward country.* 我们应当为落后的祖国加快变革的脚步。•**back|ward|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I was astonished at the backwardness of our country at the time.* 我们国家当时的落后程度让我感到震惊。 4 ADJ A **backward** child has difficulty in learning. 迟钝的；学习吃力的 ❑ *I was slow to walk and talk and my parents thought I was backward.* 我学走路和说话都很慢，所以我父母以为我发育迟缓。•**back|ward|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...her backwardness in practical and physical activities.* 她在日常活动和体能运动方面的迟钝

Word Link 词根词缀 *ward = in the direction of* 朝（或在）…方向：*backward, forward, inward*

'backward-looking also **backward looking** ADJ If you describe someone or something as **backward-looking**, you disapprove of their attitudes, ideas, or actions because they are based on old-fashioned opinions or methods. 保守的；守旧的；过时的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a stagnant, backward-looking culture.* 僵化过时的文化

back|wards /'bækwəʳdz/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **backward**

1 ADV [ADV after v] If you move or look **backwards**, you move or look in the direction that your back is facing. 向后；朝后 ❑ *The diver flipped over backwards into the water.* 潜水员向后翻身入水。❑ *He took two steps backward.* 他后退了两步。❑ *Bess glanced backwards.* 贝丝往后瞥了一眼。❑ *Keeping your back straight, swing one leg backwards.* 保持腰背挺直，一条腿向后摆动。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Backwards** is also an adjective. ❑ *Without so much as a backwards glance, he steered her towards the car.* 他领她走向那辆车，几乎一眼都没往后瞥。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **backwards**, you do it in the opposite way to the usual way. 倒转地；逆向地；相反地 ❑ *He works backwards, building a house from the top downwards.* 他把工序倒过来干，从上往下建房子。 3 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You use **backwards** to indicate that something changes or develops in a way that is not an improvement, but is a return to old ideas or methods. 倒退地；后退地；退步地 ❑ *Greater government intervention in businesses would represent a step backwards.* 政府加强对企业的干涉将是一种倒退。❑ *...the blaming that keeps us looking backward.* 迫使我们时时后顾的责难 4 → see also **backward** 5 PHRASE If someone or something moves **backwards and forwards**, they move repeatedly first in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 来来回回；往复 ❑ *Draw the floss backwards and forwards between the teeth.* 将牙线在齿间来回拉动。❑ *...people travelling backwards and forwards to and from London.* 往返于伦敦的人 6 to **bend over backwards** → see **bend**

back|wash /'bækwɒʃ/ N-SING The **backwash** of an event or situation is an unpleasant situation that exists after it and as a result of it. 余波；不良后果 ❑ *...the backwash of another family scandal.* 另一桩家庭丑闻的余波

back|water /'bækwɔːtəʳ/ (**backwaters**) 1 N-COUNT A **backwater** is a place that is isolated. 闭塞的地方；与世隔绝的地方 ❑ *...a quiet rural backwater.* 僻静的乡村 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a place or institution as a **backwater**, you think it is not developing properly because it is isolated from ideas and events in other places and institutions. 停滞（或落后）的地方；一潭死水【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Britain could become a political backwater with no serious influence in the world.* 英国可能变成在世界上没有政治影响力的弱势国家。

back|woods /'bækwʊdz/ N-PLURAL If you refer to an area as **the backwoods**, you mean that it is a long way from large towns and is isolated from modern life. 边远落后地区；穷乡僻壤 ❑ *...the backwoods of Louisiana.* 路易斯安那州的穷乡僻壤

back|woods|man /'bækwʊdzmən/ (**backwoodsmen**) N-COUNT **Backwoodsmen** are people, especially politicians, who like the old ways of doing things, or who are involved in an organization at a local level.（尤指政客中）守旧的人，地方组织成员【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...Republican Party backwoodsmen in the United States.* 美国共和党地方成员

back|yard /ˌbæk'jɑːʳd/ (**backyards**) also **back yard** 1 N-COUNT A **backyard** is an area of land at the back of a house. 后院 2 N-COUNT [with poss] If you refer to a country's own **backyard**, you are referring to its own territory or to somewhere that is very close and where that country wants to influence events.（某国的）后院（指本土领域或该国意欲施加影响的邻近地区）❑ *Economics will not stop Europe's politicians complaining when jobs are lost in their own backyard.* 本国人口失业时，经济学理论并不能让欧洲的政治家停止抱怨。

ba|con /'beɪkən/ N-UNCOUNT **Bacon** is salted or smoked meat which comes from the back or sides of a pig. 咸猪肉；熏猪肉

bac|te|ria /bæk'tɪəriə/ N-PLURAL **Bacteria** are very small organisms. Some bacteria can cause disease. 细菌 ❑ *Chlorine is added to kill bacteria.* 加氯是为了杀死细菌。

→ see **can**

bac|te|rial /bæk'tɪəriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bacterial** is used to describe things that relate to or are caused by bacteria. 细菌的；细菌引起的 ❑ *Cholera is a bacterial infection.* 霍乱是一种细菌性传染病。

bac|te|ri|ol|ogy /bækˌtɪəriˈɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Bacteriology** is the science and the study of bacteria. 细菌学 •**bac|te|rio|logi|cal** /bækˌtɪəriəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...the national bacteriological laboratory.* 国家细菌学实验室

bac|te|rium /bæk'tɪəriəm/ **Bacterium** is the singular of **bacteria**.（bacteria 的单数）

bad ↔ /bæd/ (**worse, worst**) 1 ADJ Something that is **bad** is unpleasant, harmful, or undesirable. 坏的；令人不快的；有害的；不合意的；糟糕的 ❑ *The bad weather conditions prevented the plane from landing.* 糟糕的天气使飞机无法降落。❑ *We have been going through a bad time.* 我们正经历一段困难时期。❑ *I've had a bad day at work.* 我今天上班诸事不顺。❑ *Divorce is bad for children.* 离婚对孩子不好。❑ *Analysts fear the situation is even worse than the leadership admits.* 分析家担心情况比领导层承认的还要糟。 2 ADJ You use **bad** to indicate that something unpleasant or undesirable is severe or great in degree. 严重的；厉害的；剧烈的 ❑ *He had a bad accident two years ago and had to give up farming.* 他两年前遇到严重的车祸，不得不放弃务农。❑ *This was a bad case of dangerous driving.* 这是一起严重的危险驾驶案例。❑ *The pain is often so bad she wants to scream.* 疼痛常常很剧烈，让她想大声叫喊。❑ *The floods are described as the worst in nearly fifty years.* 这次洪灾据说是近 50 年来最为严重的。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bad** idea, decision, or method is not sensible or not correct. 不明智的；错误的；不对的 ❑ *Economist Jeffrey Faux says a tax cut is a bad idea.* 经济学家杰弗里·福克斯认为减税是不明智的。❑ *Of course politicians will sometimes make bad decisions.* 政治家当然有时也会作出错误的决定。❑ *That's not a bad way to proceed, just somewhat different.* 以此方法进行并没有错，只是有些与众不同。❑ *The worst thing you can do is underestimate an opponent.* 最严重的错误就是低估对手。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a piece of news, an action, or a sign as **bad**, you mean that it is unlikely to result in benefit or success. 不利的；不幸的 ❑ *The closure of the project is bad news for her staff.* 项目终止对她的雇员来说是一个不幸的消息。❑ *It was a bad start in my relationship with Warr.* 我与沃尔的关系开始得不太顺利。❑ *The report couldn't have come at a worse time for the European Commission.* 这份报告发布的时间对欧盟委员会极为不利。 5 ADJ Something that is **bad** is of an unacceptably low standard, quality, or amount. 不合标准的；劣质的；蹩脚的；不足的 ❑ *Many old people in Britain are living in bad housing.* 英国有很多老人居住条件恶劣。❑ *The state schools' main problem is that teachers' pay is so bad.* 公立学校的主要问题是教师的薪资太低。❑ *It was absolutely the worst food I have ever had.* 这绝对是我吃过的最糟糕的食物。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone who is **bad at** doing something is not skilful or successful at it. 不擅长的；不善于的

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❑ [+at] *He had increased Britain's reputation for being bad at languages.* 他加深了人们对英国人不擅长语言的印象。❑ *He was a bad driver.* 他曾经是个技术糟糕的司机。❑ *Rose was a poor cook and a worse mother.* 罗丝不太会做饭，更不会当母亲。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that it is **bad** that something happens, you mean it is unacceptable, unfortunate, or wrong. 难以接受的；令人遗憾的 ❑ *Not being able to hear doesn't seem as bad as not being able to see.* 看不见比听不到更让人难以忍受。❑ *You need at least ten pounds if you go to the cinema nowadays—it's really bad.* 现在看场电影至少要花上 10 英镑——真是太贵了。❸ ADJ [with neg] You can say that something is **not bad** to mean that it is quite good or acceptable, especially when you are rather surprised about this. （尤表示惊讶）不错的，不坏的，挺好的 ❑ *'How much is he paying you?'—'Oh, five thousand.'—'Not bad.'* "他给你多少钱？"——"哦，5,000。"——"挺不错嘛。" ❑ *'How are you, mate?'—'Not bad, mate, how's yourself?'* "最近怎么样，老兄？" —— "还不错，你呢？" ❑ *He's not a bad chap—quite human for an accountant.* 这个家伙人不坏——作为会计已经很有人情味了。❑ *That's not a bad idea.* 这个主意不错。❹ ADJ **A bad** person has morally unacceptable attitudes and behaviour. 邪恶的；不道德的 ❑ *I was selling drugs, but I didn't think I was a bad person.* 我那会儿卖毒品，却自认不是坏人。❑ *He does not think that his beliefs make him any worse than any other man.* 他并不觉得自己的观念使他比其他人邪恶。•**bad|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They only recognise badness when they perceive it in others.* 他们只看到别人身上的恶行。❺ ADJ **A bad** child disobeys rules and instructions or does not behave in a polite and correct way. 不听话的；调皮的；捣蛋的 ❑ *You are a bad boy for repeating what I told you.* 重复我对你说的话，你真是个捣蛋鬼。❑ *Many parents find it hard to discourage bad behaviour.* 很多父母觉得要孩子循规蹈矩是件很难的事情。❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you are in a **bad** mood, you are angry and behave unpleasantly to people. 易怒的；乖戾的；阴郁的 ❑ *She is in a bit of a bad mood because she's just given up smoking.* 因为她刚刚戒烟，所以脾气有点大。❼ ADJ [oft ADJ that] If you **feel bad about** something, you feel rather sorry or guilty about it. 抱歉的；难过的；内疚的 ❑ [+*about*] *You don't have to feel bad about relaxing.* 你不必为放松感到内疚。❑ *I feel bad that he's doing most of the work.* 大部分工作都是他在干，我觉得很过意不去。❑ *Are you trying to make me feel bad?* 你是想让我歉疚吗？❽ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **bad** back, heart, leg, or eye, it is injured, diseased, or weak. 受伤的；有病的；虚弱的 ❑ *Alastair has a bad back so we have a hard bed.* 阿拉斯泰尔背部有毛病，所以我们睡硬板床。❾ ADJ [usu *go* ADJ, oft ADJ n] Food that has **gone bad** is not suitable to eat because it has started to decay. 变质的；腐烂的 ❑ *They bought so much beef that some went bad.* 他们买了太多牛肉，有些都变质了。❿ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bad** language is language that contains offensive words such as swear words. 污秽的；咒骂的 ❑ *I don't like to hear bad language in the street.* 我不喜欢在街上听见一些污言秽语。❑ *I said a bad word.* 我说了一句脏话。⓫ → see also **worse, worst** ⓬ PHRASE If you say that it is **too bad** that something is the case, you mean you are sorry or sad that it is the case. 真可惜；真遗憾【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *It is too bad that Eleanor had to leave so soon.* 埃莉诺不得不这么快就离开，真是太遗憾了。❑ *Too bad he used his intelligence for criminal purposes.* 他把聪明都用在了犯罪上，太可惜了。⓭ CONVENTION If you say **'too bad'**, you are indicating that nothing can be done to change the situation, and that you do not feel sorry or sympathetic about this. （表示无法改变，亦不觉得抱歉或同情）算…倒霉【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Too bad if you missed the bus.* 你没有赶上公交车只能算自己倒霉。⓮ to **make the best of a bad job** → see **best** ⓯ **bad blood** → see **blood** ⓰ **bad luck** → see **luck** ⓱ to **get a bad press** → see **press** ⓲ to **go from bad to worse** → see **worse**

Thesaurus 同类词 *bad* Also look up:

ADJ. damaging, dangerous, harmful; (*ant.*) good ❶
inferior, poor, unsatisfactory; (*ant.*) acceptable, good, satisfactory ❸ ❻
disobedient, naughty; (*ant.*) nice, obedient, well-behaved ❺
rancid, rotten, spoiled; (*ant.*) fresh, good ❿

,bad 'cheque (**bad cheques**) in AM, use 美国英语用 **bad check**
N-COUNT **A bad cheque** is a bank cheque that will not be paid because there is a mistake on it, or because there is not enough money in the account of the person who wrote the cheque. （支票的）废票，错票；空头支票

,bad 'debt (**bad debts**) N-COUNT **A bad debt** is a sum of money that has been lent but is not likely to be repaid. 坏账；呆账 ❑ *The bank set aside £1.1 billion to cover bad debts from business failures.* 银行留出 11 亿英镑以抵消因企业倒闭而产生的坏账。

bad|dy /'bædi/ (**baddies**) also **baddie** N-COUNT [usu pl] **A baddy** is a person in a story or film who is considered to be evil or wicked, or who is fighting on the wrong side. You can also refer to the **baddies** in a situation in real life. （多指小说或电影中的）反角，坏人，恶人【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...the baddies who are trying to take over the world.* 企图统治世界的恶人

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **bad guy**

bade /bæd, beɪd/ **Bade** is a past tense of **bid**.

badge /bædʒ/ (**badges**) N-COUNT **A badge** is a piece of metal or cloth which you wear to show that you belong to an organization or support a cause. American English usually uses **button** to refer to a small round metal badge. 徽章，证章（美国英语通常用 button 指金属小圆徽章）

badg|er /'bædʒəʳ/ (**badgers, badgering, badgered**) ❶ N-COUNT **A badger** is a wild animal which has a white head with two wide black stripes on it. Badgers live underground and usually come up to feed at night. 獾 ❷ VERB If you **badger** someone, you repeatedly tell them to do something or repeatedly ask them questions. 纠缠；烦扰；对…软磨硬泡 ❑ [v n] *She badgered her doctor time and again, pleading with him to do something.* 她屡次缠着医生不放，求他做点什么。❑ [v n to-inf] *They kept phoning and writing, badgering me to go back.* 他们不停地给我打电话、写信，软磨硬泡要我回去。❑ [v n +*into*] *Richard's mother badgered him into taking a Spanish wife.* 理查德的母亲磨破嘴皮子，终于说服他娶了个西班牙太太。

'bad guy (**bad guys**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **A bad guy** is a person in a story or film who is considered to be evil or wicked, or who is fighting on the wrong side. You can also refer to the **bad guys** in a situation in real life. （多指小说或电影中的）反角，坏人，恶人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In the end the 'bad guys' are caught and sent to jail.* 最后，"坏人"都被抓住送进了监狱。

,bad 'hair day (**bad hair days**) N-COUNT [usu sing] People sometimes say they are having a **bad hair day** when they do not feel very happy or relaxed, especially because their hair does not look good. （尤指因头发乱糟糟而）不顺心的一天，紧张的一天【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *All this fuss is because Carol is having a bad hair day.* 就因为卡萝尔今天不太顺心，所以弄得大家鸡飞狗跳。

badi|nage /'bædɪnɑːʒ, bædɪ'nɑːʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Badinage** is humorous or light-hearted conversation that often involves teasing someone. 戏谑；揶揄；打趣【LITERARY 文】❑ *...light-hearted badinage.* 轻松的打趣

bad|ly ◆◇ /'bædli/ (**worse, worst**) ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If something is done **badly** or goes **badly**, it is not very successful or effective. 坏；差；拙劣地；不成功地 ❑ *I was angry because I played so badly.* 我很生气，因为自己的表现实在是太差了。❑ *The whole project was badly managed.* 整个项目管理不善。❑ *The coalition did worse than expected, getting just 11.6 per cent of the vote.* 联盟只获得了 11.6% 的选票，比预想的还糟。❷ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] If someone or something is **badly** hurt or **badly** affected, they are severely hurt or affected. 严重地；厉害地；剧烈地 ❑ *The bomb destroyed a police station and badly damaged a church.* 炸弹摧毁了一处警察局，并使一座教堂严重受损。❑ *One man was killed and another badly injured.* 一人死亡，一人重伤。❑ *It was a gamble that went badly wrong.* 这一冒险代价惨重。❸ ADV [ADV with v] If you want or need something **badly**, you want or need it very much. 非常；极度 ❑ *Why do you want to go so badly?* 为什么你这么想走？❑ *Planes landed at Bagram airport today carrying badly needed food and medicine.* 载有急需食物和药品的飞机今天在巴格拉姆机场降落了。❹ ADV [ADV with

v] If someone behaves **badly** or treats other people **badly**, they act in an unkind, unpleasant, or unacceptable way. 不友好地；令人不快地；恶劣地 ❑ *They have both behaved very badly and I am very hurt.* 他们俩都很不友善，让我非常难过。❑ *I would like to know why we pensioners are being so badly treated.* 我想知道为什么我们这些领养老金的人受到如此恶劣的对待。 3 ADV [ADV after v] If something reflects **badly** on someone or makes others think **badly** of them, it harms their reputation. 不利地；负面地；有损名声地 ❑ *Teachers know that low exam results will reflect badly on them.* 老师知道考试成绩不好将对他们不利。❑ *Despite his illegal act, few people think badly of him.* 尽管他干了违法的事情，也很少有人认为他不好。 4 ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV after v] If a person or their job is **badly** paid, they are not paid very much for what they do.（报酬）低；（钱）少 ❑ *You may have to work part-time, in a badly paid job with unsociable hours.* 你或许只能做个薪水低、非正常工作时间上班的兼职。❑ *This is the most dangerous professional sport there is, and the worst paid.* 这是最危险的职业体育运动，但报酬却是最低的。 7 → see also **worse, worst**

Thesaurus 同类词 *badly* Also look up:

ADV. carelessly, poorly, unsuccessfully；(*ant.*) well 1
deeply, desperately, seriously；(*ant.*) mildly 2
greatly 3

,bad|ly 'off (**worse off, worst off**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **bad off**

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **badly off**, you are in a bad situation. 处于困境的；境况不佳的 ❑ *The average working week in Japan is 42.3 hours, compared with 41.6 in the U.K., so they are not too badly off.* 日本每周平均工作时间为 42.3 小时，和英国的每周 41.6 小时相比，他们的情况并不算太糟。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **badly off**, you do not have much money. 缺钱的；贫穷的 ❑ *It is outrageous that people doing well-paid jobs should moan about how badly off they are.* 那些有着高薪工作的人竟然还抱怨自己多么缺钱，真是过分。

bad|min|ton /'bædmɪntən/ N-UNCOUNT **Badminton** is a game played by two or four players on a rectangular court with a high net across the middle. The players try to score points by hitting a small object called a shuttlecock across the net using a racket. 羽毛球运动

bad-mouth /'bæd maʊð/ (**bad-mouths, bad-mouthing, bad-mouthed**) VERB If someone **bad-mouths** you, they say unpleasant things about you, especially when you are not there to defend yourself.（尤指背后）说…的坏话，指责，诽谤 ❑ [v n] *Both men continually bad-mouthed each other.* 两个人都在背地里频繁地互相攻击。

,bad-'tempered ADJ Someone who is **bad-tempered** is not very cheerful and gets angry easily. 脾气不好的；易怒的 ❑ *When his headaches developed Nick became bad-tempered and even violent.* 尼克犯头痛时脾气就变得很差，甚至还会动粗。

baf|fle /'bæfl/ (**baffles, baffling, baffled**) VERB If something **baffles** you, you cannot understand it or explain it. 使困惑；把…难住 ❑ [v n] *An apple tree producing square fruit is baffling experts.* 一棵结方形果实的苹果树令专家大惑不解。• **baf|fling** ADJ ❑ *I was constantly ill, with a baffling array of symptoms.* 我一直病着，出现了一系列让人不解的症状。• **baf|fled** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Police are baffled by the murder.* 谋杀案把警方难住了。

baf|fle|ment /'bæflmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Bafflement** is the state of being baffled. 困惑；不解 ❑ *The general response was one of understandable bafflement.* 大家的反应是感到困惑，这一点情有可原。

bag ↔ /bæg/ (**bags**) 1 N-COUNT A **bag** is a container made of thin paper or plastic, for example one that is used in shops to put things in that a customer has bought.（纸质或塑料）袋 •N-COUNT A **bag** of things is the amount of things contained in a bag. 一袋之量 2 N-COUNT A **bag** is a strong container with one or two handles, used to carry things in. 拎袋；旅行袋 ❑ *She left the hotel carrying a shopping bag.* 她提着一个购物袋离开了酒店。•N-COUNT A **bag** of things is the amount of things contained in a bag. 一拎袋之量；一旅行袋之量 3 N-COUNT A **bag** is the same as a **handbag**. 同 handbag 4 N-PLURAL If you have **bags** under your eyes, you have folds of skin there, usually because you have not had enough sleep. 眼袋 5 QUANT If you say there is **bags of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. If you say that there are **bags of** things, you mean that there are a large number of them. 大量；很多【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ [+of] *...a hotel with bags of character.* 很有特色的酒店 6 → see also **bum bag, carrier bag, mixed bag, shoulder-bag, sleeping bag, tea bag** 7 PHRASE If you say that something is **in the bag**, you mean that you are certain that you will get it or achieve it. 囊中之物；稳操胜券；十拿九稳【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'I'll get the Republican nomination,' he assured me. 'It's in the bag.'*“我会得到共和党提名的，”他向我保证，“这是十拿九稳的事。” 8 to **let the cat out of the bag** → see **cat**

ba|gel /'beɪg°l/ (**bagels**) N-COUNT A **bagel** is a ring-shaped bread roll. 面包圈

→ see **bread**

bag|gage /'bægɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **baggage** consists of the bags that you take with you when you travel. 行李 ❑ *The passengers went through immigration control and collected their baggage.* 旅客通过入境检查并提取行李。❑ *...excess baggage.* 超重行李 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **baggage** to refer to someone's emotional problems, fixed ideas, or prejudices.（思想）包袱；成见；偏见 ❑ *How much emotional baggage is he bringing with him into the relationship?* 他背负着多重的感情包袱开始这段恋情？

'bag|gage car (**baggage cars**) N-COUNT A **baggage car** is a railway carriage, often without windows, which is used to carry luggage, goods, or mail.（火车的）行李车厢，邮件车厢【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **van**

bag|gy /'bægi/ (**baggier, baggiest**) ADJ If a piece of clothing is **baggy**, it hangs loosely on your body.（衣服）肥大的，宽松下垂的，松松垮垮的 ❑ *...a baggy jumper.* 宽松的针织套衫

'bag lady (**bag ladies**) N-COUNT A **bag lady** is a homeless woman who carries her possessions in shopping bags. 流浪女人；无家可归的妇女

bag|pipes /'bægpaɪps/

The form **bagpipe** is used as a modifier. bagpipe 用作修饰语。

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bagpipes** are a musical instrument that is traditionally played in Scotland. You play the bagpipes by blowing air through a pipe into a bag, and then squeezing the bag to force the air out through other pipes. 风笛

ba|guette /bæ'get/ (**baguettes**) N-COUNT A **baguette** is a type of long, thin, white bread which is traditionally made in France. 法式长棍面包

→ see **bread**

bah /bɑ:, bæ/ EXCLAM **'Bah'** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in order to express contempt, disappointment, or annoyance.（表示轻蔑、失望或恼怒等）呸【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Ba|ha|mian /bə'heɪmiən/ (**Bahamians**) 1 ADJ **Bahamian** means belonging or relating to the Bahamas or to its people or culture. 巴哈马的；巴哈马人（或文化）的 2 N-COUNT **Bahamians** are people who come from the Bahamas. 巴哈马人

bail /beɪl/ (**bails, bailing, bailed**)

The spelling **bale** is also used for meaning 4, and for meanings 1 and 3 of the phrasal verb. 拼写 bale 亦用于义项 4，以及短语动词的义项 1 和 3。

1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Bail** is a sum of money that an arrested person or someone else puts forward as a guarantee that the arrested person will attend their trial in a law court. If the arrested person does not attend it, the money will be lost. 保释金 ❑ *He was freed on bail pending an appeal.* 他被取保候审。❑ *The high court set bail at $8,000.* 高等法院将保释金定为 8,000 美元。 2 N-UNCOUNT

Bail is permission for an arrested person to be released after bail has been paid. 保释 ❑ *He was yesterday given bail by South Yorkshire magistrates.* 昨天南约克郡法院准予他获得保释。 ■ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is bailed**, they are released while they are waiting for their trial, after paying an amount of money to the court. 保释 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He was bailed for probation reports.* 他因等待鉴定报告而获得保释。❑ [*be* V-ed to-inf] *He was bailed to appear before local magistrates on 5 November.* 他获得保释，将于 11 月 5 日在地方法庭出庭受审。 ■ VERB If you **bail**, you use a container to remove water from a boat or from a place which is flooded. (往外)舀水 ❑ [v] *We kept her afloat for a couple of hours by bailing frantically.* 我们拼命往外舀水，使它继续漂浮了几个小时。 [Also v n] •PHRASAL VERB **Bail out** means the same as **bail**. bail out 同 bail ❑ [v P n] *A crew was sent down the shaft to close it off and bail out all the water.* 一组人员被派下矿井将其封闭并把水舀干。❑ [v P] *The flood waters have receded since then, but residents are still bailing out.* 此后洪水已经开始消退，但居民还在往外舀水。 ■ PHRASE If a prisoner **jumps bail**, he or she does not come back for his or her trial after being released on bail. (囚犯)在保释期间逃跑，弃保潜逃 ❑ *He had jumped bail last year while being tried on drug charges.* 去年他在因涉毒被控告期间弃保潜逃。

▶bail out ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **bail** someone **out**, you help them out of a difficult situation, often by giving them money. (常指通过出资)帮助…脱离困境 ❑ [v n P +*of*] *They will discuss how to bail the economy out of its slump.* 他们将讨论如何使经济走出低谷。 [Also v P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **bail** someone **out**, you pay bail on their behalf. 保释(某人) ❑ [v n P] *He has been jailed eight times. Each time, friends bailed him out.* 他 8 次被关进局子里，每次都是朋友保释他出来的。 [Also v P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB If a pilot **bails out of** an aircraft that is crashing, he or she jumps from it, using a parachute to land safely. (从飞机上)跳伞逃生 ❑ [v P +*of*] *Reid was forced to bail out of the crippled aircraft.* 里德不得不从严重受损的飞机上跳伞逃生。❑ [v P] *The pilot bailed out safely.* 飞行员安全地跳伞逃生。

bail|iff /'beɪlɪf/ (**bailiffs**) ■ N-COUNT A **bailiff** is a law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed. Bailiffs can take a person's furniture or possessions away if the person owes money. (法庭的)执达吏【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **bailiff** is an official in a court of law who deals with tasks such as keeping control in court. 法警；庭警【AM 美】■ N-COUNT A **bailiff** is a person who is employed to look after land or property for the owner. (地主的)管家，看守人【BRIT 英】

bairn /beəʳn/ (**bairns**) N-COUNT A **bairn** is a child. 小孩；孩子【SCOTTISH 苏格兰】❑ *He's a lovely bairn.* 他是个可爱的孩子。

bait /beɪt/ (**baits, baiting, baited**) ■ N-VAR **Bait** is food which you put on a hook or in a trap in order to catch fish or animals. 饵；诱饵 ■ VERB If you **bait** a hook or trap, you put bait on it or in it. 装饵于；给(鱼钩或陷阱)上诱饵 ❑ [v n +*with*] *He baited his hook with pie.* 他在鱼钩上装了点儿馅饼作钓饵。❑ [v n] *The boys dug pits and baited them so that they could spear their prey.* 男孩们挖了坑，埋了饵，这样他们就可以刺杀猎物了。 ■ N-VAR [oft *a* N] To use something as **bait** means to use it to trick or persuade someone to do something. 诱惑物；引诱物 ❑ *Service stations use petrol as a bait to lure motorists into the restaurants and other facilities.* 加油站以汽油为诱饵，吸引开车的人用餐以及进行其他消费。❑ *Television programmes are essentially bait to attract an audience for advertisements.* 从根本上说，电视节目就是吸引观众看广告的诱饵。 ■ VERB If you **bait** someone, you deliberately try to make them angry by teasing them. 使上当发火；故意逗…生气 ❑ [v n] *He delighted in baiting his mother.* 他喜欢逗母亲生气。 ■ PHRASE If you **take the bait**, you react to something that someone has said or done exactly as they intended you to do. The expression **rise to the bait** is also used, mainly in British English. 中圈套，上当，中计(亦作 rise to the bait，主要用于英国英语中) ❑ *When she attempts to make you feel guilty, don't take the bait.* 如果她试图让你觉得内疚，不要上当。

-baiting /-beɪtɪŋ/ ■ COMB You use **-baiting** after nouns to refer to the activity of attacking a particular group of people or laughing at their beliefs. (用于名词后)表示"攻击"、"嘲笑" ■ COMB Badger-**baiting**, bear-**baiting**, and bull-**baiting** involve making these animals fight dogs, while making sure that the animals are unable to defend themselves properly. 表示"纵狗斗(獾、熊或牛)"

baize /beɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Baize** is a thick woollen material which is used for covering tables on which games such as cards and snooker are played. (用作牌桌、台球桌等衬垫的)台面呢

bake ♦∞ /beɪk/ (**bakes, baking, baked**) ■ VERB If you **bake**, you spend some time preparing and mixing together ingredients to make bread, cakes, pies, or other food which is cooked in the oven. 烤，烘(面包、糕饼等) ❑ [v] *I love to bake.* 我喜欢烘烤糕点。•**bak|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] ❑ *On a Thursday she used to do all the baking.* 过去每逢周四，她会把烤东西的活儿都做了。 ■ VERB When a cake or bread **bakes** or when you **bake** it, it cooks in the oven without any extra liquid or fat. 烤；烘；焙 ❑ [v n] *Bake the cake for 35 to 50 minutes.* 将蛋糕烘 35 到 50 分钟。❑ [v] *The batter rises as it bakes.* 烘烤的时候，面糊会膨胀起来。❑ [v-ed] *...freshly baked bread.* 刚出炉的面包 ■ VERB If places or people become extremely hot because the sun is shining very strongly, you can say that they **bake**. 受晒；受炙烤 ❑ [v] *If you closed the windows you baked.* 如果把窗户关上，你会热死的。❑ [v] *Britain bakes in a Mediterranean heatwave.* 地中海的热浪炙烤着英国。 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A vegetable or fish **bake** is a dish that is made by chopping up and mixing together a number of ingredients and cooking them in the oven so that they form a fairly dry solid mass. (蔬菜或鱼与其他配料切碎拌和后经烘烤的)烤菜【BRIT 英】❑ *...an aubergine bake.* 烤茄子 ■ → see also **baking**

→ see **cook**

,baked 'beans N-PLURAL **Baked beans** are dried beans cooked in tomato sauce in Britain or cooked with salt pork in North America. Baked beans are usually sold in cans. (加番茄酱或咸肉等烹制而成的)烘豆，烤菜豆

Ba|ke|lite /'beɪkəlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Bakelite** is a type of hard plastic that was used in the past for making things such as telephones and radios. 酚醛树脂；电木【TRADEMARK 商标】

bak|er /'beɪkəʳ/ (**bakers**) ■ N-COUNT A **baker** is a person whose job is to bake and sell bread, pastries, and cakes. 面包师；糕饼师；面包(或糕饼)店店主 ■ N-COUNT A **baker** or a **baker's** is a shop where bread and cakes are sold. 面包房；糕饼店 ❑ *They're freshly baked. I fetched them from the baker's this morning.* 它们是刚出炉的。我早上去面包房买回来的。

bak|ery /'beɪkəri/ (**bakeries**) N-COUNT A **bakery** is a building where bread, pastries, and cakes are baked, or the shop where they are sold. 面包(或糕饼)烘房；面包(或糕饼)店

Word Link 词根词缀 *ery ≈ place where something happens …* 发生处：*bakery, cannery, eatery*

bake|ware /'beɪkweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT Tins, trays, and dishes that are used for baking can be referred to as **bakeware**. 烘烤用具

bak|ing /'beɪkɪŋ/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **baking** to describe weather or a place that is very hot indeed. 炎热的；灼热的 ❑ *...a baking July day.* 7 月酷热的一天 ❑ *The coffins stood in the baking heat surrounded by mourners.* 棺材放在炽热的太阳下，周围是哀悼的人们。❑ *...the baking Jordanian desert.* 炎热的约旦沙漠 •ADV [ADV adj] **Baking** is also an adverb. ❑ *...the baking hot summer of 1969.* 1969 年骄阳似火的夏天 ■ → see also **bake**

'bak|ing pow|der (**baking powders**) N-VAR **Baking powder** is an ingredient used in cake making. It causes cakes to rise when they are in the oven. 焙(烤)粉；发酵粉

'bak|ing sheet (**baking sheets**) N-COUNT A **baking sheet** is a flat piece of metal on which you bake foods such as biscuits or pies in an oven. (烘)烤盘

'bak|ing soda N-UNCOUNT **Baking soda** is the same as **bicarbonate of soda**. 同 bicarbonate of soda

'bak|ing tray (**baking trays**) N-COUNT A **baking tray** is the same as a **baking sheet**. 同 baking sheet【BRIT 英】

bala|cla|va /ˌbæləˈklɑːvə/ (**balaclavas**) N-COUNT A **balaclava** is a tight woollen hood that covers every part of your head except your face. 盔式大绒帽

bal|ance ⇔ /ˈbæləns/ (**balances, balancing, balanced**) 1 VERB If you **balance** something somewhere, or if it **balances** there, it remains steady and does not fall. (使)保持平衡; (使)平稳 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I balanced on the ledge.* 我在窗台上站稳。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He balanced a football on his head.* 他将一只足球稳稳地顶在头上。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Balance** is the ability to remain steady when you are standing up. 平衡能力 ❑ *The medicines you are currently taking could be affecting your balance.* 你现在服用的药物可能会影响身体的平衡能力。 3 VERB If you **balance** one thing **with** something different, each of the things has the same strength or importance. 使(力量、重要性等)相等; 使均衡; 使持平 ❑ [v n *+with*] *Balance spicy dishes with mild ones.* 做到辛辣菜和清淡菜比重相当。❑ [v n] *The state has got to find some way to balance these two needs.* 国家必须找出平衡这两种需求的办法。❑ [v] *Supply and demand on the currency market will generally balance.* 货币市场上的供求将大致持平。•**bal|anced** ADJ [usu adv ADJ] ❑ *This book is a well balanced biography.* 此书是一部相当客观的传记。 4 N-SING A **balance** is a situation in which all the different parts are equal in strength or importance. (力量、重要性等的)均衡, 均势 ❑ [*+between*] *Their marriage is a delicate balance between traditional and contemporary values.* 他们的婚姻在传统和现代价值观之间保持着微妙平衡。❑ *...the ecological balance of the forest.* 森林的生态平衡 5 N-SING If you say that **the balance** tips in your favour, you start winning or succeeding, especially in a conflict or contest. (尤指冲突或比赛中的)局面, 胜利天平 ❑ *...a powerful new gun which could tip the balance of the war in their favour.* 将使他们在战争中占据优势的威力巨大的新型火炮 6 VERB If you **balance** one thing **against** another, you consider its importance in relation to the other one. 权衡; 对比; 斟酌 ❑ [v n *+against*] *She carefully tried to balance religious sensitivities against democratic freedom.* 她谨慎地试图对宗教情感和民主自由两者作出权衡。 7 VERB If someone **balances** their budget or if a government **balances** the economy of a country, they make sure that the amount of money that is spent is not greater than the amount that is received. 使(预算、经济等)平衡 ❑ [v n] *He balanced his budgets by rigid control over public expenditure.* 他通过严格控制公共开支保持预算平衡。 8 VERB If you **balance** your books or make them **balance**, you prove by calculation that the amount of money you have received is equal to the amount that you have spent. 结算(账目); (使)收支相等 ❑ [v n] *...teaching them to balance the books.* 教他们结平账目 ❑ [v] *To make the books balance, spending must fall and taxes must rise.* 为了使收支相等, 必须减少支出, 增加税收。 9 N-COUNT The **balance** in your bank account is the amount of money you have in it. (银行账户的)余额, 余数, 结存 ❑ *I'd like to check the balance in my account please.* 请查一下我的账户余额。 10 N-SING **The balance** of an amount of money is what remains to be paid for something or what remains when part of the amount has been spent. (钱款的)剩余部分 ❑ *They were due to pay the balance on delivery.* 他们应该在货到时支付余额。 11 → see also **bank balance** 12 PHRASE If something hangs **in the balance**, it is uncertain whether it will happen or continue. 悬而未决; 待定 ❑ *The fate of a project which could revolutionise the use of computers in hospitals hangs in the balance.* 可能给医院的计算机使用带来革命的项目仍然前途未明。 13 PHRASE If you **keep** your **balance**, for example when standing in a moving vehicle, you remain steady and do not fall over. If you **lose** your **balance**, you become unsteady and fall over. 保持/失去平衡 14 PHRASE If you are **off balance**, you are in an unsteady position and about to fall. (身体)失去平衡, 几近跌倒 ❑ *A gust of wind knocked him off balance and he fell face down in the mud.* 一阵大风刮得他失去平衡, 脸朝下摔在泥里。 15 PHRASE If you are thrown **off balance** by something, you are surprised or confused by it. 惊慌失措; 迷惑不解 ❑ *She was trying to behave as if his visit hadn't thrown her off balance.* 她尽力装作对他的造访并不吃惊。 16 PHRASE You can say **on balance** to indicate that you are stating an opinion after considering all the relevant facts or arguments. 权衡之后; 全面考虑之后; 总的来说 ❑ *On balance he agreed with Christine.* 总的来说, 他同意克里斯蒂娜的意见。

→ see **bank, brain, gymnastics**

▶**balance out** PHRASAL VERB If two or more opposite things **balance out** or if you **balance** them **out**, they become equal in amount, value, or effect. (使)平衡; (使)相抵; (使)抵消 ❑ [v P] *Outgoings and revenues balanced out.* 收支相抵。❑ [v P n] *The strenuous exercise undergone could balance out the increased calories.* 所进行的剧烈运动可以消耗掉增加的热量。[Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *balance* with:

V. **restore** balance 恢复平衡能力 2
keep/lose your balance 保持/失去平衡 2 13
check a balance 查询余款, **maintain a** balance 维持余额 9 10
pay a balance 支付余款 10
ADJ. **delicate** balance 微妙的平衡 4
balance **due** 结欠余额, **outstanding** balance 未清余额 10
N. balance **a budget** 平衡预算 7
account balance 账户结余, balance **transfer** 余额结转 9

bal|anced /ˈbælənst/ 1 ADJ A **balanced** report, book, or other document takes into account all the different opinions on something and presents information in a fair and reasonable way. 公平的; 均衡考虑的; 兼顾各方的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *...a fair, balanced, comprehensive report.* 一份公正、公平、全面的报告 2 ADJ Something that is **balanced** is pleasing or useful because its different parts or elements are in the correct proportions. 协调的; 和谐的; 均衡的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *...a balanced diet.* 均衡的饮食 3 ADJ Someone who is **balanced** remains calm and thinks clearly, even in a difficult situation. 冷静理智的; 临危不乱的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *I have to prove myself as a respectable, balanced person.* 我必须证明自己是个正派、稳重的人。 4 → see also **balance**

ˌbal|ance of ˈpay|ments (**balances of payments**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A country's **balance of payments** is the difference, over a period of time, between the payments it makes to other countries for imports and the payments it receives from other countries for exports. (一国的)国际收支差额 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *Britain's balance of payments deficit has improved slightly.* 英国的国际收支逆差已略有改善。

ˌbal|ance of ˈpow|er N-SING The **balance of power** is the way in which power is distributed between rival groups or countries. (竞争团体或国家间的)均势 ❑ *...changes in the balance of power between the United States and Europe.* 美欧均势的变化

ˌbal|ance of ˈtrade (**balances of trade**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A country's **balance of trade** is the difference in value, over a period of time, between the goods it imports and the goods it exports. (一国的)贸易差额 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *The deficit in Britain's balance of trade in March rose to more than 2100 million pounds.* 英国3月份的贸易逆差已经增长到21亿英镑以上。

ˈbal|ance sheet (**balance sheets**) N-COUNT A **balance sheet** is a written statement of the amount of money and property that a company or person has, including amounts of money that are owed or are owing. **Balance sheet** is also used to refer to the general financial state of a company. 资产负债表; 决算表 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *Rolls-Royce needed a strong balance sheet.* 劳斯莱斯公司需要强劲的资产负债表。

ˈbal|anc|ing act (**balancing acts**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you perform a **balancing act**, you try to deal successfully with two or more people, groups, or situations that are in opposition to each other. 兼顾各方; 左右逢源; 两面讨好 ❑ *...a delicate balancing act between a career, a home, and motherhood.* 在事业、家庭和为人之母之间小心翼翼地维持平衡

bal|co|ny /ˈbælkəni/ (**balconies**) 1 N-COUNT A **balcony** is a platform on the outside of a building, above ground level, with a wall or railing around it. 阳台 2 N-SING **The balcony** in a theatre or cinema is an area of seats above the main seating area. (剧院或电影院的)楼座, 楼厅

bald /bɔːld/ (**balder, baldest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **bald** has

B

little or no hair on the top of their head. 秃头的；秃顶的 ❑ *The man's bald head was beaded with sweat.* 这个男人的光头上满是汗珠。 •**bald|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He wears a cap to cover a spot of baldness.* 他戴帽以遮斑秃。 2 ADJ If a tyre is **bald**, its surface has worn down and it is no longer safe to use.（轮胎表面）磨平了的，磨光了的 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **bald** statement is in plain language and contains no extra explanation or information. 不加修饰的；直截了当的；赤裸裸的 ❑ *The announcement came in a bald statement from the official news agency.* 官方通讯社发表了直截了当的声明。 ❑ *The bald truth is he's just not happy.* 事实明摆着，他就是不开心。 •**bald|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'The leaders are outdated,' he stated baldly. 'They don't relate to young people.'* "这些领导都落伍了，"他直言不讳地说，"他们不了解年轻人的想法。"

,bald 'eagle (**bald eagles**) N-COUNT A **bald eagle** is a large eagle with a white head that lives in North America. It is the national bird of the United States of America. 白头海雕

bal|der|dash /'bɔːldəˌdæʃ/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something that has been said or written is **balderdash**, you think it is completely untrue or very stupid. 胡言乱语；废话；蠢话【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

bald|ing /'bɔːldɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **balding** is beginning to lose the hair on the top of their head. 开始变秃的；正在谢顶的 ❑ *He wore a straw hat to keep his balding head from getting sunburned.* 他戴了顶草帽，以免正在谢顶的脑袋被太阳晒到。

baldy /'bɔːldi/ (**baldies**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a bald person as a **baldy**, especially if they are talking about them or to them in a friendly or humorous way. Some people might find this offensive.（尤用作友善或幽默的称呼）秃子，光头【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The actor Patrick Stewart is a long-time baldy and proud of it.* 演员帕特里克·斯图尔特早就秃头了，为此他还很得意。

bale /beɪl/ (**bales, baling, baled**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **bale** is a large quantity of something such as hay, cloth, or paper, tied together tightly. 大包；大捆 ❑ *...bales of hay.* 成捆的干草 2 VERB If something such as hay, cloth, or paper **is baled**, it is tied together tightly. 把…打成大包；把…扎成大捆 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Once hay has been cut and baled it has to go through some chemical processes.* 干草割下并捆扎之后需要对其进行一些化学处理。[Also v n] 3 → see also **bail**

bale|ful /'beɪlfʊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Baleful** means harmful, or expressing harmful intentions. 有害的；恶意的；邪恶的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a baleful look.* 恶毒的眼神 •**bale|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He watched her balefully.* 他不怀好意地看着她。

balk /bɔːlk, AM 美 bɔːk/ (**balks, balking, balked**) also **baulk** VERB If you **balk at** something, you definitely do not want to do it or to let it happen. 畏缩；回避 ❑ [v +*at*] *Even biology undergraduates may balk at animal experiments.* 面对动物实验，哪怕是生物专业的大学生也会畏缩。 ❑ [v] *Last October the bank balked, alarmed that a $24m profit had turned into a $20m deficit.* 去年10月，由于对2,400万美元的利润变成了2,000万的亏损感到担心，这家银行畏缩了。

Bal|kani|za|tion /ˌbɔːlkənaɪ'zeɪʃn/

The spellings **balkanization**, and in British English **balkanisation** are also used. 亦拼作 balkanization 和 balkanisation（英国英语）。

N-UNCOUNT If you disapprove of the division of a country into separate independent states, you can refer to the **Balkanization** of the country. 巴尔干化；分裂成若干独立小国【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We can't accept the fragmentation or balkanization of the country.* 我们不能接受使国家分裂或巴尔干化的行为。

ball ◆◆◇ /bɔːl/ (**balls, balling, balled**) 1 N-COUNT A **ball** is a round object that is used in games such as tennis, baseball, football, basketball, and cricket. 球 ❑ *...a golf ball.* 高尔夫球 ❑ *...a tennis ball.* 网球 2 N-COUNT A **ball** is something or an amount of something that has a round shape. 球状物 ❑ *Thomas screwed the letter up into a ball.* 托马斯把信揉成一团。 ❑ [+*of*] *They heard a loud explosion and saw a ball of fire go up.* 他们听见一声爆炸的巨响，看见一个火球腾空而起。 3 VERB When you **ball** something or when it **balls**, it becomes round.（使）成球状（或团块）❑ [v n adv/prep] *He picked up the sheets of paper, and balled them tightly in his fists.* 他抓起那几张纸，在手里紧紧攥成团。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *His hands balled into fists.* 他攥起了拳头。 4 N-COUNT **The ball of** your foot or **the ball of** your thumb is the rounded part where your toes join your foot or where your thumb joins your hand.（脚趾和脚相连或拇指和手相连的）球状部位；脚趾球；拇指球 5 N-COUNT A **ball** is a large formal social event at which people dance. 舞会 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] A man's **balls** are his testicles. 睾丸【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】7 → see also **balls** 8 PHRASE If you say that **the ball is in someone's court**, you mean that it is his or her responsibility to take the next action or decision in a situation. 轮到…采取行动（或作出决断）❑ *The ball's now in your court—you have to decide what you're going to do.* 轮到你了——你必须决定自己要做什么。 9 PHRASE If you **get the ball rolling**, **set the ball rolling**, or **start the ball rolling**, you start something happening. 使某事发生；开始某种活动 ❑ *He will go to the Middle East next week to get the ball rolling again on peace talks.* 他下周将前往中东，开始重启和谈。 10 PHRASE If someone is **on the ball**, they are very alert and aware of what is happening. 警觉；机警；留心 ❑ *She really is on the ball; she's bought houses at auctions so she knows what she's doing.* 她很精明干练；她通过拍卖购过房，所以知道自己在做什么。 11 PHRASE If someone refuses to **play ball**, they are unwilling to do what someone wants them to do. 愿意合作【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The association has threatened to withdraw its support if the banks and building societies refuse to play ball.* 该协会威胁说如果银行和建屋互助会不配合的话，它将不再提供支持。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ball* with:

V. **bounce/catch/hit/kick/throw a** ball 拍 / 接 / 击 / 踢 / 扔球 1
roll into a ball 蜷成一团 2
N. **bowling/golf/rugby/tennis** ball 保龄球 / 高尔夫球 / 橄榄球 / 网球, **crystal** ball 水晶球, ball **field** 球类场地, ball **game** 球类运动 1
snow ball 雪球 2
PREP. ball **of** *something* 球状的某物 2

bal|lad /'bælәd/ (**ballads**) 1 N-COUNT A **ballad** is a long song or poem which tells a story in simple language. 民谣；叙事诗歌 2 N-COUNT A **ballad** is a slow, romantic, popular song.（节奏舒缓的）流行抒情歌曲，情歌

bal|last /'bælәst/ N-UNCOUNT **Ballast** is any substance that is used in ships or hot-air balloons to make them heavier and more stable. Ballast usually consists of water, sand, or iron. 压舱物；镇重物

,ball 'bear|ing (**ball bearings**) also **ball-bearing** N-COUNT **Ball bearings** are small metal balls placed between the moving parts of a machine to make the parts move smoothly.（滚球轴承的）滚珠，钢球

'ball boy (**ball boys**) N-COUNT In a tennis match, the **ball boys** pick up any balls that go into the net or off the court and throw them back to the players. In a baseball game, the **ball boys** are in charge of collecting the balls that are hit out of the field.（网球或棒球比赛中负责拾球的）男球童，男捡球员

bal|le|ri|na /ˌbælə'riːnə/ (**ballerinas**) N-COUNT A **ballerina** is a woman ballet dancer. 芭蕾舞女演员

Word Link 词根词缀 *ball = dancing* 舞蹈：*ballerina, ballet, ballgown*

bal|let /'bæleɪ, AM 美 bæ'leɪ/ (**ballets**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N, oft N n] **Ballet** is a type of very skilled and artistic dancing with carefully planned movements. 芭蕾舞 ❑ *I trained as a ballet dancer.* 我受过芭蕾舞训练。 ❑ *She is also keen on the ballet.* 她也热衷于芭蕾舞。 2 N-COUNT A **ballet** is an artistic work that is performed by ballet dancers. 芭蕾舞剧；芭蕾舞段 ❑ *The performance will include the premiere of three new ballets.* 三段新编芭蕾舞将在演出中首演。

bal|let|ic /bæ'letɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's movements as **balletic**, you mean that they have some of the graceful qualities of ballet. 芭蕾舞般的 ❑ *The subject seems to*

dance with balletic grace. 受试者似乎跳着芭蕾舞般优雅的舞蹈。

'ball game (**ball games**) also **ballgame** ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ball games** are games that are played with a ball such as tennis, baseball, and football. 球类运动 ■ N-COUNT A **ball game** is a baseball match. 棒球比赛【AM 美】❑ *I'd still like to go to a ball game.* 我还是想去看一场棒球赛。■ N-SING You can use **ball game** to describe any situation or activity, especially one that involves competition. 局面；情况；活动；（尤指）竞赛【JOURNALISM, SPOKEN 新闻，口语】❑ *Two of his biggest competitors are out of the ball game.* 他的两大劲敌出局了。•PHRASE If you say that a situation is a **new ball game**, you mean that it is completely different from, or much more difficult than, the previous situation or any situation that you have experienced before. 截然不同的情况；（更为严峻的）全新的形势 ❑ *He finds himself faced with a whole new ball game.* 他发现自己面对着一个截然不同的情况。

'ball girl (**ball girls**) N-COUNT In a tennis match, the **ball girls** pick up any balls that go into the net or off the court and throw them back to the players. In a baseball game, the **ball girls** are in charge of collecting the balls that are hit out of the field. （网球或棒球比赛中负责拾球的）女球童，女捡球员

ball|gown /'bɔ:lgaʊn/ (**ballgowns**) N-COUNT A **ballgown** is a long dress that women wear to formal dances. （女士出席正式舞会时穿的）长舞裙

Word Link 词根词缀 *ball ≈ dancing* 舞蹈：*ballerina, ballet, ballgown*

bal|lis|tic /bə'lɪstɪk/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ballistic** means relating to ballistics. 弹道（学）的 ❑ *...ballistic missiles.* 弹道导弹 ❑ *Ballistic tests have matched the weapons with bullets taken from the bodies of victims.* 弹道测试表明，武器和受害者体内取出的子弹相吻合。■ PHRASE If someone **goes ballistic**, they suddenly become very angry. 勃然大怒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The singer went ballistic after one member of his band failed to show for a sound check.* 因为乐队的一个成员没来试音，这位歌手大发雷霆。■ PHRASE If something **goes ballistic**, it suddenly becomes very much greater or more powerful, often in a surprising or unwanted way. （常指令人惊讶或不受欢迎地）激涨，猛增【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *August registrations have gone ballistic, accounting now for a quarter of the annual total.* 8 月份的注册人数突然暴涨，现在已经达到了年注册量的四分之一。

bal|lis|tics /bə'lɪstɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Ballistics** is the study of the movement of objects that are shot or thrown through the air, such as bullets fired from a gun. 弹道学

bal|loon /bə'lu:n/ (**balloons, ballooning, ballooned**) ■ N-COUNT A **balloon** is a small, thin, rubber bag that you blow air into so that it becomes larger and rounder or longer. Balloons are used as toys or decorations. 气球 ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **balloon** is a large, strong bag filled with gas or hot air, which can carry passengers in a container that hangs underneath it. 热气球 ❑ *They are to attempt to be the first to circle the Earth non-stop by balloon.* 他们试图完成乘热气球不间断环球飞行的创举。■ VERB When something **balloons**, it increases rapidly in amount. （数量）激增，猛涨，快速膨胀 ❑ [v] *In London, the use of the Tube has ballooned.* 在伦敦，坐地铁的人数激增。❑ [v +to] *The budget deficit has ballooned to $25 billion.* 预算赤字已经猛增到 250 亿美元。

→ see **fly**

bal|loon|ing /bə'lu:nɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Ballooning** is the sport or activity of flying a hot-air balloon. 热气球运动；乘热气球飞行

bal|loon|ist /bə'lu:nɪst/ (**balloonists**) N-COUNT A **balloonist** is a person who flies a hot-air balloon. 乘热气球飞行的人；热气球驾驶者

bal|lot ◆◇ /'bælət/ (**ballots, balloting, balloted**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **ballot** is a secret vote in which people select a candidate in an election, or express their opinion about something. 无记名投票；无记名选举；无记名表决 ❑ *The result of the ballot will not be known for two weeks.* 无记名投票的结果将于两周后公布。❑ *Fifty of its members will be elected by direct ballot.* 50 名成员将通过直选产生。■ N-COUNT A **ballot** is a piece of paper on which you indicate your choice or opinion in a secret vote. （无记名）选票 ❑ *Election boards will count the ballots by hand.* 选举委员会将人工计票。■ VERB If you **ballot** a group of people, you find out what they think about a subject by organizing a secret vote. 在…中间进行无记名投票（或表决）❑ [v n] *The union said they will ballot members on whether to strike.* 工会称他们将要求会员投票表决是否罢工。•**bal|lot|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *International observers say the balloting was fair.* 国际观察员说此次投票是公正的。

→ see **vote**

'bal|lot box (**ballot boxes**) ■ N-COUNT A **ballot box** is the box into which ballot papers are put after people have voted. （投）票箱 ■ N-SING You can refer to the system of democratic elections as **the ballot box**. 民主选举（制度）❑ *Martinez expressed confidence of victory at the ballot box.* 马丁内斯表示了对选举获胜的信心。

'bal|lot pa|per (**ballot papers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **ballot paper** is a piece of paper on which you indicate your choice or opinion in an election or ballot. （无记名）选票

'bal|lot rig|ging also **ballot-rigging** N-UNCOUNT **Ballot rigging** is the act of illegally changing the result of an election by producing a false record of the number of votes. （选举中的）操纵选票，投票舞弊 ❑ *The poll was widely discredited after allegations of ballot rigging.* 选举舞弊的指控出现后，这次投票受到了广泛质疑。

ball|park /'bɔ:lpɑ:rk/ (**ballparks**) also **ball park** ■ N-COUNT A **ballpark** is a park or stadium where baseball is played. 棒球场 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **ballpark** figure or **ballpark** estimate is an approximate figure or estimate. 大致的；大概的 ❑ *I can't give you anything more than just sort of a ballpark figure.* 我只能给你一个大概的数字。❑ *Ballpark estimates indicate a price tag of $90 million a month.* 大致的估计费用为每月 9,000 万美元。■ N-SING If something such as an amount or claim is **in the ballpark**, it is approximately right, but not exact. 差不多；大致相当【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you compare it to some of the other surveys that have been recently conducted, then it is in the general ballpark.* 如果拿它与其他一些最近的调查作比较，结果大致相当。■ N-SING If you say that someone or something is **in the ballpark**, you mean that they are able to take part in a particular area of activity, especially because they are considered as good as others taking part. （尤指被认为不亚于其他参加者而）能够参加，获得资格参与 ❑ *This puts them in the ballpark and makes them a major player.* 这使他们得以参与其中并成为主要竞争者。

ball|player /'bɔ:lpleɪər/ (**ballplayers**) also **ball player** N-COUNT A **ballplayer** is a baseball player. 棒球运动员；棒球手【AM 美】

ball|point /'bɔ:lpɔɪnt/ (**ballpoints**) N-COUNT A **ballpoint** or a **ballpoint pen** is a pen with a very small metal ball at the end which transfers the ink from the pen onto a surface. 圆珠笔

ball|room /'bɔ:lru:m/ (**ballrooms**) N-COUNT A **ballroom** is a very large room that is used for dancing. 舞厅

,ball|room 'danc|ing N-UNCOUNT **Ballroom dancing** is a type of dancing in which a man and a woman dance together using fixed sequences of steps and movements. 交际舞；交谊舞

balls /bɔ:lz/ (**ballses, ballsing, ballsed**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **balls**, you mean that they have courage. 勇气；胆识【INFORMAL, RUDE, APPROVAL 非正式，无礼，褒】❑ *I never had the balls to do anything like this.* 我从来没胆量做这种事。■ EXCLAM; N-UNCOUNT You can say **'balls'** or say that what someone says is **balls** when you think that it is stupid or wrong. 胡说八道；屁话【BRIT, INFORMAL, VERY RUDE, FEELINGS 英，非正式，非常无礼，情感】❑ *What complete and utter balls!* 全是屁话！

▶ **balls up** PHRASAL VERB If you **balls up** a task or activity, you do it very badly, making a lot of mistakes. 弄砸；把…搞得一团糟【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [v P n] *You have single-handedly ballsed up the best opportunity we've had!* 你一个人就把我们最好的机会给搞砸了！❑ [v n P] *I have no intention of letting you balls it up.* 我可不想让你把事情弄得一塌糊涂。[Also v P]

'balls-up (**balls-ups**) N-COUNT If you make a **balls-up** of something, you do it very badly and make a lot of mistakes. 一团糟；烂摊子【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ *He's made a real*

B

balls-up of this. 他把这个弄得一团糟。

ballsy /'bɔːlzi/ (**ballsier, ballsiest**) ADJ You can describe a person or their behaviour as **ballsy** if you admire them because you think they are energetic and brave. (对某人或其行为表示赞赏)充满活力的，有胆量的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *...the most ballsy woman I know.* 我认识的最敢作敢为的女子 ❑ *...ballsy, gutsy live rap music.* 狂野热烈的现场说唱乐

bal|ly|hoo /ˌbæli'huː, AM 美 'bælihuː/ (**ballyhooing, ballyhooed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] You can use **ballyhoo** to refer to great excitement or anger about something, especially when you disapprove of it because you think it is unnecessary or exaggerated. 大吹大擂；大肆宣传；夸大其词【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They announced, amid much ballyhoo, that they had made a breakthrough.* 在一通大吹大擂中，他们宣布自己取得了突破。2 VERB [usu passive] If you say that something **is ballyhooed**, you mean that there is a lot of excitement about it and people are claiming that it is very good. You use this word especially when you think the thing is not as exciting or good as people say. 夸大；吹嘘；大肆宣扬【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* V-ed] *The power of red wine to counteract high cholesterol has been ballyhooed in the press.* 红酒降低胆固醇的功效被媒体夸大了。❑ [V-ed] *...the much-ballyhooed new Star Wars movie.* 受到热炒的新一部《星球大战》电影

balm /bɑːm/ (**balms**) 1 N-VAR **Balm** is a sweet-smelling oil that is obtained from some tropical trees and used to make creams that heal wounds or reduce pain. (用于制作疗伤或镇痛油膏的)香树脂 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you refer to something as **balm**, you mean that it makes you feel better. 安慰(物)；慰藉(物)【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The place is balm to the soul.* 这个地方能给灵魂带来慰藉。

balmy /'bɑːmi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Balmy** weather is fairly warm and pleasant. (天气)温暖舒适的，温和宜人的 ❑ *...a balmy summer's evening.* 宜人的夏夜

ba|lo|ney /bə'ləʊni/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that an idea or statement is **baloney**, you disapprove of it and think it is foolish or wrong. 胡说；瞎扯【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ *That's a load of baloney.* 鬼话连篇。

bal|sa /'bɔːlsə/ N-UNCOUNT **Balsa** or **balsa wood** is a very light wood from a South American tree. (产自南美的)轻木

bal|sam /'bɔːlsəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Balsam** is a sweet-smelling oil that is obtained from certain trees or bushes and used to make medicines and perfumes. (用于制作药物或香水的)香树脂

bal|sam|ic vin|egar /bɔːlˌsæmɪk 'vɪnɪgəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Balsamic vinegar** is a type of vinegar which tastes sweet and is made from grape juice. (葡萄汁酿成的甜味)香脂醋

bal|ti /'bɔːlti/ (**baltis**) N-VAR A **balti** is a vegetable or meat dish of Indian origin which is cooked and served in a bowl-shaped pan. 巴尔蒂锅菜(一种源自印度的荤素皆宜的菜肴，用碗形锅烹制及盛放)

bal|us|trade /ˌbælə'streɪd, AM 美 'bæləstreɪd/ (**balustrades**) N-COUNT A **balustrade** is a railing or wall on a balcony or staircase. (阳台或楼梯的)栏杆，扶手，护墙

bam|boo /bæm'buː/ (**bamboos**) N-VAR **Bamboo** is a tall tropical plant with hard, hollow stems. The young shoots of the plant can be eaten and the stems are used to make furniture. 竹；竹子 ❑ *...huts with walls of bamboo.* 竹墙小屋 ❑ *...bamboo shoots.* 竹笋

bam|boo|zle /bæm'buːzˀl/ (**bamboozles, bamboozling, bamboozled**) VERB To **bamboozle** someone means to confuse them greatly and often trick them. 迷惑；糊弄；欺骗 ❑ [V n *+into*] *He bamboozled Mercer into defeat.* 他骗得默瑟认了输。❑ [*be* V-ed] *He was bamboozled by con men.* 他被骗子骗了。

ban ⇔ /bæn/ (**bans, banning, banned**) 1 VERB To **ban** something means to state officially that it must not be done, shown, or used. (明令)禁止；取缔 ❑ [V n] *Canada will ban smoking in all offices later this year.* 加拿大将从今年晚些时候起在办公场所全面禁烟。❑ [V-ed] *...a banned substance.* 违禁药物 •**ban|ning** (**bannings**) N-VAR ❑ *No reason was given for the banning of the magazine.* 杂志被无端取缔了。❑ *Opposition groups see the bannings as the latest stage of a government clampdown.* 反对派将这些查禁事件视为政府压制的一个新阶段。2 N-COUNT A **ban** is an official ruling that something must not be done, shown, or used. 禁令 ❑ [*+on*] *The General also lifted a ban on political parties.* 将军同时取消了对政党的禁令。3 VERB If you **are banned from** doing something, you are officially prevented from doing it. 禁止(做某事) ❑ [*be* V-ed *+from*] *He was banned from driving for three years.* 他被吊扣驾照 3 年。[Also V n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *ban* Also look up:

V. bar, forbid, prohibit：(*ant.*) allow, legalize, permit 1
N. prohibition：(*ant.*) approval, sanction 2

ba|nal /bə'nɑːl, -'næl/ ADJ If you describe something as **banal**, you do not like it because you think that it is so ordinary that it is not at all effective or interesting. 平庸的；平淡无奇的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Bland, banal music tinkled discreetly from hidden loudspeakers.* 隐藏的喇叭里幽幽地传出平淡乏味的音乐。•N-SING You can refer to banal things as **the banal**. 平庸的事物；平淡无奇的东西 ❑ *The allegations ranged from the banal to the bizarre.* 从平淡无奇到离奇百怪的各种说法都有。•**ba|nal|ity** /bə'nælɪti/ (**banalities**) N-VAR ❑ *...the banality of life.* 生活的平淡无趣 ❑ *Neil's ability to utter banalities never ceased to amaze me.* 每次我都很惊讶，尼尔怎么能讲出这么索然无味的东西。

ba|na|na /bə'nɑːnə, -'næn-/ (**bananas**) 1 N-VAR **Bananas** are long curved fruit with yellow skins. 香蕉 ❑ *...a bunch of bananas.* 一串香蕉 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is behaving in a silly or crazy way, or if they become extremely angry, you can say that they are going **bananas**. 愚蠢的；发狂的；疯狂的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Adamson's going to go bananas on this one.* 亚当森会被这个气疯的。

ba|na|na peel (**banana peels**) N-COUNT A **banana peel** is the same as a **banana skin**. 同 banana skin【AM 美】

ba|na|na re|pub|lic (**banana republics**) N-COUNT Small, poor countries that are politically unstable are sometimes referred to as **banana republics**. 香蕉共和国(指政局动荡的贫穷小国)【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

ba|na|na skin (**banana skins**) 1 N-COUNT The thick yellow or green covering of a banana is called a **banana skin**. 香蕉皮【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **banana peel**

2 N-COUNT If an important or famous person slips on a **banana skin**, they say or do something that makes them look stupid and causes them problems. 引起麻烦(或使人出丑)的事物【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *...waiting for the government to slip on this week's banana skin.* 等着政府这周的洋相

in AM, use 美国英语用 **banana peel**

ba|na|na 'split (**banana splits**) N-COUNT A **banana split** is a kind of dessert. It consists of a banana cut in half along its length, with ice cream, nuts, and sauce on top. 香蕉圣代；香蕉船

band ⇔ /bænd/ (**bands, banding, banded**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **band** is a small group of musicians who play popular music such as jazz, rock, or pop. (流行音乐)乐队，乐团 ❑ *He was a drummer in a rock band.* 他曾是一个摇滚乐团的鼓手。❑ *Local bands provide music for dancing.* 当地的乐队为跳舞伴乐。2 → see also **one-man band** 3 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **band** is a group of musicians who play brass and percussion instruments. (演奏铜管和打击乐器的)乐队，乐团 ❑ *Bands played German marches.* 乐队演奏了德国的进行曲。4 → see also **brass band** 5 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **band of** people is a group of people who have joined together because they share an interest or belief. (一)群；(一)帮；(一)伙 ❑ *Bands of government soldiers, rebels and just plain criminals have been roaming some neighborhoods.* 成群结队的政府军士兵、反叛分子和彻头彻尾的犯罪分子一直在一些街区游荡。❑ *...a small but growing band of Japanese companies taking their first steps into American publishing.* 数量不多、但仍在增长的一

批初次涉足美国出版业的日本公司 4 N-COUNT **A band** is a flat, narrow strip of cloth which you wear round your head or wrists, or which forms part of a piece of clothing.（佩戴用或衣物上的）带，箍 ❑ *Almost all hospitals use a wrist-band of some kind with your name and details on it.* 几乎所有的医院都用某种腕带记录名字和详细信息。 7 → see also **armband, waistband** 8 N-COUNT **A band** is a strip of something such as colour, light, land, or cloth which contrasts with the areas on either side of it. 条纹；带状物 ❑ *...bands of natural vegetation between strips of crops.* 农作物狭地之间的野生植被带 ❑ *A band of light glowed in the space between floor and door.* 一束阳光透过地板和门之间的缝隙照了进来。 9 N-COUNT **A band** is a strip or loop of metal or other strong material which strengthens something, or which holds several things together.（用以加固或捆绑的）圈，箍 ❑ *Surgeons placed a metal band around the knee cap to help it knit back together.* 外科医生在膝盖骨上套了个金属箍以帮助其愈合。 ❑ *...a strong band of flat muscle tissue.* 一圈坚韧的扁平肌肉组织 10 → see also **elastic band, rubber band** 11 N-COUNT **A band** is a range of numbers or values within a system of measurement.（数字、值等的）范围 ❑ *...a new tax band of 20p in the pound on the first £2,000 of taxable income.* 对应税收入的头两千英镑每镑征收 20 便士的新税阶 12 → see also **waveband** 13 → see also **wedding band**

▶band together PHRASAL VERB If people **band together**, they meet and act as a group in order to try and achieve something. 联合；联手 ❑ [v P] *Women banded together to protect each other.* 妇女团结一致互相保护。

→ see **army, concert, radio**

band|age /'bændɪdʒ/ (**bandages, bandaging, bandaged**) 1 N-COUNT **A bandage** is a long strip of cloth which is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body to protect or support it. 绷带 ❑ *We put some ointment and a bandage on his knee.* 我们在他的膝盖上涂了些药膏并打上了绷带。 ❑ *His chest was swathed in bandages.* 他的胸部缠着绷带。 2 VERB If you **bandage** a wound or part of someone's body, you tie a bandage around it. 用绷带包扎 ❑ [v n] *Apply a dressing to the wound and bandage it.* 给伤口盖上敷料并用绷带包扎起来。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a bandaged hand.* 缠着绷带的手 •PHRASAL VERB **Bandage up** means the same as **bandage**. bandage up 同 bandage ❑ [v n P] *I bandaged the leg up and gave her aspirin for the pain.* 我把她的腿用绷带包扎起来，并给了她阿司匹林止痛。[Also v P n]

'Band-Aid (**Band-Aids**) also **band-aid** 1 N-VAR **A Band-Aid** is a small piece of sticky tape that you use to cover small cuts or wounds on your body.（邦迪牌）创可贴【mainly AM, TRADEMARK 主美，商标】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **plaster**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a **Band-Aid** solution to a problem, you mean that you disapprove of it because you think that it will only be effective for a short period.（问题的解决办法）短期有效的，权宜之计的，治标不治本的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We need long-term solutions, not short-term Band-Aid ones.* 我们需要长期的解决办法，而不是一时的权宜之计。

ban|dan|na /bæn'dænə/ (**bandannas**) also **bandana** N-COUNT **A bandanna** is a brightly-coloured piece of cloth which is worn around a person's neck or head. 印花大围巾；鲜艳的大头巾

B&B /ˌbi: ən 'bi:/ (**B&Bs**) also **b&b** 1 N-UNCOUNT **B&B** is the same as **bed and breakfast**. 同 bed and breakfast ❑ *...three nights b&b.* 三晚住宿加早餐 2 N-COUNT **A B&B** is the same as a **bed and breakfast**. 同 bed and breakfast ❑ *There are B&Bs all over the islands.* 提供住宿和早餐的家庭旅馆遍布全岛。

band|ed /'bændɪd/ ADJ If something is **banded**, it has one or more bands on it, often of a different colour which contrasts with the main colour. 有条纹的 ❑ [+*in/with*] *...a stark tower, banded in dark and light stone.* 有深色和浅色石头条纹的简陋塔楼

-banded /-bændɪd/ COMB **-banded** combines with colours to indicate that something has bands of a particular colour.（用于表示颜色的名词后）表示"带…条纹的"，"镶…边的" ❑ *Tables are set with white china and gold-banded silver cutlery.* 桌上摆放着白色瓷器和镶着金边的银制餐具。

ban|dit /'bændɪt/ (**bandits**) N-COUNT Robbers are sometimes called **bandits**, especially if they are found in areas where the law has broken down.（尤指无法纪地区的）强盗，土匪，歹徒 ❑ *This is real bandit country.* 这是一个不折不扣的强盗横行的国家。

ban|dit|ry /'bændɪtri/ N-UNCOUNT **Banditry** is used to refer to acts of robbery and violence in areas where the rule of law has broken down. 强盗行为；匪盗行径

band|leader /'bændli:də'/ (**bandleaders**) N-COUNT **A bandleader** is the person who conducts a band, especially a jazz band.（尤指爵士乐的）乐队指挥，乐队领队

band|saw /'bændsɔ:/ (**bandsaws**) N-COUNT **A bandsaw** is an electric saw that consists of a metal band that turns round and is used for cutting wood, metal, and other materials.（电动）带锯

bands|man /'bændzmən/ (**bandsmen**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bandsmen** are musicians in a band, especially a military or brass band.（尤指军乐队或铜管乐队的）乐队成员

band|stand /'bændstænd/ (**bandstands**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] **A bandstand** is a platform with a roof where a military band or a brass band can play in the open air. 室外演奏台；露天音乐台 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] **A bandstand** is a platform inside a hall or large room where the band that is playing at a dance or other occasion stands.（舞厅等处的）乐池【mainly AM 主美】

band|wagon /'bændwægən/ (**bandwagons**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to an activity or movement that has suddenly become fashionable or popular as a **bandwagon**. 时尚；浪潮 ❑ *So what is really happening as the information bandwagon starts to roll?* 当信息大潮滚滚而来的时候究竟发生了些什么呢？ ❑ *...the environmental bandwagon.* 环保热潮 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone, especially a politician, jumps or climbs **on the bandwagon**, they become involved in an activity or movement because it is fashionable or likely to succeed and not because they are really interested in it.（尤指政客顺应的）时髦，潮流【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many farms are jumping on the bandwagon and advertising organically grown food.* 很多农场正赶潮流宣传有机食品。

band|width /'bændwɪdθ/ (**bandwidths**) N-VAR **A bandwidth** is the range of frequencies used for a particular telecommunications signal, radio transmission, or computer network. 带宽

ban|dy /'bændi/ (**bandies, bandying, bandied**) VERB If you **bandy** words **with** someone, you argue with them.（与…）争吵，争论 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Brand shook his head. He was tired of bandying words with the man.* 布兰德摇了摇头。他已经厌烦了和这个男人斗嘴。 ❑ [v n adv] *The prosecution and defense were bandying accusations back and forth.* 原告和被告你来我往，互相指责。

▶bandy about or **bandy around** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone's name or something such as an idea **is bandied about** or **is bandied around**, that person or that thing is discussed by many people in a casual way. 散布；传播【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* v-ed P] *Young players now hear various sums bandied around about how much players are getting.* 年轻球员现在听到的四下流传的球员收入版本各不相同。

bane /beɪn/ N-SING **The bane of** someone or **the bane of** someone's life is something that frequently makes them feel unhappy or annoyed. 苦恼之根；烦扰之源 ❑ *Spots can be the bane of a teenager's life.* 粉刺会给青少年带来无尽的烦恼。

bang /bæŋ/ (**bangs, banging, banged**) 1 N-COUNT **A bang** is a sudden loud noise such as the noise of an explosion. 突然的巨响 ❑ *I heard four or five loud bangs.* 我听到四五声巨响。 ❑ *She slammed the door with a bang.* 她砰的一声摔上了门。 2 VERB If something **bangs**, it makes a sudden loud noise, once or several times. 发出巨响；砰然作响 ❑ [v] *The engine spat and banged.* 发动机爆出火花，接着发出砰的巨响。 3 VERB If you **bang** a door or if it **bangs**, it closes suddenly with a loud noise.（使）砰的一声关上 ❑ [v] *...the sound of doors banging.* 砰砰的关门声 ❑ [v adj] *All up and down the street the windows bang shut.* 整条街的窗户都砰砰地关上了。 ❑ [v n] *The wind banged a door somewhere.* 有扇门被风吹得砰的一下关上

了。4 VERB If you **bang on** something or if you **bang** it, you hit it hard, making a loud noise. 猛击；砰然重击 ❑ [v +on] *We could bang on the desks and shout till they let us out.* 我们可以拍着桌子大喊大叫，直到他们放我们出去。❑ [v n] *There is no point in shouting or banging the table.* 叫嚷或者拍桌子都毫无意义。5 VERB If you **bang** something on something or if you **bang** it down, you quickly and violently put it on a surface, because you are angry. （因生气而）砰地放下，猛然放下 ❑ [v n prep] *She banged his dinner on the table.* 她把他的饭菜砰地摔在了桌子上。❑ [v n with adv] *He banged down the telephone.* 他砰的一声挂断了电话。6 VERB If you **bang** a part of your body, you accidentally knock it against something and hurt yourself. 撞伤（身体某一部位）❑ [v n] *She'd fainted and banged her head.* 她晕倒了，把脑袋给磕了。❑ [v n +against/on] *He hurried into the hall, banging his shin against a chair in the darkness.* 他匆匆步入大厅，黑暗中小腿撞到了一把椅子上。•N-COUNT **Bang** is also a noun. ❑ *...a nasty bang on the head.* 头上狠狠地撞了一下 7 VERB If you **bang into** something or someone, you bump or knock them hard, usually because you are not looking where you are going. （通常指由于未能注意到眼前的人或物）撞上 ❑ [v +into] *Various men kept banging into me in the narrow corridor.* 在这条狭窄的走廊上，不断有人撞到我。8 N-PLURAL **Bangs** are hair which is cut so that it hangs over your forehead. 刘海【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **fringe**

9 ADV You can use **bang** to emphasize expressions that indicate an exact position or an exact time. 恰好；正巧；准确地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...bang in the middle of the track.* 在小径的正中央 ❑ *For once you leave bang on time for work.* 你终于有一次准点上班去了。10 → see also **big bang theory** 11 PHRASE If you say **bang goes** something, you mean that it is now obvious that it cannot succeed or be achieved. …告吹了；…完蛋了；…没戏了 ❑ *There will be more work to do, not less. Bang goes the fantasy of retirement at 35.* 工作只会增加，不会减少。梦想着 35 岁退休是彻底没戏了。12 PHRASE If something begins or ends **with a bang**, it begins or ends with a lot of energy, enthusiasm, or success. 精力充沛地；热情高涨地；非常成功地 ❑ *Her career began with a bang in 1986.* 1986 年，她的事业一炮打响。13 to **bang** your **head against a brick wall** → see **brick**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bang* with:

V.	**hear a** bang 听到巨响 1
ADJ.	**loud** bang 巨大的响声 1
PREP.	**with a** bang 伴随巨响 1
	bang **on** *something* 重击某物 4
	bang **into** 撞上 7
ADV.	bang **down** 猛地放下 5
N.	bang *your* **head** 撞到头 6

bang|er /'bæŋə^r/ (**bangers**) 1 N-COUNT **Bangers** are sausages. 香肠【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】2 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You can describe a car as a **banger** if it is old and in very bad condition. 老爷车；破旧的汽车【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...this clapped-out old banger.* 这辆破旧不堪的老爷车 3 N-COUNT **Bangers** are fireworks that make a lot of noise. 鞭炮；爆竹【BRIT 英】

Bang|la|deshi /ˌbæŋglə'deʃi/ (**Bangladeshis**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bangladeshi** means belonging to or relating to Bangladesh, or to its people or culture. 孟加拉国的；孟加拉国人（或文化）的 2 N-COUNT The **Bangladeshis** are the people who come from Bangladesh. 孟加拉国人

ban|gle /'bæŋg^{ə}l/ (**bangles**) N-COUNT A **bangle** is a decorated metal or wooden ring that you can wear round your wrist or ankle. 手镯；脚镯

bang-on also **bang on** ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **bang-on** with something, they are exactly right in their opinions or actions. （观点、行动）完全正确的，一点不错的【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *If we are not bang-on with our preparations then we could have problems.* 如果我们的准备工作没有做到位，就可能会遇到问题。

ban|ish /'bænɪʃ/ (**banishes, banishing, banished**) 1 VERB If someone or something **is banished from** a place or area of activity, they are sent away from it and prevented from entering it. 放逐；驱逐；流放 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*from/to*] *I was banished to the small bedroom upstairs.* 我被赶到了楼上的小卧室。❑ [v n +*from/to*] *They tried to banish him from politics.* 他们试图把他逐出政界。2 VERB If you **banish** something unpleasant, you get rid of it. 消除；排除；摆脱 ❑ [v n] *...a public investment programme intended to banish the recession.* 旨在摆脱经济衰退的公共投资项目 3 VERB If you **banish** the thought of something, you stop thinking about it. 不再去想；打消…的念头 ❑ [v n] *He has now banished all thoughts of retirement.* 他现在已经完全打消了退休的念头。❑ [*be* v-ed +*from/to*] *The past few days had been banished from his mind.* 他现在已经不再去想过去的这几天了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *banish* Also look up:

V. ban, deport, evict, exile；(*ant.*) embrace, invite, welcome 1 2

ban|ish|ment /'bænɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Banishment** is the act of banishing someone or the state of being banished. 放逐；驱逐；流放 ❑ *...banishment to 'Devil's Island'.* 流放到"魔鬼岛"

ban|is|ter /'bænɪstə^r/ (**banisters**) also **bannister** N-COUNT A **banister** is a rail supported by posts and fixed along the side of a staircase. The plural **banisters** can be used to refer to one of these rails. （楼梯的）栏杆，扶手 ❑ *I still remember sliding down the banisters.* 我仍然记得从栏杆上滑下来的事。

ban|jo /'bændʒəʊ/ (**banjos**) N-VAR A **banjo** is a musical instrument that looks like a guitar with a circular body, a long neck, and four or more strings. 班卓琴

bank

① FINANCE AND STORAGE 金融；储藏
② AREAS AND MASSES 地区；大团物质
③ OTHER VERB USES 其他动词用法

① **bank** ◆◆◆ /bæŋk/ (**banks, banking, banked**) 1 N-COUNT A **bank** is an institution where people or businesses can keep their money. 银行 ❑ *Which bank offers you the service that best suits your financial needs?* 哪家银行提供的服务最适合您的理财需求？❑ *I had £10,000 in the bank.* 我在银行有 1 万英镑的存款。2 N-COUNT A **bank** is a building where a bank offers its services. 银行营业厅；银行办事处 3 VERB If you **bank** money, you pay it into a bank. 把（钱）存入银行 ❑ [v n] *Once you have registered your particulars with an agency and it has banked your cheque, the process begins.* 一旦在某个代理行登记了详细信息并由它将支票存入银行，这一程序就开始了。4 VERB If you **bank with** a particular bank, you have an account with that bank. 与（银行）有业务来往；在（银行）有账户 ❑ [v +*with*] *My husband has banked with the Co-op since before the war.* 我丈夫自战前以来就在合作银行有户头。5 N-COUNT [usu n N] You use **bank** to refer to a store of something. For example, a blood **bank** is a store of blood that is kept ready for use. 库（如血库等）❑ *...Britain's National Police Computer, one of the largest data banks in the world.* 英国国家警务计算机系统，世界上最大的数据库之一

→ see Word Web:**bank**

② **bank** /bæŋk/ (**banks**) 1 N-COUNT The **banks of** a river, canal, or lake are the raised areas of ground along its edge. （河、湖等的）岸，堤岸 ❑ [+*of*] *...30 miles of new developments along both banks of the Thames.* 泰晤士河两岸 30 英里的新开发区 ❑ [+*of*] *...an old warehouse on the banks of a canal.* 运河河畔的一座旧仓库 2 N-COUNT A **bank** of ground is a raised area of it with a flat top and one or two sloping sides. 垄；埂 ❑ *...resting indolently upon a grassy bank.* 懒洋洋地躺在草埂上休息 3 N-COUNT A **bank of** something is a long high mass of it. （长条形的）堆，团 ❑ [+*of*] *On their journey south they hit a bank of fog off the north-east coast of Scotland.* 南行途中，他们在苏格兰东北海岸外遭遇了大雾。4 N-COUNT A **bank of** things, especially machines, switches, or dials, is a row of them, or a series of rows. （尤指机器、开关、仪表的）（一）排，（一）组 ❑ [+*of*] *The typical laborer now sits in front of a bank of dials.* 现如今，工人通常都是坐在一排仪表前。5 → see also **banked**

③ **bank** /bæŋk/ (**banks, banking, banked**) VERB When an aircraft

Word Web 话题词汇 bank 银行

Most people deposit **money** into **current accounts** and **savings accounts**. Money can be **withdrawn** from a current account by writing a **cheque** or using a **bank card** at a **cash dispenser**. People record these **transactions** on a **chequebook stub**. People **balance** their accounts using their monthly **bank statements**. Customers can also **bank online** at their bank's website. When people **deposit** money into a savings account they earn **interest** from the bank for the use of the money. A bank uses its customers' money to make **loans**. Banks **lend** money for mortgages, car loans, student loans, and business loans. The **borrower** pays back the **principal** amount **borrowed**, plus interest.

大部分人将钱存入银行的活期账户或储蓄账户。活期账户提款可以用支票提取或者在自动取款机上用银行卡提取，人们借助支票存根来记录这些交易，并凭每月的银行对账单查看账户的收支情况。储户也可以在网上银行办理相关业务。当人们把钱存到储蓄账户时，银行会为动用储户的钱而向其支付利息。银行利用储户的钱来发放贷款，比如房贷、车贷、助学贷款和企业贷款。借款方除了偿还借贷的本金，还将支付利息。

B

banks, one of its wings rises higher than the other, usually when it is changing direction. (通常指飞机在改变方向时)倾斜飞行 ❑ [v] *A plane took off and banked above the highway in front of him.* 一架飞机起飞后在他前方的公路上空侧飞转向。

▶**bank on** PHRASAL VERB If you **bank on** something happening, you expect it to happen and rely on it happening. 指望；依靠 ❑ [v P n] *'He's not still there, I suppose?'—'I wouldn't bank on that,' she said.* "我想他不在那儿了吧？"——"我可不敢肯定。"她说。

bank|able /'bæŋkəb^{ə}l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In the entertainment industry, someone or something that is described as **bankable** is very popular and therefore likely to be very profitable. (娱乐行业的人或事物)有票房号召力的，能吸金的 ❑ *This movie made him the most bankable star in Hollywood.* 这部电影让他一举成为好莱坞最具票房号召力的明星。

'bank ac|count (**bank accounts**) N-COUNT A **bank account** is an arrangement with a bank which allows you to keep your money in the bank and to take some out when you need it. 银行账户

'bank bal|ance (**bank balances**) N-COUNT Your **bank balance** is the amount of money that you have in your bank account at a particular time. 银行存款；账户余额

'bank card (**bank cards**) also **bankcard** ❶ N-COUNT A **bank card** is a plastic card which your bank gives you so you can get money from your bank account using a cash machine. It is also called an **ATM** card in American English. In Britain, you also use bank cards to prove who you are when you pay for something by cheque. 银行卡，借记卡，取款机提款卡(美国英语中亦称 ATM card)；(英国的)支票保付卡 ❷ N-COUNT A **bank card** is a credit card that is supplied by a bank. 信用卡【AM 美】

→ see **bank**

'bank draft (**bank drafts**) N-COUNT A **bank draft** is a cheque which you can buy from a bank in order to pay someone who is not willing to accept a personal cheque. 银行汇票 ❑ *Payments should be made by credit card or bank draft in U.S. dollars.* 必须以信用卡或银行汇票用美元支付。

banked /bæŋkt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **banked** stretch of road is higher on one side than the other. (路段)一边高出的 ❑ *He struggled to hold the bike down on the banked corners.* 拐过斜弯时他竭力将自行车把稳。 ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a place is **banked with** something, it is piled high with that thing. If something is **banked up**, it is piled high. 堆积的；高高积起的 ❑ *Flowerbeds and tubs are banked with summer bedding plants.* 花坛和花盆里种满了夏令花草。 ❑ *The snow was banked up along the roadside.* 路边堆积着厚厚的雪。

bank|er ♦♢ /'bæŋkə^{r}/ (**bankers**) N-COUNT A **banker** is someone who works in banking at a senior level. 银行家；银行高级职员 ❑ *...an investment banker.* 投资银行家 ❑ *...a merchant banker.* 商业银行家

'bank|er's draft (**banker's drafts**) N-COUNT A **banker's draft** is the same as a **bank draft**. 同 bank draft ❑ *You pay for the car by banker's draft in the local currency.* 以本币银行汇票支付车款。

bank 'holi|day (**bank holidays**) N-COUNT A **bank holiday** is a public holiday. 银行假日；公共假日【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **national holiday**

bank|ing ♦♢ /'bæŋkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Banking** is the business activity of banks and similar institutions. 银行业

→ see **industry**

'bank man|ag|er (**bank managers**) N-COUNT A **bank manager** is someone who is in charge of a bank, or a particular branch of a bank, and who is involved in making decisions about whether or not to lend money to businesses and individuals. 银行经理；银行分行经理【BUSINESS 商】❑ *This may have influenced your bank manager's decision not to give you a loan.* 这可能影响了银行经理不向你提供贷款的决定。

bank|note /'bæŋknəʊt/ (**banknotes**) also **bank note** N-COUNT **Banknotes** are pieces of paper money. 钞票；纸币

'bank rate (**bank rates**) N-COUNT The **bank rate** is the rate of interest at which a bank lends money, especially the minimum rate of interest that banks are allowed to charge, which is decided from time to time by the country's central bank. 银行(贷款)利率；(尤指国家中央银行规定的)银行贴现率，最低贷率 ❑ *...a sterling crisis that forced the bank rate up.* 迫使银行贴现率上调的英镑危机

bank|roll /'bæŋkrəʊl/ (**bankrolls, bankrolling, bankrolled**) ❶ VERB To **bankroll** a person, organization, or project means to provide the financial resources that they need. 为…提供资金；对…进行融资；资助【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *The company has bankrolled a couple of local movies.* 这家公司已经资助了当地好几部电影。 ❷ N-SING A **bankroll** is the financial resources used to back a person, project, or institution. 资金【AM 美】❑ *We have a guaranteed minimum bankroll of £1.7m over the five albums.* 对于这 5 张专辑，我们有至少 170 万英镑的保证资金。

bank|rupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ (**bankrupts, bankrupting, bankrupted**) ❶ ADJ People or organizations that go **bankrupt** do not have enough money to pay their debts. 破产的；倒闭的；资不抵债的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *If the firm cannot sell its products, it will go bankrupt.* 如果公司的产品卖不出去，它就会倒闭。 ❑ *He was declared bankrupt after failing to pay a £114m loan guarantee.* 由于无力偿还 1.14 亿英镑的贷款担保，他被宣布破产。 ❷ VERB To **bankrupt** a person or organization means to make them go bankrupt. 使破产；使倒闭【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The move to the market nearly bankrupted the firm and its director.* 入市几乎使公司及其董事破产。 ❸ N-COUNT A **bankrupt** is a person who has been declared bankrupt by a court of law. (经法院宣告的)破产者【BUSINESS 商】 ❹ ADJ If you say that something is **bankrupt**, you are emphasizing that it lacks any value or worth. 彻底缺乏的；完全丧失的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He really thinks that European civilisation is morally bankrupt.* 他确实认为欧洲文明道德沦丧。

bank|rupt|cy /'bæŋkrʌptsi/ (**bankruptcies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Bankruptcy** is the state of being bankrupt. 破产；倒闭【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Many established firms were facing bankruptcy.* 许多成熟的企业正面临倒闭。 ❷ N-COUNT A **bankruptcy** is an instance of an organization or person going bankrupt. 破产事件；倒闭事件【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The number of corporate bankruptcies climbed in August.* 8 月份，企业破产数字攀升。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something's **bankruptcy**, you are emphasizing that it is completely lacking in value or worth. 彻底缺乏；完全丧失【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The massacre laid bare the moral bankruptcy of the regime.* 大屠杀使该政权的道德沦丧暴露无遗。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bankruptcy* with:

V. **avoid** bankruptcy 避免破产, **declare** bankruptcy 宣布破产, **file for** bankruptcy 申请破产, **force into** bankruptcy 被迫破产 1

N. bankruptcy **law** 破产法, bankruptcy **protection** 破产保护 1

'bank state|ment (**bank statements**) N-COUNT A **bank statement** is a printed document showing all the money paid into and taken out of a bank account. Bank statements are usually sent by a bank to a customer at regular intervals. (通常由银行定期寄给客户的)银行结单, 银行对账单

,banned 'sub|stance (**banned substances**) N-COUNT In sport, **banned substances** are drugs that competitors are not allowed to take because they could artificially improve their performance. (禁止运动员服用的)违禁药物

ban|ner /'bænə^r/ (**banners**) 1 N-COUNT A **banner** is a long strip of cloth with something written on it. Banners are usually attached to two poles and carried during a protest or rally. (通常在抗议或集会中用两根杆子撑开的)横幅, 标语 ❑ *...a large crowd of students carrying banners denouncing the government.* 一大群高举谴责政府的条幅的学生 2 PHRASE If someone does something **under the banner of** a particular cause, idea, or belief, they do it saying that they support that cause, idea, or belief. 在…的旗帜下; 为了…的事业(或信仰) ❑ *Russia was the first country to forge a new economic system under the banner of Marxism.* 俄罗斯是第一个在马克思主义旗帜下形成新的经济体制的国家。

'ban|ner ad (**banner ads**) N-COUNT A **banner ad** is a large advertisement on a website that stretches across the top or down the side of the window. It usually contains a link to the advertiser's website. (网站上的)广告条(通常包含广告客户的网站链接)【COMPUTING 计算机】

,ban|ner 'head|line (**banner headlines**) N-COUNT A **banner headline** is a large headline in a newspaper that stretches across the front page. (报纸首页上的)通栏大标题 ❑ *Today's front page of The Sun carries a banner headline 'The adulterer, the bungler and the joker.'* 《太阳报》今日头版大标题为"奸夫、笨蛋和小丑"。

bannister /'bænɪstə^r/ → see **banister**

banns /bænz/ N-PLURAL When a minister or priest reads or publishes **the banns**, he or she makes a public announcement in church that two people are going to be married. (在教堂发布的)结婚公告

ban|quet /'bæŋkwɪt/ (**banquets**) N-COUNT A **banquet** is a grand formal dinner. 宴会; 盛宴 ❑ *Last night he attended a state banquet at Buckingham Palace.* 昨晚他出席了在白金汉宫举行的国宴。

ban|quet|ing /'bæŋkwɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **banqueting** hall or room is a large room where banquets are held. (大厅或房间)(用于)举行宴会的

ban|quette /bæŋ'ket/ (**banquettes**) N-COUNT A **banquette** is a long, low, cushioned seat. Banquettes are usually long enough for more than one person to sit on at a time. (通常可供多人同时就座的)长条形软座

ban|shee /'bænʃi:/ (**banshees**) N-COUNT In Irish folk stories, a **banshee** is a female spirit who warns you by her long, sad cry that someone in your family is going to die. (爱尔兰民间传说中通过哀嚎警告家中将有人死亡的)报丧女妖

ban|tam /'bæntəm/ (**bantams**) N-COUNT A **bantam** is a breed of small chicken. 矮脚鸡

bantam|weight /'bæntəmweɪt/ (**bantamweights**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A **bantamweight** is a boxer who weighs between 51 and 53.5 kilograms, or a wrestler who weighs between 52 and 57 kilograms. A bantamweight is heavier than a flyweight but lighter than a featherweight. 最轻量级拳击运动员(体重为 51 至 53.5 公斤); 次轻量级摔跤运动员(体重为 52 至 57 公斤) ❑ *...the European bantamweight title-holder.* 欧洲最轻量级拳击冠军

ban|ter /'bæntə^r/ (**banters, bantering, bantered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Banter** is teasing or joking talk that is amusing and friendly. (善意的)取笑, 戏谑, 打趣 ❑ *She heard Tom exchanging good-natured banter with Jane.* 她听见汤姆和简互相打趣。 2 VERB If you **banter with** someone, you tease them or joke with them in an amusing, friendly way. (善意地和某人)开玩笑, 打趣 ❑ [v +*with*] *The soldiers bantered with him as though he was a kid brother.* 士兵们把他当作弟弟一样和他开着玩笑。 ❑ [v] *We bantered a bit while I tried to get the car started.* 在我试着发动车子的时候, 我们互相打趣了几句。

Ban|tu /,bæn'tu:, 'bæntu:/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bantu** means belonging or relating to a group of peoples in central and southern Africa. This use could cause offence. (居住在非洲中部和南部一带的)班图人的(含冒犯意味) 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bantu** languages belong to a group of languages spoken in central and southern Africa. 班图语(系)的

bap /bæp/ (**baps**) N-COUNT In some dialects of British English, a **bap** is a soft flat bread roll. (某些英国方言中所指的松软扁平的)面包卷

bap|tise /bæp'taɪz/ → see **baptize**

bap|tism /'bæptɪzəm/ (**baptisms**) N-VAR A **baptism** is a Christian ceremony in which a person is baptized. (基督教)的洗礼, 浸礼(Compare 比较 **christening.**)

bap|tis|mal /bæp'tɪzməl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Baptismal** means relating to or connected with baptism. 洗礼的; 浸礼的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *...the baptismal ceremony.* 洗礼仪式

,bap|tism of 'fire (**baptisms of fire**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone who has just begun a new job has a **baptism of fire**, they immediately have to cope with very many severe difficulties and obstacles. 严峻的考验 ❑ *It was Mark's first introduction to royal duties and he came through his baptism of fire unscathed.* 这是马克第一次承担皇室的工作, 但他经受住了严峻的考验。

Bap|tist /'bæptɪst/ (**Baptists**) 1 N-COUNT A **Baptist** is a Christian who believes that people should not be baptized until they are old enough to understand the meaning of baptism. 浸礼会教友 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Baptist** means belonging or relating to Baptists. 浸礼会教派的; 浸礼会教友的 ❑ *...a Baptist church.* 浸礼教会

bap|tize /bæp'taɪz/ (**baptizes, baptizing, baptized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **baptise**

VERB [usu passive] When someone **is baptized**, water is put on their heads or they are covered with water as a sign that their sins have been forgiven and that they have become a member of the Christian Church. 给…施行洗礼(或浸礼)(Compare 比较 **christen.**) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *At this time she decided to become a Christian and was baptised.* 她此时决定成为基督教徒并接受了浸礼。

bar ↔ /bɑ:^{r}/ (**bars, barring, barred**) 1 N-COUNT A **bar** is a place where you can buy and drink alcoholic drinks. 酒吧【mainly AM 主美】 ❑ *...Devil's Herd, the city's most popular country-western bar.* "魔鬼之群"——这个城市最火的西部乡村酒吧 2 N-COUNT A **bar** is a room in a pub or hotel where alcoholic drinks are served. 酒吧间【BRIT 英】 ❑ *I'll see you in the bar later.* 一会儿酒吧间见。 ❑ *On the ship there are video lounges, a bar and a small duty-free shop.* 船上有录像厅、一个酒吧间和一家小型免税商店。 3 N-COUNT A **bar** is a counter on which alcoholic drinks are served. 吧台; 售酒柜台 ❑ *Michael was standing alone by the bar when Brian rejoined him.* 布赖恩回到迈克尔身边时, 他正一个人站在吧台旁边。 ❑ *He leaned forward across the bar.* 他将身子探过吧台。 4 → see also **coffee bar, public bar, singles bar, snack bar, wine bar** 5 N-COUNT A **bar** is a long, straight, stiff piece of metal. 金属条; 金属棒 ❑ *...a brick building with bars across the ground floor windows.* 一楼窗户装有铁栅的砖楼 ❑ *...a crowd throwing stones and iron bars.* 投掷石块和铁条的人群 6 PHRASE If you say that someone is **behind bars**, you mean that they are in prison. 在狱中; 被囚禁 ❑ *Fisher was behind bars last night, charged with attempted murder.* 费希尔被控谋杀未遂, 昨晚入狱。 ❑ *Nearly 5,000 people a year are put behind bars over motoring penalties.* 每年有近 5,000 人因违章驾车而入狱。 7 N-COUNT A **bar of** something is a piece of it which is roughly rectangular. 条; 棒; 长块 ❑ *What is your favourite chocolate bar?* 你最喜欢哪

种巧克力块？ ❑ [+of] *...a bar of soap.* 一块肥皂 **3** VERB If you **bar** a door, you place something in front of it or a piece of wood or metal across it in order to prevent it from being opened.（用木条、铁条等）闩（门）❑ [v n] *For added safety, bar the door to the kitchen.* 为了确保安全，把厨房门闩上。 •**barred** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *The windows were closed and shuttered, the door was barred.* 窗户关着，百叶窗拉下了，门也闩上了。 **4** VERB If you **bar** someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place, by blocking their path. 阻拦；阻挡 ❑ [v n] *He stepped in front of her, barring her way.* 他走到她前面，挡住了她的去路。 **5** VERB [usu passive] If someone **is barred from** a place or **from** doing something, they are officially forbidden to go there or to do it. 禁止；不准 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+from*] *Amnesty workers have been barred from Sri Lanka since 1982.* 从 1982 年起，"大赦国际"的工作人员就被禁止进入斯里兰卡。 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *Many jobs were barred to them.* 很多工作将他们拒之门外。 **6** N-COUNT If something is a **bar to** doing a particular thing, it prevents someone from doing it. 障碍；阻碍；妨碍 ❑ [+to] *One of the fundamental bars to communication is the lack of a universally spoken, common language.* 交流的一个基本障碍就是缺少一种大家都说的通用语。 **7** PHRASE If you say that there are **no holds barred** when people are fighting or competing for something, you mean that they are no longer following any rules in their efforts to win. 不受任何规则约束；不限任何方式方法；不择手段 ❑ *It is a war with no holds barred and we must prepare to resist.* 这是一场没有规则的战争，我们必须做好抵抗的准备。 **8** PREP You can use **bar** when you mean 'except'. For example, all the work **bar** the washing means all the work except the washing. 除了…以外 ❑ *Bar a plateau in 1989, there has been a rise in inflation ever since the mid-1980's.* 除 1989 年保持平衡之外，从 20 世纪 80 年代中期开始，通货膨胀率就一直在上升。 ❑ *The aim of the service was to offer everything the independent investor wanted, bar advice.* 该项服务的目的是向独立投资者提供除建议外他们想要的一切。 → see also **barring** **9** PHRASE You use **bar none** to add emphasis to a statement that someone or something is the best of their kind. 无可企及；绝无仅有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He is simply the best goalscorer we have ever had, bar none.* 他绝对是我们有史以来的最佳射手，无人可及。 **10** N-PROPER **The Bar** is used to refer to the profession of a barrister in England, or of any kind of lawyer in the United States.（英格兰有资格在任何法庭作辩护的）出庭律师职业；（美国的）律师职业，律师界 ❑ *Robert was planning to read for the Bar.* 罗伯特打算学法律。 **11** N-COUNT In music, a **bar** is one of the several short parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided.（乐曲中的）小节【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **measure**

→ see **gymnastics, restaurant, soap**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bar* with:

ADJ. **full** bar 标准酒吧，**gay** bar 同性恋酒吧，**local** bar 当地酒吧 **1**
candy/chocolate bar 糖块 / 巧克力块 **2**
N. bar **and grill** 烧烤酒吧，bar **and lounge** 休闲酒吧，bar **owner** 酒吧店主，**restaurant and** bar 酒吧餐厅，**sports** bar 体育酒吧，bar **stool** 酒吧高脚凳 **1**
bar **of soap** 一块肥皂 **2**
bar **a door** 闩门 **3**
bar **exam** 律师考试 **10**
PREP. **behind a** bar 在吧台后 **3**
bar *someone* **from** 禁止某人… **10**

barb /bɑːb/ (**barbs**) **1** N-COUNT A **barb** is a sharp curved point near the end of an arrow or fish-hook which makes it difficult to pull out.（箭头、鱼钩等的）倒钩，倒刺 **2** N-COUNT A **barb** is an unkind remark meant as a criticism of someone or something. 带刺的话；尖刻的话 ❑ *The barb stung her exactly the way he hoped it would.* 如他所愿，这句带刺的话刺痛了她。

Bar|ba|dian /bɑːˈbeɪdiən/ (**Barbadians**) **1** ADJ **Barbadian** means belonging or relating to Barbados or its people. 巴巴多斯的；巴巴多斯人的 **2** N-COUNT A **Barbadian** is someone who comes from Barbados. 巴巴多斯人

bar|bar|ian /bɑːˈbeərɪən/ (**barbarians**) **1** N-COUNT In former times, **barbarians** were people from other countries who were thought to be uncivilized and violent.（旧时的）野蛮人，未开化的人 ❑ *The Roman Empire was overrun by Nordic barbarians.* 罗马帝国被日耳曼野蛮人推翻了。 **2** N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **barbarian**, you disapprove of them because they behave in a way that is cruel or uncivilized. 粗野的人；凶残的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Our maths teacher was a bully and a complete barbarian.* 我们数学老师是个坏蛋，一个彻头彻尾的野蛮人。 ❑ *We need to fight this barbarian attitude to science.* 我们需要与这种对待科学的野蛮态度作斗争。

bar|bar|ic /bɑːˈbærɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **barbaric**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel or uncivilized. 凶残的；残暴的；野蛮的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This barbaric treatment of animals has no place in any decent society.* 这种残忍对待动物的行为是任何一个文明社会都不能容忍的。 ❑ *...a particularly barbaric act of violence.* 极为野蛮的暴行

bar|ba|rism /ˈbɑːbərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's behaviour as **barbarism**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel or uncivilized. 野蛮（行为）；凶残（行为）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We do not ask for the death penalty: barbarism must not be met with barbarism.* 我们不赞成死刑：不能以暴制暴。

bar|bar|ity /bɑːˈbærɪti/ (**barbarities**) N-VAR If you refer to someone's behaviour as **barbarity**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel. 残忍的行为；暴行【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the barbarity of war.* 战争的残酷

bar|ba|rous /ˈbɑːbərəs/ **1** ADJ If you describe something as **barbarous**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is rough and uncivilized. 粗野的；未开化的；野蛮的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He thought the poetry of Whitman barbarous.* 他认为惠特曼的诗歌太粗俗。 **2** ADJ If you describe something as **barbarous**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel. 残暴的；极其残忍的；凶残的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a barbarous attack.* 凶残的进攻

bar|becue /ˈbɑːbɪkjuː/ (**barbecues, barbecuing, barbecued**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **barbeque, Bar-B-Q**

1 N-COUNT A **barbecue** is a piece of equipment which you use for cooking on in the open air.（户外用的）烧烤架 **2** N-COUNT If someone has a **barbecue**, they cook food on a barbecue in the open air. 户外烧烤；烧烤野餐 **3** VERB If you **barbecue** food, especially meat, you cook it on a barbecue. 烧烤（尤指肉）❑ [*be* v-ed] *Tuna can be grilled, fried or barbecued.* 金枪鱼可以油炸，也可以烤炙。 ❑ [v n] *Here's a way of barbecuing corn-on-the-cob that I learned in the States.* 这是我在美国学的一种烤玉米的方法。 ❑ [v-ed] *...barbecued chicken.* 烤鸡 [Also v]

→ see **cook**

barbed /bɑːbd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **barbed** remark or joke seems polite or humorous, but contains a cleverly hidden criticism.（话语、玩笑等）带刺的，尖刻的，讽刺的 ❑ *...barbed comments.* 尖刻的评论

barbed wire N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Barbed wire** is strong wire with sharp points sticking out of it, and is used to make fences. 刺铁丝 ❑ *The factory was surrounded by barbed wire.* 工厂用刺铁丝围着。 ❑ *...a barbed-wire fence.* 刺铁丝围栏

bar|ber /ˈbɑːbəʳ/ (**barbers**) **1** N-COUNT A **barber** is a man whose job is cutting men's hair.（为男性理发的）男理发师 ❑ *...a barber's shop in south London.* 伦敦南部的理发店 **2** N-SING A **barber's** is a shop where a barber works. 理发店【BRIT 英】❑ *My Mum took me to the barber's.* 我妈带我理发去了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **barber shop**

barber|shop /ˈbɑːbəʳʃɒp/ (**barbershops**) **1** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Barbershop** is a style of singing where a small group of people, usually men, sing in close harmony and without any musical instruments accompanying them. 理发店合唱（用和声而不借助乐器伴奏的一种唱法，通常由男性组成小型团队演唱）❑ *...a*

barbershop quartet. 理发店四重唱 ❷ → see **barber shop**

'bar|ber shop (**barber shops**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **barbershop**

N-COUNT A **barber shop** is a shop where a barber works. 理发店

bar|bie /'bɑːrbi/ (**barbies**) N-COUNT A **barbie** is a **barbecue**. 同 barbecue【BRIT, AUSTRALIAN, INFORMAL 英，澳，非正式】

bar|bi|tu|rate /bɑːr'bɪtʃʊrɪt/ (**barbiturates**) N-COUNT A **barbiturate** is a drug which people take to make them calm or to help them to sleep. 巴比妥酸盐（用于镇定或催眠的药物）❑ *She was addicted to barbiturates.* 她对巴比妥酸盐产生了依赖性。

Bar-B-Q /'bɑːrbɪkjuː/ → see **barbecue**

'bar chart (**bar charts**) N-COUNT A **bar chart** is a graph which uses parallel rectangular shapes to represent changes in the size, value, or rate of something or to compare the amount of something relating to a number of different countries or groups. 直方图；条形图；柱状图【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bar graph**

'bar code (**bar codes**) also **barcode** N-COUNT A **bar code** is an arrangement of numbers and parallel lines that is printed on products to be sold in shops. The bar code can be read by computers.（商品的）条形码

→ see **laser**

bard /bɑːrd/ (**bards**) N-COUNT A **bard** is a poet. 诗人【LITERARY or OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】

Bard N-PROPER People sometimes refer to William Shakespeare as **the Bard**. 诗圣（指莎士比亚）❑ *...a new production of the Bard's early tragedy, Richard III.* 新制作的莎士比亚早期悲剧《理查三世》

bare ♦◇ /beər/ (**barer, barest, bares, baring, bared**) ❶ ADJ If a part of your body is **bare**, it is not covered by any clothing. 赤裸的；未着衣服的 ❑ *She was wearing only a thin robe over a flimsy nightdress, and her feet were bare.* 她只在薄如蝉翼的睡衣外套了一件薄睡袍，光着脚。❑ *She had bare arms and a bare neck.* 她的胳臂和脖子都露在外面。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bare** surface is not covered or decorated with anything. 无遮盖的；未加装饰的 ❑ *They would have liked bare wooden floors throughout the house.* 他们本想在整套房子的木地板上都不铺地毯。❸ ADJ If a tree or a branch is **bare**, it has no leaves on it.（树或枝干）没有叶子的，光秃秃的 ❑ *...an old, twisted tree, its bark shaggy, many of its limbs brittle and bare.* 一棵虬枝盘绕的古树，树皮粗糙，很多枝杈光秃秃的，一折就断 ❹ ADJ If a room, cupboard, or shelf is **bare**, it is empty. 空的 ❑ *His fridge was bare apart from three very withered tomatoes.* 除了 3 个变成干儿的西红柿，他的冰箱里空空如也。❑ *He led me through to a bare, draughty interviewing room.* 他把我带到了一间空荡荡的、有穿堂风的会见室。❺ ADJ An area of ground that is **bare** has no plants growing on it.（地）光秃秃的，寸草不生的 ❑ *That's probably the most bare, bleak, barren and inhospitable island I've ever seen.* 那可能是我见过的最荒凉的岛屿，荒无人烟，寸草不生。❻ ADJ If someone gives you the **bare** facts or the **barest** details of something, they tell you only the most basic and important things.（事实、细节等）最基本的，最重要的 ❑ *Newspaper reporters were given nothing but the bare facts by the Superintendent in charge of the investigation.* 报社记者们从负责此次调查的督察那里得到的只是一些最基本的情况。❼ ADJ If you talk about the **bare** minimum or the **bare** essentials, you mean the very least that is necessary. 最少的；最低限度的；勉强的 ❑ *The army would try to hold the western desert with a bare minimum of forces.* 军队会用尽可能少的兵力扼守西部沙漠。❑ *These are the bare essentials you'll need to dress your baby during the first few months.* 这些是宝宝头几个月里要穿的基本衣物。❽ ADJ **Bare** is used in front of an amount to emphasize how small it is. 仅仅；区区【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Sales are growing for premium wines, but at a bare 2 percent a year.* 高档酒销量在增长，但年增长率只有 2%。❾ VERB If you **bare** something, you uncover it and show it. 暴露；露出【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *Walsh bared his teeth in a grin.* 沃尔什露齿一笑。❿ **bare bones** → see **bone** ⓫ PHRASE If someone does something **with** their **bare hands**, they do it without using any weapons or tools. 徒手；赤手空拳 ❑ *Police believe the killer punched her to death with his bare hands.* 警方认为她是被凶手活活用拳头打死的。❑ *Rescuers were using their bare hands to reach the trapped miners.* 救援人员在徒手营救被困矿工。⓬ PHRASE If you **lay** something **bare**, you uncover it completely so that it can then be seen. 使显露出来；使暴露 ❑ *The clearing out of disused workshops laid bare thousands of Italianate glazed tiles.* 清理废弃车间时发现了数千块意大利风格的釉面砖。⓭ PHRASE If you **lay bare** something or someone, you reveal or expose them. 揭露；揭发；暴露 ❑ *No one wants to expose themselves, lay their feelings bare.* 没有人想自我剖白，将自己的情感公之于众。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bare* Also look up:

ADJ. naked, nude, undressed；(*ant.*) clothed, dressed ❶
arid, barren, bleak ❺
V. disclose, expose, reveal, show；(*ant.*) cover, hide ❾

bare|back /'beər'bæk/ ADV [ADV after v] If you ride **bareback**, you ride a horse without a saddle. 无马鞍地 ❑ *I rode bareback to the paddock.* 我骑着无鞍马前往牧场。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Bareback** is also an adjective. ❑ *She dreamed of being a bareback rider in a circus.* 她梦想成为马戏团的无鞍马骑手。

bare-'faced also **barefaced** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **bare-faced** to describe someone's behaviour when you want to emphasize that they do not care that they are behaving wrongly. 厚颜无耻的；公然的；露骨的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *What bare-faced cheek!* 真是厚颜无耻！❑ *...crooked politicians who tell bare-faced lies.* 满嘴无耻谎言的奸诈政客

bare|foot /'beər'fʊt/ also **barefooted** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] Someone who is **barefoot** or **barefooted** is not wearing anything on their feet. 赤脚的；光着脚的 ❑ *I wore a white dress and was barefoot.* 我穿着一件白色连衣裙，赤着脚。❑ *Alan came running barefoot through the house.* 艾伦赤脚跑过房子。

bare|headed /ˌbeər'hedɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] Someone who is **bareheaded** is not wearing a hat or any other covering on their head. 不戴帽子的；头上无遮盖的 ❑ *He was bareheaded in the rain.* 他淋在雨中，头上什么也没戴。❑ *I rode bareheaded.* 我没戴头盔骑的车。

bare|ly ♦◇ /'beərli/ ❶ ADV [ADV before v] You use **barely** to say that something is only just true or only just the case. 刚刚；勉强；仅仅 ❑ *Anastasia could barely remember the ride to the hospital.* 阿纳斯塔西娅几乎记不起来怎么去的医院。❑ *It was 90 degrees and the air conditioning barely cooled the room.* 当时气温达到了 90 度，空调也不能让房间凉快多少。❑ *His voice was barely audible.* 他的声音几乎听不见。❷ ADV [ADV before v] If you say that one thing had **barely** happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second. 刚刚…（就）❑ *The Boeing 767 had barely taxied to a halt before its doors were flung open.* 这架波音 767 刚刚停住，它的舱门就弹开了。

barf /bɑːrf/ (**barfs, barfing, barfed**) VERB If someone **barfs**, they vomit. 呕吐【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

bar|fly /'bɑːrflaɪ/ (**barflies**) N-COUNT A **barfly** is a person who spends a lot of time drinking in bars 酒吧常客；经常泡酒吧的人【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

bar|gain ♦◇ /'bɑːrgɪn/ (**bargains, bargaining, bargained**) ❶ N-COUNT Something that is a **bargain** is good value for money, usually because it has been sold at a lower price than normal. 便宜好货；廉价好物 ❑ *At this price the wine is a bargain.* 这种葡萄酒卖这个价真便宜。❷ N-COUNT A **bargain** is an agreement, especially a formal business agreement, in which two people or groups agree what each of them will do, pay, or receive. 交易；协议 ❑ *I'll make a bargain with you. I'll play hostess if you'll include Matthew in your guest-list.* 我们说定了。你能把马修也邀请来的话我就做东。❑ *The treaty was based on a bargain between the French and German governments.* 这个条约是以法德两国政府之间的一个协议为基础的。❸ VERB When people **bargain with** each other, they discuss what each of them will do, pay, or receive. 商谈；交涉；谈判；讨价还价 ❑ [v +*with*] *They prefer to bargain with individual clients, for cash.* 在现款方面，他们更愿意同散客打交道。❑ [v] *Shop in small local markets and don't be afraid to bargain.* 到当地小市场购物，不要

害怕砍价。•**bar|gain|er** (**bargainers**) N-COUNT ❑ *A union bargainer said that those jobs have been saved.* 工会一位谈判人员说那些工作岗位都已经保住了。•**bar|gain|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The government has called for sensible pay bargaining.* 政府提倡就薪酬进行合理的商谈。 4 PHRASE [ADJ] If people **drive a hard bargain**, they argue with determination in order to achieve a deal which is favourable to themselves. 极力讨价还价；提出苛刻的交易条件 ❑ *...a law firm with a reputation for driving a hard bargain.* 在讲价方面颇有名气的律师事务所 5 PHRASE You use **into the bargain** when mentioning an additional quantity, feature, fact, or action, to emphasize the fact that it is also involved. You can also say **in the bargain** in American English. 此外；而且；另外【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This machine is designed to save you effort, and keep your work surfaces tidy into the bargain.* 这种机器既省力，又能保持工作台面整洁。❑ *She is rich. Now you say she is a beauty into the bargain.* 她很有钱。现在你又说她还是个美女。 6 PHRASE If you **keep** your **side of the bargain**, you do what you have promised or arranged to do. 履行协议 ❑ *Dealing with this dictator wasn't an option. He wouldn't have kept his side of the bargain.* 别跟这个独裁者打交道，他不会信守诺言的。

▶**bargain for** or **bargain on** PHRASAL VERB If you have not **bargained for** or **bargained on** something that happens, you did not expect it to happen and so feel surprised or worried by it. 预料到；估计到；考虑到 ❑ [V P n] *The effects of this policy were more than the government had bargained for.* 这项政策带来的影响是政府始料未及的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bargain* Also look up:

N. deal, discount, markdown 1
agreement, deal, understanding 2
V. barter, haggle, negotiate 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bargain* with:

V. **find/get a** bargain 发现 / 买到便宜货 1
make/strike a bargain 达成协议 2
N. bargain **hunter** 淘便宜货的人，bargain **price** 低价，bargain **rates** 折扣率 1
part of the bargain 协议的一部分 2
PREP. bargain **with** *someone* 与某人谈判 3

bar|gain 'base|ment also **bargain-basement** ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to something as a **bargain basement** thing, you mean that it is cheap and not very good quality. 廉价的；劣质的；拿不出手的 ❑ *...a bargain-basement rock musical.* 拙劣的摇滚音乐剧

'bar|gain hunt|er (**bargain hunters**) also **bargain-hunter** N-COUNT A **bargain hunter** is someone who is looking for goods that are value for money, usually because they are on sale at a lower price than normal. 到处寻找廉价货的人；淘便宜货的人

'bar|gain|ing chip (**bargaining chips**) N-COUNT In negotiations with other people, a **bargaining chip** is something that you are prepared to give up in order to obtain what you want. 谈判的筹码；讨价还价的筹码 ❑ *Rubio suggests that oil be used as a bargaining chip in any trade talks.* 鲁比奥建议把石油当作所有贸易谈判的筹码。

'bar|gain|ing coun|ter (**bargaining counters**) N-COUNT A **bargaining counter** is the same as a **bargaining chip**. 同 bargaining chip【BRIT 英】

barge /bɑːʳdʒ/ (**barges, barging, barged**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **barge** is a long, narrow boat with a flat bottom. Barges are used for carrying heavy loads, especially on canals. （尤指运河上的）驳船 ❑ *Carrying goods by train costs nearly three times more than carrying them by barge.* 铁路运货成本比驳船运货成本高出近两倍。 2 VERB If you **barge into** a place or **barge through** it, you rush or push into it in a rough and rude way. 硬闯；闯入【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V *+into*] *Students tried to barge into the secretariat buildings.* 学生们试图闯进秘书处办公大楼。[Also V *+through*] 3 VERB If you **barge into** someone or **barge past** them, you bump against them roughly and rudely. 鲁莽地撞；大力冲撞【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V *+past*] *He barged past her and sprang at Gillian, knocking her to the floor.* 他从她身边冲过去扑向吉利恩时，将她撞倒在地。[Also V *+into*]

→ see **ship**

▶**barge in** PHRASAL VERB If you **barge in** or **barge in on** someone, you rudely interrupt what they are doing or saying. （粗鲁地）打断（某人说话），打扰（某人做事）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *I'm sorry to barge in like this, but I have a problem I hope you can solve.* 很抱歉这样打扰您，但是我有个问题希望您能解决。[Also V P *+on*]

'barge pole also **bargepole** PHRASE If you say that you **wouldn't touch** something **with a barge pole**, you mean that you would not want to have anything to do with it, either because you do not trust it, or because you do not like it. （因不信任或不喜欢而）不愿和…扯上关系【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wouldn't touch** something **with a ten-foot pole**

'bar graph (**bar graphs**) N-COUNT A **bar graph** is the same as a **bar chart**. 同 bar chart【AM 美】

→ see **graph**

bari|tone /'bærɪtəʊn/ (**baritones**) N-COUNT In music, a **baritone** is a man with a fairly deep singing voice that is lower than that of a tenor but higher than that of a bass. 男中音歌手

bar|ium /'beərɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Barium** is a soft, silvery-white metal. 钡

bark /bɑːʳk/ (**barks, barking, barked**) 1 VERB When a dog **barks**, it makes a short, loud noise, once or several times. （犬）吠，猖猖 ❑ [V] *Don't let the dogs bark.* 让那些狗别叫。❑ [V *+at*] *A small dog barked at a seagull he was chasing.* 一条小狗对着它正在追赶的一只海鸥吠叫。•N-COUNT **Bark** is also a noun. ❑ *The Doberman let out a string of roaring barks.* 杜宾犬一阵狂吠。 2 VERB If you **bark at** someone, you shout at them aggressively in a loud, rough voice. 大声嚷；吼叫；厉声叫喊 ❑ [V *+at*] *I didn't mean to bark at you.* 我不是成心对你嚷嚷的。❑ [V n] *A policeman held his gun in both hands and barked an order.* 警察双手握枪，厉声发出命令。[Also V with quote] 3 N-UNCOUNT **Bark** is the tough material that covers the outside of a tree. 树皮 4 PHRASE If you say that someone's **bark is worse than** their **bite**, you mean that they seem much more unpleasant or hostile than they really are. 刀子嘴，豆腐心；冷面孔，菩萨心【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She can be a bit tetchy but her bark is worse than her bite.* 她脾气可能有点儿暴躁，但她是刀子嘴，豆腐心。 5 to **be barking up the wrong tree** → see **tree**

bar|keep|er /'bɑːʳkiːpəʳ/ (**barkeepers**) N-COUNT A **barkeeper** is someone who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧招待【AM 美】

,bark|ing 'mad ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **barking mad**, you mean that they are insane or are acting very strangely. 疯的；（行为）古怪的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *The builder looked at me as though I was barking mad.* 那个建筑工人瞅着我，好像我哪不对劲儿似的。

bar|ley /'bɑːʳli/ N-UNCOUNT **Barley** is a grain that is used to make food, beer, and whisky. 大麦 ❑ *...fields of ripening wheat and barley.* 一片片正在成熟的小麦和大麦

'bar|ley sug|ar N-UNCOUNT **Barley sugar** is a sweet made from boiled sugar. 大麦糖；粗粒糖

'bar|ley wa|ter N-UNCOUNT **Barley water** is a drink made from barley. It is sometimes flavoured with orange or lemon. 大麦汁（一种饮料，有时以柑橘或柠檬调味）

bar|maid /'bɑːʳmeɪd/ (**barmaids**) N-COUNT A **barmaid** is a woman who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧女招待【mainly BRIT 主英】

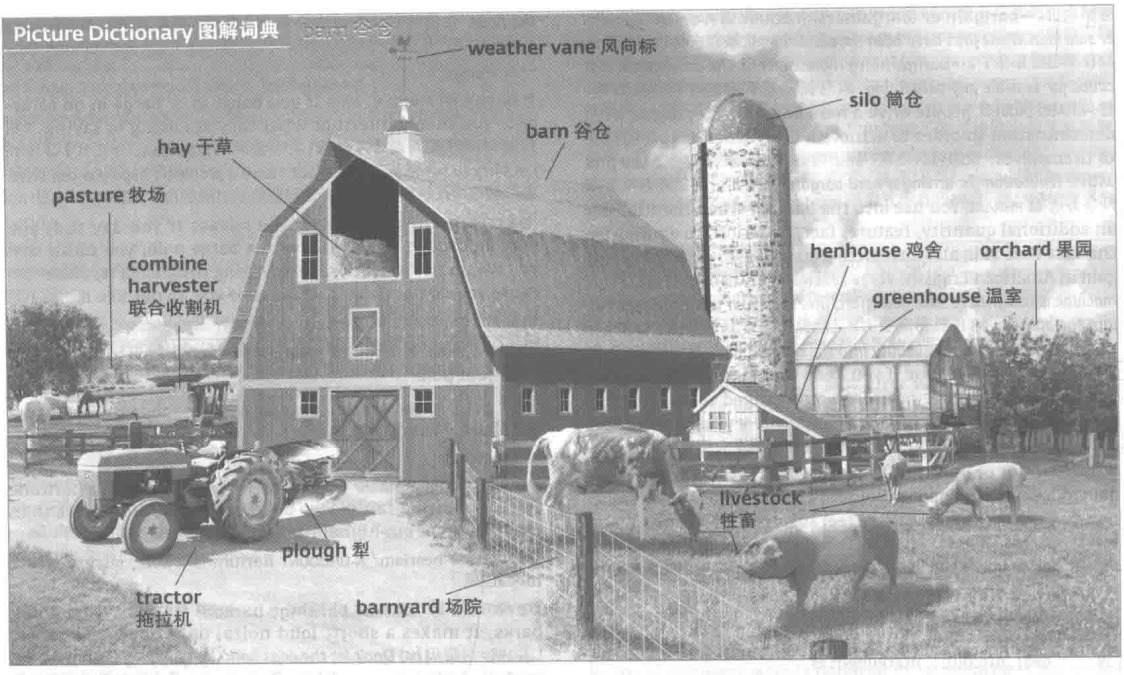
in AM, use 美国英语用 **bartender**

bar|man /'bɑːʳmən/ (**barmen**) N-COUNT A **barman** is a man who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧男招待【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bartender**

bar mitz|vah /,bɑːʳ 'mɪtsvə/ (**bar mitzvahs**) N-COUNT A **bar mitzvah** is a ceremony that takes place on the thirteenth birthday of a Jewish boy, after which he is regarded as an adult. 受诫礼（犹太男孩成人仪式，13 岁时举行）

B



bar|my /'bɑːˈmi/ (**barmier, barmiest**) ADJ If you say that someone or something is **barmy**, you mean that they are slightly crazy or very foolish. 有点儿疯的；傻头傻脑的；愚蠢的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...a barmy idea.* 近乎疯狂的想法

barn /bɑːn/ (**barns**) N-COUNT A **barn** is a building on a farm in which crops or animal food can be kept. 谷仓；粮仓

→ see Picture Dictionary: **barn**

bar|na|cle /'bɑːˈnɪkᵊl/ (**barnacles**) N-COUNT **Barnacles** are small shellfish that fix themselves tightly to rocks and the bottoms of boats. 藤壶（岩石、船底等处附着的小型甲壳动物）

'barn dance (**barn dances**) N-COUNT A **barn dance** is a social event people go to for country dancing. 谷仓舞会（跳乡村舞的一种社交聚会）

barn|storm /'bɑːˈnstɔːˈm/ (**barnstorms, barnstorming, barnstormed**) VERB When people such as politicians or performers **barnstorm**, they travel around the country making speeches or giving shows. 巡回演说；四处游说；巡回演出【AM 美】❑ [v prep/adv] *He barnstormed across the nation, rallying the people to the cause.* 他在全国四处游说，号召人们共赴大业。❑ [v n] *The president travels thousands of miles as he barnstorms the country.* 总统奔波数千英里，在全国进行巡回演说。❑ [v-ing] *...his barnstorming campaign for the governorship of Louisiana.* 他为竞选路易斯安那州州长一职开展的巡回演说活动 [Also v]

barn|storm|ing /'bɑːˈnstɔːˈmɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **barnstorming** performance is full of energy and very exciting to watch. （表演）充满活力的，令人激动的，激动人心的【BRIT, APPROVAL 英，褒】❑ *...a barnstorming performance by rock legends The Who.* 摇滚传奇“谁人”乐队的一场激动人心的演出

barn|yard /'bɑːˈnjɑːˈd/ (**barnyards**) N-COUNT [usu sing] On a farm, **the barnyard** is the area in front of or next to a barn. 场院（谷仓前面或旁边的场地）

→ see **barn**

ba|rom|eter /bəˈrɒmɪtəˈ/ (**barometers**) 1 N-COUNT A **barometer** is an instrument that measures air pressure and shows when the weather is changing. 气压计；气压表；晴雨表 2 N-COUNT If something is a **barometer of** a particular situation, it indicates how things are changing or how things are likely to develop. 形势变化的标志；晴雨表 ❑ [+of] *In past presidential elections, Missouri has been a barometer of the rest of the country.* 在过去的总统选举中，密苏里州一直是全国其他州的晴雨表。

bar|on /'bærən/ (**barons**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **baron** is a man who is a member of the lowest rank of the nobility. 男爵（贵族爵位中最低的一级）【BRIT 英】❑ *...their stepfather, Baron Michael Distemple.* 他们的继父，迈克尔·迪斯腾普尔男爵 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] You can use **baron** to refer to someone who controls a large amount of a particular industry or activity and who is therefore extremely powerful. 巨头；大王；大亨 ❑ *...the battle against the drug barons.* 打击毒枭之战 ❑ *...the British press barons.* 英国新闻业巨头们

bar|on|ess /'bærənes/ (**baronesses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **baroness** is a woman who is a member of the lowest rank of the nobility, or who is the wife of a baron. 女男爵；男爵夫人【BRIT 英】❑ *...Baroness Blatch.* 女男爵布拉奇

bar|on|et /'bærənɪt/ (**baronets**) N-COUNT A **baronet** is a man who has been made a knight. When a baronet dies, the title is passed on to his son. 准男爵，从男爵（可世袭）【BRIT 英】

ba|ro|nial /bəˈrəʊnɪəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a house or room as **baronial**, you mean that it is large, impressive, and old-fashioned in appearance, and looks as if it belongs to someone from the upper classes. （房屋）具有上流社会气派的，豪华老派的 ❑ *...baronial manor houses.* 庄重大气的庄园宅邸 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Baronial** means relating to a baron or barons. 男爵的 ❑ *...the baronial feuding of the Middle Ages.* 中世纪贵族领主间的长期争斗

baro|ny /'bærəni/ (**baronies**) N-COUNT A **barony** is the rank or position of a baron. 男爵爵位

ba|roque /bəˈrɒk, AM 美 -ˈrəʊk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Baroque** architecture and art is an elaborate style of architecture and art that was popular in Europe in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. （17 世纪和 18 世纪早期流行于欧洲的一种精巧繁复的建筑和艺术风格）巴罗克式的，巴罗克风格的 ❑ *The baroque church of San Leonardo is worth a quick look.* 圣莱昂纳多的巴罗克式教堂值得一看。❑ *...a collection of treasures dating from the Middle Ages to the Baroque period.* 从中世纪到巴罗克时期的珍宝藏品 •N-SING The baroque style and period in art and architecture are sometimes referred to as **the baroque**. （艺术和建筑的）巴罗克风格，巴

罗克时期 ❑ ...*the seventeenth-century taste for the baroque.* 17 世纪巴罗克风格的盛行 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Baroque** music is a style of European music that was written in the 18th century. (18 世纪欧洲音乐)巴罗克式的，巴罗克风格的

bar|rack /'bærək/ (**barracks, barracking, barracked**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **barracks** is a building or group of buildings where soldiers or other members of the armed forces live and work. 'Barracks' is the singular and plural form. 兵营；营房 ❑ ...*an army barracks in the north of the city.* 城北的军营 2 VERB If people in an audience **barrack** public speakers or performers, they interrupt them, for example by making rude remarks. 向…起哄；给…喝倒彩【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Fans gained more enjoyment barracking him than cheering on the team.* 球迷一个劲儿地嘘他，兴头远胜于为球队加油。•**bar|rack|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was affected badly by the barracking that he got from the crowd.* 人群中的嘘声令他大受影响。

bar|ra|cu|da /ˌbærə'kjuːdə, AM 美 -'kuː-/ (**barracudas** or **barracuda**) N-COUNT A **barracuda** is a large tropical sea fish that eats other fish. 鲟(热带大型掠食性海鱼)

bar|rage /'bærɑːʒ, AM 美 bə'rɑːʒ/ (**barrages, barraging, barraged**)

Pronounced /'bɑːrɪdʒ/ for meaning 4 in American English. 美国英语中义项 4 读作 /'bɑːrɪdʒ/。

1 N-COUNT A **barrage** is continuous firing on an area with large guns and tanks. 连续炮火；弹幕；火力网 ❑ *The two fighters were driven off by a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.* 两架战斗机被防空火力网逼退。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **barrage of** something such as criticism or complaints is a large number of them directed at someone, often in an aggressive way. 接二连三，一连串(的批评、抱怨等) ❑ [+of] *He was faced with a barrage of angry questions from the floor.* 他受到了与会者一连串愤怒的质询。3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are barraged** by people or things, you have to deal with a great number of people or things you would rather avoid. (大批人或事物)包围，使穷于应付 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+by*] *Doctors are complaining about being barraged by drug-company salesmen.* 医生们抱怨他们疲于应付医药公司的销售人员。❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *Hughes was barraged with phone calls from friends who were furious at the indiscreet disclosures.* 休斯的电话快被朋友们打爆了，就因为他一不小心说漏了嘴而惹恼了他们。4 N-COUNT A **barrage** is a structure that is built across a river to control the level of the water. 堰；水坝；拦河坝 ❑ ...*a hydro-electric tidal barrage.* 水力发电拦潮坝

'bar|rage bal|loon (**barrage balloons**) N-COUNT **Barrage balloons** are large balloons which are fixed to the ground by strong steel cables. They are used in wartime, when the cables are intended to destroy low-flying enemy aircraft. 阻塞气球，拦截气球(指用强力钢缆固定在地面上的大型气球，战时用于拦截摧毁低空飞行的敌机)

bar|rel ♦◇ /'bærəl/ (**barrels, barrelling, barrelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **barreling, barreled**

1 N-COUNT A **barrel** is a large, round container for liquids or food. 桶 ❑ *The wine is aged for almost a year in oak barrels.* 这葡萄酒在橡木桶里陈酿近一年了。2 N-COUNT In the oil industry, a **barrel** is a unit of measurement equal to 159 litres. 桶(石油业计量单位，相当于 159 升) ❑ [+of] *In 1989, Kuwait was exporting 1.5 million barrels of oil a day.* 1989 年，科威特每天出口 150 万桶石油。❑ *Oil prices were closing at $19.76 a barrel.* 原油价格收于每桶 19.76 美元。3 N-COUNT [n N] The **barrel** of a gun is the tube through which the bullet moves when the gun is fired. 枪管 ❑ [+of] *He pushed the barrel of the gun into the other man's open mouth.* 他把枪管塞进了另一个人的嘴里。4 VERB If a vehicle or person **is barreling** in a particular direction, they are moving very quickly in that direction. 飞奔；疾驶；高速行驶[mainly AM 主美] ❑ [v prep/adv] *The car was barreling down the street at a crazy speed.* 这辆车疯了一般沿街疾驶。5 → see also **pork barrel** 6 PHRASE If you say, for example, that someone moves or buys something **lock, stock, and barrel**, you are emphasizing that they move or buy every part or item of it. 全部；完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They dug up their New Jersey garden and moved it lock, stock, and barrel back home.* 他们把在新泽西的花园刨了个遍，然后将里面的东西一样不落地搬回了家。7 PHRASE If you say that someone is **scraping the barrel**, or **scraping the bottom of the barrel**, you disapprove of the fact that they are using or doing something of extremely poor quality. 用劣质东西凑合；将就行事【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *barrel* with:

N. **wine** barrel 酒桶 1
barrel **of oil** 一桶原油 2
barrel **of a gun** 枪管 3
bottom of the barrel 劣质的东西 7
PREP. barrel **down toward** *somewhere* 向某处疾驶 4

-barrelled /-'bærəld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **-barreled**

1 COMB **-barrelled** combines with adjectives to form adjectives that describe a gun which has a barrel or barrels of the specified type. (用于形容词后构成形容词)表示"具有…枪管的" ❑ ...*a short-barreled rifle.* 短管步枪 ❑ ...*a double-barrelled shotgun.* 双管猎枪 2 → see also **double-barrelled**

'bar|rel or|gan (**barrel organs**) N-COUNT A **barrel organ** is a large machine that plays music when you turn the handle on the side. Barrel organs used to be played in the street to entertain people. 手摇风琴

bar|ren /'bærən/ 1 ADJ A **barren** landscape is dry and bare, and has very few plants and no trees. 荒芜的；缺少植被的；不毛的 ❑ ...*the country's landscape of high barren mountains.* 该国草木稀少的高山地貌 2 ADJ **Barren** land consists of soil that is so poor that plants cannot grow in it. 贫瘠的 ❑ *He also wants to use the water to irrigate barren desert land.* 他也想用这些水灌溉荒漠。3 ADJ If you describe something such as an activity or a period of your life as **barren**, you mean that you achieve no success during it or that it has no useful results. 无用的；无益的；无效果的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] ...*politics that are banal and barren of purpose.* 陈腐盲目的政见 ❑ ...*the player, who ended a 14-month barren spell by winning the Tokyo event in October.* 这名选手赢得了 10 月的东京赛事，终结了长达 14 个月不胜的魔咒 4 ADJ If you describe a room or a place as **barren**, you do not like it because it has almost no furniture or other objects in it. 空的；没有东西的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ [+of] *The room was austere, nearly barren of furniture or decoration.* 房间非常简朴，几乎没有任何家具和装饰。5 ADJ A **barren** woman or female animal is unable to have babies. 不育的；不孕的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He prayed that his barren wife would one day have a child.* 他祈祷自己不孕的妻子有朝一日能怀上宝宝。

Thesaurus 同类词 *barren* Also look up:

ADJ. desolate, empty, infertile, sparse, sterile; (*ant.*) fertile, lush, rich 1 2

bar|ri|cade /ˌbærɪ'keɪd, AM 美 'bærɪkeɪd/ (**barricades, barricading, barricaded**) 1 N-COUNT A **barricade** is a line of vehicles or other objects placed across a road or open space to stop people getting past, for example during street fighting or as a protest. 路障；街垒 ❑ *Large areas of the city have been closed off by barricades set up by the demonstrators.* 城市中大片地区被示威者设立的路障封锁了。2 VERB If you **barricade** something such as a road or an entrance, you place a barricade or barrier across it, usually to stop someone getting in. 在…设路障；阻碍；阻塞 ❑ [v n] *The rioters barricaded streets with piles of blazing tyres.* 暴徒用一堆堆燃烧的轮胎在大街上筑起了路障。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The doors had been barricaded.* 门都被堵住了。3 VERB If you **barricade** yourself inside a room or building, you place barriers across the door or entrance so that other people cannot get in. 把…隔离；堵住 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The students have barricaded themselves into their dormitory building.* 学生们把自己关在了宿舍楼里。❑ [*be* V-ed] *About forty prisoners are still barricaded inside the wrecked buildings.* 大约仍有 40 名囚犯被困在严重损毁的建筑物中。

bar|ri|er ♦◇ /'bærɪə'/ (**barriers**) 1 N-COUNT A **barrier** is something

B

such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved. (规则、法律、政策等)障碍，壁垒，阻碍 ❑ [+to] *Duties and taxes are the most obvious barrier to free trade.* 关税和税收是自由贸易最明显的壁垒。[Also +against/between] ❷ N-COUNT A **barrier** is a problem that prevents two people or groups from agreeing, communicating, or working with each other. 隔阂；阻碍 ❑ *There is no reason why love shouldn't cross the age barrier.* 爱没有理由不能跨越年龄的阻碍。❑ *When you get involved in sports and athletes, a lot of the racial barriers are broken down.* 当你参与到体育运动中的时候，很多种族隔阂就消失了。[Also +between] ❸ N-COUNT A **barrier** is something such as a fence or wall that is put in place to prevent people from moving easily from one area to another. 障碍物(如栅栏或墙) ❑ *The demonstrators broke through heavy police barriers.* 示威者冲破了警察的重重设防。❑ *As each woman reached the barrier one of the men glanced at her papers.* 每当有女士来到关卡前，其中一个男士便会扫一眼她的证件。❹ N-COUNT A **barrier** is an object or layer that physically prevents something from moving from one place to another. 障碍物；挡板；屏障 ❑ [+between] *...a severe storm, which destroyed a natural barrier between the house and the lake.* 猛烈的暴风雨，它摧毁了房子和湖之间的一道天然屏障 ❑ *The packaging must provide an effective barrier to prevent contamination of the product.* 包装必须提供有效的保护，以免产品受污染。❺ N-SING You can refer to a particular number or amount as a **barrier** when you think it is significant, because it is difficult or unusual to go above it. 大关；界限 ❑ [+of] *They are fearful that unemployment will soon break the barrier of three million.* 他们担心失业人数很快会突破 300 万大关。❻ → see also **crash barrier, sound barrier**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *barrier* with:

ADJ.	**psychological** barrier 心理障碍，**racial** barrier 种族隔阂 ❷
N.	**language** barrier 语言障碍 ❷
	police barrier 警方关卡 ❸
	barrier **islands/reef** 障壁岛 / 堡礁 ❹
PREP.	barrier **between** ...之间的障碍 ❷ ❸ ❹
V.	**break down a** barrier 打破屏障，**cross a** barrier 越过障碍 ❷ ❸ ❹

bar|ri|er meth|od (**barrier methods**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Barrier methods** of contraception involve the use of condoms, diaphragms, or other devices that physically prevent the sperm from reaching the egg. 屏障方法(指使用避孕套、阴道隔膜等避孕)

bar|ring /'bɑːrɪŋ/ PREP You use **barring** to indicate that the person, thing, or event that you are mentioning is an exception to your statement. 不包括；除…以外 ❑ *Barring accidents, I believe they will succeed.* 不出意外的话，我相信他们会成功的。

bar|rio /'bɑːriəʊ/ (**barrios**) ❶ N-COUNT A **barrio** is a mainly Spanish-speaking area in an American city. (美国城市中)西班牙语居民聚居区【AM 美】❑ *...the barrios of Santa Cruz.* 圣克鲁斯市西班牙语居民聚居区 ❷ N-COUNT A **barrio** is an urban district in a Spanish-speaking country. (西班牙语国家的)城区【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the barrios of Mexico City.* 墨西哥城的城区

bar|ris|ter /'bærɪstəʳ/ (**barristers**) N-COUNT In England and Wales, a **barrister** is a lawyer who represents clients in the higher courts of law. (英格兰和威尔士地区有资格在高等法院出庭的)大律师，讼务律师(Compare 比较 **solicitor.**)

→ see **trial**

bar|room /'bɑːrˈruːm/ (**barrooms**) also **bar-room** N-COUNT A **barroom** is a room or building in which alcoholic drinks are served over a counter. 酒吧间【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **bar, pub**

bar|row /'bærəʊ/ (**barrows**) ❶ N-COUNT A **barrow** is the same as a **wheelbarrow.** 同 wheelbarrow ❷ N-COUNT A **barrow** is a cart from which fruit or other goods are sold in the street. (街头摊贩的)手推车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pushcart**

❸ N-COUNT A **barrow** is a large structure made of earth that people used to build over graves in ancient times. 冢；古坟

'bar|row boy (**barrow boys**) N-COUNT A **barrow boy** is a man or boy who sells fruit or other goods from a barrow in the street. (街头的)手推车货郎【BRIT 英】

bar|tender /'bɑːʳtendəʳ/ (**bartenders**) N-COUNT A **bartender** is a person who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧招待【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **barman, barmaid**

bar|ter /'bɑːʳtəʳ/ (**barters, bartering, bartered**) VERB If you **barter** goods, you exchange them for other goods, rather than selling them for money. 以物易物；交换(货物) ❑ [v n +for] *They have been bartering wheat for cotton and timber.* 他们一直用小麦交换棉花和木材。❑ [v] *The market-place and street were crowded with those who'd come to barter.* 市场和街道上挤满了前来做物物交换的人。❑ [v n] *Traders came to barter horses.* 商人们前来用马匹交换其他物品。•N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Barter** is also a noun. ❑ *Overall, barter is a very inefficient means of organizing transactions.* 总之，易货贸易是一种效率很低的交易形式。❑ *...a barter economy.* 易货经济

→ see **money**

ba|sal /'beɪsᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Basal** means relating to or forming the base of something. 基础的；基本的；基部的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the basal layer of the skin.* 皮肤的基底层

bas|alt /'bæsɔːlt, AM 美 bə'sɔːlt/ (**basalts**) N-VAR **Basalt** is a type of black rock that is produced by volcanoes. 玄武岩

base ⇹ /beɪs/ (**bases, basing, based, baser, basest**) ❶ N-COUNT The **base** of something is its lowest edge or part. 基础；根基；底部 ❑ *There was a cycle path running along this side of the wall, right at its base.* 在墙的这边，沿着墙根有一条自行车道。❑ *Line the base and sides of a 20cm deep round cake tin with paper.* 把一个 20 厘米深的圆形糕饼盒的底部和四周都垫上纸。❷ N-COUNT The **base** of something is the lowest part of it, where it is attached to something else. 基部(指与他物相连处) ❑ [+of] *The surgeon placed catheters through the veins and arteries near the base of the head.* 外科医生在脑根部附近的静脉和动脉中放置了导管。❸ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **base** of an object such as a box or vase is the lower surface of it that touches the surface it rests on. 底；底部；底面 ❑ [+of] *Remove from the heat and plunge the base of the pan into a bowl of very cold water.* 先把锅从炉子上端下来，然后把锅底浸入一盆冷水中。❹ N-COUNT [oft n N] The **base** of an object that has several sections and that rests on a surface is the lower section of it. 底部；基座 ❑ *The mattress is best on a solid bed base.* 这种床垫最好放在硬实的床架上。❑ *The clock stands on an oval marble base, enclosed by a glass dome.* 钟放在椭圆形的大理石基座上，外罩玻璃罩。❺ N-COUNT A **base** is a layer of something which will have another layer added to it. 基层；底层 ❑ *Spoon the mixture on to the biscuit base and cook in a pre-heated oven.* 把混合好的糊糊舀到饼干坯上，然后放入已预热的烤箱烘烤。❑ *On many modern wooden boats, epoxy coatings will have been used as a base for varnishing.* 很多现代木船会采用环氧涂层作底漆。❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] A position or thing that is a **base** for something is one from which that thing can be developed or achieved. 出发点；起点；基础 ❑ *The family base was crucial to my development.* 家庭基础对我的发展至关重要。❼ VERB If you **base** one thing **on** another thing, the first thing develops from the second thing. 以…为基础 ❑ [v n +on/upon] *He based his conclusions on the evidence given by the captured prisoners.* 他根据被俘人员提供的证据得出了这个结论。•**based** ADJ ❑ [+on/upon] *Three of the new products are based on traditional herbal medicines.* 有 3 种新产品是以传统草药为基础研制的。❽ N-COUNT A company's client **base** or customer **base** is the group of regular clients or customers that the company gets most of its income from. (公司的)客户基础，客户群体【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company has been expanding its customer base using trade magazine advertising.* 公司一直通过在行业杂志上刊登广告扩展客户群。❾ N-COUNT A military **base** is a place which part of the armed forces works from. (军事)基地 ❑ *Gunfire was heard at an army base close to the airport.* 机场附近一个军事基地传出了枪炮声。❑ *...a massive air base in eastern Saudi Arabia.* 沙特阿拉伯东部的一个大型空军基地 ❿ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **base** is the main place where you work, stay, or live. (工作或生活的)主要地点，基地 ❑ *For most of the spring and early summer*

her base was her home in Scotland. 春天和初夏的大部分时间，她都是在苏格兰家里度过的。 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If a place is a **base** for a certain activity, the activity can be carried out at that place or from that place. (活动的)地点，中心，大本营 ❑ *The two hotel-restaurants are attractive bases from which to explore southeast Tuscany.* 对于去托斯卡纳东南部探险的人们来说，这两家酒店是很有吸引力的驻扎地。 ■ N-COUNT The **base** of a substance such as paint or food is the main ingredient of it, to which other substances can be added. 基础成分；主要成分；主料 ❑ *Drain off any excess marinade and use it as a base for a pouring sauce.* 滗出多余的卤汁，把它当作浇汁的主料。 ❑ *Oils may be mixed with a base oil and massaged into the skin.* 将精油和基础油混合，按摩至皮肤吸收。 ■ N-COUNT A **base** is a system of counting and expressing numbers. The decimal system uses base 10, and the binary system uses base 2. (数字进位制中的)底数，基数 ■ N-COUNT A **base** in baseball, softball, or rounders is one of the places at each corner of the square on the pitch. (棒球、垒球、圆场棒球等的)垒

→ see **area**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *base* with:

N. **knowledge** base 知识基础，**tax** base 计税基数 ■
client/customer base 客户基础，**fan** base 粉丝群体 ■
base **camp** 基地营，**home** base 大本营，base **of operation** 活动基地 ■
base **hit/run** 安打 / 跑垒 ■
ADJ. **military/naval** base 军事 / 海军基地 ■

Word Link 词根词缀 ***base* = bottom** 底：*base*, *baseboard*, *basement*

base|ball ♦♢♢ /'beɪsbɔːl/ (**baseballs**) ■ N-UNCOUNT In America, **baseball** is a game played by two teams of nine players. Each player from one team hits a ball with a bat and then tries to run around three bases and get to the home base before the other team can get the ball back. 棒球运动 ■ N-COUNT A **baseball** is a small hard ball which is used in the game of baseball. 棒球

base|board /'beɪsbɔːd/ (**baseboards**) N-COUNT A **baseboard** is a narrow length of wood which goes along the bottom of a wall in a room and makes a border between the walls and the floor. 踢脚线；壁脚板；裙脚【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **skirting board**

based ♦♦♦ /beɪst/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **based** in a particular place, that is the place where you live or do most of your work. See also **base**. 以…为生活(或工作)中心的；以…为基地的；总部设在…的 ❑ *Both firms are based in Kent.* 两家公司总部都设在肯特郡。 ❑ *Based on the edge of Lake Matt, Sunbeam Yachts started boat-building in 1870.* 总部设在马特湖边的阳光游艇公司于 1870 年开始造船。

-based /-beɪst/ ■ COMB **-based** combines with nouns referring to places to mean something positioned or existing mainly in the place mentioned, or operating or organized from that place. (与表示地点的名词连用)表示"总部设在…的"、"以…为基地的" ❑ *...a Washington-based organization.* 总部设在华盛顿的机构 ❑ *...land-based missiles.* 陆基导弹 ■ COMB **-based** combines with nouns to mean that the thing mentioned is a central part or feature. (与名词连用)表示"以…为中心的"、"以…为主要部分(或特征)的" ❑ *...computer-based jobs.* 通过计算机来完成的工作 ❑ *...oil-based sauces.* 以油为主的调味汁 ■ COMB **-based** combines with adverbs to mean having a particular kind of basis. (与副词连用)表示"有…基础的" ❑ *There are growing signs of more broadly-based popular unrest.* 越来越多的迹象表明，民众骚乱呈现扩大化趋势。

base|less /'beɪsləs/ ADJ If you describe an accusation, rumour, or report as **baseless**, you mean that it is not true and is not based on facts. 毫无根据的；无缘无故的 ❑ *The charges against her are baseless.* 对她的指控毫无根据。 ❑ *...baseless allegations of drug taking.* 毫无根据的吸毒之说

Word Link 词根词缀 ***less* = without** 无：*baseless*, *bottomless*, *boundless*

base|line /'beɪslaɪn/ (**baselines**) also **base-line** ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **baseline** of a tennis, badminton, or basketball court is one of the lines at each end of the court that mark the limits of play. (网球场、羽毛球场、篮球场等的)底线 ❑ *Martinez, when she served, usually stayed on the baseline.* 马丁内兹发球时通常站在底线处。 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] In baseball, the **baseline** is the line that a player must not cross when running between bases. (棒球场的)垒线 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **baseline** is a value or starting point on a scale with which other values can be compared. 基线；基准 ❑ [+ *for*] *You'll need such information to use as a baseline for measuring progress.* 你会需要这些信息作为衡量进展的基准。

base|ment /'beɪsmənt/ (**basements**) N-COUNT The **basement** of a building is a floor built partly or completely below ground level. 地下室 ❑ *They bought an old schoolhouse to live in and built a workshop in the basement.* 他们买了一处老校舍当住房，在地下室建了一个作坊。

,base 'met|al (**base metals**) N-VAR A **base metal** is a metal such as copper, zinc, tin, or lead that is not a precious metal. 普通金属，贱金属(如铜、锌、锡、铅等)

'base rate (**base rates**) N-COUNT In Britain, the **base rate** is the rate of interest that banks use as a basis when they are calculating the rates that they charge on loans. 基准利率；基本利率【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *Bank base rates of 7 per cent are too high.* 7% 的银行基准利率太高了。

bases

Pronounced /'beɪsɪz/ for meaning ■. Pronounced /'beɪsiːz/ and hyphenated ba|ses for meaning ■. 义项 1 读作 /'beɪsɪz/。义项 2 读作 /'beɪsiːz/，分音节形式为 ba|ses。

■ **Bases** is the plural of **base**. (base 的复数) ■ **Bases** is the plural of **basis**. (basis 的复数)

bash /bæʃ/ (**bashes**, **bashing**, **bashed**) ■ N-COUNT A **bash** is a party or celebration, especially a large one held by an official organization or attended by famous people. 盛会；聚会；庆祝仪式【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He threw one of the biggest showbiz bashes of the year as a 36th birthday party for Jerry Hall.* 为了庆祝杰里·霍尔的 36 岁生日，他举办了当年演艺圈最盛大的庆祝聚会。 ■ VERB If someone **bashes** you, they attack you by hitting or punching you hard. 痛打；猛揍【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v n] *If someone tried to bash my best mate they would have to bash me as well.* 谁敢揍我最好的朋友，我就跟谁拼了。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I bashed him on the head and dumped him in the cold, cold water.* 我猛击他的头部，然后把他扔进了冰冷冰冷的水里。 ❑ [*be/get* v-ed] *Two women were hurt and the chef was bashed over the head with a bottle.* 两个女人受伤，厨师长头部被人用瓶子击中。 ■ VERB If you **bash** something, you hit it hard in a rough or careless way. 猛敲；猛撞；用力砸【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Too many golfers try to bash the ball out of sand. That spells disaster.* 太多高尔夫球手都想把球从沙坑里打出来，结果酿成灾难。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A stand-in drummer bashes on a single snare and a pair of cymbals.* 一名临时顶替的鼓手使劲敲着一面小鼓和一对铙钹。 [Also v n] ■ N-COUNT If you get a **bash** on a part of your body, someone or something hits you hard, or you bump into something. 重击；猛撞【INFORMAL 非正式】 ■ VERB To **bash** someone means to criticize them severely, usually in a public way. (通常指公开地)痛斥，抨击【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ [v n] *The President could continue to bash Democrats as being soft on crime.* 总统可能会继续抨击民主党人对待犯罪活动心慈手软。 ■ → see also **-bashing**

-basher /-bæʃə[r]/ (**-bashers**) COMB **-basher** combines with nouns to form nouns referring to someone who is physically violent towards a particular type of person, or who is unfairly critical of a particular type of person. (与名词连用构成名词)表示"暴力对待…的人"、"非难…的人"【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...gay-bashers who go around looking for homosexuals to beat up.* 到处寻找同性恋者殴打的仇同者

bash|ful /'bæʃfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **bashful** is shy and easily embarrassed. 害羞的；腼腆的；忸怩的 ❑ *He seemed bashful and awkward.* 他看起来腼腆且局促不安。 ❑ *...a bashful young lady.* 腼腆的年轻女士 •**bash|ful|ly** /'bæʃfʊli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'No,' Wang Fu*

said bashfully. "不。"王福腼腆地说。 •**bash|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I was overcome with bashfulness when I met her.* 遇到她时我腼腆得手足无措。

B

-bashing /-bæʃɪŋ/ 1 COMB **-bashing** combines with nouns to form nouns or adjectives that refer to strong, public, and often unfair criticism of the people or group mentioned. (与名词连用构成名词或形容词)表示"抨击"、"非难"【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *Tory-bashing or Labour-bashing will not be enough to shift bored, suspicious voters.* 抨击保守党或工党并不足以改变那些心生厌倦、满腹怀疑的选民的态度。2 COMB **-bashing** combines with nouns to form nouns or adjectives that refer to the activity of violently attacking the people mentioned just because they belong to a particular group or community. (与名词连用构成名词或形容词)表示"暴力对待"、"攻击"【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an outburst of violent gay-bashing in New York and other cities.* 纽约和其他一些城市爆发的暴打同性恋者的行为 3→ see also **bash**

ba|sic ◆◇ /'beɪsɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **basic** to describe things, activities, and principles that are very important or necessary, and on which others depend. 根本的；基本的；基础的 ❑ *One of the most basic requirements for any form of angling is a sharp hook.* 不管以什么方式钓鱼，有一个锋利的鱼钩都是最基本的要求之一。❑ *...the basic skills of reading, writing and communicating.* 基本的读写和交流技能 ❑ *...the basic laws of physics.* 物理基本定律 ❑ *Access to justice is a basic right.* 享有司法公正是一项基本权利。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Basic** goods and services are very simple ones which every human being needs. You can also refer to people's **basic** needs for such goods and services. (商品、服务、需求)基本的，起码的 ❑ *...shortages of even the most basic foodstuffs.* 最基本食物的短缺 ❑ *Hospitals lack even basic drugs for surgical operations.* 医院连最基本的外科手术药物也没有。❑ *...the basic needs of food and water.* 对食物和水的基本需求 3 ADJ If one thing is **basic to** another, it is absolutely necessary to it, and the second thing cannot exist, succeed, or be imagined without it. 基础的；必要的 ❑ [+to] *...an oily liquid, basic to the manufacture of a host of other chemical substances.* 制造许多其他化学物质所必需的油性液体 ❑ [+to] *There are certain ethical principles that are basic to all the great religions.* 某些道德原则在所有主要宗教中都是必不可少的。4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **basic** to emphasize that you are referring to what you consider to be the most important aspect of a situation, and that you are not concerned with less important details. 根本的；最重要的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There are three basic types of tea.* 茶主要分为三种。❑ *The basic design changed little from that patented by Edison more than 100 years ago.* 基本设计和100多年前爱迪生的专利设计相差无几。❑ *The basic point is that sanctions cannot be counted on to produce a sure result.* 最重要的一点是，制裁并不一定能带来可靠的结果。5 ADJ You can use **basic** to describe something that is very simple in style and has only the most necessary features, without any luxuries. 最简单的；最基本的；最朴实的 ❑ *We provide 2-person tents and basic cooking and camping equipment.* 我们提供双人帐篷和基本的炊具以及露营装备。❑ *...the extremely basic hotel room.* 陈设极简单的旅馆房间 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Basic** is used to describe a price or someone's income when this does not include any additional amounts. (价格、工资等)基本的 ❑ *...an increase of more than twenty per cent on the basic pay of a typical coalface worker.* 普通采煤工人的底薪上浮超过20% ❑ *The basic price for a 10-minute call is only £2.49.* 10分钟的基本通话费只有2.49英镑。7 ADJ [ADJ n] The **basic** rate of income tax is the lowest or most common rate, which applies to people who earn average incomes. (所得税率)最低标准的，基本的 ❑ *All this is to be done without big rises in the basic level of taxation.* 所有这些都必须在不大幅提高基础税收水平的前提下完成。❑ *...a basic-rate taxpayer.* 适用最低标准税率的纳税人

Thesaurus 同类词 *basic* Also look up:

ADJ. essential, fundamental, key, main, necessary, principal, vital; (*ant.*) non-essential, secondary 1 2 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *basic* with:

N. basic **right** 基本权利 1
basic **idea** 基本理念，basic **principles/values** 基本原则/价值观，basic **problem** 根本问题，basic **questions** 根本问题，basic **skills** 基本技能，basic **understanding** 基本了解 1 4
basic **(health) care** 基础医护，basic **needs** 基本需求 2
basic **types of *something*** 某(事)物的主要类型 1 2 3 4 5
ADV. **most** basic 最基本的 1 2 3 4 5

ba|si|cal|ly ◆◇ /'beɪsɪkli/ 1 ADV You use **basically** for emphasis when you are stating an opinion, or when you are making an important statement about something. 主要地；基本上【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This gun is designed for one purpose—it's basically to kill people.* 这种枪只有一个用途——根本上就是用来杀人。❑ *Basically I think he would be someone who complemented me in terms of character.* 我基本上认为他是在性格上和我互补的人。2 ADV You use **basically** to show that you are describing a situation in a simple, general way, and that you are not concerned with less important details. 大致说来；从根本上来讲 ❑ *Basically you've got two choices.* 大致说来，你有两个选择。❑ *It's basically a vegan diet.* 从根本上来讲，这是纯素饮食。

ba|sics /'beɪsɪks/ 1 N-PLURAL **The basics** of something are its simplest, most important elements, ideas, or principles, in contrast to more complicated or detailed ones. 基础；基本内容；基本原则 ❑ [+of] *They will concentrate on teaching the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic.* 他们将集中教授阅读、写作和算术基础知识。❑ *A strong community cannot be built until the basics are in place.* 只有基本原则确立了才能建立起一个强大的社区。❑ *Let's get down to basics and stop horsing around.* 别胡闹了，我们还是收收心想想要紧事吧。2 N-PLURAL **Basics** are things such as simple food, clothes, or equipment that people need in order to live or to deal with a particular situation. 必需品；基本需求 ❑ *...supplies of basics such as bread and milk.* 面包、牛奶等必需品的供应 ❑ [+of] *...items that are the basics of a stylish wardrobe.* 时尚衣柜的必备品 3 PHRASE If you talk about getting **back to basics**, you are suggesting that people have become too concerned with complicated details or new theories, and that they should concentrate on simple, important ideas or activities. 回归基础；回到根本 ❑ *...a new 'back-to-basics' drive to raise standards of literacy in Britain's schools.* 一场新的旨在提高英国学生读写水平的"回归基础"活动

ˌba|sic 'train|ing N-UNCOUNT **Basic training** is the training that someone receives when they first join the armed forces. (新兵的)基本训练【AM 美】

bas|il /'bæz²l, AM 美 'beɪz²l/ N-UNCOUNT **Basil** is a strong-smelling and strong-tasting herb that is used in cooking, especially with tomatoes. 罗勒(用于烹饪，尤与西红柿搭配)

→ see **herb**

ba|sil|i|ca /bə'zɪlɪkə/ (**basilicas**) N-COUNT A **basilica** is a church which is rectangular in shape and has a rounded end. 长方形廊柱大厅式教堂

ba|sin /'beɪs²n/ (**basins**) 1 N-COUNT A **basin** is a large or deep bowl that you use for holding liquids, or for mixing or storing food. 盆；大碗 ❑ *Place the eggs and sugar in a large basin.* 把鸡蛋和糖放在一个大碗里。❑ *...a pudding basin.* 布丁碗 •N-COUNT A **basin of** something such as water is an amount of it that is contained in a basin. 一大碗之量；一盆之量 ❑ [+of] *We were given a basin of water to wash our hands in.* 有人给了我们一盆洗手的水。2 N-COUNT A **basin** is the same as a **washbasin**. 同washbasin ❑ *...a cast-iron bath with a matching basin and wc.* 铸铁浴缸及配套的面盆和马桶 3 N-COUNT [oft in names] The **basin** of a large river is the area of land around it from which streams run down into it. 流域 ❑ *...the Amazon basin.* 亚马孙河流域 4 N-COUNT [oft in names] In geography, a **basin** is a particular region of the world where the earth's surface is lower than in other places. 盆地【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...countries around the Pacific Basin.* 太平洋盆地周边国家 5 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **basin** is a partially enclosed area of deep water where boats or ships are kept. 港池

→ see **lake, plumbing**

ba|sis ◆◇ /'beɪsɪs/ (**bases** /'beɪsi:z/) 1 N-SING [usu *on* N] If something is done **on** a particular **basis**, it is done according to that method, system, or principle. 基本原则；基本规律 ❑ *We're going to be meeting there on a regular basis.* 我们将定期在那里会面。❑ *They want all groups to be treated on an equal basis.* 他们希望所有团体都得到一视同仁的对待。❑ *I've always worked on the basis that if I don't know anything technical I shan't be any worse off.* 我一贯认为，即便我对技术一窍不通，我也不会比现在更穷困潦倒。2 N-SING [*on* N, N that] If you say that you are acting **on** the **basis of** something, you are giving that as the reason for your action. (行事的)理由，根据 ❑ [+*of*] *McGregor must remain confined, on the basis of the medical reports we have received.* 根据我们收到的病历报告，麦格雷戈的行动仍然必须受到限制。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **basis** of something is its starting point or an important part of it from which it can be further developed. 基础；起点 ❑ [+*for*] *Both factions have broadly agreed that the U.N. plan is a possible basis for negotiation.* 两派大致同意联合国的方案可能成为谈判的基础。❑ [+*of*] *...the sub-atomic particles that form the basis of nearly all matter on earth.* 构成地球上几乎所有物质的基础的亚原子粒子 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **basis** for something is a fact or argument that you can use to prove or justify it. 依据；根据 ❑ *...Japan's attempt to secure the legal basis to send troops overseas.* 日本企图获得向海外派兵的法律依据 ❑ *This is a common fallacy which has no basis in fact.* 这是一个没有事实依据的常见谬误。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *basis* with:

ADJ. **equal** basis 平等原则，**on a daily/regular/weekly** basis 每天 / 定期 / 每周，**on a voluntary** basis 在自愿原则下 1
PREP. **on the** basis **of** *something* 在…的基础上；依据… 2 3 4
basis **for** *something* …的基础(或依据) 3 4
V. **provide a** basis 提供基础(或依据)，**serve as a** basis 作为基础(或依据) 3 4

ba|sis point (**basis points**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In finance, a **basis point** is one hundredth of a per cent (.01%). 基点【BUSINESS 商】

bask /bɑ:sk, bæsk/ (**basks, basking, basked**) 1 VERB If you **bask in** the sunshine, you lie somewhere sunny and enjoy the heat. (舒适地)晒太阳 ❑ [v +*in*] *All through the hot, still days of their holiday Amy basked in the sun.* 在整个炎热、安静的假日，埃米一直在晒太阳。❑ [v] *Crocodiles bask on the small sandy beaches.* 鳄鱼在小沙滩上晒太阳。2 VERB If you **bask in** someone's approval, favour, or admiration, you greatly enjoy their positive reaction towards you. 沉浸于，尽情享受(赞美、宠爱或崇拜) ❑ [v +*in*] *He has spent a month basking in the adulation of the fans back in Jamaica.* 他一个月来都沉浸在牙买加粉丝的追捧中。

bas|ket /'bɑ:skɪt, 'bæs-/ (**baskets**) 1 N-COUNT A **basket** is a stiff container that is used for carrying or storing objects. Baskets are made from thin strips of materials such as straw, plastic, or wire woven together. 篮子；篓子；筐子 ❑ *...big wicker picnic baskets filled with sandwiches.* 装满三明治的大柳编野餐篮 ❑ *...a laundry basket.* 洗衣筐 •N-COUNT A **basket of** things is a number of things contained in a basket. 一篮(或篓、筐)之量 ❑ [+*of*] *...a small basket of fruit and snacks.* 一小筐水果和点心 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] In economics, a **basket of** currencies or goods is the average or total value of a number of different currencies or goods. 一篮子(货币或商品的计价方式，指各种货币或商品加在一起的平均价值或总价值)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *The pound's value against a basket of currencies hit a new low of 76.9.* 英镑对一篮子货币的比价创下 76.9 的新低。3 N-COUNT In basketball, the **basket** is a net hanging from a ring through which players try to throw the ball in order to score points. (篮球运动的)篮 4 → see also **bread basket, hanging basket, wastepaper basket** 5 to **put all** your **eggs in one basket** → see **egg**

basket|ball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l, 'bæs-/ (**basketballs**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Basketball** is a game in which two teams of five players each try to score goals by throwing a large ball through a circular net fixed to a metal ring at each end of the court. 篮球运动 2 N-COUNT A **basketball** is a large ball which is used in the game of basketball. 篮球

'bas|ket case (**basket cases**) 1 N-COUNT If someone describes a country or organization as a **basket case**, they mean that its economy or finances are in a seriously bad state. (经济或金融)困境【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The country is an economic basket case with chronic unemployment and rampant crime.* 这个国家长期失业严重、犯罪猖獗，经济几近瘫痪。2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **basket case**, you think that they are insane. 精神失常者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *You're going to think I'm a basket case when I tell you this.* 如果我告诉了你这件事，你会认为我脑子进水了。

bas-relief /ˌbɑ:rɪ'li:f, ˌbæs-/ (**bas-reliefs**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bas-relief** is a technique of sculpture in which shapes are carved so that they stand out from the background. 浅浮雕 ❑ *...a classic white bas-relief design.* 经典的白色浅浮雕设计 2 N-COUNT A **bas-relief** is a sculpture carved on a surface so that it stands out from the background. 浅浮雕作品 ❑ *...columns decorated with bas-reliefs.* 用浅浮雕装饰的柱子

bass ◆◇ (**basses**)

Pronounced /beɪs/ for meanings 1 to 4, and /bæs/ for meaning 5. The plural of the noun in meaning 5 is **bass**.
义项 1 至 4 读作 /beɪs/，义项 5 读作 /bæs/，义项 5 的复数为 bass。

1 N-COUNT A **bass** is a man with a very deep singing voice. 男低音歌手 ❑ *...the great Russian bass Chaliapin.* 伟大的俄罗斯男低音歌唱家夏里亚宾 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **bass** drum, guitar, or other musical instrument is one that produces a very deep sound. (鼓、吉他等乐器)低音的 ❑ *...bass guitarist Dee Murray.* 低音吉他手迪伊·默里 3 N-VAR In popular music, a **bass** is a bass guitar or a **double bass**. 低音吉他；低音提琴 ❑ *...Dave Ranson on bass and Kenneth Blevins on drums.* 戴夫·兰森弹低音吉他，肯尼思·布莱文斯打鼓 4 N-UNCOUNT On a stereo system or radio, the **bass** is the ability to reproduce the lower musical notes. The **bass** is also the knob which controls this. (立体声音响或收音机的)低音功能，低音功能旋钮 5 N-VAR **Bass** are edible fish that are found in rivers and the sea. There are several types of bass. 鲈(包括河鲈、海鲈) ❑ *They unloaded their catch of cod and bass.* 他们把捕到的鳕鱼和鲈鱼卸下来。•N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Bass** is a piece of this fish eaten as food. (作为食物的)鲈鱼 ❑ *...a large fresh fillet of sea bass.* 大块的新鲜海鲈片

bas|set hound /'bæsɪt haʊnd/ (**basset hounds**) N-COUNT A **basset hound** is a dog with short strong legs, a long body, and long ears. It is kept as a pet or used for hunting. 巴塞特猎犬

bass|ist /'beɪsɪst/ (**bassists**) N-COUNT A **bassist** is someone who plays the bass guitar or the double bass. 低音吉他手；低音提琴手

bas|soon /bə'su:n/ (**bassoons**) N-VAR A **bassoon** is a large musical instrument of the woodwind family that is shaped like a tube and played by blowing into a curved metal pipe. 低音管；大管；巴松管

→ see **orchestra, woodwind**

bas|soon|ist /bə'su:nɪst/ (**bassoonists**) N-COUNT A **bassoonist** is someone who plays the bassoon. 低音管手；大管手；巴松管手

bas|tard /'bɑ:stəd, 'bæs-/ (**bastards**) 1 N-COUNT **Bastard** is an insulting word which some people use about a person, especially a man, who has behaved very badly. 杂种；坏蛋；混蛋【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，非常无礼，贬】2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **bastard** is a person whose parents were not married to each other at the time that he or she was born. This use could cause offence. 私生子(可能具冒犯意味)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bas|tard|ized /'bɑ:stədaɪzd, 'bæs-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **bastardised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to something as a **bastardized** form of something else, you mean that the first thing is similar to or copied from the second thing, but is of much poorer quality. 次等的；劣质的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

Word Web 话题词汇 bat 蝙蝠

Bats fly like birds, but they are **mammals**. Female bats give birth to live young and produce milk. Bats are **nocturnal**, searching for food at night and sleeping during the day. They **roost** upside down in dark, quiet places such as caves and attics. People think that bats drink blood, but only **vampire bats** do this. Most bats eat fruit or insects. As bats fly they make high-pitched sounds that bounce off objects. This **echolocation** is a kind of **radar** that guides them.

蝙蝠可以像鸟类一样飞行，但它们是哺乳动物。雌性蝙蝠产崽并对其进行哺乳。蝙蝠是夜行动物，夜晚觅食，白天睡觉，在洞穴、阁楼等黑暗而安静的地方倒挂歇息。人们以为蝙蝠吸食血液，但其实只有吸血蝙蝠才这样做。大部分的蝙蝠以果实或者昆虫果腹。蝙蝠飞行时发出高频的声音，这些声音遇到障碍物会反弹回来。这种"回声定位"就像雷达一样给蝙蝠导航。

baste /beɪst/ (**bastes, basting, basted**) VERB If you **baste** meat, you pour hot fat and the juices from the meat itself over it while it is cooking. 往(烹饪中的肉类)上浇热油及肉汁 ❑ [v n] *Pam was in the middle of basting the turkey.* 帕姆正在往火鸡上淋油。❑ [v] *Bake for 15-20 minutes, basting occasionally.* 烘烤 15 至 20 分钟，不时往上浇浇汁。

bas|tion /'bæstiən, AM 美 -tʃən/ (**bastions**) N-COUNT If a system or organization is described as a **bastion of** a particular way of life, it is seen as being important and effective in defending that way of life. **Bastion** can be used both when you think that this way of life should be ended and when you think it should be defended. 堡垒(指固守特定生活方式的体制或组织)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a town which had been a bastion of white prejudice.* 一度固守着白人偏见的城镇 ❑ *The army is still one of the last male bastions.* 军队仍然是男人占据的最后堡垒之一。

bat ♦◇ /bæt/ (**bats, batting, batted**) 1 N-COUNT A **bat** is a specially shaped piece of wood that is used for hitting the ball in baseball, softball, cricket, rounders, or table tennis. 球棒；球拍 ❑ *...a baseball bat.* 棒球棒 2 VERB When you **bat**, you have a turn at hitting the ball with a bat in baseball, softball, cricket, or rounders. 击球 ❑ [v] *Australia, put in to bat, made a cautious start.* 轮到澳大利亚队出场击球，他们开场打得很谨慎。•**bat|ting** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...his batting average.* 他的击球率 ❑ *He's likely to open the batting.* 他可能先发击球。3 N-COUNT A **bat** is a small flying animal that looks like a mouse with wings made of skin. Bats are active at night. 蝙蝠 4 → see also **old bat** 5 PHRASE When something surprising or shocking happens, if someone **doesn't bat an eyelid** in British English, or **doesn't bat an eye** in American English, they remain calm and do not show any reaction. 连眼睛也不眨一下；镇定自若；泰然处之 6 PHRASE If someone does something **off** their **own bat**, they do it without anyone else suggesting it. 独立地；自主地；主动地【BRIT 英】❑ *Whatever she did she did off her own bat.* 不论她做了什么，都是她主动要做的。7 PHRASE If something happens **right off the bat**, it happens immediately. 马上；立刻【AM 美】❑ *He learned right off the bat that you can't count on anything in this business.* 他立刻明白在这一行业中不能依靠任何东西。

→ see Word Web: **bat**

→ see **cave, flower**

batch /bætʃ/ (**batches**) N-COUNT A **batch of** things or people is a group of things or people of the same kind, especially a group that is dealt with at the same time or is sent to a particular place at the same time. 一批；一组；一群 ❑ [+of] *...the current batch of trainee priests.* 眼前这批牧师学员 ❑ [+of] *She brought a large batch of newspaper cuttings.* 她带来了一大堆剪报。

bat|ed /'beɪtɪd/ PHRASE If you wait for something **with bated breath**, you wait anxiously to find out what will happen. 焦急地；屏息地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We listened with bated breath to Grandma's stories of her travels.* 我们屏住呼吸听奶奶讲述她的游历故事。

bath ♦◇ /bɑːθ, bæθ/ (**baths, bathing, bathed**)

When the form **baths** is the plural of the noun it is pronounced /bɑːðz/ or /bæθs/ in British English, and /bæðz/ in American English. When it is used in the present tense of the verb, it is pronounced /bɑːθs/ or /bæθs/. baths 用作名词的复数形式时在英国英语中读作 /bɑːðz/ 或 /bæθs/，在美国英语中读作 /bæðz/。用作动词的一般现在式时读作 bɑːθs/ 或 /bæθs/。

1 N-COUNT A **bath** is a container, usually a long rectangular one, which you fill with water and sit in while you wash your body. 浴盆；浴缸【BRIT 英】❑ *In those days, only quite wealthy families had baths of their own.* 那时候，只有非常富有的家庭才有自己的浴缸。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bathtub**

2 N-COUNT When you have or take a **bath**, or when you are in the **bath**, you sit or lie in a bath filled with water in order to wash your body. (在浴缸中的)洗澡，沐浴 ❑ *...if you have a bath every morning.* 如果你每天早上泡澡 ❑ *Take a shower instead of a bath.* 洗淋浴吧，别用浴缸了。3 VERB If you **bath** someone, especially a child, you wash them in a bath. 给(尤指小孩)洗澡【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Don't feel you have to bath your child every day.* 不用每天给孩子洗澡。•N-COUNT **Bath** is also a noun. ❑ *The midwife gave him a warm bath.* 助产士给他洗了个热水澡。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bathe**

4 VERB When you **bath**, you have a bath. 洗澡；沐浴【BRIT 英】❑ [v prep/adv] *The three children all bath in the same bath water.* 三个小孩用同一盆水洗澡。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bathe**

5 N-COUNT A **bath** or a **baths** is a public building containing a swimming pool, and sometimes other facilities that people can use to have a wash or a bath. 澡堂；(附带泳池的)公共浴室 6 N-COUNT A **bath** is a container filled with a particular liquid, such as a dye or an acid, in which particular objects are placed, usually as part of a manufacturing or chemical process. (盛放溶液的)池，槽 ❑ *...a developing photograph placed in a bath of fixer.* 放在定影液槽中冲洗的照片 7 → see also **bloodbath, bubble bath, swimming bath, Turkish bath**

→ see **soap**

bathe /beɪð/ (**bathes, bathing, bathed**) 1 VERB If you **bathe** in a sea, river, or lake, you swim, play, or wash yourself in it. Birds and animals can also **bathe**. (在海、河、湖中)游泳，戏水，洗澡【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英，正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *The police have warned the city's inhabitants not to bathe in the polluted river.* 警方已经告诫该市居民不要在这条被污染的河里游泳。[Also v] •N-SING **Bathe** is also a noun. ❑ *Fifty soldiers were taking an early morning bathe in a nearby lake.* 清晨，50 名士兵正在附近的湖里游泳。•**bath|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Nude bathing is not allowed.* 禁止裸泳。2 VERB When you **bathe**, you have a bath. (在浴缸中)洗澡，沐浴【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❑ [v] *At least 60% of us now bathe or shower once a day.* 现在我们当中至少 60% 的人每天淋浴或泡澡一次。3 VERB If you **bathe** someone, especially a child, you wash them in a bath. 给(尤指小孩)洗澡【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❑ [v n] *Back home, Shirley plays with, feeds and bathes the baby.* 回到家里，雪莉陪宝宝玩耍，喂他吃饭，给他洗澡。4 VERB If you **bathe** a part of your body or a wound, you wash it gently or soak it in a liquid. (用液体)轻轻地清洗，浸浴(身体部位或伤口)❑ [v n] *Bathe the infected area in a salt solution.* 用盐水清洗感染部位。5 VERB If a place **is bathed in** light, it is covered with light, especially a gentle, pleasant light. (光线)洒满，覆盖；使沐浴在(光线中)❑ [be v-ed +in] *The arena was bathed in warm sunshine.* 竞技场沐浴在温暖的阳光中。❑ [v n +in] *The lamp behind him seems to bathe him in warmth.* 他身后的灯光似乎将他笼罩在一片温暖之中。[Also v n] 6 → see also **sunbathe**

bathed /beɪðd/ 1 ADJ If someone is **bathed in** sweat, they are sweating a great deal. 大汗淋漓的；汗水淋淋的 ❑ [+in] *Chantal was writhing in pain and bathed in perspiration.* 尚塔尔痛苦地翻来覆去，汗水淋淋。2 ADJ If someone is **bathed in** a particular emotion

such as love, they feel it constantly in a pleasant way. 沉浸在(爱等情感)中的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+in] ...*a physical sensation of being bathed in love.* 坠入爱河的快感

bath|er /'beɪðəʳ/ (**bathers**) N-COUNT A **bather** is a person who is swimming in the sea, or in a river or lake. (海、河或湖中的)游泳者,戏水者【mainly BRIT,FORMAL 主英,正式】

bath|house /'bɑ:θhaʊs/ (**bathhouses**) also **bath house** N-COUNT A **bathhouse** is a public or private building containing baths and often other facilities such as a sauna. 澡堂;浴室;浴堂

bath|ing cos|tume /'beɪðɪŋ kɒstju:m, AM 美 -tu:m/ (**bathing costumes**) N-COUNT A **bathing costume** is a piece of clothing that is worn for swimming, especially by women and girls. (尤指女式)游泳衣,泳装【BRIT,OLD-FASHIONED 英,过时】

bath|ing suit /'beɪðɪŋ su:t/ (**bathing suits**) N-COUNT A **bathing suit** is a piece of clothing which people wear when they go swimming. 游泳衣;泳装

bath|ing trunks /'beɪðɪŋ trʌŋks/ N-PLURAL **Bathing trunks** are shorts that a man wears when he goes swimming. (男式)泳裤

bath|mat /'bɑ:θmæt, 'bæθ-/ (**bathmats**) also **bath mat** N-COUNT A **bathmat** is a mat which you stand on while you dry yourself after getting out of the bath. 浴室地垫

ba|thos /'beɪθɒs/ N-UNCOUNT In literary criticism, **bathos** is a sudden change in speech or writing from a serious or important subject to a ridiculous or very ordinary one. (文学批评中的)突降法【TECHNICAL 术语】

bath|robe /'bɑ:θrəʊb/ (**bathrobes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bathrobe** is a loose piece of clothing made of the same material as towels. You wear it before or after you have a bath or a swim. 浴袍;浴衣 ❷ N-COUNT A **bathrobe** is a **dressing gown**. 晨衣

bath|room ♦♡ /'bɑ:θru:m, 'bæθ-/ (**bathrooms**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bathroom** is a room in a house that contains a bath or shower, a washbasin, and sometimes a toilet. 浴室;盥洗室 ❷ N-SING A **bathroom** is a room in a house or public building that contains a toilet. 洗手间;卫生间【AM 美】❑ *She had gone in to use the bathroom.* 她去洗手间了。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **toilet**

❸ PHRASE People say that they **are going to the bathroom** when they want to say that they are going to use the toilet. 去洗手间;上卫生间【POLITENESS 礼貌】

→ see **plumbing**

Thesaurus 同类词 *bathroom* Also look up:

N. boys'/girls'/ladies'/men's/women's room, lavatory, powder room, restroom, toilet, washroom ❷

'bath tow|el (**bath towels**) N-COUNT A **bath towel** is a very large towel used for drying your body after you have had a bath. 浴巾

bath|tub /'bɑ:θtʌb, 'bæθ-/ (**bathtubs**) N-COUNT A **bathtub** is a long, usually rectangular container which you fill with water and sit in to wash your body. 浴盆;浴缸【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bath**

'bath wa|ter also **bathwater** N-UNCOUNT Your **bath water** is the water in which you sit or lie when you have a bath. 洗澡水

ba|tik /bə'ti:k, 'bætɪk/ (**batiks**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Batik** is a process for printing designs on cloth. Wax is put on those areas of the cloth that you do not want to be coloured by dye. 蜡染;蜡防印花 ❑ *...batik bedspreads.* 蜡防印花床罩 ❷ N-VAR A **batik** is a cloth which has been printed with a batik design. 蜡染布;蜡防印花布 ❑ *...batik from Bali.* 产自巴厘岛的蜡防印花布

bat|man /'bætmæn/ (**batmen**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] In the British armed forces, an officer's **batman** is his personal servant. (英国军队的)勤务兵

ba|ton /'bætɒn, AM 美 bə'tɑ:n/ (**batons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **baton** is a short heavy stick which is sometimes used as a weapon by the police. 警棍【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **billy, billy club**

❷ N-COUNT A **baton** is a light, thin stick used by a conductor to conduct an orchestra or a choir. (乐队或合唱队指挥用的)指挥棒 ❸ N-COUNT In athletics or track events, a **baton** is a short stick that is passed from one runner to another in a relay race. (田径比赛中的)接力棒 ❹ N-COUNT A **baton** is a long stick with a knob on one end that is sometimes carried by a person marching in a parade. The baton is spun round, thrown into the air and caught. (游行队伍中游行者持有的)指挥杖 ❺ PHRASE If someone **passes the baton to** another person, they pass responsibility for something to that person. If someone **picks up the baton**, they take over responsibility for something. 移交权力给 / 接过责任 ❑ *Does this mean that the baton of leadership is going to be passed to other nations?* 这是不是意味着要把领导权交给其他国家?

'ba|ton charge (**baton charges, baton charging, baton charged**) also **baton-charge** N-COUNT A **baton charge** is an attacking forward movement made by a large group of policemen carrying batons. (警察)挥舞警棍冲锋【BRIT 英】•VERB **Baton-charge** is also a verb. 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V n] *Police in riot gear baton-charged the crowd.* 身着防暴服的警察挥舞着警棍对人群发起冲击。

bats|man /'bætsmən/ (**batsmen**) N-COUNT The **batsman** in a game of cricket is the player who is batting. (板球运动中的)击球手 ❑ *The batsman rose on his toes and played the rising ball down into the ground.* 击球手踮起脚尖将这记上升球击到场地中。❑ *He was the greatest batsman of his generation.* 他是他们那一代最出色的击球手。

bat|tal|ion /bə'tæljən/ (**battalions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **battalion** is a large group of soldiers that consists of three or more companies. 营 ❑ *Anthony was ordered to return to his battalion.* 安东尼接到了返营的命令。❑ *He joined the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards.* 他加入了英国近卫步兵第一团第二营。❷ N-COUNT A **battalion of** people is a large group of them, especially a well-organized, efficient group that has a particular task to do. (尤指有组织、有特定任务、高效的)一大群,一大批 ❑ [+of] *There were battalions of highly paid publicists to see that such news didn't make the press.* 有一大批拿高薪的公关人员确保这样的新闻不会见诸报端。

bat|ten /'bætᵊn/ (**battens, battening, battened**) ❶ N-COUNT A **batten** is a long strip of wood that is fixed to something to strengthen it or to hold it firm. (固定用的)板条,压条 ❑ *...a batten to support the base timbers.* 用来支撑底部木头的板条 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is battened** in place, it is made secure by having battens fixed across it or being closed firmly. 用板条(或压条)固定 ❑ [be V-ed adv/prep] *The roof was never securely battened down.* 屋顶板条一直没钉牢。❸ to **batten down the hatches** → see **hatch**

bat|ter /'bætəʳ/ (**batters, battering, battered**) ❶ VERB If someone **is battered**, they are regularly hit and badly hurt by a member of their family or by their partner. (家人或伴侣经常性地)殴打,痛打,毒打 ❑ [be V-ed] *...evidence that the child was being battered.* 这个孩子被家人毒打的证据 ❑ [V n] *...boys who witness fathers battering their mothers.* 目睹父亲殴打母亲的男孩们 ❑ [V-ed] *...battered wives.* 受到毒打的妻子 •**bat|ter|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Leaving the relationship does not mean that the battering will stop.* 结束这段感情并不意味着殴打就会停止。❷ VERB To **batter** someone means to hit them many times, using fists or a heavy object. (用拳头或重物)多次重击,连续猛打(某人) ❑ [V n prep/adv] *He battered her around the head.* 他连续重击她的头部。❑ [be V-ed] *He was battered unconscious.* 他被打晕了。[Also V n] •**bat|tered** ADJ ❑ *Her battered body was discovered in a field.* 她遍体鳞伤的尸体在田野里被发现。❸ VERB [usu passive] If a place **is battered by** wind, rain, or storms, it is seriously damaged or affected by very bad weather. (风、雨或风暴)严重破坏(或影响) ❑ [be V-ed] *The country has been battered by winds of between fifty and seventy miles an hour.* 该国遭受到时速高达 50 至 70 英里的大风袭击,破坏严重。❑ [V n] *...a storm that's been battering the Northeast coastline.* 在东北海岸肆虐的风暴 ❹ VERB If you **batter** something, you hit it many times, using your fists or a heavy object. (用拳头或重物)多次重击,连

B

续猛打（某物）❑ [v n] *They were battering the door, they were breaking in.* 他们在使劲捶门，就要闯进来了。❑ [v n adj] *Batter the steaks flat.* 把牛排捶扁。3 N-VAR **Batter** is a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk that is used in cooking. （面粉、鸡蛋和牛奶混合成的）糊，面糊 ❑ *...pancake batter.* 做煎饼的面糊 ❑ *...fish in batter.* 裹着面糊的鱼 6 N-COUNT In sports such as baseball and softball, a **batter** is a person who hits the ball with a wooden bat. （棒球、垒球等运动中的）击球员，击球手 ❑ *...batters and pitchers.* 击球手和投手们 7 → see also **battered, battering**

bat|tered /'bætə'd/ ADJ Something that is **battered** is old and in poor condition because it has been used a lot. 破旧的 ❑ *He drove up in a battered old car.* 他开了一辆又老又破的汽车。❑ *...a battered leather suitcase.* 破旧的皮箱

bat|ter|ing /'bætərɪŋ/ (**batterings**) N-COUNT If something takes a **battering**, it suffers very badly as a result of a particular event or action. 沉重打击；重创；强烈冲击 ❑ *Sterling took a battering yesterday as worries grew about the state of Britain's economy.* 由于人们对英国经济状况的担忧与日俱增，英镑昨天受到重挫。

'bat|ter|ing ram (**battering rams**) also **battering-ram** N-COUNT A **battering ram** is a long heavy piece of wood that is used to knock down the locked doors of buildings. （破门用的）大木槌，大木棒 ❑ *They got a battering ram to smash down the door.* 他们用一个大木槌把门撞破了。

bat|tery /'bætəri/ (**batteries**) 1 N-COUNT **Batteries** are small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as radios and children's toys. 电池 ❑ *The shavers come complete with batteries.* 这些剃须刀都已经配好了电池。❑ *...a battery-operated cassette player.* 使用电池的磁带播放机 ❑ *...rechargeable batteries.* 充电电池 2 N-COUNT A car **battery** is a rectangular box containing acid that is found in a car engine. It provides the electricity needed to start the car. （汽车）电瓶，蓄电池 ❑ *...a car with a flat battery.* 电瓶没电了的汽车 3 N-COUNT A **battery of** equipment such as guns, lights, or computers is a large set of it kept together in one place. （设备的）一排，一套 ❑ [+of] *They stopped beside a battery of abandoned guns.* 他们在一排废弃火炮旁停了下来。❑ [+of] *...batteries of spotlights set up on rooftops.* 装在房顶的一排排聚光灯 4 N-COUNT A **battery of** people or things is a very large number of them. （物品的）一组，一系列；（人的）一群 ❑ [+of] *...a battery of journalists and television cameras.* 一大群记者和众多电视摄像机 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **battery of** tests is a set of tests that is used to assess a number of different aspects of something, such as your health. 一系列（测试、检查等）❑ [+of] *We give a battery of tests to each patient.* 我们给每个病人都做了一系列检查。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Battery** farming is a system of breeding chickens and hens in which large numbers of them are kept in small cages, and used for their meat and eggs. （养鸡）笼架式的，笼饲的【BRIT 英】❑ *...battery hens being raised in dark, cramped conditions.* 在黑暗、拥挤的笼架式鸡舍里饲养的母鸡 7 → see also **assault and battery** 8 to **recharge** your **batteries** → see **recharge**

→ see **cellphone, mobile phone**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *battery* with:

ADJ. **dead** battery 无电电池，battery **operated/powered** 用电池运行 / 驱动的，**rechargeable** battery 充电电池 1
N. battery **charger** 电池充电器，battery **pack** 电池组 1
car battery 汽车蓄电池 2
missile battery 导弹连 4

bat|tle /'bæt'l/ (**battles, battling, battled**) 1 N-VAR A **battle** is a violent fight between groups of people, especially one between military forces during a war. 战役；战斗 ❑ *...the victory of King William III at the Battle of the Boyne.* 国王威廉三世在博因河战役中的胜利 ❑ *...after a gun battle between police and drug traffickers.* 在警察和毒贩一番枪战之后 ❑ *...men who die in battle.* 阵亡的人们 2 N-COUNT A **battle** is a conflict in which different people or groups compete in order to achieve success or control. （为争取成功或控制权的）斗争，冲突 ❑ *...a renewed political battle over Britain's attitude to Europe.* 围绕英国对欧洲的态度问题展开的新一轮政治斗争 ❑ *...the eternal battle between good and evil in the world.* 世界上善恶的永恒斗争 ❑ *...a macho battle for supremacy.* 争取至尊地位的雄武斗争 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **battle** to refer to someone's efforts to achieve something in spite of very difficult circumstances. （在艰难环境中的）奋争，斗争 ❑ [+against] *...the battle against crime.* 打击犯罪的斗争 ❑ [+with] *She has fought a constant battle with her weight.* 她一直在竭力控制体重。❑ [+against] *Greg lost his brave battle against cancer two years ago.* 格雷格在与癌症进行了勇敢的斗争之后于两年前去世。4 VERB To **battle with** an opposing group means to take part in a fight or contest against them. In American English, you can also say that one group or person **is battling** another. 与…抗争；与…搏斗；同…作战 ❑ [v +with/against] *Thousands of people battled with police and several were reportedly wounded.* 数千人与警方发生冲突，据报道有数人在冲突中受伤。❑ [v] *The sides must battle again for a quarter-final place on December 16.* 双方将在 12 月 16 日再次交锋，争夺一个四分之一决赛席位。❑ [v n] *They're also battling the government to win compensation.* 他们也在跟政府交涉，争取补偿。5 VERB To **battle** means to try hard to do something in spite of very difficult circumstances. In British English, you **battle against** something or **with** something. In American English, you **battle** something. 奋战；（与…）搏斗（在英国英语中用 battle against something 或 with something，在美国英语中用 battle something）❑ [v to-inf] *Doctors battled throughout the night to save her life.* 医生们彻夜奋战挽救她的生命。❑ [v +with/against/through] *...a lone yachtsman returning from his months of battling with the elements.* 只身驾驶游艇与恶劣天气搏斗数月后成功归航的人 ❑ [v n] *In Wyoming, firefighters are still battling the two blazes.* 在怀俄明州，消防员还在为扑灭这两场大火而奋战。•**bat|tler** (**battlers**) N-COUNT ❑ *If anyone can do it, he can. He's a battler and has a strong character.* 只要有人能做到这一点，他就能做到。他是一位斗士，个性坚毅。6 → see also **pitched battle, running battle** 7 PHRASE If one person or group **does battle with** another, they take part in a battle or contest against them. You can also say that two people or groups **do battle**. （与…）作战，交战，竞争 ❑ [+with/against] *...the notorious Montonero guerrilla group who did battle with the army during the dirty war.* 曾在那场肮脏的战争中与这支部队交战的臭名昭著的蒙特内罗游击队 8 PHRASE If you say that something is **half the battle**, you mean that it is the most important step towards achieving something. 成功的一半；通往成功的重要一步 ❑ *Choosing the right type of paint for the job is half the battle.* 选对了涂料，这项工作就成功了一半。9 PHRASE If you **are fighting a losing battle**, you are trying to achieve something but are not going to be successful. 作无望成功的尝试 ❑ *The crew fought a losing battle to try to restart the engines.* 全体船员努力尝试重新启动发动机，但结果徒劳无功。❑ [+against] *...on a day when the sun is fighting a losing battle against the lowering clouds.* 在太阳慢慢被低垂的云层遮蔽起来的一个日子 [Also +with] 10 PHRASE If one group or person **battles it out with** another, they take part in a fight or contest against each other until one of them wins or a definite result is reached. You can also say that two groups or two people **battle it out**. （与…）一决胜负，一决高低 ❑ [+with] *In the Cup Final, Leeds battled it out with the old enemy, Manchester United.* 在足总杯决赛中，利兹联队和宿敌曼彻斯特联队一决胜负。11 PHRASE If you say that someone **has lost the battle, but won the war**, you mean that although they have been defeated in a small conflict they have won a larger, more important one of which it was a part. If you say that someone **has won the battle but lost the war**, you mean that they have won the small conflict but lost the larger one. 输了战役，赢了战争 / 赢了战役，输了战争 ❑ *The strikers may have won the battle, but they lost the war.* 罢工者虽胜犹败。

→ see **army**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *battle* with:

ADJ. **bloody** battle 血战，**major** battle 主要战役 1
legal battle 官司 2
constant battle 持久的斗争，**losing** battle 必败的斗争，**uphill** battle 艰难的斗争 2 3
V. **lose/win a** battle 输掉 / 赢得战斗（或斗争）1 2 3
N. battle **of wills** 意志的较量 2

battle-axe (battle-axes)

The spellings **battleaxe**, and in American English **battle-ax** are also used. 亦拼作 battleaxe，美国英语亦用 battle-ax。

1 N-COUNT If you call a middle-aged or older woman a **battle-axe**, you mean she is very difficult and unpleasant because of her fierce and determined attitude. 悍妇；母老虎【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 2 N-COUNT A **battle-axe** is a large axe that was used as a weapon. 战斧

battle cruiser (battle cruisers) also **battlecruiser** N-COUNT A **battle cruiser** is a large fast warship that is lighter than a battleship and moves more easily. 战列巡洋舰

battle cry (battle cries) also **battle-cry** 1 N-COUNT A **battle cry** is a phrase that is used to encourage people to support a particular cause or campaign. （用于鼓励人们支持某项事业或运动的）口号 ❑ *Their battle-cry will be: 'Sign this petition before they sign away your country.'* 他们的口号将是："不想看到祖国被签字出卖，就在这份请愿书上签字吧。" 2 N-COUNT A **battle cry** is a shout that soldiers give as they go into battle. （战斗时的）呐喊，喊杀声

battlefield /'bæt^{ə}lfi:ld/ **(battlefields)** 1 N-COUNT A **battlefield** is a place where a battle is fought. 战场；沙场 ❑ *...the battlefields of the Somme.* 索姆河战役的战场 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an issue or field of activity over which people disagree or compete as a **battlefield**. 争论的主题；斗争的领域 ❑ *...the domestic battlefield of family life.* 家庭生活内部争论的主题

battleground /'bæt^{ə}lgraund/ **(battlegrounds)** 1 N-COUNT A **battleground** is the same as a **battlefield**. 同 battlefield 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an issue or field of activity over which people disagree or compete as a **battleground**. 争论的主题；斗争的领域 ❑ *...the battleground of education.* 教育这一备受争议的领域 ❑ *Children's literature is an ideological battleground.* 儿童文学是一个意识形态战场。

battlements /'bæt^{ə}lmənts/ N-PLURAL The **battlements** of a castle or fortress consist of a wall built round the top, with gaps through which guns or arrows can be fired. 城垛；雉堞

battleship /'bæt^{ə}lʃɪp/ **(battleships)** N-COUNT A **battleship** is a very large, heavily armed warship. 战列舰；战舰

batty /'bæti/ **(battier, battiest)** ADJ If you say that someone is **batty**, you mean that they are rather eccentric or slightly crazy. 古怪的；疯疯癫癫的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】 ❑ *Laura's going a bit batty.* 劳拉变得有些古怪。 ❑ *...some batty uncle of theirs.* 他们那个有点疯癫的叔叔

bauble /'bɔ:b^{ə}l/ **(baubles)** N-COUNT A **bauble** is a small, cheap ornament or piece of jewellery. 廉价小饰物（或珠宝） ❑ *...Christmas trees decorated with coloured baubles.* 缀满各色小饰物的圣诞树

baulk /bɔ:lk, AM 美 bɔ:k/ → see **balk**

bauxite /'bɔ:ksaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Bauxite** is a clay-like substance from which aluminium is obtained. 铝土矿；铝矾土

bawdy /'bɔ:di/ **(bawdier, bawdiest)** ADJ A **bawdy** story or joke contains humorous references to sex. 色情的；淫秽的；猥亵的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bawl /bɔ:l/ **(bawls, bawling, bawled)** 1 VERB If you **bawl**, you shout in a very loud voice, for example because you are angry or you want people to hear you. 大叫；大喊；叫嚷 ❑ [v +at] *When I came back to the hotel Laura and Peter were shouting and bawling at each other.* 我回到旅馆的时候，劳拉和彼得正互相叫嚷着。 ❑ [v with quote] *Then a voice bawled: 'Lay off! I'll kill you, you little rascal!'.* 然后一个声音大叫道："别烦我！我会杀了你，你这个小流氓！" ❑ [v n] *He tried to direct the video like a fashion show, bawling instructions to the girls.* 他想像指导时装秀一样导演这段录像，对着女孩们大声发号施令。 •PHRASAL VERB **Bawl out** means the same as **bawl**. bawl out 同 bawl ❑ [v P with quote] *Someone in the audience bawled out 'Not him again!'* 观众中有一个人叫嚷道："别再让他上了！" [Also v P n, v n P, v P +to] 2 VERB If you say that a child **is bawling**, you are annoyed because it is crying loudly. 号哭；号啕大哭 ❑ [v] *One of the toddlers was bawling, and the other had a runny nose.* 其中一个学步的小孩在哇哇大哭，另外一个流着鼻涕。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a bawling baby.* 大声啼哭的婴儿 [Also v with quote]

bay ♦◇◇ /beɪ/ **(bays, baying, bayed)** 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **bay** is a part of a coast where the land curves inwards. 湾；海湾 ❑ *...a short ferry ride across the bay.* 乘渡船横渡海湾的短途旅行 ❑ *...the Bay of Bengal.* 孟加拉湾 ❑ *...the San Francisco Bay area.* 旧金山湾区 2 N-COUNT A **bay** is a partly enclosed area, inside or outside a building, that is used for a particular purpose. （建筑物的）开间，隔间 ❑ *The animals are herded into a bay, then butchered.* 动物们被赶到一个隔间里，然后进行宰杀。 ❑ *The car reversed into the loading bay.* 汽车倒入装卸间。 3 N-COUNT A **bay** is an area of a room which extends beyond the main walls of a house, especially an area with a large window at the front of a house. （建筑物的）凸出部分；（尤指）飘窗，凸窗 4 ADJ A **bay** horse is reddish-brown in colour. （马）枣红色的，栗色的 5 VERB [usu cont] If a number of people **are baying for** something, they are demanding something angrily, usually that someone should be punished. 大声疾呼；强烈要求 ❑ [v +for] *The referee ignored voices baying for a penalty.* 主裁判对要求判罚点球的叫喊声不予理睬。 ❑ [v -ing] *...the baying crowd.* 怒吼的人群 6 VERB If a dog or wolf **bays**, it makes loud, long cries. （犬）高声长吠；（狼）高声长嚎 ❑ [v +at] *A dog suddenly howled, baying at the moon.* 一只狗突然对着月亮高声长吠不止。 [Also v] 7 → see also **sick bay** 8 PHRASE If you **keep** something or someone **at bay**, or **hold** them **at bay**, you prevent them from reaching, attacking, or affecting you. 使…不能靠近；防止…侵袭 ❑ *Eating oranges keeps colds at bay.* 吃橘子可以预防感冒。 ❑ *Prisoners armed with baseball bats used the hostages to hold police at bay.* 手持棒球棒的囚犯们挟持了人质，使警察无法靠近。

→ see **landform, herb**

bay leaf (bay leaves) N-COUNT A **bay leaf** is a leaf of an evergreen tree that can be dried and used as a herb in cooking. 月桂叶（制干后用作烹饪调料）

bayonet /'beɪənət/ **(bayonets, bayoneting, bayoneted)** 1 N-COUNT A **bayonet** is a long, sharp blade that can be fixed to the end of a rifle and used as a weapon. 枪刺；刺刀 2 VERB To **bayonet** someone means to push a bayonet into them. 用刺刀刺 ❑ [v n] *The soldiers were ordered by their inhuman officers to bayonet every man they could find.* 毫无人性的军官们命令士兵见人就刺。

bayou /'baɪu:/ **(bayous)** N-COUNT A **bayou** is a slow-moving, marshy area of water in the southern United States, especially Louisiana. （美国南部、尤其是路易斯安那州的）牛轭湖，长沼

bay window (bay windows) N-COUNT A **bay window** is a window that sticks out from the outside wall of a house. 凸窗；飘窗

bazaar /bə'zɑ:r/ **(bazaars)** 1 N-COUNT In areas such as the Middle East and India, a **bazaar** is a place where there are many small shops and stalls. 巴扎；集市；市场 ❑ *Kamal was a vendor in Egypt's open-air bazaar.* 卡迈勒是埃及露天集市里的一个小贩。 2 N-COUNT A **bazaar** is a sale to raise money for charity. 义卖 ❑ *...a church bazaar.* 教堂义卖

bazooka /bə'zu:kə/ **(bazookas)** N-COUNT A **bazooka** is a long, tube-shaped gun that is held on the shoulder and fires rockets. （巴祖卡）火箭筒

BBC /,bi: bi: 'si:/ N-PROPER The **BBC** is a British organization which broadcasts programmes on radio and television. **BBC** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'British Broadcasting Corporation'. 英国广播公司 ❑ *The concert will be broadcast live by the BBC.* 这场音乐会将由英国广播公司进行现场直播。 ❑ *...the BBC correspondent in Tunis.* 英国广播公司驻突尼斯记者

BBQ **BBQ** is the written abbreviation for （书面缩略＝）**barbecue**.

BC /,bi: 'si:/ You use **BC** in dates to indicate a number of years or centuries before the year in which Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. 公元前（Compare 比较 **AD**.） ❑ *The brooch dates back to the fourth century BC.* 这枚胸针的历史可以追溯到公元前4世纪。

be

① AUXILIARY VERB USES 助动词用法
② OTHER VERB USES 其他动词用法

B

① **be** ◆◆◆ /bi, STRONG 强读 bi:/ (**am** / WEAK 弱读 əm, STRONG 强读 æm/, **are** / WEAK 弱读 ə^r, STRONG 强读 ɑ:^{r}/, **is**, **being**, **was** / WEAK 弱读 wəz, STRONG 强读 wɒz/, **were** / WEAK 弱读 wə^r, STRONG 强读 wɜ:^{r}/, **been** / WEAK 弱读 bɪn, STRONG 强读 bi:n/)

In spoken English, forms of **be** are often shortened, for example 'I am' is shortened to 'I'm' and 'was not' is shortened to 'wasn't'. 在英语口语中，be 经常使用缩合形式，如 I am 略作 I'm，was not 略作 wasn't。

1 AUX You use **be** with a present participle to form the continuous tenses of verbs.（和现在分词连用构成动词的进行式）❑ [AUX -ing] *This is happening in every school throughout the country.* 全国各地每所学校都在发生这样的事情。❑ [AUX -ing] *She didn't always think carefully about what she was doing.* 她对自己在做的事情并不总是考虑得很清楚。 2 **be going to** → see **going** 3 AUX You use **be** with a past participle to form the passive voice.（和过去分词连用构成被动语态）❑ [AUX -ed] *Forensic experts were called in.* 法医专家被请了过来。❑ [AUX -ed] *Her husband was killed in a car crash.* 她丈夫死于车祸。❑ [AUX -ed] *The cost of electricity from coal-fired stations is expected to fall.* 燃煤发电厂的发电成本有望降低。❑ [AUX -ed] *Similar action is being taken by the U.S. government.* 美国政府正在采取相似的行动。 4 AUX You use **be** with an infinitive to indicate that something is planned to happen, that it will definitely happen, or that it must happen.（和不定式连用，表示将来的安排或确定会发生的事情）❑ [AUX to-inf] *The talks are to begin tomorrow.* 会谈将于明天开始。❑ [AUX to-inf] *It was to be Johnson's first meeting with the board in nearly a month.* 这本将是近一个月来约翰逊和董事会的首次碰面。❑ [AUX to-inf] *You are to answer to Brian, to take your orders from him.* 你需要向布赖恩汇报，听从他的指挥。 5 **be about to** → see **about** 6 AUX You use **be** with an infinitive to say or ask what should happen or be done in a particular situation, how it should happen, or who should do it.（和不定式连用，表示在特定情况下会发生什么事，应该怎样做或应该由谁来做）❑ [AUX to-inf] *What am I to do without him?* 没有他，我该怎么办？❑ [AUX to-inf] *Who is to say which of them had more power?* 谁来决定他们中哪个权力更大？ 7 AUX You use **was** and **were** with an infinitive to talk about something that happened later than the time you are discussing, and was not planned or certain at that time.（was 和 were 与不定式连用，表示说话时间之后发生的事）❑ [AUX to-inf] *Then he received a phone call that was to change his life.* 然后，他接到了一个将改变他一生的电话。❑ [AUX to-inf] *A few hours later he was to prove it.* 几个小时之后他将证明这一点。 8 AUX You can say that something is **to be** seen, heard, or found in a particular place to mean that people can see it, hear it, or find it in that place.（表示可见到、可听到、可发现等）❑ [AUX -ed] *Little traffic was to be seen on the streets.* 街上车辆稀少。❑ [AUX -ed] *They are to be found all over the world.* 它们遍布于世界各地。

② **be** ◆◆◆ /bi, STRONG 强读 bi:/ (**am** / WEAK 弱读 əm, STRONG 强读 æm/, **are** / WEAK 弱读 ə^r, STRONG 强读 ɑ:^{r}/, **is**, **being**, **was** / WEAK 弱读 wəz, STRONG 强读 wɒz/, **were** / WEAK 弱读 wə^r, STRONG 强读 wɜ:^{r}/, **been** / WEAK 弱读 bɪn, STRONG 强读 bi:n/)

In spoken English, forms of **be** are often shortened, for example 'I am' is shortened to 'I'm' and 'was not' is shortened to 'wasn't'. 在英语口语中，be 经常使用缩合形式，如 I am 略作 I'm，was not 略作 wasn't。

1 V-LINK You use **be** to introduce more information about the subject, such as its identity, nature, qualities, or position.（用于提供与主语相关的信息）❑ [v n] *She's my mother.* 她是我母亲。❑ [v n] *He is a very attractive man.* 他是一个很有魅力的男人。❑ [v n] *My grandfather was a butcher.* 我祖父是个屠夫。❑ [v adj] *The fact that you were willing to pay in the end is all that matters.* 最后你愿意付钱才是最重要的。❑ [v adj] *The sky was black.* 天空一片漆黑。❑ [v adj] *It is 1,267 feet high.* 它有 1,267 英尺高。❑ [v prep/adv] *Cheney was in Madrid.* 切尼当时在马德里。❑ [v prep/adv] *His house is next door.* 他的房子就在隔壁。❑ [v adj] *'Is it safe?'—'Well of course it is.'* "安全吗？" —— "当然啦。"❑ [v adj] *He's still alive isn't he?* 他还活着，对吗？ 2 V-LINK You use **be**, with 'it' as the subject, in clauses where you are describing something or giving your judgment of a situation.（以 it 作主语，用来进行描述或作出判断）❑ [v adj] *It was too chilly for swimming.* 这时候游泳太冷了。❑ [v adj to-inf] *Sometimes it is necessary to say no.* 有时候拒绝是必要的。❑ [v adj that] *It is likely that investors will face losses.* 投资者们可能要面临损失。❑ [v adj v-ing] *It's nice having friends to chat to.* 有朋友聊聊天是很惬意的。❑ [v n that] *It's a good thing I brought lots of handkerchiefs.* 好在我带了很多手帕。❑ [v n v-ing] *It's no good just having meetings.* 光开会是没有用的。❑ [v n to-inf] *It's a good idea to avoid refined food.* 最好少吃精加工食品。❑ [v prep to-inf] *It's up to us to prove it.* 这得靠我们来证明。 3 V-LINK You use **be** with the impersonal pronoun 'there' in expressions like **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists or happens.（与非人称代词 there 连用，构成 there is，there are 等，表示存在或发生）❑ *Clearly there is a problem here.* 显然，这里出了个问题。❑ *There are very few cars on this street.* 这条街上车辆很少。❑ *There was nothing new in the letter.* 信里没有什么新内容。 4 V-LINK You use **be** as a link between a subject and a clause and in certain other clause structures, as shown below.（表示主语和从句之间、某些其他从句结构之内的某种联系）❑ [v n] *It was me she didn't like, not what I represented.* 她不喜欢的是我，不是我陈述的内容。❑ [v to-inf] *What the media should not do is to exploit people's natural fears.* 媒体不应该利用人们天生的恐惧心理。❑ [v v-ing] *Our greatest problem is convincing them.* 我们最大的问题就是要说服他们。❑ [v wh] *The question was whether protection could be improved.* 问题在于是否能够加强保护。❑ [v that] *All she knew was that I'd had a broken marriage.* 她只知道我的婚姻已经破裂。❑ [v +*as if*] *Local residents said it was as if there had been a nuclear explosion.* 当地居民说就好像发生了核爆炸一样。 5 V-LINK You use **be** in expressions like **the thing is** and **the point is** to introduce a clause in which you make a statement or give your opinion.（用在 the thing is，the point is 这样的表达方式中，引导表示陈述或提出观点的从句）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *The fact is, the players gave everything they had.* 事实上，选手们尽了全力。❑ *The plan is good; the problem is it doesn't go far enough.* 计划不错；问题在于不够深入。 6 V-LINK You use **be** in expressions like **to be fair**, **to be honest**, or **to be serious** to introduce an additional statement or opinion, and to indicate that you are trying to be fair, honest, or serious.（用在 to be fair，to be honest，to be serious 这样的表达方式中，表示尽量如何）❑ [v adj] *She's always noticed. But then, to be honest, Ghislaine likes being noticed.* 她总是受到关注。但是说句实在话，吉莱纳喜欢被人关注。❑ [v adj] *It enabled students to devote more time to their studies, or to be more accurate, more time to relaxation.* 它可以让学生们有更多的时间来学习，或者更准确一点说，有更多的时间来放松自己。 7 V-LINK The form **'be'** is used occasionally instead of the normal forms of the present tense, especially after 'whether'.（有时用来代替现在时态中 be 的几个常规形式，尤用于 whether 后）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The chemical agent, whether it be mustard gas or nerve gas, can be absorbed by the skin.* 这类化学制剂，不管是芥子气还是神经毒气，都会被皮肤吸收。 8 VERB If something **is**, it exists. 存在【mainly FORMAL or LITERARY 主正式或文】 9 V-LINK To **be yourself** means to behave in the way that is right and natural for you and your personality. 保持真我；按自己的方式行事；显常态 ❑ [v pron-refl] *She'd learnt to be herself and to stand up for her convictions.* 她已经学会了按自己的方式行事，坚持自己的信仰。 10 PHRASE If you talk about what would happen **if it wasn't for** someone or something, you mean that they are the only thing that is preventing it from happening. 如果不是…的话；如果没有…的话 ❑ *I could happily move back into a flat if it wasn't for the fact that I'd miss my garden.* 如果不是因为我会想念自己的花园的话，我会很乐意搬回公寓住。❑ *If it hadn't been for her your father would be alive today.* 如果不是因为她，你父亲今天可能还活着。 11 PHRASE You say **'Be that as it may'** when you want to move onto another subject or go further with the discussion, without deciding whether what has just been said is right or wrong. 尽管那样；即便如此【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *'Is he still just as fat?'—'I wouldn't know,' continued her mother, ignoring the interruption, 'and be that as it may, he has made a fortune.'* "他还是那么胖吗？" —— "我不知道，"她妈妈接着说，没有理睬这一打岔，"就算那样，他已经发财了。"

be- /bɪ-/ PREFIX **Be-** can be added to a noun followed by an '-ed' suffix to form an adjective that indicates that a person is covered

Word Web 话题词汇 beach 海滩

Beaches have a natural cycle of build-up and **erosion**. **Ocean currents**, **wind**, and **waves** move **sand** along the **coast**. In certain spots, some of the sand gets left behind. The **surf** deposits it on the beach. Then the wind blows it into **dunes**. As currents change, they **erode** sand from the beach. High waves carry beach sand **seaward**. This process raises the **seafloor**. As the water gets shallower, the waves become smaller. Then they begin depositing sand on the beach. At the same time, small **pebbles** smash into each other. They break up and form new sand.

海滩有堆积与风化的自然循环。洋流、风和浪使得沙子沿着海岸移动，在某些地方，一部分沙子会停留下来。激浪将留下的沙子沉积在海滩上，风又将这些沙子吹聚成沙丘。当洋流改变方向时，则会侵蚀海滩上的沙子。巨浪将海滩上的沙子带回海里，海床被逐渐垫高。当海水变得越来越浅，浪头也就越来越小，于是沙子又得以在海滩沉积下来。同时，小的卵石相互碰撞，破裂分解成新的沙子。

B

with or wearing the thing named. (与名词连用并加后缀 ed 构成形容词)表示"被…所覆盖的"、"穿戴…的" ❑ *...besuited men and bejewelled ladies.* 西装革履的男士们和珠光宝气的女士们 ❑ *...a bespectacled librarian.* 戴眼镜的图书管理员

beach ◆◇ /bi:tʃ/ (**beaches, beaching, beached**) 1 N-COUNT A **beach** is an area of sand or stones beside the sea. 海滩；海滨 ❑ *...a beautiful sandy beach.* 美丽的沙滩 ❑ *I just want to lie on the beach in the sun.* 我只想躺在海滩上晒晒太阳。 2 VERB If something such as a boat **beaches**, or if it **is beached**, it is pulled or forced out of the water and onto land. 把(船)拖(或冲)上岸；(船)搁浅 ❑ [v n] *We beached the canoe, running it right up the bank.* 我们把独木舟径直划到岸边，并拖上岸。 ❑ [v] *The boat beached on a mud flat.* 船搁浅在一片淤泥滩上。

→ see Word Web: **beach**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beach* with:

PREP. **along the** beach 沿着海滩，**at/on the** beach 在海滩上 1
N. beach **chair** 沙滩椅，beach **club/resort** 海滩俱乐部 / 海滨胜地，beach **holiday** 海滨假日 1
V. **lie on the** beach 躺在海滩上，**walk on the** beach 在海滩上散步 1
ADJ. **nude** beach 裸体海滩，**private** beach 私人海滩，**rocky** beach 岩石海滩，**sandy** beach 沙滩 1

'beach ball (**beach balls**) N-COUNT A **beach ball** is a large, light ball filled with air, which people play with, especially on the beach. 沙滩球

'beach bum (**beach bums**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **beach bum**, you mean that they spend a lot of time enjoying themselves on the beach or in the sea. 海滨消遣者

beach|comber /'bi:tʃkəʊmə^{r}/ (**beachcombers**) also **beach-comber** N-COUNT A **beachcomber** is someone who spends their time wandering along beaches looking for things they can use. 海滨流浪汉；海滨拾荒者

beach|front /'bi:tʃfrʌnt/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **beachfront** house, café, shop, or hotel is situated on or by a beach. 海滨的；靠海的

beach|head /'bi:tʃhed/ (**beachheads**) also **beach-head** N-COUNT A **beachhead** is an area of land next to the sea or a river where an attacking force has taken control and can prepare to advance further inland. 滩头阵地；登陆场；滩头堡

bea|con /'bi:kən/ (**beacons**) 1 N-COUNT A **beacon** is a light or a fire, usually on a hill or tower, which acts as a signal or a warning. 灯塔；信标；灯标；航标 2 N-COUNT If someone acts as a **beacon to** other people, they inspire or encourage them. 指路明灯；指引者；指路人 ❑ [+of] *Our Parliament has been a beacon of hope to the peoples of Europe.* 我们的国会一直是欧洲各族人民的希望之灯。 ❑ [+for] *General Rudnicki was a moral beacon for many exiled Poles.* 鲁德尼茨基将军是众多被放逐的波兰人精神上的引路人。

bead /bi:d/ (**beads**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Beads** are small pieces of coloured glass, wood, or plastic with a hole through the middle. Beads are often put together on a piece of string or wire to make jewellery. 珠子；小珠 ❑ *...a string of beads.* 一串珠子 2 N-COUNT A **bead of** liquid or moisture is a small drop of it. (液体的)小珠，小滴 ❑ [+of] *...beads of blood.* 血滴 ❑ [+of] *He wiped away the beads of sweat on his forehead.* 他擦去额头上的汗珠。

→ see **glass**

bead|ed /'bi:dɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **beaded** dress, cushion, or other object is decorated with beads. 饰以珠子的；带珠子的 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If something is **beaded with** a liquid, it is covered in small drops of that liquid. 布满液珠的 ❑ *The man's bald head was beaded with sweat.* 这个男人的光头上满是汗珠。

bead|ing /'bi:dɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Beading** is a narrow strip of wood that is used for decorating or edging furniture and doors. (家具、门上的)装饰木条 2 N-UNCOUNT **Beading** is an arrangement of beads used for decorating clothes. (衣服上的)串珠饰 ❑ *...a black velvet bodice with jet black beading.* 镶饰着乌黑串珠的黑色丝绒紧身胸衣

beady /'bi:di/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Beady** eyes are small, round, and bright. (眼睛)珠子般的，圆而亮的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone keeps a **beady** eye on a person or organization, they watch them carefully and suspiciously. (目光)小心而怀疑的 ❑ *The chairman keeps a beady eye on things.* 主席小心警惕地关注着事态。

bea|gle /'bi:gᵊl/ (**beagles**) N-COUNT A **beagle** is a short-haired black and brown dog with long ears and short legs. It is kept as a pet or sometimes used for hunting. 比格犬；猎兔犬

beak /bi:k/ (**beaks**) N-COUNT A bird's **beak** is the hard curved or pointed part of its mouth. 喙；鸟嘴 ❑ *...a black bird with a yellow beak.* 一只黄嘴黑鸟

→ see **bird**

beak|er /'bi:kə^{r}/ (**beakers**) 1 N-COUNT A **beaker** is a plastic cup used for drinking, usually one with no handle. (通常无柄的)塑料杯 [BRIT 英] 2 N-COUNT A **beaker** is a large cup or glass. 大口杯；大玻璃杯 [AM 美] 3 N-COUNT A **beaker** is a glass or plastic jar which is used in chemistry. (化学上使用的)烧杯，量杯，瓶

,be-all and 'end-all PHRASE If something is **the be-all and end-all** to you, it is the only important thing in your life, or the only important feature of a particular activity. 唯一重要的事物；全部；根本 ❑ *For some people, competing is the be-all and end-all of their running.* 对于有些人来说，跑步的全部意义就是竞争。

beam /bi:m/ (**beams, beaming, beamed**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **is beaming**, you mean that they have a big smile on their face because they are happy, pleased, or proud about something. 眉开眼笑；笑容满面 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [v *+at/with*] *Frances beamed at her friend with undisguised admiration.* 弗朗西丝开心地对朋友笑着，毫不掩饰她的仰慕之情。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Welcome back,' she beamed.* "欢迎回来。"她满面笑容地说。 ❑ [v-ing] *...the beaming face of a 41-year-old man on the brink of achieving his dreams.* 即将实现自己梦想的 41 岁男人的笑脸 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **beam** is a line of energy, radiation, or particles sent in a particular direction. (能量、辐射或粒子的)束 ❑ *...high-energy laser beams.* 高能激光束 ❑ [+of] *...a beam of neutrons.* 一束中子 3 VERB If something **beams** radio signals or television pictures or they **are beamed** somewhere, they are sent there by means of electronic equipment. (通过电子设备)发送，发射 ❑ [*be* V-ed prep/adv] *The interview was beamed live across America.* 这次访谈向全美国现场直播。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The live satellite broadcast was beamed into homes across America.* 此次卫星直播被发送到美国千家万户。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *...a ship which is due to begin beaming radio broadcasts to South East Asia.* 预定将对东南亚进行无线电广播的船只 4 N-COUNT [n N] A **beam of** light is a line of light that shines from an object such as a lamp. (光)束；(光)线 5 VERB If something such as the sun or a lamp **beams** down, it sends light to a place and shines on it. 照耀；照射 ❑ [v adv/prep] *A sharp white spotlight beamed down on a small stage.* 一只聚光灯的强烈白光照在小舞

台上。❑ [v adv/prep] *All you see of the outside world is the sunlight beaming through the cracks in the roof.* 外面的世界，你所能看见的只是透过房顶缝隙射进来的阳光。❻ N-COUNT A **beam** is a long thick bar of wood, metal, or concrete, especially one used to support the roof of a building. 梁；横梁 ❑ *The ceilings are supported by oak beams.* 房顶用橡木横梁支撑。❼ → see also **off-beam**

→ see **laser**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beam* with:

PREP.	beam **at** *someone* 对某人笑容满面 ❶
	beam **down** *(on something)* 照耀（某物）❺
N.	**laser** beam 激光束 ❷
	beam **of light** 光束 ❹
ADJ.	**steel/wooden** beam 钢 / 木梁 ❻

bean ♦∞ /biːn/ (**beans**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, usu adj N] Beans such as green **beans**, French **beans**, or broad **beans** are the seeds of a climbing plant or the long thin cases which contain those seeds. 豆；豆子；豆荚 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl, usu n N] Beans such as soya **beans** and kidney **beans** are the dried seeds of a bean plant. 干豆 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl, usu n N] Beans such as coffee **beans** or cocoa **beans** are the seeds of plants that are used to produce coffee, cocoa, and chocolate. （咖啡豆等）豆样种子 ❹ PHRASE If someone is **full of beans**, they are very lively and have a lot of energy and enthusiasm. 充满活力的；兴高采烈的；生机勃勃的 ❑ *Jem was full of beans after a long sleep.* 杰姆好好睡了一觉之后精神百倍。❺ PHRASE If you **spill the beans**, you tell someone something that people have been trying to keep secret. 泄露秘密

→ see **coffee**

'bean bag (**bean bags**) also **beanbag** N-COUNT A **bean bag** is a large round cushion filled with tiny pieces of plastic or rubber. It takes the shape of your body when you sit on it. （用塑料或橡胶颗粒填充的）豆袋椅，豆袋坐垫

'bean coun|ter (**bean counters**) also **bean-counter** N-COUNT You can describe people such as accountants and business managers as **bean counters** if you disapprove of them because you think they are only interested in money. 只在乎钱的人；锱铢必较的会计（或管理人员）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...bean counters who tend to focus on controlling expenses.* 一味想要控制开支、锱铢必较的管理层

'bean curd N-UNCOUNT **Bean curd** is a soft white or brown food made from soya beans. 豆腐

bean|feast /'biːnfiːst/ (**beanfeasts**) N-COUNT A **beanfeast** is a party or other social event. 盛宴；宴会；聚会【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

bean|pole /'biːnpəʊl/ (**beanpoles**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **beanpole**, you are criticizing them because you think that they are extremely tall and thin. 瘦高个儿；又高又瘦的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

'bean sprout (**bean sprouts**) also **beansprout** N-COUNT **Bean sprouts** are small, long, thin shoots grown from beans. They are frequently used in Chinese cookery. 豆芽

bear

① VERB USES 动词用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法

① **bear** ♦♦◊ /beəʳ/ (**bears, bearing, bore, borne**) → Please look at categories ⓫ - ⓭ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 18–22 项。❶ VERB If you **bear** something somewhere, you carry it there or take it there. 抬；背负；负载；驮【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n adv/prep] *They bore the oblong hardwood box into the kitchen and put it on the table.* 他们把那个长方形的硬木箱抬进厨房，放到餐桌上。•**-bearing** COMB ❑ *...food-bearing lorries.* 运送食品的卡车 ❷ VERB If you **bear** something such as a weapon, you hold it or carry it with you. 持有；携带【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the constitutional right to bear arms.* 宪法规定的携带武器的权利 •**-bearing** COMB ❑ *...rifle-bearing soldiers.* 持步枪的士兵 ❑ *...hundreds of flag-bearing marchers.* 数百名举着旗帜的游行者 ❸ VERB If one thing **bears** the weight of something else, it supports the weight of that thing. 承载；支撑 ❑ [v n] *The ice was not thick enough to bear the weight of marching men.* 冰不够厚，承载不了行军队伍的重量。•**-bearing** COMB ❑ *...the load-bearing joints of the body.* 身体的承重关节 ❹ VERB If something **bears** a particular mark or characteristic, it has that mark or characteristic. 带有（特定标记或特征）❑ [v n] *The houses bear the marks of bullet holes.* 房子上散布着弹孔。❑ [v n] *...note paper bearing the Presidential seal.* 盖有总统印章的便笺纸 ❑ [v n] *The room bore all the signs of a violent struggle.* 这个房间留有激烈打斗的痕迹。❺ VERB If you **bear** an unpleasant experience, you accept it because you are unable to do anything about it. 忍受，容忍，忍耐（不愉快经历）❑ [v n] *They will have to bear the misery of living in constant fear of war.* 他们将不得不忍受长期生活在战争恐惧中的痛苦。❻ VERB [with neg] If you can't **bear** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 接受，喜欢（某人或某物）❑ [v n/v-ing] *I can't bear people who make judgements and label me.* 我讨厌谁对我评头论足。❑ [v to-inf] *He can't bear to talk about it, even to me.* 他不想谈论这件事，哪怕对我也是一样。❼ VERB If someone **bears** the cost of something, they pay for it. 负担，承担（费用）❑ [v n] *Patients should not have to bear the costs of their own treatment.* 病人不应该自己承担治疗费用。❽ VERB If you **bear** the responsibility for something, you accept responsibility for it. 承担（责任）；负（责）❑ [v n] *If a woman makes a decision to have a child alone, she should bear that responsibility alone.* 如果一个女人决定独自抚养孩子，她就必须独自承担所有责任。❾ VERB If one thing **bears** no resemblance or no relationship to another thing, they are not at all similar. 带有，具有（相似之处）；有（关系）❑ [v n] *Their daily menus bore no resemblance whatsoever to what they were actually fed.* 他们每天的食谱和他们实际吃到的东西完全不同。❑ [v n] *For many software packages, the price bears little relation to cost.* 对于很多软件包来说，价钱和成本没有什么联系。❿ VERB When a plant or tree **bears** flowers, fruit, or leaves, it produces them. 开（花）；结（果）；生（叶）❑ [v n] *As the plants grow and start to bear fruit they will need a lot of water.* 植物长着长着开始结果的时候，需要大量的水。•**-bearing** COMB ❑ *...a strong, fruit-bearing apple tree.* 粗壮的挂果的苹果树 ⓫ VERB If something such as a bank account or an investment **bears** interest, interest is paid on it. 带有，产生（利息）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The eight-year bond will bear annual interest of 10.5%.* 这种 8 年期的债券年利率为 10.5%。•**-bearing** COMB ❑ *...interest-bearing current accounts.* 带息活期存款账户 ⓬ VERB When a woman **bears** a child, she gives birth to him or her. 生，生育（孩子）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *Emma bore a son called Karl.* 埃玛生了个儿子叫卡尔。❑ [v n n] *She bore him a daughter, Suzanna.* 她给他生了个女儿，叫苏珊娜。⓭ VERB If you **bear yourself** in a particular way, you move or behave in that way. 举止；表现【LITERARY 文】❑ [v pron-refl adv/prep] *There was elegance and simple dignity in the way he bore himself.* 他举止优雅而庄重。⓮ VERB If you **bear** left or **bear** right when you are driving or walking along, you turn and continue in that direction. （向左或右）转 ❑ [v adv] *Go left onto the A107 and bear left into Seven Sisters Road.* 左转驶入 A107 号公路，然后左转进入七姐妹路。⓯ → see also **bore, borne** ⓰ PHRASE If you **bring** something **to bear on** a situation, you use it to deal with that situation. 用…处理；用…应对 ❑ *British scientists have brought computer science to bear on this problem.* 英国科学家已经开始应用计算机科学来解决这个问题了。⓱ PHRASE If you **bring** pressure or influence **to bear on** someone, you use it to try and persuade them to do something. 对…施加（影响、压力）❑ *His companions brought pressure to bear on him, urging him to stop wasting money.* 他的伙伴们给他施加压力，劝他不要再浪费钱。⓲ to **bear the brunt of** → see **brunt** ⓳ to **bear fruit** → see **fruit** ⓴ to **grin and bear it** → see **grin** ㉑ to **bear in mind** → see **mind** ㉒ to **bear witness to** → see **witness**

▶**bear down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **bears down on** you, they move quickly towards you in a threatening way. 向…逼近；冲向 ❑ [v P +*on*] *A group of half a dozen men entered the pub and bore down on the bar.* 一伙六个人走进酒吧，冲向吧台。[Also v P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB To **bear down on** something means to push or press downwards with steady pressure. （稳稳地）用力下压，使劲往下按 ❑ [v P +*on*] *The roof support structure had collapsed and the entire weight was bearing down on the ceiling.* 屋顶支撑结构塌了，全部重量都压到了天花板上。[Also v P]

▶**bear out** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **bears** a person **out** or **bears out** what that person is saying, they support what that person is saying. 支持，证实（某人的说法）❑ [V P n] *Recent studies have borne out claims that certain perfumes can bring about profound psychological changes.* 最近的研究证实了某些香水可以引起深刻心理变化的说法。[Also V n P]

▶**bear with** PHRASAL VERB If you ask someone to **bear with** you, you are asking them to be patient. 对…有耐心；忍耐 ❑ [V P n] *If you'll bear with me, Frank, just let me try to explain.* 你要对我有点儿耐心，弗兰克，让我跟你解释。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bear* Also look up:

V. carry, lug, move, transport ① 1
endure, put up with, stand, tolerate ① 5 6
produce, yield ① 10 11

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bear* with:

N. bear **a burden/weight** 承受负担 / 重量 ① 1 3 5
bear **responsibility** 承担责任 ① 8
bear **fruit** 结果 ① 10
bear **interest** 产生利息 ① 11
ADV. bear **left/right** 向左 / 右转 ① 12

② **bear** /beəʳ/ (**bears**) 1 N-COUNT A **bear** is a large, strong wild animal with thick fur and sharp claws. 熊 2 → see also **polar bear, teddy bear** 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] On the stock market, **bears** are people who sell shares in expectation of a drop in price, in order to make a profit by buying them back again after a short time. （股市的）空头，做空者（Compare 比较 **bull**.）【BUSINESS 商】

→ see **carnivore**

bear|able /ˈbeərəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **bearable**, you feel that you can accept it or deal with it. 可忍受的；可容忍的；忍耐得住的 ❑ *A cool breeze made the heat pleasantly bearable.* 一阵凉风吹来，炎热的天气变得稍微舒适了一些。

beard /bɪəʳd/ (**beards**) N-COUNT A man's **beard** is the hair that grows on his chin and cheeks. 胡须；胡子 ❑ *He's decided to grow a beard.* 他已经决定蓄胡子。

beard|ed /ˈbɪəʳdɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bearded** man has a beard. 留胡子的；有胡须的 ❑ *...a bearded 40-year-old sociology professor.* 一位留着胡子、40 岁的社会学教授

bear|er /ˈbeərəʳ/ (**bearers**) 1 N-COUNT The **bearer of** something such as a message is the person who brings it to you. （口信等的）传递者，捎送者 ❑ [+of] *I hate to be the bearer of bad news.* 我讨厌捎给别人坏消息。2 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **bearer** of a particular thing is a person who carries it, especially in a ceremony. （尤指仪式上）举（或抬、持）…的人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Britain's flag bearer at the Olympic Games opening ceremony.* 奥运会开幕式上的英国旗手 3 N-COUNT The **bearer of** something such as a document, a right, or an official position is the person who possesses it or holds it. 拥有（文件、权利、职位等）的人；持有…的人；持有者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the traditional bourgeois notion of the citizen as a bearer of rights.* 认为公民是权利拥有者的传统中产阶级观念 ❑ *Spanish identity documents state the bearer's profession.* 西班牙的身份证件会注明证件持有者的职业。4 → see also **pallbearer, standard bearer**

'bear hug (**bear hugs**) N-COUNT A **bear hug** is a rather rough, tight, affectionate hug. 熊抱；紧紧的拥抱；热烈的拥抱

bear|ing ♦◇ /ˈbeərɪŋ/ (**bearings**) 1 PHRASE If something **has a bearing on** a situation or event, it is relevant to it. 与…有关；对…有影响 ❑ *Experts generally agree that diet has an important bearing on your general health.* 专家们普遍认为饮食和健康总体状况密切相关。❑ *My father's achievements really don't have any bearing on what I do.* 我父亲的成就与我做的事情真的毫无关联。2 N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **bearing** is the way in which they move or stand. 举止；仪态；风度【LITERARY 文】❑ *She later wrote warmly of his bearing and behaviour.* 后来她以饱含热情的笔触写到了他的风度和行为。3 N-COUNT If you take a **bearing** with a compass, you use it to work out the direction in which a particular place lies or in which something is moving. （罗盘显示的）方位 4 PHRASE If you **get** your **bearings** or **find** your **bearings**, you find out where you are or what you should do next. If you **lose** your **bearings**, you do not know where you are or what you should do next. 清楚 / 不清楚所在方位；知道 / 不知道下一步怎么做 ❑ *A sightseeing tour of the city is included to help you get your bearings.* 市区观光游也包含在内，帮助你熟悉一下这里的情况。5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bearings** are small metal balls that are placed between moving parts of a machine in order to make them move smoothly and easily over each other. 轴承 ❑ *An oil seal was replaced, along with both front wheel bearings.* 换了一个油封，两个前轮轴承也都换了。6 → see also **ball bearing**

-bearing /-beərɪŋ/ COMB **-bearing** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things that hold the specified substance inside them. （和名词连用构成形容词）表示"含有"、"带有" ❑ *...oil-bearing rocks.* 含有石油的岩石 ❑ *...malaria-bearing mosquitos.* 传播疟疾的蚊子

bear|ish /ˈbeərɪʃ/ ADJ On the stock market, if there is a **bearish** mood, prices are expected to fall. （股市情绪）看空的，看跌的，熊市的（Compare 比较 **bullish**.）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Dealers said investors remain bearish.* 券商说投资者依然看空。

'bear mar|ket (**bear markets**) N-COUNT A **bear market** is a situation on the stock market when people are selling a lot of shares because they expect that the shares will decrease in value and that they will be able to make a profit by buying them again after a short time. 熊市（Compare 比较 **bull market**.）【BUSINESS 商】

bear|skin /ˈbeəˌskɪn/ (**bearskins**) 1 N-COUNT A **bearskin** is a tall fur hat that is worn by some British soldiers on ceremonial occasions. （英国某些士兵在仪式上戴的）熊皮高帽 2 N-COUNT A **bearskin** is the skin and fur of a bear. 熊皮

beast /biːst/ (**beasts**) N-COUNT You can refer to an animal as a **beast**, especially if it is a large, dangerous, or unusual one. 兽；野兽【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the threats our ancestors faced from wild beasts.* 我们祖先面对的来自野兽的威胁

beast|ly /ˈbiːstlɪ/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **beastly**, you mean that it is very unpleasant. （事物）令人十分不快的，令人厌恶的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】2 ADJ If you describe someone as **beastly**, you mean that they are behaving unkindly. （人）兽性的，刻薄的，恶毒的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

,beast of 'bur|den (**beasts of burden**) N-COUNT A **beast of burden** is an animal such as an ox or a donkey that is used for carrying or pulling things. 役畜；驮畜

beat ♦♦◇ /biːt/ (**beats, beating, beaten**)

The form **beat** is used in the present tense and is the past tense. beat 的过去式与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **beat** someone or something, you hit them very hard. 重打；猛击 ❑ [V n] *My wife tried to stop them and they beat her.* 我妻子想阻止他们，他们就打了她。❑ [be V-ed +to] *They were beaten to death with baseball bats.* 他们被人用棒球棒殴打致死。2 VERB To **beat on, at,** or **against** something means to hit it hard, usually several times or continuously for a period of time. （通常指多次或连续地）撞击，猛撞，拍打 ❑ [V +against] *There was dead silence but for a fly beating against the glass.* 当时一片寂静，只听见一只苍蝇不停地撞击着玻璃。❑ [V +at] *Nina managed to free herself and began beating at the flames with a pillow.* 尼娜好不容易挣脱出来，拿起枕头奋力扑打火焰。❑ [V +on] *The rain was beating on the windowpanes.* 雨点拍打着窗玻璃。[Also V n] •N-SING **Beat** is also a noun. ❑ *...the rhythmic beat of the surf.* 海浪有节奏的拍打 •**beat|ing** N-SING ❑ *...the silence broken only by the beating of the rain.* 一片寂静，只听见雨声 3 VERB When your heart or pulse **beats**, it continually makes regular rhythmic movements. （心脏、脉搏）跳动 ❑ [V] *I felt my heart beating faster.* 我感觉自己心跳加快。•N-COUNT **Beat** is also a noun. ❑ *He could hear the beat of his heart.* 他能听见自己的心跳声。❑ *Most people's pulse rate is more than 70 beats per minute.* 大多数人的脉率都在每分钟 70 次以上。•**beat|ing** N-SING ❑ *I could hear*

B

the beating of my heart. 我能听见自己的心跳。 4 VERB If you **beat** a drum or similar instrument, you hit it in order to make a sound. You can also say that a drum **beats.** 敲，打，击(鼓等)；(鼓等)敲响 ❑ [v n] *When you beat the drum, you feel good.* 敲鼓的时候感觉很好。❑ [v] *...drums beating and pipes playing.* 敲鼓和吹风笛 •N-SING **Beat** is also a noun. ❑ *...the rhythmical beat of the drum.* 有节奏的鼓点 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **beat** of a piece of music is the main rhythm that it has. (音乐的)节奏 ❑ *...the thumping beat of rock music.* 摇滚乐强烈的节奏 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] In music, a **beat** is a unit of measurement. The number of beats in a bar of a piece of music is indicated by two numbers at the beginning of the piece. (音乐的)拍子，节拍 ❑ *It's got four beats to a bar.* 这首曲子一个小节有4拍。 7 → see also **upbeat, downbeat** 8 VERB If you **beat** eggs, cream, or butter, you mix them thoroughly using a fork or beater. 搅拌；搅打 ❑ [v n] *Beat the eggs and sugar until they start to thicken.* 把鸡蛋和白糖混在一起搅打至开始变稠。 9 VERB When a bird or insect **beats** its wings or when its wings **beat,** its wings move up and down. 拍打，拍动(翅膀)；(翅膀)拍动 ❑ [v n] *Beating their wings they flew off.* 它们拍打着翅膀飞走了。❑ [v] *Its wings beat slowly.* 它的翅膀缓缓拍动着。 10 VERB If you **beat** someone in a competition or election, you defeat them. 打败；击败；战胜 ❑ [v n] *In yesterday's games, Switzerland beat the United States two-one.* 在昨天的比赛中，瑞士队以2比1战胜了美国队。❑ [*be* v-ed *+into*] *She was easily beaten into third place.* 她轻易落败，跌至第三。 11 VERB If someone **beats** a record or achievement, they do better than it. 打破(纪录等)；超过；突破 ❑ [v n] *He was as eager as his Captain to beat the record.* 他和队长一样渴望打破这项纪录。 12 VERB If you **beat** something that you are fighting against, for example an organization, a problem, or a disease, you defeat it. 战胜(组织、问题、疾病等) ❑ [v n] *It became clear that the Union was not going to beat the government.* 情况已然明朗，工会无法和政府抗衡。 13 VERB [usu passive] If an attack or an attempt **is beaten off** or **is beaten back,** it is stopped, often temporarily. (常指暂时)击退，中断，中止 ❑ [*be* v-ed adv] *The rescuers were beaten back by strong winds and currents.* 救援人员因风浪太大而被迫中断工作。❑ [v adv n] *South Africa's ruling National Party has beaten off a right-wing challenge.* 南非执政的国民党已经击退了右翼分子的一次挑战。 14 VERB [no cont] If you say that one thing **beats** another, you mean that it is better than it. 好于；优于；胜于【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Being boss of a software firm beats selling insurance.* 当软件公司的老板比卖保险强多了。 15 VERB [no cont] If you say you can't **beat** a particular thing you mean that it is the best thing of its kind. 没有比…更好的；什么也比不上；最好的莫过于 ❑ [v n] *You can't beat soap and water for cleansing.* 做清洁没有比用肥皂和水更好的了。 16 VERB To **beat** a time limit or an event means to achieve something before that time or event. 赶在…前面；抢在…之先 ❑ [v n] *They were trying to beat the midnight deadline.* 他们要努力赶在午夜最后期限之前完成。 17 N-COUNT A police officer's or journalist's **beat** is the area for which he or she is responsible. (警察的)辖区，巡逻区；(记者的)负责报道的区域 18 VERB You use **beat** in expressions such as 'It beats me' or 'What beats me is' to indicate that you cannot understand or explain something. 难住；使不明白；使无法解释【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ [v n] *'What am I doing wrong, anyway?'—'Beats me, Lewis.'* "不管怎样，我到底做错了什么？"——"这我也不知道，刘易斯。" 19 → see also **beaten, beaten-up, beating, beat-up** 20 PHRASE If you intend to do something but someone **beats you to it,** they do it before you do. 比…抢先行动；赶在…前面(做某事) ❑ *Don't be too long about it or you'll find someone has beaten you to it.* 别拖得太久，不然就会有人捷足先登了。 21 PHRASE A police officer **on the beat** is on duty, walking around the area for which he or she is responsible. (警察)值勤，当班，巡逻 ❑ *The officer on the beat picks up information; hears cries for help; makes people feel safe.* 值勤警员注意观察情况，对呼救及时反应，确保让百姓有安全感。 22 PHRASE If you **beat time to** a piece of music, you move your hand or foot up and down in time with the music. A conductor **beats time** to show the choir or orchestra how fast they should sing or play the music. 打拍子 ❑ *He beats time with hands and feet.* 他手脚并用打拍子。 23 to **beat** someone **black and blue** → see **black** 24 to **beat about the bush** → see **bush** 25 to **beat or knock the living daylights out of** someone → see **daylights** 26 to **beat the drum for** someone or something → see **drum** 27 to **beat** someone **at their own game** → see **game** 28 to **beat a retreat** → see **retreat** 29 to **beat, kick or knock the shit out of** someone → see **shit**

▶**beat down** 1 PHRASAL VERB When the sun **beats down,** it is very hot and bright. (太阳)暴晒，强烈地照射 2 PHRASAL VERB When the rain **beats down,** it rains very hard. (雨)滂沱而下，倾盆而下 ❑ [v P] *Even in the winter with the rain beating down, it's nice and cosy in there.* 即使在大雨倾盆的冬天，那里也非常舒适。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **beat down** a person who is selling you something, you force them to accept a lower price for it than they wanted to get. 压低(卖主要价) ❑ [v n P] *A fair employer, when arranging for the pay of a carpenter, does not try to beat him down.* 公道的雇主在商定木匠的工钱时不会使劲压价。❑ [v P n] *Beat down the seller to the price that suits you.* 把卖家的要价砍到你能接受的价格。

▶**beat out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **beat out** sounds on a drum or similar instrument, you make the sounds by hitting the instrument. (用鼓等乐器)敲奏出 ❑ [v P n] *Drums and cymbals beat out a solemn rhythm.* 鼓和铙钹奏出了庄严的节奏。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **beat out** a fire, you cause it to go out by hitting it, usually with an object such as a blanket. (用毯子等)扑灭(火) ❑ [v P n] *His brother beat out the flames with a blanket.* 他哥哥用毯子把火扑灭了。❑ [v n P] *She managed to beat the fire out.* 她好不容易把火扑灭了。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **beat out** someone in a competition, you defeat them. 打败；击败；战胜【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v P n] *Indianapolis beat out nearly 100 other cities as the site for a huge United Airlines maintenance center.* 印第安纳波利斯从近百座城市中胜出，成为美国联合航空公司大型维护中心所在地。❑ [v n P] *If we are certain a rival will beat us out, we are wide open to jealousy.* 如果我们确信某个对手将打败我们，我们很容易心生妒忌。

▶**beat out of** PHRASAL VERB If someone **beats** another person **out of** something, they get that thing by deceiving the other person or behaving dishonestly. 从…处哄得；从…处骗取 ❑ [v n P n] *If he could beat his uncle out of a dollar he'd do it.* 就算是能从叔叔那里骗一块钱，他也会去做。

▶**beat up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **beats** a person **up,** they hit or kick the person many times. 痛打；殴打 ❑ [v n P] *Then they actually beat her up as well.* 接着他们对她竟然也是一顿暴打。❑ [v P n] *The government supporters are beating up anyone they suspect of favouring the demonstrators.* 政府支持者怀疑谁支持示威者，就毒打谁。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **beat yourself up** about something, you worry about it a lot or blame yourself for it. (对…)忧心忡忡；(因为…)而自责【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P *+about*] *Tell them you don't want to do it any more. Don't beat yourself up about it.* 去跟他们说你不想干了。别为了这个难为自己。❑ [v n P] *I don't beat myself up. I don't deal with things I can't handle.* 我不会为难自己的，力所不及的事我是不会干的。•**beating-up** (**beatings-up**) N-COUNT ❑ *There had been no violence, no beatings-up until then.* 在那之前没有动粗打人。

▶**beat up on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **beats up on** a person or **beats on** them, they hit or kick the person many times. 殴打；痛打【AM 美】❑ [v P P n] *He beat up on my brother's kid one time.* 他有一次殴打了我哥的孩子。[Also v P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **beats up on** another person, they threaten them or treat them unkindly. 威胁；恐吓；粗暴对待【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v P P n] *She had to beat up on every customer just to get the bills paid.* 她不得不威胁每一位顾客，好让他们付款。

→ see **drum**

Usage 用法 beat

As a verb, *beat* is commonly used to talk about fighting an illness or addiction: *Lance Armstrong beat cancer. She just can't beat her addiction to cocaine.*
作动词时，beat 通常指对抗疾病或毒瘾：Lance Armstrong beat cancer. 兰斯·阿姆斯特朗战胜了癌症。She just can't beat her addiction to cocaine. 她就是戒不掉可卡因。

Thesaurus 同类词 *beat* Also look up:

V. hit, pound, punch; (*ant.*) caress, pat, pet 1
mix, stir, whip 5
flutter, quiver, vibrate 9

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beat* with:

N. beat **a rug** 拍打毯子 1
heart beat 心跳 3
beat **a drum** 敲鼓 4
beat **eggs** 打鸡蛋 5
beat **its/their wings** 拍动翅膀 9
beat **a deadline** 赶在最后期限前 10
PREP. beat **against** 撞击，beat **on** 拍打 2
on/to a beat 跟着节拍 5 6

beat|able /'bi:təb°l/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **beatable** can be beaten. 可以战胜的；能被打败的 ❑ *All teams are beatable, but it's going to be very, very difficult.* 没有哪个队是不可战胜的，但要打败他们会非常非常困难。

beat|en ♦◇ /'bi:t°n/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Beaten** earth has been pressed down, often by people's feet, until it is hard. (泥土)被踩硬的，被压实的 ❑ *Before you is a well-worn path of beaten earth.* 在你面前是一条踩出来的陈年小道。2 PHRASE A place that is **off the beaten track** is in an area where not many people live or go. 偏僻的；人迹罕至的；荒无人烟的 ❑ *Tiny secluded beaches can be found off the beaten track.* 在人迹罕至的地方可以找到一些隐蔽的小海滩。

beaten-'up ADJ [ADJ n] A **beaten-up** car or other object is old and in bad condition. (汽车等)破旧的 ❑ *Her sandals were old and somewhat beaten-up, but very comfortable.* 她的凉鞋旧了，多少还有点破，但是穿起来很舒服。

beat|er /'bi:tə'/ (**beaters**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **beater** is a tool or part of a machine which is used for beating things like eggs and cream. (用来搅打鸡蛋、奶油等的)搅拌器，搅打器 ❑ *Whisk the batter with a wire whisk or hand beater until it is smooth and light.* 用球型搅打器或手持式搅拌器将面糊搅打均匀暄软。2 → see also **world beater**

beat|if|ic /ˌbi:ə'tɪfɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **beatific** expression shows or expresses great happiness and calmness. (表情)幸福的，快乐安详的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a beatific smile.* 幸福的笑容

be|ati|fy /bi'ætɪfaɪ/ (**beatifies, beatifying, beatified**) VERB When the Catholic church **beatifies** someone who is dead, it declares officially that they were a holy person, usually as the first step towards making them a saint. (天主教会)为(死者)行宣福礼 ❑ [v n] *In May, Pope John Paul is to beatify Gianna Beretta.* 5月，教皇约翰·保罗将为吉安娜·贝雷塔行宣福礼。•**be|ati|fi|ca|tion** /bi,ætɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Thousands attended the beatification of Juan Diego.* 数千人参加了胡安·迭戈的宣福礼。

beat|ing ♦◇ /'bi:tɪŋ/ (**beatings**) 1 N-COUNT If someone is given a **beating**, they are hit hard many times, especially with something such as a stick. (尤指用棍子等进行的)殴打，痛打 ❑ *...the savage beating of a black motorist by white police officers.* 白人警察对一名黑人驾车者的野蛮殴打 ❑ *The team secured pictures of prisoners showing signs of severe beatings.* 这个小组搞到了一些显示囚犯有被毒打痕迹的照片。2 N-SING If something such as a business, a political party, or a team takes a **beating**, it is defeated by a large amount in a competition or election. (竞争或选举中的)大败，惨败 ❑ *Our firm has taken a terrible beating in recent years.* 我们公司近几年败得一塌糊涂。3 PHRASE If you say that something will **take some beating**, you mean that it is very good and it is unlikely that anything better will be done or made. 难以被超越【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For sheer scale and grandeur, Leeds Castle in Kent takes some beating.* 单从规模和气势来说，肯特的利兹城堡独领风骚。

beat|nik /'bi:tnɪk/ (**beatniks**) N-COUNT **Beatniks** were young people in the late 1950's who rejected traditional ways of living, dressing, and behaving. People sometimes use the word beatnik to refer to anyone who lives in an unconventional way. 垮掉的一代(20世纪50年代后期出现的一群摈弃传统生活、着装和行为方式的年轻人)；(有时指)另类的人，反传统的人 ❑ *...a beatnik art student.* 另类艺术专业学生

ˌbeat-'up ADJ [ADJ n] A **beat-up** car or other object is old and in bad condition. (汽车等)破旧的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a beat-up old Fiat 131.* 一辆破旧的菲亚特131

beau /bəʊ/ (**beaux** or **beaus**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A woman's **beau** is her boyfriend or lover. 情郎；男友【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

beaut /bju:t/ (**beauts**) N-COUNT You describe someone or something as a **beaut** when you think they are very good. 极好的人(或物)【mainly AM or AUSTRALIAN, INFORMAL 主美或澳，非正式】

beau|te|ous /'bju:tiəs/ ADJ **Beauteous** means the same as beautiful. 美丽的【LITERARY 文】

beau|ti|cian /bju:'tɪʃ°n/ (**beauticians**) N-COUNT A **beautician** is a person whose job is giving people beauty treatments such as doing their nails, treating their skin, and putting on their make-up. 美容师

beau|ti|ful ♦◇ /'bju:tɪfʊl/ 1 ADJ A **beautiful** person is very attractive to look at. 美丽的；漂亮的 ❑ *She was a very beautiful woman.* 她曾是一位非常美丽的女性。❑ *To me he is the most beautiful child in the world.* 对我来说，他是世界上最好看的孩子。2 ADJ If you describe something as **beautiful**, you mean that it is very attractive or pleasing. 美好的；极好的；美妙的 ❑ *New England is beautiful.* 新英格兰很美。❑ *It was a beautiful morning.* 那是一个美妙的早晨。•**beau|ti|ful|ly** /'bju:tɪfli/ ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *The children behaved beautifully.* 孩子们很乖。❑ *...a beautifully clear, sunny day.* 晴好的艳阳天 3 ADJ You can describe something that someone does as **beautiful** when they do it very skilfully. 巧妙的；娴熟的；漂亮的 ❑ *That's a beautiful shot!* 射得漂亮！•**beau|ti|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Arsenal played beautifully.* 阿森纳队踢得赏心悦目。

Thesaurus 同类词 *beautiful* Also look up:

ADJ. gorgeous, lovely, pretty, ravishing, stunning; (*ant.*) grotesque, hideous, homely, ugly 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *ful ≈ filled with* 充满…的：*beautiful, careful, dreadful*

beau|ti|fy /'bju:tɪfaɪ/ (**beautifies, beautifying, beautified**) VERB If you **beautify** something, you make it look more beautiful. 美化；打扮【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Claire worked to beautify the garden.* 克莱尔用心收拾花园。

beau|ty ♦◇ /'bju:ti/ (**beauties**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Beauty** is the state or quality of being beautiful. 美丽；漂亮 ❑ *...an area of outstanding natural beauty.* 自然美景美不胜收的景区 ❑ *Everyone admired her elegance and her beauty.* 人人都羡慕她的优雅和美丽。2 N-COUNT A **beauty** is a beautiful woman. 美女；美人【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *She is known as a great beauty.* 她是出了名的大美女。3 N-COUNT You can say that something is a **beauty** when you think it is very good. 极好的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The pass was a real beauty, but the shot was poor.* 传得非常漂亮，但是临门一脚太臭了。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **beauties** of something are its attractive qualities or features. 魅力；美好；吸引人之处【LITERARY 文】❑ *He was beginning to enjoy the beauties of nature.* 他开始享受大自然之美。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Beauty** is used to describe people, products, and activities that are concerned with making women look beautiful. 美容的 ❑ *Additional beauty treatments can be booked in advance.* 额外的美容服务可以提前预订。6 N-COUNT If you say that a particular feature is **the beauty of** something, you mean that this feature is what makes the thing so good. 好处；妙处；优点 ❑ *There would be no effect on animals—that's the beauty of such water-based materials.* 对动物毫无影响——这类水基材料妙就妙在这儿。

'beau|ty con|test (**beauty contests**) N-COUNT A **beauty contest** is a competition in which young women are judged to decide which one is the most beautiful. 选美比赛

'beau|ty pag|eant (**beauty pageants**) N-COUNT A **beauty pageant** is the same as a **beauty contest**. 同 beauty contest【AM 美】

'beau|ty par|lour (**beauty parlours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **beauty parlor**

N-COUNT A **beauty parlour** is a place where women can go to have beauty treatments, for example to have their hair, nails or make-up done. 美容院

B

'beau|ty queen (**beauty queens**) N-COUNT A **beauty queen** is a woman who has won a beauty contest. 选美皇后；选美比赛冠军

'beau|ty sa|lon (**beauty salons**) N-COUNT A **beauty salon** is the same as a **beauty parlour**. 同 beauty parlour

'beau|ty shop (**beauty shops**) N-COUNT A **beauty shop** is the same as a **beauty parlour**. 同 beauty parlour【AM 美】

'beau|ty spot (**beauty spots**) 1 N-COUNT A **beauty spot** is a place in the country that is popular because of its beautiful scenery. 名胜；景点 ❑ *The Valley of Vinales is a lush and fertile valley and one of Cuba's finest beauty spots.* 比尼亚莱斯谷草木繁茂，土地富饶，是古巴最美的风景胜地之一。2 N-COUNT A **beauty spot** is a small, dark spot on the skin which is supposed to add to a woman's beauty. 美人斑；美人痣

bea|ver /'biːvə^r/ (**beavers, beavering, beavered**) 1 N-COUNT A **beaver** is a furry animal with a big flat tail and large teeth. Beavers use their teeth to cut wood and build dams in rivers. 河狸 2 N-UNCOUNT **Beaver** is the fur of a beaver. 河狸毛皮 ❑ *...a coat with a huge beaver collar.* 大河狸领外套

▶**beaver away** PHRASAL VERB If you **are beavering away at** something, you are working very hard at it. 卖力干；勤奋工作 ❑ [v P +at/on] *They had a team of architects beavering away at a scheme for the rehabilitation of District 6.* 他们有一支建筑师队伍正在全力制订修复第 6 区的计划。❑ [v P] *They are beavering away to get everything ready for us.* 他们正在竭尽全力准备我们所需的一切。

be|bop /'biːbɒp/ N-UNCOUNT **Bebop** is a form of jazz music with complex harmonies and rhythms. The abbreviation **bop** is also used. 博普爵士乐(亦使用缩略形式 bop)

be|calmed /bɪ'kɑːmd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a sailing ship is **becalmed**, it is unable to move because there is no wind. (帆船)无风停航的，无风不能航行的 ❑ *We were becalmed off Dungeness for several hours.* 因为没有风，我们在邓杰内斯附近滞留了好几个小时。2 ADJ If something such as the economy, a company, or a series of talks is **becalmed**, it is not progressing at all, although it should be. 没有进展的；停滞不前的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the becalmed peace talks.* 陷入僵局的和谈

be|came /bɪ'keɪm/ **Became** is the past tense of **become**.

be|cause ◆◆◆ /bɪ'kɒz, AM 美 bɪ'kɔːz/ 1 CONJ You use **because** when stating the reason for something. (说明原因)因为，由于 ❑ *He is called Mitch, because his name is Mitchell.* 人们叫他米奇，因为他大名叫米切尔。❑ *Because it is an area of outstanding natural beauty, you can't build on it.* 考虑到这一带自然风光旖旎，你不能建在这里。❑ *'Why didn't you tell me, Archie?'—'Because you might have casually mentioned it to somebody else.'* "你怎么没告诉我呀，阿奇？"——"因为你可能会一不小心说了出去。"2 CONJ You use **because** when stating the explanation for a statement you have just made. (作出解释)因为 ❑ *Maybe they just didn't want to ask too many questions, because they rented us a room without even asking to see our papers.* 也许他们只是懒得问太多的问题，因为他们都没要求看我们的证件就把一个房间租给我们了。❑ *The President has played a shrewd diplomatic game because from the outset he called for direct talks with the United States.* 总统玩了一场高明的外交游戏，因为从一开始他就要求和美国直接对话。3 PHRASE If an event or situation occurs **because of** something, that thing is the reason or cause. 因为；由于 ❑ *Many families break up because of a lack of money.* 许多家庭由于缺钱而破裂。❑ *Because of the law in Ireland, we had to work out a way of getting her over to Britain.* 由于爱尔兰法律所限，我们不得不想办法把她弄到英国去。4 PHRASE You use **just because** when you want to say that a particular situation should not necessarily make you come to a particular conclusion. 仅仅因为【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *Just because something has always been done a certain way does not make it right.* 仅仅因为老是以某种方式做事并不意味着这么做就是对的。

beck /bek/ PHRASE If one person is **at** another's **beck and call**, they have to be constantly available and ready to do whatever is asked, and this often seems unfair or undesirable. 听凭…调遣；听命于…

beck|on /'bekən/ (**beckons, beckoning, beckoned**) 1 VERB If you **beckon to** someone, you signal to them to come to you. (招手)示意，召唤 ❑ [v +to] *He beckoned to the waiter.* 他招呼服务员过来。❑ [v n adv/prep] *I beckoned her over.* 我示意她过来。❑ [v n to-inf] *Hughes beckoned him to sit down on a sofa.* 休斯示意他坐在沙发上。[Also v] 2 VERB If something **beckons**, it is so attractive to someone that they feel they must become involved in it. 吸引；引诱；诱惑 ❑ [v] *All the attractions of the peninsula beckon.* 半岛上的各处景点无不令人心驰神往。❑ [v n] *The bright lights of Hollywood beckon many.* 好莱坞的华灯吸引着很多人。[Also v +to] 3 VERB If something **beckons for** someone, it is very likely to happen to them. 很可能发生在…身上 ❑ [v +for] *The big time beckons for him.* 辉煌时刻在召唤他。❑ [v] *Old age beckons.* 岁月催人老。

be|come ◆◆◆ /bɪ'kʌm/ (**becomes, becoming, became**)

The form **become** is used in the present tense and is the past participle. become 的过去分词与原形相同。

1 V-LINK If someone or something **becomes** a particular thing, they start to change and develop into that thing, or start to develop the characteristics mentioned. 变成；成为；变得 ❑ [v adj] *I first became interested in Islam while I was doing my nursing training.* 我在接受护理培训的时候开始对伊斯兰教产生了兴趣。❑ [v adj] *As she reached the age of thirty she became convinced she would remain single all her life.* 步入而立之年时，她确信自己会独身一辈子。❑ [v n] *After leaving school, he became a professional footballer.* 走出校门后，他成了一名职业足球运动员。2 VERB [no passive, no cont] If something **becomes** someone, it makes them look attractive or it seems right for them. 适合；适宜；与…相称 ❑ [v n] *Don't be crude tonight, Bernard, it doesn't become you.* 今晚别说荤话，伯纳德，说荤话可不好。3 PHRASE If you wonder **what** has **become of** someone or something, you wonder where they are and what has happened to them. …怎么样了 ❑ *She thought constantly about her family; she might never know what had become of them.* 她一直挂念着家人；她也许再也听不到他们的消息了。

Usage 用法 become

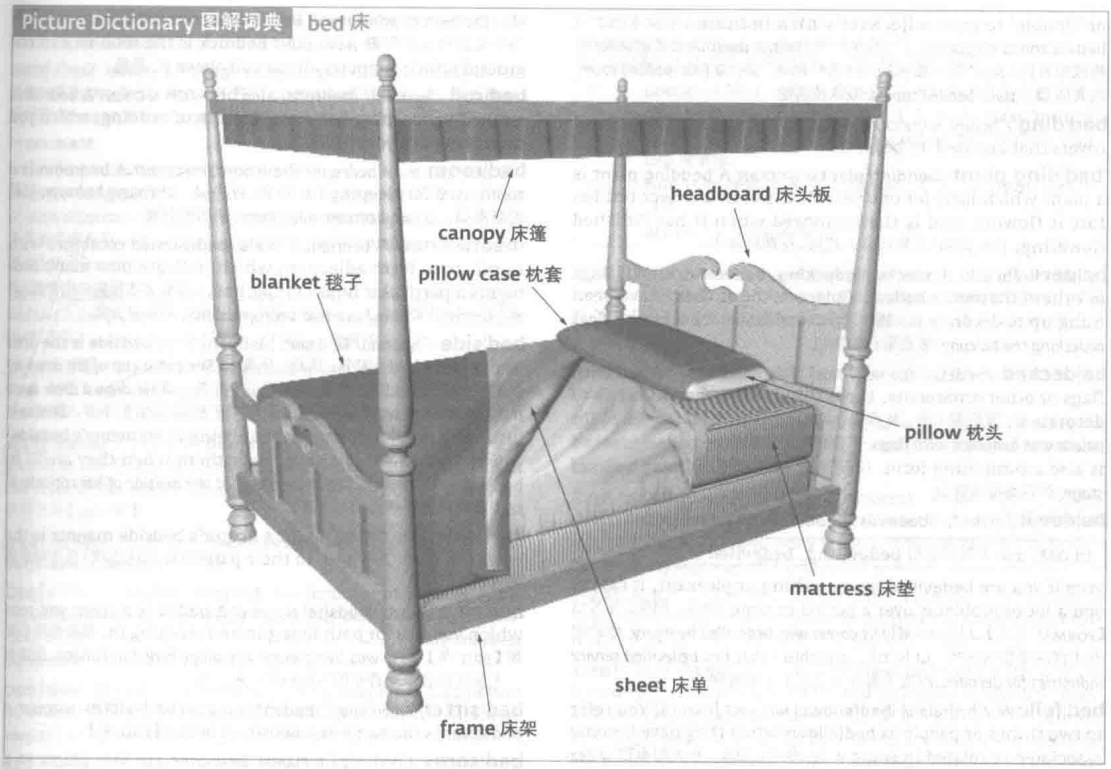
Become is a linking verb and may be followed by a noun: *I'd like to become a teacher.* or by an adjective: *In the summer the weather becomes hot.*

become 是连系动词，后可接名词：I'd like to become a teacher. 我想成为一名教师。也可后接形容词：In the summer the weather becomes hot. 夏天天气变得炎热。

be|com|ing /bɪ'kʌmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A piece of clothing, a colour, or a hairstyle that is **becoming** makes the person who is wearing it look attractive. (衣服、颜色、发型等)合适的，相配的，好看的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Softer fabrics are much more becoming than stiffer ones.* 软面料要比硬面料合身得多。•**be|com|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Her dress was of blue silk, quite light, and becomingly open at the neck.* 她的连衣裙是蓝丝绸的，分量很轻，领口开得非常漂亮。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Behaviour that is **becoming** is appropriate and proper in the circumstances. (行为)得体的，适宜的 ❑ *This behaviour is not any more becoming among our politicians than it is among our voters.* 这种行为对于我们的政治家和选民来说都不合适。

bed ◆◆◆ /bed/ (**beds**) 1 N-COUNT A **bed** is a piece of furniture that you lie on when you sleep. 床 ❑ *She went into her bedroom and lay down on the bed.* 她走进卧室，躺在床上。❑ *We finally went to bed at about 4am.* 我们最后大概是凌晨 4 点上的床。❑ *By the time we got back from dinner, Nona was already in bed.* 我们吃完饭回来时，诺娜已经睡下了。❑ *When she had gone Sam and Robina put the children to bed.* 她走了以后，萨姆和罗比娜就安顿孩子们上床睡觉了。2 N-COUNT If a place such as a hospital or a hotel has a particular number of **beds**, it is able to hold that number of patients or guests. (医院、旅馆等的)床位 3 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **bed** in a garden or park is an area of ground that has been specially prepared so that plants can be grown in it. 畦；苗床；花圃；花坛 ❑ *...beds of strawberries and rhubarb.* 种有草莓和大黄的苗圃 4 N-COUNT A **bed** of shellfish or plants is an area in the sea or

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 bed 床



in a lake where a particular type of shellfish or plant is found in large quantities. 场床(海洋或湖泊中特定贝类或植物密集分布的区域) ❑ *The whole lake was rimmed with thick beds of reeds.* 整个湖都被密密层层的芦苇围了起来。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The sea **bed** or a river **bed** is the ground at the bottom of the sea or of a river. 海床; 河床 ❑ *For three weeks a big operation went on to recover the wreckage from the sea bed.* 打捞海底残骸这一浩大工程持续了三周。 6 N-COUNT A **bed** of rock is a layer of rock that is found within a larger area of rock. (岩)层 ❑ *Between the white limestone and the greyish pink limestone is a thin bed of clay.* 在白色石灰石和灰粉色石灰石之间是一层薄薄的黏土。 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] If a recipe or a menu says that something is served on a **bed of** a food such as rice or vegetables, it means it is served on a layer of that food. 底部食物; 底层食物 ❑ [+of] *Heat the curry thoroughly and serve it on a bed of rice.* 把咖喱热透后浇在米饭上。 8 → see also **-bedded, bedding** 9 PHRASE To **go to bed with** someone means to have sex with them. 和…上床; 和…发生性关系 10 PHRASE If you say that someone **has made** their **bed** and must **lie in it**, you mean that since they have chosen to do a particular thing, they must now accept the unpleasant results of their action. 自作自受; 自食其果 11 PHRASE When you **make** the **bed**, you neatly arrange the sheets and covers of a bed so that it is ready to sleep in. 铺床 12 **bed of roses** → see **rose**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **bed**

→ see **hospital, lake, sleep**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bed* with:

ADJ. **asleep in** bed 在床上熟睡的, **double/single/twin** bed 双人床 / 单人床 / 一对单人床, **ready for** bed 做好睡觉的准备 1

V. **be sick in** bed 卧病在床, **get into** bed 钻进被窝, **go to** bed 就寝, **lie (down) in** bed 躺在床上, **put** *someone* **to** bed 安顿某人上床睡觉 1

PREP. **in/out of** bed 在床上 / 下床, **under the** bed 在床下 1 bed **of** *something* …的底部食物 7

BEd /ˌbiːˈed/ (**BEds**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **B.Ed.**

N-COUNT A **BEd** is a degree which usually takes four years to complete and which qualifies someone to teach in a school. **BEd** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Bachelor of Education.' 教育学学士 (Compare 比较 **PGCE.**)

ˌbed and ˈbreakˌfast (**bed and breakfasts**) also **bed-and-breakfast** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bed and breakfast** is a system of accommodation in a hotel or guest house, in which you pay for a room for the night and for breakfast the following morning. The abbreviation **B&B** is also used. 住宿加次日早餐 (缩略形式为 B&B) [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *Bed and breakfast costs from £30 per person per night.* 住宿加次日早餐每人每晚 30 英镑起。 2 N-COUNT A **bed and breakfast** is a guest house that provides bed and breakfast accommodation. The abbreviation **B&B** is also used. 提供住宿加次日早餐的家庭旅馆 (缩略形式为 B&B) [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *Accommodation can be arranged at local bed and breakfasts.* 住宿可以安排在当地提供住宿加次日早餐的家庭旅馆。

beˈdazˌzled /bɪˈdæzˀld/ ADJ If you are **bedazzled by** someone or something, you are so amazed and impressed by them that you feel confused. 眼花缭乱的; 迷乱的; 迷醉的 ❑ [+by] *Many people are bedazzled by fame.* 许多人为名所困。

bedˌbug /ˈbedbʌg/ (**bedbugs**) N-COUNT A **bedbug** is a small insect with a round body and no wings which lives in dirty houses and feeds by biting people and sucking their blood when they are in bed. 臭虫; 床虱

bedˌchamber /ˈbedtʃeɪmbəʳ/ (**bedchambers**) also **bed-chamber** N-COUNT A **bedchamber** is a **bedroom**. 同 bedroom [FORMAL 正式]

bedˌclothes /ˈbedkləʊðz/ N-PLURAL **Bedclothes** are the sheets and covers which you put over yourself when you get into bed. 铺盖; 盖身物

-bedded /-ˈbedɪd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-bedded** combines with numbers to form adjectives which indicate how many beds a room contains. **-bedded** combines with words such as 'twin'

B

or 'double' to form adjectives which indicate what kind of beds a room contains. (与数字以及 twin，double 之类的词连用，构成形容词)表示"有…张床的"、"有…床的" ❑ *...a four-bedded room.* 四人间 ❑ *...twin-bedded cabins.* 双床位客舱

bed|ding /'bedɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bedding** is sheets, blankets, and covers that are used on beds. 寝具；铺盖

'bed|ding plant (**bedding plants**) N-COUNT A **bedding plant** is a plant which lasts for one year. It is put in a flower bed before it flowers, and is then removed when it has finished flowering. 花坛植物(花期前移入花坛，花期后移除)

be|deck /bɪ'dek/ (**bedecks, bedecking, bedecked**) VERB If flags or other ornaments **bedeck** a place, a lot of them have been hung up to decorate it. 装饰；装点【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *...flags bedecking the balcony.* 装点阳台的旗帜

be|decked /bɪ'dekt/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If a place is **bedecked with** flags or other ornaments, these things have been hung up to decorate it. 装饰着…的；装点着…的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with/in] *The palace was bedecked with flags.* 王宫到处彩旗飘飘。•COMB **Bedecked** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...a flower-bedecked stage.* 鲜花点缀的舞台

be|dev|il /bɪ'dev^{ə}l/ (**bedevils, bedevilling, bedevilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bedeviling, bedeviled**

VERB If you **are bedevilled by** something unpleasant, it causes you a lot of problems over a period of time. 烦扰；困扰；使苦恼【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *His career was bedevilled by injury.* 他的职业生涯深受伤病困扰。❑ [V n] *...a problem that has bedevilled service industries for decades.* 困扰了服务行业几十年的问题

bed|fellow /'bedfeləʊ/ (**bedfellows**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You refer to two things or people as **bedfellows** when they have become associated or related in some way. 伙伴；盟友；相关的事物 ❑ *Sex and death are strange bedfellows.* 性爱和死亡是一对怪异的组合。

bed|head /'bedhed/ (**bedheads**) also **bed-head** N-COUNT A **bedhead** is a board which is fixed to the end of a bed behind your head. 床头板【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **headboard**

bed|lam /'bedləm/ N-UNCOUNT **Bedlam** means a great deal of noise and disorder. People often say 'It was bedlam' to mean 'There was bedlam'. 混乱；喧闹；嘈杂 ❑ *The crowd went absolutely mad. It was bedlam.* 人们彻底疯了，乱成了一团。

'bed lin|en also **bed-linen** N-UNCOUNT **Bed linen** is sheets and pillowcases. 床上用品；床单和枕套 ❑ *...crisp white cotton bed linen.* 干净挺括的白色棉质床单和枕套

Bedou|in /'beduɪn/ (**Bedouins** or **Bedouin**) 1 N-COUNT A **Bedouin** is a member of a particular Arab tribe. 贝都因人 2 ADJ **Bedouin** means relating to the Bedouin people. 贝都因人的 ❑ *...Bedouin carpets.* 贝都因地毯

bed|pan /'bedpæn/ (**bedpans**) also **bed-pan** N-COUNT A **bedpan** is a shallow bowl shaped like a toilet seat, which is used instead of a toilet by people who are too ill to get out of bed. (卧床病人用的)便盆

bed|post /'bedpəʊst/ (**bedposts**) also **bed-post** N-COUNT A **bedpost** is one of the four vertical supports at the corners of a bed with an old-fashioned wooden or iron frame. (老式床的)床柱

be|drag|gled /bɪ'dræg^{ə}ld/ ADJ Someone or something that is **bedraggled** looks untidy because they have got wet or dirty. 湿漉漉的；乱蓬蓬的；脏兮兮的 ❑ *He looked weary and bedraggled.* 他看上去又疲惫，又邋遢。❑ *...a bedraggled group of journalists.* 一群衣冠不整的记者

bed|rid|den /'bedrɪd^{ə}n/ ADJ Someone who is **bedridden** is so ill or disabled that they cannot get out of bed. 卧床不起的 ❑ *He had to spend two years bedridden with an injury.* 他因伤不得不卧床两年。❑ *...bedridden patients.* 卧床不起的病人

bed|rock /'bedrɒk/ 1 N-SING The **bedrock** of something is the principles, ideas, or facts on which it is based. 根本原则；基础；基石 ❑ *Mutual trust is the bedrock of a relationship.* 互信是交往的基石。❑ *...the bedrock principles of British democratic socialism.* 英国民主社会主义的根本原则 2 N-UNCOUNT **Bedrock** is the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it. 基岩

bed|roll /'bedrəʊl/ (**bedrolls**) also **bed-roll** N-COUNT A **bedroll** is a rolled-up sleeping bag or other form of bedding, which you can carry with you. 铺盖卷儿

bed|room ♦◇ /'bedru:m/ (**bedrooms**) N-COUNT A **bedroom** is a room used for sleeping in. 卧室；卧房 ❑ *...the spare bedroom.* 空置的卧室 ❑ *...a two-bedroom apartment.* 两居室公寓

-bedroomed /-'bedru:md/ COMB **-bedroomed** combines with numbers to form adjectives which indicate how many bedrooms a particular house or flat has. (与数字连用构成形容词)表示"有…间卧室的" ❑ *...a two-bedroomed flat.* 两居室公寓

bed|side /'bedsaɪd/ 1 N-SING [usu N n] Your **bedside** is the area beside your bed. 床旁；床边；床侧 ❑ *She put a cup of tea down on the bedside table.* 她在床头几上放了一杯茶。❑ *He drew a chair up to the bedside and sat down.* 他拉了把椅子到床边坐了下来。2 N-SING [usu with poss] If you talk about being at someone's **bedside**, you are talking about being near them when they are ill in bed. (某人的)病床边 ❑ *She kept vigil at the bedside of her critically ill son.* 她整夜守在病重的儿子床边。

,bed|side 'man|ner N-SING A doctor's **bedside manner** is the way in which they talk to their patients. 临床态度(医生对患者的说话方式)

bed|sit /'bedsɪt/ (**bedsits**) N-COUNT A **bedsit** is a room you rent which you use for both living in and sleeping in. 客卧两用出租屋【BRIT 英】❑ *He was living alone in a dingy bedsit in London.* 他独自一人住在伦敦一间昏暗的客卧两用出租屋里。

bed|sitter /,bed'sɪtə^{r}/ (**bedsitters**) also **bed-sitter** N-COUNT A **bedsitter** is the same as a **bedsit**. 同 bedsit【BRIT 英】

bed|sores /'bedsɔ:^{r}z/ N-PLURAL **Bedsores** are sore places on a person's skin, caused by having to lie in bed for a long time without changing position. (长期卧床引起的)褥疮

bed|spread /'bedspred/ (**bedspreads**) N-COUNT A **bedspread** is a decorative cover which is put over a bed, on top of the sheets and blankets. 床罩

bed|stead /'bedsted/ (**bedsteads**) N-COUNT A **bedstead** is the metal or wooden frame of an old-fashioned bed. (老式床的)床架

Word Link 词根词缀 *stead ≈ place* 地方，*stand* 架子：*bedstead, homestead, instead*

bed|time /'bedtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT Your **bedtime** is the time when you usually go to bed. 就寝时间 ❑ *It was eight-thirty, Trevor's bedtime.* 八点半了，特雷弗该上床睡觉了。❑ *...bedtime stories.* 睡前故事

bed|wet|ting /'bedwetɪŋ/ also **bed-wetting** N-UNCOUNT **Bedwetting** means urinating in bed, usually by small children. (通常指幼儿的)尿床

bee /bi:/ (**bees**) 1 N-COUNT A **bee** is an insect with a yellow-and-black striped body that makes a buzzing noise as it flies. Bees make honey, and can sting. 蜜蜂 2 PHRASE If you **have a bee in your bonnet about** something, you are so enthusiastic or worried about it that you keep mentioning it or thinking about it. 痴迷于…；对…念念不忘 ❑ [+about] *He's got a bee in his bonnet about factory farming.* 他满脑子都是工厂化农业的事儿。3 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **bee** is a social event where people get together for a competition or to do something such as sew. (进行比赛或缝纫等集体活动的)聚会【AM 美】❑ *That year I won first prize in the spelling bee.* 那年，我在单词拼写比赛中得了一等奖。

→ see **flower**

Beeb /bi:b/ N-PROPER The **BBC** is sometimes called the **Beeb**. 英国广播公司【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He joined the Beeb at 19.* 他 19 岁加入英国广播公司。

beech /bi:tʃ/ (**beeches**) N-VAR A **beech** or a **beech tree** is a tree with a smooth grey trunk. 山毛榉；水青冈 ❑ *...the branch of a huge beech.* 一棵巨大山毛榉的树枝 •N-UNCOUNT **Beech** is the wood

of this tree. 山毛榉木材；水青冈木材 ❑ *The worktop is made of solid beech.* 操作台是用结实的山毛榉木做成的。

beef /biːf/ (**beefs, beefing, beefed**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Beef** is the meat of a cow, bull, or ox. 牛肉 ❑ *...roast beef.* 烤牛肉 ❑ *...beef stew.* 炖牛肉 ■→ see also **corned beef**

→ see **meat**

▶**beef up** PHRASAL VERB If you **beef up** something, you increase, strengthen, or improve it. 增加；加强；改进；提高 ❑ [v p n] *Both sides are still beefing up their military strength.* 双方仍在增强各自的军事力量。❑ [v-ed p] *...a beefed up police presence.* 有所增强的警力 [Also v n p]

beef|burger /ˈbiːfbɜːrgəʳ/ (**beefburgers**) also **beef burger** N-COUNT A **beefburger** is the same as a **hamburger**. 同 hamburger【BRIT 英】❑ *... beefburgers and chips.* 汉堡包和薯条

beef|cake /ˈbiːfkeɪkʳ/ (**beefcakes**) N-VAR [oft N n] Attractive men with large muscles can be referred to as **beefcake**. 健美男子；肌肉男；猛男【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...beefcake photos.* 猛男照片

Beef|eater /ˈbiːfiːtə/ (**Beefeaters**) N-COUNT **Beefeaters** are guards at the Tower of London. They wear a uniform made in the style of the sixteenth century. (身穿 16 世纪风格服装的)伦敦塔卫兵【BRIT 英】

beef|steak /ˈbiːfsteɪk/ (**beefsteaks**) also **beef steak** N-VAR **Beefsteak** is **steak**. 同 steak

beefy /ˈbiːfi/ (**beefier, beefiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone, especially a man, who is **beefy** has a big body and large muscles. (尤指男子)健硕的，强壮的，肌肉发达的 ❑ *...a beefy red-faced Englishman.* 一个强壮的红脸英格兰人

bee|hive /ˈbiːhaɪv/ (**beehives**) N-COUNT A **beehive** is a structure in which bees are kept, which is designed so that the beekeeper can collect the honey that they produce. 蜂箱；蜂窝

bee|keeper /ˈbiːkiːpəʳ/ (**beekeepers**) N-COUNT A **beekeeper** is a person who owns and takes care of bees. 养蜂人

bee|keeping /ˈbiːkiːpɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Beekeeping** is the practice of owning and taking care of bees. 养蜂

bee|line /ˈbiːlaɪn/ also **bee-line** PHRASE If you **make a beeline for** a place, you go to it as quickly and directly as possible. 径直前往；直奔【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She made a beeline for the car.* 她径直奔向那辆车。

been /bɪn, biːn/ ■ **Been** is the past participle of **be**. ■ VERB If you have **been** to a place, you have gone to it or visited it. 曾经到过(某地) ❑ [v prep/adv] *He's already been to Tunisia, and is to go on to Morocco and Mauritania.* 他已经去过突尼斯了，还要去摩洛哥和毛里塔尼亚。❑ [v prep/adv] *I've been there before.* 我以前去过那儿。■ PHRASE People say **been there, done that** to show that they have had a similar experience to the one that has just been mentioned. 早已经历过；再熟悉不过 ❑ *Rick wants me to go backpacking in India with him, but I've been there, done that.* 里克想让我和他一起去印度背包游，但我早就去过了。❑ *'I've tried so many diets in my life.' —'Oh yeah, been there, done that, got the T-shirt.'* "我已经试过太多种节食方法了。" ——"是啊，对这些再熟悉不过了。"

beep /biːp/ (**beeps, beeping, beeped**) ■ N-COUNT A **beep** is a short, loud sound like that made by a car horn or a telephone answering machine. (汽车喇叭、电话答录机等发出的)嘟声，哔声 ■ VERB If something such as a horn **beeps**, or you **beep** it, it makes a short, harsh sound. (使)发出嘟声；(使)发出哔声 ❑ [v] *A cellular telephone beeped.* 有个手机响了。❑ [v n] *He beeped the horn.* 他鸣了一下喇叭。

beep|er /ˈbiːpəʳ/ (**beepers**) N-COUNT A **beeper** is a portable device that makes a beeping noise, usually to tell you to phone someone or to remind you to do something. 寻呼机；传呼机 ❑ *His beeper sounded and he picked up the telephone.* 他的寻呼机响了，于是他拿起了电话。

beer ♦◇ /bɪəʳ/ (**beers**) N-VAR **Beer** is a bitter alcoholic drink made from grain. 啤酒 ❑ *He sat in the kitchen drinking beer.* 他坐在厨房里喝啤酒。❑ *We have quite a good range of beers.* 我们有多种多样的啤酒。•N-COUNT A glass of beer can be referred to as a **beer**. 一杯啤酒 ❑ *Would you like a beer?* 来杯啤酒吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beer* with:

N. **bottle of** beer 一瓶啤酒，beer **bottle/can** 啤酒瓶 / 罐，**case/six-pack of** beer 一箱 / 半打啤酒，**glass/pint of** beer 一杯 / 一品脱啤酒，beer **garden** 露天啤酒屋，beer **keg** 啤酒桶

ADJ. **cold** beer 冰啤酒，**imported** beer 进口啤酒，**light** beer 淡啤酒

V. **drink/sip (a)** beer 喝 / 抿(一杯)啤酒

'beer bel|ly (**beer bellies**) N-COUNT If a man has a **beer belly**, he has a fat stomach because of drinking too much beer. 啤酒肚 ❑ *He was short and fat, with a large beer belly.* 他又矮又胖，挺着个大啤酒肚。

'beer gut (**beer guts**) also **beer-gut** N-COUNT A **beer gut** is the same as a **beer belly**. 同 beer belly

beer|mat /ˈbɪəʳmæt/ (**beermats**) also **beer mat** N-COUNT A **beermat** is a cardboard mat for resting your glass of beer on in a bar or pub. (酒吧里的)啤酒杯垫

beery /ˈbɪəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a person, especially a man, is described as **beery**, they have drunk a lot of beer. (尤指男子)灌了一肚子啤酒的 ❑ *...jolly, beery farmers.* 喝爽了啤酒的快活农夫 ❑ *... beery roars of applause.* 撒酒疯似的大声鼓掌

bees|wax /ˈbiːzwæks/ N-UNCOUNT **Beeswax** is wax that is made by bees and used especially for making candles and furniture polish. 蜂蜡(尤用于制作蜡烛和家具上光剂)

beet /biːt/ (**beets**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Beet** is a crop with a thick round root. It is often used to feed animals, especially cows. 甜菜 ❑ *...fields of sweet corn and beet.* 种甜玉米和甜菜的田地 ■→ see also **sugar beet** ■ N-VAR [usu pl] **Beets** are dark red roots that are eaten as a vegetable. They are often preserved in vinegar. 甜菜根(食用蔬菜)【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **beetroot**

→ see **sugar**

bee|tle /ˈbiːtᵊl/ (**beetles**) N-COUNT A **beetle** is an insect with a hard covering to its body. 甲虫

beet|root /ˈbiːtruːt/ (**beetroots**) N-VAR **Beetroot** is a dark red root that is eaten as a vegetable. It is often preserved in vinegar. 甜菜根(食用蔬菜)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **beet**

be|fall /bɪˈfɔːl/ (**befalls, befalling, befell, befallen**) VERB If something bad or unlucky **befalls** you, it happens to you. (不幸或不好的事)降临到…头上，发生在…身上【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *... the disaster that befell the island of Flores.* 降临到弗洛里斯岛的灾难

be|fit /bɪˈfɪt/ (**befits, befitting, befitted**) VERB If something **befits** a person or thing, it is suitable or appropriate for them. 适合；适宜【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They offered him a post befitting his seniority and experience.* 他们给他提供了一个同他资历相当的职位。

be|fore ♦♦♦ /bɪˈfɔːʳ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **before** is used in the phrasal verbs 'go before' and 'lay before'. 除下列用法外，before 还可用于 go before 和 lay before 这两个短语动词中。

■ PREP If something happens **before** a particular date, time, or event, it happens earlier than that date, time, or event. (时间上)在…之前，早于 ❑ *Annie was born a few weeks before Christmas.* 安妮出生在圣诞节前几周。❑ *Before World War II, women were not recruited as intelligence officers.* 在第二次世界大战之前，女性不能当情报人员。❑ *My husband rarely comes to bed before 2 or 3am.* 我丈夫很少在凌晨两三点之前睡觉。•CONJ **Before** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Stock prices climbed close to the peak they'd registered before the stock market crashed.* 股价几乎攀升到了股市崩盘前的历史最高位。■ PREP [PREP v-ing] If you do one thing **before** doing something else, you do it earlier than the other thing. 在(做某事)之前 ❑ *He spent his early life in Sri Lanka before moving to England.* 在移居英格兰之前，他早年是在斯里兰卡度过的。❑ *Before leaving,*

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he went into his office to fill in the daily time sheet. 离开前，他到自己的办公室填写了日常考勤表。•CONJ **Before** is also a conjunction. ❑ *He took a cold shower and then towelled off before he put on fresh clothes.* 他冲了个凉水澡，用毛巾擦干身子后换上了新衣服。 3 ADV [n ADV] You use **before** when you are talking about time. For example, if something happened the day **before** a particular date or event, it happened during the previous day. 在（特定时间或事件）以前 ❑ *The war had ended only a month or so before.* 战争大约一个月前才刚刚结束。•PREP **Before** is also a preposition. ❑ *It's interesting that he sent me the book twenty days before the deadline for my book.* 有趣的是，他在我的书到期前 20 天把那本书送给了我。•CONJ **Before** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Kelman had a book published in the U.S. more than a decade before a British publisher would touch him.* 克尔曼早在英国出版商同他接触前十多年就已经在美国出版过一本书了。 4 CONJ If you do something **before** someone else can do something, you do it when they have not yet done it. 在（他人做某事）之前 ❑ *Before Gallacher could catch up with the ball, Nadlovu had beaten him to it.* 加拉赫还没来得及追上球，纳德洛武就已经抢先一步触到球了。 5 ADV [ADV after v] If someone has done something **before**, they have done it on a previous occasion. If someone has not done something **before**, they have never done it. 以前；以往；过去 ❑ *I had met Professor Lown before.* 我以前见过劳恩教授。❑ *She had never been to Italy before.* 她以前从来没有去过意大利。 6 CONJ If there is a period of time or if several things are done **before** something happens, it takes that amount of time or effort for this thing to happen. （直到…）才；（过了…）才 ❑ *It was some time before the door opened in response to his ring.* 他按完门铃后过了一会儿门才打开。 7 CONJ If a particular situation has to happen **before** something else happens, this situation must happen or exist in order for the other thing to happen. （必须先具备特定条件）才能；在…之前（必须具备特定条件）❑ *There was additional work to be done before all the troops would be ready.* 在全军准备就绪之前，还有一些杂事必须处理。 8 PREP If someone is **before** something, they are in front of it. （方位）在…前面，在…面前【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They drove through a tall iron gate and stopped before a large white villa.* 他们开车穿过一个大铁门，在一栋白色的大别墅前面停了下来。 9 PREP If you tell someone that one place is a certain distance **before** another, you mean that they will come to the first place first. （所经位置）在…前面 ❑ *The turn is about two kilometres before the roundabout.* 那个弯在环岛之前大约两公里处。 10 PREP If you appear or come **before** an official person or group, you go there and answer questions. 面对…（回答质询）❑ *The Governor will appear before the committee next Tuesday.* 下周二，州长将接受委员会质询。 11 PREP If something happens **before** a particular person or group, it is seen by or happens while this person or this group is present. 当着…的面；在…注视之下 ❑ *The game followed a colourful opening ceremony before a crowd of seventy-four thousand.* 绚丽多彩的开幕式过后，这场比赛在 74,000 名观众的瞩目之下开始了。 12 PREP If you have something such as a journey, a task, or a stage of your life **before** you, you must do it or live through it in the future. 摆在…面前；使面对；使面临 ❑ *Everyone in the room knew it was the single hardest task before them.* 房间里所有人都清楚，摆在他们面前的是最为艰巨的一项任务。 13 PREP When you want to say that one person or thing is more important than another, you can say that they come **before** the other person or thing. （重要性）超过，在…之前；比…重要 ❑ *Her husband, her children, and the Church came before her needs.* 丈夫、孩子和教会都比她本人的需求重要。 14 **before long** → see **long**

Thesaurus 同类词 *before* Also look up:

ADV. already, earlier, previously; (*ant.*) after 5

be|fore|hand /bɪ'fɔːˌhænd/ ADV [usu ADV after v] If you do something **beforehand**, you do it earlier than a particular event. 预先；事先；提前 ❑ *How could she tell beforehand that I was going to go out?* 她怎么会事先知道我要出去？

be|friend /bɪ'frend/ (**befriends, befriending, befriended**) VERB If you **befriend** someone, especially someone who is lonely or far from home, you make friends with them. 和（尤指孤独者或离乡人）交朋友；把…当朋友 ❑ [v n] *The film's about an elderly woman and a young nurse who befriends her.* 电影讲述的是一位老太太和一个待她友善的年轻护士的故事。

be|fud|dle /bɪ'fʌdˀl/ (**befuddles, befuddling, befuddled**) VERB If something **befuddles** you, it confuses your mind or thoughts. 使迷惑；使困惑 ❑ [v n] *...problems that are befuddling them.* 搞得他们晕头转向的问题 •**be|fud|dled** ADJ ❑ *...his befuddled manner.* 他稀里糊涂的样子 ❑ *...befuddled with drink.* 醉得一塌糊涂

beg /beg/ (**begs, begging, begged**) 1 VERB If you **beg** someone **to** do something, you ask them very anxiously or eagerly to do it. 请求；恳求；恳请 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I begged him to come back to England with me.* 我恳求他和我一起回英格兰。❑ [v to-inf] *I begged to be allowed to leave.* 我请求允许我离开。❑ [v +for] *We are not going to beg for help any more.* 我们不会再乞求帮助。❑ [v n] *They dropped to their knees and begged forgiveness.* 他们跪下请求原谅。[Also v n with quote] 2 VERB [oft cont] If someone who is poor **is begging**, they are asking people to give them food or money. 乞讨；乞求施舍 ❑ [v +for] *I was surrounded by people begging for food.* 我被一群讨饭的围住了。❑ [v] *There are thousands like him in Los Angeles, begging on the streets and sleeping rough.* 洛杉矶有数以千计像他这样的人，沿街乞讨，露宿街头。❑ [v n] *She was living alone, begging food from neighbors.* 她孑然一身，向邻居们讨饭吃。 3 PHRASE You say '**I beg to differ**' when you are politely emphasizing that you disagree with someone. 恕难苟同；斗胆唱反调【POLITENESS 礼貌】 4 PHRASE If you say that something **is going begging**, you mean that it is available but no one is using it or accepting it. 没人要；没人用 ❑ *There is other housing going begging in town.* 城里还有些住宅无人问津。 5 PHRASE If you say that something **begs** a particular **question**, you mean that it makes people want to ask that question; some people consider that this use is incorrect. 引起疑问，使人想问（一些人认为此用法不正确）❑ *Hopewell's success begs the question: why aren't more companies doing the same?* 霍普韦尔的成功让人不禁要问：为什么其他公司不效仿呢？ 6 PHRASE If you say that something **begs** a particular **question**, you mean that it assumes that the question has already been answered and so does not deal with it. （认为问题已获解决而）绕过问题【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The research begs a number of questions.* 这项研究绕过了一些问题。 7 **I beg your pardon** → see **pardon**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beg* with:

V. **beg and plead** 恳求 1
PREP. **beg for *something*** 乞求… 1 2
beg for help/mercy 请求帮助 / 仁慈 1
beg for food/money 乞讨食物 / 钱财 2
N. **beg *(someone's)* forgiveness/pardon** 请求（某人）宽恕 / 原谅 2

be|gan /bɪ'gæn/ **Began** is the past tense of **begin**.

be|get /bɪ'get/ (**begets, begetting, begot, begotten**) 1 VERB To **beget** something means to cause it to happen or be created. 招致；导致；引起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Poverty begets debt.* 穷则债聚。 2 VERB When a man **begets** a child, he becomes the father of that child. 成为…的父亲【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

be|get|ter /bɪ'getəʳ/ (**begetters**) N-COUNT [with poss] The **begetter** of something has caused this thing to come into existence. 起因；成因；促成因素【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Elvis Presley was the true begetter of modern youth culture.* 埃尔维斯·普雷斯利是现代青年文化的真正奠基人。

beg|gar /'begəʳ/ (**beggars, beggaring, beggared**) 1 N-COUNT A **beggar** is someone who lives by asking people for money or food. 乞丐；叫花子 2 VERB If something **beggars** a person, country, or organization, it makes them very poor. 使极度贫穷；使一贫如洗 ❑ [v n] *He warned that lifting copyright restrictions could beggar the industry.* 他警告说解除版权限制会使这个行业一贫如洗。 3 PHRASE If something **beggars belief**, it is impossible to believe it. If something **beggars description**, it is impossible to describe it. 无法，难以（相信、描述等）❑ *The statistics beggar belief.* 统计数据让人难以置信。❑ *His courage beggars description.* 他的胆量无法用语言来形容。

'beg|ging bowl (**begging bowls**) N-COUNT If a country or organization approaches other countries or organizations with a **begging bowl**, it asks them for money. 讨饭碗；（国家或机构）乞求经济援助【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He said earlier that he is not holding out a begging bowl.* 他早先说他不会伸手去乞求援助。

,beg|ging 'let|ter (**begging letters**) N-COUNT A **begging letter** is a letter from a person or organization in which they ask you to send some money for a particular purpose. （请求经济援助的）求助信，乞援信【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *I wrote hundreds of begging letters to charities and businesses.* 我给慈善团体和商业机构写了几百封求助信。

be|gin ♦♦♦ /bɪ'gɪn/ (**begins, beginning, began, begun**) 1 VERB To **begin to** do something means to start doing it. 开始；着手 ❑ [v to-inf] *He stood up and began to move around the room.* 他起身开始在屋里来回走动。❑ [v to-inf] *The weight loss began to look more serious.* 体重下降开始显得愈发厉害了。❑ [v v-ing] *Snow began falling again.* 雪又开始下了。2 VERB When something **begins** or when you **begin** it, it takes place from a particular time onwards. （使）开始（发生）❑ [v] *The problems began last November.* 问题在去年11月份开始出现。❑ [v n] *He has just begun his fourth year in hiding.* 他东躲西藏的第四个年头刚刚开始。❑ [v n] *The U.S. is prepared to begin talks immediately.* 美国愿意立刻开始谈判。3 VERB If you **begin with** something, or **begin by** doing something, this is the first thing you do. 从…开始；从…着手；首先做（某事）❑ [v +with] *Could I begin with a few formalities?* 请允许我开场先讲几句套话。❑ [v +by] *...a businessman who began by selling golf shirts from the boot of his car.* 靠汽车后备箱练摊兜售高尔夫球衫起家的商人 ❑ [v n prep] *He began his career as a sound editor.* 他是从声音剪辑师做起的。4 VERB [no cont] You use **begin** to mention the first thing that someone says. 开始说；开口说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Professor Theron,' he began, 'I'm very pleased to see you'.* "西伦教授，"他开口说道，"很高兴见到您。" ❑ [v] *He didn't know how to begin.* 他不知从何说起。5 VERB [no cont] If one thing **began as** another, it first existed in the form of the second thing. 起初是；开始是 ❑ [v +as] *What began as a local festival has blossomed into an international event.* 原先的地方节日已经发展成为一项国际性活动。6 VERB [no cont] If you say that a thing or place **begins** somewhere, you are talking about one of its limits or edges. （界限或边缘）起始 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The fate line begins at the wrist.* 命运线从手腕处开始。7 VERB [no cont] If a word **begins with** a particular letter, that is the first letter of that word. （词）以…开头，首字母为 ❑ [v +with] *The first word begins with an F.* 第一个词的首字母为F。8 VERB [no cont] If you say that you cannot **begin to** imagine, understand, or explain something, you are emphasizing that it is almost impossible to explain, understand, or imagine. 难以（解释、理解、想象等）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v to-inf] *You can't begin to imagine how much that saddens me.* 你无从想象这让我有多悲伤。9 PHRASE You use **to begin with** when you are talking about the first stage of a situation, event, or process. 最初；刚开始 ❑ *It was great to begin with but now it's difficult.* 一开始非常好，但现在可就难了。10 PHRASE You use **to begin with** to introduce the first of several things that you want to say. 首先；第一 ❑ *'What do scientists you've spoken with think about that?'—'Well, to begin with, they doubt it's going to work.'* "跟你聊过的科学家是怎么看的？" —— "嗯，首先，他们怀疑这能否行得通。" 11 **to begin life** → see **life**

Thesaurus 同类词 *begin* Also look up:

V. commence, kick off, start; (*ant.*) end, stop 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *begin* with:

ADV. begin **again/anew** 再次 / 重新开始，begin **immediately/soon** 立即 / 很快开始，**suddenly** begin 突然开始 1 2
V. **expected/scheduled to** begin 预计 / 按计划开始，begin **to show** 开始显现，begin **to understand** 开始明白 1 2
ADJ. **ready to** begin 准备好开始的 1 2
N. begin **a process** 开始流程 2
PREP. begin **by doing** *something* 从做某事着手 3
to begin **with** 刚开始；首先 9 10

be|gin|ner /bɪ'gɪnə'/ (**beginners**) N-COUNT A **beginner** is someone who has just started learning to do something and cannot do it very well yet. 初学者；新手；生手 ❑ *The course is suitable for beginners and advanced students.* 本课程适合初学者及程度较高者。

be|gin|ning ♦♦♦ /bɪ'gɪnɪŋ/ (**beginnings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **beginning of** an event or process is the first part of it. 开始；开端；开头；起点 ❑ *This was also the beginning of her recording career.* 这也是她唱片生涯的开始。❑ *Think of this as a new beginning.* 把这当作一个新起点。2 N-PLURAL **The beginnings of** something are the signs or events which form the first part of it. 先兆；开始部分 ❑ *The discussions were the beginnings of a dialogue with Moscow.* 讨论拉开了同莫斯科对话的序幕。3 N-SING **The beginning of** a period of time is the time at which it starts. 初期；早期 ❑ *The wedding will be at the beginning of March.* 婚礼定于三月初举行。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **beginning of** a piece of written material is the first words or sentences of it. （文章等的）开头，开篇 ❑ [+of] *...the question which was raised at the beginning of this chapter.* 在本章开头所提出的那个问题 5 N-PLURAL If you talk about the **beginnings** of a person, company, or group, you are referring to their backgrounds or origins. 出身；背景；起源 ❑ *His views come from his own humble beginnings.* 他的观点源于他卑微的出身。

Thesaurus 同类词 *beginning* Also look up:

N. birth, conception, genesis; (*ant.*) conclusion, end 1
inception, introduction, start; (*ant.*) conclusion, end 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *beginning* with:

PREP. beginning **of** *something* …的初期，**from/since the** beginning 从开始 / 自最初，**in the** beginning 在初期 1 3
ADV. **just the** beginning 仅仅是开始 1 3
ADJ. **a new** beginning 新的开始 1 3 4

be|gonia /bɪ'gəʊnɪə/ (**begonias**) N-COUNT A **begonia** is a garden plant which has large brightly coloured leaves. 秋海棠

be|got /bɪ'gɒt/ **Begot** is the past tense of **beget**.

be|got|ten /bɪ'gɒtᵊn/ **Begotten** is the past participle of **beget**.

be|grudge /bɪ'grʌdʒ/ (**begrudges, begrudging, begrudged**) 1 VERB If you do not **begrudge** someone something, you do not feel angry, upset, or jealous that they have got it. 妒忌；嫉妒 ❑ [v n n] *I certainly don't begrudge him the Nobel Prize.* 我当然不会嫉妒他得了诺贝尔奖。2 VERB If you do not **begrudge** something such as time or money, you do not mind giving it up. 吝啬；吝惜；舍不得 ❑ [v n] *I do not begrudge the money I have lost.* 我不在乎自己丢的钱。

be|grudg|ing|ly /bɪ'grʌdʒɪŋlɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **begrudgingly**, you do it unwillingly. 不情愿地；不乐意地；勉强地 ❑ *He agreed to her suggestion begrudgingly.* 他不情愿地同意了她的建议。

be|guile /bɪ'gaɪl/ (**beguiles, beguiling, beguiled**) 1 VERB If something **beguiles** you, you are charmed and attracted by it. 迷住；吸引 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *I was beguiled by the romance and exotic atmosphere of the souks in Marrakech.* 我被马拉喀什露天市场的浪漫情调和异域风情深深地吸引了。2 VERB If someone **beguiles** you **into** doing something, they trick you into doing it. 哄骗，诱骗（做某事）❑ [v n +into] *He used his newspapers to beguile the readers into buying shares in his company.* 他利用自家报纸诱骗读者买他公司的股票。

be|guil|ing /bɪ'gaɪlɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **beguiling** is charming and attractive. 迷人的；吸引人的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Mombasa is a town with a beguiling Arabic flavour.* 蒙巴萨是一座充满迷人的阿拉伯风情的城市。• **be|guil|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *He was beguilingly boyish and attractive.* 他散发着迷人的孩子气，非常有魅力。

be|gun /bɪ'gʌn/ **Begun** is the past participle of **begin**.

be|half ♦♦♦ /bɪ'hɑːf, -'hæf/ 1 PHRASE If you do something **on** someone's **behalf**, you do it for that person as their representative. The form **in** someone's **behalf** is also used, mainly in American English. 代表（亦使用 in someone's behalf，主要用于美国英语中）❑ *She made an emotional public appeal on her son's behalf.* 她代表儿子动情地发出了公开呼吁。❑ *Secret Service officer Robin Thompson spoke on behalf of his colleagues.* 特工处官员罗宾·汤普森代表同僚发表了讲话。2 PHRASE

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If you feel, for example, embarrassed or angry **on** someone's **behalf**, you feel embarrassed or angry for them. 为，替（某人）❑ *'What do you mean?' I asked, offended on Liddie's behalf.* "你什么意思啊？"我问，替利迪感到愤愤不平。

be|have ◆◇ /bɪ'heɪv/ (**behaves, behaving, behaved**) 1 VERB The way that you **behave** is the way that you do and say things, and the things that you do and say. 表现 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I couldn't believe these people were behaving in this way.* 我难以相信这些人竟会有这种举动。❑ [v prep/adv] *He'd behaved badly.* 他表现得很糟糕。2 VERB If you **behave** or **behave yourself**, you act in the way that people think is correct and proper. 守规矩；举止得体；行为检点 ❑ [v] *You have to behave.* 你得规矩点。❑ [v pron-refl] *They were expected to behave themselves.* 他们应该守规矩。3 VERB In science, the way that something **behaves** is the things that it does. （在科学领域）表现，运动，起作用，作出反应 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Under certain conditions, electrons can behave like waves rather than particles.* 在一定条件下，电子呈现波动性而不是粒子性。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *behave* with:

ADV. behave **badly/well** 表现差 / 好 1
PREP. behave **toward** *someone* 对待某人… 1
PRON. behave ***themselves/yourself*** 举止得体 1 2

-behaved /-bɪ'heɪvd/ COMB **-behaved** combines with adverbs such as 'well' or 'badly' to form adjectives that describe people's or animals' behaviour. （和 well，badly 这样的副词连用，构成形容词）表示"表现得…的" ❑ *The children are well-behaved and keen to learn.* 这些孩子既乖又好学。

be|hav|iour ◆◇ /bɪ'heɪvjə'/ (**behaviours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **behavior**

1 N-VAR People's or animals' **behaviour** is the way that they behave. You can refer to a typical and repeated way of behaving as a **behaviour**. 行为 ❑ *Make sure that good behaviour is rewarded.* 确保懿行得到嘉奖。❑ *...human sexual behaviour.* 人类性行为 ❑ *These eating patterns are a learned behavior.* 这些进食模式是习得行为。2 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] In science, the **behaviour** of something is the way that it behaves. （科学领域中的）行为，性态，特性 ❑ *It will be many years before anyone can predict a hurricane's behavior with much accuracy.* 要能够相当准确地预测出飓风的特性尚需多年。3 PHRASE If someone is **on** their **best behaviour**, they are trying very hard to behave well. 极力表现；尽量做到举止得体

Thesaurus 同类词 *behaviour* Also look up:

N. action, conduct 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *behaviour* with:

V. **change** ***someone's*** behaviour 改变某人的行为 1
ADJ. **aggressive/criminal** behaviour 挑衅 / 犯罪行为，**bad/good** behaviour 不好 / 好的行为 1
learned behaviour 习得行为 1 2
N. **human** behaviour 人类行为，behaviour **problems** 行为问题 1
behaviour **pattern** 行为模式 2

be|hav|iour|al /bɪ'heɪvjərəl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **behavioral**

ADJ [ADJ n] **Behavioural** means relating to the behaviour of a person or animal, or to the study of their behaviour. 行为的；行为研究的 ❑ *...emotional and behavioural problems.* 情感和行为问题

be|hav|iour|ism /bɪ'heɪvjərɪzəm/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **behavioral**

N-UNCOUNT **Behaviourism** is the belief held by some psychologists that the only valid method of studying the psychology of people or animals is to observe how they behave. 行为主义（某些心理学家认为研究人或动物心理的唯一有效方法是观察其行为） •**be|hav|iour|ist** (**behaviourists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Animal behaviourists have been studying these monkeys for decades.* 动物行为学家已经研究这些猴子几十年了。

be|head /bɪ'hed/ (**beheads, beheading, beheaded**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is beheaded**, their head is cut off, usually because they have been found guilty of a crime. 砍…的头；将…斩首 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Charles I was beheaded by the Cromwellians.* 查理一世被克伦威尔派斩首。

be|held /bɪ'held/ **Beheld** is the past tense of **behold**.

be|he|moth /bɪ'hi:mɒθ, AM 美 -moʊθ/ (**behemoths**) N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **behemoth**, you mean that it is extremely large, and often that it is unpleasant, inefficient, or difficult to manage. 庞然大物；巨兽【JOURNALISM, LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，文，贬】❑ *The city is a sprawling behemoth with no heart.* 这座城市恣意向外扩展着，成为一个没有心脏的庞然大物。❑ *...his behemoth 1,047 page book.* 他厚达 1,047 页的大部头

be|hest /bɪ'hest/ (**behests**) PHRASE If something is done **at** someone's **behest**, it is done because they have ordered or requested it. 按…的吩咐；应…的要求；遵照…的命令【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In 1970, at his new wife's behest, they moved to Southampton.* 1970 年，应他新任妻子的要求，他们搬到了南安普敦。

behind

① PREPOSITION AND ADVERB USES 介词和副词用法
② NOUN USE 名词用法

①be|hind ◆◆◆ /bɪ'haɪnd/

In addition to the uses shown below, **behind** is also used in a few phrasal verbs, such as 'fall behind' and 'lie behind'. 除下列用法外，behind 还可用于 fall behind，lie behind 等短语动词中。

→ Please look at categories 10-17 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 14–17 项。1 PREP If something is **behind** a thing or person, it is on the other side of them from you, or nearer their back rather than their front. 在…后面（或背后） ❑ *I put one of the cushions behind his head.* 我把其中一个软垫垫在他脑后。❑ *They were parked behind the truck.* 他们停在了卡车后面。•ADV [*from* ADV] **Behind** is also an adverb. ❑ *Rising into the hills behind are 800 acres of parkland.* 800 英亩绿地延伸至后面的山丘。❑ *She was attacked from behind.* 有人从背后袭击了她。2 PREP If you are walking or travelling **behind** someone or something, you are following them. 跟在…后面 ❑ *Keith wandered along behind him.* 基思跟在他后面闲逛。❑ *Myra and Sam and the children were driving behind them.* 迈拉和萨姆带着孩子们开车跟在他们后面。•ADV [ADV after v] **Behind** is also an adverb. ❑ *The troopers followed behind, every muscle tensed for the sudden gunfire.* 骑兵尾随其后，精神高度紧张以防突袭。3 PREP If someone is **behind** a desk, counter, or bar, they are on the other side of it from where you are. 在（桌子、柜台、吧台等）后面 ❑ *The colonel was sitting behind a cheap wooden desk.* 上校坐在一张廉价的木桌后面。❑ *He could just about see the little man behind the counter.* 他勉强能看到柜台后面那个小个子男人。4 PREP When you shut a door or gate **behind** you, you shut it after you have gone through it. 在…身后（随手关上门） ❑ *I walked out and closed the door behind me.* 我走了出来，随手带上了门。❑ *He slammed the gate shut behind him.* 他砰的一声带上了大门。5 PREP The people, reason, or events **behind** a situation are the causes of it or are responsible for it. 在（某一局势）背后（或幕后） ❑ *It is still not clear who was behind the killing.* 凶杀案的幕后主使尚不清楚。❑ *He is embarrassed about the motives behind his decision.* 关于这项决策的背后动机，他觉得难以启齿。6 PREP If something or someone is **behind** you, they support you and help you. 支持；作为…的后盾 ❑ *He had the state's judicial power behind him.* 他有国家司法权作后盾。7 PREP If you refer to what is **behind** someone's outside appearance, you are referring to a characteristic which you cannot immediately see or is not obvious, but which you think is there. 在（…的外表）之下 ❑ *What lay behind his anger was really the hurt he felt at Grace's refusal.* 他生气的表面之下是因遭格雷丝拒绝而深受伤害的心。8 PREP If you are **behind** someone, you are less successful than them, or have done less or advanced less. 不及；比不上；落后于 ❑ *Food production has*

already fallen behind the population growth. 粮食生产已经跟不上人口增长。•ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] **Behind** is also an adverb. ❑ *The rapid development of technology means that she is now far behind, and will need retraining.* 随着技术的快速发展，她已经远远落伍了，需要接受再培训。 5 PREP If an experience is **behind** you, it happened in your past and will not happen again, or no longer affects you. 对…来说成为过去 ❑ *Maureen put the nightmare behind her.* 莫琳已将噩梦抛诸脑后。 10 PREP If you have a particular achievement **behind** you, you have managed to reach this achievement, and other people consider it to be important or valuable. 已经有(某种成就) ❑ *He has 20 years of loyal service to Barclays Bank behind him.* 他已经忠心耿耿地为巴克莱银行效力了 20 年。 11 PREP If something is **behind** schedule, it is not as far advanced as people had planned. If someone is **behind** schedule, they are not progressing as quickly at something as they had planned. 落后于；迟于；晚于 ❑ *The work is 22 weeks behind schedule.* 这项工作比计划滞后了 22 周。 12 ADV [ADV after v] If you stay **behind**, you remain in a place after other people have gone. 留在原处；留下来 ❑ *About 1,200 personnel will remain behind to take care of the air base.* 大约会有 1,200 人留守这个空军基地。 13 ADV [ADV after v] If you leave something or someone **behind**, you do not take them with you when you go. 丢下；抛下 ❑ *The rebels fled into the mountains, leaving behind their weapons and supplies.* 叛军丢下武器和给养，逃进了山里。 14 to do something **behind** someone's **back** → see **back** 15 **behind bars** → see **bar** 16 **behind the scenes** → see **scene** 17 **behind the times** → see **time**

Usage 用法 behind

Behind and *in back of* have similar meanings, but *behind* is not generally used with *of*. *A police officer pulled up behind/in back of us and signalled us to stop.*
behind 和 in back of 意思相近，behind 通常不与 of 连用：A police officer pulled up behind/in back of us and signalled us to stop. 一位警官在我们后面靠边停车，并示意我们停车。

② **be|hind** /bɪ'haɪnd/ (**behinds**) N-COUNT Your **behind** is the part of your body that you sit on. 臀部；屁股

be,hind-the-'scenes → see **scene**

be|hold /bɪ'həʊld/ (**beholds, beholding, beheld**) 1 VERB If you **behold** someone or something, you see them. 看见；看到 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [v n] *She looked into his eyes and beheld madness.* 透过他的眼睛，她看到了疯狂。 2 **lo and behold** → see **lo**

be|hold|en /bɪ'həʊldᵊn/ ADJ If you are **beholden to** someone, you are in debt to them in some way or you feel that you have a duty to them because they have helped you. 欠…人情的；受…恩惠的 ❑ *We feel really beholden to them for what they've done.* 对他们所做的一切，我们真是感激不尽。

be|hold|er /bɪ'həʊldəʳ/ (**beholders**) 1 PHRASE If you say that something such as beauty or art is **in the eye of the beholder**, you mean that it is a matter of personal opinion. 个人观点；个人看法 ❑ *Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.* 情人眼里出西施。 2 N-COUNT **The beholder** of something is the person who is looking at it. 观看者；旁观者 [OLD-FASHIONED 过时]

be|hove /bɪ'həʊv/ (**behoves, behoved**)
in AM, use 美国英语用 **behoove**
VERB If **it behoves** you **to** do something, it is right, necessary, or useful for you to do it. 使(某人)应当(或必须、有必要做某事) [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n to-inf] *It behoves us to think of these dangers.* 我们必须考虑到这些危险。

beige /beɪʒ/ COLOUR Something that is **beige** is pale brown in colour. 浅褐色；浅棕色；米色 ❑ *...a pair of beige shorts.* 一条浅棕色短裤 ❑ *...muted shades of white and beige.* 柔和的白色和米色

be|ing ♦◇ /'biːɪŋ/ (**beings**) 1 **Being** is the present participle of **be**. 2 V-LINK **Being** is used in non-finite clauses where you are giving the reason for something. (用于说明原因的非限定性从句中)因为，由于 ❑ [v n] *It being a Sunday, the old men had the day off.* 因为是星期天，所以老人都休息。 ❑ [v adj] *Of course, being young, I did not worry.* 当然，因为还年轻，所以我并不担心。 [Also v prep] 3 N-COUNT You can refer to any real or imaginary creature as a **being**. 生物 ❑ *...beings from outer space.* 来自外太空的生物 4 → see also **human being** 5 N-UNCOUNT **Being** is existence. Something that is **in being** or comes **into being** exists. 存在 ❑ *Abraham Maslow described psychology as 'the science of being.'* 亚伯拉罕·马斯洛形容心理学是"关于存在的科学"。 ❑ *The Kingdom of Italy formally came into being on 17 March 1861.* 意大利王国于 1861 年 3 月 17 日正式成立。 6 PHRASE You can use **being as** to introduce a reason for what you are saying. (用于解释所说内容的原因)因为，由于 [mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN 主英，非正式，口语] ❑ *I used to go everywhere with my mother being as I was the youngest.* 我以前到哪儿都跟着我妈，因为我是老小。 7 → see also **well-being** 8 **other things being equal** → see **equal** 9 **for the time being** → see **time**

be|jew|elled /bɪ'dʒuːᵊld/
in AM, use 美国英语用 **bejeweled**
ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bejewelled** person or object is wearing a lot of jewellery or is decorated with jewels. 佩戴很多珠宝的；珠光宝气的；用珠宝装饰的 ❑ *...bejewelled women.* 珠光宝气的女子 ❑ *...a bejewelled golden tiara.* 镶着珠宝的黄金三重冕

be|la|bour /bɪ'leɪbəʳ/ (**belabours, belabouring, belaboured**)
in AM, use 美国英语用 **belabor**
1 VERB If you **belabour** someone or something, you hit them hard and repeatedly. 痛打；殴打；反复重击 [OLD-FASHIONED 过时] 2 VERB If you say that someone **belabours** the point, you mean that they keep on talking about it, perhaps in an annoying or boring way. 唠叨；絮絮叨叨地谈 ❑ [v n] *I won't belabour the point, for this is a familiar story.* 这点已经是众所周知了，我就不再啰唆了。

be|lat|ed /bɪ'leɪtɪd/ ADJ A **belated** action happens later than it should have done. 迟来的；延误的；姗姗来迟的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...the government's belated attempts to alleviate the plight of the poor.* 政府一再拖延的扶贫举措 ❑ *...a belated birthday present.* 迟来的生日礼物 •**be|lat|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The leaders realized belatedly that the coup would be disastrous for everyone.* 领导层方才意识到这场政变对任何人来说都是一场灾难。

belch /beltʃ/ (**belches, belching, belched**) 1 VERB If someone **belches**, they make a sudden noise in their throat because air has risen up from their stomach. 嗳气；打嗝 ❑ [v] *Garland covered his mouth with his hand and belched discreetly.* 加兰用手掩住嘴巴，小心地打了一个嗝。 •N-COUNT **Belch** is also a noun. ❑ *He drank and stifled a belch.* 他喝水止住了嗝。 2 VERB If a machine or chimney **belches** something such as smoke or fire or if smoke or fire **belches** from it, large amounts of smoke or fire come from it. 喷出，冒出(烟、火等)；(烟、火等)喷出，冒出 ❑ [v n] *Tired old trucks were struggling up the road below us, belching black smoke.* 破旧的卡车冒着黑烟艰难地沿着我们下方的公路往上爬。 ❑ [v +*from/out of*] *Suddenly, clouds of steam started to belch from the engine.* 突然，滚滚蒸汽从发动机里冒了出来。 •PHRASAL VERB **Belch out** means the same as **belch**. belch out 同 belch ❑ [v P n] *The power-generation plant belched out five tonnes of ash an hour.* 发电厂每小时排出 5 吨灰。 ❑ [v P] *...the vast quantities of smoke belching out from the volcano.* 火山喷出的滚滚浓烟

▶ **belch out** → see **belch 2**

be|lea|guered /bɪ'liːgəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **beleaguered** person, organization, or project is experiencing a lot of difficulties, opposition, or criticism. 处境艰难的；饱受非议的；备受指责的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *There have been seven coup attempts against the beleaguered government.* 风雨飘摇的政府已经遭到了七次未遂政变的打击。 2 ADJ A **beleaguered** place or army is surrounded by its enemies. 被敌人包围的；四面楚歌的；陷入重围的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *The rebels continue their push towards the beleaguered capital.* 叛军继续向四面被围的首都推进。

bel|fry /'belfri/ (**belfries**) N-COUNT The **belfry** of a church is the top part of its tower, where the bells are. (教堂的)钟楼，钟塔

Bel|gian /'beldʒᵊn/ (**Belgians**) ADJ **Belgian** means belonging or relating to Belgium or to its people. 比利时的；比利时人的 •N-COUNT A **Belgian** is a person who comes from Belgium. 比利时人

B

be|lie /bɪ'laɪ/ (**belies, belying, belied**) 1 VERB If one thing **belies** another, it hides the true situation and so creates a false idea or image of someone or something. 掩饰；遮掩 ❑ [v n] *Her looks belie her 50 years.* 她看上去不像有 50 岁。 2 VERB If one thing **belies** another, it proves that the other thing is not true or genuine. 证明…是虚假的；显示…不真实 ❑ [v n] *The facts of the situation belie his testimony.* 实际情况证明他作了伪证。

be|lief ♦◇ /bɪ'li:f/ (**beliefs**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Belief** is a feeling of certainty that something exists, is true, or is good. 信心；信念；信仰 ❑ [+in] *One billion people throughout the world are Muslims, united by belief in one god.* 全世界有 10 亿穆斯林，对同一神的信仰将他们团结在一起。 ❑ [+in] *...a belief in personal liberty.* 对个人自由的信仰 2 N-PLURAL Your religious or political **beliefs** are your views on religious or political matters. （对宗教或政治的）信仰，观点，看法 ❑ *He refuses to compete on Sundays because of his religious beliefs.* 出于宗教信仰，他拒绝在礼拜天进行比赛。 3 N-SING [usu N that] If it is your **belief** that something is the case, it is your strong opinion that it is the case. 信念；坚定的看法 ❑ *It is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.* 我们坚信，改善医疗保健会使经济更加繁荣昌盛。 4 PHRASE You use **beyond belief** to emphasize that something is true to a very great degree or that it happened to a very great degree. 难以置信【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We are devastated, shocked beyond belief.* 我们极为震惊，怎么也无法相信。 5 PHRASE You use **contrary to popular belief** to introduce a statement that is the opposite to what is thought to be true by most ordinary people. 和人们一般的认识相反；和一般看法相反 ❑ *Contrary to popular belief, there is no evidence that what you look like makes much difference to your life.* 和人们一般的看法相反，没有证据表明外貌对人生有多大影响。 6 PHRASE If you do one thing **in the belief that** another thing is true or will happen, you do it because you think, usually wrongly, that it is true or will happen. （通常指错误地）认为，以为 ❑ *Civilians had broken into the building, apparently in the belief that it contained food.* 平民百姓闯进了大楼，显然以为里面有食物。

→ see **religion**

Thesaurus 同类词 *belief* Also look up:

N. dogma, faith, ideology, principle 2
assumption, opinion 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *belief* with:

PREP. belief **in** *something* 对…的信仰 1
belief **in God** 对上帝的信仰 1 2
beyond belief 难以置信 4
ADJ. **religious/spiritual** belief 宗教 / 精神信仰 1 2
firm belief 坚定的信仰，**strong** belief 强烈的信念，**widespread** belief 普遍的观念 1 3
(contrary to) popular belief（与）普遍看法（相反）1 3 5
V. **hold a** belief 持有信念 1 3

be|lief sys|tem (**belief systems**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **belief system** of a person or society is the set of beliefs that they have about what is right and wrong and what is true and false. 信仰体系 ❑ *...the belief systems of various ethnic groups.* 各个民族的信仰体系

be|liev|able /bɪ'li:vəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **believable** makes you think that it could be true or real. 可信的 ❑ *This book is full of believable, interesting characters.* 这本书里充满了真实可信的有趣人物。

be|lieve ♦♦◇ /bɪ'li:v/ (**believes, believing, believed**) 1 VERB If you **believe** that something is true, you think that it is true, but you are not sure. 相信；认为【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *Experts believe that the coming drought will be extensive.* 专家们认为即将发生的旱灾将侵袭大片地区。 ❑ [v that] *I believe you have something of mine.* 我觉得你拿了我什么东西。 ❑ [v that] *The main problem, I believe, lies elsewhere.* 主要的问题，我认为，出在别的地方。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *We believe them to be hidden here in this apartment.* 我们相信他们就被藏在这套公寓里。 ❑ [v so] *'You've never heard of him?'—'I don't believe so.'* "你从来没有听说过他？" —— "我不这样认为哦。" [Also v n adj] 2 VERB If you **believe** someone or if you **believe** what they say or write, you accept that they are telling the truth. 相信（某人或某人的说法）❑ [v n] *He did not sound as if he believed her.* 他听起来似乎并不相信她。 ❑ [v n] *Don't believe what you read in the papers.* 不要相信报纸上看到的东西。 3 VERB If you **believe in** fairies, ghosts, or miracles, you are sure that they exist or happen. If you **believe in** a god, you are sure of the existence of that god. 相信有…；认为…存在 ❑ [v +in] *I don't believe in ghosts.* 我不相信有鬼。 ❑ [v +in] *Do you believe in magic?* 你相信魔法真的存在吗？ [Also v] 4 VERB If you **believe in** a way of life or an idea, you are in favour of it because you think it is good or right. 认为…是应该的（或正确的）❑ [v +in] *He believed in marital fidelity.* 他认为婚内应该忠诚。 5 VERB If you **believe in** someone or what they are doing, you have confidence in them and think that they will be successful. 对…有信心；信任；信赖 ❑ [v +in] *If you believe in yourself you can succeed.* 相信自己，就能成功。 6 VERB **Believe** is used in expressions such as **I can't believe how** or **it's hard to believe that** in order to express surprise, for example because something bad has happened or something very difficult has been achieved. （表示惊奇）难以置信【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [v wh] *Many officers I spoke to found it hard to believe what was happening around them.* 很多和我谈过的官员都觉得发生在他们周围的事情令人难以置信。 [Also v that] 7 PHRASE You can use **believe it or not** to emphasize that what you have just said is surprising. （强调刚才所述之事令人吃惊）信不信由你【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *That's normal, believe it or not.* 那很正常，信不信由你。 8 PHRASE If you say **would you believe it**, you are emphasizing your surprise about something. （强调对某事感到惊讶）你会相信吗？【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *And would you believe it, he's younger than me!* 你信吗？他比我年轻！ 9 PHRASE You can use **believe you me** to emphasize that what you are saying is true. （强调所述属实）相信我【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It's absolutely amazing, believe you me.* 这太不可思议了，真的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *believe* Also look up:

V. consider, guess, speculate, think 1
accept, buy, trust 2

be|liev|er /bɪ'li:və'/ (**believers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you are a great **believer in** something, you think that it is good, right, or useful. 相信…的人 ❑ [+in] *Mum was a great believer in herbal medicines.* 妈妈特别相信草药。 2 N-COUNT A **believer** is someone who is sure that God exists or that their religion is true. （宗教）信徒，信仰者 ❑ *I made no secret of the fact that I was not a believer.* 我毫不掩饰我不信教。

be|lit|tle /bɪ'lɪt°l/ (**belittles, belittling, belittled**) VERB If you **belittle** someone or something, you say or imply that they are unimportant or not very good. 轻视；贬抑；小看 ❑ [v n] *We mustn't belittle her outstanding achievement.* 我们一定不能小瞧了她所取得的杰出成就。

bell ♦◇ /bel/ (**bells**) 1 N-COUNT A **bell** is a device that makes a ringing sound and is used to give a signal or to attract people's attention. 铃 ❑ *I've been ringing the door bell, there's no answer.* 我一直按门铃，但是没有人应门。 2 N-COUNT A **bell** is a hollow metal object shaped like a cup which has a piece hanging inside it that hits the sides and makes a sound. 钟 ❑ *My brother, Neville, was born on a Sunday, when all the church bells were ringing.* 我弟弟内维尔是星期天出生的，当时教堂钟声齐鸣。 3 PHRASE If something is **as clear as a bell**, it is very clear indeed. 十分清晰；非常清楚 ❑ *There are 80 of these pictures and they're all as clear as a bell.* 这些照片一共有 80 张，都非常清晰。 4 PHRASE If you say that something **rings a bell**, you mean that it reminds you of something, but you cannot remember exactly what it is. 听起来耳熟，唤起模糊记忆（但记不真切）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The description of one of the lads is definitely familiar. It rings a bell.* 其中一个小伙子的描述确实令人熟悉。让人想起些什么来。

'bell-bottoms

The form **bell-bottom** is used as a modifier. bell-bottom 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Bell-bottoms** are trousers that are very wide at the bottom of the leg, near your feet. 喇叭裤 ❑ *Flares, loons and bell-bottoms are back.* 微喇、中喇和宽喇又火了起来。❑ *...bell-bottom trousers.* 喇叭裤

bell|boy /'belbɔɪ/ (**bellboys**) N-COUNT A **bellboy** is a man or boy who works in a hotel, carrying bags or bringing things to the guests' rooms. (宾馆的)行李生，行李员

belle /bel/ (**belles**) N-COUNT A **belle** is a beautiful woman, especially the most beautiful woman at a party or in a group. 美女，美人(尤指聚会或群体中最漂亮的女人)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bel|li|cose /'belɪkəʊs, -kəʊz/ ADJ You use **bellicose** to refer to aggressive actions or behaviour that are likely to start an argument or a fight. 好斗的；好战的；好争吵的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He expressed alarm about the government's increasingly bellicose statements.* 他对政府越来越具挑衅性的声明表示担忧。

-bellied /-belɪd/ 1 COMB **-bellied** can be added to an adjective to describe someone or something that has a stomach of a particular kind. (和形容词连用)表示"有…的肚子的"、"有…的腹部的" ❑ *The fat-bellied officer stood near the door.* 大腹便便的官员站在门边。❑ *...the yellow-bellied sea-snake.* 黄腹海蛇 2 → see also **pot-bellied**

bel|lig|er|ent /bɪ'lɪdʒərənt/ ADJ A **belligerent** person is hostile and aggressive. (人)好战的，好斗的，寻衅的 ❑ *He was almost back to his belligerent mood of twelve months ago.* 他故态复萌，几乎又像一年前那样咄咄逼人了。•**bel|lig|er|ent|ly** ADV ❑ *'Why not?' he asked belligerently.* "为什么不行？"他挑衅地问道。•**bel|lig|er|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He could be accused of passion, but never belligerence.* 可以说他很冲动，但不能说他爱挑事儿。

bel|low /'beləʊ/ (**bellows, bellowing, bellowed**) 1 VERB If someone **bellows**, they shout angrily in a loud, deep voice. (人)吼叫，咆哮 ❑ [v with quote] *'I didn't ask to be born!' she bellowed.* "我没有要求你们把我生下来！"她吼道。❑ [v +at] *She prayed she wouldn't come in and find them there, bellowing at each other.* 她祈祷自己进来后不会看到他们在冲着彼此大吼大叫。❑ [v n prep] *He bellowed information into the mouthpiece of his portable telephone.* 他对着便携式电话的话筒吼了一通信息。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Bellow** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I was distraught and let out a bellow of tearful rage.* 我心烦意乱，流着泪发了一通火。2 VERB When a large animal such as a bull or an elephant **bellows**, it makes a loud and deep noise. (公牛、大象等大型动物)咆哮，吼叫 ❑ [v] *A heifer bellowed in her stall.* 小母牛在牛栏里吼叫。3 N-COUNT [oft *a pair of* N] A **bellows** is or **bellows** are a device used for blowing air into a fire in order to make it burn more fiercely. 风箱；鼓风机

'bell pep|per (**bell peppers**) N-COUNT A **bell pepper** is a hollow green, red, or yellow vegetable with seeds. 甜椒；灯笼椒；柿子椒【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **pepper**

'bell ring|er (**bell ringers**) also **bell-ringer** N-COUNT A **bell ringer** is someone who rings church bells or hand bells, especially as a hobby. 教堂(业余)敲钟人；教堂(业余)摇铃人

bell|wether /'belweðə^r/ (**bellwethers**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] If you describe something as a **bellwether**, you mean that it is an indication of the way a situation is changing. 先兆；征兆；风向标【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *For decades the company was the bellwether of the British economy.* 几十年来，这家公司一直是英国经济的晴雨表。❑ *IBM is considered the bellwether stock on Wall Street.* IBM 公司的股票被视为华尔街的龙头股。

bel|ly /'beli/ (**bellies**) 1 N-COUNT [with poss] The **belly** of a person or animal is their stomach or abdomen. In British English, this is an informal or literary use. 胃，腹部(在英国英语中属于非正式或文学用语) ❑ *She laid her hands on her swollen belly.* 她把双手放在自己隆起的肚子上。❑ *You'll eat so much your belly'll be like a barrel.* 你会把肚子吃得鼓鼓的，像个大酒桶。2 → see also **beer belly, pot belly** 3 PHRASE If a company **goes belly up**, it does not have enough money to pay its debts. 破产；资不抵债【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I really can't afford to see this company go belly up.* 我绝对不能眼睁睁地看着这家公司垮掉。

belly|ache /'belieɪk/ (**bellyaches, bellyaching, bellyached**) also **belly-ache** 1 N-VAR **Bellyache** is a pain inside your abdomen, especially in your stomach. 肚子痛；腹痛；(尤指)胃痛【INFORMAL 非正式】2 VERB [usu cont] If you say that someone **is bellyaching**, you mean they complain loudly and frequently about something and you think this is unreasonable or unjustified. 反复大发牢骚；牢骚满腹【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +*about*] *...belly-aching about recession.* 对经济衰退的满腹牢骚 [Also v]

'bel|ly but|ton (**belly buttons**) N-COUNT Your **belly button** is the small round thing in the centre of your stomach. 肚脐【INFORMAL 非正式】

'bel|ly danc|er (**belly dancers**) also **belly-dancer** N-COUNT A **belly dancer** is a woman who performs a Middle Eastern dance in which she moves her hips and abdomen about. 肚皮舞舞女

'bel|ly laugh (**belly laughs**) also **belly-laugh** N-COUNT A **belly laugh** is a very loud, deep laugh. 捧腹大笑；开怀大笑 ❑ *Each gag was rewarded with a generous belly-laugh.* 每一次插科打诨都引来一阵开怀大笑。

be|long ♦∞ /bɪ'lɒŋ, AM 美 -'lɔːŋ/ (**belongs, belonging, belonged**) 1 VERB [no cont] If something **belongs to** you, you own it. 属于；归…所有 ❑ [v +to] *The house had belonged to her family for three or four generations.* 这套房子归她们家有三四代人了。2 VERB [no cont] You say that something **belongs to** a particular person when you are guessing, discovering, or explaining that it was produced by or is part of that person. 系…所为；是…的一部分 ❑ [v +to] *The handwriting belongs to a male.* 这是男性的笔迹。3 VERB [no cont] If someone **belongs to** a particular group, they are a member of that group. 是…的成员；属于(特定团体) ❑ [v +to] *I used to belong to a youth club.* 我过去是一个青年俱乐部的成员。4 VERB [no cont] If something or someone **belongs in** or **to** a particular category, type, or group, they are of that category, type, or group. 归属于(特定类别、类型或群体) ❑ [v +*in/to*] *The judges could not decide which category it belonged in.* 评委们无法判定它属于哪一类。5 VERB [no cont] If something **belongs to** a particular time, it comes from that time. 源于，来自于(特定时代) ❑ [v +to] *The pictures belong to an era when there was a preoccupation with high society.* 这些画出自一个人人向往上流社会的时代。6 VERB [no cont] If you say that something **belongs to** someone, you mean that person has the right to it. (权利)属于(某人) ❑ [v +to] *...but the last word belonged to Rosanne.* 但是最终决定权在罗莎娜手里 7 VERB [no cont] If you say that a time **belongs to** a particular system or way of doing something, you mean that that time is or will be characterized by it. 以…为特点；以…为特征 ❑ [v +to] *The future belongs to democracy.* 未来属于民主。8 VERB [no cont] If a baby or child **belongs to** a particular adult, that adult is his or her parent or the person who is looking after him or her. (孩子)是…的，为…所拥有(或监护) ❑ [v +to] *He deduced that the two children belonged to the couple.* 他推断这俩小孩是这对夫妇的。9 VERB [no cont] When lovers say that they **belong together**, they are expressing their closeness or commitment to each other. 属于彼此(恋人用来表示亲密关系) ❑ [v *together*] *I really think that we belong together.* 我真的觉得我们属于彼此。❑ [v +*with*] *He belongs with me.* 他是我的。10 VERB [no cont] If a person or thing **belongs** in a particular place or situation, that is where they should be. 归属于(特定地方或情形) ❑ [v adv/prep] *You don't belong here.* 你不属于这里。❑ [v adv/prep] *I'm so glad to see you back where you belong.* 我真高兴看到你又回到了属于你自己的天地。❑ [v] *They need to feel they belong.* 他们需要有归属感。•**be|long|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a man utterly without a sense of belonging.* 完全没有归属感的男人

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *belong* with:

PREP. belong **to** *someone* 属于某人 1 2 8
belong **to a club/group/organization** 是俱乐部 / 团体 / 组织的成员 3
ADV. belong **together** 属于彼此 9
back where you belong 回到你属于的地方 10
N. *someone/something* **doesn't** belong …没有归属感 10

be|long|ings /bɪ'lɒŋɪŋz, AM 美 -'lɔːŋ-/ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **belongings** are the things that you own, especially things that are small enough to be carried. 所有物；(随身)财物 ❑ *I collected my belongings and left.* 我收拾好随身物品就离开了。

be|loved /bɪ'lʌvɪd/

When the adjective is not followed by a noun it is pronounced /bɪ'lʌvd/ and is hyphenated be|loved. 形容词后面没有接名词时读作 /bɪ'lʌvd/，分音节形式为 be|loved。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **beloved** person, thing, or place is one that you feel great affection for. 深爱的；钟爱的 ❑ *He lost his beloved wife last year.* 他去年痛失爱妻。[Also v-link ADJ *of/by* n] 2 N-SING [usu poss N] Your **beloved** is the person that you love. 爱人；心爱的人【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He takes his beloved into his arms.* 他将心爱之人拥入怀中。

be|low ◆◇ /bɪ'ləʊ/ 1 PREP If something is **below** something else, it is in a lower position. (位置)在…下面，低于 ❑ *He appeared from the apartment directly below Leonard's.* 他从伦纳德家正下方的公寓里走了出来。❑ *The path runs below a long brick wall.* 小道在长砖墙脚下延伸。❑ *The sun had already sunk below the horizon.* 太阳已经落到了地平线下面。•ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] **Below** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a view to the street below.* 可以看到下面的街道 ❑ *Spread out below was a great crowd.* 下面是摩肩接踵的人群。2 PHRASE If something is **below ground** or **below the ground**, it is in the ground. 在地下；在地表以下 ❑ *They have designed a system which pumps up water from 70m below ground.* 他们设计了一套从地下 70 米处抽水的系统。3 ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] You use **below** in a piece of writing to refer to something that is mentioned later. 以下；在下文中 ❑ *Please write to me at the address below.* 请按照下面的地址给我写信。4 PREP If something is **below** a particular amount, rate, or level, it is less than that amount, rate, or level. (数量、比率或水平)低于，小于，少于 ❑ *Night temperatures can drop below 15 degrees Celsius.* 夜间气温会降到 15 摄氏度以下。❑ *Rainfall has been below average.* 降雨量一直低于平均水平。•ADV **Below** is also an adverb. ❑ *...temperatures at zero or below.* 零度或零度以下的温度 5 PREP If someone is **below** you in an organization, they are lower in rank. (职级)低于 ❑ *Such people often experience less stress than those in the ranks immediately below them.* 这些人承受的压力往往小于那些职位仅次于他们的人。6 **below par** → see **par**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *below* with:

ADV. **directly** below 在正下方，**far** below 在极下处，**just/slightly** below 刚好在下方 / 略向下 1
significantly/substantially/well below 大大低于 4
N. below **the surface** 在表面下 1
below **ground** 在地下 2
below **the belt/waist** 不公正的，below **cost** 低于成本，below **freezing** 冰点以下，below **the poverty level/line** 贫困水平 / 线以下，below **zero** 零下 4
V. **dip/drop/fall** below 下降；下跌 1 4
described below 下述，**listed** below 下列，**see** below 见下方 3
ADJ. below **average** 在平均水平下，below **normal** 在一般水平下 4

be|low 'stairs also **below-stairs** ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] People sometimes use **below stairs** to refer to the servants in a rich household and the things that are connected with them. 楼下(指有钱人家的仆人) ❑ *...a glimpse of life below stairs at Buckingham Palace.* 白金汉宫下人生活一瞥 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Below-stairs** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the below-stairs world of a 1920s country house.* 20 世纪 20 年代乡间宅第里的下人生活

be|low-the-'belt → see **belt**

be|low-the-|line pro'mo|tion (**below-the-line promotions**) N-VAR **Below-the-line promotion** is the use of promotional methods that can be controlled by the company selling the goods or service, such as in-store offers and direct selling. 线下促销(指非大众媒体促销)(Compare 比较 **above-the-line promotion**.)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The advertising campaign will be supported by a PR and below-the-line promotion.* 广告宣传活动将辅以公关和线下促销。

belt ◆◇ /belt/ (**belts, belting, belted**) 1 N-COUNT A **belt** is a strip of leather or cloth that you fasten round your waist. 腰带；裤带；皮带 ❑ *He wore a belt with a large brass buckle.* 他系着一条带大铜扣的腰带。2 → see also **safety belt, seat belt** 3 N-COUNT A **belt** in a machine is a circular strip of rubber that is used to drive moving parts or to move objects along. (机器的)皮带，传动带，输送带 ❑ *The turning disc is connected by a drive belt to an electric motor.* 转盘由一根传动带与电机相连。4 → see also **conveyor belt, fan belt** 5 N-COUNT A **belt** of land or sea is a long, narrow area of it that has some special feature. 地带；带状区域 ❑ *Miners in Zambia's northern copper belt have gone on strike.* 赞比亚北部铜矿带的矿工已经罢工了。6 → see also **Bible Belt, commuter belt, green belt** 7 VERB If someone **belts** you, they hit you very hard. 抽打；痛打【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *'Is it right she belted old George in the gut?' she asked.* "她真的把老乔治痛打了一顿?"她问。•N-COUNT **Belt** is also a noun. ❑ *Father would give you a belt over the head with the scrubbing brush.* 爸爸会拿硬毛刷打爆你的头。8 VERB If you **belt** somewhere, you move or travel there very fast. 飞奔；疾驰【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *We belted down Iveagh Parade to where the motor was.* 我们沿着艾弗大街一路飞奔到汽车那儿。9 → see also **belted** 10 PHRASE Something that is **below the belt** is cruel and unfair. 残酷而不公正的 ❑ *Do you think it's a bit below the belt what they're doing?* 你觉得他们的做法是不是有点儿下作? ❑ *...this kind of below-the-belt discrimination.* 这种粗暴的歧视 11 PHRASE If you have to **tighten** your **belt**, you have to spend less money and manage without things because you have less money than you used to have. 勒紧裤腰带；紧缩开支；节衣缩食 ❑ *Clearly, if you are spending more than your income, you'll need to tighten your belt.* 明摆着，要是你入不敷出，你就得省着点了。12 PHRASE If you have something **under** your **belt**, you have already achieved it or done it. 已经取得(或完成) ❑ *Clare is now a full-time author with six books, including four novels, under her belt.* 克莱尔现在是全职作家，著有 6 本书，其中有 4 部小说。

▶**belt out** PHRASAL VERB If you **belt out** a song, you sing or play it very loudly. 大声唱；大声演奏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *He held a three-hour family Karaoke session in his hotel, belting out Sinatra and Beatles hits.* 他在他的酒店举行了一场历时 3 个钟头的家庭卡拉 OK 演唱会，其间高歌了辛纳屈和甲壳虫乐队的一些热门歌曲。[Also v n P]

belt|ed /'beltɪd/ ADJ If someone's jacket or coat, for example, is **belted**, it has a belt fastened round it. 有腰带的；系腰带的 ❑ *She wore a brown suede jacket, belted at the waist.* 她穿着一件带束腰的棕色绒面革夹克。

'belt-tightening N-UNCOUNT If you need to do some **belt-tightening**, you must spend less money and manage without things because you have less money than you used to have. 紧缩开支；省吃俭用；节衣缩食 ❑ *This will cause further belt-tightening in the public services.* 这会导致公共事业单位进一步紧缩开支。

belt|way /'beltweɪ/ (**beltways**) N-COUNT A **beltway** is a road that goes around a city or town, to keep traffic away from the centre. 环城公路；环线【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **ring road**

be|moan /bɪ'məʊn/ (**bemoans, bemoaning, bemoaned**) VERB If you **bemoan** something, you express sorrow or dissatisfaction about it. 悲叹；叹息；埋怨【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Universities and other research establishments bemoan their lack of funds.* 高校及其他研究机构抱怨经费不足。

be|muse /bɪ'mjuːz/ (**bemuses, bemusing, bemused**) VERB If something **bemuses** you, it puzzles or confuses you. 使困惑；使不解；使茫然 ❑ [v n] *The sheer quantity of detail would bemuse even the most clear-headed author.* 光是这么多的细节就会让哪怕是头脑最清醒的作者感到困惑。

be|mused /bɪ'mjuːzd/ ADJ If you are **bemused**, you are puzzled or confused. 困惑不解的；茫然的 ❑ *He was rather bemused by children.* 他为孩子们大伤脑筋。❑ *Mr. Sebastian was looking at the boys with a bemused expression.* 塞巴斯蒂安先生一脸茫然地看着男孩儿们。•**be|mus|ed|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He was staring bemusedly at the picture of himself.* 他茫然地盯着自己的照片。

be|muse|ment /bɪ'mju:zmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Bemusement** is the feeling that you have when you are puzzled or confused by something. 困惑；疑惑 ❑ *A look of bemusement spread across their faces.* 他们满脸疑惑。

bench /bentʃ/ (**benches**) 1 N-COUNT A **bench** is a long seat of wood or metal that two or more people can sit on. 长凳；长椅 ❑ *He sat down on a park bench.* 他在公园的长椅上坐了下来。 2 N-COUNT A **bench** is a long, narrow table in a factory or laboratory. (长方形)工作台，实验台 ❑ *...the laboratory bench.* 实验台 3 N-PLURAL In parliament, different groups sit on different **benches**. For example, the government sits on the government **benches**. 议员席；议席【BRIT 英】❑ *...the opposition benches.* 反对派议席 4 → see also **backbench, backbencher, backbenches, front bench** 5 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] In a court of law, **the bench** is the judge or magistrates. 法官；地方执法官 ❑ *The chairman of the bench adjourned the case until October 27.* 主审法官将案件延期到 10 月 27 日审理。

bench|mark /'bentʃmɑ:k/ (**benchmarks**) also **bench mark** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **benchmark** is something whose quality or quantity is known and which can therefore be used as a standard with which other things can be compared. 基准；水准点；衡量尺度 ❑ [+for] *The truck industry is a benchmark for the economy.* 卡车业是衡量经济的一个基准。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mark = boundary 界限, sign 标志 : benchmark, birthmark, bookmark*

bench|mark|ing /'bentʃmɑ:kɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT In business, **benchmarking** is a process in which a company compares its products and methods with those of the most successful companies in its field, in order to try to improve its own performance. 基准化分析法，标杆分析法(和业内最大竞争对手进行比较从而提高业绩的方法)【BUSINESS 商】

bend •∞ /bend/ (**bends, bending, bent**) 1 VERB When you **bend**, you move the top part of your body downwards and forwards. Plants and trees also **bend**. 弯腰；俯身；弯曲 ❑ [v adv/prep] *I bent over and kissed her cheek.* 我俯身亲吻了她的脸颊。❑ [v] *She bent and picked up a plastic bucket.* 她弯腰提起一个塑料桶。❑ [v-ed] *She was bent over the sink washing the dishes.* 她俯在水槽边洗盘子。 2 VERB When you **bend** your head, you move your head forwards and downwards. 低(头)；俯(首) ❑ [v n] *Rick appeared, bending his head a little to clear the top of the door.* 里克到了，进门时为了避开门楣稍微低了下头。 3 VERB When you **bend** a part of your body such as your arm or leg, or when it **bends**, you change its position so that it is no longer straight. 弯曲(手臂、腿等)；(手臂、腿等)弯曲 ❑ [v n] *These cruel devices are designed to stop prisoners bending their legs.* 这些残酷的刑具是用来阻止犯人弯腿的。❑ [v] *As you walk faster, you will find the arms bend naturally and more quickly.* 走快时，你会发现手臂会自然弯曲，而且频率会更快。•**bent** ADJ ❑ *Keep your knees slightly bent.* 保持双膝稍稍弯曲。 4 VERB If you **bend** something that is flat or straight, you use force to make it curved or to put an angle in it. 使弯曲；使变弯 ❑ [v n prep] *Bend the bar into a horseshoe.* 把铁条弯成马蹄形。❑ [v n] *She'd cut a jagged hole in the tin, bending a knife in the process.* 她在罐头上曲里拐弯地划了个口，其间还弄弯了一把小刀。•**bent** ADJ ❑ *...a length of bent wire.* 一段弯曲的铁丝 5 VERB When a road, beam of light, or other long thin thing **bends**, or when something **bends** it, it changes direction to form a curve or angle. (使)(路、光束等)弯曲 ❑ [v] *The road bent slightly to the right.* 这条路稍微朝右弯。❑ [v n] *Glass bends light of different colours by different amounts.* 玻璃对不同颜色的光的折射量不同。 6 N-COUNT A **bend** in a road, pipe, or other long thin object is a curve or angle in it. (路、管道等的)弯曲处，转弯处 ❑ *The crash occurred on a sharp bend.* 撞车发生在一个急转弯处。 7 VERB If someone **bends to** your wishes, they believe or do something different, usually when they do not want to. 屈从；不情愿地服从 ❑ [v +to] *Congress has to bend to his will.* 国会不得不屈从于他的意志。❑ [v] *Do you think she's likely to bend on her attitude to Europe?* 你认为她会改变对欧洲的态度吗？[Also v n] 8 VERB If you **bend** rules or laws, you interpret them in a way that allows you to do something they would not normally allow you to do. 曲解，通融，篡改(规则、法律等) ❑ [v n] *A minority of officers were prepared to bend the rules.* 少数官员准备篡改规则。 9 VERB If you **bend** the truth or **bend** the facts, you say something that is not exactly true. 歪曲(事实) ❑ [v n] *Sometimes we bend the truth a little in order to spare them the pain of the real facts.* 有时我们会稍微变动一下事实，以免他们知道实情会太痛苦。 10 → see also **bent, hairpin bend** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone **is bending over backwards to** be helpful or kind, you are emphasizing that they are trying very hard to be helpful or kind. 竭尽全力【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *People are bending over backwards to please customers.* 人们正使出浑身解数取悦顾客。 12 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **drives you round the bend**, you mean that you dislike them and they annoy or upset you very much. 使非常恼火；使极为恼怒【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】❑ *And can you make that tea before your fidgeting drives me completely round the bend.* 你能不能把那壶茶泡好？瞧你坐立不安的样子，真要把我惹急了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bend* Also look up:

V. arch, bow, hunch, lean; (*ant.*) straighten 1
contort, curl, twist 4
N. angle, curve, deviation, turn 3 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bend* with:

ADV. bend **backward/forward** 后仰 / 前屈，bend **down** 俯身，bend **over** 弯腰 1 2 3
N. bend **your arms/knees** 弯曲手臂 / 膝盖 3
bend **the rules** 逾越规矩 8
PREP. **around the** bend 拐弯处，bend **in a river/road/trail** 河道 / 道路 / 路线的弯曲处 6

bend|ed /'bendɪd/ PHRASE If you ask someone for something **on bended knee**, you ask them very seriously for it. 郑重地，苦苦地(请求)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We beg the Government on bended knee not to cut this budget.* 我们恳求政府不要削减这项预算。

bend|er /'bendə'/ (**benders**) N-COUNT [usu sing, usu *on* N] If someone goes **on a bender**, they drink a very large amount of alcohol. 纵酒；酗酒【INFORMAL 非正式】

bendy /'bendi/ (**bendier, bendiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bendy** object bends easily into a curved or angled shape. 易弯曲的；柔韧的 ❑ *...a bendy toy whose limbs bend in every direction.* 四肢可以任意弯曲的玩具

be|neath •∞ /bɪ'ni:θ/ 1 PREP Something that is **beneath** another thing is under the other thing. 在…之下；在…下面 ❑ *She could see the muscles of his shoulders beneath his T-shirt.* 她可以看到他 T 恤衫下的肩部肌肉。❑ *She found pleasure in sitting beneath the trees.* 她喜欢坐在树下。❑ *...the frozen grass crunching beneath his feet.* 在他脚下嘎吱作响的冻草 •ADV [n ADV] **Beneath** is also an adverb. ❑ *On a shelf beneath he spotted a photo album.* 他在下面的架子上瞅见了一本相册。 2 PREP If you talk about what is **beneath** the surface of something, you are talking about the aspects of it which are hidden or not obvious. 在…表面之下；在…的背后 ❑ *...emotional strains beneath the surface.* 表面之下的情感纠结 ❑ *Beneath the festive mood there is an underlying apprehension.* 在喜庆的背后存在着隐忧。 3 PREP If you say that someone or something is **beneath** you, you feel that they are not good enough for you or not suitable for you. 不如；比不上；配不上 ❑ *They decided she was marrying beneath her.* 他们认定她要嫁给一个配不上她的人。❑ *Many find themselves having to take jobs far beneath them.* 很多人觉得自己在工作上被迫大材小用。

Ben|edic|tine /ˌbenɪ'dɪktɪn, -ti:n/ (**Benedictines**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Benedictine** is a monk or nun who is a member of a Christian religious community that follows the rule of St. Benedict. 本笃会修士；本笃会修女 ❑ *...the famous Benedictine abbey of St Mary.* 著名的本笃会圣玛丽修道院

ben|edic|tion /ˌbenɪ'dɪkʃn/ (**benedictions**) 1 N-VAR A **benediction** is a kind of Christian prayer. (基督教的)祝福，赐福祈祷【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The minister pronounced the benediction.* 牧师做了赐福祈祷。❑ *The Pope's hands were raised in benediction.* 教皇举起手来祝祷。

B

2 N-VAR You can refer to something that makes people feel protected and at peace as a **benediction**. 祝福 ❑ *She could only raise her hand in a gesture of benediction.* 她只得举起手来做了一个祝福的手势。

ben|efac|tor /'benɪfæktə'/ (**benefactors**) N-COUNT A **benefactor** is a person who helps a person or organization by giving them money. 捐助者；赞助人；施主 ❑ [+of] *In his old age he became a benefactor of the arts.* 他晚年成了一个艺术赞助人。

be|nefi|cent /bɪ'nefɪs'nt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **beneficent** person or thing helps people or results in something good. 行善的；慈善的；有益的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...optimism about the beneficent effects of new technology.* 对新技术会带来有益成效的乐观态度

ben|efi|cial /ˌbenɪ'fɪʃ°l/ ADJ Something that is **beneficial** helps people or improves their lives. 有益的；有利的；有帮助的 ❑ [+to] *...vitamins which are beneficial to our health.* 对我们健康有益的维生素 ❑ *Using computers has a beneficial effect on children's learning.* 使用计算机对孩子们的学习有益。

ben|efi|ciary /ˌbenɪ'fɪʃərɪ, AM 美 -ʃɪerɪ/ (**beneficiaries**) 1 N-COUNT Someone who is a **beneficiary of** something is helped by it. 受益人；受惠者 ❑ [+of] *The main beneficiaries of pension equality so far have been men.* 迄今为止，退休金均等政策的主要受益者一直是男性。 2 N-COUNT The **beneficiaries** of a will are legally entitled to receive money or property from someone when that person dies.（遗嘱的）受益人

ben|efit ↔ /'benɪfɪt/ (**benefits, benefiting** or **benefitting, benefited** or **benefitted**) 1 N-VAR The **benefit of** something is the help that you get from it or the advantage that results from it. 好处；益处；裨益 ❑ [+of] *Each family farms individually and reaps the benefit of its labor.* 各家经营各自的农场，收获各自的劳动成果。❑ [+of] *I'm a great believer in the benefits of this form of therapy.* 我坚信这种治疗形式非常有益。❑ *For maximum benefit, use your treatment every day.* 为了达到最佳效果，你每天都要接受治疗。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If something is **to** your **benefit** or is **of benefit to** you, it helps you or improves your life.（对…有）好处，帮助 ❑ *This could now work to Albania's benefit.* 这种情况目前对阿尔巴尼亚有利。❑ [+to] *I hope what I have written will be of benefit to someone else who may feel the same way.* 我希望我所写的内容能对其他和我有同感的人有所裨益。 3 VERB If you **benefit from** something or if it **benefits** you, it helps you or improves your life. 获益；对…有益；有利于 ❑ [v +from] *Both sides have benefited from the talks.* 双方都从谈判中获益。❑ [v n] *...a variety of government programs benefiting children.* 有益于儿童的各种政府项目 [Also v] 4 N-UNCOUNT If you have the **benefit of** some information, knowledge, or equipment, you are able to use it so that you can achieve something. 有利条件；优势 ❑ [+of] *Steve didn't have the benefit of a formal college education.* 史蒂夫没有接受过正规大学教育，在这一点上没有优势。 5 N-VAR [oft *on* n] **Benefit** is money that is given by the government to people who are poor, ill, or unemployed.（政府提供给穷人、病人和失业人员的）救济金，补助金 ❑ *...the removal of benefit from school-leavers.* 取消辍学者的补助金 6 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **benefit**, or a **benefit** concert or dinner, is an event that is held in order to raise money for a particular charity or person. 慈善活动 ❑ *I am organising a benefit gig in Bristol to raise these funds.* 我要在布里斯托尔组织一场义演来募集这些资金。 7 → see also **fringe benefit, unemployment benefit** 8 PHRASE If you give someone **the benefit of the doubt**, you treat them as if they are telling the truth or as if they have behaved properly, even though you are not sure that this is the case. 暂且相信；姑且信之 ❑ *At first I gave him the benefit of the doubt.* 起初，我姑且相信了他。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone is doing something **for the benefit of** a particular person, you mean that they are doing it for that person. 为了…的利益；为…好 ❑ *You need people working for the benefit of the community.* 你们需要为社区谋利益的人。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *benefit* with:

PREP. benefit **from** *something* 来自…的好处；从…中获益 1 3
benefit **of** *something* …的益处 1 4
for *someone's* benefit 为了某人的利益 1 9
to *someone's* benefit 对某人有益 2
N. benefit **programmes** 补助项目 5
benefit **concert/performance** 慈善音乐会 / 表演 6

Bene|lux /'benɪlʌks/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **Benelux** countries are Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. 比荷卢联盟（比利时、荷兰、卢森堡三国经济联盟）

be|nevo|lent /bɪ'nevələnt/ 1 ADJ If you describe a person in authority as **benevolent**, you mean that they are kind and fair.（当权者）仁慈的，慈爱的，乐善好施的 ❑ *The company has proved to be a most benevolent employer.* 事实证明，这家公司是非常好的雇主。•**be|nevo|lent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Thorne nodded his understanding, smiling benevolently.* 索恩会意地点点头，慈爱地微笑着。•**be|nevo|lence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A bit of benevolence from people in power is not what we need.* 我们需要的不是当权者的小恩小惠。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Benevolent** is used in the names of some organizations that give money and help to people who need it.（用于慈善机构名称）慈善的，救济的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the Army Benevolent Fund.* 陆军慈善基金

Word Link 词根词缀 *vol = will* 意愿：*benevolent, involuntary, volition*

Ben|gali /beŋ'gɔ:li/ (**Bengalis**) 1 ADJ **Bengali** means belonging or relating to Bengal, or to its people or language. 孟加拉的；孟加拉人的；孟加拉语的 ❑ *She married a Bengali doctor.* 她嫁给了一个孟加拉医生。 2 N-COUNT A **Bengali** is a person who comes from Bangladesh or West Bengal. 孟加拉人（包括孟加拉国人和印度西孟加拉邦人） 3 N-UNCOUNT **Bengali** is the language that is spoken by people who live in Bangladesh and by many people in West Bengal. 孟加拉语

be|night|ed /bɪ'naɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe people or the place where they live as **benighted**, you think they are unfortunate or do not know anything. 不幸的；蒙昧的；无知的【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *Famine hit that benighted country once more.* 饥荒再次席卷了那个蒙昧的国家。

be|nign /bɪ'naɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **benign** to describe someone who is kind, gentle, and harmless. 和蔼的；温和的；慈祥的 ❑ *They are normally a more benign audience.* 他们通常观看时比较温和。•**be|nign|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *I just smiled benignly and stood back.* 我只是和善地笑了笑，站到了后面。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **benign** substance or process does not have any harmful effects. 没有危害的 ❑ *We're taking relatively benign medicines and we're turning them into poisons.* 我们服的药相对来说药性温和，但是我们却在把它们变成毒药。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **benign** tumour will not cause death or serious harm.（肿瘤）良性的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *It wasn't cancer, only a benign tumour.* 这不是癌症，只是良性肿瘤。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Benign** conditions are pleasant or make it easy for something to happen.（条件、环境）良好的，宜人的 ❑ *They enjoyed an especially benign climate.* 他们那里的气候非常宜人。

bent /bent/ 1 **Bent** is the past tense and past participle of **bend**. 2 ADJ If an object is **bent**, it is damaged and no longer has its correct shape. 折断的；弯曲的；变形的 ❑ *The trees were all bent and twisted from the wind.* 树全被风吹弯折断了。 3 ADJ If a person is **bent**, their body has become curved because of old age or disease.（人）驼背的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a bent, frail, old man.* 一位孱弱的驼背老人 4 ADJ If someone is **bent on** doing something, especially something harmful, they are determined to do it.（尤指做不好的事情）决意的，下定决心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+on/upon] *He's bent on suicide.* 他执意要自杀。 5 N-SING If you have a **bent for** something, you have a natural ability to do it or a natural interest in it. 才能；爱好；禀赋 ❑ [+for] *His bent for natural history directed him towards his first job.* 他因着自己在自然历史方面的天赋找到了第一份工作。 6 N-SING [adj N] If someone is **of** a particular **bent**, they hold a particular set of beliefs. 信仰 ❑ *...economists of a socialist bent.* 信仰社会主义的经济学家 7 ADJ If you say that someone in a position of responsibility is **bent**, you mean that they are dishonest or do illegal things.（官员等）不正直的，贪赃枉法的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...this bent accountant.* 这个腐败的会计 8 PHRASE If someone is **bent double**, the top part of their body is leaning forward towards their legs, usually because they are in great pain or because they are laughing a lot. In American English, you can also say that someone is **bent over double**.（疼或笑得）弯了腰，直不起腰（美国英语中亦用 bent over double）❑ [+with/in] *He left the courtroom on the first day*

bent double with stomach pain. 第一天他就因胃痛得直不起腰而离开了法庭。

ben|zene /'benzi:n/ N-UNCOUNT **Benzene** is a clear, colourless liquid which is used to make plastics. 苯(一种无色透明液体，用于制作塑料)

be|queath /bɪ'kwi:ð/ (**bequeaths, bequeathing, bequeathed**) 1 VERB If you **bequeath** your money or property **to** someone, you legally state that they should have it when you die. 遗赠【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *He bequeathed all his silver to his children.* 他把他所有的钱财都留给了孩子。2 VERB If you **bequeath** an idea or system, you leave it for other people to use or develop. 留下；把…传下去【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n n] *He bequeaths his successor an economy that is doing quite well.* 他给继任者留下了发展势头非常不错的经济。❑ [v n +to] *It is true that colonialism did not bequeath much to Africa.* 殖民主义确实没有给非洲留下多少东西。[Also v n]

be|quest /bɪ'kwest/ (**bequests**) N-COUNT A **bequest** is money or property which you legally leave to someone when you die. 遗产 ❑ *The church here was left a bequest to hire doctors who would work amongst the poor.* 这个教堂收到一笔遗产，可以用来聘请医生为穷人治病。

be|rate /bɪ'reɪt/ (**berates, berating, berated**) VERB If you **berate** someone, you speak to them angrily about something they have done wrong. 怒斥；训斥【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +for] *Marion berated Joe for the noise he made.* 玛丽昂严厉斥责乔吵吵闹闹。[Also v n]

Ber|ber /'bɜ:bə'/ (**Berbers**) ADJ **Berber** means belonging or relating to a particular Muslim people in North Africa, or to their language or customs. 柏柏尔人的；柏柏尔语的 •N-COUNT A **Berber** is a person from the Berber community. 柏柏尔人

be|reaved /bɪ'ri:vd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bereaved** person is one who has a relative or close friend who has recently died. (人)新近失去亲友的 ❑ *Mr Dinkins visited the bereaved family to offer comfort.* 丁金斯先生前往死者家吊唁。•N-PLURAL **The bereaved** are people who are bereaved. 新近失去亲友的人 ❑ *He wanted to show his sympathy for the bereaved.* 他想向死者亲友表示慰问。

be|reave|ment /bɪ'ri:vmənt/ (**bereavements**) N-VAR **Bereavement** is the sorrow you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend dies. 丧亲之痛；新丧 ❑ *...those who have suffered a bereavement.* 那些遭受丧亲之痛的人

be|reft /bɪ'reft/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a person or thing is **bereft of** something, they no longer have it. 失去…的；丧失…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The place seemed to be utterly bereft of human life.* 这个地方似乎根本没有人烟。

be|ret /'bereɪ, AM 美 bə'reɪ/ (**berets**) N-COUNT A **beret** is a circular, flat hat that is made of soft material and has no brim. 贝雷帽(一种扁圆的无沿软帽)

berk /bɜ:'k/ (**berks**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **berk**, you think they are stupid or irritating. 傻瓜；傻蛋【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，冒犯，贬】

ber|ry /'beri/ (**berries**) N-COUNT **Berries** are small, round fruit that grow on a bush or a tree. Some berries are edible, for example blackberries and raspberries. 浆果；莓

ber|serk /bə'zɜ:'k, -'sɜ:'k/ 1 ADJ **Berserk** means crazy and out of control. 发疯的；失控的 ❑ *He tossed back his head in a howl of berserk laughter.* 他仰天狂笑。2 PHRASE If someone or something **goes berserk**, they lose control of themselves and become very angry or violent. 暴跳如雷；发狂 ❑ *When I saw him I went berserk.* 我一看见他就冒火。

berth /bɜ:θ/ (**berths, berthing, berthed**) 1 PHRASE If you **give** someone or something **a wide berth**, you avoid them because you think they are unpleasant, or dangerous, or simply because you do not like them. 对…敬而远之；避开 ❑ *She gives showbiz parties a wide berth.* 她对演艺圈的聚会敬而远之。2 N-COUNT A **berth** is a bed on a boat, train, or caravan. (船、火车、旅行拖车等的)卧铺，铺位 ❑ *Goldring booked a berth on the first boat he could.* 戈德林订了他能订到的最早一班船的铺位。3 N-COUNT A **berth** is a space in a harbour where a ship stays for a period of time. 泊位 4 VERB When a ship **berths**, it sails into harbour and stops at the quay. (船舶)停泊，停靠 ❑ [v] *As the ship berthed in New York, McClintock was with the first immigration officers aboard.* 船停靠在纽约后，麦克林托克和第一批移民局官员登上了船。•**berthed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *There the Gripsholm was berthed next to another ship.* "格里普斯霍姆"号停泊在另一艘船旁边。

be|seech /bɪ'si:tʃ/ (**beseeches, beseeching, beseeched**) VERB If you **beseech** someone **to** do something, you ask them very eagerly and anxiously. 恳求；央求；哀求【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n to-inf] *She beseeched him to cut his drinking and his smoking.* 她哀求他戒掉烟酒。❑ [v with quote] *'Please stay and read to me, mummy,' he beseeched.* "求你留下来给我读书吧，妈妈。"他央求道。[Also v n, v n +for]

be|seech|ing /bɪ'si:tʃɪŋ/ ADJ A **beseeching** expression, gesture, or tone of voice suggests that the person who has or makes it very much wants someone to do something. 恳求的；哀求的；央求的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She looked up at him with beseeching eyes.* 她抬起头来，用哀求的目光看着他。•**be|seech|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Hugh looked at his father beseechingly.* 休用恳求的目光看着父亲。

be|set /bɪ'set/ (**besets, besetting**)

The form **beset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. beset 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB If someone or something **is beset by** problems or fears, they have many problems or fears which affect them severely. 困扰；烦扰；使苦恼 ❑ [be v-ed +by/with] *The country is beset by severe economic problems.* 这个国家被严重的经济问题所困扰。❑ [v n] *...the problems now besetting the country.* 现在正困扰该国的问题

be|side ♦◇ /bɪ'saɪd/ 1 PREP Something that is **beside** something else is at the side of it or next to it. 在…旁边；在…附近 ❑ *On the table beside an empty plate was a pile of books.* 桌上空盘子的旁边是一堆书。❑ *I moved from behind my desk to sit beside her.* 我从桌子后面走到她身边坐了下来。2 → see also **besides** 3 PHRASE If you are **beside yourself with** anger or excitement, you are extremely angry or excited. 非常；极度 ❑ *Cathy was beside herself with excitement.* 凯茜兴奋异常。4 **beside the point** → see **point**

be|sides ♦◇ /bɪ'saɪdz/ 1 PREP [oft PREP v-ing] **Besides** something or **beside** something means in addition to it. 此外；另外；除了 ❑ *I think she has many good qualities besides being very beautiful.* 我觉得她不但长得非常漂亮，而且还有很多优秀品质。❑ *There was only one person besides Ford who knew Julia Jameson.* 除了福特以外，只有一个人认识朱莉娅·詹姆森。•ADV **Besides** is also an adverb. ❑ *You get to sample lots of baked things and take home masses of cookies besides.* 您不仅可以品尝各种烘焙糕点，还可以带很多饼干回家。2 ADV **Besides** is used to emphasize an additional point that you are making, especially one that you consider to be important. 而且，再说(强调所补充的内容) ❑ *The house was too expensive and too big. Besides, I'd grown fond of our little rented house.* 这座房子太贵太大了。再说，我已经喜欢上我们租的小房子了。

Usage 用法 besides

Besides and *beside* are often confused. *Besides* means 'in addition (to)': *What are you doing today besides working? Beside* means 'next to': *Come sit beside me.*

besides 和 beside 通常易混淆。besides 意指"除…之外"：What are you doing today besides working? 你今天除了工作还打算做什么？ beside 意"在…旁边"：Come sit beside me. 过来坐我旁边。

be|siege /bɪ'si:dʒ/ (**besieges, besieging, besieged**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If you **are besieged by** people, many people want something from you and continually bother you. 烦扰；纠缠 ❑ [be v-ed] *She was besieged by the press and the public.* 她被媒体和公众纠缠不休。2 VERB If soldiers **besiege** a place, they surround it and wait for the people in it to stop fighting or resisting. 包围；围攻 ❑ [v n] *The main part of the army moved to Sevastopol to besiege the town.* 军队主力转移到了塞瓦斯托波尔，对该城进行围攻。❑ [v-ed] *The Afghan air force was using helicopters to supply the besieged town.* 阿富汗空军正用直升机向被围城镇提供补给。

be|smirch /bɪsˈmɜːʳtʃ/ (**besmirches, besmirching, besmirched**) VERB If you **besmirch** someone or their reputation, you say that they are a bad person or that they have done something wrong, usually when this is not true. 诋毁；诬蔑；玷污【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *People were trying to besmirch his reputation.* 人们企图诋毁他的名声。

be|sot|ted /bɪˈsɒtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **besotted with** someone or something, you like them so much that you seem foolish or silly. 沉迷的；痴迷的；神魂颠倒的 ❑ [+with] *He became so besotted with her that even his children were forgotten.* 他被她迷得神魂颠倒，连孩子都抛到了九霄云外。

be|speak /bɪˈspiːk/ (**bespeaks, bespeaking, bespoke, bespoken**) VERB If someone's action or behaviour **bespeaks** a particular quality, feeling, or experience, it shows that quality, feeling, or experience. 显示；流露；展现【LITERARY,OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】

be|spec|ta|cled /bɪˈspektəkʰld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **bespectacled** is wearing glasses.（人）戴眼镜的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Mr Merrick was a slim, quiet, bespectacled man.* 梅里克先生瘦瘦的，不怎么说话，戴着副眼镜。

be|spoke /bɪˈspəʊk/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **bespoke** craftsman such as a tailor makes and sells things that are specially made for the customer who ordered them.（裁缝等手艺人）专门提供定做服务的【BRIT,FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *...suits made by a bespoke tailor.* 由专做定制服装的裁缝做的套装 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bespoke** things such as clothes have been specially made for the customer who ordered them.（衣服等）定做的【BRIT,FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *...bespoke coats.* 定做的外套

best ◆◆◆ /best/ ❶ **Best** is the superlative of **good**. ❑ *If you want further information the best thing to do is have a word with the driver as you get on the bus.* 如果你想了解更多信息，最好的办法是在上公交车时问一问司机。❑ *It's not the best place to live if you wish to develop your knowledge and love of mountains.* 如果你想增长知识、培养登山爱好的话，这可不是最好的地方。❷ **Best** is the superlative of **good**. ❑ *James Fox is best known as the author of White Mischief.* 詹姆斯·福克斯以《欲望城》一书最为出名。❸ N-SING **The best** is used to refer to things of the highest quality or standard. 最好的事物；绝佳的事物 ❑ *We offer only the best to our clients.* 我们只把最好的服务提供给客户。❑ *He'll have the best of care.* 他会得到最好的照顾。❹ N-SING [oft poss N] Someone's **best** is the greatest effort or highest achievement or standard that they are capable of. 最大努力；最高成就；最好水平 ❑ *Miss Blockey was at her best when she played the piano.* 布洛基小姐弹钢琴的时候发挥了她的最好水平。❑ *One needs to be a first-class driver to get the best out of that sort of machinery.* 只有一流的司机才能让那种机器发挥出最大的功效。❺ N-SING If you say that something is **the best** that can be done or hoped for, you think it is the most pleasant, successful, or useful thing that can be done or hoped for. 最好的结果；顶多 ❑ *A draw seems the best they can hope for.* 看来他们顶多只能指望打个平局了。❑ *The best we can do is try to stay cool and muddle through.* 我们能做的顶多就是设法保持冷静，蒙混过关。❻ ADV [ADV after v] If you like something **best** or like it **the best**, you prefer it. 最；极 ❑ *The thing I liked best about the show was the music.* 这场演出中我最喜欢的是它的音乐。❑ *Mother liked it best when Daniel got money.* 丹尼尔拿到钱的时候，母亲是最高兴的。❑ *What was the role you loved the best?* 你最喜欢哪一个角色？❼ **Best** is used to form the superlative of compound adjectives beginning with 'good' and 'well'. For example, the superlative of 'well-known' is 'best-known'.（用于构成以 good 和 well 开头的复合形容词的最高级，如 well-known 的最高级为 best-known）❽ → see also **second best, Sunday best** ❾ CONVENTION You can say **'All the best'** when you are saying goodbye to someone, or at the end of a letter.（用于道别或信件末尾）万事如意，一切顺利【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Wish him all the best, and tell him we miss him.* 祝他一切顺利，告诉他我们想念他。❿ PHRASE You use **best of all** to indicate that what you are about to mention is the thing that you prefer or that has most advantages out of all the things you have mentioned. 最好的是 ❑ *It was comfortable and cheap: best of all, most of the rent was being paid by two American friends.* 房子既舒适又便宜：最妙的是，大部分租金是由两位美国朋友支付的。⓫ PHRASE If someone does something **as best** they **can**, they do it as well as they can, although it is very difficult. 尽全力；竭尽所能；尽最大努力 ❑ *The older people were left to carry on as best they could.* 年纪大一点的人被留下来，奋力坚持。⓬ PHRASE You use **at best** to indicate that even if you describe something as favourably as possible or if it performs as well as it possibly can, it is still not very good. 充其量；顶多；至多 ❑ *This policy, they say, is at best confused and at worst non-existent.* 他们说这项政策往好里说是混乱不堪，往坏里说就是形同虚设。⓭ PHRASE If you **do** your **best** or **try** your **best to** do something, you try as hard as you can to do it, or do it as well as you can. 尽力；竭尽所能 ❑ *I'll do my best to find out.* 我会尽力查明真相。❑ *It wasn't her fault, she was trying her best to help.* 这不是她的错，她是尽力帮忙的。⓮ PHRASE If you say that something is **for the best**, you mean it is the most desirable or helpful thing that could have happened or could be done, considering all the circumstances.（综合考虑起来）是最好的 ❑ *Whatever the circumstances, parents are supposed to know what to do for the best.* 不论在什么情况下，父母都应该知道怎样做才是最好的。⓯ PHRASE If two people are **the best of friends**, they are close friends, especially when they have had a disagreement or fight in the past.（尤指冰释前嫌后的）最好的朋友，知己 ❑ *Magda is now married to George Callerby and we are the best of friends.* 玛格达现在已经和乔治·卡勒比结婚了，我们成了最好的朋友。⓰ PHRASE If you say that a particular person **knows best**, you mean that they have a lot of experience and should therefore be trusted to make decisions for other people.（因经验丰富）最清楚，最明白 ❑ *He was convinced that doctors and dentists knew best.* 他确信医生和牙医最清楚该怎么做。⓱ PHRASE If you **make the best of** something, you accept an unsatisfactory situation cheerfully and try to manage as well as you can. In British English, you can also say that you **make the best of a bad job**. 乐观地尽可能利用（逆境）❑ *She instilled in the children the virtues of good hard work, and making the best of what you have.* 她慢慢给孩子们灌输勤奋工作的品德，教导他们充分利用现有的条件。⓲ **to the best of your ability** → see **ability** ⓳ **hope for the best** → see **hope** ⓴ **to the best of your knowledge** → see **knowledge** ㉑ **best of luck** → see **luck** ㉒ **the best part** → see **part** ㉓ **at the best of times** → see **time** ㉔ **the best of both worlds** → see **world**

bes|tial /ˈbestiəl, AM 美 -stʃəl/ ADJ If you describe behaviour or a situation as **bestial**, you mean that it is very unpleasant or disgusting. 兽性的；残忍的；令人厌恶的 ❑ *...the bestial conditions into which the city has sunk.* 这个城市已变得兽欲横流

bes|ti|al|ity /ˌbestiˈælɪti, AM 美 -tʃiˈæl-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Bestiality** is disgusting behaviour. 兽行；兽性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is shocking that humans can behave with such bestiality towards others.* 令人震惊的是，人竟然能对同类下此毒手。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Bestiality** is sexual activity in which a person has sex with an animal. 兽奸

best|ie /ˈbesti:/ (**besties**) N-COUNT Your **bestie** is your best friend. 死党；闺蜜；好哥们儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She spent the day hanging out with her bestie.* 她一整天都和闺蜜出去了。

ˌbest ˈman N-SING The **best man** at a wedding is the man who assists the bridegroom. 男傧相；伴郎

→ see **wedding**

ˌbest of ˈbreed (**best of breeds**) also **best-of-breed** ❶ N-COUNT The **best of breed** is the animal that wins first prize in its section at a dog show.（犬展的）最佳犬种犬 ❑ *The Queen's Trophy is presented to the best of breed Welsh corgi each February.* 女王奖杯每年二月都会颁给威尔士柯基的最佳犬种犬。❷ ADJ **Best of breed** products or services are the most successful products or services in a particular area. 最佳的；最优的 ❑ *Gerstner transformed most of the company into a best of breed systems integration provider.* 郭士纳将公司大部分转型成为最优秀的集成系统提供商。

be|stow /bɪˈstəʊ/ (**bestows, bestowing, bestowed**) VERB To **bestow** something **on** someone means to give or present it to them. 给予；赠与；授予；赐予【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +on/upon] *The Queen has bestowed a knighthood on him.* 女王已经授予他爵士头衔。[Also v on/upon n n]

best prac|tice N-UNCOUNT **Best practice** is the way of running a business or providing a service that is recognized as correct or most effective. (公司运营或提供服务的)最佳做法，最优方法 ❑ *Schools will work together to share best practice.* 各学校将协同分享最佳方案。

be|stride /bɪ'straɪd/ (**bestrides, bestriding, bestrode, bestridden**) VERB To **bestride** something means to be the most powerful and important person or thing in it. 支配；凌驾；控制【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *America's media companies bestride the globe.* 美国的传媒公司称雄寰球。

best sell|er (**best sellers**) also **bestseller** N-COUNT A **best seller** is a book of which a lot of copies have been sold. 畅销书

best-selling also **bestselling** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **best-selling** product such as a book is very popular and a large quantity of it has been sold. (书等)畅销的，抢手的，大卖的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **best-selling** author is an author who has sold a very large number of copies of his or her book. (作者)畅销书的

bet ◆◇ /bet/ (**bets, betting**)

The form **bet** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. bet 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **bet on** the result of a horse race, football game, or other event, you give someone a sum of money which they give you back with extra money if the result is what you predicted, or which they keep if it is not. 打赌；下注 ❑ [v +on] *Jockeys are forbidden to bet on the outcome of races.* 职业赛马骑师禁止对赛马结果下注。❑ [v amount +on] *I bet £10 on a horse called Premonition.* 我在一匹名叫"预兆"的赛马上下了 10 英镑的赌注。❑ [v n amount] *He bet them £500 they would lose.* 他跟他们打赌 500 英镑，赌他们会输。•N-COUNT **Bet** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *Do you always have a bet on the Grand National?* 你总是对全国赛马大会下点注吗？•**bet|ting** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his thousand-pound fine for illegal betting.* 他因非法赌博而被罚款 1,000 英镑 ❑ *...betting shops.* 赌注登记所 2 N-COUNT A **bet** is a sum of money which you give to someone when you bet. 赌注 ❑ *You can put a bet on almost anything these days.* 如今几乎可以对任何东西下赌注。3 VERB [only cont] If someone **is betting** that something will happen, they are hoping or expecting that it will happen. 希望；期待【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v that] *The party is betting that the presidential race will turn into a battle for younger voters.* 该党期待这次总统竞选变成一场争取年轻一代选民的斗争。❑ [v +on] *People were betting on a further easing of credit conditions.* 人们期待着贷款条件进一步放宽。4 → see also **betting** 5 PHRASE You use expressions such as **'I bet'**, **'I'll bet'**, and **'you can bet'** to indicate that you are sure something is true. 我敢说；我确信【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I bet you were good at games when you were at school.* 我敢说你上学时体育很棒。❑ *I'll bet they'll taste out of this world.* 我敢说此味只应天上有。6 PHRASE If you tell someone that something is a **good bet**, you are suggesting that it is the thing or course of action that they should choose. 十拿九稳的事；有望成功的行动；合适之选【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Your best bet is to choose a guest house.* 你最好选择一个小旅馆。7 PHRASE If you say that it is **a good bet** or **a safe bet** that something is true or will happen, you are saying that it is extremely likely to be true or to happen. 极有可能属实(或发生)的事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It is a safe bet that the current owners will not sell.* 十有八九现在的业主不会出售。8 PHRASE If you **hedge** your **bets**, you follow two courses of action to avoid making a decision between two things because you cannot decide which one is right. 两面下注；做两手准备 ❑ *NASA is hedging its bets and adopting both strategies.* 美国航空航天局做了两手准备，两套策略双管齐下。9 PHRASE You use **I bet** or **I'll bet** in reply to a statement to show that you agree with it or that you expected it to be true, usually when you are annoyed or amused by it. 那是，说的是，一点没错(对某人的话表示同意或早知某人会这么说)【INFORMAL,SPOKEN,FEELINGS 非正式，口语，情感】❑ [PHR that] *'I'd like to ask you something,' I said. 'I bet you would,' she grinned.* "我想问你点事。"我说。——"我就知道你要问。"她笑道。10 PHRASE You can use **my bet is** or **it's my bet** to give your personal opinion about something, when you are fairly sure that you are right. 我敢说；我认为【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My bet is that next year will be different.* 我敢说明年不会这样。❑ *It's my bet that he's the guy behind this killing.* 我认为他就是这起凶杀案的幕后主使。11 PHRASE If you say **don't bet on** something or **I wouldn't bet on** something, you mean that you do not think that something is true or will happen. 不要认为；别指望；不一定【INFORMAL,SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *'We'll never get a table in there'—'Don't bet on it.'* "我们在那儿是订不上座了。"——"那可不一定。"12 CONVENTION If you reply **'Do you want to bet?'** or **'Want a bet?'** to someone, you mean you are certain that what they have said is wrong. (表示确信对方说的不对)敢打赌吗？【INFORMAL,SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *'Money can't buy happiness'—'Want to bet?'* "金钱买不到幸福。"——"敢打赌吗？"13 PHRASE You use **'You bet'** or **'you bet your life'** to say yes in an emphatic way or to emphasize a reply or statement. 当然；一定；一点没错【INFORMAL,SPOKEN,EMPHASIS 非正式，口语，强调】❑ *'It's settled, then?'—'You bet.'* "那么，就这么定了？"——"定了。"❑ *'Are you afraid of snakes?'—'You bet your life I'm afraid of snakes.'* "你怕蛇吗？"——"这还用问，我当然怕啦。"

→ see **lottery**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bet* with:

N.	bet **money** 赌钱 1
V.	**lose/win a** bet 打赌输了 / 赢了，**make a** bet 打赌，**place a** bet 下注 1 2
PREP.	bet **against** *someone/something* 赌…输，bet **on** *something* 在…上打赌 1 2
ADJ.	**willing to** bet 确信的 5 **best** bet 最好的选择，**good** bet 十拿九稳的事，**safe** bet 保险的事 6 7

beta block|er /'biːtə blɒkəʳ, AM 美 'beɪtə -/ (**beta blockers**) N-COUNT A **beta blocker** is a drug which is used to treat people who have high blood pressure or heart problems. β-受体阻滞药(用于治疗高血压或心脏疾病)

bete noire /bet 'nwɑːʳ/ also **bête noire** N-SING [oft with poss] If you refer to someone or something as your **bete noire**, you mean that you have a particular dislike for them or that they annoy you a great deal. 讨厌鬼；眼中钉，肉中刺 ❑ *Our real bete noire is the car boot sale.* 我们最烦那些用汽车后备箱摆摊卖旧货的。

be|tide /bɪ'taɪd/ PHRASE If you say **woe betide** anyone who does a particular thing, you mean that something unpleasant will happen to them if they do it. 灾祸降临于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Woe betide anyone who got in his way.* 逆他者亡。

be|to|ken /bɪ'təʊkən/ (**betokens, betokening, betokened**) VERB If something **betokens** something else, it is a sign of this thing. 预示；显示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The president alone betokened the national identity.* 总统本身代表着一个国家的形象。

be|tray /bɪ'treɪ/ (**betrays, betraying, betrayed**) 1 VERB If you **betray** someone who loves or trusts you, your actions hurt and disappoint them. 失信于；辜负 ❑ [v n] *When I tell someone I will not betray his confidence I keep my word.* 如果我告诉某人我不会辜负他的信任，我就会恪守诺言。❑ [v n] *The President betrayed them when he went back on his promise not to raise taxes.* 总统背叛了他们，违背了不加税的诺言。•**be|tray|er** (**betrayers**) N-COUNT ❑ *She was her friend and now calls her a betrayer.* 她曾经是她的朋友，现在却叫她叛徒。2 VERB If someone **betrays** their country or their friends, they give information to an enemy, putting their country's security or their friends' safety at risk. 背叛；出卖 ❑ [v n] *They offered me money if I would betray my associates.* 他们提出来只要我供出同伙就给我钱。❑ [v n +to] *The group were informers, and they betrayed the plan to the Germans.* 这帮人是告密者，他们把计划泄露给了德国人。•**be|tray|er** N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *'Traitor!' she screamed. 'Betrayer of England!'* "叛徒！"她尖叫道。"英格兰的叛徒！"3 VERB If you **betray** an ideal or your principles, you say or do something which goes against those beliefs. 违背，背弃(理想或原则) ❑ [v n] *We betray the ideals of our country when we support capital punishment.* 如果我们支持死刑，那就背弃了我们立国的理念。•**be|tray|er**

N-COUNT ❑ *Babearth regarded the middle classes as the betrayers of the Revolution.* 巴博施把中产阶级看成革命的叛徒。 4 VERB If you **betray** a feeling or quality, you show it without intending to. 流露出；暴露出 ❑ [v n] *She studied his face, but it betrayed nothing.* 她仔细端详了一番他的脸，但什么也没有看出来。

be|tray|al /bɪ'treɪəl/ (**betrayals**) N-VAR A **betrayal** is an action which betrays someone or something, or the fact of being betrayed. 辜负；背叛；出卖 ❑ [+of] *She felt that what she had done was a betrayal of Patrick.* 她觉得自己的所作所为是对帕特里克的背叛。

be|troth|al /bɪ'trəʊðᵊl/ (**betrothals**) N-VAR A **betrothal** is an agreement to be married. 婚约；订婚【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

be|trothed /bɪ'trəʊðd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **betrothed to** someone, you have agreed to marry them. 订了婚的；定了亲的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】•N-SING [usu poss N] Your **betrothed** is the person you are betrothed to. 订婚对象；未婚夫；未婚妻

bet|ter ⇹ /'betəʳ/ (**betters, bettering, bettered**) 1 **Better** is the comparative of **good**. 2 **Better** is the comparative of **well**. 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you like one thing **better than** another, you like it more. 更；更大程度上 ❑ *I like your interpretation better than the one I was taught.* 你的解释比我以前学过的更让我喜欢。 ❑ *They liked it better when it rained.* 他们更喜欢雨天。 4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **better** after an illness or injury, you have recovered from it. If you feel **better**, you no longer feel so ill. (病情、伤势)好转的，减轻的 ❑ *He is much better now, he's fine.* 他现在好多了，身体状况不错。 ❑ *The doctors were saying there wasn't much hope of me getting better.* 医生们说我好转的希望不大。 5 PHRASE You use **had better** or **'d better** when you are advising, warning, or threatening someone, or expressing an opinion about what should happen. (用于建议、警告、威胁、发表意见等)最好 ❑ *It's half past two. I think we had better go home.* 现在两点半了。我想我们最好还是回家吧。 ❑ *You'd better run if you're going to get your ticket.* 想买到票的话，你最好跑几步。•In spoken English, people sometimes use **better** without 'had' or 'be' before it. It has the same meaning. (在英语口语中，有时在表达此意时会省略 better 前面的 had 或 be) ❑ *Better not say too much aloud.* 最好不要大声说太多话。 6 PRON If you say that you expect or deserve **better**, you mean that you expect or deserve a higher standard of achievement, behaviour, or treatment from people than they have shown you. 更大成就；更好行为；更好待遇 ❑ *Our long-suffering mining communities deserve better than this.* 我们长期受苦受难的采矿群体应该得到比这更好的待遇。 7 VERB If someone **betters** a high achievement or standard, they achieve something higher. 超越；胜过；超出 ❑ [v n] *He recorded a time of 4 minutes 23, bettering the old record of 4-24.* 他用时 4 分 23 秒，刷新了 4 分 24 秒的原纪录。 8 VERB If you **better** your situation, you improve your social status or the quality of your life. If you **better yourself**, you improve your social status. 提高；改善 ❑ [v n] *He had dedicated his life to bettering the lot of the oppressed people of South Africa.* 他毕生致力于改变南非受压迫人民的命运。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Our parents chose to come here with the hope of bettering themselves.* 我们的父母选择来到这里，希望能够改善自己的生活。 9 **Better** is used to form the comparative of compound adjectives beginning with 'good' and 'well.' For example, the comparative of 'well-off' is 'better-off.' (用于构成以 good 和 well 开头的复合形容词的比较级，如 well-off 的比较级为 better-off) 10 PHRASE You can say that someone **is better** doing one thing than another, or **it is better** doing one thing than another, to advise someone about what they should do. (用于建议)最好，更好 ❑ *Wouldn't it be better putting a time-limit on the task?* 是不是给这项任务规定一个时限比较好？ ❑ *Subjects like this are better left alone.* 像这样的题材最好别碰。 11 PHRASE If something changes **for the better**, it improves. 好转；变好 ❑ *He dreams of changing the world for the better.* 他梦想让世界变得更美好。 12 PHRASE If a feeling such as jealousy, curiosity, or anger **gets the better of** you, it becomes too strong for you to hide or control. (嫉妒、好奇心、愤怒等感情)使不能自制 ❑ *She didn't allow her emotions to get the better of her.* 她没有感情用事。 13 PHRASE If you **get the better of** someone, you defeat them in a contest, fight, or argument. (在比赛、打斗或争论中)战胜，打败 ❑ *He is used to tough defenders, and he usually gets the better of them.* 他习惯了彪悍的后卫，在与他们的对抗中通常都能占上风。 14 PHRASE If someone **knows better than to** do something, they are old enough or experienced enough to know it is the wrong thing to do. (因阅历丰富)不至于… ❑ *She knew better than to argue with Adeline.* 她不至于和阿德琳发生争执。 15 PHRASE If you **know better than** someone, you have more information, knowledge, or experience than them. 比…更了解(或更渊博、更有经验) ❑ *He thought he knew better than I did, though he was much less experienced.* 虽然他经验远没有我丰富，但他认为他比我懂行。 16 PHRASE If you say that someone would **be better off** doing something, you are advising them to do it or expressing the opinion that it would benefit them to do it. (用于建议)不如，最好 ❑ *If you've got bags you're better off taking a taxi.* 你要是大包小包的，不如打的算了。 17 PHRASE If you **go one better**, you do something better than it has been done before or obtain something better than someone else has. 胜过；超过 ❑ *Now General Electric have gone one better than nature and made a diamond purer than the best quality natural diamonds.* 现在通用电气公司已经制造出了巧夺天工的钻石，其纯度比最好的天然钻石还要高。 18 CONVENTION You say **'That's better'** in order to express your approval of what someone has said or done, or to praise or encourage them. (表示赞成、表扬或鼓励)很好，这就对了 ❑ *'I came to ask your advice—no, to ask for your help.' —'That's better. And how can I help you?'* "我来征求你的意见——不对，请求你的帮助。" —— "这还差不多。我怎么帮助你？" 19 PHRASE You can say **'so much the better'** or **'all the better'** to indicate that it is desirable that a particular thing is used, done, or available. 这样更好；那更好 ❑ *Use strong white flour, and if you can get hold of durum wheat flour, then so much the better.* 使用高筋白面粉，如果你能弄到硬粒小麦面粉，那就更好了。 20 PHRASE You can use expressions like **'The** bigger **the better'** or **'The** sooner **the better'** to say that you would prefer it if something is big or happens soon. 越…越好 ❑ *The Irish love a party, the bigger the better.* 爱尔兰人喜欢聚会，规模越大越好。 21 PHRASE If you intend to do something and then **think better of it**, you decide not to do it because you realize it would not be sensible. 重新考虑后决定不做 ❑ *Alberg opened his mouth, as if to protest. But he thought better of it.* 阿尔伯格张了张嘴，似乎想要申辩，但想想又放弃了。 22 PHRASE If you say that something has happened or been done **for better or worse**, you mean that you are not sure whether the consequences will be good or bad, but they will have to be accepted because the action cannot be changed. 不论好坏；不管结果怎样 ❑ *I married you for better or worse, knowing all about these problems.* 这些问题我都知道，不管怎样我还是嫁给了你。 23 **against** your **better judgment** → see **judgment** 24 to **be better than nothing** → see **nothing** 25 **the better part** → see **part**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *better* with:

N. better **idea** 更好的想法，**nothing** better 没有更好的 1
V. **make** *something* better 使…更好 1
look better 看起来好转，**feel** better 感觉好转，**get** better 得到好转 2 4
deserve better 应得到更好的 6
ADV. **any** better 好一点，**even** better 更好，better **than** 比…好 1 2
much better 好很多；程度大得多 1 3 4

bet|ter|ment /'betəʳmənt/ N-UNCOUNT The **betterment** of something is the act or process of improving its standard or status. 改良；改善；提高【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *His research is for the betterment of mankind.* 他的研究是为全人类造福。

bet|ting /'betɪŋ/ PHRASE If you say **the betting is** that something will happen or is true, you are suggesting that it is very likely to happen or to be true. 很有可能；十有八九 ❑ *The betting is that the experience will make Japan more competitive still.* 这场经历很有可能使日本更具竞争力。

'bet|ting shop (**betting shops**) N-COUNT A **betting shop** is a place where people can go to bet on something such as a

horse race.（比赛赌博如赛马等的）下注点，赌注登记所【BRIT 英】

be|tween ◆◆◆ /bɪˈtwiːn/

In addition to the uses shown below, **between** is used in a few phrasal verbs, such as 'come between'. 除下列用法外，between 还可用于 come between 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If something is **between** two things or is **in between** them, it has one of the things on one side of it and the other thing on the other side. 在…之间；处于…中间 ❑ *She left the table to stand between the two men.* 她离开桌子，站在了那两个男人之间。❑ *Charlie crossed between the traffic to the far side of the street.* 查利从车流中间穿过，到了街对面。2 PREP If people or things travel **between** two places, they travel regularly from one place to the other and back again. 在（两地）之间（穿梭）❑ *I spent a lot of time in the early Eighties travelling between London and Bradford.* 八十年代初，我有很多时间穿梭于伦敦和布拉德福德之间。3 PREP A relationship, discussion, or difference **between** two people, groups, or things is one that involves them both or relates to them both. 在（两个人、群体或事物）之间 ❑ *I think the relationship between patients and doctors has got a lot less personal.* 我认为医患关系变得越来越缺乏人情味。❑ *There has always been a difference between community radio and commercial radio.* 社区广播电台和商业广播电台一直是有区别的。4 PREP If something stands **between** you and what you want, it prevents you from having it. 挡在…之间 ❑ *His sense of duty often stood between him and the enjoyment of life.* 他的责任感经常让他无法好好享受生活。5 PREP If something is **between** two amounts or ages, it is greater or older than the first one and smaller or younger than the second one.（数量、年龄等）介于…之间 ❑ *Amsterdam is fun—a third of its population is aged between 18 and 30.* 阿姆斯特丹非常有趣——它有 1/3 的人口年龄介于 18 到 30 岁之间。6 PREP If something happens **between** or **in between** two times or events, it happens after the first time or event and before the second one.（时间上）在…之间，介于…之间 ❑ *The canal was built between 1793 and 1797.* 运河开凿于 1793 到 1797 年间。•ADV **Between** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a journey by jetfoil, coach and two aircraft, with a four-hour wait in Bangkok in between.* 一路上喷流水翼船、长途客车和两班飞机的颠簸劳顿，其间还得在曼谷等待 4 个小时 7 PREP If you must choose **between** two or more things, you must choose just one of them. 在…之间（作出选择）❑ *Students will be able to choose between English, French and Russian as their first foreign language.* 学生可以在英语、法语和俄语中间选择一门作为第一外语。8 PREP If people or places have a particular amount of something **between** them, this is the total amount that they have. 总共；总计 ❑ *The three sites employ 12,500 people between them.* 这三处共雇用了 12,500 名员工。9 PREP When something is divided or shared **between** people, they each have a share of it. 由…分担；由…分享 ❑ *There is only one bathroom shared between eight bedrooms.* 八间卧室共用一间浴室。10 PHRASE When you introduce a statement by saying '**between you and me**' or '**between ourselves**', you are indicating that you do not want anyone else to know what you are saying. 你我之间（的秘密）；只限于你我之间；我俩私下说说 ❑ *Between you and me, though, it's been awful for business.* 不过你我之间说说，这事儿办得真不怎么样。❑ *Between ourselves, I know he wants to marry her.* 我们私下说说，我知道他想娶她。

Usage 用法 **between and among**

Between can be used to refer to two or more persons or things, but *among* can only be used to refer to three or more persons or things, or to a group. *Mr. Elliot's estate was divided between his two children. Mrs. Elliot's estate was divided between/among her three grandchildren.*

between 可以用来指两个或以上的人或事之间，但是 among 只能用来指三个或以上的人或事之间，或者指在一个团体内：Mr. Elliot's estate was divided between his two children. 艾利奥特先生的财产由他的两个孩子分得。Mrs. Elliot's estate was divided between/among her three grandchildren. 艾利奥特太太的财产由她的三个孙辈分得。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *between* with:

N. **line** between …之间的线，**link** between …之间的联系 1
between **countries/nations** 国家／民族之间，**difference** between …之间的不同，**relationship** between …之间的关系 2
choice between …间的选择 2
V. **caught** between 被夹在…中间 1
choose/decide/distinguish between 从…之间选择／在…之间决定／辨别…之间的不同 2
ADV. *somewhere* **in** between 介于…之间 1 6

bev|elled /ˈbevᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **beveled**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a piece of wood, metal, or glass has **bevelled** edges, its edges are cut sloping.（木头、金属、玻璃）有斜边的，有斜面的 ❑ *...a huge mirror with deep bevelled edges.* 厚厚的边缘呈斜面的大镜子

bev|er|age /ˈbevərɪdʒ/ (**beverages**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft adj N] **Beverages** are drinks. 饮料【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Alcoholic beverages are served in the hotel lounge.* 酒店的雅座酒吧出售酒精饮料。❑ *...foods and beverages.* 食品和饮料

→ see **sugar**

bev|vy /ˈbevi/ (**bevvies**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you have a few **bevvies**, you have a few alcoholic drinks. 酒精饮料【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It was just one of those things that happens after a few bevvies.* 那不过是喝了几杯之后会发生的事情。

bevy /ˈbevi/ (**bevies**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **bevy of** people is a group of people all together in one place.（人）群 ❑ *...a bevy of bright young officers.* 一群充满朝气的年轻军官

be|wail /bɪˈweɪl/ (**bewails, bewailing, bewailed**) VERB If you **bewail** something, you express great sorrow about it. 哀叹；悲叹；为…哀痛欲绝【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n] *...songs that bewail his dissatisfaction in love.* 哀叹他爱情失意的歌曲

be|ware /bɪˈweəʳ/ VERB [only imper and inf] If you tell someone to **beware of** a person or thing, you are warning them that the person or thing may harm them or be dangerous. 小心；提防；当心；注意 ❑ [v +*of*] *Beware of being too impatient with others.* 注意不要对他人太没有耐心。❑ [v] *Beware, this recipe is not for slimmers.* 注意，本食谱不适用于减肥者。

Word Link 词根词缀 *war ≈ watchful* 注意的：*aware, beware, forewarn*

be|wil|der /bɪˈwɪldəʳ/ (**bewilders, bewildering, bewildered**) VERB If something **bewilders** you, it is so confusing or difficult that you cannot understand it. 使困惑；使糊涂；使不知所措 ❑ [v n] *The silence from Alex had hurt and bewildered her.* 亚历克斯的沉默伤害了她，让她不知所措。

be|wil|dered /bɪˈwɪldəʳd/ ADJ If you are **bewildered**, you are very confused and cannot understand something or decide what you should do. 困惑不解的；不知所措的；晕头转向的 ❑ *Some shoppers looked bewildered by the sheer variety of goods on offer.* 光是摆在那里的各式商品就让一些购物者晕头转向了。

be|wil|der|ing /bɪˈwɪldərɪŋ/ ADJ A **bewildering** thing or situation is very confusing and difficult to understand or to make a decision about. 令人困惑的；令人不知所措的；让人晕头转向的 ❑ *A glance along his bookshelves reveals a bewildering array of interests.* 看一眼他的书架就知道他兴趣繁杂。❑ *The choice of excursions was bewildering.* 各种各样可供选择的远足项目让人眼花缭乱。•**be|wil|der|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *The cast of characters in the scandal is bewilderingly large.* 卷入丑闻的人多得让人眼花缭乱。

be|wil|der|ment /bɪˈwɪldəʳmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Bewilderment** is the feeling of being bewildered. 困惑；糊涂；晕头转向 ❑ *He shook his head in bewilderment.* 他困惑地摇了摇头。

be|witch /bɪˈwɪtʃ/ (**bewitches, bewitching, bewitched**) VERB If someone or something **bewitches** you, you are so attracted to them that you cannot think about anything else. 使着迷；使着魔 ❑ [v n] *She was not moving, as if someone had bewitched her.* 她一

动不动，好像着了魔。•**be|witch|ing** ADJ ❑ *Frank was a quiet young man with bewitching brown eyes.* 弗兰克是一个文静的年轻人，有着一双迷人的褐色眼睛。

B

be|yond ↔ /bɪ'jɒnd/ 1 PREP If something is **beyond** a place or barrier, it is on the other side of it. 在…的另一边；在…那一边 ❑ *They heard footsteps in the main room, beyond a door.* 他们听见门外的大厅里有脚步声。•ADV [n ADV] **Beyond** is also an adverb. ❑ *The house had a fabulous view out to the Strait of Georgia and the Rockies beyond.* 在这座房子里能看到乔治亚海峡和海峡那边落基山脉的壮美风景。2 PREP If something happens **beyond** a particular time or date, it continues after that time or date has passed. 超过，迟于（某个时间）；逾（期） ❑ *Few jockeys continue race-riding beyond the age of 40.* 很少有职业赛马骑师超过 40 岁仍继续参加赛马的。•ADV **Beyond** is also an adverb. ❑ *The financing of home ownership will continue through the 1990s and beyond.* 购房贷款政策将会延续到 20 世纪 90 年代及以后。3 PREP If something extends **beyond** a particular thing, it affects or includes other things. 影响；涵盖；包括 ❑ *His interests extended beyond the fine arts to international politics and philosophy.* 他兴趣广泛，涵盖了从美术到国际政治乃至哲学的各个领域。4 PREP You use **beyond** to introduce an exception to what you are saying. 除了…；除…之外 ❑ *I knew nothing beyond a few random facts.* 除了一些零星的情况外，我什么也不知道。5 PREP [oft PREP v-ing] If something goes **beyond** a particular point or stage, it progresses or increases so that it passes that point or stage. 超出，超过（某个点或阶段） ❑ *Their five-year relationship was strained beyond breaking point.* 他们五年的关系已经紧张到无法维系。❑ *It seems to me he's beyond caring about what anybody does.* 在我看来，他不关心别人做什么。6 PREP If something is, for example, **beyond** understanding or **beyond** belief, it is so extreme in some way that it cannot be understood or believed. 无法（理解、相信等） ❑ *What Jock had done was beyond my comprehension.* 我无法理解乔克的所作所为。❑ *Sweden is lovely in summer—cold beyond belief in winter.* 瑞典的夏天非常宜人——冬天却冷得让人难以置信。7 PREP If you say that something is **beyond** someone, you mean that they cannot deal with it. 非…能力所及；超出…的能力 ❑ *The situation was beyond her control.* 局势并非她能控制。8 **beyond the pale** → see **pale** 9 to live **beyond** your **means** → see **means** 10 **beyond** your **wildest dreams** → see **dream** 11 **beyond a joke** → see **joke**

bha|ji /'bɑːdʒi/ (**bhajis**) N-COUNT A **bhaji** is a small piece of food of Indian origin, made of vegetables fried in batter with spices. 印式炸菜饼；印式炸菜团 ❑ *...an onion bhaji.* 印式炸洋葱圈

bhan|gra /'bæŋgrə/ also **Bhangra** N-UNCOUNT **Bhangra** is a form of dance music that comes from India and uses traditional Indian instruments. 班格拉（一种印度舞曲）

bi /baɪ/ ADJ **Bi** means the same as **bisexual**. 同 bisexual【INFORMAL 非正式】

bi- /baɪ-/ 1 PREFIX **Bi-** is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'two' as part of their meaning. （用于名词和形容词前）表示"二"、"两"、"双" ❑ *...a bi-cultural society.* 二元文化社会 2 PREFIX **Bi-** is used to form adjectives and adverbs indicating that something happens twice in a period of time or happens once in two periods of time that follow each other. （用于构成形容词和副词）表示"每…两次"、"两…一次" ❑ *Students meet biweekly to discuss their experiences.* 学生们每两周会面一次，讨论他们的见闻。❑ *...a bimonthly magazine.* 双月刊

bi|an|nual /baɪ'ænjʊəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **biannual** event happens twice a year. 一年两次的 ❑ *You will need to have a routine biannual examination.* 你得接受一年两次的例行检查。•**bi|an|nu|al|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Only since 1962 has the show been held biannually.* 这个展会自 1962 年才开始一年举办两届。

Word Link 词根词缀 *bi = two* 二；两：*biannual, biceps, bicycle*

bias /'baɪəs/ (**biases, biasing, biased**) 1 N-VAR **Bias** is a tendency to prefer one person or thing to another, and to favour that person or thing. 偏见；偏心；偏袒 ❑ *Bias against women permeates every level of the judicial system.* 各级司法机构普遍存在对女性的偏见。❑ *There were fierce attacks on the BBC for alleged political bias.* 英国广播公司因被指具有政治偏见而遭到猛烈抨击。2 N-VAR **Bias** is a concern with or interest in one thing more than others. 偏好；偏爱 ❑ *The Department has a strong bias towards neuroscience.* 这个系特别偏重神经科学。3 VERB To **bias** someone means to influence them in favour of a particular choice. 使有偏见；使偏向 ❑ [v n] *We mustn't allow it to bias our teaching.* 我们决不允许它影响我们的教学。

bi|ased /'baɪəst/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **biased**, they prefer one group of people to another, and behave unfairly as a result. You can also say that a process or system is **biased**. 有偏见的；有成见的；偏袒一方的 ❑ [+*against/in favour of*] *He seemed a bit biased against women in my opinion.* 我认为他好像对女性有点儿成见。❑ *The judge was biased.* 法官偏袒一方。2 ADJ If something is **biased towards** one thing, it is more concerned with it than with other things. 偏向…的；偏重…的 ❑ *University funding was tremendously biased towards scientists.* 大学科研经费向科学家极大地倾斜。

bib /bɪb/ (**bibs**) N-COUNT A **bib** is a piece of cloth or plastic which is worn by very young children to protect their clothes while they are eating. 围嘴儿

Bi|ble ↔ /'baɪbᵊl/ (**Bibles**) 1 N-PROPER **The Bible** is the holy book on which the Jewish and Christian religions are based. 《圣经》2 N-COUNT A **Bible** is a copy of the Bible. 一本《圣经》

→ see **religion**

'Bi|ble Belt also **bible belt** N-PROPER Parts of the southern United States are referred to as **the Bible Belt** because Protestants with strong beliefs have a lot of influence there. 《圣经》地带（美国南部新教教义极具影响的地区）

bib|li|cal /'bɪblɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biblical** means contained in or relating to the Bible. 《圣经》（中）的；与《圣经》有关的 ❑ *The community's links with Syria date back to biblical times.* 这个团体与叙利亚的关系可以追溯到《圣经》时代。

bib|li|og|ra|phy /ˌbɪbli'ɒgrəfi/ (**bibliographies**) 1 N-COUNT A **bibliography** is a list of books on a particular subject. （有关某一专题的）书目 ❑ *At the end of this chapter there is a select bibliography of useful books.* 本章末尾列有一份有用的精选书目。2 N-COUNT A **bibliography** is a list of the books and articles that are referred to in a particular book. （参考或引证的）文献目录，参考书目

bi|carb /'baɪkɑːb/ N-UNCOUNT **Bicarb** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）**bicarbonate of soda**. 【INFORMAL 非正式】

bi|car|bo|nate of soda /baɪˌkɑːbəneɪt əv 'səʊdə/ N-UNCOUNT **Bicarbonate of soda** is a white powder which is used in baking to make cakes rise, and also as a medicine for your stomach. 碳酸氢钠；小苏打

bi|cen|tenary /ˌbaɪsen'tiːnəri, AM 美 -'ten-/ (**bicentenaries**) N-COUNT A **bicentenary** is a year in which you celebrate something important that happened exactly two hundred years earlier. 二百周年（纪念）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bicentennial**

bi|cen|ten|nial /ˌbaɪsen'teniəl/ (**bicentennials**) 1 N-COUNT A **bicentennial** is the same as a **bicentenary**. 同 bicentenary【mainly AM 主英】2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bicentennial** celebrations are held to celebrate a bicentenary. （庆典）二百周年的

bi|ceps /'baɪseps/ (**biceps**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **biceps** are the large muscles at the front of the upper part of your arms. 二头肌

bick|er /'bɪkəʳ/ (**bickers, bickering, bickered**) VERB When people **bicker**, they argue or quarrel about unimportant things. 斗嘴；争吵；发生口角 ❑ [v +*over/about*] *I went into medicine to care for patients, not to waste time bickering over budgets.* 我行医是为了治病救人，而不是浪费时间为预算问题争论不休。❑ [v +*over/about*] *...as states bicker over territory.* 当国家为领土问题而争吵时 ❑ [v +*with*] *He is still bickering with the control tower over admissible approach routes.* 他还在为可采用的飞行航线与指挥塔台争执不下。•**bick|er|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The election will end months of political bickering.* 这次选举将会结束数月来的政治口水仗。

bi|cy|cle /'baɪsɪkᵊl/ (**bicycles**) N-COUNT A **bicycle** is a vehicle with two wheels which you ride by sitting on it and pushing

Word Web 话题词汇 bicycle 自行车

A Scotsman named Kirkpatrick MacMillan invented the first **bicycle** with **pedals** around 1840. Early bicycles had wooden or metal **wheels**. However, by the mid-1800s **tyres** with tubes appeared. Modern **racing bikes** are very lightweight and aerodynamic. The wheels have fewer **spokes** and the tyres are very thin and smooth. **Mountain bikes** allow riders to ride up and down steep hills on dirt trails. These bikes have fat, knobby tyres for extra traction. The **tandem** is a bicycle for two people. It has about the same **wind resistance** as a one-person bike. But with twice the power, it goes faster.

1840 年左右，一个名叫柯克帕特里克·麦克米伦的苏格兰人发明了第一辆带脚踏板的自行车。早期自行车的车轮是木头或金属的。到了 19 世纪中期，轮胎诞生了。现代的竞赛类自行车重量非常轻，而且符合空气动力学原理。车轮的车轴更少，车胎更薄更光滑。山地自行车则使骑行者可以在泥泞的道路上翻越陡峭的山坡。这些自行车利用粗厚、带凸起的轮胎来增加抓地摩擦力。双人自行车顾名思义是给两个人骑的自行车，它所受的风阻和单人车差不多，但动力却是单人车的两倍，所以骑得更快。



two pedals with your feet. You steer it by turning a bar that is connected to the front wheel. 自行车

→ see Word Web: **bicycle**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cycl = circle 圆 : bicycle, cycle, cyclical*

bi|cy|clist /'baɪsɪklɪst/ (**bicyclists**) N-COUNT A **bicyclist** is someone who enjoys cycling. 喜欢骑自行车的人【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bid

① ATTEMPTING OR OFFERING 尝试或出价
② SAYING SOMETHING 说话

①bid ↔ /bɪd/ (**bids, bidding**)

The form **bid** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. bid 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **bid for** something or a **bid to** do something is an attempt to obtain it or do it. 努力；尝试；企图【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+for] *...Sydney's successful bid for the 2000 Olympic Games.* 悉尼对 2000 年奥运会的成功申办 ❑ *The Government has already closed down two newspapers in a bid to silence its critics.* 政府已经查禁了两家报纸，试图压制批评人士的言论。2 N-COUNT A **bid** is an offer to pay a particular amount of money for something that is being sold. 投标；出价 ❑ *Hanson made an agreed takeover bid of £351 million.* 汉森按协商出价 3.51 亿英镑接管该公司。3 VERB If you **bid for** something or **bid to** do something, you try to obtain it or do it. 努力争取；尝试 ❑ [v +for] *Singapore Airlines is rumoured to be bidding for a management contract to run both airports.* 据传，新加坡航空公司正在争取签下两家机场的经营权。❑ [v to-inf] *I don't think she is bidding to be Prime Minister again.* 我想她不会再次竞选首相。4 VERB If you **bid for** something that is being sold, you offer to pay a particular amount of money for it. 投标；竞标；出价 ❑ [v +for] *She decided to bid for a Georgian dressing table.* 她决定参与一个乔治王朝艺术风格的梳妆台的竞价。❑ [v] *The bank announced its intention to bid.* 这家银行宣布了参加竞标的意向。❑ [v n] *He certainly wasn't going to bid $18 billion for this company.* 他肯定不会出 180 亿美元来收购这家公司。•**bid|ding** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The bidding starts at £2 million.* 竞标底价是 200 万英镑。

②bid /bɪd/ (**bids, bidding, bade, bidden**)

American English sometimes uses the form **bid** for the past tense. 美国英语中，过去式有时用 bid。

1 VERB If you **bid** someone farewell, you say goodbye to them. If you **bid** them goodnight, you say goodnight to them. 道（别、晚安等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *She bade farewell to her son.* 她和儿子道了别。❑ [v n n] *I bade her goodnight.* 我向她道了晚安。2 → see also **bidding**

bid|den /'bɪdᵊn/ **Bidden** is a past participle of **bid**.

bid|der /'bɪdəʳ/ (**bidders**) 1 N-COUNT A **bidder** is someone who offers to pay a certain amount of money for something that is being sold. If you sell something to the highest **bidder**, you sell it to the person who offers the most money for it. （拍卖等的）出价人，投标者 ❑ *The sale will be made to the highest bidder subject to a reserve price being attained.* 只要达到了拍卖底价，标的物就会出售给出价最高的竞买人。2 N-COUNT A **bidder for** something is someone who is trying to obtain it or do it. （项目等的）竞标者，投标者 ❑ [+for] *...bidders for two licences to develop cellular telephone systems in Greece.* 意图在希腊开发移动电话系统而对两张许可证投标的运营商们

bid|ding /'bɪdɪŋ/ 1 PHRASE If you do something **at** someone's **bidding**, you do it because they have asked you to do it. 应…的要求；按…的吩咐【FORMAL 正式】❑ *At his bidding, the delegates rose and sang the national anthem.* 按照他的要求，代表们起立唱国歌。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **does** another person's **bidding**, you disapprove of the fact that they do exactly what the other person asks them to do, even when they do not want to. 对…唯命是从【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *She is very clever at getting men to do her bidding!* 她很善于让男人听她的吩咐！3 → see also **bid**

bid|dy /'bɪdi/ (**biddies**) N-COUNT If someone describes an old woman as an old **biddy**, they are saying in an unkind way that they think she is silly or unpleasant. 婆娘【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *We're not just a lot of old biddies going on about jam.* 我们不只是一大群唠唠叨叨地谈论果酱的老太婆。

bide /baɪd/ (**bides, biding, bided**) PHRASE If you **bide** your **time**, you wait for a good opportunity before doing something. 等待时机；等待良机 ❑ *He was content to bide his time patiently, waiting for the opportunity to approach her.* 他乐于耐心等待接近她的良机。

bi|det /'bi:deɪ, AM 美 bi:'deɪ/ (**bidets**) N-COUNT A **bidet** is a low fixed container in a bathroom which you can use to wash your bottom. 坐浴盆

'bid price (**bid prices**) N-COUNT The **bid price** of a particular stock or share is the price that investors are willing to pay for it. 出价【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Speculation centred on a likely bid price of 380p a share.* 大多数人猜测买方出价可能为每股 380 便士。

bi|en|nial /baɪ'enɪəl/ (**biennials**) ADJ [ADJ n] A **biennial** event happens or is done once every two years. 两年一次的 ❑ *...the biennial Commonwealth conference.* 两年一届的英联邦会议

→ see **plant**

Word Link 词根词缀 *enn = year 年 : biennial, centennial, millennium*

biff /bɪf/ (**biffs, biffing, biffed**) VERB If you **biff** someone, you hit them with your fist. 用拳头揍【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

bi|fo|cals /ˌbaɪ'fəʊkᵊlz/

The form **bifocal** is used as a modifier. bifocal 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Bifocals** are glasses with lenses made in two halves. The top part is for looking at things some distance away, and the bottom part is for reading and looking at things that are close. 双光眼镜；远近两用眼镜 ❑ *Mrs Bierce wears thick bifocal lenses.* 比耶尔斯太太戴着厚厚的双光眼镜。

bi|fur|cate /'baɪfɜ:keɪt/ (**bifurcates, bifurcating, bifurcated**) VERB If something such as a line or path **bifurcates** or **is bifurcated**, it divides into two parts which go in different directions. (使)分叉; (使)分成两支 ❑ [v] *The blood supply bifurcates between eight and thirty times before reaching each particular location in the body.* 血液要分流 8 到 30 次才能到达身体的各个部位。[Also v n] •**bi|fur|ca|tion** /ˌbaɪfɜ:'keɪʃ°n/ (**bifurcations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*between*] ... *the bifurcation between high art and popular culture.* 高雅艺术和通俗文化之间的分别

big ♦♦♦ /bɪg/ (**bigger, biggest**) ❶ ADJ A **big** person or thing is large in physical size. (人或物)大的 ❑ *Australia's a big country.* 澳大利亚是个幅员辽阔的国家。❑ *Her husband was a big man.* 她丈夫是个大块头。❑ *The car was too big to fit into our garage.* 这部车太大了，我们的车库放不下。❷ ADJ Something that is **big** consists of many people or things. 数量多的 ❑ *The crowd included a big contingent from Ipswich.* 人群中有来自伊普斯威奇的一个人数众多的代表团。❑ *...the big backlog of applications.* 大量积压的申请表 ❸ ADJ If you describe something such as a problem, increase, or change as a **big** one, you mean it is great in degree, extent, or importance. 严重的; 重大的; 大幅度的 ❑ *Her problem was just too big for her to tackle on her own.* 她的问题太严重了，光靠她自己是没法解决的。❑ *There could soon be a big increase in unemployment.* 失业人数可能很快就会出现大幅增长。❹ ADJ A **big** organization employs many people and has many customers. 规模大的 ❑ *Exchange is largely controlled by big banks.* 货币兑换业务主要由大银行控制。❑ *... one of the biggest companies in Italy.* 意大利最大的公司之一 ❺ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone is **big in** a particular organization, activity, or place, you mean that they have a lot of influence or authority in it. 影响力大的; 职位高的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*in*] *Their father was very big in the army.* 他们的父亲在军中很有影响力。❑ *I'm sure all the big names will come to the club.* 我相信所有的大人物都会到这个俱乐部来。❻ ADJ [ADJ n] If you call someone a **big** bully or a **big** coward, you are emphasizing your disapproval of them. (强调厌恶之深)十足的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❼ ADJ [ADJ n] Children often refer to their older brother or sister as their **big** brother or sister. 年龄较大的; 年长的 ❽ ADJ [ADJ n] Capital letters are sometimes referred to as **big** letters. (字母)大写的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a big letter J.* 大写字母 J ❾ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Big** words are long or rare words which have meanings that are difficult to understand. (字词)大的，生僻的，不常用的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They use a lot of big words.* 他们使用很多生僻的词汇。❿ PHRASE If you **make it big**, you become successful or famous. 取得成功; 出名【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We're not just looking at making it big in the U.K., we want to be big internationally.* 我们不仅想在英国取得成功，还想在国际上扬名立万。⓫ PHRASE If you **think big**, you make plans on a large scale, often using a lot of time, effort, or money. 雄心勃勃; 志向远大 ❑ *Maybe we're not thinking big enough.* 也许我们的抱负还不够远大。⓬ PHRASE If something is happening **in a big way**, it is happening on a large scale. 大规模地; 广泛地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I think boxing will take off in a big way here.* 我想拳击运动在这儿会有很大的发展。

Thesaurus 同类词 *big* Also look up:

ADJ. enormous, huge, large, massive; (*ant.*) little, small, tiny ❶
considerable, significant, substantial; (*ant.*) insignificant, unimportant ❸
important, influential, prominent ❺

biga|mist /'bɪgəmɪst/ (**bigamists**) N-COUNT A **bigamist** is a person who commits the crime of marrying someone when they are already legally married to someone else. 犯重婚罪者

biga|mous /'bɪgəməs/ ADJ A **bigamous** marriage is one in which one of the partners is already legally married to someone else. 犯重婚罪的

biga|my /'bɪgəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Bigamy** is the crime of marrying a person when you are already legally married to someone else. 重婚罪

Big Ap|ple N-PROPER People sometimes refer to the city of New York as **the Big Apple**. 纽约市【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The main attractions of the Big Apple are well documented.* 对纽约的主要旅游胜地有详细的记载。

big band (**big bands**) N-COUNT A **big band** is a large group of musicians who play jazz or dance music. Big bands were especially popular from the 1930s to the 1950s. 大乐队(尤指流行于 20 世纪 30 至 50 年代的大型爵士乐队或伴舞乐队)

big bang theo|ry N-SING In astronomy **the big bang theory** is a theory that suggests that the universe was created as a result of an extremely large explosion. (关于宇宙起源的)大爆炸理论

Big Broth|er N-UNCOUNT People sometimes use **Big Brother** to refer to a person, government, or organization when they think it has complete control over people and is always checking what they do. 老大哥(指操控别人的人、政府或组织)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It's an attempt to control what reaches the public. Big Brother is watching.* 这么做的目的是要控制公众得到的信息。老大哥正盯着呢。

big busi|ness ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Big business** is business which involves very large companies and very large sums of money. 大公司; 大企业 ❑ *Big business will never let petty nationalism get in the way of a good deal.* 大企业永远不会让狭隘的民族主义妨碍它们做大好的买卖。❷ N-UNCOUNT Something that is **big business** is something which people spend a lot of money on, and which has become an important commercial activity. 大买卖; 大生意; 大宗业务 ❑ *Sport has become big business.* 体育已经成了一大产业。

big cat (**big cats**) N-COUNT **Big cats** are lions, tigers, and other large wild animals in the cat family. 大型猫科动物

big city N-SING **The big city** is used to refer to a large city which seems attractive to someone because they think there are many exciting things to do there, and many opportunities to earn a lot of money. 大城市 ❑ *...a country girl who dreams of the big city and bright lights.* 一个憧憬着大城市和霓虹灯的乡下姑娘

big da|ta N-UNCOUNT **Big data** is extremely large amounts of information that can only be used with special computers. 大数据 ❑ *...valuable analysis of big data.* 有价值的大数据分析

big deal ❶ N-SING If you say that something is a **big deal**, you mean that it is important or significant in some way. 大事; 要事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I felt the pressure on me, winning was such a big deal for the whole family.* 我感觉到了压力，取胜对全家来说是如此重要。❑ *It's no big deal.* 这没什么大不了的。❷ PHRASE If someone **makes a big deal out of** something, they make a fuss about it or treat it as if it were very important. 对…大惊小怪(或小题大做)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*out of/of/about*] *The Joneses make a big deal out of being 'different'.* 爱攀比的邻居们很是把"与众不同"当回事。❸ CONVENTION You can say **'big deal'** to someone to show that you are not impressed by something that they consider important or impressive. 有什么了不起【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *'You'll miss The Brady Bunch.'—'Big deal.'* "你会错过《布雷迪一家》的。"——"那有什么了不起。"

big dip|per (**big dippers**) N-COUNT A **big dipper** is a fairground ride that carries people up and down steep slopes on a narrow railway at high speed. (游乐场的)过山车，云霄飞车【BRIT 英】

big fish (**big fish**) ❶ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **big fish**, you believe that they are powerful or important in some way. 大人物; 重要人物; 大鱼【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The four men arrested were described as really big fish by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency.* 美国禁毒署称被捕的 4 个人都是分量十足的大鱼。❷ PHRASE If you say that someone is a **big fish in a small pond**, you mean that they are powerful or important but only within a small group of people. 小池塘里的大鱼; 小地方的大人物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In South Africa, Jani was a big fish in a small pond.* 在南非，贾尼可谓塘中无鱼虾为大。

big game N-UNCOUNT Large wild animals such as lions and elephants that are hunted for sport are often referred to as **big game**. 大猎物(如狮子、大象等)

big|gie /'bɪgi/ (**biggies**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to

something or someone successful, well-known, or big as a **biggie**. 大事；出名的事物；大腕儿；大块头【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...Hollywood box-office biggies.* 好莱坞卖座大片

big|gish /'bɪgɪʃ/ ADJ Something that is **biggish** is fairly big. 较大的；相当大的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a biggish room.* 挺大的房间

,big 'gun (**big guns**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **big gun**, you mean that they have a lot of power or influence. 要人；大人物；大腕儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the legal big guns who will prepare his defence.* 将为他辩护的法律界大腕儿

'big head (**big heads**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **big head**, you disapprove of them because they think they are very clever and know everything. 自以为是的人；自高自大的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

,big-'headed ADJ If you describe someone as **big-headed**, you disapprove of them because they think they are very clever and know everything. 自以为是的；自大的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an arrogant, big-headed man.* 傲慢的、自以为是的男人

,big-'hearted ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **big-hearted**, you think they are kind and generous, and always willing to help people. 善良的，慷慨大方的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a big-hearted Irishman.* 一个善良的爱尔兰人

,big 'hit|ter (**big hitters**) also **big-hitter** ■ N-COUNT A **big hitter** is a sportsperson such as a golfer or tennis player who hits the ball with a lot of force. （高尔夫球、网球等运动中的）大力球手 ❑ *The Uruguayan-born big-hitter smashed 28 aces.* 这位乌拉圭出生的重炮手轰出了 28 记爱司球。■ N-COUNT A **big hitter** is a powerful or influential person, especially in business or politics. （尤指商界或政界的）大人物，风云人物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...if Tony Blair fails to persuade a Cabinet big hitter to take on the job.* 如果托尼·布莱尔不能说服一位重磅内阁成员承担此项工作

,big 'mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Big money** is an amount of money that seems very large to you, especially money which you get easily. （尤指轻松获取的）大钱 ❑ *They began to make big money during the war.* 他们在战争期间开始赚大钱。

'big mouth (**big mouths**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **big mouth** or that they have a **big mouth**, you mean that they tell other people things that should have been kept secret. 大嘴巴；不能保守秘密的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Why don't you shut your big mouth?* 你怎么不闭上你的大嘴巴？

,big 'name (**big names**) N-COUNT A **big name** is a person who is successful and famous because of their work. 成功人士；知名人士 ❑ [+in] *...all the big names in rock and pop.* 摇滚和流行音乐界的所有名人

,big 'noise (**big noises**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **big noise** has an important position in a group or organization. （群体或机构中的）要人，大拿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

big|ot /'bɪgət/ (**bigots**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **bigot**, you mean that they are bigoted. 固执的人；执拗的人；顽固不化的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

big|ot|ed /'bɪgətɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **bigoted** has strong, unreasonable prejudices or opinions and will not change them, even when they are proved to be wrong. 固执的；执拗的；顽固不化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was bigoted and racist.* 他非常偏执，而且具有种族歧视思想。

big|ot|ry /'bɪgətri/ N-UNCOUNT **Bigotry** is the possession or expression of strong, unreasonable prejudices or opinions. 偏执；顽固 ❑ *He deplored religious bigotry.* 他强烈谴责了宗教偏执。

,big 'screen N-SING When people talk about **the big screen**, they are referring to films that are made for cinema rather than for television. 电影；大银幕 ❑ *She returns to the big screen to play Candy's overbearing mother, Rose.* 她又重返大银幕，扮演坎迪专横的母亲罗丝。

'big shot (**big shots**) N-COUNT A **big shot** is an important and powerful person in a group or organization. （群体或机构中的）要人，大人物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's a big shot in Chilean politics.* 他是智利政坛的风云人物。

'big-ticket ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as a **big-ticket** item, you mean that it costs a lot of money. 高价的；昂贵的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Supercomputers are big-ticket items.* 超级计算机价格昂贵。

'big time also **big-time** ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **big time** to refer to the highest level of an activity or sport where you can achieve the greatest amount of success or importance. If you describe a person as **big time**, you mean they are successful and important. 顶级的；最高水平的；十分成功的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He took a long time to settle in to big-time football.* 他花了很长时间才在顶级足球联赛站稳脚跟。❑ *...a big-time investment banker.* 十分成功的投资银行家 ■ N-SING If someone hits **the big time**, they become famous or successful in a particular area of activity. 出名；走红；成功【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He hit the big time with films such as Ghost and Dirty Dancing.* 他因《人鬼情未了》和《辣身舞》等影片走红。■ ADV [ADV after v] You can use **big time** if you want to emphasize the importance or extent of something that has happened. （强调重要性或程度深）极大地【AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，强调】❑ *They screwed things up big time.* 他们把事情彻底搞砸了。❑ *America lost big-time.* 美国损失惨重。

,big 'toe (**big toes**) N-COUNT Your **big toe** is the largest toe on your foot. 大脚趾

'big top N-SING The large round tent that a circus uses for its performances is called the **big top**. （马戏团的）大帐篷

,big 'wheel (**big wheels**) N-COUNT A **big wheel** is a very large upright wheel with carriages around the edge of it which people can ride in. Big wheels are often found at theme parks or fun fairs. （主题乐园或游乐场的）大转轮，摩天轮【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ferris wheel**

big|wig /'bɪgwɪg/ (**bigwigs**) N-COUNT If you refer to an important person as a **bigwig**, you are being rather disrespectful. 要人，大人物（含贬义）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

bi|jou /'bi:ʒu:/ ADJ [ADJ n] Small houses are sometimes described as **bijou** houses in order to make them sound attractive or fashionable. （房屋）小巧雅致的，精巧的 ❑ *...a bijou Mayfair flat.* 伦敦梅费尔区精巧的小公寓

bike ♦∞ /baɪk/ (**bikes, biking, biked**) ■ N-COUNT A **bike** is a bicycle or a motorcycle. 自行车；摩托车【INFORMAL 非正式】■ VERB To **bike** somewhere means to go there on a bicycle. 骑自行车（或摩托车）去（某处）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *I biked home from the beach.* 我从海边骑自行车回家。

→ see **bicycle**

,bike 'lane (**bike lanes**) N-COUNT A **bike lane** is a part of the road which is intended to be used only by people riding bicycles. 自行车道；自行车专用道

bik|er /'baɪkə'/ (**bikers**) ■ N-COUNT **Bikers** are people who ride around on motorbikes, usually in groups. （通常指成群结队的）骑摩托车的人，摩托车手 ■ N-COUNT People who ride bicycles are called **bikers**. 骑自行车的人；自行车手【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cyclist**

bike|way /'baɪkweɪ/ (**bikeways**) N-COUNT A **bikeway** is a road, route, or path intended for use by cyclists. 自行车道；自行车专用道【AUSTRALIAN 澳】

bi|ki|ni /bɪ'ki:ni/ (**bikinis**) N-COUNT A **bikini** is a two-piece swimming costume worn by women. 比基尼泳装

bi'ki|ni line N-SING A woman's **bikini line** is the edges of the area where her pubic hair grows. 比基尼线（女性阴毛停止生长的地方）

bi|lat|er|al /ˌbaɪ'lætərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bilateral** negotiations, meetings, or agreements, involve only the two groups or countries that are directly concerned. （谈判、会议、协议等）双边的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...bilateral talks between Britain and America.* 英国和美国之间的双边会谈 • **bi|lat|er|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *Disputes and differences between the two neighbours would be solved bilaterally.* 两个邻国之间的争端和分歧应当通过双边途径解决。

bil|berry /'bɪlbəri/ (**bilberries**) N-COUNT A **bilberry** is a small, round, dark-blue fruit that grows on bushes in northern

Europe.（北欧）越橘

bile /baɪl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bile** is a liquid produced by your liver which helps you to digest fat. 胆汁 2 N-UNCOUNT **Bile** is the bad-smelling liquid that comes out of your mouth when you vomit with no food in your stomach.（空腹呕吐时吐出的）苦水 3 N-UNCOUNT **Bile** is anger or bitterness towards someone or something. 愤怒；怒火【LITERARY 文】❑ *He aims his bile at religion, drugs, and politics.* 他把怒气发泄在宗教、毒品和政治问题上。

bilge /bɪldʒ/ (**bilges**) N-COUNT The **bilge** or the **bilges** are the flat bottom part of a ship or boat. 船舭；舱底

bi|lin|gual /ˌbaɪˈlɪŋgwəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bilingual** means involving or using two languages. 双语的；涉及两种语言的；使用两种语言的 ❑ *...bilingual education.* 双语教育 ❑ *...the Collins bilingual dictionaries.* 柯林斯双语词典 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **bilingual** can speak two languages equally well, usually because they learned both languages as a child. 双语的；能说两种语言的 ❑ *He is bilingual in an Asian language and English.* 他会说一门亚洲语言和英语。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lingu ≈ language* 语言：*bilingual, linguist, multilingual*

bi|lin|gual|ism /baɪˈlɪŋgwəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Bilingualism** is the ability to speak two languages equally well. 能说两种语言的能力；双语能力

bili|ous /ˈbɪlɪəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone describes the appearance of something as **bilious**, they mean that they think it looks unpleasant and rather disgusting. 令人不快的；让人恶心的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *...a bilious shade of green.* 让人感觉不好的一种绿色 2 ADJ If you feel **bilious**, you feel sick and have a headache. 感觉不舒服的；恶心头痛的 ❑ *She is suffering a bilious attack.* 她觉得恶心头痛。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bilious** is sometimes used to describe the feelings or behaviour of someone who is extremely angry or bad-tempered. 暴躁的；狂怒的；脾气坏的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *His speech was a bilious, rancorous attack on young people.* 他的讲话是对年轻人满怀敌意的狂暴攻击。

bilk /bɪlk/ (**bilks, bilking, bilked**) VERB To **bilk** someone **out of** something, especially money, means to cheat them out of it. 诈骗；骗取；欺骗【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v n +out of] *They are charged with bilking investors out of millions of dollars.* 他们被控诈骗了投资者几百万美元。[Also v n]

bill ◆◇ /bɪl/ (**bills, billing, billed**) 1 N-COUNT A **bill** is a written statement of money that you owe for goods or services.（商品或服务费用的）账单 ❑ *They couldn't afford to pay the bills.* 他们无力支付这些账单。❑ [+for] *He paid his bill for the newspapers promptly.* 他立即支付了订报费。❑ *...phone bills.* 电话账单 2 VERB [no cont] If you **bill** someone **for** goods or services you have provided them with, you give or send them a bill stating how much money they owe you for these goods or services. 给…开账单；给…发账单 ❑ [v n +for] *Are you going to bill me for this?* 你们会给我开这个的账单吗？[Also v n] 3 N-SING **The bill** in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the price of the meal you have just eaten is written and which you are given before you pay.（餐馆的）账单【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **check**

4 N-COUNT A **bill** is a piece of paper money. 纸币；钞票【AM 美】❑ *...a large quantity of U.S. dollar bills.* 大量的美钞

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **note**

5 N-COUNT [usu sing] In government, a **bill** is a formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on. 议案；法案 ❑ *This is the toughest crime bill that Congress has passed in a decade.* 这是十年来国会通过的最严厉的一项刑事法案。❑ *The bill was approved by a large majority.* 这项法案以绝大多数票获得通过。 6 N-SING **The bill** of a show or concert is a list of the entertainers who will take part in it. 演出人员名单 7 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is billed to** appear in a particular show, it has been advertised that they are going to be in it. 宣传（某人）将参加演出 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *She was billed to play the Red Queen in Snow White.* 海报宣传她会扮演《白雪公主》中的"红王后"。• **billing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...their quarrels over star billing.* 他们因为海报上排名的先后顺序而发生的争吵 8 VERB If you **bill** a person or event **as** a particular thing, you advertise them in a way that makes people think they have particular qualities or abilities. 宣传（某人或某物有某种特质或能力）❑ [v n +as] *They bill it as Britain's most exciting museum.* 他们宣称它是英国最有趣的博物馆。 9 N-COUNT A bird's **bill** is its beak. 鸟嘴；喙 10 → see also **Private Member's Bill** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **fits the bill** or **fills the bill**, you mean that they are suitable for a particular job or purpose. 适合需要；符合要求 ❑ *If you fit the bill, send a CV to Rebecca Rees.* 如果你符合要求，就寄一份简历给丽贝卡·里斯。 12 PHRASE If you have to **foot the bill for** something, you have to pay for it. 付账；买单 ❑ *Who is footing the bill for her extravagant holiday?* 谁会为她奢侈的假日买单？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bill* with:

N. **electricity/gas/phone** bill 电费 / 煤气费 / 电话费账单.
hospital/hotel bill 医院 / 酒店账单 1
dollar bill 美元钞票 4
V. **pay a** bill 结账 1
pass a bill 通过议案，**sign a** bill 签署议案，**vote on a** bill 对议案进行投票 5

bill|board /ˈbɪlbɔːd/ (**billboards**) N-COUNT A **billboard** is a very large board on which posters are displayed.（大幅）广告牌

→ see **advertising**

-billed /ˈbɪld/ COMB **-billed** combines with adjectives to indicate that a bird has a beak of a particular kind or appearance.（和形容词连用）表示"有…嘴的" ❑ *...yellow-billed ducks.* 黄嘴的鸭子

bil|let /ˈbɪlɪt/ (**billets, billeting, billeted**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If members of the armed forces **are billeted** in a particular place, that place is provided for them to stay in for a period of time. 给（士兵）提供住处 ❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *The soldiers were billeted in private homes.* 士兵们被安排在民宅中住宿。 2 N-COUNT A **billet** is a house where a member of the armed forces has been billeted. 军队宿舍

bill|fold /ˈbɪlfəʊld/ (**billfolds**) N-COUNT A **billfold** is a small flat folded case, usually made of leather or plastic, where you can keep banknotes and credit cards. 皮夹；钱夹；钱包【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **wallet**

bil|liards /ˈbɪlɪədz/

The form **billiard** is used as a modifier. billiard 用作修饰语。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Billiards** is a game played on a large table, in which you use a long stick called a cue to hit balls against each other or into pockets around the sides of the table. 落袋台球（戏）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pocket billiards, pool**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Billiards** is a game played on a large table, in which you use a long stick called a cue to hit balls against each other or against the walls around the sides of the table. 法式台球（戏）【AM 美】

bil|lion ◆◆◆ /ˈbɪljən/ (**billions**)

The plural form is **billion** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 用在数字或 several, a few 等表示数字的词语之后时，其复数形式为 billion。

1 NUM A **billion** is a thousand million. 十亿 ❑ *...3 billion dollars.* 30 亿美元 ❑ *This year, almost a billion birds will be processed in the region.* 今年将会有近 10 亿只禽类在这个地区加工。 2 QUANT If you talk about **billions of** people or things, you mean that there is a very large number of them but you do not know or do not want to say exactly how many. 大量；无数 ❑ [+of] *Biological systems have been doing this for billions of years.* 生物系统亿万年来一直都是这样。❑ [+of] *He urged U.S. executives to invest billions of dollars in his country.* 他力劝美国公司的高管们向他的国家投资数十亿美元。• PRON You can also use **billions** as a pronoun. ❑ *He thought*

that it must be worth billions. 他以为那一定价值连城。

bil|lion|aire /ˌbɪljəˈneəʳ/ (**billionaires**) N-COUNT A **billionaire** is an extremely rich person who has money or property worth at least a thousand million pounds or dollars. 亿万富翁

bil|lionth /ˈbɪljənθ/ (**billionths**) 1 ORD The **billionth** item in a series is the one you count as number one billion. 第十亿(个) ❑ *Disney will claim its one billionth visitor before the end of the century.* 迪士尼的游客在本世纪末将会超过 10 亿。 2 FRACTION A **billionth** is one of a billion equal parts of something. 十亿分之一 ❑ *...a billionth of a second.* 十亿分之一秒

bill of fare (**bills of fare**) N-COUNT The **bill of fare** at a restaurant is a list of the food for a meal from which you may choose what you want to eat. 菜谱；菜单【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Bill of Rights N-SING A **Bill of Rights** is a written list of citizens' rights which is usually part of the constitution of a country. 人权法案；权利法案

bil|low /ˈbɪləʊ/ (**billows, billowing, billowed**) 1 VERB When something made of cloth **billows**, it swells out and moves slowly in the wind. (布制品)鼓起 ❑ [v] *The curtains billowed in the breeze.* 窗帘在微风中鼓了起来。 ❑ [v *out*] *Her pink dress billowed out around her.* 她粉红色的连衣裙鼓了起来。 2 VERB When smoke or cloud **billows**, it moves slowly upwards or across the sky. (烟或云)翻滚，滚滚向上 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Steam billowed from under the bonnet.* 引擎盖下喷出滚滚的蒸汽。 ❑ [v-ing] *...billowing clouds of cigarette smoke.* 烟雾缭绕 3 N-COUNT A **billow of** smoke or dust is a large mass of it rising slowly into the air. 腾起的一大团(烟、尘等) ❑ [+*of*] *...smoke stacks belching billows of almost solid black smoke.* 喷出浓得几乎散不开的滚滚黑烟的烟囱

bil|ly /ˈbɪli/ (**billies**) N-COUNT A **billy** or **billy club** is a short heavy stick which is sometimes used as a weapon by the police. 警棍【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **baton**

bil|ly goat /ˈbɪli gəʊt/ (**billy goats**) N-COUNT A **billy goat** is a male goat. 公山羊

bim|bo /ˈbɪmbəʊ/ (**bimbos**) N-COUNT If someone calls a young woman a **bimbo**, they think that although she is pretty she is rather stupid. 漂亮的蠢妞【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

bi|month|ly /ˌbaɪˈmʌnθli/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **bi-monthly**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bimonthly** event or publication happens or appears every two months. 双月的；两个月一次的 ❑ *...bimonthly newsletters.* 双月业务通讯

bin /bɪn/ (**bins, binning, binned**) 1 N-COUNT A **bin** is a container that you put rubbish in. 垃圾桶；垃圾箱【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *He screwed the paper small and chucked it in the bin.* 他把纸揉成小团，扔进了垃圾桶。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **garbage can, trash can**

1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **bin** is a container that you keep or store things in. 箱子；储物箱；储藏箱 ❑ *...a bread bin.* 面包箱 ❑ *...big steel storage bins.* 钢质大储藏箱 2 VERB If you **bin** something, you throw it away. 扔掉【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *He decided to bin his paintings.* 他决定把他的画扔掉。

bi|na|ry /ˈbaɪnəri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **binary** system expresses numbers using only the two digits 0 and 1. It is used especially in computing. 二进制的，二进位的(尤用于计算机领域) 2 N-UNCOUNT **Binary** is the binary system of expressing numbers. 二进制 ❑ *The machine does the calculations in binary.* 这台机器采用二进制进行计算。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Binary** describes something that has two different parts. 二元的；有两个不同部分的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a binary star.* 双星

bi|na|ry code (**binary codes**) N-VAR **Binary code** is a computer code that uses the binary number system. 二进制码【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The instructions are translated into binary code, a form that computers can easily handle.* 指令被转换成计算机易于处理的二进制码。

bind /baɪnd/ (**binds, binding, bound**) 1 VERB If something **binds** people **together**, it makes them feel as if they are all part of the same group or have something in common. 使紧密联系；使关系密切 ❑ [v n with *together*] *It is the memory and threat of persecution that binds them together.* 遭受迫害的记忆和威胁把他们紧紧联系在一起。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *...the social and political ties that bind the U.S.A. to Britain.* 将美国和英国紧密联系在一起的社会和政治纽带 ❑ [v-ed] *...a group of people bound together by shared language, culture, and beliefs.* 由共同的语言、文化和信仰维系在一起的一个群体 [Also v n] 2 VERB If you **are bound** by something such as a rule, agreement, or restriction, you are forced or required to act in a certain way. 约束；限制；使负有义务(或责任) ❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *The Luxembourg-based satellite service is not bound by the same strict rules as the BBC.* 设在卢森堡的卫星服务公司无须像英国广播公司那样遵守严格的规定。 ❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *The authorities will be legally bound to arrest any suspects.* 当局负有逮捕所有疑犯的法律责任。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The treaty binds them to respect their neighbour's independence.* 条约规定他们必须尊重其邻国的独立。 [Also v n] **•bound** ADJ ❑ [+*by*] *Few of them feel bound by any enduring loyalties.* 他们中几乎没有人觉得有义务要保持忠诚。 3 VERB If you **bind** something or someone, you tie rope, string, tape, or other material around them so that they are held firmly. 束；绑；捆绑 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Bind the ends of the cord together with thread.* 用线把这根绳子的两端捆扎起来。 ❑ [v n] *...the red tape which was used to bind the files.* 用来捆扎文件的红带子 4 VERB When a book **is bound**, the pages are joined together and the cover is put on. 装订(书籍) ❑ [*be* v-ed +*in*] *Each volume is bound in bright-coloured cloth.* 每一卷都采用色彩亮丽的布面装帧。 ❑ [v n] *Their business came from a few big publishers, all of whose books they bound.* 他们的业务来自于几个大出版商，这些出版商的书都是他们装订的。 ❑ [v-ed] *...four immaculately bound hardbacks.* 4 本装订精美的精装书 **•-bound** COMB ❑ *...leather-bound stamp albums.* 皮面集邮册 5 → see also **binding, bound, double bind**

▶**bind over** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is bound over** by a court or a judge, they are given an order and must do as the order says for a particular period of time. 令…具结保证【LEGAL 法律】❑ *On many occasions demonstrators were bound over to keep the peace.* 很多情况下，示威者都要具保不闹事。 ❑ [v n P] *They put us in a cell, and the next day some bumbling judge bound us over.* 他们把我们关进监狱，第二天一个糊涂法官令我们具结保证。 ❑ [v P n] *This imposes a duty on courts to bind over parents when they have no control over their children.* 这就使法庭有义务在无权控制孩子的时候命令其父母具结保证。

bind|er /ˈbaɪndəʳ/ (**binders**) N-COUNT A **binder** is a hard cover with metal rings inside, which is used to hold loose pieces of paper. 活页夹

bind|ing /ˈbaɪndɪŋ/ (**bindings**) 1 ADJ A **binding** promise, agreement, or decision must be obeyed or carried out. 有约束力的；必须遵守的；应履行的 ❑ *...proposals for a legally binding commitment on nations to stabilise emissions of carbon dioxide.* 要求各国作出具有法律约束力的承诺以稳定二氧化碳排放量的提案 ❑ [+*on*] *The panel's decisions are secret and not binding on the government.* 专家小组的决定是秘密的，对政府不具有约束力。 2 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **binding** of a book is its cover. (书籍的)封面 ❑ *Its books are noted for the quality of their paper and bindings.* 其图书以纸质优良、封面精美而闻名。 3 N-VAR **Binding** is a strip of material that you put round the edge of a piece of cloth or other object in order to protect or decorate it. 镶边；边饰；缏边 ❑ *...the Regency mahogany dining table with satinwood binding.* 摄政时期用椴木镶边的红木餐桌 4 N-VAR **Binding** is a piece of rope, cloth, tape, or other material that you wrap around something so that it can be gripped firmly or held in place. 捆绑物；包扎物 5 → see also **bind**

bind|weed /ˈbaɪndwiːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Bindweed** is a wild plant that winds itself around other plants and makes it difficult for them to grow. 旋花属植物

binge /bɪndʒ/ (**binges, bingeing, binged**) 1 N-COUNT If you go on a **binge**, you do too much of something, such as drinking alcohol, eating, or spending money. 放纵；无节制【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She went on occasional drinking binges.* 她偶尔会狂饮一通。

B

2 VERB If you **binge**, you do too much of something, such as drinking alcohol, eating, or spending money. 放纵；不加节制 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *I haven't binged since 1986.* 1986 年以来我就没有纵情狂欢过。❑ [v +on] *I binged on pizzas or milkshakes.* 我猛吃了一通比萨或奶昔。

ˌbinge ˈdrink|ing N-UNCOUNT **Binge drinking** is the consumption of large amounts of alcohol within a short period of time. 狂饮；纵酒 ❑ *...a disturbing rise in binge drinking among young people.* 年轻人纵酒现象增多，令人不安 •**binge drink|er** (**binge drinkers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the increasing number of young binge drinkers who have four or more drinks on a night out.* 晚上一出去就狂饮 4 杯甚至更多的年轻人越来越多

bin|go /ˈbɪŋgəʊ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bingo** is a game in which each player has a card with numbers on. Someone calls out numbers and if you are the first person to have all your numbers called out, you win the game. 宾戈游戏 2 EXCLAM You can say **'bingo!'** when something pleasant happens, especially in a surprising, unexpected, or sudden way. (表示惊喜) 太好了，好极了，妙极了 ❑ *I was in a market in Tangier and bingo! I found this.* 当时我正在丹吉尔的一个市场里。瞧！我发现了这个。

ˈbin lin|er (**bin liners**) N-COUNT A **bin liner** is a plastic bag that you put inside a waste bin or dustbin. (套入垃圾桶内的) 塑料垃圾袋 【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garbage bag, trash bag**

bin|ocu|lars /bɪˈnɒkjʊləʳz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Binoculars** consist of two small telescopes joined together side by side, which you look through in order to look at things that are a long way away. 双筒望远镜

bio- /ˈbaɪəʊ-, baɪˈɒ-/ PREFIX **Bio-** is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that refer to life or to the study of living things. (用于名词或形容词词首) 表示"生命的"、"生物的"、"生物学的" ❑ *...bio-engineering.* 生物工程

bio|chemi|cal /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪᵏl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Biochemical** changes, reactions, and mechanisms relate to the chemical processes that happen in living things. 生物化学的；生化的

bio|chem|ist /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪst/ (**biochemists**) N-COUNT A **biochemist** is a scientist or student who studies biochemistry. 生物化学家；生物化学专业学生

bio|chem|is|try /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪstrɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Biochemistry** is the study of the chemical processes that happen in living things. 生物化学 2 N-UNCOUNT The **biochemistry** of a living thing is the chemical processes that happen in it or are involved in it. 生物化学过程

bio|degrad|able /ˌbaɪəʊdɪˈgreɪdəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **biodegradable** breaks down or decays naturally without any special scientific treatment, and can therefore be thrown away without causing pollution. 可生物降解的 ❑ *...a natural and totally biodegradable plastic.* 可完全生物降解的天然塑料

Word Link 词根词缀 ***bio = life*** 生命；生物：***biodegradable, biography, biology***

bi|o|die|sel /ˌbaɪəʊˈdiːzᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Biodiesel** is fuel made from natural sources such as plant oils, that can be used in diesel engines. 生物柴油

bio|di|ver|sity /ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːʳsɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Biodiversity** is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment. 生物多样性

bio|en|gi|neer|ing /ˌbaɪəʊendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT People sometimes use **bioengineering** to talk about genetic engineering. 遗传工程；基因工程 2 N-UNCOUNT **Bioengineering** is the use of engineering techniques to solve medical problems, for example to design and make artificial arms and legs. 生物工程

bi|o|fu|el /ˌbaɪəʊˈfjuːəl/ N-VAR A **biofuel** is a gas, liquid, or solid from natural sources such as plants that is used as a fuel. 生物燃料 ❑ *Biofuels can be mixed with conventional fuels.* 生物燃料可以和传统燃料混合使用。

bi|og|raph|er /baɪˈɒgrəfəʳ/ (**biographers**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **biographer** is a person who writes an account of their life. 传记作者

bio|graphi|cal /ˌbaɪəˈgræfɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biographical** facts, notes, or details are concerned with the events in someone's life. 传记的；关于生平的 ❑ *The book contains few biographical details.* 这本书没有什么生平细节。

bi|og|ra|phy /baɪˈɒgrəfɪ/ (**biographies**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **biography** of someone is an account of their life, written by someone else. (人物) 传记 2 N-UNCOUNT **Biography** is the branch of literature which deals with accounts of people's lives. 传记(文学体裁) ❑ *...a volume of biography and criticism.* 一册传记和评论文章

→ see **library**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***graph = writing*** 写作：***autograph, biography, graph***

biol. **Biol.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **biology** or **biological**.

bio|logi|cal /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biological** is used to describe processes and states that occur in the bodies and cells of living things. 生物的；与生命过程有关的 ❑ *The living organisms somehow concentrated the minerals by biological processes.* 生命体通过某种生物过程聚集矿物质。❑ *This is a natural biological response.* 这是自然的生物反应。•**bio|logi|cal|ly** /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Much of our behaviour is biologically determined.* 我们的很多行为都是由生物机理决定的。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Biological** is used to describe activities concerned with the study of living things. 生物学的 ❑ *...the university's school of biological sciences.* 这所大学的生命科学学院 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biological** weapons and **biological** warfare involve the use of bacteria or other living organisms in order to attack human beings, animals, or plants. (武器、战争) 生物性的，使用细菌的 ❑ *Such a war could result in the use of chemical and biological weapons.* 这样的战争可能导致使用生化武器。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Biological** pest control is the use of bacteria or other living organisms in order to destroy other organisms which are harmful to plants or crops. (虫害防治) 利用生物的 ❑ *...Jim Litsinger, a consultant on biological control of agricultural pests.* 农业虫害生物防治顾问吉姆·利钦格 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A child's **biological** parents are the man and woman who caused him or her to be born, rather than other adults who look after him or her. (父母) 生身的，亲生的 ❑ *...foster parents for young teenagers whose biological parents have rejected them.* 被亲生父母抛弃的青少年的养父母

→ see **war, zoo**

bio|logi|cal ˈclock (**biological clocks**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **biological clock** is your body's way of registering time. It does not rely on events such as day or night, but on factors such as your habits, your age, and chemical changes taking place in your body. 生物钟 ❑ *For women, the 'biological clock' governs the time for having children.* 对于女性来说，"生物钟"控制着怀孕的时间。

bio|logi|cal di|ver|sity N-UNCOUNT **Biological diversity** is the same as **biodiversity**. 同 biodiversity

bi|ol|ogy /baɪˈɒlədʒɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Biology** is the science which is concerned with the study of living things. 生物学 •**bi|olo|gist** /baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ (**biologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...biologists studying the fruit fly.* 研究果蝇的生物学家 2 N-UNCOUNT The **biology** of a living thing is the way in which its body or cells behave. (生物的) 生命机理 ❑ *The biology of these diseases is terribly complicated.* 这些疾病的机理极其复杂。❑ *...human biology.* 人体生命机理 3 → see also **molecular biology**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ist = one who practices*** 从事…者：***biologist, conformist, pharmacist***

Word Link 词根词缀 ***logy, ology = study of*** …学：***anthropology, biology, geology***

Word Web 话题词汇 biosphere 生物圈

Earth is the only place in the **universe** where we are sure that **life** exists. A **geologist**, Eduard Suess, invented the term **biosphere** in 1875. For him it included the **land, water,** and **atmosphere** in which all life occurs. Later scientists studied the relationships among living things and the biosphere. They created the term **ecosystem** to describe these interactions. In the 1980s, scientists built a research centre called Biosphere 2 in the American state of Arizona. They hoped to create an artificial biosphere for people to use on the moon. Today, the center performs research into the effects of **greenhouse gases** on the environment.

地球是宇宙中我们唯一确知存在生命的星球。奥地利地质学家爱德华·聚斯在 1875 年创造了"生物圈"一词，他认为生物圈包括一切生命赖以存在的陆地、水和大气。后来科学家对生命体和生物圈之间的关系进行了研究，创造了"生态系统"这个词来描述这些相互作用。20 世纪 80 年代，科学家在美国亚利桑那州建造了名为"生物圈二号"的研究中心，他们希望可以创造出可以在月球上供人类生存的人工生物圈。现在，该研究中心在温室气体对环境的影响方面展开研究。

bio|medi|cal /ˌbaɪəʊˈmedɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Biomedical** research examines the effects of drugs and medical techniques on the biological systems of living creatures. 生物医学的 ❑ *Biomedical research will enable many individuals infected with HIV to live longer, more comfortable lives.* 生物医学研究将会使许多艾滋病患者延长生命，提高生命质量。

bio|met|ric /ˌbaɪəʊˈmetrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Biometric** tests and devices use biological information about a person to create a detailed record of their personal characteristics. 生物统计学的 ❑ *...the use of biometric information such as fingerprints.* 对指纹等生物统计学信息的使用

→ see **technology**

bi|on|ic /baɪˈɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In science fiction books or films, a **bionic** person is someone who has special powers, such as being exceptionally strong or having exceptionally good sight, because parts of their body have been replaced by electronic machinery. (科幻小说或电影中部分器官被电子机械替代的)超人的 ❑ *...the Bionic Woman.* 女超人

bio|pic /ˈbaɪəʊpɪk/ (**biopics**) N-COUNT A **biopic** is a film that tells the story of someone's life. 传记片

bi|op|sy /ˈbaɪɒpsi/ (**biopsies**) N-VAR A **biopsy** is the removal and examination of fluids or tissue from a patient's body in order to discover why they are ill. 活组织检查；活检

bio|sphere /ˈbaɪəsfɪəʳ/ N-SING **The biosphere** is the part of the earth's surface and atmosphere where there are living things. 生物圈【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see Word Web:**biosphere**

bio|tech /ˈbaɪəʊtek/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Biotech** means the same as **biotechnology**. 同 biotechnology ❑ *...the biotech industry.* 生物技术行业

bio|tech|no|logi|cal /ˌbaɪəʊˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Biotechnological** means relating to biotechnology. 生物技术的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...modern biotechnological methods of genetic manipulation.* 基因操作的现代生物技术方法

bio|tech|nol|ogy /ˌbaɪəʊtekˈnɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Biotechnology** is the use of living parts such as cells or bacteria in industry and technology. 生物技术【TECHNICAL 术语】•**bio|tech|nolo|gist** /ˌbaɪəʊtekˈnɒlədʒɪst/ (**biotechnologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...biotechnologists turning proteins into pharmaceuticals.* 将蛋白质转化为药品的生物技术专家

→ see **technology**

bio|ter|ror|ism /ˌbaɪəʊˈterərɪzəm/ also **bio-terrorism** N-UNCOUNT **Bioterrorism** is terrorism that involves the use of biological weapons. 生物恐怖主义 ❑ *...the threat of bioterrorism.* 生物恐怖主义威胁 •**bio|ter|ror|ist** /ˌbaɪəʊˈterərɪst/ (**bioterrorists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...the war against bioterrorists.* 抗击生物恐怖分子的战争 ❑ *...a bioterrorist attack.* 生物恐怖主义袭击

bio|weap|on /ˌbaɪəʊˈwepən/ also **bio-weapon** (**bioweapons**) N-COUNT **Bioweapons** are biological weapons. 同 biological weapons

bi|par|ti|san /ˌbaɪpɑːʳtɪˈzæn, AM 美 baɪˈpɑːrtɪzᵊn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bipartisan** means concerning or involving two different political parties or groups. 两党的；两派的 ❑ *...a bipartisan approach to educational reform.* 两党共同推行的教育改革路线

bi|ped /ˈbaɪped/ (**bipeds**) N-COUNT A **biped** is a creature with two legs. 两足动物【TECHNICAL 术语】

bi|plane /ˈbaɪpleɪn/ (**biplanes**) N-COUNT A **biplane** is an old-fashioned type of aeroplane with two pairs of wings, one above the other. (老式的)双翼飞机

bi|po|lar /baɪˈpəʊləʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bipolar** systems or situations are dominated by two strong and opposing opinions or elements. 两强对立的；两极的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the bipolar world of the Cold War years.* 冷战期间的两极世界

bi|po|lar dis|or|der (**bipolar disorders**) N-VAR **Bipolar disorder** is a mental illness in which a person's state of mind changes between extreme happiness and extreme depression. 双相型障碍；躁狂抑郁性精神病

birch /bɜːʳtʃ/ (**birches**) N-VAR A **birch** or a **birch tree** is a type of tall tree with thin branches. 桦树

bird ◆◇ /bɜːʳd/ (**birds**) 1 N-COUNT A **bird** is a creature with feathers and wings. Female birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly. 鸟；禽 2 N-COUNT Some men refer to young women as **birds**. This use could cause offence. 小妞儿(可能具冒犯意味)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】3 → see also **early bird, game bird** 4 PHRASE If you refer to two people as **birds of a feather**, you mean that they have the same interests or are very similar. 志趣相投的人；一路人 5 PHRASE **A bird in the hand** is something that you already have and do not want to risk losing by trying to get something else. 到手之物 6 PHRASE If you say that a **little bird** told you about something, you mean that someone has told you about it, but you do not want to say who it was. 消息灵通的人；某人 7 PHRASE If you say that doing something will **kill two birds with one stone**, you mean that it will enable you to achieve two things that you want to achieve, rather than just one. 一石二鸟；一箭双雕；一举两得

→ see Word Web:**bird**

→ see **pet**

bird|cage /ˈbɜːʳdkeɪdʒ/ (**birdcages**) also **bird cage** N-COUNT A **birdcage** is a cage in which birds are kept. 鸟笼

'bird flu N-UNCOUNT **Bird flu** is a virus which can be transmitted from chickens, ducks, and other birds to people. 禽流感；禽流感病毒

Word Web 话题词汇 bird 鸟类

Many scientists today believe that birds evolved from avian dinosaurs. Recently many links have been found. Like birds, these dinosaurs laid their **eggs** in **nests**. Some had **wings, beaks,** and **claws** similar to modern birds. But perhaps the most dramatic link was found in 2001. Scientists in China discovered a well-preserved *Sinornithosaurus*, a bird-like dinosaur with **feathers**. This dinosaur is believed to be related to a prehistoric bird, the *Archaeopteryx*.

今天，科学家都认为鸟是从飞行恐龙进化而来的。最近有许多二者之间的联系被发现。像鸟一样，这些恐龙在巢里下蛋，其中一部分还有和现代鸟类相似的翅膀、喙和爪。但最令人震惊的联系或许是 2001 年中国科学家发现的一具保存完好的带羽毛的类鸟恐龙——中国鸟龙。中国鸟龙被认为与史前鸟类始祖鸟有亲缘关系。

birdie /ˈbɜːˈdi/ (**birdies, birdying, birdied**) 1 N-COUNT In golf, if you get a **birdie**, you get the golf ball into a hole in one stroke fewer than the number of strokes which has been set as the standard for a good player. (高尔夫运动中的)小鸟球(低于标准杆一杆入洞) 2 VERB If a golfer **birdies** a hole, he or she gets a birdie at that hole. (高尔夫运动中)在…打出小鸟球;以低于标准杆一杆的成绩入(洞) ❑ [v n] *He birdied five of the first seven holes.* 他在前 7 洞有 5 洞打出了小鸟球。

bird|life /ˈbɜːˈdlaɪf/ also **bird life** N-UNCOUNT The **birdlife** in a place is all the birds that live there. (栖息于某地的)鸟类

bird|like /ˈbɜːˈdlaɪk/ also **bird-like** ADJ If someone has a **bird-like** manner, they move or look like a bird. 像鸟一样的 ❑ *...the birdlike way she darted about.* 她像小鸟一样四处飞奔

Word Link 词根词缀 ***like ≈ similar*** 相似:***alike, birdlike, ladylike***

bird of ˈpara|dise (**birds of paradise**) N-COUNT A **bird of paradise** is a songbird which is found mainly in New Guinea. The male birds have very brightly coloured feathers. 极乐鸟,天堂鸟(一种鸣禽,主要见于新几内亚,雄鸟羽毛颜色极鲜艳)

bird of ˈpas|sage (**birds of passage**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **bird of passage**, you mean that they are staying in a place for a short time before going to another place. 漂泊不定的人 ❑ *Most of these emigrants were birds of passage who returned to Spain after a relatively short stay.* 这些移民大多数都是作短暂停留后即返回西班牙的匆匆过客。

bird of ˈprey (**birds of prey**) N-COUNT A **bird of prey** is a bird such as an eagle or a hawk that kills and eats other birds and animals. 猛禽

bird's eye ˈview (**bird's eye views**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You say that you have a **bird's eye view of** a place when you are looking down at it from a great height, so that you can see a long way but everything looks very small. 鸟瞰;俯视

bird|song /ˈbɜːˈdsɒŋ, AM 美 -sɔːŋ/ (**birdsongs**) also **bird song** N-UNCOUNT **Birdsong** is the sound of a bird or birds calling in a way which sounds musical. 鸟鸣 ❑ *The air is filled with birdsong.* 处处闻啼鸟。

ˈbird ta|ble (**bird tables**) N-COUNT A **bird table** is a small wooden platform on a pole which some people put in their garden in order to put food for the birds on it. 鸟食台

ˈbird-watcher (**bird-watchers**) also **birdwatcher** N-COUNT A **bird-watcher** is a person whose hobby is watching and studying wild birds in their natural surroundings. 鸟类观察者;观鸟者

ˈbird-watching also **birdwatching** N-UNCOUNT **Bird-watching** is the activity of watching and studying wild birds in their natural surroundings. 观鸟

Biro /ˈbaɪrəʊ/ (**Biros**) N-COUNT A **Biro** is a pen with a small metal ball at its tip which transfers the ink onto the paper. 伯罗牌圆珠笔【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英,商标】

birth ◆◇◇ /bɜːˈθ/ (**births**) 1 N-VAR When a baby is born, you refer to this event as his or her **birth**. 出生;降生;出世 ❑ *[+of] It was the birth of his grandchildren which gave him greatest pleasure.* 孙子孙女的出生给他带来了极大的快乐。❑ *She weighed 5lb 7oz at birth.* 她出生时体重是 5 磅 7 盎司。❑ *...premature births.* 早产 2 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] You can refer to the beginning or origin of something as its **birth**. 诞生;产生;出现;起源 ❑ *[+of] ...the birth of popular democracy.* 人民民主的诞生 3 N-UNCOUNT Some people talk about a person's **birth** when they are referring to the social position of the person's family. 出身;家世;门第 ❑ *...men of low birth.* 出身卑微的人 ❑ *His birth, background and career show that you can make it in this country on merit alone.* 他的出身、背景和职业表明,在这个国家仅凭自己的能力就可以取得成功。4 → see also **date of birth, home birth** 5 PHRASE If, for example, you are French **by birth**, you are French because your parents are French, or because you were born in France. 在血统上;生来 ❑ *Sadrudin was an Iranian by birth.* 萨德尔丁是伊朗血统。6 PHRASE When a woman **gives birth**, she produces a baby from her body. 生(孩子);分娩;生育 ❑ *She's just given birth to a baby girl.* 她刚生了一个女孩。7 PHRASE To **give birth to** something such as an idea means to cause it to start to exist. 使产生;使诞生 ❑ *In 1980, strikes at the Lenin shipyards gave birth to the Solidarity trade union.* 1980 年,列宁造船厂的罢工致使团结工会得以成立。8 PHRASE The country, town, or village **of** your **birth** is the place where you were born. 出生的(地方)

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *birth* with:

ADJ.	**premature** birth 早产 1
N.	birth **of a baby/child** 宝宝/孩子的诞生, birth **certificate** 出生证明, birth **control** 节育, birth **and death** 生与死, birth **defect** 天生缺陷, birth **rate** 出生率 1
	date of birth 出生日期 1 4
	birth **of a nation** 国家的诞生 2
PREP.	**at** birth 出生时, **before** birth 出生前 1
	by birth 出身 3 5
V.	**give** birth 使出生(或诞生) 6 7

ˈbirth cer|tifi|cate (**birth certificates**) N-COUNT Your **birth certificate** is an official document which gives details of your birth, such as the date and place of your birth, and the names of your parents. 出生证明

ˈbirth con|trol N-UNCOUNT **Birth control** means planning whether to have children, and using contraception to prevent having them when they are not wanted. 节育;避孕

birth|date /ˈbɜːˈθdeɪt/ (**birthdates**) N-COUNT Your **birthdate** is the same as your **date of birth**. 出生日期

birth|day ◆◇◇ /ˈbɜːˈθdeɪ, -di/ (**birthdays**) N-COUNT Your **birthday** is the anniversary of the date on which you were born. 生日

ˈbirth|day suit (**birthday suits**) N-COUNT If you are in your **birthday suit**, you are not wearing any clothes. 裸体;一丝不挂【INFORMAL, HUMOROUS or OLD-FASHIONED 非正式,幽默或过时】

birth|ing /ˈbɜːˈθɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Birthing** means relating to or used during the process of giving birth. 和生育有关的;在分娩过程中使用的 ❑ *The hospital has pioneered the use of birthing pools.* 这家医院率先使用了分娩池。

birth|mark /ˈbɜːˈθmɑːˈk/ (**birthmarks**) N-COUNT A **birthmark** is a mark on someone's skin that has been there since they were born. 胎记;胎痣

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mark ≈ boundary*** 界限,***sign*** 标志:***benchmark, birthmark, bookmark***

birth|place /ˈbɜːˈθpleɪs/ (**birthplaces**) 1 N-COUNT Your **birthplace** is the place where you were born. 籍贯;出生地【WRITTEN 笔语】2 N-COUNT The **birthplace of** something is the place where it began. 发源地;发祥地 ❑ [+of] *...Athens, the birthplace of the ancient Olympics.* 雅典——古代奥运会的诞生地

ˈbirth rate (**birth rates**) also **birth-rate** N-COUNT The **birth rate** in a place is the number of babies born there for every 1000 people during a particular period of time. 出生率 ❑ *The U.K. has the highest birth rate among 15 to 19-year-olds in Western Europe.* 英国 15 到 19 岁女性的生育率在西欧是最高的。❑ *...a falling birth-rate.* 正在下降的出生率

→ see **population**

birth|right /ˈbɜːˈθraɪt/ (**birthrights**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is your **birthright** is something that you feel you have a basic right to have, simply because you are a human being. 与生俱来的权利 ❑ *Freedom is the natural birthright of every human.* 自由是每一个人与生俱来的权利。

bis|cuit /ˈbɪskɪt/ (**biscuits**) 1 N-COUNT A **biscuit** is a small flat cake that is crisp and usually sweet. 饼干【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cookie**

2 N-COUNT A **biscuit** is a small round dry cake that is made with baking powder, baking soda, or yeast. 烤饼;小圆面包【AM 美】3 PHRASE If someone has done something very stupid, rude, or selfish, you can say that they **take the biscuit** or that what they have done **takes the biscuit**, to emphasize your surprise at their behaviour. (强调吃惊)竟然做出这种(愚蠢、粗野

或自私的）事情【BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **take the cake**

→ see **dessert**

bi|sect /ˌbaɪˈsekt/ (**bisects, bisecting, bisected**) VERB If something long and thin **bisects** an area or line, it divides the area or line in half. 将…一分为二；把…分为两部分 ❑ [v n] *The main street bisects the town from end to end.* 这条主干道把整个小镇一分为二。

bi|sex|ual /ˌbaɪˈsekʃʊəl/ (**bisexuals**) ADJ Someone who is **bisexual** is sexually attracted to both men and women. 双性恋的 •N-COUNT **Bisexual** is also a noun. ❑ *He was an active bisexual.* 他是活跃的双性恋者。•**bi|sexu|al|ity** /ˌbaɪˌsekʃʊælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Lillian opened up to Frank about her bisexuality.* 莉莲坦白地告诉弗兰克自己是双性恋。

bish|op /ˈbɪʃəp/ (**bishops**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **bishop** is a clergyman of high rank in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Orthodox churches. 主教 2 N-COUNT In chess a **bishop** is a piece that can be moved diagonally across the board on squares that are the same colour. （国际象棋中的）象

→ see **chess**

bish|op|ric /ˈbɪʃəprɪk/ (**bishoprics**) N-COUNT A **bishopric** is the area for which a bishop is responsible, or the rank or office of being a bishop. 主教辖区；主教职位

bi|son /ˈbaɪsᵊn/ (**bison**) N-COUNT A **bison** is a large hairy animal with a large head that is a member of the cattle family. They used to be very common in North America and Europe. （北美洲或欧洲的）野牛【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **buffalo**

→ see **grassland**

bis|tro /ˈbiːstrəʊ/ (**bistros**) N-COUNT A **bistro** is a small, informal restaurant or a bar where food is served. 小饭店；小餐馆；小酒馆

bit ◆◆◆ /bɪt/ (**bits**) 1 QUANT **A bit of** something is a small amount of it. 一点；少许；少量 ❑ *All it required was a bit of work.* 这事儿只需稍费工夫就可以了。❑ *I got paid a little bit of money.* 我只领到了一点点钱。 2 PHRASE **A bit** means to a small extent or degree. It is sometimes used to make a statement less extreme. 稍微；稍稍；有点儿【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *This girl was a bit strange.* 这个女孩有点儿古怪。❑ *She looks a bit like his cousin Maureen.* 她长得有点儿像他表姐莫琳。❑ *That sounds a bit technical.* 那听起来有点儿专业。❑ *Isn't that a bit harsh?* 那不是有些太残酷了吗？ 3 PHRASE You can use **a bit of** to make a statement less forceful. For example, the statement 'It's a bit of a nuisance' is less forceful than 'It's a nuisance'. 有点儿；有几分；稍微【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It's all a bit of a mess.* 有点儿乱七八糟。❑ *This comes as a bit of a disappointment.* 这有点儿让人失望。 4 PHRASE **Quite a bit** means quite a lot. 很多；相当多；相当大 ❑ *They're worth quite a bit of money.* 它们值不少钱。❑ *Things have changed quite a bit.* 情况发生了相当大的变化。❑ *He's quite a bit older than me.* 他的年纪比我大不少。 5 PHRASE You use **a bit** before 'more' or 'less' to mean a small amount more or a small amount less. 稍微（多或少一些）❑ *I still think I have a bit more to offer.* 我还是认为我能再稍微多付出一点儿。❑ *Maybe we'll hear a little bit less noise.* 也许我们听到的噪音会稍微少一点儿。 6 PHRASE If you do something **a bit**, you do it for a short time. In British English, you can also say that you do something **for a bit**. 一会儿，片刻（英国英语中亦用 for a bit）❑ *Let's wait a bit.* 我们等一会儿吧。❑ *I hope there will be time to talk a bit.* 我希望能有时间谈一谈。❑ *That should keep you busy for a bit.* 那件事会让你忙上一小会儿。 7 N-COUNT **A bit of** something is a small part or section of it. 小部分；小块；片段【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *That's the bit of the meeting that I missed.* 那就是会议上我错过的那一小段。❑ *Now comes the really important bit.* 下面是非常重要的部分。❑ *The best bit was walking along the glacier.* 最好的部分就是沿着冰川走。 8 N-COUNT **A bit** of something is a small piece of it. 一点；小块；小片；小段【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *Only a bit of string looped round a nail in the doorpost held it shut.* 仅仅是靠缠在门柱钉子上的一小段细绳把门关紧。❑ [+of] *...crumpled bits of paper.* 皱皱巴巴的小纸片 9 N-COUNT You can use **bit** to refer to a particular item or to one of a group or set of things. For example, **a bit of** information is an item of information. （一组事物中的）一个，一项，一件 ❑ [+of] *There was one bit of vital evidence which helped win the case.* 一个关键的证据帮助打赢了这场官司。❑ [+of] *Not one single bit of work has been started towards the repair of this road.* 这条路的修缮工作一丁点儿都还没开始。 10 N-COUNT In computing, a **bit** is the smallest unit of information that is held in a computer's memory. It is either 1 or 0. Several bits form a byte. 位，比特（计算机的最小信息量单位） 11 N-COUNT **A bit** is 12½ cents; mainly used in expressions such as two **bits**, which means 25 cents, or **four bits**, which means 50 cents. 12.5 美分【AM 美】 12 **Bit** is the past tense of **bite**. 13 PHRASE If something happens **bit by bit**, it happens in stages. 一点点地；逐渐地 ❑ *Bit by bit I began to understand what they were trying to do.* 我逐渐明白了他们想要干什么。 14 PHRASE If someone **is champing at the bit** or **is chomping at the bit**, they are very impatient to do something, but they are prevented from doing it, usually by circumstances that they have no control over. 急欲摆脱束缚做事；急于开始 ❑ *I expect you're champing at the bit, so we'll get things going as soon as we can.* 我想你现在是迫不及待，我们会尽快把事情做起来。 15 PHRASE If you **do your bit**, you do something that, to a small or limited extent, helps to achieve something. 尽微薄之力；尽一份力 ❑ *Marcie always tried to do her bit.* 玛茜总是努力尽一份力。 16 PHRASE You say that one thing is **every bit as** good, interesting, or important **as** another to emphasize that the first thing is just as good, interesting, or important as the second. 完全和…一样…；…程度丝毫不逊色于…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My dinner jacket is every bit as good as his.* 我的晚礼服和他的一样好。 17 PHRASE If you say that something is **a bit much**, you are annoyed because you think someone has behaved in an unreasonable way. 有点儿过分；不合情理【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 主英，非正式，情感】❑ *It's a bit much expecting me to dump your boyfriend for you.* 指望我替你甩掉你的男朋友，这有点儿过分了。 18 PHRASE You use **not a bit** when you want to make a strong negative statement. 一点儿也不；毫不【mainly BRIT, EMPHASIS 主英，强调】❑ *I'm really not a bit surprised.* 我真的一点儿也不觉得惊讶。❑ *'Are you disappointed?'—'Not a bit.'* "你失望了吗？"——"一点儿也不。" 19 PHRASE You say **not a bit of it** to emphasize that something that you might expect to be the case is not the case. 并非如此；根本没有；一点儿没有【BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调】❑ *Did he give up? Not a bit of it!* 他放弃了吗？根本没有！ 20 PHRASE You can use **bits and pieces** or **bits and bobs** to refer to a collection of different things. 各种零碎东西；七零八碎的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】 21 PHRASE If you **get the bit between** your **teeth**, or **take the bit between** your **teeth**, you become very enthusiastic about a job you have to do. （对工作等）满腔热忱，义无反顾 22 PHRASE If something is smashed or blown **to bits**, it is broken into a number of pieces. If something falls **to bits**, it comes apart so that it is in a number of pieces. 成为碎片 ❑ *She found a pretty yellow jug smashed to bits.* 她发现一个漂亮的黄色小罐被摔得粉碎。 23 **thrilled to bits** → see **thrilled**

bitch /bɪtʃ/ (**bitches, bitching, bitched**) 1 N-COUNT If someone calls a woman a **bitch**, they are saying in a very rude way that they think she behaves in a very unpleasant way. 婊子；狗婆娘；泼妇【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，非常无礼，贬】 2 → see also **son of a bitch** 3 VERB [oft cont] If you say that someone **is bitching about** something, you mean that you disapprove of the fact that they are complaining about it in an unpleasant way. 抱怨；发牢骚【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v +about] *They're forever bitching about everybody else.* 他们永远都在怨别人。[Also v] 4 N-COUNT **A bitch** is a female dog. 母狗

bitchy /ˈbɪtʃi/ ADJ If someone is being **bitchy** or is making **bitchy** remarks, they are saying unkind things about someone. 恶意的；恶毒的；刻薄的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I'm sorry. I know I was bitchy on the phone.* 对不起。我知道我在电话里说得太刻薄了。•**bitchi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There's a lot of bitchiness.* 说了很多刻薄的话。

bite ◆◆◆ /baɪt/ (**bites, biting, bit, bitten**) 1 VERB If you **bite** something, you use your teeth to cut into it, for example in

order to eat it or break it. If an animal or person **bites** you, they use their teeth to hurt or injure you. 咬；咬伤 ❑ [v n] *Both sisters bit their nails as children.* 两姐妹都像小孩儿一样咬指甲。❑ [v +into] *He bit into his sandwich.* 他咬了一口他的三明治。❑ [v n adv/prep] *He had bitten the cigarette in two.* 他已经把香烟咬成了两半。❑ [v] *Llamas won't bite or kick.* 美洲驼既不会咬人也不会踢人。 2 N-COUNT A **bite** of something, especially food, is the action of biting it.（尤指对食物的）咬 ❑ [+of] *He took another bite of apple.* 他又咬了一口苹果。❑ *You cannot eat a bun in one bite.* 你不能一口吃下一个面包。•N-COUNT A **bite** is also the amount of food you take into your mouth when you bite it.（食物的）一口 ❑ *Look forward to eating the food and enjoy every bite.* 盼着吃东西，享受每一口食物。 3 N-SING [usu N to-inf] If you have **a bite** to eat, you have a small meal or a snack. 一点儿食物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It was time to go home for a little rest and a bite to eat.* 该回家休息一会儿，吃一点儿东西了。 4 VERB If a snake or a small insect **bites** you, it makes a mark or hole in your skin, and often causes the surrounding area of your skin to become painful or itchy. 咬；叮 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *We were all badly bitten by mosquitoes.* 我们都被蚊子咬惨了。[Also v] 5 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **bite** is an injury or a mark on your body where an animal, snake, or small insect has bitten you.（被叮、咬后留下的）伤口，包 ❑ *Any dog bite, no matter how small, needs immediate medical attention.* 被狗咬后，不管伤口多小，都必须立即就医。 6 VERB When an action or policy begins to **bite**, it begins to have a serious or harmful effect. 产生严重（或不良）影响 ❑ [v] *As the sanctions begin to bite there will be more political difficulties ahead.* 随着制裁开始产生严重的负面影响，政治上将面临更多的困难。❑ [v prep/adv] *The recession started biting deeply into British industry.* 经济萧条开始对英国的工业产生严重影响。 7 VERB If an object **bites** into a surface, it presses hard against it or cuts into it. 碾轧；切割；陷入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *There may even be some wire or nylon biting into the flesh.* 甚至可能有一些金属丝或者尼龙线勒到肉里。[Also v] 8 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a food or drink has **bite**, you like it because it has a strong or sharp taste.（食物或酒的）浓郁味道，辛辣味【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...the addition of tartaric acid to give the wine some bite.* 为增加红酒的口感而加入酒石酸 9 N-SING If the air or the wind has **a bite**, it feels very cold. 寒冷；刺骨 ❑ *There was a bite in the air, a smell perhaps of snow.* 空气非常寒冷，似乎有雪的味道。 10 VERB If a fish **bites** when you are fishing, it takes the hook or bait at the end of your fishing line in its mouth. 上钩；咬钩；吞饵 ❑ [v] *After half an hour, the fish stopped biting and we moved on.* 半个小时以后，鱼儿不再咬钩了，我们只好换地方。•N-COUNT **Bite** is also a noun. ❑ *If I don't get a bite in a few minutes I lift the rod and twitch the bait.* 如果几分钟没有鱼上钩，我就提起钓竿晃动一下鱼饵。 11 → see also **love bite, nail-biting** 12 PHRASE If someone **bites the hand that feeds** them, they behave badly or in an ungrateful way towards someone who they depend on. 恩将仇报；以怨报德；忘恩负义 ❑ *She may be cynical about the film industry, but ultimately she has no intention of biting the hand that feeds her.* 她对电影业可能有些怀疑失望，但终究没有恩将仇报之意。 13 PHRASE If you **bite** your **lip** or your **tongue**, you stop yourself from saying something that you want to say, because it would be the wrong thing to say in the circumstances. 隐忍不言（以免说错话）❑ *I must learn to bite my lip.* 我必须学会不乱说话。❑ *He bit his tongue as he found himself on the point of saying 'follow that car'.* 他想说"跟上那辆车"，话到嘴边又咽了回去。 14 PHRASE If something **takes a bite out of** a sum of money, part of the money is spent or taken away in order to pay for it. 抽出一部分，花掉一部分（钱）❑ *Local taxes are going to be taking a bigger bite out of people's income than they ever have before.* 地方税收在人们收入中的比重将超过以往任何时候。 15 someone's **bark is worse than their bite** → see **bark** 16 to **bite the bullet** → see **bullet** 17 to **bite off more than one can chew** → see **chew** 18 to **bite the dust** → see **dust**

'bite-sized also **bite-size** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bite-sized** pieces of food are small enough to fit easily in your mouth.（食物）大小适合入口的 ❑ *...bite-sized pieces of cheese.* 大小适合入口的干酪块 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **bite-sized**, you like it because it is small enough to be considered or dealt with easily. 很小的；小而简单的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...bite-sized newspaper items.* 简短的报纸报道

bit|ing /'baɪtɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biting** wind or cold is extremely cold. 寒冷的；刺骨的；凛冽的 ❑ *...a raw, biting northerly wind.* 阴冷刺骨的北风 ❑ *Antarctic air brought biting cold to southern Chile on Thursday.* 周四，南极气流给智利南部带来了刺骨的严寒。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Biting** criticism or wit is very harsh or unkind, and is often caused by such feelings as anger or dislike. 刻薄的；尖刻的；辛辣的 ❑ *...a furore caused by the author's biting satire on the Church.* 作者对教会尖刻的讽刺引发的公愤

bit|map /'bɪtmæp/ (**bitmaps, bitmapping, bitmapped**) N-COUNT A **bitmap** is a type of graphics file on a computer. 位图【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...bitmap graphics for representing complex images such as photographs.* 表示照片这类复杂图像的位图图形 •VERB **Bitmap** is also a verb. ❑ [v-ed] *Bitmapped maps require huge storage space.* 位图地图需要巨大的存储空间。

'bit part (**bit parts**) also **bit-part** N-COUNT A **bit part** is a small and unimportant role for an actor in a film or play.（电影、戏剧中的）小角色

bit|ten /'bɪtᵊn/ **Bitten** is the past participle of **bite**.

bit|ter ◆◇ /'bɪtəʳ/ (**bitterest, bitters**) 1 ADJ In a **bitter** argument or conflict, people argue very angrily or fight very fiercely. 激烈的；猛烈的；充满敌意的 ❑ *...the scene of bitter fighting during the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战期间激烈的战斗场面 ❑ *...a bitter attack on the Government's failure to support manufacturing.* 对政府支持制造业不力的猛烈抨击 •**bit|ter|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Any such thing would be bitterly opposed by most of the world's democracies.* 任何诸如此类的事情都会遭到全世界民主国家的强烈反对。❑ *...a bitterly fought football match.* 激烈的足球赛 •**bit|ter|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The rift within the organization reflects the growing bitterness of the dispute.* 组织内部的严重失和反映出日趋升级的矛盾。 2 ADJ If someone is **bitter** after a disappointing experience or after being treated unfairly, they continue to feel angry about it. 怨恨的；愤愤不平的 ❑ *She is said to be very bitter about the way she was sacked.* 据说，她对自己被以如此方式解雇而感到愤愤不平。❑ *His long life was marked by bitter personal and political memories.* 他漫长的一生充满了关于个人生活和政治生涯的苦涩记忆。•**bit|ter|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'And he sure didn't help us,' Grant said bitterly.* "他当然没有帮助我们。"格兰特愤愤不平地说。❑ *...the party bureaucrats who bitterly resented their loss of power.* 因为失去权力而满腹怨恨的党内官僚们 •**bit|ter|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I still feel bitterness and anger towards the person who knocked me down.* 我仍然对撞倒我的人愤恨不已。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bitter** experience makes you feel very disappointed. You can also use **bitter** to emphasize feelings of disappointment.（经历或感觉）令人非常失望的，痛苦的，辛酸的 ❑ *I think the decision was a bitter blow from which he never quite recovered.* 我想这个决定对他是个沉重的打击，从此以后他一蹶不振。❑ *The statement was greeted with bitter disappointment by many of the other delegates.* 这份声明使其他许多代表大失所望。•**bit|ter|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *I was bitterly disappointed to have lost yet another race so near the finish.* 再一次在比赛中与胜利失之交臂让我深感失望。 4 ADJ **Bitter** weather, or a **bitter** wind, is extremely cold. 寒冷的；刺骨的 ❑ *Outside, a bitter east wind was accompanied by flurries of snow.* 外面，刺骨的东风伴着阵阵小雪。•**bit|ter|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It's been bitterly cold here in Moscow.* 莫斯科这里非常寒冷。 5 ADJ A **bitter** taste is sharp, not sweet, and often slightly unpleasant.（味道）苦的 ❑ *The leaves taste rather bitter.* 这些叶子味道相当苦。 6 N-VAR **Bitter** is a kind of beer that is light brown in colour. 苦啤酒【BRIT 英】❑ *...a pint of bitter.* 一品脱苦啤酒 7 PHRASE If you say that you will continue doing something **to the bitter end**, especially something difficult or unpleasant, you are emphasizing that you will continue doing it until it is completely finished. 坚持到底；拼到底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The guerrillas would fight to the bitter end, he said, in order to achieve their main goal.* 他说，游击队员会为实现主要目标而战斗到底。 8 **a bitter pill** → see **pill**

→ see **taste**

bit|ter|ly /'bɪtəʳli/ ADV [ADV adj] You use **bitterly** when you are describing an attitude which involves strong, unpleasant

emotions such as anger or dislike. 强烈地，激烈地，极为（愤恨、憎恶等）❑ *We are bitterly upset at what has happened.* 发生的事情让我们极为心烦。

bitter|sweet /ˌbɪtəˈswiːt/ also **bitter-sweet** 1 ADJ If you describe an experience as **bittersweet**, you mean that it has some happy aspects and some sad ones. 苦乐参半的 ❑ *...bittersweet memories of his first appearance for the team.* 他首次代表球队登场亮相时苦乐参半的记忆 2 ADJ A **bittersweet** taste seems bitter and sweet at the same time. 又苦又甜的 ❑ *...a wine with a bitter-sweet flavour.* 苦中带甜的酒

bit|ty /ˈbɪti/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **bitty**, you mean that it seems to be formed from a lot of different parts which you think do not fit together or go together well. 东拼西凑的；零碎的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The programme was bitty and pointless.* 这个计划东拼西凑，毫无意义。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as a little **bitty** person or thing, you are emphasizing that they are very small. 很小的；一丁点儿的【AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，强调】❑ *She's just a little bitty wisp of a girl.* 她是一个很纤弱的小女孩。

bi|tu|men /ˈbɪtʃʊmɪn, AM 美 bɪˈtuːmən/ N-UNCOUNT **Bitumen** is a black sticky substance which is obtained from tar or petrol and is used in making roads. 沥青；柏油

bivou|ac /ˈbɪvuæk/ (**bivouacs, bivouacking, bivouacked**) 1 N-COUNT A **bivouac** is a temporary camp made by soldiers or mountain climbers. （士兵或登山者的）露营，临时宿营 2 VERB If you **bivouac** in a particular place, you stop and stay in a bivouac there. 露营；野营；露宿 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We bivouacked on the outskirts of the city.* 我们在市郊露营。[Also v]

bi|week|ly /baɪˈwiːkli/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **biweekly** event or publication happens or appears once every two weeks. 双周的；两周一次的【AM 美】❑ *He used to see them at the biweekly meetings.* 他以前总是在两周一次的例会上看到他们。❑ *...Beverage Digest, the industry's biweekly newsletter.* 《饮料文摘》，饮料业的通讯双周刊 •ADV [ADV with v] **Biweekly** is also an adverb. ❑ *The group meets on a regular basis, usually weekly or biweekly.* 这个小组定期会面，通常是每周或每两周一次。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **fortnightly**

biz /bɪz/ 1 N-SING [oft n N] **Biz** is sometimes used to refer to the entertainment business, especially pop music or films. 娱乐业（尤指流行音乐或电影业）【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】❑ *...a girl in the music biz.* 音乐界的一个女孩 2 → see also **showbiz**

bi|zarre /bɪˈzɑː/ ADJ Something that is **bizarre** is very odd and strange. 奇异的；古怪的 ❑ *The game was also notable for the bizarre behaviour of the team's manager.* 这场比赛也因球队主教练怪异的举动而尽人皆知。•**bi|zarre|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *She dressed bizarrely.* 她穿着奇装异服。

blab /blæb/ (**blabs, blabbing, blabbed**) VERB If someone **blabs about** something secret, they tell people about it. 泄露（秘密）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v *+about*] *Her mistake was to blab about their affair.* 她错在说出了他们的婚外情。❑ [v *+to*] *No blabbing to your mates!* 不要告诉你的同伴！❑ [v n prep] *She'll blab it all over the school.* 她会满学校乱说。[Also v]

black ↔ /blæk/ (**blacker, blackest, blacks, blacking, blacked**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **black** is of the darkest colour that there is, the colour of the sky at night when there is no light at all. 黑色 ❑ *She was wearing a black coat with a white collar.* 她穿着一件白领黑外套。❑ *He had thick black hair.* 他的头发乌黑浓密。❑ *I wear a lot of black.* 我经常穿黑色衣服。❑ *He was dressed all in black.* 他一袭黑衣装束。 2 ADJ A **black** person belongs to a race of people with dark skins, especially a race from Africa. （人）黑色人种的；（尤指）非洲黑人的 ❑ *He worked for the rights of black people.* 他努力为黑人争取权利。❑ *...the traditions of the black community.* 黑人社区的传统 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Black people are sometimes referred to as **blacks**. This use could cause offence. 黑人（可能具冒犯意味）❑ *There are about thirty-one million blacks in the U.S.* 美国大约有3,100万黑人。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Black** coffee or tea has no milk or cream added to it. （咖啡、茶）不加牛奶（或奶油）的 ❑ *A cup of black tea or black coffee contains no calories.* 一杯不加牛奶的茶或咖啡不含热量。❑ *I drink coffee black.* 我喝咖啡不加奶。 5 ADJ If you describe a situation as **black**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad indeed. 极糟糕的；坏透了的；黑暗的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was, he said later, one of the blackest days of his political career.* 后来他说，这是他政治生涯中最黑暗的日子之一。❑ *The future for the industry looks even blacker.* 这个产业的前景看起来更加暗淡。 6 ADJ If someone is in a **black** mood, they feel very miserable and depressed. （情绪）沮丧的，低落的，忧郁的 ❑ *Her mood was blacker than ever.* 她的心情从未如此低落过。 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Black** humour involves jokes about sad or difficult situations. （幽默）黑色的 ❑ *'So you can all go over there and get shot,' he said, with the sort of black humour common among British troops here.* "所以你们都可以到那里去挨枪子儿。"他说道，口吻中透着这里的英军惯用的黑色幽默。❑ *It's a black comedy of racial prejudice, mistaken identity and thwarted expectations.* 这是一个关于种族歧视、身份错位和期望落空的黑色喜剧。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] People who believe in **black** magic believe that it is possible to communicate with evil spirits. 巫术的；妖术的 ❑ *He was also alleged to have conducted black magic ceremonies.* 他还被指控施行巫术。❑ *The King was unjustly accused of practising the black arts.* 国王被诬陷使用妖术。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone is **black and blue**, you mean that they are badly bruised. （伤得）青一块紫一块 ❑ *Whenever she refused, he'd beat her black and blue.* 只要她拒绝他，他就会把她打得青一块紫一块。❑ *Bud's nose was still black and blue.* 巴德的鼻子还是青一块紫一块的。 10 PHRASE If a person or an organization is **in the black**, they do not owe anyone any money. 无债务；有盈余；有结余 ❑ *Until his finances are in the black I don't want to get married.* 在他债务未还清之前，我不想和他结婚。 11 PHRASE If someone gives you a **black look**, they look at you in a way that shows that they are very angry about something. 怒视；恶狠狠的盯视 ❑ *Passing my stall, she cast black looks at the amount of stuff still unsold.* 她经过我的货摊的时候，怒气冲冲地看了几眼还没有卖出去的东西。 12 PHRASE If you say that a particular colour is **the new black**, you mean that it has become fashionable. 流行色 ❑ *Chocolate is the new black, and works wonders for figures and complexions.* 巧克力色是流行色，它既显瘦又衬肤色。 13 PHRASE People say that something is **the new black** to mean that it is suddenly fashionable or popular. 时新潮流；流行的东西 ❑ *Intelligence is the new black, and reading matter with an intellectual content is making a comeback.* 智慧是新的潮流，有知识内容的阅读材料眼下又时兴起来。

▶**black out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **black out**, you lose consciousness for a short time. 晕厥；暂时昏迷 ❑ [v P] *Samadov said that he felt so ill that he blacked out.* 萨马多夫说他感觉很不舒服，然后就晕了过去。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a place **is blacked out**, it is in darkness, usually because it has no electricity supply. 使停电；使一片漆黑 ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *Large parts of the capital were blacked out after electricity pylons were blown up.* 输电塔爆炸以后，首都大片地区陷入一片漆黑。 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a film or a piece of writing **is blacked out**, it is prevented from being broadcast or published, usually because it contains information which is secret or offensive. 禁播（电影等）；禁止发行，禁止出版（文章、图书等）❑ [*be* v-ed P] *TV pictures of the demonstration were blacked out.* 示威画面被禁止在电视上播出。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **black out** a piece of writing, you colour over it in black so that it cannot be seen. 涂黑，盖住，涂掉（文字等）❑ [v P n] *U.S. government specialists went through each page, blacking out any information a foreign intelligence expert could use.* 美国政府的专家们审查了每一页内容，涂掉了外国情报专家可能利用的任何信息。[Also v n P] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **black out** the memory of something, you try not to remember it because it upsets you. 尽力忘记；努力忘却 ❑ [v n P] *I tried not to think about it. I blacked it out.* 我尽量不去想它，竭力要将它忘掉。[Also v P n] 6 → see also **blackout**

→ see **coffee**

Black Af|ri|ca N-PROPER **Black Africa** is the part of Africa to the south of the Sahara Desert. 黑非洲（撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲地区）

black and white also **black-and-white** 1 COLOUR In a **black and white** photograph or film, everything is shown in

B

black, white, and grey.（照片或电影）黑白的 ❑ *...old black and white film footage.* 老黑白电影胶片 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **black and white** television set shows only black-and-white pictures.（电视机）显示黑白图像的 3 ADJ A **black and white** issue or situation is one which involves issues which seem simple and therefore easy to make decisions about. 简单明了的；容易判别的；泾渭分明的 ❑ *She saw things in black and white.* 她总是用简单绝对的眼光看待事物。 4 PHRASE You say that something is **in black and white** when it has been written or printed, and not just said. 白纸黑字；以书面形式 ❑ *He'd seen the proof in black and white.* 他已经看过书面证据。

black|ball /ˈblækbɔːl/ (**blackballs, blackballing, blackballed**) VERB If the members of a club **blackball** someone, they vote against that person being allowed to join their club. 投票反对（某人）加入俱乐部 ❑ [v n] *Members can blackball candidates in secret ballots.* 成员可以通过无记名投票反对候选人加入。

ˌblack ˈbelt (**black belts**) 1 N-COUNT A **black belt** is worn by someone who has reached a very high standard in a sport such as judo or karate.（柔道、空手道等运动中表示段级的）黑带 ❑ *He holds a black belt in karate.* 他是空手道黑带级选手。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone who has a black belt in judo or karate as a **black belt**.（柔道、空手道等运动中的）黑带选手，黑带大师 ❑ *Murray is a judo black belt.* 默里是柔道黑带级选手。

black|berry /ˈblækbəri, AM 美 -beri/ (**blackberries**) 1 N-COUNT A **blackberry** is a small, soft black or dark purple fruit. 黑莓 2 N-PROPER A **Blackberry** is a portable, wireless computing device that allows you to send and receive email. 黑莓（手机）（手提无线通信设备品牌，支持收发邮件）【COMPUTING, TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】

black|bird /ˈblækbɜːd/ (**blackbirds**) 1 N-COUNT A **blackbird** is a common European bird. The male has black feathers and a yellow beak, and the female has brown feathers. 乌鸫（常见于欧洲） 2 N-COUNT A **blackbird** is a common North American bird. The male has black feathers and often a red patch on its wings. 黑鹂（常见于北美洲）

black|board /ˈblækbɔːd/ (**blackboards**) N-COUNT A **blackboard** is a dark-coloured board that you can write on with chalk. Blackboards are often used by teachers in the classroom. 黑板【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **chalkboard**

ˌblack ˈbox (**black boxes**) 1 N-COUNT A **black box** is an electronic device in an aircraft which records information about its flights. Black boxes are often used to provide evidence about accidents.（飞机的）黑匣子，飞行数据记录仪 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a system or device as a **black box** when you know that it produces a particular result but you have no understanding of how it works. 黑箱（知道结果但不知道其工作原理的系统或仪器） ❑ *They were part of the black box associated with high-flyer management development.* 它们是与储备主管培训相关的神秘体系的一部分。

black|cur|rant /ˌblækˈkʌrənt, AM 美 -ˈkɜːrənt/ (**blackcurrants**) N-COUNT In Europe, **blackcurrants** are a type of very small, dark purple fruits that grow in bunches on bushes. 黑加仑子；黑醋栗【BRIT 英】❑ *...a carton of blackcurrant drink.* 一盒黑醋栗饮料

ˌblack eˈcono|my N-SING The **black economy** consists of the buying, selling, and producing of goods or services that goes on without the government being informed, so that people can avoid paying tax on them. 黑市经济；黑色经济；地下经济；非法经济【BRIT 英】❑ *...an attempt to clamp down on the black economy.* 取缔黑市经济的行动

black|en /ˈblækən/ (**blackens, blackening, blackened**) 1 VERB To **blacken** something means to make it black or very dark in colour. Something that **blackens** becomes black or very dark in colour.（使）变黑；弄黑；涂黑 ❑ [v n] *The married women of Shitamachi maintained the custom of blackening their teeth.* 下町的已婚女性还保留着把牙齿涂黑的习俗。 ❑ [v] *You need to grill the tomatoes until the skins blacken.* 你得把番茄烤到皮变黑为止。 2 VERB If someone **blackens** your character, they make other people believe that you are a bad person. 诬蔑；玷污；给…抹黑 ❑ [v n] *They're trying to blacken our name.* 他们企图败坏我们的名声。

ˌblack ˈeye (**black eyes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **black eye**, they have a dark-coloured bruise around their eye. 眼圈青肿；眼眶淤青 ❑ *He punched her in the face at least once giving her a black eye.* 他朝她脸上打了至少一拳，把她的眼眶都打青了。

black|head /ˈblækhed/ (**blackheads**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Blackheads** are small, dark spots on someone's skin caused by blocked pores. 黑头粉刺

ˌblack ˈhole (**black holes**) N-COUNT **Black holes** are areas in space, where gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape from them. Black holes are thought to be formed by collapsed stars. 黑洞

ˌblack ˈice N-UNCOUNT **Black ice** is a thin, transparent layer of ice on a road or path that is very difficult to see. 黑冰（指路面上难以看清的薄冰层）

black|ish /ˈblækɪʃ/ COLOUR Something that is **blackish** is very dark in colour. 带黑色的；深色的 ❑ *The water was blackish.* 水很黑。 ❑ *Katy has long blackish hair.* 凯蒂有一头乌黑的长发。

black|list /ˈblæklɪst/ (**blacklists, blacklisting, blacklisted**) 1 N-COUNT If someone is on a **blacklist**, they are seen by a government or other organization as being one of a number of people who cannot be trusted or who have done something wrong. 黑名单 ❑ *A government official disclosed that they were on a secret blacklist.* 一名政府官员透露他们已被列入一份秘密黑名单。 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is blacklisted** by a government or organization, they are put on a blacklist. 把…列入黑名单 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He has been blacklisted since being convicted of possessing marijuana in 1969.* 他自从 1969 年因持有大麻而被定罪后就被列入了黑名单。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the full list of blacklisted airports.* 列入黑名单的机场的完整清单 • **black|list|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a victim of Hollywood's notorious blacklisting.* 好莱坞臭名昭著的黑名单运动的受害者

black|mail /ˈblækmeɪl/ (**blackmails, blackmailing, blackmailed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Blackmail** is the action of threatening to reveal a secret about someone, unless they do something you tell them to do, such as giving you money. 勒索；敲诈；讹诈 ❑ *It looks like the pictures were being used for blackmail.* 这些照片好像被用于敲诈勒索。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe an action as emotional or moral **blackmail**, you disapprove of it because someone is using a person's emotions or moral values to persuade them to do something against their will.（情感或道德上的）迫使，胁迫【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The tactics employed can range from overt bullying to subtle emotional blackmail.* 从公然威吓到微妙的情感胁迫，各种招数都用上了。 3 VERB If one person **blackmails** another person, they use blackmail against them. 勒索；敲诈；讹诈 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The government insisted that it would not be blackmailed by violence.* 政府坚称不会接受暴力讹诈。 ❑ [v n +*into*] *I thought he was trying to blackmail me into saying whatever he wanted.* 我认为他想敲诈我，让我说出他想知道的一切。[Also v n +*with*] • **black|mail|er** (**blackmailers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The nasty thing about a blackmailer is that his starting point is usually the truth.* 勒索者的可恶之处在于最初作为他的勒索筹码的事情常常是真事。

ˌblack ˈmark (**black marks**) N-COUNT A **black mark against** someone is something bad that they have done or a bad quality that they have which affects the way people think about them. 污点 ❑ *There was one black mark against him.* 他有一个污点。

ˌblack ˈmar|ket (**black markets**) N-COUNT If something is bought or sold **on the black market**, it is bought or sold illegally. 黑市 ❑ *There is a plentiful supply of arms on the black market.* 黑市上有大量武器出售。

ˌblack mar|keˈteer (**black marketeers**) N-COUNT A **black marketeer** is someone who sells goods on the black market. 黑市商人【JOURNALISM 新闻】

black|ness /ˈblæknəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Blackness** is the state of being very dark. 漆黑；黑暗【LITERARY 文】❑ *The twilight had turned to a deep blackness.* 暮色渐浓，变成了漆黑一片。

black|out /'blækaʊt/ (**blackouts**) also **black-out** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **blackout** is a period of time during a war in which towns and buildings are made dark so that they cannot be seen by enemy planes. (战时)灯火管制期 ❑ *...blackout curtains.* 遮光幕帘 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu n N] If a **blackout** is imposed on a particular piece of news, journalists are prevented from broadcasting or publishing it. (新闻报道的)禁播，封锁 ❑ *...a media blackout imposed by the Imperial Palace.* 皇宫施行的新闻封锁 ❑ *Journalists said there was a virtual news blackout about the rally.* 记者们说有关这场集会的新闻实际上被封锁了。3 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu n N] If there is a power **blackout**, the electricity supply to a place is temporarily cut off. 停电；断电 ❑ *There was an electricity black-out in a large area in the north of the country.* 该国北部大片地区断电。4 N-COUNT If you have a **blackout**, you temporarily lose consciousness. 晕厥；暂时昏迷 ❑ *I suffered a black-out which lasted for several minutes.* 我昏迷了几分钟。

black 'pep|per N-UNCOUNT **Black pepper** is pepper which is dark in colour and has been made from the dried berries of the pepper plant, including their black outer cases. 黑胡椒

→ see **spice**

black 'pud|ding (**black puddings**) N-VAR **Black pudding** is a thick sausage which has a black skin and is made from pork fat and pig's blood. 血肠，黑香肠(用肥肉和猪血制成的黑衣香肠)【mainly BRIT 主英】

black 'sheep N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe someone as **the black sheep of** their family or of a group that they are a member of, you mean that they are considered bad or worthless by other people in that family or group. 害群之马；败家子；败类【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

black|smith /'blæksmɪθ/ (**blacksmiths**) N-COUNT A **blacksmith** is a person whose job is making things by hand out of metal that has been heated to a high temperature. 铁匠

Word Link 词根词缀 *smith ≈ skilled worker* 匠：*blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith*

'black spot (**black spots**) also **blackspot** 1 N-COUNT If you describe a place, time, or part of a situation as a **black spot**, you mean that it is particularly bad or likely to cause problems. 危机焦点；隐患；雷区【BRIT 英】❑ *There are recognised black spots in marriages which can lead to trouble.* 婚姻中有一些公认的容易引发问题的雷区。2 N-COUNT A **black spot** is a place on a road where accidents often happen. 交通事故多发地段【BRIT 英】❑ *The accident happened on a notorious black spot on the A43.* 事故发生在A43号公路上一个出了名的事故多发地段。

black 'tie also **black-tie** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **black tie** event is a formal social event such as a party at which people wear formal clothes called evening dress. (社交场合)穿晚礼服的，正式的 ❑ *...a black-tie dinner for former students.* 老同学正式晚宴 2 N-UNCOUNT If a man is dressed in **black tie**, he is wearing formal evening dress, which includes a dinner jacket or tuxedo and a bow tie. 男式晚礼服 ❑ *Most of the guests will be wearing black tie.* 大多数客人都会穿晚礼服。

black|top /'blæktɒp/ N-UNCOUNT **Blacktop** is a hard black substance which is used as a surface for roads. (铺路面用的)柏油碎石【AM 美】❑ *...waves of heat rising from the blacktop.* 柏油碎石路面上升起的热浪

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tarmac**

blad|der /'blædəʳ/ (**bladders**) 1 N-COUNT Your **bladder** is the part of your body where urine is stored until it leaves your body. 膀胱 2 → see also **gall bladder**

blade /bleɪd/ (**blades**) 1 N-COUNT The **blade** of a knife, axe, or saw is the edge, which is used for cutting. 刃；锋 ❑ *Many of these tools have sharp blades, so be careful.* 这些工具中很多都有利刃，务必小心。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **blades** of a propeller are the long, flat parts that turn round. (螺旋桨的)叶片 3 N-COUNT The **blade** of an oar is the thin flat part that you put into the water. 桨叶 4 N-COUNT A **blade** of grass is a single piece of grass. (草的)叶片 5 → see also **razor blade, shoulder blade** 6 **rotor blade** → see **rotor**

→ see **silverware**

blag /blæg/ (**blags, blagging, blagged**) VERB To **blag** something such as a concert ticket means to persuade someone to give it to you free. 通过花言巧语获得；巧妙地免费得到【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *She'd heard he was a musician and blagged a tape off a friend of his.* 她听说他是个音乐家，就花言巧语从他朋友那里要了一盘带子。

blah /blɑː/ CONVENTION You use **blah, blah, blah** to refer to something that is said or written without giving the actual words, because you think that they are boring or unimportant. (表示无趣或不重要)…之类的，等等，诸如此类的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the different challenges of their career, their need to change, to evolve, blah blah blah.* 他们在事业上面临的各种不同的挑战，需要求变，需要发展，等等

blame ↔ /bleɪm/ (**blames, blaming, blamed**) 1 VERB If you **blame** a person or thing **for** something bad, you believe or say that they are responsible for it or that they caused it. 责怪；怪罪；归咎于 ❑ [v n +*for*] *The commission is expected to blame the army for many of the atrocities.* 委员会理应谴责军队的诸多暴行。❑ [v n +*on*] *Ms Carey appeared to blame her breakdown on EMI's punishing work schedule.* 凯里女士似乎将她的精神崩溃归咎于百代唱片公司高度紧张的工作日程安排。❑ [v n] *If it wasn't Sam's fault, why was I blaming him?* 如果这不是萨姆的过错，为什么我要责怪他？•N-UNCOUNT **Blame** is also a noun. ❑ *Nothing could relieve my terrible sense of blame.* 什么都无法减轻我深深的自责感。2 N-UNCOUNT The **blame for** something bad that has happened is the responsibility for causing it or letting it happen. (对坏事应负的)责任 ❑ [+*for*] *Some of the blame for the miscarriage of justice must be borne by the solicitors.* 事务律师们必须对误判负部分责任。❑ *The president put the blame squarely on his opponent.* 总统把责任完全推给了他的对手。3 VERB If you say that you do not **blame** someone **for** doing something, you mean that you consider it was a reasonable thing to do in the circumstances. 怨；怪；责备 ❑ [v n +*for*] *I do not blame them for trying to make some money.* 我认为他们想赚一些钱也是情有可原的。❑ [v n] *He slammed the door and stormed off. I could hardly blame him.* 他砰的一声关上门，气呼呼地走了。也难怪他会这么做。4 PHRASE If someone is **to blame for** something bad that has happened, they are responsible for causing it. 难辞其咎；应对…负责 ❑ *If their forces were not involved, then who is to blame?* 如果他们的部队没有介入，那么谁应该承担责任？ ❑ [+*for*] *The policy is partly to blame for causing the worst unemployment in Europe.* 欧洲出现了最严重的失业情况，这应当部分归咎于这项政策。5 PHRASE If you say that someone **has only** themselves **to blame** or **has no-one but** themselves **to blame**, you mean that they are responsible for something bad that has happened to them and that you have no sympathy for them. 只能怪自己 ❑ *My life is ruined and I suppose I only have myself to blame.* 我的一生都毁了，我想这只能怪我自己。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *blame* with:

N. blame **the victim** 责怪受害者 1
V. **tend to** blame 倾向于责怪 1
lay blame 归咎(于), **share the** blame 共担罪责 1 2
can hardly blame *someone* 怪不得某人 3

blame|less /'bleɪmləs/ ADJ Someone who is **blameless** has not done anything wrong. 无可责备的；没有过错的；清白的 ❑ *He feels he is blameless.* 他觉得自己并没有什么过失。❑ *The U.S. itself, of course, is not entirely blameless in trading matters.* 当然，美国本身在贸易问题上也不是完全没有任何过错。

blanch /blɑːntʃ, blænʧ/ (**blanches, blanching, blanched**) 1 VERB If you **blanch**, you suddenly become very pale. 突然变得煞白 ❑ [v] *His face blanched as he looked at Sharpe's blood-drenched uniform.* 他一看到夏普浸满鲜血的制服，脸色顿时变得煞白。❑ [v +*at*] *She felt herself blanch at the unpleasant memories.* 一回想起那些不愉快的事情，她觉得自己的脸刷地就白了。2 VERB If you say that someone **blanches at** something, you mean that they find it unpleasant and do not want to be involved with it. 退缩；回避

❑ [v +at] *Everything he had said had been a mistake. He blanched at his miscalculations.* 他所说的一切都是错的。他回避了自己的判断错误。

B

3 VERB If you **blanch** vegetables, fruit, or nuts, you put them into boiling water for a short time, usually in order to remove their skins, or to prepare them for freezing. 焯 ❑ [v n] *Skin the peaches by blanching them.* 把桃子焯一下去皮。

blanc|mange /blə'mɒnʤ/ (**blancmanges**) N-VAR **Blancmange** is a cold dessert that is made from milk, sugar, cornflour or corn starch, and flavouring, and looks rather like jelly. 牛奶冻

bland /blænd/ (**blander, blandest**) **1** ADJ If you describe someone or something as **bland**, you mean that they are rather dull and unexciting. 枯燥乏味的；无聊的；无趣的 ❑ *Serle has a blander personality than Howard.* 塞尔的性格比霍华德还要沉闷。❑ *...a bland, 12-storey office block.* 一栋毫无特色的 12 层办公大楼 •**bland|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the blandness of television.* 电视的沉闷乏味 **2** ADJ Food that is **bland** has very little flavour. (食物)淡而无味的 ❑ *It tasted bland and insipid, like warmed cardboard.* 这吃起来淡而无味，像加热过的纸板。

→ see **spice**

blan|dish|ments /'blændɪʃmənts/ N-PLURAL [oft with poss] **Blandishments** are pleasant things that someone says to another person in order to persuade them to do something. 奉承话；花言巧语；甜言蜜语【FORMAL 正式】❑ *At first Lewis resisted their blandishments.* 起初，刘易斯并没有听信他们的甜言蜜语。

blandly /'blændli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **blandly**, you do it in a calm and quiet way. 平淡地；平静地 ❑ *'It's not important,' he said blandly.* "这并不重要。"他平静地说。❑ *The nurse smiled blandly.* 护士淡淡地笑了。

blank /blæŋk/ (**blanks, blanking, blanked**) **1** ADJ Something that is **blank** has nothing on it. 空白的；空的 ❑ *We could put some of the pictures over on that blank wall over there.* 我们可以把一些图画贴在那边的空白墙壁上。❑ *He tore a blank page from his notebook.* 他从他的笔记本上撕下一页空白纸。❑ *...blank cassettes.* 空白磁带 **2** N-COUNT A **blank** is a space which is left in a piece of writing or on a printed form for you to fill in particular information. 空白处；空格 ❑ *Put a word in each blank to complete the sentence.* 每个空格填上一个单词，把句子补充完整。**3** ADJ If you look **blank**, your face shows no feeling, understanding, or interest. 茫然的；漠然的；毫无表情的 ❑ *Abbot looked blank. 'I don't quite follow, sir.'* 阿博特一脸茫然。"我没听明白，先生。" ❑ *His daughter gave him a blank look.* 他女儿漠然地看了他一眼。•**blank|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She stared at him blankly.* 她面无表情地凝视着他。•**blank|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His eyes have the blankness of someone half-asleep.* 他的眼睛透着茫然，一副半睡半醒的样子。**4** N-SING If your mind or memory is a **blank**, you cannot think of anything or remember anything. (头脑或记忆)一片空白 ❑ *I'm sorry, but my mind is a blank.* 对不起，我脑子里一片空白。❑ *I came round in hospital and did not know where I was. Everything was a complete blank.* 我在医院里醒了过来，不知道自己身在何处，什么也想不起来。**5** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Blanks** are gun cartridges which contain explosive but do not contain a bullet, so that they cause no harm when the gun is fired. 空包弹 ❑ *...a starter pistol which only fires blanks.* 只发射空包弹的发令枪 **6** → see also **point-blank** **7** PHRASE If you **draw a blank** when you are looking for someone or something, you do not succeed in finding them. 一无所获；扑空【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They drew a blank in their search for the driver.* 他们四处寻找那个司机，但一无所获。**8** PHRASE If your mind **goes blank**, you are suddenly unable to think of anything appropriate to say, for example in reply to a question. (脑子)突然一片空白 ❑ *My mind went totally blank.* 我的脑子突然一片空白。

▶**blank out** PHRASAL VERB If you **blank out** a particular feeling or thought, you do not allow yourself to experience that feeling or to have that thought. 不再去想；刻意忘却 ❑ [v n P] *I learned to blank those feelings out.* 我学着刻意忘记那些感觉。❑ [v P n] *I was trying to blank out previous situations from my mind.* 我试图将先前的境遇从大脑中抹去。

blank 'cheque (**blank cheques**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blank check**

1 N-COUNT If someone is given a **blank cheque**, they are given the authority to spend as much money as they need or want. 空白支票【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *We are not prepared to write a blank cheque for companies that have run into trouble.* 我们不打算给那些陷入困境的公司开空白支票。**2** N-COUNT If someone is given a **blank cheque**, they are given the authority to do what they think is best in a particular situation. 自行处理权；全权【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He was, in a sense, given a blank cheque to negotiate the new South Africa.* 从某种意义上来说，他已经全权负责建立新南非的协商工作。

blan|ket /'blæŋkɪt/ (**blankets, blanketing, blanketed**) **1** N-COUNT A **blanket** is a large square or rectangular piece of thick cloth, especially one which you put on a bed to keep you warm. 毯子；毛毯 **2** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **blanket of** something such as snow is a continuous layer of it which hides what is below or beyond it. 覆盖层 ❑ [+of] *The mud disappeared under a blanket of snow.* 泥巴被积雪盖住了。❑ [+of] *Cold damp air brought in the new year under a blanket of fog.* 由于潮湿的冷空气，新的一年在浓雾笼罩下到来。**3** VERB If something such as snow **blankets** an area, it covers it. 覆盖；遮盖；盖住 ❑ [v n] *More than a foot of snow blanketed parts of Michigan.* 密歇根州的部分地区被超过一英尺厚的积雪所覆盖。**4** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **blanket** to describe something when you want to emphasize that it affects or refers to every person or thing in a group, without any exceptions. 通用的；全面的；无一例外的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There's already a blanket ban on foreign unskilled labour in Japan.* 日本已经全面禁止外籍非熟练工入境。**5** → see also **electric blanket, security blanket, wet blanket**

→ see **bed**

,blank 'verse N-UNCOUNT **Blank verse** is poetry that does not rhyme. In English literature it usually consists of lines with five stressed syllables. 无韵诗，素体诗(英语无韵诗中通常每行有五个重读音节)

blare /bleəʳ/ (**blares, blaring, blared**) VERB If something such as a siren or radio **blares** or if you **blare** it, it makes a loud, unpleasant noise. 高声鸣响；(使)发出刺耳的声音 ❑ [v] *The fire engines were just pulling up, sirens blaring.* 消防车正要停下来，警报器发出刺耳的声音。❑ [v n] *I blared my horn.* 我按响了喇叭。•N-SING **Blare** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the blare of a radio through a thin wall.* 透过一道薄墙传过来的刺耳的广播声 •PHRASAL VERB **Blare out** means the same as **blare**. blare out 同 blare ❑ [v P] *Music blares out from every cafe.* 每一间咖啡馆都传出喧闹的音乐声。❑ [v P n] *...giant loudspeakers which blare out patriotic music and the speeches of their leader.* 高声播放着爱国乐曲和领导人讲话的大喇叭 [Also v n P]

blar|ney /'blɑːʳni/ N-UNCOUNT **Blarney** is things someone says that are flattering and amusing but probably untrue, and which you think they are only saying in order to please you or to persuade you to do something. 奉承话；恭维话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

bla|sé /'blɑːzeɪ, AM 美 blɑː'zeɪ/ also **blase** ADJ If you describe someone as **blasé**, you mean that they are not easily impressed, excited, or worried by things, usually because they have seen or experienced them before. 不为所动的；见怪不怪的；习以为常的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *Far too many people are blasé about their driving skills.* 太多的人都满不在乎自己的驾驶技术。❑ *...his seemingly blasé attitude.* 他貌似见怪不怪的态度

blas|pheme /blæs'fiːm/ (**blasphemes, blaspheming, blasphemed**) VERB If someone **blasphemes**, they say rude or disrespectful things about God or religion, or they use God's name as a swear word. 亵渎 ❑ [v] *'Don't blaspheme,' my mother said.* "不要亵渎神明。"我母亲说。❑ [v +against] *The spiritual leader charged that the book blasphemed against Islam.* 宗教领袖指责该书亵渎了伊斯兰教。•**blas|phem|er** (**blasphemers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Such a figure is liable to be attacked as a blasphemer.* 这样的人很容易被人抨击为渎神者。

blas|phe|mous /'blæsfəməs/ ADJ You can describe someone who shows disrespect for God or a religion as **blasphemous**. You can also describe what they are saying or doing as **blasphemous**. 亵渎神明(或宗教)的 ❑ *She was accused of being blasphemous.* 她被控亵渎神明。❑ *Critics attacked the film as blasphemous.* 评

论家抨击这部电影亵渎神明。

blas|phe|my /'blæsfəmi/ (**blasphemies**) N-VAR You can describe something that shows disrespect for God or a religion as **blasphemy**. 亵渎上帝(或宗教)的言行 ❑ *He was found guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to three years in jail.* 他被判犯有渎神罪，刑期3年。

blast +∞ /blɑ:st, blæst/ (**blasts, blasting, blasted**) 1 N-COUNT A **blast** is a big explosion, especially one caused by a bomb. 爆炸 ❑ *250 people were killed in the blast.* 250人在这次爆炸中丧生。 2 VERB If something **is blasted** into a particular place or state, an explosion causes it to be in that place or state. If a hole **is blasted** in something, it is created by an explosion. 爆炸；炸毁；炸出；炸开 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *...a terrible accident in which his left arm was blasted off by some kind of a bomb.* 他的左臂被某种炸弹炸飞的可怕事故 ❑ [v n with adv] *The explosion which followed blasted out the external supporting wall of her flat.* 接下来的爆炸毁坏了她公寓的外支撑墙。[Also v n adj, v n prep] 3 VERB If workers **are blasting** rock, they are using explosives to make holes in it or destroy it, for example so that a road or tunnel can be built. 炸(石)；爆破 ❑ [v n] *Their work was taken up with boring and blasting rock with gelignite.* 他们的工作是用葛里炸药炸石头，非常枯燥。❑ [v n with adv] *They're using dynamite to blast away rocks to put a road in.* 他们为了修路在用炸药炸掉石头。[Also v] •**blast|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Three miles away there was a salvo of blasting in the quarry.* 三英里之外的采石场进行了爆破作业。 4 VERB To **blast** someone means to shoot them with a gun. 枪击；开枪射击【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n +to] *...a son who blasted his father to death after a lifetime of bullying.* 因从小到大一直被父亲虐待而开枪弑父的男子 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *Alan Barnett, 28, was blasted with a sawn-off shotgun in Oldham on Thursday.* 28岁的艾伦·巴尼特于星期四在奥尔德姆被人用短管猎枪射杀。•N-COUNT **Blast** is also a noun. ❑ *...the man who killed Nigel Davies with a shotgun blast.* 用猎枪打死奈杰尔·戴维斯的男子 5 VERB If someone **blasts** their way somewhere, they get there by shooting at people or causing an explosion. (通过枪击)冲出(道路)；轰开，炸开(通路) ❑ [v n] *The police were reported to have blasted their way into the house using explosives.* 据报道，警方借助爆破冲进了房子。❑ [v n prep/adv] *One armoured column attempted to blast a path through a barricade of buses and trucks.* 一个武装纵队试图从公交车和卡车组成的路障中间炸出一条通道来。 6 VERB If something **blasts** water or air somewhere, it sends out a sudden, powerful stream of it. 喷射(水流、气流等) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *A blizzard was blasting great drifts of snow across the lake.* 暴风雪刮起一阵阵的雪花掠过湖面。•N-COUNT **Blast** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *Blasts of cold air swept down from the mountains.* 强冷气流从山上疾掠而下。 7 VERB If you **blast** something such as a car horn, or if it **blasts**, it makes a sudden, loud sound. If something **blasts** music, or music **blasts**, the music is very loud. (使)(汽车喇叭等)突然发出响亮的声音；(使)(音乐)轰响 ❑ [v n] *...drivers who do not blast their horns.* 不按喇叭的司机 ❑ [v] *The sound of western music blasted as she entered.* 她一进门便听到西部音乐震天的响声。•N-COUNT **Blast** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *The buzzer suddenly responded in a long blast of sound.* 蜂鸣器突然随之发出了一声响亮的长鸣。 8 PHRASE If something such as a radio or a heater is on **full blast**, or on **at full blast**, it is producing as much sound or power as it is able to. 以最大音量；以最大功率 ❑ *In many of those homes the television is on full blast 24 hours a day.* 那些家庭有很多一天24小时把电视开到最大音量。

▶blast away 1 PHRASAL VERB If a gun, or a person firing a gun, **blasts away**, the gun is fired continuously for a period of time. 连续射击；连续开枪 ❑ [v P] *Suddenly all the men pull out pistols and begin blasting away.* 突然，所有人都拔出手枪，连续射击。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a radio or a pop group **is blasting away**, it is producing a loud noise. (收音机等)发出巨响；(流行乐队)带来喧闹的乐声 ❑ [v P] *Clock-radios blast away until you get up.* 收音机闹钟会一直响到你起床为止。

▶blast off 1 PHRASAL VERB When a space rocket **blasts off**, it leaves the ground at the start of its journey. (火箭)点火起飞，离地升空 2 → see also **blast-off**

▶blast out PHRASAL VERB If music or noise **is blasting out**, loud music or noise is being produced. (音乐或噪音)震天响，轰响 ❑ [v P n] *...loudspeakers blasting out essential tourist facts in every language known to man.* 喇叭里用人们知道的每一种语言大声播放着基本旅游信息 ❑ [v P] *Pop music can be heard 10 miles away blasting out from the huge tented shanty-town.* 搭满帐篷的大棚户区传出的流行音乐声在10英里开外都能听到。

blast|ed /'blɑ:stɪd, 'blæstɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **blasted** to express anger or annoyance at something or someone. 讨厌的；该死的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, FEELINGS 非正式，过时，情感】 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **blasted** landscape has very few plants or trees, and makes you feel sad or depressed when you look at it. 荒凉的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the blasted landscape where the battle was fought.* 战地荒凉的景象

'blast fur|nace (**blast furnaces**) N-COUNT A **blast furnace** is a large structure in which iron ore is heated under pressure so that it melts and the pure iron metal separates out and can be collected. (炼铁的)鼓风炉，高炉

'blast-off N-UNCOUNT **Blast-off** is the moment when a rocket leaves the ground and rises into the air to begin a journey into space. (火箭的)发射，点火起飞 ❑ *The original planned launch was called off four minutes before blast-off.* 原定的发射在点火起飞前4分钟被取消。

bla|tant /'bleɪtənt/ ADJ You use **blatant** to describe something bad that is done in an open or very obvious way. 公然的；露骨的；明目张胆的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Outsiders will continue to suffer the most blatant discrimination.* 外来人员会继续受到最露骨的歧视。❑ *...a blatant attempt to spread the blame for the fiasco.* 公然企图推卸这次惨败的责任 ❑ *The elitism was blatant.* 精英统治丝毫不加掩饰。•**bla|tant|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...a blatantly sexist question.* 赤裸裸的性别歧视问题 ❑ *They said the song blatantly encouraged the killing of policemen.* 他们说这首歌明目张胆地煽动杀害警察。

bla|tant|ly /'bleɪtəntli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] **Blatantly** is used to add emphasis when you are describing states or situations which you think are bad. (强调糟糕)非常，极为，完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It became blatantly obvious to me that the band wasn't going to last.* 我觉得很明显该乐队长久不了。❑ *For years, blatantly false assertions have gone unchallenged.* 多年来，一些明显错误的断言都没有受到质疑。

blath|er /'blæðər/ (**blathers, blathering, blathered**) VERB If someone **is blathering on about** something, they are talking for a long time about something that you consider boring or unimportant. 喋喋不休；废话连篇；絮絮叨叨 ❑ [v with *on*] *The old men blather on and on.* 这几个老头儿喋喋不休。❑ [v] *Stop blathering.* 别唠唠叨叨了。❑ [v +*about*] *He kept on blathering about police incompetence.* 他喋喋不休地念叨着警察不称职。•N-UNCOUNT **Blather** is also a noun. ❑ *Anyone knows that all this is blather.* 谁都知道这完全是废话连篇。

blaze /bleɪz/ (**blazes, blazing, blazed**) 1 VERB When a fire **blazes**, it burns strongly and brightly. 熊熊燃烧 ❑ [v] *Three people died as wreckage blazed, and rescuers fought to release trapped drivers.* 汽车残骸熊熊燃烧，三人葬身火海，救援人员奋力解救被困的司机们。❑ [v-ing] *...a blazing fire.* 熊熊燃烧的大火 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **blaze** is a large fire which is difficult to control and which destroys a lot of things. 大火；烈火【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Two firemen were hurt in a blaze which swept through a tower block last night.* 昨晚，一场大火吞噬了一座高层建筑，两位消防员被烧伤。 3 VERB If something **blazes with** light or colour, it is extremely bright. 照耀；发出(强光)；绽放(光彩)【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +*with*] *The gardens blazed with colour.* 花园色彩绚丽。•N-COUNT [usu *a* N *of* n] **Blaze** is also a noun. ❑ *I wanted the front garden to be a blaze of colour.* 我想让门前的花园变得五彩缤纷。 4 N-SING **A blaze of** publicity or attention is a great amount of it. 大量(宣传或关注) ❑ *He was arrested in a blaze of publicity.* 他在铺天盖地的报道中被捕了。❑ *...the sporting career that began in a blaze of glory.* 在一片荣耀中开始的体育生涯 5 VERB If guns **blaze**, or **blaze away**, they fire continuously, making a lot of noise. (枪炮)连续射击(或开火) ❑ [v] *Guns were blazing, flares going up and the sky was lit up all around.* 炮火不断，照明弹此起彼伏，四周的天空都被照亮了。❑ [v with *away*] *She took the gun and blazed away with calm and deadly accuracy.* 她拿

B

起枪，冷静地连续射击，弹无虚发。6 **with all guns blazing** → see **gun**7 PHRASE If someone **blazes a trail**, they discover or develop something new. 开辟道路；当开路先锋 ❑ *These surgeons have blazed the trail in the treatment of bomb victims.* 这些外科医生在治疗炸伤方面开辟了新的道路。

blaz|er /'bleɪzəʳ/ (**blazers**) N-COUNT A **blazer** is a kind of jacket which is often worn by members of a particular group, especially schoolchildren and members of a sports team. (尤指学童和运动队成员穿的)运动夹克，运动上衣

blaz|ing /'bleɪzɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Blazing** sun or **blazing hot** weather is very hot. 炽热的；炎热的 ❑ *Quite a few people were eating outside in the blazing sun.* 不少人在外面的炎炎烈日下吃饭。

bldg (**bldgs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bldg.**

Bldg is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **building**, and is used especially in the names of buildings. (尤用于建筑物名称) ❑ *...Old National Bank Bldg.* 老国家银行大楼

bleach /bliːtʃ/ (**bleaches, bleaching, bleached**) 1 VERB If you **bleach** something, you use a chemical to make it white or pale in colour. 漂白；使变白 ❑ [v n] *These products don't bleach the hair.* 这些产品不会使头发变白。❑ [v-ed] *...bleached pine tables.* 漂白了的松木桌子 ❑ [v-ing] *...a bleaching agent.* 漂白剂 2 VERB If the sun **bleaches** something, or something **bleaches**, its colour gets paler until it is almost white. 晒白；(使)褪色；(使)变白 ❑ [v] *The tree's roots are stripped and hung to season and bleach.* 树根剥皮后挂起来风干晒白。❑ [v n] *The sun will bleach the hairs on your face.* 太阳会使你脸上的汗毛发白。3 N-VAR **Bleach** is a chemical that is used to make cloth white, or to clean things thoroughly and kill germs. 漂白剂

bleach|ers /'bliːtʃəʳz/ N-PLURAL **The bleachers** are a part of an outdoor sports stadium, or the seats in that area, which are usually uncovered and are the least expensive place where people can sit. (体育场的)露天看台【AM 美】

bleak /bliːk/ (**bleaker, bleakest**) 1 ADJ If a situation is **bleak**, it is bad, and seems unlikely to improve. (情形)没有希望的，前景暗淡的 ❑ *The immediate outlook remains bleak.* 近期前景依然暗淡。❑ *Many predicted a bleak future.* 很多人都预测前景暗淡。•**bleak|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The continued bleakness of the American job market was blamed.* 美国就业市场的持续低迷被视为罪魁祸首。2 ADJ If you describe a place as **bleak**, you mean that it looks cold, empty, and unattractive. (地方)凄清的，荒凉的，萧瑟的 ❑ *The island's pretty bleak.* 这座岛屿一片荒凉。❑ *...bleak inner-city streets.* 凄清的旧城区街道3 ADJ When the weather is **bleak**, it is cold, dull, and unpleasant. (天气)阴冷的，寒冷的 ❑ *The weather can be quite bleak on the coast.* 沿海地区的天气会非常阴冷。4 ADJ If someone looks or sounds **bleak**, they look or sound depressed, as if they have no hope or energy. (人)无精打采的，沮丧的，阴郁的 ❑ *Alberg gave him a bleak stare.* 阿尔伯格沮丧地凝视着他。•**bleak|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'There is nothing left,' she says bleakly.* "什么也没有留下，"她沮丧地说。

bleary /'blɪəri/ ADJ If your eyes are **bleary**, they look dull or tired, as if you have not had enough sleep or have drunk too much alcohol. (眼睛)无神的，迷离的，惺忪的 ❑ *I arrived bleary-eyed and rumpled.* 我赶到时睡眼惺忪，头发蓬乱。❑ *He stared at Leo with great bleary eyes.* 他一双目光涣散的大眼睛盯着利奥。

bleat /bliːt/ (**bleats, bleating, bleated**) 1 VERB When a sheep or goat **bleats**, it makes the sound that sheep and goats typically make. (羊)咩咩叫 ❑ [v] *From the slope below, the wild goats bleated faintly.* 山坡下面，野山羊咩咩地轻声叫着。❑ [v-ing] *...a small flock of bleating ewes and lambs.* 一小群咩咩叫的母羊和羊羔 •N-COUNT **Bleat** is also a noun. ❑ *...the faint bleat of a distressed animal.* 一只虚弱的动物的微弱呻吟2 VERB If you say that someone **bleats about** something, you mean that they complain about it in a way which makes them sound weak and irritating. 抱怨；埋怨；诉苦【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +about] *They are always bleating about 'unfair' foreign competition.* 他们总是抱怨"不公平的"外国竞争。❑ [v prep/adv] *Don't come bleating to me every time something goes wrong.* 不要一有问题就跑来向我诉苦。[Also v that]

bled /bled/ **Bled** is the past tense and past participle of **bleed**.

bleed /bliːd/ (**bleeds, bleeding, bled**) 1 VERB When you **bleed**, you lose blood from your body as a result of injury or illness. 出血；流血 ❑ [v] *His head had struck the sink and was bleeding.* 他的头撞到了水槽上，正在流血。❑ [v +to] *She's going to bleed to death!* 她会流血而死！•**bleed|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This results in internal bleeding.* 这导致了内出血。2 VERB If the colour of one substance **bleeds into** the colour of another substance that it is touching, it goes into the other thing so that its colour changes in an undesirable way. (颜色)渗开，弥散 ❑ [v prep] *The colouring pigments from the skins are not allowed to bleed into the grape juice.* 不能让葡萄皮里的色素渗进葡萄汁里。3 VERB If someone **is being bled**, money or other resources are gradually being taken away from them. 逐渐榨取…的钱财【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be v-ed] *We have been gradually bled for twelve years.* 我们被一点一滴地压榨了 12 年。❑ [v n] *They mean to bleed the British to the utmost.* 他们要最大限度地榨取英国人的财富。4 → see also **nosebleed**

bleed|ing /'bliːdɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bleeding** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they feel strongly about something or dislike something. 该死的；讨厌的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，无礼，强调】

bleed|ing 'edge

The spelling **bleeding-edge** is used for meaning 2. 拼写 bleeding-edge 亦用于义项 2。

1 N-SING If you are **at the bleeding edge of** a particular field of activity, you are involved in its most advanced or most exciting developments. (某一活动领域的)最前沿，最令人兴奋的发展阶段 ❑ *McNally has spent 17 years at the bleeding edge of computing.* 麦克纳利已经在计算技术的最前沿工作了 17 年。2 ADJ **Bleeding-edge** equipment or technology is the most advanced that there is in a particular field. (设备、技术)最先进的，尖端的 ❑ *...an RAF facility with bleeding-edge electronics and communications systems.* 一处配备了最先进的电子通信系统的英国皇家空军设施

bleed|ing 'heart (**bleeding hearts**) also **bleeding-heart** N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **bleeding heart**, you are criticizing them for being sympathetic towards people who are poor and suffering, without doing anything practical to help. 假装同情者；滥发善心的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm not a bleeding heart liberal.* 我可不是只说不做的自由主义者。

bleep /bliːp/ (**bleeps, bleeping, bleeped**) 1 N-COUNT A **bleep** is a short, high-pitched sound, usually one of a series, that is made by an electrical device. (电子仪器发出的)哔哔声，嘟嘟声，短促尖锐的声音【mainly BRIT 主英】2 VERB If something electronic **bleeps**, it makes a short, high-pitched sound. 发出哔哔声；发出嘟嘟声；发出短促尖锐的声音【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v] *When we turned the boat about, the signal began to bleep again constantly.* 当我们把船调头的时候，信号器又不停地发出哔哔声。

bleep|er /'bliːpəʳ/ (**bleepers**) N-COUNT A **bleeper** is the same as a **beeper**. 同 beeper【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

blem|ish /'blemɪʃ/ (**blemishes, blemishing, blemished**) 1 N-COUNT A **blemish** is a small mark on something that spoils its appearance. 污点；瑕疵；疤痕 ❑ *Every piece is closely scrutinised, and if there is the slightest blemish on it, it is rejected.* 每一件物品都经过严格检查，稍有瑕疵就会被退回。2 N-COUNT A **blemish on** something is a small fault in it. 缺点；缺陷；不足 ❑ [+on] *This is the one blemish on an otherwise resounding success.* 如果没有这个小小的失误，这就是一次彻底的胜利。3 VERB If something **blemishes** someone's character or reputation, it spoils it or makes it seem less good than it was in the past. 玷污；损害 ❑ [v n] *He wasn't about to blemish that pristine record.* 他本不想玷污那原本清白的人生。

blem|ished /'blemɪʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **blemished** to describe something such as someone's skin or a piece of fruit when its appearance is spoiled by small marks. 有污点的；有瑕疵的；有疤痕的 ❑ *...a skin tonic for oily, blemished complexions.* 适用于油性痘肌的爽肤水

blend /blend/ (**blends, blending, blended**) 1 VERB If you **blend**

substances together or if they **blend**, you mix them together so that they become one substance. (使)混合; 调和; 掺和 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Blend the butter with the sugar and beat until light and creamy.* 把糖和黄油混合调匀, 然后打发。❑ [v n] *Blend the ingredients until you have a smooth cream.* 将各种配料调和均匀做成乳脂。❑ [v] *Put the soap and water in a pan and leave to stand until they have blended.* 将肥皂和水放入平底锅中静置加热, 直到形成混合的肥皂水。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **blend of** things is a mixture or combination of them that is useful or pleasant. (有用或令人愉快的事物的)融合, 混合, 组合 ❑ [+*of*] *The public areas offer a subtle blend of traditional charm with modern amenities.* 这些公共场所将传统魅力和现代化便利设施巧妙地融合在了一起。 3 VERB When colours, sounds, or styles **blend**, they come together or are combined in a pleasing way. (颜色、声音或风格)融合, 交融, 协调 ❑ [v] *You could paint the walls and ceilings the same colour so they blend together.* 你可以把墙和天花板粉刷成同一种颜色, 这样看上去浑然一体。❑ [v +*with*] *... the picture, furniture and porcelain collections that blend so well with the house itself.* 与房间本身非常搭调的图画、家具和瓷器收藏品 4 VERB If you **blend** ideas, policies, or styles, you use them together in order to achieve something. 结合, 融合, 综合(想法、政策或风格) ❑ [v n +*with*] *His 'cosmic vision' is to blend Christianity with 'the wisdom of all world religions'.* 他的"远大设想"就是将基督教和"全世界所有宗教的智慧"融为一体。❑ [v n] *...a band that blended jazz, folk and classical music.* 将爵士乐、民乐以及古典音乐糅合在一起的乐队

▶**blend in** or **blend into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **blends into** the background, it is so similar to the background that it is difficult to see or hear it separately. 融入; 与…融为一体; 与…协调 ❑ [v p +*with*] *The toad had changed its colour to blend in with its new environment.* 蟾蜍已经变色, 和新的环境融为一体。❑ [v p n] *... a continuous pale neutral grey, almost blending into the sky.* 几乎和天空融为一体的一片绵延不绝的浅灰色 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **blends into** a particular group or situation, they seem to belong there, because their appearance or behaviour is similar to that of the other people involved. 与…打成一片; 成为…的一员; 融入 ❑ [v p n] *It must have reinforced my determination to blend into my surroundings.* 这势必让我更加下定决心融入周围环境。❑ [v p] *She felt she would blend in nicely.* 她觉得自己可以很好地融入进来。❑ [v p +*with*] *He blended in with the crowd at the art sale.* 他混入了艺术品拍卖会的人群中。

blend|er /'blendə^r/ (**blenders**) N-COUNT A **blender** is an electrical kitchen appliance used for mixing liquids and soft foods together or turning fruit or vegetables into liquid. (食物)搅拌器

bless /bles/ (**blesses, blessing, blessed**) 1 VERB When someone such as a priest **blesses** people or things, he asks for God's favour and protection for them. 为…祈求上帝保佑; 为…祈神赐福 ❑ [v n] *...asking for all present to bless this couple and their loving commitment to one another.* 就让在场的所有人祝福这对夫妇以及他们对彼此爱的承诺 2 CONVENTION **Bless** is used in expressions such as **'God bless'** or **'bless you'** to express affection, thanks, or good wishes. (用于表达爱意、感谢或祝愿)愿上帝保佑【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, FEELINGS 非正式, 口语, 情感】❑ *'Bless you, Eva,' he whispered.* "愿上帝保佑你, 伊娃。"他低声说。❑ *God bless and thank you all so much.* 愿上帝保佑你们, 非常感谢。 3 CONVENTION You can say **'bless you'** to someone who has just sneezed. (对刚打喷嚏的人说)长命百岁【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语, 惯用语】 4 → see also **blessed, blessing**

bless|ed

Pronounced /blest/ for meaning 1, and /'blesɪd/ for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /blest/, 义项 2 读作 /'blesɪd/。

1 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If someone is **blessed with** a particular good quality or skill, they have that good quality or skill. 拥有…的; 享有…的 ❑ *Both are blessed with uncommon ability to fix things.* 两人在修理东西上都有一手绝活儿。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **blessed** to describe something that you think is wonderful, and that you are grateful for or relieved about. 令人快乐的; 可喜的; 美好的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Rainy weather brings blessed relief to hay fever victims.* 雨天会给枯草热患者带来欣喜, 减轻他们的痛苦。• **bless|ed|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Most British election campaigns are blessedly brief.* 幸好英国的大多数竞选活动持续时间都非常短。 3 → see also **bless**

bless|ing /'blesɪŋ/ (**blessings**) 1 N-COUNT A **blessing** is something good that you are grateful for. 幸事; 福气; 好事; 福祉 ❑ [+*for*] *Rivers are a blessing for an agricultural country.* 河流对于一个农业国家来说是一种恩赐。❑ [+*of*] *...the blessings of prosperity.* 繁荣昌盛的福祉 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] If something is done with someone's **blessing**, it is done with their approval and support. 支持; 赞同; 准许 ❑ [+*of*] *With the blessing of the White House, a group of Democrats in Congress is meeting to find additional budget cuts.* 在白宫的支持下, 一群民主党国会议员将开会寻求进一步缩减预算。❑ *In April Thai and Indonesian leaders gave their formal blessing to the idea.* 4 月份, 泰国和印度尼西亚的领导人正式批准了这个计划。 3 N-COUNT A **blessing** is a prayer asking God to look kindly upon the people who are present or the event that is taking place. 祈福; 祷告; 祈祷 4 → see also **bless** 5 PHRASE If you tell someone to **count** their **blessings**, you are saying that they should think about how lucky they are instead of complaining. 不要身在福中不知福; 想想自己有多幸运 ❑ *Some would argue this was no burden in fact, and that she should count her blessings.* 有些人可能会说这事实上算不上什么负担, 她应该想想自己有多幸运。 6 PHRASE If you say that something is **a blessing in disguise**, you mean that it causes problems and difficulties at first but later you realize that it was the best thing that could have happened. 因祸得福; 坏事变好事; 祸中有福 ❑ *The failure to conclude the trade talks last December could prove a blessing in disguise.* 去年 12 月份贸易谈判中止可能并不是一件坏事。 7 PHRASE If you say that a situation is **a mixed blessing**, you mean that it has disadvantages as well as advantages. 祸福兼有; 有利有弊 ❑ *For ordinary Italians, Sunday's news probably amounts to a mixed blessing.* 对普通的意大利人来说, 星期天的新闻可以说是悲喜交加。

blew /blu:/ **Blew** is the past tense of **blow**.

blight /blaɪt/ (**blights, blighting, blighted**) 1 N-VAR You can refer to something as a **blight** when it causes great difficulties, and damages or spoils other things. 破坏因素; 祸根; 阴影 ❑ *This discriminatory policy has really been a blight on America.* 这项歧视性政策确实成了美国的一大祸根。❑ *Manchester still suffers from urban blight and unacceptable poverty.* 曼彻斯特仍然受到城区脏乱和严重贫困问题的困扰。 2 VERB If something **blights** your life or your hopes, it damages and spoils them. If something **blights** an area, it spoils it and makes it unattractive. 破坏(生活); 使(希望)破灭; 摧毁; 损毁 ❑ [v n] *An embarrassing blunder nearly blighted his career before it got off the ground.* 一个令人难堪的疏忽几乎毁掉了他还没有起步的事业。❑ [v-ed] *...a strategy to redevelop blighted inner-city areas.* 改建破败不堪的旧城区的策略 3 N-UNCOUNT **Blight** is a disease which makes plants dry up and die. (令植物枯萎的)疫病

blight|er /'blaɪtə^r/ (**blighters**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to someone you do not like as a **blighter**. 可恶的家伙; 讨厌鬼【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英, 非正式, 贬】❑ *He was a nasty little blighter.* 他是一个让人讨厌的小东西。 2 N-COUNT You can use **blighter** as an informal way of referring to someone. 家伙【BRIT 英】❑ *Lucky blighter, thought King.* 幸运的家伙, 金想道。

Blighty /'blaɪtɪ/ N-PROPER **Blighty** is a way of referring to England. 英国老家【BRIT, HUMOROUS, OLD-FASHIONED 英, 幽默, 过时】❑ *See you back in Blighty!* 回英国老家再见!

bli|mey /'blaɪmɪ/ EXCLAM You say **blimey** when you are surprised by something or feel strongly about it. (表示惊奇或强烈的感情)啊呀, 天哪【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英, 非正式, 情感】❑ *'We walked all the way to Moseley.'—'Blimey!'* "我们一直走到了莫斯利。"——"天哪!"

blimp /blɪmp/ (**blimps**) N-COUNT A **blimp** is the same as an **airship**. 同 airship

→ see **fly**

blind ◆◇◇ /blaɪnd/ (**blinds, blinding, blinded**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **blind** is unable to see because their eyes are damaged. 盲的; 瞎的; 失明的 ❑ *I started helping him run the business when he went*

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blind. 他失明以后，我就开始帮他打理生意。•N-PLURAL **The blind** are people who are blind. 盲人；瞎子；失明的人 ❑ *He was a teacher of the blind.* 他曾教过盲人。•**blind|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Early diagnosis and treatment can usually prevent blindness.* 早期的诊断和治疗通常可以预防失明。 2 VERB If something **blinds** you, it makes you unable to see, either for a short time or permanently. 使看不见；使失明 ❑ [v n] *The sun hit the windscreen, momentarily blinding him.* 太阳照在挡风玻璃上，晃得他一时看不见东西。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **blind with** something such as tears or a bright light, you are unable to see for a short time because of the tears or light. 暂时看不见的；双眼模糊的；目眩的 ❑ [+with] *Her mother groped for the back of the chair, her eyes blind with tears.* 她妈妈泪眼朦胧地伸手去摸椅背。•**blind|ly** ADV ❑ *Lettie groped blindly for the glass.* 莱蒂摸索着找杯子。 4 ADJ If you say that someone is **blind to** a fact or a situation, you mean that they ignore it or are unaware of it, although you think that they should take notice of it or be aware of it. 看不到的；视而不见的；没有意识到的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *All the time I was blind to your suffering.* 一直以来，我都没有意识到你遭受的痛苦。•**blind|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...blindness in government policy to the very existence of the unemployed.* 政府政策对失业者基本生存问题的漠视 5 VERB If something **blinds** you **to** the real situation, it prevents you from realizing that it exists or from understanding it properly. 使无法意识到；使无视；使无法认清 ❑ [v n +to] *He never allowed his love of Australia to blind him to his countrymen's faults.* 他从来不会令自己因为对澳大利亚的热爱而对同胞的缺点视而不见。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone's beliefs or actions as **blind** when you think that they seem to take no notice of important facts or behave in an unreasonable way. (信仰或行动)盲目的，不理智的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...her blind faith in the wisdom of the Church.* 她对教会智慧的盲目信仰 ❑ *Lesley yelled at him with blind, hating rage.* 莱斯莉心生愤恨，无名的怒火使得她对他大嚷大叫。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **blind** corner is one that you cannot see round because something is blocking your view. (拐角)不在视线中的，看不见的 ❑ *He tried to overtake three cars on a blind corner and crashed head-on into a lorry.* 他试图在一个死角处超过前面的三辆车，结果一头撞在了一辆卡车上。 8 N-COUNT A **blind** is a roll of cloth or paper which you can pull down over a window as a covering. 百叶窗；卷帘 9 → see also **Venetian blind** 10 → see also **blinding, blindly, colour-blind** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone **is turning a blind eye to** something bad or illegal that is happening, you mean that you think they are pretending not to notice that it is happening so that they will not have to do anything about it. 对…视而不见；对…假装看不见【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Teachers are turning a blind eye to pupils smoking at school, a report reveals today.* 今日一篇报道称，老师们对学生在学校抽烟睁一只眼闭一只眼。

→ see **Braille, disability**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *blind* with:

ADJ. blind **and deaf** 又瞎又聋 1
ADV. **legally** blind 法定盲，**partially** blind 半盲 1
N. blind **person** 盲人 1
blind **faith** 盲目的信仰 6

,blind 'al|ley (**blind alleys**) N-COUNT If you describe a situation as a **blind alley**, you mean that progress is not possible or that the situation can have no useful results. 死胡同；绝路；困境 ❑ *The Internet has proved a blind alley for many firms.* 事实证明，因特网对许多公司而言是一条行不通的路。

,blind 'date (**blind dates**) N-COUNT A **blind date** is an arrangement made for you to spend a romantic evening with someone you have never met before. 盲目约会；(由第三方安排的)男女初次约会

blind|er /'blaɪndə^r/ (**blinders**) N-PLURAL **Blinders** are the same as **blinkers.** 同 blinkers【AM 美】

blind|fold /'blaɪndfəʊld/ (**blindfolds, blindfolding, blindfolded**) 1 N-COUNT A **blindfold** is a strip of cloth that is tied over someone's eyes so that they cannot see. 眼罩；蒙眼布 2 VERB If you **blindfold** someone, you tie a blindfold over their eyes. 蒙住…的眼睛；遮住…的视线 ❑ [v n] *His abductors blindfolded him and drove him to a flat in southern Beirut.* 绑架者把他的眼睛蒙起来，并开车把他带到了贝鲁特南部的一处公寓。 ❑ [v-ed] *The report says prisoners were often kept blindfolded.* 该报道称犯人常会被蒙住双眼。 3 ADJ [ADJ after v] If someone does something **blindfold**, they do it while wearing a blindfold. 蒙住眼睛的 ❑ *The Australian chess grandmaster Ian Rogers took on six opponents blindfold and beat five.* 澳大利亚国际象棋顶级大师伊恩·罗杰斯和6位对手下盲棋，战胜了5位。 4 PHRASE If you say that you **can** do something **blindfold**, you are emphasizing that you can do it easily, for example because you have done it many times before. 蒙着眼睛都可以，能轻而易举(做某事)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He read the letter again although already he could have recited its contents blindfold.* 尽管对信的内容已经能够倒背如流了，他还是又看了一遍。

blind|ing /'blaɪndɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **blinding** light is extremely bright. (光线)刺目的，炫目的，耀眼的 ❑ *The doctor worked busily beneath the blinding lights of the delivery room.* 这位医生在产房刺眼的灯光下忙碌着。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **blinding** to emphasize that something is very obvious. 显而易见的；非常明显的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The miseries I went through made me suddenly realise with a blinding flash what life was all about.* 我所经历的痛苦让我突然一下子清楚地领悟到了生活的真谛。•**blind|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It is so blindingly obvious that defence must be the responsibility of the state.* 显而易见，国防是国家的责任。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Blinding** pain is very strong pain. (痛苦)强烈的，巨大的 ❑ *There was a pain then, a quick, blinding agony that jumped along Danlo's spine.* 当时一阵迅速袭来的剧痛沿着丹洛的脊柱窜了上来。

blind|ly /'blaɪndli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you say that someone does something **blindly**, you mean that they do it without having enough information, or without thinking about it. 盲目地；未经思考地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Don't just blindly follow what the banker says.* 不要盲目听信银行家的话。❑ *Without adequate information, many students choose a college almost blindly.* 因为缺少足够的信息，许多学生都是近乎盲目地选择大学。 2 → see also **blind**

'blind spot (**blind spots**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **blind spot** about something, you mean that they seem to be unable to understand it or to see how important it is. 无视；一无所知 ❑ *The prime minister has a blind spot on ethical issues.* 这位首相无视道德问题。❑ *When I was single I never worried about money—it was a bit of a blind spot.* 我独身时从不为钱操心——这算是一种无知的表现。 2 N-COUNT A **blind spot** is an area in your range of vision that you cannot see properly but which you really should be able to see. For example, when you are driving a car, the area just behind your shoulders is often a blind spot. (视线内的)盲点，看不到的地方，死角

,blind 'trust (**blind trusts**) N-COUNT A **blind trust** is a financial arrangement in which someone's investments are managed without the person knowing where the money is invested. **Blind trusts** are used especially by people such as members of parliament, so that they cannot be accused of using their position to make money unfairly. (尤指议会成员等为防止被指责滥用职权而对自己的投资进行的)保密委托，全权信托【BUSINESS 商】❑ *His shares were placed in a blind trust when he became a government minister.* 他当上了政府部长之后就把自己的股份进行了全权信托。

bling /blɪŋ/ or **bling-bling** N-UNCOUNT Some people refer to expensive or fancy jewellery as **bling** or **bling-bling**. 昂贵的珠宝；高档首饰【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Big-name jewellers are battling it out to get celebrities to wear their bling.* 大牌珠宝商竞相邀约名人佩戴其名贵首饰。❑ *...gangsta rap's love of bling-bling.* 冈斯特说唱乐对昂贵珠宝的热衷

blink /blɪŋk/ (**blinks, blinking, blinked**) 1 VERB When you **blink** or when you **blink** your eyes, you shut your eyes and very quickly open them again. 眨(眼) ❑ [v] *Kathryn blinked and forced a smile.* 凯瑟琳眨了眨眼睛，挤出一丝微笑。 ❑ [v n] *She was blinking her eyes rapidly.* 她飞快地眨着眼睛。 ❑ [v +at] *He blinked at her.* 他朝她眨了眨眼。•N-COUNT **Blink** is also a noun. ❑ *He kept giving quick blinks.* 他眼睛飞快地眨个不停。 2 VERB When a light **blinks**,

it flashes on and off. (灯光)闪烁，闪动，忽明忽灭 ❑ [v] *Green and yellow lights blinked on the surface of the harbour.* 海港的水面上闪烁着绿色和黄色的灯光。❑ [v on] *A warning light blinked on.* 警报灯开始闪。[Also v *out/off*] 3 PHRASE If a machine goes **on the blink**, it stops working properly. (机器)不能正常工作，出故障，出毛病【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an old TV that's on the blink.* 坏了的旧电视机

blink|ered /ˈblɪŋkəˈd/ ADJ A **blinkered** view, attitude, or approach is narrow and does not take into account other people's opinions. A **blinkered** person has this kind of attitude. (看法、态度、方法)狭隘的，有偏见的；(人)心胸狭窄的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *They've got a very blinkered view of life.* 他们的人生观非常狭隘。❑ *Haig was limited by his blinkered approach to strategy and tactics.* 黑格被自己那一套保守的战略战术所束缚。

blink|ers /ˈblɪŋkəˈz/ N-PLURAL **Blinkers** are two pieces of leather which are placed at the side of a horse's eyes so that it can only see straight ahead. (系于马眼旁使其只能直视的)马眼罩【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blinders**

blip /blɪp/ (**blips**) 1 N-COUNT A **blip** is a small spot of light, sometimes occurring with a short, high-pitched sound, which flashes on and off regularly on a piece of equipment such as a radar screen. (雷达等仪器屏幕上的伴有短促尖声的)光点，信号 2 N-COUNT A **blip** in a straight line, such as the line on a graph, is a point at which the line suddenly makes a sharp change of direction before returning to its original direction. (直线上的)转折点，跳点 3 N-COUNT A **blip** in a situation is a sudden but temporary change or interruption in it. 暂时的突变；突然的中断 ❑ *Interest rates generally have been declining since last spring, despite a few upward blips in recent weeks.* 尽管近几周出现了几次短暂的回升，但自去年春天开始利率在整体上还是一直呈下降趋势。

bliss /blɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Bliss** is a state of complete happiness. 巨大的幸福；极乐 ❑ *It was a scene of such domestic bliss.* 这是一派天伦之乐的场景。

bliss|ful /ˈblɪsfʊl/ 1 ADJ A **blissful** situation or period of time is one in which you are extremely happy. 极为高兴的；极乐的 ❑ *We spent a blissful week together.* 我们一起度过了非常快乐的一周。❑ *There's just nothing more blissful than lying by that pool.* 没有比躺在那个泳池边更惬意的事情了。•**bliss|ful|ly** /ˈblɪsfʊlɪ/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *We're blissfully happy.* 我们无比幸福。❑ *The summer passed blissfully.* 夏天过得快乐极了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is in **blissful** ignorance of something unpleasant or serious, they are totally unaware of it. (对不好或严重的事情)丝毫没有察觉的，毫不知情的 ❑ *Many country parishes were still living in blissful ignorance of the post-war crime wave.* 庆幸的是，许多乡村教区仍然没有感受到战后的犯罪浪潮。•**bliss|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV before v] ❑ *At first, he was blissfully unaware of the conspiracy against him.* 起初，他幸好不知道那些针对他的阴谋。

blis|ter /ˈblɪstəˈ/ (**blisters, blistering, blistered**) 1 N-COUNT A **blister** is a painful swelling on the surface of your skin. Blisters contain a clear liquid and are usually caused by heat or by something repeatedly rubbing your skin. (皮肤上因烫伤或反复摩擦而起的)水疱 2 VERB When your skin **blisters** or when something **blisters** it, blisters appear on it. (使)(皮肤)长水疱 ❑ [v] *The affected skin turns red and may blister.* 受感染的皮肤会变红，还有可能起水疱。❑ [v n] *The sap of this plant blisters the skin.* 这种植物的汁液会使皮肤起水疱。❑ [v-ed] *...pausing to bathe their blistered feet.* 停下来浸洗他们起了水疱的双脚

blis|ter|ing /ˈblɪstərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Blistering** heat is very great heat. 酷热的；炽热的 ❑ *...a blistering summer day.* 炎炎夏日 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **blistering** remark expresses great anger or dislike. (评论)严厉的，愤怒的，尖刻的 ❑ *The president responded to this with a blistering attack on his critics.* 作为对此的回应，总统对批评者们给予了严厉的抨击。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Blistering** is used to describe actions in sport to emphasize that they are done with great speed or force. (体育动作)飞快的，有力量的【JOURNALISM, EMPHASIS 新闻，强调】❑ *Sharon Wild set a blistering pace to take the lead.* 莎伦·怀尔德健步如飞，跑在最前面。

blithe /blaɪð/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **blithe** to indicate that something is done casually, without serious or careful thought. 轻率的；欠考虑的；漫不经心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It does so with blithe disregard for best scientific practice.* 没有考虑最科学的做法就轻率地这么做了。•**blithe|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Your editorial blithely ignores the hard facts.* 你的社论全然无视铁一般的事实。

blitz /blɪts/ (**blitzes, blitzing, blitzed**) 1 VERB If a city or building **is blitzed** during a war, it is attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft. 以闪电战空袭；以闪电战攻击 ❑ [be v-ed] *In the autumn of 1940 London was blitzed by an average of two hundred aircraft a night.* 1940 年秋，伦敦平均每晚遭到 200 架飞机的空袭。❑ [v n] *They blitzed the capital with tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons and machine guns.* 他们动用坦克、大炮、防空武器和机关枪奇袭了首都。2 N-PROPER The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as **the Blitz**. 德军对英国城市的空袭，伦敦大轰炸(1940 年至 1941 年间) 3 N-COUNT If you have a **blitz on** something, you make a big effort to deal with it or to improve it. 努力；下工夫【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *Regional accents are still acceptable but there is to be a blitz on incorrect grammar.* 地方口音还可以接受，但要下大力气纠正语法错误。4 N-COUNT An advertising or publicity **blitz** is a major effort to make the public aware of something. (为吸引注意力的)大规模活动 ❑ *On December 8 the media blitz began in earnest.* 12 月 8 日，一场大规模媒体宣传活动轰轰烈烈地展开了。

blitz|krieg /ˈblɪtskriːg/ (**blitzkriegs**) 1 N-COUNT A **blitzkrieg** is a fast and intense military attack that takes the enemy by surprise and is intended to achieve a very quick victory. 闪电战；奇袭战 2 N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to a rapid and powerful attack or campaign in, for example, sport, politics, or advertising as a **blitzkrieg**. (体育运动中的)猛攻；(政治、广告宣传等中)声势迅猛的活动，铺天盖地的行动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a blitzkrieg of media hype.* 媒体铺天盖地的大肆炒作

bliz|zard /ˈblɪzəˈd/ (**blizzards**) N-COUNT A **blizzard** is a very heavy snowstorm with strong winds. 大风雪；暴风雪

→ see **storm, weather**

bloat|ed /ˈbləʊtɪd/ 1 ADJ If someone's body or a part of their body is **bloated**, it is much larger than normal, usually because it has a lot of liquid or gas inside it. (身体或身体某部位)肿胀的，膨胀的，发胀的 ❑ *...the bloated body of a dead bullock.* 一头死的小阉牛肿胀的尸体 ❑ *His face was bloated.* 他脸部浮肿。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **bloated** after eating a large meal, you feel very full and uncomfortable. 吃撑了的；肚子胀的 ❑ *Diners do not want to leave the table feeling bloated.* 食客们不想吃到肚子胀鼓鼓的才离开饭桌。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an organization as **bloated**, you mean that it is larger and less efficient than it should be. (机构)臃肿的，人浮于事的 ❑ *...its massive state apparatus and bloated bureaucracy.* 它那庞大的国家机关和臃肿的官僚机构

bloat|ing /ˈbləʊtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bloating** is the swelling of a body or part of a body, usually because it has a lot of gas or liquid in it. (身体或身体部位的)肿胀，膨胀 ❑ *...abdominal bloating and pain.* 腹部肿胀和疼痛

blob /blɒb/ (**blobs**) 1 N-COUNT A **blob of** thick or sticky liquid is a small, often round, amount of it. (黏稠液体的)一滴，一小团【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a blob of chocolate mousse.* 一小团巧克力慕斯 2 N-COUNT You can use **blob** to refer to something that you cannot see very clearly, for example because it is in the distance. (模糊不清的)一团，一点【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You could just see vague blobs of faces.* 你只能看到些模糊的人脸。

bloc /blɒk/ (**blocs**) 1 N-COUNT A **bloc** is a group of countries which have similar political aims and interests and that act together over some issues. 国家集团；阵营；共同体 ❑ *...the former Soviet bloc.* 苏联集团 ❑ *...the world's largest trading bloc.* 世界上最大的贸易共同体 2 → see also **en bloc**

block ⇔ /blɒk/ (**blocks, blocking, blocked**) 1 N-COUNT A **block** of flats or offices is a large building containing them. 大楼；大厦 ❑ [+of] *...blocks of council flats.* 一栋栋市政公寓大楼 ❑ *...a white-painted apartment block.* 一栋漆成白色的公寓大楼 2 N-COUNT A **block** in a town is an area of land with streets on all its sides. 街区 ❑ *She*

Word Web 话题词汇 blog 博客

The word **blog** is a combination of the words **web** and **log**. It is a **website** containing a series of dated **entries**. A blog can focus on a single subject of interest. Most blogs are written by individuals. But sometimes a political committee, corporation, or other group maintains a blog. Many blogs invite readers to leave comments on the site. This often results in a community of **bloggers** who write back and forth to each other. The total group of web logs is the **blogosphere**. A blogstorm occurs when there is a lot of blog activity on a certain topic.

blog（博客）是单词 web（网络）和 log（日志）组合而成，是包含一系列标明日期的日志条目的网站。博客的内容可以仅限于某一兴趣领域。大多数博客是由个人撰写的，但有时政党委员会、公司团体或其他组织也会运营博客。许多博客都会邀请读者在网站上留言评论，于是常常形成了博主们你来我往的社区。所有博客的集群叫做博客圈。当很多博客响应同一个话题时，就出现了博客风暴。

walked four blocks down High Street. 她沿着商业大街走了 4 个街区。❑ *He walked around the block three times.* 他绕着这个街区转了 3 圈。3 N-COUNT A **block of** a substance is a large rectangular piece of it.（长方形）块，大块 ❑ *[+of] ...a block of ice.* 一大块冰 4 VERB To **block** a road, channel, or pipe means to put an object across it or in it so that nothing can pass through it or along it. 阻塞，堵塞（道路、管道等）❑ [v n] *Some students today blocked a highway that cuts through the center of the city.* 今天一些学生堵塞了一条贯穿市中心的公路。❑ [v-ed] *He can clear blocked drains.* 他能清理堵塞的排水沟。5 VERB If something **blocks** your view, it prevents you from seeing something because it is between you and that thing. 挡住，遮住（视线）❑ [v n] *...a row of spruce trees that blocked his view of the long north slope of the mountain.* 一排云杉挡住了他的视线，使他看不到这座山绵长的北坡 6 VERB If you **block** someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place by standing in front of them. 堵住，阻挡，挡住（去路）❑ [v n] *I started to move round him, but he blocked my way.* 我准备绕过他，但他挡住了我。7 VERB If you **block** something that is being arranged, you prevent it from being done. 阻挠；阻止；妨碍 ❑ [v n] *For years the country has tried to block imports of various cheap foreign products.* 多年来，这个国家一直竭力阻挠各种廉价外国产品的进口。8 N-COUNT A **block of** something such as tickets or shares is a large quantity of them, especially when they are all sold at the same time and are in a particular sequence or order.（尤指按特定顺序同时售出的）大量，大批，大套（票、股票等）❑ *[+of] Those booking a block of seats get them at reduced rates.* 团体订座可享受折扣价。9 N-COUNT If you have a **mental block** or a **block**, you are temporarily unable to do something that you can normally do which involves using, thinking about, or remembering something.（短时间的）思维停滞，思维中断 10 → see also **breeze-block, building block, roadblock, starting block, stumbling block, tower block** 11 **a chip off the old block** → see **chip**

→ see **percussion**

▶**block in** PHRASAL VERB If you **are blocked in**, someone has parked their car in such a way that you cannot drive yours away. 把…的车堵住；使…的车无法开出 ❑ [*get* v-ed p] *Our cars get blocked in and we can't leave for ages.* 我们的车被堵在里面，要等很久才能走。❑ [v n p] *Oh, is that your car outside? I may have blocked you in.* 哦，外面是您的车吗？我可能把您给堵住了。[Also v p n]

▶**block off** PHRASAL VERB When you **block off** a door, window, or passage, you put something across it so that nothing can pass through it. 封闭，封住（门、窗或通道）❑ [v p n] *They had blocked off the fireplaces to stop draughts.* 他们已经封住了壁炉，以阻挡通风。[Also v n p]

▶**block out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **blocks out** a thought, they try not to think about it. 不去想；设法忘记 ❑ [v p n] *She accuses me of having blocked out the past.* 她指责我把过去忘得一干二净。❑ [v n p *+of*] *I had to block the thought out of my mind.* 我得把这种想法抛到脑后。2 PHRASAL VERB Something that **blocks out** light prevents it from reaching a place. 挡住，遮挡（光线）❑ [v p n] *Thick chipboard across the window frames blocked out the daylight.* 装在窗框上的厚厚的胶合板挡住了白天的光线。❑ [v n p] *Those clouds would have cast shadows that would have blocked some sunlight out.* 那些云朵原本会投射出一些阴影，挡住部分太阳光。

block|ade /blɒˈkeɪd/ (**blockades, blockading, blockaded**) 1 N-COUNT A **blockade** of a place is an action that is taken to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving it. 封锁；阻塞 ❑ *[+of] Striking lorry drivers agreed to lift their blockades of main roads.* 罢工的卡车司机们同意解除对主干道的封堵。❑ *[+of] ...the economic blockade of Lithuania.* 对立陶宛的经济封锁 2 VERB If a group of people **blockade** a place, they stop goods or people from reaching that place. If they **blockade** a road or a port, they stop people using that road or port. 阻塞；封锁 ❑ [v n] *Truck drivers have blockaded roads to show their anger over new driving regulations.* 卡车司机通过阻塞道路来表达他们对新机动车交通法规的不满。[Also v-ed]

block|age /ˈblɒkɪdʒ/ (**blockages**) N-COUNT A **blockage in** a pipe, tube, or tunnel is an object which blocks it, or the state of being blocked. 堵塞物；障碍物；堵塞 ❑ *...a total blockage in one of the coronary arteries.* 其中一根冠状动脉完全阻塞

block|bust|er /ˈblɒkbʌstəʳ/ (**blockbusters**) N-COUNT A **blockbuster** is a film or book that is very popular and successful, usually because it is very exciting. 轰动一时的电影；一度热卖的畅销书【INFORMAL 非正式】

block|bust|ing /ˈblɒkbʌstɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **blockbusting** film or book is one that is very successful, usually because it is very exciting.（电影）轰动一时的；（书）畅销一时的【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】❑ *...the blockbusting sci-fi movie 'Suburban Commando'.* 轰动一时的科幻电影《外星领航员》

block capitals N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] **Block capitals** are simple capital letters that are not decorated in any way. 正体大写字母；无衬线字体大写字母

block letters N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] **Block letters** are the same as **block capitals**. 同 block capitals

block vote (**block votes**) N-COUNT A **block vote** is a large number of votes that are all cast in the same way by one person on behalf of a group of people.（由一人代表大量选民投的）集团投票

blog /blɒg, AM 美 blɔːg/ (**blogs**) 1 N-COUNT A **blog** is a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject. 博客；网络日志【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *When Barbieux started his blog, his aspirations were small; he simply hoped to communicate with a few people.* 巴尔比厄开博时并没抱太多的期望；他只是希望能和一些人交流。•**blog|ger** (**bloggers**) N-COUNT ❑ *While most bloggers comment on news reported elsewhere, some do their own reporting.* 大多数的博客作者都是对外界新闻进行评论，但是有的也会自己进行报道。•**blog|ging** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the explosion in the popularity of blogging.* 博客的迅速蹿红 2 VERB Someone who blogs writes a blog. 写博客；写网络日志 ❑ [v n] *She blogs about US politics.* 她写关于美国政治的博客。

→ see Word Web: **blog**

blogo|sphere /ˈblɒgəsfɪəʳ/ or **blogsphere** /ˈblɒgsfɪəʳ/ N-SING In computer technology, **the blogosphere** or **the blogsphere** is all the weblogs on the Internet, considered collectively. 博客世界；博客圈 ❑ *Consequently, even as the blogosphere continues to expand, only a few blogs are likely to emerge as focal points.* 结果，尽管博客圈继续扩大，但仅有少数的博客有可能脱颖而出，成为关注的焦点。❑ *The blogsphere has changed a lot in the past few years.* 过去几年间博客世界发生了很大变化。

→ see **blog**

blog|post /ˈblɒgpəʊst/ (**blogposts**) N-COUNT A **blogpost** is a piece of writing that forms part of a regular blog. 博客文章 ❑ *His latest blogpost describes the journey.* 他最新一篇博文对此行作了描述。

bloke /bləʊk/ (**blokes**) N-COUNT A **bloke** is a man. 人；家伙【BRIT,

INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He is a really nice bloke.* 他真是个好人。

blonde /blɒnd/ (**blondes, blonder, blondest**)

The form **blonde** is usually used to refer to women, and **blond** to refer to men. blonde 通常用于指女性，而 blond 用于指男性。

1 COLOUR A woman who has **blonde** hair has pale-coloured hair. Blonde hair can be very light brown or light yellow. The form **blond** is used when describing men.（头发）金色，浅棕色，浅黄色 ❑ *There were two little girls, one Asian and one with blonde hair.* 有两个小女孩，一个是亚洲女孩，一个是金发女孩。❑ *The baby had blond curls.* 那个婴儿有一头金色卷发。2 ADJ Someone who is **blonde** has blonde hair. 金发的；浅色头发的 ❑ *He was blonder than his brother.* 他的头发颜色比他哥哥的浅。❑ *...the striking blond actor.* 英俊的金发男演员 3 N-COUNT A **blonde** is a woman who has blonde hair. 金发女郎

blonde bombshell (**blonde bombshells**) N-COUNT Journalists sometimes use **blonde bombshell** to refer to a woman with blonde hair who is very attractive. 金发美女【INFORMAL 非正式】

blood ↔ /blʌd/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Blood** is the red liquid that flows inside your body, which you can see if you cut yourself. 血；血液 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **blood** to refer to the race or social class of someone's parents or ancestors. 血统；出身；门第；家世 ❑ *There was Greek blood in his veins.* 他有希腊血统。3 PHRASE If you say that there is **bad blood between** people, you mean that they have argued about something and dislike each other. 仇怨；敌对；不和 ❑ *There is, it seems, some bad blood between Mills and the Baldwins.* 米尔斯和鲍德温一家人好像有些不和。4 PHRASE If you say that something **makes** your **blood boil**, you are emphasizing that it makes you very angry. 使怒不可遏；使怒火中烧【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It makes my blood boil to think two thugs decided to pick on an innocent young girl.* 一想到两个暴徒要欺负一个天真的小姑娘，我就满腔怒火。5 PHRASE If something violent and cruel is done **in cold blood**, it is done deliberately and in an unemotional way. 冷酷无情地；冷血地；残忍地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The crime had been committed in cold blood.* 这一罪行极为残忍。6 → see also **cold-blooded** 7 PHRASE If you say that something **makes** your **blood run cold** or **makes** your **blood freeze**, you mean that it makes you feel very frightened. 使人不寒而栗；令人毛骨悚然【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The rage in his eyes made her blood run cold.* 他眼中的怒火吓得她汗毛倒竖。❑ *He could hear a sudden roaring. His blood froze.* 他听到突如其来的一声吼叫，吓得魂不附体。8 PHRASE If you say that someone has a person's **blood on** their **hands**, you mean that they are responsible for that person's death. 手上沾了…的血；对…的死难辞其咎 ❑ *He has my son's blood on his hands. I hope it haunts him for the rest of his days.* 他手上沾了我儿子的血。我咒他余生不得安宁。9 PHRASE If a quality or talent is **in** your **blood**, it is part of your nature, and other members of your family have it too. 天生的；遗传的；生来就有的 ❑ *Diplomacy was in his blood: his ancestors had been feudal lords.* 他天生擅长交际；他的祖先曾是封建领主。❑ *He has adventure in his blood.* 他天生具备冒险基因。10 PHRASE You can use the expressions **new blood**, **fresh blood**, or **young blood** to refer to people who are brought into an organization to improve it by thinking of new ideas or new ways of doing things. 新鲜血液；新生力量；新成员 ❑ *There's been a major reshuffle of the cabinet to bring in new blood.* 内阁进行了重大改组，吸收了一些新鲜血液。11 PHRASE If you say that someone **sweats blood** trying to do something, you are emphasizing that they try very hard to do it. 竭尽全力；呕心沥血【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I had to sweat blood for an M.A.* 我得拼命争取获得硕士学位。12 PHRASE If you say that someone **draws first blood**, you mean that they have had a success at the beginning of a competition or conflict. 取得初步胜利；最先占上风【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The home side drew first blood with a penalty from Murray Strang.* 主队依靠默里·斯特朗的点球而占得先机。13 **flesh and blood** → see **flesh** 14 **own flesh and blood** → see **flesh**

→ see **cardiovascular, donor**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *blood* with:

V. **donate/give** blood 献血 1
N. **(red/white)** blood **cells** 红/白细胞，blood **clot** 血块，blood **disease** 血液疾病，blood **loss** 失血，**pool of** blood 血泊，blood **sample** 血样，blood **stream** 血流，blood **supply** 血液供给，blood **test** 血液化验，blood **transfusion** 输血 1
ADJ. **covered in** blood 沾满血的 1
related by blood 有血缘关系的 2
bad blood 仇怨 3
PREP. **in *someone's*** blood 骨子里 2 9

blood and thunder also **blood-and-thunder** ADJ [ADJ n] A **blood and thunder** performer or performance is very loud and emotional.（表演）紧张激烈的，震耳欲聋的；（表演者）充满感情的 ❑ *He was a blood-and-thunder preacher.* 他是一个感情充沛的牧师。

blood bank (**blood banks**) N-COUNT A **blood bank** is a place where blood which has been taken from blood donors is stored until it is needed for people in hospital. 血库

bloodbath /ˈblʌdbɑːθ, -bæθ/ (**bloodbaths**) also **blood bath** N-COUNT If you describe an event as a **bloodbath**, you are emphasizing that a lot of people were killed very violently. 大屠杀；血洗【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The war degenerated into a bloodbath of tribal killings.* 这场战争演变为一场部落之间的大屠杀。

blood brother (**blood brothers**) also **blood-brother** N-COUNT A man's **blood brother** is a man he has sworn to treat as a brother, often in a ceremony which involves mixing a small amount of their blood. 结拜兄弟；歃血为盟的兄弟

blood count (**blood counts**) N-COUNT Your **blood count** is the number of red and white cells in your blood. A **blood count** can also refer to a medical examination which determines the number of red and white cells in your blood. 血细胞（计）数 ❑ *Her blood count was normal.* 她的血细胞数正常。❑ *We do a blood count to ensure that all is well.* 我们检查了血细胞数，以确保一切正常。

blood-curdling also **bloodcurdling** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **blood-curdling** sound or story is very frightening and horrible. 令人毛骨悚然的；让人深感恐惧的 ❑ *...blood-curdling tales.* 令人不寒而栗的故事

blood donor (**blood donors**) N-COUNT A **blood donor** is someone who gives some of their blood so that it can be used in operations. 献血者；捐血人

blood feud (**blood feuds**) N-COUNT A **blood feud** is a long-lasting, bitter disagreement between two or more groups of people, particularly family groups. Blood feuds often involve members of each group murdering or fighting with members of the other. 世仇；宿仇；血海深仇

blood group (**blood groups**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **blood group** is the type of blood that they have in their body. There are four main types: A, B, AB, and O. 血型

blood heat N-UNCOUNT **Blood heat** is a temperature of 37° C, which is about the same as the normal temperature of the human body. 人体血温；人体正常温度

bloodhound /ˈblʌdhaʊnd/ (**bloodhounds**) N-COUNT A **bloodhound** is a large dog with a very good sense of smell. Bloodhounds are often used to find people or other animals by following their scent. 大警犬，寻血猎犬（嗅觉灵敏，常用作追踪犬）

bloodless /ˈblʌdləs/ 1 ADJ A **bloodless** coup or victory is one in which nobody is killed.（政变或胜利）不流血的，无伤亡的 ❑ *Reports from the area indicate that it was a bloodless coup.* 发自该地区的报道表明这是一次不流血的政变。❑ *The campaign would be short and relatively bloodless.* 这场战役应该是速战速决，伤亡较少。• **bloodlessly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This war had to be fought fast and relatively bloodlessly.* 这场战争必须速战速决，尽量兵不血刃。2 ADJ If you describe someone's face or skin as **bloodless**, you mean that it is very pale.（人的面容或肤色）苍白的，无血色的 ❑ *...her face grey and bloodless.* 她的脸色苍白，没有血色

blood-letting 1 N-UNCOUNT **Blood-letting** is violence or killing

between groups of people, especially between rival armies. (尤指敌军之间的)武力冲突，流血事件，杀戮 ❑ *Once again there's been ferocious blood-letting in the township.* 镇区再次发生了残忍的流血事件。 2 N-UNCOUNT Journalists sometimes refer to a bitter quarrel between two groups of people from within the same organization as **blood-letting.** (新闻用语)内讧，同室操戈 ❑ *Hopefully a satisfactory solution can be reached without much blood letting.* 有望在不引起严重内讧的情况下达成一个令人满意的解决方案。

blood|line /'blʌdlaɪn/ (**bloodlines**) N-COUNT A person's **bloodline** is their ancestors over many generations, and the characteristics they are believed to have inherited from these ancestors. 血统；世系

'blood lust also **blood-lust** N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] If you say that someone is driven by a **blood lust**, you mean that they are acting in an extremely violent way because their emotions have been aroused by the events around them. 嗜血；杀戮欲 ❑ *The mobs became driven by a crazed blood-lust to take the city.* 杀红了眼的暴徒们意欲占领这座城市。

'blood mon|ey 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone makes a payment of **blood money** to the family of someone who has been killed, they pay that person's family a sum of money as compensation. (给被害人家属的)抚恤金，补偿金 ❑ *Defence lawyers have still not agreed to terms for payment of blood money to the victims' families.* 辩护律师仍然没有认可受害者家属补偿金支付的相关条款。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Blood money** is money that is paid to someone for murdering someone. (付给杀手的)血腥钱，酬金

'blood poi|son|ing N-UNCOUNT **Blood poisoning** is a serious illness resulting from an infection in your blood. 败血症；血中毒

'blood pres|sure N-UNCOUNT Your **blood pressure** is the amount of force with which your blood flows around your body. 血压 ❑ *Your doctor will monitor your blood pressure.* 医生会监测你的血压。 ❑ *Prime Minister Pavlov had been taken ill with high blood pressure.* 总理帕夫洛夫因患高血压病倒了。

→ see **diagnosis**

,blood 'pud|ding (**blood puddings**) N-VAR **Blood pudding** is another word for **black pudding.** 同 black pudding

,blood-'red also **blood red** COLOUR Something that is **blood-red** is bright red in colour. 血红色；鲜红色 ❑ *...blood-red cherries.* 红艳欲滴的樱桃

'blood re|la|tion (**blood relations**) also **blood relative** N-COUNT A **blood relation** or **blood relative** is someone who is related to you by birth rather than by marriage. 血亲；有血缘关系的亲属；骨肉

blood|shed /'blʌdʃed/ N-UNCOUNT **Bloodshed** is violence in which people are killed or wounded. 流血事件；杀戮 ❑ *The government must increase the pace of reforms to avoid further bloodshed.* 政府必须加快改革步伐，避免发生更多的流血事件。

blood|shot /'blʌdʃɒt/ ADJ If your eyes are **bloodshot**, the parts that are usually white are red or pink. Your eyes can be bloodshot for a variety of reasons, for example because you are tired or you have drunk too much alcohol. (眼睛)充血的，布满血丝的 ❑ *John's eyes were bloodshot and puffy.* 约翰双眼红肿。

'blood sport (**blood sports**) also **bloodsport** N-COUNT **Blood sports** are sports such as hunting in which animals are killed. 猎杀动物的运动；狩猎运动

blood|stain /'blʌdsteɪn/ (**bloodstains**) N-COUNT A **bloodstain** is a mark on a surface caused by blood. 血迹；血污；血痕

blood|stained /'blʌdsteɪnd/ ADJ Someone or something that is **bloodstained** is covered with blood. 布满血污的；沾满血迹的 ❑ *The killer must have been heavily bloodstained.* 凶手身上肯定血迹斑斑。 ❑ *...bloodstained clothing.* 染上血的衣服

blood|stock /'blʌdstɒk/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] Horses that are bred for racing are referred to as **bloodstock.** (为赛马培育的)纯种马

blood|stream /'blʌdstri:m/ (**bloodstreams**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **bloodstream** is the blood that flows around your body. 血流；(体内循环的)血液 ❑ *The disease releases toxins into the bloodstream.* 这种病会释放毒素到血液中。

blood|sucker /'blʌdsʌkə'/ (**bloodsuckers**) 1 N-COUNT A **bloodsucker** is any creature that sucks blood from a wound that it has made in an animal or person. 吸血动物；吸血虫 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **bloodsucker**, you disapprove of them because you think they do not do anything worthwhile but live off the efforts of other people. 吸血鬼；剥削者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *At last he was free from the financial bloodsuckers.* 最后他终于摆脱了那些吸金者的经济剥削。

'blood test (**blood tests**) N-COUNT A **blood test** is a medical examination of a small amount of your blood. 验血；血液化验

blood|thirsty /'blʌdθɜ:'sti/ ADJ **Bloodthirsty** people are eager to use violence or display a strong interest in violent things. You can also use **bloodthirsty** to refer to very violent situations. 嗜杀成性的；耽于暴力的；残忍的；血腥的 ❑ *They were savage and bloodthirsty.* 他们野蛮残暴。 ❑ *...some of the most tragic scenes witnessed even in this bloodthirsty war.* 这场血腥战争中一些最令人惨不忍睹的场景

'blood trans|fu|sion (**blood transfusions**) N-VAR A **blood transfusion** is a process in which blood is injected into the body of a person who is badly injured or ill. 输血

'blood type (**blood types**) N-COUNT Someone's **blood type** is the same as their **blood group.** 同 blood group

'blood ves|sel (**blood vessels**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Blood vessels** are the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. 血管

bloody ♦◇◇ /'blʌdi/ (**bloodier, bloodiest, bloodies, bloodying, bloodied**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bloody** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry. (尤用于生气时加强语气)该死的，讨厌的【BRIT, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，无礼，强调】 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or event as **bloody**, you mean that it is very violent and a lot of people are killed. 血腥的；暴力的 ❑ *Forty-three demonstrators were killed in bloody clashes.* 43 名示威者在流血冲突中丧生。 ❑ *They came to power in 1975 after a bloody civil war.* 在一场腥风血雨的内战之后，他们于 1975 年上台执政。 •**bloodi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Rebellions in the area were bloodily repressed by pro-government forces.* 这个地区的叛乱遭到了亲政府军队的血腥镇压。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone or something as **bloody** if they are covered in a lot of blood. 血淋淋的；血迹斑斑的 ❑ *He was arrested last October still carrying a bloody knife.* 去年 10 月他被捕时，身上还带着一把血迹斑斑的刀。 ❑ *Yulka's fingers were bloody and cracked.* 尤尔卡的手指折断了，鲜血直流。 •**bloodi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The soldier reeled bloodily away.* 这名士兵浑身是血，踉跄而去。 4 VERB If you have **bloodied** part of your body, there is blood on it, usually because you have had an accident or you have been attacked. 使流血；使出血 ❑ [v n] *One of our children fell and bloodied his knee.* 我们的一个孩子跌倒了，膝盖磕破了。 ❑ [v-ed] *She stared at her own bloodied hands, unable to think or move.* 她盯着自己流血的双手，愣住了。

Bloody Mary /,blʌdi 'meəri/ (**Bloody Marys**) also **bloody mary** N-COUNT A **Bloody Mary** is a drink made from vodka and tomato juice. 血红玛丽(用伏特加和番茄汁调制的一种鸡尾酒)

,bloody-'minded ADJ If you say that someone is being **bloody-minded**, you are showing that you disapprove of their behaviour because you think they are being deliberately difficult instead of being helpful. 有意刁难的；故意作对的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】 ❑ *He had a reputation for being bloody-minded and difficult.* 他为人刻薄、难相处是出了名的。 •**bloody-mindedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This is sheer bloody-mindedness.* 这纯粹是故意刁难。 ❑ *...a rare mixture of courage and bloody-mindedness.* 很少有人这样一边鼓励一边又故意刁难

bloom /blu:m/ (**blooms, blooming, bloomed**) 1 N-COUNT A **bloom** is the flower on a plant. 花；花朵【LITERARY, TECHNICAL 文，术语】 ❑ *...the sweet fragrance of the white blooms.* 白色花朵的芳香 ❑ *Harry carefully picked the bloom.* 哈里小心翼翼地摘下那朵花。 2 PHRASE A plant or tree that is **in bloom** has flowers on it. 正开花的；花朵绽放的 ❑ *...a pink climbing rose in full bloom.* 一朵盛开的粉色攀缘月季 ❑ *...the sweet smell of the blackberry in bloom.* 绽放的黑莓花的芬芳 3 VERB When a plant or tree **blooms**, it produces flowers. When

a flower **blooms**, it opens. 开花；（花朵）绽放 ❑ [v] *This plant blooms between May and June.* 这种植物在5月至6月间开花。•**-blooming** COMB ❑ *...the scent of night-blooming flowers.* 夜间开放的花的香味 **1** VERB If someone or something **blooms**, they develop good, attractive, or successful qualities. （往好的方面）发展，成长 ❑ [v] *Not many economies bloomed in 1990, least of all gold exporters like Australia.* 1990年经济繁荣的国家并不多，尤其是像澳大利亚这样的黄金出口国。❑ [v +into] *She bloomed into an utterly beautiful creature.* 她出落得亭亭玉立。**3** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If something such as someone's skin has a **bloom**, it has a fresh and healthy appearance. （肤色的）红润，健康的光彩；容光 ❑ *The skin loses its youthful bloom.* 皮肤失去了年轻时的光泽。**6** → see also **blooming**

bloom|ers /'blu:mə^{r}z/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Bloomers** are an old-fashioned kind of women's underwear which consists of wide, loose trousers gathered at the knees. （旧时女子穿的长至膝部的）宽松内裤，灯笼衬裤

bloom|ing /'blu:mɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **blooming** looks attractively healthy and full of energy. 容光焕发的；神采奕奕的；精力旺盛的 ❑ *If they were blooming with confidence they wouldn't need me.* 他们要是信心百倍的话，也就不会叫我了。❑ *She's in blooming health.* 她身强体健。

bloop|er /'blu:pə^{r}/ (**bloopers**) N-COUNT A **blooper** is a silly mistake. 愚蠢的错误；洋相【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *...the overwhelming appeal of television bloopers.* 电视节目里令人捧腹的洋相

blos|som /'blɒsəm/ (**blossoms, blossoming, blossomed**) **1** N-VAR **Blossom** is the flowers that appear on a tree before the fruit. （树木的）花，花簇 ❑ *The cherry blossom came out early in Washington this year.* 今年华盛顿的樱花开得很早。❑ *...the blossoms of plants, shrubs and trees.* 草木的花 **2** VERB If someone or something **blossoms**, they develop good, attractive, or successful qualities. （往好的方面）发展，成长 ❑ [v] *Why do some people take longer than others to blossom?* 为什么有的人大器晚成？ ❑ [v +into] *What began as a local festival has blossomed into an international event.* 原先的地方性节日已经发展成为一项国际性活动。❑ [v-ing] *...the blossoming relationship between Israel and Eastern Europe.* 以色列和东欧国家之间日益良好的关系 •**blos|som|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the blossoming of British art, pop and fashion.* 英国艺术、流行乐和时装业的兴盛 **3** VERB When a tree **blossoms**, it produces blossom. （树木）开花 ❑ [v] *Rain begins to fall and peach trees blossom.* 桃花绽放，天空中下起了雨。

blot /blɒt/ (**blots, blotting, blotted**) **1** N-COUNT If something is a **blot on** a person's or thing's reputation, it spoils their reputation. （名誉上的）污点，耻辱 ❑ [+*on*] *...a blot on the reputation of the architectural profession.* 败坏建筑业名声的污点 ❑ [+*on*] *This drugs scandal is another blot on the Olympics.* 这次的兴奋剂丑闻又给奥林匹克运动会抹了黑。**2** N-COUNT A **blot** is a drop of liquid that has fallen on to a surface and has dried. 污渍；污痕；污点 ❑ *...an ink blot.* 墨迹 **3** VERB If you **blot** a surface, you remove liquid from it by pressing a piece of soft paper or cloth onto it. （用软纸或布）吸干，擦干 ❑ [v n] *Before applying make-up, blot the face with a tissue to remove any excess oils.* 上妆前，先用面巾纸把脸上多余的油吸干。[Also v n adj] **4** PHRASE If you describe something such as a building as **a blot on the landscape**, you mean that you think it is very ugly and spoils an otherwise attractive place. 破坏整体美的事物；煞风景的事物 ❑ *The developers insist the £80m village will not leave a blot on the landscape.* 开发商们坚称这个耗资8,000万的居住区不会破坏风景。

▶**blot out** **1** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **blots out** another thing, it is in front of the other thing and prevents it from being seen. 遮住；挡住；遮蔽 ❑ [v P n] *About the time the three climbers were halfway down, clouds blotted out the sun.* 当这三个登山者下到半山腰的时候，云层遮住了太阳。❑ [v n P] *...with mist blotting everything out except the endless black of the spruce on either side.* 除了两边一望无际的黑压压的云杉以外，万物都被薄雾笼罩了 **2** PHRASAL VERB If you try to **blot out** a memory, you try to forget it. If one thought or memory **blots out** other thoughts or memories, it becomes the only one that you can think about. 抹去（记忆）；排除，挤掉（其他想法或记忆）❑ [v P n] *Are you saying that she's trying to blot out all memory of the incident?* 你是说她想彻底忘掉这件事？ ❑ [v n P] *The boy has gaps in his mind about it. He is blotting certain things out.* 这个小男孩对此的记忆中有几段空白。他想忘掉某些事情。❑ [v n P +*of*] *She has suffered an extremely unhappy childhood, but simply blotted it out of her memory.* 她的童年极为不幸，对此她索性就不去想。

blotch /blɒtʃ/ (**blotches**) N-COUNT A **blotch** is a small unpleasant-looking area of colour, for example on someone's skin. （不雅的）斑，斑点

blotched /blɒtʃt/ ADJ Something that is **blotched** has blotches on it. 有斑的；有疤的；有污点的 ❑ *Her face is blotched and swollen.* 她脸上长了斑，脸看着也肿起来了。❑ [+*with*] *...a dozen cargo planes blotched with camouflage colors.* 带迷彩斑点的12架货机

blotchy /'blɒtʃi/ ADJ Something that is **blotchy** has blotches on it. 有污点的；有斑的 ❑ *My skin goes red and blotchy.* 我的皮肤泛红，而且起了斑点。❑ *...blotchy marks on the leaves.* 叶斑

blot|ter /'blɒtə^{r}/ (**blotters**) N-COUNT A **blotter** is a large sheet of blotting paper kept in a special holder on a desk. 吸墨纸

'blot|ting pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Blotting paper** is thick soft paper that you use for soaking up and drying ink on a piece of paper. 吸墨纸

blouse /blaʊz, AM 美 blaʊs/ (**blouses**) N-COUNT A **blouse** is a kind of shirt worn by a girl or woman. 宽松的女短衫；女式衬衫 → see **clothing**

blow

① VERB USES 动词用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法

① **blow** ◆◆/bləʊ/ (**blows, blowing, blew, blown**) → Please look at categories **13**-**16** to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第12–18项。**1** VERB When a wind or breeze **blows**, the air moves. （风）吹，刮 ❑ [v] *We woke to find a gale blowing outside.* 我们醒来时发现外面狂风大作。**2** VERB If the wind **blows** something somewhere or if it **blows** there, the wind moves it there. （风）把…吹到；吹到，吹向 ❑ [v n with adv] *Strong winds blew away most of the dust.* 大风卷走了大部分的尘土。❑ [v adv/prep] *Her cap fell off in the street and blew away.* 她的帽子掉在大街上，被风吹走了。❑ [v] *The bushes and trees were blowing in the wind.* 灌木丛和树木在风中摇晃。[Also v n prep] **3** VERB If you **blow**, you send out a stream of air from your mouth. 吹气；呼气 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Danny rubbed his arms and blew on his fingers to warm them.* 丹尼搓着胳膊并向手指上哈气取暖。❑ [v] *Take a deep breath and blow.* 深呼吸，吐气。**4** VERB If you **blow** something somewhere, you move it by sending out a stream of air from your mouth. （用嘴）吹，把…吹到 ❑ [v n with adv] *He picked up his mug and blew off the steam.* 他端起杯子，吹走了热气。[Also v n prep] **5** VERB If you **blow** bubbles or smoke rings, you make them by blowing air out of your mouth through liquid or smoke. 吹，吐（泡泡、烟圈等）❑ [v n] *He blew a ring of blue smoke.* 他吐出了蓝色的烟圈。**6** VERB When a whistle or horn **blows** or someone **blows** it, they make a sound by blowing into it. 吹奏；吹响；鸣响 ❑ [v] *The whistle blew and the train slid forward.* 汽笛鸣响，火车向前滑动。❑ [v n] *A guard was blowing his whistle.* 一个警卫正在吹警笛。**7** VERB When you **blow** your nose, you force air out of it through your nostrils in order to clear it. 擤（鼻子）❑ [v n] *He took out a handkerchief and blew his nose.* 他掏出一块手帕，擤了擤鼻子。**8** VERB To **blow** something **out**, **off**, or **away** means to remove or destroy it violently with an explosion. 炸飞；炸毁 ❑ [v n with adv] *The can exploded, wrecking the kitchen and bathroom and blowing out windows.* 罐子爆炸了，不但炸毁了厨房和浴室，还把窗户炸飞了。❑ [v n prep] *Rival gunmen blew the city to bits.* 敌对的武装分子把这座城市炸成了一片废墟。**9** VERB If you say that something **blows** an event, situation, or argument into a particular extreme state, especially an uncertain or unpleasant state, you mean that it causes it to be in that state. 导致；致使 ❑ [v n prep] *Someone took an inappropriate use of words on my part and tried*

B

to blow it into a major controversy. 有人不适当地引用我的话，想借此把事情闹大。 10 VERB If you **blow** a large amount of money, you spend it quickly on luxuries. 挥霍；乱花【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *My brother lent me some money and I went and blew the lot.* 我兄弟借给我一些钱，全被我拿去挥霍了。 11 VERB If you **blow** a chance or attempt to do something, you make a mistake which wastes the chance or causes the attempt to fail. 失去，断送（机会）；前功尽弃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He has almost certainly blown his chance of touring India this winter.* 他几乎完全失去了今冬去印度旅行的机会。❑ [v n] *...the high-risk world of real estate, where one careless word could blow a whole deal.* 一字不慎就可能会断送整笔交易的高风险的房地产业 ❑ [v it] *Oh you fool! You've blown it!* 哦，你这个笨蛋！都让你搞砸了！ 12 → see also **full-blown**, **overblown** 13 to **blow away the cobwebs** → see **cobweb** 14 to **blow** someone's **cover** → see **cover** 15 to **blow hot and cold** → see **hot** 16 to **blow a kiss** → see **kiss** 17 to **blow** your **top** → see **top** 18 to **blow the whistle** → see **whistle**

▶**blow away** PHRASAL VERB If you say that you **are blown away by** something, or if it **blows** you **away**, you mean that you are very impressed by it. 使印象深刻【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed P] *I was blown away by the tone and the quality of the story.* 这个故事的基调和内容打动了我。❑ [v n P] *She just totally blew me away with her singing.* 她的歌声让我完全陶醉其中。

▶**blow out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **blow out** a flame or a candle, you blow at it so that it stops burning. 吹灭；熄灭 ❑ [v P n] *I blew out the candle.* 我把蜡烛吹灭了。[Also v n P] 2 → see also **blowout**

▶**blow over** PHRASAL VERB If something such as trouble or an argument **blows over**, it ends without any serious consequences. 平息；烟消云散 ❑ [v P] *Wait, and it'll all blow over.* 等着吧，一切都会过去的。

▶**blow up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **blows** something **up** or if it **blows up**, it is destroyed by an explosion. 引爆；（使）炸毁；（使）爆炸 ❑ [v P n] *He was jailed for 45 years for trying to blow up a plane.* 他因为企图炸毁一架飞机而被判入狱 45 年。❑ [v P] *Their boat blew up as they slept.* 他们睡觉的时候船爆炸了。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **blow up** something such as a balloon or a tyre, you fill it with air. 给（轮胎）打气；给（气球）充气 ❑ [v P n] *Other than blowing up a tyre I hadn't done any car maintenance.* 除了给轮胎充气外，我没做过任何汽车保养。[Also v n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If a wind or a storm **blows up**, the weather becomes very windy or stormy. （风、暴风雨）大作 ❑ [v P] *A storm blew up over the mountains.* 山上暴风雨大作。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **blow up at** someone, you lose your temper and shout at them. 发怒；大发雷霆【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P +at] *I'm sorry I blew up at you.* 对不起，我对你发脾气了。❑ [v P] *When Myra told Karp she'd expose his past, he blew up.* 当迈拉告诉卡普她会把他的过去全抖搂出去时，卡普大为光火。 5 PHRASAL VERB If someone **blows** an incident **up** or if it **blows up**, it is made to seem more serious or important than it really is. （使）夸大；（使）言过其实 ❑ [v P n] *Newspapers blew up the story.* 报纸对此事的报道言过其实了。❑ [v n P] *The media may be blowing it up out of proportion.* 媒体可能过分夸大了此事。❑ [v P prep/adv] *The scandal blew up into a major political furore.* 这个丑闻被渲染成了一场重大的政治风波。[Also v P] 6 PHRASAL VERB If a photographic image **is blown up**, a large copy is made of it. 放大（照片等）❑ [be V-ed P] *The image is blown up on a large screen.* 图像被放大在了一个大屏幕上。❑ [V-ed P ...] *...two blown up photos of Paddy.* 帕迪的两张放大的照片 [Also v P n, v n P] 7 → see also **blow-up**

→ see **glass**, **wind**

② **blow** ◆◇◇ /bləʊ/ (**blows**) 1 N-COUNT If someone receives a **blow**, they are hit with a fist or weapon. 重击；猛击 ❑ [+to/on] *He went off to hospital after a blow to the face.* 他脸部受到重击之后就去了医院。 2 N-COUNT If something that happens is a **blow to** someone or something, it is very upsetting, disappointing, or damaging to them. 打击；挫折 ❑ [+to] *That ruling comes as a blow to environmentalists.* 那项裁决对环境保护论者来说如同一记闷棍。❑ [+to] *His death dealt a severe blow to the army's morale.* 他的死严重打击了军队的士气。 3 PHRASE If two people or groups **come to blows**, they start fighting. 激烈争吵；动武；打架 ❑ *The representatives almost came to blows at a meeting.* 代表们在一次会议上差点动起手来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *blow* with:

ADV.	**blow away** 吹走；炸飞 ① 2 8
N.	**blow bubbles** 吹泡泡，**blow smoke** 吐烟 ① 5
	blow a whistle 吹哨子 ① 6
	blow your nose 擤鼻子 ① 7
V.	**deliver/strike a blow** 给…一记重击 ② 1
	cushion/soften a blow 缓和 / 减轻重击，**suffer a blow** 遭到重击 ② 1 2
ADJ.	**crushing/devastating/heavy blow** 惨重的 / 毁灭性的 / 沉重的打击 ② 1 2
PREP.	**blow to the head** 头部重击 ② 1
	blow to *someone* 对某人的打击 ② 2

ˌblow-by-ˈblow ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **blow-by-blow** account of an event describes every stage of it in great detail. 极为详细的；详尽的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She wanted a blow-by-blow account of what happened.* 她需要一份关于事情来龙去脉的报告。

ˈblow-dry (**blow-dries**, **blow-drying**, **blow-dried**) VERB If you **blow-dry** your hair, you dry it with a hairdryer, often to give it a particular style. （用吹风机）吹干（头发）；把（头发）吹出发型 ❑ [v n] *I find it hard to blow-dry my hair.* 我发现我的头发很难吹干。❑ [v-ed] *He has blow-dried blonde hair.* 他有一头精心吹出发型的金发。•N-SING **Blow-dry** is also a noun. ❑ *The price of a cut and blow-dry varies widely.* 洗剪吹的价格高低不等。

blow|er /ˈbləʊəʳ/ N-SING **The blower** is the telephone. 电话【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】

blow|lamp /ˈbləʊlæmp/ (**blowlamps**) also **blow lamp** N-COUNT A **blowlamp** is a device which produces a hot flame, and is used to heat metal or remove old paint. 喷灯；喷焊灯【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blowtorch**

blown /bləʊn/ **Blown** is the past participle of **blow**.

blow|out /ˈbləʊaʊt/ (**blowouts**) also **blow-out** 1 N-COUNT A **blowout** is a large meal, often a celebration with family or friends, at which people may eat too much. 盛宴；大餐【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Once in a while we had a major blowout.* 我们偶尔会吃顿大餐。 2 N-COUNT If you have a **blowout** while you are driving a car, one of the tyres suddenly bursts. 轮胎爆裂；爆胎 ❑ *A lorry travelling south had a blow-out and crashed.* 一辆南行的卡车爆胎并撞车了。 3 N-COUNT A **blowout in** an amount or a price is a sudden increase in it. （数量、价格的）突然上涨，骤升【AUSTRALIAN, JOURNALISM 澳，新闻】❑ [+in] *...a blowout in surgery costs.* 外科手术费的蹿升

blow|torch /ˈbləʊtɔːʳtʃ/ (**blowtorches**) N-COUNT A **blowtorch** is the same as a **blowlamp**. 同 blowlamp

ˈblow-up (**blow-ups**) also **blowup** 1 N-COUNT A **blow-up** is a photograph or picture that has been made bigger. 放大的图片；放大的照片【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...yellowing blow-ups of James Dean.* 泛黄的詹姆斯·迪恩的放大照 2 N-COUNT A **blow-up** is a sudden fierce argument. 突然的激烈争吵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He and Cohen appeared headed for a major blowup.* 他和科恩像是要大吵一架。

blub /blʌb/ (**blubs**, **blubbing**, **blubbed**) VERB If someone **blubs**, they cry because they are unhappy or frightened. （因不高兴或害怕）哭，哭泣【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v] *Don't blub.* 别哭了。

blub|ber /ˈblʌbəʳ/ (**blubbers**, **blubbering**, **blubbered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Blubber** is the fat of whales, seals, and similar sea animals. 鲸脂；海兽脂 ❑ *The baby whale develops a thick layer of blubber to protect it from the cold sea.* 幼鲸长出一层厚厚的鲸脂，以抵御寒冷的海水。 2 VERB If someone **blubbers**, they cry noisily and in an unattractive way. 哭闹；号啕大哭【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *She started to blubber like a child.* 她开始像个小孩似的放声大哭。

→ see **whale**

bludg|eon /ˈblʌdʒən/ (**bludgeons**, **bludgeoning**, **bludgeoned**)

1 VERB To **bludgeon** someone means to hit them several times with a heavy object. 用重物连续猛击 ❑ [V n] *He broke into the old man's house and bludgeoned him with a hammer.* 他闯进了老人的房子，用锤子猛击老人。❑ [V-ed +to] *A wealthy businessman has been found bludgeoned to death.* 因连续重击致死的一位富商被发现。2 VERB If someone **bludgeons** you **into** doing something, they make you do it by behaving aggressively. 强迫；威胁；胁迫 ❑ [V n +into] *Their approach simply bludgeons you into submission.* 他们的方法就是迫使你屈服。

blue ◆◆◆ /bluː/ (**bluer, bluest, blues**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **blue** is the colour of the sky on a sunny day. 蓝色；天蓝色 ❑ *There were swallows in the cloudless blue sky.* 燕子在万里无云的蓝天飞翔。❑ *She fixed her pale blue eyes on her father's.* 她淡蓝色的眼睛紧紧盯着她父亲的双眼。❑ *...colourful blues and reds.* 绚丽的蓝色和红色 2 N-PLURAL **The blues** is a type of music which was developed by African American musicians in the southern United States. It is characterized by a slow tempo and a strong rhythm. 布鲁斯音乐，蓝调音乐（源于美国南部黑人音乐家，节奏缓慢，韵律感强） 3 N-PLURAL If you have got **the blues**, you feel sad and depressed. 忧郁；沮丧；悲伤【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Interfering in-laws are the prime sources of the blues.* 喜欢指手画脚的姻亲最让人头疼。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are feeling **blue**, you are feeling sad or depressed, often when there is no particular reason. 忧郁的；沮丧的；悲伤的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There's no earthly reason for me to feel so blue.* 我也说不出来为什么这么沮丧。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Blue** films, stories, or jokes are about sex. 色情的；黄色的 ❑ *...a secret stash of porn mags and blue movies.* 偷偷藏起来的一堆色情杂志和黄色影碟 6 PHRASE If something happens **out of the blue**, it happens unexpectedly. 突然；出乎意料地 ❑ *One of them wrote to us out of the blue several years later.* 数年后他们中的一人突然给我们写了一封信。7 **blue moon** → see **moon**

→ see **rainbow**

ˌblue ˈbaby (**blue babies**) N-COUNT A **blue baby** is a baby whose skin is slightly blue because it has been born with something wrong with its heart. （有先天性心脏缺陷的）青紫婴儿，发绀婴儿

blue|bell /ˈbluːbel/ (**bluebells**) N-COUNT **Bluebells** are plants that have blue bell-shaped flowers on thin upright stems. Bluebells flower in the spring. 蓝色风铃草；野风信子；蓝铃花

blue|berry /ˈbluːbərɪ, AM 美 -berɪ/ (**blueberries**) N-COUNT A **blueberry** is a small dark blue fruit that is found in North America. Blueberries are usually cooked before they are eaten. 蓝莓；越橘属蓝色浆果

ˌblue-ˈblack COLOUR Something that is **blue-black** is bluish black in colour. 蓝黑色；深蓝色 ❑ *...blue-black feathers.* 蓝黑色的羽毛

ˌblue-ˈblooded ADJ A **blue-blooded** person is from a royal or noble family. 有贵族血统的；出身名门的 ❑ *...blue-blooded aristocrats.* 名门贵族

ˈblue book (**blue books**) also **Blue Book** N-COUNT A **blue book** is an official government report or register of statistics. 蓝皮书（指政府官方报告或统计）【BRIT 英】

blue|bottle /ˈbluːbɒtᵊl/ (**bluebottles**) N-COUNT A **bluebottle** is a large fly with a shiny dark-blue body. 丽蝇

ˌblue ˈchip (**blue chips**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Blue chip** stocks and shares are an investment which are considered fairly safe to invest in while also being profitable. 蓝筹股；绩优股；稳赚钱的股票【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Blue chip issues were sharply higher, but the rest of the market actually declined slightly by the end of the day.* 蓝筹股一路飙升，但股市其他股票却在当天收盘时稍有走低。

ˌblue-ˈcollar ADJ [ADJ n] **Blue-collar** workers work in industry, doing physical work, rather than in offices. 蓝领的；从事体力劳动的

ˌblue-eyed ˈboy (**blue-eyed boys**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **blue-eyed boy** is a young man who they like better than anyone else and who therefore receives better treatment than other people. 宠儿；红人【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *He was the media's blue-eyed boy.* 他是媒体的宠儿。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fair-haired boy**

blue|grass /ˈbluːgrɑːs, -græs/ N-UNCOUNT **Bluegrass** is a style of fast folk music that began in the Southern United States. 蓝草音乐（源于美国南部的一种快节奏民间音乐）

blue|ish /ˈbluːɪʃ/ → see **bluish**

ˈblue jeans N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Blue jeans** are the same as **jeans**. 同 jeans ❑ *...faded blue jeans.* 褪色的牛仔裤

blue|print /ˈbluːprɪnt/ (**blueprints**) 1 N-COUNT A **blueprint for** something is a plan or set of proposals that shows how it is expected to work. 蓝图；计划；设想；构想 ❑ [+for] *The country's president will offer delegates his blueprint for the country's future.* 该国总统会向代表们展示他构想的国家未来发展的蓝图。❑ [+of] *...the blueprint of a new plan of economic reform.* 有关经济改革新计划的设想 2 N-COUNT A **blueprint** of an architect's building plans or a designer's pattern is a photographic print consisting of white lines on a blue background. Blueprints contain all of the information that is needed to build or make something. （建筑、设计的）蓝图 ❑ [+of] *...a blueprint of the whole place, complete with heating ducts and wiring.* 整个地方的规划图，包括暖气管和布线 ❑ *The documents contain a blueprint for a nuclear device.* 文件内附有一张核装置的设计蓝图。3 N-COUNT A genetic **blueprint** is a pattern which is contained within all living cells. This pattern decides how the organism develops and what it looks like. （基因）模型，型板 ❑ [+of] *The offspring contain a mixture of the genetic blueprint of each parent.* 子女身上遗传了父母双方的基因型板。

→ see **copy**

blue ribˈband /ˌbluː ˈrɪbənd/ (**blue ribands**) also **blue ribband** N-COUNT If someone or something wins the **blue riband** in a competition, they win first prize. The prize is sometimes in the shape of a blue ribbon. 冠军；一等奖；蓝绶带奖【BRIT 英】❑ *Olga did not win the all-round championship, the blue riband event.* 奥尔加没有赢得这场含金量最大的全能比赛的冠军。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blue ribbon**

ˌblue ˈrib|bon (**blue ribbons**) N-COUNT A **blue ribbon** is the same as a **blue riband**. 同 blue riband【AM 美】

blue|stocking /ˈbluːstɒkɪŋ/ (**bluestockings**) also **blue-stocking** N-COUNT A **bluestocking** is an intellectual woman. 女学者；才女【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

bluesy /ˈbluːzɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a song or the way it is performed as **bluesy**, you mean that it is performed in a way that is characteristic of the blues. 布鲁斯音乐的；有蓝调风格的 ❑ *...bluesy sax-and-strings theme music.* 萨克斯和弦乐器演奏的布鲁斯主题乐

ˈblue tit (**blue tits**) N-COUNT A **blue tit** is a small European bird with a blue head, wings, and tail, and a yellow front. （欧洲的）青山雀

Blue|tooth /ˈbluːtuːθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bluetooth** is a technology that allows computers, mobile phones and other devices to communicate with each other without being connected by wires. 蓝牙（技术）

bluff /blʌf/ (**bluffs, bluffing, bluffed**) 1 N-VAR A **bluff** is an attempt to make someone believe that you will do something when you do not really intend to do it. 欺骗；误导；吓唬；虚张声势 ❑ *It is essential to build up the military option and show that this is not a bluff.* 关键是要做好采取军事行动的准备，以表明这不是虚张声势。❑ *What we're at here is a game of bluff.* 我们此时陷入的是一场骗局。2 → see also **double bluff** 3 PHRASE If you **call** someone's **bluff**, you tell them to do what they have been threatening to do, because you are sure that they will not really do it. （因料到对方不敢行动而）要求…摊牌，接受…的挑战 ❑ *The Socialists have decided to call the opposition's bluff.* 社会党人已经决定接受反对党的挑战。4 VERB If you **bluff**, you make someone believe that you will do something when you do not really intend to do it, or that you know something when you do not really know it. 欺骗；误导；吓唬；虚张声势 ❑ [V] *Either side, or both, could be bluffing.* 任何一方，或者双方，都可能是在故弄玄虚。❑ [V n] *In each case the hijackers bluffed the crew using fake grenades.* 每一个案例中，劫机者都用了假手榴弹吓唬机组人员。

blu|ish /'blu:ɪʃ/ also **blueish** COLOUR Something that is **bluish** is slightly blue in colour. 带蓝色的；有点儿蓝的 ❑ *...bluish-grey eyes.* 蓝灰色的眼睛

blun|der /'blʌndəʳ/ (**blunders, blundering, blundered**) ❶ N-COUNT A **blunder** is a stupid or careless mistake. 愚蠢的错误；疏忽；失误 ❑ *I think he made a tactical blunder by announcing it so far ahead of time.* 我认为他在时机远未成熟时就把这事说了出去是一种失策。❷ VERB If you **blunder**, you make a stupid or careless mistake. 犯愚蠢的错误；失误 ❑ [v] *No doubt I had blundered again.* 无疑，我又犯了一个愚蠢的错误。❸ VERB If you **blunder into** a dangerous or difficult situation, you get involved in it by mistake. 不慎陷入，误打误撞地进入（危险或困难的境地）❑ [v +into] *People wanted to know how they had blundered into war, and how to avoid it in future.* 人们想知道他们是怎样稀里糊涂地陷入战争的，以及日后该如何避免重蹈覆辙。❹ VERB If you **blunder** somewhere, you move there in a clumsy and careless way. 跌跌撞撞；慌乱地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He had blundered into the table, upsetting the flowers.* 他不小心撞到了桌子，把花打翻了。

blunt /blʌnt/ (**blunter, bluntest, blunts, blunting, blunted**) ❶ ADJ If you are **blunt**, you say exactly what you think without trying to be polite. 直率的；不客气的；直言不讳的 ❑ *She is blunt about her personal life.* 她对自己的私生活直言不讳。❑ *She told the industry in blunt terms that such discrimination is totally unacceptable.* 她直截了当地告诉业界，这种歧视是完全无法接受的。•**blunt|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I don't believe you!' Jeanne said bluntly.* "我不相信你！"珍妮毫不客气地说。❑ *To put it bluntly, he became a pain.* 坦白地说，他成了个令人头疼的人。•**blunt|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] ❑ *His bluntness got him into trouble.* 他的耿直给他带来了麻烦。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **blunt** object has a rounded or flat end rather than a sharp one. （物体）钝的，不锋利的，不尖的 ❑ *One of them had been struck 13 times over the head with a blunt object.* 他们中有一个人的头部被钝器击打 13 次。❸ ADJ A **blunt** knife or blade is no longer sharp and does not cut well. （刀子或刀片）钝的，不锋利的 ❹ VERB If something **blunts** an emotion, a feeling or a need, it weakens it. 使（情感、感觉、需求）减弱；使迟钝 ❑ [v n] *The constant repetition of violence has blunted the human response to it.* 反复出现的暴力事件使人们的反应都变得麻木了。

blur /blɜ:ʳ/ (**blurs, blurring, blurred**) ❶ N-COUNT A **blur** is a shape or area which you cannot see clearly because it has no distinct outline or because it is moving very fast. 模糊形状；模糊的区域 ❑ [+of] *Out of the corner of my eye I saw a blur of movement on the other side of the glass.* 从眼角余光中我看到玻璃的另一边隐约有东西在移动。❑ *Her face is a blur.* 她的脸模糊不清。❷ VERB When a thing **blurs** or when something **blurs** it, you cannot see it clearly because its edges are no longer distinct. （使）变得模糊不清 ❑ [v n] *This creates a spectrum of colours at the edges of objects which blurs the image.* 这在物体的边缘形成了一道色谱，使图像变得模糊不清。❑ [v] *If you move your eyes and your head, the picture will blur.* 如果你的眼睛或头动了，图像就会变得模糊不清。•**blurred** ADJ ❑ *...blurred black and white photographs.* 模糊不清的黑白照片 ❸ VERB If something **blurs** an idea or a distinction between things, that idea or distinction no longer seems clear. 使（想法、区别等）模糊；使（想法、区别等）不明晰 ❑ [v n] *...her belief that scientists are trying to blur the distinction between 'how' and 'why' questions.* 她认为科学家试图淡化"如何"和"为什么"这两类问题之间的区别 •**blurred** ADJ ❑ *The line between fact and fiction is becoming blurred.* 事实和虚构之间的界限正变得模糊起来。❹ VERB If your vision **blurs**, or if something **blurs** it, you cannot see things clearly. （使）（视力）模糊；（使）看不清楚 ❑ [v] *Her eyes, behind her glasses, began to blur.* 她藏在眼镜后面的双眼变得模糊起来。❑ [v n] *Sweat ran from his forehead into his eyes, blurring his vision.* 汗水从额头流到了眼睛里，模糊了他的视线。•**blurred** ADJ ❑ *...visual disturbances like eye-strain and blurred vision.* 像视觉疲劳和视野模糊这样的视觉障碍

Blu-Ray /'blu: reɪ/ N-VAR **Blu-Ray** is a type of video disk that is used for storing large amounts of high quality digital information. 蓝光（光碟）【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *Blu-Ray disks store data using a blue laser rather than a regular red one.* 蓝光光碟是利用蓝色激光读写数据的，而不是普通的红色激光。

blurb /blɜ:ʳb/ (**blurbs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The blurb** about a new book, film, or exhibition is information about it that is written in order to attract people's interest. （书籍、影片或展览的）简介，宣传信息【INFORMAL 非正式】

blur|ry /'blɜ:ri/ ADJ A **blurry** shape is one that has an unclear outline. 模糊的；轮廓不清楚的 ❑ *...a blurry picture of a man.* 一位男子模糊不清的照片

blurt /blɜ:ʳt/ (**blurts, blurting, blurted**) VERB If someone **blurts** something, they say it suddenly, after trying hard to keep quiet or to keep it secret. 脱口而出；说漏嘴 ❑ [v with quote] *'I was looking for Sally', he blurted, and his eyes filled with tears.* "我当时正在在找萨莉。"他脱口而出，眼里噙满了泪水。[Also v that]

▶**blurt out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **blurts** something **out**, they blurt it. 脱口而出；说漏嘴【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P with quote] *'You're mad,' the driver blurted out.* "你疯了。"司机脱口而出。❑ [v P n] *Over the food, Richard blurted out what was on his mind.* 吃东西的时候，理查德把自己的想法一股脑儿全说了出来。[Also v n P]

blush /blʌʃ/ (**blushes, blushing, blushed**) VERB When you **blush**, your face becomes redder than usual because you are ashamed or embarrassed. （由于羞愧或难为情而）脸红，涨红了脸 ❑ [v] *'Hello, Maria,' he said, and she blushed again.* "你好，玛丽亚。"他说，这让她脸上又泛起了红晕。❑ [v colour] *I blushed scarlet at my stupidity.* 我为自己的愚蠢羞愧得满脸通红。•N-COUNT **Blush** is also a noun. ❑ *'The most important thing is to be honest,' she says, without the trace of a blush.* "最重要的是要诚实。"她毫不脸红地说。

Thesaurus 同类词 *blush* Also look up:
V. redden, turn red

blush|er /'blʌʃəʳ/ (**blushers**) N-VAR **Blusher** is a coloured substance that women put on their cheeks. 腮红；胭脂

blus|ter /'blʌstəʳ/ (**blusters, blustering, blustered**) VERB If you say that someone **is blustering**, you mean that they are speaking aggressively but without authority, often because they are angry or offended. 咆哮；叫嚷 ❑ [v with quote] *'That's lunacy,' he blustered.* "那真是疯了。"他吼道。❑ [v] *He was still blustering, but there was panic in his eyes.* 他嘴上还在叫嚷着，但眼里却流露出恐慌。•N-UNCOUNT **Bluster** is also a noun. ❑ *...the bluster of the Conservatives' campaign.* 保守党来势汹汹的宣传运动

blus|tery /'blʌstəri/ ADJ **Blustery** weather is rough, windy, and often rainy, with the wind often changing in strength or direction. （天气）风雨大作的，恶劣的 ❑ *It's a cold night here, with intermittent rain showers and a blustery wind.* 呆在这儿的那天晚上很冷，阵雨不断，还刮着大风。❑ *...a cool, blustery day.* 寒冷的大风天

Blvd **Blvd** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略＝）**boulevard**. It is used especially in addresses and on maps or signs. （尤用于地址、地图或指示牌中）❑ *...1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209.* 弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿镇威尔逊大道 1515 号，邮编 22209

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Blvd.**

BMI /ˌbi: em 'aɪ/ (**BMIs**) N-COUNT **BMI** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）**body mass index**. 【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The average BMI in women is around 23.* 女性平均体质指数约为 23。

'B-movie (**B-movies**) N-COUNT A **B-movie** is a film which is produced quickly and cheaply and is often considered to have little artistic value. B 级电影（指制作匆忙的廉价影片）❑ *...some old Hollywood B-movie.* 一些好莱坞的老 B 级片

bn. **bn.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略＝）**billion**. ❑ *...total value, dollars bn 15.6.* 总价值 156 亿美元

B.O. /ˌbi: 'əʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **B.O.** is an unpleasant smell caused by sweat on a person's body. **B.O.** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'body odour'. 汗臭；体臭【BRIT 英】

boa /'bəʊə/ (**boas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **boa** or a **feather boa** is a long soft scarf made of feathers or of short pieces of very light fabric. （用羽毛或轻质织物制成的）长围巾 ❑ *She wore a large pink boa around her neck.* 她脖子上围着一条粉色长羽毛围巾。❷ N-COUNT A **boa** is the same as a **boa constrictor**. 同 boa constrictor

ˌboa con'stric|tor (**boa constrictors**) N-COUNT A **boa constrictor**

is a large snake that kills animals by wrapping itself round their bodies and squeezing them to death. Boa constrictors are found mainly in South and Central America and the West Indies. 蟒蛇，王蛇（主要产于美洲中南部和西印度群岛）

boar /bɔːr/ (**boars**)

The plural **boar** can also be used for meaning 1. boar 亦可用作义项 1 的复数形式。

1 N-COUNT A **boar** or a **wild boar** is a wild pig. 野猪 ❑ *Wild boar are numerous in the valleys.* 山谷里有无数野猪出没。 2 N-COUNT A **boar** is a male pig. 公猪

board ↔ /bɔːrd/ (**boards, boarding, boarded**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **board** is a flat, thin, rectangular piece of wood or plastic which is used for a particular purpose. （有特殊用途的）木板，塑料板，板材 ❑ *...a chopping board.* 砧板 2 N-COUNT A **board** is a square piece of wood or stiff cardboard that you use for playing games such as chess. （下棋等用的）木板，硬纸板，棋盘 ❑ *...a draughts board.* 跳棋棋盘 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a blackboard or a noticeboard as a **board**. 黑板；告示牌 ❑ *He wrote a few more notes on the board.* 他在黑板上又写了几条注释。 4 N-COUNT **Boards** are long flat pieces of wood which are used, for example, to make floors or walls. （用来铺地板、筑围墙等的）长条木板 ❑ *The floor was draughty bare boards.* 地面铺的是透气性好的实木地板。 5 N-COUNT **The board** of a company or organization is the group of people who control it and direct it. 董事会；理事会【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Arthur wants to put his recommendation before the board at a meeting tomorrow.* 阿瑟希望在明天的会议上把自己的建议书提交董事会。 ❑ *...the agenda for the September 12 board meeting.* 9 月 12 日董事会会议的议程 6 → see also **board of directors** 7 N-COUNT **Board** is used in the names of various organizations which are involved in dealing with a particular kind of activity. （用于机构名称中）局，所，中心，委员会 ❑ *The Scottish Tourist Board said 33,000 Japanese visited Scotland last year.* 苏格兰旅游局宣称去年有 33,000 名日本人到苏格兰旅游。 ❑ *...the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board.* 美国国家交通运输安全委员会 8 VERB When you **board** a train, ship, or aircraft, you get on it in order to travel somewhere. 上，登上（火车、轮船或飞机）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I boarded the plane bound for England.* 我登上了飞往英格兰的飞机。 [Also v] 9 N-UNCOUNT **Board** is the food which is provided when you stay somewhere, for example in a hotel. （旅馆等提供的）膳食，伙食 ❑ *Free room and board are provided for all hotel staff.* 宾馆的所有员工都可享受免费膳宿。 10 → see also **bulletin board** 11 PHRASE An arrangement or deal that is **above board** is legal and is being carried out honestly and openly. （协议或交易）合法诚信的，公开的，光明正大的 ❑ *All I knew about were Antony's own financial dealings, which were always above board.* 据我所知，安东尼经手的金融交易一直是公开透明的。 12 PHRASE If a policy or a situation applies **across the board**, it affects everything or everyone in a particular group. 影响全体地；全面地 ❑ *There are hefty charges across the board for one-way rental.* 各处对单程租赁的收费都很高。 ❑ *The President promised across-the-board tax cuts if re-elected.* 总统许诺如果能再次当选将采取全面的减税措施。 13 PHRASE If something **goes by the board**, it is rejected or ignored, or is no longer possible. 被否决；被忽视；落空 ❑ *It's a case of not what you know but who you know in this world today and qualifications quite go by the board.* 在当今这个世界，重要的不是你知道什么而是你认识谁，能力才干根本派不上用场。 14 PHRASE When you are **on board** a train, ship, or aircraft, you are on it or in it. 在火车（或轮船、飞机）上 ❑ *They arrived at Gatwick airport on board a plane chartered by the Italian government.* 他们乘坐意大利政府的包机到达盖特威克机场。 ❑ *...a naval task force with two thousand marines on board.* 由 2,000 名海军陆战队士兵组成的海军特遣队 15 PHRASE If someone **sweeps the board** in a competition or election, they win nearly everything that it is possible to win. （在竞赛或选举中）取得压倒性胜利，大获全胜 ❑ *Spain swept the board in boys' team competitions.* 西班牙队在男子团体比赛中大获全胜。 16 PHRASE If you **take on board** an idea or a problem, you begin to accept it or understand it. 接受（主意）；理解（问题）❑ *I hope that they will take on board some of what you have said.* 我希望他们能采纳你们所提出的部分想法。

▶**board up** PHRASAL VERB If you **board up** a door or window, you fix pieces of wood over it so that it is covered up. 用木板封住（门或窗户）❑ [v p n] *Shopkeepers have boarded up their windows.* 店主们把窗户都封上了。 [Also v n p] •**board|ed up** ADJ ❑ *Half the shops are boarded up on the estate's small shopping street.* 在该住宅区的小型购物街上有一半商店都已封上了门窗。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *board* with:

N. **cutting** board 砧板，**diving** board 跳水板 1
board **game** 棋类游戏 2
bulletin board 公告栏，**message** board 留言板 3
chair/member of the board 董事会主席 / 成员，board **of directors** 董事会，board **meeting** 董事会会议 5 6
board a **flight/plane/ship** 登上航班 / 飞机 / 轮船 8
room and board 膳宿 9

ˌboard and ˈlodg|ing N-UNCOUNT If you are provided with **board and lodging**, you are provided with food and a place to sleep, especially as part of the conditions of a job. （尤指工作时提供的）膳宿，食宿 ❑ *You get a big salary incentive and free board and lodging too.* 你们能获得大笔激励性薪水，还可享受免费膳宿。

board|er /ˈbɔːrdər/ (**boarders**) N-COUNT A **boarder** is a pupil who lives at school during the term. 住校生；寄宿生【BRIT 英】❑ *Sue was a boarder at Benenden.* 休曾就读于博耐顿寄宿女校。

ˈboard game (**board games**) also **board-game** N-COUNT A **board game** is a game such as chess or backgammon, which people play by moving small objects around on a board. 棋类游戏；棋戏 ❑ *...a new board game played with dice.* 用骰子玩的新棋戏

board|ing /ˈbɔːrdɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Boarding** is an arrangement by which children live at school during the school term. 学校寄宿（制）❑ *...the master in charge of boarding.* 主管学生住宿的男老师 ❑ *Annual boarding fees are £10,350.* 每年的寄宿费为 10,350 英镑。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Boarding** is long, flat pieces of wood which can be used to make walls, doors, and fences. （用来建造围墙、门、栅栏的）长条木板 ❑ *...the white-painted boarding in the sitting room.* 起居室里粉刷成白色的门板

ˈboard|ing card (**boarding cards**) N-COUNT A **boarding card** is a card which a passenger must have when boarding a plane or a boat. 登机牌；登船卡

ˈboard|ing house (**boarding houses**)

The spellings **boardinghouse** in American English, and **boarding-house** in British English are also used. 美国英语中亦拼作 boardinghouse，英国英语中亦拼作 boarding-house。

N-COUNT A **boarding house** is a house which people pay to stay in for a short time. （供人们短时间居住的）寄宿处，公寓

ˈboard|ing school (**boarding schools**) also **boarding-school** N-VAR A **boarding school** is a school which some or all of the pupils live in during the school term. 寄宿学校（Compare 比较 **day school**.）

ˌboard of diˈrec|tors (**boards of directors**) N-COUNT A company's **board of directors** is the group of people elected by its shareholders to manage the company. 董事会；理事会【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The Board of Directors has approved the decision unanimously.* 董事会成员一致批准了该项决定。

board|room /ˈbɔːrdruːm/ (**boardrooms**) also **board room** N-COUNT The **boardroom** is a room where the board of a company meets. 董事会会议室【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Everyone had already assembled in the boardroom for the 9:00 a.m. session.* 所有人都已集中到了董事会会议室，准备参加上午 9 点钟的会议。

board|walk /ˈbɔːrdwɔːk/ (**boardwalks**) N-COUNT A **boardwalk** is a path made of wooden boards, especially one along a beach. （尤指海滩边的）木板人行道【AM 美】

boast /boʊst/ (**boasts, boasting, boasted**) 1 VERB If someone **boasts** about something that they have done or that they own, they talk about it very proudly, in a way that other people may find irritating or offensive. 吹嘘；炫耀；夸耀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v

Word Web 话题词汇 boat 船

People once used **boats** only for transportation. But today they are a favourite form of recreation for millions. Weekend **captains** enjoy quietly **sailing** their **skiffs** along the shore. However, other boaters prefer to ride around in **motorboats**. Any **rowing boat** can become a motorboat just by attaching an **outboard motor** to the back. **Inboard** motors are quieter, but they're more expensive. Fishermen usually prefer using a rowing boat with **oars**. That way they don't scare the fish. For an even more peaceful ride, some people **paddle** around in **canoes**. But really adventurous folks like the thrill of **white-water rafting**.

人们曾经只将船用作交通工具，但如今船已经变成了数百万人最喜爱的娱乐形式。周末出来划船的人们怡然自得地沿着海岸驾驶他们的小帆船。不过，其他的驾船者喜欢开汽艇游玩。任何划船只要在尾部挂上一个舷外发动机就可以改装成汽艇。舷内发动机噪声相对较小，但价格贵些。垂钓者通常更喜欢选择带橹的划船，这样不容易惊扰到鱼。一些人乘着独木舟划桨嬉水，享受更为恬静的划船之旅。真正爱冒险的家伙则追求激流漂筏带来的刺激。

B

that] *Witnesses said Furci boasted that he took part in killing them.* 几位证人声称富尔奇曾吹嘘自己参与了对这些人的杀害。❑ [v +about/of] *Carol boasted about her costume.* 卡萝尔炫耀着自己的穿着打扮。❑ [v +about/of] *He's boasted of being involved in the arms theft.* 他吹嘘自己参与过盗窃军火的行动。❑ [v] *We remember our mother's stern instructions not to boast.* 我们谨记母亲不许我们在人前炫耀的严厉教诲。[Also v with quote] •N-COUNT [oft N that] **Boast** is also a noun. ❑ *It is the charity's proud boast that it has never yet turned anyone away.* 该慈善机构从未将任何人拒之门外，对此他们引以为豪。2 VERB If someone or something can **boast** a particular achievement or possession, they have achieved or possess that thing. 有，拥有（值得骄傲的成就或财产）❑ [v n] *The houses will boast the latest energy-saving technology.* 这些房屋将应用最新的节能技术。

boast|ful /'bəʊstfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **boastful**, they talk too proudly about something that they have done or that they own. 自我吹嘘的；自吹自擂的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm not being boastful.* 我不是在吹牛。❑ *...boastful predictions.* 夸海口

boat ↔ /bəʊt/ (**boats**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **boat** is something in which people can travel across water. 船；小船 ❑ *One of the best ways to see the area is in a small boat.* 观赏该地区最好的方式之一是坐小船游览。❑ *The island may be reached by boat from the mainland.* 这个岛屿可以从大陆乘小船到达。2 N-COUNT You can refer to a passenger ship as a **boat**. 客轮；客船 ❑ *When the boat reached Cape Town, we said a temporary goodbye.* 客轮到达开普敦时，我们暂时分别。3 → see also **gravy boat, rowing boat** 4 PHRASE If you say that someone has **missed the boat**, you mean that they have missed an opportunity and may not get another. 坐失良机；错失机会 5 PHRASE If you **push the boat out**, you spend a lot of money on something, especially in order to celebrate. （尤指为了庆祝）挥金如土，大事铺张【BRIT 英】❑ *I earn enough to push the boat out now and again.* 我挣的钱足以时不时摆摆阔了。6 PHRASE If you say that someone **is rocking the boat**, you mean that they are upsetting a calm situation and causing trouble. 捣乱；兴风作浪 ❑ *I said I didn't want to rock the boat in any way.* 我说过我根本不想挑事。7 PHRASE If two or more people are **in the same boat**, they are in the same unpleasant situation. 处于相同的倒霉境地；同病相怜

→ see Word Web:**boat**

→ see **ship**

Thesaurus 同类词 *boat* Also look up:

N. craft, ship, vessel 1

boat|builder /'bəʊtbɪldə'/ (**boatbuilders**) also **boat builder** N-COUNT A **boatbuilder** is a person or company that makes boats. 造船者；造船厂

boat|building /'bəʊtbɪldɪŋ/ also **boat-building** N-UNCOUNT **Boatbuilding** is the craft or industry of making boats. 造船术；造船业 ❑ *Sunbeam Yachts started boatbuilding in 1870.* 阳光游艇公司于 1870 年开始造船。

boat|er /'bəʊtə'/ (**boaters**) N-COUNT A **boater** or a **straw boater** is a hard straw hat with a flat top and brim which is often worn for certain social occasions in the summer. 平顶硬草帽

boat|house /'bəʊthaʊs/ (**boathouses**) also **boat house** N-COUNT A **boathouse** is a building at the edge of a lake, in which boats are kept. （建在湖边的）船库，停船棚屋

boat|ing /'bəʊtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Boating** is travelling on a lake or river in a small boat for pleasure. 划船；乘船游乐 ❑ *You can go boating or play tennis.* 你可以去划船或者打网球。❑ *They were killed in a boating accident.* 他们死于一起划船事故。

boat|load /'bəʊtləʊd/ (**boatloads**) also **boat load** N-COUNT A **boatload of** people or things is a lot of people or things that are, or were, in a boat. 一船的装载量；一船人；一船物品 ❑ *...a boatload of rice.* 一船稻米

boat|man /'bəʊtmən/ (**boatmen**) N-COUNT A **boatman** is a man who is paid by people to take them across an area of water in a small boat, or a man who hires boats out to them for a short time. 摆渡者；船夫；（出租船只的）船主

'boat peo|ple N-PLURAL **Boat people** are people who escape from their country in small boats to travel to another country in the hope that they will be able to live there. 乘船逃到他国的难民；船民 ❑ *...50,000 Vietnamese boat people.* 5 万名乘船逃难的越南人

'boat train (**boat trains**) N-COUNT A **boat train** is a train that takes you to or from a port. （往返于港口间接送旅客的）港口联运火车，水陆联运列车

boat|yard /'bəʊtjɑ:'d/ (**boatyards**) N-COUNT A **boatyard** is a place where boats are built and repaired or kept. 造船厂；船坞；修船厂

bob /bɒb/ (**bobs, bobbing, bobbed**) 1 VERB If something **bobs**, it moves up and down, like something does when it is floating on water. （像物体在水中飘浮似的）上下移动，起伏 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Huge balloons bobbed about in the sky above.* 一个个巨大的气球在头顶的蓝天中漂浮着。2 VERB If you **bob** somewhere, you move there quickly so that you disappear from view or come into view. 快速移动；突然消失（或出现）❑ [v adv/prep] *She handed over a form, then bobbed down again behind a typewriter.* 她递过来一张表格，随后又立刻埋头在打字机后面忙活起来。3 VERB When you **bob** your head, you move it quickly up and down once, for example when you greet someone. （快速）点（头）（如打招呼等）❑ [v n] *A hostess stood at the top of the steps and bobbed her head at each passenger.* 一位空姐站在最高的阶梯上向每位旅客点头致意。•N-COUNT **Bob** is also a noun. ❑ *The young man smiled with a bob of his head.* 那个小伙子微笑着点了点头。4 N-COUNT A **bob** is a fairly short hair style for women in which the hair is the same length all the way round, except for the front. （女式）齐短发，波波头 5 PHRASE **Bits and bobs** are small objects or parts of something. 零碎物件；小玩意儿【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *The microscope contains a few hundred dollars-worth of electronic bits and bobs.* 这台显微镜内有价值数百美元的电子元件。

bobbed /bɒbd/ ADJ If a woman's hair is **bobbed**, it is cut in a bob. （女子头发）齐短的

bob|bin /'bɒbɪn/ (**bobbins**) N-COUNT A **bobbin** is a small round object on which thread or wool is wound to hold it, for example on a sewing machine. （缝纫机等的）线轴，绕线筒

bob|ble /'bɒbᵊl/ (**bobbles**) N-COUNT A **bobble** is a small ball of material, usually made of wool, which is used for decorating clothes. （用来装饰衣物的）小绒球，小羊毛球【BRIT 英】❑ *...the bobble on his nightcap.* 他睡帽上的小绒球

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **tassel**

'bob|ble hat (**bobble hats**) N-COUNT A **bobble hat** is a woollen hat with a bobble on it. （顶部有绒球的）羊毛帽，毛绒帽【BRIT 英】

bob|by /'bɒbi/ (**bobbies**) N-COUNT A **bobby** is a British policeman, usually of the lowest rank. （英国级别最低的）警员，警察

【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❑ *These days, the bobby on the beat is a rare sight.* 现在很少能看到巡逻的警察。

'bob|by pin (**bobby pins**) N-COUNT A **bobby pin** is a small piece of metal or plastic bent back on itself, which someone uses to hold their hair in position. 小发夹【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hairgrip**

bob|cat /'bɒbkæt/ (**bobcats**) N-COUNT A **bobcat** is an animal in the cat family which has reddish-brown fur with dark spots or stripes and a short tail. Bobcats live in North America. 短尾猫，山猫（一种北美猫科动物）❑ *Bobcats roam wild in the mountains.* 山猫自由出没于山野。

bob|sled /'bɒbsled/ (**bobsleds**) N-COUNT A **bobsled** is the same as a **bobsleigh**. 同 bobsleigh【mainly AM 主美】

bob|sleigh /'bɒbsleɪ/ (**bobsleighs**) N-COUNT A **bobsleigh** is a vehicle with long thin strips of metal fixed to the bottom, which is used for racing downhill on ice. （比赛用的）有舵雪橇【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bobsled**

bod /bɒd/ (**bods**) N-COUNT A **bod** is a person. 人；家伙【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He was definitely a bit of an odd bod.* 他这人确实有点怪。

bode /bəʊd/ (**bodes, boding, boded**) VERB If something **bodes** ill, it makes you think that something bad will happen in the future. If something **bodes** well, it makes you think that something good will happen. 预示（好事或坏事）；是…的兆头【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv +for] *She says the way the bill was passed bodes ill for democracy.* 她说，从该法案获得通过的情况来看，民主的前景暗淡。❑ [v adv] *Grace had dried her eyes. That boded well.* 格雷丝已擦干了眼泪，应该没事了。

bodge /bɒdʒ/ (**bodges, bodging, bodged**) VERB If you **bodge** something, you make it or mend it in a way that is not as good as it should be. 粗制滥造；拙劣地修补【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *I thought he had bodged the repair.* 我觉得他越修越糟。

bod|ice /'bɒdɪs/ (**bodices**) N-COUNT The **bodice** of a dress is the part above the waist. （连衣裙）上身 ❑ *...a dress with a fitted bodice and circle skirt.* 贴身束胸并搭配圆形下摆的连衣裙

'bod|ice rip|per (**bodice rippers**) N-COUNT You can refer to a film or novel which is set in the past and which includes a lot of sex scenes as a **bodice ripper**, especially if you do not think it is very good and is just intended to entertain people. （以旧时生活为背景的）情色电影，艳情小说【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'bodice-ripping ADJ [ADJ n] A **bodice-ripping** film or novel is one which is set in the past and which includes a lot of sex scenes. You use this word especially if you do not think it is very good and is just intended to entertain people. （以旧时生活为背景的电影或小说）色情暴露的，充斥性爱内容的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...bodice-ripping yarns on TV.* 电视上露骨的情色奇谈

bodi|ly /'bɒdɪli/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **bodily** needs and functions are the needs and functions of your body. 身体的；肉体的 ❑ *There's more to eating than just bodily needs.* 饮食不仅仅是出于身体的需要。2 → see also **grievous bodily harm** 3 ADV [ADV with v] You use **bodily** to indicate that an action involves the whole of someone's body. 整个身体地；全身地 ❑ *I was hurled bodily to the deck.* 我整个人都被摔到了甲板上。

bodi|ly 'func|tion (**bodily functions**) N-COUNT A person's **bodily functions** are the normal physical processes that regularly occur in their body, particularly the ability to urinate and defecate. 人体生理功能；（尤指）人体排泄功能 ❑ *The child was not able to speak, walk properly or control bodily functions.* 这孩子无法正常说话、行走，大小便失禁。

body ⇔ /'bɒdi/ (**bodies**) 1 N-COUNT Your **body** is all your physical parts, including your head, arms, and legs. 身体；人体 ❑ *The largest organ in the body is the liver.* 人体内部最大的器官是肝脏。2 N-COUNT You can also refer to the main part of your body, except for your arms, head, and legs, as your **body**. 躯干（不包括头和四肢）；躯体 ❑ *Lying flat on the floor, twist your body on to one hip and cross your upper leg over your body.* 平躺在地板上，将身体扭向一侧臀部，同时将另一侧大腿搭在身上。3 N-COUNT You can refer to a person's dead body as a **body**. （人的）尸体 ❑ *Officials said they had found no traces of violence on the body of the politician.* 官员称他们没有在这位政治家的尸体上发现暴力侵犯的痕迹。4 N-COUNT A **body** is an organized group of people who deal with something officially. 团体；机构；组织 ❑ *...the Chairman of the policemen's representative body, the Police Federation.* 警察的代表机构“警察协会”的主席 ❑ *...the main trade union body, COSATU, Congress of South African Trade Unions.* 最大的工会组织 COSATU，即南非全国总工会 5 N-COUNT A **body of** people is a group of people who are together or who are connected in some way. 一群；一批 ❑ [+of] *...that large body of people which teaches other people how to teach.* 向别人传授教学方法的那一大批人 6 N-SING The **body of** something such as a building or a document is the main part of it or the largest part of it. （建筑物、文件等的）主体，主要部分 ❑ [+of] *The main body of the church had been turned into a massive television studio.* 该教堂的主体部分已被改造成了一个大型电视演播室。7 N-COUNT The **body** of a car or aeroplane is the main part of it, not including its engine, wheels, or wings. （汽车或飞机的）车身，机身 ❑ [+of] *The only shade was under the body of the plane.* 唯一的阴凉处是飞机机身下面。8 N-COUNT A **body of** water is a large area of water, such as a lake or a sea. 一片，一泓（水域）❑ [+of] *It is probably the most polluted body of water in the world.* 这很可能是世界上受污染最严重的一片水域。9 N-COUNT A **body of** information is a large amount of it. 大量（信息）❑ [+of] *An increasing body of evidence suggests that all of us have cancer cells in our bodies at times during our lives.* 越来越多的证据表明，我们所有人一生中体内时有癌细胞存在。10 N-UNCOUNT If you say that an alcoholic drink has **body**, you mean that it has a full and strong flavour. （酒的）醇度，浓郁，劲儿 ❑ *...a dry wine with good body.* 香醇的干葡萄酒 11 → see also **foreign body, heavenly body**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **body**

'body ar|mour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **body armor**

N-UNCOUNT **Body armour** is special protective clothing which people such as soldiers and police officers sometimes wear when they are in danger of being attacked with guns or other weapons. （军人、警察等穿的）防弹衣，防护服

'body bag (**body bags**) N-COUNT A **body bag** is a specially designed large plastic bag which is used to carry a dead body away, for example when someone has been killed in a battle or an accident. 运尸袋 ❑ *...the prospect of young soldiers coming home in body bags.* 年轻士兵们裹尸还乡的悲惨前景

'body blow (**body blows**) also **body-blow** N-COUNT A **body blow** is something that causes great disappointment and difficulty to someone who is trying to achieve something. 沉重的打击；重大挫折 ❑ *His resignation was a body blow to the team.* 他的辞职对团队是一个沉重的打击。

body|builder /'bɒdɪbɪldə'/ (**bodybuilders**) also **body builder** N-COUNT A **bodybuilder** is a person who does special exercises regularly in order to make his or her muscles grow bigger. 健美运动员；健身爱好者

body|building /'bɒdɪbɪldɪŋ/ also **body building** N-UNCOUNT **Bodybuilding** is the activity of doing special exercises regularly in order to make your muscles grow bigger. 健美运动；健身

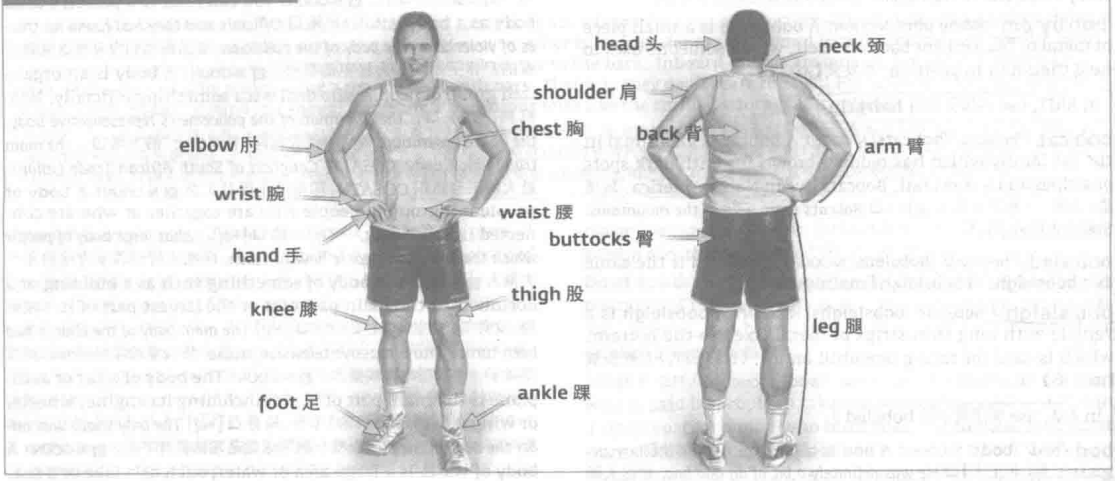
'body clock (**body clocks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **body clock** is the internal biological mechanism which causes your body to automatically behave in particular ways at particular times of the day. （人体）生物钟，生理时钟 ❑ *Jet lag is caused because the body clock does not readjust immediately to the time change.* 由于人体生物钟不能迅速对时差作出调整，因而产生了飞机时差反应。

body|guard /'bɒdigɑ:'d/ (**bodyguards**) N-COUNT A **bodyguard** is a person or a group of people employed to protect someone. 保镖；警卫（队）❑ *Three of his bodyguards were injured in the attack.* 在这次袭击事件中，他有 3 名保镖受了伤。❑ *The King had brought his own bodyguard of twenty armed men.* 国王带了 20 名持枪的贴身侍卫。

'body lan|guage also **body-language** N-UNCOUNT Your

B

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 body 人体



body language is the way in which you show your feelings or thoughts to other people by means of the position or movements of your body, rather than with words. 身体语言；肢体语言

'body mass in|dex N-SING A person's **body mass index** is a measurement that represents the relationship between their weight and their height. 体重指数【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...those with a body mass index of 30 and over.* 体重指数在 30 及以上的人

'body odour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **body odor**

N-UNCOUNT **Body odour** is an unpleasant smell caused by sweat on a person's body. 汗臭；体臭

,body 'poli|tic N-SING **The body politic** is all the people of a nation when they are considered as a complete political group. (被视为政治整体的)全体国民，人民【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the king was the head of the body politic.* 国王是人民的领袖。

'body search (**body searches, body searching, body searched**) also **body-search** VERB If a person **is body searched**, someone such as a police officer searches them while they remain clothed. 对…进行搜身；对…进行搜身检查(Compare 比较 **strip-search.**) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Foreign journalists were body-searched by airport police.* 外国记者被机场警察搜身。[Also V n] •N-COUNT **Body search** is also a noun. ❑ *Fans may undergo body searches by security guards.* 球迷可能要接受保安人员的搜身检查。

'body stock|ing (**body stockings**) N-COUNT A **body stocking** is a piece of clothing that covers the whole of someone's body and fits tightly. Body stockings are often worn by dancers. (舞蹈演员经常穿的)紧身内衣，连体紧身衣

body|suit /'bɒdisu:t/ (**bodysuits**) N-COUNT A **bodysuit** is a piece of women's clothing that fits tightly over the top part of the body and fastens between the legs. 女式紧身衣

body|work /'bɒdiwɜ:'k/ N-UNCOUNT The **bodywork** of a motor vehicle is the outside part of it. (机动车的)车身，外壳 ❑ *A second hand car dealer will always look at the bodywork rather than the engine.* 二手车车商总是会更加注重车身外观而非引擎。

Boer /'bɔʊə', bɔ:'/ (**Boers**) N-COUNT The **Boers** are the descendants of the Dutch people who went to live in South Africa. 布尔人(南非荷兰移民的后裔)

bof|fin /'bɒfɪn/ (**boffins**) ❶ N-COUNT A **boffin** is a scientist, especially one who is doing research. (尤指从事研究工作的)科学家，科技工作者【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The boffins of Imperial College in London think they may have found a solution.* 伦敦帝国理工学院的科研人员认为他们可能已经找到了解决办法。❷ N-COUNT Very clever people are sometimes called **boffins.** 奇才；天才【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *A computer boffin is set to make £5million from his revolutionary photo technology.* 一个计算机天才准备靠他开发的革命性影像技术赚取 500 万英镑。

bog /bɒg/ (**bogs, bogging, bogged**) N-COUNT A **bog** is an area of land which is very wet and muddy. 沼泽；湿地；泥塘

▶bog down ❶ PHRASAL VERB If a plan or process **bogs down** or if something **bogs it down**, it is delayed and no progress is made. (使)拖延；(使)停滞不前 ❑ [V n P] *We intended from the very beginning to bog the prosecution down over who did this.* 我们从一开始就打算延缓对责任人提出诉讼。❑ [V P] *The talks have bogged down over the issue of military reform.* 谈判在军队改革问题上陷入了僵局。❷ → see also **bogged down**

→ see **wetland**

bo|gey /'bəʊgi/ (**bogeys**)

The spelling **bogy** and the plural form **bogies** are also used. 亦可拼作 bogy，复数形式亦可为 bogies。

N-COUNT A **bogey** is something or someone that people are worried about, perhaps without much cause or reason. 令人谈之色变的事物；让人担心的人 ❑ *Age is another bogey for actresses.* 年龄是另一个让女演员头疼的问题。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Bogey** is also an adjective. ❑ *Did people still tell their kids imbecilic scare stories about bogey policewomen?* 人们还在给他们的孩子们讲那些恐怖女警察吓唬人的弱智故事吗？

bogey|man /'bəʊgimæn/ (**bogeymen**)

The spellings **bogey man**, and in American English **boogeyman** are also used. 亦拼作 bogey man，美国英语中亦拼作 boogeyman。

❶ N-COUNT A **bogeyman** is someone whose ideas or actions are disapproved of by some people, and who is described by them as evil or unpleasant in order to make other people afraid. 怪人；怪物；坏蛋【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *The media depict him as a left-wing bogeyman.* 媒体把他描述成一个左翼大反派。❷ N-COUNT A **bogeyman** is an imaginary evil spirit. Some parents tell their children that the bogeyman will catch them if they behave badly. (父母用来吓唬小孩的)鬼怪，妖怪

,bogged 'down ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get **bogged down in** something, it prevents you from making progress or getting something done. 深陷泥沼的；停滞不前的 ❑ [+*in*] *But why get bogged down in legal details?* 可是为什么要纠缠于那些法律细节呢？❑ *Sometimes this fact is obscured because churches get so bogged down by unimportant rules.* 有时候教会因为过分拘泥于那些无关紧要的规则而无法看清这一事实。

bog|gle /'bɒg'l/ (**boggles, boggling, boggled**) ❶ VERB If you say that the mind **boggles at** something or that something **boggles** the mind, you mean that it is so strange or amazing

that it is difficult to imagine or understand. (思想)困惑；使无法想象；使难以理解 ❑ [v +at] *The mind boggles at the possibilities that could be in store for us.* 我们简直无法想象将来面临的种种可能性。❑ [v] *The good grace with which they face the latest privations makes the mind boggle.* 他们面对最近的贫困局面所表现出的坦然令人惊讶。❑ [v n] *The management group's decision still boggled his mind.* 管理层的决定仍让他丈二和尚摸不着头脑。■ → see also **mind-boggling**

bog|gy /'bɒgi/ ADJ **Boggy** land is very wet and muddy land. (地面)泥泞的，沼泽般的

bog-standard ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **bog-standard** you mean that is an ordinary example of its kind, with no exciting or interesting features. 无新意的；无特色的；普通的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *'The Bodyguard' is a fairly bog-standard thriller.* 《保镖》是一部毫无新意的惊险电影。

bo|gus /'bəʊgəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **bogus**, you mean that it is not genuine. 假的；冒牌的；伪造的 ❑ *...their bogus insurance claim.* 他们伪造的保险索赔 ❑ *He said these figures were bogus and totally inaccurate.* 他说这些数字都是捏造的，完全不准确。

bogy /'bəʊgi/ (**bogies**) → see **bogey**

bo|he|mian /bəʊ'hi:miən/ (**bohemians**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **bohemian** to describe artistic people who live in an unconventional way. (艺术家)波希米亚风格的，不拘于传统的，放荡不羁的 ❑ *...a bohemian writer.* 放荡不羁的作家 ❑ *...the bohemian lifestyle of the French capital.* 法国首都随性的生活方式 •N-COUNT A **bohemian** is someone who lives in a bohemian way. 生活放荡不羁的人 ❑ *I am a bohemian. I have no roots.* 我生活放荡不羁，四海为家。

Bo|he|mian /bəʊ'hi:miən/ ADJ **Bohemian** means belonging or relating to Bohemia or its people. 波希米亚的；波希米亚人的

boil •∞ /bɔɪl/ (**boils, boiling, boiled**) ■ VERB When a hot liquid **boils** or when you **boil** it, bubbles appear in it and it starts to change into steam or vapour. (使)达到沸点；(使)沸腾；(使)烧开 ❑ [v] *I stood in the kitchen, waiting for the water to boil.* 我站在厨房，等着水烧开。❑ [v n] *Boil the water in the saucepan and add the sage.* 把深煮锅里的水烧开，然后加入鼠尾草。❑ [v-ing] *...a saucepan of boiling water.* 一锅沸水 ■ VERB When you **boil** a kettle or pan, or put it on to **boil**, you heat the water inside it until it boils. 使(水壶或锅里的水)烧开 ❑ [v n] *He had nothing to do but boil the kettle and make the tea.* 他除了烧水沏茶以外无事可做。❑ [v] *Marianne put the kettle on to boil.* 玛丽安娜放上水壶烧开水。■ VERB [only cont] When a kettle or pan **is boiling**, the water inside it has reached boiling point. (水壶或锅里的水)烧开，沸腾 ❑ [v] *Is the kettle boiling?* 壶里的水开了吗？■ VERB When you **boil** food, or when it **boils**, it is cooked in boiling water. 用开水煮；在开水中煮 ❑ [v n] *Boil the chick peas, add garlic and lemon juice.* 把鹰嘴豆放在开水中煮，并加入大蒜和柠檬汁。❑ [v] *I'd peel potatoes and put them on to boil.* 我要削掉土豆皮然后把它们煮熟。❑ [v-ed] *...boiled eggs and toast.* 煮鸡蛋和吐司 ■ VERB [usu cont] If you **are boiling with** anger, you are very angry. 愤怒；怒火中烧 ❑ [v +with] *I used to be all sweetness and light on the outside, but inside I would be boiling with rage.* 我过去常常是外表看上去轻松愉快，而内心却怒火中烧。■ N-COUNT A **boil** is a red, painful swelling on your skin, which contains a thick yellow liquid called pus. 疖子；疔 ❑ → see also **boiling** ■ PHRASE When you **bring** a liquid **to the boil**, you heat it until it boils. When it **comes to the boil**, it begins to boil. (使)沸腾；(使)达到沸点 ❑ *Put water, butter and lard into a saucepan and bring slowly to the boil.* 把水、黄油和猪油倒入平底锅，然后慢火煮沸。■ to **make** someone's **blood boil** → see **blood**

→ see **cook, egg**

▶**boil down** PHRASAL VERB When you **boil down** a liquid or food, or when it **boils down**, it is boiled until there is less of it because some of the water in it has changed into steam or vapour. (液体或食物)煮稠；把…熬稠 ❑ [v P n] *He boils down red wine and uses what's left.* 他把红酒熬稠后再用。

▶**boil down to** PHRASAL VERB If you say that a situation or problem **boils down to** a particular thing or can **be boiled down to** a particular thing, you mean that this is the most important or the most basic aspect of it. 重点是；将…归结为 ❑ [v P P n] *What they want boils down to just one thing. It is land.* 他们说穿了就是想要一样东西，那就是土地。

▶**boil over** ■ PHRASAL VERB When a liquid that is being heated **boils over**, it rises and flows over the edge of the container. 沸溢；溢出 ❑ [v P] *Heat the liquid in a large, wide container rather than a high narrow one, or it can boil over.* 把液体放在大而宽的容器里加热，不要用高而窄的，否则液体沸腾后会溢出来。■ PHRASAL VERB When someone's feelings **boil over**, they lose their temper or become violent. (感情)爆发；失去理智；大怒 ❑ [v P] *Sometimes frustration and anger can boil over into direct and violent action.* 有时挫折和愤怒会以直接的暴力形式爆发出来。

boiled sweet (**boiled sweets**) N-COUNT **Boiled sweets** are hard sweets that are made from boiled sugar. (高温熬制的)硬糖【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hard candy**

boil|er /'bɔɪlə'/ (**boilers**) N-COUNT A **boiler** is a device which burns gas, oil, electricity, or coal in order to provide hot water, especially for the central heating in a building. (尤指为建筑物提供集中供暖的)汽锅，锅炉

boil|er|plate /'bɔɪlə'pleɪt/ (**boilerplates**) N-VAR A **boilerplate** is a basic written contract that can be used to make many different kinds of contracts. (合同等的)样板，程式用语 ❑ *...a predictable boilerplate of tax-relief proposals.* 减税议案的标准模板

boil|er suit (**boiler suits**) N-COUNT A **boiler suit** consists of a single piece of clothing that combines trousers and a jacket. You wear it over your clothes in order to protect them from dirt while you are working. 连体工作服【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **overalls**

boil|ing /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ ■ ADJ Something that is **boiling** or **boiling hot** is very hot. 炎热的；酷热的 ❑ *'It's boiling in here,' complained Miriam.* "这里热死了。"米里亚姆抱怨道。❑ *Often the food may be bubbling and boiling hot on the top, but the inside may still be cold.* 食物常常是表面滚烫，而里面可能还是凉的。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **boiling** or **boiling hot**, you mean that you feel very hot, usually unpleasantly hot. 感觉极热的；热得难受的 ❑ *When everybody else is boiling hot, I'm freezing!* 当其他所有人都酷热难耐时，我却冻得够呛！

'boil|ing point also **boiling-point** ■ N-UNCOUNT The **boiling point** of a liquid is the temperature at which it starts to change into steam or vapour. For example, the boiling point of water is 100° centigrade. 沸点 ❑ *The boiling point of water is 373 K.* 水的沸点是 373 开氏度。❑ *Heat the cream to boiling point and pour three quarters of it over the chocolate.* 把奶油煮沸，然后把其中的 3/4 浇到巧克力上。■ N-UNCOUNT If a situation reaches **boiling point**, the people involved have become so angry that they can no longer remain calm and in control of themselves. (局势的)爆发点 ❑ *The situation is rapidly reaching boiling point, and the army has been put on stand-by.* 局势迅速变得一触即发，军队已经整装待命。

bois|ter|ous /'bɔɪstərəs/ ADJ Someone who is **boisterous** is noisy, lively, and full of energy. 喧闹的；活泼的；精力充沛的 ❑ *...a boisterous but good-natured crowd.* 一群大声喧嚷但很和善的人 ❑ *Most of the children were noisy and boisterous.* 大多数孩子都又吵又闹。•**bois|ter|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Her friends laughed boisterously, too.* 她的朋友们也放声大笑起来。

bold /bəʊld/ (**bolder, boldest**) ■ ADJ Someone who is **bold** is not afraid to do things which involve risk or danger. 大胆的；勇敢的；无畏的 ❑ *Amrita becomes a bold, daring rebel.* 阿姆里塔成了一个勇敢无畏的叛逆者。❑ *In 1960 this was a bold move.* 在 1960 年，这是一个大胆的举动。❑ *Poland was already making bold economic reforms.* 波兰已在大刀阔斧地进行经济改革。•**bold|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *You can and must act boldly and confidently.* 你能够而且必须表现得勇敢和自信。•**bold|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Don't forget the boldness of his economic programme.* 不要忘记他的经济方案非常大胆。■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **bold** is not shy or embarrassed in the company of other people. (在众人面前)大胆的，放肆的，莽撞的 ❑ *I don't feel I'm being bold, because it's always been natural for*

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me to just speak out about whatever disturbs me. 我不觉得我有什么唐突，因为我素来心直口快，有什么烦心的都会说出来。•**bold|ly** ADV ❑ *'You should do it,' the girl said, boldly.* "你应该做这件事。"女孩直言道。 3 ADJ A **bold** colour or pattern is very bright and noticeable.（色彩或图案）明亮的，醒目的 ❑ *...bold flowers in various shades of red, blue or white.* 色彩鲜艳、浓淡不一的红、蓝、白色花朵 ❑ *...bold, dramatic colours.* 醒目生动的色彩 •**bold|ly** ADV ❑ *The design is pretty startling and very boldly coloured.* 该设计颇出人意表，用色十分大胆。 4 ADJ **Bold** lines or designs are drawn in a clear, strong way.（线条）粗重的；（图案）清晰的 ❑ *Each picture is shown in colour on one page and as a bold outline on the opposite page.* 每幅图片的彩样都单独印在一页上，而在该页的背面会印上清晰的轮廓图。 5 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Bold** is print which is thicker and looks blacker than ordinary printed letters.（印刷字体）粗体字，黑体字【TECHNICAL 术语】

bo|lero (**boleros**)

Pronounced /'bɒlərəʊ, AM bə'leroʊ/ for meaning 1, and /bə'leərəʊ/ for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /'bɒlərəʊ，美 bə'leroʊ/，义项 2 读作 /bə'leərəʊ/。

1 N-COUNT A **bolero** is a very short jacket, sometimes without sleeves. Boleros are worn mainly by women.（女士无袖）短外套，短上衣 2 N-COUNT The **bolero** is a traditional Spanish dance.波莱罗舞（一种西班牙传统舞蹈）❑ *They danced a romantic bolero together.* 他们一起跳了一支浪漫的波莱罗舞。

Bo|liv|ian /bə'lɪviən/ (**Bolivians**) ADJ **Bolivian** means belonging or relating to Bolivia or its people. 玻利维亚的；玻利维亚人的 •N-COUNT A **Bolivian** is a person who comes from Bolivia. 玻利维亚人

bol|lard /'bɒlɑːd/ (**bollards**) 1 N-COUNT **Bollards** are short thick concrete posts that are used to prevent cars from going on to someone's land or on to part of a road.（防止汽车驶入私人领地或进入某段公路的）水泥隔离柱，短柱，护柱【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT **Bollards** are strong wooden or metal posts on the side of a river or harbour. Boats are tied to them.（河岸或港口的）系船柱，系缆桩

bol|locks /'bɒləks/ 1 EXCLAM; N-UNCOUNT **Bollocks** is used by some people to express disagreement, dislike, or annoyance.玩儿蛋去，见鬼去（用于表达反对、讨厌或恼火）【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 英，非正式，无礼，情感】2 N-PLURAL A man's **bollocks** are his testicles. 睾丸【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

Bol|she|vik /'bɒlʃɪvɪk/ (**Bolsheviks**) 1 ADJ **Bolshevik** is used to describe the political system and ideas that Lenin and his supporters introduced in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. 布尔什维克的；布尔什维克主义的 ❑ *Seventy-four years after the Bolshevik Revolution, the Soviet era ended.* 在布尔什维克革命爆发的 74 年之后，苏维埃时代终结了。❑ *...anti-Bolshevik forces.* 反布尔什维克的力量 2 N-COUNT A **Bolshevik** was a person who supported Lenin and his political ideas. 布尔什维克；布尔什维克主义者

Bol|she|vism /'bɒlʃɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Bolshevism** is the political system and ideas that Lenin and his supporters introduced in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. 布尔什维克主义

bol|shy /'bɒlʃi/ also **bolshie** ADJ If you say that someone is **bolshy**, you mean that they easily get angry and often do not do what other people want them to do. 易怒的；不合作的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Carol is bolshy at not getting promotion.* 卡罗尔对没有升职很有情绪。

bol|ster /'bəʊlstəʳ/ (**bolsters, bolstering, bolstered**) 1 VERB If you **bolster** something such as someone's confidence or courage, you increase it. 增强（信心）；鼓舞（士气）❑ [v n] *Hopes of an early cut in interest rates bolstered confidence.* 利率有望早日下调，这增强了人们的信心。 2 VERB If someone tries to **bolster** their position in a situation, they try to strengthen it. 巩固（地位）；加强 ❑ [v n] *Britain is free to adopt policies to bolster its economy.* 英国可以自由制定政策以振兴经济。•PHRASAL VERB **Bolster up** means the same as **bolster**. bolster up 同 bolster ❑ [v P n] *...an aid programme to bolster up their troubled economy.* 旨在改善他们国家经济困境的援助计划 [Also v n P] 3 N-COUNT A **bolster** is a firm pillow shaped like a long tube which is sometimes put across a bed under the ordinary pillows.（垫在普通枕头下的）长枕，垫枕

▶**bolster up** → see **bolster 2**

bolt /bəʊlt/ (**bolts, bolting, bolted**) 1 N-COUNT A **bolt** is a long metal object which screws into a nut and is used to fasten things together. 螺栓 2 VERB When you **bolt** one thing to another, you fasten them firmly together, using a bolt. 用螺栓固定；闩上 ❑ [v n +to] *The safety belt is easy to fit as there's no need to bolt it to seat belt anchorage points.* 由于不必扣在座位的固定夹上，安全带很容易就可以系好。❑ [v n with *together/on*] *Bolt the components together.* 把元器件组装在一起。❑ [v-ed] *...a wooden bench which was bolted to the floor.* 用螺栓固定在地板上的木制长椅 3 N-COUNT A **bolt** on a door or window is a metal bar that you can slide across in order to fasten the door or window.（门、窗的）金属插销，闩 ❑ *I heard the sound of a bolt being slowly and reluctantly slid open.* 我听到门闩被缓慢而吃力地拉开的声音。 4 VERB When you **bolt** a door or window, you slide the bolt across to fasten it. 闩上（门、窗）❑ [v n] *He reminded her that he would have to lock and bolt the kitchen door after her.* 他提醒她，在她走后他得把厨房的门上锁并闩上。❑ [v-ed] *...the heavy bolted doors.* 紧锁的大门 5 VERB If a person or animal **bolts**, they suddenly start to run very fast, often because something has frightened them.（常指人或动物因受惊吓）迅速逃跑，逃窜 ❑ [v] *The pig rose squealing and bolted.* 那头猪突然嗷嗷叫着狂奔起来。❑ [v prep/adv] *I made some excuse and bolted for the exit.* 我编了个借口后便向出口冲去。 6 VERB If you **bolt** your food, you eat it so quickly that you hardly chew it or taste it. 狼吞虎咽 ❑ [v n] *Being under stress can cause you to miss meals, eat on the move, or bolt your food.* 人在压力之下有时会不吃饭，或边走边吃，或是狼吞虎咽几口。•PHRASAL VERB **Bolt down** means the same as **bolt**. bolt down 同 bolt ❑ [v P n] *Back then I could bolt down three or four burgers and a pile of French fries.* 那时我一顿能吃下三四个汉堡和一大堆炸薯条。[Also v n P] 7 N-COUNT A **bolt of** lightning is a flash of lightning that is seen as a white line in the sky. 一道（闪电）❑ [+*of*] *Suddenly a bolt of lightning crackled through the sky.* 突然一道闪电划破长空。 8 PHRASE If someone is sitting or standing **bolt upright**, they are sitting or standing very straight. 挺直地；笔直地 ❑ *When I pushed his door open, Trevor was sitting bolt upright in bed.* 当我推开特雷弗的房门时，他正笔直地坐在床上。 9 **nuts and bolts** → see **nut**

→ see **lightning**

▶**bolt down** → see **bolt 6**

'bolt-hole (**bolt-holes**) also **bolthole** N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **bolt-hole** to go to, you mean that there is somewhere that they can go when they want to get away from people that they know. 躲避处；藏身地【BRIT 英】❑ *The hotel is an ideal bolt-hole for Londoners.* 这家旅馆是伦敦人理想的避风港。

'bolt-on ADJ [ADJ n] **Bolt-on** buys are purchases of other companies that a company makes in order to add them to its existing business.（采购）追加的，附加的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Mr Hand said the company would make further bolt-on acquisitions in the U.S.* 汉德先生声称该公司将在美国作进一步的追加采购。

bomb ⇔ /bɒm/ (**bombs, bombing, bombed**) 1 N-COUNT A **bomb** is a device which explodes and damages or destroys a large area. 炸弹；爆炸装置 ❑ *Bombs went off at two London train stations.* 伦敦的两个地铁站发生了炸弹爆炸事件。❑ *It's not known who planted the bomb.* 安放炸弹者身份不明。❑ *Most of the bombs fell in the south.* 大多数炸弹投在南部。❑ *There were two bomb explosions in the city overnight.* 一夜之间城里发生了两起炸弹爆炸事件。 2 N-SING Nuclear weapons are sometimes referred to as **the bomb**. 核武器；核弹 ❑ *They are generally thought to have the bomb.* 人们普遍认为他们拥有核武器。 3 VERB When people **bomb** a place, they attack it with bombs. 轰炸；向…投炸弹 ❑ [v n] *Airforce jets bombed the airport.* 空军的喷气式飞机轰炸了该机场。•**bomb|ing** (**bombings**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *Aerial bombing of rebel positions is continuing.* 对叛军阵地的空中轰炸正在继续。❑ *There has been a series of car bombings.* 发生了一系列的汽车爆炸事件。 4 → see also **petrol bomb, pipe bomb**

▶**bomb out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a building or area **is bombed out**, it is destroyed by bombs. If people **are bombed out**, their

houses are destroyed by bombs.（建筑物、地区、家园）被炸毁；被炸得无家可归 ❑ [be v-ed P] *London had been bombed out.* 伦敦已经被炸得面目全非。❷ → see also **bombed-out**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bomb* with:

ADJ. **atomic/nuclear** bomb 原子弹 / 核弹，**live** bomb 可被引爆的炸弹 ❶

V. **drop/plant a** bomb 投掷 / 放置炸弹，**set off a** bomb 引爆炸弹 ❶

N. bomb **blast** 炸弹爆炸，**car** bomb 汽车炸弹，bomb **shelter** 防空洞，bomb **squad** 拆弹小组，bomb **threat** 炸弹威胁 ❶ **pipe** bomb 铁管土炸弹 ❶❹

bom|bard /bɒmˈbɑːd/ (**bombards, bombarding, bombarded**) ❶ VERB If you **bombard** someone **with** something, you make them face a great deal of it. For example, if you **bombard** them **with** questions or criticism, you keep asking them a lot of questions or you keep criticizing them. 连珠炮似的质问（或批评）；使大量面对 ❑ [v n *+with*] *He bombarded Catherine with questions to which he should have known the answers.* 他明知故问地不断质问凯瑟琳。❑ [be v-ed *+by*] *I've been bombarded by the press and television since I came back from Norway.* 从挪威回来后我就受到报纸和电视台记者的狂轰滥炸。❷ VERB When soldiers **bombard** a place, they attack it with continuous heavy gunfire or bombs.（用炮火或炸弹）猛烈轰击（或攻击） ❑ [v n] *Rebel artillery units have regularly bombarded the airport.* 叛军的炮兵部队经常轰炸机场。

bom|bard|ment /bɒmˈbɑːdmənt/ (**bombardments**) ❶ N-VAR A **bombardment** is a strong and continuous attack of gunfire or bombing.（猛烈而持久的）炮击，轰炸 ❑ *The city has been flattened by heavy artillery bombardments.* 这座城市已被猛烈的炮火夷为平地。❑ *The capital is still under constant bombardment by the rebel forces.* 首都仍在遭受叛军的持续轰炸。❷ N-VAR A **bombardment of** ideas, demands, questions, or criticisms is an aggressive and exhausting stream of them. 一连串（想法、要求、质问或批评） ❑ [*+of*] *...the constant bombardment of images urging that work was important.* 铺天盖地的图片，强调工作是至关重要的

bom|bast /ˈbɒmbæst/ N-UNCOUNT **Bombast** is trying to impress people by saying things that sound impressive but have little meaning. 夸夸其谈；大放厥词【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There was no bombast or conceit in his speech.* 他的演讲并没有夸大其词和自吹自擂。

bom|bas|tic /bɒmˈbæstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **bombastic**, you are criticizing them for trying to impress other people by saying things that sound impressive but have little meaning. 夸夸其谈的；大话连篇的；词藻华丽空洞的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was vain and bombastic.* 他自负虚荣，大话连篇。❑ *...the bombastic style adopted by his predecessor.* 他的前任夸夸其谈的作风

ˈbomb dis|pos|al N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Bomb disposal** is the job of dealing with bombs which have not exploded, by taking out the fuse or by blowing them up in a controlled explosion. 未爆弹处理 ❑ *...an Army bomb disposal squad.* 陆军拆弹小组

ˌbombed-ˈout ADJ [ADJ n] A **bombed-out** building has been damaged or destroyed by a bomb. 被炸弹炸毁的 ❑ *...a bombed-out hospital.* 被炸毁的医院

bomb|er /ˈbɒmə/ (**bombers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bomber** is a military aircraft which drops bombs. 轰炸机 ❑ *...a high speed bomber with twin engines.* 双引擎高速轰炸机 ❷ N-COUNT **Bombers** are people who cause bombs to explode in public places.（在公共场所）引爆炸弹的人 ❑ *Detectives hunting the London bombers will be keen to interview him.* 追查伦敦爆炸案凶犯的侦探们急于对他进行讯问。

ˈbomb|er jack|et (**bomber jackets**) N-COUNT A **bomber jacket** is a short jacket which is gathered into a band at the waist or hips. 紧腰短夹克 ❑ *...a black leather bomber jacket.* 一件黑色短款收腰皮夹克

bomb|shell /ˈbɒmʃel/ (**bombshells**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bombshell** is a sudden piece of bad or unexpected news. 意外的坏消息；出乎意料的消息 ❑ *His resignation after thirteen years is a political bombshell.* 他任职 13 年后提出辞职，这在政治上轰动一时。•PHRASE If someone **drops a bombshell**, they give you a sudden piece of bad or unexpected news. 投下一枚重磅炸弹；带来令人意外的（坏）消息 ❑ *He dropped the bombshell. He told me he was dying.* 他的话犹如一枚重磅炸弹。他告诉我他要死了。❷ → see also **blonde bombshell**

ˈbomb site (**bomb sites**) also **bombsite** N-COUNT A **bomb site** is an empty area where a bomb has destroyed all the buildings. 炸弹爆炸后的废墟；轰炸后的废墟 ❑ *In London, where I grew up, we were surrounded by bomb sites.* 在我生长的伦敦，四周全是轰炸后的断壁残垣。

bona fide /ˌbəʊnə ˈfaɪdi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something or someone is **bona fide**, they are genuine or real. 真实的；真正的；名副其实的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We are happy to donate to bona fide charitable causes.* 我们很乐意为真正的慈善事业捐献财物。

bona fides /ˌbəʊnə ˈfaɪdiːz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Someone's **bona fides** are their good or sincere intentions. 善意；诚意；真诚【LEGAL, FORMAL 法律，正式】❑ *Mr Perks questioned them at length to establish their bona fides.* 珀克斯先生对他们进行了长时间的询问，以确定他们的诚意。

bo|nan|za /bəˈnænzə/ (**bonanzas**) N-COUNT You can refer to a sudden great increase in wealth, success, or luck as a **bonanza**. 财运；鸿运；好运 ❑ *The expected sales bonanza hadn't materialised.* 期望中的旺销并没有发生。

bonce /bɒns/ (**bonces**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **bonce** is your head. 头；脑袋【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

bond ↔ /bɒnd/ (**bonds, bonding, bonded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bond between** people is a strong feeling of friendship, love, or shared beliefs and experiences that unites them.（情感的）纽带，契合，关系 ❑ [*+between*] *The experience created a very special bond between us.* 这种经历使我们之间产生了一种很特殊的关系。❑ *...the bond that linked them.* 将他们联结在一起的感情纽带 ❷ VERB When people **bond with** each other, they form a relationship based on love or shared beliefs and experiences. You can also say that people **bond** or that something **bonds** them. 与…紧密联系；（使）相互联结；（使）建立亲密关系 ❑ [v *+with*] *Belinda was having difficulty bonding with the baby.* 贝琳达难以与孩子建立起亲密的关系。❑ [v] *They all bonded while writing graffiti together.* 他们都是在一起涂鸦时互相熟识的。❑ [v n] *What had bonded them instantly and so completely was their similar background.* 是相似的生活背景使他们很快变得亲密无间。❑ [v-ed] *The players are bonded by a spirit that is rarely seen in an English team.* 队员们靠一种精神拧成了一股绳，这种精神在英格兰球队中颇为鲜见。[Also v n *+with*] •**bond|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They expect bonding to occur naturally.* 他们希望能够建立自然的关系。❸ N-COUNT A **bond between** people or groups is a close connection that they have with each other, for example because they have a special agreement.（个人或团体之间的）密切联系 ❑ [*+between*] *...the strong bond between church and nation.* 教会和国家之间紧密相连的关系 ❑ [*+with*] *There are tangible signs that the republic's successfully breaking its bonds with Moscow.* 有明显迹象表明该共和国成功地断绝了与莫斯科的密切联系。❹ N-COUNT A **bond** between two things is the way in which they stick to one another or are joined in some way. 黏合；连结 ❑ *The superglue may not create a bond with some plastics.* 这种强力胶水可能无法黏合某些塑胶制品。❺ VERB When one thing **bonds with** another, it sticks to it or becomes joined to it in some way. You can also say that two things **bond together**, or that something **bonds** them **together**. 与…黏合（或连接）；（使）黏合（或连接）在一起 ❑ [v *+with*] *Diamond may be strong in itself, but it does not bond well with other materials.* 钻石本身可能很坚硬，但却不易与其他物质很好地黏合。❑ [v with *together*] *In graphite sheets, carbon atoms bond together in rings.* 石墨层中的碳原子以环结构相互连接。❑ [be v-ed *+together*] *Strips of wood are bonded together and moulded by machine.* 木板条被黏合在一起并用机器压模成型。[Also v n *+with*] ❻ N-COUNT When a government or company issues a **bond**, it borrows money from investors. The certificate which is issued to investors who lend money is also called a **bond**.（政府或公司发行的）公债，债券【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Most of it will be financed by government bonds.* 大部分资金将通过发行政府债券来筹措。❑ *...the recent sharp decline in bond prices.* 最近债券价格的暴跌 ❼ → see also **junk bond, premium bond**

→ see **love**

bond|age /'bɒndɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bondage** is the condition of being someone's property and having to work for them. 奴役 ❑ *Masters sometimes allowed their slaves to buy their way out of bondage.* 奴隶主有时允许奴隶为自己赎身。2 N-UNCOUNT **Bondage** is the condition of not being free because you are strongly influenced by something or someone. 束缚；约束【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *All people, she said, lived their lives in bondage to hunger, pain and lust.* 她说，所有人的生活都受缚于饥饿、苦痛和欲望。3 N-UNCOUNT **Bondage** is the practice of being tied up or tying your partner up in order to gain sexual pleasure. 绑缚（一种性虐待方式）

bond|ed /'bɒndɪd/ ADJ A **bonded** company has entered into a legal agreement which offers its customers some protection if the company does not fulfil its contract with them. （公司）有担保的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company is a fully bonded member of the Association of British Travel Agents.* 该公司是英国旅行社协会的完全担保会员。

bond|holder /'bɒndhəʊldəʳ/ (**bondholders**) also **bond holder** N-COUNT A **bondholder** is a person who owns one or more investment bonds. 债券持有人【BUSINESS 商】

bone ◆◇◇ /bəʊn/ (**bones, boning, boned**) 1 N-VAR Your **bones** are the hard parts inside your body which together form your skeleton. 骨；骨头 ❑ *Many passengers suffered broken bones.* 许多乘客骨折。❑ *Stephen fractured a thigh bone.* 斯蒂芬断了一根股骨。❑ *The body is made up primarily of bone, muscle, and fat.* 人体主要是由骨骼、肌肉和脂肪构成。❑ *She scooped the chicken bones back into the stewpot.* 她拿勺捞起鸡骨头放回了炖锅里。2 VERB If you **bone** a piece of meat or fish, you remove the bones from it before cooking it. 剔除（肉类或鱼）的骨头 ❑ [v n] *Make sure that you do not pierce the skin when boning the chicken thighs.* 剔鸡腿骨时切勿戳破外面的皮。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bone** tool or ornament is made of bone. （工具或装饰品）骨制的 ❑ *...a small, expensive pocketknife with a bone handle.* 昂贵的骨柄小折刀 4 → see also **marrow bone, T-bone steak** 5 PHRASE The **bare bones of** something are its most basic parts or details. 基本部分；梗概 ❑ *There are not even the bare bones of a garden here—I've got nothing.* 这儿连个花园的影子都没有——我什么也没看到。6 PHRASE If something is too **close to the bone**, it makes you feel uncomfortable because it is very close to the truth or to the real nature of something. 太过直白；过于直率；露骨 7 PHRASE If you **make no bones about** something, you talk openly about it, rather than trying to keep it a secret. 开诚布公；直言不讳 ❑ *Some of them make no bones about their political views.* 他们中的一些人坦率地表达了自己的政治观点。8 PHRASE If you **make no bones about** doing something that is unpleasant or difficult or that might upset someone else, you do it without hesitating. 毫不犹豫；毫不迟疑；二话不说 ❑ [+about] *Stafford-Clark made no bones about reapplying for the job when Daldry was standing for it.* 当达尔德里对他表示支持时，斯塔福德－克拉克毫不迟疑地再次申请了这份工作。9 PHRASE If something such as costs are cut **to the bone**, they are reduced to the minimum possible. （削减）达到最低限度，到最小化 ❑ *It has survived by cutting its costs to the bone.* 它通过最大限度地降低运营成本生存了下来。❑ *Profit margins have been slashed to the bone in an attempt to keep turnover moving.* 为了维持资金周转，利润率已被降为最低。10 PHRASE You use **to the bone** to indicate that you are very deeply affected by something. For example, if you feel chilled **to the bone**, your whole body feels extremely cold, often because you have had a shock. （影响）深刻地，彻骨地 ❑ *What I saw chilled me to the bone.* 我看到的景象令我不寒而栗。

,bone 'chi|na N-UNCOUNT **Bone china** is a kind of thin china that contains powdered bone. 骨瓷（含骨灰的精细瓷器）

-boned /-bəʊnd/ COMB **-boned** combines with adjectives such as 'big' and 'fine' to form adjectives which describe a person as having a particular type of bone structure or build. （与 big, fine 等形容词连用构成形容词）表示"有…骨骼特征的"、"身材…的" ❑ *He was about seven years old, small and fine-boned like his mother.* 他大概 7 岁，骨架像他妈妈一样娇小均匀。

,bone 'dry also **bone-dry** ADJ If you say that something is **bone dry**, you are emphasizing that it is very dry indeed. 极干燥的；干透的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Now the river bed is bone dry.* 现在河床已完全干涸了。

'bone mar|row N-UNCOUNT **Bone marrow** is the soft fatty substance inside human or animal bones. 骨髓 ❑ *There are 2,000 children worldwide who need a bone marrow transplant.* 全世界有 2,000 名儿童需要骨髓移植。

'bone meal also **bonemeal** N-UNCOUNT **Bone meal** is a substance made from animal bones which is used as a fertilizer. （用作肥料的）骨粉

,bone of con'ten|tion (**bones of contention**) N-COUNT If a particular matter or issue is a **bone of contention**, it is the subject of a disagreement or argument. 争议的焦点；争执所在 ❑ *The main bone of contention is the temperature level of the air-conditioners.* 争来争去无非是空调温度。

bon|fire /'bɒnfaɪəʳ/ (**bonfires**) N-COUNT A **bonfire** is a fire that is made outdoors, usually to burn rubbish. Bonfires are also sometimes lit as part of a celebration. （焚烧垃圾的）火堆；（作为庆祝点燃的）篝火，营火 ❑ *With bonfires outlawed in urban areas, gardeners must cart their refuse to a dump.* 由于市区明令禁止焚烧垃圾，园艺工人必须把垃圾运至垃圾场。

'Bon|fire Night also **bonfire night** N-UNCOUNT **Bonfire Night** is the popular name for **Guy Fawkes Night**. 篝火之夜（"盖伊·福克斯之夜"的俗称）

bong /bɒŋ/ (**bongs**) N-COUNT A **bong** is a long, deep sound such as the sound made by a big bell. （大钟等发出的绵长沉闷的）咣咣声，当当声

bon|go /'bɒŋgəʊ/ (**bongos**) N-COUNT A **bongo** is a small drum that you play with your hands. 邦戈鼓；小手鼓

bon|ho|mie /'bɒnəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Bonhomie** is happy, good-natured friendliness. 欢快友好的感觉；友善【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was full of bonhomie.* 他非常友善。

bonk /bɒŋk/ (**bonks, bonking, bonked**) VERB If two people **bonk**, they have sexual intercourse. 性交【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

bonk|ers /'bɒŋkəʳz/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **bonkers**, you mean that they are silly or act in a crazy way. 愚蠢的；疯狂的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *The man must be bonkers to take such a risk.* 这人一定是疯了，居然去冒这种风险。❑ *I nearly went bonkers with frustration.* 挫败感让我几近疯狂。

bon mot /,bɒn 'məʊ/ (**bons mots** or **bon mots**) N-COUNT A **bon mot** is a clever, witty remark. 妙语；机智诙谐的言辞【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a cheeky bon mot.* 妙趣横生的俏皮话

bon|net /'bɒnɪt/ (**bonnets**) 1 N-COUNT The **bonnet** of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. （汽车的）引擎盖【BRIT 英】❑ *When I eventually stopped and lifted the bonnet, the noise seemed to be coming from the alternator.* 当我最终停下车打开引擎盖后，发现噪声似乎是从交流发电机中传出来的。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hood**

2 N-COUNT A **bonnet** is a hat with ribbons that are tied under the chin. Bonnets are now worn by babies. In the past, they were also worn by women. （用带子系于颏下的）童帽，旧时女帽

bon|ny /'bɒni/ (**bonnier, bonniest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **bonny** is attractive and nice to look at. 漂亮的；好看的【mainly SCOTTISH or NORTHERN ENGLISH 主苏格兰或英格兰北部】❑ *Jemima was a bonny Highland lassie of 15.* 杰迈玛是一个 15 岁的美丽漂亮的高地少女。

bon|sai /'bɒnsaɪ/ (**bonsai**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **bonsai** or a **bonsai tree** is a tree or shrub that has been kept very small by growing it in a little pot and cutting it in a special way. 盆栽植物；盆景 ❑ *...a beautiful Japanese bonsai tree.* 漂亮的日本盆栽树 2 N-UNCOUNT **Bonsai** is the art of growing very small shrubs and trees. 盆栽术；盆景艺术

bo|nus /'bəʊnəs/ (**bonuses**) 1 N-COUNT A **bonus** is an extra amount of money that is added to someone's pay, usually because they have worked very hard. 奖金；津贴 ❑ *Workers in big firms receive a substantial part of their pay in the form of bonuses and overtime.* 大公司的员工有相当一部分薪酬来自奖金和加班费。❑ *...a £15 bonus.* 15 英镑的奖金 ❑ *...a special bonus payment.* 一笔特别发放的奖

金 ■ N-COUNT A **bonus** is something good that you get in addition to something else, and which you would not usually expect. 额外的好处；意外收获 ❑ *We felt we might finish third. Any better would be a bonus.* 我们感觉我们可能会获得第三名，要是能比这个名次更好那就是意外的惊喜了。❑ *It's made from natural ingredients, but with the added bonus of containing 30 per cent less fat than ordinary cheese.* 该干酪用天然原料制成，而且其脂肪含量比普通干酪低30%。■ N-COUNT A **bonus** is a sum of money that an insurance company pays to its policyholders, for example a percentage of the company's profits. (保险公司付给投保人的)红利，余利 ❑ *These returns will not be enough to meet the payment of annual bonuses to policyholders.* 这些收益不够支付投保人每年分得的红利。

bon voy|age /ˌbɒn vɔɪˈɑːʒ/ CONVENTION You say **'bon voyage'** to someone who is going on a journey, as a way of saying goodbye and wishing them good luck. 一路顺风；一路平安【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Goodbye! Bon voyage!* 再见！一路顺风！

bony /ˈbəʊni/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **bony** face or **bony** hands, for example, has a very thin face or very thin hands, with very little flesh covering their bones. 骨瘦如柴的；瘦骨嶙峋的 ❑ *...an old man with a bony face and white hair.* 一位面部瘦削、头发花白的老者 ❑ *He poked a long bony finger in Billy's chest.* 他用细长的手指捅了一下比利的胸口。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **bony** parts of a person's or animal's body are the parts made of bone. (人体或动物的器官)骨质的 ❑ *...the bony ridge of the eye socket.* 眼窝的骨架

boo /buː/ (**boos, booing, booed**) ■ VERB If you **boo** a speaker or performer, you shout 'boo' or make other loud sounds to indicate that you do not like them, their opinions, or their performance. 发嘘声；喝倒彩 ❑ [v] *People were booing and throwing things at them.* 人们向他们喝倒彩、掷东西。❑ [v n] *Demonstrators booed and jeered him.* 示威者发嘘声嘲笑他。❑ [be v-ed] *He was booed off the stage.* 他被哄下了舞台。•N-COUNT [usu pl] **Boo** is also a noun. ❑ *She was greeted with boos and hisses.* 迎接她的是一片嘘声。•**boo|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The fans are entitled to their opinion but booing doesn't help anyone.* 粉丝有权表达他们的观点，但起哄对任何人都没有好处。■ EXCLAM You say **'Boo!'** loudly and suddenly when you want to surprise someone who does not know that you are there. 嘿，砰(用于吓唬人时发出的声音) ■ → see also **peekaboo**

boob /buːb/ (**boobs, boobing, boobed**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] A woman's **boobs** are her breasts. (女性的)乳房，奶子【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ VERB If you **boob**, you make a mistake. 犯错误【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v] *Is their timing right, or have they boobed again?* 他们的时间掐得准吗？是不是他们又弄错了？•N-COUNT **Boob** is also a noun. ❑ *The government once again has made a big boob.* 政府又一次犯了大错。

'boob tube (**boob tubes**) ■ N-SING **The boob tube** is the television. 电视机【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *...hours spent in front of the boob tube.* 在电视机前度过的数小时

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **idiot box**

■ N-COUNT A **boob tube** is a piece of women's clothing made of stretchy material that covers only her chest. (女性的)紧身胸衣，文胸【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tube top**

boo|by prize /ˈbuːbi praɪz/ (**booby prizes**) N-COUNT **The booby prize** is a prize given as a joke to the person who comes last in a competition. (作为玩笑颁发给比赛最后一名的)末名奖，安慰奖

booby-trap /ˈbuːbi træp/ (**booby-traps, booby-trapping, booby-trapped**) also **booby trap** ■ N-COUNT A **booby-trap** is something such as a bomb which is hidden or disguised and which causes death or injury when it is touched. 饵雷；陷阱 ❑ *Police were checking the area for booby traps.* 警察在这个地区探测饵雷。■ VERB [usu passive] If something **is booby-trapped**, a booby-trap is placed in it or on it. 设置陷阱；布下饵雷；安放炸弹 ❑ [be v-ed] *...fears that the area may have been booby trapped.* 对该地区可能布有饵雷的忧惧 ❑ [v-ed] *His booby-trapped car exploded.* 他那辆被安有炸弹的汽车爆炸了。

boogey|man /ˈbuːgimæn/ (**boogeymen**) → see **bogeyman**

boo|gie /ˈbuːgi/ (**boogies, boogying** or **boogieing, boogied**) VERB When you **boogie**, you dance to fast pop music. 随快节奏的流行音乐跳舞【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ [v] *At night, a good place to boogie through till sunrise is the Pink Panther Bar.* 在晚上，粉红豹酒吧是一个能够通宵尽情跳舞的好地方。

book ◆◆◆ /bʊk/ (**books, booking, booked**) ■ N-COUNT A **book** is a number of pieces of paper, usually with words printed on them, which are fastened together and fixed inside a cover of stronger paper or cardboard. Books contain information, stories, or poetry, for example. 书；书籍；本子；簿册 ❑ *His eighth book came out earlier this year and was an instant best-seller.* 他的第8本书在今年早些时候面世，迅速成为了畅销书。❑ *...the author of a book on politics.* 一本政治著作的作者 ❑ *...reference books.* 参考书 ■ N-COUNT A **book of** something such as stamps, matches, or tickets is a small number of them fastened together between thin cardboard covers. 一册(邮票)；一纸板(火柴)；一本(票券) ❑ [+of] *Can I have a book of first class stamps please?* 请给我一板普通邮件的邮票好吗？■ VERB When you **book** something such as a hotel room or a ticket, you arrange to have it or use it at a particular time. 订，预订(旅馆房间、票等) ❑ [v n] *British officials have booked hotel rooms for the women and children.* 英国官员已为妇女和儿童预订了宾馆房间。❑ [v n n] *Laurie revealed she had booked herself a flight home last night.* 劳丽透露她昨晚已为自己预订了回家的机票。❑ [v-ed] *...three-star restaurants that are normally booked for months in advance.* 通常需提前数月预订的三星级饭店 ■ N-PLURAL A company's or organization's **books** are its records of money that has been spent and earned or of the names of people who belong to it. (公司或组织机构的)账册，账簿，名册【BUSINESS 商】❑ *For the most part he left the books to his managers and accountants.* 他通常都把账册交给经理和会计们处理。❑ *Around 12 per cent of the people on our books are in the computing industry.* 我们的名册中有大约12%的人供职于计算机行业。■ VERB When a referee **books** a football player who has seriously broken the rules of the game, he or she officially writes down the player's name. (足球裁判)记名警告(严重犯规的球员) ❑ [v n] *League referee Keith Cooper booked him in the first half for a tussle with the goalie.* 联赛裁判基思·库珀在上半场因他与守门员抢球犯规而对他记名警告。■ VERB When a police officer **books** someone, he or she officially records their name and the offence that they may be charged with. (警察)把…记录在案，给…做笔录 ❑ [v n] *They took him to the station and booked him for assault with a deadly weapon.* 他们把他带到警察局，把他用致命武器袭击他人的罪行记录在案。■ N-COUNT In a very long written work such as the Bible, a **book** is one of the sections into which it is divided. (《圣经》等长篇作品的)篇，卷，书 ■ → see also **booking, cheque book, phone book** ■ PHRASE If you **bring** someone **to book**, you punish them for an offence or make them explain their behaviour officially. 将…依法治罪；审讯；审问 ❑ *Police should be asked to investigate so that the guilty can be brought to book soon.* 应该要求警方介入调查，以将罪犯早日绳之以法。■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is a **closed book**, you mean that you do not know anything about them. 完全不了解的人；一无所知的事物；谜 ❑ *Frank Spriggs was a very able man but something of a closed book.* 弗兰克·斯普里格斯是一个很有才干的人，但是有些让人捉摸不透。❑ *Economics was a closed book to him.* 他对经济学一窍不通。■ PHRASE If a hotel, restaurant, theatre, or transport service is **fully booked**, or **booked solid**, it is booked up. (旅馆、餐馆、剧院或交通工具)被预订一空，满座，客满 ❑ *The car ferries from the mainland are often fully booked by February.* 从大陆出发的汽车轮渡常常在2月前就被预订一空。■ PHRASE **In my book** means 'in my opinion' or 'according to my beliefs'. 依我看；根据我的观点 ❑ *The greatest manager there has ever been, or ever will be in my book, is retiring.* 这位迄今为止最杰出的，在我看来，也是后人无法超越的经理，就要退休了。■ to **cook the books** → see **cook** ■ to **take a leaf from** someone's **book** → see **leaf**

►**book in** or **book into** PHRASAL VERB When you **book into** a hotel or when you **book in**, you officially state that you have arrived to stay there, usually by signing your name in a register. 登记入住(旅馆)【BRIT 英】❑ [v p n] *He was happy to book into the Royal Pavilion Hotel.* 他很高兴能入住圣庭苑酒店。❑ [v n p n]

Word Web 话题词汇 book 书

Before the invention of the book in first century Rome, **literary works** were recorded on **scrolls**. The earliest examples of **bookbinding** used sheets of **parchment**. Workers folded them in half and then sewed through the fold. **Scribes** copied books by hand until the invention of the **printing press** in the fifteenth century. Today, most books come from factories. High-speed presses print thousands of pages every hour. The pages are then folded into **signatures** and trimmed to size. Finally, machines sew or glue the signatures onto the cover. Today's **e-books** provide pages on a computer screen instead of paper.

在一世纪的罗马发明书之前，文学作品都是被记录在卷轴上的。最早的装订书是羊皮纸书。工人们将羊皮纸对折，沿着中缝缝上。在十五世纪印刷机发明之前，书籍都由抄写员手工抄写。如今，大部分书都从印厂生产出来。高速的印刷机每小时可印刷数千页。印好的书页折叠成帖，并裁剪成规定的尺寸。最后，机器用线装或胶装的方式将帖和封面装订在一起。今天的电子书在电脑屏幕上呈现书页，不用纸张了。

Today Mahoney booked himself into one of the best hotels in Sydney. 今天，马奥尼自己到悉尼最好的一家旅馆办理了入住手续。[Also V n P]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **check in, check into**

→ see Word Web: **book**

→ see **concert, library**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *book* with:

N. **address** book 通讯簿，book **award** 图书奖，**children's** book 童书，book **club** 读者俱乐部，**comic** book 漫画书，**copy of a** book 图书副本，book **cover** 图书封面，**library** book 馆藏图书，**phone** book 电话簿，book **review** 书评，**subject of a** book 书的主题，**title of a** book 书名 1

ADJ. **latest/new/recent** book 新书 1

V. **publish a** book 出版书，**read a** book 读书，**write a** book 著书 1

book|able /'bʊkəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something such as a theatre seat or plane ticket is **bookable**, it can be booked in advance.（剧院座位或机票等）可预订的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Tours leave from Palma and are bookable at some hotels or any travel agency.* 旅行从帕尔马开始，可以在一些旅馆或任何旅行社预订这些旅游线路。2 ADJ In sports such as football, a **bookable** offence is an action for which a player can be officially warned by the referee.（运动员犯规）可被记名警告的 ❑ *Both men were dismissed for a second bookable offence.* 两人由于第二次吃到黄牌而双双被罚下场。

book|binder /'bʊkbaɪndəʳ/ (**bookbinders**) also **book-binder** N-COUNT A **bookbinder** is a person whose job is fastening books together and putting covers on them. 装订工人

book|bind|ing /'bʊkbaɪndɪŋ/ also **book-binding** N-UNCOUNT **Bookbinding** is the work of fastening books together and putting covers on them.（书本等的）装订

→ see **book**

book|case /'bʊkkeɪs/ (**bookcases**) N-COUNT A **bookcase** is a piece of furniture with shelves that you keep books on. 书架；书橱

'book club (**book clubs**) N-COUNT A **book club** is an organization that offers books at reduced prices to its members. 读者俱乐部（会员购书可享受折扣）

,booked 'up 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a hotel, restaurant, theatre, or transport service is **booked up**, it has no rooms, tables, or tickets left for a time or date.（旅馆、饭店、剧院或交通工具）预订一空的，满座的，客满的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *St Just seemed pretty booked up, but we managed to find a room at the George.* 整个圣贾斯特似乎都已经客满了，但我们设法在乔治酒店订到了一个房间。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **booked up**, they have made so many arrangements that they have no more time to do things. 日程排满的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Mr Wilson's diary is booked up for months ahead.* 威尔逊先生后几个月的日程都已经排满了。

book|end /'bʊkend/ (**bookends**) also **book-end** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bookends** are a pair of supports used to hold a row of books in an upright position by placing one at each end of the row. 书挡；书靠

bookie /'bʊki/ (**bookies**) N-COUNT A **bookie** is the same as a **bookmaker**. 同 bookmaker【INFORMAL 非正式】

book|ing /'bʊkɪŋ/ (**bookings**) N-COUNT A **booking** is the arrangement that you make when you book something such as a hotel room, a table at a restaurant, a theatre seat, or a place on public transport. 预约；预订 ❑ *I suggest you tell him there was a mistake over his late booking.* 您最好告诉他，他在最后时刻的预订出了问题。

'book|ing clerk (**booking clerks**) N-COUNT A **booking clerk** is a person who sells tickets, especially in a railway station. 售票员；（尤指）火车站售票员【BRIT 英】❑ *...a railway booking clerk.* 铁路售票员

'book|ing of|fice (**booking offices**) N-COUNT A **booking office** is a room where tickets are sold and booked, especially in a theatre or station.（尤指剧院或车站的）订票处，售票点【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ticket office**

book|ish /'bʊkɪʃ/ ADJ Someone who is **bookish** spends a lot of time reading serious books. 书生气的；书呆子气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

book|keeper /'bʊkkiːpəʳ/ (**bookkeepers**) also **book-keeper** N-COUNT A **bookkeeper** is a person whose job is to keep an accurate record of the money that is spent and received by a business or other organization. 簿记员；记账员【BUSINESS 商】

book|keeping /'bʊkkiːpɪŋ/ also **book-keeping** N-UNCOUNT **Bookkeeping** is the job or activity of keeping an accurate record of the money that is spent and received by a business or other organization. 簿记；记账【BUSINESS 商】

book|let /'bʊklət/ (**booklets**) N-COUNT A **booklet** is a small book that has a paper cover and that gives you information about something. 小册子

Word Link 词根词缀 *let = little* 小：*booklet, coverlet, droplet*

book|maker /'bʊkmeɪkəʳ/ (**bookmakers**) N-COUNT A **bookmaker** is a person whose job is to take your money when you bet and to pay you money if you win. 赌注登记经纪人

book|making /'bʊkmeɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Bookmaking** is the activity of taking people's money when they bet and paying them money if they win. 赌注经纪 ❑ *...an Internet bookmaking business.* 网络赌注经纪公司

book|mark /'bʊkmɑːʳk/ (**bookmarks, bookmarking, bookmarked**) 1 N-COUNT A **bookmark** is a narrow piece of card or leather that you put between the pages of a book so that you can find a particular page easily. 书签 2 N-COUNT In computing, a **bookmark** is the address of an Internet site that you put into a list on your computer so that you can return to it easily.（记录因特网网址的）书签【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *This makes it extremely simple to save what you find with an electronic bookmark so you can return to it later.* 如此一来，用电子书签保存所找到的网页内容就变得非常简单，日后也可以再次访问。•VERB **Bookmark** is also a verb.【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V n] *But this site is definitely worth bookmarking.* 但这个网址绝对值得添加收藏。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mark = boundary* 界限，*sign* 标志：*benchmark, birthmark, bookmark*

book|plate /'bʊkpleɪt/ (**bookplates**) N-COUNT A **bookplate** is a piece of decorated paper which is stuck in the front of a book and on which the owner's name is printed or written.（贴在书上的）藏书者标签，藏书票

book|sell|er /'bʊkseləʳ/ (**booksellers**) N-COUNT A **bookseller** is a person who sells books. 书商

book|shelf /'bʊkʃelf/ (**bookshelves**) N-COUNT A **bookshelf** is a shelf on which you keep books. 书架

→ see **library**

book|shop /'bʊkʃɒp/ (**bookshops**) N-COUNT A **bookshop** is a

shop where books are sold. 书店【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bookstore**

book|stall /ˈbʊkstɔːl/ (**bookstalls**) ■ N-COUNT A **bookstall** is a long table from which books and magazines are sold, for example at a conference or in a street market. (会场或街市上摆的)书报摊 ■ N-COUNT A **bookstall** is a small shop with an open front where books and magazines are sold. Bookstalls are usually found in railway stations and airports. (通常见于火车站或机场的)书报屋，小书店，书亭【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **newsstand**

book|store /ˈbʊkstɔːr/ (**bookstores**) N-COUNT A **bookstore** is a shop where books are sold. 书店【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **bookshop**

book value (**book values**) N-COUNT In business, the **book value** of an asset is the value it is given in the account books of the company that owns it. (公司资产的)账面价值【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The insured value of the airplane was greater than its book value.* 该飞机的投保价值高于它的实际账面价值。

book|worm /ˈbʊkwɜːrm/ (**bookworms**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **bookworm**, you mean they are very fond of reading. 书虫；书迷；书呆子【INFORMAL 非正式】

boom ♦♢ /buːm/ (**booms, booming, boomed**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **boom** in the economy, there is an increase in economic activity, for example in the amount of things that are being bought and sold. (经济的)繁荣，景气 ❑ *An economic boom followed, especially in housing and construction.* 经济接着出现了繁荣景象，尤其是在房地产产业和建筑业。❑ *The 1980s were indeed boom years.* 20 世纪 80 年代是真正的繁荣时期。❑ *...the cycle of boom and bust which has damaged us for 40 years.* 40 年来给我们造成巨大破坏的经济盛衰循环 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **boom in** something is an increase in its amount, frequency, or success. (数量的)增长；(频率的)加快；成功 ❑ [+in] *The boom in the sport's popularity has meant more calls for stricter safety regulations.* 该项体育运动的兴起意味着制定更加严格的安全规则的呼声更高了。❑ *Public transport has not been able to cope adequately with the travel boom.* 公共交通系统还不能充分满足迅速发展的旅游业的需求。■ VERB If the economy or a business **is booming**, the amount of things being bought or sold is increasing. (经济或生意)景气，繁荣 ❑ [v] *By 1988 the economy was booming.* 到 1988 年经济一直很繁荣。❑ [v-ing] *It has a booming tourist industry.* 其旅游产业在蓬勃发展。■ N-COUNT [usu sing] On a boat, **the boom** is the long pole which is attached to the bottom of the sail and to the mast and which you move when you want to alter the direction in which you are sailing. (船帆的)下桁；帆桁 ■ VERB When something such as someone's voice, a cannon, or a big drum **booms**, it makes a loud, deep sound that lasts for several seconds. (人)用低沉洪亮的声音说；(大炮或大鼓)发隆隆声 ❑ [v with quote] *'Ladies,' boomed Helena, without a microphone, 'we all know why we're here tonight.'* "女士们，"海伦娜没有用麦克风，以响亮而深沉的声音说，"我们都知道今晚我们为什么来到这里。"❑ [v prep/adv] *Thunder boomed like battlefield cannons over Crooked Mountain.* 雷声像战场上的炮声一样响彻克鲁克德山。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Boom out** means the same as **boom**. boom out 同 boom ❑ [v p prep/adv] *Music boomed out from loudspeakers.* 喇叭中传出低沉的音乐声。❑ [v p with quote] *A megaphone boomed out, 'This is the police.'* 扩音器响了起来："我们是警察。"❑ [v p n] *He turned his sightless eyes their way and boomed out a greeting.* 他将失明的双眼转向他们，瓮声瓮气地打了个招呼。[Also v p] •N-COUNT **Boom** is also a noun. ❑ *The stillness of night was broken by the boom of a cannon.* 夜晚的寂静被隆隆的炮声打破。■ → see also **baby boom**

→ see **sound**

▶**boom out** → see **boom 5**

Thesaurus 同类词 *boom* Also look up:

V. flourish, prosper, succeed, thrive; (*ant.*) fail ■

N. explosion, roar ■

boom box (**boom boxes**) N-COUNT A **boom box** is a large portable machine for playing music, especially one that is played loudly in public by young people. (尤指年轻人在公共场合大声播放音乐用的)大型手提式录音机【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **ghetto-blaster**

ˌboom-ˈbust cy|cle (**boom-bust cycles**) N-COUNT A **boom-bust cycle** is a series of events in which a rapid increase in business activity in the economy is followed by a rapid decrease in business activity, and this process is repeated again and again. (经济)繁荣－萧条循环，盛衰周期【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We must avoid the damaging boom-bust cycles which characterised the 1980s.* 我们必须避免出现 20 世纪 80 年代时经济盛衰循环的破坏性局面。

boom|er|ang /ˈbuːməræŋ/ (**boomerangs, boomeranging, boomeranged**) ■ N-COUNT A **boomerang** is a curved piece of wood which comes back to you if you throw it in the correct way. Boomerangs were first used by the people who were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there. 飞去来器，回力镖(澳大利亚土著人最先使用) ■ VERB If a plan **boomerangs**, its result is not the one that was intended and is harmful to the person who made the plan. (计划)起反作用，使自食其果 ❑ [v] *The trick boomeranged, though.* 然而这个花招竟害了自己。❑ [v +on/against] *He risks defeat in the referendum which he called, but which threatens to boomerang against him.* 他冒着失败的危险进行他所谓的"公投"，但这恐怕会反过来对他不利。

ˈboom town (**boom towns**) N-COUNT A **boom town** is a town which has rapidly become very rich and full of people, usually because industry or business has developed there. (通常由于工业或商业的发展而迅速形成的)新兴城市，发达城市 ❑ *Brisbane has become the boom town for Australian film and television.* 布里斯班由于澳大利亚电影和电视业的发展而迅速变成了一个繁荣的都市。

boon /buːn/ (**boons**) N-COUNT You can describe something as a **boon** when it makes life better or easier for someone. 给生活带来方便的事物 ❑ *This battery booster is a boon for photographers.* 这种电池充电器是摄影工作者的好帮手。

boon|dog|gle /ˈbuːndɒgˀl/ (**boondoggles**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to an official organization or activity as a **boondoggle** when they think it wastes a lot of time and money and does not achieve much. 浪费时间金钱的无用机构；毫无意义的活动【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *The new runway is a billion-dollar boondoggle.* 新的机场跑道耗资 10 亿美元，却没什么大用处。

boor /bʊəʳ/ (**boors**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **boor**, you think their behaviour and attitudes are rough, uneducated, and rude. 粗野无礼的人；无教养的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

boor|ish /ˈbʊərɪʃ/ ADJ **Boorish** behaviour is rough, uneducated, and rude. 粗野无礼的；无教养的 ❑ *...their boorish rejection of the ageing movie star.* 他们对这位老影星的无礼回绝

boost ♦♢ /buːst/ (**boosts, boosting, boosted**) ■ VERB If one thing **boosts** another, it causes it to increase, improve, or be more successful. 使增长；推动；改进；使兴旺 ❑ [v n] *It wants the government to take action to boost the economy.* 它希望政府采取行动促进经济发展。❑ [v n] *The move is designed to boost sales during the peak booking months of January and February.* 这一举措旨在增加 1 月和 2 月订货高峰期的销售量。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Boost** is also a noun. ❑ *It would get the economy going and give us the boost that we need.* 它将会推动经济发展，带来我们所需要的繁荣局面。■ VERB If something **boosts** your confidence or morale, it improves it. 增强，提高(信心或士气) ❑ [v n] *We need a big win to boost our confidence.* 我们需要大胜一场来增强信心。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Boost** is also a noun. ❑ *It did give me a boost to win such a big event.* 赢得如此重大的比赛确实使我信心倍增。

boost|er /ˈbuːstəʳ/ (**boosters**) ■ N-COUNT [usu n n] A **booster** is something that increases a positive or desirable quality. 有正面效果的事物；起推动作用的事物 ❑ *It was amazing what a morale booster her visits proved.* 令人惊诧的是，她的几次来访大大鼓舞了士气。❑ *Praise is a great confidence booster.* 赞扬能很好地增强信心。■ N-COUNT A **booster** is an extra engine in a machine such as a space rocket, which provides an extra amount of power at certain

times.（火箭）助推器 ❑ *Ground controllers will then fire the booster, sending the satellite into its proper orbit.* 然后地面控制人员将会点燃助推器，把卫星送入正常轨道。 3 N-COUNT A **booster** is a small injection of a drug that you have some time after a larger injection, in order to make sure that the first injection will remain effective. 加强剂量 4 N-COUNT [N n] A **booster** is someone who supports a sports team, organization, person, or place very enthusiastically. 拥护者；热心支持者【AM 美】❑ *A former associate of Mr. Pierce's was among the project's boosters.* 皮尔斯先生的一个前合伙人是这个计划的热心支持者之一。

'booster seat (**booster seats**) also **booster cushion** N-COUNT A **booster seat** or a **booster cushion** is a special seat which allows a small child to sit in a higher position, for example at a table or in a car.（设于桌边或汽车内等供幼儿坐的）增高椅，增高垫

boot ◆◇ /bu:t/ (**boots, booting, booted**) 1 N-COUNT **Boots** are shoes that cover your whole foot and the lower part of your leg. 靴子 ❑ *He sat in a kitchen chair, reached down and pulled off his boots.* 他坐到厨房的椅子上，俯身脱掉了靴子。 ❑ *He was wearing riding pants, high boots, and spurs.* 他穿着马裤和长筒靴，靴上带着马刺。 2 → see also **wellington** 3 N-COUNT **Boots** are strong, heavy shoes which cover your ankle and which have thick soles. You wear them to protect your feet, for example when you are walking or taking part in sport.（步行、运动等时穿的）厚底短筒靴 ❑ *The soldiers' boots resounded in the street.* 士兵的军靴踏在地面上的声音在大街上回响。 4 VERB If you **boot** something such as a ball, you kick it hard. 猛踢（球等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n adv/prep] *He booted the ball 40 yards back up field.* 他一脚踢出 40 码远，把球踢回前场。 5 N-COUNT The **boot** of a car is a covered space at the back or front, in which you carry things such as luggage and shopping.（汽车的）行李箱，后备箱【BRIT 英】❑ *He opened the boot to put my bags in.* 他打开行李箱把我带的包放了进去。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trunk**

6 PHRASE If you **get the boot** or **are given the boot**, you are told that you are not wanted any more, either in your job or by someone you are having a relationship with. 被解雇；被抛弃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was a disruptive influence, and after a year or two she got the boot.* 她总是影响正常的工作，一两年后便被解雇了。 7 PHRASE If someone **puts the boot in**, they attack another person by saying something cruel, often when the person is already feeling weak or upset.（在某人已感到虚弱或苦恼时）说刻薄伤人的话，落井下石【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 8 PHRASE You can say **to boot** to emphasize that you have added something else to something or to a list of things that you have just said. 而且；另外；加之【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He is making money and receiving free advertising to boot!* 他既挣了钱，又做了免费的广告！

→ see **clothing**

▶**boot out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **boots** you **out of** a job, organization, or place, you are forced to leave it. 解雇；开除；赶出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Schools are booting out record numbers of unruly pupils.* 学校开除了数量空前的难以管教的小学生。[Also V n P]

▶**boot up** PHRASAL VERB When you **boot up** a computer, you make it ready to use by putting in the instructions which it needs in order to start working. 启动（计算机）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V P +*from/with*] *I can boot up from a floppy disk, but that's all.* 我可以用一张软盘来启动，但其他的就无能为力了。 ❑ [V n P] *Go over to your PC and boot it up.* 去启动你的个人电脑。

'boot camp (**boot camps**) N-VAR In the United States, a **boot camp** is a camp where people who have just joined the army, navy, or marines are trained. 新兵训练营【AM 美】

bootee /ˌbu:'ti:/ (**bootees** or **booties**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bootees** are short woollen socks that babies wear instead of shoes.（婴儿当鞋穿的）毛绒袜，毛绒鞋 2 N-COUNT **Bootees** are short boots which come to just above the ankle. They are worn especially by women and girls. 短筒靴；（尤指）短筒女靴

booth /bu:ð/ (**booths**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **booth** is a small area separated from a larger public area by screens or thin walls where, for example, people can make a telephone call or vote in private. 小隔间；电话亭；投票间 ❑ *I called her from a public phone booth near the entrance to the bar.* 我在酒吧入口处附近的公用电话亭给她打了电话。 ❑ *In Darlington, queues formed at some polling booths.* 在达灵顿，有些投票站前排起了队。 2 N-COUNT A **booth** in a restaurant or café consists of a table with long fixed seats on two or sometimes three sides of it.（餐厅或咖啡馆中的）火车座，雅座 ❑ *They sat in a corner booth, away from other diners.* 他们坐在位于角落的一个雅座里，远离其他就餐的客人。

boot|lace /'bu:tleɪs/ (**bootlaces**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **bootlace** is a long thin cord which is used to fasten a boot. 靴带；鞋带

boot|leg /'bu:tleg/ (**bootlegs, bootlegging, bootlegged**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bootleg** is used to describe something that is made secretly and sold illegally. 非法制造贩卖的 ❑ *...a bootleg recording of the band's 1977 tour of Scandinavia.* 该乐队 1977 年斯堪的纳维亚巡回演唱会的盗版录音带 ❑ *...bootleg liquor.* 私酒 2 VERB To **bootleg** something such as a recording means to make and sell it illegally. 非法制造贩卖（唱片等）❑ [V n] *He has sued a fan for bootlegging his concerts.* 他已经起诉一个歌迷非法录制他音乐会的节目。 ❑ [V-ed] *Avid Bob Dylan fans treasure bootlegged recordings.* 鲍勃·迪伦的疯狂歌迷们将他的盗版唱片视若珍宝。 •N-COUNT **Bootleg** is also a noun. ❑ *The record was a bootleg.* 这张唱片是盗版的。 •**boot|leg|ger** (**bootleggers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Bootleggers sold 75 million dollars-worth of copies.* 非法书商们售出了价值 7,500 万美元的盗版书。

boot|strap /'bu:tstræp/ (**bootstraps, bootstrapping, bootstrapped**) 1 VERB If you **bootstrap** an organization or an activity, you set it up or achieve it alone, using very few resources. 独自创立；靠一己之力做成 ❑ *Peterson bootstrapped the company himself, and hopes to continue without outside funding.* 彼得森独自建立了公司，并且希望能不借助外来资金继续运营下去。 2 VERB If one thing is **bootstrapped to** another, it is attached to or associated with it. 附属于；与…相联系 ❑ *This command ensures that the software is bootstrapped to the correct system.* 这个命令确保软件与正确的系统相连。 3 PHRASE If you have **pulled yourself up by** your **bootstraps**, you have achieved success by your own efforts, starting from very difficult circumstances and without help from anyone. 靠自己努力取得成功；自力更生

boo|ty /'bu:ti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Booty** is a collection of valuable things stolen from a place, especially by soldiers after a battle. 赃物；（尤指）战利品 ❑ *Troops destroyed the capital and confiscated many works of art as war booty.* 军队摧毁了这座都城，并把大量艺术品收缴为战利品。 2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **booty** is their bottom. 屁股【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

booze /bu:z/ (**boozes, boozing, boozed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Booze** is alcoholic drink. 酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...booze and cigarettes.* 酒和烟 ❑ *...empty bottles of booze.* 空酒瓶 2 VERB If people **booze**, they drink alcohol. 喝酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V] *...a load of drunken businessmen who had been boozing all afternoon.* 一群整个下午都在喝酒的醉醺醺的生意人 •**booz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She had to contend with the boozing and girl-chasing of her husband.* 她不得不面对丈夫的酗酒和花心。

boozed /bu:zd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **boozed** or **boozed up**, they are drunk. 喝醉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's half asleep and a bit boozed.* 他有点儿喝醉了，半睡半醒的。

booz|er /'bu:zə'/ (**boozers**) 1 N-COUNT A **boozer** is a **pub**. 酒馆【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They're in the boozer most nights.* 他们大多数晚上都在酒馆里呆着。 2 N-COUNT A **boozer** is a person who drinks a lot of alcohol. 酒鬼；豪饮者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I thought he was a bit of a boozer.* 我原以为他是个酒鬼。

'booze-up (**booze-ups**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **booze-up** is a party or other social gathering where people drink a lot of alcohol. 狂饮聚会【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a booze-up at the rugby club.* 在橄榄球俱乐部举行的一次狂饮聚会

boozy /'bu:zi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **boozy** person is someone who drinks a lot of alcohol. 酗酒的；狂饮的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a cheerful, boozy chain-smoker.* 一个成天乐呵呵醉醺醺的老烟枪

bop /bɒp/ (**bops, bopping, bopped**) 1 N-COUNT A **bop** is a dance. 博普舞【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *People just want a good*

tune and a good bop. 人们只是希望能伴着欢快的曲子尽情地跳博普舞。 2 VERB If you **bop**, you dance. 跳博普舞【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V adv/prep] *He was bopping around, snapping his fingers.* 他一边跳着博普舞，一边打着响指。❑ [V] *Guests bopped and jigged the night away to the disco beat.* 客人们整个晚上随着迪斯科的节奏跳博普舞和吉格舞。 3 → see also **bebop**

bop|per /'bɒpəʳ/ → see **teenybopper**

bo|rax /'bɔːræks/ N-UNCOUNT **Borax** is a white powder used, for example, in the making of glass and as a cleaning chemical. 硼砂（用于制造玻璃或用作清洁剂）

bor|del|lo /ˌbɔːʳ'deləʊ/ (**bordellos**) N-COUNT A **bordello** is a brothel. 勾栏院；妓院【LITERARY 文】

bor|der ◆◇ /'bɔːʳdəʳ/ (**borders, bordering, bordered**) 1 N-COUNT The **border** between two countries or regions is the dividing line between them. Sometimes **the border** also refers to the land close to this line. 边界；边疆；边界地区 ❑ *They fled across the border.* 他们穿越边界逃走了。❑ *...the isolated jungle area near the Panamanian border.* 靠近巴拿马边境的偏僻丛林地区 ❑ *Clifford is enjoying life north of the border.* 克利福德正在边境北部自在地生活。❑ *...the Mexican border town of Tijuana.* 墨西哥边境的蒂华纳小镇 2 VERB A country that **borders** another country, a sea, or a river is next to it. 和…毗邻；与…接壤 ❑ [V n] *...the European and Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean.* 地中海沿岸的欧洲和阿拉伯国家 •PHRASAL VERB **Border on** means the same as **border**. border on 同 border ❑ [V P n] *Both republics border on the Black Sea.* 两个共和国都临近黑海。 3 N-COUNT A **border** is a strip or band around the edge of something. 镶边；包边 ❑ *...pillowcases trimmed with a hand-crocheted border.* 饰有手工编织花边的枕套 4 N-COUNT In a garden, a **border** is a long strip of ground along the edge planted with flowers. （花园边上的）狭长花坛，花带 ❑ *...a lawn flanked by wide herbaceous borders.* 两侧栽种大片草本花的草坪 ❑ *...border plants.* 花带里的植物 5 VERB If something **is bordered** by another thing, the other thing forms a line along the edge of it. 形成…的边界；环绕；毗连 ❑ [V-ed] *...the mile of white sand beach bordered by palm trees and tropical flowers.* 四周种有棕榈树和热带花卉的长达 1 英里的白色沙滩 ❑ [V n] *Caesar marched north into the forests that border the Danube River.* 恺撒挥师北上，深入到多瑙河沿岸的森林地带。

▶**border on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you talk about a characteristic or situation **bordering on** something, usually something that you consider bad, you mean that it is almost that thing. 接近；近似 ❑ [V P n] *The atmosphere borders on the surreal.* 这种氛围近似梦幻。 2 → see also **border 2**

Thesaurus 同类词 *border* Also look up:

N. boundary, end, extremity, perimeter; (*ant.*) centre, inside, middle 1 3
V. abut, surround, touch 2 5

border|land /'bɔːʳdəʳlænd/ (**borderlands**) 1 N-SING The **borderland between** two things is an area which contains features from both of these things so that it is not possible to say that it belongs to one or the other. （介乎两种事物之间的）边缘地带，所属不清的状态 ❑ *...on the borderland between sleep and waking.* 处于半睡半醒之间 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The area of land close to the border between two countries or major areas can be called the **borderlands**. 边疆；边境地区 ❑ *...Lebanon's southern borderlands.* 黎巴嫩的南部边境地区

border|line /'bɔːʳdəʳlaɪn/ (**borderlines**) 1 N-COUNT The **borderline between** two different or opposite things is the division between them. （两种不同或相反事物之间的）分界线 ❑ [+between] *...a task which involves exploring the borderline between painting and photography.* 一项探究绘画与摄影之间界线的工作 [Also +of] 2 ADJ Something that is **borderline** is only just acceptable as a member of a class or group. 勉强可以的；刚刚够格的 ❑ *Some were obviously unsuitable and could be ruled out at once. Others were borderline cases.* 一些明显不合适，可以马上排除。另一些则勉强合格。

bore ◆◇ /bɔːʳ/ (**bores, boring, bored**) 1 VERB If someone or something **bores** you, you find them dull and uninteresting. 使厌烦；使厌倦 ❑ [V n +with] *Dickie bored him all through the meal with stories of the Navy.* 迪基吃饭时一直在讲海军的故事，让他不胜其烦。❑ [V n] *Life in the country bores me.* 乡村生活令我生厌。 2 PHRASE If someone or something **bores** you **to tears**, **bores** you **to death**, or **bores** you **stiff**, they bore you very much. 使厌烦透顶；使烦得要命【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *...a handsome engineer who bored me to tears with his tales of motorway maintenance.* 英俊的工程师不停地讲高速公路养护的故事，烦得我要命 3 N-COUNT You describe someone as a **bore** when you think that they talk in a very uninteresting way. 令人厌烦的人；无趣的人 ❑ *There is every reason why I shouldn't enjoy his company—he's a bore and a fool.* 我有充分的理由不愿和他在一起——他又乏味又愚笨。 4 N-SING You can describe a situation as **a bore** when you find it annoying. 令人生厌的事；无聊的事 ❑ *It's a bore to be sick, and the novelty of lying in bed all day wears off quickly.* 生病是件烦人的事，整天躺在床上的新鲜劲很快就没了。 5 VERB If you **bore** a hole in something, you make a deep round hole in it using a special tool. 钻，凿，挖（孔）❑ [V n] *Get the special drill bit to bore the correct-size hole for the job.* 做这个活儿要拿个特殊的钻头来钻个大小合适的孔。 6 **Bore** is the past tense of **bear**. 7 → see also **bored, boring**

-bore /-bɔːʳ/ COMB [ADJ n] **-bore** combines with numbers to form adjectives which indicate the size of the barrel of a gun. （用于数字后构成形容词）表示"（枪管）…口径的" ❑ *He had a 12-bore shotgun.* 他有一支 12 毫米口径的猎枪。

bored /bɔːʳd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **bored**, you feel tired and impatient because you have lost interest in something or because you have nothing to do. 感到厌倦的；感到厌烦的 ❑ [+with] *I am getting very bored with this entire business.* 我开始对这整件事情感到非常厌倦。

bore|dom /'bɔːʳdəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Boredom** is the state of being bored. 厌烦；厌倦 ❑ *He had given up attending lectures out of sheer boredom.* 他不再去听那些讲座完全是出于厌倦。❑ *They often find they begin to chat to relieve the boredom of the flight.* 他们发现自己常常是为了打发飞行途中的无聊才开始聊天。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom = state of being …状态：boredom, freedom, wisdom*

bore|hole /'bɔːʳhəʊl/ (**boreholes**) N-COUNT A **borehole** is a deep round hole made by a special tool or machine, especially one that is made in the ground when searching for oil or water. （尤指为了寻找石油或水而在地上凿的）钻孔，井眼

bor|ing /'bɔːrɪŋ/ ADJ Someone or something **boring** is so dull and uninteresting that they make people tired and impatient. 令人厌烦的；无聊的 ❑ *Not only are mothers not paid but also most of their boring or difficult work is unnoticed.* 母亲们不但得不到报酬，而且她们做的那些乏味艰苦的工作常常都不为人所注意。❑ *...boring television programmes.* 无聊的电视节目 •**bor|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The meal itself was not so good—everything was boringly brown including the vegetables.* 这顿饭本身就不太好吃。所有的菜都是清一色令人倒胃口的褐色，包括蔬菜。

Thesaurus 同类词 *boring* Also look up:

ADJ: dull, tedious, unexciting, uninteresting; (*ant.*) exciting, fun, interesting, lively

born ◆◇ /bɔːʳn/ 1 V-PASSIVE When a baby **is born**, it comes out of its mother's body at the beginning of its life. In formal English, if you say that someone **is born of** someone or **to** someone, you mean that person is their parent. 出生；诞生；为…所生 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *My mother was 40 when I was born.* 母亲生我时 40 岁。❑ [*be* V-ed +*of*/*to*] *He was born of German parents and lived most of his life abroad.* 他的父母都是德国人，但他一生中大部分时间在国外度过。❑ [V-ed +*of*/*to*] *Willie Smith was the second son born to Jean and Stephen.* 威利·史密斯是琼和斯蒂芬生的第二个儿子。 2 V-PASSIVE [no cont] If someone **is born with** a particular disease, problem, or characteristic, they have it from the time they are born. 生下来（有某种疾病或问题）；天生（具有某种性格）❑ [*be* V-ed +*with*] *He was born with only one lung.* 他生下来就只有一叶肺。❑ [*be* V-ed adj] *Some people are born brainy.* 有些人天生聪明。❑ [*be* V-ed

to-inf] *I think he was born to be editor of a tabloid newspaper.* 我觉得他天生就是当小报编辑的料。❑ [be v-ed n] *We are all born leaders; we just need the right circumstances in which to flourish.* 我们每个人天生都具备领导者的素质；我们只是需要适当的环境来培养这种素质。 3 V-PASSIVE [no cont] You can use **be born** in front of a particular name to show that a person was given this name at birth, although they may be better known by another name. (用于姓名前)出生(取名…的)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed n] *She was born Jenny Harvey on June 11, 1946.* 她在1946年6月11号出生，取名叫珍妮·哈维。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **born** to describe someone who has a natural ability to do a particular activity or job. For example, if you are a **born** cook, you have a natural ability to cook well. 天生的 ❑ *Jack was a born teacher.* 杰克天生是个当老师的料。 5 V-PASSIVE When an idea or organization **is born**, it comes into existence. If something **is born of** a particular emotion or activity, it exists as a result of that emotion or activity. (思想、组织等)产生，诞生【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Congress passed the National Security Act, and the CIA was born.* 国会通过了《国家安全法》，中央情报局由此而诞生。❑ [be v-ed +out of/of] *Energy conservation as a philosophy was born out of the 1973 oil crisis.* 能源节约的理念产生于1973年的石油危机。 6 → see also **-born, first born, newborn** 7 to **be born and bred** → see **breed** 8 to **be born with a silver spoon in** your **mouth** → see **spoon**

-born /-bɔːrn/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-born** combines with adjectives that relate to countries or with the names of towns and areas to form adjectives that indicate where someone was born. (用于与国家有关的形容词后或城镇名后构成形容词)表示"在…出生的"【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The German-born photographer was admired by writers such as Oscar Wilde.* 那位德国出生的摄影师受到了奥斯卡·王尔德等作家的敬重。

ˌborn-aˈgain 1 ADJ A **born-again** Christian is a person who has become an evangelical Christian as a result of a religious experience. (福音派基督教徒)重生的 2 ADJ You can use **born-again** to describe someone who has adopted a new set of beliefs or a new way of life and is very enthusiastic about it. (人因有了某种新的信仰或生活方式)面目一新的，重获新生的 ❑ *As a 'born-again' cyclist I had decided that this season I would ride in a few races.* 作为一个刚刚迷恋上自行车赛的自行车手，我决定参加这个赛季的几场比赛。

borne /bɔːrn/ **Borne** is the past participle of **bear**.

-borne /-bɔːrn/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-borne** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe the method or means by which something is carried or moved. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"由…携带的"、"通过…传播的"❑ *…water-borne diseases.* 通过水传播的疾病 ❑ *…a mosquito-borne infection.* 一种由蚊子携带的传染病 ❑ *…rocket-borne weapons.* 箭载武器

bor|ough /ˈbʌrə, AM 美 ˈbɜːroʊ/ (**boroughs**) N-COUNT [N n] A **borough** is a town, or a district within a large town, which has its own council. 自治市镇；(大城市中的)行政区 ❑ *…the New York City borough of Brooklyn.* 纽约市的布鲁克林区

bor|row ◆◇ /ˈbɒroʊ/ (**borrows, borrowing, borrowed**) 1 VERB If you **borrow** something that belongs to someone else, you take it or use it for a period of time, usually with their permission. 借；借用 ❑ [v n] *Can I borrow a pen please?* 我可以借支笔吗？ ❑ [v n] *He wouldn't let me borrow his clothes.* 他不愿我借他的衣服。 2 VERB If you **borrow** money **from** someone or **from** a bank, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back at some time in the future. 借(钱)；贷(款) ❑ [v n +from] *Morgan borrowed £5,000 from his father to form the company 20 years ago.* 20年前摩根从他父亲那里借了5,000英镑，成立了这家公司。❑ [v +from] *It's so expensive to borrow from finance companies.* 从信贷公司借钱利息非常高。❑ [v] *He borrowed heavily to get the money together.* 他大量举债来凑齐这笔钱。[Also v n] 3 VERB If you **borrow** a book **from** a library, you take it away for a fixed period of time. 借(书) ❑ [v n +from] *I couldn't afford to buy any, so I borrowed them from the library.* 我一本书也买不起，只好从图书馆借。 4 VERB If you **borrow** something such as a word or an idea from another language or from another person's work, you use it in your own language or work. 采用，借用(词语、想法等) ❑ [v n] *I borrowed his words for my book's title.* 我借用他的话作为我这本书的书名。❑ [v n] *Their engineers are happier borrowing other people's ideas than developing their own.* 他们的工程师更乐于借用别人的观点，而不愿自我创新。 5 PHRASE Someone who **is living on borrowed time** or who **is on borrowed time** has continued to live or to do something for longer than was expected, and is likely to die or be stopped from doing it soon. 捡回一条命；余下的光阴不多；好景不长 ❑ *Perhaps that illness, diagnosed as fatal, gave him a sense of living on borrowed time.* 也许是那种被诊断为绝症的疾病让他有了时日无多之感。

→ see **bank, interest, library**

Usage 用法 **borrow** and **lend**

Borrow means 'to take something while intending to give it back later' : *Jiao borrowed Terry's cell phone and then lost it! Lend* means 'to give something to someone while expecting to get it back later' : *Terry will never lend anything to Jiao again!*
borrow 意为"向别人借东西并打算之后归还"：Jiao borrowed Terry's cell phone and then lost it! 娇借了特里的手机但弄丢了！
lend 意为"借出东西给别人并指望其归还"：Terry will never lend anything to Jiao again! 特里再也不会借给娇任何东西了！

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *borrow* with:

V. **forced to** borrow 被迫借…的 1 2
PREP. borrow **from** 从…借用 1 2 3 4
borrow **against** *something* 以…为抵押借款 2
N. **ability to** borrow 借款能力，borrow **cash/funds/money** 借现金 / 借资金 / 借钱 2
borrow **a phrase** 借用词语 4
ADV. borrow **heavily** 负债累累；大量借用 2 4

bor|row|er /ˈbɒroʊə^r/ (**borrowers**) N-COUNT A **borrower** is a person or organization that borrows money. 借钱者；借方

→ see **bank**

bor|row|ing /ˈbɒroʊɪŋ/ (**borrowings**) N-UNCOUNT **Borrowing** is the activity of borrowing money. 借款；借贷 ❑ *We have allowed spending and borrowing to rise in this recession.* 在此经济萧条时期，我们容许增加消费和借贷。

bor|stal /ˈbɔːrˢtˢl/ (**borstals**) N-VAR In Britain in the past, a **borstal** was a kind of prison for young criminals, who were not old enough to be sent to ordinary prisons. (英国旧时的)少年管教所，少年犯感化院

bos|om /ˈbʊzəm/ (**bosoms**) 1 N-COUNT A woman's breasts are sometimes referred to as her **bosom** or her **bosoms**. (女子的)乳房【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *…a large young mother with a baby resting against her ample bosom.* 让怀中婴儿靠在她丰满胸部上的身材高大的年轻母亲 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **bosom** friend is a friend who you know very well and like very much indeed. (朋友)知心的，亲密的 ❑ *They were bosom friends.* 他们是知心好友。❑ *Sakota was her cousin and bosom pal.* 佐古田是她的表妹和亲密伙伴。

boss ◆◆◇ /bɒs/ (**bosses, bossing, bossed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **boss** is the person in charge of the organization or department where you work. 老板；上司 ❑ *He cannot stand his boss.* 他无法忍受他的老板。❑ *Occasionally I have to go and ask the boss for a rise.* 有时我不得不找老板要求加薪。 2 N-COUNT If you are **the boss** in a group or relationship, you are the person who makes all the decisions. 领导；头儿；发号施令者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He thinks he's the boss.* 他认为自己是头儿。 3 VERB If you say that someone **bosses** you, you mean that they keep telling you what to do in a way that is irritating. 对…颐指气使；对…指手画脚 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *We cannot boss them into doing more.* 我们不能再差遣他们做更多的事了。❑ [v n] *'You are not to boss me!' she shouted.* "你不能指挥我！"她喊道。 •PHRASAL VERB **Boss around**, or in British English **boss about**, means the same as **boss**. boss around, boss about (英国英语)同 boss ❑ [v n p] *He started bossing people around and I didn't like what was happening.* 他开始把别人差来遣去，而我不喜欢他这样。[Also v p n] 4 PHRASE If you **are your own boss**, you work for yourself or make your own decisions and do not have anyone telling you what to do. 为自己打工；自

己拿主意 ❑ *I'm very much my own boss and no one interferes with what I do.* 我自己很有主见，没有人干预我做的事。

▶**boss around** or **boss about** → see **boss 3**

Thesaurus 同类词 *boss* Also look up:

N. chief, director, employer, foreman, manager, owner; (*ant.*) superintendent, supervisor 1 2

bossy /'bɒsi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **bossy**, you mean that they enjoy telling people what to do. 爱发号施令的；好指挥人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She remembers being a rather bossy little girl.* 她记得自己曾是一个颇为专横的小姑娘。•**bossi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They resent what they see as bossiness.* 他们对自己眼中那些专断蛮横的行为非常厌恶。

bo|sun /'bəʊsᵊn/ (**bosuns**) N-COUNT The **bosun** on a ship is the officer whose job is to look after the ship and its equipment. 水手长

bot /bɒt/ (**bots**) N-COUNT A **bot** is a computer program that carries out tasks for other programs or users, especially on the Internet. (尤指因特网上的)自动程序，机器人程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

bo|tan|ic /bə'tænɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Botanic** means the same as **botanical**. 同 botanical

bo|tani|cal /bə'tænɪkᵊl/ (**botanicals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Botanical** books, research, and activities relate to the scientific study of plants. 植物学的 ❑ *The area is of great botanical interest.* 这一领域有重大的植物学研究价值。❑ *...botanical gardens.* 植物园 2 N-COUNT **Botanicals** are drugs which are made from plants. 植物制剂；植物性药物 ❑ *The most effective new botanicals are extracts from cola nut and marine algae.* 这种极其有效的新型植物制剂是从可乐果和海藻中提炼出来的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *botan = plant* 植物：*botanical, botanist, botany*

bota|nist /'bɒtənɪst/ (**botanists**) N-COUNT A **botanist** is a scientist who studies plants. 植物学家

bota|ny /'bɒtəni/ N-UNCOUNT **Botany** is the scientific study of plants. 植物学

botch /bɒtʃ/ (**botches, botching, botched**) 1 VERB If you **botch** something that you are doing, you do it badly or clumsily. 把…搞糟；笨手笨脚地做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *It is a silly idea and he has botched it.* 这是个愚蠢的想法，他已经把事情弄糟了。❑ [v-ed] *...a botched job.* 拙劣的工作 •PHRASAL VERB **Botch up** means the same as **botch**. botch up 同 botch ❑ [v P n] *I hate having builders botch up repairs on my house.* 我不愿意让维修工人把我的房子弄得一团糟。❑ [v n P] *Hemingway complained that Nichols had 'botched everything up'.* 海明威抱怨尼科尔斯"把一切都搞砸了"。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you **make a botch of** something that you are doing, you botch it. 拙劣的工作；粗制滥造【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I rather made a botch of that whole thing.* 我结果把那整件事弄得一团糟。

'botch-up (**botch-ups**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **botch-up** is the same as a **botch**. 同 botch【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They were victims of a computer botch-up.* 他们因为计算机水平差而大吃苦头。

both ⇹ /bəʊθ/ 1 DET You use **both** when you are referring to two people or things and saying that something is true about each of them. 两个；两个都 ❑ *She cried out in fear and flung both arms up to protect her face.* 她吓得大叫，并且抡起双臂护住了自己的脸。❑ *Put both vegetables into a bowl and crush with a potato masher.* 把这两样蔬菜都放进一个碗里，然后用捣土豆器把它们捣碎。•QUANT **Both** is also a quantifier. ❑ [+*of*] *Both of these women have strong memories of the Vietnam War.* 这两位妇女都对越南战争记忆深刻。❑ *We're going to Andreas's Boutique to pick out something original for both of us.* 我们要去安德烈亚斯礼品店为我们俩挑选一些新奇玩意儿。•PRON **Both** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Miss Brown and her friend, both from Stoke, were arrested on the 8th of June.* 布朗小姐和她的朋友于6月8日被逮捕，她们两人都来自斯托克。❑ *Will there be public-works programmes, or community service, or both?* 将会实施公共工程项目还是社区服务项目，还是二者都有？ •PRON **Both** is also an emphasizing pronoun. ❑ *He visited the Institute of Neurology in Havana where they both worked.* 他访问了两人都曾工作过的哈瓦那的神经病学研究所。❑ *'Well, I'll leave you both, then,' said Gregory.* "好吧，那我就不打扰你们俩了。"格雷戈里说道。•PREDET **Both** is also a predeterminer.【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Both the band's writers are fascinating lyricists.* 乐队的这两位作词人都是非常出色的填词高手。❑ *Both the horses were out, tacked up and ready to ride.* 两匹马都牵出来安上了马具，可以骑了。 3 CONJ You use the structure **both...and** when you are giving two facts or alternatives and emphasizing that each of them is true or possible. 不仅…而且…；…和…都；既…又… ❑ *Now women work both before and after having their children.* 现在妇女在生孩子前后都要去工作。❑ *Any such action would have to be approved by both American and Saudi leaders.* 任何这样的行动都必须获得美国和沙特领导人双方的批准。

Usage 用法 **both...and**

In sentences with *both...and* use a plural verb: *Both the meat and the vegetables are organic.*

both...and 在句子中做主语时，动词用复数形式：Both the meat and the vegetables are organic. 肉和蔬菜都是有机的。

both|er ⇹ /'bɒðəʳ/ (**bothers, bothering, bothered**) 1 VERB If you do not **bother to** do something or if you do not **bother with** it, you do not do it, consider it, or use it because you think it is unnecessary or because you are too lazy. 操心；费力；麻烦 ❑ [v to-inf] *Lots of people don't bother to go through a marriage ceremony these days.* 如今很多人不再费心思举行婚礼。❑ [v v-ing] *Most of the papers didn't even bother reporting it.* 大多数报纸甚至懒得去报道这件事。❑ [v] *Nothing I do makes any difference anyway, so why bother?* 既然我做什么都于事无补，我为什么还要费劲呢？ ❑ [v +*with/about*] *...and he does not bother with a helmet either.* 而且他也懒得戴头盔 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Bother** means trouble or difficulty. You can also use **bother** to refer to an activity which causes this, especially when you would prefer not to do it or get involved with it. 麻烦；不便；麻烦事 ❑ *I usually buy sliced bread—it's less bother.* 我通常都买切片面包——比较省事。❑ *Most men hate the bother of shaving.* 大多数男士嫌刮胡子麻烦。 3 VERB If something **bothers** you, or if you **bother** about it, it worries, annoys, or upsets you. (使)烦恼；(使)担忧；(使)不安 ❑ [v n] *Is something bothering you?* 你有什么烦心事吗？ ❑ [v n] *That kind of jealousy doesn't bother me.* 那种嫉妒我并不在意。❑ [v n that] *It bothered me that boys weren't interested in me.* 男孩子们对我不感兴趣令我很烦恼。❑ [v +*about*] *Never bother about people's opinions.* 不要在意人们的看法。[Also v n wh] •**both|ered** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+*about*] *I was bothered about the blister on my hand.* 手上起的水疱让我心烦。❑ *I'm not bothered if he has another child.* 我不在乎他是否还有另一个孩子。 4 VERB If someone **bothers** you, they talk to you when you want to be left alone or interrupt you when you are busy. 打扰；烦扰 ❑ [v n] *We are playing a trick on a man who keeps bothering me.* 我们正在戏弄那个一直烦我的家伙。❑ [v n +*with/about*] *I don't know why he bothers me with this kind of rubbish.* 我不明白他为何用这种烂事来烦我。 5 PHRASE If you say that you **can't be bothered to** do something, you mean that you are not going to do it because you think it is unnecessary or because you are too lazy. 不愿找麻烦；不想出力 ❑ *I just can't be bothered to look after the house.* 我就是不想费事照看这所房子。 6 **hot and bothered** → see **hot**

both|er|some /'bɒðəʳsəm/ ADJ Someone or something that is **bothersome** is annoying or irritating. 恼人的；烦人的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Word Link 词根词缀 *some = causing* 引起…的：*awesome, bothersome, troublesome*

Bo|tox /'bəʊtɒks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Botox** is a substance that is injected into the face in order to make the skin look smoother. 肉毒杆菌毒素(可注入脸部以去除皱纹的物质)【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *...Botox injections.* 肉毒素注射剂

bot|tle ⇹ /'bɒtᵊl/ (**bottles, bottling, bottled**) 1 N-COUNT A **bottle** is a glass or plastic container in which drinks and other liquids are kept. Bottles are usually round with straight

B

sides and a narrow top. 瓶子 ❑ *There were two empty beer bottles on the table.* 桌子上有两个空啤酒瓶。❑ *He was pulling the cork from a bottle of wine.* 他正在启一瓶葡萄酒的瓶塞。❑ *...Victorian scent bottles.* 维多利亚时代风格的香水瓶 •N-COUNT A **bottle of** something is an amount of it contained in a bottle. 一瓶之量 ❑ [+of] *He had drunk half a bottle of whisky.* 他已经喝掉了半瓶威士忌。2 VERB To **bottle** a drink or other liquid means to put it into bottles after it has been made. 用瓶装；把…装入瓶中 ❑ [v n] *This is a large truck which has equipment to automatically bottle the wine.* 这是一辆大型卡车，拥有自动将葡萄酒装瓶的设备。❑ [v-ed] *...bottled water.* 瓶装水 3 N-COUNT A **bottle** is a drinking container used by babies. It has a special rubber part at the top through which they can suck their drink. 奶瓶 4 → see also **bottled, feeding bottle, hot-water bottle, water bottle**

→ see **glass**

▶**bottle up** PHRASAL VERB If you **bottle up** strong feelings, you do not express them or show them, especially when this makes you tense or angry. 压抑，抑制（强烈的感情）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n P] *Tension in the home increases if you bottle things up.* 你如果把事情强压在心里，家里的气氛就更紧张了。❑ [v P n] *Be assertive rather than bottle up your anger.* 要坚定自信，而不是把愤怒藏在心里。

'bot|tle bank (**bottle banks**) N-COUNT A **bottle bank** is a large container into which people can put empty bottles so that the glass can be used again. 空瓶回收箱【BRIT 英】

bot|tled /'bɒt'ld/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bottled** gas is kept under pressure in special metal cylinders which can be moved from one place to another. （气体）瓶装的，罐装的 2 → see also **bottle**

'bottle-feed (**bottle-feeds, bottle-feeding, bottle-fed**) VERB If you **bottle-feed** a baby, you give it milk or a liquid like milk in a bottle rather than the baby sucking milk from its mother's breasts. 用奶瓶喂（婴儿）；用奶瓶哺乳 ❑ [v n] *New fathers love bottle feeding their babies.* 新爸爸们喜欢喂宝宝喝奶。❑ [v-ed] *...a bottle-fed baby.* 喝奶粉的婴儿

,bottle-'green also **bottle green** COLOUR Something that is **bottle-green** is dark green in colour. 深绿色的

bottle|neck /'bɒt'lnek/ (**bottlenecks**) 1 N-COUNT A **bottleneck** is a place where a road becomes narrow or where it meets another road so that the traffic slows down or stops, often causing traffic jams. 瓶颈路段；狭窄路段；交通拥堵地段 2 N-COUNT A **bottleneck** is a situation that stops a process or activity from progressing. （阻碍进展的）瓶颈，障碍 ❑ *He pushed everyone full speed ahead until production hit a bottleneck.* 他催促所有人拼命干活，直到生产遭遇瓶颈。

'bottle-opener (**bottle-openers**) N-COUNT A **bottle-opener** is a metal device for removing caps or tops from bottles. 开瓶器

bot|tler /'bɒtələ'/ (**bottlers**) N-COUNT A **bottler** is a person or company that puts drinks into bottles. 装瓶工人；装瓶公司

'bot|tle shop (**bottle shops**) N-COUNT A **bottle shop** is a shop which sells wine, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. 瓶装酒商店【AUSTRALIAN 澳】

bot|tom ◆◇ /'bɒtəm/ (**bottoms, bottoming, bottomed**) 1 N-COUNT **The bottom of** something is the lowest or deepest part of it. 底；底部 ❑ [+of] *He sat at the bottom of the stairs.* 他坐在最下面的一级楼梯上。❑ [+of] *Answers can be found at the bottom of page 8.* 在第 8 页末尾可以找到答案。❑ [+of] *...the bottom of the sea.* 海底 2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **bottom** thing or layer in a series of things or layers is the lowest one. 最下方的；底部的；底层的 ❑ *There's an extra duvet in the bottom drawer of the cupboard.* 橱柜最底层的抽屉里还有一床羽绒被。3 N-COUNT **The bottom of** an object is the flat surface at its lowest point. You can also refer to the inside or outside of this surface as the **bottom**. 底面；内底面；外底面 ❑ *Spread the onion slices on the bottom of the dish.* 把洋葱片铺在盘底。❑ *...the bottom of their shoes.* 他们的鞋底 ❑ *...a suitcase with a false bottom.* 活底手提箱 4 N-SING If you say that **the bottom** has dropped or fallen out of a market or industry, you mean that people have stopped buying the products it sells. （某市场或产业的）最差状况，低谷【BUSINESS, JOURNALISM 商，新闻】❑ *The bottom had fallen out of the city's property market.* 该市的房地产市场已陷入极度低迷。5 N-SING **The bottom of** a street or garden is the end farthest away from you or from your house. （街道、花园的）尽头，远端【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...the Cathedral at the bottom of the street.* 街道尽头的大教堂

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **end**

6 N-SING **The bottom of** a table is the end farthest away from where you are sitting. **The bottom of** a bed is the end where you usually rest your feet. （桌子的）另一端；（床）尾【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *Malone sat down on the bottom of the bed.* 马隆在床尾坐下了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **end**

7 N-SING **The bottom of** an organization or career structure is the lowest level in it, where new employees often start. （组织机构或职业架构的）最底层，基层 ❑ *He had worked in the theatre for many years, starting at the bottom.* 他从最基础的干起，已经从事戏剧工作很多年了。❑ [+of] *...a contract researcher at the bottom of the pay scale.* 工资级别最低的合同制研究员 8 N-SING If someone is **bottom** or at **the bottom** in a survey, test, or league their performance is worse than that of all the other people involved. （调查、测试或联赛中的）表现最差者，最后一名 ❑ [+of] *He was always bottom of the class.* 他一直是全班的最后一名。❑ [+of] *The team is close to bottom of the League.* 这支球队快跌至联赛末席了。9 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **bottom** is the part of your body that you sit on. 臀部；屁股 ❑ *If there was one thing she could change about her body it would be her bottom.* 如果能对自己的身体做一点改变，那她会选择臀部。10 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft n N] The lower part of a bikini, tracksuit, or pair of pyjamas can be referred to as the **bottoms** or the **bottom**. （比基尼泳装的）泳裤；（田径服、睡衣的）裤子 ❑ *She wore blue tracksuit bottoms.* 她穿了一条蓝色田径裤。❑ *...a skimpy bikini bottom.* 极其暴露的比基尼泳裤 11 → see also **-bottomed, rock bottom** 12 PHRASE You use **at bottom** to emphasize that you are stating what you think is the real nature of something or the real truth about a situation. 实质上；实际上【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The two systems are, at bottom, conceptual models.* 这两个系统实质上是两种概念模式。❑ *At bottom, such an attitude is born not of concern for your welfare, but out of fear of losing you.* 实际上，这种态度并非源自对你幸福的关心，而是出于害怕失去你。13 PHRASE If something is **at the bottom of** a problem or unpleasant situation, it is the real cause of it. 是…的真正原因；是…的根源 ❑ *Often I find that anger and resentment are at the bottom of the problem.* 我常常发现愤怒和不满是问题的真正根源。14 PHRASE You can say that you mean something **from the bottom of** your **heart** to emphasize that you mean it very sincerely. 打心眼里；衷心地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm happy, and I mean that from the bottom of my heart.* 我很开心，而且是那种发自肺腑的开心。❑ *I want to thank everyone from the bottom of my heart.* 我要衷心感谢每一个人。15 PHRASE If you want to **get to the bottom of** a problem, you want to solve it by finding out its real cause. 找到…的真正起因；查寻到…的根源 ❑ *I have to get to the bottom of this mess.* 我必须查清造成这一混乱局面的真正原因。16 to **scrape the bottom of the barrel** → see **barrel**

▶**bottom out** PHRASAL VERB If a trend such as a fall in prices **bottoms out**, it stops getting worse or decreasing, and remains at a particular level or amount. （价格等）达到最低点，停止恶化【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P] *He expects the recession to bottom out.* 他预期经济萧条将见底。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bottom* Also look up:

N. base, floor, foundation, ground; (*ant.*) peak, top 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bottom* with:

V. **reach the** bottom 到达底部，**sink to the** bottom 沉到底部 1
N. bottom **of a hill** 山脚，bottom **of the page/screen** 页面 / 屏幕的下方，bottom **of the pool** 泳池池底，bottom **of the sea** 海底，**river** bottom 河底 1
bottom **drawer** 底层抽屉，bottom **lip** 下嘴唇，bottom **rung** 阶梯底层 2
PREP. **along the** bottom 沿着底部，**on the** bottom 在底部 1 2
at/near the bottom 在 / 靠近底部（或末尾）1 2 3 5 6

-bottomed /-ˈbɒtəmd/ COMB **-bottomed** can be added to adjectives or nouns to form adjectives that indicate what kind of bottom an object or person has. (用于形容词或名词后构成形容词)表示"有…底的" ❑ *…a glass-bottomed boat.* 玻璃底的船

bot|tom|less /ˈbɒtəmləs/ 1 ADJ If you describe a supply of something as **bottomless**, you mean that it seems so large that it will never run out. 无限的; 无穷尽的 ❑ *Princess Anne does not have a bottomless purse.* 安妮公主的钱并非多得取之不尽, 用之不竭。2 ADJ If you describe something as **bottomless**, you mean that it is so deep that it seems to have no bottom. 深不见底的; 深不可测的 ❑ *His eyes were like bottomless brown pools.* 他棕色的眼睛像潭水一样深邃。3 PHRASE If you describe something as a **bottomless pit**, you mean that it seems as if you can take things from it and it will never be empty or put things in it and it will never be full. 取之不竭的事物; 宝藏; 无底洞 ❑ *A gold mine is not a bottomless pit, the gold runs out.* 金矿并非无底的宝藏, 金子终究会被采光。❑ *The problem is we don't have a bottomless pit of resources.* 问题是我们没有取之不尽的资源。

Word Link 词根词缀 *less ≈ without* 无 : *baseless, bottomless, boundless*

ˌbot|tom ˈline (**bottom lines**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The bottom line** in a decision or situation is the most important factor that you have to consider. 最重要的因素; 要旨 ❑ *The bottom line is that it's not profitable.* 最重要的一点是它无利可图。2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] **The bottom line** in a business deal is the least a person is willing to accept. (生意上达成交易的)底线, 最低条件 ❑ *She says £95,000 is her bottom line.* 她说 95,000 英镑是她的底线。3 N-COUNT [oft poss N] **The bottom line** is the total amount of money that a company has made or lost over a particular period of time. (公司在一段时期内的)盈亏总额, 账本底线【BUSINESS 商】❑ *…to force chief executives to look beyond the next quarter's bottom line.* 迫使主管们将目光不要仅局限于下一个季度的盈亏

botu|lism /ˈbɒtʃʊlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Botulism** is a serious form of food poisoning. 肉毒中毒(一种严重的食物中毒)【MEDICAL 医】

bou|doir /ˈbuːdwɑːˈ/ (**boudoirs**) N-COUNT A **boudoir** is a woman's bedroom or private sitting room. 女人的卧室; 闺房【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bouf|fant /ˈbuːfɒn, AM 美 buːˈfɑːnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bouffant** hairstyle is one in which your hair is high and full. (发型)蓬松的 ❑ *…blonde bouffant hairdos.* 金黄色的蓬松发式

bou|gain|vil|lea /ˌbuːgənˈvɪlɪə/ (**bougainvilleas**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **bougainvillaea**

N-VAR **Bougainvillea** is a climbing plant that has thin, red or purple flowers and grows mainly in hot countries. 叶子花, 三角花, 九重葛(一种开红色或紫色花的攀缘植物, 主要生长于热带国家)

bough /baʊ/ (**boughs**) N-COUNT A **bough** is a large branch of a tree. 粗树枝; 大树枝【LITERARY 文】❑ *I rested my fishing rod against a pine bough.* 我把钓竿靠在一棵松树的大树枝上。

bought /bɔːt/ **Bought** is the past tense and past participle of **buy**.

bouil|la|baisse /ˌbuːjəˈbeɪs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Bouillabaisse** is a rich stew or soup of fish and vegetables. 浓味炖鱼; 浓味鱼汤

bouil|lon /ˈbuːjɒn, AM 美 ˈbʊljɑːn/ (**bouillons**) N-VAR **Bouillon** is a liquid made by boiling meat and bones or vegetables in water and used to make soups and sauces. (用肉和骨头或蔬菜煮的)高汤, 清汤

boul|der /ˈbəʊldəˈ/ (**boulders**) N-COUNT A **boulder** is a large rounded rock. 大圆石; 巨石

boules /buːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Boules** is a game in which a small ball is thrown and then the players try to throw other balls as close to the first ball as possible. 滚球游戏(比赛谁扔的球最接近第一次扔出的球的游戏)

boule|vard /ˈbuːləvɑːˈd, AM 美 ˈbʊl-/ (**boulevards**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **boulevard** is a wide street in a city, usually with trees along each side. 林阴大道 ❑ *…Lenton Boulevard.* 伦顿林阴大道

bounce /baʊns/ (**bounces, bouncing, bounced**) 1 VERB When an object such as a ball **bounces** or when you **bounce** it, it moves upwards from a surface or away from it immediately after hitting it. (使)弹起; (使)反弹 ❑ [v n prep] *I bounced a ball against the house.* 我对着房子打球。❑ [v n] *My father would burst into the kitchen bouncing a football.* 我的父亲会颠着足球冲进厨房。❑ [v prep/adv] *…a falling pebble, bouncing down the eroded cliff.* 从饱受侵蚀的峭壁弹落下来的砾石 ❑ [v] *They watched the dodgem cars bang and bounce.* 他们看着那些碰碰车互相碰撞并弹开。•N-COUNT **Bounce** is also a noun. ❑ *The wheelchair tennis player is allowed two bounces of the ball.* 轮椅网球选手可以等球落地两次再击球。2 VERB If sound or light **bounces off** a surface or **is bounced off** it, it reaches the surface and is reflected back. (使)(声或光)反射 ❑ [v +*off*] *Your arms and legs need protection from light bouncing off glass.* 需要保护你的手臂和双腿免受玻璃反射光线的照射。❑ [v n +*off*] *They work by bouncing microwaves off solid objects.* 它们的工作原理是通过固体来反射微波。3 VERB If something **bounces** or if something **bounces** it, it swings or moves up and down. (使)跳动; (使)上下晃动 ❑ [v] *Her long black hair bounced as she walked.* 她走路时长长的黑发一甩一甩的。❑ [v adv] *Then I noticed the car was bouncing up and down as if someone were jumping on it.* 然后我注意到那辆车在上下颠簸, 好像有人在车上蹦跳似的。❑ [v n] *The wind was bouncing the branches of the big oak trees.* 一棵棵大橡树的枝条随风晃动。4 VERB If you **bounce** on a soft surface, you jump up and down on it repeatedly. (在柔软物体表面)跳上跳下, 蹦跳, 弹跳 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She lets us do anything, even bounce on our beds.* 她放任我们随心所欲, 甚至连我们在床上蹦她也不管。[Also v] 5 VERB If someone **bounces** somewhere, they move there in an energetic way, because they are feeling happy. 蹦蹦跳跳地去 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Moira bounced into the office.* 莫伊拉蹦蹦跳跳地进了办公室。6 VERB If you **bounce** your ideas **off** someone, you tell them to that person, in order to find out what they think about them. 向…透露(想法); 与…探讨(想法) ❑ [v n +*off*] *It was good to bounce ideas off another mind.* 与别人谈谈自己的想法是有益的。❑ [v n *around*] *Let's bounce a few ideas around.* 咱们交流一下看法吧。7 VERB If a cheque **bounces** or if a bank **bounces** it, the bank refuses to accept it and pay out the money, because the person who wrote it does not have enough money in their account. (支票)被拒付; (银行)拒付(支票) ❑ [v] *Our only complaint would be if the cheque bounced.* 我们唯一不放心的是, 万一支票被拒付。❑ [v n] *His bank wrongly bounced cheques worth £75,000.* 他的开户行误将几张支票拒付了, 这些支票的金额共计 75,000 英镑。8 VERB [v] If an e-mail or other electronic message **bounces**, it is returned to the person who sent it because the address was wrong or because of a problem with one of the computers involved in sending it. (电子邮件等)被退回【COMPUTING 计算机】

▶**bounce back** PHRASAL VERB If you **bounce back** after a bad experience, you return very quickly to your previous level of success, enthusiasm, or activity. 恢复; 复原; 重整旗鼓 ❑ [v p] *We lost two or three early games in the World Cup, but we bounced back.* 在世界杯比赛开始时我们有两三场比赛失利, 但后来我们又恢复了状态。❑ [v p prep/adv] *He is young enough to bounce back from this disappointment.* 他还年轻, 定能从失意中振作起来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bounce* with:

ADJ.	**a big/high/little** bounce 大反弹 / 高反弹 / 小反弹 1
N.	bounce **a ball** 使球弹起 1
	bounce **ideas off** *someone* 与某人交流想法 6
	bounce **a cheque** 拒付支票 7
ADV.	bounce **off** 反弹; 透露 1 2 6
	bounce **along** 跳跃前进 1 3
	bounce **around** 四下弹跳 1 3 5

bounc|er /ˈbaʊnsəˈ/ (**bouncers**) N-COUNT A **bouncer** is a man who stands at the door of a club, prevents unwanted people from coming in, and makes people leave if they cause trouble. (俱乐部门口的)门卫, 保镖

bounc|ing /ˈbaʊnsɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n, ADJ n] If you say that someone is **bouncing with** health, you mean that they are very healthy. You can also refer to a **bouncing** baby. 健壮的; 茁壮的 ❑ *They are bouncing with health in the good weather.* 在这种宜

人的天气里，他们健康活泼地茁壮成长。❑ *Derek is now the proud father of a bouncing baby girl.* 德里克现在是一位自豪的父亲，他有一个健康的女宝宝。2 → see also **bounce**

bouncy /ˈbaʊnsi/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **bouncy** is very lively. 充满活力的；精神饱满的 ❑ *She was bouncy and full of energy.* 她朝气蓬勃，充满活力。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bouncy** thing can bounce very well or makes other things bounce well. 弹性好的；弹力十足的 ❑ *...a children's paradise filled with bouncy toys.* 有许多弹跳玩具的儿童乐园 ❑ *...a bouncy chair.* 婴儿摇椅

bouncy castle (**bouncy castles**) N-COUNT A **bouncy castle** is a large object filled with air, often in the shape of a castle, which children play on at a fairground or other outdoor event. (游乐场或举行室外活动时摆放的) 充气城堡

bound

① BE BOUND 必定
② OTHER USES 其他用法

① **bound** ◆◇◇ /baʊnd/ 1 **Bound** is the past tense and past participle of **bind**. 2 PHRASE If you say that something **is bound to** happen, you mean that you are sure it will happen, because it is a natural consequence of something that is already known or exists. (根据已知规律、知识) 一定会；必然会；注定会 ❑ *There are bound to be price increases next year.* 明年物价一定会上涨。❑ *If you are topless in a public place, this sort of thing is bound to happen.* 如果你在公共场所裸露上身，这种事情一定会发生。3 PHRASE If you say that something **is bound to** happen or be true, you feel confident and certain of it, although you have no definite knowledge or evidence. (对某事并不确定或无确凿证据时，认为其) 肯定会，确定是【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I'll show it to Benjamin. He's bound to know.* 我会把它给本杰明看，他肯定会知道。❑ *We'll have more than one child, and one of them's bound to be a boy.* 我们会有不止一个孩子，而且其中一定有个男孩。4 ADJ If one person, thing, or situation is **bound to** another, they are closely associated with each other, and it is difficult for them to be separated or to escape from each other. (与…) 紧密相连的；(与…) 密切相关的；(同…) 难以分开的 ❑ [+to] *We are as tightly bound to the people we dislike as to the people we love.* 不管是我们讨厌的人还是喜爱的人都一样和我们密切相关。5 ADJ If a vehicle or person is **bound for** a particular place, they are travelling towards it. 要到…去的；驶往…的 ❑ [+for] *The ship was bound for Italy.* 这艘船驶向意大利。❑ [+for] *...a Russian plane bound for Berlin.* 飞往柏林的俄罗斯飞机 •COMB **Bound** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...a Texas-bound oil freighter.* 驶往得克萨斯的油轮 ❑ *...homeward-bound commuters.* 下班回家的通勤者 6 PHRASE If something is **bound up in** a particular form or place, it is fixed in that form or contained in that place. 以…的形式；被容纳在…里 ❑ *The manager of a company does not like having a large chunk of his wealth bound up in its shares.* 一家公司经理不愿意让大笔财富套在股票里。7 PHRASE If one thing is **bound up with** or **in** another, they are closely connected with each other, and it is difficult to consider the two things separately. 与…密切相关的；同…难以分开的 ❑ *My fate was bound up with hers.* 我和她的命运紧密相连。❑ *Their interests were completely bound up in their careers.* 他们的兴趣完全是围绕着他们的职业。8 → see also **bind over**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bound* with:

N.	bound **by duty** 受责任约束的 ① 4
ADV.	**legally** bound 有法律关系的，**tightly** bound 紧密联系的 ① 4
V.	bound **to fail** 注定失败的 ① 2 3
N.	**feet/hands/wrists** bound 脚 / 手 / 手腕被捆的，**leather** bound 皮面装订的，bound **with tape** 用带子捆绑的 ① 1 **a flight/plane/ship/train** bound **for** 开往…的航班 / 飞机 / 船 / 火车 ① 3
PREP.	bound **together** 密不可分的，bound **up with** 与…密切相关的 ① 7

② **bound** ◆◇◇ /baʊnd/ (**bounds**, **bounding**, **bounded**) → Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 10 项。1 N-PLURAL [usu *within/beyond* N] **Bounds** are limits which normally restrict what can happen or what people can do. 界限；限制 ❑ *Changes in temperature occur slowly and are constrained within relatively tight bounds.* 温度变化缓慢，而且局限在相对较小的范围内。❑ [+of] *...a forceful personality willing to go beyond the bounds of convention.* 做事不拘常规的强硬个性 ❑ [+of] *...the bounds of good taste.* 良好品味的界限 2 VERB If an area of land **is bounded by** something, that thing is situated around its edge. 与…毗邻；成为…的边界 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *Kirgizia is bounded by Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.* 吉尔吉斯与乌兹别克斯坦、哈萨克斯坦和塔吉克斯坦接壤。❑ [V n] *...the trees that bounded the car park.* 环绕在停车场周围的树木 ❑ [V-ed] *...the park, bounded by two busy main roads and a huge housing estate.* 四周有两条繁忙的主干道路和一处大型住宅区的公园 3 V-PASSIVE If someone's life or situation **is bounded by** certain things, those are its most important aspects and it is limited or restricted by them. 限制；约束 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *Our lives are bounded by work, family and television.* 我们的生活仅限于工作、家庭和看看电视。4 VERB If a person or animal **bounds** in a particular direction, they move quickly with large steps or jumps. 跳跃着前进 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He bounded up the steps and pushed the bell of the door.* 他跳着上了台阶，按下了门铃。5 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **bound** is a long or high jump. 跳跃；跳跃【LITERARY 文】❑ *With one bound Jack was free.* 杰克纵身一跃就脱身了。6 VERB If the quantity or performance of something **bounds** ahead, it increases or improves quickly and suddenly. (数量) 飞快增长；(表现) 迅速改进 ❑ [V adv] *The shares bounded ahead a further 11p to 311p.* 股票价格又急涨了 11 便士，攀至 311 便士。7 PHRASE If you say that a feeling or quality **knows no bounds**, you are emphasizing that it is very strong or intense. 无限；无止境；很强烈【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The passion of Argentinian football fans knows no bounds.* 阿根廷足球迷极为热情。8 PHRASE If a place is **out of bounds**, people are not allowed to go there. (某地) 禁止进入 ❑ *For the last few days the area has been out of bounds to foreign journalists.* 最近几天该地区禁止外国记者进入。9 PHRASE If something is **out of bounds**, people are not allowed to do it, use it, see it, or know about it. (某事物) 被禁止 ❑ *American parents may soon be able to rule violent TV programmes out of bounds.* 美国的家长可能很快就会迫使含有暴力内容的电视节目禁播。10 **leaps and bounds** → see **leap**

-bound /-baʊnd/ 1 COMB **-bound** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe a person who finds it impossible or very difficult to leave the specified place. (用于名词后构成形容词) 表示“离不开…的”，“难以离开…的” ❑ *Andrew has been left wheelchair-bound after the accident.* 安德鲁在那次事故后就只能呆在轮椅上了。❑ *I'm pretty desk-bound, which is very frustrating.* 我基本上一直需要伏案工作，这真让人沮丧。2 COMB **-bound** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe a place that is greatly affected by the specified type of weather. (用于名词后构成形容词) 表示“受…天气影响的” ❑ *Three people were hurt in a 12-car pile up on a fog-bound motorway yesterday.* 昨天在大雾弥漫的高速公路上发生的 12 辆汽车连环相撞事故导致 3 人受伤。3 COMB **-bound** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe something or someone that is prevented from working properly or is badly affected by the specified situation. (用于名词后构成形容词) 表示“受…严重影响的”【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the tradition-bound officers of the navy.* 受传统约束的海军军官 4 → see also **duty-bound**, **muscle-bound**

boundary /ˈbaʊndəri/ (**boundaries**) 1 N-COUNT The **boundary of** an area of land is an imaginary line that separates it from other areas. (土地的) 分界线，边界 ❑ [+of] *...the Bow Brook which forms the western boundary of the wood.* 构成了这片树林西部边界的鲍溪 ❑ *Drug traffickers operate across national boundaries.* 贩毒分子进行跨国贩毒活动。[Also +between] 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **boundaries of** something such as a subject or activity are the limits that people think that it has. (学科或活动的) 界限，边界 ❑ [+between] *The boundaries between history and storytelling are always being blurred and muddled.* 历史和轶闻的分界向来是模糊而混乱的。❑ [+of] *...extending the boundaries of press freedom.* 扩大新闻自由的界限

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *boundary* with:

N. boundary **dispute** 边界争端，boundary **line** 边界线 1
PREP. boundary **around places/things** 地区 / 事物的边界，boundary **between places/things** 地区 / 事物间的分界，**beyond a** boundary 超出边界的，boundary **of** *someplace/something* 某地 / 某事的分界 1 2
V. **cross a** boundary 越过边界，**mark/set a** boundary 划出 / 设置边界 1 2

boun|der /'baʊndəʳ/ (**bounders**) N-COUNT If you call a man a **bounder**, you mean he behaves in an unkind, deceitful, or selfish way. 刻薄之人；骗子；自私鬼【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

boun|dless /'baʊndləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **boundless**, you mean that there seems to be no end or limit to it. 无止境的；无限的 ❑ *His reforming zeal was boundless.* 他对于改革热情无限。

Word Link 词根词缀 *less ≈ without* 无：*baseless, bottomless, boundless*

boun|ti|ful /'baʊntɪfʊl/ 1 ADJ A **bountiful** supply or amount of something pleasant is a large one. 大量的；丰富的 ❑ *State aid is less bountiful than it was before.* 国家提供的援助比以往减少了。❑ *...a bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables.* 水果和蔬菜的大丰收 2 ADJ A **bountiful** area or period of time produces or provides large amounts of something, especially food. (地区或时期)物产富饶的，(尤指)食物充足的 ❑ *The land is bountiful and no one starves.* 这片土地物产丰富，没有人挨饿。

boun|ty /'baʊnti/ (**bounties**) 1 N-VAR You can refer to something that is provided in large amounts as **bounty**. 大量提供的东西；慷慨的赠予【LITERARY 文】❑ *...autumn's bounty of fruits, seeds and berries.* 秋天丰盛的水果、种子和浆果 2 N-COUNT A **bounty** is money that is offered as a reward for doing something, especially for finding or killing a particular person. (尤指为找到或杀死某人而悬赏的)赏金，奖金 ❑ *They paid bounties for people to give up their weapons.* 他们向放下武器的人发放赏金。

boun|ty hunt|er (**bounty hunters**) N-COUNT A **bounty hunter** is someone who tries to find or kill someone in order to get the reward that has been offered. 赏金猎手；赏金杀手

bou|quet /bəʊ'keɪ, bu:-/ (**bouquets**) 1 N-COUNT A **bouquet** is a bunch of flowers which is attractively arranged. 花束 ❑ [+of] *The woman carried a bouquet of dried violets.* 这个女人拿着一束干枯的紫罗兰。2 N-VAR The **bouquet** of something, especially wine, is the pleasant smell that it has. (尤指葡萄酒散发的)香味，芬芳 ❑ *...a Sicilian wine with a bouquet of cloves.* 带着丁香香味的西西里葡萄酒

bou|quet gar|ni /ˌbəʊkeɪgɑ:ˈni:, ˌbu:-/ N-SING A **bouquet garni** is a bunch of herbs that are tied together and used in cooking to add flavour to the food. (烹饪时调味用的)香草束，香料包

bour|bon /'bɜ:bən/ (**bourbons**) N-VAR **Bourbon** is a type of whisky that is made mainly in America. 波旁威士忌酒(主要产于美国) ❑ *I poured a little more bourbon into my glass.* 我又往酒杯里倒了点儿波旁威士忌。•N-COUNT A **bourbon** is a small glass of bourbon. 一小杯波旁威士忌

bour|geois /'bʊəʒwɑ:/ 1 ADJ If you describe people, their way of life, or their attitudes as **bourgeois**, you disapprove of them because you consider them typical of conventional middle-class people. 传统中产阶级的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He's accusing them of having a bourgeois and limited vision.* 他指责他们像中产阶级一样目光狭隘。2 → see also **petit bourgeois**

bour|geoi|sie /ˌbʊəʒwɑ:'zi:/ 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] In Marxist theory, **the bourgeoisie** are the middle-class people who own most of the wealth in a capitalist system. (马克思主义理论中的)资产阶级【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the suppression of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.* 资产阶级对无产阶级的压迫 2 → see also **petit bourgeoisie**

bourse /bu:'s/ (**bourses**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A country's or region's **bourse** is its stock exchange. 证券交易所

bout /baʊt/ (**bouts**) 1 N-COUNT If you have a **bout of** an illness or of an unpleasant feeling, you have it for a short period. (疾病或不愉快情绪的)发作 ❑ [+of] *He was recovering from a severe bout of flu.* 他患了严重的流感，尚未痊愈。❑ [+of] *I was suffering with a bout of nerves.* 我感到一阵紧张。2 N-COUNT A **bout of** something that is unpleasant is a short time during which it occurs a great deal. (不愉快之事大量发生的)一阵，一小段时间 ❑ [+of] *The latest bout of violence has claimed twenty-four lives.* 最近发生的一起暴力事件造成 24 人死亡。❑ [+of] *A half-hour daily walk can be more beneficial than one hard bout of exercise a week.* 每天散步半小时会比一周剧烈运动一次对身体更有益。3 N-COUNT A **bout** is a boxing or wrestling match. 拳击比赛；摔跤比赛 ❑ *This will be his eighth title bout in 19 months.* 这将是他 19 个月里的第 8 次卫冕赛。

bou|tique /bu:'ti:k/ (**boutiques**) N-COUNT A **boutique** is a small shop that sells fashionable clothes, shoes, or jewellery. 时尚商店；时装店；精品店

bou,tique ho'tel (**boutique hotels**) N-COUNT A **boutique hotel** is a small, high-quality and usually attractive hotel. 精品酒店 ❑ *They opened a boutique hotel in Istanbul.* 他们在伊斯坦布尔开了一家精品酒店。

bo|vine /'bəʊvaɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bovine** means relating to cattle. 牛的；与牛有关的【TECHNICAL 术语】2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour or appearance as **bovine**, you think that they are stupid or slow. 蠢笨的；反应迟钝的；呆头呆脑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm depressed by the bovine enthusiasm of the crowd's response.* 人群毫无热情的迟钝反应使我感到很沮丧。

bow
① BENDING OR SUBMITTING 弯曲或顺从
② PART OF A SHIP 船的部分
③ OBJECTS 物体

① **bow** /baʊ/ (**bows, bowing, bowed**) 1 VERB When you **bow to** someone, you briefly bend your body towards them as a formal way of greeting them or showing respect. 鞠躬，欠身(打招呼或表示恭敬) ❑ [v +to] *They bowed low to Louis and hastened out of his way.* 他们向路易斯深深鞠躬，并忙不迭地给他让道。❑ [v] *He bowed slightly before taking her bag.* 他微微欠身，然后接过了她的包。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Bow** is also a noun. ❑ *I gave a theatrical bow and waved.* 我夸张地鞠了个躬，然后挥手致意。2 VERB If you **bow** your head, you bend it downwards so that you are looking towards the ground, for example because you want to show respect or because you are thinking deeply about something. 低(头)；俯(首) ❑ [v n] *The Colonel bowed his head and whispered a prayer of thanksgiving.* 这位上校低头轻声做感恩祈祷。❑ [v-ed] *She stood still, head bowed, hands clasped in front of her.* 她一动不动地站着，低着头，双手紧扣在胸前。3 VERB If you **bow to** pressure or to someone's wishes, you agree to do what they want you to do. 向(压力或他人的意愿)让步；屈从于；屈服于 ❑ [v +to] *Some shops are bowing to consumer pressure and stocking organically grown vegetables.* 一些商店迫于顾客的压力，开始供应有机蔬菜。4 V-PASSIVE If you **are bowed** by something, you are made unhappy and anxious by it, and lose hope. 使沮丧；使不安；使无望 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...their determination not to be bowed in the face of the allied attacks.* 他们绝不在联合攻击面前丧失斗志的坚定决心 •PHRASAL VERB To **be bowed down** means the same as to **be bowed**. be bowed down 同 be bowed ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *I am bowed down by my sins.* 我为自己的罪孽感到不安。

▶**bow down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you refuse to **bow down to** another person, you refuse to show them respect or to behave in a way which you think would make you seem weaker or less important than them. 向…致敬；向…示弱 ❑ [v P +to] *We should not have to bow down to anyone.* 我们不必向任何人示弱。2 → see also **bow 4**

▶**bow out** PHRASAL VERB If you **bow out** of something, you stop taking part in it. 退出【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v P] *He had bowed out gracefully when his successor had been appointed.* 他在继任者被任命后体面地引退了。[Also +of]

② **bow** /baʊ/ (**bows**) N-COUNT The front part of a ship is called **the bow** or **the bows**. The plural **bows** can be used to refer

either to one or to more than one of these parts. 船首；船头 ❑ *The waves were about five feet now, and the bow of the boat was leaping up and down.* 那时浪高大约有 5 英尺，船头在上下颠簸。

B

③ **bow** /bəʊ/ (**bows**) ■ N-COUNT A **bow** is a knot with two loops and two loose ends that is used in tying shoelaces and ribbons. (鞋带或丝带系成的)蝴蝶结 ❑ *Add a length of ribbon tied in a bow.* 再用一段丝带，系个蝴蝶结。 ■ N-COUNT A **bow** is a weapon for shooting arrows which consists of a long piece of curved wood with a string attached to both its ends. 弓 ❑ *Some of the raiders were armed with bows and arrows.* 其中一些袭击者身背弓箭。 ■ N-COUNT The **bow** of a violin or other stringed instrument is a long thin piece of wood with fibres stretched along it, which you move across the strings of the instrument in order to play it. (小提琴等弦乐器的)弓，琴弓

bowd|ler|ize /'baʊdləraɪz, AM 美 'bəʊd-/ (**bowdlerizes, bowdlerizing, bowdlerized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **bowdlerise**

VERB To **bowdlerize** a book or film means to take parts of it out before publishing it or showing it. 删除，删改(书或电影中的部分)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *I'm bowdlerizing it—just slightly changing one or two words so listeners won't be upset.* 我在对它作些删改——只是改换个别字眼，这样听众更容易接受。❑ [V-ed] *...a bowdlerised version of the song.* 这首歌曲的删节版

bowed

Pronounced /bəʊd/ for meaning ■, and /baʊd/ for meaning ■. 义项 1 读作 /bəʊd/，义项 2 读作 /baʊd/。

■ ADJ Something that is **bowed** is curved. 成弓形的；弯曲的 ❑ *...an old lady with bowed legs.* 罗圈腿的老妇人 ■ ADJ If a person's body is **bowed**, it is bent forward. 弯腰曲背的；向倭的 ❑ *He walked aimlessly along street after street, head down and shoulders bowed.* 他低着头、垂着肩，漫无目的地走过一条条街道。 ■ → see also **bow**

bow|el /'baʊəl/ (**bowels**) ■ N-COUNT Your **bowels** are the tubes in your body through which digested food passes from your stomach to your anus. 肠 ■ N-PLURAL You can refer in a polite way to someone getting rid of the waste from their body by saying that they move, open, or empty their **bowels**. 大便 ■ N-PLURAL You can refer to the parts deep inside something such as the earth, a building, or a machine as **the bowels of** that thing. 内部；深处【HUMOROUS OR LITERARY 幽默或文】❑ *...deep in the bowels of the earth.* 在地心深处 ❑ *Lyn went off into the dark bowels of the building.* 林恩进入了这座漆黑的建筑物的内部。

bow|er /'baʊə'/ (**bowers**) N-COUNT A **bower** is a shady, leafy shelter in a garden or wood. (花园或树林中的)树阴，阴凉处【LITERARY 文】

bowl ◆◇ /bəʊl/ (**bowls, bowling, bowled**) ■ N-COUNT A **bowl** is a round container with a wide uncovered top. Some kinds of bowl are used, for example, for serving or eating food from, or in cooking, while other larger kinds are used for washing or cleaning. 碗；钵；盆 ❑ *Put all the ingredients into a large bowl.* 把所有配料都放进一个大碗里。 ■ N-COUNT The contents of a bowl can be referred to as a **bowl of** something. 一碗之量 ❑ [+of] *...a bowl of soup.* 一碗汤 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to the hollow rounded part of an object as its **bowl**. 碗状部分 ❑ [+of] *He smacked the bowl of his pipe into his hand.* 他在自己手上磕打烟斗。❑ *...the toilet bowl.* 马桶 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Bowls** is a game in which players try to roll large wooden balls as near as possible to a small wooden ball. Bowls is usually played outdoors on grass. 草地滚木球运动【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lawn bowling**

■ N-COUNT [usu pl] A set of **bowls** is a set of round wooden balls that you play bowls with. (草地滚木球运动中用的)木球 ■ VERB In a sport such as cricket, when a bowler **bowls** a ball, he or she sends it down the pitch towards a batsman. (在板球等运动中)投(球)给击球手 ❑ [V n] *I can't see the point of bowling a ball like that.* 我看不出那样投球用意何在。❑ [V] *He bowled so well that we won two matches.* 他的球投得极棒，使我们赢下了两场比赛。 ■ VERB If you **bowl along** in a car or on a boat, you move along very quickly, especially when you are enjoying yourself. (尤指愉快地乘车或船)快速行驶 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Veronica looked at him, smiling, as they bowled along.* 他们的车快速前行，韦罗妮卡面带微笑地看着他。 ■ N-COUNT A large stadium where sports or concerts take place is sometimes called a **Bowl**. 椭圆形运动场；环形剧场 ❑ *...the Crystal Palace Bowl.* 水晶宫露天剧场 ❑ *...the Rose Bowl.* 玫瑰碗体育场 ■ → see also **bowling, begging bowl, fruit bowl, mixing bowl, punch bowl, salad bowl, sugar bowl**

→ see **dish**

▶**bowl over** ■ PHRASAL VERB To **bowl** someone **over** means to push into them and make them fall to the ground. 撞倒 ❑ [be V-ed P] *The only physical risk I ran was being bowled over by one of the many joggers.* 我的身体面临的唯一风险就是可能被众多慢跑者中的某一位撞倒。❑ [V n P] *Some people had to cling to trees as the flash flood bowled them over.* 一些人不得不紧紧抱住树干，因为湍急的洪水会把他们冲倒。[Also V P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **are bowled over by** something, you are very impressed or surprised by it. 使…印象深刻；使…很惊讶 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Like any tourist, I was bowled over by India.* 跟所有其他游客一样，我被印度深深吸引了。❑ [V n P] *...a man who bowled her over with his humour and charm.* 一位凭借他的幽默和魅力给她留下深刻印象的男子 [Also V P n]

bow|ler /'bəʊlə'/ (**bowlers**) N-COUNT The **bowler** in a sport such as cricket is the player who is bowling the ball. (板球等运动中的)投球手，投球员 ❑ *He's a rather good fast bowler.* 他是一个非常棒的快投手。

,bow|ler 'hat (**bowler hats**) N-COUNT A **bowler hat** is a round, hard, black hat with a narrow brim which is worn by men, especially British businessmen. Bowler hats are no longer very common. (尤指过去英国商人戴的)黑色圆顶硬呢帽【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **derby**

bowl|ful /'bəʊlfʊl/ (**bowlfuls**) N-COUNT The contents of a bowl can be referred to as a **bowlful of** something. 一碗之量 ❑ [+of] *They ate a large bowlful of cereal.* 他们吃了一大碗麦片粥。❑ *I had a mixed salad—a huge bowlful for £3.20.* 我吃了份什锦沙拉——一大碗卖 3.20 英镑。

bowl|ing /'bəʊlɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Bowling** is a game in which you roll a heavy ball down a narrow track towards a group of wooden objects and try to knock down as many of them as possible. 保龄球运动 ❑ *I go bowling for relaxation.* 我打保龄球是为了消遣。 ■ N-UNCOUNT In a sport such as cricket, **bowling** is the action or activity of bowling the ball towards the batsman. (板球等运动中的)投球

'bowl|ing al|ley (**bowling alleys**) N-COUNT A **bowling alley** is a building which contains several tracks for bowling. 保龄球馆

'bowl|ing green (**bowling greens**) N-COUNT A **bowling green** is an area of very smooth, short grass on which the game of bowls or lawn bowling is played. 草地滚木球场；草地保龄球场

bow tie /,bəʊ 'taɪ/ (**bow ties**) also **bow-tie** N-COUNT A **bow tie** is a tie in the form of a bow. Bow ties are worn by men, especially for formal occasions. (尤指男士在正式场合戴的)蝴蝶领结

box ◆◇ /bɒks/ (**boxes, boxing, boxed**) ■ N-COUNT A **box** is a square or rectangular container with hard or stiff sides. Boxes often have lids. 盒子；箱子；匣子 ❑ *He reached into the cardboard box beside him.* 他把手伸进身边的纸板盒里。❑ *They sat on wooden boxes.* 他们坐在木箱子上。❑ *...the box of tissues on her desk.* 她桌子上的纸巾盒 •N-COUNT A **box of** something is an amount of it contained in a box. 一盒之量；一箱之量；一匣之量 ❑ [+of] *She ate two boxes of liqueurs.* 她吃了两盒酒心巧克力。 ■ N-COUNT A **box** is a square or rectangle that is printed or drawn on a piece of paper, a road, or on some other surface. (在纸张、道路等上印制或画出的)方格，方框 ■ N-SING In football, **the box** is the penalty area of the field. (足球场的)罚球区 ❑ *He scored from the penalty spot after being brought down in the box.* 在罚球区内被违规撞倒后，他罚点球破门得分。 ■ N-COUNT A **box** is a small separate area in a theatre or at a sports ground or stadium, where a small number

of people can sit to watch the performance or game.（剧院或运动场的）包厢 ■ N-SING Television is sometimes referred to as **the box**. 电视机【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Do you watch it live at all or do you watch it on the box?* 你是否在现场看过，还是说你是在电视上看？ ■ N-COUNT **Box** is used before a number as a postal address by organizations that receive a lot of mail.（用在数字前表示邮政地址）邮政信箱，邮箱 ❑ *...Country Crafts, Box 111, Landisville.* 兰蒂斯维尔 111 号信箱，乡村工艺社 ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Box** is a small evergreen tree with dark leaves which is often used to form hedges. 黄杨（小型长绿树，常用作篱笆）❑ *...box hedges.* 黄杨篱笆 ■ VERB To **box** means to fight someone according to the rules of boxing.（按照拳击运动的规则）击打 ❑ [v] *At school I boxed and played rugby.* 在学校时我既打拳击又玩橄榄球。❑ [v n] *The two fighters had previously boxed a 12-round match.* 这两位拳击手之前已经打了一场 12 回合的比赛。 ■ → see also **boxed, boxing, black box, chocolate-box, lunch box, phone box, post office box, postbox, sentry box, signal box, telephone box**

▶**box in** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **are boxed in**, you are unable to move from a particular place because you are surrounded by other people or cars. 将…围住；堵住 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Armstrong was boxed in with 300 metres to go.* 阿姆斯特朗在离目的地还有 300 米的地方被堵住不能动弹。❑ [v n P] *The black cabs cut in front of them, trying to box them in.* 那些黑色出租车超到他们前面，企图堵住他们。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If something **boxes** you **in**, it puts you in a situation where you have very little choice about what you can do. 使受束缚；使别无选择 ❑ [v n P] *Part of winning a mandate is having clear goals and not boxing yourself in.* 要想取得授权，需要制定明确的目标，但不能束缚住自己的手脚。❑ [v P n] *We are not trying to box anybody in, we are trying to find a satisfactory way forward.* 我们并不是要限制任何人，我们是在努力寻找一个令人满意的出路。•**boxed in** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *The Chancellor is boxed in by inflation targets and sterling.* 财政大臣被通货膨胀目标和英镑逼得束手无策。

box|car /ˈbɒkskɑːr/ (**boxcars**) N-COUNT A **boxcar** is a railway carriage, often without windows, which is used to carry luggage, goods, or mail.（铁路上的）行李车厢，货车车厢，邮车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **van**

boxed /bɒkst/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **boxed** set or collection of things is sold in a box. 盒装的 ❑ *... a boxed set of six cups and saucers.* 内含 6 套杯碟的一件盒装茶具 ❑ *This boxed collection captures 64 of the greatest modern love songs.* 这套盒装专辑收录了 64 首最好听的当代爱情歌曲。 ■ → see also **box**

box|er /ˈbɒksəʳ/ (**boxers**) N-COUNT A **boxer** is someone who takes part in the sport of boxing. 拳击运动员；拳击手

'box|er shorts N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Boxer shorts** are loose-fitting men's underpants that are shaped like the shorts worn by boxers. 男式宽松平脚短裤（类似拳击短裤）

box|ing /ˈbɒksɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Boxing** is a sport in which two people wearing large padded gloves fight according to special rules. 拳击（运动）

'Box|ing Day N-UNCOUNT **Boxing Day** is the 26th of December, the day after Christmas Day. 节礼日（圣诞节次日）【BRIT 英】

'box|ing glove (**boxing gloves**) N-COUNT **Boxing gloves** are big padded gloves worn for boxing. 拳击手套

'box|ing ring (**boxing rings**) N-COUNT A **boxing ring** is a raised square platform with ropes around it in which boxers fight. 拳击台

'box lunch (**box lunches**) N-COUNT A **box lunch** is food, for example sandwiches, which you take to work, to school, or on a trip and eat as your lunch. 盒装午餐；午餐盒饭【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **packed lunch**

'box num|ber (**box numbers**) N-COUNT A **box number** is a number used as an address, for example one given by a newspaper for replies to a private advertisement, or one used by an organization for the letters sent to it.（邮政）信箱号码

'box of|fice (**box offices**) also **box-office** ■ N-COUNT The **box office** in a theatre, cinema, or concert hall is the place where the tickets are sold.（剧院、电影院或音乐厅的）售票处 ■ N-SING [N n] When people talk about **the box office**, they are referring to the degree of success of a film or play in terms of the number of people who go to watch it or the amount of money it makes.（电影等的）票房收入，卖座情况 ❑ *The film has taken £180 million at the box office.* 这部电影票房收入已达 1.8 亿英镑。❑ *The film was a huge box-office success.* 这部影片票房大卖。

box|wood /ˈbɒkswʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Boxwood** is a type of wood which is obtained from a box tree. 黄杨木

boxy /ˈbɒksi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **boxy** is similar to a square in shape and usually plain. 方形的；四四方方的 ❑ *...short boxy jackets.* 直筒短夹克

boy ◆◆◆ /bɔɪ/ (**boys**) ■ N-COUNT A **boy** is a child who will grow up to be a man. 男孩；男童 ❑ *I knew him when he was a little boy.* 他还是个小男孩的时候我就认识他了。❑ *He was still just a boy.* 他还只是个孩子。 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a young man as a **boy**, especially when talking about relationships between boys and girls. 男青年，小伙子（尤用于指青年男女恋爱关系时）❑ *...the age when girls get interested in boys.* 姑娘开始对小伙子感兴趣的年龄 ■ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **boy** is their son. 儿子【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Eric was my cousin Edward's boy.* 埃里克是我表兄爱德华的儿子。❑ *I have two boys.* 我有两个儿子。 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a man as a **boy**, especially when you are talking about him in an affectionate way. 家伙，伙计（尤用于亲切谈论某人时）【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *...the local boy who made President.* 当上总统的本地人 ❑ *'Come on boys', he shouted to the sailors.* "加把劲儿，伙计们。"他向船员喊道。 ■ → see also **backroom boy, blue-eyed boy, bully-boy, head boy, messenger boy, office boy, old boy, stable boy, Teddy boy** ■ EXCLAM Some people say **'boy'** or **'oh boy'** in order to express feelings of excitement or admiration. 好家伙（表示激动、羡慕等情感）【mainly AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 主美，非正式，情感】❑ *Oh Boy! Just think what I could tell him.* 哇，好家伙！想想看我会告诉他什么。

'boy band (**boy bands**) N-COUNT A **boy band** is a band consisting of young men who sing pop music and dance. Boy bands are especially popular with teenage girls. 男孩乐队

boy|cott /ˈbɔɪkɒt/ (**boycotts, boycotting, boycotted**) VERB If a country, group, or person **boycotts** a country, organization, or activity, they refuse to be involved with it in any way because they disapprove of it. 抵制；拒绝参加 ❑ [v n] *The main opposition parties are boycotting the elections.* 主要反对党都抵制此次选举。•N-COUNT **Boycott** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of/against/on*] *Opposition leaders had called for a boycott of the vote.* 反对党领袖已号召人们拒绝投票。

boy|friend ◆◆◇ /ˈbɔɪfrend/ (**boyfriends**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **boyfriend** is a man or boy with whom they are having a romantic or sexual relationship. 男朋友；情人 ❑ *I don't know if she's got a boyfriend or not.* 我不知道她有没有男朋友。

boy|hood /ˈbɔɪhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Boyhood** is the period of a male person's life during which he is a boy.（男子的）童年，少年时代 ❑ *He has been a Derby County supporter since boyhood.* 他从孩提时代起就是德比郡队的支持者。

boy|ish /ˈbɔɪɪʃ/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man as **boyish**, you mean that he is like a boy in his appearance or behaviour, and you find this characteristic quite attractive.（外貌或举止）男孩子气的，稚气的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She was relieved to see his face light up with a boyish grin.* 看到他脸上现出孩子气的笑容，她总算松了口气。❑ *He loves to learn, and has a boyish enthusiasm for life.* 他热爱学习，对生活有一种少年般纯真的热情。•**boy|ish|ly** ADV ❑ *John grinned boyishly.* 约翰孩子般地咧嘴笑了。 ■ ADJ If you describe a girl or woman as **boyish**, you mean that she looks like a boy, for example because she has short hair or small breasts.（女子）长得像男孩子的，假小子的 ❑ *...her tall, boyish figure.* 她高挑的男孩子般的身材

,boy 'rac|er (**boy racers**) N-COUNT British journalists sometimes refer to young men who drive very fast, especially in expensive and powerful cars, as **boy racers**.（尤指驾驶昂贵的高性能汽车的）飙车小子，飙车手【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Bad driving is not*

just the preserve of boy racers. 不良驾驶不仅仅是飙车小子们才会做的事。

Boy Scout (**Boy Scouts**) also **boy scout** ❶ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Boy Scouts** is an organization for boys which teaches them discipline and practical skills. 童子军 ❑ *He's in the Boy Scouts.* 他参加了童子军。❷ N-COUNT A **Boy Scout** is a boy who is a member of the Boy Scouts. 童子军成员

bozo /'bəʊzəʊ/ (**bozos**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **bozo**, you mean that you think they are stupid. 笨蛋；傻瓜【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He makes 'em look like bozos.* 他使他们看起来像傻瓜一样。

bps /ˌbi: pi: 'es/ **bps** is a measurement of the speed at which computer data is transferred, for example by a modem. **bps** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'bits per second'. 比特 / 秒（计算机数据传输速度的计量单位）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *A minimum 28,800 bps modem is probably the slowest you'll want to put up with.* 传输速度为 28,800 比特 / 秒的调制解调器很可能是你能忍受的最低速度的解调器。

Br. **Br.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**British**.

bra /brɑ:/ (**bras**) N-COUNT A **bra** is a piece of underwear that women wear to support their breasts. 胸罩；乳罩

brace /breɪs/ (**braces, bracing, braced**) ❶ VERB If you **brace yourself for** something unpleasant or difficult, you prepare yourself for it. 使做好准备（面对不快的事或困难）❑ [v pron-refl +*for*] *He braced himself for the icy plunge into the black water.* 他做好了准备要跳进冰冷的脏水里。❑ [v pron-refl] *She braced herself, as if to meet a blow.* 她严阵以待，仿佛准备面对打击。❷ VERB If you **brace yourself against** something or **brace** part of your body **against** it, you press against something in order to steady your body or to avoid falling.（为保持平衡或避免摔倒）使紧靠 ❑ [v pron-refl +*against*] *Elaine braced herself against the dresser and looked in the mirror.* 伊莱恩紧贴着衣橱照镜子。❑ [v n +*against*] *He braced his back against the wall.* 他后背紧靠在墙上。❸ VERB If you **brace** your shoulders or knees, you keep them stiffly in a particular position. 绷紧（肩或膝）❑ [v n] *He braced his shoulders as the snow slashed across his face.* 雪花如刀割般刮在他的脸上，他绷紧了双肩。❹ VERB To **brace** something means to strengthen or support it with something else. 支撑；加固 ❑ [v n] *Overhead, the lights showed the old timbers, used to brace the roof.* 灯光照亮了头顶上支撑屋顶的旧房梁。❺ N-COUNT You can refer to two things of the same kind as a **brace of** that thing. The plural form is also **brace**. 一对；一双 ❑ [+*of*] *...a brace of bottles of Mercier Rose champagne.* 两瓶梅西埃玫瑰香槟 ❑ [+*of*] *...a few brace of grouse.* 几对松鸡 ❻ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **brace** is a device attached to a part of a person's body, for example to a weak leg, in order to strengthen or support it.（用以加固或支撑身体某部位的）支架，托架 ❑ *She wears a neck brace.* 她戴着颈托。❼ N-COUNT A **brace** is a metal device that can be fastened to a child's teeth in order to help them grow straight. 牙齿矫正器；牙箍 ❽ N-PLURAL **Braces** are a pair of straps that pass over your shoulders and fasten to your trousers at the front and back in order to stop them from falling down.（裤子的）背带，吊带【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **suspenders**

❾ N-COUNT **Braces** or **curly braces** are a pair of written marks that you place around words, numbers, or parts of a computer code, for example to indicate that they are connected in some way or are separate from other parts of the writing or code. 大括号【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **curly brackets**

→ see **teeth**

brace|let /'breɪslɪt/ (**bracelets**) N-COUNT A **bracelet** is a chain or band, usually made of metal, which you wear around your wrist as jewellery. 手镯

→ see **jewellery**

brac|ing /'breɪsɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something, especially a place, climate, or activity as **bracing**, you mean that it makes you feel fresh and full of energy.（尤指地方、气候或活动）宜人的，提神的，令人心旷神怡的，令人精神焕发的 ❑ *...a bracing walk.* 舒心惬意的散步

brack|en /'brækən/ N-UNCOUNT **Bracken** is a large plant with leaves that are divided into many thin sections. It grows on hills and in woods.（长在山上或林间的）欧洲蕨

brack|et /'brækɪt/ (**brackets, bracketing, bracketed**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu n N] If you say that someone or something is in a particular **bracket**, you mean that they come within a particular range, for example a range of incomes, ages, or prices.（收入、年龄、价格等的）范围，等级段 ❑ *...a 33% top tax rate on everyone in these high-income brackets.* 对所有这些高收入人群征收的 33% 的最高税率 ❑ *Do you fall outside that age bracket?* 你不属于那个年龄段吗？❷ N-COUNT **Brackets** are pieces of metal, wood, or plastic that are fastened to a wall in order to support something such as a shelf.（固定在墙上的）托架，支架，角撑架 ❑ *Fix the beam with the brackets and screws.* 把横梁用托架和螺丝固定住。❑ *...adjustable wall brackets.* 可调节的壁架 ❸ VERB If two or more people or things **are bracketed together**, they are considered to be similar or related in some way. 把…归为一类；把…相提并论 ❑ [*be* v-ed *with* ... *together*] *The Magi, Bramins, and Druids were bracketed together as men of wisdom.* 麻葛、婆罗门和德鲁伊都被视为富有智慧的人。❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *Austrian wine styles are often bracketed with those of northern Germany.* 人们往往把奥地利葡萄酒的风味与德国北部葡萄酒的风味相提并论。❹ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *in* N] **Brackets** are a pair of written marks that you place round a word, expression, or sentence in order to indicate that you are giving extra information. In British English, curved marks like these are also called **brackets**, but in American English, they are called **parentheses**. 括号，括弧（美国英语中称作 parentheses）❑ *The prices in brackets are special rates for the under 18s.* 括号中的价格是年龄在 18 岁以下的消费者可以享受的特别优惠价。❺ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Brackets** are pair of marks that are placed around a series of symbols in a mathematical expression to indicate that those symbols function as one item within the expression.（数学上的）括号

brack|ish /'brækɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Brackish** water is slightly salty and unpleasant.（水）稍咸的，味道不好的 ❑ *...shallow pools of brackish water.* 几个浅的半咸水塘

brag /bræg/ (**brags, bragging, bragged**) VERB If you **brag**, you say in a very proud way that you have something or have done something. 吹嘘；夸耀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*about*] *He's always bragging about his prowess as a cricketer.* 他总是吹嘘自己板球球技的高超。❑ [v +*to*] *He'll probably go around bragging to his friends.* 他很可能会到处向他的朋友们吹嘘。❑ [v that] *The chairman never tires of bragging that he and Mr. McCormack are old friends.* 主席总是不厌其烦地到处炫耀他和麦科马克先生是老朋友。[Also v with quote, v]

Brah|min /'brɑ:mɪn/ (**Brahmins**) also **Brahman** N-COUNT A **Brahmin** is a Hindu of the highest social rank. 婆罗门（印度种姓制度中的最高等级成员）

braid /breɪd/ (**braids, braiding, braided**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Braid** is a narrow piece of decorated cloth or twisted threads, which is used to decorate clothes or curtains.（用来装饰衣服、窗帘等的）布带，穗带 ❑ *...a plum-coloured uniform with lots of gold braid.* 饰有很多金色穗带的暗紫色制服 ❷ VERB If you **braid** hair or a group of threads, you twist three or more lengths of the hair or threads over and under each other to make one thick length. 把（头发）编成辫子；把（丝线）编成辫状【AM 美】❑ [v n] *She had almost finished braiding Louisa's hair.* 她马上就要为路易莎编好辫子了。❑ [v-ed] *He pictured her with long black braided hair.* 他想象她梳着又黑又长的辫子。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **plait**

❸ N-COUNT A **braid** is a length of hair which has been divided into three or more lengths and then braided. 辫子【AM 美】

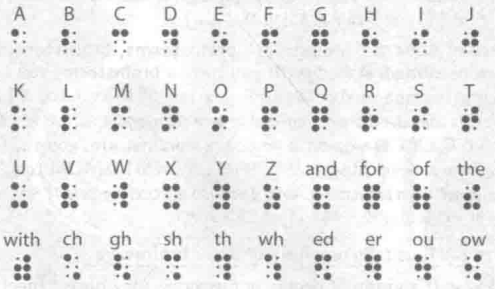
in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **plait**

braid|ed /'breɪdɪd/ ADJ A piece of clothing that is **braided** is

Word Web 话题词汇 **Braille 布莱叶盲文**

In the 1820s, a French army captain invented a technique called "night writing." Using dots **embossed** on paper, it allowed soldiers to "**read**" in the dark. Louis **Braille**, a **blind** 11-year-old, learned the system. Then he adapted it to create his own tactile reading and writing method. Each letter in the Braille **alphabet** consists of three rows of two **dots** each. Different combinations of raised dots on the paper represent different letters. Numbers begin with a special "number sign." Following this, the letters a-j indicate the numbers 1-10. There are also Braille **symbols** for certain short words.

19世纪20年代，一个法国上尉发明了一种称为"夜书"的书写技巧。利用纸上凸起的点，"夜书"可以让士兵在黑暗中"阅读"。路易·布莱叶，一个11岁的盲人小孩，学习了"夜书"系统，并随后把它改良，创造出了自己的触觉读写方法。布莱叶字母表的每个字母都包含了三排两列的点，纸上不同凸起点的组合代表不同的字母。数字一开始有特殊的"数字符号"作标示，有了这一字母表，字母a-j就可标示数字1-10。某些简短的单词，还有对应的布莱叶盲文符号。



B

decorated with braid. (衣服)用穗带装饰的

Braille /breɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Braille** is a system of printing for blind people. The letters are printed as groups of raised dots that you can feel with your fingers. 布莱叶盲文(点字法)

→ see Word Web: **Braille**

brain ⇔ /breɪn/ (**brains**) 1 N-COUNT Your **brain** is the organ inside your head that controls your body's activities and enables you to think and to feel things such as heat and pain. 脑；大脑 ❑ *Her father died of a brain tumour.* 她父亲死于脑瘤。 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **brain** is your mind and the way that you think. 头脑；智力 ❑ *Once you stop using your brain you soon go stale.* 一旦停止用脑，人很快就会变得迟钝。 ❑ *Stretch your brain with this puzzle.* 用这个智力游戏锻炼你的思维能力。 3 N-COUNT If someone has **brains** or a good **brain**, they have the ability to learn and understand things quickly, to solve problems, and to make good decisions. 智力；智慧；头脑 ❑ *I had a good brain and the teachers liked me.* 我很聪明，老师们都喜欢我。 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone is **the brains** behind an idea or an organization, he or she had that idea or makes the important decisions about how that organization is managed. 智囊；出谋划策者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Mr White was the brains behind the scheme.* 怀特先生是该项计划的幕后策划者。 ❑ [+of] *Some investigators regarded her as the brains of the gang.* 一些调查员认为她是该团伙的决策者。 5 PHRASE If you **pick** someone's **brains**, you ask them to help you with a problem because they know more about the subject than you. 请教；讨教【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Why should a successful company allow another firm to pick its brains?* 为什么一个成功的企业就得允许别的公司来讨教呢？ 6 to **rack** your **brains** → see **rack**

→ see Word Web: **brain**

→ see **nervous system**

brain|child /'breɪntʃaɪld/ also **brain-child** N-SING [with poss] Someone's **brainchild** is an idea or invention that they have thought up or created. 思想结晶；创作成果 ❑ *The record was the brainchild of rock star Bob Geldof.* 这张唱片是摇滚歌星鲍勃·格尔多夫的心血之作。

'brain dam|age N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers **brain damage**, their brain is damaged by an illness or injury so that they cannot function normally. 脑损伤 ❑ *He suffered severe brain damage after a motorbike accident.* 在遭遇一次摩托车事故后，他的脑部严重受损。

'brain-damaged ADJ Someone who is **brain-damaged** has suffered brain damage. 脑部受损的 ❑ *The accident left the boy severely brain-damaged and almost totally reliant on others.* 那次事故使这个男孩脑部严重受损，生活几乎完全依赖别人。

,brain-'dead also **brain dead**, **braindead** 1 ADJ If someone is declared **brain-dead**, they have suffered brain death. 脑死亡的 2 ADJ If you say that someone is **brain-dead**, you are saying in a cruel way that you think they are very stupid. 死脑筋的；愚蠢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'brain death N-UNCOUNT **Brain death** occurs when someone's brain stops functioning, even though their heart may be kept beating using a machine. 脑死亡

'brain drain N-SING When people talk about a **brain drain**, they are referring to the movement of a large number of scientists or academics away from their own country to other countries where the conditions and salaries are better. 人才流失；人才外流

-brained /-breɪnd/ 1 COMB You can combine **-brained** with nouns to form adjectives which describe the quality of someone's mind when you consider that person to be rather stupid. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"头脑(不好)的"【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a scatter-brained professor.* 健忘的教授 2 → see also **hare-brained**

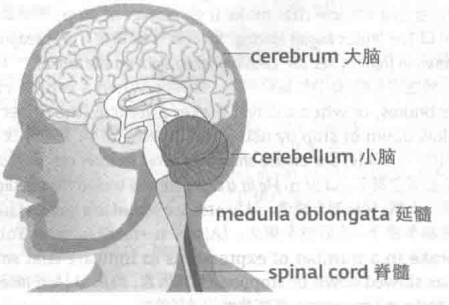
brain|less /'breɪnləs/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **brainless**, you mean that you think they are stupid. 没头脑的；愚笨的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I got treated as if I was a bit brainless.* 我被当成傻子一样对待。

brain|power /'breɪnpaʊə'/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Brainpower** is intelligence or the ability to think. 脑力；智能；智力【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *She admired Robert's brainpower.* 她羡慕罗伯特的聪明睿智。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the intelligent people in an organization

Word Web 话题词汇 **brain 人脑**

The human **brain** weighs about three pounds. It contains seven distinct sections. The largest are the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata. The cerebrum wraps around the outside of the brain. It handles **learning**, **communication**, and voluntary **movement**. The cerebellum controls **balance**, **posture**, and movement. The medulla oblongata links the **spinal cord** with other parts of the brain. This part of the brain controls automatic actions such as breathing, heartbeat, and swallowing. It also tells us when we are hungry and when we need to sleep.

人脑重约三磅，包含了七个分区。最大的三个分区是大脑、小脑和延髓。大脑包裹住人脑的外部，负责人的学习、交流和自主运动功能。小脑掌控人体的平衡、姿势和运动功能。延髓将脊髓和人脑的其他部分连接，控制呼吸、心跳、吞咽等自动行为。饥饿感和困意也是延髓向我们发出的信号。



or country as its **brainpower**. (某组织或国家的)人才队伍，人才 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *A country's principal resource is its brainpower.* 一个国家的首要资源是其人才资源。

B

brain|storm /'breɪnstɔːm/ (**brainstorms, brainstorming, brainstormed**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **brainstorm**, you suddenly become unable to think clearly. 一时糊涂；头脑发热【BRIT 英】❑ *I can have a brainstorm and be very extravagant.* 我有时会头脑发热，挥霍无度。❷ N-COUNT If you have a **brainstorm**, you suddenly have a clever idea. 突然想到的好主意；灵感【AM 美】❑ *'Look,' she said, getting a brainstorm, 'Why don't you invite them here?'* "对了，"她灵机一动说道，"你干吗不请他们到这儿来？"

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **brainwave**

❸ VERB If a group of people **brainstorm**, they have a meeting in which they all put forward as many ideas and suggestions as they can think of. 集思广益；集体献计 ❑ [V] *The women meet twice a month to brainstorm and set business goals for each other.* 她们每个月聚会两次，在一起出谋献策，为各自制定生意目标。❑ [V n] *We can brainstorm a list of the most influential individuals in the company.* 我们可以集体讨论，列出该公司最有影响力的人员的名单。•**brain|storming** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Hundreds of ideas had been tried and discarded during two years of brainstorming.* 在两年的集思广益期间，已经有数百种设想被一一尝试又放弃。

'brain teas|er (**brain teasers**) also **brain-teaser** N-COUNT A **brain teaser** is a question, problem, or puzzle that is difficult to answer or solve, but is not serious or important. 难以回答(或解决)的小问题；令人迷惑的事情；智力测验题

brain|wash /'breɪnwɒʃ/ (**brainwashes, brainwashing, brainwashed**) VERB If you **brainwash** someone, you force them to believe something by continually telling them that it is true, and preventing them from thinking about it properly. 给…洗脑；向…强行灌输 ❑ [V n +*into*] *They brainwash people into giving up all their money.* 他们给人们洗脑，让他们放弃所有的钱财。❑ [*be* V-ed to-inf] *We were brainwashed to believe we were all equal.* 我们被洗了脑，认为人人都是平等的。[Also V n]

brain|wave /'breɪnweɪv/ (**brainwaves**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **brainwave**, you suddenly have a clever idea. 突然想到的好主意；灵感【BRIT 英】❑ *In 1980 she had a brainwave that changed her life.* 1980 年，她的一次突发奇想改变了她的生活。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **brainstorm**

❷ N-PLURAL **Brainwaves** are electrical signals produced by the brain which can be recorded and measured. 脑电波 ❑ *His brainwaves were constantly monitored.* 对他的脑电波进行了连续监测。

brainy /'breɪni/ (**brainier, brainiest**) ADJ Someone who is **brainy** is clever and good at learning. 脑子好的；聪明的；善于学习的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't class myself as being very intelligent or brainy.* 我并不认为自己是那种非常聪明、脑子好使的人。

braise /breɪz/ (**braises, braising, braised**) VERB When you **braise** meat or a vegetable, you fry it quickly and then cook it slowly in a covered dish with a small amount of liquid. 焖；炖 ❑ [V n] *I braised some beans to accompany a shoulder of lamb.* 我炖了些豆子来搭配羔羊的前腿肉。❑ [V-ed] *...braised cabbage.* 焖卷心菜

brake /breɪk/ (**brakes, braking, braked**) ❶ N-COUNT **Brakes** are devices in a vehicle that make it go slower or stop. 制动器；刹车；车闸 ❑ *The brakes began locking.* 制动器开始锁定。❑ *A seagull swooped down in front of her car, causing her to slam on the brakes.* 一只海鸥突然扑到她的车前，她急忙猛踩刹车。❷ VERB When a vehicle or its driver **brakes**, or when a driver **brakes** a vehicle, the driver makes it slow down or stop by using the brakes. 刹车；用刹车使(车)减速；刹住(车) ❑ [V] *She braked sharply to avoid another car.* 她为了躲另一辆车而紧急刹车。❑ [V n] *He lit a cigarette and braked the car slightly.* 他点燃一支烟，轻踩刹车减速。❑ [V +*to*] *She braked to a halt and switched off.* 她刹车停下，然后将车熄火。[Also V n +*to*] ❸ N-COUNT You can use **brake** in a number of expressions to indicate that something has slowed down or stopped. 抑制因素；约束 ❑ [+*of*] *Illness had put a brake on his progress.* 疾病使他的进展放缓。

Usage 用法 brake and break

Brake and *break* sound the same, but they have very different meanings. You step on the *brake* to make your car slow down or stop: *Sometimes, Nayana steps on the accelerator when she means to step on the brake.* If you *break* something, you damage it: *I learned something today — if your laptop falls off your desk, it will probably break!* brake 与 break 发音相同，但意思不同。brake 指"刹车"：Sometimes, Nayana steps on the accelerator when she means to step on the brake. 有时，纳亚纳想踩刹车，却踩成了油门。break 指"损坏或打破东西"：I learned something today—if your laptop falls off your desk, it will probably break! 我今天学到了一点——如果你的笔记本电脑从桌上掉下来，它可能会摔坏！

bram|ble /'bræmb°l/ (**brambles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Brambles** are wild prickly bushes that produce blackberries. 悬钩子属植物；黑莓 ❑ *I became caught in the brambles.* 我被困在了黑莓丛里。

bran /bræn/ N-UNCOUNT **Bran** is the outer skin of grain that is left when the grain has been used to make flour. 麦麸；麸皮 ❑ *...oat bran.* 燕麦麸

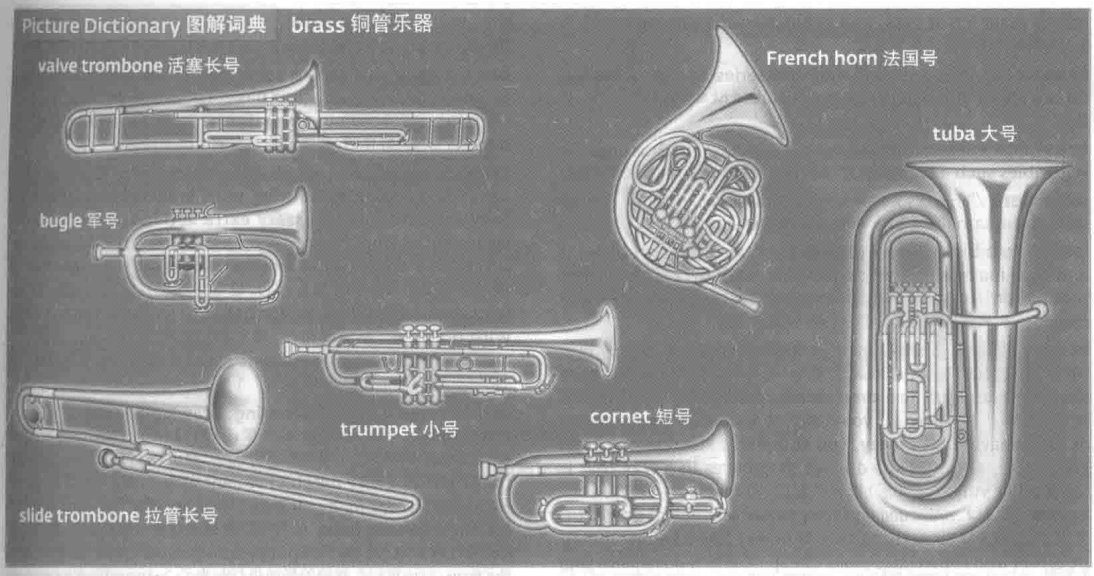
branch ♦◇◇ /brɑːntʃ, brænt∫/ (**branches, branching, branched**) ❶ N-COUNT The **branches** of a tree are the parts that grow out from its trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them. 树枝 ❷ N-COUNT A **branch of** a business or other organization is one of the offices, shops, or groups which belong to it and which are located in different places. (企业或组织的)分支机构，分部，分店 ❑ [+*of*] *The local branch of Bank of America is handling the accounts.* 美国银行在当地的分行正在处理这些账目。❑ *National is Britain's leading autocare service with over 400 branches nationwide.* 英国轮胎与车辆养护公司是英国最有名的汽车养护企业，在全英国有 400 多家分店。❸ N-COUNT [adj N] A **branch of** an organization such as the government or the police force is a department that has a particular function. (政府或公安机关等的)部门，机构 ❑ [+*of*] *Senate employees could take their employment grievances to another branch of government.* 参议院的雇员可以向别的政府部门申诉工作问题。❑ [+*of*] *He had a fascination for submarines and joined this branch of the service.* 他对潜艇非常着迷，因此加入了潜艇部队。❑ *...the Metropolitan Police Special Branch.* 市公安局特别行动处 ❹ N-COUNT A **branch of** a subject is a part or type of it. (某学科的)分支，分科 ❑ [+*of*] *Oncology is the branch of medicine dealing with tumors.* 肿瘤学是研究肿瘤的医学分支。❺ N-COUNT A **branch of** your family is a group of its members who are descended from one particular person. (家族的)分支，支系，旁系 ❑ [+*of*] *This is one of the branches of the Roosevelt family.* 这是罗斯福家族的一个分支。

▶**branch off** PHRASAL VERB A road or path that **branches off** from another one starts from it and goes in a slightly different direction. If you **branch off** somewhere, you change the direction in which you are going. 分叉；分岔；(在某处)改变方向 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *After a few miles, a small road branched off to the right.* 过了几英里，右侧出现一条小岔路。[Also V P]

▶**branch out** PHRASAL VERB If a person or an organization **branches out**, they do something that is different from their normal activities or work. 扩大范围；拓展领域 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *I continued studying moths, and branched out to other insects.* 我继续研究飞蛾，并将研究范围扩展到其他昆虫。[Also V P]

'branch line (**branch lines**) N-COUNT A **branch line** is a railway line that goes to small towns rather than one that goes between large cities. (铁路)支线

brand ♦◇◇ /brænd/ (**brands, branding, branded**) ❶ N-COUNT [adj N] A **brand** of a product is the version of it that is made by one particular manufacturer. 牌子；品牌 ❑ [+*of*] *Winston is a brand of cigarette.* "云斯顿"是一个香烟品牌。❑ *I bought one of the leading brands.* 我买了一个大牌子的。❑ *...a supermarket's own brand.* 一家超级市场的自有品牌 ❷ N-COUNT A **brand of** something such as a way of thinking or behaving is a particular kind of it. (思维或行为等的)一种，一类 ❑ [+*of*] *The British brand of socialism was more interested in reform than revolution.* 英国式的社会主义更加注重改革，而不是革命。❸ VERB If someone **is branded** as something bad,



people think they are that thing. 加污名于；谴责 ❑ [be V-ed +as] *I was instantly branded as a rebel.* 转眼间我被诬蔑为叛徒。❑ [be V-ed adj] *The company has been branded racist by some of its own staff.* 一些内部员工谴责这家公司具有种族主义倾向。❑ [v n n] *The U.S. administration recently branded him a war criminal.* 美国当局最近认定他为战犯。[Also v n +as, v n adj] 4 VERB When you **brand** an animal, you put a permanent mark on its skin in order to show who it belongs to, usually by burning a mark onto its skin. 在(动物)身上烙印 ❑ [v n] *The owner couldn't be bothered to brand the cattle.* 主人懒得给牛烙印。•N-COUNT **Brand** is also a noun. ❑ *A brand was a mark of ownership burned into the hide of an animal with a hot iron.* 烙印是一种用烙铁烫印在牲畜毛皮上以标志其归属的印记。5 N-COUNT A **brand** is a permanent mark on the skin of an animal, which shows who it belongs to. (打在动物身上的)烙印

brand|ed /'brændɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **branded** product is one which is made by a well-known manufacturer and has the manufacturer's label on it. (产品)名牌的，有品牌的【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *Supermarket lines are often cheaper than branded goods.* 超市自有品牌的商品常常比品牌货便宜。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **brand-name product**

'brand im|age (**brand images**) N-COUNT The **brand image** of a particular brand of product is the image or impression that people have of it, usually created by advertising. 品牌形象【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Few products have brand images anywhere near as strong as Levi's.* 没有多少产品能拥有像"李维斯"那么深入人心的品牌形象。

brand|ing /'brændɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT The **branding** of a product is the presentation of it to the public in a way that makes it easy for people to recognize or identify. 品牌推广；品牌宣传【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Local companies find the sites and build the theme parks, while we will look after the branding.* 各地的公司确定园址后进行主题公园的修建，而我们将负责品牌推广工作。

brand|ish /'brændɪʃ/ (**brandishes, brandishing, brandished**) VERB If you **brandish** something, especially a weapon, you hold it in a threatening way. (威胁地)挥舞(尤指武器) ❑ [v n] *He appeared in the lounge brandishing a knife.* 他挥舞着一把小刀，出现在休息室里。

,brand 'lead|er (**brand leaders**) N-COUNT The **brand leader** of a particular product is the brand of it that most people choose to buy. 领导品牌；畅销品牌【BUSINESS 商】❑ *In office supplies, we're the brand leader.* 我们的产品是办公用品的领导品牌。

'brand name (**brand names**) N-COUNT The **brand name** of a product is the name the manufacturer gives it and under which it is sold. 商标；品牌名称【BUSINESS 商】❑ *When it comes to soft drinks Coca-Cola is the biggest selling brand name in Britain.* 说到软饮料，可口可乐在英国是最大的畅销品牌。

,brand-'new ADJ A **brand-new** object is completely new. 崭新的；簇新的 ❑ *Yesterday he went off to buy himself a brand-new car.* 昨天他去给自己买了一辆崭新的小汽车。

bran|dy /'brændi/ (**brandies**) N-VAR **Brandy** is a strong alcoholic drink. It is often drunk after a meal. 白兰地(一种烈性酒，常在饭后饮用) •N-COUNT A **brandy** is a glass of brandy. 一杯白兰地 ❑ *After a couple of brandies Michael started telling me his life story.* 喝了几杯白兰地后，迈克尔开始向我讲述他的生平。

'bran|dy snap (**brandy snaps**) N-COUNT **Brandy snaps** are very thin crisp biscuits in the shape of hollow cylinders. They are flavoured with ginger and are often filled with cream. 白兰地姜饼，姜味薄脆卷心饼(常带奶油夹心)

brash /bræʃ/ (**brasher, brashest**) ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **brash**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are too confident and aggressive. 过于自信的；盛气凌人的；自以为是的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *On stage she seems hard, brash and uncompromising.* 在台上她显得强硬、自负且毫不妥协。•**brash|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *I brashly announced to the group that NATO needed to be turned around.* 我十分强硬地向那些人宣称北约需要转变方向。•**brash|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was a typical showman with a brashness bordering on arrogance.* 他是一个典型喜欢显摆的人，有一种近乎傲慢的自负。

brass /brɑːs, bræs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Brass** is a yellow-coloured metal made from copper and zinc. It is used especially for making ornaments and musical instruments. (尤用于制作装饰品和乐器的)黄铜 ❑ *The instrument is beautifully made in brass.* 这件乐器用黄铜制成，非常漂亮。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Brass** instruments are musical instruments such as trumpets and horns that you play by blowing into them. 铜管乐器 3 N-SING **The brass** is the section of an orchestra which consists of brass wind instruments such as trumpets and horns. (交响乐队的)铜管组 4 PHRASE If you **get down to brass tacks**, you discuss the basic, most important facts of a situation. 讨论基本事实；探讨实质问题 ❑ *Angola's ruling party was due to get down to brass tacks today with a debate on the party's record.* 安哥拉执政党预定在今天就有关该党执政记录的问题进行实质性讨论。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **brass**

→ see **orchestra**

,brass 'band (**brass bands**) N-COUNT A **brass band** is a band

that is made up of brass and percussion instruments. 铜管乐队(由铜管乐器和打击乐器组成)

bras|se|rie /ˈbræsərɪ, AM 美 -ˈriː/ (**brasseries**) N-COUNT A **brasserie** is a small and usually cheap restaurant or bar. 小饭馆; 小酒吧

bras|si|ca /ˈbræsɪkə/ (**brassicas**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Brassicas** are vegetables such as cabbages, broccoli and turnips. 芸苔属植物

bras|siere /ˈbrəziəˈ, AM 美 brəˈzɪr/ (**brassieres**) N-COUNT A **brassiere** is the same as a **bra**. 同 bra【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ˈbrass rub|bing (**brass rubbings**) N-COUNT A **brass rubbing** is a picture made by placing a piece of paper over a brass plate that has writing or a picture on it, and rubbing it with a wax crayon. (在黄铜牌匾上拓印的)拓印图, 拓片

brassy /ˈbrɑːsi, ˈbræsi/ (**brassier, brassiest**) 1 ADJ **Brassy** music is bold, harsh, and loud. (音乐)刺耳的, 吵闹的 ❑ *Musicians blast their brassy jazz from street corners.* 乐手们在街角大声弹奏起尖锐刺耳的爵士乐。2 ADJ If you describe a woman's appearance or her behaviour as **brassy**, you think that she does not have good taste, and that she dresses or behaves in a way that is too loud or vulgar. (女子)没有品位的, 打扮花哨的, 俗气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...Alec and his brassy blonde wife.* 亚历克和他俗气的金发太太 3 ADJ Something that is **brassy** has a yellow metallic colour and sometimes looks cheap. 黄铜色的 ❑ *A woman with big brassy ear-rings.* 戴着黄铜色大耳环的女人

brat /bræt/ (**brats**) N-COUNT If you call someone, especially a child, a **brat**, you mean that he or she behaves badly or annoys you. 淘气鬼; 小捣蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式, 贬】❑ *He's a spoilt brat.* 他是一个被宠坏了的调皮孩子。

ˈbrat pack (**brat packs**) N-COUNT A **brat pack** is a group of young people, especially actors or writers, who are popular or successful at the moment. 当红新人, 成名的年轻人(尤指演员或作家)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the Hollywood Brat Pack.* 好莱坞红极一时的年轻影星

bra|va|do /brəˈvɑːdəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bravado** is an appearance of courage or confidence that someone shows in order to impress other people. 虚张声势; 逞能; 逞强 ❑ *'You won't get away with this,' he said with unexpected bravado.* "这事你休想就这么过去。"他以出人意料的强横语气说道。

brave ◆◇ /breɪv/ (**braver, bravest, braves, braving, braved**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **brave** is willing to do things which are dangerous, and does not show fear in difficult or dangerous situations. 勇敢的; 无畏的 ❑ *He was not brave enough to report the loss of the documents.* 他没有勇气报告丢失了文件。❑ *...those brave people who dared to challenge the regime.* 那些敢于挑战该政权的勇敢人士 •**brave|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Mr Kim bravely stood up to authority.* 金先生勇敢地向权威挑战。2 VERB If you **brave** unpleasant or dangerous conditions, you deliberately expose yourself to them, usually in order to achieve something. (通常为达到某目标)勇敢面对【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *Thousands have braved icy rain to demonstrate their support.* 数千人在寒冷的天气中冒雨赶来以示他们的支持。3 PHRASE If someone **is putting on a brave face** or **is putting a brave face on** a difficult situation, they are pretending that they are happy or satisfied when they are not. 装作高兴; 强作欢颜 ❑ *He felt disappointed but he tried to put on a brave face.* 他感到很失望, 但还竭力强装欢笑。

→ see **hero**

Thesaurus 同类词 *brave* Also look up:

ADJ. courageous, fearless, unafraid; (*ant.*) afraid, cowardly 1
V. dare, endure, risk 2

ˌbrave new ˈworld N-SING If someone refers to a **brave new world**, they are talking about a situation or system that has recently been created and that people think will be successful and fair. 美丽新世界(指人们认为会带来成功和公平的刚刚出现的新局面或新制度)❑ [+of] *...the brave new world of internet banking.* 互联网银行业的美丽新世界

brav|ery /ˈbreɪvərɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bravery** is brave behaviour or the quality of being brave. 勇敢; 勇气; 无畏精神 ❑ *He deserves the highest praise for his bravery.* 他的英勇行为应该获得最高的赞誉。

bra|vo /ˌbrɑːˈvəʊ/ EXCLAM Some people say **'bravo'** to express appreciation when someone has done something well. 好, 很棒(用于表达赞赏)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *'Bravo, Rena! You're right,' the students said.* "好样的, 雷娜! 你是对的。"学生们说道。

bra|vu|ra /brəˈvjʊərə, AM 美 -ˈvʊrə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is doing something with **bravura**, you mean that they are using unnecessary extra actions that emphasize their skill or importance. 卖弄性的技巧; 精湛技艺【LITERARY 文】❑ *The film is directed with a technical bravura and visual splendour.* 这部电影的导演过分卖弄摄影技巧, 追求华丽炫目的视觉效果。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bravura** performance or piece of work is done with bravura. (表演或作品)精彩的, 华丽的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a bravura performance from Durham's scorer, Brian Hunt.* 达勒姆队的得分手布赖恩·亨特的精彩表现

brawl /brɔːl/ (**brawls, brawling, brawled**) 1 N-COUNT A **brawl** is a rough or violent fight. 打架; 斗殴 ❑ *He had been in a drunken street brawl.* 他参与了一场酒后街头斗殴。2 VERB If someone **brawls**, they fight in a very rough or violent way. 打架; 斗殴 ❑ [v +*with*] *He was suspended for a year from University after brawling with police over a speeding ticket.* 他为了一张超速罚单与警察厮打, 被大学勒令停学 1 年。❑ [v] *Two gangs of youths brawled on the dance floor of the ferry.* 两伙青年在渡轮的舞池里打起来了。•**brawl|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The brawling between the England fans and locals last night went on for several hours.* 昨晚, 英格兰球迷和当地球迷的冲突持续了好几个小时。

brawn /brɔːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Brawn** is physical strength. 体力; 膂力 ❑ *He's got plenty of brains as well as brawn.* 他头脑聪明, 身体强健。

brawny /ˈbrɔːnɪ/ ADJ Someone who is **brawny** is strong and has big muscles. 身体强壮的; 肌肉发达的 ❑ *...a brawny young man.* 肌肉发达的小伙子

bray /breɪ/ (**brays, braying, brayed**) VERB When a donkey **brays**, it makes a loud harsh sound. (驴)嘶叫 ❑ [v] *The donkey brayed and tried to bolt.* 这头驴嘶叫着试图脱缰而逃。

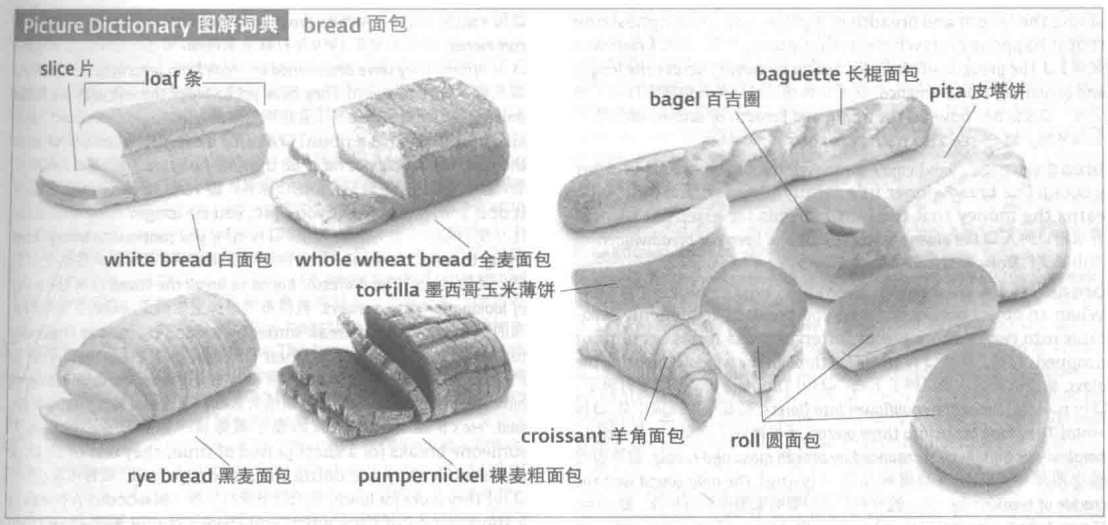
bra|zen /ˈbreɪzᵊn/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **brazen**, you mean that they are very bold and do not care what other people think about them or their behaviour. 无所顾忌的; 肆无忌惮的 ❑ *They're quite brazen about their bisexuality, it doesn't worry them.* 他们在自己的双性恋问题上无所顾忌, 毫不为意。•**bra|zen|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He was brazenly running a $400,000-a-month drug operation from the prison.* 他在监狱里肆无忌惮地操纵着每月 40 万美元的毒品生意。

▶**brazen out** PHRASAL VERB If you have done something wrong and you **brazen it out**, you behave confidently in order not to appear ashamed, even though you probably do feel ashamed. 厚着脸皮, 硬着头皮(以示不觉羞愧)❑ [v it P] *If you are caught simply argue that 'everyone does it' and brazen it out.* 要是被逮住了, 你就说"大家都这样干", 然后硬着头皮挺下去。❑ [v P n] *The president brazened out his misdeeds.* 总裁厚颜无耻地否认自己的恶行。❑ [v n P] *Stung by recent publicity, the Home Office now seems to be trying to brazen this issue out.* 在最近的公众舆论刺激下, 内政部现在似乎想要把这个问题硬撑下去。

bra|zi|er /ˈbreɪzɪəˈ, AM 美 -ʒər/ (**braziers**) 1 N-COUNT A **brazier** is a large metal container in which coal or charcoal is burned to keep people warm when they are outside in cold weather, for example because of their work. (金属)火盆, 炭盆(供户外取暖)2 N-COUNT A **brazier** is a grill that you use for cooking, usually with charcoal. 烤架; 烤炉【AM 美】

Bra|zil|ian /brəˈzɪlɪən/ (**Brazilians**) ADJ **Brazilian** means belonging or relating to Brazil, or to its people or culture. 巴西的; 巴西人的; 巴西文化的 •N-COUNT A **Brazilian** is a person who comes from Brazil. 巴西人

breach /briːtʃ/ (**breaches, breaching, breached**) 1 VERB If you **breach** an agreement, a law, or a promise, you break it. 违反, 破坏(条约、法律或承诺)❑ [v n] *The newspaper breached the code of conduct on privacy.* 该报违反了保护隐私的行为准则。2 N-VAR A **breach of** an agreement, a law, or a promise is an act of



breaking it. (对条约、法律或承诺的)违反，破坏 ❑ [+of] *The congressman was accused of a breach of secrecy rules.* 这位议员被控违反了保密规定。❑ [+of] *...a $1 billion breach of contract suit.* 一起违约金达10亿美元的合同违约诉讼案 3 N-COUNT **A breach in** a relationship is a serious disagreement which often results in the relationship ending. (关系的)裂痕，破裂【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *Their actions threatened a serious breach in relations between the two countries.* 他们的行动使两国关系面临严重恶化的危险。❑ [+between] *...the breach between Tito and Stalin.* 铁托和斯大林之间的不和 4 VERB If someone or something **breaches** a barrier, they make an opening in it, usually leaving it weakened or destroyed. 突破；攻破；给…造成缺口【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Fire may have breached the cargo tanks and set the oil ablaze.* 大火当时有可能把货船上的油罐烧漏了，从而引燃原油。5 VERB If you **breach** someone's security or their defences, you manage to get through and attack an area that is heavily guarded and protected. 突破，攻破(防卫) ❑ [v n] *The bomber had breached security by hurling his dynamite from a roof overlooking the building.* 这名爆炸手从一个俯瞰这座大楼的楼顶上投下炸药，破坏了安保系统。•N-COUNT **Breach** is also a noun. ❑ *...widespread breaches of security at Ministry of Defence bases.* 国防部各基地普遍存在的安全系统遭到攻破的现象 6 PHRASE If you **step into the breach**, you do a job or task which someone else was supposed to do or has done in the past, because they are suddenly unable to do it. 临时代替；临时顶替 ❑ *I was persuaded to step into the breach temporarily when they became too ill to continue.* 在他们病得很重无法坚持的情况下，我被劝服去临时顶替他们。

ˌbreach of the ˈpeace (**breaches of the peace**) N-VAR A **breach of the peace** is noisy or violent behaviour in a public place which is illegal because it disturbs other people. 扰乱治安【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He admitted causing a breach of the peace.* 他承认扰乱了治安。❑ *Four men were found guilty of breach of the peace.* 四名男子被判扰乱治安罪名成立。

bread ♦♢ /bred/ (**breads, breading, breaded**) 1 N-VAR **Bread** is a very common food made from flour, water, and yeast. 面包 ❑ *...a loaf of bread.* 一条面包 ❑ *There is more fibre in wholemeal bread than in white bread.* 全麦面包纤维含量比白面包高。2 VERB [usu passive] If food such as fish or meat is **breaded**, it is covered in tiny pieces of dry bread called breadcrumbs. It can then be fried or grilled. 给(鱼或肉)抹面包屑 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *It is important that food be breaded just minutes before frying.* 把食物抹上面包屑后过几分钟就炸，这一点很重要。•**bread|ed** ADJ ❑ *...breaded fish.* 裹了面包屑的鱼

→ see Picture Dictionary: **bread**

bread and ˈbut|ter also **bread-and-butter** 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] Something that is the **bread and butter** of a person or organization is the activity or work that provides the main part of their income. 生计；谋生之道；主要收入来源 ❑ *The mobile phone business was actually his bread and butter.* 移动电话业务实际上是他的主业。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Bread and butter** issues or matters are ones which are important to most people, because they affect them personally. 最基本的；影响到大多数人的 ❑ *The opposition gained support by concentrating on bread-and-butter matters.* 反对党关注与大多数人切身利益相关的问题，从而赢得了人们的支持。

ˈbread basˌket (**bread baskets**) also **breadbasket** N-COUNT [usu with poss] If an area or region is described as the **bread basket** of a country, it provides a lot of the food for that country because crops grow very easily there. It therefore produces wealth for the country. (一国的)产粮区，粮仓 ❑ *The north-west became the country's bread basket.* 西北地区成为该国的大粮仓。

ˈbread bin (**bread bins**) N-COUNT A **bread bin** is a wooden, metal, or plastic container for storing bread. 面包盒【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **breadbox**

bread|board /ˈbredbɔːˈd/ (**breadboards**) also **bread board** N-COUNT A **breadboard** is a flat piece of wood used for cutting bread on. 切面包板

bread|box /ˈbredbɒks/ (**breadboxes**) also **bread box** N-COUNT A **breadbox** is the same as a **bread bin**【AM 美】

bread|crumb /ˈbredkrʌm/ (**breadcrumbs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Breadcrumbs** are tiny pieces of dry bread. They are used in cooking. 面包屑

bread|fruit /ˈbredfruːt/ (**breadfruit**) N-VAR **Breadfruit** are large round fruit that grow on trees in the Pacific Islands and in tropical parts of America and that, when baked, look and feel like bread. 面包果(生长于太平洋中岛屿和美洲热带地区的面包果树上，形状大而圆，烘烤后形状、口味与面包类似)

bread|line /ˈbredlaɪn/ N-SING [usu *on the* N] Someone who is **on the breadline** is very poor indeed. 等候领取救济食品的队伍；赤贫线 ❑ *We lived on the breadline to get our son through college.* 为了供儿子读完大学，我们生活非常拮据。❑ *They're not exactly on the breadline.* 严格说来他们并没有处于赤贫状态。

breadth /bretθ, AM 美 bredθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **breadth of** something is the distance between its two sides. 宽度 ❑ [+of] *The breadth of the whole camp was 400 paces.* 整个营地的宽度为400步。2 N-UNCOUNT The **breadth of** something is its quality of consisting of or involving many different things. 广度；广泛性 ❑ [+of] *Older people have a tremendous breadth of experience.* 年长者阅历相当丰富。❑ [+of] *His breadth of knowledge filled me with admiration.* 他学识渊博，令我非常钦佩。3 PHRASE If you say that someone does something or something happens throughout or

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across **the length and breadth of** a place, you are emphasizing that it happens everywhere in that place. 到处；处处【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The group built their reputation by playing across the length and breadth of North America.* 这个乐队通过到北美各地演出打响了知名度。❑ *She has travelled the length and breadth of Britain.* 她游历了英国各地。◧ → see also **hair's breadth**

bread|winner /'bredwɪnəʳ/ (**breadwinners**) also **bread-winner** N-COUNT The **breadwinner** in a family is the person in it who earns the money that the family needs for essential things. 养家糊口的人 ❑ *I've always paid the bills and been the breadwinner.* 一直由我支付账单，维持家庭生计。

break ◆◆◆ /breɪk/ (**breaks, breaking, broke, broken**) ❶ VERB When an object **breaks** or when you **break** it, it suddenly separates into two or more pieces, often because it has been hit or dropped. 打破；摔碎 ❑ [v n] *He fell through the window, breaking the glass.* 他撞破玻璃从窗口摔了下去。❑ [v] *The plate broke.* 盘子打破了。❑ [v n +into] *Break the cauliflower into florets.* 把花椰菜撕成小朵。❑ [v +into] *The plane broke into three pieces.* 飞机摔成了三瓣。❑ [v-ed] *...bombed-out buildings, surrounded by broken glass and rubble.* 被炸毁的楼宇四周尽是碎玻璃和碎砖瓦砾 ❑ [v-ing] *The only sound was the crackle of breaking ice.* 唯一的声响是冰层噼噼啪啪碎裂的声音。❷ VERB If you **break** a part of your body such as your leg, your arm, or your nose, or if a bone **breaks**, you are injured because a bone cracks or splits. 折断（骨头）；骨折 ❑ [v n] *She broke a leg in a skiing accident.* 她在一次滑雪事故中摔断了一条腿。❑ [v] *Old bones break easily.* 老年人容易骨折。❑ [v-ed] *Several people were treated for broken bones.* 数人接受了断骨治疗。•N-COUNT **Break** is also a noun. ❑ *It has caused a bad break to Gabriella's leg.* 这导致加布里埃拉一条腿严重骨折。❸ VERB If a surface, cover, or seal **breaks** or if something **breaks** it, a hole or tear is made in it, so that a substance can pass through. （使）（表层、盖子或密封处）破裂；撕开 ❑ [v n] *Once you've broken the seal of a bottle there's no way you can put it back together again.* 一旦你撕开瓶子的密封条，你就无法再把它复原。❑ [v] *The bandage must be put on when the blister breaks.* 水疱一旦破了就必须用绷带包扎起来。❑ [v-ed] *Do not use the cream on broken skin.* 不要在破损皮肤的表面涂护肤霜。❹ VERB When a tool or piece of machinery **breaks** or when you **break** it, it is damaged and no longer works. （使）（工具或机器）损坏 ❑ [v] *When the clutch broke, the car was locked into second gear.* 离合器失灵后，汽车只能在二挡行驶。❑ [v n] *The lead biker broke his bike chain.* 那位领先的自行车手车链子断了。[Also v-ed] ❺ VERB If you **break** a rule, promise, or agreement, you do something that you should not do according to that rule, promise, or agreement. 破坏，违反（规则、承诺或协议）❑ [v n] *We didn't know we were breaking the law.* 我们不知道自己在犯法。❑ [v-ed] *...broken promises.* 背弃的承诺 ❻ VERB If you **break** free or loose, you free yourself from something or escape from it. 挣脱；解脱 ❑ [v adj] *She broke free by thrusting her elbow into his chest.* 她用肘猛击他的胸部，挣脱了出来。❼ VERB If someone **breaks** something, especially a difficult or unpleasant situation that has existed for some time, they end it or change it. 结束（困难或不利局面）；打破（僵局）❑ [v n] *New proposals have been put forward to break the deadlock among rival factions.* 旨在结束各竞争派别之间僵持局面的新提案已被提交。❑ [v n] *The country is heading towards elections which may break the party's long hold on power.* 这个国家正在朝着举行选举的目标迈进，选举可能会打破该党对政权的长期垄断。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Break** is also a noun. ❑ *Nothing that might lead to a break in the deadlock has been discussed yet.* 还没有讨论出一个可能打破这一僵局的办法。❽ VERB If someone or something **breaks** a silence, they say something or make a noise after a long period of silence. 打破（沉默）❑ [v n] *Hugh broke the silence. 'Is she always late?' he asked.* 休打破了沉默，问道："她总是迟到吗？" ❾ N-COUNT If there is a **break in** the cloud or weather, it changes and there is a short period of sunshine or fine weather. （天气的）放晴 ❑ [+in] *A sudden break in the cloud allowed rescuers to spot Michael Benson.* 天气的突然放晴帮助救援人员找到了迈克尔·本森。❿ VERB If you **break with** a group of people or a traditional way of doing things, or you **break** your connection with them, you stop being involved with that group or stop doing things in that way. （与…）决裂；断绝（联系）；放弃 ❑ [v +with] *In 1959, Akihito broke with imperial tradition by marrying a commoner.* 明仁天皇在 1959 年打破皇室传统，娶了一位平民女子为妻。❑ [v +from] *They were determined to break from precedent.* 他们决心打破先例。❑ [v n +with] *They have yet to break the link with the trade unions.* 他们还必须断绝与工会组织的联系。[Also v n] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Break** is also a noun. ❑ *Making a completely clean break with the past, the couple got rid of all their old furniture.* 为了与过去彻底决裂，这对夫妇扔掉了他们全部的旧家具。⓫ VERB If you **break** a habit or if someone **breaks** you **of** it, you no longer have that habit. （使）摆脱，（使）戒除（习惯）❑ [v n] *If you continue to smoke, keep trying to break the habit.* 如果你还在吸烟的话，就尽量戒除这个习惯吧。❑ [v n +of] *The professor hoped to break the students of the habit of looking for easy answers.* 教授希望改掉学生们不动脑筋就想找到答案的习惯。⓬ VERB To **break** someone means to destroy their determination and courage, their success, or their career. 瓦解…的决心；使丧失勇气；毁掉…的前程 ❑ [v n] *He never let his jailers break him.* 他决不会让监狱看守们摧毁他的意志。❑ [v-ed] *Ken's wife, Vicki, said: 'He's a broken man.'* 肯的妻子薇姬说："他被毁了。" ⓭ VERB If someone **breaks for** a short period of time, they rest or change from what they are doing for a short period. 短暂休息；稍停 ❑ [v] *They broke for lunch.* 他们停下来吃午饭。⓮ N-COUNT A **break** is a short period of time when you have a rest or a change from what you are doing, especially if you are working or if you are in a boring or unpleasant situation. 间歇；小憩 ❑ *They may be able to help with childcare so that you can have a break.* 他们可以帮忙照料孩子，这样你就可以歇一歇了。❑ [+from] *I thought a 15 min break from his work would do him good.* 我想他停下工作休息 15 分钟对他会有好处。❑ *She rang Moira during a coffee break.* 她利用工间喝咖啡的休息时间给莫伊拉打了个电话。⓯ → see also **lunch break, tea break** ⓰ N-COUNT A **break** is a short holiday. 短假 ❑ [+in] *They are currently taking a short break in Spain.* 他们目前正在西班牙休短假。⓱ VERB If you **break** your journey somewhere, you stop there for a short time so that you can have a rest. （为短暂歇息而）打断（旅程）❑ [v n] *Because of the heat we broke our journey at a small country hotel.* 由于天气炎热，我们在一家乡村小旅馆停下来稍作歇息。⓲ VERB To **break** the force of something such as a blow or fall means to weaken its effect, for example by getting in the way of it. 减弱（势头）；减轻（力度）❑ [v n] *He sustained serious neck injuries after he broke someone's fall.* 有人坠落砸在他身上，致使他颈部受重伤。⓳ VERB When a piece of news **breaks**, people hear about it from the newspapers, television, or radio. （消息在报纸、电视或电台）发布，传播 ❑ [v] *The news broke that the Prime Minister had resigned.* 据报道首相已经辞职。❑ [v] *He resigned from his post as Bishop when the scandal broke.* 丑闻传开后他辞去了主教职务。⓴ VERB When you **break** a piece of bad news to someone, you tell it to them, usually in a kind way. （常以委婉的方式）透露，告知（坏消息）❑ [v n] *Then Louise broke the news that she was leaving me.* 然后路易丝挑明了她要离开我。❑ [v n +to] *I worried for ages and decided that I had better break it to her.* 我烦恼了很长时间，后来决定还是把这事告诉她。㉑ N-COUNT A **break** is a lucky opportunity that someone gets to achieve something. 机遇；机会；好运【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He went into TV and got his first break playing opposite Sid James in the series 'Citizen James'.* 他进入了电视圈，获得的第一个机会是在连续剧《公民詹姆斯》中与希德·詹姆斯演对手戏。㉒ VERB If you **break** a record, you beat the previous record for a particular achievement. 打破（纪录）❑ [v n] *Jurassic Park had broken all box office records.* 《侏罗纪公园》打破了所有票房纪录。㉓ → see also **record-breaking** ㉔ VERB When day or dawn **breaks**, it starts to grow light after the night has ended. （天）破晓 ❑ [v] *They continued the search as dawn broke.* 天放亮后他们继续搜寻。㉕ → see also **daybreak** ㉖ VERB When a wave **breaks**, it passes its highest point and turns downwards, for example when it reaches the shore. （波浪）减势，落下 ❑ [v] *Danny listened to the waves breaking against the shore.* 丹尼聆听着波浪拍岸的声音。㉗ VERB If you **break** a secret code, you work out how to understand it. 破解，破译（密码）❑ [v n] *It was feared they could break the Allies' codes.* 曾经有担心害怕他们会破译同盟国的密码。㉘ VERB If someone's voice **breaks** when they are speaking, it changes its sound, for example because they are sad or afraid. （因悲伤或害怕嗓音）突变，变调 ❑ [v] *Godfrey's voice broke,*

and halted. 戈弗雷声音都变了，停顿下来。 ■ VERB When a boy's voice **breaks**, it becomes deeper and sounds more like a man's voice. (男孩嗓音)变粗 ❑ [V] *He sings with the strained discomfort of someone whose voice hasn't quite broken.* 他唱得很拘谨，声音听起来像是某个还没完全变声的男孩。 ■ VERB If the weather **breaks** or a storm **breaks**, it suddenly becomes rainy or stormy after a period of sunshine. (天气)突变；(风暴)骤起 ❑ [V] *I've been waiting for the weather to break.* 我一直在等待着暴风雨的到来。 ■ VERB In tennis, if you **break** your opponent's serve, you win a game in which your opponent is serving. (网球比赛中)破，赢得(对手的发球局) ❑ [V n] *He broke McEnroe's serve.* 他破了麦肯罗的发球局。 •N-COUNT **Break** is also a noun. ❑ *A single break of serve settled the first two sets.* 前两盘的比赛都是靠破掉对方一个发球局而分出胜负。 ■ → see also **broke, broken, heartbreak, heartbreaking, heartbroken, outbreak** ■ PHRASE **The break of day** or **the break of dawn** is the time when it begins to grow light after the night. 破晓时分【LITERARY 文】❑ *'I,' he finished poetically, 'will watch over you to the break of day.'* "我，"他以富有诗意的语言结尾，"将守候着你，直至晨光初露。" ■ CONVENTION You can say **'give me a break'** to show that you are annoyed by what someone has said or done. 别烦我了【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *'I'm a real intellectual-type guy, Tracy,' James joked. 'Oh, give me a break,' Tracy moaned.* "我可是个货真价实的高智商小伙儿，特蕾西。"詹姆斯开玩笑地说道。"哦，别烦我了。"特雷西抱怨道。 ■ PHRASE If you **make a break** or **make a break for it**, you run to escape from something. 逃离；离开 ❑ *The moment had come to make a break or die.* 那个时候不跑就没命了。 ■ to **break cover** → see **cover** ■ to **break even** → see **even** ■ to **break new ground** → see **ground** ■ to **break** someone's **heart** → see **heart** ■ **all hell breaks loose** → see **hell** ■ to **break the ice** → see **ice** ■ to **break ranks** → see **rank** ■ to **break wind** → see **wind**

▶**break away** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break away from** someone who is trying to hold you or catch you, you free yourself and run away. 挣脱；逃脱 ❑ [V P *+from*] *I broke away from him and rushed out into the hall.* 我挣脱了他，冲进了大厅。 ❑ [V P] *Willie Hamilton broke away early in the race.* 威利·汉密尔顿在比赛中早早甩开了其他选手。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break away from** something or someone that restricts you or controls you, you succeed in freeing yourself from them. 摆脱(束缚或控制) ❑ [V P *+from*] *Aboriginal art has finally gained recognition and broken away from being labelled as 'primitive' or 'exotic'.* 土著艺术最终获得了承认，并摆脱了"原始"或"异域情调"的标签。

▶**break down** ■ PHRASAL VERB If a machine or a vehicle **breaks down**, it stops working. (机器或车辆)出毛病，损坏 ❑ [V P] *Their car broke down.* 他们的车子出故障了。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If a discussion, relationship, or system **breaks down**, it fails because of a problem or disagreement. (讨论、关系或系统)失败，破裂，失灵 ❑ [V P] *Talks with business leaders broke down last night.* 昨晚与商界领导人的谈判破裂了。 ❑ [V P] *Paola's marriage broke down.* 葆拉的婚姻破裂了。 ■ PHRASAL VERB To **break down** something such as an idea or statement means to separate it into smaller parts in order to make it easier to understand or deal with. 分解；将…分成若干部分 ❑ [V P n] *The report breaks down the results region by region.* 报告将调查结果按地区分成若干部分。 ❑ [*be* V-ed P *+into*] *These rules tell us how a sentence is broken down into phrases.* 这些规则告诉我们一个句子是怎样分解成若干短语的。 [Also V n P *+into*] ■ PHRASAL VERB When a substance **breaks down** or when something **breaks** it **down**, a biological or chemical process causes it to separate into the substances which make it up. (使)(物质)分解 ❑ [V P] *Over time, the protein in the eggshell breaks down into its constituent amino acids.* 时间久了，蛋壳中的蛋白质就会分解为其构成成分的氨基酸。 ❑ [V n P] *The oil is attacked by naturally occurring microbes which break it down.* 原油受到了自然产生的分解油类物质的微生物的侵蚀。 [Also V P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **breaks down**, they lose control of themselves and start crying. 感情失控(痛哭起来) ❑ [V P] *Because he was being so kind and concerned, I broke down and cried.* 他如此体贴关心，令我忍不住失声痛哭。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break down** a door or barrier, you hit it so hard that it falls to the ground. 捣毁；拆除 ❑ [V P n] *An unruly mob broke down police barricades and stormed the courtroom.* 一伙暴徒捣毁了警察设置的障碍冲进法庭。 ❑ [V n P] *Firemen were called after his father failed to break the door down.* 他的父亲没能把门砸开，后来就把消防员叫来了。 ■ PHRASAL VERB To **break down** barriers or prejudices that separate people or restrict their freedom means to change people's attitudes so that the barriers or prejudices no longer exist. 消除，破除(障碍或偏见)【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [V P n] *His early experience enabled him to break down barriers between Scottish Catholics and Protestants.* 他早年的经历使他能够消除苏格兰天主教徒和新教徒之间的隔阂。 [Also V n P] ■ → see also **breakdown, broken-down**

▶**break in** ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone, usually a thief, **breaks in**, they get into a building by force. (通常指盗贼)闯入，破门而入 ❑ [V P] *Masked robbers broke in and made off with $8,000.* 蒙面抢匪破门而入，偷走了 8,000 美元。 ■ → see also **break-in** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break in** on someone's conversation or activity, you interrupt them. 打断；插嘴 ❑ [V P *+on*] *O'Leary broke in on his thoughts.* 奥利里打断了他的思路。 ❑ [V P] *Mrs Southern listened keenly, occasionally breaking in with pertinent questions.* 萨瑟恩夫人兴致勃勃地听着，间或插话问一些相关的问题。 ❑ [V P with quote] *'She told you to stay here,' Mike broke in.* "她叫你呆在这儿。"迈克插嘴说。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break** someone **in**, you get them used to a new job or situation. 使适应(新的工作或环境) ❑ [V P n] *The band are breaking in a new backing vocalist.* 乐队在帮一名新的后备主唱进行磨合和适应。 [Also V n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break in** something new, you gradually use or wear it for longer and longer periods until it is ready to be used or worn all the time. 使(新产品)经使用逐渐合用；磨合 ❑ [V P n] *When breaking in an engine, you probably should refrain from high speed for the first thousand miles.* 当磨合发动机时，最初的 1,000 英里里程内尽量不要高速行驶。 [Also V n P]

▶**break into** ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **breaks into** a building, they get into it by force. 强行进入；闯入 ❑ [V P n] *There was no one nearby who might see him trying to break into the house.* 附近可能没有人会看见他试着闯入房子里。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **breaks into** something they suddenly start doing it. For example if someone **breaks into** a run they suddenly start running, and if they **break into** song they suddenly start singing. 突然开始做(某事) ❑ [V P n] *The moment she was out of sight she broke into a run.* 她一走出众人的视线就开始飞奔起来。 ❑ [V P n] *Then, breaking into a smile, he said, 'I brought you something.'* 然后，他忽然露出笑容，说道："我给你带了一样东西。" ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break into** a profession or area of business, especially one that is difficult to succeed in, you manage to have some success in it. 成功打入，顺利进入(某行业，尤指很难取得成功的领域) ❑ [V P n] *She finally broke into films after an acclaimed stage career.* 她在取得舞台生涯的成功后，最终进入电影界发展。

▶**break off** ■ PHRASAL VERB If part of something **breaks off** or if you **break** it **off**, it comes off or is removed by force. 折断；(使)断开 ❑ [V P] *The two wings of the aircraft broke off on impact.* 飞机的两个机翼在撞击中折断了。 ❑ [V P n] *Grace broke off a large piece of the clay.* 格雷斯掰下来一大块土。 ❑ [V n P n] *They've torn down wooden fences and broken branches off trees.* 他们拆掉了木栅栏，并砍去了一些树枝。 [Also V n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **break off** when you are doing or saying something, you suddenly stop doing it or saying it. 突然中止；突然停顿 ❑ [V P] *Llewelyn broke off in mid-sentence.* 卢埃林一句话说了一半突然停下来。 ❑ [V P n] *The commander of the German task force radioed that he was breaking off the action.* 德国特遣部队指挥官用无线电发报称他将中止这次行动。 [Also V n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **breaks off** a relationship, they end it. 终止，结束(关系) ❑ [V P n] *The two West African states had broken off relations two years ago.* 这两个西非国家两年前已经中断了外交关系。 ❑ [V n P *+with*] *He doesn't seem to have the courage to break it off with her.* 他似乎没有勇气和她断绝关系。

▶**break out** ■ PHRASAL VERB If something such as war, fighting, or disease **breaks out**, it begins suddenly. (战争、战斗或疾病)爆发 ❑ [V P] *He was 29 when war broke out.* 战争爆发时他才 29 岁。 ❑ [V P] *I was in a nightclub in Brixton and a fight broke out.* 当时我在

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布里克斯顿的一家夜总会里，那里发生了一场斗殴。2 PHRASAL VERB If a prisoner **breaks out of** a prison, they escape from it. 越狱；逃跑 ❑ [V P +of] *The two men broke out of their cells and cut through a perimeter fence.* 这两个人逃出牢房，并越过了围墙。[Also V P] 3 → see also **breakout** 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **break out of** a dull situation or routine, you manage to change it or escape from it. 摆脱（单调刻板的状况）❑ [V P +of] *It's taken a long time to break out of my own conventional training.* 我花了很长时间才摆脱掉自身所受的传统训练的羁绊。❑ [V P] *If her marriage becomes too restrictive, she will break out and seek new horizons.* 如果她的婚姻对她约束太多，她会挣脱出来寻找新的天地。5 PHRASAL VERB If you **break out in** a rash or a sweat, a rash or sweat appears on your skin. 布满（汗水）；出（疹子）❑ [V P +in] *A person who is allergic to cashews may break out in a rash when he consumes these nuts.* 对腰果过敏的人吃了这些坚果后身上可能会出疹子。❑ [V P +on] *A line of sweat broke out on her forehead and she thought she might faint.* 她的额头上冒出一串汗珠，她以为自己可能会晕过去。

▶**break through** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **break through** a barrier, you succeed in forcing your way through it. 冲破；突破 ❑ [V P n] *Protesters tried to break through a police cordon.* 抗议者们试图冲破警察的封锁线。❑ [V P +onto] *About fifteen inmates broke through onto the roof.* 大约 15 名犯人闯到了屋顶上。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **break through**, you achieve success even though there are difficulties and obstacles. （克服困难或障碍）取得突破 ❑ [V P] *There is still scope for new writers to break through.* 仍有一些领域需要新作家们去开拓。❑ [V P n] *I broke through the poverty barrier and it was education that did it.* 我摆脱了贫困，这要归功于教育。3 → see also **breakthrough**

▶**break up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When something **breaks up** or when you **break it up**, it separates or is divided into several smaller parts. （使）分裂；（被）拆分；（使）破碎 ❑ [V P] *There was a danger of the ship breaking up completely.* 这艘船有彻底解体的危险。❑ [V P n] *Break up the chocolate and melt it.* 把巧克力弄碎，使其熔化。❑ [V n P +into] *He broke the bread up into chunks and gave Meer a big one.* 他把面包掰成数块，给了米尔一块大的。❑ [V n P] *Tanks are strongly built. It is a complicated and difficult process to break them up.* 坦克造得都很坚固，拆卸过程复杂而艰难。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **break up with** your boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife, your relationship with that person ends. （恋人）分手；（夫妻）结束关系 ❑ [V P +with] *My girlfriend had broken up with me.* 我的女朋友已跟我分手了。❑ [V P] *He felt appalled by the whole idea of marriage so we broke up.* 他被结婚的想法吓住了，因此我们分了手。3 PHRASAL VERB If a marriage **breaks up** or if someone **breaks it up**, the marriage ends and the partners separate. （婚姻关系）破裂；结束（婚姻关系）❑ [V P] *MPs say they work too hard and that is why so many of their marriages break up.* 国会议员们声称他们工作过于辛劳，因而导致他们当中很多人婚姻破裂。❑ [V P n] *Fred has given me no good reason for wanting to break up our marriage.* 弗雷德没能给我一个想要结束我们婚姻的正当理由。4 PHRASAL VERB When a meeting or gathering **breaks up** or when someone **breaks it up**, it is brought to an end and the people involved in it leave. 散（会）；（使）解散 ❑ [V P] *A neighbour asked for the music to be turned down and the party broke up.* 因为一个邻居要求把音乐音量调低，聚会便散了。❑ [V P n] *Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration.* 警察使用催泪瓦斯驱散示威人群。❑ [V n P] *He charged into the crowd. 'Break it up,' he shouted.* 他冲进人群，大喊道："散开。"5 PHRASAL VERB When a school or the pupils in it **break up**, the school term ends and the pupils start their holidays. （学校或学生）放假【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *It's the last week before they break up, and they're doing all kinds of Christmas things.* 这是放假前的最后一周，他们正在为圣诞节做各种准备。6 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is breaking up** when you are speaking to them on a mobile telephone, you mean that you can only hear parts of what they are saying because the signal is interrupted. （因信号受到干扰）声音断断续续 ❑ [V P] *The line's gone; I think you're breaking up.* 掉线了；我听不清你说什么。7 → see also **break-up**

→ see **crash, factory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *break* with:

N.
- break **a bone** 骨折，break **your arm/leg/neck** 手臂／腿／脖子骨折 2
- break **the law** 犯法，break **a promise** 违背诺言，break **a rule** 违反规定 5
- break **the silence** 打破沉默 8
- break **a habit** 戒除习惯 11
- **coffee/lunch** break 茶歇／午休 13
- break **a record** 打破纪录 23

V.
- **need a** break 需要小憩，**take a** break 休息一下 10

breakable /'breɪkəb°l/ (**breakables**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Breakable** objects are easy to break by accident. 易碎的 ❑ *Put away any valuable or breakable objects.* 把所有值钱的东西和易碎的物品都收起来。•N-PLURAL **Breakables** are breakable objects. 易碎物品 ❑ *Keep breakables out of reach of very young children.* 把易碎物品放在小孩子够不到的地方。

breakage /'breɪkɪdʒ/ (**breakages**) 1 N-VAR **Breakage** is the act of breaking something. 破损；毁坏 ❑ *Brushing wet hair can cause stretching and breakage.* 梳理湿头发会拉伸头发，造成损伤。❑ *Check that your insurance policy covers breakages and damage during removals.* 查看一下你的保险单，看其是否对搬运过程中的破损和毁坏赔偿。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **breakage** is something that has been broken. 破损物品 ❑ *Check that everything is in good repair before moving in, as you have to replace breakages.* 在搬进来前查看一下屋里的东西是否都完好无损，因为以后破损的物件要由你来更换。

breakaway /'breɪkəweɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **breakaway** group is a group of people who have separated from a larger group, for example because of a disagreement. 分裂出来的；脱离组织的 ❑ *Sixteen members of Parliament have formed a breakaway group.* 16 名国会议员分裂出来另外成立了一个团体。

breakdown /'breɪkdaʊn/ (**breakdowns**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **breakdown of** something such as a relationship, plan, or discussion is its failure or ending. （关系的）破裂；（计划、讨论等的）失败，结束 ❑ [+of] *...the breakdown of talks between the U.S. and E.U. officials.* 美国和欧盟官员间谈判的破裂 ❑ [+of] *...the irretrievable breakdown of a marriage.* 无法挽回的婚姻破裂 [Also +in] 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft adj N] If you have a **breakdown**, you become very depressed, so that you are unable to cope with your life. 精神崩溃 ❑ *My personal life was terrible. My mother had died, and a couple of years later I had a breakdown.* 我的个人生活曾经一团糟。母亲去世了，几年后我精神崩溃了。3 → see also **nervous breakdown** 4 N-COUNT If a car or a piece of machinery has a **breakdown**, it stops working. （汽车或机器的）故障，损坏 ❑ *Her old car was unreliable, so the trip was plagued by breakdowns.* 她的旧车老不听使唤，一路上总是出故障。5 N-COUNT A **breakdown of** something is a list of its separate parts. 分类；细目列表 ❑ [+of] *The organisers were given a breakdown of the costs.* 向组织者提供了一份开支细目。

breaker /'breɪkəʳ/ (**breakers**) 1 N-COUNT **Breakers** are big sea waves, especially at the point when they just reach the shore. （尤指拍击海岸的）大浪花，大海浪 2 → see also **ice-breaker, law-breaker, record-breaker, strike-breaker**

break-even point N-SING When a company reaches **break-even point**, the money it makes from the sale of goods or services is just enough to cover the cost of supplying those goods or services, but not enough to make a profit. 收支平衡点；保本点【BUSINESS 商】❑ *'Terminator 2' finally made $200 million, which was considered to be the break-even point for the picture.* 《终结者 2》的票房最终达到了两亿美元，被认为是收回了影片的成本。

breakfast ◆◇◇ /'brekfəst/ (**breakfasts, breakfasting, breakfasted**) 1 N-VAR **Breakfast** is the first meal of the day. It is usually eaten in the early part of the morning. 早餐；早饭 ❑ *What's for breakfast?* 早餐吃什么？❑ *...breakfast cereal.* 谷类早餐食品 2 → see also **bed and breakfast, continental breakfast, English breakfast** 3 VERB When you **breakfast**, you have breakfast. 吃早饭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *All the ladies breakfasted in their rooms.* 所有女士都在她们的房间里吃早餐。

→ see **meal**

breakfast table (**breakfast tables**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You refer to a table as **the breakfast table** when it is being used for breakfast. 早餐桌 ❑ *...reading the morning papers at the breakfast table.* 坐在早餐桌前读晨报

breakfast television N-UNCOUNT **Breakfast television** refers to television programmes which are broadcast in the morning at the time when most people are having breakfast. 早餐时段的电视节目【BRIT 英】

breakfast time also **breakfast-time** N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] **Breakfast time** is the period of the morning when most people have their breakfast. 早餐时间；早餐时段 ❑ *By breakfast-time he was already at his desk.* 吃早饭的时候他已坐在书桌前了。

break-in (**break-ins**) N-COUNT If there has been a **break-in**, someone has got into a building by force. 强行闯入；非法进入（盗窃） ❑ *The break-in had occurred just before midnight.* 这次入室盗窃就发生在午夜前。

breaking point N-UNCOUNT [oft *the/a* N] If something or someone has reached **breaking point**, they have so many problems or difficulties that they can no longer cope with them, and may soon collapse or be unable to continue. 崩溃点；极点；极限 ❑ *The report on the riot exposed a prison system stretched to breaking point.* 关于暴动的报道暴露出监狱系统已经达到了承受极限。

breakneck /'breɪknek/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something happens or travels at **breakneck** speed, you mean that it happens or travels very fast. （速度）极快的 ❑ *Jack drove to Mayfair at breakneck speed.* 杰克驾车向梅费尔疾驶。

breakout /'breɪkaʊt/ (**breakouts**) also **break-out** N-COUNT If there has been a **break-out**, someone has escaped from prison. 越狱；逃亡 ❑ *High Point prison had the highest number of breakouts of any jail in Britain.* 高点监狱是英国监狱中越狱事件最多的。

breakthrough /'breɪkθruː/ (**breakthroughs**) N-COUNT A **breakthrough** is an important development or achievement. 突破；重大进展 ❑ [+*in*] *The company looks poised to make a significant breakthrough in China.* 这家公司看来很有把握在中国取得重大突破。

break-up (**break-ups**) also **breakup** ■ N-COUNT [n N] The **break-up of** a marriage, relationship, or association is the act of it finishing or coming to an end because the people involved decide that it is not working successfully. （婚姻、关系或联系的）破裂，终结 ❑ [+*of*] *...the acrimonious break-up of the meeting's first session.* 在争吵中结束的第一次会议 ❑ *...a marital break-up.* 婚姻破裂 ■ N-COUNT The **break-up of** an organization or a country is the act of it separating or dividing into several parts. （组织或国家的）分裂，解体 ❑ [+*of*] *...the break-up of British Rail for privatisation.* 在私有化过程中英国铁路公司的解体 ❑ *At no time did a majority of Czechoslovakia's citizens support the country's break-up.* 大多数捷克斯洛伐克公民一直反对国家分裂。

breakwater /'breɪkwɔːtə'/ (**breakwaters**) N-COUNT A **breakwater** is a wooden or stone wall that extends from the shore into the sea and is built in order to protect a harbour or beach from the force of the waves. 防波堤

breast ◆◇ /brest/ (**breasts**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] A woman's **breasts** are the two soft, round parts on her chest that can produce milk to feed a baby. （妇女的）乳房 ❑ *She wears a low-cut dress which reveals her breasts.* 她穿了一条显胸部的低胸连衣裙。❑ *As my newborn cuddled at my breast, her tiny fingers stroked my skin.* 我刚出生的宝宝蜷伏在我胸前，细小的手指触碰着我的肌肤。 •-**breasted** COMB ❑ *She was slim and muscular and full-breasted.* 她身材苗条但结实，胸部饱满。 ■ N-COUNT A person's **breast** is the upper part of his or her chest. 胸；胸部；胸膛【LITERARY 文】❑ *He struck his breast in a dramatic gesture.* 他动作夸张地捶打着自己的胸膛。 ■ N-COUNT A bird's **breast** is the front part of its body. （鸟类的）胸脯 ❑ *The cock's breast is tinged with chestnut.* 这只公鸡胸部羽毛呈现一点浅栗色。 •-**breasted** COMB ❑ *...flocks of red-breasted parrots.* 成群的红胸鹦鹉 ■ N-SING The **breast** of a shirt, jacket, or coat is the part which covers the top part of the chest. （衬衫、夹克或外套的）胸部 ❑ *He reached into his breast pocket for his cigar case.* 他把手伸进胸前口袋里拿雪茄烟盒。 ■ N-VAR You can refer to piece of meat that is cut from the front of a bird or lamb as **breast**. （禽鸟或羊的）胸脯肉 ❑ *...a chicken breast with vegetables.* 鸡脯肉配蔬菜 ❑ [+*of*] *...breast of lamb.* 羊胸肉 ■ → see also **double-breasted, single-breasted**

breastbone /'brestbəʊn/ (**breastbones**) also **breast bone** N-COUNT Your **breastbone** is the long, flat bone which goes from your throat to the bottom of your ribs and to which your ribs are attached. 胸骨

breast-feed (**breast-feeds, breast-feeding, breast-fed**) also **breastfeed, breast feed** VERB When a woman **breast-feeds** her baby, she feeds it with milk from her breasts, rather than from a bottle. 母乳哺育 ❑ [V n] *Not all women have the choice whether or not to breast feed their babies.* 不是所有的妇女都能选择是否用母乳哺育自己的孩子。❑ [V-ed] *Leading scientists claim breast-fed babies are intellectually brighter.* 主流科学家宣称母乳喂养的婴儿更聪明。[Also V] •**breast-feeding** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There are many advantages to breast feeding.* 母乳喂养有许多益处。

breast milk also **breast-milk** N-UNCOUNT **Breast milk** is the white liquid produced by women to breast-feed their babies. 母乳

breastplate /'brestpleɪt/ (**breastplates**) N-COUNT A **breastplate** is a piece of armour that covers and protects the chest. 胸铠；护胸甲

breast pocket (**breast pockets**) N-COUNT [with poss] The **breast pocket** of a man's coat or jacket is a pocket, usually on the inside, next to his chest. （常指在衣服内面的）胸前口袋 ❑ *I kept the list in my breast pocket.* 我把名单放在了胸口的衣兜里。

breaststroke /'brestrəʊk/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Breaststroke** is a swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, moving your arms and legs horizontally in a circular motion. 蛙泳

breath ◆◇ /breθ/ (**breaths**) ■ N-VAR [oft poss N] Your **breath** is the air that you let out through your mouth when you breathe. If someone has **bad breath**, their breath smells unpleasant. 呼出的气体；气息 ❑ *I could smell the whisky on his breath.* 我能闻到他呼出的威士忌的味道。❑ *Smoking causes bad breath.* 吸烟会导致口臭。 ■ N-VAR When you take a **breath**, you breathe in once. 吸气 ❑ *He took a deep breath, and began to climb the stairs.* 他深吸了一口气，然后开始爬楼梯。❑ *Gasping for breath, she leaned against the door.* 她倚靠在门上，大口喘着气。❑ *He spoke for one and a half hours and barely paused for breath.* 他几乎一口气没停地说了一个半小时。 ■ PHRASE If you go outside **for a breath of fresh air** or **for a breath of air**, you go outside because it is unpleasantly warm indoors. （到室外）呼吸新鲜空气，透口气 ■ PHRASE If you describe something new or different as **a breath of fresh air**, you mean that it makes a situation or subject more interesting or exciting. 令人耳目一新的事物；新鲜刺激的东西【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Her brisk treatment of an almost taboo subject was a breath of fresh air.* 她把这个近乎禁忌的话题处理得很轻松，令人耳目一新。 ■ PHRASE When you **get your breath back** after doing something energetic, you start breathing normally again. 喘过气来；恢复正常呼吸【BRIT 英】❑ *I reached out a hand to steady myself against the house while I got my breath back.* 我伸出一只手抵住墙壁撑着身子，让自己喘口气。 ■ PHRASE When you **catch** your **breath** while you are doing something energetic, you stop for a short time so that you can start breathing normally again. 喘口气；歇口气 ❑ *He had stopped to catch his breath and make sure of his directions.* 他曾停下来歇口气，同时确定一下方向。 ■ PHRASE If something makes you **catch** your **breath**, it makes you take a short breath of air, usually because it shocks you. （通常因为震惊）倒吸一口冷气 ❑ *Kenny caught his breath as Nikko nearly dropped the bottle.* 尼科差点儿把瓶子摔了，这让肯尼倒吸了一口气。 ■ PHRASE If you **hold** your **breath**, you make yourself stop breathing for a few moments, for example because you are under water. 屏息；止住呼吸 ❑ *I held my breath and sank under the water.* 我屏住呼吸沉入水底。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone **is holding** their **breath**, you mean that they are waiting anxiously or excitedly for something to happen. 屏息静气（焦急或激动地等待）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*for*] *The whole world holds its breath for this speech.* 整个世界都屏住呼吸等待这一讲话。 ■ PHRASE If you are **out of breath**, you are breathing very quickly and with difficulty because you

have been doing something energetic. 喘不过气；上气不接下气 ❑ *There she was, slightly out of breath from running.* 她在那儿，跑得有点儿喘不过气来。 11 PHRASE You can use **in the same breath** or **in the next breath** to indicate that someone says two very different or contradictory things, especially when you are criticizing them. 但同时 / 但紧接着（尤用于谴责某人的言论自相矛盾）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He hailed this week's arms agreement but in the same breath expressed suspicion about the motivations of the United States.* 他为本周达成的武器协议而欢呼，但同时又对美国的动机表示怀疑。 12 PHRASE If you are **short of breath**, you find it difficult to breathe properly, for example because you are ill. You can also say that someone suffers from **shortness of breath**. 呼吸短促；呼吸困难 ❑ *She felt short of breath and flushed.* 她感到呼吸困难，脸颊绯红。 ❑ *Any exercise that causes undue shortness of breath should be stopped.* 任何导致呼吸出现困难的锻炼都应停止。 13 PHRASE If you say that something **takes** your **breath away**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely beautiful or surprising.（美或惊讶得）令（人）喘不过气来；使（人）惊叹【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I heard this song on the radio and it just took my breath away.* 我是从收音机里听到这首歌的，它令我惊叹不已。 14 PHRASE If you say something **under** your **breath**, you say it in a very quiet voice, often because you do not want other people to hear what you are saying. 压低嗓音；低声地 ❑ *Walsh muttered something under his breath.* 沃尔什小声嘟囔了一句。 15 **with bated breath** → see **bated**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *breath* with:

ADJ. **bad** breath 口臭，**fresh** breath 清新的口气 1
deep breath 深呼吸 2
V. **hold** *your* breath 屏气 1
gasp for breath 喘气，**take a** breath 吸气 2
catch *your* breath 喘口气；倒吸一口气 6 7

breath|able /'bri:ðəb'l/ ADJ A **breathable** fabric allows air to pass through it easily, so that clothing made from it does not become too warm or uncomfortable.（布料或织物）通气的，透气的

breatha|lyze /'breθəlaɪz/ (**breathalyzes, breathalyzing, breathalyzed**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **breathalyse**

VERB [usu passive] If the driver of a car **is breathalyzed** by the police, they ask him or her to breathe into a special bag or device in order to test whether he or she has drunk too much alcohol. 对…作呼气测醉检验【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be v-ed] *She was breathalysed and found to be over the limit.* 她接受了呼气测醉检查，结果超过了限定值。

Breatha|lyz|er /'breθəlaɪzə'/ (**Breathalyzers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **Breathalyser**

N-COUNT A **Breathalyzer** is a bag or electronic device that the police use to test whether a driver has drunk too much alcohol. 呼气测醉器【TRADEMARK 商标】

breathe ◆◇ /bri:ð/ (**breathes, breathing, breathed**) 1 VERB When people or animals **breathe**, they take air into their lungs and let it out again. When they **breathe** smoke or a particular kind of air, they take it into their lungs and let it out again as they breathe. 呼吸；吸；呼 ❑ [v] *He stood there breathing deeply and evenly.* 他站在那儿均匀地深呼吸。 ❑ [v n] *No American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air.* 所有美国人都不必开车到城外去呼吸洁净的空气。 ❑ [v *in* n] *A thirteen year old girl is being treated after breathing in smoke.* 一名 13 岁的小姑娘因吸入浓烟正在接受治疗。 [Also v *out* n] •**breath|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her breathing became slow and heavy.* 她的呼吸变得缓慢而粗重。 ❑ *He heard only deep breathing.* 他只能听到沉重的呼吸声。 2 VERB If someone **breathes** something, they say it very quietly. 轻声说出【LITERARY 文】❑ [v with quote] *'You don't understand,' he breathed.* "你不明白。"他低声说道。 [Also v n] 3 VERB [no cont] If you do not **breathe** a word about something, you say nothing about it, because it is a secret. 吐露；说出 ❑ [v n] *He never breathed a word about our conversation.* 关于我们的谈话他只字未提。 4 VERB If someone **breathes** life, confidence, or excitement **into** something, they improve it by adding this quality. 将（生气、信心或兴奋）注入；为…带来【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n *+into*] *It is the readers who breathe life into a newspaper with their letters.* 是读者通过来信给报纸带来了生气。 5 to **be breathing down** someone's **neck** → see **neck** 6 to breathe a **sigh of relief** → see **sigh**

→ see **respiratory**

▶**breathe in** PHRASAL VERB When you **breathe in**, you take some air into your lungs. 吸入；吸气 ❑ [v P] *She breathed in deeply.* 她深深地吸了口气。

▶**breathe out** PHRASAL VERB When you **breathe out**, you send air out of your lungs through your nose or mouth. 呼出；呼气 ❑ [v P] *Breathe out and ease your knees in toward your chest.* 呼气，膝盖放松向胸部靠拢。

breath|er /'bri:ðə'/ (**breathers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you take a **breather**, you stop what you are doing for a short time and have a rest. 短暂休息【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Relax and take a breather whenever you feel that you need one.* 要放松，什么时候觉得需要休息就休息一下。

'breath|ing space (**breathing spaces**) N-VAR A **breathing space** is a short period of time between two activities in which you can recover from the first activity and prepare for the second one.（两项活动之间）喘息的时间 ❑ *Firms need a breathing space if they are to recover.* 这些公司需要短暂休整才能恢复元气。

breath|less /'breθləs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **breathless**, you have difficulty in breathing properly, for example because you have been running or because you are afraid or excited. 上气不接下气的；呼吸困难的；气喘吁吁的 ❑ *I was a little breathless and my heartbeat was bumpy and fast.* 我有点儿喘不上气，心脏咚咚地快速跳动着。 •**breath|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'I'll go in,' he said breathlessly.* "我会进去。"他上气不接下气地说。 •**breath|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Asthma causes wheezing and breathlessness.* 哮喘会造成气喘和呼吸困难。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **breathless** for emphasis when you are describing feelings of excitement or exciting situations.（因激动或振奋人心的事）令人喘不过气的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Technology has advanced at a breathless pace.* 技术进步速度惊人，日新月异。 ❑ *...the breathless excitement of early 1988, when hundreds and thousands of citizens gathered nightly for political meetings.* 1988 年年初，兴奋与狂热的情绪令人窒息，成百上千的市民每晚聚在一起参加政治集会 •**breath|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Nancy waited breathlessly for him to go on.* 南希屏息静气等着他说下去。

breath|taking /'breθteɪkɪŋ/ also **breath-taking** ADJ If you say that something is **breathtaking**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely beautiful or amazing. 令人兴奋的；激动人心的；壮观的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The house has breathtaking views from every room.* 这所房子的每个房间都能看到令人惊叹的美景。 ❑ *Some of their football was breathtaking, a delight to watch.* 他们踢的一些比赛非常精彩，极具观赏性。 •**breath|taking|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *...the most breathtakingly beautiful scenery in Germany.* 德国最壮丽的美景

'breath test (**breath tests**) N-COUNT A **breath test** is a test carried out by police in which a driver blows into a piece of equipment to show how much alcohol he or she has drunk. 呼气测醉检查 ❑ *Police will conduct random breath tests.* 警察将随机进行呼气测醉检查。

breathy /'breθi/ ADJ If someone has a **breathy** voice, you can hear their breath when they speak or sing.（讲话或唱歌）带呼吸声的 ❑ *Her voice was suddenly breathy.* 她的声音中突然夹杂了呼吸声。

bred /bred/ 1 **Bred** is the past tense and past participle of **breed**. 2 → see also **ill-bred, pure-bred, well-bred**

breech /bri:tʃ/ (**breeches** /'bri:tʃɪz/) N-COUNT The **breech** of a gun is the part of the barrel at the back into which you load the bullets.（枪炮的）后膛

breeches /'brɪtʃɪz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Breeches** are trousers which reach as far as your knees. 及膝的裤子；马裤【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...riding breeches.* 马裤

breed ◆◇ /bri:d/ (**breeds, breeding, bred**) 1 N-COUNT A **breed**

of a pet animal or farm animal is a particular type of it. For example, terriers are a breed of dog.（宠物或牲畜的）种，品种 ❑ [+of] *...rare breeds of cattle.* 稀有品种的牛 ❑ *Certain breeds are more dangerous than others.* 某些品种比其他品种更危险。 2 VERB If you **breed** animals or plants, you keep them for the purpose of producing more animals or plants with particular qualities, in a controlled way. 饲养；培育 ❑ [v n] *He lived alone, breeding horses and dogs.* 他独自一人生活，饲养马匹和狗。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *These dogs are bred to fight.* 这些狗被培育作斗犬。•**breed|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *There is potential for selective breeding for better yields.* 选种培育以提高产量会大有可为。 3 → see also **cross-breed** 4 VERB When animals **breed**, they have babies.（动物）繁殖，繁育 ❑ [v] *Frogs will usually breed in any convenient pond.* 通常青蛙会在任何条件适宜的池塘中繁殖。❑ [v-ing] *The area now attracts over 60 species of breeding birds.* 这一地区现在吸引了 60 多种鸟类到此繁育后代。•**breed|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *During the breeding season the birds come ashore.* 在繁殖季节各种鸟都飞到岸边。 5 VERB If you say that something **breeds** bad feeling or bad behaviour, you mean that it causes bad feeling or bad behaviour to develop. 产生；引起；酿成 ❑ [v n] *If they are unemployed it's bound to breed resentment.* 如果他们失去工作，一定会产生怨恨。❑ [v n] *Violence breeds violence.* 暴力会催生更多暴力。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone or something as one of a particular **breed of** person or thing when you want to talk about what they are like. 类型；种类 ❑ [+of] *Sue is one of the new breed of British women squash players who are making a real impact.* 休是英国新一代的女子壁球运动员，她们的影响正在显现出来。❑ [+of] *The new breed of walking holidays puts the emphasis on enjoyment, not endurance.* 这种新型的徒步旅行假日重在愉悦身心，而不是为了锻炼耐力。 7 → see also **breeding, ill-bred, pure-bred, well-bred** 8 PHRASE Someone who was **born and bred** in a place was born there and grew up there.（在某地）出生并长大 ❑ *I was born and bred in the highlands.* 我在高地地区出生和长大。 9 **familiarity breeds contempt** → see **familiarity**

→ see **gene**

breed|er /'bri:dəʳ/ (**breeders**) 1 N-COUNT **Breeders** are people who breed animals or plants. 饲养者；培育者 ❑ *Her father was a well-known racehorse breeder.* 她的父亲是一位很有名的赛马驯养师。 2 → see also **fast-breeder reactor**

breed|ing /'bri:dɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone says that a person has **breeding**, they mean that they think the person is from a good social background and has good manners. 教养 ❑ *It's a sign of good breeding to know the names of all your staff.* 知道所有员工的名字是有良好教养的一种体现。 2 → see also **breed**

→ see **zoo**

'breed|ing ground (**breeding grounds**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a situation or place as a **breeding ground for** something bad such as crime, you mean that this thing can easily develop in that situation or place.（犯罪等滋生的）温床 ❑ [+for] *Flaws in the system have created a breeding ground for financial scandals.* 体制中存在的缺陷为金融丑闻的出现提供了土壤。 2 N-COUNT The **breeding ground for** a particular type of creature is the place where this creature breeds easily.（生物的）滋生地，繁殖地 ❑ *Warm milk is the ideal breeding ground for bacteria.* 温牛奶是细菌理想的滋生地。

breeze /bri:z/ (**breezes, breezing, breezed**) 1 N-COUNT A **breeze** is a gentle wind. 微风；清风 ❑ *...a cool summer breeze.* 夏日凉爽的微风 2 VERB If you **breeze into** a place or a position, you enter it in a very casual or relaxed manner. 随意轻松地进入；漫步走入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Lopez breezed into the quarter-finals of the tournament.* 洛佩斯轻松打入了锦标赛的四分之一决赛。❑ [v prep/adv] *'Are you all right?' Francine asked as she breezed in with the mail.* "你没事吧？"弗朗辛拿着邮件踱步走进来，问道。 3 VERB If you **breeze through** something such as a game or test, you cope with it easily. 轻松过关，轻易通过（比赛或测试）❑ [v +through] *John seems to breeze effortlessly through his many commitments at work.* 约翰似乎不费吹灰之力就完成了很多工作任务。

→ see **wind**

'breeze-block (**breeze-blocks**) also **breeze block** N-COUNT A **breeze-block** is a large, grey brick made from ashes and cement. 煤渣砖；焦渣石【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cinder block**

breezy /'bri:zi/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **breezy**, you mean that they behave in a casual, cheerful, and confident manner. 随意的；乐天的；自信的 ❑ *...his bright and breezy personality.* 他开朗活泼的个性 ❑ *Mona tried to sound breezy.* 莫娜竭力使自己的声音听上去轻松随意。•**breez|ily** /'bri:zɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'Hi,' he said breezily.* "嗨。"他友好地说道。 2 ADJ When the weather is **breezy**, there is a fairly strong but pleasant wind blowing.（天气）有微风的 ❑ *The day was breezy and warm.* 这一天微风习习，暖洋洋的。

breth|ren /'breðrɪn/ N-PLURAL [oft with poss] You can refer to the members of a particular organization or group, especially a religious group, as **brethren**.（某组织或团体的）成员，会员；（尤指宗教团体的）教友【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Sri Lankans share a common ancestry with their Indian brethren.* 斯里兰卡人和他们的印度兄弟有共同的祖先。

brev|ity /'brevɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **brevity of** something is the fact that it is short or lasts for only a short time. 简洁；短暂；短促【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The bonus of this homely soup is the brevity of its cooking time.* 这种家常汤的额外优点是烹制时间短。

Word Link 词根词缀 *brev ≈ short* 短：*abbreviate, abbreviation, brevity*

brew /bru:/ (**brews, brewing, brewed**) 1 VERB If you **brew** tea or coffee, you make it by pouring hot water over tea leaves or ground coffee. 沏（茶）；冲（咖啡）❑ [v n] *I'll get Venner to brew some tea.* 我会让文纳沏些茶。 2 N-COUNT A **brew** is a particular kind of tea or coffee. It can also be a particular pot of tea or coffee.（某种）茶，咖啡；一壶（某种）茶（或咖啡）❑ *...a mild herbal brew.* 清淡的药草茶 3 VERB If a person or company **brews** beer, they make it.（啤酒）❑ [v n] *I brew my own beer.* 我自己酿制啤酒。•**brew|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the brewing of home-made alcohol.* 自制酒的酿造 4 VERB [usu cont] If a storm **is brewing**, large clouds are beginning to form and the sky is becoming dark because there is going to be a storm.（风暴）酝酿 ❑ [v] *We'd seen the storm brewing when we were out in the boat.* 我们在外面划船的时候就发现风暴将至。 5 VERB [usu cont] If an unpleasant or difficult situation **is brewing**, it is starting to develop.（困境或危机）酝酿，形成 ❑ [v] *At home a crisis was brewing.* 家中一场危机正在酝酿。❑ [v] *There's trouble brewing.* 要有麻烦了。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **brew of** several things is a mixture of those things. 混合物 ❑ [+of] *Most cities generate a complex brew of pollutants.* 多数城市都会产生各种物质混杂的污染物。❑ [+of] *...a potent brew of smooth salesmanship and amateur psychiatry.* 熟练的推销术与业余攻心术的有效结合

→ see **coffee,tea**

brew|er /'bru:əʳ/ (**brewers**) N-COUNT **Brewers** are people or companies who make beer. 啤酒制造商

brew|ery /'bru:əri/ (**breweries**) N-COUNT A **brewery** is a place where beer is made. 啤酒厂

bri|ar /'braɪəʳ/ (**briars**) N-COUNT A **briar** is a wild rose with long, prickly stems. 野蔷薇

bribe /braɪb/ (**bribes, bribing, bribed**) 1 N-COUNT A **bribe** is a sum of money or something valuable that one person offers or gives to another in order to persuade him or her to do something. 贿赂 ❑ *He was being investigated for receiving bribes.* 他因收受贿赂正在接受调查。 2 VERB If one person **bribes** another, they give them a bribe. 向…行贿 ❑ [v n] *He was accused of bribing a senior bank official.* 他被指控贿赂一名高级银行官员。❑ [v n to-inf] *The government bribed the workers to be quiet.* 政府收买工人让其保持沉默。

brib|ery /'braɪbəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Bribery** is the act of offering someone money or something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you. 贿赂行为；行贿 ❑ *He was jailed on charges of bribery.* 他因受到行贿指控而被捕入狱。

Word Web 话题词汇 bridge 桥

The world's longest and tallest **suspension bridge** is the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge. It is 3,910 metres long and almost 305 metres tall. It can withstand an 8.5 magnitude earthquake. Another famous **span**, the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City, dates from 1883. It was the first suspension bridge to use **steel** for its **cable** wire. Over 120,000 vehicles still use the bridge every day. The Evergreen Point Floating Bridge near Seattle, Washington, floats on **pontoons**. It's over 1.5 kilometres long. During windy weather the **drawbridge** in the middle must remain open. This prevents damage to the span.

世界上最长、最高的悬索桥是日本明石海峡大桥。它长 3,910 米、高约 305 米，可抵御 8.5 级地震。另一座著名的大桥是纽约市布鲁克林大桥，其历史可追溯至 1883 年。它是第一座用钢铁做悬索的悬索桥。现在每天仍有超过 12 万辆机动车通过这座大桥。华盛顿州西雅图附近的常绿岬浮桥依靠浮筒浮在水面上，桥长超过 1.5 千米。遇到大风天气，浮桥中间的吊桥必须打开，以免桥体受损。

bric-a-brac /ˈbrɪkəbræk/ N-UNCOUNT **Bric-a-brac** is a number of small ornamental objects of no great value. 小饰物；小摆设

brick /brɪk/ (**bricks**) 1 N-VAR **Bricks** are rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown. **Brick** is the material made up of these blocks. 砖；砖料 ❑ *She built bookshelves out of bricks and planks.* 她用砖和木板制作书架。❑ *...a tiny garden surrounded by high brick walls.* 四周有高高的砖墙环绕的小花园 2 PHRASE [usu cont] If you **are banging** your **head against a brick wall**, what you are saying or doing is not having any effect although you keep saying or doing it. 白费力气；枉费心机【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I wanted to sort out this problem with him, but it was like banging my head against a brick wall.* 我曾想跟他把这个问题给解决了，但结果徒劳无功。 3 PHRASE If you **hit a brick wall** or **come up against a brick wall**, you are unable to continue or make progress because something stops you. 碰壁；陷入困境【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *After that my career just seemed to hit a brick wall.* 在那之后我的事业似乎就陷入了困境。 4 PHRASE You can use **bricks and mortar** to refer to houses and other buildings, especially when they are considered as an investment. （尤指视为投资的）房产 ❑ *As an investment, bricks and mortar are not what they were.* 作为一种投资，房产不再是从前意义上的房产。 5 to **come down on** somebody **like a ton of bricks** → see **ton**

brick|bat /ˈbrɪkbæt/ (**brickbats**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Brickbats** are very critical or insulting remarks which are made in public about someone or something. 公开辱骂；当众侮辱

brickie /ˈbrɪki/ (**brickies**) N-COUNT A **brickie** is the same as a **bricklayer**. 同 bricklayer【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

brick|layer /ˈbrɪkleɪəʳ/ (**bricklayers**) N-COUNT A **bricklayer** is a person whose job is to build walls using bricks. 砌砖工；瓦工

brick|work /ˈbrɪkwɜːʳk/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the bricks in the walls of a building as the **brickwork**. （建筑物的）砖作部分 ❑ *There were cracks in the brickwork.* 砖墙上有裂缝。

brid|al /ˈbraɪdᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bridal** is used to describe something that belongs or relates to a bride, or to both a bride and her bridegroom. 新娘的；结婚的 ❑ *She wore a floor length bridal gown.* 她穿着一件拖地长婚纱。❑ *...the bridal party.* 新娘亲友团

bride /braɪd/ (**brides**) N-COUNT A **bride** is a woman who is getting married or who has just got married. 新娘

→ see **wedding**

bride|groom /ˈbraɪdgruːm/ (**bridegrooms**) N-COUNT A **bridegroom** is a man who is getting married. 新郎

brides|maid /ˈbraɪdzmeɪd/ (**bridesmaids**) N-COUNT A **bridesmaid** is a woman or a girl who helps and accompanies a bride on her wedding day. 女傧相；伴娘

→ see **wedding**

ˌbride-to-ˈbe (**brides-to-be**) N-COUNT A **bride-to-be** is a woman who is soon going to be married. 准新娘

bridge ↔ /brɪdʒ/ (**bridges, bridging, bridged**) 1 N-COUNT A **bridge** is a structure that is built over a railway, river, or road so that people or vehicles can cross from one side to the other. 桥；桥梁 ❑ *He walked back over the railway bridge.* 他从铁路桥上走了回去。❑ *...the Golden Gate Bridge.* 金门大桥 2 N-COUNT A **bridge** between two places is a piece of land that joins or connects them. （连接两地的）桥梁，纽带 ❑ *...a land bridge linking Serbian territories.* 连接塞尔维亚不同地区的陆桥 3 VERB To **bridge** the gap between two people or things means to reduce it or get rid of it. 弥合（分歧）；消除（隔阂）❑ [v n] *It is unlikely that the two sides will be able to bridge their differences.* 双方不太可能消除彼此之间的分歧。 4 VERB Something that **bridges** the gap between two very different things has some of the qualities of each of these things. 兼具…的特点 ❑ [v n] *...the singer who bridged the gap between pop music and opera.* 将通俗音乐与歌剧结合起来的歌手 5 N-COUNT If something or someone acts as a **bridge** between two people, groups, or things, they connect them. 桥梁；媒介；纽带 ❑ [+*between*] *We hope this book will act as a bridge between doctor and patient.* 我们希望这本书能成为医生与患者之间沟通的桥梁。❑ [+*to*] *They saw themselves as a bridge to peace.* 他们把自己看作实现和平的使者。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The bridge** is the place on a ship from which it is steered. 舰桥 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **bridge** of your nose is the thin top part of it, between your eyes. 鼻梁 ❑ [+*of*] *On the bridge of his hooked nose was a pair of gold rimless spectacles.* 他的鹰钩鼻上架着一副金色无框眼镜。 8 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **bridge** of a pair of glasses is the part that rests on your nose. （眼镜的）鼻梁架 9 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **bridge** of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is the small piece of wood under the strings that holds them up. （小提琴、吉他等弦乐器的）琴马，琴桥 10 N-UNCOUNT **Bridge** is a card game for four players in which the players begin by declaring how many tricks they expect to win. 桥牌 11 → see also **suspension bridge** 12 **water under the bridge** → see **water**

→ see Word Web:**bridge**

→ see **ship**

bridge|head /ˈbrɪdʒhed/ (**bridgeheads**) N-COUNT A **bridgehead** is a good position which an army has taken in the enemy's territory and from which it can advance or attack. 桥头堡；滩头阵地 ❑ *A bridgehead was established.* 滩头阵地建立起来了。

ˈbridg|ing loan (**bridging loans**) N-COUNT A **bridging loan** is money that a bank lends you for a short time, for example so that you can buy a new house before you have sold the one you already own. 过渡性贷款【BRIT 英】

bri|dle /ˈbraɪdᵊl/ (**bridles, bridling, bridled**) 1 N-COUNT A **bridle** is a set of straps that is put around a horse's head and mouth so that the person riding or driving the horse can control it. 马勒；马笼头 2 VERB If you **bridle**, you show that you are angry or offended by moving your head and body upwards in a proud way. 昂首表示愤怒（或不快）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *She bridled, then simply shook her head.* 她愤怒地昂起了头，然后就坚决地摇了摇头。❑ [v +*at*] *Alex bridled at the shortness of Pamela's tone.* 亚历克斯对帕梅拉的简慢语气很生气。

→ see **horse**

ˈbri|dle path (**bridle paths**) also **bridlepath** N-COUNT A **bridle path** is a path intended for people riding horses. 马道

bridle|way /ˈbraɪdᵊlweɪ/ (**bridleways**) N-COUNT A **bridleway** is the same as a **bridle path**. 同 bridle path【BRIT 英】

Brie /briː/ also **brie** N-UNCOUNT **Brie** is a type of cheese that comes from France. It is soft and creamy with a white skin. 布里干酪（一种松软的白色法国奶酪）

→ see **fungus**

brief ↔ /briːf/ (**briefer, briefest, briefs, briefing, briefed**) 1 ADJ Something that is **brief** lasts for only a short time. 简短的；短暂的 ❑ *She once made a brief appearance on television.* 她曾经在电视上短暂露面。❑ *This time their visit is brief.* 他们这次的访问时间很短。 2 ADJ A **brief** speech or piece of writing does not contain too many words or details. （讲话或文章）简短的，简洁的 ❑ *In a brief*

statement, he concentrated entirely on international affairs. 他作了一个简短的声明，集中阐述了在国际事务方面的立场。❑ *Write a very brief description of a typical problem.* 就一个典型问题作简要的描述。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **brief**, you say what you want to say in as few words as possible. 简明扼要的 ❑ *Now please be brief—my time is valuable.* 请长话短说——我的时间宝贵。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe a period of time as **brief** if you want to emphasize that it is very short. (时间)短的，短暂的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *For a few brief minutes we forgot the anxiety and anguish.* 短短几分钟我们就忘记了焦虑与苦恼。5 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] Men's or women's underpants can be referred to as **briefs**. 短内裤 ❑ *A bra and a pair of briefs lay on the floor.* 地板上有一个胸罩和一条短内裤。6 VERB If someone **briefs** you, especially about a piece of work or a serious matter, they give you information that you need before you do it or consider it. (尤指就某项工作或某一重大事件)向…简要介绍情况 ❑ [v n] *A Defense Department spokesman briefed reporters.* 一位国防部发言人向记者们简要介绍了情况。❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *The Prime Minister has been briefed by her parliamentary aides.* 首相已听取了她议会助手的简要汇报。7 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If someone gives you a **brief**, they officially give you responsibility for dealing with a particular thing. 正式委托；指示【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英，正式】❑ *...customs officials with a brief to stop foreign porn coming into Britain.* 受命阻止国外淫秽出版物流入英国的海关官员 8 → see also **briefer, briefing** 9 PHRASE You can say **in brief** to indicate that you are about to say something in as few words as possible or to give a summary of what you have just said. 简言之；总之 ❑ *In brief, take no risks.* 总之，不能冒险。

▶**brief against** PHRASAL VERB If someone, especially a politician, **briefs against** another person, he or she tries to harm the other person's reputation by saying something unfavourable about them. (尤指政客)败坏…的名誉【BRIT 英】❑ [v P n] *Ministerial colleagues were briefing against him.* 其他部长在攻击诋毁他。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *brief* with:

N. brief **appearance** 短暂的露面，brief **conversation** 简短的对话，brief **pause** 短暂的停顿 1
brief **description** 简短的描述，brief **explanation** 简短的解释，brief **history** 简史，brief **speech** 简短的讲话，brief **statement** 简要的声明 2

brief|case /'bri:fkeɪs/ (**briefcases**) N-COUNT A **briefcase** is a case used for carrying documents in. 公文包

brief|er /'bri:fəʳ/ (**briefers**) N-COUNT A **briefer** is an official who has the job of giving information about something, for example a war. 信息通报官 ❑ *Military briefers say no planes were shot down today.* 负责军情通报的官员们声称今天没有飞机被击落。

brief|ing /'bri:fɪŋ/ (**briefings**) 1 N-VAR A **briefing** is a meeting at which information or instructions are given to people, especially before they do something. 情况介绍会；任务下达会 ❑ *They're holding a press briefing tomorrow.* 他们明天将召开一个新闻发布会。❑ *Security staff did not then receive any briefing before they started each shift.* 当时，保安人员开始轮岗前没有收到任何指示。2 → see also **brief**

brief|ly /'bri:fli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] Something that happens or is done **briefly** happens or is done for a very short period of time. 短暂地 ❑ *He smiled briefly.* 他微微笑了笑。❑ *Guerillas captured and briefly held an important provincial capital.* 游击队攻占并短暂控制了一个重要首府。2 ADV [ADV with v] If you say or write something **briefly**, you use very few words or give very few details. 简要地；简单地 ❑ *There are four basic alternatives; they are described briefly below.* 有 4 个基本的选项，简述如下。3 ADV You can say **briefly** to indicate that you are about to say something in as few words as possible. 简言之；总之 ❑ *Briefly, no less than nine of our agents have passed information to us.* 总而言之，至少有 9 名特工向我们传递了情报。

brig /brɪg/ (**brigs**) 1 N-COUNT A **brig** is a type of ship with two masts and square sails. 双桅方帆船 2 N-COUNT A **brig** is a prison on a ship, especially a warship. (尤指战船上的)牢房【AM 美】

Brig. **Brig.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **brigadier**.

【BRIT 英】❑ *...Brig. Douglas Erskin Crum.* 道格拉斯·厄斯金·克拉姆准将

bri|gade /brɪ'geɪd/ (**brigades**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **brigade** is one of the groups which an army is divided into. 旅 ❑ *...the men of the Seventh Armoured Brigade.* 第七装甲旅的士兵们 2 → see also **fire brigade**

briga|dier /ˌbrɪgə'dɪəʳ/ (**brigadiers**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **brigadier** is a senior officer who is in charge of a brigade in the British armed forces. (英国陆军、皇家海军陆战队)准将

ˌbriga|dier 'gen|er|al (**brigadier generals**) also **brigadier-general** N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, a **brigadier general** is a senior officer in the armed forces who is often in charge of a brigade and has a rank above colonel and below major general. (美国陆军、美国空军、美国海军陆战队)准将 ❑ *... Brigadier General Gary Whipple of the Louisiana National Guard.* 路易斯安那国民警卫队的加里·惠普尔准将

brig|and /'brɪgənd/ (**brigands**) N-COUNT A **brigand** is someone who attacks people and robs them, especially in mountains or forests. (尤指山林中的)强盗，土匪【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a notorious brigand who hijacked trains.* 臭名昭著的火车劫匪

bright ↔◇ /braɪt/ (**brighter, brightest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bright** colour is strong and noticeable, and not dark. (颜色)鲜艳的，明亮的 ❑ *...a bright red dress.* 鲜红的连衣裙 ❑ *...the bright uniforms of the guards parading at Buckingham Palace.* 参加白金汉宫阅兵式的卫兵们色彩鲜艳的制服 •**bright|ly** ADV ❑ *...a display of brightly coloured flowers.* 色彩艳丽的花卉展示 •**bright|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *You'll be impressed with the brightness and the beauty of the colours.* 色彩的明艳美丽会让你大饱眼福。2 ADJ A **bright** light, object, or place is shining strongly or is full of light. (光线)充足的，明亮的 ❑ *...a bright October day.* 10 月的一天，天气晴朗 ❑ *She leaned forward, her eyes bright with excitement.* 她身体前倾，眼里闪动着兴奋的光芒。•**bright|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a warm, brightly lit room.* 温暖、灯火通明的房间 ❑ *The sun shone brightly.* 阳光灿烂。•**bright|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *An astronomer can determine the brightness of each star.* 天文学家能够测定每颗恒星的亮度。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **bright**, you mean that they are quick at learning things. 聪明的；伶俐的 ❑ *I was convinced that he was brighter than average.* 我确信他比一般人聪明。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **bright** idea is clever and original. (主意)聪明的，巧妙的 ❑ *Ford had the bright idea of paying workers enough to buy cars.* 福特公司想出了付给工人足够的薪水去购买汽车这一绝妙的主意。5 ADJ If someone looks or sounds **bright**, they look or sound cheerful and lively. 快乐的；活泼的；开朗的 ❑ *The boy was so bright and animated.* 这个男孩活泼开朗，充满活力。❑ *'May I help you?' said a bright American voice over the telephone.* "请问您需要什么帮助？"电话里传出一个充满活力的美国人的声音。•**bright|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He smiled brightly as Ben approached.* 本走过来时，他脸上露出灿烂的笑容。6 ADJ If the future is **bright**, it is likely to be pleasant or successful. (未来)光明的，有希望的 ❑ *Both had successful careers and the future looked bright.* 两个人都事业有成，前程似锦。❑ *There are much brighter prospects for a comprehensive settlement than before.* 综合性的社区具有比以前更加光明的前景。7 PHRASE If you **look on the bright side**, you try to be cheerful about a bad situation by thinking of some advantages that could result from it, or thinking that it is not as bad as it could have been. 看光明的一面；抱乐观态度

bright|en /'braɪtᵊn/ (**brightens, brightening, brightened**) 1 VERB If someone **brightens** or their face **brightens**, they suddenly look happier. 开颜；露出喜色；快乐起来 ❑ [v] *Seeing him, she seemed to brighten a little.* 看到他后，她似乎露出点儿喜色。•PHRASAL VERB **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. brighten up 同 brighten ❑ [v P] *He brightened up a bit.* 他高兴一点儿了。2 VERB If your eyes **brighten**, you suddenly look interested or excited. (眼睛)发亮，放光 ❑ [v] *His eyes brightened and he laughed.* 他眼睛一亮，笑了起来。❑ [v *+with*] *Her tearful eyes brightened with interest.* 她含着泪水的双眼因为好奇而闪闪发亮。3 VERB If someone or something **brightens** a place, they make it more colourful and attractive. 使生色；为…增辉添彩 ❑ [v n] *Tubs planted with*

B

wallflowers brightened the area outside the door. 桂竹香盆栽为门外的景致增色不少。•PHRASAL VERB **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. brighten up 同 brighten ❑ [V P n] *David spotted the pink silk lampshade in a shop and thought it would brighten up the room.* 戴维在一家商店里发现了这款粉色丝绸灯罩，觉得它会让房间亮丽起来。[Also V n P] 4 VERB If someone or something **brightens** a situation or the situation **brightens**, it becomes more pleasant, enjoyable, or favourable. (使)好转；(使)变得乐观 ❑ [V n] *That does not do much to brighten the prospects of kids in the city.* 那并不能使城里孩子们的前途更光明些。❑ [V] *It is undeniable that the economic picture is brightening.* 不可否认经济状况正在好转。•PHRASAL VERB **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. brighten up 同 brighten ❑ [V P n] *His cheerful face brightens up the dullest of days.* 他的笑脸让最乏味的日子变得充满生气。[Also V P] 5 VERB When a light **brightens** a place or when a place **brightens**, it becomes brighter or lighter. 照亮；(使)变明亮 ❑ [V] *The sky above the ridge of mountains brightened.* 山脊上方的天空变得明亮起来。❑ [V n] *The late afternoon sun brightened the interior of the church.* 傍晚的太阳照亮了教堂内部。6 VERB If the weather **brightens**, it becomes less cloudy or rainy, and the sun starts to shine. (天气)放晴 ❑ [V] *By early afternoon the weather had brightened.* 中午刚过，天就放晴了。•PHRASAL VERB **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. brighten up 同 brighten ❑ [V P] *Hopefully it will brighten up, or we'll be coming back early.* 希望天会放晴，否则我们就要提早回来。

,bright 'lights N-PLURAL If someone talks about **the bright lights**, they are referring to life in a big city where you can do a lot of enjoyable and exciting things and be successful. 都市生活；繁华的都会 ❑ [+of] *The bright lights of Hollywood beckon many.* 好莱坞灯红酒绿的生活吸引着很多人。

'bright spark (**bright sparks**) N-COUNT If you say that some **bright spark** had a particular idea or did something, you mean that their idea or action was clever, or that it seemed clever but was silly in some way. 聪明机灵(但有点儿荒唐)的人【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *'Why not give out one of the cybercafe's e-mail addresses?' suggested one bright spark.* "为什么不把网吧的一个电子邮件地址公布出去呢？"某个聪明人建议道。❑ *Some bright spark turned the heating off last night!* 某个聪明过头的家伙昨晚把暖气关了。

brill /brɪl/ ADJ If you say that something is **brill**, you are very pleased about it or think that it is very good. 非常好的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *What a brill idea!* 真是一个好主意！

bril|liant ◆◇◇ /'brɪlɪənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **brilliant** person, idea, or performance is extremely clever or skilful. 聪颖的；技艺高超的 ❑ *She had a brilliant mind.* 她头脑聪明。❑ *It was his brilliant performance in 'My Left Foot' that established his reputation.* 他在《我的左脚》中的精彩表演使他一举成名。•**bril|liant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *It is a very high quality production, brilliantly written and acted.* 其制作水准很高，剧本和表演都很精彩。•**bril|liance** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *He was a deeply serious musician who had shown his brilliance very early.* 他是个很严肃的音乐家，很早就展露出非凡的才华。2 ADJ You can say that something is **brilliant** when you are very pleased about it or think that it is very good. 非常好的；很棒的；出色的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN 主英，非正式，口语】❑ *If you get a chance to see the show, do go—it's brilliant.* 如果你有机会去看那个演出，你一定要去——棒极了！❑ *My sister's given me this brilliant book.* 我的姐姐给了我这本非常好看的书。•**bril|liant|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It's extremely hard working together but on the whole it works brilliantly and we're still good friends.* 一起共事很不容易，但是总体来说我们合作得很成功，我们还是好朋友。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **brilliant** career or success is very successful. 成功的；辉煌的 ❑ *He served four years in prison, emerging to find his brilliant career in ruins.* 他坐了4年牢，出狱后发现自己的辉煌事业已不复存在。❑ *The raid was a brilliant success.* 这次偷袭非常成功。•**bril|liant|ly** ADV ❑ *The strategy worked brilliantly.* 这一战略成效显著。4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **brilliant** colour is extremely bright. (颜色)鲜明的，绚丽的 ❑ *...a brilliant white open-necked shirt.* 一件雪白的开领衬衣 •**bril|liant|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Many of the patterns show brilliantly coloured flowers.* 许多图案上都有色彩绚丽的花朵。•**bril|liance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an iridescent blue butterfly in all its brilliance.* 一只色彩绚丽的蓝色蝴蝶 5 ADJ You describe light, or something that reflects light, as **brilliant** when it shines very brightly. (光线等)明亮的，夺目的，灿烂的 ❑ *The event was held in brilliant sunshine.* 这一活动是在阳光明媚的日子举办的。•**bril|liant|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *It's a brilliantly sunny morning.* 这天上午阳光灿烂。•**bril|liance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *His eyes became accustomed to the dark after the brilliance of the sun outside.* 从阳光耀眼的室外走进来后，他的双眼开始适应了黑暗。

brim /brɪm/ (**brims, brimming, brimmed**) 1 N-COUNT [adj n] The **brim** of a hat is the wide part that sticks outwards at the bottom. (帽)檐 ❑ [+of] *Rain dripped from the brim of his baseball cap.* 雨水从他的棒球帽帽檐上滴落。❑ *...a flat black hat with a wide brim.* 宽边平顶黑礼帽 •**-brimmed** COMB [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a floppy-brimmed hat.* 软檐帽 2 VERB [usu cont] If someone or something **is brimming with** a particular quality, they are full of that quality. 充满；充溢 ❑ [V +with] *England are brimming with confidence after two straight wins in the tournament.* 英格兰队在锦标赛中连赢两场后信心大增。•PHRASAL VERB **Brim over** means the same as **brim**. brim over 同 brim ❑ [V P +with] *Her heart brimmed over with love and adoration for Charles.* 她对查尔斯满怀爱慕之情。[Also V P] 3 VERB When your eyes **are brimming with** tears, they are full of fluid because you are upset, although you are not actually crying. 充满，充盈(泪水) ❑ [V +with] *Michael looked at him imploringly, eyes brimming with tears.* 迈克尔满怀乞求地看着他，两眼泪汪汪的。•PHRASAL VERB **Brim over** means the same as **brim**. brim over 同 brim ❑ [V P +with] *When she saw me, her eyes brimmed over with tears and she could not speak.* 她看到我时，两眼泪汪汪的，说不出话来。[Also V P] 4 VERB If something **brims with** particular things, it is packed full of them. 装满；充满 ❑ [V +with] *The flowerbeds brim with a mixture of lilies and roses.* 花坛里长满了百合和玫瑰。5 PHRASE If something, especially a container, **is filled to the brim** or **full to the brim with** something, it is filled right up to the top. (尤指容器)盛满，装满 ❑ *Richard filled her glass right up to the brim.* 理查德给她倒了满满一杯。

▶ **brim over** → see **brim 2, 3**

brim|ful /,brɪm'fʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **brimful of** an emotion or quality feels or seems full of it. An object or place that is **brimful of** something is full of it. 充满…的 ❑ [+of] *She was brimful of energy and enthusiasm.* 她精力充沛，热情洋溢。❑ [+with] *The United States is brimful with highly paid doctors.* 美国有很多薪酬很高的医生。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ful ≈ quantity that fills*** 充满…的量：***armful, brimful, cupful***

brim|stone /'brɪmstəʊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Brimstone** is the same as **sulphur**. 同 sulphur【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 PHRASE When people talk about **fire and brimstone**, they are referring to hell and how they think people are punished there after death. 炼狱之苦【LITERARY 文】

brine /braɪn/ (**brines**) N-VAR **Brine** is salty water, especially salty water that is used for preserving food. (腌制食品的)盐水，卤水 ❑ *Soak the walnuts in brine for four or five days.* 把核桃放在盐水里泡四五天。

bring ◆◆◆ /brɪŋ/ (**brings, bringing, brought**) 1 VERB If you **bring** someone or something with you when you come to a place, they come with you or you have them with you. (随身)带来 ❑ [V n] *Remember to bring an apron or an old shirt to protect your clothes.* 记得带一个围裙或者一件旧衬衫来，免得弄脏你的衣服。❑ [V n] *Come to my party and bring a girl with you.* 带一个女伴来参加我的聚会吧。❑ [V n with adv] *Someone went upstairs and brought down a huge kettle.* 有人上楼取下一个大水壶。❑ [V n +for] *My father brought home a book for me.* 我的父亲给我带回家一本书。[V n prep] 2 VERB If you **bring** something somewhere, you move it there. 把…带到；移动 ❑ [V n with adv] *Reaching into her pocket, she brought out a cigarette.* 她伸手从兜里掏出来一支烟。❑ [V n with adv] *Her mother brought her hands up to her face.* 她母亲拉起她的双手放到自己脸上。[Also V n prep] 3 VERB If you **bring** something that someone wants or needs, you get it for them or carry it to them. 带来；拿来 ❑ [V n +for] *He went and poured a brandy for Dena and brought it to her.* 他走过去为德娜倒了一杯白兰地，端到她跟前。❑ [V

n n] *The stewardess kindly brought me a blanket.* 女乘务员体贴地给我拿来了毯子。[Also v n, Also v n +to] ■ VERB To **bring** something or someone to a place or position means to cause them to come to the place or move into that position. 把…引到；把…带到 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I told you about what brought me here.* 我告诉过你是什么把我带到这儿的。❑ [v n v-ing] *Edna Leitch survived a gas blast which brought her home crashing down on top of her.* 埃德娜·利奇在一次煤气爆炸中幸免于难，那次爆炸把她家的房子炸塌了，她本人则被压在下面。■ VERB If you **bring** something new **to** a place or group of people, you introduce it to that place or cause those people to hear or know about it. 带给；介绍；引进 ❑ [v n +to] … *the drive to bring art to the public.* 将艺术介绍给公众的运动 ■ VERB To **bring** someone or something into a particular state or condition means to cause them to be in that state or condition. 使处于(…状态或环境) ❑ [v n prep] *He brought the car to a stop in front of the square.* 他在广场前把车停了下来。❑ [v n prep] *His work as a historian brought him into conflict with the political establishment.* 他是一位历史学家，工作的缘故使他处在了和政界的当权者对立的位置上。❑ [v n with adv] *They have brought down income taxes.* 他们降低了所得税。■ VERB If something **brings** a particular feeling, situation, or quality, it makes people experience it or have it. 导致；带来；产生 ❑ [v n +to] *He called on the United States to play a more effective role in bringing peace to the region.* 他呼吁美国在实现该地区的和平方面发挥更加富有成效的作用。❑ [v n +on] *Banks have brought trouble on themselves by lending rashly.* 银行滥放贷款给自己惹来了麻烦。❑ [v +to] *He brought to the job not just considerable experience but passionate enthusiasm.* 他不仅给这一工作带来了不少经验，而且倾注了极大的热情。❑ [v n n] *Her three children brought her joy.* 她的 3 个孩子给她带来了快乐。[Also v n +from] ■ VERB If a period of time **brings** a particular thing, it happens during that time. (某段时间)发生 ❑ [v n] *For Sandro, the new year brought disaster.* 对桑德罗来说，新的一年带来的是灾难。❑ [v n] *We don't know what the future will bring.* 我们不知道将来会发生什么。■ VERB If you **bring** a legal action **against** someone or **bring** them **to** trial, you officially accuse them of doing something illegal. (对某人)提起(诉讼)；将(某人)送上(法庭) ❑ [v n +against] *He campaigned relentlessly to bring charges of corruption against former members of the government.* 为了将前政府成员以贪污腐败的罪名送上法庭，他持续不懈地奔走游说。❑ [be v-ed +to] *The ship's captain and crew may be brought to trial and even sent to prison.* 这艘船的船长和船员可能会被告上法庭，甚至有可能坐牢。■ VERB If a television or radio programme **is brought to** you **by** an organization, they make it, broadcast it, or pay for it to be made or broadcast. 提供，制作，播出(电视或广播节目)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be v-ed +to] *You're listening to Science in Action, brought to you by the BBC World Service.* 您正在收听的是《科学在行动》，由英国广播公司全球广播频道制作播出。❑ [v n n] *We'll be bringing you all the details of the day's events.* 我们将为您带来今天各项赛事的所有详情。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **sponsor**

■ VERB When you are talking, you can say that something **brings** you **to** a particular point in order to indicate that you have now reached that point and are going to talk about a new subject. 把(某人)带到(或引到)(某话题) ❑ [v n +to] *And that brings us to the end of this special report from Germany.* 这篇发自德国的特别报道也到此结束。■ VERB If you cannot **bring yourself to** do something, you cannot do it because you find it too upsetting, embarrassing, or disgusting. 强迫(自己)做(令人伤心、窘迫或讨厌的事) ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *It is all very tragic and I am afraid I just cannot bring myself to talk about it at the moment.* 这是件很不幸的事，恐怕现在我还无法开口谈论此事。■ **to bring** something **alive** → see **alive** ■ **to bring** something **to bear** → see **bear** ■ **to bring the house down** → see **house** ■ **to bring up the rear** → see **rear**

▶**bring about** PHRASAL VERB To **bring** something **about** means to cause it to happen. 导致；引起 ❑ [v p n] *The only way they can bring about political change is by putting pressure on the country.* 要使该国进行政治变革，唯一的办法就是向其施压。[Also v n p]

▶**bring along** PHRASAL VERB If you **bring** someone or something **along**, you bring them with you when you come to a place. 把(某人或某物)带来 ❑ [v p n] *They brought along Laura Jane in a pram.* 他们把劳拉·简放在婴儿车里带来了。❑ [v n p] *Dad brought a notebook along to the beach, in case he was seized by sudden inspiration.* 爸爸带了一个笔记本去海滩，如果突然有了灵感可以记录下来。

▶**bring back** ■ PHRASAL VERB Something that **brings back** a memory makes you think about it. 使记起；使想起 ❑ [v p n] *Your article brought back sad memories for me.* 你的文章使我想起了伤心的往事。❑ [v n p] *Talking about it brought it all back.* 谈到这个让人想起了整件事。■ PHRASAL VERB When people **bring back** a practice or fashion that existed at an earlier time, they introduce it again. 恢复(惯例)；使(潮流)再度流行 ❑ [v p n] *The House of Commons is to debate once again whether to bring back the death penalty.* 下议院将再次就是否恢复死刑展开辩论。[Also v n p]

▶**bring down** ■ PHRASAL VERB When people or events **bring down** a government or ruler, they cause the government or ruler to lose power. 使(政府或当权者)垮台 ❑ [v p n] *They were threatening to bring down the government by withdrawing from the ruling coalition.* 他们威胁要退出执政联盟，让政府垮台。❑ [v n p] *His challenge to Mrs Thatcher brought her down.* 他的挑战导致了撒切尔夫人的下台。■ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **brings down** a person or aeroplane, they cause them to fall, usually by shooting them. 射落；击落；击倒 ❑ [v p n] *Military historians may never know what brought down the jet.* 军事史学家们可能永远也不会知道是什么击落了这架喷气式飞机。[Also v n p]

▶**bring forward** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **bring forward** a meeting or event, you arrange for it to take place at an earlier date or time than had been planned. 使(会议或活动)提前 ❑ [v p n] *He had to bring forward an 11 o'clock meeting so that he could get to the funeral on time.* 他不得不把 11 点的会议提前，这样他就可以准时赶去参加葬礼。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **bring forward** an argument or proposal, you state it so that people can consider it. 提出(观点)；提交(议案) ❑ [v p n] *The Government will bring forward several proposals for legislation.* 政府将向立法部门提交几项议案。[Also v n p]

▶**bring in** ■ PHRASAL VERB When a government or organization **brings in** a new law or system, they introduce it. (政府或组织)推行，采用(新的法律或制度) ❑ [v p n] *The government brought in a controversial law under which it could take any land it wanted.* 政府推行了一项颇具争议的法令，根据该法令政府可以征用其所需要的任何土地。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASAL VERB Someone or something that **brings in** money makes it or earns it. 赚得，挣(钱) ❑ [v p n] *I have three part-time jobs, which bring in about £14,000 a year.* 我有 3 份兼职工作，一年能挣大约 14,000 英镑。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **bring in** someone from outside a team or organization, you invite them to do a job or join in an activity or discussion. 引入；请来；邀请 ❑ [v p n] *The firm decided to bring in a new management team.* 该公司决定聘请新的管理团队。[Also v n p]

▶**bring off** PHRASAL VERB If you **bring off** something difficult, you do it successfully. 完成，做完(艰难的事) ❑ [v p n] *They were about to bring off an even bigger coup.* 他们要发动一次更大的政变。❑ [v n p] *He thought his book would change society. But he didn't bring it off.* 他认为他的书能改变社会，但是他没有完成它。

▶**bring on** ■ PHRASAL VERB If something **brings on** an illness, pain, or feeling, especially one that you often suffer from, it causes you to have it. 引起，导致(疾病、痛苦或某种感觉) ❑ [v p n] *Severe shock can bring on an attack of acne.* 严重的打击会引起痤疮爆发。❑ [v-ed p] *Bob died of a heart attack, brought on by his lifestyle.* 鲍勃死于不良生活方式引起的心脏病突发。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASE You can say **'Bring it on!'** to show that you are ready and eager to face a challenge, a fight, or a difficult situation. 开始吧；放马过来 ❑ *'Are you sure about this trip?' David asked. 'Yeah,' said Julie, 'Bring it on!'* "你确定要开始这段旅程吗？"戴维问。"是的，"朱莉说道，"让它开始吧！"

▶**bring out** ■ PHRASAL VERB When a person or company **brings out** a new product, especially a new book or CD, they produce it and put it on sale. 生产(新产品)；(尤指)出版，推出(图书或 CD) ❑ [v p n] *A journalist all his life, he's now brought out a book.*

B

他当了一辈子新闻记者，如今已出了一本书。[Also V n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB Something that **brings out** a particular kind of behaviour or feeling in you causes you to show it, especially when it is something you do not normally show. 使(某种通常不易显露的行为或情感)显现；激发 ❑ [V P n] *He is totally dedicated and brings out the best in his pupils.* 他全身心地投入，最大限度地激发学生的潜能。[Also V n P]

▶**bring up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When someone **brings up** a child, they look after it until it is an adult. If someone **has been brought up** in a certain place or with certain attitudes, they grew up in that place or were taught those attitudes when they were growing up. 养育；抚养；养大 ❑ [V P n] *She brought up four children.* 她养大了4个孩子。❑ [V n P] *His grandmother and his father brought him up.* 是他的祖母和父亲把他养大的。❑ [be V-ed P to-inf] *We'd been brought up to think that borrowing money was bad.* 我们从小就被教导借钱是不好的行为。❑ [be V-ed P n] *I was brought up a Methodist.* 我从小就是循道宗信徒。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **bring up** a particular subject, you introduce it into a discussion or conversation. 谈及；提出 ❑ [V P n] *He brought up a subject rarely raised during the course of this campaign.* 他提出了一个在这次运动中很少被提及的话题。❑ [V n P] *Why are you bringing it up now?* 你为什么现在要把这个问题提出来？ ❸ PHRASAL VERB If someone **brings up** food or wind, food or air is forced up from their stomach through their mouth. 呕吐；咳出 ❑ [V P n] *It's hard for the baby to bring up wind.* 婴儿不容易打出嗝来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bring* Also look up:

V. accompany, bear, carry, take; (*ant.*) drop, leave ❶ move, take, transfer ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *bring* with:

N. bring **to a boil** 使沸腾，bring **to life** 使复苏，bring **together** 使在一起 ❻ bring **bad/good luck** 带来坏 / 好运气，bring **to *someone's* attention** 引起某人注意，bring ***someone/something* home** 使充分认识到，bring **to justice** 将…绳之以法，bring **to mind** 使想起 ❼

ˌbring-and-ˈbuy sale (**bring-and-buy sales**) N-COUNT A **bring-and-buy sale** is an informal sale to raise money for a charity or other organization. People who come to the sale bring things to be sold and buy things that other people have brought. (为慈善机构或其他组织筹款而举行的)义卖，义捐义卖【BRIT 英】

bring|er /ˈbrɪŋəʳ/ (**bringers**) N-COUNT A **bringer of** something is someone who brings or provides it. 带来…的人；提供者【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *He was the bringer of good news.* 他带来了好消息。

brink /brɪŋk/ N-SING If you are **on the brink of** something, usually something important, terrible, or exciting, you are just about to do it or experience it. 边缘 ❑ [+of] *Their economy is teetering on the brink of collapse.* 他们的经济岌岌可危，正处在崩溃的边缘。❑ [+of] *Failure to communicate had brought the two nations to the brink of war.* 沟通不畅使这两个国家濒于战争的边缘。

brink|man|ship /ˈbrɪŋkmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Brinkmanship** is a method of behaviour, especially in politics, in which you deliberately get into dangerous situations which could result in disaster but which could also bring success. (尤指政治上故意将危险局势推至极限的)边缘政策，冒险政策【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *There is a lot of political brinkmanship involved in this latest development.* 最新的进展涉及许多政治冒险政策的推行。

bri|oche /briˈɒʃ/ (**brioches**) N-VAR **Brioche** is a kind of sweet bread. 奶油面包卷 ❑ *I'll have coffee and a brioche.* 我要一杯咖啡和一份奶油面包卷。

brisk /brɪsk/ (**brisker, briskest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **brisk** activity or action is done quickly and in an energetic way. 轻快的；生气勃勃的 ❑ *Taking a brisk walk can often induce a feeling of well-being.* 快步行走常常会使人感到身心舒畅。❑ *The horse broke into a brisk trot.* 马突然快步小跑起来。•**brisk|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Eve walked briskly down the corridor to her son's room.* 伊芙步履轻快地穿过走廊来到儿子的房间。•**brisk|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *With determined briskness, Amy stood up and put their cups back on the tray.* 埃米干脆利落地站起身来，把他们的杯子放回到盘子里。❷ ADJ If trade or business is **brisk**, things are being sold very quickly and a lot of money is being made. (生意)兴隆的，红火的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Vendors were doing a brisk trade in souvenirs.* 商贩们的纪念品生意很红火。•**brisk|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *A trader said gold sold briskly on the local market.* 一个商人说当地市场上黄金热销。❸ ADJ If the weather is **brisk**, it is cold and fresh. (天气)寒冷而清新的 ❑ *The breeze was cool, brisk and invigorating.* 微风凉爽、清新，令人精神振奋。❹ ADJ Someone who is **brisk** behaves in a busy, confident way which shows that they want to get things done quickly. 爽快干脆的；精干利落的；麻利的 ❑ *The Chief summoned me downstairs. He was brisk and businesslike.* 主管叫我到楼下。他做事干练、务实。•**brisk|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Anyhow,' she added briskly, 'it's none of my business.'* "不管怎样，"她轻松地补充说，"这不关我的事。"

bris|ket /ˈbrɪskɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Brisket** is a cut of beef that comes from the breast of the cow. 牛胸肉

bris|tle /ˈbrɪsᵊl/ (**bristles**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bristles** are the short hairs that grow on a man's chin after he has shaved. The hairs on the top of a man's head can also be called **bristles** when they are cut very short. 胡子茬儿；(胡须剃后长出的)粗硬短须；(男子头顶处的)短发 ❑ *...two days' growth of bristles.* 两天没剃长出的胡子茬儿 ❷ N-COUNT The **bristles** of a brush are the thick hairs or hair-like pieces of plastic which are attached to it. (刷子的)毛 ❑ [+on] *As soon as the bristles on your toothbrush begin to wear, throw it out.* 牙刷毛一开始磨损，就把它扔掉。❸ N-COUNT **Bristles** are thick, strong animal hairs that feel hard and rough. (动物身上的)鬃毛，刚毛 ❑ *It has a short stumpy tail covered with bristles.* 它粗短的尾巴上鬃毛浓密。

bris|tling /ˈbrɪslɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bristling** means thick, hairy, and rough. It is used to describe things such as moustaches, beards, or eyebrows. (髭须、眉毛等)浓密的，粗硬的 ❑ *...a bristling white moustache.* 浓密的白胡子 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's attitude as **bristling**, you are emphasizing that it is full of energy and enthusiasm. 生气勃勃的；精神焕发的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...bristling, exuberant, rock'n'roll.* 动感十足、活力四射的摇滚乐

bris|tly /ˈbrɪsli/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bristly** hair is thick and rough. (毛发)粗硬的 ❑ *His bristly red hair was standing on end.* 他粗硬的红头发根根直立。❷ ADJ If a man's chin is **bristly**, it is covered with bristles because he has not shaved recently. (下巴)多胡茬儿的，多硬毛的 ❑ *...the giant's bristly cheek.* 那个巨人胡须浓密的面颊

Brit /brɪt/ (**Brits**) N-COUNT British people are sometimes referred to as **Brits**. 英国人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Holiday mad Brits are packing their buckets and spades and heading for the sun.* 酷爱假日的英国人正收拾小桶和锹铲前往阳光充足的度假地。

Brit|ish /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ **British** means belonging or relating to the United Kingdom, or to its people or culture. 英国的；英国人的；英国文化的 ❷ N-PLURAL **The British** are the people of Great Britain. 英国人

ˌBrit|ish ˈAsian (**British Asians**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **British Asian** person is someone of Indian, Pakistani, or Bangladeshi origin who has grown up in Britain. 亚裔英国人(在英国长大，有印度、巴基斯坦或孟加拉血统)的 ❷ N-COUNT A **British Asian** is a person who is British Asian. 亚裔英国人

Brit|ish|er /ˈbrɪtɪʃəʳ/ (**Britishers**) N-COUNT In American English or old-fashioned British English, British people are sometimes informally referred to as **Britishers**. 英国人(美国英语或旧式英国英语中的非正式说法)

ˌBrit|ish ˈSum|mer Time N-UNCOUNT **British Summer Time** is a period in the spring and summer during which the clocks are put forward, so that people can have an extra hour of daylight in the evening. 英国夏令时【BRIT 英】❑ *When we put the clocks forward in March we go into British Summer Time.* 3月份把时钟拨快后，我们就进入了英国夏令时。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **daylight saving time**

Brit|on /'brɪtᵊn/ (**Britons**) N-COUNT A **Briton** is a person who comes from Great Britain. 英国人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The role is played by seventeen-year-old Briton Jane March.* 这个角色由17岁的英国人简·马奇扮演。

Brit|pop /'brɪtpɒp/ N-UNCOUNT **Britpop** is a type of pop music made by British bands. It was especially popular in the mid-1990s. 英式摇滚(尤其流行于20世纪90年代中期)❑ *...Oasis and other Britpop bands.* 绿洲乐队及其他的英式摇滚乐队

brit|tle /'brɪtᵊl/ ❶ ADJ An object or substance that is **brittle** is hard but easily broken. 脆的；易碎的 ❑ *Pine is brittle and breaks.* 松树很脆，容易折断。❑ *...the dry, brittle ends of the hair.* 又干又脆的发梢 ❷ ADJ If you describe a situation, relationship, or someone's mood as **brittle**, you mean that it is unstable, and may easily change. 脆弱的；不稳固的；易变的 ❑ *These incidents suggest the peace in Northern Ireland is still brittle.* 这些事件表明北爱尔兰的和平仍然很脆弱。

broach /brəʊtʃ/ (**broaches, broaching, broached**) VERB When you **broach** a subject, especially a sensitive one, you mention it in order to start a discussion on it. 提出，引入(尤指敏感话题) ❑ [v n] *Eventually I broached the subject of her early life.* 最后我提到了关于她早年生活的话题。

broad ♦◇ /brɔːd/ (**broader, broadest**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **broad** is wide. 宽的；宽阔的 ❑ *His shoulders were broad and his waist narrow.* 他细腰宽肩膀。❑ *The hills rise green and sheer above the broad river.* 这些小山碧绿陡峭，矗立在这条宽阔的河流之上。❑ *...a broad expanse of green lawn.* 一大片开阔的绿地 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **broad** smile is one in which your mouth is stretched very wide because you are very pleased or amused. (笑)咧开嘴的 ❑ *He greeted them with a wave and a broad smile.* 他咧嘴笑着挥手向他们打招呼。•**broad|ly** ADV ❑ *Charles grinned broadly.* 查尔斯咧开嘴笑了。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **broad** to describe something that includes a large number of different things or people. 广泛的；涉及面广的 ❑ *A broad range of issues was discussed.* 讨论涉及了范围十分广泛的一系列议题。❑ *...a broad coalition of workers, peasants, students and middle class professionals.* 工人、农民、学生和中产阶级职业人士的广泛联盟 •**broad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This gives children a more broadly based education.* 这使孩子们受到了内容更广泛的教育。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **broad** to describe a word or meaning which covers or refers to a wide range of different things. (词义或含义)宽泛的，概括的 ❑ *The term Wissenschaft has a much broader meaning than the English word 'science'.* Wissenschaft 一词比英语中的 science 含义更广。❑ *...restructuring in the broad sense of the word.* 按这个词最广义的解释进行重构 •**broad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We define education very broadly and students can study any aspect of its consequences for society.* 我们对教育的定义非常宽泛，学生们可以就其给社会带来的影响的任一方面进行研究。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **broad** to describe a feeling or opinion that is shared by many people, or by people of many different kinds. 普遍的；广泛的 ❑ *The agreement won broad support in the U.S. Congress.* 这一协议在美国国会中赢得了广泛的支持。❑ *...a film with broad appeal.* 具有广泛吸引力的电影 •**broad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The new law has been broadly welcomed by road safety organisations.* 这部新法律受到了道路安全机构的普遍欢迎。❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **broad** description or idea is general rather than detailed. (描述或想法)大致的，概括的，笼统的 ❑ *These documents provided a broad outline of the Society's development.* 这些文件勾画出了社会发展的大致框架。❑ *In broad terms, this means that the closer you live to a school, the more likely it is that your child will get a place there.* 笼统地说，你住得离一所学校越近，你的孩子就越有可能进入该校上学。•**broad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *There are, broadly speaking, three ways in which this is done.* 大致说来，做这件事有三种方法。❑ *Broadly, it makes connections between ideas about healing and how they link to plants.* 笼统说来，它将治疗理念和如何与医疗设备相结合联系了起来。❼ ADJ [ADJ n] A **broad** hint is a very obvious hint. (暗示)明显的，不掩饰的 ❑ *They've been giving broad hints about what to expect.* 他们对将会出现什么情况已作了明确的暗示。•**broad|ly** ADV ❑ *He hinted broadly that he would like to come.* 他已经明确暗示他想来。❽ ADJ A **broad** accent is strong and noticeable. (口音)浓重的 ❑ *...a Briton who spoke in a broad Yorkshire accent.* 一个讲话带有浓重约克郡口音的英国人 ❾ → see also **broadly** ❿ **in broad daylight** → see **daylight**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *broad* with:

N. broad **expanse** 宽阔的空间，broad **shoulders** 宽厚的肩膀 ❶
broad **smile** 咧开嘴的笑 ❷
broad **range** 宽泛的范围，broad **spectrum** 广泛的范围 ❸
broad **definition** 宽泛的定义，broad **strokes** 广义的方面，broad **view** 宽泛的观点 ❹

ˈB-road (**B-roads**) also B road N-COUNT A **B-road** is a minor road. B级公路；乡镇公路【BRIT 英】

broad|band /'brɔːdbænd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Broadband** is a method of sending many electronic messages at the same time, using a wide range of frequencies. 宽带【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The two companies said they planned to develop new broadband services for customers in the U.K..* 两家公司声称他们计划为英国的客户开发新的宽带服务。

ˌbroad ˈbean (**broad beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Broad beans** are flat round beans that are light green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. 蚕豆【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fava beans**

ˌbroad-ˈbrush also **broad brush** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **broad-brush** approach, strategy, or solution deals with a problem in a general way rather than concentrating on details. 一般性的；广泛的 ❑ *He's giving a broad brush approach to the subject.* 他将对这一学科进行概述。

broad|cast ♦◇ /'brɔːdkɑːst, -kæst/ (**broadcasts, broadcasting**)

The form **broadcast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. broadcast 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

❶ N-COUNT A **broadcast** is a programme, performance, or speech on the radio or on television. (无线电或电视)广播；广播节目；电视节目 ❑ [+on] *In a broadcast on state radio the government also announced that it was willing to resume peace negotiations.* 在国家电台的广播中，政府也声明愿意重新开始和平谈判。❷ VERB To **broadcast** a programme means to send it out by radio waves, so that it can be heard on the radio or seen on television. (电台或电视台)广播，播出(节目) ❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *The concert will be broadcast live on television and radio.* 音乐会将通过电视和广播现场直播。❑ [v] *CNN also broadcasts in Europe.* 美国有线新闻网也在欧洲播出节目。[Also v n]

broad|cast|er /'brɔːdkɑːstəʳ, -kæst-/ (**broadcasters**) N-COUNT A **broadcaster** is someone who gives talks or takes part in interviews and discussions on radio or television programmes. (电台或电视台的)广播员，播音员，节目主持人

broad|cast|ing ♦◇ /'brɔːdkɑːstɪŋ, -kæst-/ N-UNCOUNT **Broadcasting** is the making and sending out of television and radio programmes. (电台或电视台节目的)制作播出，播放 ❑ *If this happens it will change the face of religious broadcasting.* 如果此事发生，将改变宗教广播的面貌。❑ *...the state broadcasting organisation.* 国家广播机构

broad|en /'brɔːdᵊn/ (**broadens, broadening, broadened**) ❶ VERB When something **broadens**, it becomes wider. 变宽 ❑ [v +into] *The trails broadened into roads.* 羊肠小道变成了宽阔的公路。❑ [v +to] *The smile broadened to a grin.* 笑容变得更加灿烂。[Also v] ❷ VERB When you **broaden** something such as your experience or popularity or when it **broadens**, the number of things or people that it includes becomes greater. 扩大…的范围；增长，增加(经验、受欢迎程度) ❑ [v n] *We must broaden our appeal.* 我们必须进行更广泛的呼吁。❑ [v] *The political spectrum has broadened.* 政治范围得到了扩大。

broad|ly /'brɔːdli/ ❶ ADV You can use **broadly** to indicate that something is generally true. 一般说来；大致上 ❑ *The President broadly got what he wanted out of his meeting.* 总统通过这次会议基本

上达到了他的目的。❑ *The idea that software is capable of any task is broadly true in theory.* 认为软件能够处理任何任务的观念从理论上说基本是正确的。2 → see also **broad**

B

,broad|ly ˈbased

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **broadly-based**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **broadly based** involves many different kinds of things or people. 基础广泛的 ❑ *...a broadly-based political movement for democracy.* 有着广泛基础的民主政治运动

,broad-ˈminded also **broadminded** ADJ If you describe someone as **broad-minded**, you approve of them because they are willing to accept types of behaviour which other people consider immoral. 心胸开阔的；开明的；宽宏大量的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a fair and broad-minded man.* 公正无私、心胸开阔的人

broad|sheet /ˈbrɔːdʃiːt/ (**broadsheets**) N-COUNT A **broadsheet** is a newspaper that is printed on large sheets of paper. Broadsheets are generally considered to be more serious than other newspapers. 大幅报纸（一般认为是内容较严肃的报纸）（Compare 比较 **tabloid**.）

broad|side /ˈbrɔːdsaɪd/ (**broadsides**) 1 N-COUNT A **broadside** is a strong written or spoken attack on a person or institution. （书面或口头的）猛烈抨击 ❑ [+*against*] *The Social Democratic leader launched a broadside against both monetary and political union.* 这位社会民主党领袖对货币联盟和政治联盟进行了猛烈抨击。2 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, oft ADV *on*] If a ship is **broadside to** something, it has its longest side facing in the direction of that thing. （船只）以舷侧对着【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+*to*] *The ship was moored broadside to the pier.* 这艘船横泊在码头旁。

bro|cade /brəˈkeɪd/ (**brocades**) N-VAR **Brocade** is a thick, expensive material, often made of silk, with a raised pattern on it. 织锦；锦缎 ❑ *...a cream brocade waistcoat.* 乳白色的织锦背心

broc|co|li /ˈbrɒkəli/ N-UNCOUNT **Broccoli** is a vegetable with green stalks and green or purple tops. 西蓝花；花茎甘蓝

→ see **vegetable**

bro|chure /ˈbrəʊʃəʳ, AM 美 brəʊˈʃʊr/ (**brochures**) N-COUNT A **brochure** is a magazine or thin book with pictures that gives you information about a product or service. （介绍产品或服务信息的）小册子 ❑ *...travel brochures.* 旅游小册子

brogue /brəʊg/ (**brogues**) 1 N-SING If someone has a **brogue**, they speak English with a strong accent, especially Irish or Scots. （尤指爱尔兰人或苏格兰人说英语时带有的）土腔，方言口音 ❑ *Gill speaks in a quiet Irish brogue.* 吉尔说话带有轻微的爱尔兰口音。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Brogues** are thick leather shoes which have an elaborate pattern punched into the leather. （带有压花纹的）粗皮鞋；布洛克鞋

broil /brɔɪl/ (**broils, broiling, broiled**) VERB When you **broil** food, you cook it using very strong heat directly above or below it. 烤；焙；炙【AM 美】❑ [v n] *I'll broil the lobster.* 我会把这只龙虾烤着吃。❑ [v-ed] *...broiled chicken.* 烤鸡

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **grill**

broil|er /ˈbrɔɪləʳ/ (**broilers**) N-COUNT A **broiler** is a part of a stove which produces strong heat and cooks food placed underneath it. 烤箱；烤炉；烤架【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **grill**

broil|ing /ˈbrɔɪlɪŋ/ ADJ If the weather is **broiling**, it is very hot. 酷热的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *...the broiling midday sun.* 正午灼热的太阳

broke /brəʊk/ 1 **Broke** is the past tense of **break**. 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **broke**, you have no money. 身无分文的；一文不名的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What do you mean, I've got enough money? I'm as broke as you are.* 你是什么意思，我的钱还富余吗？我已和你一样分文不剩了。3 PHRASE If a company or person **goes broke**, they lose money and are unable to continue in business or to pay their debts. 破产【INFORMAL, BUSINESS 非正式，商】❑ *Balton went broke twice in his career.* 巴尔顿一生中经历了两次破产。4 PHRASE If you **go for broke**, you take the most extreme or risky of the possible courses of action in order to try and achieve success. 孤注一掷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It was a sharp disagreement about whether to go for broke or whether to compromise.* 是放手一搏还是保守妥协，在这一问题上的分歧很尖锐。

Thesaurus 同类词 *broke* Also look up:

ADJ. bankrupt, destitute, impoverished, penniless, poor; (*ant.*) rich, wealthy, well-to-do 2

bro|ken /ˈbrəʊkən/ 1 **Broken** is the past participle of **break**. 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **broken** line is not continuous but has gaps or spaces in it. （线条）不连贯的，断续的，中断的 ❑ *A broken blue line means the course of a waterless valley.* 蓝色虚线代表无水流过的山谷。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **broken** to describe a marriage that has ended in divorce, or a home in which the parents of the family are divorced, when you think this is a sad or bad thing. （婚姻）破裂的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She spoke for the first time about the traumas of a broken marriage.* 她首度谈起婚姻破裂带来的精神创伤。❑ *Children from broken homes are more likely to leave home before the age of 18.* 破裂家庭里的孩子在 18 岁之前离家的可能性更大。4 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone talks in **broken** English, for example, or in **broken** French, they speak slowly and make a lot of mistakes because they do not know the language very well. （语言）蹩脚的，不流利的 ❑ *Eric could only respond in broken English.* 埃里克只能用蹩脚的英语回答。

,broken-ˈdown ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **broken-down** vehicle or machine no longer works because it has something wrong with it. （车辆或机器）出故障的，坏掉的 ❑ *...a broken-down car.* 出故障的汽车

,broken-ˈhearted ADJ Someone who is **broken-hearted** is very sad and upset because they have had a serious disappointment. 心碎的；伤心的

bro|ker ◆◇◇ /ˈbrəʊkəʳ/ (**brokers, brokering, brokered**) 1 N-COUNT A **broker** is a person whose job is to buy and sell shares, foreign money, or goods for other people. （股票、外汇或商品）经纪人，代理商【BUSINESS 商】2 VERB If a country or government **brokers** an agreement, a ceasefire, or a round of talks, they try to negotiate or arrange it. （国家或政府作为中间人）协调，安排 ❑ [v n] *The United Nations brokered a peace in Mogadishu at the end of March.* 3 月末，联合国出面在摩加迪沙进行了和平调解。

bro|ker|age /ˈbrəʊkərɪdʒ/ (**brokerages**) N-COUNT [usu N n] A **brokerage** or a **brokerage** firm is a company of brokers. 经纪公司；代理公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Japan's four biggest brokerages.* 日本四家最大的代理公司

brol|ly /ˈbrɒli/ (**brollies**) N-COUNT A **brolly** is the same as an **umbrella**. 同 umbrella【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

bro|mance /ˈbrəʊmæns/ (**bromances**) N-COUNT A **bromance** is a close but not sexual relationship between two men. 兄弟情（男性间的亲密友情）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The two men continued their bromance with a trip to the theatre.* 一起去剧院的旅途延续了这两个男人间的友情。

bro|mide /ˈbrəʊmaɪd/ (**bromides**) 1 N-VAR **Bromide** is a drug which used to be given to people to calm their nerves when they were worried or upset. 溴化物，溴化钾（曾用作镇静剂）❑ *...a dose of bromide.* 一剂溴化钾镇静剂 2 N-COUNT A **bromide** is a comment which is intended to calm someone down when they are angry, but which has been expressed so often that it has become boring and meaningless. 老套的安慰话；陈词滥调【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The meeting produced the usual bromides about macroeconomic policy, third-world debt and the environment.* 会议上提出的还是那些惯常讨论的老套话题——宏观经济政策、第三世界债务和环境问题。

bron|chial /ˈbrɒŋkiəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bronchial** means affecting or concerned with the bronchial tubes. 支气管的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *She suffers from bronchial asthma.* 她患有支气管哮喘。

,bron|chial ˈtube (**bronchial tubes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **bronchial tubes** are the two tubes which connect your windpipe to your lungs. 支气管【MEDICAL 医】

bron|chi|tis /brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Bronchitis** is an illness like a very bad cough, in which your bronchial tubes become sore and infected. 支气管炎 ❑ *He was in bed with bronchitis.* 他患支气管炎卧病在床。

Word Link 词根词缀 *itis = inflammation* 炎症：*appendicitis, arthritis, bronchitis*

bron|co /'brɒŋkəʊ/ (**broncos**) N-COUNT In the western United States, especially in the 19th century, a wild horse was sometimes referred to as a **bronco**. (尤指19世纪美国西部的)野马 ❑ *...two cowboys riding bucking broncos.* 骑在弓背腾跃的野马上的两个牛仔

bronze /brɒnz/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Bronze** is a yellowish-brown metal which is a mixture of copper and tin. 青铜；铜锡合金 ❑ *...a bronze statue of Giorgi Dimitrov.* 乔治·季米特洛夫的青铜塑像 ❷ N-COUNT A **bronze** is a **bronze medal**. 铜牌 ❸ COLOUR Something that is **bronze** is yellowish-brown in colour. 青铜色；黄褐色 ❑ *...huge bronze chrysanthemums.* 大朵的黄褐色菊花

'Bronze Age N-PROPER **The Bronze Age** was a period of time which began when people started making things from bronze about 4,000–6,000 years ago. 青铜时代(指约4,000至6,000年前人类开始制造青铜器的时期)

bronzed /brɒnzd/ ADJ Someone who is **bronzed** is attractively brown because they have been in the sun. (皮肤)古铜色的 ❑ *He's bronzed from a short holiday in California.* 他在加利福尼亚度过了一段短暂假期，皮肤晒成了古铜色。

,bronze 'med|al (**bronze medals**) N-COUNT A **bronze medal** is a medal made of bronze or bronze-coloured metal that is given as a prize to the person who comes third in a competition, especially a sports contest. (尤指体育比赛中的)铜牌

brooch /brəʊtʃ/ (**brooches**) N-COUNT A **brooch** is a small piece of jewellery which has a pin at the back so it can be fastened on a dress, blouse, or coat. 胸针；领针；饰针

→ see **jewellery**

brood /bru:d/ (**broods, brooding, brooded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **brood** is a group of baby birds that were born at the same time to the same mother. 一窝幼雏 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone's young children as their **brood** when you want to emphasize that there are a lot of them. (某人的)一群孩子，家中所有的子女【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *...a large brood of children.* 一大群子女 ❸ VERB If someone **broods** over something, they think about it a lot, seriously and often unhappily. 沉思；苦思冥想 ❑ [v +over/on/about] *She constantly broods about her family.* 她一直为她的家人担忧。❑ [v] *I continued to brood. Would he always be like this?* 我一直不安：他会一直这样吗？

brood|ing /'bru:dɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Brooding** is used to describe an atmosphere or feeling that makes you feel anxious or slightly afraid. (气氛或感情)压抑的，令人不安的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The same heavy, brooding silence descended on them.* 他们也感觉到了同样沉重压抑的寂静。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone's expression or appearance is **brooding**, they look as if they are thinking deeply and seriously about something, especially something that is making them unhappy. (尤指对令人不快的事物)沉思的，苦苦思索的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She kissed him and gazed into his dark, brooding eyes.* 她吻了吻他，久久凝视着他乌黑忧郁的双眼。

broody /'bru:di/ ❶ ADJ You say that someone is **broody** when they are thinking a lot about something in an unhappy way. 闷闷不乐的；抑郁的 ❑ *He became very withdrawn and broody.* 他变得非常沉默抑郁。❷ ADJ A **broody** hen is ready to lay or sit on eggs. 要下蛋的；要孵蛋的 ❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe a young woman as **broody**, you mean that she wants to have a baby and she keeps thinking about it. 一心想生孩子的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

brook /brʊk/ (**brooks, brooking, brooked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **brook** is a small stream. 小溪；小河 ❷ VERB If someone in a position of authority will **brook no** interference or opposition, they will not accept any interference or opposition from others. 容许，忍受(他人的干预或反对) ❑ [v n] *She'd had a plan of action, one that would brook no interference.* 她已经确定了行动计划，容不得半点干预。

broom /bru:m/ (**brooms**) ❶ N-COUNT A **broom** is a kind of brush with a long handle. You use a broom for sweeping the floor. 扫帚 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Broom** is a wild bush with a lot of tiny yellow flowers. 金雀儿(一种野生灌木，开许多黄色小花)

broom|stick /'bru:mstɪk/ (**broomsticks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **broomstick** is an old-fashioned broom which has a bunch of small sticks at the end. (旧式)长柄扫帚 ❷ N-COUNT A **broomstick** is the handle of a broom. 扫帚柄

Bros. **Bros.** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **brothers**. It is usually used as part of the name of a company. (通常用于公司名称中)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Lazard Bros. of New York.* 纽约拉扎德兄弟公司

broth /brɒθ, AM 美 brɔ:θ/ (**broths**) N-VAR **Broth** is a kind of soup. It usually has vegetables or rice in it. (通常加入蔬菜或米的)肉汤，汤

broth|el /'brɒθᵊl/ (**brothels**) N-COUNT A **brothel** is a building where men can go to pay to have sex with prostitutes. 妓院

broth|er ◆◆◆ /'brʌðəʳ/ (**brothers**)

The old-fashioned form **brethren** is still sometimes used as the plural for meanings ❸ and ❹. brethren 为旧时拼写，但有时仍用作义项3和4的复数。

❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **brother** is a boy or a man who has the same parents as you. (同父母的)兄，弟 ❑ *Oh, so you're Peter's younger brother.* 哦，那么你是彼得的弟弟。❑ *Have you got any brothers and sisters?* 你有兄弟姐妹吗？ ❷ → see also **half-brother, stepbrother** ❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can describe a man as your **brother** if he belongs to the same race, religion, country, profession, or trade union as you, or if he has similar ideas to you. 兄弟；同胞；教友；国人；同行；同志 ❑ *He told reporters he'd come to be with his Latvian brothers.* 他告诉记者他是来支持拉脱维亚同胞的。❹ N-TITLE; N-COUNT **Brother** is a title given to a man who belongs to a religious community such as a monastery. 教徒，修士，僧侣(用于头衔) ❑ *...Brother Otto.* 奥托修士 ❑ *...the Christian Brothers community which owns the castle.* 拥有这座城堡的公教弟兄会 ❺ N-COUNT **Brothers** is used in the names of some companies and shops. (用于某些公司或商店的名称中) ❑ *...the film company Warner Brothers.* 华纳兄弟电影公司

→ see **family**

brother|hood /'brʌðəʳhʊd/ (**brotherhoods**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Brotherhood** is the affection and loyalty that you feel for people who you have something in common with. 兄弟情谊；手足之情 ❑ *People threw flowers into the river between the two countries as a symbolic act of brotherhood.* 人们把鲜花投进两国的界河里，以象征两国人民的兄弟情谊常在。❷ N-COUNT A **brotherhood** is an organization whose members all have the same political aims and beliefs or the same job or profession. 兄弟会，同志会，同业工会(成员具有共同的政见、信仰或相同的职业) ❑ *...a secret international brotherhood.* 秘密的国际兄弟会

'brother-in-law (**brothers-in-law**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **brother-in-law** is the brother of their husband or wife, or the man who is married to their sister. 大伯子；小叔子；内兄；内弟；姐夫；妹夫；连襟

→ see **family**

broth|er|ly /'brʌðəʳli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A man's **brotherly** feelings are feelings of love and loyalty which you expect a brother to show. 兄弟的；兄弟般的；友爱的 ❑ *...family loyalty and brotherly love.* 家庭团结和手足亲情 ❑ *He gave her a brief, brotherly kiss.* 他像兄长般轻吻了她一下。

brought /brɔ:t/ **Brought** is the past tense and past participle of **bring**.

brou|ha|ha /'bru:hɑ:hɑ:/ N-SING A **brouhaha** is an excited and critical fuss or reaction to something. (由某事引起的)喧嚷，吵闹，骚动【mainly JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 主新闻，贬】❑ [+over] *... the recent brouhaha over a congressional pay raise.* 最近因国会加薪引起的风波

brow /braʊ/ (**brows**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **brow** is your

B

forehead. 额；额头 ❑ *He wiped his brow with the back of his hand.* 他用手背擦了擦前额。 **to knit your brow** → see **knit** 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **brows** are your eyebrows. 眉；眉毛 ❑ *He had thick brown hair and shaggy brows.* 他一头浓密的棕色头发，眉毛乱糟糟的。 4 N-COUNT The **brow of a** hill is the top part of it. 山脊；坡顶 ❑ [+of] *He was on the look-out just below the brow of the hill.* 他就在山脊下负责警戒。

brow|beat /ˈbraʊbiːt/ (**browbeats, browbeating, browbeaten**)

The form **browbeat** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense. browbeat 的过去式和原形相同。

VERB If someone tries to **browbeat** you, they try to force you to do what they want. 威逼；恫吓 ❑ [v n] *...attempts to deceive, con, or browbeat the voters.* 蒙蔽、欺骗或恫吓选民的企图 ❑ [v n +into] *When I backed out of the 100 metres, an older kid tried to browbeat me into it.* 我要退出 100 米比赛的时候，一个年纪大些的孩子试图吓唬我就范。 •**brow|beat|en** ADJ ❑ *...the browbeaten employees.* 受到威逼的员工

brown ◆◆◆ /braʊn/ (**browner, brownest, browns, browning, browned**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **brown** is the colour of earth or of wood. 褐色；棕色 ❑ *...her deep brown eyes.* 她深褐色的眼睛 ❑ *The stairs are decorated in golds and earthy browns.* 楼梯油漆成金色和土褐色。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You can describe a white-skinned person as **brown** when they have been sitting in the sun until their skin has become darker than usual. 皮肤晒成棕色的；皮肤晒黑的 ❑ *I don't want to be really really brown, just have a nice light golden colour.* 我不想晒得黝黑，只想晒成一种漂亮的淡金色。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **brown** person is someone who belongs to a race of people who have brown-coloured skins. 棕种人的；棕色皮肤的 ❑ *...a slim brown man with a speckled turban.* 一个戴着花头巾、身材瘦削、棕色皮肤的男子 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Brown** is used to describe grains that have not had their outer layers removed, and foods made from these grains. （谷物）未去壳的，糙的 ❑ *...brown bread.* 黑面包 ❑ *...spicy tomato sauce served over a bed of brown rice.* 浇在一层糙米上的辣味番茄酱 5 VERB When food **browns** or when you **brown** food, you cook it, usually for a short time on a high flame. （用旺火把）（食物）烤得焦黄；（把…）炸成焦黄色 ❑ [v] *Cook for ten minutes until the sugar browns.* 熬煮 10 分钟，直到糖变成褐色。 ❑ [v n] *He browned the chicken in a frying pan.* 他用煎锅把鸡肉煎成焦黄色。

,browned 'off ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **browned off**, you mean that you are annoyed and depressed. 厌烦的；沮丧的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Sorry, I'm just thoroughly browned off.* 抱歉，我只是烦透了。

brown|field /ˈbraʊnfiːld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Brownfield** land is land in a town or city where houses or factories have been built in the past, but which is not being used at the present time. 棕色地带（指城镇中曾经兴建过房屋或工厂而现今废弃不用的土地）❑ *By 2005 he wants half of all new houses to be built on previously developed land: so-called brownfield sites.* 到 2005 年，他希望会有一半的新房子建在以前曾经开发过的所谓棕色地带上。

'brown goods N-PLURAL **Brown goods** are electrical appliances such as televisions and audio equipment. 黑色家电（Compare 比较 **white goods.**）❑ *Revenue from brown goods, including televisions and hi-fis, rose nearly 12 per cent.* 包括电视机和高保真音响在内的黑色家电的销售收入增加了将近 12%。

brownie /ˈbraʊni/ (**brownies**)

The spelling **Brownie** is also used for meaning 2. 拼写 Brownie 亦用于义项 2。

1 N-COUNT [oft n N] **Brownies** are small flat biscuits or cakes. They are usually chocolate flavoured and have nuts in them. 果仁巧克力饼干 ❑ *...chocolate brownies.* 巧克力饼干 ❑ *...a tray of brownies.* 一碟果仁巧克力饼干 2 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Brownies** is a junior version of the Girl Guides in Britain for girls between the ages of seven and ten, or of the Girl Scouts in the United States for girls between the ages of six and eight. 幼年女童子军（英国通常为 7 至 10 岁，美国为 6 到 8 岁）•N-COUNT A **Brownie** is a girl who is a member of the Brownies. 幼年女童子军成员

→ see **dessert**

'brownie point (**brownie points**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone does something to score **brownie points**, they do it because they think they will be praised for it. 嘉奖；表彰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+with] *They're just trying to score brownie points with politicians.* 他们只是试图获得政客们的嘉许。

brown|ish /ˈbraʊnɪʃ/ COLOUR Something that is **brownish** is slightly brown in colour. 略带棕色（或褐色）的

,brown-'nosing N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **brown-nosing**, you are saying in a rather offensive way that they are agreeing with someone important in order to get their support. 谄媚；拍马屁【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Brown-nosing the power brokers won't save you.* 拍那些政治掮客的马屁也救不了你。

brown|stone /ˈbraʊnstəʊn/ (**brownstones**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **brownstone** is a type of house which was built during the 19th century. Brownstones have a front that is made from a reddish-brown stone. （美国 19 世纪建造的）褐沙石房屋

browse /braʊz/ (**browses, browsing, browsed**) 1 VERB If you **browse** in a shop, you look at things in a fairly casual way, in the hope that you might find something you like. （在商店里）随便看 ❑ [v] *I stopped in several bookstores to browse.* 我曾在几家书店停留，翻看里面的书。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I'm just browsing around.* 我就随便看看。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Browse** is also a noun. ❑ [+around] *...a browse around the shops.* 逛商店 2 VERB If you **browse through** a book or magazine, you look through it in a fairly casual way. 浏览；翻阅 ❑ [v prep] *...sitting on the sofa browsing through the TV pages of the paper.* 坐在沙发上翻阅报纸上的电视节目版面 3 VERB If you **browse** on a computer, you search for information in computer files or on the Internet, especially on the World Wide Web. （尤指使用电脑在万维网）浏览信息【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v adv/prep] *Try browsing around in the network bulletin boards.* 试着浏览一下网上的电子布告栏。 4 VERB When animals **browse**, they feed on plants. （动物）吃草 ❑ [v ...] *...the three red deer stags browsing 50 yards from my lodge on the fringes of the forest.* 在距我的小屋 50 码远的森林边缘吃草的三只牡赤鹿 [Also v +on, v n]

brows|er /ˈbraʊzəʳ/ (**browsers**) 1 N-COUNT A **browser** is a piece of computer software that you use to search for information on the Internet, especially on the World Wide Web. （尤指用来在万维网上搜索信息的）浏览软件，浏览器【COMPUTING 计算机】2 N-COUNT A **browser** is someone who browses in a shop. 逛商店的人 ❑ *...a casual browser.* 闲逛的人

bruise /bruːz/ (**bruises, bruising, bruised**) 1 N-COUNT A **bruise** is an injury which appears as a purple mark on your body, although the skin is not broken. 瘀伤；青肿 ❑ *How did you get that bruise on your cheek?* 你脸上的瘀伤是怎么搞的？ ❑ *She was treated for cuts and bruises.* 对她身上的伤口和瘀伤进行了处理和治疗。 2 VERB If you **bruise** a part of your body, a bruise appears on it, for example because something hits you. If you **bruise** easily, bruises appear when something hits you only slightly. 碰青；碰伤 ❑ [v n] *I had only bruised my knee.* 我只是把膝盖给碰青了。 ❑ [v adv] *Some people bruise more easily than others.* 有些人比其他人更容易碰伤。 •**bruised** ADJ ❑ *I escaped with severely bruised legs.* 我拖着有严重瘀伤的腿逃走了。 3 VERB If a fruit, vegetable, or plant **bruises** or **is bruised**, it is damaged by being handled roughly, making a mark on the skin. （将）（蔬菜、水果或植物）碰伤 ❑ [v n] *Choose a warm, dry day to cut them off the plants, being careful not to bruise them.* 选一个干燥暖和的日子把它们从植株上割下来，注意不要碰伤它们。 ❑ [v-ed] *...bruised tomatoes and cucumbers.* 被碰伤的西红柿和黄瓜 ❑ [v adv] *Be sure to store them carefully as they bruise easily.* 小心存放，因为它们很容易被碰伤。 [Also v] •N-COUNT **Bruise** is also a noun. ❑ *...bruises on the fruit's skin.* 水果表面的碰伤 4 VERB [usu passive] If you **are bruised** by an unpleasant experience, it makes you feel unhappy or upset. 挫伤；伤害 ❑ [be v-ed] *The government will be severely bruised by yesterday's events.* 昨天的事件将会让政府严重受挫。 •**bruis|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the bruising experience of near-bankruptcy.* 差点破产的受挫经历

bruis|er /'bru:zəʳ/ (**bruisers**) N-COUNT A **bruiser** is someone who is tough, strong, and aggressive, and enjoys a fight or argument. 彪形大汉；好斗的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He has a reputation as a political bruiser.* 他在政治上的好勇斗狠是出了名的。

bruis|ing /'bru:zɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **bruising** on their body, they have bruises on it. 瘀伤；青肿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had quite severe bruising and a cut lip.* 她身上有严重的瘀伤，嘴唇也破了。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a **bruising** battle or encounter, people fight or compete with each other in a very aggressive or determined way. 头破血流的；激烈的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The administration hopes to avoid another bruising battle over civil rights.* 政府希望避免因民权问题再次发生激烈冲突。

Brum|mie /'brʌmi/ (**Brummies**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Brummie** means belonging to or coming from Birmingham in England. 伯明翰的【INFORMAL 非正式】•N-COUNT A **Brummie** is someone who comes from Birmingham. 伯明翰人

brunch /brʌntʃ/ (**brunches**) N-VAR **Brunch** is a meal that is eaten in the late morning. It is a combination of breakfast and lunch. 早午餐

bru|nette /bru:'net/ (**brunettes**) N-COUNT A **brunette** is a white-skinned woman or girl with dark brown hair. 深褐色头发的白人女性

brunt /brʌnt/ PHRASE To **bear the brunt** or **take the brunt of** something unpleasant means to suffer the main part or force of it. 承受主要压力；首当其冲 ❑ *Young people are bearing the brunt of unemployment.* 年轻人首当其冲，面临失业压力。❑ *A child's head tends to take the brunt of any fall.* 孩子摔倒时，头部最容易受伤。

bru|schet|ta /bru:'ʃetə/ (**bruschettas**) N-VAR **Bruschetta** is a slice of toasted bread which is brushed with olive oil and usually covered with chopped tomatoes. 意式烤面包（表面涂有橄榄油，并且通常添加番茄丁）

brush ♦◇ /brʌʃ/ (**brushes, brushing, brushed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **brush** is an object which has a large number of bristles or hairs fixed to it. You use brushes for painting, for cleaning things, and for tidying your hair. 刷子；毛刷 ❑ *We gave him paint and brushes.* 我们给了他油漆和几把刷子。❑ *Stains are removed with buckets of soapy water and scrubbing brushes.* 污渍是用几桶肥皂水和几把硬毛刷除去的。❑ *...a hair brush.* 一把发梳 ❷ VERB If you **brush** something or **brush** something such as dirt off it, you clean it or tidy it using a brush. （用刷子）刷 ❑ [v n] *Have you brushed your teeth?* 你刷牙了吗？❑ [v n prep] *She brushed the powder out of her hair.* 她把头发上的粉末刷掉了。❑ [v n with adv] *Using a small brush, he brushed away the fine sawdust.* 他用一把小刷子刷掉细锯末。•N-SING **Brush** is also a noun. ❑ *I gave it a quick brush with my hairbrush.* 我用我的梳子把它迅速梳了一下。❸ VERB If you **brush** something **with** a liquid, you apply a layer of that liquid using a brush. 用刷子在…上涂（或抹）❑ [v n +with] *Take a sheet of filo pastry and brush it with melted butter.* 取一张擀得很薄的油酥面皮，上面刷上一层熔化的牛油。❹ VERB If you **brush** something somewhere, you remove it with quick light movements of your hands. 拭；拂；擦 ❑ [v n with adv] *He brushed his hair back with both hands.* 他用双手把头发往后捋。❑ [v n prep] *He brushed the snow off the windshield.* 他刮掉了挡风玻璃上的雪。❺ VERB If one thing **brushes against** another or if you **brush** one thing **against** another, the first thing touches the second thing lightly while passing it. 擦过；掠过 ❑ [v prep] *Something brushed against her leg.* 有什么东西扫了一下她的腿。❑ [v n] *I felt her dark brown hair brushing the back of my shoulder.* 我感觉到她深褐色的头发拂过我的肩。❑ [v n prep] *She knelt and brushed her lips softly across Michael's cheek.* 她跪了下来，双唇轻柔地划过迈克的脸颊。❻ VERB If you **brush past** someone or **brush by** them, you almost touch them as you go past them. （从…身边）擦过，掠过【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *My father would burst into the kitchen, brushing past my mother.* 我父亲会从母亲身边擦着过去，冲进厨房。❼ N-COUNT If you have a **brush with** someone, you have an argument or disagreement with them. You use **brush** when you want to make an argument or disagreement sound less serious than it really is. 小冲突；小争论；小摩擦【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [+with] *My first brush with a headmaster came six years ago.* 我跟校长的第一次冲突发生在6年前。❑ [+with] *It is his third brush with the law in less than a year.* 这已是他在不到一年的时间里第三次触犯法律了。❽ N-COUNT If you have a **brush with** a particular situation, usually an unpleasant one, you almost experience it. 触及；碰到；险些遭遇 ❑ [+with] *...the trauma of a brush with death.* 和死神擦肩而过的心灵创伤 ❑ [+with] *The corporation is fighting to survive its second brush with bankruptcy.* 公司正在努力摆脱第二次破产危机。❾ N-UNCOUNT **Brush** is an area of rough open land covered with small bushes and trees. You also use **brush** to refer to the bushes and trees on this land. 灌木区；灌木丛 ❑ *...the brush fire that destroyed nearly 500 acres.* 焚毁了近500亩灌木丛的大火 ❑ *...a meadow of low brush and grass.* 长有低矮灌木和草的牧场 ❿ → see also **broad-brush, nail brush** ⓫ **tarred with the same brush** → see **tar**

▶**brush aside** or **brush away** PHRASAL VERB If you **brush aside** or **brush away** an idea, remark, or feeling, you refuse to consider it because you think it is not important or useful, even though it may be. 不理会；不顾；漠视 ❑ [v n P] *Perhaps you shouldn't brush the idea aside too hastily.* 也许你不应该太仓促地否定这个想法。❑ [v P n] *He brushed away my views on politics.* 他不理会我的政治观点。

▶**brush up** or **brush up on** PHRASAL VERB If you **brush up** something or **brush up on** it, you practise it or improve your knowledge of it. 重温；复习 ❑ [v P n] *I had hoped to brush up my Spanish.* 我曾打算好好温习一下我的西班牙语。❑ [v P P n] *Eleanor spent much of the summer brushing up on her driving.* 埃莉诺这个夏天大部分时间都在练习驾驶技术。

→ see **hair, teeth**

brushed /brʌʃt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Brushed** cotton, nylon, or other fabric feels soft and furry. 拉毛的；起绒的

'brush-off N-SING If someone gives you **the brush-off** when you speak to them, they refuse to talk to you or be nice to you. 不理睬；冷落【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I wanted to keep in touch, but when I called him he gave me the brush-off.* 我想和他保持联系，但当我打电话给他时，他却不理睬我。

brush|stroke /'brʌʃstrəʊk/ (**brushstrokes**) N-COUNT **Brushstrokes** are the marks made on a surface by a painter's brush. （绘画的）一笔，笔触 ❑ *He paints with harsh, slashing brushstrokes.* 他画画的笔触粗犷、凌厉。

brush|wood /'brʌʃwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Brushwood** consists of small pieces of wood that have broken off trees and bushes. 断树枝；枯树枝

brush|work /'brʌʃwɜ:'k/ N-UNCOUNT An artist's **brushwork** is their way of using their brush to put paint on a canvas and the effect that this has in the picture. （画家的）笔法，画风 ❑ *...the texture of the artist's brushwork.* 这位艺术家的笔法特征

brusque /brʌsk/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **brusque**, you mean that they deal with things, or say things, quickly and shortly, so that they seem to be rude. 粗鲁的；无理的；唐突的 ❑ *The doctors are brusque and busy.* 医生们说话简短生硬，十分忙碌。❑ *They received a characteristically brusque reply from him.* 以他一贯的粗鲁，他给了他们一个无礼的答复。•**brusque|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It's only a sprain,' Paula said brusquely.* "只是扭伤了筋。"葆拉简短生硬地说。

brus|sels sprout /ˌbrʌsəlz 'spraʊt/ (**brussels sprouts**) also **Brussels sprout** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Brussels sprouts** are vegetables that look like tiny cabbages. 抱子甘蓝；球芽甘蓝

bru|tal /'bru:tᵊl/ ❶ ADJ A **brutal** act or person is cruel and violent. 野蛮的；残暴的 ❑ *He was the victim of a very brutal murder.* 他是一桩恶性谋杀案的受害者。❑ *...the brutal suppression of anti-government protests.* 对反政府抗议的残酷镇压 ❑ *Jensen is a dangerous man, and can be very brutal and reckless.* 詹森是个危险人物，可能会变得非常野蛮而凶残。•**bru|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Her real parents had been brutally murdered.* 她的亲生父母被残忍杀害了。❷ ADJ If someone expresses something unpleasant with **brutal** honesty or frankness, they express it in a clear and accurate way,

B

without attempting to disguise its unpleasantness. 直截了当的；直言不讳的；直率的 ❑ *It was refreshing to talk about themselves and their feelings with brutal honesty.* 他们直言不讳地谈论自己和自己的感受，让人觉得耳目一新。❑ *He took an anguished breath. He had to be brutal and say it.* 他痛苦地吸了口气，不得不坦言此事。•**bru|tal|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The talks had been brutally frank.* 会谈进行得异常坦率。2 ADJ **Brutal** is used to describe things that have an unpleasant effect on people, especially when there is no attempt by anyone to reduce their effect. 残酷无情的；难以忍受的 ❑ *The dip in prices this summer will be brutal.* 今年夏天价格的大幅下跌将会很残酷。❑ *The 20th century brought brutal change to some countries.* 20 世纪一些国家发生了无情的变化。•**bru|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The early-morning New York air can be brutally cold.* 纽约清晨的空气会冷得让人难以忍受。

bru|tal|ise /'bru:təlaɪz/ → see **brutalize**

bru|tal|ity /bru:'tælɪti/ (**brutalities**) N-VAR **Brutality** is cruel and violent treatment or behaviour. A **brutality** is an instance of cruel and violent treatment or behaviour. 野蛮行径；残暴行为 ❑ *...police brutality.* 警察的残暴行为 ❑ *...the atrocities and brutalities committed by a former regime.* 前政权犯下的残暴罪行

bru|tal|ize /'bru:təlaɪz/ (**brutalizes, brutalizing, brutalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **brutalise**

1 VERB If an unpleasant experience **brutalizes** someone, it makes them cruel or violent. 使变残忍；使变粗暴 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was brutalized by the experience of being in prison.* 牢狱生活让他变得残忍粗暴。2 VERB If one person **brutalizes** another, they treat them in a cruel or violent way. 虐待；残忍对待 ❑ [V n] *... a 15th century explorer who brutalized people and enslaved them.* 虐待、奴役他人的 15 世纪的探险者 ❑ [V n] *Here's a man who has brutalized his own people.* 这是一个残暴对待自己人民的人。

brute /bru:t/ (**brutes**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone, usually a man, a **brute**, you mean that they are rough, violent, and insensitive. 粗野的人；残酷的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a drunken brute.* 野蛮的醉鬼 2 ADJ [ADJ n] When you refer to **brute** strength or force, you are contrasting it with gentler methods or qualities. 粗暴的；野蛮的 ❑ *He used brute force to take control.* 他靠暴力获得了统治权。❑ *Boxing is a test of skill and technique, rather than brute strength.* 拳击考验的是技巧和技能，不是蛮力。

brut|ish /'bru:tɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **brutish**, you think that they are brutal and uncivilised. 野蛮的；粗野的；未开化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The man was brutish and coarse.* 那人野蛮粗俗。❑ *...brutish bullying.* 野蛮的欺凌

BS /ˌbi: 'es/ 1 **BS** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'British Standard', which is a standard that something sold in Britain must reach in a test to prove that it is satisfactory or safe. Each standard has a number for reference. 英国标准（指在英国销售的产品应达到的规定标准）❑ *Does your electric blanket conform to BS 3456?* 你们的电热毯达到英国的 3456 标准了吗？2 A **BS** is the same as a **BSc**. 同 BSc【AM 美】

BSc /ˌbi: es 'si:/ (**BScs**) also **B.Sc.** 1 N-COUNT A **BSc** is a first degree in a science subject. **BSc** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Bachelor of Science'. ❑ *He completed his BSc in chemistry in 1934.* 他 1934 年获得了化学专业的理学士学位。2 **BSc** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a BSc. (用于人名后) ❑ *... J. Hodgkison BSc.* J·霍奇金森理学士

BSE /ˌbi: es 'i:/ N-UNCOUNT **BSE** is a disease which affects the nervous system of cattle and kills them. **BSE** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'bovine spongiform encephalopathy'. 疯牛病

B-side (**B-sides**) N-COUNT The **B-side** of a pop record has the less important or less popular song on it. (流行音乐唱片的) B 面；次要歌曲 (Compare 比较 **A-side.**) ❑ *...a compilation of the band's A and B-sides.* 该乐队的主打歌曲和次要歌曲的汇编

BTW **BTW** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) 'by the way', often used in e-mail. 顺便地，附带说一句 (常用于电子邮件中)

bub|ble /'bʌb°l/ (**bubbles, bubbling, bubbled**) 1 N-COUNT **Bubbles** are small balls of air or gas in a liquid. 泡；气泡 ❑ *Ink particles attach themselves to air bubbles and rise to the surface.* 墨汁微粒附在气泡上，浮到表面。❑ [+of] *...a bubble of gas trapped under the surface.* 困在液面下的一个气泡 2 N-COUNT A **bubble** is a hollow ball of soapy liquid that is floating in the air or standing on a surface. 肥皂泡 ❑ *With soap and water, bubbles and boats, children love bathtime.* 有了肥皂、水、泡泡和小船，孩子们都喜欢洗澡。3 N-COUNT A **bubble** is a situation in which large numbers of people want to buy shares in a company that is new or not yet financially successful, and pay more than the shares are worth. When it becomes clear that the shares are worth less than people paid for them, you can say that the **bubble** has burst. (股票价值的) 泡沫【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Everyone is hoping that these hi-tech companies will turn out to be the Microsofts of the future. At the moment they look more like the focus of a speculative bubble.* 每个人都希望这些高科技公司能成为未来的微软，但目前它们看上去更像是投机泡沫的核心。❑ *When the development bubble burst, federal regulators started probing the balance sheets of the biggest banks.* 房地产开发泡沫破灭后，联邦监管机构开始调查审计各家大型银行的资产负债表。4 N-COUNT In a cartoon, a speech **bubble** is the shape which surrounds the words which a character is thinking or saying. (漫画中显示人物独自或对白的) 气泡框，圆框 5 VERB When a liquid **bubbles**, bubbles move in it, for example because it is boiling or moving quickly. 冒泡；沸腾 ❑ [V] *Heat the seasoned stock until it is bubbling.* 将调好味的肉汤加热至沸腾。❑ [V adv/prep] *The fermenting wine has bubbled up and over the top.* 发酵的葡萄酒已经冒泡，溢了出来。6 VERB [usu cont] A feeling, influence, or activity that **is bubbling** away continues to occur. 不断出现；滔滔不绝 ❑ [V adv/prep] *...political tensions that have been bubbling away for years.* …持续多年的政治紧张局势 7 VERB [usu cont] Someone who **is bubbling with** a good feeling is so full of it that they keep expressing the way they feel to everyone around them. 滔滔不绝地说；洋溢着 (某种感情) ❑ [V +with] *She came to the phone bubbling with excitement.* 她走到电话旁，兴奋地说个不停。•PHRASAL VERB **Bubble over** means the same as **bubble.** bubble over 同 bubble ❑ [V P +with] *He was quite tireless, bubbling over with vitality.* 他毫无倦意，兴致勃勃地说个没完。•N-COUNT **Bubble** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *As she spoke she felt a bubble of optimism rising inside her.* 当她讲话时，她感到内心的乐观情绪越来越高涨。

→ see **soap**

▶**bubble over** → see **bubble 6**

ˌbub|ble and ˈsqueak N-UNCOUNT **Bubble and squeak** is a dish made from a mixture of cold cooked cabbage, potato, and sometimes meat. It can be grilled or fried. 卷心菜煎土豆

ˈbub|ble bath (**bubble baths**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Bubble bath** is a liquid that smells nice and makes a lot of bubbles when you add it to your bath water. (加入洗澡水中的) 泡沫剂 2 N-COUNT When you have a **bubble bath**, you lie in a bath of water with bubble bath in it. 泡沫浴 ❑ *...a long, relaxing bubble bath.* 一次长时间的、令人身心放松的泡沫浴

ˈbub|ble gum also **bubblegum** N-UNCOUNT **Bubble gum** is a sweet substance similar to chewing gum. You can blow it out of your mouth so it makes the shape of a bubble. 泡泡糖 ❑ [+on] *I got bubblegum on the seat of Nanna's car.* 我把泡泡糖弄到了南娜的车座上。

bub|bly /'bʌbli/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **bubbly** is very lively and cheerful and talks a lot. 兴奋的；活泼的；爱说话的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a bubbly girl who loves to laugh.* 爱笑的活泼女孩 ❑ *She had a bright and bubbly personality.* 她性格开朗活泼。2 N-UNCOUNT Champagne is sometimes called **bubbly.** 香槟酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Guests were presented with glasses of bubbly on arrival.* 客人来后，都有香槟酒招待。3 ADJ If something is **bubbly**, it has a lot of bubbles in it. 多泡沫的 ❑ *Melt the butter over a medium-low heat. When it is melted and bubbly, put in the flour.* 用中低火把黄油加热，等黄油熔化起泡时，加入面粉。

bu|bon|ic plague /bju:ˌbɒnɪk 'pleɪg, AM 美 bu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Bubonic plague** is a serious infectious disease spread by rats. It killed many people during the Middle Ages. 腺鼠疫；腹股沟淋巴结鼠疫

buc|ca|neer /ˌbʌkə'nɪəʳ/ (**buccaneers**) 1 N-COUNT A **buccaneer**

was a **pirate**, especially one who attacked and stole from Spanish ships in the 17th and 18th centuries. (尤指17和18世纪侵掠西班牙船只的)海盗 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **buccaneer**, you mean that they are clever and successful, especially in business, but you do not completely trust them. (尤指商业上的)冒险家【BRIT 英】

buc|ca|neer|ing /ˌbʌkəˈnɪərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as **buccaneering**, you mean that they enjoy being involved in risky or even dishonest activities, especially in order to make money. (尤指以赚钱为目的)热衷投机的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a buccaneering British businessman.* 一个喜欢投机的英国商人

buck /bʌk/ (**bucks, bucking, bucked**) 1 N-COUNT A **buck** is a US or Australian dollar. 美元；澳元【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *That would probably cost you about fifty bucks.* 那大概要花掉你50美元左右。❑ [+on] *Why can't you spend a few bucks on a coat?* 你为什么不能花点儿钱买件外套呢？ 2 N-COUNT A **buck** is the male of various animals, including the deer, antelope, rabbit and kangaroo. 雄性动物(雄鹿、公羚羊、公兔、雄袋鼠等) 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has **buck** teeth, their upper front teeth stick forward out of their mouth. 龅牙的 4 VERB If a horse **bucks**, it kicks both of its back legs wildly into the air, or jumps into the air wildly with all four feet off the ground. (马)猛地弓背跃起，抱起后蹄跳跃 ❑ [v] *The stallion bucked as he fought against the reins holding him tightly in.* 牡马四蹄腾空跳起，想挣脱紧紧缚住它的缰绳。 5 VERB If you **buck** the trend, you obtain different results from others in the same area. If you **buck** the system, you get what you want by breaking or ignoring the rules. 抵抗；抵制；反抗 ❑ [v n] *While other newspapers are losing circulation, we are bucking the trend.* 当其他报纸的发行量越来越少时，我们却逆势而进。❑ [v n] *He wants to be the tough rebel who bucks the system.* 他想成为现行体制的坚决反抗者。 6 PHRASE If you get more **bang for the buck**, you spend your money wisely and get more for your money than if you were to spend it in a different way. 优厚的回报【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I think it's very important for those governments to do whatever they can to get a bigger bang for the buck.* 我认为，重要的是那些政府需要采取一切措施来获取更大的资金回报。 7 PHRASE When someone makes a **fast buck** or makes a **quick buck**, they earn a lot of money quickly and easily, often by doing something which is considered to be dishonest. 轻易赚来的钱；(常指)不义之财【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His life isn't ruled by looking for a fast buck.* 他的生活没有被一味想发大财的心态左右。❑ *They were just in it to make a quick buck.* 他们做这事就是为了迅速赚大钱。 8 PHRASE If you are trying to **make a buck**, you are trying to earn some money. 赚钱；挣钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The owners don't want to overlook any opportunity to make a buck.* 老板们不想错过任何可以赚钱的机会。 9 PHRASE If you **pass the buck**, you refuse to accept responsibility for something, and say that someone else is responsible. 推卸责任【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *David says the responsibility is Mr Smith's and it's no good trying to pass the buck.* 戴维说责任在史密斯先生，企图推脱责任是没有用的。 10 PHRASE If you say '**The buck stops here**' or '**The buck stops with** me', you mean that you have to take responsibility for something and will not try to pass the responsibility on to someone else. 责任止于此；应由…承担责任【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The buck stops with him. He is ultimately responsible for every aspect of the broadcast.* 责任在于他。他是该广播节目各方面的总负责人。

▶**buck for** PHRASAL VERB If you **are bucking for** something, you are working very hard to get it. 努力争取【AM 美】❑ [v P n] *She is bucking for a promotion.* 她正在努力争取升职。

▶**buck up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **buck** someone **up** or **buck up** their spirits, you say or do something to make them more cheerful. 振作…的精神；使受到鼓舞【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P] *Anything anybody said to him to try and buck him up wouldn't sink in.* 任何人对他说的任何劝他振作起来的话都不会起作用。❑ [v P n] *The aim, it seemed, was to buck up their spirits in the face of the recession.* 其目的好像是为了给面临经济衰退的他们鼓劲儿打气。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **buck up** or to **buck up** their ideas, you are telling them to start behaving in a more positive and efficient manner. 振作；积极行动起来【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *People are saying if we don't buck up we'll be in trouble.* 人们说，如果我们再不积极行动起来，我们就会有麻烦。❑ [v P n] *Buck up your ideas or you'll get more of the same treatment.* 打起精神来，否则你会吃更多苦头。

buck|et /ˈbʌkɪt/ (**buckets**) N-COUNT A **bucket** is a round metal or plastic container with a handle attached to its sides. Buckets are often used for holding and carrying water. (有提手的)桶，吊桶，水桶 ❑ *We drew water in a bucket from the well outside the door.* 我们用一个吊桶从门外的井中打水。•N-COUNT A **bucket of** water is the amount of water contained in a bucket. 一桶之量 ❑ [+of] *She threw a bucket of water over them.* 她把一桶水倒在他们身上。

buck|et|ful /ˈbʌkɪtfʊl/ (**bucketfuls**) 1 N-COUNT A **bucketful of** something is the amount contained in a bucket. 一桶之量 2 PHRASE If someone produces or gets something **by the bucketful**, they produce or get something in large quantities. 大量地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Over the years they have sold records by the bucketful.* 这些年他们卖出了大量的唱片。

ˈbuck|et seat (**bucket seats**) N-COUNT A **bucket seat** is a seat for one person in a car or aeroplane which has rounded sides that partly enclose and support the body. (汽车或飞机上的)凹背单人座椅

buck|le /ˈbʌkˀl/ (**buckles, buckling, buckled**) 1 N-COUNT A **buckle** is a piece of metal or plastic attached to one end of a belt or strap, which is used to fasten it. (皮带等的)搭扣，搭钩 ❑ *He wore a belt with a large brass buckle.* 他系着一条带大铜扣的腰带。 2 VERB When you **buckle** a belt or strap, you fasten it. 扣住；扣紧 ❑ [v n] *A door slammed in the house and a man came out buckling his belt.* 房子里的一扇门砰地关上，一个男子边扣腰带边走了出来。 3 VERB If an object **buckles** or if something **buckles** it, it becomes bent as a result of very great heat or force. (因受热或受力)(使)弯曲，(使)变形 ❑ [v] *The door was beginning to buckle from the intense heat.* 门在高温高热下开始变形。❑ [v n] *A freak wave had buckled the deck.* 突然掀起的巨浪打弯了甲板。 4 VERB If your legs or knees **buckle**, they bend because they have become very weak or tired. (双腿或膝盖因虚弱、劳累)发软 ❑ [v] *Mcanally's knees buckled and he crumpled down onto the floor.* 麦卡纳利双膝发软，瘫倒在地板上。

→ see **crash**

buck|led /ˈbʌkˀld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Buckled** shoes have buckles on them, either to fasten them or as decoration. (鞋子)带扣的，带扣形饰物的

ˌBuck's ˈFizz also **Bucks Fizz** N-UNCOUNT **Buck's Fizz** is a drink made by mixing champagne or another fizzy white wine with orange juice. (用香槟或其他冒泡的白葡萄酒与橙汁混合调制成的)充气饮料【BRIT 英】

buck|shot /ˈbʌkʃɒt/ N-UNCOUNT **Buckshot** consists of pieces of lead fired from a gun when hunting animals. (打猎用的)铅弹

buck|skin /ˈbʌkskɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Buckskin** is soft, strong leather made from the skin of a deer or a goat. 鹿皮革；羊皮革

buck|wheat /ˈbʌkʰwiːt/ N-UNCOUNT **Buckwheat** is a type of small black grain used for feeding animals and making flour. **Buckwheat** also refers to the flour itself. 荞麦；荞麦粉

bu|col|ic /bjuːˈkɒlɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bucolic** means relating to the countryside. 乡村的；田园的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the bucolic surroundings of Chantilly.* 尚蒂伊的田园景致

bud /bʌd/ (**buds, budding, budded**) 1 N-COUNT A **bud** is a small pointed lump that appears on a tree or plant and develops into a leaf or flower. 芽；苞；花蕾 ❑ *Rosanna's favourite time is early summer, just before the buds open.* 罗莎娜最喜爱的季节是初夏，恰在花蕾绽放前。 2 VERB [usu cont] When a tree or plant **is budding**, buds are appearing on it or are beginning to open. 发芽；萌芽 ❑ [v] *The leaves were budding on the trees below.* 下面的树正在发芽。 3 → see also **budding, cotton bud, taste bud** 4 PHRASE When a tree or plant is **in bud** or has come **into bud**, it has buds on it. 在发芽；长出花苞 ❑ *The flowers are bronzy in bud and bright yellow*

when open. 这些花的花蕾是黄褐色，开放后呈明黄色。❑ *...almond trees that should come into bud soon.* 很快就会长芽的扁桃树 5 PHRASE If you **nip** something such as bad behaviour **in the bud**, you stop it before it can develop very far. 把…消灭在萌芽状态；防（患）于未然【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It is important to recognize jealousy and to nip it in the bud before it gets out of hand.* 重要的是要甄辨出嫉妒情绪并尽早消除这种心理，以免其一发不可收拾。

→ see **taste**

Buddha /'budə/ (**Buddhas**) 1 N-PROPER **Buddha** is the title given to Gautama Siddhartha, the religious teacher and founder of Buddhism. 佛陀（对佛教创始人乔答摩·悉达多的尊称）2 N-COUNT A **Buddha** is a statue or picture of the Buddha. 佛像

Bud|dhism /'budɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Buddhism** is a religion which teaches that the way to end suffering is by overcoming your desires. 佛教

→ see **religion**

Bud|dhist /'budɪst/ (**Buddhists**) 1 N-COUNT A **Buddhist** is a person whose religion is Buddhism. 佛教徒；佛门弟子 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Buddhist** means relating or referring to Buddhism. 佛教的；佛的❑ *...Buddhist monks.* 和尚❑ *...Buddhist philosophy.* 佛教哲学

bud|ding /'bʌdɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as, for example, a **budding** businessman or a **budding** artist, you mean that they are starting to succeed or become interested in business or art. 崭露头角的；萌生兴趣的❑ *The forum is now open to all budding entrepreneurs.* 这个论坛现在向所有企业家新秀敞开大门。❑ *Budding linguists can tune in to the activity cassettes in French, German, Spanish and Italian.* 崭露头角的语言学家们可以收听法语、德语、西班牙语和意大利语的活动录音。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **budding** to describe a situation that is just beginning. 刚起步的；新出现的❑ *Our budding romance was over.* 我们刚刚开始的恋情结束了。❑ *...Russia's budding democracy.* 俄罗斯新生的民主制度

bud|dy /'bʌdi/ (**buddies**) N-COUNT A **buddy** is a close friend, usually a male friend of a man. 朋友，同伴（通常指男子的男性伙伴）【mainly AM 主美】❑ *We became great buddies.* 我们成了非常好的朋友。

budge /bʌdʒ/ (**budges, budging, budged**) 1 VERB If someone will not **budge** on a matter, or if nothing **budges** them, they refuse to change their mind or to come to an agreement.（使）改变主意；（使）让步❑ [v] *The Americans are adamant that they will not budge on this point.* 美国人非常强硬，他们在这一点上是不会妥协的。❑ [v n] *No amount of prodding will budge him.* 不管怎么刺激都不会让他改变主意。2 VERB If someone or something will not **budge**, they will not move. If you cannot **budge** them, you cannot make them move.（使）移动；挪动❑ [v] *Her mother refused to budge from London.* 她母亲不肯离开伦敦。❑ [v n] *I got a grip on the boat and pulled but I couldn't budge it.* 我抓住船使劲拉，但是拽不动。

budg|eri|gar /'bʌdʒərɪgɑːr/ (**budgerigars**) N-COUNT **Budgerigars** are small, brightly-coloured birds from Australia that people often keep as pets. 虎皮鹦鹉

budg|et ◆◇ /'bʌdʒɪt/ (**budgets, budgeting, budgeted**) 1 N-COUNT Your **budget** is the amount of money that you have available to spend. The **budget** for something is the amount of money that a person, organization, or country has available to spend on it. 预算❑ *She will design a fantastic new kitchen for you—and all within your budget.* 她将为你设计一个超级棒的新厨房，而且绝不会超出你的预算。❑ *Someone had furnished the place on a tight budget.* 有人没花多少钱简单地把这个地方布置了一下。❑ *This year's budget for AIDS prevention probably won't be much higher.* 今年用于防治艾滋病的预算很可能不会比往年高很多。2 N-COUNT The **budget** of an organization or country is its financial situation, considered as the difference between the money it receives and the money it spends. 财政收支状况【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The hospital obviously needs to balance the budget each year.* 很明显，医院每年都要平衡其收支预算。❑ *...his readiness to raise taxes as part of an effort to cut the budget deficit.* 他已准备把增加税收作为削减预算赤字的措施之一 3 N-PROPER In Britain, the **Budget** is the financial plan in which the government states how much money it intends to raise through taxes and how it intends to spend it. The **Budget** is also the speech in which this plan is announced.（英国的）政府年度预算案，政府年度预算演讲❑ *...other indirect tax changes announced in the Budget.* 在政府预算中公布的其他间接税收变动 4 VERB If you **budget** certain amounts of money for particular things, you decide that you can afford to spend those amounts on those things. 把…编入预算❑ [v amount +*for*] *The company has budgeted $10 million for advertising.* 公司已经做了 1,000 万美元的广告预算。❑ [*be* v-ed +*at*] *The movie is only budgeted at $10 million.* 该电影的预算只有 1,000 万美元。❑ [v] *I'm learning how to budget.* 我正在学习编制预算。•**budg|et|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We have continued to exercise caution in our budgeting for the current year.* 在编制今年的预算时，我们会一如既往地谨慎从事。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Budget** is used in advertising to suggest that something is being sold cheaply.（用于广告语）低价的，低廉的❑ *Cheap flights are available from budget travel agents from £240.* 收费低廉的旅行社可以提供 240 英镑起的低价机票。

▶**budget for** PHRASAL VERB If you **budget for** something, you take account of it when you are deciding how much you can afford to spend on different things. 在编制预算时考虑❑ [v P n] *The authorities had budgeted for some non-payment.* 政府在预算中考虑到了一些收不回来的款项。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *budget* with:

V.	**balance a** budget 平衡收支预算 1 2
PREP.	**over** budget 超过预算，**under** budget 低于预算 1 2
N.	budget **crunch** 预算紧缩 1 2
	budget **crisis** 预算危机，budget **cuts** 预算削减，budget **deficit** 预算赤字 2
ADJ.	**tight** budget 紧缩的预算 1 2
	federal budget 联邦预算 2

-budget /-bʌdʒɪt/ COMB **-budget** combines with adjectives such as 'low' and 'big' to form adjectives which indicate how much money is spent on something, especially the making of a film.（与 low，big 等形容词连用构成形容词）表示"耗资…的"❑ *They were small, low-budget films, shot on location.* 这是些小规模、低成本、在外景地拍摄的电影。❑ *...a big-budget adventure movie starring Mel Gibson.* 一部梅尔·吉布森主演的耗资巨大的探险片

budg|et|ary /'bʌdʒɪtəri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **budgetary** matter or policy is concerned with the amount of money that is available to a country or organization, and how it is to be spent. 预算的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There are huge budgetary pressures on all governments in Europe to reduce their armed forces.* 欧洲各国政府都面临着巨大的裁军预算压力。

budgie /'bʌdʒi/ (**budgies**) N-COUNT A **budgie** is the same as a **budgerigar**. 同 budgerigar【INFORMAL 非正式】

buff /bʌf/ (**buffs, buffing, buffed**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **buff** is pale brown in colour. 浅棕色；米色❑ *He took a largish buff envelope from his pocket.* 他从口袋里掏出一个相当大的米色信封。2 N-COUNT You use **buff** to describe someone who knows a lot about a particular subject. For example, if you describe someone as a film **buff**, you mean that they know a lot about films. 迷；行家【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Judge Lanier is a real film buff.* 拉尼尔法官是个真正的影迷。3 VERB If you **buff** the surface of something, for example your car or your shoes, you rub it with a piece of soft material in order to make it shine. 用软布擦亮❑ [v n] *He was already buffing the car's hubs.* 他已经在擦汽车轮毂了。•**buff|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Regular buffing helps prevent nails from splitting.* 经常抛光保养指甲可以预防指甲劈裂。

buf|fa|lo /'bʌfələʊ/ (**buffaloes** or **buffalo**) N-COUNT A **buffalo** is a wild animal like a large cow with horns that curve upwards. Buffalo are usually found in southern and eastern Africa. 水牛；野牛

→ see **grassland**

buff|er /'bʌfəʳ/ (**buffers, buffering, buffered**) 1 N-COUNT [N n] A **buffer** is something that prevents something else from being harmed or that prevents two things from harming each other. 缓冲物❑ [+*against*] *Keep savings as a buffer against unexpected*

cash needs. 存些积蓄以备不时之需。❑ *The Prison Service acts as a buffer between the minister and his critics.* 监狱局在部长和他的批评者中间扮演缓冲角色。[Also *+between*] 2 VERB If something **is buffered**, it is protected from harm. 保护；保障 ❑ [be V-ed] *The company is buffered by long-term contracts with growers.* 公司通过与种植户签订长期合同得到保障。[Also V n] 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **buffers** on a train or at the end of a railway line are two metal discs on springs that reduce the shock when a train hits them.（火车上的）缓冲器；（火车轨道末端的）防撞栅【mainly BRIT 主英】4 N-COUNT A **buffer** is an area in a computer's memory where information can be stored for a short time.（电脑内存的）缓冲区【COMPUTING 计算机】

'buff|er state (**buffer states**) N-COUNT A **buffer state** is a peaceful country situated between two or more larger hostile countries.（两个或两个以上的敌对大国之间的）缓冲国 ❑ *Turkey and Greece were buffer states against the former Soviet Union.* 土耳其和希腊曾经是苏联与反苏国家之间的缓冲国。

'buff|er zone (**buffer zones**) N-COUNT A **buffer zone** is an area created to separate opposing forces or groups which belongs to neither of them. 缓冲带；中立地区

buf|fet (**buffets, buffeting, buffeted**)

Pronounced /'bʌfeɪ, AM bu'feɪ/ for meanings 1 to 3, and /'bʌfɪt/ for meanings 4 and 5. 义项 1 至 3 读作 /'bʌfeɪ，美 bu'feɪ/，义项 4 和 5 读作 /'bʌfɪt/。

1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **buffet** is a meal of cold food that is displayed on a long table at a party or public occasion. Guests usually serve themselves from the table. 自助餐 ❑ *...a buffet lunch.* 自助午餐 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **buffet** is a café, usually in a hotel or station.（通常指旅馆或车站的）餐饮部，小餐馆 ❑ *We sat in the station buffet sipping tea.* 我们坐在车站的餐饮处喝茶。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] On a train, the **buffet** or the **buffet car** is the carriage or car where meals and snacks are sold.（火车上的）餐车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dining car**

4 VERB If something **is buffeted** by strong winds or by stormy seas, it is repeatedly struck or blown around by them.（大风或海浪）反复拍打，猛击 ❑ [be V-ed] *Their plane had been severely buffeted by storms.* 他们的飞机遭受到风暴的重创。❑ [V n] *Storms swept the country, closing roads, buffeting ferries and killing as many as 30 people.* 暴风雨席卷全国，使道路无法通行，渡船受袭，多达 30 人遇难。•**buf|fet|ing** (**buffetings**) N-COUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...the buffetings of the winds.* 风的袭击 5 VERB If an economy or government **is buffeted by** difficult or unpleasant situations, it experiences many of them.（严峻局势）冲击，打击 ❑ [be V-ed] *The whole of Africa had been buffeted by social and political upheavals.* 整个非洲都经受了社会和政治动荡之苦。

buf|foon /bʌ'fu:n/ (**buffoons**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **buffoon**, you mean that they often do foolish things. 小丑；愚蠢的人【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

buf|foon|ery /bʌ'fu:nəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Buffoonery** is foolish behaviour that makes you laugh. 滑稽；插科打诨【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bug /bʌg/ (**bugs, bugging, bugged**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **bug** is an insect or similar small creature. 小虫；臭虫【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We noticed tiny bugs that were all over the walls.* 我们注意到墙上爬满了小虫子。2 N-COUNT A **bug** is an illness which is caused by small organisms such as bacteria.（由细菌等微生物引起的）病【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I think I've got a bit of a stomach bug.* 我想我的胃可能出了点儿毛病。❑ *...the killer brain bug meningitis.* 致命的脑部疾病——脑膜炎 3 N-COUNT If there is a **bug** in a computer program, there is a mistake in it.（计算机程序中的）漏洞，错误，故障【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *There is a bug in the software.* 软件有一处漏洞。4 N-COUNT A **bug** is a tiny hidden microphone which transmits what people are saying.（微型）窃听器 ❑ *There was a bug on the phone.* 电话装有窃听器。5 VERB If someone **bugs** a place, they hide tiny microphones in it which transmit what people are saying. 在…装窃听器 ❑ [V n] *He heard that they were planning to bug his office.* 他得知他们打算在他办公室安装窃听器。•**bug|ging** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an electronic bugging device.* 电子窃听装置 6 N-SING [oft n N] You can say that someone has been bitten by a particular **bug** when they suddenly become very enthusiastic about something.（对…的）热衷，迷恋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've definitely been bitten by the gardening bug.* 我被园艺彻底迷住了。❑ *Roundhay Park in Leeds was the place I first got the fishing bug.* 利兹市的朗德海公园是我首次对钓鱼着迷的地方。7 VERB If someone or something **bugs** you, they worry or annoy you. 使烦恼；使厌烦【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *I only did it to bug my parents.* 我这么做只是为了让我父母心烦。

Thesaurus 同类词 *bug* Also look up:

N. disease, germ, infection, micro-organism, virus 2
breakdown, defect, error, glitch, hitch, malfunction 3

bug|bear /'bʌgbeə^r/ (**bugbears**) N-COUNT Something or someone that is your **bugbear** worries or upsets you. 令人烦恼（或担忧）的事 ❑ *Money is my biggest bugbear.* 我最愁的是钱。

'bug-eyed ADJ A **bug-eyed** person or animal has eyes that stick out. 眼球凸出的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...bug-eyed monsters.* 眼珠凸出的怪物 ❑ *We were bug-eyed in wonderment.* 我们非常惊奇，眼珠都快瞪出来了。

bug|ger /'bʌgə^r/ (**buggers, buggering, buggered**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] Some people use **bugger** to describe a person who has done something annoying or stupid. 蠢货；笨蛋【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，无礼，贬】2 N-SING Some people say that a job or task is **a bugger** when it is difficult to do. 麻烦事；棘手的事【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】3 VERB Some people use **bugger** in expressions such as **bugger him** or **bugger the cost** in order to emphasize that they do not care about the person or thing that the word or phrase refers to.（用于单词或短语前，强调对所指称的人或物不感兴趣）去他的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 英，非正式，无礼，情感】4 VERB To **bugger** someone means to have anal intercourse with them. 鸡奸 5 EXCLAM Some people say **bugger it** or **bugger** when they are angry that something has gone wrong. 混蛋：该死【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 英，非正式，无礼，情感】

▶**bugger about** or **bugger around** PHRASAL VERB If someone **buggers about** or **buggers around**, they waste time doing unnecessary things. 无所事事；不务正业【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】

▶**bugger off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **buggers off**, they go away quickly and suddenly. People often say **bugger off** as a rude way of telling someone to go away. 滚开【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

▶**bugger up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **buggers** something **up**, they ruin it or spoil it. 弄坏；弄糟【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】

,bug|ger 'all also **bugger-all** PRON **Bugger all** is a rude way of saying 'nothing'. 屁都没有；什么也没有【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

bug|gered /'bʌgə^{r}d/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone says that they will be **buggered** if they will do something, they mean that they do not want to do it and they will definitely not do it. 不想…；绝不…；…才怪【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，无礼，强调】2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone says that they are **buggered**, they mean that they are very tired. 累得要死；疲惫不堪【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone says that something is **buggered**, they mean that it is completely ruined or broken. 完全被毁的；彻底坏了的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

bug|gery /'bʌgəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Buggery** is anal intercourse. 鸡奸

bug|gy /'bʌgi/ (**buggies**) 1 N-COUNT A **buggy** is the same as a **baby buggy**. 同 baby buggy 2 N-COUNT A **buggy** is a small lightweight carriage pulled by one horse.（一匹马拉的）轻便马车

bu|gle /ˈbjuːgᵊl/ (**bugles**) N-COUNT A **bugle** is a simple brass musical instrument that looks like a small trumpet. Bugles are often used in the army to announce when activities such as meals are about to begin. 军号；喇叭

→ see **brass**

bu|gler /ˈbjuːgləʳ/ (**buglers**) N-COUNT A **bugler** is someone who plays the bugle. 号手；司号兵

build ◆◆◆ /bɪld/ (**builds, building, built**) 1 VERB If you **build** something, you make it by joining things together. 建设；建造；制作 ❑ [v n] *Developers are now proposing to build a hotel on the site.* 开发商现在建议在这个地方盖一座宾馆。❑ [be v-ed +in] *The house was built in the early 19th century.* 这所房子建于19世纪初期。•**build|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In Japan, the building of Kansai airport continues.* 在日本，关西机场的建设仍在继续。•**built** ADJ [adv ADJ, ADJ to-inf] ❑ *Even newly built houses can need repairs.* 即使是新建的房子也可能需要修葺。❑ [+for] *It's a product built for safety.* 这是安全类用品。❑ *...structures that are built to last.* 牢固耐久的建筑 2 VERB If you **build** something **into** a wall or object, you make it in such a way that it is in the wall or object, or is part of it. 把…建入；把…嵌入 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *If the TV was built into the ceiling, you could lie there while watching your favourite programme.* 如果把电视嵌入天花板，你就可以躺着欣赏你最喜欢的节目了。3 VERB If people **build** an organization, a society, or a relationship, they gradually form it. 创建；建立 ❑ [v n] *He and a partner set up on their own and built a successful fashion company.* 他和同伴自己创业，创办了一家成功的时装公司。❑ [v n] *Their purpose is to build a fair society and a strong economy.* 他们的目的是要建立一个公平的社会和一个强大的经济体。❑ [v n] *I wanted to build a relationship with my team.* 我想和我的团队建立起关系。•**build|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the building of the great civilisations of the ancient world.* 古代世界伟大文明的建立 4 VERB If you **build** an organization, system, or product **on** something, you base it on it. 把（组织、系统或产品）建立于 ❑ [v n prep] *We will then have a firmer foundation of fact on which to build theories.* 那样我们将会获得一个更为牢固的事实基础来建立理论。5 VERB If you **build** something **into** a policy, system, or product, you make it part of it. 使成为（政策、系统或产品的）组成部分 ❑ [v n into n] *We have to build computers into the school curriculum.* 我们必须把计算机纳入到学校的课程中。❑ [v n into n] *How much delay should we build into the plan?* 我们应该为这个计划预留多少富余的时间？6 VERB To **build** someone's confidence or trust means to increase it gradually. If someone's confidence or trust **builds**, it increases gradually. （使）（信心或信任）逐渐增强 ❑ [v n] *Diplomats hope the meetings will build mutual trust.* 外交官们希望会议能增进彼此的信任。❑ [v] *Usually when we're six months or so into a recovery, confidence begins to build.* 通常我们在进入恢复约6个月后，信心开始建立。•PHRASAL VERB **Build up** means the same as **build**. build up 同 build。❑ [v p n] *The delegations had begun to build up some trust in one another.* 代表团彼此之间开始建立了些许信任。❑ [v p] *We will start to see the confidence in the housing market building up again.* 我们将会看到，人们对房地产市场的信心将再次逐渐增强。[Also + v p to] 7 VERB If you **build on** the success of something, you take advantage of this success in order to make further progress. （在…的基础上）继续发展 ❑ [v +on/upon] *The new regime has no successful economic reforms on which to build.* 新政权没有成功实施可赖以为继的经济改革。8 VERB If pressure, speed, sound, or excitement **builds**, it gradually becomes greater. （压力、速度、声音或激情）逐渐变大，逐渐增强 ❑ [v] *Pressure built yesterday for postponement of the ceremony.* 要求推迟仪式的压力昨天进一步增大。❑ [v +to/into] *The last chords of the suite build to a crescendo.* 组曲的最后和音部分渐入高潮。•PHRASAL VERB **Build up** means the same as **build**. build up 同 build。❑ [v p n] *We can build up the speed gradually and safely.* 我们可以稳妥地逐渐提高速度。❑ [v p] *Economists warn that enormous pressures could build up, forcing people to emigrate westwards.* 经济学家警告，巨大的压力可能会进一步增强，迫使人们向西部迁移。[Also + v p to] 9 N-VAR Someone's **build** is the shape that their bones and muscles give to their body. 体形；体格；身材 ❑ *He's described as around thirty years old, six feet tall and of medium build.* 他被描述成一个30岁左右、6英尺高、中等身材的人。10 → see also **building, built**

▶**build up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **build up** something or if it **builds up**, it gradually becomes bigger, for example because more is added to it. （使）积聚；（使）逐渐增加 ❑ [v p n] *The regime built up the largest army in Africa.* 该政权逐渐建立起一支非洲规模最大的军队。❑ [v p] *Slowly a thick layer of fat builds up on the pan's surface.* 慢慢地，平底锅表面积起了一层厚厚的油脂。[Also v n p, v p +to] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **build** someone **up**, you help them to feel stronger or more confident, especially when they have had a bad experience or have been ill. 使…强壮；建立…的信心 ❑ [v n p] *Build her up with kindness and a sympathetic ear.* 用友善和富有同情心的倾听来使她重新振作。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **build** someone or something **up**, you make them seem important or exciting, for example by talking about them a lot. 吹捧；抬举 ❑ [v n p] *The media will report on it and the tabloids will build it up.* 媒体会报道此事，小报也会大肆吹捧。❑ [v n p +as] *Historians built him up as the champion of parliament.* 历史学家把他誉为议会的捍卫者。4 → see also **build 6, 8, build-up, built-up**

▶**build up to** PHRASAL VERB If you **build up to** something you want to do or say, you try to prepare people for it by starting to do it or introducing the subject gradually. 为…逐步做准备 ❑ [v p p n] *Other actions we need to take may be more difficult, and we may have to build up to them gradually.* 我们需要采取的其他行动可能会更加困难，我们将不得不逐步做准备。

→ see **muscle**

Thesaurus 同类词 *build* Also look up:

V. assemble, make, manufacture, produce, put together, set up; (*ant.*) demolish, destroy, knock down 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *build* with:

V. **plan to** build 计划建造 1
N. build **bridges** 造桥，build **roads** 修路，build **schools** 建学校 1
build **confidence** 建立信心 6
build **momentum** 增强势头 8
ADJ. **athletic** build 健壮的体格，**slender** build 修长的身条，**strong** build 结实的体格 2

build|er /ˈbɪldəʳ/ (**builders**) N-COUNT A **builder** is a person whose job is to build or repair houses and other buildings. 建筑工人；建造者 ❑ *The builders have finished the roof.* 建筑工人已经盖好了房顶。

build|ing ◆◆◆ /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ (**buildings**) N-COUNT A **building** is a structure that has a roof and walls, for example a house or a factory. 建筑物；房屋 ❑ *They were on the upper floor of the building.* 他们当时在楼上。❑ *Crowds gathered around the Parliament building.* 人群聚集在议会大厦的周围。

→ see **architecture, skyscraper**

ˈbuild|ing block (**building blocks**) N-COUNT If you describe something as a **building block** of something, you mean it is one of the separate parts that combine to make that thing. 组成部分；构成材料 ❑ [+of] *...molecules that are the building blocks of all life on earth.* 构成地球上所有生命的分子

ˈbuild|ing site (**building sites**) N-COUNT A **building site** is an area of land on which a building or a group of buildings is in the process of being built or altered. 建筑工地

ˈbuild|ing so|ci|ety (**building societies**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **building society** is a business which will lend you money when you want to buy a house. You can also invest money in a building society, where it will earn interest. 购房互助协会；建屋互助会（Compare 比较 **savings and loan** association.）

ˌbuild-ˈup (**build-ups**) also **buildup, build up** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **build-up** is a gradual increase in something. 逐步的增长 ❑ [+of] *There has been a build-up of troops on both sides of the border.* 边境两边都在集结兵力。❑ [+of] *The disease can also cause a build up of pressure in the inner ear leading to severe earache.* 该疾病还会引起内耳的压力增加，从而导致耳朵剧烈的疼痛。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **build-up** to an event is the way that journalists, advertisers,

or other people talk about it a lot in the period of time immediately before it, and try to make it seem important and exciting. (对某活动的)宣传，造舆论 ❑ *The exams came, almost an anti-climax after the build-up that the students had given them.* 在学生们一番忙碌紧张的准备之后，随之而来的考试却很平淡。

built /bɪlt/ 1 **Built** is the past tense and past participle of **build**. 2 ADJ [adv ADJ] If you say that someone is **built** in a particular way, you are describing the kind of body they have. 体形…的 ❑ *...a strong, powerfully-built man of 60.* 一位 60 岁、强壮结实的男子 ❑ *He was a huge man, built like an oak tree.* 他是个大块头，身形高大得像棵橡树。 3 → see also **well-built**

built-in ADJ [ADJ n] **Built-in** devices or features are included in something as a part of it, rather than being separate. 内置的；嵌入式的 ❑ *...modern cameras with built-in flash units.* 有内置闪光灯的新式相机 ❑ *We're going to have built-in cupboards in the bedrooms.* 我们将在卧室安装嵌入式衣橱。

built-up ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **built-up** area is an area such as a town or city which has a lot of buildings in it. 建筑物密集的 ❑ *A speed limit of 30 mph was introduced in built-up areas.* 在建筑密集区域，车速限制为每小时 30 英里。

bulb /bʌlb/ (**bulbs**) 1 N-COUNT A **bulb** is the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it. 电灯泡 ❑ *The stairwell was lit by a single bulb.* 楼梯间只有一盏灯照明。 2 N-COUNT A **bulb** is a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant. 鳞茎 ❑ *...tulip bulbs.* 郁金香鳞茎

bulb|ous /'bʌlbəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **bulbous** is round and fat in a rather ugly way. 鳞茎状的；圆胖难看的 ❑ *...his bulbous purple nose.* 他紫红的蒜头鼻

Bul|gar|ian /bʌl'geərɪən/ (**Bulgarians**) 1 ADJ **Bulgarian** means belonging or relating to Bulgaria, or to its people, language, or culture. 保加利亚的；保加利亚人的；保加利亚语的；保加利亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Bulgarian** is a person who comes from Bulgaria. 保加利亚人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Bulgarian** is the main language spoken by people who live in Bulgaria. 保加利亚语

bulge /bʌldʒ/ (**bulges, bulging, bulged**) 1 VERB If something such as a person's stomach **bulges**, it sticks out. 凸出；鼓胀 ❑ [v] *Jiro waddled closer, his belly bulging and distended.* 吉罗肚子胀鼓鼓地挺着，步履蹒跚地走近了些。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He bulges out of his black T-shirt.* 他的肚子从黑 T 恤下凸了出来。 ❑ [v-ing] *He is 6ft 3ins with bulging muscles.* 他身高 6 英尺 3 英寸，肌肉发达。 2 VERB If someone's eyes or veins **are bulging**, they seem to stick out a lot, often because the person is making a strong physical effort or is experiencing a strong emotion. (眼睛或血管)凸出 ❑ [v] *He shouted at his brother, his neck veins bulging.* 他冲兄弟吼叫，脖子上青筋暴起。 ❑ [v-ing] *...bulging eyes.* 凸出的眼睛 3 VERB [oft cont] If you say that something **is bulging with** things, you are emphasizing that it is full of them. 充满；塞满【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ [v *+with*] *They returned home with the car bulging with boxes.* 他们车里满载大包小盒，回到了家。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a bulging briefcase.* 一个塞得满满的公文包 [Also v] 4 N-COUNT **Bulges** are lumps that stick out from a surface which is otherwise flat or smooth. 肿块；疙瘩 ❑ *Why won't those bulges on your hips and thighs go?* 你屁股和大腿上的肿块怎么还不消下去？ 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **bulge in** something, there is a sudden large increase in it. 激增；猛涨 ❑ [*+in*] *...a bulge in aircraft sales.* 飞机销量的猛增 [Also *+of*]

bu|limia /bu:'lɪmɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Bulimia** or **bulimia nervosa** is an illness in which a person has a very great fear of becoming fat, and so they make themselves vomit after eating. (神经性)贪食症，食欲过盛综合征

bu|limic /'bu:lɪmɪk/ (**bulimics**) ADJ If someone is **bulimic**, they are suffering from bulimia. 患贪食症的；食欲过盛的 ❑ *...bulimic patients.* 患贪食症的病人 ❑ *I was anorexic and bulimic.* 我既有厌食症又有贪食症。 •N-COUNT A **bulimic** is someone who is bulimic. 贪食症患者 ❑ *...a former bulimic.* 曾经得过贪食症的人

bulk /bʌlk/ 1 N-SING You can refer to something's **bulk** when you want to emphasize that it is very large. (大)体积；(大)量【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】 ❑ [*+of*] *...the shadowy bulk of an ancient barn.* 一座古老谷仓的巨大阴影 2 N-SING [usu poss N] You can refer to a large person's body or to their weight or size as their **bulk**. 庞大的身躯；巨大的体重；肥硕的体形 ❑ *Bannol lowered his bulk carefully into the chair.* 班诺尔小心翼翼地放低肥硕的身躯，坐到椅子上。 ❑ *Despite his bulk he moved lightly on his feet.* 尽管他身形庞大，走路却很轻快。 3 QUANT The **bulk of** something is most of it. 主体；大部分 ❑ [*+of*] *The bulk of the text is essentially a review of these original documents.* 文章的主要部分基本是对这些原始文件的回顾。 ❑ [*+of*] *The vast bulk of imports and exports are carried by sea.* 大部分的进出口货物都是通过海路运输的。 •PRON **Bulk** is also a pronoun. ❑ *They come from all over the world, though the bulk is from the South Asia Subcontinent.* 他们来自世界各地，但大多数还是来自南亚次大陆。 4 N-UNCOUNT [*in* N, N n] If you buy or sell something **in bulk**, you buy or sell it in large quantities. 大宗，大批(买卖) ❑ *Buying in bulk is more economical than shopping for small quantities.* 批量采购要比零买实惠很多。 ❑ *...bulk purchasing.* 大宗采购

▶**bulk up** or **bulk out** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **bulks up** or **bulks out**, they become bigger or heavier. (使)加大(或加厚) ❑ [v P n] *Use extra vegetables to bulk up the omelette.* 再加些蔬菜使摊鸡蛋看上去丰盛些。 ❑ [v P] *Holyfield has bulked up to 210 pounds using weights.* 霍利菲尔德用杠铃锻炼，体重增到了 210 磅。 [Also v n P]

bulk|head /'bʌlkhed/ (**bulkheads**) N-COUNT A **bulkhead** is a wall which divides the inside of a ship or aeroplane into separate sections. (船的)舱壁；(飞机的)隔板【TECHNICAL 术语】

bulky /'bʌlki/ (**bulkier, bulkiest**) ADJ Something that is **bulky** is large and heavy. Bulky things are often difficult to move or deal with. 庞大的；笨重的 ❑ *...bulky items like lawn mowers.* 割草机之类的家伙

bull /bʊl/ (**bulls**) 1 N-COUNT A **bull** is a male animal of the cow family. 公牛 2 N-COUNT Some other male animals, including elephants and whales, are called **bulls**. 雄兽；雄性动物 ❑ *...a massive bull elephant with huge tusks.* 一头体形庞大、长着巨大象牙的公象 3 N-COUNT On the stock market, **bulls** are people who buy shares in expectation of a price rise, in order to make a profit by selling the shares again after a short time. 多头，做多者(预计股价上涨而买进股票、为的是不久可高价卖出获利的人)(Compare 比 较 **bear**.)【BUSINESS 商】 4 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **bull** or a load of **bull**, you mean that it is complete nonsense or absolutely untrue. 胡说；废话【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *I think it's a load of bull.* 我认为那是胡说八道。 5 → see also **cock-and-bull story, pit bull terrier** 6 PHRASE If you **take the bull by the horns**, you do something that you feel you ought to do even though it is difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant. 勇敢面对危险(或困境) ❑ *Now is the time for the Chancellor to take the bull by the horns and announce a two per cent cut in interest rates.* 现在是财政大臣迎难而上，宣布利率下调两个百分点的时候了。 7 **like a red rag to a bull** → see **rag**

'bull bar (**bull bars**) N-COUNT [usu pl] On some motor vehicles, **bull bars** are metal bars fixed to the front that are designed to protect it if it crashes. (某些机动车上的)前保险杠，前杠

bull|dog /'bʊldɒg, AM 美 -dɔ:g/ (**bulldogs**) N-COUNT A **bulldog** is a small dog with a large square head and short hair. 斗牛犬

'bull|dog clip (**bulldog clips**) N-COUNT A **bulldog clip** is a metal clip with a spring lever that opens and closes two flat pieces of metal. It is used for holding papers together. (用来夹报纸的)大钢夹【BRIT 英】

bull|doze /'bʊldəʊz/ (**bulldozes, bulldozing, bulldozed**) 1 VERB If people **bulldoze** something such as a building, they knock it down using a bulldozer. (用推土机)铲平，推倒 ❑ [v n] *She defeated developers who wanted to bulldoze her home to build a supermarket.* 她打败了那些想推倒她家房屋兴建超市的开发商们。 2 VERB If people **bulldoze** earth, stone, or other heavy material, they move it using a bulldozer. (用推土机)推平，清除 ❑ [v n] *Last week, the department's road builders began to bulldoze a water meadow on Twyford Down.* 上个星期，这个部门的筑路工人开始将特怀福德丘陵地带的浸水草甸推平。 3 VERB If someone **bulldozes** a plan **through** or **bulldozes** another person **into** doing something, they get what they want in an unpleasantly forceful way. 强行通过(计划等)；

B

强迫(某人做某事)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n with *through*] *The party in power planned to bulldoze through a full socialist programme.* 执政党打算强制推行一个全面的社会主义方案。❑ [v n *+through*] *The coalition bulldozed the resolution through the plenary session.* 政党联盟强行使该项决议在全体会议上通过。❑ [v n *+into*] *My parents tried to bulldoze me into going to college.* 父母千方百计逼迫我去上大学。[Also v n]

bull|doz|er /'bʊldəʊzəʳ/ (**bulldozers**) N-COUNT A **bulldozer** is a large vehicle with a broad metal blade at the front, which is used for knocking down buildings or moving large amounts of earth. 推土机

bul|let /'bʊlɪt/ (**bullets**) ■ N-COUNT A **bullet** is a small piece of metal with a pointed or rounded end, which is fired out of a gun. 子弹 ■ → see also **plastic bullet, rubber bullet** ■ PHRASE If someone **bites the bullet**, they accept that they have to do something unpleasant but necessary. 硬着头皮做；咬紧牙关应付【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Tour operators may be forced to bite the bullet and cut prices.* 旅行社的经营者们可能不得不忍痛降价。

bul|letin /'bʊlɪtɪn/ (**bulletins**) ■ N-COUNT A **bulletin** is a short news report on the radio or television. (电台或电视台的)简明新闻，简短消息，简讯 ❑ *...the early morning news bulletin.* 早间新闻简报 ■ N-COUNT A **bulletin** is a short official announcement made publicly to inform people about an important matter. 公告；布告 ❑ *At 3.30 p.m. a bulletin was released announcing that the president was out of immediate danger.* 下午 3 点 30 分发布了公告，称总统已经暂时脱离危险。■ N-COUNT A **bulletin** is a regular newspaper or leaflet that is produced by an organization or group such as a school or church. (学校、教堂等机构或团体发放的)学报，会刊，小册子

'bul|letin board (**bulletin boards**) ■ N-COUNT A **bulletin board** is a board which is usually attached to a wall in order to display notices giving information about something. 公告栏；布告牌【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **noticeboard**

■ N-COUNT In computing, a **bulletin board** is a system that enables users to send and receive messages of general interest. 电子布告栏；电子公告系统【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The Internet is the largest computer bulletin board in the world.* 因特网是世界上最大的计算机公告系统。

'bul|let point (**bullet points**) N-COUNT A **bullet point** is one of a series of important items for discussion or action in a document, usually marked by a square or round symbol. (跟在项目符号后的)要点，项目条 ❑ [*+for*] *Use bold type for headings and bullet points for noteworthy achievements.* 标题字体加粗，值得提及的成就以项目形式列出。

'bullet-proof also **bulletproof** ADJ Something that is **bullet-proof** is made of a strong material that bullets cannot pass through. 防弹的 ❑ *...bullet-proof glass.* 防弹玻璃 ❑ *...a bullet-proof vest.* 防弹背心

→ see **glass**

bull|fight /'bʊlfaɪt/ (**bullfights**) N-COUNT A **bullfight** is a public entertainment in which people fight and kill bulls. Bullfights take place in Spain, Portugal, and Latin America. (盛行于西班牙、葡萄牙和拉丁美洲地区的)斗牛表演

bull|fighter /'bʊlfaɪtəʳ/ (**bullfighters**) N-COUNT A **bullfighter** is the person who tries to injure or kill the bull in a bullfight. 斗牛士

bull|fighting /'bʊlfaɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bullfighting** is the public entertainment in which people try to kill bulls in bullfights. 斗牛表演

bull|finch /'bʊlfɪntʃ/ (**bullfinches**) N-COUNT A **bullfinch** is a type of small European bird. The male has a black head and a pinkish-red breast. 红腹灰雀

bull|frog /'bʊlfrɒg, AM 美 -frɔːg/ (**bullfrogs**) N-COUNT A **bullfrog** is a type of large frog which makes a very loud noise. 牛蛙

bull|horn /'bʊlhɔːn/ (**bullhorns**) N-COUNT A **bullhorn** is a device for making your voice sound louder in the open air. 扬声器；喇叭筒【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **loudhailer, megaphone**

bul|lion /'bʊliən/ N-UNCOUNT **Bullion** is gold or silver, usually in the form of bars. 金条；银条

bull|ish /'bʊlɪʃ/ ■ ADJ On the stock market, if there is a **bullish** mood, prices are expected to rise. (股市行情)看涨的，牛市的(Compare 比较 **bearish.**)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The market opened in a bullish mood.* 股市开盘时行情看涨。■ ADJ If someone is **bullish about** something, they are cheerful and optimistic about it. 乐观的；充满希望的 ❑ [*+about*] *Faldo was bullish about his chances of winning a third British Open.* 法尔多对于自己第三次赢得全英公开赛充满信心。[Also *+on*]

'bull mar|ket (**bull markets**) N-COUNT A **bull market** is a situation on the stock market when people are buying a lot of shares because they expect that the shares will increase in value and that they will be able to make a profit by selling them again after a short time. (股市的)牛市，看涨行情，多头市场(Compare 比较 **bear market.**)【BUSINESS 商】

bull|ock /'bʊlək/ (**bullocks**) N-COUNT A **bullock** is a young bull that has been castrated. 阉牛；小公牛

bull|ring /'bʊlrɪŋ/ (**bullrings**) N-COUNT A **bullring** is a circular area of ground surrounded by rows of seats where bullfights take place. 斗牛场

'bull's-eye (**bull's-eyes**) ■ N-COUNT **The bull's-eye** is the small circular area at the centre of a target. 靶心 ❑ *Five of his bullets had hit the bull's-eye.* 他有 5 发子弹打中靶心。■ N-COUNT In shooting or the game of darts, a **bull's-eye** is a shot or throw of a dart that hits the bull's-eye. 命中靶心的一击 ■ N-COUNT If something that you do or say hits **the bull's eye**, it has exactly the effect that you intended it to have. (做事、说话命中的)要害【INFORMAL 非正式】

bull|shit /'bʊlʃɪt/ (**bullshits, bullshitting, bullshitted**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **bullshit**, you are saying that it is nonsense or completely untrue. 胡说；狗屁【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，无礼，贬】❑ *All the rest I said, all that was bullshit.* 我说的其余那些全部都是废话。■ VERB If you say that someone **is bullshitting** you, you mean that what they are telling you is nonsense or completely untrue. 对…胡说；哄骗【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ [v n] *Don't bullshit me, Brian!* 别骗我，布赖恩！❑ [v] *He's basically bullshitting.* 他基本上是在胡扯。

,bull 'ter|ri|er (**bull terriers**) ■ N-COUNT A **bull terrier** is a breed of strong dog with a short, whitish coat and a thick neck. 斗牛狆(身体强壮、短毛粗颈的白色犬) ■ → see also **pit bull terrier**

bull|whip /'bʊlʰwɪp/ (**bullwhips**) N-COUNT A **bullwhip** is a very long, heavy whip. 长而重的鞭子

bul|ly /'bʊli/ (**bullies, bullying, bullied**) ■ N-COUNT A **bully** is someone who uses their strength or power to hurt or frighten other people. 恃强凌弱者；恶霸 ❑ *I fell victim to the office bully.* 我成了这个办公室恶霸欺侮的对象。■ VERB If someone **bullies** you, they use their strength or power to hurt or frighten you. 欺负；恐吓；欺凌 ❑ [v n] *I wasn't going to let him bully me.* 我可不打算任由他欺负。•**bul|ly|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...schoolchildren who were victims of bullying.* 受大孩子欺负的小学生 ■ VERB If someone **bullies** you **into** something, they make you do it by using force or threats. 迫使；胁迫 ❑ [v n *+into*] *We think an attempt to bully them into submission would be counterproductive.* 我们认为试图迫使他们屈服会适得其反。❑ [v n *+into*] *She used to bully me into doing my schoolwork.* 她过去总是强迫我写作业。❑ [*be* v-ed] *The government says it will not be bullied by the press.* 政府声称不会屈服于新闻媒体的压力。[Also v n]

'bully-boy (**bully-boys**) also **bully boy** ■ N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **bully-boy**, you disapprove of him because he is rough and aggressive. 恶棍；流氓【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...bully-boys and murderers.* 恶棍和杀人犯 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone uses **bully-boy** tactics, you disapprove of them because they use rough and aggressive methods. 恶棍(行径)的；流氓(手

段)的【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *Some people accuse the tax inspectors of bully-boy tactics.* 有些人指控税务稽查员使用了流氓手段。

bul|wark /'bʊlwəʳk/ (**bulwarks**) N-COUNT A **bulwark against** something protects you against it. A **bulwark of** something protects it. 防护；壁垒 ❑ [*+against*] *The abbeys were founded in the 12th century by King David as a bulwark against the English.* 这些修道院是12世纪大卫王用来抵御英国人而修建的堡垒。[Also *+of*]

bum /bʌm/ (**bums, bumming, bummed**) ■ N-COUNT Someone's **bum** is the part of their body which they sit on. 屁股；臀部【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】■ N-COUNT A **bum** is a person who has no permanent home or job and who gets money by working occasionally or by asking people for money. 乞丐；无业游民【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】■ N-COUNT If someone refers to another person as a **bum**, they think that person is worthless or irresponsible. 无赖；废物；瘪三【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *You're all a bunch of bums.* 你们都是一群废物。■ ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **bum** to describe a situation that they find unpleasant or annoying. 糟糕的；令人不快的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He knows you're getting a bum deal.* 他知道你在做一笔烂生意。■ VERB If you **bum** something off someone, you ask them for it and they give it to you. 讨要；提出要【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Mind if I bum a cigarette?* 能给我一支烟吗？■ → see also **beach bum**

▶**bum around** PHRASAL VERB If you **bum around**, you go from place to place without any particular destination, either for enjoyment or because you have nothing else to do. 闲逛；游荡【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *I think they're just bumming around at the moment, not doing a lot.* 我想他们目前只是在四处闲逛，没做多少事。❑ [v P] *She went off to bum round the world with a boyfriend.* 她动身和一个男友去周游世界了。

'bum bag (**bum bags**) N-COUNT A **bum bag** consists of a small bag attached to a belt which you wear round your waist. You use it to carry things such as money and keys. (系在腰上装钱物的)腰包，腰挎包【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fanny pack**

bum|ble /'bʌmb°l/ (**bumbles, bumbling, bumbled**)

▶**bumble around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **bumble about**

PHRASAL VERB When someone **bumbles around** or **bumbles about**, they behave in a confused, disorganized way, making mistakes and usually not achieving anything. 糊涂行事；杂乱无章地做事 ❑ [v P] *Most of us are novices on the computer—just bumbling about on them.* 我们大多数人都是电脑新手——只会到处瞎鼓捣。

bumble|bee /'bʌmb°lbi:/ (**bumblebees**) also **bumble bee** N-COUNT A **bumblebee** is a large hairy bee. 大黄蜂

bum|bling /'bʌmblɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a person or their behaviour as **bumbling**, you mean that they behave in a confused, disorganized way, making mistakes and usually not achieving anything. 笨手笨脚的；常出错的 ❑ *...a clumsy, bumbling, inarticulate figure.* 一个笨手笨脚、经常出错、吐字不清的人物

bumf /bʌmf/ also **bumph** N-UNCOUNT **Bumf** consists of documents containing information which you may not need or find interesting. 乏味的文件；无用的公文【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *These days, we are bombarded with endless junk mail, fliers, and general bumf.* 如今我们不得不面对铺天盖地的垃圾邮件、广告传单和无用的公文。

bum|mer /'bʌməʳ/ (**bummers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is a **bummer**, you mean that it is unpleasant or annoying. 令人不快的事；讨厌的事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had a bummer of a day.* 我一天都很烦。❑ *What a bummer!* 真烦人！

bump /bʌmp/ (**bumps, bumping, bumped**) ■ VERB If you **bump** into something or someone, you accidentally hit them while you are moving. (无意地)碰撞，冲撞 ❑ [v *+into/against*] *They stopped walking and he almost bumped into them.* 他们停下了脚步，结果他差点儿撞到他们身上。❑ [v n] *He bumped his head on the low beams of the house.* 他的头撞到了低矮的房梁上。•N-COUNT **Bump** is also a noun. ❑ *Small children often cry after a minor bump.* 小孩子常常是稍微磕碰一下就哭。■ N-COUNT A **bump** is the action or the dull sound of two heavy objects hitting each other. 碰撞；碰撞声 ❑ *I felt a little bump and I knew instantly what had happened.* 我感觉到一点儿轻微的碰撞，便立刻意识到发生了什么。❑ *The child took five steps, and then sat down with a bump.* 小孩走了5步，接着扑通一声坐到了地上。■ N-COUNT A **bump** is a minor injury or swelling that you get if you bump into something or if something hits you. (碰撞造成的)肿块，鼓包 ❑ [*+on*] *She fell against our coffee table and got a large bump on her forehead.* 她倒地时撞到我们的咖啡桌上，额头起了个大包。■ N-COUNT If you have a **bump** while you are driving a car, you have a minor accident in which you hit something. (车辆的)轻微碰撞【INFORMAL 非正式】■ N-COUNT A **bump** on a road is a raised, uneven part. (地面的)隆起，凸块 ❑ *The truck hit a bump and bounced.* 卡车开过路面上的隆起处，颠了一下。■ VERB If a vehicle **bumps over** a surface, it travels in a rough, bouncing way because the surface is very uneven. 颠簸而行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We left the road, and again bumped over the mountainside.* 我们驶离公路，再次在山腰上颠簸前行。■ → see also **goose bumps** ■ PHRASE If someone **comes down to earth with a bump**, they suddenly start recognizing unpleasant facts after a period of time when they have not been doing this. 猛然回到现实中来【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [*+after*] *Company bosses have come back down to earth with a bump after a period of post-election euphoria.* 公司老板们在经历了一段选举过后的兴奋之后，又回到现实中来。

▶**bump into** PHRASAL VERB If you **bump into** someone you know, you meet them unexpectedly. 偶然遇见；意外碰到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *I happened to bump into Mervyn Johns in the hallway.* 我在走廊里意外碰见了默文·约翰斯。

▶**bump off** PHRASAL VERB To **bump** someone **off** means to kill them. 杀死；干掉【often HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 常幽默，非正式】❑ [v n P] *They will probably bump you off anyway!* 不管怎样他们很可能会干掉你！❑ [v P n] *...the hit man he's hired to bump off his wife.* 他雇来杀害妻子的职业杀手

bump|er /'bʌmpəʳ/ (**bumpers**) ■ N-COUNT **Bumpers** are bars at the front and back of a vehicle which protect it if it bumps into something. (汽车前后的)保险杠 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **bumper** crop or harvest is one that is larger than usual. 丰收的；丰盛的 ❑ *...a bumper crop of rice.* 稻米丰收 ❑ *In the state of Iowa, it's been a bumper year for corn.* 艾奥瓦州今年玉米大丰收。■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something is **bumper** size, you mean that it is very large. 巨大的；大号的 ❑ *...bumper profits.* 巨额利润 ❑ *...a bumper pack of matches.* 一大盒火柴

'bump|er car (**bumper cars**) N-COUNT A **bumper car** is a small electric car with a wide rubber bumper all round. People drive bumper cars around a special enclosure at a fairground. 碰碰车

'bump|er stick|er (**bumper stickers**) N-COUNT A **bumper sticker** is a small piece of paper or plastic with words or pictures on it, designed for sticking onto the back of your car. It usually has a political, religious, or humorous message. (贴在汽车后保险杠上、通常印有政治、宗教标语或幽默言语的)保险杠贴纸 ❑ *...a bumper sticker that said, 'Happiness Is Being a Grandmother'.* 汽车后保险杠的贴纸上写着："当祖母，真幸福。"

bumph /bʌmf/ → see **bumf**

bump|kin /'bʌmpkɪn/ (**bumpkins**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **bumpkin**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬；土包子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...unsophisticated country bumpkins.* 不通世故的乡巴佬

bump|tious /'bʌmpʃəs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **bumptious**, you are criticizing them because they are very pleased with themselves and their opinions. 自以为是的；傲慢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a bumptious bureaucrat.* 一个傲慢的官僚主义者

bumpy /'bʌmpi/ (**bumpier, bumpiest**) ■ ADJ A **bumpy** road or path has a lot of bumps on it. (道路)崎岖不平的 ❑ *...bumpy cobbled streets.* 铺了鹅卵石的凹凸不平的街道 ■ ADJ A **bumpy** journey is uncomfortable and rough, usually because you are travelling

over an uneven surface.（旅途）颠簸的 ❑ *...a hot and bumpy ride across the desert.* 一次炎热而又颠簸的沙漠之行

bun /bʌn/ (**buns**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] **Buns** are small bread rolls. They are sometimes sweet and may contain dried fruit or spices. 小圆面包 ❑ *...a currant bun.* 掺有葡萄干的小圆面包 ❷ N-COUNT **Buns** are small sweet cakes. They often have icing on the top.（表面覆有糖霜的）小蛋糕【BRIT 英】❸ N-COUNT If a woman has her hair in a **bun**, she has fastened it tightly on top of her head or at the back of her head in the shape of a ball. 圆发髻 ❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **buns** are your buttocks. 屁股【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I'd pinch his buns and kiss his neck.* 我想掐他的屁股，亲他的脖子。

bunch ✦∞ /bʌntʃ/ (**bunches, bunching, bunched**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, adj N] A **bunch of** people is a group of people who share one or more characteristics or who are doing something together. 一伙，一群（人）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *My neighbours are a bunch of busybodies.* 我的邻居们是一群爱管闲事的人。❑ [+of] *We were a pretty inexperienced bunch of people really.* 我们事实上是一些相当没有经验的人。❑ *The players were a great bunch.* 球员人数众多。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **bunch of** flowers is a number of flowers with their stalks held or tied together. 一束（花）❑ [+of] *He had left a huge bunch of flowers in her hotel room.* 他在她宾馆房间里留下了一大束花。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **bunch of** bananas or grapes is a group of them growing on the same stem. 一串（香蕉或葡萄）❑ [+of] *Lili had fallen asleep clutching a fat bunch of grapes.* 莉莉手里抓着一大串葡萄睡着了。❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **bunch of** keys is a set of keys kept together on a metal ring. 一串（钥匙）❑ [+of] *George took out a bunch of keys and went to work on the complicated lock.* 乔治掏出一串钥匙，上前去鼓捣那把结构复杂的锁。❺ QUANT A **bunch of** things is a number of things, especially a large number. 大量；大批【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [+of] *We did a bunch of songs together.* 我们一起唱了很多首歌。•PRON **Bunch** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I'd like to adopt a multi-racial child. In fact, I'd love a whole bunch.* 我想收养一个混血儿。事实上我喜欢养一群混血儿。❻ N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] If a girl has her hair **in bunches**, it is parted down the middle and tied on each side of her head.（扎在女子脑后两侧的）发辫【BRIT 英】❼ VERB If clothing **bunches around** a part of your body, it forms a set of creases around it.（衣服）打褶 ❑ [v *+around*] *She clutches the sides of her skirt until it bunches around her waist.* 她抓住裙子两边聚拢到腰上。

▶**bunch up** or **bunch together** PHRASAL VERB If people or things **bunch up** or **bunch together**, or if you **bunch** them **up** or **bunch** them **together**, they move close to each other so that they form a small tight group.（使）集中；（使）挤在一起 ❑ [v P] *They were bunching up, almost treading upon each other's heels.* 他们几乎脚尖踩着脚跟地挤作一团。❑ [v-ed P] *People were bunched up at all the exits.* 所有的出口都挤满了人。❑ [v n P] *If they need to bunch aircraft more closely together to bring in one that is short of fuel, they will do so.* 如果需要将飞机挨得更紧一些好使其中那架燃油不足的飞机不致掉队，他们会这么做的。

bun|dle /'bʌnd°l/ (**bundles, bundling, bundled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bundle of** things is a number of them that are tied together or wrapped in a cloth or bag so that they can be carried or stored. 捆；束；包 ❑ [+of] *He gathered the bundles of clothing into his arms.* 他把一包包衣服抱在怀里。❑ *I have about 20 year's magazines tied up in bundles.* 我把大约 20 年的杂志扎成捆。❷ N-SING If you describe someone as, for example, a **bundle of** fun, you are emphasizing that they are full of fun. If you describe someone as a **bundle of** nerves, you are emphasizing that they are very nervous. 极度，非常（用于强调某人具备的某种品质或特性）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *I remember Mickey as a bundle of fun, great to have around.* 我记得米基是个很有趣的人，和他在一起非常愉快。❑ [+of] *Life at high school wasn't a bundle of laughs, either.* 中学生活也不是充满欢笑。❸ N-COUNT If you refer to a **bundle of** things, you are emphasizing that there is a wide range of them. 大量；广泛【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *The profession offers a bundle of benefits, not least of which is extensive training.* 这份职业提供了大量福利，全面训练就是其中很重要的一项。❹ VERB If someone **is bundled** somewhere, someone pushes them there in a rough and hurried way. 匆忙打发；推搡 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *He was bundled into a car and driven 50 miles to a police station.* 他被塞进一部车里，带到 50 英里外的警察局。[Also v n prep/adv] ❺ VERB To **bundle** software means to sell it together with a computer, or with other hardware or software, as part of a set. 捆绑销售（软件）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v-ed] *It's cheaper to buy software bundled with a PC than separately.* 软件和电脑捆绑购买比分别单买要便宜。

bung /bʌŋ/ (**bungs, bunging, bunged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bung** is a round piece of wood, cork, or rubber which you use to close the hole in a container such as a barrel or flask.（桶或水瓶的）盖子，塞子 ❷ VERB If you **bung** something somewhere, you put it there in a quick and careless way. 扔；丢【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *Pour a whole lot of cold water over the rice, and bung it in the oven.* 往米中倒入大量凉水，然后放进烤箱。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **bunged up**, it is blocked. 堵塞；塞住【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The sink's bunged up again.* 水槽又堵上了。❑ *My nose is all bunged up.* 我的鼻子完全不通气了。

bun|ga|low /'bʌŋgələʊ/ (**bungalows**) N-COUNT A **bungalow** is a house which has only one level, and no stairs. 平房

bungee jump|ing /'bʌndʒi dʒʌmpɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If someone goes **bungee jumping**, they jump from a high place such as a bridge or cliff with a long piece of strong elastic cord tied around their ankle connecting them to the bridge or cliff. 蹦极（跳）

bun|gle /'bʌŋg°l/ (**bungles, bungling, bungled**) VERB If you **bungle** something, you fail to do it properly, because you make mistakes or are clumsy.（因出错或手脚笨拙）把…搞砸 ❑ [v n] *Two prisoners bungled an escape bid after running either side of a lamp-post while handcuffed.* 两名被手铐铐在一起的囚犯试图逃跑时分别往电灯杆两边跑，结果没逃掉。❑ [v-ed] *...the FBI's bungled attempt to end the 51 day siege.* 联邦调查局为结束持续 51 天的围困进行的糟糕尝试 •N-COUNT **Bungle** is also a noun. ❑ *...an appalling administrative bungle.* 重大管理失误 •**bun|gling** ADJ ❑ *...a bungling burglar.* 笨手笨脚的窃贼

bun|gler /'bʌŋglə'/ (**bunglers**) N-COUNT A **bungler** is a person who often fails to do things properly because they make mistakes or are clumsy. 笨手笨脚的人

bun|ion /'bʌnjən/ (**bunions**) N-COUNT A **bunion** is a large painful lump on the first joint of a person's big toe. 拇趾囊肿

bunk /bʌŋk/ (**bunks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bunk** is a bed that is fixed to a wall, especially in a ship or caravan.（尤指船上或车上的）铺位，卧铺 ❑ *He left his bunk and went up on deck again.* 他离开自己的铺位再次走到甲板上。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something as **bunk**, you think that it is foolish or untrue. 胡说；谎言【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...Henry Ford's opinion that 'history is bunk'.* 亨利·福特认为"历史都是谎言"的观点

'bunk bed (**bunk beds**) N-COUNT **Bunk beds** are two beds fixed one above the other in a frame. 双层床铺

bun|ker /'bʌŋkə'/ (**bunkers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **bunker** is a place, usually underground, that has been built with strong walls to protect it against heavy gunfire and bombing.（通常建于地下的）掩体；地堡 ❑ *...an extensive network of fortified underground bunkers.* 四通八达的地下防御工事 ❷ N-COUNT A **bunker** is a container for coal or other fuel. 煤箱；燃料箱 ❸ N-COUNT On a golf course, a **bunker** is a large area filled with sand, which is deliberately put there as an obstacle that golfers must try to avoid.（高尔夫球场上的）沙坑

→ see **golf**

bun|kum /'bʌŋkəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something that has been said or written is **bunkum**, you mean that you think it is completely untrue or very stupid. 废话；胡话；瞎话【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】

bun|ny /'bʌni/ (**bunnies**) N-COUNT A **bunny** or a **bunny rabbit** is a child's word for a rabbit.（儿语）兔子【INFORMAL 非正式】

bunt|ing /'bʌntɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Bunting** consists of rows of small coloured flags that are used to decorate streets and buildings on special occasions.（节日时装饰街道和建筑物的）彩

旗 ❑ *Red, white and blue bunting hung in the city's renovated train station.* 红、白、蓝彩旗装点着该市修复一新的火车站。

buoy /bɔɪ, AM 美 'buːi/ (**buoys, buoying, buoyed**) ■ N-COUNT A **buoy** is a floating object that is used to show ships and boats where they can go and to warn them of danger. 浮标；航标 ■ VERB If someone in a difficult situation **is buoyed** by something, it makes them feel more cheerful and optimistic. 鼓舞；鼓励；使振奋 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *In May they danced in the streets, buoyed by their victory.* 5月里，他们在大街上载歌载舞，欢庆胜利。❑ [V n] *German domestic consumption buoyed the German economy.* 德国的国内消费刺激了德国经济。•PHRASAL VERB **Buoy up** means the same as **buoy**. buoy up 同 buoy ❑ [be V-ed P] *They are buoyed up by a sense of hope.* 希望使他们振作起来。[Also V n P]

buoy|an|cy /'bɔɪənsi/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Buoyancy** is the ability that something has to float on a liquid or in the air. 浮力 ❑ *Air can be pumped into the diving suit to increase buoyancy.* 可以给潜水衣充气以增大浮力。■ N-UNCOUNT **Buoyancy** is a feeling of cheerfulness, 愉快的心情 ❑ *...a mood of buoyancy and optimism.* 乐观愉快的心情 ■ N-UNCOUNT There is economic **buoyancy** when the economy is growing. (经济的)繁荣 ❑ *The likelihood is that the slump will be followed by a period of buoyancy.* 萧条过后经济有可能会出现一段时期的繁荣。

buoy|ant /'bɔɪənt/ ■ ADJ If you are in a **buoyant** mood, you feel cheerful and behave in a lively way. 心情愉快的；生气勃勃的 ❑ *You will feel more buoyant and optimistic about the future than you have for a long time.* 对于未来，你会比过去很长一段时间里感到更加自信和乐观。■ ADJ A **buoyant** economy is a successful one in which there is a lot of trade and economic activity. (经济)繁荣的 ❑ *We have a buoyant economy and unemployment is considerably lower than the regional average.* 我们经济繁荣，失业率远低于地区平均水平。❑ *Analysts expect the share price to remain buoyant.* 分析家们预期股票价格将持续上涨。■ ADJ A **buoyant** object floats on a liquid. 漂浮的；漂起的 ❑ *This was such a small and buoyant boat.* 这只漂浮着的船真小。

bur|ble /'bɜːrbᵊl/ (**burbles, burbling, burbled**) ■ VERB If something **burbles**, it makes a low continuous bubbling sound. 发汩汩声 ❑ [V prep] *The water burbled over gravel.* 水流过卵石，汩汩作响。❑ [V] *The river gurgled and burbled.* 河水汩汩地流淌着。■ VERB If you say that someone **is burbling**, you mean that they are talking in a confused way. 语无伦次地说；嘟囔；喋喋不休地说 ❑ [V n] *He burbled something incomprehensible.* 他不知咕哝了些什么东西。❑ [V +about] *Key burbled about the wonderful people who contribute to tourism.* 基喋喋不休地谈论着那些对旅游业作出贡献的了不起的人物。❑ [V +on about] *He burbles on about freedom.* 他喋喋不休地大谈自由。[Also V that, V with quote]

bur|den ♦∞ /'bɜːrdᵊn/ (**burdens, burdening, burdened**) ■ N-COUNT If you describe a problem or a responsibility as a **burden**, you mean that it causes someone a lot of difficulty, worry, or hard work. 负担；重负 ❑ [+of] *The developing countries bear the burden of an enormous external debt.* 发展中国家背负着巨额外债。❑ *Her death will be an impossible burden on Paul.* 她的去世将给保罗带来难以承受的打击。❑ *The financial burden will be more evenly shared.* 财政负担将被更加平均地分担。[Also +on] ■ N-COUNT A **burden** is a heavy load that is difficult to carry. 重担；负荷【FORMAL 正式】■ VERB If someone **burdens** you **with** something that is likely to worry you, for example a problem or a difficult decision, they tell you about it. 使烦恼；烦扰 ❑ [V n +with] *We decided not to burden him with the news.* 我们决定不拿这个消息去烦他。[Also V n] ◀ → see also **beast of burden**

bur|dened /'bɜːrdᵊnd/ ■ ADJ If you are **burdened** with something, it causes you a lot of worry or hard work. (受…)困扰的 ❑ [+with] *Nicaragua was burdened with a foreign debt of $11 billion.* 尼加拉瓜背负着110亿美元的沉重外债。❑ [+by] *They may be burdened by guilt and regret.* 他们内心可能充满内疚和悔恨。■ ADJ If you describe someone as **burdened** with a heavy load, you are emphasizing that it is very heavy and that they are holding it or carrying it with difficulty. 担负(重担)的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+by] *Anna and Rosemary arrived burdened by bags and food baskets.* 安娜和罗斯玛丽来时提着很多的大包小包和装了食物的篮子。[Also +with]

bur|den|some /'bɜːrdᵊnsəm/ ADJ If you describe something as **burdensome**, you mean it is worrying or hard to deal with. 令人烦恼的；难以负担的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a burdensome debt.* 繁重的债务 ❑ *The load was too burdensome.* 工作量过于繁重。

bu|reau /'bjʊərəʊ/

The usual plural in British English is **bureaux**. The usual plural in American English is **bureaus**. 英国英语中复数通常作 bureaux。美国英语中复数通常作 bureaus。

■ N-COUNT A **bureau** is an office, organization, or government department that collects and distributes information. (政府或组织机构的)局，所，司，处，属 ❑ [+of] *...the Federal Bureau of Investigation.* 联邦调查局 ❑ *...the Citizens' Advice Bureau.* 市民咨询局 ■ N-COUNT A **bureau** is an office of a company or organization which has its main office in another town or country. 办事处；分公司【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ *...the Wall Street Journal's Washington bureau.* 《华尔街日报》华盛顿分社 ■ N-COUNT A **bureau** is a writing desk with shelves and drawers and a lid that opens to form the writing surface. 书桌；写字台【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **bureau** is a chest of drawers. 五斗橱；抽屉柜【AM 美】

bu|reau|cra|cy /bjʊ'rɒkrəsi/ (**bureaucracies**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] A **bureaucracy** is an administrative system operated by a large number of officials. 官僚制度 ❑ *State bureaucracies can tend to stifle enterprise and initiative.* 国家的官僚体制往往会扼杀人们的事业心和积极性。■ N-UNCOUNT **Bureaucracy** refers to all the rules and procedures followed by government departments and similar organizations, especially when you think that these are complicated and cause long delays. 官僚作风；官僚主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *People usually complain about having to deal with too much bureaucracy.* 人们经常抱怨不得不应付太多的繁文缛节。

bu|reau|crat /'bjʊərəkræt/ (**bureaucrats**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Bureaucrats** are officials who work in a large administrative system. You can refer to officials as bureaucrats especially if you disapprove of them because they seem to follow rules and procedures too strictly. 官僚；官僚主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The economy is still controlled by bureaucrats.* 经济依然被官僚们所掌控。

Word Link 词根词缀 *crat = power 权力：aristocrat, bureaucrat, democrat*

bu|reau|crat|ic /ˌbjʊərə'krætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bureaucratic** means involving complicated rules and procedures which can cause long delays. 官僚式的；官僚主义的 ❑ *Diplomats believe that bureaucratic delays are inevitable.* 外交官们认为繁文缛节造成的延迟是在所难免的。❑ *The department has become a bureaucratic nightmare.* 该部门的官僚作风非常严重。

bu|reaux /'bjʊərəʊz/ **Bureaux** is a plural form of **bureau**. (bureau 的复数)

bur|geon /'bɜːrdʒᵊn/ (**burgeons, burgeoning, burgeoned**) VERB If something **burgeons**, it grows or develops rapidly. 迅速生长；快速发展【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *My confidence began to burgeon later in life.* 我年纪大些之后，信心才开始增强。❑ [V-ing] *...Japan's burgeoning satellite-TV industry.* 日本迅速发展的卫星电视产业

burg|er /'bɜːrgəʳ/ (**burgers**) N-COUNT A **burger** is a flat round mass of minced meat or vegetables, which is fried and often eaten in a bread roll. 肉饼；汉堡包 ❑ *...burger and chips.* 汉堡和薯条 ❑ *...vegetable burgers.* 蔬菜汉堡

burgh|er /'bɜːrgəʳ/ (**burghers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **burghers** of a town or city are the people who live there, especially the richer or more respectable people. 市民(尤指比较富有和受人尊敬的人)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

bur|glar /'bɜːrgləʳ/ (**burglars**) N-COUNT A **burglar** is a thief who enters a house or other building by force. 破门盗窃者；窃贼 ❑ *Burglars broke into their home.* 窃贼闯进了他们家。

'bur|glar alarm (**burglar alarms**) N-COUNT A **burglar alarm** is an electric device that makes a bell ring loudly if someone tries to enter a building by force. 防盗报警器；防盗铃

bur|glar|ize /'bɜːrgləraɪz/ (**burglarizes, burglarizing, burglarized**)

B

VERB [usu passive] If a building **is burglarized**, a thief enters it by force and steals things. 闯入…行窃【AM 美】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Her home was burglarized.* 她的家被盗贼光顾过。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **burgle**

bur|gla|ry /'bɜːrgləri/ (**burglaries**) N-VAR If someone commits a **burglary**, they enter a building by force and steal things. **Burglary** is the act of doing this. 入室盗窃(罪) ❑ *An 11-year-old boy committed a burglary.* 一个 11 岁的小男孩犯了入室盗窃罪。❑ *He's been arrested for burglary.* 他因入室盗窃而被捕。

bur|gle /'bɜːrgl/ (**burgles, burgling, burgled**) VERB If a building **is burgled**, a thief enters it by force and steals things. 破门盗窃；入室盗窃【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* V-ed] *I found that my flat had been burgled.* 我发现我的公寓被盗了。❑ [V n] *Two teenagers burgled the home of Mr Jones's mother.* 两个少年闯进了琼斯先生的母亲家里行窃。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **burglarize**

bur|gun|dy /'bɜːrgəndi/ (**burgundies**) 1 COLOUR **Burgundy** is used to describe things that are purplish-red in colour. 紫红色 ❑ *He was wearing a burgundy polyester jacket.* 他穿着一件紫红色的涤纶夹克。❑ *…burgundy-coloured armchairs.* 紫红色的扶手椅 2 N-VAR **Burgundy** is a type of wine. It can be white or red in colour and comes from the region of France called Burgundy. (法国的)勃艮第葡萄酒 ❑ *…a bottle of white burgundy.* 一瓶勃艮第白葡萄酒

bur|ial /'beriəl/ (**burials**) N-VAR A **burial** is the act or ceremony of putting a dead body into a grave in the ground. 葬礼；埋葬 ❑ *The priest prepared the body for burial.* 牧师给死者作安葬准备。❑ *He can have a decent burial.* 他会有个体面的葬礼。

'bur|ial ground (**burial grounds**) N-COUNT A **burial ground** is a place where bodies are buried, especially an ancient place. 墓地；坟地；(尤指)古老的墓地 ❑ *…an ancient burial ground.* 一块古老的墓地

bur|lap /'bɜːrlæp/ N-UNCOUNT **Burlap** is a thick, rough fabric that is used for making sacks. (做麻袋用的)粗麻布【AM 美】❑ *…a burlap sack.* 粗麻布袋子

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hessian**

bur|lesque /bɜːr'lesk/ (**burlesques**) N-VAR A **burlesque** is a performance or a piece of writing that makes fun of something by copying it in an exaggerated way. You can also use **burlesque** to refer to a situation in real life that is like this. 滑稽讽刺表演(或文章)；装滑稽取笑；嘲弄 ❑ *The book read like a black comic burlesque.* 这本书读起来像部黑色荒诞喜剧。❑ *…a trio of burlesque Moscow stereotypes.* 一首嘲弄莫斯科老观念的滑稽三重唱

bur|ly /'bɜːrli/ (**burlier, burliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **burly** man has a broad body and strong muscles. 强壮的；魁梧的 ❑ *He was a big, burly man.* 他高大魁梧。

Bur|mese /ˌbɜːr'miːz/ (**Burmese**) 1 ADJ **Burmese** means belonging or relating to Burma, or to its people, language, or culture. Burma is now known as Myanmar. 缅甸的；缅甸人的；缅甸语的；缅甸文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Burmese** is a person who comes from Burma. 缅甸人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Burmese** is the main language spoken by the people who live in Burma, now known as Myanmar. 缅甸语

burn ↔ /bɜːrn/ (**burns, burning, burned, burnt**)

The past tense and past participle is **burned** in American English, and **burned** or **burnt** in British English. burn 的过去式和过去分词在美国英语中为 burned，在英国英语中为 burned 或 burnt。

1 VERB If there is a fire or a flame somewhere, you say that there is a fire or flame **burning** there. 着火；燃烧 ❑ [V] *Fires were burning out of control in the center of the city.* 市中心的火势失去了控制。❑ [V] *There was a fire burning in the large fireplace.* 大壁炉里火势正旺。2 VERB If something **is burning**, it is on fire. 着火；烧着 ❑ [V] *When I arrived one of the vehicles was still burning.* 当我到达时，其中一辆车还在燃烧。❑ [V-ing] *That boy was rescued from a burning house.* 那个男孩被人从失火的房子中救了出来。•**burn|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *When we arrived in our village there was a terrible smell of burning.* 我们到达村子时闻到一股难闻的烧焦味。3 VERB If you **burn** something, you destroy or damage it with fire. 烧掉；烧毁 ❑ [V n] *Protesters set cars on fire and burned a building.* 抗议者焚烧汽车，并烧毁了一座建筑。❑ [V n] *Coal fell out of the fire, and burned the carpet.* 炉火中迸出的煤块烧坏了地毯。•**burn|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *The French government has criticized the burning of a U.S. flag outside the American Embassy.* 法国政府对在美国大使馆外焚烧美国国旗的行为予以谴责。4 VERB If you **burn** a fuel or if it **burns**, it is used to produce heat, light, or energy. 点燃；燃烧 ❑ [V n] *The power stations burn coal from the Ruhr region.* 发电站烧的煤产自鲁尔地区。❑ [V] *Manufacturers are working with new fuels to find one that burns more cleanly than petrol.* 制造商们正在研制新型燃料，以找到一种比汽油更清洁的燃料。5 VERB If you **burn** something that you are cooking or if it **burns**, you spoil it by using too much heat or cooking it for too long. 烧焦；烤糊 ❑ [V n] *I burnt the toast.* 我把面包烤糊了。❑ [V] *Watch them carefully as they finish cooking because they can burn easily.* 快要做好时得小心看着，因为它们很容易烧糊。•**burnt** ADJ ❑ *…the smell of burnt toast.* 面包烤焦的味道 6 VERB If you **burn** part of your body, **burn yourself**, or **are burnt**, you are injured by fire or by something very hot. 烧伤；灼伤 ❑ [V n] *Take care not to burn your fingers.* 注意别烧着手指头。❑ [*be* V-ed] *If you are badly burnt, seek medical attention.* 如果是严重烧伤，就得去看医生。[Also V pron-refl] •N-COUNT **Burn** is also a noun. ❑ *She suffered appalling burns to her back.* 她背部被严重烧伤。7 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is burnt** or **burnt** to death, they are killed by fire. 烧死 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*as*] *Women were burned as witches in the middle ages.* 妇女在中世纪时被当成女巫烧死。❑ [*be* V-ed +*to*] *At least 80 people were burnt to death when their bus caught fire.* 大客车着火导致至少 80 人被烧死。8 VERB If a light **is burning**, it is shining. 发光；照亮【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *The building was darkened except for a single light burning in a third-story window.* 整座大楼一片漆黑，只有三层的一个窗户透出一丝光亮。9 VERB [usu cont] If your face **is burning**, it is red because you are embarrassed or upset. (因尴尬或心烦而)脸红 ❑ [V] *Liz's face was burning.* 利兹的脸红得发烫。10 VERB If you **are burning with** an emotion or **are burning to** do something, you feel that emotion or the desire to do that thing very strongly. 有强烈的情感；极度渴望 ❑ [V +*with*] *The young boy was burning with a fierce ambition.* 这个年轻人怀有极其远大的抱负。❑ [V to-inf] *Dan burned to know what the reason could be.* 丹急于想知道原因。11 VERB If you **burn** or get **burned** in the sun, the sun makes your skin become red and sore. 晒红；晒伤 ❑ [V] *Build up your tan slowly and don't allow your skin to burn.* 慢慢地将皮肤晒成古铜色，小心别让太阳把皮肤晒伤。❑ [V n] *Summer sun can burn fair skin in minutes.* 夏天的太阳几分钟就能把白皙的皮肤晒红。12 VERB If a part of your body **burns** or if something **burns** it, it has a painful, hot or stinging feeling. (使)火辣辣地痛；(使)发烫 ❑ [V] *My eyes burn from staring at the needle.* 我的眼睛由于长时间盯着针看而疼痛。❑ [V +*with*] *His face was burning with cold.* 他的脸被冻得发痛。❑ [V n] *…delicious Indian recipes which won't burn your throat.* 美味而又不辣嗓子的印度烹饪法 13 VERB To **burn** a CD-ROM means to write or copy data onto it. 刻录(光盘)【COMPUTING,INFORMAL 计算机，非正式】❑ [V n] *You can use this software to burn custom compilations of your favorite tunes.* 你可以用这个软件来刻录你最喜欢的乐曲，做成自己的定制光盘。14 → see also **burning** 15 **to burn the candle at both ends** → see **candle** 16 **to get your fingers burned** → see **finger** 17 **to burn something to the ground** → see **ground** 18 **to burn the midnight oil** → see **midnight** 19 **to have money to burn** → see **money**

→ see **calorie, fire**

▶**burn down** PHRASAL VERB If a building **burns down** or if someone **burns it down**, it is completely destroyed by fire. 焚毁；(使)烧成平地 ❑ [V P] *Six months after Bud died, the house burned down.* 巴德死后 6 个月，这座房子被烧毁。❑ [V P n] *Anarchists burnt down a restaurant.* 无政府主义者把一家饭店烧成平地。[Also V n P]

→ see **fire**

▶**burn off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **burns off** energy, they use it. 消耗；耗费 ❑ [V P n] *This will improve your performance and help you burn off calories.* 这将会改善你的表现，并帮你消耗卡路里。[Also V n P]

▶burn out 1 PHRASAL VERB If a fire **burns itself out**, it stops burning because there is nothing left to burn. 燃尽；烧尽；熄灭 ❑ [v pron-refl P] *Fire officials let the fire burn itself out.* 消防官员让火自行熄灭。 2 → see also **burnout, burnt-out**

▶burn up 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **burns up** or if fire **burns it up**, it is completely destroyed by fire or strong heat. 烧毁；烧光 ❑ [v P] *The satellite re-entered the atmosphere and burned up.* 卫星重新进入大气层，烧成灰烬。 ❑ [v P n] *Fires have burned up 180,000 acres of timber.* 大火烧光了 18 万英亩的木材。 [Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **burns up** fuel or energy, it uses it. 消耗；耗费 ❑ [v P n] *Brisk walking burns up more calories than slow jogging.* 快走比慢跑能消耗更多的热量。 [Also v n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *burn* Also look up:

V. ignite, incinerate, kindle, scorch, singe; (*ant.*) extinguish, put out 1 2 3 4 5 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *burn* with:

N. **fires** burn 火燃烧 1
burn **calories** 燃烧热量，burn **coal** 烧煤，burn **fat** 燃烧脂肪，burn **fuel** 烧燃料，burn **oil** 烧油 4
burn **victim** 烧伤病人 6
burn a **CD** 刻录 CD 13
V. **watch** *something* burn 看着…燃烧 1 2
ADJ. **first/second/third degree** burn 一度／二度／三度烧伤 6

burned-out → see **burnt-out**

burn|er /'bɜːrnər/ (**burners**) 1 N-COUNT A **burner** is a device which produces heat or a flame, especially as part of a cooker, stove, or heater. 炉头；火眼 ❑ *He put the frying pan on the gas burner.* 他把煎锅放在煤气灶上。 2 → see also **back burner, front burner**

burn|ing /'bɜːrnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ You use **burning** to describe something that is extremely hot. 灼热的；炙热的 ❑ *...the burning desert of Central Asia.* 炙热的中亚沙漠 •ADV [ADV adj] **Burning** is also an adverb. ❑ *He touched the boy's forehead. It was burning hot.* 他摸了摸男孩的额头，烧得烫手。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **burning** interest in something or a **burning** desire to do something, you are extremely interested in it or want to do it very much. (兴趣）浓厚的；(欲望）强烈的 ❑ *I had a burning ambition to become a journalist.* 我热切期盼成为一名记者。 ❑ *She had a burning desire to wreak revenge.* 她复仇心切。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **burning** issue or question is a very important or urgent one that people feel very strongly about. 急迫的；重要的 ❑ *The burning question in this year's debate over the federal budget is: whose taxes should be raised?* 今年联邦财政预算辩论中的一个重要问题就是：哪些人的纳税额应该提高？

bur|nish /'bɜːrnɪʃ/ (**burnishes, burnishing, burnished**) VERB To **burnish** the image of someone or something means to improve their image. 改善(形象）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The European Parliament badly needs a president who can burnish its image.* 欧洲议会急需一位能改善其形象的主席。

bur|nished /'bɜːrnɪʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe something as **burnished** when it is bright or smooth. 擦亮的；光滑的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The clouds glowed like burnished gold.* 云彩像被擦亮的金子一般闪闪发光。

burn|out /'bɜːrnaʊt/ also **burn-out** N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers **burnout**, they exhaust themselves at an early stage in their life or career because they have achieved too much too quickly. 精疲力竭；劳累过度【INFORMAL 非正式】

burnt /bɜːrnt/ **Burnt** is a past tense and past participle of **burn**.

burnt-out also **burned-out** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Burnt-out** vehicles or buildings have been so badly damaged by fire that they can no longer be used. 烧毁的；烧坏的 ❑ *...a burnt-out car.* 烧毁的汽车 2 ADJ If someone is **burnt-out**, they exhaust themselves at an early stage in their life or career because they have achieved too much too quickly. 精疲力竭的；劳累过度的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *But everyone I know who kept it up at that intensity is burnt out.* 我所认识的每个一直保持那种强度的人都劳累过度。

burp /bɜːrp/ (**burps, burping, burped**) VERB When someone **burps**, they make a noise because air from their stomach has been forced up through their throat. 打嗝 ❑ [v] *Charlie burped loudly.* 查利大声地打嗝。 •N-COUNT **Burp** is also a noun. ❑ *There followed a barely audible burp.* 接着是几乎听不见的打嗝声。

burqa /'bɜːrkə/ also **burka** (**burqas**) N-COUNT A **burqa** is a long garment that covers the head and body and is traditionally worn by women in Islamic countries. 布卡(伊斯兰国家妇女穿的蒙面长袍）

burr /bɜːr/ (**burrs**)

The spelling **bur** is also used for meaning 1. 拼写 bur 亦用于义项 1。

1 N-COUNT A **burr** is the part of some plants which contains seeds and which has little hooks on the outside so that it sticks to clothes or fur. (某些植物）带芒刺的小果实 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **burr**, they speak English with a regional accent in which 'r' sounds are pronounced more strongly than in the standard British way of speaking. (英语方言中的）颤动小舌的 r 音，粗喉音 ❑ *...a warm West Country burr.* 一种热情的英格兰西南部小舌颤音

bur|row /'bʌrəʊ, AM 美 'bɜː-/ (**burrows, burrowing, burrowed**) 1 N-COUNT A **burrow** is a tunnel or hole in the ground that is dug by an animal such as a rabbit. (兔子等动物掘的）洞穴，地洞 2 VERB If an animal **burrows** into the ground or into a surface, it moves through it by making a tunnel or hole. 钻地道；挖洞 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The larvae burrow into cracks in the floor.* 幼虫钻进了地板的缝隙里。 3 VERB If you **burrow** in a container or pile of things, you search there for something using your hands. 翻找；搜寻 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He burrowed into the pile of charts feverishly.* 他非常紧张地在一堆图表中翻找。 4 VERB If you **burrow** into something, you move underneath it or press against it, usually in order to feel warmer or safer. 依偎；紧靠 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She turned her face away from him, burrowing into her heap of covers.* 她侧过脸背向他，钻进她那堆被子里。

bur|sar /'bɜːrsər/ (**bursars**) N-COUNT The **bursar** of a school or college is the person who is in charge of its finance or general administration. (学校的）财务主管，行政主管

bur|sa|ry /'bɜːrsəri/ (**bursaries**) N-COUNT A **bursary** is a sum of money which is given to someone to allow them to study in a college or university. 奖学金；助学金【mainly BRIT 主英】

burst ♦◇◇ /bɜːrst/ (**bursts, bursting**)

The form **burst** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. burst 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If something **bursts** or if you **burst** it, it suddenly breaks open or splits open and the air or other substance inside it comes out. (使）爆裂；(使）胀破；(使）炸开 ❑ [v] *The driver lost control when a tyre burst.* 爆胎后，车失控了。 ❑ [v n] *It is not a good idea to burst a blister.* 把水泡挑破不是个好主意。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a flood caused by a burst pipe.* 管道破裂引起的水灾 2 VERB If a dam **bursts**, or if something **bursts** it, it breaks apart because the force of the river is too great. (使）破裂 ❑ [v] *A dam burst and flooded their villages.* 堤坝决口，淹没了他们的村庄。 [Also v n] 3 VERB If a river **bursts** its banks, the water rises and goes on to the land. (河流）决堤 ❑ [v n] *Monsoons caused the river to burst its banks.* 季风雨使河堤决口。 4 VERB When a door or lid **bursts** open, it opens very suddenly and violently because someone pushes it or there is great pressure behind it. (门、盖子等）猛然打开 ❑ [v *open*] *The door burst open and an angry young nurse appeared.* 门突然被推开，一名怒气冲冲的年轻护士出现在门口。 [Also v *apart*] 5 VERB To **burst into** or **out of** a place means to enter or leave it suddenly with a lot of energy or force. 突然闯进(或跑出） ❑ [v prep/adv] *Gunmen burst into his home and opened fire.* 持枪歹徒突然闯进他家里开枪射击。 6 VERB If you say that something **bursts** onto the scene, you mean that it suddenly starts or becomes active, usually after developing quietly for some time. 突然出现【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +*onto/upon*] *He burst onto the fashion scene in the early 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代初他突然在时尚界活跃起来。 7 N-COUNT A

burst of something is a sudden short period of it. 短暂的突然发作；一阵 ❑ [+of] *...a burst of machine-gun fire.* 一阵机关枪扫射 ❑ *The current flows in little bursts.* 水流小股小股地涌出来。

▶burst into 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **burst into** tears, laughter, or song, you suddenly begin to cry, laugh, or sing. 突然…起来 ❑ [v P n] *She burst into tears and ran from the kitchen.* 她突然哭起来，跑出了厨房。❑ [v P n] *...books that cause adults to burst into helpless laughter.* 让大人忍俊不禁的书籍 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **bursts into** a particular situation or state, you mean that it suddenly changes into that situation or state. 突然变成 ❑ [v P n] *This weekend's fighting is threatening to burst into full-scale war.* 本周末的冲突有升级成全面战争的危险。3 to **burst into flames** → see **flame**

▶burst out PHRASAL VERB If someone **bursts out** laughing, crying, or making another noise, they suddenly start making that noise. You can also say that a noise **bursts out.** 突然…起来 ❑ [v P v-ing] *The class burst out laughing.* 全班突然大笑起来。❑ [v P] *Then the applause burst out.* 然后突然掌声雷动。❑ [v P +into/in] *Everyone burst out into conversation.* 大家顿时纷纷交谈起来。

→ see **crash, cry, laugh**

Thesaurus 同类词 *burst* Also look up:

V. blow, explode, pop, rupture 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *burst* with:

N. burst **appendix** 胀破的阑尾，burst **bubble** 破裂的泡泡，burst **pipe** 爆裂的水管 1
burst **of air** 一股气流，burst **of energy** 一股能量，burst **of laughter** 一阵笑声 2

ADJ. **ready to** burst 即将破裂的 1
sudden burst 突然迸发的… 2

burst|ing /'bɜːstɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a place is **bursting with** people or things, it is full of them. 充满…的 ❑ [+with] *The place appears to be bursting with women directors.* 这里似乎到处都是女性主管。❑ [+with] *...a terraced vegetable garden, bursting with produce.* 种满了蔬菜的梯田形菜园 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] If you say that someone is **bursting with** a feeling or quality, you mean that they have a great deal of it. 充满（感情或特点）的 ❑ [+with] *I was bursting with curiosity.* 我充满了好奇。❑ [+with] *...a character bursting with energy and vivacity.* 充满了活力和生气的角色 3 ADJ If you are **bursting to** do something, you are very eager to do it. 急于（做…）的；渴望（做…）的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was bursting to tell everyone.* 她急于告诉每个人。4 → see also **burst**

bury ♦∞ /'beri/ (**buries, burying, buried**) 1 VERB To **bury** something means to put it into a hole in the ground and cover it up with earth. 掩埋；埋藏 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They make the charcoal by burying wood in the ground and then slowly burning it.* 他们通过把木材埋到地下缓慢燃烧来获取木炭。❑ [v n] *...squirrels who bury nuts and seeds.* 埋藏坚果和种子的松鼠 ❑ [v-ed] *...buried treasure.* 被埋藏起来的财宝 2 VERB To **bury** a dead person means to put their body into a grave and cover it with earth. 埋葬；安葬 ❑ [v n] *...soldiers who helped to bury the dead in large communal graves.* 帮忙把死者安葬在大型公共墓地的士兵们 ❑ [v n adj] *I was horrified that people would think I was dead and bury me alive.* 想到人们会认为我死了并把我活埋，我觉得恐惧万分。❑ [v-ed] *More than 9,000 men lie buried here.* 这里埋葬了 9,000 多人。3 VERB If someone says they **have buried** one of their relatives, they mean that one of their relatives has died. 失去（亲人）❑ [v n] *He had buried his wife some two years before he retired.* 大概在他退休前两年，他妻子去世了。4 VERB If you **bury** something under a large quantity of things, you put it there, often in order to hide it. 掩藏；埋藏 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *I was looking for my handbag, which was buried under a pile of old newspapers.* 我正在找我那被埋在一堆旧报纸下面的手提包。5 VERB If something **buries** a place or person, it falls on top of them so that it completely covers them and often harms them in some way. 覆盖；掩埋；把…埋在下面 ❑ [v n] *Latest reports say that mud slides buried entire villages.* 据最新报道，泥石流已完全掩埋了多个村庄。❑ [v-ed] *He was buried under the debris for several hours.* 他被埋在废墟下面好几个小时。6 VERB If you **bury** your head or face in something, you press your head or face against it, often because you are unhappy. （因不高兴而）把（头或脸）贴（或靠）在… ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She buried her face in the pillows.* 她把脸埋进枕头里。7 VERB If something **buries itself** somewhere, or if you **bury** it there, it is pushed very deeply in there. 深藏；深埋 ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *The missile buried itself deep in the grassy hillside.* 导弹深深地埋在杂草丛生的山坡上。❑ [v-ed] *He stood on the sidewalk with his hands buried in the pockets of his dark overcoat.* 他站在人行道上，双手插在黑色外套的口袋里。[Also v n prep/adv] 8 to **bury the hatchet** → see **hatchet**

bus ♦∞ /bʌs/ (**buses, busses, bussing, bussed**)

The plural form of the noun is **buses**. The third person singular of the verb is **busses**. American English uses the spellings **buses, busing, bused** for the verb. buses 为名词的复数，busses 为动词的第三人称单数。在美国英语中，动词变体分别为 buses，busing，bused。

1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **bus** is a large motor vehicle which carries passengers from one place to another. Buses drive along particular routes, and you have to pay to travel in them. 公共汽车；巴士；大客车 ❑ *He missed his last bus home.* 他错过了回家的末班车。❑ *They had to travel everywhere by bus.* 他们只得乘公共汽车出行。2 VERB When someone is **bussed** to a particular place or when they **bus** there, they travel there on a bus. 用大客车运送；乘坐公共汽车 ❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *On May Day hundreds of thousands used to be bussed in to parade through East Berlin.* 过去在五一劳动节这天，数十万人常常乘坐大巴到东柏林游行。❑ [v adv/prep] *To get our Colombian visas we bussed back to Medellin.* 为了拿到前往哥伦比亚的签证，我们乘大巴返回麦德林。❑ [v-ed] *Essential services were provided by Serbian workers bussed in from outside the province.* 基本服务的从业人员都是从外省坐大巴来的塞尔维亚工人。3 VERB [usu passive] In some parts of the United States, when children are **bused** to school, they are transported by bus to a school in a different area so that children of different races can be educated together. 用校车接送（指美国历史上为消除种族隔离而制定的校车制度）❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *Many schools were in danger of closing because the children were bused out to other neighborhoods.* 很多学校面临倒闭的危险，因为学生都被校车送到其他社区就读了。•**bus|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The courts ordered busing to desegregate the schools.* 法律规定了“校车制”来打破学校的种族隔离。

→ see **traffic, transport**

'bus boy (**bus boys**) N-COUNT A **bus boy** is someone whose job is to set or clear tables in a restaurant. 餐厅勤杂工【AM 美】

bush /bʊʃ/ (**bushes**) 1 N-COUNT A **bush** is a large plant which is smaller than a tree and has a lot of branches. 灌木；灌木丛 ❑ *Trees and bushes grew down to the water's edge.* 树和灌木丛一直长到了水边。2 N-SING [oft N n] The wild, uncultivated parts of some hot countries are referred to as **the bush.** （热带国家未开发的）荒野地带，丛林地带 ❑ *They walked through the dense Mozambican bush for thirty six hours.* 他们花了 36 个小时穿过茂密的莫桑比克丛林。3 PHRASE If you tell someone not to **beat about the bush**, you mean that you want them to tell you something immediately and quickly, rather than in a complicated, indirect way. 拐弯抹角；旁敲侧击 ❑ *Stop beating about the bush. What's he done?* 别再拐弯抹角了，他到底干了什么？

bushed /bʊʃt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **bushed**, you mean that you are extremely tired. 疲惫不堪的；筋疲力尽的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm bushed. I'm going to bed.* 我太累了，我要睡觉了。

bush|el /'bʊʃ°l/ (**bushels**) N-COUNT A **bushel** is a unit of volume that is used for measuring agricultural produce such as corn or beans. A bushel is equivalent in volume to eight gallons. 蒲式耳（农作物的容量单位，相当于 8 加仑）

Bush|man /'bʊʃmæn/ (**Bushmen**) N-COUNT A **Bushman** is an aboriginal person from the southwestern part of Africa, especially the Kgalagadi desert region. 布须曼人（非洲西南部、尤指卡拉哈迪沙漠地区的土著民族）

bushy /ˈbʊʃi/ (**bushier, bushiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Bushy** hair or fur is very thick. 浓密的 ❑ *...bushy eyebrows.* 浓眉 ❑ *...a bushy tail.* 毛茸茸的尾巴 2 ADJ A **bushy** plant has a lot of leaves very close together. (枝叶)茂密的 ❑ *...strong, sturdy, bushy plants.* 挺拔、茁壮、茂密的植物

busily /ˈbɪzɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **busily**, you do it in a very active way. 忙碌地；活跃地；积极地 ❑ *The two saleswomen were busily trying to keep up with the demand.* 那两名女售货员正忙着接待顾客。

business ◆◆◆ /ˈbɪznɪs/ (**businesses**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Business** is work relating to the production, buying, and selling of goods or services. 商业；买卖；交易；生意 ❑ *...young people seeking a career in business.* 涉足商界的年轻人 ❑ *Jennifer has an impressive academic and business background.* 珍妮弗有着让人印象深刻的学术和商务背景。❑ *...Harvard Business School.* 哈佛商学院 2 N-UNCOUNT **Business** is used when talking about how many products or services a company is able to sell. If **business** is good, a lot of products or services are being sold and if **business** is bad, few of them are being sold. 业务量；营业额 ❑ *They worried that German companies would lose business.* 他们担心德国公司的业务量会下滑。❑ *Business is booming.* 生意蒸蒸日上。3 N-COUNT A **business** is an organization which produces and sells goods or which provides a service. 工商企业；公司；商店；商铺 ❑ *The company was a family business.* 这家公司是个家族企业。❑ *The majority of small businesses go broke within the first twenty-four months.* 大多数小企业在开张后的 24 个月内就倒闭了。❑ *He was short of cash after the collapse of his business.* 在公司倒闭后，他手头缺少现金。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Business** is work or some other activity that you do as part of your job and not for pleasure. 任务；职责；工作 ❑ *I'm here on business.* 我到这儿来办公事。❑ *You can't mix business with pleasure.* 你不能把工作和娱乐搅在一起。❑ *...business trips.* 出差 5 N-SING You can use **business** to refer to a particular area of work or activity in which the aim is to make a profit. 行业；(某一领域的)工作 ❑ *May I ask you what business you're in?* 我可否问问你是做什么工作的？❑ *...the music business.* 音乐界 6 N-SING You can use **business** to refer to something that you are doing or concerning yourself with. 眼前所做之事；手头的事 ❑ *...recording Ben as he goes about his business.* 录下本在处理事务时的镜头片断 ❑ [+*of*] *There was nothing left for the teams to do but get on with the business of racing.* 这些队除了继续参加赛跑比赛，没有什么别的事可做。7 N-UNCOUNT You can use **business** to refer to important matters that you have to deal with. (需要处理的)重要事情，要点 ❑ *The most important business was left to the last.* 最重要的事留到最后来解决。❑ *I've got some unfinished business to attend to.* 我还有一些未完的事要处理。8 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] If you say that something is your **business**, you mean that it concerns you personally and that other people have no right to ask questions about it or disagree with it. 个人的事；私事 ❑ *My sex life is my business.* 我的性生活是我自己的事。❑ *If she doesn't want the police involved, that's her business.* 如果她不想让警方介入，那是她自己的事。❑ *It's not our business.* 这不关我们的事。9 N-SING You can use **business** to refer in a general way to an event, situation, or activity. For example, you can say something is 'a wretched business' or you can refer to 'this assassination business'. 事件；情况；活动 ❑ *We have sorted out this wretched business at last.* 我们最终还是把这件破事儿理顺了。❑ *This whole business is very puzzling.* 这件事从头到尾都很让人费解。10 N-SING You can use **business** when describing a task that is unpleasant in some way. For example, if you say that doing something is a costly **business**, you mean that it costs a lot. (令人不快或耗费钱财的)活儿，事情【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Coastal defence is a costly business.* 海防事务很耗费资财。❑ *Parenting can be a stressful business.* 为人父母会是一件压力很大的事。11 → see also **big business, show business** 12 PHRASE If two people or companies **do business with** each other, one sells goods or services to the other. 做买卖；做生意 ❑ [+*with*] *I was fascinated by the different people who did business with me.* 我对那些跟我做生意的形形色色的人非常感兴趣。13 PHRASE If you say that someone **has no business to** be in a place or **to** do something, you mean that they have no right to be there or to do it. 无权；没有理由 ❑ *Really I had no business to be there at all.* 真的，我根本没有道理呆在那里。14 PHRASE A company that is **in business** is operating and trading. 在经营中 ❑ *You can't stay in business without cash.* 没有现金，你无法运营。15 PHRASE If you say you **are in business**, you mean you have everything you need to start something immediately. 万事俱备【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *All you need is a microphone, and you're in business.* 再来一只麦克风，你就万事俱备了。16 PHRASE If you say that someone **means business**, you mean they are serious and determined about what they are doing. 当真的；严肃的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Now people are starting to realise that he means business.* 人们现在才开始明白他不是在开玩笑。17 PHRASE If you say to someone '**mind your own business**' or '**it's none of your business**', you are rudely telling them not to ask about something that does not concern them. 没你的事；少管闲事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I asked Laura what was wrong and she told me to mind my own business.* 我问劳拉发生了什么事，她让我少管闲事。18 PHRASE If a shop or company goes **out of business** or is put **out of business**, it has to stop trading because it is not making enough money. 停业；歇业；破产 ❑ *Thousands of firms could go out of business.* 成千上万个企业可能破产。19 PHRASE In a difficult situation, if you say it is **business as usual**, you mean that people will continue doing what they normally do. 一切如常；处之泰然 ❑ *The Queen was determined to show it was business as usual.* 女王决定表现出一切正常的样子。

→ see **city**

Thesaurus 同类词 *business* Also look up:

N. company, corporation, firm, organization 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *business* with:

ADJ. business **casual** 商务休闲 1
your own business 自己的生意(或事务) 1 6 7 8
family business 家族企业，**online** business 网上企业，**small** business 小企业 3
unfinished business 未完成的事 7

N. **close of** business 停止营业，business **opportunity** 商业机会，business **school** 商学院 1 2
business **administration** 经营管理，business **decision** 经营决策，business **expenses** 营业费用，business **hours** 营业时间，business **owner** 企业主，business **partner** 生意伙伴，business **practices** 商务惯例 1 2 3 4 5

V. **run a** business 运营企业 3
go out of business 歇业 18

ˌbusiness ˈangel (**business angels**) N-COUNT A **business angel** is a person who gives financial support to a commercial venture and receives a share of any profits from it, but who does not expect to be involved in its management. (不参与企业管理的)投资方，投资人

ˈbusiness card (**business cards**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A person's **business card** or their **card** is a small card which they give to other people, and which has their name and details of their job and company printed on it. 名片

ˈbusiness class ADJ [ADJ n] **Business class** seating on an aeroplane costs less than first class but more than economy class. (飞机)商务舱的 ❑ *You can pay to be upgraded to a business class seat.* 你可以付费升级到商务舱。•ADV [ADV after v] **Business class** is also an adverb. ❑ *They flew business class.* 他们乘坐的是商务舱。•N-UNCOUNT **Business class** is the business class seating on an aeroplane. (飞机上的)商务舱 ❑ *The Australian team will be seated in business class.* 澳大利亚队将乘坐商务舱。

ˈbusiness end N-SING The **business end of** a tool or weapon is the end of it which does the work or causes damage rather than the end that you hold. (工具或武器)被使用的一端，发挥作用的一头【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*of*] *...the business end of a vacuum cleaner.* 真空吸尘器的吸头

ˈbusiness hours N-PLURAL **Business hours** are the hours of the day in which a shop or a company is open for business. 办

公时间；营业时间 ❑ *All showrooms are staffed during business hours.* 所有的陈列室在开放时间都有工作人员。

business|like /ˈbɪznəslaɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **businesslike**, you mean that they deal with things in an efficient way without wasting time. 麻利的；务实的；效率高的 ❑ *Mr. Penn sounds quite businesslike.* 佩恩先生听起来是个非常务实的人。❑ *This activity was carried on in a businesslike manner.* 这个活动开展的效率很高。

business|man ◆◇ /ˈbɪznɪsmæn/ (**businessmen**) N-COUNT A **businessman** is a man who works in business. 商人；企业家；实业家

ˈbusi|ness per|son (**business people**) N-COUNT **Business people** are people who work in business. 生意人；商界人员；企业界人士 ❑ *...a self-employed business person.* 私营企业家

ˈbusi|ness plan (**business plans**) N-COUNT A **business plan** is a detailed plan for setting up or developing a business, especially one that is written in order to borrow money. 商业企划（尤指为贷款而作的计划）❑ [+for] *She learned how to write a business plan for the catering business she wanted to launch.* 她学会了如何为自己想创办的餐饮生意撰写企划书。

ˈbusi|ness school (**business schools**) N-COUNT A **business school** is a school or college which teaches business subjects such as economics and management. 商业院校；商学院

business|woman /ˈbɪznɪswʊmən/ (**businesswomen**) N-COUNT A **businesswoman** is a woman who works in business. 女商人；女企业家；女实业家

busk /bʌsk/ (**busks, busking, busked**) VERB People who **busk** play music or sing for money in the streets or other public places. 街头卖艺【BRIT 英】❑ [V] *They spent their free time in Glasgow busking in Argyle Street.* 他们闲暇时就在格拉斯哥的阿盖尔街上演唱卖艺。•**busk|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Passers-by in the area have been treated to some high-quality busking.* 路过这一带的行人听到过水平很高的街头演唱。

busk|er /ˈbʌskəʳ/ (**buskers**) N-COUNT A **busker** is a person who sings or plays music for money in streets and other public places. 街头艺人【BRIT 英】

ˈbus lane (**bus lanes**) N-COUNT A **bus lane** is a part of the road which is intended to be used only by buses. 公共汽车专用车道

bus|load /ˈbʌsləʊd/ (**busloads**) N-COUNT A **busload of** people is a large number of passengers on a bus. 一辆公共汽车的载客量 ❑ [+of] *...a busload of Japanese tourists.* 一旅行车的日本游客

bus|man's holi|day /ˌbʌsmənz ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ N-SING If you have a holiday, but spend it doing something similar to your usual work, you can refer to it as a **busman's holiday**. 照常工作的假日

ˈbus shel|ter (**bus shelters**) N-COUNT A **bus shelter** is a bus stop that has a roof and at least one open side. 公共汽车候车亭

ˈbus stop (**bus stops**) N-COUNT A **bus stop** is a place on a road where buses stop to let passengers on and off. 公共汽车站

bust /bʌst/ (**busts, busting, busted**)

The form **bust** is used as the present tense of the verb, and can also be used as the past tense and past participle. bust 的过去式与过去分词可与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **bust** something, you break it or damage it so badly that it cannot be used. 打碎；破坏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *They will have to bust the door to get him out.* 他们将不得不撞破门把他弄出来。2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is busted**, the police arrest them. 逮捕；拘留【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *They were busted for possession of cannabis.* 他们因藏有大麻被逮捕。3 VERB If police **bust** a place, they go to it in order to arrest people who are doing something illegal. （警察）搜查【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *...police success in busting U.K.-based drug factories.* 警察对英国的毒品加工厂成功实施的突击搜查 •N-COUNT **Bust** is also a noun. ❑ *Six tons of cocaine were seized last week in Panama's biggest drug bust.* 上周在巴拿马规模最大的毒品搜查行动中查获了 6 吨可卡因。4 ADJ A company or fund that is **bust** has no money left and has been forced to close down. 破产的；倒闭的【INFORMAL, BUSINESS 非正式，商】❑ *It is taxpayers who will pay most of the bill for bailing out bust banks.* 解救破产银行的资金大部分都将由纳税人买单。5 PHRASE If a company **goes bust**, it loses so much money that it is forced to close down. 破产；倒闭【INFORMAL, BUSINESS 非正式，商】❑ *...a Swiss company which went bust last May.* 一家去年 5 月倒闭的瑞士公司 6 N-COUNT A **bust** is a statue of the head and shoulders of a person. 半身像；胸像 ❑ [+of] *...a bronze bust of the Queen.* 女王的半身铜像 7 N-COUNT You can use **bust** to refer to a woman's breasts, especially when you are describing their size. （女人的）胸部 ❑ *Good posture also helps your bust look bigger.* 优美的姿势也能让你的胸部看起来更丰满。

-buster /-bʌstəʳ/ (**-busters**) 1 COMB **-buster** combines with nouns to form new nouns which refer to someone who breaks a particular law. （与名词连用，构成新的名词）表示“违反…法律的人” ❑ *The Security Council will consider taking future actions against sanction-busters.* 安理会将考虑未来采取措施打击破坏制裁的人。❑ *...copyright-busters.* 侵犯著作权的人 2 COMB **-buster** combines with nouns to form new nouns which refer to someone or something that fights or overcomes the specified crime or undesirable activity. （与名词连用，构成新的名词）表示“打击…犯罪的人”、“解决…问题的人” ❑ *Hoover was building his reputation as a crime-buster.* 胡佛作为罪犯克星的名头越来越响。❑ *...fraud-busters.* 反欺诈能手

bust|ier /ˈbʌstiəʳ/ (**bustiers**) N-COUNT A **bustier** is a type of close-fitting strapless top worn by women. （无带的）紧身胸衣

bus|tle /ˈbʌsˡl/ (**bustles, bustling, bustled**) 1 VERB If someone **bustles** somewhere, they move there in a hurried way, often because they are very busy. 忙碌；奔忙 ❑ [V prep/adv] *She bustled about, turning on lights, moving pillows around on the sofa.* 她四下忙活，将灯打开，把沙发靠垫摆来摆去。2 VERB A place that **is bustling with** people or activity is full of people who are very busy or lively. 繁忙；活跃 ❑ [V +with] *The sidewalks are bustling with people.* 人行道上的行人熙熙攘攘。❑ [V-ing] *The main attraction was the bustling market.* 最富吸引力的是热闹的市场。3 N-UNCOUNT **Bustle** is busy, noisy activity. 繁忙；喧闹 ❑ [+of] *...the hustle and bustle of modern life.* 现代生活的忙碌喧嚣

ˈbust-up (**bust-ups**) 1 N-COUNT A **bust-up** is a serious quarrel, often resulting in the end of a relationship. （常常导致关系破裂的）激烈争吵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She had had this bust-up with her family.* 她跟家人大吵过一场。2 N-COUNT A **bust-up** is a fight. 斗殴；打斗【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a bust-up which she says left her seriously hurt.* 据她说给她重创的一场斗殴

busty /ˈbʌsti/ ADJ If you describe a woman as **busty**, you mean that she has large breasts. 胸部丰满的【INFORMAL 非正式】

busy ◆◇ /ˈbɪzi/ (**busier, busiest, busies, busying, busied**) 1 ADJ [oft ADJ v-ing] When you are **busy**, you are working hard or concentrating on a task, so that you are not free to do anything else. （人）忙的，忙碌的 ❑ *What is it? I'm busy.* 什么事？我忙着呢。❑ *They are busy preparing for a hectic day's activity on Saturday.* 他们正忙着准备周六一整天都安排满了的活动。❑ *Rachel said she would be too busy to come.* 蕾切尔说她太忙，不会来了。❑ *Phil Martin is an exceptionally busy man.* 菲尔·马丁整天忙得不可开交。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **busy** time is a period of time during which you have a lot of things to do. （一段时间）繁忙的，忙碌的 ❑ *It'll have to wait. This is our busiest time.* 这事得往后放。这是我们最忙碌的时候。❑ *Even with her busy schedule she finds time to watch TV.* 即使日程安排很满，她也要抽出时间看电视。❑ *I had a busy day and was rather tired.* 今天很忙，我累坏了。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ -ing] If you say that someone is **busy** thinking or worrying about something, you mean that it is taking all their attention, often to such an extent that they are unable to think about anything else. 全神贯注的；心无旁骛的；埋头于…的 ❑ *Companies are so busy analysing the financial implications that they overlook the effect on workers.* 公司忙于分析此事对财务可能产生的影响，而忽视了其对工人的影响。❑ [+with] *Most people are too busy with their own troubles to give much help.* 大多数人都忙于自己的烦心事，而无暇提供太多的帮助。4 VERB If you **busy yourself** with something, you occupy yourself by dealing with it. 使（自己）忙于 ❑ [V pron-refl +with] *He busied himself with the*

camera. 他忙着摆弄那个相机。❑ [v pron-refl v-ing] *She busied herself getting towels ready.* 她忙着把毛巾准备好。❑ [v pron-refl] *For a while Kathryn busied herself in the kitchen.* 凯瑟琳在厨房忙活了一会儿。3 ADJ A **busy** place is full of people who are doing things or moving about. 热闹的；熙熙攘攘的 ❑ *The Strand is one of London's busiest and most affluent streets.* 河岸街是伦敦最繁华富足的街道之一。❑ *The ward was busy and Amy hardly had time to talk.* 病房里非常忙碌，埃米几乎没有时间说话。4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When a telephone line is **busy**, you cannot make your call because the line is already being used by someone else. 占线的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I tried to reach him, but the line was busy.* 我试图和他联系，但他的电话占线。5 → see also **busily**

busy|body /ˈbɪzɪbɒdi/ (**busybodies**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **busybody**, you are criticizing the way they interfere in other people's affairs. 好管闲事的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *This government is full of interfering busybodies.* 这个政府里净是爱管闲事的人。

but ↔ /bət, STRONG 强读 bʌt/ 1 CONJ You use **but** to introduce something which contrasts with what you have just said, or to introduce something which adds to what you have just said. 可是；但是；然而 ❑ *'You said you'd stay till tomorrow.'—'I know, Bel, but I think I would rather go back.'* "你说过你要呆到明天的。" —— "我知道，贝尔，但我还是想回去。" ❑ *Place the saucepan over moderate heat until the cider is very hot but not boiling.* 将长柄锅里的苹果酒用中火加热，达到高温但不沸腾即可。❑ *He not only wants to be taken seriously as a musician, but as a poet too.* 他不仅希望被人当成一个真正的音乐家，还希望被看成一个诗人。2 CONJ You use **but** when you are about to add something further in a discussion or to change the subject. 但是；不过 ❑ *They need to recruit more people into the prison service. But another point I'd like to make is that many prisons were built in the nineteenth century.* 监狱需要招募更多的工作人员。但我想补充一点，很多监狱都是在 19 世纪建造的。3 CONJ You use **but** after you have made an excuse or apologized for what you are just about to say. (用于表示歉意)但是 ❑ *Please excuse me, but there is something I must say.* 不好意思，但有些话我必须说。❑ *I'm sorry, but it's nothing to do with you.* 对不起，但是这跟你没关系。❑ *Forgive my asking, but you're not very happy, are you?* 恕我冒昧，你不太高兴，是吗？ 4 CONJ You use **but** to introduce a reply to someone when you want to indicate surprise, disbelief, refusal, or protest. (引出下文，表示惊讶、难以置信、拒绝或抗议)但是，可是【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'I don't think I should stay in this house.'—'But why?'* "我觉得我不应该再呆在这所房子里。" —— "可是为什么？" ❑ *'Somebody wants you on the telephone.'—'But no one knows I'm here!'* "有人打电话找你。" —— "可没有人知道我在这里啊！" 5 PREP **But** is used to mean 'except'. 除了 ❑ *Europe will be represented in all but two of the seven races.* 除了 2 项赛事之外，欧洲在其余 5 项赛事中都有代表参加。❑ *He didn't speak anything but Greek.* 他只会说希腊语。❑ *The crew of the ship gave them nothing but bread to eat.* 船上的工作人员除了面包什么也不给他们吃。6 ADV [ADV n] **But** is used to mean 'only'. 仅仅；只；才【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This is but one of the methods used to try and get alcoholics to give up drink.* 这只是为了让那些酗酒者戒酒所尝试的方法之一。❑ *...Napoleon and Marie Antoinette, to name but two who had stayed in the great state rooms.* 只提两位在贵宾房住过的人，拿破仑和玛丽·安托瓦妮特 7 N-PLURAL You use **buts** in expressions like **'no buts'** and **'ifs and buts'** to refer to reasons someone gives for not doing something, especially when you do not think that they are good reasons. 借口；托词 ❑ *'B-b-b-b-but' I stuttered.—'Never mind the buts,' she ranted.* "但——但——但是"，我结结巴巴地说道。—— "别跟我讲那些'但是'了。"她咆哮道。❑ *He committed a crime, no ifs or buts about it.* 他犯了罪，这是无可争辩的。8 PHRASE You use **cannot but, could not but,** and **cannot help but** when you want to emphasize that you believe something must be true and that there is no possibility of anything else being the case. 不得不；非…不可；必然【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *The pistol was positioned where I couldn't help but see it.* 手枪放在我抬眼就能看见的地方。❑ *She could not but congratulate him.* 她只能祝贺他。9 PHRASE You use **but for** to introduce the only factor that causes a particular thing not to happen or not to be completely true. 倘没有；要不是 ❑ *...the small square below, empty but for a delivery van and a clump of palm trees.* 下面的小广场空空荡荡，只有一辆送货车和几棵棕榈树 10 PHRASE You use **but then** or **but then again** before a remark which slightly contradicts what you have just said. (表示与前面说过的话略有矛盾)不过，然而 ❑ *My husband spends hours in the bathroom, but then again so do I.* 我丈夫常占用浴室好几个小时，不过我也是这样。11 PHRASE You use **but then** before a remark which suggests that what you have just said should not be regarded as surprising. (表示前述事情并不奇怪)不过，但是 ❑ *He was a fine young man, but then so had his father been.* 他年轻有为，不过他父亲也曾如此。❑ *Sonia might not speak the English language well, but then who did?* 索尼娅的英语也许说得不好，但谁又说得好呢？ 12 **all but** → see **all** 13 **anything but** → see **anything**

Usage 用法 but and yet

But is used to add something to what has been said: *Lisa tried to bake a cake, but she didn't have enough sugar. Yet* is used to indicate an element of surprise: *He doesn't eat much, yet he is gaining weight.* but 用于引出对前面内容的补充：Lisa tried to bake a cake, but she didn't have enough sugar. 莉萨想烤个蛋糕，但糖不够了。yet 用于引出令人意外的内容：He doesn't eat much, yet he is gaining weight. 他吃的并不多，却在长胖。

bu|tane /ˈbjuːteɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Butane** is a gas that is obtained from petroleum and is used as a fuel. 丁烷(提炼自石油的气体，可用作燃料)

butch /bʊtʃ/ 1 ADJ If you describe a woman as **butch**, you mean that she behaves or dresses in a masculine way. This use could cause offence. (女人举止或衣着)像男人的，男性化的【INFORMAL 非正式】2 ADJ If you describe a man as **butch**, you mean that he behaves in an extremely masculine way. 男子气十足的【INFORMAL 非正式】

butch|er /ˈbʊtʃəʳ/ (**butchers, butchering, butchered**) 1 N-COUNT A **butcher** is a shopkeeper who cuts up and sells meat. Some butchers also kill animals for meat and make foods such as sausages and meat pies. 屠夫；屠户；肉贩子 2 N-COUNT A **butcher** or a **butcher's** is a shop where meat is sold. 肉铺；肉店 3 VERB To **butcher** an animal means to kill it and cut it up for meat. 屠宰 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Pigs were butchered, hams were hung to dry from the ceiling.* 猪被宰了，猪腿在天花板上挂着风干。4 N-COUNT You can refer to someone as a **butcher** when they have killed a lot of people in a very cruel way, and you want to express your horror and disgust. 刽子手；杀人狂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *Klaus Barbie was known in France as the Butcher of Lyon.* 在法国，克劳斯·巴比是臭名昭著的"里昂屠夫"。5 VERB You can say that someone **has butchered** people when they have killed a lot of people in a very cruel way, and you want to express your horror and disgust. 屠戮；残杀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Guards butchered 1,350 prisoners.* 卫兵们杀掉了 1,350 名囚犯。

butch|ery /ˈbʊtʃəri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the cruel killing of a lot of people as **butchery** when you want to express your horror and disgust at this. 大屠杀；残杀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *In her view, war is simply a legalised form of butchery.* 在她看来，战争只不过是一种合法化的屠杀。2 N-UNCOUNT **Butchery** is the work of cutting up meat and preparing it for sale. 屠宰工作 ❑ *...a carcass hung up for butchery.* 悬挂起来待宰的畜体

but|ler /ˈbʌtləʳ/ (**butlers**) N-COUNT A **butler** is the most important male servant in a wealthy house. 男管家；男仆役长

butt /bʌt/ (**butts, butting, butted**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's **butt** is their bottom. 屁股【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Frieda grinned, pinching him on the butt.* 弗里达咧嘴笑了，捏了捏他的屁股。2 N-COUNT [oft n N] The **butt** or the **butt end of** a weapon or tool is the thick end of its handle. (武器或工具)较粗的一端，柄 ❑ *Troops used tear gas and rifle butts to break up the protests.* 军队使用催泪瓦斯和枪托驱散示威者。3 N-COUNT [oft n N] The **butt of** a cigarette or cigar is the small part of it that is left when someone has finished smoking it. 烟蒂；烟头 4 N-COUNT A **butt** is a large barrel used for collecting or storing liquid. (装液体用的)大桶 5 N-SING If someone or something is **the butt of** jokes or criticism, people

B

often make fun of them or criticize them. (嘲笑或批评的)对象；笑柄 ❑ [+of] *He is still the butt of cruel jokes about his humble origins.* 他仍然因出身低微而被人无情嘲笑。 ❷ VERB If a person or animal **butts** you, they hit you with the top of their head. (用头)顶，撞 ❑ [V n] *Lawrence kept on butting me but the referee did not warn him.* 劳伦斯不停地用头撞我，但是裁判并没有警告他。[Also V n prep] ❸ → see also **head-butt**, **water butt**

▶**butt in** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is butting in**, you are criticizing the fact that they are joining in a conversation or activity without being asked to. 插嘴；干涉；插手【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P] *Sorry, I don't mean to butt in.* 对不起，我并不是想插嘴。❑ [V P with quote] *'I should think not,' Sarah butted in.* "我不这么认为。"萨拉插嘴说。[Also +*on*]

but|ter ◆◇ /'bʌtəʳ/ (**butters, buttering, buttered**) ❶ N-VAR **Butter** is a soft yellow substance made from cream. You spread it on bread or use it in cooking. 黄油；牛油 ❑ *...bread and butter.* 涂了黄油的面包 ❑ *Pour the melted butter into a large mixing bowl.* 把化开的黄油倒在搅拌用的大碗里。 ❷ VERB If you **butter** something such as bread or toast, you spread butter on it. 给…抹上黄油；涂黄油于 ❑ [V n] *She spread pieces of bread on the counter and began buttering them.* 她把几片面包摆在台上，开始抹黄油。❑ [V-ed] *...buttered scones.* 抹过黄油的司康饼 ❸ → see also **bread and butter**, **peanut butter**

→ see **dish**

▶**butter up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **butters** you **up**, they try to please you because they want you to help or support them. 奉承；巴结；讨好【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V P n] *The bank has to butter up investors because it is in a fiercely competitive market.* 由于市场竞争激烈，银行不得不去讨好投资者。❑ [V n P] *I tried buttering her up. 'I've always admired people with these sorts of talents.'* 我拼命奉承她："我一直钦佩有如此才能的人。"

'but|ter bean (**butter beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Butter beans** are the yellowish flat round seeds of a kind of bean plant. They are eaten as a vegetable, and in Britain they are usually sold dried rather than fresh. 棉豆

butter|cup /'bʌtəʳkʌp/ (**buttercups**) N-COUNT A **buttercup** is a small plant with bright yellow flowers. 毛茛(开亮黄色花朵的小型植物)

butter|fly /'bʌtəʳflaɪ/ (**butterflies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **butterfly** is an insect with large colourful wings and a thin body. 蝴蝶 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [*oft the* N] **Butterfly** is a swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, kicking your legs and bringing your arms over your head together. 蝶泳 ❸ PHRASE If you have **butterflies in your stomach** or have **butterflies**, you are very nervous or excited about something. 情绪紧张；心慌意乱；忐忑不安【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *An exam, or even an exciting social event may produce butterflies in the stomach.* 一场考试，甚至是一次令人兴奋的社会活动，都有可能让人心里发慌。

→ see **flower**

butter|milk /'bʌtəʳmɪlk/ N-UNCOUNT **Buttermilk** is the liquid that remains when fat has been removed from cream when butter is being made. You can drink buttermilk or use it in cooking. 脱脂乳

butter|scotch /'bʌtəʳskɒtʃ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Butterscotch** is a hard yellowish-brown sweet made from butter and sugar boiled together. 奶油硬糖 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **butterscotch** flavoured or coloured thing has the flavour or colour of butterscotch. 奶油硬糖味的东西；黄褐色的东西 ❑ *...butterscotch sauce.* 奶油硬糖糖浆

but|tery /'bʌtəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Buttery** food contains butter or is covered with butter. 含黄油的；涂黄油的 ❑ *...buttery new potatoes.* 抹过黄油的嫩土豆 ❑ *...the buttery taste of the pastry.* 酥皮点心的黄油味道

but|tock /'bʌtək/ (**buttocks**) N-COUNT Your **buttocks** are the two rounded fleshy parts of your body that you sit on. 屁股；臀部

→ see **body**

but|ton ◆◇ /'bʌtᵊn/ (**buttons, buttoning, buttoned**) ❶ N-COUNT **Buttons** are small hard objects sewn on to shirts, coats, or other pieces of clothing. You fasten the clothing by pushing the buttons through holes called buttonholes. 纽扣；扣子 ❑ *...a coat with brass buttons.* 带铜纽扣的外套 ❷ VERB If you **button** a shirt, coat, or other piece of clothing, you fasten it by pushing its buttons through the buttonholes. 扣上…的纽扣 ❑ [V n] *Ferguson stood up and buttoned his coat.* 弗格森站起身来，扣上了外套扣子。•PHRASAL VERB **Button up** means the same as **button**. button up 同 button ❑ [V P n] *I buttoned up my coat; it was chilly.* 我扣上了外套的扣子；天气很冷。❑ [V n P] *The young man slipped on the shirt and buttoned it up.* 这个年轻人一下子穿上衬衫，扣好了扣子。❑ [V-ed P] *It was freezing out there even in his buttoned-up overcoat.* 外面非常冷，即使他穿上大衣、扣上扣子也不顶事。 ❸ N-COUNT A **button** is a small object on a machine or electrical device that you press in order to operate it. (机器的)按钮，开关 ❑ *He reached for the remote control and pressed the 'play' button.* 他伸手拿过遥控器，按下"播放"键。 ❹ N-COUNT A **button** is a small piece of metal or plastic which you wear in order to show that you support a particular movement, organization, or person. You fasten a button to your clothes with a pin. 圆形小徽章【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **badge**

▶**button up** → see **button 2**

→ see **photography**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *button* with:

N. **shirt** button 衬衣扣子 ❶
V. **sew on a** button 缝上扣子 ❶
press a button 按下按钮，**push a** button 揿下按钮 ❸
PREP. button **up** *something* 给…扣上扣子 ❷

'button-down ADJ [ADJ n] A **button-down** shirt or a shirt with a **button-down** collar has a button under each end of the collar which you can fasten. (衬衫)领尖有纽扣的，纽扣领的

,but|toned 'up also **buttoned-up** ADJ If you say that someone is **buttoned up**, you mean that they do not usually talk about their thoughts and feelings. 寡言少语的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the buttoned-up wife of an English clergyman.* 一位英国教士沉默寡言的妻子

button|hole /'bʌtᵊnhəʊl/ (**buttonholes, buttonholing, buttonholed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **buttonhole** is a hole that you push a button through in order to fasten a shirt, coat, or other piece of clothing. 纽孔；扣眼 ❷ N-COUNT A **buttonhole** is a flower that you wear on your coat or dress. 别在衣服上的花；胸花【BRIT 英】❸ VERB If you **buttonhole** someone, you stop them and make them listen to you. 强留(某人)停下来听 ❑ [V n] *Several people buttonholed television reporters to explain to them their reasons for not voting.* 几个人拉住电视台记者非要向他们解释自己不投票的理由。

,but|ton 'mush|room (**button mushrooms**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Button mushrooms** are small mushrooms used in cooking. (烹饪用的)小蘑菇

but|tress /'bʌtrəs/ (**buttresses**) N-COUNT **Buttresses** are supports, usually made of stone or brick, that support a wall. 扶壁；撑墙；扶垛

but|ty /'bʌti/ (**butties**) N-COUNT A **butty** is a sandwich. 三明治【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

bux|om /'bʌksəm/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman as **buxom**, you mean that she looks healthy and attractive and has a rounded body and big breasts. (女子)丰满漂亮的 ❑ *Melissa was a tall, buxom blonde.* 梅利莎是个丰满的高个子金发美女。

buy ◆◆◆ /baɪ/ (**buys, buying, bought**) ❶ VERB If you **buy** something, you obtain it by paying money for it. 买；购买 ❑ [V n] *He could not afford to buy a house.* 他买不起房子。❑ [V pron-refl n] *Lizzie bought herself a mountain bike.* 莉齐给自己买了辆山地自行车。❑ [V n n] *I'd like to buy him lunch.* 我想请他吃午饭。 ❷ VERB If you talk about the quantity or standard of goods an amount of money **buys**, you are referring to the price of the goods or the value of the money. 买到；能买；够买 ❑ [V n] *About £70,000 buys a habitable house.* 大约花7万英镑就能买到一所宜居的房子。❑ [V n

n] *If the pound's value is high, British investors will spend their money abroad because the pound will buy them more.* 如果英镑升值，英国的投资家们就会境外投资，因为这样英镑能买到更多的东西。 **3** VERB If you **buy** something like time, freedom, or victory, you obtain it but only by offering or giving up something in return. (争取或付出一定代价以)获得，赢得 ❑ [v n] *It was a risky operation, but might buy more time.* 这是一次冒险的行动，但也许能赢得更多的时间。 ❑ [v n] *For them, affluence was bought at the price of less freedom in their work environment.* 对他们来说，富足是以减少在工作场所的自由为代价才获得的。 **4** VERB [usu passive] If you say that a person can **be bought**, you are criticizing the fact that they will give their help or loyalty to someone in return for money. 收买；贿赂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be v-ed] *Once he shows he can be bought, they settle down to a regular payment.* 一旦他表现出可以被收买，他们就会定期向他行贿。 **5** VERB If you **buy** an idea or a theory, you believe and accept it. 相信；接受【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *I'm not buying any of that nonsense.* 我才不信那些废话呢。•PHRASAL VERB **Buy into** means the same as **buy**. buy into 同 buy ❑ [v P n] *I bought into the popular myth that when I got the new car or the next house, I'd finally be happy.* 我相信那个流行的说法，当我有辆新车或者第二套房子时，我才能最终心满意足。 **6** N-COUNT If something is a good **buy**, it is of good quality and not very expensive. 划算的东西；性价比高的商品 ❑ *This was still a good buy even at the higher price.* 即使价格更高一些，这仍然很合算。

▶**buy into** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **buy into** a company or an organization, you buy part of it, often in order to gain some control of it. 收购，购买(公司或机构)的股份【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v P n] *Other companies could buy into the firm.* 其他公司会收购这家公司的股份。 **2** → see also **buy 5**

▶**buy off** PHRASAL VERB If you say that a person or organization **buys off** another person or group, you are criticizing the fact that they are giving them something such as money so that they will not complain or cause trouble. 收买；贿赂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P n] *...policies designed to buy off the working-class vote.* 旨在收买劳工阶层选票的政策 ❑ [v n P] *In buying your children all these things, you are in a sense buying them off.* 给孩子买下所有这些东西，从某种意义上说你是在收买他们。

▶**buy out** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **buy** someone **out**, you buy their share of something such as a company or piece of property that you previously owned together. 买下…的股权(或产权) ❑ [v P n] *The bank had to pay to buy out most of the 200 former partners.* 银行不得不花钱买下过去 200 名合伙人手中的大部分股权。 ❑ [v n P] *He bought his brother out for $17 million.* 他花 1,700 万美元买下了他哥哥的全部股份。 **2** → see also **buyout**

▶**buy up** PHRASAL VERB If you **buy up** land, property, or a commodity, you buy large amounts of it, or all that is available. 大量买进，全部买下(土地、房产或商品) ❑ [v P n] *The mention of price rises sent citizens out to their shops to buy up as much as they could.* 物价上涨的说法使老百姓都涌进商店大量抢购商品。 ❑ [v n P] *The tickets will be on sale from somewhere else because the agencies have bought them up.* 因为代理商把这些票都买断了，所以只能到别处买了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *buy* Also look up:

V. acquire, bargain, barter, get, obtain, pay, purchase **1**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *buy* with:

V. **afford to** buy 买得起，buy **and/or sell** 买和/或卖 **1**

N. buy **in bulk** 大宗购买，buy **clothes** 买衣服，buy **a flat/house** 买公寓房/房子，buy **food** 买食物，buy **shares/stocks** 买股份/股票，buy **tickets** 买票 **1**

ADV. buy **direct** 直购，buy **online** 网购，buy **retail** 零购，buy **secondhand** 买二手商品，buy **wholesale** 批发购买 **1**

'buy-back (**buy-backs**) N-COUNT A **buy-back** is a situation in which a company buys shares back from its investors. (对投资者所持股份的)回购【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a share buy-back scheme.* 股份回购计划 ❑ *The company announced an extensive stock buy-back program.* 公司宣布了一个大量回购股权的方案。

buy|er ♦◇◇ /'baɪəʳ/ (**buyers**) **1** N-COUNT A **buyer** is a person who is buying something or who intends to buy it. 购买者；买主；买方 ❑ *Car buyers are more interested in safety and reliability than speed.* 购车者们更感兴趣的是汽车的安全性和可靠性，而不是它的速度。 **2** N-COUNT A **buyer** is a person who works for a large store deciding what goods will be bought from manufacturers to be sold in the store. (大商店的)采购员，进货员；买手

Word Link 词根词缀 *ar, er ≈ one who acts as* 充当…者：*buyer, liar, seller*

,buy|er's 'mar|ket N-SING When there is a **buyer's market** for a particular product, there are more of the products for sale than there are people who want to buy them, so buyers have a lot of choice and can make prices come down. 买方市场(指市场上某种东西供过于求，有利于买方选择和压价)【BUSINESS 商】

buy|out /'baɪaʊt/ (**buyouts**) **1** N-COUNT A **buyout** is the buying of a company, especially by its managers or employees. (尤指公司的管理者或雇员对公司的)控股权收购【BUSINESS 商】❑ *It is thought that a management buyout is one option.* 管理层收购被认为是一种选择。 **2** → see also **MBO**

buzz /bʌz/ (**buzzes, buzzing, buzzed**) **1** VERB If something **buzzes** or **buzzes** somewhere, it makes a long continuous sound, like the noise a bee makes when it is flying. 发出嗡嗡声 ❑ [v] *The intercom buzzed and he pressed down the appropriate switch.* 对讲机发出嗡嗡声，他按下了相应的开关。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Attack helicopters buzzed across the city.* 武装直升机嗡嗡地飞过城市上空。•N-COUNT **Buzz** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the irritating buzz of an insect.* 昆虫发出的令人讨厌的嗡嗡声 •**buzz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He switched off the transformer and the buzzing stopped.* 他关掉变压器，嗡嗡声就消失了。 **2** VERB If people **are buzzing around**, they are moving around quickly and busily. 匆忙地走动；忙得团团转【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v adv/prep] *A few tourists were buzzing about.* 几个观光客在匆匆游览。 **3** VERB If questions or ideas **are buzzing around** your head, or if your head **is buzzing with** questions or ideas, you are thinking about a lot of things, often in a confused way. (想法)在脑海中萦绕，翻腾 ❑ [v +around in] *Many more questions were buzzing around in my head.* 还有很多问题在我的脑海里翻腾。 ❑ [v +with] *Top style consultants will leave you buzzing with new ideas.* 高级时尚顾问会使你的脑中充满新鲜想法。 [Also v] **4** VERB [usu cont] If a place **is buzzing with** activity or conversation, there is a lot of activity or conversation there, especially because something important or exciting is about to happen. 充满嘈杂的(谈话、活动)声 ❑ [v +with] *The rehearsal studio is buzzing with lunchtime activity.* 排练室因午餐时间的活动而热闹非凡。 ❑ [v-ing] *...Hong Kong's buzzing, pulsating atmosphere.* 香港喧嚣热闹、充满活力的氛围 [Also v, v prep] **5** N-SING You can use **buzz** to refer to a long continuous sound, usually caused by lots of people talking at once. 嗡嗡的说话声 ❑ [+of] *A buzz of excitement filled the courtroom as the defendant was led in.* 当被告被带进来的时候，整个法庭的人都激动起来，一片嘈杂。 ❑ [+of] *...the excited buzz of conversation.* 兴奋嘈杂的说话声 **6** N-SING If something gives you a **buzz**, it makes you feel very happy or excited for a short time. (短暂的)快乐，兴奋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Performing still gives him a buzz.* 表演仍然能让他兴奋不已。 ❑ [+from] *He got a buzz from creating confrontations.* 制造冲突让他得到了快感。 **7** N-SING If a place or event has a **buzz**, it has a lively, interesting and modern atmosphere. 热闹有趣的气氛；时尚氛围 ❑ [+about] *The girls fell in love with Dublin on previous visits. They said that what they liked was the buzz about the place.* 姑娘们在前几次的游览中就爱上了都柏林，她们说她们喜欢这个城市的时尚氛围。 **8** ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **buzz** to refer to a word, idea, or activity which has recently become extremely popular. (词语、想法或活动)时髦的，流行的 ❑ *...the latest buzz phrase in garden design circles.* 园艺设计圈里的最新流行词 ❑ *Sex education in schools was the buzz topic.* 性教育在学校是个热议话题。 **9** VERB If an aircraft **buzzes** a place, it flies low over it, usually in a threatening way. (飞机)低飞掠过，逼近 ❑ [v n] *American fighter planes buzzed the city.* 美国战斗机低飞掠过城市。

buz|zard /'bʌzəʳd/ (**buzzards**) N-COUNT A **buzzard** is a large bird of prey. 鹫(大型猛禽)

buzz|er /'bʌzəʳ/ (**buzzers**) N-COUNT A **buzzer** is an electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound for example, to attract someone's attention. 蜂鸣器

buzz|saw /'bʌzsɔ:/ (**buzzsaws**) N-COUNT A **buzzsaw** is an electric saw consisting of a round metal disk with a sharp serrated edge. It is powered by an electric motor and is used for cutting wood and other materials. (电动)圆锯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **circular saw**

buzz|word /'bʌzwɜ:d/ (**buzzwords**) also **buzz word** N-COUNT A **buzzword** is a word or expression that has become fashionable in a particular field and is being used a lot by the media. (媒体上的)时髦术语,流行行话 ❑ [+of] *Biodiversity was the buzzword of the Rio Earth Summit.* 生物多样性是里约热内卢地球峰会上的时髦词儿。

buzzy /'bʌzi/ (**buzzier, buzziest**) ADJ If a place, event, or atmosphere is **buzzy**, it is lively, interesting, and modern. 热闹的;有趣的;时尚的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The cafe has an intimate but buzzy atmosphere.* 这个咖啡馆很温馨,但又有一种时尚的氛围。

by ⇔

The preposition is pronounced /baɪ/. The adverb is pronounced /baɪ/. 用作介词时读作 /baɪ/,用作副词时在句中重读 /'baɪ/。

In addition to the uses shown below, **by** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'abide by', 'put by', and 'stand by'. 除下列用法,by 还可用于 abide by, put by 和 stand by 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If something is done **by** a person or thing, that person or thing does it. 由;被 ❑ *The feast was served by his mother and sisters.* 这顿美餐是他母亲和他的姐妹们准备的。❑ *I was amazed by their discourtesy and lack of professionalism.* 他们的无礼和不专业让我震惊。❑ *The town has been under attack by rebel groups for a week now.* 一周来,该镇一直受到叛军的袭击。2 PREP If you say that something such as a book, a piece of music, or a painting is **by** a particular person, you mean that this person wrote it or created it. (图书、音乐、绘画等)由…(创作),出自 ❑ *...a painting by Van Gogh.* 一幅凡·高的画 ❑ *'Jacob's Ladder', the newest film by Adrian Lyne, is a post-Vietnam horror story.* 阿德里安·莱恩的最新电影《雅各的天梯》讲的是一个发生在越战后的恐怖故事。3 PREP If you do something **by** a particular means, you do it using that thing. 靠;用;凭 ❑ *We'll be travelling by car.* 我们将开车旅行。❑ *...dinners by candlelight.* 烛光晚餐 4 PREP [PREP v-ing] If you achieve one thing **by** doing another thing, your action enables you to achieve the first thing. 通过,凭借(做某事) ❑ *Make the sauce by boiling the cream and stock together in a pan.* 把奶油和高汤一起放在平底锅里熬煮来制作调味料。❑ *The all-female yacht crew made history by becoming the first to sail round the world.* 这艘游艇的船员为清一色的女性,她们进行了首次环球航行,创造了历史。❑ *By using the air ambulance to transport patients between hospitals, they can save up to £15,000 per patient.* 使用空中救护车在医院间运送病人,平均每个病人的花销可节省 15,000 英镑。5 PREP You use **by** in phrases such as 'by chance' or 'by accident' to indicate whether or not an event was planned. (用于短语中)由于,出于(偶然或意外) ❑ *I met him by chance out walking yesterday.* 我昨天外出散步时碰巧遇见了他。❑ *He opened Ingrid's letter by mistake.* 他不小心拆了英格丽德的信。❑ *Whether by design or accident his timing was perfect.* 不管是计划好的还是巧合,他对时机的把握堪称完美。6 PREP If someone is a particular type of person **by** nature, **by** profession, or **by** birth, they are that type of person because of their nature, their profession, or the family they were born into. 就(本性、职业或出身)而言 ❑ *I am certainly lucky to have a kind wife who is loving by nature.* 拥有一个天性仁爱的贤妻,我当然很幸运。❑ *She's a nurse by profession and now runs a counselling service for women.* 她的职业是护士,现在开办了一个妇女咨询中心。❑ *Her parents were in fact American by birth.* 她的父母在血统上其实是美国人。7 PREP If something must be done **by** law, it happens according to the law. If something is the case **by** particular standards, it is the case according to the standards. 根据,按照(法律或某种标准) ❑ *Pharmacists are required by law to give the medicine prescribed by the doctor.* 法律规定药剂师必须按照医生开的处方配药。❑ *...evening wear that was discreet by his standards.* 以他的标准来看相当朴素的晚礼服 8 PREP If you say what someone means **by** a particular word or expression, you are saying what they intend the word or expression to refer to. 说(某词语或某一番话) ❑ *Stella knew what he meant by 'start again'.* 斯特拉知道他说"重来"是什么意思。❑ *'You're unbelievably lucky.'—'What do you mean by that?'* "你真是太幸运了。" —— "你这话是什么意思?" 9 PREP If you hold someone or something **by** a particular part of them, you hold that part. (用于表示抓住身体某部位或握住物体某部分) ❑ *He caught her by the shoulder and turned her around.* 他抓住她的肩膀把她的身子转了过来。❑ *She was led by the arm to a small room at the far end of the corridor.* 她被拉着胳膊带到走廊另一头的一个小房间里。❑ *He picked up the photocopy by one corner and put it in his wallet.* 他拈着影印件的一角把它拿起来,放进了自己的钱包。10 PREP Someone or something that is **by** something else is beside it and close to it. 在…旁边;接近 ❑ *Judith was sitting in a rocking-chair by the window.* 朱迪丝正坐在窗户边的一张摇椅里。❑ *Felicity Maxwell stood by the bar and ordered a glass of wine.* 费利西蒂·马克斯韦尔站在吧台旁,要了一杯红酒。❑ *Emma was by the door.* 艾玛站在门旁。•ADV [ADV after v] **By** is also an adverb. ❑ *Large numbers of security police stood by.* 大批秘密警察站在一旁。11 PREP If a person or vehicle goes **by** you, they move past you without stopping. 经过;经由 ❑ *A few cars passed close by me.* 几辆车贴着我开过去。❑ *He kept walking and passed by me on his side of the street.* 他一直在街对面走着,并与街这边的我交错而过。•ADV [ADV after v] **By** is also an adverb. ❑ *The bomb went off as a police patrol went by.* 当一队巡警经过时,炸弹爆炸了。12 PREP If you stop **by** a place, you visit it for a short time. 在(某处停留) ❑ *We had made arrangements to stop by her house in Pacific Grove.* 我们已安排好去造访她位于帕西菲克格罗夫的家。•ADV [ADV after v] **By** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'll stop by after dinner and we'll have that talk.* 饭后我会过去坐一会儿,到时我们再谈。13 PREP If something happens **by** a particular time, it happens at or before that time. 在…时候;到…之前;不迟于 ❑ *By eight o'clock he had arrived at my hotel.* 到 8 点时,他已经到达我住的宾馆了。❑ *We all knew by then that the affair was practically over.* 到那时,我们都知道事情实际上已经结束了。14 PREP If you do something **by** day, you do it during the day. If you do it **by** night, you do it during the night. 在(白天或夜晚) ❑ *By day a woman could safely walk the streets, but at night the pavements became dangerous.* 白天的时候,妇女可以安全地在街上行走,而到了夜晚人行道上会变得很危险。❑ *She had no wish to hurry alone through the streets of London by night.* 她可不想独自在夜晚匆匆走过伦敦的街道。15 PREP In arithmetic, you use **by** before the second number in a multiplication or division sum. (乘或除)以 ❑ *...an apparent annual rate of 22.8 per cent (1.9 multiplied by 12).* 22.8% 的名义年利率(1.9 乘以 12) ❑ *230cm divided by 22cm is 10.45cm.* 230 厘米除以 22 厘米等于 10.45 厘米。16 PREP You use **by** to talk about measurements of area. For example, if a room is twenty feet **by** fourteen feet, it measures twenty feet in one direction and fourteen feet in the other direction. 乘(表示长乘宽得出的居室等的面积) ❑ *Three prisoners were sharing one small cell 3 metres by 2 metres.* 三个囚犯关在一个 3 米长 2 米宽的小牢房里。17 PREP If something increases or decreases **by** a particular amount, that amount is gained or lost. (表示增减的幅度) ❑ *Violent crime has increased by 10 percent since last year.* 暴力犯罪自去年以来增加了 10%。❑ *Their pay has been cut by one-third.* 他们薪水降低了 1/3。18 PREP Things that are made or sold **by** the million or **by** the dozen are made or sold in those quantities. 以…计;按…计 ❑ *Parcels arrived by the dozen from America.* 包裹成打地从美国运来。❑ *Liberty fabrics, both for furnishing and for dress-making, are sold by the metre.* 利伯蒂印花布按米出售,既可用作装饰又可作衣料。19 PREP You use **by** in expressions such as 'minute by minute' and 'drop by drop' to talk about things that happen gradually, not all at once. (表示事物的逐渐变化) ❑ *His father began to lose his memory bit by bit, becoming increasingly forgetful.* 他的父亲开始一点点地失去记忆,变得越来越健忘。20 PHRASE If you are **by yourself**, you are alone. 独自;单独 ❑ *...a dark-haired man sitting by himself in a corner.* 一个独自坐在角落里的黑发男人 21 PHRASE If you do something **by yourself**, you succeed in doing it without anyone helping you. 独立(完

成某事）❑ *I didn't know if I could raise a child by myself.* 我不知道自己是否能够独自养大一个孩子。

bye ♦♢ /baɪ/ CONVENTION **Bye** and **bye-bye** are informal ways of saying goodbye.（非正式）再见，拜拜

'bye-law → see **bylaw**

'by-election (**by-elections**) N-COUNT A **by-election** is an election that is held to choose a new member of parliament when a member has resigned or died.（国会议员的）补缺选举【BRIT 英】

Bye|lo|rus|sian /ˌbjeləʊˈrʌʃn/ (**Byelorussians**) ❶ ADJ **Byelorussian** means belonging or relating to Byelorussia or to its people or culture. 白俄罗斯的；白俄罗斯人的；白俄罗斯文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Byelorussian** is a Byelorussian citizen, or a person of Byelorussian origin. 白俄罗斯人；白俄罗斯裔人

by|gone /'baɪgɒn, AM 美 -gɔːn/ (**bygones**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Bygone** means happening or existing a very long time ago. 过去已久的；很久以前的 ❑ *The book recalls other memories of a bygone age.* 这本书追忆了一个久远时代的别样记忆。❑ *...bygone generations.* 过去的几代人 ❷ PHRASE If two people **let bygones be bygones**, they decide to forget about unpleasant things that have happened between them in the past. 让过去的事过去；冰释前嫌

by|law /'baɪlɔː/ (**bylaws**) also **bye-law, by-law** ❶ N-COUNT A **bylaw** is a law which is made by a local authority and which applies only in their area. 地方法规【BRIT 英】❑ *The by-law makes it illegal to drink in certain areas.* 当地的地方法规规定在特定区域饮酒属于非法。❷ N-COUNT A **bylaw** is a rule which controls the way an organization is run.（机构组织的）规章制度，规定【AM 美】❑ *Under the company's bylaws, he can continue as chairman until the age of 70.* 根据该公司的规定，他可以继续担任主席，一直到 70 岁。

'by|line /'baɪlaɪn/ (**bylines**) also **by-line** N-COUNT A **byline** is a line at the top of an article in a newspaper or magazine giving the author's name.（报刊文章顶部的）作者署名行【TECHNICAL 术语】

BYOD /ˌbiː waɪ əʊ 'diː/ N-UNCOUNT **BYOD** is the practice of allowing employees to use their own computers and smart phones to connect to company information. **BYOD** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'bring your own device'. 自带设备移动办公 ❑ *The firm has a BYOD policy.* 这家公司允许移动办公。

by|pass /'baɪpɑːs, -pæs/ (**bypasses, bypassing, bypassed**) ❶ VERB If you **bypass** someone or something that you would normally have to get involved with, you ignore them, often because you want to achieve something more quickly.（通常为更快地实现某事）越过，避开，绕开 ❑ [v n] *A growing number of employers are trying to bypass the unions altogether.* 越来越多的雇主试图完全绕过工会行事。❑ [be v-ed] *Regulators worry that controls could easily be bypassed.* 监管机构担心人们会轻易地摆脱控制。❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **bypass** is a surgical operation performed on or near the heart, in which the flow of blood is redirected so that it does not flow through a part of the heart which is diseased or blocked.（心脏）分流术，搭桥手术 ❑ *...heart bypass surgery.* 心脏搭桥手术 ❸ VERB If a surgeon **bypasses** a diseased artery or other part of the body, he or she performs an operation so that blood or other bodily fluids do not flow through it. 对（动脉等）作分流术；为…作搭桥术 ❑ [v n] *Small veins are removed from the leg and used to bypass the blocked up stretch of coronary arteries.* 从腿部取出一些细小血管，用来对堵塞的冠状动脉进行分流。❹ N-COUNT [oft in names] A **bypass** is a main road which takes traffic around the edge of a town rather than through its centre.（绕过城镇中心的）旁道，外环路 ❑ *A new bypass around the city is being built.* 一条新的绕城环路正在建设当中。❑ *...the Hereford bypass.* 赫里福德旁道 ❺ VERB If a road **bypasses** a place, it goes around it rather than through it.（道路）绕过 ❑ [v n] *...money for new roads to bypass cities.* 建造新的城市外环道所需的资金 ❻ VERB If you **bypass** a place when you are travelling, you avoid going through it. 绕…而行 ❑ [v n] *The rebel forces simply bypassed Zwedru on their way further south.* 叛军在向南部挺进时直接绕过了绥德鲁。

'by-product (**by-products**) also **byproduct** ❶ N-COUNT A **by-product** is something which is produced during the manufacture or processing of another product. 副产品 ❑ [+of] *The raw material for the tyre is a by-product of petrol refining.* 制造轮胎的原材料是提炼汽油时产生的一种副产品。❷ N-COUNT Something that is a **by-product of** an event or situation happens as a result of it, although it is usually not expected or planned. 意外收获；附带的结果 ❑ [+of] *A by-product of their meeting was the release of these fourteen men.* 他们会见的意外成果是释放了这 14 个人。

byre /'baɪəʳ/ (**byres**) N-COUNT A **byre** is a cowshed. 牛棚【BRIT, LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 英，文或过时】

by|stander /'baɪstændəʳ/ (**bystanders**) N-COUNT A **bystander** is a person who is present when something happens and who sees it but does not take part in it. 旁观者；局外人 ❑ *It looks like an innocent bystander was killed instead of you.* 看起来是一个无辜的旁观者当了你的替死鬼。

byte /baɪt/ (**bytes**) N-COUNT In computing, a **byte** is a unit of storage approximately equivalent to one printed character. 字节（计算机存储单位，约等于一个印刷字符）❑ *...two million bytes of data.* 2 兆字节的数据

by|way /'baɪweɪ/ (**byways**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] A **byway** is a small road which is not used by many cars or people. 旁道；偏僻小路 ❑ [+of] *...the highways and byways of America.* 美国大大小小的街道 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **byways of** a subject are the less important or less well known areas of it.（学科的）次要领域；冷僻学科 ❑ [+of] *My research focuses on the byways of children's literature.* 我的研究集中于儿童文学中的一些冷门领域。

by|word /'baɪwɜːʳd/ (**bywords**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone or something that is a **byword for** a particular quality is well known for having that quality.（某一特征的）代名词，代表人物，典型事物 ❑ [+for] *...the Rolls-Royce brand name, a byword for quality.* 劳斯莱斯品牌——品质的典范 ❷ N-COUNT A **byword** is a word or phrase which people often use. 口头禅；俗语 ❑ [+of] *Loyalty and support became the bywords of the day.* 忠诚和支持成了那个时代人们时常挂在嘴边的词儿。

byz|an|tine /bɪ'zæntaɪn, AM 美 'bɪzəntiːn/ also **Byzantine** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Byzantine** means related to or connected with the Byzantine Empire. 拜占庭的；拜占庭帝国的 ❑ *...Byzantine civilisation.* 拜占庭文明 ❑ *There are also several well-preserved Byzantine frescoes.* 也有几处保存完好的拜占庭时期的湿壁画。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a system or process as **byzantine**, you are criticizing it because it seems complicated or secretive.（体制、程序）拜占庭式的，错综复杂的，诡秘的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

B

Cc

C

C also **c** /siː/ (**C's, c's**) 1 N-VAR **C** is the third letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 3 个字母 2 N-VAR In music, **C** is the first note in the scale of C major. C 大调音阶中的第一音；C 音 3 N-VAR If you get a **C** as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is average. （作业、考试等）丙等，第三等，C 级 4 **c.** is written in front of a date or number to indicate that it is approximate. **c.** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'circa'. （用于日期或数字前）约，大约 ❑ *...the museum's re-creation of a New York dining-room (c. 1825-35).* 博物馆内对一家纽约餐厅（约 1825-1835 年）的再现 5 **C** or **c** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with c, such as 'copyright' or 'Celsius'. （用于首字母为 C 的一些单词的缩写，如 copyright，Celsius 等）❑ *Heat the oven to 180°C.* 把炉子加热到摄氏 180 度。6 → see also **C-in-C, c/o**

cab /kæb/ (**cabs**) 1 N-COUNT A **cab** is a taxi. 出租车；的士；计程车 2 N-COUNT The **cab** of a truck or train is the front part in which the driver sits. （卡车、火车的）驾驶室，司机室 ❑ *A Luton van has additional load space over the driver's cab.* 卢顿厢式货车的驾驶室上方有富余的装载空间。

ca|bal /kəˈbæl/ (**cabals**) N-COUNT If you refer to a group of politicians or other people as a **cabal**, you are criticizing them because they meet and decide things secretly. 阴谋小集团；秘密团体【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *He had been chosen by a cabal of fellow senators.* 他被一些参议员同僚组成的小集团选中。❑ *...a secret government cabal.* 秘密的政府阴谋集团

caba|ret /ˈkæbəreɪ, AM 美 ˌkæbəˈreɪ/ (**cabarets**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cabaret** is live entertainment consisting of dancing, singing, or comedy acts that are performed in the evening in restaurants or nightclubs. （餐馆、夜总会晚间的）卡巴莱歌舞表演，卡巴莱滑稽剧演出 ❑ *Helen made a successful career in cabaret.* 海伦的卡巴莱歌舞表演生涯曾非常成功。2 N-COUNT A **cabaret** is a show that is performed in a restaurant or nightclub, and that consists of dancing, singing, or comedy acts. （餐馆、夜总会的）歌舞表演，喜剧表演 ❑ *Peter and I also did a cabaret at the Corn Exchange.* 我和彼得也在谷物交易市场上演了喜剧表演。

cab|bage /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ (**cabbages**) N-VAR A **cabbage** is a round vegetable with white, green or purple leaves that is usually eaten cooked. （结球）甘蓝；卷心菜；洋白菜；包菜

→ see **vegetable**

cab|bie /ˈkæbi/ (**cabbies**) also **cabby** N-COUNT A **cabbie** is a person who drives a taxi. 出租车司机；的哥；的姐【INFORMAL 非正式】

ca|ber /ˈkeɪbəʳ/ (**cabers**) N-COUNT A **caber** is a long, heavy, wooden pole. It is thrown into the air as a test of strength in the traditional Scottish sport called 'tossing the caber'. （苏格兰传统投掷比赛的）长而重的木柱

cab|in /ˈkæbɪn/ (**cabins**) 1 N-COUNT A **cabin** is a small room in a ship or boat. （船上的）小舱 ❑ *He showed her to a small cabin.* 他把她领到了一个小船舱。2 N-COUNT A **cabin** is one of the areas inside a plane. （飞机上的）机舱，客舱 ❑ *He sat quietly in the First Class cabin, looking tired.* 他一脸倦意，静静地坐在头等舱里。3 N-COUNT A **cabin** is a small wooden house, especially one in an area of forests or mountains. （尤指森林、群山中的）小木屋 ❑ *...a log cabin.* 原木小屋

ˈcab|in crew (**cabin crews**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **cabin crew** on an aircraft are the people whose job is to look after the passengers. （飞机上的）乘务人员；机组乘务员

ˈcab|in cruis|er (**cabin cruisers**) N-COUNT A **cabin cruiser** is a motor boat which has a cabin for people to live or sleep in. （设有房舱的）摩托艇，游艇

cabi|net ◆◇ /ˈkæbɪnɪt/ (**cabinets**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **cabinet** is a cupboard used for storing things such as medicine or alcoholic drinks or for displaying decorative things in. 储藏柜；陈列柜 ❑ *He looked at the display cabinet with its gleaming sets of glasses.* 他看着陈列柜，里面摆着几套晶莹剔透的玻璃杯。2 → see also **filing cabinet** 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] The **Cabinet** is a group of the most senior ministers in a government, who meet regularly to discuss policies. 内阁 ❑ *The announcement came after a three-hour Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.* 在唐宁街进行了长达 3 个小时的内阁会议后发布了这份公告。❑ *...a former Cabinet Minister.* 前内阁大臣

ˈcabi|net mak|er (**cabinet makers**) also **cabinetmaker** N-COUNT A **cabinet maker** is a person who makes high-quality wooden furniture. 细木工匠；优质家具木工

ca|ble ◆◇ /ˈkeɪbᵊl/ (**cables, cabling, cabled**) 1 N-VAR A **cable** is a thick wire, or a group of wires inside a rubber or plastic covering, which is used to carry electricity or electronic signals. 电线；电缆 ❑ *...overhead power cables.* 高架电缆 ❑ *...strings of coloured lights with weatherproof cable.* 搭在防风雨的绝缘电线上的串串彩灯 2 N-VAR A **cable** is a kind of very strong, thick rope, made of wires twisted together. 钢缆；缆绳 ❑ *...the heavy anchor cable.* 沉重的锚链 ❑ *Steel cable will be used to replace worn ropes.* 将用钢缆替换磨损的绳索。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cable** is used to refer to television systems in which the signals are sent along underground wires rather than by radio waves. 有线电视 ❑ *They ran commercials on cable systems across the country.* 他们在全国的有线电视网上投放商业广告。❑ *The channel is only available on cable.* 这个频道只有有线电视才能收看。4 N-COUNT A **cable** is the same as a **telegram**. 同 telegram ❑ *She sent a cable to her mother.* 她给母亲发了封电报。5 VERB [usu passive] If a country, a city, or someone's home **is cabled**, cables and other equipment are put in place so that the people there can receive cable television. 给…安装有线电视 ❑ [be V-ed] *In France, 27 major cities are soon to be cabled.* 法国有 27 座大城市不久将安装有线电视。❑ [V-ed] *In the U.K., 254,000 homes are cabled.* 在英国，有 254,000 户住户安装了有线电视。6 → see also **cabling**

→ see **bridge, laser, television**

ˈca|ble car (**cable cars**) N-COUNT A **cable car** is a vehicle for taking people up mountains or steep hills. It is pulled by a moving cable. （登山）缆车，索道车

→ see **transport**

ˌca|ble ˈtele|vi|sion N-UNCOUNT **Cable television** is a television system in which signals are sent along wires rather than by radio waves. 有线电视

ca|bling /ˈkeɪblɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cabling** is used to refer to electrical or electronic cables, or to the process of putting them in a place. 电线；电缆；敷缆；布线 ❑ *...modern offices equipped with computer cabling.* 敷设了网线的现代化办公室 2 → see also **cable**

cache /kæʃ/ (**caches**) 1 N-COUNT A **cache** is a quantity of things such as weapons that have been hidden. 隐藏物，隐匿物

(如军火) ❑ *A huge arms cache was discovered by police.* 警方发现了大批私藏的军火。❑ [+of] *...a cache of weapons and explosives.* 一批隐藏的武器和炸药 2 N-COUNT A **cache** or **cache memory** is an area of computer memory that is used for temporary storage of data and can be accessed more quickly than the main memory. 高速缓冲存储器；高速缓存【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *In your Web browser's cache are the most recent Web files that you have downloaded.* 网页浏览器的高速缓存区里有你最近下载的网页文件。

ca|chet /ˈkæʃeɪ, AM 美 kæˈʃeɪ/ N-SING If someone or something has a certain **cachet**, they have a quality which makes people admire them or approve of them. 声望；威望；威信【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *A Mercedes carries a certain cachet.* 梅塞德斯车是品质的典范。

cack-handed /ˌkækˈhændɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **cack-handed**, you mean that they handle things in an awkward or clumsy way. 笨拙的；笨手笨脚的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...the cack-handed way they handled the incident.* 他们对这次事故的蹩脚处理

cack|le /ˈkækᵊl/ (**cackles, cackling, cackled**) VERB If someone **cackles**, they laugh in a loud unpleasant way, often at something bad that happens to someone else. (常指幸灾乐祸地)咯咯笑 ❑ [v] *The old lady cackled, pleased to have produced so dramatic a reaction.* 看到引起如此强烈的反应，老太太高兴得咯咯笑了起来。[Also v with quote, v at n] •N-COUNT **Cackle** is also a noun. ❑ *He let out a brief cackle.* 他咯咯一笑。

ca|copho|nous /kəˈkɒfənəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a mixture of sounds as **cacophonous**, you mean that they are loud and unpleasant. 刺耳嘈杂的 ❑ *...the cacophonous beat of pop music.* 流行音乐刺耳的节拍

ca|copho|ny /kəˈkɒfəni/ (**cacophonies**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe a loud, unpleasant mixture of sounds as a **cacophony**. 刺耳嘈杂的声音；喧嚣的声音；嘈杂声 ❑ [+of] *All around was bubbling a cacophony of voices.* 周围人声嘈杂。

cac|tus /ˈkæktəs/ (**cactuses** or **cacti** /ˈkæktaɪ/) N-COUNT A **cactus** is a thick fleshy plant that grows in many hot, dry parts of the world. Cacti have no leaves and many of them are covered in prickles. 仙人掌

cad /kæd/ (**cads**) N-COUNT If you say that a man is a **cad**, you mean that he treats other people, especially women, badly or unfairly. (尤指虐待妇女的)粗暴之人，无赖，恶棍【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He's a scoundrel! A cad!* 他是个流氓！无赖！

CAD /kæd/ N-UNCOUNT **CAD** refers to the use of computer software in the design of things such as cars, buildings, and machines. **CAD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'computer aided design'. 计算机辅助设计【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...CAD software.* 计算机辅助设计软件

ca|dav|er /kəˈdævəʳ/ (**cadavers**) N-COUNT A **cadaver** is a dead body. 死尸；尸体【FORMAL 正式】

ca|dav|er|ous /kəˈdævərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **cadaverous**, you mean they are extremely thin and pale. 形容枯槁的；面色惨白的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a tall man with a long, cadaverous face.* 面色苍白的长脸高个儿男子

cad|die /ˈkædi/ (**caddies, caddying, caddied**) also **caddy** 1 N-COUNT In golf, a **caddie** is a person who carries golf clubs and other equipment for a player. (为高尔夫球手背球杆等器具的)球童 2 VERB If you **caddie for** a golfer, you act as their caddie. (为高尔夫球手)当球童 ❑ [v +for] *Lil caddied for her son.* 利尔给她儿子当球童。[Also v] → see **golf**

ca|dence /ˈkeɪdᵊns/ (**cadences**) 1 N-COUNT The **cadence** of someone's voice is the way their voice gets higher and lower as they speak. 抑扬顿挫【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He recognized the Polish cadences in her voice.* 他从她的口音中听出了波兰腔。2 N-COUNT A **cadence** is the phrase that ends a section of music or a complete piece of music. (音乐的)终止式，结尾和弦

ca|den|za /kəˈdenzə/ (**cadenzas**) N-COUNT In classical music, a **cadenza** is a long and difficult solo passage in a piece for soloist and orchestra. 华彩乐段(古典乐中高难度的独奏乐段)

ca|det /kəˈdet/ (**cadets**) N-COUNT A **cadet** is a young man or woman who is being trained in the armed services or the police. (军队或警校的)学员 ❑ *...army cadets.* 陆军学员 ❑ *...the Cadet Corps.* 学员军训队

cadge /kædʒ/ (**cadges, cadging, cadged**) VERB If someone **cadges** food, money, or help from you, they ask you for it and succeed in getting it. 乞得；索取；讨到【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n] *Can I cadge a cigarette?* 能不能给我支烟？ ❑ [v n +from/off] *He could cadge a ride from somebody.* 他可以请求别人捎他一程。

cad|mium /ˈkædmiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Cadmium** is a soft bluish-white metal that is used in the production of nuclear energy. 镉

ca|dre /ˈkɑːdəʳ, AM 美 -dreɪ/ (**cadres**) N-COUNT A **cadre** is a small group of people who have been specially chosen, trained, and organized for a particular purpose. 骨干队伍；基干人员 ❑ [+of] *...an elite cadre of international managers.* 国际经理人组成的精英队伍

Cae|sar|ean /sɪˈzeərɪən/ (**Caesareans**) N-COUNT [oft by N] A **Caesarean** or a **Caesarean section** is an operation in which a baby is lifted out of a woman's womb through an opening cut in her abdomen. 剖宫产术 ❑ *My youngest daughter was born by Caesarean.* 我家小女儿是剖宫产生的。

Caesar sal|ad /ˌsiːzəʳ ˈsæləd/ (**Caesar salads**) also **caesar salad** N-VAR **Caesar salad** is a type of salad containing lettuce, eggs, cheese, and small pieces of fried bread, served with a dressing of oil, vinegar, and herbs. 恺撒色拉(食材包括莴苣、鸡蛋、奶酪、炸面包屑，佐以食油、醋和香料)

café /ˈkæfeɪ, AM 美 kæˈfeɪ/ (**cafés**) also **cafe** 1 N-COUNT A **café** is a place where you can buy drinks, simple meals, and snacks, but, in Britain, not usually alcoholic drinks. 咖啡屋，小餐馆(在英国通常不出售酒类) 2 N-COUNT [n N] A street **café** or a pavement **café** is a café which has tables and chairs on the pavement outside it where people can eat and drink. 露天小餐馆；路边咖啡屋 ❑ *...an Italian street café.* 一家意大利路边咖啡店 ❑ *...sidewalk cafés and boutiques.* 街边小吃店和服装店

café bar (**café bars**) N-COUNT A **café bar** is a café where you can also buy alcoholic drinks. 兼卖酒的咖啡屋

caf|eteria /ˌkæfɪˈtɪəriə/ (**cafeterias**) N-COUNT A **cafeteria** is a restaurant where you choose your food from a counter and take it to your table after paying for it. Cafeterias are usually found in public buildings such as hospitals and stores. (医院、商场等的)自助餐厅，食堂

→ see **restaurant**

caf|eti|ère /kæfəˈtjeəʳ/ (**cafetières**) N-COUNT A **cafetière** is a type of coffee pot that has a disk with small holes in it attached to the lid. You push the lid down to separate the liquid from the ground coffee when it is ready to drink. (带有滤网的)咖啡壶

caff /kæf/ (**caffs**) N-COUNT A **caff** is a café which serves simple British food such as fried eggs, bacon, and sausages. 小餐馆，咖啡馆(供应英式便餐)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a transport caff.* 公路边的小餐馆

caf|feine /ˈkæfiːn, AM 美 kæˈfiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Caffeine** is a chemical substance found in coffee, tea, and cocoa, which affects your brain and body and makes you more active. 咖啡因；咖啡碱

→ see **coffee**

caf|tan /ˈkæftæn/ (**caftans**) also **kaftan** N-COUNT A **caftan** is a long loose garment with long sleeves. Caftans are worn by men in Arab countries, and by women in America and Europe. (阿拉伯男子以及欧美女子穿的)宽松长袍

cage /keɪdʒ/ (**cages**) 1 N-COUNT A **cage** is a structure of wire or metal bars in which birds or animals are kept. 笼子；鸟笼；兽笼 ❑ *I hate to see birds in cages.* 我不愿意看到鸟被关在笼子里。2 → see also **rib cage** 3 PHRASE If someone **rattles** your **cage**, they do something which is intended to make you feel nervous. 使焦躁不安；令心神不宁 ❑ *If he's trying to rattle your cage, it's working.* 如果他存心要让你不得安宁的话，那他是得逞了。

caged /keɪdʒd/ ADJ A **caged** bird or animal is inside a cage. 关

在笼中的 ❑ *Mark was still pacing like a caged animal.* 马克还在如笼中困兽般踱来踱去。

cage fighting N-UNCOUNT **Cage fighting** is a type of organized violent fighting that takes place in an enclosed space. 笼斗；笼中极限格斗 ❑ *He climbs into the ring and glides to the centre with the kind of confidence that comes from being European kick-boxing and cage fighting champion.* 身为欧洲跆拳道和极限笼斗双料冠军，他自信满满地爬进拳击台，翩然走到场地中央。

cagey /ˈkeɪdʒi/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **cagey** about something, you mean that you think they are deliberately not giving you much information or expressing an opinion about it. 讳莫如深的；守口如瓶的 ❑ [+about] *He is cagey about what he was paid for the business.* 他对自己在这桩买卖中所得的报酬不愿多提。

cahoots /kəˈhuːts/ PHRASE If you say that one person is **in cahoots with** another, you do not trust the first person because you think that they are planning something secretly with the other. 与…密谋；与…勾结【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+with] *In his view they were all in cahoots with the police.* 照他看，他们和警察都是一伙的。

cairn /keəˈn/ (**cairns**) N-COUNT A **cairn** is a pile of stones which marks a boundary, a route across rough ground, or the top of a mountain. A cairn is sometimes also built in memory of someone. （标志边界、崎岖路径、山顶或纪念某人的）石堆，石标

cajole /kəˈdʒəʊl/ (**cajoles, cajoling, cajoled**) VERB If you **cajole** someone **into** doing something, you get them to do it after persuading them for some time. 哄骗；劝诱；说服 ❑ [V n +into] *It was he who had cajoled Garland into doing the film.* 是他劝服嘉兰拍这部片子的。❑ [V n to-inf] *He cajoled Mr Dobson to stand for mayor.* 他说服多布森先生竞选市长。[Also V n, V]

Cajun /ˈkeɪdʒən/ (**Cajuns**) ❶ ADJ [USU ADJ n] **Cajun** means belonging or relating to a group of people who live mainly in Louisiana in the United States, and are descended from French people. Cajun is also used to refer to the language and culture of these people. 卡津人的；卡津语的；卡津文化的 ❑ *They played some Cajun music.* 他们演奏了一些卡津音乐。❑ *…Cajun food.* 卡津风味食物 ❷ N-COUNT A **Cajun** is a person of Cajun origin. 卡津人（居住在美国路易斯安那州的法国人后裔）❸ N-UNCOUNT **Cajun** is a dialect of French spoken by Cajun people. 卡津方言（一种法语方言）❑ *… the first book ever written in Cajun.* 第一本用卡津方言写的书

cake ♦◇ /keɪk/ (**cakes**) ❶ N-VAR A **cake** is a sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, eggs, sugar, and fat in an oven. Cakes may be large and cut into slices or small and intended for one person only. 蛋糕；糕饼 ❑ *…a piece of cake.* 一块蛋糕 ❑ *Would you like some chocolate cake?* 来点巧克力蛋糕怎么样？❑ *…little cakes with white icing.* 裹有白色糖霜的小蛋糕 ❷ N-COUNT Food that is formed into flat round shapes before it is cooked can be referred to as **cakes**. 饼状食物；饼 ❑ *…fish cakes.* 鱼饼 ❑ *… home-made potato cakes.* 自家做的土豆饼 ❸ N-COUNT A **cake of** soap is a small block of it. 块；小块 ❑ [+of] *…a small cake of lime-scented soap.* 一小块青柠味香皂 ❹ PHRASE If you think that someone wants the benefits of doing two things when it is only reasonable to expect the benefits of doing one, you can say that they want to **have their cake and eat it**. 二者兼得；鱼与熊掌兼得【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *To many it sounds like he wants to have his cake and eat it.* 在许多人看来，他是想鱼与熊掌兼得。❺ PHRASE If you think something is very easy to do, you can say it is **a piece of cake**. People often say this to stop someone feeling worried about doing something they have to do. 小事一桩，易如反掌，小菜一碟（常用于安慰别人）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Just another surveillance job, old chap. Piece of cake to somebody like you.* 老伙计，只不过又是一份盯梢的活儿。对你这样的人来说还不是小菜一碟。❻ PHRASE If someone has done something very stupid, rude, or selfish, you can say that they **take the cake** or that what they have done **takes the cake**, to emphasize your surprise at their behaviour. （愚蠢、无礼、自私的行为）非常过分，极其讨厌【AM, EMPHASIS 美，强调】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **take the biscuit**

❼ **the icing on the cake** → see **icing**

→ see **dessert**

caked /keɪkt/ ADJ If something is **caked with** mud, blood, or dirt, it is covered with a thick dry layer of it. 涂满…的；沾满…的 ❑ [+with/in] *Her shoes were caked with mud.* 她的鞋上全是泥。•COMB [USU ADJ n] **Caked** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *…herds of mud-caked cattle and sheep.* 一群群浑身是泥的牛羊

cake mix (**cake mixes**) N-VAR **Cake mix** is a powder that you mix with eggs and water or milk to make a cake. You bake the mixture in the oven. 蛋糕粉；制作蛋糕的混合配料

cake pan (**cake pans**) N-COUNT A **cake pan** is a metal container that you bake a cake in. 糕饼烤盘；蛋糕烤盘【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cake tin**

cake tin (**cake tins**) N-COUNT A **cake tin** is a metal container that you bake a cake in. 糕饼烤盘；蛋糕烤盘【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **cake pan**

cakewalk /ˈkeɪkwɔːk/ N-SING If you say that something is **a cakewalk**, you mean that it is very easy to do or achieve. 易如反掌的事；容易做的事 ❑ *Fittipaldi's victory was a cakewalk.* 菲蒂帕尔迪的成功来得太容易了。

cal /kæl/ (**cals**) N-COUNT [USU pl, num N] **Cals** are units of measurement for the energy value of food. **Cal** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'calorie'. 卡（路里），小卡（热量单位）❑ *…325 cals per serving.* 每份食物（含）325 小卡热量

calamari /ˌkæləˈmɑːri/ N-UNCOUNT **Calamari** is squid that has been prepared for eating, usually by cutting it into rings, dipping it in a mixture of flour, milk and eggs, and frying it. （供食用的）鱿鱼；炸鱿鱼圈

calamine /ˈkæləmaɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Calamine** is a liquid that you can put on your skin when it is sore or itchy. 炉甘石药液 ❑ *…calamine lotion.* 炉甘石洗剂

calamitous /kəˈlæmɪtəs/ ADJ If you describe an event or situation as **calamitous**, you mean it is very unfortunate or serious. 不幸的；灾难性的；严重的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…the calamitous state of the country.* 国势危难

calamity /kəˈlæmɪti/ (**calamities**) N-VAR A **calamity** is an event that causes a great deal of damage, destruction, or personal distress. 灾难；灾祸；祸患【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He described drugs as the greatest calamity of the age.* 他称毒品是这个时代最大的祸害。❑ *It could only end in calamity.* 它只会落得个灾难性的下场。

calcified /ˈkælsɪfaɪd/ ADJ Body tissue that is **calcified** has become hard because of the presence of substances called calcium salts. （人体组织）钙化的，硬化的 ❑ *…calcified tissue.* 钙化组织

calcium /ˈkælsiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Calcium** is a soft white element which is found in bones and teeth, and also in limestone, chalk, and marble. 钙

calculable /ˈkælkjʊləbəl/ ADJ **Calculable** amounts or consequences can be calculated. 可计算的；可估算的

calculate /ˈkælkjʊleɪt/ (**calculates, calculating, calculated**) ❶ VERB If you **calculate** a number or amount, you discover it from information that you already have, by using arithmetic, mathematics, or a special machine. 计算 ❑ [V n] *From this you can calculate the total mass in the Galaxy.* 由此你可以算出银河系的总质量。❑ [V that] *We calculate that the average size farm in Lancaster County is 65 acres.* 我们计算出兰开斯特郡的农场面积平均为 65 英亩。[Also V wh] ❷ VERB If you **calculate** the effects of something, especially a possible course of action, you think about them in order to form an opinion or decide what to do. 估计；推测；预料 ❑ [V n] *I believe I am capable of calculating the political consequences accurately.* 我觉得我能准确预料此事的政治后果。❑ [V that] *The President is calculating that this will somehow relieve the international pressure on him.* 总统预计这会在某种程度上减轻他所承受的国际压力。

calculated /ˈkælkjʊleɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ If something is **calculated to** have a particular effect, it is specially done or arranged in

order to have that effect. 精心计划的 ❑ *Their movements through the region were calculated to terrify landowners into abandoning their holdings.* 他们穿越该地区的行动是精心谋划的，意在恐吓土地所有者放弃手中的地产。 2 ADJ If you say that something is not **calculated to** have a particular effect, you mean that it is unlikely to have that effect. 很可能的；可能性大的 ❑ *Such a statement was hardly calculated to deter future immigrants.* 这样的声明不太可能吓住将来的移民。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe a clever or dishonest action as **calculated** when it is very carefully planned or arranged. 蓄谋的；处心积虑的 ❑ *Irene's cleaning the floor had been a calculated attempt to cover up her crime.* 艾琳清洗地板是有意掩盖她的罪行。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] If you take a **calculated** risk, you do something which you think might be successful, although you have fully considered the possible bad consequences of your action. (风险)认为值得一试的，权衡过的

cal|cu|lat|ing /'kælkjʊleɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **calculating**, you disapprove of the fact that they deliberately plan to get what they want, often by hurting or harming other people. 有心计的；诡计多端的；能算计的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *Northbridge is a cool, calculating and clever criminal who could strike again.* 诺思布里奇是个头脑冷静、诡计多端、阴险狡诈的罪犯，他可能还会犯案。

cal|cu|la|tion /ˌkælkjʊ'leɪʃ^n/ (**calculations**) 1 N-VAR A **calculation** is something that you think about and work out mathematically. **Calculation** is the process of working something out mathematically. 计算；运算；计算结果 ❑ *Leonard made a rapid calculation: he'd never make it in time.* 伦纳德迅速计算了一下，发现他根本赶不上。 ❑ [+of] *...the calculation of their assets.* 对他们资产的估算 2 N-VAR A **calculation** is something that you think carefully about and arrive at a conclusion on after having considered all the relevant factors. 估计；推断；预测 ❑ *For the President, the calculations are equally difficult. If the peacekeeping operation goes wrong, he risks appearing weak.* 对总统来说，局势同样难料。假如维和行动出了岔子，他就会显得无能。

→ see **mathematics**

cal|cu|la|tor /'kælkjʊleɪtə'/ (**calculators**) N-COUNT A **calculator** is a small electronic device that you use for making mathematical calculations. 计算器 ❑ *...a pocket calculator.* 便携计算器

cal|cu|lus /'kælkjʊləs/ N-UNCOUNT **Calculus** is a branch of advanced mathematics which deals with variable quantities. 微积分

cal|en|dar /'kælɪndə'/ (**calendars**) 1 N-COUNT A **calendar** is a chart or device which displays the date and the day of the week, and often the whole of a particular year divided up into months, weeks, and days. 日历 ❑ *There was a calendar on the wall above, with large squares around the dates.* 上面的墙上挂着日历，日期上画着大大的方框。 2 N-COUNT A **calendar** is a particular system for dividing time into periods such as years, months, and weeks, often starting from a particular point in history. 历法 ❑ *The Christian calendar was originally based on the Julian calendar of the Romans.* 基督教历最初是以罗马人的儒略历为基础制定的。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] You can use **calendar** to refer to a series or list of events and activities which take place on particular dates, and which are important for a particular organization, community, or person. (某一组织、团体或个人的)日程表，纪事表，大事一览表 ❑ *It is one of the British sporting calendar's most prestigious events.* 这是英国体坛大事表上最负盛名的赛事之一。

→ see **year**

ˌcal|en|dar 'month (**calendar months**) 1 N-COUNT A **calendar month** is one of the twelve months of the year. 历月，自然月(日历上的某一个月) ❑ *Winners will be selected at the end of each calendar month.* 每个月末都会选出优胜者。 2 N-COUNT A **calendar month** is the period from a particular date in one month to the same date in the next month, for example from April 4th to May 4th. 一整月(从某月中的某日到下月的同一日)

ˌcal|en|dar 'year (**calendar years**) N-COUNT A **calendar year** is a period of twelve months from January 1 to December 31. **Calendar year** is often used in business to compare with the **financial year**. 历年，自然年(从1月1日到12月31日)

calf /kɑːf, AM 美 kæf/ (**calves** /kɑːvz, AM 美 kævz/) 1 N-COUNT A **calf** is a young cow. 小牛；牛犊 2 N-COUNT Some other young animals, including elephants and whales, are called **calves**. (象、鲸等的)崽，幼兽 3 N-COUNT Your **calf** is the thick part at the back of your leg, between your ankle and your knee. 腓肠；小腿肚 ❑ *...a calf injury.* 小腿肚受伤

'calf-length ADJ [ADJ n] **Calf-length** skirts, dresses, and coats come to halfway between your knees and ankles. (衣、裙)长及小腿肚的 ❑ *...a black, calf-length coat.* 黑色过膝外套

calf|skin /'kɑːfskɪn, AM 美 'kæf-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Calfskin** shoes and clothing are made from the skin of a calf. 小牛皮；小牛皮革 ❑ *...calfskin boots.* 小牛皮靴

cali|ber /'kælɪbə'/ → see **calibre**

cali|brate /'kælɪbreɪt/ (**calibrates, calibrating, calibrated**) 1 VERB If you **calibrate** an instrument or tool, you mark or adjust it so that you can use it to measure something accurately. 校定，校准，调节(计量器具)【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ [v n] *...instructions on how to calibrate a thermometer.* 如何标定温度计的说明 2 VERB If you **calibrate** something, you measure it accurately. 精确测量；准确估量【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ [v n] *...a way of calibrating the shift of opinion within the Labour Party.* 准确衡量工党内部观点转变的方法 •**cali|bra|tion** (**calibrations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the precise calibration of the achievement level of those observed.* 对观察对象成就水平的精确衡量

cali|bre /'kælɪbə'/ (**calibres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **caliber**

1 N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] The **calibre of** a person is the quality or standard of their ability or intelligence, especially when this is high. (尤指突出的)才干，能力 ❑ [+of] *I was impressed by the high calibre of the researchers and analysts.* 研究人员和分析人员的高素质给我留下了深刻印象。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **calibre of** something is its quality, especially when it is good. (尤指良好的)品质，质量，质地 ❑ [+of] *The calibre of teaching was very high.* 教学质量很高。 3 N-COUNT [adj N] The **calibre** of a gun is the width of the inside of its barrel. (枪、炮的)口径【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *...a .22 calibre rifle.* 口径为0.22英寸的步枪

cali|co /'kælɪkəʊ/ (**calicoes**) N-VAR **Calico** is plain white fabric made from cotton. 白棉布；白布

cali|per /'kælɪpə'/ (**calipers**) also **calliper** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *a pair of* N] **Calipers** are an instrument consisting of two long, thin pieces of metal joined together at one end, and are used to measure the size of things. 卡钳；卡尺 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Calipers** are devices consisting of metal rods held together by straps, which are used to support a person's legs when they cannot walk properly. (装在腿上帮助行走的)双脚规形夹

ca|liph /'keɪlɪf/ (**caliphs**) also **calif** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Caliph** was a Muslim ruler. 哈里发(穆斯林统治者) ❑ *...the caliph of Baghdad.* 巴格达的哈里发

cal|is|then|ics /ˌkælɪs'θenɪks/ also **callisthenics** N-PLURAL **Calisthenics** are simple exercises that you can do to keep fit and healthy. 健身操；健美操

call ◆◆◆ /kɔːl/ (**calls, calling, called**) 1 VERB If you **call** someone or something **by** a particular name or title, you give them that name or title. 叫；称呼；将…命名；给…起名字 ❑ [v n n] *'Doctor...'—'Will you please call me Sarah?'* "大夫……" —— "请叫我萨拉好吗？" ❑ [v n +by] *Everybody called each other by their surnames.* 大家相互之间都以姓氏相称。 •**called** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *There are two men called Buckley at the Home Office.* 内政部有两名男子叫巴克利。 ❑ *...a device called an optical amplifier.* 名为光放大器的一种设备 2 VERB If you **call** someone or something a particular thing, you suggest they are that thing or describe them as that thing. 把…说成；认为…是；将…称为 ❑ [v n n] *The speech was interrupted by members of the Conservative Party, who called him a traitor.* 演说被保守党人士打断，他们称他是叛徒。 ❑ [v n adj] *She calls me lazy and selfish.* 她说我又懒又自私。 ❑ [v *it* adj to-inf] *He called it particularly cynical to begin releasing the hostages on Christmas Day.* 他认为在圣诞节这天开始释放人质尤

为讽刺。❑ [v pron-refl n] *Anyone can call themselves a psychotherapist.* 谁都可以自称是心理治疗师。 3 VERB If you **call** something, you say it in a loud voice, because you are trying to attract someone's attention. 喊；叫；大声说出 ❑ [v n] *He could hear the others downstairs in different parts of the house calling his name.* 他听到其他人从楼下不同地方喊他的名字。❑ [v with quote] *'Boys!' she called again.* "小子们！"她又叫道。 •PHRASAL VERB **Call out** means the same as **call**. call out 同 call ❑ [v p n] *The butcher's son called out a greeting.* 屠夫的儿子大声打了个招呼。❑ [v p with quote] *The train stopped and a porter called out, 'Middlesbrough!'* 火车停站，一名列车员喊道："米德尔斯伯勒到了！" [Also v n p] 4 VERB If you **call** someone, you telephone them. 打电话给…；给…打电话 ❑ [v n] *Would you call me as soon as you find out?* 你一弄清楚了就给我打电话好吗？ ❑ [v n] *A friend of mine gave me this number to call.* 一个朋友要我打这个号码。❑ [v] *'May I speak with Mr Coyne, please?'—'May I ask who's calling?'* "请科因先生接一下电话好吗？"——"请问您是哪位？" 5 VERB If you **call** someone such as a doctor or the police, you ask them to come to you, usually by telephoning them. (通常指打电话)呼叫，叫，召唤 ❑ [v n] *He screamed for his wife to call an ambulance.* 他尖叫着让他老婆打电话叫救护车。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *One night he was called to see a woman with tuberculosis.* 一天夜里，有人打来电话，请他去给一位患肺结核的妇女看病。 6 VERB If you **call** someone, you ask them to come to you by shouting to them. 喊；呼唤 ❑ [v n] *She called her young son: 'Here, Stephen, come and look at this!'.* 她喊她的小儿子："喂，斯蒂芬，过来看看这个！" ❑ [v n prep] *He called me over the Tannoy.* 他用天朗扩音器喊我。 7 N-COUNT When you make a telephone **call**, you telephone someone. 打电话 ❑ [+to] *I made a phone call to the United States to talk to a friend.* 我打电话给美国的一个朋友。❑ [+from] *I've had hundreds of calls from other victims.* 我已经接到了其他受害人打来的上百个电话。 8 VERB If someone in authority **calls** something such as a meeting, rehearsal, or election, they arrange for it to take place at a particular time. 召集，安排(会议、排练、选举等) ❑ [v n] *The Committee decided to call a meeting of the All India Congress.* 委员会决定召开印度国大党会议。❑ [v n] *The RSC was calling a press conference to announce the theatre's closure.* 皇家莎士比亚剧团要召开新闻发布会，宣布剧院关闭。 9 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is called** before a court or committee, they are ordered to appear there, usually to give evidence. 传唤(某人出庭等) ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The child waited two hours before she was called to give evidence.* 小女孩等了两个小时才被传唤进去作证。❑ [be v-ed prep] *I was called as an expert witness.* 我作为专家证人被传唤出庭。[Also be v-ed] 10 VERB If you **call** somewhere, you make a short visit there. 短暂停留；访问；拜访 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A market researcher called at the house where he was living.* 一位市场调查人员造访了他的住处。❑ [v] *Andrew now came almost weekly to call.* 现在安德鲁几乎每星期都来。 •N-COUNT **Call** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *He decided to pay a call on Tommy Cummings.* 他决定去看望一下汤米·卡明斯。 11 VERB When a train, bus, or ship **calls** somewhere, it stops there for a short time to allow people to get on or off. (火车、公共汽车、船舶)停靠，停留 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The steamer calls at several ports along the way.* 一路上，汽船在好几个港口停靠。 12 VERB To **call** a game or sporting event means to cancel it, for example because of rain or bad light. 取消(比赛等)【AM 美】❑ [v n] *We called the next game.* 我们取消了下一场比赛。 13 N-COUNT [N to-inf] If there is a **call for** something, someone demands that it should happen. 号召；呼吁；号令 ❑ [+for] *There have been calls for a new kind of security arrangement.* 不少人呼吁出台新的安全措施。❑ *Almost all workers heeded a call by the trade unions to stay at home for the duration of the strike.* 工会号召工人在罢工期间呆在家里，几乎所有工人都响应了这一号召。 14 N-UNCOUNT If there is little or no **call for** something, very few people want it to be done or provided. 需要；需求 ❑ [+for] *'Have you got just plain chocolate?'—'No, I'm afraid there's not much call for that.'* "你们有纯巧克力吗？"——"没有，恐怕那东西没几个人要。" 15 N-SING [with poss] The **call of** something such as a place is the way it attracts or interests you strongly. 吸引力；魅力 16 N-COUNT The **call** of a particular bird or animal is the characteristic sound that it makes. (鸟、兽的)叫声 ❑ *...a wide range of animal noises and bird calls.* 各种各样的鸟兽叫声 17 → see also **calling, so-called** 18 PHRASE If you say that **there is no call for** someone to behave in a particular way, you are criticizing their behaviour, usually because you think it is rude. 没必要；不该【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There was no call for him to single you out from all the others.* 这么多人中，他不该专挑你。 19 PHRASE If someone **is on call**, they are ready to go to work at any time if they are needed, especially if there is an emergency. 随时待命的；随叫随到的 ❑ *In theory I'm on call day and night.* 从理论上说，我不管白天夜里随叫随到。❑ *...a doctor on call.* 随叫随到的医生 20 PHRASE If you **call in sick**, you telephone the place where you work to tell them you will not be coming to work because you are ill. 打电话请病假 ❑ *'Shouldn't you be at work today?'—'I called in sick.'* "你今天不是应该上班的吗？"——"我打电话请过病假了。" 21 **to call** someone's **bluff** → see **bluff** 22 **to call it a day** → see **day** 23 **to call a halt** → see **halt** 24 **to call** something **to mind** → see **mind** 25 **call of nature** → see **nature** 26 **to call** something your **own** → see **own** 27 **to call** something **into question** → see **question** 28 **to call it quits** → see **quit** 29 **to call a spade a spade** → see **spade** 30 **to call the tune** → see **tune** 31 **too close to call** → see **close**

▶**call back** PHRASAL VERB If you **call** someone **back**, you telephone them again or in return for a telephone call that they have made to you. 给…回电话 ❑ [v n p] *If we're not around she'll take a message and we'll call you back.* 如果我们不在，她会转告的，我们给您打过去。[Also v p n (not pron)]

▶**call for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **call for** someone, you go to the building where they are, so that you can both go somewhere. 接(人) ❑ [v p n] *I shall be calling for you at seven o'clock.* 7点钟我来接你。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **call for** something, you demand that it should happen. 要求；呼吁 ❑ [v p n] *They angrily called for Robinson's resignation.* 他们愤怒地要求鲁宾逊辞职。 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **calls for** a particular action or quality, it needs it or makes it necessary. 需要；要求 ❑ [v p n] *It's a situation that calls for a blend of delicacy and force.* 应付这种局面需要刚柔并济。

▶**call in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **call** someone **in**, you ask them to come and help you or do something for you. 请来；找来 ❑ [v p n] *Call in an architect or surveyor to oversee the work.* 找个建筑师或监理员来监工。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **call in** somewhere, you make a short visit there. 顺路拜访；顺道走访 ❑ [v p] *He just calls in occasionally.* 他只是偶尔过来坐坐。❑ [v p +on] *I got into the habit of calling in on Gloria on my way home.* 我养成了回家路上顺便去看格洛丽亚的习惯。

▶**call off** PHRASAL VERB If you **call off** an event that has been planned, you cancel it. 取消 ❑ [v p n] *He has called off the trip.* 他已取消了这次行程。❑ [v n p] *The union threatened a strike but called it off at the last minute.* 工会扬言要罢工，不过在最后一刻取消了行动。

▶**call on** or **call upon** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **call on** someone **to** do something or **call upon** them **to** do it, you say publicly that you want them to do it. 要求；呼吁；号召 ❑ [v p n to-inf] *One of Kenya's leading churchmen has called on the government to resign.* 肯尼亚一位高级宗教人士要求政府下台。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **call on** someone or **call upon** someone, you pay them a short visit. (短暂)拜访，探访，看望 ❑ [v p n] *Sofia was intending to call on Miss Kitts.* 索菲娅打算去拜访基茨小姐。

▶**call out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **call** someone **out**, you order or request that they come to help, especially in an emergency. (尤指在紧急情况下)命令…出动，请求…出动 ❑ [v p n] *Colombia has called out the army and imposed emergency measures.* 哥伦比亚出动了军队，并采取了紧急措施。❑ [v n p] *I called the doctor out.* 我叫了医生。❑ [be v-ed p +to] *The fire brigade should always be called out to a house fire.* 一旦房屋失火，就应该马上叫消防队来。 2 → see also **call 3**

▶**call up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **call** someone **up**, you telephone them. (给…)打电话【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n p] *When I'm in Pittsburgh, I call him up.* 我每到匹兹堡，都给他打电话。❑ [v p n] *He called up the museum.* 他给博物馆打了电话。❑ [v p] *Sometimes I'd even call up at 4 a.m.* 有时我甚至早上四点打电话。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is called up**, they are ordered to join the army, navy, or air force. (陆、海、空军)征召…入伍 ❑ [be v-ed p] *Youngsters coming up to university were being called up.* 快上大学的青年人受到征召。❑ [v p n] *The United States has called up some 150,000 military reservists.* 美国已经

征召了约 15 万名预备役军人。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is called up**, they are chosen to play in a sports team. 选中，挑选（…参加运动队）❑ [be V-ed P] *He is likely to be called up for Thursday's match against Italy.* 他有可能被选中参加星期四对意大利的比赛。4 → see also **call-up**

▶**call upon** → see **call on**

Thesaurus 同类词 *call* Also look up:

V. cry, holler, scream, shout 3 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *call* with:

N. call *someone* **names** 辱骂某人 2
conference call 电话会议，**emergency** call 紧急呼叫，**a number to** call 呼叫号码，**(tele)phone** call 打电话 2
call **a meeting** 召集会议 8
ADJ. **collect** call 对方付费电话 2
V. **make a** call 打电话，**receive a** call 接到电话，**return a** call 回电话，**take a** call 接电话，**wait for a** call 等电话 2

call|back /'kɔ:lbæk/ (**callbacks**) N-COUNT A **callback** is an occasion when you are asked to return for a second interview for a job, or a second audition for a part in a show. （求职、试镜的）复试通知 ❑ *Needless to say, the audition went badly, and I never got a callback.* 不用说，试镜搞砸了，我一直都没接到复试通知。

'call box (**call boxes**) also **call-box** 1 N-COUNT A **call box** is the same as a **telephone box**. 同 telephone box【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **call box** is a telephone in a box or case, often on a pole, that is at the side of a road and that you can use in emergencies. （路边）应急电话【mainly AM 主美】

'call cen|tre (**call centres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **call center**

N-COUNT A **call centre** is an office where people work answering or making telephone calls for a particular company. （公司的）呼叫中心，电话服务中心

call|er /'kɔ:lə'/ (**callers**) 1 N-COUNT A **caller** is a person who is making a telephone call. 主叫方；打电话的人 ❑ *An anonymous caller told police what had happened.* 有人打匿名电话向警方报告了所发生的事。2 N-COUNT A **caller** is a person who comes to see you for a short visit. 来访者；探望者 ❑ *She ushered her callers into a cluttered living-room.* 她把访客领进凌乱不堪的客厅。

'call girl (**call girls**) N-COUNT A **call girl** is a prostitute who makes appointments by telephone. 应召女郎；妓女

cal|lig|ra|pher /kə'lɪgrəfə'/ (**calligraphers**) N-COUNT A **calligrapher** is a person skilled in the art of calligraphy. 书法家 ❑ *She is a skilled calligrapher.* 她是个技法娴熟的书法家。

cal|lig|ra|phy /kə'lɪgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Calligraphy** is the art of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen. 书法艺术

'call-in (**call-ins**) N-COUNT A **call-in** is a programme on radio or television in which people telephone with questions or opinions and their calls are broadcast. （听众、观众参与的）电话热线节目，直播互动节目【AM 美】❑ *...a call-in show on Los Angeles radio station KABC.* 洛杉矶 KABC 广播电台播出的听众热线节目

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **phone-in**

call|ing /'kɔ:lɪŋ/ (**callings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **calling** is a profession or career which someone is strongly attracted to, especially one which involves helping other people. 行业；职业 ❑ *He was a consultant physician, a serious man dedicated to his calling.* 他是个内科顾问医师，严肃认真，对自己的职业全身心投入。

'call|ing card (**calling cards**) N-COUNT A **calling card** is a small card with personal information about you on it, such as your name and address, which you can give to people when you go to visit them. 名片【mainly AM 主美】

cal|li|per /'kælɪpə'/ → see **caliper**

cal|lis|then|ics /ˌkælɪs'θenɪks/ → see **calisthenics**

cal|lous /'kæləs/ ADJ A **callous** person or action is very cruel and shows no concern for other people or their feelings. 无情的；冷漠的；狠心的 ❑ *...his callous disregard for human life.* 他对人命的漠视 •**cal|lous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the callousness of Raymond's murder.* 雷蒙德谋杀案中透出的残忍 •**cal|lous|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *He is accused of consistently and callously ill-treating his wife.* 他被指控一直虐待妻子，下手狠毒。

cal|loused /'kæləst/ also **callused** ADJ A foot or hand that is **calloused** is covered in calluses. （手脚）起老茧的，有茧子的 ❑ *...blunt, calloused fingers.* 长满茧子的秃手指

cal|low /'kæləʊ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **callow** young person has very little experience or knowledge of the way they should behave as an adult. 年轻幼稚的；涉世不深的；乳臭未干的 ❑ *...a callow youth.* 涉世不深的毛头小子

'call sign (**call signs**) N-COUNT A **call sign** is the letters and numbers which identify a person, vehicle, or organization that is broadcasting on the radio or sending messages by radio. （电台的）呼叫信号

'call-up (**call-ups**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If a person gets their **call-up** papers, they receive an official order to join the armed forces. （军队）征召的，征集的 2 N-COUNT A **call-up** is an occasion on which people are ordered to report for service in the armed forces. （服兵役的）征召令 ❑ [+of] *The call-up of National Guard and reserve units begun in late August.* 国民警卫队和预备役的征兵工作 8 月下旬开始。

cal|lus /'kæləs/ (**calluses**) N-COUNT A **callus** is an unwanted area of thick skin, usually on the palms of your hands or the soles of your feet, which has been caused by something rubbing against it. 胼胝；老茧；硬结

call 'wait|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Call waiting** is a telephone service that sends you a signal if another call arrives while you are already on the phone. 呼叫等待（服务）

calm ♦∞ /kɑ:m/ (**calmer, calmest, calms, calming, calmed**) 1 ADJ A **calm** person does not show or feel any worry, anger, or excitement. 镇定的；镇静的；冷静的 ❑ *She is usually a calm and diplomatic woman.* 她通常沉着冷静、人情练达。❑ *Try to keep calm and just tell me what happened.* 镇静点，告诉我出了什么事。❑ *She sighed, then continued in a soft, calm voice.* 她叹了口气，然后继续用温柔、平静的声音说下去。•N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Calm** is also a noun. ❑ *He felt a sudden sense of calm, of contentment.* 他突然感到一种安宁和满足。•**calm|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Alan looked at him and said calmly, 'I don't believe you.'* 艾伦看着他，平静地说："我不相信你说的话。" 2 VERB If you **calm** someone, you do something to make them feel less angry, worried, or excited. 使平静；使安静；使镇定 ❑ [v pron-refl] *She was breathing quickly and tried to calm herself.* 她呼吸急促，尽力让自己平静下来。❑ [v n] *Some people say smoking calms your nerves.* 有人说，吸烟可以放松神经。•**calm|ing** ADJ ❑ *...a fresh, cool fragrance which produces a very calming effect on the mind.* 一种能够静心怡神的清凉香味 3 N-UNCOUNT **Calm** is used to refer to a quiet, still, or peaceful atmosphere in a place. 平静；安静；宁静 ❑ [+of] *...the rural calm of Grand Rapids, Michigan.* 密歇根州大急流城田园般的宁静 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone says that a place is **calm**, they mean that it is free from fighting or public disorder, when trouble has recently occurred there or had been expected. 平静的；安定的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The city of Sarajevo appears relatively calm today.* 萨拉热窝城今天显得相对平静些。•N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Calm** is also a noun. ❑ *Community and church leaders have appealed for calm and no retaliation.* 社区和教会领袖呼吁各方保持冷静，不要采取报复行动。5 VERB To **calm** a situation means to reduce the amount of trouble, violence, or panic there is. 平定；使安定；使有秩序 ❑ [v n] *Mr Beazer tried to calm the protests by promising to keep the company's base in Pittsburgh.* 比泽先生承诺公司总部在匹兹堡原地不动，想以此来平息抗议。6 ADJ If the sea or a lake is **calm**, the water is not moving very much and there are no big waves. （水面）平静的，风平浪静的 ❑ *...as we slid into the calm waters of Cowes Harbour.* 当我们缓缓驶入考斯港平静的水面时 7 ADJ **Calm** weather is pleasant weather with little or no wind. （天气）无风的 ❑ *Tuesday was a fine, clear*

Word Web 话题词汇 calories 卡路里

Calories are a measure of **energy**. One calorie of heat raises the **temperature** of 1 gram of water by 1℃. However, we usually think of calories in relation to food and exercise. A person eating a scoop of vanilla ice cream **takes in** 270 calories. Walking a kilometre **burns** 41 calories. Different types of foods store different amounts of energy. **Proteins** and **carbohydrates** contain 4 calories per gram. However **fat** contains 9 calories per gram. Our bodies store extra calories in the form of fat. For every 3,500 excess calories we take in, we gain a pound of fat.

卡路里是热量单位。1 卡路里相当于把 1 克水的温度提升 1 摄氏度所需要的热量。不过，我们通常会把卡路里与食物和运动联系起来。吃一勺香草冰激凌会摄入 270 卡路里，步行 1 千米可燃烧 41 卡路里。不同类型的食物所含的能量值不同。每克蛋白质和碳水化合物含 4 卡路里，而每克脂肪含 9 卡路里。人体会将多余的热量以脂肪的形式存储起来。每摄入 3,500 卡路里的多余热量，我们就会增加 1 磅的脂肪。

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and calm day. 星期二天气晴朗，没有刮风。 8 N-COUNT In sailing, a flat **calm** or a dead **calm** is a condition of the sea or the weather in which there is very little wind or movement of the water.（帆船比赛中的）静风，无浪【TECHNICAL 术语】 9 VERB When the sea **calms**, it becomes still because the wind stops blowing strongly. When the wind **calms**, it stops blowing strongly.（海面）平静；（风）平息 ❑ [v] *Dawn came, the sea calmed but the cold was as bitter as ever.* 破晓之际，海面平静了下来，但是寒冷依旧。 10 PHRASE You can use **the calm before the storm** to refer to a quiet period in which there is little or no activity, before a period in which there is a lot of trouble or intense activity. 暴风雨前的平静（指麻烦或忙碌来临前的平静时段）

▶**calm down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **calm down**, or if someone **calms** you **down**, you become less angry, upset, or excited.（使）平静下来；（使）镇定下来 ❑ [v P] *Calm down for a minute and listen to me.* 冷静一会儿，听我说。 ❑ [v n P] *Do not have a drink or take drugs to calm yourself down.* 不要用喝酒或吸毒的方式让自己镇静下来。[Also v P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If things **calm down**, or someone or something **calms** things **down**, the amount of activity, trouble, or panic is reduced.（使）平定；平息 ❑ [v P] *We will go back to normal when things calm down.* 事态平息之后，我们将一切如常。 ❑ [v n P] *Neil Howorth, director of the academy, tried to calm things down.* 研究院主任尼尔·豪沃思力图平息事态。

→ see **hypnosis**

Thesaurus 同类词 *calm* Also look up:

ADJ. cool-headed, laid-back, relaxed; (*ant.*) excited, upset 1
mild, peaceful, placid, serene, tranquil; (*ant.*) rough 1 4

calm|ly /ˈkɑːmli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You can use **calmly** to emphasize that someone is behaving in a very controlled or ordinary way in a frightening or unusual situation. 镇定自若地；镇静地【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】 ❑ *The gunmen calmly walked away and escaped in a waiting car.* 持枪歹徒不慌不忙地走开，坐上一辆等候的汽车逃走了。 2 → see also **calm**

Cal|or Gas /ˈkælər gæs/ N-UNCOUNT **Calor gas** is gas in liquid form which is sold in special containers so that people can use it in places which are not connected to the gas supply, such as tents or caravans. 卡乐罐装液化气【TRADEMARK 商标】

ca|lor|ic /kəˈlɔːrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Caloric** means relating to calories. 热量的 ❑ *...a daily caloric intake of from 400 to 1200 calories.* 日摄取 400 至 1200 卡路里的热量

calo|rie /ˈkæləri/ (**calories**) 1 N-COUNT **Calories** are units used to measure the energy value of food. People who are on diets try to eat food that does not contain many calories. 卡，卡路里（热量单位） ❑ *A glass of wine does have quite a lot of calories.* 一杯葡萄酒的热量确实不低。 ❑ *...calorie controlled diets.* 控制热量的饮食 2 → see also **-calorie**

→ see Word Web: **calories**

→ see **diet**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cal, caul* ≈ *hot* 热，*heat* 热量：*calorie, cauldron, scald*

-calorie /-ˈkæləri/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-calorie** is used after adjectives such as low or high to indicate that food contains a small or a large number of calories.（与形容词连用）表示“卡路里…的”、“含热量…的” ❑ *...low-calorie margarine.* 低热量的人造黄油 ❑ *...reduced-calorie mayonnaise.* 低卡路里蛋黄酱

calo|rif|ic /ˌkæləˈrɪfɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **calorific** value of something, or its **calorific** content, is the number of calories it contains. 热值的；含热量的【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *...food with a high calorific value.* 高热量食物

cal|um|ny /ˈkæləmni/ (**calumnies**) N-VAR **Calumny** or a **calumny** is an untrue statement made about someone in order to reduce other people's respect and admiration for them. 诬蔑；诽谤；中伤【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *He was the victim of calumny.* 他遭到诬蔑。

calve /kɑːv, AM 美 kæv/ (**calves, calving, calved**) 1 VERB When a cow **calves**, it gives birth to a calf.（牛）产犊；生小牛 ❑ [v] *When his cows calve each year he keeps one or two calves for his family.* 他的母牛每年产犊时，他都给自家留上一两头。 2 VERB Some other female animals, including elephants and whales, are said to **calve** when they give birth to their young.（象、鲸等）产崽 ❑ [v] *The whales migrate some 6,000 miles to breed and calve in the warm lagoons.* 鲸会迁移 6,000 海里左右，到温暖的环礁湖生殖繁衍。 3 **Calves** is the plural of **calf**.（calf 的复数）

Cal|vin|ist /ˈkælvɪnɪst/ (**Calvinists**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Calvinist** means belonging or relating to a strict Protestant church started by John Calvin. 加尔文教派的；加尔文主义的 ❑ *...the Calvinist work ethic.* 加尔文式的职业道德 2 N-COUNT A **Calvinist** is a member of the Calvinist church. 加尔文派教徒

ca|lyp|so /kəˈlɪpsəʊ/ (**calypsos**) N-COUNT A **calypso** is a song about a current subject, sung in a style which originally comes from the West Indies.（具西印度群岛风格且有关时事的）卡利普索民歌，即兴讽刺歌

ca|ma|ra|derie /ˌkæməˈrɑːdəri, AM 美 ˌkɑːm-/ N-UNCOUNT **Camaraderie** is a feeling of trust and friendship among a group of people who have usually known each other for a long time or gone through some kind of experience together. 同志间的感情；友情 ❑ [+of] *...the loyalty and camaraderie of the wartime Army.* 战时部队里的忠诚和战友情

cam|ber /ˈkæmbəʳ/ (**cambers**) N-COUNT A **camber** is a gradual downward slope from the centre of a road to each side of it.（道路的）中凸形，拱形

cam|cord|er /ˈkæmkɔːdəʳ/ (**camcorders**) N-COUNT A **camcorder** is a portable video camera which records both pictures and sound.（便携式）摄像机；（手提式）录像机

came /keɪm/ **Came** is the past tense of **come**.

cam|el /ˈkæməl/ (**camels**) 1 N-COUNT A **camel** is a large animal that lives in deserts and is used for carrying goods and people. Camels have long necks and one or two lumps on their backs called humps. 骆驼 2 **the straw that broke the camel's back** → see **straw**

camel-hair

The spellings **camel hair**, and in American English **camel's hair** are also used. 亦拼作 camel hair 和 camel's hair（美国英语）。

ADJ [ADJ n] A **camel-hair** coat is made of a kind of soft, thick woollen cloth, usually creamy-brown in colour. 驼绒的；骆驼呢的

ca|mel|lia /kəˈmiːliə/ (**camellias**) N-COUNT A **camellia** is a large bush that has shiny leaves and large white, pink, or red flowers similar to a rose. 山茶（树）

Cam|em|bert /ˈkæmɒmbeəʳ/ (**Camemberts**) N-VAR **Camembert**

is a type of cheese that comes from Northern France. It is soft and creamy with a white skin. 卡门培尔干酪(产于法国北部的一种软质乳酪)

cameo /'kæmiəʊ/ (**cameos**) 1 N-COUNT A **cameo** is a short description or piece of acting which expresses cleverly and neatly the nature of a situation, event, or person's character. 精彩描写；小品文；精彩出演 ❑ *He played a cameo role, that of a young Aids patient in hospital.* 他扮演一个非常出彩的角色：一名住院的年轻艾滋病患者。 2 N-COUNT A **cameo** is a piece of jewellery, usually oval in shape, consisting of a raised stone figure or design fixed on to a flat stone of another colour. (通常为椭圆形的)多彩浮雕宝石 ❑ *...a cameo brooch.* 多彩浮雕胸针

cam|era ↔ /'kæmrə/ (**cameras**) 1 N-COUNT A **camera** is a piece of equipment that is used for taking photographs, making films, or producing television pictures. 照相机；摄影机；摄像机 ❑ *Her gran lent her a camera for a school trip to Venice and Egypt.* 她奶奶借给她一架相机，让她带上参加学校组织的威尼斯和埃及之旅。❑ *...a video camera.* 摄影机 ❑ *They were caught speeding by hidden cameras.* 他们超速行驶，被隐藏的摄像头拍到了。 2 PHRASE If someone or something is **on camera**, they are being filmed. 在拍摄中；在摄像机前 ❑ *Just about anything could happen and we'll be there to catch it on camera when it does.* 几乎任何事情都有可能发生，所以我们要去现场抓拍。 3 PHRASE If you do something or if something happens **off camera**, you do it or it happens when not being filmed. 未在拍摄时；在镜头范围之外 ❑ *They were anything but friendly off-camera, refusing even to take the same lift.* 在银幕外，他们彼此一点也不友好，甚至不愿同乘一部电梯。❑ *...off-camera interviews.* 未进行录像的采访 4 PHRASE If a trial is held **in camera**, the public and the press are not allowed to attend. (审讯)禁止旁听地，不公开地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This morning's appeal was held in camera.* 今天上午的上诉不公开审理。

→ see **photography**

camera|man /'kæmrəmæn/ (**cameramen**) N-COUNT A **cameraman** is a person who operates a camera for television or film making. 摄像师；摄影师

'cam|era phone (**camera phones**) N-COUNT A **camera phone** is a mobile phone that can also take photographs. 照相手机

'camera-shy ADJ Someone who is **camera-shy** is nervous and uncomfortable about being filmed or about having their photograph taken. 怕照相的；怕上镜头的；怯镜头的

camera|work /'kæmrəwɜ:k/ N-UNCOUNT The **camerawork** in a film is the way it has been filmed, especially if the style is interesting or unusual in some way. (尤指别具匠心、与众不同的)摄影技巧，摄影手法 ❑ *The director employs sensuous, atmospheric camerawork and deft dramatic touches.* 导演运用了富有美感和情调的摄影技巧，以及娴熟自如的戏剧手法。

cami|sole /'kæmɪsəʊl/ (**camisoles**) N-COUNT A **camisole** is a short piece of clothing that women wear on the top half of their bodies underneath a shirt or blouse, for example. 背心式女内衣 ❑ *...silk camisoles.* 丝绸胸衣

camo|mile /'kæməmaɪl/ also **chamomile** N-UNCOUNT **Camomile** is a scented plant with flowers like small daisies. The flowers can be used to make herbal tea. 春黄菊；母菊

camou|flage /'kæməflɑ:ʒ/ (**camouflages, camouflaging, camouflaged**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Camouflage** consists of things such as leaves, branches, or brown and green paint, which are used to make it difficult for an enemy to see military forces and equipment. (军事上的)伪装，隐蔽 ❑ *They were dressed in camouflage and carried automatic rifles.* 他们身穿迷彩服，携带自动步枪。❑ *...a camouflage jacket.* 迷彩夹克 2 VERB [usu passive] If military buildings or vehicles **are camouflaged**, things such as leaves, branches, or brown and green paint are used to make it difficult for an enemy to see them. 对(军事建筑或车辆)进行伪装；掩饰 ❑ [be v-ed] *You won't see them from the air. They'd be very well camouflaged.* 你从空中是看不见它们的，它们会被精心伪装起来。 3 VERB If you **camouflage** something such as a feeling or a situation, you hide it or make it appear to be something different. 掩饰；隐瞒 ❑ [v n] *I think that there has been an attempt to camouflage what really happened.* 我认为，有人试图掩盖事情的真相。 •N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Camouflage** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *The constant partygoing of her later years was a desperate camouflage for her grief.* 她晚年时不停地参加聚会，其实是在竭力掩饰心中的悲痛。 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Camouflage** is the way in which some animals are coloured and shaped so that they cannot easily be seen in their natural surroundings. (动物的)伪装(术)，保护色

camp ↔ /kæmp/ (**camps, camping, camped**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **camp** is a collection of huts and other buildings that is provided for a particular group of people, such as refugees, prisoners, or soldiers, as a place to live or stay. (为某一人群提供的)营地(如难民营、战俘营、军营等) ❑ *...a refugee camp.* 难民营 ❑ *2,500 foreign prisoners-of-war, including Americans, had been held in camps near Tambov.* 包括美国兵在内的 2,500 名外国战俘一直被囚禁在坦波夫附近的战俘营。 2 N-VAR A **camp** is an outdoor area with buildings, tents, or caravans where people stay on holiday. 度假村；度假营地 3 N-VAR A **camp** is a collection of tents or caravans where people are living or staying, usually temporarily while they are travelling. (通常指旅行中临时的)营地 ❑ *...gypsy camps.* 吉卜赛营地 ❑ *We'll make camp on that hill ahead.* 我们到前面那座小山上扎营。 4 VERB If you **camp** somewhere, you stay or live there for a short time in a tent or caravan, or in the open air. 扎营；宿营；露宿；露营 ❑ [v] *We camped near the beach.* 我们靠近海滩宿营。 •PHRASAL VERB **Camp out** means the same as **camp**. camp out 同 camp ❑ [v P] *For six months they camped out in a caravan in a meadow at the back of the house.* 有 6 个月时间，他们在屋后草地上的一辆旅行拖车里宿营。 •**camp|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *They went camping in the wilds.* 他们到野外宿营去了。❑ *...a camping trip.* 野营游 5 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people who all support a particular person, policy, or idea as a particular **camp**. (拥护某人、某政策或某观念的)阵营，集团，派别 ❑ *The press release provoked furious protests from the Gore camp and other top Democrats.* 新闻稿激起了戈尔阵营和其他民主党高层人士的愤怒抗议。 6 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour, performance, or style of dress as **camp**, you mean that it is exaggerated and amusing, often in a way that is thought to be typical of some male homosexuals. (举止、表演、穿着)夸张搞笑的，女里女气的，忸怩作态的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *James Barron turns in a delightfully camp performance.* 詹姆斯·巴伦献上了一段有些娘儿们气却也逗笑的表演。 •N-UNCOUNT **Camp** is also a noun. ❑ *The video was seven minutes of high camp and melodrama.* 那段录像里是 7 分钟极尽夸张搞怪的闹剧表演。 7 → see also **aide-de-camp, camped, concentration camp, holiday camp, labour camp, prison camp, training camp** 8 PHRASE If a performer **camps it up**, they deliberately perform in an exaggerated and often amusing way. 故作夸张地表演；装腔作势；忸怩作态【INFORMAL 非正式】

▶**camp out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that people **camp out** somewhere in the open air, you are emphasizing that they stay there for a long time, because they are waiting for something to happen. (在露天里)蹲守，长时间驻留【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v P] *...reporters who had camped out in anticipation of her arrival.* 苦苦等候她到来的记者们 2 → see **camp 4**

cam|paign ↔ /,kæm'peɪn/ (**campaigns, campaigning, campaigned**) 1 N-COUNT A **campaign** is a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political change. (社会、政治)运动，活动 ❑ *During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet.* 他在竞选时许诺将重振经济。❑ [+against] *...the campaign against public smoking.* 反对在公共场所吸烟的运动 [Also +to-inf] 2 VERB If someone **campaigns for** something, they carry out a planned set of activities over a period of time in order to achieve their aim. 发起运动；开展活动 ❑ [v +for] *We are campaigning for law reform.* 我们正在宣传呼吁进行法律改革。❑ [v to-inf, Also v] *They have been campaigning to improve the legal status of women.* 他们一直在为提高妇女的法律地位而奔走呼号。 [Also v against] 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] In a war, a **campaign** is a series of planned movements carried out by armed forces. (包括一系列战斗的)战役 ❑ *The allies are intensifying their air campaign.* 联军部队正加大他们的空战强度。 4 → see also **advertising campaign**

→ see **army**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *campaign* with:

N. **advertising/marketing** campaign 广告宣传 / 营销活动, **election** campaign 竞选活动, campaign **slogan** 竞选口号 1

PREP. campaign **against** *someone/something* 为反对某人 / 某事开展活动, campaign **for** *something* 宣传呼吁某事 2

cam|paign|er /ˌkæmˈpeɪnəʳ/ (**campaigners**) N-COUNT A **campaigner** is a person who campaigns for social or political change. (为争取社会、政治变革而四处奔走的)活动家, 运动参加者 ❑ *...anti-hunting campaigners.* 反对狩猎的活动家 [Also +*for/against*]

'camp bed (**camp beds**) N-COUNT A **camp bed** is a small bed that you can fold up. 行军床; 折叠床【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cot**

camped /kæmpt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If people are **camped** or **camped out** somewhere in the open air, they are living, staying, or waiting there, often in tents. 露宿的; 扎营的; 野营的 ❑ *Most of the refugees are camped high in the mountains.* 多数难民在高山上露宿。

camp|er /ˈkæmpəʳ/ (**campers**) 1 N-COUNT A **camper** is someone who is camping somewhere. 宿营者; 露营者 2 N-COUNT A **camper** is the same as a **camper van**. 同 camper van

'camp|er van (**camper vans**) N-COUNT A **camper van** is a van which is equipped with beds and cooking equipment so that you can live, cook, and sleep in it. (吃、住设施齐全的)野营车

camp|fire /ˈkæmpfaɪəʳ/ (**campfires**) also **camp fire** N-COUNT A **campfire** is a fire that you light out of doors when you are camping. 营火; 篝火

→ see **fire**

ˌcamp 'fol|low|er (**camp followers**) also **camp-follower** 1 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **camp follower**, you mean that they do not officially belong to a particular group or movement but support it for their own advantage. (组织、运动的)追随者, 跟风者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the Tory leader's friends and camp followers.* 保守党领导人的朋友及追随者 2 N-COUNT **Camp followers** are people who travel with an army or other group, especially members of soldiers' families, or people who supply goods and services to the army. 跟随者; (尤指随军的)士兵家属, 提供随军服务的人

camp|ground /ˈkæmpgraʊnd/ (**campgrounds**) N-COUNT A **campground** is the same as a **campsite**. 同 campsite【mainly AM 主美】

cam|phor /ˈkæmfəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Camphor** is a strong-smelling white substance used in various medicines, in mothballs, and in making plastics. 樟脑

'camp|ing site (**camping sites**) N-COUNT A **camping site** is the same as a **campsite**. 同 campsite

camp|site /ˈkæmpsaɪt/ (**campsites**) N-COUNT A **campsite** is a place where people who are on holiday can stay in tents. (野)营地; 宿营地

Word Link 词根词缀 *site, situ = position* 位置, *location* 地方 : *campsite, situation, website*

cam|pus /ˈkæmpəs/ (**campuses**) N-COUNT A **campus** is an area of land that contains the main buildings of a university or college. (大学或学院的)校园 ❑ *Private automobiles are not allowed on campus.* 大学校园不许私人汽车入内。

campy /ˈkæmpi/ ADJ **Campy** means the same as **camp**. 同 camp ❑ *...a campy spy spoof.* 一部夸张恶搞的谍战片

cam|shaft /ˈkæmʃɑːft, -ʃæft/ (**camshafts**) N-COUNT A **camshaft** is a rod in an engine and works to change circular motion into motion up and down or from side to side. 凸轮轴

can

① MODAL USES 情态动词用法
② CONTAINER 容器

① **can** ⇹/kən, STRONG 强读 kæn/

Can is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. The form **cannot** is used in negative statements. The usual spoken form of **cannot** is **can't**, pronounced /kɑːnt, AM kænt/. can 是情态动词, 与动词原形连用。cannot 用于否定句中, 口语中通常作 can't, 读作 /kɑːnt, 美 kænt/。

1 MODAL You use **can** when you are mentioning a quality or fact about something which people may make use of if they want to. (表示某事物的特点)能够, 可以 ❑ *Pork is also the most versatile of meats. It can be roasted whole or in pieces.* 在肉类中, 猪肉的做法也是最多的, 可以整块烤来吃, 也可以切片烤来吃。❑ *A central reservation number operated by the resort can direct you to accommodations that best suit your needs.* 该旅游胜地开设的预约中心电话可指引你找到最适合你的住处。❑ *A selected list of some of those stocking a comprehensive range can be found in Chapter 8.* 第 8 章选列了一些备货品种齐全的商家。2 MODAL You use **can** to indicate that someone has the ability or opportunity to do something. (表示有能力或机会)能, 会, 可以 ❑ *Don't worry yourself about me, I can take care of myself.* 你别担心我, 我能照顾好自己。❑ *I can't give you details because I don't actually have any details.* 我没办法给你提供细节, 因为我并不了解任何细节。❑ *See if you can find Karlov and tell him we are ready for dinner.* 去看看能不能找到卡尔洛夫, 告诉他我们要吃晚饭了。❑ *'You're needed here, Livy.'—'But what can I do?'* "莉薇, 这里需要你。" —— "可我能做些什么呢?" ❑ *Customers can choose from sixty hit titles before buying.* 顾客可以从 60 种热卖图书中选购。3 MODAL You use **cannot** to indicate that someone is not able to do something because circumstances make it impossible for them to do it. (用于否定句, 表示情况不允许)不能, 无法 ❑ *We cannot buy food, clothes and pay for rent and utilities on $20 a week.* 一个星期才 20 美元, 不够我们吃穿、付房租及水电等费用的。❑ *She cannot sleep and the pain is often so bad she wants to scream.* 她睡不着觉, 常常疼得直想尖叫。4 MODAL You use **can** to indicate that something is true sometimes or is true in some circumstances. 有可能; 有时会 ❑ *...long-term therapy that can last five years or more.* 有可能持续 5 年乃至更长时间的长期治疗 ❑ *Exercising alone can be boring.* 独自锻炼会很枯燥。❑ *Coral can be yellow, blue, or green.* 珊瑚可能会是黄色、蓝色或绿色的。5 MODAL You use **cannot** and **can't** to state that you are certain that something is not the case or will not happen. (用于否定句, 表示确信某事不真实或不会发生)不可能, 不会 ❑ *From her knowledge of Douglas's habits, she feels sure that the attacker can't have been Douglas.* 根据她对道格拉斯习性的了解, 她敢断定他不可能是那个袭击者。❑ *Things can't be that bad.* 情况不会糟到那个地步。❑ *You can't be serious, Mrs Lorimer?* 洛里默夫人, 你该不会是认真的吧? 6 MODAL You use **can** to indicate that someone is allowed to do something. You use **cannot** or **can't** to indicate that someone is not allowed to do something. (表示允许)可以 ❑ *You must buy the credit life insurance before you can buy the disability insurance.* 你必须先购买信用人寿保险, 方可购买伤残保险。❑ *Here, can I really have your jeans when you grow out of them?* 喂, 等你穿不下这些牛仔裤时真的可以给我吗? ❑ *We can't answer any questions, I'm afraid.* 恐怕我们不能回答任何问题。7 MODAL You use **cannot** or **can't** when you think it is very important that something should not happen or that someone should not do something. 不行; 不能; 不该【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is an intolerable situation and it can't be allowed to go on.* 这种情况令人忍无可忍, 不能再任其继续下去了。❑ *The Commission can't demand from Sweden more than it demands from its own members.* 委员会对瑞典的要求不能比对自己的会员国要求都多。8 MODAL You use **can**, usually in questions, in order to make suggestions or to offer to do something. (通常用于疑问句, 表示建议或提议帮忙)能 ❑ *This old lady was struggling out of the train and I said, 'Oh, can I help you?'* 我看见这位老太太正颤巍巍地下火车, 就问: "嘿, 我能帮您一把吗?" ❑ *Hello John. What can we do for you?* 喂, 约翰, 我们能帮你做点什么吗? ❑ *You can always try the beer you know—it's usually all right in this bar.* 你尽可以来点儿啤酒——在这家酒吧一般是允许的。9 MODAL You use **can** in questions in order to make polite requests. You use **can't** in questions in order to request strongly that someone does something. (用于疑问句时, can 表示礼貌的请求, 而 can't 表示强烈请求)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Can I have a look at that?* 我能不能看一眼那个? ❑ *Can you please help?* 请

Word Web 话题词汇 can 罐头

A Frenchman named Nicholas Appert invented the process of **canning** in 1795. First he pre-**cooked** the **food**. Then he placed it in glass **jars** with cork **lids** to make an **airtight seal**. The final step was a boiling water bath to kill **bacteria**. Food **preserved** in this way lasted for at least a year. In 1804, Appert opened the world's first factory to produce **vacuum-packed** foods. In 1810, an Englishman, Peter Durance, began to use **metal containers** to can food. Today's canning factories use steel cans covered with a thin coating of **tin**.

法国人尼古拉斯·阿佩尔于 1795 年发明了罐装工艺。他首先预先烹煮食物，然后将其放入带有软木塞的玻璃罐里密封起来，最后用沸水杀灭细菌。用这种方法保存的食物可以存放至少一年。1804 年，阿佩尔开办了世界上第一家采用真空包装的食品厂。1810 年，英国人彼得·迪兰斯开始使用金属容器罐装食品。如今的罐头厂用的是镀锡的钢罐。

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你帮个忙好吗？ ❑ *Can you fill in some of the details of your career?* 能不能把你的工作经历填得详细一点？ ❑ *Why can't you leave me alone?* 你能不能别来烦我？ ■ MODAL You use **can** as a polite way of interrupting someone or of introducing what you are going to say next. (用于有礼貌地打断，或引导要说的话)能，可以【FORMAL, SPOKEN 正式，口语】❑ *Can I interrupt you just for a minute?* 我能不能打断你们一下？ ❑ *But if I can interrupt, Joe, I don't think anybody here is personally blaming you.* 对不起，乔，我插一句，可我认为在座的没有谁在埋怨你。 ■ MODAL You use **can** with verbs such as 'imagine', 'think', and 'believe' in order to emphasize how you feel about a particular situation. (与 imagine, think, believe 等动词连用，用来加强语气)能【INFORMAL or SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 非正式或口语，强调】❑ *You can imagine he was terribly upset.* 你能想象得出来，他当时心里乱得要命。❑ *You can't think how glad I was to see them all go.* 你都想象不到，我看到他们全都走了，心里是多么高兴。 ■ MODAL You use **can** in questions with 'how' to indicate that you feel strongly about something. (与 how 一起用于疑问句，表示感受强烈)能，能够【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *How can you complain about higher taxes?* 你怎么能抱怨税费的提高呢？ ❑ *How can you say such a thing?* 你怎能说出这种话来？ ❑ *How can you expect me to believe your promises?* 你怎能指望我相信你的承诺？

Usage 用法 can and may

Both *can* and *may* are used to talk about possibility and permission: *Highway traffic can/may be heavier in the summer than in the winter. Can/May I interrupt you for a moment?* To talk about ability, use *can* but not *may*: *Kazuo can run a mile in five minutes.*

can 和 may 均可用于表示可能性和允许：Highway traffic can/may be heavier in the summer than in the winter. 夏季公路的交通流量比冬季更大。Can/May I interrupt you for a moment? 我能打扰您一下吗？当表示能力时，用 can 不用 may：Kazuo can run a mile in five minutes. 和夫 5 分钟能跑一英里。

② **can** /kæn/ (**cans, canning, canned**) ■ N-COUNT A **can** is a metal container in which something such as food, drink, or paint is put. The container is usually sealed to keep the contents fresh. (盛放食品、饮料或油漆的)罐子，金属罐，听 ❑ *...empty beer cans.* 空啤酒罐 ❑ [+of] *...cans of paint and brushes.* 数桶油漆和几把刷子 ■ VERB [usu passive] When food or drink **is canned**, it is put into a metal container and sealed so that it will remain fresh. 将(食物、饮料)装罐保存 ❑ [be V-ed] *...fruits and vegetables that will be canned, skinned, diced or otherwise processed.* 将要装罐、去皮、切块或用其他方法加工的水果和蔬菜 ❑ [V-ed] *It was always roast lamb and canned peas for Sunday lunch.* 星期天午餐总是吃烤羔羊肉和豌豆罐头。 ■ N-SING **The can** is the toilet. 厕所【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】■ VERB If you **are canned**, you are dismissed from your job. 解雇；开除【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The extremists prevailed, and the security minister was canned.* 极端主义分子猖獗，致使安全部长被解职。 ■ → see also **canned**

→ see Word Web: **can**

Ca|na|dian /kə'neɪdiən/ (**Canadians**) ■ ADJ **Canadian** means belonging or relating to Canada, or to its people or culture. 加拿大的；加拿大人的；加拿大文化的 ■ N-COUNT A **Canadian** is a Canadian citizen, or a person of Canadian origin. 加拿大人；加拿大裔人

ca|nal /kə'næl/ (**canals**) ■ N-COUNT A **canal** is a long, narrow stretch of water that has been made for boats to travel along or to bring water to a particular area. 运河；水道；沟渠 ❑ *...the Grand Union Canal.* 大联盟运河 ❑ *...Venetian canals and bridges.* 威尼斯水道和桥梁 ■ N-COUNT A **canal** is a narrow tube inside your body for carrying food, air, or other substances. (人体内输送食物、空气等的)管，道 ❑ *...delaying the food's progress through the alimentary canal.* 延缓食物通过消化道

ca'nal boat (**canal boats**) N-COUNT A **canal boat** is a long, narrow boat used for travelling on canals. (行驶于运河上的)运河船

cana|pé /'kænəpeɪ/ (**canapés**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Canapés** are small pieces of biscuit or toast with food such as meat, cheese, or pâté on top. They are often served with drinks at parties. (在聚会上与饮料同食的、加有肉、奶酪、鱼酱等的)碎饼干，烤面包片

ca|nard /'kænɑːd, AM 美 kə'nɑːrd/ (**canards**) N-COUNT A **canard** is an idea or a piece of information that is false, especially one that is spread deliberately in order to harm someone or their work. (旨在诋毁他人的)不实报道 ❑ *The charge that Harding was a political stooge may be a canard.* 关于哈丁是个政治走狗的指控可能是个谣传。

ca|nary /kə'neəri/ (**canaries**) N-COUNT **Canaries** are small yellow birds which sing beautifully and are often kept as pets. 金丝雀

ca,nary 'yel|low COLOUR Something that is **canary yellow** is a light yellow in colour. 浅黄；淡黄色 ❑ *...a canary yellow dress.* 淡黄色连衣裙

'can-can N-SING **The can-can** is a dance in which women kick their legs in the air to fast music. 康康舞(一种由女性表演的带有高踢腿动作的快节奏舞蹈) ❑ *...can-can dancers from the Moulin Rouge.* 从"红磨坊"来的康康舞演员

can|cel ◆◇◇ /'kæns°l/ (**cancels, cancelling, cancelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **canceling, canceled**

■ VERB If you **cancel** something that has been arranged, you stop it from happening. If you **cancel** an order for goods or services, you tell the person or organization supplying them that you no longer wish to receive them. 取消；撤销；中止 ❑ [V n] *The Russian foreign minister yesterday cancelled his visit to Washington.* 俄罗斯外交部长昨天取消了对华盛顿的访问。❑ [be V-ed] *Many trains have been cancelled and a limited service is operating on other lines.* 多趟列车被取消，其他线路上运行的班次也很有限。❑ [V] *There is normally no refund should a client choose to cancel.* 客户若要取消服务，通常不予退款。 •**can|cel|la|tion** /,kænsə'leɪʃ°n/ (**cancellations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *Outbursts of violence forced the cancellation of Haiti's first free elections in 1987.* 由于爆发多起暴力冲突，海地被迫取消了 1987 年的首次自由选举。❑ [+on] *...passengers who suffer delays and cancellations on planes, trains, ferries and buses.* 碰上飞机、火车、渡船和公共汽车晚点甚至取消的乘客 ■ VERB If someone in authority **cancels** a document, an insurance policy, or a debt, they officially declare that it is no longer valid or no longer legally exists. 废除，废止(文件、保险单)；免除(债务) ❑ [V n] *He intends to try to leave the country, in spite of a government order cancelling his passport.* 尽管政府已经下令吊销他的护照，他还是试图要离开该国。❑ [be V-ed + by] *She learned her insurance had been canceled by Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.* 她得知自己的保险已经被太平洋互助保险公司终止了。 •**can|cel|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a march by groups calling for cancellation of Third World debt.* 要求取消第三世界债务的团体举行的游行 ■ VERB To **cancel** a stamp or a cheque means to mark it to show that it has already been used and cannot be

Word Web 话题词汇 cancer 癌症

The traditional **treatments** for cancer are **surgery**, **radiation therapy**, and **chemotherapy**. However, a new type of treatment called targeted therapy has emerged. This treatment uses new drugs that target specific types of cancer cells. Targeted therapy also eliminates many of the **toxic** effects on healthy **tissue** that often result from traditional chemotherapy. One of these drugs helps prevent blood vessels that feed a tumour from growing. Another drug kills cancer cells.

癌症的传统治疗方法是手术、放疗和化疗。然而，一种叫做靶向治疗的新型疗法逐渐兴起。这种疗法使用针对特定类型癌细胞的新药物，还能免除传统化疗常对健康组织产生的诸多毒副作用。其中一种靶向药物能够帮助切断血管对肿瘤的供养，从而阻止肿瘤的生长；另一种药物能杀灭癌细胞。

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used again. 盖销，注销（邮票或支票）❑ [V n] *The new device can also cancel the check after the transaction is complete.* 这个新装置也能够在交易完成后将支票盖销。❑ [v-ed] *...cancelled stamps.* 盖销（邮）票

▶**cancel out** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **cancels out** another thing, the two things have opposite effects, so that when they are combined no real effect is produced. 抵消 ❑ [V n P] *He wonders if the different influences might not cancel each other out.* 他在想，各种影响能不能相互抵消。❑ [be V-ed P + by] *The goal was cancelled out just before half-time by Craig McLurg.* 上半场结束前一刻，比分被克雷格·麦克勒格扳平了。[Also V P n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *cancel* Also look up:

V. annul, break, call off, scrap, trash, undo 1

can|cer ◆◆◇ /'kænsə'/ (**cancers**) N-VAR [oft n N] **Cancer** is a serious disease in which cells in a person's body increase rapidly in an uncontrolled way, producing abnormal growths. 癌；癌症 ❑ *Her mother died of breast cancer.* 她母亲死于乳腺癌。❑ *Ninety per cent of lung cancers are caused by smoking.* 90% 的肺癌是吸烟所致。

→ see Word Web:**cancer**

Can|cer (**Cancers**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cancer** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a crab. People who are born approximately between the 21st of June and the 22nd of July come under this sign. 巨蟹宫，巨蟹座（黄道十二宫之一。6 月 21 日至 7 月 22 日之间出生的人属此星座）2 N-COUNT A **Cancer** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Cancer. 出生于巨蟹宫时段的人

can|cer|ous /'kænsərəs/ ADJ **Cancerous** cells or growths are cells or growths that are the result of cancer. 癌的；癌性的 ❑ *...production of cancerous cells.* 癌细胞的生长 ❑ *Nine out of ten lumps are not cancerous.* 90% 的肿块都不是恶性的。

can|de|la|bra /ˌkændə'lɑ:brə/ (**candelabras**) N-COUNT A **candelabra** is an ornamental holder for two or more candles. （能插多支蜡烛、起装饰作用的）枝形大烛台

can|de|la|brum /ˌkændə'lɑ:brəm/ (**candelabra**) N-COUNT A **candelabrum** is the same as a **candelabra**. 同 candelabra

can|did /'kændɪd/ 1 ADJ When you are **candid** about something or with someone, you speak honestly. 坦诚的；直言的 ❑ [+with] *I haven't been completely candid with him.* 我对他并非完全坦诚。❑ *...a candid interview.* 坦诚会谈 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **candid** photograph of someone is one that was taken when the person did not know they were being photographed. （照片）趁人不备时拍摄的，偷拍的，抓拍的

can|di|da|cy /'kændɪdəsi/ (**candidacies**) N-VAR [oft with poss] Someone's **candidacy** is their position of being a candidate in an election. 候选人资格（或身份）❑ [+for] *Today he is formally announcing his candidacy for President.* 今天他将正式宣布参加总统竞选。

can|di|date ◆◆◇ /'kændɪdeɪt/ (**candidates**) 1 N-COUNT A **candidate** is someone who is being considered for a position, for example someone who is running in an election or applying for a job. 候选人；求职者 ❑ *The Democratic candidate is still leading in the polls.* 民主党候选人的得票数依然领先。❑ *We all spoke to them and John emerged as the best candidate.* 我们全部和他们进行了面谈，结果约翰在求职者中脱颖而出。2 N-COUNT A **candidate** is someone who is taking an examination. 考生；应试者【BRIT 英】3 N-COUNT A **candidate** is someone who is studying for a degree at a college. 攻读学位者；在读本科生（或硕士生、博士生）【AM 美】4 N-COUNT A **candidate** is a person or thing that is regarded as being suitable for a particular purpose or as being likely to do or be a particular thing. 适合…的人（或物）；可能有…结局的人（或物）❑ [+for] *Those who are overweight or indulge in high-salt diets are candidates for hypertension.* 体重超标或口味偏咸者易患高血压。

→ see **election, vote**

can|di|da|ture /'kændɪdətʃə'/ (**candidatures**) N-VAR [usu poss N] **Candidature** means the same as **candidacy**. 同 candidacy【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

can|died /'kændid/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Food such as **candied** fruit has been covered with sugar or has been cooked in sugar syrup. 糖渍的；蜜饯的 ❑ *...candied orange peel.* 蜜饯橘皮

can|dle /'kænd°l/ (**candles**) 1 N-COUNT A **candle** is a stick of hard wax with a piece of string called a wick through the middle. You light the wick in order to give a steady flame that provides light. 蜡烛 ❑ *The bedroom was lit by a single candle.* 一支蜡烛照亮了卧室。2 PHRASE If you **burn the candle at both ends**, you try to do too many things in too short a period of time so that you have to stay up very late at night and get up very early in the morning to get them done. 一根蜡烛两头烧；起早贪黑地干；过度耗费精力

candle|light /'kænd°llaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Candlelight** is the light that a candle produces. 烛光 ❑ *They dined by candlelight.* 他们共进烛光晚餐。

→ see **fire**

candle|lit /'kænd°llɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **candlelit** room or table is lit by the light of candles. （房间、饭桌）点蜡烛的，用烛光照明的 ❑ *...a candlelit dinner for two.* 双人烛光晚餐

candle|stick /'kænd°lstɪk/ (**candlesticks**) N-COUNT A **candlestick** is a narrow object with a hole at the top which holds a candle. 烛台

ˌcan-'do ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **can-do** attitude, you approve of them because they are confident and willing to deal with problems or new tasks, rather than complaining or giving up. 有干劲的；积极进取的；勇往直前的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *He is known for his optimistic can-do attitude.* 他因乐观敢闯而闻名。

can|dour /'kændə'/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **candor**

N-UNCOUNT **Candour** is the quality of speaking honestly and openly about things. 坦诚；坦率；直率 ❑ *...a brash, forceful man, noted both for his candour and his quick temper.* 一个粗率强硬的人，出了名的性子直，脾气急

can|dy /'kændi/ (**candies**) N-VAR **Candy** is sweet foods such as toffees or chocolate. 糖果；糖块【AM 美】❑ *...a piece of candy.* 一块糖 ❑ *...a large box of candies.* 一大盒糖

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **sweets**

'can|dy bar (**candy bars**) N-COUNT A **candy bar** is a long, thin, sweet food, usually covered in chocolate. （常裹以巧克力的长条形）糖棒【AM 美】

candy|floss /'kændiflɒs, AM 美 -flɔ:s/ also **candy-floss** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Candyfloss** is a large pink or white mass of sugar threads that is eaten from a stick. It is sold at fairs or other outdoor events. 棉花糖【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cotton candy**

2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] If you think something such as a CD or film has no real value, you can say that it is **candyfloss**. 华而不实的东西（如激光唱片、电影等）【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *She took to writing candyfloss romances.* 她开始写些风花雪月的言情小说。

cane /keɪn/ (**canes**) ■ N-VAR [oft N n] **Cane** is used to refer to the long, hollow, hard stems of plants such as bamboo. Strips of cane are often used to make furniture, and some types of cane can be crushed and processed to make sugar. 茎秆 ❑ *...cane furniture.* 竹藤家具 ❑ *...cane sugar.* 蔗糖 ❑ *Bamboo produces an annual crop of cane.* 竹子每年都能长出一批竹竿。❑ *Dig out and burn infected canes.* 把受感染的茎秆挖出来烧掉。■ N-COUNT A **cane** is a long thin stick with a curved or round top which you can use to support yourself when you are walking, or which in the past was fashionable to carry with you. 拐杖；拐棍 ■ N-COUNT A **cane** is a long, thin, flexible stick which in the past was used to hit people, especially children at school, as a punishment. (旧时用来打人，尤其是惩罚学生的)藤条 ❑ *Until the 1980s some criminals were still flogged with a rattan cane as a punishment.* 直到 20 世纪 80 年代，有些罪犯仍被处以笞刑。•N-SING **The cane** is used to refer to the punishment of being hit with a cane. 鞭打；鞭刑；笞刑 ■ → see also **sugar cane**

→ see **disability, sugar**

ca|nine /'keɪnaɪn/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Canine** means relating to dogs. 犬(科)的；狗的 ❑ *...research into canine diseases.* 犬类疾病的研究

can|is|ter /'kænɪstə'/ (**canisters**) ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **canister** is a strong metal container. It is used to hold gases or chemical substances. (储存气体或化学品的)金属罐，金属桶 ❑ *Riot police hurled tear gas canisters and smoke bombs into the crowd.* 防暴警察向人群中投掷了催泪瓦斯罐和烟幕弹。❑ [+of] *...canisters of commercial fuel.* 商用燃料罐 ■ N-COUNT A **canister** is a metal, plastic, or china container with a lid. It is used for storing food such as sugar and flour. (用金属、塑料、瓷器制作的盛放糖、面粉等的)盒子，罐子，筒 ■ N-COUNT A **canister** is a flat round container. It is usually made of metal and is used to store photographic film. 胶卷筒

can|ker /'kæŋkə'/ (**cankers**) ■ N-COUNT A **canker** is something evil that spreads and affects things or people. 祸患；恶瘤【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the canker of jealousy.* 嫉妒作祟 ■ N-VAR **Canker** is a disease which affects the wood of shrubs and trees, making the outer layer come away to expose the inside of the stem. (灌木、树木的)溃疡病 ❑ *In gardens, cankers are most prominent on apples and pear trees.* 果园里，苹果树和梨树患溃疡病最明显。

can|na|bis /'kænəbɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cannabis** is the hemp plant when it is used as a drug. 大麻

canned /kænd/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Canned** music, laughter, or applause on a television or radio programme has been recorded beforehand and is added to the programme to make it sound as if there is a live audience. (广播、电视节目中的音乐、笑声、掌声)预先录制好的 ■ → see also **can**

can|nel|lo|ni /ˌkænə'ləʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Cannelloni** is large tube-shaped pieces of pasta that contain a filling of meat, cheese, or vegetables. (中间塞有肉、奶酪或蔬菜的)粗通心粉；意式肉卷

can|nery /'kænəri/ (**canneries**) N-COUNT A **cannery** is a factory where food is canned. 罐头食品厂

Word Link 词根词缀 *ery = place where something happens …* 发生处：*bakery, cannery, eatery*

can|ni|bal /'kænɪbᵊl/ (**cannibals**) N-COUNT **Cannibals** are people who eat the flesh of other human beings. 食人肉者 ❑ *...a tropical island inhabited by cannibals.* 食人族居住的热带岛屿

can|ni|bal|ism /'kænɪbəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If a group of people practise **cannibalism**, they eat the flesh of other people. 同类相食；食人肉

can|ni|bal|is|tic /ˌkænɪbə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cannibalistic** people and practices are connected with cannibalism. 食人的；同类相食的 ❑ *...lurid cannibalistic feasts.* 骇人的人肉宴

can|ni|bal|ize /'kænɪbəlaɪz/ (**cannibalizes, cannibalizing, cannibalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cannibalise**

■ VERB If you **cannibalize** something, you take it to pieces and use it to make something else. 拆用，拆卸利用(零件) ❑ [v n] *They cannibalized damaged planes for the parts.* 他们从毁坏的飞机上拆零件用。■ VERB If one of a company's products **cannibalizes** the company's sales, people buy it instead of any of the company's other products. (公司中一种产品)损害，冲击(其他产品的销量)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *A website need not cannibalise existing sales.* 网站并不妨碍目前的销售。

can|non /'kænən/ (**cannons**) ■ N-COUNT A **cannon** is a large gun, usually on wheels, which used to be used in battles. 加农炮；大炮 ■ N-COUNT A **cannon** is a heavy automatic gun, especially one that is fired from an aircraft. (尤指机载的)自动机关炮 ■ PHRASE If someone is a **loose cannon**, they do whatever they want and nobody can predict what they are going to do. 为所欲为的人；冒失鬼 ❑ *Max is a loose cannon politically.* 马克斯在政治上我行我素。■ → see also **water cannon**

can|non|ade /ˌkænə'neɪd/ (**cannonades**) N-COUNT A **cannonade** is an intense continuous attack of gunfire. 连续的猛烈炮击 ❑ *...the distant thunder of a cannonade.* 远处传来的隆隆炮声

cannon|ball /'kænənbɔːl/ (**cannonballs**) also **cannon ball** N-COUNT A **cannonball** is a heavy metal ball that is fired from a cannon. 炮弹

'can|non fod|der also **cannon-fodder** N-UNCOUNT If someone in authority regards people they are in charge of as **cannon fodder**, they do not care if these people are harmed or lost in the course of their work. 炮灰；牺牲品 ❑ *The conscripts were treated as cannon fodder.* 新兵被当作了炮灰。

can|not /'kænɒt, kə'nɒt/ **Cannot** is the negative form of **can**. (can 的否定形式)

can|ny /'kæni/ (**cannier, canniest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **canny** person is clever and able to think quickly. You can also describe a person's behaviour as **canny**. 精明的；狡黠的；头脑灵活的 ❑ *He was far too canny to risk giving himself away.* 他非常精明，不会冒险暴露自己。

ca|noe /kə'nuː/ (**canoes**) N-COUNT A **canoe** is a small, narrow boat that you move through the water using a stick with a wide end called a paddle. 独木舟；小划子

→ see **boat**

ca|noe|ing /kə'nuːɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Canoeing** is the sport of using and racing a canoe. 划独木舟(比赛) ❑ *They went canoeing in the wilds of Canada.* 他们去加拿大的荒野河谷中划独木舟。

ca|noe|ist /kə'nuːɪst/ (**canoeists**) N-COUNT A **canoeist** is someone who is skilled at racing and performing tests of skill in a canoe. 划独木舟的高手

can|on /'kænən/ (**canons**) ■ N-COUNT A **canon** is a member of the clergy who is on the staff of a cathedral. (天主教主教座堂的)法政牧师，咏礼司铎 ■ N-COUNT A **canon** of texts is a list of them that is accepted as genuine or important. 公认的真作书目【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He had to read a canon of accepted literary texts.* 他不得不阅读一系列公认的经典文学作品。❑ *...the Irish literary canon.* 爱尔兰文学经典

ca|noni|cal /kə'nɒnɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] If something has **canonical** status, it is accepted as having all the qualities that a thing of its kind should have. 典范的；典型的；标准的 ❑ *...Ballard's status as a canonical writer.* 巴拉德作为一名经典作家的地位

can|on|ize /'kænənaɪz/ (**canonizes, canonizing, canonized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **canonise**

VERB [usu passive] If a dead person **is canonized**, it is officially announced by the Catholic Church that he or she is a saint. (在天主教中)封(死者)为圣徒，封圣 ❑ [be V-ed] *Joan of Arc was finally canonized by Pope Benedict XV in 1920.* 贞德终于在 1920 年由教皇本尼狄克十五世封为圣者。

ˌcan|on 'law N-UNCOUNT **Canon law** is the law of the Christian church. It has authority only for that church and its members. (基督教教会及其教徒恪守的)教令，教规 ❑ *The Church's canon law forbids remarriage of divorced persons.* 该教派教规禁止离婚者再婚。

ca|noo|dle /kəˈnuːdᵊl/ (**canoodles, canoodling, canoodled**) VERB If two people **are canoodling,** they are kissing and holding each other a lot. 搂抱亲吻【mainly OLD-FASHIONED 主过时】❑ [v +with] *He was seen canoodling with his new girlfriend.* 有人看到他和新女友在一起亲热。[Also v]

ˈcan open|er (**can openers**) N-COUNT A **can opener** is the same as a **tin opener.** 同 tin opener

cano|pied /ˈkænəpid/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **canopied** building or piece of furniture is covered with a roof or a piece of material supported by poles. (建筑、家具)有顶罩的，带华盖的 ❑ *...a canopied Elizabethan bed.* 遮有华盖的伊丽莎白时代的睡床

cano|py /ˈkænəpi/ (**canopies**) 1 N-COUNT A **canopy** is a decorated cover, often made of cloth, which is placed above something such as a bed or a seat. 华盖；顶罩 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **canopy** is a layer of something that spreads out and covers an area, for example the branches and leaves that spread out at the top of trees in a forest. 华盖状的东西(如树冠) ❑ *The trees formed such a dense canopy that all beneath was a deep carpet of pine-needles.* 树冠浓密，地上铺着厚厚一层松针。

→ see **bed, forest**

cant /kænt/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to moral or religious statements as **cant,** you are criticizing them because you think the person making them does not really believe what they are saying. (有关道德或宗教的)虚伪言辞，伪善的话，空话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...politicians holding forth with their usual hypocritical cant.* 政客们夸夸其谈，依旧是那些虚伪的大道理。

can't /kɑːnt, AM 美 kænt/ **Can't** is the usual spoken form of 'cannot'. (cannot 的常用口语形式)

can|ta|loupe /ˈkæntəluːp, AM 美 -ləʊp/ (**cantaloupes**) also **cantaloup** N-COUNT A **cantaloupe** is a type of **melon.** 罗马甜瓜；网纹瓜

can|tan|ker|ous /kænˈtæŋkərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **cantankerous** is always finding things to argue or complain about. 爱吵架的；爱发牢骚的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a cantankerous old man.* 牢骚满腹的老人

can|ta|ta /kænˈtɑːtə/ (**cantatas**) N-COUNT A **cantata** is a fairly short musical work for singers and instruments. 康塔塔(适合歌唱及演奏的短小音乐作品)

Word Link 词根词缀 *cant, chant ≈ singing* 唱：*cantata, chant, enchant*

can|teen /kænˈtiːn/ (**canteens**) 1 N-COUNT A **canteen** is a place in a factory, shop, or college where meals are served to the people who work or study there. (工厂、商店、高校的)食堂，餐厅 ❑ *...a school canteen.* 学校食堂 ❑ *...canteen food.* 食堂饭菜 2 N-COUNT A **canteen** is a small plastic bottle for carrying water and other drinks. Canteens are used by soldiers. 军用水壶 ❑ [+of] *...a full canteen of water.* 满满一水壶水 3 N-COUNT A **canteen of** cutlery is a set of knives, forks, and spoons in a specially designed box. (放置全套刀、叉、勺子的)餐具盒

can|ter /ˈkæntəʳ/ (**canters, cantering, cantered**) VERB When a horse **canters,** it moves at a speed that is slower than a gallop but faster than a trot. (马)小跑，慢跑 ❑ [v +into, v prep/adv] *The competitors cantered into the arena to conclude the closing ceremony.* 选手们骑马慢跑进入竞技场，为闭幕式画上了句号。[Also v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Canter** is also a noun. ❑ *Carnac set off at a canter.* 卡纳克小跑着出发了。

can|ti|lever /ˈkæntɪliːvəʳ/ (**cantilevers**) N-COUNT A **cantilever** is a long piece of metal or wood used in a structure such as a bridge. One end is fastened to something and the other end is used to support part of the structure. 悬臂(梁) ❑ *...the old steel cantilever bridge.* 古老的悬臂钢铁桥

can|ti|levered /ˈkæntɪliːvəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cantilevered** structure is constructed using cantilevers. 悬臂式的 ❑ *...a cantilevered balcony.* 带悬臂梁的阳台

can|ton /ˈkæntɒn/ (**cantons**) N-COUNT A **canton** is a political or administrative region in some countries, for example Switzerland. (瑞士等国的)行政区，州 ❑ *...the Swiss canton of Berne.* 瑞士伯尔尼地区

Can|ton|ese /ˌkæntəˈniːz/ (**Cantonese**) 1 ADJ **Cantonese** means belonging or relating to the Chinese city of Guangzhou and the province of Guangdong. 广州的；广东的 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **Cantonese** are the people who come from or live in the Chinese city of Guangzhou and the province of Guangdong. 广州人；广东人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Cantonese** is a dialect spoken in China's Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hong Kong, as well as in other parts of the world. 广东话；粤语

can|ton|ment /kænˈtuːnmənt, AM 美 -tɑʊn-/ (**cantonments**) N-COUNT A **cantonment** is a group of buildings or a camp where soldiers live. 营地；军营

can|vas /ˈkænvəs/ (**canvases**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Canvas** is a strong, heavy cloth that is used for making things such as tents, sails, and bags. 帆布 ❑ *...a canvas bag.* 帆布包 2 N-VAR A **canvas** is a piece of canvas or similar material on which an oil painting can be done. 帆布画布；油画布 3 N-COUNT A **canvas** is a painting that has been done on canvas. 帆布画；油画 ❑ [+by] *The show includes canvases by masters like Carpaccio, Canaletto and Guardi.* 画展上有卡尔帕乔、卡纳莱托和瓜尔迪等大师们的油画作品。

→ see **painting**

can|vass /ˈkænvəs/ (**canvasses, canvassing, canvassed**) 1 VERB If you **canvass for** a particular person or political party, you go around an area trying to persuade people to vote for that person or party. 游说；拉选票 ❑ [v +for] *I'm canvassing for the Conservative Party.* 我在为保守党拉选票。•**can|vass|er** (**canvassers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a Conservative canvasser.* 保守党说客 2 VERB If you **canvass** public opinion, you find out how people feel about a particular subject. 征询，征求(公众意见) ❑ [v n] *Members of Parliament are spending the weekend canvassing opinion in their constituencies.* 国会议员这个周末要向所在选区的选民征求意见。

can|yon /ˈkænjən/ (**canyons**) N-COUNT A **canyon** is a long, narrow valley with very steep sides. (陡峭狭长的)峡谷，溪谷 ❑ *...the Grand Canyon.* (美国的)大峡谷

cap ◆◇ /kæp/ (**caps, capping, capped**) 1 N-COUNT A **cap** is a soft, flat hat with a curved part at the front which is called a peak. Caps are usually worn by men and boys. (有帽舌的)帽子，便帽 ❑ *...a dark-blue baseball cap.* 深蓝色棒球帽 2 N-COUNT A **cap** is a special hat which is worn as part of a uniform. 制服帽 ❑ *...a frontier guard in olive-grey uniform and a peaked cap.* 身穿橄榄灰制服、头戴大盖帽的边境哨兵 3 VERB [usu passive] If a sports player **is capped,** they are chosen to represent their country in a team game such as football, rugby, or cricket. 使入选国家(足球、橄榄球、板球等)队【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed] *Rees, 32, has been capped for England 23 times.* 里斯，32 岁，曾经 23 次入选英格兰队。❑ [v-ed] *...England's most capped rugby union player.* 入选英格兰国家队次数最多的橄榄球协会运动员 4 N-COUNT If a sports player represents their country in a team game such as football, rugby, or cricket, you can say that they have been awarded a **cap.** 国家队队员资格【BRIT 英】❑ [+for] *Mark Davis will win his first cap for Wales in Sunday's test match against Australia.* 在星期天对阵澳大利亚的国际锦标赛上，马克·戴维斯将首次代表威尔士国家队出战。5 VERB If the government **caps** an organization, council, or budget, it limits the amount of money that the organization or council is allowed to spend, or limits the size of the budget. (政府)限制(组织或地方议会的支出)，限定(预算) ❑ [v n] *The Secretary of State for Environment has the power to cap councils which spend excessively.* 环境大臣有权限制那些铺张浪费的委员会的支出。6 N-COUNT The **cap** of a bottle is its lid. 瓶盖；瓶塞 ❑ [+of] *She unscrewed the cap of her water bottle and gave him a drink.* 她拧开水瓶盖，让他喝了一口。7 N-COUNT A **cap** is a circular rubber device that a woman places inside her vagina to prevent herself from becoming pregnant. (妇女避孕用的)子宫帽【BRIT 英】8 VERB If someone says that a good or bad event **caps** a series of events, they mean it is the final event in the series, and the other events were also good or bad. 作为…的尾声；完成；使…结束【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The unrest capped a weekend of right-wing attacks on foreigners.* 周末右翼分子对外国人的袭击以骚乱告终。9 VERB [usu passive]

If someone's teeth **are capped**, covers are fixed over them so that they look better. 箍(牙)：给(牙齿)上牙套 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He suddenly smiled, revealing teeth that had recently been capped.* 他突然笑了出来，露出了刚箍过的牙。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I had my teeth capped.* 我戴了牙套。 ■ → see also **ice cap**

→ see **clothing**

ca|pa|bil|ity /ˌkeɪpəˈbɪlɪti/ (**capabilities**) ■ N-VAR [oft adj N, N to-inf] If you have the **capability** or the **capabilities** to do something, you have the ability or the qualities that are necessary to do it. 能力；素质 ❑ *People experience differences in physical and mental capability depending on the time of day.* 在一天当中的不同时间，人的体力和脑力也会有所差异。❑ *The standards set four years ago in Seoul will be far below the athletes' capabilities now.* 4年前在首尔制定的标准将远远低于运动员目前的水平。■ N-VAR [usu adj N, N to-inf] A country's military **capability** is its ability to fight in a war. (国家的)军事力量 ❑ *Their military capability has been reduced because their air force has proved not to be effective.* 他们的军事实力因为空军的无能而被削弱。

ca|pable ♦◇◇ /ˈkeɪpəbᵊl/ ■ ADJ If a person or thing is **capable of** doing something, they have the ability to do it. 有…能力的；能够…的 ❑ [+of] *He appeared hardly capable of conducting a coherent conversation.* 他好像连话都说不清楚。❑ [+of] *The kitchen is capable of catering for several hundred people.* 厨房能同时容纳数百人进餐。■ ADJ Someone who is **capable** has the skill or qualities necessary to do a particular thing well, or is able to do most things well. 熟练的；胜任的；有能力的 ❑ *She's a very capable speaker.* 她能说会道。❑ *Her husband was such a fine, capable man.* 她丈夫既体贴又能干。•**ca|pably** /ˈkeɪpəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Happily it was all dealt with very capably by the police and security people.* 幸好，警方和安保人员进行了非常妥善的处理。

Thesaurus 同类词 *capable* Also look up:

ADJ. able, competent, skillful, talented; (*ant.*) incapable, incompetent ■

ca|pa|cious /kəˈpeɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **capacious** has a lot of space to put things in. 宽敞的；容量大的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...her capacious handbag.* 她的大手提包

ca|paci|tor /kəˈpæsɪtəʳ/ (**capacitors**) N-COUNT A **capacitor** is a device for accumulating electric charge. 电容器

ca|pac|ity ♦◇◇ /kəˈpæsɪti/ (**capacities**) ■ N-VAR [oft with poss, N to-inf] Your **capacity for** something is your ability to do it, or the amount of it that you are able to do. 能力；才能 ❑ [+for] *Our capacity for giving care, love and attention is limited.* 我们能够给予的关怀、关爱和关注是有限的。❑ *Her mental capacity and temperament are as remarkable as his.* 她的才智和气质和他一样出众。❑ *...people's creative capacities.* 人们的创造才能 ■ N-UNCOUNT The **capacity** of something such as a factory, industry, or region is the quantity of things that it can produce or deliver with the equipment or resources that are available. (工厂、企业、地区的)生产量，生产(或运输)能力 ❑ *Bread factories are working at full capacity.* 面包厂正在全力生产。❑ *The region is valued for its coal and vast electricity-generating capacity.* 这个地区因其煤炭资源丰富和发电能力巨大而备受重视。■ N-COUNT The **capacity** of a piece of equipment is its size or power, often measured in particular units. (设备的)容量，功率，马力 ❑ [+of] *...an aircraft with a bomb-carrying capacity of 454 kg.* 载弹量为454千克的飞机 ■ N-VAR The **capacity** of a container is its volume, or the amount of liquid it can hold, measured in units such as litres or gallons. (容器的)容积，容量 ❑ [+of] *...the fuel tanks, which had a capacity of 140 litres.* 容量为140升的油箱 ❑ *Grease 6 ramekin dishes of 150 ml (5-6 fl oz) capacity.* 将6个容量为150毫升(5至6液盎司)的烤盘涂上油。■ N-SING [oft *to* N] The **capacity** of a building, place, or vehicle is the number of people or things that it can hold. If a place is filled **to capacity**, it is as full as it can possibly be. (建筑、地方的)可容纳人数；(车辆的)载客量 ❑ [+of] *Each stadium had a seating capacity of about 50,000.* 每个体育场均可容纳5万人左右。❑ *Toronto hospital maternity wards were filled to capacity.* 多伦多医院的产房都已住满了。■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **capacity** crowd or audience completely fills a theatre, sports stadium, or other place. 座无虚席的；满场的；挤满的 ❑ *A capacity crowd of 76,000 people was at Wembley football stadium for the event.* 温布利球场座无虚席，76,000人前来观看这场比赛。■ N-COUNT [*in* N] If you do something **in** a particular **capacity**, you do it as part of a particular job or duty, or because you are representing a particular organization or person. 身份；职责；职位 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [+of] *Ms Halliwell visited the Philippines in her capacity as a Special Representative of Unicef.* 哈利韦尔女士以联合国儿童基金会特别代表的身份访问了菲律宾。❑ *This article is written in a personal capacity.* 本文是以个人名义所写。

cape /keɪp/ (**capes**) ■ N-COUNT A **cape** is a large piece of land that sticks out into the sea from the coast. 海角；岬 ❑ *In 1978, Naomi James became the first woman to sail solo around the world via Cape Horn.* 1978年，娜奥米·詹姆斯成为第一个独自驾船绕过霍恩角环游世界的女子。■ N-COUNT A **cape** is a short cloak. 披肩；斗篷 ❑ *...a woollen cape.* 羊毛披肩

ca|per /ˈkeɪpəʳ/ (**capers, capering, capered**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Capers** are the small green buds of caper plants. They are usually sold preserved in vinegar. 刺山柑花蕾 ■ VERB If you **caper about**, you run and jump around because you are happy or excited. 欢跃；雀跃 ❑ [v adv/prep] *They were capering about, shouting and laughing.* 他们欢呼雀跃，放声大笑。

ca|pil|lary /kəˈpɪlərɪ, AM 美 ˈkæpəlerɪ/ (**capillaries**) N-COUNT **Capillaries** are tiny blood vessels in your body. 毛细血管

capi|tal ♦♦◇ /ˈkæpɪtᵊl/ (**capitals**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Capital** is a large sum of money which you use to start a business, or which you invest in order to make more money. 资本；资金 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *Companies are having difficulty in raising capital.* 各公司融资困难。❑ *A large amount of capital is invested in all these branches.* 一大笔资金投入了各分公司。■ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] You can use **capital** to refer to buildings or machinery which are necessary to produce goods or to make companies more efficient, but which do not make money directly. (厂房、机器等)固定资产，资本资产 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *...capital equipment that could have served to increase production.* 本可以用来增加产出的资产设备 ❑ *...capital investment.* 资本投资 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Capital** is the part of an amount of money borrowed or invested which does not include interest. (借款或投资的)本金，本钱 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *With a conventional repayment mortgage, the repayments consist of both capital and interest.* 常规的按揭还款额既包含本金也包括利息。■ N-COUNT The **capital** of a country is the city or town where its government or parliament meets. 首都；首府 ❑ [+of] *...Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.* 尼泊尔首都加德满都 ■ N-COUNT If a place is **the capital of** a particular industry or activity, it is the place that is most famous for it, because it happens in that place more than anywhere else. (工商业活动的)中心 ❑ [+of] *Colmar has long been considered the capital of the wine trade.* 科尔马长期以来一直被视为葡萄酒贸易中心。❑ [+of] *...New York, the fashion capital of the world.* 纽约，世界时尚之都 ■ N-COUNT **Capitals** or **capital letters** are written or printed letters in the form which is used at the beginning of sentences or names. 'T', 'B', and 'F' are capitals. 大写字母 ❑ *The name and address are written in capitals.* 姓名和地址是大写的。■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **capital** offence is one that is so serious that the person who commits it can be punished by death. (犯罪)可判处死刑的 ❑ *Espionage is a capital offence in this country.* 在这个国家，从事间谍活动是死罪。❑ *...Americans wrongly convicted of capital crimes.* 被误判死罪的美国人 ■ → see also **working capital** ■ PHRASE If you say that someone **is making capital out of** a situation, you disapprove of the way they are gaining an advantage for themselves through other people's efforts or bad luck. 从…中捞取好处；从…中渔利 [FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬] ❑ *He rebuked the President for trying to make political capital out of the hostage situation.* 他谴责总统试图利用人质事件捞取政治利益。

→ see **city, country, economics, stock market**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cap = head* 头：*capital, capitulate, captain*

ˈcapi|tal ac,count (**capital accounts**) ■ N-COUNT A country's **capital account** is the part of its balance of payments that is

concerned with the movement of capital. 资本账户 ❷ N-COUNT A **capital account** is a financial statement showing the capital value of a company on a particular date. 资本账；资本净值【BUSINESS 商】

capital gains N-PLURAL **Capital gains** are the profits that you make when you buy something and then sell it again at a higher price. 资本收益【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He called for the reform of capital gains tax.* 他呼吁进行资本收益税改革。

capital goods N-PLURAL **Capital goods** are used to make other products.（用于生产其他产品的）资本货物（Compare 比较 **consumer goods.**）【BUSINESS 商】

capital inflow (**capital inflows**) N-VAR In economics, **capital inflow** is the amount of capital coming into a country, for example in the form of foreign investment. 资本流入【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*into*] *...a large drop in the capital inflow into America.* 流入美国的资本大幅下降

capital-intensive ADJ **Capital-intensive** industries and businesses need the investment of large sums of money. 资本密集型的（Compare 比较 **labour-intensive.**）【BUSINESS 商】

capitalise /ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz/ → see **capitalize**

capitalism /ˈkæpɪtəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Capitalism** is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state. 资本主义（制度）❑ *...the return of capitalism to Hungary.* 匈牙利资本主义制度的回归

capitalist /ˈkæpɪtəlɪst/ (**capitalists**) ❶ ADJ A **capitalist** country or system supports or is based on the principles of capitalism. 资本主义的 ❑ *I'm a strong believer in the capitalist system.* 我是资本主义制度坚定的信奉者。❑ *...capitalist economic theory.* 资本主义经济理论 ❷ N-COUNT A **capitalist** is someone who believes in and supports the principles of capitalism. 资本主义者 ❑ *...relations between capitalists and workers.* 资本家和工人之间的关系 ❸ N-COUNT A **capitalist** is someone who owns a business which they run in order to make a profit for themselves. 资本家 ❑ *They argue that only private capitalists can remake Poland's economy.* 他们认为，只有私人资本家才能重振波兰经济。

capitalistic /ˌkæpɪtəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Capitalistic** means supporting or based on the principles of capitalism. 资本主义的 ❑ *...the forces of capitalistic greed.* 资本主义贪婪的势力 ❑ *...capitalistic economic growth.* 资本主义经济的增长

capitalize /ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz/ (**capitalizes, capitalizing, capitalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **capitalise**

❶ VERB If you **capitalize on** a situation, you use it to gain some advantage for yourself. 利用 ❑ [v *+on/upon*] *The rebels seem to be trying to capitalize on the public's discontent with the government.* 叛乱分子似乎想要利用公众对政府的不满情绪。❷ VERB In business, if you **capitalize** something that belongs to you, you sell it in order to make money. 使资本化；使资金化【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Our intention is to capitalize the company by any means we can.* 我们的意图是想方设法出售这个公司以获取资金。❑ [*be* v-ed *+at*] *The company will be capitalized at £2 million.* 该公司将以 200 万英镑的价格出售。•**capitalization** /ˌkæpɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a massive capitalization programme.* 规模宏大的资本化方案

capital letter (**capital letters**) N-COUNT **Capital letters** are the same as **capitals.** 同 capital

capital punishment N-UNCOUNT **Capital punishment** is punishment which involves the legal killing of a person who has committed a serious crime such as murder. 死刑；极刑 ❑ *Most democracies have abolished capital punishment.* 多数民主国家已经废除了死刑。

capitulate /kəˈpɪtʃʊleɪt/ (**capitulates, capitulating, capitulated**) VERB If you **capitulate**, you stop resisting and do what someone else wants you to do. 不再反抗；屈服 ❑ [v] *The club eventually capitulated and now grants equal rights to women.* 那家俱乐部最终还是让了步，现在赋予女性以平等权利。❑ [v *+to*] *In less than two hours Cohen capitulated to virtually every demand.* 还不到两个小时，科恩就屈服了，接受了几乎一切要求。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cap = head* 头：*capital, capitulate, captain*

capon /ˈkeɪpɒn/ (**capons**) N-COUNT A **capon** is a male chicken that has had its sex organs removed and has been specially fattened up to be eaten.（养肥供食用的）阉公鸡

cappuccino /ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/ (**cappuccinos**) N-UNCOUNT **Cappuccino** is coffee which is made using milk and has froth and sometimes powdered chocolate on top. 卡布其诺咖啡 •N-COUNT A **cappuccino** is a cup of cappuccino. 一杯卡布其诺咖啡

caprice /kæˈpriːs/ (**caprices**) N-VAR A **caprice** is an unexpected action or decision which has no strong reason or purpose. 任性；反复无常；善变【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I lived in terror of her sudden caprices and moods.* 她的任性妄为和喜怒无常让我整天提心吊胆。

capricious /kəˈprɪʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **capricious** often changes their mind unexpectedly. 反复无常的；善变的 ❑ *The Union accused Walesa of being capricious and undemocratic.* 工会指责瓦文萨反复无常，不讲民主。

Capricorn /ˈkæprɪkɔːn/ (**Capricorns**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Capricorn** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a goat. People who are born approximately between the 22nd of December and the 19th of January come under this sign. 摩羯座，摩羯宫（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 12 月 22 日至 1 月 19 日之间的人属此星座）❷ N-COUNT A **Capricorn** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Capricorn. 生于摩羯宫时段的人

capsicum /ˈkæpsɪkəm/ (**capsicums**) N-VAR **Capsicums** are **peppers.** 辣椒

capsize /kæpˈsaɪz, AM 美 ˈkæpsaɪz/ (**capsizes, capsizing, capsized**) VERB If you **capsize** a boat or if it **capsizes**, it turns upside down in the water.（使）（船）倾覆；（使）（船）翻沉 ❑ [v] *The sea got very rough and the boat capsized.* 海上波涛汹涌，小船翻了。❑ [v n] *I didn't count on his capsizing the raft.* 我没有想到他会把筏子弄翻。

capstan /ˈkæpstən/ (**capstans**) N-COUNT A **capstan** is a machine consisting of a drum that turns round and pulls in a heavy rope or something attached to a rope, for example an anchor. 绞盘；卷扬机；起锚机

capsule /ˈkæpsjuːl, AM 美 ˈkæpsˤl/ (**capsules**) ❶ N-COUNT A **capsule** is a very small tube containing powdered or liquid medicine, which you swallow.（口服）胶囊 ❑ *...cod liver oil capsules.* 鱼肝油胶囊 ❷ N-COUNT A **capsule** is a small container with a drug or other substance inside it, which is used for medical or scientific purposes.（医用或科研用的）密封小容器 ❑ *They first implanted capsules into the animals' brains.* 他们首先将密封管植入动物的大脑。❸ N-COUNT A space **capsule** is the part of a spacecraft in which people travel, and which often separates from the main rocket. 航天舱；密封舱；太空舱 ❑ *A Russian space capsule is currently orbiting the Earth.* 一个俄罗斯太空舱目前正在绕地球轨道飞行。

Capt. N-TITLE **Capt.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**captain.** ❑ *Capt. Hunt asked which engine was on fire.* 亨特船长问哪个发动机起火了。

captain ↔ /ˈkæptɪn/ (**captains, captaining, captained**) ❶ N-TITLE; N-COUNT In the army, navy, and some other armed forces, a **captain** is an officer of middle rank.（陆军或美国空军的）上尉；（海军或英国空军的）上校 ❑ *...Captain Mark Phillips.* 马克·菲利普斯上尉 ❑ *...a captain in the British army.* 英国陆军上尉 ❑ *Are all your weapons in place, Captain?* 上尉，你部所有武器都到位了吗？❷ N-COUNT [n N] The **captain of** a sports team is the player in charge of it.（运动队的）队长 ❑ *...Bob Willis, the former England cricket captain.* 英格兰板球队前队长鲍勃·威利斯 ❸ N-COUNT The **captain** of a ship is the sailor in charge of it. 船长；舰长 ❑ [+*of*] *...the captain of the aircraft carrier Saratoga.* "萨拉托加号"航空母舰的舰长 ❹ N-COUNT; N-TITLE The **captain** of an aeroplane is the pilot in charge of it. 机长 ❺ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States and some other countries, a **captain** is a police officer or fireman of fairly senior rank.（美国等国家的）警察局副巡长，消防队中队长 ❻ VERB If you **captain** a team or a ship, you are the captain of it. 担任（运动队）的队长；当…

的船长(或舰长) ❑ [v n] *...Murdo McLeod, who captained Hibernian's League-Cup-winning team in 1991.* 默多·麦克劳德，希伯尼安队 1991 年获得联盟杯冠军时的队长

→ see **boat, ship**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cap = head* 头：*capital, capitulate, captain*

cap|tain|cy /'kæptɪnsi/ N-UNCOUNT The **captaincy** of a team is the position of being captain. (运动队的) 队长职位 ❑ [+of] *His captaincy of the team was ended by mild eye trouble.* 他由于患轻度眼疾而不再担任队长一职。

,cap|tain of 'in|dus|try (captains of industry) N-COUNT You can refer to the owners or senior managers of industrial companies as **captains of industry**. 实业巨头；业界巨擘

cap|tcha /'kæptʃə/ **(captchas)** N-VAR **Captcha** is a system for checking that a human and not a machine is using a computer. **Captcha** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'completely automated public Turing test to tell computers and humans apart'. (图片) 验证码(即全自动区分计算机和人类的图灵测试) ❑ *We use captcha to screen for spam.* 我们采用图灵测试系统过滤垃圾邮件。

cap|tion ♦◇ /'kæpʃ°n/ **(captions)** N-COUNT A **caption** is the words printed underneath a picture or cartoon which explain what it is about. (图片、漫画的) 说明文字 ❑ *On the back of the photo is written the simple caption, 'Mrs. Monroe'.* 照片背面只有简单的几个字——"梦露女士"。

cap|ti|vate /'kæptɪveɪt/ **(captivates, captivating, captivated)** VERB If you **are captivated** by someone or something, you find them fascinating and attractive. 迷住；使…着迷 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *I was captivated by her brilliant mind.* 我为她的聪慧所倾倒。❑ [v n] *For 40 years she has captivated the world with her radiant looks.* 40 年来，她那令人惊艳的美貌让全世界为之痴迷。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cap = seize* 抓住：*captivate, captive, captor*

cap|ti|vat|ing /'kæptɪveɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Someone or something that is **captivating** fascinates or attracts you. 迷人的；有吸引力的 ❑ *... her captivating smile and alluring looks.* 她那迷人的微笑和妩媚的眼神

cap|tive /'kæptɪv/ **(captives)** 1 ADJ A **captive** person or animal is being kept imprisoned or enclosed. 被监禁的；被关押的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *Her heart had begun to pound inside her chest like a captive animal.* 她像关在笼中的动物一样，一颗心开始在胸膛里怦怦直跳。•N-COUNT A **captive** is someone who is captive. 俘虏；囚犯 ❑ *He described the difficulties of surviving for four months as a captive.* 他描写了自己在被俘的 4 个月内艰难求生的经历。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **captive** audience is a group of people who are not free to leave a certain place and so have to watch or listen. A **captive** market is a group of people who cannot choose whether or where to buy things. (观众) 被强制的，受控制的；(市场) 垄断的，没有选择权的 ❑ *We all performed action songs, sketches and dances before a captive audience of parents and patrons.* 家长和赞助人被迫观看了我们表演的指令歌、滑稽小品和舞蹈。❑ *Airlines consider business travellers a captive market.* 航空公司把商务旅行者视为垄断性市场。3 PHRASE If you **take** someone **captive** or **hold** someone **captive**, you take or keep them as a prisoner. 俘虏；扣押；关押 ❑ *Richard was finally released on February 4, one year and six weeks after he'd been taken captive.* 理查德在被扣押一年零六个星期后，终于在 2 月 4 日获释。

,cap|tive 'breed|ing N-UNCOUNT **Captive breeding** is the breeding of wild animals in places such as zoos, especially animals which have become rare in the wild. (尤指稀有野生动物的) 人工饲养，笼养，圈养

cap|tiv|ity /kæp'tɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/of* N] **Captivity** is the state of being kept imprisoned or enclosed. 囚禁；关押；拘禁 ❑ *The great majority of barn owls are reared in captivity.* 绝大多数仓鸮都是笼养的。❑ *He was released today after more than two months of captivity.* 他被关押两个多月后于今日获释。

cap|tor /'kæptə^{r}/ **(captors)** N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can refer to the person who has captured a person or animal as their **captor**. 捕获者；捉拿者 ❑ *They did not know what their captors would do.* 他们不知道那些抓他们的人将要做什么。

cap|ture ♦◇ /'kæptʃə^{r}/ **(captures, capturing, captured)** 1 VERB If you **capture** someone or something, you catch them, especially in a war. (尤指在战争中) 俘虏，擒获，占领，夺取 ❑ [v n] *The guerrillas shot down one aeroplane and captured the pilot.* 游击队击落了一架飞机，并俘获了飞行员。❑ [v n +from] *The Russians now appear ready to capture more territory from the Chechens.* 俄罗斯人现在似乎准备从车臣手中夺取更多的领土。❑ [v-ed] *...the murders of fifteen thousand captured Polish soldiers.* 对 15,000 名被俘波兰士兵的屠杀 •N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Capture** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the final battles which led to the army's capture of the town.* 军队攻占该城镇前的最后几场战斗 ❑ [+by] *The shooting happened while the man was trying to evade capture by the security forces.* 那个男子试图逃脱安全部队的抓捕时，有人开了枪。2 VERB [no cont] If something or someone **captures** a particular quality, feeling, or atmosphere, they represent or express it successfully. 代表(特点)；表现，体现(感情、气氛) ❑ [be v-ed +by] *Their mood was captured by one who said, 'Students here don't know or care about campus issues.'* 一个人的话道出了他们的心情，"这儿的学生既不了解也不关心校园问题。" 3 VERB If something **captures** your attention or imagination, you begin to be interested or excited by it. If someone or something **captures** your heart, you begin to love them or like them very much. 吸引(注意力)；激发(想象)；赢得(喜爱) ❑ [v n] *...the great names of the Tory party who usually capture the historian's attention.* 往往会引起历史学家关注的保守党大人物 ❑ [v n] *...one man's undying love for the woman who captured his heart.* 一个男人对他心仪的女人矢志不渝的爱 4 VERB If an event **is captured** in a photograph or on film, it is photographed or filmed. 拍摄 ❑ [be v-ed +on/in] *The incident was captured on videotape.* 这次事件被录像记录下来。❑ [be v-ed] *The images were captured by TV crews filming outside the base.* 这些影像是电视剧组人员在外景地拍摄的。❑ [v n] *... photographers who captured the traumatic scene.* 拍摄到那一不幸场面的摄影师 [Also v n +on/in] 5 VERB If you **capture** something that you are trying to obtain in competition with other people, you succeed in obtaining it. 得到；夺得；获得 ❑ [v n] *In 1987, McDonald's captured 19 percent of all fast-food sales.* 1987 年，麦当劳占据了整个快餐业销售额的 19%。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *capture* with:

V. **avoid** capture 避免被俘，**escape** capture 逃脱被俘，**fail to** capture 未能擒获 1

N. capture **territory** 占领领土 1
capture **your attention** 吸引注意力，capture **your imagination** 激发想象 3

car ♦♦♦ /kɑ:^{r}/ **(cars)** 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **car** is a motor vehicle with room for a small number of passengers. 汽车；轿车 ❑ *He had left his tickets in his car.* 他把票忘在车里了。❑ *They arrived by car.* 他们是坐小汽车来的。2 N-COUNT A **car** is one of the separate sections of a train. (火车) 车厢【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **carriage**

3 N-COUNT Railway carriages are called **cars** when they are used for a particular purpose. (火车上作特殊用途的) 车厢【BRIT 英】 ❑ *He made his way into the dining car for breakfast.* 他来到餐车车厢吃早饭。4 → see also **cable car**

→ see Word Web: **car**

→ see **traffic, transport**

ca|rafe /kə'ræf/ **(carafes)** N-COUNT A **carafe** is a glass container in which you serve water or wine. (盛水或酒的) 玻璃瓶，玻璃壶 ❑ [+of] *He ordered a carafe of wine.* 他要了一瓶葡萄酒。

'car alarm (car alarms) N-COUNT A **car alarm** is a device in a car which makes a loud noise if anyone tries to break into the vehicle. 汽车防盗报警器 ❑ *He returned to find his car alarm going off.* 他返回时发现汽车报警器响了。

cara|mel /'kærəmel/ **(caramels)** 1 N-VAR A **caramel** is a chewy sweet food made from sugar, butter, and milk. (用蔗糖、黄油、牛奶制成的) 卡拉梅尔糖，黄油奶糖 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Caramel** is burnt sugar used for colouring and flavouring food. (上色、

Word Web 话题词汇 car 车

The first mass-produced **automobile** in the U.S. was the Model T. In 1909, Ford sold over 10,000 of these **vehicles**. They all had the same basic **engine** and **chassis**. For years the only colour choice was black. Three different bodies were available—**roadster**, **saloon**, and **coupé**. Today manufacturers offer many more options. These include **convertibles**, **sports cars**, **estate cars**, **vans**, **pickups**, and **SUVs**. Laws now require devices such as **seat belts** and **airbags** to make **driving** safer. Some car makers now offer **hybrid** vehicles. They combine an electrical engine with an **internal combustion engine** to improve **fuel** economy.

在美国，首批大规模生产的汽车是T型车。1909年，福特公司售出的T型车达1万余辆。T型车有着相同的基础发动机和车架，多年来一直采用单一的黑色涂装，并有三种不同的车身可供选择——双座敞篷、三厢和双门。如今，制造商出售的款型五花八门，包括折篷车、跑车、旅行车、厢式车、皮卡和休闲越野车。为使驾驶更安全，现在法律规定车上还要配备安全带、安全气囊等装置。一些汽车制造商还出售混合动力车，采用电动机和内燃机联合驱动，提高了燃油的经济性能。

C

调味用的）焦糖

cara|mel|ize /'kærəməlaɪz/ (**caramelizes**, **caramelizing**, **caramelized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **caramelise**

1 VERB If sugar **caramelizes**, it turns to caramel as a result of being heated.（糖）熬成焦糖 ❑ [v] *Cook until the sugar starts to caramelize.* 一直煮，直到糖开始变成焦糖。2 VERB If you **caramelize** something such as fruit, you cook it with sugar so that it is coated with caramel. 给（水果等）炒上一层焦糖 ❑ [v n] *Start by caramelizing some onions.* 先将一些洋葱外面炒上焦糖。❑ [v-ed] *... caramelised apples.* 焦糖苹果

cara|pace /'kærəpeɪs/ (**carapaces**) 1 N-COUNT A **carapace** is the protective shell on the back of some animals such as tortoises or crabs.（龟、蟹等的）硬壳，背甲，头胸甲【FORMAL 正式】2 N-COUNT You can refer to an attitude that someone has in order to protect themselves as their **carapace**.（用以自我保护的）外壳，外衣，外表【LITERARY 文】❑ *The arrogance became his protective carapace.* 这种傲慢态度成了他的保护壳。

car|at /'kærət/ (**carats**) 1 N-COUNT A **carat** is a unit for measuring the weight of diamonds and other precious stones. It is equal to 0.2 grams. 克拉（钻石等宝石的重量单位，合0.2克）❑ *The gemstone is 28.6 millimetres high and weighs 139.43 carats.* 这块宝石高28.6毫米，重139.43克拉。❑ *...a huge eight-carat diamond.* 重达8克拉的大钻石 2 COMB **Carat** is used after a number to indicate how pure gold is. The purest gold is 24-carat gold. 开（表示黄金的纯度，纯金为24开）❑ *...a 14-carat gold fountain pen.* 14开金自来水笔

→ see **diamond**

cara|van /'kærəvæn/ (**caravans**) 1 N-COUNT A **caravan** is a vehicle without an engine that can be pulled by a car or van. It contains beds and cooking equipment so that people can live or spend their holidays in it. 旅行拖车；大篷车；房车【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **trailer**

2 N-COUNT A **caravan** is a group of people and animals or vehicles who travel together.（带着牲口的一群人结伴而行的）旅行队，车队

cara|van|ning /'kærəvænɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Caravanning** is the activity of having a holiday in a caravan. 乘坐旅行拖车度假【BRIT 英】❑ *He was on a caravanning holiday.* 他驾房车外出游玩去了。

'cara|van site (**caravan sites**) N-COUNT A **caravan site** is an area of land where people can stay in a caravan on holiday, or where people live in caravans. 房车宿营地；旅行拖车驻扎地【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trailer park**

cara|way /'kærəweɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Caraway** is a plant with strong-tasting seeds that are used in cooking. Caraway seeds are often used to flavour bread and cakes. 葛缕子（其籽常用作调味料）

carb /kɑːb/ (**carbs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Carbs** are foods such as potatoes, pasta, and bread, that contain a lot of carbohydrate. 淀粉质食物；高碳水化合物食物 ❑ *Eat a wide variety of carbs, fruit, and vegetables.* 食用多种碳水化合物食物、水果和蔬菜。

car|bine /'kɑːbaɪn, AM 美 -biːn/ (**carbines**) N-COUNT A **carbine** is a light automatic rifle. 卡宾枪

car|bo|hy|drate /ˌkɑːbəʊ'haɪdreɪt/ (**carbohydrates**) N-VAR [usu pl] **Carbohydrates** are substances, found in certain kinds of food, that provide you with energy. Foods such as sugar and bread that contain these substances can also be referred to as **carbohydrates**. 碳水化合物；糖类；含碳水化合物的食物 ❑ *...carbohydrates such as bread, pasta or chips.* 碳水化合物食品，如面包、意大利面食或炸薯条

→ see **calorie**, **diet**

car|bol|ic acid /kɑːˌbɒlɪk 'æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Carbolic acid** or **carbolic** is a liquid that is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic.（用于消毒和防腐的）石炭酸，（苯）酚 ❑ *Carbolic acid is usually used for cleaning.* 石炭酸常用于清洁。❑ *She smelled strongly of carbolic soap.* 她身上有股浓烈的石炭酸皂的味道。

'car bomb (**car bombs**) N-COUNT A **car bomb** is a bomb which is inside a car, van, or truck. 汽车炸弹

car|bon ♦◇ /'kɑːbən/ N-UNCOUNT **Carbon** is a chemical element that diamonds and coal are made up of. 碳

→ see **diamond**

car|bon|ate /'kɑːbəneɪt/ (**carbonates**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Carbonate** is used in the names of some substances that are formed from carbonic acid, which is a compound of carbon dioxide and water. 碳酸盐（用于碳酸化合物的名称中）❑ *...1,500 milligrams of calcium carbonate.* 1,500毫克碳酸钙 ❑ [+of] *...carbonate of ammonia solution.* 碳酸铵溶液

car|bon|at|ed /'kɑːbəneɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Carbonated** drinks are drinks that contain small bubbles of carbon dioxide.（饮料）含有二氧化碳的 ❑ *...colas and other carbonated soft drinks.* 可乐和其他碳酸饮料

'car|bon copy (**carbon copies**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that one person or thing is a **carbon copy of** another, you mean that they look or behave exactly like them. 极其相似的人（或物）❑ [+of] *She's a carbon copy of her mother.* 她和她妈妈就像是一个模子里刻出来的。2 N-COUNT A **carbon copy** is a copy of a piece of writing that is made using carbon paper. 复印件；副本

ˌcar|bon 'cred|it (**carbon credits**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Carbon credits** are an allowance that certain companies have, permitting them to burn a certain amount of fossil fuels. 碳信用；碳排放权；碳权 ❑ *By investing in efficient plant it could generate lots of valuable carbon credits to sell to wealthier, more wasteful nations.* 通过投资高效能的工厂，它可以节余很多宝贵的碳信用额来出售给更富有、更浪费的国家。

'car|bon da|ting N-UNCOUNT **Carbon dating** is a system of calculating the age of a very old object by measuring the amount of radioactive carbon it contains.（古物的）碳年代测定法，碳定年法

→ see **fossil**

ˌcar|bon di'ox|ide N-UNCOUNT **Carbon dioxide** is a gas. It is produced by animals and people breathing out, and by chemical reactions. 二氧化碳

→ see **air**, **dry-cleaning**, **greenhouse effect**, **photosynthesis**, **respiratory**

ˌcar|bon 'foot|print N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **carbon footprint** is a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by your activities over a particular period. 碳足迹（某个时间段内日常活动排放的二氧化碳量）❑ *We all need to look for ways to reduce our carbon footprint.* 我们都需要寻求降低碳足迹的方法。

ˌcar|bon mon'ox|ide N-UNCOUNT **Carbon monoxide** is a

poisonous gas that is produced especially by the engines of vehicles. 一氧化碳

ˌcar|bon ˈneu|tral ADJ A **carbon neutral** lifestyle, company, or activity does not cause an increase in the overall amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. 碳中和的，碳平衡的（指不会增加空气中的二氧化碳总量）❑ *You can make your flights carbon neutral by planting trees to make up for the greenhouse gas emissions.* 可以通过植树对航空飞行进行碳中和，以抵消温室气体的排放。

ˈcar|bon pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Carbon paper** is thin paper with a dark substance on one side. You use it to make copies of letters, bills, and other papers. 复写纸 ❑ *The drawing is transferred onto the wood by means of carbon paper.* 这幅画是通过复写纸转印到木头上的。

→ see **copy**

ˈcar|bon tax (**carbon taxes**) N-COUNT A **carbon tax** is a tax on the burning of fuels such as coal, gas, and oil. Its aim is to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. 碳税（对煤、天然气、石油等燃料征收的税）

ˌcar|bon ˈtrad|ing N-UNCOUNT **Carbon trading** is the practice of buying and selling the right to produce carbon dioxide emissions, so that people, countries or companies who use a lot of fuel and electricity can buy rights from those that do not use so much. 碳（排放权）交易

ˌcar ˈboot sale (**car boot sales**) N-COUNT A **car boot sale** is a sale where people sell things they own and do not want from a little stall or from the back of their car. 旧物销售（把不要的个人物品置于汽车后备箱中或货摊上出售）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garage sale**

car|bun|cle /ˈkɑːrbʌŋkᵊl/ (**carbuncles**) N-COUNT A **carbuncle** is a large swelling under the skin. 痈；疖

car|bu|ret|tor /ˌkɑːrbəˈretər, AM 美 ˈkɑːrbəreɪtər/ (**carburettors**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **carburetor**

N-COUNT A **carburettor** is the part of an engine, usually in a car, in which air and petrol are mixed together to form a vapour which can be burned. （汽车等引擎的）化油器，汽化器

car|cass /ˈkɑːrkəs/ (**carcasses**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **carcase**

N-COUNT A **carcass** is the body of a dead animal. 动物死尸 ❑ [+of] *A cluster of vultures crouched on the carcass of a dead buffalo.* 一群秃鹫蹲伏在一具野牛的尸体上。

car|cino|gen /kɑːrˈsɪnədʒᵊn, ˈkɑːrsɪnədʒen/ (**carcinogens**) N-COUNT A **carcinogen** is a substance which can cause cancer. 致癌物【MEDICAL 医】

Word Link 词根词缀 *carcino ≈ cancer* 癌：*carcinogen, carcinogenic, carcinoma*

car|cino|gen|ic /ˌkɑːrsɪnəˈdʒenɪk/ ADJ A substance that is **carcinogenic** is likely to cause cancer. 致癌的【MEDICAL 医】

car|ci|no|ma /ˌkɑːrsɪˈnəʊmə/ (**carcinomas**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Carcinoma** is a type of cancer. 癌【MEDICAL 医】❷ N-COUNT **Carcinomas** are malignant tumours. 恶性肿瘤【MEDICAL 医】

card ◆◇◇ /kɑːrd/ (**cards**) ❶ N-COUNT A **card** is a piece of stiff paper or thin cardboard on which something is written or printed. 卡；卡片 ❑ *Check the numbers below against the numbers on your card.* 把下列数字和你卡片上的数字比照一下。❷ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **card** is a piece of cardboard or plastic, or a small document, which shows information about you and which you carry with you, for example to prove your identity. （身份）证；身份证明 ❑ *They check my bag and press card.* 他们检查我的包和记者证。❑ *...her membership card.* 她的会员证 ❑ *The authorities have begun to issue ration cards.* 当局已经开始发放定量配给卡。❸ N-COUNT A **card** is a rectangular piece of plastic, issued by a bank, company, or shop, which you can use to buy things or obtain money. 银行卡；工资卡；购物卡 ❑ *He paid the whole bill with an American Express card.* 他用美国运通卡付了全部账款。❑ *Holiday-makers should beware of using plastic cards in foreign cash dispensers.* 外出度假时，在外币取款机上使用银行卡一定要小心。❹ N-COUNT A **card** is a folded piece of stiff paper with a picture and sometimes a message printed on it, which you send to someone on a special occasion. 祝福卡；贺卡 ❑ *She sends me a card on my birthday.* 我过生日时她寄来一张贺卡。❑ *...millions of get-well cards.* 数百万张祝愿康复的卡片 ❺ N-COUNT A **card** is the same as a **postcard**. 同 postcard ❑ *Send your details on a card to the following address.* 在明信片上写明你的近况寄到下面的地址。❻ N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **card** is a piece of thin cardboard carried by someone such as a business person in order to give to other people. A card shows the name, address, telephone number, and other details of the person who carries it. 名片【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Here's my card. You may need me.* 这是我的名片，你也许会用得到我。❼ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cards** are thin pieces of cardboard with numbers or pictures printed on them which are used to play various games. 扑克牌；纸牌 ❑ *...a pack of cards.* 一副纸牌 ❽ N-UNCOUNT If you are playing **cards**, you are playing a game using cards. 牌戏；纸牌游戏 ❑ *They enjoy themselves drinking wine, smoking and playing cards.* 他们又是喝酒抽烟，又是打牌，玩得很痛快。❾ N-COUNT You can use **card** to refer to something that gives you an advantage in a particular situation. If you play a particular **card**, you use that advantage. 优势；王牌；绝招 ❑ *It was his strongest card in their relationship—that she wanted him more than he wanted her.* 在他俩的爱情关系中，他的最大优势是：她需要他超过他需要她。❑ *This permitted Western manufacturers to play their strong cards: capital and technology.* 这让西方制造商得以亮出他们的王牌：资金和技术。❿ N-UNCOUNT **Card** is strong, stiff paper or thin cardboard. 硬纸片；薄纸板 ❑ *She put the pieces of card in her pocket.* 她把那些硬纸片放进了口袋。⓫ → see also **bank card, business card, calling card, cash card, cheque card, Christmas card, credit card, gold card, identity card, index card, payment card, place card, playing card, report card, smart card, wild card** ⓬ PHRASE If you say that something is **on the cards** in British English, or **in the cards** in American English, you mean that it is very likely to happen. 很可能发生的 ❑ *Last summer she began telling friends that a New Year marriage was on the cards.* 去年夏天，她就和朋友们说她有可能在元旦期间结婚。⓭ PHRASE If you say that someone will achieve success if they **play** their **cards right**, you mean that they will achieve success if they act skilfully and use the advantages that they have. 处理得当；巧妙发挥优势 ❑ *He could even be the next manager of the England team if he plays his cards right.* 如果他处理得好，说不定都能当上英格兰队的下任教练。⓮ PHRASE If you **put** or **lay** your **cards on the table**, you deal with a situation by speaking openly about your feelings, ideas, or plans. 摊牌；直抒己见；和盘托出（感觉、想法、计划）❑ *Put your cards on the table and be very clear about your complaints.* 你有话就直说，有什么不满都说清楚。

car|da|mom /ˈkɑːrdəməm/ (**cardamoms**) also **cardamon** N-VAR **Cardamom** is a spice. It comes from the seeds of a plant grown in Asia. 绿豆蔻（用于调味）

card|board /ˈkɑːrdbɔːrd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cardboard** is thick, stiff paper that is used, for example, to make boxes and models. 硬纸板；卡纸板 ❑ *...a cardboard box.* 硬纸箱 ❑ *...a life-size cardboard cut-out of a police officer.* 用硬纸板剪出来的、和真人一样大小的警察

ˈcard-carrying ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **card-carrying** member of a particular group or political party is an official member of that group or party, rather than someone who supports it. （团体、政党的）正式成员的；持有正式成员证的 ❑ *I've been a card-carrying member of the Labour party for five years.* 我是个已有 5 年党龄的工党正式党员。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as, for example, a **card-carrying** feminist, you are emphasizing the fact that they believe strongly in and try to carry out the ideas of feminism. 身体力行的；彻头彻尾的【EMPHASIS 强调】

ˈcard game (**card games**) N-COUNT A **card game** is a game that is played using a set of playing cards. 纸牌戏；扑克牌游戏

card|holder /ˈkɑːrdhəʊldər/ (**cardholders**) N-COUNT A **cardholder** is someone who has a bank card or credit card. 银行卡（或信用卡）持有人 ❑ *The average cardholder today carries three to four bank*

Word Web 话题词汇 cardiovascular system 心血管系统

The **cardiovascular** or **circulatory system** carries **oxygen** and **nutrients** to **cells** in all parts of the body. It also removes waste from these cells. The **heart** pumps the **blood** through more than 100,000 kilometres of **veins** and **arteries**. There are two main circulatory routes. **Pulmonary circulation** carries blood through the **lungs** where it picks up oxygen. The **systemic route** carries oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the rest of the body. The blood contains three types of cells. **Red blood cells** carry oxygen. **White blood cells** help fight disease. **Platelets** help the blood clot when there is an injury.

心血管或循环系统将氧气和营养物质输送到身体各个部位的细胞，又将这些细胞中的废物运走。心脏将血液压送到全长超过 10 万千米的静脉和动脉中，其中有两条主要的循环路线。肺循环将血液运送至肺部，在肺内吸入新鲜的氧气。体循环将富含氧气的血液从肺部传送到身体的其余部位。血液中含有三种类型的细胞：红细胞传输氧气，白细胞对抗疾病，血小板在出现伤口时使血液凝固。

C

cards. 如今的持卡族平均每人有三四张卡。

car|di|ac /ˈkɑːrˈdiæk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cardiac** means relating to the heart. 心脏的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The king was suffering from cardiac weakness.* 国王患有心脏衰弱。

→ see **muscle**

ˌcar|di|ac ar|rest (**cardiac arrests**) N-VAR A **cardiac arrest** is a heart attack. 心脏停搏；心脏骤停【MEDICAL 医】

cardie /ˈkɑːrdi/ (**cardies**) N-COUNT A **cardie** is the same as a **cardigan**. 同 cardigan【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

car|di|gan /ˈkɑːrdɪgən/ (**cardigans**) N-COUNT A **cardigan** is a knitted woollen sweater that you can fasten at the front with buttons or a zip. 开襟羊毛衫

car|di|nal /ˈkɑːrdɪnᵊl/ (**cardinals**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **cardinal** is a high-ranking priest in the Catholic church.（天主教的）红衣主教，枢机主教 ❑ *In 1448, Nicholas was appointed a cardinal.* 1448 年，尼古拉斯被任命为红衣主教。❑ *They were encouraged by a promise from Cardinal Winning.* 红衣主教温宁的许诺使他们受到鼓舞。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **cardinal** rule or quality is the one that is considered to be the most important. 最重要的；最主要的；基本的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *As a salesman, your cardinal rule is to do everything you can to satisfy a customer.* 作为推销员，你的首要任务是竭尽全力让顾客满意。3 N-COUNT A **cardinal** is a common North American bird. The male has bright red feathers. 主红雀

ˌcar|di|nal ˈnum|ber (**cardinal numbers**) N-COUNT A **cardinal number** is a number such as 1, 3, or 10 that tells you how many things there are in a group but not what order they are in. 基数（Compare 比较 **ordinal number.**）

ˌcar|di|nal ˈpoint (**cardinal points**) N-COUNT The **cardinal points** are the four main points of the compass, north, south, east, and west.（罗盘上的）基本方位点（即东、西、南、北）

ˌcar|di|nal ˈsin (**cardinal sins**) N-COUNT If you describe an action as a **cardinal sin**, you are indicating that some people strongly disapprove of it. 重罪；最不可饶恕的事；严重过失 ❑ *I committed the physician's cardinal sin: I got involved with my patients.* 我犯了从医的大忌：跟病人有了感情纠葛。

ˈcard in|dex (**card indexes**) N-COUNT A **card index** is a number of cards with information written on them which are arranged in a particular order, usually alphabetical, so that you can find the information you want easily. 卡片目录；卡片索引

car|di|olo|gist /ˌkɑːrdiˈɒlədʒɪst/ (**cardiologists**) N-COUNT A **cardiologist** is a doctor who specializes in the heart and its diseases. 心脏病专家

car|di|ol|ogy /ˌkɑːrdiˈɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Cardiology** is the study of the heart and its diseases. 心脏病学

Word Link 词根词缀 *cardio ≈ heart 心脏：cardiology, cardiovascular, electrocardiogram*

car|dio|vas|cu|lar /ˌkɑːrdiəʊˈvæskjʊlərˈ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cardiovascular** means relating to the heart and blood vessels. 心血管的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Smoking places you at serious risk of cardiovascular and respiratory disease.* 吸烟会大大增加罹患心血管和呼吸道疾病的风险。

→ see Word Web: **cardiovascular system**

ˈcard ta|ble (**card tables**) also **card-table** N-COUNT A **card table** is a small light table which can be folded up and which is sometimes used for playing games of cards on. 折叠小桌；牌桌

care ⇹ /keəˈ/ (**cares, caring, cared**) 1 VERB [no cont] If you **care about** something, you feel that it is important and are concerned about it. 关心；在乎；在意 ❑ [v *+about*] *...a company that cares about the environment.* 注重环保的公司 ❑ [v wh] *...young men who did not care whether they lived or died.* 不在乎死活的年轻人 ❑ [v] *Does anybody know we're here, does anybody care?* 有谁知道我们在这儿？有谁在乎？2 VERB [no cont] If you **care for** someone, you feel a lot of affection for them. 爱；喜爱【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [v *+for/about*] *He wanted me to know that he still cared for me.* 他想要我知道他仍爱着我。❑ [v *+for/about*] *...people who are your friends, who care about you.* 关爱你的朋友们 [Also v] **•car|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the 'feminine' traits of caring and compassion.* 富有爱心和同情心的"女性"特质 3 VERB If you **care for** someone or something, you look after them and keep them in a good state or condition. 照料；照顾；护理 ❑ [v *+for*] *They hired a nurse to care for her.* 他们雇了个护士来照顾她。❑ [v-ed *+for*] *...these distinctive cars, lovingly cared for by private owners.* 受到车主悉心养护的、别具特色的私家车 ❑ [v-ed] *...well-cared-for homes.* 收拾得井井有条的家 **•N-UNCOUNT Care** is also a noun. ❑ [*+of*] *Most of the staff specialise in the care of children.* 多数员工都掌握专业的儿童保育知识。❑ *...sensitive teeth which need special care.* 需要特殊护理的敏感牙齿 ❑ *She denied the murder of four children who were in her care.* 她否认杀害了她所照管的 4 个孩子。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] Children who are **in care** are looked after by the state because their parents are dead or unable to look after them properly.（政府）收养，监护【BRIT 英】❑ *...a home for children in care.* 儿童福利院 ❑ *She was taken into care as a baby.* 她尚在襁褓中时就被福利院收养。5 VERB [no cont] If you say that you do not **care for** something or someone, you mean that you do not like them. 喜欢；喜爱【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v *+for*] *She had met both sons and did not care for either.* 两个儿子她都见了，没有一个她喜欢的。6 VERB [no cont] If you say that someone does something when they **care to** do it, you mean that they do it, although they should do it more willingly or more often. 想；愿意 ❑ [v to-inf] *The woman tells anyone who cares to listen that she's going through hell.* 这个女人对每个愿意倾听的人说她正在经受折磨。❑ [v to-inf] *Experts reveal only as much as they care to.* 专家们只透露他们想透露的信息。7 VERB [no cont] You can ask someone if they would **care for** something or if they would **care to** do something as a polite way of asking if they would like to have or do something. 愿意，要（用于询问）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v *+for*] *Would you care for some orange juice?* 来杯橙汁怎么样？❑ [v to-inf] *He said he was off to the beach and would we care to join him.* 他说他要去海滩，问我们愿不愿和他一块儿去。8 N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If you do something **with care**, you give careful attention to it because you do not want to make any mistakes or cause any damage. 小心；用心 ❑ *Condoms are an effective method of birth control if used with care.* 如果使用得当，避孕套是很有效的避孕手段。❑ *We'd taken enormous care in choosing the location.* 在地点的选择上我们格外谨慎。9 N-COUNT Your **cares** are your worries, anxieties, or fears. 担心；忧虑；恐惧 ❑ *Lean back in a hot bath and forget all the cares of the day.* 舒舒服服地躺着泡个热水澡，忘掉白天的一切烦恼。❑ *Johnson seemed without a care in the world.* 约翰逊似乎无忧无虑。10 → see also **aftercare, caring, day care, intensive care** 11 PHRASE You can use **for all I care** to emphasize that it does not matter at all to you what someone does. 毫不在乎【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You can go right now for all I care.* 你可以马上走，我才不在乎呢。12 PHRASE If you say that you **couldn't care less about** someone or something, you are emphasizing that you are not interested in them or worried about them. In American English, you can also say that

you **could care less**, with the same meaning. 毫不在意，毫不关心（美国英语中亦可用 could care less）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+about] *I couldn't care less about the bloody woman.* 那个该死的女人关我屁事！ ❑ *I used to be proud working for them; now I could care less. I'm just out here for the money.* 我过去以为他们工作为荣，如今我根本无所谓，我来就是为了赚钱。 ■ PHRASE If someone sends you a letter or parcel **care of** a particular person or place, they send it to that person or place, and it is then passed on to you. In American English, you can also say **in care of**. 经由…转交，由…收转（美国英语中亦可用 in care of） ❑ *Please write to me care of the publishers.* 写给我的信请由出版商收转。 ■ PHRASE If you **take care of** someone or something, you look after them and prevent them from being harmed or damaged. 照顾；照看；看护 ❑ *There was no one else to take care of their children.* 没有别人可以照料他们的孩子。 ❑ *You have to learn to take care of your possessions.* 你得学会保管好自己的财物。 ■ CONVENTION You can say **'Take care'** when saying goodbye to someone. 保重，珍重（用于道别）【FORMULAE 惯用语】■ PHRASE If you **take care to** do something, you make sure that you do it. 确保（做）；特意 ❑ *Foley followed Albert through the gate, taking care to close the latch.* 福利跟着艾伯特穿过大门，特意将门闩插好。 ■ PHRASE To **take care of** a problem, task, or situation means to deal with it. 处理；应对 ❑ *They leave it to the system to try and take care of the problem.* 他们让系统去设法解决这个问题。 ❑ *'Do you need clean sheets?'—'No. Mrs. May took care of that.'* "您需要干净床单吗？" —— "哦，不用了。梅夫人帮我换好了。" ■ PHRASE You can say **'Who cares?'** to emphasize that something does not matter to you at all.（表示说话者毫不在乎）谁在乎？【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+about] *Who cares about some stupid vacation?* 谁在乎什么愚蠢的度假？ ❑ *'But we might ruin the stove.'—'Who cares?'* "可我们会把炉子弄坏的！" —— "我才不在乎呢！"

→ see **hospital**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *care* with:

ADJ.	**good** care 很好的照顾，**loving** care 悉心照料 ■
V.	**provide** care 提供护理，**receive** care 受到护理 ■

ca|reen /kəˈriːn/ (**careens, careening, careened**) VERB To **careen** somewhere means to rush forward in an uncontrollable way.（失控地）疾驶，猛冲【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v prep/adv] *He stood to one side as they careened past him.* 他们在他身边疾驰而过，他赶紧让到一边。

ca|reer ↔ /kəˈrɪəʳ/ (**careers, careering, careered**) ■ N-COUNT A **career** is the job or profession that someone does for a long period of their life. 事业；职业；工作 ❑ [+as] *She is now concentrating on a career as a fashion designer.* 她目前正专注于服装设计师的工作。 ❑ [+in] *...a career in journalism.* 新闻业工作 ❑ *...a political career.* 政治生涯 ■ N-COUNT Your **career** is the part of your life that you spend working. 工作岁月；职业生涯 ❑ *During his career, he wrote more than fifty plays.* 在他的创作生涯中，他写下了 50 多部剧本。 ❑ [+as] *She began her career as a teacher.* 她开始了自己的教师生涯。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Careers** advice or guidance in British English, or **career** advice or guidance in American English, consists of information about different jobs and help with deciding what kind of job you want to do. 就业的；择业的 ❑ *Get hold of the company list from your careers advisory service.* 到就业指导处领取企业名录。 ■ VERB [oft cont] If a person or vehicle **careers** somewhere, they move fast and in an uncontrolled way.（人、车辆失控地）猛冲，疾驶 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His car careered into a river.* 他的车一头冲入河里。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He went careering off down the track.* 他控制不住，冲出了赛道。

Thesaurus 同类词 *career* Also look up:

N.	field, job, profession, speciality, vocation, work ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *career* with:

N.	career **advancement** 职业晋升，career **goals** 职业目标，career **opportunities** 工作机会，career **path** 职业道路 ■ ■
ADJ.	**political** career 政治生涯，**professional** career 职业生涯 ■ ■
V.	**pursue a** career 追求事业 ■ ■

ca|reer break (**career breaks**) N-COUNT If someone takes a **career break**, they stop working in their particular profession for a period of time, with the intention of returning to it later. 事业中断；离职【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Many women still take career breaks to bring up children.* 仍然有许多女性为了抚养孩子而离职。

ca|reer|ist /kəˈrɪərɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Careerist** people are ambitious and think that their career is more important than anything else. 事业心极强的；有抱负的 ❑ *...careerist politicians.* 野心勃勃的政客

ca|reer wom|an (**career women**) N-COUNT A **career woman** is a woman with a career who is interested in working and progressing in her job, rather than staying at home looking after the house and children. 职业女性；事业型女性

care|free /ˈkeəʳfriː/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **carefree** person or period of time doesn't have or involve any problems, worries, or responsibilities. 无忧无虑的；毫无牵挂的 ❑ *Chantal remembered carefree past summers at the beach.* 尚塔尔记起了从前在海滩上度过的无忧无虑的夏日时光。

Word Link 词根词缀 *free = without* 无：*carefree, duty-free, toll-free*

care|ful ↔ /ˈkeəʳfʊl/ ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **careful**, you give serious attention to what you are doing, in order to avoid harm, damage, or mistakes. If you are **careful to** do something, you make sure that you do it. 小心的；仔细的；谨慎的 ❑ [+on] *Careful on those stairs!* 走那几段楼梯要当心！ ❑ *We had to be very careful not to be seen.* 我们得小心翼翼，不能被发现。 ❑ *Pupils will need careful guidance on their choice of options.* 小学生在作出选择时需要悉心指导。 •**care|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Have a nice time, dear, and drive carefully.* 好好玩，亲爱的，开车小心点。 ❑ *He had chosen his words carefully in declaring that the murderers were madmen.* 他在宣布这些杀人犯精神错乱时，措辞很谨慎。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Careful** work, thought, or examination is thorough and shows a concern for details. 仔细的；周密的 ❑ *He has decided to prosecute her after careful consideration of all the relevant facts.* 在认真考虑了所有相关事实后，他决定起诉她。 ❑ *What we now know about the disease was learned by careful study of diseased organs.* 我们目前对该疾病的认识是通过对病变器官的仔细研究得来的。 •**care|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He explained very carefully what he was doing.* 他非常详细地解释了自己手头正在做的事。 ■ ADJ If you tell someone to be **careful about** doing something, you think that what they intend to do is probably wrong, and that they should think seriously before they do it. 当心的；小心的；慎重的 ❑ [+about/of] *I think you should be careful about talking of the rebels as heroes.* 我认为你该到叛乱分子时应该慎重，不要随便称他们为英雄。 •**care|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He should think carefully about actions like this which play into the hands of his opponents.* 他在采取这种正中对手下怀的行动前应该仔细考虑。 ■ ADJ If you are **careful with** something such as money or resources, you use or spend only what is necessary. 节约的；节省的 ❑ [+with] *It would force industries to be more careful with natural resources.* 这将迫使企业更加节约资源。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *careful* with:

ADV.	**better be** careful 最好当心 ■ **extremely** careful 极其仔细（或慎重、节约）的，**very** careful 非常仔细（或慎重、节约）的 ■ ■ ■
N.	careful **attention** 细心的关注，careful **consideration** 仔细的考虑，careful **observation** 仔细的观察，careful **planning** 周密的计划 ■

Word Link 词根词缀 *ful = filled with* 充满…的：*beautiful, careful, dreadful*

care|giv|er /ˈkeəʳgɪvəʳ/ (**caregivers**) also **care giver** N-COUNT A **caregiver** is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a person who is disabled, ill, or very young.（残疾人、病人、年幼者等的）看护人，护理者【mainly AM 主美】❑ *It is nearly always women who are the primary care givers.* 从事初级保健护理工作的几乎都是女性。

'care home (**care homes**) N-COUNT A **care home** is a large house or institution where people with particular problems or special needs are looked after. (为有特殊需要人群设立的)护理中心 ❑ [+for] *...a residential care home for the elderly.* 敬老院

care|less /'keəˈləs/ 1 ADJ If you are **careless**, you do not pay enough attention to what you are doing, and so you make mistakes, or cause harm or damage. 粗心的; 大意的 ❑ [+of] *I'm sorry. How careless of me.* 对不起，我太不小心了。❑ [+with] *Some mothers were a bit careless with money.* 有些当妈妈的花钱有点大手大脚。❑ *Mr Clarke had pleaded guilty to causing death by careless driving.* 克拉克先生疏忽驾驶，致人死亡，已经认罪。•**care|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She was fined £100 for driving carelessly.* 她因疏忽驾驶被罚款 100 英镑。•**care|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The defence conceded stupid goals through sheer carelessness.* 防守队员完全因为粗心大意而造成了无谓的失球。2 ADJ If you say that someone is **careless of** something such as their health or appearance, you mean that they do not seem to be concerned about it, or do nothing to keep it in a good condition. 不在乎的; 不在意的 ❑ [+of] *He had shown himself careless of personal safety where the life of his colleagues might be at risk.* 在同事的生命可能受到威胁时，他将个人安危置之度外。❑ *That shows a fairly careless attitude to clothes, doesn't it?* 那表明此人不讲究穿着，是吧？ [Also +about]

Thesaurus 同类词 *careless* Also look up:

ADJ. absent-minded, forgetful, irresponsible, reckless, sloppy; (*ant.*) attentive, careful, cautious 1

care|less|ly /'keəˈləsli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If someone does something **carelessly**, they do it without much thought or effort. 粗心地; 不用心地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He carelessly left the garage door unlocked.* 他太粗心大意，竟然没锁车库的门。❑ *'Oh,' he said carelessly. 'I'm in no hurry to get back.'* "噢，"他漫不经心地说道，"我不急着回去。" 2 → see also **careless**

car|er /'keərəˈ/ (**carers**) N-COUNT A **carer** is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a person who is disabled, ill, or very young. (照料残疾人、病人、年幼者等的)护理人，照管人【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *Women are more likely than men to be carers of elderly dependent relatives.* 和男人相比，女人更有可能去照料年迈不能自理的亲戚。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **caregiver, caretaker**

ca|ress /kəˈres/ (**caresses, caressing, caressed**) VERB If you **caress** someone, you stroke them gently and affectionately. 爱抚; 抚摸【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *He was gently caressing her golden hair.* 他深情抚摸着她的金发。•N-COUNT **Caress** is also a noun. ❑ *Margaret took me to one side, holding my arm in a gentle caress.* 玛格丽特将我拉到一边，轻轻地抚摸着我的胳膊。

care|taker /'keəˈteɪkəˈ/ (**caretakers**) 1 N-COUNT A **caretaker** is a person whose job it is to look after a large building such as a school or a block of flats or apartments, and deal with small repairs to it. (学校、公寓等的)管理员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **janitor**

2 N-COUNT A **caretaker** is a person whose job it is to take care of a house or property when the owner is not there. 看门人; 看管人 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **caretaker** government or leader is in charge temporarily until a new government or leader is appointed. (政府、领导)临时的，代理的 ❑ *The military intends to hand over power to a caretaker government and hold elections within six months.* 军方打算将政权移交给临时政府，并在 6 个月内举行选举。4 N-COUNT A **caretaker** is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a person who is disabled, ill, or very young. 护理人员; 看护者【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **carer**

'care work|er (**care workers**) 1 N-COUNT A **care worker** is someone whose job involves helping people who have particular problems or special needs, for example in a care home. (护理中心等的)护理人员，护工 2 → see also **health care worker**

care|worn /'keəˈwɔːˈn/ ADJ A person who looks **careworn** looks worried, tired, and unhappy. 焦虑的; 疲惫的; 憔悴的 ❑ *Her face was careworn with anxiety.* 她脸上一副焦虑万分的神情。

car|go /'kɑːˈgəʊ/ (**cargoes**) N-VAR The **cargo** of a ship or plane is the goods that it is carrying. (轮船、飞机所装载的)货物 ❑ [+of] *The boat calls at the main port to load its regular cargo of bananas.* 船停靠这个主要港口以装载其常规货物——香蕉。❑ *...cargo planes.* 货运飞机

→ see **ship**

Car|ib|bean /ˌkærəˈbiːən, AM 美 kəˈrɪbiən/ (**Caribbeans**) 1 N-PROPER **The Caribbean** is the sea which is between the West Indies, Central America and the north coast of South America. 加勒比海 2 ADJ **Caribbean** means belonging or relating to the Caribbean Sea and its islands, or to its people. 加勒比海的; 加勒比海诸岛的; 加勒比人的 3 N-COUNT A **Caribbean** is a person from a Caribbean island. 加勒比人 4 → see also **Afro-Caribbean**

cari|bou /'kærɪbuː/ (**caribou**) N-COUNT A **caribou** is a large north American deer. 驯鹿

cari|ca|ture /'kærɪkətʃuəˈ, AM 美 -tʃʊr/ (**caricatures, caricaturing, caricatured**) 1 N-COUNT A **caricature of** someone is a drawing or description of them that exaggerates their appearance or behaviour in a humorous or critical way. 漫画; 讽刺画; 夸张性(或讽刺性)描述 ❑ [+of] *The poster showed a caricature of Hitler with a devil's horns and tail.* 海报漫画中的希特勒长着魔鬼的犄角和尾巴。2 VERB If you **caricature** someone, you draw or describe them in an exaggerated way in order to be humorous or critical. 把…画成漫画; 用讽刺性手法描述; 夸大 ❑ [be v-ed] *Her political career has been caricatured in headlines.* 她的政治生涯在头条新闻里遭到夸张嘲讽。❑ [be v-ed +as] *He was caricatured as a turnip.* 在漫画里他被画成了一棵大头菜。[Also v n as n] 3 N-COUNT If you describe something as a **caricature of** an event or situation, you mean that it is a very exaggerated account of it. 夸大; 夸张【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *Hall is angry at what he sees as a caricature of the training offered to modern-day social workers.* 在霍尔看来，当代社会工作者所受的培训被大肆夸大，他感到很气愤。

cari|ca|tur|ist /'kærɪkətʃuərɪst/ (**caricaturists**) N-COUNT A **caricaturist** is a person who shows other people in an exaggerated way in order to be humorous or critical, especially in drawings or cartoons. 夸张讽刺者; (尤指)讽刺画家，漫画家

car|ies /'keəriːz/ N-UNCOUNT **Caries** is decay in teeth. 龋齿; 龋洞【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...dental caries.* 龋齿

car|ing ♦◇ /'keərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If someone is **caring**, they are affectionate, helpful, and sympathetic. 关怀体贴的; 关心照顾的; 有同情心的 ❑ *He is a lovely boy, very gentle and caring.* 他是个可爱的男孩，非常温柔体贴。❑ *...a loving, caring husband.* 爱意绵绵、知冷知热的丈夫 2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **caring** professions are those such as nursing and social work that are involved with looking after people who are ill or who need help in coping with their lives. (职业)护理的，关怀的，照顾他人的【BRIT 英】❑ *The course is also suitable for those in the caring professions.* 本门课程同样适合护理业从业人士学习。❑ *...the caring services.* 护理服务 3 → see also **care**

'car-jack|er (**car-jackers**) N-COUNT A **car-jacker** is someone who attacks and steals from people who are driving their own cars. 劫车者; 劫车匪徒

car|jack|ing /'kɑːˈdʒækɪŋ/ (**carjackings**) N-VAR A **carjacking** is an attack on a person who is driving their own car during which things may be stolen or they may be harmed physically. 劫车

car|load /'kɑːˈləʊd/ (**carloads**) N-COUNT A **carload of** people or things is as many people or things as a car can carry. (汽车)荷载量，客载量 ❑ [+of] *Wherever he goes, a carload of soldiers goes with him.* 不管他去哪里，总有一车士兵跟着。

car|mine /'kɑːˈmaɪn, -mɪn/ COLOUR **Carmine** is a deep bright red colour. 洋红色; 胭脂红【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a tulip with carmine petals.* 花瓣红艳欲滴的郁金香

car|nage /'kɑːˈnɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Carnage** is the violent killing

Word Web 话题词汇 carnivore 食肉动物

Carnivores are at the top of the **food chain**. These **predators** have to catch and kill their **prey**, so they must be fast and agile. They also have specialized teeth in the front of their mouths. Large, strong canine teeth allow them to **stab** their prey. Sharp **incisors** work almost like scissors as they tear into animal **flesh**. Carnivores include large **wild** animals such as **lions** and **wolves**. Many people think of **bears** as carnivores, but they are **omnivorous**. They eat plants and berries as well as **meat**. There are many more **herbivores** than carnivores in the world.

食肉动物处于食物链的顶端。这些掠食者必须捕杀猎物，因此不仅速度要快，身体还要敏捷。它们嘴巴前部的牙齿出现了功能分化：大而有力的犬齿用来刺穿猎物；尖利的门齿好似剪刀，能咬断猎物的肉。食肉动物包括狮子、狼等大型野生动物。很多人认为熊是食肉动物，但它们实际上是杂食动物，既吃肉，也吃植物和浆果。世界上食草动物的数量要比食肉动物多得多。

C

of large numbers of people, especially in a war. (尤指战争中的)屠杀，残杀【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his strategy for stopping the carnage in Kosovo.* 他提出的制止科索沃大屠杀的策略

Word Link 词根词缀 *carn ≈ flesh* 肉：*carnage, carnal, carnivore*

car|nal /ˈkɑːrnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Carnal** feelings and desires are sexual and physical, without any spiritual element. (感情或欲望)肉欲的，肉体的，性欲的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their ruling passion is that of carnal love.* 他们现在情欲正盛。

car|na|tion /kɑːrˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**carnations**) N-COUNT A **carnation** is a plant with white, pink, or red flowers. 康乃馨

car|ni|val /ˈkɑːrnɪvᵊl/ (**carnivals**) 1 N-COUNT A **carnival** is a public festival during which people play music and sometimes dance in the streets. 狂欢节；嘉年华会 2 N-COUNT A **carnival** is a travelling show which is held in a park or field and at which there are machines to ride on, entertainments, and games. 流动游乐场；嘉年华【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **funfair**

car|ni|vore /ˈkɑːrnɪvɔːr/ (**carnivores**) 1 N-COUNT A **carnivore** is an animal that eats meat. 食肉动物【TECHNICAL 术语】2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **carnivore**, you are saying, especially in a humorous way, that they eat meat. 食肉者，食荤者(诙谐说法) ❑ *This is a vegetarian dish that carnivores love.* 这是一道肉食主义者爱吃的素菜。

→ see Word Web:**carnivore**

→ see **food**

Word Link 词根词缀 *vor ≈ eating* 食：*carnivore, herbivore, omnivorous*

car|nivo|rous /kɑːrˈnɪvərəs/ 1 ADJ **Carnivorous** animals eat meat. (动物)食肉的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Snakes are carnivorous.* 蛇是食肉动物。2 ADJ **Carnivorous** can be used, especially humorously, to describe someone who eats meat. (人)爱吃肉的，肉食性的

→ see **mammal**

car|ob /ˈkærəb/ (**carobs**) 1 N-VAR A **carob** or **carob tree** is a Mediterranean tree that stays green all year round. It has dark-brown fruit that tastes similar to chocolate. 长角豆(果实味似巧克力) 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] The dark-brown fruit of the carob tree can be referred to as **carob**. It is often made into powder and used instead of chocolate. 长角豆荚果(常制成粉以替代巧克力) ❑ *If you do yearn for chocolate, try a carob bar instead.* 你要是特别想吃巧克力，那就嚼一条长角豆糖解馋吧。

car|ol /ˈkærəl/ (**carols**) N-COUNT **Carols** are Christian religious songs that are sung at Christmas. 圣诞颂歌 ❑ *...carol singers at the door.* 在门口唱圣诞颂歌的人

ca|rot|id ar|tery /kəˌrɒtɪd ˈɑːrtəri/ (**carotid arteries**) N-COUNT A **carotid artery** is one of the two arteries in the neck that supply the head with blood. 颈动脉【MEDICAL 医】

ca|rouse /kəˈraʊz/ (**carouses, carousing, caroused**) VERB If you say that people **are carousing**, you mean that they are behaving very noisily and drinking a lot of alcohol as they enjoy themselves. 痛饮狂欢 ❑ [v *+with*] *They told him to stay home with his wife instead of going out and carousing with friends.* 他们叫他在家陪老婆，不要出去和朋友们饮酒作乐。

carou|sel /ˌkærəˈsel/ (**carousels**) 1 N-COUNT At an airport, a **carousel** is a moving surface from which passengers can collect their luggage. (机场的)行李传送带 2 N-COUNT A **carousel** is a large circular machine with seats, often in the shape of animals or cars. People can sit on it and go round and round for fun. 旋转木马

carp /kɑːrp/ (**carps, carping, carped**)

carp can also be used as the plural form for meaning 1. 义项 1 中 carp 亦可用作复数名词。

1 N-VAR A **carp** is a kind of fish that lives in lakes and rivers. 鲤鱼 2 VERB If you say that someone **is carping**, you mean that they keep criticizing or complaining about someone or something, especially in a way you think is unnecessary or annoying. 挑剔；吹毛求疵；发牢骚【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v *+at*] *He cannot understand why she's constantly carping at him.* 他不明白为什么她总是找他的茬儿。[Also v *+about*] •**carp|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She was in no mood to put up with Blanche's carping.* 她心情不好，受不了布兰奇的吹毛求疵。

'car park (**car parks**) also **carpark** N-COUNT A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars. 停车场；车库【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **parking lot**

car|pen|ter /ˈkɑːrpɪntər/ (**carpenters**) N-COUNT A **carpenter** is a person whose job is making and repairing wooden things. 木工；木匠

car|pen|try /ˈkɑːrpɪntri/ N-UNCOUNT **Carpentry** is the activity of making and repairing wooden things. 木工活；木工工艺

car|pet /ˈkɑːrpɪt/ (**carpets, carpeting, carpeted**) 1 N-VAR A **carpet** is a thick covering of soft material which is laid over a floor or a staircase. 地毯 ❑ *They put down wooden boards, and laid new carpets on top.* 他们铺好木地板，在上面铺上新地毯。❑ *...the stain on our living-room carpet.* 我们客厅地毯上的污迹 2 VERB [usu passive] If a floor or a room **is carpeted**, a carpet is laid on the floor. 给…铺地毯 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The room had been carpeted and the windows glazed with coloured glass.* 房间里铺了地毯，窗户上安装了着色玻璃。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The main gaming room was thickly carpeted.* 赌场大厅铺着厚厚的地毯。[Also *+with*] 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **carpet of** something such as leaves or plants is a layer of them which covers the ground. 盖在地上的一层(叶、植物等)【LITERARY 文】❑ [*+of*] *The carpet of leaves in my yard became more and more noticeable.* 我家院子里的落叶越来越厚。4 VERB [usu passive] If the ground **is carpeted with** something such as leaves or plants, it is completely covered by them. (叶、植物等)完全覆盖，铺满【LITERARY 文】❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *The ground was thickly carpeted with pine needles.* 地上落了厚厚的一层松针。5 → see also **carpeting, red carpet** 6 to **sweep** something **under the carpet** → see **sweep**

carpet|bag|ger /ˈkɑːrpɪtbægər/ (**carpetbaggers**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **carpetbagger**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to become a politician in an area which is not their home, simply because they think they are more likely to succeed there. (到自以为会得势的地方参加竞选的)外来政客，毛毡提包客【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】

'car|pet bomb|ing N-UNCOUNT **Carpet bombing** is heavy bombing from aircraft, with the intention of hitting as many places as possible in a particular area. 地毯式轰炸

car|pet|ing /ˈkɑːrpɪtɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT You use **carpeting** to refer to a carpet, or to the type of material that is used to make carpets. 地毯；地毯料 ❑ *...a bedroom with wall-to-wall carpeting.* 铺满地毯的卧室 ❑ *Carpeting is a reasonably cheap floor-covering.* 地毯料是价格公道低廉的铺地面料。■ → see also **carpet**

'car|pet slip|per (**carpet slippers**) N-COUNT **Carpet slippers** are soft, comfortable slippers. 室内拖鞋；软拖鞋

car pool /ˈkɑːr puːl/ (**car pools, car pooling, car pooled**) also **carpool, car-pool** ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **car pool** is an arrangement where a group of people take turns driving each other to work, or driving each other's children to school. In American English, **car pool** is sometimes used to refer simply to people travelling together in a car. 合伙用车；拼车；（美国英语中）拼车族 ❑ *...the carpool lanes in LA.* 洛杉矶的拼车专用车道 ■ VERB If a group of people **car pool**, they take turns driving each other to work, or driving each other's children to school. 合伙用车；拼车【mainly AM or AUSTRALIAN 主美或澳】❑ [v] *The government says fewer Americans are carpooling to work.* 政府称拼车上班的美国人渐渐少了。■ N-COUNT A **car pool** is a number of cars that are owned by a company or organization for the use of its employees or members. （公司或组织的）公用车队【BUSINESS 商】

'car port (**car ports**) also **carport** N-COUNT A **car port** is a shelter for cars which is attached to a house and consists of a flat roof supported on pillars. （房屋旁的）车棚

car|riage /ˈkærɪdʒ/ (**carriages**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **carriage** is an old-fashioned vehicle, usually for a small number of passengers, which is pulled by horses. 马车 ❑ *The president-elect followed in an open carriage drawn by six beautiful gray horses.* 新当选的总统紧随其后，乘坐一辆由6匹漂亮的灰马拉着的敞篷马车。■ N-COUNT A **carriage** is one of the separate, long sections of a train that carries passengers. （客运列车的）车厢【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **car**

■ N-COUNT A **carriage** is the same as a **baby carriage**. 同 baby carriage【AM 美】■ N-UNCOUNT **Carriage** is the cost or action of transporting or delivering goods. 运费；运输【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *It costs £10.86 for one litre including carriage.* 连运费在内，每升花费10.86英镑。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **delivery charge**

■ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] Your **carriage** is the way you hold your body and head when you are walking, standing, or sitting. 仪态；姿态【LITERARY 文】❑ *Her legs were long and fine, her hips slender, her carriage erect.* 她长腿修臀，身姿挺拔。

carriage|way /ˈkærɪdʒweɪ/ (**carriageways**) N-COUNT A **carriageway** is one side of a road on which traffic travelling in opposite directions is separated by a barrier. 单向车道【BRIT 英】

car|ri|er ◆◇ /ˈkæriəʳ/ (**carriers**) ■ N-COUNT A **carrier** is a vehicle that is used for carrying people, especially soldiers, or things. 运输工具；（尤指）军车，运输舰 ❑ *There were armoured personnel carriers and tanks on the streets.* 街上有装甲运兵车和坦克。■ → see also **aircraft carrier** ■ N-COUNT A **carrier** is a passenger airline. 客运航空公司 ❑ *Switzerland's national carrier, Swissair, has been having a hard time recently.* 瑞士的国有航空公司瑞士航空最近日子很不好过。■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **carrier** is a person or an animal that is infected with a disease and so can make other people or animals ill. 携带病菌（或病毒）者；携带者 ❑ *...an AIDS carrier.* 艾滋病病毒携带者 ❑ [+*of*] *...carriers of disease such as mosquitoes and worms.* 蚊子、蠕虫之类的病毒携带者

'car|ri|er bag (**carrier bags**) N-COUNT A **carrier bag** is a bag made of plastic or paper which has handles and which you carry shopping in. 购物袋【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **shopping bag**

car|ri|on /ˈkæriən/ N-UNCOUNT **Carrion** is the decaying flesh of dead animals. （动物死尸的）腐肉，烂肉

car|rot /ˈkærət/ (**carrots**) ■ N-VAR **Carrots** are long, thin, orange-coloured vegetables. They grow under the ground, and have green shoots above the ground. 胡萝卜 ■ N-COUNT Something that is offered to people in order to persuade them to do something can be referred to as a **carrot**. Something that is meant to persuade people not to do something can be referred to in the same sentence as a 'stick'. （为说服别人做某事而提供的）好处，甜头（同一个句子里用以表示劝阻别人不要做某事的东西叫做 stick）❑ [+*of*] *They will be set targets, with a carrot of extra cash and pay if they achieve them.* 会给他们设定目标，如果能达到，他们就能得到额外的现金和报酬。❑ *Why the new emphasis on sticks instead of diplomatic carrots?* 为什么最新政策强调采取强硬手段，而不是采用外交上的怀柔策略？■ → see also **carrot and stick**

→ see **vegetable**

,car|rot and 'stick also **carrot-and-stick** ADJ [ADJ n] If an organization has a **carrot and stick** approach or policy, they offer people things in order to persuade them to do something and punish them if they refuse to do it. 胡萝卜加大棒的；软硬兼施的 ❑ *The government is proclaiming a carrot-and-stick approach to the problem.* 对于这个问题，政府宣布要采取软硬两手应对。

car|ry ◆◆◆ /ˈkæri/ (**carries, carrying, carried**) ■ VERB If you **carry** something, you take it with you, holding it so that it does not touch the ground. 拿；提；拎；搬；扛 ❑ [v n] *He was carrying a briefcase.* 他提着公文包。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He carried the plate through to the dining room.* 他端着盘子来到餐厅。❑ [v n prep/adv] *If your job involves a lot of paperwork, you're going to need something to carry it all in.* 如果你的工作要求做很多文字工作，你就需要有东西来装所有文件。■ VERB If you **carry** something, you have it with you wherever you go. 携带；随身带 ❑ [v n] *You have to carry a bleeper so that they can call you in at any time.* 你要随身带着寻呼机，以便他们随时呼你。■ VERB If something **carries** a person or thing somewhere, it takes them there. 运送；运载 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Flowers are designed to attract insects which then carry the pollen from plant to plant.* 花的作用在于吸引昆虫，然后昆虫再将花粉从一株植物带到另一株植物。❑ [v n] *The ship could carry seventy passengers.* 那艘船可以载客70名。■ VERB If a person or animal **is carrying** a disease, they are infected with it and can pass it on to other people or animals. 传播（疾病）；携带（病菌、病毒）❑ [v n] *Frogs eat pests which destroy crops and carry diseases.* 青蛙捕食破坏庄稼、传播疾病的害虫。■ VERB [no passive, no cont] If an action or situation has a particular quality or consequence, you can say that it **carries** it. 具有，带有（特点、后果等）❑ [v n] *Check that any medication you're taking carries no risk for your developing baby.* 确认一下你现在服用的任何药物都不会给胎儿的发育带来危险。■ VERB If a quality or advantage **carries** someone into a particular position or through a difficult situation, it helps them to achieve that position or deal with that situation. 使达到（目标）；帮助…渡过（难关）❑ [v n prep/adv] *He had the ruthless streak necessary to carry him into the Cabinet.* 他具备进入内阁所必需的冷酷性格。■ VERB If you **carry** an idea or a method to a particular extent, you use or develop it to that extent. 使用；采纳；发挥 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *It's not such a new idea, but I carried it to extremes.* 这虽然不是什么新想法，但是我将它发挥到了极致。❑ [v n prep/adv] *We could carry that one step further by taking the same genes and putting them into another crop.* 我们可以再进一步：取出相同的基因，植入另一作物。■ VERB If a newspaper or poster **carries** a picture or a piece of writing, it contains it or displays it. （报纸、海报）登载，刊登，印有 ❑ [v n] *Several papers carry the photograph of Mr Anderson.* 好几份报纸都刊登了安德森先生的照片。■ VERB [usu passive] In a debate, if a proposal or motion **is carried**, a majority of people vote in favour of it. 使（提案、动议）通过 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *A motion backing its economic policy was carried by 322 votes to 296.* 一项支持其经济政策的动议以322票对296票获得通过。■ VERB [no cont] If a crime **carries** a particular punishment, a person who is found guilty of that crime will receive that punishment. （罪行）应处以…刑罚 ❑ [v n] *It was a crime of espionage and carried the death penalty.* 这是间谍罪，应判死刑。■ VERB If a sound **carries**, it can be heard a long way away. （声音）传得远 ❑ [v adv] *Even in this stillness Leaphorn doubted if the sound would carry far.* 即使在这样安静的环境里，利普霍恩还是怀疑声音是否能传到远方。[Also v] ■ VERB [no passive] If a candidate or party **carries** a state or area, they win the election in that state or area. （候选人或党派）在（某州或选区）获胜【AM 美】

❑ [v n] *George W. Bush carried the state with 56 percent of the vote.* 乔治·W. 布什在该州以 56% 的得票率获胜。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **take**

1 VERB If you **carry yourself** in a particular way, you walk and move in that way. (以某种姿态)走，移动 ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *They carried themselves with great pride and dignity.* 他们举手投足间透着傲气和高贵。**11** VERB [usu cont] If a woman **is carrying** a child, she is pregnant. 怀上(孩子)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】**12** PHRASE If you **get carried away** or **are carried away**, you are so eager or excited about something that you do something hasty or foolish. 急不可待；喜不自胜；忘乎所以 ❑ *I got completely carried away and almost cried.* 我激动不已，几乎哭了出来。**13** to **carry conviction** → see **conviction** **14** to **carry the day** → see **day** **15** to **carry weight** → see **weight**

▶**carry off** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry** something **off**, you do it successfully. 成功完成 ❑ [v n p] *He's got the experience and the authority to carry it off.* 他的经验和威望足以做成这件事。[Also v p n] **2** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry off** a prize or a trophy, you win it. 赢得，获得(奖项、奖杯) ❑ [v p n] *It carried off the Evening Standard drama award for best play.* 它摘得了《旗帜晚报》戏剧奖的最佳戏剧奖。[Also v n p]

▶**carry on** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry on** doing something, you continue to do it. 继续；接着；坚持 ❑ [v p v-ing] *The assistant carried on talking.* 助理继续说下去。❑ [v p +with] *Her bravery has given him the will to carry on with his life and his work.* 她的勇气激发了他继续生活和工作的意志。❑ [v p n] *His eldest son Joseph carried on his father's traditions.* 长子约瑟夫继承了父亲的传统。❑ [v p] *'Do you mind if I just start with the few formal questions please?'—'Carry on.'* "我先问几个例行问题你没有意见吧？""问吧。" **2** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry on** an activity, you do it or take part in it for a period of time. 举行；进行；开展 ❑ [v p n] *The consulate will carry on a political dialogue with Indonesia.* 领事馆将和印度尼西亚举行政治对话。**3** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is carrying on**, you are irritated with them because they are talking very excitedly and saying a lot of unnecessary things. 喋喋不休；絮絮叨叨【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v p] *She was yelling and screaming and carrying on.* 她又喊又叫，嘴里说个不停。❑ [v p +about] *He was carrying on about some stupid television series.* 他喋喋不休地说着某个无聊的电视连续剧。

▶**carry out** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry out** a threat, task, or instruction, you do it or act according to it. 实施；执行；实行 ❑ [be v-ed p + by] *Police say they believe the attacks were carried out by nationalists.* 警方称他们相信袭击系民族主义分子所为。❑ [v n p] *Commitments have been made with very little intention of carrying them out.* 诺言是许下了，可是基本没有打算真的照办。

▶**carry over** PHRASAL VERB If something **carries over** or **is carried over** from one situation **to** another, it continues to exist or apply in the new situation. (使)延续；(使)延伸 ❑ [v p +into/to] *Priestley's rational outlook in science carried over to religion.* 普里斯特利在科学上的理性世界观延伸到了宗教思想上。❑ [be v-ed p +into/to] *Springs and wells were decorated, a custom which was carried over into Christian times in Europe.* 装饰泉眼和水井的习俗在欧洲一直延续到了基督教时代。

▶**carry through** PHRASAL VERB If you **carry** something **through**, you do it or complete it, often in spite of difficulties. (常指艰难地)做，完成 ❑ [v p n] *We don't have the confidence that the U.N. will carry through a sustained program.* 我们不相信联合国能够将一个长久的项目执行到底。❑ [v n p] *The state announced a clear-cut policy and set out to carry it through.* 政府宣布了一项明确的政策，并着手付诸实施。

Thesaurus 同类词 *carry* Also look up:

V. bear, bring, cart, haul, lug, move, tote, truck **1** **2** **3**

carry|all /'kærɪɔ:l/ (**carryalls**) N-COUNT A **carryall** is a large bag made of nylon, canvas, or leather, which you use to carry your clothes and other possessions, for example when you are travelling. 大旅行包；大提包【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **holdall**

carry|cot /'kærɪkɒt/ (**carrycots**) N-COUNT A **carrycot** is a small bed for babies which has handles so it can be carried. 手提式婴儿床【BRIT 英】

'carry-on ADJ **Carry-on** baggage or luggage is the bags that you take inside an aeroplane with you. (行李)手提的 ❑ *Passengers who have only carry-on luggage may go directly to the departure gate.* 仅携带手提行李的乘客可以直接前往登机口。

cart /kɑ:t/ (**carts, carting, carted**) **1** N-COUNT A **cart** is an old-fashioned wooden vehicle that is used for transporting goods or people. Some carts are pulled by animals. (旧时运货或载人的)架子车，大车 ❑ *...a country where horse-drawn carts far outnumber cars.* 马车数量远远超过汽车的国家 **2** VERB If you **cart** things or people somewhere, you carry them or transport them there, often with difficulty. (常指费力地)运送，运输，拉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n with adv] *After both their parents died, one of their father's relatives carted off the entire contents of the house.* 他们父母都去世后，父亲这边的一个亲戚把他们家里的东西全都拉走了。[Also v n prep] **3** N-COUNT A **cart** is a small vehicle with a motor. 小型机动车【AM 美】❑ *He drove up in a golf cart to watch them.* 他开着高尔夫球车上去看他们打球。**4** N-COUNT A **cart** or a **shopping cart** is a large metal basket on wheels which is provided by shops such as supermarkets for customers to use while they are in the shop. (超市等提供的)购物车，手推车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trolley**

→ see **golf, hotel**

carte blanche /ˌkɑ:t 'blɒnʃ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] If someone gives you **carte blanche**, they give you the authority to do whatever you think is right. 全权；自由处理权；便宜行事权 ❑ [+ to-inf] *They gave him carte blanche to make decisions.* 他们授权他全权决定。

car|tel /kɑ:'tel/ (**cartels**) N-COUNT A **cartel** is an association of similar companies or businesses that have grouped together in order to prevent competition and to control prices. 卡特尔；同业联盟【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a drug cartel.* 贩毒集团

cart|horse /'kɑ:thɔ:s/ (**carthorses**) also **cart-horse** N-COUNT A **carthorse** is a large, powerful horse that is used to pull carts or farm machinery. (拉车或农业机械的)挽马，役马 ❑ *Where we use tractors, obviously they used cart-horses in those days.* 显然，我们如今用拖拉机的地方，他们以前用的是挽马。

car|ti|lage /'kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ (**cartilages**) N-VAR **Cartilage** is a strong, flexible substance in your body, especially around your joints and in your nose. 软骨 ❑ *...a serious knee cartilage injury.* 膝部软骨严重受伤

→ see **shark**

car|tog|ra|pher /kɑ:'tɒgrəfə'/ (**cartographers**) N-COUNT A **cartographer** is a person whose job is drawing maps. 地图绘制员

→ see **cartography**

car|tog|ra|phy /kɑ:'tɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Cartography** is the art or activity of drawing maps and geographical charts. 地图学；制图学；地图绘制

→ see Word Web: **cartography**

car|ton /'kɑ:'tn/ (**cartons**) **1** N-COUNT A **carton** is a plastic or cardboard container in which food or drink is sold. (装食物或饮料的)塑料盒，硬纸盒 ❑ [+of] *...a two-pint carton of milk.* 一盒两品脱的牛奶 **2** N-COUNT A **carton** is a large, strong cardboard box in which goods are stored and transported. 硬纸箱；纸板箱【AM 美】

car|toon /kɑ:'tu:n/ (**cartoons**) **1** N-COUNT A **cartoon** is a humorous drawing or series of drawings in a newspaper or magazine. (报刊中的)漫画，连环画，幽默画 ❑ *...one of Britain's best-loved cartoon characters, Rupert the Bear.* 英国人最爱的漫画形象之一——鲁珀特熊 **2** → see also **strip cartoon** **3** N-COUNT A **cartoon** is a film in which all the characters and scenes are drawn rather than being real people or objects. 卡通片；动画片 ❑ *...the Saturday morning cartoons.* 星期六上午的动画片

→ see **animation**

car|toon|ist /kɑ:'tu:nɪst/ (**cartoonists**) N-COUNT A **cartoonist**

Word Web 话题词汇 cartography 制图学

The earliest known **maps** originated in Babylon around 2500 BC. They were made of clay. The ancient Greeks understood that the earth was round, not flat. Around 150 AD, Ptolemy added lines of **longitude** and **latitude** to his maps. The first full world maps appeared in the 1500s following the exploration of the **New World**. However, there were no accurate maps for much of the world until the 20th century. This is when **aerial photography** allowed **cartographers** to refine their work. Today map-makers use the **global positioning system** and **satellite pictures** to produce extremely accurate maps.

人类已知的最早地图可追溯到约公元前 2500 年的巴比伦，是用黏土制作而成的。古希腊人认识到地球是圆的，而不是平的。在公元 150 年左右，托勒密在地图上加入了经线和纬线。第一幅完整的世界地图出现于 16 世纪，在新大陆发现之后。然而，直到 20 世纪，航空摄影使得绘图员能够对地图进行精细化处理之后，地球上大部分地区才有了准确的地图。如今，制图师使用全球定位系统和卫星图片绘制精度极高的地图。

C

is a person whose job is to draw cartoons for newspapers and magazines. 漫画家

car'toon strip (**cartoon strips**) N-COUNT A **cartoon strip** is a series of drawings that tells a story. 连环漫画【mainly BRIT 主英】

car|tridge /'kɑːrtrɪdʒ/ (**cartridges**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cartridge** is a metal or cardboard tube containing a bullet and an explosive substance. Cartridges are used in guns. 弹壳；子弹；药卷；弹药筒 ❷ N-COUNT A **cartridge** is part of a machine or device that can be easily removed and replaced when it is worn out or empty. (机器、设备等可更换的)盒，筒

cart|wheel /'kɑːrt^{h}wiːl/ (**cartwheels**) N-COUNT If you do a **cartwheel**, you do a fast, circular movement with your body. You fall sideways, put your hands on the ground, swing your legs over, and return to a standing position. 侧手翻

carve /kɑːrv/ (**carves, carving, carved**) ❶ VERB If you **carve** an object, you make it by cutting it out of a substance such as wood or stone. If you **carve** something such as wood or stone into an object, you make the object by cutting it out. 雕；刻 ❑ [V n] *One of the prisoners has carved a beautiful wooden chess set.* 有个犯人刻了一副漂亮的木头象棋。❑ [V n prep] *He carves his figures from white pine.* 他用白松木雕刻出那些人物。❑ [V] *I picked up a piece of wood and started carving.* 我拿起一块木头雕刻起来。❑ [V-ed] *...carved stone figures.* 石雕像 ❷ → see also **carving** ❸ VERB If you **carve** writing or a design **on** an object, you cut it into the surface of the object. 刻写；镌刻；雕饰 ❑ [V n *+in/on*] *He carved his name on his desk.* 他把名字刻在课桌上。❑ [V-ed] *The ornately carved doors were made in the seventeenth century.* 那些雕饰精美的门制于 17 世纪。❹ VERB If you **carve** a piece of cooked meat, you cut slices from it so that you can eat it. 切下(肉片) ❑ [V n] *Andrew began to carve the chicken.* 安德鲁开始切鸡肉。❑ [V n *+into*] *Carve the beef into slices.* 把牛肉切成片。

▶**carve up** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **carves** something **up**, you disapprove of the way they have divided it into small parts. 拆散；分割；瓜分【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P n] *He has set about carving up the company which Hammer created from almost nothing.* 他已经开始分割这家几乎是哈默白手起家创办起来的公司。❑ [V n P] *They have begun carving the country up like a pie.* 他们已经开始像分馅饼一样瓜分这个国家。

carv|er /'kɑːrvər/ (**carvers**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **carver** is a person who carves wood or stone, as a job or as a hobby. 雕刻师；雕工；雕刻爱好者 ❑ *The ivory industry employed about a thousand carvers.* 象牙行业从业的牙雕师约有一千名。

carv|ing /'kɑːrvɪŋ/ (**carvings**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **carving** is an object or a design that has been cut out of a material such as stone or wood. 雕刻品；雕刻图案 ❑ [*+of*] *...a wood carving of a human hand.* 木雕人手 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] **Carving** is the art of carving objects, or of carving designs or writing on objects. 雕刻术

'carv|ing knife (**carving knives**) N-COUNT A **carving knife** is a long sharp knife that is used to cut cooked meat. 切肉餐刀

cas|cade /kæs'keɪd/ (**cascades, cascading, cascaded**) ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to a **cascade of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. 大量；许多【LITERARY 文】❑ [*+of*] *The women have lustrous cascades of black hair.* 那些女子拥有瀑布般乌黑亮泽的秀发。❷ VERB If water **cascades** somewhere, it pours or flows downwards very fast and in large quantities. (水)飞流直下，倾泻而下 ❑ [V adv/prep] *She hung on as the freezing, rushing water cascaded past her.* 她抓得紧紧的，冰冷湍急的水流从她身旁倾泻而下。[Also V]

case

① INSTANCES AND OTHER ABSTRACT MEANINGS 例子及其他抽象意义
② CONTAINERS 容器
③ GRAMMAR TERM 语法术语

① **case** ⧫⧫⧫ /keɪs/ (**cases**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A particular **case** is a particular situation or incident, especially one that you are using as an individual example or instance of something. 特定情况；事例；实例 ❑ [*+of*] *Surgical training takes at least nine years, or 11 in the case of obstetrics.* 外科至少需要 9 年的专业训练，产科甚至需要 11 年。❑ *One of the effects of dyslexia, in my case at least, is that you pay tremendous attention to detail.* 诵读困难造成的一个结果就是过分注意细节，至少我是这种情况。❑ [*+of*] *The Honduran press published reports of eighteen cases of alleged baby snatching.* 洪都拉斯媒体报道了 18 起涉嫌偷拐婴儿的案件。❷ N-COUNT A **case** is a person or their particular problem that a doctor, social worker, or other professional is dealing with. 病例；病人；案例 ❑ [*+of*] *...the case of a 57-year-old man who had suffered a stroke.* 一个 57 岁男性中风患者的病例 ❑ [*+of*] *Some cases of arthritis respond to a gluten-free diet.* 无麸质饮食对一些关节炎患者有疗效。❑ *Child protection workers were meeting to discuss her case.* 儿童保护工作者聚在一起讨论她的问题。❸ N-COUNT [adj N] If you say that someone is a sad **case** or a hopeless **case**, you mean that they are in a sad situation or a hopeless situation. 境况；状况；情形 ❑ *I knew I was going to make it—that I wasn't a hopeless case.* 我就知道自己能挺过去——我还没到山穷水尽的地步。❹ → see also **basket case, nutcase** ❺ N-COUNT A **case** is a crime or mystery that the police are investigating. 案件；案子 ❑ *Mr. Hitchens said you have solved some very unusual cases.* 希钦斯先生说您破过一些非常离奇的案子。❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **case for** or **against** a plan or idea consists of the facts and reasons used to support it or oppose it. (用以证明或反驳的)事实，根据，理由 ❑ [*+for*] *He sat there while I made the case for his dismissal.* 他坐在那儿，听我陈述解雇他的理由。❑ [*+against*] *Both these facts strengthen the case against hanging.* 这两项事实使反对绞刑的理由更加充分。❑ *She argued her case.* 她为自己辩护。❼ N-COUNT In law, a **case** is a trial or other legal inquiry. 官司；诉讼；讼案 ❑ *It can be difficult for public figures to win a libel case.* 公众人物想打赢诽谤官司会很难。❑ *The case was brought by his family, who say their reputation has been damaged by allegations about him.* 这起诉讼是他的家人提起的，他们称有关他的指控损害了他们的名誉。❽ → see also **test case** ❾ PHRASE You say **in any case** when you are adding something which is more important than what you have just said, but which supports or corrects it. (表示补充的内容比前述更重要，且支持或纠正前述)不管怎样，再者【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The concert was booked out, and in any case, most of the people gathered in the square could not afford the price of a ticket.* 音乐会门票已经预订一空，再者，聚在广场上的人多数也买不起票。❿ PHRASE You say **in any case** after talking about things that you are not sure about, to emphasize that your next statement is the most important thing or the thing that you are sure about. (强调后面的陈述至关重要或十分肯定)不管怎样，无论如何【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Either he escaped, or he came to grief. In any case, he was never seen again.* 他要么逃掉了，要么遭到了不测。不管怎么样，反正再也没有人见过他。⓫ PHRASE If you do something **in case** or **just in case** a particular thing happens, you do it because that thing might happen. 以备；以防；免得 ❑ *In case anyone was following me, I made an*

elaborate detour. 为了防止有人跟踪我，我特地绕了弯路。 PHRASE If you do something or have something **in case of** a particular thing, you do it or have it because that thing might happen or be true. 以备；以防；以免 ❑ *Many shops along the route have been boarded up in case of trouble.* 沿途很多商店的门窗都用木板封上了，以防不测。 PHRASE You use **in case** in expressions like 'in case you didn't know' or 'in case you've forgotten' when you are telling someone in a rather irritated way something that you think is either obvious or none of their business. (表示不耐烦地陈述显而易见或与听话人无关的事情)省得【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *She's nervous about something, in case you didn't notice.* 她正为了什么事紧张呢，省得你没看出来。 PHRASE You say **in that case** or **in which case** to indicate that what you are going to say is true if the possible situation that has just been mentioned actually exists. 那样的话；在那种情况下 ❑ *Members are concerned that a merger might mean higher costs, in which case they would oppose it.* 成员们担心合并会导致成本提高，若是那样的话，他们将表示反对。 PHRASE You can say that you are doing something **just in case** to refer vaguely to the possibility that a thing might happen or be true, without saying exactly what it is. 以防万一 ❑ *I guess we've already talked about this but I'll ask you again just in case.* 我想我们已经谈过这个问题了，不过为了以防万一，我再问你一次。 PHRASE You say **as the case may be** or **whatever the case may be** to indicate that the statement you are making applies equally to the two or more alternatives that you have mentioned. 无论情况如何；无论怎样 ❑ *They know how everything works—or doesn't work, as the case may be.* 他们了解一切是如何运作的，或者为何出差错，无论是哪种情况，他们都很清楚。 PHRASE If you say that a task or situation is **a case of** a particular thing, you mean that it consists of that thing or can be described as that thing. (是) …的问题；(是) …的事 ❑ *It's not a case of whether anyone would notice or not.* 这不是会不会有人注意到的问题。 PHRASE If you say that something is **a case in point**, you mean that it is a good example of something you have just mentioned. 典型的例子；恰当的例证 ❑ *In many cases religious persecution is the cause of people fleeing their country. A case in point is colonial India.* 很多情况下，宗教迫害是导致人们逃奔异国他乡的原因。一个典型的例子是殖民统治时期的印度。 PHRASE If you say that something **is the case**, you mean that it is true or correct. 是这样；是这种情况 ❑ *You'll probably notice her having difficulty swallowing. If this is the case, give her plenty of liquids.* 你可能会注意到她吞咽有困难。要是这样的话，让她多吃流食。❑ *Consumers had hoped the higher prices would mean more goods in stores. But that was not the case.* 消费者本来以为物价上涨了，店里的商品会增多，但是情况并非如此。 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the case**, you mean that they are aware of a particular problem and are trying to resolve it. 着手处理；正在解决 ❑ *The CompuServe management is on the case now, and it looks as if things will return to normal soon.* CompuServe 在线服务公司的管理层正在处理这个问题，看样子，要不了多久，一切就能恢复正常。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *case* with:

N.
- **worst** case **scenario** 最糟糕的情况 ① 1
- **court** case 诉讼案 ① 7

V.
- **make a** case 说明理由 ① 6
- **argue a** case 辩护 ① 6
- **lose/win a** case 败诉 / 胜诉 ① 7

PREP.
- **in any** case 不管怎样 ① 9 10
- **just in** case 以防万一 ① 11 13
- **in that** case 那样的话，**in which** case 在那种情况下 ① 14

Word Link 词根词缀 *cas* ≈ *box* 盒；箱，*hold* 容纳：*case, encase, suitcase*

② **case** /keɪs/ (**cases**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **case** is a container that is specially designed to hold or protect something. 盒；箱；匣；容器 ❑ [+for] *...a black case for his spectacles.* 他的黑色眼镜盒 2 → see also **attaché case, bookcase, briefcase, packing case, pillowcase, showcase** 3 N-COUNT A **case** is a suitcase. 手提箱；衣箱；皮箱 4 N-COUNT A **case of** wine or other alcoholic drink is a box containing a number of bottles, usually twelve, which is sold as a single unit. 酒箱(通常装 12 瓶酒)

③ **case** /keɪs/ (**cases**) 1 N-COUNT In the grammar of many languages, the **case** of a group such as a noun group or adjective group is the form it has which shows its relationship to other groups in the sentence. (语法中的)格 2 → see **accusative, nominative** 3 → see also **lower case, upper case**

case|book /'keɪsbʊk/ (**casebooks**) N-COUNT A **casebook** is a written record of the cases dealt with by someone such as a doctor, social worker, or police officer. 案例簿，案例集(如病案卷等)

,case 'his|to|ry (**case histories**) N-COUNT A person's **case history** is the record of past events or problems that have affected them, especially their medical history. 档案；(尤指)病历，病案，病史 ❑ *I took her to a homoeopath, who started by taking a very long and detailed case history.* 我带她去看顺势疗法医师，那位医师首先花了很长时间详细记录她的病史。

'case law N-UNCOUNT **Case law** is law that has been established by following decisions made by judges in earlier cases. 判例法【LEGAL 法律】

case|load /'keɪsləʊd/ (**caseloads**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **caseload** of someone such as a doctor, social worker, or lawyer is the number of cases that they have to deal with. (医生、社会工作者、律师等的)工作量；待办案例数 ❑ *Social workers say the average caseload is 32 families per employee.* 社会工作者说，雇员的平均工作量是每人 32 个家庭。

case|ment /'keɪsmənt/ (**casements**) N-COUNT A **casement** or a **casement window** is a window that opens by means of hinges, usually at the side. 竖铰链窗；平开窗；门式窗【WRITTEN 笔语】

case-'sensitive ADJ In computing, if a written word such as a password is **case-sensitive**, it must be written in a particular form, for example using all capital letters or all small letters, in order for the computer to recognize it. (密码等)区分大小写的【COMPUTING 计算机】

'case study (**case studies**) N-COUNT A **case study** is a written account that gives detailed information about a person, group, or thing and their development over a period of time. 个案研究；个案调查 ❑ [+of] *...a large case study of malaria in West African children.* 针对西非儿童疟疾病情开展的大型个案研究

case|work /'keɪswɜ:'k/ N-UNCOUNT **Casework** is social work that involves actually dealing or working with the people who need help. 个案工作(与需要帮助的人打交道的社会工作)

case|worker /'keɪswɜ:'kə'/ (**caseworkers**) N-COUNT A **caseworker** is someone who does casework. 个案工作者

cash ↔ /kæʃ/ (**cashes, cashing, cashed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cash** is money in the form of notes and coins rather than cheques. 现金；现款 ❑ *...two thousand pounds in cash.* 两千英镑现金 2 → see also **hard cash, petty cash** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Cash** means the same as money, especially money which is immediately available. (尤指现成的)资金，钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a state-owned financial services group with plenty of cash.* 资金雄厚的国有金融服务集团 4 VERB If you **cash** a cheque, you exchange it at a bank for the amount of money that it is worth. 兑现(支票) ❑ [v n] *There are similar charges if you want to cash a cheque at a branch other than your own.* 如果你想在开户行以外的网点兑现支票，也要收取类似费用。

▶**cash in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **cashes in on** a situation, you are criticizing them for using it to gain an advantage, often in an unfair or dishonest way. 利用；从…中牟利；从…中捞好处【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P +on] *Residents said local gang leaders had cashed in on the violence to seize valuable land.* 居民们说，当地黑帮头目通过暴力强占值钱的地皮牟利。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **cash in** something such as an insurance policy, you exchange it for money. 将(保险单等)兑现 ❑ [v P n] *Avoid cashing in a policy early as you could lose out heavily.* 不要提早兑现保单，那样你会损失惨重。❑ [v P n] *He did not cash in his shares.* 他没有把股票兑换成现款。[Also v n P]

,cash-and-'carry (**cash-and-carries**) N-COUNT A **cash-and-carry** is a large shop where you can buy goods in larger quantities

and at lower prices than in ordinary shops. Cash-and-carries are mainly used by people in business to buy goods for their shops or companies. 付现自提商店

'cash card (**cash cards**) also **cashcard** N-COUNT A **cash card** is a card that banks give to their customers so that they can get money out of a cash dispenser. 自动提款卡；现金卡【BRIT 英】

'cash cow (**cash cows**) N-COUNT In business, a **cash cow** is a product or investment that steadily continues to be profitable. 现金牛；摇钱树【BUSINESS 商】

'cash crop (**cash crops**) N-COUNT A **cash crop** is a crop that is grown in order to be sold. 经济作物 ❑ *Cranberries have become a major cash crop.* 越橘已经成了一大经济作物。

'cash desk (**cash desks**) N-COUNT A **cash desk** is a place in a large shop where you pay for the things you want to buy. 收款台；收银台【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cashier's desk**

'cash dis|pens|er (**cash dispensers**) N-COUNT A **cash dispenser** is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account using a special card. 自动取款机；自动柜员机【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ATM**

→ see **bank**

cash|ew /'kæʃu:, kæ'ʃu:/ (**cashews**) N-COUNT A **cashew** or a **cashew nut** is a curved nut that you can eat. 腰果

'cash flow also **cashflow** N-UNCOUNT The **cash flow** of a firm or business is the movement of money into and out of it. 现金流动；现金流量【BUSINESS 商】❑ *A French-based pharmaceuticals company ran into cash-flow problems and faced liquidation.* 法国一家制药公司陷入现金流问题，面临清算。

cash|ier /kæ'ʃɪəʳ/ (**cashiers**) N-COUNT A **cashier** is a person who customers pay money to or get money from in places such as shops or banks. 出纳(员)；收银员

'cash|ier's check (**cashier's checks**) N-COUNT A **cashier's check** is one which a cashier signs and which is drawn on a bank's own funds. (银行)本票【AM 美】

cash'ier's desk (**cashier's desks**) N-COUNT A **cashier's desk** is the same as a **cash desk**. 同 cash desk【AM 美】

cash|less /'kæʃləs/ ADJ **Cashless** payments are made using cards or electronic methods rather than physical money. (付款)不用现金的 ❑ *The school café uses a cashless system.* 这家校园餐厅使用无现金支付系统。

cash|mere /ˌkæʃ'mɪəʳ, AM 美 'kæʒmɪr/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cashmere** is a kind of very fine, soft wool. 开司米；山羊绒 ❑ *...a big soft cashmere sweater.* 宽大柔软的开司米羊毛衫

cash|point /'kæʃpɔɪnt/ (**cashpoints**) N-COUNT A **cashpoint** is the same as a **cash dispenser**. 同 cash dispenser【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ATM**

'cash reg|is|ter (**cash registers**) N-COUNT A **cash register** is a machine in a shop, pub, or restaurant that is used to add up and record how much money people pay, and in which the money is kept. 收银机；现金出纳机

'cash-starved ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cash-starved** company or organization does not have enough money to operate properly, usually because another organization, such as the government, is not giving them the money that they need. 周转资金不足的；资金短缺的【BUSINESS, JOURNALISM 商，新闻】❑ *We are heading for a crisis, with cash-starved councils forced to cut back on vital community services.* 资金紧张的市政会不得不削减主要社区服务项目经费，我们眼看就要陷入危机。

'cash-strapped ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a person or organization is **cash-strapped**, they do not have enough money to buy or pay for the things they want or need. 手头紧的；资金短缺的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Union leaders say the wage package is the best they believe the cash-strapped government will offer.* 工会领导人说，财政困难的政府能答应的充其量是这一揽子工资方案。

cas|ing /'keɪsɪŋ/ (**casings**) N-COUNT A **casing** is a substance or object that covers something and protects it. 罩；管；套；盒；壳 ❑ [+of] *...the outer casings of missiles.* 导弹的外壳

ca|si|no /kə'si:nəʊ/ (**casinos**) N-COUNT A **casino** is a building or room where people play gambling games such as roulette. 赌场

cask /kɑ:sk, kæsk/ (**casks**) N-COUNT A **cask** is a wooden barrel that is used for storing things, especially alcoholic drink. 木桶；(尤指)酒桶 ❑ [+of] *...casks of sherry.* 一桶桶雪利酒

cas|ket /'kɑ:skɪt, 'kæs-/ (**caskets**) 1 N-COUNT A **casket** is a small box in which you keep valuable things. (装贵重物品的)匣子，小盒【LITERARY 文】2 N-COUNT A **casket** is a **coffin**. 棺材【mainly AM 主美】

cas|sa|va /kə'sɑ:və/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cassava** is a South American plant with thick roots. It is grown for food. 木薯 2 N-UNCOUNT **Cassava** is a substance that comes from the root of the cassava plant and is used to make flour. 木薯粉

cas|se|role /'kæsərəʊl/ (**casseroles**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **casserole** is a dish made of meat and vegetables that have been cooked slowly in a liquid. (以肉、蔬菜为原料做成的)炖菜，砂锅菜 ❑ *...a huge beef casserole, full of herbs, vegetables and wine.* 一大份加满了香料、蔬菜和葡萄酒的炖牛肉 2 N-COUNT A **casserole** or a **casserole dish** is a large heavy container with a lid. You cook casseroles and other dishes in it. 砂锅；炖锅 ❑ *...a flameproof casserole.* 耐火砂锅

cas|sette /kə'set/ (**cassettes**) 1 N-COUNT [oft on N] A **cassette** is a small, flat, rectangular plastic case containing magnetic tape which is used for recording and playing back sound or film. (盒式)磁带，录像带 ❑ *His two albums released on cassette have sold more than 10 million copies.* 他的两张专辑的磁带销量突破了1,000万盒。2 N-COUNT A **cassette** is the container or case for the film that you load into a camera. (胶卷)暗盒

cas'sette play|er (**cassette players**) N-COUNT A **cassette player** is a machine that is used for playing cassettes and sometimes also recording them. 盒式播放机；盒式录放机

cas'sette re|cord|er (**cassette recorders**) N-COUNT A **cassette recorder** is a machine that is used for recording and listening to cassettes. 盒式录放机；盒式录音机

cas|sock /'kæsək/ (**cassocks**) N-COUNT A **cassock** is a long piece of clothing, often black, that is worn by members of the clergy in some churches. (某些教会神职人员所穿、通常为黑色的)长袍，法衣

cast ↔ /kɑ:st, kæst/ (**casts, casting**)

The form **cast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. cast 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **cast** of a play or film is all the people who act in it. (戏剧、电影的)全体演员 ❑ *The show is very amusing and the cast are very good.* 演出妙趣横生，演员非常棒。2 VERB To **cast** an actor **in** a play or film means to choose them to act a particular role in it. 挑选(演员)；使…出演(特定角色) ❑ [v n +in/as] *The world premiere of Harold Pinter's new play casts Ian Holm in the lead role.* 哈罗德·品特新剧的全球首演由伊恩·霍尔姆担纲主演。❑ [be v-ed +as] *He was cast as a college professor.* 他被安排饰演一个大学教授。❑ [v n] *He had no trouble casting the movie.* 他为该片挑选演员没费一点力气。•**cast|ing** N-UNCOUNT [n n] ❑ *...the casting director of Ealing film studios.* 伊灵电影公司负责挑选演员的导演 3 VERB To **cast** someone **in** a particular way or **as** a particular thing means to describe them in that way or suggest they are that thing. 描述；描写；描绘 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *Democrats have been worried about being cast as the party of the poor.* 民主党人一直担心被描绘成穷人的政党。❑ [v pron-refl +as] *Holland would never dare cast himself as a virtuoso pianist.* 霍兰永远都不敢称自己为钢琴大师。[Also +in] 4 VERB If you **cast** your eyes or **cast** a look in a particular direction, you look quickly in that direction. 瞥；飞快看(一眼)；扫视【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n prep/adv] *He cast a stern glance at the two men.* 他神情严厉地看了那两个男人一眼。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I cast my eyes down briefly.* 我向下瞥了一眼。❑ [v n] *The maid, casting black looks, hurried out.* 女仆怒气冲冲地瞪了几眼，匆

匆走了出去。[Also v n n] 5 VERB If something **casts** a light or shadow somewhere, it causes it to appear there. 投射(光线或阴影)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n prep] *The moon cast a bright light over the yard.* 明亮的月光洒在院子里。❑ [v n] *They flew in over the beach, casting a huge shadow.* 它们飞到海滩上空，投下一大片阴影。 6 VERB To **cast** doubt **on** something means to cause people to be unsure about it. 引发(怀疑) ❑ [v n +on] *Last night a top criminal psychologist cast doubt on the theory.* 昨天晚上，一位顶级犯罪心理学家使人们对该理论产生了怀疑。 7 VERB When you **cast** your vote in an election, you vote. 投(票) ❑ [v n] *About ninety-five per cent of those who cast their votes approve the new constitution.* 参加投票的人中有大约 95% 支持新宪法。❑ [v-ed] *Gaviria had been widely expected to obtain well over half the votes cast.* 人们普遍认为加维里亚能获得远远超过半数的选票。 8 VERB To **cast** something or someone somewhere means to throw them there. 扔；抛；投；丢【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n prep] *Any true lover casting a pin into the fountain and gazing into it will see his or her future partner.* 只要心诚，往喷泉里扔下一枚大头针，然后盯着泉水看，就能看见未来伴侣的样子。❑ [*have* n v-ed prep] *John had Maude and her son cast into a dungeon.* 约翰让人将莫德和她的儿子关进了地牢。 9 VERB To **cast** an object means to make it by pouring a liquid such as hot metal into a specially shaped container and leaving it there until it becomes hard. (用模具)铸造，浇铸 ❑ [v-ed +*in*] *...sculptures cast in bronze.* 青铜铸造的雕塑 [Also v n *in* n, v n] 10 N-COUNT A **cast** is a model that has been made by pouring a liquid such as plaster or hot metal onto something or into something, so that when it hardens it has the same shape as that thing. 铸型；模型 ❑ [+*of*] *An orthodontist took a cast of the inside of Billy's mouth.* 正畸医生取了比利的口腔内部模型。 11 N-COUNT A **cast** is the same as a **plaster cast**. 同 plaster cast 12 → see also **casting** 13 to **cast aspersions** → see **aspersions** 14 **the die is cast** → see **die** 15 to **cast** your **mind back** → see **mind** 16 to **cast** your **net wider** → see **net**

▶cast around for

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cast about for**

PHRASAL VERB If you **cast around for** something or **cast about for** it, you try to find it or think of it. 寻找；思考；考虑；盘算 ❑ [v P P n] *She had been casting around for a good excuse to go to New York.* 她一直在找一个去纽约的好借口。

▶cast aside PHRASAL VERB If you **cast aside** someone or something, you get rid of them because they are no longer necessary or useful to you. 踢开，丢弃，抛弃(不再有用的人或物) ❑ [v P n] *Sweden needs to cast aside outdated policies and thinking.* 瑞典必须摒弃过时的政策和思维。

▶cast off 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **cast off** something, you get rid of it because it is no longer necessary or useful to you, or because it is harmful to you. 丢弃；摆脱【LITERARY 文】❑ [v P n] *The essay exhorts women to cast off their servitude to husbands and priests.* 该文劝告女性不要再对丈夫和牧师低三下四。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you are on a boat and you **cast off**, you untie the rope that is keeping the boat in a fixed position. 解缆 ❑ [v P] *He cast off, heading out to the bay.* 他解开缆绳，往海湾驶去。

→ see **election, vote**

cas|ta|nets /ˌkæstəˈnets/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Castanets** are a Spanish musical instrument consisting of two small round pieces of wood or plastic held together by a cord. You hold the castanets in your hand and knock the pieces together with your fingers. 响板(一种西班牙乐器)

→ see **percussion**

cast|away /ˈkɑːstəweɪ, ˈkæst-/ (**castaways**) N-COUNT A **castaway** is a person who has managed to swim or float to a lonely island or shore after their boat has sunk. 船难后漂流至孤岛(或荒岸)的人

caste /kɑːst, kæst/ (**castes**) 1 N-COUNT A **caste** is one of the traditional social classes into which people are divided in a Hindu society. (印度社会的)种姓，等级 ❑ *Most of the upper castes worship the Goddess Kali.* 上层种姓多数崇拜女神时母。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Caste** is the system of dividing people in a society into different social classes. 种姓制度；社会等级制度 ❑ *The caste system shapes nearly every facet of Indian life.* 种姓制度几乎影响着印度生活的方方面面。

cas|tel|lat|ed /ˈkæstəleɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **castellated** wall or building looks like a castle. 堡垒状的；城堡形的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a 19th-century castellated mansion.* 19 世纪城堡式府邸

cast|er /ˈkɑːstəʳ, ˈkæstəʳ/ → see **castor**

ˈcast|er sug|ar also **castor sugar** N-UNCOUNT **Caster sugar** is white sugar that has been ground into fine grains. It is used in cooking. 绵白糖；细白砂糖【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **superfine sugar**

cas|ti|gate /ˈkæstɪgeɪt/ (**castigates, castigating, castigated**) VERB If you **castigate** someone or something, you speak to them angrily or criticize them severely. 怒斥；斥责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Marx never lost an opportunity to castigate colonialism.* 马克思总是不失时机地谴责殖民主义。❑ [v n +*for*] *She castigated him for having no intellectual interests.* 她斥责他没有求知欲。•**cas|ti|ga|tion** /ˌkæstɪˈgeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...Bradley's public castigation of the police chief.* 布拉德利对警察局局长的公开斥责

cast|ing /ˈkɑːstɪŋ, ˈkæst-/ (**castings**) 1 N-COUNT A **casting** is an object or piece of machinery which has been made by pouring a liquid such as hot metal into a container, so that when it hardens it has the required shape. 铸件；铸造品 2 → see also **cast**

ˌcast|ing ˈvote (**casting votes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When a committee has given an equal number of votes for and against a proposal, the chairperson can give a **casting vote**. This vote decides whether or not the proposal will be passed. (委员会主席在赞成票和反对票相等时所投的)决定票，关键票 ❑ *The vote was tied and a local union leader used his casting vote in favour of the return to work.* 双方票数相等，一位当地工会领导人投下了赞成复工的决定票。

ˌcast ˈiron 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cast iron** is iron which contains a small amount of carbon. It is hard and cannot be bent so it has to be made into objects by casting. 铸铁；生铁 ❑ *Made from cast iron, it is finished in graphite enamel.* 它由铸铁制成，表面用石墨瓷漆精整过。❑ *...the cast-iron chair legs.* 生铁椅子腿 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cast-iron** guarantee or alibi is one that is absolutely certain to be effective and will not fail you. (保证或借口)可靠的，可信的，无懈可击的 ❑ *They would have to offer cast-iron guarantees to invest in long-term projects.* 他们得提供绝对可靠的担保，才能投资长期项目。

→ see **pan**

cas|tle ◆◇◇ /ˈkɑːsᵊl, ˈkæsᵊl/ (**castles**) 1 N-COUNT A **castle** is a large building with thick, high walls. Castles were built by important people, such as kings, in former times, especially for protection during wars and battles. 城堡 2 → see also **sand castle** 3 N-COUNT In chess, a **castle** is a piece that can be moved forwards, backwards, or sideways. (国际象棋中的)车

ˈcast-off (**cast-offs**) also **castoff** ADJ [ADJ n] **Cast-off** things, especially clothes, are ones which someone no longer uses because they are old or unfashionable, and which they give to someone else or throw away. (尤指衣服)被丢弃的，被淘汰的 ❑ *Alexandra looked plump and awkward in her cast-off clothing.* 亚历山德拉穿着别人给的衣裳，显得臃肿笨拙。•N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cast-off** is also a noun. ❑ *I never had anything new to wear as a child, only a cousin's cast-offs.* 我小时候从没穿过新衣服，总是拾表姐的旧衣服。

cas|tor /ˈkɑːstəʳ, ˈkæst-/ (**castors**) also **caster** N-COUNT **Castors** are small wheels fitted to a piece of furniture so that it can be moved more easily. (安装在家具底部的)脚轮，滚轮

ˈcas|tor oil N-UNCOUNT **Castor oil** is a thick yellow oil that is obtained from the seeds of the castor oil plant. It has a very unpleasant taste and in former times was used as a medicine. 蓖麻油

ˈcas|tor sug|ar → see **caster sugar**

cas|trate /kæˈstreɪt, AM 美 ˈkæstreɪt/ (**castrates, castrating,**

castrated) VERB To **castrate** a male animal or a man means to remove his testicles. 阉割；给…去势 ❑ [v n] *In the ancient world, it was probably rare to castrate a dog or cat.* 古时可能很少阉割猫狗。❑ [v-ed] *...a castrated male horse.* 阉割的公马 •**cas|tra|tion** /kæ'streɪʃ°n/ (**castrations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the castration of male farm animals.* 阉割雄畜

C

cas|ual /'kæʒuəl/ 1 ADJ If you are **casual**, you are, or you pretend to be, relaxed and not very concerned about what is happening or what you are doing. 漫不经心的；（故作）随意的 ❑ [+about] *It's difficult for me to be casual about anything.* 我对任何事情都很难做到满不在乎。❑ *He's an easy-going, friendly young man with a casual sort of attitude towards money.* 他是个随和友善的年轻人，对金钱不怎么在意。•**casu|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'No need to hurry,' Ben said casually.* "不必急。"本漫不经心地说。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **casual** event or situation happens by chance or without planning. （事件或情况）偶发的，偶然的，碰巧的 ❑ *What you mean as a casual remark could be misinterpreted.* 你随便说的一句话，可能就被曲解了。❑ *Even a casual observer could notice the tense atmosphere.* 连不经意的旁观者都能看出气氛很紧张。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Casual** clothes are ones that you normally wear at home or on holiday, and not on formal occasions. （服装）休闲的 ❑ *I also bought some casual clothes for the weekend.* 我还买了些周末穿的休闲装。•**casu|al|ly** ADV [ADV-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *They were smartly but casually dressed.* 他们穿得很帅气，但又都很随意。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Casual** work is done for short periods and not on a permanent or regular basis. （工作）临时的，短期的 ❑ *...establishments which employ people on a casual basis, such as pubs and restaurants.* 酒吧、饭店等雇用临时工的场所 ❑ *It became increasingly expensive to hire casual workers.* 雇用临时工越来越贵了。

,casual 'game (**casual games**) N-COUNT A **casual game** is a simple video game that is easy to play. 休闲（电子）游戏；小（电子）游戏 ❑ *There's a big market for casual games.* 休闲类电子游戏的市场很大。

casu|al|ize /'kæʒuəlaɪz/ (**casualizes, casualizing, casualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **casualise**

VERB If a business **casualizes** its employees or **casualizes** their labour, it replaces employees with permanent contracts and full rights with employees with temporary contracts and few rights. （企业）使临时工化【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v-ed] *...a casualised workforce.* 临时化的员工队伍 [Also v n] •**casu|ali|za|tion** /,kæʒuəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the casualisation of employment.* 聘用临时化

casu|al|ty ♦∞ /'kæʒuəlti/ (**casualties**) 1 N-COUNT A **casualty** is a person who is injured or killed in a war or in an accident. （战争、意外中的）伤亡人员 ❑ *Troops fired on demonstrators near the Royal Palace causing many casualties.* 军队向皇宫附近的示威人群开枪，造成大量伤亡。2 N-COUNT A **casualty of** a particular event or situation is a person or a thing that has suffered badly as a result of that event or situation. 受害者；受害方 ❑ [+of] *Fiat has been one of the greatest casualties of the recession.* 菲亚特是经济衰退中损失最惨重的公司之一。3 N-UNCOUNT **Casualty** is the part of a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illnesses are taken for emergency treatment. 急诊室；急救室；抢救室【BRIT 英】❑ *I was taken to casualty at St Thomas's Hospital.* 我被送往圣托马斯医院的急救室。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **emergency room**

casu|ist|ry /'kæzjuɪstri, AM 美 'kæʒu-/ N-UNCOUNT **Casuistry** is the use of clever arguments to persuade or trick people. 诡辩（术）【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

cat ♦∞ /kæt/ (**cats**) 1 N-COUNT A **cat** is a furry animal that has a long tail and sharp claws. Cats are often kept as pets. 猫 2 N-COUNT **Cats** are lions, tigers, and other wild animals in the same family. 猫科动物 3 → see also **Cheshire cat, fat cat, wildcat** 4 PHRASE If you **let the cat out of the bag**, you tell people about something that was being kept secret. You often do this by mistake. （无意中）泄露秘密；说漏嘴 5 PHRASE In a fight or contest, if one person plays **cat and mouse**, or a **game of cat and mouse**, with the other, the first person tries to confuse or deceive the second in order to defeat them. （打斗、竞赛中）猫鼠游戏，戏弄，捉弄 ❑ *After three hours of playing cat and mouse, they threatened to open fire on our vessel, so we stopped.* 经过三小时猫捉老鼠似的追逐后，他们威胁说要向我们的船开火，我们就停下了。6 PHRASE If you **put the cat among the pigeons** or **set the cat among the pigeons**, you cause fierce argument or discussion by doing or saying something. 引起激烈争论【BRIT 英】❑ *The bank is poised to put the cat among the pigeons this morning by slashing the cost of borrowing.* 该行今晨大幅削减借款费用，这势必引起轩然大波。7 PHRASE If you say **'There's no room to swing a cat'** or **'You can't swing a cat'**, you mean that the place you are talking about is very small or crowded. 地方狭小；空间拥挤 ❑ *It was described as a large, luxury mobile home, but there was barely room to swing a cat.* 那个活动房被形容为宽敞豪华，可事实上几乎连转身的地儿都没有。

→ see **pet**

cata|clysm /'kætəklɪzəm/ (**cataclysms**) N-COUNT A **cataclysm** is an event that causes great change or harm. 激辩：灾变；灾难【FORMAL 正式】

cata|clys|mic /,kætə'klɪzmɪk/ ADJ A **cataclysmic** event is one that changes a situation or society very greatly, especially in an unpleasant way. 激变的；灾变的；灾难性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Few had expected that change to be as cataclysmic as it turned out to be.* 没有几个人料到这一转变会成为一场灾难。

cata|comb /'kætəku:m, AM 美 -koʊm/ (**catacombs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Catacombs** are ancient underground passages and rooms, especially under a city, where people used to be buried. （尤指城市下方的古代）地下墓窟

Cata|lan /'kætəlæn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **Catalan** belongs or relates to Catalonia, its people, or its language. Catalonia is a region of Spain. 加泰罗尼亚地区的；加泰罗尼亚人的；加泰罗尼亚语的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Catalan** is one of the languages spoken in Catalonia. 加泰罗尼亚语

cata|logue /'kætəlɒg/ (**catalogues, cataloguing, catalogued**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **catalog**

1 N-COUNT A **catalogue** is a list of things such as the goods you can buy from a particular company, the objects in a museum, or the books in a library. 目录；表册 ❑ *...the world's biggest seed catalogue.* 世界上最大的种子目录 2 VERB To **catalogue** things means to make a list of them. 为…编目录；将…列入目录 ❑ [v n] *The Royal Greenwich Observatory was founded to observe and catalogue the stars.* 当初建立皇家格林尼治天文台就是为了观察星体并对其进行编目。3 N-COUNT A **catalogue of** similar things, especially bad things, is a number of them considered or discussed one after another. （尤指坏事）一连串，一系列 ❑ [+of] *...the latest tragedy in a catalogue of disasters.* 一连串灾难中最近的一起悲剧

→ see **library**

cata|lyse /'kætəlaɪz/ (**catalyses, catalysing, catalysed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **catalyze**

1 VERB If something **catalyses** a thing or a situation, it makes it active. 促成；激发；引发【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Any unexpected circumstance that arises may catalyze a sudden escalation of violence.* 任何意外情况都可能造成暴力骤然升级。2 VERB In chemistry, if something **catalyses** a reaction or event, it causes it to happen. （化学）催化【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *The wires do not have a large enough surface to catalyse a big explosion.* 导线表面积不够大，不足以催化大爆炸。

ca|taly|sis /kə'tælɪsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Catalysis** is the speeding up of a chemical reaction by adding a catalyst to it. 催化【TECHNICAL 术语】

cata|lyst /'kætəlɪst/ (**catalysts**) 1 N-COUNT You can describe a person or thing that causes a change or event to happen as a **catalyst**. 催化剂；诱因；诱导者 ❑ [+for] *I very much hope that this case will prove to be a catalyst for change.* 我非常希望这起事件能催生变革。❑ *He said he saw the bank's role as a catalyst to encourage foreign direct investment.* 他说他认为银行就应该起到刺激外国直接投资的作用。2 N-COUNT In chemistry, a **catalyst** is a substance that causes a chemical reaction to take place more quickly. （化学）

催化剂

cata|lyt|ic /ˌkætəˈlɪtɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In chemistry, a **catalytic** substance or a substance with **catalytic** properties is a substance which increases the speed of a chemical reaction. (化学物质)起催化作用的，有催化性的 ❑ *...carbon molecules with unusual chemical and catalytic properties.* 具有特殊化学性质和催化性质的碳分子 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or thing as having a **catalytic** effect, you mean that they cause things to happen or they increase the speed at which things happen. 催化性的；促进性的；刺激性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Governments do, however, have a vital catalytic role in orchestrating rescue operations.* 然而，政府在组织协调救援行动上确实发挥了重要的促进作用。

cata|lyt|ic con|vert|er (**catalytic converters**) N-COUNT A **catalytic converter** is a device which is fitted to a car's exhaust to reduce the pollution coming from it. (汽车的)催化转化器

cata|ma|ran /ˌkætəməˈræn/ (**catamarans**) N-COUNT A **catamaran** is a sailing boat with two parallel hulls that are held in place by a single deck. 双体(帆)船

cata|pult /ˈkætəpʌlt/ (**catapults, catapulting, catapulted**) 1 N-COUNT A **catapult** is a device for shooting small stones. It is made of a Y-shaped stick with a piece of elastic tied between the two top parts. 弹弓【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slingshot**

2 VERB If someone or something **catapults** or **is catapulted** through the air, they are thrown very suddenly, quickly, and violently through it. (将…)弹出；(使)射出 ❑ [v prep] *We've all seen enough dummies catapulting through windscreens in TV warnings to know the dangers of not wearing seat belts.* 电视上假人穿过挡风玻璃飞出去的警示镜头我们见得多了，知道不系安全带的危险。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *He was catapulted into the side of the van.* 他被弹飞出去，撞在货车侧面。[Also v n prep/adv] 3 VERB If something **catapults** you into a particular state or situation, or if you **catapult** there, you are suddenly and unexpectedly caused to be in that state or situation. (使)突然处于…境地；(使)忽然身处…情况下 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *Suddenly she was catapulted into his jet-set lifestyle.* 突然间，她过上了他那种阔佬生活。❑ [v +to] *Affleck catapulted to fame after picking up an Oscar.* 摘得奥斯卡奖后，阿弗莱克一举成名。

cata|ract /ˈkætərækt/ (**cataracts**) N-COUNT [usu pl, N n] **Cataracts** are layers over a person's eyes that prevent them from seeing properly. Cataracts usually develop because of old age or illness. 白内障 ❑ *Age is not a factor in cataract surgery.* 年龄并不是影响做白内障手术的因素。

ca|tarrh /kəˈtɑːr/ N-UNCOUNT **Catarrh** is a medical condition in which a lot of mucus is produced in your nose and throat. You may get catarrh when you have a cold. (鼻咽部的)黏膜炎，卡他

ca|tas|tro|phe /kəˈtæstrəfi/ (**catastrophes**) N-COUNT A **catastrophe** is an unexpected event that causes great suffering or damage. 灾难；灾变；灾害 ❑ *From all points of view, war would be a catastrophe.* 不管从哪方面说，战争都将是场灾难。

cata|stroph|ic /ˌkætəˈstrɒfɪk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **catastrophic** involves or causes a sudden terrible disaster. 灾难性的；引起灾害的 ❑ *A tidal wave caused by the earthquake hit the coast causing catastrophic damage.* 地震引起的潮汐波袭击了沿海地区，造成灾难性破坏。❑ *The water shortage in this country is potentially catastrophic.* 这个国家的水资源匮乏可能会带来灾难性后果。•**cata|strophi|cal|ly** /ˌkætəˈstrɒfɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *The faulty left-hand engine failed catastrophically as the aircraft approached the airport.* 飞机接近机场时，本来有故障的左发动机熄火了，引发了灾难。2 ADJ If you describe something as **catastrophic**, you mean that it is very bad or unsuccessful. 糟糕的；不成功的 ❑ *...another catastrophic attempt to wrest control from a rival Christian militia.* 为从敌对的基督教民兵组织手中夺得控制权而遭遇的再次惨败 ❑ *His mother's untimely death had a catastrophic effect on him.* 他妈妈过早离世对他具有灾难性影响。•**cata|strophi|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *By the time we had to sell, prices had fallen catastrophically.* 等到我们不得不出掉的时候，价格已经崩盘了。

cata|ton|ic /ˌkætəˈtɒnɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as being in a **catatonic** state, you mean that they are not moving or responding at all, usually as a result of illness, shock, or drugs. 木僵的；紧张型的【MEDICAL,LITERARY 医，文】❑ *...and the traumatised heroine sinks into a catatonic trance.* 遭受心理创伤的女主人公陷入紧张性精神恍惚

cat|bird seat /ˈkætbɜːd siːt/ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in the catbird seat**, you think that their situation is very good. 处于优越地位；处于有利地位【AM,INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *If he had not been hurt, his team would be sitting in the catbird seat.* 要是他没有受伤的话，他们队会处于非常有利的地位。

'cat bur|glar (**cat burglars**) N-COUNT A **cat burglar** is a thief who steals from houses or other buildings by climbing up walls and entering through windows or through the roof. 飞贼

cat|call /ˈkætkɔːl/ (**catcalls**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Catcalls** are loud noises that people make to show that they disapprove of something they are watching or listening to. (表示反对的)嘘声，尖叫，怪叫 ❑ *The crowd responded with boos and catcalls.* 人群里发出一片嘘声。

catch ↔ /kætʃ/ (**catches, catching, caught**) 1 VERB If you **catch** a person or animal, you capture them after chasing them, or by using a trap, net, or other device. 抓获；捕捉；逮到 ❑ [v n] *Police say they are confident of catching the gunman.* 警方说他们有信心抓住那个持枪歹徒。❑ [v n] *Where did you catch the fish?* 这条鱼你在哪儿逮的？❑ [v-ed] *I wondered if it was an animal caught in a trap.* 我想会不会是什么动物掉进了陷阱。2 VERB If you **catch** an object that is moving through the air, you seize it with your hands. 接住，抓住(飞行物体) ❑ [v n] *I jumped up to catch a ball and fell over.* 我跳起来接球，结果摔了个跟头。•N-COUNT **Catch** is also a noun. ❑ *He missed the catch and the match was lost.* 他没有接住球，比赛输了。3 VERB If you **catch** a part of someone's body, you take or seize it with your hand, often in order to stop them going somewhere. 握住，抓住，拉住(身体部位) ❑ [v n] *Liz caught his arm.* 莉兹一把抓住了他的胳膊。❑ [v n prep] *He knelt beside her and caught her hand in both of his.* 他跪在她旁边，双手握住她的一只手。❑ [v n prep] *Garrido caught her by the wrist.* 加里多抓住她的手腕。4 VERB If one thing **catches** another, it hits it accidentally or manages to hit it. 碰到；击中；碰到 ❑ [v n] *The stinging slap almost caught his face.* 那狠狠的一巴掌差点搧在他脸上。❑ [v n +with] *I may have caught him with my elbow but it was just an accident.* 也许我的胳膊肘碰到了他，但那是无意的。❑ [v n +on] *He caught her on the side of her head with his other fist.* 他另一只拳头击中了她的头侧。5 VERB If something **catches on** or **in** an object or if an object **catches** something, it accidentally becomes attached to the object or stuck in it. (被)卡住；(被)钩住 ❑ [v prep] *Her ankle caught on a root, and she almost lost her balance.* 她的脚踝被树根绊了一下，差点摔倒。❑ [v n prep] *A man caught his foot in the lawnmower.* 有个男的一只脚绞进剪草机里了。6 VERB When you **catch** a bus, train, or plane, you get on it in order to travel somewhere. 乘坐；搭乘；赶上 ❑ [v n] *We were in plenty of time for Anthony to catch the ferry.* 我们时间充裕得很，足够安东尼赶上渡船。❑ [v n prep] *He caught a taxi to Harrods.* 他打了辆出租车去哈罗德百货商场。7 VERB If you **catch** someone doing something wrong, you see or find them doing it. 撞见，当场抓住(某人做坏事) ❑ [v n v-ing] *He caught a youth breaking into a car.* 他撞见一个青年撬车。❑ [v n prep] *Three years ago my wife and I divorced. I caught her with her boss.* 3年前，我和老婆离了婚。我发现她和她老板有染。8 VERB If you **catch yourself** doing something, especially something surprising, you suddenly become aware that you are doing it. 忽然发觉；突然意识到 ❑ [v pron-refl v-ing] *I caught myself feeling almost sorry for poor Mr Laurence.* 我突然发觉自己几乎同情起可怜的劳伦斯先生来了。9 VERB If you **catch** something or **catch** a glimpse of it, you notice it or manage to see it briefly. 注意；留意；看见 ❑ [v n] *As she turned back she caught the puzzled look on her mother's face.* 她转过身来，看见母亲脸上迷惑的表情。❑ [v n] *He caught a glimpse of the man's face in a shop window.* 他在商店橱窗里瞥见了那个人的脸。10 VERB If you **catch** something that someone has said, you manage to hear it. 听见；听清 ❑ [v n] *I do not believe I caught your name.* 我没有听清你的名字。❑ [v wh] *The men out in the corridor were trying to catch what they said.* 外面走廊上的人竖起耳朵想听他们说些什么。

C

1 VERB If you **catch** a TV or radio programme or an event, you manage to see or listen to it. 观看，收看（电视节目）；收听（电台节目）❑ [v n] *Bill turns on the radio to catch the local news.* 比尔打开收音机，收听本地新闻。2 VERB If you **catch** someone, you manage to contact or meet them to talk to them, especially when they are just about to go somewhere else. （尤指及时）遇到，联系上 ❑ [v n] *I dialled Elizabeth's number thinking I might catch her before she left for work.* 我拨了伊丽莎白的号码，心里想或许能赶在她去上班前联系到她。❑ [v n] *Hello, Dolph. Glad I caught you.* 喂，多尔夫，可见着你了。3 VERB If something or someone **catches** you by surprise or at a bad time, you were not expecting them or do not feel able to deal with them. 使惊慌失措；使措手不及 ❑ [v n prep] *She looked as if the photographer had caught her by surprise.* 看上去，她好像被摄影师搞了个猝不及防。❑ [v n prep] *I'm sorry but I just cannot say anything. You've caught me at a bad time.* 对不起，我真的没什么好说的。你问得不是时候。❑ [v n adj] *The sheer number of spectators has caught everyone unprepared.* 观众人数之多让所有人措手不及。4 VERB If something **catches** your attention or your eye, you notice it or become interested in it. 引起，吸引（注意或兴趣）❑ [v n] *My shoes caught his attention.* 我的鞋子引起了他的注意。❑ [v n] *A quick movement across the aisle caught his eye.* 有个人影在走道里一闪而过，引起了他的注意。5 V-PASSIVE If you **are caught** in a storm or other unpleasant situation, it happens when you cannot avoid its effects. 使遭到；使遭遇；使遭受 ❑ [*be*/*get* v-ed + in] *When he was fishing off the island he was caught in a storm and almost drowned.* 他在该岛附近捕鱼时，赶上一场风暴，差点淹死。❑ [*be* v-ed + between] *Visitors to the area were caught between police and the rioters.* 到该地区游玩的人碰上警察和骚乱分子交战。6 V-PASSIVE If you **are caught between** two alternatives or two people, you do not know which one to choose or follow. （在两者中）不知如何选择，不知所措 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*between*] *The Jordanian leader is caught between both sides in the dispute.* 争端双方使约旦领导人左右为难。❑ [*be* v-ed +*between*] *She was caught between envy and admiration.* 她不知是该妒忌还是该羡慕。7 VERB If you **catch** a cold or a disease, you become ill with it. 染上，患，得（感冒等疾病）❑ [v n] *The more stress you are under, the more likely you are to catch a cold.* 压力越大，越容易患感冒。8 VERB To **catch** liquids or small pieces that fall from somewhere means to collect them in a container. 盛，接，收集（落下的液体或碎片）❑ [v n] *...a specially designed breadboard with a tray to catch the crumbs.* 一种专门设计的带接面包屑托盘的面包切板 9 VERB If something **catches** the light or if the light **catches** it, it reflects the light and looks bright or shiny. 反（光）；（光）照射 ❑ [v n] *They saw the ship's guns, catching the light of the moon.* 他们看到船上的大炮在月光下熠熠生辉。❑ [v n +*in*] *Often a fox goes across the road in front of me and I just catch it in the headlights.* 常常有狐狸穿越车前方的马路，我借助车头灯正好看见。10 N-COUNT A **catch** on a window, door, or container is a device that fastens it. 锁钩；挂钩；吊扣 ❑ [+*of*] *She fiddled with the catch of her bag.* 她摆弄着包上的搭扣。11 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **catch** is a hidden problem or difficulty in a plan or an offer that seems surprisingly good. 隐患；隐藏的困难；陷阱 ❑ *The catch is that you work for your supper, and the food and accommodation can be very basic.* 难就难在你得工作挣晚餐，而吃住是最基本的。12 N-COUNT When people have been fishing, their **catch** is the total number of fish that they have caught. 渔获量；渔获物 ❑ *The catch included one fish over 18 pounds.* 捕获的鱼里有一条重逾 18 磅。13 N-UNCOUNT **Catch** is a game in which children throw a ball to each other. （儿童的）抛接球游戏 14 N-UNCOUNT **Catch** is a game in which one child chases other children and tries to touch or catch one of them. 捉人游戏 15 → see also **catching** 16 PHRASE You can say things such as '**You wouldn't catch me doing that**' to emphasize that you would never do a particular thing. 我绝不会做那种事【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You wouldn't catch me in there, I can tell you.* 你永远别想在那里看见我，我可以告诉你。17 **to catch your breath** → see **breath** 18 **to catch fire** → see **fire** 19 **to catch hold of** something → see **hold** 20 **to catch sight of** something → see **sight**

▶catch on 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **catch on to** something, you understand it, or realize that it is happening. 明白；懂得；认识到 ❑ [v p +*to*] *He got what he could out of me before I caught on to the kind of person he'd turned into.* 我还没有意识到他已经变成了那样的人，他就已经从我这儿把能套走的都套走了。❑ [v p] *Wait a minute! I'm beginning to catch on.* 等一下！我开始有点懂了。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **catches on**, it becomes popular. 时兴；流行 ❑ [v p] *The idea has been around for ages without catching on.* 这个观点提出来有年头了，可是一直没被广泛接受。

▶catch out PHRASAL VERB To **catch** someone **out** means to cause them to make a mistake that reveals that they are lying about something, do not know something, or cannot do something. 使原形毕露；抓住…的短处【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n p prep] *Detectives followed him for months hoping to catch him out in some deception.* 侦探们跟踪了他几个月，希望能当场抓住他行骗。❑ [*be* v-ed p + by] *The government has been caught out by the speed of events.* 事情发展之迅速暴露了政府的无能。[Also v n p, v p n]

▶catch up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **catch up with** someone who is in front of you, you reach them by walking faster than they are walking. 赶上；追上；跟上 ❑ [v p] *I stopped and waited for her to catch up.* 我停住脚步，等她赶上来。❑ [v p +*with*] *We caught up with the nuns.* 我们赶上了修女们。2 PHRASAL VERB To **catch up with** someone means to reach the same standard, stage, or level that they have reached. 赶上，达到（标准、水平等）❑ [v p +*with*] *Most late developers will catch up with their friends.* 大多数晚发育者都会赶上他们的朋友。❑ [v p] *John began the season better than me but I have fought to catch up.* 赛季伊始，约翰表现比我好，不过我经过努力追了上来。❑ [v p +*on*/*in*] *During the evenings, the school is used by kids who want to catch up on English and mathematics.* 每到晚上，就有孩子来学校补习英语和数学。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **catch up on** an activity that you have not had much time to do recently, you spend time doing it. 补做；赶做 ❑ [v p +*on*/*with*] *I was catching up on a bit of reading.* 当时我在赶着读些东西。4 PHRASAL VERB If you **catch up** on friends who you have not seen for some time or on their lives, you talk to them and find out what has happened in their lives since you last talked together. 了解近况；叙旧 ❑ [v p +*on*] *The ladies spent some time catching up on each other's health and families.* 女士们花了点时间叙旧，聊了聊彼此的健康和家庭状况。❑ [v p +*with*] *She plans to return to Dublin to catch up with the relatives she has not seen since she married.* 她打算回都柏林，去看望一下结婚后就再没见过面的亲戚。5 PHRASAL VERB If you **are caught up in** something, you are involved in it, usually unwillingly. 牵扯进；卷入 ❑ [*be* v-ed p +*in*] *The people themselves weren't part of the conflict; they were just caught up in it.* 那些人本身和这场冲突不相干，他们只是被牵涉进去的。[Also *be*/*get* v-ed p]

▶catch up with 1 PHRASAL VERB When people **catch up with** someone who has done something wrong, they succeed in finding them in order to arrest or punish them. 捕获，擒获，捉拿到（犯错者）❑ [v p p n] *The law caught up with him yesterday.* 昨天，他被捉拿归案。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **catches up with** you, you are forced to deal with something unpleasant that happened or that you did in the past, which you have been able to avoid until now. 和…算旧账；使…最终尝到苦果 ❑ [v p p n] *Although he subsequently became a successful businessman, his criminal past caught up with him.* 尽管后来他成了事业有成的生意人，陈年旧罪终究让他尝到了苦果。

Thesaurus 同类词 *catch* Also look up:

V. apprehend, arrest, capture, grab, nab, seize, snatch, trap; (*ant.*) free, let go, let off, release 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *catch* with:

N. catch **a fish** 捉鱼 1
catch **a ball** 接球 2
catch **a bus/flight/plane/train** 搭乘公共汽车／航班／飞机／火车 6
catch **a thief** 当场抓住小偷 7
catch **your attention** 引起注意，catch **your eye** 吸引眼球 11

PREP. catch **on** *something* 被某物卡住 5

V. **play** catch 玩抛接球游戏；玩捉人游戏 13 14

Catch-22 /ˌkætʃ twentiˈtuː/ also **Catch 22** N-SING [oft N n] If you describe a situation as a **Catch-22**, you mean it is an impossible situation because you cannot do one thing until you do another thing, but you cannot do the second thing until you do the first thing. 悖论式困境 ❑ *It's a Catch 22 situation here. Nobody wants to support you until you're successful, but without the support how can you ever be successful?* 真叫人左右为难啊——你不成功就没人想支持你，可是没有人支持，你哪天才能成功呢？

ˈcatch-all (**catch-alls**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **catchall**

N-COUNT A **catch-all** is a term or category which includes many different things. 含义甚广的术语；笼统的类别 ❑ *Globalisation is a catch-all to describe increased international trade.* "全球化"是描述国际贸易增长的笼统字眼。❑ *Indigestion is a catch-all term for any kind of stomach distress.* "消化不良"是个笼统的说法，可以指各种胃部不适。

catch|er /ˈkætʃəʳ/ (**catchers**) N-COUNT In baseball, the **catcher** is the player who stands behind the batter. The catcher has a special glove for catching the ball. (棒球)捕手，接球手

catch|ing /ˈkætʃɪŋ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an illness or a disease is **catching**, it is easily passed on or given to someone else. (疾病)传染性的，容易传染的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There are those who think eczema is catching.* 有人认为湿疹会传染。

catch|ment /ˈkætʃmənt/ (**catchments**) N-COUNT In geography, **catchment** is the process of collecting water, in particular the process of water flowing from the ground and collecting in a river. **Catchment** is also the water that is collected in this way. (地理学上的)汇水【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˈcatch|ment area (**catchment areas**) ❶ N-COUNT The **catchment area of** a school, hospital, or other service is the area that it serves. 责任区，服务片区(如学区)【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...the catchment areas of the district general hospitals.* 地区综合医院的服务范围 ❷ N-COUNT In geography, the **catchment area** of a river is the area of land from which water flows into the river. (地理学上河流的)汇水区【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˈcatch-phrase (**catch-phrases**) also **catch phrase** N-COUNT A **catch-phrase** is a sentence or phrase which becomes popular or well-known, often because it is frequently used by a famous person. (常指名人常说的)时髦话，流行语

catchy /ˈkætʃi/ (**catchier, catchiest**) ADJ If you describe a tune, name, or advertisement as **catchy**, you mean that it is attractive and easy to remember. (曲调、名字或广告)悦耳的，有吸引力的，朗朗上口的 ❑ *The songs were both catchy and original.* 那些歌曲既上口，又富有原创性。❑ *The initiative has been given the supposedly catchy title of the 'Citizen's Charter'.* 该倡议取了个据说很容易记住的名字，叫做"公民宪章"。

cat|echism /ˈkætɪkɪzəm/ (**catechisms**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In a Catholic, Episcopal, or Orthodox Church, the **catechism** is a series of questions and answers about religious beliefs, which has to be learned by people before they can become full members of that Church. (天主教、圣公会或东正教的)教理问答，教义问答

cat|egor|ic /ˌkætɪˈgɒrɪk, AM 美 -ˈgɔːr-/ ADJ **Categoric** means the same as **categorical**. 同 categorical

cat|egor|ical /ˌkætɪˈgɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 -ˈgɔːr-/ ADJ If you are **categorical** about something, you state your views very definitely and firmly. 确定无疑的；肯定的；坚定的 ❑ *...his categorical denial of the charges of sexual harassment.* 他对性骚扰指控的断然否认 •**cat|egor|ical|ly** /ˌkætɪˈgɒrɪkli, AM 美 -ˈgɔːr-/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They totally and categorically deny the charges.* 他们彻底而又坚决地否认了那些指控。❑ *He stated categorically that this would be his last season in Formula One.* 他明确宣布，这将是他参加一级方程式赛车的最后一个赛季。

cat|ego|rize /ˈkætɪgəraɪz/ (**categorizes, categorizing, categorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **categorise**

VERB If you **categorize** people or things, you divide them into sets or you say which set they belong to. 对…进行分类；把…归类 ❑ [v n] *Lindsay, like his films, is hard to categorise.* 林赛这个人和他的电影一样，很难归类。❑ [v n] *Make a list of your child's toys and then categorise them as sociable or antisocial.* 把孩子的玩具列个单子，然后将其分为交际型和非交际型两类。❑ [v-ing] *...new ways of categorizing information.* 信息分类的新方法 •**cat|ego|ri|za|tion** /ˌkætɪgəraɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**categorizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the categorisation of new types of missiles.* 新型导弹的分类

cat|ego|ry ◆◇◇ /ˈkætɪgri, AM 美 -gɔːri/ (**categories**) N-COUNT If people or things are divided into **categories**, they are divided into groups in such a way that the members of each group are similar to each other in some way. 种类；类别 ❑ [+of] *This book clearly falls into the category of fictionalised autobiography.* 这本书显然属于自传体小说。❑ *The tables were organised into six different categories.* 这些表格被划分为六个不同的类别。

Thesaurus 同类词 *category* Also look up:

N. class, classification, grouping, kind, rank, sort, type

ca|ter /ˈkeɪtəʳ/ (**caters, catering, catered**) ❶ VERB In British English, to **cater for** a group of people means to provide all the things that they need or want. In American English, you say you **cater to** a person or group of people. 为…提供全部所需；满足…的需要；接待 ❑ [v +for] *Minorca is the sort of place that caters for families.* 梅诺卡岛是那种适合家庭旅游的地方。❑ [v +to] *We cater to an exclusive clientele.* 我们只接待高端客户。❷ VERB In British English, to **cater for** something means to take it into account. In American English, you say you **cater to** something. 考虑到；将…考虑进去 ❑ [v +for] *...shops that cater for the needs of men.* 男性用品商店 ❑ [v +to] *Exercise classes cater to all levels of fitness.* 健身班会照顾到不同身体状况的人。❸ VERB If a person or company **caters for** an occasion such as a wedding or a party, they provide food and drink for all the people there. 为…提供饮食；承办…的酒席 ❑ [v +for] *Nunsmere Hall can cater for receptions of up to 300 people.* 纳恩斯米尔酒店最多可以同时接待 300 人。❑ [v n] *Does he cater parties too?* 他也承办派对的饮食吗？❹ → see also **catering, self-catering**

ca|ter|er /ˈkeɪtərəʳ/ (**caterers**) N-COUNT **Caterers** are people or companies that provide food and drink for a place such as an office or for special occasions such as weddings and parties. 餐饮公司；酒席承办商 ❑ *...food brought in from outside caterers.* 外部餐饮公司提供的饭菜

ca|ter|ing /ˈkeɪtərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N, oft N n] **Catering** is the activity of providing food and drink for a large number of people, for example at weddings and parties. 包办饮食；承办酒席 ❑ [+for] *He recently did the catering for a presidential reception.* 他最近承办了一场总统招待会的宴席。

cat|er|pil|lar /ˈkætəʳpɪləʳ/ (**caterpillars**) N-COUNT A **caterpillar** is a small, worm-like animal that feeds on plants and eventually develops into a butterfly or moth. 毛虫

cat|er|waul /ˈkætəʳwɔːl/ (**caterwauls, caterwauling, caterwauled**) VERB If a person or animal **caterwauls**, they make a loud, high, unpleasant noise like the noise that cats make when they fight. (如猫打架时)尖声怪叫，号叫 ❑ [v] *...shrieking and caterwauling in mock distress.* 故作悲伤地尖叫 •N-COUNT **Caterwaul** is also a noun. ❑ *...blood-curdling caterwauls.* 令人毛骨悚然的尖叫 •**cat|er|waul|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...high-pitched moaning and caterwauling.* 尖声的呜咽和号叫

cat|fight /ˈkætfaɪt/ (**catfights**) N-COUNT A **catfight** is an angry fight or quarrel, especially between women. (尤指女人之间的)厮打，争吵【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *A catfight has erupted over who will get top billing.* 为了谁做主角的问题爆发了一场吵闹。

cat|fish /ˈkætfɪʃ/ (**catfish**) N-VAR **Catfish** are a type of fish that have long thin spines around their mouths. 鲇鱼

ca|thar|sis /kəˈθɑːʳsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Catharsis** is getting rid of unhappy memories or strong emotions such as anger or sadness by expressing them in some way. 宣泄 ❑ *He wrote out his rage and bewilderment, which gradually became a form of catharsis leading to understanding.* 他把自己的愤怒和迷惘写了下来，渐渐地，这成了一种宣泄方式，让他从中领悟。

ca|thar|tic /kə'θɑ:ʳtɪk/ ADJ Something that is **cathartic** has the effect of catharsis. 起宣泄作用的；宣泄情绪的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His laughter was cathartic, an animal yelp that brought tears to his eyes.* 他哈哈大笑以宣泄情绪，声音如野兽般尖厉，眼泪都笑出来了。

ca|thedral /kə'θi:drəl/ (**cathedrals**) N-COUNT A **cathedral** is a very large and important church which has a bishop in charge of it. 大教堂；主教座堂 ❑ *...St. Paul's Cathedral.* 圣保罗大教堂 ❑ *...the cathedral city of Canterbury.* 有主教座堂的坎特伯雷市

Cath|er|ine wheel /'kæθərɪnʰwi:l/ (**Catherine wheels**) also **catherine wheel** N-COUNT A **Catherine wheel** is a firework in the shape of a circle which spins round and round. 轮转烟花

cath|eter /'kæθɪtəʳ/ (**catheters**) N-COUNT A **catheter** is a tube which is used to introduce liquids into a human body or to withdraw liquids from it. 导管【MEDICAL 医】

cath|ode /'kæθəʊd/ (**cathodes**) N-COUNT A **cathode** is the negative electrode in a cell such as a battery. (电池等的)阴极，负极 (Compare 比较 **anode**.)

'cathode-ray tube (**cathode-ray tubes**) N-COUNT A **cathode-ray tube** is a device in televisions and computer terminals which sends an image onto the screen. 阴极射线管【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **television**

Catho|lic ♦◇◇ /'kæθlɪk/ (**Catholics**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **Catholic** Church is the branch of the Christian Church that accepts the Pope as its leader and is based in the Vatican in Rome. 天主教的 ❑ *...the Catholic Church.* 天主教会 ❑ *...Catholic priests.* 天主教神父 ❑ *...the Catholic faith.* 天主教信仰 2 → see also **Anglo-Catholic** 3 N-COUNT A **Catholic** is a member of the Catholic Church. 天主教徒 ❑ *At least nine out of ten Mexicans are baptised Catholics.* 至少九成墨西哥人都是受过洗礼的天主教徒。 4 ADJ If you describe a collection of things or people as **catholic**, you are emphasizing that they are very varied. 广泛的；种类繁多的 ❑ *He was a man of catholic tastes, a lover of grand opera, history and the fine arts.* 他这个人兴趣广泛，大歌剧、历史、美术，无所不好。

Ca|tholi|cism /kə'θɒlɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Catholicism** is the traditions, the behaviour, and the set of Christian beliefs that are held by Catholics. 天主教 ❑ *...her conversion to Catholicism.* 她皈依天主教

cat|kin /'kætkɪn/ (**catkins**) N-COUNT A **catkin** is a long, thin, soft flower that hangs on some trees, for example birch trees and hazel trees. 柔荑花序

cat|nap /'kætnæp/ (**catnaps**) also **cat-nap** N-COUNT A **catnap** is a short sleep, usually one which you have during the day. (通常指白天的)小憩，小睡【INFORMAL 非正式】

cat|suit /'kætsu:t/ (**catsuits**) N-COUNT A **catsuit** is a piece of women's clothing that is made in one piece and fits tightly over the body and legs. 女式紧身连衣裤【BRIT 英】

cat|sup /'kætsəp/ → see **ketchup**

→ see **ketchup**

cat|tery /'kætəri/ (**catteries**) N-COUNT A **cattery** is a place where you can leave your cat to be looked after when you go on holiday. 猫寄养所【BRIT 英】

cat|tle /'kætᵊl/ N-PLURAL **Cattle** are cows and bulls. 牛 ❑ *...the finest herd of beef cattle for two hundred miles.* 方圆二百英里内品质最好的一群肉牛

→ see **dairy, herbivore**

'cat|tle grid (**cattle grids**) N-COUNT A **cattle grid** is a set of metal bars in the surface of a road which prevents cattle and sheep from walking along the road, but allows people and vehicles to pass. 拦畜沟栅(铺在路面上的金属架，防止牲畜通过，人、车可通行)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cattle guard**

'cat|tle guard (**cattle guards**) N-COUNT A **cattle guard** is the same as a **cattle grid**. 同 cattle grid【AM 美】

cattle|man /'kætᵊlmæn/ (**cattlemen**) N-COUNT A **cattleman** is a man who looks after or owns cattle, especially in North America or Australia. (尤指北美洲或澳大利亚的)养牛人，牧牛工人，牧牛场场主

'cat|tle mar|ket (**cattle markets**) 1 N-COUNT A **cattle market** is a market where cattle are bought and sold. 牛市场 2 N-COUNT If you refer to an event such as a disco or a beauty contest as a **cattle market**, you disapprove of it because women are considered there only in terms of their sexual attractiveness. 女性色相展示场合(如迪斯科舞会、选美比赛)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'cat|tle prod (**cattle prods**) N-COUNT A **cattle prod** is an object shaped like a long stick. Farmers make cattle move in a particular direction by pushing the cattle prod against the bodies of the animals. 牛刺；赶牛棒 ❑ *...an electric cattle prod.* 电牛棒

cat|ty /'kæti/ (**cattier, cattiest**) ADJ If someone, especially a woman or girl, is being **catty**, they are being unpleasant and unkind. (尤指女子)刁钻刻薄的，搬弄是非的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...catty remarks.* 尖刻的言辞

cat|walk /'kætwɔ:k/ (**catwalks**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] At a fashion show, the **catwalk** is a narrow platform that models walk along to display clothes. 时装表演台；T 型台 2 N-COUNT A **catwalk** is a narrow bridge high in the air, for example between two parts of a tall building, on the outside of a large structure, or over a stage. (高楼两部分间、大型建筑外、舞台上方等处的)天桥，桥形通道，猫道

Cau|ca|sian /kɔ:'keɪʒən/ (**Caucasians**) 1 ADJ A **Caucasian** person is a white person. 白人的；白种人的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a 25-year-old Caucasian male.* 25 岁白人男子 •N-COUNT A **Caucasian** is someone who is Caucasian. 白人；白种人 ❑ *Ann Hamilton was a Caucasian from New England.* 安·汉密尔顿是新英格兰白人。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Anthropologists use **Caucasian** to refer to someone from a racial grouping coming from Europe, North Africa, and western Asia. 高加索人的，白种人的(人类学上指源自欧洲、北非及西亚的一个人种)【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...blue eyes and Caucasian features.* 蓝眼睛白脸庞 •N-COUNT A **Caucasian** is someone who is Caucasian. 高加索人；白种人

cau|cus /'kɔ:kəs/ (**caucuses**) N-COUNT A **caucus** is a group of people within an organization who share similar aims and interests or who have a lot of influence. (组织内部的)实力派，帮派，小集团【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the Black Caucus of minority congressmen.* 少数派议员的黑人集团

caught /kɔ:t/ **Caught** is the past tense and past participle of **catch**.

cau|dron /'kɔ:ldrən/ (**cauldrons**) N-COUNT A **cauldron** is a very large, round metal pot used for cooking over a fire. In stories and fairy tales, a **cauldron** is used by witches for their spells. (小说及童话故事中女巫用以施魔咒的)大锅

Word Link 词根词缀 *cal, caul ≈ hot* 热，*heat* 热量：*calorie, cauldron, scald*

cau|li|flow|er /'kɒlɪflaʊəʳ, AM 美 'kɔ:-/ (**cauliflowers**) N-VAR **Cauliflower** is a large round vegetable that has a hard white centre surrounded by green leaves. 花椰菜；菜花

caus|al /'kɔ:zᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is a **causal** relationship between two things, one thing is responsible for causing the other thing. 因果性的；前因后果的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Rawlins stresses that it is impossible to prove a causal link between the drug and the deaths.* 罗林斯强调无法证明这种药物和多起死亡事件之间存在因果关系。

cau|sal|ity /kɔ:'zælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Causality** is the relationship of cause and effect. 因果关系；因果性；因果律【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the chain of causality that produces an earthquake.* 导致地震的因果链

cau|sa|tion /kɔ:'zeɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **causation** of something, usually something bad, is the factors that have caused it. 诱因；起因；祸端【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The gene is only part of the causation of illness.* 基因只是致病的部分原因。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Causation** is a study of the factors involved in causing something. 原因学；原因研究【FORMAL 正式】

causa|tive /'kɔ:zətɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Causative** factors are ones which are responsible for causing something. 起因的；诱因的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Both nicotine and carbon monoxide inhaled with*

cigarette smoking have been incriminated as causative factors. 抽烟时吸入的尼古丁和一氧化碳都已经被认定为致病因素。

cause ◆◆◆ /kɔːz/ (**causes, causing, caused**) 1 N-COUNT The **cause of** an event, usually a bad event, is the thing that makes it happen. (常指坏事的)原因，诱因 ❑ [+of] *Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death and disease.* 在可以预防的引发死亡和疾病的因素当中，吸烟排在第一位。❑ *The causes are a complex blend of local and national tensions.* 原因很复杂，既有地方性冲突也有全国范围的紧张局势。2 VERB To **cause** something, usually something bad, means to make it happen. 引起，导致(通常指坏事) ❑ [v n] *Attempts to limit family size among some minorities are likely to cause problems.* 试图在某些少数民族中限制生育可能会引起问题。❑ [v n n] *This was a genuine mistake, but it did cause me some worry.* 这确实是个错误，但也着实让我苦恼了一阵子。❑ [v n to-inf] *...a protein that gets into animal cells and attacks other proteins, causing disease to spread.* 进入动物细胞内攻击其他蛋白质、从而导致疾病传播的蛋白质 ❑ [v-ed] *...the damage to Romanian democracy caused by events of the past few days.* 过去几天发生的事件对罗马尼亚民主的危害 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] If you have **cause for** a particular feeling or action, you have good reasons for feeling it or doing it. 理由；缘由 ❑ [+for] *Only a few people can find any cause for celebration.* 觉得有理由庆祝的人少之又少。❑ *Both had much cause to be grateful for the secretiveness of government in Britain.* 双方都有充分理由对英国政府的遮掩表示感激。4 N-COUNT A **cause** is an aim or principle which a group of people supports or is fighting for. 事业；追求；目标；理想 ❑ *Refusing to have one leader has not helped the cause.* 拒绝推举一名领导者对此项事业毫无益处。5 → see also **lost cause** 6 PHRASE You use **cause and effect** to talk about the way in which one thing is caused by another. 因果；因果关系 ❑ *...fundamental laws of biological cause and effect.* 生物学上因果关系的根本法则 7 PHRASE If you say that something is **in a good cause** or **for a good cause**, you mean that it is worth doing or giving to because it will help other people, for example by raising money for charity. 有正当理由的；为了行善 ❑ *The Raleigh International Bike Ride is open to anyone who wants to raise money for a good cause.* 罗利国际自行车赛对任何希望以正当理由筹款的人开放。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cause* Also look up:

V. generate, make, produce, provoke; (*ant.*) deter, prevent, stop 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cause* with:

N. cause **of death** 死因 1
cause **an accident** 造成事故，cause **cancer** 引发癌症，cause **problems** 引发问题，cause **a reaction** 引起反应 2
cause **for concern** 担忧的理由 3
V. **determine the** cause 确定原因 1
support a cause 支持事业 4

'cause /kəz/ also **cause** CONJ **'Cause** is an informal way of saying **because**. (because 的非正式说法) ❑ *30 families are suffering 'cause they're out of work.* 有 30 户人家因为失业而正在经受煎熬。

cause célèbre /ˌkəʊz seɪˈlebrə/ (**causes célèbres**) also **cause celebre** N-COUNT A **cause célèbre** is an issue, person, or criminal trial that has attracted a lot of public attention and discussion. 轰动一时的事件(或人、刑事审判等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Kravchenko trial became a cause celebre in Paris and internationally.* 克拉夫琴科一案在巴黎甚至全世界轰动一时。

causeway /ˈkɔːzweɪ/ (**causeways**) N-COUNT A **causeway** is a raised path or road that crosses water or wet land. (穿越水域或湿地的)堤道，砌道，栈桥

caustic /ˈkɔːstɪk/ 1 ADJ **Caustic** chemical substances are very powerful and can dissolve other substances. (化学物质)腐蚀性的，苛性的 ❑ *...caustic cleaning agents.* 腐蚀性清洁剂 ❑ *Remember that this is caustic; use gloves or a spoon.* 记住这东西有腐蚀性；戴上手套或用勺子。2 ADJ A **caustic** remark is extremely critical, cruel, or bitter. (语言)刻薄的，尖刻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His abrasive wit and caustic comments were an interviewer's nightmare.* 他机智刁钻，评论尖刻，对任何采访他的人而言都是梦魇。

Word Link 词根词缀 *caust, caut ≈ burning* 燃烧：*caustic, cauterize, holocaust*

ˌcaus|tic ˈsoda N-UNCOUNT **Caustic soda** is a powerful chemical substance used to make strong soaps and clean drains. 烧碱；苛性钠；氢氧化钠

cau|ter|ize /ˈkɔːtəraɪz/ (**cauterizes, cauterizing, cauterized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cauterise**

VERB If a doctor **cauterizes** a wound, he or she burns it with heat or with a chemical in order to close it up and prevent it from becoming infected. (用高温或化学物质)烙，烧灼(伤口) ❑ [v n] *He cauterized the wound with a piece of red-hot iron.* 他用一块烧红的烙铁烧灼伤口。

cau|tion /ˈkɔːʃn/ (**cautions, cautioning, cautioned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Caution** is great care which you take in order to avoid possible danger. 谨慎；慎重 ❑ *Extreme caution should be exercised when buying part-worn tyres.* 购买局部磨损的轮胎时要格外当心。❑ *The Chancellor is a man of caution.* 财政大臣为人谨慎。2 VERB If someone **cautions** you, they warn you about problems or danger. 提醒；告诫；警告 ❑ [v +against] *Tony cautioned against misrepresenting the situation.* 托尼告诫说不要歪曲形势。❑ [v n +against/about] *The statement clearly was intended to caution Seoul against attempting to block the council's action again.* 声明显然意在警告首尔不要再试图阻碍理事会的行动。❑ [v that] *He cautioned that opposition attacks on the ruling party would not further political co-operation.* 他告诫说，反对派攻击执政党无助于增进政治合作。[Also v n that, v n to-inf] •N-UNCOUNT **Caution** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a note of caution for the Treasury in the figures.* 统计数据向财政部亮出了警告。3 VERB [usu passive] If someone who has broken the law **is cautioned** by the police, they are warned that if they break the law again official action will be taken against them. (警方)警告(违法者下不为例)【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* v-ed] *The two men were cautioned but police say they will not be charged.* 那两个人受到了警告，不过警方说不会对他们提出指控。•N-COUNT **Caution** is also a noun. ❑ *In November 1987 Paula escaped with a caution. In October 1988 she was fined.* 1987 年 11 月，葆拉被警告了一下就没事儿了。1988 年 10 月，她被处以罚款。4 VERB [usu passive] If someone who has been arrested **is cautioned**, the police warn them that anything they say may be used as evidence in a trial. (警方)警告，告诫(被捕者其所说的话都可能成为呈堂证据)【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Nobody was cautioned after arrest.* 被捕后，没有人被警告过。5 PHRASE If you **throw caution to the wind**, you behave in a way that is not considered sensible or careful. 把谨慎抛诸脑后；鲁莽行事；恣意妄为 ❑ *I threw caution to the wind and rode as fast as I could.* 我忘乎所以，全速骑行。6 **to err on the side of** caution → see **err**

Word Link 词根词缀 *caut ≈ taking care* 小心：*caution, cautious, precaution*

cau|tion|ary /ˈkɔːʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cautionary** story or a **cautionary** note to a story is one that is intended to give a warning to people. (故事或其评注)警诫的，警世的 ❑ *An editorial in The Times sounds a cautionary note.* 《泰晤士报》的一篇社论读起来颇有警诫意味。

cau|tious ◆◇◇ /ˈkɔːʃəs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **cautious** acts very carefully in order to avoid possible danger. 谨慎的；慎重的；小心的 ❑ [+about] *The scientists are cautious about using enzyme therapy on humans.* 科学家对给人使用酶疗法表现慎重。❑ *He is a very cautious man.* 他做事很谨慎。•**cau|tious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *David moved cautiously forward and looked over the edge.* 戴维小心地走上前去向边缘下面望去。❑ *Cautiously, he moved himself into an upright position.* 他小心翼翼地直起了身子。2 ADJ If you describe someone's attitude or reaction as **cautious**, you mean that it is limited or careful. (态度或反应)谨慎的，小心的 ❑ *He has been seen as a champion of a more cautious approach to economic reform.* 他一向被视为一个提倡对经济改革方式采取更为谨慎态度的人。•**cau|tious|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *I am cautiously optimistic that a new government will be concerned and aware about the environment.* 对于新政府是否会关注环境问题，我持谨慎的乐观态度。❑ *Rebel sources have so far reacted cautiously to the threat.* 到目前为

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 cave 洞穴



止，叛军消息人士对威胁反应谨慎。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cautious* Also look up:

ADJ. alert, careful, guarded, watchful; (*ant.*) careless, rash, reckless 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *caut ≈ taking care* 小心：*caution, cautious, precaution*

cav|al|cade /ˌkævəlˈkeɪd/ (**cavalcades**) N-COUNT A **cavalcade** is a procession of people on horses or in cars or carriages. 马队；车队 ❑ [+*of*] *...a cavalcade of limousines and police motorcycles.* 由豪华轿车和警用摩托车组成的车队

cava|lier /ˌkævəˈlɪəʳ/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **cavalier**, you are criticizing them because you think that they do not consider other people's feelings or take account of the seriousness of a situation. 轻慢的；不在乎的；掉以轻心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Editor takes a cavalier attitude to the concept of fact checking.* 那名编辑对于事实查证的观念采取满不在乎的态度。

cav|al|ry /ˈkævəlri/ 1 N-SING The **cavalry** is the part of an army that uses armoured vehicles for fighting. 装甲兵；装甲部队 ❑ *...the U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division.* 美国陆军第一装甲师 2 N-SING The **cavalry** is the group of soldiers in an army who ride horses. 骑兵（部队）❑ *...a young cavalry officer.* 年轻的骑兵军官

cav|al|ry|man /ˈkævəlrɪmæn/ (**cavalrymen**) N-COUNT A **cavalryman** is a soldier who is in the cavalry, especially one who rides a horse. 装甲兵；（尤指）骑兵

cave ◆◇ /keɪv/ (**caves, caving, caved**) N-COUNT A **cave** is a large hole in the side of a cliff or hill, or one that is under the ground. 山洞；洞穴 ❑ *...a cave more than 1,000 feet deep.* 上千英尺深的洞穴

▶**cave in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a roof or a ceiling **caves in**, it collapses inwards. （屋顶、天花板等）塌陷，坍塌 ❑ [V P] *Part of the roof has caved in.* 屋顶已经部分塌落了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **cave in**, you suddenly stop arguing or resisting, especially when people put pressure on you to stop. （尤指迫于压力）突然停止争辩，让步，屈服 ❑ [V P] *After a ruinous strike, the union caved in.* 经过一场破坏性的罢工之后，工会让步了。 ❑ [V P +*to*] *The Prime Minister has caved in to backbench pressure.* 首相迫于后座议员们的压力让步了。 ❑ [V P +*on*] *He's caved in on capital punishment.* 他在死刑问题上已经让步了。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **cave**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cav ≈ hollow* 空：*cave, cavity, excavate*

ca|veat /ˈkæviæt, AM 美 ˈkeɪv-/ (**caveats**) N-COUNT [oft N that] A **caveat** is a warning of a specific limitation of something such as information or an agreement. 警告；限制性声明；注意事项【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was one caveat: he was not to enter into a merger or otherwise weaken the Roche family's control of the firm.* 有一点需要声明：他不得参与合并，或以其他方式削弱罗奇家族对该公司的控制。

ca|veat emp|tor /ˌkæviæt ˈemptɔːʳ, AM 美 ˌkeɪv-/ CONVENTION **Caveat emptor** means 'let the buyer beware', and is a warning to someone buying something that it is their responsibility to identify and accept any faults in it. 买主自负其责；货物售出，概不退换【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】

'cave-in (**cave-ins**) N-COUNT A **cave-in** is the sudden collapse of the roof of a cave or mine. 塌陷；坍塌

cave|man /ˈkeɪvmæn/ (**cavemen**) N-COUNT **Cavemen** were people in prehistoric times who lived mainly in caves. （史前时代的）洞人，穴居人

cav|er /ˈkeɪvəʳ/ (**cavers**) N-COUNT A **caver** is someone who goes into underground caves as a sport. （作为体育运动的）洞穴探险者

cav|ern /ˈkævəʳn/ (**caverns**) N-COUNT A **cavern** is a large deep cave. 大洞穴；大山洞

cav|ern|ous /ˈkævəʳnəs/ ADJ A **cavernous** room or building is very large inside, and so it reminds you of a cave. （房间或建筑物）宽敞的，像洞穴的 ❑ *The work space is a bare and cavernous warehouse.* 工作场地是个空荡荡的大仓库。

cavi|ar /ˈkævɪɑːʳ/ (**caviars**) also **caviare** N-VAR **Caviar** is the salted eggs of a fish called a sturgeon. 鱼子酱

cav|il /ˈkævəl/ (**cavils, cavilling, cavilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **caviling, caviled**

VERB [no passive] If you say that someone **cavils at** something, you mean that they make criticisms of it that you think are unimportant or unnecessary. 挑剔；吹毛求疵【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [V] *Let us not cavil too much.* 我们别太挑剔了。 ❑ [V +*at*] *I don't think this is the time to cavil at the wording of the report.* 我觉得现在不是挑剔报告措辞的时候。•N-COUNT **Cavil** is also a noun.

❑ *These cavils aside, most of the essays are very good indeed.* 除了这些瑕疵之外，大多数文章还是很不错的。

cav|ity /'kævɪti/ (**cavities**) 1 N-COUNT A **cavity** is a space or hole in something such as a solid object or a person's body. 洞；腔；空隙【FORMAL 正式】2 N-COUNT In dentistry, a **cavity** is a hole in a tooth, caused by decay. (牙科)窝洞，龋洞【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **smell, teeth**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cav = hollow 空：cave, cavity, excavate*

,cav|ity wall (**cavity walls**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **cavity wall** is a wall that consists of two separate walls with a space between them. Cavity walls help to keep out noise and cold. (隔音或防寒的)夹心墙【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...cavity wall insulation.* 夹心墙保温材料

ca|vort /kə'vɔ:t/ (**cavorts, cavorting, cavorted**) 1 VERB When people **cavort**, they leap about in a noisy and excited way. 欢呼雀跃；欢腾；欢蹦乱跳 ❑ [v] *You can enjoy a quick snack while your children cavort in the sand.* 趁孩子们在沙滩上嬉戏，你可以抓紧吃点东西。2 VERB **Cavort** is sometimes used by journalists to suggest that people were behaving in a playfully sexual way. (新闻用语)调情，挑逗 ❑ [v +with] *It was claimed she cavorted with a police sergeant in a Jacuzzi but she denies this.* 据称她和一位警佐在极可意水按摩浴缸里调情，但她否认了。

caw /kɔ:/ (**caws, cawing, cawed**) VERB When a bird such as a crow or a rook **caws**, it makes a loud harsh sound. (乌鸦等)啼叫，尖叫 ❑ [v] *Outside, a raven cawed.* 外面，一只渡鸦尖叫了一声。

cay|enne pep|per /kaɪ,en 'pepə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Cayenne pepper** or **cayenne** is a red powder with a hot taste which is made from dried peppers and is used to flavour food. (红)辣椒粉，辣椒面儿 ❑ *Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of cayenne.* 调以盐、胡椒和少许辣椒粉。

CB /,si: 'bi:/ N-UNCOUNT **CB**, an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Citizens' Band', is a range of radio frequencies which the general public is allowed to use to send messages to each other. It is used especially by truck drivers and other drivers who use radio sets in their vehicles. (尤指司机使用的)民用电台波段

cc /,si: 'si:/ 1 You use **cc** when referring to the volume or capacity of something such as the size of a car engine. **cc** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'cubic centimetres'. (表示汽车发动机等的容积)立方厘米 ❑ *...1,500 cc sports cars.* 1,500 立方厘米排量的跑车 2 **cc** is used at the end of a business letter to indicate that a copy is being sent to another person. (用于商业信函的末尾)抄送给，副本呈送【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...cc J. Chan, S. Cooper.* 抄送：J. 钱，S. 库珀

CCTV /,si: si: ti: 'vi:/ N-UNCOUNT **CCTV** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'closed-circuit television'. 闭路电视 ❑ *...a CCTV camera.* 闭路电视摄像机 ❑ *The girls were filmed on CCTV.* 闭路电视拍到了那些女孩。

CD ♦∞ /,si: 'di:/ (**CDs**) N-COUNT **CDs** are small plastic discs on which sound, especially music, is recorded. **CDs** can also be used to store information which can be read by a computer. **CD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'compact disc'. 光盘；光碟 ❑ *The Beatles' Red and Blue compilations are issued on CD for the first time next month.* 下个月，披头士乐队的专辑《红与蓝》将首次发行光碟。

→ see **DVD, laser**

,CD burn|er (**CD burners**) N-COUNT A **CD burner** is the same as a **CD writer**. 同 CD writer【COMPUTING 计算机】

C.diff /'si:dɪf/ N-UNCOUNT **C.diff** is short for **Clostridium difficile**. (Clostridium difficile 的缩约词)【MEDICAL 医】

,CD play|er ♦∞ (**CD players**) N-COUNT A **CD player** is a machine on which you can play CDs. 光盘播放机；光碟播放机

Cdr

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **CDR**

N-TITLE **Cdr** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **commander** when it is used as a title. (用作头衔)海军中校，指挥官 ❑ *...Cdr A.C. Moore.* A.C. 穆尔海军中校

CD-R /,si: di: 'ɑ:'/ (**CD-Rs**) N-COUNT A **CD-R** is a CD which is capable of recording sound and images, for example from another CD or from the Internet. **CD-R** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'compact disc recordable'. 可录光碟

CD-ROM ♦∞ /,si: di: 'rɒm/ (**CD-ROMs**) N-COUNT A **CD-ROM** is a CD on which a very large amount of information can be stored and then read using a computer. **CD-ROM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'compact disc read-only memory'. 只读光碟【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The collected Austen novels on CD-ROM will cost £35.* 光盘版奥斯汀小说集售价为 35 英镑。

CD-ROM drive /,si: di: 'rɒm draɪv/ (**CD-ROM drives**) N-COUNT A **CD-ROM drive** is the device that you use with a computer to play CD-ROMs. 只读光碟驱动器；只读光驱【COMPUTING 计算机】

CD-RW /,si: di: ɑ:' 'dʌbᵊlju:/ (**CD-RWs**) N-COUNT A **CD-RW** is a CD which is capable of recording sound and images, for example from another CD or from the Internet. **CD-RW** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'compact disc rewritable'. 可重写光碟

,CD writ|er (**CD writers**) N-COUNT A **CD writer** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for copying data from a computer onto a CD. 光盘刻录机【COMPUTING 计算机】

cease ♦∞ /si:s/ (**ceases, ceasing, ceased**) 1 VERB If something **ceases**, it stops happening or existing. 停止；终了；消失【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *At one o'clock the rain had ceased.* 一点时，雨已停歇。2 VERB If you **cease to** do something, you stop doing it. 停止；终止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *He never ceases to amaze me.* 他总能给我惊喜。❑ [v v-ing] *A small number of firms have ceased trading.* 一小部分公司已经停止贸易。3 VERB If you **cease** something, you stop it happening or working. 停止；终止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Tundra Times, a weekly newspaper in Alaska, ceased publication this week.* 阿拉斯加的周报《苔原时报》本周停刊了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cease* Also look up:

V. end, finish, halt, quit, shut down, stop; (*ant.*) begin, continue, start 1

cease|fire ♦∞ /'si:sfaɪə'/ (**ceasefires**) also **cease-fire** N-COUNT A **ceasefire** is an arrangement in which countries or groups of people that are fighting each other agree to stop fighting. 停火(协定) ❑ *They have agreed to a ceasefire after three years of conflict.* 经过 3 年冲突，他们已经同意停火。

cease|less /'si:sləs/ ADJ If something, often something unpleasant, is **ceaseless**, it continues for a long time without stopping or changing. (常指令人不快的事)不停歇的，无休止的，不断的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is a ceaseless struggle from noon to night.* 从中午到夜晚，争斗没有停歇。•**cease|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The characters complain ceaselessly about food queues, prices and corruption.* 那些人不停抱怨购买食品排队问题、物价问题以及贪污腐败问题。

ce|dar /'si:də'/ (**cedars**) N-VAR A **cedar** or a **cedar tree** is a large evergreen tree with wide branches and small thin leaves called needles. 雪松 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cedar** is the wood of this tree. 雪松木 ❑ *The yacht is built of cedar strip planking.* 游艇是用雪松条板建造的。

cede /si:d/ (**cedes, ceding, ceded**) VERB If someone in a position of authority **cedes** land or power **to** someone else, they let them have the land or power, often as a result of military or political pressure. 割让(领土)；放弃(权力)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *Only a short campaign took place in Puerto Rico, but after the war Spain ceded the island to America.* 波多黎各战事很短暂，但是战争结束后西班牙将该岛割让给了美国。❑ [v n] *The General had promised to cede power by January.* 将军允诺于一月份之前交出兵权。

ce|dil|la /sɪ'dɪlə/ (**cedillas**) N-COUNT A **cedilla** is a symbol that is written under the letter 'c' in French, Portuguese, and some other languages to show that you pronounce it like a letter 's' rather than like a letter 'k'. It is written ç. 下加变音符(法语、葡萄牙语等语言里，标在 c 下的符号，表示此处应读 /s/，不读 /k/，写作 ç)

cei|lidh /'keɪlɪ/ (**ceilidhs**) N-COUNT A **ceilidh** is an informal

entertainment, especially in Scotland or Ireland, at which there is folk music, singing, and dancing. (尤指苏格兰或爱尔兰的)歌舞会，同乐会

ceil|ing /'si:lɪŋ/ (**ceilings**) 1 N-COUNT A **ceiling** is the horizontal surface that forms the top part or roof inside a room. 天花板；顶棚 ❑ *The rooms were spacious, with tall windows and high ceilings.* 房间很宽敞，窗户和天花板都很高。❑ *The study was lined from floor to ceiling on every wall with bookcases.* 书房四面墙都摆满了书架，从地板一直到天花板。2 N-COUNT A **ceiling on** something such as prices or wages is an official upper limit that cannot be broken. (官方定的价格、工资等的)上限，最高限额 ❑ [+on] *...an informal agreement to put a ceiling on salaries.* 对薪酬封顶的非正式协议 ❑ [+of] *The agreement sets the ceiling of twenty-two-point-five million barrels a day on OPEC production.* 协议规定，欧佩克每天原油产量不得超过2250万桶。

ce|leb /sɪ'leb/ (**celebs**) N-COUNT A **celeb** is the same as a **celebrity**. 同 celebrity【mainly JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 主新闻，非正式】

cel|ebrant /'selɪbrənt/ (**celebrants**) N-COUNT A **celebrant** is a person who performs or takes part in a religious ceremony. 主祭；司仪教士；宗教仪式主持人(或参加者)【FORMAL 正式】

cel|ebrate ♦◇ /'selɪbreɪt/ (**celebrates, celebrating, celebrated**) 1 VERB If you **celebrate**, you do something enjoyable because of a special occasion or to mark someone's success. 庆祝 ❑ [v] *I was in a mood to celebrate.* 我很想庆祝一下。❑ [v n] *Tom celebrated his 24th birthday two days ago.* 汤姆两天前庆祝了他的24岁生日。2 VERB If an organization or country **is celebrating** an anniversary, it has existed for that length of time and is doing something special because of it. 庆祝(周年) ❑ [v n] *The Society is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year.* 这个协会今年将举办成立十周年庆典。3 VERB When priests **celebrate** Holy Communion or Mass, they officially perform the actions and ceremonies that are involved. 主持(圣餐或弥撒) ❑ [v n] *Pope John Paul celebrated mass today in a city in central Poland.* 教皇约翰·保罗二世今天在波兰中部一个城市主持了弥撒。

cel|ebrat|ed /'selɪbreɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **celebrated** person or thing is famous and much admired. 著名的；有名的；受人敬仰的 ❑ *He was soon one of the most celebrated young painters in England.* 不久他就成了英格兰最负盛名的年轻画家之一。

cel|ebra|tion ♦◇ /ˌselɪ'breɪʃ°n/ (**celebrations**) 1 N-COUNT A **celebration** is a special enjoyable event that people organize because something pleasant has happened or because it is someone's birthday or anniversary. 庆祝活动；庆典 ❑ *I can tell you, there was a celebration in our house that night.* 告诉你，那天晚上我们家开了个庆祝会。❑ *...his eightieth birthday celebrations.* 他八十大寿的庆祝活动 2 N-SING The **celebration of** something is praise and appreciation which is given to it. 赞扬；赞美；颂扬 ❑ [+of] *This was not a memorial service but a celebration of his life.* 这不是在开追思会，而是在颂扬他的一生。

cel|ebra|tory /ˌselə'breɪtəri, AM 美 'selɪbrətɔ:ri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **celebratory** meal, drink, or other activity takes place to celebrate something such as a birthday, anniversary, or victory. 表示庆祝的；庆祝性的 ❑ *That night she, Nicholson and the crew had a celebratory dinner.* 那天晚上，她、尼科尔森和全体工作人员搞了一个庆功宴。

ce|leb|rity /sɪ'lebrɪti/ (**celebrities**) 1 N-COUNT A **celebrity** is someone who is famous, especially in areas of entertainment such as films, music, writing, or sport. (尤指娱乐界的)名人，明星 ❑ *In 1944, at the age of 30, Hersey suddenly became a celebrity.* 1944年，30岁的赫西一夜成名。❑ *...a host of celebrities.* 群星荟萃 2 N-UNCOUNT If a person or thing achieves **celebrity**, they become famous, especially in areas of entertainment such as films, music, writing, or sport. (尤指娱乐界的)名声，名誉，名气 ❑ *Joanna has finally made it to the first rank of celebrity after 25 years as an actress.* 乔安娜当了25年演员后，终于跻身一线女星之列。

cel|ery /'selərɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Celery** is a vegetable with long pale green stalks. It is eaten raw in salads. 芹菜 ❑ *...a stick of celery.* 一根芹菜

ce|les|tial /sɪ'lestɪəl/ ADJ **Celestial** is used to describe things relating to heaven or to the sky. 天空的；天的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *Gravity governs the motions of celestial bodies.* 重力控制着天体运动。

→ see **astronomer**

celi|ba|cy /'selɪbəsɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Celibacy** is the state of being celibate. 独身；禁欲

celi|bate /'selɪbət/ (**celibates**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **celibate** does not marry or have sex, because of their religious beliefs. (因宗教信仰)独身的；禁欲的 ❑ *The Pope bluntly told the world's priests yesterday to stay celibate.* 教皇昨天明确要求全世界的神父独身。•N-COUNT A **celibate** is someone who is celibate. 独身主义者；禁欲者 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **celibate** does not have sex during a particular period of their life. (特定时期)禁欲的，节制性欲的 ❑ *I was celibate for two years.* 我有两年没有性生活。

cell ♦◇ /sel/ (**cells**) 1 N-COUNT A **cell** is the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently. Every animal or plant is made up of millions of cells. 细胞 ❑ *Those cells divide and give many other different types of cells.* 那些细胞分裂，产生许多不同种类的细胞。❑ *...blood cells.* 血细胞 ❑ *Soap destroys the cell walls of bacteria.* 肥皂破坏细菌的细胞壁。2 N-COUNT A **cell** is a small room in which a prisoner is locked. A **cell** is also a small room in which a monk or nun lives. 单人牢房；(修道院的)单人小室 3 N-COUNT [usu n N] You can refer to a small group of people within a larger organization as a **cell**. (大组织中的)小团体，基层组织

→ see **cardiovascular, clone, mobile phone, skin**

cel|lar /'selə^r/ (**cellars**) 1 N-COUNT A **cellar** is a room underneath a building, which is often used for storing things in. 地窖；地下室 ❑ *The box of papers had been stored in a cellar at the family home.* 那箱文件一直藏在家中的地窖里。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A person's or restaurant's **cellar** is the collection of different wines that they have. (私人或饭店的)酒窖 ❑ *...the restaurant's extensive wine cellar.* 饭店庞大的酒窖

cel|list /'tʃelɪst/ (**cellists**) N-COUNT A **cellist** is someone who plays the cello. 大提琴手；大提琴演奏者

cell|mate /'selmeɪt/ (**cellmates**) also **cell-mate** N-COUNT [usu with poss] In a prison, someone's **cellmate** is the person they share their cell with. 狱友；同牢室友

cel|lo /'tʃeləʊ/ (**cellos**) N-VAR A **cello** is a musical instrument with four strings that looks like a large violin. You play the cello with a bow while sitting down and holding it upright between your legs. 大提琴

→ see **string, orchestra**

cel|lo|phane /'seləfeɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Cellophane** is a thin, transparent material that is used to wrap things. 玻璃纸，赛璐玢(包装用)【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *She tore off the cellophane, pulled out a cigarette, and lit it.* 她撕掉包装纸，抽出一支烟点燃。❑ *...a cellophane wrapper.* 赛璐玢包装纸

cell|phone /'selfəʊn/ (**cellphones**) also **cell-phone** N-COUNT A **cellphone** is the same as a **cellular phone**. 同 cellular phone【mainly AM 主美】

cel|lu|lar /'seljʊlə^r/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cellular** means relating to the cells of animals or plants. 细胞的 ❑ *Many toxic effects can be studied at the cellular level.* 许多毒效应可以从细胞层面上去研究。

ˌcel|lu|lar 'phone (**cellular phones**) N-COUNT A **cellular phone** or **cellular telephone** is a type of telephone which does not need wires to connect it to a telephone system. 手机；移动电话【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **mobile phone**

→ see **mobile phone**

cel|lu|lite /'seljʊlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Cellulite** is lumpy fat which people may get under their skin, especially on their thighs. (尤指大腿的)皮下脂肪团

cel|lu|loid /'seljʊlɔɪd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] You can use **celluloid** to refer to films and the cinema. 电影；电影院；银幕 ❑ *King's works seem to lack something on celluloid.* 金的作品搬上银幕后似乎缺点什么。

cel|lu|lose /'seljʊləʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cellulose** is a substance that

Word Web 话题词汇 census 人口普查

Every 10 years the Government conducts a **census**. This **survey counts** the number of people living in the United Kingdom and provides details about the way they live. The last census date was 27 March 2011, and the next census will be held in 2021. The census is taken on one day because it gives a picture of the entire population at the same time. The written **questionnaire** asks for **information** about people's age, family or household, health, housing, employment, transport, and ethnicity. This information helps the Government make decisions about grants to local authorities and health authorities, social services, housing needs, jobs training, planning for roads and public transport, and equal opportunities policies.

每隔 10 年英国政府就会进行一次人口普查。通过调查，可以计算出在英国居住的人口总数，并提供人口生活方式的具体细节。上一次人口普查的日期是 2011 年 3 月 27 日，下一次将在 2021 年进行。普查在一天之内完成，以反映总人口在同一时间段的全貌。书面调查问卷涉及年龄、家庭、健康、住房、就业、交通和种族方面的信息。这些信息帮助政府向地方政府和卫生部门、社会服务、住房需求、岗位培训、道路及公共交通规划、机会均等政策等领域拨款时作出决策。

C

exists in the cell walls of plants and is used to make paper, plastic, and various fabrics and fibres. 纤维素

Celsius /'selsiəs/ ADJ **Celsius** is a scale for measuring temperature, in which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees. It is represented by the symbol °C. 摄氏温标的（符号为℃） ❑ *Highest temperatures 11° Celsius, that's 52° Fahrenheit.* 最高温度 11 摄氏度，即 52 华氏度。•N-UNCOUNT **Celsius** is also a noun. ❑ *The thermometer shows the temperature in Celsius and Fahrenheit.* 这支温度计标有摄氏和华氏两种温度。

Usage 用法 **Celsius** and **Fahrenheit**

The Celsius or centigrade scale is rarely used to express temperature in the U.S. The Fahrenheit scale is used instead.
在美国，很少用摄氏温标表示温度，而是采用华氏温标。

Celt /kelt, selt/ (**Celts**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **Celt**, you mean that they are part of the racial group which comes from Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and some other areas such as Brittany. 凯尔特人

Celt|ic /'keltɪk, 'sel-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **Celtic**, you mean that it is connected with the people and the culture of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and some other areas such as Brittany. 凯尔特人的 ❑ *...important figures in Celtic tradition.* 凯尔特传统文化中的重要人物

ce|ment /sɪ'ment/ (**cements, cementing, cemented**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cement** is a grey powder which is mixed with sand and water in order to make concrete. 水泥 ❑ *...a mixture of wet sand and cement.* 湿沙和水泥的混合料 2 N-UNCOUNT **Cement** is the same as **concrete**. 同 concrete ❑ *...the hard cold cement floor.* 又硬又冷的混凝土地面 3 N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] Glue that is made for sticking particular substances together is sometimes called **cement**. 黏固剂；胶接剂；黏合剂 ❑ *Stick the pieces on with tile cement.* 用瓷砖胶把它们一块块贴上去。4 VERB Something that **cements** a relationship or agreement makes it stronger. 巩固；加强 ❑ [v n] *Nothing cements a friendship between countries so much as trade.* 贸易最能增强国家间的友谊。5 VERB [usu passive] If things **are cemented** together, they are stuck or fastened together. 把…黏合；使黏结 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Most artificial joints are cemented into place.* 多数人工关节用骨水泥固定到位。

ce'ment mix|er (**cement mixers**) N-COUNT A **cement mixer** is a machine with a large revolving container into which builders put cement, sand, and water in order to make concrete. 混凝土搅拌机

cem|etery /'semətri, AM 美 -teri/ (**cemeteries**) N-COUNT A **cemetery** is a place where dead people's bodies or their ashes are buried. 墓地；墓园；公墓

ceno|taph /'senətɑ:f, -tæf/ (**cenotaphs**) N-COUNT A **cenotaph** is a structure that is built in honour of soldiers who died in a war. 阵亡将士纪念碑

cen|sor /'sensə'/ (**censors, censoring, censored**) 1 VERB If someone in authority **censors** letters or the media, they officially examine them and cut out any information that is regarded as secret. 审查，检查（书信或媒体） ❑ [v n] *The military-backed government has heavily censored the news.* 有军方撑腰的政府对新闻进行了严格审查。2 N-COUNT A **censor** is a person who has been officially appointed to examine letters or the media and to cut out any parts that are regarded as secret. （书信或媒体的）审查员，检查员 ❑ *The report was cleared by the American military censors.* 那篇报道得到了美国军方审查官批准。3 VERB If someone in authority **censors** a book, play, or film, they officially examine it and cut out any parts that are considered to be immoral or inappropriate. 审查，检查（书刊、戏剧、电影） ❑ [v n] *ITV companies tend to censor bad language in feature films.* 独立电视公司一般都会审查删掉故事片里的脏话。4 N-COUNT A **censor** is a person who has been officially appointed to examine plays, films, and books and to cut out any parts that are considered to be immoral. （书刊、戏剧、电影）审查员，检查员 ❑ *...the British Board of Film Censors.* 英国电影审查委员会

cen|so|ri|ous /sen'sɔ:riəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **censorious**, you do not like the way they strongly disapprove of and criticize someone else's behaviour. 挑剔的；苛责的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Despite strong principles he was never censorious.* 他虽然原则性很强，可从来不会吹毛求疵。

cen|sor|ship /'sensəʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Censorship** is the censoring of books, plays, films, or reports, especially by government officials, because they are considered immoral or secret in some way. （尤指政府官员对书刊、戏剧、电影、报道等的）审查，检查 ❑ *The government today announced that press censorship was being lifted.* 政府今天宣布取消新闻审查制度。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ship = condition or state* 情况；状态：*censorship, citizenship, friendship*

cen|sure /'senʃə'/ (**censures, censuring, censured**) VERB If you **censure** someone **for** something that they have done, you tell them that you strongly disapprove of it. 严厉批评；谴责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The ethics committee may take a decision to admonish him or to censure him.* 道德委员会也许会决定对他进行训诫或谴责。❑ [v n +*for*] *I would not presume to censure Osborne for hating his mother.* 我不会因为奥斯本恨他母亲就对他妄加指责。•N-UNCOUNT **Censure** is also a noun. ❑ *It is a controversial policy which has attracted international censure.* 这是一项有争议的政策，引起了国际社会的批评。

cen|sus /'sensəs/ (**censuses**) N-COUNT A **census** is an official survey of the population of a country that is carried out in order to find out how many people live there and to obtain details of such things as people's ages and jobs. 人口普查

→ see Word Web:**census**

cent /sent/ (**cents**) 1 N-COUNT A **cent** is a small unit of money worth one hundredth of some currencies, for example the dollar and the euro. 分（美元、欧元等的辅币单位） ❑ *A cup of rice which cost thirty cents a few weeks ago is now being sold for up to one dollar.* 几个星期前 30 美分一杯的米饭，如今卖到 1 美元。❑ *We haven't got a cent.* 我们身无分文。2 → see also **per cent**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cent = hundred* 百：*centipede, cents, per-cent*

cen|taur /'sentɔ:'/ (**centaurs**) N-COUNT In classical mythology, a **centaur** is a creature with the head, arms, and upper body of a man, and the body and legs of a horse. （古典神话中的）半人半马怪，马人

cen|te|nar|ian /ˌsentɪ'neərɪən/ (**centenarians**) N-COUNT A **centenarian** is someone who is a hundred years old or older. 百岁

老人；人瑞 ❑ *Japan has more than 4,000 centenarians.* 日本有 4,000 多位百岁老人。

cen|te|nary /sen'ti:nəri, AM 美 -'ten-/ (**centenaries**) N-COUNT The **centenary of** an event such as someone's birth is the 100th anniversary of that event. 一百周年纪念【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+*of*] *...the centenary of the death of the Dutch painter, Vincent Van Gogh.* 荷兰画家凡·高逝世一百周年纪念

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centennial**

cen|ten|nial /sen'teniəl/ N-SING [oft N n] A **centennial** is the same as a **centenary**. 同 centenary【mainly AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 主美，亦英，正式】❑ *The centennial Olympics will be in Atlanta, Georgia.* 百年奥运盛典将在佐治亚州亚特兰大举行。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***enn*** ***≈ year*** 年：***biennial, centennial, millennium***

cen|ter /'sentə^r/ → see **centre**

cen|ti|grade /'sentɪgreɪd/ ADJ **Centigrade** is a scale for measuring temperature, in which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees. It is represented by the symbol °C. 摄氏度的；百分度的 ❑ *...daytime temperatures of up to forty degrees centigrade.* 高达 40 摄氏度的日间气温 •N-UNCOUNT **Centigrade** is also a noun. ❑ *The number at the bottom is the recommended water temperature in Centigrade.* 底部数字是推荐的摄氏水温。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***centi*** ***≈ hundredth*** 百分之一；厘：***centigrade, centilitre, centimetre***

cen|ti|li|tre /'sentɪli:tə^r/ (**centilitres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centiliter**

N-COUNT A **centilitre** is a unit of volume in the metric system equal to ten millilitres or one-hundredth of a litre. 厘升（等于 10 毫升或 1/100 升）

cen|ti|me|tre /'sentɪmi:tə^r/ (**centimetres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centimeter**

N-COUNT A **centimetre** is a unit of length in the metric system equal to ten millimetres or one-hundredth of a metre. 厘米 ❑ *... a tiny fossil plant, only a few centimetres high.* 一株很小的化石植物，只有几厘米高

cen|ti|pede /'sentɪpi:d/ (**centipedes**) N-COUNT A **centipede** is a long, thin creature with a lot of legs. 蜈蚣

Word Link 词根词缀 ***cent*** ***≈ hundred*** 百：***centipede, cents, percent***

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ped*** ***≈ foot*** 足；脚：***centipede, pedal, pedestal***

cen|tral ⇹ /'sentrəl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **central** is in the middle of a place or area. 中央的；中心的 ❑ *...Central America's Caribbean coast.* 中美洲加勒比海沿岸 ❑ *...a rich woman living in central London.* 住在伦敦市中心的富婆 •**cen|tral|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The main cabin has its full-sized double bed centrally placed with plenty of room around it.* 主舱中央摆着一张标准双人床，四周很宽敞。 2 ADJ A place that is **central** is easy to reach because it is in the centre of a city, town, or particular area. 位于中央地带的；处于中心的；四通八达的 ❑ *...a central location in the capital.* 首都的中心地带 •**cen|tral|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...this centrally located hotel, situated on the banks of the Marne Canal.* 这家坐落在马恩运河河畔、地处中心地带的宾馆 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **central** group or organization makes all the important decisions that are followed throughout a larger organization or a country. （团体或组织）中央的，核心的 ❑ *There is a lack of trust towards the central government in Rome.* 人们对罗马的中央政府缺乏信任。❑ *... the central committee of the Cuban communist party.* 古巴共产党中央委员会 •**cen|tral|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *This is a centrally planned economy.* 这是一种中央计划经济。 4 ADJ The **central** person or thing in a particular situation is the most important one. 最重要的；核心的 ❑ [+*to*] *Black dance music has been central to mainstream pop since the early '60s.* 自上世纪 60 年代以来，黑人舞曲一直是主流流行乐的核心。❑ *...a central part of their culture.* 他们文化的核心部分 •**cen|tral|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *The centrality of the German economy to the welfare of Europe must be recognised.* 德国经济对欧洲福祉的核心作用必须得到承认。•**cen|tral|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *In her memoirs Naomi is quick to acknowledge that her grandmother was centrally important in her venture as a writer.* 娜奥米在她的回忆录里开篇就承认，在她尝试创作的过程中，她祖母起了非常重要的作用。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *central* with:

N. central **location** 中心位置 2
central **government** 中央政府 3

Word Link 词根词缀 ***centr*** ***≈ middle*** 中心：***central, concentric, ethnocentric***

ˌcen|tral ˈheat|ing N-UNCOUNT **Central heating** is a heating system for buildings. Air or water is heated in one place and travels round a building through pipes and radiators. 集中供暖；中央供暖系统

cen|tral|ise /'sentrəlaɪz/ → see **centralize**

cen|tral|ism /'sentrəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Centralism** is a way of governing a country, or organizing something such as industry, education, or politics, which involves having one central group of people who give instructions to everyone else. 中央集权制；集中制

cen|tral|ist /'sentrəlɪst/ (**centralists**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Centralist** organizations govern a country or organize things using one central group of people who control and instruct everyone else. 中央集权的；集中制的 ❑ *...a strong centralist state.* 高度中央集权的国家 •N-COUNT A **centralist** is someone with centralist views. 中央集权主义者；集中制拥护者

cen|tral|ize /'sentrəlaɪz/ (**centralizes, centralizing, centralized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **centralise**

VERB To **centralize** a country, state, or organization means to create a system in which one central group of people gives instructions to regional groups. 使中央集权化；对…实行集权控制 ❑ [v n] *In the mass production era multinational firms tended to centralize their operations.* 在大规模生产时代，跨国公司往往实行集权化经营。❑ [v-ed] *The economy of the times made it difficult to support centralized rule.* 当时的经济状况不利于实行集权统治。•**cen|tral|za|tion** /ˌsentrəlaɪ'zeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Nowhere in Britain has bureaucratic centralization proceeded with more pace than in Scotland.* 在英国，官僚集权化发展最快的当属苏格兰。

ˌcen|tral ˈheat|ed ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **centrally heated** building or room has central heating. （大楼或房间）集中供暖的，中央供暖的 ❑ *Centrally heated offices tend to be stuffy.* 中央供暖的办公室往往闷热。

ˌcen|tral ˈnerv|ous sys|tem (**central nervous systems**) N-COUNT Your **central nervous system** is the part of your nervous system that consists of the brain and spinal cord. 中枢神经系统

→ see **nervous system**

ˌcen|tral res|er|va|tion (**central reservations**) N-COUNT The **central reservation** is the strip of ground, often covered with grass, that separates the two sides of a major road. （主干道上的）中央隔离带，中央分隔带【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **median, median strip**

cen|tre ⇹ /'sentə^r/ (**centres, centring, centred**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **center**

1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **centre** is a building where people have meetings, take part in a particular activity, or get help of some kind. （会议、活动、服务等的）中心 ❑ *We went to a party at the leisure centre.* 我们去休闲中心参加一个聚会。❑ *...the National Exhibition Centre.* 国家展览中心 2 N-COUNT If an area or town is a **centre** for an industry or activity, that industry or activity is

very important there. (工业、活动等的)中心 ❑ *London is also the major international insurance centre.* 伦敦也是重要的国际保险中心。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **centre** of something is the middle of it. 中心；中央；中部 ❑ [+of] *A large wooden table dominates the centre of the room.* 一张大木桌摆在房间正中央。 ❑ *Bake until light golden and crisp around the edges and slightly soft in the centre.* 烤至边缘浅黄松脆，中间略软。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **centre** of a town or city is the part where there are the most shops and businesses and where a lot of people come from other areas to work or shop. (市镇的)中心区，闹市区 ❑ *...the city centre.* 市中心 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something or someone is at the **centre of** a situation, they are the most important thing or person involved. (情形的)中心，核心 ❑ [+of] *...the man at the centre of the controversy.* 处于争论焦点的人 ❑ [+of] *At the centre of the inquiry has been concern for the pensioners involved.* 调查的核心一直是对于牵涉其中的养老金领取者的关注。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something is the **centre of** attention or interest, people are giving them a lot of attention. (关注的)中心，焦点；中心人物 ❑ [+of] *The rest of the cast was used to her being the centre of attention.* 她总是人们关注的焦点，其他演职人员对此已经习以为常。 ❑ [+of] *The centre of attraction was Pierre Auguste Renoir's oil painting.* 最吸引人的是皮埃尔·奥古斯特·雷诺阿的油画。 7 N-SING [oft N n] In politics, **the centre** refers to groups and their beliefs, when they are considered to be neither left-wing nor right-wing. (政党)中间派，温和派 ❑ *The Democrats have become a party of the centre.* 民主党成了中间党派。 ❑ *...the centre parties.* 中间党派 8 VERB If something **centres** or **is centred on** a particular thing or person, that thing or person is the main subject of attention. (使)以…为中心；(使)注意力集中于 ❑ [V +on/around] *...a plan which centred on academic achievement and personal motivation.* 强调学术成就和个人动力的计划 ❑ [be V-ed +on/around] *When working with patients, my efforts are centred on helping them to overcome illness.* 在治疗过程中，我的精力主要集中于帮助病人战胜疾病。[Also V n on/around n] •**-centred** COMB ❑ *...a child-centred approach to teaching.* 以孩子为中心的教学方法 9 VERB If an industry or event **is centred** in a place, or if it **centres** there, it takes place to the greatest extent there. (使)主要发生在；(使)集中于 ❑ [be V-ed prep] *The fighting has been centred around the town of Vucovar.* 战斗主要集中在武科瓦尔镇周围。 ❑ [V prep] *The disturbances have centred round the two main university areas.* 骚乱主要发生在两大大学附近区域。 ❑ [V-ed] *Between 100 and 150 travellers' vehicles were scattered around the county, with the largest gathering centred on Ampfield.* 大约 100 到 150 辆旅游车分散在这个县里，其中数量最多的一拨集中在安帕菲尔德。 10 → see also **community centre, detention centre, garden centre, health centre, job centre, left-of-centre, nerve centre, reception centre, remand centre, right-of-centre, shopping centre**

→ see **football**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *centre* with:

N. **adult education** centre 成人教育中心，**research** centre 研究中心 1
centre **of a circle** 圆心 3
city/town centre 市 / 镇中心 4
centre **of attention** 关注的焦点 5

cen|tred /'sentə'd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centered**

1 ADJ If an industry or event is **centred** in a place, it takes place to the greatest extent there. (行业或事件)以…为中心的，集中于…的 ❑ *The tremor was centred in the Gulf of Sirte.* 微震的震中位于苏尔特湾。 2 ADJ If you feel **centred**, you feel calm, confident, and in control of your emotions. 气定神闲的；泰然自若的；情绪稳定的 ❑ *I'm trying to be more centred, and not fall apart when I go through difficult things.* 经历艰难困苦之时，我努力让自己保持镇定自若，不要崩溃。

-centred /-sentə'd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **-centered**

1 COMB **-centred** can be added to adjectives and nouns to indicate what kind of a centre something has. (用于形容词、名词后)表示"以…为核心的"、"以… 做馅的" ❑ *...lemon-centered white chocolates.* 柠檬夹心白巧克力 2 → see also **centre, self-centred**

centre|fold /'sentə'fəʊld/ (**centrefolds**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centerfold**

N-COUNT A **centrefold** is a picture that covers the two central pages of a magazine, especially a photograph of a naked or partly naked woman. (杂志的)中心折页，中间跨页插图(多为全裸或半裸女子照片)

,centre-'forward (**centre-forwards**) N-COUNT A **centre-forward** in a team sport such as football or hockey is the player or position in the middle of the front row of attacking players. (足球、曲棍球等的)中锋

,cen|tre of 'grav|ity (**centres of gravity**) N-COUNT The **centre of gravity** of an object is a point in it. If this point is above the base of the object, it stays stable, rather than falling over. 重心

centre|piece /'sentə'pi:s/ (**centrepieces**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **centerpiece**

1 N-COUNT The **centrepiece of** something is the best or most interesting part of it. 最好(或最有趣)的部分；精华 ❑ [+of] *The centrepiece of the plan is the idea of regular referendums, initiated by voters.* 该计划的要旨是选民提出的定期公民投票这一主张。 2 N-COUNT A **centrepiece** is an ornament which you put in the middle of something, especially a dinner table. (尤指餐桌的)中心装饰品

,cen|tre 'stage

The spellings **centre-stage** in British English, and **center stage** in American English are also used. 亦使用 centre-stage (英国英语)和 center stage (美国英语)。

N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] If something or someone takes **centre stage**, they become very important or noticeable. 重要位置；中心；核心 ❑ *Nuclear proliferation has returned to centre stage in international affairs.* 核扩散重新成为国际事务的焦点。

cen|trifu|gal force /sen,trɪfjug°l 'fɔ:'s/ N-UNCOUNT In physics, **centrifugal force** is the force that makes objects move outwards when they are spinning around something or travelling in a curve. 离心力 ❑ *The juice is extracted by centrifugal force.* 果汁是通过离心力榨取的。

cen|tri|fuge /'sentrɪfju:dʒ/ (**centrifuges**) N-COUNT A **centrifuge** is a machine that spins mixtures of different substances around very quickly so that they separate by centrifugal force. 离心机

cen|trist /'sentrɪst/ (**centrists**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Centrist** policies and parties are moderate rather than extreme. (政策、政党)温和的，中间派的 ❑ *He had left the movement because it had abandoned its centrist policies.* 他退出了该运动，因为它放弃了温和政策。•N-COUNT A **centrist** is someone with centrist views. 温和派，中间派(人物)

cen|tu|ri|on /sen'tjʊərɪən, AM 美 -'tʊr-/ (**centurions**) N-COUNT A **centurion** was an officer in the Roman army. (古罗马军团的)百人队队长，百夫长

cen|tu|ry ⇹ /'sentʃəri/ (**centuries**) 1 N-COUNT A **century** is a period of a hundred years that is used when stating a date. For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900. 世纪 ❑ *...celebrated figures of the late eighteenth century.* 18 世纪晚期的名人 ❑ *...a 17th-century merchant's house.* 一幢 17 世纪商宅 2 N-COUNT A **century** is any period of a hundred years. 一百年 ❑ *The drought there is the worst in a century.* 这是一百年来最严重的旱灾。 3 N-COUNT In cricket, a **century** is a score of one hundred runs or more by one batsman. (板球中一名击球手获得的)一百分，一百多分

CEO /,si: i: 'əʊ/ (**CEOs**) N-COUNT **CEO** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **chief executive officer**. 首席执行官；执行总裁

ce|ram|ic /sɪ'ræmɪk/ (**ceramics**) 1 N-VAR [usu N n] **Ceramic** is clay that has been heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes hard. 陶瓷 ❑ *...ceramic tiles.* 瓷砖 ❑ *...items made from hand-painted ceramic.* 手绘陶瓷制品 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ceramics**

C

are ceramic ornaments or objects. 陶装饰品；陶瓷制品 ❑ *...a collection of Chinese ceramics.* 一批中国陶瓷 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Ceramics** is the art of making artistic objects out of clay. 陶瓷工艺；制陶术

→ see **pottery**

ce|real /'sɪəriəl/ (**cereals**) ■ N-VAR **Cereal** or **breakfast cereal** is a food made from grain. It is mixed with milk and eaten for breakfast. (混合牛奶作早餐的)谷类食品，麦片 ❑ *I have a bowl of cereal every morning.* 我每天早上喝一碗麦片。 ■ N-COUNT **Cereals** are plants such as wheat, corn, or rice that produce grain. 谷类作物；谷物 ❑ *...the rich cereal-growing districts of the Paris Basin.* 巴黎盆地盛产谷物的地区

cere|bral /'serɪbrəl, AM 美 sə'ri:brəl/ ■ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **cerebral**, you mean that they are intellectual rather than emotional. 运用智力的；理智的；冷静的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Washington struck me as a precarious place from which to publish such a cerebral newspaper.* 我觉得在华盛顿这个地方出版这种需要费脑子去读的报纸是不靠谱的事。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cerebral** means relating to the brain. 脑的；大脑的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...a cerebral haemorrhage.* 脑出血

ˌcere|bral 'pal|sy N-UNCOUNT **Cerebral palsy** is a condition caused by damage to a baby's brain before or during its birth, which makes its limbs and muscles permanently weak. 脑瘫；大脑性瘫痪

cer|emo|nial /ˌserɪ'məʊnɪəl/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **ceremonial** relates to a ceremony or is used in a ceremony. 仪式的；礼节的 ❑ *He represented the nation on ceremonial occasions.* 他在正式场合代表国家。 ❑ *Feathers of various kinds are used by Native Americans for ceremonial purposes.* 印第安人在举行仪式时用到各种羽毛。 ■ ADJ A position, function, or event that is **ceremonial** is considered to be representative of an institution, but has very little authority or influence. (职位、功能或事件)礼仪性的，象征性的 ❑ *Up to now the post of president has been largely ceremonial.* 迄今为止，总统一职在很大程度上只是礼仪性的。

→ see **funeral**

cer|emo|ni|ous|ly /ˌserɪ'məʊnɪəsli/ ADV [ADV with v] If someone does something **ceremoniously**, they do it in an extremely formal way. 极其正规地；隆重地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *They ceremoniously cut a piece of ribbon, declaring the exhibition open.* 他们郑重其事地剪彩，宣布展览开幕。 ❑ *He thanked her ceremoniously.* 他对她郑重道谢。

cer|emo|ny ◆◇◇ /'serɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊnɪ/ (**ceremonies**) ■ N-COUNT A **ceremony** is a formal event such as a wedding. 仪式；典礼 ❑ *...his grandmother's funeral, a private ceremony attended only by the family.* 他祖母的葬礼，只有家人参加的私人仪式 ❑ *Today's award ceremony took place at the British Embassy in Tokyo.* 今天的颁奖典礼在英国驻东京大使馆举行。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] **Ceremony** consists of the special things that are said and done on very formal occasions. 礼节；礼数；客套 ❑ *The Republic was proclaimed in public with great ceremony.* 共和国非常隆重地公开宣布成立。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [*without* N] If you do something **without ceremony**, you do it quickly and in a casual way. 很快地；随意地 ❑ *'Is Hilton here?' she asked without ceremony.* "希尔顿在吗？"她随口问道。 ■ → see also **master of ceremonies**

→ see **graduation, wedding**

ce|rise /sə'ri:s/ COLOUR Something that is **cerise** is a bright pinkish red. 樱桃红；鲜红

cert /sɜ:t/ (**certs**) N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **cert**, you mean that you are certain they will succeed. 必然成功的人(或事)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *There's no such things as a cert in horse racing.* 在赛马中，没有什么可以打包票。 ❑ *Anthony was a dead cert for promotion.* 安东尼肯定会得到提拔，那是板上钉钉的事儿。

cert. (**certs**) **Cert.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **certificate**.

certain

① BEING SURE 肯定
② REFERRING AND INDICATING AMOUNT 表示数量

① **cer|tain** ◆◇◇ /'sɜ:t^{ə}n/ ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that/wh] If you are **certain** about something, you firmly believe it is true and have no doubt about it. If you are not **certain** about something, you do not have definite knowledge about it. 肯定的；有把握的；毫无疑问的 ❑ *She's absolutely certain she's going to make it in the world.* 她坚信自己会出人头地。 ❑ *We are not certain whether the appendix had already burst or not.* 我们不敢肯定阑尾是否已经破裂。 ❑ [+*of*] *It wasn't a balloon—I'm certain of that.* 那不是气球——这点我敢肯定。 [Also +*about*] ■ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you say that something is **certain to** happen, you mean that it will definitely happen. 必然的；必定的；肯定的 ❑ *However, the scheme is certain to meet opposition from fishermen's leaders.* 然而，这项计划一定会遭到渔民领袖的反对。 ❑ [+*of*] *Brazil need to beat Uruguay to be certain of a place in the finals.* 巴西必须击败乌拉圭才能确保进入决赛。 ❑ *The Prime Minister is heading for certain defeat if he forces a vote.* 首相要是强行推动投票的话，那么他必败无疑。 ❑ *Victory looked certain.* 胜利在望。 ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **certain**, you firmly believe that it is true, or have definite knowledge about it. 确凿的；无疑的 ❑ *One thing is certain, both have the utmost respect for each other.* 有一点可以肯定，那就是双方都非常尊重对方。 ❑ *It is certain that Rodney arrived the previous day.* 罗德尼肯定是头天到的。 ■ PHRASE If you know something **for certain**, you have no doubt at all about it. 确切地；无疑地 ❑ *Hill had to find out for certain.* 希尔得弄个清楚。 ■ PHRASE If you **make certain that** something is the way you want or expect it to be, you take action to ensure that it is. 确保；保证 ❑ *Firstly, they must make certain that their pension needs are adequately catered for.* 首先，他们得确保他们能获得足够的养老金。

Thesaurus 同类词 *certain* Also look up:

ADJ. definite, known, positive, sure, true, unmistakable ① ■

② **cer|tain** ◆◇◇ /'sɜ:t^{ə}n/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **certain** to indicate that you are referring to one particular thing, person, or group, although you are not saying exactly which it is. 某个；特定的 ❑ *There will be certain people who'll say 'I told you so!'.* 一定有人会说："我怎么跟你说来着！" ❑ *Leaflets have been air dropped telling people to leave certain areas.* 传单被空投下来，要求人们离开某些地区。 ■ QUANT When you refer to **certain of** a group of people or things, you are referring to some particular members of that group. 某些；一些【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *They'll have to give up completely on certain of their studies.* 他们将不得不彻底放弃某些研究。 ■ ADJ You can use **a certain** before the name of a person in order to indicate that you do not know the person or anything else about them. (用于人名前，表示不认识或不了解)某个 ❑ *She managed to arrange for them to be hidden in the house of a certain Father Boduen.* 她设法安排他们藏在一个叫博杜恩的神父家里。 ■ ADJ You use **a certain** to indicate that something such as a quality or condition exists, and often to suggest that it is not great in amount or degree. (品质、特点等)一定程度上的，有点儿 ❑ *That was the very reason why he felt a certain bitterness.* 那就是为什么他感到有些痛苦。

cer|tain|ly ◆◇◇ /'sɜ:t^{ə}nli/ ■ ADV You use **certainly** to emphasize what you are saying when you are making a statement. 当然；肯定【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The bombs are almost certainly part of a much bigger conspiracy.* 几乎可以肯定，这些炸弹是一个更大阴谋的一部分。 ❑ *Today's inflation figure is certainly too high.* 今天的通胀率确实太高了。 ❑ *Certainly, pets can help children develop friendship skills.* 无疑，宠物能够帮助孩子们培养交友技能。 ■ ADV You use **certainly** when you are agreeing with what someone has said. (表示同意)当然，行，没问题 ❑ *'In any case you remained friends.'—'Certainly.'* "无论如何，你们都是好朋友吧。" —— "当然。" ❑ *'You keep out of their way don't you?'—'I certainly do.'* "你会离他们远远的，是吧？" —— "一点儿不假。" ■ ADV You say **certainly not** when you want to say 'no' in a strong way. 当然不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Perhaps it would be better if I withdrew altogether.'—'Certainly not!'* "或许我干脆退出会更好些。" —— "绝对不行！"

cer|tain|ty /'sɜ:t^{ə}nti/ (**certainties**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N, N that] **Certainty** is the state of being definite or of having no

doubts at all about something. 确定；有把握 ❑ *I have told them with absolute certainty there'll be no change of policy.* 我已经十分肯定地告诉他们，政策不会变。❑ [+about] *There is too little certainty about the present state of the German economy.* 德国当前的经济状况非常不稳定。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] **Certainty** is the fact that something is certain to happen. 必然（性）；肯定（性）❑ *A general election became a certainty three weeks ago.* 三个星期前举行大选已势在必行。❑ [+of] *...the certainty of more violence and bloodshed.* 发生更多暴力和流血事件的必然性 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Certainties** are things that nobody has any doubts about. 确定无疑的事情；必然的事 ❑ *There are no certainties in modern Europe.* 当代欧洲没有什么是确定无疑的。

cer|ti|fi|able /ˌsɜːˈtɪˈfaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **certifiable**, you think that their behaviour is extremely unreasonable or foolish. 极不理智的；愚蠢透顶的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *...if he can convince the committee that he is not certifiable.* 如果他能够向委员会证明他没有丧失理智

cer|tifi|cate /səˈtɪfɪkət/ (**certificates**) ❶ N-COUNT A **certificate** is an official document stating that particular facts are true. 证明；证书 ❑ *...birth certificates.* 出生证明 ❑ *...share certificates.* 股权证 ❷ N-COUNT A **certificate** is an official document that you receive when you have completed a course of study or training. The qualification that you receive is sometimes also called a **certificate**. 结业证书；合格证书；文凭 ❑ *To the right of the fireplace are various framed certificates.* 壁炉右边是各种镶框的证书。❑ *...the Post-Graduate Certificate of Education.* 教育学研究生毕业证书

→ see **wedding**

Word Link 词根词缀	*cert* ≈ *determined* 坚定，*true* 真实：*ascertain, certificate, certify*

cer|tifi|cat|ed /səˈtɪfɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **certificated** person has been awarded a certificate to prove that they have achieved a certain level or standard. 持证的；持有资格证书的；有等级证书的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a genuine certificated physician.* 货真价实的具有执业资格的医师

cer|tifi|fy /ˈsɜːˈtɪfaɪ/ (**certifies, certifying, certified**) ❶ VERB If someone in an official position **certifies** something, they officially state that it is true. 证明；证实；出具证明 ❑ [v that] *...if the president certified that the project would receive at least $650m from overseas sources.* 如果总统证明这个工程将获得至少 6.5 亿美元的海外资金 ❑ [v n] *The National Election Council is supposed to certify the results of the election.* 全国选举委员会应对选举结果出具证明。❑ [be v-ed as adj] *It has been certified as genuine.* 这已经被证明是真品。❑ [be v-ed adj] *Mrs Simpson was certified dead.* 辛普森太太被证实已死亡。[Also v n adj, v n as adj] •**cer|ti|fi|ca|tion** /səˌˈtɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**certifications**) N-VAR ❑ *An employer can demand written certification that the relative is really ill.* 雇主可以要求出具书面证明，证实员工亲属确实病了。❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is certified as** a particular kind of worker, they are given a certificate stating that they have successfully completed a course of training in their profession. 给…颁发合格（或结业）证书 ❑ [get v-ed +as] *They wanted to get certified as divers.* 他们想拿到潜水员资格证。❑ [v-ed] *...a certified accountant.* 持证会计 •**cer|ti|fi|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Pupils would be offered on-the-job training leading to the certification of their skill in a particular field.* 学生将得到在岗培训机会，从而获得某一领域的技能合格证书。

cer|ti|tude /ˈsɜːˈtɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**certitudes**) N-UNCOUNT [oft N that] **Certitude** is the same as **certainty**. 同 certainty【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We have this definite certitude that Cicippio will be freed.* 我们深信西西皮欧会获释。

cer|vi|cal /ˈsɜːˈvɪkᵊl, səˈvaɪkᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cervical** means relating to the cervix. 子宫颈的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the number of women dying from cervical cancer.* 死于子宫颈癌的女性人数 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cervical** means relating to the neck. 颈部的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the discs in the upper cervical spine.* 上颈椎椎间盘

cer|vix /ˈsɜːˈvɪks/ (**cervixes** or **cervices** /səˈvaɪsiːz/) N-COUNT The **cervix** is the entrance to the womb. 子宫颈【MEDICAL 医】

ces|sa|tion /seˈseɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] The **cessation of** something is the stopping of it. 停止；终止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He would not agree to a cessation of hostilities.* 他不会同意结束敌对状态。

cess|pit /ˈsespɪt/ (**cesspits**) N-COUNT A **cesspit** is a hole or tank in the ground into which waste water and sewage flow. 渗井；污水坑；污水池；化粪池

cess|pool /ˈsespuːl/ (**cesspools**) N-COUNT A **cesspool** is the same as a **cesspit**. 同 cesspit

ce|ta|cean /sɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**cetaceans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cetaceans** are animals such as whales, dolphins, and porpoises. 鲸目动物

→ see **whale**

cet|era → see **etcetera**

cf. **cf.** is used in writing to introduce something that should be considered in connection with the subject you are discussing. （书面语）参见，参看 ❑ *For the more salient remarks on the matter, cf. Isis Unveiled, Vol. I.* 关于这个问题更重要的评论，参看《揭开面纱的伊希斯》第一卷。

CFC /ˌsiː ef ˈsiː/ (**CFCs**) N-COUNT **CFCs** are gases that are used in things such as aerosols and refrigerators and can cause damage to the ozone layer. **CFC** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'chlorofluorocarbon'. 氯氟烃；氯氟化碳；氯氟碳化物

CFS /ˌsiː ef ˈes/ N-UNCOUNT **CFS** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）**chronic fatigue syndrome**. 慢性疲劳综合征

CGI /ˌsiː dʒiː ˈaɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **CGI** is a type of computer technology that is used to make special effects in cinema and on television. **CGI** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）**computer-generated imagery**. 计算机成像 ❑ *Recently, more dramatic use of CGI was seen in 'Lord of the Rings'.* 近来，在影片《指环王》中可以看到更加震撼的电脑特效技术。

ch. (**chs**) N-VAR **Ch.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**chapter**.

cha-cha /ˈtʃɑː tʃɑː/ (**cha-chas**) N-COUNT A **cha-cha** is a Latin American dance with small fast steps. 恰恰舞（源于拉美的小步快节奏舞蹈）

chafe /tʃeɪf/ (**chafes, chafing, chafed**) ❶ VERB If your skin **chafes** or **is chafed** by something, it becomes sore as a result of something rubbing against it. （皮肤）擦破；（使）擦伤 ❑ [v n] *My shorts were chafing my thighs.* 我的短裤把大腿磨得生疼。❑ [v +against] *His wrists began to chafe against the cloth strips binding them.* 他的手腕开始被捆绑的布带磨得很痛。❑ [v] *The messenger bent and scratched at his knee where the strapping chafed.* 送信人弯下腰来，挠着膝部被绑腿磨红的地方。❷ VERB [no passive] If you **chafe at** something such as a restriction, you feel annoyed about it. （因…）生气，恼怒【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +at] *He had chafed at having to take orders from another.* 他对于不得不听命于人很恼火。❑ [v +under] *He was chafing under the company's new ownership.* 他在公司新老板手下工作得很不开心。[Also v +against]

chaff /tʃɑːf, tʃæf/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Chaff** is the outer part of grain such as wheat. It is removed before the grain is used as food. 糠；麸皮 ❷ PHRASE If you **separate the wheat from the chaff** or **sort the wheat from the chaff**, you decide which people or things in a group are good or important and which are not. 分清良莠；去芜存菁 ❑ *It isn't always easy to separate the wheat from the chaff.* 分清良莠并不总是很容易。

chaf|finch /ˈtʃæfɪntʃ/ (**chaffinches**) N-COUNT A **chaffinch** is a small European bird. Male chaffinches have reddish-brown fronts and grey heads. 苍头燕雀

cha|grin /ˈʃægrɪn, AM 美 ʃəˈgrɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] **Chagrin** is a feeling of disappointment, upset, or annoyance, perhaps because of your own failure. 懊恼；恼火；失望【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ *One of the first things we did when we moved in, to the chagrin of the architect, was to replace the leaded windows.* 让建筑师懊恼的是，我们搬进去最先做的事情之一就是换掉了花饰铅条窗。

cha|grined /ˈʃægrɪnd, AM 美 ʃəˈgrɪnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **chagrined by** something, it disappoints, upsets, or

annoys you, perhaps because of your own failure. 懊恼的；恼火的；失望的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+by] *The chair of the committee did not appear chagrined by the compromises and delays.* 委员会主席对于这些妥协和拖延似乎并不懊恼。

chain ◆◇◇ /tʃeɪn/ (**chains, chaining, chained**) 1 N-COUNT A **chain** consists of metal rings connected together in a line. 链条；链子 ❑ *His open shirt revealed a fat gold chain.* 他衬衫敞着，露出一条粗大的金链。❑ *The dogs were leaping and growling at the full stretch of their chains.* 那些狗又蹦又叫，把链子绷得紧紧的。2 N-PLURAL [*in* N] If prisoners are **in chains**, they have thick rings of metal round their wrists or ankles to prevent them from escaping. 手铐；镣铐 ❑ *He'd spent four and a half years in windowless cells, much of the time in chains.* 他已经在没有窗户的牢房里呆了 4 年半，多数时间都戴着镣铐。3 VERB If a person or thing **is chained to** something, they are fastened to it with a chain. 用链子捆住；把…拴起来 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*to*] *The dog was chained to the leg of the one solid garden seat.* 狗拴在园子一个牢固的座位的腿上。❑ [V n +*to*] *She chained her bike to the railings.* 她把自行车锁在栏杆上。❑ [V-ed] *We were sitting together in our cell, chained to the wall.* 我们一起坐在牢里，被锁在墙上。•PHRASAL VERB **Chain up** means the same as **chain**. chain up 同 chain ❑ [V n P] *I'll lock the doors and chain you up.* 我会锁上门，把你铐起来。❑ [V-ed P] *All the rowing boats were chained up.* 所有的划艇都用铁链拴了起来。[Also V P n] 4 N-COUNT A **chain of** things is a group of them existing or arranged in a line. 一连串；一排 ❑ [+*of*] *...a chain of islands known as the Windward Islands.* 名为"向风群岛"的岛链 ❑ *Students tried to form a human chain around the parliament.* 学生们试图在议会四周围成人墙。5 N-COUNT A **chain of** shops, hotels, or other businesses is a number of them owned by the same person or company. 连锁店；连锁集团 ❑ *...a large supermarket chain.* 大型连锁超市 ❑ [+*of*] *...Italy's leading chain of cinemas.* 意大利最大的连锁影院 6 N-SING A **chain of** events is a series of them happening one after another. 一连串；一系列 ❑ [+*of*] *...the bizarre chain of events that led to his departure in January 1938.* 促使他于 1938 年 1 月离去的一连串离奇事件 7 → see also **food chain**

▶**chain up** → see **chain** 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *chain* with:

ADJ. **gold** chain 金链子，**silver** chain 银链子 1
V. **break a** chain 弄断链子；破坏一连串的事物 1 4 6
N. **department store** chain 连锁百货商场，**hotel** chain 连锁酒店，**restaurant** chain 连锁饭店，**supermarket** chain 连锁超市 5

chained /tʃeɪnd/ ADJ If you say that someone is **chained to** a person or a situation, you are emphasizing that there are reasons why they cannot leave that person or situation, even though you think they might like to. 被困住的；被缠住的；受到约束的 ❑ [+*to*] *At work, he was chained to a system of boring meetings.* 上班时，他淹没在枯燥乏味的会海中。

chain gang (**chain gangs**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **chain gang** is a group of prisoners who are chained together to do work outside their prison. Chain gangs existed especially in former times. （尤指美国旧时）用铁链拴在一起服苦役的囚犯

chain letter (**chain letters**) N-COUNT A **chain letter** is a letter, often with a promise of money, that is sent to several people who send copies on to several more people. Chain letters are illegal in some countries. 连锁信，链式邮件（寄给数人，要求他们将信件复制后再寄给更多的人，往往承诺可以得到金钱回报）

chain mail N-UNCOUNT **Chain mail** is a kind of armour made from small metal rings joined together so that they look like cloth. 锁子甲

→ see **army**

chain reaction (**chain reactions**) 1 N-COUNT A **chain reaction** is a series of chemical changes, each of which causes the next. （化学上的）链（式）反应，连锁反应 2 N-COUNT A **chain reaction** is a series of events, each of which causes the next. （事件的）连锁反应 ❑ [+*of*] *The powder immediately ignited and set off a chain reaction of explosions.* 火药立即点燃，引发一连串爆炸。

chain saw (**chain saws**) also **chainsaw** N-COUNT A **chain saw** is a big saw with teeth fixed in a chain that is driven round by a motor. 链锯

chain-smoke (**chain-smokes, chain-smoking, chain-smoked**) VERB Someone who **chain-smokes** smokes cigarettes or cigars continuously. 一支接一支地抽（烟或雪茄）❑ [V] *Melissa had chain-smoked all evening while she waited for a phone call from Tom.* 整个晚上，梅利莎都在等汤姆的电话，其间一支接一支地抽着烟。[Also V n]

chain-smoker (**chain-smokers**) also **chain smoker** N-COUNT A **chain-smoker** is a person who chain-smokes. 一支接一支抽烟的人

chain store (**chain stores**) also **chain-store** N-COUNT A **chain store** is one of several similar shops that are owned by the same person or company, especially one that sells a variety of things. 连锁店

chair ◆◆◇ /tʃeəʳ/ (**chairs, chairing, chaired**) 1 N-COUNT A **chair** is a piece of furniture for one person to sit on. Chairs have a back and four legs. 椅子 ❑ *He rose from his chair and walked to the window.* 他从椅子上站起来，朝窗口走去。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] At a university, a **chair** is the post of professor. （大学的）教授职位 ❑ [+*of/in*] *He has been appointed to the chair of sociology at Southampton University.* 他被任命为南安普敦大学社会学教授。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The person who is the **chair of** a committee or meeting is the person in charge of it. （委员会、会议的）主席 ❑ [+*of*] *She is the chair of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Military.* 她担任军队女性问题国防顾问委员会主席。4 VERB If you **chair** a meeting or a committee, you are the person in charge of it. 主持（会议）；担任（委员会）的主席 ❑ [V n] *He was about to chair a meeting in Venice of E.U. foreign ministers.* 他将主持在威尼斯召开的欧盟外长会议。5 N-SING **The chair** is the same as the **electric chair**. 同 electric chair【AM 美】

chair lift (**chair lifts**) also **chairlift** N-COUNT A **chair lift** is a line of chairs that hang from a moving cable and carry people up and down a mountain or ski slope. 吊椅式客运架空索道；缆车吊椅

chair|man ◆◆◇ /ˈtʃeəʳmən/ (**chairmen**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **chairman** of a committee, organization, or company is the head of it. （委员会、组织机构的）主席；（公司的）总裁，董事长 ❑ [+*of*] *Glyn Ford is chairman of the Committee which produced the report.* 格林·福特是拟定这份报告的委员会的主席。❑ *I had done business with the company's chairman.* 我和那家公司的总裁有过生意往来。2 N-COUNT The **chairman** of a meeting or debate is the person in charge, who decides when each person is allowed to speak. （会议、辩论的）主持人，主席 ❑ *The chairman declared the meeting open.* 大会主席宣布会议开幕。❑ *I hear you, Mr. Chairman.* 我明白，主席先生。

chair|man|ship /ˈtʃeəʳmənʃɪp/ (**chairmanships**) N-VAR The **chairmanship** of a committee or organization is the fact of being its chairperson. Someone's **chairmanship** can also mean the period during which they are chairperson. （委员会、组织机构的）主席身份，主席任期 ❑ [+*of*] *The Government has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Roy Goode.* 政府设立了一个委员会，任命罗伊·古德教授为主席。

chair|person /ˈtʃeəʳpɜːʳsᵊn/ (**chairpersons**) N-COUNT The **chairperson** of a meeting, committee, or organization is the person in charge of it. （会议、委员会等的）主席；会长 ❑ [+*of*] *She's the chairperson of the safety committee.* 她是安全委员会主席。

chair|woman /ˈtʃeəʳwʊmən/ (**chairwomen**) N-COUNT The **chairwoman** of a meeting, committee, or organization is the woman in charge of it. （会议、委员会等的）女主席；女会长 ❑ [+*of*] *Primakov was in Japan meeting with the chairwoman of the Socialist Party there.* 普里马科夫在日本会见日本社会党女主席。

chaise longue /ʃeɪz ˈlɒŋ/ (**chaises longues**)

The singular and the plural are both pronounced in the same way. 单复数发音相同。

N-COUNT A **chaise longue** is a kind of sofa with only one arm and usually a back along half its length. （仅一端有扶手、通常半

边有靠背的）躺椅，睡椅

chaise lounge /ˌʃeɪz 'laʊndʒ/ (**chaise lounges**) N-COUNT A **chaise lounge** is the same as a **chaise longue**. 同 chaise longue【AM 美】

chalet /'ʃæleɪ, AM 美 ʃæ'leɪ/ (**chalets**) N-COUNT A **chalet** is a small wooden house, especially in a mountain area or a holiday camp.（尤指山区、度假营地的）小木屋

chalice /'tʃælɪs/ (**chalices**) 1 N-COUNT A **chalice** is a large gold or silver cup with a stem. Chalices are used to hold wine in the Christian service of Holy Communion.（基督教圣餐礼上所用的）圣餐杯，圣杯 2 PHRASE If you refer to a job or an opportunity as a **poisoned chalice**, you mean that it seems to be very attractive but you believe it will lead to failure. 金杯毒酒（指看似诱人、实则会导致失败的工作或机会）❑ *He does not regard his new job as a poisoned chalice.* 他并不认为自己的新工作是金杯毒酒。

chalk /tʃɔːk/ (**chalks, chalking, chalked**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Chalk** is a type of soft white rock. You can use small pieces of it for writing or drawing with. 白垩 ❑ *...the highest chalk cliffs in Britain.* 英国最高的白垩悬崖 ❑ *Her skin was chalk white and dry-looking.* 她的皮肤看上去苍白发干。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Chalk** is small sticks of chalk, or a substance similar to chalk, used for writing or drawing with. 粉笔 ❑ *...somebody writing with a piece of chalk.* 在用粉笔写字的某个人 ❑ *...drawing a small picture with coloured chalks.* 用彩色粉笔画一幅小图 3 VERB If you **chalk** something, you draw or write it using a piece of chalk. 用粉笔画（或写）❑ [v n] *He chalked the message on the blackboard.* 他用粉笔将消息写在了黑板上。❑ [v-ed] *There was a blackboard with seven names chalked on it.* 有块黑板上用粉笔写着 7 个人名。 4 PHRASE If you say that two people or things are like **chalk and cheese**, you are emphasizing that they are completely different from each other. 截然不同；完全不同【BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调】❑ *The two places, he insists, are as different as chalk and cheese.* 他坚称两个地方有天壤之别。❑ *We are very aware of our differences, we accept that we are chalk and cheese.* 我们非常清楚彼此的差异，承认自己是截然不同的两类人。

▶**chalk up** PHRASAL VERB If you **chalk up** a success, a victory, or a number of points in a game, you achieve it. 取得，获得（成功、胜利或比赛得分）❑ [v P n] *Andy Wilkinson chalked up his first win of the season.* 安迪·威尔金森取得了本赛季个人的第一场胜利。[Also v n P]

chalkboard /'tʃɔːkbɔːd/ (**chalkboards**) N-COUNT A **chalkboard** is a dark-coloured board that you can write on with chalk. Chalkboards are often used by teachers in the classroom. 黑板【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **blackboard**

chalky /'tʃɔːki/ 1 ADJ Something that is **chalky** contains chalk or is covered with chalk. 含白垩的；白垩覆盖的 ❑ *The chalky soil around Saumur produces the famous Anjou wines.* 索米尔周围的白垩质土壤出产著名的安茹葡萄酒。 2 ADJ Something that is **chalky** is a pale dull colour or has a powdery texture. 苍白的；粉质的 ❑ *Her face became a chalky white.* 她的脸变得煞白。

challenge ⇔ /'tʃælɪndʒ/ (**challenges, challenging, challenged**) 1 N-VAR A **challenge** is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination. 挑战；难题 ❑ *I like a big challenge and they don't come much bigger than this.* 我喜欢大的挑战，而所有挑战中没有比这更大的了。❑ *The new government's first challenge is the economy.* 新政府面临的第一个难题是经济问题。 2 PHRASE If someone **rises to the challenge**, they act in response to a difficult situation which is new to them and are successful.（成功地）应对挑战 ❑ [+of] *The new Germany must rise to the challenge of its enhanced responsibilities.* 新德国必须应对责任加大的挑战。 3 N-VAR A **challenge to** something is a questioning of its truth or value. A **challenge to** someone is a questioning of their authority.（对真实性、价值、权威等的）怀疑，质疑 ❑ [+to] *The demonstrators have now made a direct challenge to the authority of the government.* 示威者现在直接对政府的权威发出了质疑。 4 VERB If you **challenge** ideas or people, you question their truth, value, or authority. 怀疑，质疑（真实性、价值、权威等）❑ [v n to-inf] *Democratic leaders have challenged the president to sign the bill.* 民主党领袖向总统叫板，要他签署法案。❑ [be v-ed] *The move was immediately challenged by two of the republics.* 此举立即遭到其中两个共和国的质疑。❑ [v n +on/about] *I challenged him on the hypocrisy of his political attitudes.* 我就他虚伪的政治观点质问他。[Also v with quote, v n] 5 VERB If you **challenge** someone, you invite them to fight or compete with you in some way. 挑战；向…下战书 ❑ [v n +to] *A mum slashed a neighbour's car tyre and challenged her to a fight after their daughters fell out.* 两家的女儿吵起来后，一个妈妈划破了邻居的车胎，说要和她较量较量。❑ [v n to-inf] *He left a note at the scene of the crime, challenging detectives to catch him.* 他在犯罪现场留了个条儿，向警探挑衅。❑ [v n] *We challenged a team who called themselves 'College Athletes'.* 我们向一个自称"大学运动员"的队下了战书。•N-COUNT **Challenge** is also a noun. ❑ *A third presidential candidate emerged to mount a serious challenge and throw the campaign wide open.* 出现了第三位向总统宝座发起全面冲击的候选人，从而使竞选结果变得难以预料。 6 → see also **challenged, challenging**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *challenge* with:

V. **accept a** challenge 接受挑战，**present a** challenge 带来挑战 1 3 5
dare to challenge 敢于挑战 4 5
ADJ. **biggest** challenge 最大的挑战，**new** challenge 新的挑战 1 3 5
legal challenge 上诉 3

challenged /'tʃælɪndʒd/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you say that someone is **challenged** in a particular way, you mean that they have a disability in that area. **Challenged** is often combined with inappropriate words for humorous effect. 有…障碍的，有…缺陷的（常与不恰当的词连用表示诙谐）❑ *...terms like 'vertically-challenged'—meaning short.* 像"垂直缺陷"表示身材矮小的这种词语 ❑ *She ran off with an intellectually-challenged ski instructor.* 她和一个脑筋不太好使的滑雪教练私奔了。

challenger /'tʃælɪndʒəʳ/ (**challengers**) N-COUNT A **challenger** is someone who competes with you for a position or title that you already have, for example being a sports champion or a political leader.（职位、头衔等的）挑战者，争夺者 ❑ [+to] *Draskovic has emerged as the strongest challenger to the leader of the Serbian government.* 德拉什科维奇成为了塞尔维亚政府领导人最大的挑战者。[Also +for]

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ 1 ADJ A **challenging** task or job requires great effort and determination.（任务或工作）艰巨的，具有挑战性的，要求高的 ❑ *Mike found a challenging job as a computer programmer.* 迈克找到了一份做计算机程序员的挑战性工作。❑ *I'm ready to do all those things which are more challenging.* 我愿意接受更大的挑战。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do something in a **challenging** way, you seem to be inviting people to argue with you or compete against you in some way. 挑衅的 ❑ *Mona gave him a challenging look.* 莫娜挑衅地看了他一眼。

chamber ⇔ /'tʃeɪmbəʳ/ (**chambers**) 1 N-COUNT A **chamber** is a large room, especially one that is used for formal meetings. 大房间；（尤指）大会议室 ❑ *We are going to make sure we are in the council chamber every time he speaks.* 我们要确保每次他发言时我们都在会议室里。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a country's parliament or to one section of it as a **chamber**. 议会；议院 ❑ *More than 80 parties are contesting seats in the two-chamber parliament.* 有 80 多个党派在竞争两院的议席。❑ [+of] *Signor Amato's government has only a 16-seat majority in the Chamber of Deputies.* 阿马托先生的政府在下议院仅以 16 席的优势占有多数席位。 3 N-COUNT A **chamber** is a room designed and equipped for a particular purpose.（具特定用途的）房间 ❑ *For many, the dentist's surgery remains a torture chamber.* 对许多人来说，牙医的治疗室一直是间受刑室。 4 → see also **gas chamber**

chamberlain /'tʃeɪmbəʳlɪn/ (**chamberlains**) N-COUNT A **chamberlain** is the person who is in charge of the household affairs of a king, queen, or person of high social rank.（王室、贵族等的）管家，总管

chamber|maid /'tʃeɪmbəˌmeɪd/ (**chambermaids**) N-COUNT A **chambermaid** is a woman who cleans and tidies the bedrooms in a hotel.（宾馆负责打扫房间的）女服务员

'cham|ber mu|sic N-UNCOUNT **Chamber music** is classical music written for a small number of instruments.（古典）室内乐

C

ˌcham|ber of 'com|merce (**chambers of commerce**) N-COUNT A **chamber of commerce** is an organization of businessmen that promotes local commercial interests. 商会【BUSINESS 商】

'cham|ber or|ches|tra (**chamber orchestras**) N-COUNT A **chamber orchestra** is a small orchestra which plays classical music. 室内乐队（演奏古典音乐的小型乐队）

'cham|ber pot (**chamber pots**) N-COUNT A **chamber pot** is a round container shaped like a very large cup. Chamber pots used to be kept in bedrooms so that people could urinate in them instead of having to leave their room during the night. 夜壶；尿壶

cha|me|le|on /kə'mi:liən/ (**chameleons**) N-COUNT A **chameleon** is a kind of lizard whose skin changes colour to match the colour of its surroundings. 避役；变色蜥蜴；变色龙

cham|ois /'ʃæmi/ (**chamois**)

Pronounced /'ʃæmwɑ:/ for meaning 1 in British English.
在英国英语中，义项 1 读作 /'ʃæmwɑ:/。

1 N-COUNT **Chamois** are small animals rather like goats that live in the mountains of Europe and South West Asia.（欧洲、亚洲西南部山区的）岩羚 2 N-COUNT A **chamois** or a **chamois leather** is a soft leather cloth used for cleaning and polishing.（用于清洁、擦拭的）软皮革，岩羚皮

chamo|mile /'kæməmaɪl/ → see **camomile**

champ /tʃæmp/ (**champs**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **champ** is the same as a **champion**. 同 champion【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the reigning European heavyweight champ.* 现欧洲重量级冠军

cham|pagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ (**champagnes**) N-VAR **Champagne** is an expensive French white wine with bubbles in. It is often drunk to celebrate something. 香槟（酒）

cham|pers /'ʃæmpə'z/ N-UNCOUNT **Champers** is champagne. 香槟（酒）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

cham|pi|on ◆◆◇ /'tʃæmpiən/ (**champions, championing, championed**) 1 N-COUNT A **champion** is someone who has won the first prize in a competition, contest, or fight. 冠军 ❑ *...a former Olympic champion.* 前奥运会冠军 ❑ *Kasparov became world champion.* 卡斯帕罗夫成为了世界冠军。❑ *...a champion boxer and skier.* 拳击和滑雪双料冠军 2 N-COUNT If you are a **champion of** a person, a cause, or a principle, you support or defend them. 支持者；拥护者；捍卫者 ❑ [+of] *He was once known as a champion of social reform.* 他曾经是社会改革的拥护者。3 VERB If you **champion** a person, a cause, or a principle, you support or defend them. 支持；拥护；捍卫 ❑ [v n] *He passionately championed the poor.* 他满腔热情地捍卫穷人的利益。❑ [be v-ed + by] *The amendments had been championed by pro-democracy activists.* 修正案得到了支持民主的活动人士的支持。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *champion* with:

ADJ.	**defending** champion 卫冕冠军，**former** champion 前任冠军，**reigning** champion 本届冠军，**world** champion 世界冠军 1
N.	champion **a cause** 拥护某一事业 3

cham|pi|on|ship ◆◆◇ /'tʃæmpiənʃɪp/ (**championships**) 1 N-COUNT A **championship** is a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport. 锦标赛；冠军赛 ❑ *...the world chess championship.* 国际象棋世界冠军赛 2 N-SING **The championship** refers to the title or status of being a sports champion. 冠军头衔；冠军称号 ❑ *This season I expect us to retain the championship and win the European Cup.* 这个赛季我期待我们能够保住冠军头衔，赢得欧洲冠军杯。

chance ◆◆◆ /tʃɑ:ns, tʃæns/ (**chances, chancing, chanced**) 1 N-VAR [N that] If there is a **chance of** something happening, it is possible that it will happen. 可能（性）；机会 ❑ [+of] *Do you think they have a chance of beating Australia?* 你认为他们有可能击败澳大利亚队吗？❑ [+of] *This partnership has a good chance of success.* 这个组合获胜希望很大。❑ [+of] *The specialist who carried out the brain scan thought Tim's chances of survival were still slim.* 给蒂姆做脑部扫描的专科医生认为他活下来的可能性仍旧渺茫。❑ *There was really very little chance that Ben would ever have led a normal life.* 本过上正常人生活的机会真的非常小。2 N-COUNT [usu N to-inf] If you have a **chance to** do something, you have the opportunity to do it. 机会；机遇 ❑ *The electoral council announced that all eligible people would get a chance to vote.* 选举委员会宣布，所有符合条件者都将获得投票机会。❑ *I felt I had to give him a chance.* 我觉得自己得给他个机会。[Also +for] 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **chance** meeting or event is one that is not planned or expected. 偶然的；意外的；凑巧的 ❑ *... a chance meeting.* 偶遇 •N-UNCOUNT **Chance** is also a noun. ❑ *...a victim of chance and circumstance.* 时运不济的倒霉蛋 4 VERB If you **chance to** do something or **chance on** something, you do it or find it although you had not planned or tried to. 碰巧（做）；偶然发现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *It was just then that I chanced to look round.* 就在那时，我恰好环顾了下四周。❑ [v +upon/on/across] *...Christopher Columbus, who chanced upon the Dominican Republic nearly 500 years ago.* 克里斯托弗·哥伦布，在近 500 年前偶然发现多米尼加共和国的人 5 VERB If you **chance** something, you do it even though there is a risk that you may not succeed or that something bad may happen. 冒险做 ❑ [v it] *Andy knew the risks. I cannot believe he would have chanced it.* 安迪知道有风险，我不敢相信他竟然甘冒其险。❑ [v n] *He decided no assassin would chance a shot from amongst that crowd.* 他认定，没有刺客会冒险混在人群里开枪。6 → see also **off-chance** 7 PHRASE Something that happens **by chance** was not planned by anyone. 偶然；碰巧 ❑ *He had met Mr Maude by chance.* 他邂逅过莫德先生。8 PHRASE You can use **by any chance** when you are asking questions in order to find out whether something that you think might be true is actually true.（用以询问某事是否属实）会不会，可能 ❑ *Are they by any chance related?* 他们有可能是亲戚吗？9 PHRASE If you say that someone **stands a chance of** achieving something, you mean that they are likely to achieve it. If you say that someone doesn't **stand a chance of** achieving something, you mean that they cannot possibly achieve it. 有可能；有机会 ❑ [+of] *Being very good at science subjects, I stood a good chance of gaining high grades.* 我理科很棒，很有机会拿高分。❑ [+of] *Neither is seen as standing any chance of snatching the leadership from him.* 两人都不被看好有任何可能从他手中夺得领导权。10 PHRASE When you **take a chance**, you try to do something although there is a large risk of danger or failure. 冒险；碰运气 ❑ [+on] *You take a chance on the weather if you holiday in the U.K.* 在英国度假，只有赌天气了。❑ *From then on, they were taking no chances.* 从那时起，他们就不再冒险了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *chance* with:

N.	chance **of success** 成功的可能性，chance **of survival** 存活的可能性，chance **of winning** 获胜的可能性 1 chance **encounter** 邂逅，chance **meeting** 偶遇 2
ADJ.	**fair** chance 较大的可能性，**good** chance 很大的可能性，**slight** chance 极小的可能性 1
V.	**give** *someone/something* a chance 给某人/某事机会，**have a** chance 有机会，**miss a** chance 错过机会 1 2 **get a** chance 获得机会 2

chan|cel /'tʃɑ:nsᵊl, 'tʃænsᵊl/ (**chancels**) N-COUNT The **chancel** is the part of a church containing the altar, where the clergy and the choir usually sit.（通常供牧师、唱诗班坐的）高坛，圣坛

chan|cel|lery /'tʃɑ:nsələri, 'tʃæns-/ (**chancelleries**) 1 N-COUNT A **chancellery** is the building where a chancellor has his offices. 大臣（或总理）官署 2 N-SING **The chancellery** is the officials who work in a chancellor's office. 大臣（或总理）官署全体官员 ❑ *He is a former head of the chancellery.* 他以前是大臣官署的头儿。

Chan|cel|lor ◆◆◇ /'tʃɑ:nslə', 'tʃæns-/ (**Chancellors**) 1 N-TITLE; N-COUNT **Chancellor** is the title of the head of government in

Germany and Austria. (德国或奥地利的)总理 ❑ *...Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany.* 德国总理安格拉·默克尔 ❑ *...as the Chancellor arrived.* 总理到达的时候 2 N-COUNT In Britain, the **Chancellor** is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (英国的)财政大臣 3 N-COUNT The **Chancellor** of a British university is the official head of the university. The Chancellor does not take part in running the university. (英国大学的)名誉校长 4 N-COUNT The head of some American universities is called **the Chancellor**. (美国某些大学的)校长 5 → see also **vice-chancellor**

ˌChan|cel|lor of the Ex'cheq|uer (**Chancellors of the Exchequer**) N-COUNT The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** is the minister in the British government who makes decisions about finance and taxes. (英国的)财政大臣

chan|cel|lor|ship /'tʃɑːnsləʃɪp, 'tʃæns-/ N-SING **The chancellorship** is the position of chancellor. Someone's **chancellorship** is the period of time when they are chancellor. 总理职位(或任期) ❑ *Austria prospered under Kreisky's chancellorship.* 奥地利在克赖斯基任总理期间蓬勃发展。

chan|cer /'tʃɑːnsə, 'tʃænsə/ (**chancers**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone as a **chancer** if you think they use opportunities for their own advantage and often pretend to have skills they do not have. 投机分子【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a corrupt, opportunistic chancer.* 腐败的投机分子

Chan|cery /'tʃɑːnsəri, 'tʃæns-/ N-SING [oft *in* N] In Britain, **the Chancery** or **Chancery Division** is the Lord Chancellor's court, which is a division of the High Court of Justice. (英国高等法院的)大法官法庭

chancy /'tʃɑːnsi, 'tʃænsi/ ADJ Something that is **chancy** involves a lot of risk or uncertainty. 有风险的；不确定的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Investment is becoming a chancy business.* 投资正成为一项风险事业。

chan|de|lier /ʃændə'lɪə'/ (**chandeliers**) N-COUNT A **chandelier** is a large, decorative frame which holds light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling. 枝形吊灯

change ◆◆◆ /tʃeɪndʒ/ (**changes, changing, changed**) 1 N-VAR If there is a **change in** something, it becomes different. 变化；改变；变革 ❑ [+*in*] *The ambassador appealed for a change in U.S. policy.* 大使呼吁美国在政策上作出改变。❑ [+*of*] *What is needed is a change of attitude on the part of architects.* 现在需要的是建筑师转变态度。❑ *There are going to have to be some drastic changes.* 一定得进行重大变革。❑ *In Zaire political change is on its way.* 在扎伊尔，政治变革正在推进。❑ *1998 was an important year for everyone: a time of change.* 1998 年对所有人来说都是重要的一年：变革的一年。2 → see also **sea change** 3 N-SING If you say that something is a **change** or **makes a change**, you mean that it is enjoyable because it is different from what you are used to. (令人愉快的)变化，改变【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *It is a complex system, but it certainly makes a change.* 这是个复杂的制度，不过确实带来了可喜的变化。❑ *Do you feel like you could do with a change?* 你想不想改变一下？4 VERB If you **change from** one thing **to** another, you stop using or doing the first one and start using or doing the second. 改用；改做 ❑ [v +*to*] *His doctor increased the dosage but did not change to a different medication.* 他的医生加大了剂量，不过没有换药。❑ [v + from] *He changed from voting against to abstaining.* 他原打算投反对票，后来改为弃权了。5 VERB When something **changes** or when you **change** it, it becomes different. (使)变化；(使)改变 ❑ [v] *We are trying to detect and understand how the climates change.* 我们正努力探寻并理解气候是如何变化的。❑ [v *from* n *to* n] *In the union office, the mood gradually changed from resignation to rage.* 在工会办公室，情绪慢慢从顺从转变成愤怒。❑ [v +*into*] *She has now changed into a happy, self-confident woman.* 如今她已经变成一个快乐、自信的女人。❑ [v n] *They should change the law to make it illegal to own replica weapons.* 他们应该修订法律，规定拥有仿制武器非法。❑ [v n] *Trees are changing colour earlier than last year.* 今年树木换装比去年早。❑ [v-ed] *He is a changed man since you left.* 打你走后，他就变了个人。❑ [v-ing] *A changing world has put pressures on the corporation.* 日新月异的世界使这家公司感到了压力。[Also v n *into* n] 6 VERB To **change** something means to replace it with something new or different. 更换；替换 ❑ [v n] *I paid £80 to have my car radio fixed and I bet all they did was change a fuse.* 我花 80 英镑让人把我车上的收音机修了修，可我敢肯定，他们只是换了根保险丝。❑ [v n] *If you want to change your doctor there are two ways of doing it.* 你要是想换个医生，办法有两个。•N-COUNT [oft *a* N *of* n] **Change** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *A change of leadership alone will not be enough.* 仅仅更换领导层是不够的。7 VERB When you **change** your clothes or **change**, you take some or all of your clothes off and put on different ones. 换(衣服)；更衣 ❑ [v n] *Ben had merely changed his shirt.* 本仅仅换了件衬衫。❑ [v] *They had allowed her to shower and change.* 他们准许她冲个澡，换套衣裳。❑ [v +*into*] *I changed into a tracksuit.* 我换上一身运动装。❑ [*get* v-ed] *I've got to get changed first. I've got to put my uniform on.* 我得先换一下衣服，穿上制服。[Also v +*out of*] 8 N-COUNT A **change of** clothes is an extra set of clothes that you take with you when you go to stay somewhere or to take part in an activity. 换洗衣服；备用衣服 ❑ [+*of*] *He stuffed a bag with a few changes of clothing.* 他往包里塞了几套换洗衣服。9 VERB When you **change** a bed or **change** the sheets, you take off the dirty sheets and put on clean ones. 换(床单) ❑ [v n] *After changing the bed, I would fall asleep quickly.* 换了床单，我很快就能睡着。❑ [v n] *I changed the sheets on your bed today.* 我今天把你的床单换了。10 VERB When you **change** a baby or **change** its nappy or diaper, you take off the dirty one and put on a clean one. 给(婴儿)换尿布；换(尿布) ❑ [v n] *She criticizes me for the way I feed or change him.* 她批评我，说我喂奶和换尿布的方法不对。❑ [v-ed] *He needs his nappy changed.* 他的尿布该换了。11 VERB When you **change** buses, trains, or planes or **change**, you get off one bus, train, or plane and get on to another in order to continue your journey. 转乘，换乘(交通工具)；转车；转机 ❑ [v n] *At Glasgow I changed trains for Greenock.* 我在格拉斯哥换乘去格里诺克的火车。❑ [v] *We were turned off the train at Hanover, where we had to change.* 我们在汉诺威站被赶下火车，只好在那儿转车。12 VERB When you **change** gear or **change** into another gear, you move the gear lever on a car, bicycle, or other vehicle in order to use a different gear. 换(挡)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *The driver tried to change gear, then swerved.* 司机试图换挡，接着突然转向。❑ [v prep] *He looked up into the mirror as he changed through his gears.* 他一边换挡，一边抬眼看后视镜。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shift**

13 N-UNCOUNT Your **change** is the money that you receive when you pay for something with more money than it costs because you do not have exactly the right amount of money. 找零；找头 ❑ *'There's your change.'—'Thanks very much.'* "您的找头。"—"多谢。"❑ *They told the shopkeeper to keep the change.* 他们告诉店主不用找钱了。14 N-UNCOUNT **Change** is coins, rather than paper money. 硬币 ❑ *Thieves ransacked the office, taking a sack of loose change.* 窃贼洗劫了办公室，拿走了一口袋硬币。❑ [+*for*] *The man in the store won't give him change for the phone unless he buys something.* 店里的人不肯给他换硬币打电话，除非他买点什么。15 → see also **small change** 16 N-UNCOUNT If you have **change for** larger notes, bills, or coins, you have the same value in smaller notes, bills, or coins, which you can give to someone in exchange. 零钱 ❑ [+*for*] *The courier had change for a £10 note.* 快递员有零钱可以换开 10 英镑的纸币。•PHRASE If you **make change**, you give someone smaller notes, bills, or coins, in exchange for the same value of larger ones. 换零钱；破开钱【AM 美】17 VERB When you **change** money, you exchange it for the same amount of money in a different currency, or in smaller notes, bills, or coins. 兑换(外币)；换(零钱) ❑ [v n] *You can expect to pay the bank a fee of around 1% to 2% every time you change money.* 每次兑换外币你都要付给银行 1% 到 2% 的手续费。❑ [v n +*into*] *If you travel frequently, find an agency that will change one foreign currency directly into another.* 如果经常旅行，找一家能直接兑换外币的旅行社。18 PHRASE If you say that you are doing something or something is happening **for a change**, you mean that you do not usually do it or it does not usually happen, and you are happy to be doing it or that it is happening. 换换口味；变个花样 ❑ *Now let me ask you a question, for a change.* 现在咱们换一下，我来问你一个问题。❑ *Liz settled back in her seat, comfortably relaxed, enjoying being driven for a change.* 利兹舒服放松地倚在座位上，享受着换别人开车的惬意。19 to change

for the better → see **better** 20 to **change hands** → see **hand** 19 a **change of heart** → see **heart** 21 to **change your mind** → see **mind** 23 to **change places** → see **place** 41 to **ring the changes** → see **ring** 23 to **change the subject** → see **subject** 28 to **change tack** → see **tack** 27 to **change your tune** → see **tune** 23 to change **for the worse** → see **worse**

C

▶**change down** PHRASAL VERB When you **change down**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a lower gear. 减挡；换低速挡【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *Changing down, he turned into the drive.* 他放慢车速，拐进了私人车道。❑ [V P +to] *I braked at the second corner and changed down to third.* 我在第二个拐弯处踩了刹车，换上三挡。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shift down**

▶**change over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **change over from** one thing **to** another, you stop doing one thing and start doing the other. (从做…)改变(为做…) ❑ [V P +from/to] *We are gradually changing over to a completely metric system.* 我们正逐渐过渡到完全采用公制。❑ [V P] *The two men swapped places, always extinguishing the light when they changed over.* 那两名男子几次互调位置，每次交换时都会先灭了灯。2 → see also **changeover**

▶**change up** PHRASAL VERB When you **change up**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a higher gear. 加挡；换高速挡【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *I accelerated and changed up.* 我踩油门换上高速挡。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shift up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *change* Also look up:

N. adjustment, alteration 1
V. adapt, modify, transform, vary 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *change* with:

V. **adapt to** change 适应变化，**resist** change 抗拒改变 1
make a change 做改变 1 2
ADJ. **gradual** change 逐渐的变化，**social** change 社会变迁，**sudden** change 突然的变化 1
loose change (小币值)零钱，**spare** change (闲置不用的)零钱 10
N. change **of pace** 速度的改变，**policy** change 政策的变化 1
change **direction** 转变方向，change **colour** 改变颜色，change **the subject** 转变话题 3
change **of address** 地址的变更 6
change **clothes** 更衣 7

change|able /ˈtʃeɪmdʒəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **changeable** is likely to change many times. 易变的；变化多的 ❑ *The forecast is for changeable weather.* 预报说天气多变。

change|ling /ˈtʃeɪmdʒlɪŋ/ (**changelings**) N-COUNT A **changeling** is a child who was put in the place of another child when they were both babies. In stories changelings were often taken or left by fairies. (常指神话传说中)被(仙女)调换的婴儿【LITERARY 文】

change ˈman|age|ment N-UNCOUNT **Change management** is a style of management that aims to encourage organizations and individuals to deal effectively with the changes taking place in their work. 变革管理(鼓励组织及个人有效应对变化的一种管理风格)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *She is hoping to go into change management or IT management when she graduates.* 她希望毕业后从事变革管理或者信息技术管理。

change of ˈlife N-SING **The change of life** is the **menopause**. 同 menopause

change|over /ˈtʃeɪmdʒəʊvəʳ/ (**changeovers**) N-COUNT A **changeover** is a change from one activity or system to another. (活动或体制的)转变，变更，过渡 ❑ [+to] *He again called for a faster changeover to a market economy.* 他再次呼吁加快向市场经济过渡。❑ *Right now we are in the changeover period between autumn and winter.* 眼下我们正处于秋冬交替的时候。

ˈchange purse (**change purses**) N-COUNT A **change purse** is a very small bag that people, especially women, keep their money in. (尤指女式)钱包【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **purse**

ˈchang|ing room (**changing rooms**) N-COUNT A **changing room** is a room where you can change your clothes and usually have a shower, for example at a sports centre. (体育中心等的)更衣室

chan|nel ↔ /ˈtʃæn°l/ (**channels, channelling, channelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **channeling, channeled**

1 N-COUNT A **channel** is a television station. 电视台；电视频道 ❑ *...the only serious current affairs programme on either channel.* 两个频道唯一的严肃时事节目 ❑ *...the presenter of Channel 4 News.* 电视四台新闻节目主持人 2 N-COUNT A **channel** is a band of radio waves on which radio messages can be sent and received. 频道；波段 3 N-COUNT [oft adj N] If you do something through a particular **channel**, or particular **channels**, that is the system or organization that you use to achieve your aims or to communicate. 渠道；途径；门路 ❑ [+for] *The Americans recognise that the U.N. can be the channel for greater diplomatic activity.* 美国人认识到可以通过联合国这个渠道开展更多的外交活动。❑ [+of] *Moscow and the Baltic republics are re-opening channels of communication.* 莫斯科和波罗的海诸共和国正在重启沟通渠道。4 VERB If you **channel** money or resources into something, you arrange for them to be used for that thing, rather than for a wider range of things. 实现(资金或资源)专用 ❑ [v n prep] *Jacques Delors wants a system set up to channel funds to the poor countries.* 雅克·德洛尔希望建立一套体系，将资金专门用于援助贫困国家。5 VERB If you **channel** your energies or emotions **into** something, you concentrate on or do that one thing, rather than a range of things. 使(精力或情感)专注；集中 ❑ [v n +into] *Stephen is channelling his energies into a novel called Blue.* 斯蒂芬正集中精力写一部名为《蓝色》的小说。[Also v n adv] 6 N-COUNT A **channel** is a passage along which water flows. 水道；沟渠 ❑ *Keep the drainage channel clear.* 保持下水道畅通。7 N-COUNT A **channel** is a route used by boats. 航道 8 N-PROPER **The Channel** or **the English Channel** is the narrow area of water between England and France. 英吉利海峡

→ see **mobile phone**

ˈchannel-hopping N-UNCOUNT **Channel-hopping** means switching quickly between different television channels because you are looking for something interesting to watch. (看电视时)频繁更换电视频道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **channel-surfing**

ˈchannel-surfing N-UNCOUNT **Channel-surfing** is the same as **channel-hopping**. 同 channel-hopping【mainly AM 主美】

chant /tʃɑːnt, tʃænt/ (**chants, chanting, chanted**) 1 N-COUNT A **chant** is a word or group of words that is repeated over and over again. 不断重复的话 ❑ [+of] *He was greeted by the chant of 'Judas! Judas!'* 人们冲他不停地喊："犹大！犹大！" 2 N-COUNT [usu adj N] A **chant** is a religious song or prayer that is sung on only a few notes. (反复吟诵的)圣歌，祷文 ❑ *...a Buddhist chant.* 佛经诵念 3 VERB If you **chant** something or if you **chant**, you repeat the same words over and over again. 反复呼喊；不停地重复 ❑ [v n] *Demonstrators chanted slogans.* 示威者反复喊口号。❑ [v with quote] *The crowd chanted 'We are with you.'* 人群一再呼喊"我们支持你"。❑ [v] *Several thousand people chanted and demonstrated outside the building.* 好几千人在大楼外喊着口号示威。[Also v that] •**chant|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A lot of the chanting was in support of the deputy Prime Minister.* 许多口号是支持副总理的。4 VERB If you **chant** or if you **chant** something, you sing a religious song or prayer. 吟唱(圣歌、祈祷词) ❑ [v] *Muslims chanted and prayed.* 穆斯林们吟咏、祈祷。❑ [v n] *Mr Sharma lit incense and chanted Sanskrit mantras.* 夏尔马先生点上香，念起梵文咒语。•**chant|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The chanting inside the temple stopped.* 寺庙内的诵经声停了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cant, chant = singing* 唱：*cantata, chant, enchant*

Cha|nu|kah /ˈhɑːnəkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Chanukah** is the same as **Hanukkah**. 同 Hanukkah

cha|os ◆◇ /ˈkeɪɒs/ N-UNCOUNT **Chaos** is a state of complete disorder and confusion. 混沌；混乱；乱糟糟 ❑ *The world's first transatlantic balloon race ended in chaos last night.* 世界首次横跨大西洋的热气球比赛昨晚在一片混乱中结束。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *chaos* with:

V.	**bring** chaos 引起混乱，**cause** chaos 造成混乱
ADJ.	**complete** chaos 完全混乱，**total** chaos 大乱
N.	chaos **and confusion** 混乱不堪

cha|ot|ic /keɪˈɒtɪk/ ADJ Something that is **chaotic** is in a state of complete disorder and confusion. 混乱的；乱糟糟的 ❑ *Mullins began to rummage among the chaotic mess of papers on his desk.* 马林斯开始在桌子上一堆乱七八糟的文件里翻来翻去。

chap /tʃæp/ (**chaps**) 1 N-COUNT A **chap** is a man or boy. 男人；男孩【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *She thought he was a very nice chap.* 她觉得他是个大好人。 2 → see also **chapped**

chap. (**chaps**) N-VAR **Chap.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **chapter**. ❑ *Today the best tests are performed in the hospital (see chap. 17).* 如今最好的化验是在医院进行的（见第 17 章）。

chap|el /ˈtʃæpᵊl/ (**chapels**) 1 N-COUNT A **chapel** is a part of a church which has its own altar and which is used for private prayer. (教堂里的）私人祈祷室 ❑ *...the chapel of the Virgin Mary.* 圣母堂的私人祈祷室 2 N-COUNT A **chapel** is a small church attached to a hospital, school, or prison. (附属于医院、学校、监狱的）小教堂，小礼拜堂 ❑ [+of] *We married in the chapel of Charing Cross Hospital in London.* 我们是在伦敦查令十字医院的小教堂里结的婚。 3 N-VAR A **chapel** is a building used for worship by members of some Christian churches. **Chapel** refers to the religious services that take place there. (基督教某些派别的）教堂，宗教仪式 ❑ *...a Methodist chapel.* 循道宗教堂 ❑ *On Sundays, the family went three times to chapel.* 每到星期天，这家人都会去做 3 次礼拜。

chap|er|one /ˈʃæpərəʊn/ (**chaperones, chaperoning, chaperoned**) also **chaperon** 1 N-COUNT A **chaperone** is someone who accompanies another person somewhere in order to make sure that they do not come to any harm. 陪护；监护人 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are chaperoned by** someone, they act as your chaperone. 陪伴；给…做监护人 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *We were chaperoned by our aunt.* 我们由婶子陪着。

chap|lain /ˈtʃæplɪn/ (**chaplains**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **chaplain** is a member of the Christian clergy who does religious work in a place such as a hospital, school, prison, or in the armed forces. (医院、学校、监狱、军队等的）特遣牧师 ❑ *He joined the 40th Division as an army chaplain.* 他加入第 40 师做了随军牧师。

chap|lain|cy /ˈtʃæplɪnsi/ (**chaplaincies**) 1 N-COUNT A **chaplaincy** is the building or office in which a chaplain works. 特遣牧师办公处 2 N-COUNT A **chaplaincy** is the position or work of a chaplain. 特遣牧师职位（或工作）❑ [+of] *...the chaplaincy of the Royal Hospital.* 皇家医院的牧师职位

chapped /tʃæpt/ ADJ If your skin is **chapped**, it is dry, cracked, and sore. (皮肤）粗糙的，干裂的 ❑ *...chapped hands.* 皲裂的双手 ❑ *Her skin felt chapped.* 她的皮肤摸上去有些粗糙。

chap|py /ˈtʃæpi/ (**chappies**) N-COUNT A **chappy** is the same as a **chap**. 同 chap【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *His cheeky chappy image is reinforced by the spiky hair and the wide grin.* 他直立的头发和咧着嘴的笑容使他更像个厚脸皮的家伙。

chap|ter ◆◆◇ /ˈtʃæptəʳ/ (**chapters**) 1 N-COUNT A **chapter** is one of the parts that a book is divided into. Each chapter has a number, and sometimes a title. (书的）章，回，篇 ❑ *Chromium supplements were used successfully in the treatment of diabetes (see Chapter 4).* 铬补充剂被成功用于治疗糖尿病（见第 4 章）。❑ *I took the title of this chapter from one of my favorite books.* 本章题目引自我最喜欢的书之一。 2 N-COUNT [adj N] A **chapter in** someone's life or **in** history is a period of time during which a major event or series of related events takes place. (人生或历史上的）阶段，时期，篇章【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+in] *This had been a particularly difficult chapter in Lebanon's recent history.* 这在黎巴嫩近代史上是个特别困难的时期。❑ [+of] *...one of the most dramatic chapters of recent British politics.* 英国政治近来最富戏剧性的阶段之一

'chap|ter house (**chapter houses**) 1 N-COUNT A **chapter house** is the building or set of rooms in the grounds of a cathedral where the members of the clergy hold their meetings. 座堂会议厅；牧师会礼堂 2 N-COUNT In a university or college, a **chapter house** is the place where a fraternity or sorority lives or meets. (高校的）学生联谊会住所（或会所）【AM 美】

char /tʃɑːʳ/ (**chars, charring, charred**) 1 VERB If food **chars** or if you **char** it, it burns slightly and turns black as it is cooking. (将…）略微烧焦；(把…）烤糊 ❑ [V] *Toast hazelnuts on a baking sheet until the skins char.* 在烤盘上将榛子烤至表皮微糊。❑ [V n] *Halve the peppers and char the skins under a hot grill.* 将甜椒剖成两半，在热烤架下烤至外壳微焦。• **char|ring** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The chops should be cooked over moderate heat to prevent excessive charring.* 肉块应该用文火烧烤，以免烧过了头。 2 → see also **charred**

chara|banc /ˈʃærəbæŋ/ (**charabancs**) N-COUNT A **charabanc** is a large old-fashioned coach with several rows of seats. Charabancs were used especially for taking people on trips or on holiday. (老式）大客车；(尤指）大型游览车【BRIT 英】

char|ac|ter ◆◆◇ /ˈkærɪktəʳ/ (**characters**) 1 N-COUNT The **character** of a person or place consists of all the qualities they have that make them distinct from other people or places. (人的）性格，个性；(地方的）特点 ❑ *Perhaps there is a negative side to his character that you haven't seen yet.* 或许，他性格中不好的一面你还没有看见。❑ [+of] *The character of this country has been formed by immigration.* 这个国家的国民性是由移民形成的。 2 N-SING [oft *in* N] If something has a particular **character**, it has a particular quality. 特点；特征；特色 ❑ *The financial concessions granted to British Aerospace were, he said, of a precarious character.* 他说，英国宇航公司获得的财政优惠随时可能会被收回。❑ *The state farms were semi-military in character.* 国有农场从性质上讲是半军事的。 3 N-SING You can use **character** to refer to the qualities that people from a particular place are believed to have. (某地人具有的）特点，特色，特征 ❑ *Individuality is a valued and inherent part of the British character.* 个性鲜明是英国人固有的、也是他们看重的特点。 4 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You use **character** to say what kind of person someone is. For example, if you say that someone is a strange **character**, you mean they are strange. 人；人物 ❑ *It's that kind of courage and determination that makes him such a remarkable character.* 正是那种勇气和决心使他成为如此了不起的人。❑ *What a sad character that Nigel is.* 奈杰尔真是个可悲的人哪。 5 N-VAR Your **character** is your personality, especially how reliable and honest you are. If someone is **of** good **character**, they are reliable and honest. If they are **of** bad **character**, they are unreliable and dishonest. 人格；人品；品行 ❑ *He's begun a series of personal attacks on my character.* 他开始对我进行一连串的人格攻击。❑ *Mr Bartman was a man of good character.* 巴特曼先生品格高尚。 6 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **character**, you mean that they have the ability to deal effectively with difficult, unpleasant, or dangerous situations. (坚强的）个性，性格；人格力量【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She showed real character in her attempts to win over the crowd.* 她在努力争取民众支持时表现出强大的人格力量。❑ *I didn't know Ron had that much strength of character.* 我当时不知道罗恩有那么坚强的个性。 7 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a place has **character**, you mean that it has an interesting or unusual quality which makes you notice it and like it. (地方的）与众不同之处，特色【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *An ugly shopping centre stands across from one of the few buildings with character.* 一座丑陋的购物中心正对着为数不多的几幢别具特色的大楼之一。 8 N-COUNT The **characters** in a film, book, or play are the people that it is about. (电影、书、戏剧里的）人物，角色 ❑ *The film is autobiographical and the central character is played by Collard himself.* 这部电影是自传体，主角由科勒德亲自扮演。❑ *He's made the characters believable.* 他让个个角色都逼真可信。 9 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **character**, you mean that they are interesting, unusual, or amusing. 有趣的人；怪人；滑稽的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He'll be sadly missed. He was a real character.* 人们会非常怀念他的，他可真是个有趣的人哪。 10 N-COUNT A **character** is a letter, number, or other symbol

that is written or printed. 字符 1 PHRASE If someone's actions are **in character**, they are doing what you would expect them to do, knowing what kind of person they are. If their actions are **out of character**, they are not doing what you would expect them to do. 与性格相符 / 不符 ❑ [+for] *It was entirely in character for Rachel to put her baby first.* 雷切尔把她的宝宝放在第一位，这完全符合她的性格。❑ *What else could make him behave so out of character?* 还有什么能让他做出如此失常的事来？

→ see **printing, theatre**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *character* with:

N. character **flaw** 性格缺陷，character **trait** 性格特点 1
character **in a book/film** 书 / 电影中的人物，**cartoon** character 卡通人物，character **development** 角色塑造 2
ADJ. **moral** character 道德品格 1 4
fictional character 虚构的人物，**main** character 主角，**minor** character 配角 3

ˈchar|ac|ter ac|tor (**character actors**) N-COUNT A **character actor** is an actor who specializes in playing unusual or eccentric people. 性格演员

ˈchar|ac|ter as|sas|si|na|tion (**character assassinations**) N-VAR A **character assassination** is a deliberate attempt to destroy someone's reputation, especially by criticizing them in an unfair and dishonest way when they are not present. 人格攻击 ❑ [+of] *A full-scale character assassination of the dead woman got underway in the tabloid press.* 小报上开始了对那位已故女士全方位的人格攻击。

char|ac|ter|ful /ˈkærɪktəˈfʊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **characterful**, you mean that it is pleasant and interesting. 令人愉快的；饶有趣味的 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *...small characterful hotels serving local cuisine.* 独具特色、供应当地风味菜肴的小旅馆

char|ac|ter|is|tic ◆◇◇ /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ (**characteristics**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **characteristics** of a person or thing are the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognizable. 特色；特点；特征 ❑ [+of] *Genes determine the characteristics of every living thing.* 基因决定每个生物的特征。❑ *...their physical characteristics.* 他们的身体特征 2 ADJ A quality or feature that is **characteristic of** someone or something is one which is often seen in them and seems typical of them. (品质、特点)明显的，显著的，典型的 ❑ *Windmills are a characteristic feature of the Mallorcan landscape.* 风车是马略卡岛风光的一大特色。❑ *Nehru responded with characteristic generosity.* 尼赫鲁以他一贯的大度作了回应。•**char|ac|ter|is|ti|cal|ly** /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *He replied in characteristically robust style.* 像以往一样，他的回答铿锵有力。

→ see **gene**

char|ac|teri|za|tion /ˌkærɪktəraɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**characterizations**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **characterisation**

1 N-VAR **Characterization** is the way an author or an actor describes or shows what a character is like. 人物塑造；人物刻画 ❑ [+of] ... *Chaucer's characterization of Criseyde.* 乔叟对克瑞西达的塑造 2 → see also **characterize**

char|ac|ter|ize /ˈkærɪktəraɪz/ (**characterizes, characterizing, characterized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **characterise**

1 VERB If something **is characterized by** a particular feature or quality, that feature or quality is an obvious part of it. 使具有特点 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [be V-ed +by] *This election campaign has been characterized by violence.* 暴力行为已成为这次竞选活动的一大特点。❑ [V n] *A bold use of colour characterizes the bedroom.* 这间卧室的特点是用色大胆。2 VERB If you **characterize** someone or something **as** a particular thing, you describe them as that thing. 描绘；描述 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [V n +as] *Both companies have characterized the relationship as friendly.* 两家公司都认为彼此之间关系友好。

char|ac|ter|less /ˈkærɪktəˈləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **characterless**, you mean that it is dull and uninteresting. 平庸的；毫无特色的 ❑ *The town is boring and characterless.* 这个小镇枯燥乏味，毫无特色。❑ *...a bland and characterless meal.* 一顿索然无味的饭

ˌchar|ac|ter rec|og|ni|tion N-UNCOUNT **Character recognition** is a process which allows computers to recognize written or printed characters such as numbers or letters and to change them into a form that the computer can use. 字符识别 [COMPUTING 计算机]

cha|rade /ʃəˈreɪd, AM 美 -ˈreɪd/ (**charades**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe someone's actions as a **charade**, you mean that their actions are so obviously false that they do not convince anyone. 明显的做作；一眼看穿的伪装 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *I wondered why he had gone through the elaborate charade.* 我不明白，他为什么要大费周章，装腔作势。❑ [+of] *The U.N. at the moment is still trying to maintain the charade of neutrality.* 联合国眼下还在努力摆出一副中立的假面孔。2 N-UNCOUNT **Charades** is a game for teams of players in which one team acts a word or phrase, syllable by syllable, until other players guess the whole word or phrase. (用动作表演出音节的)字谜游戏

char|coal /ˈtʃɑːˈkəʊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Charcoal** is a black substance obtained by burning wood without much air. It can be burned as a fuel, and small sticks of it are used for drawing with. 木炭；(用于绘画的)炭笔，木炭条

→ see **drawing, firework**

chard /tʃɑːˈd/ N-UNCOUNT **Chard** is a plant with a round root, large leaves, and a thick stalk. 甘莛菜

charge ◆◆◆ /tʃɑːˈdʒ/ (**charges, charging, charged**) 1 VERB If you **charge** someone an amount of money, you ask them to pay that amount for something that you have sold to them or done for them. 向…收费；索要(钱)；要价 ❑ [V n] *Even local nurseries charge £100 a week.* 连本地托儿所每星期都要收费 100 英镑。❑ [V n +for] *The hospitals charge the patients for every aspirin.* 医院每一片阿司匹林都要病人掏钱。❑ [V] *Some banks charge if you access your account to determine your balance.* 有些银行对查询账户余额要收费。❑ [V n n] *...the architect who charged us a fee of seven hundred and fifty pounds.* 那个向我们要了 750 英镑的建筑师 2 VERB To **charge** something **to** a person or organization means to tell the people providing it to send the bill to that person or organization. To **charge** something **to** someone's account means to add it to their account so they can pay for it later. 将…的账单寄给…；把…记在…的账上 ❑ [V n +to] *Go out and buy a pair of glasses, and charge it to us.* 去买副眼镜，账记在我们头上。❑ [be V-ed +to] *All transactions have been charged to your account.* 所有交易都记在你的账上了。3 N-COUNT A **charge** is an amount of money that you have to pay for a service. 服务费 ❑ *We can arrange this for a small charge.* 我们可以将此安排好，只收取很少费用。❑ [+of] *Customers who arrange overdrafts will face a monthly charge of £5.* 透支客户每月要缴纳 5 英镑费用。4 N-COUNT A **charge** is a formal accusation that someone has committed a crime. 指控；控告 ❑ *He may still face criminal charges.* 他可能仍然要面临刑事指控。❑ [+of] *They appeared at court yesterday to deny charges of murder.* 他们昨天出庭，否认了谋杀指控。5 VERB When the police **charge** someone, they formally accuse them of having done something illegal. (警方)指控，起诉 ❑ [V n] *They have the evidence to charge him.* 他们握有控告他的证据。❑ [V n +with] *Police have charged Mr Bell with murder.* 警方已经起诉贝尔先生犯有谋杀罪。6 VERB If you **charge** someone **with** doing something wrong or unpleasant, you publicly say that they have done it. (公开)指责，谴责 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [V n +with] *He charged the minister with lying about the economy.* 他指责部长谎报国家经济形势。7 N-UNCOUNT If you take **charge of** someone or something, you make yourself responsible for them and take control over them. If someone or something is **in your charge**, you are responsible for them. 负责；管理 ❑ [+of] *A few years ago Bacryl took charge of the company.* 几年前，巴克里尔接管了公司。❑ [+of] *I have been given charge of this class.* 我被分配负责这个班。❑ *They would never forget their time in his charge.* 他们永远忘不掉在他手下的日子。8 PHRASE If you are **in charge** in a particular situation, you are the most senior person and have

control over something or someone. 主管；负责；统领 ❑ *Who's in charge here?* 这儿谁管事啊？ ❑ [+of] *...the Swiss governess in charge of the smaller children.* 照管小一些孩子的瑞士女家庭教师 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] If you describe someone as your **charge**, they have been given to you to be looked after and you are responsible for them. 被照管的人；所负责的人 ❑ *The coach tried to get his charges motivated.* 教练试图激发队员的积极性。 ■ VERB If you **charge** towards someone or something, you move quickly and aggressively towards them. 猛冲；冲锋 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He charged through the door to my mother's office.* 他冲出门，往我母亲的办公室跑去。 ❑ [v] *He ordered us to charge.* 他命令我们冲锋。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a charging bull.* 猛冲的公牛 •N-COUNT **Charge** is also a noun. ❑ *...a bayonet charge.* 刺刀冲锋 ■ VERB To **charge** a battery means to pass an electrical current through it in order to make it more powerful or to make it last longer. 给（电池）充电 ❑ [v n] *Alex had forgotten to charge the battery.* 亚力克斯忘了给电池充电。 •PHRASAL VERB **Charge up** means the same as **charge**. charge up 同 charge ❑ [v P n] *There was nothing in the brochure about having to drive the car every day to charge up the battery.* 手册里只字未提这车要天天开，以给电池充电。 [Also v n P] ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] An electrical **charge** is an amount of electricity that is held in or carried by something. 电荷；电量【TECHNICAL 术语】 ■ → see also **baton charge, charged, cover charge, depth charge, service charge** ■ PHRASE If something is **free of charge**, it does not cost anything. 免费的 ❑ *The leaflet is available free of charge from post offices.* 宣传页可以到邮局免费领取。

▶**charge up** → see **charge** n

→ see **lightning, magnet, trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *charge* with:

N.	charge **a fee** 收费 ■
	charge **a battery** 给电池充电 ■
V.	**deny a** charge 否认指控 ■
	lead a charge 率领冲锋 ■
ADJ.	**criminal** charge 刑事指控，**guilty of a** charge 指控成立 ■
	electrical charge 电荷 ■

charge|able /ˈtʃɑːʳdʒəbᵊl/ ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **chargeable**, you have to pay a sum of money for it. 收费的；必须付费的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The day of departure is not chargeable if rooms are vacated by 12.00 noon.* 中午 12 点前退房，当天不计费。 ■ ADJ If something is **chargeable**, you have to pay tax on it. 应缴税的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the taxpayer's chargeable gain.* 纳税人的应税收入

'charge card (**charge cards**) also **chargecard** ■ N-COUNT A **charge card** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit from a particular store or group of stores. （购物用的）记账卡，签账卡（Compare 比较 **credit card**.）【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **charge card** is the same as a **credit card**. 同 credit card【AM 美】

charged /tʃɑːʳdʒd/ ■ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If a situation is **charged**, it is filled with emotion and therefore very tense or exciting. （形势）紧张的，引起强烈感情的 ❑ *There was a highly-charged atmosphere.* 气氛高度紧张。 ❑ *A wedding is an emotionally-charged situation.* 婚礼是个让人动情的场合。 ■ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] **Charged** particles carry an electrical charge. （粒子）带电的 ❑ *...negatively-charged ions.* 负离子

charg|é d'af|faires /ʃɑːʳʒeɪ dæˈfeəʳ/ (**chargés d'affaires**) ■ N-COUNT A **chargé d'affaires** is a person appointed to act as head of a diplomatic mission in a foreign country while the ambassador is away. （大使不在时的）临时代办 ■ N-COUNT A **chargé d'affaires** is the head of a minor diplomatic mission in a foreign country. 代办（级别较低的外交使团团长）

'charge nurse (**charge nurses**) N-COUNT A **charge nurse** is a nurse who is in charge of a hospital ward. 护士长【BRIT 英】

charg|er /ˈtʃɑːʳdʒəʳ/ (**chargers**) ■ N-COUNT A **charger** is a device used for charging or recharging batteries. 充电器 ❑ [+for] *He forgot the charger for his mobile phone.* 他忘了带手机充电器。 ■ N-COUNT A **charger** was a strong horse that a knight in the Middle Ages used to ride in battle. （中世纪骑士骑的）战马

'char-grilled also **chargrilled** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Char-grilled** meat or fish has been cooked so that it burns slightly and turns black. （肉或鱼）烧烤得微焦的【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **charbroiled**

chari|ot /ˈtʃærɪət/ (**chariots**) N-COUNT In ancient times, **chariots** were fast-moving vehicles with two wheels that were pulled by horses. （古代的）双轮马车

→ see **wheel**

cha|ris|ma /kəˈrɪzmə/ N-UNCOUNT You say that someone has **charisma** when they can attract, influence, and inspire people by their personal qualities. 魅力；感召力 ❑ *He has neither the policies nor the personal charisma to inspire people.* 他既无谋略又无魅力来鼓舞人。

char|is|mat|ic /ˌkærɪzˈmætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **charismatic** person attracts, influences, and inspires people by their personal qualities. 有魅力的；有感召力的 ❑ *...her striking looks and charismatic personality.* 她出众的相貌和迷人的人格

chari|table /ˈtʃærɪtəbᵊl/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **charitable** organization or activity helps and supports people who are ill, disabled, or very poor. （组织或活动）慈善的 ❑ *...charitable work for the handicapped.* 为残疾人做的慈善工作 ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **charitable** to people is kind or understanding towards them. 仁慈的；体谅的 ❑ [+towards] *They were rather less than charitable towards the referee.* 他们根本不体谅裁判。

char|ity ♦◇ /ˈtʃærɪti/ (**charities**) ■ N-COUNT A **charity** is an organization which raises money in order to help people who are ill, disabled, or very poor. 慈善机构；慈善组织 ❑ *The National Trust is a registered charity.* 全国托管协会是一家登记在册的慈善机构。 ❑ *...an Aids charity.* 艾滋病慈善组织 ■ N-UNCOUNT If you give money **to charity**, you give it to one or more charitable organizations. If you do something **for charity**, you do it in order to raise money for one or more charitable organizations. 慈善（事业）❑ *He made substantial donations to charity.* 他为慈善事业捐了很多钱。 ❑ *Gooch will be raising money for charity.* 古奇将进行慈善募捐。 ❑ *...a charity event.* 慈善活动 ■ N-UNCOUNT People who live on **charity** live on money or goods which other people give them because they are poor. 赈济（金）；施舍（物）❑ *My mum was very proud. She wouldn't accept charity.* 母亲自尊心很强，不会接受施舍。 ❑ *Her husband is unemployed and the family depends on charity.* 她丈夫失业了，全家人靠救济金过日子。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Charity** is kindness and understanding towards other people. 仁慈；宽厚【FORMAL 正式】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *charity* with:

ADJ.	**local** charity 当地慈善机构，**private** charity 私人慈善机构 ■
N.	charity **organization** 慈善组织 ■
	donation to charity 对慈善事业的捐款，charity **event** 慈善活动，**money for** charity 善款，charity **work** 慈善工作 ■
V.	**collect for** charity 为慈善事业募捐，**donate to** charity 向慈善事业捐款，**give to** charity 捐给慈善事业 ■

'charity shop (**charity shops**) N-COUNT A **charity shop** is a shop that sells used goods cheaply and gives its profits to a charity. 慈善商店（廉价出售二手货，利润用于慈善事业）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **thrift shop**

char|la|tan /ˈʃɑːʳlətᵊn/ (**charlatans**) N-COUNT You describe someone as a **charlatan** when they pretend to have skills or knowledge that they do not really possess. 假行家【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He was exposed as a charlatan.* 他被揭穿，原来是个假行家。

Charles|ton /ˈtʃɑːʳlstən/ N-SING **The Charleston** is a lively dance that was popular in the 1920s. 查尔斯顿舞（流行于 20 世纪 20 年代，节奏欢快）

charm /tʃɑːʳm/ (**charms, charming, charmed**) ■ N-VAR **Charm** is the quality of being pleasant or attractive. 魅力；吸引力 ❑ *'Snow*

White and the Seven Dwarfs', the 1937 Disney classic, has lost none of its original charm. 1937 年迪士尼的经典之作《白雪公主和七个小矮人》魅力不减当年。❑ *The house had its charms, not the least of which was the furniture that came with it.* 这房子有其诱人之处，特别是里面的家具。 2 N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **charm** behaves in a friendly, pleasant way that makes people like them.（人的）魅力，亲和力 ❑ *He was a man of great charm and distinction.* 他这个人魅力十足，卓尔不群。 3 VERB If you **charm** someone, you please them, especially by using your charm. 迷住；吸引；使倾倒 ❑ [v n] *He even charmed Mrs Prichard, carrying her shopping and flirting with her, though she's 83.* 他又是帮普里查德夫人拎买的东西，又是和她调情，居然把 83 岁高龄的她也给迷倒了。 4 N-COUNT A **charm** is a small ornament that is fixed to a bracelet or necklace.（手镯、项链上的）小挂件，小饰物，小玩意儿 5 N-COUNT A **charm** is an act, saying, or object that is believed to have magic powers. 有魔力的物品；咒语；魔法 ❑ *...a good luck charm.* 护身符 6 PHRASE If you say that something **worked like a charm**, you mean that it was very effective or successful. 有奇效；很成功 ❑ *Economically, the policy worked like a charm.* 这项政策在经济上收到了奇效。

→ see **jewellery**

charmed /tʃɑːmd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **charmed** place, time, or situation is one that is very beautiful or pleasant, and seems slightly separate from the real world or real life.（地点、时间或情形）让人心醉的，迷人的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the charmed atmosphere of Oxford in the late Twenties.* 20 年代后期牛津迷人的氛围

charmed circle N-SING If you refer to a group of people as a **charmed circle**, you mean that they seem to have special power or influence, and do not allow anyone else to join their group. 有特殊权力（或影响力）的小群体；（排外的）小圈子【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the immense role played by this very small charmed circle of critics.* 这个小小的批评家圈子所起的巨大作用

charmer /ˈtʃɑːrmər/ (**charmers**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone, especially a man, as a **charmer**, you think that they behave in a very charming but rather insincere way. 善于施展魅力的人（尤指男子）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He comes across as an intelligent, sophisticated, charmer.* 他给人的印象是有头脑、老练，很会讨人喜欢。 2 → see also **snake charmer**

charming /ˈtʃɑːrmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **charming**, you mean that it is very pleasant or attractive. 可爱的；迷人的；美丽的 ❑ *...a charming little fishing village.* 迷人的小渔村 ❑ *...the charming custom of wearing a rose on that day.* 在那天戴朵玫瑰的可爱风俗 •**charmingly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *There's something charmingly old-fashioned about his brand of entertainment.* 他自成一格的表演有一种迷人的旧情调。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **charming**, you mean they behave in a friendly, pleasant way that makes people like them. 和蔼可亲的；富有魅力的；讨人喜爱的 ❑ *...a charming young man.* 讨人喜欢的小伙子 ❑ [+to] *He can be charming to his friends.* 他对朋友有时很和气。 •**charmingly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Calder smiled charmingly and put out his hand. 'A pleasure, Mrs Talbot.'* 考尔德满面春风，伸出手来说："幸会幸会，塔尔博特夫人。"

charmless /ˈtʃɑːrmləs/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **charmless**, you mean that they are unattractive or uninteresting. 乏味无趣的；没有魅力的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...flat, charmless countryside.* 毫无起伏变化的乏味乡间

charm offensive N-SING If you say that someone has launched a **charm offensive**, you disapprove of the fact that they are being very friendly to their opponents or people who are causing problems for them.（讨好对手等的）魅力攻势【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ [+against] *He launched what was called a charm offensive against MPs who might not support the Government.* 他对那些有可能不支持政府的下院议员发动了所谓的"魅力攻势"。

charnel house /ˈtʃɑːrnəl haʊs/ (**charnel houses**) N-COUNT A **charnel house** is a place where the bodies and bones of dead people are stored. 藏骸所；尸骨存放处；停尸房

charred /tʃɑːrd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Charred** plants, buildings, or vehicles have been badly burnt and have become black because of fire.（植物、建筑、车辆）烧焦的，焦黑的 ❑ *...the charred remains of a tank.* 烧焦的坦克残骸

chart ◆◇ /tʃɑːrt/ (**charts, charting, charted**) 1 N-COUNT A **chart** is a diagram, picture, or graph which is intended to make information easier to understand. 图表；图片；曲线图 ❑ *Male unemployment was 14.2%, compared with 5.8% for women (see chart on next page).* 相比女性的 5.8%，男性失业率为 14.2%（见下页图表）。 ❑ *The chart below shows our top 10 choices.* 下图是我们优先考虑的 10 个选择。 2 → see also **bar chart, flow chart, pie chart** 3 N-COUNT A **chart** is a map of the sea or stars. 海图；星位图 ❑ [+of] *...charts of Greek waters.* 希腊海域图 4 VERB If you **chart** an area of land, sea, or sky, or a feature in that area, you make a map of the area or show the feature in it. 绘制…的地图（或海图、星位图） ❑ [v n] *Ptolemy charted more than 1000 stars in 48 constellations.* 托勒密绘制了 48 个星座 1000 多颗恒星的星位图。 ❑ [be v-ed] *These seas have been well charted.* 这些海域的海图已经相当精准。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The charts** are the official lists that show which CDs have sold the most copies each week.（唱片销售量的）排行榜 ❑ *This album confirmed The Orb's status as national stars, going straight to Number One in the charts.* 这张专辑确立了 The Orb 作为全国明星的地位，销量直升至排行榜首位。 ❑ *They topped both the U.S. singles and album charts at the same time.* 他们同时荣登美国单曲榜和专辑榜榜首。 6 VERB If you **chart** the development or progress of something, you observe it and record or show it. You can also say that a report or graph **charts** the development or progress of something. 记录，跟踪（进展） ❑ [v n] *Bulletin boards charted each executive's progress.* 公告牌显示了每个主管人员的工作进展情况。

charter ◆◇ /ˈtʃɑːrtər/ (**charters, chartering, chartered**) 1 N-COUNT A **charter** is a formal document describing the rights, aims, or principles of an organization or group of people. 章程；宪章 ❑ *...Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.* 《联合国宪章》第 50 条 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **charter** plane or boat is one which is hired for use by a particular person or group and which is not part of a regular service.（飞机或船只）包租的，包用的 ❑ *...the last charter plane carrying out foreign nationals.* 运送外国侨民出境的最后一架包机 ❑ *...frequent charter flights to Spain.* 到西班牙的班次频繁的包机航班 3 VERB If a person or organization **charters** a plane, boat, or other vehicle, they hire it for their own use.（个人、团体）包租，租用（飞机、船只等） ❑ [v n] *He chartered a jet to fly her home from California to Switzerland.* 他包了架喷气式飞机把她从加利福尼亚送回瑞士家里。 ❑ [v-ed] *Yesterday, a cargo ship chartered by the U.N. arrived in the capital carrying 1550 tons of rice.* 昨天，一艘联合国租用的货船到达首都，船上载有 1550 吨大米。 4 PHRASE If you describe a decision or policy as **a charter for** someone or something you disapprove of, you mean that it is likely to help or encourage them. 对…的纵容（或怂恿） ❑ [+for] *They described the Home Office scheme as a 'charter for cheats'.* 他们称内政部的方案是"对诈骗的纵容"。

chartered /ˈtʃɑːrtərd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Chartered** is used to indicate that someone, such as an accountant or a surveyor, has formally qualified in their profession.（会计师、测量师等）特许的【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **certified**

charter member (**charter members**) N-COUNT A **charter member of** a club, group, or organization is one of the first members, often one who was involved in setting it up.（俱乐部、团体、组织的）创始会员，元老【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **founder member**

charwoman /ˈtʃɑːrwʊmən/ (**charwomen**) N-COUNT A **charwoman** is a woman who is employed to clean houses or offices. 女清洁工【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

chary /ˈtʃeəri/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **chary of** doing something, you are fairly cautious about doing it. 小心的；谨慎的 ❑ [+of] *I am rather chary of making too many idiotic mistakes.* 我小心翼翼避免犯太多的愚蠢错误。[Also +about]

chase ◆◇ /tʃeɪs/ (**chases, chasing, chased**) 1 VERB If you **chase** someone, or **chase after** them, you run after them or follow them quickly in order to catch or reach them. 追；赶；撵 ❑ [v n]

She chased the thief for 100 yards. 她追了窃贼 100 码远。❑ [v +*after*] *He said nothing to waiting journalists, who chased after him as he left.* 他对等候的记者什么也没说就走了，那些记者跟在他后面追。•N-COUNT **Chase** is also a noun. ❑ *He was reluctant to give up the chase.* 他很不情愿放弃追赶。❑ [+*through*] *Police said he was arrested without a struggle after a car chase through the streets of Biarritz.* 警方说，在比亚里茨的大街小巷经过一阵飞车追逐后，他便乖乖地束手就擒了。2 VERB If you **are chasing** something you want, such as work or money, you are trying hard to get it. 争取，追逐，追求（工作或金钱等）❑ [v n] *In Wales, 14 people are chasing every job.* 在威尔士，每份工作都有 14 个人在竞争。❑ [v +*after*] *...publishers and booksellers chasing after profits from high-volume sales.* 通过薄利多销追求利润的出版社和书商 •N-SING **Chase** is also a noun. ❑ [+*for*] *They took an invincible lead in the chase for the championship.* 他们在冠军争夺赛中居于不可动摇的领先地位。3 VERB If someone **chases** someone that they are attracted to, or **chases after** them, they try hard to persuade them to have a sexual relationship with them. 追求；（向…）求欢 ❑ [v n] *I'm not very good at flirting or chasing women.* 我不太会和女人调情，也不擅长追求女性。❑ [v +*after*] *'I was always chasing after unsuitable men,' she says.* "我以前老是追错人。"她说。•N-SING **Chase** is also a noun. ❑ *The chase is always much more exciting than the conquest anyway.* 不管怎么说，追求的过程总比得手更为刺激。4 VERB If someone **chases** you from a place, they force you to leave by using threats or violence. 撵走；赶走 ❑ [v n +*from/out of/off*] *Many farmers will then chase you off their land quite aggressively.* 许多农民然后就会凶巴巴地把你从他们的土地上撵走。❑ [v n +*away/off/out*] *Angry demonstrators chased him away.* 愤怒的示威者把他赶跑了。5 PHRASE If someone **cuts to the chase**, they start talking about or dealing with what is important, instead of less important things. 抓住核心；抓住要害 ❑ *Hi everyone, we all know why we are here today, so let's cut to the chase.* 嗨，各位，大伙儿都知道今天我们为什么在这里，那就直入正题吧。6 VERB To **chase** someone **from** a job or a position or **from** power means to force them to leave it. 撤销…的职位；将…赶下台 ❑ [v n +*from/out of*] *His single-minded pursuit of European union helped chase Mrs Thatcher from power.* 他对欧洲统一的执著追求在一定程度上促成了撤切尔夫人的下台。7 VERB If you **chase** somewhere, you run or rush there. 匆忙赶往 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They chased down the stairs into the narrow, dirty street.* 他们冲下楼梯跑到一条狭窄肮脏的街道上。8 → see also **wild goose chase** 9 PHRASE If you **give chase**, you run after someone or follow them quickly in order to catch them. 追逐；追赶；追捕 ❑ *Other officers gave chase but the killers escaped.* 其他警官追了上去，可是杀手还是逃了。10 PHRASE If you talk about **the thrill of the chase**, you are referring to the excitement that people feel when they are trying hard to get something. 追求的快感 ❑ *People who adore the thrill of the chase know that prizes, like diamonds, are worth striving for.* 乐于在追求过程中寻求刺激的人们清楚，奖赏和钻石一样，是值得为之一搏的。

▶chase away PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **chases away** worries, fears, or other bad feelings, they cause those feelings to change and become happier. 赶走，驱除（烦恼、恐惧等）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v P n] *Ellery's return will help to chase away some of the gloom.* 埃勒里的归来可以驱散一些抑郁的情绪。

▶chase down 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **chase** someone **down**, you run after them or follow them quickly and catch them. 追到；抓到【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n P] *Ness chased the thief down and held him until police arrived.* 内斯追上小偷后摁住了他，一直等到警察赶到。❑ [v P n] *For thousands of years chasing down game was the main activity in which humans were involved.* 狩猎是数千年中人类从事的主要活动。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **chase** someone or something **down**, you manage to find them after searching for them.（搜寻后）找到，找出 ❑ [v n P] *That's when I chased her down to be the singer in my band.* 就是那时候，我找到了她，让她在我的乐队里担任歌手。❑ [v P n] *Bank officials argued that it is not their job to chase down every asset of every bank debtor.* 银行官员称，他们没有义务追踪每个贷款客户的每笔资产。

▶chase up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **chase up** something that is needed or needs dealing with, you find it or find out what is being done about it. 追查清楚；清查 ❑ [v n P] *When I didn't hear from the suppliers or receive a refund, I chased the matter up.* 我既没收到供货商的消息，也没拿到退款，于是开始追查此事。❑ [v P n] *The authority can chase up the source of the pollution and demand that the owner clean it up.* 当局可以追查到污染的源头，责令业主负责清理。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **chase** someone **up**, you look for them and find them because you want them to do something or give you something. 敦促；追着…索要 ❑ [v P n] *...the story of a man who comes to Hollywood to chase up a client who has defaulted on a debt.* 一个人到好莱坞追债的故事 [Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *chase* with:

N. **car** chase 汽车追逐 1
ADJ. **high-speed** chase 高速追逐 1
PREP. chase **after** *someone/something* 追求某人／设法获得某物 3

chas|er /'tʃeɪsəʳ/ (**chasers**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **chaser** is an alcoholic drink that you have after you have drunk a stronger or weaker alcoholic drink. 饮烈性酒后喝的淡酒；饮淡酒后喝的烈性酒 ❑ *...whisky with beer chasers.* 喝完威士忌后再喝啤酒

chasm /'kæzəm/ (**chasms**) 1 N-COUNT A **chasm** is a very deep crack in rock, earth, or ice. 石崩；地缝；冰缝 2 N-COUNT If you say that there is a **chasm** between two things or between two groups of people, you mean that there is a very large difference between them.（事物或团体间的）显著差距，巨大分歧 ❑ *...the chasm that divides the worlds of university and industry.* 将大学和企业两个世界分隔开的鸿沟 ❑ [+*between*] *...the chasm between rich and poor in America.* 美国显著的贫富差距

chas|sis /'ʃæsi/

chassis /'ʃæsi:z/ can also be used as the plural form. chassis/'ʃæsi:z/ 亦可用作复数。

N-COUNT A **chassis** is the framework that a vehicle is built on.（车辆的）底盘，底架，底座

→ see **car**

chaste /tʃeɪst/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **chaste**, you mean that they do not have sex with anyone, or they only have sex with their husband or wife. 童贞的；贞洁的；禁欲的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He remained chaste.* 他保持着童贞之身。

chas|ten /'tʃeɪsᵊn/ (**chastens, chastening, chastened**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are chastened by** something, it makes you regret that you have behaved badly or stupidly. 使后悔；使愧疚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *He has clearly not been chastened by his thirteen days in detention.* 显然，13 天拘留并没能让他悔过自新。❑ [v-ed] *A chastened Agassi flew home for a period of deep contemplation.* 追悔莫及的阿加西坐飞机回家面壁思过去了。[Also *be* v-ed +*into*] •**chas|tened** ADJ ❑ *The President now seems a more chastened and less confident politician than when he set out a week ago.* 总统现在看起来是一个比一星期前刚就任时多了些谦逊少了些自信的政治家。

chas|ten|ing /'tʃeɪsənɪŋ/ ADJ A **chastening** experience makes you regret that you have behaved badly or stupidly.（经历）给予惩戒的，使人警诫的 ❑ *From this chastening experience he learnt some useful lessons.* 从这次惨痛的经历中他得到了一些有益的教训。

chas|tise /tʃæ'staɪz/ (**chastises, chastising, chastised**) VERB If you **chastise** someone, you speak to them angrily or punish them for something wrong that they have done. 严厉训斥；责罚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*for*] *Thomas Rane chastised Peters for his cruelty.* 托马斯·拉内严厉斥责彼得斯的残酷行为。❑ [v n] *The Securities Commission chastised the firm but imposed no fine.* 证券委员会谴责了那家公司，不过没有处以罚款。❑ [v pron-refl] *I just don't want you to chastise yourself.* 我只是不想要你自责。

chas|tise|ment /tʃæ'staɪzmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Chastisement** is the same as **punishment**. 同 punishment【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

chas|tity /'tʃæstɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Chastity** is the state of not having sex with anyone, or of only having sex with your husband or wife. 贞洁；贞操；禁欲【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He took a vow of chastity and celibacy.* 他发下守贞禁欲的誓言。

chat ◆◇ /tʃæt/ (**chats, chatting, chatted**) VERB When people **chat**, they talk to each other in an informal and friendly way. 聊天；闲聊 ❑ [v] *The women were chatting.* 女人们在聊天。❑ [v +to/with] *I was chatting to him the other day.* 前几天我和他聊了一阵。❑ [v +about] *We chatted about old times.* 我们聊到过去的时光。•N-COUNT **Chat** is also a noun. ❑ [+with] *I had a chat with John.* 我和约翰聊了一会儿。

C

▶**chat up** PHRASAL VERB If you **chat** someone **up**, usually someone you do not know very well, you talk to them in a friendly way because you are sexually attracted to them. 与…搭讪；与…调情【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *He'd spent most of that evening chatting up one of my friends.* 他大半个晚上都在和我的一个朋友搭讪。❑ [v n P] *She was chatting one of the guys up.* 她在和其中的一个男子打情骂俏。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *chat* with:

V.	**have a** chat 闲聊
ADJ.	**online** chat 在线聊天
N.	chat **site** 聊天网站

châ|teau /'ʃætəʊ/ (**châteaux** /'ʃætəʊz/) also **chateau** N-COUNT A **château** is a large country house or castle in France. (法国的)乡间别墅，城堡

chat|elaine /'ʃætəleɪn/ (**chatelaines**) N-COUNT A **chatelaine** is the female owner, or the wife of the owner, of a castle or large country house. (法国的)乡间别墅(或城堡)的女主人

chat|line /'tʃætlaɪn/ (**chatlines**) also **chat line** N-COUNT People phone in to **chatlines** to have conversations with other people who have also phoned in. 聊天热线【BRIT 英】❑ *She started using chat lines basically for someone to talk to.* 她开始拨打聊天热线，就是为了找个人说话。

'chat room (**chat rooms**) N-COUNT A **chat room** is a site on the Internet where people can exchange messages about a particular subject. (因特网上的)聊天室【COMPUTING 计算机】

'chat show (**chat shows**) N-COUNT A **chat show** is a television or radio show in which people talk in a friendly, informal way about different topics. (电视或电台上的)谈话节目，访谈节目，脱口秀【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **talk show**

chat|tel /'tʃæt°l/ (**chattels**) N-VAR **Chattels** are things that belong to you. 财产【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *They were slaves, to be bought and sold as chattels.* 他们是奴隶，将被作为财产买卖。

chat|ter /'tʃætəʳ/ (**chatters, chattering, chattered**) 1 VERB If you **chatter**, you talk quickly and continuously, usually about things which are not important. 唠叨；喋喋不休 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Everyone's chattering away in different languages.* 大家操着不同的语言喋喋不休地说着。❑ [v +about] *Erica was friendly and chattered about Andrew's children.* 埃丽卡很和气，不停地念叨着安德鲁的孩子们。❑ [v-ing] *He listened to chattering maids as they passed by.* 女佣人们叽叽喳喳地走过时，他留神听了听她们说话。[Also v] •N-UNCOUNT **Chatter** is also a noun. ❑ *...idle chatter.* 闲聊 ❑ *Lila kept up a steady stream of chatter.* 莉拉一直说个没完。2 VERB If your teeth **chatter**, they keep knocking together because you are very cold or very nervous. (牙齿)打战，咯咯响 ❑ [v] *She was so cold her teeth chattered.* 她冻得牙齿咯咯响。3 VERB When birds or animals **chatter**, they make high-pitched noises. (鸟)鸣叫，啁啾；(动物)唧唧叫，吱吱叫【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Birds were chattering somewhere.* 鸟儿在某处唧唧喳喳地叫着。•N-UNCOUNT **Chatter** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...almond trees vibrating with the chatter of crickets.* 伴随蟋蟀的叫声颤动的扁桃树

chatter|box /'tʃætəʳbɒks/ (**chatterboxes**) N-COUNT A **chatterbox** is someone who talks a lot. 话匣子；爱说话的人【INFORMAL 非正式】

'chat|ter|ing clas|ses N-PLURAL **The chattering classes** are people such as journalists, broadcasters, or public figures who comment on events but have little or no influence over them. 聒噪阶层(指记者、广播员、公众人物等)【BRIT, JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 英，新闻，贬】❑ *Radical feminism is currently the fashionable topic among the chattering classes.* 激进的女权主义是时下聒噪阶层热议的话题。

chat|ty /'tʃæti/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **chatty** talks a lot in a friendly, informal way. 健谈的；爱闲聊的 ❑ *She's quite a chatty person.* 她很健谈。2 ADJ A **chatty** style of writing or talking is friendly and informal. (写作或说话)随意的，闲谈似的 ❑ *He wrote a chatty letter to his wife.* 他给妻子写了封闲话家常的信。

'chat-up line (**chat-up lines**) N-COUNT A **chat-up line** is a remark that someone makes in order to start a conversation with someone they do not know but find sexually attractive. 搭讪的话；挑逗的话【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **line**

chauf|feur /'ʃəʊfəʳ, ʃəʊ'fɜːʳ/ (**chauffeurs, chauffeuring, chauffeured**) 1 N-COUNT The **chauffeur** of a rich or important person is the man or woman who is employed to look after their car and drive them around in it. (富人或要人的)私人司机 2 VERB If you **chauffeur** someone somewhere, you drive them there in a car, usually as part of your job. 为…当私人司机；给…开车 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *It was certainly useful to have her there to chauffeur him around.* 有她在那儿还是挺有用的，能开车带他到处跑。❑ [v-ed] *Caroline had a chauffeured car waiting to take her to London.* 卡罗琳有车并配有司机，随时能送她去伦敦。[Also v n]

Word Link 词根词缀 *eur ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*amateur, chauffeur, entrepreneur*

chau|vin|ism /'ʃəʊvɪnɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Chauvinism** is a strong, unreasonable belief that your own country is more important and morally better than other people's. 沙文主义；本国至上主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *It may also appeal to the latent chauvinism of many ordinary people.* 它可能也迎合了许多普通人心中潜藏的沙文主义情结。•**chau|vin|ist** (**chauvinists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Antwerpers are so convinced that their city is best that other Belgians think them chauvinists.* 安特卫普人深信自己的城市是最好的，使得其他比利时人认为他们有本地至上的思想。2 → see also **male chauvinism** 3 → see also **male chauvinist**

chau|vin|is|tic /ʃəʊvɪ'nɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **chauvinistic**, you believe that they think their own country is more important and morally better than any other. 沙文主义的；本国至上主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...national narrow-mindedness and chauvinistic arrogance.* 民族主义的狭隘和大国沙文主义的傲慢 2 ADJ If you describe a man or his behaviour as **chauvinistic**, you disapprove of him for believing that men are naturally better and more important than women. 大男子主义的；男人至上的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *My ex-boyfriend Anthony was very chauvinistic.* 我的前男友安东尼大男子主义思想很重。

chav /tʃæv/ (**chavs**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **chav**, you think that the way they look shows a lack of taste and education, although they may wear expensive clothes. 柴夫(虽衣着入时但品位低俗、缺乏教养的人)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

cheap ◆◇ /tʃiːp/ (**cheaper, cheapest**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n] Goods or services that are **cheap** cost less money than usual or than you expected. 便宜的；不贵的 ❑ *Smoke detectors are cheap and easy to put up.* 烟雾报警器价格低廉且易于安装。❑ *Running costs are coming down because of cheaper fuel.* 燃料价格下来了，运营费用也会跟着下降。❑ *They served breakfast all day and sold it cheap.* 他们全天供应早餐，而且价钱公道。•**cheap|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *It will produce electricity more cheaply than a nuclear plant.* 它的发电成本要比核电站低。•**cheap|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The cheapness and simplicity of the design makes it ideal for our task.* 这个设计既便宜又朴素，非常适合我们的任务要求。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe goods as **cheap**, you mean they cost less money than similar products but their quality is poor. 不值钱的；质次价低的 ❑ *Don't resort to cheap copies; save up for the real thing.* 别买廉价的仿冒品，攒点钱买正品吧。❑ *...a tight suit made of some cheap material.* 用廉价面料做的紧身套装 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's remarks or actions as **cheap**, you mean that they are unkindly or insincerely using a situation to benefit themselves or to harm someone else. (言行)损人利己的，卑鄙的，可鄙的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

❑ *These tests will inevitably be used by politicians to make cheap political points.* 这些测试必然会被政客们不失时机地拿去大做政治文章。 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **cheap**, you are criticizing them for being unwilling to spend money. 吝啬的；小气的【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】❑ *Oh, please, Dad, just this once don't be cheap.* 哦，求求你，爸爸，就这一回，别抠门儿了。 5 PHRASE If someone does or buys something **on the cheap**, they spend less money than they should because they are more concerned with what it costs than with its quality. 粗制滥造地；省钱地【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Most modern housing estates are terrible and inevitably done on the cheap.* 现在的房子大多质量糟糕，肯定都是偷工减料盖起来的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cheap* Also look up:

ADJ. budget, economical, low-cost, reasonable; (*ant.*) costly, expensive 1
second-rate, shoddy 2

cheap|en /'tʃi:pən/ (**cheapens, cheapening, cheapened**) VERB If something **cheapens** a person or thing, it lowers their reputation or position. 使有失身价；使降低身份；使贬值 ❑ [v n] *When America boycotted the Moscow Olympics it cheapened the medals won.* 美国抵制莫斯科奥运会，使奖牌贬了值。❑ [v-ed] *Love is a word cheapened by overuse.* "爱"这个字眼用得太滥，不值钱了。

cheapo /'tʃi:pəʊ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cheapo** things are very inexpensive and probably of poor quality. 便宜的；质劣价廉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...cheapo deals on wobbly airlines.* 不靠谱的航空公司的廉价机票

,cheap 'shot (**cheap shots**) N-COUNT A **cheap shot** is a comment someone makes which you think is unfair or unkind. 尖酸刻薄的话；恶意中伤【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

cheap|skate /'tʃi:pskeɪt/ (**cheapskates**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **cheapskate**, you think that they are mean and do not like spending money. 小气鬼；吝啬鬼【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Tell your husband not to be a cheapskate.* 劝劝你丈夫，叫他别那么小气。

cheat /tʃi:t/ (**cheats, cheating, cheated**) 1 VERB When someone **cheats**, they do not obey a set of rules which they should be obeying, for example in a game or exam. 作弊；舞弊；弄虚作假 ❑ [v] *Students may be tempted to cheat in order to get into top schools.* 为了能进入一流学校，学生们会忍不住想作弊。 •**cheat|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In an election in 1988, he was accused of cheating by his opponent.* 在 1988 年的一次选举中，他被对手指控舞弊。 2 N-COUNT Someone who is a **cheat** does not obey a set of rules which they should be obeying. 作弊者；弄虚作假的人 ❑ *Cheats will be disqualified.* 弄虚作假者将被取消资格。 3 VERB If someone **cheats** you **out of** something, they get it from you by behaving dishonestly. 骗取；骗得 ❑ [v n *+out of/of*] *The company engaged in a deliberate effort to cheat them out of their pensions.* 公司参与了蓄意骗取他们的养老金的诈骗活动。❑ [v n] *Many brokers were charged with cheating customers in commodity trades.* 许多经纪人被指控在商品交易中欺骗顾客。 4 PHRASE If you say that someone **cheats death**, you mean they only just avoid being killed. 九死一生；幸免于难【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He cheated death when he was rescued from the roof of his blazing cottage.* 他被人从他那熊熊燃烧的棚屋顶上救了下来，捡了条命。

▶**cheat on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cheats on** their husband, wife, or partner, they have a sexual relationship with another person. 背着(配偶、性伴侣)乱搞；对(配偶、性伴侣)不忠【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *I'd found Philippe was cheating on me and I was angry and hurt.* 发觉菲利普对我不忠后，我又气愤又伤心。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cheats on** something such as an agreement or their taxes, they do not do what they should do under a set of rules. 违背，违反(约定)；逃避(纳税)【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v P n] *Their job is to check that none of the signatory countries is cheating on the agreement.* 他们的工作就是进行检查，确保所有签约国遵守协议。

cheat|er /'tʃi:tə[r]/ (**cheaters**) N-COUNT A **cheater** is someone who cheats. 骗子；欺诈者；背叛者【mainly AM 主美】

check ↔ /tʃek/ (**checks, checking, checked**) 1 VERB If you **check** something such as a piece of information or a document, you make sure that it is correct or satisfactory. 检查；审查；核实 ❑ [v n] *Check the accuracy of everything in your CV.* 请核对简历中的每个细节，务必准确无误。❑ [v] *I think there is an age limit, but I'd have to check.* 我觉得有年龄限制，不过我得去核实一下。❑ [v wh] *She hadn't checked whether she had a clean ironed shirt.* 她没有预先看看自己是否有熨烫好的干净衬衫。❑ [v that] *He checked that he had his room key.* 他确认自己带了房间钥匙。❑ [v *+with*] *I shall need to check with the duty officer.* 我要向值班员核实一下。 •N-COUNT **Check** is also a noun. ❑ [*+on*] *He is being constantly monitored with regular checks on his blood pressure.* 他受到实时监护，定时量血压。❑ *...a security check.* 安全检查 2 → see also **cross-check** 3 VERB If you **check on** someone or something, you make sure they are in a safe or satisfactory condition. 检查，查看(以确保一切正常) ❑ [v *+on*] *He decided to check on things at the warehouse.* 他决定去仓库查看一下。 4 VERB If you **check** something that is written on a piece of paper, you put a mark, like a V with the right side extended, next to it to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. 在…上打钩(以确定其正确、已选定或已处理)【AM 美】❑ [v n] *Frequently, men who check answer (b) have not actually had the experience of being repeatedly rejected by women.* 多数情况下，选(b)的男人没有真的尝过三番五次被女人拒绝的滋味。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **tick**

5 VERB To **check** something, usually something bad, means to stop it from spreading or continuing. 控制；防止；抑制 ❑ [v n] *Sex education is also expected to help check the spread of AIDS.* 人们还希望性教育有助于控制艾滋病的蔓延。 6 VERB If you **check yourself** or if something **checks** you, you suddenly stop what you are doing or saying. (使)突然停下；(使)停住 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He was about to lose his temper but checked himself in time.* 他差点就要发火了，不过及时克制住了。❑ [v n] *I held up one finger to check him.* 我竖起一根手指头制止了他。 7 VERB When you **check** your luggage at an airport, you give it to an official so that it can be taken on to your plane. 托运(行李) ❑ [v n] *We arrived at the airport, checked our baggage and wandered around the gift shops.* 我们到了机场，托运了行李，到礼品店里逛了逛。 •PHRASAL VERB To **check in** your luggage means the same as to **check** it. check in 同 check ❑ [v P n] *They checked in their luggage and found seats in the departure lounge.* 他们办完行李托运，到候机室找了座位坐下。[Also v n P] 8 N-COUNT The **check** in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the price of your meal is written and which you are given before you pay. (餐馆的)结账单【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bill**

9 CONVENTION In a game of chess, you say **check** when you are attacking your opponent's king. (国际象棋中)将军 10 N-COUNT [oft N n] A pattern of squares, usually of two colours, can be referred to as **checks** or a **check**. (通常为两种颜色的)方格图案，格子图案 ❑ *Styles include stripes and checks.* 款式包括条纹的和格子的。❑ *...a red and white check dress.* 红白相间的格子连衣裙 11 PHRASE If something or someone **is held in check** or **is kept in check**, they are controlled and prevented from becoming too great or powerful. 受到控制的；被控制住的 ❑ *Life on Earth will become unsustainable unless population growth is held in check.* 人口增长要是不加控制的话，地球上的生命将无法持续发展。 12 A **check** is the same as a **cheque**. 同 cheque【AM 美】13 → see also **double-check, rain check, spot check**

▶**check in** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **check in** or **check into** a hotel or clinic, or if someone **checks** you **in**, you arrive and go through the necessary procedures before you stay there. (为…)办理入住手续；(为…)办理挂号手续 ❑ [v P] *I'll ring the hotel. I'll tell them we'll check in tomorrow.* 我来给旅馆打电话，通知他们我们明天入住。❑ [v P n] *He has checked into an alcohol treatment centre.* 他住进了戒酒治疗中心。❑ [v n P] *Check us in at the hotel and wait for my call.* 去宾馆替我们办理好入住手续，然后等我的电话。[Also v n P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB When you **check in** at an airport, you arrive and show your ticket before going on a flight. (在机场)办理登机手续，检票登机 ❑ [v P] *He had checked in at Amsterdam's Schiphol*

airport for a flight to Manchester. 他已经在阿姆斯特丹的斯希普霍尔机场办好了登机手续，准备飞往曼彻斯特。 ❸ → see also **check-in, check 7**

→ see **hotel**

▶**check off** PHRASAL VERB When you **check** things **off**, you check or count them while referring to a list of them, to make sure you have considered all of them. 逐一核对；逐一检查；清点 ❑ [V P n] *Once you've checked off the items you ordered, put this record in your file.* 清点完所订购的每一件东西后，将这份记录存档。❑ [V n P] *I haven't checked them off but I would say that's about the number.* 我没有逐一核对过，不过，我可以说差不多是这个数。

▶**check out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When you **check out of** a hotel or clinic where you have been staying, or if someone **checks** you **out**, you pay the bill and leave. 结账退房；结账离开（诊所）；给…办理结账手续 ❑ [V P +of] *They packed and checked out of the hotel.* 他们收拾好东西，办理了退房手续。❑ [V P] *I was disappointed to miss Bryan, who had just checked out.* 我非常失望没有见着布赖恩，他刚退房走了。❑ [V n P +of] *I'd like to check him out of here the day after tomorrow.* 我想后天帮他办理出院手续。[Also V P n, V n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **check out** something or someone, you find out information about them to make sure that everything is correct or satisfactory. 了解清楚；核实；查实 ❑ [V n P] *Maybe we ought to go down to the library and check it out.* 或许我们应该去趟图书馆，查个明白。❑ [V P n] *The police had to check out the call.* 警方不得不追查那通电话。❸ PHRASAL VERB If something **checks out**, it is correct or satisfactory. 经证实是对的；符合要求 ❑ [V P] *She was in San Diego the weekend Jensen got killed. It checked out.* 詹森遇害的那个周末她在圣迭戈，后经查证情况属实。❹ → see also **checkout**

▶**check up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **check up on** something, you find out information about it. 了解；查清 ❑ [V P +on] *It is certainly worth checking up on your benefit entitlements.* 查清楚你可以享受哪些福利是绝对有必要的。❑ [V P] *The Government employs tax inspectors to check up and make sure people pay all their tax.* 政府雇用税务稽查员查税，以确保人们足额纳税。❷ → see also **check-up** ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **check up on** someone, you obtain information about them, usually secretly. （常指秘密地）调查，侦查 ❑ [V P +on] *I'm sure he knew I was checking up on him.* 我能肯定，他当时知道我在暗中调查他。

Thesaurus 同类词 *check* Also look up:

V. confirm, find out, make sure, verify; (*ant.*) ignore, overlook ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *check* with:

PREP. check **for** *something* /**that** 检查是否有…/ 确认…, check **with** *someone* 与某人核实 ❶

N. **background** check 背景审查, **credit** check 信用审查, **security** check 安全检查 ❶
check **your baggage/luggage** 托运行李 ❷

check|book /'tʃekbʊk/ → see **cheque book**

checked /tʃekt/ ADJ Something that is **checked** has a pattern of small squares, usually of two colours. （通常指双色）格子的；有格子图案的 ❑ *He was wearing blue jeans and checked shirt.* 他穿着蓝色牛仔裤和格子衬衫。

check|er /'tʃekə^r/ (**checkers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Checkers** is a game for two people, played with 24 round pieces on a board. 西洋跳棋【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **draughts**

❷ N-COUNT A **checker** is a person or machine that has the job of checking something. 检验员；检验机；检查程序 ❑ *Modern word processors usually have spelling checkers and even grammar checkers.* 现代文字处理器通常带有拼写检查功能，有的还有语法检查功能。

checker|board /'tʃekəbɔː^{r}d/ (**checkerboards**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **chequerboard**

❶ N-COUNT A **checkerboard** is a square board with 64 black and white squares that is used for playing checkers or chess. 西洋跳棋棋盘【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **chessboard, draughts board**

❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **checkerboard** pattern is made up of equal-sized squares of two different colours, usually black and white. （通常为黑白）方格图案的

check|ered /'tʃekə^{r}d/ → see **chequered**

'check-in (**check-ins**) N-COUNT At an airport, a **check-in** is the counter or desk where you check in. （机场的）检票口，办理登机手续处

'check|ing ac|count (**checking accounts**) N-COUNT A **checking account** is a personal bank account which you can take money out of at any time using your cheque book or cash card. 活期存款账户【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **current account**

check|list /'tʃeklɪst/ (**checklists**) N-COUNT A **checklist** is a list of all the things that you need to do, information that you want to find out, or things that you need to take somewhere, which you make in order to ensure that you do not forget anything. 清单；检查单 ❑ [+of] *Make a checklist of the tools and materials you will need.* 把你需要的工具和材料开一张单子。

'check mark (**check marks**) N-COUNT A **check mark** is a written mark like a V with the right side extended. It is used to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. 钩号（√）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tick**

check|mate /'tʃekmeɪt/ N-UNCOUNT In chess, **checkmate** is a situation in which you cannot stop your king being captured and so you lose the game. （国际象棋中的）将死，绝杀

→ see **chess**

check|out /'tʃekaʊt/ (**checkouts**) also **check-out** N-COUNT In a supermarket, a **checkout** is a counter where you pay for things you are buying. （超市的）收款处，收银台 ❑ *...queuing at the checkout in Sainsbury's.* 在塞恩斯伯里超市的收款处前排队

check|point /'tʃekpɔɪnt/ (**checkpoints**) N-COUNT A **checkpoint** is a place where traffic is stopped so that it can be checked. （车辆）检查站，关卡

'check-up (**check-ups**) also **checkup** N-COUNT A **check-up** is a medical examination by your doctor or dentist to make sure that there is nothing wrong with your health. 体检；牙科检查 ❑ *The disease was detected during a routine check-up.* 这个病是在做常规体检时查出来的。

ched|dar /'tʃedə^r/ (**cheddars**) N-VAR **Cheddar** is a type of hard yellow cheese, originally made in Britain. 切德干酪（原产英国的黄色硬干酪）

cheek /tʃiːk/ (**cheeks**) ❶ N-COUNT Your **cheeks** are the sides of your face below your eyes. 脸颊；脸蛋儿 ❑ *Tears were running down her cheeks.* 眼泪顺着她的脸颊流了下来。❑ *She kissed him lightly on both cheeks.* 她轻轻地吻了他的双颊。•**-cheeked** COMB ❑ *...rosy-cheeked children.* 脸蛋红扑扑的孩子们 ❷ N-SING You say that someone has a **cheek** when you are annoyed or shocked at something unreasonable that they have done. 厚颜无耻；厚脸皮【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm amazed they had the cheek to ask in the first place.* 我真惊讶他们当初竟然有脸问。❑ *I still think it's a bit of a cheek sending a voucher rather than a refund.* 我还是认为，不退款只给礼券有点不要脸。❑ *The cheek of it, lying to me like that!* 真没皮没脸，竟然对我撒那样的谎！ ❸ PHRASE If you **turn the other cheek** when someone harms or insults you, you do not harm or insult them in return. 忍气吞声；逆来顺受 ❹ **cheek by jowl** → see **jowl**

→ see **face, kiss**

cheek|bone /'tʃiːkbəʊn/ (**cheekbones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **cheekbones** are the two bones in your face just below your eyes. 颧骨；颊骨 ❑ *She was very beautiful, with high cheekbones.* 她颧骨高高的，非常漂亮。

cheeky /'tʃiːki/ (**cheekier, cheekiest**) ADJ If you describe a person

or their behaviour as **cheeky**, you think that they are slightly rude or disrespectful but in a charming or amusing way. (人或行为)冒失的，调皮的，放肆的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The boy was cheeky and casual.* 那个小男孩有点放肆，随随便便的。❑ *Martin gave her a cheeky grin.* 马丁冲着她调皮地笑了笑。•**cheeki|ly** /'tʃi:kɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He strolled cheekily past the commissionaires for a free wash in the gentlemen's cloakroom.* 他大大咧咧地从门卫眼前走了过去，没花钱就在男洗手间洗了一把。

cheer /tʃɪəʳ/ (**cheers, cheering, cheered**) 1 VERB When people **cheer**, they shout loudly to show their approval or to encourage someone who is doing something such as taking part in a game. 喝彩；欢呼 ❑ [v] *The crowd cheered as Premier Wayne Goss unveiled a lifesize statue of poet Banjo Paterson.* 州总理韦恩·戈斯为诗人巴尼奥·佩特森的等身塑像揭幕时，人群欢呼起来。❑ [v n] *Swiss fans cheered Jakob Hlasek during yesterday's match with Courier.* 昨天，瑞士球迷在雅各布·赫拉塞克对阵库里耶的比赛中为赫拉塞克喝彩加油。❑ [v +for] *...the Irish Americans who came to the park to cheer for their boys.* 赶到球场为他们的家乡球员助威的爱尔兰裔美国人 ❑ [v-ing] *Cheering crowds lined the route.* 沿途站着欢呼的人群。•N-COUNT **Cheer** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *The colonel was rewarded with a resounding cheer from the men.* 士兵对上校报以震天的欢呼声。2 VERB If you **are cheered by** something, it makes you happier or less worried. 鼓舞；使鼓起精神 ❑ [be v-ed] *Stephen noticed that the people around him looked cheered by his presence.* 斯蒂芬注意到，周围的人们似乎因为他的到来而受到鼓舞。❑ [v n] *The weather was perfect for a picnic, he told himself, but the thought did nothing to cheer him.* 他告诉自己，那样的天气出去野餐再合适不过了，可是，这丝毫不能让他提起精神来。•**cheer|ing** ADJ ❑ *...very cheering news.* 振奋人心的消息 3 CONVENTION People sometimes say **'Cheers'** to each other just before they drink an alcoholic drink. (祝酒语)干杯，干【mainly BRIT, FORMULAE 主英，惯用语】4 CONVENTION Some people say **'Cheers'** as a way of saying 'thank you' or 'goodbye'. 谢谢；再见【BRIT, INFORMAL, FORMULAE 英，非正式，惯用语】

▶**cheer on** PHRASAL VERB When you **cheer** someone **on**, you shout loudly in order to encourage them, for example when they are taking part in a game. 为…加油；为…喝彩 ❑ [v n P] *A thousand supporters packed into the stadium to cheer them on.* 1,000名支持者挤进体育馆里为他们加油。❑ [v P n] *Most will probably be cheering on their favourite players.* 多数人大概都会为自己喜欢的球员加油。

▶**cheer up** PHRASAL VERB When you **cheer up** or when something **cheers** you **up**, you stop feeling depressed and become more cheerful. (使)高兴起来；(使)振作起来 ❑ [v n P] *I think he misses her terribly. You might cheer him up.* 我估计他是太想念她了。也许你可以让他打起点儿精神来。❑ [v pron-refl P] *I wrote that song just to cheer myself up.* 我写那首歌是给我自己打气的。❑ [v P] *Cheer up, better times may be ahead.* 打起精神来，好日子也许还在后头呢。[Also v P n]

cheer|ful /'tʃɪəʳfʊl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **cheerful** is happy and shows this in their behaviour. 欢快的；高兴的；兴高采烈的 ❑ *They are both very cheerful in spite of their colds.* 他们俩虽然感冒了，可都兴高采烈的。❑ [+about] *Jack sounded quite cheerful about the idea.* 杰克好像对这个想法很高兴。•**cheer|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'We've come with good news,' Pat said cheerfully.* "我们带来了好消息。"帕特兴高采烈地说。❑ *She greeted him cheerfully.* 她高高兴兴地和他打招呼。•**cheer|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] ❑ *I remember this extraordinary man with particular affection for his unfailing cheerfulness.* 我记得这个与众不同的人，他总是一幅乐呵呵的样子，让我特别有好感。2 ADJ Something that is **cheerful** is pleasant and makes you feel happy. 令人愉快的；令人开心的 ❑ *The nursery is bright and cheerful, with plenty of toys.* 托儿所明亮宜人，还有许多玩具。

cheerio /ˌtʃɪərɪ'əʊ/ CONVENTION People sometimes say **'Cheerio'** as a way of saying goodbye. 再见【BRIT, INFORMAL, FORMULAE 英，非正式，惯用语】

cheer|leader /'tʃɪəʳli:dəʳ/ (**cheerleaders**) N-COUNT A **cheerleader** is one of the people who leads the crowd in cheering at a large public event, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事上的)拉拉队队员

cheer|less /'tʃɪəʳləs/ ADJ **Cheerless** places or weather are dull and depressing. (地方或天气)沉闷的，令人不快的 ❑ *The kitchen was dank and cheerless.* 厨房既潮湿又阴暗。❑ *...a bleak, cheerless day.* 阴冷、惨淡的一天

cheery /'tʃɪəri/ (**cheerier, cheeriest**) ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **cheery**, you mean that they are cheerful and happy. (人、行为)愉快的，欢快的 ❑ *She was cheery and talked to them about their problems.* 她兴致很高，和他们谈了他们的难题。•**cheeri|ly** ADV ❑ *'Come on in,' she said cheerily.* "进来。"她兴高采烈地说。

cheese /tʃi:z/ (**cheeses**) 1 N-VAR **Cheese** is a solid food made from milk. It is usually white or yellow. 奶酪；干酪 ❑ *...bread and cheese.* 涂了奶酪的面包 ❑ *...cheese sauce.* 奶酪酱 ❑ *He cut the mould off a piece of cheese.* 他把霉菌从奶酪上切掉。❑ *...delicious French cheeses.* 美味的法国干酪 2 → see also **cottage cheese, cream cheese, goat cheese, macaroni cheese** 3 **as different as chalk and cheese** → see **chalk**

cheese|board /'tʃi:zbɔ:ʳd/ (**cheeseboards**) also **cheese board** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **cheeseboard** is a board from which cheese is served at a meal. 干酪板

cheese|burg|er /'tʃi:zbɜ:ʳgəʳ/ (**cheeseburgers**) N-COUNT A **cheeseburger** is a flat round piece of cooked meat called a burger with a slice of cheese on top, served in a bread roll. 奶酪汉堡包

cheese|cake /'tʃi:zkeɪk/ (**cheesecakes**) N-VAR **Cheesecake** is a dessert that consists of a base made from broken biscuits covered with a soft sweet mixture containing cream cheese. 奶酪蛋糕；乳酪蛋糕

cheese|cloth /'tʃi:zklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔ:θ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cheesecloth** is cotton cloth that is very thin and light. There are tiny holes between the threads of the cloth. 干酪包布；薄纱棉布 ❑ *...cheesecloth shirts.* 薄纱棉布衬衫

cheesed off /ˌtʃi:zd'ɒf/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **cheesed off**, you are annoyed, bored, or disappointed. 恼火的；厌倦的；失望的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+by] *Jean was thoroughly cheesed off by the whole affair.* 琼对整件事情彻底绝望了。

cheesy /'tʃi:zi/ (**cheesier, cheesiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cheesy** food is food that tastes or smells of cheese. 有干酪味的 ❑ *...cheesy biscuits.* 芝士饼干 2 ADJ If you describe something as **cheesy**, you mean that it is cheap, unpleasant, or insincere. 廉价的；劣质的；虚伪的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...a cheesy Baghdad hotel.* 巴格达的廉价旅馆 ❑ *Politicians persist in imagining that 'the people' warm to their cheesy slogans.* 政客们固执地臆想"人民"开始对他们虚伪的口号有好感。

chee|tah /'tʃi:tə/ (**cheetahs**) N-COUNT A **cheetah** is a wild animal that looks like a large cat with black spots on its body. Cheetahs can run very fast. 猎豹

chef /ʃef/ (**chefs**) N-COUNT A **chef** is a cook in a restaurant or hotel. (饭店、宾馆的)厨师

→ see **restaurant**

chemi|cal /'kemɪkᵊl/ (**chemicals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Chemical** means involving or resulting from a reaction between two or more substances, or relating to the substances that something consists of. 化学的；化学反应的；用化学方法生成的 ❑ *...chemical reactions that cause ozone destruction.* 导致臭氧受到破坏的化学反应 ❑ *...the chemical composition of the ocean.* 海洋的化学成分 ❑ *...chemical weapons.* 化学武器 •**chemi|cal|ly** /'kemɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...chemically-treated foods.* 用化学方法加工的食品 ❑ *The medicine chemically affects your physiology.* 这种药会通过化学作用影响生理机能。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chemicals** are substances that are used in a chemical process or made by a chemical process. 化学品；化合物；化学制品 ❑ *The whole food chain is affected by the over-use of chemicals in agriculture.* 整个食物链因农业生产过程过多使用化学品而受到影响。❑ *...the chemical industry.* 化工行业

→ see **dry-cleaning, farm, firework, war**

Word Link 词根词缀 *chem = chemical* 化学的：*chemical, chemistry, chemotherapy*

chemical engineer (chemical engineers) N-COUNT A **chemical engineer** is a person who designs and constructs the machines needed for industrial chemical processes. 化学工程师

chemical engineering N-UNCOUNT **Chemical engineering** is the designing and constructing of machines that are needed for industrial chemical processes. 化学工程

C

chemise /ʃəˈmiːz/ (**chemises**) N-COUNT A **chemise** is a long, loose piece of underwear worn by women in former times. (旧时的)女式宽松内衣

chemist /ˈkemɪst/ (**chemists**) 1 N-COUNT A **chemist** or a **chemist's** is a shop where drugs and medicines are sold or given out, and where you can buy cosmetics and some household goods. (兼卖化妆品和某些日用品的)药店【BRIT 英】❑ *There are many creams available from the chemist which should clear the infection.* 很多能够消除这种感染的药膏在药店就能买到。2 N-COUNT A **chemist** is someone who works in a chemist's shop and is qualified to prepare and sell medicines. 药剂师【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **druggist, pharmacist**

3 N-COUNT A **chemist** is a person who does research connected with chemistry or who studies chemistry. 化学家 ❑ *She worked as a research chemist.* 她曾经是化学研究员。

chemistry /ˈkemɪstri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Chemistry** is the scientific study of the structure of substances and of the way that they react with other substances. 化学 2 N-UNCOUNT The **chemistry** of an organism or a material is the chemical substances that make it up and the chemical reactions that go on inside it. (物质的)化学组成, 化学成分, 化学反应 ❑ [+of] *We have literally altered the chemistry of our planet's atmosphere.* 我们确实改变了地球大气层的化学构成。❑ *If the supply of vitamins and minerals in the diet is inadequate, this will result in changes in body chemistry.* 如果饮食中的维生素和矿物质含量太低, 将会引起人体化学结构的变化。3 N-UNCOUNT If you say that there is **chemistry** between two people, you mean that is obvious they are attracted to each other or like each other very much. (互相之间的)吸引, 亲密 ❑ [+between] *...the extraordinary chemistry between Ingrid and Bogart.* 英格丽和鲍嘉之间的情意绵绵

Word Link 词根词缀 *chem ≈ chemical* 化学的 : *chemical, chemistry, chemotherapy*

chemo /ˈkiːməʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Chemo** is the same as **chemotherapy**. 同 chemotherapy【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The first time I had chemo I was quite scared.* 第一次做化疗时, 我吓得要命。

chemotherapy /ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Chemotherapy** is the treatment of disease using chemicals. It is often used in treating cancer. (常用于治疗癌症的)化学疗法, 化疗

→ see **cancer**

chenille /ʃəˈniːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Chenille** is cloth or clothing made from a type of thick furry thread. 雪尼尔花线; 绳绒线

cheque /tʃek/ (**cheques**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **check**

1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **cheque** is a printed form on which you write an amount of money and who it is to be paid to. Your bank then pays the money to that person from your account. 支票 ❑ [+for] *He wrote them a cheque for £10,000.* 他给他们开了张 1 万英镑的支票。❑ *I'd like to pay by cheque.* 我想用支票结账。2 → see also **blank cheque, traveller's cheque**

→ see **bank**

cheque book (**cheque books**)

The spellings **chequebook**, and in American English, **checkbook** are also used. 亦拼作 chequebook 和 checkbook (美国英语)。

N-COUNT A **cheque book** is a book of cheques which your bank gives you so that you can pay for things by cheque. 支票簿

→ see **bank**

cheque book journalism also **cheque-book journalism**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checkbook journalism**

N-UNCOUNT **Chequebook journalism** is the practice of paying people large sums of money for information about crimes or famous people in order to get material for newspaper articles. 支票簿新闻采访(花大笔钱购买有关犯罪或名人隐私的信息, 来为报纸文章提供素材)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

cheque card (**cheque cards**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **cheque card** or a **cheque guarantee card** is a small plastic card given to you by your bank and which you have to show when you are paying for something by cheque or when you are cashing a cheque at another bank. (英国的)支票保付卡, 银行支票证

→ see **bank**

chequerboard /ˈtʃekəbɔːd/ → see **checkerboard**

chequered /ˈtʃekəd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checkered**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a person or organization has had a **chequered** career or history, they have had a varied past with both good and bad periods. (人的生涯、组织的历史)有好有坏的, 好坏参半的 ❑ *He had a chequered political career spanning nearly forty years.* 他的政治生涯将近 40 年, 其间起起伏伏。2 ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **chequered** has a pattern with squares of two or more different colours. 方格图案的 ❑ *...red chequered tablecloths.* 红格子台布

cherish /ˈtʃerɪʃ/ (**cherishes, cherishing, cherished**) 1 VERB If you **cherish** something such as a hope or a pleasant memory, you keep it in your mind for a long period of time. 怀有, 抱有(希望); 怀念(过去) ❑ [v n] *The president will cherish the memory of this visit to Ohio.* 总统将铭记这次俄亥俄之行。•**cherished** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...the cherished dream of a world without wars.* 梦想着一个没有战争的世界 2 VERB If you **cherish** someone or something, you take good care of them because you love them. 珍爱; 珍惜; 疼爱 ❑ [v n] *The previous owners had cherished the house.* 房子先前的主人非常爱惜这房子。•**cherished** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *He described the picture as his most cherished possession.* 他说那幅画是他最珍爱的财产。3 VERB If you **cherish** a right, a privilege, or a principle, you regard it as important and try hard to keep it. 珍视, 维护, 捍卫(权利、特权或原则) ❑ [v n] *These people cherish their independence and sovereignty.* 这些人珍视他们的独立和主权。•**cherished** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *Freud called into question some deeply-cherished beliefs.* 弗洛伊德对人们先前深信不疑的一些观念提出了质疑。

cheroot /ʃəˈruːt/ (**cheroots**) N-COUNT A **cheroot** is a cigar with both ends cut flat. (两端切平的)方头雪茄烟

cherry /ˈtʃeri/ (**cherries**) 1 N-COUNT **Cherries** are small, round fruit with red skins. 樱桃 2 N-VAR A **cherry** or a **cherry tree** is a tree that cherries grow on. 樱桃树

cherry-pick /ˈtʃeripɪk/ (**cherry-picks, cherry-picking, cherry-picked**) VERB If someone **cherry-picks** people or things, they choose the best ones from a group of them, often in a way that other people consider unfair. 精挑细选; 择优而取 ❑ [v n] *The club is in debt while others are queuing to cherry-pick their best players.* 别的俱乐部在排队竞相挑选最佳球员, 而这家俱乐部却是债务缠身。

cherub /ˈtʃerəb/ (**cherubs**) N-COUNT A **cherub** is a kind of angel that is represented in art as a naked child with wings. 小天使(艺术作品中常表现为带翼、裸身的孩子)

cherubic /tʃəˈruːbɪk/ ADJ If someone looks **cherubic**, they look sweet and innocent like a cherub. 天使般可爱的; 天使般纯真的【LITERARY 文】

chervil /ˈtʃɜːvɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Chervil** is a herb that tastes like aniseed. 蜡叶峨参

Cheshire cat /ˌtʃeʃəʳ ˈkæt/ PHRASE If someone is grinning **like a Cheshire cat** or **like the Cheshire cat**, they are smiling very widely. (笑得)大咧着嘴 ❑ *He had a grin on his face like a Cheshire Cat.* 他咧着嘴笑呵呵的。

chess /tʃes/ N-UNCOUNT **Chess** is a game for two people, played on a chessboard. Each player has 16 pieces, including a king. Your aim is to move your pieces so that your opponent's king

Word Web 话题词汇 chess 国际象棋

Scholars disagree on the origin of **chess**. Some say it started in China around 570 AD. Others say it was invented in India sometime later. In early versions of the **game**, the **king** was the most powerful **chess piece**. But when the game was brought to Europe in the Middle Ages, a new form appeared. It was called Queen's Chess. Modern chess is based on this game.The king is the most important piece, but the **queen** is the most powerful. Chess **players** use **rooks, bishops, knights,** and **pawns** to protect their king and to put their **opponent** in **checkmate**.

关于国际象棋的起源，学者众说纷纭。有人认为国际象棋发源于公元 570 年前后的中国，也有人认为它是晚些时候由印度人发明的。在早期的国际象棋中，王是威力最大的棋子。当这项运动在中世纪流传到欧洲后，一种新的形式"后棋"应运而生，并成为了现代国际象棋的基础。王是最重要的棋子，而后则是威力最大的棋子。棋手使用车、象、马、兵去保护自己的王，把对手将死。

cannot escape being taken. 国际象棋 ❑ *...the world chess championships.* 世界国际象棋锦标赛

→ see Word Web: **chess**

chess|board /'tʃesbɔ:d/ (**chessboards**) N-COUNT A **chessboard** is a square board with 64 black and white squares that is used for playing chess. 国际象棋棋盘

chest ◆◇ /tʃest/ (**chests**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **chest** is the top part of the front of your body where your ribs, lungs, and heart are. 胸；胸部；胸口；胸膛 ❑ *He crossed his arms over his chest.* 他双臂交叉，放在胸前。❑ *He was shot in the chest.* 他胸部中弹。❑ *He complained of chest pain.* 他说胸口痛。■ N-COUNT A **chest** is a large, heavy box used for storing things. 大箱子；大柜子 ❑ *At the very bottom of the chest were his carving tools.* 箱子最底下是他的雕刻工具。❑ *...a treasure chest.* 藏宝箱 ❑ *...a medicine chest.* 药柜 ■ PHRASE If you **get** something **off** your **chest**, you talk about something that has been worrying you. 倾诉胸中的不快；吐苦水 ❑ *I feel it's done me good to get it off my chest.* 我感觉吐吐苦水对我有好处。

→ see **body**

chest com|pres|sion N-VAR **Chest compression** is the act of applying pressure to someone's chest in order to help blood flow through the heart in an emergency situation. 胸外按压 ❑ *Give one breath of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, followed by five chest compressions.* 做一次嘴对嘴人工呼吸后，接着做 5 次胸外按压。

chest|nut /'tʃesnʌt/ (**chestnuts**) ■ N-COUNT A **chestnut** or **chestnut tree** is a tall tree with broad leaves. 栗子树 •N-UNCOUNT **Chestnut** is the wood of this tree. 栗木 ■ → see also **horse chestnut** ■ N-COUNT **Chestnuts** are the reddish-brown nuts that grow on chestnut trees. You can eat chestnuts. 栗子 ■ COLOUR Something that is **chestnut** is dark reddish-brown in colour. 栗色；红棕色 ❑ *...a woman with chestnut hair.* 栗色头发的女子 ❑ *...a chestnut mare.* 枣红色母马

chest of 'drawers (**chests of drawers**) N-COUNT A **chest of drawers** is a low, flat piece of furniture with drawers in which you keep clothes and other things. 五斗橱；橱柜

chesty /'tʃesti/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **chesty** cough, you have a lot of mucus in your lungs. (咳嗽)痰多的，痰音重的【BRIT 英】

chev|ron /'ʃevrɒn/ (**chevrons**) N-COUNT A **chevron** is a V shape. V 形；V 形图案 ❑ *The chevron or arrow road sign indicates a sharp bend to the left or right.* V 形或箭头路标表示有向左或向右的急转弯。

chew /tʃu:/ (**chews, chewing, chewed**) ■ VERB When you **chew** food, you use your teeth to break it up in your mouth so that it becomes easier to swallow. 咀嚼；嚼(碎) ❑ [V n] *Be certain to eat slowly and chew your food extremely well.* 一定要慢慢吃，要细细咀嚼。❑ [V +*at/on*] *Daniel leaned back on the sofa, still chewing on his apple.* 丹尼尔倚在沙发上，嘴里还在嚼着苹果。❑ [V] *...the sound of his mother chewing and swallowing.* 他妈妈咀嚼、吞咽的声音 ■ VERB If you **chew** gum or tobacco, you keep biting it and moving it around your mouth to taste the flavour of it. You do not swallow it. 嚼(口香糖、烟草) ❑ [V n] *One girl was chewing gum.* 一个女孩在嚼口香糖。■ VERB If you **chew** your lips or your fingernails, you keep biting them because you are nervous. (因为紧张)咬(嘴唇、指甲) ❑ [V n] *He chewed his lower lip nervously.* 他紧张地咬着下嘴唇。■ VERB If a person or animal **chews** an object, they bite it with their teeth. (人或动物)咬，啃 ❑ [V n] *They pause and chew their pencils.* 他们停了下来，咬着铅笔。❑ [V prep] *One owner left his pet under the stairs where the animal chewed through electric cables.* 有个人把宠物放在楼梯下面，结果它在那儿把电线咬断了。■ PHRASE If you say that someone **has bitten off more than** they **can chew**, you mean that they are trying to do something which is too difficult for them. 试图承担力不能及的事 ❑ *Micky is used to handling dodgy deals but this time fears he may have bitten off more than he can chew.* 米基习惯于处理棘手的事情，但这回他觉得自己揽下办不了的事了。■ to **chew the cud** → see **cud**

▶**chew up** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **chew** food **up**, you chew it until it is completely crushed or soft. 细细咀嚼；嚼得稀烂 ❑ [V n P] *I took one of the pills and chewed it up.* 我拿起一粒药丸，把它嚼碎。[Also V P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB If something **is chewed up**, it has been destroyed or damaged in some way. 毁坏；破坏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Every spring the ozone is chewed up, and the hole appears.* 每年春天，臭氧遭到破坏，空洞就出现了。❑ [V P n] *...rebels who are now chewing up Government-held territory.* 正在逐渐蚕食政府控制的领地的叛乱分子 ❑ [V n P] *This town is notorious for chewing people up and spitting them out.* 这个城市恶名昭彰，它把人作践了，然后抛弃掉。

'chew|ing gum N-UNCOUNT **Chewing gum** is a kind of sweet that you can chew for a long time. You do not swallow it. 口香糖 ❑ *...a stick of chewing gum.* 一片口香糖

chewy /'tʃu:i/ (**chewier, chewiest**) ADJ If food is **chewy**, it needs to be chewed a lot before it becomes soft enough to swallow. 耐嚼的；嚼不动的 ❑ *The meat was too chewy.* 这肉嚼不动。❑ *...chewy chocolate cookies.* 难嚼的巧克力饼干

chia|ro|scu|ro /ki,ɑərə'skuərəu/ N-UNCOUNT **Chiaroscuro** is the use of light and shade in a picture, or the effect produced by light and shade in a place. (绘画中的)明暗对比法，明暗效果 ❑ *... the natural chiaroscuro of the place.* 那个地方自然的明暗对比

chic /ʃi:k/ ■ ADJ Something or someone that is **chic** is fashionable and sophisticated. 时髦的；别致的 ❑ *Her gown was very French and very chic.* 她的礼服颇具法国风情，非常别致。■ N-UNCOUNT **Chic** is used to refer to a particular style or to the quality of being chic. 时尚；雅致；别致 ❑ *...French designer chic.* 法国设计时尚

chi|can|ery /ʃɪ'keɪnəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Chicanery** is using cleverness to cheat people. 欺骗；诈骗【FORMAL 正式】

chi|ca|no /tʃɪ'kɑ:nəu/ (**chicanos**) N-COUNT A **chicano** is an American citizen, whose family originally came from Mexico. 奇卡诺人(墨西哥裔美国人)【AM 美】❑ *...views expressed by one young Chicano interviewed by Phinney.* 菲尼采访的一个年轻的奇卡诺人发表的观点

chick /tʃɪk/ (**chicks**) N-COUNT A **chick** is a baby bird. 雏鸟；小鸟

chick|en ◆◇ /'tʃɪkɪn/ (**chickens, chickening, chickened**) ■ N-COUNT **Chickens** are birds which are kept on a farm for their eggs and for their meat. 鸡 ❑ *Lionel built a coop so that they could raise chickens and have a supply of fresh eggs.* 莱昂内尔做了个鸡笼，打算养些鸡，吃上新鲜鸡蛋。❑ *...free-range chickens.* 散养的鸡 •N-UNCOUNT **Chicken** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 鸡肉 ❑ *... roast chicken with wild mushrooms.* 野山菌烤鸡 ❑ *...chicken soup.* 鸡汤 ■ N-COUNT If someone calls you a **chicken**, they mean that you are afraid to do something. 胆小鬼【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I'm scared of the dark. I'm a big chicken.* 我怕黑，是个十足的胆小鬼。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Chicken** is also an adjective. ❑ *Why are you so chicken, Gregory?* 格雷戈里，你怎么就这么胆小呢？■ PHRASE If you say that someone **is counting** their **chickens**, you mean that they are assuming that they will be successful or get something, when this is not certain. 高兴得太早；过早地打如意算盘 ❑ *I don't want to count my chickens before they are hatched.* 我不

想高兴得太早。 4 PHRASE If you describe a situation as a **chicken and egg** situation, you mean that it is impossible to decide which of two things caused the other one. 鸡和蛋的问题(指很难决定孰先孰后、孰因孰果的情境) ❑ *It's a chicken and egg situation. Does the deficiency lead to the eczema or has the eczema led to certain deficiencies?* 这是个鸡和蛋的问题。是营养缺乏导致湿疹呢，还是湿疹导致了某些营养缺乏？ 5 **chickens come home to roost** → see **roost**

→ see **meat**

▶**chicken out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **chickens out of** something they were intending to do, they decide not to do it because they are afraid. (由于害怕)退出，临阵退缩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P +of] *His mother complains that he makes excuses to chicken out of family occasions such as weddings.* 他妈妈抱怨他找借口躲避婚礼之类的家庭聚会。❑ [v P] *I had never ridden on a motorcycle before. But it was too late to chicken out.* 那以前我从没骑过摩托车。不过，想退缩已经来不及了。

ˈchick|en feed also **chickenfeed** N-UNCOUNT If you think that an amount of money is so small it is hardly worth having or considering, you can say that it is **chicken feed**. 微不足道的钱；很少的一点钱 ❑ *I was making a million a year, but that's chicken feed in the pop business.* 我一年能赚上一百万，不过在流行音乐产业中，这点钱不值一提。

chicken|pox /ˈtʃɪkɪnpɒks/ also **chicken pox** N-UNCOUNT **Chickenpox** is a disease which gives you a high temperature and red spots that itch. 水痘

ˈchick|en wire N-UNCOUNT **Chicken wire** is a type of thin wire netting. 细铁丝网

ˈchick flick (**chick flicks**) N-COUNT A **chick flick** is a romantic film that is not very serious and is intended to appeal to women. (以女性为目标群体的内容轻松的)浪漫电影【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˈchick lit N-UNCOUNT **Chick lit** is modern fiction about the lives and romantic problems of young women, usually written by young women. (描写现代青年女性生活和爱情的)年轻女性文学【INFORMAL 非正式】

chick|pea /ˈtʃɪkpiː/ (**chickpeas**) also **chick pea** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chickpeas** are hard round seeds that look like pale-brown peas. They can be cooked and eaten. 鹰嘴豆

chick|weed /ˈtʃɪkwiːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Chickweed** is a plant with small leaves and white flowers which grows close to the ground. 繁缕(开白色小花，贴地生长)

chico|ry /ˈtʃɪkəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Chicory** is a plant with crunchy bitter-tasting leaves. It is eaten in salads, and its roots are sometimes used instead of coffee. 菊苣(可做色拉，根有时作咖啡替代品)

chide /tʃaɪd/ (**chides, chiding, chided**) VERB If you **chide** someone, you speak to them angrily because they have done something wicked or foolish. 斥责；呵斥；指责【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n +for/about] *Cross chided himself for worrying.* 克罗斯怨怪自己瞎操心。❑ [v n] *He gently chided the two women.* 他温和地责备了那两名女子。

chief ⇹ /tʃiːf/ (**chiefs**) 1 N-COUNT The **chief** of an organization is the person who is in charge of it. (组织机构的)负责人，头儿，首领 ❑ *...a commission appointed by the police chief.* 警察局局长任命的委员会 ❑ [+of] *...Putin's chief of security.* 普京的警卫长 2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE The **chief** of a tribe is its leader. 酋长；部落首领 ❑ [+of] *...Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux tribes of the Great Plains.* 坐牛，大平原地区苏人部族的酋长 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Chief** is used in the job titles of the most senior worker or workers of a particular kind in an organization. (用于职位头衔)主管的，首席的 ❑ *...the chief test pilot.* 首席试飞员 4 ADJ [ADJ n] The **chief** cause, part, or member of something is the most important one. 主要的；最重要的 ❑ *Financial stress is well established as a chief reason for divorce.* 经济压力被确认是导致离婚的首要原因。❑ *The job went to one of his chief rivals.* 这项工作落到了他的主要竞争者手里。

Thesaurus 同类词 *chief* Also look up:

N. boss, director, head, leader 1
ADJ. key, main, major; (*ant.*) minor, unimportant 4

ˌChief ˈCon|sta|ble (**Chief Constables**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Chief Constable** is the officer who is in charge of the police force in a particular county or area in Britain. (英国某郡或某个地区的)警察局局长

ˌchief ex|ecu|tive ˈof|fic|er (**chief executive officers**) N-COUNT The **chief executive officer** of a company is the person who has overall responsibility for the management of that company. The abbreviation **CEO** is often used. (公司的)首席执行官，总裁(缩略形式为 CEO)【BUSINESS 商】

ˌChief ˈJus|tice (**Chief Justices**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Chief Justice** is the most important judge of a court of law, especially a supreme court. (尤指最高法院的)首席法官，大法官

chief|ly /ˈtʃiːfli/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **chiefly** to indicate that a particular reason, emotion, method, or feature is the main or most important one. 主要地；最重要地 ❑ *He joined the consular service, chiefly because this was one of the few job vacancies.* 他到领事馆工作，主要因为那是仅有的几个空缺职位之一。

ˌChief of ˈStaff (**Chiefs of Staff**) N-COUNT The **Chiefs of Staff** are the most senior officers in each service of the armed forces. (总)参谋长

chief|tain /ˈtʃiːftən/ (**chieftains**) N-COUNT A **chieftain** is the leader of a tribe. 酋长；部落首领 ❑ *...the legendary British chieftain, King Arthur.* 传说中的不列颠部落首领——亚瑟王

chif|fon /ˈʃɪfɒn, AM 美 ʃɪˈfɑːn/ (**chiffons**) N-VAR **Chiffon** is a kind of very thin silk or nylon cloth that you can see through. (透明的)雪纺绸，薄绸 ❑ *...floaty chiffon skirts.* 飘逸的薄绸裙

chi|gnon /ˈʃiːnjɒn, AM 美 ʃiːˈnjɑːn/ (**chignons**) N-COUNT A **chignon** is a knot of hair worn at the back of a woman's head. (女人的)髻，发髻

Chi|hua|hua /tʃɪˈwɑːwɑː/ (**Chihuahuas**) also **chihuahua** N-COUNT A **Chihuahua** is a very small dog with short hair. 奇瓦瓦狗(体小的短毛狗)

chil|blain /ˈtʃɪlbleɪn/ (**chilblains**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chilblains** are painful red swellings which people sometimes get on their fingers or toes in cold weather. 冻疮

child ⇹ /tʃaɪld/ (**children**) 1 N-COUNT A **child** is a human being who is not yet an adult. 小孩；孩子；儿童 ❑ *When I was a child I lived in a country village.* 我小时候生活在一个小乡村里。❑ *He's just a child.* 他还只是个孩子。❑ *...a child of six.* 6岁的孩子 ❑ *It was only suitable for children.* 它只适合儿童。 2 N-COUNT Someone's **children** are their sons and daughters of any age. 儿女；子女 ❑ *How are the children?* 孩子们都好吧？ ❑ *The young couple decided to have a child.* 小两口决定要个孩子。

→ see Word Web:**child**

→ see **age, factory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *child* with:

N. **child abuse** 虐童，**child care** 儿童看护 1
V. **adopt a** child 收养孩子，**have a** child 有孩子，**raise a** child 养育孩子 1
ADJ. **difficult** child 难管教的孩子，**happy** child 幸福的孩子，**small/young** child 小/年幼的孩子，**unborn** child 胎儿 1

child|bearing /ˈtʃaɪldbeərɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Childbearing** is the process of giving birth to babies. 分娩；生孩子 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A woman of **childbearing** age is of an age when women are normally able to give birth to children. (女子)育龄的

ˌchild ˈben|efit N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **child benefit** is an amount of money paid weekly by the state to families for each of their children. (在英国按儿童人头定期发放至每个家庭的)儿童补贴，儿童津贴

child|birth /ˈtʃaɪldbɜːθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Childbirth** is the act of giving

Word Web 话题词汇 child 儿童

In the Middle Ages, only **infants** and **toddlers** enjoyed the freedoms of **childhood**. A **child** of seven or eight was important to the survival of the family. In the countryside, sons started working on the family's farm. **Daughters** did essential housework. In cities, children became labourers and worked along with adults. Today **parents** treat children with special care. The toys **babies** play with help them learn. There are educational programmes for **preschoolers**. The idea of **adolescence** as a separate phase of life appeared about 100 years ago. Today **teenagers** often have part-time jobs while they go to school.

在中世纪，只有婴幼儿才会享受到童年的自由。一个七八岁大的孩子就要肩负起养家的重担了。在农村，男孩开始在家里的农场劳作，女孩承担起主要的家务。在城里，儿童成为劳工，和成人一起干活儿。如今的父母对孩子备加呵护。宝宝通过玩玩具来学习，针对学龄前儿童还有教育项目。大约在一百年前，"青春期"作为人生中一个独立阶段的概念被提了出来。今天的青少年经常会一边上学，一边打零工。

C

birth to a child. 分娩；生孩子 ❑ *She died in childbirth.* 她生孩子的时候死了。

child|care /'tʃaɪldkeəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Childcare** refers to looking after children, and to the facilities which help parents to do so. 儿童保育（设施）；儿童看护（设施）❑ *Both partners shared childcare.* 这对伴侣分担照看孩子的责任。

child|hood ♦◇ /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ (**childhoods**) N-VAR [oft poss N, N n] A person's **childhood** is the period of their life when they are a child. 童年；幼年时代 ❑ *She had a happy childhood.* 她曾有过一个幸福的童年。❑ *...childhood illnesses.* 儿童疾病

→ see **child**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***hood*** ≈ ***state*** 状态，***condition*** 情况：***adulthood***, ***childhood***, ***manhood***

child|ish /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Childish** means relating to or typical of a child. 孩子的；孩子般的 ❑ *...childish enthusiasm.* 孩子般的热情 2 ADJ If you describe someone, especially an adult, as **childish**, you disapprove of them because they behave in an immature way.（尤指成年人）幼稚的，孩子气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...Penny's selfish and childish behaviour.* 彭妮自私、幼稚的举动 ❑ *Don't be so childish.* 别这么不懂事。

child|less /'tʃaɪldləs/ ADJ Someone who is **childless** has no children. 无子女的；无后代的 ❑ *...childless couples.* 无儿无女的夫妇

child|like /'tʃaɪldlaɪk/ ADJ You describe someone as **childlike** when they seem like a child in their character, appearance, or behaviour.（性格、外貌或举止）孩子般的，单纯的 ❑ *His most enduring quality is his childlike innocence.* 他最持久不变的特质就是他那孩子般的天真无邪。

child|minder /'tʃaɪldmaɪndəʳ/ (**childminders**) N-COUNT A **childminder** is someone whose job it is to look after children when the children's parents are away or are at work. Childminders usually work in their own homes.（通常在自己家里）受雇照看孩子的人【BRIT 英】

child|minding /'tʃaɪldmaɪndɪŋ/ also **child-minding** N-UNCOUNT **Childminding** is looking after children when it is done by someone such as a childminder. 代看孩子【BRIT 英】

child prodi|gy (**child prodigies**) N-COUNT A **child prodigy** is a child with a very great talent. 天才儿童；少年天才 ❑ *She was a child prodigy, giving concerts before she was a teenager.* 她是个神童，十来岁不到就举办音乐会了。

child|proof /'tʃaɪldpruːf/ also **child proof** ADJ Something that is **childproof** is designed in a way which ensures that children cannot harm it or be harmed by it. 防止儿童损坏的；对儿童安全的 ❑ *The rear doors include childproof locks.* 后门装有防儿童开启的安全锁。

chil|dren /'tʃɪldrən/ **Children** is the plural of **child**.（child 的复数）

chili /'tʃɪli/ (**chilies** or **chilis**) → see **chilli**

→ see **spice**

chill /tʃɪl/ (**chills**, **chilling**, **chilled**) 1 VERB When you **chill** something or when it **chills**, you lower its temperature so that it becomes colder but does not freeze.（使）冷却；（使）凉下来；冷藏 ❑ [v n] *Chill the fruit salad until serving time.* 把水果色拉冰镇一下，吃的时候再拿出来。❑ [v] *These doughs can be rolled out while you wait for the pastry to chill.* 在等油酥糕饼凉的时候，可以把这些面团擀薄些。❑ [v-ed] *...a glass of chilled champagne.* 一杯冰镇香槟 2 VERB When cold weather or something cold **chills** a person or a place, it makes that person or that place feel very cold. 使感到寒冷；使冰凉 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *An exposed garden may be chilled by cold winds.* 露天花园容易被冷风吹透。❑ [v-ed] *Wade placed his chilled hands on the radiator.* 韦德把冰凉的双手放在暖气片上。❑ [v-ing] *The boulder sheltered them from the chilling wind.* 那块大石头替他们挡住了寒风。3 N-COUNT If something sends a **chill** through you, it gives you a sudden feeling of fear or anxiety. 害怕；焦虑；紧张 ❑ *The violence used against the students sent a chill through Indonesia.* 对学生采取的暴力行径让整个印度尼西亚惊惧不已。❑ *He smiled, an odd, dreamy smile that sent chills up my back.* 他笑了，笑容古怪迷离，叫我后背发凉。4 N-COUNT A **chill** is a mild illness which can give you a slight fever and headache. 着凉；伤寒 ❑ *He caught a chill while performing at a rain-soaked open-air venue.* 他在大雨飘泼的露天场地演出时受了寒。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Chill** weather is cold and unpleasant.（天气）阴冷的，寒冷的 ❑ *...chill winds, rain and choppy seas.* 凄风、冷雨和波浪起伏的大海 •N-SING **Chill** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the cold chill of the night.* 夜晚的寒冷

►**chill out** PHRASAL VERB To **chill out** means to relax after you have done something tiring or stressful.（疲劳、紧张过后）放松，松弛【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *After raves, we used to chill out in each others' bedrooms.* 以前每次狂欢派对过后，我们都会到彼此的卧室去放松一下。

→ see **illness**, **refrigerator**

chill|ax /'tʃɪlæks/ (**chillaxes**, **chillaxing**, **chillaxed**) VERB If you **chillax**, you relax and stop being angry or anxious. 冷静；放松【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He spent the weekend chillaxing at his beach house.* 他周末在海滨别墅放松。

chill|er /'tʃɪləʳ/ (**chillers**) N-COUNT A **chiller** is a very frightening film or novel. 恐怖电影；恐怖小说

chil|li /'tʃɪli/ (**chillies** or **chillis**) also **chili** N-VAR **Chillies** are small red or green peppers. They have a very hot taste and are used in cooking. 辣椒

chil|li con car|ne /ˌtʃɪli kɒn 'kɑːʳni/ N-UNCOUNT **Chilli con carne** is a dish made from minced meat, vegetables, and powdered or fresh chillies.（用碎肉、蔬菜、辣椒粉或青椒做的）辣味什锦肉末

chill|ing /'tʃɪlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **chilling**, you mean it is frightening. 恐怖的；吓人的；令人害怕的 ❑ *He described in chilling detail how he attacked her during one of their frequent rows.* 他绘声绘色地描述他们又一次吵架的时候，他是如何痛揍她的，让人听得胆战心惊。•**chill|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...since the murder of a London teenager in chillingly similar circumstances in February.* 自从二月份伦敦一名少年在极其相似的情况下惨遭杀害以来

chil|li pow|der also **chili powder** N-UNCOUNT **Chilli powder** is a very hot-tasting powder made mainly from dried chillies. It is used in cooking. 辣椒粉

chill-out ADJ [ADJ n] **Chill-out** places or things are intended to help you relax. 让人放松的；让人精神松弛的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...some summer chill-out music.* 一些夏日舒缓音乐

chill|y /'tʃɪli/ (**chillier**, **chilliest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **chilly** is unpleasantly cold. 阴冷的；寒冷的 ❑ *It was a chilly afternoon.* 那是个阴冷的下午。❑ *The rooms had grown chilly.* 房间慢慢变得阴冷起来。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **chilly**, you feel rather cold. 冷的；有寒意的 ❑ *I'm a bit chilly.* 我有点冷。3 ADJ You say that relations between people are **chilly** or that a person's response is **chilly** when they are not friendly, welcoming, or enthusiastic.（人

际关系、反应）冷淡的，冷冰冰的，不热情的 ❑ *I was slightly afraid of their chilly distant politeness.* 他们那种冷冰冰的、敬而远之的客套让我有点揪头。

chime /tʃaɪm/ (**chimes, chiming, chimed**) ❶ VERB When a bell or a clock **chimes**, it makes ringing sounds.（铃）响；（钟）报时，敲响 ❑ [V] *He heard the front doorbell chime.* 他听到前门门铃在响。❑ [V n] *...as the Guildhall clock chimed three o'clock.* 市政厅的大钟敲响3点的时候 ❑ [V-ing] *...a mahogany chiming clock.* 红木自鸣钟 ❷ N-COUNT A **chime** is a ringing sound made by a bell, especially when it is part of a clock. 铃声；（尤指）钟声 ❑ [+of] *The ceremony started as the chimes of midnight struck.* 子夜钟声响起的时候，仪式开始了。❸ N-PLURAL **Chimes** are a set of small objects which make a ringing sound when they are blown by the wind. 风铃 ❑ *...the haunting sound of the wind chimes.* 萦绕心头的风铃声

▶**chime in** PHRASAL VERB If you **chime in**, you say something just after someone else has spoken. 紧跟着说；紧接着说 ❑ [V P with quote] *'Why?' Pete asked impatiently.—'Yes, why?' Bob chimed in. 'It seems like a good idea to me.'* "为什么？"皮特不耐烦地问。——"是啊，为什么呢？"鲍勃跟着问道，"我觉得这个主意不错啊。" ❑ [V P +with] *At this, some of the others chime in with memories of prewar deprivations.* 听到这话，另外那些人中有几个开始加进来讲述他们对战前贫困生活的回忆。[Also V P]

▶**chime in with** or **chime with** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **chimes in with** another thing or **chimes with** it, the two things are similar or consistent with each other. 与…相似；与…一致 ❑ [V P P n] *He has managed to find a response to each new political development that chimes in with most Germans' instinct.* 他终于在针对每场新的政治变革的反应中发现了与大多数德国人的本能反应相吻合的一种。❑ [V P n] *The president's remarks do not entirely chime with those coming from American and British politicians.* 总统发表的讲话和美英政治家所说的不完全一致。

→ see **percussion**

chi|mera /kaɪˈmɪərə/ (**chimeras**) ❶ N-COUNT A **chimera** is an unrealistic idea that you have about something or a hope that you have that is unlikely to be fulfilled. 幻想；妄想【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Religious unity remained as much a chimera as ever.* 宗教统一仍然和从前一样，不过是个妄想。❷ N-COUNT In Greek mythology, a **chimera** is a creature with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a snake. 喀迈拉（希腊神话中狮头、羊身、蛇尾的怪物）

chim|ney /ˈtʃɪmni/ (**chimneys**) N-COUNT A **chimney** is a pipe through which smoke goes up into the air, usually through the roof of a building. 烟囱 ❑ *This gas fire doesn't need a chimney.* 这种煤气取暖器不需要烟囱。

ˈchim|ney breast (**chimney breasts**) also **chimney-breast** N-COUNT A **chimney breast** is the part of a wall in a room which is built out round a chimney. 壁炉腔【BRIT 英】

chimney|piece /ˈtʃɪmnipiːs/ (**chimneypieces**) also **chimney-piece** N-COUNT A **chimneypiece** is the same as a **mantlepiece**. 同 mantlepiece【BRIT 英】

ˈchim|ney pot (**chimney pots**) also **chimney-pot** N-COUNT A **chimney pot** is a short pipe which is fixed on top of a chimney. 烟囱管帽

ˈchim|ney stack (**chimney stacks**) also **chimney-stack** N-COUNT A **chimney stack** is the brick or stone part of a chimney that is above the roof of a building.（屋顶上的）烟囱体【BRIT 英】

ˈchim|ney sweep (**chimney sweeps**) also **chimney-sweep** N-COUNT A **chimney sweep** is a person whose job is to clean the soot out of chimneys. 烟囱清扫工

chimp /tʃɪmp/ (**chimps**) N-COUNT A **chimp** is the same as a **chimpanzee**. 同 chimpanzee【INFORMAL 非正式】

→ see **primate**

chim|pan|zee /ˌtʃɪmpænˈziː/ (**chimpanzees**) N-COUNT A **chimpanzee** is a kind of small African ape. 黑猩猩

→ see **primate, zoo**

chin /tʃɪn/ (**chins**) N-COUNT Your **chin** is the part of your face that is below your mouth and above your neck. 颏；下巴 ❑ *...a double chin.* 双下巴 ❑ *He rubbed the gray stubble on his chin.* 他揉搓着下巴上灰白的胡茬。

chi|na /ˈtʃaɪnə/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **China** is a hard white substance made from clay. It is used to make things such as cups, bowls, plates, and ornaments. 瓷；瓷料 ❑ *...a small boat made of china.* 瓷制小船 ❑ *...china cups.* 瓷杯 ❷→ see also **bone china** ❸ N-UNCOUNT Cups, bowls, plates, and ornaments made of china are referred to as **china**. 瓷器；瓷制品 ❑ *Judy collects blue and white china.* 朱迪收集青花瓷。

ˌChi|na ˈtea N-UNCOUNT **China tea** is tea made from large dark-green or reddish-brown tea leaves. It is usually drunk without milk or sugar. 中国茶

China|town /ˈtʃaɪnətaʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Chinatown** is the name given to the area in a city where there are many Chinese shops and restaurants, and which is a social centre for the Chinese community in the city. 中国城；唐人街

Chi|nese /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ (**Chinese**) ❶ ADJ **Chinese** means relating to or belonging to China, or its people, languages, or culture. 中国的；中国人的；中文的；中国文化的 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **Chinese** are the people who come from China. 中国人；华人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The languages that are spoken in China, especially Mandarin, are often referred to as **Chinese**. 中国话；汉语；（尤指）普通话

chink /tʃɪŋk/ (**chinks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **chink** in a surface is a very narrow crack or opening in it. 裂缝；裂痕；裂纹 ❑ [+in] *...a chink in the wall.* 墙上的裂缝 ❑ [+in] *He peered through a chink in the curtains.* 他透过帘子之间的缝隙偷看。❷ N-COUNT A **chink of** light is a small patch of light that shines through a small opening in something.（指从缝隙间透入的光）一束，一缕，一线 ❑ [+of] *I noticed a chink of light at the end of the corridor.* 我注意到走廊尽头的一缕光线。

chi|nos /ˈtʃiːnəʊz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Chinos** are casual, loose trousers made from cotton.（宽松的）斜纹棉布裤

chintz /tʃɪnts/ (**chintzes**) N-VAR **Chintz** is a cotton fabric decorated with flowery patterns. 印花棉布 ❑ *...chintz curtains.* 印花棉布帘

chintzy /ˈtʃɪntsi/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **chintzy** is decorated or covered with chintz. 装饰以印花棉布的；印花棉布面的【BRIT 英】❑ *...chintzy armchairs.* 印花棉布面扶手椅 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **chintzy**, you mean that it is showy and looks cheap. 花里胡哨的；廉价的【mainly AM, DISAPPROVAL 主美，贬】❑ *...a chintzy table lamp.* 廉价俗气的台灯 ❸ ADJ You can describe someone as **chintzy** if they are mean and seem to spend very little money compared with other people. 吝啬的；小气的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *...disadvantages such as depending on chintzy and humiliating public dole for income.* 靠着微不足道、颇丢脸面的公众救济金为收入来源等等不利因素

chip ♦♢ /tʃɪp/ (**chips, chipping, chipped**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chips** are long, thin pieces of potato fried in oil or fat and eaten hot, usually with a meal. 炸薯条【BRIT 英】❑ *I had fish and chips in a cafe.* 我在一家小餐馆吃了炸鱼薯条。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **French fries**

❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chips** or **potato chips** are very thin slices of fried potato that are eaten cold as a snack.（作为零食的）炸薯片【AM 美】❑ *...a package of onion-flavored potato chips.* 一包洋葱味薯片

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **crisps**

❸ N-COUNT A silicon **chip** is a very small piece of silicon with electronic circuits on it which is part of a computer or other piece of machinery. 芯片；集成电路片 ❹ N-COUNT A **chip** is a small piece of something or a small piece which has been broken off something. 碎片；碎屑；碎块 ❑ *It contains real chocolate chips.* 它含有货真价实的巧克力薄片。❑ [+of] *Teichler's eyes gleamed like chips of blue glass.* 泰希勒的眼睛像蓝色的玻璃片一样闪亮。❺ N-COUNT A **chip** in something such as a piece of china or furniture is where a small piece has been broken off it.（瓷器上的）缺口，豁口；（家具上的）凹坑，瘪儿 ❑ *The washbasin had a small chip.* 脸盆边上有个小豁口。❻ VERB If you **chip** something or if it **chips**, a small piece is

broken off it. 削掉，凿落（碎片）；剥落 ❑ [v n] *The blow chipped the woman's tooth.* 那一击把那个女人的一颗牙打掉了一块。❑ [v] *Steel baths are lighter but chip easily.* 钢制浴缸更轻，但容易破损。•**chipped** ADJ ❑ *They drank out of chipped mugs.* 他们用豁了口的杯子喝酒。 ❼ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chips** are plastic counters used in gambling to represent money. （用于赌钱的）筹码 ❑ *He put the pile of chips in the centre of the table and drew a card.* 他将一堆筹码堆在桌子中间，抽了一张牌。 ❽ N-COUNT In discussions between people or governments, a **chip** or a **bargaining chip** is something of value which one side holds, which can be exchanged for something they want from the other side. （谈判中的）筹码，讨价还价的资本 ❑ *The information could be used as a bargaining chip to extract some parallel information from Britain.* 这个情报可以当筹码，从英国人那里换取等价的消息。 ❾ → see also **blue chip** ❿ PHRASE If you describe someone as **a chip off the old block**, you mean that they are just like one of their parents in character or behaviour. （性格或行为）酷似父亲（或母亲）的人 ❑ *Her fifth child was born, a son who Sally at first thought was another chip off the old block.* 她的第 5 个孩子降生了，是个儿子；刚开始，萨莉觉得这孩子又是跟他父亲一个模子。 ⓫ PHRASE If you say that something happens **when the chips are down**, you mean it happens when a situation gets very difficult. 紧急关头；关键时刻【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When the chips are down, she's very tough.* 关键时刻，她总是很坚强。 ⓬ PHRASE If you say that someone has **a chip on** their **shoulder**, you think that they feel inferior or that they believe they have been treated unfairly. （自我感觉）低人一等，不忿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He had this chip on his shoulder about my mum and dad thinking that they're better than him.* 他在我父母面前一脸晦气，觉得他们看不起他。

▸**chip away at** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **chip away at** something such as an idea, a feeling, or a system, you gradually make it weaker or less likely to succeed by repeated efforts. 逐步破坏，渐渐削弱（观点、感觉或体制）❑ [v P P n] *Instead of an outright coup attempt, the rebels want to chip away at her authority.* 叛乱分子并不打算明目张胆地发动政变，而是想要逐渐削弱她的权力。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **chip away at** a debt or an amount of money, you gradually reduce it. 逐渐还清（债务）；慢慢减少（金额）❑ [v P P n] *The group had hoped to chip away at its debts by selling assets.* 该集团本指望通过变卖资产逐步还清债务。

▸**chip in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When a number of people **chip in**, each person gives some money so that they can pay for something together. 凑钱；共同出钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *They chip in for the petrol and food.* 他们凑钱买汽油和食物。❑ [v P n] *The brothers chip in a certain amount of money each month to hire a home health aide.* 兄弟几个每个月凑一笔钱，请了一个家庭保健员。[Also v P *+with*] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone **chips in** during a conversation, they interrupt it in order to say something. 插嘴；插话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P with quote] *'That's true,' chipped in Quaver.* "此话不假。"奎弗插嘴道。❑ [v P] *He chipped in before Clements could answer.* 克莱门茨还没来得及答话，他便插话了。

→ see **computer, ketchup**

chip and 'PIN N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Chip and PIN** is a method of paying for goods you have bought by using both a bank card and a PIN number. 芯片密码付款系统；密码刷卡消费系统 ❑ *...the new chip and PIN cards.* 新式的芯片密码银行卡

chip|board /'tʃɪpbɔːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Chipboard** is a hard material made out of very small pieces of wood which have been pressed together. It is often used for making doors and furniture. 刨花板；碎木胶合板

chip|munk /'tʃɪpmʌŋk/ (**chipmunks**) N-COUNT A **chipmunk** is a small animal with a large furry tail and a striped back. 花鼠；金花鼠

Chippendale /'tʃɪpəndeɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Chippendale** is a style of furniture from the eighteenth century. （18 世纪的家具风格）奇彭代尔式的 ❑ *...a pair of Chippendale chairs.* 一对齐彭代尔式椅子

chip|per /'tʃɪpə/ ADJ **Chipper** means cheerful and lively. 兴高采烈的；活泼的；活跃的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

chip|pings /'tʃɪpɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [usu n N] Wood **chippings** or stone **chippings** are small pieces of wood or stone which are used, for example, to cover surfaces such as paths or roads. （用于铺路等的）木屑，碎石

chip|py /'tʃɪpi/ (**chippies**) also **chippie** N-COUNT A **chippy** is the same as a **chip shop**. 同 chip shop【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I go to the chippy at least once a week.* 我一个星期起码去一次薯条店。

'chip shop (**chip shops**) N-COUNT A **chip shop** is a shop which sells hot food such as fish and chips, fried chicken, sausages, and meat pies. The food is cooked in the shop and people take it away to eat at home or in the street. 薯条店，油炸食品外卖店（出售炸鱼薯条、炸鸡、香肠、肉饼等热食）【BRIT 英】

chi|ropo|dist /kɪ'rɒpədɪst/ (**chiropodists**) N-COUNT A **chiropodist** is a person whose job is to treat and care for people's feet. 足疗师

chi|ropo|dy /kɪ'rɒpədi/ N-UNCOUNT **Chiropody** is the professional treatment and care of people's feet. 足疗

chi|ro|prac|tic /'kaɪərəpræktɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Chiropractic** is the treatment of injuries by pressing and moving people's joints, especially the spine. 按摩（疗法）；（尤指）脊柱推拿（疗法）

chi|ro|prac|tor /'kaɪərəpræktə/ (**chiropractors**) N-COUNT A **chiropractor** is a person who treats injuries by chiropractic. 按摩师；脊椎指压治疗师

chirp /tʃɜːp/ (**chirps, chirping, chirped**) VERB When a bird or an insect such as a cricket or grasshopper **chirps**, it makes short high-pitched sounds. （鸟、昆虫）啾啾叫，发唧唧声 ❑ [v] *The crickets chirped faster and louder.* 蟋蟀的鸣叫声更急促，更响亮。•N-COUNT **Chirp** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *The chirps of the small garden birds sounded distant.* 远处传来庭园小鸟的鸣啭。•**chirp|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the chirping of birds.* 鸟儿的啁啾

chirpy /'tʃɜːpi/ (**chirpier, chirpiest**) ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **chirpy**, you mean they are very cheerful and lively. 欢快的；活泼的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Hutson is a small, chirpy bloke.* 赫特森是个快活的小个子男人。❑ *She sounded quite chirpy; all she needs is rest.* 她之前听起来兴高采烈的，她需要的只是休息。

chir|rup /'tʃɪrəp, AM 美 'tʃɜːrəp/ (**chirrups, chirruping, chirruped**) VERB If a person or bird **chirrups**, they make short high-pitched sounds. （人）尖声尖气地说；（鸟）唧唧（或吱吱）叫 ❑ [v with quote] *'My gosh,' she chirruped.* "我的天！"她尖声叫道。❑ [v] *I woke up to the sound of larks chirruping.* 百灵鸟的叽叽喳喳声把我给吵醒了。[Also v n]

chis|el /'tʃɪz^{ə}l/ (**chisels, chiselling, chiselled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **chiseling, chiseled**

❶ N-COUNT A **chisel** is a tool that has a long metal blade with a sharp edge at the end. It is used for cutting and shaping wood and stone. 凿子；錾子 ❷ VERB If you **chisel** wood or stone, you cut and shape it using a chisel. 凿，雕，刻（木头、石头）❑ [v n] *They sit and chisel the stone to size.* 他们坐下来把石头凿成合适的大小。

chis|elled /'tʃɪz^{ə}ld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **chiseled**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone, usually a man, has **chiselled** features, you mean that their face has a strong, clear bone structure. （通常指男人的脸）轮廓分明的，有棱有角的 ❑ *Women find his chiselled features irresistible.* 女人抵挡不住他那轮廓分明的脸庞的诱惑。❑ *...a chiselled jaw.* 棱角分明的下巴

chit /tʃɪt/ (**chits**) N-COUNT A **chit** is a short official note, such as a receipt, an order, or a memo, usually signed by someone in authority. 便条；收据；便函【BRIT, also AM, MILITARY 英，亦美，军】❑ *Schrader initialled the chit for the barman.* 施拉德尔在收条上用姓名首字母签了字，交给了酒吧招待。

'chit-chat also **chitchat** N-UNCOUNT **Chit-chat** is informal talk about things that are not very important. 闲聊；聊天 ❑ *Not being a mother, I found the chit-chat exceedingly dull.* 我没当母亲，所以觉得那样的闲谈无聊透顶。

chiv|al|ric /ʃɪ'vælrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Chivalric** means relating to or connected with the system of chivalry that was believed in

C

and followed by medieval knights. 骑士制度的；骑士精神的 ❑ *...chivalric ideals.* 骑士的理想

chiv|al|rous /'ʃɪvəlrəs/ ADJ A **chivalrous** man is polite, kind, and unselfish, especially towards women. (男子)有骑士风度的；(尤指对女子)彬彬有礼的，殷勤的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was handsome, upright and chivalrous.* 他长相英俊，为人正直，风度翩翩。

chiv|al|ry /'ʃɪvəlri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Chivalry** is polite, kind, and unselfish behaviour, especially by men towards women. 骑士风度；(尤指对女子的)彬彬有礼，殷勤 ❑ *Marie seemed to revel in his old-fashioned chivalry.* 玛丽好像陶醉在他那旧式的骑士风度里。2 N-UNCOUNT In the Middle Ages, **chivalry** was the set of rules and way of behaving which knights were expected to follow. (中世纪的)骑士精神，骑士风范 ❑ *...the age of chivalry.* 骑士时代

chives /tʃaɪvz/ N-PLURAL **Chives** are the long thin hollow green leaves of a herb with purple flowers. Chives are cut into small pieces and added to food to give it a flavour similar to onions. 细香葱(可用于烹调，味似洋葱)

chiv|vy /'tʃɪvi/ (**chivvies, chivvying, chivvied**) VERB If you **chivvy** someone, you keep telling them to do something that they do not want to do. 一再要求；不断催促【BRIT 英】❑ [V n +*into*] *Jovial ladies chivvy you into ordering more than you can eat!* 热情的女招待会一再推荐，最后点的餐多到吃不下！ ❑ [V n with adv] *He chivvies the troops along with a few well-directed words.* 他话虽不多，但很中肯，把队伍带动起来。[Also V n to-inf, V n, V n prep]

chla|myd|ia /klə'mɪdiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Chlamydia** is a sexually transmitted disease. (通过性接触传播的)衣原体疾病

chlo|ride /'klɔːraɪd/ (**chlorides**) N-VAR [oft n N] **Chloride** is a chemical compound of chlorine and another substance. 氯化物 ❑ *The scientific name for common salt is sodium chloride.* 食盐的学名是氯化钠。

chlo|rin|at|ed /'klɔːrɪneɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Chlorinated** water, for example drinking water or water in a swimming pool, has been cleaned by adding chlorine to it. (饮用水、游泳池的水等)加氯消毒的 ❑ *...swimming in chlorinated pools.* 在用氯消过毒的泳池游泳

chlo|rine /'klɔːriːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Chlorine** is a strong-smelling gas that is used to clean water and to make cleaning products. 氯气；氯

chloro|fluoro|car|bon /ˌklɔːrəʊˈfluərəʊkɑːbən/ (**chlorofluorocarbons**) N-COUNT **Chlorofluorocarbons** are the same as **CFCs**. 同 CFCs

chlo|ro|form /'klɒrəfɔːm, AM 美 'klɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Chloroform** is a colourless liquid with a strong sweet smell, which makes you unconscious if you breathe its vapour. 氯仿；三氯甲烷

chlo|ro|phyll /'klɒrəfɪl, AM 美 'klɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Chlorophyll** is a green substance in plants which enables them to use the energy from sunlight in order to grow. 叶绿素

→ see **photosynthesis**

choc-ice /'tʃɒk aɪs, AM 美 'tʃɑːk -/ (**choc-ices**) also **choc ice** N-COUNT A **choc-ice** is a small block of ice cream covered in chocolate. 巧克力脆皮冰激凌【BRIT 英】

chock-a-block /ˌtʃɒk ə 'blɒk/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] A place that is **chock-a-block** is very full of people, things, or vehicles. (地方)拥挤的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*with*] *The small roads are chock-a-block with traffic.* 条条小路全挤满了车马行人。

chock-full /ˌtʃɒk 'fʊl/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **chock-full** is completely full. 满的；满当当的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*of*] *The 32-page catalog is chock-full of things that add fun to festive occasions.* 32 页的目录尽是些渲染节日喜庆的东西。

cho|co|hol|ic /ˌtʃɒkəˈhɒlɪk, AM 美 ˌtʃɔːkəˈhɔːlɪk/ (**chocoholics**) N-COUNT A **chocoholic** is someone who eats a great deal of chocolate and finds it hard to stop themselves eating it. 吃巧克力上瘾的人；嗜食巧克力的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The Confectionery Warehouse is a chocoholic's dream.* 糖果批发店是巧克力迷的梦幻之乡。

choc|o|late ◆◇ /'tʃɒklɪt, AM 美 'tʃɔːk-/ (**chocolates**) 1 N-VAR **Chocolate** is a sweet hard food made from cocoa beans. It is usually brown in colour and is eaten as a sweet. 巧克力 ❑ *...a bar of chocolate.* 一块巧克力 ❑ *Do you want some chocolate?* 你要巧克力吗？❑ *...rich chocolate cake.* 浓味巧克力蛋糕 2 → see also **milk chocolate, plain chocolate** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Chocolate** or **hot chocolate** is a drink made from a powder containing chocolate. It is usually made with hot milk. (通常用热牛奶调制的)巧克力热饮 ❑ *...a small cafeteria where the visitors can buy tea, coffee and chocolate.* 为游客提供茶、咖啡和巧克力热饮的小餐馆 ❑ *I sipped the hot chocolate she had made.* 我小口喝着她调制的巧克力热饮。•N-COUNT A cup of chocolate can be referred to as a **chocolate** or a **hot chocolate**. 一杯巧克力饮料 / 热饮 ❑ *I'll have a hot chocolate please.* 请给我来份巧克力热饮。4 N-COUNT **Chocolates** are small sweets or nuts covered with a layer of chocolate. They are usually sold in a box. (通常为盒装的)巧克力糖 ❑ *...a box of chocolates.* 一盒巧克力糖 ❑ *Here, have a chocolate.* 来，吃块巧克力糖。5 COLOUR **Chocolate** is used to describe things that are dark brown in colour. 深棕色；深褐色 ❑ *The curtains and the coverlet of the bed were chocolate velvet.* 窗帘和床罩是深棕色天鹅绒的。❑ *She placed the chocolate-coloured coat beside the case.* 她将深棕色大衣放在手提箱旁。

→ see **dessert**

'chocolate-box also **chocolate box** ADJ [ADJ n] **Chocolate-box** places or images are very pretty but in a boring or conventional way. (地方或形象)好看但俗气的，花里胡哨的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a village of chocolate-box timbered houses.* 尽是些花里胡哨的木头房子的小村子

choice ◆◆◇ /tʃɔɪs/ (**choices, choicer, choicest**) 1 N-COUNT If there is a **choice of** things, there are several of them and you can choose the one you want. 选择范围；选择余地 ❑ [+*of*] *It's available in a choice of colours.* 有多种颜色可供选择。❑ [+*between*] *At lunchtime, there's a choice between the buffet or the set menu.* 午餐可以吃自助餐，也可以选套餐。❑ [+*of*] *Club Sportif offer a wide choice of holidays.* "体育运动爱好者俱乐部"提供多种度假选择。2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **choice** is someone or something that you choose from a range of things. 选定的人(或物) ❑ [+*of*] *Although he was only grumbling, his choice of words made Rodney angry.* 虽然他只是在发牢骚，但他的措辞惹恼了罗德尼。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Choice** means of very high quality. 优选的；高品质的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Fortnum and Mason's choicest chocolates.* 福楠梅森百货商店的上等巧克力 4 PHRASE If you **have no choice but** to do something or **have little choice but** to do it, you cannot avoid doing it. 不得不；只好 ❑ *They had little choice but to agree to what he suggested.* 他们别无选择，只好接受他的提议。5 PHRASE The thing or person **of** your **choice** is the one that you choose. ...选中的；...看中的 ❑ *...tickets to see the football team of your choice.* 观看自己喜欢的足球队比赛的门票 ❑ *In many societies children still marry someone of their parents' choice.* 在许多社会，子女结婚仍然只能听从父母之命。6 PHRASE The item **of choice** is the one that most people prefer. 首选的；广受欢迎的 ❑ *The drug is set to become the treatment of choice for asthma worldwide.* 这种药很可能会成为全世界治疗哮喘的首选。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *choice* with:

ADJ. **best/good** choice 最好 / 明智的选择，**wide** choice 广泛的选择 1
N. **freedom of** choice 选择自由，choice **of** *something* 可供选择的事物 1
V. **give a** choice 给出选择，**have a** choice 有选择，**make a** choice 作出选择 1 2

choir /'kwaɪəʳ/ (**choirs**) N-COUNT A **choir** is a group of people who sing together, for example in a church or school. (教堂的)唱诗班；(学校的)合唱队，合唱团 ❑ *He has been singing in his church choir since he was six.* 他打 6 岁起一直在教堂唱诗班里唱歌。

choir|boy /'kwaɪəʳbɔɪ/ (**choirboys**) N-COUNT A **choirboy** is a boy who sings in a church choir. 唱诗班男孩

choir|master /'kwaɪəʳmɑːstəʳ, -mæst-/ (**choirmasters**) N-COUNT A **choirmaster** is a person whose job is to train a choir. 唱诗班指挥；合唱团指挥

choke /tʃəʊk/ (**chokes, choking, choked**) 1 VERB When you **choke** or when something **chokes** you, you cannot breathe properly or get enough air into your lungs. (使)噎住；(使)哽

住；(使)窒息 ❑ [v] *The coffee was almost too hot to swallow and made him choke for a moment.* 咖啡烫得几乎咽不下去，呛得他好一会儿喘不过气来。❑ [v +on] *A small child could choke on the doll's hair.* 洋娃娃的头发可能会让小孩窒息。❑ [v n] *Dense smoke swirled and billowed, its rank fumes choking her.* 滚滚浓烟盘旋翻腾，刺鼻的烟气呛得她喘不过气来。❑ [v +to] *The girl choked to death after breathing in smoke.* 那个女孩吸入烟雾，窒息而死。❑ [v-ing] *Within minutes the hall was full of choking smoke.* 几分钟不到，大厅里就弥漫着呛人的烟雾了。 2 VERB To **choke** someone means to squeeze their neck until they are dead. 掐死；扼死；勒死 ❑ [v n] *The men pushed him into the entrance of a nearby building where they choked him with his tie.* 那些人把他推进附近大楼的入口处，用他的领带勒死了他。 3 VERB [usu passive] If a place **is choked with** things or people, it is full of them and they prevent movement in it. 挤满；塞满 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *The village's roads are choked with traffic.* 村里的路上挤满了车辆行人。❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *His pond has been choked by the fast-growing weed.* 他的池塘里长满了恣意蔓生的杂草。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **choke** in a car, truck, or other vehicle is a device that reduces the amount of air going into the engine and makes it easier to start. (汽车、卡车等的)阻气门

▶**choke back** PHRASAL VERB If you **choke back** tears or a strong emotion, you force yourself not to show your emotion. 强忍住；控制住 ❑ [v p n] *Choking back tears, he said Mary died in his arms.* 他强忍住泪水，说玛丽死在了他的怀里。

▶**choke off** PHRASAL VERB To **choke off** financial growth means to restrict or control the rate at which a country's economy can grow. 抑制，限制(经济增长) ❑ [v p n] *They warned the Chancellor that raising taxes in the Budget could choke off the recovery.* 他们警告财政大臣说，预算中税收的提高将阻碍经济复苏。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *choke* with:

N. choke **on** *something* 被…噎住 1
choke *someone* 扼死某人 2
V. **make** *someone* choke 使某人窒息 1

choked /tʃəʊkt/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ *with* n] If you say something in a **choked** voice or if your voice is **choked with** emotion, your voice does not have its full sound, because you are upset or frightened. 哽住的；哽咽的 ❑ *'Why did Ben do that?' she asked, in a choked voice.* "本为什么要那样做?"她哽咽着问。❑ [+*with*] *One young conscript rose with a message of thanks, his voice choked with emotion.* 一个年轻的新兵起立致谢，激动得声音哽咽。

choker /'tʃəʊkə'/ (**chokers**) N-COUNT A **choker** is a necklace or band of material that fits very closely round a woman's neck. (女子的)颈箍式项圈，颈链 ❑ *...a pearl choker.* 珍珠颈链

cholera /'kɒlərə/ N-UNCOUNT **Cholera** is a serious disease that often kills people. It is caused by drinking infected water or by eating infected food. 霍乱 ❑ *...a cholera epidemic.* 霍乱的流行

choleric /'kɒlərɪk/ ADJ A **choleric** person gets angry very easily. You can also use **choleric** to describe a person who is very angry. 脾气火爆的；暴躁易怒的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his choleric disposition.* 他的火爆性子 ❑ *He was affable at one moment, choleric the next.* 他一会儿还和蔼可亲，可一转眼就火冒三丈。

cholesterol /kə'lestərɒl, AM 美 -rɔːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Cholesterol** is a substance that exists in the fat, tissues, and blood of all animals. Too much cholesterol in a person's blood can cause heart disease. 胆固醇 ❑ *...a dangerously high cholesterol level.* 高得危险的胆固醇水平

chomp /tʃɒmp/ (**chomps, chomping, chomped**) 1 VERB If a person or animal **chomps** their **way through** food or **chomps on** food, they chew it noisily. (人、动物进食时)大声地咬，嚼得很响【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +*way through*] *On the diet I would chomp my way through breakfast, even though I'm never hungry in the morning.* 根据这一饮食计划，早餐时我需要大吃一顿，尽管我早上从来不饿。❑ [v prep/adv] *I lost a tooth while chomping on a French baguette!* 我啃法棍面包时，崩掉了一颗牙！ [Also v n] 2 to **chomp at the bit** → see **bit**

choose ⇔ /tʃuːz/ (**chooses, choosing, chose, chosen**) 1 VERB If you **choose** someone or something **from** several people or things that are available, you decide which person or thing you want to have. 挑选；选择；选取 ❑ [v n] *They will be able to choose their own leaders in democratic elections.* 他们将能够通过民主选举选出自己的领导人。❑ [v n to-inf] *This week he has chosen Peter Mandelson to replace Mo Mowlam.* 本周他选择了彼得·曼德尔森来代替莫·摩兰姆。❑ [v +*from/between*] *There are several patchwork cushions to choose from.* 有好几种拼布工艺靠垫可供选择。❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *Houston was chosen as the site for the convention.* 休斯敦被选作大会的会址。❑ [v-ed] *He did well in his chosen profession.* 他在自己选定的职业中干得很出色。[Also v n +*as*, v] 2 VERB If you **choose to** do something, you do it because you want to or because you feel that it is right. 甘愿；决定 ❑ [v to-inf] *They knew that discrimination was going on, but chose to ignore it.* 他们当时知道歧视现象仍然存在，但是宁愿装聋作哑。❑ [v] *You can just take out the interest each year, if you choose.* 你要是愿意，每年可以仅支取利息。 3 PHRASE If there is **little to choose between** people or things or **nothing to choose between** them, it is difficult to decide which is better or more suitable. 两者不相上下，难以取舍【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *There is very little to choose between the world's top tennis players.* 世界顶级网球运动员之间往往难分伯仲。 4 PHRASE The **chosen few** are a small group who are treated better than other people. You sometimes use this expression when you think this is unfair. 享受优厚待遇的少数人；精英 ❑ *Learning should no longer be an elitist pastime for the chosen few.* 学习不应该还是少数人的高级消遣。 5 to **pick and choose** → see **pick**

Thesaurus 同类词 *choose* Also look up:

V. decide on, opt for, prefer, settle on; (*ant.*) pass over, refuse, reject 1

choosy /'tʃuːzi/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **choosy** is difficult to please because they will only accept something if it is exactly what they want or if it is of very high quality. 挑剔的；过分讲究的【mainly INFORMAL 主非正式】❑ [+*about*] *Skiers should be particularly choosy about the insurance policy they buy.* 滑雪者应该慎重选择购买的保险。

chop ⇔ /tʃɒp/ (**chops, chopping, chopped**) 1 VERB If you **chop** something, you cut it into pieces with strong downward movements of a knife or an axe. 砍；剁；劈；切 ❑ [v n +*into*] *Chop the butter into small pieces.* 把黄油切成小片。❑ [v n] *Visitors were set to work chopping wood.* 游客们被安排去劈柴。❑ [v-ed] *...chopped tomatoes.* 切好的西红柿 2 N-COUNT [usu n n] A **chop** is a small piece of meat cut from the ribs of a sheep or pig. (羊或猪的)排骨 ❑ *...grilled lamb chops.* 烤羊排 3 PHRASE When people **chop and change**, they keep changing their minds about what to do or how to act. 反复无常；不断变卦【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Don't ask me why they have chopped and changed so much.* 别问我为什么他们一会儿一个主意。 4 PHRASE If something is **for the chop** or is going to **get the chop**, it is going to be stopped or closed. If someone is **for the chop**, they are going to lose their job or position. 将被取消(或关闭)；(人)将被解雇【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He won't say which programmes are for the chop.* 他不愿说哪些项目将被毙掉。

▶**chop down** PHRASAL VERB If you **chop down** a tree, you cut through its trunk with an axe so that it falls to the ground. 砍倒；伐倒 ❑ [v p n] *Sometimes they have to chop down a tree for firewood.* 他们有时只好砍树当柴烧。[Also v n p]

→ see **cut**

▶**chop off** PHRASAL VERB To **chop off** something such as a part of someone's body means to cut it off. 砍掉；剪下 ❑ [v p n] *She chopped off her golden, waist-length hair.* 她剪掉了她那齐腰的金发。❑ [v n p] *They dragged him to the village square and chopped his head off.* 他们将他拖到村广场，把他的头砍了下来。

▶**chop up** PHRASAL VERB If you **chop** something **up**, you chop it into small pieces. 切碎；剁碎 ❑ [v p n] *Chop up three firm tomatoes.* 拿 3 个硬西红柿切碎。❑ [v-ed p] *...chopped up banana.* 香蕉丁

→ see **cut**

chop|per /ˈtʃɒpəʳ/ (**choppers**) N-COUNT A **chopper** is a helicopter. 直升机【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Overhead, the chopper roared and the big blades churned the air.* 头顶上，直升机在呼啸，巨大的螺旋桨叶片搅动着空气。

'chop|ping board (**chopping boards**) N-COUNT A **chopping board** is a wooden or plastic board that you chop meat and vegetables on. 砧板；案板；切菜板【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **cutting board**

chop|py /ˈtʃɒpi/ (**choppier, choppiest**) ADJ When water is **choppy**, there are a lot of small waves on it because there is a wind blowing. (水)波浪滔滔的，波浪起伏的 ❑ *A gale was blowing and the sea was choppy.* 狂风大作，海面上波浪起伏。

chop|stick /ˈtʃɒpstɪk/ (**chopsticks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chopsticks** are a pair of thin sticks which people in China and East Asia use to eat their food. 筷子

chop suey /ˌtʃɒp ˈsuːi/ N-UNCOUNT **Chop suey** is a Chinese-style dish that consists of meat and vegetables that have been stewed together. 杂烩；炒杂碎

cho|ral /ˈkɔːrəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Choral** music is sung by a choir. 由唱诗班(或合唱队)演唱的；合唱的 ❑ *His collection of choral music from around the world is called 'Voices'.* 他收录自世界各地的合唱音乐集取名为《声音》。

cho|rale /kɔːˈrɑːl, -ˈræl/ (**chorales**) 1 N-COUNT A **chorale** is a piece of music sung as part of a church service. 众赞歌；圣歌 ❑ *... a Bach chorale.* 巴赫的一曲众赞歌 2 N-COUNT A **chorale** is a group of people who sing together. 合唱团【AM 美】

chord /kɔːd/ (**chords**) 1 N-COUNT A **chord** is a number of musical notes played or sung at the same time with a pleasing effect. 和弦；和音 ❑ [+of] *...the opening chords of 'Stairway to Heaven'.* 《通往天堂的阶梯》开头的和弦 2 → see also **vocal cords** 3 PHRASE If something **strikes a chord with** you, it makes you feel sympathy or enthusiasm. 激起共鸣；触动心弦 ❑ *Mr Jenkins' arguments for stability struck a chord with Europe's two most powerful politicians.* 詹金斯先生关于稳定的论点引起了欧洲两位最有影响的政治家的共鸣。

chore /tʃɔːʳ/ (**chores**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **chore** is a task that you must do but that you find unpleasant or boring. 乏味无聊的工作 ❑ *She sees exercise primarily as an unavoidable chore.* 在她看来，锻炼身体大体上是一桩无聊的差事，还没法躲掉。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Chores** are tasks such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that have to be done regularly at home. 家务活儿；家庭琐事 ❑ *My husband and I both go out to work so we share the household chores.* 我和丈夫都出去工作，所以我们分摊家务活儿。

cho|reo|graph /ˈkɒriəgrɑːf, AM 美 ˈkɔːriəgræf/ (**choreographs, choreographing, choreographed**) VERB When someone **choreographs** a ballet or other dance, they invent the steps and movements and tell the dancers how to perform them. 为(芭蕾舞等)设计舞蹈动作；为…编舞 ❑ [v n] *Achim had choreographed the dance in Act II himself.* 阿希姆自己设计了第 2 幕的舞蹈动作。 ❑ [v] *She has danced, choreographed, lectured and taught all over the world.* 她在世界各地跳过舞，编过舞，讲过学，也教过书。

cho|reo|graphed /ˈkɒriəgrɑːft, AM 美 ˈkɔːriəgræft/ ADJ You describe an activity involving several people as **choreographed** when it is arranged but is intended to appear natural. (活动等)事先编排的，刻意安排的 ❑ *...a carefully-choreographed White House meeting between the two presidents.* 精心安排的两位总统在白宫的会见

cho|reog|ra|pher /ˌkɒriˈɒgrəfəʳ, AM 美 ˌkɔː-/ (**choreographers**) N-COUNT A **choreographer** is someone who invents the movements for a ballet or other dance and tells the dancers how to perform them. 舞蹈设计者；编舞(者)

cho|reo|graph|ic /ˌkɒriəˈgræfɪk, AM 美 ˌkɔː-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Choreographic** means relating to or connected with choreography. 舞蹈设计的；编舞的 ❑ *...his choreographic work for The Birmingham Royal Ballet.* 他为伯明翰皇家芭蕾舞团编排的作品

cho|reog|ra|phy /ˌkɒriˈɒgrəfi, AM 美 ˌkɔː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Choreography** is the inventing of steps and movements for ballets and other dances. 舞蹈设计；编舞

chor|is|ter /ˈkɒrɪstəʳ, AM 美 ˈkɔː-/ (**choristers**) N-COUNT A **chorister** is a singer in a church choir. 唱诗班成员

chor|tle /ˈtʃɔːʳtᵊl/ (**chortles, chortling, chortled**) VERB To **chortle** means to laugh in a way that shows you are very pleased. 哈哈笑；呵呵笑【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *There was silence for a moment, then Larry began chortling like an idiot.* 先是一阵沉默，然后拉里像个白痴似的呵呵笑起来。 •N-COUNT **Chortle** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave a chortle.* 他咯咯笑了笑。

cho|rus /ˈkɔːrəs/ (**choruses, chorusing, chorused**) 1 N-COUNT A **chorus** is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse. 叠句；副歌 ❑ [+of] *Caroline sang two verses and the chorus of her song.* 卡罗琳唱了她歌曲中的两段和副歌部分。 ❑ *Everyone joined in the chorus.* 唱到副歌时，大家都跟着一起唱起来。 2 N-COUNT A **chorus** is a large group of people who sing together. 合唱团；歌咏队 ❑ *The chorus was singing 'The Ode to Joy'.* 合唱团在唱《欢乐颂》。 3 N-COUNT A **chorus** is a piece of music written to be sung by a large group of people. 合唱(歌)曲 ❑ *...the Hallelujah Chorus.* 《哈利路亚大合唱》 4 N-COUNT A **chorus** is a group of singers or dancers who perform together in a show, in contrast to the soloists. 合唱团；歌舞队 ❑ *Students played the lesser parts and sang in the chorus.* 学生扮演一些次要角色，并且参与合唱。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] When there is a **chorus of** criticism, disapproval, or praise, that attitude is expressed by a lot of people at the same time. 齐声，异口同声(表示批评、反对或赞扬) ❑ [+of] *The government is defending its economic policies against a growing chorus of criticism.* 面对日渐高涨、众口一词的批评声，政府不断为其经济政策辩护。 6 VERB When people **chorus** something, they say it or sing it together. 齐声说；齐唱【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'Hi,' they chorused.* "嗨。"他们齐声招呼道。 7 → see also **dawn chorus**

'cho|rus girl (**chorus girls**) also **chorus-girl** N-COUNT A **chorus girl** is a young woman who sings or dances as part of a group in a show or film. (演出、电影中的)合唱队女歌手，女舞蹈演员

chose /tʃəʊz/ **Chose** is the past tense of **choose**.

cho|sen /ˈtʃəʊzᵊn/ **Chosen** is the past participle of **choose**.

chow /tʃaʊ/ (**chows**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Food can be referred to as **chow**. 食物【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Help yourself to some chow.* 请随便吃点儿东西。 2 N-COUNT A **chow** is a kind of dog that has a thick coat and a curled tail. Chows originally came from China. 松狮犬(原产于中国)

chow|der /ˈtʃaʊdəʳ/ (**chowders**) N-VAR [usu n N] **Chowder** is a thick soup containing pieces of fish. 鱼片浓汤

chow mein /ˌtʃaʊ ˈmeɪn, - ˈmiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Chow mein** is a Chinese-style dish that consists of fried noodles, cooked meat, and vegetables. 炒面(用炒面条、熟肉、蔬菜烹制的中式食物) ❑ *...chicken chow mein.* 鸡肉炒面

Christ /kraɪst/ N-PROPER **Christ** is one of the names of Jesus, whom Christians believe to be the son of God and whose teachings are the basis of Christianity. 基督；耶稣基督 ❑ *...the teachings of Christ.* 基督教义

chris|ten /ˈkrɪsᵊn/ (**christens, christening, christened**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When a baby **is christened**, he or she is given a name during the Christian ceremony of baptism. 给…施洗礼；(施洗时)为…命名(Compare 比较 **baptize**.) ❑ [be V-ed] *She was born in March and christened in June.* 她 3 月出生，6 月受洗。 ❑ [be V-ed] *She was christened Susan.* 她受洗时取名苏珊。 2 VERB You say that you **christen** a person, place, or object a particular name if you choose a name for them and start calling them by that name. 开始称呼…为；给…取名为【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The pair were christened 'The Women in Black' after they both wore black dresses at a party.* 她们俩都在派对上穿了黑裙子，从此被大家称作"黑衣女"。 3 VERB You say that you **christen** something new when you use it for the first time, especially if you do something special to mark the occasion. 启用；正式使用【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *To christen the new hall, a number of great orchestras have been invited to play.* 几个著名交响乐团受邀演出，以庆祝新音乐厅的启用。

Chris|ten|dom /ˈkrɪsᵊndəm/ N-PROPER All the Christian people and countries in the world can be referred to as **Christendom**.

基督教世界（指所有基督徒和基督教国家）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

chris|ten|ing /'krɪsᵊnɪŋ/ (**christenings**) N-COUNT A **christening** is a Christian ceremony in which a baby is made a member of the Christian church and is officially given his or her name. 洗礼（基督教仪式，表示正式接纳新教徒，并为之命名）（Compare 比较 **baptism**.）❑ *...my granddaughter's christening.* 我孙女的洗礼 ❑ *...a christening robe.* 洗礼袍

Christian ◆◆◇ /'krɪstʃən/ (**Christians**) ■ N-COUNT A **Christian** is someone who follows the teachings of Jesus Christ. 基督徒 ❑ *He was a devout Christian.* 他是个虔诚的基督徒。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Christian** means relating to Christianity or Christians. 基督教的；基督徒的 ❑ *...the Christian Church.* 基督教会 ❑ *...the Christian faith.* 基督教信仰 ❑ *Most of my friends are Christian.* 我的朋友大部分是基督徒。

→ see **religion**

Word Link 词根词缀 *an, ian = one of …之一，relating to 有关…的：Christian, Mexican, pedestrian*

Chris|ti|an|ity /ˌkrɪsti'ænɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Christianity** is a religion that is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and the belief that he was the son of God. 基督教 ❑ *He converted to Christianity that day.* 那天，他皈依了基督教。

'Christian name (**Christian names**) N-COUNT Some people refer to their first names as their **Christian names**. 教名；洗礼名 ❑ *Despite my attempts to get him to call me by my Christian name he insisted on addressing me as 'Mr Kennedy'.* 虽然我一再让他叫我的教名，可他执意称我为"肯尼迪先生"。

,Christian 'Sci|ence N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Christian Science** is a type of Christianity which emphasizes the use of prayer to cure illness. 基督教科学派（强调祈祷可以治病）❑ *...members of the Christian Science Church.* 基督教科学派的教民

Christ|mas /'krɪsməs/ (**Christmases**) ■ N-VAR [oft N n] **Christmas** is a Christian festival when the birth of Jesus Christ is celebrated. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December. 圣诞节（12 月 25 日）❑ *The day after Christmas is generally a busy one for retailers.* 圣诞节后的那一天零售商一般都比较忙。❑ *Merry Christmas, Mom.* 妈妈，圣诞快乐。 ■ N-VAR [oft N n] **Christmas** is the period of several days around and including Christmas Day. 圣诞节期间 ❑ *He'll be in the hospital over Christmas, so we'll be spending our Christmas Day there.* 圣诞期间他要住院，所以圣诞节那天我们会在医院过。

'Christ|mas cake (**Christmas cakes**) N-VAR A **Christmas cake** is a special cake that is eaten at Christmas in Britain and some other countries.（英国人等在圣诞节吃的）圣诞蛋糕

'Christ|mas card (**Christmas cards**) N-COUNT **Christmas cards** are cards with greetings, which people send to their friends and family at Christmas. 圣诞卡片；圣诞贺卡

,Christ|mas 'Day N-UNCOUNT **Christmas Day** is the 25th of December, when Christmas is celebrated. 圣诞节（12 月 25 日）

,Christ|mas 'Eve N-UNCOUNT **Christmas Eve** is the 24th of December, the day before Christmas Day. 圣诞前夜，平安夜（12 月 24 日）

,Christ|mas 'pud|ding (**Christmas puddings**) N-VAR **Christmas pudding** is a special pudding that is eaten at Christmas. 圣诞布丁【mainly BRIT 主英】

,Christ|mas 'stock|ing (**Christmas stockings**) N-COUNT A **Christmas stocking** is a long sock which children hang up on Christmas Eve. During the night, parents fill the stocking with small presents. 圣诞袜（孩子圣诞前夜悬挂起来装礼物的长筒袜）

Christ|massy /'krɪsməsi/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **Christmasy**

ADJ Something that is **Christmassy** is typical of or suitable for Christmas. 圣诞节的；圣诞气氛浓的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Choose Christmassy colours such as red and green.* 挑选圣诞气氛浓的色彩，比如红的啦，绿的啦。

'Christ|mas tree (**Christmas trees**) N-COUNT A **Christmas tree** is a fir tree, or an artificial tree that looks like a fir tree, which people put in their houses at Christmas and decorate with coloured lights and ornaments. 圣诞树

chro|mat|ic /krəʊ'mætɪk/ ■ ADJ In music, **chromatic** means related to the scale that consists only of semitones. 半音（阶）的 ❑ *...the notes of the chromatic scale.* 半音阶音符 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Chromatic** means related to colours. 色彩的

Word Link 词根词缀 *chrom = color 颜色：chromatic, chromium, monochrome*

chrome /krəʊm/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Chrome** is metal plated with chromium. 镀铬的金属 ❑ *...old-fashioned chrome taps.* 老式的镀铬龙头

chro|mium /'krəʊmiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Chromium** is a hard, shiny metallic element, used to make steel alloys and to coat other metals. 铬 ❑ *...chromium-plated fire accessories.* 镀铬消防配件

chro|mo|so|mal /ˌkrəʊmə'səʊmᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Chromosomal** means relating to or connected with chromosomes. 染色体的 ❑ *...chromosomal abnormalities.* 染色体异常

chro|mo|some /'krəʊməsəʊm/ (**chromosomes**) N-COUNT A **chromosome** is a part of a cell in an animal or plant. It contains genes which determine what characteristics the animal or plant will have.（动植物的）染色体 ❑ *Each cell of our bodies contains 46 chromosomes.* 我们人体的每个细胞都包含 46 条染色体。

chron|ic /'krɒnɪk/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **chronic** illness or disability lasts for a very long time.（疾病、残疾）慢性的，长期的（Compare 比较 **acute**.）❑ *...chronic back pain.* 慢性背痛 •**chroni|cally** /'krɒnɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Most of them were chronically ill.* 他们多数人患有慢性病。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe someone's bad habits or behaviour as **chronic** when they have behaved like that for a long time and do not seem to be able to stop themselves. 难以根除的；积习难改的 ❑ *...a chronic worrier.* 总是忧心忡忡的人 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **chronic** situation or problem is very severe and unpleasant.（局势或问题）严重的，顽固的 ❑ *One cause of the artist's suicide seems to have been chronic poverty.* 那位艺术家自杀的原因之一似乎是经年累月的贫困。•**chroni|cally** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Research and technology are said to be chronically underfunded.* 据说为研究和技术方面提供的经费严重不足。

Word Link 词根词缀 *chron = time 时间：chronic, chronicle, chronology*

,chron|ic fa'tigue ,syn|drome N-UNCOUNT **Chronic fatigue syndrome** is an illness that is thought to be caused by a virus, and which affects people for a long period of time. Its symptoms include tiredness and aching muscles. The abbreviation **CFS** is often used. 慢性疲劳综合征（常使用缩略形式 CFS）

chroni|cle /'krɒnɪkᵊl/ (**chronicles, chronicling, chronicled**) ■ VERB To **chronicle** a series of events means to write about them or show them in broadcasts in the order in which they happened. 按时间顺序记述（或播放）❑ [v n] *The series chronicles the everyday adventures of two eternal bachelors.* 这个系列剧按照时间顺序记述了两个老光棍儿每天的奇遇。[Also v wh] •**chroni|cler** (**chroniclers**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...the chronicler of the English civil war.* 记述英国内战的编年史家 ■ N-COUNT A **chronicle** is an account or record of a series of events. 编年（史）；大事年表 ❑ [+of] *...this vast chronicle of Napoleonic times.* 这套大部头的拿破仑时代编年史 ■ N-COUNT **Chronicle** is sometimes used as part of the name of a newspaper.（有时用于报纸名称中）❑ *...the San Francisco Chronicle.*《旧金山纪事报》

→ see **diary**

chrono|logi|cal /ˌkrɒnə'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If things are described or shown in **chronological** order, they are described or shown in the order in which they happened. 按时间顺序的；按先后次序的 ❑ *I have arranged these stories in chronological order.* 我把这些报道按时间顺序整理好了。•**chrono|logi|cally** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *The exhibition is organised chronologically.* 展览是按年代先后布置的。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to

someone's **chronological** age, you are referring to the number of years they have lived, in contrast to their mental age or the stage they have reached in their physical or emotional development.（年龄）自然的，实龄的（与心理年龄或身心发展阶段相对）【FORMAL 正式】

chro|nol|ogy /krə'nɒlədʒi/ (**chronologies**) ■ N-UNCOUNT The **chronology of** a series of past events is the times at which they happened in the order in which they happened.年代顺序 ❑ [+of] *She gave him a factual account of the chronology of her brief liaison.* 她把自己一时出轨的先后经过一五一十地告诉了他。■ N-COUNT A **chronology** is an account or record of the times and the order in which a series of past events took place.年表；事件发生顺序表 ❑ [+of] *The second part of Duffy's book is a detailed chronology of the Reformation.* 达菲这本书中的第二部分按时间顺序对宗教改革运动进行了详细记录。

Word Link 词根词缀 *chron = time* 时间；*chronic, chronicle, chronology*

chro|nom|eter /krɒ'nɒmɪtə'/ (**chronometers**) N-COUNT A **chronometer** is an extremely accurate clock that is used especially by sailors at sea.（尤指海员出海时所用的）精密计时钟表

chrysa|lis /'krɪsəlɪs/ (**chrysalises**) ■ N-COUNT A **chrysalis** is a butterfly or moth in the stage between being a larva and an adult.蝶蛹；蛾蛹 ■ N-COUNT A **chrysalis** is the hard, protective covering that a chrysalis has.蝶蛹壳；蛾蛹壳 ❑ *...a butterfly emerging from its chrysalis.* 破茧而出的蝴蝶

chry|san|themum /krɪ'zænθəməm/ (**chrysanthemums**) N-COUNT A **chrysanthemum** is a large garden flower with many long, thin petals.菊（花）

chub|by /'tʃʌbi/ (**chubbier, chubbiest**) ADJ A **chubby** person is rather fat.（人）肥胖的，圆滚滚的 ❑ *Do you think I'm too chubby?* 你觉得我是不是太胖了？ ❑ *...his chubby hands.* 他那双胖手

chuck /tʃʌk/ (**chucks, chucking, chucked**) ■ VERB When you **chuck** something somewhere, you throw it there in a casual or careless way.（随意或胡乱地）丢，扔，抛【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *I took a great dislike to the clock, so I chucked it in the dustbin.* 我很讨厌那只钟，随手就把它扔进垃圾桶里了。[Also v n, v n n] ■ VERB If you **chuck** your job or some other activity, you stop doing it.辞去（工作）；停止，终止（活动）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Last summer, he chucked his 10-year career as a London stockbroker and headed for the mountains.* 去年夏天，他辞掉在伦敦干了十年的股票经纪人工作，去了山区。•PHRASAL VERB In British English **chuck in** and **chuck up** mean the same as **chuck**.（英国英语中）chuck in 和 chuck up 同 chuck ❑ [v P n] *Almost half the British public think about chucking in their jobs and doing their own thing at least once a month.* 有将近一半的英国公众每月至少有一次考虑过辞去工作，去做自己想做的事。■ VERB If your girlfriend or boyfriend **chucks** you, they end the relationship.（恋人）踹掉，甩掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *There wasn't a great fuss when I chucked her.* 我把她甩掉的时候，她没哭也没闹。■ N-COUNT A **chuck** is a device for holding a tool in a machine such as a drill.（钻机等的）卡盘，夹盘

▶chuck away PHRASAL VERB If you **chuck** something **away**, you throw it away or waste it.扔掉；浪费掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *You cannot chuck money away on little luxuries like that.* 你不该把钱浪费在那种小奢侈品上。

▶chuck in → see **chuck 2**

▶chuck out ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **chuck** something **out**, you throw it away, because you do not need it or cannot use it.扔掉；抛弃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *Many companies have struggled valiantly to use less energy and chuck out less rubbish.* 许多公司都勇敢地努力尝试节约能源，减少垃圾。[Also v n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If a person **is chucked out of** a job, a place, or their home, they are forced by other people to leave.解雇；把…赶走【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be v-ed P] *Any head teacher who made errors like this would be chucked out.* 哪个校长犯了这样的错误都会被开除。❑ [be v-ed P +of] *I was chucked out of my London flat in 1960.* 1960 年，我被赶出了伦敦的那套公寓。❑ [v n P] *Her parents are going to chuck her out on the street.* 她父母要把她撵到大街上去。

▶chuck up → see **chuck 2**

chuck|le /'tʃʌk°l/ (**chuckles, chuckling, chuckled**) VERB When you **chuckle**, you laugh quietly.低声轻笑；偷笑 ❑ [v] *The banker chuckled and said, 'Of course not.'.* 银行家暗自发笑并说道："当然不。" ❑ [v +at/over] *He chuckled at her forthrightness.* 她的直率让他窃笑。[Also v with quote] •N-COUNT **Chuckle** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave a little chuckle.* 他轻声一笑。

chuffed /tʃʌft/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If you are **chuffed about** something, you are very pleased about it.非常满意的；很高兴的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+about] *She had just moved into a new house and was pretty chuffed about that.* 她刚搬进新家，对房子非常满意。[Also +with]

chug /tʃʌg/ (**chugs, chugging, chugged**) VERB When a vehicle **chugs** somewhere, it goes there slowly, noisily and with difficulty.（车辆）突突地缓慢行驶 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The train chugs down the track.* 火车沿铁轨缓慢前行。

chum /tʃʌm/ (**chums**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **chum** is your friend.朋友【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *...his old chum Anthony.* 他的老朋友安东尼

chum|my /'tʃʌmi/ (**chummier, chummiest**) ADJ If people or social events are **chummy**, they are pleasant and friendly.（人、社交活动）令人愉快的，友好的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

chump /tʃʌmp/ (**chumps**) N-COUNT If you call someone who you like a **chump**, you are telling them that they have done something rather stupid or foolish, or that they are always doing stupid things.（称呼喜欢的人）傻瓜，笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The guy's a chump. I could do a better job myself.* 这家伙是个傻瓜。我自己做可以做得更好。

chunk /tʃʌŋk/ (**chunks**) ■ N-COUNT **Chunks of** something are thick solid pieces of it.厚块；大块 ❑ [+of] *...a chunk of meat.* 一大块肉 ❑ *Cut the melon into chunks.* 把瓜切块。■ N-COUNT A **chunk of** something is a large amount or large part of it.大量；大部分【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *The company owns a chunk of farmland near Gatwick Airport.* 该公司拥有盖特威克机场周边的大片农田。

chunky /'tʃʌŋki/ (**chunkier, chunkiest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **chunky** person is broad and heavy.（人）壮实的，背阔胸宽的 ❑ *The soprano was a chunky girl from California.* 女高音歌手是个来自加利福尼亚的壮硕姑娘。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **chunky** object is large and thick.粗重的；大而重的 ❑ *...a chunky sweater.* 厚实的套头毛衣 ❑ *...chunky jewellery.* 沉甸甸的首饰

church ⇔ /tʃɜ:tʃ/ (**churches**) ■ N-VAR A **church** is a building in which Christians worship. You usually refer to this place as **church** when you are talking about the time that people spend there.（基督教的）教堂，礼拜堂 ❑ *...one of Britain's most historic churches.* 英国最古老的教堂之一 ❑ *...St Helen's Church.* 圣海伦教堂 ❑ *I didn't see you in church on Sunday.* 我星期天做礼拜时没看见你。■ N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **Church** is one of the groups of people within the Christian religion, for example Catholics or Methodists, that have their own beliefs, clergy, and forms of worship.（基督教的）教派 ❑ [+of] *...co-operation with the Church of Scotland.* 与苏格兰长老会的合作 ❑ *Church leaders said he was welcome to return.* 教会领袖说欢迎他回来。

church|goer /'tʃɜ:tʃgəʊə'/ (**churchgoers**) also **church-goer** N-COUNT A **churchgoer** is a person who goes to church regularly.定期去教堂做礼拜的人

church|man /'tʃɜ:tʃmən/ (**churchmen**) N-COUNT A **churchman** is the same as a clergyman.同 clergyman【FORMAL 正式】

Church of 'Eng|land N-PROPER **The Church of England** is the main church in England. It has the Queen as its head and it does not recognize the authority of the Pope.英国国教会，英格兰圣公会（其最高统治者是英国女王，不承认教皇的权威）

'church school (**church schools**) N-COUNT A **church school** is a school which has a special relationship with a particular branch of the Christian church, and where there is strong emphasis on worship and the teaching of religion.教会学校

church|warden /,tʃɜ:tʃ'wɔ:d°n/ (**churchwardens**) N-COUNT In

the Anglican Church, a **churchwarden** is the person who has been chosen by a congregation to help the vicar of a parish with administration and other duties.（英国圣公会的）教堂执事

church|yard /'tʃɜːʳtʃjɑːʳd/ (**churchyards**) N-COUNT A **churchyard** is an area of land around a church where dead people are buried. 教堂墓地

churl|ish /'tʃɜːʳlɪʃ/ ADJ Someone who is **churlish** is unfriendly, bad-tempered, or impolite. 不友好的；脾气坏的；粗鲁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She would think him churlish if he refused.* 他要是拒绝的话，她就会认为他不够友好。❑ *The room was so lovely it seemed churlish to argue.* 房间太漂亮了，要是再争辩的话就会显得很无礼。

churn /tʃɜːʳn/ (**churns, churning, churned**) ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **churn** is a container which is used for making butter.（制黄油用的）搅乳器 ■ VERB If something **churns** water, mud, or dust, it moves it about violently. 搅动，搅起，扰动（水、泥浆、灰尘）❑ [v n] *Ferries churn the waters of Howe Sound from Langdale to Horseshoe Bay.* 渡船搅起豪湾的海水，从兰代尔驶向霍斯舒湾。❑ [v-ed] *...unsurfaced roads now churned into mud by the annual rains.* 如今被一年一度的雨季搅得非常泥泞的土路面 •PHRASAL VERB **Churn up** means the same as **churn.** churn up 同 churn ❑ [v P n] *The recent rain had churned up the waterfall into a muddy whirlpool.* 最近的一场雨把瀑布搅成了泥水漩涡。❑ [v n P] *Occasionally they slap the water with their tails or churn it up in play.* 他们偶尔用尾巴拍打水面，或者搅着水玩儿。❑ [v-ed P] *...muddy, churned-up ground.* 泥泞不堪、车辙纵横的地面 ■ VERB If you say that your stomach **is churning**, you mean that you feel sick. You can also say that something **churns** your stomach.（使）反胃；恶心；（使）作呕 ❑ [v] *My stomach churned as I stood up.* 我站起来时胃里直翻腾。[Also v n]

▶**churn out** PHRASAL VERB To **churn out** something means to produce large quantities of it very quickly. 快速生产；大量生产【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *He began to churn out literary compositions in English.* 他开始用英文创作大量的文学作品。[Also v n P]

▶**churn up** → see **churn 2**

churn|ing /'tʃɜːʳnɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Churning** water is moving about violently.（水）剧烈翻滚的，湍急的，汹涌澎湃的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...anything to take our minds off that gap and the brown, churning water below.* 能够让我们不去注意脚下的峡谷和混浊湍流的任何事情

chute /ʃuːt/ (**chutes**) ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **chute** is a steep, narrow slope down which people or things can slide. 滑道；斜道；溜槽 ❑ *Passengers escaped from the plane's front four exits by sliding down emergency chutes.* 乘客们从飞机前部 4 个出口处的紧急滑道滑下逃生了。■ N-COUNT A **chute** is a parachute. 降落伞【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You can release the chute with either hand, but it is easier to do it with the left.* 你随便哪只手都能打开降落伞，不过用左手容易些。

chut|ney /'tʃʌtni/ (**chutneys**) N-VAR **Chutney** is a cold sauce made from fruit, vinegar, sugar, and spices. It is sold in jars and you eat it with meat or cheese.（用水果、醋、糖和香料制作的）酸辣酱 ❑ *...mango chutney.* 杧果酸辣酱

chutz|pah /'hʊtspə/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **chutzpa**

N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **chutzpah**, you mean that you admire the fact that they are not afraid or embarrassed to do or say things that shock, surprise, or annoy other people. 胆大；无所顾忌；敢作敢为【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Einstein had the chutzpah to discard common sense and long-established theory.* 爱因斯坦敢于摒弃常识和长期公认的理论。

CIA /ˌsiː aɪ 'eɪ/ N-PROPER **The CIA** is the government organization in the United States that collects secret information about other countries. **CIA** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Central Intelligence Agency'.（美国）中央情报局

cia|bat|ta /tʃə'bætə/ N-UNCOUNT **Ciabatta** or **ciabatta bread** is a type of white Italian bread that is made with olive oil. 夏巴塔（一种意大利白面包）

ciao /tʃaʊ/ CONVENTION Some people say **'Ciao'** as an informal way of saying goodbye to someone who they expect to see again soon. 回见；待会儿见【FORMULAE 惯用语】

ci|ca|da /sɪ'kɑːdə, AM 美 -keɪdə/ (**cicadas**) N-COUNT A **cicada** is a large insect that lives in hot countries and makes a loud high-pitched noise. 蝉；知了

CID /ˌsiː aɪ 'diː/ N-PROPER **The CID** is the branch of the police force in Britain concerned with finding out who has committed crimes. **CID** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Criminal Investigation Department'.（英国）刑事调查部

ci|der /'saɪdəʳ/ (**ciders**) N-VAR **Cider** is a drink made from apples which in Britain usually contains alcohol. In the United States, **cider** does not usually contain alcohol, and if it does contain alcohol, it is usually called **hard cider**. 苹果酒（英国的苹果酒通常含有酒精；美国的苹果酒通常不含酒精，含有酒精的苹果酒通常叫 hard cider）•N-COUNT A glass of cider can be referred to as a **cider**. 一杯苹果酒 ❑ *He ordered a cider.* 他点了一杯苹果酒。

ci|gar /sɪ'gɑːʳ/ (**cigars**) N-COUNT **Cigars** are rolls of dried tobacco leaves which people smoke. 雪茄（烟）❑ *He was sitting alone smoking a big cigar.* 他一个人坐着，抽着一支大雪茄。

ciga|rette ♦◇ /ˌsɪgə'ret/ (**cigarettes**) N-COUNT **Cigarettes** are small tubes of paper containing tobacco which people smoke. 香烟；卷烟 ❑ *He went out to buy a packet of cigarettes.* 他出去买包烟。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ette = small 小 : cigarette, kitchenette, statuette*

ciga|rette butt (**cigarette butts**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cigarette end**

N-COUNT A **cigarette butt** or a **cigarette end** is the part of a cigarette that you throw away when you have finished smoking it. 烟头；烟蒂；烟屁股

ciga|rette hold|er (**cigarette holders**) also **cigarette-holder** N-COUNT A **cigarette holder** is a narrow tube that you can put a cigarette into in order to hold it while you smoke it. 香烟烟嘴

ciga|rette light|er (**cigarette lighters**) N-COUNT A **cigarette lighter** is a device which produces a small flame when you press a switch and which you use to light a cigarette or cigar. 打火机

cig|gy /'sɪgi/ (**ciggies**) also **ciggie** N-COUNT A **ciggy** is a cigarette. 香烟【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

C-in-C N-SING A **C-in-C** is the same as a **commander-in-chief**. 同 commander-in-chief

cinch /sɪntʃ/ N-SING If you say that something is **a cinch**, you mean that you think it is very easy to do. 易如反掌的事；小事一桩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It sounds difficult, but compared to full-time work it was a cinch.* 这听上去有难度，可是比起全职工作来，就是小意思了。

cin|der block /'sɪndəʳ blɒk/ (**cinder blocks**) also **cinderblock** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **cinder block** is a large grey brick made from coal cinders and cement which is used for building. 煤渣砖；焦渣石【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **breeze-block**

Cinderella /ˌsɪndə'relə/ (**Cinderellas**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] If you describe a person or organization as a **Cinderella**, you mean that they receive very little attention and that they deserve to receive more. 灰姑娘；被忽视的人（或组织）❑ [+of] *It is a Cinderella of charities, and needs more help.* 这个慈善机构得到的关注太少了，需要更多的帮助。

cin|ders /'sɪndəʳz/ N-PLURAL **Cinders** are the black pieces that are left after something such as wood or coal has burned away. 灰渣；煤渣；炉渣 ❑ *The wind sent sparks and cinders flying.* 风吹得火星、灰渣乱飞。

cine /'sɪni/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cine** is used to refer to things that are used in or connected with the making or showing of films. 电影中使用的；电影的 ❑ *...a cine camera.* 电影摄影机 ❑ *...a cine projector.* 电影放映机

cin|ema ♦◇ /'sɪnɪmɑː/ (**cinemas**) ■ N-COUNT A **cinema** is a place where people go to watch films for entertainment. 电影院【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The country has relatively few cinemas.* 相对来讲，这个国

家几乎没有几家电影院。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **movie theater, movie house**

2 N-SING You can talk about **the cinema** when you are talking about seeing a film in a cinema.（电影院的）电影【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I can't remember the last time we went to the cinema.* 我记不得上次我们去看电影是什么时候了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **the movies**

3 N-UNCOUNT **Cinema** is the business and art of making films. 电影业；电影艺术 ❑ *Contemporary African cinema has much to offer in its vitality and freshness.* 当代非洲电影中所展现的朝气与活力颇有看头。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cine, kine ≈ motion* 运动：*cinema, cinematography, kinetic*

cin|emat|ic /ˌsɪnɪ'mætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cinematic** means relating to films made for the cinema. 银幕电影的 ❑ *...a genuine cinematic masterpiece.* 真正的银幕杰作

cin|ema|tog|ra|pher /ˌsɪnɪmə'tɒgrəfəʳ/ (**cinematographers**) N-COUNT A **cinematographer** is a person who decides what filming techniques should be used during the shooting of a film. 电影摄影技师

cin|ema|tog|ra|phy /ˌsɪnɪmə'tɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Cinematography** is the technique of making films for the cinema. 电影摄影术；电影制作方法 ❑ *...an admirer of Arthur Jafa's breathtaking cinematography.* 阿瑟·贾法的动人心魄的摄影技巧的崇拜者

cin|na|mon /'sɪnəmən/ N-UNCOUNT **Cinnamon** is a sweet spice used for flavouring food. 桂皮；肉桂

→ see **spice**

ci|pher /'saɪfəʳ/ (**ciphers**) also **cypher** N-COUNT A **cipher** is a secret system of writing that you use to send messages. 密码；暗号 ❑ *...converting their messages into ciphers.* 把他们的信息转换成密码 ❑ *During World War II he worked as a cipher clerk.* 他在二战期间担任密码译员。

cir|ca /'sɜːkə/ PREP **Circa** is used in front of a particular year to say that this is the approximate date when something happened or was made.（置于某个年份之前，表示不确定）大约，大概【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The story tells of a runaway slave girl in Louisiana, circa 1850.* 故事大约发生在 1850 年，主人公是路易斯安那州一个逃跑的年轻女奴。

cir|cle ◆◇ /'sɜːkᵊl/ (**circles, circling, circled**) 1 N-COUNT A **circle** is a shape consisting of a curved line completely surrounding an area. Every part of the line is the same distance from the centre of the area. 圆；圆形；圆圈 ❑ *The flag was red, with a large white circle in the centre.* 旗子是红色的，中央有个白色大圆圈。❑ *I wrote down the number 46 and drew a circle around it.* 我写下 46 这个数字，又画了个圆将它圈起来。2 N-COUNT A **circle of** something is a round flat piece or area of it. 圆形物；圆片；圆块 ❑ *[+of] Cut out 4 circles of pastry.* 切出四块圆形油酥面饼。❑ *[+of] ...a circle of yellow light.* 圆形黄光区 3 N-COUNT A **circle of** objects or people is a group of them arranged in the shape of a circle. 一圈（物体或人）❑ *[+of] The monument consists of a circle of gigantic stones.* 该遗址由一圈巨石组成。❑ *We stood in a circle holding hands.* 我们站成一圈，手牵着手。4 VERB If something **circles** an object or a place, or **circles around** it, it forms a circle around it. 包围；围绕；环绕 ❑ *[v n] This is the ring road that circles the city.* 这是环绕市区的环路。❑ *[v +around/round] ...the long curving driveway that circled around the vast clipped lawn.* 围绕着大片修剪过的草坪的长长的弧形车道 5 VERB If an aircraft or a bird **circles** or **circles** something, it moves round in a circle in the air.（在上空）盘旋，绕圈子 ❑ *[v] The plane circled, awaiting permission to land.* 飞机在天上盘旋，等候着陆许可。❑ *[v adv/prep] There were two helicopters circling around.* 有两架直升机在空中盘旋。❑ *[v n] ...like a hawk circling prey.* 像老鹰在猎物头顶盘旋 6 VERB To **circle around** someone or something, or to **circle** them, means to move around them. 围绕…移动；绕着…转圈 ❑ *[v +around/round] Emily kept circling around her mother.* 埃米莉围着她妈妈转个不停。❑ *[v n] The silent wolves would track and circle them.* 悄无声息的群狼会跟踪并包围他们。7 VERB If you **circle** something on a piece of paper, you draw a circle around it. 在…上画圈；将…圈起来 ❑ *[v n] Circle the correct answers on the coupon below.* 将下面参赛券上的正确答案圈出来。8 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people as a **circle** when they meet each other regularly because they are friends or because they belong to the same profession or share the same interests.（指朋友或有相同兴趣或职业的人组成的）圈子，界 ❑ *[+of] He has a small circle of friends.* 他的朋友圈子很小。❑ *Alton has made himself fiercely unpopular in certain circles.* 奥尔顿把自己搞得在某些圈子里极其不受欢迎。9 N-SING In a theatre or cinema, **the circle** is an area of seats on the upper floor.（剧院、影院的）楼厅包厢 10 → see also **Arctic Circle, dress circle, inner circle, vicious circle, virtuous circle** 11 PHRASE If you say that you **have come full circle** or **have turned full circle**, you mean that after a long series of events or changes the same situation that you started with still exists. 兜了一圈回到原地；循环 ❑ *We've come full circle and dark-blue jeans are once again the height of style.* 风水轮流转，时下最流行的又是深蓝色牛仔裤了。

→ see **football, globe, shape**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *circle* with:

V. **draw a** circle 画圈 1
form a circle 形成圆形；围成一圈，**make a** circle 构成圆形；围成一圈 1 2 3
PREP. **inside/outside/within a** circle 在圆形（或圆圈）里面 / 外面 / 之内 1 2 3
circle **around** 围着…打转 6
ADJ. **big/large/small** circle 大 / 小圆；大 / 小圈子 1 2 3 6

Word Link 词根词缀 *circ ≈ around* 环绕：*circle, circuit, circulate*

cir|cuit ◆◇ /'sɜːkɪt/ (**circuits**) 1 N-COUNT An electrical **circuit** is a complete route which an electric current can flow around. 电路；（电流的）回路 ❑ *Any attempts to cut through the cabling will break the electrical circuit.* 只要一割断电缆，电路就中断。2 → see also **closed-circuit, short-circuit** 3 N-COUNT A **circuit** is a series of places that are visited regularly by a person or group, especially as a part of their job.（尤指工作时的）巡回线路，巡回，巡游 ❑ *It's a common problem, the one I'm asked about most when I'm on the lecture circuit.* 这问题很常见，我在巡回讲演时被问得最多的就是这个问题。4 N-COUNT A racing **circuit** is a track on which cars, motorbikes, or cycles race. 赛车道【mainly BRIT 主英】5 N-COUNT A **circuit of** a place or area is a journey all the way round it.（绕着某地的）环行，环游【FORMAL 正式】❑ *[+of] She made a slow circuit of the room.* 她绕着房间缓缓地走了一圈。

'cir|cuit board (**circuit boards**) N-COUNT A **circuit board** is the same as a **printed circuit board**. 同 printed circuit board

'cir|cuit break|er (**circuit breakers**) also **circuit-breaker** N-COUNT A **circuit breaker** is a device which can stop the flow of electricity around a circuit by switching itself off if anything goes WRONG.（电流）断路器 ❑ *There is an internal circuit breaker to protect the instrument from overload.* 内置有断路器，防止设备过载。

cir|cui|tous /sə'kjuːɪtəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **circuitous** route is long and complicated rather than simple and direct.（线路）迂回的，绕行的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The cabdriver took them on a circuitous route to the police station.* 出租车司机载着他们绕了个大圈才到警察局。

cir|cuit|ry /'sɜːkɪtri/ N-UNCOUNT **Circuitry** is a system of electric circuits. 电路；线路 ❑ *The computer's entire circuitry was on a single board.* 计算机的所有电路都集中在一块单板上。

'cir|cuit train|ing N-UNCOUNT **Circuit training** is a type of physical training in which you do a series of different exercises, each for a few minutes. 循环训练（法）

cir|cu|lar /'sɜːkjʊləʳ/ (**circulars**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **circular** is shaped like a circle. 圆的；圆形的 ❑ *...a circular hole twelve feet wide and two feet deep.* 12 英尺宽，2 英尺深的圆坑 ❑ *Place your hands on your shoulders and move your elbows up, back, and down, in a circular motion.* 双手置于肩上，肘部向上、向后、

向下做圆周运动。 2 → see also **semi-circular** 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **circular** journey or route is one in which you go to a place and return by a different route.（旅程或路线）环行的，巡回的 ❑ *Both sides of the river can be explored on this circular walk.* 沿着这条环行线路走一圈，河的两边都可以看到。 4 ADJ A **circular** argument or theory is not valid because it uses a statement to prove something which is then used to prove the statement.（论证或理论）循环论证的 5 N-COUNT A **circular** is an official letter or advertisement that is sent to a large number of people at the same time.（同时发送给很多人的）广告印刷品，通告 ❑ *The proposal has been widely publicised in BBC-TV press information circulars sent to 1,800 newspapers.* 英国广播公司电视台向 1,800 家报社发送了新闻通报，对此项提议进行了广泛的宣传。

cir|cu|lar saw (**circular saws**) N-COUNT A **circular saw** is a round metal disk with a sharp edge which is used for cutting wood and other materials. 圆锯；圆盘锯【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **buzzsaw**

cir|cu|late /'sɜːkjʊleɪt/ (**circulates, circulating, circulated**) 1 VERB If a piece of writing **circulates** or **is circulated**, copies of it are passed round among a group of people.（文章等）传递，传阅，散发 ❑ [be V-ed] *The document was previously circulated in New York at the United Nations.* 这份文件先前在纽约的联合国总部传阅过。 ❑ [v n] *Public employees, teachers and liberals are circulating a petition for his recall.* 公务员、教师和自由派人士正在散发请愿书，要求将他召回。 ❑ [v] *This year anonymous leaflets have been circulating in this area.* 这一年，匿名传单在该地区散发。 •**cir|cu|la|tion** /ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...an inquiry into the circulation of 'unacceptable literature'.* 对"不良文学作品"的流传进行的调查 2 VERB If something such as a rumour **circulates** or **is circulated**, the people in a place tell it to each other.（谣言等）流传；散布 ❑ [v] *Rumours were already beginning to circulate that the project might have to be abandoned.* 已传出谣言说，该项目可能会被迫取消。 ❑ [be V-ed] *I deeply resented those sort of rumours being circulated at a time of deeply personal grief.* 我特别憎恨那种在人家伤心透顶的时候还在传播的谣言。 [Also v n] 3 VERB When something **circulates**, it moves easily and freely within a closed place or system.（在密闭场所或系统内）循环，流转，传播 ❑ [v] *...a virus which circulates via the bloodstream and causes ill health in a variety of organs.* 通过血液循环传播并造成多种器官病变的病毒 ❑ [v] *Cooking odours can circulate throughout the entire house.* 做饭的香味可以传到家里的各个角落。 [Also v prep] •**cir|cu|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The north pole is warmer than the south and the circulation of air around it is less well contained.* 北极比南极温度高，周围的空气流动也更为顺畅。 ❑ [+of] *...the principle of free circulation of goods.* 商品自由流通的原则 4 VERB If you **circulate** at a party, you move among the guests and talk to different people.（在聚会上）周旋，往来应酬 ❑ [v] *Let me get you something to drink, then I must circulate.* 我给你找点喝的，然后我得去应酬一下。

Word Link 词根词缀 *circ ≈ around* 环绕：*circle, circuit, circulate*

cir|cu|la|tion /ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ (**circulations**) 1 N-COUNT The **circulation** of a newspaper or magazine is the number of copies that are sold each time it is produced.（报纸、杂志的）发行量，销售量 ❑ *The Daily News once had the highest circulation of any daily in the country.*《每日新闻报》的发行量曾位居全国所有日报之首。 ❑ *The paper has proved unable to maintain its circulation figures.* 事实证明这家报纸难以维持其发行量。 2 N-UNCOUNT Your **circulation** is the movement of blood through your body. 血液循环 ❑ *Anyone with heart, lung or circulation problems should seek medical advice before flying.* 有心肺疾病或血液循环问题的人在乘坐飞机前应寻求医生建议。 ❑ *...cold spots in the fingers caused by poor circulation.* 血液循环不畅导致的手指上的冻疮 3 → see also **circulate** 4 PHRASE If something such as money is **in circulation**, it is being used by the public. If something is **out of circulation** or has been **withdrawn from circulation**, it is no longer available for use by the public.（货币等）流通 / 不流通 / 退出流通 ❑ *...a society like America, with perhaps 180 million guns in circulation.* 像美国这样一个约有 1.8 亿支枪流散在外的社会 ❑ *...the decision to take 50 and 100 ruble bills out of circulation.* 让面值为 50 卢布和 100 卢布的纸币退出流通的决议 → see **cardiovascular, newspaper**

cir|cu|la|tory /ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪtəri, AM 美 'sɜːkjʊlətɔːri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Circulatory** means relating to the circulation of blood in the body. 血液循环的【MEDICAL 医】 ❑ *...the human circulatory system.* 人体血液循环系统 → see **cardiovascular**

cir|cum|cise /'sɜːkəmsaɪz/ (**circumcises, circumcising, circumcised**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a boy or man **is circumcised**, the loose skin at the end of his penis is cut off. 对（男孩或男子）行割礼；环割…的包皮 ❑ [be V-ed] *He had been circumcised within eight days of birth as required by Jewish law.* 根据犹太法律的规定，他在出生后 8 天内接受了割礼。 •**cir|cum|ci|sion** /ˌsɜːkəm'sɪʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] ❑ *Jews and Moslems practise circumcision for religious reasons.* 犹太教徒和穆斯林出于宗教原因施行割礼。 2 VERB [usu passive] In some cultures, if a girl or woman **is circumcised**, her clitoris is cut or cut off. 对（女孩或妇女）行割礼；为…切除部分（或全部）阴蒂 ❑ [be V-ed] *An estimated number of 90 to 100 million women around the world living today have been circumcised.* 当今世界上，约有 9,000 万到 1 亿的女性接受过割礼。 •**cir|cum|ci|sion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a campaigner against female circumcision.* 反对妇女受割礼的活动家

Word Link 词根词缀 *circum ≈ around* 环绕：*circumcise, circumference, circumstance*

cir|cum|fer|ence /sə'kʌmfrəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **circumference** of a circle, place, or round object is the distance around its edge.（圆、地方、圆状物的）周长 ❑ *...a scientist calculating the Earth's circumference.* 计算地球周长的科学家 ❑ *The island is 3.5 km in circumference.* 这个岛周长 3.5 千米。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **circumference** of a circle, place, or round object is its edge.（圆、地方、圆状物的）边缘，周缘 ❑ [+of] *Cut the salmon into long strips and wrap it round the circumference of the bread.* 把鲑鱼切成长条，缠裹在面包上。 → see **area**

cir|cum|flex /'sɜːkəmfleks/ (**circumflexes**) N-COUNT A **circumflex** or a **circumflex accent** is a symbol written over a vowel in French and other languages, usually to indicate that it should be pronounced longer than usual. It is used for example in the word 'rôle'. 音调符号（标在法语等语言的元音上面，一般表示这个音应该延长）

cir|cum|lo|cu|tion /ˌsɜːkəmləʊ'kjuːʃᵊn/ (**circumlocutions**) N-VAR A **circumlocution** is a way of saying or writing something using more words than are necessary instead of being clear and direct. 婉转曲折的表达法；迂回表达【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *loc ≈ speaking* 说：*circumlocution, elocution, interlocutor*

cir|cum|navi|gate /ˌsɜːkəm'nævɪgeɪt/ (**circumnavigates, circumnavigating, circumnavigated**) VERB If someone **circumnavigates** the world or an island, they sail all the way around it. 环绕（世界或岛屿）航行【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *For this year at least, our race to circumnavigate the globe in less than 80 days is over.* 至少今年，我们 80 天内环游地球一周的比赛已经结束了。

cir|cum|scribe /'sɜːkəmskraɪb/ (**circumscribes, circumscribing, circumscribed**) VERB If someone's power or freedom **is circumscribed**, it is limited or restricted. 约束；制约；限制【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [be V-ed] *The army evidently fears that, under him, its activities would be severely circumscribed.* 军方显然担心在他的领导下，其活动将受到严重制约。 ❑ [v n] *There are laws circumscribing the right of individual citizens to cause bodily harm to others.* 有多项法律对公民的权利进行了限定，使其不得对他人进行人身伤害。

cir|cum|spect /'sɜːkəmspekt/ ADJ If you are **circumspect**, you are cautious in what you do and say and do not take risks. 小心的；谨慎的；谨言慎行的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+in] *The banks should have been more circumspect in their dealings.* 那些银行在交易过程中本该更谨慎些。 •**cir|cum|spect|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I would suggest that for the time being you behave as circumspectly as possible in political matters.* 我建议你目前在政治事务中尽可能地谨慎行事。

cir|cum|spec|tion /ˌsɜːkəm'spekʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with N]

Circumspection is cautious behaviour and a refusal to take risks. 谨言慎行；小心谨慎【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This is a region to be treated with circumspection.* 这是个需要小心对待的区域。

cir|cum|stance ♦∞ /ˈsɜːkəmstæns/ (**circumstances**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **circumstances** of a particular situation are the conditions which affect what happens. 情况；情形；形势 ❑ *Recent opinion polls show that 60 percent favor abortion under certain circumstances.* 最近的民意调查显示，60% 的人赞成在某些情况下可以堕胎。❑ *I wish we could have met under happier circumstances.* 我真希望我们是在更愉快的情况下相识的。2 N-PLURAL The **circumstances** of an event are the way it happened or the causes of it.（事件发生的）情形，详情，原委 ❑ [+of] *I'm making inquiries about the circumstances of Mary Dean's murder.* 我在调查玛丽·迪安谋杀案的详情。❑ *Hundreds of people had died there in terrible circumstances during and after the revolution.* 在革命期间和其后的恶劣形势下，那里有成百上千的人死去。3 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Your **circumstances** are the conditions of your life, especially the amount of money that you have. 生活状况；境况；（尤指）经济状况 ❑ *...help and support for the single mother, whatever her circumstances.* 不论单身母亲的经济状况如何均为其提供的帮助与扶持 ❑ *I wouldn't have expected to find you in such comfortable circumstances.* 我怎么也没有想到你生活这么优裕。4 N-UNCOUNT Events and situations which cannot be controlled are sometimes referred to as **circumstance**. 命运；机缘；客观环境 ❑ *There are those, you know, who, by circumstance, end up homeless.* 您知道，会有那么一些人，因为命运捉弄而落得无家可归。❑ *You might say that we've been victims of circumstance.* 你可以说我们一直不走运吧。5 PHRASE You can emphasize that something must not or will not happen by saying that it must not or will not happen **under any circumstances**. 在任何情况下；无论如何【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She made it clear that under no circumstances would she cancel the trip.* 她明确表示，无论如何她都不会取消旅行。6 PHRASE You can use **in the circumstances** or **under the circumstances** before or after a statement to indicate that you have considered the conditions affecting the situation before making the statement. 在那种情况下；情况既然如此 ❑ *Under the circumstances, a crash was unavoidable.* 在那种情况下，撞车是难以避免的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *circumstance* with:

PREP. **under the** circumstances 在这种情况下 1 2
ADJ. **certain** circumstances 某种境况，**different/similar** circumstances 不同 / 相似的情况，**difficult** circumstances 艰难的处境，**exceptional** circumstances 特殊情况 1 2 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *circum ≈ around* 环绕：*circumcise, circumference, circumstance*

cir|cum|stan|tial /ˌsɜːkəmˈstænʃəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Circumstantial** evidence is evidence that makes it seem likely that something happened, but does not prove it.（证据）间接的；佐证的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Fast work by the police in Birmingham had started producing circumstantial evidence.* 快速开展工作的伯明翰警方已经开始发现间接证据。

cir|cum|vent /ˌsɜːkəmˈvent/ (**circumvents, circumventing, circumvented**) VERB If someone **circumvents** a rule or restriction, they avoid having to obey the rule or restriction, in a clever and perhaps dishonest way. 规避，逃避（规则或限制）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Military planners tried to circumvent the treaty.* 军事规划人员试图避开这个条约。

cir|cus /ˈsɜːkəs/ (**circuses**) 1 N-COUNT A **circus** is a group that consists of clowns, acrobats, and animals which travels around to different places and performs shows. 马戏团 ❑ *My real ambition was to work in a circus.* 我的真正理想是在马戏团工作。❑ *...circus performers.* 马戏团演员 •N-SING **The circus** is the show performed by these people. 马戏；马戏（团）表演 ❑ *My dad took me to the circus.* 我爸爸带我去看马戏。2 N-SING If you describe a group of people or an event as a **circus**, you disapprove of them because they attract a lot of attention but do not achieve anything useful. 闹哄哄的人群；阵势很大的活动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It could well turn into some kind of a media circus.* 这很可能会演变成媒体的一场闹剧。

cir|rho|sis /sɪˈrəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cirrhosis** or **cirrhosis of the liver** is a disease which destroys a person's liver and which can kill them. It is often caused by drinking too much alcohol.（常由过量饮酒引起的）肝硬化

cis|sy /ˈsɪsi/ → see **sissy**

cis|tern /ˈsɪstən/ (**cisterns**) 1 N-COUNT A **cistern** is a container which stores the water supply for a building, or that holds the water for flushing a toilet.（大楼的）蓄水箱，水塔；（抽水马桶的）水箱【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **tank**

2 N-COUNT A **cistern** is a container for storing rain water.（贮存雨水的）地下蓄水罐【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **water butt**

cita|del /ˈsɪtəd°l/ (**citadels**) 1 N-COUNT In the past, a **citadel** was a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety.（旧时的）堡垒，城堡，要塞 ❑ *The citadel at Besançon towered above the river.* 贝桑松的要塞高高矗立在河边。2 N-COUNT If you describe a system or organization as a **citadel of** a particular way of life, usually one you disapprove of, you mean that it is powerful and effective in defending that way of life.（某种生活方式的）庇护所【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *The business is no longer regarded as a citadel of commerce.* 该行业不再被视为贸易的堡垒。

ci|ta|tion /saɪˈteɪʃ°n/ (**citations**) 1 N-COUNT A **citation** is an official document or speech which praises a person for something brave or special that they have done. 嘉奖令；表彰 ❑ *His citation says he showed outstanding and exemplary courage.* 颁给他的嘉奖令称他表现出非凡的勇气，堪为表率。2 N-COUNT A **citation** from a book or other piece of writing is a passage or phrase from it.（出自书籍等的）引述，引文【FORMAL 正式】3 N-COUNT A **citation** is the same as a **summons**. 同 summons【AM 美】❑ *The court could issue a citation and fine Ms. Robbins.* 法庭可能会发传票，对罗宾斯女士处以罚款。

cite ♦∞ /saɪt/ (**cites, citing, cited**) 1 VERB If you **cite** something, you quote it or mention it, especially as an example or proof of what you are saying.（尤指作为例证）引用，援引，提及【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She cites a favourite poem by George Herbert.* 她引用了自己最喜爱的一首乔治·赫伯特的诗。❑ [v n +as] *I am merely citing his reaction as typical of British industry.* 我仅以他为例来说明英国工业界的典型反应。❑ [be v-ed +as] *Spain was cited as the most popular holiday destination.* 西班牙被列为最受欢迎的度假胜地。2 VERB To **cite** a person means to officially name them in a legal case. To **cite** a reason or cause means to state it as the official reason for your case.（在案件中）指名，引证 ❑ [v n] *They cited Alex's refusal to return to the marital home.* 他们引证了亚历克斯拒绝回到婚后的家中一事。❑ [be v-ed for v-ing] *Three admirals and a top Navy civilian will be cited for failing to act on reports of sexual assaults.* 3 位海军上将和 1 位海军高级文员将被指名，原因是他们在接到性侵犯的举报后没有采取任何行动。3 VERB If someone **is cited**, they are officially ordered to appear before a court. 传唤；传讯【AM, LEGAL 美，法律】❑ [v n] *The judge ruled a mistrial and cited the prosecutors for outrageous misconduct.* 法官裁定为无效审判，并以严重渎职为名传讯了检察官。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **be summonsed**

citi|zen ♦∞ /ˈsɪtɪz°n/ (**citizens**) 1 N-COUNT Someone who is a **citizen** of a particular country is legally accepted as belonging to that country. 公民；国民 ❑ *...American citizens.* 美国公民 ❑ *The life of ordinary citizens began to change.* 老百姓的生活开始发生变化。2 N-COUNT The **citizens of** a town or city are the people who live there. 城镇居民；市民 ❑ [+of] *...the citizens of Buenos Aires.* 布宜诺斯艾利斯的市民 3 → see also **senior citizen** 4 ADJ You describe someone as a **citizen** journalist or a **citizen** scientist, for example, when they are an ordinary person with no special training who does something that is usually done by

Word Web 话题词汇 city 城市

For the past 6,000 years people have been moving from the **countryside** to **urban** centres.The world's oldest **capital** is Damascus, Syria. People have lived there for over 2,500 years. Cities are usually economic, commercial, cultural, political, social, and transport centres. **Tourists** travel to cities for shopping and **sightseeing**. In some big cities, **skyscrapers** contain **apartments**, **businesses**, **restaurants**, **theatres**, and **retail stores**. People never have to leave their building. Sometimes cities become **overpopulated** and **crime rates** soar. Then people move to the **suburbs**. In recent decades this trend has been reversed in some places and **inner cities** are being rebuilt.

在过去的 6,000 年间，人口从农村迁往都市中心。全世界最古老的首都是叙利亚的大马士革，人们在那里已经居住了超过 2,500 年。通常而言，城市是经济、商业、文化、政治、社会和交通的中心。游客去城市购物和观光。在一些大城市，摩天大楼里建有公寓、商业机构、餐馆、剧院和零售商店。人们根本不需要走出大楼。有时城市人口过密，犯罪率飙升，于是人们又迁往郊区。近几十年来，这一趋势在某些地区有所逆转，位于市中心的老城区得到修复重建。

C

professionals.（记者、科学家）公民的，非专业的 ❑ *Several reports are coming from citizen journalists in the area.* 有几篇报道出自该地区的公民记者之手。

→ see **election**

citi|zen|ry /'sɪtɪzᵊnri/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The people living in a country, state, or city can be referred to as the **citizenry**. 全体国民；全体州居民；全体市民【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❑ *He used the medium of radio when he wanted to reassure the citizenry.* 他利用广播媒介来安定民心。

'Citi|zens' Band N-PROPER [oft N n] **Citizens' Band** is a range of radio frequencies which the general public is allowed to use to send messages to each other and is used especially by truck drivers in their vehicles. The abbreviation **CB** is often used. 民用波段（允许公众使用的电台频率，尤为卡车司机所使用，常使用缩略形式 CB）❑ *...Citizens' Band radios.* 民用波段收音机

citi|zen|ship /'sɪtɪzᵊnʃɪp/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] If you have **citizenship** of a country, you are legally accepted as belonging to it. 国籍；公民身份 ❑ *After 15 years in the U.S.A., he has finally decided to apply for American citizenship.* 在美国生活了 15 年之后，他终于决定申请美国国籍。2 N-UNCOUNT **Citizenship** is the fact of belonging to a community because you live in it, and the duties and responsibilities that this brings. 公民归属；公民义务；公民责任感 ❑ *Their German peers had a more developed sense of citizenship.* 和他们同龄的德国人有着更强烈的公民归属感。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ship ≈ condition or state* 情况；状态：*censorship, citizenship, friendship*

cit|ric acid /ˌsɪtrɪk 'æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Citric acid** is a weak acid found in many kinds of fruit, especially citrus fruit such as oranges and lemons. 柠檬酸

cit|rus /'sɪtrəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **citrus** fruit is a juicy fruit with a sharp taste such as an orange, lemon, or grapefruit. 柑橘属水果（如橘子、柠檬、西柚）❑ *...citrus groves.* 柑橘林

city ◆◆◆ /'sɪti/ (**cities**) N-COUNT A **city** is a large town. 城市 ❑ *...the city of Bologna.* 博洛尼亚市 ❑ *...a busy city centre.* 繁忙的市中心

→ see Word Web:**city**

→ see **skyscraper**

City N-PROPER **The City** is the part of London where many important financial institutions have their main offices. People often refer to these financial institutions as **the City**. 伦敦商业区；伦敦城 ❑ *...a foreign bank in the City.* 伦敦商业区的一家外国银行 ❑ *The City fears that profits could fall.* 伦敦商界担心利润可能下滑。

ˌcity 'cen|tre (**city centres**) N-COUNT The **city centre** is the busiest part of a city, where most of the shops and businesses are. 市中心；城市商业中心区【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *There is high demand for city centre offices.* 城市商业中心区写字楼的需求旺盛。

ˌcity 'fa|thers also **City Fathers** N-PLURAL You can refer to the members of a city council or city's government as the **city fathers**. 城市元老（如市议员、市政官员等）❑ *The city fathers have just given final approval to a new stadium.* 市政官员刚刚最终批准建一座新体育馆。

ˌcity 'hall (**city halls**) also **City Hall** N-COUNT; N-PROPER The **city hall** is the building which a city council uses as its main offices. 市政厅 ❑ *They massed in front of the city hall.* 他们在市政厅前集会。❑ *...at Sheffield City Hall.* 在谢菲尔德市政厅

ˌcity 'slick|er (**city slickers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **city slicker**, you mean that they live and work in a city and are used to city life. 老于世故的城里人；市井老油子【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the city slickers in the capital.* 首都的市井老油子

civ|ic /'sɪvɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **civic** to describe people or things that have an official status in a town or city. 市政的；城镇当局的 ❑ *...the businessmen and civic leaders of Manchester.* 曼彻斯特的商人和市政官员 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **civic** to describe the duties or feelings that people have because they belong to a particular community. 公民的；市民的 ❑ *...a sense of civic pride.* 公民的自豪感

Word Link 词根词缀 *civ ≈ citizen* 公民：*civic, civil, civilian*

civ|ics /'sɪvɪks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Civics** is the study of the rights and duties of the citizens of a society. 市政学；公民学【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...my high-school civics class.* 我中学时修的市政学课

civ|il ◆◆◇ /'sɪvᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **civil** to describe events that happen within a country and that involve the different groups of people in it. 公民的；国民的；国内的 ❑ *...civil unrest.* 国内骚乱 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **civil** to describe people or things in a country that are not connected with its armed forces. 民用的；平民的；非军事的 ❑ *...the U.S. civil aviation industry.* 美国民用航空业 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **civil** to describe things that are connected with the state rather than with a religion. 政府的；国家的；世俗的；非宗教的 ❑ *They were married on August 9 in a civil ceremony in Venice.* 他们于 8 月 9 号在威尼斯举行了世俗婚礼。❑ *...Jewish civil and religious law.* 犹太民法和宗教法 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **civil** to describe the rights that people have within a society.（权利）公民的，公民应有的 ❑ *...a United Nations covenant on civil and political rights.* 联合国公民和政治权利公约 5 ADJ Someone who is **civil** is polite in a formal way, but not particularly friendly. 彬彬有礼的；斯文的；客气的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *As visitors, the least we can do is be civil to the people in their own land.* 作为来访者，我们最起码能做到的就是对当地人要彬彬有礼。•**civ|il|ly** ADV ❑ *The man nodded civilly to Sharpe, then consulted a notebook.* 那个人有礼貌地朝夏普点点头，然后翻看起一个笔记本来。•**civ|il|ity** /sɪ'vɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *...civility to underlings.* 对下属的客气

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *civil* with:

N. civil **unrest** 国内骚乱 1
civil **disobedience** 非暴力抵抗 2
civil **liberties/rights** 公民自由 / 公民权 1 4
civil **court (law)suit/trial** 民事法庭诉讼 / 审讯 3

ˌciv|il de'fence

in AM, use 美国英语用 **civil defense**

N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Civil defence** is the organization and training of the ordinary people in a country so that they can help the armed forces, medical services, or police force, for example if the country is attacked by an enemy. 民防 ❑ *...a civil defence exercise.* 民防演习

ˌciv|il dis|o'bedi|ence N-UNCOUNT **Civil disobedience** is the refusal by ordinary people in a country to obey laws or pay taxes, usually as a protest.（以拒绝遵守法律、拒绝纳税等方式进行的）不合作主义，温和抵抗 ❑ *The opposition threatened a campaign of*

civil disobedience. 反对党威胁发动民众进行非暴力反抗运动。

ˌciv|il en|gi'neer (**civil engineers**) N-COUNT A **civil engineer** is a person who plans, designs, and constructs roads, bridges, harbours, and public buildings. 土木工程师

ˌciv|il en|gi'neer|ing N-UNCOUNT **Civil engineering** is the planning, design, and building of roads, bridges, harbours, and public buildings. 土木工程(学) ❑ *The Channel Tunnel project is the biggest civil engineering project in Europe.* 英吉利海峡隧道是欧洲最大的土木工程项目。

ci|vil|ian ♦◇ /sɪ'vɪlɪən/ (**civilians**) ■ N-COUNT In a military situation, a **civilian** is anyone who is not a member of the armed forces. 平民；老百姓 ❑ *The safety of civilians caught up in the fighting must be guaranteed.* 必须保证陷入战斗中的平民的人身安全。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a military situation, **civilian** is used to describe people or things that are not military. 民用的；平民的；非军用的 ❑ *...the country's civilian population.* 该国的平民人口 ❑ *...civilian casualties.* 平民伤亡 ❑ *...a soldier in civilian clothes.* 穿便装的士兵

→ see **war**

Word Link 词根词缀 *civ = citizen* 公民：*civic, civil, civilian*

civ|i|li|sa|tion /ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ → see **civilization**

civ|i|lise /'sɪvɪlaɪz/ → see **civilize**

civ|i|lised /'sɪvɪlaɪzd/ → see **civilized**

ci|vil|ity /sɪ'vɪlɪti/ → see **civil**

civ|i|li|za|tion /ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ (**civilizations**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **civilisation**

■ N-VAR A **civilization** is a human society with its own social organization and culture. 文明社会 ❑ *The ancient civilizations of Central and Latin America were founded upon corn.* 古代中美洲和拉丁美洲的文明社会是建立在玉米之上的。■ N-UNCOUNT **Civilization** is the state of having an advanced level of social organization and a comfortable way of life. 文明；文明的生活 ❑ *...our advanced state of civilisation.* 我们高度发达的文明

→ see **history**

civ|i|lize /'sɪvɪlaɪz/ (**civilizes, civilizing, civilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **civilise**

VERB To **civilize** a person or society means to educate them and improve their way of life. 教化；使开化 ❑ [v n] *...a comedy about a man who tries to civilise a woman—but she ends up civilising him.* 一出有关一个男人试图教化一个女人，结果反而被那个女人教化的喜剧 ❑ [v-ing] *It exerts a civilizing influence on mankind.* 这产生了教化人类的影响。

civ|i|lized /'sɪvɪlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **civilised**

■ ADJ If you describe a society as **civilized**, you mean that it is advanced and has sensible laws and customs. 文明的；开化的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *I believed that in civilized countries, torture had ended long ago.* 我原以为在文明国家，严刑拷打早已销声匿迹。■ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **civilized**, you mean that they are polite and reasonable. 有礼貌的；举止得体的；通情达理的 ❑ *I wrote to my ex-wife. She was very civilised about it.* 我给前妻写了封信。她对此很通情达理。

ˌciv|il 'law N-UNCOUNT **Civil law** is the part of a country's set of laws which is concerned with the private affairs of citizens, for example marriage and property ownership, rather than with crime. 民法

ˌciv|il 'lib|er|ties

The form **civil liberty** is used as a modifier. civil liberty 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL A person's **civil liberties** are the rights they have to say, think, and do what they want as long as they respect other people's rights. 公民自由 ❑ *...his commitment to human rights and civil liberties.* 他对人权和公民自由事业的奉献 ❑ *...civil liberty campaigners.* 争取公民自由的活动家

ˌCiv|il List N-PROPER **The Civil List** is money paid by the state every year to members of the British Royal Family to cover their living expenses. (英国政府每年批给王室的)王室年俸

ˌciv|il 'part|ner|ship (**civil partnerships**) N-VAR A **civil partnership** is a legal relationship between two people of the same sex that is similar to marriage. 民事结合(指类似婚姻的同性结合关系) ❑ *The two men entered into a civil partnership last year.* 这两名男子于去年成为民事伴侣。

ˌciv|il 'rights N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Civil rights** are the rights that people have in a society to equal treatment and equal opportunities, whatever their race, sex, or religion. 公民权 ❑ *...the civil rights movement.* 民权运动 ❑ *...violations of civil rights.* 侵犯公民权利

ˌciv|il 'serv|ant (**civil servants**) N-COUNT A **civil servant** is a person who works in the Civil Service in Britain and some other countries, or for the local, state, or federal government in the United States. (政府的)公务员，文职人员

ˌCiv|il 'Ser|vice also **civil service** N-SING **The Civil Service** of a country consists of its government departments and all the people who work in them. In many countries, the departments concerned with military and legal affairs are not part of the Civil Service. 政府文职机构；行政部门；(统称)行政工作人员 ❑ *...a job in the Civil Service.* 行政机关的工作

ˌciv|il 'war ♦◇ (**civil wars**) N-COUNT A **civil war** is a war which is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country. 内战 ❑ *...the Spanish Civil War.* 西班牙内战

civ|vies /'sɪviz/ N-PLURAL [oft *in* N] People in the armed forces use **civvies** to refer to ordinary clothes that are not part of a uniform. (军人的)便服，便装 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *They might have been soldiers in civvies.* 他们或许是着便装的士兵。

civ|vy street /'sɪvi stri:t/ N-UNCOUNT People in the armed forces use **civvy street** to refer to life and work which is not connected with the armed forces. 老百姓生活；平民生活 [BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式]

CJD /ˌsi: dʒeɪ 'di:/ N-UNCOUNT **CJD** is an incurable brain disease that affects human beings and is believed to be caused by eating beef from cows with BSE. **CJD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Creutzfeld Jacob disease'. 克罗伊茨费尔特－雅各布病，克－雅病(脑部所患的一种不治之症)

cl **cl** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **centilitre.** ❑ *...two 75cl bottles of quality wine.* 两瓶 75 厘升的优质葡萄酒

clack /klæk/ (**clacks, clacking, clacked**) VERB If things **clack** or if you **clack** them, they make a short loud noise, especially when they hit each other. (使)咔嗒作响；(使)啪啪作响 ❑ [v] *The windshield wipers clacked back and forth.* 挡风玻璃上的雨刷咔嗒咔嗒来回摆动。❑ [v n] *I clacked one ski against the other and almost tripped.* 我的一个雪橇板咔嗒一声撞在另一个上面，差点把我绊倒。•N-SING; N-COUNT **Clack** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...listening to the clack of her shoes on the stairs.* 听着她的鞋子踩在楼梯上发出的嗒嗒声 ❑ *Her bracelets were going clack-clack-clack, she was shaking so hard.* 她的手镯哗啦哗啦直响，她抖得厉害。

clad /klæd/ ■ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are **clad in** particular clothes, you are wearing them. 穿…衣服的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [+*in*] *...the figure of a woman, clad in black.* 一个身穿黑衣的女人的身影 ❑ *...posters of scantily-clad women.* 印着衣着暴露的女人的海报 •COMB **Clad** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...the leather-clad biker.* 身穿皮衣的摩托车手 ■ ADJ A building, part of a building, or mountain that is **clad with** something is covered by that thing. 被…覆盖的；被…笼罩的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [+*in/with*] *The walls and floors are clad with ceramic tiles.* 墙面和地板上都贴着瓷砖。•COMB **Clad** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...the distant shapes of snow-clad mountains.* 远处白雪覆盖的群山的轮廓

clad|ding /'klædɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Cladding** is a covering of tiles, wooden boards, or other material that is fixed to the outside of a building to protect it against bad weather or to make it look more attractive. (建筑物外壁的)覆料，覆面 ❑ *...stone cladding.* 石料覆面 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Cladding** is a layer of metal

which is put round fuel rods in a nuclear reactor. (核反应堆中燃料棒外的)金属涂层，镀层

claim ◆◆◆ /kleɪm/ (**claims, claiming, claimed**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **claims that** something is true, you mean they say that it is true but you are not sure whether or not they are telling the truth. 声称；断言 ❑ [v that] *He claimed that it was all a conspiracy against him.* 他声称这一切都是一场针对他的阴谋。❑ [v to-inf] *A man claiming to be a journalist threatened to reveal details about her private life.* 一个自称是记者的人威胁要公开有关她的私生活的细节。❑ [v with quote] *'I had never received one single complaint against me,' claimed the humiliated doctor.* "从来没有人投诉过我。"那名受辱的医生宣称。❑ [v n] *He claims a 70 to 80 per cent success rate.* 他声称成功率有七到八成。2 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **claim** is something which someone says which they cannot prove and which may be false. 声称；断言 ❑ *He repeated his claim that the people of Trinidad and Tobago backed his action.* 他再次声称，特立尼达和多巴哥的人民支持他的行动。❑ *He rejected claims that he had affairs with six women.* 他拒不承认他和 6 个女人有染的说法。3 VERB If you say that someone **claims** responsibility or credit for something, you mean they say that they are responsible for it, but you are not sure whether or not they are telling the truth. 声称(负有责任或享有功劳) ❑ [v n] *An underground organisation has claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion.* 一个地下组织已经声称对这起炸弹爆炸事件负责。4 VERB If you **claim** something, you try to get it because you think you have a right to it. 索取，索要(有权拥有的东西) ❑ [v n] *Now they are returning to claim what was theirs.* 如今他们回来索取本属于他们的东西。5 N-COUNT A **claim** is a demand for something that you think you have a right to. 主张；要求 ❑ [+to] *Rival claims to Macedonian territory caused conflict in the Balkans.* 多方声称拥有对马其顿的领土主权，在巴尔干地区引发了冲突。6 VERB If someone **claims** a record, title, or prize, they gain or win it. 取得，获得，赢得(纪录、冠军或奖励)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Zhuang claimed the record in 54.64 seconds.* 庄创下了 54.64 秒的纪录。7 N-COUNT If you have a **claim on** someone or their attention, you have the right to demand things from them or to demand their attention. 权利；要求权 ❑ [+on] *She'd no claims on him now.* 现在他不欠她什么了。❑ [+on] *He was surrounded by people, all with claims on his attention.* 他被人们团团围住，个个都要他把注意力放在自己身上。8 VERB If something or someone **claims** your attention, they need you to spend your time and effort on them. 需要，要求(花时间或精力) ❑ [v n] *There is already a long list of people claiming her attention.* 需要她关注的人已经很多了。9 VERB If you **claim** money from the government, an insurance company, or another organization, you officially apply to them for it, because you think you are entitled to it according to their rules. 索要，索取，申领(钱) ❑ [v n] *Some 25 per cent of the people who are entitled to claim State benefits do not do so.* 有权申领政府补贴的人当中，约有 25% 没有提出申请。❑ [v] *John had taken out redundancy insurance but when he tried to claim, he was refused payment.* 约翰办理过失业保险，可是当他去索赔时却遭拒付。❑ [v +for] *They intend to claim for damages against the three doctors.* 他们打算向那 3 位医生索要损害赔偿。•N-COUNT **Claim** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *...the office which has been dealing with their claim for benefit.* 受理他们申领补助的办事处 ❑ [+on] *Last time we made a claim on our insurance they paid up really quickly.* 上次我们申领保险赔付的时候，他们给付得非常爽快。10 VERB If you **claim** money or other benefits from your employers, you demand them because you think you deserve or need them. (向雇主)索要，索取，讨要(钱、福利) ❑ [v n] *The union claimed a pay rise worth four times the rate of inflation.* 工会要求按照通货膨胀率的 4 倍提高工资。•N-COUNT **Claim** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *They are making substantial claims for improved working conditions.* 他们强烈要求改善工作环境。❑ *Electricity workers have voted for industrial action in pursuit of a pay claim.* 电工们已经投票决定采取劳工行动，以此要求增加工资。11 VERB If you say that a war, disease, or accident **claims** someone's life, you mean that they are killed in it or by it. (战争、疾病、事故)夺去(生命)，导致(死亡)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Heart disease is the biggest killer, claiming 180,000 lives a year.* 心脏病是头号杀手，每年夺去 18 万条生命。12 → see also **no claims** 13 PHRASE Someone's **claim to fame** is something quite important or interesting that they have done or that is connected with them. 成名之举；成名之作 ❑ *Barbara Follett's greatest claim to fame is that she taught Labour MPs how to look good on television.* 芭芭拉·福利特最出名的事就是她教工党议员如何在电视上拥有良好形象。14 PHRASE If you **lay claim to** something you do not have, you say that it belongs to you. 声称拥有【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Five Asian countries lay claim to the islands.* 5 个亚洲国家声称对那些岛屿拥有主权。15 to **stake a claim** → see **stake**

claim|ant /'kleɪmənt/ (**claimants**) 1 N-COUNT A **claimant** is someone who is receiving money from the state because they are unemployed or they are unable to work because they are ill. 领取失业救济金的人；靠救济金为生的人【BRIT 英】❑ *...benefit claimants.* 补助金领取人 2 N-COUNT A **claimant** is someone who asks to be given something which they think they are entitled to. 申请人；要求者；索要者 ❑ *The compensation will be split between 140 claimants.* 赔偿金将在 140 名索赔人中分配。

'claims ad|just|er (**claims adjusters**) also **claims adjustor** N-COUNT A **claims adjuster** is someone who is employed by an insurance company to decide how much money a person making a claim should receive. 保险理赔师【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **loss adjuster**

clair|voy|ant /ˌkleəˈvɔɪənt/ (**clairvoyants**) 1 ADJ Someone who is believed to be **clairvoyant** is believed to know about future events or to be able to communicate with dead people. 未卜先知的；通灵的 ❑ *...clairvoyant powers.* 未卜先知的禀赋 2 N-COUNT A **clairvoyant** is someone who claims to be clairvoyant. 未卜先知的人；通灵大师

clam /klæm/ (**clams, clamming, clammed**) N-COUNT **Clams** are a kind of shellfish which can be eaten. 蛤；蚌；蛤蜊

▶**clam up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **clams up**, they stop talking, often because they are shy or to avoid giving away secrets. (常因害羞或避免说漏嘴)不再开口，闭口不言【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *As soon as I told her my name, she clammed up.* 我告诉她我的名字后，她就什么也不说了。

clam|ber /'klæmbəʳ/ (**clambers, clambering, clambered**) VERB If you **clamber** somewhere, you climb there with difficulty, usually using your hands as well as your feet. (通常指手脚并用地)攀爬，攀登 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They clambered up the stone walls of a steeply terraced olive grove.* 他们手脚并用，爬上了一片成陡直梯田状的橄榄林外面的石头围墙。

clam|my /'klæmi/ ADJ Something that is **clammy** is unpleasantly damp or sticky. 潮乎乎的；黏糊糊的 ❑ [+with] *My shirt was clammy with sweat.* 我的衬衫汗津津的。

clam|or|ous /'klæmərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe people or their voices as **clamorous**, you mean they are talking loudly or shouting. 吵吵嚷嚷的；吵闹的；大喊大叫的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the crowded, clamorous streets.* 拥挤嘈杂的街道

clam|our /'klæməʳ/ (**clamours, clamouring, clamoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **clamor**

1 VERB If people **are clamouring for** something, they are demanding it in a noisy or angry way. 大声要求；愤怒疾呼【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +for] *...competing parties clamouring for the attention of the voter.* 相互竞争、大声疾呼争取选民关注的政党 ❑ [v to-inf] *At breakfast next morning my two grandsons were clamouring to go swimming.* 第二天早饭时，我那两个孙子嚷嚷着要去游泳。•N-SING **Clamour** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *...the clamour for his resignation.* 要求他辞职的呼声 2 N-SING **Clamour** is used to describe the loud noise of a large group of people talking or shouting together. 嘈杂声；吵闹声 ❑ *She could hear a clamour in the road outside.* 她能听得见外面路上的吵闹声。

Word Link 词根词缀 *claim, clam = shouting 喊叫 : acclaim, clamour, exclaim*

clamp /klæmp/ (**clamps, clamping, clamped**) 1 N-COUNT A **clamp** is a device that holds two things firmly together. 夹子；夹具；夹钳 2 VERB When you **clamp** one thing **to** another, you

fasten the two things together with a clamp.（用夹具）夹紧，夹住，固定 ❑ [v n +to] *Somebody forgot to bring along the U-bolts to clamp the microphones to the pole.* 有人忘了带把麦克风固定在支架上的 U 形螺栓。 3 VERB To **clamp** something in a particular place means to put it or hold it there firmly and tightly. 将…固定（在某处）；紧紧抓住 ❑ [v n prep] *Simon finished dialing and clamped the phone to his ear.* 西蒙拨完号，把听筒贴在耳边。 ❑ [v n +together] *He clamped his lips together.* 他紧闭双唇。 ❑ [v n adj] *You beg him to try just one spoonful, and he clamps his mouth shut.* 你求他就尝一匙，可他就是不张嘴。 ❑ [v-ed] *Peter jumped to his feet with his hand clamped to his neck.* 彼得一只手捂着脖子，腾地跳了起来。 4 N-COUNT A **clamp** is a large metal device which is fitted to the wheel of an illegally-parked car or other vehicle in order to prevent it from being driven away. The driver has to pay to have the clamp removed.（将违章停放的车辆扣在原地的）夹钳，车轮固定夹【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Denver boot**

5 VERB To **clamp** a car means to fit a clamp to one of its wheels so that it cannot be driven away. 给（车辆）上夹钳【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Courts in Scotland have ruled it illegal to clamp a car parked on private ground and then to demand a fine.* 苏格兰法院裁定，将停在私人地界上的车辆上夹钳并索要罚款的行为是违法的。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **boot**

•**clamp|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The AA called for laws to regulate clamping firms.* 英国汽车协会呼吁立法，规范锁车公司的行为。

▶**clamp down** PHRASAL VERB To **clamp down on** people or activities means to take strong official action to stop or control them. 取缔；压制；管制；镇压【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P +on] *If the government clamps down on the protestors, that will only serve to strengthen them in the long run.* 如果政府镇压抗议者，从长远来看，这只能使他们更加坚决。 ❑ [v P] *Banking regulators failed to clamp down until earlier this month.* 银行监管机构直到本月初才开始严格管制。

clamp|down /ˈklæmpdaʊn/ (**clampdowns**) also **clamp-down** N-COUNT A **clampdown** is a sudden restriction on a particular activity by a government or other authority. 取缔；压制；管制；镇压【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+on] *...a clampdown on the employment of illegal immigrants.* 对雇用非法移民的打击

clan /klæn/ (**clans**) 1 N-COUNT A **clan** is a group which consists of families that are related to each other. 家族；宗族；氏族 ❑ *...rival clans.* 敌对的家族 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people with the same interests as a **clan**.（有共同利益的）集团，帮派，派系【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a powerful clan of industrialists from Monterrey.* 来自蒙特雷的势力强大的企业家集团

→ see **society**

clan|des|tine /klænˈdestɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **clandestine** is hidden or kept secret, often because it is illegal.（通常因违法而）偷偷摸摸的，暗地里的，秘密的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their clandestine meetings.* 他们的秘密会晤

clang /klæŋ/ (**clangs, clanging, clanged**) VERB When a large metal object **clangs**, it makes a loud noise. 发出噹啷声（或叮当声）；叮当作响 ❑ [v] *The door clanged shut behind them.* 门在他身后咣的一声关上了。 •N-VAR **Clang** is also a noun. ❑ *He pulled the gates to with a clang.* 他把大门咣当一声带上了。

clang|er /ˈklæŋəʳ/ (**clangers**) N-COUNT You can refer to something stupid or embarrassing that someone does or says as a **clanger**. 蠢事；失言；失礼；尴尬的错误【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 •PHRASE If you say that you have **dropped a clanger**, you mean that you have done or said something stupid or embarrassing. 做蠢事；说错话；失礼【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

clank /klæŋk/ (**clanks, clanking, clanked**) VERB When large metal objects **clank**, they make a noise because they are hitting together or hitting against something hard.（巨大金属物）发出咣当声，发出当啷声 ❑ [v] *A pan rattled and clanked.* 平底锅叮叮咣咣地响。 ❑ [v prep] *'Here we are now,' Beth said, as the train clanked into a tiny station.* 火车咣当咣当进了小站，"我们到站了，"贝丝说。 ❑ [v-ing] *...the clanking noise of the ferry.* 渡船当啷当啷的声音

clan|nish /ˈklænɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a group of people as **clannish**, you mean that they often spend time together and may seem unfriendly to other people who are not in the group. 拉帮结派的；小集团的；排外的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They were a clannish lot, not given to welcoming strangers.* 他们那帮人抱成一团，不怎么欢迎生人。

clans|man /ˈklænzmən/ (**clansmen**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Clansmen** are people who are members of the same **clan**. 宗族成员；氏族成员

clap /klæp/ (**claps, clapping, clapped**) 1 VERB When you **clap**, you hit your hands together to show appreciation or attract attention. 鼓掌；拍手；拍巴掌 ❑ [v] *The men danced and the women clapped.* 男人们跳舞，女人们拍手。 ❑ [v n] *Midge clapped her hands, calling them back to order.* 米姬拍拍手，示意他们安静下来。 ❑ [v n] *Londoners came out on to the pavement to wave and clap the marchers.* 伦敦居民走出家门，涌上街头，向游行队伍挥手、鼓掌。 •N-SING **Clap** is also a noun. ❑ *Let's give the children a big clap.* 让我们为孩子们热烈鼓掌。 2 VERB If you **clap** your hand or an object onto something, you put it there quickly and firmly. 快速而有力地放置 ❑ [v n prep] *I clapped a hand over her mouth.* 我用一只手迅速地捂住她的嘴。 3 N-COUNT A **clap of thunder** is a sudden and loud noise of thunder. 霹雳声；炸雷；响雷 4 to **clap eyes on** someone → see **eye**

clap|board /ˈklæpbɔːˈd, ˈklæbəˈd/ (**clapboards**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **clapboard** building has walls which are covered with long narrow pieces of wood, usually painted white.（建筑物）装有楔形板的 2 N-COUNT A **clapboard** is the same as a **clapperboard**. 同 clapperboard【AM 美】

ˌclapped-ˈout also **clapped out** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or a machine as **clapped-out**, you mean that they are old and no longer able to work properly.（人）老态龙钟的；（机器）破旧的，废旧的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...his clapped-out old car.* 他那辆又旧又破的车 ❑ *...clapped out comedians.* 年老体衰的喜剧演员

clapper|board /ˈklæpəˈbɔːˈd/ (**clapperboards**) also **clapper-board** N-COUNT A **clapperboard** consists of two pieces of wood that are connected by a hinge and hit together before each scene when making a film, to make it easier to match the sound and pictures of different scenes.（拍摄电影时用以确保声像同步的）拍板，响板，场记板【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **clapboard**

clap|trap /ˈklæptræp/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something that someone says as **claptrap**, you mean that it is stupid or foolish although it may sound important. 夸夸其谈；哗众取宠的空谈；蠢话【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *This is the claptrap that politicians have peddled many times before.* 这是政客们宣扬过无数次的废话。

clar|et /ˈklærət/ (**clarets**) 1 N-VAR **Claret** is a type of French red wine.（法国）波尔多红葡萄酒，红酒 2 COLOUR Something that is **claret** is purplish-red in colour. 紫红色；暗红色【LITERARY 文】

clari|fied /ˈklærɪfaɪd/ ADJ **Clarified** butter has been made clear by being heated.（黄油通过加热）提纯的，去除杂质的

clari|fy /ˈklærɪfaɪ/ (**clarifies, clarifying, clarified**) VERB To **clarify** something means to make it easier to understand, usually by explaining it in more detail. 阐明；阐释；说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A bank spokesman was unable to clarify the situation.* 一位银行发言人未能把情况解释清楚。 •**clari|fi|ca|tion** /ˌklærɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**clarifications**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The union has written to Zurich asking for clarification of the situation.* 该联盟已致函苏黎世，要求将情况解释清楚。

Word Link 词根词缀 *clar = clear* 清晰：*clarify, clarity, declare*

Word Link 词根词缀 *ify = making* 使：*clarify, diversify, intensify*

clari|net /ˌklærɪˈnet/ (**clarinets**) N-VAR A **clarinet** is a musical instrument of the woodwind family in the shape of a pipe. You play the clarinet by blowing into it and covering and uncovering the holes with your fingers. 单簧管；黑管

→ see **orchestra, woodwind**

clari|net|tist /ˌklærɪˈnetɪst/ (**clarinettists**) also **clarinetist** N-COUNT A **clarinettist** is someone who plays the clarinet. 单簧管(或黑管)演奏者

'clari|on call (**clarion calls**) N-COUNT A **clarion call** is a strong and emotional appeal to people to do something. 富有感染力的号召；召唤【LITERARY 文】❑ [+for] *Paine's words are a clarion call for democracy.* 佩因的话是对民主的召唤。

clar|ity /ˈklærɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **clarity** of something such as a book or argument is its quality of being well explained and easy to understand. (书、论点等的)清楚，清晰易懂，明晰 ❑ *...the ease and clarity with which the author explains difficult technical and scientific subjects.* 作者解释复杂的科技主题时的游刃有余、清晰透彻 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Clarity** is the ability to think clearly. 思路清晰；有条理 ❑ [+of] *In business circles he is noted for his flair and clarity of vision.* 在商界，他的天赋和远见卓识是出了名的。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Clarity** is the quality of being clear in outline or sound. (轮廓、声音的)清楚，清晰 ❑ *This remarkable technology provides far greater clarity than conventional x-rays.* 这项卓越技术可实现的清晰度比常规的 X 光高得多。

Word Link 词根词缀 *clar = clear* 清晰：*clarify, clarity, declare*

clash ◆◇ /klæʃ/ (**clashes, clashing, clashed**) ❶ VERB When people **clash**, they fight, argue, or disagree with each other. 发生冲突；打斗；争论；意见不合【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V +with] *A group of 400 demonstrators clashed with police.* 400 名示威者与警察发生了冲突。❑ [V +with] *Behind the scenes, Parsons clashed with almost everyone on the show.* 在幕后，帕森斯几乎和剧组的所有人都发生过冲突。❑ [V +over] *The United States and Israel clashed over demands for a U.N. investigation into the killings.* 美国和以色列在要求联合国对屠杀事件开展调查这一问题上意见相左。•N-COUNT **Clash** is also a noun. ❑ [+between] *There have been a number of clashes between police in riot gear and demonstrators.* 防暴警察和示威人群已发生多起冲突。[Also +with] ❷ VERB Beliefs, ideas, or qualities that **clash with** each other are very different from each other and therefore are opposed. (信仰、观点、特性)相互冲突，相互抵触，不相容 ❑ [V +with] *Don't make any policy decisions which clash with official company thinking.* 所作的任何决策都不要和公司官方理念相冲突。❑ [V] *Here, morality and good sentiments clash headlong.* 在这个问题上，道德和好心肠互不相容。•N-COUNT **Clash** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Inside government, there was a clash of views.* 政府内部意见不一。❸ VERB If one event **clashes with** another, the two events happen at the same time so that you cannot attend both of them. (两件事)时间上冲突，撞期 ❑ [V +with] *The detective changed his holiday dates when his flight was brought forward and it now clashed with the trial.* 由于航班提前，侦探更改了度假日期，但是这样一来就和审判冲突了。❹ VERB If one colour or style **clashes with** another, the colours or styles look ugly together. You can also say that two colours or styles **clash**. (色彩或风格)不协调，不搭配 ❑ [V +with] *The red door clashed with the soft, natural tones of the stone walls.* 红门和石墙柔和的自然色调不协调。❑ [V] *So what if the colours clashed?* 那么，要是色彩不搭怎么办？

clasp /klɑːsp, klæsp/ (**clasps, clasping, clasped**) ❶ VERB If you **clasp** someone or something, you hold them tightly in your hands or arms. 紧紧抓住；攥紧；抱紧 ❑ [V n] *She clasped the children to her.* 她把孩子们紧紧地搂进怀里。❑ [V-ed] *He paced the corridor, hands clasped behind his back.* 他双手紧扣背在身后，在走廊里踱来踱去。❷ N-COUNT A **clasp** is a small device that fastens something. 扣环；搭扣 ❑ [+of] *...the clasp of her handbag.* 她手提包的搭扣

class ◆◆◆ /klɑːs, klæs/ (**classes, classing, classed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **class** is a group of pupils or students who are taught together. 班级；班 ❑ *He had to spend about six months in a class with younger students.* 他不得不和一群比他小的学生在一个班里上了约 6 个月的课。❑ *Reducing class sizes should be a top priority.* 削减班级规模应该是当务之急。❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **class** is a course of teaching in a particular subject. 课；课程 ❑ *He acquired a law degree by taking classes at night.* 他通过读夜校获得了法律学位。❑ *I go to dance classes here in New York.* 我在纽约上舞蹈课。❸ N-UNCOUNT [in N] If you do something **in class**, you do it during a lesson in school. 课堂；上课时间 ❑ *There is lots of reading in class.* 课上要进行大量的阅读。❹ N-SING The students in a school or university who finish their course in a particular year are often referred to as the **class of** that year. (学校的)…届毕业生 ❑ [+of] *These two members of Yale's Class of '57 never miss a reunion.* 这两个耶鲁大学 57 届毕业生每次同学聚会都参加。❺ N-VAR **Class** refers to the division of people in a society into groups according to their social status. 社会等级；阶级；阶层 ❑ *...the relationship between social classes.* 社会阶级关系 ❑ *...the characteristics of the British class structure.* 英国阶级结构的特点 ❻ → see also **chattering classes, middle class, upper class, working class** ❼ N-COUNT A **class of** things is a group of them with similar characteristics. 类别；种类；等级 ❑ [+of] *...the division of the stars into six classes of brightness.* 按照亮度将恒星分为 6 个等级 ❽ VERB If someone or something is **classed as** a particular thing, they are regarded as belonging to that group of things. 把…归类；把…视为 ❑ [be V-ed +as] *Since the birds inter-breed they cannot be classed as different species.* 由于这些鸟进行杂交繁殖，不能把它们归为不同的物种。❑ [V pron-refl +as] *I class myself as an ordinary working person.* 我把自己当成一个普通的上班族。❑ [V n +as] *I would class my garden as medium in size.* 我的花园只能算是中等大小。❑ [V-ed +as] *Malaysia wants to send back refugees classed as economic migrants.* 马来西亚想遣返那些被归为经济移民的难民。❾ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **class**, you mean that they are elegant and sophisticated. 优雅；典雅；风度；品位【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *He's got the same style off the pitch as he has on it—sheer class.* 他场上场下都是一个样——极具风度。❿ → see also **business class, first-class, second-class, third-class, top-class, world-class** ⓫ PHRASE If someone is **in a class of their own**, they have more of a particular skill or quality than anyone else. If something is **in a class of its own**, it is better than any other similar thing. 独领风骚的；独一无二的；出类拔萃的 ❑ *As a player, he was in a class of his own.* 身为一名运动员，他是出类拔萃的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *class* with:

N. class **for beginners** 初级班，class **size** 班级规模，**students in a** class 班级学生 ❶
leisure class 有闲阶层，class **struggle** 阶级斗争，**working** class 工人阶级 ❺
V. **teach a** class 授课 ❶
take a class (学生)上课 ❷
ADJ. **social** class 社会阶层 ❺

,class 'ac|tion (**class actions**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **class action** is a legal case brought by a group of people rather than an individual. 集体诉讼

'class-conscious ADJ Someone who is **class-conscious** is very aware of the differences between the various classes of people in society, and often has a strong feeling of belonging to a particular class. 阶级意识强烈的；有强烈社会阶层意识的 ❑ *Nineteenth-century Britain was a class-conscious society.* 19 世纪的英国是个阶级意识强烈的社会。•**class-consciousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was very little snobbery or class-consciousness in the wartime navy.* 战时的海军中很少有势利眼，阶级意识也不强。

clas|sic ◆◇ /ˈklæsɪk/ (**classics**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **classic** example of a thing or situation has all the features which you expect such a thing or situation to have. 典型的 ❑ *The debate in the mainstream press has been a classic example of British hypocrisy.* 主流媒体上的辩论是英国式虚伪的典型例子。❑ *His first two goals were classic cases of being in the right place at the right time.* 他的头两粒进球是站位和时机把握的典范。•N-COUNT **Classic** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *It was a classic of interrogation: first the bully, then the kind one who offers sympathy.* 那是典型的审问方式：先来一个唱白脸，再来一个唱红脸。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **classic** film, piece of writing, or piece of music is of very high quality and has become a standard against which similar things are judged. (电影、著作、音乐)经典的，典范的，最优秀的 ❑ *...the classic children's film Huckleberry Finn.* 经典儿童电影《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》❑ *...a classic study of the American penal system.* 对美国刑罚制度研究的典范 •N-COUNT

Classic is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The record won a gold award and remains one of the classics of modern popular music.* 那张唱片曾赢得金奖，而且时至今日仍是现代流行音乐的经典作品之一。❑ *...a film classic.* 经典电影 3 N-COUNT A **classic** is a book which is well-known and considered to be of a high literary standard. You can refer to such books generally as **the classics.** 文学经典；名著；杰作 ❑ *As I grow older, I like to reread the classics regularly.* 随着年龄渐长，我喜欢经常重读经典著作。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Classic** style is simple and traditional and is not affected by changes in fashion. （风格）传统的，古雅的，古朴的 ❑ *Wear classic clothes which feel good and look good.* 穿些舒适而又好看的传统服装。❑ *These are classic designs which will fit in well anywhere.* 这是些百搭的古雅图案。 5 N-UNCOUNT **Classics** is the study of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, especially their languages, literature, and philosophy. （尤指对古希腊、古罗马的语言、文学、哲学的）古典文化研究 ❑ *...a Classics degree.* 古典文化研究学位

clas|si|cal ♦◇ /ˈklæsɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **classical** to describe something that is traditional in form, style, or content. （形式、风格或内容）传统的，正统的，古典的 ❑ *Fokine did not change the steps of classical ballet; instead he found new ways of using them.* 福金没有改变传统芭蕾舞的舞步，而是另辟蹊径对这些舞步加以运用。❑ *...the scientific attitude of Smith and earlier classical economists.* 亚当·斯密和早期古典经济学家的科学态度 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Classical** music is music that is considered to be serious and of lasting value. （音乐）古典的，严肃的 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Classical** is used to describe things which relate to the ancient Greek or Roman civilizations. 古希腊（或古罗马）文明的 ❑ *...the healers of ancient Egypt and classical Greece.* 古埃及和古希腊的治疗术士

→ see **genre**

clas|si|cal|ly /ˈklæsɪkli/ 1 ADV [ADV -ed] Someone who has been **classically** trained in something such as art, music, or ballet has learned the traditional skills and methods of that subject. （在艺术、音乐、芭蕾舞等方面的训练）正规地，传统地 ❑ *Peter is a classically-trained pianist.* 彼得是受过正规训练的钢琴家。 2 ADV [ADV adj/-ed] **Classically** is used to indicate that something is based on or reminds people of the culture of ancient Greece and Rome. 基于古希腊和古罗马文化地；与古希腊和古罗马文化有关地 ❑ *...the classically-inspired church of S. Francesco.* 建筑风格受古希腊与古罗马文明启发的圣弗朗西斯科教堂

clas|si|cism /ˈklæsɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Classicism** is a style of art practised especially in the 18th century in Europe. It has simple regular forms and the artist does not attempt to express strong emotions. （尤指欧洲 18 世纪的）古典主义

clas|si|cist /ˈklæsɪsɪst/ (**classicists**) 1 N-COUNT A **classicist** is someone who studies the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, especially their languages, literature, and philosophy. （尤指研究古希腊、古罗马的语言、文学、哲学的）古典学者，古典文化研究者 2 N-COUNT In the arts, especially in architecture, a **classicist** is someone who follows the principles of classicism in their work. （尤指建筑等艺术领域的）古典主义者

clas|si|fi|ca|tion /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**classifications**) 1 N-COUNT A **classification** is a division or category in a system which divides things into groups or types. 分类；归类；类别；种类 ❑ [+of] *Its tariffs cater for four basic classifications of customer.* 它的价目表适合 4 个基本类别的顾客。 2 → see also **classify**

clas|si|fied /ˈklæsɪfaɪd/ ADJ **Classified** information or documents are officially secret. （信息或文件）机密的，保密的 ❑ *He has a security clearance that allows him access to classified information.* 他持有安全许可，可以接触机密信息。

ˌclas|si|fied ˈad (**classified ads**) N-COUNT **Classified ads** or **classified advertisements** are small advertisements in a newspaper or magazine. They are usually from a person or small company. （报刊上的）分类广告

clas|si|fieds /ˈklæsɪfaɪdz/ N-PLURAL **The classifieds** are the same as **classified ad.** 同 classified ads

clas|si|fy /ˈklæsɪfaɪ/ (**classifies, classifying, classified**) VERB To **classify** things means to divide them into groups or types so that things with similar characteristics are in the same group. 把…分类；为…归类 ❑ [v n] *It is necessary initially to classify the headaches into certain types.* 首先，必须将头痛分为几个类型。❑ [v n +as] *The coroner immediately classified his death as a suicide.* 验尸官立即断定他的死亡属于自杀。•**clas|si|fi|ca|tion** /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**classifications**) N-VAR ❑ *...the British Board of Film Classification.* 英国电影分级委员会 ❑ *...the arbitrary classification of knowledge into fields of study.* 将知识随意地分为不同的研究领域

class|less /ˈklɑːsləs, ˈklæs-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] When politicians talk about a **classless** society, they mean a society in which people are not affected by social status. 无阶级的；不分阶级的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...the new Prime Minister's vision of a classless society.* 新首相对无阶级社会的展望

class|mate /ˈklɑːsmeɪt, ˈklæs-/ (**classmates**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **classmates** are students who are in the same class as you at school or college. 同班同学

class|room /ˈklɑːsruːm, ˈklæs-/ (**classrooms**) N-COUNT A **classroom** is a room in a school where lessons take place. 教室

classy /ˈklɑːsi, ˈklæsi/ (**classier, classiest**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **classy**, you mean they are stylish and sophisticated. 有气派的；时尚的；高级的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The German star put in a classy performance.* 这位德国明星展示了一流演技。

clat|ter /ˈklætəʳ/ (**clatters, clattering, clattered**) 1 VERB If you say that people or things **clatter** somewhere, you mean that they move there noisily. （移动时）发出声响 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He turned and clattered down the stairs.* 他转过身，噔噔噔地下了楼梯。 2 VERB If something hard **clatters**, it makes repeated short noises as it hits against another hard thing. （硬物）发出碰撞声【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep] *She set her cup down, and it clattered against the saucer.* 她放下杯子时在茶碟上咣当碰了一下。•N-SING **Clatter** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *From somewhere distant he heard the clatter of a typewriter.* 他听见从远处什么地方传来打字机的嗒嗒声。

clause /klɔːz/ (**clauses**) 1 N-COUNT A **clause** is a section of a legal document. （法律文书的）条款 ❑ *He has a clause in his contract which entitles him to a percentage of the profits.* 他的合同中有一项条款，使他有权分得一定比例的利润。❑ *...a complaint alleging a breach of clause 4 of the code.* 声称违犯了法规第 4 条有关规定的投诉 2 N-COUNT In grammar, a **clause** is a group of words containing a verb. Sentences contain one or more clauses. There are finite clauses and non-finite clauses. （语法）分句，从句，子句 3 → see also **main clause, relative clause, subordinate clause**

claus|tro|pho|bia /ˌklɔːstrəˈfəʊbiə/ N-UNCOUNT Someone who suffers from **claustrophobia** feels very uncomfortable or anxious when they are in small or enclosed places. 幽闭恐惧症

Word Link 词根词缀 *phob = fear 害怕 : agoraphobia, claustrophobia, phobia*

claus|tro|pho|bic /ˌklɔːstrəˈfəʊbɪk/ 1 ADJ You describe a place or situation as **claustrophobic** when it makes you feel uncomfortable and unhappy because you are enclosed or restricted. （地方等）引起幽闭恐惧的 ❑ *They lived in an unhealthily claustrophobic atmosphere.* 他们生活在一种令人感到幽闭恐惧的不健康氛围里。❑ *The house felt too claustrophobic.* 这所房子太让人感到幽闭恐惧了。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **claustrophobic**, you feel very uncomfortable or anxious when you are in a small, crowded, or enclosed place. 感觉幽闭恐惧的 ❑ *The churning, pressing crowds made her feel claustrophobic.* 挤来挤去的密集人群使她感到一种透不过气的恐惧。

clavi|chord /ˈklævɪkɔːᵊd/ (**clavichords**) N-VAR A **clavichord** is a musical instrument rather like a small piano. When you press the keys, small pieces of metal come up and hit the strings. Clavichords were especially popular during the eighteenth century. 古钢琴，击弦古钢琴（尤流行于 18 世纪）

clavi|cle /ˈklævɪkᵊl/ (**clavicles**) N-COUNT Your **clavicles** are your collar bones. 锁骨【MEDICAL 医】

claw /klɔː/ (**claws, clawing, clawed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **claws** of a bird or animal are the thin, hard, curved nails at the end of its feet. （鸟兽的）爪，脚爪 ❑ *The cat tried to cling to the*

edge by its claws. 猫试图用爪子抓住边缘。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **claws** of a lobster, crab, or scorpion are the two pointed parts at the end of its legs which are used for holding things. (龙虾、螃蟹、蝎子等的)螯，钳 3 VERB If an animal **claws at** something, it scratches or damages it with its claws. (用爪子)抓(破)，撕(伤)，挠(坏) ❑ [v +at] *The wolf clawed at the tree and howled the whole night.* 那匹狼在树上抓来抓去，嚎了一整夜。 [Also v n] 4 VERB To **claw at** something means to try very hard to get hold of it. 使劲抓住；用力抓住 ❑ [v +at] *His fingers clawed at Blake's wrist.* 他的手指紧紧抓住布莱克的手腕。 [Also v n] 5 VERB If you **claw** your **way** somewhere, you move there with great difficulty, trying desperately to find things to hold on to. (抓住东西)费力前进 ❑ [v way prep/adv] *Some did manage to claw their way up iron ladders to the safety of the upper deck.* 的确有人设法抓住铁梯爬上了顶层甲板，脱离了危险。

▶**claw back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **claws back** some of the money or power they had lost, they get some of it back again. 捞回，夺回(钱财或权势)【BRIT 英】❑ [v P n] *They will eventually be able to claw back all or most of the debt.* 他们最终能捞回全部或大部分的债务。 [Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a government **claws back** money, it finds a way of taking money back from people that it gave money to in another way. (政府)追回(已支付给民众的款项)【BRIT 英】❑ [v P n] *The Chancellor will try to claw back £3.5 billion in next year's Budget.* 财政大臣在明年的预算中将争取收回 35 亿英镑。 [Also v n P]

→ see **bird**

clay /kleɪ/ (**clays**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Clay** is a kind of earth that is soft when it is wet and hard when it is dry. Clay is shaped and baked to make things such as pots and bricks. 黏土；陶土 ❑ *...the heavy clay soils of Cambridgeshire.* 剑桥郡的重黏土质土壤 ❑ *As the wheel turned, the potter shaped and squeezed the lump of clay into a graceful shape.* 随着陶轮的转动，制陶工人挤压黏土团，塑出优美的造型。 ❑ *...a little clay pot.* 小陶罐 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N, N n] In tennis, matches played on **clay** are played on courts whose surface is covered with finely crushed stones or brick. 红土网球场；沙地网球场 ❑ *He was a clay-court specialist who won Wimbledon five times.* 他是红土场上的专家，曾 5 次在温布尔登夺冠。

→ see **pottery**

clay pi|geon (**clay pigeons**) N-COUNT [usu N n] **Clay pigeons** are discs of baked clay which are thrown into the air by a machine as targets for gun shooting practice. (供射击训练用的)泥鸽，碟形飞靶 ❑ *...hunting and clay-pigeon shooting.* 狩猎和飞碟射击

clean ↔ /kliːn/ (**cleaner, cleanest, cleans, cleaning, cleaned**) 1 ADJ Something that is **clean** is free from dirt or unwanted marks. 干净的；洁净的；无污迹的 ❑ *He wore his cleanest slacks, a clean shirt and a navy blazer.* 他穿着他最干净的便裤、洁净的衬衫和藏青色上装。 ❑ *Disease has not been a problem because clean water is available.* 不必担心会生病，因为能喝上干净水。 ❑ *The metro is efficient and spotlessly clean.* 地铁非常快捷，而且一尘不染。 2 ADJ You say that people or animals are **clean** when they keep themselves or their surroundings clean. (人或动物)讲卫生的，爱干净的 3 ADJ A **clean** fuel or chemical process does not create many harmful or polluting substances. (燃料或化学作用)无害的，无污染的，清洁的 ❑ *Fans of electric cars say they are clean, quiet and economical.* 电动汽车迷说，电动车清洁、无噪音而且省钱。 •**clean|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Manufacturers are working with new fuels to find one that burns more cleanly than petrol.* 制造商正在研制新型燃料，以找到一种比汽油更清洁的燃料。 4 VERB If you **clean** something or **clean** dirt off it, you make it free from dirt and unwanted marks, for example by washing or wiping it. If something **cleans** easily, it is easy to clean. 清洗；清除；擦拭；擦洗 ❑ [v n] *Her father cleaned his glasses with a paper napkin.* 她父亲用纸巾把眼镜擦干净。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *It took half an hour to clean the orange powder off the bath.* 花了半个钟头才把浴缸上的柑橘粉擦洗掉。 ❑ [v adv] *Wood flooring not only cleans easily, but it's environmentally friendly into the bargain.* 木地板不光容易打扫，而且还环保。 •N-SING **Clean** is also a noun. ❑ *Give the cooker a good clean.* 把炊具好好清洗一下。 5 VERB If you **clean** a room or house, you make the inside of it and the furniture in it free from dirt and dust. 打扫，清扫(房间、房屋) ❑ [v] *With them also lived Mary Burinda, who cooked and cleaned.* 和他们同住的还有玛丽·伯琳达，她负责做饭和打扫卫生。 ❑ [v n] *She got up early and cleaned the flat.* 她早早就起了床，把公寓打扫干净。 •**clean|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I do the cleaning myself.* 我自己动手打扫卫生。 6 ADJ If you describe something such as a book, joke, or lifestyle as **clean**, you think that they are not sexually immoral or offensive. (书籍、笑话、生活方式)文明的，不淫秽的，不下流的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They're trying to show clean, wholesome, decent movies.* 他们在想办法播放文明、健康、内容得体的电影。 ❑ *Flirting is good clean fun.* 打情骂俏无伤大雅，还别有一番趣味。 7 ADJ If someone has a **clean** reputation or record, they have never done anything illegal or wrong. (名声、履历)无污点的，清白的 ❑ *Accusations of tax evasion have tarnished his clean image.* 避税的指控使他的清白形象蒙污。 ❑ *You can hire these from most car hire firms, provided you have a clean driving licence.* 只要你的驾照没有违规记录，就可以从多数租车公司租到这些车。 8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **clean** game or fight is carried out fairly, according to the rules. (比赛或打斗)无舞弊行为的，公平的，不违规的 ❑ *He called for a clean fight in the election and an end to 'negative campaigning'.* 他呼吁选举中进行公平竞争，结束"负面竞选"。 •**clean|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *The game had been cleanly fought.* 比赛双方严守规则。 9 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **clean** sheet of paper has no writing or drawing on it. (纸张)空白的，无字迹的 ❑ *Take a clean sheet of paper and down the left-hand side make a list.* 拿一张白纸，在左下方列个单子。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] If you make a **clean** break or start, you end a situation completely and start again in a different way. (结束、开始)完全的，干脆的 ❑ *She wanted to make a clean break from her mother and father.* 她想和父母一刀两断。 11 ADV [oft ADV before v] **Clean** is used to emphasize that something was done completely. (用于加强语气)完全，彻底【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It burned clean through the seat of my overalls.* 它把我工装裤的裤裆完全烧掉了。 ❑ *I clean forgot everything I had prepared.* 我把准备的东西忘了个一干二净。 12 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe an action as **clean** to indicate that it is carried out simply and quickly without mistakes. (动作)干脆利落的，快速无误的 ❑ *They were more concerned about the dogs' welfare than a clean getaway.* 他们更加关心那些狗的安危，而非自己如何干净利落地脱身。 •**clean|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *I struck the ball cleanly and my shot was on target.* 我干脆利落地击球，命中了目标。 13 PHRASE If you **come clean about** something that you have been keeping secret, you admit it or tell people about it. 坦白承认；和盘托出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*about*] *It would be better if you come clean about it and let her know what kind of man she is seeing.* 你最好一五一十地告诉她，让她知道她正在交往的那个男人是个什么货色。 [Also +*on*] 14 **to clean up** your **act** → see **act** 15 **to keep** your **nose clean** → see **nose** 16 **a clean slate** → see **slate** 17 **to wipe the slate clean** → see **slate** 18 **a clean sweep** → see **sweep** 19 **clean as a whistle** → see **whistle**

▶**clean out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **clean out** something such as a cupboard, room, or container, you take everything out of it and clean the inside of it thoroughly. 彻底清理(橱柜、房间、容器等)；把…打扫干净 ❑ [v P n] *Mr. Wall asked if I would help him clean out the bins.* 沃尔先生问我能不能帮他把各个箱子彻底清理一遍。 ❑ [v n P] *If you are using the same pan, clean it out.* 如果还用同一个平底锅，要把它清理干净。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cleans** you **out**, they take all the money and valuables you have. If they **clean out** a place, they take everything of value that is in it. 把…抢光；把…洗劫一空【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *I'm sure the burglars waited until my insurance claim was through and came back to clean me out again.* 我敢肯定，窃贼们一定是等着我领到了保险赔偿金，然后回来再次把我洗劫一空。 ❑ [v P n] *When they first captured the port, they virtually cleaned out its warehouses.* 他们刚占领港口时，把那里的仓库简直抢了个精光。

▶**clean up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **clean up** a mess or **clean up** a place where there is a mess, you make things tidy and free of dirt again. 打扫；清扫；把…弄干净 ❑ [v P n] *Police in the city have been cleaning up the debris left by a day of violent confrontation.* 该市警察一直在清理一天的暴力冲突后留下的碎石残砖。 ❑ [v P] *Nina and Mary were in the kitchen, cleaning up after dinner.* 吃过晚饭，

尼娜和玛丽在厨房里收拾。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **clean up** something such as the environment or an industrial process means to make it free from substances or processes that cause pollution. 清理，清除（污染物）❑ [v p n] *Under pressure from the public, many regional governments cleaned up their beaches.* 迫于公众压力，许多地区政府对各自海滩进行了清理。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If the police or authorities **clean up** a place or area of activity, they make it free from crime, corruption, and other unacceptable forms of behaviour.（警方或当局）肃清，整肃（犯罪、腐败等）❑ [v pron-refl p] *After years of neglect and decline the city was cleaning itself up.* 多年的玩忽职守和经济萧条过后，这个城市在进行自我整顿。❑ [v p n] *Since then, the authorities have tried to clean up the sport.* 从那以后，有关当局已努力整顿这项运动。4 PHRASAL VERB If you go and **clean up**, you make yourself clean and tidy, especially after doing something that has made you dirty.（尤指在干脏活儿后）收拾干净，弄整洁 ❑ [*get* v-ed p] *Johnny, go inside and get cleaned up.* 约翰尼，进去把自己收拾干净。❑ [v n p] *I cleaned myself up a bit, and got the baby ready.* 我拾掇了一下自己，把宝宝也收拾妥当。5 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cleans up**, they make a large profit or get a lot of money. 获得巨额利润；赚大钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *It has cleaned up at the box office.* 它在票房上赚得盆满钵满。

▶**clean up after** PHRASAL VERB If you **clean up after** someone, you clean or tidy a place that they have made dirty or untidy. 跟在…后面收拾 ❑ [v p p n] *At the end, he nursed Lilly and cleaned up after her without minding.* 最后，他毫无怨言地照料莉莉并为她打理收拾。

→ see **dry-cleaning, soap**

Thesaurus 同类词 *clean* Also look up:

ADJ. neat, pure; (*ant.*) dirty, filthy 1
V. launder, rinse, wash; (*ant.*) dirty, soil, stain 4

ˌclean-ˈcut ADJ Someone, especially a boy or man, who is **clean-cut** has a neat, tidy appearance.（尤指男子）外表整洁的，衣着利落的❑ *…his clean-cut good looks.* 他那整洁英俊的外表

clean|er /ˈkliːnəʳ/ (**cleaners**) 1 N-COUNT A **cleaner** is someone who is employed to clean the rooms and furniture inside a building.（大楼的）保洁员，清洁工 2 N-COUNT [n N] A **cleaner** is someone whose job is to clean a particular type of thing.（专业的）清洁工 ❑ *He was a window cleaner.* 他是个窗户清洁工。3 N-VAR [usu n N] A **cleaner** is a substance used for cleaning things. 清洗剂；去污剂 ❑ *…oven cleaner.* 烤箱清洁剂 ❑ *…abrasive cleaners.* 擦洗剂 4 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **cleaner** is a device used for cleaning things. 清洁器；吸尘器 ❑ *…an air cleaner.* 空气净化器 5 → see also **pipe cleaner, vacuum cleaner** 6 N-COUNT A **cleaner** or a **cleaner's** is a shop where things such as clothes are dry-cleaned. 干洗店

ˈclean|ing lady (**cleaning ladies**) N-COUNT A **cleaning lady** is a woman who is employed to clean the rooms and furniture inside a building.（大楼等的）清洁女工

ˈclean|ing wom|an (**cleaning women**) N-COUNT A **cleaning woman** is the same as a **cleaning lady**. 同 cleaning lady

clean|li|ness /ˈklenlɪnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cleanliness** is the degree to which people keep themselves and their surroundings clean. 卫生；清洁；干净 ❑ *Many of Britain's beaches fail to meet minimum standards of cleanliness.* 英国许多海滩连最起码的卫生标准都达不到。❑ *…the importance of personal cleanliness.* 个人卫生的重要性

cleanse /klenz/ (**cleanses, cleansing, cleansed**) 1 VERB To **cleanse** a place, person, or organization **of** something dirty, unpleasant, or evil means to make them free from it. 清洗；净化 ❑ [v pron-refl +*of*] *Straight after your last cigarette your body will begin to cleanse itself of tobacco toxins.* 一旦停止抽烟，人体立刻就会开始清除体内的烟草毒素。❑ [v n] *Confession cleanses the soul.* 忏悔净化灵魂。2 VERB If you **cleanse** your skin or a wound, you clean it. 清理，清洗（皮肤或伤口）❑ [v n] *Catherine demonstrated the proper way to cleanse the face.* 凯瑟琳演示了洁面的正确方法。❑ [v-ing] *…cleansing lotions.* 清洗液

cleans|er /ˈklenzəʳ/ (**cleansers**) 1 N-VAR A **cleanser** is a liquid or cream that you use for cleaning your skin. 洁肤液；洗面奶；洁面乳 2 N-VAR A **cleanser** is a liquid or powder that you use in cleaning kitchens and bathrooms.（清洗厨房、卫生间的）清洁剂，去污粉【mainly AM 主美】

ˌclean-ˈshaven ADJ If a man is **clean-shaven**, he does not have a beard or a moustache. 胡子刮干净的；不蓄须的

ˈclean-up (**clean-ups**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cleanup**

N-COUNT A **clean-up** is the removing of dirt, pollution, crime, or corruption from somewhere. 打扫；清洗；肃清；整顿 ❑ [+*of*] *…the need for a clean-up of Italian institutions.* 对意大利各机构进行整顿的必要性 ❑ *The Governor has now called in the National Guard to assist the cleanup operation.* 总督已经调动了国民卫队协助清剿行动。

clear ◆◆◆ /klɪəʳ/ (**clearer, clearest, clears, clearing, cleared**) 1 ADJ Something that is **clear** is easy to understand, see, or hear. 易懂的；明白的；清楚的 ❑ *The book is clear, readable and adequately illustrated.* 这本书明白易懂，可读性强，插图丰富。❑ *The space telescope has taken the clearest pictures ever of Pluto.* 太空望远镜拍摄到了迄今为止最清晰的冥王星的照片。❑ *He repeated his answer, this time in a clear, firm tone of voice.* 他重复了一遍自己的回答，这次声音清晰，语气坚定。•**clear|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Whales journey up the coast of Africa, clearly visible from the beach.* 鲸鱼群沿着非洲海岸往北游去，站在海滩上就能看得很清楚。❑ *It was important for children to learn to express themselves clearly.* 孩子学会清楚地表达自己很重要。2 ADJ Something that is **clear** is obvious and impossible to be mistaken about. 明显的；显然的；明白无误的 ❑ *It was a clear case of homicide.* 这显然是一宗杀人案。❑ *The clear message of the scientific reports is that there should be a drastic cut in car use.* 那些科学报告清清楚楚地告诉人们应该大幅削减汽车使用量。❑ *A spokesman said the British government's position is perfectly clear.* 一位发言人说，英国政府的立场是非常明确的。❑ *It's not clear whether the incident was an accident or deliberate.* 还不清楚这起事件是意外还是蓄意所为。•**clear|ly** ADV ❑ *Clearly, the police cannot break the law in order to enforce it.* 显然，警方不能为了执法而犯法。3 ADJ If you are **clear about** something, you understand it completely. 完全了解的；明白的；清楚的 ❑ [+*about*] *It is important to be clear about what Chomsky is doing here.* 很有必要搞清乔姆斯基在这儿干什么。❑ *People use scientific terms with no clear idea of their meaning.* 人们使用科学术语，但并非很清楚其含义。[Also +*on*] 4 ADJ If your mind or your way of thinking is **clear**, you are able to think sensibly and reasonably, and you are not affected by confusion or by a drug such as alcohol.（头脑或思路）清楚的，清晰的，清醒的，不糊涂的 ❑ *She needed a clear head to carry out her instructions.* 她需要一个头脑清醒的人来执行自己的指令。•**clear|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The only time I can think clearly is when I'm alone.* 我只有独处时思路才会清晰。5 VERB To **clear** your mind or your head means to free it from confused thoughts or from the effects of a drug such as alcohol. 理清（思路）；使（头脑）清醒 ❑ [v n] *He walked up Fifth Avenue to clear his head.* 他沿着第五大道走了走，好让大脑清醒清醒。❑ [v n +*of*] *Our therapists will show you how to clear your mind of worries.* 我们的治疗师会教你如何消除心中的忧虑。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **clear** substance is one which you can see through and which has no colour, like clean water. 透明的；清澈的 ❑ *…a clear glass panel.* 透明的玻璃板 ❑ *The water is clear and plenty of fish are visible.* 水清澈见底，能看见许多鱼。7 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a surface, place, or view is **clear**, it is free of unwanted objects or obstacles.（表面）收拾干净的；（地方）畅通的；（视野）无阻碍的 ❑ *The runway is clear—go ahead and land.* 跑道畅通无阻，开始着陆吧。❑ [+*of*] *Caroline prefers her worktops to be clear of clutter.* 卡罗琳喜欢把厨房台面收拾得整整齐齐。❑ *The windows will allow a clear view of the beach.* 透过窗户，海滩一览无余。8 VERB When you **clear** an area or place or **clear** something **from** it, you remove things from it that you do not want to be there. 清除；清理 ❑ [v n] *To clear the land and harvest the bananas they decided they needed a male workforce.* 为了清理那片地和收割香蕉，他们决定雇请一队男劳力。❑ [v n +*of*] Also v n with adv] *Workers could not clear the tunnels of smoke.* 工人们无法清除隧道里的烟雾。❑ [v n +*from*, Also v n with adv] *Firemen were still clearing rubble from apartments damaged at the scene of the attack.* 消防队员仍在从袭击现场遭到毁坏的公寓里往外清理瓦砾。[Also v n +*off*] 9 VERB

If something or someone **clears** the way or the path **for** something to happen, they make it possible.（为…）清理道路；（为…）扫清障碍 ❑ [v n +for] *The Prime Minister resigned today, clearing the way for the formation of a new government.* 首相今天的辞职为新政府的组建扫清了道路。 10 ADJ If it is a **clear** day or if the sky is **clear**, there is no mist, rain, or cloud.（天气或天空）晴朗的 ❑ *On a clear day you can see the French coast.* 天气晴朗时可以望见法国海岸。❑ *The winter sky was clear.* 冬天的天空万里无云。 11 VERB When fog or mist **clears**, it gradually disappears.（雾霭）消散，退去 ❑ [v] *The early morning mist had cleared.* 晨雾散去了。 12 ADJ **Clear** eyes look healthy, attractive, and shining.（眼睛）清澈的，有神的，明亮的 ❑ *...clear blue eyes.* 清澈的蓝眼睛 ❑ *Her eyes were clear and steady.* 她的眼神清澈而坚定。 13 ADJ If your skin is **clear**, it is healthy and free from spots.（皮肤）光洁的，无斑点的 14 ADJ If you say that your conscience is **clear**, you mean you do not think you have done anything wrong.（良心）无愧的，不内疚的 ❑ *Mr Garcia said his conscience was clear over the jail incidents.* 加西亚先生说他对监狱中发生的事件问心无愧。 15 ADJ If something or someone is **clear of** something else, it is not touching it or is a safe distance away from it. 不接触的；远离的；在安全距离以外的 ❑ [+of] *As soon as he was clear of the terminal building he looked round.* 他一离开机场大楼，就环顾了一下四周。 16 VERB If an animal or person **clears** an object or **clears** a certain height, they jump over the object, or over something that height, without touching it. 跳过；越过 ❑ [v n] *Sotomayor, the Cuban holder of the world high jump record, cleared 2.36 metres.* 古巴的世界跳高纪录保持者索托马约尔跳过了 2.36 米。 17 VERB When a bank **clears** a cheque or when a cheque **clears**, the bank agrees to pay the sum of money mentioned on it. 兑现（支票）；（支票）结算 ❑ [v n] *Polish banks can still take two or three weeks to clear a cheque.* 在波兰，银行兑现支票可能还需要两三个星期。❑ [v] *Allow time for the cheque to clear.* 留出时间兑现支票。 18 VERB [usu passive] If a course of action **is cleared**, people in authority give permission for it to happen. 批准，准许（行动）❑ [be v-ed] *Linda Gradstein has this report from Jerusalem, which was cleared by an Israeli censor.* 琳达·格拉德斯坦的这份报道来自耶路撒冷，它已经通过了以色列方面的审查。❑ [be v-ed +for] *Within an hour, the helicopter was cleared for take-off.* 不到一个小时，直升机获准起飞。[Also be v-ed to-inf] 19 VERB If someone **is cleared**, they are proved to be not guilty of a crime or mistake. 证明无罪；证实无过错 ❑ [be v-ed of n/v-ing] *She was cleared of murder and jailed for just five years for manslaughter.* 她洗脱了谋杀的罪名，仅以过失杀人罪被判 5 年监禁。❑ [v n] *In a final effort to clear her name, Eunice has written a book.* 尤妮斯写了本书，最后一次试图证明自己的清白。 20 → see also **clearing, crystal clear** 21 CONVENTION You can say **'Is that clear?'** or **'Do I make myself clear?'** after you have told someone your wishes or instructions, to make sure that they have understood you, and to emphasize your authority.（用于确定自己的话被理解以及强调权威性）听懂了吗？我说明白了吗？ ❑ *We're only going for half an hour, and you're not going to buy anything. Is that clear?* 我们只去半个小时，而且你什么都不能买。听清楚了没有？ 22 PHRASE If someone is **in the clear**, they are not in danger, or are not blamed or suspected of anything. 没有危险的；不受责备的；不受怀疑的 ❑ *The Audit Commission said that the ministry was in the clear.* 审计署称该政府部门没有问题。 23 PHRASE If you **make** something **clear**, you say something in a way that makes it impossible for there to be any doubt about your meaning, wishes, or intentions. 把…表达清楚；把…说明白 ❑ [PHR that] *Mr O'Friel made it clear that further insults of this kind would not be tolerated.* 奥弗里尔先生明确表示，绝不容忍这样的侮辱行为再次发生。❑ *The far-right has now made its intentions clear.* 极右势力已经清楚地表明了其意图。 24 PHRASE If something or someone is a certain amount **clear of** a competitor, they are that amount ahead of them in a competition or race. 高出，超出，多出（竞争对手）【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *Keegan's team are now seven points clear of West Ham.* 基根率领的球队现在领先西汉姆联队 7 分。❑ [+of] *He crossed the line three seconds clear of Tom Snape.* 他领先汤姆·斯内普 3 秒冲过终点线。 25 PHRASE If you **steer clear** or **stay clear of** someone or something, you avoid them. 避开；绕开 ❑ [+of] *The rabbis try to steer clear of political questions.* 拉比们力图避开政治问题。 26 to **clear the air** → see **air** 27 **the coast is clear** → see **coast** 28 to **clear the decks** → see **deck** 29 **loud and clear** → see **loud** 30 to **clear** your **throat** → see **throat**

▶**clear away** PHRASAL VERB When you **clear** things **away** or **clear away**, you put away the things that you have been using, especially for eating or cooking. 将…收走；把…拿开；（尤指）收拾餐具 ❑ [v p n] *The waitress had cleared away the plates and brought coffee.* 女服务生收拾走盘子，端来了咖啡。❑ [v p] *Tania cooked, served, and cleared away.* 塔妮娅做饭，上菜，还收拾了餐具。[Also v n p]

▶**clear off** PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **clear off**, you are telling them rather rudely to go away. 滚蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v p] *The boys told me to clear off.* 那些男孩让我滚开。

▶**clear out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **clear out of** a place or to **clear out**, you are telling them rather rudely to leave the place. 滚开；滚出去【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v p +of] *She turned to the others in the room. 'The rest of you clear out of here.'* 她转身对房间里的其他人说："你们其余人给我滚出去。"❑ [v p] *'Clear out!' he bawled. 'Private property!'* "滚出去！"他高声骂道，"这是私人住宅！" 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **clear out** a container, room, or house, you tidy it and throw away the things in it that you no longer want. 清理，整理（容器、房间等）❑ [v p n] *I took the precaution of clearing out my desk before I left.* 我临走时特地事先把办公桌清理了一下。[Also v n p] 3 → see also **clear-out**

▶**clear up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **clear up** or **clear** a place **up**, you tidy things and put them away. 整理；收拾 ❑ [v p] *After breakfast they played while I cleared up.* 早饭后，他们玩耍，我收拾餐具。❑ [v p n] *I cleared up my room.* 我把我的房间整理了一下。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **clear up** a problem, misunderstanding, or mystery means to settle it or find a satisfactory explanation for it. 解决（问题）；消除（误会）；揭开（谜团）❑ [be v-ed p] *During dinner the confusion was cleared up: they had mistaken me for Kenny.* 吃晚饭时疑惑消除了：原来他们把我当成肯尼了。[Also v n p, v p n] 3 → see also **clear-up** 4 PHRASAL VERB To **clear up** a medical problem, infection, or disease means to cure it or get rid of it. If a medical problem **clears up**, it goes away. 解决（医学难题）；消除，清除（感染）；治愈（疾病）；痊愈 ❑ [v p n] *Antibiotics should be used to clear up the infection.* 应该用抗生素消除感染。❑ [v p] *Acne often clears up after the first three months of pregnancy.* 怀孕三个月后，粉刺常常会自动消失。[Also v n p] 5 PHRASAL VERB When the weather **clears up**, it stops raining or being cloudy.（天气）放晴，变晴朗 ❑ [v p] *It all depends on the weather clearing up.* 这完全取决于天气是否会放晴。

Thesaurus 同类词 *clear* Also look up:

ADJ. obvious, plain, straightforward 1
bright, cloudless, sunny 10

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *clear* with:

N. clear **goals/purpose** 明确的目标 / 目的，clear **picture** 清晰的图片 1
clear **idea** 明确的观点，clear **understanding** 清楚的认识 1 2
clear *someone's* **head** 使某人头脑清醒 5
clear **the way** 清理路面；扫清障碍 8 9
V. **be** clear 清楚，**make it** clear 使清楚，**seem** clear 貌似清楚 1 2
ADJ. **crystal** clear 一清二楚的；清澈的；晴朗的 1 2 3 6 10

clear|ance /'klɪərəns/ (**clearances**) 1 N-VAR **Clearance** is the removal of old buildings, trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area. 清除；清理 ❑ *...a slum clearance operation in Nairobi.* 内罗毕拆除贫民窟的行动 ❑ [+of] *The U.N. pledged to help supervise the clearance of mines.* 联合国承诺协助监督扫雷工作。 2 N-VAR If you get **clearance to** do or have something, you get official approval or permission to do or have it.（官方的）批准，许可 ❑ [+to] *Thai Airways said the plane had been given clearance to land.* 泰国航空公司说，该飞机已经得到降落许可。 3 N-VAR The **clearance** of a bridge is the distance between the lowest point of the bridge

and the road or the water under the bridge. (路面、河面与上方桥梁之间的)净空，间隙，间距 ❑ *The lowest fixed bridge has 12.8m clearance.* 最低的固定桥净空高度为 12.8 米。

clear|ance sale (**clearance sales**) N-COUNT A **clearance sale** is a sale in which the goods in a shop are sold at reduced prices, because the shopkeeper wants to get rid of them quickly or because the shop is closing down. 清仓甩卖；大甩卖

,clear-'cut ADJ Something that is **clear-cut** is easy to recognize and quite distinct. 清晰的；清楚的；容易识别的 ❑ *This was a clear-cut case of the original landowner being in the right.* 这个案例中明显是原土地所有人有理。❑ *The issue is not so clear cut.* 这个问题并非黑白分明。

,clear-'headed ADJ If you describe someone as **clear-headed**, you mean that they are sensible and think clearly, especially in difficult situations. (尤指在困难形势下)头脑清楚的，清醒的，明事理的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...his clear-headed grasp of the laws of economics.* 他对经济规律的清楚把握

clear|ing /'klɪərɪŋ/ (**clearings**) N-COUNT A **clearing** is a small area in a forest where there are no trees or bushes. (林间)空地 ❑ [+in] *A helicopter landed in a clearing in the dense jungle.* 一架直升机降落在茂密丛林中的一片空地上。

'clear|ing bank (**clearing banks**) N-COUNT The **clearing banks** are the main banks in Britain. Clearing banks use the central clearing house in London to deal with other banks. (英国的)清算银行，票据交换银行【BUSINESS 商】

'clear|ing house (**clearing houses**) also **clearing-house** ❶ N-COUNT If an organization acts as a **clearing house**, it collects, sorts, and distributes specialized information. 信息交换中心；信息交流所 ❑ [+for] *The centre will act as a clearing house for research projects for former nuclear scientists.* 这个中心将作为前核科学家的研究项目的信息交换中心。❷ N-COUNT A **clearing house** is a central bank which deals with all the business between the banks that use its services. (银行)票据交换所，结算所，清算中心【BUSINESS 商】

'clear-out (**clear-outs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When you have a **clear-out**, you collect together all the things that you do not want and throw them away. 清除；清理【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

,clear-'sighted ADJ If you describe someone as **clear-sighted**, you admire them because they are able to understand situations well and to make sensible judgments and decisions about them. 有见识的；有决断力的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Try to keep a clear-sighted view of your objective.* 对目标要有明确的认识。

'clear-up ADJ [ADJ n] The **clear-up** rate for a crime or in an area is the percentage of criminals caught by the police, compared to the total number of crimes reported. 破案的；案件了结的【BRIT 英】❑ *The clear-up rate for murders remains high.* 谋杀案的破案率一直很高。

cleat /kli:t/ (**cleats**) N-COUNT A **cleat** is a kind of hook with two ends which is used to hold ropes, especially on sailing boats. (尤指帆船上系绳用的)系索羊角，系绳铁角，系缆墩

Word Link 词根词缀 *cleav = splitting* 裂 : *cleavage, cleave, cleaver*

cleave /kli:v/ (**cleaves, cleaving**)

The past tense can be either **cleaved** or **clove**; the past participle can be **cleaved, cloven**, or **cleft** for meaning ❶, and is **cleaved** for meaning ❷. 过去式可写作 cleaved 或 clove；用于义项 1 时，过去分词可写作 cleaved、cloven 或 cleft，用于义项 2 时，过去分词写作 cleaved。

❶ VERB To **cleave** something means to split or divide it into two separate parts, often violently. 劈开；砍开【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *They just cleave the stone along the cracks.* 他们就是顺着裂缝把石头劈开。❷ VERB If someone **cleaves to** something or **to** someone else, they begin or continue to have strong feelings of loyalty towards them. 坚守；信守；忠于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *She has cleaved to these principles all her life.* 她这一辈子都恪守这些原则。

cleav|er /'kli:vəʳ/ (**cleavers**) N-COUNT A **cleaver** is a knife with a large square blade, used for chopping meat or vegetables. 剁肉刀；砍肉刀；大菜刀 ❑ *...a meat cleaver.* 剁肉刀

clef /klef/ (**clefs**) N-COUNT A **clef** is a symbol at the beginning of a line of music that indicates the pitch of the written notes. (标注高低音的)谱号

cleft /kleft/ (**clefts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cleft** in a rock or in the ground is a narrow opening in it. (石头或地面的)罅隙，裂隙，裂口 ❑ [+in] *...a narrow cleft in the rocks too small for humans to enter.* 岩石之间人无法通过的一条窄缝 ❷ N-COUNT A **cleft** in someone's chin is a line down the middle of it. (下巴上的)凹口 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **cleft** chin, they have a cleft in their chin. (下巴)有凹口的

,cleft 'pal|ate (**cleft palates**) N-VAR If someone has a **cleft palate**, they were born with a narrow opening along the roof of their mouth which makes it difficult for them to speak properly. 腭裂

clema|tis /'klemətɪs/ (**clematises** or **clematis**) N-VAR A **clematis** is a type of flowering shrub which can be grown to climb up walls or fences. There are many different varieties of clematis. 铁线莲

clem|en|cy /'klemənsi/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is granted **clemency**, they are punished less severely than they could be. 宽大；轻判；宽恕【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Seventeen prisoners held on death row are to be executed after their pleas for clemency were turned down.* 在请求宽恕被驳回后，17 名死刑犯即将被处决。

clem|ent /'klemənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Clement** weather is pleasantly mild and dry. (天气)宜人的，温和的，干爽的【FORMAL 正式】

clem|en|tine /'klemənta:n/ (**clementines**) N-COUNT A **clementine** is a fruit that looks like a small orange. 小柑橘；小甜橘

clench /klentʃ/ (**clenches, clenching, clenched**) ❶ VERB When you **clench** your fist or your fist **clenches**, you curl your fingers up tightly, usually because you are very angry. 攥紧(拳头)；(拳头)紧握 ❑ [v n] *Alex clenched her fists and gritted her teeth.* 亚历克丝攥紧拳头，牙咬得咯咯响。❑ [v] *She pulled at his sleeve and he turned on her, fists clenching again before he saw who it was.* 她拉了拉他的袖子，他双拳再次握紧，气冲冲地转过身来，这才发现是她。❑ [v-ed] *...angry protestors with clenched fists.* 双拳紧握的愤怒的抗议者 ❷ VERB When you **clench** your teeth or they **clench**, you squeeze your teeth together firmly, usually because you are angry or upset. (通常指生气、不安时)咬紧(牙齿)，咬牙切齿 ❑ [v n] *Patsy had to clench her jaw to suppress her anger.* 帕齐只得咬紧牙关压住怒气。❑ [v-ed] *Slowly, he released his breath through clenched teeth.* 他从紧咬的牙缝间慢慢地舒了口气。[Also v] ❸ VERB If you **clench** something in your hand or in your teeth, you hold it tightly with your hand or your teeth. 抓紧；握紧；咬紧 ❑ [v n] *I clenched the arms of my chair.* 我死死抓住椅子扶手。

cler|gy /'klɜ:ʳdʒi/ N-PLURAL The **clergy** are the official leaders of the religious activities of a particular group of believers. 牧师；神职人员 ❑ *These proposals met opposition from the clergy.* 这些提案遭到神职人员的反对。

clergy|man /'klɜ:ʳdʒimən/ (**clergymen**) N-COUNT A **clergyman** is a male member of the clergy. 牧师；教士

cler|ic /'klerɪk/ (**clerics**) N-COUNT A **cleric** is a member of the clergy. 神职人员；圣职人员 ❑ *His grandfather was a Muslim cleric.* 他的祖父是一名穆斯林教士。

cleri|cal /'klerɪkᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Clerical** jobs, skills, and workers are concerned with work that is done in an office. 文书工作的；文职人员的 ❑ *...a strike by clerical staff in all government departments.* 所有政府部门的文员举行的罢工 ❑ *The hospital blamed the mix-up on a clerical error.* 医院方面将这一混乱归咎于一处笔误。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Clerical** means relating to the clergy. 神职人员的；圣职人员的 ❑ *...Iran's clerical leadership.* 伊朗的教会领袖

clerk /klɑ:ʳk, AM 美 klɜ:rk/ (**clerks, clerking, clerked**) ❶ N-COUNT

A **clerk** is a person who works in an office, bank, or law court and whose job is to look after the records or accounts. 文书；书记员；办事员 ❑ *She was offered a job as an accounts clerk with a travel firm.* 她得到一份在旅行社当记账员的工作。 2 N-COUNT In a hotel, office, or hospital, a **clerk** is the person whose job is to answer the telephone and deal with people when they arrive. （宾馆、办公室、医院的）接待员【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a hotel clerk.* 宾馆接待员 3 N-COUNT A **clerk** is someone who works in a store. 店员【AM 美】4 VERB To **clerk** means to work as a clerk. 做文书工作；当接待员（或店员等）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *Gene clerked at the auction.* 吉恩在拍卖会上作文书工作。

→ see **hotel**

clev|er ◆◇◇ /ˈklevəʳ/ (**cleverer, cleverest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **clever** is intelligent and able to understand things easily or plan things well. 聪明的；聪颖的；智商高的 ❑ *He's a very clever man.* 他非常聪明。❑ *My sister was always a lot cleverer than I was.* 我妹妹向来比我聪明许多。•**clev|er|ly** ADV ❑ *She would cleverly pick up on what I said.* 她会非常聪慧地领悟我所说的话。•**clev|er|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her cleverness seems to get in the way of her emotions.* 她好像聪明有余，激情不足。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **clever** idea, book, or invention is extremely effective and shows the skill of the people involved. （观点、书、发明）巧妙的，绝妙的 ❑ *...a clever and gripping novel.* 构思巧妙、扣人心弦的小说 ❑ *...this clever new gadget.* 这个构思巧妙的新奇小玩意儿 •**clev|er|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...a cleverly-designed swimsuit.* 设计新颖独特的女式泳衣

Thesaurus 同类词 *clever* Also look up:

ADJ. bright, ingenious, smart; (*ant.*) dumb, stupid 1 2

cli|ché /ˈkliːʃeɪ, AM 美 kliːˈʃeɪ/ (**clichés**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cliche**

N-COUNT A **cliché** is an idea or phrase which has been used so much that it is no longer interesting or effective or no longer has much meaning. 陈词滥调；老生常谈；老套【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *I've learned that the cliche about life not being fair is true.* 我发现"人生是不公平的"这句老话没有错。

cli|chéd /ˈkliːʃeɪd, AM 美 kliːˈʃeɪd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cliched**

ADJ If you describe something as **clichéd**, you mean that it has been said, done, or used many times before, and is boring or untrue. 陈词滥调的；老生常谈的；老一套的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The dialogue and acting in Indecent Proposal are tired, cliched and corny.* 《桃色交易》中的对白和表演尽落俗套，毫无新意。

click /klɪk/ (**clicks, clicking, clicked**) 1 VERB If something **clicks** or if you **click** it, it makes a short, sharp sound. （使）发出咔嗒声 ❑ [v] *The applause rose to a crescendo and cameras clicked.* 掌声雷动，照相机咔嚓咔嚓响个不停。❑ [v P +off] *He clicked off the radio.* 他咔嗒一声关掉了收音机。❑ [v n] *Blake clicked his fingers at a passing waiter, who hurried across to them.* 布莱克对一个经过的侍者打了个响指，侍者赶紧朝他们走了过来。•N-COUNT **Click** is also a noun. ❑ *The telephone rang three times before I heard a click and then her recorded voice.* 电话铃响了 3 次后我听见咔嗒一声，接着就是她的录音留言。[Also V P +on] 2 VERB [no passive] If you **click on** an area of a computer screen, you point the cursor at that area and press one of the buttons on the mouse in order to make something happen. （用鼠标）点击【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v +on] *I clicked on a link and recent reviews of the production came up.* 我点击了一个链接，有关该剧的最新评论弹了出来。[Also V, V n] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Click** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *You can check your email with a click of your mouse.* 鼠标轻轻一点，即可查看电子邮件。 3 VERB When you suddenly understand something, you can say that it **clicks**. 豁然开朗；突然醒悟【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *When I saw the television report, it all clicked.* 我看到电视报道时恍然大悟。❑ [v that] *It suddenly clicked that this was fantastic fun.* 我突然意识到，这真是太有趣了。 4 **to click into place** → see **place**

click|able /ˈklɪkəb°l/ ADJ A **clickable** image on a computer screen is one that you can point the cursor at and click on, in order to make something happen. 可以点击的；可以打开的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a Web site with clickable maps showing hotel locations.* 点击网页上的地图便可显示宾馆位置的网站

'click bait N-UNCOUNT **Click bait** is something on a website that encourages people to click on a link. 点击诱饵（指网站上诱导人们点击链接的内容）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The images of animals serve as click bait.* 动物图片起着"点击诱饵"的作用。

cli|ent ◆◇◇ /ˈklaɪənt/ (**clients**) N-COUNT A **client** of a professional person or organization is a person or company that receives a service from them in return for payment. 客户；顾客；委托人【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a solicitor and his client.* 律师和他的委托人 ❑ *The company required clients to pay substantial fees in advance.* 公司要求客户预付一大笔费用。

→ see **trial**

'cli|ent base (**client bases**) N-COUNT A business's **client base** is the same as its **customer base**. 同 customer base【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *Enviros Consulting has a client base of more than 2,000 organisations.* Enviros Consulting 公司拥有逾 2,000 家组织机构的客户群。

cli|en|tele /ˌkliːɒnˈtel, ˌklaɪən-/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The **clientele** of a place or organization are its customers or clients. 顾客；客户；主顾 ❑ *This pub had a mixed clientele.* 这家酒吧什么样的客人都有。

ˌcli|ent 'state (**client states**) N-COUNT A **client state** is a country which is controlled or influenced by another larger and more powerful state, or which depends on this state for support and protection. （依赖强国的）附庸国 ❑ *...France and its African client states.* 法国和其非洲附庸国

cliff /klɪf/ (**cliffs**) N-COUNT A **cliff** is a high area of land with a very steep side, especially one next to the sea. （尤指靠海的）悬崖，峭壁 ❑ *The car rolled over the edge of a cliff.* 汽车从悬崖边上滚下去了。

→ see **landform, mountain**

cliff|hanger /ˈklɪfhæŋəʳ/ (**cliffhangers**) also **cliff-hanger** N-COUNT A **cliffhanger** is a situation or part of a play or film that is very exciting or frightening because you are left for a long time not knowing what will happen next. （局势、戏剧或电影的）悬念，最惊险刺激的部分 ❑ *The election is likely to be a cliff-hanger.* 选举结果扑朔迷离。❑ *...cliffhanger endings to keep you in suspense.* 充满悬念的惊险结尾

cliff|top /ˈklɪftɒp/ (**clifftops**) N-COUNT A **clifftop** is the area of land around the top of a cliff. 悬崖顶部 ❑ *...a house on the clifftop.* 悬崖顶上的一座房子 ❑ *...25 acres of spectacular clifftop scenery.* 峭壁顶上 25 英亩的壮观风光

cli|mac|tic /klaɪˈmæktɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **climactic** moment in a story or a series of events is one in which a very exciting or important event occurs. （故事或一系列事件中）最激动人心的，最精彩的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the film's climactic scene.* 电影的高潮场面

cli|mate ◆◇◇ /ˈklaɪmət/ (**climates**) 1 N-VAR The **climate** of a place is the general weather conditions that are typical of it. 气候 ❑ [+of] *...the hot and humid climate of Cyprus.* 塞浦路斯炎热潮湿的气候 2 N-COUNT You can use **climate** to refer to the general atmosphere or situation somewhere. 氛围；形势；局势；状况 ❑ *The economic climate remains uncertain.* 经济形势依然不确定。❑ [+of] *...the existing climate of violence and intimidation.* 目前暴力和恐吓的氛围

→ see Word Web: **climate**

Word Link 词根词缀 *climat ≈ climate* 气候，*region* 地区：*acclimatize, climate, climatic*

cli|mat|ic /klaɪˈmætɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Climatic** conditions, changes, and effects relate to the general weather conditions of a place. 气候的；与气候有关的 ❑ *...the threat of rising sea levels and climatic change from overheating of the atmosphere.* 大气升温引起的海平面上升和气候变化的危险

cli|ma|tol|o|gist /ˌklaɪməˈtɒlədʒɪst/ (**climatologists**) N-COUNT A **climatologist** is someone who studies climates. 气候学家

cli|max /ˈklaɪmæks/ (**climaxes, climaxing, climaxed**) 1 N-COUNT

Word Web 话题词汇 climate 气候

During the past 100 years, the surface air **temperature** of the earth has increased by about 1° **Fahrenheit** (F). Alaska has warmed by about 1.6℃. At the same time, **precipitation** over the northern hemisphere increased by 10%. The global sea level also rose 10-20 centimetres. The years 2010, 2005, and 1998 were the three hottest ever recorded. This warm period followed what some scientists call the "Little Ice Age." Researchers found that from the 1400s to the 1800s the Earth cooled by about 2.4℃. Air and water temperatures were lower, **glaciers** grew quickly, and **ice floes** came further south than usual.

过去一百年来，地表气温上升了大约 1 华氏度。美国阿拉斯加州的温度升高了约 1.6 摄氏度。与此同时，北半球的降水量增加了 10%。全球海平面也上升了 10 至 20 厘米。2010 年，2005 年和 1998 年是有记录以来最热的三年。这段高温期出现于某些科学家所称的"小冰期"之后。研究人员发现，从 15 世纪到 19 世纪地球温度下降了 2.4 摄氏度。空气和水的温度变低了，冰川快速增长，浮冰的范围与以往相比往南扩大。

C

The **climax of** something is the most exciting or important moment in it, usually near the end. (通常临近结尾的)高潮，最精彩处 ❑ [+of/to] *For Pritchard, reaching an Olympics was the climax of her career.* 对普里查德来说，参加奥运会是她事业上的巅峰。❑ [+to] *It was the climax to 24 hours of growing anxiety.* 24 小时里不断加重的焦虑在那一刻达到顶点。❑ *The last golf tournament of the European season is building up to a dramatic climax.* 欧洲赛季的最后一场高尔夫球锦标赛就要迎来最激动人心的时刻。2 VERB The event that **climaxes** a sequence of events is an exciting or important event that comes at the end. You can also say that a sequence of events **climaxes with** a particular event. (使)接近高潮；(使)达到顶点【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The demonstration climaxed two weeks of strikes.* 游行示威将持续了两周的罢工推向了高潮。❑ [v +with] *They've just finished a sell-out U.K. tour that climaxed with a three-night stint at Brixton Academy.* 他们刚刚结束了在英国的巡回演出，这次演出场场爆满，在布里克斯顿学院的最后三晚达到了高潮。[Also v] 3 N-VAR A **climax** is an **orgasm**. 性高潮 4 VERB When someone **climaxes**, they have an orgasm. 达到性高潮 ❑ [v] *Often, a man can enjoy making love but may not be sufficiently aroused to climax.* 通常情况下，男人可能会享受鱼水之欢，但未必能完全达到高潮。

climb ♦◇◇ /klaɪm/ (**climbs, climbing, climbed**) 1 VERB If you **climb** something such as a tree, mountain, or ladder, or **climb up** it, you move towards the top of it. If you **climb down** it, you move towards the bottom of it. 爬 ❑ [v n] *He picked up his suitcase and climbed the stairs.* 他拎起手提箱，爬上了楼梯。❑ [v +up] *I told her about him climbing up the drainpipe.* 我对她讲了他从排水管爬上去的事儿。❑ [v +down] *Kelly climbed down the ladder into the water.* 凯莉顺着梯子下到水里。❑ [v] *Children love to climb.* 孩子们爱爬上爬下。•N-COUNT **Climb** is also a noun. ❑ *...an hour's leisurely climb through olive groves and vineyards.* 在橄榄林和葡萄园间 1 小时悠闲的攀爬 2 VERB If you **climb** somewhere, you move there carefully, for example because you are moving into a small space or trying to avoid falling. 小心翼翼地爬动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The girls hurried outside, climbed into the car, and drove off.* 姑娘们匆忙跑了出来，爬进汽车，然后开车走了。❑ [v prep/adv] *He must have climbed out of his cot.* 他肯定是从婴儿床里爬出来的。3 VERB When something such as an aeroplane **climbs**, it moves upwards to a higher position. When the sun **climbs**, it moves higher in the sky. (飞机等)爬升，升高；(太阳)升高，上升 ❑ [v] *The plane took off for LA, lost an engine as it climbed, and crashed just off the runway.* 飞机起飞前往洛杉矶，在爬升过程中一台发动机熄火，刚飞离跑道就坠毁了。[Also v prep] 4 VERB When something **climbs**, it increases in value or amount. 增值；(数量)上涨，增加 ❑ [v] *The nation's unemployment rate has been climbing steadily since last June.* 自去年 6 月以来，该国的失业率一直在不断上升。❑ [v +by] *Prices have climbed by 21% since the beginning of the year.* 年初以来，物价已经上涨了 21%。❑ [v +to/from] *The FA Cup Final's audience climbed to 12.3 million.* 观看英格兰足总杯决赛的观众人数增加到 1,230 万。❑ [v amount] *Jaguar shares climbed 43 pence to 510 pence.* 捷豹汽车的股价攀升了 43 便士，达到 510 便士。5 → see also **climbing** 6 **a mountain to climb** → see **mountain**

▶**climb down** PHRASAL VERB If you **climb down** in an argument or dispute, you admit that you are wrong, or change your intentions or demands. (在辩论、争论中)认错，服输，改变意图(或要求) ❑ [v P] *If Lafontaine is forced to climb down, he may wish to reconsider his position.* 如果拉方丹被迫让步，他可能愿意重新考虑自己的立场。❑ [v P +on/over] *He has climbed down on pledges to reduce capital gains tax.* 他已经作出退让，许诺降低资本收益税。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *climb* with:

PREP. climb **down/up** 爬下来 / 上去，climb **in/on** 爬进来 / 上来 1
N. climb **the stairs** 爬楼梯 1
prices climb 价格攀升 4
V. **begin/continue to** climb 开始 / 继续攀升 3 4

climb-down (**climb-downs**) also **climbdown** N-COUNT A **climb-down** in an argument or dispute is the act of admitting that you are wrong or of changing your intentions or demands. 认错；让步 ❑ *In an embarrassing climb-down, the Home Secretary lifted the deportation threat.* 内务大臣尴尬地作出让步，解除了将其驱逐出境的威胁。

climb|er /'klaɪmə^r/ (**climbers**) 1 N-COUNT A **climber** is someone who climbs rocks or mountains as a sport or a hobby. 登山运动员；登山爱好者 2 N-COUNT A **climber** is a plant that grows upwards by attaching itself to other plants or objects. 攀缘植物

climb|ing /'klaɪmɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Climbing** is the activity of climbing rocks or mountains. 登山运动；攀岩运动 2 → see also **climb, rock climbing, social climbing**

'climb|ing frame (**climbing frames**) N-COUNT A **climbing frame** is a structure that has been made for children to climb and play on. It consists of metal or wooden bars joined together. 儿童攀爬架【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jungle gym**

clime /klaɪm/ (**climes**) N-COUNT [usu pl, usu adj N] You use **clime** in expressions such as **warmer climes** and **foreign climes** to refer to a place that has a particular kind of climate. 气候带；气候区；(具有某种气候的)地区【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *He left Britain for the sunnier climes of Southern France.* 他离开英国，去了阳光更为明媚的法国南部。

clinch /klɪntʃ/ (**clinches, clinching, clinched**) 1 VERB If you **clinch** something you are trying to achieve, such as a business deal or victory in a contest, you succeed in obtaining it. 达成(协议等)；取得(胜利) ❑ [v n] *Hibernian clinched the First Division title when they beat Hamilton 2-0.* 希伯尼安队以 2 比 0 击败汉密尔顿队，夺得了甲级联赛的冠军。❑ [v n +with] *This has fuelled speculation that he is about to clinch a deal with an American engine manufacturer.* 这更增添了人们对他即将和美国的一家发动机制造商达成协议的猜测。2 VERB The thing that **clinches** an uncertain matter settles it or provides a definite answer. 解决；提供明确解决方法 ❑ [v n] *Evidently this information clinched the matter.* 显然，这一消息使问题得以最终解决。❑ [v it] *That was the clue which clinched it for us.* 就是那个线索帮我们最终解决了问题。

clinch|er /'klɪntʃə^r/ (**clinchers**) N-COUNT A **clincher** is a fact or argument that finally proves something, settles a dispute, or helps someone achieve a victory. 起决定性作用的事实(或论点)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *DNA fingerprinting has proved the clincher in this investigation.* 在这次调查中，DNA 指纹鉴定起了决定性的作用。❑ *The clincher was City's second goal, scored minutes from the end.* 离比赛结束还剩几分钟的时候，曼城队的第二粒进球锁定了胜局。

cling /klɪŋ/ (**clings, clinging, clung**) 1 VERB If you **cling to** someone or something, you hold onto them tightly. 紧紧抓住；抱紧 ❑ [v +to/onto] *Another man was rescued as he clung to the riverbank.* 另外一个人因为紧紧攀住河堤而获救。❑ [v +together] *They hugged each other, clinging together under the lights.* 他们彼此拥抱，

在灯光下紧紧相依。 2 VERB If someone **clings to** a position or a possession they have, they do everything they can to keep it even though this may be very difficult. 抓住(职位或财产)不放 ❑ [v +to/onto] *He appears determined to cling to power.* 看来他决心要抓住权力不放。❑ [v +on] *Another minister clung on with a majority of only 18.* 另一位部长仅以 18 票的微弱优势保住了职位。❑ [v +on to] *Japan's productivity has overtaken America in some industries, but elsewhere the United States has clung on to its lead.* 在有些行业，日本的生产效率超过了美国，但在其他行业美国仍然保持着领先的地位。

cling|film /ˈklɪŋfɪlm/ also **cling film** N-UNCOUNT **Clingfilm** is a thin, clear, stretchy plastic that you use to cover food in order to keep it fresh. 保鲜膜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plastic wrap, Saran wrap**

clingy /ˈklɪŋi/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **clingy**, you mean that they become very attached to people and depend on them too much. 过于依赖别人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A very clingy child can drive a parent to distraction.* 依赖性太强的孩子会逼得父母心烦意乱。 2 ADJ **Clingy** clothes fit tightly round your body. (衣服)紧身的 ❑ *...long clingy skirts.* 紧身长裙

clin|ic ♦◇◇ /ˈklɪnɪk/ (**clinics**) N-COUNT A **clinic** is a building where people go to receive medical advice or treatment. 诊所 ❑ *...a family planning clinic.* 计划生育诊所

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *clinic* with:

N. **abortion/family planning** clinic 人工流产 / 计划生育门诊, **fertility** clinic 不孕不育门诊
ADJ. **free** clinic 免费诊所, **medical** clinic 医疗诊所

clini|cal /ˈklɪnɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Clinical** means involving or relating to the direct medical treatment or testing of patients. 临床的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The first clinical trials were expected to begin next year.* 第一批临床实验有望明年开始。❑ *...a clinical psychologist.* 临床心理学家 •**clini|cal|ly** /ˈklɪnɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *It has been clinically proved that it is better to stretch the tight muscles first.* 经临床证明，最好先放松紧张的肌肉。 2 ADJ You use **clinical** to describe thought or behaviour which is very logical and does not involve any emotion. (思想、行为)非常符合逻辑的，不带感情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *All this questioning is so analytical and clinical—it kills romance.* 整个询问分析性和逻辑性太强，浪漫的气息荡然无存。

clini|cal tri|al (**clinical trials**) N-COUNT When a new type of drug or medical treatment undergoes **clinical trials**, it is tested directly on patients to see if it is effective. 临床试验 ❑ *Two rival laser surgery systems are undergoing clinical trials in the U.S.* 两个相互竞争的激光手术系统正在美国进行临床试验。

cli|ni|cian /klɪˈnɪʃᵊn/ (**clinicians**) N-COUNT A **clinician** is a doctor who specializes in clinical work. 临床医师

clink /klɪŋk/ (**clinks, clinking, clinked**) VERB If objects made of glass, pottery, or metal **clink** or if you **clink** them, they touch each other and make a short, light sound. (使)发出叮当声；(使)叮当作响 ❑ [v n +against/with] *She clinked her glass against his.* 她和他碰了一下杯。❑ [v n] *They clinked glasses.* 他们碰了杯。❑ [v +against] *The empty whisky bottle clinked against the seat.* 空威士忌酒瓶碰到座位上，叮当作响。❑ [v] *Their glasses clinked, their eyes met.* 他们举杯相碰，目光交会。•N-COUNT **Clink** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the clink of a spoon in a cup.* 杯勺相碰的叮当声

clip /klɪp/ (**clips, clipping, clipped**) 1 N-COUNT A **clip** is a small device, usually made of metal or plastic, that is specially shaped for holding things together. (金属或塑料的)回形针，夹子 ❑ *She took the clip out of her hair.* 她把发夹取了下来。 2 VERB When you **clip** things together or when things **clip** together, you fasten them together using a clip or clips. (用夹子)夹住，夹在一起 ❑ [v n +to/on] *He clipped his safety belt to a fitting on the deck.* 他把安全带扣在甲板的一个固定装置上。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He clipped his cufflinks neatly in place.* 他把袖扣别得整整齐齐。❑ [v +to] *...an electronic pen which clips to the casing.* 别在罩子上的电子笔 ❑ [v-ed] *His flashlight was still clipped to his belt.* 他的手电筒还别在皮带上。 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **clip** from a film or a radio or television programme is a short piece of it that is broadcast separately. (电影、广播或电视节目的)剪辑，片段 ❑ [+from] *...a clip from the movie 'Shane'.* 电影《原野奇侠》的一段剪辑 4 VERB If you **clip** something, you cut small pieces from it, especially in order to shape it. (尤指为使某物成形而)修剪，剪 ❑ [v n] *I saw an old man out clipping his hedge.* 我看见一位老人在外面修剪树篱。 5 VERB If you **clip** something out of a newspaper or magazine, you cut it out. (从报纸或杂志上)剪下 ❑ [v n +from/out of] *Kids in his neighborhood clipped his picture from the newspaper and carried it around.* 附近的孩子们从报纸上剪下他的照片，到哪儿都带着。 6 VERB If something **clips** something else, it hits it accidentally at an angle before moving off in a different direction. (意外地)斜撞，侧击 ❑ [v n] *The lorry clipped the rear of a tanker and then crashed into a second truck.* 大货车斜撞上一辆油罐车的尾部，接着又撞上了另一辆货车。 7 → see also **bulldog clip, clipped, clipping, paper clip**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *clip* with:

V. **play a** clip 播放短片 3
N. **audio/film/movie/music/video** clip 录音 / 电影 / 音乐 / 录像短片, **a** clip **from a tape** 录像带剪辑 3
clip **coupons** (可从杂志上剪下来的)优惠券 5

clip|board /ˈklɪpbɔːʳd/ (**clipboards**) 1 N-COUNT A **clipboard** is a board with a clip at the top. It is used to hold together pieces of paper that you need to carry around, and provides a firm base for writing. 写字夹板；带夹写字板 2 N-COUNT In computing, a **clipboard** is a file where you can temporarily store text or images from one document until you are ready to use them again. (用于临时存储文本或图像的)剪贴板【COMPUTING 计算机】

'clip-on ADJ [ADJ n] A **clip-on** object is designed to be fastened to something by means of a clip. 用夹子夹住的；用别针别住的 ❑ *...a clip-on tie.* 易拉得领带 ❑ *...a clip-on light.* 夹式灯

clipped /klɪpt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Clipped** means neatly cut. 修剪整齐的 ❑ *...a quiet street of clipped hedges and flowering gardens.* 两边是修剪整齐的树篱和开满鲜花的花园的宁静街道 2 ADJ If you say that someone has a **clipped** way of speaking, you mean they speak with quick, short sounds, and usually that they sound upper-class. (通常指说话像上流人士那样)快速的，短促的，简洁的 ❑ *The Chief Constable's clipped tones crackled over the telephone line.* 电话线那头警里啪啦地传来警察局局长短促的声音。

clip|per /ˈklɪpəʳ/ (**clippers**) N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Clippers** are a tool used for cutting small amounts from something, especially from someone's hair or nails. (尤指剪头发或指甲用的)剪刀；指甲钳

clip|ping /ˈklɪpɪŋ/ (**clippings**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **clipping** is an article, picture, or advertisement that has been cut from a newspaper or magazine. 剪报 ❑ *...bulletin boards crowded with newspaper clippings.* 贴满报纸剪报的布告栏 2 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft n N] **Clippings** are small pieces of something that have been cut from something larger. 剪下物 ❑ *Having mown the lawn, there are all those grass clippings to get rid of.* 修剪草坪后有很多剪下的碎草需要清理。❑ *...nail clippings.* 剪下的指甲

clique /kliːk/ (**cliques**) N-COUNT If you describe a group of people as a **clique**, you mean that they spend a lot of time together and seem unfriendly towards people who are not in the group. 派系；小集团【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

cli|quey /ˈkliːki/

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **cliquish**

ADJ If you describe a group of people or their behaviour as **cliquey**, you mean they spend their time only with other members of the group and seem unfriendly towards people who are not in the group. 派系的；小集团的；排他的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...cliquey gossip.* 一圈人内部的流言蜚语

clito|ral /ˈklɪtərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Clitoral** means concerned with or relating to the clitoris. 阴蒂的；阴核的 ❑ *...clitoral stimulation.* 对阴蒂的刺激

clito|ris /ˈklɪtərɪs/ (**clitorises**) N-COUNT The **clitoris** is a part at the front of a woman's sexual organs where she can feel sexual

pleasure. 阴蒂；阴核

Cllr. N-TITLE **Cllr.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**councillor.**【BRIT 英】❑ *...Cllr. Ned Dewitt.* 市议员内德·德威特

cloak /kləʊk/ (**cloaks, cloaking, cloaked**) 1 N-COUNT A **cloak** is a long, loose, sleeveless piece of clothing which people used to wear over their other clothes when they went out. 斗篷；披风 2 N-SING A **cloak of** something such as mist or snow completely covers and hides something. 覆盖物；遮盖物 ❑ [+of] *Today most of England will be under a cloak of thick mist.* 今天，英格兰大部分地区将被浓雾笼罩。 3 N-SING If you refer to something as a **cloak**, you mean that it is intended to hide the truth about something. 掩盖；伪装；幌子 ❑ [+of] *Preparations for the wedding were made under a cloak of secrecy.* 婚礼的准备工作是秘密进行的。 4 VERB To **cloak** something means to cover it or hide it. 笼罩；覆盖；遮掩【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n +in] *...the decision to cloak major tourist attractions in unsightly hoardings.* 在主要景点外挂满刺眼的大幅广告牌的决定 ❑ [v-ed +in] *The beautiful sweeping coastline was cloaked in mist.* 美丽的海岸线一望无际，笼罩在迷雾之中。

,cloak-and-'dagger also **cloak and dagger** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cloak-and-dagger** activity is one which involves mystery and secrecy.（活动）神秘兮兮的，秘密的 ❑ *She was released from prison in a cloak-and-dagger operation yesterday.* 在昨天的一次秘密行动中她从监狱获释。

cloak|room /'kləʊkru:m/ (**cloakrooms**) 1 N-COUNT In a public building, the **cloakroom** is the place where people can leave their coats, umbrellas, and so on. 衣帽间 ❑ *...a cloakroom attendant.* 衣帽间服务员 2 N-COUNT A **cloakroom** is a room containing toilets in a public building or a room containing a toilet on the ground floor of someone's house.（公共场所或私人住宅一层的）厕所，洗手间【BRIT 英】

clob|ber /'klɒbə'/ (**clobbers, clobbering, clobbered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to someone's possessions, especially their clothes, as their **clobber**. 财物；（尤指）衣服【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 2 VERB If you **clobber** someone, you hit them. 打；揍【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Hillary clobbered him with a vase.* 希拉里用花瓶打了他。

cloche /klɒʃ/ (**cloches**) N-COUNT A **cloche** is a long, low cover made of glass or clear plastic that is put over young plants to protect them from the cold.（保护植物幼苗不受寒的）玻璃罩，透明塑料罩

clock ♦♦◇ /klɒk/ (**clocks, clocking, clocked**) 1 N-COUNT A **clock** is an instrument, for example in a room or on the outside of a building, that shows what time of day it is. 钟；时钟 ❑ *He was conscious of a clock ticking.* 他听到了钟的嘀嗒声。❑ *He also repairs clocks and watches.* 他也修钟表。❑ *...a digital clock.* 数字时钟 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] A time **clock** in a factory or office is a device that is used to record the hours that people work. Each worker puts a special card into the device when they arrive and leave, and the times are recorded on the card. 考勤钟；上下班计时钟 ❑ *Government workers were made to punch time clocks morning, noon and night.* 公务员早、中、晚都要打卡。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] In a car, **the clock** is the instrument that shows the speed of the car or the distance it has travelled.（汽车的）车速表，里程表【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The car had 160,000 miles on the clock.* 里程表显示此车已行驶了 16 万英里。 4 VERB To **clock** a particular time or speed in a race means to reach that time or speed. 达到（特定的时间或速度）❑ [v n] *Elliott clocked the fastest time this year for the 800 metres.* 埃利奥特跑出了今年 800 米的最快速度 5 VERB [usu passive] If something or someone **is clocked at** a particular time or speed, their time or speed is measured at that level. 为…计时；为…测速 ❑ [be v-ed +at] *He has been clocked at 11 seconds for 100 metres.* 他 100 米跑了 11 秒。 6 → see also **alarm clock, biological clock, body clock, cuckoo clock, grandfather clock, o'clock** 7 PHRASE If you are doing something **against the clock**, you are doing it in a great hurry, because there is very little time. 与时间赛跑；争分夺秒 ❑ *The emergency services were working against the clock as the tide began to rise.* 开始涨潮了，紧急救援机构正在争分夺秒地工作。❑ *It's now become a race against the clock.* 从现在开始要跟时间赛跑。 8 PHRASE If something is done **round the clock** or **around the clock**, it is done all day and all night without stopping. 不分昼夜；日夜不停 ❑ *Rescue services have been working round the clock to free stranded motorists.* 救援部门一直在日夜不停地工作，解救被困司机。 9 PHRASE If you want to **turn the clock back** or **put the clock back**, you want to return to a situation that used to exist, usually because the present situation is unpleasant. 倒退；回到以前 ❑ *In some ways we wish we could turn the clock back.* 在某些方面，我们希望能回到以前。❑ *We cannot put back the clock.* 我们无法让时光倒流。

→ see **time**

▶**clock in** PHRASAL VERB When you **clock in** at work, you arrive there or put a special card into a device to show what time you arrived.（用考勤卡）记录上班的时间；打卡上班 ❑ [v P] *I have to clock in by eight.* 8 点钟前我得打卡上班。

▶**clock off** PHRASAL VERB When you **clock off** at work, you leave work or put a special card into a device to show what time you left.（用考勤卡）记录下班的时间；打卡下班 ❑ [v P] *The Night Duty Officer was ready to clock off.* 值夜班的警员准备打卡下班。❑ [v P n] *They clocked off duty and left at ten to three.* 他们打卡下班，于 2 点 50 分离开。

▶**clock on** PHRASAL VERB When workers **clock on** at a factory or office, they put a special card into a device to show what time they arrived.（用考勤卡）记录上班的时间；打卡上班 ❑ [v P] *They arrived to clock on and found the factory gates locked.* 他们到了工厂准备打卡上班，却发现大门没开。

▶**clock out** PHRASAL VERB **Clock out** means the same as **clock off**. clock out 同 clock off ❑ [v P +of] *She had clocked out of her bank at 5.02pm using her plastic card.* 下午 5 点 02 分，她拿着考勤卡从银行打卡下班。[Also v P]

▶**clock up** PHRASAL VERB If you **clock up** a large number or total of things, you reach that number or total. 达到（某一数目或总数）❑ [v P n] *In two years, he clocked up over 100 victories.* 两年内，他赢了一百多场。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *clock* with:

N. **hands of a** clock 钟表指针，clock **radio** 钟控收音机 1
V. **look at a** clock 看钟表，**put/turn the** clock **back/forward** 往后／往前拨钟表，**set a** clock 调钟表，clock **strikes** 时钟敲响，clock **ticks** 时钟嘀嗒作响 1

'clock tow|er (**clock towers**) N-COUNT A **clock tower** is a tall, narrow building with a clock at the top. 钟楼

clock|wise /'klɒkwaɪz/ ADV [ADV after v] When something is moving **clockwise**, it is moving in a circle in the same direction as the hands on a clock. 按顺时针方向 ❑ *He told the children to start moving clockwise around the room.* 他让孩子们开始按顺时针方向绕着房间走。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Clockwise** is also an adjective. ❑ *Gently swing your right arm in a clockwise direction.* 按顺时针方向轻轻摆动右臂。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wise = in the direction or manner of* 朝（或在）…方向；以…方式：*clockwise, likewise, otherwise*

clock|work /'klɒkwɜ:k/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **clockwork** toy or device has machinery inside it which makes it move or operate when it is wound up with a key.（玩具或装置）装有发条的 ❑ *...a clockwork train-set.* 上发条的玩具火车 2 PHRASE If you say that something happens **like clockwork**, you mean that it happens without any problems or delays, or happens regularly. 很顺利地；准时地；很有规律地 ❑ *The Queen's holiday is arranged to go like clockwork, everything pre-planned to the minute.* 女王的假期安排得井井有条，每一项活动都事先精确计划好了。

clod /klɒd/ (**clods**) N-COUNT A **clod of** earth is a large lump of earth. 大泥块；大土块

clog /klɒg/ (**clogs, clogging, clogged**) 1 VERB When something **clogs** a hole or place, it blocks it so that nothing can pass through. 阻塞；堵塞 ❑ [v n] *Dirt clogs the pores, causing spots.* 灰尘堵塞毛孔，从而生出粉刺。❑ [v n] *The traffic clogged the Thames*

Word Web 话题词汇 clone 克隆体

Clones have always existed. For example, plant propagation using a leaf cutting produces an **identical** new plant. Identical **twins** are also natural clones of each other. Recently however, scientists have started using **genetic engineering** to produce artificial clones of animals. The first step involves removing the **DNA** from a **cell**. Next, a technician places this genetic information into an egg cell. The egg then matures into a **copy** of the donor animal. The first animal experiments in the 1970s involved tadpoles. In 1997 a sheep named Dolly became the first successfully cloned mammal.

克隆体的存在由来已久。例如，通过叶插的方式，植物可以繁殖出一棵一模一样的新植株。同卵双胞胎也是彼此的自然克隆体。不过近年来，科学家开始采用基因工程人工克隆动物。第一步要将 DNA 从细胞中分离；下一步，技术人员将这一基因信息置入卵细胞；卵细胞进而发育成为供体动物的复制品。在 20 世纪 70 年代用蝌蚪进行了第一次动物克隆实验。1997 年，一只名叫"多利"的绵羊成为了首例成功克隆出的哺乳动物个体。

bridges. 往来的车辆把泰晤士河上的桥都堵死了。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Clogs** are heavy leather or wooden shoes with thick wooden soles. 厚木底皮鞋；木屐

▶**clog up** PHRASAL VERB When something **clogs up** a place, or when it **clogs up**, it becomes blocked so that little or nothing can pass through. (使)阻塞；(使)堵塞 ❑ [V P n] *22,000 tourists were clogging up the pavements.* 2.2 万名游客将人行道堵得水泄不通。❑ [V P] *The result is that the lungs clog up with a thick mucus.* 检验结果是肺部被厚厚的黏液堵住了。

clois|ter /'klɔɪstə'/ (**cloisters**) N-COUNT A **cloister** is a covered area round a square in a monastery or a cathedral. (修道院或大教堂的)回廊

clois|tered /'klɔɪstə'd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **cloistered** way of life, you live quietly and are not involved in the normal busy life of the world around you. 隐居的；与世隔绝的 ❑ *...the cloistered world of royalty.* 皇室与世隔绝的生活

clone /kləʊn/ (**clones, cloning, cloned**) 1 N-COUNT If someone or something is a **clone** of another person or thing, they are so similar to this person or thing that they seem to be exactly the same as them. 极为相似的人(或事物)；翻版 ❑ *Designers are mistaken if they believe we all want to be supermodel clones.* 要是设计师认为所有人都想和超模一样，那他们就错了。 2 N-COUNT A **clone** is an animal or plant that has been produced artificially, for example in a laboratory, from the cells of another animal or plant. A clone is exactly the same as the original animal or plant. 克隆动物(或植物)；无性繁殖的个体 3 VERB To **clone** an animal or plant means to produce it as a clone. 克隆；以无性繁殖技术复制 ❑ [V n] *The idea of cloning extinct life forms still belongs to science fiction.* 克隆已经灭绝的生物的想法仍旧只限于科幻小说中。

→ see Word Web: **clone**

close

① SHUTTING OR COMPLETING 关闭；结束
② NEARNESS; ADJECTIVE USES 接近；形容词用法
③ NEARNESS; VERB USES 接近；动词用法
④ USED AS A ROAD NAME 用于街道名称

① **close** ⇹ /kləʊz/ (**closes, closing, closed**) → Please look at categories 12 - 15 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 12–15 项。 1 VERB When you **close** something such as a door or lid or when it **closes**, it moves so that a hole, gap, or opening is covered. (使)关闭；(使)合上 ❑ [V n] *If you are cold, close the window.* 要是冷就把窗户关上。❑ [V] *Zacharias heard the door close.* 扎卡赖亚斯听见门关上了。❑ [V-ed] *Keep the curtains closed.* 别拉开窗帘。 2 VERB When you **close** something such as an open book or umbrella, you move the different parts of it together. 合上，合拢(书、伞等) ❑ [V n] *Slowly he closed the book.* 他慢慢合上书。 3 VERB If you **close** something such as a computer file or window, you give the computer an instruction to remove it from the screen. 关闭(计算机文档、窗口等)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V n] *To close your document, press CTRL+W on your keyboard.* 关闭文件时要同时按键盘上的 CTRL 键和 W 键。 4 VERB When you **close** your eyes or your eyes **close**, your eyelids move downwards, so that you can no longer see. (眼睛)闭上；合上(眼睛) ❑ [V n] *Bess closed her eyes and fell asleep.* 贝丝合上眼睛睡着了。❑ [V] *When we sneeze, our eyes close.* 打喷嚏的时候眼睛会闭上。 5 VERB When a place **closes** or **is closed**, work or activity stops there for a short period. (使)暂时性关闭，(使)暂停营业；关门 ❑ [V] *Shops close only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.* 商店只在圣诞日和元旦停业。❑ [V n] *It was Saturday; they could close the office early.* 那天是星期六，他们可以早点下班。❑ [V n] *Government troops closed the airport.* 政府军关闭了机场。❑ [V-ed] *The restaurant was closed for the night.* 餐馆晚上打烊了。 6 VERB If a place such as a factory, shop, or school **closes**, or if it **is closed**, all work or activity stops there permanently. (工厂、商店、学校等)永久性关闭；(使)停业；(使)倒闭 ❑ [V] *Many enterprises will be forced to close.* 很多家企业将被迫倒闭。❑ [V n] *If they do close the local college I'll have to go to Worcester.* 如果他们真把本地的大学关闭了，我就得去伍斯特上大学了。•PHRASAL VERB **Close down** means the same as **close**. close down 同 close ❑ [V P n] *Minford closed down the business and went into politics.* 明福德弃商从政了。❑ [V P] *Many of the smaller stores have closed down.* 很多规模稍小的店铺已经倒闭了。[Also V n P] •**clos|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...since the closing of the steelworks in nearby Duquesne in 1984.* 自从 1984 年附近迪尤肯的钢铁厂停产以来 7 VERB To **close** a road or border means to block it in order to prevent people from using it. 封闭，封锁(街道、边界) ❑ [V n] *They were cut off from the West in 1948 when their government closed that border crossing.* 自从 1948 年政府封闭那条边境通道后，他们便与西方隔绝开来。 8 VERB To **close** a conversation, event, or matter means to bring it to an end or to complete it. 结束，终止(谈话、事件等) ❑ [V n] *Judge Isabel Oliva said last night: 'I have closed the case. There was no foul play.'* 昨晚伊莎贝尔·奥利娃法官说："此案我已审结，并无谋杀嫌疑。" ❑ [V-ed] *The Prime Minister is said to now consider the matter closed.* 据说首相现在认为此事已了结。❑ [V-ing] *...the closing ceremony of the National Political Conference.* 全国政治大会闭幕式 9 VERB If you **close** a bank account, you take all your money out of it and inform the bank that you will no longer be using the account. 结清撤销，注销(银行账户) ❑ [V n] *He had closed his account with the bank five years earlier.* 早在 5 年前他就在这家银行销户了。 10 VERB On the stock market or the currency markets, if a share price or a currency **closes** at a particular value, that is its value at the end of the day's business. (股票等)收盘【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V prep/adv] *Dawson shares closed at 219p, up 5p.* 道森股票以 219 便士收盘，上涨了 5 便士。❑ [V adj] *The U.S. dollar closed higher in Tokyo today.* 东京今天美元收高。 11 N-SING **The close of** a period of time or an activity is the end of it. To bring or draw something **to a close** means to end it. 结束；终止 ❑ [+of] *By the close of business last night, most of the big firms were hailing yesterday's actions as a success.* 昨晚交易结束的时候，多数大公司都称赞当天的活动取得了成功。❑ *Brian's retirement brings to a close a glorious chapter in British football history.* 布莱恩的挂靴为英国足球史上光辉的一章画上了休止符。 12 → see also **closed, closing** 13 to **close the door on** something → see **door** 14 to **close** your **eyes to** something → see **eye** 15 to **close ranks** → see **rank**

▶**close down** → see **close** 6

▶**close off** PHRASAL VERB To **close** something **off** means to separate it from other things or people so that they cannot go there. 隔绝；封锁 ❑ [V P n] *Police closed off about 12 blocks of a major San Francisco thoroughfare for today's march.* 由于今天的示威游行，警方封锁了旧金山一条主干道上大约 12 个街区。

▶**close up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **closes up** a building, they shut it completely and securely, often because they are going away. (通常因离开)关上，关闭 ❑ [V P n] *Just close up the shop.* 把店关了就好了。❑ [V-ed P] *The summer house had been closed up all year.* 这座消夏别墅关了整整一年。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an opening, gap, or something hollow **closes up**, or if you **close** it **up**,

it becomes closed or covered. (开口、裂缝等)闭合；使合上 ❑ [V P] *Don't use cold water as it shocks the blood vessels into closing up.* 不要用冷水，那样会刺激血管闭合。[Also V n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *close* Also look up:

V. fasten, seal; (*ant.*) open ① ❶

② close ⇹ /kləʊs/ (**closer, closest**) → Please look at categories ❶❶ and ❷❶ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 19 项和第 20 项。❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If one thing or person is **close to** another, there is only a very small distance between them. 近的；接近的 ❑ [+to] *Her lips were close to his head and her breath tickled his ear.* 她的嘴唇贴近他的头，她的呼吸让他耳朵发痒。❑ *The man moved closer, lowering his voice.* 那位男子靠近了一步，压低声音。❑ *The tables were pushed close together so diners could talk across the aisles.* 桌子被紧靠在一起，这样用餐者就可以隔着过道交谈了。•**close|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Wherever they went they were closely followed by security men.* 不管上哪儿，安保人员都紧跟在他们身后。❷ ADJ You say that people are **close to** each other when they like each other very much and know each other very well. 亲近的；亲密的 ❑ *She and Linda became very close.* 她和琳达变得非常亲密。❑ [+to] *As a little girl, Karan was closest to her sister Gail.* 卡兰小的时候和姐姐盖尔最亲。❑ *I shared a house with a close friend from school.* 我和一个要好的同学合住一套房子。•**close|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *I asked whether her closeness to her mother ever posed any problems.* 我问她，她和妈妈之间的亲密关系是否曾带来过任何问题。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **close** relatives are the members of your family who are most directly related to you, for example your parents and your brothers or sisters. (血缘关系)近的；近亲的 ❑ *...large changes such as the birth of a child or death of a close relative.* 像孩子出生或家人去世这样的大变故 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n, Also v-link ADJ *to* n] A **close** ally or partner of someone knows them well and is very involved in their work. (盟友、伙伴)交往密切的，亲密的 ❑ *He was once regarded as one of Mr Brown's closest political advisers.* 他曾一度被视作布朗先生最为亲信的政治顾问之一。❑ [+to] *A senior source close to Mr Blair told us: 'Our position has not changed.'* 和布莱尔先生关系密切的一位高层人士告诉我们说："我们的立场没有改变。" ❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Close** contact or co-operation involves seeing or communicating with someone often. (联系或合作)密切的 ❑ *Both nations are seeking closer links with the West.* 两国都在寻求与西方国家建立更为紧密的联系。❑ *He lived alone, keeping close contact with his three grown-up sons.* 他一个人住，与 3 个已经长大成人的儿子经常联系。•**close|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ [+with] *We work closely with the careers officers in schools.* 我们与学校的就业顾问密切合作。❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is a **close** connection or resemblance between two things, they are strongly connected or are very similar. (联系)紧密的；酷似的 ❑ *There is a close connection between pain and tension.* 疼痛和紧张之间有着紧密的联系。❑ *Clare's close resemblance to his elder sister invoked a deep dislike in him.* 克莱尔酷似他姐姐，这引起他极大的反感。•**close|ly** ADV [ADV before v, ADV -ed] ❑ *...a pattern closely resembling a cross.* 一个酷似十字架的图案 ❑ *...fruits closely related to the orange.* 和橘子亲缘关系很近的水果 ❼ ADJ **Close** inspection or observation of something is careful and thorough. (检查或观察)仔细的，彻底的 ❑ *He discovered, on closer inspection, that the rocks contained gold.* 经过更为仔细的探察，他发现这些岩石含金。❑ *Let's have a closer look.* 让我们更仔细地看一看。•**close|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *If you look closely at many of the problems in society, you'll see evidence of racial discrimination.* 仔细研究一下社会上的许多问题，就会发现种族歧视的证据。❽ ADJ A **close** competition or election is won or seems likely to be won by only a small amount. (竞争或选举)势均力敌的，难分高下的 ❑ *It is still a close contest between two leading opposition parties.* 这仍然是两大主要反对党之间一场势均力敌的较量。❑ *It's going to be very close.* 结果会不相上下。•**close|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *This will be a closely fought race.* 这将是一场势均力敌的比赛。❾ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **close to** something or if it is **close**, it is likely to happen or come soon. If you are **close to** doing something, you are likely to do it soon. 接近的；快要…的；即将…的 ❑ [+to] *She sounded close to tears.* 她听上去要哭了。❑ *A senior White House official said the agreement is close.* 白宫的一位高级官员说即将达成协议。❑ [+to] *He's close to signing a contract.* 他即将签下一份合同。❿ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **close** or comes **close to** something else, it almost is, does, or experiences that thing. 近乎于…的；差点…的 ❑ [+to] *An airliner came close to disaster while approaching Heathrow Airport.* 一架大型客机在飞近希思罗机场时差点儿发生空难。⓫ ADJ If the atmosphere somewhere is **close**, it is unpleasantly warm with not enough air. 闷热的；不通风的 ⓬ PHRASE Something that is **close by** or **close at hand** is near to you. 在附近；在近旁 ❑ *Did a new hairdressing shop open close by?* 附近是不是新开了一家理发店？❑ *His wife remains behind in Germany, but Jason, his 18-year-old son, is closer at hand.* 他的妻子还留在德国，但他 18 岁的儿子贾森就在身边。⓭ PHRASE If you describe an event as a **close shave**, a **close thing**, or a **close call**, you mean that an accident or a disaster very nearly happened. 勉强脱险；幸免于难 ❑ *You had a close shave, but you knew when you accepted this job that there would be risks.* 你这次侥幸脱险，不过在接受这项工作的时候，你就知道会有一些危险。⓮ PHRASE If you **keep a close eye on** someone or something or **keep a close watch on** them, you observe them carefully to make sure they are progressing as you want them to. 仔细观察；严密注视 ❑ *The President's foreign policy team are keeping a close eye on events.* 总统的外交政策团队正密切关注事态发展。⓯ PHRASE **Close to** a particular amount or distance means slightly less than that amount or distance. In British English, you can also say **close on** a particular amount or distance. 接近于(某数量或距离) ❑ [+to] *Sisulu spent close to 30 years in prison.* 西苏卢在监狱里度过了将近 30 年的时光。❑ [+on] *Catering may now account for close on a quarter of pub turnover.* 承办酒席现在可能占酒吧营业额的近 1/4。⓰ PHRASE If you look at something **close up** or **close to**, you look at it when you are very near to it. 在近处；凑近地 ❑ [+up] *They always look smaller close up.* 凑近看时，它们总是显得小一些。⓱ → see also **close-up** ⓲ PHRASE If something such as a competition or an election is **too close to call**, it is not possible to predict who will win because it seems likely to be won by only a very small margin. (比赛、选举等)势均力敌【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *In the Senate, the count is too close to call at this point.* 参议院现在的票数还难分上下。⓳ **at close quarters** → see **quarter** ⓴ **at close range** → see **range**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *close* with:

N. close **a door** 关门 ① ❶
close *your* **eyes** 闭上眼睛 ① ❹
close **friend** 密友，close to *someone* 和某人亲密的 ② ❷
close **family/relative** 亲近的家人 / 亲戚 ② ❷ ❸
close **attention/scrutiny** 密切注意 / 仔细检查 ② ❼
close **election** 势均力敌的选举，close **race** 难分胜负的比赛 ② ❽

ADV. close **enough** 紧挨着的；相当惊险的，**so/too/very** close 非常近的；非常惊险的 ② ❶ ❾ ❿ ⓫

③ close ⇹ /kləʊz/ (**closes, closing, closed**) VERB If you are **closing on** someone or something that you are following, you are getting nearer and nearer to them. 靠近；接近 ❑ [V +on] *I was within 15 seconds of the guy in second place and closing on him.* 我和处在第二名的男子相差不到 15 秒，而且正在逐渐赶上他。[Also V]

▶**close in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If a group of people **close in on** a person or place, they come nearer and nearer to them and gradually surround them. 包围；逼近 ❑ [V P +on] *Hitler himself committed suicide as Soviet forces were closing in on Berlin.* 当苏联军队逼近柏林的时候，希特勒自杀了。❑ [V P] *As Parretti walked across the tarmac, fraud officers closed in.* 当帕雷蒂穿过柏油路的时候，反欺诈警察围了上去。❷ PHRASAL VERB When winter or darkness **closes in**, it arrives. (冬天、夜晚)来临，到来 ❑ [V P] *The dark nights and cold weather are closing in.* 黑夜降临，天气开始变冷。

④ Close /kləʊs/ (**Closes**) N-COUNT [n N] **Close** is used in the names of some streets in Britain. (用于英国的一些街名中)巷，小街 ❑ *...116 Dendridge Close.* 登德里奇巷 116 号

close-cropped /ˌkləʊs ˈkrɒpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Close-cropped** hair or grass is cut very short. (头发或草)剪得很短的

closed /kləʊzd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **closed** group of people

does not welcome new people or ideas from outside. 封闭的；不接受新人（或新思想）的 ❑ *It was to be a closed circle of no more than twelve women.* 那将是一个由不超过 12 个女人组成的封闭圈子。❑ *It is a closed society in the sense that they've not been exposed to many things.* 他们接触的事不多，从这一方面来说这是个封闭的社团。2 → see also **close** 3 **a closed book** → see **book** 4 **behind closed doors** → see **door**

closed-circuit also **closed circuit** ADJ [ADJ n] A **closed-circuit** television or video system is one that operates within a limited area such as a building. （电视或录像系统）闭路的 ❑ *There's a closed-circuit television camera in the reception area.* 接待处有一个闭路电视摄像头。

closed shop (**closed shops**) N-COUNT If a factory, shop, or other business is a **closed shop**, the employees must be members of a particular trade union. 只雇用指定工会会员的工厂（或商店等）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the trade union which they are required to join under the closed shop agreement.* 根据只雇用指定工会会员的协议他们所要加入的工会

close-fitting /ˌkləʊs ˈfɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Close-fitting** clothes fit tightly and show the shape of your body. （衣服）紧身的

close-knit /ˌkləʊs ˈnɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **close-knit** group of people are closely linked, do things together, and take an interest in each other. 紧密相连的；密切合作的；志同道合的 ❑ *Events over the last year have created a close-knit community.* 去年发生的一些事让整个社会紧密团结在一起。

close-run /ˌkləʊs ˈrʌn/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something such as a race or contest as a **close-run** thing, you mean that it was only won by a very small amount. （比赛等）势均力敌的，难分高下的 ❑ *In such a close-run race as this election, the campaign becomes all important.* 在这种势均力敌的选举中，竞选活动至关重要。

close season /ˈkləʊs siːzən/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **closed season**

N-SING In football and some other sports, the **close season** is the period of the year when the sport is not played professionally. （足球等体育比赛的）休赛期，淡季【BRIT 英】❑ *Football clubs have been busy in the close season transfer market.* 足球俱乐部在休赛季节的转会市场上一直忙个不停。

closet /ˈklɒzɪt/ (**closets**) 1 N-COUNT A **closet** is a piece of furniture with doors at the front and shelves inside, which is used for storing things. 壁橱【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cupboard**

2 N-COUNT A **closet** is a very small room for storing things, especially one without windows. （尤指不带窗户的）小储藏间【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Closet** is used to describe a person who has beliefs, habits, or feelings which they keep secret, often because they are embarrassed about them. **Closet** is also used of their beliefs, habits, or feelings. （信仰、习惯、情感）隐蔽的，不公开的 ❑ *He is a closet Fascist.* 他是地下法西斯分子。4 → see also **closeted** 5 **a skeleton in the closet** → see **skeleton**

closeted /ˈklɒzɪtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **closeted with** someone, you are talking privately to them. 秘密交谈的；私下会谈的【FORMAL OR LITERARY 正式或文】❑ *Charles and I were closeted in his study for the briefing session.* 我和查尔斯在他的书房里闭门开简介会。

close-up /ˈkləʊs ʌp/ (**close-ups**) N-COUNT A **close-up** is a photograph or a picture in a film that shows a lot of detail because it is taken very near to the subject. 特写照片；特写镜头 ❑ [+of] *...a close-up of Harvey's face.* 哈维的脸部特写 •PHRASE If you see something **in close-up**, you see it in great detail in a photograph or piece of film which has been taken very near to the subject. 近距离地；特写地 ❑ *Hughes stared up at him in close-up from the photograph.* 休斯抬起头来凝视他的特写照片。

closing /ˈkləʊzɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **closing** part of an activity or period of time is the final part of it. 结束的；结尾的 ❑ *He entered RAF service in the closing stages of the war.* 战争快要结束的时候，他加入了英国皇家空军。2 → see also **close**

closing price (**closing prices**) N-COUNT On the stock exchange, the **closing price** of a share is its price at the end of a day's business. （股票的）收盘价【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The price is slightly above yesterday's closing price.* 价格比昨天的收盘价稍高。

closing time (**closing times**) N-VAR **Closing time** is the time when something such as a shop, library, or pub closes and people have to leave. 打烊时间；停止营业时间；关门时间 ❑ *We were in the pub until closing time.* 我们一直呆到酒吧打烊。

Clostridium difficile /klɒˌstrɪdiəm dɪˈfɪsɪli, -ˌdɪfɪˈsiːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Clostridium difficile** is a bacterium that causes severe diarrhoea. It is commonly found in hospitals. **C.diff** is also used. 难辨梭状芽孢杆菌；难辨梭菌【MEDICAL 医】

closure /ˈkləʊʒəʳ/ (**closures**) 1 N-VAR The **closure** of a place such as a business or factory is the permanent ending of the work or activity there. （企业、工厂等的）永久性关闭，停业 ❑ [+of] *...the closure of the Ravenscraig steelworks.* 雷文斯克拉格钢铁厂的关闭 ❑ *Almost three in four clinics say they face closure by the end of the year.* 几乎有 3/4 的诊所说到年底要面临歇业。2 N-COUNT The **closure** of a road or border is the blocking of it in order to prevent people from using it. （道路或边界的）封闭，封锁 3 N-UNCOUNT If someone achieves **closure**, they succeed in accepting something bad that has happened to them. 解脱；了结【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I asked McKeown if the reunion was meant to achieve closure.* 我问麦基翁重聚是不是为了有个了结。

clot /klɒt/ (**clots, clotting, clotted**) 1 N-COUNT A **clot** is a sticky lump that forms when blood dries up or becomes thick. （血液的）凝块 ❑ *He needed emergency surgery to remove a blood clot from his brain.* 他需要进行紧急手术以清除脑部的一处血块。2 VERB When blood **clots**, it becomes thick and forms a lump. （血液）凝结成块 ❑ [v] *The patient's blood refused to clot.* 病人的血液无法凝结。❑ [v-ing] *Aspirin apparently thins the blood and inhibits clotting.* 阿司匹林能显著地稀释血液、抑制血液凝结。

cloth /klɒθ, AM 美 klɔːθ/ (**cloths**) 1 N-VAR **Cloth** is fabric which is made by weaving or knitting a substance such as cotton, wool, silk, or nylon. Cloth is used especially for making clothes. （尤用于制衣的）布，织物，布料 ❑ *She began cleaning the wound with a piece of cloth.* 她开始用一块布清洗伤口。2 N-COUNT A **cloth** is a piece of cloth which you use for a particular purpose, such as cleaning something or covering something. （用于特定用途的）布 ❑ *Clean the surface with a damp cloth.* 用湿布清洁表面。❑ *...a tray covered with a cloth.* 盖着布的托盘 3 N-SING **The cloth** is sometimes used to refer to Christian priests and ministers. （统称）牧师，神父 ❑ *...a man of the cloth.* 一名教士

cloth cap (**cloth caps**) N-COUNT A **cloth cap** is a soft flat cap with a stiff, curved part at the front called a peak. Cloth caps are usually worn by men. （通常指男式）布帽，鸭舌帽

clothe /kləʊð/ (**clothes, clothing, clothed**) 1 VERB To **clothe** someone means to provide them with clothes to wear. 为…提供衣服 ❑ [v n] *She was on her own with two kids to feed and clothe.* 她独自一个人要供两个孩子吃穿。2 → see also **clothed, clothes, clothing**

clothed /kləʊðd/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are **clothed in** a certain way, you are dressed in that way. 穿着…衣服的 ❑ *He lay down on the bed fully clothed.* 他和衣躺在床上。❑ [+in] *...women clothed in black.* 穿着黑衣服的女人们

clothes ◆◇ /kləʊðz/ 1 N-PLURAL **Clothes** are the things that people wear, such as shirts, coats, trousers, and dresses. 衣服；服装 ❑ *Moira walked upstairs to change her clothes.* 莫伊拉上楼去换衣服。❑ *He dressed quickly in casual clothes.* 他很快穿上休闲装。2 → see also **plain-clothes**

→ see **dry-cleaning**

clothes horse (**clothes horses**) 1 N-COUNT A **clothes horse** is a folding frame used inside someone's house to hang washing on while it dries. （室内）晾衣架，晒衣架 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone, especially a woman, as a **clothes horse**, you

C

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 clothing 服装



mean that they are fashionable and think a lot about their clothes, but have little intelligence or no other abilities.（尤指女性）讲究穿着但头脑简单的人，追求时尚但一无是处的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

clothes|line /ˈkləʊðzlaɪn/ (**clotheslines**) also **clothes line** N-COUNT A **clothesline** is a thin rope on which you hang washing so that it can dry. 晾衣绳

ˈclothes peg (**clothes pegs**) N-COUNT A **clothes peg** is a small device which you use to fasten clothes to a washing line.（晾衣用的）衣夹【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **clothespin**

clothes|pin /ˈkləʊðzpɪn/ (**clothespins**) N-COUNT A **clothespin** is the same as a **clothes peg**. 同 clothes peg【AM 美】

cloth|ing ◆◇ /ˈkləʊðɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Clothing** is the things that people wear. 衣服；服装 ❑ *Some locals offered food and clothing to the refugees.* 一些当地人为难民提供食品和衣服。❑ *What is your favourite item of clothing?* 你最喜欢的衣服是哪一件？❑ *Wear protective clothing.* 穿上防护服。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **clothing**

ˌclot|ted ˈcream N-UNCOUNT **Clotted cream** is very thick cream made by heating milk gently and taking the cream off the top. It is made mainly in the south west of England.（常见于英格兰西南部的）浓缩奶油

cloud ◆◇ /klaʊd/ (**clouds, clouding, clouded**) 1 N-VAR A **cloud** is a mass of water vapour that floats in the sky. Clouds are usually white or grey in colour. 云；云团 ❑ *...the varied shapes of the clouds.* 云朵各种各样的形状 ❑ *The sky was almost entirely obscured by cloud.* 天空几乎完全被云所遮蔽。❑ *...the risks involved in flying through cloud.* 穿过云层飞行的危险 2 N-COUNT A **cloud of** something such as smoke or dust is a mass of it floating in the air.（烟雾、尘土等的）一团 ❑ [+of] *The hens darted away on all sides, raising a cloud of dust.* 一群母鸡四处乱窜，搅起一团尘土。3 VERB If you say that something **clouds** your view of a situation, you mean that it makes you unable to understand the situation or judge it properly. 把…搞糊涂；使难以理解；使无法正确判断 ❑ [v n] *Perhaps anger had clouded his vision, perhaps his judgment had been faulty.* 可能是愤怒蒙蔽了他的眼睛，也可能是他判断有误。❑ [v n] *In his latter years religious mania clouded his mind.* 晚年的时候，对宗教的狂热让他丧失心智。4 VERB If you say that something **clouds** a situation, you mean that it makes it unpleasant. 破坏；给…蒙上阴影 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *The atmosphere has already been clouded by the BJP's anger at the media.* 气氛已经被印度人民党对媒体的愤怒弄得沉重起来。5 VERB If glass **clouds** or if moisture **clouds** it, tiny drops of water cover the glass, making it difficult to see through.（镜子）模糊不清；（使）起雾 ❑ [v] *The mirror clouded beside her cheek.* 她面颊边的镜子变得模糊不清。❑ [v n] *I run the water very hot, clouding the mirror.* 我把水开得很热，水汽模糊了镜面。6 ADJ **Cloud-based** technology allows you to use programs and information that are stored on the Internet rather than on your own computer. 基于云的（指将程序和信息存储于网络而非本地机）❑ *We use a cloud-based communication system.* 我们采用基于云的通信系统。7 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on cloud nine**, you are emphasizing that they are very happy. 极为快乐；乐不可支【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *When Michael was born I was on cloud nine.* 迈克尔出生的时候，我都乐得找不着北了。8 **every cloud has a silver lining** → see **silver lining**

▶**cloud over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If the sky **clouds over**, it becomes covered with clouds. 阴云密布；乌云翻滚 ❑ [v p] *After a fine day, the sky had clouded over and suddenly rain lashed against the windows.* 晴了一天后，天空又乌云密布，顷刻间便雨打窗棂。2 → see also **cloud 5**

→ see **precipitation, water**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cloud* with:

ADJ. **black/dark** cloud 黑云 / 乌云，**white** cloud 白云 1
N. cloud **of dust** 一团灰尘，cloud **of smoke** 一团烟 2

cloud|burst /ˈklaʊdbɜːst/ (**cloudbursts**) N-COUNT A **cloudburst** is a sudden, very heavy fall of rain. 骤雨；大暴雨

cloud com|pu|ting N-UNCOUNT **Cloud computing** is a model of computer use in which services that are available on the Internet are provided to users on a temporary basis. 云计算【COMPUTING 计算机】

ˌcloud-ˈcuckoo-land N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you say that someone is living in **cloud-cuckoo-land**, you are criticizing them because they think there are no problems and that things will happen exactly as they want them to, when this is obviously not the case. 脱离实际的幻境【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *I was living in cloud-cuckoo-land about my salary expectations.* 我对自己的薪水充满了不切实际的幻想。

cloud|less /ˈklaʊdləs/ ADJ If the sky is **cloudless**, there are no clouds in it. 无云的；晴朗的

cloudy /ˈklaʊdi/ (**cloudier, cloudiest**) 1 ADJ If it is **cloudy**, there are a lot of clouds in the sky. 多云的；阴天的；阴云密布的 ❑ *...a windy, cloudy day.* 刮风的阴天 2 ADJ A **cloudy** liquid is less clear than it should be.（液体）浑浊的，不清澈的

clout /klaʊt/ (**clouts, clouting, clouted**) 1 VERB If you **clout** someone, you hit them. 打；击【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Rachel clouted him.* 雷切尔揍了他一下。❑ [v n +on] *The officer clouted her on the head.* 警察打了她的头。•N-COUNT **Clout** is also a noun. ❑ *I was half tempted to give one of them a clout myself.* 我自己都特别想给他们某个人一拳。2 N-UNCOUNT A person or institution that has **clout** has influence and power. 影响力；权势【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Mr Sutherland may have the clout needed to push the two trading giants into a deal.* 萨瑟兰先生也许有能力促使两大贸易巨头达成协议。

clove /kləʊv/ (**cloves**) 1 N-VAR **Cloves** are small dried flower buds used as a spice. 丁香（用作香料）❑ *...chicken soup with cloves.* 丁香鸡汤 2 N-COUNT A **clove of** garlic is one of the sections of a garlic bulb.（大蒜的）一瓣

cloven hoof /ˌkləʊvᵊn ˈhuːf/ (**cloven hooves** or **cloven hoofs**) N-COUNT Animals that have **cloven hooves** have feet that are divided into two parts. Cows, sheep, and goats have cloven hooves.（牛、羊等的）分趾蹄，偶蹄

clover /ˈkləʊvəʳ/ (**clovers**) N-VAR **Clover** is a small plant with pink or white ball-shaped flowers. 三叶草；苜蓿 ❑ *...a four leaf clover.* 四叶草

clown /klaʊn/ (**clowns, clowning, clowned**) 1 N-COUNT A **clown** is a performer in a circus who wears funny clothes and bright make-up, and does silly things in order to make people

laugh.（马戏团的）小丑 2 VERB If you **clown**, you do silly things in order to make people laugh. 扮小丑，装傻，作蠢相（逗人发笑） ❑ [V] *Bruno clowned and won affection everywhere.* 布鲁诺很会耍活宝，到哪儿都受到大家的喜爱。•PHRASAL VERB **Clown around** and **clown about** mean the same as **clown**. clown around 和 clown about 同 clown ❑ [V P] *Bev made her laugh, the way she was always clowning around.* 贝夫用她一贯滑稽耍宝的方式逗她发笑。•**clowning** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She senses that behind the clowning there is a terrible sense of anguish.* 她感觉到在这种滑稽可笑行为的背后隐藏着极大的痛苦。3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **clown**, you mean that they say funny things or do silly things to amuse people. 爱开玩笑的人；诙谐的人；活宝 ❑ *He was laughing, the clown of the twosome.* 他在笑，二人搭档中逗人乐的那个。4 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **clown**, you disapprove of them and have no respect for them. 傻瓜；蠢货【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I still think I could do a better job than those clowns in Washington.* 我还是认为自己会比华盛顿的那些蠢货干得好。

clown|ish /'klaʊnɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a person's appearance or behaviour as **clownish**, you mean that they look or behave rather like a clown, and often that they appear rather foolish. 滑稽的；傻傻的 ❑ *He had a clownish sense of humour.* 他有一种非常滑稽的幽默感。

cloy|ing /'klɔɪɪŋ/ ADJ You use **cloying** to describe something that you find unpleasant because it is much too sweet, or too sentimental.（太甜腻或太多愁善感而）使人倒胃口的，让人腻烦的 ❑ *Her cheap, cloying scent enveloped him.* 她那廉价香水甜腻熏人的气味一下子包围了他。

cloze /kləʊz/ (**clozes**) N-COUNT [usu N n] In language teaching, a **cloze** test is a test in which words are removed from a text and replaced with spaces. The learner has to fill each space with a suitable word. 完形填空【TECHNICAL 术语】

club ↔ /klʌb/ (**clubs, clubbing, clubbed**) 1 N-COUNT A **club** is an organization of people interested in a particular activity or subject who usually meet on a regular basis. 俱乐部；会；社团 ❑ *...the Chorlton Conservative Club.* 乔尔顿保守党俱乐部 ❑ *...a youth club.* 青年俱乐部 ❑ *He was club secretary.* 他是俱乐部秘书。2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **club** is a place where the members of a club meet. 俱乐部会所；俱乐部活动场所 ❑ *I stopped in at the club for a drink.* 我顺路到俱乐部喝了一杯。3 N-COUNT A **club** is a team which competes in sporting competitions. 职业运动俱乐部 ❑ *...Liverpool football club.* 利物浦足球俱乐部 4 N-COUNT A **club** is the same as a **nightclub**. 同 nightclub ❑ *It's a big dance hit in the clubs.* 这支舞曲在夜总会很火。❑ *...the London club scene.* 伦敦的夜总会场景 5 N-COUNT A **club** is a long, thin, metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end that you use to hit the ball in golf.（高尔夫球）球杆 ❑ *...a six-iron club.* 6 号铁杆 6 N-COUNT A **club** is a thick heavy stick that can be used as a weapon. 大棒；棍棒 ❑ *Men armed with knives and clubs attacked his home.* 一群手持刀棒的人袭击了他家。7 VERB To **club** a person or animal means to hit them hard with a thick heavy stick or a similar weapon.（用大棒等）狠狠地打，猛击 ❑ [V n] *Two thugs clubbed him with baseball bats.* 两个暴徒用棒球棒猛击他。❑ [V n *+to*] *Clubbing baby seals to death for their pelts is wrong.* 为了获得海豹皮而用棍棒打死幼海豹是不道德的。8 N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Clubs** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more black symbols: ♣.（纸牌中的）梅花 ❑ *...the ace of clubs.* 梅花 A •N-COUNT A **club** is a playing card of this suit.（一张）梅花（牌）❑ *The next player discarded a club.* 下一个玩家打出一张梅花。

▶**club together** PHRASAL VERB If people **club together** to do something, they all give money towards the cost of it. 凑钱；凑份子【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *For my thirtieth birthday, my friends clubbed together and bought me a watch.* 为庆祝我 30 岁生日，朋友们凑钱给我买了块表。

club|bable /'klʌbəbᵊl/ ADJ A **clubbable** person is friendly and likes being with other people, which makes them good members of social clubs. 合群的；好交际的 ❑ *He is a clubbable chap.* 他是个爱交朋友的人。

club|ber /'klʌbəʳ/ (**clubbers**) N-COUNT A **clubber** is someone who regularly goes to nightclubs. 喜欢泡夜总会的人；喜欢逛夜店的人

club|bing /'klʌbɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Clubbing** is the activity of going to night clubs. 泡夜总会

club|by /'klʌbi/ ADJ If you describe an institution or a group of people as **clubby**, you mean that all the people in it are friendly with each other and do not welcome other people in. 排外的；只对圈内人友好的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Politics is clubby, careerist, and cynical.* 政治是排外的，充满野心的，只顾自己不顾他人的。

club foot (**club feet**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **clubfoot**

N-COUNT If someone has a **club foot**, they are born with a badly twisted foot.（先天性）畸形足

club|house /'klʌbhaʊs/ (**clubhouses**) also **club-house** N-COUNT A **clubhouse** is a place where the members of a club, especially a sports club, meet.（尤指体育）俱乐部会所

→ see **golf**

club|land /'klʌblænd/ 1 N-UNCOUNT A city's **clubland** is the area that contains all the best nightclubs. 夜总会区【BRIT 英】❑ *...London's clubland.* 伦敦的夜生活区 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Clubland** refers to the most popular nightclubs and the people that go to them.（统称）受欢迎的夜总会及其顾客；夜总会圈子【BRIT 英】❑ *...a contemporary clubland sound.* 当代夜总会流行音乐

club soda N-UNCOUNT **Club soda** is fizzy water used for mixing with alcoholic drinks and fruit juice. 苏打水【mainly AM 主美】

cluck /klʌk/ (**clucks, clucking, clucked**) VERB When a hen **clucks**, it makes short, low noises.（母鸡）咯咯叫 ❑ [V] *Chickens clucked in the garden.* 鸡在花园里咯咯叫。

clue /klu:/ (**clues**) 1 N-COUNT A **clue to** a problem or mystery is something that helps you to find the answer to it. 线索；提示 ❑ [*+to*] *Geneticists in Canada have discovered a clue to the puzzle of why our cells get old and die.* 加拿大的遗传学家已经发现了解开细胞衰老、死亡之谜的线索。2 N-COUNT A **clue** is an object or piece of information that helps someone solve a crime.（破案）线索 ❑ [*+to*] *The vital clue to the killer's identity was his nickname, Peanuts.* 查明杀手身份的重要线索是他的外号叫"花生"。3 N-COUNT A **clue** in a crossword or game is information which is given to help you to find the answer to a question.（纵横填字游戏的）提示语，解答提示 4 PHRASE If you **haven't a clue** about something, you do not know anything about it or you have no idea what to do about it. 不知道；一无所知【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I haven't a clue what I'll give Carl for his birthday next year.* 我不知道明年卡尔过生日我该送什么。

clued-up also **clued up** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **clued-up on** a particular subject, you are showing your approval of the fact that they have a great deal of detailed knowledge and information about it. 所知甚多的；通晓的【BRIT, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 英，非正式，褒】❑ [*+on*] *I've always found him clued-up on whatever he was talking about.* 我一直都觉得他对自己谈论的任何事情都了如指掌。

clue|less /'klu:ləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **clueless**, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they do not know anything about a particular subject or that they are incapable of doing a particular thing properly. 一无所知的；一窍不通的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [*+about*] *I came into adult life clueless about a lot of things that most people take for granted.* 我已成年，却对许多大部分人认为理所当然的事情一窍不通。

clump /klʌmp/ (**clumps, clumping, clumped**) 1 N-COUNT A **clump of** things such as trees or plants is a small group of them growing together.（树木等的）丛，簇，群 ❑ [*+of*] *...a clump of trees bordering a side road.* 旁路边的树丛 2 N-COUNT A **clump** of things such as wires or hair is a group of them collected together in one place.（电线、头发等的）团，堆 ❑ *I was combing my hair and it was just falling out in clumps.* 我梳头的时候，头发一团一团地往下掉。[Also *+of*] 3 VERB If things **clump together**, they

gather together and form small groups or lumps. 聚集成群；凝集成块 ❑ [v +together] *Brown rice takes longer to cook but it doesn't clump together as easily as white rice.* 糙米煮起来比较慢，但不会像白米那样容易团在一块。

clumpy /'klʌmpi/ (**clumpier**, **clumpiest**) ADJ **Clumpy** means big and clumsy. 笨重的 ❑ *...clumpy shoes.* 笨重的鞋子

clum|sy /'klʌmzi/ (**clumsier**, **clumsiest**) 1 ADJ A **clumsy** person moves or handles things in a careless, awkward way, often so that things are knocked over or broken. 笨拙的；不灵活的 ❑ *Unfortunately, I was still very clumsy behind the wheel of the jeep.* 令人遗憾的是我开起吉普来还是笨手笨脚。•**clum|si|ly** /'klʌmzɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The rooks flew clumsily towards their nests.* 那些秃鼻乌鸦笨拙地飞向它们的巢。•**clum|si|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Ben's biggest problem is clumsiness.* 本最大的毛病就是笨手笨脚。 2 ADJ A **clumsy** action or statement is not skilful or is likely to upset people. (行为或措辞)不得体的，拙劣的 ❑ *The action seemed a clumsy attempt to topple the Janata Dal government.* 这一试图推翻人民党政府的行动似乎缺乏策略。❑ *He denied the announcement was clumsy and insensitive.* 他否认该通告不得体、不近人情。•**clum|si|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *If the matter were handled clumsily, it could cost Miriam her life.* 要是事情处理不当，米丽娅姆可能会送命。•**clum|si|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I was ashamed at my clumsiness and insensitivity.* 我为自己拙劣而漠然的言行感到羞愧。

clung /klʌŋ/ **Clung** is the past tense and past participle of **cling**.

clunk /klʌŋk/ (**clunks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **clunk** is a sound made by a heavy object hitting something hard. (重物相撞的)哐的一声，哐啷声 ❑ *Something fell to the floor with a clunk.* 不知什么东西哐啷一声掉在地上。

clunk|er /'klʌŋkə'/ (**clunkers**) N-COUNT If you describe a machine, especially a car, as a **clunker**, you mean that it is very old and almost falling apart. 破旧的机器；(尤指)破旧不堪的汽车 【AM 美】

clunky /'klʌŋki/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **clunky**, you mean that it is solid, heavy, and rather awkward. 粗笨的；笨重的 ❑ *...a clunky piece of architecture.* 粗陋难看的建筑

clus|ter /'klʌstə'/ (**clusters**, **clustering**, **clustered**) 1 N-COUNT A **cluster of** people or things is a small group of them close together. (人或物的)组，群，簇 ❑ [+of] *There's no town here, just a cluster of shops, cabins and motels at the side of the highway.* 这儿没有城镇，只在公路边上有一片商店、小木屋和汽车旅馆。 2 VERB If people **cluster together**, they gather together in a small group. (人)聚集 ❑ [v +together] *The passengers clustered together in small groups.* 乘客们三五成群聚在一起。❑ [v +around/round] *The children clustered around me.* 孩子们聚集在我的周围。[Also v prep] 3 → see also **clustered**

cluster bomb (**cluster bombs**) N-COUNT A **cluster bomb** is a type of bomb which is dropped from an aircraft. It contains a large number of smaller bombs that spread out before they hit the ground. 榴霰弹；子母弹；集束炸弹

clus|tered /'klʌstə'd/ ADJ If people or things are **clustered** somewhere, there is a group of them close together there. 成群的；成簇的 ❑ *Officials were clustered at every open office door, talking excitedly.* 每个开着门的办公室门口都有官员们三五成群在兴奋地交谈。

clutch /klʌtʃ/ (**clutches**, **clutching**, **clutched**) 1 VERB If you **clutch at** something or **clutch** something, you hold it tightly, usually because you are afraid or anxious. (通常因害怕或担心)紧握，紧抓 ❑ [v +at] *I staggered and had to clutch at a chair for support.* 我踉踉跄跄地，不得不抓住一把椅子稳住自己。❑ [v n] *She was clutching a photograph.* 她紧紧抓着一张照片。 2 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] If someone is in another person's **clutches**, that person has captured them or has power over them. 控制；掌握；势力范围 ❑ *Stojanovic escaped their clutches by jumping from a moving vehicle.* 斯托扬诺维奇从正在行驶的车上跳了下去，逃出了他们的掌心。 3 N-COUNT In a vehicle, the **clutch** is the pedal that you press before you change gear. (车辆的)离合器踏板 ❑ *Laura let out the clutch and pulled slowly away down the drive.* 劳拉松开离合器踏板，沿车道慢慢驶离。 4 to **clutch at straws** → see **straw**

clut|ter /'klʌtə'/ (**clutters**, **cluttering**, **cluttered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Clutter** is a lot of things in an untidy state, especially things that are not useful or necessary. (尤指没用或不需要的)杂乱的东西 ❑ *Caroline prefers her worktops to be clear of clutter.* 卡罗琳喜欢把厨房台面收拾得整整齐齐。 2 VERB If things or people **clutter** a place, they fill it in an untidy way. 乱堆在；凌乱地塞满 ❑ [v n] *Empty soft-drink cans clutter the desks.* 空饮料罐胡乱地堆在桌上。❑ [be v-ed +with] *The roads were cluttered with cars and vans.* 路上堵满了汽车和货车。•PHRASAL VERB **Clutter up** means the same as **clutter**. clutter up 同 clutter ❑ [v P n] *The vehicles cluttered up the car park.* 各种车辆把停车场塞得满满当当。❑ [v n P] *This room is so impressive it would be a shame to clutter it up.* 这个房间布置得太好了，让人不好意思乱放东西。[Also v n P +with]

cm **cm** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **centimetre** or **centimetres**. ❑ *His height had increased by 2.5 cm.* 他长高了 2.5 厘米。

Cmdr **Cmdr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **commander**. ❑ *...Cmdr Richard Mason.* 理查德·梅森指挥官

c/o You write **c/o** before an address on an envelope when you are sending it to someone who is staying or working at that address, often for only a short time. **c/o** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'care of'. (写在信封上的地址之前)由…转交 ❑ *...Mr A D Bright, c/o Sherman Ltd, 62 Burton Road, Bristol 8.* 布里斯托尔 8 区伯顿路 62 号，舍曼有限公司转交 A. D. 布赖特先生收

co- /kəʊ-/ 1 PREFIX **co-** is used to form verbs or nouns that refer to people sharing things or doing things together. (用于构成动词或名词)表示"和…一起"、"共同"、"联合" ❑ *...commercial co-operation between the two countries.* 两国之间的商业合作 ❑ *He co-produced the album with Bowie.* 他和鲍伊联袂打造了这张专辑。 2 PREFIX **co-** is used to form nouns that refer to people who share a job or task with someone else. (用于构成名词)表示"共事者"、"伙伴"、"副" ❑ *His co-workers hated him.* 同事们都讨厌他。❑ *He is now co-partner in a new property company.* 他现在是一家新房地产公司的合伙人。

Co. ↔ 1 **Co.** is used as an abbreviation for (缩略=) **company** when it is part of the name of an organization. (用于公司名称中)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the Blue Star Amusement Co.* 蓝星娱乐公司 2 **Co.** is used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **county** before the names of some counties, especially in Ireland. (用于郡名之前，尤指爱尔兰的郡) ❑ *...Co. Waterford.* 沃特福德郡 3 PHRASE You use **and co.** after someone's name to mean the group of people associated with that person. (用于人名之后)及其一伙，以及其他成员【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Wayne Hussey and co. will be playing two live sets each evening.* 韦恩·赫西和他的乐队每天晚上都将进行两场现场表演。

C.O. /ˌsiː 'əʊ/ (**C.O.s**) N-COUNT A soldier's **C.O.** is his or her **commanding officer**. 指挥官

coach ↔ /kəʊtʃ/ (**coaches**, **coaching**, **coached**) 1 N-COUNT A **coach** is someone who trains a person or team of people in a particular sport. 教练 ❑ *Tony Woodcock has joined German amateur team SC Brueck as coach.* 托尼·伍德科克加盟德国业余队 SC 布吕克队担任教练。 2 VERB When someone **coaches** a person or a team, they help them to become better at a particular sport. 为…当教练，训练，指导 ❑ [v n +to] *Beckenbauer coached the West Germans to success in the World Cup final in Italy.* 贝肯鲍尔执教西德队，带领他们在意大利世界杯决赛中获胜。❑ [v n] *I had coached the Alliance team for some time.* 我曾在联盟队担任过一段时间的教练。 3 N-COUNT A **coach** is a person who is in charge of a sports team. (体育队的)主教练【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **manager**

4 N-COUNT In baseball, a **coach** is a member of a team who stands near the first or third base, and gives signals to other members of the team who are on bases and are trying to score. (棒球运动中，站在一垒或三垒附近，给其他选手信号的)跑垒指挥员【AM 美】5 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **coach** is someone who gives

people special teaching in a particular subject, especially in order to prepare them for an examination.（尤指辅导备考的）私人教师，辅导教师 ❑ *What you need is a drama coach.* 你需要的是一位戏剧辅导老师。 ◼ VERB If you **coach** someone, you give them special teaching in a particular subject, especially in order to prepare them for an examination. 给…补习；（尤指）为…辅导备考 ❑ [v n] *He gently coached me in French.* 他为我补习法语，态度十分温和。 ◼ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **coach** is a large, comfortable bus that carries passengers on long journeys. 长途汽车；长途大巴【BRIT 英】❑ *As we headed back to Calais, the coach was badly delayed by roadworks.* 返回加来时，由于道路施工，我们乘坐的长途大巴严重误点。❑ *I hate travelling by coach.* 我不喜欢坐长途汽车。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bus**

◼ N-COUNT A **coach** is one of the separate sections of a train that carries passengers.（火车的）旅客车厢【BRIT 英】❑ *The train was an elaborate affair of sixteen coaches.* 这列火车由 16 节车厢组成，设计复杂精巧。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **car**

◼ N-COUNT A **coach** is an enclosed vehicle with four wheels which is pulled by horses, and in which people used to travel. Coaches are still used for ceremonial events in some countries, such as Britain. 四轮大马车，公共马车（旧时用于载客，现在英国等国仍用于庆典场合）

coach|load /'kəʊtʃləʊd/ (**coachloads**) also **coach-load** N-COUNT A **coachload of** people is a group of people who are travelling somewhere together in a coach. 长途汽车的全体乘客【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *Dorset is as yet unspoilt by coachloads of tourists.* 多塞特还未遭到大批游客的破坏。

coach|man /'kəʊtʃmən/ (**coachmen**) N-COUNT A **coachman** was a man who drove a coach that was pulled by horses. 马车夫【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

coach sta|tion (**coach stations**) N-COUNT A **coach station** is an area or a building which coaches leave from or arrive at on regular journeys. 长途汽车总站【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bus station**

co|agu|late /kəʊ'ægjʊleɪt/ (**coagulates, coagulating, coagulated**) VERB When a liquid **coagulates**, it becomes very thick.（液体）凝结，凝固 ❑ [v] *The blood coagulates to stop wounds bleeding.* 血液凝结，使伤口不再出血。•**co|agu|la|tion** /kəʊˌægjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Blood becomes stickier to help coagulation in case of a cut.* 割伤的时候，血液会变得更为黏稠以助于凝结。

coal ♦◇ /kəʊl/ (**coals**) ◼ N-UNCOUNT **Coal** is a hard black substance that is extracted from the ground and burned as fuel. 煤 ❑ *Gas-fired electricity is cheaper than coal.* 天然气发电比煤便宜。◼ N-PLURAL **Coals** are burning pieces of coal.（燃烧着的）煤块 ❑ *It is important to get the coals white-hot before you start cooking.* 很重要的一点是要把煤块烧到白热状再开始做饭。

→ see **energy**

coa|lesce /ˌkəʊə'les/ (**coalesces, coalescing, coalesced**) VERB If two or more things **coalesce**, they come together and form a larger group or system. 联合；合并【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep] *Cities, if unrestricted, tend to coalesce into bigger and bigger conurbations.* 如果不加限制，城市往往会联合发展成越来越大的集合城市。❑ [v] *His sporting and political interests coalesced admirably in his writing about climbing.* 他在写登山的文章中，把自己对体育和政治的兴趣完美地结合了起来。

coal|face /'kəʊlfeɪs/ (**coalfaces**) N-COUNT In a coal mine, the **coalface** is the part where the coal is being cut out of the rock.（煤矿井中的）采煤工作面

coal|field /'kəʊlfiːld/ (**coalfields**) N-COUNT A **coalfield** is a region where there is coal under the ground. 煤田 ❑ *The park lies on top of a coalfield.* 公园位于一片煤田上。

coa|li|tion ♦◇ /ˌkəʊə'lɪʃ°n/ (**coalitions**) ◼ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **coalition** is a government consisting of people from two or more political parties. 联合政府 ❑ *Since June the country has had a coalition government.* 从 6 月份起，该国一直由一个联合政府执掌政权。◼ N-COUNT A **coalition** is a group consisting of people from different political or social groups who are co-operating to achieve a particular aim.（政党、社团等的）同盟，联盟 ❑ [+of] *He had been opposed by a coalition of about 50 civil rights, women's and Latino organizations.* 大约有 50 个民权组织、女性社团和拉丁裔社团联合起来反对他。

'coal mine (**coal mines**) also **coalmine** N-COUNT A **coal mine** is a place where coal is dug out of the ground. 煤矿

'coal min|er (**coal miners**) also **coalminer** N-COUNT A **coal miner** is a person whose job is mining coal. 煤矿工人

'coal scut|tle (**coal scuttles**) N-COUNT A **coal scuttle** is a container for keeping coal in. 煤斗；煤筐【mainly BRIT 主英】

'coal tar also **coal-tar** N-UNCOUNT **Coal tar** is a thick black liquid made from coal which is used for making drugs and chemical products. 煤焦油 ❑ *…coal tar dyes.* 煤焦油染料

coarse /kɔːˢs/ (**coarser, coarsest**) ◼ ADJ **Coarse** things have a rough texture because they consist of thick threads or large pieces.（质地）粗的，粗糙的；粗织的 ❑ *…a jacket made of very coarse cloth.* 粗布制成的夹克 ❑ *…a beach of coarse sand.* 粗沙海滩 •**coarse|ly** ADV ❑ *…coarsely-ground black pepper.* 粗研黑胡椒粉 ◼ ADJ If you describe someone as **coarse**, you mean that he or she talks and behaves in a rude and offensive way.（言行）粗鲁的，粗俗的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The soldiers did not bother to moderate their coarse humour in her presence.* 她在场的时候，士兵们还是照样说粗俗的笑话，都懒得收敛。•**coarse|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The women laughed coarsely at some vulgar joke.* 听到个有点下流的笑话，女人们放肆地笑了起来。

→ see **coffee**

coars|en /'kɔːˢs°n/ (**coarsens, coarsening, coarsened**) ◼ VERB If something **coarsens** or **is coarsened**, it becomes thicker or rougher in texture.（使）变粗糙 ❑ [v] *Skin thickens, dries and coarsens after sun exposure.* 晒后皮肤会变厚、变干、变粗糙。❑ [v-ed] *…his gnarled, coarsened features.* 他那饱经风霜、粗糙的脸 [Also v n] ◼ VERB If someone's behaviour or speech **coarsens** or if they **coarsen** it, they become less polite or they begin to speak in a less pleasant way.（使）变粗俗；（使）变粗鲁 ❑ [v] *Her voice has deepened and coarsened with the years.* 随着岁月的流逝，她的声音变得低沉粗鲁起来。❑ [v n] *He had coarsened his voice to an approximation of Cockney.* 他让自己的口音变得粗俗起来，接近伦敦东区的发音。

coast ♦◇ /kəʊst/ (**coasts, coasting, coasted**) ◼ N-COUNT [oft adj N] The **coast** is an area of land that is next to the sea. 海岸；海滨 ❑ *Campsites are usually situated along the coast, close to beaches.* 野营地一般都位于海滨，靠近沙滩。❑ [+of] *…the west coast of Scotland.* 苏格兰西海岸 ◼ VERB If a vehicle **coasts** somewhere, it continues to move there with the motor switched off, or without being pushed or pedalled.（车辆熄火后或不用动力）靠惯性滑行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I switched off the engine and coasted round the corner.* 我熄掉引擎，靠惯性转过弯去。[Also v] ◼ PHRASE If you say that **the coast is clear**, you mean that there is nobody around to see you or catch you. 没有被发现（或捉住）的危险；危险已过 ❑ *'You can come out now,' he called. 'The coast is clear. She's gone.'* "你现在可以出来了，"他喊道，"没危险了，她已经走了。"

→ see **beach**

coast|al /'kəʊstᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Coastal** is used to refer to things that are in the sea or on the land near a coast. 近海的；沿海的 ❑ *Local radio stations serving coastal areas often broadcast forecasts for yachtsmen.* 服务沿海地区的地方广播电台经常为驾驶游艇出海的人播报天气预报。❑ *The fish are on sale from our own coastal waters.* 出售的鱼来自我们自己的近海水域。

coast|er /'kəʊstəʳ/ (**coasters**) ◼ N-COUNT A **coaster** is a small mat that you put underneath a glass or cup to protect the surface of a table. 杯垫 ◼ N-COUNT A **coaster** is a ship that sails along the coast taking goods to ports. 沿海港口间航行的货船【BRIT 英】◼ → see also **roller-coaster**

coast|guard /'kəʊstgɑːˢd/ (**coastguards**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Coast Guard**

C

1 N-COUNT A **coastguard** is an official who watches the sea near a coast in order to get help for sailors when they need it and to stop illegal activities. 海岸警卫队队员【mainly BRIT 主英】•N-SING **The coastguard** is the organization to which coastguards belong. 海岸警卫队【BRIT 英】❑ *The survivors were lifted off by two helicopters, one from the Coastguard and one from the RAF.* 幸存者被两架直升机送走，一架是海岸警卫队的，一架是英国皇家空军的。2 N-COUNT The **Coast Guard** is a part of a country's military forces and is responsible for protecting the coast, carrying out rescues, and doing police work along the coast. (属于国家军队编制的)海岸警卫队【AM 美】❑ *The U.S. Coast Guard says it rescued more than 100 Haitian refugees.* 美国海岸警卫队说他们营救了100多名海地难民。•N-COUNT A **Coast Guard** is a member of the coastguard. 海岸警卫队队员【AM 美】❑ *The boat was intercepted by U.S. Coast Guards.* 这艘船被美国海岸警卫队队员截获。

coast|line /'kəʊstlaɪn/ (**coastlines**) N-VAR A country's **coastline** is the outline of its coast. 海岸线 ❑ *Thousands of volunteers gave up part of their weekend to clean up the California coastline.* 几千名志愿者放弃周末的部分休息时间，来清理加利福尼亚州的海岸。

coat •◦◦ /kəʊt/ (**coats, coating, coated**) 1 N-COUNT A **coat** is a piece of clothing with long sleeves which you wear over your other clothes when you go outside. 上衣；外衣；外套 ❑ *He turned off the television, put on his coat and walked out.* 他关掉电视，穿上外套，出门了。2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] An animal's **coat** is the fur or hair on its body. (动物的)皮毛 ❑ *Vitamin B6 is great for improving the condition of dogs' and horses' coats.* 维生素B6对于改善狗和马的皮毛有显著的作用。3 VERB If you **coat** something **with** a substance or **in** a substance, you cover it with a thin layer of the substance. 给…涂上(或盖上、裹上) ❑ [v n +*with/in*] *Coat the fish with seasoned flour.* 用拌有佐料的面粉将鱼裹上。•**coat|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ, adv ADJ] ❑ [+*with/in*] *TV pictures showed a dying bird coated with oil.* 电视画面上出现了一只身上沾满油污、奄奄一息的小鸟。❑ *Dip the pieces so they are completely coated.* 把切片浸一浸，使其完全被包裹。4 N-COUNT A **coat of** paint or varnish is a thin layer of it on a surface. (油漆、清漆等的)一层 ❑ [+*of*] *The front door needs a new coat of paint.* 前门需要刷一层新漆了。

→ see **clothing, painting**

-coated /-'kəʊtɪd/ 1 COMB [ADJ n] **-coated** combines with colour adjectives such as 'white' and 'red', or words for types of coat like 'fur', to form adjectives that describe someone as wearing a certain sort of coat. (与white, red等表示颜色的形容词或fur等表示衣服种类的词连用构成形容词)表示"穿…的" ❑ *At the top of the stairs stood the white-coated doctors.* 一群穿着白大褂的医生站在楼梯顶上。2 COMB **-coated** combines with names of substances such as 'sugar' and 'plastic' to form adjectives that describe something as being covered with a thin layer of that substance. (与sugar, plastic等物质名词连用，构成形容词)表示"覆盖…的"、"裹着…的" ❑ *...chocolate-coated sweets.* 裹着巧克力的糖果 ❑ *...plastic-coated wire.* 塑料绝缘电线

'coat hang|er (**coat hangers**) also **coathanger** N-COUNT A **coat hanger** is a curved piece of wood, metal, or plastic that you hang a piece of clothing on. 衣架

coat|ing /'kəʊtɪŋ/ (**coatings**) N-COUNT A **coating of** a substance is a thin layer of it spread over a surface. 涂层；覆盖层 ❑ [+*of*] *Under the coating of dust and cobwebs, he discovered a fine French Louis XVI clock.* 在一层灰尘和蜘蛛网底下，他发现了一座精美的法国路易十六时期的时钟。

,coat of 'arms (**coats of arms**) N-COUNT The **coat of arms** of a family, town, or organization is a special design in the form of a shield that they use as a symbol of their identity. (用作家族、城镇、组织等标志的)盾形纹章，盾徽【mainly BRIT 主英】

'coat-tails also **coattails** 1 N-PLURAL [oft poss N] **Coat-tails** are the two long pieces at the back of a **tailcoat**. (燕尾服的)燕尾，后下摆 2 PHRASE If you do something **on the coat-tails of** someone else, you are able to do it because of the other person's success, and not because of your own efforts. 沾…的光；靠…的提携 ❑ *They accused him of riding on the coat-tails of the president.* 他们指责他是沾了总统的光。

,co-'author (**co-authors, co-authoring, co-authored**) also **coauthor** 1 N-COUNT The **co-authors of** a book, play, or report are the people who have written it together. (书、戏剧或报告的)合著者 ❑ [+*of*] *He is co-author, with Andrew Blowers, of 'The International Politics of Nuclear Waste'.* 他与安德鲁·布洛尔斯合著了《核废料背后的政治博弈》一书。2 VERB If two or more people **co-author** a book, play, or report, they write it together. 合著(书、戏剧或报告) ❑ [v n] *He's co-authored a book on policy for tourism.* 他与别人合著了一本有关旅游业政策的书。❑ [v n +*with*] *Karen Matthews co-authored the study with Lewis Kullers.* 卡伦·马修斯与刘易斯·库勒斯合作完成了这个研究课题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *co = together* 一起：*coauthor, co-dependent, collaborate*

coax /kəʊks/ (**coaxes, coaxing, coaxed**) 1 VERB If you **coax** someone **into** doing something, you gently try to persuade them to do it. (用好话)劝诱，哄 ❑ [v n prep] *After lunch, she watched, listened and coaxed Bobby into talking about himself.* 吃过午饭，她照看着博比，听他说话，哄他说说自己的事。❑ [v n to-inf] *The government coaxed them to give up their strike by promising them temporary residence permits.* 政府承诺给他们发放暂住证，诱哄他们放弃罢工。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **coax** something such as information out of someone, you gently persuade them to give it to you. 连哄带劝地得到 ❑ [v n +*out of/from*] *The WPC talked yesterday of her role in trying to coax vital information from the young victim.* 昨天，这名女警谈到自己在诱导年轻的受害人说出重要信息的过程中所起的作用。

cob /kɒb/ (**cobs**) 1 N-COUNT A **cob** is a round loaf of bread. 圆面包【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **cob** is a type of short strong horse. 结实的矮脚马 3 → see also **corn on the cob**

co|balt /'kəʊbɔːlt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cobalt** is a hard silvery-white metal which is used to harden steel and for producing a blue dye. 钴 ❑ *...a country rich in copper, cobalt and diamonds.* 铜、钴和钻石资源丰富的国家 2 COLOUR **Cobalt** or **cobalt blue** is a deep-blue colour. 钴蓝色；深蓝色 ❑ *...a woman in a soft cobalt blue dress.* 穿着质地柔软的钴蓝色连衣裙的女人

cob|ble /'kɒb°l/ (**cobbles, cobbling, cobbled**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cobbles** are the same as **cobblestones**. 同cobblestone ❑ *They found Trish sitting on the cobbles of the stable yard.* 他们发现翠茜坐在场院的鹅卵石地上。

►**cobble together** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone has **cobbled** something **together**, you mean that they have made or produced it roughly or quickly. 粗制滥造；匆匆拼凑【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P n] *The group had cobbled together a few decent songs.* 这个组合整过几首像样的歌。❑ [v n P] *You can cobble it together from any old combination of garments.* 把以前的衣服随便搭配一下就能拼凑出一套。

cob|bled /'kɒb°ld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cobbled** street has a surface made of cobblestones. (街道)铺着鹅卵石的 ❑ *Cottrell strode out across the cobbled courtyard.* 科特雷尔穿过铺着鹅卵石的院子大步走出来。

cob|bler /'kɒblə^r/ (**cobblers**) 1 N-COUNT A **cobbler** is a person whose job is to make or mend shoes. 鞋匠【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe something that someone has just said as **cobblers**, you mean that you think it is nonsense. 胡说；废话【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *These guys talk an awful load of old cobblers.* 这些人纯粹是胡说八道。

cobble|stone /'kɒb°lstəʊn/ (**cobblestones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cobblestones** are stones with a rounded upper surface which used to be used for making streets. (用于铺路的)鹅卵石，圆石 ❑ *...the narrow, cobblestone streets of the Left Bank.* 左岸那些鹅卵石铺成的窄窄的街道

co|bra /'kəʊbrə/ (**cobras**) N-COUNT A **cobra** is a kind of poisonous snake that can make the skin on the back of its neck into a hood. 眼镜蛇

cob|web /'kɒbweb/ (**cobwebs**) 1 N-COUNT A **cobweb** is the net which a spider makes for catching insects. 蜘蛛网 2 PHRASE If something **blows** or **clears away the cobwebs**, it makes you feel more mentally alert and lively when you had previously

been feeling tired. 使人头脑清醒；使人精神振奋 ❑ *...a walk on the South Downs to blow away the cobwebs.* 到南部丘陵去徒步旅行，让头脑清醒清醒

cob|webbed /ˈkɒbwebd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cobwebbed** surface is covered with cobwebs. 布满蜘蛛网的 ❑ *...cobwebbed racks of wine bottles.* 布满蛛网的酒架

co|caine /kəʊˈkeɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Cocaine** is a powerful drug which some people take for pleasure, but which they can become addicted to. 可卡因；古柯碱

coc|cyx /ˈkɒksɪks/ (**coccyxes**)

The plural **coccyges** is used in American English. 复数 coccyges 用于美国英语中。

N-COUNT The **coccyx** is the small triangular bone at the lower end of the spine in human beings and some apes. (人或某些猿的)尾骨

cochi|neal /ˌkɒtʃɪˈniːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Cochineal** is a red substance that is used for colouring food. 胭脂虫红(用作食物染色剂)

coch|lea /ˈkɒkliə/ (**cochleae**) N-COUNT The **cochlea** is the spiral-shaped part of the inner ear. 耳蜗

→ see **ear**

cock /kɒk/ (**cocks, cocking, cocked**) ■ N-COUNT A **cock** is an adult male chicken. 公鸡；雄鸡【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The cock was announcing the start of a new day.* 雄鸡正在报晓。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rooster**

■ N-COUNT [oft n n] You refer to a male bird, especially a male game bird, as a **cock** when you want to distinguish it from a female bird. (尤指作为猎捕对象的)雄鸟，雄禽【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a cock pheasant.* 雄雉 ■ N-COUNT A man's **cock** is his penis. 鸡巴【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE 非正式，非常无礼】■ → see also **stopcock** ■ to **cock a snook at** someone → see **snook**

▸**cock up** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cock** something **up**, you ruin it by doing something wrong. 把…弄得一塌糊涂；把…搞砸【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [v n p] *'Seems like I've cocked it up,' Egan said.* "看来我把事情搞砸了。"伊根说道。❑ [v p n] *They've cocked up the address.* 他们把地址搞错了。■ → see also **cock-up**

ˌcock-a-ˈhoop ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **cock-a-hoop**, you are extremely pleased about something that you have done. 兴高采烈的；得意洋洋的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

ˌcock-and-ˈbull sto|ry (**cock-and-bull stories**) N-COUNT If you describe something that someone tells you as a **cock-and-bull story**, you mean that you do not believe it is true. 荒诞的故事；无稽之谈【INFORMAL 非正式】

cocka|tiel /ˌkɒkəˈtiːəl/ (**cockatiels**) N-COUNT A **cockatiel** is a bird similar to a cockatoo that is often kept as a pet. 鸡尾鹦鹉

cocka|too /ˌkɒkəˈtuː, AM 美 ˈkuːkətuː/ (**cockatoos**) N-COUNT A **cockatoo** is a kind of parrot from Australia or New Guinea which has a bunch of feathers called a crest on its head. (产于澳大利亚或新几内亚的)凤头鹦鹉，葵花鹦鹉

ˌcocked ˈhat (**cocked hats**) ■ N-COUNT A **cocked hat** is a hat with three corners that used to be worn with some uniforms. (与某些制服配套的)三角帽 ■ PHRASE If you say that one thing **knocks** another thing **into a cocked hat**, you mean that it is much better or much more significant than the other thing. (在质量或重要性上)远远胜过 ❑ *This design knocks everything else into a cocked hat.* 这一设计令其他作品相形见绌。

cock|er|el /ˈkɒkərəl/ (**cockerels**) N-COUNT A **cockerel** is a young male chicken. 小公鸡【mainly BRIT 主英】

cock|er span|iel /ˌkɒkəʳ ˈspænjəl/ (**cocker spaniels**) N-COUNT A **cocker spaniel** is a breed of small dog with silky hair and long ears. 可卡犬(一种小猎鹬犬)

cock|eyed /ˌkɒˈkaɪd, AM 美 ˈkɑːkaɪd/ also **cock-eyed** ■ ADJ If you say that an idea or scheme is **cockeyed**, you mean that you think it is very unlikely to succeed. (想法或计划)不可能成功的，荒谬的 ❑ *She has some cockeyed delusions about becoming a pop star.* 她还幻想着自己能成为流行歌星。■ ADJ If something is **cockeyed**, it looks wrong because it is not in a level or straight position. 歪的；斜的 ❑ *...dusty photographs hanging at cockeyed angles on the walls.* 歪挂在墙上、布满灰尘的照片

cock|le /ˈkɒkᵊl/ (**cockles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cockles** are small edible shellfish. 鸟蛤

cock|ney /ˈkɒkni/ (**cockneys**) ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **cockney** is a person who was born in the East End of London. 伦敦东区佬 ❑ *...a Cockney cab driver.* 开出租车的伦敦东区佬 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Cockney** is the dialect and accent of the East End of London. 伦敦东区的方言及口音；伦敦东区土腔 ❑ *The man spoke with a Cockney accent.* 那人说话带伦敦东区口音。

cock|pit /ˈkɒkpɪt/ (**cockpits**) N-COUNT In an aeroplane or racing car, the **cockpit** is the part where the pilot or driver sits. (飞机的)驾驶舱，座舱；(赛车的)驾驶座

cock|roach /ˈkɒkrəʊtʃ/ (**cockroaches**) N-COUNT A **cockroach** is a large brown insect that is sometimes found in warm places or where food is kept. 蟑螂

cock|sure /ˌkɒkˈʃʊəʳ/ ADJ Someone who is **cocksure** is so confident and sure of their abilities that they annoy other people. 过分自信的；自负的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

cock|tail /ˈkɒkteɪl/ (**cocktails**) ■ N-COUNT A **cocktail** is an alcoholic drink which contains several ingredients. 鸡尾酒 ❑ *On arrival, guests are offered wine or a champagne cocktail.* 每位宾客一到场都会有人送上葡萄酒或香槟鸡尾酒。■ N-COUNT A **cocktail** is a mixture of a number of different things, especially ones that do not go together well. (尤指不宜搭配在一起的材料构成的)合成物，混合物 ❑ [+of] *The court was told she had taken a cocktail of drugs and alcohol.* 有人在法庭上指称她把毒品和烈酒混在一起喝下去了。■ → see also **fruit cocktail, Molotov cocktail, prawn cocktail**

ˈcock|tail dress (**cocktail dresses**) N-COUNT A **cocktail dress** is a dress that is suitable for formal social occasions. (正式场合穿的)礼服，酒会礼服

ˈcock|tail lounge (**cocktail lounges**) N-COUNT A **cocktail lounge** is a room in a hotel, restaurant, or club where you can buy alcoholic drinks. (宾馆、饭店或俱乐部供应酒类饮料的)休息室，酒吧间 ❑ *Let's meet in the cocktail lounge at the Hilton.* 我们在希尔顿酒店的酒吧间碰头吧。

ˈcock|tail par|ty (**cocktail parties**) N-COUNT A **cocktail party** is a party, usually held in the early evening, where cocktails or other alcoholic drinks are served. People often dress quite formally for them. 鸡尾酒会

ˈcock-up (**cock-ups**) N-COUNT If you make a **cock-up** of something, you ruin it by doing something wrong. 一团糟【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [+of] *He was in danger of making a real cock-up of this.* 他很有可能会把这事弄得一团糟。

cocky /ˈkɒki/ (**cockier, cockiest**) ADJ Someone who is **cocky** is so confident and sure of their abilities that they annoy other people. 骄傲自大的；自以为是的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was a little bit cocky when he was about 11 because he was winning everything.* 11 岁左右的时候，他就有点自以为是，因为他那时从未失败过。

co|coa /ˈkəʊkəʊ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Cocoa** is a brown powder made from the seeds of a tropical tree. It is used in making chocolate. 可可粉 ❑ *The Ivory Coast became the world's leading cocoa producer.* 象牙海岸成为世界上可可粉的主要产地。❑ *...cocoa beans.* 可可豆 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Cocoa** is a hot drink made from cocoa powder and milk or water. 热可可(饮料)

coco|nut /ˈkəʊkənʌt/ (**coconuts**) ■ N-COUNT A **coconut** is a very large nut with a hairy shell, which has white flesh and milky juice inside it. 椰子 ❑ *...the smell of roasted meats mingled with spices, coconut oil and ripe tropical fruits.* 烤肉掺杂着香料、椰子油和熟透的热带水果的味道 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Coconut** is the white flesh of a coconut. 椰肉 ❑ *...desiccated coconut.* 椰子干

ˈcoco|nut milk N-UNCOUNT **Coconut milk** is the milky juice inside coconuts. 椰子汁

ˈcoco|nut palm (**coconut palms**) N-COUNT A **coconut palm** is

a tall tree on which coconuts grow. 椰子树

co|coon /kə'ku:n/ (**cocoons, cocooning, cocooned**) 1 N-COUNT A **cocoon** is a covering of silky threads that the larvae of moths and other insects make for themselves before they grow into adults. 茧;(昆虫的)卵袋 2 N-COUNT If you are in a **cocoon of** something, you are wrapped up in it or surrounded by it. 茧状包裹物 ❑ [+of] *He stood there in a cocoon of golden light.* 他站在那儿,一柱金光笼罩着他。 3 N-COUNT If you are living in a **cocoon**, you are in an environment in which you feel protected and safe, and sometimes isolated from everyday life. 给人安全感的环境;保护层 ❑ *You cannot live in a cocoon and overlook these facts.* 你不能与世隔绝,对这些事实视而不见。 4 VERB If something **cocoons** you **from** something, it protects you or isolates you from it. 把…保护起来;把…隔绝开来 ❑ [v n +from] *There is nowhere to hide when things go wrong, no organisation to cocoon you from blame.* 如果出了问题,根本无处可躲,没有哪个机构会庇护你,让你免受指责。 ❑ [v pron-refl +in] *The playwright cocooned himself in a world of pretence.* 这个剧作家与世隔绝,生活在一个虚幻的世界里。 [Also v n +in]

co|cooned /kə'ku:nd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **cocooned in** blankets or clothes, they are completely wrapped in them. 被(毯子或衣服)包裹的 ❑ [+in] *She is comfortably cocooned in pillows.* 她舒适地窝在枕头里。 ❑ *...my snugly-cocooned baby sleeping in his pram.* 我的小宝贝包裹得舒舒服服的,正睡在婴儿车里 2 ADJ If you say that someone is **cocooned**, you mean that they are isolated and protected from everyday life and problems. 与世隔绝的;隐逸的 ❑ [+in] *She was cocooned in a private world of privilege.* 她生活在一个与世隔绝的特权世界里。 ❑ [+from] *They were cocooned from the experience of poverty.* 他们没受过穷。

cod /kɒd/ (**cods** or **cod**) 1 N-VAR **Cod** are a type of large edible fish. 鳕鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Cod** is this fish eaten as food. 鳕鱼肉 ❑ *A Catalan speciality is to serve salt cod cold.* 冷盘咸鳕鱼是加泰罗尼亚的一道特色菜。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **cod** to describe something which is not genuine and which is intended to deceive or amuse people by looking or sounding like the real thing. 假的;仿真的;骗人的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a cod documentary on what animals think of living in a zoo.* 这是一部模拟纪录片,讲的是各种动物怎样看待动物园里的生活。

→ see **fish**

coda /'kəʊdə/ (**codas**) 1 N-COUNT A **coda** is a separate passage at the end of something such as a book or a speech that finishes it off.(书或演讲的)结尾,结束语 2 N-COUNT In music, a **coda** is the final part of a fairly long piece of music which is added in order to finish it off in a pleasing way.(乐曲的)尾声,结束乐段

cod|dle /'kɒd°l/ (**coddles, coddling, coddled**) VERB To **coddle** someone means to treat them too kindly or protect them too much. 溺爱;娇纵【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *She coddled her youngest son madly.* 她对小儿子过于溺爱。

code ◆◇ /kəʊd/ (**codes, coding, coded**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **code** is a set of rules about how people should behave or about how something must be done. 行为准则;规则;法典;法规 ❑ *...Article 159 of the Turkish penal code.* 《土耳其刑法法典》第159条 ❑ [+of] *...the code of the Samurai.* 日本武士的行为准则 ❑ *...local building codes.* 地方建筑法规 2 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **code** is a system of replacing the words in a message with other words or symbols, so that nobody can understand it unless they know the system. 密码;暗码;代码 ❑ *They used elaborate secret codes, as when the names of trees stood for letters.* 他们使用了复杂的暗号,比如用树的名称代表字母。 ❑ *If you can't remember your number, write it in code in a diary.* 如果记不住自己的号码,可以用代码记在日记簿里。 3 N-COUNT A **code** is a group of numbers or letters which is used to identify something, such as a postal address or part of a telephone system.(邮政)编码;(电话)区号 ❑ *Callers dialling the wrong area code will not get through.* 打电话的人如果拨错区号,就无法接通。 4 N-COUNT A **code** is any system of signs or symbols that has a meaning. 信号;标记 ❑ *It will need different microchips to reconvert the digital code back into normal TV signals.* 把数字信号重新转换回通常的电视信号需要另外的微芯片。 5 N-COUNT The genetic **code** of a person, animal or plant is the information contained in DNA which determines the structure and function of cells, and the inherited characteristics of all living things.(遗传)密码 ❑ *Scientists provided the key to understanding the genetic code that determines every bodily feature.* 科学家找到了破解决定各种身体特征的遗传密码的密钥。 6 VERB To **code** something means to give it a code or to mark it with its code. 把…编码(或编号) ❑ [v n] *He devised a way of coding every statement uniquely.* 他设计了一种把每句话进行独特编码的方法。 7 N-UNCOUNT Computer **code** is a system or language for expressing information and instructions in a form which can be understood by a computer. 编码【COMPUTING 计算机】 8 → see also **bar code, Highway Code, machine code, morse code, postcode, zip code**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *code* with:

N. code **of conduct** 行为准则, **dress** code 着装规定, code **of ethics** 道德规范 1
code **name** 代号, code **word** 暗语 2
ADJ. **secret** code 密码 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *cod = writing* 书写 : *code, codicil, decode*

cod|ed /'kəʊdɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Coded** messages have words or symbols which represent other words, so that the message is secret unless you know the system behind the code. 译成密码(或代码)的 ❑ *In a coded telephone warning, Scotland Yard were told four bombs had been planted in the area.* 有人通过加密电话发出警报,告知伦敦警察厅其辖区内安放了4枚炸弹。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone is using **coded** language, they are expressing their opinion in an indirect way, usually because that opinion is likely to offend people.(通常指为避免冒犯别人)表达含蓄的,间接的 ❑ *It's widely assumed that his lyrics were coded references to homosexuality.* 大家普遍认为他的歌词是在影射同性恋。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Coded** electronic signals use a binary system of digits which can be decoded by an appropriate machine.(电子信号)二进制编码的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The coded signal is received by satellite dish aerials.* 编码信号由碟形卫星天线接收。

co|deine /'kəʊdi:n/ N-UNCOUNT **Codeine** is a drug which is used to relieve pain, especially headaches, and the symptoms of a cold. 可待因(一种镇痛药,尤用于减轻头痛及感冒症状)

'code name (**code names, code naming, code named**) also **codename, code-name** 1 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **code name** is a name used for someone or something in order to keep their identity secret. 代号;化名 ❑ *One of their informers was working under the code name Czerny.* 他们的一名线人以代号"切尔尼"开展工作。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a military or police operation is **code-named** something, it is given a name which only the people involved in it know.(军事行动或警方的行动)以…为代号 ❑ [be v-ed n] *The operation was code-named Moonlight Sonata.* 这次行动的代号是"月光奏鸣曲"。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a military contingent, code-named Sparrowhawk.* 代号为"雀鹰"的分遣部队

,code of 'con|duct (**codes of conduct**) N-COUNT The **code of conduct** for a group or organization is an agreement on rules of behaviour for the members of that group or organization. 行为准则 ❑ *Doctors in Britain say a new code of conduct is urgently needed to protect the doctor-patient relationship.* 英国的医生说急需新的行为准则来保护医患关系。

,code of 'prac|tice (**codes of practice**) N-COUNT A **code of practice** is a set of written rules which explains how people working in a particular profession should behave. 行业规则;从业准则 ❑ *The auctioneers are violating a code of practice by dealing in stolen goods.* 拍卖商买卖赃物,违反了行规。

,co-de'pendent (**co-dependents**) ADJ A **co-dependent** person is in an unsatisfactory relationship with someone who is ill or an addict, but does not want the relationship to end.(与患病者或吸毒者)共依附的,相互依赖的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Guys can be co-dependent, too.* 男人也会产生共依存性。 •N-COUNT **Co-dependent** is also a noun. ❑ *The program is geared around the problems of being a co-dependent.* 这个节目关注共依附者面临的各种问题。 •**co-dependency** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the dangers of co-dependency.* 共依附的种种危险

Word Web 话题词汇 coffee 咖啡

Coffee plants produce a bright red fruit. Inside each fruit is a single coffee bean. Workers pick the fruit and dry the beans in the sun. Then the beans are roasted at 550°F to bring out the true coffee flavour. Next the coffee is **ground**. It can be either **coarse** or **fine**. Many people **brew** coffee by putting it in a **filter** and **pouring** boiling water over it. Some people add cream or **sugar**, while others like it **black**. Many people drink coffee in the morning because the **caffeine** in it wakes them up. Others drink **decaffeinated** coffee, or **decaf**, which has little or no caffeine.

咖啡树结鲜红色果实，每个果实内有一颗咖啡豆。工人摘下果实，把咖啡豆在阳光下晒干，然后用 550 华氏度（相当于 287.8 摄氏度）的高温进行烤焙，让咖啡的醇香散发出来。接着对咖啡进行碾磨，可以粗磨，也可以细磨。很多人煮咖啡的方法是把咖啡粉放入过滤器，浇上沸水。有人会加奶油或糖，也有人什么都不加。很多人晨起时喝咖啡，因为咖啡因会让他们清醒过来。也有人喝脱咖啡因的咖啡，其中咖啡因的含量为零或很低。

C

Word Link 词根词缀 *co ≈ together* 一起：*co*author, *co*-dependent, *co*llaborate

'code word (**code words**) also **codeword**, **code-word** N-COUNT A **code word** is a word or phrase that has a special meaning, different from its normal meaning, for the people who have agreed to use it in this way. （事先约定的）代号，暗号 ❑ [+*for*] *...magnum, the code word for launching a radar attack.* 发起雷达攻击的暗号"大酒瓶"

co|dex /'kəʊdeks/ (**codices**) N-COUNT A **codex** is an ancient type of book which was written by hand, not printed. （古籍的）抄本，手抄本

codg|er /'kɒdʒə'/ (**codgers**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] **Old codger** is a disrespectful way of referring to an old man. 老家伙；老头【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

co|di|ces /ˌkəʊdɪ'siːz/ **Codices** is the plural of **codex**. （codex 的复数）

codi|cil /'kəʊdɪsɪl, AM 美 'kɑːd-/ (**codicils**) N-COUNT A **codicil** is an instruction that is added to a will after the main part of it has been written. （对所立遗嘱主要内容加以增补的）遗嘱附录【LEGAL 法律】

Word Link 词根词缀 *cod ≈ writing* 书写：*cod*e, *cod*icil, de*cod*e

codi|fy /'kəʊdɪfaɪ, AM 美 'kɑːd-/ (**codifies, codifying, codified**) VERB If you **codify** a set of rules, you define them or present them in a clear and ordered way. 编纂；整理；将（法规等）整理成典 ❑ [V n] *The latest draft of the agreement codifies the panel's decision.* 最新的协议草案把专家小组的决定加以整理，形成了条文。•**codi|fi|ca|tion** /ˌkəʊdɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n, AM 美 ˌkɑːd-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *The codification of the laws began in the 1840s.* 这些法律的编纂整理始于 19 世纪 40 年代。

cod|ing /'kəʊdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] **Coding** is a method of making something easy to recognize or distinct, for example by colouring it. （使物体易于辨认等的）编码方法，编码系统 ❑ *...a colour coding that will ensure easy reference for potential users.* 确保潜在用户查阅方便的颜色编码

ˌcod-liver 'oil also **cod liver oil** N-UNCOUNT **Cod liver oil** is a thick yellow oil which is given as a medicine, especially to children, because it is full of vitamins A and D. 鱼肝油（尤为儿童食用）

cod|piece /'kɒdpiːs/ (**codpieces**) N-COUNT A **codpiece** was a piece of material worn by men in the 15th and 16th centuries to cover their genitals. （15、16 世纪男子所用的）下体盖片，遮阴布

cods|wallop /'kɒdzwɒləp/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something that someone has just said as **codswallop**, you mean that you think it is nonsense. 胡言乱语；胡说八道【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *This is a load of codswallop.* 真是一派胡言。

'co-ed (**co-eds**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **coed**

1 ADJ A **co-ed** school or college is the same as a co-educational school or college. 男女同校的 ❑ *He was educated at a co-ed comprehensive school.* 他就读于一所男女生同校的综合性学校。2 N-COUNT A **co-ed** is a female student at a co-educational college or university. （男女同校的大学里的）女生【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *... two University of Florida coeds.* 佛罗里达大学的两名女学生 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **co-ed** sports facility or sporting activity is one that both males and females use or take part in at the same time. （体育设施或体育活动）对男女都开放的，男女都可参加的【AM 美】❑ *You have a choice of co-ed or single-sex swimming exercise classes.* 可以选择男女兼收或是分班的游泳课。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **mixed**

ˌco-edu'cational also **coeducational** ADJ A **co-educational** school, college, or university is attended by both boys and girls. 男女同校的 ❑ *The college has been co-educational since 1971.* 这所大学从 1971 年起开始实行男女同校。

co|ef|fi|cient /ˌkəʊɪ'fɪʃənt/ (**coefficients**) N-COUNT A **coefficient** is a number that expresses a measurement of a particular quality of a substance or object under specified conditions. 系数【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...production coefficients.* 生产系数

co|erce /kəʊ'ɜːrs/ (**coerces, coercing, coerced**) VERB If you **coerce** someone **into** doing something, you make them do it, although they do not want to. 强制；胁迫；迫使【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +*into*] *Potter claimed he was coerced into pleading guilty.* 波特声称他是被胁迫认罪的。[Also V n to-inf]

co|er|cion /kəʊ'ɜːʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Coercion** is the act or process of persuading someone forcefully to do something that they do not want to do. 强迫；胁迫；逼迫 ❑ *It was vital that the elections should be free of coercion or intimidation.* 选举中不应有强迫或恐吓行为，这一点至关重要。

co|er|cive /kəʊ'ɜːrsɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Coercive** measures are intended to force people to do something that they do not want to do. 强制的；胁迫的；高压的 ❑ *The eighteenth-century Admiralty had few coercive powers over its officers.* 18 世纪的英国海军部对其军官没有什么强制力。

co|ex|ist /ˌkəʊɪg'zɪst/ (**coexists, coexisting, coexisted**) also **co-exist** VERB If one thing **coexists with** another, they exist together at the same time or in the same place. You can also say that two things **coexist**. 同时存在；共存 ❑ [V +*with*] *Pockets of affluence coexist with poverty.* 少数富裕地区与贫困地区并存。❑ [V] *Bankers and clockmakers have coexisted in the City for hundreds of years.* 银行家与钟表匠已经在伦敦城共同存在好几百年了。

co|ex|ist|ence /ˌkəʊɪg'zɪst°ns/ also **co-existence** N-UNCOUNT The **coexistence of** one thing **with** another is the fact that they exist together at the same time or in the same place. 同时存在；共存 ❑ [+*with*] *He also believed in coexistence with the West.* 他还相信他们能与西方国家共存。

ˌC of 'E **C of E** is an abbreviation for （缩略=） **Church of England**. ❑ *Mrs Steele was head of Didcot's C of E primary school.* 斯蒂尔夫人曾是迪德科特镇英格兰圣公会小学的校长。

cof|fee ♦◇◇ /'kɒfi, AM 美 'kɔːfi/ (**coffees**) 1 N-VAR **Coffee** is a hot drink made with water and ground or powdered coffee beans. 咖啡 ❑ *Would you like some coffee?* 要来点咖啡吗？•N-COUNT A **coffee** is a cup of coffee. 一杯咖啡 ❑ *I made a coffee.* 我冲了杯咖啡。2 N-VAR **Coffee** is the roasted beans or powder from which the drink is made. 咖啡豆；咖啡粉 ❑ *Brazil harvested 28m bags of coffee in 1991.* 1991 年，巴西的咖啡豆产量达 2,800 万袋。❑ *...superior quality coffee.* 优质咖啡

→ see Word Web: **coffee**

'cof|fee bar (**coffee bars**) N-COUNT A **coffee bar** is a small café where non-alcoholic drinks and snacks are sold. 咖啡馆

'cof|fee bean (**coffee beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Coffee beans** are small dark-brown beans that are roasted and ground to

make coffee. They are the seeds of the coffee plant. 咖啡豆

coffee break (**coffee breaks**) N-COUNT A **coffee break** is a short period of time, usually in the morning or afternoon, when you stop working and have a cup of coffee. (通常指上午或下午)工间喝咖啡休息时间 ❑ *It looks like she'll be too busy to stop for a coffee break.* 看来她太忙了，连停下来喝杯咖啡的时间都没有。

coffee cup (**coffee cups**) also **coffee-cup** N-COUNT A **coffee cup** is a cup in which coffee is served. Coffee cups are usually smaller than tea cups. 咖啡杯

coffee grinder (**coffee grinders**) N-COUNT A **coffee grinder** is a machine for grinding coffee beans. 咖啡豆研磨机

coffee house (**coffee houses**) also **coffee-house** N-COUNT A **coffee house** is a kind of bar where people sit to drink coffee and talk. Coffee houses were especially popular in Britain in the 18th century. 咖啡馆(尤流行于 18 世纪的英国)

coffee morning (**coffee mornings**) N-COUNT A **coffee morning** is a social event at which coffee and tea are served. It takes place in the morning, and is usually intended to raise money for charity. (通常指为慈善筹款而举行的)咖啡早茶会【BRIT 英】

coffee name (**coffee names**) N-COUNT Your **coffee name** is a name that you give in some situations because it is simpler than your real name. (在某些场合使用的)简化名【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I gave the woman my coffee name.* 我把我的简化名给了这个女人。

coffee pot (**coffee pots**) also **coffeepot** N-COUNT A **coffee pot** is a tall narrow pot with a spout and a lid, in which coffee is made or served. 咖啡壶

coffee shop (**coffee shops**) also **coffee-shop** N-COUNT A **coffee shop** is a kind of restaurant that sells coffee, tea, cakes, and sometimes sandwiches and light meals. (卖咖啡、茶和便餐等的)小餐馆，小咖啡馆

→ see **restaurant**

coffee table (**coffee tables**) also **coffee-table** N-COUNT A **coffee table** is a small low table in a living room. 咖啡桌；茶几

coffee-table book (**coffee-table books**) N-COUNT A **coffee-table book** is a large expensive book with a lot of pictures, which is designed to be looked at rather than to be read properly, and is usually placed where people can see it easily. 咖啡桌书，茶几书(装帧精美但内容贫乏的大开本画册)

coffer /'kɒfə^r/ (**coffers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **coffer** is a large strong chest used for storing valuable objects such as money or gold and silver. 贵重物品箱；保险箱【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❷ N-PLURAL [n N] The **coffers of** an organization consist of the money that it has to spend, imagined as being collected together in one place. 财源；金库；资金 ❑ [+*of*] *The proceeds from the lottery go towards sports and recreation, as well as swelling the coffers of the government.* 彩票收入用于发展体育和娱乐产业，同时还用来充实国库。

coffin /'kɒfɪn, AM 美 'kɔːfɪn/ (**coffins**) ❶ N-COUNT A **coffin** is a box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. 棺材；灵柩 ❷ PHRASE If you say that one thing is **a nail in the coffin of** another thing, you mean that it will help bring about its end or failure. 促使…失败(或完结)的因素 ❑ [+*of*] *A fine would be the final nail in the coffin of the airline.* 罚款将会是对这家航空公司的最后致命一击。

cog /kɒg/ (**cogs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cog** is a wheel with square or triangular teeth around the edge, which is used in a machine to turn another wheel or part. (嵌)齿轮 ❷ PHRASE If you describe someone as **a cog in a machine** or **wheel**, you mean that they are a small part of a large organization or group. (大型机构或团体中的)一小分子 ❑ *Mr Lake was an important cog in the Republican campaign machine.* 莱克先生是共和党竞选机器中一枚重要的螺丝钉。

cogent /'kəʊdʒ^{ə}nt/ ADJ A **cogent** reason, argument, or example is strong and convincing. 有说服力的；令人信服的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There were perfectly cogent reasons why Julian Cavendish should be told of the Major's impending return.* 要将少校即将返回的消息告知朱利安·卡文迪什是有绝对充足的理由的。•**cogency** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The film makes its points with cogency and force.* 影片强有力地阐明了主旨。

cogitate /'kɒdʒɪteɪt/ (**cogitates, cogitating, cogitated**) VERB If you **are cogitating**, you are thinking deeply about something. 仔细考虑；深入考虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *He sat silently cogitating.* 他静静地坐着沉思。❑ [V +*on/about*] *…to cogitate on the meaning of life.* 认真思考生命的意义 •**cogitation** /ˌkɒdʒɪ'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *After much cogitation, we decided to move to the Isle of Wight.* 经过慎重考虑后，我们决定搬到怀特岛去。

cognac /'kɒnjæk, AM 美 'kəʊn-/ (**cognacs**) also **Cognac** N-VAR **Cognac** is a type of brandy made in the south west of France. (产于法国西南部的)干邑白兰地 ❑ *…a bottle of Cognac.* 一瓶干邑白兰地 ❑ *…one of the world's finest cognacs.* 世界上最棒的干邑白兰地之一 •N-COUNT A **cognac** is a glass of cognac. 一杯干邑白兰地 ❑ *Phillips ordered a cognac.* 菲利普斯点了一杯干邑白兰地。

cognate /'kɒgneɪt/ ADJ **Cognate** things are related to each other. 同类的；同源的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…cognate words.* 同源词 [Also +*with*]

cognisance /'kɒgnɪz^{ə}ns/ → see **cognizance**

cognisant /'kɒgnɪz^{ə}nt/ → see **cognizant**

cognition /kɒg'nɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT **Cognition** is the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things. 认识(过程)；认知【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…processes of perception and cognition.* 感觉和认知过程

Word Link 词根词缀 *cogn ≈ knowing* 知道：*cognition, incognito, recognize*

cognitive /'kɒgnɪtɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cognitive** means relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things. 认识过程的；认知的【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ *As children grow older, their cognitive processes become sharper.* 孩子们越长越大，他们的认知过程变得更为敏锐。

cognizance /'kɒgnɪz^{ə}ns/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cognisance**

❶ PHRASE If you **take cognizance of** something, you take notice of it or acknowledge it. 察觉；注意；承认【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The government failed to take cognisance of their protest.* 政府没有察觉到他们的抗议。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Cognizance** is knowledge or understanding. 认知；察知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *…the teacher's developing cognizance of the child's intellectual activity.* 老师对孩子智力活动的逐步认知

cognizant /'kɒgnɪz^{ə}nt/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **cognisant**

ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **cognizant of** something, they are aware of it or understand it. 认识到的；察知的；了解的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *We are cognizant of the problem.* 我们意识到了这个问题。

cognoscenti /ˌkɒnjə'ʃenti/ N-PLURAL [oft n N] The **cognoscenti** are the people who know a lot about a particular subject. 行家；鉴赏家【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She has an international reputation among film cognoscenti.* 她是国际知名的电影专家。

cohabit /kəʊ'hæbɪt/ (**cohabits, cohabiting, cohabited**) VERB If two people **are cohabiting**, they are living together and have a sexual relationship, but are not married. (男女未婚而)同居，姘居【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *In Italy people hardly ever cohabit.* 在意大利，很少有人未婚同居。❑ [V +*with*] *The dentist left his wife of 15 years and openly cohabited with his receptionist.* 那个牙医离开了和他生活了 15 年的妻子，与自己诊所的前台小姐公开同居。❑ [V] *Any solicitor will tell you, if you're cohabiting and the man leaves you, you haven't got a leg to stand on.* 任何律师都会告诉你，如果你们同居，而和你同居的男人离开了你，在法律上你得不到任何支持。•**cohabitation** /kəʊˌhæbɪ'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The decline in marriage has been offset by a rise in cohabitation.* 同居人数增加，这弥补了结婚人数的减少。

cohere /kəʊ'hɪə^r/ (**coheres, cohering, cohered**) VERB If the different elements of a piece of writing, a piece of music, or a set of ideas **cohere**, they fit together well so that they form

a united whole. 连贯；有条理 ❑ [v] *The various elements of the novel fail to cohere.* 这部小说的各部分之间缺乏连贯性。❑ [v +with] *This coheres with Peel's championing of alternative music.* 这与皮尔倡导另类音乐的做法一致。❑ [v] *The empire could not cohere as a legitimate whole.* 这个帝国无法凝聚成一个合法的整体。

co|her|ence /kəʊˈhɪərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Coherence** is a state or situation in which all the parts or ideas fit together well so that they form a united whole. 统一；一致性；连贯性 ❑ *The anthology has a surprising sense of coherence.* 整本选集有着惊人的连贯性。

co|her|ent /kəʊˈhɪərənt/ 1 ADJ If something is **coherent**, it is well planned, so that it is clear and sensible and all its parts go well with each other. 一致的；连贯的 ❑ *He has failed to work out a coherent strategy for modernising the service.* 他未能制定出一条连贯的策略来实现服务的现代化。❑ *The President's policy is perfectly coherent.* 总统的政策环环相扣，浑然一体。•**co|her|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The campaign was widely criticised for making tactical mistakes and for a lack of coherence.* 竞选运动由于犯了战术性错误和缺乏连贯性而广受批评。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **coherent**, they express their thoughts in a clear and calm way, so that other people can understand what they are saying. 清楚明白的；有条理的 ❑ *He's so calm when he answers questions in interviews. I wish I could be that coherent.* 他在面试中回答问题时非常从容镇静。我希望自己也能那样条理清晰。•**co|her|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She lost consciousness and when she came round she still lacked coherence and focus.* 她失去了知觉，苏醒后仍然语无伦次，注意力也无法集中。

co|he|sion /kəʊˈhiːʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **cohesion** within a society, organization, or group, the different members fit together well and form a united whole. 团结；凝聚力 ❑ [+of] *By 1990, it was clear that the cohesion of the armed forces was rapidly breaking down.* 显然，到 1990 年时，武装部队的凝聚力正迅速瓦解。

co|he|sive /kəʊˈhiːsɪv/ ADJ Something that is **cohesive** consists of parts that fit together well and form a united whole. 统一的；团结的 ❑ *Huston had assembled a remarkably cohesive and sympathetic cast.* 休斯顿组建起了一个非常默契和讨喜的演员团队。

co|hort /ˈkəʊhɔːt/ (**cohorts**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A person's **cohorts** are their friends, supporters, or associates. 朋友；支持者；助手 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Drake and his cohorts were not pleased with my appointment.* 德雷克那一帮人对我的任命很不满。

coiffed /kwɑːft/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If someone has neatly **coiffed** hair, their hair is very carefully arranged. （头发）经过梳理的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Her hair was perfectly coiffed.* 她的头发梳理得非常整齐。

coif|fure /kwɑːˈfjʊəʳ/ (**coiffures**) N-COUNT A person's **coiffure** is their hairstyle. 发型；发式 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...her immaculate golden coiffure.* 她那梳理得一丝不乱的金发

coif|fured /kwɑːˈfjʊəʳd/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] **Coiffured** means the same as **coiffed**. 同 coiffed 【FORMAL 正式】

coil /kɔɪl/ (**coils, coiling, coiled**) 1 N-COUNT A **coil of** rope or wire is a length of it that has been wound into a series of loops. （绳子、金属丝等绕成的）卷，圈 ❑ [+of] *Tod shook his head angrily and slung the coil of rope over his shoulder.* 托德气愤地摇了摇头，然后把那卷绳子往肩上一搭。❑ *The steel arrives at the factory in coils.* 钢材被成卷地运到工厂。2 N-COUNT A **coil** is one loop in a series of loops. 一卷；一圈 ❑ *Pythons kill by tightening their coils so that their victim cannot breathe.* 大蟒蛇紧紧盘绕猎物使之无法呼吸，从而杀死猎物。3 N-COUNT A **coil** is a thick spiral of wire through which an electrical current passes. （电路的）线圈 4 N-COUNT The **coil** is a contraceptive device used by women. It is fitted inside a woman's womb, usually for several months or years. 子宫节育环；避孕环 5 VERB If you **coil** something, you wind it into a series of loops or into the shape of a ring. If it **coils around** something, it forms loops or a ring. 卷；盘绕 ❑ [v n] *He turned off the water and began to coil the hose.* 他关掉水龙头，开始盘水管。❑ [v-ed] *A huge rattlesnake lay coiled on the blanket.* 一条巨大的响尾蛇盘绕在毯子上。•PHRASAL VERB **Coil up** means the same as **coil**. coil up 同 coil ❑ [v n P] *Once we have the wire, we can coil it up into the shape of a spring.* 一旦有了金属丝，我们就能把它卷成弹簧的形状。❑ [v-ed P] *Her hair was coiled up on top of her head.* 她的头发盘在头顶上。[Also V P n]

coiled /kɔɪld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Coiled** means in the form of a series of loops. 卷着的；盘绕的 ❑ *...a heavy coiled spring.* 重型螺旋弹簧 ❑ *...special coiled kettle flexes.* 特制的电热水壶线圈

coin /kɔɪn/ (**coins, coining, coined**) 1 N-COUNT A **coin** is a small piece of metal which is used as money. 硬币 ❑ *...50 pence coins.* 50 便士的硬币 ❑ *...Frederick's gold coin collection.* 弗雷德里克收藏的金币 2 VERB If you **coin** a word or a phrase, you are the first person to say it. 新造，杜撰（单词、短语）❑ [v n] *Jaron Lanier coined the term 'virtual reality' and pioneered its early development.* 杰伦·拉尼尔创造了“虚拟现实”这个词，并成为推动其早期发展的先驱人物。3 PHRASE You say **'to coin a phrase'** to show that you realize you are making a pun or using a cliché. 用个双关语；套用句老话 ❑ *Fifty local musicians have, to coin a phrase, banded together to form the Jazz Umbrella.* 50 名当地的音乐家，用个双关词，“联合起来”（band 亦有“乐队”之意）组成了“爵士乐大联盟”。4 PHRASE You use **the other side of the coin** to mention a different aspect of a situation. 情况的另一面 ❑ *These findings are a reminder that low pay is the other side of the coin of falling unemployment.* 这些研究结果提醒人们，失业率下降的另一面是低薪。

→ see **English, money**

coin|age /ˈkɔɪnɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Coinage** is the coins which are used in a country. （一国所使用的）硬币 ❑ *...the world's finest collection of medieval European coinage.* 世界上最精美的欧洲中世纪硬币收藏品 2 N-UNCOUNT **Coinage** is the system of money used in a country. （一国的）货币制度 ❑ *It took four years for Britain just to decimalise its own coinage.* 英国花了 4 年时间才将其币制改为十进制。

co|in|cide /ˌkəʊɪnˈsaɪd/ (**coincides, coinciding, coincided**) 1 VERB If one event **coincides with** another, they happen at the same time. 巧合；同时发生 ❑ [v +with] *The exhibition coincides with the 50th anniversary of his death.* 展览恰好在他逝世 50 周年之际举行。❑ [v] *The beginning of the solar and lunar years coincided every 13 years.* 太阳年和太阴年的起始时间每 13 年重合一次。2 VERB If the ideas or interests of two or more people **coincide**, they are the same. （想法、利益等）一致，相符 ❑ [v] *The kids' views on life don't always coincide, but they're not afraid of voicing their opinions.* 孩子们的人生观并不总是一致，但他们敢于表达自己的观点。❑ [v +with] *He gave great encouragement to his students, especially if their passions happened to coincide with his own.* 他给予学生莫大的鼓励，尤其是当他们与自己志趣相投时。

co|in|ci|dence /kəʊˈmsɪdəns/ (**coincidences**) N-VAR A **coincidence** is when two or more similar or related events occur at the same time by chance and without any planning. 巧合；巧事 ❑ *Mr. Berry said the timing was a coincidence and that his decision was unrelated to Mr. Roman's departure.* 贝里先生说这是时间上的巧合，他的决定与罗曼先生的离开没有关系。❑ *The premises of Chabert and Sons were situated by the river and, by coincidence, not too far away from where Eric Talbot had met his death.* 哈贝特父子公司的经营场所位于河边，碰巧的是，那儿离埃里克·塔尔博特身亡的地方不太远。

co|in|ci|dent /kəʊˈmsɪdənt/ 1 ADJ **Coincident** events happen at the same time. 同时发生的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...coincident birth times.* 出生时间相同 ❑ [+with] *Coincident with the talks, the bank was permitted to open a New York branch.* 会谈的同时，该银行已获准在纽约开设分行。2 ADJ **Coincident** opinions, ideas, or policies are the same or are very similar to each other. 相符的；一致的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *Their aims are coincident with ours.* 他们的目标与我们的一致。❑ *Coincident interests with the corporate rich and political directorate are pointed out.* 有人指出这合乎的是公司富豪和政治官员的利益。

co|in|ci|dent|al /ˌkəʊmsɪˈdentᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **coincidental** is the result of a coincidence and has not been deliberately arranged. 巧合的；碰巧的 ❑ *Any resemblance to actual persons, places or events is purely coincidental.* 如与真人、真实地点或真实事件有雷同之处，纯属巧合。

co|in|ci|dent|al|ly /ˌkəʊmsɪˈdentlɪ/ ADV [usu ADV with cl/group, oft ADV before v] You use **coincidentally** when you want to draw attention to a coincidence. 巧得很；凑巧 ❑ *Coincidentally, I had once found myself in a similar situation.* 巧得很，我曾经碰到过类似的情况。

coir /ˈkɔɪəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Coir** is a rough material made from coconut shells which is used to make ropes and mats. （用于制作绳子、垫子的）椰子壳粗纤维

coi|tal /'kɔʊɪt²l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Coital** means connected with or relating to sexual intercourse. (有关)性交的【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *...coital techniques.* 性交技巧

coi|tus /'kɔʊɪtəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Coitus** is sexual intercourse. 性交【TECHNICAL 术语】

C

coke /kɔʊk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Coke** is a solid black substance that is produced from coal and is burned as a fuel. 焦炭；焦煤 ❑ *...a coke-burning stove.* 烧焦炭的炉子 2 N-UNCOUNT **Coke** is the same as **cocaine**. 同 cocaine【INFORMAL 非正式】

col. (**cols**) **col.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **column** and **colour**.

Col. N-TITLE **Col.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **colonel** when it is being used as a title in front of someone's name. ❑ *... Col. Frank Weldon.* 弗兰克·韦尔登上校

cola /'kɔʊlə/ (**colas**) N-VAR **Cola** is a sweet brown non-alcoholic fizzy drink. 可乐(饮料) ❑ *...a can of cola.* 一听可乐 •N-COUNT A glass of cola can be referred to as a **cola**. 一杯可乐

co|la|da /kɒ'lɑːdə/ (**coladas**) → see **pina colada**

col|an|der /'kɒləndə, 'kʌl-/ (**colanders**) N-COUNT A **colander** is a container in the shape of a bowl with holes in it which you wash or drain food in. (淘洗食物用的)滤器，漏勺

cold ◆◆◇ /kɔʊld/ (**colder, coldest, colds**) 1 ADJ Something that is **cold** has a very low temperature or a lower temperature than is normal or acceptable. 冷的；冰凉的 ❑ *Rinse the vegetables under cold running water.* 用凉的自来水清洗这些蔬菜。 ❑ *He likes his tea neither too hot nor too cold.* 他想要杯不凉不热的茶。 ❑ *Your dinner's getting cold.* 你的饭快凉了。 •**cold|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *She complained about the coldness of his hands.* 她埋怨他的手太冷。 2 ADJ If it is **cold**, or if a place is **cold**, the temperature of the air is very low. (天气或地方)冷的，寒冷的 ❑ *It was bitterly cold.* 天冷得刺骨。 ❑ *The house is cold because I can't afford to turn the heat on.* 屋里很冷，因为我没钱付暖气费。 ❑ *This is the coldest winter I can remember.* 这是我记忆中最冷的一个冬天。 •**cold|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Within quarter of an hour the coldness of the night had gone.* 不到一刻钟，夜晚的寒气就一扫而光。 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] Cold weather or low temperatures can be referred to as **the cold**. 冷；寒冷 ❑ *He must have come inside to get out of the cold.* 他肯定是进来避寒的。 ❑ *His feet were blue with cold.* 他的脚冻得发紫。 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **cold**, your body is at an unpleasantly low temperature. (人)感觉冷的，寒冷的 ❑ *I was freezing cold.* 我快冻僵了。 ❑ *I'm hungry, I'm cold and I've nowhere to sleep.* 我饥寒交迫，甚至连睡觉的地方都没有。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cold** food, such as salad or meat that has been cooked and cooled, is not intended to be eaten hot. (食物)凉的，冷的 ❑ *A wide variety of hot and cold snacks will be available.* 会有各种冷热小吃。 ❑ *...cold meats.* 冷肉 6 ADJ **Cold** colours or **cold** light give an impression of coldness. (色彩或光)冷的，冷色调的 ❑ *Generally, warm colours advance in painting and cold colours recede.* 通常，绘画中暖色调为近感色，而冷色调为远感色。 ❑ *...the cold blue light from a streetlamp.* 街灯发出的幽幽蓝光 7 ADJ A **cold** person does not show much emotion, especially affection, and therefore seems unfriendly and unsympathetic. If someone's voice is **cold**, they speak in an unfriendly unsympathetic way. 冷淡的；冷酷的；不热情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *What a cold, unfeeling woman she was.* 她真是个冷酷无情的女人！ ❑ *'Send her away,' Eve said in a cold, hard voice.* "把她打发走。"伊芙冷酷无情地说道。 •**cold|ly** ADV ❑ *'I'll see you in the morning,' Hugh said coldly.* "明天早上见。"休冷冷地说。 •**cold|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His coldness angered her.* 他的冷漠激怒了她。 8 ADJ A **cold** trail or scent is one which is old and therefore difficult to follow. (痕迹或气味)已变淡的 ❑ *He could follow a cold trail over hard ground and even over stones.* 他能循着地面上甚至是石头上留下的淡淡的痕迹展开追踪。 9 N-COUNT If you have a **cold**, you have a mild, very common illness which makes you sneeze a lot and gives you a sore throat or a cough. 感冒；伤风 10 → see also **common cold** 11 PHRASE If you **catch cold**, or **catch a cold**, you become ill with a cold. 患感冒 ❑ *Let's dry our hair so we don't catch cold.* 我们把头发吹干，这样就不会感冒。 12 PHRASE If something **leaves** you **cold**, it fails to excite or interest you. 未能打动；未能激起…的兴趣 ❑ *Lawrence is one of those writers who either excite you enormously or leave you cold.* 劳伦斯是那种要么让人激动不已，要么让人觉得索然无味的作家。 13 PHRASE If someone is **out cold**, they are unconscious or sleeping very heavily. 昏迷的；失去知觉的；睡得很沉的 ❑ *She was out cold but still breathing.* 她处于昏迷状态，但还有呼吸。 14 **in cold blood** → see **blood** 15 to get **cold feet** → see **foot** 16 to **blow hot and cold** → see **hot** 17 to **pour cold water on** something → see **water**

Thesaurus 同类词 *cold* Also look up:

ADJ. bitter, chilly, cool, freezing, frozen, raw; (*ant.*) hot, warm 1 2
cool, distant; (*ant.*) friendly, warm 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cold* with:

N. cold **air** 冷空气，**dark and** cold 又黑又冷，cold **night** 寒冷的夜晚，cold **rain** 寒冷的雨水，cold **water** 冷水，cold **weather** 寒冷的天气，cold **wind** 寒风 1 2
ADV. **bitterly** cold 冷得刺骨的，**freezing** cold 滴水成冰的 1 2
V. **feel** cold 觉得冷，**get** cold 开始变冷 1 2
catch/get a cold 患感冒 9 11

Word Link 词根词缀 *er ≈ more* 更：*colder, higher, larger*

Word Link 词根词缀 *est ≈ most* 最：*coldest, highest, largest*

ˌcold-ˈblooded 1 ADJ Someone who is **cold-blooded** does not show any pity or emotion. 冷酷的；无情的；冷血的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...a cold-blooded murderer.* 冷血的谋杀犯 ❑ *This was a brutal and cold-blooded killing.* 这是一场残忍无情的杀戮。 2 ADJ **Cold-blooded** animals have a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature. Reptiles, for example, are cold-blooded. (动物)冷血的(如爬行动物)

ˌcold ˈcall (**cold calls, cold calling, cold called**) 1 N-COUNT If someone makes a **cold call**, they telephone or visit someone they have never contacted, without making an appointment, in order to try and sell something. (未经联系或预约的)推销电话，上门推销，冷不丁拜访 ❑ *She had worked as a call centre operator making cold calls for time-share holidays.* 她曾经在话务中心当过话务员，为分时度假业务拨打推销电话。 2 VERB To **cold call** means to make a cold call. (未事先联系或约定而)进行电话推销，上门推销，冷不丁上门拜访 ❑ [v] *You should refuse to meet anyone who cold calls with an offer of financial advice.* 你应该拒绝和那些贸然打电话提供理财建议的陌生人见面。 [Also v n] •**cold calling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We will adhere to strict sales ethics, with none of the cold calling that has given the industry such a bad name.* 我们要严格遵守销售规范，杜绝贸然打电话推销商品的行为，因为这种做法已经败坏了行业的名声。

ˌcold ˈcom|fort N-UNCOUNT If you say that a slightly encouraging fact or event is **cold comfort to** someone, you mean that it gives them little or no comfort because their situation is so difficult or unpleasant. 不起作用的安慰 ❑ [+to/for] *These figures may look good on paper but are cold comfort to the islanders themselves.* 这些数字也许从纸面上看的确不错，但对于岛上居民来说却起不到任何慰藉作用。

ˈcold cuts N-PLURAL **Cold cuts** are thin slices of cooked meat which are served cold. 冷切肉【AM 美】

ˌcold ˈfish N-SING If you say that someone is a **cold fish**, you think that they are unfriendly and unemotional. 态度冷冰冰的人；不热情的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ˈcold frame (**cold frames**) N-COUNT A **cold frame** is a wooden frame with a glass top in which you grow small plants to protect them from cold weather. (保护植物幼苗抗寒的)冷床，阳畦

ˌcold-ˈhearted ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cold-hearted** person does not feel any affection or sympathy towards other people. 无同情心的；铁石心肠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...a cold-hearted killer.* 铁石心肠的杀手

ˌcold ˈshoul|der (**cold-shoulders, cold-shouldering, cold-shouldered**)

The form **cold-shoulder** is used for the verb. cold-shoulder 用作动词。

N-SING If one person gives another **the cold shoulder**, they behave towards them in an unfriendly way, to show them that they do not care about them or that they want them to go away. 冷落；冷淡 ❑ *But when Gough looked to Haig for support, he was given the cold shoulder.* 但是当高夫指望能得到黑格的支持时，却遭到了冷遇。 VERB If one person **cold-shoulders** another, they give them the cold-shoulder. 冷落；慢待 ❑ [v n] *Even her own party considered her shrewish and nagging, and cold-shouldered her in the corridors.* 就连她自己团队里的人都认为她像个泼妇，又爱唠叨，在走廊里看见她也不爱搭理她。

cold snap (**cold snaps**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **cold snap** is a short period of cold and icy weather. 骤冷；乍冷

cold sore (**cold sores**) N-COUNT **Cold sores** are small sore spots that sometimes appear on or near someone's lips and nose when they have a cold.（感冒时唇鼻处出现的）冷疱疹，唇疱疹【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **fever blister**

cold storage N-UNCOUNT If something such as food is put in **cold storage**, it is kept in an artificially-cooled place in order to preserve it. 冷藏 ❑ *The strawberries are kept in cold storage to prevent them spoiling during transportation.* 草莓在运输过程中要冷藏，以防止变质。

cold store (**cold stores**) N-COUNT A **cold store** is a building or room which is artificially cooled so that food can be preserved in it. 冷藏库；冷藏室【BRIT 英】

cold sweat (**cold sweats**) N-COUNT [usu sing, usu *in/into* N] If you are **in a cold sweat**, you are sweating and feel cold, usually because you are very afraid or nervous.（通常指由于害怕或紧张而出的）冷汗 ❑ *He awoke from his sleep in a cold sweat.* 他从睡梦中醒来，浑身冒着冷汗。

cold turkey N-UNCOUNT **Cold turkey** is the unpleasant physical reaction that people experience when they suddenly stop taking a drug that they have become addicted to.（吸毒成瘾者）突然戒毒时的不适；戒毒反应【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The quickest way to get her off the drug was to let her go cold turkey.* 要使她摆脱毒品，最快的方法是让她彻底戒毒。

Cold War also **cold war** N-PROPER **The Cold War** was the period of hostility and tension between the Soviet bloc and the Western powers that followed the Second World War.（二战后开始的）冷战 ❑ *...the first major crisis of the post-Cold War era.* 冷战后第一次重大的危机

coleslaw /ˈkəʊlslɔː/ N-UNCOUNT **Coleslaw** is a salad of chopped raw cabbage, carrots, onions, and sometimes other vegetables, usually with mayonnaise. 凉拌卷心菜丝（由生卷心菜丝、胡萝卜丝、洋葱等蔬菜和蛋黄酱一起拌制）

colic /ˈkɒlɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Colic** is an illness in which you get severe pains in your stomach and bowels. Babies especially suffer from colic.（尤指婴儿的）绞痛，急性腹痛

colicky /ˈkɒlɪki/ ADJ If someone, especially a baby, is **colicky**, they are suffering from colic.（尤指婴儿）绞痛的，急性腹痛的

colitis /kəˈlaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Colitis** is an illness in which your colon becomes inflamed. 结肠炎【TECHNICAL 术语】

collaborate /kəˈlæbəreɪt/ (**collaborates, collaborating, collaborated**) VERB When one person or group **collaborates with** another, they work together, especially on a book or on some research. 合作，协作（尤指著书或做研究）❑ [v *+with*] *He collaborated with his son Michael on the English translation of a text on food production.* 他和儿子迈克尔合作，把一篇介绍食品生产的文章译成了英文。❑ [v *+with*] *The government is urging Japan's firms to collaborate with foreigners.* 政府正在督促日本的公司进行更多的海外合作。❑ [v *+on/in*] *...a place where professionals and amateurs collaborated in the making of music.* 一个专业人士和业余爱好者合作创作音乐的地方 ❑ [v] *The two men met and agreed to collaborate.* 这两个人见了面，并同意进行合作。[Also pl-n v to-inf, v *with* n to-inf] VERB If someone **collaborates with** an enemy that is occupying their country during a war, they help them. 通（敌）；勾结（敌人）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v *+with*] *He was accused of having collaborated with the secret police.* 他被控与秘密警察勾结。[Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *co = together* 一起：*coauthor, co-dependent, collaborate*

Word Link 词根词缀 *labor = working* 工作：*collaborate, elaborate, laboratory*

collaboration /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃn/ (**collaborations**) N-VAR [*in* N] **Collaboration** is the act of working together to produce a piece of work, especially a book or some research.（尤指在著书或研究方面的）合作，协作 ❑ [*+between*] *Close collaboration between the Bank and the Fund is not merely desirable, it is essential.* 银行与基金会的紧密合作不仅可取，而且必不可少。❑ *...scientific collaborations.* 科学合作 ❑ [*+with*] *Drummond was working on a book in collaboration with Zodiac Mindwarp.* 德拉蒙德正与"黄道神游"（本名马克·曼宁）合作撰写一本书。 N-COUNT A **collaboration** is a piece of work that has been produced as the result of people or groups working together. 合作（或协作）的成果 ❑ [*+with*] *He was also a writer of beautiful stories, some of which are collaborations with his fiancee.* 他还写了一些美妙的故事，其中有些是和他的未婚妻合著的。[Also *+between*] N-UNCOUNT **Collaboration** is the act of helping an enemy who is occupying your country during a war. 通敌；勾结敌人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She faced charges of collaboration.* 她面临通敌的指控。[Also *+with*]

collaborationist /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃənɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **collaborationist** government or individual is one that helps or gives support to the enemy during the war. 通敌的；与敌人勾结的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Quinn headed the collaborationist government throughout the war.* 奎因是战时通敌政府的首脑。

collaborative /kəˈlæbərətɪv, AM 美 -reɪt-/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **collaborative** piece of work is done by two or more people or groups working together. 合作的；协作的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a collaborative research project.* 协作研究项目 ❑ *'The First Day' is their first collaborative album.*《第一天》是他们的首张合作专辑。

collaborator /kəˈlæbəreɪtəʳ/ (**collaborators**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **collaborator** is someone that you work with to produce a piece of work, especially a book or some research.（研究方面的）合作者，协作者；（书的）合著者 ❑ *The Irvine group and their collaborators are testing whether lasers do the job better.* 欧文研究小组和他们的合作伙伴正在测试激光是否会更为有效。 N-COUNT A **collaborator** is someone who helps an enemy who is occupying their country during a war. 通敌者；（与占领军）勾结的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Two alleged collaborators were shot dead by masked activists.* 两名涉嫌通敌者被蒙面的激进分子击毙。

collage /ˈkɒlɑːʒ, AM 美 kəˈlɑːʒ/ (**collages**) N-COUNT A **collage** is a picture that has been made by sticking pieces of coloured paper and cloth onto paper.（用彩色纸片、布块粘贴而成的）拼贴画 N-UNCOUNT **Collage** is the method of making pictures by sticking pieces of coloured paper and cloth onto paper. 拼贴艺术

collagen /ˈkɒlədʒən/ N-UNCOUNT **Collagen** is a protein that is found in the bodies of people and animals. It is often used as an ingredient in cosmetics or is injected into the face in cosmetic surgery, in order to make the skin look younger. 胶原蛋白（常用于化妆品或美容手术中）❑ *The collagen that is included in face creams comes from animal skin.* 面霜中的胶原蛋白取自动物皮层。❑ *... collagen injections.* 胶原蛋白注射

collapse ◆◇ /kəˈlæps/ (**collapses, collapsing, collapsed**) VERB If a building or other structure **collapses**, it falls down very suddenly. 倒塌；塌下 ❑ [v] *A section of the Bay Bridge had collapsed.* 海湾大桥有一段垮塌了。❑ [v-ing] *Most of the deaths were caused by landslides and collapsing buildings.* 大部分死亡是由山体滑坡和建筑倒塌造成的。•N-UNCOUNT **Collapse** is also a noun. ❑ *Governor Deukmejian called for an inquiry into the freeway's collapse.* 德克梅吉恩州长要求对高速公路塌陷事件进行调查。 VERB If something, for example a system or institution, **collapses**, it fails or comes to

an end completely and suddenly.（体系或机构）崩溃，瓦解，突然失败 ❑ [v] *His business empire collapsed under a massive burden of debt.* 他的商业帝国因债台高筑而土崩瓦解。❑ [v-ing] *The rural people have been impoverished by a collapsing economy.* 经济崩溃使农村人口一贫如洗。•N-UNCOUNT **Collapse** is also a noun. ❑ *The coup's collapse has speeded up the drive to independence.* 政变失败加速了独立运动的进程。❑ *Their economy is teetering on the brink of collapse.* 他们的经济岌岌可危，正处在崩溃的边缘。3 VERB If you **collapse**, you suddenly faint or fall down because you are very ill or weak.（因生病或虚弱）突然倒下，昏倒 ❑ [v] *He collapsed following a vigorous exercise session at his home.* 在家剧烈运动了一阵后他突然昏倒了。•N-UNCOUNT **Collapse** is also a noun. ❑ *A few days after his collapse he was sitting up in bed.* 他病倒后没过几天就又能在床上坐起来了。4 VERB If you **collapse** onto something, you sit or lie down suddenly because you are very tired.（因精疲力竭而）突然坐下（或倒下）❑ [v prep] *She arrived home exhausted and barely capable of showering before collapsing on her bed.* 她精疲力竭地回到家，勉强冲了个澡就倒在了床上。[Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *lapse = falling* 跌落：*collapse, elapse, lapse*

col|laps|ible /kəˈlæpsɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **collapsible** object is designed to be folded flat when it is not being used. 可折叠的 ❑ *...a collapsible chair.* 折叠椅

col|lar /ˈkɒləʳ/ (**collars, collaring, collared**) 1 N-COUNT The **collar** of a shirt or coat is the part which fits round the neck and is usually folded over. 衣领；领子 ❑ *His tie was pulled loose and his collar hung open.* 他的领带扯松了，领口也敞着。❑ *...a coat with a huge fake fur collar.* 配有一个大大的假毛皮领的大衣 2 → see also **blue-collar, dog-collar, white-collar** 3 N-COUNT A **collar** is a band of leather or plastic which is put round the neck of a dog or cat.（狗或猫的）颈圈，项圈 4 VERB If you **collar** someone who has done something wrong or who is running away, you catch them and hold them so that they cannot escape. 抓住；逮住；揪住【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *As Kerr fled towards the exit, Boycott collared him at the ticket barrier.* 克尔往出口方向逃窜，博伊科特在验票口逮住了他。

collar|bone /ˈkɒləˈbəʊn/ (**collarbones**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **collar bone**

N-COUNT Your **collarbones** are the two long bones which run from throat to your shoulders. 锁骨 ❑ *Harold had a broken collarbone.* 哈罗德的锁骨骨折了。

col|lar|less /ˈkɒləˈləs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **collarless** shirt or jacket has no collar.（衬衫或夹克）无领的

col|late /kəˈleɪt/ (**collates, collating, collated**) VERB When you **collate** pieces of information, you gather them all together and examine them. 校对；核对；校勘 ❑ [v n] *Roberts has spent much of his working life collating the data on which the study was based.* 罗伯茨职业生涯的很大一部分是在核对该研究所需的数据。•**col|la|tion** /kəˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Many countries have no laws governing the collation of personal information.* 很多国家对个人信息的收集整合都没有法律规约。

col|lat|er|al /kəˈlætərəl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft as N] **Collateral** is money or property which is used as a guarantee that someone will repay a loan. 担保金；抵押物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Most people here cannot borrow from banks because they lack collateral.* 由于拿不出东西作为抵押，这里大部分人无法从银行贷款。

col|lat|er|al dam|age N-UNCOUNT **Collateral damage** is accidental injury to non-military people or damage to non-military buildings which occurs during a military operation. 附带损伤，附带的破坏（指军事行动造成的平民伤亡或非军事设施的破坏）❑ *To minimize collateral damage, maximum precision in bombing was required.* 为了尽量减低附带性破坏，轰炸精度须达到最高值。

col|league ⇔ /ˈkɒliːg/ (**colleagues**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Your **colleagues** are the people you work with, especially in a professional job. 同事；同僚 ❑ *A colleague urged him to see a psychiatrist, but Faulkner refused.* 一位同事竭力劝福克纳去看精神病医生，但他拒绝了。

col|lect ⇔ /kəˈlekt/ (**collects, collecting, collected**) 1 VERB If you **collect** a number of things, you bring them together from several places or from several people. 收集；采集 ❑ [v n] *Two young girls were collecting firewood.* 两个小女孩正在拾柴火。❑ [be v-ed] *1.5 million signatures have been collected.* 已经收集到150万人的签名。2 VERB If you **collect** things, such as stamps or books, as a hobby, you get a large number of them over a period of time because they interest you. 搜集；收藏 ❑ [v n] *One of Tony's hobbies was collecting rare birds.* 托尼的业余爱好之一是搜集稀有鸟类。•**col|lect|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] ❑ *...hobbies like stamp collecting and fishing.* 像集邮、钓鱼之类的业余爱好 3 VERB When you **collect** someone or something, you go and get them from the place where they are waiting for you or have been left for you. 接走；领取；收取【BRIT 英】❑ [v n +from] *David always collects Alistair from school on Wednesdays.* 戴维总是在星期三接阿利斯泰尔放学。❑ [v n] *After collecting the cash, the kidnapper made his escape down the disused railway line.* 拿到现金后，绑架者沿着废弃的铁道逃走了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pick up**

4 VERB If a substance **collects** somewhere, or if something **collects** it, it keeps arriving over a period of time and is held in that place or thing.（使）聚积；（使）积存 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Methane gas does collect in the mines around here.* 周围的矿井里的确有沼气聚积。❑ [v n] *...water tanks which collect rainwater from the house roof.* 积存屋顶雨水的水箱 [Also v] 5 VERB If something **collects** light, energy, or heat, it attracts it. 积聚（光、能或热）❑ [v n] *Like a telescope, it has a curved mirror to collect the sunlight.* 和望远镜一样，它有一个曲面镜可以积聚阳光。6 VERB If you **collect for** a charity or **for** a present for someone, you ask people to give you money for it. 筹款；集资；募捐 ❑ [v +for] *Are you collecting for charity?* 你是在为慈善事业筹款吗？❑ [v n +for] *They collected donations for a fund to help military families.* 他们为一个旨在帮助军人家属的基金筹集捐款。[Also v n] 7 VERB If you **collect yourself** or **collect** your thoughts, you make an effort to calm yourself or prepare yourself mentally. 尽力镇静下来；整理（思绪）❑ [v pron-refl] *She paused for a moment to collect herself.* 她停了一会儿，让自己镇定下来。❑ [v n] *He was grateful for a chance to relax and collect his thoughts.* 他很庆幸有机会放松放松，整理一下自己的思绪。8 ADJ [ADJ n] A **collect call** is a telephone call that is paid for by the person receiving it, not the person making it. 受话人付费的【AM 美】❑ *She received a collect phone call from Alaska.* 她接到一个从阿拉斯加打来的付费电话。•PHRASE If you **call collect** when you make a telephone call, the person who you are phoning pays the cost of the call and not you. 打受话人付费电话【AM 美】❑ *Should you lose your ticket, call collect on STA's helpline.* 万一您遗失了票据，请拨打被叫方付费的STA热线电话。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **reverse the charges**

Thesaurus 同类词 *collect* Also look up:

V. accumulate, compile, gather; (*ant.*) scatter 1

col|lect|able /kəˈlektəbᵊl/ also **collectible** ADJ A **collectable** object is one which is valued very highly by collectors because it is rare or beautiful. 值得收藏的 ❑ *Many of these cushions have survived and are very collectible.* 这些垫子很多都保存了下来，非常有收藏价值。

col|lect|ed /kəˈlektɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An author's **collected** works or letters are all their works or letters published in one book or in a set of books.（作品、信件）收成全集的 ❑ *...the collected works of Rudyard Kipling.* 拉迪亚德·吉卜林作品全集 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **collected**, you mean that they are very calm and self-controlled, especially when they are in a difficult or serious situation.（尤指在困难或危急情境中）镇定的，泰然自若的 ❑ *Police say she was cool and collected during her interrogation.* 警方说她在审问过程中表现得冷静自若。3 → see also **collect**

col|lect|ible /kəˈlektɪbᵊl/ → see **collectable**

col|lect|ing /kəˈlektɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **collecting** tin or box is

one that is used to collect money for charity. (罐子或盒子)用于募集捐款的【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **collection box**

2 → see also **collect**

col|lec|tion ◆◇ /kə'lekʃ°n/ (**collections**) 1 N-COUNT A **collection** of things is a group of similar things that you have deliberately acquired, usually over a period of time. (一批)收藏品，收集物 ❑ [+of] *The Art Gallery of Ontario has the world's largest collection of sculptures by Henry Moore.* 安大略美术馆是世界上收藏亨利·摩尔雕塑作品最多的美术馆。❑ *He made the mistake of leaving his valuable record collection with a former girlfriend.* 他犯了一个错误，把自己收藏的一批珍贵唱片留在了以前的一个女友那里。2 N-COUNT A **collection of** stories, poems, or articles is a number of them published in one book. (故事、诗歌或文章的)集子，作品集 ❑ [+of] *The Brookings Institution has assembled a collection of essays from foreign affairs experts.* 布鲁金斯研究所将一批外交专家撰写的文章结集出版。3 N-COUNT A **collection of** things is a group of things. 一堆，一群(东西) ❑ [+of] *Wye Lea is a collection of farm buildings that have been converted into an attractive complex.* "瓦伊河草地"是一处由农舍改造而成的让人赏心悦目的建筑群。4 N-COUNT A fashion designer's new **collection** consists of the new clothes they have designed for the next season. (为新季设计的)系列时装 5 N-UNCOUNT **Collection** is the act of collecting something from a place or from people. 收集；采集 ❑ *Money can be sent to any one of 22,000 agents worldwide for collection.* 可以把钱汇给分布在世界各地的 22,000 名筹款代理人中的任何一位。❑ [+of] *...computer systems to speed up collection of information.* 加速信息收集的计算机系统 6 N-COUNT If you organize a **collection** for charity, you collect money from people to give to charity. 募捐 ❑ [+for] *I asked my headmaster if he could arrange a collection for a refugee charity.* 我问校长他是否能为救济难民的慈善机构组织一次募捐。7 N-COUNT A **collection** is money that is given by people in church during some Christian services. (教堂礼拜时的)捐款

col|lec|tion box (**collection boxes**) N-COUNT A **collection box** is a box or tin that is used to collect money for charity. 募捐箱【AM 美】

col|lec|tive ◆◇ /kə'lektɪv/ (**collectives**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Collective** actions, situations, or feelings involve or are shared by every member of a group of people. 集体的；共同的 ❑ *It was a collective decision.* 这是集体的决定。❑ *The country's politicians are already heaving a collective sigh of relief.* 该国的政界人士均已松了口气。•**col|lec|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *The Cabinet is collectively responsible for policy.* 内阁集体对政策负责。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **collective** amount of something is the total obtained by adding together the amounts that each person or thing in a group has. 总的；集合的 ❑ *Their collective volume wasn't very large.* 他们的总量不是太大。•**col|lec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *In 1968 the states collectively spent $2 billion on it.* 1968 年，各州在这上面总共花费了 20 亿美元。3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **collective** term for two or more types of thing is a general word or expression which refers to all of them. 集合的；总括的 ❑ *Social science is a collective name, covering a series of individual sciences.* 社会科学是一个统称，涵盖一系列的独立学科。•**col|lec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...other sorts of cells (known collectively as white corpuscles).* 其他类型的细胞(统称为白细胞) 4 N-COUNT A **collective** is a business or farm which is run, and often owned, by a group of people who take an equal share of any profits. 集体企业；集体农场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He will see that he is participating in all the decisions of the collective.* 他会看到，自己已经在参与所有的集体决策进程。

col|lec|tive 'bar|gain|ing N-UNCOUNT When a trade union engages in **collective bargaining**, it has talks with an employer about its members' pay and working conditions. (劳资双方就工资、工作条件等进行的)集体谈判【BUSINESS 商】

→ see **union**

col|lec|tive 'noun (**collective nouns**) N-COUNT A **collective noun** is a noun such as 'family' or 'team' that refers to a group of people or things. 集合名词

col|lec|tive un|con|scious N-SING In psychology, **the collective unconscious** consists of the basic ideas and images that all people are believed to share because they have inherited them. 集体无意识(心理学术语)

col|lec|ti|vise /kə'lektɪvaɪz/ → see **collectivize**

col|lec|tiv|ism /kə'lektɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Collectivism** is the political belief that a country's industries and services should be owned and controlled by the state or by all the people in a country. Socialism and communism are both forms of collectivism. 集体主义(制度)；公有制

col|lec|tiv|ist /kə'lektɪvɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Collectivist** means relating to collectivism. 集体主义的；公有制的 ❑ *...collectivist ideals.* 集体主义理想

col|lec|ti|vize /kə'lektɪvaɪz/ (**collectivizes, collectivizing, collectivized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **collectivise**

VERB If farms or factories **are collectivized**, they are brought under state ownership and control, usually by combining a number of small farms or factories into one large one. 使公有化；使集体化 ❑ [be V-ed] *Most large businesses were collectivized at the start of the war.* 大部分大型企业在战争初期都转为了公有。❑ [V n] *He forced the country to collectivize agriculture.* 他强迫该国对农业实行公有化。❑ [V-ed] *...large collectivised farms.* 大型集体农场 •**col|lec|tivi|za|tion** /kə,lektɪvaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the collectivisation of agriculture.* 农业集体化

col|lec|tor /kə'lektə'/ (**collectors**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **collector** is a person who collects things of a particular type as a hobby. 收集者；收藏家 ❑ *...a stamp-collector.* 集邮爱好者 ❑ [+of] *...a respected collector of Indian art.* 受人尊敬的印第安艺术品收藏家 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] You can use **collector** to refer to someone whose job is to take something such as money, tickets, or rubbish from people. For example, a rent **collector** collects rent from people. (…的)收取人；讨债人；收税员；收票员；收垃圾者 ❑ *He earned his living as a tax collector.* 他以收税为业。❑ *...a garbage collector.* 垃圾清运工

→ see **gallery**

col'lec|tor's item (**collector's items**) N-COUNT A **collector's item** is an object which is highly valued by collectors because it is rare or beautiful. 值得收藏的东西；珍(藏)品

col|lege ◆◇ /'kɒlɪdʒ/ (**colleges**) 1 N-VAR; N-COUNT A **college** is an institution where students study after they have left school. 大学；学院；专科学校 ❑ *Their daughter Joanna is doing business studies at a local college.* 他们的女儿乔安娜在当地的一所学院念商科。❑ *He is now a professor of economics at Western New England College in Springfield, Massachusetts.* 他现在是西新英格兰学院的经济学教授，该学院位于马萨诸塞州的斯普林菲尔德。2 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **college** is one of the institutions which some British universities are divided into. (英国某些大学设立的)学院 ❑ *He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford.* 他是在牛津大学巴利奥尔学院读的书。3 N-COUNT At some universities in the United States, **colleges** are divisions which offer degrees in particular subjects. (美国某些大学的专科)学院 ❑ *...a professor at the University of Florida College of Law.* 佛罗里达大学法学院的一位教授 4 N-COUNT **College** is used in Britain in the names of some secondary schools which charge fees. (用于英国某些收费中学的名称中)中学，公学 ❑ *In 1854, Cheltenham Ladies'College became the first girls' public school.* 1854 年，切尔滕纳姆女子中学成为第一所女子公学。

col|legi|ate /kə'li:dʒɪət/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Collegiate** means belonging or relating to a college or to college students. 大学的；学院的；大学生的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The 1933 national collegiate football championship was won by Michigan.* 密歇根大学获得了 1933 年全国大学生橄榄球赛的冠军。❑ *...collegiate life.* 大学生活

col|lide /kə'laɪd/ (**collides, colliding, collided**) 1 VERB If two or more moving people or objects **collide**, they crash into one another. If a moving person or object **collides with** a person or object that is not moving, they crash into them. 碰撞；相撞；撞上 ❑ [V] *Two trains collided head-on in north-eastern Germany early this morning.* 今天早上德国东北部两列火车迎面相撞。❑ [V +with]

Racing up the stairs, he almost collided with Daisy. 他飞奔上楼，差点撞到黛西。❑ [v +with] *He collided with a pine tree near the North Gate.* 他撞到了北门旁边的一棵松树上。2 VERB If the aims, opinions, or interests of one person or group **collide with** those of another person or group, they are very different from each other and are therefore opposed.（目标、意见等）冲突，抵触 ❑ [v +with] *The aims of the negotiators in New York again seem likely to collide with the aims of the warriors in the field.* 看来，纽约谈判人员的目标可能会再次与战场上勇士们的目标发生冲突。❑ [v] *What happens when the two interests collide will make a fascinating spectacle.* 两种利益发生冲突时将会上演一场好戏。

Thesaurus 同类词 *collide* Also look up:
V. bump, clash, crash, hit, smash; (*ant.*) avoid 1

col|lie /'kɒli/ (**collies**) N-COUNT A **collie** or a **collie dog** is a dog with long hair and a long, narrow nose. 柯利牧羊犬

col|liery /'kɒljəri/ (**collieries**) N-COUNT A **colliery** is a coal mine and all the buildings and equipment which are connected with it.（包括地面建筑及相应设备的）煤矿【BRIT 英】

col|li|sion /kə'lɪʒ°n/ (**collisions**) 1 N-VAR A **collision** occurs when a moving object crashes into something. 碰撞；相撞 ❑ [+with] *They were on their way to the Shropshire Union Canal when their van was involved in a collision with a car.* 在去往什罗普郡联合运河的路上，他们的小货车与一辆小车相撞。❑ [+between] *I saw a head-on collision between two aeroplanes.* 我看见两架飞机迎面相撞。2 N-COUNT A **collision of** cultures or ideas occurs when two very different cultures or people meet and conflict.（不同文化或思想的）碰撞，冲突，抵触 ❑ [+of] *The play represents the collision of three generations.* 这部戏表现了三代人之间的矛盾冲突。[Also +between/with]

Thesaurus 同类词 *collision* Also look up:
N. accident, crash, pile-up 1

col|li|sion course 1 N-SING [usu *on a* N] If two or more people or things are **on a collision course**, there is likely to be a sudden and violent disagreement between them. 有可能发生严重冲突 ❑ *The two communities are now on a collision course.* 这两个社区之间现在有可能会发生冲突。❑ [+with] *Britain's universities are set on a collision course with the government.* 英国的大学势必将与政府发生冲突。2 N-SING [usu *on a* N] If two or more people or things are **on a collision course**, they are likely to meet and crash into each other violently. 可能发生碰撞 ❑ [+with] *There is an asteroid on a collision course with the Earth.* 有一颗小行星可能会与地球发生碰撞。

col|lo|cate (**collocates, collocating, collocated**)

The noun is pronounced /'kɒləkət/. The verb is pronounced /'kɒləkeɪt/. 名词读作 /'kɒləkət/，动词读作 /'kɒləkeɪt/。

1 N-COUNT In linguistics, a **collocate** of a particular word is another word which often occurs with that word.（语言学中）搭配词，组合词【TECHNICAL 术语】2 VERB In linguistics, if one word **collocates with** another, they often occur together. 搭配；组合【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v +with] *'Detached' collocates with 'house'.* detached 与 house 搭配使用。[Also v]

col|lo|ca|tion /ˌkɒlə'keɪʃ°n/ (**collocations**) N-VAR In linguistics, **collocation** is the way that some words occur regularly whenever another word is used.（语言学中指词语的）组合，搭配，连用【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the basic notion of collocation.* 搭配的基本概念

col|lo|quial /kə'ləʊkwiəl/ ADJ **Colloquial** words and phrases are informal and are used mainly in conversation. 口语的；会话的 ❑ *...a colloquial expression.* 口语表达 •**col|lo|qui|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The people who write parking tickets in New York are known colloquially as 'brownies'.* 在纽约，开违章停车罚单的人俗称为"棕佬"（brownie）。

Word Link 词根词缀 *loqu = talking* 说话：*colloquial, eloquent, loquacious*

col|lo|qui|al|ism /kə'ləʊkwiəlɪzəm/ (**colloquialisms**) N-COUNT A **colloquialism** is a colloquial word or phrase. 口语用语；俗语

col|lude /kə'luːd/ (**colludes, colluding, colluded**) VERB If one person **colludes with** another, they co-operate with them secretly or illegally. 共谋；勾结；串通【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +with] *Several local officials are in jail on charges of colluding with the Mafia.* 几位当地官员因被控勾结黑手党而入狱。❑ [v +in] *My mother colluded in the myth of him as the swanky businessman.* 我母亲和别人串通，把他杜撰成一个阔气的商人。❑ [v] *The store's 'no refunds' policy makes it harder for dishonest cashiers and customers to collude.* 商店"概不退货"的规定使得一些不老实的收银员和顾客更难以串通。[Also pl-n v to-inf]

col|lu|sion /kə'luːʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [*in* N] **Collusion** is secret or illegal co-operation, especially between countries or organizations.（尤指国家、组织间的）共谋，勾结，串通【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+between] *He found no evidence of collusion between record companies and retailers.* 他没发现唱片公司与零售商串通一气的证据。[Also +with]

col|lu|sive /kə'luːsɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Collusive** behaviour involves secret or illegal co-operation, especially between countries or organizations.（尤指国家、组织间）共谋的，勾结的，串通的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...collusive business practices.* 内外串通的商业行为

co|logne /kə'ləʊn/ (**colognes**) N-VAR **Cologne** is a kind of weak perfume. 科隆香水；古龙水

Co|lom|bian /kə'lʌmbiən/ (**Colombians**) 1 ADJ **Colombian** means belonging or relating to Colombia or its people or culture. 哥伦比亚的；哥伦比亚人的；哥伦比亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Colombian** is a Colombian citizen, or a person of Colombian origin. 哥伦比亚人

co|lon /'kəʊlən/ (**colons**) 1 N-COUNT A **colon** is the punctuation mark: which you can use in several ways. For example, you can put it before a list of things or before reported speech. 冒号 2 N-COUNT Your **colon** is the part of your intestine above your rectum. 结肠 ❑ *...cancer of the colon.* 结肠癌

colo|nel ◆◇ /'kɜːrnəl/ (**colonels**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **colonel** is a senior officer in an army, air force, or the marines.（陆军、空军或海军陆战队的）上校 ❑ *This particular place was run by an ex-Army colonel.* 这个地方以前由一位前陆军上校经管。❑ *...Colonel Edward Staley.* 爱德华·斯特利上校

co|lo|nial /kə'ləʊniəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Colonial** means relating to countries that are colonies, or to colonialism. 殖民地的；殖民主义的 ❑ *...the 31st anniversary of Jamaica's independence from British colonial rule.* 牙买加摆脱英国的殖民统治获得独立31周年 ❑ *...the colonial civil service.* 殖民地行政部门 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **Colonial** building or piece of furniture was built or made in a style that was popular in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.（建筑或家具）具有英属殖民地风格的，美洲殖民地时期的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the white colonial houses on the north side of the campus.* 校园北边几幢殖民地时期风格的白房子

co|lo|ni|al|ism /kə'ləʊniəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Colonialism** is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth. 殖民主义；殖民政策 ❑ *...the bitter oppression of slavery and colonialism.* 奴隶制度和殖民主义的残酷压迫 ❑ *It is interesting to reflect why European colonialism ended.* 仔细想想欧洲殖民主义终结的原因会很有意思。

co|lo|ni|al|ist /kə'ləʊniəlɪst/ (**colonialists**) 1 ADJ **Colonialist** means relating to colonialism. 殖民主义的 ❑ *...the European colonialist powers.* 欧洲的几个殖民大国 2 N-COUNT A **colonialist** is a person who believes in colonialism or helps their country to get colonies. 殖民主义者；殖民者 ❑ *...rulers who were imposed on the people by the colonialists.* 殖民主义者强加给当地人民的统治者

co|lon|ic ir|ri|ga|tion /ˌkəʊlɒnɪk ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Colonic irrigation** is a medical procedure in which a person's colon is washed by injecting water or other fluids into it. 灌肠（法）

colo|nist /'kɒlənɪst/ (**colonists**) N-COUNT **Colonists** are the people who start a colony or the people who are among the first to live in a particular colony. 殖民地开拓者；早期殖民地居民 ❑ ...

the early American colonists. 早期的美洲殖民地开拓者

colo|nize /'kɒlənaɪz/ (**colonizes, colonizing, colonized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **colonise**

1 VERB If people **colonize** a foreign country, they go to live there and take control of it. 在…开拓殖民地；将…建成殖民地 ❑ [v n] *The first British attempt to colonize Ireland was in the twelfth century.* 英国最早尝试在爱尔兰开拓殖民地是在 12 世纪。❑ [v-ed] *For more than 400 years, we were a colonized people.* 我们经受过 400 多年的殖民统治。2 VERB When large numbers of animals **colonize** a place, they go to live there and make it their home. (动物)移生于，聚居于 ❑ [v n] *Toads are colonising the whole place.* 蟾蜍把这整个地方都占为己有。3 VERB [usu passive] When an area **is colonized by** a type of plant, the plant grows there in large amounts. (植物)大批生长于 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *The area was then colonized by scrub.* 后来这块地灌木丛生。

col|on|nade /ˌkɒlə'neɪd/ (**colonnades**) N-COUNT A **colonnade** is a row of evenly-spaced columns. 柱廊；列柱 ❑ [*+with*] *...a colonnade with stone pillars.* 石柱柱廊

col|on|nad|ed /ˌkɒlə'neɪdɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **colonnaded** building has evenly-spaced columns. 以柱廊装饰的

colo|ny /'kɒləni/ (**colonies**) 1 N-COUNT A **colony** is a country which is controlled by a more powerful country. 殖民地 ❑ *In France's former North African colonies, anti-French feeling is growing.* 在北非的一些前法属殖民地国家，反法情绪日益增长。2 N-COUNT You can refer to a place where a particular group of people lives as a particular kind of **colony**. (某一类人的)聚居地，聚居区 ❑ *...a penal colony.* 罪犯流放地 ❑ *...industrial colonies.* 工业聚集区 3 N-COUNT A **colony of** birds, insects, or animals is a group of them that live together. (鸟、昆虫或动物的)群体，集群，群落 ❑ [*+of*] *The Shetlands are famed for their colonies of sea birds.* 设得兰群岛以其众多的海鸟而闻名。

col|or /'kʌlə'/ → see **colour**

→ see **flower, painting**

col|ora|tion /ˌkʌlə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT The **coloration** of an animal or a plant is the colours and patterns on it. (动植物的)自然色彩，自然花纹 ❑ *...plants with yellow or red coloration.* 黄色或红色植物

colo|ra|tu|ra /ˌkɒlərə'tʊərə, AM 美 ˌkʌl-/ (**coloraturas**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Coloratura** is very complicated and difficult music for a solo singer, especially in opera. (尤指歌剧中的)花腔【TECHNICAL 术语】2 N-COUNT [oft n n] A **coloratura** is a singer, usually a woman, who is skilled at singing coloratura. 花腔歌手；花腔女高音【TECHNICAL 术语】

col|ori|za|tion /ˌkʌlərəɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Colorization** is a technique used to add colour to old black and white films. (旧的黑白影片的)着色法，染色法 ❑ [*+of*] *...the colorization of old film classics.* 经典老片的着色

col|or|ized /'kʌləraɪzd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **colorized** film is an old black and white film which has had colour added to it using a special technique. (黑白影片)着上彩色的 ❑ *The film is available in a colorized version.* 这部电影有彩色版。

co|los|sal /kə'lɒs°l/ ADJ If you describe something as **colossal**, you are emphasizing that it is very large. 巨大的；庞大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There has been a colossal waste of public money.* 一直存在巨大的公款浪费。❑ *The task they face is colossal.* 他们面临的任务十分艰巨。•**co|los|sal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Their policies have been colossally destructive.* 他们的政策极具破坏性。

co|los|sus /kə'lɒsəs/ (**colossi** /kə'lɒsaɪ/) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe someone or something as a **colossus**, you think that they are extremely important and great in ability or size. 巨人；伟人；庞然大物；极重要的事情【JOURNALISM, EMPHASIS 新闻，强调】❑ *...saxophone colossus Sonny Rollins.* 萨克斯演奏大师桑尼·罗林斯 ❑ [*+of*] *He became a colossus of the labour movement.* 他成为了劳工运动中举足轻重的人物。2 N-COUNT A **colossus** is an extremely large statue. 巨型雕塑

co|los|to|my /kə'lɒstəmi/ (**colostomies**) N-COUNT A **colostomy** is a surgical operation in which a permanent opening from the colon is made. 结肠造口术【MEDICAL 医】

col|our ⇹ /'kʌlə'/ (**colours, colouring, coloured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **color**

1 N-COUNT The **colour** of something is the appearance that it has as a result of the way in which it reflects light. Red, blue, and green are colours. 颜色；色彩 ❑ *'What colour is the car?'—'Red.'* "车是什么颜色？""红色。" ❑ *Her silk dress was sky-blue, the colour of her eyes.* 她的丝绸连衣裙是天蓝色的，和她眼睛的颜色一样。❑ *Judi's favourite colour is pink.* 朱迪最喜欢的颜色是粉红色。❑ *The badges come in twenty different colours and shapes.* 这种徽章有 20 种不同的颜色和形状。2 N-VAR A **colour** is a substance you use to give something a particular colour. Dyes and make-up are sometimes referred to as **colours**. 颜料；染料 ❑ *...The Body Shop Herbal Hair Colour.* 美体小铺草本染发剂 ❑ *It is better to avoid all food colours.* 最好不要吃任何食用色素。❑ *...the latest lip and eye colours.* 最新的唇彩和眼影 3 VERB If you **colour** something, you use something such as dyes or paint to change its colour. (用染料、颜料等)给…着色(或染色) ❑ [v n] *Many women begin colouring their hair in their mid-30s.* 很多女人在三十五岁左右开始染发。❑ [v n] *We'd been making cakes and colouring the posters.* 我们一直在做蛋糕、给小报涂颜色。❑ [v n colour] *The petals can be cooked with rice to colour it yellow.* 可以把这些花瓣跟米饭一起煮，把米饭染成黄色。•**col|our|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They could not afford to spoil those maps by careless colouring.* 若是上色的时候不小心弄坏了那些地图，他们可承担不起。4 VERB If someone **colours**, their face becomes redder than it normally is, usually because they are embarrassed. (通常指因尴尬而)脸红 ❑ [v] *Andrew couldn't help noticing that she coloured slightly.* 安德鲁不禁注意到她有点脸红了。5 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] Someone's **colour** is the colour of their skin. People often use **colour** in this way to refer to a person's race. (不同人种的)肤色【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I don't care what colour she is.* 我不在乎她的肤色。❑ *He acknowledged that Mr Taylor's colour and ethnic origins were utterly irrelevant in the circumstances.* 他承认在这种情况下泰勒先生的肤色和种族出身完全无关紧要。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **colour** television, photograph, or picture is one that shows things in all their colours, and not just in black, white, and grey. (电视、照片或图片)彩色的 ❑ *In Japan 99 per cent of all households now have a colour television set.* 现在，日本 99% 的家庭都拥有彩色电视机。7 N-UNCOUNT **Colour** is a quality that makes something especially interesting or exciting. 生动；趣味 ❑ *She had resumed the travel necessary to add depth and colour to her novels.* 她重新开始了旅行，那对其增加小说的深度和趣味性十分必要。8 → see also **local colour** 9 VERB If something **colours** your opinion, it affects the way that you think about something. 影响(某人的观点) ❑ [v n] *The attitude of the parents toward the usefulness of what is learned must colour the way children approach school.* 父母对学知识是否有用的态度必定会影响孩子对待学业的态度。10 N-PLURAL A country's national **colours** are the colours of its national flag. 国旗的颜色 ❑ *The Opera House is decorated with the Hungarian national colours: green, red and white.* 歌剧院是以匈牙利国旗的颜色——绿、红、白三色装饰的。11 N-PLURAL People sometimes refer to the flag of a particular part of an army, navy, or air force, or the flag of a particular country as its **colours**. 军旗；国旗 ❑ *Troops raised the country's colors in a special ceremony.* 部队在一个特殊的仪式上升起了国旗。❑ *...the battalion's colours.* 营旗 12 N-PLURAL A sports team's **colours** are the colours of the clothes they wear when they play. (运动队的)队服颜色 ❑ *I was wearing the team's colours.* 我穿着该队队衣。13 → see also **coloured, colouring** 14 PHRASE If you pass a test **with flying colours**, you have done very well in the test. (考试考得)极好地，成绩出色地 ❑ *So far McAllister seemed to have passed all the tests with flying colors.* 到目前为止，麦卡利斯特似乎所有的考试都考得非常好。15 PHRASE If a film or television programme is **in colour**, it has been made so that you see the picture in all its colours, and not just in black, white, or grey. (电影或电视节目)彩色的 ❑ *Was he going to show the film? Was it in colour?* 他会放那部电影吗？是彩色的吗？16 PHRASE People **of colour** are people who belong to a race with dark skins. (人种)有色的【POLITENESS 礼貌】

❑ *Black communities spoke up to defend the rights of all people of color.* 黑人群体大声疾呼，要求维护有色人种的权利。 PHRASE If you see someone **in their true colours** or if they **show** their **true colours**, you realize what they are really like.（看到）…的真面目；露出…的真面目 ❑ *The children are seeing him in his true colours for the first time now.* 现在，孩子们第一次看到他的真面目。 ❑ *Here, the organization has had time to show its true colours, to show its inefficiency and its bungling.* 现在时间一长，这个机构就露出了真面目，效率低下，差错百出。

▶**colour in** PHRASAL VERB If you **colour in** a drawing, you give it different colours using crayons or paints. 给（画）着色；为…上色 ❑ [V P n] *Draw simple shapes for your child to colour in.* 画一些简单的形状让孩子涂上颜色。[Also V n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *colour* with:

ADJ. colour **blind** 色盲的，**bright** colour 鲜亮的颜色，**favourite** colour 最喜欢的颜色 1
N. **eye/hair** colour 眼睛 / 头发的颜色 1
skin colour 肤色 5
colour **film/photograph** 彩色胶卷 / 照片，colour **television** 彩色电视机 6
PREP. **in** colour（电影或电视节目）彩色的 15

col|our|ant /'kʌlərənt/ **(colourants)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colorant**

N-COUNT A **colourant** is a substance that is used to give something a particular colour. 着色剂；染色剂；颜料 ❑ *...a new range of hair colourants.* 新的染发剂系列

'colour-blind

in AM, use 美国英语用 **color-blind**

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **colour-blind** cannot see the difference between colours, especially between red and green. 色盲的；（尤指）红绿色盲的 ❑ *Sixteen times as many men are colour-blind as women.* 男性色盲为女性色盲的16倍。•**colour-blindness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *What exactly is colour-blindness and how do you find out if you have it?* 究竟什么是色盲？怎样才能判断自己是否是色盲？ 2 ADJ A **colour-blind** system or organization does not treat people differently according to their race or nationality. 无种族偏见的 ❑ *...the introduction of more colour-blind anti-poverty programmes.* 更多无种族歧视的扶贫计划的推行

,colour-'coded

in AM, use 美国英语用 **color-coded**

ADJ Things that are **colour-coded** use colours to represent different features or functions. 有色标的；标有色码的 ❑ *The contents are emptied into colour-coded buckets.* 东西都被倒进用不同颜色标记的桶里。

col|oured ♦◇ /'kʌlərd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colored**

1 ADJ Something that is **coloured** a particular colour is that colour. 有…色的 ❑ *The illustration shows a cluster of five roses coloured apricot-orange.* 插图上是一簇杏橘色的玫瑰，一共5朵。 ❑ *...a cheap gold-coloured bracelet.* 廉价的金色手链 2 ADJ Something that is **coloured** is a particular colour or combination of colours, rather than being just white, black, or the colour that it is naturally. 彩色的；有颜色的 ❑ *You can often choose between plain white or coloured and patterned scarves.* 常可在纯白色或带图案的彩色围巾中作出选择。 ❑ *...brightly-coloured silks laid out on market stalls.* 集市摊位上摆放的颜色鲜艳的丝绸 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **coloured** person belongs to a race of people with dark skins. 有色人种的【OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED 冒犯，过时】

'col|our|fast /'kʌlə'fɑːst, -fæst/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colorfast**

ADJ A fabric that is **colourfast** has a colour that will not get paler when the fabric is washed or worn. 不褪色的；不掉色的

col|our|ful /'kʌlə'fʊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colorful**

1 ADJ Something that is **colourful** has bright colours or a lot of different colours. 色彩鲜艳的；色彩丰富的 ❑ *The flowers were colourful and the scenery magnificent.* 花儿五颜六色，景色蔚为壮观。 ❑ *People wore colourful clothes and seemed to be having a good time.* 人们穿着五颜六色的衣服，似乎玩得很开心。•**col|our|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *...the sight of dozens of colourfully-dressed people.* 看到很多衣着鲜艳的人 2 ADJ A **colourful** story is full of exciting details. 生动有趣的；丰富多彩的 ❑ *The story she told was certainly colourful, and extended over her life in England, Germany and Spain.* 她讲的故事涉及她在英国、德国以及西班牙的生活，无疑是生动有趣的。 ❑ *...the country's colourful and often violent history.* 这个国家丰富多彩而又常常充满暴力的历史 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **colourful** character is a person who behaves in an interesting and amusing way.（人）有趣的 ❑ *Casey Stengel was probably the most colorful character in baseball.* 凯西·施滕格尔可能是棒球界最有趣的人物。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has had a **colourful** past or a **colourful** career, they have been involved in exciting but often slightly shocking things. 多姿多彩的；富于刺激性的 ❑ *More details surfaced of her colourful past as the story developed.* 随着故事的发展，有关她那丰富阅历的许多细节浮现了出来。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Colourful** language is rude or offensive language.（言语）粗鲁的，满是脏话的【POLITENESS 礼貌】

→ see **flower**

Thesaurus 同类词 *colourful* Also look up:

ADV. bright, lively, vibrant, vivid; (*ant.*) bland, colourless, dull 1
animated, dramatic, interesting 2

col|our|ing /'kʌlərɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **coloring**

1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **colouring** of something is the colour or colours that it is. 颜色；色彩 ❑ [+*of*] *Other countries vary the coloring of their bank notes as well as their size.* 其他国家的纸币色彩不一，大小也不同。 ❑ *...the scenery was losing its bright colouring.* 这处景色正在失去其亮丽的色彩。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **colouring** is the colour of their hair, skin, and eyes.（头发、皮肤和眼睛的）颜色 ❑ *None of them had their father's dark colouring.* 他们都不像父亲那样黑。 ❑ *Choose shades which tone in with your natural colouring.* 选择与你本身的肤色相衬的颜色。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Colouring** is a substance that is used to give colour to food. 食物色素；着色剂 ❑ *A few drops of green food coloring were added.* 加了几滴绿色的食物色素。 4 → see also **colour**

'col|our|ing book (colouring books)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **coloring book**

N-COUNT A **colouring book** is a book of simple drawings which children can colour in.（儿童填色用的）填色本，涂色本

col|our|ist /'kʌlərɪst/ **(colourists)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colorist**

1 N-COUNT A **colourist** is someone such as an artist or a fashion designer who uses colours in an interesting and original way. 色彩画家；善于运用色彩的时装设计师 2 N-COUNT A **colourist** is a hairdresser who specializes in colouring people's hair. 染发师

col|our|less /'kʌlə'ləs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **colorless**

1 ADJ Something that is **colourless** has no colour at all. 无色的 ❑ *...a colourless, almost odourless liquid with a sharp, sweetish taste.* 一种辛辣、略甜、无色也几乎无臭的液体 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone's face is **colourless**, it is very pale, usually because they are frightened, shocked, or ill.（通常指由于害怕、惊讶或生病而脸色）苍白的，无血色的 ❑ *Her face was colourless, and she was shaking.* 她脸色苍白，哆哆嗦嗦的。 ❑ *His complexion was colorless and he hadn't shaved.* 他面无血色，胡子也没刮。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Colourless** people or places are dull and uninteresting. 无趣味的；枯

燥的；平淡无奇的 ❑ *We hurried through the colourless little town set on the fast-flowing Nyakchu.* 我们匆匆穿过湍急的那曲河畔这个毫无生气的小镇。

'col|our scheme (colour schemes)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **color scheme**

N-COUNT In a room or house, the **colour scheme** is the way in which colours have been used to decorate it. (房间或房子的)色彩设计，色彩搭配 ❑ *...a stylish colour scheme of olive green and mustard.* 橄榄绿和芥末黄的时尚搭配

col|our 'sup|plement (colour supplements) N-COUNT A **colour supplement** is a colour magazine which is one of the sections of a newspaper, especially at weekends. (尤指报纸周末版的)彩色增刊【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **supplement**

colt /kəʊlt/ (colts) N-COUNT A **colt** is a young male horse. 雄性小马驹

colt|ish /'kəʊltɪʃ/ ADJ A young person or animal that is **coltish** is full of energy but clumsy or awkward, because they lack physical skill or control. 撒欢儿的；欢蹦乱跳的；不守规矩的 ❑ *...coltish teenagers.* 精力旺盛的青少年

col|umn ◆◇ /'kɒləm/ (columns) ❶ N-COUNT A **column** is a tall, often decorated cylinder of stone which is built to honour someone or forms part of a building. 柱；圆形石柱；纪念柱 ❑ *...a London landmark, Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square.* 伦敦的标志性建筑，特拉法尔加广场上的纳尔逊将军纪念柱 ❷ N-COUNT A **column** is something that has a tall narrow shape. 柱状物 ❑ [+of] *The explosion sent a column of smoke thousands of feet into the air.* 爆炸在空中形成了几千英尺高的烟柱。 ❸ N-COUNT A **column** is a group of people or animals which moves in a long line. (人或动物排成的)队，纵行 ❑ [+of] *There were reports of columns of military vehicles appearing on the streets.* 有报道说几队军用车辆出现在街头。 ❹ N-COUNT On a printed page such as a page of a dictionary, newspaper, or printed chart, a **column** is one of two or more vertical sections which are read downwards. (字典、报纸或图表的)栏 ❑ [+of] *We had stupidly been looking at the wrong column of figures.* 我们稀里糊涂，看串了数字栏。 ❺ N-COUNT In a newspaper or magazine, a **column** is a section that is always written by the same person or is always about the same topic. (报纸或杂志的)专栏 ❑ [+for] *She also writes a regular column for the Times Educational Supplement.* 她也定期为《泰晤士报高等教育增刊》写专栏文章。 ❻ → see also **agony column, gossip column, personal column, spinal column, steering column**

→ see **cave**

col|umn|ist /'kɒləmɪst/ (columnists) N-COUNT A **columnist** is a journalist who regularly writes a particular kind of article in a newspaper or magazine. (报纸、杂志的)专栏作家 ❑ [+for] *Clarence Page is a columnist for the Chicago Tribune.* 克拉伦斯·佩奇是《芝加哥论坛报》的专栏作家。

coma /'kəʊmə/ (comas) N-COUNT [usu *in/into* N] Someone who is in a **coma** is in a state of deep unconsciousness. 昏迷 ❑ *She was in a coma for seven weeks.* 她已经昏迷 7 个星期了。

co|ma|tose /'kəʊmətəʊs/ ❶ ADJ A person who is **comatose** is in a coma. 昏迷的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The right side of my brain had been so severely bruised that I was comatose for a month.* 由于右脑遭受重创，我昏迷了一个月。 ❷ ADJ [oft ADJ after v] A person who is **comatose** is in a deep sleep, usually because they are tired or have drunk too much alcohol. (通常指因劳累或饮酒过量而)酣睡的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Grandpa lies comatose on the sofa.* 爷爷躺在沙发上，睡得很沉。

comb /kəʊm/ (combs, combing, combed) ❶ N-COUNT A **comb** is a flat piece of plastic or metal with narrow pointed teeth along one side, which you use to tidy your hair. 梳子 ❷ VERB When you **comb** your hair, you tidy it using a comb. 梳理(头发) ❑ [v n] *Salvatore combed his hair carefully.* 萨尔瓦托雷认真地梳了梳头。 ❑ [v-ed] *Her reddish hair was cut short and neatly combed.* 她淡红色的头发剪得短短的，梳得很整齐。 ❸ VERB If you **comb** a place, you search everywhere in it in order to find someone or something. 在…四处搜寻 ❑ [v n +for] *Officers combed the woods for the murder weapon.* 警察在树林里四处搜寻凶器。 ❑ [v n] *They fanned out and carefully combed the temple grounds.* 他们呈扇形散开，在寺庙周围仔细搜寻。 ❹ VERB If you **comb through** information, you look at it very carefully in order to find something. 在(信息)中仔细搜寻 ❑ [v +through] *Eight policemen then spent two years combing through the evidence.* 之后 8 位警察花了两年时间搜寻证据。 ❺ → see also **fine-tooth comb**

→ see **hair**

com|bat ◆◇ (combats, combating or combatting, combated or combatted)

The noun is pronounced /'kɒmbæt/. The verb is pronounced /kəm'bæt/. 名词读作 /'kɒmbæt/。动词读作 /kəm'bæt/。

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Combat** is fighting that takes place in a war. 战斗 ❑ *Over 16 million men had died in combat.* 1,600 多万人在战斗中牺牲。 ❑ *Yesterday saw hand-to-hand combat in the city.* 昨天该市发生了肉搏战。 ❑ *...combat aircraft.* 战斗机 ❷ N-COUNT A **combat** is a battle, or a fight between two people. 斗争；格斗 ❑ *It was the end of a long combat.* 一场长期的斗争至此结束了。 ❸ VERB If people in authority **combat** something, they try to stop it happening. 与…作斗争；打击 ❑ [v n] *Congress has criticised new government measures to combat crime.* 国会对政府打击犯罪的新措施提出了批评。

→ see **war**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *combat* with:

N. combat **forces/troops/units** 战斗部队，combat **gear** 作战服 ❶
combat **crime** 打击犯罪，combat **disease** 抗击疾病，combat **terrorism** 打击恐怖主义 ❸
ADJ. **hand-to-hand** combat 肉搏战，**heavy** combat 激烈的斗争 ❶ ❷

com|bat|ant /'kɒmbətənt, AM 美 kəm'bæt-/ (combatants) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **combatant** is a person, group, or country that takes part in the fighting in a war. 参战者；参战组织；参战国 ❑ *I have never suggested that U.N. forces could physically separate the combatants in the region.* 我从未暗示过联合国部队实际上能够将该地区各参战方隔离开。 ❑ *They come from the combatant nations.* 他们来自各参战国。

com|bat|ive /'kɒmbətɪv, AM 美 kəm'bætɪv/ ADJ A person who is **combative** is aggressive and eager to fight or argue. 好斗的；好争论的 ❑ *He conducted the meeting in his usual combative style, refusing to admit any mistakes.* 他主持会议的时候仍旧显示出一贯的好辩作风，拒绝承认任何错误。 •**com|bat|ive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They quickly developed a reputation for combativeness.* 他们很快就因好斗出了名。

'com|bat ,trou|sers N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Combat trousers** are large, loose trousers with lots of pockets. (多口袋宽松式)作战裤，迷彩裤，休闲裤 ❑ *He was wearing black combat trousers and a hooded fleece.* 他穿着黑色作战裤和带风帽的羊毛衣。

com|bi|na|tion ◆◇ /,kɒmbɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (combinations) N-COUNT A **combination of** things is a mixture of them. 结合；联合；混合 ❑ [+of] *...a fantastic combination of colours.* 多种颜色的绝妙混合 ❑ [+of] *...the combination of science and art.* 科学与艺术的结合

com|bi|na|tion lock (combination locks) N-COUNT A **combination lock** is a lock which can only be opened by turning a dial or a number of dials according to a particular series of letters or numbers. 密码锁；暗码 ❑ *...a briefcase with combination locks.* 带有密码锁的公文包

com|bine ◆◇ (combines, combining, combined)

The verb is pronounced /kəm'baɪn/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒmbaɪn/. 动词读作 /kəm'baɪn/。名词读作 /'kɒmbaɪn/。

❶ VERB If you **combine** two or more things or if they **combine**, they exist together. (使)结合；(使)组合；(使)综合 ❑ [v n +with] *The Church has something to say on how to combine freedom with responsibility.* 教会想就如何把自由与责任结合起来发表一下意见。 ❑ [v to-inf] *Relief workers say it's worse than ever as disease and*

starvation combine to kill thousands. 救灾人员说疾病加上饥饿夺去了数千人的生命，严重程度前所未有。❑ [v-ed] *A stagnant economy combined with a surge in the number of teenagers is likely to have contributed to rising crime levels in the U.S.* 经济停滞不前，加上青少年人数激增，可能是导致美国犯罪率上升的原因之一。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **combine** two or more things or if they **combine**, they join together to make a single thing. (使)合并；(使)综合 ❑ [v n] *David Jacobs was given the job of combining the data from these 19 studies into one giant study.* 分给戴维·雅各布斯的任务是把这 19 项研究得出的数据加以综合，使之成为一项大型研究。❑ [v n +*with*] *Combine the flour with 3 tablespoons water to make a paste.* 往面粉里加 3 大勺水搅成面团。❑ [v] *Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen combine chemically to form carbohydrates and fats.* 碳、氢、氧化合形成碳水化合物和脂肪。❑ [v-ed +*with*] *Combined with other compounds, they created a massive dynamite-type bomb.* 将其与其他化合物结合，就制造出杀伤力极强的硝酸甘油炸弹。3 VERB If someone or something **combines** two qualities or features, they have both those qualities or features at the same time. 兼有；兼备 ❑ [v n] *Their system seems to combine the two ideals of strong government and proportional representation.* 他们的体制似乎是将强力政府与比例代表制这两种理想相结合了。❑ [v n +*with*] *...a clever, far-sighted lawyer who combines legal expertise with social concern.* 兼有法律专业知识和社会责任感的精明而又有远见的律师 ❑ [v-ed] *Her tale has a consciously youthful tone and storyline, combined with a sly humour.* 她的故事有意采用富于青春气息的笔调和情节，同时还带些调侃。4 VERB If someone **combines** two activities, they do them both at the same time. 兼做；同时做(两件事) ❑ [v n +*with*] *It is possible to combine a career with being a mother.* 兼顾职业女性和母亲这两个角色是可能的。❑ [v n] *He will combine the two jobs over the next three years.* 今后 3 年，他将同时兼顾这两项工作。5 VERB If two or more groups or organizations **combine** or if someone **combines** them, they join to form a single group or organization. (使)合并；(使)联合 ❑ [v n] *...an announcement by Steetley and Tarmac of a joint venture that would combine their operations.* 斯特尔里和塔马克两家公司合并业务成立合资公司的声明 ❑ [v to-inf] *Different states or groups can combine to enlarge their markets.* 不同的州或企业集团可以联合起来以扩大市场。[Also v n +*with*] 6 N-COUNT A **combine** is a group of people or organizations that are working or acting together. 联盟；联合体 ❑ *...Veba, an energy-and-chemicals combine that is Germany's fourth-biggest company.* 作为德国第四大企业的费巴能源化工集团

Thesaurus 同类词 *combine* Also look up:

V. blend, fuse, incorporate, join, mix, unite; (*ant.*) detach, disconnect, divide, separate 1 2 3 4 5

Word Link 词根词缀 *com* ≈ *with* 和，*together* 一起：*combine, compact, companion*

com|bined /kəm'baɪnd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **combined** effort or attack is made by two or more groups of people at the same time. 联合的；共同的 ❑ *These refugees are looked after by the combined efforts of the host countries and non-governmental organisations.* 这些难民由接收国与非政府组织共同看顾。2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **combined** size or quantity of two or more things is the total of their sizes or quantities added together. 总计的；总共的 ❑ *Such a merger would be the largest in U.S. banking history, giving the two banks combined assets of some $146 billion.* 这将是美国银行业历史上最大的一次合并，使两家银行的总资产达到 1,460 亿美元左右。

,com|bine 'har|vest|er (**combine harvesters**) N-COUNT A **combine harvester** is a large machine which is used on farms to cut, sort, and clean grain. 联合收割机

→ see **barn**

com'bin|ing form (**combining forms**) N-COUNT A **combining form** is a word that is used, or used with a particular meaning, only when joined to another word. For example, '-legged' as in 'four-legged' and '-fold' as in 'fivefold' are combining forms. 构词成分

com|bo /'kɒmbəʊ/ (**combos**) N-COUNT A **combo** is a small group of musicians who play jazz, dance, or popular music. (演奏爵士乐、舞曲或流行音乐的)小型乐队【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a new-wave rock combo.* 新浪潮摇滚小乐队

com|bus|tible /kəm'bʌstɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **combustible** material or gas catches fire and burns easily. 可燃的；易燃的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The ability of coal to release a combustible gas has long been known.* 人们早已知道煤能够释放一种易燃气体。

com|bus|tion /kəm'bʌstʃən/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Combustion** is the act of burning something or the process of burning. 燃烧；燃烧过程【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The energy is released by combustion on the application of a match.* 火柴点燃后在燃烧过程中释放能量。2 → see also **internal combustion engine**

→ see **engine**

come ↔/kʌm/ (**comes, coming, came**)

The form **come** is used in the present tense and is the past participle. come 过去分词与原形相同。

Come is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression 'to come to terms with something' is explained at 'term'. 与 come 有关的大量表达方式在本词典的其他词条下有释义。例如，to come to terms with something 的解释在词条 term 下。

1 VERB When a person or thing **comes** to a particular place, especially to a place where you are, they move there. 来；来到 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Two police officers came into the hall.* 两位警官走进大厅。❑ [v prep/adv] *Come here, Tom.* 汤姆，到这儿来。❑ [v prep/adv] *You'll have to come with us.* 你得跟我们一起去。❑ [v] *We heard the train coming.* 我们听见火车来了。❑ [v] *Can I come too?* 我也可以来吗？❑ [v v-ing prep/adv] *The impact blew out some of the windows and the sea came rushing in.* 巨大的冲击力使一些窗户崩碎，海水涌了进来。2 VERB When someone **comes to** do something, they move to the place where someone else is in order to do it, and they do it. In British English, someone can also **come and** do something and in American English, someone can **come** do something. However, you always say that someone **came and** did something. 来(做某事)(除了用 come to do something 表达此意，英国英语中也用 come and do something，美国英语中也用 come do something，但表示过去动作时一定要用 came and did something) ❑ [v to-inf] *Eleanor had come to visit her.* 埃莉诺来看过她了。❑ [v *and* v] *Come and meet Roger.* 过来认识一下罗杰。❑ [v inf] *I want you to come visit me.* 我想让你来看看我。3 VERB When you **come to** a place, you reach it. 抵达；到达 ❑ [v +*to*] *He came to a door that led into a passageway.* 他来到一扇门前，这扇门通往一条走廊。4 VERB If something **comes up to** a particular point or **down to** it, it is tall enough, deep enough, or long enough to reach that point. 达到；至；及 ❑ [v *up* prep] *The water came up to my chest.* 水淹到了我的胸部。❑ [v *down* prep] *I wore a large shirt of Jamie's which came down over my hips.* 我穿着杰米的衬衫，衬衫很大，把我的臀部都盖住了。5 VERB If something **comes apart** or **comes to pieces**, it breaks into pieces. If something **comes off** or **comes away**, it becomes detached from something else. 破裂；破碎；脱落；脱离 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The pistol came to pieces, easily and quickly.* 手枪很快就被拆得七零八落。❑ [v adv/prep] *The door knobs came off in our hands.* 我们用手一扭，门把手就掉了下来。6 V-LINK You use **come** in expressions such as **come to an end** or **come into operation** to indicate that someone or something enters or reaches a particular state or situation. 达到，进入(某种状态或境地) ❑ [v +*to*] *The Communists came to power in 1944.* 1944 年共产党开始执政。❑ [v +*into*] *I came into contact with very bright Harvard and Yale students.* 我接触到一些非常聪明的哈佛和耶鲁的学生。❑ [v adj] *Their worst fears may be coming true.* 他们最害怕的事情可能要发生了。7 VERB If someone **comes to** do something, they do it at the end of a long process or period of time. (经历漫长的过程或时间后)开始(做某事) ❑ [v to-inf] *She said it so many times that she came to believe it.* 这件事她说了太多遍，以至自己都开始相信了。8 VERB You can ask how something **came to** happen when you want to know what caused it to happen or made it possible. (如何)发生，出现 ❑ [v to-inf] *How did you come to meet him?* 你是怎么碰到他

的？ 9 VERB When a particular event or time **comes**, it arrives or happens.（事件）发生；（时间）到来 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The announcement came after a meeting at the Home Office.* 内政部会议结束后，声明随即发表。❑ [V] *The time has come for us to move on.* 我们是时候继续前行了。❑ [V] *There will come a time when the crisis will occur.* 危机总有一天会爆发。•**coming** N-SING ❑ [+of] *Most of my patients welcome the coming of summer.* 我的大部分病人盼望着夏天的到来。10 PREP You can use **come** before a date, time, or event to mean when that date, time, or event arrives. For example, you can say **come the spring** to mean 'when the spring arrives'.（用于日期、时间或事件之前）当…到来时 ❑ *Come the election on the 20th of May, we will have to decide.* 到 5 月 20 日选举的那一天，我们必须作出决定。11 VERB If a thought, idea, or memory **comes to** you, you suddenly think of it or remember it. 突然被…意识到；突然被…想起 ❑ [V +to] *He was about to shut the door when an idea came to him.* 他正准备关门，突然想到一个主意。❑ [V to n that] *Then it came to me that perhaps he did understand.* 然后，我突然意识到他可能的确是明白了。12 VERB If money or property is going to **come to** you, you are going to inherit or receive it. 由…继承；归…所有 ❑ [V +to] *He did have pension money coming to him when the factory shut down.* 工厂倒闭的时候，他的确拿到了养老金。13 VERB If a case **comes before** a court or tribunal or **comes to** court, it is presented there so that the court or tribunal can examine it.（案件）提交…审理，送交…进行处理 ❑ [V +before] *The membership application came before the Council of Ministers in September.* 会员申请书于 9 月提交部长会议审议。❑ [V +to] *President Cristiani expected the case to come to court within ninety days.* 克里斯蒂亚尼总统要求案件在 90 天内送交法院审理。14 VERB If something **comes to** a particular number or amount, it adds up to it. 总共；共计 ❑ [V +to] *Lunch came to $80.* 午餐总共 80 美元。15 VERB If someone or something **comes from** a particular place or thing, that place or thing is their origin, source, or starting point. 来自；始于 ❑ [V +from] *Nearly half the students come from abroad.* 将近一半的学生来自国外。❑ [V +from] *Chocolate comes from the cacao tree.* 巧克力出自可可树。❑ [V +from] *The term 'claret', used to describe Bordeaux wines, may come from the French word 'clairet'.* 用来指称波尔多葡萄酒的词 claret 可能源于法语单词 clairet。16 VERB Something that **comes from** something else or **comes of** it is the result of it. 由…引起；是…的结果 ❑ [V +from] *There is a feeling of power that comes from driving fast.* 开快车会让人觉得自己有一种主宰之力。❑ [V +of] *He asked to be transferred there some years ago, but nothing came of it.* 几年前，他就请求调到那儿去，但一直没有任何结果。17 VERB If someone or something **comes** first, next, or last, they are first, next, or last in a series, list, or competition.（表示顺序或名次）处于，位列 ❑ [V] *The two countries have been unable to agree which step should come next.* 接下来该走哪一步，这两个国家还未能就此达成一致意见。❑ [V ord] *The horse had already won at Lincolnshire and come second at Lowesby.* 这匹马在林肯郡夺冠，在洛斯比获得了第二名。18 VERB If a type of thing **comes in** a particular range of colours, forms, styles, or sizes, it can have any of those colours, forms, styles, or sizes. 有，可提供（某种颜色、形状、款式或尺寸） ❑ [V +in] *Bikes come in all shapes and sizes.* 各种外形和尺寸的自行车都有。❑ [V +in] *The wallpaper comes in black and white only.* 这种墙纸只有黑白的。19 VERB You use **come** in expressions such as **it came as a surprise** when indicating a person's reaction to something that happens.（用于表示对某事的反应）让人… ❑ [V +as] *Major's reply came as a complete surprise to the House of Commons.* 梅杰的回答让众议院大吃一惊。❑ [V +as] *The arrest has come as a terrible shock.* 这次逮捕让人极为震惊。20 VERB The next subject in a discussion that you **come to** is the one that you talk about next. 谈论；谈到 ❑ [V +to] *Finally in the programme, we come to the news that the American composer and conductor, Leonard Bernstein, has died.* 节目的最后，我们来看一则新闻，美国作曲家兼指挥家伦纳德·伯恩斯坦去世。❑ [V +to] *That is another matter altogether. And we shall come to that next.* 那完全是另一回事，接下来我们会谈到。21 VERB To **come** means to have an orgasm. 达到性高潮【INFORMAL 非正式】22 → see also **coming, comings and goings** 23 PHRASE If you say that someone is, for example, **as** good **as they come**, or **as** stupid **as they come**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely good or extremely stupid. 极…的；非常…的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The new finance minister was educated at Oxford and is as traditional as they come.* 新财政部长曾就读于牛津大学，是个极为传统的人。24 PHRASE You can use the expression **when it comes down to it** or **when you come down to it** for emphasis, when you are giving a general statement or conclusion. 归结为；归根结底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *When you come down to it, however, the basic problems of life have not changed.* 然而，归根结底，生活中一些基本的问题还是没有变。25 PHRASE If you say that someone **has it coming to** them, you mean that they deserve everything bad that is going to happen to them, because they have done something wrong or are a bad person. If you say that someone **got what was coming to** them, you mean that they deserved the punishment or bad experience that they have had. 自作自受；活该【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was pleased that Brady was dead because he probably had it coming to him.* 他很高兴布雷迪死了，因为他可能纯粹是自找的。26 PHRASE You use the expression **come to think of it** to indicate that you have suddenly realized something, often something obvious. 突然想起来；突然明白过来 ❑ *You know, when you come to think of it, this is very odd.* 其实你要想一想的话，这还是挺怪的。27 PHRASE When you refer to a time or an event **to come** or one that is still **to come**, you are referring to a future time or event.（时间或事件）未来的，接下来的 ❑ *I hope in years to come he will reflect on his decision.* 我希望未来的几年里他会反省自己的决定。❑ *The worst of the storm is yet to come.* 最猛烈的暴风雨就要来了。28 PHRASE You can use the expression **when it comes to** or **when it comes down to** in order to introduce a new topic or a new aspect of a topic that you are talking about. 谈到；涉及 ❑ *Most of us know we should cut down on fat. But knowing such things isn't much help when it comes to shopping and eating.* 我们大多数人都知道应该减少脂肪的摄入量。但是在购物和吃东西的时候，这些常识就丢到一边去了。❑ *However, when it comes down to somebody that they know, they have a different feeling.* 然而，涉及他们认识的人，他们的感觉就不同了。29 PHRASE You can use expressions like **I know where you're coming from** or **you can see where she's coming from** to say that you understand someone's attitude or point of view. 我明白你的意思 / 你可以看出她的态度 ❑ *To understand why they are doing it, it is necessary to know where they are coming from.* 要弄清楚他们这样做的原因，必须要了解他们的意图。

▶come about PHRASAL VERB When you say how or when something **came about**, you say how or when it happened. 产生；发生 ❑ [V P +through] *Any possible solution to the Irish question can only come about through dialogue.* 任何解决爱尔兰问题的可行方案只能通过对话产生。❑ [V P] *That came about when we went to Glastonbury last year.* 那是我们去年去格拉斯顿伯里的时候发生的事。❑ [V P that] *Thus it came about that, after many years as an interior designer and antiques dealer, he combined both businesses.* 这样，在从事多年的室内设计和古董经营后，他把二者结合了起来。

▶come across 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **come across** something or someone, you find them or meet them by chance. 偶然发现；偶然遇见 ❑ [V P n] *I came across a group of children playing.* 我碰到一群正在玩耍的小孩。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone or what they are saying **comes across** in a particular way, they make that impression on people who meet them or are listening to them. 使产生…印象；给人以…的印象 ❑ [V P +as] *When sober he can come across as an extremely pleasant and charming young man.* 没喝醉的时候，他看上去似乎是个极为彬彬有礼、讨人喜欢的小伙子。❑ [V P adv] *He came across very, very well.* 他给人的印象非常非常好。

▶come along 1 PHRASAL VERB You tell someone to **come along** to encourage them in a friendly way to do something, especially to attend something.（尤用于鼓励别人参加某活动）来吧，一起来 ❑ [V P] *There's a big press launch today and you're most welcome to come along.* 今天有一个大型的媒体推介会，非常希望您能光临。2 CONVENTION You say **'come along'** to someone to encourage them to hurry up, usually when you are rather annoyed with them. 加把劲儿；赶快 ❑ [V P] *Come along, Osmond. No sense in your standing around.* 快点儿，奥斯蒙德，你闲站着干什么。3 PHRASAL VERB When something or someone **comes along**, they occur or arrive by chance.（偶然地）发生，来到 ❑ [V P] *I waited a long*

time until a script came along that I thought was genuinely funny. 我等了很长时间，直到出现了一个我认为真正逗趣的剧本。❑ [V P] *It was lucky you came along.* 真幸运你来了。4 PHRASAL VERB If something **is coming along**, it is developing or making progress. 进展；进步 ❑ [V P adv] *Pentagon spokesman Williams says those talks are coming along quite well.* 五角大楼发言人威廉斯说那些会谈进展得相当顺利。❑ [V P] *How's Ferguson coming along?* 弗格森现在怎么样啊？

▶come around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **come round**

1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes around** or **comes round to** your house, they call there to see you. 拜访；探访 ❑ [V P] *Beryl came round this morning to apologize.* 贝丽尔今天上午来登门道歉了。❑ [V P +to] *Quite a lot of people came round to the house.* 宾客盈门。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **come around** or **come round to** an idea, you eventually change your mind and accept it or agree with it. 改变观点；改变看法（以接受）❑ [V P +to] *It looks like they're coming around to our way of thinking.* 看来他们会改变看法，同意我们的思路。❑ [V P] *She will eventually come round.* 最终她会回心转意的。3 PHRASAL VERB When something **comes around** or **comes round**, it happens as a regular or predictable event. （按照预期）发生，再度出现 ❑ [V P] *I hope still to be in the side when the World Cup comes around next year.* 我希望明年世界杯举行的时候我仍然效力于该队。4 PHRASAL VERB When someone who is unconscious **comes around** or **comes round**, they recover consciousness. 苏醒 ❑ [V P] *When I came round I was on the kitchen floor.* 醒来时，我躺在厨房地板上。

▶come at PHRASAL VERB If a person or animal **comes at** you, they move towards you in a threatening way and try to attack you. 扑向；向…逼近 ❑ [V P n +with] *He maintained that he was protecting himself from Mr Cox, who came at him with an axe.* 他坚持说当时考克斯先生拿着斧头向他冲过来，他是在自卫。[Also V P n]

▶come back 1 PHRASAL VERB If something that you had forgotten **comes back to** you, you remember it. 回忆起；回想起来 ❑ [V P +to] *He was also an MP—I'll think of his name in a moment when it comes back to me.* 他当时也是一位国会议员，他的名字我得想一下才能记起来。❑ [V P] *When I thought about it, it all came back.* 当我回想起来，往事全都涌上了心头。2 PHRASAL VERB When something **comes back**, it becomes fashionable again. 重新流行；再度时兴 ❑ [V P] *I'm glad hats are coming back.* 我很高兴又开始流行戴帽子了。3 → see also **comeback**

▶come back to PHRASAL VERB If you **come back to** a topic or point, you talk about it again later. 回到（话题等）上来 ❑ [V P P n] *'What does that mean please?'—'I'm coming back to that. Just write it down for the minute.'* "请问那是什么意思？"——"那一点回头我会说，现在先写下来就好了。"

▶come between PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If someone or something **comes between** two people, or **comes between** a person and a thing, they make the relationship or connection between them less close or happy. 离间；挑拨；妨碍 ❑ [V P n] *It's difficult to imagine anything coming between them.* 很难想象会有什么事能使他们反目。

▶come by PHRASAL VERB To **come by** something means to obtain it or find it. 弄到；得到 ❑ [V P n] *How did you come by that cheque?* 你是怎么弄到那张支票的？

▶come down 1 PHRASAL VERB If the cost, level, or amount of something **comes down**, it becomes less than it was before. （成本、水平或数量）下降，降低 ❑ [V P] *Interest rates should come down.* 利率应该降低。❑ [V P +to/from] *If you buy three bottles, the bottle price comes down to £2.42.* 如果买 3 瓶，价格会便宜一些，每瓶 2.42 英镑。❑ [V P +by] *The price of petrol is coming down by four pence a gallon.* 汽油的价格每加仑降了 4 便士。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **comes down**, it falls to the ground. 落下；降落 ❑ [V P] *The cold rain came down.* 下起了冰冷的雨。

▶come down on 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **come down on** one side of an argument, you declare that you support that side. 支持（争论的一方）❑ [V P P n] *He clearly and decisively came down on the side of President Rafsanjani.* 他清楚地表明自己坚决支持拉夫桑贾尼总统。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **come down on** someone, you criticize them severely or treat them strictly. 痛斥；斥责；严格对待 ❑ [V P P n] *If Douglas came down hard enough on him, Dale would rebel.* 如果道格拉斯对戴尔太过严厉，他就会反抗。

▶come down to PHRASAL VERB If a problem, decision, or question **comes down to** a particular thing, that thing is the most important factor involved. （问题、决定等）归结为 ❑ [V P P n] *Walter Crowley says the problem comes down to money.* 沃尔特·克劳利说，归根结底就是钱的问题。❑ [V P P n] *I think that it comes down to the fact that people do feel very dependent on their automobile.* 我认为归根结底就是人们的确十分依赖汽车。❑ [V P P n] *What it comes down to is, there are bad people out there, and somebody has to deal with them.* 归根究底，就是有坏人存在，必须有人去对付他们。

▶come down with PHRASAL VERB If you **come down with** an illness, you get it. 染上，得了（病）❑ [V P P n] *Thomas came down with chickenpox at the weekend.* 托马斯周末染上了水痘。

▶come for PHRASAL VERB If people such as soldiers or police **come for** you, they come to find you, usually in order to harm you or take you away, for example to prison. （通常指军方、警察等为抓捕）上门找，带走（某人）❑ [V P n] *Lotte was getting ready to fight if they came for her.* 如果他们来抓她，洛特准备要反抗。

▶come forward PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes forward**, they offer to do something or to give some information in response to a request for help. 自告奋勇；主动提供（信息）❑ [V P] *A vital witness came forward to say that she saw Tanner wearing the boots.* 一位非常重要的证人站出来说她看见坦纳穿着那双靴子。

▶come in 1 PHRASAL VERB If information, a report, or a telephone call **comes in**, it is received. （信息）传来；（报告或电话）接收到 ❑ [V P] *Reports are now coming in of trouble at yet another jail.* 另一所监狱也发生了骚乱的消息正在不断传来。2 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you have some money **coming in**, you receive it regularly as your income. （钱款）定期收到；有收入 ❑ [V P] *She had no money coming in and no funds.* 她没有收入，也没有存款。3 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes in on** a discussion, arrangement, or task, they join it. 加入，参与（讨论、安排或任务）❑ [V P +on] *Can I come in here too, on both points?* 我能否也加入进来，说说这两点呢？❑ [V P] *He had a designer come in and redesign the uniforms.* 他请来一名设计师重新设计制服。4 PHRASAL VERB When a new idea, fashion, or product **comes in**, it becomes popular or available. （新的观点、时装或产品）流行起来，上市 ❑ [V P] *It was just when geography was really beginning to change and lots of new ideas were coming in.* 那时正是地理学真正开始发生改变、许多新观念兴起的时候。5 PHRASAL VERB If you ask where something or someone **comes in**, you are asking what their role is in a particular matter. （在某件事中）起作用，发挥作用 ❑ [V P] *Rose asked again, 'But where do we come in, Henry?'* 罗丝又问："但是需要我们干什么，亨利？"6 PHRASAL VERB When the tide **comes in**, the water in the sea gradually moves so that it covers more of the land. （潮）涨

▶come in for PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **comes in for** criticism or blame, they receive it. 遭到（批评）；受到（指责）❑ [V P P n] *The plans have already come in for fierce criticism in many quarters of the country.* 这些计划已经遭到该国多方面人士的严厉批评。

▶come into 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If someone **comes into** some money, some property, or a title, they inherit it. 继承（财产、封号等）❑ [V P n] *My father has just come into a fortune in diamonds.* 我父亲刚刚继承一大批钻石。2 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If someone or something **comes into** a situation, they have a role in it. 在…中起作用 ❑ [V P n] *We don't really know where Hortense comes into all this.* 我们真的不清楚霍滕斯在这中间起什么作用。

▶come off 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **comes off**, it is successful or effective. 成功；达到效果 ❑ [V P] *It was a good try but it didn't quite come off.* 这是一次不错的尝试，但效果欠佳。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes off** worst in a contest or conflict, they are in the worst position after it. If they **come off** best, they are in the best position. （在比赛或冲突中）表现得 ❑ [V P adv] *Some Democrats still have bitter memories of how, against all odds,*

they came off worst during the inquiry. 一些民主党人士至今仍然记得当时困难重重、在调查中惨败的痛苦经历。 3 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **come off** a drug or medicine, you stop taking it. 戒除(毒品);停止(服药) ❑ [V P n] *...people trying to come off tranquillizers.* 尝试停用止痛药的人 4 CONVENTION You say **'come off it'** to someone to show them that you think what they are saying is untrue or wrong. 别撒谎了!别瞎说!【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式,口语】

▶**come on** 1 CONVENTION You say **'Come on'** to someone to encourage them to do something they do not much want to do. (表示鼓励)来吧【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Come on Doreen, let's dance.* 来吧,多琳,我们跳舞吧。 2 CONVENTION You say **'Come on'** to someone to encourage them to hurry up. 快点儿;加把劲【SPOKEN 口语】 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you have an illness or a headache **coming on**, you can feel it starting. (疾病、头疼)开始 ❑ [V P] *Tiredness and fever are much more likely to be a sign of flu coming on.* 疲倦、发烧更有可能是患流感的征兆。 4 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If something or someone **is coming on** well, they are developing well or making good progress. 进展;进步 ❑ [V P adv] *Lee is coming on very well now and it's a matter of deciding how to fit him into the team.* 李现在进步很大,问题是如何在队里给他找一个合适的位置。 5 PHRASAL VERB When something such as a machine or system **comes on**, it starts working or functioning. (机器或系统)开始工作,开始运转 ❑ [V P] *The central heating was coming on and the ancient wooden boards creaked.* 中央供暖系统开始工作,弄得那些老掉牙的木板嘎吱作响。 6 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If a new season or type of weather **is coming on**, it is starting to arrive. (新的季节或天气)到来 ❑ [V P] *Winter was coming on again.* 冬天又来了。 ❑ [V P to-inf] *I had two miles to go and it was just coming on to rain.* 我还要走两英里,这时候却下起了雨。

▶**come on to** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **come on to** a particular topic, you start discussing it. 开始讨论 ❑ [V P P n] *We're now looking at a smaller system but I'll come on to that later.* 我们现在看的是较小的系统,但是稍后我会谈到那个问题。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes on to** you, they show that they are interested in starting a sexual relationship with you. 勾搭;想与…发生性关系【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P P n] *I don't think that a woman, by using make-up, is trying to come on to a man.* 我不认为女人化妆就是想勾引男人。

▶**come out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a new product such as a book or CD **comes out**, it becomes available to the public. (书或光盘)出版,发行 ❑ [V P] *The book comes out this week.* 这本书本周出版。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a fact **comes out**, it becomes known to people. (事实)暴露,披露,显露 ❑ [V P] *The truth is beginning to come out about what happened.* 真相开始逐渐浮出水面。 ❑ [V P that] *It will come out that she has covertly donated considerable sums to the IRA.* 她暗中给爱尔兰共和军提供了大笔资助的事情即将曝光。 3 PHRASAL VERB When a gay person **comes out**, they let people know that they are gay. 公开同性恋身份 ❑ [V P] *...the few gay men there who dare to come out.* 那里少数几位有勇气公开宣布自己是同性恋的男子 ❑ [V P +as] *I came out as a lesbian when I was still in my teens.* 我才十几岁的时候,就公开了自己的女同性恋身份。 4 PHRASAL VERB To **come out** in a particular way means to be in the position or state described at the end of a process or event. 结果是;到头来 ❑ [V P adv/prep] *In this grim little episode of recent American history, few people come out well.* 在美国近代史上这一小段阴暗时期,很少有人能有好的结果。 ❑ [V P adj] *So what makes a good marriage? Faithfulness comes out top of the list.* 那么,是什么造就了美满的婚姻呢?结果表明忠诚是第一位的。 ❑ [V P +of] *Julian ought to have resigned, then he'd have come out of it with some credit.* 朱利安本应该辞职,这样他总归还能算是有些功劳。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **come out for** something, you declare that you support it. If you **come out against** something, you declare that you do not support it. 宣布赞成/反对 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *Its members had come out virtually unanimously against the tests.* 会员几乎一致表示反对这些测试。 6 PHRASAL VERB When a group of workers **comes out** on strike, they go on strike. 举行(罢工)【BRIT 英】❑ [V P prep] *On September 18 the dockers again came out on strike.* 9月18日,码头工人再次举行罢工。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **go out on strike**

7 PHRASAL VERB If a photograph does not **come out**, it does not appear or is unclear when it is developed and printed. (照片)冲洗(或打印)清楚 ❑ [V P] *None of her snaps came out.* 她的快照一张都没有洗出来。 8 PHRASAL VERB When the sun, moon, or stars **come out**, they appear in the sky. (太阳、月亮或星星)出现 ❑ [V P] *Oh, look. The sun's come out.* 喂,瞧,太阳出来了。

▶**come out in** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **come out in** spots, you become covered with them. 发(疹子)【BRIT 英】❑ [V P P n] *When I changed to a new soap I came out in a terrible rash.* 我换了块新香皂,结果就起了严重的疹子。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **break out**

▶**come out with** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **come out with** a remark, especially a surprising one, you make it. 说出,提出(尤指令人惊讶的话) ❑ [V P n] *Everyone who heard it just burst out laughing when he came out with it.* 当他说出这句话时,听到的人都大笑起来。

▶**come over** 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If a feeling or desire, especially a strange or surprising one, **comes over** you, it affects you strongly. (尤指奇怪或意外的感觉)支配,影响 ❑ [V P n] *As I entered the corridor which led to my room that eerie feeling came over me.* 走进通往我房间的走廊时,那种怪异恐怖的感觉包围了我。 ❑ [V P n] *I'm sorry, I don't know what came over me.* 对不起,我不知道自己是怎么回事。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes over all** dizzy or shy, for example, they suddenly start feeling or acting in that way. 开始觉得;突然表现得 ❑ [V P adj] *When Connie pours her troubles out to him, Joe comes over all sensitive.* 当康妮向他倾诉自己的烦恼时,乔显得极为体贴。 3 PHRASAL VERB If someone or what they are saying **comes over** in a particular way, they make that impression on people who meet them or are listening to them. 给人以…印象;显得 ❑ [V P +as] *You come over as a capable and amusing companion.* 你给人的感觉是一个能干、风趣的同伴。

▶**come round** → see **come around**

▶**come through** 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] To **come through** a dangerous or difficult situation means to survive it and recover from it. 安然渡过(危险或难关) ❑ [V P n] *The city had faced racial crisis and come through it.* 该市曾面临种族危机,不过已经安然渡过。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a feeling or message **comes through**, it is clearly shown in what is said or done. 显现;显露 ❑ [V P] *I hope my love for the material came through, because it is a great script.* 我希望自己表现出了对这个素材的喜爱,因为这个剧本很棒。 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **comes through**, it arrives, especially after some procedure has been carried out. (尤指在履行完某些程序后)到来 ❑ [V P] *The news came through at about five o'clock on election day.* 这条消息是选举当天5点钟左右播出的。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **come through** with what is expected or needed from you, you succeed in doing or providing it. 实现(承诺);成功地完成;成功提供 ❑ [V P +on/with] *He puts his administration at risk if he doesn't come through on these promises for reform.* 如果他不履行改革承诺,就会使他所领导的政府面临危险。 ❑ [V P +for] *We found that we were totally helpless, and our women came through for us.* 我们觉得自己万分无助,而这时我们的女同胞们向我们伸出了援助之手。

▶**come to** PHRASAL VERB When someone who is unconscious **comes to**, they recover consciousness. 恢复知觉;苏醒 ❑ [V P] *When he came to and raised his head he saw Barney.* 他苏醒过来,抬起头,看见了巴尼。

▶**come under** 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **come under** attack or pressure, for example, people attack you or put pressure on you. 受到(袭击);遭受(压力) ❑ [V P n] *His relationship with the KGB came under scrutiny.* 他与克格勃的关系受到了审查。 2 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If something **comes under** a particular authority, it is managed or controlled by that authority. 受…管辖;在…控制之下 ❑ [V P n] *They were neglected before because they did not come under the Ministry of Defence.* 以前他们被人忽视是因为不受国防部管辖。 3 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If something **comes under** a particular heading, it is in the category mentioned. 属于…范畴;列在…之下 ❑ [V P n] *There was more news*

about Britain, but it came under the heading of human interest. 还有更多关于英国的新闻，不过被列在了"人情"的标题下。

▶**come up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **comes up** or **comes up to** you, they approach you until they are standing close to you. 走近；走到跟前 ❑ [V P] *Her cat came up and rubbed itself against their legs.* 她的猫跑上前来，在他们腿上蹭来蹭去。❑ [V P +*to*] *He came up to me and said: 'Come on, John.'* 他走到我跟前说："快点，约翰。" 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **comes up** in a conversation or meeting, it is mentioned or discussed. 被提及；被讨论 ❑ [V P] *The subject came up at a news conference in Beijing today.* 今天在北京召开的记者招待会上，有人提到了这个问题。3 PHRASAL VERB If something **is coming up**, it is about to happen or take place. 即将发生；即将到来 ❑ [V P] *We do have elections coming up.* 我们的确将要进行选举。4 PHRASAL VERB If something **comes up**, it happens unexpectedly. 突然发生 ❑ [V P] *I was delayed—something came up at home.* 我耽搁了些时候——家里出了点事。5 PHRASAL VERB If a job **comes up** or if something **comes up for** sale, it becomes available. (工作)出现空缺；(商品)上市 ❑ [V P] *A research fellowship came up at Girton and I applied for it and got it.* 格顿学院设立了一项研究奖学金，我提出申请并且成功获得。❑ [V P +*for*] *The house came up for sale and the couple realised they could just about afford it.* 这幢房子放盘，两口子才意识到他们的钱差不多刚够买下它。6 PHRASAL VERB When the sun or moon **comes up**, it rises. (太阳、月亮)升起 ❑ [V P] *It will be so great watching the sun come up.* 看着太阳冉冉升起将是十分美妙的事情。7 PHRASAL VERB In law, when a case **comes up**, it is heard in a court of law. (案件)开庭审理 ❑ [V P] *He is one of the reservists who will plead not guilty when their cases come up.* 案件开庭审理的时候，这些预备役军人不会认罪，他就是其中一个。

▶**come up against** PHRASAL VERB If you **come up against** a problem or difficulty, you are faced with it and have to deal with it. 碰到；面对 ❑ [V P P n] *We came up against a great deal of resistance in dealing with the case.* 办这个案子的过程中，我们遇到了很多阻力。

▶**come up for** PHRASAL VERB When someone or something **comes up for** consideration or action of some kind, the time arrives when they have to be considered or dealt with. 到…的时候了 ❑ [V P P n] *The TV rights contract came up for renegotiation in 1988.* 1988 年，电视转播权合同该重新谈判了。

▶**come upon** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **come upon** someone or something, you meet them or find them by chance. 偶然碰到(或发现) ❑ [V P n] *I came upon an irresistible item at a yard sale.* 在一次庭院拍卖会上，我偶然发现了一个忍不住想买的东西。2 PHRASAL VERB If an attitude or feeling **comes upon** you, it begins to affect you. (某种态度或感觉)开始影响(某人)【LITERARY 文】❑ [V P n] *A sense of impending doom came upon all of us.* 我们所有人都有一种大难临头的感觉。

▶**come up to** PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] To **be coming up to** a time or state means to be getting near to it. 将近；临近 ❑ [V P P n] *It's just coming up to ten minutes past eleven now.* 现在才将近 11 点 10 分。

▶**come up with** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **come up with** a plan or idea, you think of it and suggest it. 想出，提出(计划、想法等) ❑ [V P P n] *Several of the members have come up with suggestions of their own.* 有几位成员提出了自己的建议。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **come up with** a sum of money, you manage to produce it when it is needed. 设法拿出(所需钱款) ❑ [V P P n] *If Warren can come up with the $15 million, we'll go to London.* 如果沃伦能拿出那 1500 万美元，我们就去伦敦。

come|back (**comebacks**) 1 N-COUNT If someone such as an entertainer or sports personality makes a **comeback**, they return to their profession or sport after a period away. (艺人、体育明星等的)复出，东山再起 ❑ *Sixties singing star Petula Clark is making a comeback.* 60 年代的歌星佩图拉·克拉克将重返歌坛。2 N-COUNT If something makes a **comeback**, it becomes fashionable again. 再度流行 ❑ *Tight fitting T-shirts are making a comeback.* 紧身 T 恤再度流行起来。3 N-UNCOUNT If you have no **comeback** when someone has done something wrong to you, there is nothing you can do to have them punished or held responsible. 补偿；赔偿

co|median /kəˈmiːdiən/ (**comedians**) N-COUNT A **comedian** is an entertainer whose job is to make people laugh, by telling jokes or funny stories. 滑稽演员；喜剧演员

co|medic /kəˈmiːdɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Comedic** means relating to comedy. 喜剧的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a festival of comedic talent from around the world.* 汇聚世界各地喜剧天才的戏剧节

co|medi|enne /kəˌmiːdiˈen/ (**comediennes**) N-COUNT A **comedienne** is a female entertainer whose job is to make people laugh, by telling jokes or funny stories. 女滑稽演员；女喜剧演员

come|down /ˈkʌmdaʊn/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **come-down**

N-SING If you say that something is **a comedown**, you think that it is not as good as something else that you have just done or had. 败落；失势；落魄 ❑ *The prospect of relegation is a comedown for a club that finished second two seasons ago.* 对于两个赛季前排名第二的俱乐部来说，竟然有降级之虞真是太落魄了。

com|edy ◆◇◇ /ˈkɒmədi/ (**comedies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Comedy** consists of types of entertainment, such as plays and films, or particular scenes in them, that are intended to make people laugh. 喜剧表演；喜剧成分；喜剧效果 ❑ *Actor Dom Deluise talks about his career in comedy.* 演员多姆·德路易斯谈了自己的喜剧生涯。❑ *...a TV comedy series.* 电视喜剧连续剧 2 N-COUNT A **comedy** is a play, film, or television programme that is intended to make people laugh. 喜剧(片) 3 N-UNCOUNT The **comedy** of a situation involves those aspects of it that make you laugh. 滑稽；诙谐；喜剧性 ❑ [+*in*] *Jackie sees the comedy in her millionaire husband's thrifty habits.* 杰姬觉得自己坐拥百万身家的丈夫那些节俭的习惯很可笑。4 → see also **situation comedy**

→ see **genre, theatre**

come|ly /ˈkʌmli/ (**comelier, comeliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **comely** woman is attractive. (女子)标致的，秀丽的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

come-on (**come-ons**) N-COUNT A **come-on** is a gesture or remark which someone, especially a woman, makes in order to encourage another person to make sexual advances to them. (尤指女子的)挑逗，勾引，卖弄风情【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*from*] *He ignores come-ons from the many women who seem to find him attractive.* 很多女人似乎都觉得他很有魅力，而他对她们的挑逗却视而不见。

com|er /ˈkʌməʳ/ (**comers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **comers** to refer to people who arrive at a particular place. 到达者；到来的人 ❑ *I arrived at the church at two-thirty p.m. to find some early comers outside the main door.* 我下午两点半到达教堂，发现大门外面有一些人已经到了。❑ *The first comer was the Sultan himself.* 第一个来的人是苏丹自己。2 → see also **all-comers, latecomer, newcomer**

com|et /ˈkɒmɪt/ (**comets**) N-COUNT A **comet** is a bright object with a long tail that travels around the sun. 彗星 ❑ *Halley's Comet is going to come back in 2061.* 哈雷彗星将于 2061 年回归。

→ see **solar system**

come|up|pance /ˌkʌˈmʌpəns/ also **come-uppance** N-SING [usu poss N] If you say that someone has got their **comeuppance**, you approve of the fact that they have been punished or have suffered for something wrong that they have done. 应得的惩罚；报应【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *The central character is a bad man who shoots people and gets his comeuppance.* 主要人物是一个持枪杀人的坏蛋，最终得到了报应。

com|fort ◆◇◇ /ˈkʌmfəʳt/ (**comforts, comforting, comforted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/for* N] If you are doing something **in comfort**, you are physically relaxed and contented, and are not feeling any pain or other unpleasant sensations. 舒适；舒服 ❑ *This will enable the audience to sit in comfort while watching the shows.* 这样能够让观众舒舒服服地坐着看表演。❑ *The shoe has padding around the collar, heel and tongue for added comfort.* 鞋子的鞋帮、鞋跟和鞋舌部位都有衬垫，以增加舒适度。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Comfort** is a style of life in which you have enough money to have everything you need. 舒适的生活方式；安逸 ❑ *Surely there is some way of ordering our busy lives so that we can live in comfort and find spiritual harmony too.* 肯定会有办法安排好我们忙碌的生活，使我们能够在过得舒适的同时也可以达到内心的平静。3 N-UNCOUNT **Comfort** is what you feel when worries or unhappiness stop. 安慰；慰藉 ❑ [+*to*]

He welcomed the truce, but pointed out it was of little comfort to families spending Christmas without a loved one. 他欣然接受休战，但是指出，那些无法和心爱的人一起过圣诞的家庭并不会由此感到慰藉。❑ *He will be able to take some comfort from inflation figures due on Friday.* 预定星期五发布的通货膨胀数字将会给他一些宽慰。❑ *He found comfort in Eva's blind faith in him.* 伊娃对他的盲目信任让他感到宽慰。4 → see also **cold comfort** 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a person, thing, or idea as a **comfort**, you mean that it helps you to stop worrying or makes you feel less unhappy. 令人感到安慰的人（或事物）❑ *It's a comfort talking to you.* 跟你聊一聊我好受多了。❑ *Being able to afford a drink would be a comfort in these tough times.* 在这样艰难的时期，能够有钱买杯酒就是种慰藉了。6 VERB If you **comfort** someone, you make them feel less worried, unhappy, or upset, for example by saying kind things to them. 安慰；抚慰 ❑ [v n] *Ned put his arm around her, trying to comfort her.* 内德搂着她，想安慰她。7 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Comforts** are things which make your life easier and more pleasant, such as electrical devices you have in your home. 使生活舒适的东西 ❑ *She enjoys the material comforts married life has brought her.* 她喜欢婚姻生活带给她的物质享受。❑ *Electricity provides us with warmth and light and all our modern home comforts.* 电给我们带来了温暖和照明，以及一切现代家庭舒适品。8 → see also **creature comforts** 9 PHRASE If you say that something is, for example, **too** close **for comfort**, you mean you are worried because it is closer than you would like it to be. 因太…而令人担忧 ❑ *The bombs fell in the sea, many too close for comfort.* 这些炸弹落入海中，很多离岸边太近，令人担忧。❑ *Although crimes against visitors were falling, the levels of crime were still too high for comfort.* 尽管针对游客的犯罪活动有所减少，但犯罪率还是太高，令人担忧。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *comfort* with:

V. **find/take** comfort 寻找 / 得到舒适感（或安慰），**give/offer/provide** comfort 给予 / 提供舒适感（或安慰）1 3
N. **source of** comfort 舒适感（或慰藉）的源泉 1 3
comfort **level/zone** 舒适度 / 区 1 2
comfort ***someone*** 安慰某人 6

com|fort|able ◆◇◇ /ˈkʌmftəbəl/ 1 ADJ If a piece of furniture or an item of clothing is **comfortable**, it makes you feel physically relaxed when you use it, for example because it is soft. （家具、衣服等）让人舒服的，舒适的 ❑ *...a comfortable fireside chair.* 舒适的炉边座椅 ❑ *Trainers are so comfortable to wear.* 跑鞋穿着特别舒服。2 ADJ If a building or room is **comfortable**, it makes you feel physically relaxed when you spend time in it, for example because it is warm and has nice furniture. （建筑物或房间）令人放松的，安逸的，舒适的 ❑ *A home should be comfortable and friendly.* 家应该让人觉得舒服、亲切。❑ *...somewhere warm and comfortable.* 某个温暖舒服的地方 •**com|fort|ably** /ˈkʌmftəbli/ ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *...the comfortably-furnished living room.* 布置得很舒适的客厅 3 ADJ If you are **comfortable**, you are physically relaxed because of the place or position you are sitting or lying in. （人）愉快放松的，舒服的 ❑ *Lie down on your bed and make yourself comfortable.* 躺在床上，身体放松。❑ *She tried to manoeuvre her body into a more comfortable position.* 她试着把身子挪了挪，换了一个较为舒服的姿势。•**com|fort|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Are you sitting comfortably?* 你坐得舒服吗？ ❑ *He would be tucked comfortably into bed.* 会有人给他掖好被子，让他舒舒服服地睡觉。4 ADJ If you say that someone is **comfortable**, you mean that they have enough money to be able to live without financial problems. 宽裕的；小康的 ❑ *'Is he rich?'—'He's comfortable.'* "他很有钱吗？" —— "他生活挺宽裕的。" ❑ *She came from a stable, comfortable, middle-class family.* 她出身于一个收入稳定、生活宽裕的中产阶级家庭。•**com|fort|ably** ADV ❑ *Cayton describes himself as comfortably well-off.* 凯顿形容自己衣食无忧。5 ADJ [ADJ n] In a race, competition, or election, if you have a **comfortable** lead, you are likely to win it easily. If you gain a **comfortable** victory or majority, you win easily. 轻松领先的；易获胜的 ❑ *By half distance we held a comfortable two-lap lead.* 到半程时，我们轻松领先两圈。❑ *He appeared to be heading for a comfortable victory.* 看起来他会轻松获胜。•**com|fort|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the Los Angeles Raiders, who comfortably beat the Bears earlier in the season.* 本赛季早些时候轻松战胜熊队的洛杉矶突袭者队 6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **comfortable with** a particular situation or person, you feel confident and relaxed with them. 自信的；放心的；自在的 ❑ [+with] *Nervous politicians might well feel more comfortable with a step-by-step approach.* 神经脆弱的政治家当然更希望采用按部就班的做法。❑ [+with] *He liked me and I felt comfortable with him.* 他喜欢我，我跟他在一起觉得很自在。❑ [+about] *I'll talk to them, but I won't feel comfortable about it.* 我会跟他们谈一谈，但是我觉得有些尴尬。•**com|fort|ably** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *They talked comfortably of their plans.* 他们畅谈各自的计划。7 ADJ When a sick or injured person is said to be **comfortable**, they are in a stable physical condition. （病人或受伤者）情况稳定的，状况良好的 ❑ *He was described as comfortable in hospital last night.* 据说昨晚他在医院状况良好。8 ADJ A **comfortable** life, job, or situation does not cause you any problems or worries. （生活、工作或所处的环境）轻松的，无忧无虑的 ❑ *...a comfortable teaching job at a university.* 在大学教书的轻松工作 ❑ *Kohl's retirement looks far from comfortable.* 看来科尔的退休生活一点都不自在。

Thesaurus 同类词 *comfortable* Also look up:

ADV. comfy, cozy, soft; (*ant.*) uncomfortable 1
relaxed, untroubled 3
well-off 4

com|fort|ably /ˈkʌmfətəbli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **comfortably**, you do it easily. 轻松地；容易地 ❑ *Only take upon yourself those things that you know you can manage comfortably.* 只做那些自己知道能应付自如的事情。❑ *Three of the six have comfortably exceeded their normal life expectancy.* 6 人中已经有 3 人轻松超过了正常的预期寿命。2 → see also **comfortable**

com|fort|ably 'off ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **comfortably off**, they have enough money to be able to live without financial problems. 宽裕的；富有的 ❑ *He had no plans to retire even though he is now very comfortably off.* 尽管他现在很富足，却没打算退休。

com|fort|er /ˈkʌmfətər/ (**comforters**) 1 N-COUNT A **comforter** is a person or thing that comforts you. 安慰者；给人安慰的事物 ❑ *He became Vivien Leigh's devoted friend and comforter.* 他成了费雯丽忠诚的朋友和给她安慰的人。2 N-COUNT A **comforter** is a large cover filled with feathers or similar material which you put over yourself in bed instead of a sheet and blankets. 羽绒被【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **duvet**, **quilt**

'com|fort food N-UNCOUNT If you call something **comfort food**, you mean it is enjoyable to eat and makes you feel happier, although it may not be very good for your health. （令人心情愉快但可能无益健康的）安慰食品 ❑ *For me, spaghetti bolognese is the ultimate comfort food.* 对我来说，意大利肉酱面是绝好的安慰食物。

com|fort|ing /ˈkʌmfətɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that something is **comforting**, you mean it makes you feel less worried or unhappy. 安慰的；令人欣慰的 ❑ *My mother had just died and I found the book very comforting.* 我母亲刚去世，我从这本书中获取了不少慰藉。❑ *In the midst of his feelings of impotence, a comforting thought arrived.* 正在他觉得很无奈的时候，一个令人欣慰的想法冒了出来。•**com|fort|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'Everything's under control here,' her mother said comfortingly. 'You've nothing to worry about.'* "这里一切都在控制之中，"母亲安慰她说，"没什么好担心的。"

com|frey /ˈkʌmfri/ N-UNCOUNT **Comfrey** is a herb that is used to make drinks and medicines. （用于制作饮料或药物的）聚合草

com|fy /ˈkʌmfi/ (**comfier**, **comfiest**) ADJ A **comfy** item of clothing, piece of furniture, room, or position is a comfortable one. 舒适的；舒服的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Loose-fitting shirts are comfy.* 宽松的衬衫很舒服。❑ *...a comfy chair.* 舒适的椅子

com|ic /ˈkɒmɪk/ (**comics**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **comic**, you mean that it makes you laugh, and is often intended to make you laugh. 滑稽的；好笑的 ❑ *The novel is comic and tragic.* 这部小说令人笑中带泪。❑ *Most of these trips had exciting or comic moments.* 这些旅程大都有着激动人心或逗人开怀的时刻。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Comic** is used to describe comedy as a form

of entertainment, and the actors and entertainers who perform it. 喜剧的 ❑ *Grodin is a fine comic actor.* 格罗丁是一位优秀的喜剧演员。❑ *...a comic opera.* 喜歌剧 ❸ N-COUNT A **comic** is an entertainer who tells jokes in order to make people laugh. 喜剧演员 ❹ N-COUNT A **comic** is a magazine that contains stories told in pictures. 连环画杂志；漫画书【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Joe loved to read 'Superman' comics.* 乔喜欢看《超人》漫画书。

C

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **comic book**

comi|cal /'kɒmɪk²l/ ADJ If you describe something as **comical**, you mean that it makes you want to laugh because it seems funny or silly. 滑稽的；令人发笑的 ❑ *Her expression is almost comical.* 她的表情近乎滑稽。❑ *Events took a comical turn.* 事态出现了有趣的转折。•**comi|cal|ly** /'kɒmɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *She raised her eyebrows comically.* 她滑稽地挑了挑眉毛。

'com|ic book (**comic books**) N-COUNT A **comic book** is a magazine that contains stories told in pictures. 连环漫画杂志；漫画书【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **comic**

'com|ic strip (**comic strips**) N-COUNT A **comic strip** is a series of drawings that tell a story, especially in a newspaper or magazine. 连环漫画

com|ing ◆◆◆ /'kʌmɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **coming** event or time is an event or time that will happen soon. (事件或时间)即将到来的，即将发生的 ❑ *This obviously depends on the weather in the coming months.* 这显然取决于未来几个月的天气。

,com|ing of 'age ❶ N-SING When something reaches an important stage of development and is accepted by a large number of people, you can refer to this as its **coming of age**. 成熟；发达 ❑ *...postwar Germany's final coming-of-age as an independent sovereign state.* 战后德国作为独立主权国家的最终成熟 ❷ N-SING [with poss] Someone's **coming of age** is the time when they become legally an adult. 成年 ❑ *...traditional coming-of-age ceremonies.* 传统的成年仪式

,com|ings and 'go|ings N-PLURAL [with poss] **Comings and goings** refers to the way people keep arriving at and leaving a particular place. 来来往往；进进出出 ❑ [+of] *They noted the comings and goings of the journalists.* 他们注意到很多记者进进出出。

com|ma /'kɒmə/ (**commas**) N-COUNT A **comma** is the punctuation mark, which is used to separate parts of a sentence or items in a list. 逗号

com|mand ◆◇◇ /kə'mɑːnd, -'mænd/ (**commands, commanding, commanded**) ❶ VERB If someone in authority **commands** you to do something, they tell you that you must do it. 命令；下令；指示【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】❑ [v n to-inf] *He commanded his troops to attack.* 他命令部队发起进攻。❑ [v with quote] *'Get in your car and follow me,' he commanded.* "上你自己的车，跟在我后面。"他命令道。❑ [v that] *He commanded that roads be built to link castles across the land.* 他下令修建连接各地城堡的道路。❑ [v n with quote] *'Don't panic,' I commanded myself.* "不要惊慌。"我命令自己。[Also v n] •N-VAR **Command** is also a noun. ❑ *The tanker failed to respond to a command to stop.* 这辆油罐车没有按照命令停下来。❑ *...the note of command in his voice.* 他声音中那种命令的口气 ❷ VERB [no cont] If you **command** something such as respect or obedience, you obtain it because you are popular, famous, or important. 博得，赢得，拥有(尊重、服从等) ❑ [v n] *...an excellent physician who commanded the respect of all his colleagues.* 赢得所有同事尊敬的优秀的内科医生 ❸ VERB If an army or country **commands** a place, they have total control over it. 控制；掌管 ❑ [v n] *Yemen commands the strait at the southern end of the Red Sea.* 也门完全控制着红海南端的海峡。•N-UNCOUNT **Command** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the struggle for command of the air.* 对制空权的争夺 ❹ VERB An officer who **commands** part of an army, navy, or air force is responsible for controlling and organizing it. 统率，指挥(军队) ❑ [v n] *...the French general who commands the U.N. troops in the region.* 统率该地区联合国部队的法国将军 ❑ [v] *He didn't just command. He personally fought in several heavy battles.* 他不仅担任过指挥官，还在好几次激烈的战役中亲自上阵杀敌。•N-UNCOUNT **Command** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *In 1942 he took command of 108 Squadron.* 1942年，他是108飞行中队的指挥官。❺ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] In the armed forces, a **command** is a group of officers who are responsible for organizing and controlling part of an army, navy, or air force. 司令部；指挥部 ❑ *He had authorisation from the military command to retaliate.* 他得到军事指挥部授权，准备反击。❻ N-COUNT In computing, a **command** is an instruction that you give to a computer. (计算机的)指令 ❼ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **command** of a situation, they have control of it because they have, or seem to have, power or authority. (对局面的)控制，掌握 ❑ [+of] *Mr Baker would take command of the campaign.* 贝克先生会负责这次运动。❑ *In times of currency crisis interest rates can be raised as a sign that a government is in command.* 在发生货币危机的时期，利率会提高，以表明政府有控制力。❽ N-UNCOUNT Your **command of** something, such as a foreign language, is your knowledge of it and your ability to use this knowledge. 掌握；精通 ❑ [+of] *His command of English was excellent.* 他精通英语。❾ → see also **high command, second-in-command** ❿ PHRASE If you have a particular skill or particular resources **at** your **command**, you have them and can use them fully. (技术或资源)可运用自如，充分运用，可支配【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The country should have the right to defend itself with all legal means at its command.* 国家有权运用一切合法手段保卫自身安全。

com|man|dant /'kɒməndænt/ (**commandants**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **commandant** is an army officer in charge of a particular place or group of people. 指挥官；司令

com,mand e'cono|my (**command economies**) N-COUNT In a **command economy**, business activities and the use of resources are decided by the government, and not by market forces. 计划经济【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the Czech Republic's transition from a command economy to a market system.* 捷克共和国从计划经济到市场体制的过渡

com|man|deer /,kɒmən'dɪəʳ/ (**commandeers, commandeering, commandeered**) ❶ VERB If the armed forces **commandeer** a vehicle or building owned by someone else, they officially take charge of it so that they can use it. (军队)征用，强征 ❑ [v n] *The soldiers commandeered vehicles in the capital and occupied the television station.* 士兵们征用首都的车辆，并且占领了电视台。❑ [v-ed] *They drove in convoy round the city in commandeered cars.* 他们开着征用的小车，在城里结队而行。❷ VERB To **commandeer** something owned by someone else means to take charge of it so that you can use it. 强占；强取【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *The hijacker commandeered the plane on a domestic flight.* 劫机者劫持了这架国内客机。

com|mand|er ◆◇◇ /kə'mɑːndəʳ, -'mænd-/ (**commanders**) ❶ N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **commander** is an officer in charge of a military operation or organization. 指挥官；长官 ❑ *The commander and some of the men had been released.* 指挥官和一些士兵已经获释。❑ *...Commander Bob Marks.* 鲍勃·马克斯指挥官 ❷ N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **commander** is an officer in the Royal Navy or the U.S. Navy. (英国或美国)海军中校

co,mmander-in-'chief (**commanders-in-chief**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **commander-in-chief** is a senior officer who is in charge of all the forces in a particular area. 总司令；最高统帅 ❑ [+of] *He was to be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.* 他将担任武装部队的最高统帅。

com|mand|ing /kə'mɑːndɪŋ, -'mænd-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you are in a **commanding** position or situation, you are in a strong or powerful position or situation. 指挥的；统帅的 ❑ *Right now you're in a more commanding position than you have been for ages.* 现在你的权力超过了多年以来任何时候。❑ *The French vessel has a commanding lead.* 法国舰艇遥遥领先。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **commanding**, you mean that they are powerful and confident. 威严的；权威的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Lovett was a tall, commanding man with a waxed gray moustache.* 洛维特是个威严的高个男人，蓄着打过蜡的灰白八字须。❑ *The voice at the other end of the line was serious and commanding.* 电话另一端传来庄重而威严的声音。❸ → see also **command**

com,mand|ing 'of|fic|er (**commanding officers**) N-COUNT A

commanding officer is an officer who is in charge of a military unit. 指挥官 ❑ *He got permission from his commanding officer to join me.* 他得到指挥官的许可来与我会合。

com|mand|ment /kə'mɑ:ndmənt, -'mænd-/ (**commandments**) N-COUNT **The Ten Commandments** are the ten rules of behaviour which, according to the Old Testament of the Bible, people should obey. (《圣经·旧约》十诫中的)一诫

com|man|do /kə'mɑ:ndəʊ, -'mænd-/ (**commandos** or **commandoes**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **commando** is a group of soldiers who have been specially trained to carry out surprise attacks. 突击队 ❑ [+of] *...a small commando of marines.* 海军陆战队突击小组 ❑ *The hostages were freed in the commando raid.* 在突击队的突袭行动中,人质获释。 2 N-COUNT A **commando** is a soldier who is a member of a commando. 突击队员

com|mand per|for|mance (**command performances**) N-COUNT A **command performance** is a special performance of a play or show which is given for a head of state. (为国家元首举行的)专场演出,御前演出

com|mand post (**command posts**) N-COUNT A **command post** is a place from which a commander in the army controls and organizes his forces. 指挥部;司令部

com|memo|rate /kə'meməreɪt/ (**commemorates, commemorating, commemorated**) VERB To **commemorate** an important event or person means to remember them by means of a special action, ceremony, or specially-created object. 纪念 ❑ [v n] *One room contained a gallery of paintings commemorating great moments in baseball history.* 有一个房间里陈列着很多纪念棒球史上伟大时刻的画作。 •**com|memo|ra|tion** /kə,memə'reɪʃ°n/ (**commemorations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the 50th Anniversary Commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.* 华沙犹太区起义 50 周年纪念

Word Link 词根词缀 *memor ≈ memory* 记忆:*commemorate, memorial, memory*

com|memo|ra|tive /kə'memərətɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **commemorative** object or event is intended to make people remember a particular event or person. 用于纪念的 ❑ *The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque.* 女王为纪念牌匾揭幕。

com|mence /kə'mens/ (**commences, commencing, commenced**) VERB When something **commences** or you **commence** it, it begins. 开始【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The academic year commences at the beginning of October.* 学年于 10 月初开始。 ❑ [v n] *They commenced a systematic search.* 他们开始进行彻底搜查。 ❑ [v to-inf] *The hunter knelt beside the animal carcass and commenced to skin it.* 猎人跪在动物尸体旁边,开始剥皮。[Also v v-ing]

com|mence|ment /kə'mensmənt/ (**commencements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **commencement** of something is its beginning. 开始【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *All should be at least 16 years of age at the commencement of this course.* 所有开始修读这门课程的人都至少要年满 16 岁。 2 N-VAR [usu N n] **Commencement** is a ceremony at a university, college, or high school at which students formally receive their degrees or diplomas. 学位授予仪式;(大学或高中的)毕业典礼【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **graduation**

com|mend /kə'mend/ (**commends, commending, commended**) 1 VERB If you **commend** someone or something, you praise them formally. 赞扬;赞许【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +for/on] *I commended her for that action.* 我赞扬了她的那一举动。 ❑ [v n +for/on] *I commend Ms. Orth on writing such an informative article.* 我对奥思女士写出内容如此翔实的文章表示赞许。 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *The book was widely commended for its candour.* 这本书以其直言不讳而广受好评。 ❑ [v n] *The reports commend her bravery.* 这些报道赞扬了她的勇敢。 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *His actions were commended by the Jury.* 他的所作所为受到了陪审团的赞许。 •**com|men|da|tion** /,kɒmen'deɪʃ°n/ (**commendations**) N-COUNT ❑ [+from] *The Company received a commendation from the Royal Society of Arts.* 公司受到了皇家艺术协会的赞扬。 2 VERB If someone **commends** a person or thing **to** you, they tell you that you will find them good or useful. 推荐;举荐【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *I can commend it to him as a realistic course of action.* 我可以把这作为一个切实可行的处理方法推荐给他。

com|mend|able /kə'mendəb°l/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **commendable**, you approve of it or are praising it. 值得表扬的;值得称赞的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式,褒】❑ *Mr Sparrow has acted with commendable speed.* 斯帕罗先生行动之快值得赞扬。

com|men|su|rate /kə'mensərət/ ADJ [ADJ n] If the level of one thing is **commensurate with** another, the first level is in proportion to the second. (比例)相当的,相称的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *Employees are paid salaries commensurate with those of teachers.* 给员工的薪水与老师拿的薪水相当。[Also +to]

com|ment ◆◇ /'kɒment/ (**comments, commenting, commented**) 1 VERB If you **comment on** something, you give your opinion about it or you give an explanation for it. 发表意见;作出评论 ❑ [v +on] *Stratford police refuse to comment on whether anyone has been arrested.* 斯特拉特福警方拒绝对是否已有人被捕一事发表任何评论。 ❑ [v] *You really can't comment till you know the facts.* 知道真相之前,不要发表任何意见。 ❑ [v with quote] *'I'm always happy with new developments,' he commented.* "我总是很高兴有新的发展。"他议论道。 ❑ [v that] *Stuart commented that this was very true.* 斯图尔特评论说这千真万确。 2 N-VAR A **comment** is something that you say which expresses your opinion of something or which gives an explanation of it. 评论;意见 ❑ *He made his comments at a news conference in Amsterdam.* 他在阿姆斯特丹的记者招待会上发表了意见。 ❑ *There's been no comment so far from police about the allegations.* 到目前为止,警方对这些指控还没有发表任何评论。 ❑ *Lady Thatcher, who is abroad, was not available for comment.* 撒切尔夫人现在国外,所以不能发表评论。 3 N-SING If an event or situation is a **comment on** something, it reveals something about that thing, usually something bad. (通常是不好的事的)体现,写照 ❑ [+on] *He argues that family problems are typically a comment on some unresolved issues in the family.* 他认为各种家庭问题通常都反映出家庭内部存在一些有待解决的矛盾。 4 CONVENTION People say **'no comment'** as a way of refusing to answer a question, usually when it is asked by a journalist. 无可奉告(通常用于回答记者的提问) ❑ *No comment. I don't know anything.* 无可奉告。我什么都不知道。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *comment* with:

V.	**refuse to** comment 拒绝评论 1
	make a comment 作出评论 2
PREP.	comment **on** *someone/something* 对某人/某事作评论;某人/某事的写照 1 3
	comment **about** *something* 对某事的评论 2
ADJ.	**further** comment 进一步的评论 2

com|men|tary /'kɒmənt(ə)ri, AM 美 -teri/ (**commentaries**) 1 N-VAR A **commentary** is a description of an event that is broadcast on radio or television while the event is taking place. (广播或电视上播出的)实况解说,现场报道 ❑ *He gave the listening crowd a running commentary.* 他给这一大群听众进行现场报道。 ❑ [+on] *That programme will include live commentary on the England-Ireland game.* 那个节目将包括英格兰与爱尔兰比赛的实况报道。 2 N-COUNT A **commentary** is an article or book which explains or discusses something. 评论性文章(或著作) ❑ [+on] *Mr Rich will be writing a twice-weekly commentary on American society and culture.* 里奇先生每周将就美国社会与文化发表两篇评论文章。 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] **Commentary** is discussion or criticism of something. 讨论;评论 ❑ *The show mixed comedy with social commentary.* 这个节目把喜剧和社会评论结合了起来。

com|men|tate /'kɒmənteɪt/ (**commentates, commentating, commentated**) VERB To **commentate** means to give a radio or television commentary on an event. (在广播或电视上)作现场解说,进行实况报道 ❑ [v +on] *They are in Sweden to commentate on the European Championships.* 他们在瑞典对欧锦赛进行现场解说。 ❑ [v +for] *He commentates for the BBC.* 他为英国广播公司作现场解说。

com|men|ta|tor ◆◇ /'kɒmənteɪtə^r/ (**commentators**) 1 N-COUNT A **commentator** is a broadcaster who gives a radio or television commentary on an event. 解说员;实况播音员 ❑ *...a sports*

commentator. 体育解说员 2 N-COUNT A **commentator** is someone who often writes or broadcasts about a particular subject. 评论员 ❑ *...a political commentator.* 政治评论员 ❑ [+on] *A. M. Babu is a commentator on African affairs.* A.M. 巴布是一位非洲事务评论员。

com|merce ◆◇ /'kɒmɜːs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Commerce** is the activities and procedures involved in buying and selling things. 商业；贸易 ❑ *They have made their fortunes from industry and commerce.* 他们靠工商业发了财。 2 → see also **chamber of commerce**

→ see **stock market**

com|mer|cial ◆◇ /kə'mɜːʃ°l/ (**commercials**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Commercial** means involving or relating to the buying and selling of goods. 商业的；贸易的 ❑ *Docklands in its heyday was a major centre of industrial and commercial activity.* 港区在鼎盛时期曾经是一个重要的工商业活动中心。 ❑ *Attacks were reported on police, vehicles and commercial premises.* 据报道，警察、车辆和商业经营场所均遭到袭击。 2 ADJ **Commercial** organizations and activities are concerned with making money or profits, rather than, for example, with scientific research or providing a public service. (组织、活动)营利的，商业化的，偏重利润的 ❑ *British Rail has indeed become more commercial over the past decade.* 过去 10 年来，英国铁路公司确实变得更加商业化了。 ❑ *Conservationists in Chile are concerned over the effect of commercial exploitation of forests.* 对森林的商业开发所带来的影响让智利的自然资源保护者感到忧心忡忡。 ❑ *Whether the project will be a commercial success is still uncertain.* 这个项目是否赚钱还是个未知数。 •**com|mer|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *British Aerospace reckon that the plane will be commercially viable if 400 can be sold.* 英国宇航公司认为，这种机型如果能售出 400 架便可盈利。 ❑ *Insulin is produced commercially from animals.* 为获利从动物体内提取胰岛素。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **commercial** product is made to be sold to the public. (产品)商品化的，供市场出售的 ❑ *They are the leading manufacturer in both defence and commercial products.* 在军工产品和民用产品的制造方面，他们都处于领先地位。 •**com|mer|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *It was the first commercially available machine to employ artificial intelligence.* 这是第一台作为商品出售的采用人工智能技术的机器。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **commercial** vehicle is a vehicle used for carrying goods, or passengers who pay. (车辆)商用的 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Commercial** television and radio are paid for by the broadcasting of advertisements, rather than by the government. (电视、广播)靠广告收入维持的，商业性的 ❑ *...Classic FM, the first national commercial radio station.* 国内首家商业广播电台——经典调频 6 ADJ **Commercial** is used to describe something such as a film or a type of music that it is intended to be popular with the public, and is not very original or of high quality. (电影或音乐)商业化的，迎合大众口味的 ❑ *There's a feeling among a lot of people that music has become too commercial.* 很多人都觉得音乐变得过于商业化了。 7 N-COUNT A **commercial** is an advertisement that is broadcast on television or radio. (电视或电台的)商业广告

→ see **advertising**

com,mer|cial 'bank (**commercial banks**) N-COUNT A **commercial bank** is a bank which makes short-term loans using money from current or checking accounts. 商业银行【BUSINESS 商】

com,mer|cial 'break (**commercial breaks**) N-COUNT A **commercial break** is the interval during a commercial television programme, or between programmes, during which advertisements are shown. (插播)广告时间

com|mer|cial|ism /kə'mɜːʃəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Commercialism** is the practice of making a lot of money from things without caring about their quality. 商业主义；营利主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Koons has engrossed himself in a world of commercialism that most modern artists disdain.* 孔斯投身于商界，那是一个大部分现代艺术家所不齿的圈子。

com|mer|cial|ize /kə'mɜːʃəlaɪz/ (**commercializes, commercializing, commercialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **commercialise**

VERB If something **is commercialized**, it is used or changed in such a way that it makes money or profits, often in a way that people disapprove of. 使商业化；以…牟利【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be V-ed] *It seems such a pity that a distinguished and honoured name should be commercialized in such a manner.* 一个著名的、令人尊敬的名字被人用得如此商业化，似乎太让人遗憾了。 ❑ [V n] *Federal agencies should commercialize research.* 各个联邦机构应该把研究商业化。 •**com|mer|cial|ized** ADJ ❑ *Rock'n'roll has become so commercialized and safe since punk.* 自朋克乐之后，摇滚乐已经变得如此商业化、如此保守。 •**com|mer|cial|za|tion** /kə,mɜːʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the commercialization of Christmas.* 圣诞节的商业化

com|mie /'kɒmi/ (**commies**) N-COUNT A **commie** is the same as a **communist**. 共党分子【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

com|mis|er|ate /kə'mɪzəreɪt/ (**commiserates, commiserating, commiserated**) VERB If you **commiserate with** someone, you show them pity or sympathy when something unpleasant has happened to them. 同情；怜悯 ❑ [V +with] *When I lost, he commiserated with me.* 我落败的时候，他向我表示同情。

Word Link 词根词缀 *miser ≈ wretched* 可怜的：*commiserate, miser, miserable*

com|mis|sar|iat /,kɒmɪ'seərɪət/ (**commissariats**) N-COUNT A **commissariat** is a military department that is in charge of food supplies. (部队的)军需处，给养部门

com|mis|sary /'kɒmɪsəri, AM 美 -seri/ (**commissaries**) N-COUNT A **commissary** is a shop that provides food and equipment in a place such as a military camp or a prison. (军营、监狱等的)杂货商店【AM 美】

com|mis|sion ◆◇ /kə'mɪʃ°n/ (**commissions, commissioning, commissioned**) 1 VERB If you **commission** something or **commission** someone **to** do something, you formally arrange for someone to do a piece of work for you. 正式委托；委托(做) ❑ [V n] *The Ministry of Agriculture commissioned a study into low-input farming.* 农业部委托进行低投入型耕作的研究。 ❑ [V n to-inf] *You can commission them to paint something especially for you.* 你可以委托他们专门为你绘制画作。 ❑ [V-ed] *...specially commissioned reports.* 特别委托撰写的报告 •N-VAR **Commission** is also a noun. ❑ *He approached John Wexley with a commission to write the screenplay of the film.* 他接洽了约翰·韦克斯利，委托他创作这部电影的剧本。 2 N-COUNT A **commission** is a piece of work that someone is asked to do and is paid for. 受托之事；(接受报酬的)任务 ❑ *Just a few days ago, I finished a commission.* 就在几天前，我完成了一项委托创作任务。 3 N-VAR [oft on N] **Commission** is a sum of money paid to a salesperson for every sale that he or she makes. If a salesperson is paid **on commission**, the amount they receive depends on the amount they sell. 佣金；回扣 ❑ *The salesmen work on commission only.* 销售人员只根据销售量提取佣金。 ❑ *He also got a commission for bringing in new clients.* 他还因为带来了很多新客户拿到一笔佣金。 4 N-UNCOUNT If a bank or other company charges **commission**, they charge a fee for providing a service, for example for exchanging money or issuing an insurance policy. (银行或公司收取的)服务费，手续费【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Sellers pay a fixed commission fee.* 卖方支付固定的服务费。 5 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **commission** is a group of people who have been appointed to find out about something or to control something. 委员会；调查团 ❑ *The authorities have been asked to set up a commission to investigate the murders.* 当局被敦促成立一个委员会负责调查这些谋杀案。 ❑ *...the Press Complaints Commission.* 媒体申诉委员会 6 N-COUNT If a member of the armed forces receives a **commission**, he or she becomes an officer. (军队的)任职令 ❑ [+as] *He accepted a commission as a naval officer.* 他接受任命成为一名海军军官。 7 PHRASE If something, for example a ship or a piece of equipment, is **out of commission**, it is broken and cannot be used until it is repaired. (船、设备等)坏了的，不能使用的 ❑ *The operator expects the ship to be out of commission until the end of September.* 技工预计这艘船到 9 月底才能修好。 8 → see also **High Commission**

com|mis|sion|er ◆◇ /kə'mɪʃənə'/ (**commissioners**) also **Commissioner** 1 N-COUNT A **commissioner** is an important official in a government department or other organization. (政府部门或其他组织的)长官，要人 ❑ *...the European Commissioner for External Affairs.* 欧盟委员会外事专员 ❑ *...police commissioner.* 警察局局长 2 →

see also **High Commissioner**

com|mit ◆◆◆ /kəˈmɪt/ (**commits, committing, committed**) 1 VERB If someone **commits** a crime or a sin, they do something illegal or bad. 犯(罪)；做(坏事) ❑ [v n] *I have never committed any crime.* 我从来没犯过罪。❑ [v n] *This is a man who has committed murder.* 这是一个杀人犯。2 VERB If someone **commits suicide**, they deliberately kill themselves. 自杀 ❑ [v n] *There are unconfirmed reports he tried to commit suicide.* 有未经证实的报道说他曾企图自杀。3 VERB If you **commit** money or resources **to** something, you decide to use them for a particular purpose. 拨出，调配(资金、资源等) ❑ [v n +to/for] *They called on Western nations to commit more money to the poorest nations.* 他们呼吁西方国家向极端贫困国家投入更多的钱。❑ [v n] *He should not commit American troops without the full consent of Congress.* 没有国会的完全同意，他不应该调遣美国军队。4 VERB If you **commit yourself to** something, you say that you will definitely do it. If you **commit yourself to** someone, you decide that you want to have a long-term relationship with them. 承诺，保证(做)；忠于(某人) ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *I would advise people to think very carefully about committing themselves to working Sundays.* 我建议大家在应允星期日工作的问题上一定要认真考虑。❑ [v pron-refl] *I'd like a friendship that might lead to something deeper, but I wouldn't want to commit myself too soon.* 我希望拥有一份能进一步发展的友谊，但又不想太快作出承诺。❑ [v +to] *You don't have to commit to anything over the phone.* 你不用在电话里承诺什么。[Also v n +to] •**com|mit|ted** ADJ ❑ [+to] *He said the government remained committed to peace.* 他说政府仍然致力于和平。❑ *...a committed socialist.* 忠诚的社会主义者 5 VERB If you do not want to **commit yourself on** something, you do not want to say what you really think about it or what you are going to do. 明确表态 ❑ [v pron-refl +on] *It isn't their diplomatic style to commit themselves on such a delicate issue.* 对这样一个微妙的问题明确表态并非他们的外交风格。❑ [v pron-refl] *She didn't want to commit herself one way or the other.* 不管怎样，她都不想明确表态。6 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is committed to** a hospital, prison, or other institution, they are officially sent there for a period of time. 把…正式送进(医院、监狱等) ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Arthur's drinking caused him to be committed to a psychiatric hospital.* 阿瑟由于酗酒被送进一家精神病医院。[Also be v-ed] 7 VERB [usu passive] In the British legal system, if someone **is committed for trial**, they are sent by magistrates to stand trial in a crown court. (英国)把…提交高等刑事法庭 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *He is expected to be committed for trial at Liverpool Crown Court.* 预计他会被移交利物浦刑事法庭。8 VERB If you **commit** something **to** paper or **to** writing, you record it by writing it down. If you **commit** something **to** memory, you learn it so that you will remember it. 把…写下来；把…记住 ❑ [v n +to] *She had not committed anything to paper about it.* 关于这件事她未曾写下只言片语。❑ [v n +to] *I'll repeat that so you can commit it to memory.* 我会重复一下，好让你们记住。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *commit* with:

N. commit **a crime** 犯罪 1
commit **suicide** 自杀 2
commit **resources** 调拨资源 3
commit **to** *something* 承诺某事 4
commit **to memory** 牢记 8

com|mit|ment ◆◆◆ /kəˈmɪtmənt/ (**commitments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Commitment** is a strong belief in an idea or system. 信奉；忠诚 ❑ [+to] *...commitment to the ideals of Bolshevism.* 对布尔什维克主义理想的信奉 2 N-COUNT A **commitment** is something which regularly takes up some of your time because of an agreement you have made or because of responsibilities that you have. 承诺；责任；义务 ❑ *Work commitments forced her to uproot herself and her son from Reykjavik.* 她的工作迫使她和儿子从雷克雅未克搬走。3 N-COUNT [usu n to-inf] If you make a **commitment to** do something, you promise that you will do it. 承诺；许诺 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We made a commitment to keep working together.* 我们承诺继续合作。❑ [+to] *They made a commitment to peace.* 他们承诺要维护和平。4 N-VAR **Commitment** is the process of officially sending someone to a prison or to hospital. 收监；送入医院 【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **committal**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *commitment* with:

ADJ. **deep/firm/strong** commitment 深切的 / 坚定的 / 强烈的信仰 1
prior commitment 首要义务 2
long-term commitment 长期的承诺(或责任) 2 3
N. ***someone's*** commitment 某人的信仰(或承诺、责任) 1 2 3
PREP. commitment **to** ***someone/something*** 对某人 / 某事的忠诚(或承诺) 1 3
V. **make a** commitment 作出承诺 3

com|mit|tal /kəˈmɪtᵊl/ (**committals**) N-VAR **Committal** is the process of officially sending someone to a prison or to hospital. 收监；送入医院 【BRIT 英】❑ [+to] *...his committal to prison.* 他被收押 ❑ *...committal proceedings.* 交付审判程序

in AM, use 美国英语用 **commitment**

com|mit|tee ◆◆◆ /kəˈmɪti/ (**committees**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **committee** is a group of people who meet to make decisions or plans for a larger group or organization that they represent. 委员会 ❑ [+of] *...a committee of ministers.* 部长委员会 ❑ *...an elected Management Committee who serve the Association on a voluntary basis.* 通过选举产生、自愿为协会服务的管理委员会

com|mode /kəˈməʊd/ (**commodes**) 1 N-COUNT A **commode** is a movable piece of furniture shaped like a chair, which has a large pot below or inside it. It is used as a toilet, especially by people who are too ill to be able to walk easily. (尤指供病人使用的)座椅式便桶 【mainly BRIT 主英】2 N-COUNT A **commode** is a toilet. 马桶 【AM 美】

com|mo|di|ous /kəˈməʊdiəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **commodious** room or house is large and has a lot of space. (房间或房子)宽敞的 【WRITTEN 笔语】

com|mod|ity /kəˈmɒdɪti/ (**commodities**) N-COUNT A **commodity** is something that is sold for money. 商品 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The government increased prices on several basic commodities like bread and meat.* 政府提高了面包、肉类等几种基本商品的价格。

→ see **economics, stock market**

com|mo|dore /ˈkɒmədɔːʳ/ (**commodores**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **commodore** is an officer of senior rank in the navy, especially the British Royal Navy. (尤指英国皇家海军中的)准将

com|mon ◆◆◆ /ˈkɒmən/ (**commoner, commonest, commons**) 1 ADJ If something is **common**, it is found in large numbers or it happens often. 常见的；普遍的 ❑ *His name was Hansen, a common name in Norway.* 他的名字叫汉森，在挪威是一个常见的名字。❑ *Oil pollution is the commonest cause of death for seabirds.* 石油污染是造成海鸟死亡最常见的原因。❑ *It was common practice for prisoners to carve objects from animal bones to pass the time.* 用动物骨头雕刻物品是犯人打发时间的一种常见做法。•**com|mon|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Parsley is probably the most commonly used of all herbs.* 欧芹可能是用得最多的一种药草。2 ADJ If something is **common to** two or more people or groups, it is done, possessed, or used by them all. 共有的；共同的 ❑ *Moldavians and Romanians share a common language.* 摩尔达维亚人和罗马尼亚人使用同一种语言。❑ [+to] *Such behaviour is common to all young people.* 这种行为在年轻人中司空见惯。3 ADJ [ADJ n] When there are more animals or plants of a particular species than there are of related species, then the first species is called **common**. (物种)常见的 ❑ *...the common house fly.* 常见的家蝇 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Common** is used to indicate that someone or something is of the ordinary kind and not special in any way. 寻常的；普通的 ❑ *Common salt is made up of 40% sodium and 60% chloride.* 食盐由 40% 的钠和 60% 的氯化物构成。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Common** decency or **common** courtesy is the decency or courtesy which most people have. You usually talk about this when someone has not shown these characteristics in their behaviour to show your disapproval of them. (礼

貌等）通常的，起码的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He didn't have the common courtesy to ask permission.* 他没有先征得他人同意的基本礼貌。6 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **common** to describe knowledge, an opinion, or a feeling that is shared by people in general.（知识等）众所周知的，共有的，共识的 ❑ *It is common knowledge that swimming is one of the best forms of exercise.* 大家都知道游泳是最好的锻炼方式之一。•**com|mon|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *A little adolescent rebellion is commonly believed to be healthy.* 大家一致认为，青少年有点叛逆是正常的。7 ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **common**, you mean that they show a lack of taste, education, and good manners. 粗俗的；缺乏教养的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She might be a little common at times, but she was certainly not boring.* 她有时候可能有点粗俗，但绝对不会让人生厌。8 N-COUNT A **common** is an area of grassy land, usually in or near a village or small town, where the public is allowed to go.（通常指村庄、小镇或其附近的）公共草地 ❑ *We are warning women not to go out on to the common alone.* 我们告诫女性不要独自去公共草地。❑ *...Wimbledon Common.* 温布尔登公地 9 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Commons** is the same as the **House of Commons**. The members of the House of Commons can also be referred to as **the Commons**. 下议院；（亦指）下议院议员们 ❑ *The Prime Minister is to make a statement in the Commons this afternoon.* 今天下午首相将在下议院发表声明。❑ *The Commons has spent over three months on the bill.* 下议院在这项议案上已经花了 3 个多月的时间。10 → see also **lowest common denominator** 11 PHRASE If two or more things have something **in common**, they have the same characteristic or feature. 共有的；相同的 ❑ *The oboe and the clarinet have got certain features in common.* 双簧管和单簧管有些相似之处。❑ [+with] *In common with most Italian lakes, access to the shores of Orta is restricted.* 和大部分意大利湖泊一样，奥尔塔湖岸不对公众开放。12 PHRASE If two or more people have something **in common**, they share the same interests or experiences.（兴趣或经历）共同的，相同的 ❑ [+with] *He had very little in common with his sister.* 他和姐姐几乎没有什么共同语言。13 **common ground** → see **ground** 14 **the common touch** → see **touch**

Thesaurus 同类词 *common* Also look up:

ADJ. frequent, typical, usual 1
commonplace, everyday; (*ant.*) special 4
accepted, standard, universal 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *common* with:

N. common **belief** 普遍观点，common **language** 共同语言，common **practice** 普遍的做法，common **problem** 常见问题 1
ADV. **fairly/increasingly/more/most** common 相当 / 越来越 / 更 / 最普遍 1
V. **have *something* in** common 有共同之处 11 12

com|mon|al|ity /kɒmə'nælɪti/ (**commonalities**) N-VAR **Commonality** is used to refer to a feature or purpose that is shared by two or more people or things. 共同特征；共性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *We don't have the same commonality of interest.* 我们没有共同的兴趣。❑ [+between] *There are an amazing number of commonalities between systems.* 体制之间有着多得惊人的共性。

,com|mon 'cold (**common colds**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The common cold** is a mild illness. If you have it, your nose is blocked or runny and you have a sore throat or a cough. 感冒；伤风；着凉

,com|mon 'cur|ren|cy N-UNCOUNT If you say that an idea or belief has become **common currency**, you mean it is widely used and accepted. 流行的观点；广为接受的看法 ❑ *The story that she was trapped in a loveless marriage became common currency.* 她陷入了一场没有爱情的婚姻，这是众所周知的了。

,com|mon de|nomi|na|tor (**common denominators**) 1 N-COUNT In mathematics, a **common denominator** is a number which can be divided exactly by all the denominators in a group of fractions.（数学中的）公分母 2 N-COUNT A **common denominator** is a characteristic or attitude that is shared by all members of a group of people. 共同点 ❑ *I think the only common denominator of success is hard work.* 我认为取得成功唯一的共同要素是勤奋。3 → see also **lowest common denominator**

com|mon|er /'kɒmənə'/ (**commoners**) N-COUNT In countries which have a nobility, **commoners** are the people who are not members of the nobility. 平民；无贵族称号的人 ❑ *It's only the second time a potential heir to the throne has married a commoner.* 一位可能的王位继承人与平民缔结婚约，这种事还只是第二次。

,com|mon 'land (**common lands**) N-UNCOUNT **Common land** is land which everyone is allowed to use. 公地

,com|mon 'law also **common-law** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Common law** is the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and on custom rather than on written laws. 习惯法；不成文法；判例法 ❑ *Canadian libel law is based on English common law.* 加拿大的诽谤法是以英国的习惯法为基础的。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **common law** relationship is regarded as a marriage because it has lasted a long time, although no official marriage contract has been signed.（未履行正式结婚手续）属于事实婚姻的 ❑ *...his common law wife.* 他普通法上的妻子（按照普通法男女双方同居多年后取得妻子身份的女子）

,com|mon 'mar|ket (**common markets**) 1 N-COUNT A **common market** is an organization of countries who have agreed to trade freely with each other and make common decisions about industry and agriculture. 共同市场（成员国之间根据协议开展自由贸易，制定共同遵循的工农业政策）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the Central American Common Market.* 中美洲共同市场 2 N-PROPER **The Common Market** is the former name of the **European Union**. Some people still refer to the European Union as the **Common Market**. 欧洲共同市场（欧盟的旧称，现仍为部分人沿用）

,com|mon 'noun (**common nouns**) N-COUNT A **common noun** is a noun such as 'tree', 'water', or 'beauty' that is not the name of one particular person or thing. 普通名词（Compare 比较 **proper noun.**）

,common-or-'garden also **common or garden** ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **common-or-garden** to describe something you think is ordinary and not special in any way. 普通的；一般的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It's not just a common-or-garden phone!* 这可不是一部普通的电话！

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garden-variety**

com|mon|place /'kɒmənpleɪs/ (**commonplaces**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **commonplace**, it happens often or is often found, and is therefore not surprising. 平常的；不足为奇的 ❑ *Foreign vacations have become commonplace.* 去国外度假已经变得很平常了。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **commonplace** is a remark or opinion that is often expressed and is therefore not original or interesting. 老生常谈；陈词滥调 ❑ *It is a commonplace to say that Northern Ireland is a backwater in the modern Europe.* 有关北爱尔兰是现代欧洲的一潭死水的说法已经是陈词滥调了。

'com|mon room (**common rooms**) also **common-room** N-COUNT A **common room** is a room in a university or school where people can sit, talk, and relax.（学校的）公共休息室【mainly BRIT 主英】

,com|mon 'sense also **commonsense** N-UNCOUNT **Your common sense** is your natural ability to make good judgments and to behave in a practical and sensible way. 常识；直觉判断力 ❑ *Use your common sense.* 用一用你的常识吧。❑ *...a common-sense approach.* 符合常理的方法

,com|mon 'stock 1 N-UNCOUNT **Common stock** refers to the shares in a company that are owned by people who have a right to vote at the company's meetings and to receive part of the company's profits after the holders of preferred stock have been paid. 普通股【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *The company priced its offering of 2.7 million shares of common stock at 20 cents a share.* 这家公司把其抛出的 270 万股普通股的股价定为每股 20 美分。2 → see also **preferred stock**

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **ordinary shares**

common|wealth /ˈkɒmənwelθ/ 1 N-PROPER **The Commonwealth** is an organization consisting of the United Kingdom and most of the countries that were previously under its rule. 英联邦 2 N-COUNT **Commonwealth** is used in the official names of some countries, groups of countries, or parts of countries. 联邦，联合体（用于正式名称中）❑ [+of] *...the Commonwealth of Australia.* 澳大利亚联邦 ❑ [+of] *...the Commonwealth of Independent States, which replaced the Soviet Union.* 取代了苏联的独立国家联合体

com|mo|tion /kəˈməʊʃᵊn/ (**commotions**) N-VAR A **commotion** is a lot of noise, confusion, and excitement. 喧闹；混乱；骚动 ❑ *He heard a commotion outside.* 他听见外面一阵骚动。

comms /kɒmz/ N-PLURAL **Comms** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**communications.**【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...comms software.* 通信软件

com|mu|nal /ˈkɒmjʊnᵊl, AM 美 kəˈmjuːnᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Communal** means relating to particular groups in a country or society. 群体的；社区的；团体的 ❑ *Communal violence broke out in different parts of the country.* 在该国不同的地区发生了群体暴力事件。❑ *...inter-communal relations.* 不同群体之间的关系 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **communal** to describe something that is shared by a group of people. 公共的；公用的 ❑ *The inmates ate in a communal dining room.* 囚犯们在公共餐厅吃饭。❑ *...communal ownership.* 公共所有 •**com|mu|nal|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *Meals are taken communally in the dining room.* 大家在餐厅集体用餐。

com|mune (**communes, communing, communed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmjuːn/. The verb is pronounced /kəˈmjuːn/. 名词读作 /ˈkɒmjuːn/。动词读作 /kəˈmjuːn/。

1 N-COUNT A **commune** is a group of people who live together and share everything. 群居团体；社群；公社 ❑ *Mack lived in a commune.* 麦克生活在一个群居团体里。2 N-COUNT In France and some other countries, a **commune** is a town, village, or area which has its own council.（法国等国家有自己的地方议会的）市镇 3 VERB If you say that someone **is communing with** an animal or spirit, or **with** nature, you mean that they appear to be communicating with it. 与（动物、精灵或大自然）交流；与…融为一体【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +with] *She would happily trot behind him as he set off to commune with nature.* 他出去亲近大自然的时候，她就会一路小跑，快活地跟在他后面。

com|mu|ni|cable /kəˈmjuːnɪkəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **communicable** disease is one that can be passed on to other people.（疾病）传染性的【MEDICAL 医】

com|mu|ni|cant /kəˈmjuːnɪkənt/ (**communicants**) N-COUNT A **communicant** is a person in the Christian church who receives communion.（基督教堂的）领受圣餐者【FORMAL 正式】

com|mu|ni|cate ♦◇ /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ (**communicates, communicating, communicated**) 1 VERB If you **communicate with** someone, you share or exchange information with them, for example by speaking, writing, or using equipment. You can also say that two people **communicate.** 沟通；联系；交流 ❑ [v +with] *My natural mother has never communicated with me.* 我的亲生母亲从未和我联系过。❑ [v +with] *Officials of the CIA depend heavily on electronic mail to communicate with each other.* 中情局官员之间的联系在很大程度上依赖电子邮件。❑ [v] *They communicated in sign language.* 他们用手语交流。•**com|mu|ni|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *Lithuania hasn't had any direct communication with Moscow.* 立陶宛与莫斯科之间没有任何直接的联系。❑ [+between] *...use of the radio telephone for communication between controllers and pilots.* 无线电话在空中交通管理员与飞行员联络中的使用 2 VERB If you **communicate** information, a feeling, or an idea to someone, you let them know about it. 传达；传递 ❑ [v n +to] *They successfully communicate their knowledge to others.* 他们成功地把知识传授给他人。❑ [v n] *People must communicate their feelings.* 人们需要表达自己的情感。3 VERB If one person **communicates with** another, they successfully make each other aware of their feelings and ideas. You can also say that two people **communicate.** 沟通，交流（情感、想法等）❑ [v +with] *He was never good at communicating with the players.* 他不善于和队员进行沟通。❑ [v +with] *Family therapy showed us how to communicate with each other.* 家庭疗法指导我们彼此之间的沟通交流。❑ [v] *...considerate individuals who can communicate and work in a team.* 善于沟通、富有团队精神、并且能为他人考虑的个人 •**com|mu|ni|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between] *There was a tremendous lack of communication between us.* 我们之间非常缺乏沟通。❑ *...communication skills.* 沟通技巧 [Also +with] •**com|mu|ni|ca|tor** (**communicators**) N-COUNT ❑ *She's a good communicator.* 她善于交流。

Word Link 词根词缀 *commun ≈ sharing* 分享：*communicate, communism, community*

com|mu|ni|ca|tion ♦◇ /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**communications**) 1 N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Communications** are the systems and processes that are used to communicate or broadcast information, especially by means of electricity or radio waves.（尤指依靠电或无线电波的）通信系统，通信 ❑ *...a communications satellite.* 通信卫星 ❑ *...communications equipment.* 通信设备 2 N-COUNT A **communication** is a message. 消息；信息【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *The ambassador has brought with him a communication from the President.* 大使带来了总统的口信。3 → see also **communicate**

→ see **brain, radio**

com|mu|ni|ca|tive /kəˈmjuːnɪkətɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **communicative** talks to people, for example about their feelings, and tells people things. 健谈的；善于言谈的 ❑ *She has become a lot more tolerant and communicative.* 她变得宽容多了，也爱说话了。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Communicative** means relating to the ability to communicate. 交际能力的；表达能力的 ❑ *We have a very communicative approach to teaching languages.* 我们在语言教学中非常强调交际教学法。

com|mun|ion /kəˈmjuːnjən/ (**communions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Communion** with nature or with a person is the feeling that you are sharing thoughts or feelings with them.（思想或情感的）交流，交融 ❑ [+with] *...communion with nature.* 与大自然的交融 2 N-UNCOUNT **Communion** is the Christian ceremony in which people eat bread and drink wine in memory of Christ's death.（基督教的）圣餐仪式 ❑ *Most villagers took communion only at Easter.* 大部分村民只在复活节的时候领受圣餐。

com|mu|ni|qué /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪ, AM 美 -ˈkeɪ/ (**communiqués**) N-COUNT A **communiqué** is an official statement or announcement. 公报【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The communiqué said military targets had been hit.* 公报称多处军事目标被击中。

com|mun|ism /ˈkɒmjʊnɪzəm/ also **Communism** N-UNCOUNT **Communism** is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things. 共产主义；共产主义信仰 ❑ *...the ultimate triumph of communism in the world.* 共产主义在世界上最终的胜利

Word Link 词根词缀 *ism ≈ action or state* 动作；状态：*communism, optimism, patriotism*

com|mun|ist ♦◇ /ˈkɒmjʊnɪst/ (**communists**) 1 N-COUNT A **communist** is someone who believes in communism. 共产主义者 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Communist** means relating to communism. 共产主义的 ❑ *...the Communist Party.* 共产党

com|mu|nity ♦♦♦ /kəˈmjuːnɪti/ (**communities**) 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The community** is all the people who live in a particular area or place.（同住一地的人所构成的）社区 ❑ *He's well liked by people in the community.* 社区的人都非常喜欢他。❑ *The growth of such vigilante gangs has worried community leaders, police and politicians.* 这类治安维持会成员组成的帮派的壮大让社区领袖、警察和政界人士十分担心。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A particular **community** is a group of people who are similar in some way. 群体；团体 ❑ *The police haven't really done anything for the black community in particular.* 警方并未真正特意为黑人群体做什么。❑ *...the business community.* 商界 3 N-UNCOUNT **Community** is friendship between different people or groups, and a sense of having something in common.（不同人士、团体之间的）友谊，伙伴关系 ❑ *Two of our greatest strengths are diversity and community.* 我们最大的两个优势是多样性和团体精神。

C

Thesaurus 同类词 *community* Also look up:
N. neighbourhood, public, society 1

Word Link 词根词缀 ***commun = sharing*** 分享：*communicate, communism, community*

C

com'mu|nity cen|tre (**community centres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **community center**

N-COUNT A **community centre** is a place that is specially provided for the people, groups, and organizations in a particular area, where they can go in order to meet one another and do things. 社区活动中心

com'mu|nity ˌcol|lege (**community colleges**) N-COUNT A **community college** is a local college where students from the surrounding area can take courses in practical or academic subjects. 社区大学【AM 美】

com,mu|nity po'lic|ing N-UNCOUNT **Community policing** is a system in which policemen work only in one particular area of the community, so that everyone knows them. 社区治安分管制

com,mu|nity 'ser|vice N-UNCOUNT **Community service** is unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison. (作为对罪犯的惩罚、用以代替入狱服刑的)社区服务 ❑ *He was sentenced to 140 hours' community service.* 他被判 140 小时的社区服务。

com|mute /kə'mju:t/ (**commutes, commuting, commuted**) 1 VERB If you **commute**, you travel a long distance every day between your home and your place of work. (经很远的路程)上下班往返；通勤 ❑ [V +to/from] *Mike commutes to London every day.* 迈克每天都去伦敦上班。❑ [V +between] *McLaren began commuting between Paris and London.* 麦克拉伦开始往返于巴黎与伦敦之间。❑ [V] *He's going to commute.* 他打算乘长途车往返上下班。•**com|mut|er** (**commuters**) N-COUNT ❑ *The number of commuters to London has dropped by 100,000.* 往返于伦敦的上班族减少了 10 万。❑ *...a commuter train.* 通勤列车 2 N-COUNT A **commute** is the journey that you make when you commute. 上下班路程【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The average Los Angeles commute is over 60 miles a day.* 洛杉矶的平均上下班路程为每天 60 多英里。3 VERB [usu passive] If a death sentence or prison sentence **is commuted to** a less serious punishment, it is changed to that punishment. 减轻(刑罚) ❑ [be V-ed +to] *His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.* 他的死刑被减为无期徒刑。❑ [be V-ed] *Prison sentences have been commuted.* 服刑期得以减短。

→ see **traffic, transport**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mut = changing*** 改变：*commute, immutable, mutate*

com'mut|er belt (**commuter belts**) N-COUNT A **commuter belt** is the area surrounding a large city, where many people who work in the city live. (大城市周围的)通勤者居住带，上班族聚居区 ❑ *...people who live in the commuter belt around the capital.* 住在首都周围通勤者居住带的人

com|pact (**compacts, compacting, compacted**)

The adjective and verb are pronounced /kəm'pækt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒmpækt/. 形容词和动词读作 /kəm'pækt/。名词读作 /'kɒmpækt/。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Compact** things are small or take up very little space. You use this word when you think this is a good quality. 小而紧凑的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...my compact office in Washington.* 我在华盛顿小巧紧凑的办公室 ❑ *...the new, more compact Czech government.* 更为精简的新捷克政府 •**com|pact|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The very compactness of the cottage made it all the more snug and appealing.* 正是村舍的小巧紧凑让其更为温暖舒适，也更有吸引力。2 ADJ A **compact** person is small but strong. 矮小结实的；矮壮的 ❑ *He was compact, probably no taller than me.* 他矮小壮实，可能并不比我高。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **compact** cassette, camera, or car is a small type of cassette, camera, or car. 小巧的；袖珍的 4 VERB To **compact** something means to press it so that it becomes more solid. 把…压实(或压紧)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The Smith boy was compacting the trash.* 史密斯家的男孩在把垃圾压紧。❑ [be V-ed +by] *The soil settles and is compacted by the winter rain.* 土壤沉积下来，然后在冬雨的作用下变得坚实。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***com = with*** 和，***together*** 一起：*combine, compact, companion*

ˌcom|pact 'disc (**compact discs**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **compact disk**

N-COUNT [oft *on* N] **Compact discs** are small shiny discs that contain music or computer information. The abbreviation **CD** is also used. 激光唱片，光盘(缩略形式为 CD)

→ see **DVD**

com|pan|ion /kəm'pænjən/ (**companions**) N-COUNT A **companion** is someone who you spend time with or who you are travelling with. 同伴；伴侣；同行者 ❑ *Fred had been her constant companion for the last six years of her life.* 在她生命的最后 6 年，弗莱德一直是她忠实的伴侣。❑ *I asked my travelling companion what he thought of the situation in Algeria.* 我问我的驴友对阿尔及利亚的形势有什么看法。

→ see **pet**

com|pan|ion|able /kəm'pænjənəb°l/ ADJ If you describe a person as **companionable**, you mean they are friendly and pleasant to be with. 和善的；友善的【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】•**com|pan|ion|ably** /kəm'pænjənəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They walked companionably back to the house.* 他们友好地走回到那座房子。

com|pan|ion|ship /kəm'pænjənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Companionship** is having someone you know and like with you, rather than being on your own. 友谊；交往；伴侣关系 ❑ *I depended on his companionship and on his judgment.* 我信赖他的友情，也相信他的判断。

com|pan|ion|way /kəm'pænjənweɪ/ (**companionways**) N-COUNT A **companionway** is a staircase or ladder that leads from one deck to another on a ship. (船的)舱梯，升降口扶梯

com|pa|ny ◆◆◆ /'kʌmpəni/ (**companies**) 1 N-COUNT A **company** is a business organization that makes money by selling goods or services. 公司 ❑ *Sheila found some work as a secretary in an insurance company.* 希拉在一家保险公司找到一份当秘书的工作。❑ *... the Ford Motor Company.* 福特汽车公司 2 N-COUNT A **company** is a group of opera singers, dancers, or actors who work together. 剧团；歌舞团 ❑ *...the Phoenix Dance Company.* 凤凰舞蹈团 3 N-COUNT A **company** is a group of soldiers that is usually part of a battalion or regiment, and that is divided into two or more platoons. 连 ❑ *The division will consist of two tank companies and one infantry company.* 这个师将由两个坦克连和一个步兵连组成。4 N-UNCOUNT **Company** is having another person or other people with you, usually when this is pleasant or stops you feeling lonely. 陪伴；陪同 ❑ *'I won't stay long.'—'No, please. I need the company'.* "我不会呆很久。""别这样，求你了。我需要有人陪。" ❑ [+of] *Ross had always enjoyed the company of women.* 罗斯总是喜欢有女人陪伴。❑ *I'm not in the mood for company.* 我这会儿就想一个人呆着。5 → see also **joint-stock company, public company** 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **is in good company**, you mean that they should not be ashamed of a mistake or opinion, because some important or respected people have made the same mistake or have the same opinion. (不必为错误自责，因为)大人物们也犯过同样的错 ❑ *Mr Koo is in good company. The prime minister made a similar slip a couple of years back.* 库先生的错大人物也犯过。几年前首相就有过类似的疏漏。7 PHRASE If you **have company**, you have a visitor or friend with you. 有客人(或朋友)在 ❑ *He didn't say he had had company.* 他没说当时有客人在。8 PHRASE When you are **in company**, you are with a person or group of people. (与别人)在一起 ❑ *When they were in company she always seemed to dominate the conversation.* 他们在一起的时候，她好像总是操纵着话语权。9 PHRASE If you feel, believe, or know something **in company with** someone else, you both feel, believe, or know it. 和…有同样的想法(或感觉、认识)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Saudi Arabia, in company with some other Gulf oil states, is concerned*

to avoid any repetition of the two oil price shocks of the 1970s. 沙特阿拉伯和海湾地区的其他一些产油国一样，所关切的是如何避免 20 世纪 70 年代两次石油价格动荡的重演。 10 PHRASE If you **keep** someone **company**, you spend time with them and stop them feeling lonely or bored. 陪伴；给…做伴 ❑ *Why don't you stay here and keep Emma company?* 你为什么不呆在这儿，陪陪埃玛？ 11 PHRASE If you **keep company with** a person or **with** a particular kind of person, you spend a lot of time with them. 与…交朋友；与…为伍 ❑ *He keeps company with all sorts of lazy characters.* 他与形形色色的懒人为伍。 12 PHRASE If two or more people **part company**, they go in different directions after going in the same direction together. 分手；分离【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The three of them parted company at the bus stop.* 他们三个在公共汽车站分了手。[Also +*with*] 13 PHRASE If you **part company with** someone, you end your association with them, often because of a disagreement.（通常因有分歧）与…断绝关系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*with*] *The tennis star has parted company with his Austrian trainer.* 这位网球明星与他的奥地利教练分道扬镳了。❑ *We have agreed to part company after differences of opinion.* 我们道不同不相为谋。

→ see **electricity**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *company* with:

ADJ. **foreign** company 外国公司，**parent** company 母公司 1
V. **buy/own/sell/start a** company 收购 / 拥有 / 出售 / 创办公司，company **employs** 公司雇用，company **makes** 公司制造 1
have company 有客人在 7
keep company 陪伴；与…为伍 10 11
part company 分道而行；断绝关系 11 12

ˌcom|pa|ny ˈcar (**company cars**) N-COUNT A **company car** is a car which an employer gives to an employee to use as their own, usually as a benefit of having a particular job, or because their job involves a lot of travelling. 公司供雇员使用的汽车，公司配车（通常作为福利，或因雇员工作需要经常外出）【BUSINESS 商】

ˌcom|pa|ny ˈsec|re|tary (**company secretaries**) N-COUNT A **company secretary** is a person whose job within a company is to keep the legal affairs, accounts, and administration in order. 公司秘书（负责公司法律、财务和行政事务的职员）【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

com|pa|rable /ˈkɒmpərəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **comparable** to something else is roughly similar, for example in amount or importance. 类似的；同类的 ❑ *...paying the same wages to men and women for work of comparable value.* 男女同工同酬 ❑ [+*to*] *Farmers were meant to get an income comparable to that of townspeople.* 农民的收入本应该与城里人的收入相当。❑ [+*with*] *The risk it poses is comparable with smoking just one cigarette every year.* 它所带来的危害相当于每年只抽一支烟所造成的危害。 2 ADJ If two or more things are **comparable**, they are of the same kind or are in the same situation, and so they can reasonably be compared. 可比的；可比较的 ❑ *In other comparable countries real wages increased much more rapidly.* 在其他具有可比性的国家，实际工资的上涨要快得多。❑ *By contrast, the comparable figure for the Netherlands is 16 per cent.* 相反，荷兰的可比数据为 16%。

com|para|tive /kəmˈpærətɪv/ (**comparatives**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **comparative** to show that you are judging something against a previous or different situation. For example, **comparative** calm is a situation which is calmer than before or calmer than the situation in other places.（状态）相对的，比较而言的 ❑ *...those who manage to reach the comparative safety of Fendel.* 设法制造出相对安全的芬司匹利药品的那些人 ❑ *The task was accomplished with comparative ease.* 相对而言，任务完成得比较轻松。•**com|para|tive|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *...a comparatively small nation.* 相对较小的国家 ❑ *...children who find it comparatively easy to make and keep friends.* 那些觉得结交朋友、保持友谊相对容易的孩子们 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **comparative** study is a study that involves the comparison of two or more things of the same kind.（研究）比较的 ❑ *...a comparative study of the dietary practices of people from various regions of India.* 对印度各地区的人饮食习惯的比较研究 ❑ *...a professor of English and comparative literature.* 研究英语和比较文学的教授 3 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **comparative** form of an adjective or adverb shows that something has more of a quality than something else has. For example, 'bigger' is the comparative form of 'big', and 'more quickly' is the comparative form of 'quickly'.（形容词或副词）比较级的（Compare 比较 **superlative.**）•N-COUNT **Comparative** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *The comparative of 'pretty' is 'prettier'.* pretty 的比较级形式是 prettier。

com|pare ♦◇ /kəmˈpeəʳ/ (**compares, comparing, compared**) 1 VERB When you **compare** things, you consider them and discover the differences or similarities between them. 比较；对比 ❑ [v n] *Compare the two illustrations in Fig 60.* 比较图 60 中的两幅插图。❑ [v n +*with*] *Was it fair to compare independent schools with state schools?* 拿私立学校与州立学校相比，这样公平吗？ ❑ [v n +*to*] *Note how smooth the skin of the upper arm is, then compare it to the skin on the elbow.* 请注意上臂的皮肤是多么光滑，然后把它和肘部的皮肤比较一下。 2 to **compare notes** → see **note** 3 VERB If you **compare** one person or thing **to** another, you say that they are like the other person or thing. 把…比作 ❑ [v n +*to/with*] *Some commentators compared his work to that of James Joyce.* 有些评注者把他的作品与詹姆斯·乔伊斯的作品相提并论。❑ [v n +*to/with*] *I can only compare the experience to falling in love.* 我只能把这段经历比作坠入爱河。 4 VERB If one thing **compares** favourably **with** another, it is better than the other thing. If it **compares** unfavourably, it is worse than the other thing.（与…）比起来（好 / 差）❑ [v adv +*with*] *Our road safety record compares favourably with that of other European countries.* 我们的道路安全纪录比欧洲其他国家要好。❑ [v adv] *How do the two techniques compare in terms of application?* 这两种手法实际运用起来哪个好一些？ 5 VERB [usu with neg] If you say that something does not **compare with** something else, you mean that it is much worse. 相比 ❑ [v +*with*] *The flowers here do not compare with those at home.* 这里的花不如家里的花开得好。 6 → see also **compared**

Thesaurus 同类词 *compare* Also look up:

V. analyse, consider, contrast, examine 1
equate, match 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *par ≈ equal* 等同：*compare, disparate, part*

com|pared ♦◇ /kəmˈpeəʳd/ 1 PHRASE If you say, for example, that one thing is large or small **compared with** another or **compared to** another, you mean that it is larger or smaller than the other thing. 与…相比；和…比起来 ❑ [+*with*] *The room was light and lofty compared with our Tudor ones.* 跟我们都铎风格的房间比起来，这个房间显得素雅而大气。❑ [+*with*] *Columbia was a young city compared to venerable Charleston.* 与历史悠久的查尔斯顿相比，哥伦比亚是个年轻的城市。 2 PHRASE You talk about one situation or thing **compared with** another or **compared to** another when contrasting the two situations or things. 相对…而言；对照 ❑ [v-ed +*to*] *In 1800 Ireland's population was nine million, compared to Britain's 16 million.* 1800 年，爱尔兰的人口数为 900 万，而英国则有 1,600 万。

com|pari|son ♦◇ /kəmˈpærɪsən/ (**comparisons**) 1 N-VAR When you make a **comparison**, you consider two or more things and discover the differences between them. 比较；对照 ❑ [+*of*] *...a comparison of the British and German economies.* 英国经济与德国经济的比较 ❑ [+*between*] *Its recommendations are based on detailed comparisons between the public and private sectors.* 提议是建立在对国营部门与私营部门进行详细比较的基础上的。❑ *There are no previous statistics for comparison.* 没有以往的统计数据可供比较。 2 N-COUNT When you make a **comparison**, you say that one thing is like another in some way. 比拟；比喻 ❑ *It is demonstrably an unfair comparison.* 这样打比方显然不公平。❑ [+*of*] *The comparison of her life to a sea voyage simplifies her experience.* 把她的人生比作一次海上航行不足以说明她丰富的经历。 3 PHRASE If you say, for example, that something is large or small **in comparison with, in comparison to,** or **by comparison with** something else, you mean that it is larger or smaller than the other thing. 与…相比；与…

比较而言 ❑ *The amount of carbon dioxide released by human activities such as burning coal and oil is small in comparison.* 相比之下，人类活动燃烧煤、石油等所释放的二氧化碳要少一些。❑ [+with] *Those places are modern by comparison with Tresillian.* 与特西利安相比，那些地方很现代。[Also +to] 4 PHRASE If you say **there is no comparison between** one thing and another, you mean that you think the first thing is much better than the second, or very different from it. 不能相提并论；不能相比【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+between] *There is no comparison between the knowledge and skill of such a player and the ordinary casual participant.* 临时的普通参赛者无法与这种选手所掌握的知识和技巧相提并论。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *comparison* with:

PREP. comparison **between/of/with** *something* …之间的 /…的 / 与…的比较（或类比）1 2
by comparison 通过比较，**in** comparison 相较而言 3

com|part|ment /kəm'pɑːtmənt/ (**compartments**) 1 N-COUNT A **compartment** is one of the separate spaces into which a railway carriage is divided.（火车上的）分隔厢，隔间 ❑ *On the way home we shared our first-class compartment with a group of businessmen.* 回家的路上，我们和一群生意人一起坐在一等车厢。2 N-COUNT A **compartment** is one of the separate parts of an object that is used for keeping things in. 格；分隔间；隔层 ❑ [+of] *…the secret compartment of my jewel box.* 我的珠宝盒的暗格 3 → see also **glove compartment**

com|part|men|tal|ize /ˌkɒmpɑːt'mentəlaɪz/ (**compartmentalizes, compartmentalizing, compartmentalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **compartmentalise**

VERB To **compartmentalize** something means to divide it into separate sections. 分隔；划分 ❑ [v n] *Traditionally men have compartmentalized their lives, never letting their personal lives encroach upon their professional lives.* 长期以来，男人把自己的生活划分得一清二楚，不会让私生活影响其工作。[Also v n +into] •**com|part|men|tal|ized** ADJ ❑ *…the compartmentalised world of Japanese finance.* 被割裂开来的日本金融界

com|pass /'kʌmpəs/ (**compasses**) 1 N-COUNT A **compass** is an instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north. 指南针；罗盘 ❑ *We had to rely on a compass and a lot of luck to get here.* 我们不得不靠指南针和不错的运气才来到这里。2 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Compasses** are a hinged V-shaped instrument that you use for drawing circles. 圆规

→ see **magnet, navigation**

com|pas|sion /kəm'pæʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Compassion** is a feeling of pity, sympathy, and understanding for someone who is suffering. 怜悯；同情 ❑ [+from] *Elderly people need time and compassion from their physicians.* 老年人需要医生多花时间，还需要他们的关爱。

com|pas|sion|ate /kəm'pæʃ°nət/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **compassionate**, you mean that they feel or show pity, sympathy, and understanding for people who are suffering. 有同情心的；表示同情的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *My father was a deeply compassionate man.* 我父亲是一个非常富有同情心的人。❑ *She has a wise, compassionate face.* 她的脸上显露出智慧和同情。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ate = filled with* 充满…的：*affection**ate**, compassion**ate**, consider**ate***

com,pas|sion|ate 'leave N-UNCOUNT **Compassionate leave** is time away from your work that your employer allows you for personal reasons, especially when a member of your family dies or is seriously ill.（尤指家人去世或病重时批准的）私事假，慰唁假【BUSINESS 商】

'com|pass point (**compass points**) N-COUNT A **compass point** is one of the 32 marks on the dial of a compass that show direction, for example north, south, east, and west. 罗经（方位）点

com|pat|ible /kəm'pætɪb°l/ 1 ADJ If things, for example systems, ideas, and beliefs, are **compatible**, they work well together or can exist together successfully.（系统、想法和信仰）兼容的，可以并存的 ❑ [+with] *Free enterprise, he argued, was compatible with Russian values and traditions.* 他认为自由企业制并不违背俄罗斯的价值观和传统。❑ *Marriage and the life I live just don't seem compatible.* 婚姻和我的生活好像就是没法兼容。•**com|pat|ibil|ity** /kəm,pætɪ'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *National courts can freeze any law while its compatibility with European legislation is being tested.* 任何法律一旦有违欧洲立法，国家法院均有权中止。[Also +of/between] 2 ADJ If you say that you are **compatible** with someone, you mean that you have a good relationship with them because you have similar opinions and interests. 能和谐相处的；合得来的 ❑ *Mildred and I are very compatible. She's interested in the things that interest me.* 我和米尔德丽德很合得来，我感兴趣的东西她也感兴趣。[Also +with] •**com|pat|ibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *As a result of their compatibility, Haig and Fraser were able to bring about wide-ranging reforms.* 黑格和弗雷泽意气相投，在一起能够推行大范围的改革。3 ADJ If one make of computer or computer equipment is **compatible with** another make, especially IBM, they can be used together and can use the same software.（尤指与 IBM 公司制造的计算机或计算机设备）兼容的【COMPUTING 计算机】

com|pat|ri|ot /kəm'pætriət, AM 美 -'peɪt-/ (**compatriots**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **compatriots** are people from your own country. 同国人；同胞 ❑ *Chris Robertson of Australia beat his compatriot Chris Dittmar in the final.* 澳大利亚的克里斯·罗伯逊在决赛中击败了自己的同胞克里斯·迪特马尔。

com|pel /kəm'pel/ (**compels, compelling, compelled**) 1 VERB If a situation, a rule, or a person **compels** you **to** do something, they force you to do it. 强迫；逼迫 ❑ [v n to-inf] *…the introduction of legislation to compel cyclists to wear a helmet.* 强制骑自行车者戴头盔的法律的出台 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Local housing authorities have been compelled by the housing crisis to make offers of sub-standard accommodation.* 住房危机迫使当地的几个房管部门提供不够标准的住房。[Also v n] 2 PHRASE If you **feel compelled to** do something, you feel that you must do it, because it is the right thing to do. 觉得必须（做…）❑ *I felt morally compelled to help.* 我觉得从道义上我必须帮忙。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pel = driving* 驱使，*forcing* 强迫：*com**pel**, ex**pel**, pro**pel***

com|pel|ling /kəm'pelɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **compelling** argument or reason is one that convinces you that something is true or that something should be done. 令人信服的；有说服力的 ❑ *Factual and forensic evidence makes a suicide verdict the most compelling answer to the mystery of his death.* 事实证据和法医证据使得自杀成为解开他死因之谜的最令人信服的答案。2 ADJ If you describe something such as a film or book, or someone's appearance, as **compelling**, you mean you want to keep looking at it or reading it because you find it so interesting. 非常有趣的；很有吸引力的 ❑ *…a frighteningly violent yet compelling film.* 有可怕的暴力镜头但却引人入胜的电影

com|pen|dium /kəm'pendiəm/ (**compendiums**) N-COUNT A **compendium** is a short but detailed collection of information, usually in a book.（通常指书中的）概要，纲要 ❑ [+of] *The Roman Catholic Church has issued a compendium of its teachings.* 天主教会已经颁布了其教义纲要。

com|pen|sate /'kɒmpənseɪt/ (**compensates, compensating, compensated**) 1 VERB To **compensate** someone **for** money or things that they have lost means to pay them money or give them something to replace that money or those things. 赔偿；补偿 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *To ease financial difficulties, farmers could be compensated for their loss of subsidies.* 为了缓解经济困难，对农场主损失的补贴会给以补偿。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **compensate for** a lack of something or **for** something you have done wrong, you do something to make the situation better. 弥补；补偿 ❑ [v +for] *The company agreed to keep up high levels of output in order to compensate for supplies lost.* 这家公司同意保持高产量以弥补供货丢失带来的缺口。❑ [v] *She would then feel guilt for her anger and compensate by doing even more for the children.* 之后她会因为自己发火而感到愧疚，会替孩子们做更多的事作为补偿。3 VERB Something that **compensates for**

something else balances it or reduces its effects. 抵消 ❑ [v +for] *MPs say it is crucial that a system is found to compensate for inflation.* 下议院的议员们说关键是要找到一种抵消通货膨胀影响的机制。 ■ VERB If you try to **compensate for** something that is wrong or missing in your life, you try to do something that removes or reduces the harmful effects. 弥补（过失或不足） ❑ [v +for] *No supportive words could ever compensate for the pain of being separated from her children for 10 years.* 任何表示支持的言语都无法弥补与孩子们分开 10 年带给她的痛苦。

com|pen|sa|tion ♦◇ /ˌkɒmpənˈseɪʃᵊn/ (**compensations**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Compensation** is money that someone who has experienced loss or suffering claims from the person or organization responsible, or from the state. 补偿（或赔偿）金 ❑ [+for] *He received one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.* 他得到一年的工资作为失业补偿金。 ❑ *The Court ordered Dr Williams to pay £300 compensation and £100 costs after admitting assault.* 在威廉斯医生承认人身侵犯罪后，法庭判令他支付 300 英镑的赔偿金和 100 英镑的诉讼费。 ■ N-VAR If something is some **compensation for** something bad that has happened, it makes you feel better. （对不利事情的）补偿 ❑ [+for] *Helen gained some compensation for her earlier defeat by winning the final open class.* 海伦在公开组决赛中取胜，这对她早先的失败算是一种补偿。 ❑ *Despite a reduction in earnings there are compensations in moving to the north-east where the quality of life is excellent.* 尽管钱会挣得少一点，搬到生活质量高的东北部去还是有很多好处的。

com|pen|sa|tory /kəmˈpensətɔːri, AM 美 kəmˈpensətɔːri/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Compensatory** payments involve money paid as compensation. 赔偿的；补偿的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *The jury awarded $11.2 million in compensatory damages.* 陪审团裁定需要支付 1,120 万美元以赔偿损失。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Compensatory** measures are designed to help people who have special problems or disabilities. 补偿性质的；弥补性质的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Money should be spent on compensatory programmes for deprived pre-school and infant-school children.* 钱应该花在为不能享有学前班和幼儿学校教育的儿童设置的补偿教育项目上。

com|pere /ˈkɒmpeə/ (**comperes, compering, compered**) ■ N-COUNT A **compere** is the person who introduces the people taking part in a radio or television show or a live show. （广播、电视或现场演出的）主持人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **emcee**

■ VERB The person who **comperes** a show introduces the people who take part in it. 主持（节目）【BRIT 英】 ❑ [v n] *Sarita Sagharwal compered the programme.* 萨里塔·萨加瓦尔主持了这个节目。 ❑ [v] *They asked Paul to compere.* 他们请保罗来主持。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **emcee**

com|pete ♦◇ /kəmˈpiːt/ (**competes, competing, competed**) ■ VERB When one firm or country **competes with** another, it tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to those of the other firm or country. You can also say that two firms or countries **compete**. 竞争 ❑ [v +with] *The banks have long competed with American Express's charge cards and various store cards.* 各家银行与美国运通公司的签账卡和各种商店专用信用卡之间的竞争由来已久。 ❑ [v +with] *The stores will inevitably end up competing with each other in their push for increased market shares.* 在努力争取更大的市场份额的过程中，这些商场最终将不可避免地相互展开竞争。 ❑ [v +for] *Banks and building societies are competing fiercely for business.* 银行和购房互助协会为了争夺业务而展开激烈的竞争。 ❑ [v] *The American economy, and its ability to compete abroad, was slowing down according to the report.* 根据这项报告，美国经济及其海外竞争能力发展的速度开始放缓。 [Also v] ■ VERB If you **compete with** someone **for** something, you try to get it for yourself and stop the other person getting it. You can also say that two people **compete for** something. （与…）争夺（以获取） ❑ [v +with/for] *Kangaroos compete with sheep and cattle for sparse supplies of food and water.* 袋鼠与牛羊争夺稀少的食物和水。 ❑ [v +with] *Schools should not compete with each other or attempt to poach pupils.* 学校之间不应该相互竞争，也不应该企图挖走彼此的学生。 ❑ [v +for] *More than 2300 candidates from 93 political parties are competing for 486 seats.* 来自 93 个政党的 2,300 多位候选人将争夺 486 个席位。 ■ VERB If you **compete** in a contest or a game, you take part in it. 参加（比赛） ❑ [v prep] *He will be competing in the London-Calais-London race.* 他将参加伦敦至加来的航海往返赛。 ❑ [v] *It is essential for all players who wish to compete that they earn computer ranking points.* 对所有希望参赛的选手来说，获得电脑排名的分数非常重要。 ■ → see also **competing**

com|pe|tence /ˈkɒmpɪtəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Competence** is the ability to do something well or effectively. 能力；才干 ❑ [+as] *His competence as an economist had been reinforced by his successful fight against inflation.* 他成功抑制了通货膨胀，锻炼了经济治理能力。

com|pe|ten|cy /ˈkɒmpɪtənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Competency** means the same as **competence**. 同 competence ❑ *...managerial competency.* 管理才能

com|pe|tent /ˈkɒmpɪtənt/ ■ ADJ Someone who is **competent** is efficient and effective. 能胜任的；称职的 ❑ *He was a loyal, distinguished and very competent civil servant.* 他是一位敬业、优秀而且非常称职的公务员。 ❑ *...a competent performance.* 令人满意的表现 • **com|pe|tent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The government performed competently in the face of multiple challenges.* 政府在应对多重挑战时表现得非常出色。 ■ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **competent to** do something, you have the skills, abilities, or experience necessary to do it well. 有…能力的；能干的 ❑ *Most adults do not feel competent to deal with a medical emergency involving a child.* 大部分成年人不懂得如何对儿童实施急救。

com|pet|ing /kəmˈpiːtɪŋ/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Competing** ideas, requirements, or interests cannot all be right or satisfied at the same time. 相互冲突的；相互矛盾的 ❑ *They talked about the competing theories of the origin of life.* 他们讨论了几种相互矛盾的生命起源理论。 ❑ *...the competing demands of work and family.* 工作与家庭难以同时满足的需求 ■ → see also **compete**

com|pe|ti|tion ♦◇ /ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**competitions**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Competition** is a situation in which two or more people or groups are trying to get something which not everyone can have. 竞争；角逐 ❑ [+for] *There's been some fierce competition for the title.* 夺冠之争一直都相当激烈。 ❑ *It was in these studios that young painters found the support and stimulating competition of peers.* 就是在这些画室里，年轻的画家们得到了同龄人的支持，也感受到了激励大家向前的竞争。 ■ N-SING **The competition** is the person or people you are competing with. 竞争对手 ❑ *I have to change my approach, the competition is too good now.* 我得改变方法，现在的竞争对手太强。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Competition** is an activity involving two or more firms, in which each firm tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to the other firms' goods. （商业）竞争 ❑ *The deal would have reduced competition in the commuter-aircraft market.* 这项协议原本会减少通勤航班市场的竞争。 ❑ [+from] *Clothing stores also face heavy competition from factory outlets.* 成衣店也面临着来自工厂直销店的激烈竞争。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **The competition** is the goods that a rival organization is selling. 竞争产品（或商品） ❑ *The American aerospace industry has been challenged by some stiff competition.* 美国航空航天业遭到了来自一些强劲竞争对手的挑战。 ■ N-VAR A **competition** is an event in which many people take part in order to find out who is best at a particular activity. 比赛；竞赛 ❑ *...a surfing competition.* 冲浪比赛 ❑ *He will be banned from international competition for four years.* 他将被禁赛 4 年，禁赛期间不能参加任何国际比赛。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *competition* with:

PREP. competition **between** *something* …之间的竞争 ■
competition **for** *something* 为…的竞争（者）（或竞赛），competition **in** *something* …上的竞争（者）（或竞赛） ■ ■ ■
ADJ. **unfair** competition 不公平竞争 ■
stiff competition 激烈的角逐；强劲的竞争对手 ■ ■ ■ ■

com|peti|tive ♦◇ /kəmˈpetɪtɪv/ ■ ADJ **Competitive** is used to describe situations or activities in which people or firms compete with each other. 竞争的；角逐的 ❑ *Only by keeping down costs will America maintain its competitive advantage over other*

C

countries. 只有通过控制成本，美国才能保持对其他国家的竞争优势。❑ *Japan is a highly competitive market system.* 日本实行竞争激烈的市场体制。❑ *Universities are very competitive for the best students.* 大学对优等生的争夺十分激烈。•**com|peti|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He's now back up on the slopes again, skiing competitively in events for the disabled.* 他复出了，在残疾人滑雪比赛中表现不俗。2 ADJ A **competitive** person is eager to be more successful than other people. 好竞争的；好胜的 ❑ *He has always been ambitious and fiercely competitive.* 他总是雄心勃勃，争强好斗。❑ *I'm a very competitive person and I was determined not be beaten.* 我非常要强，下定决心不能输给别人。•**com|peti|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *They worked hard together, competitively and under pressure.* 他们在一起干得很卖力，顶着压力，一心求胜。•**com|peti|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I can't stand the pace, I suppose, and the competitiveness, and the unfriendliness.* 我觉得我无法适应紧张的节奏，还有那种相互竞争和冷漠的关系。3 ADJ Goods or services that are at a **competitive** price or rate are likely to be bought, because they are less expensive than other goods of the same kind.（商品或服务）具有竞争力的 ❑ *Only those homes offered for sale at competitive prices will secure interest from serious purchasers.* 只有那些价格优惠的住房才会引起真想买房的人的兴趣。•**com|peti|tive|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...a number of early Martin and Gibson guitars, which were competitively priced.* 几把标价优惠的早期马丁吉他和吉布森吉他 •**com|peti|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *It is only on the world market that we can prove the competitiveness and quality of our goods.* 只有在世界市场上我们才能证明自身商品的竞争力和质量。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *competitive* with:

N. competitive **sport** 竞技体育 1
competitive **advantage** 竞争优势 1 3
competitive **person** 好胜者 2
ADV. **fiercely** competitive 极其有竞争力（或求胜欲）的，**highly** competitive 非常有竞争力（或求胜欲）的，**more** competitive 更有竞争力（或求胜欲）的 1 2

com|peti|tor ◆◇ /kəm'petɪtəʳ/ (**competitors**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A company's **competitors** are companies who are trying to sell similar goods or services to the same people. 竞争者；对手 ❑ *The bank isn't performing as well as some of its competitors.* 这家银行表现得不如几家竞争对手出色。2 N-COUNT A **competitor** is a person who takes part in a competition or contest. 选手；参赛者 ❑ *Herbert Blocker of Germany, one of the oldest competitors, won the individual silver medal.* 德国的赫伯特·布洛克尔是年纪最大的选手之一，赢得了个人项目的银牌。

com|pi|la|tion /ˌkɒmpɪ'leɪʃ°n/ (**compilations**) 1 N-COUNT A **compilation** is a book, CD, or programme that contains many different items that have been gathered together, usually ones which have already appeared in other places. 汇编物；辑；集子 ❑ [+of] *His latest album release is a compilation of his jazz works over the past decade.* 最近发行的专辑是他过去 10 年来的爵士作品合集。2 → see also **compile**

com|pile /kəm'paɪl/ (**compiles, compiling, compiled**) VERB When you **compile** something such as a report, book, or programme, you produce it by collecting and putting together many pieces of information. 汇编；编制；编纂 ❑ [V n] *The book took 10 years to compile.* 编这本书花了 10 年时间。❑ [V-ed] *A report compiled by the Fed's Philadelphia branch described the economy as weak.* 一份由联邦储备银行的费城分部汇编的报告说经济不景气。

com|pil|er /kəm'paɪləʳ/ (**compilers**) 1 N-COUNT A **compiler** is someone who compiles books, reports, or lists of information. 汇编者；编纂者 2 N-COUNT A **compiler** is a computer program which converts language that people can use into a code that the computer can understand. 编译程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

com|pla|cen|cy /kəm'pleɪs°nsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Complacency** is being complacent about a situation. 自满；沾沾自喜【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *...a worrying level of complacency about the risks of infection from AIDS.* 对艾滋病感染威胁的令人担忧的麻木 ❑ [+on] *She warned that there was no room for complacency on inflation.* 她警告说对待通货膨胀不能有一丝的懈怠。

com|pla|cent /kəm'pleɪs°nt/ ADJ A **complacent** person is very pleased with themselves or feels that they do not need to do anything about a situation, even though the situation may be uncertain or dangerous. 自满的；沾沾自喜的；满不在乎的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *We cannot afford to be complacent about our health.* 对于健康我们决不能掉以轻心。❑ *...the Chancellor's complacent attitude towards the far-right's activities.* 总理对极右分子活动表现出的不以为意

Word Link 词根词缀 *plac = pleasing* 令人高兴：*complacent, placate, placebo*

com|plain ◆◇ /kəm'pleɪn/ (**complains, complaining, complained**) 1 VERB If you **complain about** a situation, you say that you are not satisfied with it. 抱怨；发牢骚 ❑ [V that] *Miners have complained bitterly that the government did not fulfill their promises.* 矿工们愤愤不平地抱怨说政府没有履行诺言。❑ [V +about/of] *The American couple complained about the high cost of visiting Europe.* 这对美国夫妇抱怨到欧洲旅行的花销太高。❑ [V +to] *They are liable to face more mistreatment if they complain to the police.* 如果他们向警方投诉，可能会受到更多虐待。❑ [V] *People should complain when they consider an advert offensive.* 民众如果认为某个广告具有冒犯性就应该投诉。❑ [V with quote] *'I do everything you ask of me,' he complained.* "你要我做的事我都做了。"他抱怨道。2 VERB If you **complain of** pain or illness, you say that you are feeling pain or feeling ill. 诉说有…病痛；主诉 ❑ [V +of] *He complained of a headache.* 他说头痛。

com|plain|ant /kəm'pleɪnənt/ (**complainants**) N-COUNT A **complainant** is a person who starts a court case in a court of law. 原告【LEGAL 法律】

com|plain|er /kəm'pleɪnəʳ/ (**complainers**) N-COUNT A **complainer** is someone who complains a lot about their problems or about things they do not like. 爱发牢骚的人；牢骚满腹的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was a terrible complainer—always moaning about something.* 他特别爱发牢骚，老是抱怨这抱怨那。

com|plaint ◆◇ /kəm'pleɪnt/ (**complaints**) 1 N-VAR A **complaint** is a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation. 投诉；意见；抱怨 ❑ [+about] *There's been a record number of complaints about the standard of service on Britain's railways.* 有关英国铁路服务水平的投诉空前的多。❑ *People have been reluctant to make formal complaints to the police.* 人们不愿向警方作出正式投诉。2 N-COUNT A **complaint** is a reason for complaining. 投诉的原因；不满的原因 ❑ *My main complaint is that we can't go out on the racecourse anymore.* 我投诉的主要问题是我们没法再去外面的赛道了。3 N-COUNT You can refer to an illness as a **complaint**, especially if it is not very serious.（尤指不严重的）疾病 ❑ *Eczema is a common skin complaint which often runs in families.* 湿疹是一种常见的皮肤病，通常具遗传性。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *complaint* with:

PREP. complaint **about** *something* 对…的不满，complaint **against** *someone* 对某人的投诉，complaint **from** *someone* 来自某人的抱怨 1
V. **deal with** complaints 处理投诉，**file a** complaint 提出投诉，**make a formal** complaint 提出正式投诉 1

com|plai|sant /kəm'pleɪz°nt/ ADJ If you are **complaisant**, you are willing to accept what other people are doing without complaining. 顺从的；殷勤的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

com|ple|ment (**complements, complementing, complemented**)

The verb is pronounced /'kɒmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒmplɪmənt/. 动词读作 /'kɒmplɪment/。名词读作 /'kɒmplɪmənt/。

1 VERB If one thing **complements** another, it goes well with the other thing and makes its good qualities more noticeable. 使（优点）突出；衬托出 ❑ [V n] *Nutmeg, parsley and cider all complement the flavour of these beans well.* 肉豆蔻、欧芹和苹果酒都能很好地突出这些豆子的味道。2 VERB If people or things **complement**

each other, they are different or do something different, which makes them a good combination. 补足；补充；与…相辅相成 ❑ [v n] *There will be a written examination to complement the practical test.* 会有笔试作为实践考试的补充。❑ [v n] *We complement one another perfectly.* 我们相互取长补短，堪称完美。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **complement to** something else complements it. 衬托物；补足物 ❑ [+to] *The green wallpaper is the perfect complement to the old pine of the dresser.* 绿色墙纸和旧松木衣橱很搭。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **complement of** things or people that something has is the number of things or people that it normally has, which enable it to function properly. 装备定额；编制名额【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Each ship had a complement of around a dozen officers and 250 men.* 每艘船的编制人数约为军官 12 位，船员 250 名。 5 N-COUNT In grammar, the **complement** of a link verb is an adjective group or noun group which comes after the verb and describes or identifies the subject. For example, in the sentence 'They felt very tired', 'very tired' is the complement. In 'They were students', 'students' is the complement. 补语

Word Link 词根词缀 *ple ≈ filling* 填充：*complement, complete, deplete*

com|ple|men|tary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n, Also v-link ADJ *to* n] **Complementary** things are different from each other but make a good combination. 相互补充的；相辅相成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To improve the quality of life through work, two complementary strategies are necessary.* 想通过工作提高生活质量，需要两个相辅相成的策略。❑ [+to] *He has done experiments complementary to those of Eigen.* 他做了一些实验，作为对艾根实验的补充。•**com|ple|men|ta|rity** /ˌkɒmplɪmen'tærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between] *...the complementarity between public and private authorities.* 公营机构与私营机构的互补性 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Complementary** medicine refers to ways of treating patients which are different from the ones used by most Western doctors, for example acupuncture and homoeopathy. 补充医学的（不同于西医的治疗方法，如针灸、顺势疗法）❑ *...combining orthodox treatment with a wide range of complementary therapies.* 把传统的治疗方法与各种补充疗法结合

com|ple|men|ta|tion /ˌkɒmplɪmen'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] In linguistics, a **complementation** pattern of a verb, noun, or adjective is the patterns that typically follow it. （语言学中的）补语【TECHNICAL 术语】

com|plete ↔ /kəm'pliːt/ (**completes, completing, completed**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **complete** to emphasize that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be. 完全的；十足的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The rebels had taken complete control.* 叛乱分子完全控制了局面。❑ *It shows a complete lack of understanding by management.* 这表明管理层对此完全不了解。❑ *The resignation came as a complete surprise.* 辞职来得十分意外。❑ *He was the complete opposite of Raymond.* 他与雷蒙德完全相反。•**com|plete|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Dozens of flats had been completely destroyed.* 许多公寓已经被完全破坏了。❑ *...something completely different.* 截然不同的事 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **complete** to emphasize that you are referring to the whole of something and not just part of it. 完整的；全部的；整个的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A complete tenement block was burnt to the ground.* 整幢公寓大楼被付之一炬。❑ *The job sheets eventually filled a complete book.* 工作指导卡最终装满了整整一个册子。 3 ADJ If something is **complete**, it contains all the parts that it should contain. 齐全的；完整的 ❑ *The list may not be complete.* 这个单子可能不全。❑ *...a complete dinner service.* 一整套餐具 •**com|plete|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the accuracy and completeness of the information obtained.* 所获信息的精确性和完整性 4 VERB [no cont] To **complete** a set or group means to provide the last item that is needed to make it a full set or group. 使齐全；使完整 ❑ [v n] *...the stickers needed to complete the collection.* 集全一整套所需的贴纸 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **complete** works of a writer are all their books or poems published together in one book or as a set of books. （作品）全部的，完整的 ❑ *...the Complete Works of William Shakespeare.* 《威廉·莎士比亚全集》 6 PHRASE If one thing comes **complete with** another, it has that thing as an extra or additional part. 配有…的；兼有…的 ❑ [+with] *The diary comes complete with a gold-coloured ballpoint pen.* 这个日记本配有一支金色的圆珠笔。 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **complete**, it has been finished. 完成的；结束的 ❑ *The work of restoring the farmhouse is complete.* 修复农舍的工作已经完成。❑ *It'll be two years before the process is complete.* 这个过程需要两年才能完成。 8 VERB If you **complete** something, you finish doing, making, or producing it. 结束；完成 ❑ [v n] *Peter Mayle has just completed his first novel.* 彼得·梅尔刚刚完成他的第一部小说。❑ [get n v-ed] *...the rush to get the stadiums completed on time.* 为了让各个体育场按时完工进行的匆忙赶工 •**com|ple|tion** /kəm'pliːʃ°n/ (**completions**) N-VAR ❑ *The project is nearing completion.* 这个项目即将结束。❑ *House completions for the year should be up from 1,841 to 2,200.* 今年竣工的房屋将会从 1,841 幢增加到 2,200 幢。 9 VERB [no cont] If you **complete** something, you do all of it. 全部完成 ❑ [v n] *She completed her degree in two years.* 她用两年的时间修完了课程，拿到了学位。❑ [v n] *This book took years to complete.* 这本书耗时多年才写完。 10 VERB If you **complete** a form or questionnaire, you write the answers or information asked for in it. 填写（表格或问卷）❑ [v n] *Simply complete the coupon below.* 填写下面的订货单即可。❑ [v-ed] *Use the enclosed envelope to return your completed survey.* 请用随信附上的信封将填好的调查表寄回。

Thesaurus 同类词 *complete* Also look up:

ADJ. total, utter 1
entire, whole; (*ant.*) partial 2
unabridged; (*ant.*) abridged, selected 5

Word Link 词根词缀 *ple ≈ filling* 填充：*complement, complete, deplete*

com|plex ↔ /'kɒmpleks/ (**complexes**)

The adjective is pronounced /kəm'pleks/ in American English. 用作形容词时在美国英语中读作 /kəm'pleks/。

1 ADJ Something that is **complex** has many different parts, and is therefore often difficult to understand. 复杂的；错综的 ❑ *...in-depth coverage of today's complex issues.* 对时下一些复杂问题的深度报道 ❑ *...a complex system of voting.* 错综复杂的选举体制 ❑ *...her complex personality.* 她复杂的性格 ❑ *...complex machines.* 结构复杂的机器 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, a **complex** sentence contains one or more subordinate clauses as well as a main clause. （句子）复合的（Compare 比较 **compound.**） 3 N-COUNT A **complex** is a group of buildings designed for a particular purpose, or one large building divided into several smaller areas. 综合建筑群；综合大楼 ❑ *...plans for constructing a new stadium and leisure complex.* 修建新体育场和休闲中心的计划 ❑ [+of] *...a complex of offices and flats.* 商住综合楼 4 N-COUNT If someone has a **complex** about something, they have a mental or emotional problem relating to it, often because of an unpleasant experience in the past. （通常指由于过去不愉快的经历而形成的）情结 ❑ [+about] *I have never had a complex about my height.* 我从来没有担心过自己的身高。❑ *...a deranged attacker, driven by a persecution complex.* 患有受迫害妄想症、精神失常的袭击者 5 → see also **guilt complex, inferiority complex**

Thesaurus 同类词 *complex* Also look up:

ADJ. complicated, intricate, involved; (*ant.*) obvious, plain, simple 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *complex* with:

N. complex **issues** 复杂的议题，complex **personality** 复杂的性格，complex **problem/situation** 复杂的问题 / 局面，complex **process** 复杂的过程，complex **system** 复杂的制度 1

com|plex|ion /kəm'plekʃ°n/ (**complexions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] When you refer to someone's **complexion**, you are referring to the natural colour or condition of the skin on their face. 肤色；面色 ❑ *She had short brown hair and a pale complexion.* 她留着褐色短发，皮肤白皙。 2 N-COUNT The **complexion** of something is

its general nature or character. 性质；特性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *But surely this puts a different complexion on things.* 但是这肯定让局势有了变化。

→ see **make-up**

com|plex|ities /kəm'pleksɪtiz/ N-PLURAL The **complexities** of something are the many complicated factors involved in it. 错综复杂的事物 ❑ *The issue is surrounded by legal complexities.* 这个问题被错综复杂的法律体系所困扰。

com|plex|ity /kəm'pleksɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Complexity** is the state of having many different parts connected or related to each other in a complicated way. 复杂性；错综复杂 ❑ *...a diplomatic tangle of great complexity.* 非常复杂的外事纠纷 ❑ *[+of] ...the increasing complexity of modern weapon systems.* 现代武器系统的日益复杂

com|pli|ance /kəm'plaɪəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Compliance with** something, for example a law, treaty, or agreement means doing what you are required or expected to do. 遵守；服从；听从【FORMAL 正式】❑ *[+with] The company says it is in full compliance with U.S. labor laws.* 这家公司说自己严格遵守美国的各项劳工法。

com|pli|ant /kəm'plaɪənt/ ADJ If you say that someone is **compliant**, you mean they willingly do what they are asked to do. 服从的；顺从的；俯首帖耳的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a docile and compliant workforce.* 温顺服从的员工们

com|pli|cate /'kɒmplɪkeɪt/ (**complicates, complicating, complicated**) VERB To **complicate** something means to make it more difficult to understand or deal with. 使难以理解；使复杂化 ❑ [V n] *The day's events, he said, would only complicate the task of the peacekeeping forces.* 他说白天发生的事件只会使维和部队的任务更为复杂。❑ [V n] *To complicate matters further, everybody's vitamin requirements vary.* 更麻烦的是，每个人对维生素的需求量是不同的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ate = causing to be* 造成：*complicate, humiliate, motivate*

com|pli|cat|ed ◆◇ /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ If you say that something is **complicated**, you mean it has so many parts or aspects that it is difficult to understand or deal with. 复杂的；难懂的；难处理的 ❑ *The situation in Lebanon is very complicated.* 黎巴嫩的情况十分复杂。❑ *...a very complicated voting system.* 非常复杂的选举体制

com|pli|ca|tion /ˌkɒmplɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**complications**) ❶ N-COUNT A **complication** is a problem or difficulty that makes a situation harder to deal with. 使复杂化的难题（或困难）❑ *[+to] The age difference was a complication to the relationship.* 年龄差异使得双方交往更加困难。❑ *An added complication is the growing concern for the environment.* 还有个问题就是对环境的日益关注。❷ N-COUNT A **complication** is a medical problem that occurs as a result of another illness or disease. 并发症 ❑ *[+of] Blindness is a common complication of diabetes.* 失明是糖尿病常见的并发症。❑ *[+from] He died of complications from a heart attack.* 他死于心脏病发作引起的并发症。

com|plic|it /kəm'plɪsɪt/ ADJ If someone is **complicit in** a crime or unfair activity, they are involved in it.（犯罪等）同谋的，串通一气的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *[+in] He did not witness her execution, yet he and the others are complicit in her death.* 他没有亲眼目睹她被处决，但他和其他人对她的死都难脱干系。

com|plic|ity /kəm'plɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Complicity** is involvement with other people in an illegal activity or plan. 同谋；串通【FORMAL 正式】❑ *[+in] Recently a number of policemen were sentenced to death for their complicity in the murder.* 最近，几名警察因串谋杀人被判处死刑。❑ *[+with] He is accused of complicity with the leader of the coup, former Colonel Gregorio Honasan.* 他被控与政变首领——前上校格雷戈里奥·霍纳桑——串通一气。

com|pli|ment (**compliments, complimenting, complimented**)

The verb is pronounced /'kɒmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒmplɪmənt/. 动词读作 /'kɒmplɪment/。名词读作 /'kɒmplɪmənt/。

❶ N-COUNT A **compliment** is a polite remark that you say to someone to show that you like their appearance, appreciate their qualities, or approve of what they have done. 赞美；恭维（话）❑ *You can do no harm by paying a woman compliments.* 对女人说些恭维话没有坏处。❑ *'Well done, Cassandra,' Crook said. She blushed, but accepted the compliment with good grace.* "干得好，卡桑德拉。"克鲁克说。她脸一下子红了，但还是很有风度地接受了恭维。❷ VERB If you **compliment** someone, you pay them a compliment. 赞美；恭维 ❑ [V n +on] *They complimented me on the way I looked each time they saw me.* 每次见到我，他们都称赞我的外貌。[Also V n] ❸ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] You can refer to your **compliments** when you want to express thanks, good wishes, or respect to someone in a formal way. 致谢；祝贺；致意【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *[+to] My compliments to the chef.* 请向厨师代为致意！❹ PHRASE If you say that someone **returns the compliment**, you mean that they do the same thing to someone else as that person has done to them. 回报；回敬 ❑ *The actors have entertained us so splendidly during this weekend, I think it's time we returned the compliment.* 这周末演员们给我们带来了精彩的演出，我觉得我们该回请他们了。❺ PHRASE If you say that you are giving someone something **with** your **compliments**, you are saying in a polite and fairly formal way that you are giving it to them, especially as a gift or a favour.（尤指赠送礼物或给予帮助时）…敬赠，请接受…的敬意【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Please give this to your boss with my compliments.* 请把这个给你的老板，算是我的一点心意。

Usage 用法 compliment

Compliment and *complement* are easily confused. *Compliment* means to say something nice to or about someone. *Jack complimented Rita on her pronunciation. Complement* means to go well together or to make something good seem even better. *The wine complemented the meal.*

compliment 和 complement 容易混淆。compliment 意为"恭维；赞美"：Jack complimented Rita on her pronunciation. 杰克称赞丽塔发音好。complement 意为"相配；衬托"：The wine complemented the meal. 葡萄酒配上这顿饭可谓相得益彰。

com|pli|men|tary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentəri/ ❶ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If you are **complimentary** about something, you express admiration for it. 赞美的；赞扬的 ❑ *The staff have been very complimentary, and so have the customers.* 员工们对此大加赞扬，顾客们也一样。❑ *We often get complimentary remarks regarding the cleanliness of our patio.* 我们经常听人称赞我们的露台非常干净。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **complimentary** seat, ticket, or book is given to you free.（座位、票或书）免费赠送的 ❑ *He had complimentary tickets to take his wife to see the movie.* 他有几张赠票，可以带妻子去看电影。

com|ply /kəm'plaɪ/ (**complies, complying, complied**) VERB If someone or something **complies with** an order or set of rules, they are in accordance with what is required or expected. 服从；遵守 ❑ [V *+with*] *The commander said that the army would comply with the ceasefire.* 指挥官说军队会遵守停火协议。❑ [V] *There are calls for his resignation, but there is no sign yet that he will comply.* 有人要求他辞职，不过还没有迹象表明他会屈从。[Also V to n]

com|po|nent ◆◇ /kəm'pəʊnənt/ (**components**) ❶ N-COUNT The **components** of something are the parts that it is made of. 组成部分；成分 ❑ *[+of] Enriched uranium is a key component of a nuclear weapon.* 浓缩铀是核武器的关键组成部分。❑ *The management plan has four main components.* 管理计划有 4 个主要部分。❑ *They were automotive component suppliers to motor manufacturers.* 他们为汽车制造商供应汽车零件。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **component** parts of something are the parts that make it up. 组成的；构成的 ❑ *Gorbachev failed to keep the component parts of the Soviet Union together.* 戈尔巴乔夫没能把苏联各成员国团结在一起。❑ *Polish workers will now be making component parts for Boeing 757s.* 现在波音 757 飞机的组成部件将由波兰工人制造。

→ see **mass production**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *component* with:

ADJ. **key** component 关键部件，**main** component 主要部分，**separate** component 独立部件 ❶

N. component **parts** 组成部分 ❷

com|port /kəm'pɔːt/ (**comports, comporting, comported**) VERB If you **comport yourself** in a particular way, you behave in that way. 举止：表现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *He comports himself with modesty.* 他表现得很谦虚。

com|pose /kəm'pəʊz/ (**composes, composing, composed**) ■ VERB The things that something **is composed of** are its parts or members. The separate things that **compose** something are the parts or members that form it. 组成；构成 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+of*] *The force would be composed of troops from NATO countries.* 这支军队将由来自北约国家的部队组成。❑ [v n] *Protein molecules compose all the complex working parts of living cells.* 活细胞中所有复杂的运行成分都由蛋白质分子构成。❑ [v-ed] *They agreed to form a council composed of leaders of the rival factions.* 他们同意成立一个由敌对派系的领袖组成的委员会。■ VERB When someone **composes** a piece of music, they write it. 谱写（乐曲）；作（曲）❑ [v n] *Vivaldi composed a large number of very fine concertos.* 维瓦尔第创作了很多非常优美的协奏曲。❑ [v] *Cale also uses electronic keyboards to compose.* 凯尔也用电子键盘谱曲。■ VERB If you **compose** something such as a letter, poem, or speech, you write it, often using a lot of concentration or skill. 创作，写（信、诗或演讲稿）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He started at once to compose a reply to Anna.* 他马上开始给安娜写回信。❑ [v-ed] *The document composed in Philadelphia transformed the confederation of sovereign states into a national government.* 在费城草拟的文件将各独立州组成的州邦联转变为中央政府。■ VERB If you **compose yourself** or if you **compose** your features, you succeed in becoming calm after you have been angry, excited, or upset. 使（自己）平静（或镇定）；使（表情）镇静下来 ❑ [v pron-refl] *She quickly composed herself as the car started off.* 车一上路，她就很快让自己平静了下来。❑ [v n] *Then he composed his features, took Godwin's hand awkwardly and began to usher him from the office.* 然后他定了定神，尴尬地牵着戈德温的手，开始引领他离开办公室。

→ see **music**

com|posed /kəm'pəʊzd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **composed**, they are calm and able to control their feelings. 平静的；镇定的；沉着的 ❑ *Laura was very calm and composed.* 劳拉十分冷静沉着。

com|pos|er /kəm'pəʊzə'/ (**composers**) N-COUNT A **composer** is a person who writes music, especially classical music. （尤指古典音乐）作曲家

→ see **music**

com|po|site /'kɒmpəzɪt, AM 美 kəm'pɑːzɪt/ (**composites**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **composite** object or item is made up of several different things, parts, or substances. 拼成的；混合成的；复合的 ❑ *Galton devised a method of creating composite pictures in which the features of different faces were superimposed over one another.* 高尔顿发明了一种把不同人的五官相互叠加在一起的制作合成照片的方法。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Composite** is also a noun. ❑ [*+of*] *Spain is a composite of diverse traditions and people.* 西班牙是一个汇集了多种传统和民族的国家。

com|po|si|tion /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃ°n/ (**compositions**) ■ N-UNCOUNT When you talk about the **composition** of something, you are referring to the way in which its various parts are put together and arranged. 组成；构成；组合方式 ❑ [*+of*] *Television has transformed the size and social composition of the audience at great sporting occasions.* 电视改变了盛大体育赛事观众的规模和社会阶层结构。❑ *Forests vary greatly in composition from one part of the country to another.* 一个国家不同区域的森林在组成结构上存在很大的差异。■ N-COUNT The **compositions** of a composer, painter, or other artist are the works of art that they have produced. （作曲家、画家等的）作品 ❑ *Mozart's compositions are undoubtedly amongst the world's greatest.* 莫扎特的作品无疑位居世界上最伟大的作品之列。■ N-COUNT A **composition** is a piece of written work that children write at school. （学生的）作文 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Composition** is the technique or skill involved in creating a work of art. 艺术创作技巧 ❑ *He taught the piano, organ and composition.* 他教授钢琴、管风琴和作曲。

→ see **orchestra**

com|po|si|tion|al /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃən°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Compositional** refers to the way composers and artists use their skills or techniques in their work. 作曲的；创作的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *... Mozart's compositional style.* 莫扎特的作曲风格

com|posi|tor /kəm'pɒzɪtə'/ (**compositors**) N-COUNT A **compositor** is a person who arranges the text and pictures of a book, magazine, or newspaper before it is printed. 排字（或排版）工人

com|post /'kɒmpɒst, AM 美 -pəʊst/ (**composts, composting, composted**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Compost** is a mixture of decayed plants and vegetable waste which is added to the soil to help plants grow. 堆肥；混合肥料 ❑ *... a small compost heap.* 一小堆堆肥 ■ N-VAR **Compost** is specially treated soil that you buy and use to grow seeds and plants in pots. 盆栽土；营养土 ■ VERB To **compost** things such as unwanted bits of plants means to make them into compost. 把…制成堆肥 ❑ [v n] *Cut down and compost spent cucumbers, tomatoes and other crops.* 将已收获过的黄瓜、西红柿和其他作物的秧蔓割下，制成堆肥。

→ see **dump**

com|po|sure /kəm'pəʊʒə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Composure** is the appearance or feeling of calm and the ability to control your feelings. 冷静；镇定；沉着【FORMAL 正式】❑ *For once Dimbleby lost his composure. It was all he could do to stop tears of mirth falling down his cheeks.* 这一次丁布尔比没能控制住自己的感情。他唯一能做的也就是不让欢乐的泪水流下脸庞。

com|pote /'kɒmpəʊt/ (**compotes**) N-VAR **Compote** is fruit stewed with sugar or in syrup. 糖渍水果

com|pound (**compounds, compounding, compounded**)

The noun is pronounced /'kɒmpaʊnd/. The verb is pronounced /kəm'paʊnd/. 名词读作 /'kɒmpaʊnd/。动词读作 /kəm'paʊnd/。

■ N-COUNT A **compound** is an enclosed area of land that is used for a particular purpose. （作特殊用途的）大院，有围墙的场地 ❑ *Police fired on them as they fled into the embassy compound.* 当他们逃进使馆大院时，警察向他们开了枪。❑ *... a military compound.* 军营 ■ N-COUNT In chemistry, a **compound** is a substance that consists of two or more elements. （化学中的）化合物 ❑ *Organic compounds contain carbon in their molecules.* 有机化合物的分子中含碳。■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is a **compound of** different things, it consists of those things. 混合物；组合物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *Honey is basically a compound of water, two types of sugar, vitamins and enzymes.* 蜂蜜基本上是水、两种糖、几种维生素和酶的混合物。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Compound** is used to indicate that something consists of two or more parts or things. 复合的；组合的；混合的 ❑ *... a tall shrub with shiny compound leaves.* 长有油光闪亮的复叶的高株灌木 ❑ *... the compound microscope.* 复式显微镜 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, a **compound** noun, adjective, or verb is one that is made up of two or more words, for example 'fire engine', 'bottle-green', and 'force-feed'. （单词）复合的 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, a **compound** sentence is one that is made up of two or more main clauses. （句子）复合的（Compare 比较 **complex.**）■ VERB To **compound** a problem, difficulty, or mistake means to make it worse by adding to it. 使恶化；使复杂化；加重【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Additional bloodshed and loss of life will only compound the tragedy.* 额外的流血和牺牲只会加重这场悲剧。❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *The problem is compounded by the medical system here.* 这儿的医疗体制使问题进一步恶化。

→ see **element, rock**

com|pound|ed /kɒm'paʊndɪd/ ADJ If something is **compounded of** different things, it is a mixture of those things. 由…合成的；由…组成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *... an emotion oddly compounded of pleasure and bitterness.* 悲喜交加的奇怪情感

ˈcom|pound ˌfrac|ture (**compound fractures**) N-COUNT A **compound fracture** is a fracture in which the broken bone sticks through the skin. 哆开骨折；有创骨折

ˌcom|pound ˈin|ter|est N-UNCOUNT **Compound interest** is interest that is calculated both on an original sum of money and on interest which has previously been added to the sum. 复利（Compare 比较 **simple interest.**）【BUSINESS 商】

com|pre|hend /ˌkɒmprɪˈhend/ (**comprehends, comprehending, comprehended**) VERB If you cannot **comprehend** something, you cannot understand it. 理解；领悟【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I just cannot comprehend your attitude.* 我就是无法理解你的态度。❑ [v] *Whenever she failed to comprehend she invariably laughed.* 每当她听不懂的时候，她总是会笑。

C

Word Link 词根词缀 *prehend ≈ seizing* 抓住：*apprehend, comprehend, reprehensible*

com|pre|hen|sible /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **comprehensible** can be understood. 能懂的；可以理解的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He spoke abruptly, in barely comprehensible Arabic.* 他突然开口了，说的却是几乎听不懂的阿拉伯语。

com|pre|hen|sion /ˌkɒmprɪˈhenʃᵊn/ (**comprehensions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Comprehension** is the ability to understand something. 理解力；领悟力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This was utterly beyond her comprehension.* 这让她完全无法理解。2 N-UNCOUNT **Comprehension** is full knowledge and understanding of the meaning of something. 充分了解；完全明白【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They turned to one another with the same expression of dawning comprehension, surprise, and relief.* 他们相互看了看，脸上都是同一种表情，恍然大悟、惊讶，而又如释重负。3 N-VAR When pupils do **comprehension**, they do an exercise to find out how well they understand a piece of spoken or written language. （听力或阅读）理解测试

com|pre|hen|sive ◆◇ /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪv/ (**comprehensives**) 1 ADJ Something that is **comprehensive** includes everything that is needed or relevant. 综合性的；全面的 ❑ *The Rough Guide to Nepal is a comprehensive guide to the region.* 《尼泊尔概况》是一本全面介绍该地区的旅游指南。2 N-COUNT In Britain, a **comprehensive** is a state school in which children of all abilities are taught together. （英国的公立性）综合中学 ❑ *...Birmingham's inner-city comprehensives.* 伯明翰旧城区的综合中学 ❑ *She taught French at Cheam Comprehensive in South London.* 她在伦敦南部的奇姆综合中学教法语。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Comprehensive** is also an adjective. ❑ *He left comprehensive school at the age of 16.* 他 16 岁就从综合中学毕业了。

com|pre|hen|sive|ly /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪvli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] Something that is done **comprehensively** is done thoroughly. 全面地；彻底地 ❑ *England were comprehensively beaten by South Africa.* 英格兰队被南非队彻底打败。

com|press (**compresses, compressing, compressed**)

The verb is pronounced /kəmˈpres/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmpres/. 动词读作 /kəmˈpres/。名词读作 /ˈkɒmpres/。

1 VERB When you **compress** something or when it **compresses**, it is pressed or squeezed so that it takes up less space. （使）压紧；（使）压缩 ❑ [v n] *Poor posture, sitting or walking slouched over, compresses the body's organs.* 坐着或者走路的时候低头垂肩，这种不正确的姿势会压迫体内的器官。❑ [v] *Air will compress but the brake fluid won't.* 空气会压缩，但是刹车油不会。•**com|pres|sion** /kəmˈpreʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The compression of the wood is easily achieved.* 木头很容易压紧。2 VERB If you **compress** something such as a piece of writing or a description, you make it shorter. 使简练；缩短 ❑[v-ed] *All those three books are compacted and compressed into one book.* 那三本书的内容全都压缩进一本书了。3 VERB [usu passive] If an event **is compressed into** a short space of time, it is given less time to happen than normal or previously. 压缩，缩短（时间）❑ [be v-ed +into] *The four debates will be compressed into an unprecedentedly short eight-day period.* 这 4 场辩论将被压缩到短短 8 天的时间，这是前所未有的。❑ [be v-ed] *Some courses such as engineering had to be compressed.* 有些课程，比如工程学，必须减少课时。4 N-COUNT A **compress** is a pad of wet or dry cloth pressed on part of a patient's body to reduce fever. （用以退烧的）敷布，压布 ❑ *Sore throats may be relieved by cold compresses.* 喉咙痛用冷敷布敷一下可能会好一些。

com|pressed /kəmˈprest/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Compressed** air or gas is squeezed into a small space or container and is therefore at a higher pressure than normal. It is used especially as a source of power for machines. （空气或气体）压缩的

com|pres|sor /kəmˈpresəʳ/ (**compressors**) N-COUNT A **compressor** is a machine or part of a machine that squeezes gas or air and makes it take up less space. 压气机；压缩机

com|prise /kəmˈpraɪz/ (**comprises, comprising, comprised**) 1 VERB If you say that something **comprises** or **is comprised of** a number of things or people, you mean it has them as its parts or members. 包括；由…组成【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The special cabinet committee comprises Mr Brown, Mr Mandelson, and Mr Straw.* 特别内阁委员会包括布朗先生、曼德尔森先生和斯特劳先生。❑ [be v-ed +of] *The task force is comprised of congressional leaders, cabinet heads and administration officials.* 工作小组由国会领导人、内阁首脑和行政官员组成。❑ [v-ed] *A crowd comprised of the wives and children of scientists staged a demonstration.* 由科学家的妻儿组成的队伍举行了示威游行。2 VERB The things or people that **comprise** something are the parts or members that form it. 构成；组成【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Women comprise 44% of hospital medical staff.* 女性占医院医护人员的 44%。

com|pro|mise ◆◇ /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/ (**compromises, compromising, compromised**) 1 N-VAR A **compromise** is a situation in which people accept something slightly different from what they really want, because of circumstances or because they are considering the wishes of other people. 折中；妥协；让步 ❑ [+between] *Encourage your child to reach a compromise between what he wants and what you want.* 鼓励孩子在他的愿望和你的愿望之间找到一个折中点。❑ *The government's policy of compromise is not universally popular.* 并非人人都欢迎政府的妥协政策。2 VERB If you **compromise with** someone, you reach an agreement with them in which you both give up something that you originally wanted. You can also say that two people or groups **compromise**. 妥协；作出让步 ❑ [v +over] *The government has compromised with its critics over monetary policies.* 政府与批评者就货币政策达成了妥协。❑ [v +on] *'Nine,' said I. 'Nine thirty,' tried he. We compromised on 9.15.* "9 点。"我说。"9 点半。"他试着说。于是我们各让一步，定在了 9 点一刻。❑ [v +on] *Israel had originally wanted $1 billion in aid, but compromised on the $650 million.* 以色列原本想要获得 10 亿美元的援助，但后来作出让步，同意接受 6.5 亿美元的援助。[Also pl-n v, v (non-recip)] 3 VERB If someone **compromises** themselves or **compromises** their beliefs, they do something which damages their reputation for honesty, loyalty, or high moral principles. 使（自己）声誉受损；违背（信念）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v pron-refl] *...members of the government who have compromised themselves by co-operating with the emergency committee.* 因与紧急状态委员会合作而受到连累的政府成员 ❑ [v n] *He would rather shoot himself than compromise his principles.* 他宁愿一枪打死自己也不愿违背自己的原则。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *compromise* with:

PREP. compromise **between** *someone* **and** *someone* **else** 某人与某人之间的妥协 1
compromise **with** *someone* 与某人各让一步 2
V. **reach a** compromise 达成和解 1
***to be* willing to** compromise 愿意让步 2

com|pro|mis|ing /ˈkɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe information or a situation as **compromising**, you mean that it reveals an embarrassing or guilty secret about someone. 使人难堪的；有失体面的 ❑ *How had this compromising picture come into the possession of the press?* 这张令人难堪的照片是怎么落到媒体手中的？

comp|troll|er /kənˈtrəʊləʳ/ (**comptrollers**) N-COUNT A **comptroller** is someone who is in charge of the accounts of a business or a government department; used mainly in official titles. 审计员，审计官（主要用于官员的头衔中）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *...Robert Clarke, U.S. Comptroller of the Currency.* 美国货币审计官罗伯特·克拉克

com|pul|sion /kəmˈpʌlʃᵊn/ (**compulsions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **compulsion** is a strong desire to do something, which you find difficult to control. 强烈欲望；（难以克制的）冲动 ❑ *He felt a sudden compulsion to drop the bucket and run.* 他突然有一种想扔掉水桶撒腿就跑的冲动。2 N-UNCOUNT If someone uses **compulsion**

Word Web 话题词汇 computer 计算机

Computers have revolutionized the way we live. Particularly exciting are the advances in the field of medicine. Computer **chips** allow deaf people to hear. Doctors recently placed an implant in the brain of a paralysed man who could not speak. Soon he learned to move a **cursor** on a computer **screen** just by thinking. By pointing to letters and icons, he was able to express his ideas. Voice recognition **software** allows handicapped people to use a computer without a **keyboard**. Scientists are now experimenting with **devices** that will permit blind people to see.

计算机让我们的生活方式发生了革命性的变化，其中对医学领域带来的进步尤其振奋人心。计算机芯片让失聪者获得了听力。医生最近在一名丧失了言语功能的瘫痪男子脑部进行了植入。很快，他学会了仅凭思维去移动计算机屏幕上的光标。通过用光标指向字母和图标，他能够表达自己的观点了。语音识别软件使得残疾人可以使用不带键盘的计算机。科学家正在做实验，试图制造出赋予盲人视力的设备。

C

in order to get you to do something, they force you to do it, for example by threatening to punish you if you do not do it. 强迫；强制 ❑ *Many universities argued that students learned more when they were in classes out of choice rather than compulsion.* 很多大学认为如果学生上课是出于自愿而不是被迫，那么他们学到的东西会更多。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***puls ≈ driving*** 驱使，***pushing*** 推：***compulsion, expulsion, impulse***

com|pul|sive /kəm'pʌlsɪv/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **compulsive** to describe people or their behaviour when they cannot stop doing something wrong, harmful, or unnecessary. 难以抑制的；不能自拔的 ❑ *...a compulsive liar.* 说谎成性的人 ❑ *He was a compulsive gambler and often heavily in debt.* 他嗜赌成癖，常常债台高筑。•**com|pul|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *John is compulsively neat and clean, he's terrified of germs.* 约翰有洁癖，非常害怕细菌。2 ADJ If a book or television programme is **compulsive**, it is so interesting that you do not want to stop reading or watching it. （书或电视节目）吸引人的，有趣的，引人入胜的 ❑ *The BBC series Hot Chefs is compulsive viewing.* 英国广播公司的系列节目《当红厨师》是个让人一看就上瘾的节目。•**com|pul|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a series of compulsively readable novels.* 一系列读起来让人欲罢不能的小说

com|pul|so|ry /kəm'pʌlsəri/ ADJ If something is **compulsory**, you must do it or accept it, because it is the law or because someone in a position of authority says you must. 强制性的；强迫的；义务的 ❑ *In East Germany learning Russian was compulsory.* 在东德，俄语是必修课。❑ *Many young men are trying to get away from compulsory military conscription.* 很多年轻人试图逃避强制征兵的政策。•**com|pul|so|ri|ly** /kəm'pʌlsərɪli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Five of the company's senior managers have been made compulsorily redundant.* 公司的高级经理中有 5 位已经被强制性地裁掉。

com|punc|tion /kəm'pʌŋkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone **has no compunction about** doing something, you mean that they do it without feeling ashamed or guilty. 内疚；愧疚【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has no compunction about relating how he killed his father.* 他在讲述自己杀害父亲的过程时，没有感到丝毫的内疚。

com|pu|ta|tion /ˌkɒmpjʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**computations**) N-VAR **Computation** is mathematical calculation. 计算 ❑ *The discrepancies resulted from different methods of computation.* 这些差异是由不同的计算方法造成的。❑ *He took a few notes and made computations.* 他记了一点笔记，然后做了运算。

com|pu|ta|tion|al /ˌkɒmpjʊ'teɪʃən°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Computational** means using computers. 计算机的 ❑ *...the limits of the computational methods available 50 years ago.* 50 年前使用的计算方法的局限

com|pute /kəm'pjuːt/ (**computes, computing, computed**) VERB To **compute** a quantity or number means to calculate it. 计算 ❑ [v n] *I tried to compute the cash value of the ponies and horse boxes.* 我试着算了算马驹和运马拖车的现金价值。

com|put|er ↔ /kəm'pjuːtə'/ (**computers**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by/on* N] A **computer** is an electronic machine that can store and deal with large amounts of information. 计算机；电脑 ❑ *The data are then fed into a computer.* 数据随后被输入电脑。❑ *The car was designed by computer.* 这款车是由电脑设计的。2 → see also **personal computer**

→ see Word Web: **computer**

com|put|er|ate /kəm'pjuːtərət/ ADJ If someone is **computerate**, they have enough skill and knowledge to be able to use a computer. 懂电脑的；会使用电脑的

com|put|er game (**computer games**) N-COUNT A **computer game** is a game that you play on a computer or on a small portable piece of electronic equipment. 计算机游戏；电子游戏

com|put|er|ize /kəm'pjuːtəraɪz/ (**computerizes, computerizing, computerized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **computerise**

VERB To **computerize** a system, process, or type of work means to arrange for a lot of the work to be done by computer. 用计算机控制（系统、进程或作业）；使计算机化 ❑ [v n] *I'm trying to make a spreadsheet up to computerize everything that's done by hand at the moment.* 我正试着编一个电子制表软件，以把目前所有靠人力完成的工作交由计算机完成。❑ [v] *Many hospitals say they simply can't afford to computerize.* 很多医院说他们根本没资金实现计算机化。•**com|put|er|i|za|tion** /kəmˌpjuːtəraɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the benefits of computerization.* 计算机化的种种好处

com|put|er|ized /kəm'pjuːtəraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **computerised**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **computerized** system, process, or business is one in which the work is done by computer. （系统、进程或业务）计算机化的，电脑化的 ❑ *The National Cancer Institute now has a computerized system that can quickly provide information.* 国家癌症研究所现在拥有一套能迅速提供信息的电脑化系统。❑ *...the most highly-computerized businesses.* 计算机化程度最高的几家公司 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Computerized** information is stored on a computer. （信息）存入计算机的，电脑储存的 ❑ *Computerized data bases are proliferating fast.* 计算机数据库正在迅速激增。❑ *The public registry in Panama City keeps computerized records of all companies.* 巴拿马城的公共注册处把所有公司的登记信息都存入了电脑。

com|puter-|literate ADJ If someone is **computer-literate**, they have enough skill and knowledge to be able to use a computer. 懂电脑的；会使用电脑的 ❑ *We look for applicants who are numerate, computer-literate and energetic self-starters.* 我们对求职者的要求是具备运算能力，熟练使用电脑，精力充沛而且工作积极主动。

com|put|ing /kəm'pjuːtɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Computing** is the activity of using a computer and writing programs for it. 计算机操作；计算机应用 ❑ *Courses range from cookery to computing.* 课程多种多样，从烹调到计算机操作应有尽有。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Computing** means relating to computers and their use. 计算机的；计算机应用的 ❑ *Many graduates are employed in the electronics and computing industries.* 很多毕业生就职于电子和计算机行业。

com|rade /'kɒmreɪd, AM 美 -ræd/ (**comrades**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **comrades** are your friends, especially friends that you share a difficult or dangerous situation with. （尤指共患难的）朋友【LITERARY 文】❑ *Unlike so many of his comrades he survived the war.* 和许多战友不同，他在战争中幸存下来。

ˌcomrade-in-'arms (**comrades-in-arms**) also **comrade in arms** N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **comrade-in-arms** is someone who has worked for the same cause or purpose as you and has shared the same difficulties and dangers. 共患难的同志；战友 ❑ *...Deng Xiaoping, Mao's long-time comrade-in-arms.* 邓小平，毛泽东长久以来的战友

com|rade|ly /'kɒmreɪdli, AM 美 -ræd-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do

something in a **comradely** way, you are being pleasant and friendly to other people. 同志般的；亲切的；友好的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They worked in comradely silence.* 他们工作的时候默默无语，但却很有默契。

C

com|rade|ship /'kɒmreɪdʃɪp, AM 美 -ræd-/ N-UNCOUNT **Comradeship** is friendship between a number of people who are doing the same work or who share the same difficulties or dangers. 同志情谊 ❑ [+of] *...the comradeship of his fellow soldiers.* 他的战友们之间的同志情谊

con /kɒn/ (**cons, conning, conned**) 1 VERB If someone **cons** you, they persuade you to do something or believe something by telling you things that are not true. 哄骗；骗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +of/out of] *He claimed that the businessman had conned him of £10,000.* 他声称那个商人骗了他 1 万英镑。❑ [v n +into] *White conned his way into a job as a warehouseman with Dutch airline, KLM.* 怀特骗到了一份工作，在荷兰皇家航空公司做仓库管理员。❑ [be v-ed] *The British motorist has been conned by the government.* 这位英国汽车司机被政府骗了。[Also v n] 2 N-COUNT A **con** is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true. 骗局；诡计【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Slimming snacks that offer miraculous weight loss are a con.* 有神奇减肥效果的瘦身点心是一个骗局。3 N-COUNT A **con** is the same as a **convict**. 同 convict【INFORMAL 非正式】4 → see also **mod cons** 5 **pros and cons** → see **pro**

Con 1 N-TITLE **Con** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**constable**, when it is part of a policeman's title.（用于警察头衔中）【BRIT 英】❑ *...Det Con Terence Woodwiss.* 警探特伦斯·伍德威斯 2 **Con** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**conservative.**【BRIT 英】❑ *...Philip Goodhart MP for Beckenham (Con).* 贝肯纳姆镇下议院议员菲利普·古德哈特（保守党）

'con art|ist (**con artists**) N-COUNT A **con artist** is someone who tricks other people into giving them their money or property. 骗子；行骗者

conc. **Conc.** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**concessionary.**【BRIT 英】❑ *The guided tours cost £4 (conc. £3.50).* 有导游带领的游览要 4 英镑（优惠价 3.5 英镑）。

con|cat|ena|tion /kɒn,kætə'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT A **concatenation of** things or events is their occurrence one after another, because they are linked. 一连串相关联的事情；接二连三的相关事件【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the Internet, the world's biggest concatenation of computing power.* 因特网，世界上最强大的计算机连接

con|cave /'kɒnkeɪv, kɒn'keɪv/ ADJ A surface that is **concave** curves inwards in the middle. 凹的；凹面的 ❑ *...a concave stomach.* 凹陷的腹部

→ see **telescope**

con|ceal /kən'si:l/ (**conceals, concealing, concealed**) 1 VERB If you **conceal** something, you cover it or hide it carefully. 掩盖；隐藏 ❑ [v n] *Frances decided to conceal the machine behind a hinged panel.* 弗朗西斯决定把机器藏在带铰链的嵌板的后面。❑ [v-ed] *Five people were arrested for carrying concealed weapons.* 5 人因身上藏有武器被捕。2 VERB If you **conceal** a piece of information or a feeling, you do not let other people know about it. 隐瞒（信息）；掩饰（感情）❑ [v n] *Robert could not conceal his relief.* 罗伯特无法掩饰自己如释重负的心情。❑ [v n +from] *She knew at once that he was concealing something from her.* 她马上知道了他有事瞒着她。3 VERB If something **conceals** something else, it covers it and prevents it from being seen. 掩盖；遮住 ❑ [v n] *...a pair of carved Indian doors which conceal a built-in cupboard.* 嵌入式壁橱上的一对印度雕花门

con|ceal|ment /kən'si:lmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Concealment** is the state of being hidden or the act of hiding something. 掩盖；隐藏 ❑ [+of] *...the concealment of weapons.* 藏匿武器 2 N-UNCOUNT The **concealment of** information or a feeling involves keeping it secret. 隐瞒；掩饰 ❑ [+of] *His concealment of his true motives was masterly.* 他隐瞒自己真实动机的手段十分高明。❑ [+of] *I think there was deliberate concealment of relevant documents.* 我认为有人故意隐瞒相关文件。

con|cede ♦∞ /kən'si:d/ (**concedes, conceding, conceded**) 1 VERB If you **concede** something, you admit, often unwillingly, that it is true or correct.（勉强）承认，承认…属实 ❑ [v that] *Bess finally conceded that Nancy was right.* 贝丝最终承认了南希是对的。❑ [v with quote] *'Well,' he conceded, 'I do sometimes mumble a bit.'* "嗯，"他承认道，"我有时候说话的确有点吐字不清。" ❑ [v n] *Mr. Chapman conceded the need for Nomura's U.S. unit to improve its trading skills.* 查普曼先生承认野村证券美国分公司需要提高股票交易技巧。[Also v n n] 2 VERB If you **concede** something **to** someone, you allow them to have it as a right or privilege. 赋予，授予（权利、特权）❑ [v n] *The government conceded the right to establish independent trade unions.* 政府授予人们成立独立工会的权利。❑ [v n +to] *Facing total defeat in Vietnam, the French subsequently conceded full independence to Laos.* 法国人在越南面临彻底的失败后，接着又让老挝取得了完全的独立。[Also v n n] 3 VERB If you **concede** something, you give it to the person who has been trying to get it from you. 让给；让与 ❑ [v n] *A strike by some ten thousand bank employees has ended after the government conceded some of their demands.* 政府答应了他们的一些要求后，大约有一万名银行员工参加的罢工结束了。4 VERB In sport, if you **concede** goals or points, you are unable to prevent your opponent from scoring them.（在体育运动中）未能阻止（对方进球或得分）【BRIT 英】❑ [v n +to] *They conceded four goals to Leeds United.* 他们被利兹联队攻进 4 个球。❑ [v n] *Luton conceded a free kick on the edge of the penalty area.* 卢顿未能在罚球区的边缘截住对方的任意球。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **give up**

5 VERB If you **concede** a game, contest, or argument, you end it by admitting that you can no longer win. 认输；承认失败 ❑ [v n +to] *Reiner, 56, has all but conceded the race to his rival.* 56 岁的赖纳在比赛中几乎已经向对手认输了。❑ [v n] *Alain Prost finished third and virtually conceded the world championship.* 阿兰·普罗斯特以第三名的成绩结束比赛，实际上已经将世界冠军的位置拱手让人。6 VERB If you **concede** defeat, you accept that you have lost a struggle. 承认（失败）；认（输）❑ [v n] *Airtours conceded defeat in its attempt to take control of holiday industry rival Owners Abroad.* 空中旅游公司承认其对度假服务行业竞争对手海外业主旅行社的控股企图以失败告终。❑ [v n] *He happily conceded the election.* 他欣然接受了选举的失败。

con|ceit /kən'si:t/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Conceit** is very great pride in your abilities or achievements that other people feel is too great. 自负；自高自大【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Pamela knew she was a good student, and that was not just a conceit.* 帕梅拉知道自己是个好学生，而这绝不仅仅是自负。

con|ceit|ed /kən'si:tɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone is **conceited**, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they are far too proud of their abilities or achievements. 自负的；傲慢的；自高自大的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I thought him conceited and arrogant.* 我认为他既自负又傲慢。

con|ceiv|able /kən'si:vəb°l/ ADJ If something is **conceivable**, you can imagine it or believe it. 可想到的；可想象的；可以相信的 ❑ *It is just conceivable that a single survivor might be found.* 或许能找到一个幸存者，这不是没有可能。

con|ceive /kən'si:v/ (**conceives, conceiving, conceived**) 1 VERB If you cannot **conceive of** something, you cannot imagine it or believe it. 想象；相信 ❑ [v +of] *I just can't even conceive of that quantity of money.* 那么多钱，我根本都无法想象。❑ [v +of] *He was immensely ambitious but unable to conceive of winning power for himself.* 他雄心勃勃，但是想不出自己能如何赢得权力。[Also v that] 2 VERB If you **conceive** something **as** a particular thing, you consider it to be that thing. 认为 ❑ [v n +as] *The ancients conceived the Earth as afloat in water.* 古人认为地球飘浮在水里。❑ [v +of] *We conceive of the family as being in a constant state of change.* 我们认为家庭处于不断变化之中。❑ [v +of] *Elvis conceived of himself as a ballad singer.* 埃尔维斯认为自己是民谣歌手。3 VERB If you **conceive** a plan or idea, you think of it and work out how it can be done. 构思；设想；想出 ❑ [v n] *She had conceived the idea of a series of novels.* 她萌生出撰写系列小说的想法。❑ [v +of] *He conceived of the first truly portable computer in 1968.* 1968 年，他构想出第一台真正的便携式计算机。4 VERB When a woman **conceives**, she becomes pregnant. 怀孕 ❑ [v] *Women, he says, should give up alcohol before they*

plan to conceive. 他说女性在计划怀孕之前应该戒酒。❑ [v n] *A mother who already has non-identical twins is more likely to conceive another set of twins.* 生育过非同卵双胞胎的母亲再怀上双胞胎的可能性更大。

con|cen|trate ♦◇◇ /ˈkɒnsᵊntreɪt/ (**concentrates, concentrating, concentrated**) ❶ VERB If you **concentrate on** something, or **concentrate** your mind **on** it, you give all your attention to it. 全神贯注；集中（心思）❑ [v *+on*] *It was up to him to concentrate on his studies and make something of himself.* 是否能专心学习并取得一定成就要靠他自己。❑ [v] *At work you need to be able to concentrate.* 工作的时候必须要做到聚精会神。❑ [v n *+on*] *This helps you to be aware of time and concentrates your mind on the immediate task.* 这有助于你掌握时间，全神贯注于眼前的任务。❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is concentrated in** an area, it is all there rather than being spread around. 使集中；使汇集 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+in*] *Most development has been concentrated in and around cities.* 土地开发主要集中在城市及周边地区。[Also *be* v-ed adv] ❸ N-VAR **Concentrate** is a liquid or substance from which water has been removed in order to make it stronger, or to make it easier to store. 浓缩液；浓缩物 ❑ *...orange juice made from concentrate.* 用浓缩橙汁冲兑的橙汁 ❹ PHRASE If you say that an unpleasant fact or situation **concentrates** someone's **mind**, you mean that it makes them think clearly, because they are aware of the serious consequences if they do not. 使清楚地思考 ❑ *A term in prison will concentrate his mind wonderfully.* 一想到要被判刑，他的头脑就会变得非常清醒。

con|cen|trat|ed /ˈkɒnsᵊntreɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ A **concentrated** liquid has been increased in strength by having water removed from it. 浓缩的 ❑ *Sweeten dishes sparingly with honey, or concentrated apple or pear juice.* 加一点蜂蜜或浓缩苹果汁或梨汁，让菜带点甜味。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **concentrated** activity is directed with great intensity in one place. （活动）集中的，密集的 ❑ *...a more concentrated effort to reach out to troubled kids.* 把精力更多地集中在与问题儿童的沟通上

con|cen|tra|tion ♦◇◇ /ˌkɒnsᵊnˈtreɪʃᵊn/ (**concentrations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Concentration** on something involves giving all your attention to it. 全神贯注；专心；专注 ❑ *Neal kept interrupting, breaking my concentration.* 尼尔不停地打断我，使得我无法集中注意力。❑ *We lacked concentration and it cost us the goal and the game.* 我们注意力不够集中，结果丢了球，输了比赛。❷ N-VAR A **concentration of** something is a large amount of it or large numbers of it in a small area. 集中；汇集 ❑ [*+of*] *The area has one of the world's greatest concentrations of wildlife.* 这个地区是世界上野生动物最为密集的区域之一。❑ [*+of*] *There's been too much concentration of power in the hands of central authorities.* 权力一直过多地集中在中央机构手中。❸ N-VAR [n N] The **concentration of** a substance is the proportion of essential ingredients or substances in it. 浓度 ❑ [*+of*] *pH is a measure of the concentration of free hydrogen atoms in a solution.* pH 值是计量溶液中自由氢原子浓度的单位。

ˌcon|cen|tra|tion camp (**concentration camps**) N-COUNT A **concentration camp** is a prison in which large numbers of ordinary people are kept in very bad conditions, usually during a war. （通常指战时的）集中营

con|cen|tric /kənˈsentrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Concentric** circles or rings have the same centre. （圆等）同心的 ❑ *On a blackboard, he drew five concentric circles.* 他在黑板上画了 5 个同心圆。

Word Link 词根词缀	*centr ≈ middle* 中心：*central, concentric, ethnocentric*

con|cept ♦◇◇ /ˈkɒnsept/ (**concepts**) N-COUNT A **concept** is an idea or abstract principle. 概念；观念 ❑ [*+of*] *She added that the concept of arranged marriages is misunderstood in the west.* 她补充说，西方人对包办婚姻的概念有些误解。

con|cep|tion /kənˈsepʃᵊn/ (**conceptions**) ❶ N-VAR A **conception of** something is an idea that you have of it in your mind. 概念；观念；想法 ❑ [*+of*] *My conception of a garden was based on gardens I had visited in England.* 我对花园的概念是基于我在英格兰观赏过的花园。❑ [*+of*] *I see him as someone with not the slightest conception of teamwork.* 我认为他丝毫没有团队意识。❷ N-VAR **Conception** is the process in which the egg in a woman is fertilized and she becomes pregnant. 受孕；怀孕 ❑ *Six weeks after conception your baby is the size of your little fingernail.* 怀孕 6 个星期后，胎儿的大小相当于小拇指的指甲。

con|cep|tual /kənˈseptʃuəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Conceptual** means related to ideas and concepts formed in the mind. 概念的；观念的 ❑ *...replacing old laws with new within the same conceptual framework.* 在同一个概念体系内以新法代替旧法 •**con|cep|tu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The monograph is conceptually confused, unclear in its structure and weak in its methodology.* 这篇专论概念混淆，结构不清，研究方法也经不起推敲。

con|cep|tu|al|ize /kənˈseptʃuəlaɪz/ (**conceptualizes, conceptualizing, conceptualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **conceptualise**

VERB If you **conceptualize** something, you form an idea of it in your mind. 构思；使形成概念 ❑ [v n] *How we conceptualize things has a lot to do with what we feel.* 我们对事物的概念在很大程度上取决于我们的感觉。❑ [v n *+as*] *Tiffany conceptualized herself as a mother, whose primary task was to feed her baby.* 蒂法尼把自己定位为一位母亲，主要任务是哺育孩子。

con|cern ♦♦♦ /kənˈsɜːᵊn/ (**concerns, concerning, concerned**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [N that] **Concern** is worry about a situation. 忧虑；担心 ❑ [*+about*] *The group has expressed concern about reports of political violence in Africa.* 该团体对有关非洲政治暴力的报道表示关切。❑ [*+over*] *The move follows growing public concern over the spread of the disease.* 这一措施是在公众对疾病的蔓延越来越担忧的情况下推出的。❑ *There is no cause for concern.* 不必担心。❷ VERB [no cont] If something **concerns** you, it worries you. 使担忧；使心烦 ❑ [v n] *The growing number of people seeking refuge in Thailand is beginning to concern Western aid agencies.* 到泰国寻求庇护的人日益增多，这开始引起了西方援助机构的不安。❑ [v n that] *It concerned her that Bess was developing a crush on Max.* 贝丝迷上了马克斯，这让她很担心。•**con|cerned** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] ❑ [*+for*] *We're naturally concerned for our daughter's safety.* 我们当然很挂念女儿的安全。❑ *Academics and employers are deeply concerned that students are not sufficiently prepared mathematically for university courses.* 学生掌握的数学知识不足以应付大学课程，这让大学老师和用人单位非常担心。❑ *...a phone call from a concerned neighbor.* 不安的邻居打来的电话 [Also *+about*] ❸ N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **concern** is a fact or situation that worries you. 令人担忧的事实（或情况）❑ *His concern was that people would know that he was responsible.* 他担心大家会知道是他的责任。❑ *Unemployment was the electorate's main concern.* 选民关心的主要是失业问题。❹ N-VAR Someone's **concern with** something is their feeling that it is important. 关心；关切 ❑ [*+with*] *...a story that illustrates how dangerous excessive concern with safety can be.* 一个说明过分关心安全问题会招致何等麻烦的故事 ❺ N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **concerns** are the things that they consider to be important. （对…）重要的事；关心的事 ❑ [*+of*] *Feminism must address issues beyond the concerns of middle-class whites.* 女权主义解决的问题不能仅仅局限于中产阶级白人妇女所关心的问题。❻ N-VAR [oft poss N] **Concern for** someone is a feeling that you want them to be happy, safe, and well. If you do something out of **concern for** someone, you do it because you want them to be happy, safe, and well. 关心；关怀；关爱 ❑ *Without her care and concern, he had no chance at all.* 若非她的关心和照顾，他根本没有机会。❑ [*+for*] *He had only gone along out of concern for his two grandsons.* 他完全是出于对两个孙子的关心才继续这样做。❼ VERB If you **concern yourself with** something, you give it attention because you think that it is important. 关心；关注 ❑ [v pron-refl *+with*] *I didn't concern myself with politics.* 我以前并不关心政治。•**con|cerned** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] ❑ *The agency is more concerned with making arty ads than understanding its clients' businesses.* 这家广告公司更注重如何制作附庸风雅的广告，而忽视了对客户业务的了解。❽ VERB [no cont] If something such as a book or a piece of information **concerns** a particular subject, it is about that subject. 关于；涉及 ❑ [v n] *The bulk of the book concerns Sandy's two middle-aged children.* 书中主要描写桑迪两个已到中年的孩子。❑ [v pron-refl *+with*] *Chapter 2 concerns itself with the methodological difficulties.*

Word Web 话题词汇 concert 音乐会

A **rock concert** is much more than a group of **musicians** playing **music** on a **stage**. It is a full-scale **performance**. Each **band** must have a **manager** and an **agent** who **books** the **venue** and **promotes** the **show**. **Roadies** set up the stage, test the **microphones**, and tune the **instruments**. **Sound engineers** make sure the band sounds as good as possible. There's always **lighting** to **spotlight** the **lead singer** and **backup** singers. The bright, moving lights help to build excitement. The **fans** scream and yell when they hear their favourite **songs**. The **audience** never wants the show to end.

一场摇滚音乐会远不止是一群音乐家在舞台上演奏音乐，而是一场全方位的表演。每个乐队都必须有一个经理和一个经纪人，后者负责预订场地，为演出宣传造势。巡演设备管理员的工作包括布置舞台、测试麦克风、为乐器调音。音响工程师确保乐队能有最佳音响效果。少不了还会有灯光为主唱和伴唱打光。明亮的移动灯光营造出激动人心的氛围。歌迷听到自己最喜欢的歌曲会尖叫大喊。观众希望演出永远不要落幕。

C

第二章讲的是研究方法上的难点。•**con|cerned** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] ❑ *Randolph's work was exclusively concerned with the effects of pollution on health.* 伦道夫的著作专门论述污染对健康的影响。 9 VERB [no cont] If a situation, event, or activity **concerns** you, it affects or involves you. (情况、事件或活动)对…有影响，与…相关 ❑ [v n] *It was just a little unfinished business from my past, and it doesn't concern you at all.* 这只是我过去的一点未了之事，与你没有任何关系。•**con|cerned** ADJ [n ADJ] ❑ *It's a very stressful situation for everyone concerned.* 对所有相关人士来说，这一形势非常紧张。❑ [+*in*] *I believe he was concerned in all those matters you mention.* 我认为你提到的那些事都与他有关。[Also +*with*] 10 N-SING [with poss] If a situation or problem is your **concern**, it is something that you have a duty or responsibility to be involved with. (某人)负责的事，分内之事 ❑ [+*of*] *The technical aspects were the concern of the Army.* 技术方面由陆军负责。❑ *I would be glad to get rid of them myself. But that is not our concern.* 如果能亲自动手摆脱他们我会非常高兴，但那不是我们的分内之事。 11 N-COUNT You can refer to a company or business as a **concern**, usually when you are describing what type of company or business it is. 公司，企业(通常用于描述其类型)【FORMAL, BUSINESS 正式，商】❑ *If not a large concern, Queensbury Nursery was at least a successful one.* 即使规模不算大，昆斯伯里托儿所至少办得很成功。 12 PHRASE You can say '**as far as** I'm **concerned**' to indicate that you are giving your own opinion. 就…而言；在…看来 ❑ *As far as I'm concerned the officials incited the fight.* 在我看来，是官员们煽动了这场争斗。 13 PHRASE You can say **as far as** something **is concerned** to indicate the subject that you are talking about. 就…而言，说到(用于表明所谈论的话题) ❑ *As far as starting a family is concerned, the trend is for women having their children later in life.* 在要孩子方面，目前的趋势是女性要孩子要得比较晚。 14 PHRASE If a company is a **going concern**, it is actually doing business, rather than having stopped trading or not yet having started trading. 正常运营的公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The receivers will always prefer to sell a business as a going concern.* 破产管理人总是希望在公司仍然正常运转的时候将其卖掉。 15 PHRASE If something is **of concern to** someone, they find it worrying and unsatisfactory. 令…担忧的；让…关注的 ❑ *Any injury to a child is a cause of great concern to us.* 孩子受到任何伤害都会让我们非常担心。❑ *The survey's findings are a matter of great concern.* 这次调查的结果备受关注。 16 PHRASE If something is **of concern to** you, it is important to you, 对…重要的；与…有利害关系的 ❑ *How they are paid should be of little concern to the bank as long as they are paid.* 只要肯付款，付款方式对银行来说不是很重要。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *concern* with:

N. **cause for** concern 担忧的原因 1
health/safety concern 健康/安全问题 3
V. **express** concern 表示担忧(或关心) 1 4

con|cerned ◆◇ /kən'sɜːnd/ 1 → see **concern** 2 ADJ If you are **concerned to** do something, you want to do it because you think it is important. 认为重要的；关注的 ❑ *We were very concerned to keep the staff informed about what we were doing.* 我们很注重让员工随时了解我们正在做的事情。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *concerned* with:

PREP. concerned **about** *something* 对某事担心的，concerned **for** *something* 为某事担心的，concerned **with** *someone* 对某人担忧的，concerned **with** *something* 对某事担忧的 1

con|cern|ing /kən'sɜːnɪŋ/ 1 PREP You use **concerning** to indicate what a question or piece of information is about. 关于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...various questions concerning pollution and the environment.* 有关污染和环境的各种问题 2 ADJ If something is **concerning**, it causes you to feel concerned about it. 让人不安的；令人担忧的 ❑ *It is particularly concerning that he is working for non-British companies while advising on foreign policy.* 让人尤为不安的是，他在提供外交政策咨询的同时却又供职于一些外国公司。

con|cert ◆◇ /'kɒnsət/ (**concerts**) 1 N-COUNT A **concert** is a performance of music. 音乐会 ❑ [+*of*] *...a short concert of piano music.* 一场短暂的钢琴音乐会 ❑ *I've been to plenty of live rock concerts.* 我去现场看过很多摇滚音乐会。❑ *...a new concert hall.* 新音乐厅 2 PHRASE If a musician or group of musicians appears **in concert**, they are giving a live performance. 现场演出 ❑ *I want people to remember Elvis in concert.* 我希望大家记住现场演唱会上的猫王。

→ see Word Web:**concert**

→ see **park**

con|cert|ed /kən'sɜːtɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **concerted** action is done by several people or groups working together. 联合的；同心协力的 ❑ *Martin Parry, author of the report, says it's time for concerted action by world leaders.* 该报道的作者马丁·帕里宣称是世界各国的首脑采取一致行动的时候了。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you make a **concerted** effort to do something, you try very hard to do it. 竭力的；尽力的 ❑ *He made a concerted effort to win me away from my steady, sweet but boring boyfriend.* 他费尽心思想把我从我那稳健、温柔但却有些乏味的男朋友身边抢走。

con|cert|go|er /'kɒnsətgəʊə^r/ (**concertgoers**) also **concert-goer** N-COUNT A **concertgoer** is someone who goes to concerts regularly. 经常去听音乐会的人

con|cer|ti|na /ˌkɒnsə^r'tiːnə/ (**concertinas**) N-VAR A **concertina** is a musical instrument consisting of two end pieces with stiff paper or cloth that folds up between them. You play the concertina by pressing the buttons on the end pieces while moving them together and apart. 六角手风琴

concert|master /'kɒnsə^{r}tmɑːstə^r, -mæst-/ (**concertmasters**) N-COUNT The **concertmaster** of an orchestra is the most senior violin player, who acts as a deputy to the conductor. (交响乐团中的)首席小提琴手【AM, AUSTRALIAN 美，澳】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **leader**

con|cer|to /kən'tʃeə'təʊ/ (**concertos**) N-COUNT A **concerto** is a piece of music written for one or more solo instruments and an orchestra. 协奏曲 ❑ *...Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto.* 柴可夫斯基的《第一钢琴协奏曲》❑ *...a wonderful concerto for two violins and string orchestra.* 一首美妙的双小提琴与弦乐队协奏曲

→ see **music**

con|ces|sion ◆◇ /kən'seʃ^{ə}n/ (**concessions**) 1 N-COUNT If you make a **concession to** someone, you agree to let them do or have something, especially in order to end an argument or conflict. (尤指为平息争端或冲突而作出的)让步，妥协 ❑ *The King made major concessions to end the confrontation with his people.* 为了结束与其臣民的冲突，国王作出了很大的让步。[Also +*to/from*] 3 N-COUNT A **concession** is a special right or privilege that is given to someone. 特许权；优惠 ❑ [+*for*] *...tax concessions for mothers who stay at home with their children.* 针对在家照顾孩子的母亲的纳税优惠 3 N-COUNT A **concession** is a special price which is lower than the usual price and which is often given to old people, students,

and the unemployed. (通常指针对老人、学生和失业人员的)优惠价格【BRIT 英】❑ [+for] *Open daily; admission £1.10 with concessions for children and OAPs.* 每天开放；门票 1.10 英镑，儿童和退休人士可享受票价优惠。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **reduction**

1 N-COUNT A **concession** is an arrangement where someone is given the right to sell a product or to run a business, especially in a building belonging to another business. (尤指在别家公司大楼内的)销售权(或经营权)协议【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **franchise**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *concession* with:

V. **make a** concession 作出让步 1
PREP. concession **for** *someone* 给予某人的特权 2
N. **tax** concession 税收减免 2

con|ces|sion|aire /kən,seʃə'neə'/ (**concessionaires**) N-COUNT A **concessionaire** is a person or company that has the right to sell a product or to run a business, especially in a building belonging to another business. (尤指在别家公司大楼内的)特许经销商【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **franchisee**

con|ces|sion|ary /kən'seʃ°nri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **concessionary** price is a special price which is lower than the normal one and which is often given to old people, students, and the unemployed. (通常指针对老人、学生和失业人员的)优惠的，减价的【BRIT 英】❑ *There are concessionary rates for students.* 学生享有优惠价。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **reduced**

con|ces|sion|er /kən'seʃənə'/ (**concessioners**) N-COUNT A **concessioner** is the same as a **concessionaire**. 同 concessionaire【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **franchisee**

con|ces|sive clause /kən'sesɪv klɔ:z/ (**concessive clauses**) N-COUNT A **concessive clause** is a subordinate clause which refers to a situation that contrasts with the one described in the main clause. For example, in the sentence 'Although he was tired, he couldn't get to sleep', the first clause is a concessive clause. 让步从句【TECHNICAL 术语】

conch /kɒntʃ, kɒŋk/ (**conches**) N-COUNT A **conch** is a shellfish with a large shell rather like a snail's. A **conch** or a **conch shell** is the shell of this creature. 海螺；海螺壳

con|ci|erge /,kɒnsi'eə'ʒ/ (**concierges**) N-COUNT A **concierge** is a person, especially in France, who looks after a block of flats and checks people entering and leaving the building. (尤指法国公寓的)看门人，门房

→ see **hotel**

con|cili|ate /kən'sɪlieɪt/ (**conciliates, conciliating, conciliated**) VERB If you **conciliate** someone, you try to end a disagreement with them. 和解；调解；安抚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His duty was to conciliate the people, not to provoke them.* 他的职责是安抚那些人，而不是去激怒他们。❑ [v] *The President has a strong political urge to conciliate.* 总统有进行安抚的强烈政治意愿。❑ [v-ing] *He spoke in a low, nervous, conciliating voice.* 他说话时声音低沉、紧张，带着一种安抚的口吻。

con|cili|ation /kən,sɪli'eɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Conciliation** is willingness to end a disagreement or the process of ending a disagreement. 和解的意愿；和解；调解 ❑ *The experience has left him sceptical about efforts at conciliation.* 这段经历使他对调停行动持怀疑态度。

con|cili|atory /kən'sɪliətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ADJ When you are **conciliatory** in your actions or behaviour, you show that you are willing to end a disagreement with someone. 愿意和解的；调停的；安抚的 ❑ *The President's speech was hailed as a conciliatory gesture toward business.* 总统的讲话被视为对商界的安抚性姿态，受到了欢迎。

con|cise /kən'saɪs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **concise** says everything that is necessary without using any unnecessary words. 简洁的；简明的 ❑ *Burton's text is concise and informative.* 伯顿的文章语言简洁，信息丰富。•**con|cise|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He'd delivered his report clearly and concisely.* 他清楚、简要地作了汇报。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **concise** edition of a book, especially a dictionary, is shorter than the original edition. (尤指词典)简明的，简缩的 ❑ *... Sotheby's Concise Encyclopedia of Porcelain.* 《苏富比简明瓷器百科全书》

con|clave /'kɒŋkleɪv/ (**conclaves**) N-COUNT A **conclave** is a meeting at which the discussions are kept secret. The meeting which is held to elect a new Pope is called a conclave. 秘密会议；枢机会议(选举新教皇的秘密会议)

con|clude ♦◇ /kən'klu:d/ (**concludes, concluding, concluded**) 1 VERB If you **conclude that** something is true, you decide that it is true using the facts you know as a basis. 推断出；推论出；断定 ❑ [v that] *Larry had concluded that he had no choice but to accept Paul's words as the truth.* 拉里断定自己别无选择，只能当保罗的话是真的。❑ [v n +from] *So what can we conclude from this debate?* 那么从这场辩论中我们能得出什么结论？❑ [v with quote] *'The situation in the inner cities is bad and getting worse,' she concluded.* "内城的情况很糟，而且是越来越糟。"她断言道。2 VERB When you **conclude**, you say the last thing that you are going to say. 结束(讲话)；总结【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v with quote] *'It's a waste of time,' he concluded.* "这是浪费时间。"他总结道。❑ [v] *I would like to conclude by saying that I do enjoy your magazine.* 最后，我想说我的确很喜欢你们的杂志。•**con|clud|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *On the radio I caught Mr Hague's concluding remarks at the Blackpool conference.* 我在收音机中听到了黑格先生在布莱克浦会议上的总结发言。3 VERB When something **concludes**, or when you **conclude** it, you end it. 结束；终止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *The evening concluded with dinner and speeches.* 这个夜晚在宴会和讲话中结束。❑ [v n] *The Group of Seven major industrial countries concluded its annual summit meeting today.* 由主要工业国家组成的七国集团今天结束了其年度峰会。4 VERB If one person or group **concludes** an agreement, such as a treaty or business deal, **with** another, they arrange it. You can also say that two people or groups **conclude** an agreement. 达成(协议等)；缔结(条约)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +with] *Mexico and the Philippines have both concluded agreements with their commercial bank creditors.* 墨西哥和菲律宾均已与商业银行债权人达成了协议。❑ [v n] *If the clubs cannot conclude a deal, an independent tribunal will decide.* 如果俱乐部之间无法达成协议，将由一个独立的仲裁委员会来裁定。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *conclude* with:

N. conclude **that** 推断出… 1
conclude *something* 断定(或结束)某事 1 3
conclude **a deal** 达成协议 4
PRON. **he/she** concluded 他/她总结道 2

con|clu|sion ♦◇ /kən'klu:ʒ°n/ (**conclusions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that] When you come to a **conclusion**, you decide that something is true after you have thought about it carefully and have considered all the relevant facts. 结论；推论 ❑ *Over the years I've come to the conclusion that she's a very great musician.* 这些年来，我得出的结论是她是一位非常伟大的音乐家。❑ *I have tried to give some idea of how I feel—other people will no doubt draw their own conclusions.* 我试着说了一些我的感受，其他人无疑会有他们自己的结论。2 N-SING The **conclusion** of something is its ending. 结束；末尾 ❑ [+of] *At the conclusion of the programme, I asked the children if they had any questions they wanted to ask me.* 节目结束的时候，我问孩子们有没有问题想问我。3 N-SING The **conclusion** of a treaty or a business deal is the act of arranging it or agreeing it. 缔结；签订 ❑ [+of] *... the expected conclusion of a free-trade agreement between Mexico and the United States.* 墨西哥与美国之间自由贸易协定的如期签订 4 PHRASE You can refer to something that seems certain to happen as a **foregone conclusion**. 必然会发生的事；事先料定的结局 ❑ *It was a foregone conclusion that I would end up in the same business as him.* 早已注定我最终会和他干同一行。5 PHRASE You say **'in conclusion'** to indicate that what you are about to say is the last thing that

you want to say. 最后；总而言之 ❑ *In conclusion, walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable and readily available form of exercise.* 总而言之，散步是一种廉价、安全、愉快的锻炼方式，而且随时随地都可以进行。 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **jumps to a conclusion**, you are critical of them because they decide too quickly that something is true, when they do not know all the facts. 匆忙地下判断；草率地下结论【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [PHR that] *I didn't want her to jump to the conclusion that the divorce was in any way her fault.* 我不想让她草率地断定离婚完全是她的错。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *conclusion* with:

V. **come to a** conclusion 作出结论，**draw a** conclusion 下结论，**reach a** conclusion 得出结论 1
N. conclusion **of *something*** …的结束（或缔结）2 3
PREP. **in** conclusion 总而言之 5

con|clu|sive /kən'klu:sɪv/ ADJ **Conclusive** evidence shows that something is certainly true. 确定的；毫无疑问的；不容置疑的 ❑ *Her attorneys claim there is no conclusive evidence that any murders took place.* 她的律师声称并无确凿证据表明发生了谋杀。❑ *Research on the matter is far from conclusive.* 对这一问题的研究还远远没有定论。•**con|clu|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A new study proved conclusively that smokers die younger than non-smokers.* 一项新的研究确证了吸烟者比不吸烟者死得早。

con|coct /kən'kɒkt/ (**concocts, concocting, concocted**) 1 VERB If you **concoct** an excuse or explanation, you invent one that is not true. 编造；捏造 ❑ [v n] *Mr Ferguson said the prisoner concocted the story to get a lighter sentence.* 弗格森先生说犯人捏造了这件事儿以求轻判。2 VERB If you **concoct** something, especially something unusual, you make it by mixing several things together. 调制，调配（尤指不寻常之物）❑ [v n] *Eugene was concocting Rossini Cocktails from champagne and pureed raspberries.* 尤金当时正在用香槟和覆盆子果泥调配罗西尼鸡尾酒。

con|coc|tion /kən'kɒkʃ°n/ (**concoctions**) N-COUNT A **concoction** is something that has been made out of several things mixed together. 调制品；配制物 ❑ [+*of*] *...a concoction of honey, yogurt, oats, and apples.* 蜂蜜、酸奶、燕麦和苹果调制的混合物

con|comi|tant /kən'kɒmɪtənt/ (**concomitants**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ *with* n] **Concomitant** is used to describe something that happens at the same time as another thing and is connected with it. 伴随的；相伴的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Cultures that were better at trading saw a concomitant increase in their wealth.* 比较擅长贸易的文明其财富也随之增长。❑ [+*with*] *This approach was concomitant with the move away from relying solely on official records.* 这种方法是随着摆脱单纯依靠官方记录的做法而产生的。2 N-COUNT A **concomitant of** something is another thing that happens at the same time and is connected with it. 伴随物；相伴物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *The right to deliberately alter quotations is not a concomitant of a free press.* 故意篡改引文的权利并不是新闻自由的产物。

con|cord /'kɒŋkɔ:d/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Concord** is a state of peaceful agreement. 和谐；协调【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They expressed the hope that he would pursue a neutral and balanced policy for the sake of national concord.* 他们希望，为了国家的和谐，他会奉行中立、不偏不倚的政策。2 N-UNCOUNT In grammar, **concord** refers to the way that a word has a form appropriate to the number or gender of the noun or pronoun it relates to. For example, in 'He hates it', there is concord between the singular form of the verb and the singular pronoun 'he'. （语法中数、性等的）一致

con|cord|ance /kən'kɔ:d°ns/ (**concordances**) 1 N-VAR If there is **concordance between** two things, they are similar to each other or consistent with each other. 相似；一致；协调【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*between*] *...a partial concordance between theoretical expectations and empirical evidence.* 理论预期与实验证据之间的部分一致 2 N-COUNT A **concordance** is a list of the words in a text or group of texts, with information about where in the text each word occurs and how often it occurs. The sentences each word occurs in are often given. 语词索引

con|course /'kɒŋkɔ:s/ (**concourses**) N-COUNT A **concourse** is a wide hall in a public building, for example a hotel, airport, or station. （酒店、机场、车站等内的）大厅

con|crete ♦◇ /'kɒŋkri:t/ (**concretes, concreting, concreted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Concrete** is a substance used for building which is made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones, and water. 混凝土 ❑ *The posts have to be set in concrete.* 这些柱子必须用混凝土固定。❑ *They had lain on sleeping bags on the concrete floor.* 他们一度躺在铺在混凝土地面上的睡袋上。2 VERB When you **concrete** something such as a path, you cover it with concrete. 用混凝土浇筑（或覆盖）❑ [v n] *He merely cleared and concreted the floors.* 他只是把地面清理之后浇上了混凝土。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **concrete** to indicate that something is definite and specific. 具体的；确实的 ❑ *He had no concrete evidence.* 他没有确凿的证据。❑ *I must have something to tell him. Something concrete.* 我必须告诉他点什么，必须是具体的东西。•**con|crete|ly** ADV ❑ *...by way of making their point more concretely.* 为了使他们的观点更加具体 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **concrete** object is a real, physical object. 实在的；有形的 ❑ *...using concrete objects to teach addition and subtraction.* 用实物来教加减法 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **concrete** noun is a noun that refers to a physical object rather than to a quality or idea. （名词）具体的 6 PHRASE If a plan or idea is **set in concrete** or **embedded in concrete**, it is fixed and cannot be changed. （计划或观点）固定的，不变的 ❑ *As Mr Blunkett emphasised, nothing is yet set in concrete.* 正如布伦基特先生所强调的，一切都还没有定下来。

,con|crete 'jun|gle (**concrete jungles**) N-COUNT If you refer to a city or area as a **concrete jungle**, you mean that it has a lot of modern buildings and you think it is ugly or unpleasant to live in. 混凝土丛林（指充斥着现代建筑的丑陋不堪、不宜居住的城市或区域）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

con|cu|bine /'kɒŋkjubaɪn/ (**concubines**) N-COUNT In former times, a **concubine** was a woman who lived with and had a sexual relationship with a man of higher social rank without being married to him. （旧时的）姘妇，情妇，妾

con|cur /kən'kɜ:r/ (**concurs, concurring, concurred**) VERB If one person **concurs with** another person, the two people agree. You can also say that two people **concur**. 意见一致；同意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*with*] *Local feeling does not necessarily concur with the press.* 当地人的感受未必与媒体一致。❑ [v +*in*] *Daniels and Franklin concurred in an investigator's suggestion that the police be commended.* 丹尼尔斯和富兰克林一致同意一位调查人员的建议，即警方应该受到赞扬。❑ [v that] *Butler and Stone concur that the war threw people's lives into a moral relief.* 巴特勒和斯通一致认为这场战争使人们的生命得到了道义上的解脱。❑ [v] *Four other judges concurred.* 还有四位法官表示同意。❑ [v that] *After looking at the jug, Faulkner concurred that it was late Roman, third or fourth century.* 看过罐子后，福克纳也认为它是三世纪或四世纪罗马时代后期的东西。[Also v]

con|cur|rence /kən'kʌrəns, AM 美 -'kɜ:r-/ (**concurrences**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] Someone's **concurrence** is their agreement to something. 同意；赞同；一致【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Any change ought not to be made without the general concurrence of all concerned.* 未得到所有相关人士的普遍同意，不应作出任何改动。2 N-VAR If there is a **concurrence of** two or more things, they happen at the same time. 同时发生 ❑ [+*of*] *The concurrence of their disappearances had to be more than coincidental.* 他们同时失踪肯定不仅仅是巧合。

con|cur|rent /kən'kʌrənt, AM 美 -'kɜ:r-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, oft v-link ADJ *with* n, v-link ADJ] **Concurrent** events or situations happen at the same time. 同时发生的 ❑ *Galerie St. Etienne is holding three concurrent exhibitions.* 圣艾蒂安美术馆同时举办 3 场展览。❑ *Concurrent with her acting career, Bron has managed to write two books of her own.* 在其演艺生涯中，布龙还设法写了两本自己的书。•**con|cur|rent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was jailed for 33 months to run concurrently with a sentence he is already serving for burglary.* 他被判33个月的监禁，与他因入室盗窃已在服的刑期合并执行。

Word Link 词根词缀 *curr, curs = running* 跑，*flowing* 流：*concurrent, current, incursion*

con|cussed /kən'kʌst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **concussed**, they lose consciousness or feel sick or confused because they have been hit hard on the head. 脑震荡的 ❑ *My left*

arm is badly bruised and I was slightly concussed. 我左臂严重擦伤，并有轻微脑震荡。

con|cus|sion /kənˈkʌʃ°n/ (**concussions**) N-VAR If you suffer **concussion** after a blow to your head, you lose consciousness or feel sick or confused. 脑震荡 ❑ *Nicky was rushed to hospital with concussion.* 尼基因脑震荡被火速送往医院。❑ *She fell off a horse and suffered a concussion.* 她从马上摔下来，造成了脑震荡。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cuss ≈ striking* 击打：*concussion, percussion, repercussion*

con|demn ♦◇ /kənˈdem/ (**condemns, condemning, condemned**) ❶ VERB If you **condemn** something, you say that it is very bad and unacceptable. 谴责；指责 ❑ [v n] *Political leaders united yesterday to condemn the latest wave of violence.* 政界领袖昨日联合起来对最近激增的暴力事件予以谴责。❑ [v n +for] *Graham was right to condemn his players for lack of ability, attitude and application.* 格雷厄姆指责队员们技艺不佳、态度不端正而且不够努力，他说得没错。❑ [v n +as] *...a document that condemns sexism as a moral and social evil.* 把性别歧视视作道德和社会弊端予以谴责的文件 [Also v pron-refl] ❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is condemned to** a punishment, they are given this punishment. 宣判；判处（某人刑罚）❑ [be v-ed +to] *He was condemned to life imprisonment.* 他被判终身监禁。❑ [v-ed] *...appeals by prisoners condemned to death.* 被判死刑的囚犯们提出的上诉 ❸ VERB If circumstances **condemn** you **to** an unpleasant situation, they make it certain that you will suffer in that way. 使陷入（不愉快的境地）❑ [v n +to] *Their lack of qualifications condemned them to a lifetime of boring, usually poorly-paid work.* 没有学历使他们一辈子都得从事枯燥乏味而且通常报酬很低的工作。[Also v n to-inf] ❹ VERB If authorities **condemn** a building, they officially decide that it is not safe and must be pulled down or repaired. 正式宣布（建筑）不安全 ❑ [v n] *State officials said the court's ruling clears the way for proceedings to condemn buildings in the area.* 州政府官员称法庭判决为宣布该地区楼房为危房的行动扫清了道路。❺ → see also **condemned**

Word Link 词根词缀 *damn, demn ≈ harm* 伤害，*loss* 损失：*condemn, damnation, indemnify*

con|dem|na|tion /ˌkɒndemˈneɪʃ°n/ (**condemnations**) N-VAR **Condemnation** is the act of saying that something or someone is very bad and unacceptable. 谴责；指责 ❑ [+of] *There was widespread condemnation of Saturday's killings.* 周六的杀人事件受到普遍谴责。❑ [+from] *The raids have drawn a strong condemnation from the United Nations Security Council.* 突袭行动受到联合国安理会的强烈谴责。

con|dem|na|tory /ˌkɒndemˈneɪtərɪ, AM 美 kənˈdemnətɔːrɪ/ ADJ **Condemnatory** means expressing strong disapproval. 表示谴责的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was justified in some of his condemnatory outbursts.* 他大声谴责，说的有些话还是有道理的。

con|demned /kənˈdemd/ ❶ ADJ A **condemned** man or woman is going to be executed. 被判死刑的 ❑ *...prison officers who had sat with the condemned man during his last days.* 在那个死囚最后的日子里看管过他的狱警 ❷ ADJ A **condemned** building is in such a bad condition that it is not safe to live in, and so its owners are officially ordered to pull it down or repair it. （建筑物）危险的 ❑ *They took over a condemned 1960s tower block last year for one night.* 去年，他们曾控制过一幢 20 世纪 60 年代的破旧塔楼一个晚上。

con|demned cell (**condemned cells**) N-COUNT A **condemned cell** is a prison cell for someone who is going to be executed. 死囚牢房；死牢【BRIT 英】

con|den|sa|tion /ˌkɒndenˈseɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Condensation** consists of small drops of water which form when warm water vapour or steam touches a cold surface such as a window. 凝结的水珠 ❑ *He used his sleeve to wipe the condensation off the glass.* 他用袖子擦掉玻璃上凝结的水珠。

con|dense /kənˈdens/ (**condenses, condensing, condensed**) ❶ VERB If you **condense** something, especially a piece of writing or speech, you make it shorter, usually by including only the most important parts. 压缩，精简（尤指文章或讲话）❑ [v n +into] *We have learnt how to condense serious messages into short, self-contained sentences.* 我们已经学会了如何把重要的信息压缩成简短独立的句子。[Also v n] ❷ VERB When a gas or vapour **condenses**, or **is condensed**, it changes into a liquid. （使）冷凝；（使）凝结 ❑ [v] *Water vapour condenses to form clouds.* 水蒸气凝结形成云。❑ [v +into/out of] *The compressed gas is cooled and condenses into a liquid.* 压缩气体经冷却凝结成液态。[Also v n]

→ see **matter, water**

con|densed /kənˈdenst/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **condensed** book, explanation, or piece of information has been made shorter, usually by including only the most important parts. （书、解释或信息）压缩的，精简的 ❑ *The Council was merely given a condensed version of what had already been disclosed in Washington.* 地方议会只得到了华盛顿已披露内容的压缩版。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Condensed** liquids have been made thicker by removing some of the water in them. （液体）浓缩的 ❑ *...condensed mushroom soup.* 蘑菇浓汤

con|densed ˈmilk N-UNCOUNT **Condensed milk** is very thick sweetened milk that is sold in cans. 炼乳

con|den|ser /kənˈdensəʳ/ (**condensers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **condenser** is a device that cools gases into liquids. 冷凝器 ❷ N-COUNT A **condenser** is a device for accumulating electric charge. 电容器

con|de|scend /ˌkɒndɪˈsend/ (**condescends, condescending, condescended**) ❶ VERB If someone **condescends to** do something, they agree to do it, but in a way which shows that they think they are better than other people and should not have to do it. 屈尊；俯就；降低身份【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v to-inf] *When he condescended to speak, he contradicted himself three or four times in the space of half an hour.* 他赏脸开腔后，半个小时内就有三四次说话自相矛盾。❷ VERB If you say that someone **condescends to** other people, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they behave in a way which shows that they think they are superior to other people. 表现出高人一等；盛气凌人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +to] *Don't condescend to me.* 别在我面前摆架子。[Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *scend ≈ climbing* 攀登：*ascend, condescend, descend*

con|de|scend|ing /ˌkɒndɪˈsendɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **condescending**, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they talk or behave in a way which shows that they think they are superior to other people. 盛气凌人的；居高临下的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm fed up with your money and your whole condescending attitude.* 我讨厌你的钱，也受够了你居高临下的态度。

con|de|scen|sion /ˌkɒndɪˈsenʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Condescension** is condescending behaviour. 傲慢；屈尊；俯就【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There was a tinge of condescension in her greeting.* 她的问候中带着一丝傲慢。

con|di|ment /ˈkɒndɪmənt/ (**condiments**) N-COUNT A **condiment** is a substance such as salt, pepper, or mustard that you add to food when you eat it in order to improve the flavour. 调味品；作料

→ see **ketchup**

con|di|tion ♦♦◇ /kənˈdɪʃ°n/ (**conditions, conditioning, conditioned**) ❶ N-SING If you talk about the **condition** of a person or thing, you are talking about the state that they are in, especially how good or bad their physical state is. 状况；状态 ❑ *He remains in a critical condition in a California hospital.* 他在加州的一家医院里，病情仍然十分危急。❑ *The two-bedroom chalet is in good condition.* 这个两居室的度假小屋维护得很好。❑ *You can't drive in that condition.* 你这种状态不能开车。❷ N-PLURAL The **conditions** under which something is done or happens are all the factors or circumstances which directly affect it. （某事完成或发生的）环境，条件 ❑ *This change has been timed under laboratory conditions.* 在实验室条件下测得了这一变化所需的时间。❑ *The mild winter has created the ideal conditions for an ant population explosion.* 暖冬为蚁群数量激增创造了理想的条件。❸ N-PLURAL The **conditions** in which people live or work are the factors which affect their comfort, safety, or health. （生活或工作的）条件，环境 ❑ *People are living in appalling conditions.* 人们的居住条件极其恶劣。❑ *He could not work in these*

conditions any longer. 他再也不能在这样的条件下工作了。 1 N-COUNT A **condition** is something which must happen or be done in order for something else to be possible, especially when this is written into a contract or law. (尤指写入合同或法律的)条件，条款 ❑ [+for] *...economic targets set as a condition for loan payments.* 作为贷款偿还条件所设定的经济目标 ❑ *...terms and conditions of employment.* 雇用条款及条件 ❑ *Egypt had agreed to a summit subject to certain conditions.* 埃及有条件地同意参加峰会。 2 N-COUNT If someone has a particular **condition**, they have an illness or other medical problem. 疾病；健康问题 ❑ *Doctors suspect he may have a heart condition.* 医生怀疑他可能有心脏病。 3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is conditioned** by their experiences or environment, they are influenced by them over a period of time so that they do certain things or think in a particular way. (经历或环境)影响，使适应 ❑ [be V-ed] *We are all conditioned by early impressions and experiences.* 我们都受到早年印象和经历的影响。 ❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *You have been conditioned to believe that it is weak to be scared.* 你已经习惯于相信害怕是软弱的表现。 ❑ [be V-ed *into* V-ing/n] *I just feel women are conditioned into doing housework.* 我只是觉得女性做家务是习惯使然。 ❑ [V-ed] *...a conditioned response.* 条件反应 •**con|di|tion|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Because of social conditioning, men don't expect themselves to be managed by women.* 由于社会习惯的熏陶，男人不希望自己被女人管制。 4 VERB To **condition** your hair or skin means to put something on it which will keep it in good condition. 保养，护理(头发或皮肤) ❑ [V n] *...a protein which is excellent for conditioning dry and damaged hair.* 对干燥、受损的头发有极佳护理效果的蛋白质 5 PHRASE If you say that someone is **in no condition to** do something, you mean that they are too ill, upset, or drunk to do it. (因病重、烦乱或酒醉而)不能(做某事) ❑ *She was clearly in no condition to see anyone.* 很显然，她谁都不能见。 6 PHRASE When you agree to do something **on condition that** something else happens, you mean that you will only do it if this other thing also happens. 在…条件下；条件是 ❑ *He spoke to reporters on condition that he was not identified.* 在不披露身份的条件下，他接受了记者的采访。 7 PHRASE If someone is **out of condition**, they are unhealthy and unfit, because they do not do enough exercise. (由于缺乏锻炼而)身体状况不佳 ❑ *He was too out of condition to clamber over the top.* 他体质太差，无法爬过顶部。 8 **in mint condition** → see **mint**

→ see **factory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *condition* with:

ADJ. **critical** condition 危急的病情 1 5
N. **weather** conditions 天气状况，**working** conditions 工作环境 2 3

con|di|tion|al /kən'dɪʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ If a situation or agreement is **conditional on** something, it will only happen or continue if this thing happens. 有条件的；有前提的 ❑ [+on] *Their support is conditional on his proposals meeting their approval.* 他们提供支持的前提是他的提案得到他们的批准。 ❑ *...a conditional offer.* 有条件要约 •**con|di|tion|al|ly** /kən'dɪʃᵊnəli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Mr Smith has conditionally agreed to buy a shareholding in the club.* 史密斯先生有条件同意认购俱乐部的一份股权。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, a **conditional** clause is a subordinate clause which refers to a situation which may exist or whose possible consequences you are considering. Most conditional clauses begin with 'if' or 'unless', for example 'If that happens, we'll be in big trouble' and 'You don't have to come unless you want to'. (从句)条件的

con|di|tion|al dis|charge (**conditional discharges**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone who is convicted of an offence is given a **conditional discharge** by a court, they are not punished unless they later commit a further offence. 有条件释放(指被判有罪者在保证不再犯罪的前提下不受惩罚)【BRIT, LEGAL 英，法律】

con|di|tion|er /kən'dɪʃənəʳ/ (**conditioners**) 1 N-VAR A **conditioner** is a substance which you can put on your hair after you have washed it to make it softer. 护发素 2 N-VAR [oft n N] A **conditioner** is a thick liquid which you can use when you wash clothes in order to make them feel softer. 衣物柔顺剂 3 → see also **air conditioner**

→ see **hair**

con|do /'kɒndəʊ/ (**condos**) N-COUNT **Condo** means the same as **condominium**. 同 condominium【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

con|do|lence /kən'dəʊləns/ (**condolences**) 1 N-UNCOUNT A message of **condolence** is a message in which you express your sympathy for someone because one of their friends or relatives has died recently. 慰唁 ❑ *Neil sent him a letter of condolence.* 尼尔给他发了一封唁函。 2 N-PLURAL When you offer or express your **condolences** to someone, you express your sympathy for them because one of their friends or relatives has died recently. 慰唁 ❑ *He expressed his condolences to the families of the people who died in the incident.* 他向这次事件中的死者家属表示了慰唁。

con|dom /'kɒndɒm/ (**condoms**) N-COUNT A **condom** is a covering made of thin rubber which a man can wear on his penis as a contraceptive or as protection against disease during sexual intercourse. 安全套；避孕套

con|do|min|ium /ˌkɒndə'mɪniəm/ (**condominiums**) 1 N-COUNT A **condominium** is an apartment building in which each apartment is owned by the person who lives there. (每一套公寓归居住者所有的)公寓楼【AM 美】 2 N-COUNT A **condominium** is one of the privately-owned apartments in a condominium. 一套公寓住房【AM 美】

con|done /kən'dəʊn/ (**condones, condoning, condoned**) VERB If someone **condones** behaviour that is morally wrong, they accept it and allow it to happen. 容忍，纵容(不道德行为) ❑ [V n] *I have never encouraged nor condoned violence.* 我从不煽动也不纵容暴力行为。

con|dor /'kɒndɔːʳ/ (**condors**) N-COUNT A **condor** is a large South American bird that eats the meat of dead animals. 神鹰，美洲秃鹫(产于南美，以腐肉为食)

con|du|cive /kən'djuːsɪv, AM 美 -'duːsɪv/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **conducive to** another thing, it makes the other thing likely to happen. 有助(于…)的；有益(于…)的 ❑ [+to] *Sometimes the home environment just isn't conducive to reading.* 有时候，家里的环境确实不适合看书。

con|duct ↔ (**conducts, conducting, conducted**)

The verb is pronounced /kən'dʌkt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒndʌkt/. 动词读作 /kən'dʌkt/。名词读作 /'kɒndʌkt/。

1 VERB When you **conduct** an activity or task, you organize it and carry it out. 进行；组织；实施 ❑ [V n] *I decided to conduct an experiment.* 我决定进行一次实验。 ❑ [V n] *He said they were conducting a campaign against democrats across the country.* 他说他们正在全国开展反对民主党人的运动。 2 N-SING The **conduct of** a task or activity is the way in which it is organized and carried out. (任务或活动的)组织方式，实施办法 ❑ [+of] *Also up for discussion will be the conduct of free and fair elections.* 同样提出来进行讨论的还有如何进行自由公正的选举。 3 VERB If you **conduct** yourself in a particular way, you behave in that way. 表现；举止 ❑ [V pron-refl] *The way he conducts himself reflects on the party and will increase criticisms against him.* 他个人的行事方式给该党招来非议，也会招致更多对他个人的批评。 ❑ [V n] *Most people believe they conduct their private and public lives in accordance with Christian morality.* 大多数人认为他们是依照基督教的道德体系来处理自己的私生活和公共事务的。 4 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **conduct** is the way they behave in particular situations. 行为；举止 ❑ *He has trouble understanding that other people judge him by his conduct.* 他很难理解别人会通过他的行为举止对他进行评判。 5 VERB When someone **conducts** an orchestra or choir, they stand in front of it and direct its performance. 指挥(管弦乐队或合唱团) ❑ [V n] *Dennis had recently begun a successful career conducting opera in Europe.* 丹尼斯最近开始在欧洲担任歌剧指挥，事业发展得很成功。 ❑ [V] *Solti will continue to conduct here and abroad.* 佐尔蒂将继续在国内外担任指挥。 6 VERB [no cont] If something **conducts** heat or electricity, it allows heat or electricity to pass through it or along it. 传导(热或电) ❑ [V n] *Water conducts heat faster than air.* 水的导热速度比空气快。

Thesaurus 同类词 *conduct* Also look up:

V. control, direct, manage 1
N. attitude, behaviour, manner 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *conduct* with:

N. conduct **business** 做生意，conduct **an experiment** 做实验 1
code of conduct 行为准则 4

con|duct|ed tour (**conducted tours**) N-COUNT A **conducted tour** is a visit to a building, town, or area during which someone goes with you and explains everything to you. 有导游陪同的参观（或游览）

con|duc|tion /kənˈdʌkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Conduction** is the process by which heat or electricity passes through or along something. （热或电的）传导【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Temperature becomes uniform by heat conduction until finally a permanent state is reached.* 温度通过热传导变得一致，直到最终达到恒定状态。

con|duc|tive /kənˈdʌktɪv/ ADJ A **conductive** substance is able to conduct things such as heat and electricity. （对热、电等）具有传导性的；导电（或热）的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Salt water is much more conductive than fresh water is.* 盐水比淡水的传导性强得多。•**con|duc|tiv|ity** /ˌkɒndʌkˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a device which monitors electrical conductivity.* 监测导电性的装置

con|duc|tor /kənˈdʌktəʳ/ (**conductors**) 1 N-COUNT A **conductor** is a person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance. （管弦乐队或合唱团的）指挥 2 N-COUNT On a bus, the **conductor** is the person whose job is to sell tickets to the passengers. 公交车售票员 3 N-COUNT On a train, a **conductor** is a person whose job is to travel on the train in order to help passengers and check tickets. 列车员【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **guard**

4 N-COUNT A **conductor** is a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along. 导体 5 → see also **lightning conductor, semiconductor**

→ see **metal**

con|duit /ˈkɒndjuɪt, AM 美 -duɪt/ (**conduits**) 1 N-COUNT A **conduit** is a small tunnel, pipe, or channel through which water or electrical wires go. （水或布设电线的）管道，导管 2 N-COUNT A **conduit** is a person or country that links two or more other people or countries. （联系的）渠道，通道 ❑ [+for] *Pakistan became a conduit for drugs produced in Afghanistan.* 巴基斯坦成了阿富汗制造的毒品向外贩运的通道。[Also +to]

cone /kəʊn/ (**cones**) 1 N-COUNT A **cone** is a shape with a circular base and smooth curved sides ending in a point at the top. 圆锥体 2 N-COUNT A **cone** is the fruit of a tree such as a pine or fir. （松树、冷杉树等的）球果 ❑ *...a bowl of fir cones.* 一碗冷杉树球果 3 N-COUNT A **cone** is a thin, cone-shaped biscuit that is used for holding ice cream. You can also refer to an ice cream that you eat in this way as a **cone**. 冰激凌蛋卷筒；蛋筒冰激凌 ❑ *She stopped by the ice-cream shop and had a chocolate cone.* 她顺便去了趟冰激凌店，买了一个巧克力蛋筒冰激凌。4 → see also **pine cone, traffic cone**

→ see **solid, volume, volcano**

con|fec|tion /kənˈfekʃ°n/ (**confections**) N-COUNT You can refer to a sweet food that someone has made as a **confection**. 甜食；甜点【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a confection made with honey and nuts.* 用蜂蜜和坚果制成的甜食

con|fec|tion|er /kənˈfekʃənəʳ/ (**confectioners**) N-COUNT A **confectioner** is a person whose job is making or selling sweets and chocolates. 甜食制造商（或销售商）

con|fec|tion|ers' sug|ar N-UNCOUNT **Confectioners' sugar** is very fine white sugar that is used for making icing and candy. （生产糖霜、糖果用的）糖粉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **icing sugar**

con|fec|tion|ery /kənˈfekʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ N-UNCOUNT **Confectionery** is sweets and chocolates. 甜食；糖果【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...hand-made confectionery.* 手工制作的甜食

con|fed|era|cy /kənˈfedərəsi/ (**confederacies**) N-COUNT A **confederacy** is a union of states or people who are trying to achieve the same thing. 同盟；联盟；联邦 ❑ *They've entered this new confederacy because the central government's been unable to control the collapsing economy.* 由于中央政府无力控制逐渐崩溃的经济，所以他们加入了这个新联盟。

con|fed|er|ate /kənˈfedərət/ (**confederates**) N-COUNT Someone's **confederates** are the people they are working with in a secret activity. （秘密活动的）同伙，同党，同谋

con|fed|era|tion /kənˌfedəˈreɪʃ°n/ (**confederations**) N-COUNT A **confederation** is an organization or group consisting of smaller groups or states, especially one that exists for business or political purposes. （尤指为商业或政治目的而组成的）联盟，同盟，联合会 ❑ [+of] *...the Confederation of Indian Industry.* 印度产业联合会 ❑ [+of] ... *plans to partition the republic into a confederation of mini-states.* 把共和国分割成小国邦联的计划

con|fer /kənˈfɜːʳ/ (**confers, conferring, conferred**) 1 VERB When you **confer with** someone, you discuss something with them in order to make a decision. You can also say that two people **confer**. 商谈；商议；交换意见 ❑ [v +with] *He conferred with Hill and the others in his office.* 他与希尔及其他人在办公室里商议了一番。❑ [v] *His doctors conferred by telephone and agreed that he must get away from his family for a time.* 诊治他的几位医生在电话里讨论了一番，一致认为他必须离开家人一段时间。2 VERB To **confer** something such as power or an honour **on** someone means to give it to them. 授予，赋予（权力、荣誉等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +on] *The constitution also confers large powers on Brazil's 25 constituent states.* 宪法还赋予巴西的 25 个成员州很大的权力。❑ [v n] *Never imagine that rank confers genuine authority.* 绝对不要幻想那个头衔会有实权。

con|fer|ence ⇹ /ˈkɒnfrəns/ (**conferences**) 1 N-COUNT A **conference** is a meeting, often lasting a few days, which is organized on a particular subject or to bring together people who have a common interest. （常持续数天的）专题讨论会，研讨会 ❑ [+on] *The President summoned all the state governors to a conference on education.* 总统召集各州州长召开了一次教育研讨会。❑ *...the Conservative Party conference.* 保守党大会 ❑ *Last weekend the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland held a conference, attended by 450 delegates.* 上周末，苏格兰的天主教会举行了一次会议，450 名代表与会。2 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **conference** is a meeting at which formal discussions take place. 会议；正式商谈 ❑ *They sat down at the dinner table, as they always did, before the meal, for a conference.* 他们在餐桌旁坐下，和平常一样，吃饭之前要开个会。❑ *Her employer was in conference with two lawyers and did not want to be interrupted.* 她的老板在和两位律师谈事情，不想有人打扰。3 → see also **press conference**

ˈcon|fer|ence call (**conference calls**) N-COUNT A **conference call** is a phone call in which more than two people take part. 电话会议【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+with] *There are daily conference calls with Washington.* 每天都要与华盛顿连线召开电话会议。

con|fess /kənˈfes/ (**confesses, confessing, confessed**) 1 VERB If someone **confesses** to doing something wrong, they admit that they did it. 承认，供认，坦白（自己做错的事）❑ [v +to] *He had confessed to seventeen murders.* 他供认了 17 起谋杀案。❑ [v that] *I had expected her to confess that she only wrote these books for the money.* 我本以为她会承认写这些书只是为了钱。❑ [v n] *Most rape victims confess a feeling of helplessness.* 大部分强奸案受害者都承认有一种无助的感觉。❑ [v] *Ray changed his mind, claiming that he had been forced into confessing.* 雷翻了供，声称自己是被逼招供的。❑ [v with quote] *'I played a very bad match,' he confessed.* "这场比赛我打得很差。"他坦承道。[Also v wh, v pron-refl adj/n] 2 VERB If someone **confesses** or **confesses** their sins, they tell God or a priest about their sins so that they can be forgiven. （向上帝或神甫）忏悔，告解（罪过）❑ [v n] *You just go to the church and confess your sins.* 你干脆去教堂忏悔自己的罪过吧。❑ [v n +to] *Once we have confessed*

our failures and mistakes to God, we should stop feeling guilty. 一旦我们向上帝告解了自己的过失和错误，就不该再觉得内疚。[Also v, v *to* n] ■ PHRASE You use expressions like **'I confess'**, **'I must confess'**, or **'I have to confess'** to apologize slightly for admitting something you are ashamed of or that you think might offend or annoy someone. 我承认，我必须承认（用来对自己的过失等略表歉意）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I confess it's got me baffled.* 我承认这把我难倒了。❑ *I must confess I'm not a great enthusiast for long political programmes.* 我必须承认自己对冗长的政治节目不是很热衷。

con|fessed /kən'fest/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **confessed** to describe someone who openly admits that they have a particular fault or have done something wrong. 公开招认的；公开认错（或认罪）的 ❑ *She is a confessed monarchist.* 她公开承认自己拥护君主制度。

con|fes|sion /kən'feʃ°n/ (**confessions**) ■ N-COUNT A **confession** is a signed statement by someone in which they admit that they have committed a particular crime. 供状；供词 ❑ *They forced him to sign a confession.* 他们强迫他在一份供词上签名。■ N-VAR **Confession** is the act of admitting that you have done something that you are ashamed of or embarrassed about. （对使自己羞愧或尴尬之事的）承认，坦白 ❑ *The diaries are a mixture of confession and observation.* 这些日记既有自白，也有评论。❑ *I have a confession to make.* 我有件事要坦白。■ N-VAR If you make a **confession of** your beliefs or feelings, you publicly tell people that this is what you believe or feel. 声明；告白；表白 ❑ [+*of*] *...Tatyana's confession of love.* 塔季扬娜爱的告白 ■ N-VAR In the Catholic church and in some other churches, if you go to **confession**, you privately tell a priest about your sins and ask for forgiveness. （天主教会等的）忏悔，告解 ❑ *He never went to Father Porter for confession again.* 他再也没有向波特神父作过告解。

con|fes|sion|al /kən'feʃən°l/ (**confessionals**) ■ N-COUNT A **confessional** is the small room in a church where Christians, especially Roman Catholics, go to confess their sins. （尤指天主教教堂的）告解室 ■ ADJ A **confessional** speech or writing contains confessions. 忏悔的；自白的 ❑ *The convictions rest solely on disputed witness and confessional statements.* 仅仅根据有争议的目击者证言和供词就定了罪。

con|fes|sor /kən'fesə'/ (**confessors**) ■ N-COUNT A **confessor** is a priest who hears a person's confession. 听忏悔的神父；告解神父 ■ N-COUNT If you describe someone as your **confessor**, you mean that they are the person you can talk to about your secrets or problems. 倾诉对象 ❑ *He was their adviser, confidant and father confessor.* 他是他们的顾问、密友和倾听者。

con|fet|ti /kən'feti/ N-UNCOUNT **Confetti** is small pieces of coloured paper that people throw over the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. （婚礼上向新娘、新郎抛撒的）五彩纸屑

con|fi|dant /'kɒnfidænt, ˌkɒnfi'dænt/ (**confidants**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **confidant** is a man who they are able to discuss their private problems with. 男性知己（或密友）❑ [+*of*] *...a close confidant of the president.* 总统的密友

con|fi|dante /'kɒnfidænt, ˌkɒnfi'dænt/ (**confidantes**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **confidante** is a woman who they are able to discuss their private problems with. 女性知己（或密友）❑ *You are her closest friend and confidante.* 你是她最亲密的朋友和知己。

con|fide /kən'faɪd/ (**confides, confiding, confided**) VERB If you **confide in** someone, you tell them a secret. 吐露（或倾诉）秘密 ❑ [v +*in*] *I knew she had some fundamental problems in her marriage because she had confided in me a year earlier.* 我知道她的婚姻存在一些根本性的问题，早在一年前她就向我倾诉过。❑ [v +*to*] *He confided to me that he felt like he was being punished.* 他向我诉说他觉得自己像是在受罚。❑ [v that] *On New Year's Eve he confided that he had suffered rather troubling chest pains.* 新年前夜，他诉说他胸口疼得相当厉害。❑ [v n +*to*] *I confided my worries to Michael.* 我把我的担心透露给了迈克尔。[Also v with quote]

con|fi|dence ◆◇ /'kɒnfidəns/ ■ N-UNCOUNT If you have **confidence in** someone, you feel that you can trust them. 信任；信赖 ❑ [+*in*] *I have every confidence in you.* 我完全相信你。❑ [+*in*] *This has contributed to the lack of confidence in the police.* 这导致了大家对警方缺乏信任。❑ *His record on ceasefires inspires no confidence.* 他以往在停火方面的表现让人对他毫无信心。■ N-UNCOUNT If you have **confidence**, you feel sure about your abilities, qualities, or ideas. 自信；信心 ❑ *The band is on excellent form and brimming with confidence.* 这支乐队状态极佳，自信满满。❑ *I always thought the worst of myself and had no confidence whatsoever.* 我老是妄自菲薄，没有一点儿信心。■ N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* n] If you can say something **with confidence**, you feel certain it is correct. 肯定；把握 ❑ *I can say with confidence that such rumours were totally groundless.* 我可以肯定地说这样的谣言完全没有根据。■ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* n] If you tell someone something **in confidence**, you tell them a secret. 私下；秘密 ❑ *We told you all these things in confidence.* 我们告诉你的这些事都需要保密。❑ *Even telling Lois seemed a betrayal of confidence.* 即使是告诉洛伊丝都好像是在泄密。•PHRASE If you **take** someone **into** your **confidence**, you tell them a secret. 向…吐露秘密 ❑ *If your daughter takes you into her confidence, don't rush off to tell your husband.* 如果女儿告诉你她的秘密，不要急着说给丈夫听。■ → see also **vote of no confidence**

→ see **stock market**

'con|fi|dence game (**confidence games**) N-COUNT A **confidence game** is the same as a **confidence trick**. 同 confidence trick【mainly AM 主美】

'con|fi|dence man (**confidence men**) N-COUNT A **confidence man** is a man who persuades people to give him their money or property by lying to them. （靠谎言骗取钱财的）骗子【mainly AM 主美】

'con|fi|dence trick (**confidence tricks**) N-COUNT A **confidence trick** is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true, often to trick you out of money. （常指骗钱的）骗局【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **confidence game**

con|fi|dent ◆◇ /'kɒnfidənt/ ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **confident** about something, you are certain that it will happen in the way you want it to. 坚信的；有信心的 ❑ *I am confident that everything will come out right in time.* 我坚信一切终究都会好起来。❑ [+*of*] *Mr Ryan is confident of success.* 瑞安先生坚信一定会成功。❑ [+*about*] *Management is confident about the way business is progressing.* 管理层对业务发展的态势充满信心。•**con|fi|dent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I can confidently promise that this year is going to be very different.* 我可以信心十足地保证今年将大不一样。■ ADJ If a person or their manner is **confident**, they feel sure about their own abilities, qualities, or ideas. 自信的；充满信心的 ❑ *In time he became more confident and relaxed.* 过了一段时间，他变得更加自信和放松。•**con|fi|dent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She walked confidently across the hall.* 她自信地走过大厅。■ ADJ [oft ADJ that] If you are **confident that** something is true, you are sure that it is true. A **confident** statement is one that the speaker is sure is true. 肯定的；有把握的 ❑ *She is confident that everybody is on her side.* 她确信所有人都站在她这边。❑ *'Bet you I can', comes the confident reply.* "我肯定行。"传来一个很有把握的回答。•**con|fi|dent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I can confidently say that none of them were or are racist.* 我可以非常肯定地说他们中没有一个种族主义者，过去没有，现在也没有。

con|fi|den|tial /ˌkɒnfi'denʃ°l/ ■ ADJ Information that is **confidential** is meant to be kept secret or private. 秘密的；机密的 ❑ *She accused them of leaking confidential information about her private life.* 她指责他们泄露其私生活的秘密。❑ *We'll take good care and keep what you've told us strictly confidential, Mr. Lane.* 莱恩先生，我们会非常小心，对您告诉我们的事严格保密。•**con|fi|den|tial|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *People can phone in the knowledge that any information they give will be treated confidentially.* 人们尽可放心地打电话来，他们提供的任何信息都会被保密。•**con|fi|den|ti|al|ity** /ˌkɒnfidenʃi'ælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the confidentiality of the client-solicitor relationship.* 委托人与律师之间的保密关系 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you talk to someone in a **confidential** way, you talk to them quietly because what you are saying is secret or private. 悄悄的；隐秘的 ❑ *'Look,' he said in a confidential tone, 'I want you to know that me and Joey are cops'.* "听着，"他悄声说，"我想让你知道我和乔伊是警察。" ❑ *His*

face suddenly turned solemn, his voice confidential. 他脸上的神情突然严肃起来，声音也压低了。•**con|fi|den|tial|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Nash hadn't raised his voice, still spoke rather softly, confidentially.* 纳什没有提高嗓门，依然悄声说着，相当轻柔。

Thesaurus 同类词 *confidential* Also look up:

ADJ. private, restricted; (*ant.*) public 1

con|fi|den|tial|ly /ˌkɒnfɪˈdenʃəli/ 1 ADV **Confidentially** is used to say that what you are telling someone is a secret and should not be discussed with anyone else. 私下地；只是你我之间说说 ❑ *Confidentially, I am not sure that it wasn't above their heads.* 私底下说，我不敢肯定他们明白了。2 → see also **confidential**

con|figu|ra|tion /kənˌfɪgəˈreɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -ˌfɪgjə-/ (**configurations**) 1 N-COUNT A **configuration** is an arrangement of a group of things. 安排；格局；布局【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...Stonehenge, in south-western England, an ancient configuration of giant stones.* 英格兰西南部的巨石阵——一座古老的巨石阵列 2 N-UNCOUNT The **configuration** of a computer system is way in which all its parts, such as the hardware and software, are connected together in order for the computer to work. 配置【COMPUTING 计算机】

con|fig|ure /kənˈfɪgəʳ, AM 美 -gjər/ (**configures, configuring, configured**) VERB If you **configure** a piece of computer equipment, you set it up so that it is ready for use. 配置（计算机设备）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *How easy was it to configure the software?* 配置这个软件容易吗？

Word Link 词根词缀 *fig ≈ form* 形状，*shape* 外形：*configure, disfigure, figment*

con|fine (**confines, confining, confined**)

The verb is pronounced /kənˈfaɪn/. The noun **confines** is pronounced /ˈkɒnfaɪnz/. 动词读作 /kənˈfaɪn/。名词 confines 读作 /ˈkɒnfaɪnz/。

1 VERB To **confine** something **to** a particular place or group means to prevent it from spreading beyond that place or group. 限制，限定（防止扩散蔓延）❑ [v n +*to*] *Health officials have successfully confined the epidemic to the Tabatinga area.* 卫生官员成功地将疫情控制在塔巴廷加地区。❑ [v n] *The U.S. will soon be taking steps to confine the conflict.* 美国很快就会采取措施限制冲突。2 VERB If you **confine yourself** or your activities **to** something, you do only that thing and are involved with nothing else. 限制（自己或自己的活动）；使受局限 ❑ [v pron-refl +*to*] *He did not confine himself to the one language.* 他没把自己局限于这一门语言。❑ [v-ed] *His genius was not confined to the decoration of buildings.* 他的天赋不单体现在建筑物的装饰上。3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is confined to** a mental institution, prison, or other place, they are sent there and are not allowed to leave for a period of time. 监禁；关押；禁闭 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *The woman will be confined to a mental institution.* 这个女人将被关进精神病院。4 N-PLURAL Something that is within the **confines of** an area or place is within the boundaries enclosing it. 边界；界限；范围【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *The movie is set entirely within the confines of the abandoned factory.* 电影的拍摄完全是在这个废弃的工厂厂区内进行。5 N-PLURAL The **confines of** a situation, system, or activity are the limits or restrictions it involves. 限制；局限 ❑ [+*of*] *...away from the confines of the British class system.* 超越英国社会等级制度的限制 ❑ [+*of*] *I can't stand the confines of this marriage.* 我受不了这段婚姻的限制。

con|fined /kənˈfaɪnd/ 1 ADJ If something is **confined to** a particular place, it exists only in that place. If it is **confined to** a particular group, only members of that group have it. 受限制的；被限定的 ❑ [+*to*] *The problem is not confined to Germany.* 问题不仅限于德国。❑ [+*to*] *These dangers are not confined to smokers.* 这些危险不只是困扰吸烟者。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **confined** space or area is small and enclosed by walls. （空间或面积）有限的，狭小的 ❑ *His long legs bent up in the confined space.* 他的两条长腿蜷在狭小的空间里。3 ADJ If someone is **confined to** a wheelchair, bed, or house, they have to stay there, because they are disabled or ill. （因残疾或生病）受困于…的 ❑ [+*to*] *He had been confined to a wheelchair since childhood.* 他打小就只能坐轮椅。

con|fine|ment /kənˈfaɪnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Confinement** is the state of being forced to stay in a prison or another place which you cannot leave. 监禁；关押；禁闭 ❑ *She had been held in solitary confinement for four months.* 她被单独关押了 4 个月。

con|firm ↔ /kənˈfɜːᵣm/ (**confirms, confirming, confirmed**) 1 VERB [no cont] If something **confirms** what you believe, suspect, or fear, it shows that it is definitely true. 证实，证明（情况属实）❑ [v that] *X-rays have confirmed that he has not broken any bones.* X 光片证实他没有骨折。❑ [v n] *These new statistics confirm our worst fears about the depth of the recession.* 这些新的统计数据证实经济衰退已经严重到我们最为担忧的境地。•**con|fir|ma|tion** /ˌkɒnfəˈmeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *They took her resignation from Bendix as confirmation of their suspicions.* 他们认为她从本迪克斯公司辞职证实了他们的怀疑。2 VERB If you **confirm** something that has been stated or suggested, you say that it is true because you know about it. （某人）证实，肯定，确认 ❑ [v that] *The spokesman confirmed that the area was now in rebel hands.* 这位发言人证实该地区现已落入叛乱分子手中。❑ [v n] *He confirmed what had long been feared.* 他证实了人们长期以来的担心。•**con|fir|ma|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She glanced over at James for confirmation.* 她扫了詹姆斯一眼，想得到他的确认。3 VERB If you **confirm** an arrangement or appointment, you say that it is definite, usually in a letter or on the telephone. （通常指通过信件或电话）确定，确认（安排或预约）❑ [v n] *You make the reservation, and I'll confirm it in writing.* 你来预订，我会去函确认。•**con|fir|ma|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*by*] *Travel arrangements are subject to confirmation by State Tourist Organisations.* 旅行安排有待州旅游组织的确认。4 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is confirmed**, they are formally accepted as a member of a Christian church during a ceremony in which they say they believe what the church teaches. 为…施坚振礼（或坚信礼）（从而正式成为基督教会的成员）❑ [*be* v-ed] *He was confirmed as a member of the Church of England.* 他领受了坚振礼，成为英国国教会的一员。•**con|fir|ma|tion** (**confirmations**) N-VAR ❑ *...when I was being prepared for Confirmation.* 在我为领受坚振礼做准备的时候 ❑ *Flu prevented her from attending her daughter's confirmation.* 流感使她没能参加女儿的坚振礼。5 VERB [no cont] If something **confirms** you **in** your decision, belief, or opinion, it makes you think that you are definitely right. 使坚定，使确信（自己的决定、信仰或观点）❑ [v n +*in*] *It has confirmed me in my decision not to become a nun.* 这使我更加坚定了不做修女的决心。6 VERB If someone **confirms** their position, role, or power, they do something to make their power, position, or role stronger or more definite. 加强，巩固（地位、角色或权力）❑ [v n] *Williams has confirmed his position as the world's number one snooker player.* 威廉斯巩固了自己世界头号斯诺克选手的地位。7 VERB If something **confirms** you **as** something, it shows that you definitely deserve a name, role, or position. 巩固，确保（某人的名声、角色或地位）❑ [v n +*as*] *His new role could confirm him as one of our leading actors.* 他的新角色会确保他跻身我们的一流演员之列。

Word Link 词根词缀 *firm ≈ making strong* 使…强：*affirm, confirm, infirm*

con|firmed /kənˈfɜːᵣmd/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **confirmed** to describe someone who has a particular habit or belief that they are very unlikely to change. 坚定的；根深蒂固的 ❑ *I'm a confirmed bachelor.* 我抱定了独身的想法。

con|fis|cate /ˈkɒnfɪskeɪt/ (**confiscates, confiscating, confiscated**) VERB If you **confiscate** something **from** someone, you take it away from them, usually as a punishment. （通常作为惩罚）没收，把…充公 ❑ [v n +*from*] *There is concern that police use the law to confiscate assets from people who have committed minor offences.* 有人担心警方利用该法没收轻罪犯的财产。❑ [v n] *They confiscated weapons, ammunition and propaganda material.* 他们没收了武器、弹药和宣传材料。•**con|fis|ca|tion** /ˌkɒnfɪˈskeɪʃᵊn/ (**confiscations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *The new laws allow the confiscation of assets purchased with proceeds of the drugs trade.* 新法允许没收用毒品交易所获收益购置的资产。

con|fit /ˈkɒnfiː/ (**confits**) N-VAR **Confit** is meat such as goose or

duck which has been cooked and preserved in its own fat. 油封肉；焖肉 ❑ [+of] ...*confit of duck.* 油封鸭

con|fla|gra|tion /ˌkɒnflə'greɪʃ°n/ (**conflagrations**) N-COUNT A **conflagration** is a fire that burns over a large area and destroys property. 大火；大火灾【FORMAL 正式】

con|flate /kən'fleɪt/ (**conflates, conflating, conflated**) VERB If you **conflate** two or more descriptions or ideas, or if they **conflate**, you combine them in order to produce a single one. 合并；混合【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Her letters conflate past and present.* 在她的信中过去和现在融为一体。❑ [v n +with] *Unfortunately the public conflated fiction with reality and made her into a saint.* 不幸的是，公众把小说和现实混为一谈，把她当成了圣徒。❑ [v] *The two meanings conflated.* 这两个意思混在一起了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *flate = blowing* 吹气：*conflate, flatulence, inflate*

con|flict ♦◇ (**conflicts, conflicting, conflicted**)

The noun is pronounced /'kɒnflɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /kən'flɪkt/. 名词读作 /'kɒnflɪkt/。动词读作 /kən'flɪkt/。

❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/into* N] **Conflict** is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are **in conflict**, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement. 争执；争论；分歧 ❑ *Try to keep any conflict between you and your ex-partner to a minimum.* 尽量将自己与前配偶之间的摩擦减到最小。❑ *Employees already are in conflict with management over job cuts.* 雇员已经就裁员一事与管理层发生了争执。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Conflict** is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision. 矛盾心理；内心冲突 ❑ ...*the anguish of his own inner conflict.* 内心矛盾给他带来的极大痛苦 ❸ N-VAR **Conflict** is fighting between countries or groups of people. (军事)冲突；战斗【JOURNALISM, WRITTEN 新闻，笔语】❑ ...*talks aimed at ending four decades of conflict.* 旨在结束持续了40年的冲突的会谈 ❹ N-VAR A **conflict** is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests. If two beliefs, ideas, or interests are **in conflict**, they are very different. (信仰、观念或利益之间的)严重分歧，冲突 ❑ [+between] *There is a conflict between what they are doing and what you want.* 他们所做的与你想要的之间存在冲突。❑ [+of] *Do you feel any conflict of loyalties?* 有没有觉得两面效忠存在冲突？❑ *The two objectives are in conflict.* 两个目标发生了冲突。❺ VERB If ideas, beliefs, or accounts **conflict**, they are very different from each other and it seems impossible for them to exist together or to each be true. (想法、信仰或陈述)冲突，抵触，相互矛盾 ❑ [v] *Personal ethics and professional ethics sometimes conflict.* 个人道德和职业道德有时会相互抵触。❑ [v +with] *He held firm opinions which usually conflicted with my own.* 他所持的观点通常与我的相左，而且很难改变。❑ [v-ing] ...*three powers with conflicting interests.* 存在利益冲突的三个大国

→ see **war**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *conflict* with:

N.	conflict **resolution** 冲突的解决，**source of** conflict 分歧的根源 ❶
V.	**end/resolve/settle a** conflict 停止／解决／平息争执(或冲突) ❶ ❸
	avoid conflict 避免冲突 ❶ ❸ ❹
ADJ.	**military** conflict 军事冲突 ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *flict = striking* 击打：*affliction, conflict, inflict*

con|flu|ence /'kɒnfluəns/ N-SING The **confluence of** two rivers is the place where they join and become one larger river. (河流的)汇合处，交汇处 ❑ [+of] *The 160-metre falls mark the dramatic confluence of the rivers Nera and Velino.* 这160米高的瀑布正是涅拉河和韦利诺河的交汇处，景象十分壮观。

con|form /kən'fɔ:'m/ (**conforms, conforming, conformed**) ❶ VERB If something **conforms to** something such as a law or someone's wishes, it is of the required type or quality. 遵守，遵从，符合(法律、意愿等) ❑ [v +to/with] *The Night Rider lamp has been designed to conform to new British Standard safety requirements.* "夜行者"灯的设计符合新的英国安全标准的要求。❷ VERB If you **conform**, you behave in the way that you are expected or supposed to behave. 按规矩行事；顺从；随潮流 ❑ [v] *Many children who can't or don't conform are often bullied.* 很多不能或不按规矩行事的小孩常常被人欺负。❑ [v +to/with] *He did not feel obliged to conform to the rules that applied to ordinary men.* 他觉得自己不必遵守那些适用于普通人的规定。❸ VERB If someone or something **conforms to** a pattern or type, they are very similar to it. (与样式、类型等)非常相似，一致，相吻合 ❑ [v +to] *I am well aware that we all conform to one stereotype or another.* 我们所有人都能找到某种与自己相似的模式化形象，这一点我很清楚。

con|form|ist /kən'fɔ:'mɪst/ (**conformists**) ADJ Someone who is **conformist** behaves or thinks like everyone else rather than doing things that are original. 墨守成规的；循规蹈矩的 ❑ *He may have to become more conformist if he is to prosper again.* 要想东山再起，他可能得更多地遵照世俗的规矩。•N-COUNT A **conformist** is someone who is conformist. 墨守成规的人；循规蹈矩的人

Word Link 词根词缀 *ist = one who practices* 从事…者：*biologist, conformist, pharmacist*

con|form|ity /kən'fɔ:'mɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If something happens **in conformity with** something such as a law or someone's wishes, it happens as the law says it should, or as the person wants it to. (对法律、个人意愿等的)遵从，遵守 ❑ *The prime minister is, in conformity with the constitution, chosen by the president.* 依照宪法，首相由总统选定。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Conformity** means behaving in the same way as most other people. 墨守成规；循规蹈矩 ❑ *Excessive conformity is usually caused by fear of disapproval.* 过于墨守成规通常都是由于担心得不到认可。

con|found /kən'faʊnd/ (**confounds, confounding, confounded**) VERB If someone or something **confounds** you, they make you feel surprised or confused, often by showing you that your opinions or expectations of them were wrong. 使困惑；使惊讶 ❑ [v n] *The choice of Governor may confound us all.* 州长的选择可能会让我们所有人感到困惑。

con|front ♦◇ /kən'frʌnt/ (**confronts, confronting, confronted**) ❶ VERB If you **are confronted with** a problem, task, or difficulty, you have to deal with it. (问题、任务或困难)降临，使面临 ❑ [be V-ed +with/by] *She was confronted with severe money problems.* 她面临严峻的资金问题。❑ [v n] *Ministers underestimated the magnitude of the task confronting them.* 部长们低估了他们所面临的任务的艰巨性。❷ VERB If you **confront** a difficult situation or issue, you accept the fact that it exists and try to deal with it. 勇敢地面对；正视 ❑ [v n] *We are learning how to confront death.* 我们正在学习如何直面死亡。❑ [v n] *NATO countries have been forced to confront fundamental moral questions.* 北约国家被迫正视基本的道德问题。❸ VERB [usu passive] If you **are confronted** by something that you find threatening or difficult to deal with, it is there in front of you. 使面对(有威胁性或困难的事) ❑ [be V-ed +with/by] *I was confronted with an array of knobs, levers, and switches.* 我面对的是一大堆旋钮、控制杆和开关。❹ VERB If you **confront** someone, you stand or sit in front of them, especially when you are going to fight, argue, or compete with them. 与…对峙；与…对抗 ❑ [v n] *She pushed her way through the mob and confronted him face to face.* 她挤过骚动的人群，与他当面对峙。❑ [v n] *The candidates confronted each other during a televised debate.* 候选人在电视辩论中当面交锋。❺ VERB If you **confront** someone **with** something, you present facts or evidence to them in order to accuse them of something. 与…当面对证(或对质) ❑ [v n +with] *She had decided to confront Kathryn with what she had learnt.* 她决定拿自己了解的事实与凯瑟琳当面对证。❑ [v n +about] *I could not bring myself to confront him about it.* 我不忍心就这事和他对质。❑ [v n] *His confronting me forced me to search for the answers.* 他对我的当面质询迫使我思索如何作答。

con|fron|ta|tion ♦◇ /ˌkɒnfrʌn'teɪʃ°n/ (**confrontations**) N-VAR A **confrontation** is a dispute, fight, or battle between two groups of people. 对抗；冲突；战斗；战役 ❑ [+with] *The commission*

remains so weak that it will continue to avoid confrontation with governments. 该委员会的力量仍然十分薄弱，所以将继续避免与各国政府发生冲突。

con|fron|ta|tion|al /ˌkɒnfrʌnˈteɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ If you describe the way that someone behaves as **confrontational**, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they are aggressive and likely to cause an argument or dispute. 挑衅的；对抗的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The committee's confrontational style of campaigning has made it unpopular.* 委员会咄咄逼人的宣传方式使其不得人心。

con|fuse /kənˈfjuːz/ (**confuses, confusing, confused**) 1 VERB If you **confuse** two things, you get them mixed up, so that you think one of them is the other one. 混淆；搞错 ❑ [v n] *Great care is taken to avoid confusing the two types of projects.* 大家非常谨慎，以免把这两类项目弄混。❑ [v n *+with*] *I can't see how anyone could confuse you with another!* 我不明白怎么会有人把你和另外一个人搞混！ •**con|fu|sion** /kənˈfjuːʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Use different colours of felt pen on your sketch to avoid confusion.* 用不同颜色的毡头笔画草图，以免搞混。2 VERB To **confuse** someone means to make it difficult for them to know exactly what is happening or what to do. 把…弄糊涂；使困惑 ❑ [v n] *German politics surprised and confused him.* 德国政治既令他惊讶，又让他困惑不解。3 VERB To **confuse** a situation means to make it complicated or difficult to understand. 搅乱；使复杂化 ❑ [v n] *To further confuse the issue, there is an enormous variation in the amount of sleep people feel happy with.* 使问题进一步复杂化的是，让每个人感到满意的睡眠时间千差万别。

con|fused /kənˈfjuːzd/ 1 ADJ If you are **confused**, you do not know exactly what is happening or what to do. 困惑的；糊涂的 ❑ [*+about/by*] *A survey showed people were confused about what they should eat to stay healthy.* 一项调查表明，人们对该吃什么才能保持健康这个问题感到困惑。❑ *Things were happening too quickly and Brian was confused.* 事情发生得太快，把布赖恩给弄糊涂了。2 ADJ Something that is **confused** does not have any order or pattern and is difficult to understand. 混乱的；难懂的 ❑ *The situation remains confused as both sides claim success.* 由于双方均宣称获胜，形势依然不明朗。

con|fus|ing /kənˈfjuːzɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **confusing** makes it difficult for people to know exactly what is happening or what to do. 令人困惑的；费解的；混乱的 ❑ *The statement is highly confusing.* 这一声明十分费解。

con|fu|sion /kənˈfjuːʒᵊn/ (**confusions**) 1 N-VAR If there is **confusion** about something, it is not clear what the true situation is, especially because people believe different things. （尤指因想法不同造成的）困惑，不明确 ❑ [*+about*] *There's still confusion about the number of casualties.* 伤亡人数依然不明。❑ *Omissions in my recent article must have caused confusion.* 我最近一篇文章中的几处省略肯定造成了困惑。2 N-UNCOUNT **Confusion** is a situation in which everything is in disorder, especially because there are lots of things happening at the same time. （尤指因很多事情同时发生造成的）混乱局面，骚乱 ❑ *There was confusion when a man fired shots.* 一个男子开了几枪，场面一片混乱。3 → see also **confuse**

con|ga /ˈkɒŋgə/ (**congas**) N-COUNT If a group of people dance a **conga**, they dance in a long winding line, with each person holding on to the back of the person in front. 康茄舞

con|geal /kənˈdʒiːl/ (**congeals, congealing, congealed**) VERB When a liquid **congeals**, it becomes very thick and sticky and almost solid. （液体）凝结，变稠 ❑ [v] *The blood had started to congeal.* 血液已经开始凝结。❑ [v-ed] *...spilled wine mingled with congealed soup.* 洒出来的酒混合着已变稠的汤

con|gen|ial /kənˈdʒiːniəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **congenial** person, place, or environment is pleasant. 友善的；宜人的；惬意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is back in more congenial company.* 他回来后变得更容易相处了。

con|geni|tal /kənˈdʒenɪtᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **congenital** disease or medical condition is one that a person has had from birth, but is not inherited. （病症）先天的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *When John was 17, he died of congenital heart disease.* 约翰 17 岁时死于先天性心脏病。•**con|geni|tal|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...congenitally deaf patients.* 先天耳聋患者 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **congenital** characteristic or feature in a person is so strong that you cannot imagine it ever changing, although there may seem to be no reason for it. 天生的；生性的 ❑ *He was a congenital liar and usually in debt.* 他生性爱说谎，而且通常债务缠身。•**con|geni|tal|ly** ADV ❑ *I admit to being congenitally lazy.* 我承认自己生性懒惰。

con|ger /ˈkɒŋgəʳ/ (**congers**) N-VAR A **conger** or a **conger eel** is a large fish that looks like a snake. 康吉鳗

con|gest|ed /kənˈdʒestɪd/ 1 ADJ A **congested** road or area is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people. （道路或区域）交通阻塞的，拥堵的 ❑ *He first promised two weeks ago to clear Britain's congested roads.* 他在两周前首次承诺解决英国道路拥堵的问题。❑ [*+with*] *Some areas are congested with both cars and people.* 有些地方挤满了车和人。2 ADJ If a part of the body is **congested**, it is blocked. （身体部位）堵塞的，充血的，淤血的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The arteries in his neck had become fatally congested.* 他颈动脉栓塞，危在旦夕。

con|ges|tion /kənˈdʒestʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] If there is **congestion** in a place, the place is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people. 堵塞；拥堵 ❑ *The problems of traffic congestion will not disappear in a hurry.* 交通拥堵问题不会一下子就消失。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Congestion** in a part of the body is a medical condition in which the part becomes blocked. （身体部位的）堵塞，充血，淤血【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...nasal congestion.* 鼻塞

→ see **traffic**

con|ges|tion charge (**congestion charges**) N-COUNT **Congestion charges** refer to money motorists must pay in order to drive in some city centres. Congestion charges are intended to reduce traffic within those areas. 拥堵费 •**con|ges|tion charg|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the decision on whether to introduce congestion charging on urban roads.* 有关城市道路是否开征拥堵费的决定

con|ges|tive /kənˈdʒestɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **congestive** disease is a medical condition where a part of the body becomes blocked. （疾病）充血性的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...congestive heart failure.* 充血性心力衰竭

con|glom|er|ate /kənˈglɒmərət/ (**conglomerates**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **conglomerate** is a large business firm consisting of several different companies. 大型联合企业；企业集团【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Fiat is Italy's largest industrial conglomerate.* 菲亚特是意大利最大的产业集团。

con|glom|era|tion /kənˌglɒməˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**conglomerations**) N-COUNT A **conglomeration of** things is a group of many different things, gathered together. 聚集物；混合物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...a conglomeration of peoples speaking different languages.* 汇聚一地的南腔北调的民族

con|gratu|late /kənˈgrætʃʊleɪt/ (**congratulates, congratulating, congratulated**) 1 VERB If you **congratulate** someone, you say something to show you are pleased that something nice has happened to them. 祝贺；向…道贺 ❑ [v n *+on*] *She congratulated him on the birth of his son.* 她祝贺他喜得贵子。❑ [v n] *I was absolutely astonished by the reaction to our engagement. Everyone started congratulating us.* 大家对我们订婚的反应让我非常惊讶。所有人都开始祝贺我们。[Also v n *+for*] •**con|gratu|la|tion** /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We have received many letters of congratulation.* 我们收到了很多贺信。2 VERB If you **congratulate** someone, you praise them for something good that they have done. 表扬；称赞 ❑ [v n *+for/on*] *I really must congratulate the organisers for a well-run and enjoyable event.* 活动安排得有条不紊，充满乐趣，我必须要称赞一下组织者。❑ [v n] *We specifically wanted to congratulate certain players.* 我们特别想表扬几名选手。3 VERB If you **congratulate yourself**, you are pleased about something that you have done or that has happened to you. 为（自己）感到高兴（或自豪）❑ [v pron-refl] *Waterstone has every reason to congratulate himself.* 沃特斯通完全有理由为自己感到高兴。

Word Link 词根词缀 *grat = pleasing* 令人高兴：*congratulate, gratify, gratitude*

con|gratu|la|tions /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃᵊnz/ 1 CONVENTION You say '**Congratulations**' to someone in order to congratulate them

on something nice that has happened to them or something good that they have done. 恭喜；祝贺【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Congratulations, you have a healthy baby boy.* 恭喜，你生了个健康的男孩。❑ [+to] *Congratulations to everybody who sent in their ideas.* 每一位来信提交想法的人做得都很漂亮。❷ N-PLURAL If you offer someone your **congratulations**, you congratulate them on something nice that has happened to them or on something good that they have done. 祝贺的话语；贺词 ❑ [+to] *The club also offers its congratulations to D. Brown on his appointment as president.* 俱乐部也对D. 布朗被任命为主席表示祝贺。

con|gratu|la|tory /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪtəri, AM 美 kənˈgrætʃᵊlətɔːri/ ADJ A **congratulatory** message expresses congratulations. 表示祝贺的 ❑ *He sent Kim a congratulatory letter.* 他给金发了一封贺信。

con|gre|gant /ˈkɒŋgrɪgənt/ (**congregants**) N-COUNT **Congregants** are members of a congregation. 教堂会众【mainly AM 主美】

con|gre|gate /ˈkɒŋgrɪgeɪt/ (**congregates, congregating, congregated**) VERB When people **congregate**, they gather together and form a group. 集合；聚集 ❑ [v] *Visitors congregated on Sunday afternoons to view public exhibitions.* 每周日下午，游客成群结队地来看公开展览。

con|gre|ga|tion /ˌkɒŋgrɪˈgeɪʃᵊn/ (**congregations**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The people who are attending a church service or who regularly attend a church service are referred to as the **congregation**. 教堂会众 ❑ *Most members of the congregation begin arriving a few minutes before services.* 礼拜仪式开始前几分钟，大部分教堂会众陆续到来。

con|gress /ˈkɒŋgres/ (**congresses**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **congress** is a large meeting that is held to discuss ideas and policies. 代表大会 ❑ *A lot has changed after the party congress.* 党代会后发生了很多变化。

Con|gress ⇔ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **Congress** is the elected group of politicians that is responsible for making the law in the United States. It consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate.（由众议院和参议院组成的）美国国会 ❑ *We want to cooperate with both the administration and Congress.* 我们既想与政府合作，也想与国会合作。

con|gres|sion|al ⇔ /kənˈgreʃənᵊl/ also **Congressional** ADJ [ADJ n] A **congressional** policy, action, or person relates to the United States Congress. 美国国会的 ❑ *The president explained his plans to congressional leaders.* 总统向国会领导人解释了他的计划。

Congress|man /ˈkɒŋgrɪsmən/ (**Congressmen**) also **congressman** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Congressman** is a male member of the US Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.（美国）男国会议员，（尤指）男众议员

Congress|person /ˈkɒŋgrɪspɜːˢsᵊn/ (**Congresspeople**) also **congressperson** N-COUNT A **Congressperson** is a member of the US Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.（美国）国会议员，（尤指）众议员

Congress|woman /ˈkɒŋgrɪswʊmən/ (**Congresswomen**) also **congresswoman** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Congresswoman** is a female member of the US Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.（美国）女国会议员，（尤指）女众议员 ❑ *The meeting was organised by Congresswoman Maxine Waters.* 会议由众议员玛克辛·沃特斯组织。

con|gru|ence /ˈkɒŋgruəns/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Congruence** is when two things are similar or fit together well. 相似；合适；相称；一致【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+between] *...a necessary congruence between political, cultural and economic forces.* 政治力量、文化力量和经济力量之间必要的一致性

con|gru|ent /ˈkɒŋgruənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **congruent with** another thing, they are similar or fit together well. 相似的；合适的；相称的；一致的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *They want to work in an organisation whose values are congruent with their own.* 他们想在一个符合自己价值观的机构里工作。

coni|cal /ˈkɒnɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **conical** object is shaped like a cone. 圆锥形的 ❑ *We were soon aware of a great conical shape to the north-east.* 我们很快就注意到东北方有一个圆锥形的庞然大物。

co|ni|fer /ˈkɒnɪfəʳ/ (**conifers**) N-COUNT **Conifers** are a group of trees and shrubs, for example pine trees and fir trees, that grow in cooler areas of the world. They have fruit called cones, and very thin leaves called needles which they do not normally lose in winter. 针叶植物

co|nif|er|ous /kəˈnɪfərəs, AM 美 kəʊ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **coniferous** forest or wood is made up of conifers. 针叶植物的

→ see **forest, tree**

con|jec|tur|al /kənˈdʒektʃərəl/ ADJ A statement that is **conjectural** is based on information that is not certain or complete. 凭推测的；凭猜测的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is something undeniably conjectural about such claims.* 这类声明中有些东西绝对是凭空臆测。

con|jec|ture /kənˈdʒektʃəʳ/ (**conjectures, conjecturing, conjectured**) ❶ N-VAR A **conjecture** is a conclusion that is based on information that is not certain or complete. 推测；猜测【FORMAL 正式】❑ *That was a conjecture, not a fact.* 那只是猜测，不是事实。❑ *There are several conjectures.* 存在着几种猜测。❑ *The attitudes of others were matters of conjecture although there were plenty of rumours about how individuals had behaved.* 尽管对个人表现存在诸多传言，但他人的看法还只是一些猜测。❷ VERB When you **conjecture**, you form an opinion or reach a conclusion on the basis of information that is not certain or complete. 推测；猜测；揣测【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *He conjectured that some individuals may be able to detect major calamities.* 他猜测说有些人也许能够察觉重大灾难。❑ [v] *This may be true or partly true; we are all conjecturing here.* 这可能属实或者部分属实，我们都是在这儿揣测。[Also v wh, v n]

con|join /kənˈdʒɔɪn/ (**conjoins, conjoining, conjoined**) VERB If two or more things **conjoin** or if you **conjoin** them, they are united and joined together.（使）结合；（使）联合；（使）连接【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The wisdom of the retired generals and backbench MPs conjoins.* 退役将军和后座议员的智慧结合在一起。❑ [be v-ed +with] *America's rise in rates was conjoined with higher rates elsewhere.* 美国利率上涨，其他国家或地区的利率也同步走高。❑ [v n] *...if we conjoin the two responses.* 如果我们把这两种反应结合起来…… [Also v n +with, v +with]

con|joined twin /kənˌdʒɔɪnd ˈtwɪn/ (**conjoined twins**) N-COUNT **Conjoined twins** are twins who are born with their bodies joined. 连体婴儿

con|ju|gal /ˈkɒndʒʊgᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Conjugal** means relating to marriage and the relationship between a husband and wife, especially their sexual relationship. 婚姻的；夫妻关系的；（尤指）性关系的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a man deprived of his conjugal rights.* 被剥夺了夫妻权的男子

con|ju|gate /ˈkɒndʒʊgeɪt/ (**conjugates, conjugating, conjugated**) VERB When pupils or teachers **conjugate** a verb, they give its different forms in a particular order. 列举（动词）的词形变化 ❑ [v n] *...a child who can read at one and is conjugating Latin verbs at four.* 一岁识字、四岁能说出拉丁语动词词形变化的孩子

con|junc|tion /kənˈdʒʌŋkʃᵊn/ (**conjunctions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **conjunction of** two or more things is the occurrence of them at the same time or place.（事件的）同时发生，同地发生【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the conjunction of two events.* 两个事件的同时发生 ❑ [+of] *...a conjunction of religious and social factors.* 宗教因素和社会因素的并存 ❷ N-COUNT In grammar, a **conjunction** is a word or group of words that joins together words, groups, or clauses. In English, there are co-ordinating conjunctions such as 'and' and 'but', and subordinating conjunctions such as 'although', 'because', and 'when'.（语法中的）连词 ❸ PHRASE If one thing is done or used **in conjunction with** another, the two things are done or used together. 连同…；与…一起【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The army should have operated in conjunction with the fleet to raid the enemy's coast.* 陆军本应与舰队共同行动，突袭敌方海岸。

con|junc|ti|vi|tis /kənˌdʒʌŋktɪˈvaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Conjunctivitis** is an eye infection which causes the thin skin that covers the eye to become red. 结膜炎【MEDICAL 医】

con|jure /ˈkʌndʒəʳ, AM 美 ˈkuːn-/ (**conjures, conjuring, conjured**)

VERB If you **conjure** something out of nothing, you make it appear as if by magic. 变魔术般地创造出 ❑ [v n +*from/out of*] *Thirteen years ago she found herself having to conjure a career from thin air.* 13年前，她认识到自己得白手起家创造出一番事业来。❑ [v n] *They managed to conjure a victory.* 他们出人意料地取得了胜利。•PHRASAL VERB **Conjure up** means the same as **conjure**. conjure up 同 conjure ❑ [v P n] *Every day a different chef will be conjuring up delicious dishes in the restaurant.* 每天，饭店里会有一位不同的大厨像变戏法似的奉上可口的菜肴。[Also v n P]

▶**conjure up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **conjure up** a memory, picture, or idea, you create it in your mind. 使浮现于脑海；想起 ❑ [v P n] *When we think of adventurers, many of us conjure up images of larger-than-life characters trekking to the North Pole.* 一想到探险者，我们很多人脑海中浮现的便是长途跋涉前往北极的非凡人物形象。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a word or sound **conjures up** particular images or ideas, it makes you think of them. (字词、声音等)使想起，使联想到 ❑ [v P n] *Jimmy Buffett's music conjures up a warm night in the tropics.* 吉米·巴菲特的音乐让人想起温暖的热带之夜。❑ [v P n] *What does the word 'feminist' conjure up for you?* "女权主义者"这个词会让你想到什么？ 3 → see **conjure**

con|jur|er /ˈkʌndʒərəʳ, AM 美 ˈkɑːn-/ (**conjurers**) also **conjuror** N-COUNT A **conjurer** is a person who entertains people by doing magic tricks. 变戏法的人；魔术师

ˈcon|jur|ing trick (**conjuring tricks**) N-COUNT A **conjuring trick** is a trick in which something is made to appear or disappear as if by magic. 戏法；魔术

con|jur|or /ˈkʌndʒərəʳ, AM 美 ˈkɑːn-/ → see **conjurer**

conk /kɒŋk/ (**conks, conking, conked**)

▶**conk out** PHRASAL VERB If something such as a machine or a vehicle **conks out**, it stops working or breaks down. (机器、车辆等)停止运转，出故障，出毛病【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *The dynamo conked out so we've got no electricity.* 发电机出了故障，所以停电了。

conk|er /ˈkɒŋkəʳ/ (**conkers**) 1 N-COUNT **Conkers** are round brown nuts which come from horse chestnut trees. 七叶树果【BRIT 英】2 N-UNCOUNT **Conkers** is a children's game in which you tie a conker to a piece of string and try to break your opponent's conker by hitting it as hard as you can with your own. 康克戏(一种儿童游戏，双方用系在细绳上的七叶树果互相猛击，击破对方七叶树果者获胜)【BRIT 英】

ˈcon man (**con men**) also **conman** N-COUNT A **con man** is a man who persuades people to give him their money or property by lying to them. 骗子；骗钱的人 ❑ *A few years ago she was the victim of a con man.* 几年前，她被一个骗子骗过。

con|nect /kəˈnekt/ (**connects, connecting, connected**) 1 VERB If something or someone **connects** one thing **to** another, or if one thing **connects to** another, the two things are joined together. (使)连接 ❑ [v n +*to*] *You can connect the machine to your hi-fi.* 你可以把机器连在高保真音响上。❑ [v n] *The traditional method is to enter the exchanges at night and connect the wires.* 传统的办法是晚上进入电话局，把线连上。❑ [v +*to*] *Two cables connect to each corner of the plate.* 两条电缆连到金属板的每个角上。❑ [v-ed] *...a television camera connected to the radio telescope.* 与射电望远镜相连的电视摄像机 [Also v] 2 VERB If a piece of equipment or a place **is connected to** a source of power or water, it is joined to that source so that it has power or water. 使连接，使接通(电源、水源等) ❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *These appliances should not be connected to power supplies.* 这些家用电器不应该接通电源。❑ [v-ed] *Ischia was now connected to the mainland water supply.* 伊斯基亚这时已经通上了大陆的水。[Also v n +*to*] •PHRASAL VERB **Connect up** means the same as **connect**. connect up 同 connect ❑ [*be* v-ed P +*to*] *The shower is easy to install—it needs only to be connected up to the hot and cold water supply.* 淋浴器很容易安装——只要接上冷热水就行。❑ [v n P +*to*] *They turned the barricade into a potential death trap by connecting it up to the mains.* 他们给路障接上电源，让它变成了一个潜在的死亡陷阱。3 VERB If a telephone operator **connects** you, he or she enables you to speak to another person by telephone. (接线员)给…接通电话 ❑ [v n] *To call the police, an ambulance or the fire brigade dial 999 and the operator will connect you.* 呼叫警察、救护车或消防队，请拨打999，接线员会为您接通电话。❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *He asked to be connected to the central switchboard.* 他请求接到总机。[Also v n +*to*] 4 VERB If two things or places **connect** or if something **connects** them, they are joined and people or things can pass between them. (使)相连；(使)相通 ❑ [v n] *...the long hallway that connects the rooms.* 连接各个房间的长过道 ❑ [v n +*with*] *The fallopian tubes connect the ovaries with the uterus.* 输卵管连接着卵巢和子宫。❑ [v +*with*] *His workshop connected with a small building in the garden.* 他的工作间连着花园里的一栋小楼。❑ [v-ing] *The two rooms have connecting doors.* 这两间屋子有门相通。[Also v] 5 VERB If one train or plane, for example, **connects with** another, it arrives at a time which allows passengers to change to the other one in order to continue their journey. (火车或飞机等)联运，衔接 ❑ [v +*with*] *...a train connecting with a ferry to Ireland.* 与开往爱尔兰的渡船联运的火车 ❑ [v-ing] *My connecting plane didn't depart for another six hours.* 我搭乘的联运航班又过了6个小时才起飞。[Also v] 6 VERB If you **connect to** a particular plane or train, or if another plane or train **connects** you **to** it, you change to that plane or train from another one in order to continue your journey. (使)换乘(飞机或火车) ❑ [v +*to*] *...business travellers wanting to connect to a long-haul flight.* 想换乘长途航班的商务旅行者 ❑ [v n] *That will connect you with time to spare for the seven o'clock Concorde.* 那样时间会有富余，你可以换乘7点的协和式客机。[Also v n +*to*] 7 VERB If you **connect** a person or thing **with** something, you realize that there is a link or relationship between them. 把…联系起来 ❑ [v n +*with/to*] *I hoped he would not connect me with that now-embarrassing review I'd written seven years earlier.* 我希望他不会把我和我7年前写的那篇现在看来令人难堪的评论联系起来。❑ [v n] *I wouldn't have connected the two things.* 我就不会把这两件事联系起来。8 VERB Something that **connects** a person or thing **with** something else shows or provides a link or relationship between them. 使有联系 ❑ [v n +*with/to*] *A search of Brady's house revealed nothing that could connect him with the robberies.* 对布雷迪住所的搜查没有发现任何能证明他与这些抢劫案有关的东西。❑ [v n] *What connects them?* 他们之间有什么联系？

▶**connect up** → see **connect** 2

con|nect|ed /kəˈnektɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **connected with** another, there is a link or relationship between them. 有关的；有联系的 ❑ [+*with*] *Have you ever had any skin problems connected with exposure to the sun?* 你曾因日晒出现过皮肤问题吗？❑ [+*to*] *The dispute is not directly connected to the negotiations.* 这一争端与谈判没有直接联系。2 → see also **connect, well-connected**

con|nec|tion ◆◇◇ /kəˈnekʃᵊn/ (**connections**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **connexion**

1 N-VAR A **connection** is a relationship between two things, people, or groups. 关系；联系 ❑ [+*between*] *There was no evidence of a connection between BSE and the brain diseases recently confirmed in cats.* 没有证据表明疯牛病与最近确诊的猫类脑病有关联。❑ [+*with*] *The police say he had no connection with the security forces.* 警方说他与安全部队没有关系。2 N-COUNT A **connection** is a joint where two wires or pipes are joined together. (电线或管道的)连接部分，接头 ❑ *Check all radiators for small leaks, especially round pipework connections.* 检查所有的暖气片，看有没有小裂缝，尤其是管道连接处附近。3 N-COUNT [usu n N] If a place has good road, rail, or air **connections**, many places can be directly reached from there by car, train, or plane. (公路、铁路或空中的)交通连接，交通线 ❑ [+*to*] *Fukuoka has excellent air and rail connections to the rest of the country.* 福冈与国内其他城市之间有非常便捷的航空和铁路联运系统。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you get a **connection** at a station or airport, you catch a train, bus, or plane, after getting off another train, bus, or plane, in order to continue your journey. 联运；转车；转机 ❑ *My flight was late and I missed the connection.* 航班晚点，我没赶上转机。5 N-PLURAL Your **connections** are the people who you know or are related to, especially when they are in a position to help you. 关系；人脉 ❑ *She used her connections to full advantage.* 她充分利用了自己的人脉。6 PHRASE If you write or talk to someone **in connection with** something, you write or talk to them about

that thing. 关于；与…有关【FORMAL 正式】❑ *13 men have been questioned in connection with the murder.* 有 13 名男子因谋杀案受到盘问。

con|nec|tive /kəˈnektɪv/ (**connectives**) N-COUNT A **connective** is the same as a **conjunction**. 同 conjunction

con|nec|tive ˈtis|sue N-UNCOUNT **Connective tissue** is the substance in the bodies of animals and people which fills in the spaces between organs and connects muscles and bones. 结缔组织【TECHNICAL 术语】

con|nec|tiv|ity /kɒnekˈtɪvəti/ N-UNCOUNT **Connectivity** is the ability of a computing device to connect to other computers or to the Internet. 连接性；连通性【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a DVD video and CD player with Internet connectivity.* 能连接因特网的 DVD 和 CD 播放机

con|nect|or /kəˈnektəʳ/ (**connectors**) N-COUNT A **connector** is a device that joins two pieces of equipment, wire, or piping together. 连接器；连接管

con|nex|ion /kəˈnekʃ°n/ → see **connection**

con|niv|ance /kəˈnaɪv°ns/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with the* N *of* n] **Connivance** is a willingness to allow or assist something to happen even though you know it is wrong. 纵容；默许；共谋【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *The deficit had grown with the connivance of the banks.* 在银行的纵容下，赤字增加了。❑ *The goods were exported with official connivance.* 这些商品是在官方的默许下出口的。

con|nive /kəˈnaɪv/ (**connives, conniving, connived**) VERB If one person **connives with** another **to** do something, they secretly try to achieve something which will benefit both of them. 串通；密谋【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*with*] *He accused ministers of conniving with foreign companies to tear up employment rights.* 他指责部长们与外国公司串通一气损害就业权。❑ *Senior politicians connived to ensure that he was not released.* 资深政治家们串通起来确保他不会获释。❑ [v +*with*] *...local authorities suspected of conniving with the Mafia.* 疑与黑手党串通一气的地方当局

con|niv|ing /kəˈnaɪvɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **conniving**, you mean you dislike them because they make secret plans in order to get things for themselves or harm other people. 惯使阴谋的；狡诈的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Edith was seen as a conniving, greedy woman.* 人们认为伊迪丝是一个诡计多端的贪婪女人。

con|nois|seur /ˌkɒnəˈsɜːʳ/ (**connoisseurs**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **connoisseur** is someone who knows a lot about the arts, food, drink, or some other subject. （艺术、食品、酒等的）鉴赏家，鉴定家，行家 ❑ *Sarah tells me you're something of an art connoisseur.* 萨拉告诉我你是一位艺术鉴赏家。❑ [+*of*] *...connoisseurs of good food.* 美食家

con|no|ta|tion /ˌkɒnəˈteɪʃ°n/ (**connotations**) N-COUNT The **connotations** of a particular word or name are the ideas or qualities which it makes you think of. （词或名字的）内涵意义，隐含意义，联想意义 ❑ *It's just one of those words that's got so many negative connotations.* 这只是那种有太多负面含义的词之一。❑ [+*of*] *'Urchin', with its connotation of mischievousness, may not be a particularly apt word.* urchin 有淘气的含义，可能不是一个特别恰当的词。

con|note /kəˈnəʊt/ (**connotes, connoting, connoted**) VERB If a word or name **connotes** something, it makes you think of a particular idea or quality. （词或名字）隐含，暗示，使人联想到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The term 'organization' often connotes a sense of neatness.* organization 这个词常常让人想到整洁。

con|quer /ˈkɒŋkəʳ/ (**conquers, conquering, conquered**) ❶ VERB If one country or group of people **conquers** another, they take complete control of their land. 占领；征服 ❑ [v n] *During 1936, Mussolini conquered Abyssinia.* 1936 年，墨索里尼攻占了阿比西尼亚。❑ [*be* v-ed] *Early in the eleventh century the whole of England was again conquered by the Vikings.* 11 世纪早期，整个英格兰再次被北欧海盗征服。❷ VERB If you **conquer** something such as a problem, you succeed in ending it or dealing with it successfully. 克服；攻克 ❑ [v n] *He has never conquered his addiction to smoking.* 他一直未能戒除烟瘾。❑ [v n] *...the first man in history to conquer Qomolangma.* 历史上第一个登上珠峰的人

→ see **army, empire**

con|quer|or /ˈkɒŋkərəʳ/ (**conquerors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **conquerors** of a country or group of people are the people who have taken complete control of that country or group's land. 征服者；占领者 ❑ *The people of an oppressed country obey their conquerors because they want to go on living.* 受压迫国的人民为了活下去只得听命于征服者。

con|quest /ˈkɒŋkwest/ (**conquests**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Conquest** is the act of conquering a country or group of people. 征服；占领 ❑ [+*of*] *He had led the conquest of southern Poland in 1939.* 1939 年，他指挥了攻占波兰南部的行动。❑ *After the Norman Conquest the forest became a royal hunting preserve.* 诺曼征服之后，这片森林成为了皇家狩猎区。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Conquests** are lands that have been conquered in war. （战争中）征服的土地，占领地 ❑ *He had realized that Britain could not have peace unless she returned at least some of her former conquests.* 他意识到除非英国至少归还一部分以前的占领地，否则国无宁日。❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] If someone makes a **conquest**, they succeed in attracting and usually sleeping with another person. You usually use **conquest** when you want to indicate that this relationship is not important to the person concerned. （爱情或性关系方面的）俘虏，征服 ❑ *Despite his conquests, he remains lonely and isolated.* 尽管他俘获过很多女人的芳心，却依然孤单寂寞。❹ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to the person that someone has succeeded in attracting as their **conquest**. （爱情或性关系方面的）被俘虏者 ❑ *Pushkin was a womaniser whose conquests included everyone from prostitutes to princesses.* 普希金是个情场老手，各种各样的女性，从妓女到公主，都成了他的俘虏。❺ N-SING **The conquest of** something such as a problem is success in ending it or dealing with it. 克服；攻克 ❑ [+*of*] *The conquest of inflation has been the Government's overriding economic priority for nearly 15 years.* 遏制通货膨胀是政府近 15 年来经济工作方面的头等大事。

con|quis|ta|dor /kɒnˈkwɪstədɔːʳ/ (**conquistadors** or **conquistadores**) N-COUNT The **conquistadors** were the sixteenth-century Spanish conquerors of Central and South America. （16 世纪征服中美洲和南美洲的）西班牙征服者

con|science /ˈkɒnʃ°ns/ (**consciences**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N, adj N] Your **conscience** is the part of your mind that tells you whether what you are doing is right or wrong. If you have a **guilty conscience**, you feel guilty about something because you know it was wrong. If you have a **clear conscience**, you do not feel guilty because you know you have done nothing wrong. 良心；良知 ❑ *I have battled with my conscience over whether I should actually send this letter.* 我备受良心的煎熬，不知是否真的应该把这封信寄出去。❑ *What if he got a guilty conscience and brought it back?* 要是他觉得内疚，把东西拿回来了怎么办？❑ *I could go away again with a clear conscience.* 我可以问心无愧地再次离开。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Conscience** is doing what you believe is right even though it might be unpopular, difficult, or dangerous. 信仰；凭良心行事 ❑ *He refused for reasons of conscience to sign a new law legalising abortion.* 他出于信仰，拒绝签署使堕胎合法化的新法。❑ *...the law on freedom of conscience and religious organizations.* 有关信仰自由和宗教组织自由的法律 ❸ → see also **prisoner of conscience** ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Conscience** is a feeling of guilt because you know you have done something that is wrong. 内疚；良心不安 ❑ *I'm so glad he had a pang of conscience.* 我很高兴他会有负疚感。❑ *They have shown a ruthless lack of conscience.* 他们没有表现出丝毫内疚，实在是太无情了。❺ PHRASE If you say that you cannot do something **in all conscience, in good conscience,** or **in conscience**, you mean that you cannot do it because you think it is wrong. 凭良心；出于公道 ❑ *She could not, in good conscience, back out on her deal with him.* 凭良心她不能背弃与他达成的协议。❻ PHRASE If you have something **on** your **conscience**, you feel guilty because you know you have done something wrong. 内疚；良心不安 ❑ *Now the murderer has two deaths on his conscience.* 现在，这个杀人犯背着两条人命，受到了良心的谴责。

con|sci|en|tious /ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **conscientious** is very careful to do their work properly. 认真的；勤勤恳恳的 ❑ [+*about*] *We are generally very conscientious about our work.* 我们普遍对工作非常认真。•**con|sci|en|tious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v]

❑ *He studied conscientiously and enthusiastically.* 他一丝不苟、满怀热情地学习。

con|sci|en|tious ob|ject|or (**conscientious objectors**) N-COUNT A **conscientious objector** is a person who refuses to join the armed forces because they think that it is morally wrong to do so.（出于良心）拒服兵役者

con|scious ◆◇ /'kɒnʃəs/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ that] If you are **conscious of** something, you notice it or realize that it is happening. 注意到的；意识到的 ❑ *She was very conscious of Max studying her.* 她非常清楚马克斯在仔细端详她。❑ *Conscious that he was becoming light-headed again, he went over to the window.* 他意识到自己又开始头晕了，于是走向窗边。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ that] If you are **conscious of** something, you think about it a lot, especially because you are unhappy about it or because you think it is important.（尤指对不满意或重要之事）留心的，关注的 ❑ [+of] *I'm very conscious of my weight.* 我很在意自己的体重。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **conscious** decision or action is made or done deliberately with you giving your full attention to it.（决定、行动等）有意的，刻意的 ❑ *I don't think we ever made a conscious decision to have a big family.* 我觉得我们没有刻意决定要生很多孩子。❑ *Make a conscious effort to relax your muscles.* 有意识地放松肌肉。•**con|scious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Sophie was not consciously seeking a replacement after her father died.* 父亲去世后，索菲并没有刻意寻找替代他的人。4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **conscious** is awake rather than asleep or unconscious. 清醒的；有知觉的 ❑ *She was fully conscious all the time and knew what was going on.* 她一直都很清醒，知道是怎么回事。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Conscious** memories or thoughts are ones that you are aware of.（记忆或想法）有意识的，意识到的 ❑ *He had no conscious memory of his four-week stay in hospital.* 他对在医院里度过的四周没有任何有意识的记忆。•**con|scious|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Most people cannot consciously remember much before the ages of 5 to 7 years.* 大多数人在 5 至 7 岁之前没有多少有意识的记忆。

→ see **hypnosis**

Thesaurus 同类词 *conscious* Also look up:

ADJ. calculated, deliberate, intentional, rational 3
awake, aware, responsive; (*ant.*) unaware, unconscious 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *sci = knowing* 知道：*conscious, omniscient, science*

-conscious /-'kɒnʃəs/ COMB **-conscious** combines with words such as 'health', 'fashion', 'politically', and 'environmentally' to form adjectives which describe someone who believes that the aspect of life indicated is important.（用于 health、fashion、politically、environmentally 等词后构成形容词）表示"注重…的"、"关注…的" ❑ *We're all becoming increasingly health-conscious these days.* 如今，我们都越来越注重健康。

con|scious|ness ◆◇ /'kɒnʃəsnəs/ (**consciousnesses**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] Your **consciousness** is your mind and your thoughts. 意识；思想 ❑ *That idea has been creeping into our consciousness for some time.* 不知不觉间，那种想法进入我们的意识已经有一段时间了。2 N-UNCOUNT The **consciousness** of a group of people is their set of ideas, attitudes, and beliefs.（群体的）观念，态度 ❑ *The Greens were the catalysts of a necessary change in the European consciousness.* 绿党促使欧洲人的观念发生了必要的改变。3 N-UNCOUNT You use **consciousness** to refer to an interest in and knowledge of a particular subject or idea.（对特定主题或观点的）关注，意识 ❑ *Her political consciousness sprang from her upbringing when her father's illness left the family short of money.* 她的政治意识源于她的成长经历，那时因为父亲生病，家境窘迫。4 N-UNCOUNT **Consciousness** is the state of being awake rather than being asleep or unconscious. If someone **loses consciousness**, they become unconscious, and if they **regain consciousness**, they become conscious after being unconscious. 清醒状态；知觉；意识 ❑ *She banged her head and lost consciousness.* 她撞到了头，失去了知觉。❑ *He drifted in and out of consciousness.* 他时而清醒，时而昏迷。

5 → see also **stream of consciousness**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ness = state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*awareness, consciousness, kindness*

con|scious|ness rais|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Consciousness raising** is the process of developing awareness of an unfair situation, with the aim of making people want to help in changing it.（对不公平现象的）提高觉悟，增强意识，唤起意识 ❑ *... consciousness-raising groups.* 意识觉醒群体

con|script (**conscripts, conscripting, conscripted**)

The noun is pronounced /'kɒnskrɪpt/. The verb is pronounced /kən'skrɪpt/. 名词读作 /'kɒnskrɪpt/。动词读作 /kən'skrɪpt/。

1 N-COUNT A **conscript** is a person who has been made to join the armed forces of a country. 应征入伍者 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is conscripted**, they are officially made to join the armed forces of a country. 征召；招募 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *He was conscripted into the German army.* 他应征加入德国军队。❑ [be v-ed] *Peter was conscripted like every other young man.* 和所有其他年轻人一样，彼得应征入伍。

con|scrip|tion /kən'skrɪpʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Conscription** is officially making people in a particular country join the armed forces. 征兵 ❑ *All adult males will be liable for conscription.* 所有成年男子都有义务应征入伍。

con|se|crate /'kɒnsɪkreɪt/ (**consecrates, consecrating, consecrated**) VERB When a building, place, or object **is consecrated**, it is officially declared to be holy. When a person **is consecrated**, they are officially declared to be a bishop. 为…祝圣；使圣化；授…以圣职 ❑ [be v-ed] *The church was consecrated in 1234.* 这个教堂于 1234 年祝的圣。❑ [v n] *He defied Pope John Paul II by consecrating four bishops without his approval.* 他违抗教皇约翰·保罗二世的旨意，未经他的批准便授予 4 位主教圣职。

con|secu|tive /kən'sekjʊtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Consecutive** periods of time or events happen one after the other without interruption. 连续的；不间断的 ❑ *The Cup was won for the third consecutive year by the Toronto Maple Leafs.* 多伦多枫叶队连续第三年捧杯。•**con|secu|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *...a CD player which plays six CDs consecutively.* 可以连续播放 6 张 CD 的 CD 播放机

con|sen|sual /kən'senʃʊəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **consensual** approach, view, or decision is one that is based on general agreement among all the members of a group. 一致同意的；全体赞成的 ❑ *Consultation is traditional in the consensual Belgian system of labour relations.* 协商是建立在意见一致基础上的比利时劳资关系体系的传统做法。2 ADJ If sexual activity is **consensual**, both partners willingly take part in it.（性行为）双方自愿的，两厢情愿的【LEGAL 法律】❑ *Consensual sexual contact between two males can be a criminal activity.* 两名男性之间发生的双方自愿的性接触也可能会构成犯罪。

con|sen|sus /kən'sensəs/ N-SING A **consensus** is general agreement among a group of people. 一致看法；共识 ❑ [+amongst] *The consensus amongst the world's scientists is that the world is likely to warm up over the next few decades.* 世界各国科学家一致认为在未来几十年里地球有可能变暖。❑ *The question of when the troops should leave would be decided by consensus.* 部队应该何时撤离的问题将由大家共同决定。

Word Link 词根词缀 *con = together* 一起，*with* 和：*consensus, contemporary, convene*

con|sent /kən'sent/ (**consents, consenting, consented**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you give your **consent to** something, you give someone permission to do it. 许可；允许【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *At approximately 11:30 p.m., Pollard finally gave his consent to the search.* 大概晚上 11 点半的时候，波拉德最终同意进行搜查。❑ *Can my child be medically examined without my consent?* 能不经我的同意就对我的孩子进行体检吗？2 VERB If you **consent to** something, you agree to do it or to allow it to be done. 同意；允许【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *He finally consented to go.* 他最终同意去了。❑ [v +to] *He asked Ginny if she would consent to a small celebration after the christening.* 他问金尼是否同意在洗礼之后小小地庆祝一下。❑ [v] *I*

was a little surprised when she consented. 我有点儿吃惊她竟然同意了。 ■ → see also **age of consent**

con|sent|ing /kənˈsentɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **consenting** adult is a person who is considered to be old enough to make their own decisions about who they have sex with. (可自行决定与谁发生性关系的) 已达承诺年龄的 ❑ *What consenting adults do in private is their own business.* 已达承诺年龄的成年人私下进行什么活动是他们自己的事。

con|se|quence ◆◇ /ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/ (**consequences**) ■ N-COUNT The **consequences of** something are the results or effects of it. 结果；后果；影响 ❑ [+of] *Her lawyer said she understood the consequences of her actions and was prepared to go to jail.* 她的律师说她明白自己行为的后果，已有了入狱的心理准备。 ❑ [+for] *An economic crisis may have tremendous consequences for our global security.* 一场经济危机可能严重影响到全球安定。 ■ PHRASE If one thing happens and then another thing happens **in consequence** or **as a consequence**, the second thing happens as a result of the first. 结果；因此 ❑ *His death was totally unexpected and, in consequence, no plans had been made for his replacement.* 他的死完全出乎意料，所以根本没有安排替补人选。 ❑ *...people who are suffering and dying as a consequence of cigarette smoking.* 因吸烟而患病或死亡的人 ■ PHRASE Something or someone **of consequence** is important or valuable. If something or someone is **of** no **consequence**, or **of** little **consequence**, they are not important or valuable. 重要的；有价值的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *As an overseer, he suddenly found himself a person of consequence.* 作为工头，他突然觉得自己是个重要人物。 ❑ *Where he is from is of no consequence to me.* 他来自何方对我来说并不重要。 ■ PHRASE If you tell someone that they must **take the consequences** or **face the consequences**, you warn them that something unpleasant will happen to them if they do not stop behaving in a particular way. 承担后果；自食其果 ❑ *These pilots must now face the consequences of their actions and be brought to trial.* 这些飞行员现在必须为自己的行为承担后果，接受审判。 ❑ *If climate changes continue, we will suffer the consequences.* 如果气候变化继续下去，我们将自食其果。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *consequence* with:

ADJ.	**disastrous** consequence 灾难性后果，**unfortunate** consequence 不幸的后果 ■
PREP.	consequence **for/of** *something* 给…带来的后果 /…造成的后果 ■
V.	**suffer the** consequence 遭受后果 ■

Word Link 词根词缀 *sequ = following* 跟随：*consequence, sequel, sequence*

con|se|quent /ˈkɒnsɪkwənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, oft n ADJ *upon/on* n] **Consequent** means happening as a direct result of an event or situation. 因之而起的；作为结果的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The warming of the Earth and the consequent climatic changes affect us all.* 地球变暖以及随之而来的气候变化影响着我们所有人。

con|se|quen|tial /ˌkɒnsɪˈkwenʃəl/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Consequential** means the same as **consequent**. 同 consequent【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The actual estimate for extra staff and consequential costs such as accommodation was an annual £9.18m.* 额外聘请员工以及随之产生的食宿费用等实际估算下来为每年 918 万英镑。 ■ ADJ Something that is **consequential** is important or significant. 重要的；意义重大的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *From a medical standpoint a week is usually not a consequential delay.* 从医学的角度来看，耽误一个星期通常并无大碍。

con|se|quent|ly /ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/ ADV **Consequently** means as a result. 所以；结果【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Grandfather Dingsdale had sustained a broken back while working in the mines. Consequently, he spent the rest of his life in a wheelchair.* 丁斯戴尔爷爷在矿井里工作时被压断了脊骨，结果他下半辈子都与轮椅为伴了。

con|serv|an|cy /kənˈsɜːvənsi/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Conservancy** is used in the names of organizations that work to preserve and protect the environment. 管理机构（用于环保组织的名称中）❑ *...the Nature Conservancy Council.* 自然保护委员会

con|ser|va|tion /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Conservation** is saving and protecting the environment. (对环境的) 保护 ❑ *...a four-nation regional meeting on elephant conservation.* 一次有关保护大象的四国区域性会议 ❑ *...tree-planting and other conservation projects.* 植树以及其他环保计划 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Conservation** is saving and protecting historical objects or works of art such as paintings, sculptures, or buildings. (对文物或艺术品的) 保护 ❑ [+of] *Then he began his most famous work, the conservation and rebinding of the Book of Kells.* 之后他就开始了他最为出名的工作，即保护并重新装订《凯尔斯书》。 ■ N-UNCOUNT The **conservation** of a supply of something is the careful use of it so that it lasts for a long time. 节约；防止浪费 ❑ *...projects aimed at promoting energy conservation.* 旨在促进节约能源的计划

con|ser|va|tion ˌarea (**conservation areas**) ■ N-COUNT In Britain, a **conservation area** is an area where birds and animals are protected. (英国鸟类及其他动物的) 保护区 ❑ *...wildlife conservation areas.* 野生动物保护区 ■ N-COUNT In Britain, a **conservation area** is an area where old buildings are protected and new building is controlled. (英国的) 古建保护区

con|ser|va|tion|ist /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃənɪst/ (**conservationists**) N-COUNT A **conservationist** is someone who cares greatly about the conservation of the environment and who works to protect it. 环境保护工作者

con|serva|tism /kənˈsɜːvətɪzəm/

The spelling **Conservatism** is also used for meaning ■. 义项 1 亦可拼作 Conservatism。

■ N-UNCOUNT **Conservatism** is a political philosophy which believes that if changes need to be made to society, they should be made gradually. You can also refer to the political beliefs of a conservative party in a particular country as **Conservatism**. (政治) 保守主义；保守党的政治主张 ❑ *...the philosophy of modern Conservatism.* 现代保守主义哲学 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Conservatism** is unwillingness to accept changes and new ideas. 保守；守旧 ❑ [+of] *The conservatism of the literary establishment in this country is astounding.* 这个国家文学界的因循守旧令人震惊。

con|serva|tive ◆◇ /kənˈsɜːvətɪv/ (**conservatives**)

The spelling **Conservative** is also used for meaning ■. 义项 1 亦可拼作 Conservative。

■ ADJ A **Conservative** politician or voter is a member of or votes for the Conservative Party in Britain. (英国) 保守党的，支持保守党的 ❑ *Most Conservative MPs appear happy with the government's reassurances.* 大多数保守党下议院议员似乎都对政府的再三保证感到满意。 ❑ *...disenchanted Conservative voters.* 不再抱任何幻想的保守党选民 •N-COUNT **Conservative** is also a noun. ❑ *In 1951 the Conservatives were returned to power.* 1951 年保守党重新执政。 ■ ADJ Someone who is **conservative** has right-wing views. 保守主义的；持右翼观点的 ❑ *...counties whose citizens invariably support the most conservative candidate in any election.* 在任何选举中，其民众都始终支持保守主义色彩最浓厚的候选人的几个郡 •N-COUNT **Conservative** is also a noun. ❑ *The new judge is 50-year-old David Suitor who's regarded as a conservative.* 新法官是 50 岁的戴维·休特，他被视为右翼人士。 ■ ADJ Someone who is **conservative** or has **conservative** ideas is unwilling to accept changes and new ideas. 保守的；因循守旧的 ❑ *It is essentially a narrow and conservative approach to child care.* 这实质上是一种狭隘的、因循守旧的照顾孩子的方法。 ■ ADJ If someone dresses in a **conservative** way, their clothes are conventional in style. (衣着) 传统的，保守的 ❑ *The girl was well dressed, as usual, though in a more conservative style.* 这个女孩穿得一如往日那样讲究，只是风格比平日更为传统。 •**con|ser|va|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She was always very conservatively dressed when we went out.* 我们搞对象的时候，她总是穿得非常传统。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **conservative** estimate or guess is one in which you are cautious and estimate or guess a low amount which is probably less than the real amount. (估计或猜测) 保守的，稳妥的 ❑ *A conservative estimate of the bill, so far, is about £22,000.* 到目前为止，这笔账单保守估计为大约 2.2 万英镑。 ❑ *This guess is probably on the conservative side.* 这个猜测可能偏于保守。 •**con|ser|va|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The bequest is conservatively estimated at £30 million.*

保守估计，这笔遗产有 3,000 万英镑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *conservative* Also look up:

ADJ. conventional, right-wing, traditional; (*ant.*) left-wing, liberal, radical 2

Con|serva|tive Par|ty N-PROPER **The Conservative Party** is the main right-of-centre party in Britain.（英国）保守党

con|serva|toire /kən'sɜːˈvətwɑːˈ/ (**conservatoires**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **conservatoire** is an institution where musicians are trained. 音乐学院；音乐专科学校 ❑ *...the Paris Conservatoire.* 巴黎音乐学院

con|ser|va|tor /kən'sɜːˈvətəˈ/ (**conservators**) N-COUNT A **conservator** is someone whose job is to clean and repair historical objects or works of art. 文物（或艺术品）保管员；文物（或艺术品）修复员

con|serva|tory /kən'sɜːˈvətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**conservatories**) 1 N-COUNT A **conservatory** is a room with glass walls and a glass roof, which is attached to a house. People often grow plants in a conservatory. 玻璃暖房；展览温室 2 N-COUNT A **conservatory** is an institution where musicians are trained. 音乐学院；音乐专科学校 ❑ *...the New England Conservatory of Music.* 新英格兰音乐学院

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory = place where something happens* ··· 发生处：*conservatory, depository, factory*

con|serve (**conserves, conserving, conserved**)

The verb is pronounced /kən'sɜːˈv/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnsɜːˈv/. 动词读作 /kən'sɜːˈv/。名词读作 /'kɒnsɜːˈv/。

1 VERB If you **conserve** a supply of something, you use it carefully so that it lasts for a long time. 节约；节省 ❑ [v n] *The republic's factories have closed for the weekend to conserve energy.* 为了节约能源，该共和国的工厂周末不开工。 2 VERB To **conserve** something means to protect it from harm, loss, or change. 保护；保存 ❑ [v n] *...a big increase in U.S. aid to help developing countries conserve their forests.* 美国对发展中国家森林保护所提供援助的大幅度增加 3 N-VAR **Conserve** is jam containing a large proportion of fruit, usually in whole pieces.（含有大块或整块水果的）蜜饯，果酱

Word Link 词根词缀 *serv = keeping* 保持：*conserve, observe, preserve*

con|sid|er ♦♦♦ /kən'sɪdəˈ/ (**considers, considering, considered**) 1 VERB If you **consider** a person or thing **to** be something, you have the opinion that this is what they are. 认为；看待 ❑ [v n to-inf] *We don't consider our customers to be mere consumers; we consider them to be our friends.* 我们没有把客户仅仅看作是消费者；我们还把他们当作朋友。 ❑ [v n n/adj] *I had always considered myself a strong, competent woman.* 一直以来，我始终认为自己是个女强人。 ❑ [v n +as] *I consider activities such as jogging and weightlifting as unnatural.* 我认为像慢跑、举重这样的运动不符合自然规律。 ❑ [v that] *Barbara considers that pet shops which sell customers these birds are very unfair.* 芭芭拉认为把这些鸟卖给顾客的宠物商店非常不地道。 2 VERB If you **consider** something, you think about it carefully. 考虑；斟酌 ❑ [v n] *The government is being asked to consider a plan to fix the date of the Easter break.* 人们要求政府考虑确定复活节放假日期的计划。 ❑ [v wh] *Consider how much you can afford to pay for a course, and what is your upper limit.* 考虑一下你能承受花多少钱修一门课，上限是多少。 3 VERB If you **are considering** doing something, you intend to do it, but have not yet made a final decision whether to do it. 打算；考虑 ❑ [v v-ing] *I had seriously considered telling the story from the point of view of the wives.* 我认真考虑过从为人妻者的视角来讲述这个故事。 ❑ [v n] *They are considering the launch of their own political party.* 他们正在考虑建立自己的政党。 4 → see also **considered, considering**

Thesaurus 同类词 *consider* Also look up:

V. contemplate, examine, study, think about, think over; (*ant.*) dismiss, forget, ignore 2

con|sid|er|able ♦♦◇ /kən'sɪdərəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Considerable** means great in amount or degree. 相当多的；相当大的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To be without Pearce would be a considerable blow.* 失去皮尔斯将是一个巨大的打击。 ❑ *Doing it properly makes considerable demands on our time.* 把这事做好要耗费我们相当多的时间。 ❑ *Vets' fees can be considerable, even for routine visits.* 即使是常规检查，兽医的收费也会相当高。 •**con|sid|er|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Children vary considerably in the rate at which they learn these lessons.* 孩子们学习这些课文的速度大不相同。 ❑ *Their dinner parties had become considerably less formal.* 他们的晚餐会已经远不如以前正式。

con|sid|er|ate /kən'sɪdərət/ ADJ Someone who is **considerate** pays attention to the needs, wishes, or feelings of other people. 替人着想的；体贴的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I think he's the most charming, most considerate man I've ever known.* 我觉得他是我所认识的最有魅力并且最为体贴的男士。 ❑ [+of] *I've always understood one should try and be considerate of other people.* 我一直认为一个人应该尽量为他人着想。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ate = filled with* 充满…的：*affectionate, compassionate, considerate*

con|sid|era|tion ♦◇◇ /kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃᵊn/ (**considerations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Consideration** is careful thought about something. 仔细考虑；斟酌 ❑ [+of] *He said there should be careful consideration of the future role of the BBC.* 他说应该认真思考英国广播公司将来要扮演的角色。 2 N-UNCOUNT [*under* N] If something is **under consideration**, it is being discussed. 讨论；考虑 ❑ *Several proposals are under consideration by the state assembly.* 一些提案正在州议会的审议之中。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you show **consideration**, you pay attention to the needs, wishes, or feelings of other people. 体贴；体谅；为人着想 ❑ [+for] *Show consideration for other rail travellers.* 体谅其他铁路乘客。 ❑ *Really, her tone said, some people have absolutely no consideration.* 她的语气的确是在说有些人从不替他人考虑。 4 N-COUNT A **consideration** is something that should be thought about, especially when you are planning or deciding something.（尤指在计划或决定时）应考虑的因素 ❑ *A major consideration when choosing a dog is the size of your house and garden.* 选择狗时，需重点考虑的因素之一是房子和花园的大小。 5 PHRASE If you **take** something **into consideration**, you think about it because it is relevant to what you are doing. 考虑到；顾及 ❑ *Safe driving is good driving because it takes into consideration the lives of other people.* 安全驾驶才是好的驾驶，因为它顾及到了他人的生命。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *consideration* with:

ADJ. **careful** consideration 仔细考虑 1
an important consideration 重要的考虑因素 4
PREP. **in** consideration **of** 考虑到… 1
under consideration 在考虑中 2
V. **show** consideration 为他人考虑 3
take into consideration 把…考虑进去 5

con|sid|ered /kən'sɪdəˈd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **considered** opinion or act is the result of careful thought. 经过慎重思考的；经过深思熟虑的 ❑ *We would hope to be able to give a considered response to the unions' proposals by the end of the year.* 对于工会的提议，我们希望能在年底之前给出一个成熟的答复。 2 → see also **consider**

con|sid|er|ing ♦◇◇ /kən'sɪdərɪŋ/ 1 PREP You use **considering** to indicate that you are thinking about a particular fact when making a judgment or giving an opinion. 考虑到；鉴于 ❑ *The former hostage is in remarkably good shape considering his ordeal.* 想想人质曾遭受的折磨，获救后其身体状况已经相当好了。 2 CONJ You use **considering that** to indicate that you are thinking about a particular fact when making a judgment or giving an opinion. 考虑到（后接从句） ❑ *Considering that you are no longer involved with this man, your response is a little extreme.* 考虑到你已经与这个男人划清了界限，你的反应有一点儿过头。 3 ADV When you are giving an opinion or making a judgment, you can use **considering** to suggest that you have thought about all the circumstances, and often that something has succeeded in spite of these circumstances. 通盘考虑；从各方面考虑【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I think*

you're pretty safe, considering. 总的说来，我认为你的处境很安全。

con|sign /kən'saɪn/ (**consigns, consigning, consigned**) VERB To **consign** something or someone **to** a place where they will be forgotten about, or **to** an unpleasant situation or place, means to put them there. 把…置于；打发【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +to] *For decades, many of Malevich's works were consigned to the basements of Soviet museums.* 马列维奇的很多作品在苏联博物馆的地下室里堆了几十年。

con|sign|ment /kən'saɪnmənt/ (**consignments**) N-COUNT A **consignment of** goods is a load that is being delivered to a place or person. 运送的货物 ❑ [+of] *The first consignment of food has already left Bologna.* 运送的第一批食品已经离开了博洛尼亚。

con|sist ♦◇ /kən'sɪst/ (**consists, consisting, consisted**) ❶ VERB Something that **consists of** particular things or people is formed from them. 由…组成；由…构成 ❑ [v +of] *Breakfast consisted of porridge served with butter.* 早餐是麦片粥配佐餐黄油。❷ VERB Something that **consists in** something else has that thing as its main or only part. 在于；存在于 ❑ [v +in] *His work as a consultant consisted in advising foreign companies on the siting of new factories.* 身为一名顾问，他的工作是为外国公司在新厂选址问题上提供建议。

con|sist|en|cy /kən'sɪstənsi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Consistency** is the quality or condition of being consistent. 连贯性；一致性 ❑ *He scores goals with remarkable consistency.* 他发挥得极其稳定，连续进球。❑ *There's always a lack of consistency in matters of foreign policy.* 外交政策总是缺乏连贯性。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **consistency** of a substance is how thick or smooth it is. 稠度；平滑度 ❑ [+of] *Dilute the paint with water until it is the consistency of milk.* 用水把颜料稀释到牛奶般的稠度。

con|sist|ent ♦◇ /kən'sɪstənt/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **consistent** always behaves in the same way, has the same attitudes towards people or things, or achieves the same level of success in something. (行为、态度等)一贯的，一致的，始终如一的 ❑ *Becker has never been the most consistent of players anyway.* 不管怎么说，贝克尔从来就不是表现最为稳定的球员。❑ *...his consistent support of free trade.* 他对自由贸易始终如一的支持 •**con|sist|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It's something I have consistently denied.* 那是我自始至终否认的事。❑ *Jones and Armstrong maintain a consistently high standard.* 琼斯和阿姆斯特朗始终保持着高水准。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If one fact or idea is **consistent with** another, they do not contradict each other. (观点等)一致的，吻合的，不矛盾的 ❑ [+with] *This result is consistent with the findings of Garnett & Tobin.* 这个结果与加尼特托宾公司的调查结果一致。❸ ADJ An argument or set of ideas that is **consistent** is one in which no part contradicts or conflicts with any other part. (观点或看法)前后一致的，连贯的 ❑ *These are clear consistent policies which we are putting into place.* 这些就是我们正在付诸实施的政策，不但清楚而且前后一致。

,con|so'la|tion prize (**consolation prizes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **consolation prize** is a small prize which is given to a person who fails to win a competition. 鼓励奖；安慰奖 ❷ N-COUNT A **consolation prize** is something that is arranged for or is given to a person to make them feel happier when they have failed to achieve something better. 给人安慰的事物 ❑ *Her appointment was seen as a consolation prize after she lost the election.* 大家认为对她的任命只不过是落选之后的安慰罢了。

con|sole (**consoles, consoling, consoled**)

The verb is pronounced /kən'səʊl/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnsəʊl/. 动词读作 /kən'səʊl/。名词读作 /'kɒnsəʊl/。

❶ VERB If you **console** someone who is unhappy about something, you try to make them feel more cheerful. 安慰；慰藉；安抚 ❑ [v with quote] *'Never mind, Ned,' he consoled me.* "没关系，内德。"他安慰我说。❑ [v n] *Often they cry, and I have to play the role of a mother, consoling them.* 经常他们一哭，我就要充当母亲的角色抚慰他们。❑ [v pron-refl +with] *I can console myself with the fact that I'm not alone.* 不是只有我一个人才这样，我可以用这一事实来安慰自己。❑ [v pron-refl that, Also V n with/for n, V n that] *He consoled himself that Emmanuel looked like a nice boy, who could be a good playmate for his daughter.* 他安慰自己说，伊曼纽尔看上去是个不错的男孩，会是女儿的好玩伴。[Also v pron-refl +for] •**con|so|la|tion** /ˌkɒnsə'leɪʃ°n/ (**consolations**) N-VAR ❑ [+for] *The only consolation for the Scottish theatre community is that they look likely to get another chance.* 对苏格兰戏剧界来说，唯一感到安慰的就是他们看来可能还有一个机会。❑ *He knew then he was right, but it was no consolation.* 当时他知道自己是正确的，但这并不能给他任何安慰。❷ N-COUNT A **console** is a panel with a number of switches or knobs that is used to operate a machine. (机器的)操纵台，控制台，仪表板

con|soli|date /kən'sɒlɪdeɪt/ (**consolidates, consolidating, consolidated**) ❶ VERB If you **consolidate** something that you have, for example power or success, you strengthen it so that it becomes more effective or secure. 加强；巩固 ❑ [v n] *Brydon's team-mate Martin Williamson consolidated his lead in the National League when he won the latest round.* 布赖登的队友马丁·威廉森在最近一轮比赛中获胜，巩固了自己在全国联赛中的领先地位。❷ VERB To **consolidate** a number of small groups or firms means to make them into one large organization. 合并；使联合 ❑ [v n] *Judge Charles Schwartz is giving the state 60 days to disband and consolidate Louisiana's four higher-education boards.* 查尔斯·施瓦茨法官将给路易斯安那州 60 天时间来解散然后合并该州的 4 个高等教育委员会。

con|som|mé /kɒn'sɒmeɪ, AM ˌkɒnsə'meɪ/ (**consommés**) N-VAR [oft n N] **Consommé** is a thin, clear soup, usually made from meat juices. 清炖(肉)汤 ❑ *...chicken consommé.* 清炖鸡汤

con|so|nant /'kɒnsənənt/ (**consonants**) N-COUNT A **consonant** is a sound such as 'p', 'f', 'n', or 't' which you pronounce by stopping the air flowing freely through your mouth. 辅音(Compare 比较 **vowel**.)

con|sort (**consorts, consorting, consorted**)

The verb is pronounced /kən'sɔːt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnsɔːt/. 动词读作 /kən'sɔːt/。名词读作 /'kɒnsɔːt/。

❶ VERB If you say that someone **consorts with** a particular person or group, you mean that they spend a lot of time with them, and usually that you do not think this is a good thing. 来往；厮混；鬼混【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v +with] *He regularly consorted with known drug-dealers.* 他经常与几个臭名昭著的毒贩鬼混。❷ N-COUNT; N-TITLE [oft n N] The ruling monarch's wife or husband is called their **consort**. (在位君主的)配偶 ❑ *At tea-time, Victoria sang duets with her Consort, Prince Albert.* 喝下午茶的时候，维多利亚与其夫君艾伯特亲王表演了二重唱。❑ *She was surely the most distinguished queen consort we have had.* 毫无疑问她是我们拥有的最为出众的王后。

con|sor|tium /kən'sɔːtiəm/ (**consortia** /kən'sɔːtiə/ or **consortiums**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **consortium** is a group of people or firms who have agreed to co-operate with each other. (若干人或公司组成的)财团，联合企业 ❑ *The consortium includes some of the biggest building contractors in Britain.* 该联合企业包括英国最大的一些建筑承包商。

con|spicu|ous /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ ❶ ADJ If someone or something is **conspicuous**, people can see or notice them very easily. 显眼的；引人注目的 ❑ *The most conspicuous way in which the old politics is changing is in the growing use of referendums.* 旧式政治最明显的变化在于其越来越多地进行全民公决。❑ *You may feel tearful in situations where you feel conspicuous.* 觉得自己身处众目睽睽之下时，你可能会有想哭的感觉。•**con|spicu|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Johnston's name was conspicuously absent from the list.* 显然，约翰斯顿的名字不在名单之上。❷ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **conspicuous by** their **absence**, you are drawing attention to the fact that they are not in a place or situation where you think they should be. 因缺席而引人注意的 ❑ *He played no part in the game and was conspicuous by his absence in the post-match celebrations.* 比赛时他没有上场，并且由于没有参加赛后的庆祝活动而引起了大家的关注。

con|spicu|ous con|sump|tion N-UNCOUNT **Conspicuous consumption** means spending your money in such a way that other people can see how wealthy you are. 炫耀性消费；摆阔 ❑ *It was an age of conspicuous consumption—those who had money liked to display it.* 那是一个炫耀性消费的年代——有钱人都喜欢炫富。

con|spira|cy /kən'spɪrəsi/ (**conspiracies**) ■ N-VAR [oft N to-inf] **Conspiracy** is the secret planning by a group of people to do something illegal. 密谋；阴谋 ❑ *Seven men, all from Bristol, admitted conspiracy to commit arson.* 7个人都来自布里斯托尔，他们承认了合谋纵火。❑ *He believes there probably was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy in 1963.* 他认为1963年肯尼迪总统遇刺身亡可能是一个阴谋。■ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **conspiracy** is an agreement between a group of people which other people think is wrong or is likely to be harmful. 阴谋 ❑ *There was no evidence to link the brigade to any conspiracy against Mr Bush.* 没有证据表明这帮人对布什先生图谋不轨。

con|spira|cy theo|ry (**conspiracy theories**) N-COUNT A **conspiracy theory** is a belief that a group of people are secretly trying to harm someone or achieve something. You usually use this term to suggest that you think this is unlikely. 阴谋论 ❑ *Did you ever swallow the conspiracy theory about Kennedy?* 你有没有轻信过有关肯尼迪总统遇刺的阴谋论？

con|spira|tor /kən'spɪrətəʳ/ (**conspirators**) N-COUNT A **conspirator** is a person who joins a conspiracy. 阴谋家；密谋者

con|spira|to|rial /kən,spɪrə'tɔːrɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone does something such as speak or smile in a **conspiratorial** way, they do it in a way that suggests they are sharing a secret with someone. （说话、微笑等）诡秘的，会心的 ❑ *His voice had sunk to a conspiratorial whisper.* 他的声音越来越低，最后成了鬼鬼祟祟的耳语。

con|spire /kən'spaɪəʳ/ (**conspires, conspiring, conspired**) ■ VERB If two or more people or groups **conspire to** do something illegal or harmful, they make a secret agreement to do it. 密谋；共谋；搞阴谋 ❑ [V to-inf] *They'd conspired to overthrow the government.* 他们曾经密谋推翻政府。❑ [V +with] *...a defendant convicted of conspiring with his brother to commit robberies.* 被判与其兄弟合谋抢劫的被告 ❑ [V +against] *I had a persecution complex and thought people were conspiring against me.* 我有过被害情结，认为大家都在密谋暗算我。■ VERB If events **conspire to** produce a particular result, they seem to work together to cause this result. （事件）凑在一起致使，共同导致 ❑ [V to-inf] *History and geography have conspired to bring Greece to a moment of decision.* 历史和地理因素共同将希腊推至作出抉择的紧要关头。❑ [V +against] *But fateful forces beyond the band's control were to conspire against them.* 然而，乐队无力控制的各种决定性力量将会对他们造成不利的影响。

con|sta|ble /'kʌnstəbᵊl, 'kɒn-/ (**constables**) ■ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain and some other countries, a **constable** is a police officer of the lowest rank. （英国等国家中最低级别的）警察；警员 ❑ *He was a constable at Sutton police station.* 他是萨顿警察局的警员。❑ *...Constable Stuart Clark.* 斯图尔特·克拉克警员 ❑ *Thanks for your help, Constable.* 警官，谢谢您的帮助。■ → see also **Chief Constable** ■ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, a **constable** is an official who helps keep the peace in a town. They are lower in rank than a sheriff. （美国城镇中参与维持秩序、级别低于县治安官的）巡官

con|stabu|lary /kən'stæbjʊlərɪ, AM 美 -leri/ (**constabularies**) ■ N-COUNT In Britain and some other countries, a **constabulary** is the police force of a particular area. （英国等国家某一地区的）警察部队 ❑ *...the Chief Constable of the Nottinghamshire Constabulary.* 诺丁汉郡警察局局长 ■ N-COUNT In the United States, a **constabulary** is the constables in a particular area, or the area that they are responsible for. （美国某一地区的）巡官队伍，巡官队伍辖区

con|stan|cy /'kɒnstənsi/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Constancy** is the quality of staying the same even though other things change. 持久不变；稳定 ❑ *We live in a world without constancy.* 我们生活在一个瞬息万变的世界。■ N-UNCOUNT **Constancy** is the quality of being faithful and loyal to a particular person or belief. 忠实；忠诚；坚定不移【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...those who have proved their constancy in love.* 那些已经证明了自己对爱情忠贞不渝的人

con|stant ↔ /'kɒnstənt/ (**constants**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **constant** to describe something that happens all the time or is always there. 持续不断的；重复的；一直存在的 ❑ *Inflation is a constant threat.* 通货膨胀始终是个威胁。❑ *He has been her constant companion for the last four months.* 4个月来，他一直陪伴在她身边。•**con|stant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The direction of the wind is constantly changing.* 风向不断变化。■ ADJ If an amount or level is **constant**, it stays the same over a particular period of time. 恒定的；不变的 ❑ *The average speed of the winds remained constant.* 平均风速保持恒定。■ N-COUNT A **constant** is a thing or value that always stays the same. 恒定物；常数；常量；常项 ❑ *In the world of fashion it sometimes seems that the only constant is ceaseless change.* 在时装界，有时似乎唯一永恒不变的东西就是不断的变化。

Thesaurus 同类词 *constant* Also look up:

ADJ. continual, continuous, uninterrupted; (*ant.*) occasional ■
consistent, permanent, stable; (*ant.*) changeable, variable ■

con|stel|la|tion /ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃᵊn/ (**constellations**) N-COUNT A **constellation** is a group of stars which form a pattern and have a name. 星座 ❑ [+of] *...a planet orbiting a star in the constellation of Cepheus.* 围绕仙王座中一颗恒星运行的行星

→ see **star**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***stell*** ≈ star 星：***constellation, interstellar, stellar***

con|ster|na|tion /ˌkɒnstəᵊ'neɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Consternation** is a feeling of anxiety or fear. 不安；忧虑；害怕【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His decision caused consternation in the art photography community.* 他的决定在艺术摄影圈内引起了恐慌。

con|sti|pat|ed /'kɒnstɪpeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **constipated** has difficulty in getting rid of solid waste from their body. 便秘的

con|sti|pa|tion /ˌkɒnstɪ'peɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Constipation** is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty getting rid of solid waste from their body. 便秘

con|stitu|en|cy /kən'stɪtʃuənsi/ (**constituencies**) ■ N-COUNT A **constituency** is an area for which someone is elected as the representative in a parliament or government. （选举议员或政府代表的）选区 ■ N-COUNT A particular **constituency** is a section of society that may give political support to a particular party or politician. （政党或政治家的）支持者群体，拥护者群体 ❑ *In France, farmers are a powerful political constituency.* 在法国，农场主是强有力的政党支持群体。

→ see **election**

con|stitu|ent /kən'stɪtʃuənt/ (**constituents**) ■ N-COUNT A **constituent** is someone who lives in a particular constituency, especially someone who is able to vote in an election. 选区居民；（尤指）选民 ■ N-COUNT A **constituent of** a mixture, substance, or system is one of the things from which it is formed. 成分；要素 ❑ [+of] *Caffeine is the active constituent of drinks such as tea and coffee.* 咖啡因是茶、咖啡之类饮品中的活性成分。■ ADJ [ADJ n] The **constituent** parts of something are the things from which it is formed. 组成的；构成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a plan to split the company into its constituent parts and sell them separately.* 把公司按组成部分分割后分别出售的计划

con|stitu|ent as|sem|bly (**constituent assemblies**) N-COUNT A **constituent assembly** is a body of representatives that is elected to create or change their country's constitution. （制定或修改国家宪法的）立宪会议

con|sti|tute /'kɒnstɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ (**constitutes, constituting, constituted**) ■ V-LINK [no cont] If something **constitutes** a particular thing, it can be regarded as being that thing. 被视为；可算作 ❑ [v n] *Testing patients without their consent would constitute a professional and legal offence.* 未经患者同意而对其进行检查被视为违反职业操守并触犯法律。■ V-LINK [no cont] If a number of things or people **constitute** something, they are the parts or members that form it. 构成；组成 ❑ [v n] *Volunteers constitute more than 95% of The Center's work force.* 该中心95%以上的工作人员是志愿者。

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3 VERB [usu passive] When something such as a committee or government **is constituted**, it is formally established and given authority to operate. 设立，成立（委员会、政府等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *On 6 July a People's Revolutionary Government was constituted.* 7 月 6 日，人民革命政府正式成立。❑ [v-ed] *The accused will appear before a specially-constituted military tribunal.* 被告将会面临特别军事法庭的审判。

con|sti|tu|tion ♦∞ /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃᵊn, AM 美 -tuː-/ (**constitutions**) 1 N-COUNT The **constitution** of a country or organization is the system of laws which formally states people's rights and duties.（一国的）宪法；（组织的）章程 ❑ *The club's constitution prevented women from becoming full members.* 这个俱乐部的章程不允许女性成为正式会员。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **constitution** is your health. 体质；体格 ❑ *He must have an extremely strong constitution.* 他的体格必定极其强壮。

con|sti|tu|tion|al ♦∞ /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənᵊl, AM 美 -tuː-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Constitutional** means relating to the constitution of a particular country or organization. 宪法的；章程的 ❑ *Political leaders are making no progress in their efforts to resolve the country's constitutional crisis.* 政治领袖们在解决国家宪法危机方面没有取得任何进展。

con|sti|tu|tion|al|ity /ˌkɒnstɪtjuːʃəˈnælɪti, AM 美 -tuː-/ N-UNCOUNT In a particular political system, **the constitutionality of** a law or action is the fact that it is allowed by the constitution. 符合宪法；合宪性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They plan to challenge the constitutionality of the law.* 他们计划对该法的合宪性提出质疑。

con|strain /kənˈstreɪn/ (**constrains, constraining, constrained**) 1 VERB To **constrain** someone or something means to limit their development or force them to behave in a particular way. 约束；限制；强迫【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Women are too often constrained by family commitments and by low expectations.* 女性往往受到家庭责任和低期望值的束缚。2 PHRASE If you **feel constrained to** do something, you feel that you must do it, even though you would prefer not to. 觉得被迫（做某事）❑ *For some reason he felt constrained to lower his voice.* 不知怎么的，他觉得自己必须得压低声音。

con|straint /kənˈstreɪnt/ (**constraints**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **constraint** is something that limits or controls what you can do. 限制；束缚；约束 ❑ *Their decision to abandon the trip was made because of financial constraints.* 他们决定放弃这次出游是因为财力有限。[Also +on] 2 N-UNCOUNT **Constraint** is control over the way you behave which prevents you from doing what you want to do. 克制；抑制

con|strict /kənˈstrɪkt/ (**constricts, constricting, constricted**) 1 VERB If a part of your body, especially your throat, **is constricted** or if it **constricts**, something causes it to become narrower.（使）（身体部位，尤指喉咙）收紧，收缩 ❑ [v n] *Severe migraine can be treated with a drug which constricts the blood vessels.* 严重的偏头痛可以用一种收缩血管的药物进行治疗。❑ [v] *My throat constricted, so that I had to concentrate on breathing.* 我的嗓子发紧，所以我不得不把注意力集中在呼吸上。2 VERB If something **constricts** you, it limits your actions so that you cannot do what you want to do. 限制；束缚；约束 ❑ [v n] *She objects to the tests the Government's advisers have devised because they constrict her teaching style.* 她反对政府顾问设计的考试，因为这些考试限制了她的教学风格。

con|stric|tion /kənˈstrɪkʃᵊn/ (**constrictions**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Constrictions** are rules or factors which limit what you can do and prevent you from doing what you want to do. 规定；限制；制约 ❑ [+of] *I hated the constrictions of school.* 我痛恨学校的各种规定。2 → see also **constrict**

con|struct /kənˈstrʌkt/ (**constructs, constructing, constructed**) 1 VERB If you **construct** something such as a building, road, or machine, you build it or make it. 建筑；建造；修建 ❑ [v n] *The French constructed a series of fortresses from Dunkirk on the Channel coast to Douai.* 法国人在从敦刻尔克到杜埃的英吉利海峡沿岸修筑了一系列要塞。❑ [be v-ed +from/of/out of] *The boxes should be constructed from rough-sawn timber.* 这些箱子应该用粗锯木料来做。❑ [v-ed] *They thought he had escaped through a specially-constructed tunnel.* 他们认为他是通过一条专门修建的地道逃跑的。2 VERB If you **construct** something such as an idea, a piece of writing, or a system, you create it by putting different parts together. 构想，构筑，构思（思想、作品、体系等）❑ [v n] *He eventually constructed a business empire which ran to Thailand and Singapore.* 他最终构筑起了一个延伸至泰国和新加坡的商业帝国。❑ [be v-ed +from/out of] *The novel is constructed from a series of on-the-spot reports.* 小说是基于一系列现场报道构思而成的。❑ [v-ed] *...using carefully-constructed tests.* 使用精心设计的测试

Word Link 词根词缀 *struct ≈ building* 建造：*construct, destructive, instruct*

con|struc|tion ♦∞ /kənˈstrʌkʃᵊn/ (**constructions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Construction** is the building of things such as houses, factories, roads, and bridges.（房屋、工厂、道路、桥梁等的）建筑，建造 ❑ *He'd already started construction on a hunting lodge.* 他已经开始建造一间狩猎用的小屋。❑ *...the only nuclear power station under construction in Britain.* 英国唯一一家在建的核电站 ❑ *...the downturn in the construction industry.* 建筑业的衰败 2 N-UNCOUNT The **construction** of something such as a vehicle or machine is the making of it.（车辆、机器等的）制造，建造 ❑ [+of] *...companies who have long experience in the construction of those types of equipment.* 长期从事此类设备制造的公司 ❑ *With the exception of teak, this is the finest wood for boat construction.* 这是除柚木以外最好的造船木材。3 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] The **construction** of something such as a system is the creation of it.（体系等的）构建，创建 ❑ [+of] *...the construction of a just system of criminal justice.* 一套公正的刑事审判制度的创建 4 N-COUNT You can refer to an object that has been built or made as a **construction**. 建造物；制造物 ❑ *The British pavilion is an impressive steel and glass construction the size of Westminster Abbey.* 这座英国展馆是令人赞叹的钢和玻璃建筑，大小和威斯敏斯特教堂相当。5 N-UNCOUNT You use **construction** to refer to the structure of something and the way it has been built or made. 构造；结构 ❑ *The Shakers believed that furniture should be plain, simple, useful, practical and of sound construction.* 震颤派教徒认为家具应当朴素、简单、有用、实用，并且结构合理。❑ *The chairs were light in construction yet extremely strong.* 这些椅子构造轻巧，但却极为结实。6 N-COUNT A grammatical **construction** is a particular arrangement of words in a sentence, clause, or phrase.（语法）结构 ❑ *Avoid complex verbal constructions.* 避免使用复杂的动词结构。

→ see **skyscraper**

con|struc|tive /kənˈstrʌktɪv/ ADJ A **constructive** discussion, comment, or approach is useful and helpful rather than negative and unhelpful.（讨论、意见或方法）建设性的，积极的，有助益的 ❑ *She welcomes constructive criticism.* 她欢迎建设性的批评。❑ *After their meeting, both men described the talks as frank, friendly and constructive.* 会面之后，两位男士均形容此次会谈坦率、友好且富有建设性。

con,struc|tive ,dis|mis|sal N-UNCOUNT If an employee claims **constructive dismissal**, they begin a legal action against their employer in which they claim that they were forced to leave their job because of the behaviour of their employer. 推定解雇，变相解雇（员工声称雇主的行为迫使其离职）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The woman claims she was the victim of constructive dismissal after being demoted.* 这位女士称她被降职后被迫离职，属于推定解雇。

con|struc|tor /kənˈstrʌktəʳ/ (**constructors**) N-COUNT A racing car **constructor** or aircraft **constructor** is a company that builds racing cars or aircraft.（赛车或飞机）制造商，建造公司

con|strue /kənˈstruː/ (**construes, construing, construed**) VERB If something **is construed** in a particular way, its nature or meaning is interpreted in that way. 理解；领会【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +as] *What may seem helpful behaviour to you can be construed as interference by others.* 在你看来似乎是施助的行为在别人眼中可能就会被解读成一种干涉。❑ [v n +as] *He may construe the approach as a hostile act.* 他也许会将这种做法理解为敌视行为。❑ [v n prep/adv] *We are taught to construe these terms in a particular way.* 我们被教导要以特定的方式理解这些词语。

con|sul /ˈkɒnsᵊl/ (**consuls**) N-COUNT A **consul** is an official who

is sent by his or her government to live in a foreign city in order to look after all the people there that belong to his or her own country. 领事

con|su|lar /'kɒnsjʊlə^{r}, AM 美 -sə-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Consular** means involving or relating to a consul or the work of a consul. 领事的；与领事(或领事工作)有关的 ❑ *If you need to return to the U.K. quickly, British Consular officials may be able to arrange it.* 如果你需要尽快返回英国，英国领事也许能安排此事。

con|su|late /'kɒnsjʊlət, AM 美 -sə-/ (**consulates**) N-COUNT A **consulate** is the place where a consul works. 领事馆 ❑ *They managed to make contact with the British consulate in Lyons.* 他们设法与英国驻里昂领事馆取得了联系。

con|sult ♦◇ /kən'sʌlt/ (**consults, consulting, consulted**) 1 VERB If you **consult** an expert or someone senior to you or **consult with** them, you ask them for their opinion and advice about what you should do or their permission to do something. 咨询；请教；请示(以获得许可) ❑ [v n] *Consult your doctor about how much exercise you should attempt.* 咨询一下医生看你该做多大运动量的锻炼。❑ [v +with] *He needed to consult with an attorney.* 他需要找个律师咨询一下。❑ [v n] *If you are in any doubt, consult a financial adviser.* 如有任何疑问，请向财务顾问咨询。 2 VERB If a person or group of people **consults with** other people or **consults** them, they talk and exchange ideas and opinions about what they might decide to do. 商量；商讨；商议 ❑ [v +with] *After consulting with her daughter and manager she decided to take on the part, on her terms.* 与女儿兼经纪人商量之后，她决定出演这一角色，不过要按照她开出的条件。❑ [v n] *The two countries will have to consult their allies.* 两国不得不与盟国商议。❑ [v] *The umpires consulted quickly.* 裁判员迅速交换了意见。 3 VERB If you **consult** a book or a map, you look in it or look at it in order to find some information. 查阅，查询(书、地图等) ❑ [v n] *Consult the chart on page 44 for the correct cooking times.* 翻到44页的图表，查一下正确的烹饪时间。

con|sul|tan|cy /kən'sʌltənsi/ (**consultancies**) 1 N-COUNT A **consultancy** is a company that gives expert advice on a particular subject. 咨询公司 ❑ *A survey of 57 hospitals by Newchurch, a consultancy, reveals striking improvements.* 一家名为纽彻奇的咨询公司对57家医院所作的调查显示改善十分明显。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Consultancy** is expert advice on a particular subject which a person or group is paid to provide to a company or organization. 咨询服务；专家咨询 ❑ *The project provides both consultancy and training.* 这个项目既提供咨询服务也提供培训。

con|sul|tant ♦◇ /kən'sʌltənt/ (**consultants**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **consultant** is an experienced doctor with a high position, who specializes in one area of medicine. 高级顾问医师；会诊医师【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Shirley's brother is now a consultant heart surgeon in Sweden.* 雪利的兄弟现在在瑞典做心脏外科高级顾问医师。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **specialist**

2 N-COUNT A **consultant** is a person who gives expert advice to a person or organization on a particular subject. 顾问 ❑ *...a team of management consultants sent in to reorganise the department.* 派来对部门进行重组的管理顾问工作组

con|sul|ta|tion /ˌkɒnsəl'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**consultations**) 1 N-VAR A **consultation** is a meeting which is held to discuss something. **Consultation** is discussion about something. 商讨会；研讨；磋商 ❑ [+with] *Next week he'll be in Florida for consultations with President Mitterrand.* 下周，他将在佛罗里达与密特朗总统进行磋商。❑ [+with] *The plans were drawn up in consultation with the World Health Organisation.* 这些方案是在与世界卫生组织磋商之后起草的。 2 N-VAR A **consultation with** a doctor or other expert is a meeting with them to discuss a particular problem and get their advice. **Consultation** is the process of getting advice from a doctor or other expert. 咨询；就诊【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+with] *A personal diet plan is devised after a consultation with a nutritionist.* 向营养师咨询后制定出来一份个性化饮食方案。 3 N-COUNT A **consultation** is a meeting where several doctors discuss a patient and his or her condition and treatment. 会诊【AM 美】 4 N-UNCOUNT **Consultation** of a book or other source of information is looking at it in order to find out certain facts. 查阅；参看 ❑ *With such excellent studies available for consultation, it should be easy to avoid the pitfalls.* 有如此优秀的研究可供参考，避开陷阱并非难事。

con|sul|ta|tive /kən'sʌltətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **consultative** committee or document gives advice or makes proposals about a particular problem or subject. (委员会或文献)顾问的，咨询的 ❑ *...the consultative committee on local government finance.* 地方政府财政问题顾问委员会

con|sul|ta|ing room (**consulting rooms**) N-COUNT A doctor's or therapist's **consulting room** is the room in which they see their patients. 诊室；诊疗室【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **doctor's office**

con|sum|able /kən'sjuːməb^{ə}l, AM 美 -'suː-/ (**consumables**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Consumable** goods are items which are intended to be bought, used, and then replaced. 消耗性的 ❑ *...demand for consumable articles.* 对消耗品的需求 • N-COUNT [usu pl] **Consumable** is also a noun. ❑ *Suppliers add computer consumables, office equipment and furniture to their product range.* 供货商在其产品门类中增加了计算机耗材、办公设备和家具。

con|sume /kən'sjuːm, AM 美 -'suːm/ (**consumes, consuming, consumed**) 1 VERB If you **consume** something, you eat or drink it. 吃；喝；饮用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Many people experienced a drop in their cholesterol levels when they consumed oat bran.* 很多人食用燕麦麸后胆固醇水平下降了。 2 VERB To **consume** an amount of fuel, energy, or time means to use it up. 消耗，耗费(燃料、能源或时间) ❑ [v n] *Some of the most efficient refrigerators consume 70 percent less electricity than traditional models.* 一些极为节能的冰箱比传统型号耗电减少70%。 3 VERB If a feeling or idea **consumes** you, it affects you very strongly indeed. 使沉迷；使充满(感情或思想) ❑ [v n] *The memories consumed him.* 他沉浸在回忆中。 4 → see also **consumed, consuming**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sume = taking* 取：*assume consume presume*

con|sumed /kən'sjuːmd, AM 美 -'suːmd/ ADJ If you are **consumed with** a feeling or idea, it affects you very strongly indeed. 沉迷…的；充满…的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with/by] *They are consumed with jealousy at her success.* 他们对她的成功充满了嫉妒。

con|sum|er ♦◇ /kən'sjuːmə^{r}, AM 美 -'suː-/ (**consumers**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **consumer** is a person who buys things or uses services. 消费者；顾客；客户 ❑ *...improving public services and consumer rights.* 改善公共事业，增进消费者权益

→ see **advertising**

con,sum|er 'cred|it N-UNCOUNT **Consumer credit** is money that is lent to people by organizations such as banks, building societies, and shops so that they can buy things. 消费信贷 ❑ *New consumer credit fell to $3.7 billion in August.* 8月份新增消费信贷降至37亿美元。

con,sum|er 'du|rable (**consumer durables**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Consumer durables** are goods which are expected to last a long time, and are bought infrequently. 耐用消费品【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **durable goods**

con'sum|er goods N-PLURAL **Consumer goods** are items bought by people for their own use, rather than by businesses. 消费品(Compare 比较 **capital goods.**)

con|sum|er|ism /kən'sjuːmərɪzəm, AM 美 -'suː-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Consumerism** is the belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods. 消费主义 ❑ *They have clearly embraced Western consumerism.* 他们显然完全接受了西方的消费主义观念。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Consumerism** is the protection of the rights and interests of consumers. 消费者权益保护

con|sum|er|ist /kən'sjuːmərɪst, AM 美 -'suː-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Consumerist** economies are ones which encourage people to consume a lot of goods. 消费主义的【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】❑ *...our consumerist society.* 我们的消费主义社会

,con|sum|er so'ci|ety (**consumer societies**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **consumer society** to refer to a society where

people think that spending money on goods and services is very important. 消费社会

con|sum|ing /kən'sjuːmɪŋ, AM 美 -'suː-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **consuming** passion or interest is more important to you than anything else. 令人沉迷的；极其强烈的；令人忘乎一切的 ❑ *He has developed a consuming passion for chess.* 他对下棋产生了极为浓厚的兴趣。2 → see also **consume, time-consuming**

con|sum|mate (**consummates, consummating, consummated**)

The adjective is pronounced /'kɒnsəmət/. The verb is pronounced /'kɒnsəmeɪt/. 形容词读作 /'kɒnsəmət/。动词读作 /'kɒnsəmeɪt/。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **consummate** to describe someone who is extremely skilful. 造诣极高的；技艺精湛的；炉火纯青的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He acted the part with consummate skill.* 他以精湛的演技饰演了这一角色。❑ *Those familiar with Sanders call him a consummate politician.* 那些熟悉桑德斯的人称他为高明的政治家。2 VERB If two people **consummate** a marriage or relationship, they make it complete by having sex. 圆房；通过性交使（婚姻或两人关系）圆满【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They consummated their passion only after many hesitations and delays.* 多次犹豫和耽搁后，他们才发生了关系，释放了激情。

Word Link 词根词缀 *summ = highest point* 最高点：*consummate, summary, summation*

con|sump|tion /kən'sʌmpʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **consumption** of fuel or natural resources is the amount of them that is used or the act of using them.（燃料、自然资源的）消耗（量）❑ *The laws have led to a reduction in fuel consumption in the U.S.* 这些法律已经使得美国燃料消耗量有所减少。❑ [+of] *...a tax on the consumption of non-renewable energy resources.* 非再生能源消费税 2 N-UNCOUNT The **consumption** of food or drink is the act of eating or drinking something, or the amount that is eaten or drunk. 吃；喝；食用（或饮用量）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Most of the wine was unfit for human consumption.* 这些酒中大部分都不适于人类饮用。❑ [+of] *The average daily consumption of fruit and vegetables is around 200 grams.* 每日平均果蔬摄入量约为 200 克。3 N-UNCOUNT **Consumption** is the act of buying and using things. 消费；消耗 ❑ *Recycling the waste from our increased consumption is better than burning it.* 对我们在增加消费中产生的垃圾进行回收要好过将其焚烧。4 → see also **conspicuous consumption**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sumpt = taking* 取：*assumption, consumption, presumption*

con|sump|tive /kən'sʌmptɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **consumptive** person suffers from **tuberculosis**. 患痨病的；患结核病的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

cont. **Cont.** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'continued', which is used at the bottom of a page to indicate that a letter or text continues on another page. 下转，下接（用于一页的底部，表示接转另一页）

con|tact ↔ /'kɒntækt/ (**contacts, contacting, contacted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Contact** involves meeting or communicating with someone, especially regularly.（尤指经常性的）联系，联络 ❑ [+with] *Opposition leaders are denying any contact with the government in Kabul.* 反对派领袖否认与喀布尔政府有任何联系。❑ [+between] *He forbade contacts between directors and executives outside his presence.* 他禁止董事与主管绕开他私下进行任何联系。2 PHRASE If you are **in contact with** someone, you regularly meet them or communicate with them. 保持联系；有联系 ❑ [+with] *He was in direct contact with the kidnappers.* 他与绑架者有直接联系。❑ *We do keep in contact.* 我们确实保持着联系。3 VERB If you **contact** someone, you telephone them, write to them, or go to see them in order to tell or ask them something. 联系；联络 ❑ [v n] *Contact the Tourist Information Bureau for further details.* 详情请洽旅游信息处。❑ [v n] *When she first contacted me Frances was upset.* 弗朗西丝初次联系我时心烦意乱。4 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **contact** details or number are information such as a telephone number where you can be contacted.（电话号码等）供联系的，供联络的 ❑ *You must leave your full name and contact details when you phone.* 打电话时须留下全名与联系信息。5 N-UNCOUNT If you come **into contact with** someone or something, you meet that person or thing in the course of your work or other activities. 接触；遇见 ❑ *The college has brought me into contact with western ideas.* 在大学我接触到了西方的思想。6 PHRASE If you **make contact with** someone, you find out where they are and talk or write to them. 与…联络；和…取得联系 ❑ *Then, after she had become famous, he tried to make contact with her.* 后来，她出名之后，他曾试图与她联系。7 PHRASE If you **lose contact with** someone who you have been friendly with, you no longer see them, speak to them, or write to them. 与…失去联系；与…没了联络 ❑ *Though they all live nearby, I lost contact with them really quickly.* 虽然他们都住在附近，但我很快与他们失去了联系。❑ *Mother and son lost contact when Nicholas was in his early twenties.* 尼古拉斯 20 岁出头的时候母子就失去了联系。8 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/into* N *with* n] When people or things are in **contact**, they are touching each other. 触碰；接触 ❑ *They compared how these organisms behaved when left in contact with different materials.* 他们比较了与不同材料接触时这些生物体的反应。❑ *The cry occurs when air is brought into contact with the baby's larynx.* 婴儿的喉咙接触到空气时，就会哭出来。❑ *There was no physical contact, nor did I want any.* 没有身体接触，而且我也不想有任何身体接触。9 N-UNCOUNT Radio **contact** is communication by means of radio.（无线电）联络，通信 ❑ [+with] *...a technical problem reported by the pilot moments before he lost contact with the control tower.* 飞行员与控制塔失去联络前不久报告的技术故障 10 N-COUNT A **contact** is someone you know in an organization or profession who helps you or gives you information. 熟人；有用的社会关系 ❑ *Their contact in the United States Embassy was called Phil.* 他们在美国大使馆的熟人叫菲尔。11 to **make eye contact** → see **eye**

Word Link 词根词缀 *tact = touching* 接触：*contact, intact, tactile*

'con|tact lens (**contact lenses**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Contact lenses** are small plastic lenses that you put on the surface of your eyes to help you see better, instead of wearing glasses. 隐形眼镜 → see **eye**

con|tact|less /'kɒntæktləs/ ADJ A **contactless** credit card or payment system uses technology that recognizes electronic data, and does not require the customer's signature or personal identification number.（信用卡或支付系统）非接触式的 ❑ *The new system is designed to provide contactless travel cards for use on trains and buses.* 新系统是为提供在火车和公交车上使用的非接触式交通卡而设计的。

con|ta|gion /kən'teɪdʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Contagion** is the spreading of a particular disease by someone touching another person who is already affected by the disease. 接触传染 ❑ *They have been reluctant to admit AIDS patients, in part because of unfounded fears of contagion.* 他们一直不愿接纳艾滋病患者，部分原因是无来由地害怕被接触传染。

con|ta|gious /kən'teɪdʒəs/ 1 ADJ A disease that is **contagious** can be caught by touching people or things that are infected with it.（病）接触传染的（Compare 比较 **infectious**.）❑ *...a highly contagious disease of the lungs.* 高度传染性肺病 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A feeling or attitude that is **contagious** spreads quickly among a group of people.（感情、态度等）感染性的，迅速蔓延开的 ❑ *Antonio has a contagious enthusiasm for the beautiful aspect of food.* 安东尼奥很讲究食物的美感，身边的人也会受他感染。

con|tain ↔ /kən'teɪn/ (**contains, containing, contained**) 1 VERB [no cont] If something such as a box, bag, room, or place **contains** things, those things are inside it. 装有；容纳 ❑ [v n] *The bag contained a Christmas card.* 这个包里装着一张圣诞贺卡。❑ [v n] *Factory shops contain a wide range of cheap furnishings.* 工厂直销店里陈设着种类繁多的廉价家具。❑ [v n] *The 77,000-acre estate contains five of the highest peaks in Scotland.* 这片 7.7 万英亩的私人土地上有 5 座苏格兰最高的山峰。2 VERB [no cont] If a substance **contains** something, that thing is a part of it. 包含；含有 ❑ [v n] *Many cars run on petrol which contains lead.* 很多车使用含铅汽油。3 VERB [no cont] If writing,

speech, or film **contains** particular information, ideas, or images, it includes them. (著作、讲话或电影)包括，包含 ❑ [v n] *This sheet contained a list of problems a patient might like to raise with the doctor.* 这张单子列出了病人可能会向医生提出的一系列问题。❑ [v n] *The two discs also contain two of Britten's lesser-known song-cycles.* 这两张唱片还包含了布里顿两首不甚知名的声乐套曲。4 VERB [no cont] If a group or organization **contains** a certain number of people, those are the people that are in it. (团体或组织中)有，包括(…名成员) ❑ [v n] *The committee contains 11 Democrats and nine Republicans.* 这个委员会包括 11 名民主党人和 9 名共和党人。5 VERB If you **contain** something, you control it and prevent it from spreading or increasing. 控制；遏制；防止…蔓延 ❑ [v n] *More than a hundred firemen are still trying to contain the fire at the plant.* 上百名消防队员仍在试图控制工厂的火势。6 VERB If you cannot **contain** a feeling such as excitement or anger, or if you cannot **contain yourself**, you cannot prevent yourself from showing your feelings. 控制，抑制(感情或自我) ❑ [v pron-refl] *But he was bursting with curiosity, and one day he just couldn't contain himself. 'What are you going to do?' he asked.* 但他满心好奇，一天，他真的忍不住了。"你打算做什么？"他问道。❑ [v n] *Evans could barely contain his delight: 'I'm so proud of her,' he said.* 埃文斯喜不自禁，"我真为她骄傲。"他说。7 → see also **self-contained**

con|tain|er /kənˈteɪnəʳ/ (**containers**) 1 N-COUNT A **container** is something such as a box or bottle that is used to hold or store things in. 容器 ❑ *...the plastic containers in which fish are stored and sold.* 用来储藏和出售鱼的塑料容器 2 N-COUNT A **container** is a very large metal or wooden box used for transporting goods so that they can be loaded easily onto ships and lorries. 集装箱；货柜

→ see **can, ship**

con|tain|er ship (**container ships**) N-COUNT A **container ship** is a ship that is designed for carrying goods that are packed in large metal or wooden boxes. 集装箱船

con|tain|ment /kənˈteɪnmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Containment** is the action or policy of keeping another country's power or area of control within acceptable limits or boundaries. (对他国力量的)遏制 2 N-UNCOUNT The **containment of** something dangerous or unpleasant is the act or process of keeping it under control within a particular area or place. (对危险或不愉快之事的)控制，抑制 ❑ [+of] *Fire crews are hoping they can achieve full containment of the fire before the winds pick up.* 消防队员希望趁着风势不大将火势完全控制住。

con|tami|nant /kənˈtæmɪnənt/ (**contaminants**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **contaminant** is something that contaminates a substance such as water or food. 污染物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Contaminants found in poultry will also be found in their eggs.* 家禽身上发现的污染物，在禽蛋里也会有。

con|tami|nate /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/ (**contaminates, contaminating, contaminated**) VERB If something **is contaminated by** dirt, chemicals, or radiation, they make it dirty or harmful. 污染；弄脏 ❑ [be v-ed] *Have any fish been contaminated in the Arctic Ocean?* 北冰洋的鱼受到过污染吗？❑ [v-ed] *...vast tracts of empty land, much of it contaminated by years of army activity.* 大片荒置的土地，其中大部分由于经年累月的战火而受到了污染 [Also v n] •**con|tami|nat|ed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *Nuclear weapons plants across the country are heavily contaminated with toxic wastes.* 全国的核武器工厂均受到了有毒废弃物的严重污染。❑ *More than 100,000 people could fall ill after drinking contaminated water.* 超过 10 万人可能会在饮用受到污染的水后患病。•**con|tami|na|tion** /kənˌtæmɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The contamination of the sea around Capri may be just the beginning.* 卡普里岛附近海域的污染也许仅仅是个开始。

con|tem|plate /ˈkɒntəmpleɪt/ (**contemplates, contemplating, contemplated**) 1 VERB If you **contemplate** an action, you think about whether to do it or not. 考虑；思量；思忖 ❑ [v n] *For a time he contemplated a career as an army medical doctor.* 有段时间，他想过去当军医。❑ [v v-ing] *She contemplates leaving for the sake of the kids.* 她考虑为了孩子而离开。2 VERB If you **contemplate** an idea or subject, you think about it carefully for a long time. 深思熟虑；沉思；苦思冥想 ❑ [v n] *As he lay in his hospital bed that night, he cried as he contemplated his future.* 那天晚上他躺在医院的病床上，想到自己的未来哭了起来。•**con|tem|pla|tion** /ˌkɒntəmˈpleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is a place of quiet contemplation.* 这是个静心冥想的好地方。3 VERB If you **contemplate** something or someone, you look at them for a long time. 凝视；注视 ❑ [v n] *He contemplated his hands, still frowning.* 他盯着自己的双手，一直皱着眉头。•**con|tem|pla|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape for a while.* 他注视着周围的景色，有片刻的时间没有回过神来。

con|tem|pla|tive /kənˈtemplətɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **contemplative** thinks deeply, or is thinking in a serious and calm way. 沉思的；冥思的 ❑ *Martin is a quiet, contemplative sort of chap.* 马丁是个不爱讲话、喜欢沉思默想的小伙子。

con|tem|po|ra|neous /kənˌtempəˈreɪnɪəs/ ADJ If two events or situations are **contemporaneous**, they happen or exist during the same period of time. 同时发生(或存在)的；同时期的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the contemporaneous development of a separate and quite recognisable Scottish school of art.* 同时期一个独立而鲜明的苏格兰艺术流派的发展

con|tem|po|rary ♦◇◇ /kənˈtemprəri, AM 美 -pəreri/ (**contemporaries**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Contemporary** things are modern and relate to the present time. 当代的；现代的 ❑ *She writes a lot of contemporary music for people like Whitney Houston.* 她给像惠特尼·休斯敦这样的人写了很多当代音乐作品。❑ *Only the names are ancient; the characters are modern and contemporary.* 只有姓名是老式的；人物都是现代的、摩登的。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Contemporary** people or things were alive or happened at the same time as something else you are talking about. 同时发生的；同时期的；同时代的 ❑ *...drawing upon official records and the reports of contemporary witnesses.* 利用官方记录与当时见证者的报告 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Someone's **contemporary** is a person who is or was alive at the same time as them. 同时期的人；同时代的人 ❑ *Like most of my contemporaries, I grew up in a vastly different world.* 和大多数同辈人一样，我生长在一个截然不同的世界。

Word Link 词根词缀 *con = together 一起，with 和；consensus, contemporary, convene*

Word Link 词根词缀 *tempo = time 时间；contemporary, temporal, temporary*

con|tempt /kənˈtempt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **contempt for** someone or something, you have no respect for them or think that they are unimportant. 鄙视；蔑视；轻视 ❑ [+for] *He has contempt for those beyond his immediate family circle.* 他鄙视直系亲属圈子以外的人。❑ *I hope voters will treat his advice with the contempt it deserves.* 我希望选民们对他的建议嗤之以鼻，这是他应得的。2 PHRASE If you **hold** someone or something **in contempt**, you feel contempt for them. 鄙视；蔑视；轻视 ❑ *Small wonder that many voters hold their politicians in contempt.* 无怪乎很多选民看不起他们的政治家。3 **familiarity breeds contempt** → see **familiarity**

con|tempt|ible /kənˈtemptɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you feel that someone or something is **contemptible**, you feel strong dislike and disrespect for them. 可轻蔑的；可鄙的；卑劣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...this contemptible act of violence.* 这种卑劣的暴力行径

con|tempt of ˈcourt N-UNCOUNT **Contempt of court** is the criminal offence of disobeying an instruction from a judge or a court of law. 藐视法庭(罪)【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He faced imprisonment for contempt of court.* 他因藐视法庭而临监禁。

con|temp|tu|ous /kənˈtemptʃuəs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **contemptuous of** someone or something, you do not like or respect them at all. 蔑视的；藐视的；鄙视的 ❑ [+of] *He's openly contemptuous of all the major political parties.* 他公然蔑视各大党派。❑ *She gave a contemptuous little laugh.* 她鄙夷地轻轻笑了笑。

con|tend /kənˈtend/ (**contends, contending, contended**) 1 VERB If you have to **contend with** a problem or difficulty, you have to deal with it or overcome it. 处理；对付；解决 ❑ [v +with] *It is time, once again, to contend with racism.* 又一次到了与种族主义战斗的时刻了。❑ [v +with] *American businesses could soon have a new kind of lawsuit to contend with.* 美国公司可能很快就要应付一种新型的官

司。 2 VERB If you **contend that** something is true, you state or argue that it is true. 声称；争辩；主张【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V that] *The government contends that he is fundamentalist.* 政府宣称其信奉原教旨主义。 3 VERB If you **contend with** someone **for** something such as power, you compete with them to try to get it. 竞争；争夺 ❑ [V +for] *...the two main groups contending for power.* 两大集团争权夺利 ❑ [V +with] *...with 10 U.K. construction yards contending with rivals from Norway, Holland, Italy and Spain.* 10 家英国建造厂与来自挪威、荷兰、意大利和西班牙的对手展开竞争 ❑ [V-ing] *...a binding political settlement between the contending parties.* 角力各派间一项具有约束力的政治协议

con|tend|er /kənˈtendəʳ/ (**contenders**) N-COUNT A **contender** is someone who takes part in a competition. 竞争者；争夺者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+for] *Her trainer said yesterday that she would be a strong contender for a place in Britain's Olympic squad.* 她的教练昨天说，她将是英国奥运代表队席位的有力争夺者。[Also +in]

content

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② ADJECTIVE AND VERB USES 形容词和动词用法

①con|tent ♦◇ /ˈkɒntent/ (**contents**) 1 N-PLURAL The **contents** of a container such as a bottle, box, or room are the things that are inside it. 所容纳的东西；所含之物 ❑ [+of] *Empty the contents of the pan into the sieve.* 将锅里的东西倒到筛子上。 ❑ *Sandon Hall and its contents will be auctioned by Sotheby's on October 6.* 桑登府及府内所存物品将由苏富比拍卖行于 10 月 6 日进行拍卖。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **content** or **contents** of something such as a book, speech, or television programme, you are referring to the subject that it deals with, the story that it tells, or the ideas that it expresses. （书、演讲、电视节目等的）内容 ❑ [+of] *She is reluctant to discuss the content of the play.* 她不愿意谈该剧的内容。 ❑ *The letter's contents were not disclosed.* 信件内容并未透露。 3 N-PLURAL The **contents** of a book are its different chapters and sections, usually shown in a list at the beginning of the book. （书的）目录 ❑ *There is no initial list of contents.* 没有章首目录。 4 N-UNCOUNT The **content** of something such as an educational course or a programme of action is the elements that it consists of. （教育项目或课程的）内容 ❑ *Previous students have had nothing but praise for the course content and staff.* 往届学生对课程内容与教员全是赞扬之词。 5 N-SING [n N] You can use **content** to refer to the amount or proportion of something that a substance contains. 含量；成分 ❑ *Sunflower margarine has the same fat content as butter.* 向日葵所制人造黄油的脂肪含量与黄油脂肪含量相同。

②con|tent /kənˈtent/ (**contents, contenting, contented**) → Please look at category 4 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 4 项。 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **content with** something, you are willing to accept it, rather than wanting something more or something better. 满足的；知足的 ❑ [+with] *I'm perfectly content with the way the campaign has gone.* 我对竞选活动的进展十分满意。 ❑ [+with] *Not content with rescuing one theatre, Sally Green has taken on another.* 萨莉·格林不满足于挽救一家剧院，她又接手了另外一家。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **content**, you are fairly happy or satisfied. 满意的；惬意的 ❑ *He says his daughter is quite content.* 他说他女儿非常满意。 3 VERB If you **content yourself with** something, you accept it and do not try to do or have other things. 使（自己）满足（于…） ❑ [v pron-refl +with] *He wisely contented himself with his family and his love of nature.* 他非常明智，拥有家庭和对自然的热爱便知足了。 ❑ [v pron-refl +with/by] *Most manufacturers content themselves with updating existing models.* 大多数制造商都满足于对现有款型进行更新。 4 **to your heart's content** → see **heart**

con|tent|ed /kənˈtentɪd/ ADJ If you are **contented**, you are satisfied with your life or the situation you are in. 满足的；满意的 ❑ *Whenever he returns to this place he is happy and contented.* 每次回到这个地方，他都十分快乐，心满意足。 ❑ *She was gazing at him with a soft, contented smile on her face.* 她注视着他，脸上带着温柔而满足的微笑。

con|ten|tion /kənˈtenʃᵊn/ (**contentions**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **contention** is the idea or opinion that they are expressing in an argument or discussion. （争论或讨论时的）看法，观点 ❑ *This evidence supports their contention that the outbreak of violence was prearranged.* 这一证据证实了他们的观点，即此次突发暴力事件是有预谋的。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu n of N] If something is a cause **of contention**, it is a cause of disagreement or argument. 不和；争吵；争执 ❑ *A particular source of contention is plans to privatise state-run companies.* 发生争执的一个根源就是国营公司的私有化方案。 3 → see also **bone of contention** 4 PHRASE If you are **in contention** in a contest, you have a chance of winning it. 有机会获胜 ❑ [+for] *He was in contention for a place in the European championship squad.* 他有望在欧洲锦标赛代表队中获得一席之地。

con|ten|tious /kənˈtenʃəs/ ADJ A **contentious** issue causes a lot of disagreement or arguments. 有争议的；引起争论的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Sanctions are expected to be among the most contentious issues.* 制裁可能会是争议最大的问题之一。 ❑ *...a country where land prices are politically contentious.* 因土地价格引发政治争议的国家

con|tent|ment /kənˈtentmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Contentment** is a feeling of quiet happiness and satisfaction. 满意；满足 ❑ *I cannot describe the feeling of contentment that was with me at that time.* 我无法描述当时的满足感。

ˈcon|tent pro,vid|er (**content providers**) N-COUNT A **content provider** is a company that supplies material such as text, music, or images for use on websites. 内容提供商【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...content providers such as MSN and Freeserve.* MSN 和 Freeserve 之类的内容提供商

con|test ♦◇ (**contests, contesting, contested**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒntest/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈtest/. 名词读作 /ˈkɒntest/。动词读作 /kənˈtest/。

1 N-COUNT A **contest** is a competition or game in which people try to win. 竞赛；比赛 ❑ *Few contests in the recent history of British boxing have been as thrilling.* 英国近年的拳击比赛中很少有如此激动人心的。 ❑ *...a writing contest.* 写作比赛 2 → see also **beauty contest** 3 N-COUNT A **contest** is a struggle to win power or control. （权力或控制权的）争夺，竞争 ❑ *The state election due in November will be the last such ballot before next year's presidential contest.* 定于 11 月举行的州选举将是明年总统竞选前最后一次此类投票选举。 ❑ [+between] *...a clear contest between church and state.* 教会与政府之间明显的争斗 4 VERB If someone **contests** an election or competition, they take part in it and try to win it. 争取赢得（选举、比赛等）；角逐【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *He quickly won his party's nomination to contest the elections.* 他很快获得了本党提名，角逐大选。 ❑ [V-ed] *...a closely contested regional flower show.* 各方争奇斗艳、难分高下的地区花卉展 5 VERB If you **contest** a statement or decision, you object to it formally because you think it is wrong or unreasonable. 争辩；对…提出异议 ❑ [V n] *Your former employer has to reply within 14 days in order to contest the case.* 你的前任雇主若对本案存有异议，必须在 14 天内予以答复。 ❑ [V-ed] *Gender discrimination is a hotly-contested issue.* 性别歧视是一个争论激烈的话题。

Thesaurus 同类词 *contest* Also look up:

N. competition, game, match 1
fight, struggle 3

con|test|ant /kənˈtestənt/ (**contestants**) N-COUNT A **contestant** in a competition or quiz is a person who takes part in it. 参赛者；选手

con|text ♦◇ /ˈkɒntekst/ (**contexts**) 1 N-VAR [oft adj N] The **context of** an idea or event is the general situation that relates to it, and which helps it to be understood. （想法、事件等的）背景，环境 ❑ [+of] *We are doing this work in the context of reforms in the economic, social and cultural spheres.* 我们是在对经济、社会、文化诸领域进行改革的背景下从事这项工作的。 ❑ *...the historical context in which Chaucer wrote.* 乔叟写作的历史背景 2 N-VAR The **context** of a word, sentence, or text consists of the words, sentences, or text before and after it which help to make its meaning clear. 上下文；语境 ❑ *Without a context, I would have assumed it was written by a man.* 如果没有上下文，我会以为这是出自一名男子笔下。 3 PHRASE

Word Web 话题词汇 continents 大洲

In 1912, Alfred Wegener made an important discovery. The shapes of the various **continents** seemed to fit together like the pieces of a puzzle. He decided they had once been a single **land mass** which he called Pangaea. He thought the continents had slowly moved apart. Wegener called this theory **continental drift**. He said the earth's **crust** is not a single, solid piece. It's full of cracks which allow huge pieces to move around on the earth's **mantle**. The movement of these **tectonic plates** increases the distance between Europe and North America by about 20 millimetres every year.

1912 年，德国科学家阿尔弗雷德·韦格纳作出了一项重大发现：不同大陆的形状看上去像是拼图的不同拼片，能够相互吻合。他从而推断，这些大陆原来曾是一个单一的大陆块，他称之为"泛大陆"。他认为，今天的这些大陆是由于慢慢移动而分离开来的。韦格纳将他的理论称作"大陆漂移说"。他提出，地壳并非是一个单一、坚实的整体，而是充满了裂纹，这使得巨大的陆块能在地幔上游移。这些构造板块的移动使得欧洲和北美洲之间的距离以每年 20 毫米的速度在扩大。

C

If something is seen **in context** or if it is put **into context**, it is considered together with all the factors that relate to it. 在上下文中；置于背景之下 ❑ *Taxation is not popular in principle, merely acceptable in context.* 征税基本上是不受欢迎的，在一定情境中才勉强为人接受。❑ *It is important that we put Jesus into the context of history.* 我们将耶稣置于历史环境中来看是很重要的。4 PHRASE If a statement or remark is quoted **out of context**, the circumstances in which it was said are not correctly reported, so that it seems to mean something different from the meaning that was intended. 脱离上下文；断章取义地 ❑ *Thomas says that he has been taken out of context on the issue.* 托马斯说，在这个问题上他的话被断章取义了。

con|tex|tual /kən'tekstʃuəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **contextual** issue or account relates to the context of something. 上下文的；与上下文有关的；与语境有关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The writer builds up a clever contextual picture of upper class life.* 作家通过上下文巧妙展现了上流社会的生活场景。

con|tigu|ous /kən'tɪgjuəs/ ADJ Things that are **contiguous** are next to each other or touch each other. 相接的；相邻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *Its vineyards are virtually contiguous with those of Ausone.* 其葡萄园实际上挨着欧颂庄那些葡萄园。❑ [+to] *...two years of travel throughout the 48 contiguous states.* 两年游遍美国本土的 48 个州

con|ti|nent ◆◇◇ /'kɒntɪnənt/ (**continents**) 1 N-COUNT A **continent** is a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries. 大陆；洲 ❑ *She loved the African continent.* 她热爱非洲大陆。❑ *Dinosaurs evolved when most continents were joined in a single land mass.* 恐龙进化的时候，多数大陆连为一体。2 N-PROPER People sometimes use **the Continent** to refer to the continent of Europe except for Britain. （指英国之外的）欧洲大陆【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Its shops are among the most stylish on the Continent.* 其店铺跻身欧陆最时尚的店铺之列。

→ see Word Web:**continents**

→ see **earth**

con|ti|nen|tal /ˌkɒntɪ'nent°l/ (**continentals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Continental** means situated on or belonging to the continent of Europe except for Britain. （除英国之外）欧洲大陆的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He sees no signs of improvement in the U.K. and continental economy.* 他看不到英国与欧洲大陆经济好转的迹象。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **continental** is someone who comes from the continent of Europe. 欧洲大陆人【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone or something as **continental**, you think that they are typical of the continent of Europe. 典型欧洲大陆的；具欧洲大陆特征的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Continental** is used to refer to something that belongs to or relates to a continent. 大洲的；大陆的 ❑ *The most ancient parts of the continental crust are 4000 million years old.* 大陆地壳最古老的部分有 40 亿年历史。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **continental** United States consists of all the states which are situated on the continent of North America, as opposed to Hawaii and territories such as the Virgin Islands. （除夏威夷、美属维尔京群岛等之外）美国大陆的，美国本土的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Shipping is included on orders sent within the continental U.S.* 美国本土订单已含运费。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Continental** means existing or happening in the American colonies during the American Revolution. （美国革命时期）发生（或存在）于美洲殖民地的，美洲大陆的【AM 美】❑ *...George Washington, Commander of the Continental Army.* 乔治·华盛顿——大陆军总司令 7 N-COUNT **Continentals** were soldiers who fought in the Continental Army against the British in the American Revolution. （美国革命时期的）大陆军士兵【AM 美】

→ see **continent**

ˌcon|ti|nen|tal ˈbreak|fast (**continental breakfasts**) N-COUNT A **continental breakfast** is breakfast that consists of food such as bread, butter, jam, and a hot drink. There is no cooked food. 欧陆式早餐；简易早餐

→ see **meal**

ˌcon|ti|nen|tal ˈdrift N-UNCOUNT **Continental drift** is the slow movement of the Earth's continents towards and away from each other. 大陆漂移

ˌcon|ti|nen|tal ˈshelf N-UNCOUNT **The continental shelf** is the area which forms the edge of a continent, ending in a steep slope to the depths of the ocean. 大陆架 ❑ *...the deep water off the Continental Shelf.* 远离大陆架的深水水域

con|tin|gen|cy /kən'tɪndʒ°nsi/ (**contingencies**) 1 N-VAR A **contingency** is something that might happen in the future. 可能发生的事；不测之事；突发事件【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I need to examine all possible contingencies.* 我需要审视一切可能出现的情况。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **contingency** plan or measure is one that is intended to be used if a possible situation actually occurs. （计划或措施）未雨绸缪的，应急的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We have contingency plans.* 我们有应急方案。

con|tin|gent /kən'tɪndʒ°nt/ (**contingents**) 1 N-COUNT A **contingent of** police, soldiers, or military vehicles is a group of them. （警察、军队或军用车辆的）分遣队，小分队【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There were contingents from the navies of virtually all E.U. countries.* 几乎欧盟各国都派出了海军分队。2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **contingent** is a group of people representing a country or organization at a meeting or other event. 代表团；代表队；代表群体【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The strong British contingent suffered mixed fortunes.* 实力雄厚的英国代表团运气时好时坏。3 ADJ If something is **contingent on** something else, the first thing depends on the second in order to happen or exist. 取决于…的；由…决定的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on/upon] *In effect, growth is contingent on improved incomes for the mass of the low-income population.* 事实上，发展有赖于大量低收入人群收入的增长。

con|tin|ual /kən'tɪnjuəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **continual** process or situation happens or exists without stopping. 不停的；不间断的 ❑ *The school has been in continual use since 1883.* 自 1883 年以来，该校从未停办过。❑ *Despite continual pain, he refused all drugs.* 尽管一直觉得疼，他还是拒绝使用任何药物。•**con|tinu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She cried almost continually and threw temper tantrums.* 她几乎哭个没完，还大发脾气。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Continual** events happen again and again. 一再的；反复的；频繁的 ❑ *...the government's continual demands for cash to finance its chronic deficit.* 政府为补贴长期的财政赤字而对资金的持续需求 ❑ *She suffered continual police harassment.* 她不断受到警方的骚扰。•**con|tinu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Malcolm was continually changing his mind.* 马尔科姆不断地改主意。

Thesaurus 同类词 *continual* Also look up:

ADJ. ongoing, constant, unending 1
repeated 2

con|tinu|ance /kən'tɪnjuəns/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The

continuance of something is its continuation. 持续；继续；延续【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...thus ensuring the continuance of the human species.* 因此保证了人类种群的延续

con|tinu|ation /kənˌtɪnjuˈeɪʃ°n/ (**continuations**) ❶ N-VAR [usu with poss] The **continuation of** something is the fact that it continues, rather than stopping. 不间断；延续 ❑ [+of] *It's the coalition forces who are to blame for the continuation of the war.* 战争一直没有停止是由联军造成的。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **continuation of** something else is closely connected with it or forms part of it. 延续部分；附加部分 ❑ [+of] *It would just be a continuation of previous visits he has made to Israel.* 这不过是他之前以色列之行的延续。

con|tinue ⇹ /kənˈtɪnjuː/ (**continues, continuing, continued**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **continues to** do something, they keep doing it and do not stop. 继续；持续 ❑ [v to-inf] *I hope they continue to fight for equal justice after I'm gone.* 我希望我走了以后他们能继续为司法公正而战。❑ [v to-inf] *Interest rates continue to fall.* 利率持续下调。❑ [v v-ing] *They are determined to continue working when they reach retirement age.* 他们决定在达到退休年龄后继续工作。❑ [v +with] *There is no reason why you should not continue with any sport or activity you already enjoy.* 你没有理由停下你已经乐在其中的体育运动或活动。❷ VERB If something **continues** or if you **continue** it, it does not stop happening. 延续；继续 ❑ [v] *He insisted that the conflict would continue until conditions were met for a ceasefire.* 他坚持认为除非满足停火条件，否则冲突会继续下去。❑ [v n] *Outside the building people continue their vigil, huddling around bonfires.* 大楼外，人们挤在篝火旁继续守夜。❑ [v-ed] *...the continued existence of a species.* 一个物种的延续 ❸ VERB If you **continue** with something, you start doing it again after a break or interruption. (中断后)继续，重新开始 ❑ [v +with] *I went up to my room to continue with my packing.* 我走进房间，继续打包。❑ [v v-ing] *She looked up for a moment, then continued drawing.* 她抬头看了一下，然后继续画画。❹ VERB If something **continues** or if you **continue** it, it starts again after a break or interruption. (使)(中断后)继续 ❑ [v] *He denies 18 charges. The trial continues today.* 他否认了 18 项指控。审判今天继续。❑ [v n] *Once, he did dive for cover but he soon reappeared and continued his activities.* 他确实一度销声匿迹，但是很快就重出江湖，继续他的各种活动。❺ VERB If you **continue**, you begin speaking again after a pause or interruption. 继续说；接着说 ❑ [v with quote] *'You have no right to intimidate this man,' Alison continued.* "你没有权利威胁这个人。"艾莉森接着说。❑ [v] *Tony drank some coffee before he continued.* 托尼喝了点咖啡继续说。❑ [v] *Please continue.* 请接着讲。❻ VERB If you **continue as** something or **continue** in a particular state, you remain in a particular job or state. 继续(做某项工作或处于某种状态) ❑ [v +as] *He had hoped to continue as a full-time career officer.* 他曾希望继续做一名全职的职业警官。❑ [v prep] *For ten days I continued in this state.* 十天来我一直是这个状态。❼ VERB If you **continue** in a particular direction, you keep walking or travelling in that direction. 继续走；继续旅行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He continued rapidly up the path, not pausing until he neared the Chapter House.* 他匆匆地继续沿着这条路走，一直快到牧师会礼堂时才停下来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *continue* Also look up:

V. go on, persist; (*ant.*) stop ❶
carry on, resume ❸

con|tinu|ing edu|ca|tion N-UNCOUNT **Continuing education** is education for adults in a variety of subjects, most of which are practical, not academic. 继续教育；成人教育

con|ti|nu|ity /ˌkɒntɪˈnjuːɪti, AM 美 -ˈnuː-/ (**continuities**) ❶ N-VAR **Continuity** is the fact that something continues to happen or exist, with no great changes or interruptions. 连续性；连贯性 ❑ *An historical awareness also imparts a sense of continuity.* 历史意识也显示了一种连贯性。❑ [+of] *...a tank designed to ensure continuity of fuel supply during aerobatics.* 为保证特技飞行过程中燃油的持续供应而专门设计的油箱 ❷ N-UNCOUNT In film making, **continuity** is the way that things filmed at different times are made to look as if they were filmed at the same time or in the right sequence. (电影)剪辑【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Walt and I referred to a video cassette of the original footage to check continuity and lighting.* 我和沃尔特对照原始带检查镜头的剪辑和灯光。

con|ti|nu|ity an|nounc|er (**continuity announcers**) N-COUNT A **continuity announcer** is someone who introduces the next programme on a radio or television station. (电台或电视台的)节目串联主持人

con|tinu|ous /kənˈtɪnjuəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **continuous** process or event continues for a period of time without stopping. 连续不断的；持续的；不中断的 ❑ *Residents report that they heard continuous gunfire.* 居民们报告说他们听到了连续不断的枪声。❑ *...all employees who had a record of five years' continuous employment with the firm.* 所有在公司连续任职达 5 年的员工 • **con|tinu|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The civil war has raged almost continuously since 1976.* 自从 1976 年开始，内战几乎没有中断过。❑ *It is the oldest continuously inhabited city in America.* 这是美国最古老的一直有人居住的城市。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **continuous** line or surface has no gaps or holes in it. (线、表面等)连续的，没有间隔的 ❑ *...a continuous line of boats.* 一排船只 ❸ ADJ In English grammar, **continuous** verb groups are formed using the auxiliary 'be' and the present participle of a verb, as in 'I'm feeling a bit tired' and 'She had been watching them for some time'. Continuous verb groups are used especially when you are focusing on a particular moment. (动词)进行式的(Compare 比较 **simple**.)

con|tinu|ous as|sess|ment N-UNCOUNT If pupils or students undergo **continuous assessment**, they get qualifications partly or entirely based on the work they do during the year, rather than on exam results. (对学生的)连续性评估【BRIT 英】

con|tin|uum /kənˈtɪnjuəm/ (**continua** /kənˈtɪnjuə/ or **continuums**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **continuum** is a set of things on a scale, which have a particular characteristic to different degrees. 统一体；连续体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *These various complaints are part of a continuum of ill-health.* 这些各种各样的疾病、不适都是身体健康状况欠佳的一种表现。

con|tort /kənˈtɔːt/ (**contorts, contorting, contorted**) VERB If someone's face or body **contorts** or **is contorted**, it moves into an unnatural and unattractive shape or position. (面部、躯体等)扭曲，歪曲 ❑ [v] *His face contorts as he screams out the lyrics.* 当他吼出这些歌词的时候，脸都扭曲了。❑ [v n] *The gentlest of her caresses would contort his already tense body.* 她最温柔的爱抚会让他已然紧绷的身体变得扭曲。❑ [v-ed] *Brenner was breathing hard, his face contorted with pain.* 布伦纳艰难地呼吸着，面部因为痛苦而变得扭曲。

con|tor|tion /kənˈtɔːʃ°n/ (**contortions**) N-COUNT **Contortions** are movements of your body or face into unusual shapes or positions. (躯体、面部等的)扭弯，扭曲，变形 ❑ [+of] *I had to admire the contortions of the gymnasts.* 我不得不为这些体操运动员高难度的转体动作而赞叹。

con|tor|tion|ist /kənˈtɔːʃənɪst/ (**contortionists**) N-COUNT A **contortionist** is someone who twists their body into strange and unnatural shapes and positions in order to entertain other people, for example in a circus. 柔术表演者；柔软杂技演员

con|tour /ˈkɒntʊəʳ/ (**contours**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to the general shape or outline of an object as its **contours**. 轮廓；外形【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the texture and colour of the skin, the contours of the body.* 皮肤的肌理和颜色，身体的轮廓 ❷ N-COUNT A **contour** on a map is a line joining points of equal height and indicating hills, valleys, and the steepness of slopes. (地图上的)等高线 ❑ *...a contour map showing two hills and this large mountain in the middle.* 标示着两座小山和中间这座大山的等高线地图

con|toured /ˈkɒntʊəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **contoured** surface has curves and slopes on it, rather than being flat. 曲线的；有起伏的 ❑ *...the lush fairways and contoured greens of the course.* 球场上葱翠的平坦球道和起伏的绿地 ❑ *Sophia settled into her comfortably-contoured seat.* 索菲娅舒舒服服地坐到了自己流线型的座位上。

con|tra|band /ˈkɒntrəbænd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Contraband** refers to goods that are taken into or out of a country illegally. 违禁物品；禁运品；走私货 ❑ *Most of the city markets were flooded with contraband goods.* 大多数的城市市场上都充斥着走私货。

Word Link 词根词缀 *contra ≈ against* 反；逆：*contraband, contraception, contradict*

contra|cep|tion /ˌkɒntrəˈsepʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Contraception** refers to methods of preventing pregnancy. 避孕法；节育法 ❑ *Use a reliable method of contraception.* 采用安全的避孕方法。

contra|cep|tive /ˌkɒntrəˈseptɪv/ (**contraceptives**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **contraceptive** method or device is a method or a device which a woman uses to prevent herself from becoming pregnant. 避孕的；节育的 ❑ *It was at that time she started taking the contraceptive pill.* 她就是从那个时候开始服用避孕药的。❷ N-COUNT A **contraceptive** is a device or drug that prevents a woman from becoming pregnant. 避孕用具；避孕药物 ❑ *...oral contraceptives.* 口服避孕药

con|tract ↔ (**contracts, contracting, contracted**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒntrækt/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈtrækt/. 名词读作 /ˈkɒntrækt/。动词读作 /kənˈtrækt/。

❶ N-COUNT A **contract** is a legal agreement, usually between two companies or between an employer and employee, which involves doing work for a stated sum of money. 合同；契约 ❑ *The company won a prestigious contract for work on Europe's tallest building.* 这家公司赢得了一份极为重要的合同，参与建设欧洲最高的大厦。❑ *He was given a seven-year contract with an annual salary of $150,000.* 他签下了一份为期 7 年的合同，年薪为 15 万美元。❷ VERB If you **contract with** someone **to** do something, you legally agree to do it for them or for them to do it for you. 签合同，订立契约（做某事）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*with*] *You can contract with us to deliver your cargo.* 你可以跟我们签订送货合同。❑ [v to-inf] *The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has already contracted to lease part of its collection to a museum in Japan.* 波士顿美术博物馆已经签订合同，将其部分藏品租借给日本一家博物馆。❸ VERB When something **contracts** or when something **contracts** it, it becomes smaller or shorter. （使）收缩；（使）缩小；（使）缩短 ❑ [v] *Blood is only expelled from the heart when it contracts.* 只有心脏收缩时，血液才会从心脏流出。❑ [v n] *New research shows that an excess of meat and salt can contract muscles.* 新的研究表明，过量食用肉类和盐可能会导致肌肉收缩。•**con|trac|tion** /kənˈtrækʃ°n/ (**contractions**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...the contraction and expansion of blood vessels.* 血管的收缩和扩张 ❑ *Foods and fluids are mixed in the stomach by its muscular contractions.* 通过胃部肌肉的收缩食物和流质在胃中混合。❹ VERB When something such as an economy or market **contracts**, it becomes smaller. （经济、市场等）紧缩，缩小 ❑ [v] *The manufacturing economy contracted in October for the sixth consecutive month.* 10 月，制造业经济已经连续第 6 个月出现萎缩状况。❺ VERB [no cont] If you **contract** a serious illness, you become ill with it. 感染，患（病）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He contracted AIDS from a blood transfusion.* 他因为输血而感染了艾滋病。❑ [v-ed] *Ovarian cancer is the sixth most common cancer contracted by women.* 卵巢癌是女性常患的第六大癌症。❻ VERB If you **contract** a marriage, alliance, or other relationship with someone, you arrange to have that relationship with them. 订立（婚约）；签订（盟约等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She contracted a formal marriage to a British ex-serviceman.* 她和一个英国退役军人正式订婚了。❼ N-COUNT If there is a **contract on** a person or on their life, someone has made an arrangement to have them killed. 买凶杀人的协议【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*on*] *The convictions resulted in the local crime bosses putting a contract on him.* 这些判罪导致当地犯罪团伙的老大们要雇凶杀他。❽ PHRASE If you are **under contract to** someone, you have signed a contract agreeing to work for them, and for no-one else, during a fixed period of time. 签订工作合同的 ❑ *The director wanted Olivia de Havilland, then under contract to Warner Brothers.* 导演想要当时签约于华纳兄弟娱乐公司旗下的奥利维娅·德哈维兰出演。

▸**contract out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If a company **contracts out** work, they employ other companies to do it. 订立合同把…承包出去【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v P n +*to*] *Firms can contract out work to one another.* 公司可以互相承包业务。❑ [v P n] *When Barclays Bank contracted out its cleaning, the new company was cheaper.* 巴克莱银行把保洁工作外包出去的时候，新公司的报价更为便宜。❑ [v n P] *...the trend of contracting services out rather than performing them in-house.* 将服务外包而不是由内部员工来完成的趋势 [Also v n P +*to*, v P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If a person or group **contracts out of** a system or scheme, they formally say that they do not want to take part in it. （正式）退出，同意不参加【BRIT 英】❑ [v P +*of*] *Employees can contract out of their employer's occupational pension scheme.* 雇员可以退出雇主的职业养老金计划。❑ [v P] *...a free deal which automatically converts into a pay-as-you-go service unless you contract out.* 除非自己退出，否则将自动转换成充值付费服务的免费协议

→ see **illness, muscle**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *contract* with:

V. **sign a** contract 签订合同 ❶
N. **terms of a** contract 合同条款 ❶
contract **a disease** 感染疾病 ❹
PREP. contract **with** *someone* 与某人签订合同 ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *tract ≈ dragging* 拖，*drawing* 拉：*contract, subtract, tractor*

con|trac|tion /kənˈtrækʃ°n/ (**contractions**) ❶ N-COUNT When a woman who is about to give birth has **contractions**, she experiences a very strong, painful tightening of the muscles of her womb. （分娩时的）子宫收缩，宫缩 ❷ N-COUNT A **contraction** is a shortened form of a word or words. （词的）缩约形式 ❑ [+*for*] *'It's' (with an apostrophe) should be used only as a contraction for 'it is'.* it's（带撇号）只能用作 it is 的缩约形式。❸ → see also **contract**

con|trac|tor /ˈkɒntræktəʳ, kənˈtræk-/ (**contractors**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **contractor** is a person or company that does work for other people or organizations. 订约人；立约人；承包商【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a major U.S. defense contractor.* 美国国防设施建设的主要承包商

con|trac|tual /kənˈtræktʃuəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **contractual** arrangement or relationship involves a legal agreement between people. 合同规定的；根据合约的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The company has not fulfilled certain contractual obligations.* 该公司没有履行合同规定的某些义务。•**con|trac|tu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *Rank was contractually obliged to hand him a cheque for $30 million.* 根据合约，兰克应当交付给他一张 3,000 万美元的支票。

contra|dict /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkt/ (**contradicts, contradicting, contradicted**) ❶ VERB If you **contradict** someone, you say that what they have just said is wrong, or suggest that it is wrong by saying something different. 反驳；否认；驳斥 ❑ [v n] *She dared not contradict him.* 她不敢反驳他。❑ [v n] *His comments appeared to contradict remarks made earlier in the day by the chairman.* 他的意见似乎和当天早些时候主席所说的相矛盾。❑ [v pron-refl] *He often talks in circles, frequently contradicting himself and often ends up saying nothing.* 他说话经常兜圈子，老是自相矛盾，常常到最后什么也没说。❷ VERB If one statement or piece of evidence **contradicts** another, the first one makes the second one appear to be wrong. 与…矛盾；同…抵触 ❑ [v n] *The result seems to contradict a major U.S. study reported last November.* 这一结果似乎和去年 11 月美国研究人员发表的一项重要成果相矛盾。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dict ≈ speaking* 说：*contradict, dictate, predict*

contra|dic|tion /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkʃ°n/ (**contradictions**) N-COUNT If you describe an aspect of a situation as a **contradiction**, you mean that it is completely different from other aspects, and so makes the situation confused or difficult to understand. 矛盾；不一致 ❑ [+*of*] *The performance seemed to me unpardonable, a contradiction of all that the Olympics is supposed to be.* 在我看来，这次的表现是不可宽恕的，和奥运精神完全相悖。❑ *The militants see no contradiction in using violence to bring about a religious state.* 激进分子们觉得使用暴力建立宗教国家并不矛盾。

contra|dic|tory /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪktəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ If two or more facts, ideas, or statements are **contradictory**, they state or imply that opposite things are true. 互相矛盾的；相互对立的 ❑ *Customs officials have made a series of contradictory statements about the equipment.* 海关官员对这种设备作出了一系列互相矛盾的陈

述。❑ *...advice that sometimes is contradictory and confusing.* 有时候相互矛盾、令人费解的建议

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory = relating to* 有关…的：*advisory, contradictory, migratory*

contra|flow /ˈkɒntrəfləʊ/ (**contraflows**) N-COUNT A **contraflow** is a situation in which vehicles travelling on a main road in one direction have to use lanes that are normally used by traffic travelling in the opposite direction, because the road is being repaired.（道路维修时暂时采取的）一侧路面双向行驶【BRIT 英】❑ *...a contraflow between Junctions Eleven and Twelve of the M5.* 5号高速公路第11号和12号出口之间的一侧路面双向行驶

contra|in|di|ca|tion /ˌkɒntrəɪndɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**contraindications**) also **contra-indication** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Contraindications** are specific medical reasons for not using a particular treatment for a medical condition in the usual way. 禁忌证【MEDICAL 医】❑ [+for] *Contraindications for this drug include liver or kidney impairment.* 这种药物的禁忌证包括肝脏或肾脏损伤。

con|tral|to /kənˈtræltəʊ/ (**contraltos**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **contralto** is a woman with a low singing voice. 女低音；女低音歌手 ❑ *The score calls for a contralto.* 这次的配乐需要一位女低音歌手。❑ *I had a very low contralto voice.* 我有一副很低的女低音嗓音。

Word Link 词根词缀 *alt = high* 高：*altimeter, altitude, contralto*

con|trap|tion /kənˈtræpʃᵊn/ (**contraptions**) N-COUNT You can refer to a device or machine as a **contraption**, especially when it looks strange or you do not know what it is used for.（尤指奇怪的或不知道用途的）奇妙的装置；新奇玩意儿 ❑ *...a strange contraption called the General Gordon Gas Bath.* 一个叫戈登将军汽浴的古怪东西

con|trar|ian /kənˈtreərɪən/ (**contrarians**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **contrarian** is a person who deliberately behaves in a way that is different from the people around them. 叛逆的人；故意与众不同的人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is by nature a contrarian.* 他骨子里就是一个叛逆者。❑ *...the young contrarian intellectual.* 叛逆的青年知识分子

con|tra|ry /ˈkɒntrəri, AM 美 -treri/ 1 ADJ Ideas, attitudes, or reactions that are **contrary to** each other are completely different from each other. 相反的；相对的 ❑ [+to] *This view is contrary to the aims of critical social research for a number of reasons.* 之所以说此观点违背了批判性社会研究的宗旨，有几点理由。❑ *Several of those present, including Weinberger, had contrary information.* 包括温伯格在内的好几位在场人士给出了相反的消息。2 PHRASE If you say that something is true **contrary to** other people's beliefs or opinions, you are emphasizing that it is true and that they are wrong. 与…相反【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Contrary to popular belief, moderate exercise actually decreases your appetite.* 与通常的看法相反，适度的运动事实上会降低食欲。3 PHRASE You use **on the contrary** when you have just said or implied that something is not true and are going to say that the opposite is true. 相反地 ❑ *It is not an idea around which the Community can unite. On the contrary, I see it as one that will divide us.* 这种想法并不能让欧共体团结一致。相反地，我认为它会导致我们的分裂。4 PHRASE You can use **on the contrary** when you are disagreeing strongly with something that has just been said or implied, or are making a strong negative reply. 恰恰相反；正相反【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'People just don't do things like that.'—'On the contrary, they do them all the time.'* "人们根本不会做那样的事情。"——"恰恰相反，他们一直在那样做。"5 PHRASE You can use **quite the contrary** to emphasize a previous negative statement, or when you are making a strong negative reply. 完全相反；完全不同；根本不是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm not a feminist, quite the contrary.* 我不是一个女权主义者，根本不是。6 PHRASE When a particular idea is being considered, evidence or statements **to the contrary** suggest that this idea is not true or that the opposite is true. 相反地 ❑ *That does not automatically mean, however, that the money supply has been curbed, and there is considerable evidence to the contrary.* 然而，那并不一定意味着货币供应量受到了限制，有大量证据表明事实正好相反。

con|trast ◆◇ (**contrasts, contrasting, contrasted**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒntrɑːst, -træst/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈtrɑːst, -ˈtræst/. 名词读作 /ˈkɒntrɑːst,-træst/。动词读作 /kənˈtrɑːst,-ˈtræst/。

1 N-VAR A **contrast** is a great difference between two or more things which is clear when you compare them. 差异；差别；悬殊 ❑ [+between] *...the contrast between town and country.* 城乡差别 ❑ *The two visitors provided a startling contrast in appearance.* 这两位访客的外表截然不同。❑ *Silk was used with wool for contrast.* 丝绸和毛料用在一起以形成对比。2 PHRASE You say **by contrast** or **in contrast**, or **in contrast to** something, to show that you are mentioning a very different situation from the one you have just mentioned. 相比之下；与…相反 ❑ *The private sector, by contrast, has plenty of money to spend.* 相比之下，私营部门就有很多钱可供开销。❑ *In contrast, the lives of girls in well-to-do families were often very sheltered.* 相反，生活在富裕家庭的女孩子通常都备受呵护。❑ *In contrast to similar services in France and Germany, Intercity rolling stock is very rarely idle.* 与法国和德国的类似铁路服务系统不同，"城际列车"很少闲置。3 PHRASE If one thing is **in contrast to** another, it is very different from it. 与…截然不同；与…对比鲜明 ❑ *His public statements have always been in marked contrast to those of his son.* 他和他儿子在公开场合的言论总是截然不同。4 N-COUNT If one thing is a **contrast to** another, it is very different from it. 截然不同的事物；差异明显的事物 ❑ [+to] *The boy's room is a complete contrast to the guest room.* 这个男孩的房间和客房截然不同。❑ *...a country of great contrasts.* 一个截然不同的国家 5 VERB If you **contrast** one thing **with** another, you point out or consider the differences between those things. 对比；对照 ❑ [v n +with] *She contrasted the situation then with the present crisis.* 她将当时的情况和目前的危机进行对比。❑ [v n] *In this section we contrast four possible broad approaches.* 在这个部分，我们将对4种可行的广义方法进行对比。6 VERB If one thing **contrasts with** another, it is very different from it. 截然不同；有明显差异；对比鲜明 ❑ [v +with] *Johnson's easy charm contrasted sharply with the prickliness of his boss.* 约翰逊的亲和力和他老板易怒的性格形成了鲜明的对比。❑ [v-ing] *Paint the wall in a contrasting colour.* 把这面墙刷成对比鲜明的颜色。[Also v] 7 N-UNCOUNT **Contrast** is the degree of difference between the darker and lighter parts of a photograph, television picture, or painting.（照片、电视图像、画作等的）颜色反差，明暗对比

contra|vene /ˌkɒntrəˈviːn/ (**contravenes, contravening, contravened**) VERB To **contravene** a law or rule means to do something that is forbidden by the law or rule. 违反，违背，触犯（法律或规则）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Board has banned the film on the grounds that it contravenes criminal libel laws.* 委员会决定禁播这部电影，理由是它触犯了刑事诽谤法。•**contra|ven|tion** /ˌkɒntrəˈvenʃᵊn/ (**contraventions**) N-VAR [oft *in* N *of* n] ❑ [+of] *The government has lent millions of pounds to debt-ridden banks in contravention of local banking laws.* 政府无视当地的金融法规，已向负债累累的银行出借了数百万英镑。

con|tre|temps /ˈkɒntrətɒm/ (**contretemps**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **contretemps** is a small disagreement that is rather embarrassing. 令人尴尬的小争吵；口角【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with] *He was briefly arrested in Rome after a contretemps with Italian police.* 他曾因和意大利警方发生争执而在罗马被短暂拘留。

con|trib|ute ◆◇ /kənˈtrɪbjuːt/ (**contributes, contributing, contributed**) 1 VERB If you **contribute to** something, you say or do things to help to make it successful.（为…）做贡献 ❑ [v +to] *The three sons also contribute to the family business.* 这3个儿子也为家族事业做出了贡献。❑ [v n +to] *He believes he has something to contribute to a discussion concerning the uprising.* 他认为自己能够为有关起义的讨论提供一些信息。[Also v] 2 VERB To **contribute** money or resources **to** something means to give money or resources to help pay for something or to help achieve a particular purpose. 捐献；捐助；援助 ❑ [v n] *The U.S. is contributing $4 billion in loans, credits and grants.* 美国将提供40亿美元的信贷和拨款。❑ [v n +to/towards] *NATO officials agreed to contribute troops and equipment to such an operation if the U.N. Security Council asked for it.* 北约官员同意可在联合国安理会要求的情况下派出部队并提供装备参加这样的军事行动。[Also v] •**con|tribu|tor** /kənˈtrɪbjʊtəʳ/ (**contributors**) N-COUNT ❑ [+to] *...the largest net contributors to E.U. funds.* 向

欧盟基金净捐资额最大的捐助者 ❸ VERB If something **contributes to** an event or situation, it is one of the causes of it. 促成；促使；是导致…的原因之一 ❑ [V +to] *The report says design faults in both the vessels contributed to the tragedy.* 报告说两艘船存在的设计缺陷也促成了这场悲剧的发生。❑ [V-ing] *Stress, both human and mechanical, may also be a contributing factor.* 来自人的和机械方面的压力可能也是一个因素。❹ VERB If you **contribute to** a magazine, newspaper, or book, you write things that are published in it. (为报刊、书籍等)撰稿 ❑ [V +to] *I was asked to contribute to a newspaper article making predictions for the new year.* 我受邀为报纸撰写一篇文章，对新的一年进行预测。❑ [V-ing] *Frank Deford is a contributing editor for Vanity Fair magazine.* 弗兰克·德福特是杂志《名利场》的特约编辑。•**con|tribu|tor** N-COUNT ❑ [+to] *Reporter Alan Nearn covers Central America and is a regular contributor to The New Yorker.* 记者艾伦·尼恩负责在中美洲采访报道，定期为《纽约客》杂志撰稿。

Thesaurus 同类词 *contribute* Also look up:

V. aid, assist, chip in, commit, donate, give, grant, help, support; (*ant.*) neglect, take away ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *tribute = giving* 给予：*attribute, contribute, distribute*

con|tri|bu|tion ◆◇ /ˌkɒntrɪˈbjuːʃ°n/ (**contributions**) ❶ N-COUNT If you make a **contribution to** something, you do something to help make it successful or to produce it. 贡献 ❑ [+to] *He was awarded a prize for his contribution to world peace.* 他由于为世界和平做出贡献而获奖。❷ N-COUNT A **contribution** is a sum of money that you give in order to help pay for something. 捐款；捐资 ❑ [+of] *This list ranked companies that make charitable contributions of a half million dollars or more.* 这张名单列出了慈善捐款额达 50 万美元以上的公司。❸ N-COUNT A **contribution to** a magazine, newspaper, or book is something that you write to be published in it. 稿件；投稿

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *contribution* with:

ADJ. **important** contribution 重要的贡献(或捐款)，**significant** contribution 重大贡献；大额捐款 ❶ ❷

V. **make a** contribution 做出贡献；捐款 ❶ ❷
send a contribution 寄稿件 ❸

con|tribu|tor /kənˈtrɪbjʊtəʳ/ (**contributors**) ❶ N-COUNT You can use **contributor** to refer to one of the causes of an event or situation, especially if that event or situation is an unpleasant one. (尤指不愉快事件的)促成因素，原因之一 ❑ [+to] *Old buses are major contributors to pollution in British cities.* 破旧的公交车是造成英国城市污染的主要因素。❷ → see also **contribute**

con|tribu|tory /kənˈtrɪbjʊtərɪ, AM 美 -tɔːrɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **contributory** factor of a problem or accident is one of the things which caused it to exist or happen. 促成的；导致的；有作用的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *We now know that repressing anger is a contributory factor in many physical illnesses.* 现在我们知道压制自己的愤怒是导致许多身体疾病的因素之一。

con|trite /kənˈtraɪt, ˈkɒntraɪt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **contrite**, you are very sorry because you have done something wrong. 深感懊悔的；痛悔的；悔悟的 [FORMAL 正式]

con|triv|ance /kənˈtraɪv°ns/ (**contrivances**) ❶ N-VAR If you describe something as a **contrivance**, you disapprove of it because it is unnecessary and artificial. 不自然的东西；矫揉造作之物 [FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬] ❑ *They wear simple clothes and shun modern contrivances.* 他们衣着简朴，不使用那些现代的发明物。❑ *music with a tendency towards contrivance and lack of substance* 矫揉造作而缺乏实质性内容的音乐 ❷ N-COUNT A **contrivance** is an unfair or dishonest scheme or trick to gain an advantage for yourself. 诡计；计谋；阴谋 ❑ *...some contrivance to raise prices.* 提高价格的计谋

con|trive /kənˈtraɪv/ (**contrives, contriving, contrived**) ❶ VERB If you **contrive** an event or situation, you succeed in making it happen, often by tricking someone. 图谋；策划；谋划 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [V n] *The oil companies were accused of contriving a shortage of gasoline to justify price increases.* 石油公司被控故意制造石油短缺以名正言顺地提高油价。❷ VERB If you **contrive to** do something difficult, you succeed in doing it. 成功做到；设法做到 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [V to-inf] *The orchestra contrived to produce some of its best playing for years.* 这支管弦乐队呈现了精彩的演奏，堪称其多年来的巅峰演奏。

con|trived /kənˈtraɪvd/ ❶ ADJ If you say that something someone says or does is **contrived**, you think it is false and deliberate, rather than natural and not planned. 人为的；虚假的；捏造的；矫揉造作的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *There was nothing contrived or calculated about what he said.* 他说的话里没有任何蓄意捏造的成分。❑ *It mustn't sound like a contrived compliment.* 它听起来不能像是虚伪的恭维之词。❷ ADJ If you say that the plot of a play, film, or novel is **contrived**, you mean that it is unlikely and unconvincing. (戏剧、电影、小说等)虚构的，不足信的，不真实的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *The plot seems contrived.* 情节看起来不真实。

con|trol ◆◆◆ /kənˈtrəʊl/ (**controls, controlling, controlled**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Control of** an organization, place, or system is the power to make all the important decisions about the way that it is run. (对机构、地方、体系等的)控制权，支配权 ❑ [+of] *The restructuring involves Mr Ronson giving up control of the company.* 这次改组涉及龙森先生放弃对公司的控制权。❑ [+over] *The first aim of his government would be to establish control over the republic's territory.* 他这届政府的首要目标是确立对共和国领土的控制权。•PHRASE If you are **in control of** something, you have the power to make all the important decisions about the way it is run. 对…有控制权；掌管；管理 ❑ *Nobody knows who is in control of the club.* 没人知道是谁掌管着这家俱乐部。❑ *In the West, people feel more in control of their own lives.* 在西方，人们感觉能更好地掌控自己的生活。•PHRASE If something is **under** your **control**, you have the power to make all the important decisions about the way that it is run. 受…控制；在…控制之下 ❑ *All the newspapers were taken under government control.* 当时所有的报纸都受到政府控制。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you have **control** of something or someone, you are able to make them do what you want them to do. 控制(能力)；支配(能力) ❑ [+of] *He lost control of his car.* 他的汽车失控了。❑ [+over] *Some teachers have more control over pupils than their parents have.* 有的老师比小学生的父母更能管得住他们。❸ N-UNCOUNT If you show **control**, you prevent yourself behaving in an angry or emotional way. 克制；控制力 ❑ *He had a terrible temper, and sometimes he would completely lose control.* 他的脾气很坏，有时会完全失控。❑ *He was working hard to keep control of himself.* 他正努力克制自己。❹ VERB The people who **control** an organization or place have the power to take all the important decisions about the way that it is run. 控制；掌管；管理；统治 ❑ [V n] *He now controls the largest retail development empire in southern California.* 他现在掌管着加州南部最大的零售发展企业。❑ [V-ing] *Minebea ended up selling its controlling interest in both firms.* 美蓓亚集团最后将其在两家公司的控股权都出售了。•**-controlled** COMB ❑ *AGA Gas is Swedish-controlled.* AGA 天然气公司是一家瑞典公司。❑ *...the state-controlled media.* 政府控制的媒体 ❺ VERB To **control** a piece of equipment, process, or system means to make it work in the way that you want it to work. 控制，操纵(设备、过程、系统等) ❑ [V n] *...a computerised system to control the gates.* 控制大门的计算机系统 ❑ [V-ed] *...the controlled production of energy from sugar by a cell.* 细胞把糖适当地转化为能量 •**-controlled** COMB ❑ *...computer-controlled traffic lights.* 由计算机控制的交通信号灯 ❻ VERB When a government **controls** prices, wages, or the activity of a particular group, it uses its power to restrict them. 管制，限定，控制(价格、工资、活动等) ❑ [V n] *The federal government tried to control rising health-care costs.* 联邦政府试图控制日益高涨的医疗保健费用。•N-UNCOUNT **Control** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Control of inflation remains the government's absolute priority.* 控制通货膨胀仍然是政府的第一要务。❼ VERB If you **control yourself**, or if you **control** your feelings, voice, or expression, you make yourself behave calmly even though you are feeling angry, excited, or upset. 控制；自制；克制 ❑ [V pron-refl] *Jo was advised to learn to control herself.* 乔得到的建议是要学会控制自己的情绪。❑ [V n] *I just couldn't control my temper.* 我就是不能克制自己的脾气。•**con|trolled** ADJ ❑ *Her manner was quiet and very controlled.* 她举止文静，而且非常冷静。❽ VERB To **control** something dangerous means to prevent it from becoming worse

or from spreading. 控制，抑制（危险）❑ [v n] *One of the biggest tasks will be to control the spread of malaria.* 最大的任务之一就是控制疟疾的蔓延。 9 N-COUNT A **control** is a device such as a switch or lever which you use in order to operate a machine or other piece of equipment. 控制按钮；控制装置；操纵装置 ❑ *I practised operating the controls.* 我练习操作这些控制装置。❑ *...the control box.* 控制盒 •PHRASE If someone is **at the controls of** a machine or other piece of equipment, they are operating it. 在操纵；在驾驶 ❑ *He died of a heart attack while at the controls of the plane.* 他在驾驶飞机的时候，心脏病突发去世。 10 N-VAR **Controls** are the methods that a government uses to restrict increases, for example in prices, wages, or weapons. 控制措施；管制措施 ❑ *Critics question whether price controls would do any good.* 评论家们质疑物价管制措施是否会有用。❑ *They have very strict gun control in Sweden.* 瑞典对枪支实行非常严格的管制。 11 N-VAR [n N] **Control** is used to refer to a place where your documents or luggage are officially checked when you enter a foreign country. 检查站 ❑ *He went straight through Passport Control without incident.* 他很顺利地通过了护照检查处。 12 → see also **air traffic control, birth control, quality control, remote control, stock control** 13 PHRASE If something is **out of control**, no-one has any power over it. 失去控制；不受控制 ❑ *The fire is burning out of control.* 熊熊燃烧的大火正在失去控制。 14 PHRASE If something harmful is **under control**, it is being dealt with successfully and is unlikely to cause any more harm. 被控制住；得到控制 ❑ *If the current violence is to be brought under control, the government needs to act.* 政府必须采取行动，才能使目前的暴力行为得到控制。

→ see **experiment**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *control* with:

V.	**gain** control 取得控制；控制住情绪，**lose** control 失去控制；情绪失控 1 2 3
	have control **of/over** *something* 控制住… 1 2 3 6
N.	**self-**control 自制力 3
	air traffic control 空中交通管制 12
	control **system** 控制系统 9
	birth control 节育 13
PREP.	**out of** control 失去控制 13
	under control 得到控制 14

con|trol freak (**control freaks**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **control freak**, you mean that they want to be in control of every situation they find themselves in. 有强烈控制欲的人；喜欢控制一切的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

con|trol|lable /kənˈtrəʊləbəl/ ADJ If something is **controllable** you are able to control or influence it. 可控制的；可操纵的 ❑ *This makes the surfboards more controllable.* 这会让冲浪板更好控制。❑ *...controllable aspects of life.* 可控的生活领域

con|trol|ler /kənˈtrəʊlə/ (**controllers**) 1 N-COUNT A **controller** is a person who has responsibility for a particular organization or for a particular part of an organization. 控制者；管理者；指挥者【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+*of*] *...the job of controller of BBC 1.* 英国广播公司第一频道负责人的工作 ❑ [+*of*] *...the financial controller of W H Smith.* WH 史密斯公司的财政主管 2 → see also **air traffic controller** 3 N-COUNT A **controller** is the same as a **comptroller**. 同 comptroller

con|trol tow|er (**control towers**) N-COUNT A **control tower** is a building at an airport from which instructions are given to aircraft when they are taking off or landing. You can also refer to the people who work in a control tower as the **control tower**.（飞机场的）指挥塔台，控制塔，指挥调度员 ❑ *The pilot told the control tower that he'd run into technical trouble.* 飞行员报告机场控制塔他遇到了技术问题。

con|tro|ver|sial ♦∞ /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃəl/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **controversial**, you mean that they are the subject of intense public argument, disagreement, or disapproval. 有争议的；引发争论的 ❑ *Immigration is a controversial issue in many countries.* 在很多国家，移民都是一个颇有争议的问题。❑ *The changes are bound to be controversial.* 这些变化注定会引起争议。•**con|tro|ver|sial|ly** ADV [oft ADV with v] ❑ *More controversially, he claims that these higher profits cover the cost of finding fresh talent.* 更具争议的是，他声称这些更高的利润足以支付寻找新人才所花费的成本。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *controversial* with:

N.	controversial **bill** 有争议的法案，controversial **drug** 有争议的药物，controversial **issue/subject/topic** 有争议的问题 / 主题 / 话题，controversial **law** 有争议的法律，controversial **measure** 有争议的措施，controversial **policy** 有争议的政策
ADV.	**highly** controversial 颇具争议

con|tro|ver|sy ♦∞ /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi, kənˈtrɒvəsi/ (**controversies**) N-VAR **Controversy** is a lot of discussion and argument about something, often involving strong feelings of anger or disapproval. 争论；争议；辩论 ❑ *The proposed cuts have caused considerable controversy.* 削减开支的提议引起了诸多争议。[Also +*over/about*]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *controversy* with:

N.	**centre of the** controversy 争论的焦点
V.	**create** controversy 引起争论
ADJ.	**major** controversy 主要的争论，**political** controversy 政治争议
PREP.	controversy **over/surrounding** *something* 有关 / 围绕某事的争论

con|tu|sion /kənˈtjuːʒᵊn, AM 美 -ˈtuː-/ (**contusions**) N-COUNT A **contusion** is a **bruise**. 同 bruise【MEDICAL 医】

co|nun|drum /kəˈnʌndrəm/ (**conundrums**) N-COUNT A **conundrum** is a problem or puzzle which is difficult or impossible to solve. 难题；复杂难解的问题【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...this theological conundrum of the existence of evil and suffering in a world created by a good God.* 在善良的上帝创造的世界里存在着邪恶和苦难这一神学之谜

con|ur|ba|tion /ˌkɒnəˈbeɪʃᵊn/ (**conurbations**) N-COUNT A **conurbation** consists of a large city together with the smaller towns around it.（有卫星城镇的）大都市圈，集合城市【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英，正式】❑ *...London and all the other major conurbations.* 伦敦和所有其他的大都市圈

con|va|lesce /ˌkɒnvəˈles/ (**convalesces, convalescing, convalesced**) VERB If you **are convalescing**, you are resting and getting your health back after an illness or operation. 逐渐康复；病后疗养【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *After two weeks, I was allowed home, where I convalesced for three months.* 两周之后，我获准回家，休养了 3 个月之后逐渐康复。❑ [v +*from*] *...those convalescing from illness or surgery.* 那些从疾病和手术中康复的人

con|va|les|cence /ˌkɒnvəˈlesᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Convalescence** is the period or process of becoming healthy and well again after an illness or operation. 康复期；复原期；恢复期【FORMAL 正式】

con|va|les|cent /ˌkɒnvəˈlesᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Convalescent** means relating to convalescence. 恢复期的；正在康复的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an officers' convalescent home.* 军官康复中心

con|vec|tion /kənˈvekʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Convection** is the process by which heat travels through air, water, and other gases and liquids.（热通过气体或液体的）对流，运流【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...clouds which lift warm, moist air by convection high into the atmosphere.* 通过对流而使温暖潮湿的空气上升到大气中的云朵

con|vec|tor heat|er (**convector heaters**) N-COUNT A **convector heater** is a heater that heats a room by means of hot air. 对流加热器

con|vene /kənˈviːn/ (**convenes, convening, convened**) VERB If someone **convenes** a meeting or conference, they arrange for it to take place. You can also say that people **convene** or that a meeting **convenes**. 召集；集合；开会【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Last August he convened a meeting of his closest advisers at Camp David.* 去年 8 月，他召集自己最亲近的顾问在戴维营开会。❑ [v] *Senior officials convened in October 1991 in London.* 1991 年 10 月，高级官员在伦敦会齐。

Word Link 词根词缀 *con ≈ together* 一起，*with* 和：*consensus, contemporary, convene*

con|ven|er /kənˈviːnəʳ/ → see **convenor**

con|veni|ence /kənˈviːniəns/ (**conveniences**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] If something is done for your **convenience**, it is done in a way that is useful or suitable for you. 方便；便利；合宜 ❑ *He was happy to make a detour for her convenience.* 为了她方便，他很乐意绕道。❑ [+of] *...the need to put the rights of citizens above the convenience of elected officials.* 需要把公民的权利置于当选官员的便利之上 •PHRASE If something is arranged to happen **at your convenience**, it happens at a time which is most suitable for you. 就…的方便；在…方便的时候【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Delivery times are arranged at your convenience.* 送货时间会安排在您方便的时候。2 N-COUNT If you describe something as a **convenience**, you mean that it is very useful. 带来方便的事物 ❑ *Mail order is a convenience for buyers who are too busy to shop.* 邮购对于那些没有时间逛商店的购物者来说是一项非常方便的服务。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Conveniences** are pieces of equipment designed to make your life easier. 便利设施；便利装置 ❑ *...an apartment with all the modern conveniences.* 现代化便利设施一应俱全的公寓 4 N-COUNT A public **convenience** is a building containing toilets which is provided in a public place for anyone to use. 公共厕所【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *...the cubicles of a public convenience.* 公共厕所的小隔间 5 → see also **convenient**

con|veni|ence food N-UNCOUNT **Convenience food** is frozen, dried, or canned food that can be heated and prepared very quickly and easily. 方便食品 ❑ *I rely too much on convenience food.* 我太依赖方便食品了。

con|veni|ence store (**convenience stores**) N-COUNT A **convenience store** is a shop which sells mainly food and which is usually open until late at night. 便利店；便民商店

con|veni|ent /kənˈviːniənt/ 1 ADJ If a way of doing something is **convenient**, it is easy, or very useful or suitable for a particular purpose. 方便的；便利的 ❑ *...a flexible and convenient way of paying for business expenses.* 灵活而方便的因公支出付款方式 ❑ *The family thought it was more convenient to eat in the kitchen.* 这家人认为在厨房吃饭更方便。•**con|veni|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They may use a credit card for convenience.* 为了方便，他们可以使用信用卡。•**con|veni|ent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The body spray slips conveniently into your sports bag for freshening up after a game.* 爽身喷剂可以很方便地放到运动包里，比赛结束后喷一喷能解乏提神。2 ADJ If you describe a place as **convenient**, you are pleased because it is near to where you are, or because you can reach another place from there quickly and easily. 附近的；方便到达的；近便的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+for] *The town is well placed for easy access to London and convenient for Heathrow Airport.* 这座城市地理位置优越，到伦敦和希思罗机场都很方便。❑ *Martin drove along until he found a convenient parking place.* 马丁一直往前开，直到找到了一个方便的停车场。•**con|veni|ent|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *It was very conveniently situated just across the road from the City Reference Library.* 它就在市工具书图书馆对面，中间隔着一条马路，十分便利。3 ADJ A **convenient** time to do something, for example to meet someone, is a time when you are free to do it or would like to do it. (时间)方便的，合适的，合宜的 ❑ [+for] *Would this evening be convenient for you?* 今天晚上你方便吗？4 ADJ If you describe someone's attitudes or actions as **convenient**, you think they are only adopting those attitudes or performing those actions in order to avoid something difficult or unpleasant. (态度、行为等)方便的，省力的，省事的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We cannot make this minority a convenient excuse to turn our backs.* 我们不能因为他们是少数派就顺势对他们置之不理。❑ *It does seem a bit convenient, doesn't it?* 这看起来倒的确挺省事，是不是？•**con|veni|ent|ly** ADV ❑ *They've conveniently forgotten the risk of heart disease.* 他们有意忽略了患心脏病的风险。❑ *Conveniently, he had developed amnesia about that part of his life.* 他得了健忘症，记不起那一段生活了，倒也省心了。

con|ven|or /kənˈviːnəʳ/ (**convenors**) also **convener** 1 N-COUNT A **convenor** is a trade union official who organizes the union representatives at a particular factory. 工会领导人【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **convenor** is someone who convenes a meeting. 会议召集人

con|vent /ˈkɒnvənt/ (**convents**) N-COUNT A **convent** is a building in which a community of nuns live. 女修道院

con|ven|tion ♦◇ /kənˈvenʃən/ (**conventions**) 1 N-VAR A **convention** is a way of behaving that is considered to be correct or polite by most people in a society. 习俗；惯例；常规 ❑ *It's just a social convention that men don't wear skirts.* 男人不穿裙子只是一种社会习俗。❑ *Despite her wish to defy convention, she had become pregnant and married at 21.* 尽管她不想遵循传统习俗，但她还是在 21 岁的时候就怀孕并且结婚了。2 N-COUNT In art, literature, or the theatre, a **convention** is a traditional method or style. (艺术、文学、戏剧中的)传统做法，传统风格 ❑ [+of] *...the stylistic conventions of Egyptian art.* 埃及艺术的传统风格 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **convention** is an official agreement between countries or groups of people. (国家或组织间的)公约，协定，协约 ❑ [+on] *...the U.N. convention on climate change.* 联合国有关气候变化的公约 ❑ *...the Geneva convention.* 日内瓦公约 4 N-COUNT A **convention** is a large meeting of an organization or political group. (组织、政治团体的)大会，大型会议 ❑ [+of] *...the annual convention of the Society of Professional Journalists.* 职业新闻工作者协会年度大会 ❑ *...the Republican convention.* 共和党代表大会

con|ven|tion|al ♦◇ /kənˈvenʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **conventional** has behaviour or opinions that are ordinary and normal. (行为、观念等)传统的，符合习俗的 ❑ *...a respectable married woman with conventional opinions.* 一位观念传统、受人尊敬的已婚女性 •**con|ven|tion|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *People still wore their hair short and dressed conventionally.* 人们还留着短发，穿着传统服饰。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **conventional** method or product is one that is usually used or that has been in use for a long time. (方法或产品)通常的，传统的 ❑ *...the risks and drawbacks of conventional family planning methods.* 常见计划生育手段的风险和弊端 ❑ *These discs hold more than 400 times as much information as a conventional computer floppy disk.* 这些光盘能容纳的信息量是普通计算机软盘的 400 多倍。•**con|ven|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Organically-grown produce does not differ greatly in appearance from conventionally-grown crops.* 从外表上来看，有机农作物同传统农作物没有太大的区别。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Conventional** weapons and wars do not involve nuclear explosives. (武器、战争等)常规的，非核的 ❑ *We must reduce the danger of war by controlling nuclear, chemical and conventional arms.* 我们必须通过控制核武器、化学武器和常规武器的数量来减少战争的危险。4 **conventional wisdom** → see **wisdom**

con|ven|tion|eer /kənˌvenʃəˈnɪəʳ/ (**conventioneers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Conventioneers** are people who are attending a convention. 与会者；参会人员；会议代表【AM 美】

'con|vent school (**convent schools**) N-COUNT A **convent school** is a school where many of the teachers are nuns. 女修道会学校

con|verge /kənˈvɜːʳdʒ/ (**converges, converging, converged**) 1 VERB If people or vehicles **converge on** a place, they move towards it from different directions. 汇集；集中；聚集 ❑ [v +on] *Competitors from more than a hundred countries have converged on Sheffield for the Games.* 来自 100 多个国家的选手齐聚谢菲尔德参加此次运动会。2 VERB If roads or lines **converge**, they meet or join at a particular place. (路、线等)交会，交叉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *As they flow south, the five rivers converge.* 5 条大河在南边交汇。3 VERB If different ideas or societies **converge**, they stop being different and become similar to each other. (不同的思想、社会等)趋同，趋于一致，融合 ❑ [v] *Speeches delivered by Mr Dewar and Mr Wallace indicated their views were converging.* 杜瓦先生和华莱士先生发表的讲话表明他们的观点越来越接近了。❑ [v +with] *The views of the richest householders converged with those of the poorest and created a new consensus.* 最富的房主和最穷的房主观点趋于一致，达成了新的共识。

Word Link 词根词缀 *verg, vert ≈ turning 转：converge, diverge, subvert*

con|ver|gence /kənˈvɜːʳdʒəns/ (**convergences**) N-VAR The **convergence** of different ideas, groups, or societies is the process by which they stop being different and become more similar. (不同思想、群体或社会的)趋同，融合【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the need to move towards greater economic convergence.* 朝着经济进一步融合发展的需要

con|ver|sant /kənˈvɜːʳsᵊnt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **conversant with** something, you are familiar with it and able to deal with it. 熟悉的；精通的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *Those in business are not, on the whole, conversant with basic scientific principles.* 总的来说，那些从商的人并不太熟悉基本的科学原理。

con|ver|sa|tion ◆◇ /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃᵊn/ (**conversations**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **conversation with** someone, you talk with them, usually in an informal situation. 交谈；谈话；会话❑ [+with] *He's a talkative guy, and I struck up a conversation with him.* 他是一个健谈的人，于是我开始和他攀谈起来。❑ *I waited for her to finish a telephone conversation.* 我等着她打完电话。❷ PHRASE If you say that people are **in conversation**, you mean that they are talking together. 正在谈话；正在交谈 ❑ [+with] *When I arrived I found her in conversation with Mrs Williams.* 我到的时候，发现她正在和威廉斯夫人谈话。❸ PHRASE If you **make conversation**, you talk to someone in order to be polite and not because you really want to. 搭话；找话说；说应酬话 ❑ *He had been trying to make conversation.* 他一直在尽量找话说。

con|ver|sa|tion|al /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Conversational** means relating to, or similar to, casual and informal talk. 会话(式)的；谈话的；交谈的 ❑ *His father wanted him to learn conversational German.* 他父亲希望他学习德语会话。

con|ver|sa|tion|al|ist /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃənəlɪst/ (**conversationalists**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] A good **conversationalist** is someone who talks about interesting things when they have conversations. 健谈的人 ❑ *Joan is a brilliant conversationalist.* 琼非常健谈。

con|verse (**converses, conversing, conversed**)

The verb is pronounced /kənˈvɜːʳs/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnvɜːʳs/. 动词读作 /kənˈvɜːʳs/。名词读作 /ˈkɒnvɜːʳs/。

❶ VERB If you **converse with** someone, you talk to them. You can also say that two people **converse**. (与…)交谈；(和…)说话【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +with] *Luke sat directly behind the pilot and conversed with him.* 卢克就坐在飞行员后面，和他说着话。❑ [v] *They were conversing in German, their only common language.* 他们正用德语交谈，这是他们唯一共通的语言。❷ N-SING **The converse** of a statement is its opposite or reverse. 相反的声明；相反的话；相反的言论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *What you do for a living is critical to where you settle and how you live—and the converse is also true.* 一个人的谋生手段对于其居住地的选择和生活方式来说有着至关重要的影响，反之亦然。

con|verse|ly /ˈkɒnvɜːʳsli, kənˈvɜːʳsli/ ADV You say **conversely** to indicate that the situation you are about to describe is the opposite or reverse of the one you have just described. 相反地；反过来说【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In real life, nobody was all bad, nor, conversely, all good.* 在现实生活中，没有彻头彻尾的坏人，相反地，也没有完完全全的好人。

con|ver|sion /kənˈvɜːʳʃᵊn/ (**conversions**) ❶ N-VAR **Conversion** is the act or process of changing something into a different state or form. 变换；转换；转变；改变 ❑ [+of] *...the conversion of disused rail lines into cycle routes.* 将废弃的铁路线改成自行车道 ❑ *A loft conversion can add considerably to the value of a house.* 将阁楼改造一下就可以使房子的价值大增。❷ N-VAR [oft with poss] If someone changes their religion or beliefs, you can refer to their **conversion to** their new religion or beliefs. (宗教、信仰等的)改变，皈依，归附 ❑ [+to] *...his conversion to Christianity.* 他皈依基督教 ❑ *It's hard to trust the President's conversion.* 总统信仰的改变让人难以相信。

con|vert ◆◇ (**converts, converting, converted**)

The verb is pronounced /kənˈvɜːʳt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnvɜːʳt/. 动词读作 /kənˈvɜːʳt/。名词读作 /ˈkɒnvɜːʳt/。

❶ VERB If one thing **is converted** or **converts into** another, it is changed into a different form. (使)改变；更改；(使)转变 ❑ [be v-ed +into/to] *The signal will be converted into digital code.* 信号会被转换为数字代码。❑ [v n +into/to] *...naturally occurring substances which the body can convert into vitamins.* 自然产生的能被身体转化成维生素的物质 ❑ [v +into/to] *...a table that converts into an ironing board.* 改作熨衣板的桌子 ❷ VERB If someone **converts** a room or building, they alter it in order to use it for a different purpose. 改造，改建(房屋等) ❑ [v n] *By converting the loft, they were able to have two extra bedrooms.* 把阁楼改造一下，他们就可以多出两间卧室。❑ [v n +into] *...the entrepreneur who wants to convert County Hall into an hotel.* 想把市政厅改建成旅馆的企业家 ❑ [v-ed] *He is living in a converted barn.* 他住在一个由谷仓改造而成的房子里。❸ VERB If you **convert** a vehicle or piece of equipment, you change it so that it can use a different fuel. 改造，改装(车辆或设备) ❑ [v n +to] *Save money by converting your car to unleaded.* 把车改装一下，使用无铅汽油，这样可以省钱。❑ [v n] *The programme to convert every gas burner in Britain took 10 years.* 完成对英国所有煤气灶的改造花了 10 年时间。[Also v n +into] ❹ VERB If you **convert** a quantity **from** one system of measurement **to** another, you calculate what the quantity is in the second system. 换算；折算 ❑ [v n prep] *Converting metric measurements to U.S. equivalents is easy.* 将公制计量换算成美制计量非常简单。[Also v n] ❺ VERB If someone **converts** you, they persuade you to change your religious or political beliefs. You can also say that someone **converts to** a different religion. (使)改变宗教(或政治)信仰；(使)皈依；(使)归附 ❑ [v n] *If you try to convert him, you could find he just walks away.* 如果你试图改变他的信仰，他就会走开。❑ [v n +to] *He was a major influence in converting Godwin to political radicalism.* 戈德温变成政治激进主义者主要是受他的影响。❑ [v +to] *He converted to Catholicism in 1917.* 他于 1917 年皈依天主教。❻ N-COUNT A **convert** is someone who has changed their religious or political beliefs. 皈依者；归附者；改变信仰者 ❑ [+to] *She, too, was a convert to Roman Catholicism.* 她也皈依了天主教。❑ *...a Muslim convert now known as Yusuf Islam.* 现改名为尤素福·伊斯拉姆的穆斯林皈依者 ❼ VERB If someone **converts** you **to** something, they make you very enthusiastic about it. 使迷上；使热衷于 ❑ [v n +to] *He quickly converted me to the joys of cross-country skiing.* 他很快就使我迷上了越野滑雪。[Also v n] ❽ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **convert to** something, you mean that they have recently become very enthusiastic about it. 刚迷上…的人；最近开始热衷于…的人 ❑ [+to] *...recent converts to vegetarianism.* 最近开始热衷于素食主义的人 ❾ to **preach to the converted** → see **preach**

Thesaurus 同类词 *convert* Also look up:

V. adapt, alter, change, modify, transform ❶

Word Link 词根词缀 *vert = turning 转：convert, invert, revert*

con|vert|er /kənˈvɜːʳtəʳ/ (**converters**) ❶ N-COUNT A **converter** is a device that changes something into a different form. 转换器；变换器 ❷ → see also **catalytic converter**

con|vert|ible /kənˈvɜːʳtɪbᵊl/ (**convertibles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **convertible** is a car with a soft roof that can be folded down or removed. 敞篷车；折篷汽车 ❑ *Her own car is a convertible Golf.* 她自己有一辆敞篷高尔夫。❷ ADJ In finance, **convertible** investments or money can be easily exchanged for other forms of investments or money. (投资方式、货币等)可兑换的，可转换的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the introduction of a convertible currency.* 可兑换货币的引入 ◆**con|vert|ibil|ity** /kənˌvɜːʳtɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the convertibility of the rouble.* 卢布的可兑换性 ❑ *...rapid export growth based on currency convertibility.* 基于货币自由兑换基础上的快速出口增长 → see **car**

con|vex /ˈkɒnveks/ ADJ **Convex** is used to describe something that curves outwards in the middle. 凸起的；凸面的 ❑ *...the large convex mirror above the fireplace.* 壁炉上方的大凸面镜

con|vey /kənˈveɪ/ (**conveys, conveying, conveyed**) ❶ VERB To **convey** information or feelings means to cause them to be known or understood by someone. 传达；表达；传递 ❑ [v n] *In every one of her pictures she conveys a sense of immediacy.* 她的每幅画都给人一种身临其境的感觉。❑ [v n] *He also conveyed his views and the views of the bureaucracy.* 他还表达了自己的看法和官方的看法。❷ VERB To **convey** someone or something to a place means to carry or transport them there. 运输；运送；输送【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The railway company extended a branch line to Brightlingsea to convey fish direct to Billingsgate.* 铁路公司修建了一条通往布赖特灵西的支线，以便直接将鱼运送到比林斯门。

con|vey|ance /kənˈveɪəns/ (**conveyances**) ❶ N-COUNT A **conveyance** is a vehicle. 运输工具；交通工具【LITERARY 文】❑ *Mahoney had never seen such a conveyance before.* 马奥尼以前从来没有见过这样

的运输工具。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **conveyance** of something is the process of carrying or transporting it from one place to another. 运输；运送；输送【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the conveyance of bicycles on Regional Railways trains.* 用区域铁路列车来运送自行车

con|vey|anc|ing /kənˈveɪənsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Conveyancing** is the process of transferring the legal ownership of property. 产权转让【mainly BRIT, LEGAL 主英，法律】

con|vey|or belt /kənˈveɪəʳ belt/ (**conveyor belts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **conveyor belt** or a **conveyor** is a continuously-moving strip of rubber or metal which is used in factories for moving objects along so that they can be dealt with as quickly as possible. 传送带；输送带 ❑ *The damp bricks went along a conveyor belt into another shed to dry.* 潮湿的砖头通过传送带运到另一间棚屋来烘干。❷ N-COUNT If you describe a situation as a **conveyor belt**, you dislike it because it produces things or people which are all the same or always deals with things or people in the same way. 千篇一律；不加区分【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

con|vict ♦◇◇ (**convicts, convicting, convicted**)

The verb is pronounced /kənˈvɪkt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnvɪkt/. 动词读作 /kənˈvɪkt/。名词读作 /ˈkɒnvɪkt/。

❶ VERB If someone **is convicted of** a crime, they are found guilty of that crime in a law court. 给…定罪；宣判…有罪 ❑ [be V-ed of n/V-ing] *In 1977 he was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.* 1977 年，他被判谋杀罪名成立，判处终身监禁。❑ [V n] *There was insufficient evidence to convict him.* 没有足够证据给他定罪。❑ [V-ed] *...a convicted drug dealer.* 已定罪的毒品贩子 [Also V n of n] ❷ N-COUNT A **convict** is someone who is in prison. 已决犯；囚犯【JOURNALISM 新闻】

Word Link 词根词缀 *vict, vinc = conquering* 征服：*convict, convince, invincible*

con|vic|tion ♦◇◇ /kənˈvɪkʃᵊn/ (**convictions**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu N that] A **conviction** is a strong belief or opinion. 坚定的信念（或主 张）❑ *It is our firm conviction that a step forward has been taken.* 我们坚信已经向前迈进了一步。❑ *Their religious convictions prevented them from taking up arms.* 由于宗教信仰的原因，他们不会拿起武器进行反抗。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you have **conviction**, you have great confidence in your beliefs or opinions. 坚信；深信；确信 ❑ *'We shall, sir,' said Thorne, with conviction.* "我们会的，先生。"索恩坚定地说。❸ PHRASE If something **carries conviction**, it is likely to be true or likely to be believed. 令人信服；有说服力 ❑ *Nor did his denial carry conviction.* 他的否认也没有说服力。❹ N-COUNT If someone has a **conviction**, they have been found guilty of a crime in a court of law. 定罪；判罪 ❑ *He will appeal against his conviction.* 他会对判决提起上诉。

con|vince ♦◇◇ /kənˈvɪns/ (**convinces, convincing, convinced**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **convinces** you **of** something, they make you believe that it is true or that it exists. 使确信；使信服；使相信 ❑ [V n +of] *Although I soon convinced him of my innocence, I think he still has serious doubts about my sanity.* 虽然我很快便让他相信我是清白的，但是我想他仍然非常怀疑我是否神志正常。❑ [V n that] *The waste disposal industry is finding it difficult to convince the public that its operations are safe.* 废物处理行业发现很难让公众相信其操作是安全的。[Also V n] ❷ VERB If someone or something **convinces** you **to** do something, they persuade you to do it. 说服；劝服【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n to-inf] *That weekend in Plattsburgh, he convinced her to go ahead and marry Bud.* 在普拉茨堡的那个周末，他说服她别再犹豫，嫁给巴德。[Also V n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *convince* Also look up:

V. argue, brainwash, persuade, sell, talk into, win over; (*ant.*) discourage ❶ ❷

con|vinced ♦◇◇ /kənˈvɪnst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, usu ADJ that] If you are **convinced that** something is true, you feel sure that it is true. 确信的；深信的；坚信的 ❑ *He was convinced that I was part of the problem.* 他确信问题的一部分在我。❑ [+of] *He became convinced of the need for cheap editions of good quality writing.* 他开始相信大众对优秀作品的普及本有需求。

con|vinc|ing /kənˈvɪnsɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **convincing**, you mean that they make you believe that a particular thing is true, correct, or genuine. 令人信服的；使人心悦诚服的；有说服力的 ❑ *Scientists say there is no convincing evidence that power lines have anything to do with cancer.* 科学家说，并没有确凿的证据表明输电线和癌症之间有什么联系。❑ *He sounded very convincing.* 他的话听起来很有说服力。•**con|vinc|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with V, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He argued forcefully and convincingly that they were likely to bankrupt the budget.* 他有力而又令人信服地争辩道，他们有可能会使预算超支。

con|viv|ial /kənˈvɪvɪəl/ ADJ **Convivial** people or occasions are pleasant, friendly, and relaxed. 欢乐的；轻松快活的；友好的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...looking forward to a convivial evening.* 盼望着一个轻松愉快的夜晚 ❑ *The atmosphere was quite convivial.* 气氛非常轻松愉快。

Word Link 词根词缀 *viv = living* 生；活：*convivial, revival, survive*

con|vo|ca|tion /ˌkɒnvəˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**convocations**) N-COUNT A **convocation** is a meeting or ceremony attended by a large number of people. 大型会议；典礼【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a convocation of the American Youth Congress.* 美国青年代表大会的集会

con|vo|lut|ed /ˈkɒnvəluːtɪd/ ADJ If you describe a sentence, idea, or system as **convoluted**, you mean that it is complicated and difficult to understand. 费解的；复杂难懂的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Despite its length and convoluted plot, 'Asta's Book' is a rich and rewarding read.* 虽然篇幅冗长、情节复杂，但是《阿斯塔的书》仍不失为一部内容丰富、值得一读的作品。

con|vo|lu|tion /ˌkɒnvəˈluːʃᵊn/ (**convolutions**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Convolutions** are curves on an object or design that has a lot of curves. 盘旋结构；回旋；盘旋【LITERARY 文】❷ N-VAR You can use **convolutions** to refer to a situation that is very complicated. 错综复杂【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the thorny convolutions of love.* 困难重重、百转千回的爱情

con|voy /ˈkɒnvɔɪ/ (**convoys**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **convoy** is a group of vehicles or ships travelling together. 车队；舰队 ❑ *...a U.N. convoy carrying food and medical supplies.* 运送食品和医疗用品的联合国车队 ❑ *They travel in convoy with armed guards.* 他们的车队在武装警卫的护送下行进。

con|vulse /kənˈvʌls/ (**convulses, convulsing, convulsed**) VERB If someone **convulses** or if they **are convulsed by** or **with** something, their body moves suddenly in an uncontrolled way. （使）（身体）剧烈抖动；（使）抽搐；（使）痉挛 ❑ [V] *Olivia's face convulsed in a series of twitches.* 奥利维娅的脸上一阵抽搐。❑ [V n] *He let out a cry that convulsed his bulky frame and jerked his arm.* 他大叫一声，高大的身躯剧烈地抖了一下，手臂也突然一哆嗦。❑ [be V-ed +with] *The opposing team were so convulsed with laughter that they almost forgot to hit the ball.* 客队队员笑得浑身直抖，几乎都忘记打球了。

con|vul|sion /kənˈvʌlʃᵊn/ (**convulsions**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone has **convulsions**, they suffer uncontrollable movements of their muscles. 抽搐；痉挛 ❷ N-COUNT If there are **convulsions** in a country, system, or organization, there are major unexpected changes in it. （国家、体系、组织发生的）动乱，骚乱 ❑ *...the political convulsions that led to de Gaulle's return to power in May 1958.* 致使戴高乐在 1958 年 5 月重新上台的政治动乱

con|vul|sive /kənˈvʌlsɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **convulsive** movement or action is sudden and cannot be controlled. 突然的；不能自控的；不由自主地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She thought she could never stop until convulsive sobs racked her even more.* 她想如果不是因为抽泣让她更加难受，恐怕她永远也停不下来。

coo /kuː/ (**coos, cooing, cooed**) ❶ VERB When a dove or pigeon **coos**, it makes the soft sounds that doves and pigeons typically make. （鸽子等）咕咕地叫，发出咕咕声 ❑ [V] *Pigeons fluttered in and out, cooing gently.* 鸽子们低声咕咕地叫着，扑扇着翅膀飞进飞出。❷ VERB When someone **coos**, they speak in a very soft, quiet voice which is intended to sound attractive. 低声说话；轻声地说；柔声细语 ❑ [V +at/over] *She paused to coo at the baby.* 她停下来，轻声

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 cook 烹调



C

地对着婴儿说话。❑ [v with quote] *'Isn't this marvellous?' she cooed.* "这是不是太不可思议了?"她低声说。

cook ◆◇ /kʊk/ (**cooks, cooking, cooked**) ❶ VERB When you **cook** a meal, you prepare food for eating by heating it. 烹饪;烹调;煮;烧❑ [v n] *I have to go and cook the dinner.* 我得去做饭了。❑ [v] *Chefs at the St James Court restaurant have cooked for the Queen.* 圣詹姆斯皇家饭店的厨师们曾经为女王烹制菜肴。❑ [v n n] *We'll cook them a nice Italian meal.* 我们会给他们做一顿美味的意大利餐。•**cook|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her hobbies include music, dancing, sport and cooking.* 她的爱好包括音乐、舞蹈、体育和烹饪。❷ VERB When you **cook** food, or when food **cooks**, it is heated until it is ready to be eaten. 烧(熟);煮(熟)❑ [v n] *...some basic instructions on how to cook a turkey.* 烹饪火鸡的一些基本的做法指导 ❑ [v] *Let the vegetables cook gently for about 10 minutes.* 用小火将蔬菜煮大约 10 分钟。❑ [v-ed] *Drain the pasta as soon as it is cooked.* 意大利面煮熟以后立即将水沥干。❸ N-COUNT A **cook** is a person whose job is to prepare and cook food, especially in someone's home or in an institution. 厨师;炊事员 ❑ *They had a butler, a cook, and a maid.* 他们有一个男管家、一个厨师和一个女佣。❹ N-COUNT [adj n] If you say that someone is a good **cook**, you mean they are good at preparing and cooking food. 做饭的人;烹饪者 ❺ PHRASE If you say that someone **has cooked the books**, you mean that they have changed figures or a written record in order to deceive people. 窜改数据;做假账【INFORMAL 非正式】❻ → see also **cooking**

→ see **fire, pan, weather**

▶**cook up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone **cooks up** a dishonest scheme, they plan it. 策划,谋划(阴谋等)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *He must have cooked up his scheme on the spur of the moment.* 他肯定是一时冲动策划了这个阴谋。[Also v n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone **cooks up** an explanation or a story, they make it up. 捏造;编造【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *She'll cook up a convincing explanation.* 她会编造一个很有说服力的解释。[Also v n P]

→ see Picture Dictionary: **cook**

→ see **can, cooking, restaurant**

Usage 用法 **cook and make**

Cook is used when referring to the preparation of food using a process involving heat. If preparation only involves assembling ingredients which may have previously been cooked, then *make* is used. *'Who made this salad? It's delicious!' 'Oh, I just threw it together while I was cooking/making the rest of the dinner.'*

cook 指通过加热的过程烹制食物。如果只是把可能已经烹制好的配料放到一起,应该用 make:'Who made this salad? It's delicious!''Oh, I just threw it together while I was cooking/making the rest of the dinner.'"色拉是谁做的?味道好极了!""哦,我只不过是在做其他菜的时候随便拌了个色拉。"

Thesaurus 同类词 *cook* Also look up:

V. heat up, make, prepare ❶
N. chef ❸

cook|book /'kʊkbʊk/ (**cookbooks**) also **cook-book** N-COUNT A **cookbook** is a book that contains recipes for preparing food. 食谱;烹饪书

cook|er /'kʊkəʳ/ (**cookers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cooker** is a large metal device for cooking food using gas or electricity. A cooker usually consists of a grill, an oven, and some gas or electric rings. 炉灶;灶具【BRIT 英】❑ *...a gas cooker.* 煤气灶 ❷ → see also **pressure cooker**

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **stove**

cook|ery /'kʊkəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Cookery** is the activity of preparing and cooking food. 烹饪;烹调

'cook|ery book (**cookery books**) N-COUNT A **cookery book** is the same as a **cookbook**. 同 cookbook【BRIT 英】

cookie /'kʊki/ (**cookies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cookie** is a sweet biscuit. 小甜饼;曲奇【mainly AM 主美】❷ PHRASE If you say that someone is a **tough cookie**, you mean that they have a strong and determined character. 意志坚定的人;强硬的人;硬汉【INFORMAL 非正式】❸ N-COUNT A **cookie** is a piece of computer software which enables a website you have visited to recognize you if you visit it again. "小甜饼",网络跟踪器(记录上网用户信息的软件)【COMPUTING 计算机】

cook|ing ◆◇ /'kʊkɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Cooking** is food which has been cooked. (做好的)饭菜 ❑ *The menu is based on classic French cooking.* 菜单以经典的法国菜为主。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cooking** ingredients or equipment are used in cookery. 烹调用的;适合烹饪的 ❑ *Finely slice the cooking apples.* 把烹调用的苹果切成薄片。❑ *...cooking pots.* 烹调用的罐子 ❸ → see also **cook**

→ see Word Web: **cooking**

cook|out /'kʊkaʊt/ (**cookouts**) N-COUNT A **cookout** is the same as a **barbecue**. 同 barbecue【AM 美】

cook|top /'kʊktɒp/ (**cooktops**) N-COUNT A **cooktop** is a surface on top of a cooker or set into a work surface, which can be heated in order to cook things on it. 炉灶面【mainly AM 主美】

cook|ware /'kʊkweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cookware** is the range of pans and pots which are used in cooking. 烹饪用具;炊具 ❑ *...several lines of popular cookware and utensils.* 几种热销的炊具和器皿

Word Link 词根词缀 *ware = merchandise* 商品:*cookware, hardware, software*

cool ◆◇ /kuːl/ (**cooler, coolest, cools, cooling, cooled**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **cool** has a temperature which is low but not very low. 凉的;凉爽的;温度不高的 ❑ *I felt a current of cool air.* 我感觉到一阵凉风。❑ *The vaccines were kept cool in refrigerators.* 疫

Word Web 话题词汇 cooking 烹饪

Anthropologists believe our ancestors began to experiment with **cooking** about 1.5 million years ago. Cooking made some toxic or **inedible** plants safe to **eat**. It made tough meat **tender** and easier to **digest**. It also improved the flavour of the food they ate. **Heating up food** to a high **temperature** killed dangerous bacteria. **Cooked** food could be stored longer. This all helped increase the amount of food available to our ancestors.

人类学家认为我们的祖先于约 150 万年前就开始试着烹饪了。经过烹制，一些有毒或不能吃的植物可以安全食用了。嚼不动的肉变嫩了，更容易消化了。食物的味道也变好了。高温加热可以杀灭食物中的危险细菌，做熟了的食物也能存放得更久。这些都使得我们的祖先可获得的食物数量增加了。

C

苗被放置于冰箱里，以保持低温。 2 ADJ If it is **cool**, or if a place is **cool**, the temperature of the air is low but not very low. 凉快的；凉爽的 ❑ *Thank goodness it's cool in here.* 谢天谢地，这里面挺凉快。❑ *Store grains and cereals in a cool, dry place.* 将粮食和谷物储放于阴凉干燥处。❑ *...a cool November evening.* 11 月一个凉爽的夜晚 •N-SING **Cool** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *She walked into the cool of the hallway.* 她走到凉快的走廊上。 3 ADJ Clothing that is **cool** is made of thin material so that you do not become too hot in hot weather. (衣服等) 让人感觉凉爽的 ❑ *In warm weather, you should wear clothing that is cool and comfortable.* 在热天里，应该穿凉快舒适的衣服。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cool** colours are light colours which give an impression of coolness. (颜色) 冷的；冷色调的 ❑ *Choose a cool colour such as cream.* 选择冷色系，比如乳白色。 5 VERB When something **cools** or when you **cool** it, it becomes lower in temperature. (使) 变凉；(使) 冷却；(使) 降温 ❑ [v] *Drain the meat and allow it to cool.* 把肉沥干水，让它冷却。❑ [v n] *Huge fans will have to cool the concrete floor to keep it below 150 degrees.* 必须用巨大的风扇来冷却混凝土地面，将其温度控制在 150 度以下。❑ [v-ing] *...a cooling breeze.* 凉爽的微风 •PHRASAL VERB To **cool down** means the same as to **cool**. cool down 同 cool ❑ [v P] *Avoid putting your car away until the engine has cooled down.* 在发动机冷却之前不要把车开进车库里。❑ [v n P] *The other main way the body cools itself down is by panting.* 喘气是身体自身降温的另一个主要方式。[Also v P n (not pron)] 6 VERB When a feeling or emotion **cools**, or when you **cool** it, it becomes less powerful. (使) (感觉、感情等) 变淡，减弱，减少 ❑ [v] *Within a few minutes tempers had cooled.* 几分钟之内，火气就变小了。❑ [v n] *His weird behaviour had cooled her passion.* 他奇怪的举动使得她的激情冷却。 7 ADJ If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are calm and unemotional, especially in a difficult situation. (人、行为等) 冷静的，沉着的，泰然自若的 【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was marvellously cool again, smiling as if nothing had happened.* 他又变得出奇地冷静，微笑着，好像什么也没有发生过。 •**cool|ly** ADV ❑ *Everyone must think this situation through calmly and coolly.* 每个人都必须冷静沉着地仔细考虑这一情况。❑ *...coolly 'objective' professionals.* 冷静“客观”的专业人士 8 ADJ If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are unfriendly or not enthusiastic. (人、行为等) 冷漠的，冷淡的，不友善的 ❑ *I didn't like him at all. I thought he was cool, aloof, and arrogant.* 我一点也不喜欢他，觉得他冷漠、孤僻而且傲慢。❑ *The idea met with a cool response.* 人们对这个想法反应冷淡。 •**cool|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'It's your choice, Nina,' David said coolly.* “这是你的选择，尼娜。”戴维冷淡地说。 9 ADJ If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are fashionable and attractive. (人、行为等) 酷的，时尚的，吸引人的 【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *He was trying to be really cool and trendy.* 他竭力想扮酷，赶时髦。 10 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **cool about** something, you mean that they accept it and are not angry or upset about it. 坦然接受的；心平气和的 【mainly AM, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 主美，非正式，褒】❑ [+about] *Bev was really cool about it all.* 贝芙对这一切都表现得相当平静。 11 ADJ If you say that something is **cool**, you think it is very good. 非常好的；特别棒的；绝妙的 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Kathleen gave me a really cool dress.* 凯瑟琳给了我一件非常漂亮的衣服。 12 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **cool** to emphasize that an amount or figure is very large, especially when it has been obtained easily. (尤指轻易得到的数额) 巨大的，整整 【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Columbia recently re-signed the band for a cool $30 million.* 哥伦比亚唱片公司最近以 3,000 万美元的高价再次签下这个乐队。 13 PHRASE If you **keep** your **cool** in a difficult situation, you manage to remain calm. If you **lose** your **cool**, you get angry or upset. 保持冷静 / 失去冷静 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She kept her cool and managed to get herself out of the ordeal.* 她保持着冷静与克制，努力使自己走出了这次痛苦的经历。 14 PHRASE If you **play it cool**, you deliberately behave in a calm, unemotional way because you do not want people to know you are enthusiastic or angry about something. 假装冷静；故作镇定 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's ridiculous to play it cool if someone you're mad about is mad about you too.* 如果让你生气的人也在生你的气，而你还要假装冷静，那就太可笑了。 15 **as cool as a cucumber** → see **cucumber**

▶**cool down** 1 → see **cool** 5 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cools down** or if you **cool** them **down**, they become less angry than they were. (使) 冷静；(使) 镇定 ❑ [v P] *He has had time to cool down and look at what happened more objectively.* 他已经冷静了一段时间，能更加客观地看待所发生的事情。❑ [v P n] *First McNeil had to cool down the volatile Australian 20-year old.* 首先麦克尼尔得让那个脾气暴躁的 20 岁澳大利亚小伙子冷静下来。

▶**cool off** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **cools off**, or if you **cool** them **off**, they become cooler after having been hot. (使) 变凉；(使) 凉快下来 ❑ [v P] *Maybe he's trying to cool off out there in the rain.* 可能他是想在雨里凉快一下。❑ [v n P] *She made a fanning motion, pretending to cool herself off.* 她做了个扇风的动作，假装想让自己凉快一点。❑ [v P n] *Cool off the carrots quickly.* 将胡萝卜迅速冷却。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cool* Also look up:

ADJ. chilly, cold, nippy; (*ant.*) warm 1
easy-going, serene, tranquil 7
distant, unfriendly 8

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cool* with:

N. **cool air** 凉爽的空气，cool **breeze** 凉爽的微风 1 2
V. **stay** cool 保持冷静 7
lose your cool 失去冷静 13
play it cool 假装冷静 14

cool|ant /'ku:lənt/ (**coolants**) N-VAR **Coolant** is a liquid used to keep a machine or engine cool while it is operating. 冷冻剂；冷却液；散热剂；制冷剂

cool|er /'ku:lə^r/ (**coolers**) 1 N-COUNT A **cooler** is a container for keeping things cool, especially drinks. 冷藏箱；(尤指) 冰箱；冷却器 2 → see also **cool**

,cool-'headed ADJ If you describe someone as **cool-headed**, you mean that they stay calm in difficult situations. 头脑冷静的；沉着的；镇定的 【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She has a reputation for being calm and cool-headed.* 她以沉着冷静著称。❑ *...a cool-headed, responsible statesman.* 一个头脑冷静、有责任心的政治家

,cooling-'off period (**cooling-off periods**) N-COUNT A **cooling off period** is an agreed period of time during which two sides with opposing views try to resolve a dispute before taking any serious action. (争执双方试图解决争端的) 冷却期，冷静期 ❑ *There should be a seven-day cooling-off period between a strike ballot and industrial action.* 在举行罢工投票表决和采取劳工行动之间应当有 7 天的冷静期。

'cool|ing tow|er (**cooling towers**) N-COUNT A **cooling tower** is a very large, round, high building which is used to cool water from factories or power stations. (工厂或发电站的) 冷却塔 ❑ *...landscapes dominated by cooling towers and factory chimneys.* 放眼望去到处都是冷却塔和工厂烟囱

coon /ku:n/ (**coons**) 1 N-COUNT A **coon** is a **raccoon**. 同 raccoon

【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】2 N-COUNT **Coon** is an extremely offensive word for a black person. 黑人；黑鬼【INFORMAL, VERY OFFENSIVE 非正式，非常冒犯】

coop /ku:p/ (**coops**) N-COUNT A **coop** is a cage where you keep small animals or birds such as chickens and rabbits. （鸡、兔等小动物的）笼子；禽舍

C

ˈco-op (**co-ops**) N-COUNT A **co-op** is a co-operative. 合作社；合作性机构【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The co-op sells the art work at exhibitions.* 这家合作社在展览会上销售艺术品。

cooped up /ˌku:pt ˈʌp/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **cooped up**, you mean that they live or are kept in a place which is too small, or which does not allow them much freedom. 被禁锢的；被困住的；被拘禁的 ❑ *He is cooped up in a cramped cell with 10 other inmates.* 他和其他 10 名犯人被囚禁在一间狭窄的牢房里。

coop|er /ˈku:pəʳ/ (**coopers**) N-COUNT A **cooper** is a person who makes barrels. 箍桶匠；制桶工匠【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

co-ˈoperate ♦◇◇ (**co-operates, co-operating, co-operated**) also **cooperate** 1 VERB If you **co-operate with** someone, you work with them or help them for a particular purpose. You can also say that two people **co-operate**. 合作；协作 ❑ [v +*with*] *The U.N. had been co-operating with the State Department on a plan to find countries willing to take the refugees.* 联合国一直都在与美国国务院合作推进一项计划，寻找愿意接纳难民的国家。❑ [v] *The couple spoke about how they would co-operate in the raising of their child.* 这对夫妇讲述了他们将如何共同抚养孩子。[Also v (non-recip)] **•co-operation** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*with*] *A deal with Japan could indeed open the door to economic co-operation with East Asia.* 和日本的一宗交易可能真的能够开启同东亚的经济合作之门。2 VERB If you **co-operate**, you do what someone has asked or told you to do. 合作；配合 ❑ [v +*with*] *He agreed to co-operate with the police investigation.* 他同意配合警方的调查。❑ [v] *The plan failed because the soldiers refused to co-operate.* 因为士兵们不肯合作，这项计划宣告失败。**•co-operation** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The police underlined the importance of the public's co-operation in the hunt for the bombers.* 警方强调在搜捕爆炸制造者的过程中，公众的配合至关重要。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *co-operate* with:

V. **agree to** co-operate 同意合作（或配合），**continue to** co-operate 继续合作（或配合），**fail to** co-operate 未能合作（或配合），**refuse to** co-operate 拒绝合作（或配合）1 2
ADV. co-operate **fully** 全力合作（或配合）1 2
N. **willingness to** co-operate 合作（或配合）的意愿 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *co-operation* with:

ADJ. **close** co-operation 密切合作（或配合），**full** co-operation 全力合作（或配合）
N. **lack of** co-operation 缺乏合作（或配合）

Word Link 词根词缀 *oper = work* 工作：*co-operate, opera, operation*

co-ˈoperative (**co-operatives**) also **cooperative** 1 N-COUNT A **co-operative** is a business or organization run by the people who work for it, or owned by the people who use it. These people share its benefits and profits. 合作社；合作机构【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They decided a housing co-operative was the way to regenerate Ormiston Crescent.* 他们最终决定通过住房合作社来重建奥米斯顿月牙街。❑ *The restaurant is run as a co-operative.* 这家饭店是合作经营的。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **co-operative** activity is done by people working together. 齐心协力的；合作进行的 ❑ *He was transferred to FBI custody in a smooth co-operative effort between Egyptian and U.S. authorities.* 在埃及当局和美国当局的共同努力下他被顺利移交美国联邦调查局进行羁押。**•co-operatively** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *They agreed to work co-operatively to ease tensions wherever possible.* 他们同意互相配合尽一切努力缓解紧张局势。3 ADJ If you say that someone is **co-operative**, you mean that they do what you ask them to without complaining or arguing. 合作的；有协作精神的；愿意配合的 ❑ *I made every effort to be co-operative.* 我尽了最大努力配合。

Thesaurus 同类词 *co-operative* Also look up:

ADJ. combined, shared, united; (*ant.*) independent, private, separate 2
accommodating; (*ant.*) uncooperative 3

co-ˈoperative so|ci|ety (**co-operative societies**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **co-operative society** is a commercial organization with several shops in a particular district. Customers can join this organization and get a share of its profits. （英国的）商业合作社

co-ˈopt (**co-opts, co-opting, co-opted**) 1 VERB If you **co-opt** someone, you persuade them to help or support you. 拉拢；笼络 ❑ [v n] *Mr Wallace tries to co-opt rather than defeat his critics.* 华莱士先生竭力拉拢而不是击败批评他的人。2 VERB If someone is **co-opted into** a group, they are asked by that group to become a member, rather than joining or being elected in the normal way. 增选…为新成员 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*into/onto*] *He was co-opted into the Labour Government of 1964.* 他被增选进入了 1964 年的工党政府。❑ [v n] *He's been authorised to co-opt anyone he wants to join him.* 他被授权接收任何他中意的人为新成员。3 VERB If a group or political party **co-opts** a slogan or policy, they take it, often from another group or political party, and use it themselves. 借鉴，采用（口号或政策等）❑ [v n] *He co-opted many nationalist slogans and cultivated a populist image.* 他采纳了很多民族主义标语，树立了一个平民主义者的形象。

Word Link 词根词缀 *opt = choosing* 选择：*adopt, co-opt, opt*

co-ordinate (**co-ordinates, co-ordinating, co-ordinated**) also **coordinate**

The verb is pronounced /kəʊˈɔːʳdɪneɪt/. The noun is pronounced /kəʊˈɔːʳdɪnət/. 动词读作 /kəʊˈɔːʳdɪneɪt/。名词读作 /kəʊˈɔːʳdɪnət/。

1 VERB If you **co-ordinate** an activity, you organize the various people and things involved in it. 协调；调和 ❑ [v n] *Government officials visited the earthquake zone on Thursday morning to co-ordinate the relief effort.* 星期四上午，政府官员视察地震灾区，以协调救援工作。**•co-ordinated** ADJ ❑ *...a rapid and well-co-ordinated international rescue operation.* 迅速而且协调有序的国际救援行动 **•co-ordinator** (**co-ordinators**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the party's campaign co-ordinator, Mr Peter Mandelson.* 该党的竞选协调人，彼得·曼德尔森先生 2 VERB If you **co-ordinate** clothes or furnishings that are used together, or if they **co-ordinate**, they are similar in some way and look nice together. （使）和谐；（使）协调 ❑ [v n] *She'll show you how to co-ordinate pattern and colours.* 她会教你如何搭配款式和颜色。❑ [v +*with*] *Tie it with fabric bows that co-ordinate with other furnishings.* 系上与室内其他陈设相配的布质蝴蝶结。❑ [v] *Colours and looks must fit the themes of the seasons so that the shops co-ordinate well.* 颜色和外观必须符合季节的主题，这样各个商家看起来才会比较协调。❑ [v-ing] *...curtains and co-ordinating bed covers.* 窗帘和与之搭配的床罩 3 N-PLURAL **Co-ordinates** are pieces of clothing or soft furnishings which are similar and which are intended to be worn or used together. 套装；配套软饰 ❑ *...new lingerie co-ordinates.* 新的内衣套装 4 VERB If you **co-ordinate** the different parts of your body, you make them work together efficiently to perform particular movements. 使（身体各部分）协调 ❑ [v n] *They spend several weeks each year undergoing intensive treatment which enables them to co-ordinate their limbs better.* 他们每年都花费几周的时间接受强化治疗，以使四肢能够更好地协调。5 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **co-ordinates** of a point on a map or graph are the two sets of numbers or letters that you need in order to find that point. 坐标【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Can you give me your co-ordinates?* 您能告诉我您的坐标吗？

Thesaurus 同类词 *co-ordinate* Also look up:

V. direct, manage, organize 1

co-ˌordinating conˈjunc|tion (**co-ordinating conjunctions**) N-COUNT A **co-ordinating conjunction** is a word such as 'and', 'or', or 'but' which joins two or more words, groups, or clauses of equal status, for example two main clauses. 并列连词（Compare 比较 **subordinating conjunction**.）【TECHNICAL 术语】

co-ordi|nation 1 N-UNCOUNT **Co-ordination** means organizing the activities of two or more groups so that they work together efficiently and know what the others are doing. 协调 ❑ [+between/of] *...the lack of co-ordination between the civilian and military authorities.* 民政部门和军事部门之间缺乏协调 •PHRASE If you do something **in co-ordination with** someone else, you both organize your activities so that you work together efficiently. 与…协调；与…协作 ❑ *...operating either in coordination with federal troops or alone.* 要么和联邦军队协作，要么独自行动 2 N-UNCOUNT **Co-ordination** is the ability to use the different parts of your body together efficiently. (身体部位的)协调能力 ❑ *To improve hand-eye co-ordination, practise throwing and catching balls.* 要想提高手眼协调能力，就练习投球和接球。

coot /kuːt/ (**coots**) N-COUNT A **coot** is a water bird with black feathers and a white patch on its forehead. 骨顶鸡；白骨顶

cop /kɒp/ (**cops**) 1 N-COUNT A **cop** is a policeman or policewoman. 警察【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Frank didn't like having the cops know where to find him.* 弗兰克不想让警察知道他的下落。2 PHRASE If you say that something is **not much cop**, you mean that it is not very good, and is disappointing. 没有什么价值；不怎么样【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The Jane's 'Triple X Album' came out in 1986, and wasn't much cop actually.* 简在 1986 年推出了《XXX》专辑，但事实上并不怎么样。

cope ♦◇ /kəʊp/ (**copes, coping, coped**) 1 VERB If you **cope with** a problem or task, you deal with it successfully. (成功地)处理，应付，对付 ❑ [v +with] *It was amazing how my mother coped with bringing up three children on less than three pounds a week.* 我妈妈用每周不到 3 英镑的钱抚养大了 3 个孩子，简直太不可思议了。❑ [v] *The problems were an annoyance, but we managed to cope.* 这些问题很讨厌，但是我们都设法解决了。2 VERB If you have to **cope with** an unpleasant situation, you have to accept it or bear it. 应付，忍受(不愉快的局面) ❑ [v +with] *She has had to cope with losing all her previous status and money.* 她不得不忍受彻底失去以前所拥有的地位和金钱的痛苦。3 VERB If a machine or a system can **cope with** something, it is large enough or complex enough to deal with it satisfactorily. (机器、系统等)能够处理，应付 ❑ [v +with] *New blades have been designed to cope with the effects of dead insects.* 新的桨片设计使其可以应付昆虫尸体带来的影响。❑ [v] *The speed of economic change has been so great that the tax-collecting system has been unable to cope.* 经济变化得如此之快，税收制度难以跟上。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cope* with:

ADV.	**how to** cope 如何应付 1 2
V.	**learn to** cope 学会应对，**manage to** cope 设法应对 1 2
N.	**ability to** cope (人、机器等的)应对能力 1 2 3
	cope **with loss** 应对失去 2
ADJ.	**unable to** cope (人、机器等)无法应对的 1 2 3

copi|er /ˈkɒpiəʳ/ (**copiers**) 1 N-COUNT A **copier** is a machine which makes exact copies of writing or pictures on paper, usually by a photographic process. 复印机；影印机 2 N-COUNT A **copier** is someone who copies what someone else has done. 抄袭者 ❑ [+of] *...their reputation as a copier of other countries' designs, patents, and inventions.* 他们抄袭别国设计、专利和发明的恶名

co-pilot (**co-pilots**) N-COUNT The **co-pilot** of an aircraft is a pilot who assists the chief pilot. (飞机的)副驾驶员

co|pi|ous /ˈkəʊpiəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **copious** amount of something is a large amount of it. 大量的；丰富的；充足的 ❑ *I went out for a meal last night and drank copious amounts of red wine.* 我昨晚出去吃饭，喝了很多红酒。❑ *He attended his lectures and took copious notes.* 他去听他的课，做了大量的笔记。•**co|pi|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *The victims were bleeding copiously.* 受害人正在大量出血。

cop-out (**cop-outs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to something as a **cop-out**, you think that it is a way for someone to avoid doing something that they should do. 逃避(或躲避)的方法【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *To decline to vote is a cop-out.* 拒不投票就是逃避责任。❑ *The film's ending is an unsatisfactory cop-out.* 电影回避式的结局让人不满。

cop|per /ˈkɒpəʳ/ (**coppers**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Copper** is reddish brown metal that is used to make things such as coins and electrical wires. 铜 ❑ *Chile is the world's largest producer of copper.* 智利是世界上最大的产铜国。❑ *...a copper mine.* 铜矿 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Copper** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish brown in colour. 铜色的；红棕色的【LITERARY 文】❑ *His hair has reverted back to its original copper hue.* 他的头发又变回原来的红棕色。3 N-COUNT A **copper** is a policeman or a policewoman. 警察【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...your friendly neighbourhood copper.* 你们友善的社区警察

→ see **metal, mineral, pan, plumbing**

copper-bottomed ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **copper-bottomed**, you believe that it is certain to be successful. 定会成功的；稳妥保险的【BRIT 英】❑ *Their copper-bottomed scheme went badly wrong.* 他们认为自己的计划万无一失，结果一败涂地。

cop|pery /ˈkɒpəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **coppery** colour is reddish-brown like copper. 铜色的；红棕色的 ❑ *...pale coppery leaves.* 淡棕色的叶子

cop|pice /ˈkɒpɪs/ (**coppices, coppicing, coppiced**) 1 N-COUNT A **coppice** is a small group of trees growing very close to each other. 矮林；灌木丛【BRIT 英】❑ *...coppices of willow.* 矮柳林

in AM, use 美国英语用 **copse**

2 VERB To **coppice** trees or bushes means to cut off parts of them, in order to make them look more attractive or to make it easier to obtain wood from them. 修剪(使更美观或为获得木材)【mainly BRIT, TECHNICAL 主英，术语】❑ [v n] *It is best to coppice the trees in the winter before the sap rises.* 最好在冬天修剪这些树，不要等到树汁增多。❑ [v-ed] *...extensive oak woods with coppiced hazel and sweet chestnut.* 其中长有修剪过的榛树和栗树的一大片橡树林 ❑ [v-ing] *...areas where coppicing of hawthorn and hazel occurs.* 一些会对山楂树和榛树进行修剪的地方

cops-and-robbers ADJ [ADJ n] A **cops-and-robbers** film, television programme, or book is one whose story involves the police trying to catch criminals. (电影、电视节目、书等)有关警匪故事的

copse /kɒps/ (**copses**) N-COUNT A **copse** is a small group of trees growing very close to each other. 矮林；灌木丛 ❑ [+of] *...a little copse of fir trees.* 一小片冷杉林

cop|ter /ˈkɒptəʳ/ (**copters**) N-COUNT A **copter** is a helicopter. 直升机【INFORMAL 非正式】

Cop|tic /ˈkɒptɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Coptic** means belonging or relating to a part of the Christian Church which was started in Egypt. 科普特教会的 ❑ *The Coptic Church is among the oldest churches of Christianity.* 科普特教会是最古老的基督教会之一。

copu|la /ˈkɒpjʊlə/ (**copulas**) N-COUNT A **copula** is the same as a **linking verb**. 同 linking verb

Word Link 词根词缀 *copul, coupl ≈ join* 结合：*copula, copulate, couple*

copu|late /ˈkɒpjʊleɪt/ (**copulates, copulating, copulated**) VERB If one animal or person **copulates with** another, they have sex. You can also say that two animals or people copulate. 性交；交配；交尾【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v +with] *During the time she is paired to a male, the female allows no other males to copulate with her.* 雌性与雄性配对时，雌性不允许其他雄性与之交配。❑ [v] *Whales take twenty-four hours to copulate.* 鲸交配需要 24 小时。•**copu|la|tion** /ˌkɒpjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**copulations**) N-VAR ❑ *...acts of copulation.* 交配行为

copy ♦◇ /ˈkɒpi/ (**copies, copying, copied**) 1 N-COUNT If you make a **copy of** something, you produce something that looks like the original thing. 复制品；复印件 ❑ [+of] *The reporter apparently obtained a copy of Steve's resignation letter.* 看样子，那记者弄到了史蒂夫辞职信的复印件。2 VERB If you **copy** something, you produce something that looks like the original thing. 复制；复印；仿造 ❑ [v n] *She never participated in obtaining or copying any classified documents for anyone.* 她从未参与过为任何人获取或复制机密文件之事。❑ [be v-ed] *...top designers, whose work has been widely copied.* 其作品被很多人仿制的顶级设计师 ❑ [v n +from] *He copied the chart*

Word Web 话题词汇 copy 复件

Making **copies** used to be difficult. Typists used sheets of **carbon paper** to make **multiple** copies. But the process was messy and the copies weren't very clear. Architects made photographic **blueprints**. But it was complicated and expensive. Modern **photocopiers** are completely different. You place your **document** on the glass and press a button. A bright light helps transfer the **image** from the paper onto a drum. **Toner** is spread over the drum. It sticks only to the image on the drum, not the blank spaces. A sheet of paper then passes over the drum and picks up the image.

过去，制作复件是一件难办的事。打字员用复写纸打出多个复件，但过程有点脏乱，复制出来的东西也不清晰。建筑师制作蓝图，可惜晒图既复杂，又费钱。现代复印机则截然不同。把文件放在玻璃台面上，按下按钮，会闪过一道亮光，影像就从纸上传送到了磁鼓。磁鼓上布满着墨粉。墨粉只会附着到磁鼓上有影像的地方，而不会附着到空白区域。纸张从磁鼓上经过，把影像复印下来。

from a book. 他从一本书上复印了那个图表。 3 VERB If you **copy** a piece of writing, you write it again exactly. 抄写；誊写 ❑ [v n] *He would allow John slyly to copy his answers to impossibly difficult algebra questions.* 他会让约翰偷偷抄下自己对一些极难的代数题的解答。❑ [v n +into] *He copied the data into a notebook.* 他将数据抄在一个笔记本上。❑ [v +from] *We're copying from textbooks because we don't have enough to go round.* 我们正在抄写课本，因为我们没有足够多的课本分给每个人。•PHRASAL VERB **Copy out** means the same as **copy**. copy out 同 copy ❑ [v p n] *He wrote the title on the blackboard, then copied out the text sentence by sentence.* 他将题目写在黑板上，然后逐句抄下课文。❑ [v n p] *'Did he leave a phone number?'—'Oh, yes.' She copied it out for him.* "他留电话号码了吗？"——"嗯，留了。"她将号码给他抄了下来。 4 VERB If you **copy** a person or what they do, you try to do what they do or try to be like them, usually because you admire them or what they have done. 模仿；效法；仿效 ❑ [v n] *Children can be seen to copy the behaviour of others whom they admire or identify with.* 人们发现儿童会模仿他们所崇拜或有共鸣感的人。❑ [v n +from] *...the coquettish gestures she had copied from actresses in soap operas.* 她从肥皂剧女演员那里学来的一些搔首弄姿的动作 •**copying** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Children learn by copying.* 儿童通过模仿来学习。 5 N-COUNT A **copy of** a book, newspaper, or CD is one of many that are exactly the same.（书、报纸或 CD 的）一本，一册，一份 ❑ [+of] *I bought a copy of 'U.S.A. Today' from a street-corner machine.* 我从街角的自动售卖机买了一份《今日美国》。❑ *You can obtain a copy for $2 from New York Central Art Supply.* 花两美元就能从纽约中央艺术用品商店买到一册。 6 N-UNCOUNT In journalism, **copy** is written material that is ready to be printed or read in a broadcast.（准备刊印或广播的）原稿，稿件【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...his ability to write the most lyrical copy in the history of sports television.* 他撰写体育电视史上最抒情稿件的能力 ❑ *...advertising copy.* 广告文案 7 N-UNCOUNT In journalism, **copy** is news or information that can be used in an article in a newspaper. 有报道价值的消息；新闻素材【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...journalists looking for good copy.* 搜罗好题材的记者 8 → see also **back copy, carbon copy, hard copy**

→ see Word Web:**copy**

→ see **clone**

Thesaurus 同类词 *copy* Also look up:

N. likeness, photocopy, replica, reprint; (*ant.*) master, original 1

V. replicate, reproduce; (*ant.*) originate 2 3 imitate, mimic 4

copy|book /'kɒpibʊk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **copybook** action is done perfectly, according to established rules. 完美的；典范的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Yuri gave a copybook display.* 尤里的表演堪称完美。 2 PHRASE If you **blot** your **copybook**, you spoil your good reputation by doing something wrong. 败坏…的名声【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Alec blotted his copybook—got sent home for bad behaviour.* 亚历克因行为恶劣被遣送回家，丢尽了脸面。

copy|cat /'kɒpikæt/ (**copycats**) also **copy-cat** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **copycat** crime is committed by someone who is copying someone else. 模仿犯罪的 ❑ *...a series of copycat attacks by hooligan gangs.* 流氓团伙的一系列模仿性袭击 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **copycat**, you are accusing them of copying your behaviour, dress, or ideas. 模仿者；好跟人学的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The Beatles have copycats all over the world.* 披头士乐队的模仿者遍布全世界。

copy|ist /'kɒpiɪst/ (**copyists**) N-COUNT A **copyist** copies other people's music or paintings or, in the past, made written copies of documents. 模仿者；临摹者；（过去的）誊写员，抄写员 ❑ *She copies the true artist's signature as part of a painting, as do most copyists.* 像大多数临摹者一样，她也把原画家的签名临摹到画上。

copy|right /'kɒpiraɪt/ (**copyrights**) N-VAR If someone has **copyright** on a piece of writing or music, it is illegal to reproduce or perform it without their permission. 版权；著作权 ❑ *To order a book one first had to get permission from the monastery that held the copyright.* 要想订购书，必须先得到持有该书版权的修道院的许可。❑ *She threatened legal action against the Sun for breach of copyright.* 她威胁说要对《太阳报》侵犯其著作权的行为采取法律措施。

copy|right|ed /'kɒpiraɪtɪd/ ADJ **Copyrighted** material is protected by a copyright. 受版权保护的 ❑ *They used copyrighted music without permission.* 他们未经允许使用了受版权保护的音乐。

copy|writer /'kɒpiraɪtə'/ (**copywriters**) N-COUNT A **copywriter** is a person whose job is to write the words for advertisements. 广告文字撰写人；广告文案

co|quette /kɒ'ket, AM 美 kəʊ-/ (**coquettes**) N-COUNT A **coquette** is a woman who behaves in a coquettish way. 卖弄风情的女人

co|quet|tish /kɒ'ketɪʃ, AM 美 kəʊ-/ ADJ If you describe a woman as **coquettish**, you mean she acts in a playful way that is intended to make men find her attractive. 卖弄风情的 ❑ *...a coquettish glance.* 卖弄风骚的一瞥

cor /kɔː'/ EXCLAM You can say **cor** when you are surprised or impressed.（表示惊讶或赞叹）啊呀，天哪【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】❑ *Cor, look, Annie.* 天哪，快看，安妮。

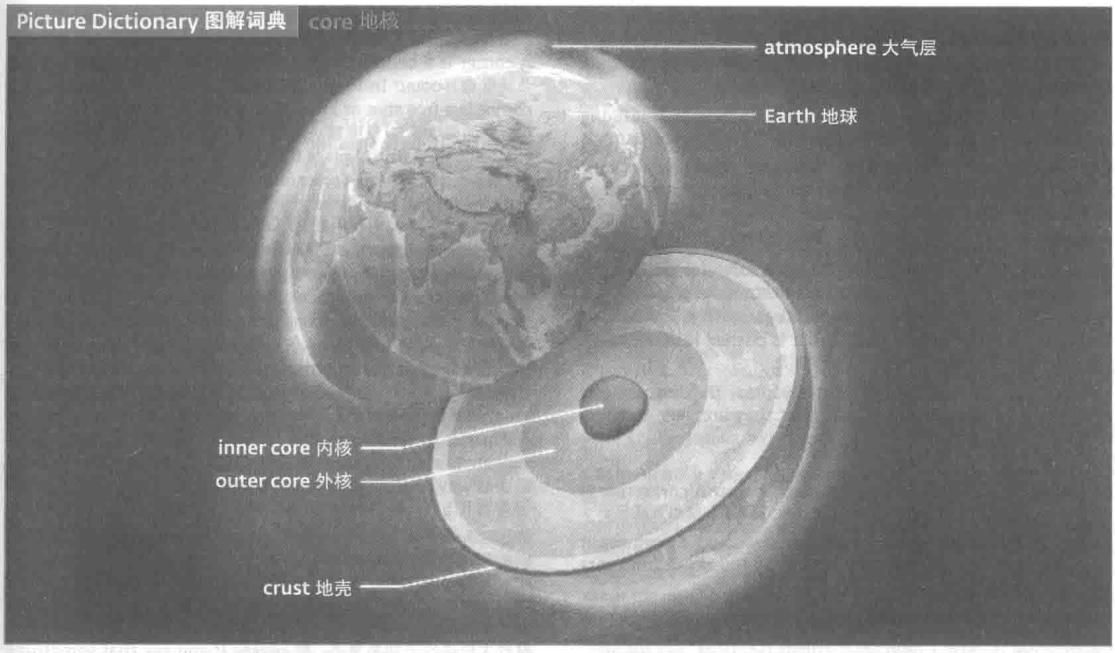
cora|cle /'kɒrəkᵊl, AM 美 'kɔː-/ (**coracles**) N-COUNT In former times, a **coracle** was a simple round rowing boat made of woven sticks covered with animal skins. 科拉科尔小艇（指旧时一种圆形小划艇，用柳条编成并覆有兽皮）

cor|al /'kɒrəl, AM 美 'kɔː-/ (**corals**) 1 N-VAR **Coral** is a hard substance formed from the bones of very small sea animals. It is often used to make jewellery. 珊瑚 ❑ *The women have elaborate necklaces of turquoise and pink coral.* 那些女人戴着由绿松石和粉色珊瑚制成的精美项链。 2 N-COUNT **Corals** are very small sea animals. 珊瑚虫 3 COLOUR Something that is **coral** is dark orangey-pink in colour. 珊瑚色；珊瑚红；橘红色 ❑ *...coral lipstick.* 珊瑚红色的唇膏 ❑ *...the coral-coloured flower buds.* 橘红色的花蕾

ˌcor|al ˈreef (**coral reefs**) N-COUNT A **coral reef** is a long narrow mass of coral and other substances, the top of which is usually just above or just below the surface of the sea. 珊瑚礁 ❑ *An unspoilt coral reef encloses the bay.* 未遭破坏的珊瑚礁环绕着海湾。

cord /kɔː'd/ (**cords**) 1 N-VAR **Cord** is strong, thick string. 粗线；细绳 ❑ *The door had been tied shut with a length of nylon cord.* 门用一段尼龙绳拴住了。❑ *...gilded cords and tassels.* 镀金的绳子和流苏 2 N-VAR **Cord** is wire covered in rubber or plastic which connects electrical equipment to an electricity supply. 软线 ❑ *...electrical cord.* 电源线 ❑ *We used so many lights that we needed four extension cords.* 我们用的灯很多，因此需要 4 条电源延长线。 3 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Cords** are trousers made of **corduroy**. 灯芯绒裤子 ❑ *He had bare feet, a T-shirt and cords on.* 他光着脚，穿着 T 恤衫和灯芯绒裤子。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cord** means made of **corduroy**. 灯芯绒的 ❑ *...a pair of cord trousers.* 一条灯芯绒裤子 5 → see also **spinal cord, umbilical cord, vocal cords**

→ see **rope**



cor|dial /ˈkɔːˈdiəl, AM 美 -dʒəl/ (**cordials**) 1 ADJ **Cordial** means friendly. 友好的；可亲的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had never known him to be so chatty and cordial.* 他从没见过他如此健谈，如此友善。•**cor|di|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They all greeted me very cordially and were eager to talk about the new project.* 他们都很热情地向我打招呼，并且迫切想谈论这个新项目。2 N-VAR **Cordial** is a sweet non-alcoholic drink made from fruit juice. (不含酒精的)甜果汁饮料【BRIT 英】

cord|ite /ˈkɔːˈdaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Cordite** is an explosive substance used in guns and bombs. 柯达无烟火药

cord|less /ˈkɔːˈdləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cordless** telephone or piece of electric equipment is operated by a battery fitted inside it and is not connected to the electricity mains. (电话或电气设备)无电源线的，无绳的 ❑ *The waitress approached Picone with a cordless phone.* 女服务员拿着无绳电话向皮科内走来。

cor|don /ˈkɔːˈdᵊn/ (**cordons, cordoning, cordoned**) N-COUNT A **cordon** is a line or ring of police, soldiers, or vehicles preventing people from entering or leaving an area. (由警察、士兵或车辆组成的)警戒线，封锁线，封锁圈 ❑ *Police formed a cordon between the two crowds.* 警察在两群人之间筑起了一道封锁线。

▶**cordon off** PHRASAL VERB If police or soldiers **cordon off** an area, they prevent people from entering or leaving it, usually by forming a line or ring. (设置警戒线)包围，封锁 ❑ [V P n] *Police cordoned off part of the city centre.* 警察封锁了市中心的部分地区。❑ [V n P] *The police cordoned everything off.* 警察将一切都封锁了。

cor|don bleu /ˌkɔːˈdɒn ˈblɜː/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cordon bleu** is used to describe cookery or cooks of the highest standard. 烹饪手艺高超的 ❑ *I took a cordon bleu cookery course.* 我修了高级厨艺课程。

cor|du|roy /ˈkɔːˈdərɔɪ/ (**corduroys**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Corduroy** is thick cotton cloth with parallel raised lines on the outside. 灯芯绒 ❑ *...a corduroy jacket.* 灯芯绒夹克 2 N-PLURAL **Corduroys** are trousers made out of corduroy. 灯芯绒裤子

core ♦♢♢ /kɔːʳ/ (**cores, coring, cored**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] The **core** of a fruit is the central part of it. It contains seeds or pips. 果心；核 ❑ *Peel the pears and remove the cores.* 将梨削皮去核。2 VERB If you **core** a fruit, you remove its core. 去掉…的果心；给(水果)去核 ❑ [V n] *...machines for peeling and coring apples.* 苹果削皮去核机 3 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **core** of an object, building, or city is the central part of it. (物体、建筑物或城市的)中心部分 ❑ *...the earth's core.* 地核 ❑ [+of] *The core of the city is a series of ancient squares.* 市中心是一座接一座古老的广场。4 N-SING **The core** of something such as a problem or an issue is the part of it that has to be understood or accepted before the whole thing can be understood or dealt with. (问题的)核心，要点 ❑ [+of] *...the ability to get straight to the core of a problem.* 直击问题要害的能力 5 N-SING [N n] A **core** team or a **core** group is a group of people who do the main part of a job or piece of work. Other people may also help, but only for limited periods of time. 精髓；骨干 ❑ *We already have our core team in place.* 我们的骨干团队已经就位了。❑ [+of] *A core of about six staff would continue with the project.* 由大约 6 名职员组成的骨干队伍将继续该项目。6 N-SING [usu N n] In a school or college, **core** subjects are a group of subjects that have to be studied. 基础(课)；核心(科目) ❑ *The core subjects are English, mathematics and science.* 基础课是英文、数学和科学。❑ [+of] *...a core of nine academic subjects.* 包括 9 个学科的核心课程 7 N-SING [usu N n] The **core** businesses or the **core** activities of a company or organization are their most important ones. 主要业务；主要活动 ❑ *The group plans to concentrate on six core businesses.* 该集团打算主营 6 种业务。❑ [+of] *However, the main core of the company performed outstandingly.* 然而，该公司的主营业务却表现出色。8 → see also **hard core, hard-core, soft-core** 9 PHRASE You can use **to the core** to describe someone who is a very strong supporter of someone or something and will never change their views. For example, you can say that someone is Republican **to the core**. 彻底的；十足的 ❑ *The villagers are royalist to the core.* 那些村民是十足的保皇主义者。10 PHRASE If someone is shaken **to the core** or shocked **to the core**, they are extremely shaken or shocked. 十分地；极为 ❑ *Leonard was shaken to the core; he'd never seen or read anything like it.* 伦纳德极为震惊；他从未看过或读过类似的东西。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **core**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *core* with:

N. **apple** core 苹果核 1
Earth's core 地核 3
core **beliefs** 核心信仰 4
core **group** 核心小组 5
core **curriculum** 基础课程 6
V. core **an apple** 给苹果去核 2

co-re|ligionist (**co-religionists**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **coreligionist**

N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] A person's **co-religionists** are people who have the same religion. 信奉同一宗教的人；同一教派的人；教友【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They will turn for help to their co-religionists in the Middle East.* 他们将向中东地区的教友寻求帮助。

cor|gi /'kɔːʳgi/ (**corgis**) N-COUNT A **corgi** is a type of small dog with short legs and a pointed nose. 柯基犬（短腿尖鼻）

co|ri|an|der /ˌkɒrɪ'ændəʳ, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Coriander** is a plant with seeds that are used as a spice and leaves that are used as a herb. 芫荽；香菜

→ see **herb**

cork /kɔːʳk/ (**corks**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cork** is a soft, light substance which forms the bark of a type of Mediterranean tree. 木栓；软木 ❑ *...cork floors.* 软木地板 ❑ *...cork-soled clogs.* 软木底木屐 2 N-COUNT A **cork** is a piece of cork or plastic that is pushed into the opening of a bottle to close it. 软木塞；塑料瓶塞

cork|er /'kɔːʳkəʳ/ (**corkers**) N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **corker**, you mean that they are very good. 杰出的人；出类拔萃的事物【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】

cork|screw /'kɔːʳkskruː/ (**corkscrews**) N-COUNT A **corkscrew** is a device for pulling corks out of bottles. 瓶塞钻；螺丝开瓶起子

cor|mo|rant /'kɔːʳmərənt/ (**cormorants**) N-COUNT A **cormorant** is a type of dark-coloured bird with a long neck. Cormorants usually live near the sea and eat fish. 鸬鹚

corn /kɔːʳn/ (**corns**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Corn** is used to refer to crops such as wheat and barley. It can also be used to refer to the seeds from these plants. 麦类作物；谷物；谷粒【BRIT 英】❑ *...fields of corn.* 麦田 ❑ *He filled the barn to the roof with corn.* 他将谷仓装满了谷物。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grain**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Corn** is the same as **maize**. 同 maize ❑ *...rows of corn in an Iowa field.* 艾奥瓦州农田里成排的玉米 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Corns** are small, painful areas of hard skin which can form on your foot, especially near your toes. （尤指脚趾周边的）鸡眼，钉胼 4 → see also **popcorn, sweetcorn**

→ see **grain**

corn|bread /'kɔːʳnbred/ also **corn bread** N-UNCOUNT **Cornbread** is bread made from ground maize or corn. It is popular in the United States. 玉米面包，谷物面包（常见于美国）

'corn cob (**corn cobs**) also **corncob** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Corn cobs** are the long rounded parts of the maize or corn plant on which small yellow seeds grow, and which is eaten as a vegetable. 玉米穗轴；玉米心

cor|nea /'kɔːʳniə/ (**corneas**) N-COUNT The **cornea** is the transparent skin covering the outside of your eye. 角膜

→ see **eye**

cor|neal /'kɔːʳniəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Corneal** means relating to the cornea. 角膜的 ❑ *...corneal scars.* 角膜瘢痕

corned beef /ˌkɔːʳnd 'biːf/ N-UNCOUNT **Corned beef** is beef which has been cooked and preserved in salt water. 咸牛肉

cor|ner ◆◆ /'kɔːʳnəʳ/ (**corners, cornering, cornered**) 1 N-COUNT A **corner** is a point or an area where two or more edges, sides, or surfaces of something join. 角 ❑ [+of] *He saw the corner of a magazine sticking out from under the blanket.* 他看见杂志的一角从毯子下露了出来。❑ *Write 'By Airmail' in the top left-hand corner.* 在左上角写上"航空邮递"。2 N-COUNT The **corner** of a room, box, or similar space is the area inside it where its edges or walls meet. 角；墙角；壁角 ❑ [+of] *...a card table in the corner of the living room.* 起居室角落里的牌桌 ❑ [+of] *The ball hurtled into the far corner of the net.* 球飞进了球网的远角。❑ *Finally I spotted it, in a dark corner over by the piano.* 最后我在钢琴旁的阴暗角落里发现了它。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **corner of** your mouth or eye is the side of it. （嘴）角；（眼）角 ❑ [+of] *Out of the corner of her eye she saw that a car had stopped.* 她用眼角的余光瞥见一辆车停了下来。4 N-COUNT The **corner** of a street is the place where one of its sides ends as it joins another street. 街角；拐角 ❑ *We can't have police officers on every corner.* 不可能每个街角都派驻警察。❑ *He waited until the man had turned a corner.* 他一直等到那个男人拐过街角。5 N-COUNT A **corner** is a bend in a road. （道路的）转弯处 ❑ *...a sharp corner.* 急转弯 6 N-COUNT In football, hockey, and some other sports, a **corner** is a free shot or kick taken from the corner of the pitch. （足球、曲棍球等的）角球 7 VERB If you **corner** a person or animal, you force them into a place they cannot escape from. 将…逼入死角；使走投无路 ❑ [v n] *A police motor-cycle chased his car twelve miles, and cornered him near Rome.* 一辆摩托警车跟在他的车后追了 12 英里，最后在快到罗马时将他截住。❑ [v-ed] *He was still sitting huddled like a cornered animal.* 他还像一头困兽一样蜷缩着坐在那儿。8 VERB If you **corner** someone, you force them to speak to you when they have been trying to avoid you. 截住…与其说话 ❑ [v n] *Golan managed to corner the young producer-director for an interview.* 戈兰设法截住了那位兼任制片人的年轻导演，对其进行了采访。9 VERB If a company or place **corners** an area of trade, they gain control over it so that no one else can have any success in that area. 垄断【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *This restaurant has cornered the Madrid market for specialist paellas.* 这家餐馆垄断了马德里的特色肉菜饭市场。10 VERB If a car, or the person driving it, **corners** in a particular way, the car goes round bends in roads in this way. 转弯；拐弯 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Peter drove jerkily, cornering too fast and fumbling the gears.* 彼得转弯太急，换挡不利索，车开得一颠一颠的。11 PHRASE If you say that something is **around the corner**, you mean that it will happen very soon. In British English, you can also say that something is **round the corner**. 即将发生 ❑ *The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that economic recovery is just around the corner.* 财政大臣说经济即将复苏。12 PHRASE If you say that something is **around the corner**, you mean that it is very near. In British English, you can also say that something is **round the corner**. 在附近；在近处 ❑ *My new place is just around the corner.* 我的新家就在附近。13 PHRASE If you **cut corners**, you do something quickly by doing it in a less thorough way than you should. 图省事；走捷径【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Take your time, don't cut corners and follow instructions to the letter.* 慢慢来，不要图省事，要严格按照说明去做。14 PHRASE You can use expressions such as **the four corners of the world** to refer to places that are a long way from each other. 天涯海角；世界各个角落【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *They've combed the four corners of the world for the best accessories.* 为了找到最好的配件，他们寻遍了每个地方。15 PHRASE If you are **in a corner** or **in a tight corner**, you are in a situation which is difficult to deal with and get out of. 身处困境 ❑ *The government is in a corner on interest rates.* 政府在利率问题上陷入了困境。❑ *He appears to have backed himself into a tight corner.* 他似乎已把自己逼入了困境。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *corner* with:

ADJ.	**far** corner 远处的角落 1 2 4 **sharp** corner 急转弯 4 5
V.	**sit in a** corner 坐在角落里 2 **round/turn a** corner 绕过 / 转过拐角处 2 4 5
N.	corner **of a room** 房间里的角落 2 **street** corner 街角 4 5
PREP.	**in a** corner 在角落里 2 **around the** corner 在拐角处；即将发生；在附近 2 4 5 11 12

'cor|ner hop (**corner shops**) also **corner-shop** N-COUNT A **corner shop** is a small shop, usually on the corner of a street, that sells mainly food and household goods. 街头小店；小商店【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **corner store**

corner|stone /'kɔːʳnəʳstəʊn/ (**cornerstones**) also **corner-stone** N-COUNT The **cornerstone of** something is the basic part of it on which its existence, success, or truth depends. 基石；基础；最重要的部分【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Research is the cornerstone of the profession.* 研究是这一职业的基础。

'cor|ner store (**corner stores**) N-COUNT A **corner store** is the same as a **corner shop**. 同 corner shop【AM 美】

cor|net /'kɔːʳnɪt, AM 美 kɔːr'net/ (**cornets**) 1 N-VAR A **cornet** is a musical instrument of the brass family that looks like a small

trumpet. 短号 ■ N-COUNT An ice cream **cornet** is a soft thin biscuit shaped like a cone with ice cream in it. (盛冰激凌的)锥形蛋卷筒【BRIT 英】

→ see **brass**

'corn ex|change (**corn exchanges**) also **Corn Exchange** N-COUNT A **corn exchange** is a large building where, in former times, grain was bought and sold. (旧时)谷物市场【BRIT 英】

corn|field /'kɔːrnfiːld/ (**cornfields**) also **corn field** N-COUNT A **cornfield** is a field in which corn is being grown. 麦田；玉米地

corn|flake /'kɔːrnfleɪk/ (**cornflakes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cornflakes** are small flat pieces of maize that are eaten with milk as a breakfast cereal. They are popular in Britain and the United States. 玉米片(加牛奶作为早餐食用，常见于英国和美国)

corn|flour /'kɔːrnflaʊər/ also **corn flour** N-UNCOUNT **Cornflour** is a fine white powder made from maize and is used to make sauces thicker. (精制)玉米淀粉，玉米粉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cornstarch**

corn|flower /'kɔːrnflaʊər/ (**cornflowers**) N-VAR **Cornflowers** are small plants with flowers that are usually blue. 矢车菊 ❑ *Her eyes were a bright, cornflower blue.* 她的双眸是矢车菊一般的亮蓝色。

cor|nice /'kɔːrnɪs/ (**cornices**) N-COUNT A **cornice** is a strip of plaster, wood, or stone which goes along the top of a wall or building. 顶饰；檐饰

Cor|nish /'kɔːrnɪʃ/ ■ ADJ **Cornish** means belonging or relating to the English county of Cornwall. 康沃尔郡的 ❑ *...the rugged Cornish coast.* 康沃尔郡崎岖不平的海岸 ❑ *...Cornish fishermen.* 康沃尔郡渔夫 ■ N-PLURAL **The Cornish** are the people of Cornwall. 康沃尔郡人

,Cor|nish 'pasty (**Cornish pasties**) also **cornish pasty** N-COUNT A **Cornish pasty** is a small pie with meat and vegetables inside. 康沃尔菜肉烘饼【BRIT 英】

corn|meal /'kɔːrnmiːl/ also **corn meal** N-UNCOUNT **Cornmeal** is a powder made from maize. It is used in cooking. 玉米粉

,corn on the 'cob (**corn on the cobs**) also **corn-on-the-cob** N-VAR **Corn on the cob** is the long rounded part of the maize or corn plant on which small yellow seeds grow, and which is eaten as a vegetable. 玉米棒子

corn|starch /'kɔːrnstɑːrtʃ/ also **corn starch** N-UNCOUNT **Cornstarch** is the same as **cornflour**. 同 cornflour【AM 美】

cor|nu|co|pia /,kɔːrnjuˈkəʊpiə/ N-SING A **cornucopia of** things is a large number of different things. 丰盛；丰富；丰饶【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...a table festooned with a cornucopia of fruit.* 用很多水果装饰的桌子

corny /'kɔːrni/ (**cornier, corniest**) ADJ If you describe something as **corny**, you mean that it is obvious or sentimental and not at all original. 陈旧的；过时的；伤感的；老生常谈的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I know it sounds corny, but I'm really not motivated by money.* 我知道这听起来像是老生常谈，但我真的不是为了钱。

cor|ol|lary /kəˈrɒləri, AM 美 'kɔːrəleri/ (**corollaries**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **corollary** of something is an idea, argument, or fact that results directly from it. 必然的想法(或结果)；直接推论【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The number of prisoners increased as a corollary of the government's determination to combat violent crime.* 政府决心打击暴力犯罪，直接导致了囚犯数量的增多。

co|ro|na /kəˈrəʊnə/ N-SING The sun's **corona** is its outer atmosphere. 日冕【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **sun**

Word Link 词根词缀 *coron = crown* 冠；冕；*corona, coroner, coronet*

coro|nary /'kɒrənri, AM 美 'kɔːrəneri/ (**coronaries**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Coronary** means belonging or relating to the heart. 心脏的；冠状(动脉)的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *If all the coronary arteries are free of significant obstructions, all parts of the heart will receive equal amounts of oxygen.* 如果所有的冠状动脉均无较大阻塞，心脏各部分将得到等量的氧气。 ■ N-COUNT If someone has a **coronary**, they collapse because the flow of blood to their heart is blocked by a large lump of blood called a clot. 冠状动脉血栓形成

,coro|nary throm'bo|sis (**coronary thromboses**) N-VAR A **coronary thrombosis** is the same as a **coronary**. 同 coronary【MEDICAL 医】

coro|na|tion /,kɒrəˈneɪʃən, AM 美 ,kɔːr-/ (**coronations**) N-COUNT A **coronation** is the ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned. 加冕典礼 ❑ [+of] *...the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.* 女王伊丽莎白二世陛下的加冕典礼

coro|ner /'kɒrənər, AM 美 'kɔːr-/ (**coroners**) N-COUNT A **coroner** is an official who is responsible for investigating the deaths of people who have died in a sudden, violent, or unusual way. 验尸官 ❑ *The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.* 验尸官作出了意外死亡的结论。

coro|net /'kɒrənət, AM 美 ,kɔːrəˈnet/ (**coronets**) N-COUNT A **coronet** is a small crown. 小冠冕

Corp. ♦◇ **Corp.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **corporation**. 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Sony Corp. of Japan.* 日本索尼公司

cor|po|ra /'kɔːrpərə/ **Corpora** is a plural of **corpus**. (corpus 的复数)

cor|po|ral /'kɔːrprəl/ (**corporals**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **corporal** is a non-commissioned officer in the army or United States Marines. (陆军或美国海军陆战队的)下士 ❑ *The corporal shouted an order at the men.* 下士向士兵们发出号令。❑ *...Corporal Devereux.* 德弗罗下士

,cor|po|ral 'pun|ish|ment N-UNCOUNT **Corporal punishment** is the punishment of people by hitting them. 体罚；肉刑

cor|po|rate ♦◇ /'kɔːrprət/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Corporate** means relating to business corporations or to a particular business corporation. 公司的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the U.K. corporate sector.* 英国企业界 ❑ *...a corporate lawyer.* 公司律师 ❑ *This established a strong corporate image.* 这树立起了一种强有力的公司形象。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *corporate* with:

N. corporate **clients** 公司客户，corporate **culture** 企业文化，corporate **hospitality** 商务接待，corporate **image** 企业形象，corporate **lawyer** 公司律师，corporate **sector** 企业界，corporate **structure** 企业结构

cor|po|rate ,hos|pi'tal|ity N-UNCOUNT **Corporate hospitality** is the entertainment that a company offers to its most valued clients, for example by inviting them to sporting events and providing them with food and drink. 商务接待【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...corporate hospitality at football grounds.* 招待客户去看足球比赛 ❑ *...executives in a corporate hospitality tent.* 公司商务接待帐篷里的高管

cor|po|rate 'raid|er (**corporate raiders**) N-COUNT A **corporate raider** is a person or organization that tries to take control of a company by buying a large number of its shares. (公司的)蓄意并购者【BUSINESS 商】

cor|po|ra|tion ♦◇ /,kɔːrpəˈreɪʃən/ (**corporations**) ■ N-COUNT A **corporation** is a large business or company. 大企业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...multi-national corporations.* 跨国公司 ❑ *...the Seiko Corporation.* 精工株式会社 ■ N-COUNT In some large British cities, the **corporation** is the local authority that is responsible for providing public services. (英国某些大城市的)市政委员会 ❑ *...the corporation's task of regenerating 900 acres of the inner city.* 市政委员会改造 900 英亩内城区的任务

cor|po'ra|tion tax N-UNCOUNT **Corporation tax** is a tax that companies have to pay on the profits they make. 公司税【BUSINESS 商】

cor|po|rat|ism /'kɔːrprətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Corporatism** is the organization and control of a country by groups who share a common interest or profession. 社团主义(由具有共同利益或同一职业的人对国家进行组织和管理)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'The age of corporatism must be put firmly behind us,' he proclaimed.* "必须坚决把社团主义时代抛在身后。"他宣布道。

cor|po|rat|ist /ˈkɔːˈprətɪst/ (**corporatists**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **corporatist** to describe organizations, ideas, or systems which follow the principles of corporatism. 社团主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a corporatist political system.* 社团主义政治体系 2 N-COUNT A **corporatist** is someone who believes in the principles of corporatism. 社团主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The defeat of the corporatists is easy to understand.* 社团主义者的落败不难理解。

cor|po|real /kɔːˈpɔːriəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Corporeal** means involving or relating to the physical world rather than the spiritual world. 物质的；有形的；实体的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...man's corporeal existence.* 人的物质存在

corps /kɔːr/ (**corps**) 1 N-COUNT A **corps** is a part of the army which has special duties. (陆军)特种部队 ❑ *...the Army Medical Corps.* 陆军医疗队 ❑ *...the Russian Officer Corps.* 俄罗斯军官团 2 N-COUNT **The Corps** is the United States Marine Corps. (美国)海军陆战队【AM 美】❑ *...seventy-five men, all combat veterans, all members of The Corps' most exclusive unit.* 75 名队员，个个作战经验丰富，全都来自海军陆战队的精锐分队 3 N-COUNT A **corps** is a small group of people who do a special job. (从事某种特殊工作的)一组人，一群人 ❑ *...the diplomatic corps.* 外交使节团 ❑ *...the foreign press corps.* 外国媒体团

corps de ballet /ˌkɔːr də ˈbæleɪ, AM 美 - bæˈleɪ/ N-SING In ballet, the **corps de ballet** is the group of dancers who dance together, in contrast to the main dancers, who dance by themselves. (芭蕾舞团的)群舞演员

corpse /kɔːrps/ (**corpses**) N-COUNT A **corpse** is a dead body, especially the body of a human being. (尤指人的)尸体

Word Link 词根词缀 *corp = body* 身体：*corpse, corpulent, incorporate*

cor|pu|lent /ˈkɔːrpjʊlənt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **corpulent**, you mean they are fat. 发福的；富态的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a rather corpulent farmer.* 相当富态的农场主

Word Link 词根词缀 *ulent = full of* 充满…的：*corpulent, fraudulent, opulent*

cor|pus /ˈkɔːrpəs/ (**corpora** /ˈkɔːrpərə/ or **corpuses**) N-COUNT A **corpus** is a large collection of written or spoken texts that is used for language research. 语料库；语料汇编【TECHNICAL 术语】

cor|pus|cle /ˈkɔːrpʌsəl, AM 美 -pəsəl/ (**corpuscles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Corpuscles** are red or white blood cells. (红或白)血球，血细胞 ❑ *Deficiency of red corpuscles is caused by a lack of iron.* 红细胞生成不足是由缺铁引起的。

cor|ral /kəˈrɑːl, AM 美 -ræl/ (**corrals, corralling, corralled**) 1 N-COUNT In North America, a **corral** is a space surrounded by a fence where cattle or horses are kept. (北美的)畜栏，围栏 2 VERB To **corral** a person or animal means to capture or confine them. 把(动物)关进畜栏；把(人)关起来【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *Within hours, police corralled the three men Lewis had named.* 几小时之内，警察就抓到了刘易斯提到的那三个人。

cor|rect ◆◇ /kəˈrekt/ (**corrects, correcting, corrected**) 1 ADJ If something is **correct**, it is in accordance with the facts and has no mistakes. 准确无误的；正确的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The correct answers can be found at the bottom of page 8.* 正确答案在第 8 页末尾。❑ *The following information was correct at time of going to press.* 下列信息在付印时准确无误。•**cor|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Did I pronounce your name correctly?* 你的名字我念对了吗？•**cor|rect|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Ask the investor to check the correctness of what he has written.* 让投资人检查一下他所写的是否正确。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **correct**, what they have said or thought is true. (说法或想法)对的，正确的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You are absolutely correct. The leaves are from a bay tree.* 你说得很对。这是月桂树的叶子。❑ *If Casey is correct, the total cost of the cleanup would come to $110 billion.* 如果凯西是对的，清理的总花费将达 1,100 亿美元。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **correct** thing or method is the thing or method that is required or is most suitable in a particular situation. 恰当的；合适的 ❑ *The use of the correct materials was crucial.* 使用恰当的材料至关重要。❑ *...the correct way to produce a crop of tomato plants.* 栽种一季西红柿的正确方法 •**cor|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *If correctly executed, this shot will give them a better chance of getting the ball close to the hole.* 如果出手准确，这一击将使他们有机会把球打得离球洞更近。 4 ADJ If you say that someone is **correct in** doing something, you approve of their action. (行为)被人认可的，赞许的 ❑ [+in] *You are perfectly correct in trying to steer your mother towards increased independence.* 你试图让自己的母亲变得越来越独立，这样做很正确。❑ *I think the president was correct to reject the offer.* 我认为总统拒绝这一提议是正确的。•**cor|rect|ly** ADV ❑ *When an accident happens, quite correctly questions are asked.* 当事故发生时，理所当然要询问一些情况。 5 VERB If you **correct** a problem, mistake, or fault, you do something which puts it right. 纠正(问题)；改正，修正(错误) ❑ [v n] *He has criticised the government for inefficiency and delays in correcting past mistakes.* 他批评政府效率低下，迟迟未改正过去的错误。•**cor|rec|tion** /kəˈrekʃ°n/ (**corrections**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...legislation to require the correction of factual errors.* 要求改正与事实不符的错误的立法 ❑ *We will then make the necessary corrections.* 我们届时会作出必要的修改。 6 VERB If you **correct** someone, you say something which you think is more accurate or appropriate than what they have just said. 纠正；指出…的错误 ❑ [v n with quote] *'Actually, that isn't what happened,' George corrects me.* "实际上，并不是那样。"乔治纠正我。❑ [v n] *I must correct him on a minor point.* 我必须纠正他的一处小错误。[Also v with quote] 7 VERB When someone **corrects** a piece of writing, they look at it and mark the mistakes in it. 批改，修改(文章等) ❑ [v n] *It took an extraordinary effort to focus on preparing his classes or correcting his students' work.* 备课和批改学生的作业花费了他很多精力。 8 ADJ If a person or their behaviour is **correct**, their behaviour is in accordance with social or other rules. (行为)符合社会公认标准的，得体的 ❑ *I think English men are very polite and very correct.* 我认为英国人很有礼貌，举止非常得体。•**cor|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The High Court of Parliament began very correctly with a prayer for the Queen.* 议会按照常规，会议开始前先为女王祈祷。•**cor|rect|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his stiff-legged gait and formal correctness.* 他拘谨的步态和郑重其事的举止

Thesaurus 同类词 *correct* Also look up:

ADJ. accurate, legitimate, precise, right, true; (*ant.*) false, inaccurate, incorrect, wrong 1
V. fix, rectify, repair; (*ant.*) damage, hurt 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *correct* with:

N. correct **answer** 正确答案，correct **response** 正确答复 1
correct **a situation** 修正局面 5
correct **a mistake** 纠正(或批改)错误 5 7
correct *someone* 纠正某人 6

Word Link 词根词缀 *rect = right* 正确，*straight* 直：*correct, rectangle, rectify*

cor|rec|tion /kəˈrekʃ°n/ (**corrections**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Corrections** are marks or comments made on a piece of work, especially school work, which indicate where there are mistakes and what are the right answers. (尤指对作业的)批改，修改 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Correction** is the punishment of criminals. (对罪犯的)惩罚，处罚【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...jails and other parts of the correction system.* 监狱和其他惩治改造机构 3 → see also **correct**

cor|rec|tion|al /kəˈrekʃənəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Correctional** means related to prisons. 惩戒的；改造的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He is currently being held in a metropolitan correctional center.* 他现在被关在一个大城市的改造中心。

cor|rec|tive /kəˈrektɪv/ (**correctives**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Corrective** measures or techniques are intended to put right something that is wrong. 改正的；纠正的；矫正的 ❑ *Scientific institutions have been reluctant to take corrective action.* 科学机构一直不愿作出更正。❑ *He has received extensive corrective surgery to his skull.* 他的头骨做过大面积的矫形手术。 2 N-COUNT If something is a **corrective to** a particular view or account, it gives a more accurate or fairer picture than there would have been without it. 起纠

正作用的东西；修正【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...a useful corrective to the mistaken view that all psychologists are behaviourists.* 对所有的心理学者都是行为主义者这一错误观点的有效纠正

cor|re|late /'kɒrəleɪt, AM 美 'kɔːr-/ (**correlates, correlating, correlated**) 1 VERB If one thing **correlates with** another, there is a close similarity or connection between them, often because one thing causes the other. You can also say that two things **correlate**. 相互关联；极为相似【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*with*] *Obesity correlates with increased risk for hypertension and stroke.* 肥胖会增加高血压和中风发作的几率。❑ [V] *The political opinions of spouses correlate more closely than their heights.* 配偶之间政治观点上的相似度要大于他们身高的相似度。❑ [*be* V-ed +*with/to*] *The loss of respect for British science is correlated to reduced funding.* 英国科学界不如以前受重视，资金也因此减少。❑ [*be* V-ed] *At the highest executive levels earnings and performance aren't always correlated.* 在最高管理层，收入与工作表现并不总是相关。[Also V +*to*] 2 VERB If you **correlate** things, you work out the way in which they are connected or the way they influence each other. 使显示联系；使相互关联【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +*with*] *Attempts to correlate specific language functions with particular parts of the brain have not advanced very far.* 人们试图把特定的语言功能与大脑的某些特定部位联系起来，这一努力目前还没有取得很大进展。❑ [V n] *Lieutenant Ryan closed his eyes, first mentally viewing the different crime scenes, then correlating the data.* 瑞安中尉闭上眼睛，先是在脑海里回想了一遍不同的犯罪现场，然后将这些信息联系起来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cor = with* 和；*correlate, correspond, corroborate*

cor|re|la|tion /ˌkɒrə'leɪʃ°n, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ (**correlations**) N-COUNT A **correlation between** things is a connection or link between them. 关联；联系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*between*] *...the correlation between smoking and disease.* 吸烟与疾病的联系

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *correlation* with:

ADJ. **direct** correlation 直接关联，**negative** correlation 负相关，**significant** correlation 重大关联，**strong** correlation 很强的相关性

V. **find a** correlation 发现关联

cor|rela|tive /kɒ'relətɪv/ (**correlatives**) N-COUNT If one thing is a **correlative of** another, the first thing is caused by the second thing, or occurs together with it. 密切相关；相互关联【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Man has rights only in so far as they are a correlative of duty.* 只有承担义务才能享受权利。

cor|re|spond /ˌkɒrɪs'pɒnd, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ (**corresponds, corresponding, corresponded**) 1 VERB If one thing **corresponds to** another, there is a close similarity or connection between them. You can also say that two things **correspond**. 相似；相关；相对应 ❑ [V +*to/with*] *Racegoers will be given a number which will correspond to a horse running in a race.* 观看赛马比赛的观众将获得一个与某一匹赛马相对应的号码。❑ [V] *The two maps of London correspond closely.* 这两张伦敦地图很相似。❑ [V] *Her expression is concerned but her body-language does not correspond.* 她满脸关切之情，但她的肢体语言并非如此。•**cor|re|spond|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *March and April sales this year were up 8 per cent on the corresponding period in 1992.* 与 1992 年同期相比，今年 3 月和 4 月的销售额增长了 8%。2 VERB If you **correspond with** someone, you write letters to them. You can also say that two people **correspond**. (与…)通信 ❑ [V +*with*] *She still corresponds with American friends she met in Majorca nine years ago.* 她仍与 9 年前在马略卡岛结识的美国朋友们通信。❑ [V] *We corresponded regularly.* 我们定期通信。

cor|re|spond|ence /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndəns, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ (**correspondences**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Correspondence** is the act of writing letters to someone. 通信 ❑ *The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.* 法官已经下了最终判决，来函将一概不予受理。❑ [+*with*] *His interest in writing came from a long correspondence with a close college friend.* 与一位大学密友的长期通信培养了他写作的兴趣。2 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **correspondence** is the letters that they receive or send. 往来书信 ❑ *He always replied to his correspondence.* 来信他总是会回。3 N-COUNT If there is a **correspondence between** two things, there is a close similarity or connection between them. 相似；关联 ❑ [+*between*] *In African languages there is a close correspondence between sounds and letters.* 非洲语言中的发音与字母关系密切。

ˌcor|re'spond|ence course (**correspondence courses**) N-COUNT A **correspondence course** is a course in which you study at home, receiving your work by post and sending it back by post. 函授课程 ❑ *I took a correspondence course in computing.* 我选了一门计算机函授课程。

cor|re|spond|ent ◆◇ /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndənt, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ (**correspondents**) N-COUNT A **correspondent** is a newspaper or television journalist, especially one who specializes in a particular type of news. (尤指专门报道某一类新闻的)记者，通讯员 ❑ *...our Diplomatic Correspondent, Mark Brayne.* 我们的驻外记者马克·布雷恩

cor|re|spond|ing|ly /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋli, AM 美 ˌkɔːr-/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] You use **correspondingly** when describing a situation which is closely connected with one you have just mentioned or is similar to it. 关联地；相应地；相似地 ❑ *As his political stature has shrunk, he has grown correspondingly more dependent on the army.* 随着政治声望的降低，他变得更加依赖军队了。

cor|ri|dor /'kɒrɪdɔː', AM 美 'kɔːrɪdər/ (**corridors**) 1 N-COUNT A **corridor** is a long passage in a building or train, with doors and rooms on one or both sides. (建筑物或火车内的)走廊，过道，通道 2 N-COUNT A **corridor** is a strip of land that connects one country to another or gives it a route to the sea through another country. 走廊(通往他国或经由他国通向大海的狭长地带) ❑ *East Prussia and the rest of Germany were separated, in 1919, by the Polish Corridor.* 东普鲁士和德国的其他地区于 1919 年被波兰走廊分隔。

cor|robo|rate /kə'rɒbəreɪt/ (**corroborates, corroborating, corroborated**) VERB To **corroborate** something that has been said or reported means to provide evidence or information that supports it. 证实；确证【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *I had access to a wide range of documents which corroborated the story.* 我能够查阅证实这一说法的大量文件。•**cor|robo|ra|tion** /kəˌrɒbə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *He could not get a single witness to establish independent corroboration of his version of the accident.* 他找不到哪怕一个证人来为他对该事故的说法提供独立的佐证。

cor|robo|ra|tive /kə'rɒbərətɪv, AM 美 -reɪtɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Corroborative** evidence or information supports an idea, account, or argument. 提供支持的；证实的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a written statement supported by other corroborative evidence.* 由其他证据支持的书面陈述

cor|rode /kə'rəʊd/ (**corrodes, corroding, corroded**) 1 VERB If metal or stone **corrodes**, or **is corroded**, it is gradually destroyed by a chemical or by rust. (使)腐蚀；(使)侵蚀 ❑ [V] *He has devised a process for making gold wires which neither corrode nor oxidise.* 他设计了一种能够避免腐蚀或氧化的金丝制作流程。❑ [*be* V-ed] *Engineers found the structure had been corroded by moisture.* 工程师们发现该建筑已经受潮腐蚀。❑ [V n] *Acid rain destroys trees and corrodes buildings.* 酸雨毁坏树木，腐蚀建筑物。•**cor|rod|ed** ADJ ❑ *The investigators found that the underground pipes were badly corroded.* 调查人员发现地下管道严重腐蚀。2 VERB To **corrode** something means to gradually make it worse or weaker. 削弱；侵蚀【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *Suffering was easier to bear than the bitterness he felt corroding his spirit.* 比起他感到正在渐渐侵蚀他精神的那些痛苦来说，这种折磨承受起来更容易些。

cor|ro|sion /kə'rəʊʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Corrosion** is the damage that is caused when something is corroded. 腐蚀；侵蚀 ❑ *Zinc is used to protect other metals from corrosion.* 锌被用来保护其他金属不受腐蚀。

cor|ro|sive /kə'rəʊsɪv/ 1 ADJ A **corrosive** substance is able to destroy solid materials by a chemical reaction. 腐蚀性的；侵蚀性的 ❑ *Sodium and sulphur are highly corrosive.* 钠和硫的腐蚀性很强。2 ADJ If you say that something has a **corrosive** effect, you mean that it gradually causes serious harm. 逐渐破坏的；损害性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the corrosive effects of inflation.* 通货膨胀的破坏作用

cor|ru|gat|ed /ˈkɒrəgeɪtɪd, AM 美 ˈkɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Corrugated** metal or cardboard has been folded into a series of small parallel folds to make it stronger. （金属、纸板）瓦楞状的 ❑ *...a hut with a corrugated iron roof.* 覆着瓦楞状铁屋顶的小屋

cor|rupt /kəˈrʌpt/ (**corrupts, corrupting, corrupted**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **corrupt** behaves in a way that is morally wrong, especially by doing dishonest or illegal things in return for money or power. 腐败的；贪污的；受贿的；营私舞弊的 ❑ *...to save the nation from corrupt politicians of both parties.* 从两个政党的腐败政客手中挽救这个国家 ❑ *He had accused three opposition members of corrupt practices.* 他指控3名反对派成员营私舞弊。•**cor|rupt|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...several government officials charged with acting corruptly.* 被控营私舞弊的几名政府官员 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is corrupted by** something, it causes them to become dishonest and unjust and unable to be trusted. 使腐化 ❑ [be v-ed] *It is sad to see a man so corrupted by the desire for money and power.* 看到一个人因为追逐金钱和权力而如此腐化真是悲哀。 3 VERB To **corrupt** someone means to cause them to stop caring about moral standards. 使堕落 ❑ [v n] *...warning that television will corrupt us all.* 警告说电视将会使我们所有人堕落 ❑ [v] *Cruelty depraves and corrupts.* 残暴行为会使人堕落、道德败坏。 4 VERB [usu passive] If something **is corrupted**, it becomes damaged or spoiled in some way. 损坏；破坏 ❑ [be v-ed] *Some of the finer type-faces are corrupted by cheap, popular computer printers.* 有些比较优美的字体经过价格低廉的普及型电脑打印机处理后就面目全非了。 ❑ [v-ed] *...corrupted data.* 被损坏的数据

cor|rup|tion ♦◇ /kəˈrʌpʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Corruption** is dishonesty and illegal behaviour by people in positions of authority or power. 腐败；贪污；受贿 ❑ *Distribution of food throughout the country is being hampered by inefficiency and corruption.* 低效和腐败行为阻碍了食品在全国的分发。

cor|sage /kɔːˈsɑːʒ/ (**corsages**) N-COUNT A **corsage** is a very small bunch of flowers that is fastened to a woman's dress below the shoulder. （女装上佩戴的）小花束

cor|set /ˈkɔːˈsɪt/ (**corsets**) N-COUNT A **corset** is a stiff piece of underwear worn by some women, especially in the past. It fits tightly around their hips and waist and makes them thinner around the waist when they wear it. （尤指旧时妇女束腰的）紧身内衣

cor|set|ed /ˈkɔːˈsɪtɪd/ ADJ A woman who is **corseted** is wearing a corset. 穿紧身内衣的

cor|tege /kɔːˈteɪʒ, AM -ˈteʒ/ (**corteges**) also **cortège** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **cortege** is a procession of people who are walking or riding in cars to a funeral. 送葬队列（或车队）

cor|tex /ˈkɔːˈteks/ (**cortices** /ˈkɔːˈtɪsiːz/) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **cortex** of the brain or of another organ is its outer layer. 皮层；皮质【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the cerebral cortex.* 大脑皮层

cor|ti|sone /ˈkɔːˈtɪzəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Cortisone** is a hormone used in the treatment of arthritis, allergies, and some skin diseases. 可的松（一种用于治疗关节炎、过敏症和某些皮肤病的激素）

co|rus|cat|ing /ˈkɒrəskeɪtɪŋ, AM 美 ˈkɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **coruscating** speech or performance is lively, intelligent, and impressive. 生动的；充满智慧的；令人印象深刻的【LITERARY, APPROVAL 文，褒】❑ *...coruscating humour.* 充满智慧的幽默

cor|vette /kɔːˈvet/ (**corvettes**) N-COUNT A **corvette** is a small fast warship that is used to protect other ships from attack. 小型护卫舰

'cos ♦◇ /kəz/ also **cos** CONJ **'Cos** is an informal way of saying **because**. （because 的一种非正式说法）【BRIT, SPOKEN 英，口语】❑ *It was absolutely horrible going up the hills 'cos they were really, really steep.* 爬那些山可太恐怖了，因为它们真的很陡。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **'cause**

cosh /kɒʃ/ (**coshes, coshing, coshed**) 1 N-COUNT A **cosh** is a heavy piece of rubber or metal which is used as a weapon. （用作武器的）金属短棒，橡胶棒【BRIT 英】2 VERB To **cosh** someone means to hit them hard on the head with a cosh or a similar weapon. 用短棒（或短棒状物）打【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *...robbers who punched Tom and coshed Helen.* 对汤姆动拳头并用短棒殴打海伦的抢劫者

cos|met|ic /kɒzˈmetɪk/ (**cosmetics**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cosmetics** are substances such as lipstick or powder, which people put on their face to make themselves look more attractive. 化妆品；美容品 2 ADJ If you describe measures or changes as **cosmetic**, you mean they improve the appearance of a situation or thing but do not change its basic nature, and you are usually implying that they are inadequate. 装门面的；表面的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is a cosmetic measure which will do nothing to help the situation long term.* 这项举措只是表面文章，长期来看对于改善情况不会有任何帮助。

→ see **make-up**

cos|met|ic 'sur|gery N-UNCOUNT **Cosmetic surgery** is surgery done to make a person look more attractive. 整容手术

cos|mic /ˈkɒzmɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cosmic** means occurring in, or coming from, the part of space that lies outside Earth and its atmosphere. 外层空间的 ❑ *...cosmic radiation.* 外太空辐射 ❑ *...cosmic debris.* 外太空残骸 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cosmic** means belonging or relating to the universe. 宇宙的 ❑ *...the cosmic laws governing our world.* 支配我们世界的宇宙法则

cos|mic 'rays N-PLURAL **Cosmic rays** are rays that reach Earth from outer space and consist of atomic nuclei. 宇宙（射）线

cos|mol|ogy /kɒzˈmɒlədʒi/ (**cosmologies**) 1 N-VAR A **cosmology** is a theory about the origin and nature of the universe. 宇宙起源论 ❑ *...the ideas implicit in Big Bang cosmology.* 宇宙大爆炸理论中一些不明晰的概念 2 N-UNCOUNT **Cosmology** is the study of the origin and nature of the universe. 宇宙学 •**cos|mol|o|gist** (**cosmologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...astronomers and cosmologists.* 天文学家和宇宙学家 •**cos|mo|log|i|cal** /ˌkɒzməˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...cosmological sciences.* 宇宙科学

→ see **myth**

cos|mo|naut /ˈkɒzmənɔːt/ (**cosmonauts**) N-COUNT A **cosmonaut** is an **astronaut** from the former Soviet Union. （苏联的）宇航员

cos|mo|poli|tan /ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/ 1 ADJ A **cosmopolitan** place or society is full of people from many different countries and cultures. 世界性的；国际化的；受各国文化影响的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *London has always been a cosmopolitan city.* 伦敦一直是一个国际化都市。 2 ADJ Someone who is **cosmopolitan** has had a lot of contact with people and things from many different countries and as a result is very open to different ideas and ways of doing things. 见过世面的；见识广的；开明的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The family are rich, and extremely sophisticated and cosmopolitan.* 这家人很富有，老于世故，而且见多识广。

cos|mos /ˈkɒzmɒs, AM 美 -məs/ N-SING **The cosmos** is the universe. 宇宙【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the natural laws of the cosmos.* 宇宙的自然规律

cos|set /ˈkɒsɪt/ (**cossets, cosseting** or **cossetting, cosseted** or **cossetted**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is cosseted**, everything possible is done for them and they are protected from anything unpleasant. 宠爱；娇惯；溺爱 ❑ [be v-ed] *Our kind of travel is definitely not suitable for people who expect to be cosseted.* 我们的这种旅行绝对不适合那些想要受到百般呵护的人。

cost ♦♦♦ /kɒst, AM 美 kɔːst/ (**costs, costing**)

The form **cost** is used in the present tense, and is also the past tense and participle, except for meaning 4, where the form **costed** is used. cost 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同，但义项4除外，其所用形式为 costed。

1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **cost of** something is the amount of money that is needed in order to buy, do, or make it. 费用；花费；价钱 ❑ [+of] *The cost of a loaf of bread has increased five-fold.* 一条面包的价钱涨到了原来的5倍。 ❑ [+of] *In 1989 the price of coffee fell so low that in many countries it did not even cover the cost of production.* 1989年咖啡的价格跌至低谷，在很多国家甚至连生产成本都收不回来。❑ [+of] *Badges are also available at a cost of £2.50.* 徽章也有卖的，2.5英镑一枚。 2 VERB If something **costs** a particular amount

of money, you can buy, do, or make it for that amount. 需付费；价钱为 ❑ [v amount] *This course is limited to 12 people and costs £50.* 该课程只招收 12 人，学费为 50 英镑。❑ [v n amount] *It's going to cost me over $100,000 to buy new trucks.* 买几辆新卡车将花掉我 10 万多美元。3 N-PLURAL Your **costs** are the total amount of money that you must spend on running your home or business. 成本 ❑ *Costs have been cut by 30 to 50 per cent.* 成本降低了 30% 到 50%。4 VERB [usu passive] When something that you plan to do or make **is costed**, the amount of money you need is calculated in advance. 估算成本；估价 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Everything that goes into making a programme, staff, rent, lighting, is now costed.* 制作节目的所有成本：人工、租用场地、灯光现在都已经估算了。❑ [v-ed] *...seventy apartments, shops, offices, a restaurant and hotel, costed at around 10 million pounds.* 估价约为 1,000 万英镑的 70 套公寓、店铺、办公室、一家大饭店 •PHRASAL VERB **Cost out** means the same as **cost**. cost out 同 cost ❑ [v p n] *...training days for charity staff on how to draw up contracts and cost out proposals.* 指导慈善机构员工如何起草合同和为提案估价的短期培训 ❑ [*have* n v-ed p] *It is always worth having a loft conversion costed out.* 估算一下改建阁楼的费用总是很有必要的。[Also v n p] 5 N-PLURAL If someone is ordered by a court of law to pay **costs**, they have to pay a sum of money towards the expenses of a court case they are involved in. 诉讼费用 ❑ *He was jailed for 18 months and ordered to pay £550 costs.* 他被监禁了 18 个月，还责令他支付 550 英镑的诉讼费。6 N-UNCOUNT If something is sold **at cost**, it is sold for the same price as it cost the seller to buy it. 成本价：原价 ❑ *...a store that provided cigarettes and candy bars at cost.* 按成本价出售香烟和糖果的商店 7 N-SING The **cost of** something is the loss, damage, or injury that is involved in trying to achieve it. 代价；损失 ❑ [+of] *In March Mr Salinas shut down the city's oil refinery at a cost of $500 million and 5,000 jobs.* 3 月份，萨利纳斯先生关闭了该市的炼油厂，造成 5 亿美元的损失，并使 5,000 人失去了工作。❑ [+to] *...being so afraid of something that you feel you have to avoid it whatever the cost to your lifestyle.* 如此害怕某事，觉得必须避开它，无论自己的生活方式因此受到怎样的影响都在所不惜 8 VERB If an event or mistake **costs** you something, you lose that thing as the result of it. 使丧失；使损失 ❑ [v n n] *...a six-year-old boy whose life was saved by an operation that cost him his sight.* 手术后活了下来，却因此失明的 6 岁男孩 ❑ [v n] *The increase will hurt small business and cost many thousands of jobs.* 这种增长会使小企业受损并使成千上万的人失去工作。9 PHRASE If you say that something must be avoided **at all costs**, you are emphasizing that it must not be allowed to happen under any circumstances. 不惜任何代价【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They told Jacques Delors a disastrous world trade war must be avoided at all costs.* 他们告诉雅克·德洛尔必须不惜任何代价避免一场毁灭性的世界贸易战。10 PHRASE If you say that something must be done **at any cost**, you are emphasizing that it must be done, even if this requires a lot of effort or money. 无论如何；在任何代价下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This book is of such importance that it must be published at any cost.* 这本书非常重要，无论如何也要出版。11 PHRASE If you say that something **costs money**, you mean that it has to be paid for, and perhaps cannot be afforded. 需付钱的；价格昂贵的 ❑ *Well-designed clothes cost money.* 设计精美的服装价格昂贵。12 PHRASE If you know something **to** your **cost**, you know it because of an unpleasant experience that you have had. 付出代价；吃了苦头 ❑ *Kathryn knows to her cost the effect of having served a jail sentence.* 凯瑟琳吃了苦头才知道服过刑会给一个人带来什么影响。13 to **cost** someone **dear** → see **dear**

▶**cost out** → see **cost 4**

Thesaurus 同类词 *cost* Also look up:

N. fee, price 1
harm, loss, sacrifice 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cost* with:

N. **cost of living** 生活成本 1
V. **cover the** cost 足以支付成本 1
cut costs 削减成本，**keep** costs **down** 压低成本 3
ADJ. **additional** costs 额外费用（或成本、诉讼费）1 3 5

ˈcost acˌcountˌing N-UNCOUNT **Cost accounting** is the recording and analysis of all the various costs of running a business. 成本会计【BUSINESS 商】

ˈco-star (**co-stars**, **co-starring**, **co-starred**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **costar**

1 N-COUNT [usu poss n] An actor's or actress's **co-stars** are the other actors or actresses who also have one of the main parts in a particular film. （电影中的）联袂主演明星 ❑ *During the filming, Curtis fell in love with his co-star, Christine Kaufmann.* 在电影摄制过程中，柯蒂斯爱上了同他联袂主演的明星克里斯汀·考夫曼。2 VERB If an actor or actress **co-stars with** another actor or actress, the two of them have the main parts in a particular film. 联袂主演 ❑ [v +with] *This fall she co-stars in a film with the acclaimed British actor Kenneth Branagh.* 今秋她和广受欢迎的英国演员肯尼思·布拉纳联袂主演了一部电影。❑ [v +in] *Wright and Penn met when they co-starred in the movie 'State Of Grace'.* 赖特和佩恩在联袂主演电影《魔鬼警长地狱镇》的时候相识。❑ [v +in] *Cosby had originally selected her to co-star in his movie 'Leonard Part 6'.* 科斯比最初选中了她来联袂主演他的电影《天才老爹拯救地球》。3 VERB If a film **co-stars** particular actors, they have the main parts in it. 由…联袂主演 ❑ [v n] *Produced by Oliver Stone, 'Wild Palms' co-stars Dana Delaney, Jim Belushi and Angie Dickinson.* 《野棕榈》由奥利弗·斯通制片，达娜·德莱尼、吉姆·贝鲁西和安吉·迪金森联袂主演。

ˌcost-eˈffective ADJ Something that is **cost-effective** saves or makes a lot of money in comparison with the costs involved. 有成本效益的；划算的 ❑ *The bank must be run in a cost-effective way.* 银行的经营必须追求成本效益。•**cost-effectively** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The management tries to produce the magazine as cost-effectively as possible.* 管理层试图尽可能地让杂志盈利。•**cost-effectiveness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *A Home Office report has raised doubts about the cost-effectiveness of the proposals.* 内政部的一份报告对这些提议的效益提出了质疑。

costˌing /ˈkɒstɪŋ, AM 美 ˈkɔːst-/ (**costings**) N-VAR A **costing** is an estimate of all the costs involved in a project or a business venture. 成本估算【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *We'll put together a proposal, including detailed costings, free of charge.* 我们将免费拟一份提案，其中包括详细的成本估算。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **costs**

costˌly /ˈkɒstli, AM 美 ˈkɔːst-/ (**costlier**, **costliest**) 1 ADJ If you say that something is **costly**, you mean that it costs a lot of money, often more than you would want to pay. 昂贵的；价格高的 ❑ *Having professionally-made curtains can be costly, so why not make your own?* 既然找专人做窗帘非常贵，为什么不自己做呢？2 ADJ If you describe someone's action or mistake as **costly**, you mean that it results in a serious disadvantage for them, for example the loss of a large amount of money or the loss of their reputation. 造成严重损失的；代价大的 ❑ *Psychometric tests can save organizations from grim and costly mistakes.* 心理测试能够使组织机构避免犯下损失惨重的大错。

ˌcost of ˈlivˌing N-SING The **cost of living** is the average amount of money that people in a particular place need in order to be able to afford basic food, housing, and clothing. 生活费用；生活成本 ❑ *Companies are moving jobs to towns with a lower cost of living.* 各公司正在把工作岗位转移至生活费用较低的城镇。

ˈcost-ˌplus ADJ [ADJ n] A **cost-plus** basis for a contract about work to be done is one in which the buyer agrees to pay the seller or contractor all the cost plus a profit. 成本加利润的 ❑ *All vessels were to be built on a cost-plus basis.* 所有的船只都将在成本加利润的基础上制造。

ˌcost ˈprice (**cost prices**) N-VAR [oft *at* N] If something is sold **at cost price**, it is sold for the same price as it cost the seller to buy it. 成本价：（商家的）购入价格【BRIT 英】❑ *...a factory shop where you can buy very fashionable shoes at cost price.* 以成本价出售非常时尚的鞋子的厂家直营店

costˌume /ˈkɒstjuːm, AM 美 -tuːm/ (**costumes**) 1 N-VAR An actor's or performer's **costume** is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing. （演员或表演者的）戏服，表演服装 ❑ *Even*

from a distance the effect of his fox costume was stunning. 即使从远处看，他的狐狸戏服也很抢眼。❑ *The performers, in costume and make-up, were walking up and down backstage.* 上了妆、穿着戏服的演员在后台走来走去。❑ *In all, she has eight costume changes.* 她总共换了 8 次演出服。❷ N-UNCOUNT The clothes worn by people at a particular time in history, or in a particular country, are referred to as a particular type of **costume**. (某历史时期或某国的)服装，装束 ❑ *...men and women in eighteenth-century costume.* 身穿 18 世纪服装的男男女女 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **costume** play or drama is one which is set in the past and in which the actors wear the type of clothes that were worn in that period. (戏剧)古装的 ❑ *...a lavish costume drama set in Ireland and the U.S. in the 1890s.* 一部耗资巨大、以 19 世纪 90 年代的爱尔兰和美国为背景的古装戏

→ see **theatre**

'cos|tume jew|el|lery

in AM, use 美国英语用 **costume jewelry**

N-UNCOUNT **Costume jewellery** is jewellery made from cheap materials. (廉价)人造珠宝饰物

cos|tum|er /'kɒstju:mə'/ (**costumers**) N-COUNT A **costumer** is the same as a **costumier**. 同 costumier【AM 美】

cos|tumi|er /kɒs'tju:miə', AM 美 -'tu:-/ (**costumiers**) N-COUNT A **costumier** is a person or company that makes or supplies costumes. 戏装制作人；戏服制作公司；戏服出租商【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a theatrical costumier.* 演出服装出租公司

in AM, use 美国英语用 **costumer**

cosy /'kəʊzi/ (**cosier, cosiest**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cozy**

❶ ADJ A house or room that is **cosy** is comfortable and warm. 暖和舒适的 ❑ *Downstairs there's a breakfast room and guests can relax in the cosy bar.* 楼下有一个早餐间，宾客们可以在温馨的酒吧间休息一下。•**co|si|ly** /'kəʊzɪli/ ADV ❑ *We took time to relax in the cosily-decorated drawing room.* 我们在布置得温暖而又舒适的客厅里休息了一会儿。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **cosy**, you are comfortable and warm. 感到温暖舒适的 ❑ *They like to make sure their guests are comfortable and cosy.* 他们希望确保客人们感到舒适温暖。•**co|si|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He was settled cosily in the corner with an arm round Lynda.* 他被安置在一个温暖舒适的角落里，一只胳膊还搂着林达。❸ ADJ You use **cosy** to describe activities that are pleasant and friendly, and involve people who know each other well. 愉快的；友好的；亲切的 ❑ *...a cosy chat between friends.* 朋友间亲切的闲聊 •**co|si|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...chatting cosily with friends over coffee.* 边喝咖啡边和朋友惬意地闲聊

cot /kɒt/ (**cots**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cot** is a bed for a baby, with bars or panels round it so that the baby cannot fall out. 婴儿床【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crib**

❷ N-COUNT A **cot** is a narrow bed, usually made of canvas fitted over a frame which can be folded up. (可折叠的)行军床，帆布床【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **camp bed**

'cot death (**cot deaths**) N-VAR **Cot death** is the sudden death of a baby while it is asleep, although the baby had not previously been ill. 婴儿猝死【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crib death**

co|terie /'kəʊtəri/ (**coteries**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **coterie of** a particular kind is a small group of people who are close friends or have a common interest, and who do not want other people to join them. (志趣相投而排外的)小集团，小圈子【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The songs he recorded were written by a small coterie of dedicated writers.* 他录制的这些歌是由几名酷爱音乐的作曲家谱写的。

cot|tage ♦◇ /'kɒtɪdʒ/ (**cottages**) N-COUNT A **cottage** is a small house, usually in the country. (乡间)小屋；村舍 ❑ *They used to have a cottage in N.W. Scotland.* 他们原来在苏格兰西北部有一间小屋。❑ *My sister Yvonne also came to live at Ockenden Cottage with me.* 我姐姐伊冯娜也来到奥肯邓小屋和我一起居住。

,cot|tage 'cheese N-UNCOUNT **Cottage cheese** is a soft, white, lumpy cheese made from sour milk. 农家干酪(由酸牛奶制成，含块状物的白色软干酪)

,cot|tage 'in|dus|try (**cottage industries**) N-COUNT A **cottage industry** is a small business that is run from someone's home, especially one that involves a craft such as knitting or pottery. (尤以编织、陶器等为主的)家庭手工业，作坊式小工业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Bookbinding is largely a cottage industry.* 装订业主要是一种家庭手工业。

'cot|tage loaf (**cottage loaves**) N-COUNT A **cottage loaf** is a loaf of bread which has a smaller round part on top of a larger round part. (大小两层圆面团叠在一起制成的)农家面包【BRIT 英】

,cot|tage 'pie (**cottage pies**) N-VAR **Cottage pie** is a dish which consists of minced meat in gravy with mashed potato on top. 肉馅土豆泥饼【BRIT 英】

cot|tag|ing /'kɒtɪdʒɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cottaging** is homosexual activity between men in public toilets. (男同性恋在公共厕所)进行同性恋行为【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

cot|ton ♦◇ /'kɒtᵊn/ (**cottons, cottoning, cottoned**) ❶ N-VAR [oft N n] **Cotton** is a type of cloth made from soft fibres from a particular plant. 棉布 ❑ *...a cotton shirt.* 棉布衬衫 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Cotton** is a plant which is grown in warm countries and which produces soft fibres used in making cotton cloth. 棉；棉花；棉株 ❑ *...a large cotton plantation in Tennessee.* 田纳西州大片的棉田 ❸ N-VAR **Cotton** is thread that is used for sewing, especially thread that is made from cotton. 棉线；棉纱【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *There's a needle and cotton there.* 那儿有针和线。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **thread**

❹ N-UNCOUNT **Cotton** or **absorbent cotton** is a soft mass of cotton, used especially for applying liquids or creams to your skin. 脱脂棉；药棉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cotton wool**

▶**cotton on** PHRASAL VERB If you **cotton on to** something, you understand it or realize it, especially without people telling you about it. 明白；领悟；意识到【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V P +to] *She had already cottoned on to the fact that the nanny was not all she appeared.* 她已经意识到这个保姆不只是她看起来的那样。❑ [V P] *It wasn't until he started laughing that they cottoned on!* 他开始笑起来，他们才明白是怎么回事。

▶**cotton to** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **cotton to** someone or something, you start to like them. 开始喜欢【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [V P n] *His style of humor was very human, and that's why people cotton to him.* 他的幽默很有人情味，这让人们开始喜欢上他。❑ [V P n] *It seemed to me that I was being shut out of the dialogue and that's something I just don't cotton to.* 我觉得自己完全插不上话，这让我很不爽。

→ see Word Web: **cotton**

'cot|ton bud (**cotton buds**) N-COUNT A **cotton bud** is a small stick with a ball of cotton wool at each end, which people use, for example, for applying make-up. (用于化妆等的)棉签【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Q-tip**

,cot|ton 'can|dy N-UNCOUNT **Cotton candy** is a large pink or white mass of sugar threads that is eaten from a stick. It is sold at fairs or other outdoor events. 棉花糖【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **candyfloss**

cotton|wood /'kɒtᵊnwʊd/ (**cottonwoods**) N-COUNT A **cottonwood** or a **cottonwood tree** is a kind of tree that grows in North America and has seeds that are covered with hairs that look like cotton. (统称)北美洲杨树；(尤指)东方白杨

,cot|ton 'wool N-UNCOUNT **Cotton wool** is a soft mass of cotton, used especially for applying liquids or creams to your

Word Web 话题词汇 cotton 棉花

Some historians believe that **cotton** was first used in Egypt around 12,000 BC. Pieces of **fabric** containing a mixture of cotton and fur have been found in Mexico. They date back to about 5000 BC. Today's cotton **crop** in the U.S. totals about 20 billion dollars a year. The **textile industry** uses most of this cotton to make things like **denim** clothing, T-shirts, and bed sheets. However, many other products contain some cotton. For example, cotton fibre is used to make coffee filters, tents, and some types of paper.

一些历史学家认为，棉花是公元前 12000 年左右由埃及人最早开始使用的。在墨西哥发现了含有棉花和皮毛混合物的织物碎片，其日期可追溯到公元前 5000 年左右。今天，美国的棉作物总收入一年能达到约 200 亿美元。这些棉花绝大多数被纺织业用来制造牛仔布、T 恤和床单。但其他很多产品也会用到棉花。例如，棉纤维被用来制作咖啡滤纸、帐篷和一些种类的纸张。

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skin.（尤指在皮肤上擦液体或乳霜时用的）药棉，脱脂棉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cotton**

couch /kaʊtʃ/ (**couches, couching, couched**) 1 N-COUNT A **couch** is a long, comfortable seat for two or three people. 长沙发；长榻 2 N-COUNT A **couch** is a narrow bed which patients lie on while they are being examined or treated by a doctor.（病人接受检查或治疗时躺的）诊察台 3 VERB [usu passive] If a statement **is couched in** a particular style of language, it is expressed in that style of language.（以某种语言风格）表达，措辞【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be V-ed +in/as] *The new centre-right government's radical objectives are often couched in moderate terms.* 新的中右翼政府经常以温和的语言表述其激进的目标。

cou|chette /kuːˈʃet/ (**couchettes**) N-COUNT A **couchette** is a bed on a train or a boat which is folded against the wall or used as a seat during the day.（火车或船上的）折叠式卧铺【mainly BRIT 主英】

'couch po|ta|to (**couch potatoes**) N-COUNT A **couch potato** is someone who spends most of their time watching television and does not exercise or have any interesting hobbies. 老泡在电视机前的人；电视迷【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...couch potatoes flicking through endless satellite TV channels.* 在无数个卫星电视频道之间来回换台的电视迷

couch|surf|ing /ˈkaʊtʃsɜːfɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Couchsurfing** is the practice of sleeping at the houses of several different people for a period of time without paying. 蹭沙发（指在一段时间内去不同的人家免费寄宿）❑ *He spent a few months couchsurfing.* 他当了好几个月的沙发客。

cou|gar /ˈkuːgəʳ/ (**cougars**) N-COUNT A **cougar** is a wild member of the cat family. Cougars have brownish-grey fur and live in mountain regions of North and South America. 美洲狮【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **puma**

cough ♦♢♢ /kɒf, AM 美 kɔːf/ (**coughs, coughing, coughed**) 1 VERB When you **cough**, you force air out of your throat with a sudden, harsh noise. You often cough when you are ill, or when you are nervous or want to attract someone's attention. 咳嗽 ❑ [V] *Graham began to cough violently.* 格雷厄姆开始剧烈咳嗽。❑ [V] *He coughed. 'Excuse me, Mrs Allsworthy, could I have a word?'* 他咳了一声说道："奥尔斯沃西夫人，打断您一下，我能说句话吗？" •N-COUNT **Cough** is also a noun. ❑ *They were interrupted by an apologetic cough.* 他们被一声透着歉意的咳嗽打断了。•**cough|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was then overcome by a terrible fit of coughing.* 接着他便控制不住地剧烈咳嗽了一阵。 2 N-COUNT A **cough** is an illness in which you cough often and your chest or throat hurts. 咳嗽（病）❑ *... if you have a persistent cough for over a month.* 如果你持续咳嗽一个月以上 3 VERB If you **cough** blood or mucus, it comes up out of your throat or mouth when you cough. 咯出（血或黏液）❑ [V n] *I started coughing blood so they transferred me to a hospital.* 我开始咯血，于是他们把我转到了医院。•PHRASAL VERB **Cough up** means the same as **cough**. cough up 同 cough ❑ [V P n] *On the chilly seas, Keats became feverish, continually coughing up blood.* 在寒冷彻骨的海上，基茨开始发烧，不断地咯血。[Also V n P]

▶**cough up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **cough up** an amount of money, you pay or spend that amount, usually when you would prefer not to.（常指勉强地）支付，给予（钱）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P +for] *I'll have to cough up $10,000 a year for tuition.* 我每年将不得不付 1 万美元的学费。❑ [V P] *Will this be enough to persuade Congress to cough up?* 这足以说服国会掏钱吗？ [Also V P n +for] 2 → see also **cough 3**

→ see **illness**

'cough medi|cine (**cough medicines**) N-VAR **Cough medicine** is liquid medicine that you take when you have a cough. 止咳药水；止咳合剂

'cough mix|ture (**cough mixtures**) N-VAR **Cough mixture** is the same as **cough medicine**. 同 cough medicine【BRIT 英】

could ♦♦♦ /kəd, STRONG 强读 kʊd/

Could is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. **Could** is sometimes considered to be the past form of **can**, but in this dictionary the two words are dealt with separately. could 为情态动词，与动词原形连用。could 有时被视为 can 的过去式，但本词典对着两个词条分别列词解释。

1 MODAL You use **could** to indicate that someone had the ability to do something. You use **could not** or **couldn't** to say that someone was unable to do something. 能；会 ❑ *For my return journey, I felt I could afford the extra and travel first class.* 至于回程，我觉得我能多花点钱坐头等舱。❑ *I could see that something was terribly wrong.* 我能觉察到有什么事很不对头。❑ *When I left school at 16, I couldn't read or write.* 我 16 岁退学的时候既不识字也不会写字。❑ *There was no way she could have coped with a baby around.* 身边带着一个孩子，她不可能应付得过来。 2 MODAL You use **could** to indicate that something sometimes happened. 可能会；有时会 ❑ *Though he had a temper and could be nasty, it never lasted.* 虽然他爱发脾气，而且有时还很讨厌，但向来都只是一阵儿。❑ *He could be very pleasant when he wanted to.* 他想要友好的时候会非常友好。 3 MODAL You use **could have** to indicate that something was a possibility in the past, although it did not actually happen. 本能够，本可以（表示某事本有可能发生但并未发生）❑ *He could have made a fortune as a lawyer.* 他本可以当律师挣大钱的。❑ *He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he could have expressed it differently.* 他并不后悔说了自己所做的事，但觉得本可以换一种方式表达。 4 MODAL You use **could** to indicate that something is possibly true, or that it may possibly happen.（表示某事可能属实或可能发生）可能 ❑ *Doctors told him the disease could have been caused by years of working in smokey clubs.* 大夫们告诉他这种疾病可能是由于多年在烟雾缭绕的俱乐部工作所致。❑ *An improvement in living standards could be years away.* 可能多年之后生活水平才能得到提高。 5 MODAL You use **could not** or **couldn't** to indicate that it is not possible that something is true.（表示某事不属实）不可能 ❑ *Anne couldn't be expected to understand the situation.* 别指望安妮能弄明白当前情势。❑ *He couldn't have been more than fourteen years old.* 他不可能超过 14 岁。 6 MODAL You use **could** to talk about a possibility, ability, or opportunity that depends on other conditions.（表示可能性、能力或机会）可能 ❑ *Their hope was that a new and better East Germany could be born.* 他们希望能够诞生一个崭新的、更加美好的东德。❑ *I knew that if I spoke to Myra, I could get her to call my father.* 我知道如果我同迈拉讲一声，就能让她给我父亲打电话。 7 MODAL You use **could** when you are saying that one thing or situation resembles another. 好像；仿佛 ❑ *The charming characters she draws look like they could have walked out of the 1920s.* 她画的那些优雅迷人的人物就好像是从 20 世纪 20 年代走出来的一样。 8 MODAL You use **could**, or **couldn't** in questions, when you are making offers and suggestions.（表示提议或建议）可以 ❑ *I could call the local doctor.* 我可以给当地医生打电话。❑ *You could look for a career abroad where environmental jobs are better paid and more secure.* 你可以在国外找一份工作，那里与环境相关的工作报酬更高，也更稳定。❑ *It would be a*

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good idea if you could do this exercise twice or three times on separate days. 如果你能将此练习隔几天做上两三次就好了。 ❾ MODAL You use **could** in questions when you are making a polite request or asking for permission to do something. Speakers sometimes use **couldn't** instead of 'could' to show that they realize that their request may be refused. (用于提出请求或征得许可。当说话者意识到可能被拒绝时，可以用 couldn't 代替 could) 能，可以【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Could I stay tonight?* 我今晚可以留下吗？ ❑ *Could I speak to you in private a moment, John?* 约翰，我可以单独跟你说一会儿话吗？ ❑ *He asked if he could have a cup of coffee.* 他问能否给他来杯咖啡。 ❑ *Couldn't I watch you do it?* 让我看着你做行吗？ ❿ MODAL People sometimes use structures with **if I could** or **could I** as polite ways of interrupting someone or of introducing what they are going to say next. (用以打断某人或引出将要说的话) 请允许我【FORMAL, SPOKEN, POLITENESS 正式，口语，礼貌】❑ *Well, if I could just interject.* 嗯，请允许我插一句。 ❑ *Could I ask you if there have been any further problems?* 我想请问您一下，是否还出了什么其他的问题？ ❑ *First of all, could I begin with an apology for a mistake I made last week?* 首先，请允许我为上周犯下的错误道歉。 ⓫ MODAL You use **could** to say emphatically that someone ought to do the thing mentioned, especially when you are annoyed because they have not done it. You use **why couldn't** in questions to express your surprise or annoyance that someone has not done something. (用以强调某人应该做所提及的事情，尤用于当说话者因为其没做该事而生气时)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We've come to see you, so you could at least stand and greet us properly.* 我们都来看你了，你至少应该起身得体地打个招呼。 ❑ *Idiot! You could have told me!* 蠢货！你本应该告诉我！ ❑ *He could have written.* 他本应该写信。 ❑ *Why couldn't she have said something?* 为什么她什么都没说？ ⓬ MODAL You use **could** when you are expressing strong feelings about something by saying that you feel as if you want to do the thing mentioned, although you do not do it. (表示想要做某事的强烈感情)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Welcome back' was all they said. I could have kissed them!* 他们只是说："欢迎回来。"我真想亲他们一下！ ❑ *She could have screamed with tension.* 她紧张得差点叫起来。 ⓭ MODAL You use **could** after 'if' when talking about something that you do not have the ability or opportunity to do, but which you are imagining in order to consider what the likely consequences might be. (用在 if 后以谈论没有能力或机会做但为考虑可能的结果而设想去做的事) ❑ *If I could afford it I'd have four television sets.* 假如能买得起，我就会有 4 台电视机。 ❑ *If only I could get some sleep, I would be able to cope.* 要是能睡上一会儿，我就能应付了。 ⓮ MODAL You use **could not** or **couldn't** with comparatives to emphasize that someone or something has as much as is possible of a particular quality. For example, if you say 'I couldn't be happier', you mean that you are extremely happy. (与比较级连用，强调某物或某人具备某种特征的程度) 太…，再…不过【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The rest of the players are a great bunch of lads and I couldn't be happier.* 剩下的选手是一帮很棒的小伙子，我太高兴了。 ❑ *The news couldn't have come at a better time.* 那消息来得正是时候。 ⓯ MODAL In speech, you use **how could** in questions to emphasize that you feel strongly about something bad that has happened. 怎么会 (用在疑问句中，强调对所发生的不愉快之事的感受)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *How could you allow him to do something like that?* 你怎么会允许他做那样的事？ ❑ *How could she do this to me?* 她怎么能这样对我？ ⓰ **could do with** → see **do**

couldn't /ˈkʊdᵊnt/ **Couldn't** is the usual spoken form of 'could not'. (could not 的常用口语形式)

could've /ˈkʊdəv/ **Could've** is the usual spoken form of 'could have', when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (have 为助动词时，could have 的常用口语形式)

coun|cil ◆◆◆ /ˈkaʊnsᵊl/ (**councils**) ❶ N-COUNT A **council** is a group of people who are elected to govern a local area such as a city or, in Britain, a county. 政务委员会；地方议会 ❑ *…Cheshire County Council.* 柴郡政务委员会 ❑ *The city council has voted almost unanimously in favour.* 市政委员会几乎一致投票表示赞同。 ❑ *…David Ward, one of just two Liberal Democrats on the council.* 戴维·沃德，市政委员会中仅有的两名自由民主党人之一 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Council** houses or flats are owned by the local council, and people pay rent to live in them. (房屋或公寓) 地方政府出租的【BRIT 英】❑ *There is a shortage of council housing.* 廉租公房房源不足。 ❸ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu in names] **Council** is used in the names of some organizations. (用于组织名称) 委员会 ❑ *…the National Council for Civil Liberties.* 全国公民自由委员会 ❑ *…community health councils.* 社区健康委员会 ❹ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] In some organizations, the **council** is the group of people that controls or governs it. (组织的) 管理者，委员 ❑ [+of] *The permanent council of the Organization of American States meets today here in Washington.* 美洲国家组织的常务委员们今天在华盛顿这里会面。 ❺ N-COUNT A **council** is a specially organized, formal meeting that is attended by a particular group of people. (特定人群参加的正式) 会议 ❑ [+of] *President Najibullah said he would call a grand council of all Afghans.* 纳吉布拉总统称他将召开阿富汗全民大会。

ˈcoun|cil ˌhouse (**council houses**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **council house** is a house that is owned by a local council and that people can rent at a low cost. (英国地方政府拥有产权并出租的) 市建住房，廉租公房

coun|cil|lor /ˈkaʊnsələʳ/ (**councillors**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **councilor**

N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **councillor** is a member of a local council. 地方议会议员；政务委员会委员 ❑ *…Councillor Michael Poulter.* 地方议会议员迈克尔·波尔特

council|man /ˈkaʊnsᵊlmən/ (**councilmen**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **councilman** is a man who is a member of a local council. 地方议会男议员；政务委员会男委员【AM 美】❑ *…a city councilman.* 市议员

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **councillor**

ˌcoun|cil of ˈwar (**councils of war**) N-COUNT A **council of war** is a meeting that is held in order to decide how a particular threat or emergency should be dealt with. (为处理危险或紧急情况而召开的) 紧急会议【FORMAL 正式】

ˈcoun|cil tax N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] In Britain, **council tax** is a tax that you pay to your local authority in order to pay for local services such as schools, libraries, and rubbish collection. The amount of council tax that you pay depends on the value of the house or flat where you live. (英国地方政府根据个人住房的价值收取，用于支付地方公共服务的) 市政税，家庭税

coun|cil|woman /ˈkaʊnsᵊlwʊmən/ (**councilwomen**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **councilwoman** is a woman who is a member of a local council. 地方议会女议员；政务委员会女委员【AM 美】❑ *…Councilwoman Johnson.* 地方议会女议员约翰逊

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **councillor**

coun|sel ◆◇◇ /ˈkaʊnsᵊl/ (**counsels, counselling, counselled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **counseling, counseled**

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Counsel** is advice. 劝告，忠告；建议【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had always been able to count on her wise counsel.* 他总能从她那里得到明智的建议。 ❑ *His parishioners sought his counsel and loved him.* 教区居民征询他的建议并且爱戴着他。 ❷ VERB If you **counsel** someone **to** take a course of action, or if you **counsel** a course of action, you advise that course of action. 建议，劝告 (做…)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n to-inf] *My advisers counselled me to do nothing.* 顾问们建议我什么也不要做。 ❑ [v n] *The prime minister was right to counsel caution about military intervention.* 首相提出进行军事干预要慎重，这是很正确的。 [Also v with quote] ❸ VERB If you **counsel** people, you give them advice about their problems. 给…提供建议 ❑ [v n] *…a psychologist who counsels people with eating disorders.* 为饮食失调者提供指导的心理学家 ❑ [v n +on] *Crawford counsels her on all aspects of her career.* 克劳福德为她的职业生涯提供全方位建议。 [Also v *on* n] ❹ N-COUNT Someone's **counsel** is the lawyer who gives them advice on a legal case and speaks on their behalf in court. 律师 ❑ *Singleton's counsel said after the trial that he would appeal.* 审判结束后，辛格尔顿的律师表示他将会上诉。

coun|sel|ling /ˈkaʊnsəlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **counseling**

N-UNCOUNT **Counselling** is advice which a therapist or other

expert gives to someone about a particular problem.（治疗师或其他专家提供的）咨询，建议

coun|sel|lor /ˈkaʊnsələ²/ (**counsellors**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **counselor**

N-COUNT A **counsellor** is a person whose job is to give advice to people who need it, especially advice on their personal problems.（尤指针对私人问题提供咨询的）顾问，辅导顾问

count ◆◆◇ /kaʊnt/ (**counts, counting, counted**) 1 VERB When you **count**, you say all the numbers one after another up to a particular number. 数数 ❑ [v] *He was counting slowly under his breath.* 他轻声地慢慢数着数。❑ [v +to] *Brian counted to twenty and lifted his binoculars.* 布赖恩数到 20，然后举起双筒望远镜。2 VERB If you **count** all the things in a group, you add them up in order to find how many there are. 计算（或清点）总数 ❑ [v n] *I counted the money. It was more than five hundred pounds.* 我数了数那些钱，有 500 多英镑。❑ [v num] *I counted 34 wild goats grazing.* 我数了数，有 34 只野山羊在啃草。❑ [v-ed] *With more than 90 percent of the votes counted, the Liberals should win nearly a third of the seats.* 超过 90% 的选票已经计过，自由党人应该能获得将近 1/3 的席位。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Count up** means the same as **count**. count up 同 count ❑ [v P n] *Couldn't we just count up our ballots and bring them to the courthouse?* 我们就把票数汇总然后交给法院不好吗？[Also v n P] •**count|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The counting of votes is proceeding smoothly.* 计票工作正在顺利进行。3 N-COUNT A **count** is the action of counting a particular set of things, or the number that you get when you have counted them. 数数；数出的数 ❑ *The final count in last month's referendum showed 56.7 per cent in favour.* 上个月全民投票的最终计票数显示支持率为 56.7%。4 N-COUNT [n N] You use **count** when referring to the level or amount of something that someone or something has.（某物的）计数 ❑ *A glass or two of wine will not significantly add to the calorie count.* 喝一两杯葡萄酒不会增加多少热量。5 → see also **blood count, pollen count** 6 N-SING You use **count** in expressions such as **a count of three** or **a count of ten** when you are measuring a length of time by counting slowly up to a certain number.（为计算时间的）计数，数数 ❑ [+of] *Hold your breath for a count of five, then slowly breathe out.* 屏住气息数五下，然后慢慢地呼气。7 VERB If something or someone **counts for** something or **counts**, they are important or valuable. 重要；有价值 ❑ [v] *Surely it doesn't matter where charities get their money from: what counts is what they do with it.* 慈善机构从哪里筹得捐款的确无关紧要：关键是钱是怎么花的。❑ [v +for] *When I first came to college I realised that brainpower didn't count for much.* 当我初上大学的时候，我认识到智力并不太重要。8 VERB If something **counts** or **is counted as** a particular thing, it is regarded as being that thing, especially in particular circumstances or under particular rules.（尤指在特定环境中或在特定规则下）将…看作，将…视为 ❑ [v +as] *No one agrees on what counts as a desert.* 关于沙漠的界定，众说纷纭。❑ [v] *Two of the trucks were stopped because they had tents in them, and under the commanders' definition of humanitarian aid, that didn't count.* 两辆卡车被拦了下来，因为里面装有帐篷，按照指挥官对人道主义援助的定义，那不能算作援助物资。❑ [v n +as] *They can count it as a success.* 他们可以把那算作是一次成功。[Also v n n/adj] 9 VERB If you **count** something when you are making a calculation, you include it in that calculation. 把…算入；包括 ❑ [v n] *It's under 7 percent only because statistics don't count the people who aren't qualified to be in the work force.* 比例低于 7%，只是因为统计数据没有把不能算作劳动力的人口包括在内。❑ [be v-ed +as] *The years before their arrival in prison are not counted as part of their sentence.* 他们入狱前的那些年不算在服刑期之内。[Also v n +as] 10 N-COUNT You can use **count** to refer to one or more points that you are considering. For example, if someone is wrong **on two counts**, they are wrong in two ways. 点；方面；事项 ❑ *'You drink Scotch,' she said. 'All Republicans drink Scotch.'—'Wrong on both counts. I'm a Democrat, and I drink bourbon.'* "你喝苏格兰威士忌，"她说，"所有共和党人都喝苏格兰威士忌。"——"都说错了。我是民主党人，我喝波旁威士忌。" 11 N-COUNT In law, a **count** is one of a number of charges brought against someone in court. 指控；罪状 ❑ [+of] *He was indicted by a grand jury on two counts of murder.* 他被大陪审团以两项谋杀罪名起诉。12 PHRASE If you **keep count of** a number of things, you note or keep a record of how many have occurred. If you **lose count of** a number of things, you cannot remember how many have occurred. 记录…的数目；记不清…的数目 ❑ [+of] *The authorities say they are not able to keep count of the bodies still being found as helicopters search the area.* 当局称直升机搜查该地区时尸体仍在陆续被发现，他们无法提供具体数目。❑ [+of] *She'd lost count of the interviews she'd been called for.* 她都记不清接受过多少次采访了。13 PHRASE If someone is **out for the count**, they are unconscious or very deeply asleep. 失去意识；熟睡【INFORMAL 非正式】14 PHRASE If you say that someone should **stand up and be counted**, you mean that they should say publicly what they think, and not hide it or be ashamed of it. 公开表明态度 ❑ *Those involved and benefiting from the scandal must be prepared to stand up and be counted.* 丑闻中涉及的那些从中受益的人必须准备公开表明态度了。15 to **count** your **blessings** → see **blessing**

▶**count against** PHRASAL VERB If something **counts against** you, it may cause you to be rejected or punished, or cause people to have a lower opinion of you. 对…不利（致使其被拒、受罚等）❑ [v P n] *He is highly regarded, but his youth might count against him.* 人们对他的评价很高，但他年纪轻轻这一点也许会对他不利。

▶**count in** PHRASAL VERB [usu imper] If you tell someone to **count you in**, you mean that you want to be included in an activity. 把…算入；包括 ❑ [v n P] *She shrugged. 'You can count me in, I guess.'* "我想你可以把我算进去。"她耸耸肩说道。

▶**count on** or **count upon** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **count on** something or **count upon** it, you expect it to happen and include it in your plans. 期望；预计 ❑ [v P n/v-ing] *The government thought it could count on the support of the trades unions.* 政府认为可以指望获得工会的支持。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **count on** someone or **count upon** them, you rely on them to support you or help you. 指望；依靠；依赖 ❑ [v P n] *Don't count on Lillian.* 别指望莉莲。❑ [v P n to-inf] *I can always count on you to cheer me up.* 你总能使我振作起来。

▶**count out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **count out** a sum of money, you count the notes or coins as you put them in a pile one by one. 数（钱）❑ [v P n] *Mr. Rohmbauer counted out the money and put it in an envelope.* 罗姆鲍尔先生把钱数好放在了一个信封里。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu imper] If you tell someone to **count** you **out**, you mean that you do not want to be included in an activity. 不把…算入；不包括 ❑ [v n P] *If this is the standard to which I have to drop to gain membership, then count me out!* 如果要成为会员就得降低到这一标准的话，那我就不参加了！

▶**count towards**

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **count toward**

PHRASAL VERB If something **counts towards** or **counts toward** an achievement or right, it is included as one of the things that give you the right to it. 被包括在内；计入 ❑ [v P n] *In many courses, work from the second year onwards can count towards the final degree.* 在很多课程中，从第二年开始的学习成绩将会影响最终学位。

▶**count up** → see **count 2**

▶**count upon** → see **count on**

→ see **census, mathematics, zero**

Count /kaʊnt/ (**Counts**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **Count** is a European nobleman with the same rank as an English earl.（欧洲国家除英国外的）伯爵 ❑ *Her father was a Polish Count.* 她的父亲是波兰的一位伯爵。

count|able noun /ˌkaʊntəbᵊl ˈnaʊn/ (**countable nouns**) N-COUNT A **countable noun** is the same as a **count noun**. 同 count noun

count|down /ˈkaʊntdaʊn/ (**countdowns**) 1 N-SING A **countdown** is the counting aloud of numbers in reverse order before something happens, especially before a spacecraft is launched.（尤指航天器发射前的）倒计时 ❑ *The countdown has begun for the launch later today of the American space shuttle.* 美国航天飞机的发射已于今天晚些时候开始进入倒计时。2 N-COUNT The **countdown** to an event is the period of time leading up to the event. 临近时期 ❑ [+to] *...the countdown to the next election.* 下次选举的临近

coun|te|nance /'kaʊntɪnəns/ (**countenances, countenancing, countenanced**) 1 VERB If someone will not **countenance** something, they do not agree with it and will not allow it to happen. 支持；赞同；同意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Jake would not countenance Janis's marrying while still a student.* 杰克不会同意贾妮斯还在上学就结婚。 2 N-COUNT Someone's **countenance** is their face. 脸庞；面容【LITERARY 文】

coun|ter ◆◇ /'kaʊntəʳ/ (**counters, countering, countered**) 1 N-COUNT In a place such as a shop or café, a **counter** is a long narrow table or flat surface at which customers are served. (商店或酒吧的)柜台 ❑ *...those fellows we see working behind the counter at our local video rental store.* 我们见到在我们当地录像带出租店里做店员的那些人 ❑ *...the cosmetics counter.* 化妆品柜台 2 VERB If you do something to **counter** a particular action or process, you do something which has an opposite effect to it or makes it less effective. 抵制；抵消 ❑ [v n] *The leadership discussed a plan of economic measures to counter the effects of such a blockade.* 领导层讨论了计划采取的经济措施，以减轻这一封锁带来的影响。❑ [v +by] *Sears then countered by filing an antitrust lawsuit.* 于是西尔斯提起反托拉斯诉讼进行反击。 3 N-SING Something that is **a counter to** something else has an opposite effect to it or makes it less effective. (…的)对立面；(与…)相对的事物 ❑ [+to] *...NATO's traditional role as a counter to the military might of the Warsaw pact.* 北约作为与华沙公约军事力量相抗衡的传统角色 4 VERB If you **counter** something that someone has said, you say something which shows that you disagree with them or which proves that they are wrong. 反驳；驳斥 ❑ [v n] *Both of them had to counter fierce criticism.* 他们两个人都不得不对尖锐的批评进行反击。❑ [v +with] *The union countered with letters rebutting the company's claims.* 工会写信驳回了公司的要求。❑ [v +by] *The Prime Minister countered by stating that he had grave misgivings about the advice he had been given.* 总理反驳说他对自己所收到的那些建议颇为顾虑。❑ [v with quote] *'But Peter, it's not that simple,' Goldstone countered in a firm voice.* "但是，彼得，事情并非那么简单。"戈德斯通语气坚决地驳斥道。[Also v that] 5 N-COUNT A **counter** is a mechanical or electronic device which keeps a count of something and displays the total. (机械或电子)计数器，计算器 ❑ *...an answerphone with an LED display call counter.* 带有发光二极管显示呼叫计数器的电话答录机 6 N-COUNT A **counter** is a small, flat, round object used in board games. (棋盘游戏的)筹码 7 → see also **bargaining counter, bean counter, Geiger counter, rev counter** 8 PHRASE If a medicine can be bought **over the counter**, you do not need a prescription to buy it. (买药)不用处方地 ❑ *Are you taking any other medicines whether on prescription or bought over the counter?* 你在服用其他什么处方药或非处方药吗？❑ *...basic over-the-counter remedies.* 基本的非处方药物 9 PHRASE **Over-the-counter** shares are bought and sold directly rather than on a stock exchange. (股票)场外交易的，不通过交易所买卖的【BUSINESS 商】 10 PHRASE If one thing **runs counter to** another, or if one thing **is counter to** another, the first thing is the opposite of the second thing or conflicts with it. 与…相对；与…冲突【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Much of the plan runs counter to European agriculture and environmental policy.* 该计划的很多内容与欧洲农业及环境方面的政策相冲突。 11 PHRASE If someone buys or sells goods **under the counter**, they buy or sell them secretly and illegally. 秘密地，暗地里，非法地(销售商品) ❑ *The smugglers allegedly sold the gold under the counter, cheating the VAT man out of £5 million.* 据说走私者暗地里销售黄金，偷逃增值税达 500 万英镑。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *counter* with:

PREP. **behind the** counter 在柜台后(做店员)，**on the** counter 在柜台上 1
over the counter 不凭处方 8
N. counter **an argument** 反驳论点 4

counter- /'kaʊntəʳ-/ PREFIX **Counter-** is used to form words which refer to actions or activities that are intended to prevent other actions or activities or that respond to them. (用于构词)表示"逆"、"相反"、"相应"、"对应" ❑ *The army now appears to have launched a counter-offensive.* 军队现在似乎已经发起了反攻。❑ *...the chief of counter-terrorist operations.* 反恐军事行动的负责人 ❑ *...a counter-demonstration by anti-war protesters.* 反战抗议者举行的反游行活动

counter|act /'kaʊntərækt/ (**counteracts, counteracting, counteracted**) VERB To **counteract** something means to reduce its effect by doing something that produces an opposite effect. 抵制；抵消；抵抗 ❑ [v n] *My husband has to take several pills to counteract high blood pressure.* 我丈夫不得不吃几片药来降血压。

'counter-argument (**counter-arguments**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **counterargument**

N-COUNT A **counter-argument** is an argument that makes an opposing point to another argument. 反驳；抗辩 ❑ [+to] *...an attempt to develop a counter-argument to the labour theory.* 试图对劳动价值论进行反驳

'counter-attack (**counter-attacks, counter-attacking, counter-attacked**) also **counterattack** VERB If you **counter-attack**, you attack someone who has attacked you. 反攻；反击 ❑ [v] *The security forces counter-attacked the following day and quelled the unrest.* 第二天安全部队发起反击，镇压了骚动。[Also v n] •N-COUNT **Counter-attack** is also a noun. ❑ *The army began its counter-attack this morning.* 军队今早发起了反攻。

counter|bal|ance /'kaʊntəʳbælens/ (**counterbalances, counterbalancing, counterbalanced**) also **counter-balance** 1 VERB To **counterbalance** something means to balance or correct it with something that has an equal but opposite effect. 对…起平衡作用；抗衡；抵消 ❑ [v n] *Add honey to counterbalance the acidity.* 加点蜂蜜来调和酸味。 2 N-COUNT Something that is a **counterbalance to** something else counterbalances that thing. 起平衡作用的事物；抗衡力；抵消因素 ❑ [+to] *...organisations set up as a counterbalance to groups allied to the ANC.* 为制衡与非洲人国民大会结盟的团体而建立的组织

coun|ter|bid /'kaʊntəʳbɪd/ (**counterbids**) N-COUNT A **counterbid** is a bid that is made in response to a bid from another person or group, offering the seller more advantages. 反竞标 ❑ *Bass is expected to make a surprise counterbid for First Leisure's family entertainment division on Tuesday, sparking a bid war.* 巴斯估计会在周二对"第一休闲"公司的家庭娱乐部发出让人吃惊的反竞标，从而引发竞购战。

counter|blast /'kaʊntəʳblɑːst, -blæst/ (**counterblasts**) also **counter-blast** N-COUNT A **counterblast** is a strong angry reply to something that has been said, written, or done. 强硬的抗议；愤怒的回应【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+to] *British experts delivered a strong counter-blast to the Professor's claims.* 英国专家对该教授的断言进行了强烈驳斥。

counter|clockwise /ˌkaʊntəʳ'klɒkwaɪz/ also **counter-clockwise** ADV [ADV after v] If something is moving **counterclockwise**, it is moving in the opposite direction to the direction in which the hands of a clock move. 逆时针地【AM 美】❑ *Rotate the head clockwise and counterclockwise.* 按顺时针方向转动头部，然后再逆时针转动。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Counterclockwise** is also an adjective. ❑ *The dance moves in a counter-clockwise direction.* 这支舞是按逆时针方向跳的。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **anticlockwise**

'counter-culture (**counter-cultures**) also **counterculture** N-VAR **Counter-culture** is a set of values, ideas, and ways of behaving that are completely different from those of the rest of society. 反主流文化；反正统文化 ❑ *...a history of British counter-culture.* 英国反主流文化的历史

ˌcounter-'espionage

in AM, use 美国英语用 **counterespionage**

N-UNCOUNT **Counter-espionage** is the same as **counter-intelligence**. 同 counter-intelligence

counter|feit /'kaʊntəʳfɪt/ (**counterfeits, counterfeiting, counterfeited**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Counterfeit** money, goods, or documents are not genuine, but have been made to look exactly like genuine ones in order to deceive people. (钱、货物或文件)仿造的，假冒的 ❑ *He admitted possessing and delivering counterfeit currency.* 他供认持有并散播假币。•N-COUNT **Counterfeit** is also a noun.

❑ [+of] *Levi Strauss says counterfeits of the company's jeans are flooding Europe.* 李维·斯特劳斯称仿冒其公司品牌的牛仔裤正充斥着欧洲市场。 ❷ VERB If someone **counterfeits** something, they make a version of it that is not genuine but has been made to look genuine in order to deceive people. 仿造；假冒 ❑ [v n] *...the coins Davies is alleged to have counterfeited.* 据称是戴维斯伪造的硬币 •**counterfeiter** (**counterfeiters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] ❑ *...a gang of counterfeiters.* 制假团伙

counter|foil /ˈkaʊntəˌfɔɪl/ (**counterfoils**) N-COUNT A **counterfoil** is the part of a cheque, ticket, or other document that you keep when you give the other part to someone else. （支票、票据或其他单据的）存根，票根

counter-intelligence also **counter intelligence**, **counterintelligence** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Counter-intelligence** consists of actions that a country takes in order to find out whether another country is spying on it and to prevent it from doing so. 反情报行动；反间谍活动 ❑ *...the FBI's department of counter-intelligence.* 美国联邦调查局反间谍处 ❑ *...a counter-intelligence officer.* 反情报官员

counter|mand /ˌkaʊntəˈmɑːnd, -ˈmænd/ (**countermands**, **countermanding**, **countermanded**) VERB If you **countermand** an order, you cancel it, usually by giving a different order. （通常指通过下达新命令）取消，撤销（命令）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I can't countermand an order Winger's given.* 我无法撤销温格下达的命令。

counter-measure (**counter-measures**) also **countermeasure** N-COUNT A **counter-measure** is an action that you take in order to weaken the effect of another action or a situation, or to make it harmless. 对策；对抗手段；反措施 ❑ *Because the threat never developed, we didn't need to take any real countermeasures.* 威胁从未加剧，因此我们无需采取任何实际的应对措施。

counter|pane /ˈkaʊntəˌpeɪn/ (**counterpanes**) N-COUNT A **counterpane** is a decorative cover on a bed. 床单；床罩【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

counter|part ◆◇ /ˈkaʊntəˌpɑːt/ (**counterparts**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's or something's **counterpart** is another person or thing that has a similar function or position in a different place. 职能（或地位）相当的人；对应的事物 ❑ *The Foreign Secretary telephoned his Italian counterpart to protest.* 外交部长致电意大利外长表示抗议。

counter|point /ˈkaʊntəˌpɔɪnt/ (**counterpoints**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **counterpoint** to something else contrasts with it in a satisfying way. 有趣的对比【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+to] *Paris is just a short train journey away, providing the perfect counterpoint to the peace and quiet of Reims.* 从这儿到巴黎坐火车一会儿就到，那里与兰斯的宁静平和相比却又是另一番景象。

counter-pro|ductive also **counterproductive** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **counter-productive** achieves the opposite result from the one that you want to achieve. 产生相反效果的；事与愿违的；适得其反的 ❑ *In practice, however, such an attitude is counter-productive.* 然而，实际上这种态度只会适得其反。

counter-revo|lution (**counter-revolutions**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **counterrevolution**

❶ N-COUNT A **counter-revolution** is a revolution that is intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution. 反革命 ❑ *The consequences of the counter-revolution have been extremely bloody.* 反革命的结果是十分血腥的。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to activities that are intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution as **counter-revolution**. 反革命活动 ❑ *Such actions would be regarded as counter-revolution.* 这种举动将会被视为反革命活动。

counter-revo|lutionary (**counter-revolutionaries**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **counterrevolutionary**

❶ ADJ **Counter-revolutionary** activities are activities intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution. 反革命的 ❑ *...counter-revolutionary propaganda.* 反革命宣传 ❷ N-COUNT A **counter-revolutionary** is a person who is trying to reverse the effects of a previous revolution. 反革命者；反革命分子

counter|sign /ˈkaʊntəˌsaɪn/ (**countersigns**, **countersigning**, **countersigned**) VERB If you **countersign** a document, you sign it after someone else has signed it. 连署，副署，会签（文件）❑ [v n] *The President has so far refused to countersign the Prime Minister's desperate decree.* 总统到目前为止仍然拒绝在首相那条孤注一掷的政令上连署。

counter|ten|or /ˈkaʊntəˌtenəˈ/ (**countertenors**) also **counter-tenor** N-COUNT A **countertenor** is a man who sings with a high voice that is similar to a low female singing voice. 男声最高音

coun|ter|ter|ror|ism /ˌkaʊntəˈterərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Counterterrorism** consists of activities that are intended to prevent terrorist acts or to get rid of terrorist groups. 反恐怖主义 •**coun|ter|ter|ror|ist** ADJ ❑ *There were gaps in their counterterrorist strategy.* 他们的反恐战略存在漏洞。

counter|top /ˈkaʊntəˌtɒp/ (**countertops**) N-COUNT A **countertop** is a flat surface in a kitchen which is easily cleaned and on which you can prepare food. （厨房的）工作台面，操作台【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **worktop**, **work surface**

counter|vail|ing /ˈkaʊntəˈveɪlɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **countervailing** force, power, or opinion is one which is of equal strength to another one but is its opposite or opposes it. 抗衡的；抵消的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their strategy is expansionist and imperialist, and it is greatest in effect, of course, when there is no countervailing power.* 他们的策略是扩张性的、带有帝国主义特色，当没有抗衡力量的时候自然也就被发挥到了极致。

counter|weight /ˈkaʊntəˌweɪt/ (**counterweights**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **counterweight** is an action or proposal that is intended to balance or counter other actions or proposals. 抗衡的行为（或提议）；平衡物 ❑ [+to] *His no-inflation bill serves as a useful counterweight to proposals less acceptable to the Committee.* 他的反通货膨胀法案相对于那些不怎么让委员会满意的提案来说倒是一个有效的平衡。

coun|tess /ˈkaʊntɪs/ (**countesses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **countess** is a woman who has the same rank as a count or earl, or who is married to a count or earl. 女伯爵；伯爵夫人 ❑ *...the Countess of Lichfield.* 利奇菲尔德女伯爵

count|ing /ˈkaʊntɪŋ/ ❶ PREP **Not counting** a particular thing means not including that thing. **Counting** a particular thing means including that thing. 包括…在内 ❑ *...an average operating profit of 15% to 16% of sales, not counting administrative expenses.* 不包括管理开支在内，销售营业利润平均为 15% 到 16% ❷ PHRASE If you say **and counting** after a number or an amount of something, you mean that the number or amount is continuing to increase. （数量）继续增长的 ❑ *There is a 1,700-year-old tea tree still living in southern China which is more than 100 feet tall and counting.* 中国南方生长着一棵已有 1,700 年历史的茶树，高 100 多英尺，而且还在不断长高。

count|less /ˈkaʊntləs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Countless** means very many. 无数的；数不尽的 ❑ *There are countless small ski areas dotted about the province.* 该省内遍布着许多小型滑雪场。

'count noun (**count nouns**) N-COUNT A **count noun** is a noun such as 'bird', 'chair', or 'year' which has a singular and a plural form and is always used after a determiner in the singular. 可数名词

coun|tri|fied /ˈkʌntrɪfaɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **countrified** to describe something that seems or looks like something in the country, rather than in a town. 像乡下的；乡土气息的；土里土气的 ❑ *The house was so handsome, with a lovely countrified garden.* 这座房子很漂亮，带一个田园风情的美丽花园。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Countrified** is used to describe pop music that sounds similar to country music. （流行音乐）乡村风味的，有乡土乐特征的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The sound veers between jazz and countrified blues.* 音乐在爵士乐和乡村布鲁斯乐之间来回转换。

coun|try ◆◆◆ /ˈkʌntri/ (**countries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **country** is one of the political units which the world is divided into, covering a particular area of land. 国；国家 ❑ *Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world.* 印度尼西亚是世界上第五大人口大国。 ❑ *...that*

Word Web 话题词汇 country 国家

The largest **country** in the world geographically is Russia. It has an area of 17 million square kilometres and a **population** of more than 142 million people. Russia is a federal state with a republican form of **government**. The government is based in Russia's **capital** city, Moscow.

One of the smallest countries in the world is Nauru. This tiny island **nation** in the South Pacific Ocean is 8.1 square kilometres in size. Many of Nauru's more than 13,000 **residents** live in Yaren, which is the largest city, but not the capital. The Republic of Nauru is the only nation in the world without an official capital.

世界上地理面积最大的国家是俄罗斯，达 1700 万平方千米，人口超过 1.42 亿。俄罗斯为共和制联邦国家，政府位于首都莫斯科。

世界上最小的国家之一是瑙鲁。这个位于南太平洋的微型岛国面积仅为 8.1 平方千米。瑙鲁超过 1.3 万的居民中，绝大多数居住在亚伦，它是瑙鲁最大的城市，但不是首都。瑙鲁共和国是全世界唯一一个未设官方首都的国家。

C

disputed boundary between the two countries. 两国之间存有争议的边境地区 ❑ *Young people do move around the country quite a bit these days.* 现在，年轻人的确经常来往于国内各地。 2 N-SING The people who live in a particular country can be referred to as **the country**. 全国人民；国民；全民 ❑ *Seventy per cent of this country is opposed to blood sports.* 该国 70% 的人反对猎兽活动。 3 N-SING **The country** consists of places such as farms, open fields, and villages which are away from towns and cities. 乡下；乡村 ❑ *...a healthy life in the country.* 乡下的健康生活 ❑ *She was cycling along a country road near Compiègne.* 她正骑车行进在贡比涅附近的乡村道路上。 4 N-UNCOUNT A particular kind of **country** is an area of land which has particular characteristics or is connected with a particular well-known person. （具有某种特征或与某名人有关的）地区，区域 ❑ *Varese Ligure is a small town in mountainous country east of Genoa.* 瓦雷泽利古雷是位于热那亚以东山区的一座小城。 5 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Country** music is popular music from the southern United States. （源自美国南部的）乡村音乐 ❑ *...a famous country singer named Katie Cocker.* 一位名为凯蒂·科克尔的著名乡村乐歌手 6 PHRASE If you travel **across country**, you travel through country areas, avoiding major roads and towns. 穿过田野；不走大路 ❑ *From here we walked across country to Covington.* 我们从这儿走乡间小路去卡温顿。 7 PHRASE If you travel **across country**, you travel a long distance, from one part of a country to another. 长途；长距离；跨越地区地 ❑ *We've just moved all the way across country to begin a new life.* 我们刚刚经过长途的搬迁来这里开始一种新生活。 8 PHRASE If a head of government or a government **goes to the country**, they hold a general election. （政府首脑或政府）举行大选【BRIT 英】❑ *The Prime Minister does not have to go to the country for another year.* 首相明年也无需举行大选。

→ see Word Web:**country**

ˌcoun|try and ˈwest|ern also **country-and-western** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Country and western** is the same as country music. 同 country music ❑ *...a successful country and western singer.* 成功的乡村乐歌手

→ see **genre**

ˈcoun|try club (**country clubs**) N-COUNT A **country club** is a club in the country where you can play sports and attend social events. （进行体育运动和社交的）乡村俱乐部

ˌcoun|try ˈcous|in (**country cousins**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **country cousin**, you think that they are unsophisticated because they come from the country. 乡下人；乡巴佬

ˌcoun|try ˈdanc|ing N-UNCOUNT **Country dancing** is traditional dancing in which people dance in rows or circles. 乡村舞，土风舞（为列队舞或圆圈舞）

ˌcoun|try ˈhouse (**country houses**) N-COUNT A **country house** is a large, often attractive, house in the country, usually one that is or was owned by a rich or noble family. （常指富人或贵族家庭的）乡间宅第，别墅【BRIT 英】

country|man /ˈkʌntrɪmən/ (**countrymen**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **countrymen** are people from your own country. 同胞；同国人；同乡 ❑ *He lost last year's final to fellow countryman Michael Stich.* 他在去年的决赛中输给了自己的同胞迈克尔·施蒂希。 2 N-COUNT A **countryman** is a person who lives in the country rather than in a city or a town. 乡下人；农村人 ❑ *He had the red face of a countryman.* 他有着乡下人的红脸庞。

ˌcoun|try ˈseat (**country seats**) N-COUNT A **country seat** is a large house with land in the country which is owned by someone who also owns a house in a town. 乡村宅第 ❑ *His family have a country seat in Oxfordshire.* 他家在牛津郡有一座乡间宅第。

country|side ♦◇ /ˈkʌntrɪsaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **The countryside** is land which is away from towns and cities. 乡村；农村 ❑ *I've always loved the English countryside.* 一直以来我都很喜欢英国的乡间。 ❑ *We are surrounded by lots of beautiful countryside.* 我们周边是大片美丽的乡村地区。

→ see **city**

country|wide /ˌkʌntriˈwaɪd/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] Something that happens or exists **countrywide** happens or exists throughout the whole of a particular country. 全国性地；遍及全国地 ❑ *Armed robbery and abduction have been on the increase countrywide.* 持械抢劫和诱拐案的案发率在全国范围内都有所上升。 ❑ *They sent out questionnaires to 100 schools countrywide.* 他们向全国 100 所学校发放了问卷。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Countrywide** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a countrywide network of volunteers.* 全国志愿者联盟

country|woman /ˈkʌntrɪwʊmən/ (**countrywomen**) 1 N-COUNT A **countrywoman** is a woman who lives in the country rather than in a city or a town. 乡下女人；农村女人 ❑ *She had the slow, soft voice of a countrywoman.* 她有着乡下女人所特有的那种和缓、轻柔的声音。 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **countrywomen** are women from your own country. 女同胞；女性国人；女同乡 ❑ *Britain's Martine Le Moignan defeated her countrywoman Suzanne Horner in four games.* 英国的马蒂娜·勒穆瓦昂南通过四局的比赛击败了同胞苏珊娜·霍纳。

coun|ty ♦◇ /ˈkaʊnti/ (**counties**) N-COUNT A **county** is a region of Britain, Ireland, or the USA which has its own local government. （英国、爱尔兰的）郡；（美国的）县 ❑ *Over 50 events are planned throughout the county.* 全县共筹划了 50 多次活动。

ˌcoun|ty ˈcoun|cil (**county councils**) N-COUNT A **county council** is an organization which runs local government in a county in Britain. （英国的）郡政务委员会，郡议会 ❑ *...Devon County Council.* 德文郡郡议会

ˌcoun|ty ˈcourt (**county courts**) N-COUNT A **county court** is a local court which deals with private disputes between people, but does not deal with serious crimes. （受理私人纠纷但不受理严重罪行的）郡法院【BRIT 英】

ˌcoun|ty ˈseat (**county seats**) N-COUNT A **county seat** is the same as a **county town**. 同 county town【AM 美】

ˌcoun|ty ˈtown (**county towns**) N-COUNT A **county town** is the most important town in a county, where the local government is. 郡首府；郡城【BRIT 英】❑ *We met in Dorchester, Dorset's bustling county town.* 我们在多塞特熙熙攘攘的郡首府多切斯特相遇。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **county seat**

coup ♦◇ /kuː/ (**coups**) 1 N-COUNT When there is a **coup**, a group of people seize power in a country. 政变 ❑ *...a military coup.* 军事政变 ❑ *They were sentenced to death for their part in April's coup attempt.* 他们因参与了 4 月份的政变而被判处死刑。 2 N-COUNT A **coup** is an achievement which is thought to be especially good because it was very difficult. 了不起的成就；成功之举 ❑ [+for] *The sale is a big coup for the auction house.* 这笔交易是该拍卖行的一大成功之举。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *coup* with:

N. coup **attempt** 政变企图，**leader of the** coup 政变领导人 1
V. **plot a** coup 策划政变，**support the** coup 支持政变 1
ADJ. **bloodless** coup 不流血政变，**military** coup 军事政变 1
big coup 巨大成就 2

coup de grace /ˌkuː də ˈgrɑːs/ N-SING A **coup de grace** is an action or event which finally destroys something, for example an institution, which has been gradually growing weaker. 最后一击；致命一击【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Irving Kristol delivered the coup de grace in a letter dated June 12: they had decided to reject the proposal.* 欧文·克里斯托尔在 6 月 12 日的一封信中发出了最后一击：他们已经决定驳回该提议。

coup d'état /ˌkuː deɪˈtɑː/ (**coups d'état**) N-COUNT When there is a **coup d'état**, a group of people seize power in a country. 政变

coupe /kuːp/ (**coupes**) N-COUNT A **coupe** is the same as a **coupé**. 同 coupé【AM 美】

coupé /ˈkuːpeɪ/ (**coupés**) N-COUNT A **coupé** is a car with a fixed roof, a sloping back, two doors, and seats for four people. （车顶固定、可容纳四人的）双门斜背小汽车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **coupe**

→ see **car**

couple ◆◆◇ /ˈkʌpᵊl/ (**couples, coupling, coupled**) 1 QUANT If you refer to **a couple of** people or things, you mean two or approximately two of them, although the exact number is not important or you are not sure of it. 两个；几个 ❑ [+of] *Across the street from me there are a couple of police officers standing guard.* 我对面的街上有几名警官在站岗。❑ [+of] *I think the trouble will clear up in a couple of days.* 我想问题几天内就会解决。❑ [+of] *...a small working-class town in Massachusetts, a couple of hundred miles from New York City.* 马萨诸塞州的一个工人阶层居住的小镇，距纽约市几百英里 •DET **Couple** is also a determiner in spoken American English, and before 'more' and 'less'.（在美国口语中以及在 more 和 less 前亦用作限定词）❑ *...a couple weeks before the election.* 选举前的几周 ❑ *I think I can play maybe for a couple more years.* 我想也许我还能再打两年球。•PRON **Couple** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I've got a couple that don't look too bad.* 我弄到两个，看上去还可以。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **couple** is two people who are married, living together, or having a sexual relationship. 夫妻；情侣 ❑ *The couple have no children.* 这对夫妻没有孩子。❑ *...after burglars ransacked an elderly couple's home.* 窃贼洗劫了一对老夫妇的家之后 3 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **couple** is two people that you see together on a particular occasion or that have some association.（在某种场合在一起或有某种关系的）一对人，两个人 ❑ *...as the four couples began the opening dance.* 4 对舞伴开始跳开场舞的时候 4 VERB [usu passive] If you say that one thing produces a particular effect when it **is coupled with** another, you mean that the two things combine to produce that effect. 加上；结合 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *...a problem that is coupled with lower demand for the machines themselves.* 这个问题加上对机器本身需求量的下降 ❑ [V-ed] *Over-use of those drugs, coupled with poor diet, leads to physical degeneration.* 过量使用那些药物再加上饮食缺乏营养，导致健康状况恶化。5 VERB [usu passive] If one piece of equipment **is coupled to** another, it is joined to it so that the two pieces of equipment work together.（把设备等）连接，结合 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Its engine is coupled to a semiautomatic gearbox.* 它的发动机与一个半自动变速箱相连接。❑ [be V-ed +together] *The various systems are coupled together in complex arrays.* 多个系统连接在一起，形成复杂的阵列。6 → see also **coupling**

Word Link 词根词缀 *copul, coupl ≈ join* 结合：*copula, copulate, couple*

couplet /ˈkʌplɪt/ (**couplets**) N-COUNT A **couplet** is two lines of poetry which come next to each other, especially two lines that rhyme with each other and are the same length.（尤为押韵等长的）对句；对联 ❑ *...rhyming couplets.* 押韵对句

coupling /ˈkʌplɪŋ/ (**couplings**) 1 N-COUNT A **coupling** is a device which is used to join two vehicles or pieces of equipment together. 耦接头；联轴器；（连接车辆的）车钩 ❑ *Before driving away, recheck the trailer coupling.* 开走之前，再检查一下拖车的挂钩。2 N-COUNT An act of sexual intercourse is sometimes referred to as a **coupling**. 性交【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...sexual couplings.* 性交 3 → see also **couple**

coupon /ˈkuːpɒn/ (**coupons**) 1 N-COUNT A **coupon** is a piece of printed paper which allows you to pay less money than usual for a product, or to get it free.（购物的）赠券，优惠券 ❑ *Bring the coupon below to any Tecno store and pay just £10.99.* 持下面的优惠券到任意一家 Tecno 专卖店，只需付 10.99 英镑。❑ *...a 50p money-off coupon.* 可以便宜 50 便士的优惠券 2 N-COUNT A **coupon** is a small form, for example in a newspaper or magazine, which you send off to ask for information, to order something, or to enter a competition.（剪自报刊的）咨询单，订货单，参赛表 ❑ *Send the coupon with a cheque for £18.50, made payable to 'Good Housekeeping'.* 将订单连同一张 18.50 英镑的支票一同寄出，支票抬头为"《好管家》杂志"。

courage ◆◇◇ /ˈkʌrɪdʒ, AM 美 ˈkɜːr-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Courage** is the quality shown by someone who decides to do something difficult or dangerous, even though they may be afraid. 勇气；勇敢；胆量 ❑ *General Lewis Mackenzie has impressed everyone with his authority and personal courage.* 刘易斯·麦肯齐将军的威信和勇气给所有人留下了深刻的印象。❑ *They do not have the courage to apologise for their actions.* 他们没有勇气为自己的行为道歉。2 → see also **Dutch courage** 3 PHRASE If you have **the courage of** your **convictions**, you have the confidence to do what you believe is right, even though other people may not agree or approve. 有勇气做自己认为正确的事 ❑ *Developers should have the courage of their convictions and stick to what they do best.* 研发人员应该对自己充满信心，坚持做自己最擅长的事。4 **to pluck up the courage** → see **pluck**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *courage* with:

V. **find the** courage 鼓起勇气，**have the** courage 有勇气，**show** courage 展示胆量，courage **to do *something*** 做某事的勇气 1
ADJ. **great** courage 巨大的勇气 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *age ≈ state of* …状态，*related to* 有关…：*courage, marriage, parentage*

courageous /kəˈreɪdʒəs/ ADJ Someone who is **courageous** shows courage. 勇敢的；有胆量的；无畏的 ❑ *It was a very frightening experience and they were very courageous.* 那是一次让人胆战心惊的经历，而他们表现得非常勇敢。❑ *It was a courageous decision, and one that everybody admired.* 那是一个勇敢的决定，也是一个为所有人赞赏的决定。

courgette /kʊəˈʒet/ (**courgettes**) N-VAR **Courgettes** are long thin vegetables with dark green skin.（细长且呈深绿色的）小胡瓜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **zucchini**

courier /ˈkʊrɪəʳ/ (**couriers, couriering, couriered**) 1 N-COUNT A **courier** is a person who is paid to take letters and parcels direct from one place to another. 快递员；信使；快递公司 ❑ *The cheques were delivered to the bank by a private courier firm.* 支票由私人快递公司送到了银行。2 N-COUNT A **courier** is a person employed by a travel company to look after people who are on holiday.（旅游公司的）导游 3 VERB If you **courier** something somewhere, you send it there by courier. 让快递员送；快递 ❑ [V n +to] *I couriered it to Darren in New York.* 我把它快递给纽约的达伦。[Also V n]

course ◆◆◆ /kɔːʳs/ (**courses, coursing, coursed**) 1 **Course** is often used in the expression 'of course', or instead of 'of course' in informal spoken English. See **of course**. 当然（在英语口语中常用于代替 of course）2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] The **course** of a vehicle, especially a ship or aircraft, is the route along which it is travelling.（尤指船或飞机的）航向，航线，路线 ❑ *Aircraft can avoid each other by going up and down, as well as by altering course to left or right.* 飞机可以通过上下升降和左右移动改变航线来避免相撞。❑ *The tug was seaward of the Hakai Passage on a course that diverged from the Calvert Island coastline.* 拖船驶离卡尔弗特岛海岸，朝哈凯航道驶

去。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **course of** action is an action or a series of actions that you can do in a particular situation. 行为方式；处理方式 ❑ [+of] *My best course of action was to help Gill by being loyal, loving and endlessly sympathetic.* 我能给吉尔的最大帮助就是对他忠诚、关爱他并且永远满怀同情之心。❑ [+for] *Vietnam is trying to decide on its course for the future.* 越南正在努力确定其未来发展的方向。4 N-SING You can refer to the way that events develop as, for example, **the course of history** or **the course of events**. 进程；发展的方向 ❑ [+of] *...a series of decisive naval battles which altered the course of history.* 改变历史进程的一系列决定性的海战 5 N-COUNT A **course** is a series of lessons or lectures on a particular subject.（某科目的）课程，讲座 ❑ [+in] *...a course in business administration.* 企业管理课程 ❑ [+on] *I'm shortly to begin a course on the modern novel.* 我不久将要选修一门现代小说课程。6 → see also **access course, correspondence course, refresher course, sandwich course** 7 N-COUNT A **course of** medical treatment is a series of treatments that a doctor gives someone. 疗程 ❑ [+of] *Treatment is supplemented with a course of antibiotics to kill the bacterium.* 治疗期间辅以一个疗程的抗生素注射来杀灭细菌。8 N-COUNT A **course** is one part of a meal. 一道菜 ❑ *The lunch was excellent, especially the first course.* 午餐很棒，尤其是第一道菜。❑ *...a three-course dinner.* 有 3 道菜的晚餐 9 N-COUNT In sport, a **course** is an area of land where races are held or golf is played, or the land over which a race takes place.（体育）比赛场地；高尔夫球场 ❑ *Only 12 seconds separated the first three riders on the Bickerstaffe course.* 比科斯达夫赛场上的前 3 名骑手之间只差 12 秒。10 N-COUNT The **course** of a river is the channel along which it flows. 河道 ❑ *Romantic chateaux and castles overlook the river's twisting course.* 富有浪漫气息的庄园和城堡俯瞰着蜿蜒的河道。11 PHRASE If something happens **in the course of** a particular period of time, it happens during that period of time. 在…过程中 ❑ *In the course of the 1930s steel production in Britain approximately doubled.* 在 20 世纪 30 年代，英国的钢铁产量几乎翻了一番。❑ *We struck up a conversation, in the course of which it emerged that he was a sailing man.* 我们聊了起来，在谈话过程中得知他是一名水手。12 PHRASE If you do something **as a matter of course**, you do it as part of your normal work or way of life. 照例；自然；理所当然 ❑ *If police are carrying arms as a matter of course then doesn't it encourage criminals to carry them?* 如果警察每天理所当然地携带武器，这难道不会促使罪犯也持械吗？13 PHRASE If a ship or aircraft is **on course**, it is travelling along the correct route. If it is **off course**, it is no longer travelling along the correct route. 在正确航道（或航线）上 / 偏离航道（或航线）❑ *The ill fated ship was sent off course into shallow waters and rammed by another vessel.* 这艘倒霉的船偏离航道误入浅水区，被另外一艘船撞上了。14 PHRASE If you are **on course for** something, you are likely to achieve it. 可能做成；可能获得 ❑ *The company is on course for profits of £20m in the next financial year.* 该公司有望在下一个财年实现 2,000 万英镑的盈利。15 PHRASE If something **runs its course** or **takes its course**, it develops naturally and comes to a natural end. 任其发展；听其自然 ❑ *They estimated that between 17,000 and 20,000 cows would die before the epidemic had run its course.* 他们估计在流行病结束之前会有 17,000 到 20,000 头牛死去。16 PHRASE If you **stay the course**, you finish something that you have started, even though it has become very difficult. 坚持到底 ❑ *The oldest president in American history had stayed the course for two terms.* 美国历史上年纪最大的总统坚持了两届任期。17 PHRASE If something changes or becomes true **in the course of time**, it changes or becomes true over a long period of time. 总有一天；最后；终于 ❑ *In the course of time, many of their myths become entangled.* 最后，他们很多荒诞的说法都变得错综复杂了。18 **in due course** → see **due**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *course* with:

N.
- course **of *something*** …的航线（或进程、疗程）2 3 4 7
- course **of action** 行为方式 3
- course **on *something*** 关于…的课程 5
- **golf** course 高尔夫球场 9

ADJ.
- **full-time** course 全日制课程 5
- **main** course 主菜 8

'course book (**course books**) also **coursebook** N-COUNT A **course book** is a textbook that students and teachers use as the basis of a course. 教科书；课本

'course work also **coursework** N-UNCOUNT **Course work** is work that students do during a course, rather than in exams, especially work that counts towards a student's final grade.（尤指计入最终成绩的）课程作业 ❑ *Some 20 per cent of marks are awarded for coursework.* 课程作业占 20% 的成绩。

coursing /'kɔːrsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Coursing** is a sport in which rabbits or hares are hunted with dogs. 追踪狩猎

court

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB USES 动词用法

① **court** ◆◆◆ /kɔːrt/ (**courts**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N, N n, oft *in/at* N] A **court** is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate. 法院；法庭；审判庭 ❑ *At this rate, we could find ourselves in the divorce courts!* 照这样下去，我们会为离婚闹上法院！❑ *...a county court judge.* 县法院的法官 ❑ *He was deported on a court order following a conviction for armed robbery.* 法庭宣判其持械抢劫罪名成立后他被驱逐出境。❑ *The 28-year-old striker was in court last week for breaking a rival player's jaw.* 那名 28 岁的前锋因造成对方一名球员下颌骨折，上周出庭受审。2 N-COUNT You can refer to the people in a court, especially the judge, jury, or magistrates, as a **court**. 全体出庭人员；（尤指）全体审判人员 ❑ *A court at Tampa, Florida has convicted five officials on drugs charges.* 佛罗里达州坦帕市法庭判决 5 名官员的毒品交易罪名成立。3 N-COUNT [oft *on/off* N] A **court** is an area in which you play a game such as tennis, basketball, badminton, or squash.（网球、篮球、羽毛球、壁球等的）球场 ❑ *The hotel has several tennis and squash courts.* 该酒店有几个网球场和壁球场。❑ *She watched a few of the games while waiting to go on court.* 她在等待上场时观看了几场比赛。4 N-COUNT [oft with poss, oft *at* N] The **court** of a king or queen is the place where he or she lives and carries out ceremonial or administrative duties. 王宫；宫殿；宫廷 ❑ [+of] *She came to visit England, where she was presented at the court of James I.* 她来到英国访问，在詹姆士一世的王宫受到了接见。5 → see also **Crown Court, High Court, kangaroo court** 6 PHRASE If you **go to court** or **take** someone **to court**, you take legal action against them.（对…）提起诉讼 ❑ *They have received at least twenty thousand pounds each but had gone to court to demand more.* 他们每人至少已经得到了两万英镑，但仍然向法庭提出诉讼要求获得更多。❑ *...members of trade associations who want to take bad debtors to court.* 那些想要把无力偿付的债务人告上法庭的同业公会成员 7 PHRASE If someone **holds court** in a place, they are surrounded by a lot of people who are paying them a lot of attention because they are interesting or famous.（因为有趣或出名）引人注目，被人围观 ❑ *...in the days when Marlene Dietrich and Ernest Hemingway held court in the famous El Floridita club.* 当玛琳·黛德丽和欧内斯特·海明威在埃尔·佛罗利迪达俱乐部名噪一时的时候 8 PHRASE If a legal matter is decided or settled **out of court**, it is decided without legal action being taken in a court of law. 庭外；不经法院 ❑ *...a payment of two million pounds in an out of court settlement.* 经庭外和解支付 200 万英镑

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *court* with:

V.
- **appear in** court 出庭 ① 1
- **go to** court 上法院；打官司 ① 1 6
- **hold** court 引人注目 ① 7

② **court** /kɔːrt/ (**courts, courting, courted**) 1 VERB To **court** a particular person, group, or country means to try to please them or improve your relations with them, often so that they will do something that you want them to do.（为使某人、团体或国家按自己的意愿做某事而）试图取悦，讨好【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Both Democratic and Republican parties are courting former supporters of Ross Perot.* 民主党和共和党都在极力拉拢罗斯·佩罗以前的支持者。2 VERB If you **court** something such as publicity or popularity, you try to attract it. 试图获得，追求（关注或声望）❑ [v n] *Having spent a lifetime avidly courting publicity, Paul has suddenly become secretive.* 保罗一生都在想方设法出风头，现在却突然行事低调

了。 3 VERB If you **court** something unpleasant such as disaster or unpopularity, you act in a way that makes it likely to happen. 招致，酿成，导致（不愉快的事） ❑ [V n] *If he thinks he can remain in power by force, he is courting disaster.* 如果他认为可以通过武力继续掌权，那他就是在自寻死路。

cour|teous /ˈkɜːtɪəs/ ADJ Someone who is **courteous** is polite and respectful to other people. 有礼貌的；谦恭的；恭敬的；客气的 ❑ *He was a kind and courteous man.* 他是个和蔼谦恭的人。 ❑ *My friend's reply was courteous but firm.* 我朋友的回答很客气，但很坚决。 •**cour|teous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Then he nodded courteously to me and walked off to perform his unpleasant duty.* 然后他礼貌地向我点了点头，便走开去干他那乏味的工作了。

cour|tesan /ˌkɔːtɪˈzæn, AM 美 -zən/ (**courtesans**) N-COUNT In former times, a **courtesan** was a woman who had sexual relationships with rich and powerful men for money. （旧时伺候达官贵人的）高级妓女

cour|tesy /ˈkɜːtɪsi/ (**courtesies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Courtesy** is politeness, respect, and consideration for others. 礼貌；谦恭；彬彬有礼【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a gentleman who behaves with the utmost courtesy towards ladies.* 对女士极有风度的绅士 ❑ *He did not even have the courtesy to reply to my fax.* 他连回复我传真的这点儿礼貌都没有。 2 N-SING If you refer to **the courtesy of** doing something, you are referring to a polite action. 礼貌【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *By extending the courtesy of a phone call to my clients, I was building a personal relationship with them.* 通过礼貌性地给客户打电话，我开始和他们建立起私交。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Courtesies** are polite, conventional things that people say in formal situations. （正式场合的）客气话，礼貌话【FORMAL 正式】 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Courtesy** is used to describe services that are provided free of charge by an organization to its customers, or to the general public. （服务）免费的 ❑ *A courtesy shuttle bus operates between the hotel and the town.* 有免费班车往返于酒店和市区。 ❑ *...a courtesy phone.* 免费电话 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **courtesy** call or a **courtesy** visit is a formal visit that you pay someone as a way of showing them politeness or respect. （拜访）礼节性的 ❑ *The President paid a courtesy call on Emperor Akihito.* 总统对明仁天皇进行了礼节性的拜访。 6 N-UNCOUNT [N n, by N] A **courtesy** title is a title that someone is allowed to use, although it has no legal or official status. （无法律实效或非正式的）尊称 ❑ *Both were accorded the courtesy title of Lady.* 两人都被尊称为"夫人"。 7 PHRASE If something is provided **courtesy of** someone or **by courtesy of** someone, they provide it. You often use this expression in order to thank them. （用来表示感谢）承蒙…的好意，蒙…提供 ❑ [+of] *The waitress brings over some congratulatory glasses of champagne, courtesy of the restaurant.* 女服务员端上来几杯餐馆赠送的香槟，以示祝贺。 8 PHRASE If you say that one thing happens **courtesy of** another or **by courtesy of** another, you mean that the second thing causes or is responsible for the first thing. 作为…的结果；由…引起 ❑ [+of] *The air was fresh, courtesy of three holes in the roof.* 房顶有 3 个洞，所以空气很清新。 ❑ *As millions will have seen, by courtesy of the slow motion re-runs, the referee made a mistake.* 慢动作重放后，数百万人都可以看到裁判错判了。

court|house /ˈkɔːthaʊs/ (**courthouses**) 1 N-COUNT A **courthouse** is a building in which a court of law meets. 法院大楼【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **court**

2 N-COUNT A **courthouse** is a building used by the government of a county. 县政府大楼【AM 美】

cour|ti|er /ˈkɔːtɪəʳ/ (**courtiers**) N-COUNT **Courtiers** were noblemen and women who spent a lot of time at the court of a king or queen. 侍臣；侍从；廷臣

court|ly /ˈkɔːtli/ ADJ You use **courtly** to describe someone whose behaviour is very polite, often in a rather old-fashioned way. （常指旧式地）极其恭敬有礼的，温文尔雅的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The waiter made a courtly bow.* 侍者恭恭敬敬地鞠了一躬。

court martial (**court martials, court martialling, court martialled**) also **court-martial**

The spellings **court martialing** and **court martialed** are used in American English; **courts martial** is also used as a plural form for the noun. 拼写 court martialing 和 court martialed 用于美式英语；courts martial 亦用作该名词的复数形式。

1 N-VAR A **court martial** is a trial in a military court of a member of the armed forces who is charged with breaking a military law. 军事法庭的审判；军法审判 ❑ [+on] *He is due to face a court-martial on drugs charges.* 他将因毒品交易的指控受到军法审判。 ❑ *He was arrested, tried by court martial and shot.* 他被捕了，受军法审判后被执行了枪决。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a member of the armed forces **is court martialled**, he or she is tried in a military court. 在军事法庭上受审；受军法审判 ❑ [be V-ed] *I was court-martialled and sentenced to six months in a military prison.* 我受到军法审判，被判处 6 个月的军事监禁。

ˌCourt of Apˈpeal (**Courts of Appeal**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Court of Appeals**

N-COUNT A **Court of Appeal** is a court which deals with appeals against legal judgments. 上诉法院 ❑ *The case is being referred to the Court of Appeal.* 该案件将移交上诉法院审理。

ˌcourt of inˈquiry (**courts of inquiry**) N-COUNT A **court of inquiry** is a group of people who are officially appointed to investigate a serious accident or incident, or an official investigation into a serious accident or incident. 调查法庭【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The government has instituted a court of inquiry to look into the allegations.* 政府已成立了调查法庭来调查这些指控。

ˌcourt of ˈlaw (**courts of law**) N-COUNT When you refer to a **court of law**, you are referring to a legal court, especially when talking about the evidence that might be given in a trial. （尤指在审判中可以提供证据的）法庭，法院 ❑ *We have a witness who would swear to it in a court of law.* 我们有一位证人愿意在法庭上宣誓作证。

court|room /ˈkɔːtruːm/ (**courtrooms**) N-COUNT A **courtroom** is a room in which a legal court meets. 法庭；审判室

court|ship /ˈkɔːtʃɪp/ (**courtships**) 1 N-VAR **Courtship** is the activity of courting or the time during which a man and a woman are courting. 求爱；恋爱；求爱（或恋爱）期【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *After a short courtship, she accepted his marriage proposal.* 恋爱没多长时间，她就接受了他的求婚。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **courtship** of male and female animals is their behaviour before they have sex. （动物的）求偶 ❑ *Courtship is somewhat vocal with a lot of displaying by the male.* 雄性动物在求偶时会尽量展示自己，并发出一些声响。

ˈcourt shoe (**court shoes**) N-COUNT **Court shoes** are women's shoes that do not cover the top part of the foot and are usually made of plain leather with no design. （皮面无花样设计、脚面裸露的）半高跟皮鞋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pumps**

court|yard /ˈkɔːtjɑːd/ (**courtyards**) N-COUNT A **courtyard** is an open area of ground which is surrounded by buildings or walls. 庭院；院子；天井 ❑ *They walked through the arch and into the cobbled courtyard.* 他们穿过拱门走进铺着鹅卵石的院子。

cous|cous /ˈkuːskuːs/ N-UNCOUNT **Couscous** is a type of food that is made from crushed steamed wheat, or a dish consisting of this food served with a spicy stew. It is traditionally eaten in North Africa. （北非的）蒸粗麦粉食物，含有蒸粗麦粉的饭菜

cous|in ◆◆ /ˈkʌzᵊn/ (**cousins**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] Your **cousin** is the child of your uncle or aunt. 同辈表亲（或堂亲）；堂兄弟（或姐妹）；表兄弟（或姐妹） ❑ *My cousin Mark helped me.* 表兄马克帮了我。 ❑ *We are cousins.* 我们是表亲。 2 → see also **country cousin, second cousin**

cou|ture /kuːˈtjʊəʳ, AM 美 -ˈtʊr/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Couture** is the designing and making of expensive fashionable clothes, or the clothes themselves. 高级时装的设计制作；高级时装【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Christian Lacroix's first Paris couture collection.* 克里斯汀·拉克鲁瓦的首次巴黎高级时装展

cou|tu|ri|er /ˈkuːtʊərɪeɪ, AM 美 kuːtʊriˈeɪ/ (**couturiers**) N-COUNT A **couturier** is a person who designs, makes, and sells expensive,

fashionable clothes for women. 女装设计师；女装裁缝；女装商人

cove /kəʊv/ (**coves**) N-COUNT A **cove** is a part of a coast where the land curves inwards so that the sea is partly enclosed. 小海湾 ❑ *...a hillside overlooking Fairview Cove.* 俯瞰费尔维尤海湾的小山坡

cov|en /ˈkʌvən/ (**covens**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **coven** is a group of witches. 女巫团

cov|enant /ˈkʌvənənt/ (**covenants**) ❶ N-COUNT A **covenant** is a formal written agreement between two or more people or groups of people which is recognized in law. (受法律约束的)协约，契约，合同 ❑ *...the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.* 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》❷ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **covenant** is a formal written promise to pay a sum of money each year for a fixed period, especially to a charity. (定期付款的)书面承诺；(尤指向慈善机构定期捐款的)契约【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *If you make regular gifts through a covenant we can reclaim the income tax which you have already paid on this money.* 如果你签订契约定期捐赠，那么我们可以要求返还你这笔钱上交的所得税。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pledge**

Cov|en|try /ˈkɒvᵊntri, AM 美 ˈkʌvɪntri/ PHRASE If people **send** you **to Coventry**, they avoid speaking to you whenever they meet you, as a way of punishing you for something that you have done. (作为惩罚)拒绝与某人交谈【BRIT 英】

cov|er ◆◆◆ /ˈkʌvəʳ/ (**covers, covering, covered**) ❶ VERB If you **cover** something, you place something else over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 遮盖；掩蔽 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Cover the casserole with a tight-fitting lid.* 用大小合适的盖子盖住砂锅。❑ [v n] *He whimpered and covered his face.* 他掩面抽泣。❑ [v-ed] *Keep what's left in a covered container in the fridge.* 把剩下的食物装入带盖的容器，放进冰箱。❷ VERB If one thing **covers** another, it has been placed over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖在…上面；铺在…上面 ❑ [v n] *His finger went up to touch the black patch which covered his left eye.* 他伸手去触摸遮住左眼的黑眼罩。❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *His head was covered with a khaki turban.* 他头上包着卡其布的头巾。❸ VERB If one thing **covers** another, it forms a layer over its surface. 盖；覆盖；遮住 ❑ [v n] *The clouds had spread and nearly covered the entire sky.* 云彩扩散开来，几乎遮住了整个天空。❑ [*be* v-ed +*with/in*] *The desk was covered with papers.* 桌子上摆满了公文。❹ VERB To **cover** something **with** or **in** something else means to put a layer of the second thing over its surface. 用…遮盖；把…铺在…上 ❑ [v n +*with/in*] *The trees in your garden may have covered the ground with apples, pears or plums.* 你花园里的果树也许已经落了一地的苹果、梨或李子。❺ VERB If you **cover** a particular distance, you travel that distance. 行走(一段路程) ❑ [v n] *It would not be easy to cover ten miles on that amount of petrol.* 就那么点儿汽油很难开 10 英里。❻ VERB To **cover** someone or something means to protect them from attack, for example by pointing a gun in the direction of people who may attack them, ready to fire the gun if necessary. (用枪等)掩护 ❑ [v n] *You go first. I'll cover you.* 你先撤，我掩护你。❼ N-UNCOUNT **Cover** is protection from enemy attack that is provided for troops or ships carrying out a particular operation, for example by aircraft. (飞机等的)掩护，防护 ❑ *They said they could not provide adequate air cover for ground operations.* 他们声称无法为地面军事行动提供充分的空中掩护。❽ N-UNCOUNT **Cover** is trees, rocks, or other places where you shelter from the weather or from an attack, or hide from someone. 躲避处；避难所；庇护所 ❑ *Charles lit the fuses and they ran for cover.* 查尔斯点燃了导火索，他们便赶紧四处躲避。❾ VERB An insurance policy that **covers** a person or thing guarantees that money will be paid by the insurance company in relation to that person or thing. 给…保险 ❑ [v n] *Their insurer paid the £900 bill, even though the policy did not strictly cover it.* 虽然严格来讲保险单并不包含这一项，他们的保险公司还是支付了那张 900 英镑的账单。❑ [v n +*against*] *You should take out travel insurance covering you and your family against theft.* 你应该为自己和家人办理旅游保险以防偷盗。❿ N-UNCOUNT Insurance **cover** is a guarantee from an insurance company that money will be paid by them if it is needed. (保险公司的)保险 ❑ *Make sure that the firm's insurance cover is adequate.* 确保该公司上了足够的保险。⓫ VERB If a law **covers** a particular set of people, things, or situations, it applies to them. (法律)适用于，涉及 ❑ [v n] *The law covers four categories of experiments.* 该法规适用于 4 类试验。⓬ VERB If you **cover** a particular topic, you discuss it in a lecture, course, or book. (在演讲、课程或书中)讨论，涉及 ❑ [v n] *The Oxford Chemistry Primers aim to cover important topics in organic chemistry.* 《牛津化学初级读本》丛书旨在论述有机化学中的重要问题。⓭ VERB If journalists, newspapers, or television companies **cover** an event, they report on it. 报道 ❑ [v n] *Robinson was sent to Italy to cover the 1990 World Cup.* 鲁宾逊被派到意大利报道 1990 年的世界杯比赛。⓮ VERB If a sum of money **covers** something, it is enough to pay for it. (钱)足以支付，够付 ❑ [v n] *Send it to the address given with £1.50 to cover postage and administration.* 将它寄到指定地址，并附上 1.50 英镑以支付邮资和管理费。⓯ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **cover** is something which is put over an object, usually in order to protect it. 覆盖物；套子；罩子；盖子 ❑ *...a family room with washable covers on the furniture.* 家具上套有可清洗外罩的家庭娱乐室 ❑ *...a duvet cover.* 羽绒被罩⓰ N-PLURAL The **covers** on your bed are the things such as sheets and blankets that you have on top of you. 被子；毯子；床单；床罩⓱ N-COUNT The **cover** of a book or a magazine is the outside part of it. (书刊的)封面，封皮 ❑ *...a small spiral-bound booklet with a green cover.* 螺旋装订的绿色封皮小册子 ❑ *I used to read every issue from cover to cover.* 以前我每一期都会从头读到尾。⓲ N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **cover** for secret or illegal activities seems respectable or normal, and is intended to hide the activities. (对秘密或违法之事的)掩盖，掩饰 ❑ [+*for*] *They set up a spurious temple that was a cover for sexual debauchery.* 他们建立起一座为淫秽活动作掩护的假寺庙。❑ *As a cover story he generally tells people he is a freelance photographer.* 为掩饰身份，他一般对外称自己是一名自由摄影师。⓳ VERB If you **cover for** someone who is doing something secret or illegal, you give false information or do not give all the information you have, in order to protect them. (通过提供假信息或不完全的信息来)遮掩，掩盖，包庇 ❑ [v +*for*] *Why would she cover for someone who was trying to kill her?* 她为什么要包庇想要杀她的人呢？⓴ VERB If you **cover for** someone who is ill or away, you do their work for them while they are not there. 代替，顶替(某人工作) ❑ [v +*for*] *She did not have enough nurses to cover for those who went ill or took holiday.* 她没有足够的护士来顶替那些生病或休假的人工作。㉑ VERB To **cover** a song originally performed by someone else means to record a new version of it. 翻唱(歌曲) ❑ [v n] *He must make a decent living from other artists covering his songs.* 其他艺术家翻唱他的歌曲，一定使他过上了收入颇为可观的生活。㉒ N-COUNT A **cover** is the same as a **cover version**. 同 cover version ❑ [+*of*] *The single is a cover of an old Rolling Stones song.* 这支单曲是滚石乐队的一首老歌的翻唱。㉓ → see also **covered, covering** ㉔ PHRASE To **blow** someone's **cover** means to cause their true identity or the true nature of their work to be revealed. 揭露，揭示(真实身份或工作的真实性质)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The young man looked embarrassed, as if he were a spy whose cover had been blown.* 那个年轻人看起来局促不安，就好像他是一个身份暴露的间谍一样。㉕ PHRASE If you **break cover**, you leave a place where you have been hiding or sheltering from attack, usually in order to run to another place. (通常为到达另一地点)离开隐蔽处，冲出躲藏处 ❑ *They began running again, broke cover and dashed towards the road.* 他们又开始跑，离开隐蔽处朝公路冲去。㉖ PHRASE If you **take cover**, you shelter from gunfire, bombs, or the weather. 躲避(炮火、轰炸或坏天气) ❑ *Shoppers took cover behind cars as police marksmen returned fire.* 警方的神枪手还击，购物者纷纷躲到了小汽车后面。㉗ PHRASE If you are **under cover**, you are under something that protects you from gunfire, bombs, or the weather. 在…的遮掩下(躲避炮火、轰炸、坏天气等) ❑ *'Get under cover!' shouted Billy, and we darted once more for the tables.* "躲起来！"比利喊道，我们便又一次冲向桌子。㉘ PHRASE If you do something **under cover of** a particular situation, you are able to do it without being noticed because of that situation. 在…的掩护下 ❑ *They move under cover of darkness.* 他们在黑暗的掩护下行进。㉙ PHRASE If you **cover** your **back** or **cover** your **rear**, you do something in order to protect yourself, for example against criticism or against

accusations of doing something wrong. 保护自己(免受批评、谴责等);辩解 ❑ *The canny Premier covered his back by pointing out that he was of Scottish stock.* 精明狡猾的首相辩解说自己是苏格兰血统。

▶**cover up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **cover** something or someone **up**, you put something over them in order to protect or hide them. (用…)盖在…上(以保护或隐藏) ❑ [V n P] *He fell asleep in the front room so I covered him up with a duvet.* 他在起居室睡着了,我便给他盖上了羽绒被。[Also V P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **cover up** something that you do not want people to know about, you hide the truth about it. 隐藏,遮掩(事实) ❑ [V P n] *He suspects there's a conspiracy to cover up the crime.* 他怀疑有人密谋掩盖犯罪事实。❑ [V n P] *They knew they had done something terribly wrong and lied to cover it up.* 他们知道自己犯了十分严重的错误,于是撒谎隐瞒。❑ [V P +for] *How do we know you're not just covering up for your friend?* 我们怎么知道你不只是在为自己的朋友遮掩呢? 3 → see also **cover-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *cover* Also look up:

V. conceal, drape, hide, screen; (*ant.*) uncover 1 2 3
guard, protect 6
insure 9

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cover* with:

N. cover *your face* 掩面;盖在脸上 1 2
PREP. covered **in** *something* 被…覆盖的 4
under cover 在…的遮掩下 17
V. **run for** cover 奔跑躲避 7
take cover 躲避 26

cov|er|age ◆◇◇ /'kʌvərɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT The **coverage** of something in the news is the reporting of it. 新闻报道;采访 ❑ [+of] *Now a special TV network gives live coverage of most races.* 现在有一个专门的电视网络对大部分比赛进行现场直播。

'cov|er charge (**cover charges**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **cover charge** is a sum of money that you must pay in some restaurants and nightclubs in addition to the money that you pay there for your food and drink. (饭店或夜总会的)服务费

cov|ered /'kʌvəd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **covered** area is an area that has a roof. 有顶的 ❑ *There are 40 shops, cafes and restaurants in a covered mall.* 这家室内购物中心里有 40 家商店、咖啡馆和饭店。

,cov|ered 'wag|on (**covered wagons**) N-COUNT A **covered wagon** is a wagon that has an arched canvas roof and is pulled by horses. Covered wagons were used by the early American settlers as they travelled across the country. (早期美国移民者使用的)有篷大马车

'cov|er girl (**cover girls**) N-COUNT A **cover girl** is an attractive woman whose photograph appears on the front of a magazine. (杂志的)封面女郎

cov|er|ing /'kʌvərɪŋ/ (**coverings**) N-COUNT A **covering** is a layer of something that protects or hides something else. (用来保护或隐藏的)覆盖物,遮盖物 ❑ [+of] *Leave a thin covering of fat.* 留下薄薄一层脂肪。❑ *Sawdust was used as a hygienic floor covering.* 锯屑曾被用来铺在地上保持地面清洁卫生。

,cov|er|ing 'let|ter (**covering letters**) N-COUNT A **covering letter** is a letter that you send with a parcel or with another letter in order to provide extra information. 附信(与包裹或另一封信一起寄出)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cover letter**

cov|er|let /'kʌvəlɪt/ (**coverlets**) N-COUNT A **coverlet** is the same as a **bedspread**. 同 bedspread【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Word Link 词根词缀 *let ≈ little 小 : booklet, coverlet, droplet*

'cov|er ,let|ter (**cover letters**) N-COUNT A **cover letter** is the same as a **covering letter**. 同 covering letter【AM 美】

cov|er|mount /'kʌvəmaʊnt/ (**covermounts**) N-COUNT A **covermount** is a small gift attached to the front cover of a magazine. 随刊附赠的小礼品

'cover-,mounted also **covermounted** ADJ **Cover-mounted** items such as cassettes, videos and CDs are attached to the front of a magazine as free gifts. 随刊附赠的 ❑ *The first issue has a cover-mounted CD-ROM.* 第一期杂志附赠一张只读光盘。

cov|ert /'kʌvət, 'kəʊvɜ:t/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Covert** activities or situations are secret or hidden. 秘密的;隐藏的;暗中的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They have been supplying covert military aid to the rebels.* 他们一直在暗地里向叛乱者提供军事支援。•**cov|ert|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They covertly observed Lauren, who was sitting between Ned and Algie at a nearby table.* 他们偷偷地观察旁边一张桌子上坐在内德和阿尔吉中间的劳伦。

'cover-up (**cover-ups**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **coverup**

N-COUNT A **cover-up** is an attempt to hide a crime or mistake. (对罪行或错误的)掩饰,掩盖 ❑ *General Schwarzkopf denied there'd been any cover-up.* 施瓦茨科普夫将军否认曾经有任何掩饰行为。

'cov|er ver|sion (**cover versions**) N-COUNT A **cover version of** a song is a version of it recorded by a singer or band who did not originally perform the song. 翻唱版本 ❑ *...a new album of Cole Porter cover versions.* 翻唱科尔·波特歌曲的新专辑

cov|et /'kʌvɪt/ (**covets, coveting, coveted**) VERB If you **covet** something, you strongly want to have it for yourself. 渴望;贪求;觊觎【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *She coveted his job so openly that conversations between them were tense.* 她毫不隐讳地表示想得到他的工作,以至于他们之间说话都带着火药味。

cov|et|ed /'kʌvɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **coveted** to describe something that very many people would like to have. 人人向往的 ❑ *...one of sport's most coveted trophies.* 体育界最令人垂涎的一个奖杯 ❑ *...a supply of highly-coveted hard currency.* 大受追捧的强势货币的供应

cov|et|ous /'kʌvɪtəs/ ADJ A **covetous** person has a strong desire to possess something, especially something that belongs to another person. (尤指对他人物品)贪求的,垂涎的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式,贬】❑ *Even here a red Lamborghini Diablo sports car attracts covetous stares.* 即便在这儿,红色的兰博基尼迪亚博罗跑车也会招来垂涎的目光。

cov|ey /'kʌvi/ (**coveys**) N-COUNT A **covey of** grouse or partridges is a small group of them. (松鸡或山鹑的)一小群,一小窝

cow ◆◇◇ /kaʊ/ (**cows, cowing, cowed**) 1 N-COUNT A **cow** is a large female animal that is kept on farms for its milk. People sometimes refer to male and female animals of this species as **cows**. 母牛;奶牛;(有时统称)牛 ❑ *Dad went out to milk the cows.* 爸爸出去挤牛奶。❑ *...a herd of cows.* 一群奶牛 2 → see also **cattle** 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] Some female animals, including elephants and whales, are called **cows**. 雌性动物(如雌象、雌鲸等) ❑ *...a cow elephant.* 雌象 4 N-COUNT If someone describes a woman as a **cow**, they dislike her and think that she is unpleasant or stupid. 婆娘;娘儿们【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,冒犯,贬】5 VERB If someone **is cowed**, they are made afraid, or made to behave in a particular way because they have been frightened or badly treated. 恐吓;威胁;把…吓住【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The government, far from being cowed by these threats, has vowed to continue its policy.* 该政府丝毫没有被这些威胁吓住,发誓要继续执行其政策。❑ [V n +into] *...cowing them into submission.* 胁迫他们顺从 •**cowed** ADJ ❑ [+by] *By this time she was so cowed by the beatings that she meekly obeyed.* 这时她已经被打怕了,只得言听计从。6 → see also **mad cow disease, sacred cow**

→ see **dairy, meat**

cow|ard /'kaʊəd/ (**cowards**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **coward**, you disapprove of them because they are easily frightened and avoid dangerous or difficult situations. 胆小鬼;懦夫;胆怯者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She accused her husband of being a coward.* 她指责丈夫胆小懦弱。

cow|ard|ice /'kaʊədɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cowardice** is cowardly behaviour. 胆小;懦弱 ❑ *He openly accused his opponents of cowardice.* 他公然指责对手胆小懦弱。

cow|ard|ly /'kaʊədli/ ADJ If you describe someone as **cowardly**, you disapprove of them because they are easily frightened and avoid doing dangerous and difficult things. 胆小的；懦弱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I was too cowardly to complain.* 我太胆小，不敢抱怨。❑ *...a cowardly act of violence.* 懦弱的暴力行为

cow|bell /'kaʊbel/ (**cowbells**) N-COUNT A **cowbell** is a small bell that is hung around a cow's neck so that the ringing sound makes it possible to find the cow. 牛颈铃

cow|boy /'kaʊbɔɪ/ (**cowboys**) 1 N-COUNT A **cowboy** is a male character in a western. (西部电影中的)牛仔 ❑ *...cowboy films.* 西部牛仔影片 2 N-COUNT A **cowboy** is a man employed to look after cattle in North America, especially in former times. (尤指旧时北美的)牧牛工 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] You can refer to someone who runs a business as a **cowboy** if they run it dishonestly or are not experienced, skilful, or careful in their work. 奸商；粗心大意的商人；无经验的商人【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *We don't want to look like a bunch of cowboys.* 我们不想看上去像一帮奸商。

→ see **horse**

cow|er /'kaʊə/ (**cowers, cowering, cowered**) VERB If you **cower**, you bend forward and downwards because you are very frightened. (因恐惧而)蜷缩，畏缩 ❑ [v] *The hostages cowered in their seats.* 人质全都蜷缩在座位上。

cow|hide /'kaʊhaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cowhide** is leather made from the skin of a cow. 牛皮 ❑ *...cowhide boots.* 牛皮靴子

cowl /kaʊl/ (**cowls**) N-COUNT A **cowl** is a large loose hood covering a person's head, or their head and shoulders. Cowls are worn especially by monks. (尤指修道士的)蒙头斗篷，风帽

co-worker (**co-workers**) N-COUNT Your **co-workers** are the people you work with, especially people on the same job or project as you. (尤指同一工作或项目上的)同事，同僚

cow|pat /'kaʊpæt/ (**cowpats**) also **cow pat** N-COUNT A **cowpat** is a pile of faeces from a cow. 牛粪团

cow|shed /'kaʊʃed/ (**cowsheds**) N-COUNT A **cowshed** is a building where cows are kept or milked. 牛棚；牛舍

cow|slip /'kaʊslɪp/ (**cowslips**) N-COUNT A **cowslip** is a small wild plant with yellow, sweet-smelling flowers. 黄花九轮草

cox /kɒks/ (**coxes**) N-COUNT In a rowing boat, the **cox** is the person who gives instructions to the rowers. (划艇的)舵手

cox|swain /'kɒksᵊn/ (**coxswains**) N-COUNT The **coxswain** of a lifeboat or other small boat is the person who steers the boat. (救生艇或其他小船的)艇长，舵手

coy /kɔɪ/ 1 ADJ A **coy** person is shy, or pretends to be shy, about love and sex. (对爱情或性爱)害羞的，腼腆的，故作忸怩的，假装害羞的 ❑ *She is modest without being coy.* 她很端庄，丝毫不忸怩。•**coy|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She smiled coyly at Algie as he took her hand and raised it to his lips.* 当阿尔吉把她的手举到自己唇边时，她报以羞涩的一笑。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is being **coy**, they are unwilling to talk about something that they feel guilty or embarrassed about. (因愧疚或难为情而)含糊其词的 ❑ [+about] *Mr Alexander is not the slightest bit coy about his ambitions.* 亚历山大先生对自己的抱负毫不隐讳。•**coy|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The administration coyly refused to put a firm figure on the war's costs.* 政府含糊其词，拒绝给出战争开销的确切数字。

coy|ote /kaɪ'əʊti/ (**coyotes**) N-COUNT A **coyote** is a small wolf which lives in the plains of North America. (北美洲的)丛林狼，草原狼

coy|pu /'kɔɪpu:/ (**coypus**) N-COUNT A **coypu** is a large South American rodent which lives near water. (南美洲的)河狸鼠

cozy /'kəʊzi/ → see **cosy**

Cpl. N-TITLE **Cpl.** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **corporal** when it is used as a title. (用作头衔) ❑ *...Cpl. G. Walker.* G. 沃克下士

CPR /ˌsi: pi: 'ɑ:/ N-UNCOUNT **CPR** is a medical technique for reviving someone whose heart has stopped beating by pressing on their chest and breathing into their mouth. **CPR** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **cardiopulmonary resuscitation**. 【MEDICAL 医】❑ *McMullen performed CPR while other bystanders called 911.* 麦克马伦进行人工呼吸，其他旁观者则打了 911。

CPU /ˌsi: pi: 'ju:/ (**CPUs**) N-COUNT In a computer, the **CPU** is the part that processes all the data and makes the computer work. **CPU** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'central processing unit'. 中央处理器；中央处理机【COMPUTING 计算机】

crab /kræb/ (**crabs**) N-COUNT A **crab** is a sea creature with a flat round body covered by a shell, and five pairs of legs with large claws on the front pair. Crabs usually move sideways. 蟹；螃蟹 •N-UNCOUNT **Crab** is the flesh of this creature eaten as food. 蟹肉

crab ap|ple (**crab apples**) N-COUNT A **crab apple** is a tree like an apple tree that produces small sour fruit. 酸苹果树；花红树；海棠树

crab|by /'kræbi/ ADJ Someone who is **crabby** is bad-tempered and unpleasant to people. 脾气乖戾的；易怒的【INFORMAL 非正式】

crab|meat /'kræbmi:t/ also **crab meat** N-UNCOUNT **Crabmeat** is the part of a crab that you eat. 蟹肉

crack

① VERB USES 动词用法
② NOUN AND ADJECTIVE USES 名词和形容词用法

① **crack** ◆◇◇ /kræk/ (**cracks, cracking, cracked**) 1 VERB If something hard **cracks**, or if you **crack** it, it becomes slightly damaged, with lines appearing on its surface. (使)破裂；(使)裂开；(使)断裂 ❑ [v] *A gas main had cracked under my neighbour's garage and gas had seeped into our homes.* 邻居车库下面的煤气总管裂开了，煤气渗入了我们家。❑ [v n] *Remove the dish from the oven, crack the salt crust and you will find the skin just peels off the fish.* 把盘子从烤箱里拿出来，弄碎鱼表面的那层盐，鱼皮就会从鱼身上剥落下来了。 2 VERB If something **cracks**, or if you **crack** it, it makes a sharp sound like the sound of a piece of wood breaking. (使)发出爆裂声；(使)噼啪作响 ❑ [v] *Thunder cracked in the sky.* 空中雷声咔嚓作响。❑ [v n] *He cracked his fingers nervously.* 他紧张不安地把手指按得咔吧作响。 3 VERB If you **crack** a hard part of your body, such as your knee or your head, you hurt it by accidentally hitting it hard against something. 重击；猛击 ❑ [v n] *He cracked his head on the pavement and was knocked cold.* 他一头撞到人行道上，不省人事了。 4 VERB When you **crack** something that has a shell, such as an egg or a nut, you break the shell in order to reach the inside part. 打破；砸开；砸碎 ❑ [v n] *Crack the eggs into a bowl.* 把鸡蛋打在一个碗中。 5 VERB If you **crack** a problem or a code, you solve it, especially after a lot of thought. (尤指经过反复思考)找到…的解决办法，破译(密码) ❑ [v n] *He has finally cracked the system after years of painstaking research.* 经过多年的努力研究，他终于找到了破解这个系统的办法。 6 VERB If someone **cracks**, they lose control of their emotions or actions because they are under a lot of pressure. (因压力大而)失控，崩溃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *She's calm and strong, and she is just not going to crack.* 她镇定而且坚强，绝不会垮掉。 7 VERB If your voice **cracks** when you are speaking or singing, it changes in pitch because you are feeling a strong emotion. (因感情强烈而嗓音)变嘶哑，变沙哑 ❑ [v] *Her voice cracked and she began to cry.* 她的声音变得沙哑，继而哭了起来。 8 VERB If you **crack** a joke, you tell it. 说(笑话)；开(玩笑) ❑ [v n] *He cracked jokes and talked about beer and girls.* 他爱说笑话，喜欢谈论啤酒和姑娘。 9 → see also **cracked, cracking** 10 PHRASE If you say that something is **not all it's cracked up to be**, you mean that it is not as good as other people have said it is. 不如别人说的那么好【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Package holidays are not always all they're cracked up to be.* 全包旅游并不总像人们说的那么好。

→ see **crash**

▶**crack down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If people in authority **crack down on** a group of people, they become stricter in making the group obey rules or laws. 严厉打击；镇压 ❑ [v P +on] *The government has cracked down hard on those campaigning for greater democracy.* 政府严厉镇压了那些发起运动争取更广泛民主的人士。❑ [v P] *There has been a lot of drinking. We are cracking down now. Anyone who gets caught is fired.* 最近有很多人喝酒。我们现在要开始严惩。抓

住一个解雇一个。 ▸ → see also **crackdown**

▸**crack on** PHRASAL VERB If you **crack on** with something, you continue doing it, especially with more effort than before, or as quickly as possible. (尤指更努力地)继续干；抓紧时间干【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *You've just got to crack on, whatever the problems are.* 不管有什么问题，你都得抓紧时间努力干。❑ [V P +with] *Just tell him what to do and he'll crack on with the work.* 告诉他该干什么就行了，他会抓紧时间尽快干完的。

▸**crack up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **cracks up**, they are under such a lot of emotional strain that they become mentally ill. (因精神压力大而)垮掉，崩溃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *She would have cracked up if she hadn't allowed herself some fun.* 她若是没给自己找点乐趣的话，早就崩溃了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **crack up** or if someone or something **cracks** you **up**, you laugh a lot. (使)大笑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *She told stories that cracked me up and I swore to write them down so you could enjoy them too.* 她讲了几个令我捧腹大笑的故事，我一定要写下来，好让你也乐乐。❑ [V P] *We all just cracked up laughing.* 我们都不禁哈哈大笑起来。

② **crack** /kræk/ (**cracks**) 1 N-COUNT A **crack** is a very narrow gap between two things, or between two parts of a thing. 缝隙；狭缝；窄缝 ❑ [+in] *Kathryn had seen him through a crack in the curtains.* 凯瑟琳透过窗帘缝看见了他。 2 N-SING If you open something such as a door, window, or curtain **a crack**, you open it only a small amount. (门、窗或帘子打开的)缝隙，窄缝 ❑ *He went to the door, opened it a crack, and listened.* 他走到门边，把门打开一条缝听着。 3 N-COUNT A **crack** is a line that appears on the surface of something when it is slightly damaged. 裂纹；裂缝 ❑ [+in] *The plate had a crack in it.* 盘子上有一道裂纹。❑ [+in] *Hundreds of office buildings and homes developed large cracks in walls and ceilings.* 数百栋写字楼和住宅楼的墙壁和天花板上都出现了裂缝。 4 N-COUNT A **crack** is a sharp sound, like the sound of a piece of wood breaking. 爆裂声；噼啪声 ❑ *Suddenly there was a loud crack and glass flew into the car.* 突然发出一声巨大的爆裂声，玻璃碎片飞进了车里。❑ *'Crack!'—The first shot rang out, hitting Paolo.* "砰！"第一声枪响了，打中了保罗。 5 N-SING If you have or take a **crack at** something, you make an attempt to do or achieve something. 尝试；试图【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+at] *I should love to have a crack at the Olympia title in my last year.* 我非常愿意在我职业生涯的最后一年向奥林匹亚大赛冠军头衔发起冲击。 6 N-COUNT A **crack** is a slightly rude or cruel joke. (略显粗鲁或刻薄的)笑话，俏皮话 ❑ [+about] *When Paul made the crack about the 'famous girl detective', I began to suspect that he had it in for you.* 当保罗挖苦你是"著名的女侦探"时，我开始怀疑他是不是故意刁难你。 7 N-UNCOUNT **Crack** is a very pure form of the drug cocaine. 强效纯可卡因 8 → see also **crack cocaine** 9 ADJ [ADJ n] A **crack** soldier or sportsman is highly trained and very skilful. (士兵或运动员)训练有素的，一流的 ❑ *...a crack undercover police officer.* 训练有素的便衣警察 10 → see also **craic** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **at the crack of dawn**, you are emphasizing that they do it very early in the morning. 黎明；破晓；清晨【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I often start work at the crack of dawn when there is a big order to get out.* 有大笔订单要处理时，我经常会清晨便开始工作。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *crack* with:

ADJ.	crack **open** 裂开；砸开 ① 1 4
N.	crack **a code** 破译密码，crack **the system** 破解系统 ① 5
	crack **jokes** 开玩笑 ① 6
ADJ.	**deep** crack 深的缝隙(或裂纹) ② 1 3
V.	**have a** crack 有缝隙；有裂纹 ② 1 3

,crack co'caine also **crack-cocaine** N-UNCOUNT **Crack cocaine** is a form of the drug cocaine which has been purified and made into crystals. 高纯度可卡因

crack|down /'krækdaun/ (**crackdowns**) N-COUNT A **crackdown** is strong official action that is taken to punish people who break laws. 严惩；严厉打击；镇压 ❑ *...anti-government unrest that ended with the violent army crackdown.* 最终被军队严厉镇压的反政府动乱

cracked /krækt/ 1 ADJ An object that is **cracked** has lines on its surface because it is damaged. 破裂的；有裂纹的 ❑ *The ceiling was grey and cracked.* 天花板灰不溜丢的，而且有裂纹。❑ *...a cracked mirror.* 破裂的镜子 2 ADJ A **cracked** voice or a **cracked** musical note sounds rough and unsteady. (嗓音)沙哑的，颤抖的；(律音)刺耳的，不齐的 ❑ *When he spoke, his voice was hoarse and cracked.* 他说话时声音沙哑颤抖。

crack|er /'krækə^r/ (**crackers**) 1 N-COUNT A **cracker** is a thin, crisp biscuit which is often eaten with cheese. (常配干酪一起吃的)薄脆饼干 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **cracker**, you like and admire them very much. 有魅力的人；令人喜爱的事物【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She's a cracker.* 她是个很有魅力的人。❑ [+of] *'Dude' is a cracker of an album.* 《伙计》是一张非常棒的专辑。 3 N-COUNT A **cracker** is a hollow cardboard tube covered with coloured paper. Crackers make a loud noise when they are pulled apart and usually contain a small toy and a paper hat. In Britain they are used mainly at Christmas. 彩色爆竹，彩色拉炮(在英国主要用于圣诞节，通常装有小玩具和纸帽) ❑ *...a Christmas cracker.* 圣诞节彩色拉炮

crack|ing /'krækɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **cracking** to describe something you think is very good or exciting. 优秀的；极好的；顶呱呱的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It's a cracking novel.* 这是一部很优秀的小说。 2 PHRASE If you tell someone to **get cracking**, you are telling them to start doing something immediately. 马上开始；加紧做【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Mark, you'd better get cracking, the sooner the better.* 马克，你最好尽快开始，越快越好。

crack|le /'kræk^{ə}l/ (**crackles, crackling, crackled**) VERB If something **crackles**, it makes a rapid series of short, harsh noises. 发出爆裂声；噼啪作响 ❑ [V] *The radio crackled again.* 收音机又吱吱啦啦地响了起来。❑ [V-ing] *...a crackling fire.* 噼啪作响的炉火 •N-COUNT **Crackle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the crackle of flames and gunfire.* 火焰的噼啪声和炮火的轰鸣声

crack|ly /'kræk^{ə}li/ ADJ Something that is **crackly**, especially a recording or broadcast, has or makes a lot of short, harsh noises. (尤指录音或广播)吱吱啦啦的 ❑ *...a crackly phone line.* 沙沙作响的电话线

crack|pot /'krækpɒt/ (**crackpots**) ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone or their ideas as **crackpot**, you disapprove of them because you think that their ideas are strange and crazy. (某人或其想法)古怪的，离奇的，不切实际的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...crackpot schemes.* 不切实际的计划 •N-COUNT A **crackpot** is a crackpot person. 怪人；有古怪想法的人 ❑ *She was no more a crackpot than the rest of us.* 她和我们一样正常。

cra|dle /'kreɪd^{ə}l/ (**cradles, cradling, cradled**) 1 N-COUNT A **cradle** is a baby's bed with high sides. Cradles often have curved bases so that they rock from side to side. 摇篮 2 N-COUNT The **cradle** is the part of a telephone on which the receiver rests while it is not being used. (电话机的)听筒架 ❑ *I dropped the receiver back in the cradle.* 我把听筒放回听筒架上。 3 N-COUNT A **cradle** is a frame which supports or protects something. 支架；护架 ❑ *He fixed the towing cradle round the hull.* 他把牵引支架固定在船体上。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A place that is referred to as **the cradle of** something is the place where it began. 发源地；发祥地 ❑ [+of] *Mali is the cradle of some of Africa's richest civilizations.* 马里是非洲一些最悠久的文明的发祥地。 5 VERB If you **cradle** someone or something **in** your arms or hands, you hold them carefully and gently. 轻轻抱着(或捧着) ❑ [V n +in] *I cradled her in my arms.* 我把她轻轻地抱在怀里。❑ [V n] *He was sitting at the big table cradling a large bowl of milky coffee.* 他坐在一张大桌子旁，手里捧着一大碗加了牛奶的咖啡。 6 PHRASE If something affects you **from the cradle to the grave**, it affects you throughout your life. 一生；一世；从生到死 ❑ *The bond of brotherhood was one to last from the cradle to the grave.* 兄弟之情会延续一辈子。

craft •◦◦ /krɑ:ft, kræft/ (**crafts, crafting, crafted**)

craft is both the singular and the plural form for meaning 1. 义项 1 的单复数同形。

1 N-COUNT You can refer to a boat, a spacecraft, or an aircraft

as a **craft**. 船；航天器；飞行器；飞机 ❑ *With great difficulty, the fisherman manoeuvred his small craft close to the reef.* 渔夫费了很大的劲才把他的小船划到暗礁旁。 ❷ → see also **landing craft** ❸ N-COUNT A **craft** is an activity such as weaving, carving, or pottery that involves making things skilfully with your hands. 手艺；工艺 ❑ *All kinds of traditional craft industries are preserved here.* 这里保留着各种各样的传统手工业。 ❹ N-COUNT You can use **craft** to refer to any activity or job that involves doing something skilfully. （需要技术的）行业，职业 ❑ *Maurice Murphy, one of the country's leading classical trumpeters, learnt his craft with the Black Dyke Mills band.* 作为该国最著名的古典小号演奏家之一，莫里斯·墨菲曾师从黑堤磨坊铜管乐团。 ❺ VERB If something **is crafted**, it is made skilfully. 精心制作；周密制订 ❑ [be V-ed] *The windows would probably have been crafted in the latter part of the Middle Ages.* 这些窗户很可能是中世纪后期精心制作的。 ❑ [V n] *Many delegates were willing to craft a compromise.* 很多代表都想要制订出一个周密的折中方案。 ❑ [V-ed] *The author extracts the maximum from every carefully-crafted scene in this witty tale.* 作者从这个妙趣横生的故事的每一个精心构思的情节中都摘录了尽可能多的内容。 ❑ [V-ed] *...original, hand-crafted bags at affordable prices.* 能买得起的新颖手工艺包

→ see **fly, ship**

craft fair (**craft fairs**) N-COUNT A **craft fair** is an event at which people sell goods they have made. 手工制品集市

crafti|ly /ˈkrɑːftɪli, ˈkræft-/ → see **crafty**

crafts|man /ˈkrɑːftsmən, ˈkræft-/ (**craftsmen**) N-COUNT A **craftsman** is a man who makes things skilfully with his hands. 工匠；手艺人；工艺师 ❑ *The table in the kitchen was made by a local craftsman.* 厨房里的桌子是本地一位工匠制作的。

crafts|man|ship /ˈkrɑːftsmənʃɪp, ˈkræft-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Craftsmanship** is the skill that someone uses when they make beautiful things with their hands. 手艺；技艺 ❑ [+of] *It is easy to appreciate the craftsmanship of Armani.* 阿玛尼的精致工艺很容易博得人们的赞誉。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Craftsmanship** is the quality that something has when it is beautiful and has been very carefully made. 精工细作 ❑ *His canoes are known for their style, fine detail and craftsmanship.* 他的独木舟以风格独特、注重细节和做工精细著称。

crafts|people /ˈkrɑːftspiːpᵊl, ˈkræft-/ N-PLURAL **Craftspeople** are people who make things skilfully with their hands. 工匠；手艺人；工艺师 ❑ *...highly-skilled craftspeople.* 技艺高超的手艺人

crafts|wom|an /ˈkrɑːftswʊmən, ˈkræfts-/ (**craftswomen**) N-COUNT A **craftswoman** is a woman who makes things skilfully with her hands. 女工匠；女手艺人；女工艺师

crafty /ˈkrɑːfti, ˈkræfti/ (**craftier, craftiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **crafty**, you mean that they achieve what they want in a clever way, often by deceiving people. 巧妙的；狡诈的；诡计多端的 ❑ *...a crafty, lying character who enjoys plotting against others.* 狡猾奸诈、满嘴谎言而且爱算计人的家伙 ❑ *A crafty look came to his eyes.* 他眼中闪出狡黠的神色。

crag /kræg/ (**crags**) N-COUNT A **crag** is a steep rocky cliff or part of a mountain. 悬崖；峭壁；绝壁

crag|gy /ˈkrægi/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **craggy** cliff or mountain is steep and rocky. 多峭壁的；陡峭的 ❑ *...tiny villages on craggy cliffs.* 悬崖峭壁上的小村庄 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **craggy** face has large features and deep lines. （脸）线条粗犷的，布满皱纹的 ❑ *He's a very small man with a lined, craggy face.* 他是个满脸皱纹、面容粗犷的矮个子男人。

craic /kræk/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **crack**

N-SING If you are talking about something that you did and you say 'the craic was great', or 'it was a good craic', you mean that you had a really good time, especially because everyone was talking, joking, and laughing. 好时光；（尤指）友好愉快的交谈 【IRISH, INFORMAL 爱尔兰，非正式】 ❑ *They go to the pubs not for the drink alone, but for the crack.* 他们去酒馆不仅是为了喝酒，也是为了找乐子。

cram /kræm/ (**crams, cramming, crammed**) ❶ VERB If you **cram** things or people **into** a container or place, you put them into it, although there is hardly enough room for them. 把…塞进；使塞满 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *While nobody was looking, she squashed her school hat and crammed it into a wastebasket.* 趁没人看见，她把校帽弄扁塞进了废纸篓。 ❑ [V n +full of] *I crammed my bag full of swimsuits and T-shirts and caught the sleeper down to Beziers.* 我把泳衣和T恤衫塞进包里，乘卧铺前往贝济耶。 ❑ [V n +with] *She crammed her mouth with caviar.* 她嘴里塞满了鱼子酱。 ❷ VERB If people **cram into** a place or vehicle or **cram** a place or vehicle, so many of them enter it at one time that it is completely full. 挤进；拥进 ❑ [V prep] *We crammed into my car and set off.* 我们挤进我的车子，然后出发了。 ❑ [V n] *Friends and admirers crammed the chapel at the small Los Angeles cemetery where Monroe is buried.* 梦露的朋友和崇拜者涌进安葬她的洛杉矶小墓地旁的小教堂里。 ❸ VERB If you **are cramming for** an examination, you are learning as much as possible in a short time just before you take the examination. （为应考）临时死记硬背，填鸭式学习 ❑ [V +for] *She was cramming for her Economics exam.* 她正在为应付经济学考试临阵磨枪。 •**cram|ming** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It would take two or three months of cramming to prepare for Vermont's bar exam.* 准备佛蒙特州的律师资格考试要花两三个月的时间苦读。

crammed /kræmd/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a place is **crammed with** things or people, it is full of them, so that there is hardly room for anything or anyone else. 挤满的；塞满的 ❑ [+with/full of] *The house is crammed with priceless furniture and works of art.* 房子里摆满了昂贵的家具和艺术品。 ❷ ADJ If people or things are **crammed into** a place or vehicle, it is full of them. 拥挤不堪的 ❑ [+into] *Between two and three thousand refugees were crammed into the church buildings.* 有两三千难民挤进教堂内。

cram|mer /ˈkræməʳ/ (**crammers**) N-COUNT A **crammer** is a school, teacher, or book which prepares students for an exam by teaching them a lot in a short time. （应付考试的）强化训练补习学校（或教师），强化训练用书 【BRIT 英】

cramp /kræmp/ (**cramps, cramping, cramped**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Cramp** is a sudden strong pain caused by a muscle suddenly contracting. You sometimes get cramp in a muscle after you have been making a physical effort over a long period of time. 痛性痉挛；抽筋 ❑ [+in] *Hillsden was complaining of cramp in his calf muscles.* 希尔斯登说他小腿抽筋。 ❑ *She started getting stomach cramps this morning.* 她今天早上开始胃痉挛。 ❷ PHRASE If someone or something **cramps** your **style**, their presence or existence restricts your behaviour in some way. 束缚…的手脚；使不能放开手脚 【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *Like more and more women, she believes marriage would cramp her style.* 像越来越多的女性一样，她认为婚姻会对她形成束缚。

cramped /kræmpt/ ADJ A **cramped** room or building is not big enough for the people or things in it. 狭窄的；狭小的 ❑ *There are hundreds of families living in cramped conditions on the floor of the airport lounge.* 数百个家庭住在机场候机室拥挤的地板上。

cram|pon /ˈkræmpɒn/ (**crampons**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Crampons** are metal plates with spikes underneath which mountain climbers fasten to the bottom of their boots, especially when there is snow or ice, in order to make climbing easier. （尤指在有雪或冰时登山者固定在靴底的）冰爪

cran|berry /ˈkrænbəri, AM 美 -beri/ (**cranberries**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft N n] **Cranberries** are red berries with a sour taste. They are often used to make a sauce or jelly that you eat with meat. （常用来制作调味料或果酱，并与荤菜一道食用的）越橘

crane /kreɪn/ (**cranes, craning, craned**) ❶ N-COUNT A **crane** is a large machine that moves heavy things by lifting them in the air. 起重机；吊车 ❑ *The little prefabricated hut was lifted away by a huge crane.* 那间用预制板搭建的小棚屋被一辆大型起重机吊走了。 ❷ N-COUNT A **crane** is a kind of large bird with a long neck and long legs. 鹤 ❸ VERB If you **crane** your neck or head, you stretch your neck in a particular direction in order to see or hear something better. （为看或听得更清楚）伸长（脖子），探（头） ❑ [V n] *She craned her neck to get a better view.* 她伸长脖子想看得更清楚些。 ❑ [V to-inf] *Children craned to get close to him.* 孩子们探着

Word Web 话题词汇 crash 撞车

Every year car makers and government transport departments conduct crash tests on new cars. They evaluate exactly what happens during an accident. How fast do you have to be going to **buckle** a bumper during a collision? Does the petrol tank **rupture**? Do the tyres burst? What happens when the windscreen **breaks**? Does it **crack**, or does it **shatter** into a thousand pieces? Does the force of the **impact crush** the front of the car completely? This is actually a good thing. It means that the engine and bonnet would protect the passengers during the crash.

每一年，汽车制造商和政府交通部门都会对新车进行撞车试验，以评估在事故中究竟会发生什么。在碰撞中车要开多快才会撞弯保险杠？油箱会破裂吗？轮胎会爆吗？挡风玻璃碎裂后会发生什么？是会裂成几块，还是粉碎成数以千计的碎片？冲击力是否会让车头完全变形？变形其实是好事，这意味着发动机和引擎罩会在撞车时保护乘客。

身子想靠近他。❑ [V adv/prep] *She craned forward to look at me.* 她向前探出身子看着我。

crane|fly /ˈkreɪnflaɪ/ (**craneflies**) also **crane fly** N-COUNT A **cranefly** is a harmless flying insect with long legs. (长腿)大蚊

cra|nial /ˈkreɪnɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cranial** means relating to your cranium. 颅骨的；头盖骨的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...cranial bleeding.* 颅出血

cra|nium /ˈkreɪnɪəm/ (**craniums** or **crania** /ˈkreɪnɪə/) N-COUNT Your **cranium** is the round part of your skull that contains your brain. 颅(骨)；头盖骨【TECHNICAL 术语】

crank /kræŋk/ (**cranks, cranking, cranked**) ❶ N-COUNT If you call someone a **crank**, you think their ideas or behaviour are strange. 想法(或行为)古怪的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The Prime Minister called Councillor Marshall 'a crank'.* 首相称马歇尔议员为"怪人"。❷ N-COUNT A **crank** is a device that you turn in order to make something move. 曲柄；曲轴 ❸ VERB If you **crank** an engine or machine, you make it move or function, especially by turning a handle. (尤指用手摇曲柄)转动(或启动) ❑ [V n] *The chauffeur got out to crank the motor.* 司机下车用曲柄去发动汽车。

▶**crank up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **crank up** a machine or a device, you make it function harder or at a greater level. 使(机器或设备)提高效率【BRIT 英】❑ [V P n] *Just crank up your hearing aid a peg or two.* 把助听器调高一两个刻度就可以。[Also V n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **crank up** a machine or device, you start it. 启动(机器或设备)【AM 美】❑ [V P n] *...May's warm weather, which caused Americans to crank up their air conditioners.* 5月份的温热天气，美国人都打开了空调 [Also V n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **crank up** the volume of something, you turn it up until it is very loud. 开大，调高(音量) ❑ [V P n] *Someone cranked up the volume of the public address system.* 有人调大了公共广播系统的音量。❑ [V n P adj] *By about six, they're cranking the music up loud again.* 到6点左右，他们又把音乐声音开大了。[Also V n P] ❹ PHRASAL VERB To **crank** something **up** means to increase it or make it more intense. 使增加；使增强【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *The legal authorities cranked up the investigation.* 执法部门加大了调查力度。[Also V n P]

crank|shaft /ˈkræŋkʃɑːft, -ʃæft/ (**crankshafts**) N-COUNT A **crankshaft** is the main shaft of an internal combustion engine. (内燃机的)曲轴 ❑ *The engine had a broken crankshaft.* 发动机的曲轴断了。

→ see **engine**

cranky /ˈkræŋki/ ❶ ADJ If you describe ideas or ways of behaving as **cranky**, you disapprove of them because you think they are strange. (想法或行为方式)古怪的，怪异的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Vegetarianism has shed its cranky image.* 素食主义者已经摆脱了其古怪的形象。❷ ADJ **Cranky** means bad-tempered. 脾气坏的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *It was a long trek, and Jack and I both started to get cranky after about ten minutes.* 那是一次长途跋涉，我和杰克走了约10分钟便开始烦躁不安起来。

cran|ny /ˈkræni/ (**crannies**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Crannies** are very narrow openings or spaces in something. 缝隙；裂缝 ❑ *They fled like lizards into crannies in the rocks.* 他们像蜥蜴一样逃进了石缝。❷ **every nook and cranny** → see **nook**

crap /kræp/ (**craps, crapping, crapped**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **crap**, you think that it is of very poor quality. 错误的；质量差的；蹩脚的【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，无礼，贬】•N-UNCOUNT **Crap** is also a noun. ❑ *It is a tedious, humourless load of crap.* 那是一堆枯燥乏味、毫无幽默感的废话。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Crap** is sometimes used to refer to faeces. 粪便；屎【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❸ VERB To **crap** means to get rid of faeces from your body. 排便；拉屎【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❹ N-UNCOUNT **Craps** or **crap** is a gambling game, played mainly in North America, in which you throw two dice and bet what the total will be. (主要流行于北美洲的)双骰子赌博游戏 ❑ *I'll shoot some craps or play some blackjack.* 我要掷几把骰子，玩几把21点纸牌。

crap|py /ˈkræpi/ (**crappier, crappiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **crappy**, you think it is of very poor quality. Many people consider this word offensive. 劣质的，蹩脚的(具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...reading a crappy detective novel.* 读一本蹩脚的侦探小说

crash ◆◆◇ /kræʃ/ (**crashes, crashing, crashed**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **crash** is an accident in which a moving vehicle hits something and is damaged or destroyed. 碰撞；相撞 ❑ *His elder son was killed in a car crash a few years ago.* 他的长子几年前死于车祸。❑ *...a plane crash.* 坠机事件 ❷ VERB If a moving vehicle **crashes** or if the driver **crashes** it, it hits something and is damaged or destroyed. (使)碰撞；(使)撞毁 ❑ [V] *The plane crashed mysteriously near the island of Ustica.* 那架飞机在乌斯蒂卡岛附近神秘坠毁了。❑ [V +*into*] *...when his car crashed into the rear of a van.* 他的车撞进一辆货车尾部的时候 ❑ [V n] *Even his death, after crashing his motorcycle on a bridge in New Orleans, was spectacular.* 甚至他骑摩托车在新奥尔良撞桥身亡的事也轰动一时。❑ [V-ed] *Her body was found near a crashed car.* 在一辆撞毁的汽车旁发现了她的尸体。❸ VERB If something **crashes** somewhere, it moves and hits something else violently, making a loud noise. 猛撞；撞击 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The door swung inwards to crash against a chest of drawers behind it.* 门朝里摆去，撞到了后面的大衣柜。❑ [V prep/adv] *I heard them coming, crashing through the undergrowth, before I saw them.* 还没看到他们，我便听到他们穿过矮树丛过来的声音。❹ N-COUNT A **crash** is a sudden, loud noise. (突然间响起的)巨大声响 ❑ *Two people in the flat recalled hearing a loud crash about 1.30 a.m.* 公寓楼里有两个人回想起凌晨1点半听见了一声巨响。❺ VERB If a business or financial system **crashes**, it fails suddenly, often with serious effects. (生意或金融体制)倒闭，破产，失败【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V] *When the market crashed, they assumed the deal would be cancelled.* 当股市崩盘时，他们认为交易会被取消。•N-COUNT **Crash** is also a noun. ❑ *He predicted correctly that there was going to be a stock market crash.* 他准确地预测到股市即将崩盘。❻ VERB If a computer or a computer program **crashes**, it fails suddenly. (计算机或计算机程序)崩溃，瘫痪【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V] *...after the computer crashed for the second time in 10 days.* 电脑在十天内第二次死机后

→ see Word Web: **crash**

→ see **stock market**

▶**crash out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **crashes out** somewhere, they fall asleep where they are because they are very tired or drunk. (因极度困倦或醉酒而)入睡，睡觉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *I just want to crash out on the sofa.* 我只想在沙发上睡会儿。❑ [*be* V-ed P] *The band are crashed out on the floor.* 乐队成员瘫睡在地。

Thesaurus 同类词 *crash* Also look up:

N. collision, wreck ❶ bang ❹
V. collide, hit, smash ❷ fail ❺ ❻

'crash bar|ri|er (**crash barriers**) N-COUNT A **crash barrier** is a

strong low fence built along the side of a road or between the two halves of a motorway in order to prevent accidents. (高速公路上的)防撞护栏，防撞墙【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **guardrail**

crash course (**crash courses**) N-COUNT A **crash course in** a particular subject is a short course in which you are taught basic facts or skills, for example before you start a new job. 速成班 ❑ [+in] *I did a 15-week crash course in typing.* 我上了一个 15 周的打字速成班。

crash helmet (**crash helmets**) N-COUNT A **crash helmet** is a helmet that motorcyclists wear in order to protect their heads if they have an accident. (骑摩托车者戴的)防护头盔，安全帽

crash-land (**crash-lands, crash-landing, crash-landed**) also **crash land** VERB If a pilot **crash-lands** an aircraft, or if it **crash-lands**, it lands more quickly and less safely than usual, for example when there is something wrong with the aircraft, and it cannot land normally. (使)强行着陆；(使)紧急降落 ❑ [v n] *He arrives in his biplane and crash lands it in a tree.* 他开着自己的双翼飞机到达，摔机着陆落到一棵树上。❑ [v] *A light aircraft crash-landed on a putting green yesterday.* 一架轻型飞机昨天在一个高尔夫球场的球洞区紧急降落了。•**crash-landing** (**crash-landings**) N-COUNT ❑ *His plane made a crash-landing during a sandstorm yesterday.* 昨天他的飞机在沙尘暴中紧急降落。

crass /kræs/ (**crasser, crassest**) ADJ **Crass** behaviour is stupid and does not show consideration for other people. (行为)愚蠢冷漠的，不为他人考虑的 ❑ *The government has behaved with crass insensitivity.* 该政府行事愚蠢，麻木不仁。•**crassly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...one of the most crassly stupid political acts of modern times.* 现代社会最愚不可及的政治行为之一 ❑ *These teachings can be crassly misinterpreted.* 这些教义可能会被愚蠢地曲解。

crate /kreɪt/ (**crates, crating, crated**) 1 N-COUNT A **crate** is a large box used for transporting or storing things. (运输或储藏物品的)板条箱，大木箱 ❑ *...a pile of wooden crates.* 一堆大木箱 ❑ *A crane was already unloading crates and pallets.* 起重机已经开始卸载木箱和运货板了。2 VERB [usu passive] If something **is crated**, it is packed in a crate so that it can be transported or stored somewhere safely. 把…装进木箱(或板条箱) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The much repaired plane was crated for the return journey.* 经过大修的刨子被装入木箱运回去。3 N-COUNT A **crate** is a plastic or wire box divided into sections which is used for carrying bottles. (运送瓶子用的)塑料分格箱，金属分隔箱 •N-COUNT A **crate of** something is the amount of it that is contained in a crate. 一箱(的量) ❑ [+of] *We've also got a bonus quiz with crates of beer as prizes!* 我们还获得了一次参加有奖智力竞赛的机会，奖品是成箱的啤酒！

crater /'kreɪtə^r/ (**craters**) N-COUNT A **crater** is a very large hole in the ground, which has been caused by something hitting it or by an explosion. (撞击或爆炸形成的)坑，弹坑

→ see **astronomer, lake, meteor, moon, solar system**

cratered /'kreɪtə^{r}d/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If the surface of something is **cratered**, it has many craters in it. 坑坑洼洼的；多坑的 ❑ *...the Moon's cratered surface.* 月球坑坑洼洼的表面

cravat /krə'væt/ (**cravats**) N-COUNT A **cravat** is a piece of folded cloth which a man wears wrapped around his neck. (男用)领巾

crave /kreɪv/ (**craves, craving, craved**) VERB If you **crave** something, you want to have it very much. 渴望；热望 ❑ [v n] *There may be certain times of day when smokers crave their cigarette.* 吸烟者可能会在一天中的某些时刻特别想吸烟。❑ [v +for] *You may be craving for some fresh air.* 你可能很想呼吸呼吸新鲜空气。[Also v to-inf] •**craving** (**cravings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+for] *...a craving for sugar.* 对糖的强烈渴望 ❑ *...her craving to be loved.* 她渴望被爱

craven /'kreɪvə^n/ ADJ Someone who is **craven** is very cowardly. 胆小的；懦弱的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *They condemned the deal as a craven surrender.* 他们谴责这笔交易是毫无志气的投降行为。

crawfish /'krɔːfɪʃ/ (**crawfish**) N-COUNT A **crawfish** is a small shellfish with five pairs of legs which lives in rivers and streams. You can eat some types of crawfish. 螯虾【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **crayfish**

crawl /krɔːl/ (**crawls, crawling, crawled**) 1 VERB When you **crawl**, you move forward on your hands and knees. 爬；爬行；匍匐前进 ❑ [v] *Don't worry if your baby seems a little reluctant to crawl or walk.* 如果你的宝宝看起来有点不愿意爬或走，不要担心。❑ [v prep/adv] *I began to crawl on my hands and knees towards the door.* 我开始手脚并用朝门口爬去。❑ [v prep/adv] *As he tried to crawl away, he was hit in the shoulder.* 他试图爬走时肩膀中枪了。2 VERB When an insect **crawls** somewhere, it moves there quite slowly. (昆虫)爬行 ❑ [v prep] *I watched the moth crawl up the outside of the lampshade.* 我看着飞蛾爬到灯罩外面。3 VERB If someone or something **crawls** somewhere, they move or progress slowly or with great difficulty. 缓慢行进；艰难前进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I crawled out of bed at nine-thirty.* 我 9 点半才勉强从床上爬起来。❑ [v] *Hairpin turns force the car to crawl at 10 miles an hour in some places.* 在一些地段，U 形弯路使得汽车只能以每小时 10 英里的速度缓慢行进。•N-SING **Crawl** is also a noun. ❑ *The traffic on the approach road slowed to a crawl.* 引路上车辆行驶缓慢。4 VERB [only cont] If you say that a place **is crawling with** people or animals, you are emphasizing that it is full of them. 挤满，爬满(人或动物)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [v +with] *This place is crawling with police.* 这个地方全是警察。5 N-SING **The crawl** is a kind of swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, swinging one arm over your head, and then the other arm. 爬泳；自由泳 6 PHRASE If something **makes** your **skin crawl** or **makes** your **flesh crawl**, it makes you feel shocked or disgusted. 使震惊；使生厌 ❑ *I hated this man, his very touch made my skin crawl.* 我讨厌这个男人，他碰我一下我都觉得恶心。7 → see also **kerb-crawling, pub crawl**

crawler /'krɔːlə^r/ (**crawlers**) N-COUNT A **crawler** is a computer program that visits websites and collects information when you do an Internet search. 爬虫程序，网络爬虫(借用户上网之际收集信息的计算机程序)【COMPUTING 计算机】

crayfish /'kreɪfɪʃ/ (**crayfish**) N-COUNT A **crayfish** is a small shellfish with five pairs of legs which lives in rivers and streams. You can eat some types of crayfish. 螯虾

crayon /'kreɪɒn/ (**crayons**) N-COUNT A **crayon** is a pencil containing coloured wax or clay, or a rod of coloured wax used for drawing. 彩色铅笔(或蜡笔)

craze /kreɪz/ (**crazes**) N-COUNT If there is a **craze** for something, it is very popular for a short time. (一时的)狂热，风行 ❑ *Walking is the latest fitness craze.* 散步是最近非常流行的健身方式。

crazed /kreɪzd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crazed** people are wild and uncontrolled, and perhaps insane. 疯狂的；发狂的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *A crazed gunman slaughtered five people last night.* 昨晚一名疯狂的持枪歹徒连杀 5 人。

-crazed /-kreɪzd/ COMB **-crazed** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe people whose behaviour is wild and uncontrolled because of the thing the noun refers to. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"因…发狂的"、"因…失控的" ❑ *...a drug-crazed killer.* 因吸毒而发狂的杀手

crazily /'kreɪzɪli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If something moves **crazily**, it moves in a way or in a direction that you do not expect. (动作)疯狂地，出乎意料地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The ball bounced crazily over his shoulder into the net.* 球不可思议地弹过他的肩膀，钻进了球网。2 → see also **crazy**

crazy ◆◇◇ /'kreɪzi/ (**crazier, craziest, crazies**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **crazy**, you think they are very foolish or strange. 不理智的；愚蠢的；古怪的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *People thought they were all crazy to try to make money from manufacturing.* 人们认为他们简直是太蠢了，竟然想从制造业中赚钱。❑ *That's why he's got so caught up with this crazy idea about Mr. Trancas.* 那就是为什么他对特兰卡斯先生一直有如此疯狂的想法。•**crazily** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *The teenagers shook their long, black hair and gesticulated crazily.* 那些小青年甩着黑色的长发，做着各种奇怪的手势。2 ADJ Someone who is **crazy** is insane. 精神失常的；患精神病的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If I sat home and worried about all this stuff, I'd go crazy.* 如果整天坐在家里为这些事情担心，我会疯掉的。❑ *He strides around the room beaming like a*

crazy man. 他绕着房间大步走着，像个疯子一样笑着。•N-COUNT **Crazy** is also a noun. ❑ *Outside, mumbling, was one of New York's ever-present crazies.* 外面一个疯子在不停地咕哝着，在纽约这样的疯子很常见。 3 ADJ If you are **crazy about** something, you are very enthusiastic about it. If you are **not crazy about** something, you do not like it. 热衷的；狂热的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *He's still crazy about both his work and his hobbies.* 他对工作和个人爱好都依然充满激情。•COMB **Crazy** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *Every football-crazy schoolboy in Europe dreams of one day being involved in the championships.* 在欧洲，每一个酷爱足球的男学生都梦想有朝一日能够参加锦标赛。 4 ADJ If you are **crazy about** someone, you are deeply in love with them. 迷恋的；爱上的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *None of that matters, because we're crazy about each other.* 那些都不重要，因为我们深深地爱着对方。 5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something or someone makes you **crazy** or drives you **crazy**, they make you extremely annoyed or upset. 极度烦恼的；非常生气的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This sitting around is driving me crazy.* 老这样坐着无所事事快让我发疯了。❑ *When Jock woke up and found you gone he went crazy.* 乔克醒来发现你走了，他简直气疯了。 6 PHRASE You use **like crazy** to emphasize that something happens to a great degree. 拼命地；疯狂地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The stuff was selling like crazy.* 这东西卖疯了。

cra|zy 'pav|ing N-UNCOUNT **Crazy paving** is pieces of stone of different shapes fitted together to make a path or flat area. (用形状不规则的石块拼铺的)碎纹小路(或平地)

creak /kri:k/ (**creaks, creaking, creaked**) VERB If something **creaks**, it makes a short, high-pitched sound when it moves. 嘎吱作响 ❑ [v] *The bed-springs creaked.* 床垫的弹簧嘎吱作响。❑ [v adj] *The door creaked open.* 门嘎吱一声开了。❑ [v-ing] *...the creaking stairs.* 嘎吱作响的楼梯 •N-COUNT **Creak** is also a noun. ❑ *The door was pulled open with a creak.* 门嘎吱一声被拉开了。

creaky /'kri:ki/ 1 ADJ A **creaky** object creaks when it moves. 嘎吱作响的 ❑ *She pushed open a creaky door.* 她推开一扇嘎吱作响的门。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **creaky**, you think it is bad in some way because it is old or old-fashioned. 老朽的；破旧的；不时兴的 ❑ *...its creaky and corrupt political system.* 它陈旧而腐朽的政治体系

cream ⇔ /kri:m/ (**creams, creaming, creamed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cream** is a thick yellowish-white liquid taken from milk. You can use it in cooking or put it on fruit or desserts. (用于烹饪或放于水果或甜点上的)奶油，乳脂 ❑ *...strawberries and cream.* 奶油草莓 2 → see also **clotted cream, double cream, single cream, sour cream, whipping cream** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Cream** is used in the names of soups that contain cream or milk. (用于含奶油或牛奶的汤的名称中) ❑ [+of] *...cream of mushroom soup.* 奶油蘑菇汤 4 N-VAR A **cream** is a substance that you rub into your skin, for example to keep it soft or to heal or protect it. 护肤霜；润肤霜；药膏 ❑ *Gently apply the cream to the affected areas.* 把药膏轻轻涂抹在患处。❑ *...sun protection creams.* 防晒霜 5 → see also **face cream** 6 COLOUR Something that is **cream** is yellowish-white in colour. 奶油色；淡黄色；米色 ❑ *...cream silk stockings.* 米色丝袜 ❑ *...a cream-coloured Persian cat.* 米色的波斯猫 7 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **Cream** is used in expressions such as **the cream of society** and **the cream of British athletes** to refer to the best people or things of a particular kind. 精英；精华 ❑ [+of] *The Ball was attended by the cream of Hollywood society.* 好莱坞的大牌影星们出席了那个舞会。•PHRASE You can refer to the best people or things of a particular kind as **the cream of the crop**. 精华；精英 8 → see also **ice cream, peaches and cream, salad cream, shaving cream**

▶**cream off** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **cream off** part of a group of people means to take them away and treat them in a special way, because they are better than the others. 选取(精英)；提取(精华)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P n] *The private schools cream off many of the best pupils.* 私立学校招走了很多优秀的学生。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a person or organization **creams off** a large amount of money, they take it and use it for themselves. 取走(一大笔钱)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v P n] *This means smaller banks can cream off big profits during lending booms.* 这意味着在贷款业务剧增时小银行能够获得大笔利润。

→ see **coffee**

,cream 'cheese N-UNCOUNT **Cream cheese** is a very rich, soft white cheese. 奶油干酪

,cream 'crack|er (**cream crackers**) N-COUNT **Cream crackers** are crisp dry biscuits which are eaten with cheese. 奶油薄脆饼干【BRIT 英】

cream|er /'kri:mə^r/ (**creamers**) N-VAR **Creamer** is a white powder that is used in tea and coffee instead of milk. (代替牛奶放入茶或咖啡中的)植脂末，咖啡伴侣 ❑ *...coffee whitened with a non-dairy creamer.* 加了不含奶的咖啡伴侣而变白的咖啡

cream|ery /'kri:məri/ (**creameries**) N-COUNT A **creamery** is a place where milk and cream are made into butter and cheese. 乳品厂

,cream of 'tar|tar N-UNCOUNT **Cream of tartar** is a white powder used in baking. 酒石(用于烘焙发酵)

,cream 'tea (**cream teas**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **cream tea** is an afternoon meal that consists of tea to drink and small cakes called scones that are eaten with jam and cream. Cream teas are served in places such as tea shops. (英国下午供应的)奶油茶点

creamy /'kri:mi/ (**creamier, creamiest**) 1 ADJ Food or drink that is **creamy** contains a lot of cream or milk. 含奶油的；含乳脂多的 ❑ *...rich, creamy coffee.* 香浓丝滑的咖啡 ❑ *...a creamy chocolate and nut candy bar.* 果仁奶油巧克力棒糖 2 ADJ Food that is **creamy** has a soft smooth texture and appearance. (食物)软糯细腻的，柔软滑腻的 ❑ *...creamy mashed potato.* 柔软滑腻的土豆泥 ❑ *Whisk the mixture until it is smooth and creamy.* 把混合物搅拌至均匀细腻。

crease /kri:s/ (**creases, creasing, creased**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Creases** are lines that are made in cloth or paper when it is crushed or folded. (衣服或纸的)褶痕，皱痕 ❑ [+in] *She stood up, frowning at the creases in her silk dress.* 她站起身来，看到丝裙上的褶痕皱起了眉头。❑ [+of] *Papa flattened the creases of the map with his broad hands.* 爸爸用他的一双大手捋平了地图上的折痕。 2 VERB If cloth or paper **creases** or if you **crease** it, lines form in it when it is crushed or folded. (使)起皱；(使)起褶 ❑ [v] *Most outfits crease a bit when you are travelling.* 旅行时大多数服装都会略微起褶。❑ [v n] *Liz sat down on the bed, lowering herself carefully so as not to crease her skirt.* 利兹小心翼翼地坐到床上，生怕把裙子弄皱。•**creased** ADJ ❑ *His clothes were creased, as if he had slept in them.* 他的衣服皱巴巴的，好像他是穿着衣服睡的。 3 N-COUNT **Creases** in someone's skin are lines which form where their skin folds when they move. (皮肤上的)皱纹 ❑ *When Crevecoeur smiled, the creases in his face deepened.* 克雷夫科尔一笑，脸上的皱纹就加深了。•**creased** ADJ ❑ *...Jock's creased drunken face.* 乔克醉醺醺的脸上满是皱纹 4 N-SING In cricket, **the crease** is a line on the playing surface where the batsman stands. (板球场上击球手的)位置线，击球线 ❑ *Haynes was still at the crease, unbeaten on 84.* 海恩斯还在击球线上，他已经得了 84 分了。

cre|ate ⇔ /kri'eɪt/ (**creates, creating, created**) 1 VERB To **create** something means to cause it to happen or exist. 创造；使发生；创建 ❑ [v n] *We set business free to create more jobs in Britain.* 我们放开对企业的限制以便在英国创造更多的就业机会。❑ [v n] *Criticizing will only destroy a relationship and create feelings of failure.* 批评责备只能破坏关系，并使人产生挫败感。•**crea|tion** /kri'eɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *These businesses stimulate the creation of local jobs.* 这些企业有助于为当地创造更多就业机会。 2 VERB When someone **creates** a new product or process, they invent it or design it. 创造；发明；设计 ❑ [v n] *It is really great for a radio producer to create a show like this.* 电台监制能够制作出这样的节目真是不简单。

Thesaurus 同类词 *create* Also look up:

V. make, produce; (*ant.*) destroy 1
compose, craft, design, invent 2

crea|tion /kri'eɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**creations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] In many religions, **creation** is the making of the universe, Earth, and creatures by God. (许多宗教中指上帝的)创世，创造天地 ❑ *For*

the first time since creation, the survival of the Earth is entirely in our hands. 自宇宙形成以来，地球的存亡第一次完全掌握在我们手中。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to the whole universe as **creation**. 世界；天地万物；宇宙【LITERARY 文】 ❸ N-COUNT You can refer to something that someone has made as a **creation**, especially if it shows skill, imagination, or artistic ability. 创造物；（尤指）艺术作品，富于想象力的作品 ❑ *The bathroom is entirely my own creation.* 浴室完全是由我自己设计的。 ❹ → see also **create**

Word Link 词根词缀 *creat ≈ making* 创造：*creation, creature, procreate*

crea|tion|ism /kriˈeɪʃᵊnɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Creationism** is the belief that the account of the creation of the universe in the Bible is true, and that the theory of evolution is incorrect. 神创说，特创论（相信《圣经》中上帝创世的记述，反对进化论）

crea|tion|ist /kriˈeɪʃᵊnɪst/ (**creationists**) N-COUNT A **creationist** is someone who believes that the story of the creation of the universe in the Bible is true, and who rejects the theory of evolution. 神创论者；特创论者

crea|tive ◆◇ /kriˈeɪtɪv/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **creative** person has the ability to invent and develop original ideas, especially in the arts. （尤指在艺术方面）有创造力的，有想象力的 ❑ *Like so many creative people, he was never satisfied.* 像许多富于创造力的人一样，他从不满足。 ❑ *...her obvious creative talents.* 她显著的创作才能 •**crea|tiv|ity** /ˌkriːeɪˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *American art reached a peak of creativity in the 50s and 60s.* 美国艺术在五六十年代达到了一次创作顶峰。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Creative** activities involve the inventing and making of new kinds of things. 创造（性）的；创作的 ❑ *...creative writing.* 创意写作 ❑ *Cooking is creative.* 烹饪富有创造性。 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use something in a **creative** way, you use it in a new way that produces interesting and unusual results. 创新的；富有创意的 ❑ *...his creative use of words.* 他对词语的创造性运用 •**crea|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *Genet teaches you to think creatively.* 吉尼特教你创造性地思考问题。

ˌcrea|tive acˈcount|ing N-UNCOUNT **Creative accounting** is when companies present or organize their accounts in such a way that they gain money for themselves or give a false impression of their profits. 创造性做账；伪造账目【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *Much of the apparent growth in profits that occurred in the 1980s was the result of creative accounting.* 20 世纪 80 年代很多表面上的利润增长都是靠做假账做出来的。

crea|tor /kriˈeɪtəʳ/ (**creators**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **creator** of something is the person who made it or invented it. 创造者；创作者；发明者 ❑ [+of] *...Ian Fleming, the creator of James Bond.* 詹姆斯·邦德这一形象的创作者伊恩·弗莱明 ❷ N-PROPER God is sometimes referred to as **the Creator**. 上帝；造物主 ❑ *This was the first object placed in the heavens by the Creator.* 这是上帝安放在天堂里的第一件东西。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ator ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*creator, illustrator, narrator*

crea|ture /ˈkriːtʃəʳ/ (**creatures**) ❶ N-COUNT You can refer to any living thing that is not a plant as a **creature**, especially when it is of an unknown or unfamiliar kind. People also refer to imaginary animals and beings as **creatures**. （尤指不熟悉或想象中的）生物，动物 ❑ *Alaskan Eskimos believe that every living creature possesses a spirit.* 阿拉斯加的爱斯基摩人认为每一个活着的生物都有灵魂。 ❑ *The garden is surrounded by a hedge in which many small creatures can live.* 花园四周是树篱，许多小动物可以在那里栖身。 ❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a particular type of **creature**, you are focusing on a particular quality they have. （具有某种特征的）人 ❑ *She's charming, a sweet creature.* 她很迷人，是个可人儿。 ❑ [+of] *She was a creature of the emotions, rather than reason.* 她是个感性的人，不太理性。 ❸ **a creature of habit** → see **habit**

ˌcrea|ture ˈcom|forts N-PLURAL **Creature comforts** are the things that you need to feel comfortable in a place, for example good food and modern equipment. 使人舒适的东西；物质享受 ❑ [+of] *They appreciate all the creature comforts of home.* 他们喜欢家里的舒适环境。

crèche /kreʃ/ (**crèches**) also **creche** N-COUNT A **crèche** is a place where small children can be left to be looked after while their parents are doing something else. 托儿所；日托中心【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **day nursery**

cre|dence /ˈkriːdᵊns/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If something lends or gives **credence to** a theory or story, it makes it easier to believe. （理论或故事的）可信性，真实性【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+to] *Good studies are needed to lend credence to the notion that genuine progress can be made in this important field.* 需要进行认真的研究，以让人们相信在这一重要领域可以取得真正的进展。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you give **credence to** a theory or story, you believe it. 信任；相信【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+to] *You're surely not giving any credence to this story of Hythe's?* 你肯定不会相信海斯的说法吧？

cre|den|tials /krɪˈdenʃᵊlz/ ❶ N-PLURAL Someone's **credentials** are their previous achievements, training, and general background, which indicate that they are qualified to do something. 资格；资历 ❑ [+as] *...her credentials as a Bach specialist.* 她作为巴赫研究专家的资历 ❑ [+of] *I can testify to the credentials of the clientele.* 我可以证明这些客户的资质。 ❷ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Someone's **credentials** are a letter or certificate that proves their identity or qualifications. 资格证书；证明书；证件 ❑ *Britain's new ambassador to Lebanon has presented his credentials to the President.* 英国驻黎巴嫩的新任大使已将国书递交给总统。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cred ≈ to believe* 相信：*credentials, credibility, incredible*

cred|ibil|ity /ˌkredɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If someone or something has **credibility**, people believe in them and trust them. 信用；可信性；可靠性 ❑ *The police have lost their credibility.* 警方已经失去了公众的信任。

ˌcred|iˈbil|ity gap N-SING A **credibility gap** is the difference between what a person says or promises and what they actually think or do. 信用差距；言行不一 ❑ *There is a credibility gap developing between employers and employees.* 雇主和雇员之间出现了信任危机。

cred|ible /ˈkredɪbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ **Credible** means able to be trusted or believed. 可信的；可靠的 ❑ [+to] *Baroness Thatcher's claims seem credible to many.* 撒切尔女男爵的主张在很多人看来是可信的。 ❑ *But in order to maintain a credible threat of intervention, we have to maintain a credible alliance.* 然而，为了保持确实有效的干预威胁，我们必须维持可靠的联盟。 ❷ ADJ A **credible** candidate, policy, or system, for example, is one that appears to have a chance of being successful. （候选人、政策、体系等）有望成功的 ❑ *Mr Robertson would be a credible candidate.* 罗伯逊先生将是可能当选的候选人之一。

cred|it ◆◆ /ˈkredɪt/ (**credits, crediting, credited**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] If you are allowed **credit**, you are allowed to pay for goods or services several weeks or months after you have received them. 赊购；赊欠 ❑ *The group can't get credit to buy farming machinery.* 该集团无法赊购到农用机械。 ❑ *You can ask a dealer for a discount whether you pay cash or buy on credit.* 无论是付现还是赊购，都可以要求经销商打折。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [*in* N, N n] If someone or their bank account is **in credit**, their bank account has money in it. 结余；存款【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *The idea that I could be charged when I'm in credit makes me very angry.* 想到账户里有余额时还要收费，我就非常气愤。 ❑ *Interest is payable on credit balances.* 利息按照贷方余额支付。 ❸ VERB When a sum of money is **credited to** an account, the bank adds that sum of money to the total in the account. （给账户）存（钱）；把…记入贷方 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *She noticed that only $80,000 had been credited to her account.* 她注意到自己的账户里只存进了 80,000 美元。 ❑ [V n +to] *Midland decided to change the way it credited payments to accounts.* 米特兰银行决定改变付款贷记的方式。 ❑ [be V-ed] *Interest is calculated daily and credited once a year, on 1 April.* 利息按天计算，每年 4 月 1 日一次性打入账户。 [Also V n] ❹ N-COUNT A **credit** is a sum of money which is added to an account. 存款金额；贷记 ❑ *The statement of total debits and credits is known as a balance.* 总借记和总贷记的结算即账户余额。 ❺ N-COUNT A **credit** is an amount of money that is given to someone. （给

某人的）一笔钱 ❑ *Senator Bill Bradley outlined his own tax cut, giving families $350 in tax credits per child.* 比尔·布拉德利参议员概述了自己的减税计划，提出每个孩子可为家庭减免 350 美元的课税。 6 N-UNCOUNT If you get **the credit for** something good, people praise you because you are responsible for it, or are thought to be responsible for it. 赞扬；称赞；认可 ❑ *It would be wrong for us to take all the credit.* 如果我们把所有功劳都揽到自己身上，那就不对了。❑ [+for] *Some of the credit for her relaxed manner must go to Andy.* 她会如此放松，一部分应该归功于安迪。 7 VERB If people **credit** someone **with** an achievement or if it **is credited to** them, people say or believe that they were responsible for it. 认为是…的功劳；把…归于 ❑ [v n +with] *The staff are crediting him with having saved Hythe's life.* 员工们都认为是他拯救了海斯的生命。❑ [be v-ed +to] *The screenplay for 'Gabriel Over the White House' is credited to Carey Wilson.* 电影《天使降临白宫》的剧本出自凯里·威尔逊之手。[Also v n +to, v +with] 8 VERB If you **credit** someone **with** a quality, you believe or say that they have it. 认为…有（某种品质）❑ [v n +with] *I wonder why you can't credit him with the same generosity of spirit.* 我想知道你为什么不认为他具有同样崇高的思想境界。 9 N-SING If you say that someone is **a credit to** someone or something, you mean that their qualities or achievements will make people have a good opinion of the person or thing mentioned. 是…的光荣 ❑ [+to] *He is one of the greatest British players of recent times and is a credit to his profession.* 他是近代英国最伟大的运动员之一，是这一体育运动的骄傲。 10 N-COUNT [usu pl] The list of people who helped to make a film, a CD, or a television programme is called **the credits**. 演职员表；摄制人员名单 11 N-COUNT A **credit** is a successfully-completed part of a higher education course. At some universities and colleges you need a certain number of credits to be awarded a degree. （某些大学获得学位所必需的）学分 12 PHRASE If you say that something **does** someone **credit**, you mean that they should be praised or admired because of it. 使值得赞扬（或仰慕）❑ *You're a nice girl, Lettie, and your kind heart does you credit.* 你是个好女孩儿，莱蒂，你的善良值得称赞。 13 PHRASE To **give** someone **credit for** a good quality means to believe that they have it. 相信…具有（某种优良品质）；称赞；认可 ❑ [+for] *Bratbakk had more ability than the media gave him credit for.* 布拉特巴克获得了媒体的认可，而他的能力不止于此。 14 PHRASE You say **on the credit side** in order to introduce one or more good things about a situation or person, usually when you have already mentioned the bad things about them. （常用于提出缺点之后）就优点而言 ❑ *On the credit side, he's always been wonderful with his mother.* 就优点而言，他对母亲一直很孝顺。 15 PHRASE If something is **to** someone's **credit**, they deserve praise for it. 值得赞扬 ❑ *She had managed to pull herself together and, to her credit, continued to look upon life as a positive experience.* 她已经努力振作起来，而且值得称赞的是，她仍然积极乐观地看待生活。 16 PHRASE If you already have one or more achievements **to** your **credit**, you have achieved them. （成就）归于…；在…名下 ❑ *I have twenty novels and countless magazine stories to my credit.* 我著有 20 部小说，还在杂志上发表了无数篇文章。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *credit* with:

N.
- credit **history** 信用记录 1
- **letter of** credit 信用证 1
- credit **an account** 向账户存钱 3

ADJ.
- **personal** credit 个人信用；个人信贷 1

V.
- **provide** credit 提供借贷 3
- **deserve** credit 值得赞扬，**take** credit 得到赞扬 6

cred|it|able /ˈkredɪtəbəl/ 1 ADJ A **creditable** performance or achievement is of a reasonably high standard. 值得赞扬的；应当认可的 ❑ *They turned out a quite creditable performance.* 他们上演了一场相当精彩的表演。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's actions or aims as **creditable**, you mean that they are morally good. 合乎道德的；高尚的 ❑ *Not a very creditable attitude, I'm afraid.* 这种态度恐怕不怎么道德。

ˈcred|it card (**credit cards**) N-COUNT A **credit card** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit. 信用卡（Compare 比较 **charge card.**）

ˈcred|it crunch N-SING A **credit crunch** is a period during which there is a sudden reduction in the amount of money that banks and other lenders have available to lend. 信贷紧缩【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The most common argument for cutting interest rates is to prevent a global credit crunch.* 支持削减利率的最常见的论调就是为了避免全球性的信贷紧缩。

ˈcred|it hour (**credit hours**) N-COUNT A **credit hour** is a credit that a school or college awards to students who have completed a course of study. 学分时【AM 美】❑ *Now he needs only two credit hours to graduate.* 现在他只需再修两个学分时就可以毕业了。

ˈcred|it note (**credit notes**) N-COUNT A **credit note** is a piece of paper that a shop gives you when you return goods that you have bought from it. It states that you are entitled to take goods of the same value without paying for them. 换货凭单（退货时发给的凭证，可换取等值商品）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **credit slip**

credi|tor /ˈkredɪtəʳ/ (**creditors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **creditors** are the people who you owe money to. 债权人；债主；贷方 ❑ *The company said it would pay in full all its creditors.* 该公司称将偿清所有债权人的债务。

ˈcred|it rat|ing N-SING Your **credit rating** is a judgment of how likely you are to pay money back if you borrow it or buy things on credit. 信用评级；信用等级评定

ˈcred|it slip (**credit slips**) N-COUNT A **credit slip** is the same as a **credit note.** 同 credit note【AM 美】

ˌcred|it ˈtrans|fer (**credit transfers**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **credit transfer** is a direct payment of money from one bank account into another. 银行转账【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **money transfer**

2 N-COUNT If a student has a **credit transfer** when they change from one school or college to another, their credits are transferred from their old school or college to their new one. 学分转入【AM 美】

credit|worthy /ˈkreditwɜːʳðɪ/ also **credit-worthy** ADJ A **creditworthy** person or organization is one who can safely be lent money or allowed to have goods on credit, for example because in the past they have always paid back what they owe. 有信誉的；信用可靠的 ❑ *Building societies make loans to creditworthy customers.* 购房互助协会为信誉良好的客户提供贷款。•**credit|worthi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *They now take extra steps to verify the creditworthiness of customers.* 他们现在又采取额外措施来核实客户的信用度。

cre|do /ˈkriːdəʊ, ˈkreɪ-/ (**credos**) N-COUNT A **credo** is a set of beliefs, principles, or opinions that strongly influence the way a person lives or works. 信条；教义【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Lord Clarendon's liberal credo was one of the foundations of his political conduct.* 克拉伦登勋爵的自由主义信条是他从事政治活动的一大基础。

cre|du|lity /krɪˈdjuːlɪti, AM 美 -ˈduː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Credulity** is a willingness to believe that something is real or true. 轻信；易信【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The plot does stretch credulity.* 这种情节确实让人难以置信。

credu|lous /ˈkredʒʊləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **credulous**, you have a low opinion of them because they are too ready to believe what people tell them and are easily deceived. 轻信的；易受骗的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...quack doctors charming money out of the pockets of credulous health-hungry citizens.* 从那些渴望健康而又容易上当受骗的市民那里骗钱的江湖郎中

creed /kriːd/ (**creeds**) 1 N-COUNT A **creed** is a set of beliefs, principles, or opinions that strongly influence the way people live or work. 信条；原则；纲领【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...their devotion to their creed of self-help.* 他们坚信自力更生的原则 2 N-COUNT A **creed** is a religion. 宗教【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The centre is open to all, no matter what race or creed.* 该中心向所有人开放，不论种族和宗教信仰如何。

creek /kriːk/ (**creeks**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **creek** is a narrow place where the sea comes a long way into the land. 小海湾；小港湾【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **creek** is a

small stream or river. 小河；小溪【AM 美】❑ *Follow Austin Creek for a few miles.* 沿着奥斯汀河走上几英里。 3 PHRASE If someone is **up the creek**, they are in a bad or difficult situation, or are wrong in some way. You can also say that someone is **up the creek without a paddle**. 处于困境（或窘境）；犯错误【INFORMAL 非正式】

creep /kri:p/ (**creeps, creeping, crept**) 1 VERB When people or animals **creep** somewhere, they move quietly and slowly. （人或动物）悄悄地缓慢行进，蹑手蹑脚地移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Back I go to the hotel and creep up to my room.* 我回到旅馆，蹑手蹑脚地上楼回到房间。❑ [v adv/prep] *The rabbit creeps away and hides in a hole.* 兔子悄悄溜走，藏进洞里。 2 VERB If something **creeps** somewhere, it moves very slowly. 缓慢移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Mist had crept in again from the sea.* 薄雾又从海面上弥漫过来了。 3 VERB If something **creeps** in or **creeps** back, it begins to occur or becomes part of something without people realizing or without them wanting it. 不知不觉地发生 ❑ [v *in*] *Insecurity might creep in.* 可能会不知不觉地产生不安全感。❑ [v *+into*] *An increasing ratio of mistakes, perhaps induced by tiredness, crept into her game.* 可能是由于体力不支，她在比赛中的失误越来越多。❑ [v adv/prep] *...a proposal that crept through unnoticed at the National Council in December.* 一项于 12 月份在全国委员会不声不响获得通过的提议 4 VERB If a rate or number **creeps up** to a higher level, it gradually reaches that level. （比率或数值）逐渐增长 ❑ [v *+up to*] *The inflation rate has been creeping up to 9.5 per cent.* 通货膨胀率已攀升至 9.5%。❑ [v *up*] *The average number of students in each class is creeping up from three to four.* 每个班的平均学生人数已经从 3 人增长到了 4 人。[Also v adj] 5 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **creep**, you mean that you dislike them a great deal, especially because they are insincere and flatter people. 讨厌鬼；（尤指）讨好卖乖的人，马屁精【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 6 PHRASE If someone or something **gives** you **the creeps**, they make you feel very nervous or frightened. 吓人；使惊慌；使心里发毛【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I always hated that statue. It gave me the creeps.* 我一直都很讨厌那座雕像。它让我心里发毛。 7 to **make** someone's **flesh creep** → see **flesh**

▶**creep up on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **creep up on** someone, you move slowly closer to them without being seen by them. 缓慢地悄悄靠近 ❑ [v P P n] *They'll creep up on you while you're asleep.* 他们会在你睡着的时候悄悄接近你。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a feeling or state **creeps up on** you, you hardly notice that it is beginning to affect you or happen to you. （感觉或状态）不知不觉地开始影响（某人），不知不觉地产生 ❑ [v P P n] *The desire to be a mother may creep up on you unexpectedly.* 你会不知不觉地产生想当母亲的渴望。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *creep* with:

PREP. **creep toward** 蹑手蹑脚地移向；慢慢移向 1 2
creep into 悄悄溜进；悄悄出现 1 2 3
creep in 缓慢移动；悄然出现 2 3
creep up 缓慢上移；逐渐增长 2 4
V. **give *someone* the** creeps 使某人害怕 5

creep|er /'kri:pə^r/ (**creepers**) N-COUNT **Creepers** are plants with long stems that wind themselves around objects. 匍匐植物；攀缘植物

creepy /'kri:pi/ (**creepier, creepiest**) ADJ If you say that something or someone is **creepy**, you mean they make you feel very nervous or frightened. 令人紧张不安的；令人毛骨悚然的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There were certain places that were really creepy at night.* 有些地方晚上真是让人不寒而栗。

creepy-crawly /ˌkri:pi 'krɔ:li/ (**creepy-crawlies**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to insects as **creepy-crawlies** when they give you a feeling of fear or disgust. This word is mainly used by children. （常为儿语，指让人害怕或厌恶的）爬虫，蠕虫【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】

cre|mate /krɪ'meɪt, AM 美 'kri:meɪt/ (**cremates, cremating, cremated**) VERB [usu passive] When someone **is cremated**, their dead body is burned, usually as part of a funeral service. 焚烧，火化（尸体）❑ [*be* v-ed] *She wants Chris to be cremated.* 她想把克里斯的尸体火化。 •**cre|ma|tion** /krɪ'meɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**cremations**) N-VAR ❑ *At Miss Garbo's request there was a cremation after a private ceremony.* 应嘉宝小姐的要求，在私人悼念仪式结束后将进行火葬。❑ *Half of California's deceased opt for cremation.* 加利福尼亚州有一半的亡故者选择火葬。

crema|to|rium /ˌkremə'tɔ:riəm/ (**crematoria** /ˌkremə'tɔ:riə/ or **crematoriums**) N-COUNT A **crematorium** is a building in which the bodies of dead people are burned. 火葬场

Word Link 词根词缀 *arium, orium ≈ place for* 用于…之处：*aquarium, auditorium, crematorium*

crema|tory /'kri:mətɔ:ri/ (**crematories**) N-COUNT A **crematory** is the same as a **crematorium**. 同 crematorium【AM 美】

crème de la crème /ˌkrem də lɑ: 'krem/ N-SING If you refer to someone or something as **the crème de la crème**, you mean they are the very best person or thing of their kind. 精英；精华；精髓【JOURNALISM, APPROVAL 新闻，褒】❑ [+*of*] *...the crème de la crème of fashion designers.* 顶级时装设计师

crème fraiche /ˌkrem 'freʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Crème fraiche** is a type of thick, slightly sour cream. 鲜奶油（略带酸味）

cren|el|lat|ed /'krenəleɪtɪd/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **crenelated**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a castle, a **crenellated** wall has gaps in the top or openings through which to fire at attackers. （城墙）有雉堞的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...crenellated turrets.* 有雉堞的塔楼

cre|ole /'kri:əʊl/ (**creoles**) also **Creole** 1 N-VAR A **creole** is a language that has developed from a mixture of different languages and has become the main language in a particular place. 克里奥尔语（某些地方通用的混合语）❑ *She begins speaking in the Creole of Haiti.* 她开始说海地克里奥尔语。❑ *...French Creole.* 克里奥尔法语 2 N-COUNT A **Creole** is a person of mixed African and European race, who lives in the West Indies and speaks a creole language. 克里奥尔人（指居住在西印度群岛的非洲人和欧洲人的混血儿） 3 N-COUNT A **Creole** is a person descended from the Europeans who first settled in the West Indies or the southern United States of America. 克里奥尔人（指首批定居在西印度群岛或美国南部的欧洲人的后裔） 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Creole** means belonging to or relating to the Creole community. 克里奥尔的；克里奥尔人的 ❑ *Coconut Rice Balls is a Creole dish.* 椰丝粉团是一道克里奥尔菜。

creo|sote /'kri:əsəʊt/ N-UNCOUNT **Creosote** is a thick dark liquid made from coal tar which is used to prevent wood from rotting. 杂酚油，木馏油（用于木材防腐）

crepe /kreɪp/ (**crepes**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Crepe** is a thin fabric with an uneven surface and is made of cotton, silk, or wool. （用棉、丝或羊毛织的）绉布，绉绸，绉织物 ❑ *Use a crepe bandage to support the affected area.* 用绉布绷带托住感染部位。 2 N-COUNT A **crepe** is a thin **pancake**. 薄煎饼 ❑ *...chicken-filled crepes.* 薄煎饼鸡肉卷 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Crepe** is a type of rubber with a rough surface. 绉胶 ❑ *...a pair of crepe-soled ankle-boots.* 一双绉胶底的短靴

ˌcrepe 'pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Crepe paper** is stretchy paper with an uneven surface. Coloured crepe paper is often used for making decorations. （装饰用）绉纸

crept /krept/ **Crept** is the past tense and past participle of **creep**.

cre|pus|cu|lar /krɪ'pʌskjʊlə^r/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Crepuscular** means relating to **twilight**. 暮色的；黄昏的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...peering through the crepuscular gloom.* 从昏暗的暮色之中隐现

cre|scen|do /krɪ'ʃendəʊ/ (**crescendos**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **crescendo** is a noise that gets louder and louder. Some people also use **crescendo** to refer to the point when a noise is at its loudest. 逐渐增强的喧闹声；噪声的最高点 ❑ *The applause rose to a crescendo and cameras clicked.* 掌声雷动，照相机咔嚓咔嚓响个不停。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] People sometimes describe an increase in the intensity of something, or its most intense point, as a **crescendo**. 最大强度；渐强；顶点【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*of*] *There was a crescendo of parliamentary and press criticism.* 来自议会和新闻

界的批评越来越多。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] In music, a **crescendo** is a section of a piece of music in which the music gradually gets louder and louder.（音乐的）渐强部分，高潮

cres|cent /'kres°nt, 'krez-/ (**crescents**) 1 N-COUNT A **crescent** is a curved shape that is wider in the middle than at its ends, like the shape of the moon during its first and last quarters. It is the most important symbol of the Islamic faith. 新月形，月牙形（伊斯兰教最重要的象征） ❑ *A glittering Islamic crescent tops the mosque.* 新月形标志在清真寺顶端闪闪发光。 ❑ [+of] *...a narrow crescent of sand dunes.* 狭长的新月形沙丘带 ❑ *...a crescent moon.* 新月 2 N-COUNT **Crescent** is sometimes used as part of the name of a street or row of houses that is usually built in a curve.（常用于街道或一排房子的名称中）新月形街区【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *...44 Colville Crescent.* 科尔维尔新月街 44 号

Word Link 词根词缀 *cresc, creas ≈ growing* 增长：*crescent, decrease, increase*

cress /kres/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cress** is a plant with small green leaves that are used in salads or to decorate food. See also **mustard and cress.** 水芹（常用在色拉中或作饰菜） 2 N-UNCOUNT **Watercress** is sometimes referred to as **cress.** 水田芥；西洋菜

crest /krest/ (**crests**) 1 N-COUNT The **crest of** a hill or a wave is the top of it. 山顶；波峰；浪尖 •PHRASE If you say that you are **on the crest of a wave**, you mean that you are feeling very happy and confident because things are going well for you. 春风得意；处于巅峰时期 ❑ *The band are riding on the crest of a wave with the worldwide success of their number-one-selling single.* 该乐队正处于巅峰时期，单曲唱片销量世界排名第一。 2 N-COUNT A bird's **crest** is a group of upright feathers on the top of its head.（鸟的）冠羽 ❑ *Both birds had a dark blue crest.* 两种鸟都长着深蓝色的羽冠。 3 N-COUNT A **crest** is a design that is the symbol of a noble family, a town, or an organization.（贵族家庭、城镇或组织的）饰章，纹章 ❑ *On the wall is the family crest.* 墙上挂着那个家族的饰章。

→ see **sound**

crest|ed /'krestɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **crested** bird is a bird that has a crest on its head. 长有羽冠的；长有鸟冠的 ❑ *...crested hawks.* 有羽冠的鹰 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crested** objects have on them the crest of a noble family, a town, or an organization. 有饰章的；带纹章的 ❑ *...crested writing paper.* 有饰章的信纸

crest|fallen /'krestfɔ:lən/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you look **crestfallen**, you look sad and disappointed about something. 垂头丧气的；伤心失望的

cret|in /'kretɪn, AM 美 'kri:t°n/ (**cretins**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **cretin**, you think they are very stupid. 笨蛋；傻瓜；白痴【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】

cret|in|ous /'kretɪnəs, AM 美 'kri:tənəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **cretinous**, you think they are very stupid. 愚蠢的；痴傻的【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】

cre|vasse /krɪ'væs/ (**crevasses**) N-COUNT A **crevasse** is a large, deep crack in thick ice or rock.（冰川或岩石中的）裂缝，裂隙 ❑ *He fell down a crevasse.* 他跌进了冰缝里。

crev|ice /'krevɪs/ (**crevices**) N-COUNT A **crevice** is a narrow crack or gap, especially in a rock.（尤指岩石中的）裂缝，裂隙 ❑ *...a huge boulder with rare ferns growing in every crevice.* 裂缝中全长着罕见蕨类植物的巨石

crew ♦◇ /kru:/ (**crews, crewing, crewed**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **crew** of a ship, an aircraft, or a spacecraft is the people who work on and operate it.（飞机、轮船、飞船等上的）全体工作人员 ❑ [+of] *The mission for the crew of the space shuttle Endeavour is essentially over.* "奋进号"航天飞机上全体机组人员的任务基本上已经完成了。 ❑ *The surviving crew members were ferried ashore.* 幸存下来的船员被运上了岸。 2 N-COUNT A **crew** is a group of people with special technical skills who work together on a task or project.（有专门技术的）一组工作人员 ❑ *...a two-man film crew making a documentary.* 由两人组成的纪录片摄制组 3 VERB If you **crew** a boat, you work on it as part of the crew. 在…上当船员 ❑ [v] *She was already a keen and experienced sailor, having crewed in both Merlin and Grayling.* 她在"默林"号和"格雷林"号上都当过船员，已经是一个头脑敏捷、经验丰富的水手了。 ❑ [v n] *There were to be five teams of three crewing the boat.* 该船上将有 5 组工作人员，每组 3 人。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a fully-crewed yacht.* 人员配备齐全的快艇 4 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can use **crew** to refer to a group of people you disapprove of.（不喜欢的）一帮人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 ❑ [+of] *This crew of killers and life-wreckers are headed by the mad but cunning Nino Brown.* 这个残害生命的杀人团伙以疯狂而狡猾的尼诺·布朗为首。

'crew cut (**crew cuts**) also **crewcut** N-COUNT A **crew cut** is a man's hairstyle in which his hair is cut very short. 平头（发型）

crew|man /'kru:mæn/ (**crewmen**) N-COUNT A **crewman** is a member of a crew. 乘务员；船员

'crew neck (**crew necks**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crewneck**

N-COUNT A **crew neck** or a **crew neck** sweater is a sweater with a round neck.（套头毛衣的）圆领，水手领

crib /krɪb/ (**cribs**) N-COUNT A **crib** is a bed for a small baby. 婴儿床【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cot**

'crib death (**crib deaths**) N-VAR **Crib death** is the sudden death of a baby while it is asleep, although the baby had not previously been ill. 婴儿猝死【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cot death**

crick /krɪk/ (**cricks**) N-COUNT If you have a **crick** in your neck or in your back, you have a pain there caused by muscles becoming stiff.（颈部或背部的）痛性痉挛

crick|et ♦◇ /'krɪkɪt/ (**crickets**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cricket** is an outdoor game played between two teams. Players try to score points, called runs, by hitting a ball with a wooden bat. 板球（运动） ❑ *During the summer term we would play cricket at the village ground.* 在夏季学期，我们会在村里的空地上打板球。 ❑ *...the Yorkshire County Cricket Club.* 约克郡板球俱乐部 2 N-COUNT A **cricket** is a small jumping insect that produces short, loud sounds by rubbing its wings together. 蟋蟀；蛐蛐

→ see **park**

crick|et|er /'krɪkɪtə'/ (**cricketers**) N-COUNT A **cricketer** is a person who plays cricket. 板球运动员

crick|et|ing /'krɪkɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cricketing** means relating to or taking part in cricket. 与板球有关的；打板球的 ❑ *...Australia's cricketing heroes.* 澳大利亚的板球英豪 ❑ *...his cricketing career.* 他的板球生涯

cri|er /'kraɪə'/ → see **town crier**

cri|key /'kraɪki/ EXCLAM Some people say **crikey** in order to express surprise, especially at something unpleasant.（尤指对某些不愉快的事表示惊讶时说）哎呀，哎哟【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】

crime ♦◇ /kraɪm/ (**crimes**) 1 N-VAR A **crime** is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law. 犯罪活动；罪行 ❑ *He and Lieutenant Cassidy were checking the scene of the crime.* 他和卡西迪中尉正在勘查犯罪现场。 ❑ *Mr Steele has committed no crime and poses no danger to the public.* 斯蒂尔先生没有犯罪，并未对公众构成危害。 ❑ *We need a positive programme of crime prevention.* 我们需要一个能有效预防犯罪的方案。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that doing something is a **crime**, you think it is very wrong or a serious mistake. 罪过；严重错误【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *It would be a crime to travel all the way to Australia and not stop in Sydney.* 如果千里迢迢去澳大利亚却不在悉尼停留，那将是一大失误。

→ see **city**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *crime* with:

V. **commit a** crime 犯罪，**fight against** crime 打击犯罪 1
ADJ. **organized** crime 有组织的犯罪，**terrible** crime 可怕的罪行，**violent** crime 暴力犯罪 1
N. crime **prevention** 预防犯罪，crime **scene** 犯罪现场，crime **wave** 犯罪高潮 1
partner in crime 共犯；犯共同过错者 1 2

crime scene (**crime scenes**) N-COUNT A **crime scene** is a place that is being investigated by the police because a crime has taken place there. 犯罪现场 ❑ *Photographs of the crime scene began to arrive within twenty minutes.* 不到 20 分钟，犯罪现场的照片就开始传来了。

crime wave also **crimewave** N-SING When more crimes than usual are committed in a particular place, you can refer to this as a **crime wave**. 犯罪高潮；犯罪率激增 ❑ *The country is in the grip of a teenage crime wave.* 青少年犯罪的激增让该国陷入困境。

crimi|nal ◆◇ /'krɪmɪn°l/ (**criminals**) ❶ N-COUNT A **criminal** is a person who regularly commits crimes. 罪犯 ❑ *A group of gunmen attacked a prison and set free nine criminals in Moroto.* 一伙持枪歹徒袭击了莫罗托的一所监狱，放走了 9 名罪犯。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Criminal** means connected with crime. 犯罪的；犯法的 ❑ *Her husband faces various criminal charges.* 她丈夫面临多项犯罪指控。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe an action as **criminal**, you think it is very wrong or a serious mistake. 罪过的；严重错误的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He said a full-scale dispute involving strikes would be criminal.* 他说如果出现罢工等大规模纠纷那将是极不应该的。

ˌcrimi|nal 'court (**criminal courts**) N-COUNT A **criminal court** is a law court that deals with criminal offences. 刑事法庭

crimi|nal|ize /'krɪmɪnəlaɪz/ (**criminalizes, criminalizing, criminalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **criminalise**

VERB If a government **criminalizes** an action or person, it officially declares that the action or the person's behaviour is illegal. 使不合法；使非法 ❑ [v n] *There is no move to criminalise alcohol.* 没有采取禁酒措施。

crimi|nol|ogy /ˌkrɪmɪ'nɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Criminology** is the scientific study of crime and criminals. 犯罪学 •**crimi|nolo|gist** /ˌkrɪmɪ'nɒlədʒɪst/ (**criminologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a criminologist at the University of Montreal.* 蒙特利尔大学的犯罪学家

crimp /krɪmp/ (**crimps, crimping, crimped**) ❶ VERB If you **crimp** something such as a piece of fabric or pastry, you make small folds in it. 把（织物或面团）压出褶皱 ❑ [v n] *Crimp the edges to seal them tightly.* 把边缘折起来以便封紧。❷ VERB To **crimp** something means to restrict or reduce it. 限制；减少【AM 美】❑ [v n] *The dollar's recent strength is crimping overseas sales and profits.* 美元最近的坚挺影响了国外的销量和利润。

Crimp|lene /'krɪmpliːn/ also **crimplene** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Crimplene** is an artificial fabric used for making clothes which does not crease easily. 克林普纶（一种不易起皱的布料）【mainly BRIT, TRADEMARK 主英，商标】

crim|son /'krɪmz°n/ (**crimsons**) COLOUR Something that is **crimson** is deep red in colour. 深红色；暗红色 ❑ *...a mass of crimson flowers.* 一大片火红的花

cringe /krɪndʒ/ (**cringes, cringing, cringed**) VERB If you **cringe at** something, you feel embarrassed or disgusted, and perhaps show this feeling in your expression or by making a slight movement. 为…觉得难为情；对…感到厌恶；退缩 ❑ [v] *Molly had cringed when Ann started picking up the guitar.* 安开始弹吉他时，莫莉感到有些难堪。❑ [v +at] *Chris had cringed at the thought of using her own family for publicity.* 一想到要拿自己的家庭作宣传，克丽丝就感到厌烦。❑ [v +in] *I cringed in horror.* 我吓得往后缩。

crin|kle /'krɪŋk°l/ (**crinkles, crinkling, crinkled**) ❶ VERB If something **crinkles** or if you **crinkle** it, it becomes slightly creased or folded. （使）变皱；（使）起皱纹 ❑ [v] *He shrugged whimsically, his eyes crinkling behind his glasses.* 他搞怪地耸了耸肩，眼镜片后面的双眼眯了起来。❑ [v n] *When she laughs, she crinkles her perfectly-formed nose.* 她一笑，俊俏的鼻子就会皱起来。❷ N-COUNT **Crinkles** are small creases or folds. 褶痕；皱纹

crin|kly /'krɪŋkli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **crinkly** object has many small creases or folds in it or in its surface. 多褶皱的；多皱纹的 ❑ *...her big crinkly face.* 她那张布满皱纹的大脸 ❑ *...crinkly paper.* 皱皱巴巴的纸

crino|line /'krɪnəlɪn/ (**crinolines**) N-COUNT A **crinoline** was a round frame which women wore under their skirts in the 19th century. （19 世纪的）裙衬，裙撑

crip|ple /'krɪp°l/ (**cripples, crippling, crippled**) ❶ N-COUNT A person with a physical disability or a serious permanent injury is sometimes referred to as a **cripple**. 瘸子；残疾人【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】❑ *She has gone from being a healthy, fit, and sporty young woman to being a cripple.* 她从一个健康、强壮、爱好运动的年轻女性变成了一个跛子。❷ VERB If someone **is crippled** by an injury, it is so serious that they can never move their body properly again. 使残疾；使成为跛子 ❑ [be V-ed] *Mr Easton was seriously crippled in an accident and had to leave his job.* 伊斯顿先生在一次事故中重度伤残，不得不离职。❑ [v n] *He had been warned that another bad fall could cripple him for life.* 医生警告他，如果再次严重摔伤他可能会终身残疾。❑ [v-ed] *He heaved his crippled leg into an easier position.* 他抬起那条瘸腿，让自己舒服点。❸ VERB If something **cripples** a person, it causes them severe psychological or emotional problems. 使（心理上或情感上）出现问题 ❑ [v n] *Howard wanted to be a popular singer, but stage fright crippled him.* 霍华德想成为流行歌手，但因怯场而心生畏惧。❑ [V-ed] *I'm not perfect but I'm also not emotionally crippled or lonely.* 我并不完美，但我没有什么心结，也不孤独。❹ VERB To **cripple** a machine, organization, or system means to damage it severely or prevent it from working properly. 严重毁坏（机器）；破坏（组织、体系）❑ [v n] *A total cut-off of supplies would cripple the country's economy.* 全面切断物品供应会使该国经济陷入瘫痪。❑ [v-ed] *The pilot was able to maneuver the crippled aircraft out of the hostile area.* 飞行员成功驾驶严重受损的飞机驶出敌区。

crip|pling /'krɪplɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **crippling** illness or disability is one that severely damages your health or your body. （疾病等）严重损害健康的，致残的 ❑ *Arthritis and rheumatism are prominent crippling diseases.* 关节炎和风湿病是两大主要致残疾病。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that an action, policy, or situation has a **crippling** effect on something, you mean it has a very serious, harmful effect. 有严重危害的 ❑ *The high cost of capital has a crippling effect on many small American high-tech firms.* 高昂的资金成本严重影响了美国的很多小型高科技公司。

cri|sis ◆◆ /'kraɪsɪs/ (**crises** /'kraɪsiːz/) N-VAR A **crisis** is a situation in which something or someone is affected by one or more very serious problems. 危机；危急关头 ❑ *Natural disasters have obviously contributed to the continent's economic crisis.* 很显然，自然灾害也是造成该大陆经济危机的原因之一。❑ *The Italian political system has been judged to be in terminal crisis for decades.* 人们认为意大利的政治体系几十年来一直存在着严重危机。❑ *...children's illnesses or other family crises.* 孩子生病或其他家庭危机 ❑ *...someone to turn to in moments of crisis.* 危急时刻可以求助的人

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *crisis* with:

N.	**housing** crisis 住房危机，crisis **management** 危机处理，**solution to a** crisis 化解危机的方法
ADJ.	**major** crisis 严重的危机，**political** crisis 政治危机
V.	**solve a** crisis 化解危机

ˌcri|sis 'man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT People use **crisis management** to refer to a management style that concentrates on solving the immediate problems occurring in a business rather than looking for long-term solutions. 危机管理；危机处理【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Today's NSC is overcome by day-to-day crisis management.* 如今国家安全委员会每天穷于应付危机。❑ *...a crisis-management team.* 危机处理团队

crisp /krɪsp/ (**crisper, crispest, crisps, crisping, crisped**) ❶ ADJ Food that is **crisp** is pleasantly hard, or has a pleasantly hard surface. （食物）脆的，酥脆的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Bake the potatoes for 15 minutes, till they're nice and crisp.* 将土豆片烤 15 分钟，直至酥脆。❑ *...crisp bacon.* 脆熏肉 ❑ *...crisp lettuce.* 清脆的生菜 •**crisp|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The pizza base retains its crispness without becoming brittle.* 比萨饼的饼底依然酥脆，也没有变得易碎。•**crisp|ly** ADV ❑ *...crisply-fried onion rings.* 炸得酥脆的洋葱圈 ❷ VERB If food **crisps** or if you **crisp** it, it becomes pleasantly hard, for example because you have heated it at a high temperature. （用加热等方法）（使）变脆 ❑ [v] *Cook the bacon until it begins to crisp.* 把熏肉烹至酥脆。❑ [v n] *Spread breadcrumbs on a dry baking sheet and crisp them in the oven.* 把面包屑撒

在干燥的烤盘上，然后放在烤箱里烤脆。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Crisps** are very thin slices of fried potato that are eaten cold as a snack. 油炸土豆片；炸薯片【BRIT 英】❑ *...a packet of crisps.* 一袋炸薯片❑ *...cheese and onion potato crisps.* 奶酪洋葱味炸薯片

in AM, use 美国英语用 **chips** or **potato chips**

■ ADJ Weather that is pleasantly fresh, cold, and dry can be described as **crisp**. (天气)清新的，凉爽的，干燥的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a crisp autumn day.* 秋高气爽的一天 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crisp** cloth or paper is clean and has no creases in it. (布或纸)洁净的，挺括的❑ *I slipped between the crisp clean sheets.* 我钻到崭新洁净的被单底下。❑ *...crisp banknotes.* 崭新挺括的钞票 •**crisp|ly** ADV ❑ *...his crisply-pressed suit.* 他那熨得笔挺的西装

crisp|bread /'krɪspbred/ (**crispbreads**) N-VAR **Crispbreads** are thin dry biscuits made from wheat or rye. They are often eaten instead of bread by people who want to lose weight. 薄脆麦饼干(减肥者常用来替代面包)

crispy /'krɪspi/ (**crispier**, **crispiest**) ADJ Food that is **crispy** is pleasantly hard, or has a pleasantly hard surface. 脆的；酥脆的；鲜脆的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...crispy fried onions.* 炸得酥脆的洋葱 ❑ *...crispy bread rolls.* 酥脆的面包卷

criss-cross /'krɪs krɒs, AM 美 - krɔːs/ (**criss-crosses**, **criss-crossing**, **criss-crossed**) also **crisscross** ■ VERB If a person or thing **criss-crosses** an area, they travel from one side to the other and back again many times, following different routes. If a number of things **criss-cross** an area, they cross it, and cross over each other. 在…交叉往返；纵横交错于❑ [v n] *They criss-crossed the country by bus.* 他们乘公共汽车游历这个国家。❑ [v n] *Telephone wires criss-cross the street.* 这条街上电话线纵横交错。 ■ VERB If two sets of lines or things **criss-cross**, they cross over each other. (两组线或事物)相互交叉，相互交错 ❑ [v] *Wires criss-cross between the tops of the poles, forming a grid.* 电线杆顶端的电线相互交错，形成电线网。❑ [v n] *The roads here are quite a maze, criss-crossing one another in a fashion that at times defies logic.* 这里的道路如迷宫般纵横交错，有时让人摸不着头脑。 [Also v n] ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **criss-cross** pattern or design consists of lines crossing each other. (图案或设计)纵横交错的，十字交叉的 ❑ *Slash the tops of the loaves with a sharp serrated knife in a criss-cross pattern.* 用锋利的锯齿刀在烤面包顶部切十字。

cri|teri|on /kraɪ'tɪərɪən/ (**criteria** /kraɪ'tɪərɪə/) N-COUNT A **criterion** is a factor on which you judge or decide something. (判定的)标准，准则 ❑ [+for] *The most important criterion for entry is that applicants must design and make their own work.* 最重要的参赛标准是申请人必须自己设计和制作作品。

crit|ic ◆◇ /'krɪtɪk/ (**critics**) ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **critic** is a person who writes about and expresses opinions about things such as books, films, music, or art. 批评家；评论家；评论员 ❑ *The New York critics had praised her performance.* 纽约的评论家称赞了她的表演。 ■ N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone who is a **critic** of a person or system disapproves of them and criticizes them publicly. 批评者；反对者 ❑ *Her critics accused her of caring only about success.* 批评者指责她只在乎成功。

Word Link 词根词缀 *crit = to judge* 判断：*critic, critical, criticize*

criti|cal ◆◆◇ /'krɪtɪkᵊl/ ■ ADJ A **critical** time, factor, or situation is extremely important. 极重要的；关键的 ❑ *The incident happened at a critical point in the campaign.* 该事件发生在竞选活动的关键时期。❑ *He says setting priorities is of critical importance.* 他说确定优先顺序是至关重要的。❑ *How you finance a business is critical to the success of your venture.* 如何融资对企业的成功至关重要。 •**criti|cal|ly** /'krɪtɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Economic prosperity depends critically on an open world trading system.* 经济繁荣关键要靠一个开放的世界贸易体系。❑ *It was a critically important moment in his career.* 那是他事业中至关重要的一刻。 ■ ADJ A **critical** situation is very serious and dangerous. (局势)严重的，有危险的 ❑ *The German authorities are considering an airlift if the situation becomes critical.* 如果局势变得危急，德国当局将考虑实施空运。❑ *Its day-to-day finances are in a critical state.* 其日常财务状况十分糟糕。 •**criti|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Moscow is running critically low on food supplies.* 莫斯科的食品供给严重不足。 ■ ADJ If a person is **critical** or in a **critical** condition in hospital, they are seriously ill. (病情)危急的，严重的 ❑ *Ten of the injured are said to be in critical condition.* 据说伤者中有 10 人情况危急。 •**criti|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *She was critically ill.* 她病情危重。 ■ ADJ To be **critical of** someone or something means to criticize them. 批评的；挑剔的 ❑ [+of] *His report is highly critical of the trial judge.* 他的报道对审判法官大加指责。❑ *He has apologised for critical remarks he made about the referee.* 他为自己对裁判的出言不逊道了歉。 •**criti|cal|ly** ADV ❑ [+of] *She spoke critically of Lara.* 她说起拉腊来颇有微词。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **critical** approach to something involves examining and judging it carefully. 评判性的；审慎的 ❑ *We need to become critical text-readers.* 我们需要培养对文章的评判能力。❑ *...the critical analysis of political ideas.* 对政治观点的评判分析 •**criti|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *Wyman watched them critically.* 怀曼仔细地观察他们。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If something or someone receives **critical** acclaim, critics say that they are very good. 评论家的；评论界的 ❑ *The film met with considerable critical and public acclaim.* 这部电影赢得了评论界和公众的广泛好评。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *critical* with:

N.	critical **issue** 关键问题，critical **role** 关键作用 ■
	critical **state** 严峻(或重要)的情形；严重的病情 ■■■
	critical **condition** 危急的病情 ■
	critical **acclaim** 评论界的赞誉 ■
V.	**become** critical 变得重要(或危急) ■■
PREP.	critical **of** *someone* 批评某人的，critical **of** *something* 批评某事的 ■

ˌcriti|cal ˈmass ■ N-SING In physics, the **critical mass** of a substance is the minimum amount of it that is needed for a nuclear chain reaction. (核链式反应的)临界质量【TECHNICAL 术语】■ N-SING A **critical mass** of something is an amount of it that makes it possible for something to happen or continue. (某事发生或继续所需的)足够数量 ❑ [+of] *Only in this way can the critical mass of participation be reached.* 只有这样才能凑足参与人数。

criti|cise /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ → see **criticize**

criti|cism ◆◆◇ /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/ (**criticisms**) ■ N-VAR [N that] **Criticism** is the action of expressing disapproval of something or someone. A **criticism** is a statement that expresses disapproval. 批评；批判；指责 ❑ *This policy had repeatedly come under strong criticism on Capitol Hill.* 该政策在美国国会屡遭强烈批评。❑ [+of] *...unfair criticism of his tactics.* 对他的战术的不公正批评 ❑ *The criticism that the English do not truly care about their children was often voiced.* 常有人指责英国人并不真正关心自己的子女。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Criticism** is a serious examination and judgment of something such as a book or play. (对书、戏剧等的)评论 ❑ *She has published more than 20 books including novels, poetry and literary criticism.* 她已出版了包括小说、诗歌和文学评论在内的 20 多部著作。

Thesaurus 同类词 *criticism* Also look up:

N.	disapproval, judgment, put-down; (*ant.*) approval, flattery, praise ■
	commentary, critique, evaluation, review ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *criticism* with:

PREP.	criticism **against** *something* 对…的批评，criticism **from** *something* 来自…的批评，criticism **of** *something* 就…的批评 ■
ADJ.	**constructive** criticism 有建设性的批评(或评论)，**open to** criticism 乐意接受批评(或评论)的 ■■
N.	**public** criticism 公开批评(或评论) ■■
	literary criticism 文学评论 ■

criti|cize ◆◇ /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ (**criticizes**, **criticizing**, **criticized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **criticise**

VERB If you **criticize** someone or something, you express your

disapproval of them by saying what you think is wrong with them. 批评；指责；批判 ❑ [v n] *His mother had rarely criticized him or any of her children.* 他妈妈几乎从来没有批评过他或是她的其他孩子。❑ [v n +for] *The minister criticised the police for failing to come up with any leads.* 部长批评警方没能找到任何线索。

Thesaurus 同类词 *criticize* Also look up:

V. knock; (*ant.*) applaud, praise

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *criticize* with:

PREP. *be* criticized **about/by/for** 因…被批评 / 被…批评
N. criticize **the government** 指责政府

Word Link 词根词缀 *crit ≈ to judge* 判断：*critic, critical, criticize*

cri|tique /krɪ'ti:k/ (**critiques**) N-COUNT A **critique** is a written examination and judgment of a situation or of a person's work or ideas. 评论；评论文章【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *She had brought a book, a feminist critique of Victorian lady novelists.* 她带来了一本书，这本书从女性主义视角对维多利亚时代女性小说家进行了评论。

crit|ter /'krɪtəʳ/ (**critters**) N-COUNT A **critter** is a living creature. 生物【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *...little furry critters.* 毛茸茸的小动物

croak /krəʊk/ (**croaks, croaking, croaked**) 1 VERB When a frog or bird **croaks**, it makes a harsh, low sound. (青蛙或鸟) 发出低哑叫声，呱呱叫 ❑ [v] *Thousands of frogs croaked in the reeds by the riverbank.* 上千只青蛙在河岸边的芦苇荡里呱呱叫。•N-COUNT **Croak** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the guttural croak of the frogs.* 粗嘎的蛙鸣声 2 VERB If someone **croaks** something, they say it in a low, rough voice. (人) 用低哑的声音说 ❑ [v with quote] *Tiller moaned and managed to croak, 'Help me.'* 蒂勒呻吟着，用沙哑的声音勉强喊出了一声"救救我"。❑ [v n] *She croaked something unintelligible.* 她声音沙哑地说了些含糊不清的话。•N-COUNT **Croak** is also a noun. ❑ *His voice was just a croak.* 他的嗓音沙哑。

croaky /'krəʊki/ ADJ If someone's voice is **croaky**, it is low and rough. (嗓音) 粗哑的，低哑的

cro|chet /'krəʊʃeɪ, AM 美 krəʊ'ʃeɪ/ (**crochets, crocheting, crocheted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Crochet** is a way of making cloth out of cotton or wool by using a needle with a small hook at the end. 钩针编织 ❑ *...a black crochet waistcoat.* 用钩针编织的黑色马甲 2 VERB If you **crochet**, you make cloth by using a needle with a small hook at the end. 用钩针编织 ❑ [v] *She offered to teach me to crochet.* 她提出要教我钩织东西。❑ [v n] *Ma and I crocheted new quilts.* 我和妈妈钩织了新床罩。❑ [v-ed] *...crocheted rugs.* 用钩针编织的小地毯

crock /krɒk/ (**crocks**) 1 N-COUNT A **crock** is a clay pot or jar. 瓦罐；坛子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as an old **crock**, you mean that they are old and weak. 老朽的人；老家伙【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】3 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe what someone has said as **a crock**, you mean that you think it is foolish, wrong, or untrue. 一派胡言；胡说八道【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】

crock|ery /'krɒkəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Crockery** is the plates, cups, saucers, and dishes that you use at meals. 餐具【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *We had no fridge, cooker, cutlery or crockery.* 我们没有冰箱、炊具、刀具或餐具。

croco|dile /'krɒkədaɪl/ (**crocodiles**) N-COUNT A **crocodile** is a large reptile with a long body and strong jaws. Crocodiles live in rivers and eat meat. 鳄鱼

croco|dile tears N-PLURAL If someone is crying **crocodile tears**, their tears and sadness are not genuine or sincere. 鳄鱼的眼泪；假慈悲 ❑ *The sight of George shedding crocodile tears made me sick.* 看到乔治假慈悲，我感到恶心。

cro|cus /'krəʊkəs/ (**crocuses**) N-COUNT **Crocuses** are small white, yellow, or purple flowers that are grown in parks and gardens in the early spring. 番红花；藏红花

croft /krɒft, AM 美 krɔ:ft/ (**crofts**) N-COUNT In Scotland, a **croft** is a small piece of land which is owned and farmed by one family and which provides them with food. (苏格兰由一家人所有并耕作的) 小块土地，小农场 ❑ *...a remote croft near Loch Nevis.* 内维斯湾附近一个偏僻的小农场

croft|er /'krɒftəʳ, AM 美 'krɔ:ft-/ (**crofters**) N-COUNT In Scotland, a **crofter** is a person who lives on a croft or small farm. (苏格兰的) 小农场主，小农场佃户

croft|ing /'krɒftɪŋ, AM 美 'krɔ:ft-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In Scotland, **crofting** is the activity of farming on small pieces of land. (苏格兰的) 小农场耕作 ❑ *...isolated crofting communities.* 闭塞的小农场耕作社会

crois|sant /'kwæsɒn, AM 美 kwɑ:'sɑ:n/ (**croissants**) N-VAR **Croissants** are small, sweet bread rolls in the shape of a crescent that are eaten for breakfast. 羊角面包；新月形面包 ❑ *...coffee and croissants.* 咖啡和羊角面包

→ see **bread**

crone /krəʊn/ (**crones**) N-COUNT A **crone** is an ugly old woman. 丑陋的老太婆【LITERARY 文】

cro|ny /'krəʊni/ (**cronies**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can refer to friends that someone spends a lot of time with as their **cronies**, especially when you disapprove of them. 好友；密友；(尤指) 狐朋狗友【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He returned from a lunchtime drinking session with his business cronies.* 中午跟那帮生意上的朋友喝完酒后，他回来了。

cro|ny|ism /'krəʊnɪɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone in authority of **cronyism**, you mean that they use their power or authority to get jobs for their friends. 任人唯亲；任用亲信【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】

crook /krʊk/ (**crooks, crooking, crooked**) 1 N-COUNT A **crook** is a dishonest person or a criminal. 骗子；罪犯【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The man is a crook and a liar.* 那人是个骗子，满嘴谎言。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The crook of** your arm or leg is the soft inside part where you bend your elbow or knee. (肘或膝盖的) 内侧弯曲处 ❑ [+of] *She hid her face in the crook of her arm.* 她把脸掩在臂弯里。3 VERB If you **crook** your arm or finger, you bend it. 弯曲(手臂或手指) ❑ [v n] *He crooked his finger. 'Come forward,' he said.* 他勾勾手指说："过来。"4 N-COUNT A **crook** is a long pole with a large hook at the end. A crook is carried by a bishop in religious ceremonies, or by a shepherd. (主教或牧羊人用的) 曲柄杖 ❑ *...a shepherd's crook.* 牧羊人的曲柄杖 5 PHRASE If someone says they will do something **by hook or by crook**, they are determined to do it, even if they have to make a great effort or use dishonest means. 想方设法；不择手段 ❑ *They intend to get their way, by hook or by crook.* 为达到目的，他们不择手段。

crook|ed /'krʊkɪd/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **crooked**, especially something that is usually straight, you mean that it is bent or twisted. 不直的；弯曲的；扭曲的 ❑ *...the crooked line of his broken nose.* 他断开的歪鼻子 ❑ *...a crooked little tree.* 长得歪歪曲曲的小树 2 ADJ A **crooked** smile is uneven and bigger on one side than the other. (笑) 不自然的，歪向一边的 ❑ *Polly gave her a crooked grin.* 波莉向她不自然地咧嘴一笑。•**crook|ed|ly** ADV ❑ *Nick was smiling crookedly at her.* 尼克朝她歪着嘴笑。3 ADJ If you describe a person or an activity as **crooked**, you mean that they are dishonest or criminal. 不诚实的；欺诈的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a crooked cop.* 贪赃枉法的警察

croon /kru:n/ (**croons, crooning, crooned**) 1 VERB If you **croon**, you sing or hum quietly and gently. 低声哼唱 ❑ [v] *He would much rather have been crooning in a smoky bar.* 他宁愿在烟雾缭绕的酒吧里哼唱歌曲。❑ [v n] *Later in the evening, Lewis began to croon another Springsteen song.* 那天晚上晚些时候，刘易斯开始哼唱另一首斯普林斯汀的歌曲。2 VERB If one person talks to another in a soft gentle voice, you can describe them as **crooning**, especially if you think they are being sentimental or insincere. (尤指伤感或不真诚地) 轻声说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Dear boy,' she crooned, hugging him heartily.* "乖儿子。"她轻声说着，把他紧紧地抱在怀里。❑ [v n] *The man was crooning soft words of encouragement to his wife.* 那个男人正温柔地轻声鼓励他的妻子。[Also v]

croon|er /'kru:nə'/ (**crooners**) N-COUNT A **crooner** is a male singer who sings sentimental songs, especially the love songs of the 1930s and 1940s.（尤指专唱二十世纪三四十年代感伤情歌的）男歌手

crop ◆◇◇ /krɒp/ (**crops, cropping, cropped**) ❶ N-COUNT **Crops** are plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food. 庄稼；作物 ❑ *Rice farmers here still plant and harvest their crops by hand.* 这里种植水稻的农场主仍是人工种植和收割庄稼。❑ *The main crop is wheat and this is grown even on the very steep slopes.* 主要作物是小麦，就连很陡的坡地都种上了小麦。❷ → see also **cash crop** ❸ N-COUNT The plants or fruits that are collected at harvest time are referred to as a **crop.**（作物或水果的）收成，产量 ❑ [+of] *Each year it produces a fine crop of fruit.* 这里每年水果都大丰收。❑ *The U.S. government says that this year's corn crop should be about 8 percent more than last year.* 美国政府称今年的玉米产量应该会比去年提高 8% 左右。❹ N-SING You can refer to a group of people or things that have appeared together as a **crop of** people or things.（在一起的）一群（人）；（同时发生的）一些（事情）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *The present crop of books and documentaries about Marilyn Monroe exploit the thirtieth anniversary of her death.* 时下出现的这些有关玛丽莲·梦露的书和纪录片是借她逝世 30 周年之际推出的。❺ VERB When a plant **crops**, it produces fruits or parts which people want. 结果实；有收成 ❑ [V] *Although these vegetables adapt well to our temperate climate, they tend to crop poorly.* 尽管这些蔬菜能够很好地适应我们这里温和的气候，可是收成往往会很差。❻ VERB To **crop** someone's hair means to cut it short. 剪短（头发）❑ [V n] *She cropped her hair and dyed it blonde.* 她把头发剪短并染成了金黄色。• **cropped** ADJ ❑ *She had cropped grey hair.* 她有一头剪短了的灰白头发。❼ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **crop** is a short hairstyle. 短发 ❑ *She had her long hair cut into a boyish crop.* 她把长发剪成了男孩子般的短发。❽ VERB If you **crop** a photograph, you cut part of it off, in order to get rid of part of the picture or to be able to frame it. 剪裁，裁切（照片）❑ [V n] *I decided to crop the picture just above the water line.* 我决定把照片裁剪到刚过水印线。❑ [be V-ed +from] *Her husband was cropped from the photograph.* 她丈夫被从照片里裁掉了。[Also V n *from* n] ❾ **the cream of the crop** → see **cream**

→ see **cotton, farm, grain, photography**

▶**crop up** PHRASAL VERB If something **crops up**, it appears or happens, usually unexpectedly.（常指出其不意地）出现，发生 ❑ [V P] *His name has cropped up at every selection meeting this season.* 这一赛季每次队员选拔会议上都会提到他的名字。

cropped /krɒpt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cropped** items of clothing are shorter than normal.（服装）偏短的 ❑ *Women athletes wear cropped tops and tight shorts.* 女运动员穿着短上衣和紧身短裤。❷ → see also **crop**

crop|per /'krɒpə'/ PHRASE If you say that someone **has come a cropper**, you mean that they have had an unexpected and embarrassing failure. 意外失败；惨败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...internet businesses that came a cropper.* 突然遭受重创的因特网企业

crop top (**crop tops**) N-COUNT A **crop top** is a very short, usually tight, top worn by a girl or a woman.（女式）紧身短上衣

cro|quet /'krəʊkeɪ, AM krəʊ'keɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Croquet** is a game played on grass in which the players use long wooden sticks called mallets to hit balls through metal arches. 槌球游戏（在草地上进行，以木槌击球使之穿过金属圈）

cro|quette /krəʊ'ket/ (**croquettes**) N-COUNT **Croquettes** are small amounts of mashed potato or meat rolled in breadcrumbs and fried.（外裹面包屑做成的）炸肉饼，炸土豆丸

cross

① VERB AND NOUN USES 动词和名词用法
② ADJECTIVE USE 形容词用法

① **cross** ◆◆◇ /krɒs, AM 美 krɔːs/ (**crosses, crossing, crossed**) → Please look at categories ❶ – ❷ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 16–22 项。❶ VERB If you **cross** something such as a room, a road, or an area of land or water, you move or travel to the other side of it. If you **cross to** a place, you move or travel over a room, road, or area of land or water in order to reach that place. 穿越；越过；横过；渡过 ❑ [V n] *She was partly to blame for failing to look as she crossed the road.* 她过马路时没注意看，负有部分责任。❑ [V n] *Nine Albanians have crossed the border into Greece and asked for political asylum.* 9 名阿尔巴尼亚人穿过边境进入希腊境内并寻求政治避难。❑ [V +*to*] *Egan crossed to the drinks cabinet and poured a Scotch.* 伊根穿行来到酒柜旁，倒了一杯苏格兰威士忌。[Also V adv/prep, V +*into*] ❷ VERB A road, railway, or bridge that **crosses** an area of land or water passes over it.（公路、铁路或桥）穿过，越过 ❑ [V n] *The Defford to Eckington road crosses the river half a mile outside Eckington.* 从迪福德到埃金顿的路穿过那条距埃金顿半英里的河。❸ VERB Lines or roads that **cross** meet and go across each other. 交叉；相交 ❑ [V] *...the intersection where Main and Center Streets cross.* 主街和中心街的交叉路口 ❑ [V n] *It is near where the pilgrimage route crosses the road to Quimper.* 那儿离朝圣之路与通往坎佩尔的道路的交叉路口很近。❹ VERB If someone or something **crosses** a limit or boundary, for example the limit of acceptable behaviour, they go beyond it. 超过，超出（极限或范围）❑ [V n] *I normally never write into magazines but Mr Stubbs has finally crossed the line.* 我向来不给杂志写信，但是斯塔布斯先生最后做得太过火了。❺ VERB If an expression **crosses** someone's face, it appears briefly on their face.（表情）掠过，闪过【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V n] *Berg tilts his head and a mischievous look crosses his face.* 伯格侧着头，脸上掠过一丝调皮的神情。❻ N-COUNT A **cross** is a shape that consists of a vertical line or piece with a shorter horizontal line or piece across it. It is the most important Christian symbol. 十字形，十字架（基督教最重要的标记）❑ *Round her neck was a cross on a silver chain.* 她脖子上戴着一条银项链，上面挂着个十字架。❼ VERB If Christians **cross themselves**, they make the sign of a cross by moving their hand across the top half of their body.（基督教徒）画十字 ❑ [V pron-refl] *'Holy Mother of God!' Marco crossed himself.* "圣母啊！"马尔科画着十字说道。❽ N-COUNT If you describe something as a **cross** that someone has to bear, you mean it is a problem or disadvantage which they have to deal with or bear. 麻烦；不利 ❑ *My wife is much cleverer than me; it is a cross I have to bear.* 妻子比我聪明很多，这让我很难接受。❾ N-COUNT A **cross** is a written mark in the shape of an X. You can use it, for example, to indicate that an answer to a question is wrong, to mark the position of something on a map, or to indicate your vote on a ballot paper. 叉字形记号；十字形记号 ❑ *Put a tick next to those activities you like and a cross next to those you dislike.* 在你喜欢的活动旁打钩，在不喜欢的活动旁画叉。❿ VERB [usu passive] If a cheque **is crossed**, two parallel lines are drawn across it or printed on it to indicate that it must be paid into a bank account and cannot be cashed. 在（支票）上画两条平行线（使支票只能划入银行账户，不能兑现）【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Cheques/postal orders should be crossed and made payable to Newmarket Promotions.* 应在支票／邮政汇票上画线，并使之可用于新市场促销活动的支付。❑ [V-ed] *...a crossed cheque.* 画线支票 ⓫ VERB If you **cross** your arms, legs, or fingers, you put one of them on top of the other. 使交叉；使交叠 ❑ [V n] *Jill crossed her legs and rested her chin on one fist, as if lost in deep thought.* 吉尔盘着腿，一个拳头支着下巴，仿佛陷入了沉思。❑ [V-ed] *He was sitting there in the living room with his legs crossed.* 他跷着腿坐在起居室里。⓬ VERB If you **cross** someone who is likely to get angry, you oppose them or refuse to do what they want. 反对；拒绝 ❑ [V n] *If you ever cross him, forget it, you're finished.* 如果你曾经跟他作过对，就别想了，你没戏了。⓭ N-SING Something that is **a cross between** two things is neither one thing nor the other, but a mixture of both. 混合物；杂交品种 ❑ [+*between*] *It was a lovely dog. It was a cross between a collie and a golden retriever.* 那条狗可爱极了，是柯利牧羊犬和金毛猎犬的杂交品种。⓮ N-COUNT In some team sports such as football and hockey, a **cross** is the passing of the ball from the side of the field to a player in the centre, usually in front of the goal.（足球、曲棍球等球队运动中的）横传 ❑ *Le Tissier hit an accurate cross to Groves.* 勒蒂西耶将球准确地横传给了格罗夫斯。⓯ ADJ [ADJ n] A **cross** street is a road that crosses another more important road.（街道）交叉的，十字的【AM 美】❑ *The Army boys had personnel carriers blockading the cross streets.* 陆

军士兵用运兵车封锁了十字路口。⑯ → see also **crossing** ⑰ to **cross your fingers** → see **finger** ⑱ **cross my heart** → see **heart** ⑲ to **cross your mind** → see **mind** ⑳ people's **paths cross** → see **path** ㉑ to **cross the Rubicon** → see **Rubicon** ㉒ to **cross swords** → see **sword**

C

▶**cross off** PHRASAL VERB If you **cross off** words on a list, you decide that they no longer belong on the list, and often you draw a line through them to indicate this.（从名单上）删掉，取消 ❑ [V P n] *I checked the chart and found I had crossed off the wrong thing.* 我检查了一下图表，结果发现我错删了东西。❑ [V n P n] *They have enough trouble finding nutritious food without crossing meat off their shopping lists.* 不把肉类食品从购物单上划掉，他们就很难买到有营养的食物。[Also V n P]

▶**cross out** PHRASAL VERB If you **cross out** words on a page, you draw a line through them, because they are wrong or because you want to change them. 删除，删去（字句）❑ [V P n] *He crossed out 'fellow subjects', and instead inserted 'fellow citizens'.* 他删除了"臣民们"而代之以"同胞们"。[Also V n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cross* with:

N. cross **a street** 穿越街道 ① ❶ ❷ ❸
cross ***your* legs** 叉着腿 ① ⓫
cross ***someone*** 反对某人 ① ⓬
cross ***someone's* mind** 在某人脑海中闪过 ① ⓳

② **cross** /krɒs, AM 美 krɔːs/ (**crosser**, **crossest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **cross** is rather angry or irritated. 生气的；愤怒的 ❑ [+*with*] *I'm terribly cross with him.* 我很生他的气。❑ [+*about*] *She was rather cross about having to trail across London.* 她不得不疲惫地步行穿过伦敦，这让她相当生气。•**cross|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'No, no, no,' Morris said crossly.* "不，不，不。"莫里斯生气地说道。

cross|bar /'krɒsbɑːr, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crossbars**) ❶ N-COUNT A **crossbar** is a horizontal piece of wood attached to two upright pieces, for example a part of the goal in football.（足球门等的）横梁 ❷ N-COUNT The **crossbar** of a man's or boy's bicycle is the horizontal metal bar between the handlebars and the saddle.（男用自行车的）横梁

cross|bones /'krɒsbəʊnz, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ → see **skull and crossbones**

,cross-'border ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cross-border** trade occurs between companies in different countries.（贸易）跨越国境的 ❑ *Currency-conversion costs remain one of the biggest obstacles to cross-border trade.* 货币兑换成本仍是跨境贸易的最大障碍之一。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cross-border** attacks involve people crossing a border and going a short way into another country.（袭击）跨越国境的 ❑ *...a cross-border raid into Zambian territory.* 进入赞比亚境内的越境袭击

cross|bow /'krɒsbəʊ, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crossbows**) N-COUNT A **crossbow** is a weapon consisting of a small, powerful bow that is fixed across a piece of wood, and aimed like a gun. 弩；弩弓；十字弓

'cross-breed (**cross-breeds**, **cross-breeding**, **cross-bred**) also **crossbreed** ❶ VERB If one species of animal or plant **cross-breeds with** another, they reproduce, and new or different animals or plants are produced. You can also say that someone **cross-breeds** something such as an animal or plant.（使）杂交；杂交繁育 ❑ [V +*with*] *By cross-breeding with our native red deer, the sika deer have affected the gene pool.* 通过与我们本地的赤鹿杂交，梅花鹿的基因库已经发生了改变。❑ [V n +*with*] *Unfortunately attempts to crossbreed it with other potatoes have been unsuccessful.* 不幸的是，将它与其他土豆品种杂交的尝试均告失败。❑ [V n] *Dr Russel is creating an elite herd by cross-breeding goats from around the globe.* 拉塞尔博士正通过把全球各地的山羊品种进行杂交来培育一个优良种群。❑ [V-ed] *...a cross-bred labrador.* 杂种拉布拉多猎犬 [Also V] ❷ N-COUNT A **cross-breed** is an animal that is the result of cross-breeding.（动物的）杂交品种

→ see **gene**

,cross-'Channel also cross-channel ADJ [ADJ n] **Cross-Channel** travel is travel across the English Channel, especially by boat.（尤指乘船）穿越英吉利海峡的 ❑ *...the cross-channel ferry.* 英吉利海峡渡轮 ❑ *Dieppe has plenty to attract cross-Channel visitors.* 迪耶普有很多旅游胜地，吸引游客横渡英吉利海峡前来观光。

,cross-'check (**cross-checks**, **cross-checking**, **cross-checked**) VERB If you **cross-check** information, you check that it is correct using a different method or source from the one originally used to obtain it.（用不同方法或从不同出处）反复核对，交叉检查 ❑ [V n] *You have to scrupulously check and cross-check everything you hear.* 你必须仔细检查并多方核对你所听到的每一件事。❑ [*be* V-ed +*against*] *His version will later be cross-checked against that of the university.* 之后会对他的说法与校方的说法进行多方核对。❑ [V +*with*] *They want to ensure such claims are justified by cross-checking with other records.* 他们想要通过核对其他记录来确保这种主张是合理的。[Also V, V n +*with*]

,cross-'country ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cross-country** is the sport of running, riding, or skiing across open countryside rather than along roads or around a running track. 越野比赛（如赛跑、自行车赛、滑雪赛等）❑ *She finished third in the world cross-country championships in Antwerp.* 她在安特卫普的世界越野锦标赛上获得了第 3 名。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **cross-country** journey involves less important roads or railway lines, or takes you from one side of a country to the other. 横越全国的；遍及全国的 ❑ *...cross-country rail services.* 遍及全国的铁路服务网络 •ADV [ADV after V] **Cross-country** is also an adverb. ❑ *They drove cross-country in his van.* 他们开着他的货车横穿全国。

,cross-'cultural ADJ [ADJ n] **Cross-cultural** means involving two or more different cultures. 跨文化的；涉及多种文化的 ❑ *Minority cultures within the United States often raised issues of cross-cultural conflict.* 美国的少数民族文化经常引发跨文化冲突问题。

'cross-current (**cross-currents**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **crosscurrent**

❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] A **cross-current** is a current in a river or sea that flows across another current.（穿过其他水流的）交叉水流，逆流 ❑ *Cross-currents can sweep the strongest swimmer helplessly away.* 即使最强壮的游泳者也会无助地被交叉水流冲走。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to conflicting ideas or traditions as **cross-currents**. 不同的观点（或传统）❑ *...the cross-currents within the Conservative Party.* 保守党内观点迥异

,cross-'dress (**cross-dresses**, **cross-dressing**, **cross-dressed**) VERB If someone **cross-dresses**, they wear the clothes of the opposite sex, especially for sexual pleasure.（尤指为获得性快感而）穿异性服装 ❑ [V] *If they want to cross-dress, that's fine.* 如果他们想穿异性服装，那也可以。•**cross-dresser** (**cross-dressers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The Society maintains that the majority of cross-dressers are heterosexual.* 该协会认为大多数变装者都是异性恋。•**cross-dressing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Cross-dressing is far more common than we realise.* 变装现象要远比我们认识到的更加普遍。

,cross-ex'amine (**cross-examines**, **cross-examining**, **cross-examined**) VERB When a lawyer **cross-examines** someone during a trial or hearing, he or she questions them about the evidence that they have already given.（律师就某人所提供的证据进行）盘问，反诘 ❑ [V n] *The accused's lawyers will get a chance to cross-examine him.* 被告律师将有机会盘问他。❑ [*be* V-ed +*about*] *You know you are liable to be cross-examined mercilessly about the assault.* 你要清楚他们可能会就这起人身侵犯案毫不留情地盘问你。[Also V n +*about*] •**cross-examination** (**cross-examinations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...during the cross-examination of a witness in a murder case.* 在盘问一桩谋杀案的证人时 ❑ *Under cross-examination, he admitted the state troopers used more destructive ammunition than usual.* 在反复盘问下，他承认该州警察使用了比平常更具破坏性的弹药。

→ see **trial**

'cross-eyed ADJ Someone who is **cross-eyed** has eyes that seem to look towards each other. 内斜视的；对眼的；斗鸡眼的

cross|fire /'krɒsfaɪər, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ also **cross-fire** ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Crossfire** is gunfire, for example in a battle, that comes from two or more different directions and passes through the same

area. 交叉火力 **2** PHRASE If you are **caught in the crossfire**, you become involved in an unpleasant situation in which people are arguing with each other, although you do not want to be involved or say which person you agree with. 被卷进争端 ❑ [+between] *They say they are caught in the crossfire between the education establishment and the government.* 他们称自己被卷进了教育机构与政府之间的争端。

cross|ing /'krɒsɪŋ, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crossings**) **1** N-COUNT A **crossing** is a journey by boat or ship to a place on the other side of a sea, river, or lake. 横渡 ❑ *The vessel docked in Swansea after a ten-hour crossing.* 轮船在横渡 10 个小时后停泊在了斯旺西。**2** N-COUNT A **crossing** is a place where two roads, paths, or lines cross. (道路的)十字路口;(线的)交叉点 **3** N-COUNT A **crossing** is the same as a **pedestrian crossing**. 同 pedestrian crossing【BRIT 英】❑ *A car hit her on a crossing.* 一辆汽车在人行横道上撞了她。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crosswalk**

4 → see also **pelican crossing, zebra crossing** **5** N-COUNT A **crossing** is the same as a **grade crossing** or a **level crossing**. 同 grade crossing 或 level crossing

,cross-'legged ADV [ADV after v] If someone is sitting **cross-legged**, they are sitting on the floor with their legs bent so that their knees point outwards. 盘腿地 ❑ *He sat cross-legged on the floor.* 他盘腿坐在地上。

cross|over /'krɒsəʊvəʳ, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crossovers**) **1** N-VAR [oft N n] A **crossover** of one style and another, especially in music or fashion, is a combination of the two different styles. (尤指音乐或时尚风格上的)混合,融合 ❑ [+of] *...the contemporary crossover of pop, jazz and funk.* 当今流行音乐、爵士乐和乡土爵士乐的融合 **2** N-SING In music or fashion, if someone makes a **crossover from** one style **to** another, they become successful outside the style they were originally known for. (在音乐或时尚上的)转型,改变风格 ❑ [+from/to] *I told her the crossover from actress to singer is easier than singer to actress.* 我告诉她从演员转型到歌手比从歌手转型到演员更容易。

,cross-'party ADJ **Cross-party** activities involve two or more political parties. A **cross-party** group consists of members from two or more political parties. 两党间的;跨党的;多党的 ❑ *Special election procedures allow cross-party voting.* 特别选举程序允许进行跨党投票。❑ *Decisions are being made by cross-party committees.* 正在由一个多党派成员组成的委员会进行决议。

,cross-'purposes also **cross purposes** PHRASE If people are **at cross-purposes**, they do not understand each other because they are working towards or talking about different things without realizing it. (谈话内容、所做之事等)互不相干,互不理解 ❑ [+with] *The two friends find themselves at cross-purposes with the officials.* 这两个朋友发现他们与官员们无法沟通。

,cross-'question (**cross-questions, cross-questioning, cross-questioned**) VERB If you **cross-question** someone, you ask them a lot of questions about something. 盘问;追问 ❑ [V n] *The police came back and cross-questioned Des again.* 警察回来重新盘问德斯。

,cross-'reference (**cross-references, cross-referencing, cross-referenced**) **1** N-COUNT A **cross-reference** is a note in a book which tells you that there is relevant or more detailed information in another part of the book. (书中的)参见项,互见条,相互参照 **2** VERB [usu passive] If something such as a book **is cross-referenced**, cross-references are put in it. (书等)加注使相互参照 ❑ [be V-ed] *Nearly 2,300 plant lists have been checked and cross-referenced.* 已经对约 2,300 份植物列表进行核对,并注明了相互参照项。❑ [V-ed] *...an index of products and services which is cross-referenced to the supplying companies.* 注明供货商参照项的产品和服务索引

cross|roads /'krɒsrəʊdz, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crossroads**) **1** N-COUNT A **crossroads** is a place where two roads meet and cross each other. 十字路口 ❑ *Turn right at the first crossroads.* 在第一个十字路口向右转。**2** N-SING [oft at a N] If you say that something is **at a crossroads**, you mean that it has reached a very important stage in its development where it could go one way or another. (发展的)关键时刻,紧要关头 ❑ *The company was clearly at a crossroads.* 该公司显然处于发展的关键时刻。

'cross-section (**cross-sections**) also **cross section** **1** N-COUNT If you refer to a **cross-section of** particular things or people, you mean a group of them that you think is typical or representative of all of them. 典型的一群人(或事物) ❑ [+of] *I was surprised at the cross-section of people there.* 那里的一些典型人物让我感到惊讶。❑ [+of] *It is good that there is a wide cross-section of sport on television.* 电视体育节目丰富多彩,令人满意。**2** N-COUNT [oft in N] A **cross-section** of an object is what you would see if you could cut straight through the middle of it. 横截面;剖面 ❑ [+of] *...a cross-section of an airplane.* 飞机剖面图 ❑ *The hall is square in cross-section.* 大厅的横截面是正方形的。

'cross-stitch also **cross stitch** N-UNCOUNT **Cross-stitch** is a type of decorative sewing where one stitch crosses another. 十字缝;十字形针法

→ see **quilt**

cross|walk /'krɒswɔːk, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crosswalks**) N-COUNT A **crosswalk** is a place where pedestrians can cross a street and where drivers must stop to let them cross. 人行横道【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **pedestrian crossing**

cross|wind /'krɒswɪnd, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crosswinds**) also **cross-wind** N-COUNT A **crosswind** is a strong wind that blows across the direction that vehicles, boats, or aircraft are travelling in, and that makes it difficult for them to keep moving steadily forward. 侧风;横风

cross|wise /'krɒswaɪz, AM 美 'krɔːs-/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **crossways**

ADV [ADV after v] **Crosswise** means diagonally across something. 对角横穿地;斜穿地 ❑ *Rinse and slice the courgettes crosswise.* 将西葫芦洗干净,斜着切成片。

cross|word /'krɒswɜːd, AM 美 'krɔːs-/ (**crosswords**) N-COUNT A **crossword** or **crossword puzzle** is a word game in which you work out the answers and write them in the white squares of a pattern of small black and white squares. 纵横字谜;纵横填字游戏

crotch /krɒtʃ/ (**crotches**) **1** N-COUNT Your **crotch** is the part of your body between the tops of your legs. (人体的)胯裆,两腿分叉处 ❑ *Glover kicked him hard in the crotch.* 格洛弗狠狠地踢他的裆部。**2** N-COUNT The **crotch** of something such as a pair of trousers is the part that covers the area between the tops of your legs. (裤子等的)裆部 ❑ *They were too long in the crotch.* 裤裆太深了。

crotch|et /'krɒtʃɪt/ (**crotchets**) N-COUNT A **crotchet** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two quavers. 四分音符【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **quarter note**

crotch|ety /'krɒtʃɪti/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **crotchety** person is bad-tempered and easily irritated. 脾气坏的;易怒的;动辄生气的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a crotchety old man.* 脾气暴躁的老头

crouch /kraʊtʃ/ (**crouches, crouching, crouched**) VERB If you **are crouching**, your legs are bent under you so that you are close to the ground and leaning forward slightly. 蹲;蹲伏 ❑ [V prep/adv] *We were crouching in the bushes.* 我们蹲在灌木丛里。❑ [V-ed] *The man was crouched behind the Mercedes.* 那个男人蹲在那辆梅塞德斯车后面。•N-SING **Crouch** is also a noun. ❑ *They walked in a crouch, each bent over close to the ground.* 他们每个人都俯身贴近地面蹲伏着前进。•PHRASAL VERB **Crouch down** means the same as **crouch**. crouch down 同 crouch ❑ [V P] *He crouched down and reached under the mattress.* 他蹲下,把手伸到床垫下面。❑ [V P prep/adv] *He crouched down beside him.* 他在他的旁边蹲下来。

croup /kruːp/ N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] **Croup** is a disease which children sometimes suffer from that makes it difficult for them to breathe and causes them to cough a lot. 哮吼,格鲁布(儿童疾病)

crou|pi|er /'kruːpieɪ, AM 美 -ɪəʳ/ (**croupiers**) N-COUNT A **croupier** is

the person in charge of a gambling table in a casino, who collects the bets and pays money to the people who have won. (负责收发钱的)赌台管理员

crou|ton /'kru:tɒn/ (**croutons**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Croutons** are small pieces of toasted or fried bread that are added to soup just before you eat it. (放在汤里的)油炸面包丁，吐司丁

crow /krəʊ/ (**crows, crowing, crowed**) ■ N-COUNT A **crow** is a large black bird which makes a loud, harsh noise. 乌鸦 ■ VERB When a cock **crows**, it makes a loud sound, often early in the morning. (公鸡)打鸣，啼叫 ❑ [v] *The cock crows and the dawn chorus begins.* 雄鸡报晓，鸟儿欢叫。■ VERB If you say that someone **is crowing about** something they have achieved or are pleased about, you disapprove of them because they keep telling people proudly about it. 对…洋洋自得；为…自鸣得意【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v +*about/over*] *Edwards is already crowing about his assured victory.* 爱德华兹已经在为自己确定无疑的胜利自鸣得意了。❑ [v that] *We've seen them all crowing that the movement is dead.* 我们看到他们所有人都为那场运动的覆灭而洋洋自得。■ PHRASE If you say that a place is a particular distance away **as the crow flies**, you mean that it is that distance away measured in a straight line. 成直线地；笔直地 ❑ *I live at Mesa, Washington, about 10 miles as the crow flies from Hanford.* 我住在华盛顿的梅萨，到汉福德的直线距离约为 10 英里。

crow|bar /'krəʊbɑ:r/ (**crowbars**) N-COUNT A **crowbar** is a heavy iron bar which is used as a lever. 铁撬棍

crowd ◆◇ /kraʊd/ (**crowds, crowding, crowded**) ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **crowd** is a large group of people who have gathered together, for example to watch or listen to something interesting, or to protest about something. 人群；观众 ❑ *A huge crowd gathered in a square outside the Kremlin walls.* 一大群人聚集在克里姆林宫墙外的广场上。❑ *The crowd were enormously enthusiastic.* 观众热情高涨。❑ [+*of*] *The explosions took place in shopping centres as crowds of people were shopping for Mothers' Day.* 爆炸发生在购物中心，当时大批人群正在为母亲节购物。■ N-COUNT A particular **crowd** is a group of friends, or a set of people who share the same interests or job. (志趣相投或工作相同的)一伙人，一帮人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *All the old crowd have come out for this occasion.* 那些老伙计们都来参加这一庆典。■ VERB When people **crowd around** someone or something, they gather closely together around them. 聚集在…周围；在…聚拢 ❑ [v +*round/around* n] *The hungry refugees crowded around the tractors.* 饥饿的难民聚集到拖拉机周围。❑ [v *round/around*] *Police blocked off the road as hotel staff and guests crowded around.* 当饭店员工和客人聚集起来时，警方封锁了道路。■ VERB If people **crowd into** a place or **are crowded into** a place, large numbers of them enter it so that it becomes very full. (使)大批涌入 ❑ [v +*into*] *Hundreds of thousands of people have crowded into the centre of the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.* 几十万人涌入立陶宛首都维尔纽斯的市中心。❑ [*be* v-ed +*into*] *One group of journalists were crowded into a minibus.* 一群记者挤进一辆小型公共汽车。❑ [v-ed] *'Bravo, bravo,' chanted party workers crowded in the main hall.* "太好了，太好了。"聚集在正厅的该党工作人员反复喊着。[Also v n *into* n] ■ VERB If a group of people **crowd** a place, there are so many of them there that it is full. 挤满；塞满；使…拥挤 ❑ [v n] *Thousands of demonstrators crowded the streets shouting slogans.* 数千名高喊着口号的示威者把街道挤得水泄不通。■ VERB If people **crowd** you, they stand very closely around you trying to see or speak to you, so that you feel uncomfortable. 逼近；靠近；围住 ❑ [v n] *It had been a tense day with people crowding her all the time.* 这一天过得紧紧张张，每时每刻都有人围在她身旁。

▶**crowd in** PHRASAL VERB If problems or thoughts **crowd in on** you, a lot of them happen to you or affect you at the same time, so that they occupy all your attention and make you feel unable to escape. (问题或想法)大量涌现，涌入脑海 ❑ [v P +*on*] *Everything is crowding in on me.* 所有事一齐涌上我的心头。❑ [v P] *She tried to sleep, but thoughts crowded in and images flashed into her mind.* 她想睡觉，但头脑中各种想法一拥而上，画面一一闪现。

▶**crowd out** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **crowds out** another, it is so successful or common that the other thing does not have the opportunity to be successful or exist. 把…排挤在外 ❑ [v P n] *In the 1980s American exports crowded out European films.* 20 世纪 80 年代美国出口影片把欧洲影片挤出了市场。[Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *crowd* with:

V.	**attract a** crowd 吸引观众，**avoid the** crowd 避开人群，crowd **gathers** 人群聚集 ■
ADJ.	**enthusiastic** crowd 热情的人群，**small** crowd 一小群人 ■
PREP.	crowd **around** *something* 聚在…周围 ■ crowd **into** *something* 涌入… ■

crowd|ed /'kraʊdɪd/ ■ ADJ If a place is **crowded**, it is full of people. 人多的；拥挤的 ❑ *He peered slowly around the small crowded room.* 他慢慢地环视这个拥挤的小屋。[Also +*with*] ■ ADJ If a place is **crowded**, a lot of people live there. 拥挤的；住有很多人的 ❑ *…a crowded city of 2 million.* 有 200 万人口的拥挤的城市 ■ ADJ If your timetable, your life, or your mind is **crowded**, it is full of events, activities, or thoughts. 排满的；占满的 ❑ *Never before has a summit had such a crowded agenda.* 以前从来没有一次峰会的日程排得这么满。[Also +*with*]

crowd|fund|ing /'kraʊdfʌndɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Crowdfunding** is when a large number of people each give an amount of money to pay for a project, especially by using a website to collect the money. 众筹 ❑ *The project was financed through crowdfunding.* 这个项目的经费来自众筹。

'crowd-pleaser (**crowd-pleasers**) also **crowd pleaser** N-COUNT If you describe a performer, politician, or sports player as a **crowd-pleaser**, you mean they always please their audience. You can also describe an action or event as a **crowd-pleaser**. 取悦观众的人(或行动、事件) ❑ *He gets spectacular goals and is a real crowd pleaser.* 他有很多精彩进球，是一名真正能给观众带来欢乐的运动员。

'crowd-puller (**crowd-pullers**) also **crowd puller** N-COUNT If you describe a performer or event as a **crowd-puller**, you mean that they attract a large audience. 吸引大量观众的表演者(或事件) ❑ *The exhibition is hardly a crowd-puller.* 该展览读不上吸引人。

crowd|sourc|ing /'kraʊdsɔ:rsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Crowdsourcing** is the practice of getting ideas or help on a project from a large number of people, usually through the Internet. 众包 ❑ *We used crowdsourcing to develop the software.* 我们采用众包的形式开发软件。

crown ◆◇ /kraʊn/ (**crowns, crowning, crowned**) ■ N-COUNT A **crown** is a circular ornament, usually made of gold and jewels, which a king or queen wears on their head at official ceremonies. You can also use **crown** to refer to anything circular that is worn on someone's head. 王冠；皇冠；冕；(戴在头上的)冠状物 ❑ [+*of*] *…a crown of flowers.* 花冠 ■ N-PROPER The government of a country that has a king or queen is sometimes referred to as **the Crown**. In British criminal cases the prosecutor is **the Crown**. 王国政府；王国；(英国刑事案件中的)公诉人 ❑ *She says the sovereignty of the Crown must be preserved.* 她说必须维护王国政府的主权。❑ *…a Minister of the Crown.* 王国政府的大臣 ❑ *…chief witness for the Crown.* 公诉方的主要证人 ■ VERB [usu passive] When a king or queen **is crowned**, a crown is placed on their head as part of a ceremony in which they are officially made king or queen. 为…加冕；立…为王(或女王) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953.* 伊丽莎白于 1953 年 6 月 2 日在威斯敏斯特大教堂加冕。❑ [*be* v-ed n] *Two days later, Juan Carlos was crowned king.* 两天后，胡安·卡洛斯被加冕为国王。❑ [v-ed] *…the newly-crowned King.* 新加冕的国王 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **crown** is the top part of your head, at the back. 头顶(后部) ❑ [+*of*] *He laid his hand gently on the crown of her head.* 他把手轻轻放在她的头顶上。■ N-COUNT A **crown** is an artificial top piece fixed over a broken or decayed tooth. (断齿或龋齿的)人造冠 ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] In sport, winning an important competition is sometimes referred to as a **crown**. 冠军宝座；桂冠 ❑ *…his dream of a fourth Wimbledon crown.* 他梦想第四次获得温布尔登网球公开赛的冠军 ■ VERB An achievement or event that **crowns** something makes it perfect, successful, or complete. 使圆满；使完美 ❑ [*be*

v-ed by] *The summit was crowned by the signing of the historic START treaty.* 此次峰会以签订具有历史性意义的《削减进攻性战略武器条约》宣告圆满成功。❑ [v-ing] *...the crowning achievement of his career.* 他事业上的最高成就

→ see **teeth**

Crown Court (**Crown Courts**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft in names] In England and Wales, a **Crown Court** is a court in which criminal cases are tried by a judge and jury rather than by a magistrate. (英格兰和威尔士的有法官和陪审团列席的)刑事法庭 ❑ *He appeared at Manchester Crown Court on Thursday on a drink-driving charge.* 他因被控醉酒驾车而于周四在曼彻斯特的刑事法庭受审。

crown jewel (**crown jewels**) N-PLURAL **The Crown Jewels** are the crown, sceptre, and other precious objects which are used on important official occasions by the King or Queen. (国王或女王在重要的正式场合佩戴的)王冠，权杖，珠宝

Crown Prince (**Crown Princes**) N-COUNT A **Crown Prince** is a prince who will be king of his country when the present king or queen dies. 王储；皇太子 ❑ *...the crown prince's palace.* 王储的宫殿 ❑ *...Sultan Mahmood's son, Crown Prince Ibrahim Mahmood.* 苏丹马哈茂德的儿子，易卜拉欣·马哈茂德王储

Crown Princess (**Crown Princesses**) N-COUNT A **Crown Princess** is a princess who is the wife of a Crown Prince, or will be queen of her country when the present king or queen dies. 王储妃；皇太子妃；女王储 ❑ *...his second wife, Crown Princess Catherine.* 他的第 2 任妻子，凯瑟琳王储妃

crown prosecutor (**crown prosecutors**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In Britain, a **crown prosecutor** is a lawyer who works for the state and who prosecutes people who are accused of crimes. (英国的)公诉人，检察官

crow's feet N-PLURAL **Crow's feet** are **wrinkles** which some older people have at the outside corners of their eyes. (眼角的)鱼尾纹

crow's nest N-SING On a ship, the **crow's nest** is a small platform high up on the mast, where a person can go to look in all directions. (船上的)桅杆瞭望台

crucial ♦◇ /'kru:ʃ°l/ ADJ If you describe something as **crucial**, you mean it is extremely important. 至关重要的；关键性的 ❑ *He had administrators under him but took the crucial decisions himself.* 他手下有管理人员，但重要的决策仍由他自己来做。❑ [+to] *Improved consumer confidence is crucial to an economic recovery.* 消费者信心的提升对经济的复苏至关重要。•**cru|cial|ly** ADV ❑ *Chewing properly is crucially important.* 正确的咀嚼方式是极其重要的。❑ *Crucially, though, it failed to secure the backing of the banks.* 然而重要的是，它没能获得银行的支持。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *crucial* with:

N. crucial **decision** 重要决策，crucial **development** 重要发展，crucial **role** 关键作用，crucial **skill** 关键技能，crucial **stage** 重要阶段，crucial **to something** 对…至关重要的

Word Link 词根词缀 *cruc ≈ cross* 十字：*crucial, crucifix, crucify*

cru|ci|ate liga|ment /,kru:ʃɪɪt 'lɪgəmənt, -eɪt -/ (**cruciate ligaments**) N-COUNT A **cruciate ligament** is either of a pair of ligaments that cross at the knee. (膝盖处的)交叉韧带 ❑ *He will be out of the team for the rest of the season after damaging his cruciate ligaments.* 他因交叉韧带撕裂，将缺席本赛季的剩余比赛。

cru|ci|ble /'kru:sɪb°l/ (**crucibles**) 1 N-COUNT A **crucible** is a pot in which metals or other substances can be melted or heated up to very high temperatures. 坩埚；熔炉 2 N-SING **Crucible** is used to refer to a situation in which something is tested or a conflict takes place, often one which produces something new. 熔炉；严峻的考验；磨炼【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...a system in which ideas are tested in the crucible of party contention.* 在党派争论的严峻考验中检验各种思想的体制

cru|ci|fix /'kru:sɪfɪks/ (**crucifixes**) N-COUNT A **crucifix** is a cross with a figure of Christ on it. (十字架)苦像；耶稣受难像

cru|ci|fix|ion /,kru:sɪ'fɪkʃ°n/ (**crucifixions**) 1 N-VAR **Crucifixion** is a way of killing people which was common in the Roman Empire, in which they were tied or nailed to a cross and left to die. 捆死(或钉死)在十字架上(罗马帝国时期常见) ❑ [+of] *...her historical novel about the crucifixion of Christians in Rome.* 她那本讲述罗马基督徒被钉死在十字架上的历史小说 2 N-PROPER **The Crucifixion** is the crucifixion of Christ. 耶稣受难 ❑ *...the central message of the Crucifixion.* 耶稣受难的主旨

cru|ci|form /'kru:sɪfɔ:m/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cruciform** building or object is shaped like a cross. (建筑等)十字形的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a cruciform tower.* 十字形塔

cru|ci|fy /'kru:sɪfaɪ/ (**crucifies, crucifying, crucified**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is crucified**, they are killed by being tied or nailed to a cross and left to die. 把…捆在(或钉在)十字架上处死 ❑ [be V-ed] *...the day that Christ was crucified.* 耶稣受难日 2 VERB To **crucify** someone means to criticize or punish them severely. 严厉批评；严惩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She'll crucify me if she finds you still here.* 如果她发现你还在这儿，她会狠狠地教训我。

crude /kru:d/ (**cruder, crudest, crudes**) 1 ADJ A **crude** method or measurement is not exact or detailed, but may be useful or correct in a rough, general way. 粗略的；简略的；大概的 ❑ *Standard measurements of blood pressure are an important but crude way of assessing the risk of heart disease or strokes.* 标准的血压测量是评估患心脏病或中风风险的一个重要方法，但并不精确。•**crude|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The donors can be split—a little crudely—into two groups.* 捐献者可以大致分为两组。2 ADJ If you describe an object that someone has made as **crude**, you mean that it has been made in a very simple way or from very simple parts. 粗糙的；简陋的 ❑ *...crude wooden boxes.* 简陋的木盒子 •**crude|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *...a crudely-carved wooden form.* 雕刻粗糙的木质结构 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **crude**, you disapprove of them because they speak or behave in a rude, offensive, or unsophisticated way. 冒犯的；粗鲁的；不精明的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Nev! Must you be quite so crude?* 内夫！你非得那么粗俗吗？❑ *...crude language.* 粗俗的语言 •**crude|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He hated it when she spoke so crudely.* 他很讨厌她讲粗口。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Crude** substances are in a natural or unrefined state, and have not yet been used in manufacturing processes. 天然的；自然的 ❑ *...8.5 million tonnes of crude steel.* 850 万吨粗钢 5 N-VAR **Crude** is the same as **crude oil**. 同 crude oil

crude oil N-UNCOUNT **Crude oil** is oil in its natural state before it has been processed or refined. 原油

→ see **oil**

crudités /'kru:dɪteɪ, AM 美 kru:dɪ'teɪ/ N-PLURAL **Crudités** are pieces of raw vegetable, often served before a meal. (常在用餐前食用的)生菜色拉

cruel /'kru:əl/ (**crueller, cruellest**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crueler, cruelest**

1 ADJ Someone who is **cruel** deliberately causes pain or distress to people or animals. 残酷的；冷酷的；残忍的 ❑ *Children can be so cruel.* 孩子有时可能会相当残忍。❑ *Don't you think it's cruel to cage a creature up?* 你不认为把动物关进笼里太残忍了吗？•**cru|el|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Douglas was often cruelly tormented by jealous siblings.* 道格拉斯经常被嫉妒他的兄弟姐妹整得很惨。2 ADJ A situation or event that is **cruel** is very harsh and causes people distress. (处境或事件)引起痛苦的，残酷的 ❑ *...struggling to survive in a cruel world with which they cannot cope.* 在一个难以应付的残酷世界里拼命求生 •**cru|el|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *His life has been cruelly shattered by an event not of his own making.* 他的一生悲惨地被一件原本与他无关的事毁了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cruel* Also look up:

ADJ. harsh, heartless, mean, nasty, unkind; (*ant.*) gentle, kind 1
grim, severe 2

C

cru|el|ty /ˈkruːəlti/ (**cruelties**) N-VAR **Cruelty** is behaviour that deliberately causes pain or distress to people or animals. 残暴；残忍；残酷 ❑ [+to] *Britain had laws against cruelty to animals but none to protect children.* 英国有禁止虐待动物的法律，但却没有保护儿童的法律。❑ [+of] *He had been unable to escape the cruelties of war.* 他没能逃脱战争的残酷。

cru|et /ˈkruːɪt/ (**cruets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cruet** is a small container, or set of containers, for salt, pepper, or mustard which is used at meals.（餐桌上的）调味品瓶，一组调味品瓶【BRIT 英】❑ *...a cruet set.* 一组调味品瓶 ❷ N-COUNT A **cruet** is a small glass bottle that contains oil or vinegar and is used at the table at meals.（餐桌上盛油或醋的）调味品瓶【AM 美】

cruise ♦◇◇ /kruːz/ (**cruises, cruising, cruised**) ❶ N-COUNT A **cruise** is a holiday during which you travel on a ship or boat and visit a number of places. 乘船游览；航游 ❑ *He and his wife were planning to go on a world cruise.* 他和太太计划乘船环游世界。❷ VERB If you **cruise** a sea, river, or canal, you travel around it or along it on a cruise. 乘船游览；航游 ❑ [v n] *She wants to cruise the canals of France in a barge.* 她想乘驳船游览法国的运河。❑ [v prep/adv] *During their summer holidays they cruised further afield to Normandy and Brittany.* 暑期他们乘船到更远的诺曼底和布列塔尼游览。❸ VERB If a car, ship, or aircraft **cruises** somewhere, it moves there at a steady comfortable speed.（车、船或飞机）以平稳且舒适的速度行驶，缓慢行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A black and white police car cruised past.* 一辆黑白相间的警车缓慢驶过。❹ VERB If a team or sports player **cruises to** victory, they win easily.（球队或运动员）轻而易举赢得，轻取【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +to] *Graf looked in awesome form as she cruised to an easy victory.* 格拉芙轻松取胜，看上去状态极佳。

→ see **ship**

ˌcruise ˈmis|sile (**cruise missiles**) N-COUNT A **cruise missile** is a missile which carries a nuclear warhead and which is guided by a computer. 巡航导弹

cruis|er /ˈkruːzəʳ/ (**cruisers**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **cruiser** is a motor boat which has an area for people to live or sleep in.（可供住宿的）舱式游艇 ❑ *...a motor cruiser.* 电动游艇 ❷ → see also **cabin cruiser** ❸ N-COUNT A **cruiser** is a large fast warship. 巡洋舰 ❑ *Italy had lost three cruisers and two destroyers.* 意大利损失了 3 艘巡洋舰和 2 艘驱逐舰。❹ N-COUNT A **cruiser** is a police car. 巡逻警车【AM 美】

cruiser|weight /ˈkruːzəʳweɪt/ (**cruiserweights**) N-COUNT A **cruiserweight** is another name for a **light heavyweight**. light heavyweight 的别称【mainly BRIT 主英】

ˈcruise ship (**cruise ships**) N-COUNT A **cruise ship** is a large ship which takes people from place to place on a cruise holiday, and on which entertainment, food, and drink are provided. 大型游轮 ❑ *He got a job as a singer on a cruise ship.* 他在一艘大型游轮上找了个歌手的差事。

crumb /krʌm/ (**crumbs**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Crumbs** are tiny pieces that fall from bread, biscuits, or cake when you cut it or eat it. 食物碎屑；面包屑；糕饼屑 ❑ *I stood up, brushing crumbs from my trousers.* 我站起来，掸掉裤子上的碎屑。❷ N-COUNT A **crumb of** something, for example information, is a very small amount of it. 一点；少许 ❑ [+of] *At last Andrew gave them a crumb of information.* 最后，安德鲁向他们透露了一点信息。

crum|ble /ˈkrʌmbᵊl/ (**crumbles, crumbling, crumbled**) ❶ VERB If something **crumbles**, or if you **crumble** it, it breaks into a lot of small pieces.（使）破碎；（使）成碎屑 ❑ [v] *Under the pressure, the flint crumbled into fragments.* 燧石在压力的作用下碎成了小块。❑ [v n] *Roughly crumble the cheese into a bowl.* 把干酪粗略弄碎，装入一只碗内。❷ VERB If an old building or piece of land **is crumbling**, parts of it keep breaking off. 坍塌；损坏；崩裂 ❑ [v] *The high- and low-rise apartment blocks built in the 1960s are crumbling.* 20 世纪 60 年代建造的高低不一的公寓楼群正在逐渐破损坍塌。❑ [v prep/adv] *The cliffs were estimated to be crumbling into the sea at the rate of 10ft an hour.* 预计那处悬崖会以每小时 10 英尺的速度坍塌坠入大海。•PHRASAL VERB **Crumble away** means the same as **crumble**. crumble away 同 crumble ❑ [v P] *Britain's coastline stretches 4000 kilometres and much of it is crumbling away.* 英国的海岸线绵延 4,000 公里，其中大部分正在逐渐沉陷。❸ VERB If something such as a system, relationship, or hope **crumbles**, it comes to an end.（体系、关系或希望等）崩溃，瓦解，消亡 ❑ [v] *Their economy crumbled under the weight of United Nations sanctions.* 在联合国制裁的重压之下，他们的经济崩溃了。•PHRASAL VERB **Crumble away** means the same as **crumble**. crumble away 同 crumble ❑ [v P] *Opposition more or less crumbled away.* 反对势力差不多都瓦解了。❹ VERB If someone **crumbles**, they stop resisting or trying to win, or become unable to cope. 不再抵抗；放弃奋斗；无力应付 ❑ [v] *He is a skilled and ruthless leader who isn't likely to crumble under pressure.* 他是个经验丰富、冷酷无情的领导，不会被压力击垮。❺ N-VAR [usu n N] A **crumble** is a baked pudding made from fruit covered with a mixture of flour, butter, and sugar. 酥皮水果布丁【BRIT 英】❑ *...apple crumble.* 酥皮苹果布丁

▶**crumble away** → see **crumble 2, 3**

crum|bly /ˈkrʌmbli/ (**crumblier, crumbliest**) ADJ Something that is **crumbly** is easily broken into a lot of little pieces. 易碎的；脆的 ❑ *...crumbly cheese.* 脆干酪

crum|my /ˈkrʌmi/ (**crummier, crummiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **crummy** is unpleasant, of very poor quality, or not good enough. 劣质的；低劣的；糟糕的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *When I first came here, I had a crummy flat.* 我刚来这儿的时候，住的公寓简直糟透了。

crum|pet /ˈkrʌmpɪt/ (**crumpets**) ❶ N-COUNT **Crumpets** are round, flat pieces of a substance like bread or batter with small holes in them. You toast them and eat them with butter.（上面有孔，烤后涂上黄油吃的）小圆烤饼【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-UNCOUNT Some men refer to attractive women as **crumpet**. This use could cause offence.（对妩媚女人的蔑称）骚货【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

crum|ple /ˈkrʌmpᵊl/ (**crumples, crumpling, crumpled**) ❶ VERB If you **crumple** something such as paper or cloth, or if it **crumples**, it is squashed and becomes full of untidy creases and folds. 压皱；（使）变皱；（使）起皱 ❑ [v n] *She crumpled the paper in her hand.* 她把那张纸在手里揉成一团。❑ [v] *The front and rear of the car will crumple during a collision.* 碰撞时，汽车的前部和后部会被撞瘪。•PHRASAL VERB **Crumple up** means the same as **crumple**. crumple up 同 crumple ❑ [v P n] *She crumpled up her coffee cup.* 她把咖啡杯捏扁了。❑ [v n P] *Nancy looked at the note angrily, then crumpled it up and threw it in a nearby wastepaper basket.* 南希愤怒地看完那张便条，把它狠狠地揉成一团，扔进了旁边的废纸篓里。•**crum|pled** ADJ ❑ *His uniform was crumpled, untidy, splashed with mud.* 他的制服皱皱巴巴、邋邋遢遢，还溅满了泥污。❷ VERB If someone **crumples**, they collapse, for example when they have received a shock.（因受到惊吓等）瘫倒【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *His body crumpled.* 他身子一软，倒在地上。❑ [v prep] *He immediately crumpled to the floor.* 他一下子瘫倒在地。❑ [v-ed] *Chance McAllister lay crumpled on the floor.* 钱斯·麦卡利斯特瘫倒在地。

▶**crumple up** → see **crumple 1**

crunch /krʌntʃ/ (**crunches, crunching, crunched**) ❶ VERB If you **crunch** something hard, such as a sweet, you crush it noisily between your teeth. 嘎吱嘎吱地嚼 ❑ [v n] *She sucked an ice cube into her mouth, and crunched it loudly.* 她吸了块冰块到嘴里，嘎啦嘎啦地大声嚼着。❑ [v +into/on] *Richard crunched into the apple.* 理查德咬了一口苹果。❷ VERB If something **crunches** or if you **crunch** it, it makes a breaking or crushing noise, for example when you step on it.（使）发出碎裂声；（使）嘎吱作响 ❑ [v] *A piece of china crunched under my foot.* 我踩碎了一块瓷片。❑ [v n] *He crunched the sheets of paper in his hands.* 他把那沓纸在手里揉得嚓嚓响。•N-COUNT **Crunch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *She heard the crunch of tires on the gravel driveway.* 她听到轮胎轧过石子铺成的车道，发出嘎吱声。❸ VERB If you **crunch** across a surface made of very small stones, you move across it causing it to make a crunching noise.（在小石子铺成的路上）嘎吱嘎吱地行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I crunched across the gravel.* 我嘎吱嘎吱地走过石子路。❑ [v prep/adv] *...wheels crunching over a stony surface.* 嘎吱嘎吱地驶过石头路面的车轮 ❹ N-SING [oft N n] You can refer to an important time or event, for example when an important decision has to be made, as **the**

crunch. 紧要关头；重要事件 ❑ *He can rely on my support when the crunch comes.* 关键时刻，他可以依靠我的支持。❑ *The Prime Minister is expected to call a crunch meeting on Monday.* 预计首相将于周一召开紧急会议。•PHRASE If you say that something will happen **if** or **when it comes to the crunch**, you mean that it will happen if or when the time comes when something has to be done. 到了必要时刻；到了关键时刻 ❑ *If it comes to the crunch, I'll resign over this.* 必要时，我会为此而辞职。 3 VERB To **crunch** numbers means to do a lot of calculations using a calculator or computer. 用计算器（或计算机）进行大量运算 ❑ [v n] *I pored over the books with great enthusiasm, often crunching the numbers until 1:00 a.m.* 我兴致勃勃地研究这些账簿，经常用计算机计算到凌晨 1 点。 4 N-COUNT A situation in which a business or economy has very little money can be referred to as a **crunch**. 缺少资金；经济收缩；财政困难【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a financial crunch that could threaten the company's future.* 可能会威胁到该公司前途的财政危机

crunchy /'krʌntʃi/ (**crunchier, crunchiest**) ADJ Food that is **crunchy** is pleasantly hard or crisp so that it makes a noise when you eat it. （食物）硬脆的，松脆的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...fresh, crunchy vegetables.* 鲜脆的蔬菜

cru|sade /kru:'seɪd/ (**crusades, crusading, crusaded**) 1 N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **crusade** is a long and determined attempt to achieve something for a cause that you feel strongly about. （长期坚定不移的）斗争，运动 ❑ [+*against/for*] *Footballers launched an unprecedented crusade against racism on the terraces.* 足球运动员们针对看台上的种族歧视发起了一场空前的运动。 2 VERB If you **crusade** for a particular cause, you make a long and determined effort to achieve something for it. 长期坚定不移地奋斗 ❑ [v *+against/for*] *...a newspaper that has crusaded against the country's cocaine traffickers.* 坚决抨击该国可卡因毒贩的报纸 ❑ [v-ing] *...an adopted boy whose cause is taken up by a crusading lawyer.* 由一位执著坚定的律师受理其诉讼案件的被收养男孩 3 N-PROPER-PLURAL **The Crusades** were the wars that were fought by Christians in Palestine against the Muslims during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. （发生于 11 世纪至 13 世纪的）十字军东征

cru|sad|er /kru:'seɪdəʳ/ (**crusaders**) 1 N-COUNT A **crusader for** a cause is someone who does a lot in support of it. （某一事业的）拥护者，追随者 ❑ [+*for*] *He has set himself up as a crusader for higher press and broadcasting standards.* 他自认是一位追求更高的新闻和广播标准的斗士。 2 N-COUNT A **Crusader** was a knight who fought in the Crusades. 十字军战士

crush /krʌʃ/ (**crushes, crushing, crushed**) 1 VERB To **crush** something means to press it very hard so that its shape is destroyed or so that it breaks into pieces. 压坏；压碎；挤压变形 ❑ [v n] *Andrew crushed his empty can.* 安德鲁把他的空罐子捏扁了。❑ [v n] *Peel and crush the garlic.* 把蒜剥皮并捣碎。❑ [v-ed] *...crushed ice.* 碎冰 2 VERB To **crush** a protest or movement, or a group of opponents, means to defeat it completely, usually by force. （常指通过武力）制服，镇压，彻底击败 ❑ [v n] *The military operation was the first step in a plan to crush the uprising.* 军事行动是镇压暴动计划的第一步。•**crush|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the violent crushing of anti-government demonstrations.* 对反政府示威的残暴镇压 3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are crushed** by something, it upsets you a great deal. 使心烦意乱；使消沉 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Listen to criticism but don't be crushed by it.* 听取批评意见，但不要被它击垮。 4 VERB [usu passive] If you **are crushed** against someone or something, you are pushed or pressed against them. 推；压；挤 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep] *We were at the front, crushed against the stage.* 我们在前面，被挤到了舞台边上。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **crush** is a crowd of people close together, in which it is difficult to move. 拥挤的人群 ❑ *Franklin and his thirteen-year-old son somehow got separated in the crush.* 富兰克林和他 13 岁的儿子在人群中被挤散了。 6 N-COUNT If you have a **crush on** someone, you are in love with them but do not have a relationship with them. （对…的）迷恋；（对…的）爱慕【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*on*] *She had a crush on you, you know.* 她曾爱慕你，你是知道的。

→ see **crash**

crush|er /'krʌʃəʳ/ (**crushers**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **crusher** is a piece of equipment used for crushing things. 压碎机；压榨机 ❑ *...a garlic crusher.* 压蒜器

crush|ing /'krʌʃɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **crushing** defeat, burden, or disappointment is a very great or severe one. 惨重的；毁灭性的；严重的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His loss would be a crushing blow to Liverpool's title hopes.* 他的缺阵将是对利物浦队夺冠希望的致命打击。

crush|ing|ly /'krʌʃɪŋli/ ADV [ADV adj] You can use **crushingly** to emphasize the degree of a negative quality. （强调不好的特征）极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a collection of crushingly bad jokes.* 一组无聊透顶的笑话

crust /krʌst/ (**crusts**) 1 N-COUNT The **crust** on a loaf of bread is the outside part. 面包皮 2 N-COUNT A pie's **crust** is its cooked pastry. （馅饼的）酥皮 3 N-COUNT A **crust** is a hard layer of something, especially on top of a softer or wetter substance. （尤指较软或较湿的物质上的）硬层，硬皮 ❑ [+*of*] *As the water evaporates, a crust of salt is left on the surface of the soil.* 随着水分的蒸发，地面上留下了一层结晶盐。 4 N-COUNT The Earth's **crust** is its outer layer. 地壳 ❑ *Earthquakes leave scars in the Earth's crust.* 地震会在地壳上留下裂痕。 5 → see also **upper crust**

→ see **core, continent, earthquake**

Word Link 词根词缀 *crust ≈ hard covering* 硬壳：*crust, crustacean, encrusted*

crus|ta|cean /krʌ'steɪʃ°n/ (**crustaceans**) N-COUNT A **crustacean** is an animal with a hard shell and several pairs of legs, which usually lives in water. Crabs, lobsters, and shrimps are crustaceans. 甲壳纲动物（如螃蟹、龙虾和褐虾）

crust|ed /'krʌstɪd/ ADJ If something is **crusted with** a substance, it is covered with a hard or thick layer of that substance. 有硬皮的；有厚皮的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*with*] *...flat grey stones crusted with lichen.* 覆有厚厚一层青苔的扁平状灰色石头 •COMB **Crusted** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *He sat down to remove his mud-crusted boots.* 他坐下来脱掉那沾满泥的靴子。

crusty /'krʌsti/ (**crustier, crustiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crusty** bread has a hard, crisp outside. 有硬皮的；有脆皮的 ❑ *...crusty French loaves.* 脆皮法式烤面包

crutch /krʌtʃ/ (**crutches**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *on* N] A **crutch** is a stick whose top fits round or under the user's arm, which someone with an injured foot or leg uses to support their weight when walking. （腿或脚受伤的人用的）腋杖，拐杖 ❑ *I can walk without the aid of crutches.* 我不用拐杖也能走。❑ *I was on crutches for a while.* 有一段时间我拄拐。 2 N-SING If you refer to someone or something as a **crutch**, you mean that they give you help or support. 依靠；依赖 ❑ [+*of*] *He gave up the crutch of alcohol.* 他戒掉了酒瘾。 3 N-COUNT Your **crutch** is the same as your **crotch**. 同 crotch【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He kicked him in the crutch.* 他踢了他的裆部。

crux /krʌks/ N-SING **The crux of** a problem or argument is the most important or difficult part of it which affects everything else. （难题或辩论的）关键，最难点，症结 ❑ [+*of*] *He said the crux of the matter was economic policy.* 他说问题的症结在于经济政策。

cry ◆◆◇ /kraɪ/ (**cries, crying, cried**) 1 VERB When you **cry**, tears come from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt. 哭；哭泣 ❑ [v] *I hung up the phone and started to cry.* 我挂断电话，开始哭。❑ [v] *Please don't cry.* 拜托不要哭。❑ [v *+with*] *He cried with anger and frustration.* 他又生气又沮丧，不禁哭了起来。❑ [v-ing] *...a crying baby.* 啼哭的婴儿 •N-SING **Cry** is also a noun. ❑ *A nurse patted me on the shoulder and said, 'You have a good cry, dear.'* 一位护士拍了拍我的肩膀说："痛快地哭一场吧，宝贝儿。"•**cry|ing** N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ *She had been unable to sleep for three days because of her 13-week-old son's crying.* 她 13 周大的儿子老是哭，她已经有 3 天没睡了。 2 VERB If you **cry** something, you shout it or say it loudly. 喊叫；呼喊；高声说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Nancy Drew,' she cried, 'you're under arrest!'.* "南希·德鲁，"她喊道，"你被捕了！" [Also v that] •PHRASAL VERB **Cry out** means the same as **cry**. cry out 同 cry ❑ [v P with quote] *'You're wrong, quite wrong!' Henry cried out, suddenly excited.* "你错了，大错特错！"亨利突然激动地大喊道。❑ [v P that] *According to the legend, she cried out that no storm was going to stop her from finishing her ride.* 据传，她当时大声宣布，即使有再大的暴风雨她也要骑到终

Word Web 话题词汇 cry 哭

Have you ever seen someone **burst into tears** when something wonderful happened to them? We expect people to **cry** when they are **sad** or upset. But why do people sometimes **weep** when they are happy? Scientists have found that there are three different types of **tears**. Basal tears lubricate the **eyes**. Reflex tears clear the eyes of dirt or smoke. The third type, emotional tears, contain high levels of manganese and prolactin. Decreasing the amount of these chemicals in the body helps us feel better. When people experience strong feelings, negative or positive, **shedding tears** may help restore emotional balance.

你见过有人喜极而泣吗？人伤心难过时会哭，为什么在开心的时候也会哭呢？科学家发现，眼泪分三种类型。基础泪液能润滑双眼。反射泪液能清除眼部的烟尘。而第三种类型，情感泪液，则含有大量的锰和促乳素。降低体内这些化学物质的含量能让我们感觉更好受些。当人们经历强烈的情感时，不管是负面的还是正面的，掉几滴眼泪能帮助我们平复情绪。

C

点。[Also V P n] 3 N-COUNT A **cry** is a loud, high sound that you make when you feel a strong emotion such as fear, pain, or pleasure.（表达强烈感情的）叫喊，叫声 ❑ [+of] *A cry of horror broke from me.* 我吓得大叫了一声。❑ *With a cry, she rushed forward.* 她大喊一声，向前冲去。4 N-COUNT A **cry** is a shouted word or phrase, usually one that is intended to attract someone's attention.喊叫；呼喊 ❑ [+of] *Thousands of Ukrainians burst into cries of 'bravo' on the steps of the parliament.* 成千上万的乌克兰人聚集在议会门前突然高喊"好啊"。❑ [+for] *Passers-by heard his cries for help.* 路过的人听到了他求救的呼喊。5 → see also **battle cry, rallying cry** 6 N-COUNT You can refer to a public protest about something or an appeal for something as a **cry** of some kind. 抗议；请求【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *There have been cries of outrage about this expenditure.* 这项开支遭到了一些人愤怒的指责。[Also+for] 7 N-COUNT A bird's or animal's **cry** is the loud, high sound that it makes.（鸟的）鸣叫，啼叫；（动物的）嗥叫，吠 ❑ [+of] *...the cry of a seagull.* 海鸥的鸣叫 8 → see also **crying** 9 PHRASE Something that is **a far cry from** something else is very different from it.（与…）大相径庭，相去甚远 ❑ *Their lives are a far cry from his own poor childhood.* 他们的生活与他那贫苦的童年生活相比大相径庭。10 EXCLAM You use the expression **for crying out loud** in order to show that you are annoyed or impatient, or to add force to a question or request. 天啊，哎呀，岂有此理（用来表示恼怒或不耐烦，或加强提问或请求的语气）【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, FEELINGS 非正式，口语，情感】❑ *I mean, what's he ever done in his life, for crying out loud?* 我是说，天啊，他一生中到底做过什么呀？11 to **cry your eyes out** → see **eye** 12 **a shoulder to cry on** → see **shoulder**

→ see Word Web:**cry**

▶**cry off** PHRASAL VERB If you **cry off**, you tell someone that you cannot do something that you have agreed or arranged to do. 变卦；取消诺言；打退堂鼓 ❑ [V P] *Barron invited her to the races and she agreed, but she caught flu and had to cry off at the last minute.* 她接受了巴伦一起去看比赛的邀请，但她感冒了，不得不在最后关头取消约定。

▶**cry out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **cry out**, you call out loudly because you are frightened, unhappy, or in pain.（因害怕、不快或疼痛而）大叫，喊叫 ❑ [V P +in] *He was crying out in pain on the ground when the ambulance arrived.* 救护车赶到时他正疼得在地上大叫。❑ [V P] *Hart cried out as his head struck rock.* 哈特的头撞到石头上，疼得他大叫起来。2 → see also **cry 2**

▶**cry out for** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **cries out for** a particular thing or action, you mean that it needs that thing or action very much. 迫切需要；亟须 ❑ [V P P n] *This is a disgraceful state of affairs and cries out for a thorough investigation.* 整个事件很不光彩，亟须彻查。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cry* Also look up:

V. sob, weep 1
call, shout, yell 2
N. howl, moan, shriek 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *cry* with:

V. **begin to** cry 开始哭泣，**start to** cry 哭起来 1
N. **a cry of pain** 痛苦的叫喊 3
a cry for help 求助的呼喊 4

cry|baby /'kraɪbeɪbi/ (**crybabies**) also **cry baby, cry-baby** N-COUNT If someone calls a child a **crybaby**, they mean that the child cries a lot for no good reason. 动不动就哭的孩子；小泪包；爱哭鬼【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

cry|ing /'kraɪɪŋ/ 1 PHRASE If you say that there is **a crying need for** something, you mean that there is a very great need for it. 迫切的需要 ❑ *There is a crying need for more magistrates from the ethnic minority communities.* 亟须更多来自少数民族群体的治安官。2 PHRASE You can say that something is **a crying shame** if you are annoyed and upset about it. 让人不安的事；使人烦恼的事；奇耻大辱【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *It's a crying shame that police have to put up with these mindless attacks.* 令人气愤的是，警察不得不忍受这些无知的批评。3 → see also **cry**

cryo|gen|ics /ˌkraɪəʊ'dʒenɪks/

The form **cryogenic** is used as a modifier. cryogenic 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Cryogenics** is a branch of physics that studies what happens to things at extremely low temperatures. 低温学

crypt /krɪpt/ (**crypts**) N-COUNT A **crypt** is an underground room underneath a church or cathedral. 教堂地下室 ❑ *...people buried in the crypt of an old London church.* 埋葬在伦敦一所老教堂地下室的人们

Word Link 词根词缀 *crypt ≈ hidden* 隐藏：*crypt, cryptic, encrypt*

cryp|tic /'krɪptɪk/ ADJ A **cryptic** remark or message contains a hidden meaning or is difficult to understand. 有隐含意义的；含义隐晦的 ❑ *He has issued a short, cryptic statement denying the spying charges.* 他发表了一个简短隐晦的声明，否认对其间谍行为的指控。❑ *My father's notes are more cryptic here.* 父亲的这段笔记更加晦涩难懂。•**cryp|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *'Not necessarily,' she says cryptically.* "那可不一定。"她隐晦地说道。

crypto- /'krɪptəʊ-/ COMB **Crypto-** is added to adjectives and nouns to form other adjectives and nouns which refer to people who have hidden beliefs and principles.（用于形容词和名词前构成其他形容词和名词）表示"秘密的"、"保密的"、"隐秘的"

crys|tal ◆◇ /'krɪstᵊl/ (**crystals**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **crystal** is a small piece of a substance that has formed naturally into a regular symmetrical shape. 结晶；晶体 ❑ *...salt crystals.* 盐晶体 ❑ *...a single crystal of silicon.* 硅的单晶体 2 → see also **liquid crystal, liquid crystal display** 3 N-VAR **Crystal** is a transparent rock that is used to make jewellery and ornaments. 水晶 ❑ *...a strand of crystal beads.* 一串水晶珠子 4 N-UNCOUNT **Crystal** is a high-quality glass, usually with patterns cut into its surface. 水晶玻璃 ❑ *Some of the finest drinking glasses are made from lead crystal.* 一些最高档的酒杯是用铅晶质玻璃制成的。❑ *...crystal glasses.* 水晶玻璃杯 5 N-UNCOUNT Glasses and other containers made of crystal are referred to as **crystal.** 水晶玻璃杯；水晶玻璃容器 ❑ *Get out your best china and crystal.* 拿出你最好的瓷器和水晶玻璃器皿。

→ see Word Web:**crystal**

→ see **precipitation, rock, sugar**

ˌcrys|tal 'ball (**crystal balls**) N-COUNT If you say that someone, especially an expert, looks into a **crystal ball**, you mean that they are trying to predict the future. Crystal balls are traditionally used by fortune-tellers.（占卜用的）水晶球 ❑ *Local economists have looked into their crystal balls and seen something rather nasty.* 当地的经济学者已经预见到会出现一些相当棘手的问题。

ˌcrys|tal 'clear 1 ADJ Water that is **crystal clear** is absolutely clear and transparent like glass.（水等）清澈透明的 ❑ *The cliffs,*

Word Web 话题词汇 crystal 晶体

The outsides of crystals have smooth flat planes. These surfaces form because of the repeating patterns of atoms, molecules, or ions inside the crystal. Evaporation, temperature changes, and pressure can all help to form crystals. Crystals grow when sea water evaporates and leaves behind salt. When water freezes, ice crystals form. When magma cools, it becomes rock with a crystalline structure. Pressure can also create one of the hardest, most beautiful crystals—the diamond.

晶体的外表是光滑的平面，这是由于晶体内部原子、分子或离子的周期性排列而形成的。蒸发、温度变化和压力都有利于晶体的形成。当海水蒸发时，盐分会余留下来，形成结晶。当水冻结时，会形成冰的结晶。当岩浆冷却下来，就成为了具晶状结构的岩石。在压力作用下，可以生成最坚硬、最美丽的晶体之一——钻石。

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lapped by a crystal-clear sea, remind her of Capri. 清澈的海水拍打着悬崖峭壁，令她想起了卡普里。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a message or statement is **crystal clear**, you are emphasizing that it is very easy to understand. 浅显易懂的；显而易见的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The message is crystal clear—if you lose weight, you will have a happier, healthier, better life.* 意思很明显——如果减肥成功，你将会有一个更幸福、更健康、更美好的生活。

crys|tal|line /ˈkrɪstᵊlaɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **crystalline** substance is in the form of crystals or contains crystals. 结晶的；晶状的；含水晶的 ❑ *Diamond is the crystalline form of the element carbon.* 钻石是碳元素的晶质结构。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crystalline** means clear or bright. 清澈的；晶莹的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a huge plain dotted with crystalline lakes.* 遍布着清澈湖泊的辽阔平原

→ see **crystal**

crys|tal|lize /ˈkrɪstᵊlaɪz/ (**crystallizes, crystallizing, crystallized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **crystallise**

1 VERB If you **crystallize** an opinion or idea, or if it **crystallizes**, it becomes fixed and definite in someone's mind.（使）（意见或想法）明确；（使）具体化 ❑ [v n] *He has managed to crystallise the feelings of millions of ordinary Russians.* 他弄清了百万普通俄罗斯人的感受。❑ [v] *Now my thoughts really began to crystallise.* 现在我的想法开始真正成形了。 2 VERB If a substance **crystallizes**, or something **crystallizes** it, it turns into crystals.（使）形成晶体；（使）结晶 ❑ [v] *Don't stir or the sugar will crystallise.* 不要搅，否则糖会结晶。❑ [v n] *...a 19th-century technique that actually crystallizes the tin.* 19世纪居然能使锡结晶的技术

crys|tal|lized /ˈkrɪstᵊlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **crystallised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Crystallized** fruits and sweets are covered in sugar which has been melted and then allowed to go hard.（水果或糖）蜜饯的，用糖渍的

CS gas N-UNCOUNT **CS gas** is a gas which causes you to cry and makes breathing painful. It is sometimes used by the police to control a crowd which is rioting. 催泪性毒气（或瓦斯）【BRIT 英】

cub /kʌb/ (**cubs**)

The spelling **Cub** is also used for meanings 2 and 3. 拼写 Cub 亦用于义项 2 和 3。

1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **cub** is a young wild animal such as a lion, wolf, or bear.（狮、狼、熊等的）幼兽，崽 ❑ *...three five-week-old lion cubs.* 3只5周大的幼狮 2 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Cubs** or **the Cub Scouts** is a version of the Scouts for boys between the ages of eight and ten. 幼童军（8至10岁的男孩组成的一支童子军） 3 N-COUNT A **cub** or a **cub scout** is a boy who is a member of the Cubs. 幼童军成员

Cu|ban /ˈkjuːbən/ (**Cubans**) 1 ADJ **Cuban** means belonging or relating to Cuba, or to its people or culture. 古巴的；古巴人的；古巴文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Cuban** is a Cuban citizen, or a person of Cuban origin. 古巴人；古巴裔人

cubby-hole /ˈkʌbi həʊl/ (**cubby-holes**) also **cubbyhole** N-COUNT A **cubby-hole** is a very small room or space for storing things. 小储藏间；狭小的储物空间 ❑ *It's in the cubby-hole under the stairs.* 它在楼下的小储藏间里。

cube /kjuːb/ (**cubes, cubing, cubed**) 1 N-COUNT A **cube** is a solid object with six square surfaces which are all the same size. 立方体；立方形的东西 ❑ *...cold water with ice cubes in it.* 放了冰块的冷水 ❑ *The cabinet comes with locks and key and is shaped like a cube.* 储藏柜带有锁和钥匙，形状像个立方体。 2 VERB When you **cube** food, you cut it into cube-shaped pieces. 把（食物）切成小方块 ❑ [v n] *Remove the seeds and stones and cube the flesh.* 把籽和果核弄掉，将果肉切成小方块。❑ [v-ed] *Serve with cubed bread.* 和小面包块一起端上。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The cube of** a number is another number that is produced by multiplying the first number by itself twice. For example, the cube of 2 is 8. 立方；三次幂

→ see **solid, volume**

ˌcube ˈroot (**cube roots**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The cube root of** a number is another number that makes the first number when it is multiplied by itself twice. For example, the cube root of 8 is 2. 立方根

cu|bic /ˈkjuːbɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Cubic** is used in front of units of length to form units of volume such as 'cubic metre' and 'cubic foot'. 立方的 ❑ *...3 billion cubic metres of soil.* 30亿立方米的土

cu|bi|cle /ˈkjuːbɪkᵊl/ (**cubicles**) N-COUNT A **cubicle** is a very small enclosed area, for example one where you can have a shower or change your clothes.（用作淋浴间或换衣间等的）小房间，隔间 ❑ *...a separate shower cubicle.* 独立的淋浴小单间

Word Link 词根词缀 *cle = small* 小：*article, cubicle, particle*

Cub|ism /ˈkjuːbɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Cubism** is a style of art, begun in the early twentieth century, in which objects are represented as if they could be seen from several different positions at the same time, using many lines and geometric shapes. 立体主义，立体派（20世纪初的一种艺术流派，运用线条和几何图形表现物体）

→ see **genre**

Cub|ist /ˈkjuːbɪst/ (**Cubists**) 1 N-COUNT A **Cubist** is an artist who painted in the style of Cubism. 立体派画家 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cubist** art is art in the style of Cubism. 立体派的；立体主义的 ❑ *...Picasso's seminal Cubist painting, 'The Poet'.* 毕加索影响深远的立体派画作《诗人》

ˈcub re|port|er (**cub reporters**) N-COUNT A **cub reporter** is a young newspaper journalist who is still being trained. 实习记者；初出茅庐的记者 ❑ *He had been a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star.* 他曾是《堪萨斯城市星报》的一名实习记者。

ˈcub scout → see **cub**

cuck|old /ˈkʌkəʊld/ (**cuckolds, cuckolding, cuckolded**) 1 N-COUNT A **cuckold** is a man whose wife is having an affair with another man. 妻子有外遇的人；戴绿帽子的人【LITERARY 文】 2 VERB If a married woman is having an affair, she and her lover **are cuckolding** her husband. 给…戴绿帽子；使…当王八【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *His wife had cuckolded him.* 妻子给他戴绿帽子了。

cuckoo /ˈkuːkuː/ (**cuckoos**) N-COUNT A **cuckoo** is a bird that has a call of two quick notes, and lays its eggs in other birds' nests. 杜鹃；布谷鸟

ˈcuckoo clock (**cuckoo clocks**) N-COUNT A **cuckoo clock** is a clock with a door from which a toy cuckoo comes out and makes noises like a cuckoo every hour or half hour. 布谷鸟自鸣钟（钟内有玩具布谷鸟每小时或半小时报鸣）

cu|cum|ber /ˈkjuːkʌmbəʳ/ (**cucumbers**) 1 N-VAR A **cucumber** is a long thin vegetable with a hard green skin and wet transparent flesh. It is eaten raw in salads. 黄瓜 2 PHRASE If you

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say that someone is **as cool as a cucumber**, you are emphasizing that they are very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be. (尤指意料之外地)非常冷静，泰然自若【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You can hardly be held responsible for Darrow waltzing in, cool as a cucumber, and demanding thousands of pounds.* 达罗不慌不忙、大摇大摆地走进来，索要几千英镑，这跟你一点关系都没有。

cud /kʌd/ PHRASE When animals such as cows or sheep **chew the cud**, they slowly chew their partly-digested food over and over again in their mouth before finally swallowing it. (牛或羊)咀嚼反刍的食物，倒嚼

cud|dle /'kʌdᵊl/ (**cuddles, cuddling, cuddled**) VERB If you **cuddle** someone, you put your arms round them and hold them close as a way of showing your affection. 拥抱；搂抱 ❑ [v n] *He cuddled the newborn girl.* 他抱着刚出生的女婴。❑ [v] *They used to kiss and cuddle in front of everyone.* 他们过去经常在人前搂抱亲吻。•N-COUNT **Cuddle** is also a noun. ❑ *Give her a cuddle.* 抱抱她。

cud|dly /'kʌdᵊli/ (**cuddlier, cuddliest**) 1 ADJ A **cuddly** person or animal makes you want to cuddle them. (人或动物)令人想拥抱的，惹人怜爱的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He is a small, cuddly man with spectacles.* 他戴着眼镜，是个令人想拥抱一下的小个子男人。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cuddly** toys are soft toys that look like animals. (动物玩具)柔软的，适合搂抱的

cudg|el /'kʌdʒᵊl/ (**cudgels**) 1 N-COUNT A **cudgel** is a thick, short stick that is used as a weapon. (用作武器的)粗短棍，短棒 2 PHRASE If you **take up the cudgels for** someone or something, you speak or fight in support of them. 替…说话；支持；保卫 ❑ [+*for/against*] *The trade unions took up the cudgels for the 367 staff made redundant.* 工会极力支持被裁的 367 名员工。

cue ♦◇ /kju:/ (**cues, cueing, cued**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] In the theatre or in a musical performance, a performer's **cue** is something another performer says or does that is a signal for them to begin speaking, playing, or doing something. (戏剧或音乐表演的)提示，暗示，尾白 ❑ *I had never known him miss a cue.* 我从没见过他有没注意到舞台提示的时候。2 VERB If one performer **cues** another, they say or do something which is a signal for the second performer to begin speaking, playing, or doing something. 给(演员)暗示(或提示)；为…提示 ❑ [v n] *He read the scene, with Seaton cueing him.* 在西顿的提示下，他念了这一场的台词。3 N-COUNT [N to-inf] If you say that something that happens is a **cue for** an action, you mean that people start doing that action when it happens. 暗示；提示；信号 ❑ [+*for*] *That was the cue for several months of intense bargaining.* 那意味着几个月的激烈谈判开始了。4 N-COUNT A **cue** is a long, thin wooden stick that is used to hit the ball in games such as snooker, billiards, and pool. (台球等的)球杆 5 PHRASE If you say that something happened **on cue** or **as if on cue**, you mean that it happened just when it was expected to happen, or just at the right time. 恰好在这时；就在这时候 ❑ *Kevin arrived right on cue to care for Harry.* 凯文到的正是时候，可以照顾哈丽。6 PHRASE If you **take** your **cue from** someone or something, you do something similar in a particular situation. 模仿…的样子做；学…的样 ❑ [+*from*] *Taking his cue from his companion, he apologized for his earlier display of temper.* 他也学着像同伴那样，为先前发脾气道歉。

cuff /kʌf/ (**cuffs, cuffing, cuffed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **cuffs** of a shirt or dress are the parts at the ends of the sleeves, which are thicker than the rest of the sleeve. 袖口 ❑ *...a pale blue shirt with white collar and cuffs.* 有白色衣领和袖口的浅蓝色衬衫 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **cuffs** on a pair of pants or trousers are the parts at the ends of the legs, which are folded up. (裤脚的)外翻边，外卷边【AM 美】❑ [+*of*] *...the cuffs of his jeans.* 他牛仔裤裤脚的翻边

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **turn-up**

3 VERB If the police **cuff** someone, they put handcuffs on them. 给…戴手铐【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She hoped they wouldn't cuff her hands behind her back.* 她希望他们不要把她反铐起来。4 PHRASE An **off-the-cuff** remark is made without being prepared or thought about in advance. 未经准备(或思考)的；即兴的 ❑ *I didn't mean any offence. It was a flippant, off-the-cuff remark.* 我本无意冒犯，那不过是句脱口而出的冒失话。

→ see **diagnosis**

cuff|link /'kʌflɪŋk/ (**cufflinks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Cufflinks** are small decorative objects used for holding together shirt cuffs around the wrist. (衬衫的)袖口链扣，袖扣 ❑ *...a pair of gold cufflinks.* 一对金袖扣

cui|sine /kwɪ'zi:n/ (**cuisines**) 1 N-VAR The **cuisine** of a country or district is the style of cooking that is characteristic of that place. (一国或一地区的)烹饪，风味 ❑ [+*of*] *The cuisine of Japan is low in fat.* 日式烹饪的特点是低脂肪。❑ *...traditional French cuisine.* 传统法式烹饪 2 N-UNCOUNT The skill or profession of cooking unusual or interesting food can be referred to as **cuisine**. 烹饪艺术；烹饪职业 ❑ *...residential courses in gourmet cuisine.* 美食烹饪寄宿课程

→ see **restaurant**

cul-de-sac /'kʌl də sæk, AM 美 ˌkʌl də 'sæk/ (**cul-de-sacs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **cul-de-sac** is a short road which is closed off at one end. 死胡同；死巷【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a four-bedroom detached house in a quiet cul-de-sac.* 安静的死胡同里一栋有 4 居室的独立式房子

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **dead end**

culi|nary /'kʌlɪnəri, AM 美 'kju:lənerɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Culinary** means concerned with cooking. 烹饪的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She was keen to acquire more advanced culinary skills.* 她热切渴望学到更高超的烹饪技巧。

cull /kʌl/ (**culls, culling, culled**) 1 VERB If items or ideas **are culled from** a particular source or number of sources, they are taken and gathered together. 选出；挑选；采集 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*from*] *All this, needless to say, had been culled second-hand from radio reports.* 不用说，所有这些都是从电台报道中采集来的二手材料。❑ [v n +*from*] *Laura was passing around photographs she'd culled from the albums at home.* 劳拉正在分发她从家里相册中挑选出的相片。2 VERB To **cull** animals means to kill the weaker animals in a group in order to reduce their numbers. 部分捕杀，选择性宰杀(为减少动物种群数量而杀掉其中较弱者) ❑ [v n] *To save remaining herds and habitat, the national parks department is planning to cull 2000 elephants.* 为挽救现存象群和它们的栖息地，国家公园部计划选择性宰杀 2,000 头大象。•N-COUNT **Cull** is also a noun. ❑ *In the reserves of Zimbabwe and South Africa, annual culls are already routine.* 在津巴布韦和南非的自然保护区，每年的选择性捕杀已成惯例。•**cull|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *The culling of seal cubs has led to an outcry from environmental groups.* 选择性宰杀小海豹已经招来环保组织的强烈抗议。

cul|mi|nate /'kʌlmɪneɪt/ (**culminates, culminating, culminated**) VERB If you say that an activity, process, or series of events **culminates in** or **with** a particular event, you mean that event happens at the end of it. (以…)结束，告终 ❑ [v +*in/with*] *They had an argument, which culminated in Tom getting drunk.* 他们争论了一番，最后汤姆喝醉了。

cul|mi|na|tion /ˌkʌlmɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ N-SING Something, especially something important, that is **the culmination of** an activity, process, or series of events happens at the end of it. 终点；高潮；顶点 ❑ [+*of*] *Their arrest was the culmination of an operation in which 120 other people were detained.* 他们的被捕标志着一场另有 120 人被拘留的行动的结束。

cu|lottes /kju:'lɒts, AM 美 ku:-/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Culottes** are knee-length women's trousers that look like a skirt. 裙裤

cul|pable /'kʌlpəbᵊl/ ADJ If someone or their conduct is **culpable**, they are responsible for something wrong or bad that has happened. 应受责备的；难辞其咎的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their decision to do nothing makes them culpable.* 他们不采取任何行动的决定使他们难辞其咎。❑ *...manslaughter resulting from culpable negligence.* 应该受到处罚的因为疏忽导致的过失杀人罪 •**cul|pabil|ity** /ˌkʌlpəᵊbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He added there was clear culpability on the part of the government.* 他补充说政府方面明显负有责任。

cul|prit /'kʌlprɪt/ (**culprits**) 1 N-COUNT When you are talking about a crime or something wrong that has been done, you

Word Web 话题词汇 culture 文化

Each **society** has its own **culture** which influences how people live their lives. Culture includes **customs**, **language**, **art**, and other shared **traits**. When people move from one culture to another, the result is often cultural **diffusion**. For example, European artists first saw Japanese art about 150 years ago. This caused a change in their painting style. That new approach was called Impressionism. **Assimilation** also occurs when people enter a new culture. For instance, **immigrants** may adopt British customs when they move to the UK. People whose ideas differ from **mainstream** society may also form **subcultures** within the society.

每个社会都有自己的文化，它影响着人们的生活方式。文化包括风俗、语言、艺术以及其他共同的特质。人们从一种文化移居到另一种文化时，往往会导致文化传播。例如，欧洲艺术家在大约 150 年前第一次看到日本艺术后，绘画风格发生改变，产生了一种新的流派，即"印象主义"。人们进入新的文化时还会出现同化。例如，移民到英国的人可能会吸纳英国风俗。与主流文化观点相异的人可能会在社会内部形成亚文化。

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can refer to the person who did it as **the culprit**. 罪犯；犯错的人 ❑ *All the men were being deported even though the real culprits in the fight have not been identified.* 尽管真凶尚未查出，所有参与斗殴的男子均被驱逐出境。 2 N-COUNT When you are talking about a problem or bad situation, you can refer to its cause as **the culprit**. 引起问题（或不利情势）的事物 ❑ *About 10% of Japanese teenagers are overweight. Nutritionists say the main culprit is increasing reliance on Western fast food.* 大约 10% 的日本青少年超重。营养学家指出主要原因是对西式快餐越来越依赖。

cult /kʌlt/ (**cults**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **cult** is a fairly small religious group, especially one which is considered strange. 小宗教组织；（尤指）异教，邪教 ❑ *The teenager may have been abducted by a religious cult.* 这个少年可能被一个异教组织绑架了。 [Also +of] 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cult** is used to describe things that are very popular or fashionable among a particular group of people. 受特定群体欢迎的；在特定群体中流行的 ❑ *Since her death, she has become a cult figure.* 她死后成了部分人狂热崇拜的偶像。 ❑ *The film is destined to become a cult classic.* 这部电影注定会成为风靡一时的经典之作。 3 N-SING Someone or something that is a **cult** has become very popular or fashionable among a particular group of people. （特定群体的）偶像，时尚 ❑ *Ludlam was responsible for making Ridiculous Theatre something of a cult.* 荒诞派戏剧的风靡要归功于勒德拉姆。 4 N-COUNT The **cult** of something is a situation in which people regard that thing as very important or special. 热潮；关注 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *Meanwhile the personality cult around this campaigner grew.* 同时，对这位竞选者的个人崇拜正在逐渐升温。

cul|ti|vate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ (**cultivates, cultivating, cultivated**) 1 VERB If you **cultivate** land or crops, you prepare land and grow crops on it. 耕；耕作；种植 ❑ [v n] *She also cultivated a small garden of her own.* 她还耕种了一片属于自己的小园子。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the few patches of cultivated land.* 为数不多的几小块耕地 •**cul|ti|va|tion** /ˌkʌltɪ'veɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.* 水果和蔬菜的种植 ❑ *Farmers with many acres under cultivation profited.* 耕种大片土地的农场主挣了钱。 2 VERB If you **cultivate** an attitude, image, or skill, you try hard to develop it and make it stronger or better. 逐渐形成，培养（某种态度、形象或技能） ❑ [v n] *Cultivating a positive mental attitude towards yourself can reap tremendous benefits.* 培养一种自信的积极心态会让人受益匪浅。 •**cul|ti|va|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the cultivation of a positive approach to life and health.* 培养积极的生活方式和保健方式 3 VERB If you **cultivate** someone or **cultivate** a friendship with them, you try hard to develop a friendship with them. 结交（朋友）；建立（友谊） ❑ [v n] *Howe carefully cultivated Daniel C. Roper, the Assistant Postmaster General.* 豪谨慎地和邮政副部长丹尼尔·C. 罗珀拉近关系。 ❑ [v n] *Estonia has done much to cultivate the friendship of western European countries.* 爱沙尼亚努力发展与西欧国家的友谊。

→ see **farm, grain**

Thesaurus 同类词 *cultivate* Also look up:

V. farm, grow, tend 1
develop, refine 2

cul|ti|vat|ed /'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **cultivated**, you mean they are well educated and have good manners. 有教养的；有修养的；举止文雅的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *His mother was an elegant, cultivated woman.* 他的母亲是一位端庄文雅的女性。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cultivated** plants have been developed for growing on farms or in gardens. 栽培的；培植的 ❑ *...a mixture of wild and cultivated varieties.* 野生品种和栽培品种的混作

cul|ti|va|tor /'kʌltɪveɪtə'/ (**cultivators**) N-COUNT A **cultivator** is a tool or machine which is used to break up the earth or to remove weeds, for example in a garden or field. 耕耘机；中耕机

cul|tur|al ♦◇ /'kʌltʃərəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cultural** means relating to a particular society and its ideas, customs, and art. 文化的；与文化有关的 ❑ *...a deep sense of personal honour which was part of his cultural heritage.* 他所继承的文化传统中强烈的个人荣誉感 ❑ *...the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation which promotes cultural and educational exchanges between Britain and India.* 促进英国和印度两国文化和教育交流的拉吉夫·甘地基金会 •**cul|tur|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...an informed guide to culturally- and historically-significant sites.* 详细介绍著名文化和历史景点的指南 ❑ *Culturally, they have much in common with their neighbours just across the border.* 在文化上，他们与边境那边相邻而居的人们有许多共同点。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Cultural** means involving or concerning the arts. 艺术的；与艺术有关的 ❑ *...the sponsorship of sports and cultural events by tobacco companies.* 烟草公司对体育赛事和文化活动的赞助 •**cul|tur|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...one of our better-governed, culturally-active regional centres—Manchester or Birmingham, say.* 我们管理更完善、艺术氛围活跃的区域性中心之一——比如说曼彻斯特或伯明翰

ˌcul|tur|al a'ware|ness N-UNCOUNT Someone's **cultural awareness** is their understanding of the differences between themselves and people from other countries or other backgrounds, especially differences in attitudes and values. （尤指对于不同态度和价值观的）文化意识 ❑ *...programs to promote diversity and cultural awareness within the industry.* 旨在该行业内促进多样性和提升文化意识的计划

cul|ture ♦◇ /'kʌltʃə'/ (**cultures, culturing, cultured**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Culture** consists of activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilization and of people's minds. 文化，文明（如艺术、哲学） ❑ *...aspects of popular culture.* 大众文化的方方面面 ❑ *...France's Minister of Culture and Education.* 法国文化和教育部部长 2 N-COUNT A **culture** is a particular society or civilization, especially considered in relation to its beliefs, way of life, or art. 文化（尤指拥有特定信仰、生活方式或艺术形式的社会或文明） ❑ *...people from different cultures.* 来自不同文化背景的人们 ❑ *I was brought up in a culture that said you must put back into the society what you have taken out.* 我成长于其中的那个社会文化认为，取之社会必须回报社会。 3 N-COUNT The **culture** of a particular organization or group consists of the habits of the people in it and the way they generally behave. 文化（某组织或群体的一致习惯和行为方式） ❑ [+of] *But social workers say that this has created a culture of dependency, particularly in urban areas.* 然而社会工作者认为这催生了一种依赖文化，尤其是在城市地区。 4 N-COUNT In science, a **culture** is a group of bacteria or cells which are grown, usually in a laboratory as part of an experiment. 培养物；培养菌；培养细胞 [TECHNICAL 术语] ❑ [+of] *...a culture of human cells.* 人类细胞的培养物 5 VERB In science, to **culture** a group of bacteria or cells means to grow them, usually in a laboratory as part of an experiment. 培养（细菌）；培植（细胞） [TECHNICAL 术语] ❑ [v n] *To confirm the diagnosis, the hospital laboratory must culture a colony of bacteria.* 为进一步确诊，医院实验室必须培养一个细菌菌落。

→ see Word Web: **culture**

→ see **myth**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *culture* with:

ADJ. **ancient** culture 古代文化，**popular** culture 流行文化 1
N. culture **and religion** 文化与宗教，**society and** culture 社会与文化 1
richness of culture 文化的丰富多彩，culture **shock** 文化冲击 1 2

C

cul|tured /ˈkʌltʃəˈd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **cultured**, you mean that they have good manners, are well educated, and know a lot about the arts. 有教养的；有修养的；文雅的 ❑ *He is a cultured man with a wide circle of friends.* 他为人文雅，结交广泛。

ˌcul|tured ˈpearl (**cultured pearls**) N-COUNT A **cultured pearl** is a pearl that is created by putting sand or grit into an oyster. 人工养殖的珍珠

ˈcul|ture shock N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] **Culture shock** is a feeling of anxiety, loneliness, and confusion that people sometimes experience when they first arrive in another country. 文化冲击，文化休克（指初到异国时的焦虑、孤独和困惑感） ❑ *Callum, recently arrived in Glasgow, is jobless, homeless, friendless, and suffering from culture shock.* 卡勒姆最近刚到格拉斯哥，没有工作，无家可归，没有朋友，饱受着文化冲击之苦。

cul|vert /ˈkʌlvəˈt/ (**culverts**) N-COUNT A **culvert** is a water pipe or sewer that crosses under a road or railway. 涵洞；（公路或铁路下面的）排水管，阴沟

-cum- /-kʌm-/ COMB **-cum-** is put between two nouns to form a noun referring to something or someone that is partly one thing and partly another. （放在两个名词中间构成名词）表示"和"、"与"、"兼" ❑ *...a dining-room-cum-study.* 餐厅兼书房

cum|ber|some /ˈkʌmbəˈsəm/ 1 ADJ Something that is **cumbersome** is large and heavy and therefore difficult to carry, wear, or handle. 大而笨重的；难以携带的 ❑ *Although the machine looks cumbersome, it is actually easy to use.* 尽管这台机器看上去很笨重，操作起来却很容易。 2 ADJ A **cumbersome** system or process is very complicated and inefficient. 复杂而低效的 ❑ *...an old and cumbersome computer system.* 过时而且低效的计算机系统

Word Link 词根词缀 *cumber, cumbr ≈ hindering* 阻碍：*cumbersome, encumber, encumbrance*

cum|in /ˈkʌmɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Cumin** is a sweet-smelling spice, and is popular in Indian cooking. （印度烹饪中常用的）孜然芹，安息茴香

→ see **spice**

cum|mer|bund /ˈkʌməˈbʌnd/ (**cummerbunds**) N-COUNT A **cummerbund** is a wide piece of cloth worn round the waist as part of a man's evening dress. （男式晚礼服的）宽腰带

cu|mu|la|tive /ˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv/ ADJ If a series of events have a **cumulative** effect, each event makes the effect greater. 聚积的；积累的；渐增的 ❑ *It is simple pleasures, such as a walk on a sunny day, which have a cumulative effect on our mood.* 能让我们的心情渐入佳境的是一些简单的快乐，譬如在一个阳光明媚的日子里散步。 •**cu|mu|la|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *His administration was plagued by one petty scandal after another, cumulatively very damaging.* 一桩又一桩的小丑闻困扰着他的政府，产生越来越坏的影响。

cu|mu|lus /ˈkjuːmjʊləs/ (**cumuli** /ˈkjuːmjʊlaɪ/) N-VAR **Cumulus** is a type of thick white cloud formed when hot air rises very quickly. 积云 ❑ *...huge cumulus clouds.* 巨大的积云

cun|ni|lin|gus /ˌkʌnɪˈlɪŋgəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cunnilingus** is oral sex which involves someone using their mouth to stimulate a woman's genitals. 舔阴（用口刺激女性生殖器的性行为）

cun|ning /ˈkʌnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **cunning** has the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people. 巧妙的；狡猾的；奸诈的 ❑ *These disturbed kids can be cunning.* 这些心智不正常的孩子坏主意怕是有不少呢。 ❑ *...Mr Blair's cunning plan.* 布莱尔先生的诡计 •**cun|ning|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They were cunningly disguised in golf clothes.* 他们穿上高尔夫球服，巧妙地伪装起来。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Cunning** is the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people. 狡黠；狡猾；诡诈 ❑ [+of] *...one more example of the cunning of today's art thieves.* 当今艺术品盗贼手段狡猾的另一个例子

cunt /kʌnt/ (**cunts**) 1 N-COUNT **Cunt** is an offensive word that some people use to refer to a woman's vagina. 屄；女性阴部 【VERY RUDE 非常无礼】 2 N-COUNT If someone calls another person a **cunt**, they are expressing contempt for that person. 讨厌鬼；龟孙子；王八蛋 【VERY OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非常冒犯，贬】

cup ⇹ /kʌp/ (**cups, cupping, cupped**) 1 N-COUNT A **cup** is a small round container that you drink from. Cups usually have handles and are made from china or plastic. 杯子 ❑ *...cups and saucers.* 杯碟 •N-COUNT A **cup of** something is the amount of something contained in a cup. 一杯（的量） ❑ [+of] *Mix about four cups of white flour with a pinch of salt.* 将约 4 杯白面粉与一撮盐混合。 2 N-COUNT Things, or parts of things, that are small, round, and hollow in shape can be referred to as **cups**. 杯状物 ❑ [+of] *...the brass cups of the small chandelier.* 枝形小吊灯的黄铜灯托儿 3 N-COUNT A **cup** is a large metal cup with two handles that is given to the winner of a game or competition. 奖杯；优胜杯 4 N-COUNT **Cup** is used in the names of some sports competitions in which the prize is a cup. ...杯（用于设奖杯的体育比赛名称中） ❑ *Sri Lanka's cricket team will play India in the final of the Asia Cup.* 斯里兰卡板球队将在亚洲杯的决赛中对阵印度队。 5 VERB If you **cup** your **hands**, you make them into a curved shape like a cup. 使（手）窝成杯状 ❑ [v n prep] *He cupped his hands around his mouth and called out for Diane.* 他双手拢在嘴边，大声呼喊黛安娜。 ❑ [v n] *David knelt, cupped his hands and splashed river water on to his face.* 戴维跪下身，用手捧起河水往脸上撩。 ❑ [v-ed] *She held it in her cupped hands for us to see.* 她双手捧着它给我们看。 6 VERB If you **cup** something in your hands, you make your hands into a curved dish-like shape and support it or hold it gently. 手成盘状托起（或拿着） ❑ [v n prep] *He cupped her chin in the palm of his hand.* 他用手心托着她的下巴。 ❑ [v n] *He cradled the baby in his arms, his hands cupping her tiny skull.* 他轻轻地抱着婴儿，双手托着她的小脑袋。 7 **not** your **cup of tea** → see **tea**

→ see **dish**

cup|board /ˈkʌbəˈd/ (**cupboards**) 1 N-COUNT A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture that has one or two doors, usually contains shelves, and is used to store things. In British English, **cupboard** refers to all kinds of furniture like this. In American English, **closet** is usually used instead to refer to larger pieces of furniture. 橱柜（英国英语中，cupboard 指所有类似的家具；而在美国英语中，常用 closet 来指较大的此类家具） ❑ *The kitchen cupboard was stocked with tins of soup and food.* 厨房的橱柜里备有汤罐头和食品罐头。 2 N-COUNT A **cupboard** is a very small room that is used to store things, especially one without windows. （尤指无窗户的）储物间 【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **closet**

3 **a skeleton in the cupboard** → see **skeleton**

cup|cake /ˈkʌpkeɪk/ (**cupcakes**) N-COUNT **Cupcakes** are small iced cakes for one person. （撒有糖霜的单人份）纸杯蛋糕

cup|ful /ˈkʌpfʊl/ (**cupfuls**) N-COUNT A **cupful of** something is the amount of something a cup can contain. 一杯（的量）；满杯 ❑ [+of] *...a cupful of warm milk.* 一杯热牛奶

Word Link 词根词缀 *ful ≈ quantity that fills* 充满…的量：*armful, brimful, cupful*

cu|pid /ˈkjuːpɪd/ (**cupids**) also Cupid N-PROPER **Cupid** is the Roman god of love. He is usually shown as a baby boy with wings and a bow and arrow. 丘比特（罗马神话中的爱神） •PHRASE If you say that someone **is playing cupid**, you mean that they are trying to bring two people together to start a romantic relationship. 扮演丘比特角色；牵线撮合；做媒人 ❑ *...the aristocrat who played Cupid to the Duke and Duchess.* 撮合公爵和公爵夫人的贵族成员

cu|po|la /ˈkjuːpələ/ (**cupolas**) N-COUNT A **cupola** is a roof or part of a roof that is shaped like a dome. 圆屋顶；穹顶 【FORMAL 正式】

cup|pa /ˈkʌpə/ (**cuppas**) N-COUNT A **cuppa** is a cup of tea. 一杯

茶【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Have you time for a cuppa?* 你有空儿喝杯茶吗？

'cup tie (**cup ties**) also **cup-tie** N-COUNT In sports, especially football, a **cup tie** is a match between two teams who are taking part in a competition in which the prize is a cup. （尤指足球的）优胜杯赛【BRIT 英】

cur /kɜːr/ (**curs**) N-COUNT A **cur** is an unfriendly dog, especially a mongrel. 恶狗；（尤指）杂种狗【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

cu|rable /'kjʊərəbᵊl/ ADJ If a disease or illness is **curable**, it can be cured. 可医治的；可治愈的 ❑ *Most skin cancers are completely curable if detected in the early stages.* 如果及早发现，大多数皮肤癌都是完全可以治愈的。

cu|rate (**curates, curating, curated**)

The noun is pronounced /'kjʊərət/. The verb is pronounced /kjʊ'reɪt/. 名词读作 /'kjʊərət/。动词读作 /kjʊ'reɪt/。

1 N-COUNT A **curate** is a clergyman in the Anglican Church who helps the priest. （圣公会的）助理牧师 2 VERB [usu passive] If an exhibition **is curated** by someone, they organize it. 组织（展览）❑ [*be* V-ed *+by*] *The Hayward exhibition has been curated by the artist Bernard Luthi.* 海沃德艺术展是由艺术家伯纳德·卢西组织的。

cu|ra|tive /'kjʊərətɪv/ ADJ Something that has **curative** properties can cure people's illnesses. 能治病的；有疗效的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Ancient civilizations believed in the curative powers of fresh air and sunlight.* 远古文明相信新鲜的空气和阳光有治病的功效。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cur = caring* 照顾：*curative, curator, manicure*

cu|ra|tor /kjʊ'reɪtəʳ/ (**curators**) N-COUNT A **curator** is someone who is in charge of the objects or works of art in a museum or art gallery. （博物馆或美术馆的）馆长，负责人

cu|ra|to|rial /ˌkjʊərə'tɔːriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Curatorial** means relating to curators and their work. （博物馆或美术馆）馆长（或其工作）的，负责人（或其工作）的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the museum's curatorial team.* 博物馆的管理团队

curb /kɜːrb/ (**curbs, curbing, curbed**) 1 VERB If you **curb** something, you control it and keep it within limits. 控制；抑制；限定；约束 ❑ [V n] *...advertisements aimed at curbing the spread of Aids.* 旨在控制艾滋病传播的广告 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Inflation needs to be curbed in Russia.* 俄罗斯需要抑制通货膨胀。•N-COUNT **Curb** is also a noun. ❑ [*+on*] *He called for much stricter curbs on immigration.* 他呼吁对移民采取更严格的限制措施。 2 VERB If you **curb** an emotion or your behaviour, you keep it under control. 控制，约束（情绪或行为）❑ [V n] *He curbed his temper.* 他稳住了情绪。 3 → see **kerb**

curd /kɜːrd/ (**curds**) N-VAR [usu pl] The thick white substance which is formed when milk turns sour can be referred to as **curds**. 凝乳

cur|dle /'kɜːrdᵊl/ (**curdles, curdling, curdled**) VERB If milk or eggs **curdle** or if you **curdle** them, they separate into different bits. （使）（牛奶或鸡蛋）凝结；（使）结成凝乳 ❑ [V] *The sauce should not boil or the egg yolk will curdle.* 调味汁不能煮沸，不然蛋黄会凝结的。❑ [V n] *The herb has been used for centuries to curdle milk.* 那种香草几个世纪以来都被用来制作凝乳。

cure /kjʊəʳ/ (**cures, curing, cured**) 1 VERB If doctors or medical treatments **cure** an illness or injury, they cause it to end or disappear. 治愈，治好（疾病或创伤）❑ [*be* V-ed] *Her cancer can only be controlled, not cured.* 她的癌症只能控制，无法治愈。 2 VERB If doctors or medical treatments **cure** a person, they make the person well again after an illness or injury. 治好，治愈（病人）；使恢复健康 ❑ [V n] *MDT is an effective treatment and could cure all the leprosy sufferers worldwide.* 联合化疗是一种有效的疗法，有望治愈全球所有的麻风病患者。❑ [*be* V-ed] *Almost overnight I was cured.* 几乎是一夜间我就被治好了。❑ [V n *+of*] *Now doctors believe they have cured him of the disease.* 现在医生们确信已经治好了他的病。 3 N-COUNT A **cure for** an illness is a medicine or other treatment that cures the illness. 药；药物；疗法 ❑ [*+for*] *Atkinson has been told rest is the only cure for his ankle injury.* 阿特金森被告知休息是唯一能治好他脚踝伤的办法。 4 VERB If someone or something **cures** a problem, they bring it to an end. 消除，解决（问题）❑ [V n] *Private firms are willing to make large-scale investments to help cure Russia's economic troubles.* 私有企业愿意投巨资帮助俄罗斯渡过经济难关。 5 N-COUNT A **cure for** a problem is something that will bring it to an end. 解决方法；措施；对策 ❑ [*+for*] *The magic cure for inflation does not exist.* 抑制通货膨胀没有什么灵丹妙药。 6 VERB If an action or event **cures** someone **of** a habit or an attitude, it makes them stop having it. 矫正，使放弃（习惯或态度）❑ [V n *+of*] *The experience was a detestable ordeal, and it cured him of any ambitions to direct again.* 那次经历是一次令人厌恶的煎熬，使得他放弃了任何再当导演的想法。❑ [V n] *He went to a clinic to cure his drinking and overeating.* 他去诊所治疗酗酒和暴食。 7 VERB [usu passive] When food, tobacco, or animal skin **is cured**, it is dried, smoked, or salted so that it will last for a long time. （用干燥、熏、腌等方法）加工贮藏 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Legs of pork were cured and smoked over the fire.* 在火上熏制猪腿。❑ [V-ed] *...sliced cured ham.* 切成片的熏火腿

'cure-all (**cure-alls**) N-COUNT A **cure-all** is something that is believed, usually wrongly, to be able to solve all the problems someone or something has, or to cure a wide range of illnesses. （通常无效的）万灵药，灵丹妙药 ❑ [*+for*] *He said the introduction of market discipline to the economy was not a magic cure-all for its problems.* 他说把市场规范引入该国经济并不能包治百病。

cur|few /'kɜːrfjuː/ (**curfews**) N-VAR A **curfew** is a law stating that people must stay inside their houses after a particular time at night, for example during a war. （战争等时期的）宵禁令 ❑ *The village was placed under curfew.* 在该村实行了宵禁。❑ *In Lucknow crowds of people defied the curfew to celebrate on the streets.* 在勒克瑙，成群的人们违抗宵禁令到街上去庆祝。

cu|rio /'kjʊəriəʊ/ (**curios**) N-COUNT A **curio** is an object such as a small ornament which is unusual and fairly rare. 小件稀有物；珍品 ❑ *...Oriental curios.* 东方珍宝 ❑ *...antique and curio shops.* 古玩店

cu|ri|os|ity /ˌkjʊəri'ɒsɪti/ (**curiosities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Curiosity** is a desire to know about something. 好奇心；求知欲 ❑ *Ryle accepted more out of curiosity than anything else.* 赖尔更多的是出于好奇才同意的。❑ *To satisfy our own curiosity we traveled to Baltimore.* 为了满足好奇心，我们去了巴尔的摩。 2 N-COUNT A **curiosity** is something that is unusual, interesting, and fairly rare. 罕见而有趣之物；奇物；珍品 ❑ *There is much to see in the way of castles, curiosities, and museums.* 可以看到很多城堡、奇珍异品和博物馆。

cu|ri|ous ◆◇ /'kjʊəriəs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **curious about** something, you are interested in it and want to know more about it. 求知欲强的；好奇的 ❑ [*+about*] *Steve was intensely curious about the world I came from.* 史蒂夫非常想了解我以前生活的那个世界。❑ *...a group of curious villagers.* 一群好奇的村民 •**cu|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The woman in the shop had looked at them curiously.* 商店里的那个女人曾经好奇地看着他们。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **curious**, you mean that it is unusual or difficult to understand. 稀奇古怪的；不寻常的；难以理解的 ❑ *The pageant promises to be a curious mixture of the ancient and modern.* 游行盛典将会是古老与现代的奇特融合。❑ *The naval high command's response to these developments is rather curious.* 海军最高指挥部对这些进展的回应十分反常。•**cu|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Harry was curiously silent through all this.* 在整个过程中哈里都一言不发，令人费解。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *curious* with:

N. curious **expression** 好奇的表情，curious **gaze** 好奇的注视，curious **glance** 好奇的一瞥 1
curious **mixture of** *something* …的奇特组合 2

curl /kɜːrl/ (**curls, curling, curled**) 1 N-COUNT If you have **curls**, your hair is in the form of tight curves and spirals. 鬈发 ❑ *...the little girl with blonde curls.* 长着金色鬈发的小女孩 2 N-UNCOUNT If your hair has **curl**, it is full of curls. 卷；弯曲 ❑ *Dry curly hair naturally for maximum curl and shine.* 要想头发卷最多，最有光泽，就让卷曲的头发自然晾干。 3 VERB If your hair **curls** or if you **curl** it, it is full of curls. 卷；使卷曲；使变鬈 ❑ [V] *She has hair that refuses to curl.* 她头发不易出卷。❑ [V n] *Maria had curled her hair for the event.* 玛丽亚为出席那次活动烫了头发。❑ [V-ed] *Afro hair is short*

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and tightly curled. 非洲式发型是浓密的小短卷。 4 N-COUNT A **curl of** something is a piece or quantity of it that is curved or spiral in shape. 卷曲物；螺旋状物 ❑ [+of] *A thin curl of smoke rose from a rusty stove.* 生锈的炉子里冒出一缕青烟。 ❑ [+of] *...curls of lemon peel.* 螺旋状的柠檬皮 5 VERB If your toes, fingers, or other parts of your body **curl**, or if you **curl** them, they form a curved or round shape.（使）（脚趾、手指等）蜷曲；（使）蜷缩 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His fingers curled gently round her wrist.* 他轻轻地握住她的手腕。 ❑ [v n] *Raise one foot, curl the toes and point the foot downwards.* 抬起一只脚，弯曲脚趾，使脚尖朝下。 ❑ [v-ed] *She sat with her legs curled under her.* 她盘腿坐着。 [Also v, v n prep/adv] 6 VERB If something **curls** somewhere, or if you **curl** it there, it moves there in a spiral or curve.（使）呈螺旋（或卷曲）状移动；（使）旋绕 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Smoke was curling up the chimney.* 烟从烟囱里袅袅升起。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He curled the ball into the net.* 他一脚弧线球射门成功。 7 VERB If a person or animal **curls into** a ball, they move into a position in which their body makes a rounded shape. 蜷缩 ❑ [v +into] *He wanted to curl into a tiny ball.* 他想蜷缩成小小的一团。 ❑ [v-ed] *The kitten was curled on a cushion on the sofa.* 那只小猫在沙发垫子上蜷缩成了一团。 •PHRASAL VERB **Curl up** means the same as **curl**. curl up 同 curl ❑ [v P +into] *In colder weather, your cat will curl up into a tight, heat-conserving ball.* 天气更冷时，猫会为了保存热量而紧紧地缩成一团。 ❑ [v P] *She curled up next to him.* 她蜷缩在他身边。 ❑ [v-ed P] *He was asleep there, curled up in the fetal position.* 他像胎儿一样蜷曲地睡在那儿。 8 VERB When a leaf, a piece of paper, or another flat object **curls**, its edges bend towards the centre.（叶子、纸等）卷边 ❑ [v] *The rose leaves have curled because of an attack by grubs.* 玫瑰的叶子因为闹虫害而卷边了。 •PHRASAL VERB **Curl up** means the same as **curl**. curl up 同 curl ❑ [v P] *The corners of the lino were curling up.* 油地毡卷角了。

▶**curl up** → see **curl 7, 8**

curl|er /'kɜːlə'/ (**curlers**) N-COUNT **Curlers** are small plastic or metal tubes that women roll their hair round in order to make it curly. 卷发夹 ❑ *...a woman with her hair in curlers.* 头戴卷发夹的女人

cur|lew /'kɜːljuː/ (**curlews**) N-COUNT A **curlew** is a large brown bird with long legs and a long curved beak. Curlews live near water and have a very distinctive cry. 杓鹬（生活在水边的棕黄色大型鸟，腿长，喙长而弯，叫声独特）

cur|li|cue /'kɜːlɪkjuː/ (**curlicues**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Curlicues** are decorative twists and curls, usually carved or made with a pen.（雕刻的）花饰；（常指用钢笔书写的）花体【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the gothic curlicues of cottages and churches.* 别墅和教堂的哥特式花饰

curly /'kɜːli/ (**curlier, curliest**) 1 ADJ **Curly** hair is full of curls.（头发）卷曲的 ❑ *I've got naturally curly hair.* 我的头发是自来卷儿。 ❑ *Her hair was dark and curly.* 她的头发乌黑卷曲。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Curly** is sometimes used to describe things that are curved or spiral in shape. 弧形的；螺旋形的 ❑ *...cauliflowers with extra-long curly leaves.* 叶子极长而卷曲的花椰菜 ❑ *...dragons with curly tails.* 卷尾龙

cur|mudg|eon /kə'mʌdʒən/ (**curmudgeons**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **curmudgeon**, you do not like them because they are mean or bad-tempered. 恶毒的人；脾气坏的人【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *...such a terrible old curmudgeon.* 脾气相当暴躁的老倔头

cur|mudg|eon|ly /kə'mʌdʒənli/ ADJ If you describe someone as **curmudgeonly**, you do not like them because they are mean or bad-tempered. 恶毒的；脾气坏的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

cur|rant /'kʌrənt, AM 美 'kɜːr-/ (**currants**) 1 N-COUNT **Currants** are small dried black grapes, used especially in cakes.（尤用于糕饼的）小葡萄干 2 N-COUNT **Currants** are bushes which produce edible red, black, or white berries. The berries are also called **currants**. 醋栗；茶藨子；醋栗果 3 → see also **blackcurrant, redcurrant**

cur|ren|cy ♦∞ /'kʌrənsi, AM 美 'kɜːr-/ (**currencies**) 1 N-VAR The money used in a particular country is referred to as its **currency**. 通货；货币 ❑ *Tourism is the country's top earner of foreign currency.* 旅游业是该国外汇创收最多的行业。 ❑ *More people favour a single European currency than oppose it.* 赞成单一欧洲货币的人占多数。 2 N-UNCOUNT If a custom, idea, or word has **currency**, it is used and accepted by a lot of people at a particular time. 通用；流行；流传【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'Loop' is one of those computer words that has gained currency in society.* 有一些计算机术语成了社会上的通用词汇，"循环"就是其中一个。 3 → see also **common currency**

→ see **money**

cur|rent ♦♦♦ /'kʌrənt, AM 美 'kɜːr-/ (**currents**) 1 N-COUNT A **current** is a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea.（河、湖或海的）水流，潮流 ❑ [+of] *Under normal conditions, the ocean currents of the tropical Pacific travel from east to west.* 在正常情况下，太平洋的热带洋流自东向西流。 ❑ *The couple were swept away by the strong current.* 这对夫妻被巨大的水流卷走了。 2 N-COUNT A **current** is a steady flowing movement of air. 气流 ❑ [+of] *I felt a current of cool air blowing in my face.* 我觉得脸上有一阵冷风吹过。 3 N-COUNT An electric **current** is a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit. 电流 ❑ *A powerful electric current is passed through a piece of graphite.* 给一块石墨通入强电流。 4 N-COUNT A particular **current** is a particular feeling, idea, or quality that exists within a group of people. 思潮；潮流；趋向 ❑ [+of] *Each party represents a distinct current of thought.* 每个党派代表一种不同的思潮。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Current** means happening, being used, or being done at the present time. 现时的；当前的；进行中的 ❑ *The current situation is very different to that in 1990.* 当前的形势与 1990 年截然不同。 ❑ *He plans to repeal a number of current policies.* 他计划废除一些当前的政策。 •**cur|rent|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *Twelve potential vaccines are currently being tested on human volunteers.* 目前正在人类志愿者身上试验 12 种试用疫苗。 6 ADJ Ideas and customs that are **current** are generally accepted and used by most people. 通用的；流通的；流行的 ❑ *Current thinking suggests that toxins only have a small part to play in the build up of cellulite.* 目前普遍认为，毒素对皮下脂肪团堆积影响不大。 7 → see also **alternating current, direct current**

→ see **beach, erosion, ocean, tide**

Word Link 词根词缀 *curr, curs = running 跑, flowing 流 : concurrent, current, incursion*

,cur|rent ac'count (**current accounts**) 1 N-COUNT A **current account** is a personal bank account which you can take money out of at any time using your cheque book or cash card. 活期（存款）账户；往来账户【BRIT 英】❑ *His current account was seriously overdrawn.* 他的活期账户严重透支。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checking account**

2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A country's **current account** is the difference in value between its exports and imports over a particular period of time. 经常项目，经常账户（指一国一定时期内进出口贸易的差额）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Portugal will probably have a small current-account surplus for 1992.* 葡萄牙 1992 年经常项目可能会出现小额顺差。

→ see **bank**

,cur|rent af'fairs N-PLURAL If you refer to **current affairs**, you are referring to political events and problems in society which are discussed in newspapers, and on television and radio. 时事 ❑ *...the BBC's current affairs programme 'Panorama'.* 英国广播公司的时事节目《广角镜》

,cur|rent 'as|sets (**current assets**) N-COUNT **Current assets** are assets which a company does not use on a continuous basis, such as stocks and debts, but which can be converted into cash within one year. 流动资产【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company lists its current assets at $56.9 million.* 该公司列明其流动资产为 5,690 万美元。

cur|ricu|lum /kə'rɪkjʊləm/ (**curriculums** or **curricula** /kə'rɪkjʊlə/) 1 N-COUNT A **curriculum** is all the different courses of study that are taught in a school, college, or university.（学校、学院或大学的）全部课程 ❑ *Russian is the one compulsory foreign language on the school curriculum.* 俄语在学校课程设置中是一门必修的外语课。 2 → see also **National Curriculum** 3 N-COUNT [usu n N]

A particular **curriculum** is one particular course of study that is taught in a school, college, or university.（特定的）课程 ❑ *...the history curriculum.* 历史课

cur|ricu|lum vitae /kəˌrɪkjʊləm ˈviːtaɪ, AM 美 -tiː/ N-SING A **curriculum vitae** is the same as a **CV**. 同 CV【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **résumé**

cur|ried /ˈkʌrid, AM 美 ˈkɜːrid/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Curried** meat or vegetables have been flavoured with hot spices. 用咖喱烹调的

cur|ry /ˈkʌri, AM 美 ˈkɜːri/ (**curries, currying, curried**) ❶ N-VAR **Curry** is a dish composed of meat and vegetables, or just vegetables, in a sauce containing hot spices. It is usually eaten with rice and is one of the main dishes of India. 咖喱菜（印度主要菜肴，常与米饭一起食用）❑ *...vegetable curry.* 咖喱蔬菜 ❑ *I went for a curry last night.* 昨晚我去吃了咖喱菜。❷ PHRASE If one person tries to **curry favour with** another, they do things in order to try to gain their support or co-operation. 讨好；奉承；拍…的马屁 ❑ [+with] *Politicians are eager to promote their 'happy family' image to curry favour with voters.* 政客们极力宣传他们的"幸福家庭"形象以讨好选民。

ˈcur|ry pow|der (**curry powders**) N-VAR **Curry powder** is a powder made from a mixture of spices. It is used in cooking, especially when making curry. 咖喱粉

curse /kɜːrs/ (**curses, cursing, cursed**) ❶ VERB If you **curse**, you use rude or offensive language, usually because you are angry about something. 诅咒；咒骂【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *I cursed and hobbled to my feet.* 我咒骂着一瘸一拐地站起来。•N-COUNT **Curse** is also a noun. ❑ *He shot her an angry look and a curse.* 他生气地看了她一眼，骂了一句。❷ VERB If you **curse** someone, you say insulting things to them because you are angry with them. 咒骂；诅咒；辱骂 ❑ [v n] *Grandma protested, but he cursed her and rudely pushed her aside.* 奶奶提出抗议，但他骂骂咧咧，粗暴地把奶奶推到一旁。❑ [v pron-refl] *He cursed himself for having been so careless.* 他骂自己怎么那么不小心。❸ VERB If you **curse** something, you complain angrily about it, especially using rude language.（尤指用粗话）抱怨，发牢骚；咒骂 ❑ [v n] *So we set off again, cursing the delay, towards the west.* 于是，我们一面抱怨延误了时间，一面又朝西出发了。❹ N-COUNT If you say that there is a **curse on** someone, you mean that there seems to be a supernatural power causing unpleasant things to happen to them. 诅咒；咒语 ❑ [+on/upon] *Maybe there is a curse on my family.* 可能我的家族受到了诅咒。❺ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to something that causes a great deal of trouble or harm as a **curse**. 祸根；祸端；祸水 ❑ [+of] *Apathy is the long-standing curse of British local democracy.* 冷漠是英国地方民主制度长期面对的难题。

curs|ed /kɜːrst/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **cursed with** something, you are very unlucky in having it. 因…而遭殃的；受…折磨的 ❑ [+with] *Bulman was cursed with a poor memory for names.* 布尔曼总是记不住人名。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **cursed** is suffering as the result of a curse. 遭受诅咒的 ❑ *The whole family seemed cursed.* 全家人仿佛都受到了诅咒。

cur|sor /ˈkɜːrsər/ (**cursors**) N-COUNT On a computer screen, the **cursor** is a small shape that indicates where anything that is typed by the user will appear.（计算机屏幕上的）光标【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **computer**

cur|sory /ˈkɜːrsəri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **cursory** glance or examination is a brief one in which you do not pay much attention to detail. 仓促的；匆匆的；粗略的 ❑ *Burke cast a cursory glance at the menu, then flapped it shut.* 伯克匆匆地瞥了一眼菜单，然后啪地合上了。

curt /kɜːrt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **curt**, you mean that they speak or reply in a brief and rather rude way. 简短而失礼的；唐突无礼的 ❑ *Her tone of voice was curt.* 她说话的语气唐突无礼。❑ *'The matter is closed,' was the curt reply.* 得到的答复简短而无礼："事情已经结束了。"•**curt|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I'm leaving,' she said curtly.* "我要走了。"她冷冰冰地抛出几个字。

cur|tail /kɜːrˈteɪl/ (**curtails, curtailing, curtailed**) VERB If you **curtail** something, you reduce or limit it. 缩短；减缩；限制【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *NATO plans to curtail the number of troops being sent to the region.* 北约计划缩减派往该地区的士兵数量。

cur|tail|ment /kɜːrˈteɪlmənt/ N-SING The **curtailment of** something is the act of reducing or limiting it. 减缩；缩短；限制【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the curtailment of presidential power.* 对总统权力的限制

cur|tain ♦∞ /ˈkɜːrtᵊn/ (**curtains**) ❶ N-COUNT **Curtains** are large pieces of material which you hang from the top of a window. 窗帘【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Her bedroom curtains were drawn.* 她卧室的窗帘拉上了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **drapes**

❷ N-COUNT **Curtains** are pieces of very thin material which you hang in front of windows in order to prevent people from seeing in. 纱幔；帷幔【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **net curtains**

❸ N-SING In a theatre, **the curtain** is the large piece of material that hangs in front of the stage until a performance begins.（舞台上的）幕，帷幕 ❑ *The curtain rises toward the end of the Prelude.* 序曲将近结束时帷幕升起来了。❹ N-SING You can refer to something as a **curtain** when it is thick and difficult to see through or get past. 幕状物；遮蔽物；防护物【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *Something dark disappeared behind the curtain of leaves.* 他看到一个黑漆漆的东西从浓密的树叶后消失了。❺ → see also **Iron Curtain** ❻ PHRASE If something **brings down the curtain on** an event or situation, it causes or marks the end of it. 使结束；标志着…的终结 ❑ *...management changes that will finally bring down the curtain on Lord Forte's extraordinary working life* 正在进行的管理层变更将最终为福特勋爵辉煌的职业生涯画上句号

ˈcur|tain call (**curtain calls**) also **curtain-call** N-COUNT In a theatre, when actors or performers take a **curtain call**, they come forward to the front of the stage after a performance in order to receive the applause of the audience.（演员的）谢幕 ❑ *They took 23 curtain calls.* 他们谢幕多达 23 次。

cur|tained /ˈkɜːrtᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **curtained** window, door, or other opening has a curtain hanging across it. 挂帘子的 ❑ *...heavily-curtained windows.* 窗帘挂得严严实实的窗户

ˈcurtain-raiser (**curtain-raisers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **curtain-raiser** is an event, especially a sporting event or a performance, that takes place before a more important one, or starts off a series of events.（重大事件或一系列事件的）序曲，前兆，前奏（尤指体育赛事或演出）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+to] *The three-race series will be a curtain-raiser to the Monaco Grand Prix in May.* 这 3 场系列赛将为 5 月份的摩纳哥大奖赛拉开序幕。

curt|sy /ˈkɜːrtsi/ (**curtsies, curtsying, curtsied**) also **curtsey** VERB If a woman or a girl **curtsies**, she lowers her body briefly, bending her knees and sometimes holding her skirt with both hands, as a way of showing respect for an important person.（女子）行屈膝礼 ❑ [v +to] *We were taught how to curtsy to the Queen.* 有人教我们如何向女王行屈膝礼。❑ [v] *Ingrid shook the Duchess's hand and curtsied.* 英格丽德和公爵夫人握手，并向她行了屈膝礼。•N-COUNT **Curtsy** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave a curtsy.* 她行了个屈膝礼。

cur|va|ceous /kɜːrˈveɪʃəs/ ADJ If someone describes a woman as **curvaceous**, they think she is attractive because of the curves of her body.（女子）有曲线美的，体形优美的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a curvaceous blonde.* 体形优美的金发女郎

cur|va|ture /ˈkɜːrvətʃəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT The **curvature of** something is its curved shape, especially when this shape is part of the circumference of a circle. 弯曲；曲度；（尤指）圆弧【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+of] *...the curvature of the Earth.* 地球的曲度

curve /kɜːrv/ (**curves, curving, curved**) ❶ N-COUNT A **curve** is a smooth, gradually bending line, for example part of the edge of a circle. 曲线；弧线 ❑ [+of] *...the curve of his lips.* 他嘴唇的曲线 ❑ [+in] *...a curve in the road.* 道路的转弯 ❷ VERB If something **curves**, or if someone or something **curves** it, it has the shape of a curve.（使）弯曲；（使）呈曲线形 ❑ [v] *Her spine curved.*

她的脊柱弯曲了。❑ [v adv/prep] *The track curved away below him.* 他脚下的小径蜿蜒地伸向远方。❑ [v-ing] *...a knife with a slightly curving blade.* 一把刀刃略弯的刀 ❑ [v n] *A small, unobtrusive smile curved the cook's thin lips.* 厨师的薄唇一弯，露出一丝不易察觉的微笑。3 VERB If something **curves**, it moves in a curve, for example through the air. 沿曲线运动 ❑ [v] *The ball curved strangely in the air.* 球在空中划出一道奇异的弧线。4 N-COUNT You can refer to a change in something as a particular **curve**, especially when it is represented on a graph. (尤指用图表表示的)曲线变化 ❑ *Each firm will face a downward-sloping demand curve.* 每一家企业都将面临需求曲线的下滑。5 → see also **learning curve** 6 PHRASE If someone **throws** you **a curve** or if they **throw** you **a curve ball**, they surprise you by doing something you do not expect. 使惊奇；使感到意外；给…出难题【mainly AM 主美】❑ *At the last minute, I threw them a curve ball by saying, 'We're going to bring spouses'.* 在最后一刻，我给他们出了一个难题，说："我们要带家属来。" 7 PHRASE People, products or ideas that are **ahead of the curve** are more advanced or modern than others of their kind. 走在时代前列；跟上最新的发展 ❑ *Her fashion designs were always ahead of the curve.* 她的时装设计总是引领着潮流。

curved /kɜːrvd/ ADJ A **curved** object has the shape of a curve or has a smoothly bending surface. 呈弯曲状的；弧形的；曲线形的 ❑ *...a small, curved staircase.* 一小段弧形楼梯 ❑ *...the curved lines of the chairs.* 椅子的弧形线条

→ see **flight**

curvy /ˈkɜːrvi/ ADJ If someone describes a woman as **curvy**, they think she is attractive because of the curves of her body. (女子)有曲线美的，体形优美的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】

cush|ion /ˈkʊʃən/ (**cushions, cushioning, cushioned**) 1 N-COUNT A **cushion** is a fabric case filled with soft material, which you put on a seat to make it more comfortable. 垫子；软垫；坐垫；靠垫 ❑ *...a velvet cushion.* 天鹅绒垫子 2 N-COUNT A **cushion** is a soft pad or barrier, especially one that protects something. (尤指起保护作用的)护垫，隔垫 ❑ *The company provides a styrofoam cushion to protect the tablets during shipping.* 该公司提供泡沫隔垫，在运输过程中保护药品免遭损害。3 VERB Something that **cushions** an object when it hits something protects it by reducing the force of the impact. 减少对…的震动；缓和对…的冲击 ❑ [v n] *The steering wheel has an energy absorbing rim to cushion the driver's head in the worst impacts.* 方向盘的轮缘部分具有吸能功能，以在受到严重撞击时保护司机的头部。❑ [v n *+from*] *The suspension is designed to cushion passengers from the effects of riding over rough roads.* 悬架装置用于减轻汽车在崎岖路面行驶时带给乘客的颠簸感。4 VERB To **cushion** the effect of something unpleasant means to reduce it. 减轻(令人不快的影响) ❑ [v n] *They said Western aid was needed to cushion the blows of vital reform.* 他们称需要西方的援助来缓解重大改革带来的冲击。❑ [v n *+against*] *The subsidies are designed to cushion farmers against unpredictable weather.* 这些补助金用于减轻农民因难以预测的恶劣天气而遭受的损失。5 N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **cushion against** something unpleasant reduces its effect. 起保护(或缓冲)作用的事物 ❑ [*+against*] *Housing benefit provides a cushion against hardship.* 住房福利可以减轻人们生活的艰辛。

cush|ion|ing /ˈkʊʃənɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cushioning** is something soft that protects an object when it hits something. 减震材料 ❑ *Running shoes have extra cushioning.* 跑鞋有额外的减震设计。

cushy /ˈkʊʃi/ (**cushier, cushiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **cushy** job or situation is pleasant because it does not involve much work or effort. 轻松愉快的；安逸的；不费劲的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a cushy job in the civil service.* 一份轻松的公务员工作

cusp /kʌsp/ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **on the cusp**, you mean they are between two states, or are about to be in a particular state. 介于两个状态之间的；处在…的临界点的 ❑ [*+of*] *I am sitting on the cusp of middle age.* 我即将步入中年。

cuss /kʌs/ (**cusses, cussing, cussed**) VERB If someone **cusses**, they swear at someone or use bad language. 诅咒；咒骂【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ [v] *Tosh was known to be a man who would cuss and shout.* 托什是出了名地喜欢大声叫骂。❑ [v *+at*] *He rails and cusses at those pop stars.* 他大声咒骂那些流行音乐歌手。[Also v n]

cus|tard /ˈkʌstərd/ (**custards**) N-VAR **Custard** is a sweet yellow sauce made from milk and eggs or from milk and a powder. It is eaten with fruit and puddings. 蛋奶沙司(与水果、布丁一同食用) ❑ *...bananas and custard.* 浇上蛋奶调味汁的香蕉

→ see **dessert**

,cus|tard 'pie (**custard pies**) N-COUNT **Custard pies** are artificial pies which people sometimes throw at each other as a joke. (人们开玩笑时互扔的)蛋奶馅饼 ❑ *...a custard pie fight.* 相互扔蛋奶馅饼的打闹

cus|to|dial /kʌˈstəʊdiəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Custodial** means relating to keeping people in prison. 监禁的；拘留的【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英，正式】❑ *If he is caught again he will be given a custodial sentence.* 如果他再次被捕，将会被处以监禁。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If a child's parents are divorced or separated, the **custodial** parent is the parent who has custody of the child. 有监护(或监管)权的【LEGAL 法律】

Word Link 词根词缀 ***custod* ≈ *guarding*** 守卫；*custodial, custodian, custody*

cus|to|dian /kʌˈstəʊdiən/ (**custodians**) N-COUNT The **custodian** of an official building, a companies' assets, or something else valuable is the person who is officially in charge of it. 保管人；看守人；管理人 ❑ [*+of*] *...the custodian of the holy shrines in Mecca and Medina.* 麦加和麦地那圣地的神殿看守人

cus|to|dy /ˈkʌstədi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Custody** is the legal right to keep and look after a child, especially the right given to a child's mother or father when they get divorced. (尤指父母离异后孩子的)监护权 ❑ [*+of*] *I'm going to go to court to get custody of the children.* 我将起诉，要求获得孩子们的监护权。❑ *Child custody is normally granted to the mother.* 孩子的监护权通常判给母亲。2 PHRASE Someone who is **in custody** or has been taken **into custody** has been arrested and is being kept in prison until they can be tried in a court. 被拘留；在拘禁中 ❑ *Three people appeared in court and two of them were remanded in custody.* 有三个人出庭，其中两个被还押候审。❑ *She was taken into custody later that day.* 那天晚些时候她被拘禁。3 N-UNCOUNT If someone is being held in a particular type of **custody**, they are being kept in a place that is similar to a prison. (类似监狱的)监禁，关押 ❑ *Barrett was taken into protective custody.* 巴雷特被保护性地监禁起来。

cus|tom /ˈkʌstəm/ (**customs**) 1 N-VAR A **custom** is an activity, a way of behaving, or an event which is usual or traditional in a particular society or in particular circumstances. 风俗；习俗 ❑ [*+of*] *The custom of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.* 点燃奥林匹克圣火的习俗可以追溯到几个世纪前。❑ *Chung has tried to adapt to local customs.* 钟努力去适应当地的风俗习惯。2 N-SING [oft with poss] If it is your **custom to** do something, you usually do it in particular circumstances. 个人习惯；习性；惯常行为 ❑ *It was his custom to approach every problem cautiously.* 他习惯谨慎地处理每一个问题。3 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If a shop has your **custom**, you regularly buy things there. 光顾；惠顾【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *You have the right to withhold your custom if you so wish.* 如果你这么不想来，你可以不再光顾。4 → see also **customs**

→ see **culture, society**

cus|tom|ary /ˈkʌstəmri, AM 美 -meri/ 1 ADJ **Customary** is used to describe things that people usually do in a particular society or in particular circumstances. 习俗的；习惯的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is customary to offer a drink or a snack to guests.* 给客人提供茶水或零食是一种习俗。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Customary** is used to describe something that a particular person usually does or has. 特有的；独特的；典型的 ❑ *Yvonne took her customary seat behind her desk.* 伊冯娜坐在桌子后面那个她常坐的位子上。

,custom-'built V-PASSIVE If something **is custom-built**, it is built according to someone's special requirements. 按特殊要求制作的；定做的 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The machine was custom-built by Steve Roberts.* 这台机器是请史蒂夫·罗伯茨定做的。❑ [v-ed] *...a custom-built kitchen.* 定制的厨房

cus|tom|er ◆◆◇ /ˈkʌstəmə^r/ (**customers**) 1 N-COUNT A **customer** is someone who buys goods or services, especially from a shop. 顾客；主顾；客户 ❑ *Our customers have very tight budgets.* 我们的顾客很会精打细算。❑ *...the quality of customer service.* 客服质量 2 N-COUNT [adj n] You can use **customer** in expressions such as **a cool customer** or **a tough customer** to indicate what someone's behaviour or character is like. (某一类型的)家伙【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...two pretty awkward customers.* 两个相当难缠的家伙

→ see **restaurant**

Usage 用法 **customers, patients,** and **clients**

Stores have *customers*: *Many small bookstores don't have enough customers to stay in business.* Professionals have *clients*: *The husband is a lawyer and the wife is an accountant, and they have many clients in common.* Doctors, dentists, nurses, and other medical practitioners have *patients*: *There were so many patients in my doctor's waiting room, I couldn't find a place to sit.*

光顾商店的是 customer（顾客）：Many small bookstores don't have enough customers to stay in business. 很多小书店少有人光顾，难以为继。专业人士面对的是 client（客户）：The husband is a lawyer and the wife is an accountant, and they have many clients in common. 丈夫是律师，妻子是会计师，他俩有很多共同的客户。医生、牙医、护士等医务工作者要和 patient（病人）打交道：There were so many patients in my doctor's waiting room, I couldn't find a place to sit. 候诊室里坐满了来找我的医生看病的人，我都找不到地方坐了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *customer* with:

N. customer **account** 客户账户，customer **loyalty** 客户忠诚度，customer **satisfaction** 客户满意度 1

V. **greet a** customer 招呼顾客，**satisfy a** customer 使客户满意 1

ˈcus|tom|er base (**customer bases**) N-COUNT A business's **customer base** is all its regular customers, considered as a group. 客户群【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *...Halifax's customer base of 21 million people.* 哈利法克斯 2,100 万的客户群

ˌcus|tom|er reˈla|tions 1 N-PLURAL **Customer relations** are the relationships that a business has with its customers and the way in which it treats them. 客户关系【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Good customer relations require courtesy, professionalism and effective response.* 良好的客户关系需要做到礼貌、专业，并提供有效的回复。2 N-UNCOUNT **Customer relations** is the department within a company that deals with complaints from customers. 客户关系部【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Tucson Electric's customer-relations department.* 图森电力公司的客户关系部

ˌcus|tom|er ˌsat|isˈfac|tion N-UNCOUNT When customers are pleased with the goods or services they have bought, you can refer to **customer satisfaction**. 客户的满意 ❑ *I really believe that it is possible to both improve customer satisfaction and reduce costs.* 我确实认为可以既提高客户满意度又降低成本。❑ [+*with*] *Customer satisfaction with their mobile service runs at more than 90 per cent.* 他们的移动业务的顾客满意度高达 90% 以上。

ˌcus|tom|er ˈser|vice N-UNCOUNT **Customer service** refers to the way that companies behave towards their customers, for example how well they treat them. 客户服务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a mail-order business with a strong reputation for customer service.* 客户服务口碑很好的邮购公司 ❑ *The firm has an excellent customer service department.* 该公司有一个非常出色的客户服务部。

cus|tom|ize /ˈkʌstəmaɪz/ (**customizes, customizing, customized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **customise**

VERB If you **customize** something, you change its appearance or features to suit your tastes or needs. 定制；定做；改制 ❑ [v n] *...a control that allows photographers to customise the camera's basic settings.* 使拍照者能够自定义相机基本设置的控制按钮 ❑ [v-ed] *...customized software.* 定制软件

ˌcus|tom-ˈmade V-PASSIVE If something **is custom-made**, it is made according to someone's special requirements. 定做的；定制的 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Furniture can also be custom-made to suit your own requirements.* 你也可以按照自己的要求定制家具。❑ [v-ed] *...a custom-made suit.* 定做的西装

→ see **mass production**

cus|toms /ˈkʌstəmz/ 1 N-PROPER [oft n n] **Customs** is the official organization responsible for collecting taxes on goods coming into a country and preventing illegal goods from being brought in. 海关（部门）❑ *...components similar to those seized by British customs.* 与英国海关截获的那些物品相似的部件 ❑ *...customs officers.* 海关官员 2 N-UNCOUNT **Customs** is the place where people arriving from a foreign country have to declare goods that they bring with them. 海关 ❑ *He walked through customs.* 他步行通过海关。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Customs** duties are taxes that people pay for importing and exporting goods. (税收)海关的，进出口的 4 → see also **custom**

ˌCus|toms and ˈEx|cise N-PROPER **Customs and Excise** is a British government department which is responsible for collecting taxes on imported and exported goods. (英国)海关与消费税局（Compare 比较 **Customs Service.**）

ˈCus|toms Ser|vice N-PROPER **The Customs Service** is a United States federal organization which is responsible for collecting taxes on imported and exported goods. (美国)海关总署（Compare 比较 **Customs and Excise.**）

cut ◆◆◆ /kʌt/ (**cuts, cutting**)

The form **cut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. cut 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **cut** something, you use a knife or a similar tool to divide it into pieces, or to mark it or damage it. If you **cut** a shape or a hole in something, you make the shape or hole by using a knife or similar tool. 切；割；剪；砍；割破；划破 ❑ [v n] *Mrs. Haines stood nearby, holding scissors to cut a ribbon.* 海恩斯夫人站在旁边，手持剪刀准备剪彩。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The thieves cut a hole in the fence.* 盗贼在篱笆上割了个洞。❑ [v n n] *Mr. Long was now cutting himself a piece of the pink cake.* 朗先生正在给自己切一块粉色蛋糕。❑ [v +*through*] *You can hear the saw as it cuts through the bones.* 你能听到锯子锯进骨头里的声音。❑ [v-ed] *...thinly-cut cucumber sandwiches.* 切得很薄的黄瓜三明治 •N-COUNT **Cut** is also a noun. ❑ [+*in*] *The operation involves making several cuts in the cornea.* 该手术要在角膜上做几个切口。2 VERB If you **cut yourself** or **cut** a part of your body, you accidentally injure yourself on a sharp object so that you bleed. 割伤，划伤(自己) ❑ [v pron-refl] *Johnson cut himself shaving.* 约翰逊刮胡子时刮伤了自己。❑ [v n] *I started to cry because I cut my finger.* 我因为割破手指哭了起来。❑ [v-ed] *Blood from his cut lip trickled over his chin.* 血从他划伤的嘴唇涌出顺着下巴往下流。•N-COUNT **Cut** is also a noun. ❑ [+*on*] *He had sustained a cut on his left eyebrow.* 他左眼眉上留下了一道疤。❑ *...cuts and bruises.* 割伤和擦伤 3 VERB If you **cut** something such as grass, your hair, or your fingernails, you shorten them using scissors or another tool. 修剪；剪短 ❑ [v n] *The most recent tenants hadn't even cut the grass.* 上一拨房客连草都没有修剪。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *You've had your hair cut, it looks great.* 你理发了，看上去不错。❑ [v-ed] *She had dark red hair, cut short.* 她有一头深红色的短发。•N-SING **Cut** is also a noun. ❑ *Prices vary from salon to salon, starting at £17 for a cut and blow-dry.* 每家理发店的价格都不一样，最便宜的是剪发带吹干共 17 英镑。4 VERB [usu passive] The way that clothes **are cut** is the way they are designed and made. 剪裁(服装) ❑ [v-ed] *...badly-cut blue suits.* 剪裁得很差劲的蓝色套装 5 VERB If you **cut across** or **through** a place, you go through it because it is the shortest route to another place. 抄近路 ❑ [v +*across/through*] *He decided to cut across the Heath, through Greenwich Park.* 他决定抄近路走格林尼治公园穿过希思区。6 → see also **short cut** 7 VERB If you **cut** something, you reduce it. 消减；缩减；裁减 ❑ [v n] *The first priority is to cut costs.* 当务之急是降低成本。❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *The U.N. force is to be cut by 90%.* 联合国部队将裁减 90%。❑ [v amount +*from/off*] *...a deal to cut 50 billion dollars from the federal deficit.* 一项削减 500 亿美元联邦赤字的协议 •N-COUNT **Cut** is also a

noun. ❑ [+in] *The economy needs an immediate 2 per cent cut in interest rates.* 当前经济状况需要立即将利率下调两个百分点。❑ *...the government's plans for tax cuts.* 政府的减税计划 ■ VERB If you **cut** a text, broadcast, or performance, you shorten it. If you **cut** a part of a text, broadcast, or performance, you do not publish, broadcast, or perform that part. 缩减；删减；删节 ❑ [V n] *The audience wants more music and less drama, so we've cut some scenes.* 观众想要多一些音乐，少一些表演，所以我们删掉了一些场景。•N-COUNT **Cut** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *It has been found necessary to make some cuts in the text.* 发现有必要对该文本进行一些删节。■ VERB To **cut** a supply of something means to stop providing it or stop it being provided. 停止，切断（供应）❑ [V n] *They used pressure tactics to force them to return, including cutting food and water supplies.* 他们采用施加压力的策略迫使他们回来，包括切断食物和水的供应。•N-COUNT **Cut** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *The strike had already led to cuts in electricity and water supplies in many areas.* 罢工已经导致很多地区停电、停水。■ VERB If you **cut** a pack of playing cards, you divide it into two. 切（牌）；倒（牌）❑ [V n] *Place the cards face down on the table and cut them.* 把纸牌正面朝下放在桌子上，然后切牌。■ CONVENTION When the director of a film says '**cut**', they want the actors and the camera crew to stop filming. 停（电影导演要求停止拍摄时的用语）■ VERB When a singer or band **cuts** a CD, they make a recording of their music. 灌制（唱片）；制作（激光唱片）❑ [V n] *She eventually cut her own album.* 她终于录制了自己的专辑。■ VERB When a child **cuts** a tooth, a new tooth starts to grow through the gum. 开始长（新牙）❑ [V n] *Many infants do not cut their first tooth until they are a year old.* 很多婴儿到一岁大时才开始长牙。■ VERB If a child **cuts** classes or **cuts** school, they do not go to classes or to school when they are supposed to. 旷（课）；逃（学）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n] *Cutting school more than once in three months is a sign of trouble.* 3个月内旷课次数超过一次就可能有麻烦了。■ VERB If you tell someone to **cut** something, you are telling them in an irritated way to stop it. （不耐烦地让人停止做某事）别…，不要…【mainly AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 主美，非正式，情感】❑ [V n] *Why don't you just cut the crap and open the door.* 你为什么不能停止废话去把门打开。■ N-COUNT A **cut** of meat is a piece or type of meat which is cut in a particular way from the animal, or from a particular part of it. （从动物躯体上）割下的一块肉 ❑ *Use a cheap cut such as spare rib chops.* 用一块便宜点的肉，比如肋排肉。■ N-SING [oft poss N] Someone's **cut** of the profits or winnings from something, especially ones that have been obtained dishonestly, is their share. （尤指通过不诚实手段获得的）份，份额【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *The lawyers, of course, take their cut of the little guy's winnings.* 律师们自然从那个小家伙赢得的钱中分到了他们的一份。■ N-COUNT A **cut** is a narrow valley which has been cut through a hill so that a road or railroad track can pass through. （在山中开凿的公路或铁路）通道，路堑【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cutting**

■ → see also **cutting** ■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **a cut above** other people or things of the same kind, you mean they are better than them. 优于；比…高一等；胜…一筹【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Joan Smith's detective stories are a cut above the rest.* 琼·史密斯的侦探小说比其他侦探小说都要出色。■ PHRASE If you say that a situation or solution is **cut and dried**, you mean that it is clear and definite. 已成定局的；板上钉钉的 ❑ *Unfortunately, things cannot be as cut and dried as many people would like.* 不幸的是，事情并不像很多人希望的那样确定。❑ *We are aiming for guidelines, not cut-and-dried answers.* 我们想要的是指导原则，不是固定的答案。■ PHRASE If you say that someone can't **cut it**, you mean that they do not have the qualities needed to do a task or cope with a situation. 完成（任务）；应付（局势）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He doesn't think English-born players can cut it abroad.* 他认为出生于英格兰的选手在国外不会取得好成绩。■ PHRASE If you talk about **the cut and thrust of** an activity, you are talking about the aspects of it that make it exciting and challenging. 精彩片断；激情时刻 ❑ *...cut-and-thrust debate between two declared adversaries.* 公然对立的两个对手之间的激烈辩论 ■ PHRASE If you say that something **cuts both ways**, you mean that it can have two opposite effects, or can have both good and bad effects. 有利有弊；两面都行得通 ❑ *This publicity cuts both ways. It focuses on us as well as on them.* 这种宣传有利也有弊。它使得人们关注我们，同样也关注了他们。■ to cut something **to the bone** → see **bone** ■ to **cut corners** → see **corner** ■ to **cut the mustard** → see **mustard** ■ to **cut** someone **to the quick** → see **quick** ■ to **cut a long story short** → see **story** ■ to **cut** your **teeth on** something → see **tooth**

▶**cut across** PHRASAL VERB If an issue or problem **cuts across** the division between two or more groups of people, it affects or matters to people in all the groups. 影响，涉及（两个或多个群体）❑ [V P n] *The problem cuts across all socioeconomic lines and affects all age groups.* 该问题涉及社会经济的方方面面，并影响到所有年龄段的人。

▶**cut back** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut back** something such as expenditure or **cut back on** it, you reduce it. 减少；削减；缩减 ❑ [V P n] *They will be concerned to cut back expenditure on unnecessary items.* 他们将会考虑削减不必要的开销。❑ [V P +on] *The Government has cut back on defence spending.* 政府已经削减了国防开支。❑ [V P] *We have been cutting back a bit: we did have thirteen horses, but now it's nine.* 我们已经作了一些削减：原来我们是有13匹马，现在只有9匹。[Also V n P] ■ → see also **cutback**

▶**cut down** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut down on** something or **cut down** something, you use or do less of it. 削减；减少使用 ❑ [V P +on] *He cut down on coffee and cigarettes, and ate a balanced diet.* 他喝咖啡和吸烟都比以前少了，饮食也均衡了。❑ [V P n] *Car owners were asked to cut down travel.* 要求车主们减少驾车出行的次数。❑ [V P] *If you spend more than your income, can you try to cut down?* 如果你入不敷出，可以试着减少开支吗？[Also V n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut down** a tree, you cut through its trunk so that it falls to the ground. 砍倒（树木）❑ [V P n] *A vandal with a chainsaw cut down a tree.* 一个故意破坏公物的人用链锯伐倒了一棵树。[Also V n P]

▶**cut in** PHRASAL VERB If you **cut in on** someone, you interrupt them when they are speaking. 打断（谈话）；插嘴 ❑ [V P +on] *Immediately, Daniel cut in on Joanne's attempts at reassurance.* 乔安妮刚要作保证，丹尼尔就把她打断了。❑ [V P with quote] *'Not true,' the Duchess cut in.* "不是真的。"公爵夫人插话道。[Also V P]

▶**cut off** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut** something **off**, you remove it with a knife or a similar tool. 切掉；割掉；砍掉 ❑ [V P n] *Mrs Kreutz cut off a generous piece of the meat.* 克勒茨夫人切下一大块肉。❑ [V n P n] *He cut me off a slice.* 他切给我一片。❑ [V n P] *He threatened to cut my hair off.* 他威胁说要剪掉我的头发。■ PHRASAL VERB To **cut** someone or something **off** means to separate them from things that they are normally connected with. 隔离；阻断 ❑ [V P n +*from*] *One of the goals of the campaign is to cut off the elite Republican Guard from its supplies.* 该战役的目标之一就是切断精锐共和国卫队的补给。❑ [V n P] *The storm has cut us off.* 暴风雨使我们失去了联系。•**cut off** ADJ ❑ *Without a car we still felt very cut off.* 没有车，我们还是觉得很闭塞。■ PHRASAL VERB To **cut off** a supply of something means to stop providing it or stop it being provided. 停止，中断（供给）❑ [V P n] *The rebels have cut off electricity from the capital.* 叛军已经切断了来自首都的供电。❑ [V n P] *Why cut the money off?* 为什么中断资金的供应？■ PHRASAL VERB If you get **cut off** when you are on the telephone, the line is suddenly disconnected and you can no longer speak to the other person. 切断，中断（通话）❑ [*be* V-ed P] *When you do get through, you've got to say your piece quickly before you get cut off.* 电话接通后，你最好在断线之前尽快把话说完。❑ [V n P] *I'm going to cut you off now because we've got lots of callers waiting.* 就谈到这里好吗，因为我们还有很多打来电话的人在等着呢。[Also V P n (not pron)] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut** someone **off** when they are speaking, you interrupt them and stop them from speaking. 打断（讲话）❑ [V n P] *'But, sir, I'm under orders to—' Clark cut him off. 'Don't argue with me.'* "但是，先生，我是奉命——"克拉克打断他说道："别跟我争辩。"[Also V P n] ■ → see also **cut-off** ■ to **cut off** your **nose to spite** your **face** → see **nose**

▶**cut out** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cut** something **out**, you remove or separate it from what surrounds it using scissors or a knife. （用剪刀或刀）剪下，裁下 ❑ [V P n] *Cut out the coupon and send*

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 cut 切割



those cheques off today. 剪下优惠券，并于今天把支票寄出去。❑ [v n p] *I cut it out and pinned it to my studio wall.* 我把它剪下来钉在我工作室的墙上。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **cut out** a part of a text, you do not print, publish, or broadcast that part, because to include it would make the text too long or unacceptable. 删除，删节（文本）❑ [v p n] *I listened to the programme and found they'd cut out all the interesting stuff.* 我听了那个节目，发现他们删去了所有有趣的内容。❑ [v p n *+from/of*] *Her editors wanted her to cut out the poetry from her novel.* 编辑们想让她把这首诗从她的小说中删去。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB To **cut out** something unnecessary or unwanted means to remove it completely from a situation. For example, if you **cut out** a particular type of food, you stop eating it, usually because it is bad for you. 免除；删去；停止摄入❑ [v n p] *I've simply cut egg yolks out entirely.* 我干脆彻底不吃蛋黄了。❑ [v p n] *A guilty plea cuts out the need for a long trial.* 承认有罪就不需要长时间的审判了。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **cut** something **out**, you are telling them in an irritated way to stop it. 停止；打住【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ [v n p] *Do yourself a favour, and cut that behaviour out.* 为了你自己，别那样做了。❑ [v it p] *'Cut it out, Chip,' I said.* "打住吧，奇普。"我说道。❑ [v p n] *He had better cut out the nonsense.* 他最好停止胡说八道。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **cut** someone **out of** an activity, you do not allow them to be involved in it. If you **cut** someone **out of** a will, you do not allow them to share in it. 不允许…参与；把…排除在…之外❑ [v n p *+of*] *Environmentalists say this would cut them out of the debate over what to do with public lands.* 环保主义者认为这将使他们无法参与如何处置公共用地的讨论。❑ [v n p *+of*] *'Cut her out of your will,' urged his nephew.* "把她从你的遗嘱中删去。"他的侄子催促道。❑ [*be* v-ed p] *He felt that he was being cut out.* 他感到自己被排挤了。[Also v p n] 6 PHRASAL VERB If an object **cuts out** the light, it is between you and the light so that you are in the dark. 阻挡（光线）❑ [v p n] *The curtains were half drawn to cut out the sunlight.* 窗帘拉上了一半以遮挡阳光。[Also v n p] 7 PHRASAL VERB If an engine **cuts out**, it suddenly stops working. （发动机）突然熄火，停止运转❑ [v p] *The helicopter crash landed when one of its two engines cut out.* 直升机的两个发动机中有一个停止运转，只好迫降了。 8 → see also **cut out, cut-out** 8 to **have** your **work cut out** → see **work**

▶**cut up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **cut** something **up**, you cut it into several pieces. 切碎；剁碎；剪碎❑ [v p n] *He sits in his apartment cutting up magazines.* 他坐在公寓房间里剪杂志。❑ [v n p] *Halve the tomatoes, then cut them up coarsely.* 把西红柿切成两半，然后再切成几大块。 2 → see also **cut up** 3 PHRASAL VERB If one driver **cuts** another driver **up**, the first driver goes too close in front of the second one, for example after passing them. 强行超车；（在与后车距离过近时）强行并线❑ [v n p] *They were crossing from lane to lane, cutting everyone up.* 他们不停地转换车道，强行超过了所有的车。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **cut**

Thesaurus 同类词 *cut* Also look up:

N. gash, incision, slit 1
gash, nick, wound 2
V. carve, slice, trim 1
graze, nick, stab 2
mow, shave, trim 3
decrease, lower, reduce; (*ant.*) increase 7

ˌcut and ˈdried → see **cut**

cut|away /ˈkʌtəweɪ/ (**cutaways**) also **cut-away** 1 N-COUNT In a film or video, a **cutaway** or a **cutaway shot** is a picture that shows something different from the main thing that is being shown. 切换镜头；切出镜头❑ *I asked the cameraman to give me some cutaways for the interviews.* 我让摄影师在采访时为我拍摄一些切换镜头。 2 N-COUNT A **cutaway** or a **cutaway** coat or jacket is one which is cut diagonally from the front to the back, so that the back is longer. 燕尾服【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tailcoat**

3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **cutaway** picture shows what something such as a machine looks like inside. （图形等）剖面的

cut|back /ˈkʌtbæk/ (**cutbacks**) also **cut-back** N-COUNT A **cutback** is a reduction that is made in something. 削减；缩减；减少❑ [+*in*] *London Underground said it may have to axe 500 signalling jobs because of government cutbacks in its investment.* 伦敦地铁称由于政府削减了投资，可能将不得不砍掉 500 个信号员的岗位。

cute /kjuːt/ (**cuter, cutest**) 1 ADJ Something or someone that is **cute** is very pretty or attractive, or is intended to appear pretty or attractive. 可爱的；漂亮迷人的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Oh, look at that dog! He's so cute.* 哦，看看那条狗！它太可爱了。❑ *...a cute little baby.* 可爱的小宝宝 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **cute**, you think they are sexually attractive. 妩媚的；性感的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *There was this girl, and I thought she was really cute.* 就是这个女孩，我认为她非常性感。 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **cute**, you mean that they deal with things cleverly. 精明的；机灵的【AM 美】❑ *That's a cute trick.* 这是个设计巧妙的骗局。

Thesaurus 同类词 *cute* Also look up:

ADJ. adorable, charming, pretty; (*ant.*) homely, ugly 1

cute|sy /ˈkjuːtsi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **cutesy**, you dislike them because you think they are unpleasantly pretty and sentimental. 矫揉造作的；忸怩作态的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...cutesy paintings of owls.* 矫饰的猫头鹰画像

ˌcut ˈglass also **cut-glass** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Cut glass** is

glass that has patterns cut into its surface. 雕花玻璃；刻花玻璃 ❑ *...a cut-glass bowl.* 雕花玻璃碗

cu|ti|cle /'kju:tɪk³l/ (**cuticles**) N-COUNT Your **cuticles** are the skin at the base of each of your fingernails. (手指甲根部的)甲上皮，表皮

C

cut|lass /'kʌtləs/ (**cutlasses**) N-COUNT A **cutlass** is a short sword that used to be used by sailors. (旧时水手用的)短剑，短弯刀

cut|lery /'kʌtləri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cutlery** consists of the knives, forks, and spoons that you eat your food with. 餐具(指刀、叉和匙)【BRIT 英】❑ *She arranged plates and cutlery on a small table.* 她在一张小桌上摆好盘子和餐具。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **silverware, flatware**

2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to knives and tools used for cutting as **cutlery**. 刀具【AM 美】

cut|let /'kʌtlət/ (**cutlets**) N-COUNT A **cutlet** is a small piece of meat which is usually fried or grilled. (通常用来炸或烤的)肉片，肉排 ❑ *...grilled lamb cutlets.* 烤羊排

'cut-off (**cut-offs**) also **cutoff** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A **cut-off** or a **cut-off** point is the level or limit at which you decide that something should stop happening. 截止点；界限 ❑ *The cut-off date for registering is yet to be announced.* 还没有宣布登记的截止日期。❑ *On young girls it can look really great, but there is a definite age cut-off on this.* 年轻女孩儿穿上会很漂亮，但那件衣服绝对是有年龄限制的。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **cut-off of** a supply or service is the complete stopping of the supply or service. (供应或服务的)终止 ❑ [+of] *A total cut-off of supplies would cripple the country's economy.* 全面切断物品供应会使该国经济陷入瘫痪。

'cut ,out ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are not **cut out for** a particular type of work, you do not have the qualities that are needed to be able to do it well. 具有所需素质及才能的；是做…材料的 ❑ [+for] *I left medicine anyway. I wasn't really cut out for it.* 我还是放弃学医了，我真的不是那块料。

'cut-out (**cut-outs**) 1 N-COUNT A cardboard **cut-out** is a shape that has been cut from thick card. (用硬纸板)剪下的图形 ❑ *You'd swear he was a cardboard cut-out except that he'd moved his rifle.* 要不是他动了动步枪，你肯定会认为他是个硬纸板模型。2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **cut-out** is a device that turns off a machine automatically in particular circumstances. 断流器；保险装置 ❑ *Use a kettle with an automatic cut-out so it doesn't boil for longer than necessary.* 使用带自动断电装置的水壶加热，这样水沸腾的时间就不会过长了。

'cut-price ADJ [ADJ n] **Cut-price** goods or services are cheaper than usual. 减价出售的；削价的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a shop selling cut-price videos and CDs in Oxford Street.* 牛津大街上一个卖打折录像带和CD的商店 ❑ *...cut-price tickets.* 打折票

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cut-rate**

'cut-rate ADJ [ADJ n] **Cut-rate** goods or services are cheaper than usual. 减价出售的；削价的 ❑ *...cut-rate auto insurance.* 打折的汽车保险

cut|ter /'kʌtə'/ (**cutters**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **cutter** is a tool that you use for cutting through something. 切割工具；裁剪工具 ❑ *...a pastry cutter.* 面团分切机 ❑ *...wire cutters.* 钢丝钳 2 N-COUNT A **cutter** is a person who cuts or reduces something. 切割工；剪裁工；减少…的人 ❑ *He has been using every opportunity to boost his credibility as a budget cutter.* 他一有机会就吹嘘自己削减预算的能力。

'cut-throat ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation as **cut-throat**, you mean that the people or companies involved all want success and do not care if they harm each other in getting it. 竞争激烈的；残酷无情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...cut-throat competition.* 残酷无情的竞争

cut|ting ◆◇ /'kʌtɪŋ/ (**cuttings**) 1 N-COUNT A **cutting** is a piece of writing which has been cut from a newspaper or magazine. 剪报；杂志剪辑资料【BRIT 英】❑ *Here are the press cuttings and reviews.* 这是些新闻剪辑和评论。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **clipping**

2 N-COUNT A **cutting** from a plant is a part of the plant that you have cut off so that you can grow a new plant from it. (从植物上剪下的)插枝，插条 ❑ [+from] *Take cuttings from it in July or August.* 7月或8月时从它上边剪一些插枝。3 N-COUNT A **cutting** is a narrow valley cut through a hill so that a railway line or road can pass through. (在山中开凿的供铁路或道路通过的)狭窄通道，路堑【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cut**

4 ADJ A **cutting** remark is unkind and likely to hurt someone's feelings. 尖刻的；挖苦人的 ❑ *People make cutting remarks to help themselves feel superior or powerful.* 人们说话尖酸刻薄是为了使自己感觉高高在上或是有权有势。

'cut|ting board (**cutting boards**) N-COUNT A **cutting board** is a wooden or plastic board that you chop meat and vegetables on. 砧板；切菜板【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **chopping board**

,cut|ting 'edge

The spelling **cutting-edge** is used for meaning 3. 拼写 cutting-edge 用于义项3。

1 N-SING [usu *at/on the* N *of* n] If you are **at the cutting edge of** a particular field of activity, you are involved in its most important or most exciting developments. (某事物发展的)尖端，最前沿，领先阶段 ❑ [+of] *This shipyard is at the cutting edge of world shipbuilding technology.* 该造船厂的造船技术处于世界最前沿。3 N-SING If someone or something gives you a **cutting edge**, they give you an advantage over your competitors. 有利方面；优势 ❑ *If Pearce had been fit, we would have won. We missed the cutting edge he would have given us.* 要是皮尔斯没生病，我们就赢了。我们失去了他这个杀手锏。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Cutting-edge** techniques or equipment are the most advanced that there are in a particular field. 最前沿的；最先进的；尖端的 ❑ *What we are planning is cutting-edge technology never seen in Australia before.* 我们正在规划的是一种在澳大利亚从未有过的尖端技术。

→ see **technology**

'cut|ting room N-SING **The cutting room** in a film production company is the place where the film is edited. (影片的)剪辑室，剪接室 ❑ *Her scene ended up on the cutting room floor.* 她的镜头最后被剪掉了。

cuttle|fish /'kʌt³lfɪʃ/ (**cuttlefish**) N-COUNT A **cuttlefish** is a sea animal that has a soft body and a hard shell inside. 乌贼；墨鱼；墨斗鱼

,cut 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **cut up about** something that has happened, you are very unhappy because of it. 不高兴的；伤心的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [+about] *Terry was very cut up about Jim's death.* 吉姆的死让特里无比悲伤。

CV ◆◇ /,si: 'vi:/ (**CVs**) N-COUNT Your **CV** is a brief written account of your personal details, your education, and the jobs you have had. You can send a CV when you are applying for a job. **CV** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'curriculum vitae'. 履历；简历【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Send them a copy of your CV.* 给他们寄一份你的简历。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **résumé**

cwt **cwt** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **hundredweight**.

-cy /-si/ (**-cies**) 1 SUFFIX **-cy** replaces '-te', '-t', and '-tic' at the end of some adjectives to form nouns referring to the state or quality described by the adjective. (代替某些形容词词尾的 -te, -t, 和 -tic，置于形容词后构成名词)表示"状态"、"性质" ❑ *...the emotional intimacy of a family.* 一家人感情上的亲密 ❑ *They were sworn to secrecy.* 他们依照要求起誓保密。2 SUFFIX **-cy** is added to some nouns referring to people with a particular rank or post in order to form nouns that refer to this rank or post. (用于名词后构成名词)表示"等级"、"职务" ❑ *He is likely to retain the England captaincy.* 他有望继续担任英格兰队队长。❑ *...the university chaplaincy.* 大学特遣牧师职位

CYA **CYA** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) 'see you',

mainly used in text messages and e-mails. 回头见，再见（主要用于短信或电子邮件）【COMPUTING 计算机】

cya|nide /'saɪənaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Cyanide** is a highly poisonous substance. 氰化物

cy|ber|bul|ly|ing /'saɪbəˌbʊlɪɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cyberbullying** is the use of the Internet to frighten or upset someone, usually by sending them unpleasant messages. 网络欺凌 ❑ *The girl experienced a high level of cyberbullying.* 这个女孩经受了严重的网络欺凌。

cy|ber|café /'saɪbəˌkæfeɪ/ (**cybercafés**) N-COUNT A **cybercafé** is a café where people can pay to use the Internet. 网吧

Word Link 词根词缀 *cyber ≈ computer* 计算机：*cybercafé, cybernetics, cyberspace*

cy|ber|net|ics /ˌsaɪbəˈnetɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Cybernetics** is science which involves studying the way electronic machines and human brains work, and developing machines that do things or think like people. 控制论（指研究电子机器和人脑的运行方式，从而开发类人机的学科）

cy|ber|punk /'saɪbəˌpʌŋk/ N-UNCOUNT **Cyberpunk** is a type of science fiction. 赛博朋克，数字朋克（以计算机或信息技术为主题的科幻小说）

cy|ber|sex /'saɪbəˌseks/ N-UNCOUNT **Cybersex** involves using the Internet for sexual purposes, especially by exchanging sexual messages with another person. 网上性关系；网络性爱 ❑ *A man was found guilty yesterday of stabbing his wife after he became jealous of her cybersex relationship.* 昨天，一名因嫉恨妻子的网络性关系而将其刺伤的男子被判有罪。

cy|ber|space /'saɪbəˌspeɪs/ N-UNCOUNT In computer technology, **cyberspace** refers to data banks and networks, considered as a place. 网络空间【COMPUTING 计算机】

cy|ber|squatting /'saɪbəˌskwɒtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cybersquatting** involves buying an Internet domain name that might be wanted by another person, business, or organization with the intention of selling it to them and making a profit. 抢注网络域名【COMPUTING 计算机】•**cy|ber|squatter** (**cybersquatters**) N-COUNT ❑ *The old official club website address has been taken over by cybersquatters.* 俱乐部原来的官方网址已经被人抢注了。

cy|ber|stalk|ing /'saɪbəˌstɔːkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Cyberstalking** is the use of the Internet to contact someone or find out information about them in a way that is annoying or frightening. 网络跟踪骚扰 ❑ *The man now faces jail for cyberstalking offences.* 该男子因犯有网络跟踪骚扰罪面临监禁。

cy|borg /'saɪbɔːg/ (**cyborgs**) N-COUNT In science fiction, a **cyborg** is a being that is part human and part machine, or a machine that looks like a human being.（科幻小说中）半人半机器的生物，人形机器

cyc|la|men /'sɪkləmən/ (**cyclamen**) N-COUNT A **cyclamen** is a plant with white, pink, or red flowers. 仙客来（一种植物，开白色、粉色或红色花朵）

cy|cle ♦∞ /'saɪkᵊl/ (**cycles, cycling, cycled**) 1 VERB If you **cycle**, you ride a bicycle. 骑（自行车）❑ [v prep/adv] *He cycled to Ingwold.* 他骑车去英格沃德了。❑ [v] *Britain could save £4.6 billion a year in road transport costs if more people cycled.* 如有更多的人骑自行车，英国一年能在道路交通上节省 46 亿英镑的开销。❑ [v n] *Over 1000 riders cycled 100 miles around the Vale of York.* 有 1,000 多人围着约克谷地骑行了 100 英里。•**cy|cling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The quiet country roads are ideal for cycling.* 宁静的乡间道路是骑自行车的理想场所。2 N-COUNT A **cycle** is a bicycle. 自行车 ❑ *...an eight-mile cycle ride.* 骑自行车 8 英里 3 N-COUNT A **cycle** is a motorcycle. 摩托车【AM 美】4 N-COUNT A **cycle** is a series of events or processes that is repeated again and again, always in the same order. 循环；周期 ❑ [+of] *...the life cycle of the plant.* 植物的生命周期 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **cycle** is a single complete series of movements in an electrical, electronic, or mechanical process.（运转的）一周，一圈；一个工作循环 ❑ *...10 cycles per second.* 每秒 10 转

→ see **park**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cycl ≈ circle* 圆：*bicycle, cycle, cyclical*

'cy|cle path (**cycle paths**) N-COUNT A **cycle path** is a special path on which people can travel by bicycle separately from motor vehicles. 自行车专用道

cy|cle|way /'saɪkᵊlweɪ/ (**cycleways**) N-COUNT A **cycleway** is a road, route, or path for cyclists. 自行车车道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bikeway**

cy|clic /'sɪklɪk, 'saɪk-/ ADJ **Cyclic** means the same as **cyclical**. 同 cyclical

cy|cli|cal /'sɪklɪkᵊl, 'saɪk-/ ADJ A **cyclical** process is one in which a series of events happens again and again in the same order. 循环的；周期的 ❑ *...the cyclical nature of the airline business.* 航空业的周期性

cy|clist /'saɪklɪst/ (**cyclists**) N-COUNT A **cyclist** is someone who rides a bicycle, or is riding a bicycle. 骑自行车的人

cy|clone /'saɪkləʊn/ (**cyclones**) N-COUNT A **cyclone** is a violent tropical storm in which the air goes round and round. 气旋；旋风；龙卷风

→ see **hurricane**

cyg|net /'sɪgnɪt/ (**cygnets**) N-COUNT A **cygnet** is a young swan. 幼天鹅

cyl|in|der /'sɪlɪndəʳ/ (**cylinders**) 1 N-COUNT A **cylinder** is an object with flat circular ends and long straight sides. 圆柱体；圆筒 ❑ [+of] *...a cylinder of foam.* 筒状泡沫材料 ❑ *It was recorded on a wax cylinder.* 它被记录在一个蜡质圆柱上。2 N-COUNT A gas **cylinder** is a cylinder-shaped container in which gas is kept under pressure.（存放气体的）圆筒状物 ❑ *...oxygen cylinders.* 氧气瓶 3 N-COUNT In an engine, a **cylinder** is a cylinder-shaped part in which a piston moves backwards and forwards.（发动机的）汽缸 ❑ *...a 2.5 litre, four-cylinder engine.* 2.5 升的四缸发动机

→ see **engine, solid, volume**

cy|lin|dri|cal /sɪ'lɪndrɪkᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **cylindrical** is in the shape of a cylinder. 圆柱形的；圆筒状的 ❑ *...a cylindrical aluminium container.* 圆柱形铝制容器 ❑ *It is cylindrical in shape.* 它是圆柱形的。

cym|bal /'sɪmbᵊl/ (**cymbals**) N-COUNT A **cymbal** is a flat circular brass object that is used as a musical instrument. You hit it with a stick or hit two cymbals together, making a loud noise. 钹，铙钹（一种打击乐器）

→ see **percussion**

cyn|ic /'sɪnɪk/ (**cynics**) N-COUNT A **cynic** is someone who believes that people always act selfishly. 认为世人皆自私的人；愤世嫉俗者 ❑ *I have come to be very much of a cynic in these matters.* 在这些事上我变得相当愤世嫉俗。

cyni|cal /'sɪnɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **cynical**, you mean they believe that people always act selfishly. 认为世人皆自私的；愤世嫉俗的 ❑ *...his cynical view of the world.* 他那愤世嫉俗的世界观 •**cyni|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *As one former customer said cynically, 'He's probably pocketed the difference!'* 正如一位旧主顾所嘲讽的那样："他很可能把差额塞进了自己的腰包！" 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **cynical about** something, you do not believe that it can be successful or that the people involved are honest.（对成功或人的真善）怀疑的，悲观的 ❑ [+about] *It's hard not to be cynical about reform.* 很难相信改革会成功。

cyni|cal|ly /'sɪnɪklɪ/ 1 ADV If you say that someone is **cynically** doing something, you mean they are doing it to benefit themselves and they do not care that they are deceiving, harming, or using people. 不顾他人地；见利忘义地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He accused the mainstream political parties of cynically exploiting this situation.* 他指责一些主要政党从这一局势中牟取私利。2 → see also **cynical**

cyni|cism /'sɪnɪsɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Cynicism** is the belief that people always act selfishly. 认为世人皆自私的观念；愤世嫉俗 ❑ *I found Ben's cynicism wearing at times.* 我有时觉得本的愤世嫉俗令人厌烦。2 N-UNCOUNT **Cynicism about** something is the belief that it cannot be successful or that the people involved are

not honourable. (对成功或人的真善的)怀疑 ❑ [+about] *This talk betrays a certain cynicism about free trade.* 这番讲话流露出一种对自由贸易不看好的态度。

cy|pher /'saɪfəʳ/ → see **cipher**

cy|press /'saɪprəs/ (**cypresses**) N-VAR A **cypress** or a **cypress tree** is a type of **conifer**. 柏树

Cyp|ri|ot /'sɪpriət/ (**Cypriots**) ■ ADJ **Cypriot** means belonging or relating to Cyprus, or to its people or culture. 塞浦路斯的；塞浦路斯人的；塞浦路斯文化的 ■ N-COUNT A **Cypriot** is a Cypriot citizen, or a person of Cypriot origin. 塞浦路斯人；塞浦路斯裔人

Cy|ril|lic /sɪ'rɪlɪk/ also **cyrillic** ADJ [ADJ n] The **Cyrillic** alphabet is the alphabet that is used to write some Slavonic languages, such as Russian and Bulgarian. 西里尔字母的(指书写俄语、保加利亚语等斯拉夫语言时所用的字母)

cyst /sɪst/ (**cysts**) N-COUNT A **cyst** is a growth containing liquid that appears inside your body or under your skin. 囊肿；囊；包囊 ❑ *He had a minor operation to remove a cyst.* 他做了个切除囊肿的小手术。

cyst|ic fi|bro|sis /ˌsɪstɪk faɪ'brəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cystic fibrosis** is a serious disease of the glands which usually affects children and can make breathing difficult. 囊性纤维化

cys|ti|tis /sɪ'staɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Cystitis** is a bladder infection. 膀胱炎【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...an attack of cystitis.* 膀胱炎发作

czar /zɑːʳ/ → see **tsar**

cza|ri|na /zɑː'riːnə/ → see **tsarina**

czar|ist /'zɑːrɪst/ → see **tsarist**

Czech /tʃek/ (**Czechs**) ■ ADJ **Czech** means belonging or relating to the Czech Republic, or to its people, language, or culture. 捷克的；捷克人的；捷克语的；捷克文化的 ■ N-COUNT A **Czech** is a person who comes from the Czech Republic. 捷克人 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Czech** is the language spoken in the Czech Republic. 捷克语

Czecho|slo|vak /ˌtʃekə'sləʊvæk/ (**Czechoslovaks**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Czechoslovak** means belonging or relating to the former state of Czechoslovakia. 捷克斯洛伐克的 ■ N-COUNT A **Czechoslovak** was a person who came from Czechoslovakia. 捷克斯洛伐克人

Czecho|slo|va|kian /ˌtʃekəslə'vækiən/ (**Czechoslovakians**) ■ ADJ **Czechoslovakian** means the same as **Czechoslovak**. 同 Czechoslovak ■ N-COUNT A **Czechoslovakian** was a person who came from Czechoslovakia. 捷克斯洛伐克人

Dd

D also **d** /diː/ (**D's, d's**) N-VAR **D** is the fourth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 4 个字母

-'d

Pronounced /-d/ after a vowel sound and /-əd/ after a consonant sound. 元音之后读作 /-d/，辅音之后读作 /-əd/。

1 -'d is a spoken form of 'had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. It is added to the end of the pronoun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'you had' can be shortened to 'you'd'. (had 的一种口语形式，尤当其为助动词时；接在作动词主语的代词之后) **2 -'d** is a spoken form of 'would'. It is added to the end of the pronoun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'I would' can be shortened to 'I'd'. (would 的一种口语形式；接在作动词主语的代词之后)

d' /d-/ → see **d'you**

D.A. /ˌdiː ˈeɪ/ (**D.A.s**) N-COUNT A **D.A.** is a **District Attorney**. 同 District Attorney【AM 美】

dab /dæb/ (**dabs, dabbing, dabbed**) **1** VERB If you **dab** something, you touch it several times using quick, light movements. If you **dab** a substance onto a surface, you put it there using quick, light movements. 轻拍；轻触；轻拭；轻敷；轻涂 ❑ [v n] *She arrived weeping, dabbing her eyes with a tissue.* 她来的时候一边哭着，一边用纸巾抹着眼泪。❑ [v n prep/adv] *She dabbed iodine on the cuts on her forehead.* 她把碘酒轻搽在前额的伤口上。❑ [v +at] *He dabbed at his lips with the napkin.* 他用餐巾拭了拭嘴唇。[Also v] **2** N-COUNT A **dab of** something is a small amount of it that is put onto a surface. (表面的)少量，少许，一点儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a dab of glue.* 一点点胶水 **3** N-VAR A **dab** is a small flat fish with rough scales. 泥鳎；黄盖鲽

DAB /dæb/ **DAB** is the transmission of digital stereo over conventional radio channels. **DAB** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'digital audio broadcasting'. 数字音频广播 ❑ *DAB is the radio system of the 21st Century.* 数字音频广播是 21 世纪的无线电系统。

dab|ble /ˈdæbᵊl/ (**dabbles, dabbling, dabbled**) VERB If you **dabble in** something, you take part in it but not very seriously. 涉猎；浅尝 ❑ [v +in/with/at] *He dabbled in business.* 他搞过一点儿生意。❑ [v] *Magicians do not dabble, they work hard.* 魔术师可不是随便玩两下的，他们下了苦功钻研。

dab 'hand (**dab hands**) N-COUNT In British English, if you are a **dab hand at** something, you are very good at doing it. (英国英语中指)能手，高手，行家【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+at] *She's a dab hand at DIY.* 她擅长自己动手。

dace /deɪs/ (**dace**) N-VAR A **dace** is a type of fish that lives in rivers and lakes. 雅罗鱼

da|cha /ˈdætʃə, AM ˈdɑːtʃə/ (**dachas**) N-COUNT A **dacha** is a country house in Russia. (俄罗斯的)乡间宅邸(或别墅)

dachs|hund /ˈdækshʊnd, AM ˈdɑːksʊnt/ (**dachshunds**) N-COUNT A **dachshund** is a small dog that has very short legs, a long body, and long ears. 猎獾狗；腊肠犬

dad ◆◇ /dæd/ (**dads**) N-COUNT Your **dad** is your father. You can call your dad 'Dad'. 爸爸；老爸【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *How do you feel, Dad?* 爸爸，你感觉怎么样？❑ *He's living with his mum and dad.* 他现在和老爸老妈住在一起。

dad|dy /ˈdædi/ (**daddies**) N-COUNT Children often call their father **daddy**. 爸爸，爹地(常为儿语)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Look at me, Daddy!* 爸爸，快看我！❑ *She wanted her mummy and daddy.* 她想要她的妈妈和爸爸。

dad|dy longlegs /ˌdædi ˈlɒŋlegz, AM 美 -ˈlɔːŋ-/ (**daddy longlegs**) N-COUNT A **daddy longlegs** is a flying insect with very long legs. 大蚊

dado /ˈdeɪdəʊ/ (**dados**) N-COUNT A **dado** is a strip of wood that can be fixed to the lower part of a wall. The wall is then often decorated differently above and below the **dado**. 护壁板；墙裙

daf|fo|dil /ˈdæfədɪl/ (**daffodils**) N-COUNT A **daffodil** is a yellow spring flower with a central part shaped like a tube and a long stem. 黄水仙(花)

daffy /ˈdæfi/ ADJ If you describe a person or thing as **daffy**, you mean that they are strange or foolish, but in a rather attractive way. 奇趣的；憨头憨脑的【INFORMAL,APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *Daisy called her daffy, but goodhearted.* 黛西说她憨头憨脑的，但心肠很好。❑ *...a daffy storyline.* 奇趣的故事情节

daft /dɑːft, dæft/ (**dafter, daftest**) ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **daft**, you think that they are stupid, impractical, or rather strange. 愚蠢的；不切实际的；古里古怪的【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He's not so daft as to listen to rumours.* 他没那么蠢，不会听信谣言的。❑ *Don't be daft!* 别傻了！

dag|ger /ˈdægəʳ/ (**daggers**) **1** N-COUNT A **dagger** is a weapon like a knife with two sharp edges. 匕首；短剑 **2** PHRASE If you say that two people are **at daggers drawn**, you mean they are having an argument and are still very angry with each other. 剑拔弩张；势不两立【BRIT 英】❑ *She and her mother were at daggers drawn.* 她和她母亲之间的关系异常紧张。

dahl|ia /ˈdeɪlɪə/ (**dahlias**) N-COUNT A **dahlia** is a garden flower with a lot of brightly coloured petals. 大丽花

dai|ly ◆◆◇ /ˈdeɪli/ (**dailies**) **1** ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **daily**, it happens every day. 每日；每天 ❑ *Cathay Pacific flies daily non-stop to Hong Kong from Heathrow.* 国泰航空公司每天都有从希思罗机场直飞香港的航班。❑ *The Visitor Centre is open daily 8.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m.* 游客中心每日上午 8:30 至下午 4:30 开放。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Daily** is also an adjective. ❑ *They held daily press briefings.* 他们每天召开新闻发布会。**2** ADJ [ADJ n] **Daily** quantities or rates relate to a period of one day. 一天的；按天计算的 ❑ *...a diet containing adequate daily amounts of fresh fruit.* 能充分满足每日新鲜水果摄入量的饮食 ❑ *Our average daily turnover is about £300.* 我们的平均日营业额约为 300 英镑。**3** N-COUNT A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day of the week except Sunday. 日报 ❑ *Copies of the local daily had been scattered on a table.* 几份当地的日报散放在桌子上。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Daily** is also an adjective. ❑ *He studied the daily papers.* 他仔细阅读这些日报。**4** PHRASE Your **daily life** is the things that you do every day as part of your normal life. 日常生活 ❑ *...the failure of the government to improve most people's daily lives.* 政府没能改善大多数人的日常生活

dain|ty /ˈdeɪnti/ (**daintier, daintiest**) ADJ If you describe a movement, person, or object as **dainty**, you mean that they are small, delicate, and pretty. (动作)文雅的；(人)娇小的，秀丽的；(物)小巧的，精致的 ❑ *...dainty pink flowers.* 娇艳的粉色花朵 •**dain|ti|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She walked daintily down the steps.* 她

Word Web 话题词汇 dairy 乳品厂

Gone are the days when the farmer **milked** one **cow** at a time. Today most dairy **farms** use machinery. The **milk** is taken from the cow by a vacuum-powered **milking machine**. Then it goes by pipeline directly to a **refrigerated** storage tank. From there it goes straight to the factory for **pasteurization** and packaging. The largest such dairy farm in the world is the Al Safi Dairy Farm in Saudi Arabia. It has 24,000 head of **cattle** and produces about 33 million gallons of milk a year.

奶农每次只能给一头奶牛挤奶的时代已经一去不返。今天大多数乳牛场都采用机械化作业。牛奶通过真空挤奶机从奶牛身上提取出，经传输管直接进入冷储罐。装在冷储罐里的牛奶会直接送往工厂进行巴氏灭菌并包装。世界上最大的这类乳牛场是沙特阿拉伯的萨菲乳牛场。这家乳牛场有 24,000 头牛，每年的牛奶产量约为 3,300 万加仑。

D

优雅地走下台阶。[Also ADV adj]

dai|qui|ri /ˈdaɪkɪri, ˈdæk-/ (**daiquiris**) N-COUNT A **daiquiri** is a drink made with rum, lime or lemon juice, sugar, and ice. 代基里酒（用朗姆酒、来檬汁或柠檬汁、糖和冰调制而成）

dairy /ˈdeəri/ (**dairies**) 1 N-COUNT A **dairy** is a shop or company that sells milk and food made from milk, such as butter, cream, and cheese. 乳品店；乳品公司 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dairy** is used to refer to foods such as butter and cheese that are made from milk. 奶制的；乳制的 ❑ *...dairy produce.* 乳制品 ❑ *...vitamins found in eggs, meat and dairy products.* 鸡蛋、肉类和乳制品中含有的维生素 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dairy** is used to refer to the use of cattle to produce milk rather than meat. 产牛奶的；产乳的 ❑ *...a small vegetable and dairy farm.* 产蔬菜和牛奶的小农场 ❑ *...the feeding of dairy cows.* 奶牛的喂养

→ see Word Web: **dairy**

dais /ˈdeɪɪs/ (**daises**) N-COUNT A **dais** is a raised platform in a hall.（礼堂里的）讲台

dai|sy /ˈdeɪzi/ (**daisies**) N-COUNT A **daisy** is a small wild flower with a yellow centre and white petals. 雏菊

→ see **plant**

ˈdai|sy chain (**daisy chains**) also **daisy-chain** N-COUNT A **daisy chain** is a string of daisies that have been joined together by their stems to make a necklace. 雏菊花环【mainly BRIT 主英】

dal /dɑːl/ (**dals**) also **dhal** N-VAR **Dal** is an Indian dish made from pulses such as chick peas or lentils. 豆糊，豆汤（一种印度菜）

dale /deɪl/ (**dales**) N-COUNT A **dale** is a valley. 山谷【BRIT 英】

dal|li|ance /ˈdælɪəns/ (**dalliances**) 1 N-VAR If two people have a brief romantic relationship, you can say that they have a **dalliance** with each other, especially if they do not take it seriously.（短暂的）情事；露水情缘【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **dalliance with** something is a brief involvement with it. 短暂参与；短暂接触【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+with] *...my brief dalliance with higher education.* 我短暂的高等教育经历

dal|ly /ˈdæli/ (**dallies, dallying, dallied**) 1 VERB If you **dally**, you act or move very slowly, wasting time. 慢吞吞地做；磨蹭【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v] *The bureaucrats dallied too long.* 这些官僚拖拉了太久。❑ [v +over] *He did not dally over the choice of a partner.* 他没有在选择合伙人的问题上浪费时间。[Also v +with] 2 VERB If someone **dallies with** you, they have a romantic, but not serious, relationship with you. 调情；挑逗【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v +with] *In the past he dallied with actresses and lady novelists.* 他过去曾与许多女演员和女小说家调情。

Dal|ma|tian /dælˈmeɪʃ°n/ (**Dalmatians**) N-COUNT A **Dalmatian** is a large dog with short, smooth, white hair and black or dark brown spots. 达尔马提亚犬；大麦町犬；斑点狗

dam /dæm/ (**dams, damming, dammed**) 1 N-COUNT A **dam** is a wall that is built across a river in order to stop the water flowing and to make a lake. 坝；堤 ❑ *...plans to build a dam on the Danube River.* 在多瑙河上建坝的计划 2 VERB To **dam** a river means to build a dam across it. 在（河）上筑坝 ❑ [v n] *...plans to dam the nearby Delaware River.* 在附近的特拉华河上筑坝的计划

→ see Word Web: **dam**

dam|age ⇔ /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ (**damages, damaging, damaged**) 1 VERB To **damage** an object means to break it, spoil it physically, or stop it from working properly. 损坏；破坏；毁坏 ❑ [v n] *He maliciously damaged a car with a baseball bat.* 他用棒球棒恶意损毁了一辆汽车。❑ [v n] *The sun can damage your skin.* 阳光能损伤皮肤。2 VERB To **damage** something means to cause it to become less good, pleasant, or successful. 损害；伤害 ❑ [v n] *Jackson doesn't want to damage his reputation as a political personality.* 杰克逊不想损害自己政界名人的声誉。•**dam|ag|ing** ADJ ❑ [+to] *Is the recycling process in itself damaging to the environment?* 这一回收利用过程本身对环境有害吗？ 3 N-UNCOUNT **Damage** is physical harm that is caused to an object.（对物的）损坏，破坏，损失 ❑ [+to] *The blast caused extensive damage to the house.* 爆炸给这所房子造成了大面积的损坏。❑ *Many professional boxers end their careers with brain damage.* 许多职业拳击手结束运动生涯时都带有脑损伤。4 N-UNCOUNT **Damage** consists of the unpleasant effects that something has on a person, situation, or type of activity.（对人、情况、行为的）损害，伤害，不良影响 ❑ [+to] *Incidents of this type cause irreparable damage to relations with the community.* 这类事件会对与该社群的关系造成不可弥合的伤害。5 N-PLURAL If a court of law awards **damages** to someone, it orders money to be paid to them by a person who has damaged their reputation or property, or who has injured them.（法院判定的）损害赔偿金 ❑ *He was vindicated in court and damages were awarded.* 他在法庭上被证明无罪，并且获得了损害赔偿金。

→ see **disaster**

Thesaurus 同类词 *damage* Also look up:

V. break, harm, hurt 1
ruin, wreck 2
N. harm, loss 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *damage* with:

V. damage **caused by/to** *something* 由…引起的 / 对…的损害 3 4
ADJ. **extensive** damage 巨大的伤害（或破坏），**permanent** damage 永久性损伤（或破坏）3 4
N. damage **to** *someone's* **reputation** 对某人名誉的损害，damage **to** *someone's* **health** 对某人健康的损害，damage **to the environment** 对环境的损害 4

Word Web 话题词汇 dam 坝

The Egyptians built the world's first **dam** in about 2900 BC. It directed water into a **reservoir** near the capital city of Memphis. Later they constructed another dam to prevent **flooding** just south of Cairo. Today, dams are used with **irrigation** systems to prevent **droughts**. Modern **hydroelectric** dams also provide over 20% of the world's electricity. Brazil and Paraguay built the second largest hydroelectric power station in the world—the Itaipu Dam. It took 18 years to build and cost 18 billion dollars! Hydroelectric power is non-polluting. However, the dams endanger some species of fish and sometimes destroy valuable forest lands.

大约在公元前 2900 年，埃及人建造了世界上第一座水坝，把水引至古都孟斐斯附近的一处水库。后来他们又在开罗以南比邻的地区筑起了另一座水坝以防洪。今天，水坝配合灌溉系统一起用来预防旱灾。现代水电站大坝还提供了全世界超过 20% 的电力。巴西和巴拉圭建造了世界第二大水电站——伊泰普大坝。大坝工期历时 18 年，耗资 180 亿美元！水力发电不会造成污染，但是大坝的修建导致一些品种的鱼濒临灭绝，有时还会破坏珍贵的林地。

damage limitation N-UNCOUNT **Damage limitation** is action that is taken to make the bad results of something as small as possible, when it is impossible to avoid bad results completely. 损害控制；损失控制【BRIT 英】❑ *The meeting was merely an exercise in damage limitation.* 这次会议只是控制损失的一项举措。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **damage control**

damask /'dæməsk/ (**damasks**) N-VAR **Damask** is a type of heavy cloth with a pattern woven into it. 花缎；锦缎；织花布

dame /deɪm/ (**dames**) 1 N-TITLE **Dame** is a title given to a woman as a special honour because of important service or work that she has done. 女爵士【BRIT 英】❑ *...Dame Judi Dench.* 朱迪·丹奇女爵士 2 N-COUNT A **dame** is a woman. This use could cause offence. 女人（可能具冒犯意味）【AM, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 美，非正式，过时】❑ *Who does that dame think she is?* 那女人以为自己是谁？

dammit /'dæmɪt/ → see **damn**

damn /dæm/ (**damns, damning, damned**) 1 EXCLAM **Damn, damn it,** and **dammit** are used by some people to express anger or impatience. （表示愤怒或不耐烦）该死，可恶，他妈的【INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 非正式，无礼，情感】❑ *Don't be flippant, damn it! This is serious.* 别不当回事，该死！这可不是闹着玩儿的。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Damn** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying. 该死的；可恶的；十足的；完全的【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】❑ *There's not a damn thing you can do about it now.* 现在你对此完全无能为力。•ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Damn** is also an adverb. ❑ *As it turned out, I was damn right.* 结果证明我百分百正确。 3 VERB If you say that a person or a news report **damns** something such as a policy or action, you mean that they are very critical of it. 谴责，指责（政策、行动等）❑ [V n] *...a sensational book in which she damns the ultra-right party.* 她在其中大力鞭挞该极右党派的一本耸人听闻的书 4 → see also **damned, damning** 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **does not give a damn** about something, you are emphasizing that they do not care about it at all. 毫不在乎；完全不关心【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】 6 PHRASE Some people say **as near as damn it** or **as near as dammit** to emphasize that what they have said is almost completely accurate, but not quite. 几乎；差不多【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，无礼，强调】❑ *It's as near as damn it the same thing.* 这几乎没什么分别。

damnable /'dæmnəb^{ə}l/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **damnable** to emphasize that you dislike or disapprove of something a great deal. 该死的；可恶的；讨厌的；糟糕的【OLD-FASHIONED, RUDE, EMPHASIS 过时，无礼，强调】❑ *What a damnable climate we have!* 我们这儿的气候真是糟糕透顶！ •**damnably** /'dæmnəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It was damnably unfair that he should suffer so much.* 他遭受了这么多的痛苦，真是太不公平了。

damnation /ˌdæm'neɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT According to some religions, if someone suffers **damnation**, they have to stay in hell for ever after they have died because of their sins. （某些宗教中人死后的）罚入地狱 ❑ *...a fear of eternal damnation.* 对死后永堕地狱的恐惧

Word Link 词根词缀 *damn, demn = harm* 伤害，*loss* 损失：*condemn, damnation, indemnify*

damned /dæmd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Damned** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry or frustrated. 该死的；他妈的；十足的；完全的【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】❑ *They're a damned nuisance.* 他们真是十足的讨厌鬼。•ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Damned** is also an adverb. ❑ *We are making a damned good profit, I tell you that.* 我告诉你，我们现在正他妈的大赚特赚。 2 PHRASE If someone says **'I'm damned if I'm** going to do it' or **'I'll be damned if I'll** do it', they are emphasizing that they do not intend to do something and think it is unreasonable for anyone to expect them to do it. 我绝对不会…；休想我…【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】

damnedest /'dæmdɪst/ PHRASE If you say that you will **do** your **damnedest** to achieve something, you mean that you will try as hard as you can to do it, even though you think that it will take a lot of effort. 竭尽全力；尽最大努力【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ *I did my damnedest to persuade her.* 我尽了最大的努力去说服她。

damn fool ADJ [ADJ n] **Damn fool** means 'very stupid'. 非常愚蠢的；愚蠢至极的【AM, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, RUDE, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，过时，无礼，强调】❑ *What a damn fool thing to do!* 做这种事真是愚蠢至极！

damning /'dæmɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe evidence or a report as **damning**, you mean that it suggests very strongly that someone is guilty of a crime or has made a serious mistake. （证据或报告）确凿的，导致定罪的 ❑ *...a damning report into his handling of the affair.* 确证他对此事的处理存在过错的报告

Damocles /'dæməkli:z/ PHRASE If you say that someone has the **Sword of Damocles** hanging over their head, you mean that they are in a situation in which something very bad could happen to them at any time. 达摩克利斯之剑；随时可能发生的危险【LITERARY 文】

damp /dæmp/ (**damper, dampest, damps, damping, damped**) 1 ADJ Something that is **damp** is slightly wet. 潮湿的；微湿的；湿气重的 ❑ *Her hair was still damp.* 她的头发还有点儿湿。❑ *She wiped the table with a damp cloth.* 她用湿布擦了一下桌子。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Damp** is moisture that is found on the inside walls of a house or in the air. （内墙面上、空气中等处的）湿气，潮气 ❑ *There was damp everywhere and the entire building was in need of rewiring.* 到处都受了潮，整栋楼需要重新布线。 3 → see also **rising damp** 4 VERB If you **damp** something, you make it slightly wet. 使潮湿；弄湿 ❑ [V n] *Hillsden damped a hand towel and laid it across her forehead.* 希尔斯登弄湿了一条手巾，将它敷在她的额头上。

→ see **weather**

▶**damp down** PHRASAL VERB To **damp down** something such as a strong emotion, an argument, or a crisis means to make it calmer or less intense. 抑制，平息（强烈的感情、争吵或危机）❑ [V P n] *His hand moved to his mouth as he tried to damp down the panic.* 他用手捂住嘴巴，试图平息内心的恐慌。

damp course (**damp courses**) N-COUNT A **damp course** is a layer of waterproof material which is put into the bottom of the outside wall of a building to prevent moisture from rising. （外墙墙脚的）防潮层【BRIT 英】

dampen /'dæmpən/ (**dampens, dampening, dampened**) 1 VERB To **dampen** something such as someone's enthusiasm or excitement means to make it less lively or intense. 降低，减弱，抑制（热情、激动情绪等）❑ [V n] *Nothing seems to dampen his perpetual enthusiasm.* 似乎没有什么能让他那持久的热情消退。•PHRASAL VERB To **dampen** something **down** means the same as to **dampen** it. dampen down 同 dampen ❑ [V P n] *Although unemployment rose last month, this is unlikely to dampen down wage demands.* 虽然上个月失业人数增多，但这不太可能减弱工人要求加薪的意愿。❑ [V n P] *The economy overheated and the Government used interest rates to dampen it down.* 经济发展过热，政府通过利率加以抑制。 2 VERB If you **dampen** something, you make it slightly wet. 使潮湿；弄湿 ❑ [V n] *She took the time to dampen a washcloth and do her face.* 她花了点儿时间弄湿毛巾，洗了把脸。

dampener /'dæmpnə^{r}/ PHRASE To **put a dampener on** something means the same as to **put a damper on** it. put a dampener on 同 put a damper on ❑ *Boy, did this woman know how to put a dampener on your day.* 天啊，这个女人可真会让人扫兴。

damper /'dæmpə^{r}/ (**dampers**) PHRASE To **put a damper on** something means to have an effect on it which stops it being as enjoyable or as successful as it should be. 使扫兴；抑制【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The cold weather put a damper on our plans.* 寒冷的天气给我们的计划泼了冷水。

dampness /'dæmpnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Dampness** is moisture in the air, or on the surface of something. 湿气；潮气 ❑ *The tins had to be kept away from dampness.* 罐头应该在干燥处保存。

damp-proof course (**damp-proof courses**) N-COUNT A **damp-proof course** is the same as a **damp course**. 同 damp course

damsel /'dæmz^{ə}l/ (**damsels**) N-COUNT A **damsel** is a young, unmarried woman. 少女；姑娘【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过

时】❑ *He keeps coming to the aid of this damsel in distress.* 他不断出手相助这位落难女子。

dam|son /'dæmz^{ə}n/ (**damsons**) N-COUNT A **damson** is a small, sour, purple plum. 乌荆子李；西洋李

dance ◆◇ /dɑ:ns, dæns/ (**dances, dancing, danced**) ❶ VERB When you **dance**, you move your body and feet in a way which follows a rhythm, usually in time to music. 跳舞 ❑ [v] *Polly had never learned to dance.* 波莉从未学过跳舞。❑ [v +to] *I like to dance to the music on the radio.* 我喜欢随着广播里的音乐起舞。❷ N-COUNT A **dance** is a particular series of graceful movements of your body and feet, which you usually do in time to music. 舞蹈；舞步 ❑ *Sometimes the people doing this dance hold brightly colored scarves.* 有时跳这种舞的人会手拿色彩鲜艳的丝巾。❑ *She describes the tango as a very sexy dance.* 她把探戈描述为一种非常性感的舞蹈。❸ VERB When you **dance with** someone, the two of you take part in a dance together, as partners. You can also say that two people **dance.** (与…)跳舞；共舞 ❑ [v +with] *It's a terrible thing when nobody wants to dance with you.* 没有人想和你跳舞是一件很糟糕的事情。❑ [v] *Shall we dance?* 我们跳支舞好吗？❑ [v] *He asked her to dance.* 他邀请她跳舞。•N-COUNT **Dance** is also a noun. ❑ *Come and have a dance with me.* 来和我跳支舞吧。❹ N-COUNT A **dance** is a social event where people dance with each other. 舞会 ❑ *...the school dance.* 学校舞会 ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Dance** is the activity of performing dances, as a public entertainment or an art form. 舞蹈演出；舞蹈艺术 ❑ *She loves dance, drama and music.* 她喜欢舞蹈、戏剧和音乐。❑ *...dance classes.* 舞蹈课 ❻ VERB If you **dance** a particular kind of dance, you do it or perform it. 跳(舞)；表演(舞蹈) ❑ [v n] *Then we put the music on, and we all danced the Charleston.* 接着我们打开音乐，一起跳起查尔斯顿舞来。❼ VERB If you **dance** somewhere, you move there lightly and quickly, usually because you are happy or excited. 跳跃；雀跃；轻快地移动【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *He danced off down the road.* 他蹦蹦跳跳地沿着马路走了。❽ VERB If you say that something **dances**, you mean that it moves about, or seems to move about, lightly and quickly. 跳动；晃动【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *Light danced on the surface of the water.* 灯光在水面上摇曳。❾ to **dance to** someone's **tune** → see **tune** ❿ to **make a song and dance about** → see **song and dance**

Word Partnership 词语搭配	Use *dance* with:
V.	**learn to** dance 学跳舞 ❶ **let's** dance 我们跳舞吧 ❶ ❸ **choreograph a** dance 编舞 ❷
N.	dance **class** 舞蹈课，dance **moves** 舞蹈动作，dance **music** 舞曲，dance **partner** 舞伴 ❸

'dance floor (**dance floors**) also **dancefloor** N-COUNT In a restaurant or night club, the **dance floor** is the area where people can dance. 舞池；舞场

'dance hall (**dance halls**) N-COUNT **Dance halls** were large rooms or buildings where people used to pay to go and dance, usually in the evening. 舞厅【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

danc|er /'dɑ:nsə^{r}, 'dæns-/ (**dancers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dancer** is a person who earns money by dancing, or a person who is dancing. 舞蹈演员；舞蹈家；舞者 ❑ *His previous girlfriend was a dancer with the Royal Ballet.* 他的前女友是皇家芭蕾舞团的舞蹈演员。❷ N-COUNT [adj n] If you say that someone is a good **dancer** or a bad **dancer**, you are saying how well or badly they can dance. (出色或蹩脚的)舞者 ❑ *He was the best dancer in LA.* 他是洛杉矶舞跳得最好的人。

'dance stu|dio (**dance studios**) N-COUNT A **dance studio** is a place where people pay to learn how to dance. 舞蹈教室；舞蹈培训班

danc|ing ◆◇ /'dɑ:nsɪŋ, 'dæns-/ N-UNCOUNT When people dance for enjoyment or to entertain others, you can refer to this activity as **dancing**. 跳舞；舞蹈 ❑ *All the schools have music and dancing as part of the curriculum.* 所有学校都设有音乐和舞蹈课。❑ *Let's go dancing tonight.* 我们今晚去跳舞吧。❑ *...dancing shoes.* 舞鞋

dan|de|lion /'dændɪlaɪən/ (**dandelions**) N-COUNT A **dandelion** is a wild plant which has yellow flowers with lots of thin petals. When the petals of each flower drop off, a fluffy white ball of seeds grows. 蒲公英

dan|druff /'dændrʌf/ N-UNCOUNT **Dandruff** is small white pieces of dead skin in someone's hair, or fallen from someone's hair. 头(皮)屑 ❑ *He has very bad dandruff.* 他头屑很多。

dan|dy /'dændi/ (**dandies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dandy** is a man who thinks a great deal about his appearance and always dresses in smart clothes. 时髦男子；注重打扮的男人 ❷ ADJ If you say that something is **dandy**, you mean it is good or just right. 好的；棒的；正好的【AM, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 美，非正式，过时】

Dane /deɪn/ (**Danes**) N-COUNT A **Dane** is a person who comes from Denmark. 丹麦人

dan|ger ◆◇ /'deɪndʒə^{r}/ (**dangers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Danger** is the possibility that someone may be harmed or killed. 危险 ❑ *My friends endured tremendous danger in order to help me.* 为了帮助我，朋友们冒了极大的危险。❑ *His life could be in danger.* 他可能会有性命之忧。❷ N-COUNT A **danger** is something or someone that can hurt or harm you. 危险的事物(或人)；危害；威胁 ❑ [+of] *...the dangers of smoking.* 吸烟的危害 ❑ [+to] *Britain's roads are a danger to cyclists.* 英国的道路对骑自行车的人来说比较危险。❸ N-SING [N that] If there is a **danger that** something unpleasant will happen, it is possible that it will happen. (不愉快之事发生的)可能性，风险 ❑ *There is a real danger that some people will no longer be able to afford insurance.* 一些人很可能再也买不起保险了。❹ PHRASE If someone who has been seriously ill is **out of danger**, they are still ill, but they are not expected to die. (病人)脱离危险

→ see **hero**

dan|ger|ous ◆◇ /'deɪndʒərəs/ ADJ If something is **dangerous**, it is able or likely to hurt or harm you. 危险的；可能带来危害的；不安全的 ❑ *It's a dangerous stretch of road.* 那段路很不安全。❑ *...dangerous drugs.* 危险的毒品 ❑ *It's dangerous to jump to early conclusions.* 过早地下结论可能会带来严重后果。•**dan|ger|ous|ly** ADV [oft ADV after v] ❑ *He is dangerously ill.* 他病得很重。❑ *The coach rocked dangerously.* 那辆长途汽车危险地颠簸摇晃。

Thesaurus 同类词	*dangerous* Also look up:
ADJ.	risky, threatening, unsafe

Word Partnership 词语搭配	Use *dangerous* with:
N.	dangerous **area** 危险区域，dangerous **criminal** 危险罪犯，dangerous **driving** 危险驾驶，dangerous **man** 危险人士，dangerous **situation** 危险情况
ADV.	**potentially** dangerous 有潜在危险的

Word Link 词根词缀	*ous = having the qualities of* 具…特征的：*dangerous, fabulous, gaseous*

dan|gle /'dæŋg^{ə}l/ (**dangles, dangling, dangled**) ❶ VERB If something **dangles from** somewhere or if you **dangle** it somewhere, it hangs or swings loosely. 悬挂；悬摆 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A gold bracelet dangled from his left wrist.* 一只金手镯在他的左手腕上晃来晃去。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He and I were sitting out on his jetty dangling our legs in the water.* 我和他坐在他的码头上，双腿在水中荡悠。[Also v, v n] ❷ VERB If you say that someone **is dangling** something attractive **before** you, you mean they are offering it to you in order to try to influence you in some way. 炫示(诱惑物) ❑ [v n +before/in front of] *They've dangled rich rewards before me.* 他们以丰厚的酬劳诱惑我。

Dan|ish /'deɪnɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Danish** means relating to or belonging to Denmark, or to its people, language, or culture. 丹麦的；丹麦人的；丹麦语(或文化)的 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Danish** is the language spoken in Denmark. 丹麦语

,Dan|ish 'pas|try (**Danish pastries**) N-COUNT **Danish pastries** are cakes made from sweet pastry. They are often filled with things such as apple or almond paste. 丹麦酥皮馅饼

dank /dæŋk/ ADJ A **dank** place, especially an underground

place such as a cave, is unpleasantly damp and cold.（尤指地下洞穴等）阴冷潮湿的 ❑ *The kitchen was dank and cheerless.* 厨房又冷又湿，阴森森的。

dap|per /'dæpəʳ/ ADJ A man who is **dapper** has a very neat and clean appearance, and is often also small and thin.（男子）衣冠整洁的，短小精悍的 ❑ *...a dapper little man.* 衣冠楚楚的小个子男人

dap|pled /'dæpᵊld/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **dappled** to describe something that has dark or light patches on it, or that is made up of patches of light and shade. 有斑点的；斑驳的 ❑ *...a dappled horse.* 花斑马 ❑ [+with/by/in] *The path was dappled with sunlight.* 小径上洒下斑斑点点的阳光。

dare ◆◇ /deəʳ/ (**dares, daring, dared**)

> **Dare** sometimes behaves like an ordinary verb, for example 'He dared to speak' and 'He doesn't dare to speak' and sometimes like a modal, for example 'He daren't speak'. dare 有时用作普通动词，如 He dared to speak（他敢讲话）和 He doesn't dare to speak（他不敢讲话）；有时又用作情态动词，如 He daren't speak（他不敢讲话）。

1 VERB If you do not **dare to** do something, you do not have enough courage to do it, or you do not want to do it because you fear the consequences. If you **dare to** do something, you do something which requires a lot of courage. 敢于；有足够的胆量 ❑ [v to-inf] *Most people hate Harry but they don't dare to say so.* 大多数人对哈里敢怒不敢言。❑ [v inf] *We have had problems in our family that I didn't dare tell Uncle.* 我们家里有一些问题，我以前不敢告诉叔叔。•MODAL **Dare** is also a modal. ❑ *Dare she risk staying where she was?* 她还敢冒险呆在原来的地方吗？ ❑ *The government dare not raise interest rates again.* 政府不敢再提高利率。❑ *'Are you coming with me?'—'I can't, Alice. I daren't.'* "你要和我一起去吗？" —— "不行，艾丽斯，我不敢。" 2 VERB If you **dare** someone **to** do something, you challenge them to prove that they are not frightened of doing it. 向…挑战；激…（做）；问…有没有胆量（做）❑ [v n to-inf] *Over coffee, she lit a cigarette, her eyes daring him to comment.* 喝咖啡时，她点燃了一支烟，用挑衅的眼神看着他，谅他也不敢吭声。3 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu *as/for/on a* N] A **dare** is a challenge which one person gives to another to do something dangerous or frightening. 挑战；激将 ❑ *When found, the children said they'd run away for a dare.* 找到这些孩子时，他们说自己是受了激将才出走的。4 PHRASE If you say to someone **'don't you dare'** do something, you are telling them not to do it and letting them know that you are angry.（用于警告）不准，你敢【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *Allen, don't you dare go anywhere else, you hear?* 艾伦，其他地方哪儿都不准去，听到了吗？ 5 PHRASE You say **'how dare you'** when you are very shocked and angry about something that someone has done.（表示震惊和愤怒）你竟敢，你怎么敢【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *How dare you pick up the phone and listen in on my conversations!* 你竟敢拿起电话偷听我的谈话！ 6 PHRASE You use **'dare I say it'** when you know that what you are going to say will disappoint or annoy someone. 恕我冒昧；恕我直言【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Politicians usually attract younger women, dare I say it, because of the status they have in society.* 恕我直言，政客因其社会地位通常容易吸引到较年轻的女性。7 PHRASE You can use **'I dare say'** or **'I daresay'** before or after a statement to indicate that you believe it is probably true.（我想）可能，大概；想必

dare|devil /'deəʳdevᵊl/ (**daredevils**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Daredevil** people enjoy doing physically dangerous things.（人）蛮勇的，大胆鲁莽的 ❑ *A daredevil parachutist jumped from the top of Tower Bridge today.* 一个胆儿大的跳伞者今天从伦敦塔桥的桥顶跳了下去。•N-COUNT **Daredevil** is also a noun. ❑ *He was a daredevil when young.* 他年轻时一身蛮勇。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **daredevil** to describe actions that are physically dangerous and require courage.（行动等）危险的，冒险的 ❑ *The show's full of daredevil feats.* 表演中有很多惊险的特技。

daren't /deəʳnt/ **Daren't** is the usual spoken form of 'dare not'.（dare not 的常用口语形式）

dare|say /ˌdeəʳ'seɪ/ → see **dare**

dar|ing /'deərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ People who are **daring** are willing to do or say things which are new or which might shock or anger other people. 大胆的；敢于冒险的；勇于创新的 ❑ *Bergit was probably more daring than I was.* 伯吉特可能比我更敢于冒险。❑ *He realized this to be a very daring thing to ask.* 他意识到这是一个非常大胆的问题。•**dar|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...a daringly low-cut dress.* 领口开得奇低的礼服 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **daring** person is willing to do things that might be dangerous. 大胆的；勇敢的；英勇的 ❑ *His daring rescue saved the lives of the youngsters.* 他的大胆营救保住了那些年轻人的性命。3 N-UNCOUNT **Daring** is the courage to do things which might be dangerous or which might shock or anger other people. 胆量；勇气；冒险精神 ❑ *His daring may have cost him his life.* 他的冒险可能让他送命。

dark ◆◆ /dɑːʳk/ (**darker, darkest**) 1 ADJ When it is **dark**, there is not enough light to see properly, for example because it is night. 黑暗的；昏暗的；天黑的 ❑ *It was too dark inside to see much.* 里面太暗，看不太清。❑ *People usually draw the curtains once it gets dark.* 天一黑，人们通常就会拉上窗帘。❑ *She snapped off the light and made her way back through the dark kitchen.* 她啪的一下关掉灯，从厨房摸黑走了出来。•**dark|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The light went out, and the room was plunged into darkness.* 灯熄了，屋里陷入一片漆黑。•**dark|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...a darkly lit, seedy dance hall.* 灯光昏暗、乌烟瘴气的舞厅 2 N-SING **The dark** is the lack of light in a place. 黑暗；昏暗；暗处 ❑ *I've always been afraid of the dark.* 我一直很怕黑。3 ADJ If you describe something as **dark**, you mean that it is black in colour, or a shade that is close to black. 黑色的；深色的；暗色的 ❑ *He wore a dark suit and carried a black attaché case.* 他身穿深色西服，手提黑色公文包。•**dark|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Joanne's freckles stood out darkly against her pale skin.* 乔安妮脸上的深色雀斑在苍白肤色的映衬下非常显眼。[Also ADV adj/-ed] 4 ADJ When you use **dark** to describe a colour, you are referring to a shade of that colour which is close to black, or seems to have some black in it.（颜色）深的，暗的 ❑ *She was wearing a dark blue dress.* 她穿着一条深蓝色的连衣裙。5 ADJ If someone has **dark** hair, eyes, or skin, they have brown or black hair, eyes, or skin.（头发、眼睛或肤色）棕色的，黑色的 ❑ *He had dark, curly hair.* 他有一头卷曲的黑发。6 ADJ If you describe a white person as **dark**, you mean that they have brown or black hair, and often a brownish skin.（白人）有着棕色（或黑色）头发（且皮肤略带棕色）的，肤色深的 ❑ *Carol is a tall, dark, Latin type of woman.* 卡萝尔身材高大，黑发棕肤，是个有着拉丁风情的女子。7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dark** period of time is unpleasant or frightening.（时期）黑暗的，恐怖的，悲惨的 ❑ *This was the darkest period of the war.* 这是那次战争中最黑暗的时期。8 ADJ [ADJ n] A **dark** place or area is mysterious and not fully known about.（地方）神秘的，隐秘的 ❑ *...the dark recesses of the mind.* 隐秘的思想深处 9 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dark** thoughts are sad, and show that you are expecting something unpleasant to happen.（想法）忧郁的，悲观的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Troy's chatter kept me from thinking dark thoughts.* 特洛伊的喋喋不休让我暂时收起了阴郁思绪。10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dark** looks or remarks make you think that the person giving them wants to harm you or that something horrible is going to happen.（眼神或话语）阴险的，邪恶的，不祥的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...dark threats.* 恶毒的威胁 •**dark|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Something's wrong here,' she said darkly.* "这儿有些不对劲。"她话里透着危险气息。11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **dark**, you mean that it is related to things that are serious or unpleasant, rather than light-hearted. 黑色的（指与严肃或令人不快的事物相关的）❑ *Their dark humor never failed to astound him.* 他们的黑色幽默总能让他咋舌。•**dark|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The atmosphere after Wednesday's debut was as darkly comic as the film itself.* 星期三首映之后的气氛就如电影本身一样，充满了黑色喜剧色彩。12 → see also **pitch-dark** 13 PHRASE If you do something **after dark**, you do it when the sun has set and night has begun. 天黑后 ❑ *They avoid going out alone after dark.* 他们避免在天黑以后独自外出。14 PHRASE If you do something **before dark**, you do it before the sun sets and night begins. 天黑前 ❑ *They'll be back well before dark.* 他们会在天黑前早早返回。15 PHRASE If you are **in the dark about** something, you do not know anything about it.（对…）一无所知，毫不知情 ❑ [+about] *The investigators admit that they are completely in the dark about the killing.* 调查人员承认

他们对这起谋杀案一无所知。 PHRASE If you describe something someone says or does as **a shot in the dark** or **a stab in the dark**, you mean they are guessing that what they say is correct or that what they do will be successful. 瞎猜；盲干 ❑ *Every single one of those inspired guesses had been shots in the dark.* 所有那些凭直觉的猜测都是无根据的瞎猜。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dark* with:

V. **get** dark 变黑 1
afraid of the dark 怕黑的，**scared of the** dark 怕黑的 2
N. dark **clouds** 乌云，dark **suit** 深色西装 3

D

'dark age (**dark ages**) also **Dark Age** 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a period in the history of a society as a **dark age**, you think that it is characterized by a lack of knowledge and progress. 愚昧时代；蒙昧时代【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *The Education Secretary accuses teachers of wanting to return to a dark age.* 教育部长指责教师想要回到愚昧时代。 2 N-PROPER **The Dark Ages** are the period of European history between about 500 A.D. and about 1000 A.D. 黑暗时代（欧洲历史上约公元 500 年至 1000 年之间的中世纪早期）

dark|en /'dɑːrkən/ (**darkens, darkening, darkened**) 1 VERB If something **darkens** or if a person or thing **darkens** it, it becomes darker. （使）变黑；（使）变暗 ❑ [v] *The sky darkened abruptly.* 天突然暗了下来。❑ [v n] *She had put on her make-up and darkened her eyelashes.* 她已化好妆，并涂黑了睫毛。 2 VERB If someone's mood **darkens** or if something **darkens** their mood, they suddenly become rather unhappy. （使）变得阴郁；（使）心情沉重【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *My sunny mood suddenly darkened.* 我的好心情突然变得阴郁起来。❑ [v n] *Nothing was going to darken his mood today.* 今天没什么事能扫他的兴。 3 VERB If someone's face **darkens**, they suddenly look angry. （脸色）变阴沉；（面）有愠色【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Rawley's face darkened again.* 罗利的脸色又阴沉下来。

dark|ened /'dɑːrkənd/ [ADJ n] A **darkened** building or room has no lights on inside it. （建筑物或房间）黑暗的，漆黑的 ❑ *He drove past darkened houses.* 他开车经过黑着灯的房子。

,dark 'glasses N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Dark glasses** are glasses which have dark-coloured lenses to protect your eyes in the sunshine. 墨镜

,dark 'horse (**dark horses**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **dark horse**, you mean that people know very little about them, although they may have recently had success or may be about to have success. 黑马（最近刚取得或将要取得成功的新人）

,dark 'mat|ter N-UNCOUNT **Dark matter** is material that is believed to form a large part of the universe, but which has never been seen. 暗物质（一种无人见过的宇宙构成物质）

dark|room /'dɑːrkruːm/ (**darkrooms**) N-COUNT A **darkroom** is a room which can be sealed off from natural light and is lit only by red light. It is used for developing photographs. （用于冲洗照片的）暗室，暗房

dar|ling /'dɑːrlɪŋ/ (**darlings**) 1 N-COUNT You call someone **darling** if you love them or like them very much. （用作昵称）亲爱的，宝贝儿【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Thank you, darling.* 谢谢你，亲爱的。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **darling** to describe someone or something that they love or like very much. 可爱的；迷人的；钟爱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *To have a darling baby boy was the greatest gift I could imagine.* 生一个可爱的男孩是我能想到的最好的礼物。 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **darling**, you are fond of them and think that they are nice. 可爱的人；好心的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's such a darling.* 他真是个可爱的人。 4 N-COUNT [with poss] The **darling of** a group of people is someone who is especially liked by that group. 宠儿；备受喜爱的人 ❑ *Rajneesh was the darling of a prosperous family.* 罗杰尼希是一个富有家庭的宠儿。

darn /dɑːrn/ (**darns, darning, darned**) 1 VERB If you **darn** something knitted or made of cloth, you mend a hole in it by sewing stitches across the hole and then weaving stitches in and out of them. 织补；缝补 ❑ [v n] *Aunt Emilie darned old socks.* 埃米莉姨妈织补旧袜子。 •**darn|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...chores such as sewing and darning.* 缝缝补补之类的家务活儿 2 ADJ [ADJ n] People sometimes use **darn** or **darned** to emphasize what they are saying, often when they are annoyed. （常表示恼怒）该死的，可恶的，十足的，完全的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *There's not a darn thing he can do about it.* 他对此根本无能为力。 •ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Darn** is also an adverb. ❑ *...the desire to be free to do just as we darn well please.* 可以随心所欲地做任何事的渴望 3 PHRASE You can say **I'll be darned** to show that you are very surprised about something. 真没想到；真叫我吃惊【AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 美，非正式，情感】❑ *'A talking pig!' he exclaimed. 'Well, I'll be darned.'* "一只会说话的猪！"他大声叫道，"哎呀，真是怪事。"

dart /dɑːrt/ (**darts, darting, darted**) 1 VERB If a person or animal **darts** somewhere, they move there suddenly and quickly. 飞奔；猛冲【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *Ingrid darted across the deserted street.* 英格丽德飞奔过空无一人的街道。 2 VERB If you **dart** a look **at** someone or something, or if your eyes **dart to** them, you look at them very quickly. 瞥，急扫（一眼）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n +*at*] *She darted a sly sideways glance at Bramwell.* 她狡黠地从眼角瞥了布拉姆韦尔一眼。❑ [v prep/adv] *The conductor's eyes darted to Wilfred, then fixed on Michael again.* 乐队指挥飞快地扫了威尔弗雷德一眼，然后视线又落回到迈克尔身上。 3 N-COUNT A **dart** is a small, narrow object with a sharp point which can be thrown or shot. 镖；飞镖 ❑ *Markov died after being struck by a poison dart.* 马尔科夫身中毒镖而亡。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Darts** is a game in which you throw darts at a round board which has numbers on it. 掷镖游戏；飞镖游戏

dart|board /'dɑːrtbɔːrd/ (**dartboards**) N-COUNT A **dartboard** is a circular board with numbers on it which is used as the target in a game of darts. （掷镖游戏用的）镖靶，圆靶

dash /dæʃ/ (**dashes, dashing, dashed**) 1 VERB If you **dash** somewhere, you run or go there quickly and suddenly. 飞奔；猛冲 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Suddenly she dashed down to the cellar.* 她突然冲下地窖。 •N-SING **Dash** is also a noun. ❑ *...a 160-mile dash to hospital.* 疾驶 160 英里冲向医院 2 VERB [no cont] If you say that you have to **dash**, you mean that you are in a hurry and have to leave immediately. 马上离开；赶紧走【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *Oh, Tim! I'm sorry but I have to dash.* 哦，蒂姆！很抱歉，我得马上走。 3 N-COUNT A **dash of** something is a small quantity of it which you add when you are preparing food or mixing a drink. （往食物或饮料里添加的）少量，少许 ❑ [+*of*] *Add a dash of balsamic vinegar.* 加入少许香脂醋。 4 N-COUNT A **dash of** a quality is a small amount of it that is found in something and often makes it more interesting or distinctive. （某种特质的）少量，些许 ❑ [+*of*] *...a story with a dash of mystery thrown in.* 带有些许神秘色彩的故事 5 VERB If you **dash** something **against** a wall or other surface, you throw or push it violently, often so hard that it breaks. （朝墙上等）猛摔，猛掷，猛撞【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n +*against*] *She seized the doll and dashed it against the stone wall with tremendous force.* 她抓起玩具娃娃，用力往石墙上扔去。 [Also v n prep] 6 VERB If an event or person **dashes** someone's hopes or expectations, it destroys them by making it impossible that the thing that is hoped for or expected will ever happen. 使（希望或期望）破灭【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n] *The announcement dashed hopes of an early end to the crisis.* 这一宣告使得人们期盼危机早日结束的希望落了空。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *They had their championship hopes dashed by a 3-1 defeat.* 遭遇 1 比 3 的失利后，他们的冠军梦就此破灭。 7 N-COUNT A **dash** is a straight, horizontal line used in writing, for example to separate two main clauses whose meanings are closely connected. 破折号 8 N-COUNT The **dash** of a car is its **dashboard**. （汽车的）仪表板 9 PHRASE If you **make a dash for** a place, you run there very quickly, for example to escape from someone or something. （为逃离等而）飞速奔向，猛冲向 ❑ *I made a dash for the front door but he got there before me.* 我向前门奔去，但他抢在了我的前面。

▶**dash off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **dash off to** a place, you go there very quickly. 迅速前往 ❑ [v p +*to*] *He dashed off to lunch at the Hard Rock Cafe.* 他急匆匆前往硬石小馆去吃午餐。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **dash off** a piece of writing, you write or compose it very quickly, without thinking about it very much. 急速写好；

匆匆写成 ❑ [v p n] *He dashed off a couple of novels.* 他匆匆赶写出了几部小说。

dash|board /'dæʃbɔ:d/ (**dashboards**) N-COUNT The **dashboard** in a car is the panel facing the driver's seat where most of the instruments and switches are.（汽车的）仪表板

dash|ing /'dæʃɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dashing** person or thing is very stylish and attractive. 潇洒的；有风度的；时髦的；漂亮的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He was the very model of the dashing RAF pilot.* 他正是风度翩翩的英国皇家空军飞行员的典范。

das|tard|ly /'dæstəd|li/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe an action as **dastardly**, you mean it is wicked and intended to hurt someone.（行为）卑鄙的，卑劣的，恶劣的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a person as **dastardly**, you mean they are wicked.（人）卑鄙的，歹毒的，邪恶的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

DAT /dæt/ N-UNCOUNT **DAT** is a type of magnetic tape used to make very high quality recordings of sound by recording it in digital form. **DAT** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'digital audio tape'. 数字音频磁带

da|ta ◆◆◇ /'deɪtə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT;N-PLURAL You can refer to information as **data**, especially when it is in the form of facts or statistics that you can analyse. In American English, **data** is usually a plural noun. In technical or formal British English, **data** is sometimes a plural noun, but at other times, it is an uncount noun.（尤指可用于分析的）资料，材料，数据（美国英语中通常用作复数名词；在专业或正式的英国英语中有时用作复数名词，有时用作不可数名词）❑ *The study was based on data from 2,100 women.* 这项研究基于从 2,100 名女性那里收集来的资料。❑ *To cope with these data, hospitals bought large mainframe computers.* 为处理这些数据，医院购入了一些大型主机。2 N-UNCOUNT **Data** is information that can be stored and used by a computer program.（可存储并为计算机程序所用的）数据【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *You can compress huge amounts of data on to a CD-ROM.* 可以把大量的数据压缩到一张只读光盘上。

→ see **forecast**

Thesaurus 同类词 *data* Also look up:

N. facts, figures, information, results, statistics 1

'da|ta bank (**data banks**) also **databank** N-COUNT A **data bank** is the same as a **database**. 同 database

data|base /'deɪtəbeɪs/ (**databases**) also **data base** N-COUNT A **database** is a collection of data that is stored in a computer and that can easily be used and added to.（计算机）数据库，资料库 ❑ *They maintain a database of hotels that cater for businesswomen.* 他们维护着一个服务于商界女性的酒店资料库。

'da|ta min|ing N-UNCOUNT **Data mining** involves collecting information from data stored in a database, for example in order to find out about people's shopping habits. 数据采掘；数据挖掘【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Data mining is used to analyse individuals' buying habits.* 数据采掘被用来分析个体的购买习惯。

,da|ta 'pro|cess|ing N-UNCOUNT **Data processing** is the series of operations that are carried out on data, especially by computers, in order to present, interpret, or obtain information.（尤指计算机所进行的）数据处理，资料处理 ❑ *Taylor's company makes data-processing systems.* 泰勒的公司开发数据处理系统。

date ◆◆◆ /deɪt/ (**dates, dating, dated**) 1 N-COUNT A **date** is a specific time that can be named, for example a particular day or a particular year. 日期；日子 ❑ *What's the date today?* 今天是几号？ ❑ *You will need to give the dates you wish to stay and the number of rooms you require.* 需要提供想要入住的起止日期以及所需的房间数目。2 VERB If you **date** something, you give or discover the date when it was made or when it began. 确定…的日期（或年代）❑ [v n] *I think we can date the decline of Western Civilization quite precisely.* 我认为我们可以相当准确地确定西方文明开始衰落的年代。❑ [v n +to] *Archaeologists have dated the fort to the reign of Emperor Antoninus Pius.* 考古学家判定这个堡垒建于罗马皇帝安东尼·庇护统治时期。3 VERB When you **date** something such as a letter or a cheque, you write that day's date on it. 在（信件、支票等）上注明日期 ❑ [v n] *Once the decision is reached, he can date and sign the sheet.* 一旦决议达成，他就可以在这张纸上签署日期和姓名了。❑ [v-ed] *The letter is dated 2 July 1993.* 信上的日期是 1993 年 7 月 2 日。4 N-SING [*at* N] If you want to refer to an event without saying exactly when it will happen or when it happened, you can say that it will happen or happened **at** some **date** in the future or past. 在（某个）日期；在（某个）时间 ❑ *Retain copies of all correspondence, since you may need them at a later date.* 要保留好所有信件的副本，日后可能会用到。5 PHRASE **To date** means up until the present time. 迄今；到目前为止 ❑ *'Dottie' is by far his best novel to date.*《多蒂》是他迄今为止创作的最好的一部小说。6 VERB If something **dates**, it goes out of fashion and becomes unacceptable to modern tastes. 过时；落伍 ❑ [v] *A black coat always looks smart and will never date.* 黑色外套看起来总是很潇洒，而且永远也不会落伍。7 VERB If your ideas, what you say, or the things that you like or can remember **date** you, they show that you are quite old or older than the people you are with. 使显老；使显出年龄大 ❑ [v n] *It's going to date me now. I attended that school from 1969 to 1972.* 现在说起来我就显老了。我 1969 至 1972 年就读于那所学校。8 N-COUNT A **date** is an appointment to meet someone or go out with them, especially someone with whom you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship.（尤指男女间的）约会 ❑ *I have a date with Bob.* 我和鲍勃有个约会。9 N-COUNT [usu poss N] If you have a date with someone with whom you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship, you can refer to that person as your **date**. 约会对象 ❑ *He lied to Essie, saying his date was one of the girls in the show.* 他对埃茜撒谎说跟他约会的是参加演出的一个女孩。10 VERB If you **are dating** someone, you go out with them regularly because you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship with them. You can also say that two people **are dating**.（与…）约会 ❑ [v n] *For a year I dated a woman who was a research assistant.* 我曾与一位女研究助理谈了一年的恋爱。❑ [v] *They've been dating for three months.* 他们已约会 3 个月了。11 N-COUNT A **date** is a small, dark-brown, sticky fruit with a stone inside. Dates grow on palm trees in hot countries. 海枣（果）12 → see also **blind date, carbon dating, dated, out of date, up-to-date**

▶**date back** PHRASAL VERB If something **dates back to** a particular time, it started or was made at that time. 追溯（到）；开始（于）；始建（于）❑ [v p +to] *...a palace dating back to the 16th century.* 始建于 16 世纪的王宫 ❑ [v p amount] *This tradition dates back over 200 years.* 这一传统可追溯到 200 多年以前。

▶**date from** PHRASAL VERB If something **dates from** a particular time, it started or was made at that time. 追溯到；开始于；始建于 ❑ [v p n] *The present controversy dates from 1986.* 现在的这一争议始于 1986 年。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *date* with:

N. **birth** date 出生日期, **cut-off** date 截止日期, **due** date 到期日, **expiration** date 有效期限 1

V. date **and sign** 签署日期和姓名 3
set a date 安排约会 8

dat|ed /'deɪtɪd/ ADJ **Dated** things seem old-fashioned, although they may once have been fashionable or modern. 过时的；落伍的；不时兴的 ❑ *...people in dated dinner-jackets.* 身着过时的无尾礼服的人们

,date of 'birth (**dates of birth**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **date of birth** is the exact date on which you were born, including the year. 出生日期 ❑ *The registration form showed his date of birth as August 2, 1979.* 登记表显示他的出生日期是 1979 年 8 月 2 号。

'date palm (**date palms**) N-VAR A **date palm** is a palm tree on which dates grow. 海枣（树）

,date 'rape N-UNCOUNT **Date rape** is when a man rapes a woman whom he has met socially. 约会强奸

da|ting /'deɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dating** agencies or services are for people who are trying to find a girlfriend or boyfriend.（机构、服务等）介绍约会的，婚介的 ❑ *I joined a dating agency.* 我加入了一个婚介机构。

da|tive /'deɪtɪv/ N-SING In the grammar of some languages, for example Latin, **the dative**, or the **dative** case, is the case used for a noun when it is the indirect object of a verb, or when it comes after some prepositions. 与格(拉丁语等语言中名词作为动词的间接宾语或某些介词的宾语的形式)

da|tum /'deɪtəm, 'dɑːtəm/ → see **data**

daub /dɔːb/ (**daubs, daubing, daubed**) VERB When you **daub** a substance such as mud or paint on something, you spread it on that thing in a rough or careless way. (草草或随意地)涂抹(泥浆、油漆等) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The make-up woman daubed mock blood on Jeremy.* 那名女化妆师往杰里米的脸上涂抹假血。❑ [v n +with] *They sent death threats and daubed his home with slogans.* 他们向他发出了死亡威胁,还在他家里涂满了标语。

daugh|ter ⟿ /'dɔːtəʳ/ (**daughters**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **daughter** is their female child. 女儿 ❑ *...Flora and her daughter Catherine.* 弗洛拉和她的女儿凯瑟琳 ❑ *...the daughter of a university professor.* 大学教授的女儿 ❑ *I have two daughters.* 我有两个女儿。

→ see **child**

'daughter-in-law (**daughters-in-law**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **daughter-in-law** is the wife of their son. 儿媳妇

daunt /dɔːnt/ (**daunts, daunting, daunted**) VERB If something **daunts** you, it makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it. 使胆怯;使气馁 ❑ [v n] *...a gruelling journey that would have daunted a woman half her age.* 比她年轻一半的女子都会望而却步的累人旅程 •**daunt|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *It is hard to pick up such a book and not to feel a little daunted.* 捧起这样一本书难免会让人有些畏难情绪。

daunt|ing /'dɔːntɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **daunting** makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it. 使人畏惧的;令人胆怯的;让人气馁的 ❑ *They were faced with the daunting task of restoring the house.* 他们面临着修复房子的艰巨任务。•**daunt|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *She is dauntingly articulate.* 她能言善辩,令人敬畏。

daunt|less /'dɔːntləs/ ADJ A **dauntless** person is brave and confident and not easily frightened. 勇敢的;无畏的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...their dauntless courage.* 他们无所畏惧的勇气

dau|phin /'dɔːfɪn, 'dəʊfæn/ also **Dauphin** N-SING In former times, the king and queen of France's oldest son was called **the dauphin**. (旧时法国的)王太子,王储

daw|dle /'dɔːd'l/ (**dawdles, dawdling, dawdled**) VERB If you **dawdle**, you spend more time than is necessary going somewhere. 磨蹭;拖拉 ❑ [v] *Eleanor will be back any moment, if she doesn't dawdle.* 如果不磨蹭,埃莉诺马上就会回来。

dawn /dɔːn/ (**dawns, dawning, dawned**) 1 N-VAR **Dawn** is the time of day when light first appears in the sky, just before the sun rises. 黎明;拂晓 ❑ *Nancy woke at dawn.* 拂晓时分南希醒了。2 N-SING **The dawn of** a period of time or a situation is the beginning of it. 开端;起始阶段【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the dawn of the radio age.* 无线电时代的开端 3 VERB If something **is dawning**, it is beginning to develop or come into existence. 初现;出现;开始形成【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Throughout Europe a new railway age, that of the high-speed train, has dawned.* 新的铁路时代——高速铁路时代,在整个欧洲已经开始出现。•**dawn|ing** N-SING ❑ *...the dawning of the space age.* 太空时代的开始 4 VERB When you say that a particular day **dawned**, you mean it arrived or began, usually when it became light. (一天)到来,开始【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *When the great day dawned, the first concern was the weather.* 当那个不同寻常的日子到来时,大家首先关注的是天气。5 **at the crack of dawn** → see **crack**

▶**dawn on** or **dawn upon** PHRASAL VERB If a fact or idea **dawns on** you, you realize it. 被领悟;被理解;被想到 ❑ [v P n that] *It gradually dawned on me that I still had talent and ought to run again.* 我渐渐明白了自己还有才能,应该再次参加竞选。❑ [v P n] *Then the chilling truth dawned on Captain Gary Snavely.* 接着加里·斯内夫利船长意识到了这个令人不寒而栗的事实。

,dawn 'chorus N-SING The **dawn chorus** is the singing of birds at dawn. 破晓时的鸟鸣声【BRIT 英】

'dawn ,raid (**dawn raids**) 1 N-COUNT If police officers carry out a **dawn raid**, they go to someone's house very early in the morning to search it or arrest them. (警方的)凌晨突袭 ❑ *Thousands of pounds worth of drugs were seized in dawn raids yesterday.* 警方在昨天的凌晨突袭中缴获了价值数千英镑的毒品。2 N-COUNT If a person or company carries out a **dawn raid**, they try to buy a large number of a company's shares at the start of a day's trading, especially because they want to buy the whole company. (个人或公司大量买入股份的)开盘抢购(尤以实现收购为目的)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Southern acquired 11.2 per cent of Sweb in a dawn raid on Monday.* 美国南方电力公司在星期一的开盘抢购中收购了英国西南电力公司 11.2% 的股份。

day ⟿ /deɪ/ (**days**) 1 N-COUNT A **day** is one of the seven twenty-four hour periods of time in a week. (一周中的)一日,一天 2 N-VAR **Day** is the time when it is light, or the time when you are up and doing things. 昼;白天 ❑ *27 million working days are lost each year due to work accidents and sickness.* 每年有 2,700 万个工作日因为工作事故和病假而损失掉了。❑ *He arranged for me to go down to London one day a week.* 他安排我每周去伦敦一天。❑ *The snack bar is open during the day.* 小吃店白天营业。3 N-COUNT You can refer to a particular period in history as a particular **day** or as particular **days**. 时期;时代 ❑ *He began to talk about the Ukraine of his uncle's day.* 他开始讲述他叔叔那个时代的乌克兰。❑ *She is doing just fine these days.* 她目前状况不错。4 PHRASE If something happens **day after day**, it happens every day without stopping. 日复一日;一天又一天 ❑ *The newspaper job had me doing the same thing day after day.* 这份报社的工作让我日复一日地做着同样的事。5 PHRASE **In this day and age** means in modern times. 如今;在当代;在今天这个时代 ❑ *Even in this day and age the old attitudes persist.* 即使在今天这个时代,这些陈旧的观念依然存在。6 PHRASE If you say that something **has seen better days**, you mean that it is old and in poor condition. 破旧;陈旧;状况不佳 ❑ *The tweed jacket she wore had seen better days.* 她穿的那件粗花呢夹克已经很旧了。7 PHRASE If you **call it a day**, you decide to stop what you are doing because you are tired of it or because it is not successful. 到此为止;结束 ❑ *Faced with mounting debts, the decision to call it a day was inevitable.* 面对着不断增加的债务,最终难免作出将其结束的决定。8 PHRASE If someone **carries the day**, they are the winner in a contest such as a battle, debate, or sporting competition. (在战斗、辩论或体育竞赛中)获胜,取胜【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *For the time being, the liberals seem to have carried the day.* 眼下似乎是自由主义者占据了上风。9 PHRASE If you say that something **has had** its **day**, you mean that the period during which it was most successful or popular has now passed. 已过全盛时期;风光不再;不再流行 ❑ *Beat music may finally have had its day.* 强节奏摇滚乐的黄金时期或许已经终结。10 PHRASE If something **makes** your **day**, it makes you feel very happy. 使…非常高兴【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Come on, Bill. Send Tom a card and make his day.* 来吧,比尔。给汤姆寄张卡片让他高兴高兴吧。11 PHRASE **One day** or **some day** or **one of these days** means at some time in the future. 将来有一天;总有一天;有朝一日 ❑ *I too dreamed of living in London one day.* 我也梦想过将来有一天能住在伦敦。❑ *I hope some day you will find the woman who will make you happy.* 我希望有一天你能找到一个会让你幸福的女人。12 PHRASE If you say that something happened **the other day**, you mean that it happened a few days ago. 几天前;前两天 ❑ *I phoned your office the other day.* 几天前我给你的办公室打过电话。13 PHRASE If someone or something **saves the day** in a situation which seems likely to fail, they manage to make it successful. 挽回局面;扭转败局;转危为安;反败为胜 ❑ *...this story about how he saved the day at his daughter's birthday party.* 这个关于他如何在女儿的生日聚会上成功挽回局面的故事 14 PHRASE If something happens **from day to day** or **day by day**, it happens each day. 每天;天天;逐日 ❑ *Your needs can differ from day to day.* 你的需要每天可能都会不同。❑ *I live for the moment, day by day, not for the past.* 我活在当下,过一天算一天,而不是活在过去。15 PHRASE If it is a month or a year **to the day** since a particular thing happened, it is exactly a month or a year since it happened. 正好;恰好;一天不差 ❑ *It was January 19, a year to the day since he had arrived in Singapore.* 那天是 1 月 19 号,他到新加坡正好一年的日子。16 PHRASE

To this day means up until and including the present time. 至今；直到现在 ❑ *To this day young Zulu boys practise fighting.* 直到现在年轻的祖鲁男孩还练习格斗。 ■ PHRASE If a particular person, group, or thing **wins the day**, they win a battle, struggle, or competition. If they **lose the day**, they are defeated. 获胜 / 失败【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *His determination and refusal to back down had won the day.* 他的坚定和拒不退让使他赢得了胜利。 ■ PHRASE If you say that a task is **all in a day's work** for someone, you mean that they do not mind doing it although it may be difficult, because it is part of their job or because they often do it. 日常工作的一部分；习以为常；不足为奇 ❑ [+for] *For war reporters, dodging snipers' bullets is all in a day's work.* 对于战地记者来说，躲避狙击手的子弹是家常便饭。 ■ **it's early days** → see **early** ■ **at the end of the day** → see **end** ■ **late in the day** → see **late** ■ someone's **days are numbered** → see **number** ■ **the good old days** → see **old**

-day /-deɪ/ COMB You use **-day** with a number to indicate how long something lasts. （与数字连用）表示"…天" ❑ *The Sudanese leader has left for a two-day visit to Zambia.* 苏丹领导人已前往赞比亚进行为期两天的访问。

day|break /'deɪbreɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Daybreak** is the time in the morning when light first appears. 黎明；拂晓；破晓 ❑ *Pedro got up every morning before daybreak.* 佩德罗每天早上天还没亮就起床了。

'day care N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Day care** is care that is provided during the day for people who cannot look after themselves, such as small children, old people, or people who are ill. Day care is provided by paid workers. （针对儿童、老人、病人等的）日托，日间护理，日间看护 ❑ *...a day-care centre for elderly people.* 面向老年人的日托中心

day|dream /'deɪdriːm/ (**daydreams, daydreaming, daydreamed**) also **day-dream** ■ VERB If you **daydream**, you think about pleasant things for a period of time, usually about things that you would like to happen. 做白日梦；幻想；空想 ❑ [v +about] *Do you work hard for success rather than daydream about it?* 你是否付出艰苦努力以取得成功，而不是只在那里做白日梦？ ❑ [v +of] *He daydreams of being a famous journalist.* 他幻想着自己成为著名记者。 ❑ [v] *I am inclined to daydream.* 我喜欢空想。 ■ N-COUNT A **daydream** is a series of pleasant thoughts, usually about things that you would like to happen. 白日梦；幻想；空想 ❑ *He escaped into daydreams of beautiful women.* 他躲进白日梦中幻想美女。

Day-Glo /'deɪ gləʊ/ also **Dayglo** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Day-Glo** colours are shades of orange, pink, green, and yellow which are so bright that they seem to glow. 日辉牌荧光漆【TRADEMARK 商标】

'day job PHRASE If someone tells you **not to give up the day job**, they are saying that they think you should continue doing what you are good at, rather than trying something new which they think you will fail at. 不要放弃正职【HUMOROUS 幽默】

day|light /'deɪlaɪt/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Daylight** is the natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark. 日光 ❑ *Lack of daylight can make people feel depressed.* 日晒不足会让人情绪低落。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Daylight** is the time of day when it begins to get light. 天明 ❑ *Quinn returned shortly after daylight yesterday morning.* 昨天早上天刚亮奎因就回来了。 ■ PHRASE If you say that a crime is committed **in broad daylight**, you are expressing your surprise that it is done during the day when people can see it, rather than at night. 在光天化日之下；在大白天【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A girl was attacked on a train in broad daylight.* 光天化日之下，一个女孩在火车上遭到了袭击。

Word Link 词根词缀 *light = shining* 发光：*daylight, enlighten, light*

,day|light 'rob|bery N-UNCOUNT If someone charges you a great deal of money for something and you think this is unfair or unreasonable, you can refer to this as **daylight robbery**. 明目张胆的打劫；漫天要价；敲竹杠【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *They're just ripping the fans off; it's daylight robbery.* 他们这是在盘剥歌迷，简直是明目张胆的打劫。

day|lights /'deɪlaɪts/ ■ PHRASE If you **knock the living daylights out of** someone, or **beat the living daylights out of** them, you hit them very hard many times. 痛打；把…打个半死【INFORMAL 非正式】■ PHRASE If someone or something **scares the living daylights out of** you, they make you feel extremely scared. 吓坏；把…吓得半死【INFORMAL 非正式】

'Day|light Sav|ing Time also **daylight saving time** N-UNCOUNT **Daylight Saving Time** is a period of time in the summer when the clocks are set one hour forward, so that people can have extra light in the evening. 日光节约时间；夏令时【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **British Summer Time**

day|long /'deɪlɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Daylong** is used to describe an event or activity that lasts for the whole of one day. 持续一整天的；全天的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a daylong meeting.* 持续一整天的会议

,day 'nurse|ry (**day nurseries**) N-COUNT A **day nursery** is a place where children who are too young to go to school can be left all day while their parents are at work. 日间托儿所

,day 'off (**days off**) N-COUNT A **day off** is a day when you do not go to work, even though it is usually a working day. 休假日；休息日 ❑ *It was Mrs Dearden's day off, and Paul was on duty in her place.* 那天迪尔登夫人休息，保罗替她当班。

,day of 'reck|on|ing N-SING If someone talks about the **day of reckoning**, they mean a day or time in the future when people will be forced to deal with an unpleasant situation which they have avoided until now. 清算之时；报应到来的日子 ❑ *The day of reckoning is coming for the water company directors.* 跟自来水公司的主管们算账的日子就要到来了。

,day 'one N-SING If something happens **from day one** of a process, it happens right from the beginning. If it happens **on day one**, it happens right at the beginning. 第一天；最开始 ❑ *This has been a bad inquiry from day one.* 调查工作从一开始就进行不力。

,day re'lease also **day-release** N-UNCOUNT **Day release** is a system in which workers spend one day each week at a college in order to study a subject connected with their work. （员工每周有一天去大学学习与工作有关的科目的）脱产学习制；在职进修制【BRIT 英】

,day re'turn (**day returns**) N-COUNT A **day return** is a train or bus ticket which allows you to go somewhere and come back on the same day for a lower price than an ordinary return ticket. （火车或公共汽车的）当日往返票【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **round trip ticket**

'day room (**day rooms**) N-COUNT A **day room** is a room in a hospital where patients can sit and relax during the day. （医院里供病人白天使用的）休息室，娱乐室

'day school (**day schools**) N-COUNT A **day school** is a school where the students go home every evening and do not live at the school. 日校；走读学校（Compare 比较 **boarding school.**）

day|time /'deɪtaɪm/ ■ N-SING **The daytime** is the part of a day between the time when it gets light and the time when it gets dark. 白天；日间 ❑ *In the daytime he stayed up in his room, sleeping, or listening to music.* 他白天呆在自己的屋子里睡觉或听音乐。 ❑ *Please give a daytime telephone number.* 请留一个日间的电话号码。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Daytime** television and radio is broadcast during the morning and afternoon on weekdays. （电视或广播节目周一至周五）白天播出的，日间播放的 ❑ *...ITV's new package of daytime programmes.* 独立电视台的新一整套日间档节目

,day-to-'day ADJ [ADJ n] **Day-to-day** things or activities exist or happen every day as part of ordinary life. 每天的；日常的 ❑ *I am a vegetarian and use a lot of lentils in my day-to-day cooking.* 我是个素食主义者，日常烹饪时会用到很多小扁豆。

'day ,trad|er (**day traders**) N-COUNT On the stock market, **day traders** are traders who buy and sell particular securities on the same day. （股市中的）当日买卖交易者，当天买卖投机者【BUSINESS 商】

'day trip (**day trips**) also **day-trip** N-COUNT A **day trip** is a journey

to a place and back again on the same day, usually for pleasure. 当天往返的短途旅行；(通常指)一日游

'day-tripper (**day-trippers**) also **day tripper** N-COUNT A **day-tripper** is someone who goes on a day trip. 当天往返的短途旅客；(通常指)一日游游客【BRIT 英】

daze /deɪz/ N-SING [oft *in a* N] If someone is **in a daze**, they are feeling confused and unable to think clearly, often because they have had a shock or surprise. 恍惚；迷乱；茫然 ❑ *For 35 minutes I was walking around in a daze.* 我茫然地走了 35 分钟。

dazed /deɪzd/ ADJ If someone is **dazed**, they are confused and unable to think clearly, often because of shock or a blow to the head. 恍惚的；头昏的；茫然的 ❑ *At the end of the interview I was dazed and exhausted.* 面试进行到最后，我感到头昏脑胀，精疲力尽。

daz|zle /'dæz°l/ (**dazzles**, **dazzling**, **dazzled**) 1 VERB If someone or something **dazzles** you, you are extremely impressed by their skill, qualities, or beauty. 使惊叹；使叹服；使倾倒 ❑ [v n +*with*] *George dazzled her with his knowledge of the world.* 乔治洞察世情，令她叹服。❑ [v] *The movie's special effects fail to dazzle.* 这部电影的特效未能出彩。[Also v n] 2 N-SING [with poss] The **dazzle of** something is a quality it has, such as beauty or skill, which is impressive and attractive. 辉煌；灿烂；艳丽；令人赞叹的特质 ❑ *The dazzle of stardom and status attracts them.* 明星的光彩和地位吸引着他们。3 VERB If a bright light **dazzles** you, it makes you unable to see properly for a short time. (强光等)使目眩，使眼花 ❑ [v n] *The sun, glinting from the pool, dazzled me.* 在太阳的照射下，池面上泛起粼粼波光，让我一时睁不开眼。4 N-UNCOUNT The **dazzle** of a light is its brightness, which makes it impossible for you to see properly for a short time. (光的)炫目，耀眼，闪耀 ❑ *The sun's dazzle on the water hurts my eyes.* 水面上耀眼的阳光刺痛了我的眼睛。5 → see also **razzle-dazzle**

dazz|ling /'dæzlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **dazzling** is very impressive or beautiful. 辉煌的；灿烂的；艳丽的；动人的 ❑ *He gave Alberg a dazzling smile.* 他冲着阿尔伯格粲然一笑。•**dazz|ling|ly** ADV ❑ *The view was dazzlingly beautiful.* 景色美轮美奂。2 ADJ A **dazzling** light is very bright and makes you unable to see properly for a short time. (光)炫目的，耀眼的 ❑ *He shielded his eyes against the dazzling declining sun.* 他用手遮挡眼前落日耀眼的余晖。•**dazz|ling|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The loading bay seemed dazzlingly bright.* 装货区看上去灯火通明。

DC /ˌdi: 'si:/ N-UNCOUNT **DC** is used to refer to an electric current that always flows in the same direction. **DC** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'direct current'. 直流电

'D-day N-UNCOUNT You can use **D-day** to refer to the day that is chosen for the beginning of an important activity. (重要活动的)开始日，启动日，实施日 ❑ *D-day for my departure was set for 29th June.* 我定在 6 月 29 日启程。

DDT /ˌdi: di: 'ti:/ N-UNCOUNT **DDT** is a poisonous substance which is used for killing insects. 滴滴涕(一种杀虫剂)

de- /di:-/ 1 PREFIX **De-** is added to a verb in order to change the meaning of the verb to its opposite. (加在动词之前)表示"否定"、"相反" ❑ *...becoming desensitized to the harmful consequences of violence.* 对暴力的有害影响变得麻木 ❑ *...how to decontaminate industrial waste sites.* 如何清除工业垃圾场的污染 2 PREFIX **De-** is added to a noun in order to make it a verb referring to the removal of the thing described by the noun. (加在名词之前构成动词)表示"除去"、"除掉" ❑ *I've defrosted the freezer.* 我已经给冷冻柜除过霜了。❑ *The fires are likely to permanently deforest the land.* 这些火灾很可能会彻底毁掉这片土地上的森林。

dea|con /'di:kən/ (**deacons**) N-COUNT A **deacon** is a member of the clergy, for example in the Church of England, who is lower in rank than a priest. (英国国教会等的)会吏；助祭；辅祭

de|ac|tiv|ate /di'æktɪveɪt/ (**deactivates**, **deactivating**, **deactivated**) VERB If someone **deactivates** an explosive device or an alarm, they make it harmless or impossible to operate. 拆除(爆炸装置)；解除(警报)；使无效 ❑ [v n] *Russia is deactivating some of its deadliest missiles.* 俄罗斯正在将该国一些最具杀伤力的导弹拆除。

dead ↔ /ded/ 1 ADJ A person, animal, or plant that is **dead** is no longer living. 死亡的；去世的 ❑ *Her husband's been dead a year now.* 她的丈夫已经去世一年了。❑ *The group had shot dead another hostage.* 该组织又开枪打死了一名人质。❑ *...old newspapers and dead flowers.* 旧报纸和枯死的花 •N-PLURAL **The dead** are people who are dead. (总称)死者 ❑ *The dead included six people attending a religious ceremony.* 死者包括 6 位参加宗教仪式的人。2 ADJ If you describe a place or a period of time as **dead**, you do not like it because there is very little activity taking place in it. (地方或时期)无生气的，死气沉沉的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...some dead little town where the liveliest thing is the flies.* 某个死气沉沉的小镇，那里最有活力的东西就是苍蝇 3 ADJ Something that is **dead** is no longer being used or is finished. 不再使用的；用尽的 ❑ *The dead cigarette was still between his fingers.* 那支已熄灭的香烟仍在他指间。4 ADJ If you say that an idea, plan, or subject is **dead**, you mean that people are no longer interested in it or willing to develop it any further. (想法、计划或话题)不再令人感兴趣的，不值得再考虑的，已停滞的 ❑ *It's a dead issue, Baxter.* 这个问题已经没人再谈论了，巴克斯特。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dead** language is no longer spoken or written as a means of communication, although it may still be studied. (语言)死的，不再通用的 ❑ *We used to grumble that we were wasting time learning a dead language.* 我们过去常常抱怨自己是在浪费时间学一门死语言。6 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A telephone or piece of electrical equipment that is **dead** is no longer functioning, for example because it no longer has any electrical power. (电话等电气设备)不再运转的，没电的 ❑ *On another occasion I answered the phone and the line went dead.* 还有一回，我一接电话，就掉线了。7 ADJ In sport, when a ball is **dead**, it has gone outside the playing area, or a situation has occurred in which the game has to be temporarily stopped, and none of the players can score points or gain an advantage. (体育运动中的球)界外的，死的【JOURNALISM 新闻】8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dead** is used to mean 'complete' or 'absolute', especially before the words 'centre', 'silence', and 'stop'. 完全的，绝对的(尤用于修饰 centre, silence 和 stop)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They hurried about in dead silence, with anxious faces.* 他们匆匆地走来走去，一言不发，面露焦急之色。❑ *Lila's boat came to a dead stop.* 莉拉的船猝然停下。9 ADV **Dead** means 'precisely' or 'exactly'. 正好；恰好；精确地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Mars was visible, dead in the centre of the telescope.* 可以看得见火星，就在望远镜的正中央。❑ *Their arrows are dead on target.* 他们的箭正中靶心。10 ADV **Dead** is sometimes used to mean 'very'. 很；非常【BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，口语，强调】❑ *I am dead against the legalisation of drugs.* 我坚决反对将毒品合法化。11 CONVENTION If you reply '**Over my dead body**' when a plan or action has been suggested, you are emphasizing that you dislike it, and will do everything you can to prevent it. (表示强烈反对)除非我死了【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'Let's invite her to dinner.'—'Over my dead body!'* "我们请她来吃晚饭吧。"——"除非我死了！" 12 PHRASE If you say that something such as an idea or situation is **dead and buried**, you are emphasizing that you think that it is completely finished or past, and cannot happen or exist again in the future. 完全了结的；彻底过去的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I thought the whole business was dead and buried.* 我以为这整件事已经完全了结了。13 PHRASE If you say that a person or animal **dropped dead** or **dropped down dead**, you mean that they died very suddenly and unexpectedly. 突然死亡；猝死 ❑ *He dropped dead on the quayside.* 他猝死在码头区。14 PHRASE If you say that you **feel dead** or **are half dead**, you mean that you feel very tired or ill and very weak. 累得要命；病得半死【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You looked half dead after that journey.* 经过那趟旅程之后，你看上去真是累坏了。15 PHRASE If something happens **in the dead of night**, **at dead of night**, or **in the dead of winter**, it happens in the middle part of the night or the winter, when it is darkest or coldest. 在夜晚万籁俱寂之时 / 在隆冬【LITERARY 文】❑ *We buried it in the garden at dead of night.* 我们在夜深人静的时候把它埋到了花园里。16 PHRASE If you say that you wouldn't **be seen dead** or **be caught dead** in particular clothes, places, or situations, you are expressing strong dislike or disapproval of them. 死也(不会)，绝对(不会)(穿某种衣服、去某个地方或处于某种境地)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，

强调】❑ *I wouldn't be seen dead in a straw hat.* 我死也不会戴草帽。 ■ PHRASE To **stop dead** means to suddenly stop happening or moving. To **stop** someone or something **dead** means to cause them to suddenly stop happening or moving.（使）突然停止(发生或移动) ❑ *We all stopped dead and looked at it.* 我们一下子全都停了下来看着它。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **dead in the water**, you are emphasizing that they have failed, and that there is little hope of them being successful in the future. 败局已定的；不太可能成功的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A 'no' vote would have left the treaty dead in the water.* 一张否决票可能就会使这个条约胎死腹中。 ■ to **flog a dead horse** → see **flog** ■ **a dead loss** → see **loss** ■ **a dead ringer** → see **ringer** ■ to **stop dead in** your **tracks** → see **track**

→ see **funeral**

Thesaurus 同类词 *dead* Also look up:

ADJ. deceased, lifeless; (*ant.*) alive, living ■

dead|beat /'dedbi:t/ (**deadbeats**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **deadbeat**, you are criticizing them because you think they are lazy and do not want to be part of ordinary society. 游手好闲的人：二流子【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

'dead-beat also **dead beat** ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **dead-beat**, you are very tired and have no energy left. 筋疲力尽的；累得要命的【INFORMAL 非正式】

,dead 'duck (**dead ducks**) N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as a **dead duck**, you are emphasizing that you think they have absolutely no chance of succeeding. 注定要失败的人(或事物)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】

dead|en /'ded^{ə}n/ (**deadens, deadening, deadened**) VERB If something **deadens** a feeling or a sound, it makes it less strong or loud. 缓和，减弱(感觉)；降低(声音) ❑ [v n] *He needs morphine to deaden the pain in his chest.* 他需要吗啡来缓解胸痛。

,dead 'end (**dead ends**) ■ N-COUNT If a street is a **dead end**, there is no way out at one end of it. 死路；死胡同 ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **dead end** job or course of action is one that you think is bad because it does not lead to further developments or progress. 绝境；僵局 ❑ *Waitressing was a dead-end job.* 做女服务生是一份没有前途的工作。

dead|en|ing /'ded^{ə}nɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deadening** situation destroys people's enthusiasm and imagination. 令人麻木的；使热情(或想象力)消退的 ❑ *She was bored with the deadening routine of her life.* 她厌倦了自己一成不变、令人窒息的生活。

,dead 'hand N-SING You can refer to **the dead hand of** a particular thing when that thing has a bad or depressing influence on a particular situation. 恶劣影响；流毒【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the dead hand of bureaucracy.* 官僚主义的流毒

'dead-head (**dead-heads, dead-heading, dead-headed**) also **deadhead** ■ VERB To **dead-head** a plant which is flowering means to remove all the dead flowers from it. 摘去(植物)的枯花【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Dead-head roses as the blooms fade.* 玫瑰花开败后就把枯花摘去。 ■ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **dead-head**, you mean that they are stupid or slow. 笨蛋；傻瓜；猪脑子【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

,dead 'heat (**dead heats**) N-COUNT If a race or contest is **a dead heat**, two or more competitors are joint winners, or are both winning at a particular moment in the race or contest. In American English, you can say that a race or contest is **in a dead heat**. 不分胜负的比赛；同时到达终点的比赛；势均力敌的竞赛 ❑ *The race ended in a dead heat between two horses.* 比赛结果是两匹赛马同时到达终点。

,dead 'let|ter (**dead letters**) N-COUNT If you say that a law or agreement is a **dead letter**, you mean that it still exists but people ignore it. 形同虚设的法律(或协议)；空文 ❑ *No one does anything about it and the law becomes a dead letter.* 由于没有人执行，该法律成了一纸空文。

dead|line ◆◇ /'dedlaɪn/ (**deadlines**) N-COUNT A **deadline** is a time or date before which a particular task must be finished or a particular thing must be done. 最后期限；截止时间 ❑ *We were not able to meet the deadline because of manufacturing delays.* 因为制造方面的延误，我们没能赶上最后期限。 ❑ [+for] *The deadline for submissions to the competition will be Easter 1994.* 递交参赛申请的截止时间为 1994 年的复活节。

dead|lock /'dedlɒk/ (**deadlocks**) N-VAR If a dispute or series of negotiations reaches **deadlock**, neither side is willing to give in at all and no agreement can be made. 僵局；僵持 ❑ *They called for a compromise on all sides to break the deadlock in the world trade talks.* 他们呼吁各方作出让步以打破世界贸易谈判中的僵局。

dead|locked /'dedlɒkt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a dispute or series of negotiations is **deadlocked**, no agreement can be reached because neither side will give in at all. You can also say that the people involved are **deadlocked**. 陷入僵局的；僵持不下的 ❑ [+over] *The peace talks have been deadlocked over the issue of human rights since August.* 自 8 月份以来，和平谈判在人权问题上一直处于僵局。

dead|ly /'dedli/ (**deadlier, deadliest**) ■ ADJ If something is **deadly**, it is likely or able to cause someone's death, or has already caused someone's death. 致命的；致死的 ❑ *He was acquitted on charges of assault with a deadly weapon.* 他被判用致命武器袭击他人的罪名不成立。 ❑ *...a deadly disease currently affecting dolphins.* 目前正在威胁海豚生命的致命疾病 ❑ *Passive smoking can be deadly too.* 被动吸烟也可能会致命。 ■ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **deadly**, you mean that they will do or say anything to get what they want, without caring about other people. 为达目的不择手段的；阴险毒辣的；冷酷无情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Duchess levelled a deadly look at Nikko.* 女公爵目光冷峻地盯着尼科。 ■ ADV [ADV adj] You can use **deadly** to emphasize that something has a particular quality, especially an unpleasant or undesirable quality.（尤用于强调令人不快或不受欢迎的特质）极其，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Broadcast news was accurate and reliable but deadly dull.* 新闻广播准确可靠但却非常枯燥。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deadly** situation has unpleasant or dangerous consequences. 极有害的；破坏性的 ❑ *...the deadly combination of low expectations and low achievement.* 糟糕的是期望值低，收获也低 ■ ADJ **Deadly** enemies or rivals fight or compete with each other in a very aggressive way.（敌人或对手）殊死的，不共戴天的 ❑ *The two became deadly enemies.* 这两人成了死敌。

,dead 'meat N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is **dead meat**, you mean that they are in very serious trouble that may result in them being hurt or injured in some way. 碰上大麻烦的人；处境非常危险的人【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】

dead|pan /'dedpæn/ ADJ **Deadpan** humour is when you appear to be serious and are hiding the fact that you are joking or teasing someone.（幽默）冷面的；（开玩笑或作弄人时）故意板着脸的，一脸严肃的 ❑ *...her natural capacity for irony and deadpan humour.* 她天生具有的讥嘲讽刺和冷面幽默才能

,dead 'weight (**dead weights**) ■ N-COUNT A **dead weight** is a load which is surprisingly heavy and difficult to lift. 重荷；（难以提举的）重物 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to something that makes change or progress difficult as a **dead weight**. 重负；累赘 ❑ *...the dead weight of traditional policies.* 传统政策这一沉重包袱

,dead 'wood N-UNCOUNT People or things that have been used for a very long time and that are no longer considered to be useful can be referred to as **dead wood**. 不再有用的人(或事物)；累赘；冗余【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the idea that historical linguistics is so much dead wood.* 认为历史语言学完全冗赘无用的观点

deaf /def/ (**deafer, deafest**) ■ ADJ Someone who is **deaf** is unable to hear anything or is unable to hear very well. 聋的；失聪的 ❑ *She is now profoundly deaf.* 她现在已经严重失聪了。 •N-PLURAL **The deaf** are people who are deaf.（总称）耳聋者 ❑ *Many regular TV programs are captioned for the deaf.* 许多常规的电视节目都为耳聋者配了字幕。 •**deaf|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Because of her deafness she was hard to make conversation with.* 因为她耳聋，别人很难与她交谈。 ■ ADJ If you say that someone is **deaf to** people's requests, arguments, or criticisms, you are criticizing them because they refuse to pay attention to them. 对…充耳不闻的；不愿听…的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *The provincial assembly were deaf to all*

pleas for financial help. 省议会对所有的经济救助请求都充耳不闻。 ■ to **fall on deaf ears** → see **ear** ■ to **turn a deaf ear** → see **ear** → see **disability**

deaf|en /'defən/ (**deafens, deafening, deafened**) ■ VERB If a noise **deafens** you, it is so loud that you cannot hear anything else at the same time. 震得(或吵得)…听不见其他声音 ❑ [v n] *The noise of the typewriters deafened her.* 打字机的噪声吵得她什么都听不见。 ■ VERB [usu passive] If you **are deafened by** something, you are made deaf by it, or are unable to hear for some time. 使聋；使听不见 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was deafened by the noise from the gun.* 他被枪声震聋了。 ■ → see also **deafening**

deaf|en|ing /'defənɪŋ/ ■ ADJ A **deafening** noise is a very loud noise. 震耳欲聋的 ❑ *...the deafening roar of fighter jets taking off.* 喷气式战斗机起飞时震耳欲聋的轰鸣声 ■ ADJ If you say there was a **deafening silence**, you are emphasizing that there was no reaction or response to something that was said or done. (沉默)没有任何回应的，死一般的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *When we ask people for suggestions we get a deafening silence.* 当我们向大家寻求建议时，得到的只是一片死寂的沉默。

deaf-'mute (**deaf-mutes**) N-COUNT A **deaf-mute** is someone who cannot hear or speak. This word could cause offence. 聋哑人(可能具冒犯意味)

deal

① QUANTIFIER USES 量词用法
② VERB AND NOUN USES 动词和名词用法

① **deal** ♦◇ /di:l/ QUANT If you say that you need or have **a great deal of** or **a good deal of** a particular thing, you are emphasizing that you need or have a lot of it. 许多；大量【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a great deal of money.* 大笔的钱 ❑ *I am in a position to save you a good deal of time.* 我能够为你节省许多时间。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Deal** is also an adverb. ❑ *Their lives became a good deal more comfortable.* 他们的生活变得舒适多了。 ❑ *He depended a great deal on his wife for support.* 他在很大程度上依赖妻子的支持。 •PRON **Deal** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Although he had never met Geoffrey Hardcastle, he knew a good deal about him.* 尽管他从没有见过杰弗里·哈德卡斯尔，但对他知之甚多。

② **deal** ♦♦♦ /di:l/ (**deals, dealing, dealt**) → Please look at categories ■ and ■ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第7项和第8项。 ■ N-COUNT If you **make a deal, do a deal,** or **cut a deal**, you complete an agreement or an arrangement with someone, especially in business. 协议；(尤指)交易，生意【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*with/on*] *Japan will have to do a deal with America on rice imports.* 日本将不得不与美国就大米的进口达成一笔交易。 ❑ *The two sides tried and failed to come to a deal.* 双方都努力了，但还是没能达成协议。 ❑ *He was involved in shady business deals.* 他参与了一些见不得人的商业交易。 ■ VERB If a person, company, or shop **deals in** a particular type of goods, their business involves buying or selling those goods. 经营；买卖【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v +*in*] *They deal in antiques.* 他们做古董买卖。 ❑ [v +*in*] *...the rights of our citizens to hold and to deal in foreign currency.* 我们的公民持有和买卖外汇的权利 ■ VERB If someone **deals** illegal drugs, they sell them. 贩卖(毒品) ❑ [v n] *I certainly don't deal drugs.* 我当然不贩毒。 •**deal|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft n n] ❑ *...his involvement in drug dealing and illegal money laundering.* 他参与了贩毒和洗黑钱活动 ■ N-COUNT [adj n] If someone has had a **bad deal**, they have been unfortunate or have been treated unfairly. 坏运气；不公平的对待 ❑ *The people of Liverpool have had a bad deal for many, many years.* 利物浦人多年来一直没有得到公正的待遇。 ■ VERB If you **deal** playing cards, you give them out to the players in a game of cards. (在纸牌游戏中)发(牌) ❑ [v n n] *The croupier dealt each player a card, face down.* 赌台管理员给每位玩家正面朝下发了一张牌。 ❑ [v n] *He once dealt cards in an illegal gambling joint.* 他曾经在一个非法赌博点负责发牌。 •PHRASAL VERB **Deal out** means the same as **deal**. deal out 同 deal ❑ [v P n] *Dalton dealt out five cards to each player.* 多尔顿给每个玩家发了5张牌。 ■ PHRASE If an event **deals a blow to** something or someone, it causes them great difficulties or makes failure more likely. 沉重打击；对…造成伤害(或损失)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The summer drought has dealt a heavy blow to the government's economic record.* 夏季的干旱已经对政府的经济业绩带来了沉重打击。 ■ → see also **dealings, wheel and deal** ■ **a raw deal** → see **raw**

▶**deal out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **deals out** a punishment or harmful action, they punish or harm someone. 给予，予以(惩罚或伤害)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v P n +*to*] *...a failure to deal out effective punishment to aggressors.* 没能对侵略者进行有力的惩罚 [Also v P n (not pron), v n P]

▶**deal with** ■ PHRASAL VERB When you **deal with** something or someone that needs attention, you give your attention to them, and often solve a problem or make a decision concerning them. 处理；应付；与…打交道 ❑ [v P n] *...the way that building societies deal with complaints.* 建屋互助会处理投诉的方式 ❑ [v P n] *The President said the agreement would allow other vital problems to be dealt with.* 总统说这项协议将能使其他关键问题得到解决。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **deal with** an unpleasant emotion or an emotionally difficult situation, you recognize it, and remain calm and in control of yourself in spite of it. 克制(不快情感)；冷静面对(感情上困难的局面) ❑ [v P n] *She saw a psychiatrist who used hypnotism to help her deal with her fear.* 她去看了一位用催眠术帮她克服恐惧感的精神科医生。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If a book, speech, or film **deals with** a particular thing, it has that thing as its subject or is concerned with it. 论述；讨论；涉及 ❑ [v P n] *...the parts of his book which deal with contemporary Paris.* 他的书中涉及当代巴黎的那些部分 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **deal with** a particular person or organization, you have business relations with them. 与…做买卖；和…有生意往来 ❑ [v P n] *When I worked in Florida I dealt with British people all the time.* 在佛罗里达工作时，我总与英国人有生意往来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *deal* with:

ADJ. **better** deal 更好的交易，**big** deal 大宗交易 ② ■
V. **close a** deal 达成协议，**seal a** deal 签订协议，**strike a** deal 敲定协议 ② ■
N. **business** deal 商务交易，**peace** deal 和平协议 ② ■
deal **drugs** 贩毒 ② ■

deal|break|er /'di:lbreɪkə^r/ (**dealbreakers**) N-COUNT A **dealbreaker** is an issue that prevents people from reaching an agreement. 使协议(或交易)无法达成的因素 ❑ *Their refusal to change location was a dealbreaker.* 他们拒绝换地方，故此协议无法达成。

deal|er ♦◇ /'di:lə^r/ (**dealers**) ■ N-COUNT A **dealer** is a person whose business involves buying and selling things. 商人；交易商 ❑ *...an antique dealer.* 古董商 ❑ *...dealers in commodities and financial securities.* 商品和金融证券交易商 ■ → see also **wheeler-dealer** ■ N-COUNT A **dealer** is someone who buys and sells illegal drugs. 毒品贩子 ❑ *They aim to clear every dealer from the street.* 他们打算把街上所有的毒品贩子都清走。

deal|er|ship /'di:lə^{r}ʃɪp/ (**dealerships**) N-COUNT A **dealership** is a company that sells cars, usually for one car company. (通常指某汽车公司的)特许经销商 ❑ *...a car dealership.* 汽车经销商

'deal|ing room (**dealing rooms**) N-COUNT A **dealing room** is a place where shares, currencies, or commodities are bought and sold. (股票、外汇、商品等的)交易厅【BUSINESS 商】

deal|ings /'di:lɪŋz/ N-PLURAL Someone's **dealings with** a person or organization are the relations that they have with them or the business that they do with them. 来往；交道；交易；生意 ❑ [+*with*] *He has learnt little in his dealings with the international community.* 他在与国际社会打交道的过程中几乎什么都没学到。

'deal-maker (**deal-makers**) also **dealmaker** N-COUNT A **deal-maker** is someone in business or politics who makes deals. (商业或政治上的)交易者 •**deal-making** N-UNCOUNT [oft n n] ❑ *...a chairman with a reputation for deal-making.* 以擅长进行交易而闻名的主席 ❑ *...Britain's deal-making culture.* 英国的交易文化

dealt /delt/ **Dealt** is the past tense and past participle of **deal**.

dean /di:n/ (**deans**) ■ N-COUNT A **dean** is an important official at a university or college. (大学或学院的)院长，教务长 ❑ [+*of*] *She was Dean of the Science faculty at Sophia University.* 她是上智大学科学院的院长。 ■ N-COUNT A **dean** is a priest who is the main

administrator of a large church. 教长；座堂主任牧师 ❑ [+of] ...*Alan Webster, former Dean of St Paul's.* 艾伦·韦伯斯特，圣保罗大教堂前教长

dear ◆∞ /dɪə'/ (**dearer, dearest, dears**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **dear** to describe someone or something that you feel affection for. 亲爱的；可爱的 ❑ *Mrs Cavendish is a dear friend of mine.* 卡文迪什夫人是我的一位亲密朋友。2 ADJ If something is **dear to** you or **dear to** your **heart**, you care deeply about it. 对…来说心爱的；在…（心中）宝贵的 ❑ *This is a subject very dear to the hearts of academics up and down the country.* 这个话题举国上下的学者都非常关切。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **dear** in expressions such as '**my dear fellow**', '**dear girl**', or '**my dear Richard**' when you are addressing someone whom you know and are fond of. You can also use expressions like this in a rude way to indicate that you think you are superior to the person you are addressing. （用于表示喜爱或带有屈尊俯就意味的称呼中）亲爱的；小…【BRIT, FEELINGS 英，情感】❑ *Of course, Toby, my dear fellow, of course.* 当然，托比，我亲爱的朋友，当然。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dear** is written at the beginning of a letter, followed by the name or title of the person you are writing to. （用于信函抬头的名字或头衔前）亲爱的，尊敬的 ❑ *Dear Peter, I have been thinking about you so much during the past few days.* 亲爱的彼得，过去的这几天里我一直都在想你。5 CONVENTION In British English, you begin formal letters with '**Dear Sir**' or '**Dear Madam**'. In American English, you begin them with 'Sir' or 'Madam'. 尊敬的先生 / 尊敬的女士（英国英语中用于正式信函的开头，美国英语中则用 Sir 或 Madam）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *'Dear sir,' she began.* "尊敬的先生。"她写下了信的开头。6 N-COUNT You can call someone **dear** as a sign of affection. （用于称呼喜爱的人）亲爱的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *You're a lot like me, dear.* 亲爱的，你很多地方都很像我。7 EXCLAM You can use **dear** in expressions such as '**oh dear**', '**dear me**', and '**dear, dear**' when you are sad, disappointed, or surprised about something. （表示伤心、失望或吃惊）哎呀，哎哟，天哪【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Oh dear, oh dear.' McKinnon sighed. 'You, too.'* "哎呀，哎呀！"麦金农叹息道，"你也一样。"8 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **dear**, you mean that it costs a lot of money, usually more than you can afford or more than you think it should cost. 昂贵的；价高的【mainly BRIT INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英非正式，贬】❑ *CDs here are much dearer than in the States.* 这儿的光碟价格比美国那边贵多了。9 PHRASE If something that someone does **costs** them **dear**, they suffer a lot as a result of it. 使…付出巨大代价；使…饱尝苦头 ❑ *Such complacency is costing the company dear.* 这种自满情绪正使公司付出沉重代价。

dear|est /'dɪərɪst/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] When you are writing to someone you are very fond of, you can use **dearest** at the beginning of the letter before the person's name. （用于信函抬头的名字前）最亲爱的 ❑ *Dearest Maria, Aren't I terrible, not coming back like I promised?* 最亲爱的玛丽亚，我没有遵守承诺回来，是不是很差劲？2 **nearest and dearest** → see **near**

dearie /'dɪərɪ/ N-COUNT Some people use **dearie** as a friendly way of addressing someone, or as a way of showing that they think they are superior. （用作表示友好或带有屈尊俯就意味的称呼）亲爱的【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】

dear|ly /'dɪə'lɪ/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you love someone **dearly**, you love them very much. 充满深情地【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *She loved her father dearly.* 她深爱她的父亲。2 ADV [ADV before v] If you would **dearly** like to do or have something, you would very much like to do it or have it. 非常；很【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *I would dearly love to marry.* 我很想结婚。3 PHRASE If you **pay dearly for** doing something or if it **costs** you **dearly**, you suffer a lot as a result. 为…付出沉重代价 / 使…付出沉重代价【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He drank too much and is paying dearly for it.* 他现在正为酗酒付出沉重的代价。

dearth /dɜ:θ/ N-SING If there is **a dearth of** something, there is not enough of it. 缺乏；不足 ❑ [+of] ...*the dearth of good fiction by English authors.* 英国作家写的优秀小说少之又少

death ◆◆◇ /deθ/ (**deaths**) 1 N-VAR **Death** is the permanent end of the life of a person or animal. 死；死亡 ❑ *1.5 million people are in immediate danger of death from starvation.* 150 万人正面临着被饿死的急迫危险。❑ ...*the thirtieth anniversary of her death.* 她逝世 30 周年的纪念日 ❑ *There had been a death in the family.* 家里有人过世了。2 N-COUNT A particular kind of **death** is a particular way of dying. （某种）死法，死亡方式 ❑ *They made sure that he died a horrible death.* 他们让他死得很惨。3 N-SING **The death of** something is the permanent end of it. 终结；结束；灭亡；破灭 ❑ *It meant the death of everything he had ever been or ever hoped to be.* 这意味着他过去的一切存在或曾经希望的存在均已终结。4 PHRASE If you say that someone is **at death's door**, you mean they are very ill indeed and likely to die. 病危；行将就木【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He told his boss a tale about his mother being at death's door.* 他向老板谎称自己的母亲病危。5 PHRASE If you say that you will **fight to the death** for something, you are emphasizing that you will do anything to achieve or protect it, even if you suffer as a consequence. 斗争到底；誓死捍卫【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She'd have fought to the death for that child.* 她会为了那个孩子抗争到底。6 PHRASE If you refer to a fight or contest as **a fight to the death**, you are emphasizing that it will not stop until the death or total victory of one of the opponents. 生死决斗；殊死决战【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He now faces a fight to the death to reach the quarter-finals.* 他现在面临一场杀入四分之一决赛的殊死决战。7 PHRASE If you say that something is a matter **of life and death**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely important, often because someone may die or suffer great harm if people do not act immediately. 生死攸关的；至关重要的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Well, never mind, John, it's not a matter of life and death.* 好了，约翰，别太在意了。这又不是什么生死攸关的大事。8 PHRASE If someone **is put to death**, they are executed. 被处死；被处决【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Those put to death by firing squad included three generals.* 行刑队处决的那些人里有 3 名将军。9 PHRASE You use **to death** after a verb to indicate that a particular action or process results in someone's death. （用于动词后）以致死亡 ❑ *He was stabbed to death.* 他被刀刺中身亡。❑ ...*relief missions to try to keep the country's population from starving to death.* 努力确保该国人民不被饿死的救援任务 ❑ *He almost bled to death after the bullet severed an artery.* 子弹穿过动脉，他失血过多，几乎性命不保。10 PHRASE You use **to death** after an adjective or a verb to emphasize the action, state, or feeling mentioned. For example, if you are **frightened to death** or **bored to death**, you are extremely frightened or bored. （用于形容词或动词后）吓得要死 / 无聊得要命【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He scares teams to death with his pace and power.* 他的速度之快、力量之大让其他队胆战不已。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *death* with:

ADJ.	**accidental** death 意外死亡，**violent** death 暴力致死 1 **sudden** death 猝死 1 2
N.	**brush with** death 险些丧命，***someone's*** death 某人的死，death **threat** 死亡威胁 1 **cause of** death 死因 1 2

death|bed /'deθbed/ (**deathbeds**) N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss, oft *on* N] If someone is **on** their **deathbed**, they are in a bed and about to die. 临终之病榻 ❑ *He promised his mother on her deathbed that he would never marry.* 他向生命垂危的母亲保证他绝不结婚。

'death blow also **death-blow** N-SING If you say that an event or action deals **a death blow to** something such as a plan or hope, or is **a death blow to** something, you mean that it puts an end to it. 致命的打击；导致终结的原因【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+to] *The deportations would be a death blow to the peace process.* 这些驱逐行动将给和平进程带来致命的一击。

'death camp (**death camps**) N-COUNT A **death camp** is a place where prisoners are kept, especially during a war, and where many of them die or are killed. （尤指战时的）死亡集中营

'death cer|tifi|cate (**death certificates**) N-COUNT A **death certificate** is an official certificate signed by a doctor which states the cause of a person's death. 死亡证明书

'death duties N-PLURAL **Death duties** were a tax which had to be paid on the money and property of someone who had

died. This tax is now called **inheritance tax**. 遗产税(现在称作 inheritance tax)【BRIT 英】

'death knell also **death-knell** N-SING If you say that something sounds **the death knell for** a particular person or thing, you mean it will cause that person or thing to fail, end, or cease to exist. 丧钟；导致失败(或终结、毁灭)的原因 ❑ [+for] *The tax increase sounded the death knell for the business.* 税赋的增加为这个企业敲响了丧钟。

death|ly /'deθli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] If you say that someone is **deathly** pale or **deathly** still, you are emphasizing that they are very pale or still, like a dead person. 死一般地【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *Bernadette turned deathly pale.* 贝尔纳黛特脸色变得死一般地惨白。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that there is a **deathly** silence or a **deathly** hush, you are emphasizing that it is very quiet. (沉默或寂静)死一般的【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *A deathly silence hung over the square.* 广场上死一般地寂静。

'death mask (**death masks**) also **death-mask** N-COUNT A **death mask** is a model of someone's face, which is made from a mould that was taken of their face soon after they died. 死者的面模；模制遗容

'death pen|al|ty N-SING **The death penalty** is the punishment of death used in some countries for people who have committed very serious crimes. 死刑；极刑 ❑ *If convicted for murder, both youngsters could face the death penalty.* 如果谋杀罪名成立，这两个年轻人都可能会被判处死刑。

'death rate (**death rates**) N-COUNT The **death rate** is the number of people per thousand who die in a particular area during a particular period of time. 死亡率 ❑ *By the turn of the century, Pittsburgh had the highest death rate in the United States.* 至世纪之交时，匹兹堡的死亡率居全美之首。

→ see **population**

'death rat|tle also **death-rattle** N-SING If you say that one thing is the **death rattle** of another, you mean that the first thing is a sign that very soon the second thing will come to an end. (行将终结之事物的)征兆，前奏【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *His rhetoric sounds like the death rattle of a fading leadership.* 他的慷慨陈词听起来像是一个衰落的领导层垂死的挣扎。

death row /ˌdeθ 'rəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft on N] If someone is **on death row**, they are in the part of a prison which contains the cells for criminals who have been sentenced to death. (监狱中的)死囚区【AM 美】❑ *He has been on Death Row for 11 years.* 他已经在死囚区关了 11 年。

'death sen|tence (**death sentences**) N-COUNT A **death sentence** is a punishment of death given by a judge to someone who has been found guilty of a serious crime such as murder. 死刑(判决) ❑ *His original death sentence was commuted to life in prison.* 他最初的死刑被减为终身监禁。

'death squad (**death squads**) N-COUNT **Death squads** are groups of people who operate illegally and carry out the killing of people such as their political opponents or criminals. (谋杀政治对手、罪犯等的)死亡小队，暗杀小组

'death taxes N-PLURAL **Death taxes** were a tax which had to be paid on the money and property of someone who had died. This tax is now called **inheritance tax**. 遗产税(现在称作 inheritance tax)【AM 美】

'death throes also **death-throes** 1 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] The **death throes of** something are its final stages, just before it fails completely or ends. (彻底失败或终结前的)垂死挣扎【LITERARY 文】 2 N-PLURAL [oft in poss N] If a person or animal is **in their death throes**, they are dying and making violent, uncontrolled movements, usually because they are suffering great pain. (人或动物)临死前痛苦的挣扎

'death toll (**death tolls**) also **death-toll** N-COUNT The **death toll** of an accident, disaster, or war is the number of people who die in it. (事故、灾难或战争中的)死亡人数

'death trap (**death traps**) also **death-trap** N-COUNT If you say that a place or vehicle is a **death trap**, you mean it is in such bad condition that it might cause someone's death. 死亡陷阱；危险场所(或车辆)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Badly-built kit cars can be death traps.* 质量低劣的组装车可能会有安全隐患。

'death war|rant (**death warrants**) also **death-warrant** 1 N-COUNT A **death warrant** is an official document which orders that someone is to be executed as a punishment for a crime. 死刑执行令 2 PHRASE If you say that someone **is signing their own death warrant**, you mean that they are behaving in a way which will cause their ruin or death. 自寻死路；自取灭亡 ❑ *By accusing the King of murder, he signed his own death warrant.* 他指控国王谋杀，从而让自己走上了绝路。

'death wish also **death-wish** N-SING A **death wish** is a conscious or unconscious desire to die or be killed. (有意识或无意识的)死亡愿望

deb /deb/ (**debs**) N-COUNT A **deb** is the same as a **debutante**. 同 debutante

de|ba|cle /deɪ'bɑːkᵊl, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**debacles**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **débâcle**

N-COUNT A **debacle** is an event or attempt that is a complete failure. 彻底的失败；惨败 ❑ [+of] *After the debacle of the war the world was never the same again.* 经历了这场战争的惨败之后，世界再也不是原来的那个样子了。

de|bar /dɪ'bɑːr, 'diː bɑːr/ (**debars, debarring, debarred**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are debarred from** doing something, you are prevented from doing it by a law or regulation. (法律或法规)禁止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed +from] *If found guilty, she could be debarred from politics for seven years.* 如果罪名成立，她可能在 7 年内不得从政。[Also be V-ed from -ing]

de|base /dɪ'beɪs/ (**debases, debasing, debased**) VERB To **debase** something means to reduce its value or quality. 降低…的价值(或质量)；使贬值【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Politicians have debased the meaning of the word 'freedom'.* 政客们贬低了"自由"一词的意义。 •**de|based** ADJ ❑ *...the debased standards of today's media.* 当今媒体降格了的标准

de|base|ment /dɪ'beɪsmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Debasement** is the action of reducing the value or quality of something. 贬值；质量的降低【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the debasement of popular culture.* 流行文化的低俗化

de|bat|able /dɪ'beɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If you say that something is **debatable**, you mean that it is not certain. 有争议的；有疑问的；未定的 ❑ *Whether we can stay in this situation is debatable.* 在这种情况下我们能否留下还很难说。 ❑ *It is debatable whether or not antibiotics would make any difference.* 抗生素能否起到什么作用还无法定论。

de|bate ↔ /dɪ'beɪt/ (**debates, debating, debated**) 1 N-VAR A **debate** is a discussion about a subject on which people have different views. (各自发表不同观点的)辩论，争论，讨论 ❑ *An intense debate is going on within the Israeli government.* 以色列政府内部正在进行激烈的辩论。 ❑ [+about] *There has been a lot of debate among scholars about this.* 学者之间对此一直争论纷纷。[Also +on/over] 2 N-COUNT A **debate** is a formal discussion, for example in a parliament or institution, in which people express different opinions about a particular subject and then vote on it. (议会或其他机构就某问题在投票前进行的)辩论 ❑ *There are expected to be some heated debates in parliament over the next few days.* 预计接下来的几天里议会将会进行一些激烈的辩论。[Also +on/about] •**de|bat|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...debating skills.* 辩论技巧 3 VERB If people **debate** a topic, they discuss it fairly formally, putting forward different views. You can also say that one person **debates** a topic **with** another person. (与…)辩论，争论，讨论 ❑ [V n] *The United Nations Security Council will debate the issue today.* 联合国安理会今天将就这个问题展开讨论。 ❑ [V wh] *Scholars have debated whether or not Yagenta became a convert.* 学者们就弥源太是否皈依进行过辩论。 ❑ [V n +with] *He likes to debate issues with his friends.* 他喜欢跟朋友辩论各种问题。[Also V with n] 4 VERB If you **debate** whether to do something or what to do, you think or talk about possible courses of action before deciding exactly

what you are going to do. 考虑；盘算；权衡 ❑ [v wh] *Taggart debated whether to have yet another double vodka.* 塔格特思忖着是否再要一杯双份伏特加。❑ [v v-ing] *I debated going back inside, but decided against it.* 我寻思着是否再进去，最后还是决定离开。5 PHRASE If you say that a matter is **open to debate**, you mean that people have different opinions about it, or it has not yet been firmly decided. 存在争论的；有待讨论的；未确定的 ❑ *Which of them has more musical talent is open to debate.* 他们之中谁更有音乐天赋还未有定论。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *debate* with:

V. **open to** debate 未有定论的 1 2
ADJ. **major** debate 重大讨论，**ongoing** debate 进行中的争论，**televised** debate 电视辩论 1 2
political debate 政治辩论，**presidential** debate 总统选举辩论 2
N. debate **over** *something* 就某事进行辩论，debate **the issue** 就问题进行争论 3 4

de|bat|er /dɪ'beɪtə^r/ (**debaters**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **debater** is someone who takes part in debates. 辩论家；参加辩论者；辩手 ❑ *They are skilled debaters.* 他们精于辩论。

de|bauched /dɪ'bɔːtʃt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **debauched**, you mean they behave in a way that you think is socially unacceptable, for example because they drink a lot of alcohol or have sex with a lot of people. 道德败坏的；放荡的；淫逸的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *...a debt-ridden and debauched lifestyle.* 负债累累、放荡无度的生活方式

de|bauch|ery /dɪ'bɔːtʃəri/ N-UNCOUNT You use **debauchery** to refer to the drinking of alcohol or to sexual activity if you disapprove of it or regard it as excessive. 道德败坏；放荡；淫逸【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...scenes of drunkenness and debauchery.* 一幕幕醉生梦死、声色犬马的场面

de|ben|ture /dɪ'bentʃə^r/ (**debentures**) N-COUNT A **debenture** is a type of savings bond which offers a fixed rate of interest over a long period. Debentures are usually issued by a company or a government agency. (通常由公司或政府部门发行的)债券【BUSINESS 商】

de|bili|tate /dɪ'bɪlɪteɪt/ (**debilitates, debilitating, debilitated**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If you **are debilitated by** something such as an illness, it causes your body or mind to become gradually weaker. 使虚弱；使衰弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +by] *Stewart took over yesterday when Russell was debilitated by a stomach virus.* 昨天拉塞尔因肠胃病毒感染身体不适，由斯图尔特暂时接手。•**de|bili|tat|ing** ADJ ❑ *...a debilitating illness.* 导致身体虚弱的疾病 •**de|bili|tat|ed** ADJ ❑ *Occasionally a patient is so debilitated that he must be fed intravenously.* 偶尔会有病人过于虚弱，必须通过静脉注射进食。2 VERB To **debilitate** an organization, society, or government means to gradually make it weaker. 削弱(组织、社团或政府)的力量【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...their efforts to debilitate the political will of the Western alliance.* 他们试图削弱西方联盟的政治决心的努力 •**de|bili|tat|ing** ADJ ❑ *...years of debilitating economic crisis.* 多年来逐渐蚕食社会的经济危机 •**de|bili|tat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...the debilitated ruling party.* 力量遭到削弱的执政党

de|bil|ity /dɪ'bɪlɪti/ (**debilities**) N-VAR **Debility** is a weakness of a person's body or mind, especially one caused by an illness. (尤指疾病引起的)虚弱，衰弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...exhaustion or post-viral debility.* 体力衰竭或感染病毒后的虚弱无力

deb|it /'debɪt/ (**debits, debiting, debited**) 1 VERB When your bank **debits** your account, money is taken from it and paid to someone else. 记入(账户)的借方 ❑ [v n] *We will always confirm the revised amount to you in writing before debiting your account.* 在记入您账户的借方之前，我们总是会将发生变动的数额书面通知您。2 N-COUNT A **debit** is a record of the money taken from your bank account, for example when you write a cheque. (银行账户的)借记，借入 ❑ *The total of debits must balance the total of credits.* 借记总额必须与贷记总额相平衡。3 → see also **direct debit**

'deb|it card (**debit cards**) N-COUNT A **debit card** is a bank card that you can use to pay for things. When you use it the money is taken out of your bank account immediately. 借记卡

debo|nair /ˌdebə'neə^r/ ADJ A man who is **debonair** is confident, charming, and well-dressed. (男子)风流倜傥的，温文尔雅的，衣着入时的 ❑ *He was a handsome, debonair, death-defying racing-driver.* 他是一位英俊潇洒、风流倜傥、敢于挑战死神的赛车手。

de|brief /ˌdiːˈbriːf/ (**debriefs, debriefing, debriefed**) VERB When someone such as a soldier, diplomat, or astronaut **is debriefed**, they are asked to give a report on an operation or task that they have just completed. 听取(士兵、外交官、宇航员等)执行任务的情况汇报 ❑ [be v-ed] *The men have been debriefed by British and Saudi officials.* 英国和沙特阿拉伯的官员听取了他们的情况汇报。❑ [v n] *He went to Rio after the CIA had debriefed him.* 他向中央情报局汇报完任务执行情况后就去了里约热内卢。

de|brief|ing /ˌdiːˈbriːfɪŋ/ (**debriefings**) N-VAR A **debriefing** is a meeting where someone such as a soldier, diplomat, or astronaut is asked to give a report on an operation or task that they have just completed. (士兵、外交官、宇航员等的)任务执行情况报告会 ❑ *A debriefing would follow this operation, to determine where it went wrong.* 这次行动之后将会有一个任务执行情况报告会，以便确定是哪里出了问题。

de|bris /'deɪbri, AM 美 deɪ'briː/ N-UNCOUNT **Debris** is pieces from something that has been destroyed or pieces of rubbish or unwanted material that are spread around. (被毁物的)残骸；碎片；垃圾 ❑ *A number of people were killed by flying debris.* 有数人被飞射的碎片击中身亡。

debt ◆◆ /det/ (**debts**) 1 N-VAR A **debt** is a sum of money that you owe someone. 债务；欠款 ❑ *Three years later, he is still paying off his debts.* 都3年了，他仍在偿还债务。❑ *...reducing the country's $18 billion foreign debt.* 削减该国所欠的180亿美元外债 2 → see also **bad debt** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Debt** is the state of owing money. 负债(状态) ❑ *Stress is a main reason for debt.* 重压是负债的一个主要原因。•PHRASE If you are **in debt** or **get into debt**, you owe money. If you are **out of debt** or **get out of debt**, you succeed in paying all the money that you owe. 负债 / 不负债；欠债 / 不欠债 ❑ *He was already deeply in debt through gambling losses.* 他原就已经因为赌博输钱负债累累了。❑ *How can I accumulate enough cash to get out of debt?* 我怎么才能攒足钱还清债务呢？ 4 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *in* poss N] You use **debt** in expressions such as **I owe you a debt** or **I am in your debt** when you are expressing gratitude for something that someone has done for you. (表示感激)我欠你个人情 / 我受你的恩惠【FORMAL, FEELINGS 正式，情感】❑ *He was so good to me that I can never repay the debt I owe him.* 他对我太好了，我永远也还不清这份人情。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *debt* with:

V. **incur** debt 引起债务，**pay off a** debt 还清债务
reduce debt 减少债务，**repay a** debt 偿还债务 1
ADV. **deeply in** debt 深陷债务之中 3

'debt bur|den (**debt burdens**) N-COUNT A **debt burden** is a large amount of money that one country or organization owes to another and which they find very difficult to repay. 债务负担 ❑ *...the massive debt burden of the Third World.* 第三世界国家沉重的债务负担

debt|or /'detə^r/ (**debtors**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **debtor** is a country, organization, or person who owes money. 债务人 ❑ *...the situation of debtor countries.* 负债国的情况

'debt-ridden ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Debt-ridden** countries, companies, or people owe extremely large amounts of money. 债台高筑的；负债累累的 ❑ *...the debt-ridden economies of Latin America.* 债台高筑的拉丁美洲经济体

de|bug /ˌdiːˈbʌg/ (**debugs, debugging, debugged**) VERB When someone **debugs** a computer program, they look for the faults in it and correct them so that it will run properly. 调试(程序)；给…除错【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *The production lines ground to a halt for hours while technicians tried to debug software.* 生产线停工达数小时之久，在此期间技术人员试图纠除软件错误。

de|bunk /ˌdiːˈbʌŋk/ (**debunks, debunking, debunked**) VERB If

you **debunk** a widely held belief, you show that it is false. If you **debunk** something that is widely admired, you show that it is not as good as people think it is. 指出…的错误；揭穿…的吹嘘（或虚假）❑ [v n] *Historian Michael Beschloss debunks a few myths.* 历史学家迈克尔·贝施洛斯破除了几个不实传言。

de|but ♦◇ /ˈdeɪbjuː, AM 美 deɪˈbjuː/ (**debuts**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **debut** of a performer or sports player is their first public performance, appearance, or recording. （表演者或运动员的）首次登台，初次露面；（歌手的）首次录音 ❑ *Dundee United's Dave Bowman makes his international debut.* 邓迪联队的戴夫·鲍曼首次亮相国际比赛。❑ *...her debut album 'Sugar Time'.* 她的首张专辑《甜蜜时光》

debu|tante /ˈdebjʊtɑːnt/ (**debutantes**) N-COUNT A **debutante** is a young woman from the upper classes who has started going to social events with other young people. （上层社会）首次进入社交界的年轻女子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Dec. Dec. is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**December**.

dec|ade ♦◇ /ˈdekeɪd/ (**decades**) N-COUNT A **decade** is a period of ten years, especially one that begins with a year ending in 0, for example 1980 to 1989. 十年，十年期（尤指一个年代）❑ *...the last decade of the nineteenth century.* 19 世纪的最后十年

Word Link 词根词缀 *dec = ten 十 : decade, decathlon, decimal*

deca|dent /ˈdekədənt/ ADJ If you say that a person or society is **decadent**, you think that they have low moral standards and are interested mainly in pleasure. 堕落的；颓废的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the excesses and stresses of their decadent rock'n' roll lifestyles.* 他们颓废的摇滚生活的种种放浪及层层重压 •**deca|dence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The empire had for years been falling into decadence.* 这个帝国走向腐朽堕落已经好多年了。

de|caf /ˈdiːkæf/ (**decafs**) also **decaff** N-VAR **Decaf** is decaffeinated coffee. 脱咖啡因咖啡【INFORMAL 非正式】

de|caf|fein|at|ed /ˌdiːkæfɪneɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Decaffeinated** coffee has had most of the caffeine removed from it. （咖啡）脱咖啡因的

→ see **coffee**

de|cal /ˈdiːkæl/ (**decals**) N-COUNT **Decals** are pieces of paper with a design on one side. The design can be transferred onto a surface by heating it, soaking it in water, or pressing it hard. （利用加热等可转印图案的）贴花纸【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **transfer**

de|camp /dɪˈkæmp/ (**decamps, decamping, decamped**) VERB If you **decamp**, you go away from somewhere secretly or suddenly. 偷偷逃走；突然离开 ❑ [v] *We all decamped to the pub.* 我们全都溜到酒馆里去了。

de|cant /dɪˈkænt/ (**decants, decanting, decanted**) VERB If you **decant** a liquid **into** another container, you put it into another container. 把（液体）倒出（至其他容器中）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +into] *She always used to decant the milk into a jug.* 她过去总是把牛奶倒入一个壶中。[Also v n]

de|cant|er /dɪˈkæntəʳ/ (**decanters**) N-COUNT A **decanter** is a glass container that you use for serving wine, sherry, or port. （玻璃）斟酒瓶，盛酒瓶

de|capi|tate /dɪˈkæpɪteɪt/ (**decapitates, decapitating, decapitated**) VERB If someone **is decapitated**, their head is cut off. 将…斩首；杀…的头【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *A worker was decapitated when a lift plummeted down the shaft on top of him.* 电梯沿着电梯井垂直坠落，把一名工人砸得身首异处。•**de|capi|ta|tion** /dɪˌkæpɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**decapitations**) N-VAR ❑ *...executions by decapitation.* 斩首处决

de|cath|lon /dɪˈkæθlɒn/ (**decathlons**) N-COUNT The **decathlon** is a competition in which athletes compete in 10 different sporting events. 十项全能运动

de|cay /dɪˈkeɪ/ (**decays, decaying, decayed**) 1 VERB When something such as a dead body, a dead plant, or a tooth **decays**, it is gradually destroyed by a natural process. （尸体或死去的植物）腐烂，腐朽，腐败；（牙齿）遭蛀蚀 ❑ [v] *The bodies buried in the fine ash slowly decayed.* 埋在灰烬里的尸体慢慢地腐烂了。❑ [v-ing] *The ground was scattered with decaying leaves.* 地上满是腐败的落叶。•N-UNCOUNT **Decay** is also a noun. ❑ *When not removed, plaque causes tooth decay and gum disease.* 牙斑如果不清除就会导致牙齿蛀蚀和牙龈疾病。•**de|cayed** ADJ ❑ *...decayed teeth.* 蛀牙 2 VERB If something such as a society, system, or institution **decays**, it gradually becomes weaker or its condition gets worse. （社会、制度、机构等）衰败，衰退，衰落 ❑ [v] *Popular cinema seems to have decayed.* 大众电影似乎已经衰落了。•N-UNCOUNT **Decay** is also a noun. ❑ *There are problems of urban decay and gang violence.* 存在城市衰败和帮派暴力的问题。

de|ceased /dɪˈsiːst/ (**deceased**) 1 N-COUNT **The deceased** is used to refer to a particular person or to particular people who have recently died. 死者【LEGAL 法律】❑ *The identities of the deceased have now been determined.* 死者的身份现在已经确定。2 ADJ A **deceased** person is one who has recently died. （近期）死去的，去世的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his recently deceased mother.* 他刚刚去世的母亲

→ see **funeral**

de|ceit /dɪˈsiːt/ (**deceits**) N-VAR **Deceit** is behaviour that is deliberately intended to make people believe something which is not true. 欺骗；欺诈 ❑ *They have been involved in a campaign of deceit.* 他们参与了一系列的欺骗活动。

de|ceit|ful /dɪˈsiːtfʊl/ ADJ If you say that someone is **deceitful**, you mean that they behave in a dishonest way by making other people believe something that is not true. 欺骗的；欺诈的 ❑ *The ambassador called the report deceitful and misleading.* 大使指称那份报告具有欺骗性和误导性。

de|ceive /dɪˈsiːv/ (**deceives, deceiving, deceived**) 1 VERB If you **deceive** someone, you make them believe something that is not true, usually in order to get some advantage for yourself. 欺骗；诓骗 ❑ [v n] *He has deceived and disillusioned us all.* 他欺骗了大家，让我们失望至极。❑ [v n +into] *If you can make the last 10 seconds exciting, you can deceive your audience into thinking it's been like that all along.* 如果能让最后 10 秒钟紧张刺激，就可以给观众造成场面一直都是如此的假象。2 VERB If you **deceive yourself**, you do not admit to yourself something that you know is true. 欺骗，蒙骗（自己）❑ [v pron-refl] *Alcoholics are notorious for their ability to deceive themselves about the extent of their problem.* 酗酒者善于在自身问题的严重性上自欺欺人，这是人所共知的。3 VERB If something **deceives** you, it gives you a wrong impression and makes you believe something that is not true. 误导；蒙蔽 ❑ [v n] *His gentle, kindly appearance did not deceive me.* 我没有被他文雅和善的外表所蒙蔽。

de|cel|er|ate /ˌdiːˈseləreɪt/ (**decelerates, decelerating, decelerated**) 1 VERB When a vehicle or machine **decelerates** or when someone in a vehicle **decelerates**, the speed of the vehicle or machine is reduced. 降低速度；减速行驶（或运转）❑ [v] *...the sensation of the train decelerating.* 列车正在减速的感觉 •**de|cel|era|tion** /diːˌseləˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The harder the brake pedal is pressed, the greater the car's deceleration.* 刹车踩得越用力，车子减速越猛。2 VERB When the rate of something such as inflation or economic growth **decelerates**, it slows down. （通货膨胀、经济增长等的速度）减缓，放慢 ❑ [v] *Inflation has decelerated remarkably over the past two years.* 过去的两年里通货膨胀已经明显放缓。•**de|cel|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a significant deceleration in the annual rate of growth.* 年增长率的显著下降

De|cem|ber /dɪˈsembəʳ/ (**Decembers**) N-VAR **December** is the twelfth and last month of the year in the Western calendar. 十二月 ❑ *...a bright morning in mid-December.* 12 月中旬的一个明媚的早晨 ❑ *Her baby was born on 4 December.* 她的孩子是 12 月 4 号出生的。

de|cen|cy /ˈdiːsᵊnsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Decency** is the quality of following accepted moral standards. 合宜；得体；正派；合乎礼仪 ❑ *His sense of decency forced him to resign.* 他顾及颜面，不得不辞了职。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **did not have the decency to** do something, you are criticizing them because there was a particular action which they did not do but which you believe they ought to have done. （出于礼貌）应该做（但没做）…

【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Nobody had the decency to inform me of what was planned.* 竟然没有一个人最起码地通知我一声计划了些什么。

de|cent /'di:s°nt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Decent** is used to describe something which is considered to be of an acceptable standard or quality. 像样的；尚好的；过得去的 ❑ *Nearby is a village with a decent pub.* 附近的村子里有一家还不错的酒馆。•**de|cent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The allies say they will treat their prisoners decently.* 同盟国称他们将善待战俘。[Also ADV adj] 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Decent** is used to describe something which is morally correct or acceptable. 合宜的；得体的；适当的；正当的 ❑ *But, after a decent interval, trade relations began to return to normal.* 但是适当地间断一段时间后，贸易关系开始恢复正常。•**de|cent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *And can't you dress more decently—people will think you're a tramp.* 你就不能穿得更体面一些吗——别人还以为你是个流浪汉呢。[Also ADV adj] 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Decent** people are honest and behave in a way that most people approve of. (人)正派的，正直的，规矩的 ❑ *The majority of people around here are decent people.* 这里的大多数人都很正派。

Thesaurus 同类词 *decent* Also look up:

ADJ. acceptable, adequate, passable, reasonable, satisfactory 1
honourable, respectable 2

de|cen|tral|ize /ˌdi:'sentrəlaɪz/ (**decentralizes, decentralizing, decentralized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **decentralise**

VERB To **decentralize** government or a large organization means to move some departments away from the main administrative area, or to give more power to local departments. 使(政府或大型机构)权力分散；下放…的权力 ❑ [v n] *They have decentralised the company and made it less bureaucratic.* 他们已经分解了该公司的权力，以抑制其官僚作风。❑ [v] *...the need to decentralize and devolve power to regional governments.* 将权力下放并移交给地方政府的需要 •**de|cen|trali|za|tion** /ˌdi:ˌsentrəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...increased decentralisation and greater powers for regional authorities.* 中央权力的进一步下放和地区当局权力的进一步增大

de|cep|tion /dɪ'sepʃ°n/ (**deceptions**) N-VAR **Deception** is the act of deceiving someone or the state of being deceived by someone. 欺骗；受骗 ❑ *He admitted conspiring to obtain property by deception.* 他承认曾与人合谋骗取财产。

de|cep|tive /dɪ'septɪv/ ADJ If something is **deceptive**, it encourages you to believe something which is not true. 欺骗性的；造成假象的 ❑ *Appearances can be deceptive.* 外表可能是靠不住的。•**de|cep|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *The storyline is deceptively simple.* 故事情节看似简单，其实不然。

deci|bel /'desɪbel/ (**decibels**) N-COUNT A **decibel** is a unit of measurement which is used to indicate how loud a sound is. 分贝(表示声音强度的单位) ❑ *Continuous exposure to sound above 80 decibels could be harmful.* 持续暴露在强度高于 80 分贝的噪声中可能有害。

de|cide ⇹ /dɪ'saɪd/ (**decides, deciding, decided**) 1 VERB If you **decide** to do something, you choose to do it, usually after you have thought carefully about the other possibilities. 决定，拿定主意(做) ❑ [v to-inf] *She decided to do a secretarial course.* 她决定修一门文秘课程。❑ [v that] *He has decided that he doesn't want to embarrass the movement and will therefore step down.* 他已拿定主意：他不想令运动陷入困窘的境地，因此决心辞职。❑ [v +*against*] *The house needed totally rebuilding, so we decided against buying it.* 这所房子需要彻底重建，因此我们决定不买了。❑ [v wh] *I had a cold and couldn't decide whether to go to work or not.* 我感冒了，拿不定主意是否要去上班。❑ [v] *Think about it very carefully before you decide.* 仔细考虑一下再作决定。[Also v +*in favour of*] 2 VERB If a person or group of people **decides** something, they choose what something should be like or how a particular problem should be solved. 解决；判决；裁决 ❑ [v n] *She was still young, he said, and that would be taken into account when deciding her sentence.* 他说，她还年轻，而这一点在对她量刑时将会予以考虑。3 VERB If an event or fact **decides** something, it makes it certain that a particular choice will be made or that there will be a particular result. (事件或事实)决定，确定(某一选择或结果) ❑ [v n] *The goal that decided the match came just before the interval.* 决定本场比赛结果的进球是在中场休息前一刻打入的。❑ [v if] *The results will decide if he will win a place at a good university.* 这些成绩将决定他能否上一所好大学。❑ [v-ing] *Luck is certainly one deciding factor.* 运气当然是一个决定因素。4 VERB If you **decide** that something is true, you form that opinion about it after considering the facts. 断定；判定 ❑ [v that] *He decided Franklin must be suffering from a bad cold.* 他断定富兰克林一定是得了重感冒。❑ [v wh] *I couldn't decide whether he was incredibly brave or just insane.* 我不能判定他到底是英勇无畏还是精神失常。5 VERB If something **decides** you to do something, it is the reason that causes you to choose to do it. 使决定，使拿定主意(做) ❑ [v n to-inf] *The banning of his play decided him to write about censorship.* 他的戏剧被禁演，这促使他下定决心就审查制度的问题下笔。❑ [v n] *I don't know what finally decided her, but she agreed.* 我不知道是什么让她最终拿定了主意，但她还是同意了。[Also v n that]

▶**decide on** PHRASAL VERB If you **decide on** something or **decide upon** something, you choose it from two or more possibilities. 决定；选定 ❑ [v P n] *After leaving university, Therese decided on a career in publishing.* 大学毕业后，特蕾泽决定从事出版行业。

Thesaurus 同类词 *decide* Also look up:

V. choose, elect, pick, select 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *decide* with:

V. **try to** decide 试图决定(或裁决), **let** *someone* decide 让某人决定(或裁决) 1 2
help (to) decide 有助于决定(或裁决) 1 2 3
ADJ. **unable to** decide 无法决定(或裁决、判定) 1 2 4

de|cid|ed /dɪ'saɪdɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Decided** means clear and definite. 确实无疑的；明白无误的；明显的 ❑ *Her ignorance of the area put her at a decided disadvantage.* 她对该地区一无所知，这显然对她不利。

de|cid|ed|ly /dɪ'saɪdɪdlɪ/ ADV **Decidedly** means to a great extent and in a way that is very obvious. 明显地；显然 ❑ *Sometimes he is decidedly uncomfortable at what he sees on the screen.* 他有时会对屏幕上出现的画面明显感到不自在。

de|cid|er /dɪ'saɪdə'/ (**deciders**) 1 N-COUNT In sport, a **decider** is one of the games in a series, which establishes which player or team wins the series. 决胜场；决胜局【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *He won the decider which completed England's 3-2 victory over Austria.* 他取得了决赛局的胜利，帮助英格兰队最终以 3:2 战胜奥地利队。2 N-COUNT In games such as football and hockey, **the decider** is the last goal to be scored in a match that is won by a difference of only one goal. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中)制胜的一球，决定胜负的一分【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *McGrath scored the decider in Villa's 2-1 home win over Forest.* 在阿斯顿维拉队主场以 2 比 1 战胜诺丁汉森林队的比赛中，麦格拉思打入了制胜的一球。

de|cidu|ous /dɪ'sɪdʒuəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deciduous** tree or bush is one that loses its leaves in the autumn every year. (树、灌木)每年落叶的

→ see **forest, tree**

deci|mal /'desɪm°l/ (**decimals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **decimal** system involves counting in units of ten. 十进位的 ❑ *...the decimal system of metric weights and measures.* 公制度量衡的十进制 2 N-COUNT A **decimal** is a fraction that is written in the form of a dot followed by one or more numbers which represent tenths, hundredths, and so on: for example .5, .51, .517. 小数 ❑ *...simple math concepts, such as decimals and fractions.* 简单的数学概念，如小数和分数

Word Link 词根词缀 *dec = ten* 十 : *decade, decathlon, decimal*

ˌdeci|mal ˈpoint (**decimal points**) N-COUNT A **decimal point** is the dot in front of a decimal fraction. 小数点

deci|mate /'desɪmeɪt/ (**decimates, decimating, decimated**)

1 VERB To **decimate** something such as a group of people or animals means to destroy a very large number of them. 大批杀死；大量毁灭 ❑ [v n] *The pollution could decimate the river's thriving population of kingfishers.* 污染可能会造成河边大量繁殖的翠鸟大批死亡。 2 VERB To **decimate** a system or organization means to reduce its size and effectiveness greatly. 严重削弱；大幅缩减（系统或机构） ❑ [v n] *...a recession which decimated the nation's manufacturing industry.* 使该国制造业元气大伤的经济衰退

de|ci|pher /dɪˈsaɪfəʳ/ (**deciphers, deciphering, deciphered**) VERB If you **decipher** a piece of writing or a message, you work out what it says, even though it is very difficult to read or understand. 破译；译解 ❑ [v n] *I'm still no closer to deciphering the code.* 我还是无法破译该密码。

de|ci|sion ⇹ /dɪˈsɪʒᵊn/ (**decisions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] When you make a **decision**, you choose what should be done or which is the best of various possible actions. 决定；抉择 ❑ [+on] *A decision was taken to discipline Marshall.* 已作出对马歇尔进行惩戒的决定。 ❑ *I don't want to make the wrong decision and regret it later.* 我不想作出错误的决定，其后再来后悔。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Decision** is the act of deciding something or the need to decide something. 作决定；作抉择 ❑ *The moment of decision cannot be delayed.* 作出决定的时刻由不得耽搁。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Decision** is the ability to decide quickly and definitely what to do. 果断；决断（力） ❑ *He is very much a man of decision and action.* 他是一个遇事非常果断、行动极为迅速的人。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *decision* with:

ADJ. **final** decision 最终的决定，**right** decision 正确的决定，**wise** decision 明智的决定，**wrong** decision 错误的决定 1 **difficult** decision 艰难的决定，**important** decision 重要的决定 1 2

V. **make a** decision 作出决定 1 **arrive at a** decision 作出决定，**postpone a** decision 推迟决定，**reach a** decision 作出决定 1 2

de|cision-making N-UNCOUNT **Decision-making** is the process of reaching decisions, especially in a large organization or in government. （尤指大型机构或政府的）决策（过程）

de|ci|sive /dɪˈsaɪsɪv/ 1 ADJ If a fact, action, or event is **decisive**, it makes it certain that there will be a particular result. 决定性的；关键的；明确的 ❑ *...his decisive victory in the presidential elections.* 他在总统大选中取得的压倒性胜利 •**de|ci|sive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The plan was decisively rejected by Congress three weeks ago.* 该计划3个星期前遭到了国会的断然否决。 2 ADJ If someone is **decisive**, they have or show an ability to make quick decisions in a difficult or complicated situation. 果断的；决断的 ❑ *He should give way to a younger, more decisive leader.* 他应该让位于更年轻、更有决断力的领导者。 •**de|ci|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *'I'll call for you at half ten,' she said decisively.* "我十点半去接你。"她果断地说道。 •**de|ci|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His supporters admire his decisiveness.* 他的支持者欣赏他的果决。

deck ⇹ /dek/ (**decks, decking, decked**) 1 N-COUNT A **deck** on a vehicle such as a bus or ship is a lower or upper area of it. （公共汽车、船等的）层面，（一）层 ❑ *...a luxury liner with five passenger decks.* 有上下5层乘客舱的豪华游轮 2 → see also **flight deck** 3 N-COUNT [oft *on* N] The **deck** of a ship is the top part of it that forms a floor in the open air which you can walk on. （最上层露天的）甲板，舱面 ❑ *She stood on the deck and waved.* 她站在甲板上挥手告别。 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] A tape **deck** or record **deck** is a piece of equipment on which you play tapes or records. （录音机的）走带装置，匣仓；（唱机的）转盘支托面 ❑ *I stuck a tape in the deck.* 我把一盘磁带放进带仓里。 5 N-COUNT A **deck** of cards is a complete set of playing cards. （纸牌的）一副【AM 美】❑ *Matt picked up the cards and shuffled the deck.* 马特把牌拢起来洗牌。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **pack**

6 N-COUNT A **deck** is a flat wooden area next to a house, where people can sit and relax or eat. （房屋旁的）木制平台 ❑ *A natural timber deck leads into the main room of the home.* 有一个天然的木制平台通到房子的客厅。 7 VERB If something **is decked with** pretty things, it is decorated with them. 装饰；装点【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n *+with*] *Villagers decked the streets with bunting.* 村民用彩旗装饰街道。 ❑ [v-ed] *The house was decked with flowers.* 房子里装点着鲜花。 8 PHRASE If you **clear the decks**, you get ready to start something new by finishing any work that has to be done or getting rid of any problems that are in the way. 清除障碍以准备开始新的工作（或行动） ❑ *Clear the decks before you think of taking on any more responsibilities.* 在考虑承担更多责任之前一定要先料理完手头的事。

▶**deck out** PHRASAL VERB If a person or thing **is decked out with** or **in** something, they are decorated with it or wearing it, usually for a special occasion. 装饰；打扮 ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *The cab was decked out with multi-coloured lights.* 出租车上装饰了五颜六色的彩灯。 ❑ [v n P] *She had decked him out from head to foot in expensive clothes.* 她用昂贵的服装把他从头到脚打扮一新。[Also v P n]

deck|chair /ˈdekʧeəʳ/ (**deckchairs**) also **deck chair** N-COUNT A **deckchair** is a simple chair with a folding frame, and a piece of canvas as the seat and back. Deckchairs are usually used on the beach, on a ship, or in the garden. （通常指海滩上、船上或花园里用的）帆布折叠躺椅

-decker /-ˈdekəʳ/ COMB [ADJ n] **-decker** is used after adjectives like 'double' and 'single' to indicate how many levels or layers something has. （用于 double, single 等形容词后）表示"…层的" ❑ *...a red double-decker bus full of tourists.* 载满了游客的红色双层巴士 ❑ *...a triple-decker peanut butter and jelly sandwich.* 三层的花生酱和果酱夹心三明治

deck|hand /ˈdekhænd/ (**deckhands**) N-COUNT A **deckhand** is a person who does the cleaning and other work on the deck of a ship. 舱面水手；普通水手

deck|ing /ˈdekɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Decking** is wooden boards that are fixed to the ground in a garden or other outdoor area for people to walk on. （屋外花园等处的）木质铺面（板）【mainly BRIT 主英】

deck shoe (**deck shoes**) N-COUNT **Deck shoes** are flat casual shoes made of canvas or leather. 平底帆布鞋；休闲鞋

de|claim /dɪˈkleɪm/ (**declaims, declaiming, declaimed**) VERB If you **declaim**, you speak dramatically, as if you were acting in a theatre. 慷慨陈词；高声朗诵【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *He raised his right fist and declaimed: 'Liar and cheat!'.* 他举起右拳高喊："骗子，骗子！" ❑ [v n] *He used to declaim French verse to us.* 他过去常给我们朗诵法语诗歌。[Also v, v that]

de|clama|tory /dɪˈklæmətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ A **declamatory** phrase, statement, or way of speaking is dramatic and confident. 慷慨激昂的；夸张的；雄辩的【FORMAL 正式】

dec|la|ra|tion ⇹ /ˌdekləˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**declarations**) 1 N-COUNT A **declaration** is an official announcement or statement. 宣布；宣言；公告 ❑ *They will sign the declaration tomorrow.* 他们明天将签署这份公告。 ❑ [+of] *The opening speeches sounded more like declarations of war than offerings of peace.* 开场的几段讲话听上去更像是战争宣言而不是和平倡议。 2 N-COUNT A **declaration** is a firm, emphatic statement which shows that you have no doubts about what you are saying. 宣称；声明；表白 ❑ [+of] *...declarations of undying love.* 至死不渝之爱的告白 3 N-COUNT A **declaration** is a written statement about something which you have signed and which can be used as evidence in a court of law. （可用作法庭证据的）书面声明；申报单 ❑ *On the customs declaration, the sender labeled the freight as agricultural machinery.* 在报关单上，寄货人将货物列为农用机械。

de|clare ⇹ /dɪˈkleəʳ/ (**declares, declaring, declared**) 1 VERB If you **declare** that something is true, you say that it is true in a firm, deliberate way. You can also **declare** an attitude or intention. 宣称，声称（…为事实）；表明（态度、意图等）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v that] *Speaking outside Ten Downing Street, she declared that she would fight on.* 她在英国首相官邸外发表讲话时宣称她将继续斗争下去。 ❑ [v with quote] *'I'm absolutely thrilled to have done what I've done,' he declared.* 他宣称道："我为自己的所作所为感到兴奋不已。" ❑ [v n] *He declared his intention to become the best golfer in the world.*

他表明自己想要成为世界上最好的高尔夫球选手。[Also v n n, v n to-inf] ❷ VERB If you **declare** something, you state officially and formally that it exists or is the case. 宣布；宣告 ❑ [v n] *The government is ready to declare a permanent ceasefire.* 政府准备宣布永久性停火。❑ [v n adj] *His lawyers are confident that the judges will declare Mr Stevens innocent.* 他的律师们确信法官将宣告史蒂文斯先生无罪。❑ [v n to-inf] *The U.N. has declared it to be a safe zone.* 联合国已宣布它为安全区。❑ [v that] *You may have to declare that you have had an HIV test.* 你可能需要声明自己做过艾滋病病毒检测。❸ VERB If you **declare** goods that you have bought in another country or money that you have earned, you say how much you have bought or earned so that you can pay tax on it. 申报（纳税品、收入等）❑ [v n] *Your income must be declared on this form.* 必须在这张表格上申报你的收入。

Word Link 词根词缀 *clar ≈ clear* 清楚：*clarify, clarity, declare*

de|clas|si|fy /ˌdiːˈklæsɪfaɪ/ (**declassifies, declassifying, declassified**) VERB [usu passive] If secret documents or records **are declassified**, it is officially stated that they are no longer secret. 撤销（秘密文件或档案）的密级；对…解密 ❑ [be v-ed] *These reports were only declassified last year.* 这些报告去年才被撤销了密级。

de|cline ◆◆ /dɪˈklaɪn/ (**declines, declining, declined**) ❶ VERB If something **declines**, it becomes less in quantity, importance, or strength. 下降；减少；衰退；衰落 ❑ [v +from] *The number of staff has declined from 217,000 to 114,000.* 员工人数从 21.7 万减少到了 11.4 万。❑ [v amount] *Hourly output by workers declined 1.3% in the first quarter.* 第一季度工人每小时的产量下降了 1.3%。❑ [v] *Union membership and union power are declining fast.* 工会的人数和力量都在迅速萎缩。❑ [v-ing] *...a declining birth rate.* 呈下降态势的人口出生率 [Also v +to/by] ❷ VERB If you **decline** something or **decline to** do something, you politely refuse to accept it or do it. 婉拒；谢绝【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He declined their invitation.* 他谢绝了他们的邀请。❑ [v to-inf] *The band declined to comment on the story.* 乐队拒绝对这一报道作任何评论。❑ [v] *He offered the boys some coffee. They declined politely.* 他问那些小伙子要不要来点咖啡，他们婉辞了。❸ N-VAR If there is a **decline in** something, it becomes less in quantity, importance, or quality. 下降；减少；衰退；衰落 ❑ [+in] *There wasn't such a big decline in enrollments after all.* 注册人数终究还是没有出现如此大幅度的下降。❑ *The first signs of economic decline became visible.* 经济衰退的最初迹象开始显现出来。❹ PHRASE If something is **in decline** or **on the decline**, it is gradually decreasing in importance, quality, or power. 逐渐式微；正在衰退 ❑ *Thankfully the smoking of cigarettes is on the decline.* 令人欣慰的是，吸烟量在逐渐下降。❺ PHRASE If something **goes** or **falls into decline**, it begins to gradually decrease in importance, quality, or power. 走下坡路；开始衰退 ❑ *Libraries are an investment for the future and they should not be allowed to fall into decline.* 图书馆是对未来的一项投资，不应任其日趋萎缩。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *decline* with:

ADJ. **economic** decline 经济衰退，**gradual** decline 逐渐衰退，**rapid** decline 迅速衰退，**steady** decline 持续衰退 ❶

Word Link 词根词缀 *clin ≈ leaning* 倾斜：*decline, incline, recline*

de|code /ˌdiːˈkəʊd/ (**decodes, decoding, decoded**) ❶ VERB If you **decode** a message that has been written or spoken in a code, you change it into ordinary language. 破译，译解（密码信息）❑ [v n] *All he had to do was decode it and pass it over.* 他需要做的就是将它破译然后转给他人。❷ VERB A device that **decodes** a broadcast signal changes it into a form that can be displayed on a television screen. 破解转换（电视广播信号）❑ [v n] *About 60,000 subscribers have special adapters to receive and decode the signals.* 大约 6 万用户拥有特殊的适配器来接收和转换信号。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cod ≈ writing* 书写：*code, codicil, decode*

de|cod|er /ˌdiːˈkəʊdəʳ/ (**decoders**) N-COUNT A **decoder** is a device used to decode messages or signals sent in code, for example the television signals from a satellite. 解码器；译码器

de|colo|niza|tion /ˌdiːˌkɒlənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **decolonisation**

N-UNCOUNT **Decolonization** means giving political independence to a country that was previously a colony. 非殖民（地）化；殖民地独立

de|com|mis|sion /ˌdiːkəˈmɪʃᵊn/ (**decommissions, decommissioning, decommissioned**) VERB When something such as a nuclear reactor or a large machine **is decommissioned**, it is taken to pieces because it is no longer going to be used. 拆散（核反应堆、大型机械等）；使退役 ❑ [be v-ed] *HMS Warspite was decommissioned as part of defence cuts.* 作为削减国防开支的举措之一，英国皇家海军舰艇"厌战"号宣布退役。[Also v n]

de|com|pose /ˌdiːkəmˈpəʊz/ (**decomposes, decomposing, decomposed**) VERB When things such as dead plants or animals **decompose**, or when something **decomposes** them, they change chemically and begin to decay. （使）（死去的动植物）腐烂；（使）分解 ❑ [v] *...a dead body found decomposing in a wood.* 在树林里发现的一具正在腐烂的尸体 ❑ [v +into] *The debris slowly decomposes into compost.* 这些垃圾慢慢地分解成了堆肥。❑ [v n] *The fertiliser releases nutrients gradually as bacteria decompose it.* 随着细菌的分解，肥料逐渐释放出各种营养成分。•**de|com|posed** ADJ ❑ *The body was too badly decomposed to be identified at once.* 尸体严重腐烂，难以马上辨明身份。

de|com|po|si|tion /ˌdiːˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Decomposition** is the process of decay that takes place when a living thing changes chemically after dying. 腐烂；分解【FORMAL 正式】

de|com|pres|sion /ˌdiːkəmˈpreʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Decompression** is the reduction of the force on something that is caused by the weight of the air. （对加诸其上的空气压力的）减压，卸压 ❑ *Decompression blew out a window in the plane.* 减压导致飞机的一个窗户爆裂。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Decompression** is the process of bringing someone back to the normal pressure of the air after they have been deep underwater. （从深水回到正常气压的）减压 ❑ *...a decompression chamber.* 减压室

de|con|gest|ant /ˌdiːkənˈdʒestənt/ (**decongestants**) N-VAR A **decongestant** is a medicine which helps someone who has a cold to breathe more easily. 减（轻）充血剂

de|con|struct /ˌdiːkənˈstrʌkt/ (**deconstructs, deconstructing, deconstructed**) VERB In philosophy and literary criticism, to **deconstruct** an idea or text means to show the contradictions in its meaning, and to show how it does not fully explain what it claims to explain. （哲学和文学评论中）解构，拆析（观点或文本）【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *She sets up a rigorous intellectual framework to deconstruct various categories of film.* 她构建了一个缜密的智识框架来解构各种类型的电影。•**de|con|struc|tion** /ˌdiːkənˈstrʌkʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the deconstruction of the macho psyche.* 对大男子主义心态的解构

de|con|tami|nate /ˌdiːkənˈtæmɪneɪt/ (**decontaminates, decontaminating, decontaminated**) VERB To **decontaminate** something means to remove all germs or dangerous substances from it. 清除…的有害物质；对…消毒；给…去污；净化 ❑ [v n] *...procedures for decontaminating pilots hit by chemical weapons.* 为被化学武器击中的飞行员消毒的程序 •**de|con|tami|na|tion** /ˌdiːkəntæmɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The land will require public money for decontamination.* 需要动用公共资金来对这片土地进行污染清理。

de|con|trol /ˌdiːkənˈtrəʊl/ (**decontrols, decontrolling, decontrolled**) VERB When governments **decontrol** an activity, they remove controls from it so that companies or organizations have more freedom. 解除对…的管制【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *The Russian government chose not to decontrol oil and gas prices last January.* 去年 1 月份俄罗斯政府决定暂不放开对石油和天然气价格的管制。•N-VAR **Decontrol** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...continuing decontrol of banking institutions.* 进一步解除对银行机构的管制

de|cor /ˈdeɪkɔːʳ, AM 美 deɪˈkɔːr/ N-UNCOUNT The **decor** of a house or room is its style of furnishing and decoration. （房子或室内的）装饰布局，装潢风格 ❑ *The decor is simple—black lacquer panels on white walls.* 装潢风格非常简单——白色墙上镶着漆成黑色的裙板。

deco|rate ◆◇◇ /'dekəreɪt/ (**decorates, decorating, decorated**) 1 VERB If you **decorate** something, you make it more attractive by adding things to it. 装饰；装点；点缀 ❑ [v n +*with*] *He decorated his room with pictures of all his favorite sports figures.* 他用自己最喜欢的几位体育明星的照片装饰房间。❑ [v n] *Use shells to decorate boxes, trays, mirrors or even pots.* 用贝壳来装点盒子、托盘、镜子甚至是花盆。2 VERB If you **decorate** a room or the inside of a building, you put new paint or wallpaper on the walls and ceiling, and paint the woodwork. 粉刷；油漆；裱糊 ❑ [v n] *When they came to decorate the rear bedroom, it was Jemma who had the final say.* 他们装修后面的卧室时，是耶马最后说了算。❑ [v] *The boys are planning to decorate when they get the time.* 小伙子们正打算有时间油漆一下。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I had the flat decorated quickly so that Philippa could move in.* 我很快地把公寓粉刷了一遍，这样菲利帕就能搬进来了。•**deco|rat|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I did a lot of the decorating myself.* 大部分油漆活儿都是我自己做的。•**deco|ra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The renovation process and decoration took four months.* 翻新和粉刷总共耗时 4 个月。3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is decorated**, they are given a medal or other honour as an official reward for something that they have done. 授予…勋章（或其他荣誉称号）❑ [*be* v-ed] *He was decorated for bravery in battle.* 他因为作战英勇而被授予奖章。

deco|ra|tion /ˌdekə'reɪʃ°n/ (**decorations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **decoration** of a room is its furniture, wallpaper, and ornaments. （室内的）装饰，装潢 ❑ *The decoration and furnishings had to be practical enough for a family home.* 房子的装潢和家具都必须很实用，适合家居生活。2 N-VAR **Decorations** are features that are added to something in order to make it look more attractive. 装饰（的特定方面）❑ *The only wall decorations are candles and a single mirror.* 墙上唯一的装饰是几支蜡烛和一面镜子。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Decorations** are brightly coloured objects such as pieces of paper and balloons, which you put up in a room on special occasions to make it look more attractive. （彩纸、气球等）装饰品，点缀物 ❑ *Festive paper decorations had been hung from the ceiling.* 喜庆的彩纸已经挂在天花板上。4 N-COUNT A **decoration** is an official title or honour which is given to someone, usually in the form of a medal, as a reward for military bravery or public service. 勋章；奖章；荣誉称号 ❑ *He was awarded several military decorations.* 他被授予了多枚军功章。5 → see also **decorate**

deco|ra|tive /'dekərətɪv/ ADJ Something that is **decorative** is intended to look pretty or attractive. 装饰性的；用作装饰的 ❑ *The curtains are for purely decorative purposes and do not open or close.* 那些窗帘纯粹是作装饰用的，不能拉开或合上。

deco|ra|tor /'dekəreɪtə'/ (**decorators**) 1 N-COUNT A **decorator** is a person whose job is to paint houses or put wallpaper up. 粉刷匠；油漆匠；裱糊匠【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **decorator** is a person who is employed to design and decorate the inside of people's houses. （室内）装修设计者【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **interior decorator**

deco|rous /'dekərəs/ ADJ **Decorous** behaviour is very respectable, calm, and polite. 符合礼仪的；得体的；庄重的【FORMAL 正式】•**deco|rous|ly** ADV ❑ *He sipped his drink decorously.* 他很有风度地小口喝着饮料。

de|co|rum /dɪ'kɔːrəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Decorum** is behaviour that people consider to be correct, polite, and respectable. 有礼；得体；庄重【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I was treated with decorum and respect throughout the investigation.* 整个调查过程中他们都有礼有节，对我很尊重。

de|cou|ple /ˌdiː'kʌp°l/ (**decouples, decoupling, decoupled**) VERB If two countries, organizations, or ideas that were connected in some way **are decoupled**, the connection between them is ended. 使（国家、机构或观点）分离；（使）脱离；（使）互不相干【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a conception which decouples culture and politics.* 将文化与政治区分开来的概念 ❑ [v n +*from*] *The issue threatened to decouple Europe from the United States.* 这一问题可能会割裂欧洲同美国的关系。

de|coy /'diːkɔɪ/ (**decoys**) N-COUNT If you refer to something or someone as a **decoy**, you mean that they are intended to attract people's attention and deceive them, for example by leading them into a trap or away from a particular place. 诱饵；迷惑物；用作诱饵的人 ❑ *He was booked on a flight leaving that day, but that was just a decoy.* 他订了那天起飞的航班，但那不过是个幌子。

de|crease (**decreases, decreasing, decreased**)

The verb is pronounced /dɪ'kriːs/. The noun is pronounced /'diːkriːs/. 动词读作 /dɪ'kriːs/。名词读作 /'diːkriːs/。

1 VERB When something **decreases** or when you **decrease** it, it becomes less in quantity, size, or intensity. （使）减少；（使）减小；（使）降低 ❑ [v +*by*] *Population growth is decreasing by 1.4% each year.* 人口增长率正在以每年 1.4% 的速度下降。❑ [v +*from/to*] *The number of independent firms decreased from 198 to 96.* 独立公司的数量从 198 个减少到了 96 个。❑ [v amount] *Raw-steel production by the nation's mills decreased 2.1% last week.* 上周该国钢铁厂的原钢产量下降了 2.1%。❑ [v +*in*] *Since 1945 air forces have decreased in size.* 自 1945 年以来，空军的规模已经有所缩减。❑ [v n] *Gradually decrease the amount of vitamin C you are taking.* 逐渐减少维生素 C 的服用量。❑ [v-ing] *We've got stable labor, decreasing interest rates, low oil prices.* 我们拥有稳定的劳力、不断降低的利率以及低廉的石油价格。2 N-COUNT A **decrease in** the quantity, size, or intensity of something is a reduction in it. 减少；减小；降低 ❑ [+*in*] *...a decrease in the number of young people out of work.* 失业青年人数的减少 ❑ [+*of*] *Bank base rates have fallen from 10 per cent to 6 per cent—a decrease of 40 per cent.* 银行的基本利率已从 10% 降到了 6%，降幅高达 40%。

Thesaurus 同类词 *decrease* Also look up:

V. decline, diminish, go down; (*ant.*) increase 1

Word Link 词根词缀 ***cresc, creas*** ***≈ growing*** 增长：*crescent, decrease, increase*

de|cree /dɪ'kriː/ (**decrees, decreeing, decreed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **decree** is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country. 法令；政令 ❑ *In July he issued a decree ordering all unofficial armed groups in the country to disband.* 他于 7 月份下令解散国内所有的非正式武装组织。2 VERB If someone in authority **decrees** that something must happen, they decide or state this officially. 决定；规定；命令；颁布 ❑ [v that] *The U.N. Security Council has decreed that the election must be held by May.* 联合国安理会已通过决议，规定选举必须在 5 月前举行。❑ [v n] *The king decreed a general amnesty.* 国王颁布了大赦令。3 N-COUNT A **decree** is a judgment made by a law court. 判决；裁决【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...court decrees.* 法庭的裁决

de|cree 'ab|so|lute (**decrees absolute**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **decree absolute** is the final order made by a court in a divorce case which ends a marriage completely. （法院对离婚的）绝对判决，最终判决

de|cree nisi /dɪˌkriː 'naɪsaɪ/ (**decrees nisi**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **decree nisi** is an order made by a court which states that a divorce must take place at a certain time in the future unless a good reason is produced to prevent this. 中期判决，中间裁定（一段期限过后无人提出异议即生效的离婚判决）

de|crep|it /dɪ'krepɪt/ ADJ Something that is **decrepit** is old and in bad condition. Someone who is **decrepit** is old and weak. 破旧的；年久失修的；衰老的 ❑ *The film had been shot in a decrepit old police station.* 该影片是在一个破旧不堪的警察局里拍摄的。

de|crepi|tude /dɪ'krepɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Decrepitude** is the state of being very old and in poor condition. 破旧；年久失修；衰老；老朽【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The building had a general air of decrepitude and neglect.* 这座建筑看上去破旧失修，无人照管。

de|crimi|nal|ize /ˌdiː'krɪmɪnəlaɪz/ (**decriminalizes, decriminalizing, decriminalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **decriminalise**

VERB When a criminal offence **is decriminalized**, the law changes so that it is no longer a criminal offence. 将（原本非法的事情）合法化 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...the question of whether prostitution should*

be decriminalized. 卖淫是否应该合法化的问题 [Also v n] **•de|crimi|nali|za|tion** /ˌdiːˌkrɪmɪnəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the decriminalisation of homosexuality in the Isle of Man.* 马恩岛上同性恋的合法化

de|cry /dɪˈkraɪ/ (**decries, decrying, decried**) VERB If someone **decries** an idea or action, they criticize it strongly. (强烈)谴责，抨击，反对【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He is impatient with those who decry the scheme.* 他对反对这一方案的人很不耐烦。❑ [v n +as] *People decried the campaign as a waste of money.* 人们谴责这一活动是浪费金钱。

dedi|cate /ˈdedɪkeɪt/ (**dedicates, dedicating, dedicated**) ❶ VERB If you say that someone **has dedicated** themselves **to** something, you approve of the fact that they have decided to give a lot of time and effort to it because they think that it is important. 献(身)；投(身)；致力【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Back on the island, he dedicated himself to politics.* 回到岛上后，他便投身于政治。❑ [v n +to] *Bessie has dedicated her life to caring for others.* 贝茜穷其一生照顾他人。**•dedi|cat|ed** ADJ ❑ [+to] *He's quite dedicated to his students.* 他一门心思都扑在学生身上。**•dedi|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *We admire her dedication to the cause of humanity.* 我们敬佩她对人类事业的献身精神。❷ VERB If someone **dedicates** something such as a book, play, or piece of music **to** you, they mention your name, for example in the front of a book or when a piece of music is performed, as a way of showing affection or respect for you. 把(书、戏剧、音乐作品等)献(给)❑ [v n +to] *She dedicated her first album to Woody Allen.* 她把自己的第一张专辑献给了伍迪·艾伦。

dedi|cat|ed /ˈdedɪkeɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **dedicated** to describe someone who enjoys a particular activity very much and spends a lot of time doing it. 献身的；一心一意的；热忱的❑ *Her great-grandfather had clearly been a dedicated and stoical traveller.* 她的曾祖父显然是一位非常投入而且坚忍不拔的旅行爱好者。❷ ADJ You use **dedicated** to describe something that is made, built, or designed for one particular purpose or thing. 专用(于…)的；专门(为…而)设计制造的❑ *Such areas should also be served by dedicated cycle routes.* 这些区域也应该设专门的自行车道。❑ [+to] *...the world's first museum dedicated to ecology.* 世界上第一个专门的生态博物馆 ❸ → see also **dedicate**

dedi|ca|tion /ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**dedications**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dedication** is a message which is written at the beginning of a book, or a short announcement which is sometimes made before a play or piece of music is performed, as a sign of affection or respect for someone. (书等的)题献；(戏剧、音乐作品等表演之前的)献词 ❷ → see also **dedicate**

de|duce /dɪˈdjuːs, AM 美 -ˈduːs/ (**deduces, deducing, deduced**) VERB If you **deduce** something or **deduce** that something is true, you reach that conclusion because of other things that you know to be true. 推论；推断；演绎 ❑ [v that] *Alison had cleverly deduced that I was the author of the letter.* 艾莉森已经聪明地推断出那封信就是我写的。❑ [be v-ed +from] *The date of the document can be deduced from references to the Civil War.* 这份文件的日期可以从其中多次提到内战之处进行推断。❑ [v n] *She hoped he hadn't deduced the reason for her visit.* 她希望他还没有推断出她此次来访的原因。[Also v n from n, v with quote]

de|duct /dɪˈdʌkt/ (**deducts, deducting, deducted**) VERB When you **deduct** an amount from a total, you subtract it from the total. 扣除；减去 ❑ [v n +from] *The company deducted this payment from his compensation.* 公司从他获得的赔偿金中扣去了这笔付款。[Also v n]

de|duc|tion /dɪˈdʌkʃ°n/ (**deductions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **deduction** is a conclusion that you have reached about something because of other things that you know to be true. 推论；推断 ❑ [+about] *It was a pretty astute deduction.* 那是一个颇为敏锐的推论。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Deduction** is the process of reaching a conclusion about something because of other things that you know to be true. 推论(过程)；演绎 ❑ *...a case that tested his powers of deduction.* 考验他的推论能力的案例 ❸ N-COUNT A **deduction** is an amount that has been subtracted from a total. 扣除额；减除数 ❑ *...your gross income (before tax and National Insurance deductions).* (扣除税款和国民保险之前的)总收入 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Deduction** is the act or process of subtracting an amount of money from a total amount. 扣除；减除 ❑ *After the deduction of tax at 20 per cent, the interest rate will be 6.2 per cent.* 扣除了 20% 的税后，利率将为 6.2%。

→ see **science**

de|duc|tive /dɪˈdʌktɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Deductive** reasoning involves drawing conclusions logically from other things that are already known. 推论的；演绎的【FORMAL 正式】

deed /diːd/ (**deeds**) ❶ N-COUNT A **deed** is something that is done, especially something that is very good or very bad. (做的)事情；作为；(尤指)事迹，功绩，劣迹【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the warm feeling one gets from doing a good deed.* 做了好事后心头暖暖的感觉 ❷ N-COUNT A **deed** is a document containing the terms of an agreement, especially an agreement concerning the ownership of land or a building. 契约；证书；(尤指)地契，房契【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He asked if I had the deeds to his father's property.* 他问我是否有他父亲房产的房契。

'deed poll PHRASE In Britain, if you change your name **by deed poll**, you change it officially and legally. (在英国)通过单务契约(更名等)

deem /diːm/ (**deems, deeming, deemed**) VERB If something **is deemed to** have a particular quality or **to** do a particular thing, it is considered to have that quality or do that thing. 认为；视为；相信【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed adj/n] *French and German were deemed essential.* 法语和德语被认为是必不可少的。❑ [v n adj/n] *He says he would support the use of force if the U.N. deemed it necessary.* 他说如果联合国认为有必要使用武力，他将予以支持。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *I was deemed to be a competent shorthand typist.* 我被视为是一名能干的速记打字员。[Also v n to-inf]

deep ♦♦◊ /diːp/ (**deeper, deepest**) ❶ ADJ If something **is deep**, it extends a long way down from the ground or from the top surface of something. (从上到下)深的，厚的❑ *The water is very deep and mysterious-looking.* 水看上去幽深叵测。❑ *Den had dug a deep hole in the centre of the garden.* 德恩在花园的中央挖了一个深洞。❑ *Kelly swore quietly, looking at the deep cut on his left hand.* 凯利看着自己左手上深深的伤口，嘴里暗骂了一句。❑ *...a deep ravine.* 深谷 •ADV [ADV after v] **Deep** is also an adverb. ❑ *Deep in the earth's crust the rock may be subjected to temperatures high enough to melt it.* 在地壳深处，温度如此之高，可能足以将岩石熔化。❑ *Gingerly, she put her hand in deeper, to the bottom.* 她一只手小心翼翼地往下伸，一直摸到底部。**•deep|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *There isn't time to dig deeply and put in manure or compost.* 没有时间来深挖然后施以粪肥或堆肥。❷ ADJ A **deep** container, such as a cupboard, extends or measures a long distance from front to back. (从前到后)深的，宽的❑ *The wardrobe was very deep.* 这个衣柜很深。❸ ADJ [n ADJ, as ADJ as] You use **deep** to talk or ask about how much something measures from the surface to the bottom, or from front to back. 有…深的❑ *I found myself in water only three feet deep.* 我发现脚下的水只有 3 英尺深。❑ *The mud is ankle deep around Shush Square.* 舒什广场周围的泥水深及脚踝。❑ *How deep did the snow get?* 雪下了多深？ •COMB **Deep** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词)❑ *...an inch-deep stab wound.* 一英寸深的刺伤 ❹ ADV [ADV after v] **Deep** in an area means a long way inside it. 深入地；在(或至)深处❑ *They were now deep inside rebel territory.* 他们现在已深入叛军占领区。❺ ADV If you say that things or people are **two, three,** or **four deep**, you mean that there are two, three, or four rows or layers of them there. 成…排地；有…层地❑ *A crowd three deep seemed paralysed by the images on these monitors.* 里里外外三层的人群看到显示屏上的画面似乎全都惊呆了。❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **deep** to emphasize the seriousness, strength, importance, or degree of something. 严重的；深切的；深厚的；深深的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I had a deep admiration for Sartre.* 我对萨特怀有深深的敬意。❑ *He wants to express his deep sympathy to the family.* 他想向这家人表示深切的同情。**•deep|ly** ADV ❑ *Our meetings and conversations left me deeply depressed.* 我们的会面和谈话让我深感沮丧。❼ ADV If you experience or feel something **deep inside** you or **deep down**, you feel it very strongly even though you do not necessarily show it. 在内心深处；在心底 ❑ *Deep down, she supported her*

husband's involvement in the organization. 在心底里，她支持丈夫参加这个组织。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are in a **deep** sleep, you are sleeping peacefully and it is difficult to wake you. (睡眠)沉的，酣的 ❑ *Una soon fell into a deep sleep.* 尤娜很快便沉沉睡去。 •**deep|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She slept deeply but woke early.* 她睡得很熟但醒得很早。 9 ADJ If you are **deep in** thought or **deep in** conversation, you are concentrating very hard on what you are thinking or saying and are not aware of the things that are happening around you. 沉浸在…中的；专注于…的；埋头于…的 ❑ [+in] *Abby had been so deep in thought that she had walked past her aunt's car without even seeing it.* 阿比沉浸在自己的思绪中，以至于从她姨妈的车边经过时都没有注意到。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] A **deep** breath or sigh uses or fills the whole of your lungs. (呼吸或叹息)深重的，深长的 ❑ *Cal took a long, deep breath, struggling to control his own emotions.* 卡尔深长地吸了一口气，努力控制自己的情绪。 •**deep|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She sighed deeply and covered her face with her hands.* 她深深地叹了一口气，用手捂住了自己的脸。 11 ADJ You use **deep** to describe colours that are strong and fairly dark. (颜色)深的，浓的 ❑ *The sky was deep blue and starry.* 天空一片深蓝色，其间星光闪烁。 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Deep** is also an adjective. ❑ *...deep colours.* 浓重的色彩 12 ADJ A **deep** sound is low in pitch. (声音)深沉的，低沉的 ❑ *His voice was deep and mellow.* 他的声音深沉而柔和。 ❑ *They heard a deep, distant roar.* 他们听到远处传来一声低沉的怒吼。 13 ADJ If you describe someone as **deep**, you mean that they are quiet and reserved in a way that makes you think that they have good qualities such as intelligence or determination. (人)深沉的，内敛的 ❑ *James is a very deep individual.* 詹姆斯是一个非常内敛的人。 14 ADJ If you describe something such as a problem or a piece of writing as **deep**, you mean that it is important, serious, or complicated. (问题、文章等)重要的，严肃的，深刻的 ❑ *They're written as adventure stories. They're not intended to be deep.* 它们是作为历险故事来写的，并没打算追求深刻。 15 ADV If you are **deep in** debt, you have a lot of debts. 深陷(债务等中) ❑ [+in/into] *He is so deep in debt and desperate for money that he's apparently willing to say anything.* 他负债累累，非常需要钱，很显然什么话都说得出来。 •**deep|ly** ADV ❑ [+in/into] *Because of her medical and her legal bills, she is now penniless and deeply in debt.* 因为高额的医疗和诉讼费用，她现在已是身无分文，债务缠身。 16 PHRASE If you know something **deep down** or **deep down inside**, you know that it is true, but you are not always conscious of it or willing to admit it to yourself. 在内心深处，在心底(知道) ❑ *We knew deep down that we could do it.* 在内心深处，我们知道自己能够做到。 ❑ *Deep down, we had always detested each other.* 我们在心底里一直都讨厌彼此。 17 PHRASE If you say that you **took a deep breath** before doing something dangerous or frightening, you mean that you tried to make yourself feel strong and confident. 深吸一口气(以使自己坚强自信) ❑ *I took a deep breath and went in.* 我深吸一口气，然后走了进去。 18 PHRASE If you say that something **goes deep** or **runs deep**, you mean that it is very serious or strong and is hard to change. 非常严重；极为强烈；根深蒂固 ❑ *His anger and anguish clearly went deep.* 他的愤怒和痛苦显然是深切而强烈的。 19 **in at the deep end** → see **end** 20 **in deep water** → see **water**

deep|en /'di:pən/ (**deepens, deepening, deepened**) 1 VERB If a situation or emotion **deepens** or if something **deepens** it, it becomes stronger and more intense. (使)变强烈(或紧张)；(使)加剧 ❑ [v] *If this is not stopped, the financial crisis will deepen.* 如果不对其加以阻止，财政危机将会加剧。 ❑ [v n] *Surviving tough times can really deepen your relationship.* 共患难能够切实地加深你们之间的关系。 2 VERB If you **deepen** your knowledge or understanding of a subject, you learn more about it and become more interested in it. 加深，深化，增进(知识或理解) ❑ [v n] *He did not get a chance to deepen his knowledge of Poland.* 他没有机会更深入地了解波兰。 3 VERB When a sound **deepens** or **is deepened**, it becomes lower in tone. (使)(声音)变低沉 ❑ [v] *Her voice has deepened and coarsened with the years.* 随着岁月的流逝，她的声音变得低沉粗鲁起来。 ❑ [v n] *The music room had been made to reflect and deepen sounds.* 这间音乐室经过特殊设计处理，能够反射声音，使声音变得低沉厚重。 4 VERB When your breathing **deepens**, or you **deepen** it, you take more air into your lungs when you breathe. (呼吸)变深长；加深(呼吸) ❑ [v] *He heard her breathing deepen.* 他听到她的呼吸变深了。 ❑ [v n] *When you are ready to finish the exercise, gradually deepen your breathing.* 准备结束练习时，要慢慢地深呼吸。 5 VERB If people **deepen** something, they increase its depth by digging out its lower surface. 挖深 ❑ [v n] *...a major project to deepen the channel.* 挖深水道的重大工程 6 VERB Something such as a river or a sea **deepens** where the bottom begins to slope downwards. (河流、海洋等)变深 ❑ [v] *As we drew nearer to it the water gradually deepened.* 我们靠近它时，水渐渐深了起来。

,deep 'freeze (**deep freezes**) also **deep-freeze** N-COUNT A **deep freeze** is the same as a **freezer**. 同 freezer

,deep-'fry (**deep-fries, deep-frying, deep-fried**) VERB If you **deep-fry** food, you fry it in a large amount of fat or oil. 油炸；油煎 ❑ [v n] *Heat the oil and deep-fry the fish fillets.* 将油加热，然后放入鱼片煎炸。

,deep-'rooted ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Deep-rooted** means the same as **deep-seated**. 同 deep-seated ❑ *...long-term solutions to a deep-rooted problem.* 针对一个根深蒂固的问题的长期解决方案

'deep-sea ADJ [ADJ n] **Deep-sea** activities take place in the areas of the sea that are a long way from the coast. 深海的；远洋的 ❑ *...deep-sea diving.* 深海潜水 ❑ *...a deep-sea fisherman.* 在深海捕捞的渔民

,deep-'seated ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deep-seated** problem, feeling, or belief is difficult to change because its causes have been there for a long time. 根深蒂固的；难以改变的 ❑ *The country is still suffering from deep-seated economic problems.* 该国仍然受到根深蒂固的经济问题的困扰。

'deep-set ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Deep-set** eyes seem to be further back in the face than most people's eyes. (眼睛)深陷的，凹陷的 【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He had deep-set brown eyes.* 他有一双深陷的褐色眼睛。

,deep-'six (**deep-sixes, deep-sixing, deep-sixed**) VERB To **deep-six** something means to get rid of it or destroy it. 丢弃；毁掉 【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *I'd simply like to deep-six this whole project.* 我简直想把整个项目都扔进垃圾堆。

,Deep 'South N-SING **The Deep South** consists of the states that are furthest south in the United States. (美国的)南方腹地，最南部诸州

,deep vein throm'bo|sis (**deep vein thromboses**) N-VAR **Deep vein thrombosis** is a serious medical condition caused by blood clots in the legs moving up to the lungs. The abbreviation **DVT** is also used. 深静脉血栓(缩略形式为 DVT)【MEDICAL 医】❑ *He could have died after developing deep vein thrombosis during a flight to Sydney.* 他有一次在飞往悉尼的航程中得了深静脉血栓，险些丧命。

deer /dɪəʳ/ (**deer**) N-COUNT A **deer** is a large wild animal that eats grass and leaves. A male deer usually has large, branching horns. 鹿

deer|stalker /'dɪəˌstɔ:kəʳ/ (**deerstalkers**) N-COUNT A **deerstalker** is an old-fashioned hat with parts at the sides which can be folded down to cover the ears. Deerstalkers are usually worn by men. (旧时有护耳的)猎鹿帽

de|face /dɪ'feɪs/ (**defaces, defacing, defaced**) VERB If someone **defaces** something such as a wall or a notice, they spoil it by writing or drawing things on it. 损伤…的外观；在…上乱涂乱画 ❑ [v n] *It's illegal to deface banknotes.* 在钞票上乱涂乱画是违法的。

de fac|to /ˌdeɪ 'fæktəʊ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **De facto** is used to indicate that something is a particular thing, even though it was not planned or intended to be that thing. 事实上的；实际上的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This might be interpreted as a de facto recognition of the republic's independence.* 这可以看作是从事实上承认了该共和国的独立地位。 •ADV **De facto** is also an adverb. ❑ *They will be de facto in a state of war.* 他们将在事实上处于交战状态。

defa|ma|tion /ˌdefə'meɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Defamation** is the damaging of someone's good reputation by saying something bad and untrue about them. 诬蔑；诽谤；中伤【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He sued for defamation.* 他以诽谤罪提出起诉。

de|fama|tory /dɪ'fæmətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ADJ Speech or writing that is **defamatory** is likely to damage someone's good reputation by saying something bad and untrue about them. 诬蔑的；诽谤的；中伤的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The article was highly defamatory.* 这篇文章极具诽谤性。

de|fame /dɪ'feɪm/ (**defames, defaming, defamed**) VERB If someone **defames** another person or thing, they say bad and untrue things about them. 诽谤；中伤；损害…的名誉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Sgt Norwood complained that the article defamed him.* 诺伍德中士申诉说这篇文章对他进行了诽谤。

de|fault /dɪ'fɔ:lt/ (**defaults, defaulting, defaulted**)

Pronounced /'di:fɔ:lt/ for meaning 3. 义项 2 读作 /'di:fɔ:lt/。

1 VERB If a person, company, or country **defaults on** something that they have legally agreed to do, such as paying some money or doing a piece of work before a particular time, they fail to do it. 不履行；未支付【LEGAL 法律】❑ [V +on] *The credit card business is down, and more borrowers are defaulting on loans.* 信用卡行业低迷，越来越多的借款者都不按期还款。•N-UNCOUNT [in N] **Default** is also a noun. ❑ *The corporation may be charged with default on its contract with the government.* 该公司可能会因未履行与政府签订的合同而受到控告。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **default** situation is what exists or happens unless someone or something changes it. 默认的 ❑ *...default passwords installed on commercial machines.* 商用机器上设置的默认口令 3 N-UNCOUNT In computing, the **default** is a particular set of instructions which the computer always uses unless the person using the computer gives other instructions. 默认值；缺省指令【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The default is usually the setting that most users would probably choose.* 默认选项通常是大多数用户都会选择的设置。❑ *...default settings.* 默认设置 4 PHRASE If something happens **by default**, it happens only because something else which might have prevented it or changed it has not happened. （事情的发生）自动地（因可能阻止或改变结果之事未发生）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I would rather pay the individuals than let the money go to the State by default.* 我宁愿把这些钱付给个人，也不愿它们因未作任何处置而自动地归国家所有。

de|fault|er /dɪ'fɔ:ltə^r/ (**defaulters**) N-COUNT A **defaulter** is someone who does not do something that they are legally supposed to do, such as make a payment at a particular time, or appear in a court of law. 违约者；未偿还债务者；未到庭者

de|feat ↔ /dɪ'fi:t/ (**defeats, defeating, defeated**) 1 VERB If you **defeat** someone, you win a victory over them in a battle, game, or contest. 击败；战胜 ❑ [V n] *His guerrillas defeated the colonial army in 1954.* 1954 年他领导的游击队打败了殖民军队。2 VERB [usu passive] If a proposal or motion in a debate **is defeated**, more people vote against it than for it. 否决（提案或动议）❑ [be V-ed] *The proposal was defeated by just one vote.* 该提案仅以一票之差被否决。3 VERB If a task or a problem **defeats** you, it is so difficult that you cannot do it or solve it. （任务或问题）难住，难倒 ❑ [V n] *There were times when the challenges of writing such a huge novel almost defeated her.* 有些时候，创作如此宏大的一部小说所面临的挑战几乎把她给难倒了。4 VERB To **defeat** an action or plan means to cause it to fail. 挫败（行动或计划）；使落空 ❑ [V n] *The navy played a limited but significant role in defeating the rebellion.* 海军在平息这场叛乱的过程中起到了有限但却十分重要的作用。5 N-VAR **Defeat** is the experience of being beaten in a battle, game, or contest, or of failing to achieve what you wanted to. 战败；失利；失败 ❑ *The most important thing is not to admit defeat until you really have to.* 最重要的是不到万不得已绝不要认输。❑ [+for] *The vote is seen as a defeat for the anti-abortion lobby.* 这一投票结果被看成反堕胎游说团体的一次失败。

de|feat|ism /dɪ'fi:tɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Defeatism** is a way of thinking or talking which suggests that you expect to be unsuccessful. 失败主义 ❑ *...the mood of economic defeatism.* 经济失败主义的情绪

de|feat|ist /dɪ'fi:tɪst/ (**defeatists**) N-COUNT A **defeatist** is someone who thinks or talks in a way that suggests that they expect to be unsuccessful. 失败主义者 •ADJ **Defeatist** is also an adjective. ❑ *There is no point going out there with a defeatist attitude.* 怀着失败主义的态度上阵没有任何意义。

de|fecate /'defəkeɪt/ (**defecates, defecating, defecated**) VERB When people and animals **defecate**, they get rid of waste matter from their body through their anus. 排便；排粪【FORMAL 正式】•**de|feca|tion** /ˌdefə'keɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The drug's side-effects can include involuntary defecation.* 该药的副作用可能包括排便失禁。

de|fect (**defects, defecting, defected**)

The noun is pronounced /'di:fekt/. The verb is pronounced /dɪ'fekt/. 名词读作 /'di:fekt/。动词读作 /dɪ'fekt/。

1 N-COUNT A **defect** is a fault or imperfection in a person or thing. 缺点；缺陷；毛病；瑕疵 ❑ *He was born with a hearing defect.* 他患有先天性听力缺损。❑ *...a defect in the aircraft caused the crash.* 飞机的一个缺陷导致了这起坠毁事故 2 VERB If you **defect**, you leave your country, political party, or other group, and join an opposing country, party, or group. 叛逃；背叛；变节；倒戈 ❑ [V +to/from] *He tried to defect to the West last year.* 去年他试图叛逃到西方。❑ [V] *...a KGB officer who defected in 1963.* 1963 年叛变的一名克格勃官员 •**de|fec|tion** /dɪ'fekʃ^{ə}n/ (**defections**) N-VAR ❑ *...the defection of at least sixteen Parliamentary deputies.* 至少 16 名议会代表的倒戈

de|fec|tive /dɪ'fektɪv/ ADJ If something is **defective**, there is something wrong with it and it does not work properly. 有缺点的；有缺陷的；有毛病的 ❑ *Retailers can return defective merchandise.* 零售商可以退回残次商品。

de|fec|tor /dɪ'fektə^r/ (**defectors**) N-COUNT A **defector** is someone who leaves their country, political party, or other group, and joins an opposing country, party, or group. 叛逃者；背叛者；变节者

de|fence ↔ /dɪ'fens/ (**defences**)

The spelling **defense** is used in American English, and in meaning 8 is pronounced /'di:fens/. 美国英语中拼作 defense，义项 8 读作 /'di:fens/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Defence** is action that is taken to protect someone or something against attack. 防御；保卫；保护 ❑ *The land was flat, giving no scope for defence.* 这一地区非常平坦，根本没法进行防御。❑ *By wielding a knife in defence you run the risk of having it used against you.* 若是挥刀自卫，有可能会被夺走刀具而反受其害。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Defence** is the organization of a country's armies and weapons, and their use to protect the country or its interests. 国防；军事防御 ❑ *Twenty eight percent of the federal budget is spent on defense.* 28% 的联邦预算用于国防。❑ *...the French defence minister.* 法国国防部长 3 N-PLURAL The **defences** of a country or region are all its armed forces and weapons. （国家或地区的）防御力量 ❑ *...the need to maintain Britain's defences at a sufficiently high level.* 维持英国的防御力量在足够高水平之上的需要 4 N-COUNT A **defence** is something that people or animals can use or do to protect themselves. 防御物；防卫手段 ❑ [+against] *The immune system is our main defence against disease.* 人体的免疫系统是抵御疾病的主要屏障。5 N-COUNT [oft in N] A **defence** is something that you say or write which supports ideas or actions that have been criticized or questioned. 辩护；辩解 ❑ [+of] *Chomsky's defence of his approach goes further.* 乔姆斯基对自己方法的辩护不止于此。6 N-COUNT [oft with poss] In a court of law, an accused person's **defence** is the process of presenting evidence in their favour. （法庭上被告的）辩护，答辩 ❑ *He has insisted on conducting his own defence.* 他坚持自己进行辩护。7 N-SING **The defence** is the case that is presented by a lawyer in a trial for the person who has been accused of a crime. You can also refer to this person's lawyers as **the defence**. （被告律师的）辩护方法（或理由）；辩护律师 ❑ *The defence was that the records of the interviews were fabricated by the police.* 辩护论点为问讯记录是警方捏造的。8 N-SING [with sing or pl verb, oft poss N, oft in N] In games such as football or hockey, the **defence** is the group of players in a team who try to stop the opposing players scoring a goal or a point. （足球、曲棍球等运动中的）防守（队员）❑ *Their defence, so strong last season, has now conceded 12 goals in six games.* 他们的防守上个赛季牢不可破，但在本赛季的 6 场比赛里已经丢了 12 个球。❑ *I still prefer to play in defence.* 我还是更喜欢打防守。9 PHRASE If you come **to** someone's

defence, you help them by doing or saying something to protect them. 替…辩护；为…辩解 ❑ *He realized none of his schoolmates would come to his defense.* 他意识到没有一个同学会挺身为他辩护。

de|fence|less /dɪ'fenslɒs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **defenseless**

ADJ If someone or something is **defenceless**, they are weak and unable to defend themselves properly. 无防御的；无保护的；不能自卫的；无助的 ❑ *...a savage attack on a defenceless young girl.* 对一名没有自卫能力的年轻女子的野蛮攻击

de'fence mecha|nism (**defence mechanisms**) N-COUNT A **defence mechanism** is a way of behaving or thinking which is not conscious or deliberate and is an automatic reaction to unpleasant experiences or feelings such as anxiety and fear. (表现在行为或思想上的)防御机制

de|fend ↔ /dɪ'fend/ (**defends, defending, defended**) 1 VERB If you **defend** someone or something, you take action in order to protect them. 防御；保卫；保护 ❑ [V n] *His courage in defending religious and civil rights inspired many outside the church.* 他在捍卫宗教和公民权利时所表现出来的勇气鼓舞了许多教会之外的人。[Also V n *against* n] 2 VERB If you **defend** someone or something when they have been criticized, you argue in support of them. 替…辩护；为…辩解；维护 ❑ [V n] *Matt defended all of Clarence's decisions, right or wrong.* 克拉伦斯的决定，不管对错，马特都予以维护。[Also V pron-refl] 3 VERB When a lawyer **defends** a person who has been accused of something, the lawyer argues on their behalf in a court of law that the charges are not true. (律师)为(被告)辩护 ❑ [V n] *...a lawyer who defended political prisoners during the military regime.* 在军事政权时期为政治犯辩护的律师 ❑ [V n *+against*] *He has hired a lawyer to defend him against the allegations.* 他已聘请了一位律师针对这些指控为自己辩护。❑ [V] *Guy Powell, defending, told magistrates: 'It's a sad and disturbing case.'* 盖伊·鲍威尔在进行辩护时对地方法官说道："这是一件非常不幸、令人不安的案子。" 4 VERB When a sports player plays in the tournament which they won the previous time it was held, you can say that they **are defending** their title. 卫(冕)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V n] *Torrence expects to defend her title successfully in the next Olympics.* 托伦斯希望在下届奥运会上能够卫冕成功。

→ see **hero**

Thesaurus 同类词 *defend* Also look up:

V. protect 1
back, support 2

Word Link 词根词缀 ***fend* ≈ *striking*** 击打：***defend, fender, offend***

de|fend|ant /dɪ'fendənt/ (**defendants**) N-COUNT A **defendant** is a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court. 被告

→ see **trial**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ant* ≈ *one who does*** 行…事者；***has*** 有：***defendant, deodorant, occupant***

de|fend|er /dɪ'fendə'/ (**defenders**) 1 N-COUNT If someone is a **defender of** a particular thing or person that has been criticized, they argue or act in support of that thing or person. 捍卫者；保护者；维护者 ❑ [*+of*] *...the most ardent defenders of conventional family values.* 传统家庭价值观最热烈的捍卫者 2 N-COUNT A **defender** in a game such as football or hockey is a player whose main task is to try and stop the other side scoring. (足球、曲棍球等运动中的)防守队员，防守球员

de|fense /dɪ'fens/ → see **defence**

de|fen|sible /dɪ'fensɪbᵊl/ ADJ An opinion, system, or action that is **defensible** is one that people can argue is right or good. (观点、制度或行动)可辩护的，正当有理的，情有可原的 ❑ *Her reasons for acting are morally defensible.* 她的举动从道义上来讲是合情合理的。

de|fen|sive /dɪ'fensɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **defensive** to describe things that are intended to protect someone or something. 防御(性)的；防卫(用)的；保护的 ❑ *The Government hastily organized defensive measures against the raids.* 政府急忙布置了防卫措施抵御空袭。2 ADJ Someone who is **defensive** is behaving in a way that shows they feel unsure or threatened. (表现在行为上)防御的，戒备的，有戒心的 ❑ *Like their children, parents are often defensive about their private lives.* 父母和子女一样，也常常很注重保护他们的私生活。•**de|fen|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *'Oh, I know, I know,' said Kate, defensively.* "哦，我知道，我知道。"凯特以一种防卫的语气说道。•**de|fen|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He felt a certain defensiveness about his position.* 他对自己的地位心存戒备。3 PHRASE If someone is **on the defensive**, they are trying to protect themselves or their interests because they feel unsure or threatened. 处于防御姿态；处于守势 ❑ *Accusations are likely to put the other person on the defensive.* 谴责很可能会引发对方自我防卫的反应。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] In sports, **defensive** play is play that is intended to prevent your opponent from scoring goals or points against you. (体育运动中的打法)防守(型)的 ❑ *I'd always played a defensive game, waiting for my opponent to make a mistake.* 我总是采取防守型的打法，等待对手出错。•**de|fen|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Mexico did not play defensively.* 墨西哥队没有采取防守型打法。

de|fer /dɪ'fɜː'/ (**defers, deferring, deferred**) 1 VERB If you **defer** an event or action, you arrange for it to happen at a later date, rather than immediately or at the previously planned time. 推迟；拖延；延缓 ❑ [V n/V-ing] *Customers often defer payment for as long as possible.* 顾客常常会尽可能地拖延付款。2 VERB If you **defer to** someone, you accept their opinion or do what they want you to do, even when you do not agree with it yourself, because you respect them or their authority. 遵从；听从；顺从 ❑ [V *+to*] *Doctors are encouraged to defer to experts.* 鼓励医生听从专家的意见。

def|er|ence /'defrəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Deference** is a polite and respectful attitude towards someone, especially because they have an important position. (尤指对位重者的)敬重，尊敬，遵从 ❑ *The old sense of deference and restraint in royal reporting has vanished.* 在对皇室进行的新闻报道中，那种由来已久的恭敬和克制的态度已经消失了。[Also *+to*]

def|er|en|tial /ˌdefə'renʃᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **deferential** is polite and respectful towards someone else. 恭敬的 ❑ *They like five-star hotels and deferential treatment.* 他们喜欢五星级的宾馆和毕恭毕敬的接待。[Also *+to*] •**def|er|en|tial|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The old man spoke deferentially.* 那位老人语带恭敬。

def|er|ment /dɪ'fɜːmənt/ (**deferments**) N-VAR **Deferment** means arranging for something to happen at a later date. 推迟；延期；延缓【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...the deferment of debt repayments.* 债务款项的延期偿还

de|fer|ral /dɪ'fɜːrəl/ (**deferrals**) N-VAR **Deferral** means the same as **deferment**. 同 deferment

de|fi|ance /dɪ'faɪəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Defiance** is behaviour or an attitude which shows that you are not willing to obey someone. 违抗；蔑视；挑战 ❑ [*+of*] *...his courageous defiance of the government.* 他对政府的勇敢挑战 2 PHRASE If you do something **in defiance of** a person, rule, or law, you do it even though you know that you are not allowed to do it. 违抗(某人)；无视，不顾(规定、法律等) ❑ *Thousands of people have taken to the streets in defiance of the curfew.* 成千上万的人不顾宵禁涌上街头。

de|fi|ant /dɪ'faɪənt/ ADJ If you say that someone is **defiant**, you mean they show aggression or independence by refusing to obey someone. 违抗的；蔑视的；挑战的；不服的 ❑ *The players are in defiant mood as they prepare for tomorrow's game.* 球员在备战明天的比赛时带着蔑视对手的情绪。•**de|fi|ant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They defiantly rejected any talk of a compromise.* 他们轻蔑地拒绝任何提及妥协的内容。

de|fib|ril|la|tor /diːˈfɪbrɪleɪtə'/ (**defibrillators**) N-COUNT A **defibrillator** is a machine that starts the heart beating normally again after a heart attack, by giving it an electric shock. (通过电击使心脏恢复正常跳动的)除颤器【MEDICAL 医】

de|fi|cien|cy /dɪ'fɪʃᵊnsi/ (**deficiencies**) 1 N-VAR **Deficiency in**

something, especially something that your body needs, is not having enough of it.（尤指身体所需物质的）缺乏，缺少，不足 ❑ *They did blood tests on him for signs of vitamin deficiency.* 他们给他验了血，以检查是否有维生素缺乏的迹象。 2 N-VAR A **deficiency** that someone or something has is a weakness or imperfection in them. 缺点；缺陷；瑕疵【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a serious deficiency in our air defence.* 我们在空防上的严重缺陷

de|fi|cient /dɪ'fɪʃ°nt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **deficient in** a particular thing, they do not have the full amount of it that they need in order to function normally or work properly. 缺乏的；缺少的；不足的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *...a diet deficient in vitamin B.* 缺乏维生素 B 的饮食 •COMB **Deficient** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *Vegetarians can become iron-deficient.* 素食者可能会缺铁。 2 ADJ Someone or something that is **deficient** is not good enough for a particular purpose. 有缺点的；有缺陷的；不完善的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...deficient landing systems.* 存在缺陷的降落系统

def|icit ♦◇ /'defəsɪt/ (**deficits**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **deficit** is the amount by which something is less than what is required or expected, especially the amount by which the total money received is less than the total money spent. 差额；赤字；亏损；逆差 ❑ *They're ready to cut the federal budget deficit for the next fiscal year.* 他们已准备好削减下一财年的联邦预算赤字。 •PHRASE If an account or organization is **in deficit**, more money has been spent than has been received. 有赤字的；出现亏损的 ❑ *The current account of the balance of payments is in deficit.* 国际收支往来账户余额为赤字。

de|file /dɪ'faɪl/ (**defiles, defiling, defiled**) 1 VERB To **defile** something that people think is important or holy means to do something to it or say something about it which is offensive. 污损；玷污；亵渎【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *He had defiled the sacred name of the Holy Prophet.* 他亵渎了这位神圣先知的圣名。 2 N-COUNT A **defile** is a very narrow valley or passage, usually through mountains.（通常指山中的）峡谷，峡道，隘路【FORMAL 正式】

de|fin|able /dɪ'faɪnəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **definable** can be described or identified. 可定义的；可界定的；可辨别的 ❑ *Many suffered from a definable alcohol, drug, or mental disorder.* 许多人都患有能够辨识的酗酒、吸毒或心理障碍。 ❑ *...groups broadly definable as conservative.* 可以被泛泛地称作保守派的群体

de|fine ♦◇ /dɪ'faɪn/ (**defines, defining, defined**) 1 VERB If you **define** something, you show, describe, or state clearly what it is and what its limits are, or what it is like. 阐明；规定；限定；使明确 ❑ [v wh] *We were unable to define what exactly was wrong with him.* 我们说不清楚他到底哪里不对劲。 ❑ [v n] *He was asked to define his concept of cool.* 他被要求说明自己关于"酷"的定义。 •**de|fined** ADJ [usu adv ADJ] ❑ *...a party with a clearly defined programme and strict rules of membership.* 纲领明确、准入条件严格的政党 2 VERB If you **define** a word or expression, you explain its meaning, for example in a dictionary. 给…下定义；解释 ❑ [v n +as] *Collins English Dictionary defines a workaholic as 'a person obsessively addicted to work'.*《柯林斯英语词典》给"工作狂"一词下的定义是"一个过分沉溺于工作中的人"。

de|fined /dɪ'faɪnd/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If something is clearly **defined** or strongly **defined**, its outline is clear or strong. 轮廓分明的；外形清晰的 ❑ *A clearly defined track now leads down to the valley.* 眼前有一条清晰可辨的小径通向山谷。

def|inite /'defɪnɪt/ 1 ADJ If something such as a decision or an arrangement is **definite**, it is firm and clear, and unlikely to be changed. 明确的；确定的 ❑ *It's too soon to give a definite answer.* 要给出一个明确的答复，现在还为时过早。 ❑ *Her Royal Highness has definite views about most things.* 女王陛下对大多数事情都有明确的观点。 ❑ *She made no definite plans for her future.* 她对未来没有确定的计划。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Definite** evidence or information is true, rather than being someone's opinion or guess.（证据或信息）确凿的，确切的 ❑ *We didn't have any definite proof.* 我们没有任何确实的证据。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **definite** to emphasize the strength of your opinion or belief. 清楚的；明显的；无疑的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There has already been a definite improvement.* 已经有了显著的改进。❑ *That's a very definite possibility.* 那是很有可能的。 4 ADJ Someone who is **definite** behaves or talks in a firm, confident way. 肯定的；有把握的 ❑ *Mary is very definite about this.* 玛丽对此非常肯定。

Thesaurus 同类词 *definite* Also look up:

ADJ. clear-cut, distinct, precise, specific; (*ant.*) ambiguous, vague 1

,def|inite 'ar|ti|cle (**definite articles**) N-COUNT The word 'the' is sometimes called **the definite article**. 定冠词

def|inite|ly ♦◇ /'definɪtli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **definitely** to emphasize that something is the case, or to emphasize the strength of your intention or opinion. 清楚地；明显地；肯定地；当然【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm definitely going to get in touch with these people.* 我肯定会跟这些人取得联系。 ❑ *'I think the earlier ones are a lot better.'—'Mm, definitely.'* "我觉得早前的那些要好得多。"——"嗯，毫无疑问。" 2 ADV [ADV before v] If something has been **definitely** decided, the decision will not be changed. 明确地；确定地 ❑ *He told them that no venue had yet been definitely decided.* 他告诉他们场地还没有确定。

def|ini|tion ♦◇ /,defɪ'nɪʃ°n/ (**definitions**) 1 N-COUNT A **definition** is a statement giving the meaning of a word or expression, especially in a dictionary.（尤指词典中给出的）定义，释义 ❑ [+of] *There is no general agreement on a standard definition of intelligence.* "智力"一词目前还没有一个普遍认可的标准释义。 •PHRASE If you say that something has a particular quality **by definition**, you mean that it has this quality simply because of what it is. 就本身性质而言；按定义 ❑ *Human perception is highly imperfect and by definition subjective.* 人的感知具有高度缺陷，而且天性主观。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Definition** is the quality of being clear and distinct. 清晰；分明；明确 ❑ *The speakers criticised his new programme for lack of definition.* 几位发言者批评他的新方案不够清楚明确。

de|fini|tive /dɪ'fɪnɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **definitive** provides a firm conclusion that cannot be questioned. 明确的；最终的；不可更改的；决定性的 ❑ *No one has come up with a definitive answer as to why this should be so.* 对于为什么应该是这样，还没有人想出最终确定的答案。 •**de|fini|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *The Constitution did not definitively rule out divorce.* 宪法没有明确排除离婚。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **definitive** book or performance is thought to be the best of its kind that has ever been done or that will ever be done.（书籍或表演）最佳的，最具权威的 ❑ *His 'An Orkney Tapestry' is still the definitive book on the islands.* 他的《奥克尼挂毯》一书仍是关于这些岛屿的最权威著作。

de|flate /dɪ'fleɪt/ (**deflates, deflating, deflated**) 1 VERB If you **deflate** someone or something, you take away their confidence or make them seem less important. 使泄气；挫…的锐气；贬低…的重要性 ❑ [v n] *Britain's other hopes of medals were deflated earlier in the day.* 英国另外的夺牌希望在那天早些时候受到了打击。 •**de|flat|ed** ADJ ❑ *When she refused I felt deflated.* 当她拒绝时我感到灰心丧气。 2 VERB When something such as a tyre or balloon **deflates**, or when you **deflate** it, all the air comes out of it. 放（轮胎、气球等）的气；（使）瘪掉 ❑ [v] *When it returns to shore, the life-jacket will deflate and revert to a harness.* 返回岸上后，救生衣就会瘪掉，恢复成背带状。 ❑ [v n] *We deflate the tyres to make it easier to cross the desert.* 我们把轮胎放了气，以便穿越沙漠时更容易一些。

Word Link 词根词缀 *de ≈ from* 从，*down* 向下，*away* 离开：*deflate, descend, detach*

de|fla|tion /,di:'fleɪʃ°n, dɪ'fleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Deflation** is a reduction in economic activity that leads to lower levels of industrial output, employment, investment, trade, profits, and prices. 通货紧缩【BUSINESS 商】

de|fla|tion|ary /,di:'fleɪʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deflationary** economic policy or measure is one that is intended to or likely to cause deflation. 通货紧缩的【BUSINESS 商】

de|flect /dɪ'flekt/ (**deflects, deflecting, deflected**) 1 VERB If you **deflect** something such as criticism or attention, you act in a way that prevents it from being directed towards you or

affecting you. 转移，引开（批评、注意力等）❑ [v n] *Cage changed his name to deflect accusations of nepotism.* 凯奇改了名字以避免别人指责他搞裙带关系。❑ [v n +*from*] *It's a maneuver to deflect the attention of the people from what is really happening.* 这是为将公众的注意力从真正发生的事情上转移开而耍的花招。 2 VERB To **deflect** someone **from** a course of action means to make them decide not to continue with it by putting pressure on them or by offering them something desirable. 使脱离；使放弃；使中止 ❑ [v n +*from*] *The war did not deflect him from the path he had long ago taken.* 战争并没有使他放弃自己很久以前就选择的道路。❑ [v n] *Never let a little problem deflect you.* 决不要因一点小问题就半途而废。 3 VERB If you **deflect** something that is moving, you make it go in a slightly different direction, for example by hitting or blocking it. 使偏斜；使偏转 ❑ [v n] *My forearm deflected most of the first punch.* 我用前臂挡开了第一拳的大部分力道。

de|flec|tion /dɪˈflekʃ*n/ (**deflections**) 1 N-VAR The **deflection** of something means making it change direction. 偏斜；偏转【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the deflection of light as it passes through the slits in the grating.* 光线通过光栅狭缝时的偏转 2 N-COUNT In sport, the **deflection** of a ball, kick, or shot is when the ball hits an object and then travels in a different direction. （体育运动中球击中某物后的）转向，变向

de|flow|er /ˌdiːˈflaʊəʳ/ (**deflowers, deflowering, deflowered**) VERB When a woman **is deflowered**, she has sexual intercourse with a man for the first time. 使失去童贞【LITERARY 文】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Nora was deflowered by a man who worked in a soda-water factory.* 在汽水厂工作的一个男子夺去了诺拉的童贞。[Also v n]

de|fo|li|ant /ˌdiːˈfəʊliənt/ (**defoliants**) N-VAR A **defoliant** is a chemical used on trees and plants to make all their leaves fall off. Defoliants are especially used in war to remove protection from an enemy. （尤用于战时的）脱叶剂

de|fo|li|ate /ˌdiːˈfəʊlieɪt/ (**defoliates, defoliating, defoliated**) VERB To **defoliate** an area or the plants in it means to cause the leaves on the plants to fall off or be destroyed. This is done especially in war to remove protection from an enemy. （尤指战时）使落叶，去掉…的叶子，毁坏（某一地区）的绿色植物 ❑ [v n] *Dioxin was the ingredient in Agent Orange, used to defoliate Vietnam.* 越南战场上用于毁灭林区的"橙剂"，其成分是二氧杂芑。•**de|fo|lia|tion** /ˌdiːˌfəʊliˈeɪʃ*n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...preventing defoliation of trees by caterpillars.* 防止毛虫啃光树叶

Word Link 词根词缀 *foli ≈ leaf* 叶 : *defoliate, exfoliate, foliage*

de|for|est /ˌdiːˈfɒrɪst, AM 美 -ˈfɔːr-/ (**deforests, deforesting, deforested**) VERB [usu passive] If an area **is deforested**, all the trees there are cut down or destroyed. 毁掉…的森林；砍伐…的林木 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *400,000 square kilometres of the Amazon basin have already been deforested.* 亚马孙河流域已有 40 万平方公里的森林遭到滥伐。•**de|for|esta|tion** /diːˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃ*n, AM 美 -ˌfɔːrɪsteɪʃ*n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the ecological crisis of deforestation.* 砍伐森林引起的生态危机

→ see **greenhouse effect**

de|form /dɪˈfɔːᶠm/ (**deforms, deforming, deformed**) VERB If something **deforms** a person's body or something else, it causes it to have an unnatural shape. In technical English, you can also say that the second thing **deforms**. （使）变形；（使）成畸形；损毁…的外形 ❑ [v n] *Bad rheumatoid arthritis deforms limbs.* 严重的类风湿性关节炎会造成四肢变形。❑ [v] *...the ability of a metal to deform to a new shape without cracking.* 金属重新塑形而不断裂的能力 •**de|formed** ADJ ❑ *He was born with a deformed right leg.* 他出生时右腿畸形。•**de|for|ma|tion** /ˌdiːfɔːᶠˈmeɪʃ*n/ (**deformations**) N-VAR ❑ *Changing stresses bring about more cracking and rock deformation.* 不断变化的应力导致更多的断裂和岩石变形。

de|form|ity /dɪˈfɔːᶠmɪti/ (**deformities**) 1 N-COUNT A **deformity** is a part of someone's body which is not the normal shape because of injury or illness, or because they were born this way. （身体的）畸形部位（或器官）❑ *...facial deformities in babies.* 婴儿的面部畸形处 2 N-UNCOUNT **Deformity** is the condition of having a deformity. 畸形；变形 ❑ *The bones begin to grind against each other, leading to pain and deformity.* 这些骨头开始互相挤压，造成疼痛和畸形。

de|fraud /dɪˈfrɔːd/ (**defrauds, defrauding, defrauded**) VERB If someone **defrauds** you, they take something away from you or stop you from getting what belongs to you by means of tricks and lies. 诈骗，欺骗（以获得）❑ [v n] *He pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the government.* 他承认了阴谋诈骗政府的罪名。❑ [v n +*of/out of*] *...allegations that he defrauded taxpayers of thousands of dollars.* 声称他从纳税人手中骗取了数千美元的指控

de|fray /dɪˈfreɪ/ (**defrays, defraying, defrayed**) VERB If you **defray** someone's costs or expenses, you give them money which represents the amount that they have spent, for example while they have been doing something for you or acting on your behalf. 支付（某人已出的费用或开支）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The government has committed billions toward defraying the costs of the war.* 政府已承诺拨款数十亿支付战争的开支。

de|frock /diːˈfrɒk/ (**defrocked**) V-PASSIVE If a priest **is defrocked**, he is forced to stop being a priest because of bad behaviour. 免去（牧师等）的圣职 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Mellors was preaching heresy and had to be immediately defrocked.* 梅勒斯宣扬异端邪说，不得不立即免去其圣职。❑ [v-ed] *...a defrocked priest.* 被免除圣职的牧师

de|frost /ˌdiːˈfrɒst, AM 美 -ˈfrɔːst/ (**defrosts, defrosting, defrosted**) 1 VERB When you **defrost** frozen food or when it **defrosts**, you allow or cause it to become unfrozen so that you can eat it or cook it. （使）（冷冻食物）解冻 ❑ [v n] *She has a microwave, but uses it mainly for defrosting bread.* 她有个微波炉，不过主要用来解冻面包。❑ [v] *Once the turkey has defrosted, remove the giblets.* 一旦火鸡解冻了之后，就把其内脏清除掉。 2 VERB When you **defrost** a fridge or freezer, you switch it off or press a special switch so that the ice inside it can melt. You can also say that a fridge or freezer **is defrosting**. （给）（冰箱或冰柜）除霜 ❑ [v n] *Defrost the fridge regularly so that it works at maximum efficiency.* 定期给冰箱除霜，以便它能发挥其最高效率。[Also v]

deft /deft/ (**defter, deftest**) ADJ A **deft** action is skilful and often quick. 灵巧的；熟练的；机敏的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *With a deft flick of his foot, Mr Worth tripped one of the raiders up.* 沃思先生机敏地把脚一伸，把其中一个袭击者给绊倒了。•**deft|ly** ADV ❑ *One of the waiting servants deftly caught him as he fell.* 他快要跌倒时，其中一个在旁服侍的仆人眼疾手快地扶住了他。•**deft|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Dr Holly's surgical deftness and experience.* 霍利医生在手术方面的驾轻就熟和经验老到

de|funct /dɪˈfʌŋkt/ ADJ If something **is defunct**, it no longer exists or has stopped functioning or operating. 不再存在的；停止运转的；坏了的 ❑ *...the leader of the now defunct Social Democratic Party.* 现已不复存在的社会民主党的领导人

de|fuse /ˌdiːˈfjuːz/ (**defuses, defusing, defused**) 1 VERB If you **defuse** a dangerous or tense situation, you calm it. 化解，缓和，平息（危险或紧张局势）❑ [v n] *The organization helped defuse potentially violent situations.* 该组织帮忙化解了可能出现的暴力局面。 2 VERB If someone **defuses** a bomb, they remove the fuse so that it cannot explode. 拆除（炸弹等）的引信 ❑ [v n] *Police have defused a bomb found in a building in London.* 警方已经拆除了一枚在伦敦一所大楼内发现的炸弹的引信。

defy /dɪˈfaɪ/ (**defies, defying, defied**) 1 VERB If you **defy** someone or something that is trying to make you behave in a particular way, you refuse to obey them and behave in that way. 违抗；反抗；不服从 ❑ [v n] *This was the first (and last) time that I dared to defy my mother.* 这是我第一次（也是最后一次）胆敢反抗我的母亲。 2 VERB If you **defy** someone **to** do something, you challenge them to do it when you think that they will be unable to do it or too frightened to do it. 挑战；激；认为…不敢（或无法）（做）❑ [v n to-inf] *I defy you to come up with one major accomplishment of the current Prime Minister.* 我敢说你讲不出现任首相的哪怕一项重大成就。 3 VERB [no passive, no cont] If something **defies** description or understanding, it is so strange, extreme, or surprising that it is almost impossible to understand or explain. 无法，难以（描述或理解）❑ [v n] *It's a devastating and barbaric act that defies all comprehension.* 这种行为野蛮凶残、令人震惊，简直是不可理喻。

de|gen|era|cy /dɪˈdʒenərəsi/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the

behaviour of a group of people as **degeneracy**, you mean that you think it is shocking, immoral, or disgusting. 堕落；腐化【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the moral degeneracy of society.* 社会的道德堕落

de|gen|er|ate (**degenerates, degenerating, degenerated**)

The verb is pronounced /dɪ'dʒenəreɪt/. The adjective and noun are pronounced /dɪ'dʒenərət/. 动词读作 /dɪ'dʒenəreɪt/。形容词和名词读作 /dɪ'dʒenərət/。

1 VERB If you say that someone or something **degenerates**, you mean that they become worse in some way, for example weaker, lower in quality, or more dangerous. 恶化；变糟；衰退；堕落 ❑ [v] *Inactivity can make your joints stiff, and the bones may begin to degenerate.* 长期不活动会导致关节僵硬，骨骼也可能开始退化。❑ [v +into] *...a very serious humanitarian crisis which could degenerate into a catastrophe.* 一场非常严重的、可能演变成灾难的人道主义危机 •**de|gen|era|tion** /dɪˌdʒenə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...various forms of physical and mental degeneration.* 各种形式的身心衰退 2 ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **degenerate**, you disapprove of them because you think they have low standards of behaviour or morality. 堕落的；腐化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a group of degenerate computer hackers.* 一群堕落的计算机黑客 3 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **degenerate**, you disapprove of them because you think they have low standards of behaviour or morality. 堕落的人；腐化的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

de|gen|era|tive /dɪ'dʒenərətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **degenerative** disease or condition is one that gets worse as time progresses. （疾病）变性的 ❑ *...degenerative diseases of the brain, like Alzheimer's.* 大脑变性疾病，如阿尔茨海默病

deg|ra|da|tion /ˌdegrə'deɪʃ°n/ (**degradations**) 1 N-VAR You use **degradation** to refer to a situation, condition, or experience which you consider shameful and disgusting, especially one which involves poverty or immorality. 丢脸；（尤指）落泊，堕落【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They were sickened by the scenes of misery and degradation they found.* 目睹困苦、潦倒的景象，他们感到心里极不舒服。2 N-UNCOUNT **Degradation** is the process of something becoming worse or weaker, or being made worse or weaker. 恶化；变糟；衰退 ❑ *I feel this signals the degradation of American culture.* 我觉得这标志着美国文化的没落。3 N-UNCOUNT The **degradation** of land or of the environment is the process of its becoming damaged and poorer, for example because of the effects of pollution, industry, and modern agricultural methods.（土地或环境的）退化【TECHNICAL 术语】

de|grade /dɪ'greɪd/ (**degrades, degrading, degraded**) 1 VERB Something that **degrades** someone causes people to have less respect for them. 使丢脸；有辱…的人格；降低…的身份 ❑ [v n] *...the notion that pornography degrades women.* 认为色情作品有辱女性尊严的观念 ❑ [v pron-refl] *When I asked him if he had ever been to a prostitute he said he wouldn't degrade himself like that.* 我问他是否找过妓女时，他说他不会自贬身份去干那种事情。•**de|grad|ing** ADJ ❑ *Mr Porter was subjected to a degrading strip-search.* 波特先生被迫接受有辱人格的裸身搜查。2 VERB To **degrade** something means to cause it to get worse. 使恶化；使退化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the ability to meet human needs indefinitely without degrading the environment.* 无限制地满足人类需求而不造成环境退化的能力 3 VERB In science, if a substance **degrades** or if something **degrades** it, it changes chemically and decays or separates into different substances.（使）降解【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v] *This substance degrades rapidly in the soil.* 这种物质在土壤里会迅速降解。❑ [v n] *...the ability of these enzymes to degrade cellulose.* 这些酶降解纤维素的能力

de|gree ◆◆◇ /dɪ'griː/ (**degrees**) 1 N-COUNT You use **degree** to indicate the extent to which something happens or is the case, or the amount which something is felt. 程度；级别 ❑ [+of] *These man-made barriers will ensure a very high degree of protection.* 这些人造屏障将会确保提供高度的保护。❑ [+of] *Politicians have used television with varying degrees of success.* 政客们已经利用电视取得了不同程度的成功。•PHRASE If something has **a degree of** a particular quality, it has a small but significant amount of that quality. 一些，一定程度的（特质）❑ *Their wages do, however, allow them a degree of independence.* 不过，他们的工资确实给了他们一定的独立。2 N-COUNT A **degree** is a unit of measurement that is used to measure temperatures. It is often written as °, for example 23°.（温度的）度，度数 ❑ *It's over 80 degrees outside.* 外面的温度超过了 80 度。3 N-COUNT A **degree** is a unit of measurement that is used to measure angles, and also longitude and latitude. It is often written as °, for example 23°. 度，度数（可以表示角度、经度、纬度等）❑ *It was pointing outward at an angle of 45 degrees.* 它向外指向 45 度角的方向。4 N-COUNT A **degree** at a university or college is a course of study that you take there, or the qualification that you get when you have passed the course. 学位课程；学位 ❑ *He took a master's degree in economics at Yale.* 他选择了攻读耶鲁大学的经济学硕士学位。❑ *...the first year of a degree course.* 学位课程的第一学年 3 → see also **first-degree, second-degree, third-degree** 6 PHRASE If something happens **by degrees**, it happens slowly and gradually. 逐渐地；慢慢地 ❑ *The crowd in Robinson's Coffee-House was thinning, but only by degrees.* 鲁宾逊咖啡屋里的人正在变少，但也只是渐少而已。7 PHRASE You use expressions such as **to some degree, to a large degree,** or **to a certain degree** in order to indicate that something is partly true, but not entirely true. 在一定／很大／某种程度上【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *These statements are, to some degree, all correct.* 这些声明从某种程度上来说全都属实。8 PHRASE You use expressions such as **to what degree** and **to the degree that** when you are discussing how true a statement is, or in what ways it is true. 到…的程度；在…程度上【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *To what degree would you say you had control over things that went on?* 你认为发生的事情在多大程度上是在你的掌控之下？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *degree* with:

N. degree **of certainty** 确定程度，degree **of difficulty** 困难程度 1
45/90 degree **angle** 45/90 度角 3
bachelor's/master's degree 学士／硕士学位，**college** degree 大学学位，degree **programme** 学位课程 4
ADJ. **high** degree 很高的程度 1
honorary degree 荣誉学位 4

de|hu|man|ize /ˌdiː'hjuːmənaɪz/ (**dehumanizes, dehumanizing, dehumanized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **dehumanise**

VERB If you say that something **dehumanizes** people, you mean it takes away from them good human qualities such as kindness, generosity, and independence. 使失去人性；使无人性 ❑ [v n] *The years of civil war have dehumanized all of us.* 连年内战剥夺了我们所有人的人性。

de|hu|midi|fi|er /diːhjuː'mɪdɪfaɪə'/ (**dehumidifiers**) N-COUNT A **dehumidifier** is a machine that is used to reduce the amount of moisture in the air. 除湿器

de|hy|drate /ˌdiːhaɪ'dreɪt, -'haɪdreɪt/ (**dehydrates, dehydrating, dehydrated**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When something such as food **is dehydrated**, all the water is removed from it, often in order to preserve it.（常指为便于保存而）使（食品等）脱水，使干燥 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Normally specimens have to be dehydrated.* 标本通常需要经过干燥处理。•**de|hy|drat|ed** ADJ ❑ *Dehydrated meals, soups and sauces contain a lot of salt.* 脱水后的饭菜、汤和调味料中含有很多盐分。2 VERB If you **dehydrate** or if something **dehydrates** you, you lose too much water from your body so that you feel weak or ill.（使）（身体）脱水 ❑ [v] *People can dehydrate in weather like this.* 人们在这样的天气下可能会脱水。❑ [v n] *Alcohol quickly dehydrates your body.* 酒精会让身体迅速脱水。•**de|hy|dra|tion** /ˌdiːhaɪ'dreɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a child who's got diarrhoea and is suffering from dehydration.* 患上腹泻并出现脱水症状的孩子

→ see **sweat**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ation ≈ state of* …状态：*dehydration, elevation, preservation*

Word Link 词根词缀 *hydr ≈ water* 水：*dehydrate, firehydrant, hydraulic*

dei|fi|ca|tion /ˌdeɪɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n, AM 美 ˌdi:-/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **deification** of someone or something, you mean that they are regarded with very great respect and are not criticized at all. 神化；奉若神明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the deification of science in the 1940s.* 20 世纪 40 年代对科学的神化

dei|fy /'deɪɪfaɪ, AM 美 'di:-/ (**deifies, deifying, deified**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is deified**, they are considered to be a god or are regarded with very great respect. 把…神化；把…奉若神明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Valentino was virtually deified by legions of female fans.* 瓦伦蒂诺几乎被众多的女性崇拜者奉若神明。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dei, div = God* 上帝，*god* 神：*deify, deity, divine*

deign /deɪn/ (**deigns, deigning, deigned**) VERB If you say that someone **deigned** to do something, you are expressing your disapproval of the fact that they did it unwillingly, because they thought they were too important to do it. 屈尊；俯就；降低身份【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v to-inf] *At last, Harper deigned to speak.* 哈珀终于赏脸开了口。

de|ism /'deɪɪzəm, AM 美 'di:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Deism** is the belief that there is a God who made the world but does not influence human lives. (认为上帝创造了世界后便不再干预人类生活的)自然神论

de|ity /'deɪɪtɪ, AM 美 'di:-/ (**deities**) N-COUNT A **deity** is a god or goddess. 神；女神【FORMAL 正式】

→ see **religion**

déjà vu /ˌdeɪʒɑ: 'vu:/ N-UNCOUNT **Déjà vu** is the feeling that you have already experienced the things that are happening to you now. 似曾经历的错觉；似曾相识的感觉 ❑ *The sense of déjà vu was overwhelming.* 有一种很强烈的似曾相识的感觉。

de|ject|ed /dɪ'dʒektɪd/ ADJ If you are **dejected**, you feel miserable or unhappy, especially because you have just been disappointed by something. 沮丧的；失意的；泄气的 ❑ *Everyone has days when they feel dejected or down.* 每个人都有沮丧失意或情绪低落的时候。•**de|ject|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Passengers queued dejectedly for the increasingly dirty toilets.* 乘客沮丧地排队等候使用越来越脏的厕所。

de|jec|tion /dɪ'dʒekʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Dejection** is a feeling of sadness that you get, for example, when you have just been disappointed by something. 沮丧；失意；泄气 ❑ *There was a slight air of dejection about her.* 她看上去稍微有点儿沮丧。

de jure /ˌdeɪ 'dʒʊəreɪ, AM 美 ˌdi: 'dʒʊri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **De jure** is used to indicate that something legally exists or is a particular thing. 法律上的【LEGAL 法律】❑ *...politicians and kings, de jure leaders of men.* 政客和国王，人类法律上的领导者 •ADV **De jure** is also an adverb. ❑ *The Synod's declarations prevailed de jure but not de facto in the Roman Catholic Church down to the Reformation era.* 直到宗教改革时期，教会会议的声明在天主教会中都仍然只是法律上认可，而非事实上通行。

de|lay ♦◇ /dɪ'leɪ/ (**delays, delaying, delayed**) ❶ VERB If you **delay** doing something, you do not do it immediately or at the planned or expected time, but you leave it until later. 使延期；使延迟；推迟 ❑ [v n] *For sentimental reasons I wanted to delay my departure until June.* 因为感情方面的原因，我想把离开的日期延迟至 6 月。❑ [v] *So don't delay, write in now for your chance of a free gift.* 所以不要再等了，现在就给我们写信，您将有机会得到一份免费礼物。❷ VERB To **delay** someone or something means to make them late or to slow them down. 使延误；使耽搁 ❑ [v n] *Can you delay him in some way?* 你能想办法拖住他一会儿吗？ ❑ [v n] *The passengers were delayed for an hour.* 乘客被延误了一个小时。❸ VERB If you **delay**, you deliberately take longer than necessary to do something. (故意)拖延，磨蹭 ❑ [v] *If he delayed any longer, the sun would be up.* 如果他再拖延，太阳就要出来了。❹ N-VAR If there is a **delay**, something does not happen until later than planned or expected. 延期；延迟；推迟 ❑ *Although the tests have caused some delay, flights should be back to normal this morning.* 虽然检测造成了一定的延迟，不过今天早上航班就应该能恢复正常了。❺ N-UNCOUNT **Delay** is a failure to do something immediately or in the required or usual time. 延误；耽搁 ❑ *We'll send you a quote without delay.* 我们会立刻送一份报价给你。

Thesaurus 同类词 *delay* Also look up:

V. hold up, postpone, stall; (*ant.*) hurry, rush ❶
N. interruption, lag; (*ant.*) rush ❹

de|layed 'ac|tion ADJ [ADJ n] A **delayed action** mechanism causes a delay on the device it is fitted to, so that it does not work as soon as you switch it on or operate it. (机械装置等)延迟的，延时的，定时的 ❑ *...a type of delayed action parachute.* 一种延时打开的降落伞

de|lay|er|ing /dɪ:'leɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Delayering** is the process of simplifying the administrative structure of a large organization in order to make it more efficient. 简化管理结构；压缩管理层次【BUSINESS 商】

de'lay|ing ˌtac|tic (**delaying tactics**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Delaying tactics** are things that someone does in order to deliberately delay the start or progress of something. 拖延战术 ❑ *Ministers are using delaying tactics to postpone the report yet again.* 部长们再次使用拖延战术来推后报告的时间。

de|lec|table /dɪ'lektəb°l/ ADJ If you describe something, especially food or drink, as **delectable**, you mean that it is very pleasant. 使人愉快的；令人高兴的；(尤指食物或饮料)美味的，可口的 ❑ *...delectable wine.* 美酒

de|lec|ta|tion /ˌdi:lek'teɪʃ°n/ PHRASE If you do something **for** someone's **delectation**, you do it to give them enjoyment or pleasure. 为愉悦…；供…享受【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *She makes scones and cakes for the delectation of visitors.* 她烘制了烤饼和蛋糕供客人享用。

del|egate ♦◇ (**delegates, delegating, delegated**)

The noun is pronounced /'delɪgət/. The verb is pronounced /'delɪgeɪt/. 名词读作 /'delɪgət/。动词读作 /'delɪgeɪt/。

❶ N-COUNT A **delegate** is a person who is chosen to vote or make decisions on behalf of a group of other people, especially at a conference or a meeting. 代表；(尤指)会议代表 ❷ VERB If you **delegate** duties, responsibilities, or power **to** someone, you give them those duties, those responsibilities, or that power so that they can act on your behalf. 授(权)；把(职责、责任等)委托(给) ❑ [v n +to] *He plans to delegate more authority to his deputies.* 他打算把更多的权力交给副手。❑ [v] *Many employers find it hard to delegate.* 许多雇主觉得很难下放权力。[Also v n] •**del|ega|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A key factor in running a business is the delegation of responsibility.* 公司经营中的一个重点就是职责的分派。❸ VERB [usu passive] If you **are delegated to** do something, you are given the duty of acting on someone else's behalf by making decisions, voting, or doing some particular work. 授权，委派(做) ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Officials have now been delegated to start work on a draft settlement.* 现在已经委派官员着手起草解决方案。

del|ega|tion ♦◇ /ˌdelɪ'geɪʃ°n/ (**delegations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **delegation** is a group of people who have been sent somewhere to have talks with other people on behalf of a larger group of people. 代表团 ❑ *He was sent to New York as part of the Dutch delegation to the United Nations.* 他作为出席联合国会议的荷兰代表团成员被派往纽约。❷ → see also **delegate**

de|lete /dɪ'li:t/ (**deletes, deleting, deleted**) VERB If you **delete** something that has been written down or stored in a computer, you cross it out or remove it. 删除；删掉 ❑ [v n] *He also deleted files from the computer system.* 他还从计算机系统里删除了文件。•**de|letion** /dɪ'li:ʃ°n/ (**deletions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *This involved the deletion of a great deal of irrelevant material.* 这包括删除很大一部分不相关的内容。

Thesaurus 同类词 *delete* Also look up:

V. cut out, erase, remove

Word Link 词根词缀 *del, delet = destroying* 毁灭：*delete, deleterious, indelible*

del|eteri|ous /ˌdelɪ'tɪərɪəs/ ADJ Something that has a **deleterious** effect on something has a harmful effect on it. 有害的；造成损害的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Petty crime is having a deleterious effect on community life.* 轻微罪行正对社区生活产生有害影响。

Word Link 词根词缀 *del, delet ≈ destroying* 毁灭：*delete, deleterious, indelible*

deli /'deli/ (**delis**) N-COUNT A **deli** is a shop or part of a shop that sells food such as cheese and cold meat. **Deli** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'delicatessen'.（出售干酪、冷盘肉等的）熟食店

de|lib|er|ate ♦◇◇ (**deliberates, deliberating, deliberated**)

The adjective is pronounced /dɪ'lɪbərət/. The verb is pronounced /dɪ'lɪbəreɪt/. 形容词读作 /dɪ'lɪbərət/。动词读作 /dɪ'lɪbəreɪt/。

1 ADJ If you do something that is **deliberate**, you planned or decided to do it beforehand, and so it happens on purpose rather than by chance. 故意的；蓄意的；早有计划的 ❑ *Witnesses say the firing was deliberate and sustained.* 目击者说枪击是蓄意而且持续的。•**de|lib|er|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *It looks as if the blaze was started deliberately.* 看起来似乎是有人蓄意纵火。❑ *Mr Christopher's answer was deliberately vague.* 克里斯托弗先生故意回答得含糊其词。2 ADJ If a movement or action is **deliberate**, it is done slowly and carefully. 不慌不忙的；审慎的；小心翼翼的 ❑ *...stepping with deliberate slowness up the steep paths.* 小心翼翼地沿着陡峭的小路慢慢往上走 •**de|lib|er|ate|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The Japanese have acted calmly and deliberately.* 日本人表现得冷静而审慎。3 VERB If you **deliberate**, you think about something carefully, especially before making a very important decision.（尤指作出重大决定前）慎重考虑，仔细思考 ❑ [v +over/about] *She deliberated over the decision for a long time before she made up her mind.* 她慎重考虑了好久才下定决心作出这一决定。❑ [v n] *The Court of Criminal Appeals has been deliberating his case for almost two weeks.* 刑事上诉法院审议他的案子已经快两周了。

→ see **trial**

de|lib|era|tion /dɪˌlɪbə'reɪʃ°n/ (**deliberations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Deliberation** is the long and careful consideration of a subject. 慎重考虑；仔细思考 ❑ *After much deliberation, a decision was reached.* 经过深思熟虑后终于作出了一个决定。2 N-PLURAL **Deliberations** are formal discussions where an issue is considered carefully. 审议；评议；商议 ❑ *Their deliberations were rather inconclusive.* 他们的审议几乎没有得出什么结论。3 N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] If you say or do something with **deliberation**, you do it slowly and carefully. 不慌不忙；审慎 ❑ *Fred spoke with deliberation.* 弗雷德说话字斟句酌。❑ *My mother folded her coat across the back of the chair with careful deliberation.* 我母亲小心翼翼地把大衣搭在椅背上。

de|lib|era|tive /dɪ'lɪbərətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **deliberative** institution or procedure has the power or the right to make important decisions.（机构或程序）审议的，有审议权的，起审议作用的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a deliberative chamber like the House of Commons.* 下议院等审议机构

deli|ca|cy /'delɪkəsi/ (**delicacies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Delicacy** is the quality of being easy to break or harm, and refers especially to people or things that are attractive or graceful. 娇嫩；娇贵；纤弱 ❑ [+of] *...the delicacy of a rose.* 玫瑰的娇嫩 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a situation or problem is **of** some **delicacy**, you mean that it is difficult to handle and needs careful and sensitive treatment. 微妙；棘手；难处理 ❑ *There is a matter of some delicacy which I would like to discuss.* 有件有点儿棘手的事我想要商量一下。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If someone handles a difficult situation **with delicacy**, they handle it very carefully, making sure that nobody is offended. 审慎；体贴；周到 ❑ *Both countries are behaving with rare delicacy.* 两个国家都表现出少有的谨慎。4 N-COUNT A **delicacy** is a rare or expensive food that is considered especially nice to eat. 珍馐；佳肴 ❑ *Smoked salmon was considered an expensive delicacy.* 熏鲑鱼被认为是一道昂贵的珍馐。

deli|cate /'delɪkət/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **delicate** is small and beautifully shaped. 娇美的；精致的；纤细的 ❑ *He had delicate hands.* 他有一双纤细的手。•**deli|cate|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *She was a shy, delicately pretty girl with enormous blue eyes.* 她是一个害羞、娇美的女孩，长着一双大大的蓝眼睛。2 ADJ Something that is **delicate** has a colour, taste, or smell which is pleasant and not strong or intense.（颜色）柔和的；（味道）鲜美的，清淡可口的；（气味）清香的 ❑ *Young haricot beans have a tender texture and a delicate, subtle flavour.* 嫩菜豆口感细腻，味道清香、淡雅。•**deli|cate|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...a soup delicately flavoured with nutmeg.* 加了肉豆蔻提鲜的美味的汤 3 ADJ If something is **delicate**, it is easy to harm, damage, or break, and needs to be handled or treated carefully. 娇贵的；脆弱的；易碎的 ❑ *Although the coral looks hard, it is very delicate.* 珊瑚虽然看上去坚固，实际上非常易碎。4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **delicate** is not healthy and strong, and becomes ill easily. 娇弱的；柔弱的 ❑ *She was physically delicate and psychologically unstable.* 她身体孱弱，心理上也不够稳定。5 ADJ You use **delicate** to describe a situation, problem, matter, or discussion that needs to be dealt with carefully and sensitively in order to avoid upsetting things or offending people. 微妙的；棘手的；需要小心处理的 ❑ *The European members are afraid of upsetting the delicate balance of political interests.* 欧洲成员国害怕打破各政治利益集团间的微妙平衡。•**deli|cate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a delicately-worded memo.* 措辞慎重委婉的备忘录 6 ADJ A **delicate** task, movement, action, or product needs or shows great skill and attention to detail. 精细的；技巧性很强的；注重细节的 ❑ *...a long and delicate operation carried out at a hospital in Florence.* 在佛罗伦萨一家医院里进行的一场耗时长、难度高的手术 •**deli|cate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the delicately embroidered sheets.* 刺绣精巧的床单

deli|ca|tes|sen /ˌdelɪkə'tes°n/ (**delicatessens**) N-COUNT A **delicatessen** is a shop that sells high quality foods such as cheeses and cold meats that have been imported from other countries.（出售优质进口干酪、冷盘肉等的）熟食店

de|li|cious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ Food that is **delicious** has a very pleasant taste. 美味的；可口的 ❑ *There's always a wide selection of delicious meals to choose from.* 总是有很多美味可口的饭菜可供选择。•**de|li|cious|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *This yoghurt has a deliciously creamy flavour.* 这酸奶有一种香甜的奶油味。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **delicious**, you mean that it is very pleasant. 美妙的；怡人的 ❑ *...that delicious feeling of surprise.* 那种惊喜之情 •**de|li|cious|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *It leaves your hair smelling deliciously fresh and fragrant.* 它会让头发闻起来清新芬芳，令人神清气爽。

Thesaurus 同类词 *delicious* Also look up:

ADJ. scrumptious, tasty 1

de|light ♦◇◇ /dɪ'laɪt/ (**delights, delighting, delighted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Delight** is a feeling of very great pleasure. 高兴；愉快；快乐 ❑ *Throughout the house, the views are a constant source of surprise and delight.* 从房子各处看到的景色不断给人以惊奇和欣喜。❑ *Andrew roared with delight when he heard Rachel's nickname for the baby.* 安德鲁听到雷切尔给婴儿起的绰号时，不禁高兴得大笑起来。❑ *To my great delight, it worked perfectly.* 让我非常高兴的是，它效果奇佳。2 PHRASE If someone **takes delight** or **takes a delight in** something, they get a lot of pleasure from it.（以…）为乐；喜欢；爱好 ❑ *Haig took obvious delight in proving his critics wrong.* 黑格显然乐于证明他的批评者是错误的。3 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] You can refer to someone or something that gives you great pleasure or enjoyment as a **delight**. 令人高兴的人（或物）；乐事；乐趣【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Sampling the local cuisine is one of the delights of a holiday abroad.* 品尝当地美食是出国度假的一大享受。4 VERB If something **delights** you, it gives you a lot of pleasure. 使高兴；使愉快；使快乐 ❑ [v n] *She has created a style of music that has delighted audiences all over the world.* 她创造出了一种令全世界听众都感到快乐的音乐风格。5 VERB If you **delight in** something, you get a lot of pleasure from it.（以…）为乐；喜欢；爱好 ❑ [v +in] *Generations of adults and children have delighted in the story.* 一代又一代的成年人和儿童都很喜欢这个故事。❑ [v +in] *He delighted in sharing his love of birds with children.* 他喜欢与孩子们分享他对鸟类的热爱。

de|light|ed ♦◇◇ /dɪ'laɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **delighted**, you are extremely pleased and excited

about something. 高兴的；愉快的；快乐的 ❑ *I know Frank will be delighted to see you.* 我知道弗兰克见到你会很高兴的。❑ [+with] *He said that he was delighted with the public response.* 他说公众的反应让他欣喜。•**de|light|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'There!' Jackson exclaimed delightedly.* "那儿！"杰克逊高兴地大声叫道。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If someone invites or asks you to do something, you can say that you would be **delighted** to do it, as a way of showing that you are very willing to do it. 乐意的；荣幸的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'You must come to Tinsley's graduation party.'—'I'd be delighted.'* "你一定要来参加廷斯利的毕业聚会。"——"我很乐意。"

de|light|ful /dɪ'laɪtfʊl/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **delightful**, you mean they are very pleasant. 令人高兴的；使人愉快的；给人快乐的 ❑ *It was the most delightful garden I had ever seen.* 这是我所见过的最惹人喜爱的花园。•**de|light|ful|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...a delightfully refreshing cologne.* 清爽怡人的古龙香水

de|lim|it /dɪ'lɪmɪt/ (**delimits, delimiting, delimited**) VERB If you **delimit** something, you fix or establish its limits. 确定…的界限；限定；划定…的边界【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This is not meant to delimit what approaches social researchers can adopt.* 这并不是为了限定社会研究人员所能采用的方法。

de|lin|eate /dɪ'lɪnɪeɪt/ (**delineates, delineating, delineated**) 1 VERB If you **delineate** something such as an idea or situation, you describe it or define it, often in a lot of detail. 刻画；描述；阐明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Biography must to some extent delineate characters.* 传记必须在一定程度上刻画人物。 2 VERB If you **delineate** a border, you say exactly where it is going to be. 划定(边界)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...an agreement to delineate the border.* 划界协议

de|lin|quen|cy /dɪ'lɪŋkwənsi/ (**delinquencies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Delinquency** is criminal behaviour, especially that of young people. (尤指青少年的)犯罪行为 ❑ *He had no history of delinquency.* 他没有犯罪记录。 2 → see also **juvenile delinquency**

de|lin|quent /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt/ (**delinquents**) 1 ADJ Someone, usually a young person, who is **delinquent** repeatedly commits minor crimes. (通常指青少年)屡犯轻罪的 ❑ *...remand homes for delinquent children.* 少年犯管教所 •N-COUNT **Delinquent** is also a noun. ❑ *...a nine-year-old delinquent.* 九岁的少年犯 2 → see also **juvenile delinquent**

de|liri|ous /dɪ'lɪərɪəs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **delirious** is unable to think or speak in a sensible and reasonable way, usually because they are very ill and have a fever. (通常指因重病发烧而)谵妄的，神志不清的，说胡话的 ❑ *I was delirious and blacked out several times.* 我神志不清，昏迷了好几次。 2 ADJ Someone who is **delirious** is extremely excited and happy. 欣喜若狂的；极度兴奋的 ❑ *I was delirious with joy.* 我欣喜若狂。•**de|liri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Dora returned from her honeymoon deliriously happy.* 多拉度完蜜月回来幸福洋溢。

de|lir|ium /dɪ'lɪərɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **delirium**, they are not able to think or speak in a sensible and reasonable way because they are very ill and have a fever. 谵妄；神志不清；说胡话 ❑ *In her delirium, she had fallen to the floor several times.* 她在神志不清的状态下几次摔倒在地上。

de|list /ˌdiː'lɪst/ (**delists, delisting, delisted**) VERB If a company **delists** or if its shares **are delisted**, its shares are removed from the official list of shares that can be traded on the stock market. (公司)退市；把(公司股票)摘牌；使退市【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The group asked the Stock Exchange to delist the shares of four of its companies.* 该集团要求证券交易所将其下属四家公司的股票摘牌。❑ [be v-ed +from] *The shares dived and were delisted from the London market.* 该公司股票暴跌，被伦敦交易所摘牌。[Also v]

de|liv|er ◆◇ /dɪ'lɪvəʳ/ (**delivers, delivering, delivered**) 1 VERB If you **deliver** something somewhere, you take it there. 递送；投递；运送 ❑ [v n +to] *The Canadians plan to deliver more food to southern Somalia.* 加拿大计划向索马里南部运送更多食品。❑ [v n] *The spy returned to deliver a second batch of classified documents.* 那名间谍返回来递送又一批机密文件。[Also v] 2 VERB If you **deliver** something that you have promised to do, make, or produce, you do, make, or produce it. 履行；兑现；实现 ❑ [v n] *They have yet to show that they can really deliver working technologies.* 他们尚须证明自己真的能够开发出加工工艺。❑ [v] *We don't promise what we can't deliver.* 我们承诺的就一定会兑现。 3 VERB If you **deliver** a person or thing into someone's care, you give them responsibility for that person or thing. 托付；交托【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +into/to] *Mrs Montgomery was delivered into Mr Hinchcliffe's care.* 蒙哥马利夫人托给了欣奇克利夫先生照顾。❑ [v n +into/to] *David delivered Holly gratefully into the woman's outstretched arms.* 戴维非常感激地把霍利送进那个女人张开的怀抱中。 4 VERB If you **deliver** a lecture or speech, you give it in public. 作(讲座)；发表(讲话)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The president will deliver a speech about schools.* 总统将就学校问题发表讲话。 5 VERB When someone **delivers** a baby, they help the woman who is giving birth to the baby. 接生(婴儿)❑ [v n] *Her husband had to deliver the baby himself.* 她丈夫不得不自己接生孩子。 6 VERB If someone **delivers** a blow to someone else, they hit them. 给予(打击)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed] *Those blows to the head could have been delivered by a woman.* 头部所受的那些击打有可能出自一个女人之手。[Also v n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *deliver* Also look up:

V. bring, give, hand over, transfer; (*ant.*) hold, keep, retain 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *deliver* with:

N. deliver **a letter** 投递信件，deliver **a message** 传递消息，deliver **news** 播送新闻，deliver **a package** 递送包裹，deliver **the post** 投递邮件 1
deliver **a service** 提供服务 2
deliver **a lecture** 作讲座，deliver **a speech** 发表讲话 4
deliver **a baby** 接生婴儿 5
deliver **a blow** 给予打击 6

de|liv|er|ance /dɪ'lɪvərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Deliverance** is rescue from imprisonment, danger, or evil. 解救；拯救；解脱【LITERARY 文】❑ [+from] *The opening scene shows them celebrating their sudden deliverance from war.* 开场的一幕是他们在庆祝自己突然从战争中解脱了出来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ance = quality* 特征，*state* 状态：*deliverance, performance, resistance*

de|liv|ery ◆◇ /dɪ'lɪvəri/ (**deliveries**) 1 N-VAR **Delivery** or a **delivery** is the bringing of letters, parcels, or other goods to someone's house or to another place where they want them. (信件、包裹等的)递送，投递，运送 ❑ *It is available at £108, including VAT and delivery.* 其价格为 108 英镑，包括增值税和送货费在内。❑ *...the delivery of goods and resources.* 货物和资源的运送 2 N-COUNT A **delivery** of something is the goods that are delivered. 递送之物；投递之物；运送之物 ❑ *I got a delivery of fresh eggs this morning.* 我今天早上收到了送来的新鲜鸡蛋。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **delivery** person or service delivers things to a place. 递送的；投递的；运送的 ❑ *...a pizza delivery man.* 比萨饼递送员 4 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] You talk about someone's **delivery** when you are referring to the way in which they give a speech or lecture. 发言(或演说)的方式 ❑ *His speeches were magnificently written but his delivery was hopeless.* 他的发言稿写得非常精彩，但他的演讲风格真是无可救药。 5 N-VAR **Delivery** is the process of giving birth to a baby. 分娩；生产 ❑ *In the end, it was an easy delivery: a fine baby boy.* 最终，分娩过程非常顺利，产下一个健康男婴。

de|liv|ery room (**delivery rooms**) N-COUNT In a hospital, the **delivery room** is the room where women give birth to their babies. (医院的)产房，分娩室

dell /del/ (**dells**) N-COUNT A **dell** is a small valley which has trees growing in it. (长有树木的)小山谷【LITERARY 文】

del|phin|ium /del'fɪnɪəm/ (**delphiniums**) N-COUNT A **delphinium** is a garden plant which has a tall stem with blue flowers growing up it. 翠雀(一种园艺植物)

del|ta /'deltə/ (**deltas**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **delta** is an area of low, flat land shaped like a triangle, where a river splits and

spreads out into several branches before entering the sea.（河流在入海处形成的）三角洲 ❑ *...the Mississippi delta.* 密西西比河三角洲

→ see **landform**

de|lude /dɪ'lu:d/ (**deludes, deluding, deluded**) ❶ VERB If you **delude yourself**, you let yourself believe that something is true, even though it is not true. 欺骗，哄骗（自己）❑ [v pron-refl] *The President was deluding himself if he thought he was safe from such action.* 总统如果认为这样的举动不会威胁到他，那他就是在自欺欺人。❑ [v pron-refl that] *We delude ourselves that we are in control.* 我们骗自己说我们掌控着局面。❑ [v pron-refl +into] *I had deluded myself into believing that it would all come right in the end.* 我骗自己相信最后一切都会好起来。❷ VERB To **delude** someone **into** thinking something means to make them believe what is not true. 欺骗，哄骗（他人）❑ [v n +into] *Television deludes you into thinking you have experienced reality, when you haven't.* 电视给人一种经历现实的错觉，而实际上并没有。❑ [be v-ed] *He had been unwittingly deluded by their mystical nonsense.* 他不知不觉被他们故弄玄虚的胡说八道给骗了。[Also v n]

de|lud|ed /dɪ'lu:dɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **deluded** believes something that is not true. 受骗的；上当的 ❑ *...deluded fanatics.* 执迷不悟的狂热信徒

del|uge /'delju:dʒ/ (**deluges, deluging, deluged**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **deluge of** things is a large number of them which arrive or happen at the same time. 大量涌来；大批发生 ❑ [+of] *A deluge of manuscripts began to arrive in the post.* 大量手稿开始通过邮递涌来。❑ [+of] *This has brought a deluge of criticism.* 这一下子招来了铺天盖地的批评。❷ VERB [usu passive] If a place or person is **deluged with** things, a large number of them arrive or happen at the same time. 使涌现；使充满 ❑ [be v-ed +with/by] *During 1933, Papen's office was deluged with complaints.* 1933 年间，大量投诉信涌进了巴本的办公室。❸ N-COUNT A **deluge** is a sudden, very heavy fall of rain. 暴雨；（突降的）大雨 ❑ *About a dozen homes were damaged in the deluge.* 这场暴雨中大约有十几家房屋被毁。

de|lu|sion /dɪ'lu:ʒ°n/ (**delusions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **delusion** is a false idea. 错觉；谬见；误会 ❑ *I was under the delusion that he intended to marry me.* 我误认为他要娶我。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Delusion** is the state of believing things that are not true. 妄想；幻想 ❑ *This was not optimism, it was delusion.* 这不是乐观，这是妄想。❸ PHRASE If someone has **delusions of grandeur**, they think and behave as if they are much more important or powerful than they really are. 妄自尊大；自以为是【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

deluxe /dɪ'lʌks/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **de luxe**

ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] **Deluxe** goods or services are better in quality and more expensive than ordinary ones. 高级的；豪华的；奢华的 ❑ *...a rare, highly prized deluxe wine.* 一种备受推崇的珍稀高级葡萄酒

delve /delv/ (**delves, delving, delved**) ❶ VERB If you **delve into** something, you try to discover new information about it. 探究；钻研 ❑ [v +into] *Tormented by her ignorance, Jenny delves into her mother's past.* 珍妮为自己的一无所知而苦恼，开始探究起母亲的过去。❑ [v adv] *If you're interested in a subject, use the Internet to delve deeper.* 如果对某一主题感兴趣，就上网进一步深入研究。❷ VERB If you **delve inside** something such as a cupboard or a bag, you search inside it.（在橱柜、袋子等中）搜寻，翻找【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *She delved into her rucksack and pulled out a folder.* 她在背包里翻找一番后拿出了一个文件夹。

dema|gog|ic /ˌdemə'gɒdʒɪk/ ADJ If you say that someone such as a politician is **demagogic**, you are criticizing them because you think they try to win people's support by appealing to their emotions rather than using reasonable arguments. 蛊惑民心的；煽动民情的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

dema|gogue /'deməgɒg, AM 美 -gɔ:g/ (**demagogues**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **demagog**

N-COUNT [oft adj n] If you say that someone such as a politician is a **demagogue** you are criticizing them because you think they try to win people's support by appealing to their emotions rather than using reasonable arguments. 蛊惑民心者；煽动民情者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dema|gogy /'deməgɒdʒi/ or **demagoguery** N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a method of political rule as **demagogy** if you disapprove of it because you think it involves appealing to people's emotions rather than using reasonable arguments.（政治上的）蛊惑民心，煽动民情【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

de|mand ⇹ /dɪ'mɑ:nd, -'mænd/ (**demands, demanding, demanded**) ❶ VERB If you **demand** something such as information or action, you ask for it in a very forceful way.（强烈）要求；强令 ❑ [v n +from] *Mr Byers last night demanded an immediate explanation from the Education Secretary.* 昨晚拜尔斯先生要求教育大臣立刻作出解释。❑ [v that] *Russia demanded that Unita send a delegation to the peace talks.* 俄罗斯要求安盟派代表团参加和谈。❑ [v to-inf] *The hijackers are demanding to speak to representatives of both governments.* 劫机者要求与两国政府代表进行对话。❑ [v with quote] *'What did you expect me to do about it?' she demanded.* "对此你期望我怎么办？"她质问道。❷ VERB If one thing **demands** another, the first needs the second in order to happen or be dealt with successfully. 需要 ❑ [v n] *He said the task of reconstruction would demand much patience, hard work and sacrifice.* 他说重建任务将需要付出极大的耐心、艰辛和牺牲。❸ N-COUNT A **demand** is a firm request for something.（坚决的）要求 ❑ [+for] *There have been demands for services from tenants up there.* 那里的房客要求提供服务。❹ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **demand**, or to the **demand for** something, you are referring to how many people want to have it, do it, or buy it. 需求；需求量 ❑ *Another flight would be arranged on Saturday if sufficient demand arose.* 如果需求量足够大，周六将再安排一趟航班。❑ *Demand for coal is down and so are prices.* 煤炭需求下降，煤价也相应下跌。❺ N-PLURAL **The demands of** something or its **demands on** you are the things which it needs or the things which you have to do for it. 所需事物；所要求的事物 ❑ [+of] *...the demands and challenges of a new job.* 新工作的要求和挑战 [Also +on] ❻ PHRASE If someone or something is **in demand** or **in great demand**, they are very popular and a lot of people want them. 很受欢迎；需求量大 ❑ *He was much in demand as a lecturer in the U.S.* 他的讲座在美国很受欢迎。❼ PHRASE If someone or something **makes demands on** you, they require you to do things which need a lot of time, energy, or money.（对…）提出要求 ❑ *I had no right to make demands on his time.* 我无权占用他的时间。❽ PHRASE If something is available or happens **on demand**, you can have it or it happens whenever you want it or ask for it. 一经要求；承索 ❑ *...a national commitment to providing treatment on demand for drug abusers.* 承诺在全国范围内为提出请求的吸毒者提供治疗

→ see **economics**

Thesaurus 同类词 *demand* Also look up:

V. command, insist on, order; (*ant.*) give, grant, offer ❶ necessitate, need, require; (*ant.*) give, supply ❷

de|mand|ing /dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ, -'mænd-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **demanding** job or task requires a lot of your time, energy, or attention. 费时的；费力的；劳神的；要求很高的 ❑ *He found he could no longer cope with his demanding job.* 他发现自己已无力应对那份劳神费力的工作了。❷ ADJ People who are **demanding** are not easily satisfied or pleased. 难伺候的；难取悦的；挑剔的；苛刻的 ❑ *Ricky was a very demanding child.* 里基是个非常难伺候的孩子。

de|mar|cate /'di:mɑ:ˌkeɪt, AM 美 dɪ'mɑ:rk-/ (**demarcates, demarcating, demarcated**) VERB If you **demarcate** something, you establish its boundaries or limits. 划定…的边界（或界限）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A special U.N. commission was formed to demarcate the border.* 联合国成立了一个特别委员会来划定边界。

de|mar|ca|tion /ˌdi:mɑ:'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Demarcation** is the establishment of boundaries or limits separating two areas, groups, or things. 划界；标界；分界【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Talks were continuing about the demarcation of the border between the two countries.* 两国划界谈判仍在继续。

de|mean /dɪ'mi:n/ (**demeans, demeaning, demeaned**) ❶ VERB If you **demean yourself**, you do something which makes people

have less respect for you. 降低(自己)的身份；有辱(自己)的人格 ❑ [v pron-refl] *I wasn't going to demean myself by acting like a suspicious wife.* 我不会表现得像个疑神疑鬼的妻子一样自轻自贱。 2 VERB To **demean** someone or something means to make people have less respect for them. 贬低；贬损 ❑ [v n] *Some groups say that pornography demeans women.* 一些团体认为色情作品贬低了女性。

de|mean|ing /dɪ'mi:nɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **demeaning** makes people have less respect for the person who is treated in that way, or who does that thing. 降低身份的；贬低的；贬损的 ❑ *...demeaning sexist comments.* 不光彩的性别歧视言论 [Also +to]

de|mean|our /dɪ'mi:nəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **demeanor**

N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Your **demeanour** is the way you behave, which gives people an impression of your character and feelings. 行为；举止；风度【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...her calm and cheerful demeanour.* 她平静而欢快的举止

de|ment|ed /dɪ'mentɪd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **demented** has a severe mental illness, especially Alzheimer's disease. 痴呆的；(尤指)患阿尔茨海默病的【MEDICAL,OLD-FASHIONED 医，过时】 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **demented**, you think that their actions are strange, foolish, or uncontrolled. 古怪的；愚蠢的；疯狂的【INFORMAL,DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Sid broke into demented laughter.* 锡德狂笑起来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ment ≈ mind 心理 : demented, mental, mentality*

de|men|tia /dɪ'menʃə/ (**dementias**) N-VAR **Dementia** is a serious illness of the mind. 痴呆【MEDICAL 医】

dem|erara sug|ar /ˌdemə,reərə 'ʃʊgəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Demerara sugar** is a type of brown sugar. It is made from sugar cane that is grown in the West Indies. (用西印度群岛甘蔗提炼的)德梅拉拉蔗糖【BRIT 英】

de|merge /ˌdi:'mɜ:dʒ/ (**demerges, demerging, demerged**) VERB If a large company is **demerged** or **demerges**, it is broken down into several smaller companies. 拆分(大公司)【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ [v n] *His ultimate aim is to demerge the group.* 他的最终目的是要拆分这个集团。❑ [v] *Many companies merge and few demerge.* 有很多公司合并，而拆分的却很少。[Also v n *from* n]

de|merg|er /ˌdi:'mɜ:dʒəʳ/ (**demergers**) N-COUNT A **demerger** is the separation of a large company into several smaller companies. (大公司的)拆分【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

de|mer|it /ˌdi:'merɪt/ (**demerits**) N-COUNT [usu pl, usu with poss] The **demerits of** something or someone are their faults or disadvantages. 过失；缺点【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...articles debating the merits and demerits of the three candidates.* 就三位候选人的优缺点进行辩论的文章

Word Link 词根词缀 *merit ≈ earning 赢得 : demerit, merit, meritocracy*

demi- /'demi-/ PREFIX **Demi-** is used at the beginning of some words to refer to something equivalent to half of the object or amount indicated by the rest of the word. (用于单词之前)表示"半"

demi|god /'demigɒd/ (**demigods**) 1 N-COUNT In mythology, a **demigod** is a less important god, especially one who is half god and half human. (神话中的)次神；(尤指)半神 2 N-COUNT If you describe a famous or important person such as a politician, writer, or musician as a **demigod**, you mean that you disapprove of the way in which people admire them and treat them like a god. 被神化的人，像神一样受人崇拜的人(如政治家、作家、音乐家等)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

de|mil|ita|rize /ˌdi:'mɪlɪtəraɪz/ (**demilitarizes, demilitarizing, demilitarized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **demilitarise**

VERB To **demilitarize** an area means to ensure that all military forces are removed from it. 使(地区)非军事化；撤出…的全部军事力量 ❑ [v n] *He said the U.N. had made remarkable progress in demilitarizing the region.* 他说联合国在促使该地区非军事化的进程中已经取得了显著进展。 •**de|mil|ita|ri|za|tion** /ˌdi:,mɪlɪtəraɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Demilitarization of the country was out of the question.* 对该国实行非军事化是根本不可能的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *milit ≈ soldier 军人 : demilitarize, military, militia*

de|mise /dɪ'maɪz/ N-SING [usu with poss] The **demise** of something or someone is their end or death. 终止；消亡；死亡【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the demise of the reform movement.* 改革运动的消亡

demo /'deməʊ/ (**demos**) 1 N-COUNT A **demo** is a **demonstration** by a group of people to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 示威；示威游行(或集会)【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...an anti-racist demo.* 反种族主义示威 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **demo** is a CD or tape with a sample of someone's music recorded on it. 试样唱片；录音样带【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He listened to one of my demo tapes.* 他听了我的一盘录音样带。

de|mob /dɪ:'mɒb/ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **demob** is their release from the armed forces. (军人的)复员，退伍【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I didn't get back to Brussels until after my demob.* 我复员之后才回到了布鲁塞尔。

de|mobbed /dɪ:'mɒbd/ V-PASSIVE When soldiers **are demobbed**, they are released from the armed forces. (士兵)复员的，退伍的【BRIT,INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *I'm still in the air force, though I'll be demobbed in a couple of months.* 我还在空军服役，不过几个月之后就要复员了。❑ [V-ed] *...housing and retraining demobbed soldiers.* 为退伍士兵安排住房并对他们进行再培训

de|mo|bi|lize /ˌdi:'məʊbɪlaɪz/ (**demobilizes, demobilizing, demobilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **demobilise**

VERB If a country or armed force **demobilizes** its troops, or if its troops **demobilize**, its troops are released from service and allowed to go home. 遣散，解散(部队)❑ [v n] *Both sides have agreed to demobilize 70% of their armies.* 双方都同意各自遣散 70% 的军队。❑ [v] *It is unlikely that the rebels will agree to demobilise.* 叛军不太可能会同意解散武装。 •**de|mo|bi|li|za|tion** /ˌdi:,məʊbɪlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the demobilisation of a 100,000 strong army.* 一支 10 万人部队的遣散

de|moc|ra|cy ⇔ /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/ (**democracies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Democracy** is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections. 民主；民主制度；民主政体 ❑ *...the spread of democracy in Eastern Europe.* 民主制度在东欧的传播 ❑ *...the pro-democracy movement.* 亲民主运动 2 N-COUNT A **democracy** is a country in which the people choose their government by voting for it. 民主国家 ❑ *The new democracies face tough challenges.* 这些新兴的民主国家面临着严峻挑战。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Democracy** is a system of running organizations, businesses, and groups in which each member is entitled to vote and take part in decisions. 民主管理制度；民主决策 ❑ *...the union's emphasis on industrial democracy.* 该工会对工业民主的强调

→ see **vote**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cracy ≈ rule by 由…统治 : aristocracy, democracy, meritocracy*

Word Link 词根词缀 *demo ≈ people 人民 : democracy, demographic, demonstrate*

demo|crat ⇔ /'deməkræt/ (**democrats**) 1 N-COUNT A **Democrat** is a member or supporter of a particular political party which has the word 'democrat' or 'democratic' in its title, for example the Democratic Party in the United States. 民主党党员；民主党支持者 ❑ *...a senior Christian Democrat.* 资深的基督教民主党党员 ❑ *Congressman Tom Downey is a Democrat from New York.* 国会议员汤姆·唐尼是来自纽约州的一名民主党人。 2 N-COUNT A **democrat** is a person who believes in the ideals of democracy, personal freedom, and equality. 民主主义者；民主人士 ❑ *This is the time for democrats and not dictators.* 现在需要的是民主主义者，而不是独

载者。

Word Link 词根词缀 *crat = power 权力 : aristocrat, bureaucrat, democrat*

demo|crat|ic ◆◇ /ˌdeməˈkrætɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **democratic** country, government, or political system is governed by representatives who are elected by the people. 民主的；民主制度的；民主政体的 ❑ *Bolivia returned to democratic rule in 1982, after a series of military governments.* 在经历了数届军人政府后，玻利维亚于1982年恢复了民主政权。•**demo|crat|ic|al|ly** /ˌdeməˈkrætɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *That June, Yeltsin became Russia's first democratically elected President.* 那年6月，叶利钦成了俄罗斯首位民选总统。2 ADJ Something that is **democratic** is based on the idea that everyone should have equal rights and should be involved in making important decisions. 民主精神的；民主作风的 ❑ *Education is the basis of a democratic society.* 教育是民主社会的基础。•**demo|crat|ic|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This committee will enable decisions to be made democratically.* 该委员会将实现民主决策。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Democratic** is used in the titles of some political parties. (用于政党名称中)民主的 ❑ *...the Social Democratic Party.* 社会民主党

de|moc|ra|tize /dɪˈmɒkrətaɪz/ (**democratizes, democratizing, democratized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **democratise**

VERB If a country or a system **is democratized**, it is made democratic. 使(国家或制度)民主化【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *...a further need to democratize the life of society as a whole.* 进一步从整体上实现社会生活民主化的需要 •**de|moc|ra|ti|za|tion** /dɪˌmɒkrətaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the democratisation of Eastern Europe.* 东欧的民主化

de|mo|graph|ic /ˌdeməˈgræfɪk/ (**demographics**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Demographic** means relating to or concerning demography. 人口学的；人口统计学的 2 N-PLURAL The **demographics** of a place or society are the statistics relating to the people who live there. (某个地方或社会的)人口统计数据 ❑ [+of] *...the changing demographics of the United States.* 美国不断变化的人口统计数据 3 N-SING In business, a **demographic** is a group of people in a society, especially people in a particular age group. (尤指特定年龄段的)人群【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Most of our listeners are in the 25-39 demographic.* 我们的听众大多数都属于25至39岁这个年龄段。

Word Link 词根词缀 *demo = people 人民 : democracy, demographic, demonstrate*

de|mog|ra|phy /dɪˈmɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Demography** is the study of the changes in numbers of births, deaths, marriages, and cases of disease in a community over a period of time. 人口学；人口统计学 •**de|mog|ra|pher** (**demographers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a politically astute economist and demographer.* 有着敏锐政治头脑的经济学家和人口学家

→ see **population**

de|mol|ish /dɪˈmɒlɪʃ/ (**demolishes, demolishing, demolished**) 1 VERB To **demolish** something such as a building means to destroy it completely. 摧毁，拆毁，拆除(建筑物等) ❑ [v n] *A storm moved directly over the island, demolishing buildings and flooding streets.* 风暴径直席卷该岛，摧毁了建筑，淹没了街道。2 VERB If you **demolish** someone's ideas or arguments, you prove that they are completely wrong or unreasonable. 驳倒，推翻(某人的观点或论点) ❑ [v n] *Our intention was to demolish the rumours that have surrounded him.* 我们的目的是要彻底击破围绕他的那些谣言。

demo|li|tion /ˌdeməˈlɪʃᵊn/ (**demolitions**) N-VAR The **demolition** of a building is the act of deliberately destroying it, often in order to build something else in its place. (建筑物的)摧毁，拆毁，拆除 ❑ *The project required the total demolition of the old bridge.* 该项目要求将老桥完全拆除。

de|mon /ˈdiːmən/ (**demons**) 1 N-COUNT A **demon** is an evil spirit. 魔鬼；恶魔 ❑ *...a woman possessed by demons.* 被魔鬼附身的女子 2 N-COUNT If you approve of someone because they are very skilled at what they do or because they do it energetically, you can say that they do it like a **demon**. 技艺出众的人；精力过人的人；高手；能手【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He played like a demon.* 他球艺惊人。

de|mon|ic /dɪˈmɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Demonic** means coming from or belonging to a demon or being like a demon. 魔鬼(似)的；恶魔(般)的；邪恶的 ❑ *...demonic forces.* 邪恶力量 ❑ *...a demonic grin.* 狞笑

de|mon|ize /ˈdiːmənaɪz/ (**demonizes, demonizing, demonized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **demonise**

VERB If people **demonize** someone, they convince themselves that that person is evil. 将…妖魔化；把…想象成魔鬼 ❑ [v n] *Each side began to demonize the other.* 双方都开始把对方妖魔化。

de|mon|ol|ogy /ˌdiːməˈnɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Demonology** is a set of beliefs which says that a particular situation or group of people is evil or unacceptable. 恶魔论；妖魔论 ❑ *...the usual deranged Right-wing stereotype of fascist Left demonology.* 法西斯左派妖魔论那套右翼分子惯常的癫狂成见

de|mon|strable /dɪˈmɒnstrəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **demonstrable** fact or quality can be shown to be true or to exist. 可证明的；可论证的；可表明的；明显的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The road safety programme is having a demonstrable effect on road users.* 道路安全方案在道路使用者身上逐渐显现出明显的效果。•**de|mon|strably** /dɪˈmɒnstrəbli/ ADV ❑ *...demonstrably false statements.* 明显不实的说法

dem|on|strate ◆◇ /ˈdemənstreɪt/ (**demonstrates, demonstrating, demonstrated**) 1 VERB To **demonstrate** a fact means to make it clear to people. 证明；论证；表明；说明 ❑ [v n] *The study also demonstrated a direct link between obesity and mortality.* 该研究还表明肥胖症和死亡率之间存在直接联系。❑ [v that] *You have to demonstrate that you are reliable.* 你得证明自己是靠得住的。❑ [v +to] *They are anxious to demonstrate to the voters that they have practical policies.* 他们急于向选民证明自己有切实可行的政策。❑ [v wh] *He's demonstrated how a campaign based on domestic issues can move votes.* 他已证明了基于国内议题的竞选活动是可以拉到选票的。2 VERB If you **demonstrate** a particular skill, quality, or feeling, you show by your actions that you have it. 显示；表露 ❑ [v n] *Have they, for example, demonstrated a commitment to democracy?* 例如，他们是否已表现出会致力于民主？3 VERB When people **demonstrate**, they march or gather somewhere to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 示威；举行示威游行(或集会) ❑ [v +against] *30,000 angry farmers demonstrated against possible cuts in subsidies.* 3万名愤怒的农场主示威抗议可能对农产品补贴进行的削减。❑ [v +for] *In the cities vast crowds have been demonstrating for change.* 在城市里，大批人群示威要求进行变革。❑ [v] *Thousands of people demonstrated outside the parliament building.* 数千人在议会大楼外示威。4 VERB If you **demonstrate** something, you show people how it works or how to do it. 示范；演示 ❑ [v n] *The BBC has just successfully demonstrated a new digital radio transmission system.* 英国广播公司刚刚成功演示了一套新的数字无线电传输系统。❑ [v how] *A style consultant will demonstrate how to dress to impress.* 时尚顾问将示范如何穿着以给人留下深刻印象。

Thesaurus 同类词 *demonstrate* Also look up:

V. describe, illustrate, prove, show 1 4
march, picket, protest 3

dem|on|stra|tion ◆◇ /ˌdemənˈstreɪʃᵊn/ (**demonstrations**) 1 N-COUNT A **demonstration** is a march or gathering which people take part in to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 示威；示威游行(或集会) ❑ *Riot police broke up a demonstration by students.* 防暴警察驱散了示威的学生。2 N-COUNT A **demonstration** of something is a talk by someone who shows you how to do it or how it works. 示范；演示 ❑ *...a cookery demonstration.* 烹饪示范 3 N-COUNT A **demonstration of** a fact or situation is a clear proof of it. 证明；论证；表明；说明 ❑ [+of] *This is a clear demonstration of how technology has changed.* 这清楚地表明了技术已有了怎样的变革。4 N-COUNT A **demonstration of** a quality or feeling is an expression of it. (特质的)显示；(情感的)表露 ❑ [+of] *There's been no public demonstration of opposition to the President.* 没有人对总统公开表示反对。

de|mon|stra|tive /dɪ'mɒnstrətɪv/ (**demonstratives**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **demonstrative** shows affection freely and openly. 感情外露的；热情奔放的 ❑ *We came from the English tradition of not being demonstrative.* 我们继承了英国人轻易不表露感情的传统。•**de|mon|stra|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *Some children respond more demonstratively than others.* 一些孩子的反应比其他孩子更强烈。2 N-COUNT In grammar, the words 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those' are sometimes called **demonstratives**. (语法中的) 指示词

de|mon|stra|tor ♦◇ /'demənstreɪtə^{r}/ (**demonstrators**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Demonstrators** are people who are marching or gathering somewhere to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 示威者；示威游行(或集会)者 ❑ *I saw the police using tear gas to try and break up a crowd of demonstrators.* 我看见警察用催泪弹试图驱散一群示威者。2 N-COUNT A **demonstrator** is a person who shows people how something works or how to do something. 示范者；演示者

de|mor|al|ize /dɪ'mɒrəlaɪz, AM 美 -'mɔːr-/ (**demoralizes, demoralizing, demoralized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **demoralise**

VERB If something **demoralizes** someone, it makes them lose so much confidence in what they are doing that they want to give up. 使士气低落；使失去信心；使泄气 ❑ [v n] *Clearly, one of the objectives is to demoralize the enemy troops in any way they can.* 很明显，目标之一就是要用一切可能的手段打击敌军的士气。•**de|mor|al|ized** ADJ ❑ *The ship's crew were now exhausted and utterly demoralized.* 这艘船上的船员现在都已精疲力竭，彻底丧失了信心。

de|mor|al|iz|ing /dɪ'mɒrəlaɪzɪŋ, AM 美 -'mɔːr-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **demoralising**

ADJ If something is **demoralizing**, it makes you lose so much confidence in what you are doing that you want to give up. 令人士气低落的；使人泄气的 ❑ *Redundancy can be a demoralising prospect.* 裁员可能会令士气低落。

de|mote /dɪ'məʊt/ (**demotes, demoting, demoted**) 1 VERB If someone **demotes** you, they give you a lower rank or a less important position than you already have, often as a punishment. 使降级；使降职；使降低地位 ❑ [v n] *It's very difficult to demote somebody who has been standing in during maternity leave.* 要将在别人休产假期间顶替上来的人再降职是非常困难的。•**de|mo|tion** /dɪ'məʊʃ^{ə}n/ (**demotions**) N-VAR ❑ *He is seeking redress for what he alleges was an unfair demotion.* 他要求纠正他所声称的不公正降级这一错误。2 VERB [usu passive] If a team in a sports league **is demoted**, that team has to compete in the next competition in a lower division, because it was one of the least successful teams in the higher division. 使(运动队)降级【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed] *The club was demoted at the end of last season.* 上个赛季末该俱乐部降级了。•**de|mo|tion** N-VAR ❑ *The team now almost certainly faces demotion.* 这支球队目前几乎肯定要面临降级的命运。

de|mot|ic /dɪ'mɒtɪk/ 1 ADJ **Demotic** language is the type of informal language used by ordinary people. (语言)通俗的，口语化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...television's demotic style of language.* 电视通俗的语言风格 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Demotic** is used to describe something or someone that is typical of ordinary people. 通俗的；大众化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...demotic entertainments such as TV soap operas.* 大众娱乐形式，如电视肥皂剧

de|mur /dɪ'mɜː^{r}/ (**demurs, demurring, demurred**) 1 VERB If you **demur**, you say that you do not agree with something or will not do something that you have been asked to do. 表示反对；提出异议【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The doctor demurred, but Piercey was insistent.* 医生提出异议，但皮尔西却一再坚持。2 PHRASE If you do something **without demur**, you do it immediately and without making any protest. 毫无异议地；毫不犹豫地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *When Scobie opened the door and stood aside for her to enter, she did so without demur.* 斯科比打开门并站到一边让她进去时，她毫不犹豫地这样做了。

de|mure /dɪ'mjʊə^{r}/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone, usually a young woman, as **demure**, you mean they are quiet and rather shy, usually in a way that you like and find appealing, and behave very correctly. (通常指年轻女子)羞涩的，娴静的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She's very demure and sweet.* 她非常娴静可爱。•**de|mure|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She smiled demurely.* 她羞涩地笑了。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Demure** clothes do not reveal your body and they give the impression that you are shy and behave correctly. (衣着)端庄的，庄重的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a demure high-necked white blouse.* 端庄的高领白衬衫 •**de|mure|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *She was demurely dressed in a black woollen suit.* 她穿了一身黑色羊毛套装，显得很庄重。

de|mu|tu|alise /ˌdiːˈmjuːtʃʊəlaɪz/ (**demutualises, demutualising, demutualised**) VERB If a building society or insurance company **demutualises**, it abandons its mutual status and becomes a limited company. (建屋互助会或保险公司)非互助化，非互利化，转为有限公司【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ [v] *97 per cent of the group's members support its plans to demutualise.* 该团体 97% 的成员支持其转为有限公司的计划。[Also v n] •**de|mu|tu|ali|sa|tion** /ˌdiːmjuːtʃʊəlaɪˈzeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Policyholders voted for demutualisation.* 投保人投票赞成保险公司非互助化。

de|mys|ti|fy /ˌdiːˈmɪstɪfaɪ/ (**demystifies, demystifying, demystified**) VERB If you **demystify** something, you make it easier to understand by giving a clear explanation of it. 使非神秘化；阐明；澄清 ❑ [v n] *This book aims to demystify medical treatments.* 该书旨在揭开医学治疗的神秘面纱。

den /den/ (**dens**) 1 N-COUNT A **den** is the home of certain types of wild animals such as lions or foxes. (狮子、狐狸等野生动物的)穴，窝 2 N-COUNT Your **den** is a quiet room in your house where you can go to study, work, or carry on a hobby without being disturbed. (家里用来学习、工作或从事业余爱好的)书房，私室【AM 美】3 N-COUNT A **den** is a secret place where people meet, usually for a dishonest purpose. (通常指为了从事非法活动的)秘密集会处，窝点，巢穴 ❑ *I could provide you with the addresses of at least three illegal drinking dens.* 我可以为你提供至少 3 处非法饮酒窝点的地址。4 N-COUNT If you describe a place as a **den of** a particular type of bad or illegal behaviour, you mean that a lot of that type of behaviour goes on there. (某一不良行为或非法活动猖獗的)场所，渊薮 ❑ [+of] *...the one-bedroomed flat that was to become his den of savage debauchery.* 即将成为他野蛮放荡之所的一居室公寓

de|na|tion|al|ize /ˌdiːˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ (**denationalizes, denationalizing, denationalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **denationalise**

VERB To **denationalize** an industry or business means to transfer it into private ownership so that it is no longer owned and controlled by the state. 使非国有化；使私有化【OLD-FASHIONED, BUSINESS 过时，商】❑ [v n] *The government started to denationalize financial institutions.* 政府开始对金融机构进行私有化。•**de|na|tion|al|i|za|tion** /ˌdiːˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the denationalisation of industry.* 工业的私有化

de|ni|al /dɪ'naɪəl/ (**denials**) 1 N-VAR A **denial** of something is a statement that it is not true, does not exist, or did not happen. 否认 ❑ *Despite official denials, the rumours still persist.* 尽管官方予以否认，但谣言仍未平息。❑ [+of] *Denial of the Mafia's existence is nothing new.* 否认存在黑手党并不是什么新鲜事。2 N-UNCOUNT The **denial of** something to someone is the act of refusing to let them have it. 拒绝；拒绝给予【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the denial of visas to international relief workers.* 拒绝给国际救援人员发放签证 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] In psychology, **denial** is when a person cannot or will not accept an unpleasant truth. (心理学上的)否认，拒绝接受，拒不承认 ❑ *...an addict who is in denial about his addiction.* 拒不承认自己吸毒成瘾的瘾君子

den|ier /'denɪə^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT [num N] **Denier** is used when indicating the thickness of stockings and tights. 旦尼尔，旦(表示长袜、裤袜等纤度的单位) ❑ *...fifteen-denier stockings.* 15 旦的长袜

deni|grate /'denɪgreɪt/ (**denigrates, denigrating, denigrated**) VERB If you **denigrate** someone or something, you criticize them unfairly or insult them. 贬低；诋毁；侮辱 ❑ [v n] *The*

amendment prohibits obscene or indecent materials which denigrate the objects or beliefs of a particular religion. 该修正案对贬损某一宗教的客体或信仰的淫秽或不雅内容予以禁止。•**deni|gra|tion** /ˌdenɪ'greɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the denigration of minorities in this country.* 在该国对少数民族的诋毁

den|im /'denɪm/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Denim** is a thick cotton cloth, usually blue, which is used to make clothes. Jeans are made from denim. 粗斜纹棉布，劳动布，牛仔布（通常为蓝色，用来做牛仔裤等）❑ *...a light blue denim jacket.* 浅蓝色牛仔夹克

→ see **cotton**

den|ims /'denɪmz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Denims** are casual trousers made of denim. 劳动布休闲裤；牛仔裤 ❑ *She was dressed in blue denims.* 她穿了一条蓝色牛仔裤。

deni|zen /'denɪz°n/ (**denizens**) N-COUNT A **denizen of** a particular place is a person, animal, or plant that lives or grows in this place. （特定地方的）居民，动物，植物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Gannets are denizens of the open ocean.* 鲣鸟栖息在开放大洋。

de|nomi|na|tion /dɪˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**denominations**) ❶ N-COUNT A particular **denomination** is a particular religious group which has slightly different beliefs from other groups within the same faith. （同一宗教中的）教派，宗派 ❑ *Acceptance of women preachers varies greatly from denomination to denomination.* 在接受女性传教士的问题上，不同教派的态度大相径庭。❷ N-COUNT The **denomination** of a banknote or coin is its official value. （钞票或硬币的）面额，面值 ❑ *...a pile of bank notes, mostly in small denominations.* 大部分都是小面额的一沓钞票

de|nomi|na|tion|al /dɪˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃən°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Denominational** means relating to or organized by a particular religious denomination. 教派的；宗派的 ❑ *...a multi-denominational group of religious leaders.* 一群来自多个不同教派的宗教领袖

de|nomi|na|tor /dɪ'nɒmɪneɪtə°/ (**denominators**) ❶ N-COUNT In mathematics, **the denominator** is the number which appears under the line in a fraction. （分数中的）分母 ❷ → see also **common denominator, lowest common denominator**

de|note /dɪ'nəʊt/ (**denotes, denoting, denoted**) ❶ VERB If one thing **denotes** another, it is a sign or indication of it. 预示；是…的征兆；表示；是…的标志【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Red eyes denote strain and fatigue.* 眼睛发红表明压力过大、身心疲惫。❑ [v that] *There was a message waiting, denoting that someone had been here ahead of her.* 有了一条留言，这表示有人已先于她到了这儿。❷ VERB What a symbol **denotes** is what it represents. （符号）代表，表示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *In figure 24 'D' denotes quantity demanded and 'S' denotes quantity supplied.* 在图 24 中，D 代表需求量，S 代表供应量。

de|noue|ment /deɪ'nu:mɒn/ (**denouements**) also **dénouement** N-COUNT [usu sing] In a book, play, or series of events, the **denouement** is the sequence of events at the end, when things come to a conclusion. （书或戏剧的）结局，收场；（一系列事件的）结果 ❑ *...an unexpected denouement.* 出人意料的收场

de|nounce /dɪ'naʊns/ (**denounces, denouncing, denounced**) ❶ VERB If you **denounce** a person or an action, you criticize them severely and publicly because you feel strongly that they are wrong or evil. 谴责；痛斥 ❑ [v n] *German leaders denounced the attacks and pleaded for tolerance.* 德国领导人谴责袭击活动，吁请各方克制。❑ [v n +as] *Some 25,000 demonstrators denounced him as a traitor.* 大约 2.5 万名示威者痛斥他是叛徒。❷ VERB If you **denounce** someone who has broken a rule or law, you report them to the authorities. 告发；检举 ❑ [v n] *...informers who might denounce you at any moment.* 随时都可能告发你们的那些告密者 [Also v n +to]

Word Link 词根词缀 ***nounce ≈ reporting*** 报告：*announce, denounce, pronounce*

dense /dens/ (**denser, densest**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **dense** contains a lot of things or people in a small area. 稠密的；密集的 ❑ *Where Bucharest now stands, there once was a large, dense forest.* 现在的布加勒斯特过去曾是一大片茂密的森林。❑ *They thrust their way through the dense crowd.* 他们挤过密集的人群。•**dense|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *Java is a densely populated island.* 爪哇岛人口稠密。❷ ADJ **Dense** fog or smoke is difficult to see through because it is very heavy and dark. （雾、烟）浓的，浓重的 ❑ *A dense column of smoke rose several miles into the air.* 一股浓浓的烟柱直冲天空，有数英里高。❸ ADJ In science, a **dense** substance is very heavy in relation to its volume. （物质）密度大的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a small dense star.* 密度很大的小恒星 ❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **dense**, you mean that you think they are stupid and that they take a long time to understand simple things. 愚蠢的；愚钝的；鲁钝的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's not a bad man, just a bit dense.* 他人不坏，就是有点儿愚钝。

→ see **forest**

den|sity /'densɪti/ (**densities**) ❶ N-VAR **Density** is the extent to which something is filled or covered with people or things. 密度；稠密程度 ❑ [+of] *...a law which restricts the density of housing.* 限制房屋密集程度的法律 ❑ *The region has a very high population density.* 该地区人口密度很大。❷ N-VAR [oft with poss] In science, the **density** of a substance or object is the relation of its mass or weight to its volume. （物质或物体的）密度【TECHNICAL 术语】

dent /dent/ (**dents, denting, dented**) ❶ VERB If you **dent** the surface of something, you make a hollow area in it by hitting or pressing it. 使凹陷；使产生凹痕 ❑ [v n] *Its brass feet dented the carpet's thick pile.* 其黄铜支脚把厚绒地毯压出了印儿。•**dent|ed** ADJ ❑ *Watch out for bargains, but never buy dented cans.* 留意便宜货，但绝不要买表面凹陷的罐头。❷ N-COUNT A **dent** is a hollow in the surface of something which has been caused by hitting or pressing it. 凹痕；凹坑 ❑ [+in] *There was a dent in the car which hadn't been there before.* 车上有处凹痕，以前是没有的。❸ VERB If something **dents** your ideas or your pride, it makes you realize that your ideas are wrong, or that you are not as good or successful as you thought. 削减；削弱；损害 ❑ [v n] *This has not dented the City's enthusiasm for the company.* 这并没有减弱伦敦金融界对这家公司的热情。

den|tal /'dent°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dental** is used to describe things that relate to teeth or to the care and treatment of teeth. 牙齿的；牙科的 ❑ *You can get free dental treatment.* 你可以得到免费的牙齿治疗。❑ *...the dental profession.* 牙医行业

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dent, dont ≈ tooth*** 牙齿：*dental, dentist, dentures*

'den|tal floss ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dental floss** is a type of thread that is used to clean the gaps between your teeth. 牙线 ❷ → see also **floss**

den|tist /'dentɪst/ (**dentists**) N-COUNT A **dentist** is a person who is qualified to examine and treat people's teeth. 牙科医生；牙医 ❑ *Visit your dentist twice a year for a check-up.* 每年去牙医处做两次牙齿检查。•N-SING **The dentist** or **the dentist's** is used to refer to the surgery or clinic where a dentist works. 牙外科；牙科诊所 ❑ *It's worse than being at the dentist's.* 这比待在牙科诊所里还要糟糕。

→ see **teeth**

den|tis|try /'dentɪstri/ N-UNCOUNT **Dentistry** is the work done by a dentist. 牙科治疗；牙医学

den|tures /'dentʃə°z/

The form **denture** is used as a modifier. denture 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Dentures** are artificial teeth worn by people who no longer have all their own teeth. 义齿；假牙

→ see **teeth**

de|nude /dɪ'nju:d, AM -'nu:d/ (**denudes, denuding, denuded**) ❶ VERB To **denude** an area means to destroy the plants in it. 使（地表）裸露；使光秃【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Mining would pollute the lake and denude the forest.* 采矿会污染湖水，毁掉森林。[Also v n of n] ❷ VERB To **denude** someone or something **of** a particular thing means to take it away from them. 剥夺；夺去【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +of] *The Embassy is now denuded of all foreign and local staff.* 现在大使馆里所有的外国和当地工作人员都遣散了。

de|nun|cia|tion /dɪˌnʌnsi'eɪʃ°n/ (**denunciations**) ❶ N-VAR **Denunciation of** someone or something is severe public criticism of them. 谴责；痛斥 ❑ [+of] *On September 24, he wrote a stinging*

denunciation of his critics. 9 月 24 号，他写了一篇措辞强烈的文章，痛斥批评者。 ❷ N-VAR **Denunciation** is the act of reporting someone who has broken a rule or law to the authorities. 告发；检举 ❑ [+of] *...the denunciation of Jews to the Nazis during the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战期间向纳粹分子告发犹太人

Den|ver boot /ˌdenvəʳ ˈbuːt/ (**Denver boots**) N-COUNT A **Denver boot** is a large metal device which is fitted to the wheel of an illegally parked car or other vehicle in order to prevent it from being driven away. The driver has to pay to have the device removed. 丹佛锁箍，丹佛锁扣（用于钳锁非法停放车辆）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **clamp, wheel clamp**

deny ◆◇ /dɪˈnaɪ/ (**denies, denying, denied**) ❶ VERB When you **deny** something, you state that it is not true. 否认 ❑ [v n] *She denied both accusations.* 她对两项指控均予以否认。 ❑ [v that] *The government has denied that there was a plot to assassinate the president.* 政府否认曾有人密谋暗杀总统。 ❑ [v v-ing] *They all denied ever having seen her.* 他们全都否认曾见过她。 ❷ VERB If you **deny** someone something that they need or want, you refuse to let them have it. 拒绝给予；拒绝…的要求 ❑ [v n n] *If he is unlucky, he may find that his ex-partner denies him access to his children.* 不走运的话，他可能会发现前妻拒绝让他接近自己的孩子。 ❑ [v pron-refl n] *Don't deny yourself pleasure.* 不要有乐不享。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *deny* with:

V. **confirm or** deny 确认或否认 ❶
N. deny **a charge** 否认指控，**officials** deny 官方否认 ❶
deny **access** 拒绝访问，deny **entry** 不许进入，deny **a request** 拒绝要求 ❷

de|odor|ant /diˈəʊdərənt/ (**deodorants**) N-VAR **Deodorant** is a substance that you can use on your body to hide or prevent the smell of sweat. （用于除体味的）除臭剂，解臭剂

Word Link 词根词缀 *ant = one who does* 行…事者，*has* 有：*defendant, deodorant, occupant*

de|odor|ize /diˈəʊdəraɪz/ (**deodorizes, deodorizing, deodorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **deodorise**

VERB If you **deodorize** something, you remove unpleasant smells from it. 除去…的臭味；脱去…的异味【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The machine uses minute quantities of ozone to sterilise and deodorise refrigerated food vehicles.* 这种机器使用极少量的臭氧为食品冷藏车消毒杀菌、去除异味。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a deodorising foot spray.* 脚部除臭喷剂

de|part /dɪˈpɑːʳt/ (**departs, departing, departed**) ❶ VERB When something or someone **departs from** a place, they leave it and start a journey to another place. 离开；启程；动身；出发 ❑ [v +from] *Our tour departs from Heathrow Airport on 31 March and returns 16 April.* 我们这次旅行于 3 月 31 号从希思罗机场出发，4 月 16 号返回。 ❑ [v +for] *In the morning Mr McDonald departed for Sydney.* 麦克唐纳先生上午启程前往悉尼。 ❑ [v n] *The coach departs Potsdam in the morning.* 长途客车早上从波茨坦开出。 [Also v] ❷ VERB If you **depart from** a traditional, accepted, or agreed way of doing something, you do it in a different or unexpected way. 背离；违背 ❑ [v +from] *Why is it in this country that we have departed from good educational sense?* 为什么在这个国家我们背离了教育上明智的选择？ ❸ VERB If someone **departs** from a job, they resign from it or leave it. In American English, you can say that someone **departs** a job. 辞（职）；离（职） ❑ [v +from] *Lipton is planning to depart from the company he founded.* 利普顿打算离开自己一手创立的公司。 ❑ [v] *...a number of staff departed during his reign as rector of the Royal College of Art.* 在他担任皇家艺术学院院长期间有好几名教师出走 ❑ [v n] *He departed baseball in the '60s.* 他在 20 世纪 60 年代告别了棒球场。

de|part|ed /dɪˈpɑːʳtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Departed** friends or relatives are people who have died. 去世的；已故的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...departed friends.* 已故的朋友 •N-PLURAL **The departed** are people who have died. 死者；逝者 ❑ *We held services for the departed.* 我们为死者举行了仪式。

de|part|ment ◆◆◆ /dɪˈpɑːʳtmənt/ (**departments**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **department** is one of the sections in an organization such as a government, business, or university. A department is also one of the sections in a large shop. （政府的）部，司，局，处；（企业的）部门，科；（大学的）系，所，部；（大型商店的）货品区 ❑ [+of] *...the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.* 美国卫生、教育和福利部 ❑ *He moved to the sales department.* 他转到了销售部。 ❑ *...the jewelry department.* 珠宝首饰区 ❷ PHRASE If you say that a task or area of knowledge **is not** your **department**, you mean that you are not responsible for it or do not know much about it. 不是…的职责范围；并非…的专长 ❑ *'I'm afraid the name means nothing to me,' he said. 'That's not my department.'* "恐怕这个名字对我来说毫无意义，"他说，"我对此并不熟悉。"

de|part|men|tal /ˌdiːpɑːʳtˈmentᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Departmental** is used to describe the activities, responsibilities, or possessions of a department in a government, company, or other organization. （政府的）部（或司、局、处）的；（企业的）部门的，科的；（大学的）系的，所的，部的 ❑ *...the departmental budget.* 部门预算

de|part|ment store (**department stores**) N-COUNT A **department store** is a large shop which sells many different kinds of goods. 百货商店；百货公司

de|par|ture ◆◇◇ /dɪˈpɑːʳtʃəʳ/ (**departures**) ❶ N-VAR [oft with poss] **Departure** or a **departure** is the act of going away from somewhere. 离开；启程；动身；出发 ❑ [+for] *...the President's departure for Helsinki.* 总统动身前往赫尔辛基 ❑ [+of] *They hoped this would lead to the departure of all foreign forces from the country.* 他们希望这将促成所有外国部队撤离该国。 ❑ [+from] *The airline has more than 90 scheduled departures from here every day.* 该航空公司每天都有超过 90 个航班从这里起飞。 ❷ N-VAR [with poss] The **departure** of a person **from** a job, or a member from an organization, is their act of leaving it or being forced to leave it. 辞职；离职；（从某组织的）脱离【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *This would inevitably involve his departure from the post of Prime Minister.* 这将不可避免地导致他辞去首相一职。 ❸ N-COUNT If someone does something different or unusual, you can refer to their action as a **departure**. 背离；违背 ❑ [+from] *Taylor announced another departure from practice in that England will train at Wembley.* 泰勒再次一改常规，宣布英格兰队将在温布利球场进行训练。

de|par|ture lounge (**departure lounges**) N-COUNT In an airport, the **departure lounge** is the place where passengers wait before they get onto their plane. （机场的）候机室，候机厅

de|par|ture tax (**departure taxes**) N-VAR **Departure tax** is a tax that airline passengers have to pay in order to use an airport. 机场税；离境税；出境税 ❑ *Many countries charge departure tax in U.S. dollars rather than local currency.* 许多国家以美元而不是本国货币收取机场税。

de|pend ◆◆◇ /dɪˈpend/ (**depends, depending, depended**) ❶ VERB If you say that one thing **depends on** another, you mean that the first thing will be affected or determined by the second. 取决（于）；有赖（于） ❑ [v +on/upon] *The cooking time needed depends on the size of the potato.* 所需的烹饪时间取决于土豆的大小。 ❑ [v +on/upon] *How much it costs depends upon how much you buy.* 价钱取决于你买多买少。 ❷ VERB If you **depend on** someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically, financially, or emotionally. 依靠；依赖 ❑ [v +on/upon] *He depended on his writing for his income.* 他靠写作赚取收入。 ❑ [v +on/upon] *Choosing the right account depends on working out your likely average balance.* 只有计算出自己可能的平均结余，才能选定合适的账户。 ❸ VERB If you can **depend on** a person, organization, or law, you know that they will support you or help you when you need them. 指望；信赖 ❑ [v +on/upon] *'You can depend on me,' Cross assured him.* "你可以信赖我。"克罗斯向他保证。 ❹ VERB You use **depend** in expressions such as **it depends** to indicate that you cannot give a clear answer to a question because the answer will be affected or determined by other factors. 视情形而定；看情况 ❑ [v] *'But how long can you stay in the house?'—'I don't know. It depends.'* "但你能在这所房子里待多久呢？" —— "我不知道。这要看情况。" ❑ [v +on] *It all depends on your definition of punk,*

doesn't it? 这全视乎你对朋克摇滚乐的定义，对吗？ 5 PHRASE You use **depending on** when you are saying that something varies according to the circumstances mentioned. 取决于；根据；由…决定 ❑ *I tend to have a different answer, depending on the family.* 根据家庭的不同，我往往会给出不同的答案。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *depend* with:

N. depend **on circumstances** 视情况而定，depend **on the weather** 取决于天气，**outcome will** depend 结果将取决于，**survival may/will** depend 生存可能 / 将取决于 1
ADV. depend **largely** 在很大程度上取决于 1
PREP. depend **on** *someone/something* 取决（或依赖）于某人 / 某事物 1 2 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *pend* ≈ *hanging* 悬：*append, depend, pendant*

de|pend|able /dɪ'pendəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **dependable**, you approve of them because you feel that you can be sure that they will always act consistently or sensibly, or do what you need them to do. 可靠的；可信赖的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was a good friend, a dependable companion.* 他是一个很好的朋友，一个可以信赖的伙伴。

de|pend|ant /dɪ'pendənt/ (**dependants**) also **dependent** N-COUNT Your **dependants** are the people you support financially, such as your children. 受供养人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The British Legion raises funds to help ex-service personnel and their dependants.* 英国退伍军人协会筹集款项帮助退伍军人及其家属。

de|pend|ence /dɪ'pendəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **dependence on** something or someone is your need for them in order to succeed or be able to survive.（为了成功或存活的）依靠，依赖 ❑ [+*on*] *...the city's traditional dependence on tourism.* 该市传统上对旅游业的依赖 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] If you talk about drug **dependence** or alcohol **dependence**, you are referring to a situation where someone is addicted to drugs or is an alcoholic.（对毒品或酒精的）依赖，瘾，癖 3 N-UNCOUNT You talk about the **dependence** of one thing **on** another when the first thing will be affected or determined by the second.（受他物影响或决定的）依赖（关系）❑ *...the dependence of circulation on production.* 流通对生产的依赖

Word Link 词根词缀 *ence* ≈ *state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*dependence, excellence, independence*

de|pend|en|cy /dɪ'pendənsi/ (**dependencies**) 1 N-COUNT A **dependency** is a country which is controlled by another country. 附属国；附属 2 N-UNCOUNT You talk about someone's **dependency** when they have a deep emotional, physical, or financial need for a particular person or thing, especially one that you consider excessive or undesirable.（尤指过分或不利的）依靠，依赖 ❑ [+*on*] *We worried about his dependency on his mother.* 我们担心他可能对母亲太过依赖。 3 N-VAR [usu n N] If you talk about alcohol **dependency** or chemical **dependency**, you are referring to a situation where someone is an alcoholic or is addicted to drugs.（对酒精、毒品等的）依赖，瘾，癖【mainly AM 主美】❑ *In 1985, he began to show signs of alcohol and drug dependency.* 1985 年，他开始表现出酗酒嗜毒的迹象。

de|pend|ent /dɪ'pendənt/ 1 ADJ To be **dependent on** something or someone means to need them in order to succeed or be able to survive. 依靠的；依赖的 ❑ [+*on/upon*] *The local economy is overwhelmingly dependent on oil and gas extraction.* 当地经济过于依赖石油和天然气开采。 2 ADJ If one thing is **dependent on** another, the first thing will be affected or determined by the second. 取决（于…）的；有赖（于…）的 ❑ [+*on/upon*] *The treatment of infertility is largely dependent on the ability of couples to pay.* 对不孕不育的治疗很大程度上视乎夫妇的经济能力。 3 → see also **dependant**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ent* ≈ *one who does* 行…事者，*has* 有：*dependent, resident, superintendent*

de|per|son|al|ize /ˌdiːˈpɜːˢsənəlaɪz/ (**depersonalizes, depersonalizing, depersonalized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **depersonalise**

1 VERB To **depersonalize** a system or a situation means to treat it as if it did not really involve people, or to treat it as if the people involved were not really important. 使无人化；弱化…中人的地位 ❑ [v n] *It is true that modern weaponry depersonalised war.* 的确，现代武器令战争无人化了。 2 VERB To **depersonalize** someone means to treat them as if they do not matter because their individual feelings and thoughts are not important. 使非个性化；不把…视为个体看待 ❑ [v n] *She does not feel that the book depersonalises women.* 她并不觉得这本书不尊重女性的个人感受。

de|pict /dɪ'pɪkt/ (**depicts, depicting, depicted**) 1 VERB To **depict** someone or something means to show or represent them in a work of art such as a drawing or painting. 描绘；描画 ❑ [v n] *...a gallery of pictures depicting Nelson's most famous battles.* 描绘纳尔逊那些最著名战役的一组画作 2 VERB To **depict** someone or something means to describe them or give an impression of them in writing. 描写；描述；刻画 ❑ [v n] *Margaret Atwood's novel depicts a gloomy, futuristic America.* 玛格丽特·阿特伍德的小说描写了一个黑暗无望的未来美国。 ❑ [v n +*as*] *Children's books often depict farmyard animals as gentle, lovable creatures.* 儿童图书常常把农场的动物描写得温和而可爱。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pict* ≈ *painting* 画：*depict, picture, picturesque*

de|pic|tion /dɪ'pɪkʃᵊn/ (**depictions**) N-VAR A **depiction** of something is a picture or a written description of it. 描绘；描画；描写；描述；刻画
→ see **art**

de|pila|tory /dɪ'pɪlətəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**depilatories**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Depilatory** substances and processes remove unwanted hair from your body. 脱毛的 ❑ *...a depilatory cream.* 脱毛膏 2 N-COUNT A **depilatory** is a depilatory substance. 脱毛剂

de|plete /dɪ'pliːt/ (**depletes, depleting, depleted**) VERB To **deplete** a stock or amount of something means to reduce it. 减少；消耗【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...substances that deplete the ozone layer.* 消耗臭氧层的物质 •**de|plet|ed** ADJ ❑ *...Robert E. Lee's worn and depleted army.* 罗伯特·E. 李率领的疲惫不堪、减员严重的部队 •**de|ple|tion** /dɪ'pliːʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the depletion of underground water supplies.* 地下水源的枯竭

Word Link 词根词缀 *ple* ≈ *filling* 充满：*complement, complete, deplete*

de|plet|ed u|ra|nium N-UNCOUNT **Depleted uranium** is a type of uranium that is used in some bombs. 贫化铀

de|plor|able /dɪ'plɔːrəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **deplorable**, you think that it is very bad and unacceptable. 糟糕的；恶劣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Many of them live under deplorable conditions.* 他们中很多人生活条件极其恶劣。 •**de|plor|ably** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *The reporters behaved deplorably.* 那些记者表现得甚为不堪。

de|plore /dɪ'plɔːʳ/ (**deplores, deploring, deplored**) VERB If you say that you **deplore** something, you think it is very wrong or immoral. 谴责；强烈反对【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He deplored the fact that the Foreign Secretary was driven into resignation.* 他对外交大臣被迫辞职一事表示强烈谴责。

de|ploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ (**deploys, deploying, deployed**) VERB To **deploy** troops or military resources means to organize or position them so that they are ready to be used. 部署，调集（部队或军事资源）❑ [v n] *The president said he had no intention of deploying ground troops.* 总统称并不打算部署地面部队。
→ see **army**

de|ploy|ment /dɪ'plɔɪmənt/ (**deployments**) N-VAR The **deployment** of troops, resources, or equipment is the organization and positioning of them so that they are ready for quick action.（部队、资源或装备的）部署，调集 ❑ [+*of*] *...the deployment of troops into townships.* 在城镇中部署部队

de|popu|late /ˌdiːˈpɒpjʊleɪt/ (**depopulates, depopulating,**

depopulated) VERB To **depopulate** an area means to greatly reduce the number of people living there. 使…的人口剧减 ❑ [v n] *The famine threatened to depopulate the continent.* 饥荒可能会导致该大洲人口剧减。•**de|popu|lat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...a small, rural, and depopulated part of the south-west.* 西南部一个面积狭小、人口锐减的农村地区 •**de|popu|la|tion** /ˌdiːˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...rural depopulation.* 农村人口锐减

de|port /dɪˈpɔːrt/ (**deports, deporting, deported**) VERB If a government **deports** someone, usually someone who is not a citizen of that country, it sends them out of the country because they have committed a crime or because it believes they do not have the right to be there. 驱逐（通常指非本国居民）出境 ❑ [v n] *...a government decision earlier this month to deport all illegal immigrants.* 本月早些时候出台的将所有非法移民驱逐出境的政府决议 [Also v n *from/to* n] •**de|por|ta|tion** /ˌdiːpɔːrˈteɪʃ°n/ (**deportations**) N-VAR ❑ *...thousands of Albanian migrants facing deportation.* 数千名面临驱逐出境命运的阿尔巴尼亚移民

de|por|tee /ˌdiːpɔːrˈtiː/ (**deportees**) N-COUNT A **deportee** is someone who is being deported. 被驱逐出境者

de|port|ment /dɪˈpɔːrtmənt/ N-UNCOUNT Your **deportment** is the way you behave, especially the way you walk and move. 行为；举止；（尤指）步态，仪态【FORMAL 正式】

de|pose /dɪˈpəʊz/ (**deposes, deposing, deposed**) VERB [usu passive] If a ruler or political leader **is deposed**, they are forced to give up their position. 罢免，废黜（统治者或政治领导人）❑ [*be* v-ed] *Mr Ben Bella was deposed in a coup in 1965.* 本·贝拉先生在 1965 年的一次政变中被推翻。

de|pos|it ◆◇ /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ (**deposits, depositing, deposited**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **deposit** is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 定金；预付款 ❑ *A £50 deposit is required when ordering, and the balance is due upon delivery.* 订货时需要交 50 英镑的定金，货到后余款结清。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **deposit** is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. （租赁的）押金，保证金 ❑ *It is common to ask for the equivalent of a month's rent as a deposit.* 要求交一个月的房租作押金是很常见的。3 N-COUNT A **deposit** is a sum of money which is in a bank account or savings account, especially a sum which will be left there for some time. （尤指定期）存款 4 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **deposit** is a sum of money which you have to pay if you want to be a candidate in a parliamentary or European election. The money is returned to you if you receive more than a certain percentage of the votes. 竞选保证金（参加议会或欧洲选举时提交，如获一定比例选票便可返还）【BRIT 英】❑ *The Tory candidate lost his deposit.* 这名托利党候选人连竞选保证金都搭进去了。5 N-COUNT A **deposit** is an amount of a substance that has been left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 堆积物；沉积物 ❑ *...underground deposits of gold and diamonds.* 地下金矿和钻石矿 6 VERB To **deposit** someone or something somewhere means to put them or leave them there. 放下；放置；丢下 ❑ [v n] *Someone was seen depositing a packet.* 有人看见一个人放下了一件小包裹。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Fritz deposited a glass and two bottles of beer in front of Wolfe.* 弗里茨把一个玻璃杯和两瓶啤酒放在沃尔夫面前。7 VERB If you **deposit** something somewhere, you put it where it will be safe until it is needed again. 存放；寄存 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *You are advised to deposit valuables in the hotel safe.* 建议把贵重物品存放在宾馆保险箱里。8 VERB If you **deposit** a sum of money, you pay it into a bank account or savings account. 将（钱）存入银行（或储蓄）账户 ❑ [v n] *The customer has to deposit a minimum of £100 monthly.* 客户必须每月至少存 100 英镑。9 VERB [usu passive] If a substance **is deposited** somewhere, it is left there as a result of a chemical or geological process. 使堆积；使沉积 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The phosphate was deposited by the decay of marine microorganisms.* 海洋微生物腐解后沉积形成磷酸盐。

→ see **bank**

Word Link 词根词缀 *pos ≈ placing 放置：deposit, preposition, repository*

de|pos|it ac|count (**deposit accounts**) N-COUNT A **deposit account** is a type of bank account where the money in it earns interest. 存款账户；储蓄账户【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **savings account**

depo|si|tion /ˌdepəˈzɪʃ°n/ (**depositions**) N-COUNT A **deposition** is a formal written statement, made for example by a witness to a crime, which can be used in a court of law if the witness cannot be present. （未到庭证人等提供的）作证书，书面证词 ❑ *The jury heard 200 pages of depositions.* 陪审团听取了 200 页书面证词。

de|posi|tor /dɪˈpɒzɪtəʳ/ (**depositors**) N-COUNT A bank's **depositors** are the people who have accounts with that bank. （银行的）储户，存款人

de|posi|tory /dɪˈpɒzɪtəri/ (**depositories**) N-COUNT A **depository** is a place where objects can be stored safely. 仓库；储藏处；存放处

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory ≈ place where something happens … 发生处：conservatory, depository, factory*

de|pot /ˈdepəʊ, AM 美 ˈdiː-/ (**depots**) 1 N-COUNT A **depot** is a place where large amounts of raw materials, equipment, arms, or other supplies are kept until they are needed. 仓库；库房 ❑ *...food depots.* 食品仓库 ❑ *...a government arms depot.* 政府军械库 2 N-COUNT A **depot** is a large building or open area where buses or railway engines are kept when they are not being used. 公交场站；机务段；机车库【mainly BRIT 主英】3 N-COUNT A **depot** is a bus station or railway station. 公共汽车站；火车站【AM 美】❑ *...a bus depot in Ozark, Alabama.* 亚拉巴马州欧扎克市的一个公共汽车站

de|prave /dɪˈpreɪv/ (**depraves, depraving, depraved**) VERB Something that **depraves** someone makes them morally bad or evil. 使堕落；使腐化；使败坏；使邪恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...material likely to deprave or corrupt those who see it.* 看了可能会使人腐化堕落的东西

de|praved /dɪˈpreɪvd/ ADJ **Depraved** actions, things, or people are morally bad or evil. 堕落的；腐化的；败坏的；邪恶的 ❑ *...a disturbing and depraved film.* 令人不安、道德败坏的影片

de|prav|ity /dɪˈprævɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Depravity** is very dishonest or immoral behaviour. 堕落；腐化；道德败坏；邪恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the absolute depravity that can exist in war.* 会在战争中存在的至恶

dep|re|cate /ˈdeprɪkeɪt/ (**deprecates, deprecating, deprecated**) VERB If you **deprecate** something, you criticize it. 批评；指责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He deprecated the low quality of entrants to the profession.* 他对行业新人低素质予以了批评。

dep|re|cat|ing /ˈdeprɪkeɪtɪŋ/ ADJ A **deprecating** attitude, gesture, or remark shows that you think that something is not very good, especially something associated with yourself. （尤指对与自身相关的事物）不以为然的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Erica made a little deprecating shrug.* 埃丽卡有点儿不以为然地耸了耸肩。•**dep|re|cat|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He speaks deprecatingly of his father as a lonely man.* 他不以为然地说父亲是一个孤独的人。

de|pre|ci|ate /dɪˈpriːʃɪeɪt/ (**depreciates, depreciating, depreciated**) VERB If something such as a currency **depreciates** or if something **depreciates** it, it loses some of its original value. （使）（货币等）贬值；（使）跌价 ❑ [v] *Inflation is rising rapidly; the yuan is depreciating.* 通货膨胀率迅速上升，人民币贬值。❑ [v n] *The demand for foreign currency depreciates the real value of local currencies.* 对外汇的需求致使本币实际价值下跌。❑ [v +*by*] *During those five years, the pound depreciated by a quarter.* 在那 5 年里，英镑贬值了 25%。•**de|pre|cia|tion** /dɪˌpriːʃiˈeɪʃ°n/ (**depreciations**) N-VAR ❑ *...miscellaneous costs, including machinery depreciation and wages.* 杂项费用，包括机器折旧和工资

dep|re|da|tion /ˌdeprɪˈdeɪʃ°n/ (**depredations**) N-VAR The **depredations** of a person, animal, or force are their harmful actions, which usually involve taking or damaging something. 掠夺；破坏；蹂躏【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Much of the region's environmental depredation is a result of poor planning.* 该地区环境破坏大多是规划不善的结果。

de|press /dɪ'pres/ (**depresses, depressing, depressed**) 1 VERB If someone or something **depresses** you, they make you feel sad and disappointed. 使抑郁；使沮丧；使消沉 ❑ [v n] *I must admit the state of the country depresses me.* 我必须承认国家的现状让我倍感沮丧。 2 VERB If something **depresses** prices, wages, or figures, it causes them to become less. 降低；减少 ❑ [v n] *The stronger U.S. dollar depressed sales.* 美元走强导致销售额下降。

de|pressed /dɪ'prest/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **depressed**, you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything, because your situation is so difficult and unpleasant. 抑郁的；沮丧的；消沉的 ❑ *She's been very depressed and upset about this whole situation.* 她对整个形势感到十分沮丧和不快。 2 ADJ A **depressed** place or industry does not have enough business or employment to be successful. 萧条的；不景气的 ❑ *...legislation to encourage investment in depressed areas.* 鼓励向经济困难地区投资的法律法规

de|press|ing /dɪ'presɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **depressing** makes you feel sad and disappointed. 令人抑郁的；使人沮丧的；让人消沉的 ❑ *Yesterday's unemployment figures were depressing.* 昨天的失业数字令人沮丧。 • **de|press|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *It all sounded depressingly familiar to Janet.* 对珍妮特来说，这一切听起来熟悉得叫人丧气。

de|pres|sion ♦◇ /dɪ'preʃ°n/ (**depressions**) 1 N-VAR **Depression** is a mental state in which you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything, because your situation is so difficult and unpleasant. 抑郁；沮丧；消沉 ❑ *Mr Thomas was suffering from depression.* 托马斯先生患有抑郁症。 2 N-COUNT A **depression** is a time when there is very little economic activity, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty. 萧条（期）；不景气 ❑ [+of] *He never forgot the hardships he witnessed during the Great Depression of the 1930s.* 他从未忘记 20 世纪 30 年代经济大萧条时期他所亲眼目睹的困苦情形。 3 N-COUNT A **depression** in a surface is an area which is lower than the parts surrounding it. 凹陷；凹坑；洼地 ❑ *...an area pockmarked by rain-filled depressions.* 密布着雨水洼的地区 4 N-COUNT A **depression** is a mass of air that has a low pressure and that often causes rain. 低压（常致降雨）

→ see **hurricane**

de|pres|sive /dɪ'presɪv/ (**depressives**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Depressive** means relating to depression or to being depressed. 抑郁的；沮丧的；消沉的 ❑ *He's no longer a depressive character.* 他不再是一个消沉的人。 ❑ *...a severe depressive disorder.* 重度抑郁症 2 N-COUNT A **depressive** is someone who suffers from depression. 抑郁症患者 3 → see also **manic-depressive**

dep|ri|va|tion /ˌdeprɪ'veɪʃ°n/ (**deprivations**) N-VAR If you suffer **deprivation**, you do not have or are prevented from having something that you want or need. 剥夺；丧失；匮乏 ❑ *Millions more suffer from serious sleep deprivation caused by long work hours.* 另外还有数百万人因工作时间过长而睡眠严重不足。

de|prive /dɪ'praɪv/ (**deprives, depriving, deprived**) VERB If you **deprive** someone **of** something that they want or need, you take it away from them, or you prevent them from having it. 剥夺；使丧失；使不能享有 ❑ [v n +of] *They've been deprived of the fuel necessary to heat their homes.* 他们没法得到家里取暖所必需的燃料。

de|prived /dɪ'praɪvd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Deprived** people or people from **deprived** areas do not have the things that people consider to be essential in life, for example acceptable living conditions or education. 贫困的；贫穷的 ❑ *...probably the most severely deprived children in the country.* 可能是这个国家里最贫困的儿童

dept (**depts**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dept.**

Dept is used as a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**department**, usually in the name of a particular department.（通常用于名称中）❑ *...the Internal Affairs Dept.* 内政部

depth ♦◇ /depθ/ (**depths**) 1 N-VAR [with poss] The **depth** of something such as a river or hole is the distance downwards from its top surface, or between its upper and lower surfaces.（从上到下的）深（度）❑ *The smaller lake ranges from five to fourteen feet in depth.* 小一些的湖深度从 5 英尺到 14 英尺不等。❑ *The depth of the shaft is 520 yards.* 竖井深度为 520 码。❑ *They were detected at depths of more than a kilometre in the sea.* 它们是在海面下上千米深的地方被探测到的。 2 N-VAR [with poss] The **depth** of something such as a cupboard or drawer is the distance between its front surface and its back.（从前到后的）深（度）；进深；纵深 3 N-VAR If an emotion is very strongly or intensely felt, you can talk about its **depth**.（感情的）深厚，深切 ❑ [+of] *I am well aware of the depth of feeling that exists in Londonderry.* 我很清楚存在于伦敦德里市的那种强烈情绪。 4 N-UNCOUNT The **depth** of a situation is its extent and seriousness. 严重性；严峻性 ❑ [+of] *The country's leadership had underestimated the depth of the crisis.* 该国领导人低估了这场危机的严重性。 5 N-UNCOUNT The **depth** of someone's knowledge is the great amount that they know.（知识的）渊博 ❑ [+of] *We felt at home with her and were impressed with the depth of her knowledge.* 我们与她在一起很自在，她渊博的知识令我们叹服。 6 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **depth**, you mean that they have serious and interesting qualities which are not immediately obvious and which you have to think about carefully before you can fully understand them. 深刻；深奥 ❑ *His music lacks depth.* 他的音乐缺乏深度。 7 N-PLURAL **The depths** are places that are a long way below the surface of the sea or earth.（海洋或陆地的）深处，深渊【LITERARY 文】❑ *The ship vanished into the depths.* 船消失在了大海深处。 8 N-PLURAL If you talk about **the depths of** an area, you mean the parts of it which are very far from the edge.（区域的）深处，腹地 ❑ [+of] *...the depths of the countryside.* 乡村腹地 9 N-PLURAL If you are **in the depths of** an unpleasant emotion, you feel that emotion very strongly.（不快感情的）极限 ❑ [+of] *I was in the depths of despair when the baby was sick.* 孩子生病时我陷入了绝望的深渊之中。 10 N-PLURAL If something happens in **the depths of** a difficult or unpleasant period of time, it happens in the middle and most severe or intense part of it.（困难或不快时期的）中间部分，最严重时段，最强烈时段 ❑ [+of] *The country is in the depths of a recession.* 该国正遭遇最严重的经济衰退。 11 PHRASE If you deal with a subject **in depth**, you deal with it very thoroughly and consider all the aspects of it. 深入地；彻底地；全面地 ❑ *We will discuss these three areas in depth.* 我们将深入探讨这三个领域。 12 PHRASE If you say that someone is **out of** their **depth**, you mean that they are in a situation that is much too difficult for them to be able to cope with it. 应付不了；力所不及 ❑ *Mr Gibson is clearly intellectually out of his depth.* 吉布森先生显然才智不逮。 13 PHRASE If you are **out of** your **depth**, you are in water that is deeper than you are tall, with the result that you cannot stand up with your head above water. 在水深没顶的地方 14 to **plumb new depths** → see **plumb** 15 to **plumb the depths** → see **plumb**

'depth charge (**depth charges**) N-COUNT A **depth charge** is a type of bomb which explodes under water and which is used especially to destroy enemy submarines. 深水炸弹

depu|ta|tion /ˌdepjʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**deputations**) N-COUNT A **deputation** is a small group of people who have been asked to speak to someone on behalf of a larger group of people, especially in order to make a complaint.（尤指代表更多人提出投诉的）代表团 ❑ [+of] *A deputation of elders from the village arrived headed by its chief.* 村里的长者代表团在村长的带领下到达了。

de|pute /dɪ'pju:t/ (**deputes, deputing, deputed**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are deputed** to do something, someone tells or allows you to do it on their behalf. 委派…为代表【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *A subcommittee was deputed to investigate the claims.* 一个小组委员会受委派调查这些说法。

depu|tize /'depjʊtaɪz/ (**deputizes, deputizing, deputized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **deputise**

VERB If you **deputize for** someone, you do something on their behalf, for example attend a meeting. 担任代表；充当代理人 ❑ [v +for] *I sometimes had to deputise for him in the kitchen.* 有时候我不得不代替他下厨。 ❑ [v] *Herr Schulmann cannot be here to welcome you and has asked me to deputize.* 赫尔·舒尔曼无法亲自来迎接您，特请我作为代表。

depu|ty ♦◇ /'depjʊti/ (**deputies**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **deputy**

is the second most important person in an organization such as a business or government department. Someone's deputy often acts on their behalf when they are not there. 副职；副手；副主管 ❑ *...Jack Lang, France's minister for culture, and his deputy, Catherine Tasca.* 法国文化部长雅克·兰和他的副手凯瑟琳·塔斯卡 ❷ N-COUNT In some parliaments or law-making bodies, the elected members are called **deputies**. 代表；议员；立法委员

de|rail /ˌdiːˈreɪl/ (**derails, derailing, derailed**) ❶ VERB To **derail** something such as a plan or a series of negotiations means to prevent it from continuing as planned. 阻挠；使无法正常进行【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The present wave of political killings is the work of people trying to derail peace talks.* 当前这一系列政治谋杀乃是那些想阻挠和平谈判的人所为。❷ VERB If a train **is derailed** or if it **derails**, it comes off the track on which it is running. (使)(火车)脱轨 ❑ [be v-ed] *Several people were injured today when a train was derailed.* 今天有数人在一列火车脱轨时受了伤。❑ [v] *No-one knows why the train derailed.* 没人知道火车为什么会脱轨。[Also v n]

de|rail|ment /ˌdiːˈreɪlmənt/ (**derailments**) N-VAR A **derailment** is an accident in which a train comes off the track on which it is running. (火车的)脱轨

de|ranged /dɪˈreɪndʒd/ ADJ Someone who is **deranged** behaves in a wild and uncontrolled way, often as a result of mental illness. 精神错乱的；发狂的；疯癫的 ❑ *A deranged man shot and killed 14 people.* 一个精神失常的男子开枪打死了 14 人。

de|range|ment /dɪˈreɪndʒmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Derangement** is the state of being mentally ill and unable to think or act in a controlled way. 精神错乱；疯狂；癫狂【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

der|by /ˈdɑːbi, AM 美 ˈdɜːrbi/ (**derbies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **derby** is a sporting event involving teams from the same area or city. 德比大赛(同一地区或城市的两队之间的比赛)；同城比赛【BRIT 英】❑ *...a North London derby between Arsenal and Tottenham.* 阿森纳和托特纳姆之间的北伦敦德比 ❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **derby** is a sports competition or race where there are no restrictions or limits on who can enter. (任何人都可参加的)比赛【AM 美】

de|regu|late /ˌdiːˈregjʊleɪt/ (**deregulates, deregulating, deregulated**) VERB To **deregulate** something means to remove controls and regulations from it. 解除(或放松)对…的管制 ❑ [v n] *... the need to deregulate the U.S. airline industry.* 撤销对美国航空业管制的需要

de|regu|la|tion /ˌdiːˌregjʊˈleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Deregulation** is the removal of controls and restrictions in a particular area of business or trade. 解除管制；放松管制【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Since deregulation, banks are permitted to set their own interest rates.* 管制撤销之后，银行可以自行设定利率。

der|elict /ˈderɪlɪkt/ ADJ A place or building that is **derelict** is empty and in a bad state of repair because it has not been used or lived in for a long time. 破败的；弃置的；年久失修的 ❑ *Her body was found dumped in a derelict warehouse less than a mile from her home.* 在距离她家不到一英里的一座废弃仓库里发现了她遭弃的尸体。

der|elic|tion /ˌderɪˈlɪkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If a building or a piece of land is in a state of **dereliction**, it is deserted or abandoned. 破败；弃置；年久失修 ❑ *The previous owners had rescued the building from dereliction.* 大楼之前的业主将其从破败不堪的状况中挽救了出来。

,der|elic|tion of 'duty N-UNCOUNT **Dereliction of duty** is deliberate or accidental failure to do what you should do as part of your job. 失职；渎职；玩忽职守【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He pleaded guilty to wilful dereliction of duty.* 他承认犯有蓄意玩忽职守罪。

de|ride /dɪˈraɪd/ (**derides, deriding, derided**) VERB If you **deride** someone or something, you say that they are stupid or have no value. 嘲弄；嘲笑；贬损【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Opposition MPs derided the Government's response to the crisis.* 反对党议员嘲弄政府针对危机作出的反应。

Word Link 词根词缀 *rid, ris ≈ laughing* 笑：*deride, derision, ridicule*

de rigueur /də rɪˈgɜːr/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a possession or habit is **de rigueur**, you mean that it is fashionable and therefore necessary for anyone who wants to avoid being considered unfashionable. 按照时尚所要求的 ❑ *T-shirts now seem almost de rigueur in the West End.* T 恤衫现在几乎成了伦敦西区时尚人士的必备之物。

de|ri|sion /dɪˈrɪʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If you treat someone or something with **derision**, you express contempt for them. 嘲弄；嘲笑；贬损 ❑ *He tried to calm them, but was greeted with shouts of derision.* 他试图让他们平静下来，但却招致他们大声嘲笑。

de|ri|sive /dɪˈraɪsɪv/ ADJ A **derisive** noise, expression, or remark expresses contempt. 嘲弄的；嘲笑的；贬损的 ❑ *There was a short, derisive laugh.* 有人短促地嘲笑了一声。•**de|ri|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Phil's tormentor snorted derisively.* 折磨菲尔的人嘲讽地哼了一声。

de|ri|sory /dɪˈraɪzəri/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something such as an amount of money as **derisory**, you are emphasizing that it is so small or inadequate that it seems silly or not worth considering. 微不足道的；少得可怜的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She was being paid what I considered a derisory amount of money.* 在我看来，她得到的报酬真是少得可怜。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Derisory** means the same as **derisive**. 同 derisive ❑ *...derisory remarks about the police.* 嘲弄警察的话

deri|va|tion /ˌderɪˈveɪʃ°n/ (**derivations**) N-VAR The **derivation** of something, especially a word, is its origin or source. 起源；由来；(尤指)词源 ❑ [+of] *The derivation of its name is obscure.* 其名字的由来无人知晓。

de|riva|tive /dɪˈrɪvətɪv/ (**derivatives**) ❶ N-COUNT A **derivative** is something which has been developed or obtained from something else. 派生物；衍生物 ❑ *...a poppy-seed derivative similar to heroin.* 类似海洛因的罂粟籽衍生物 ❷ ADJ If you say that something is **derivative**, you are criticizing it because it is not new or original but has been developed from something else. 模仿他人的；缺乏创意的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...their dull, derivative debut album.* 他们沉闷乏味、缺乏创意的首张专辑

de|rive /dɪˈraɪv/ (**derives, deriving, derived**) ❶ VERB If you **derive** something such as pleasure or benefit **from** a person or from something, you get it from them. 获得；取得；得到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +from] *Mr Ying is one of those happy people who derive pleasure from helping others.* 英先生属于那种助人为乐的快活人。❷ VERB If you say that something such as a word or feeling **derives** or **is derived from** something else, you mean that it comes from that thing. (使)起源；(使)产生 ❑ [be v-ed +from] *Anna's strength is derived from her parents and her sisters.* 安娜的坚强源自于她的父母和姐姐们。❑ [v +from] *The word Easter derives from Eostre, the pagan goddess of spring.* Easter(复活节)一词由 Eostre(非基督教的春天女神)衍生而来。[Also v n *from* n]

der|ma|ti|tis /ˌdɜːrməˈtaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Dermatitis** is a medical condition which makes your skin red and painful. 皮炎

Word Link 词根词缀 *derm ≈ skin* 皮：*dermatitis, epidermis, hypodermic*

der|ma|tolo|gist /ˌdɜːrməˈtɒlədʒɪst/ (**dermatologists**) N-COUNT A **dermatologist** is a doctor who specializes in the study of skin and the treatment of skin diseases. 皮肤科医师 •**der|ma|tol|ogy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...drugs used in dermatology.* 用于治疗皮肤病的药物

→ see **skin**

de|roga|tory /dɪˈrɒgətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you make a **derogatory** remark or comment about someone or something, you express your low opinion of them. 贬低的；贬损的 ❑ *He refused to withdraw derogatory remarks made about his boss.* 他拒绝收回那些贬损老板的话。

der|rick /ˈderɪk/ (**derricks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **derrick** is a machine that is used to move cargo on a ship by lifting it in the air. (船舶上装卸货用的)吊杆 ❷ N-COUNT A **derrick** is a tower built over an oil well which is used to raise and lower the drill. (油井上方的)井架

derring-do /ˌderɪŋ ˈduː/ N-UNCOUNT **Derring-do** is the quality of being bold, often in a rather showy or foolish way. 大胆；逞能；蛮勇【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

der|vish /'dɜːʳvɪʃ/ (**dervishes**) 1 N-COUNT A **dervish** is a member of a Muslim religious group which has a very active and lively dance as part of its worship. (伊斯兰教中以狂舞为礼拜仪式一部分的)托钵僧，苦行僧 2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **like a dervish**, you mean that they are turning round and round, waving their arms about, or working very quickly. 像托钵僧旋转舞蹈一样的；动作敏捷的 ❑ *Brian was whirling like a dervish, slapping at the mosquitoes and moaning.* 布赖恩如同旋转舞蹈的托钵僧一样转来转去，一边拍打蚊子一边抱怨。

de|sali|na|tion /ˌdiːsælɪ'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Desalination** is the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used for drinking, or for watering crops. 脱盐；淡化

Word Link 词根词缀 *sal ≈ salt 盐：desalination, salary, saline*

des|cant /'deskænt/ (**descants**) N-COUNT A **descant** is a tune which is played or sung above the main tune in a piece of music. (乐曲的)高音部

de|scend /dɪ'send/ (**descends, descending, descended**) 1 VERB If you **descend** or if you **descend** a staircase, you move downwards from a higher to a lower level. 下来；下降；走下【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep] *Things are cooler and more damp as we descend to the cellar.* 我们往下走去地窖时，四周愈发阴冷潮湿。❑ [v n] *She descended one flight of stairs.* 她走下了一段楼梯。[Also v] 2 VERB When a mood or atmosphere **descends on** a place or on the people there, it affects them by spreading among them. (情绪、气氛)降临，笼罩【LITERARY 文】❑ [v *+on/upon/over*] *An uneasy calm descended on the area.* 一种令人不安的平静笼罩了该地区。[Also v] 3 VERB If a large group of people arrive to see you, especially if their visit is unexpected or causes you a lot of work, you can say that they **have descended on** you. (大批人)突然到来，突然造访 ❑ [v *+on/upon*] *3,000 city officials descended on Capitol Hill to lobby for more money.* 3,000 名市政官员齐聚国会山，为争取更多款项进行游说。4 VERB When night, dusk, or darkness **descends**, it starts to get dark. (夜幕、黄昏、黑暗)降临【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Darkness has now descended and the moon and stars shine hazily in the clear sky.* 夜幕现在已经降临，晴朗的天空里月影婆娑，星光朦胧。5 VERB If you say that someone **descends to** behaviour which you consider unacceptable, you are expressing your disapproval of the fact that they do it. 降低身份；堕落；沦落【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v *+to*] *We're not going to descend to such methods.* 我们不会沦落到使用这种手段。6 VERB When you want to emphasize that the situation that someone is entering is very bad, you can say that they **are descending into** that situation. 陷入(糟糕境地)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v *+into*] *He was ultimately overthrown and the country descended into chaos.* 他最终被推翻，整个国家则陷入了混乱。

Word Link 词根词缀 *de ≈ from 从，down 向下，away 离开：deflate, descend, detach*

Word Link 词根词缀 *scend ≈ climbing 攀登：ascend, condescend, descend*

de|scend|ant /dɪ'sendənt/ (**descendants**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, usu with poss] Someone's **descendants** are the people in later generations who are related to them. 后代；后裔；子孙 ❑ [*+of*] *They are descendants of the original English and Scottish settlers.* 他们是最初的英格兰和苏格兰定居者的后代。2 N-COUNT Something modern which developed from an older thing can be called a **descendant of** it. 派生物；衍生物；后代产物 ❑ [*+of*] *His design was a descendant of a 1956 device.* 他的设计是从 1956 年的一个装置衍生而来的。

de|scend|ed /dɪ'sendɪd/ 1 ADJ A person who is **descended from** someone who lived a long time ago is directly related to them. (人)是…的后代的，为…的后裔的 ❑ [*+from*] *She told us she was descended from some Scottish Lord.* 她告诉我们她是某苏格兰勋爵的后裔。2 ADJ An animal that is **descended from** another sort of animal has developed from the original sort. (动物)由…演变而来的，为…的变种的

de|scend|ing /dɪ'sendɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] When a group of things is listed or arranged **in descending order**, each thing is smaller or less important than the thing before it. (次序)下降的，递减的 ❑ *All the other ingredients, including water, have to be listed in descending order by weight.* 所有其他原料，包括水在内，都需要根据重量以降序排列。

de|scent /dɪ'sent/ (**descents**) 1 N-VAR A **descent** is a movement from a higher to a lower level or position. 下降；降落 ❑ [*+into*] *… the crash of an Airbus A300 on its descent into Kathmandu airport.* 一架空客 A300 在加德满都机场降落时的坠毁 2 N-COUNT A **descent** is a surface that slopes downwards, for example the side of a steep hill. 斜坡；斜面 ❑ *On the descents, cyclists spin past cars, freewheeling downhill at tremendous speed.* 在坡道上，自行车手飞驰着超越了一辆辆汽车，靠着惯性一路疾冲下山。3 N-SING When you want to emphasize that a situation becomes very bad, you can talk about someone's or something's **descent** into that situation. (形势的)恶化；(人的)堕落，沦落【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [*+from/to*] *… his swift descent from respected academic to struggling small businessman.* 他从一名受人尊敬的学者到一个度日艰难的小商人的瞬间沦落 4 N-UNCOUNT [usu *of* adj n] You use **descent** to talk about a person's family background, for example their nationality or social status. 血统；家世；出身【FORMAL 正式】❑ *All the contributors were of African descent.* 所有撰稿人都是非洲裔人士。

de|scribe ◆◆◆ /dɪ'skraɪb/ (**describes, describing, described**) 1 VERB If you **describe** a person, object, event, or situation, you say what they are like or what happened. 描述；描写；形容；叙述 ❑ [v wh] *We asked her to describe what kind of things she did in her spare time.* 我们请她描述一下她业余时间都在做什么。❑ [v n] *She read a poem by Carver which describes their life together.* 她读了一首卡弗描写他们共同生活的诗。❑ [v v-ing] *Just before his death he described seeing their son in a beautiful garden.* 就在临终前他说看到他们的儿子在一个美丽的花园里。2 VERB If a person **describes** someone or something **as** a particular thing, he or she believes that they are that thing and says so. 把…说成；把…称为；认为 ❑ [v n *+as*] *He described it as an extraordinarily tangled and complicated tale.* 他说那是一个非常曲折复杂的故事。❑ *Even his closest allies describe him as forceful, aggressive and determined.* 连他最亲密的盟友也认为他处事强硬、咄咄逼人，不达目的誓不罢休。❑ [v n *+as*] *He described the meeting as marking a new stage in the peace process.* 他称这次会议标志着和平进程进入了一个新阶段。

de|scrip|tion ◆◇◇ /dɪ'skrɪpʃ°n/ (**descriptions**) 1 N-VAR A **description** of someone or something is an account which explains what they are or what they look like. 描述；形容；叙述；说明 ❑ [*+of*] *Police have issued a description of the man who was aged between fifty and sixty.* 警方已经发布了那名年龄在 50 到 60 岁之间的男子的相貌特征通告。❑ *He has a real gift for vivid description.* 他很善于描述，说起话来活灵活现的。2 N-SING If something is **of** a particular **description**, it belongs to the general class of items that are mentioned. 种类；类型 ❑ *Events of this description occurred daily.* 这类事件天天发生。3 N-UNCOUNT You can say that something is **beyond description**, or that it **defies description**, to emphasize that it is very unusual, impressive, terrible, or extreme. 无法描述；难以形容【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His face is weary beyond description.* 他一脸难以形容的疲惫。

Thesaurus 同类词 *description* Also look up:

N. account, characterization, summary 1
category, class, kind, type 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *description* with:

ADJ. **accurate** description 准确的描述，**brief** description 简略的描述，**detailed** description 详细的描述，**physical** description 外貌描述，**vague** description 模糊的描述 1
V. **fit a** description 与描述相符，**give a** description 进行描述，**match a** description 与描述相匹配 1

de|scrip|tive /dɪ'skrɪptɪv/ ADJ **Descriptive** language or writing indicates what someone or something is like. 描述的；描写的；叙述的；说明的 ❑ *…his descriptive way of writing.* 他的描写性写作手法

des|ecrate /'desɪkreɪt/ (**desecrates, desecrating, desecrated**) VERB If someone **desecrates** something which is considered to

be holy or very special, they deliberately damage or insult it. 亵渎，玷污（神圣或特别的事物）❑ [v n] *She shouldn't have desecrated the picture of a religious leader.* 她不该亵渎宗教领袖的画像。•**des|e|cra|tion** /ˌdesɪˈkreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The whole area has been shocked by the desecration of the cemetery.* 对墓地的亵渎震惊了整个地区。

de|seed /ˌdiːˈsiːd/ (**deseeds, deseeding, deseeded**) also **deseed** VERB To **deseed** a fruit or vegetable means to remove all the seeds from it. 去除（水果或蔬菜）的子【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Halve and deseed the peppers.* 把甜椒切成两半并去子。

de|seg|re|gate /ˌdiːˈsegrɪgeɪt/ (**desegregates, desegregating, desegregated**) VERB To **desegregate** something such as a place, institution, or service means to officially stop keeping the people who use it in separate groups, especially groups that are defined by race. 废除（地区、机构、服务等）的（种族）隔离制 ❑ [v n] *...efforts to desegregate sport.* 为废除体育领域种族隔离所付出的努力 ❑ [v-ed] *The school system itself is not totally desegregated.* 学校系统本身并没有完全废除种族隔离。•**de|seg|re|ga|tion** /ˌdiːˌsegrəˈgeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Desegregation may be harder to enforce in rural areas.* 要废除农村地区的种族隔离可能会更困难一些。

de|sen|si|tize /ˌdiːˈsensɪtaɪz/ (**desensitizes, desensitizing, desensitized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **desensitise**

VERB To **desensitize** someone **to** things such as pain, anxiety, or other people's suffering, means to cause them to react less strongly to them. 使脱敏；使不敏感 ❑ [v n +to] *...the language that is used to desensitize us to the terrible reality of war.* 旨在让我们对战争的残酷现实无动于衷的语言 [Also v n]

des|ert ♦◇ (**deserts, deserting, deserted**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈdezəʳt/. The verb is pronounced /dɪˈzɜːʳt/ and is hyphenated de|sert. 名词读作 /ˈdezəʳt/。动词读作 /dɪˈzɜːʳt/，动词分音节符号的位置为 de|sert。

1 N-VAR [oft in names] A **desert** is a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants. 沙漠；荒漠 ❑ *...the Sahara Desert.* 撒哈拉沙漠 ❑ *...the burning desert sun.* 沙漠中火辣辣的太阳 2 VERB If people or animals **desert** a place, they leave it and it becomes empty. 离弃，舍弃（某地）❑ [v n] *Farmers are deserting their fields and coming here looking for jobs.* 农民正舍弃他们的土地，到这里来寻找工作。•**de|sert|ed** ADJ ❑ *She led them into a deserted sidestreet.* 她带着他们走进一条空寂无人的小巷。3 VERB If someone **deserts** you, they go away and leave you, and no longer help or support you. 抛弃，遗弃（某人）❑ [v n] *Mrs Roding's husband deserted her years ago.* 罗丁太太的丈夫数年前抛弃了她。•**de|ser|tion** /dɪˈzɜːʳʃᵊn/ (**desertions**) N-VAR ❑ *...her father's desertion.* 她父亲抛家弃子 4 VERB If you **desert** something that you support, use, or are involved with, you stop supporting it, using it, or being involved with it. 背弃；放弃；脱离 ❑ [v] *The paper's price rise will encourage readers to desert in even greater numbers.* 报纸涨价将导致更多读者不再订阅。❑ [v n] *He was pained to see many youngsters deserting kibbutz life.* 看到许多年轻人放弃了集体农场的生活，他感到很痛心。❑ [v n +for] *Spaniards are worried about German investors deserting Spain for Eastern Europe.* 西班牙人担心德国投资者放弃西班牙而转向东欧。•**de|ser|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...a mass desertion of the Party by the electorate.* 大批选民抛弃该党 5 VERB If a quality or skill that you normally have **deserts** you, you suddenly find that you do not have it when you need it or want it. 突然丧失（特质、技巧等）❑ [v n] *Even when he appeared to be depressed, a dry sense of humour never deserted him.* 即使在他看上去很沮丧的时候，他也从没有丧失过自己的冷面幽默。❑ [v n] *She lost the next five games, and the set, as her confidence abruptly deserted her.* 她突然自信心全失，接下来连输 5 局，丢了这一盘。6 VERB If someone **deserts**, or **deserts** a job, especially a job in the armed forces, they leave that job without permission. 擅离（职守）；（尤指士兵）开小差 ❑ [v] *He was a second-lieutenant in the army until he deserted.* 他在擅离部队之前是一名陆军少尉。❑ [v +from] *He deserted from army intelligence last month.* 上个月他从陆军情报机关开小差跑了。•**de|ser|tion** N-VAR ❑ *The high rate of desertion has added to the army's woes.* 高逃兵率更使部队雪上加霜。7 PHRASE If you say that someone has got their **just deserts**, you mean that they deserved the unpleasant things that have happened to them, because they did something bad. 应得的惩罚；报应【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *At the end of the book the child's true identity is discovered, and the bad guys get their just deserts.* 在书的结尾，那个孩子的真实身份大白于世，坏人则得到了应有的惩罚。

de|sert|er /dɪˈzɜːʳtəʳ/ (**deserters**) N-COUNT A **deserter** is someone who leaves their job in the armed forces without permission. 逃兵；开小差的士兵

des|er|ti|fi|ca|tion /dɪˌzɜːʳtɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Desertification** is the process by which a piece of land becomes dry, empty, and unsuitable for growing trees or crops on. （土地的）沙漠化，荒漠化 ❑ *A third of Africa is under threat of desertification.* 非洲有三分之一的土地面临荒漠化的威胁。

des|ert is|land /ˌdezəʳt ˈaɪlənd/ (**desert islands**) N-COUNT A **desert island** is a small tropical island, where nobody lives. （热带的）荒岛，无人小岛

de|serve ♦◇ /dɪˈzɜːʳv/ (**deserves, deserving, deserved**) 1 VERB If you say that a person or thing **deserves** something, you mean that they should have it or receive it because of their actions or qualities. 应得；应受；值得 ❑ [v n] *Government officials clearly deserve some of the blame as well.* 政府官员显然也应当承担部分责任。❑ [v to-inf] *These people deserve to make more than the minimum wage.* 这些人应该得到比最低工资更高的报酬。❑ [v n] *I felt I deserved better than that.* 我觉得自己不应受到那样的对待。❑ [v-ed] *The Park Hotel has a well-deserved reputation.* 帕克旅馆的名声当之无愧。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **got what they deserved**, you mean that they deserved the bad thing that happened to them, and you have no sympathy for them. 罪有应得；活该【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *One of them said the two dead joy riders got what they deserved.* 他们中有一个人说这两个偷车兜风的人死得活该。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *deserve* with:

N. deserve **a chance** 应该得到机会，deserve **credit** 应该受到赞扬，deserve **recognition** 应该得到赏识，deserve **respect** 应该受到尊重 1
V. **don't** deserve 不配得到，deserve **to know** 应该知道 1

de|serv|ed|ly /dɪˈzɜːʳvɪdlɪ/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] You use **deservedly** to indicate that someone deserved what happened to them, especially when it was something good. 应得地；值得地；理所应当地 ❑ *He deservedly won the Player of the Year award.* 他理所应当地获得了年度最佳球员奖。

de|serv|ing /dɪˈzɜːʳvɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe a person, organization, or cause as **deserving**, you mean that you think they should be helped. 值得帮助的；应受支持的 ❑ *The money saved could be used for more deserving causes.* 省下来的钱可以用于更有意义的事业。2 ADJ If someone is **deserving of** something, they have qualities or achievements which make it right that they should receive it. 应得…的；应受…的；值得…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...artists deserving of public subsidy.* 应该得到政府津贴的艺术家

des|ic|ca|ted /ˈdesɪkeɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Desiccated** things have lost all the moisture that was in them. 脱水的；干燥的；干化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...desiccated flowers and leaves.* 干燥的花和叶 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Desiccated** food has been dried in order to preserve it. （食品）用干燥法保存的，脱水的 ❑ *...desiccated coconut.* 椰子干

des|ic|ca|tion /ˌdesɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Desiccation** is the process of becoming completely dried out. 脱水；干燥；干化【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the disastrous consequences of the desiccation of the wetland.* 湿地干涸的灾难性后果

de|sign ♦♦♦ /dɪˈzaɪn/ (**designs, designing, designed**) 1 VERB When someone **designs** a garment, building, machine, or other object, they plan it and make a detailed drawing of it from which it can be built or made. 设计（服装、建筑、机械等）❑ [v n] *They wanted to design a machine that was both attractive and practical.* 他们想设计一种既美观又实用的机械。❑ [v-ed] *...men wearing*

specially designed boots. 穿特制靴子的男子 ❷ VERB When someone **designs** a survey, policy, or system, they plan and prepare it, and decide on all the details of it. 设计(调查问卷等);规划;制订 ❑ [v n] *We may be able to design a course to suit your particular needs.* 我们或许可以专门设计一门课程满足你的特殊需求。❑ [v-ed] *A number of very well designed studies have been undertaken.* 已经进行了多项精心规划的研究。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Design** is the process and art of planning and making detailed drawings of something. 设计(过程与艺术) ❑ *He was a born mechanic with a flair for design.* 他天生就是个有设计天赋的机械师。❹ N-UNCOUNT The **design** of something is the way in which it has been planned and made. 设计(样式) ❑ *...a new design of clock.* 新款时钟 ❑ *BMW is recalling 8,000 cars because of a design fault.* 因为一个设计缺陷,宝马公司正在召回8,000辆汽车。❺ N-COUNT A **design** is a drawing which someone produces to show how they would like something to be built or made. 设计图;图样;图纸 ❑ [+for] *They drew up the design for the house in a week.* 他们一周内就画出了房子图样。❻ N-COUNT A **design** is a pattern of lines, flowers, or shapes which is used to decorate something. 图案;花纹 ❑ *Many pictures have been based on simple geometric designs.* 许多画都是基于简单的几何图案。❼ N-COUNT A **design** is a general plan or intention that someone has in their mind when they are doing something. 计划;打算;意图;企图 ❑ *Is there some design in having him in the middle?* 让他待在中间是不是有什么目的? ❽ V-PASSIVE If something **is designed** for a particular purpose, it is intended for that purpose. 预定;指定 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *This project is designed to help landless people.* 这一项目旨在帮助那些没有土地的人。❑ [be v-ed +for] *It's not designed for anyone under age eighteen.* 它不是为18岁以下者设计的。❾ PHRASE If something happens or is done **by design**, someone does it deliberately, rather than by accident. 有意地;故意地;蓄意地 ❑ *The pair met often—at first by chance but later by design.* 这两个人经常见面——开始是偶然的,后来就是有意的了。❿ PHRASE If someone **has designs on** something, they want it and are planning to get it, often in a dishonest way. 图谋得到;打…的主意 ❑ *His colonel had designs on his wife.* 他们上校在打他妻子的主意。

→ see **architecture, quilt**

des|ig|nate (**designates, designating, designated**)

The verb is pronounced /ˈdezɪgneɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈdezɪgnət/. 动词读作 /ˈdezɪgneɪt/。形容词读作 /ˈdezɪgnət/。

❶ VERB When you **designate** someone or something **as** a particular thing, you formally give them that description or name. 标示;把…定名为;称呼 ❑ [v n +as] *...a man interviewed in one of our studies whom we shall designate as E.* 在我们的一项研究中接受访谈的男子,我们称之为E ❑ [v n n] *There are efforts under way to designate the bridge a historic landmark.* 人们正在努力将这座桥定为历史地标。❑ [v-ed] *I live in Exmoor, which is designated as a national park.* 我住在埃克斯穆尔,那里已被命名为国家公园。❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is designated for** a particular purpose, it is set aside for that purpose. 指定 ❑ [be v-ed +as/for] *Some of the rooms were designated as offices.* 其中一些房间被指定用作办公室。❑ [v-ed] *...scholarships designated for minorities.* 专门给予少数族裔学生的奖学金 ❸ VERB When you **designate** someone **as** something, you formally choose them to do that particular job. 指派;选派;委任 ❑ [v n +as] *Designate someone as the spokesperson.* 指派某人为发言人。❹ ADJ [n ADJ] **Designate** is used to describe someone who has been formally chosen to do a particular job, but has not yet started doing it. (已受委派)尚未上任的;(已当选)尚未就职的 ❑ *Japan's Prime Minister-designate is completing his Cabinet today.* 日本当选首相今日将完成组阁。

ˌdes|ig|nat|ed ˈdriv|er (**designated drivers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **designated driver** in a group of people travelling together is the one who has agreed to drive, or who is insured to drive. (一群共同出行者的)指定司机

des|ig|na|tion /ˌdezɪgˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**designations**) N-VAR A **designation** is a description, name, or title that is given to someone or something. **Designation** is the fact of giving that description, name, or title. 名称;称号;代号;标示;指定;命名【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the designation of Madrid as European City of Culture 1992.* 马德里被命名为1992年度欧洲文化城市

de|sign|er ◆◇ /dɪˈzaɪnəʳ/ (**designers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **designer** is a person whose job is to design things by making drawings of them. 设计师;设计者 ❑ *Carolyne is a fashion designer.* 卡罗琳是一名时装设计师。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Designer** clothes or **designer** labels are expensive, fashionable clothes made by a famous designer, rather than being made in large quantities in a factory. (服装、品牌等)由著名设计师设计的 ❑ *He wears designer clothes and drives an antique car.* 他穿着著名设计师设计的服装,开着一部古董车。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **designer** to describe things that are worn or bought because they are fashionable. 时尚的;时髦的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Designer beers and trendy wines have replaced the good old British pint.* 时尚的啤酒和流行的葡萄酒已经取代了老牌的英国啤酒。

deˈsign|er ˌbaby (**designer babies**) also **designer child** N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a baby that has developed from an embryo with certain desired characteristics as a **designer baby**. 设计婴儿;定制婴儿【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】

de|sir|able /dɪˈzaɪərəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **desirable** is worth having or doing because it is useful, necessary, or popular. 值得想望(或拥有)的;合意的;可取的;受欢迎的 ❑ *Prolonged negotiation was not desirable.* 拖长谈判时间并不是大家所想要的。•**de|sir|abil|ity** /dɪˌzaɪərəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the desirability of democratic reform.* 民主改革的好处 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **desirable** is considered to be sexually attractive. (人)性感的,可人的 ❑ *...the young women whom his classmates thought most desirable.* 他的同班同学认为最性感的年轻女子 •**de|sir|abil|ity** N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] ❑ *...Veronica's desirability.* 韦罗妮卡的妩媚

de|sire ◆◆ /dɪˈzaɪəʳ/ (**desires, desiring, desired**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **desire** is a strong wish to do or have something. 渴望;热望;欲望 ❑ *I had a strong desire to help and care for people.* 我非常渴望能够帮助和照顾他人。❑ [+for] *They seem to have lost their desire for life.* 他们似乎已丧失了对生活的热望。❷ VERB [no cont] If you **desire** something, you want it. 渴望;想望;想要【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She had remarried and desired a child with her new husband.* 她再婚了,渴望和新任丈夫生个小孩。❑ [v to-inf] *But Fred was bored and desired to go home.* 但弗雷德觉得无聊,想要回家。•**de|sired** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *You may find that just threatening this course of action will produce the desired effect.* 你可能会发现只要威胁说将会采取这一行动就能取得理想效果。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Desire** for someone is a strong feeling of wanting to have sex with them. 情欲;性欲;肉欲 ❑ *Teenage sex, for instance, may come not out of genuine desire but from a need to get love.* 例如,青少年性行为可能并不是源于真正的情欲,而是出于一种对爱的需要。❹ PHRASE If you say that something **leaves** a lot **to be desired**, you mean that it is not as good as it should be. 尚有(许多)需要改进之处;有待(大幅)提高【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The selection of TV programmes, especially at the weekend, leaves a lot to be desired.* 可供选择的电视节目,尤其是在周末的时候,还有大幅提升的空间。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *desire* with:

N.	**heart's** desire 内心的渴望 ❶
V.	**have no** desire 没有欲望, **satisfy a** desire 满足欲望 ❶
	desire **to change** 渴望改变 ❶ ❷
	express desire 表达欲望 ❶ ❸
ADJ.	**strong** desire 强烈的欲望 ❶ ❸
	sexual desire 性欲 ❸

de|sir|ous /dɪˈzaɪərəs/ ADJ If you are **desirous of** doing something or **desirous of** something, you want to do it very much or want it very much. 渴望…的;急于…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The enemy is so desirous of peace that he will agree to any terms.* 敌方急于求和,什么条件他都会答应。

de|sist /dɪˈzɪst/ (**desists, desisting, desisted**) VERB If you **desist from** doing something, you stop doing it. 停止(做);不再(做)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +from] *Ford never desisted from trying to persuade him to return to America.* 福特从未停止过劝说他返回美国。

desk ◆◆ /desk/ (**desks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **desk** is a table, often with drawers, which you sit at to write or work. 书桌;写字台;办公

桌 ❷ N-SING [oft n N] The place in a hotel, hospital, airport, or other building where you check in or obtain information is referred to as a particular **desk**.（宾馆、医院、机场等的）服务台，问询台 ❑ *I spoke to the girl on the reception desk.* 我跟服务台的女孩说了一下。❸ N-SING [oft n N] A particular department of a broadcasting company, or of a newspaper or magazine company, can be referred to as a particular **desk**.（广播公司、报社、杂志社等的）部，室，组 ❑ *Over now to Simon Ingram at the sports desk.* 现在交给体育组的西蒙·英格拉姆。

D

'desk clerk (**desk clerks**) N-COUNT A **desk clerk** is someone who works at the main desk in a hotel.（宾馆的）接待员【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **receptionist**

de|skill /ˌdiːˈskɪl/ (**deskills, deskilling, deskilled**) VERB [oft passive] If workers **are deskilled**, they no longer need special skills to do their work, especially because of modern methods of production. 不再需要（工人）的技能；（尤指）使（工人）的技能过时 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Administrative staff may be deskilled through increased automation and efficiency.* 随着自动化程度和效率提高，行政人员可能会去技能化。

desk|top /ˈdesktɒp/ (**desktops**) also **desk-top** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Desktop** computers are a convenient size for using on a desk or table, but are not designed to be portable.（计算机）台式的 ❑ *When launched, the Macintosh was the smallest desktop computer ever produced.* 当初上市的时候，麦金塔电脑是所有台式计算机里最小的。❷ N-COUNT A **desktop** is a desktop computer. 台式计算机 ❸ N-COUNT The **desktop** of a computer is the display of icons that you see on the screen when the computer is ready to use.（计算机的）桌面

ˌdesk|top ˈpub|lish|ing N-UNCOUNT **Desktop publishing** is the production of printed materials such as newspapers and magazines using a desktop computer and a laser printer, rather than using conventional printing methods. The abbreviation **DTP** is also used. 桌面出版（缩略形式为 DTP，指用台式计算机和激光打印机进行出版业务）

deso|late /ˈdesələt/ ❶ ADJ A **desolate** place is empty of people and lacking in comfort. 荒凉的；荒芜的；荒废的；无人烟的 ❑ *...a desolate landscape of flat green fields broken by marsh.* 平坦绿野被沼泽割裂开的荒凉景色 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **desolate**, they feel very sad, alone, and without hope. 凄凉的；孤寂的；孤独忧伤的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He was desolate without her.* 没有她，他感到孤独而凄凉。

deso|la|tion /ˌdesəˈleɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Desolation** is a feeling of great unhappiness and hopelessness. 凄凉；孤寂；悲怆；绝望 ❑ *Kozelek expresses his sense of desolation absolutely without self-pity.* 科泽莱克不带一丝顾影自怜地表达了自己的凄凉悲怆之感。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **desolation** in a place, you mean that it is empty and frightening, for example because it has been destroyed by a violent force or army. 荒凉；荒芜；荒废；满目疮痍【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We looked out upon a scene of desolation and ruin.* 我们放眼望去，眼前是一片荒凉的废墟。

des|pair /dɪˈspeəʳ/ (**despairs, despairing, despaired**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Despair** is the feeling that everything is wrong and that nothing will improve. 绝望 ❑ *I looked at my wife in despair.* 我绝望地看着妻子。❑ *...feelings of despair or inadequacy.* 绝望或无能的感觉 ❷ VERB If you **despair**, you feel that everything is wrong and that nothing will improve. 感到绝望 ❑ [v] *'Oh, I despair sometimes,' he says in mock sorrow.* "啊，我有时会感到绝望。"他假装悲伤地说。❑ [v +*at*] *He does despair at much of the press criticism.* 面对媒体的诸多批评他的确感到绝望。❸ VERB If you **despair of** something, you feel that there is no hope that it will happen or improve. If you **despair of** someone, you feel that there is no hope that they will improve. 对…感到绝望；对…不抱希望 ❑ [v +*of*] *He wished to earn a living through writing but despaired of doing so.* 他想通过写作来谋生，不过他对此不抱希望。

des|patch /dɪˈspætʃ/ → see **dispatch**

des|pe|ra|do /ˌdespəˈrɑːdəʊ/ (**desperadoes** or **desperados**) N-COUNT A **desperado** is someone who does illegal, violent things without worrying about the danger. 亡命之徒；暴徒【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Word Link 词根词缀 *sper ≈ hope* 希望：*desperado, desperate, prosperity*

des|per|ate ♦◇◇ /ˈdespərət/ ❶ ADJ If you are **desperate**, you are in such a bad situation that you are willing to try anything to change it.（因绝望而）孤注一掷的，铤而走险的，拼命的 ❑ *Troops are needed to help get food into Kosovo where people are in desperate need.* 需要军队帮助将科索沃人民急需的食品送抵那里。❑ *He made a desperate attempt to hijack a plane.* 他铤而走险，企图劫持一架飞机。•**des|per|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Thousands are desperately trying to leave their battered homes.* 成千上万的人不顾一切地想要离开他们千疮百孔的家园。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you are **desperate for** something or **desperate to** do something, you want or need it very much indeed. 极需要的；渴望的 ❑ *They'd been married nearly four years and June was desperate to start a family.* 他们结婚快 4 年了，琼非常渴望要个孩子。❑ [+*for*] *People are desperate for him to do something.* 人们极希望他能做点什么。•**des|per|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was a boy who desperately needed affection.* 他是一个极需关爱的男孩。❸ ADJ A **desperate** situation is very difficult, serious, or dangerous.（形势）极困难的，极严重的，极危险的 ❑ *India's United Nations ambassador said the situation is desperate.* 印度驻联合国大使说形势非常危急。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *desperate* with:

V. **sound** desperate 听上去不顾一切 ❶
grow desperate 变得不顾一切（或迫切渴望、极为严重）❶ ❷ ❸

N. desperate **act** 孤注一掷的举动，desperate **attempt** 孤注一掷的尝试，desperate **measures** 铤而走险的方法，desperate **need** 急切的需要，desperate **struggle** 孤注一掷的斗争 ❶
desperate **situation** 危急的形势 ❸

des|pera|tion /ˌdespəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Desperation** is the feeling that you have when you are in such a bad situation that you will try anything to change it. 绝望；孤注一掷；铤而走险；拼命 ❑ *This feeling of desperation and helplessness was common to most of the refugees.* 大多数难民都有这种绝望和无助的感觉。

des|pic|able /dɪˈspɪkəbᵊl, AM ˈdespɪk-/ ADJ If you say that a person or action is **despicable**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely nasty, cruel, or evil. 可鄙的；卑鄙的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Minister said the bombing was a despicable crime.* 部长说这次轰炸是一桩卑劣的罪行。

des|pise /dɪˈspaɪz/ (**despises, despising, despised**) VERB If you **despise** something or someone, you dislike them and have a very low opinion of them. 鄙视；藐视；看不起 ❑ [v n] *I can never, ever forgive him. I despise him.* 我永远不会原谅他。我鄙视他。

de|spite ♦◇◇ /dɪˈspaɪt/ ❶ PREP You use **despite** to introduce a fact which makes the other part of the sentence surprising. 尽管；虽然 ❑ *The National Health Service has visibly deteriorated, despite increased spending.* 尽管支出在增加，但国民医疗保健服务的质量却明显下降了。❑ *She will stand by husband, despite reports that he sent another woman love notes.* 尽管有报道说她丈夫曾给另一个女人写求爱信，但她还是会支持他。❷ PREP If you do something **despite yourself** you do it although you did not really intend or expect to. 不由自主；情不自禁 ❑ *Despite myself, Harry's remarks had caused me to stop and reflect.* 哈里的话让我不由自主地停下来细想。

de|spoil /dɪˈspɔɪl/ (**despoils, despoiling, despoiled**) VERB To **despoil** a place means to make it less attractive, valuable, or important by taking things away from it or by destroying it. 掠夺；洗劫；破坏；蹂躏【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...people who despoil the countryside.* 破坏乡村景致的人

de|spond|en|cy /dɪˈspɒndənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Despondency** is a strong feeling of unhappiness caused by difficulties which you feel you cannot overcome. 沮丧；泄气；消沉 ❑ *There's a mood of gloom and despondency in the country.* 这个国家弥漫着一股阴郁和沮丧的情绪。

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 **dessert 甜点**



de|spond|ent /dɪ'spɒndənt/ ADJ If you are **despondent**, you are very unhappy because you have been experiencing difficulties that you think you will not be able to overcome. 沮丧的；泄气的；消沉的 ❑ *I feel despondent when my work is rejected.* 作品被拒后我感到很沮丧。•**de|spond|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Despondently, I went back and told Bill the news.* 我垂头丧气地回去把这消息告诉了比尔。

des|pot /'despɒt, AM 美 -pət/ (**despots**) N-COUNT A **despot** is a ruler or other person who has a lot of power and who uses it unfairly or cruelly. 专制君主；暴君；压迫者

des|pot|ic /dɪ'spɒtɪk/ ADJ If you say that someone is **despotic**, you are emphasizing that they use their power over other people in a very unfair or cruel way. 专制的；残暴的；暴虐的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The country was ruled by a despotic tyrant.* 该国处在一个专制暴君的统治之下。

des|pot|ism /'despətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Despotism** is cruel and unfair government by a ruler or rulers who have a lot of power. 专制主义；暴政

des|sert /dɪ'zɜːrt/ (**desserts**) N-VAR **Dessert** is something sweet, such as fruit or a pudding, that you eat at the end of a meal.（餐后）甜点 ❑ *She had homemade ice cream for dessert.* 她用自制的冰激凌当饭后甜点。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **dessert**

dessert|spoon /dɪ'zɜːrtspuːn/ (**dessertspoons**) also **dessert spoon** 1 N-COUNT A **dessertspoon** is a spoon which is midway between the size of a teaspoon and a tablespoon. You use it to eat desserts. 点心匙；中型匙 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a dessertspoon as a **dessertspoon** of food. 一点心匙的量；一中型匙的量【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...a rounded dessertspoon of flour.* 满满一点心匙面粉

dessert|spoon|ful /dɪ'zɜːrtspuːnfʊl/ (**dessertspoonfuls** or **dessertspoonsful**) N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a dessertspoon as a **dessertspoonful** of food. 一点心匙的量；一中型匙的量【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...a dessertspoonful of olive oil.* 一中匙橄榄油

des|sert wine (**dessert wines**) N-VAR A **dessert wine** is a sweet wine, usually a white wine, that is served with dessert.（与餐后甜点一起享用的）餐末甜酒

de|sta|bi|lize /diːsteɪbəlaɪz/ (**destabilizes, destabilizing, destabilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **destabilise**

VERB To **destabilize** something such as a country or government means to create a situation which reduces its power or influence. 使（国家、政府等）不稳定；破坏…的稳定 ❑ [v n] *Their sole aim is to destabilize the Indian government.* 他们唯一的目标就是要破坏印度政府的稳定。•**de|sta|bi|li|za|tion** /diːˌsteɪbᵊlaɪ'zeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the destabilization of the country.* 对该国稳定的破坏

Word Link 词根词缀 ***stab ≈ steady*** 稳定：***destabilize, establish, instability***

des|ti|na|tion /ˌdestɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ (**destinations**) N-COUNT The **destination** of someone or something is the place to which they are going or being sent. 目的地 ❑ *Spain is still our most popular holiday destination.* 西班牙仍是我们最喜爱的度假去处。❑ *Only half of the emergency supplies have reached their destination.* 仅有一半应急物资运抵了目的地。

des|tined /'destɪnd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If something is **destined to** happen or if someone is **destined to** behave in a particular way, that thing seems certain to happen or be done.（命中）注定的；一定的 ❑ *London seems destined to lose more than 2,000 hospital beds.* 伦敦似乎一定会丧失 2,000 多个医院床位。❑ *Everyone knew that Muriel was destined for great things.* 所有人都知道缪里尔命中注定要成就一番伟业。2 ADJ If someone is **destined for** a particular place, or if goods are **destined for** a particular place, they are travelling towards that place or will be sent to that place. 去往（某地）的；运往（某地）的 ❑ [+for] *...products destined for Saudi Arabia.* 运往沙特阿拉伯的产品

des|ti|ny /'destɪni/ (**destinies**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] A person's **destiny** is everything that happens to them during their life, including what will happen in the future, especially when it is considered to be controlled by someone or something else. 命运 ❑ *We are masters of our own destiny.* 我们是自己命运的主宰者。2 N-UNCOUNT **Destiny** is the force which some people believe controls the things that happen to you in your life. 天命；天意 ❑ *Is it destiny that brings people together, or is it accident?* 人们相遇是天意还是偶然？

des|ti|tute /'destɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ ADJ Someone who is **destitute** has no money or possessions. 赤贫的；贫困的；一无所有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...destitute children who live on the streets.* 流落街头的贫困儿童

des|ti|tu|tion /ˌdestɪ'tjuːʃᵊn, AM 美 -'tuː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Destitution** is the state of having no money or possessions. 赤贫；贫困；一无所有【FORMAL 正式】

ˌde-'stress also **destress** (**de-stresses, de-stressing, de-stressed**) VERB If you **de-stress** or if something **de-stresses** you, you do something that helps you to relax.（使）减压；（使）放松；缓解（…的）压力 ❑ [v] *I make sure I make time for fishing because it's how I de-stress.* 我一定会腾出时间去钓鱼，因为这是我减压的方法。❑ [v n] *All of these help relax and de-stress you from the rigors of daily life.* 所有这些都能帮助放松身心，缓解日常生活的辛苦带来的压力。

de|stroy ◆◇ /dɪ'strɔɪ/ (**destroys, destroying, destroyed**) 1 VERB To **destroy** something means to cause so much damage to it that it is completely ruined or does not exist any more. 毁坏；破坏；毁灭；摧毁 ❑ [v n] *That's a sure recipe for destroying the economy and creating chaos.* 那样做肯定会破坏经济，制造混乱。2 VERB To

destroy someone means to ruin their life or to make their situation impossible to bear. 毁掉…的生活；使垮掉 ❑ [v n] *If I was younger or more naive, the criticism would have destroyed me.* 如果我再年轻一些，或是再单纯一些，那些批评可能就会把我给毁了。 3 VERB [usu passive] If an animal **is destroyed**, it is killed, either because it is ill or because it is dangerous. 杀死，销毁（生病或危险的动物） ❑ [be v-ed] *Lindsay was unhurt but the horse had to be destroyed.* 林赛没有受伤，但那匹马却不得不被人道毁灭。 4 → see also **soul-destroying**

D

Thesaurus 同类词 *destroy* Also look up:

V. annihilate, crush, demolish, eradicate, ruin, wipe out; (*ant.*) build, construct, create, repair 1

de|stroy|er /dɪ'strɔɪə'/ (**destroyers**) N-COUNT A **destroyer** is a small, heavily armed warship. 驱逐舰

de|struc|tion ◆◇ /dɪ'strʌkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Destruction** is the act of destroying something, or the state of being destroyed. 破坏；毁灭；消灭 ❑ *…an international agreement aimed at halting the destruction of the ozone layer.* 一项旨在阻止臭氧层破坏的国际协议

de|struc|tive /dɪ'strʌktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **destructive** causes or is capable of causing great damage, harm, or injury. 破坏性的；毁灭性的 ❑ *…the awesome destructive power of nuclear weapons.* 核武器可怕的毁灭性力量 •**de|struc|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *…the size of armies and the destructiveness of their weapons.* 军队规模及其武器杀伤力 •**de|struc|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *Power can be used creatively or destructively.* 权力可以用于创造，也可以用于毁灭。

Word Link 词根词缀 *struct = building* 建筑：*construct, destructive, instruct*

des|ul|tory /'desəltri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ Something that is **desultory** is done in an unplanned and disorganized way, and without enthusiasm. 杂乱的；散漫的；无条理的；漫不经心的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The constables made a desultory attempt to keep them away from the barn.* 警察漫不经心地拦着不让他们靠近谷仓。

de|tach /dɪ'tætʃ/ (**detaches, detaching, detached**) 1 VERB If you **detach** one thing **from** another that it is fixed to, you remove it. If one thing **detaches from** another, it becomes separated from it. 拆卸；（使）分开；（使）分离 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Detach the white part of the application form and keep it.* 把申请表的白色部分撕下存底。 ❑ [v n +*from*] *It is easy to detach the currants from the stems.* 很容易就能把茶藨子从梗上摘下来。 ❑ [v +*from*] *There was an accident when the towrope detached from the car.* 拖绳从车子上脱落，发生了事故。 [Also v] 2 VERB If you **detach yourself from** something, you become less involved in it or less concerned about it than you used to be. 使脱离；使摆脱 ❑ [v pron-refl +*from*] *It helps them detach themselves from their problems and become more objective.* 这有助于他们从所面临的问题中跳出来，变得更客观一些。

Word Link 词根词缀 *de = from* 从，*down* 向下，*away* 离开：*deflate, descend, detach*

de|tach|able /dɪ'tætʃəb°l/ ADJ If a part of an object is **detachable**, it has been made so that it can be removed from the object. 可拆卸的；可分开的；可分离的 ❑ *…a cake tin with a detachable base.* 活底蛋糕烤模

de|tached /dɪ'tætʃt/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **detached** is not personally involved in something or has no emotional interest in it. 超然的；冷漠的；不带感情的 ❑ *He tries to remain emotionally detached from the prisoners, but fails.* 他试图不带感情地对待那些犯人，但是做不到。 2 ADJ A **detached** house is one that is not joined to any other house. （住宅）独立式的 【mainly BRIT 主英】

de|tach|ment /dɪ'tætʃmənt/ (**detachments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Detachment** is the feeling that you have of not being personally involved in something or of having no emotional interest in it. 超然；冷漠；冷静 ❑ *…a doctor's professional detachment.* 医生职业性的冷静 2 N-COUNT A **detachment** is a group of soldiers who are sent away from the main group to do a special job. 分遣队；独立小分队

de|tail ◆◇ /'diːteɪl/ (**details, detailing, detailed**)

The pronunciation /dɪ'teɪl/ is also used in American English. 美国英语中亦读作 /dɪ'teɪl/。

1 N-COUNT The **details of** something are its individual features or elements. 细节 ❑ [+*of*] *The details of the plan are still being worked out.* 计划的细节仍在制订中。 ❑ *I recall every detail of the party.* 我回想起聚会的每一个细节。 2 N-PLURAL [adj N] **Details** about someone or something are facts or pieces of information about them. 详情；信息；资料 ❑ [+*of*] *See the bottom of this page for details of how to apply for this exciting offer.* 如何申请这一令人兴奋的工作呢？详情请参见本页底部。 3 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **detail** is a minor point or aspect of something, as opposed to the central ones. 细枝末节；琐细之处 ❑ *Only minor details now remain to be settled.* 现在仅剩一些细枝末节的问题需要解决。 4 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the small features of something which are often not noticed as **detail**. （难以觉察的）细微之处 ❑ *We like his attention to detail and his enthusiasm.* 我们喜欢他的细心和热情。 5 N-COUNT A **detail** of a picture is a part of it that is printed separately and perhaps made bigger, so that smaller features can be clearly seen. （画等的）细部 6 VERB If you **detail** things, you list them or give information about them. 详述；详细列举（或说明） ❑ [v n] *The report detailed the human rights abuses committed during the war.* 这份报告详述了战争期间所发生的践踏人权的情况。 [Also v how] 7 PHRASE If someone does not **go into details** about a subject, or does not **go into the detail**, they mention it without explaining it fully or properly. 详细叙述；逐一说明 ❑ *He said he had been in various parts of Britain but did not go into details.* 他说曾去过英国的许多地方，但没有细讲。 8 PHRASE If you examine or discuss something **in detail**, you do it thoroughly and carefully. 详细地；全面而仔细地 ❑ *We examine the wording in detail before deciding on the final text.* 我们彻底仔细地检查了措辞后才最终定稿。

Thesaurus 同类词 *detail* Also look up:

N. component, element, feature, point 1 3
fact, information 2 3
V. depict, describe, specify; (*ant.*) approximate, generalize 6

de|tailed ◆◇ /'diːteɪld, AM 美 dɪ'teɪld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **detailed** report or plan contains a lot of details. 详细的；详尽的；细致的 ❑ *Yesterday's letter contains a detailed account of the decisions.* 昨天那封信里有对这些决议的详细说明。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *detailed* with:

N. detailed **account** 详细的叙述，detailed **analysis** 详细的分析，detailed **description** 详细的描述，detailed **instructions** 详细的说明，detailed **plan** 详细的计划，detailed **record** 详细的记录

de|tain /dɪ'teɪn/ (**detains, detaining, detained**) 1 VERB When people such as the police **detain** someone, they keep them in a place under their control. 拘留；扣押 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The act allows police to detain a suspect for up to 48 hours.* 该法令允许警方将嫌疑犯扣押最多 48 小时。 2 VERB To **detain** someone means to delay them, for example by talking to them. 阻留；耽搁 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Thank you. We won't detain you any further.* 非常感谢。我们就不再耽搁您的时间了。

de|tainee /ˌdiːteɪ'niː/ (**detainees**) N-COUNT A **detainee** is someone who is held prisoner by a government because of his or her political views or activities. （因政治观点或活动而）被拘留者，被扣押者

de|tect /dɪ'tekt/ (**detects, detecting, detected**) 1 VERB To **detect** something means to find it or discover that it is present somewhere by using equipment or making an investigation. 探测；检测 ❑ [v n] *…a sensitive piece of equipment used to detect radiation.* 一台灵敏的辐射探测设备 ❑ [v wh] *…a device which can detect who is more at risk of a heart attack.* 可以查出谁心脏病发作概率高的仪器 2 VERB If you **detect** something, you notice it or sense it, even though it is not very obvious. 觉察；发觉 ❑ [v n] *Arnold could detect a certain sadness in the old man's face.* 阿诺德能觉察到老

人脸上有一丝悲伤。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tect ≈ covering* 遮盖：*detect, protect, protectorate*

de|tect|able /dɪ'tektəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **detectable** can be noticed or discovered. 可觉察的；可发现的；可查出的 ❑ *Doctors say the disease is probably inherited but not detectable at birth.* 医生说该病可能是遗传而来，但在出生时无法查出。

de|tec|tion /dɪ'tekʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Detection** is the act of noticing or sensing something. 觉察；发觉 ❑ [+of] *...the early detection of breast cancer.* 乳腺癌的早期发现 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Detection** is the discovery of something which is supposed to be hidden. 发现；查出 ❑ *They are cheating but are sophisticated enough to avoid detection.* 他们在作弊，但手法老练没有被发现。[Also +of] ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Detection** is the work of investigating a crime in order to find out what has happened and who committed it. 侦查；侦破 ❑ *The detection rate for motor vehicle theft that year was just 11.7 per cent.* 那一年机动车盗窃案的侦破率仅为 11.7%。

de|tec|tive ♦♢ /dɪ'tektɪv/ (**detectives**) ❶ N-COUNT A **detective** is someone whose job is to discover what has happened in a crime or other situation and to find the people involved. Some detectives work in the police force and others work privately. （警队或私人）侦探 ❑ *Detectives are appealing for witnesses who may have seen anything suspicious.* 探员呼吁看到任何可疑情况的人进行举报。❑ *She hired a private detective in an attempt to find her daughter.* 她雇了一名私人侦探，试图找到自己的女儿。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **detective** novel or story is one in which a detective tries to solve a crime. （小说或故事）侦探的，破案的

de|tec|tor /dɪ'tektəʳ/ (**detectors**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **detector** is an instrument which is used to discover that something is present somewhere, or to measure how much of something there is. 探测器；检测器 ❑ *...a metal detector.* 金属探测器 ❑ *...fire alarms and smoke detectors.* 火灾报警器和烟雾探测器

de|tente /deɪ'tɒnt/ also **détente** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Detente** is a state of friendly relations between two countries when previously there had been problems between them. （两国间紧张关系的）缓和【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their desire to pursue a policy of detente.* 他们寻求缓和两国关系的政策的愿望

de|ten|tion /dɪ'tenʃ°n/ (**detentions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Detention** is when someone is arrested or put into prison, especially for political reasons. （尤指出于政治原因的）拘留，扣押，监禁 ❑ *...the detention without trial of government critics.* 对政府批评者未经审讯的关押 ❷ N-VAR **Detention** is a punishment for naughty schoolchildren, who are made to stay at school after the other children have gone home. （惩罚顽皮学童的）放学后留校 ❑ *The teacher kept the boys in detention after school.* 老师将这些男生课后留堂。

de|ten|tion cen|tre (**detention centres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **detention center**

N-COUNT A **detention centre** is a sort of prison, for example a place where people who have entered a country illegally are kept while a decision is made about what to do with them. （非法入境人员等的）拘留所，收容所

de|ter /dɪ'tɜːʳ/ (**deters, deterring, deterred**) VERB To **deter** someone **from** doing something means to make them not want to do it or continue doing it. 威慑；吓住；阻止；制止 ❑ [v n +from] *Supporters of the death penalty argue that it would deter criminals from carrying guns.* 死刑的支持者认为它能阻吓罪犯携带枪支。❑ [v n] *Arrests and jail sentences have done nothing to deter the protesters.* 逮捕和监禁都没能吓倒抗议者。

de|ter|gent /dɪ'tɜːʳdʒ°nt/ (**detergents**) N-VAR **Detergent** is a chemical substance, usually in the form of a powder or liquid, which is used for washing things such as clothes or dishes. 洗涤剂；清洁剂

→ see **soap**

de|terio|rate /dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt/ (**deteriorates, deteriorating, deteriorated**) VERB If something **deteriorates**, it becomes worse in some way. 恶化；变坏 ❑ [v] *There are fears that the situation might deteriorate into full-scale war.* 人们担心形势可能恶化成全面战争。•**de|terio|ra|tion** /dɪˌtɪərɪə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *...concern about the rapid deterioration in relations between the two countries.* 对两国关系迅速恶化的担忧

de|ter|mi|nant /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪnənt/ (**determinants**) N-COUNT A **determinant** of something causes it to be of a particular kind or to happen in a particular way. 决定物；决定因素【FORMAL 正式】

de|ter|mi|nate /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪnɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Determinate** means fixed and definite. 限定的；确定的；明确的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a contract for the exclusive possession of land for some determinate period.* 规定了某段限定时期内土地专有权的合同

de|ter|mi|na|tion /dɪˌtɜːʳmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] **Determination** is the quality that you show when you have decided to do something and you will not let anything stop you. 决心；坚决；坚定 ❑ *Everyone concerned acted with great courage and determination.* 所有相关人员都表现出了极大的勇气和决心。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *determination* with:

N. **courage and** determination 勇气和决心，**strength and** determination 力量和决心
ADJ. **fierce** determination 强烈的决心

de|ter|mine ♦♢ /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪn/ (**determines, determining, determined**) ❶ VERB If a particular factor **determines** the nature of a thing or event, it causes it to be of a particular kind. 是…的决定因素【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The size of the chicken pieces will determine the cooking time.* 鸡块的大小将决定烹饪时间的长短。❑ [v wh] *What determines whether you are a career success or a failure?* 事业的成败取决于哪些因素？•**de|ter|mi|na|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the gene which is responsible for male sex determination.* 决定男性性别的基因 ❷ VERB To **determine** a fact means to discover it as a result of investigation. 确定；查明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v wh] *The investigation will determine what really happened.* 调查会查明到底发生了什么。❑ [v n] *Testing needs to be done to determine the long-term effects on humans.* 需要进行检测以确定对人的长期影响。❑ [v that] *Science has determined that the risk is very small.* 科学已经确定风险非常小。❸ VERB If you **determine** something, you decide it or settle it. 决定；敲定 ❑ [v n] *The Baltic people have a right to determine their own future.* 波罗的海人民有权决定自己的未来。❑ [v wh] *My aim was first of all to determine what I should do next.* 我的目标首先是要确定自己下一步做什么。[Also v that, v wh-to-inf] •**de|ter|mi|na|tion** (**determinations**) N-COUNT [usu sing] ❑ [+of] *We must take into our own hands the determination of our future.* 我们必须将未来的决定权掌握在自己手中。❹ VERB If you **determine to** do something, you make a firm decision to do it. 下决心；决意；决定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *He determined to rescue his two countrymen.* 他决意营救自己的两名同胞。❑ [v that] *I determined that I would ask him outright.* 我下定决心要直截了当地问他。

Word Link 词根词缀 *term, termin ≈ limit* 限制，*end* 终止：*determine, terminal, terminate*

de|ter|mined ♦♢ /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪnd/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **determined to** do something, you have made a firm decision to do it and will not let anything stop you. 下定决心的；决意的；坚定的 ❑ *His enemies are determined to ruin him.* 他的敌人决意要毁了他。❑ *He made determined efforts to overcome the scandal.* 他作出了坚持不懈的努力去克服丑闻造成的不良影响。•**de|ter|mined|ly** ADV ❑ *She shook her head, determinedly.* 她坚决地摇了摇头。

de|ter|min|er /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪnəʳ/ (**determiners**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **determiner** is a word which is used at the beginning of a noun group to indicate, for example, which thing you are referring to or whether you are referring to one thing or several. Common English determiners are 'a', 'the', 'some', 'this', and 'each'. （语法中的）限定词

de|ter|min|ism /dɪ'tɜːʳmɪnɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Determinism** is the belief that all actions and events result from other actions, events, or situations, so people cannot in fact choose what to do. 决定论（认为一切行为和事件都具有不以人类意志为转移的必然性和因果制约性）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I don't believe in*

historical determinism. 我不相信历史决定论。

de|ter|min|ist /dɪˈtɜːmɪnɪst/ (**deterministes**) ■ N-COUNT A **determinist** is someone who believes in determinism. 决定论者【FORMAL 正式】■ ADJ **Determinist** ideas are based on determinism. (思想)基于决定论的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The determinist doctrines in question maintained that certain people were born to be slaves.* 这里所说的决定论信条坚称一些人天生就是奴隶。

de|ter|min|is|tic /dɪˌtɜːmɪˈnɪstɪk/ ■ ADJ **Deterministic** ideas or explanations are based on determinism. (思想、解释等)基于决定论的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a deterministic view of human progress.* 关于人类进步的决定论观点 ■ ADJ **Deterministic** forces and factors cause things to happen in a way that cannot be changed. (力量、因素)不可抗拒的,不可逆转的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The rise or decline of the United States is not a function of deterministic forces.* 美国的兴衰并非不可抗力作用的结果。

de|ter|rence /dɪˈterəns, AM 美 -ˈtɜːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Deterrence** is the prevention of something, especially war or crime, by having something such as weapons or punishment to use as a threat. (尤指对战争或犯罪的)威慑,吓阻,遏制 ❑ *...policies of nuclear deterrence.* 核威慑政策

de|ter|rent /dɪˈterənt, AM 美 -ˈtɜːr-/ (**deterrents**) ■ N-COUNT A **deterrent** is something that prevents people from doing something by making them afraid of what will happen to them if they do it. 威慑力量;威慑因素;遏制物 ❑ *They seriously believe that capital punishment is a deterrent.* 他们真的相信死刑具有威慑作用。■ N-COUNT A **deterrent** is a weapon or set of weapons designed to prevent enemies from attacking by making them afraid to do so. 威慑武器 ❑ *...a nuclear deterrent.* 核威慑武器 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If something has a **deterrent** effect, it has the effect of preventing people from doing certain things. 威慑的;吓阻的;遏制的 ❑ *...his belief in the deterrent value of capital punishment.* 他相信死刑的威慑力

de|test /dɪˈtest/ (**detests, detesting, detested**) VERB If you **detest** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 厌恶;憎恶 ❑ [v n] *My mother detested him.* 我母亲厌恶他。❑ [v v-ing] *Jean detested being photographed.* 琼非常讨厌拍照。

de|test|able /dɪˈtestəbəl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **detestable**, you mean you dislike them very much. 令人厌恶的;讨厌的;可憎的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I find their views detestable.* 我觉得他们的观点十分可憎。

de|throne /ˌdiːˈθrəʊn/ (**dethrones, dethroning, dethroned**) VERB [usu passive] If a king, queen, or other powerful person **is dethroned**, they are removed from their position of power. 废黜;罢免 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was dethroned and went into exile.* 他遭到废黜,流亡国外。

deto|nate /ˈdetəneɪt/ (**detonates, detonating, detonated**) VERB If someone **detonates** a device such as a bomb, or if it **detonates**, it explodes. 引爆;起爆;(使)爆炸 ❑ [v n] *France is expected to detonate its first nuclear device in the next few days.* 法国预计将在几天后引爆其首枚核装置。❑ [v] *An explosive device detonated on the roof of the building.* 一个爆炸装置在该楼的楼顶爆炸了。

deto|na|tion /ˌdetəˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**detonations**) ■ N-COUNT A **detonation** is a large or powerful explosion. (大)爆炸【FORMAL 正式】■ N-UNCOUNT **Detonation** is the action of causing a device such as a bomb to explode. 引爆;起爆【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...accidental detonation of nuclear weapons.* 核武器意外引爆

deto|na|tor /ˈdetəneɪtəʳ/ (**detonators**) N-COUNT A **detonator** is a small amount of explosive or a piece of electrical or electronic equipment which is used to explode a bomb or other explosive device. 雷管;引爆装置

de|tour /ˈdiːtʊəʳ/ (**detours**) ■ N-COUNT If you make a **detour** on a journey, you go by a route which is not the shortest way, because you want to avoid something such as a traffic jam, or because there is something you want to do on the way. 绕道;绕路;迂回 ❑ *He did not take the direct route to his home, but made a detour around the outskirts of the city.* 他没有直接回家,而是绕到市郊兜了个圈子。■ N-COUNT A **detour** is a special route for traffic to follow when the normal route is blocked, for example because it is being repaired. 绕行路线【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **diversion**

de|tox /ˌdiːˈtɒks/ (**detoxes, detoxing, detoxed**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Detox** is treatment given to people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol in order to stop them from being addicted. 脱毒;脱瘾治疗 ❑ *A patient going through acute detox will have an assigned nurse nearby.* 接受急性脱毒治疗的病人身边会指派一名护士看护。❑ *...a detox therapist.* 脱毒治疗师 ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **detox** is a treatment that is intended to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body. (身体的)解毒,排毒 ❑ *Overhaul your body with a cleansing detox.* 通过清洁排毒法对身体进行"大扫除"。❑ *Give yourself a healthy glow on our detox diet.* 我们的排毒食谱会让您容光焕发。■ VERB If someone who is addicted to drugs or alcohol **detoxes**, or if another person **detoxes** them, they undergo treatment which stops them from being addicted. (使)脱毒;(使)脱瘾 ❑ [v n] *...mums trying to detox their kids.* 努力帮助她们的孩子脱毒的妈妈们 ❑ [v] *...drugs binges and failed attempts to detox.* 常常肆意吸毒并屡次脱毒失败 ■ VERB If you **detox**, or if something **detoxes** your body, you do something to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body. (使)(身体)解毒;(使)排毒 ❑ [v] *It might be an idea to detox after the indulgences of Christmas.* 圣诞节一番放纵之后排排毒或许是个不错的主意。❑ [v n] *Honey can help to detox the body.* 蜂蜜能帮助身体解毒。

de|toxi|fi|ca|tion /dɪˌtɒksɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Detoxification** is treatment given to people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol in order to stop them from being addicted. 脱毒;脱瘾治疗 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Detoxification** is treatment that is intended to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body. (身体的)解毒,排毒 ❑ *Drink at least 2 litres of still mineral water throughout the day to aid detoxification.* 每天至少饮用 2 升无气矿泉水以帮助身体解毒。

de|toxi|fy /dɪˈtɒksɪfaɪ/ (**detoxifies, detoxifying, detoxified**) ■ VERB If someone who is addicted to drugs or alcohol **detoxifies**, or if they **are detoxified**, they undergo treatment which stops them from being addicted. (使)脱瘾;(使)戒毒;(使)戒酒 ❑ [v n] *...drugs which block the affects of heroin use and rapidly detoxify addicts.* 能阻止海洛因在体内起作用并让吸毒成瘾者迅速脱瘾的药物 ❑ [v] *Queensland heroin users will be able to detoxify rapidly on Naltrexone after a two-year clinical trial of the controversial drug begins in Brisbane this week.* 本周开始在布里斯班对纳曲酮这种存有争议的药物进行为期两年的临床试验,之后昆士兰的海洛因吸食者将能够借助这种药物快速戒毒。■ VERB If you **detoxify**, or if something **detoxifies** your body, you do something to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body. 清除(体内)的毒素;(使)解毒;(使)排毒 ❑ [v] *Many people have made it a rule to detoxify once a year.* 许多人已经养成了每年进行一次身体排毒的习惯。❑ [v n] *Seaweed baths can help to detoxify the body.* 海藻浴有助于身体解毒。■ VERB To **detoxify** a poisonous substance means to change it chemically so that it is no longer poisonous. 解除(有毒物质的)毒性 ❑ [v n] *Vitamin C helps to detoxify pollutants in the body.* 维生素 C 可帮助解除体内污染物的毒性。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tox = poison 毒 : detoxify, intoxication, toxic*

de|tract /dɪˈtrækt/ (**detracts, detracting, detracted**) VERB If one thing **detracts from** another, it makes it seem less good or impressive. 减损;诋毁;贬低 ❑ [v +*from*] *The publicity could detract from our election campaign.* 这些宣传报道可能会有损我们的竞选活动。[Also v n +*from*]

de|trac|tor /dɪˈtræktəʳ/ (**detractors**) N-COUNT [usu pl, usu with poss] The **detractors** of a person or thing are people who criticize that person or thing. 诋毁者;贬低者;诽谤者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *This performance will silence many of his detractors.* 这一表演将会让很多诋毁他的人闭嘴。

det|ri|ment /ˈdetrɪmənt/ ■ PHRASE If something happens **to the detriment of** something or **to** a person's **detriment**, it causes harm or damage to them. 对…有害;有损于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Children spend too much time on schoolwork, to the detriment of*

other activities. 孩子把太多的时间用于做作业，影响了他们参加其他活动。 2 PHRASE If something happens **without detriment to** a person or thing, it does not harm or damage them. 对…无害；无损于【FORMAL 正式】

det|ri|men|tal /ˌdetrɪ'mentᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **detrimental to** something else has a harmful or damaging effect on it. 有害的；不利的 ❑ [+to] *...foods suspected of being detrimental to health.* 被怀疑有害健康的食品

de|tri|tus /dɪ'traɪtəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Detritus** is the small pieces of rubbish that remain after an event has finished or when something has been used. 残余物；狼藉【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the detritus of war.* 战争留下的断壁残垣

deuce /djuːs, AM 美 duːs/ (**deuces**) N-UNCOUNT **Deuce** is the score in a game of tennis when both players have forty points. One player has to win two points one after the other to win the game. (网球比赛中双方各得 40 分时的)局末平分(之后一方须连得两分方可获胜)

de|value /ˌdiːˈvæljuː/ (**devalues, devaluing, devalued**) 1 VERB To **devalue** something means to cause it to be thought less impressive or less deserving of respect. 降低…的价值；贬低 ❑ [v n] *They spread tales about her in an attempt to devalue her work.* 他们散布一些有关她的流言，企图贬低她的工作。 •**de|valued** ADJ ❑ *She feels devalued because she knows her husband has had affairs.* 她觉得自己掉价了，因为她知道丈夫有了外遇。 2 VERB To **devalue** the currency of a country means to reduce its value in relation to other currencies. 使(货币)贬值 ❑ [v n +by] *India has devalued the Rupee by about eleven per cent.* 印度已将卢比贬值了约 11%。[Also v n] •**de|valu|ation** /ˌdiːvæljuˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**devaluations**) N-VAR ❑ *It will lead to devaluation of a number of European currencies.* 这将会造成数种欧洲货币的贬值。

dev|as|tate /'devəsteɪt/ (**devastates, devastating, devastated**) VERB If something **devastates** an area or a place, it damages it very badly or destroys it totally. 毁坏；破坏；摧毁；蹂躏 ❑ [v n] *A few days before, a fire had devastated large parts of Windsor Castle.* 几天前，温莎城堡的大部分被一场大火烧毁。

dev|as|tat|ed /'devəsteɪtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **devastated** by something, you are very shocked and upset by it. 极为震惊难过的；非常伤心的 ❑ *Teresa was devastated, her dreams shattered.* 特雷莎伤心欲绝——她的梦想彻底破灭了。

dev|as|tat|ing /'devəsteɪtɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **devastating**, you are emphasizing that it is very harmful or damaging. 毁灭性的；极具破坏力的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Affairs do have a devastating effect on marriages.* 婚外情确实会对婚姻造成毁灭性的影响。 2 ADJ You can use **devastating** to emphasize that something is very shocking, upsetting, or terrible. 令人极为震惊的；使人极度不安的；可怕的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The diagnosis was devastating. She had cancer.* 诊断结果令人震惊：她得了癌症。 3 ADJ You can use **devastating** to emphasize that something or someone is very impressive. 极其引人注目的；令人印象深刻的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a devastating display of galloping and jumping.* 令人难忘的骑马飞奔和跳跃表演 •**dev|as|tat|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Its advertising is devastatingly successful.* 其广告大获成功。

dev|as|ta|tion /ˌdevəˈsteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Devastation** is severe and widespread destruction or damage. (大面积的严重)毁坏，破坏 ❑ *A huge bomb blast brought chaos and devastation to the centre of Belfast yesterday.* 昨天一颗威力巨大的炸弹在贝尔法斯特市中心爆炸，引起一片混乱并造成严重破坏。

de|vel|op ↔ /dɪˈveləp/ (**develops, developing, developed**) 1 VERB When something **develops**, it grows or changes over a period of time and usually becomes more advanced, complete, or severe. 发展；成长；发育；生长 ❑ [v] *It's hard to say at this stage how the market will develop.* 在现阶段，很难说市场将会如何发展。 ❑ [v +into] *These clashes could develop into open warfare.* 这些冲突可能会发展成为公开的战争。 ❑ [v-ing] *Society begins to have an impact on the developing child.* 社会开始对成长中的孩子产生影响。 •**de|vel|oped** ADJ ❑ *Their bodies were well-developed and super fit.* 他们的身体发育得很好，非常健壮。 2 VERB If a problem or difficulty **develops**, it begins to occur. (问题或困难)出现，产生 ❑ [v] *A huge row has developed about the pollution emanating from a chemical plant.* 一家化工厂造成的污染已经引发了激烈争论。 ❑ [v +from/out of] *...blood clots in his lungs, a problem which developed from a leg injury.* 由腿伤引起的他肺部的血块 3 VERB If you say that a country **develops**, you mean that it changes from being a poor agricultural country to being a rich industrial country. (国家从贫穷的农业国向富有的工业国)发展 ❑ [v] *All countries, it was predicted, would develop and develop fast.* 据预测，所有国家都会实现发展而且发展速度会很快。 4 → see also **developed, developing** 5 VERB If you **develop** a business or industry, or if it **develops**, it becomes bigger and more successful. (使)(企业或行业)发展；(使)扩展；(使)壮大【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *She won a grant to develop her own business.* 她赢得了一笔拨款，用以扩展自己的企业。 ❑ [v] *Over the last few years tourism here has developed considerably.* 在过去几年里，这里的旅游业获得了相当大的发展。 •**de|vel|oped** ADJ ❑ *Housing finance is less developed in continental Europe.* 住房金融业在欧洲大陆的发展程度较低。 6 VERB To **develop** land or property means to make it more profitable, by building houses or factories or by improving the existing buildings. 开发(土地或地产) ❑ [v n] *Entrepreneurs developed fashionable restaurants and bars in the area.* 实业家在这一地区建起了许多时尚的餐馆和酒吧。[Also v] •**de|vel|oped** ADJ ❑ *Developed land was to grow from 5.3% to 6.9%.* 已开发土地的面积将从 5.3% 增加到 6.9%。 7 VERB If you **develop** a habit, reputation, or belief, you start to have it and it then becomes stronger or more noticeable. 养成(习惯)；获得(名声)；形成(信仰) ❑ [v n] *Mr Robinson has developed the reputation of a ruthless cost-cutter.* 大家都知道鲁宾逊先生在降低成本上毫不手软。 8 VERB If you **develop** a skill, quality, or relationship, or if it **develops**, it becomes better or stronger. (使)提高；(使)加强 ❑ [v n] *Now you have an opportunity to develop a greater understanding of each other.* 现在你们有一个好机会，可以大大增进对彼此的了解。 ❑ [v] *Their friendship developed through their shared interest in the Arts.* 对艺术的共同爱好加深了他们之间的友谊。 •**de|vel|oped** ADJ ❑ *...a highly developed instinct for self-preservation.* 很强的自我保护意识 9 VERB If you **develop** an illness, or if it **develops**, you become affected by it. 患(病)；得(病) ❑ [v n] *The test should identify which smokers are most prone to develop lung cancer.* 这项检查应该可以确认哪些吸烟者更容易得肺癌。 ❑ [v] *A sharp ache developed in her back muscles.* 她后背的肌肉疼得厉害。 10 VERB If a piece of equipment **develops** a fault, it starts to have the fault. 发生(故障等) ❑ [v n] *The aircraft made an unscheduled landing after developing an electrical fault.* 飞机由于发生电力故障而临时降落。 11 VERB If someone **develops** a new product, they design it and produce it. 研制(新产品) ❑ [v n] *He claims that several countries have developed nuclear weapons secretly.* 他声称有几个国家已经秘密研制出了核武器。 12 VERB If you **develop** an idea, theory, story, or theme, or if it **develops**, it gradually becomes more detailed, advanced, or complex. 阐释(想法、理论、故事或主题)；(使)展开；(使)完善 ❑ [v n] *I would like to thank them for allowing me to develop their original idea.* 我想感谢他们允许我深入完善他们最初的想法。 ❑ [v] *The idea of weather forecasting developed incredibly quickly.* 天气预报概念的发展速度快得令人难以置信。 13 VERB To **develop** photographs means to make negatives or prints from a photographic film. 冲洗(胶片)；使显影

→ see **photography**

de|vel|oped /dɪˈveləpt/ ADJ If you talk about **developed** countries or the **developed** world, you mean the countries or the parts of the world that are wealthy and have many industries. (国家、地区等)发达的 ❑ *This scarcity is inevitable in less developed countries.* 这一匮乏在欠发达国家不可避免。

de|vel|op|er /dɪˈveləpəʳ/ (**developers**) 1 N-COUNT A **developer** is a person or a company that buys land and builds houses, offices, shops, or factories on it, or buys existing buildings and makes them more modern. (房地产)开发商，开发公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...common land which would have a high commercial value if sold to developers.* 如果卖给开发商会有很高商业价值的公共用地 2 N-COUNT A **developer** is someone who develops something such as an idea, a design, or a product. (想法、设计、产品等的)开发者 ❑ [+of] *John Bardeen was also co-developer of the theory of superconductivity.* 约翰·巴丁也是超导电性理论的创立者之一。

→ see **skyscraper**

de|vel|op|ing /dɪ'veləpɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about **developing** countries or the **developing** world, you mean the countries or the parts of the world that are poor and have few industries. (国家或地区)发展中的 ❑ *In the developing world cigarette consumption is increasing.* 在发展中国家，香烟的消费量正在上升。

de|vel|op|ment ◆◆◆ /dɪ'veləpmənt/ (**developments**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Development** is the gradual growth or formation of something. 发展；成长；发育；生长；形成 ❑ [+of] *...an ideal system for studying the development of the embryo.* 研究胎儿发育过程的理想方法 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Development** is the growth of something such as a business or an industry. (企业、行业等的)发展，扩展，壮大【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Education is central to a country's economic development.* 教育对一个国家的经济发展至关重要。[Also +of] ❸ N-VAR **Development** is the process or result of making a basic design gradually better and more advanced. 研制；开发 ❑ *We are spending $850m on research and development.* 我们在研发上的投入是 8.5 亿美元。❹ N-UNCOUNT **Development** is the process of making an area of land or water more useful or profitable. (地区的)发展；(土地、水域的)开发 ❑ [+of] *The talks will focus on economic development of the region.* 会谈将着重讨论该地区的经济发展。❺ N-COUNT A **development** is an event or incident which has recently happened and is likely to have an effect on the present situation. (事态的)发展，进展，新情况 ❑ *Police said there had been a significant development in the case.* 警方说此案已经有了重大进展。❻ N-COUNT A **development** is an area of houses or buildings which have been built by property developers. 新建住宅区；新开发的楼盘

de|vel|op|men|tal /dɪˌveləp'mentᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Developmental** means relating to the development of someone or something. 发展的；成长的；发育的；生长的；形成的；开发的 ❑ *...the emotional, educational, and developmental needs of the child.* 孩子在情感、教育和成长方面的需求

de'vel|op|ment ˌbank (**development banks**) N-COUNT A **development bank** is a bank that provides money for projects in poor countries or areas. 开发银行；发展银行【BUSINESS 商】

de|vi|ant /'di:vɪənt/ (**deviants**) ❶ ADJ **Deviant** behaviour or thinking is different from what people normally consider to be acceptable. 偏常的；反常的；离经叛道的 ❑ *...the social reactions to deviant and criminal behaviour.* 社会对偏常及犯罪行为的反应 •**de|vi|ance** /'di:vɪəns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...sexual deviance, including the abuse of children.* 性变态，包括虐待儿童 ❷ N-COUNT A **deviant** is someone whose behaviour or beliefs are different from what people normally consider to be acceptable. 偏常者；反常者；离经叛道者

de|vi|ate /'di:vɪeɪt/ (**deviates, deviating, deviated**) VERB To **deviate from** something means to start doing something different or not planned, especially in a way that causes problems for others. 偏离；背离 ❑ [V +from] *They stopped you as soon as you deviated from the script.* 一旦你偏离了剧本的内容，他们就会喊停。[Also V]

de|via|tion /ˌdi:vi'eɪʃᵊn/ (**deviations**) N-VAR **Deviation** means doing something that is different from what people consider to be normal or acceptable. 偏常；反常；离经叛道 ❑ [+from] *Deviation from the norm is not tolerated.* 不能容忍离经叛道行为。

de|vice ◆◇◇ /dɪ'vaɪs/ (**devices**) ❶ N-COUNT A **device** is an object that has been invented for a particular purpose, for example for recording or measuring something. 装置；设备；器具；仪器 ❑ *...an electronic device that protects your vehicle 24 hours a day.* 24 小时保护车辆的电子装置 ❷ N-COUNT A **device** is a method of achieving something. 手段；策略；方法；技巧 ❑ [+for] *They claim that military spending is used as a device for managing the economy.* 他们声称军费开支是用来作为调控经济的手段的。❸ PHRASE If you **leave** someone **to** their **own devices**, you leave them alone to do as they wish. 听任…自便；让…自行发展；不去管 ❑ *Left to his own devices, Osborn is a fluent—and often original—guitarist.* 任其自由发挥时，奥斯本是一个弹奏流畅、常常富有创意的吉他手。

→ see **computer**

dev|il /'devᵊl/ (**devils**) ❶ N-PROPER In Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, **the Devil** is the most powerful evil spirit. (犹太教、基督教和伊斯兰教中的)魔王，撒旦 ❷ N-COUNT A **devil** is an evil spirit. 魔鬼；恶魔 ❑ *...the idea of angels with wings and devils with horns and hoofs.* 天使长着翅膀、魔鬼长着角和蹄这样的观念 ❸ N-COUNT You can use **devil** to emphasize the way you feel about someone. For example, if you call someone a poor **devil**, you are saying that you feel sorry for them. You can call someone you are fond of but who sometimes annoys or irritates you an old **devil** or a little **devil**. (用于强调)家伙，人【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *I felt sorry for Blake, poor devil.* 我替布莱克感到难过，这个可怜的家伙。❹ PHRASE If you say that you are **between the devil and the deep blue sea**, you mean that you are in a difficult situation where you have to choose between two equally unpleasant courses of action. 进退维谷；左右为难 ❺ PHRASE People say **speak of the devil**, or in British English **talk of the devil**, if someone they have just been talking about appears unexpectedly. 说曹操，曹操到 ❑ *Well, talk of the devil!* 嗬，说曹操，曹操就到！❻ PHRASE When you want to emphasize how annoyed or surprised you are, you can use an expression such as **what the devil, how the devil,** or **why the devil**. (用于强调)究竟，到底【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'What the devil's the matter?'* "究竟出了什么事？"

dev|il|ish /'devəlɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **devilish** idea or action is cruel or unpleasant. 残忍的；恶毒的；邪恶的 ❑ *...the devilish destructiveness of modern weapons.* 现代武器残忍的毁灭性 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **devilish** to emphasize how extreme or difficult something is. 极大的；极度的；极其困难的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a devilish puzzle.* 极大的谜 •**dev|il|ish|ly** ADV ❑ *It is devilishly painful.* 那真是太痛苦了。

ˌdevil-may-'care ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **devil-may-care** attitude, you mean that they seem relaxed and do not seem worried about the consequences of their actions. 无所顾忌的；满不在乎的；逍遥自在的【APPROVAL 褒】

ˌdev|il's 'ad|vo|cate N-UNCOUNT [oft with det] If you **play devil's advocate** in a discussion or debate, you express an opinion which you may not agree with but which is very different to what other people have been saying, in order to make the argument more interesting. (讨论或辩论中)故意提出异议的人，有意唱反调的人

de|vi|ous /'di:vɪəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **devious** you do not like them because you think they are dishonest and like to keep things secret, often in a complicated way. 奸诈的；阴险的；狡猾的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Newman was devious, prepared to say one thing in print and another in private.* 纽曼阴险得很，明里一套，暗里一套。•**de|vi|ous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the deviousness of drug traffickers.* 毒贩的狡猾奸诈

de|vise /dɪ'vaɪz/ (**devises, devising, devised**) VERB If you **devise** a plan, system, or machine, you have the idea for it and design it. 设计；发明；策划；想出 ❑ [V n] *We devised a scheme to help him.* 我们想出了一个帮他的计策。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *devise* with:

N. devise **new ways** 想出新方法，devise **a plan** 策划方案，devise **a strategy** 想出策略，devise **a system** 设计体系

de|void /dɪ'vɔɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **devoid of** a quality or thing, you are emphasizing that they have none of it. 毫无…的；没有…的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [+of] *I have never looked on a face that was so devoid of feeling.* 我从来没有见过一张如此面无表情的脸。

de|vo|lu|tion /ˌdi:və'lu:ʃᵊn, ˌdev-/ N-UNCOUNT **Devolution** is the transfer of some authority or power from a central organization or government to smaller organizations or government departments. (中央机构或政府的)权力下放 ❑ [+of] *...the devolution of power to the regions.* 向各地区的权力下放

de|volve /dɪ'vɒlv/ (**devolves, devolving, devolved**) VERB If you **devolve** power, authority, or responsibility **to** a less powerful person or group, or if it **devolves upon** them, it is transferred to them. (使)(权力、职责等)下放；(使)移交 ❑ [V n +to] *...the need*

to decentralize and devolve power to regional governments. 将权力下放并移交给地方政府的需要 ❑ [v n] *We have made a conscious effort to devolve responsibility.* 我们已有意识地下放职责。❑ [v +upon/on] *A large portion of this cost devolves upon the patient.* 这笔费用的很大一部分落在病人身上。

de|vote /dɪ'vəʊt/ (**devotes, devoting, devoted**) ❶ VERB If you **devote** yourself, your time, or your energy **to** something, you spend all or most of your time or energy on it. 献(身)；奉献，投入(时间、精力等) ❑ [v n +to] *He decided to devote the rest of his life to scientific investigation.* 他决定将自己的余生献给科学研究事业。❑ [v n +to] *Considerable resources have been devoted to proving him a liar.* 为了证明他是个骗子已投入了相当多的人力和财力。❑ [v pron-refl +to] *She gladly gave up her part-time job to devote herself entirely to her art.* 她欣然辞去了兼职工作，全身心地投入到她的艺术中去。❷ VERB If you **devote** a particular proportion of a piece of writing or a speech **to** a particular subject, you deal with the subject in that amount of space or time. 将(文章或讲话的某一部分)专用(于) ❑ [v n +to] *He devoted a major section of his massive report to an analysis of U.S. aircraft design.* 在他的长篇报告中，他用了很大的篇幅来分析美国飞机的设计。

de|vot|ed /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] Someone who is **devoted to** a person loves that person very much. 深爱的；挚爱的；忠诚的 ❑ *...a loving and devoted husband.* 深情且忠诚的丈夫 ❑ [+to] *50 years on, the couple are still devoted to one another.* 50 年过去了，这对夫妇仍然深爱着彼此。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you are **devoted to** something, you care about it a lot and are very enthusiastic about it. 爱好的；热衷的；致力(于…)的 ❑ [+to] *I have personally been devoted to this cause for many years.* 多年来我个人一直一心扑在这项事业上。❑ *Joyce Bryt is a devoted Star Trek fan.* 乔伊丝·布赖特是《星际迷航》的狂热粉丝。❸ ADJ Something that is **devoted to** a particular thing deals only with that thing or contains only that thing. 专用于…的 ❑ [+to] *The shop is devoted to a new range of accessories.* 该商店专营新的一系列配件。

devo|tee /ˌdevə'ti:/ (**devotees**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **devotee of** a subject or activity is very enthusiastic about it. (狂热的)爱好者，热衷者 ❑ [+of] *Mr Carpenter is obviously a devotee of Britten's music.* 很显然，卡彭特先生是布里顿音乐的狂热爱好者。

de|vo|tion /dɪ'vəʊʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] **Devotion** is great love, affection, or admiration for someone. 深爱；挚爱；仰慕 ❑ *At first she was flattered by his devotion.* 刚开始他的爱慕让她感到荣幸。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Devotion** is commitment to a particular activity. 献身；奉献 ❑ [+to] *...devotion to the cause of the people and to socialism.* 献身于人民的事业，献身于社会主义

de|vo|tion|al /dɪ'vəʊʃən°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Devotional** activities, writings, or objects relate to religious worship. 与宗教崇拜有关的 ❑ *...devotional pictures.* 宗教图画

de|vo|tions /dɪ'vəʊʃ°nz/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] Someone's **devotions** are the prayers that they say. 祈祷；祷告 ❑ *Normally he performs his devotions twice a day.* 通常情况下他每天祈祷两次。

de|vour /dɪ'vaʊə'/ (**devours, devouring, devoured**) ❶ VERB If a person or animal **devours** something, they eat it quickly and eagerly. 狼吞虎咽地吃；吞食 ❑ [v n] *A medium-sized dog will devour at least one can of food per day.* 中型犬每天至少要吃掉一罐狗粮。❷ VERB If you **devour** a book or magazine, for example, you read it quickly and with great enthusiasm. 如饥似渴地阅读；热切地看 ❑ [v n] *She began devouring newspapers when she was only 12.* 年仅 12 岁时，她就开始如饥似渴地阅读报纸。

de|vout /dɪ'vaʊt/ ❶ ADJ A **devout** person has deep religious beliefs. 虔诚的；虔敬的 ❑ *She was a devout Christian.* 她是一个虔诚的基督徒。•N-PLURAL **The devout** are people who are devout. (总称)虔诚的信徒 ❑ *...priests instructing the devout.* 向虔诚的信徒讲授教义的牧师 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **devout** supporter or a **devout** opponent of something, you mean that they support it enthusiastically or oppose it strongly. 衷心的；坚定的；坚决的 ❑ *...devout Marxists.* 坚定的马克思主义者

de|vout|ly /dɪ'vaʊtli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] **Devoutly** is used to emphasize how sincerely or deeply you hope for something or believe in something. 真诚地；诚挚地；诚恳地【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He devoutly hoped it was true.* 他真诚地希望那是真的。❷ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] **Devoutly** is used to emphasize how deep someone's religious beliefs are, or to indicate that something is done in a devout way. 虔诚地；虔敬地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a devoutly Buddhist country.* 虔诚信佛的国度

dew /dju:, AM 美 du:/ N-UNCOUNT **Dew** is small drops of water that form on the ground and other surfaces outdoors during the night. 露；露水 ❑ *The dew gathered on the leaves.* 露水在叶子上凝结。

dewy /'dju:i, AM 美 'du:i/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **dewy** is wet with dew. 露湿的；带露水的【LITERARY 文】❷ ADJ If your skin looks **dewy**, it looks soft and glows healthily. (皮肤)湿润的，润泽的

ˌdewy-'eyed ADJ If you say that someone is **dewy-eyed**, you are criticizing them because you think that they are unrealistic and think events and situations are better than they really are. 天真的；易信的；不切实际的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dex|ter|ity /dek'sterɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Dexterity** is skill in using your hands, or sometimes your mind. (双手的)灵巧；(思维的)敏捷 ❑ *...Reid's dexterity on the guitar.* 里德弹吉他的娴熟指法

dex|ter|ous /'dekstrəs/ also **dextrous** ADJ Someone who is **dexterous** is very skilful and clever with their hands. (双手)灵巧的，熟练的 ❑ *As people grow older they generally become less dexterous.* 随着年龄的增长，人通常会变得不再那么手巧。

dex|trose /'dekstrəʊz, AM 美 -roʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Dextrose** is a natural form of sugar that is found in fruits, honey, and in the blood of animals. 葡萄糖

dia|be|tes /ˌdaɪə'bi:ti:z, AM 美 -ṭɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Diabetes** is a medical condition in which someone has too much sugar in their blood. 糖尿病

→ see **sugar**

dia|bet|ic /ˌdaɪə'betɪk/ (**diabetics**) ❶ N-COUNT A **diabetic** is a person who suffers from diabetes. 糖尿病患者 ❑ *...an insulin-dependent diabetic.* 胰岛素依赖型糖尿病患者 •ADJ **Diabetic** is also an adjective. ❑ *...diabetic patients.* 糖尿病患者 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Diabetic** means relating to diabetes. 糖尿病的 ❑ *He found her in a diabetic coma.* 他发现她糖尿病发作昏了过去。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Diabetic** foods are suitable for diabetics. (食物)适合糖尿病患者吃的

dia|bol|ic /ˌdaɪə'bɒlɪk/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Diabolic** is used to describe things that people think are caused by or belong to the Devil. 撒旦引起的；魔鬼般的；残忍的；邪恶的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the diabolic forces which lurk in all violence.* 潜伏在一切暴力之中的邪恶力量 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **diabolic**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad, extreme, or unpleasant. 糟透的；极其恶劣的；非常讨厌的【mainly AM, EMPHASIS 主美，强调】❑ *Pitt's smile returned, and it was hideously diabolic.* 皮特的脸上重新浮现出笑容，但却狰狞可怕。

dia|bol|i|cal /ˌdaɪə'bɒlɪk°l/ ADJ If you describe something as **diabolical**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad, extreme, or unpleasant. 糟透的；极其恶劣的；非常讨厌的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It was a diabolical error, a schoolboy error.* 那是个十分低级的错误，一个小学生才会犯的错误。•**dia|bol|i|cal|ly** /ˌdaɪə'bɒlɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...diabolically difficult clues.* 极端难解的线索

dia|dem /'daɪədem/ (**diadems**) N-COUNT A **diadem** is a small crown with precious stones in it. (镶有宝石的)小王冠

di|ag|nose /'daɪəgnəʊz, AM 美 -noʊs/ (**diagnoses, diagnosing, diagnosed**) VERB If someone or something **is diagnosed as** having a particular illness or problem, their illness or problem is identified. If an illness or problem **is diagnosed**, it is identified. 诊断；确诊；判断；断定 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *The soldiers were diagnosed as having flu.* 这些士兵经诊断患了流感。❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *Susan had a mental breakdown and was diagnosed with schizophrenia.* 苏珊精神崩溃，被诊断为得了精神分裂症。❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *In 1894 her illness was diagnosed as cancer.* 1894 年，她的病确诊为癌症。❑ [v n] *He could diagnose an engine problem simply by listening.* 他仅靠听就能判断发动机出了什么问题。[Also *be* v-ed adj]

→ see **diagnosis, illness**

Word Link 词根词缀 *dia = across* 横过，*through* 贯穿：*diagnose, diagonal, dialogue*

Word Web 话题词汇 diagnosis 诊断

Many doctors recommend that their **patients** get a routine **physical examination** once a year—even if they're feeling perfectly well. This enables the **physician** to detect **symptoms** and **diagnose** possible **diseases** at an early stage. The doctor may begin by using a tongue depressor to look down the patient's throat for possible **infections**. Then he or she may use a **stethoscope** to listen to subtle sounds in the heart, lungs, and stomach. A **blood pressure** reading is always part of the exam and involves the use of a **blood pressure cuff**.

许多医生建议病人每年进行一次例行体检，即使他们感觉身体非常健康。这使得医生能够发现症状，并在早期诊断出可能患有的疾病。医生首先或许会用压舌板来查看病人咽喉处是否存在感染，然后可能会用听诊器来听病人心脏、肺和胃部的微弱声音。测血压是体检必查项目，需要借助血压袖带进行。

di|ag|no|sis /ˌdaɪəgˈnəʊsɪs/ (**diagnoses**) N-VAR **Diagnosis** is the discovery and naming of what is wrong with someone who is ill or with something that is not working properly. 诊断(结论)；判断(结论) ❑ *I need to have a second test to confirm the diagnosis.* 我需要再进行一次检查以确诊。

→ see Word Web:**diagnosis**

di|ag|nos|tic /ˌdaɪəgˈnɒstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Diagnostic** equipment, methods, or systems are used for discovering what is wrong with people who are ill or with things that do not work properly. (用于)诊断的；(用于)判断的 ❑ *...X-rays and other diagnostic tools.* X 射线和其他诊断工具

di|ago|nal /daɪˈægən°l/ (**diagonals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **diagonal** line or movement goes in a sloping direction, for example, from one corner of a square across to the opposite corner. 斜的；对角的 ❑ *...a pattern of diagonal lines.* 斜纹图案 •**di|ago|nal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Vaulting the stile, he headed diagonally across the paddock.* 翻身跃过栅栏后，他便朝斜穿围场的方向走去。2 N-COUNT A **diagonal** is a line that goes in a sloping direction. 斜线 ❑ *The bed linen is patterned in stylish checks, stripes, diagonals and triangles.* 床单有漂亮的方格形、条纹、斜纹和三角形图案。3 N-COUNT In geometry, a **diagonal** is a straight line that joins two opposite corners in a flat four-sided shape such as a square. (几何学中的)对角线 ❑ *Mark five points an equal distance apart along the diagonals.* 在对角线上等距地标出 5 个点。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dia*** ***≈ across*** 横过，***through*** 贯穿：***diagnose, diagonal, dialogue***

dia|gram /ˈdaɪəgræm/ (**diagrams**) N-COUNT A **diagram** is a simple drawing which consists mainly of lines and is used, for example, to explain how a machine works. 图表；简图；示意图 ❑ *You can reduce long explanations to simple charts or diagrams.* 你可以把冗长的解释简化成一目了然的图表。

Thesaurus 同类词 *diagram* Also look up:

N. blueprint, chart, design, illustration, plan

Word Link 词根词缀 ***gram*** ***≈ writing*** 书写：***diagram, program, telegram***

dia|gram|mat|ic /ˌdaɪəgrəˈmætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is in **diagrammatic** form is arranged or drawn as a diagram. 图(式)的；图表的；图解的 ❑ *This is the virus in very crude simple diagrammatic form.* 这是该病毒的简略示意图。

dial /ˈdaɪəl/ (**dials, dialling, dialled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dialing, dialed**

1 N-COUNT A **dial** is the part of a machine or instrument such as a clock or watch which shows you the time or a measurement that has been recorded. 钟面；表盘；(仪表等的)刻度盘，标度盘 ❑ *The luminous dial on the clock showed five minutes to seven.* 那只钟的夜光钟面显示时间为 6 点 55 分。2 N-COUNT A **dial** is a control on a device or piece of equipment which you can move in order to adjust the setting, for example to select or change the frequency on a radio or the temperature of a heater. (装置或设备的)调节器，控制器 ❑ *He turned the dial on the radio.* 他转动收音机的电台旋钮。3 N-COUNT On some telephones, especially older ones, **the dial** is the disc on the front that you turn with your finger to choose the number that you want to call. The disc has holes in it, and numbers or letters behind the holes. (尤指老式电话机的)拨号盘 4 VERB If you **dial** or if you **dial** a number, you turn the dial or press the buttons on a telephone in order to phone someone. 拨(电话号码) ❑ [v n] *He lifted the phone and dialled her number.* 他拿起电话，拨打了她的号码。❑ [v] *He dialled, and spoke briefly to the duty officer.* 他拨通了电话，跟值班员简短地说了几句。

dia|lect /ˈdaɪəlekt/ (**dialects**) N-VAR [oft *in* N] A **dialect** is a form of a language that is spoken in a particular area. 方言；地方话；土话 ❑ *In the fifties, many Italians spoke only local dialect.* 在 20 世纪 50 年代，许多意大利人只会说当地方言。❑ *They began to speak rapidly in dialect.* 他们开始叽里呱啦地说起地方话来。

→ see **English**

dia|lec|tic /ˌdaɪəˈlektɪk/ (**dialectics**) 1 N-COUNT People refer to the **dialectic** or **dialectics** of a situation when they are referring to the way in which two very different forces or factors work together, and the way in which their differences are resolved. 辩证关系；(两种力量或因素之间的)对立统一【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ *...the dialectics of class struggle and of socio-economic change.* 阶级斗争和社会经济变革的对立统一 2 N-UNCOUNT In philosophy, **dialectics** is a method of reasoning and reaching conclusions by considering theories and ideas together with ones that contradict them. 辩证法【TECHNICAL 术语】

dia|lec|ti|cal /ˌdaɪəˈlektɪk°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In philosophy, **Dialectical** is used to describe situations, theories, and methods which depend on resolving opposing factors. 辩证的；辩证法的 ❑ *The essence of dialectical thought is division.* 辩证思维的核心就是二分法。

ˈdial|ling code (**dialling codes**) N-COUNT A **dialling code** for a particular city or region is the series of numbers that you have to dial before a particular telephone number if you are making a call to that place from a different area. (电话的)区号【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **area code**

ˈdial|ling tone (**dialling tones**) N-COUNT The **dialling tone** is the noise which you hear when you pick up a telephone receiver and which means that you can dial the number you want. (电话的)拨号音【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dial tone**

ˈdia|log ˌbox (**dialog boxes**) N-COUNT A **dialog box** is a small area containing information or questions that appears on a computer screen when you are performing particular operations. (屏幕上出现的)对话框【COMPUTING 计算机】

dia|logue ◆◇◇ /ˈdaɪəlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**dialogues**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **dialog**

1 N-VAR **Dialogue** is communication or discussion between people or groups of people such as governments or political parties. 对话；谈话；讨论；交换意见 ❑ *People of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue.* 社会各阶层的人们都应该拥有平等的对话机会。2 N-VAR A **dialogue** is a conversation between two people in a book, film, or play. (书、电影或戏剧中的)对话，对白 ❑ *The dialogue is amusing but the plot is weak.* 对白逗趣但是情节薄弱。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***log*** ***≈ reason*** 道理，***speech*** 言语：***apology, dialogue, logic***

Word Web 话题词汇 diamond 钻石

Diamonds are made of pure **carbon**. They are the hardest **mineral** to form and develop deep inside the earth. To create a diamond, the pressure must reach almost half a million pounds per square inch. The temperature must be at least 400°C. Many of today's diamonds formed millions of years ago. They reach the surface of the earth through a process similar to a volcanic eruption. Then the diamonds are **mined**. A diamond is not beautiful until someone cuts it and exposes its many **facets**. **Jewellers** give the weight of a diamond in **carats**. One carat is about 200 milligrams.

钻石由单一的碳元素组成，是形成于地下深处的最坚硬的矿物。在其产生的过程中，压力必须达到接近每平方英寸 50 万磅，温度必须达到至少 400 摄氏度。今天的许多钻石都是亿万年前形成的，历经类似火山爆发的过程升至地表，随后被开采。钻石经过切割，显露出多个琢面后，其瑰丽才得以展现。珠宝商以克拉为单位对钻石进行称重，1 克拉约等于 200 毫克。

dial tone (**dial tones**) N-COUNT The **dial tone** is the same as the **dialling tone**. 同 dialling tone【AM 美】

di|aly|sis /daɪˈælɪsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Dialysis** or **kidney dialysis** is a method of treating kidney failure by using a machine to remove waste material from the kidneys. (肾)透析，渗析 ❑ *I was on dialysis for seven years before my first transplant.* 在进行首次肾移植之前，我做了 7 年的透析。

dia|man|te /ˌdaɪəˈmænti, AM 美 ˌdiːəmɑːnˈteɪ/ also **diamanté** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Diamante** jewellery is made from small pieces of cut glass which look like diamonds. (以小块刻花玻璃制成、看似钻石的)闪光饰品 ❑ *...diamante earrings.* 珠光耳环

di|am|eter /daɪˈæmɪtəʳ/ (**diameters**) N-VAR [oft *in* N] The **diameter** of a round object is the length of a straight line that can be drawn across it, passing through the middle of it. 直径；对径 ❑ *...a tube less than a fifth of the diameter of a human hair.* 直径不足人的头发直径 1/5 的电子管

→ see **area**

dia|met|ri|cal|ly /ˌdaɪəˈmetrɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] If you say that two things are **diametrically** opposed, you are emphasizing that they are completely different from each other. 完全(相反)；截然(不同)【EMPHASIS 强调】

dia|mond /ˈdaɪəmənd/ (**diamonds**) 1 N-VAR A **diamond** is a hard, bright, precious stone which is clear and colourless. Diamonds are used in jewellery and for cutting very hard substances. 金刚石；钻石 ❑ *...a pair of diamond earrings.* 一对钻石耳环 2 N-COUNT A **diamond** is a shape with four straight sides of equal length where the opposite angles are the same, but none of the angles is equal to 90°: ♦. 菱形 ❑ *He formed his hands into the shape of a diamond.* 他双手合成菱形。3 N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Diamonds** is one of the four suits of cards in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more red symbols in the shape of a diamond. (纸牌中四种花色之一的)方块 ❑ *He drew the seven of diamonds.* 他摸了一张方块 7。•N-COUNT A **diamond** is a playing card of this suit. (一张)方块牌

→ see Word Web:**diamond**

→ see **crystal**

dia|mond ju|bi|lee (**diamond jubilees**) N-COUNT A **diamond jubilee** is the sixtieth anniversary of an important event. 60 周年纪念；钻石纪念日

dia|per /ˈdaɪəpəʳ/ (**diapers**) N-COUNT A **diaper** is a piece of soft towel or paper, which you fasten round a baby's bottom in order to soak up its urine and faeces. (婴儿的)尿布，尿片【AM 美】❑ *He never changed her diapers, never bathed her.* 他从未给她换过尿布，从未给她洗过澡。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **nappy**

di|apha|nous /daɪˈæfənəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Diaphanous** cloth is very thin and almost transparent. (布料)轻薄透明的，薄如蝉翼的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a diaphanous dress of pale gold.* 浅金色的薄纱裙装

dia|phragm /ˈdaɪəfræm/ (**diaphragms**) 1 N-COUNT Your **diaphragm** is a muscle between your lungs and your stomach. It is used when you breathe. 膈；膈膜 2 N-COUNT A **diaphragm** is a circular rubber contraceptive device that a woman places inside her vagina. (女性避孕用)子宫帽

→ see **respiratory**

dia|rist /ˈdaɪərɪst/ (**diarists**) N-COUNT A **diarist** is a person who records things in a diary which is later published. 日记作者

di|ar|rhoea /ˌdaɪəˈriːə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **diarrhea**

N-UNCOUNT If someone has **diarrhoea**, a lot of liquid faeces comes out of their body because they are ill. 腹泻

dia|ry ♦◇ /ˈdaɪəri/ (**diaries**) N-COUNT A **diary** is a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. You use a diary to write down things you plan to do, or to record what happens in your life day by day. 日记；日记本；记事簿

→ see Word Web:**diary**

→ see **history**

di|as|po|ra /daɪˈæspərə/ N-SING People who come from a particular nation, or whose ancestors came from it, but who now live in many different parts of the world are sometimes referred to as **the diaspora**. (某一民族里从原住国移居到其他国家的)流散移民【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the history of peoples from the African diaspora.* 非洲流散移民的历史

dia|tribe /ˈdaɪətraɪb/ (**diatribes**) N-COUNT A **diatribe** is an angry speech or article which is extremely critical of someone's ideas or activities. 抨击；谴责 ❑ *The book is a diatribe against the academic left.* 该书对学界左派进行了抨击。

dice /daɪs/ (**dices, dicing, diced**) 1 N-COUNT A **dice** is a small cube which has between one and six spots or numbers on its sides, and which is used in games to provide random numbers. In old-fashioned English, 'dice' was used only as a plural form, and the singular was **die**, but now 'dice' is used as both the singular and the plural form. 骰子；色子 2 VERB If you **dice** food, you cut it into small cubes. 把(食物)切成小块；将…切丁 ❑ [v n] *Dice the onion.* 把洋葱切成丁。

→ see **cut**

dicey /ˈdaɪsi/ (**dicier, diciest**) ADJ Something that is **dicey** is slightly dangerous or uncertain. 冒险的；带有危险的；不大确定

Word Web 话题词汇 diary 日记

A **diary** is an informal daily written **record** of the events in someone's life. Most diaries are private **documents**. But sometimes an important diary is published. One such example is *The Diary of a Young Girl*. This is Anne Frank's World War II **chronicle** of her family's unsuccessful attempt to hide from the Nazis. They were eventually arrested, and later Anne died in a concentration camp. This **primary source** document offers us a personal view. It is full of rich details that are often missing from other historical **texts**. The book is now available in 60 different languages.

日记是对人每天生活日常的非正式书面记录。大多数日记都属于私人文件，但有时重要的日记也会出版。《安妮日记》就是一例。这本日记是安妮·弗兰克对她的家人在第二次世界大战中遭遇的记叙。他们未能逃脱纳粹的鹰爪，最终被捕，而安妮后来在集中营中死去。这份第一手来源的文件为我们提供了个人化的视角，充满其他历史文本中经常缺失的丰富细节。这本书现已通过 60 种不同的语言出版发行。

的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *There was a dicey moment as one of our party made a risky climb up the cliff wall.* 当我们的一位队友冒险攀爬崖壁时，出现了比较危险的一刻。

di|choto|my /daɪ'kɒtəmi/ (**dichotomies**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **dichotomy** between two things, there is a very great difference or opposition between them. 巨大差别；截然对立【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*between*] *There is a dichotomy between the academic world and the industrial world.* 学术界与工业界有着天壤之别。

D

Word Link 词根词缀 *di = two* 二；两：*dichotomy, dilemma, diverge*

dick /dɪk/ (**dicks**) N-COUNT A man's **dick** is his penis. 阴茎【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE 非正式，非常无礼】

dick|er /'dɪkə^r/ (**dickers, dickering, dickered**) VERB If you say that people **are dickering** about something, you mean that they are arguing or disagreeing about it, often in a way that you think is foolish or unnecessary. （常指以愚蠢或不必要的方式）争论，争执【mainly AM, DISAPPROVAL 主美，贬】❑ [v +*over/about*] *Management and labor are dickering over pay, benefits and working conditions.* 劳资双方在薪水、福利和工作条件的问题上争执不下。❑ [v] *He may be expecting us to dicker. Don't.* 他可能认为我们会争执起来。我们偏不。

dick|head /'dɪkhed/ (**dickheads**) N-COUNT If someone calls a man a **dickhead**, they are saying that they think he is very stupid. 笨蛋；蠢货【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

dic|tate (**dictates, dictating, dictated**)

The verb is pronounced /dɪk'teɪt, AM 'dɪkteɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'dɪkteɪt/. 动词读作 /dɪk'teɪt, 美 'dɪkteɪt/。名词读作 /'dɪkteɪt/。

1 VERB If you **dictate** something, you say or read it aloud for someone else to write down. 口授；口述；使听写 ❑ [v n] *Sheldon writes every day of the week, dictating his novels in the morning.* 谢尔登一周 7 天都要写作，每天早上口述小说让别人记录。[Also v] 2 VERB If someone **dictates to** someone else, they tell them what they should do or can do. 命令；发号施令；强行规定 ❑ [v n] *What right has one country to dictate the environmental standards of another?* 一个国家有什么权力强行给另一个国家制定环境标准？❑ [v wh] *He cannot be allowed to dictate what can and cannot be inspected.* 什么能检查什么不能检查不能由他说了算。❑ [v +*to*] *What gives them the right to dictate to us what we should eat?* 他们有什么权利来规定我们应该吃什么？❑ [v n +*to*] *The officers were more or less able to dictate terms to successive governments.* 这些官员多多少少都能和继任的各届政府谈些条件。3 VERB If one thing **dictates** another, the first thing causes or influences the second thing. 决定；支配；影响 ❑ [v n] *The film's budget dictated a tough schedule.* 影片的预算决定了拍摄进度会很紧张。❑ [v wh] *Of course, a number of factors will dictate how long an apple tree can survive.* 当然，影响一棵苹果树寿命的因素有很多。❑ [v that] *Circumstances dictated that they played a defensive rather than attacking game.* 比赛形势决定了他们要打防守战而不是进攻战。4 VERB You say that reason or common sense **dictates that** a particular thing is the case when you believe strongly that it is the case and that reason or common sense will cause other people to agree. （理智或常识）认为，告诉 ❑ [v that] *Commonsense now dictates that it would be wise to sell a few shares.* 现在，常识告诉我们卖掉一些股票是明智的。5 N-COUNT A **dictate** is an order which you have to obey. 命令；指令 ❑ [+*of*] *Their job is to ensure that the dictates of the Party are followed.* 他们的工作就是确保党的指示得到执行。6 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Dictates** are principles or rules which you consider to be extremely important. 原则；规则；准则 ❑ [+*of*] *We have followed the dictates of our consciences and have done our duty.* 我们遵从了自己的良知，尽到了自己的义务。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dictate* with:

N. dictate **terms** 规定条件 2
rules dictate 规则规定 2 3
circumstances dictate 形势决定，**factors** dictate 因素决定 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *dict = speaking* 说：*contradict, dictate, predict*

dic|ta|tion /dɪk'teɪʃ^n/ N-UNCOUNT **Dictation** is the speaking or reading aloud of words for someone else to write down. 口授；口述；听写

dic|ta|tor /dɪk'teɪtə^r, AM 美 'dɪkteɪt-/ (**dictators**) N-COUNT A **dictator** is a ruler who has complete power in a country, especially power which was obtained by force and is used unfairly or cruelly. 独裁者；专政者

dic|ta|tor|ial /ˌdɪktə'tɔːrɪəl/ 1 ADJ **Dictatorial** means controlled or used by a dictator. 独裁的；专政的 ❑ *He suspended the constitution and assumed dictatorial powers.* 他暂停实施宪法，实行独裁统治。2 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **dictatorial**, you do not like the fact that they tell people what to do in a forceful and unfair way. 专横的；霸道的；喜欢发号施令的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...his dictatorial management style.* 他专横霸道的管理风格

dic|ta|tor|ship /dɪk'teɪtə^{r}ʃɪp/ (**dictatorships**) 1 N-VAR **Dictatorship** is government by a dictator. 独裁政府；独裁统治；专政 ❑ *...a new era of democracy after a long period of military dictatorship in the country.* 该国长期军事独裁后迎来的一个新的民主时代 2 N-COUNT A **dictatorship** is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government. 独裁国家 ❑ *Every country in the region was a military dictatorship.* 该地区的所有国家都是军事独裁国家。

dic|tion /'dɪkʃ^n/ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **diction** is how clearly they speak or sing. 发音；咬字 ❑ *His diction wasn't very good.* 他的发音不是很清楚。

dic|tion|ary /'dɪkʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ (**dictionaries**) N-COUNT A **dictionary** is a book in which the words and phrases of a language are listed alphabetically, together with their meanings or their translations in another language. 词典；字典；辞书 ❑ *...a Welsh-English dictionary.* 一本威尔士语－英语词典

dic|tum /'dɪktəm/ (**dictums** or **dicta**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **dictum** is a saying that describes an aspect of life in an interesting or wise way. 名言；格言；箴言 ❑ *...the dictum that it is preferable to be roughly right than precisely wrong.* 有句格言说道，大致对总比完全错要好 2 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **dictum** is a formal statement made by someone who has authority. 宣言；正式声明 ❑ *...Disraeli's dictum that the first priority of the government must be the health of the people.* 迪斯雷利的声明——政府必须把民众的健康当成第一要务

did /dɪd/ **Did** is the past tense of **do**.

di|dac|tic /daɪ'dæktɪk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **didactic** is intended to teach people something, especially a moral lesson. 教导的；教诲的；（尤指）道德说教的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In totalitarian societies, art exists for didactic purposes.* 在极权社会里，艺术只为教化的目的而存在。2 ADJ Someone who is **didactic** tells people things rather than letting them find things out or discussing things. 好灌输的；好说教的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is more didactic in his approach to the learning process.* 他在教学过程中侧重于灌输。

did|dle /'dɪd^{ə}l/ (**diddles, diddling, diddled**) 1 VERB If someone **diddles** you, they take money from you dishonestly or unfairly. 欺骗；骗取…的钱财【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n] *They diddled their insurance company by making a false claim.* 他们进行虚假索赔，骗取了保险公司的赔偿金。2 VERB If someone **diddles**, they waste time and do not achieve anything. 闲混；浪费时间【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v *around*] *...if Congress were to just diddle around and not take any action at all.* 如果国会只是想要磨蹭拖延而不采取任何行动

did|geri|doo /ˌdɪdʒəri'duː/ (**didgeridoos**) N-COUNT A **didgeridoo** is an Australian musical instrument that consists of a long pipe which makes a low sound when you blow into it. 迪吉里杜管（一种澳大利亚乐器）

didn't /'dɪd^{ə}nt/ **Didn't** is the usual spoken form of 'did not'. （did not 的常用口语形式）

Word Web 话题词汇 diet 节食

Recent British government reports show that nearly 25% of British adults are **obese.** The number of **overweight** people on **weight loss diets** is at an all-time high. And **fad** diets are everywhere. One diet advises people to eat mostly **protein**—meat, fish, and cheese—and very few **carbohydrates.** However, another diet recommends eating at least 40% carbohydrates. But when a weight-loss diet works, it's for one simple reason. When you burn more **calories** than you take in, you lose weight. Most doctors agree that a balanced diet with plenty of exercise is best.

最近的英国政府报告显示将近 25% 的英国成年人都过度肥胖。为减肥而节食的肥胖者人数创下了历史新高，时尚节食法也是遍地开花。一种节食方法建议人们主要摄入蛋白质——肉、鱼、奶酪等——尽量少摄入碳水化合物，而另一种节食方法则建议至少摄入 40% 的碳水化合物。但是任何减肥节食法能够奏效，都不外乎一个简单的原因，即当消耗的卡路里大于摄入的卡路里时，就会减肥。大多数医生都赞同饮食均衡并且多做运动是最好的减肥方式。

die ⇹ /daɪ/ (**dies, dying, died**) 1 VERB [no passive] When people, animals, and plants **die**, they stop living. 死；死亡；(植物)枯死 ❑ [v] *A year later my dog died.* 一年后我的狗死了。❑ [v *+of/from*] *Sadly, both he and my mother died of cancer.* 非常不幸的是，他和我母亲都死于癌症。❑ [v n] *I would die a very happy person if I could stay in music my whole life.* 如果能终生从事音乐事业，我会死而无憾。❑ [v adj] *...friends who died young.* 英年早逝的朋友 2 VERB [only cont] If a person, animal, or plant **is dying**, they are so ill or so badly injured that they will not live very much longer. 临死；垂死；奄奄一息 ❑ [v] *The elm trees are all dying.* 那些榆树全都奄奄一息了。❑ [v *+of/from*] *Every working day I treat people who are dying from lung diseases caused by smoking.* 每天上班我都要医治那些因吸烟患上肺病的垂危患者。3 VERB [no passive] If someone **dies** a violent, unnatural, or painful death, they die in a violent, unnatural, or painful way. 以…的方式死亡 ❑ [v n] *He watched helplessly as his mother died an agonizing death.* 他无助地看着母亲痛苦地死去。4 VERB If a machine or device **dies**, it stops completely, especially after a period of working more and more slowly or inefficiently. (机器或设备)完全停止运行【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Then suddenly, the engine coughed, spluttered and died.* 接着，发动机突然咔咔响了几声，然后就熄火了。5 VERB [only cont] You can say that you **are dying of** thirst, hunger, boredom, or curiosity to emphasize that you are very thirsty, hungry, bored, or curious. (渴、饿、闷或好奇)得要命；…得要死【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [v *+of*] *Order me a pot of tea, I'm dying of thirst.* 给我来一壶茶，我快要渴死了。6 VERB [only cont] You can say that you **are dying for** something or **are dying to** do something to emphasize that you very much want to have it or do it. 很想要；非常渴望【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [v *+for*] *I'm dying for a breath of fresh air.* 我非常渴望能呼吸到新鲜空气。❑ [v to-inf] *She was dying to talk to Frank.* 她很想同弗兰克谈谈。7 VERB You can use **die** in expressions such as '**I almost died**' or '**I'd die if anything happened**' where you are emphasizing your feelings about a situation, for example to say that it is very shocking, upsetting, embarrassing, or amusing. (用于强调震惊、不安、窘迫、好笑等)我差点要死 /(如果发生某事)我会死的【INFORMAL, mainly SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 非正式，主口语，强调】❑ [v] *I nearly died when I learned where I was ending up.* 得知自己到了哪里时，我简直要晕过去了。❑ [v *+of*] *I nearly died of shame.* 我羞愧难当。❑ [v v-ing] *I thought I'd die laughing.* 我觉得我快要笑死了。8 N-COUNT A **die** is a specially shaped or patterned block of metal which is used to press or cut other metal into a particular shape. 模具；冲模；压模 9 → see also **dying** 10 PHRASE You can say that **the die is cast** to draw attention to the importance of an event or decision which is going to affect your future and which cannot be changed or avoided. 事已定局；木已成舟 11 PHRASE If you say that habits or attitudes **die hard**, you mean that they take a very long time to disappear or change, so that it may not be possible to get rid of them completely. (习惯或观念)难以改掉，很难摆脱 ❑ *Old habits die hard.* 积习难改。

▶**die away** PHRASAL VERB If a sound **dies away**, it gradually becomes weaker or fainter and finally disappears completely. (声音)变弱，逐渐消失 ❑ [v p] *The firing finally began to die away in the late afternoon.* 到了临近傍晚时枪炮声终于渐渐停息。

▶**die down** PHRASAL VERB If something **dies down**, it becomes very much quieter or less intense. 减弱；逐渐平息 ❑ [v p] *The controversy is unlikely to die down.* 争议不大可能平息。

▶**die out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **dies out**, it becomes less and less common and eventually disappears completely. 逐渐消亡；灭绝；绝种 ❑ [v p] *We used to believe that capitalism would soon die out.* 我们过去相信资本主义行将灭亡。2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a fire or wind **dies out**, it gradually stops burning or blowing. (火)逐渐熄灭；(风等)逐渐停止【AM 美】❑ [v p] *Once the fire has died out, the salvage team will move in.* 一旦大火熄灭，救援小组就会马上进入。

Thesaurus 同类词 *die* Also look up:

V. pass away; (*ant.*) live 1
break down, fail 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *die* with:

V. **deserve to** die 应该去死，**going to** die 将要死去，**live or** die 生存或死亡，**sentenced to** die 被判死刑，**want to** die 想要去死，**would rather** die 宁愿去死 1
N. **right to** die 死亡权利 1

die|hard /'daɪhɑːd/ (**diehards**) also **die-hard** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **diehard** is someone who is very strongly opposed to change and new ideas, or who is a very strong supporter of a person or idea. 顽固分子；死硬派；铁杆支持者

die|sel /'diːzᵊl/ (**diesels**) 1 N-VAR **Diesel** or **diesel oil** is the heavy oil used in a diesel engine. 柴油 2 N-COUNT A **diesel** is a vehicle which has a diesel engine. 柴油车；内燃机车

'die|sel en|gine (**diesel engines**) N-COUNT A **diesel engine** is an internal combustion engine in which oil is burnt by very hot air. Diesel engines are used in buses and trucks, and in some trains and cars. 柴油机；内燃机

diet ⇹ /'daɪət/ (**diets, dieting, dieted**) 1 N-VAR Your **diet** is the type and range of food that you regularly eat. 日常饮食；日常食物 ❑ *It's never too late to improve your diet.* 什么时候改善饮食都为时不晚。❑ *...a healthy diet rich in fruit and vegetables.* 富含水果和蔬菜的健康饮食 2 N-COUNT If a doctor puts someone on a **diet**, he or she makes them eat a special type or range of foods in order to improve their health. (医生指定的)特别饮食，规定饮食 ❑ [*+of*] *He was put on a diet of milky food.* 他按照医嘱要食用乳制品。3 N-VAR If you are on a **diet**, you eat special kinds of food or you eat less food than usual because you are trying to lose weight. (为减轻体重的)限制饮食，节食 ❑ *Have you been on a diet? You've lost a lot of weight.* 你最近在节食吗？你瘦了好多。4 VERB If you **are dieting**, you eat special kinds of food or you eat less food than usual because you are trying to lose weight. (为减轻体重而)限制饮食，节食 ❑ [v] *I've been dieting ever since the birth of my fourth child.* 我生完第四个孩子后就一直在节食。•**diet|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She has already lost around two stone through dieting.* 她通过节食已经减掉了大约两英石的体重。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Diet** drinks or foods have been specially produced so that they do not contain many calories. (饮料或食物)有助于减肥的，低热量的，低卡路里的 ❑ *...sugar-free diet drinks.* 无糖低热量饮料 6 N-COUNT If you are fed on a **diet of** something, especially something unpleasant or of poor quality, you receive or experience a very large amount of it. (尤指令人不快或劣质的东西的)大量 ❑ [*+of*] *The radio had fed him a diet of pop songs.* 他从广播里听到的都是千篇一律的流行歌曲。

→ see Word Web:**diet**
→ see **vegetarian**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *diet* with:

ADJ. **balanced** diet 均衡的饮食，**healthy** diet 有益于健康的饮食，**proper** diet 合理的饮食，**vegetarian** diet 素食 1
strict diet 严格的规定（或限制）节食 2 3
N. diet **and exercise** 饮食（或节食）与运动 1 2 3
diet **pills** 减肥药，diet **supplements** 膳食补充剂 3
diet **soda** 无糖汽水 5
PREP. **on a** diet 在节食；在按规定饮食 2 3

D

di|etary /ˈdaɪətri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **dietary** to describe anything that concerns a person's diet. 饮食的；有关饮食的 ❑ *Dr Susan Hankinson has studied the dietary habits of more than 50,000 women.* 苏珊·汉金森博士对 5 万多名女性的饮食习惯进行了研究。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use the word **dietary** to describe substances such as fibre and fat that are found in food. 饮食中的；膳食中的 ❑ *...a source of dietary fibre.* 膳食纤维的一种来源

di|eter /ˈdaɪətəʳ/ (**dieters**) N-COUNT A **dieter** is someone who is on a diet or who regularly goes on diets. 节食者；减肥者；经常限制饮食的人

di|etetic /ˌdaɪəˈtetɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dietetic** food or drink is food or drink that has been specially produced so that it does not contain many calories. （食物或饮料）有助于减肥的，低热量的，低卡路里的【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】❑ *All dietetic meals are low in sugar.* 所有减肥餐的含糖量都很低。

di|eti|cian /ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**dieticians**) also **dietitian** N-COUNT A **dietician** is a person whose job is to give people advice about the kind of food they should eat. Dieticians often work in hospitals. 饮食学家；营养学家

Word Link 词根词缀 *ician = person who works at* …工作者：*dietician, musician, physician*

dif|fer /ˈdɪfəʳ/ (**differs, differing, differed**) 1 VERB If two or more things **differ**, they are unlike each other in some way. 相异；有区别；不同 ❑ [v +*from*] *The story he told police differed from the one he told his mother.* 他在警方和母亲那里说辞不一。 ❑ [v] *Management styles differ.* 管理风格各有不同。 2 VERB If people **differ** about something, they do not agree with each other about it. 有分歧；持不同看法 ❑ [v prep] *The two leaders had differed on the issue of sanctions.* 两位领导人在制裁问题上存在意见分歧。 ❑ [v] *That is where we differ.* 那就是我俩看法不一的地方。 ❑ [v +*with*] *Since his retirement, Crowe has differed with the President on several issues.* 退休以后，克罗在好几个问题上都与总统意见相左。 3 to **agree to differ** → see **agree** 4 **'I beg to differ'** → see **beg**

Usage 用法 *differ*

Be sure to use the correct preposition after *differ*. *Differ from* means 'are different from' or 'are unlike' : *Bicycles differ from tricycles in having two wheels instead of three. Differ with* means 'disagree with' : *Milagros differed with Armando about where to go this summer, to the beach or to the mountains.*
differ 后面一定要接正确的介词。differ from 意为"与…不同"或"不像…那样"：Bicycles differ from tricycles in having two wheels instead of three. 自行车与三轮车不同，有两个轮子，而不是三个。differ with 意为"与…意见相左"：Milagros differed with Armando about where to go this summer, to the beach or to the mountains. 米拉格罗丝和阿曼多在今年夏天去哪里度假的问题上意见不一，一个想去海边，一个想去山里。

dif|fer|ence ⇹ /ˈdɪfrəns/ (**differences**) 1 N-COUNT The **difference** between two things is the way in which they are unlike each other. 差别；差异；不同之处 ❑ [+*between*] *That is the fundamental difference between the two societies.* 那是这两个社会之间的根本性差异。 ❑ [+*in*] *...the vast difference in size.* 大小的巨大差异 2 N-SING A **difference** between two quantities is the amount by which one quantity is less than the other. 差（量）；差额 ❑ *The difference is 8532.* 差为 8532。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss n] If people have their **differences** about something, they disagree about it. （意见的）分歧，不和 ❑ *The two communities are learning how to resolve their differences.* 这两个社群正在学着如何解决彼此之间的分歧。 4 PHRASE If something **makes a difference** or **makes a lot of difference**, it affects you and helps you in what you are doing. If something **makes no difference**, it does not have any effect on what you are doing. 有…影响；起…作用 ❑ *Where you live can make such a difference to the way you feel.* 住在哪里会极大地影响你的感受。 ❑ *His retirement won't make any difference to the way we conduct our affairs.* 他的退休不会影响我们处理事情的方式。 5 PHRASE If you **split the difference** with someone, you agree on an amount or price which is halfway between two suggested amounts or prices. （在数量、价格上）折中，各让一步 ❑ *Shall we split the difference and say $7,500?* 我们折中一下，7,500 美元怎么样？ 6 PHRASE If you describe a job or holiday, for example, as a job **with a difference** or a holiday **with a difference**, you mean that the job or holiday is very interesting and unusual. 非常有趣的；与众不同的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For a beach resort with a difference, try Key West.* 如果想去一个与众不同的海滨度假胜地，那就去基韦斯特吧。 7 PHRASE If there is a **difference of opinion** between two or more people or groups, they disagree about something. 意见分歧 ❑ *Was there a difference of opinion over what to do with the Nobel Prize money?* 在如何利用那笔诺贝尔奖金的问题上有不同意见吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *difference* with:

ADJ. **big/major** difference 大的差异 1
V. **know the** difference 了解差异，**notice a** difference 注意到差异，**tell the** difference 分辨出差异 1
pay the difference 支付差额 2
make a difference 有影响 4
N. difference **in age** 年龄差，difference **in price** 价格差 2
difference **of opinion** 意见分歧 7

dif|fer|ent ⇹ /ˈdɪfrənt/ 1 ADJ If two people or things are **different**, they are not like each other in one or more ways. 有差别的；不同的 ❑ [+*from*] *London was different from most European capitals.* 伦敦同大多数欧洲国家的首都都有所不同。 ❑ *If he'd attended music school, how might things have been different?* 如果他上过音乐学校，事情会有怎样的不同呢？ ❑ *We have totally different views.* 我们的观点截然不同。 •ADJ In British English, people sometimes say that one thing is **different to** another. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. （英国英语有时用 different to 表示两事物不相同，一些人认为该用法不正确）❑ [+*to*] *My approach is totally different to his.* 我的方法和他的完全不同。 •ADJ People sometimes say that one thing is **different than** another. This use is often considered incorrect in British English, but it is acceptable in American English. （有时用 different than 表示两事物不相同，在英国英语中常被视为不正确，而在美国英语中则可以接受）❑ [+*than*] *We're not really any different than they are.* 我们跟他们其实并没有什么不同。 •**dif|fer|ent|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Every individual learns differently.* 每个人的学习方式都不一样。 [Also +*from*] 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **different** to indicate that you are talking about two or more separate and distinct things of the same kind. 分别的；个别的；各种的 ❑ *Different countries specialised in different products.* 不同国家专门生产不同的产品。 ❑ *The number of calories in different brands of drinks varies enormously.* 不同牌子的饮料所含的卡路里数大不相同。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] You can describe something as **different** when it is unusual and not like others of the same kind. 不同寻常的；与众不同的 ❑ *This recipe is certainly interesting and different.* 这种烹饪法的确很有意思而且与众不同。

Thesaurus 同类词 *different* Also look up:

ADJ. dissimilar, mismatched, unalike 1
distinct, odd, offbeat, peculiar, unique 3

dif|fer|en|tial /ˌdɪfəˈrenʃ^{ə}l/ (**differentials**) 1 N-COUNT In mathematics and economics, a **differential** is a difference between two values in a scale. （数学中的）微分；（经济学中的）差价，差额 ❑ *Germany and France pledged to maintain the differential between their two currencies.* 德国和法国承诺保持两国货币之间的差别汇率。 2 N-COUNT A **differential** is a difference between things, especially rates of pay. 差别；（尤指）工资级差【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *During the*

Second World War, industrial wage differentials in Britain widened. 第二次世界大战期间，英国的劳工工资级差进一步拉大了。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Differential** means relating to or using a difference between groups or things. 差别的；级差的；依差别而定的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...differential voting rights.* 有差别的投票权

dif|fer|en|ti|ate /ˌdɪfəˈrenʃɪeɪt/ (**differentiates, differentiating, differentiated**) 1 VERB If you **differentiate between** things or if you **differentiate** one thing **from** another, you recognize or show the difference between them. 区分；区别；辨别 ❑ [v +between] *A child may not differentiate between his imagination and the real world.* 儿童可能无法将自己的幻想与真实世界区分开来。❑ [v n +from] *At this age your baby cannot differentiate one person from another.* 这个年龄的婴儿还不能认人。 2 VERB A quality or feature that **differentiates** one thing **from** another makes the two things different. 使有差别；使不同 ❑ [v n +from] *...distinctive policies that differentiate them from the other parties.* 使他们有别于其他政党的特殊政策 •**dif|fer|en|tia|tion** /ˌdɪfərenʃiˈeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The differentiation between the two product ranges will increase.* 这两个产品系列之间的差别将会加大。

dif|fi|cult ◆◆◆ /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **difficult** is not easy to do, understand, or deal with. 困难的；不容易的 ❑ *The lack of childcare provisions made it difficult for single mothers to get jobs.* 由于缺乏保育服务，单身母亲很难找到工作。❑ *It was a very difficult decision to make.* 那是一个非常艰难的决定。❑ *We're living in difficult times.* 我们正处在困难时期。 2 ADJ Someone who is **difficult** behaves in an unreasonable and unhelpful way. 难相处的；难取悦的；不随和的 ❑ *I had a feeling you were going to be difficult about this.* 我有种感觉：你会在这件事上找别扭。

Thesaurus 同类词 *difficult* Also look up:

ADJ. challenging, demanding, hard, tough; (*ant.*) easy, simple, uncomplicated 1
disagreeable, irritable, uncooperative; (*ant.*) accommodating, co-operative 2

dif|fi|cul|ty ◆◆ /ˈdɪfɪkəlti/ (**difficulties**) 1 N-COUNT A **difficulty** is a probl-em. 难题；难事 ❑ *...the difficulty of getting accurate information.* 获取准确信息的难题 ❑ *The country is facing great economic difficulties.* 该国正面临巨大的经济困难。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you have **difficulty** doing something, you are not able to do it easily. 困难；艰难 ❑ *Do you have difficulty getting up?* 你站起来费力吗？ 3 PHRASE If you are **in difficulty** or **in difficulties**, you are having a lot of problems. 遭遇困难；身处困境

Thesaurus 同类词 *difficulty* Also look up:

N. dilemma, problem, trouble 1

dif|fi|dent /ˈdɪfɪdənt/ ADJ Someone who is **diffident** is rather shy and does not enjoy talking about themselves or being noticed by other people. 羞怯的；胆怯的；缺乏自信的 ❑ *Helen was diffident and reserved.* 海伦比较害羞内向。•**dif|fi|dence** /ˈdɪfɪdəns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He entered the room with a certain diffidence.* 他怯生生地走进房间。•**dif|fi|dent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Would you,' he asked diffidently, 'like to talk to me about it?'* "你想跟我说说这件事吗？"他怯怯地问道。

dif|fuse (**diffuses, diffusing, diffused**)

The verb is pronounced /dɪˈfjuːz/. The adjective is pronounced /dɪˈfjuːs/. 动词读作 /dɪˈfjuːz/。形容词读作 /dɪˈfjuːs/。

1 VERB If something such as knowledge or information **is diffused**, or if it **diffuses** somewhere, it is made known over a wide area or to a lot of people. (使)(知识、消息等)传播；(使)散布；(使)普及【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed] *Over time, the technology is diffused and adopted by other countries.* 久而久之，这项技术传播到了其他国家并得到利用。❑ [v n] *...an attempt to diffuse new ideas.* 传播新思想的尝试 ❑ [v prep] *As agriculture developed, agricultural ideas diffused across Europe.* 随着农业的发展，农业知识开始在欧洲普及。•**dif|fu|sion** /dɪˈfjuːʒən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the development and diffusion of ideas.* 思想的发展和传播 2 VERB To **diffuse** a feeling, especially an undesirable one, means to cause it to weaken and lose its power to affect people. 宣泄，舒缓(尤指不良情绪) ❑ [v n] *The arrival of letters from the Pope did nothing to diffuse the tension.* 教皇的来信并没有缓解紧张的气氛。 3 VERB If something **diffuses** light, it causes the light to spread weakly in different directions. 使(光)漫射；使(光)漫散 ❑ [v n] *Diffusing a light also reduces its power.* 使灯光漫射也会降低其强度。 4 VERB To **diffuse** or **be diffused** through something means to move and spread through it. (使)扩散；(使)弥漫；(使)渗透 ❑ [v prep] *It allows nicotine to diffuse slowly and steadily into the bloodstream.* 它能使尼古丁平稳缓慢地渗透到血液里。❑ [v n prep] *The moisture present in all foods absorbs the flavour of the smoke and eventually diffuses that flavour into its interior.* 所有食物中都存在的水分会吸收烟味，并最终将其散播到食物内部。[Also v, v n] •**dif|fu|sion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *There are data on the rates of diffusion of molecules.* 有关于分子扩散速度的数据。 5 ADJ Something that is **diffuse** is not directed towards one place or concentrated in one place but spread out over a large area. 散布的；分散的；弥漫的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a diffuse community.* 成员分散的社群 6 ADJ If you describe something as **diffuse**, you mean that it is vague and difficult to understand or explain. 含糊不清的；难以理解的 ❑ *His writing is so diffuse and obscure that it is difficult to make out what it is he is trying to say.* 他的文章含混晦涩，让人看后不知所云。

→ see **culture**

dig ◆◇◇ /dɪg/ (**digs, digging, dug**) 1 VERB If people or animals **dig**, they make a hole in the ground or in a pile of earth, stones, or rubbish. 挖；掘 ❑ [v] *They tried digging in a patch just below the cave.* 他们试着在洞穴正下方的一块地上挖掘。❑ [v n] *Dig a largish hole and bang the stake in first.* 挖一个大点儿的洞，先把木桩敲进去。❑ [v +through] *Rescue workers are digging through the rubble in search of other victims.* 救援人员正在废墟中挖掘，以搜寻其他受害者。❑ [v +for] *They dug for shellfish at low tide.* 退潮时他们在海滩上挖贝类。 2 VERB If you **dig into** something such as a deep container, you put your hand in it to search for something. 伸手(至…深处)掏 ❑ [v +into/in] *He dug into his coat pocket for his keys.* 他把手伸进上衣口袋里摸钥匙。 3 VERB If you **dig** one thing **into** another or if one thing **digs into** another, the first thing is pushed hard into the second, or presses hard into it. (把 …)戳(进)；(将…)刺(入) ❑ [v n +into] *She digs the serving spoon into the moussaka.* 她把分菜匙伸进那盘碎肉茄子蛋中。❑ [v +into] *He could feel the beads digging into his palm.* 他能感觉到珠子硌得手心生疼。 4 VERB If you **dig into** a subject or a store of information, you study it very carefully in order to discover or check facts. 研究；探究；细查 ❑ [v +into] *The enquiry dug deeper into the alleged financial misdeeds of his government.* 这一调查对其政府涉嫌的财政违规行为展开了进一步深究。❑ [v +into] *He has been digging into the local archives.* 他一直在仔细查阅当地的档案资料。 5 VERB If you **dig yourself out of** a difficult or unpleasant situation, especially one which you caused yourself, you manage to get out of it. (尤指从自己造成的困境或令人不快的情形中)脱(身) ❑ [v pron-refl prep] *He's taken these measures to try and dig himself out of a hole.* 他采取了这些措施，试图让自己摆脱困境。 6 N-COUNT [oft *on* N] A **dig** is an organized activity in which people dig into the ground in order to discover ancient historical objects. 考古发掘 ❑ *He's an archaeologist and has been on a dig in Crete for the past year.* 他是位考古学家，过去的一年都在参与克里特岛上的一项考古发掘工作。 7 N-COUNT If you have a **dig at** someone, you say something which is intended to make fun of them or upset them. 挖苦；嘲讽 ❑ [+at] *She couldn't resist a dig at Dave after his unfortunate performance.* 戴夫糟糕的表演结束后，她忍不住想挖苦他一番。 8 N-COUNT If you give someone a **dig** in a part of their body, you push them with your finger or your elbow, usually as a warning or as a joke. (手指或臂肘的)戳，碰，触 9 N-PLURAL [oft *in* N] If you live **in digs**, you live in a room in someone else's house and pay them rent. 租住的房间【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❑ *He went to London and lived in digs in Gloucester Road.* 他去了伦敦，在格洛斯特路的一所房子里租了房间住。 10 to **dig** one's **heels in**

→ see **heel**

▶**dig around** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **dig around** in a place or container, you search for something in every part of it. 到处

翻找；四处搜寻 ❑ [v p +in] *I went home to dig around in my closets for some old tapes.* 我回到家后在我的壁橱里四处翻找旧磁带。[Also v p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig around**, you try to find information about someone or something. 到处搜集信息；四处探听消息 ❑ [v p] *They said, after digging around, the photo was a fake.* 在搜集了有关情况后，他们说照片是伪造的。

▶**dig in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig** a substance **in**, or **dig** it **into** the soil, you mix it into the soil by digging. 翻土掺进；把…混入（土里）❑ [v p n] *I usually dig in a small barrow load of compost in late summer.* 夏末时节，我通常会把一小车堆肥施到土里。❑ [v n p n] *To dig calcium into the soil, he warned, does not help the plant.* 他告诫说，翻土掺钙并不利于植物生长。❷ PHRASAL VERB When soldiers **dig in** or **dig** themselves **in**, they dig trenches and prepare themselves for an attack by the enemy. （士兵）挖掩体隐蔽，掘壕防守 ❑ [v p] *The battalion went directly to the airport to begin digging in.* 该营直接开到机场掘壕防守。❑ [v pron-refl p] *The enemy must be digging themselves in now ready for the attack.* 敌人现在一定在挖掩体，准备迎接进攻。❑ [v-ed p] *Our forces are dug in along the river.* 我们的部队已沿河掘壕固守。❸ PHRASAL VERB If someone **digs in**, or **digs into** some food, they start eating eagerly. If you tell someone to **dig in**, you are inviting them to start eating, and encouraging them to eat as much as they want. 开始大吃；开始尽情吃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *'Listen,' said Daisy, digging into her oatmeal.* "听着。"黛西一边大口喝着燕麦粥一边说道。❑ [v p] *Pull up a chair and dig in!* 拉把椅子过来开吃吧！

▶**dig out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig** someone or something **out of** a place, you get them out by digging or by forcing them from the things surrounding them.（从…中）挖出，挖掘出 ❑ [v n p +of] *...digging minerals out of the Earth.* 从地壳中开采矿石 ❑ [v p n] *She dug out a photograph from under a pile of papers.* 她从一堆报纸下面抽出一张照片。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig** something **out**, you find it after it has been stored, hidden, or forgotten for a long time. 找出，翻出（收存、藏起或遗忘很久之物）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *Recently, I dug out Barstow's novel and read it again.* 最近，我把巴斯托的小说翻出来又读了一遍。❑ [v n p] *We'll try and dig the number out for you if you want it.* 如果你要的话，我们会设法为你找出那个号码。

▶**dig up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig up** something, you remove it from the ground where it has been buried or planted. 挖出；掘起 ❑ [v p n] *You would have to dig up the plant yourself.* 你得自己把那株植物挖出来。❑ [v n p] *Dig it up once the foliage has died down.* 叶子掉光后就把它挖出来。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig up** an area of land, you dig holes in it. 掘地；挖洞 ❑ [v p n] *Yesterday they continued the search, digging up the back yard of a police station.* 昨天他们继续搜寻，在一个警署的后院里挖掘寻找。[Also v n p] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **dig up** information or facts, you discover something that has not previously been widely known. 发现，查明（信息或事实）❑ [v p n] *Managers are too expensive and important to spend time digging up market information.* 经理的薪金过高，职责太过重大，不能将时间浪费在挖掘市场信息上。❑ [v-ed p] *His description fits perfectly the evidence dug up by Clyde.* 他的描述和克莱德发现的证据正好吻合。[Also v n p]

→ see **tunnel**

di|gest (**digests**, **digesting**, **digested**)

The verb is pronounced /daɪˈdʒest/. The noun is pronounced /ˈdaɪdʒest/. 动词读作 /daɪˈdʒest/。名词读作 /ˈdaɪdʒest/。

❶ VERB When food **digests** or when you **digest** it, it passes through your body to your stomach. Your stomach removes the substances that your body needs and gets rid of the rest. 消化 ❑ [v] *Do not undertake strenuous exercise for a few hours after a meal to allow food to digest.* 饭后几个小时不要从事剧烈运动，以便食物能够消化。❑ [v n] *She couldn't digest food properly.* 她无法正常消化食物。❑ [v-ed] *Nutrients from the digested food can be absorbed into the blood.* 消化的食物中的营养成分能够被吸收到血液中去。❷ VERB If you **digest** information, you think about it carefully so that you understand it. 理解；领会；领悟 ❑ [v n] *They learn well but seem to need time to digest information.* 他们学得不错，但似乎还需要一些时间来消化信息。❸ VERB If you **digest** some unpleasant news, you think about it until you are able to accept it and know how to deal with it. 慢慢接受（令人不快的消息）❑ [v n] *All this has upset me. I need time to digest it all.* 所以这些都让我心烦。我需要时间来慢慢接受这一切。❹ N-COUNT A **digest** is a collection of pieces of writing. They are published together in a shorter form than they were originally published. 文摘；汇编；摘要 ❑ *...the Middle East Economic Digest.* 《中东经济文摘》

→ see **cooking**

di|gest|ible /daɪˈdʒestɪbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] **Digestible** food is food that is easy to digest.（食物）易消化的 ❑ *Bananas are easily digestible.* 香蕉很容易消化。❷ ADJ If a theory or idea is **digestible**, it is easy to understand.（理论或想法）易理解的，易领会的 ❑ *The book's aim was to make economic theory more digestible.* 该书旨在让经济学理论更加简单易懂。

di|ges|tion /daɪˈdʒestʃən/ (**digestions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Digestion** is the process of digesting food. 消化 ❑ *No liquids are served with meals because they interfere with digestion.* 上饭菜时不要同时上汤水或饮品，因为这会影响消化。❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **digestion** is the system in your body which digests your food. 消化系统

di|ges|tive /daɪˈdʒestɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe things that are related to the digestion of food as **digestive**. 消化的；助消化的 ❑ *...digestive juices that normally work on breaking down our food.* 通常能够帮助分解食物的有助消化的果汁

di|ges|tive sys|tem (**digestive systems**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **digestive system** is the system in your body that digests the food you eat. 消化系统

dig|ger /ˈdɪgəʳ/ (**diggers**) N-COUNT A **digger** is a machine that is used for digging. 挖掘机；挖掘器 ❑ *...a mechanical digger.* 挖掘机

digi|cam /ˈdɪdʒɪkæm/ (**digicams**) N-COUNT A **digicam** is the same as a **digital camera**. 同 digital camera

dig|it /ˈdɪdʒɪt/ (**digits**) ❶ N-COUNT A **digit** is a written symbol for any of the ten numbers from 0 to 9.（从 0 到 9 的任何一个）数字 ❑ *Her telephone number differs from mine by one digit.* 她的电话号码和我的只差一个数字。❷ N-COUNT A **digit** is a finger, thumb, or toe. 手指；拇指；脚趾【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *digit ≈ finger* 指；趾，*number* 数：*digit*, *digital*, *digitize*

digi|tal ✦✧ /ˈdɪdʒɪtᵊl/ ❶ ADJ **Digital** systems record or transmit information in the form of thousands of very small signals. 数字的；数码的 ❑ *The new digital technology would allow a rapid expansion in the number of TV channels.* 新型数字技术将会使电视频道的数量迅速增加。•**digi|tal|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...digitally recorded sound.* 数码录制的声音 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Digital** devices such as watches or clocks give information by displaying numbers rather than by having a pointer which moves round a dial.（钟表等）数字（显示）的（Compare 比较 **analogue**.）❑ *...a digital display.* 数字显示器

→ see **DVD**, **technology**, **television**

ˌdigi|tal ˈaudio tape N-UNCOUNT **Digital audio tape** is a type of magnetic tape used to make very high quality recordings of sound by recording it in digital form. The abbreviation **DAT** is often used. 数字音频磁带（缩略形式为 DAT）

ˌdigi|tal ˈcam|era (**digital cameras**) N-COUNT A **digital camera** is a camera that produces digital images that can be stored on a computer, displayed on a screen, and printed. 数码相机；数码摄像机 ❑ *The speed with which digital cameras can take, process and transmit an image is phenomenal.* 数码相机拍摄、处理和传输图像的速度相当惊人。

ˌdigi|tal ˈim|mi|grant (**digital immigrants**) N-COUNT A **digital immigrant** is a person who was born before it was common to use things such as personal computers and mobile phones. 数字移民（出生时计算机、手机等数字产品尚未普及的人）❑ *At sixty, I'm definitely a digital immigrant.* 我 60 岁了，绝对算是数字移民。

ˌdigi|tal ˈna|tive (**digital natives**) N-COUNT A **digital native** is someone who has used the Internet and mobile phones since

they were a child. 数字原生代(儿时起便使用因特网和手机的人) ❑ *Digital natives like these kids understand the games instinctively.* 像这些孩子这样的数字原生代天生就会玩这些游戏。

digital radio (**digital radios**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Digital radio** is radio in which the signals are transmitted in digital form and decoded by the radio receiver. 数字无线电 ❷ N-COUNT A **digital radio** is a radio that can receive digital signals. 数字收音机 ❑ *Manufacturers are working on a new generation of cheaper digital radios.* 制造商正在研制价格更便宜的新一代数字收音机。

digital recording (**digital recordings**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Digital recording** is the process of converting sound or images into numbers. (声音或图像的)数字录制 ❷ N-COUNT A **digital recording** is a recording made by converting sound or images into numbers. 数字录制品

digital television (**digital televisions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Digital television** is television in which the signals are transmitted in digital form and decoded by the television receiver. 数字电视 ❷ N-COUNT A **digital television** is a television that can receive digital signals. 数字电视机 ❑ *...wide screen digital televisions.* 宽屏数字电视机

digital TV (**digital TVs**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Digital TV** is the same as **digital television**. 同 digital television ❷ N-COUNT A **digital TV** is the same as a **digital television**. 同 digital television

digitize /ˈdɪdʒɪtaɪz/ (**digitizes, digitizing, digitized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **digitise**

VERB To **digitize** information means to turn it into a form that can be read easily by a computer. 使数字化 ❑ [V n] *The picture is digitised by a scanner.* 对照片进行扫描，实现其数字化。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***digit*** ≈ ***finger*** 指；趾，***number*** 数：***digit, digital, digitize***

dignified /ˈdɪgnɪfaɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **dignified**, you mean they are calm, impressive and deserve respect. 有尊严的；庄严的；高贵的 ❑ *He seemed a very dignified and charming man.* 他看上去很高贵，富有魅力。

dignify /ˈdɪgnɪfaɪ/ (**dignifies, dignifying, dignified**) ❶ VERB To **dignify** something means to make it impressive. 使有尊严；使变得庄严；使变得高贵【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *Tragic literature dignifies sorrow and disaster.* 悲剧作品使悲伤和灾难得到了升华。❷ VERB If you say that a particular reaction or description **dignifies** something you have a low opinion of, you mean that it makes it appear acceptable. 使显得堂皇；抬高…的身价；美化【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *We won't dignify this kind of speculation with a comment.* 这种猜测不值得我们作任何评论。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dign*** ≈ ***proper*** 正当，***worthy*** 正派：***dignify, dignitary, indignant***

dignitary /ˈdɪgnɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ (**dignitaries**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Dignitaries** are people who are considered to be important because they have a high rank in government or in the Church. (政府或教会的)高官，要员

dignity /ˈdɪgnɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If someone behaves or moves with **dignity**, they are calm, controlled, and admirable. 庄严；庄重；端庄 ❑ *...her extraordinary dignity and composure.* 她那种端庄沉稳的非凡气质 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **dignity** of people or their lives or activities, you mean that they are valuable and worthy of respect. 尊贵；高贵；高尚 ❑ *...the sense of human dignity.* 人的尊严感 ❸ N-UNCOUNT Your **dignity** is the sense that you have of your own importance and value, and other people's respect for you. 尊严感；自尊；自重 ❑ *She still has her dignity.* 她仍然有自尊。

digress /daɪˈgres/ (**digresses, digressing, digressed**) VERB If you **digress**, you move away from the subject you are talking or writing about and talk or write about something different for a while. 离题；偏离主题 ❑ [V] *I've digressed a little to explain the situation so far, so let me now recap.* 刚才我稍稍离题说明了迄今的情况，现在让我来概述一下。❑ [V +*from*] *She digressed from her prepared speech to pay tribute to the President.* 她脱离了发言稿的主题，对总统给予了高度赞扬。• **digression** /daɪˈgreʃᵊn/ (**digressions**) N-VAR ❑ *The text is dotted with digressions.* 文中时不时会出现偏离主题的内容。

dike /daɪk/ → see **dyke**

diktat /ˈdɪktæt, AM 美 dɪkˈtɑːt/ (**diktats**) N-VAR You use **diktat** to refer to something such as a law or government which people have to obey even if they do not agree with it, especially one which seems unfair. (尤指不合理但又必须服从的)勒令，强制命令，专制统治【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dilapidated /dɪˈlæpɪdeɪtɪd/ ADJ A building that is **dilapidated** is old and in a generally bad condition. (建筑物)失修的，破旧的，破败不堪的

dilate /daɪˈleɪt/ (**dilates, dilating, dilated**) VERB When things such as blood vessels or the pupils of your eyes **dilate** or when something **dilates** them, they become wider or bigger. (使)(血管)扩张；(使)(瞳孔)放大 ❑ [V] *At night, the pupils dilate to allow in more light.* 到了晚上，瞳孔就会扩大以接收更多光线。❑ [V n] *Exercise dilates blood vessels on the surface of the brain.* 运动会使大脑表层的血管扩张。• **dilated** ADJ ❑ *His eyes seemed slightly dilated.* 他的瞳孔似乎略微放大了。

dilatory /ˈdɪlətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ Someone or something that is **dilatory** is slow and causes delay. 拖拉的；拖沓的；延误的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You might expect politicians to smooth things out when civil servants are being dilatory.* 公务员办事拖沓，你可能认为政治家会把事情顺利解决。

dildo /ˈdɪldəʊ/ (**dildos**) N-COUNT A **dildo** is an object shaped like a penis, which women can use to get sexual pleasure. 人造阴茎；仿真阳具【INFORMAL 非正式】

dilemma /daɪˈlemə, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**dilemmas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dilemma** is a difficult situation in which you have to choose between two or more alternatives. (进退两难的)窘境，困境 ❑ *He was faced with the dilemma of whether or not to return to his country.* 要不要回国，他进退两难。❷ **on the horns of a dilemma** → see **horn**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***di*** ≈ ***two*** 二：两：***dichotomy, dilemma, diverge***

dilettante /ˌdɪlɪˈtænti, AM 美 -ˈtɑːnt/ (**dilettantes** or **dilettanti**) N-COUNT You can use **dilettante** to talk about someone who seems interested in a subject, especially in art, but who does not really know very much about it. (尤指艺术方面的)半吊子，浅薄涉猎者【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

diligent /ˈdɪlɪdʒᵊnt/ ADJ Someone who is **diligent** works hard in a careful and thorough way. 勤奋的；勤勉的；孜孜不倦的；细致彻底的 ❑ *Meyers is a diligent and prolific worker.* 迈耶斯是个勤奋多产的工人。• **diligence** /ˈdɪlɪdʒᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The police are pursuing their inquiries with great diligence.* 警方正不知疲倦地进行调查。• **diligently** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *The two sides are now working diligently to resolve their differences.* 双方正进行不懈的努力以解决他们之间的分歧。

dill /dɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Dill** is a herb with yellow flowers and a strong sweet smell. 莳萝

→ see **herb**

dilute /daɪˈluːt/ (**dilutes, diluting, diluted**) ❶ VERB If a liquid **is diluted** or **dilutes**, it is added to or mixes with water or another liquid, and becomes weaker. (使)稀释；(使)冲淡 ❑ [V n prep] *If you give your baby juice, dilute it well with cooled, boiled water.* 如果给婴儿喝果汁，要用凉开水充分稀释。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The liquid is then diluted.* 然后液体被稀释。❑ [V] *The poisons seeping from Hanford's contaminated land quickly dilute in the water.* 从汉福德受污染的土地里渗出的有毒物质很快就在水中稀释了。[Also V n] • **dilution** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...ditches dug for sewage dilution.* 为稀释污水而挖的沟渠 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dilute** liquid is very thin and weak, usually because it has had water added to it. 稀释过的；冲淡的 ❑ *...a dilute solution of bleach.* 经稀释的漂白剂 ❸ VERB If someone or something **dilutes** a belief, quality, or value, they make it weaker and less effective. 削弱；降低；减轻 ❑ [V n] *There was a clear intention to dilute black voting power.* 削弱黑人选举力量的意图显而易见。• **dilution** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...a potentially devastating dilution of earnings per*

share. 每股收益可能大幅摊薄

di|lu|tion /daɪˈluːʃᵊn/ (**dilutions**) N-COUNT A **dilution** is a liquid that has been diluted with water or another liquid, so that it becomes weaker. 稀释物；冲淡物 ❑ *'Aromatherapy oils' are not pure essential oils but dilutions.* "香薰精油"并非纯精油，而是经过稀释的。

dim /dɪm/ (**dimmer, dimmest, dims, dimming, dimmed**) 1 ADJ **Dim** light is not bright. (光线)昏暗的，暗淡的 ❑ *She stood waiting, in the dim light.* 她站在昏暗的光线下等待。•**dim|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *He followed her into a dimly lit kitchen.* 他跟着她走进光线暗淡的厨房。•**dim|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the dimness of an early September evening.* 9月初傍晚的昏暗 2 ADJ A **dim** place is rather dark because there is not much light in it. (地方)昏暗的，阴暗的 ❑ *The room was dim and cool and quiet.* 房间里阴暗、清冷，静悄悄的。•**dim|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I squinted to adjust my eyes to the dimness.* 我眯起眼，努力适应黑暗的环境。 3 ADJ A **dim** figure or object is not very easy to see, either because it is in shadow or darkness, or because it is far away. (人影、物体)隐约的，不分明的 ❑ *Pete's torch picked out the dim figures of Bob and Chang.* 皮特的火把映出了鲍勃和张的模糊身影。•**dim|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The shoreline could be dimly seen.* 海岸线隐约可见。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **dim** memory or understanding of something, it is difficult to remember or is unclear in your mind. (记忆、理解)模糊的，依稀的，不清晰的 ❑ *It seems that the '60s era of social activism is all but a dim memory.* 20世纪60年代的社会激进主义似乎只是一个模糊的记忆。•**dim|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Christina dimly recalled the procedure.* 克里斯蒂娜只依稀记得步骤。 5 ADJ If the future of something is **dim**, you have no reason to feel hopeful or positive about it. (前景)灰暗的，渺茫的，不光明的 ❑ *The prospects for a peaceful solution are dim.* 和平解决的希望非常渺茫。 6 ADJ If you describe someone as **dim**, you think that they are stupid. (人)愚笨的，迟钝的【INFORMAL 非正式】 7 VERB If you **dim** a light or if it **dims**, it becomes less bright. (使)(灯光)变昏暗；(使)变暗淡 ❑ [v n] *Dim the lighting—it is unpleasant to lie with a bright light shining in your eyes.* 把灯光调暗一些——躺着时眼前灯光太强很不舒服。❑ [v] *The houselights dimmed.* 观众席的灯暗了下来。 8 VERB If your future, hopes, or emotions **dim** or if something **dims** them, they become less good or less strong. (使)(前景、希望等)变渺茫；(使)(感情等)淡化 ❑ [v] *Their economic prospects have dimmed.* 他们的经济前景变得很暗淡。❑ [v n] *Forty eight years of marriage have not dimmed the passion between Bill and Helen.* 48年的婚姻生活并没消磨掉比尔和海伦之间的激情。 9 VERB If your memories **dim** or if something **dims** them, they become less clear in your mind. (使)(记忆)变模糊；(使)变得不清晰 ❑ [v] *Their memory of what happened has dimmed.* 他们对所发生事情的记忆变得模糊了。❑ [v n] *The intervening years had dimmed his memory.* 经过了其间那么多年他的记忆已经不大清楚了。 10 to **take a dim view** → see **view**

dime /daɪm/ (**dimes**) N-COUNT A **dime** is an American coin worth ten cents. (美国货币中的)10分硬币

di|men|sion /daɪˈmenʃᵊn, dɪ-/ (**dimensions**) 1 N-COUNT A particular **dimension** of something is a particular aspect of it. 方面；部分 ❑ *There is a political dimension to the accusations.* 这些指控含有政治方面的因素。❑ *This adds a new dimension to our work.* 这给我们的工作增添了新的内容。 2 N-PLURAL If you talk about the **dimensions** of a situation or problem, you are talking about its extent and size. (情况或问题的)范围，规模，程度 ❑ *The dimensions of the market collapse were certainly not anticipated.* 股市崩盘的严重程度的确是没有预料到的。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **dimension** is a measurement such as length, width, or height. If you talk about the **dimensions** of an object or place, you are referring to its size and proportions. (长、宽、高等的)量度；尺寸；大小；面积 ❑ [+of] *Drilling will continue on the site to assess the dimensions of the new oilfield.* 该处的钻探工作将继续下去，以便估测新油田的面积。 4 → see also **fourth dimension**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dimension* with:

ADJ. **different** dimension 不同的方面，**important** dimension 重要的方面，**new** dimension 新方面，**spiritual** dimension 精神方面 1

di|men|sion|al /daɪˈmenʃənəl, AM 美 dɪ-/ → see **two-dimensional, three-dimensional**

di|min|ish /dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/ (**diminishes, diminishing, diminished**) 1 VERB When something **diminishes**, or when something **diminishes** it, it becomes reduced in size, importance, or intensity. (使)减小；(使)减弱；(使)降低 ❑ [v] *The threat of nuclear war has diminished.* 核战争的威胁已经减小了。❑ [v n] *Federalism is intended to diminish the power of the central state.* 联邦制旨在削弱中央政府的权力。❑ [v-ing] *Universities are facing grave problems because of diminishing resources.* 由于资源的减少，大学正面临严峻的问题。❑ [v-ed] *This could mean diminished public support for the war.* 这可能意味着公众对战争的支持会有所下降。 2 VERB If you **diminish** someone or something, you talk about them or treat them in a way that makes them appear less important than they really are. 贬低；轻视 ❑ [v n] *He never put her down or diminished her.* 他从未奚落或贬低过她。

Word Link 词根词缀 *min ≈ small* 小，*lessen* 减少：*diminish, minus, minute*

di,min|ished re|spon|si|bil|ity N-UNCOUNT In law, **diminished responsibility** is a defence which states that someone is not mentally well enough to be totally responsible for their crime. (基于犯罪者精神失常的)减轻责任

di,min|ish|ing re|turns N-UNCOUNT In economics, **diminishing returns** is a situation in which the increase in production, profits, or benefits resulting from something is less than the money or energy that is invested. 报酬递减；收益递减

dimi|nu|tion /ˌdɪmɪˈnjuːʃᵊn, AM 美 -ˈnuː-/ N-UNCOUNT A **diminution** of something is its reduction in size, importance, or intensity. 减小；减弱；降低【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...despite a slight diminution in asset value.* 尽管资产价值略有减少

di|minu|tive /dɪˈmɪnjʊtɪv/ (**diminutives**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **diminutive** person or object is very small. 很小的；微小的 ❑ *She noticed a diminutive figure standing at the entrance.* 她注意到入口处站着一个小小的身影。 2 N-COUNT A **diminutive** is an informal form of a name. For example, 'Jim' and 'Jimmy' are diminutives of 'James'. 昵称；爱称

dim|mer /ˈdɪməʳ/ (**dimmers**) N-COUNT A **dimmer** or a **dimmer switch** is a switch that allows you to gradually change the brightness of an electric light. (电灯的)调光器，减光器，亮度调节开关

dim|ple /ˈdɪmpᵊl/ (**dimples**) N-COUNT A **dimple** is a small hollow in someone's cheek or chin, often one that you can see when they smile. 酒窝；笑靥 ❑ *Bess spoke up, smiling so that her dimples showed.* 贝丝大声说着话，微笑的脸上现出了酒窝。

dim|pled /ˈdɪmpᵊld/ ADJ Something that is **dimpled** has small hollows in it. 有小坑的；有浅凹的；有酒窝的 ❑ *...a man with a dimpled chin.* 下巴上有个浅窝的男子

dim|wit /ˈdɪmwɪt/ (**dimwits**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **dimwit**, you mean that they are ignorant and stupid. 笨蛋；傻子【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌdim-ˈwitted also **dimwitted** ADJ If you describe someone as **dim-witted**, you are saying in quite an unkind way that you do not think they are very clever. 笨的；傻的【INFORMAL 非正式】

din /dɪn/ N-SING A **din** is a very loud and unpleasant noise that lasts for some time. 喧闹声；喧嚣声；嘈杂声 ❑ *They tried to make themselves heard over the din of the crowd.* 他们力图让自己的声音盖过人群的喧闹声。

di|nar /ˈdiːnaːʳ/ (**dinars**) N-COUNT [num n] The **dinar** is the unit of money that is used in some north African and Middle Eastern countries, and also in the republics which were part of Yugoslavia. 第纳尔(一些北非、中东国家以及部分从前南斯拉夫独立出来的共和国的货币单位) •N-SING **The dinar** is also used to refer to the currency system of these countries. 第纳尔货币体系

dine /daɪn/ (**dines, dining, dined**) 1 VERB [no passive] When you **dine**, you have dinner. 进餐；用餐；吃饭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *He dines alone most nights.* 大多数晚上他都是一个人用餐。

❑ [v] *They used to enjoy going out to dine.* 他们以前很喜欢出去吃饭。 ❷ to **wine and dine** → see **wine**

din|er /'daɪnəʳ/ (**diners**) ❶ N-COUNT A **diner** is a small cheap restaurant that is open all day.（全天营业的）小餐馆，小饭馆【AM 美】 ❷ N-COUNT The people who are having dinner in a restaurant can be referred to as **diners**.（餐馆里的）进餐者 ❑ *They sat in a corner, away from other diners.* 他们坐在角落里，远离其他进餐者。

ding-dong /ˌdɪŋ dɒŋ, AM 美 - dɔːŋ/ N-COUNT **Ding-dong** is used in writing to represent the sound made by a bell.（书面语中指铃、钟的）叮当声，叮咚声

din|ghy /'dɪŋgi/ (**dinghies**) N-COUNT A **dinghy** is a small open boat that you sail or row. 小舢板；小划艇

din|go /'dɪŋgəʊ/ (**dingoes**) N-COUNT A **dingo** is an Australian wild dog. 澳洲野犬

din|gy /'dɪndʒi/ (**dingier, dingiest**) ❶ ADJ A **dingy** building or place is rather dark and depressing, and perhaps dirty.（建筑或地方）昏暗的，破败的 ❑ *Shaw took me to his rather dingy office.* 肖带我去了他那个陈旧昏暗的办公室。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dingy** clothes, curtains, or furnishings look dirty or dull.（衣服、室内陈设等）肮脏的，褪色的，暗淡的 ❑ *...wallpaper with stripes of dingy yellow.* 有暗淡的黄色条纹的墙纸

din|ing car (**dining cars**) N-COUNT A **dining car** is a carriage on a train where passengers can have a meal.（火车上的）餐车

din|ing room (**dining rooms**) also **dining-room** N-COUNT The **dining room** is the room in a house where people have their meals, or a room in a hotel where meals are served.（家里或宾馆的）饭厅，餐厅

→ see **restaurant**

din|ing ta|ble (**dining tables**) also **dining-table** N-COUNT A **dining table** is a table that is used for having meals on. 餐桌

dinky /'dɪŋki/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **dinky**, you mean that it is attractive and appealing, usually because it is quite small and well-designed. 小巧的；精致的；漂亮的【BRIT, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 英，非正式，褒】 ❑ *Darby drove a dinky old Fiat sports car.* 达比开着一辆漂亮的老式菲亚特跑车。 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **dinky**, you mean that it is small and unimportant. 小的；微不足道的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】 ❑ *The hotels are full up, and the guests have had to go to this dinky little motel way out on Stewart Avenue.* 宾馆已经客满了，客人们不得不到斯图尔特街上这家偏远的小汽车旅馆里来。

din|ner ◆◇ /'dɪnəʳ/ (**dinners**) ❶ N-VAR **Dinner** is the main meal of the day, usually served in the early part of the evening. 正餐；主餐；晚餐 ❑ *She invited us to her house for dinner.* 她请我们去她家吃晚餐。 ❑ *Would you like to stay and have dinner?* 你留下来一起吃饭好吗？ ❷ → see also **TV dinner** ❸ N-VAR Any meal you eat in the middle of the day can be referred to as **dinner**. 午餐；午饭 ❹ N-COUNT A **dinner** is a formal social event at which a meal is served. It is held in the evening. 晚宴；宴会 ❑ *...a series of official lunches and dinners.* 一系列的正式午餐和晚宴

→ see **dish, meal**

din|ner dance (**dinner dances**) also **dinner-dance** N-COUNT A **dinner dance** is a social event where a large number of people come to have dinner and to dance. Dinner dances are held in the evening at hotels, restaurants, and social clubs. 晚宴舞会；（筵席结束后有舞会的）正式宴会【BRIT 英】

din|ner jack|et (**dinner jackets**) also **dinner-jacket** N-COUNT A **dinner jacket** is a jacket, usually black, worn by men for formal social events.（男子在正式社交场合穿的）无尾礼服，黑色小礼服【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tuxedo**

din|ner par|ty (**dinner parties**) N-COUNT A **dinner party** is a social event where a small group of people are invited to have dinner and spend the evening at someone's house. 家宴；晚宴

din|ner ser|vice (**dinner services**) N-COUNT A **dinner service** is a set of plates and dishes from which meals are eaten and served. It may also include cups and saucers. 成套餐具【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dinnerware set**

din|ner ta|ble (**dinner tables**) also **dinner-table** N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a table as **the dinner table** when it is being used for dinner. 餐桌【BRIT 英】 ❑ *Sam was left at the dinner table with Peg.* 萨姆被留下来陪佩格一起吃晚餐。

din|ner|time /'dɪnəʳtaɪm/ also **dinner time** N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] **Dinnertime** is the period of the day when most people have their dinner. 正餐时间 ❑ *The telephone call came shortly before dinnertime.* 电话是在正餐快要开始时打来的。

din|ner|ware /'dɪnəʳweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the plates and dishes you use during a meal as **dinnerware**. 餐具【mainly AM 主美】

din|ner|ware set (**dinnerware sets**) N-COUNT A **dinnerware set** is the same as a **dinner service**. 同 dinner service【AM 美】

di|no|saur /'daɪnəsɔːʳ/ (**dinosaurs**) ❶ N-COUNT **Dinosaurs** were large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times. 恐龙 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to an organization as a **dinosaur**, you mean that it is large, inefficient, and out of date. 庞大臃肿的机构；过时的庞然大物【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...industrial dinosaurs.* 庞大陈旧的工业体系

dint /dɪnt/ PHRASE If you achieve a result **by dint of** something, you achieve it by means of that thing. 凭借；通过【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ *He succeeds by dint of sheer hard work.* 他完全是凭借着努力工作取得了成功。

di|oc|esan /daɪ'ɒsɪsən/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Diocesan** means belonging or relating to a diocese. 教区的 ❑ *...the diocesan synod.* 教区大会

dio|cese /'daɪəsɪs/ (**dioceses**) N-COUNT A **diocese** is the area over which a bishop has control.（主教管辖的）教区

di|ox|ide /daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ → see **carbon dioxide**

di|ox|in /daɪ'ɒksɪn/ (**dioxins**) N-VAR **Dioxins** are poisonous chemicals which occur as a by-product of the manufacture of certain weedkillers and disinfectants. 二噁英（一种有毒化学制品，是某些除草剂和消毒剂生产过程中产生的副产品）

dip /dɪp/ (**dips, dipping, dipped**) ❶ VERB If you **dip** something **in** a liquid, you put it into the liquid for a short time, so that only part of it is covered, and take it out again. 浸；蘸 ❑ [v n +*into/in*] *Quickly dip the base in and out of cold water.* 把底部在冷水中快速地浸一下后拿出来。 •N-COUNT **Dip** is also a noun. ❑ *One dip into the bottle should do an entire nail.* 往瓶子里蘸一下就应该够涂满整个指甲了。 ❷ VERB If you **dip** your hand **into** a container or **dip into** the container, you put your hand into it in order to take something out of it. 把（手）伸入 ❑ [v n +*into*] *She dipped a hand into the jar of sweets and pulled one out.* 她把手伸进糖果罐，摸出了一颗糖。 ❑ [v +*into*] *Watch your fingers as you dip into the pot.* 把手伸进锅里时当心你的手指头。 ❑ [v n with *in*] *Ask the children to guess what's in each container by dipping their hands in.* 让孩子们伸手进去摸摸，猜猜每个容器里面是什么。 ❸ VERB If something **dips**, it makes a downward movement, usually quite quickly.（通常指迅速地）下降，下落，下沉 ❑ [v] *Blake jumped in expertly; the boat dipped slightly under his weight.* 布莱克很熟练地跳上了船，他的重量使小船微微向下沉了沉。 ❑ [v prep] *The sun dipped below the horizon.* 太阳落到了地平线下。 •N-COUNT **Dip** is also a noun. ❑ *I noticed little things, a dip of the head, a twitch in the shoulder.* 我注意到了一些细节：头的往下一沉，肩膀的突然颤动。 ❹ VERB If an area of land, a road, or a path **dips**, it goes down quite suddenly to a lower level. 陡然下降；凹下去；突然下倾 ❑ [v] *The road dipped and rose again.* 道路陡然沉下去又升上来。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *...a path which suddenly dips down into a tunnel.* 突然下降进入一条隧道的小路 •N-COUNT **Dip** is also a noun. ❑ *Where the road makes a dip, turn right.* 在下坡处，向右转。 ❺ VERB If the amount or level of something **dips**, it becomes smaller or lower, usually only for a short period of time.（数量或水平短暂地）下降，下跌，减少 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Unemployment dipped to 6.9 per cent last month.* 上个月失业率降到了 6.9%。 ❑ [v] *The president became more cautious as his popularity dipped.* 由于支持率有所下降，总统变得更加谨慎了。 •N-COUNT **Dip** is also a noun. ❑ [+*in*] *...the current dip in farm spending.* 目前农场开支的减少 ❻ N-VAR A **dip** is a thick creamy sauce. You dip pieces of raw vegetable or biscuits into the sauce and then eat them. 蘸酱；（蘸蔬菜或饼

干吃的）调味酱，果酱 ❑ *Maybe we could just buy some dips.* 或许我们可以只买一点儿蘸酱。❑ *...prawns with avocado dip.* 配鳄梨酱的对虾 ❷ N-COUNT If you have or take a **dip**, you go for a quick swim in the sea, a river, or a swimming pool.（短时的）游泳，泡水 ❑ *She flicked through a romantic paperback between occasional dips in the pool.* 用在泳池里游一阵后歇一阵的几个空当，她翻完了一本平装本言情小说。❸ VERB If you are driving a car and **dip** the headlights, you operate a switch that makes them shine downwards, so that they do not shine directly into the eyes of other drivers. 将（汽车前灯）调为近光【BRIT 英】❑ [V n] *He dipped his headlights as they came up behind a slow-moving van.* 当他们靠近一辆缓慢行驶的货车时，他把汽车前灯调成了近光。❑ [V-ed] *This picture shows the view from a car using normal dipped lights.* 这幅图片显示的是从一辆使用常规近光灯的汽车上所看到的景色。

D

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dim**

❾ VERB If you **dip into** a book, you have a brief look at it without reading or studying it seriously. 浏览；翻看 ❑ [V *+into*] *...a chance to dip into a wide selection of books on Buddhism.* 翻阅大量佛教书籍的机会 ❿ VERB If you **dip into** a sum of money that you had intended to save, you use some of it to buy something or pay for something. 动用（款项等）❑ [V *+into*] *Just when she was ready to dip into her savings, Greg hastened to her rescue.* 正当她准备动用自己的存款时，格雷格赶来给她救了急。⓫ → see also **lucky dip** ⓬ to **dip** your **toes** → see **toe**

Dip. **Dip.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**diploma.**

diph|theria /dɪfˈθɪərɪə, dɪp-/ N-UNCOUNT **Diphtheria** is a dangerous infectious disease which causes fever and difficulty in breathing and swallowing. 白喉

diph|thong /ˈdɪfθɒŋ, ˈdɪp-/ (**diphthongs**) N-COUNT A **diphthong** is a vowel in which the speaker's tongue changes position while it is being pronounced, so that the vowel sounds like a combination of two other vowels. The vowel sound in 'tail' is a diphthong. 复合元音；双元音

di|plo|ma /dɪˈpləʊmə/ (**diplomas**) N-COUNT A **diploma** is a qualification which may be awarded to a student by a university or college, or by a high school in the United States.（大学）毕业文凭，学位证书；（美国中学的）毕业文凭 ❑ [+*in*] *...a new two-year course leading to a diploma in social work.* 毕业后可以获得社会福利工作文凭的两年制新课程

di|plo|ma|cy /dɪˈpləʊməsi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Diplomacy** is the activity or profession of managing relations between the governments of different countries. 外交 ❑ *Today's Security Council resolution will be a significant success for American diplomacy.* 今天的安理会决议将是美国外交取得的一个重大成功。❷ → see also **shuttle diplomacy** ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Diplomacy** is the skill of being careful to say or do things which will not offend people.（处理人际关系等的）手腕，策略，手段 ❑ *He stormed off in a fury, and it took all Minnelli's powers of diplomacy to get him to return.* 他愤然离去，米内利使出了浑身解数才把他劝了回来。

dip|lo|mat ◆◇ /ˈdɪpləmæt/ (**diplomats**) N-COUNT A **diplomat** is a senior official who discusses affairs with another country on behalf of his or her own country, usually working as a member of an embassy. 外交官；外交家

dip|lo|mat|ic ◆◇ /ˌdɪpləˈmætɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Diplomatic** means relating to diplomacy and diplomats. 外交的；外交官的 ❑ *...before the two countries resume full diplomatic relations.* 在两国恢复全面的外交关系之前 ❑ *Efforts are being made to avert war and find a diplomatic solution.* 各方正在为避免战争、寻求外交解决途径而积极努力。•**dip|lo|mati|cal|ly** /ˌdɪpləˈmætɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...a growing sense of doubt that the conflict can be resolved diplomatically.* 对这一冲突可以通过外交途径得以解决日益加深的疑虑 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **diplomatic** is able to be careful to say or do things without offending people. 有手腕的；讲究策略的；圆滑的；婉转的 ❑ *She is very direct. I tend to be more diplomatic, I suppose.* 她这个人很直接，我觉得我更圆融一些。•**dip|lo|mati|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Their sound is very interesting,' he says, diplomatically.* 他很圆滑地说道："他们唱得很好听。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *diplomatic* with:

N. diplomatic **activity** 外交行为，diplomatic **immunity** 外交豁免，diplomatic **mission** 外交使命，diplomatic **relations** 外交关系，diplomatic **skills** 外交技巧，diplomatic **solution** 外交解决方案，diplomatic **ties** 外交关系 ❶

ˌdip|lo|mat|ic ˈbag (**diplomatic bags**) N-COUNT A **diplomatic bag** is a bag or container in which mail is sent to and from foreign embassies. Diplomatic bags are protected by law, so that they are not opened by anyone except the official or embassy they are addressed to. 外交邮袋；外交信袋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **diplomatic pouch**

ˈdip|lo|mat|ic corps (**diplomatic corps**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The diplomatic corps** is the group of all the diplomats who work in one city or country. 外交团；外交使团

ˌdip|lo|mat|ic im|ˈmun|ity N-UNCOUNT **Diplomatic immunity** is the freedom from legal action and from paying taxes that a diplomat has in the country in which he or she is working. 外交豁免（外交官在所驻国内无需承担法律责任和缴税义务的特权）❑ *The embassy official claimed diplomatic immunity and was later released.* 那名使馆官员申请外交豁免，随后被释放。

ˌdip|lo|mat|ic ˈpouch (**diplomatic pouches**) N-COUNT A **diplomatic pouch** is the same as a **diplomatic bag.** 同 diplomatic bag【mainly AM 主美】

ˈdip|lo|mat|ic ser|vice also Diplomatic Service N-PROPER **The diplomatic service** is the government department that employs diplomats to work in foreign countries. 外交部【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **foreign service**

dip|py /ˈdɪpi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **dippy**, you mean that they are slightly odd or unusual, but in a way that you find charming and attractive. 古怪的；不同寻常的【INFORMAL 非正式】

dip|stick /ˈdɪpstɪk/ (**dipsticks**) N-COUNT A **dipstick** is a metal rod with marks along one end. It is used to measure the amount of liquid in a container, especially the amount of oil in a car engine. 浸量尺；测深尺；（尤指）量油尺

dire /ˈdaɪə˞/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dire** is used to emphasize how serious or terrible a situation or event is. 严峻的；严重的；可怕的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A government split would have dire consequences for domestic peace.* 政府的分裂将会给国内和平带来严重后果。❑ *He was in dire need of hospital treatment.* 他急需入院治疗。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **dire**, you are emphasizing that it is of very low quality. 极其糟糕的；质量低劣的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】

di|rect ◆◆◆ /daɪˈrekt, dɪ-/ (**directs, directing, directed**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Direct** means moving towards a place or object, without changing direction and without stopping, for example in a journey. 径直的；笔直的；直达的 ❑ *They'd come on a direct flight from Athens.* 他们是搭乘从雅典直飞这里的航班过来的。•ADV [ADV after v] **Direct** is also an adverb. ❑ *You can fly direct to Amsterdam from most British airports.* 从英国的大多数机场都可以直飞阿姆斯特丹。•**di|rect|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The jumbo jet is due to fly the hostages directly back to London.* 大型喷气式客机将把人质直接送回伦敦。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If something is in **direct** heat or light, it is strongly affected by the heat or light, because there is nothing between it and the source of heat or light to protect it.（光或热）直接照射的，直接接触的 ❑ *Medicines should be stored away from direct sunlight.* 药品的储放应避免阳光直射。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **direct** to describe an experience, activity, or system which only involves the people, actions, or things that are necessary to make it happen.（经验、活动或系统）直接的，亲身的 ❑ *He has direct experience of the process of privatisation.* 他对私有化过程有着切身体会。❑ *He seemed to be in direct contact with the Boss.* 他似乎直接和老板联系。•ADV [ADV after v] **Direct** is also an adverb. ❑ *I can deal direct with your Inspector Kimble.* 我可以跟你们的金布尔巡官当面交谈。•**di|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We cannot*

measure pain directly. It can only be estimated. 我们无法直接度量出疼痛的程度，而只能是作出估计。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **direct** to emphasize the closeness of a connection between two things. (联系等)直接的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They were unable to prove that she died as a direct result of his injection.* 他们无法证明她的死是由他打的那一针直接引起的。 5 ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **direct**, you mean that they are honest and open, and say exactly what they mean. 坦率的；率直的；直截了当的 ❑ *He avoided giving a direct answer.* 他避免作出正面回答。 •**di|rect|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *At your first meeting, explain simply and directly what you hope to achieve.* 初次见面时，要单刀直入地指出你想要达到什么目标。 •**di|rect|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Using 'I' adds directness to a piece of writing.* 采用第一人称会使文章更显亲切。 6 VERB If you **direct** something **at** a particular thing, you aim or point it at that thing. 把…指向；把…对准 ❑ [v n +*at/towards/on*] *I directed the extinguisher at the fire without effect.* 我把灭火器对准了火焰，但没起作用。 7 VERB If your attention, emotions, or actions **are directed at** a particular person or thing, you are focusing them on that person or thing. 使(注意力、情感、行为等)转向；使…指向；把…引向 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*to/towards*] *The learner's attention needs to be directed to the significant features.* 需要将学习者的注意力引向那些着重点上。 ❑ [v n +*at*] *Do not be surprised if, initially, she directs her anger at you.* 如果一上来她就冲你发火，不必惊讶。 [Also v n *to* n/-ing] 8 VERB If a remark or look **is directed at** you, someone says something to you or looks at you. 使(话语或眼神)针对，指向，冲…而来 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*towards*] *She could hardly believe the question was directed towards her.* 她很难相信这个问题是冲她来的。 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*at*] *The abuse was directed at the TV crews.* 这些辱骂是冲着电视台的工作人员来的。 ❑ [v n +*at*] *Arnold directed a meaningful look at Irma.* 阿诺德意味深长地看了艾尔玛一眼。 9 VERB If you **direct** someone somewhere, you tell them how to get there. 指引；为…指路 ❑ [v n +*to*] *Could you direct them to Dr Lamont's office, please?* 你能告诉他们去拉蒙特医生的办公室怎么走吗？ [Also v n adv/prep] 10 VERB When someone **directs** a project or a group of people, they are responsible for organizing the people and activities that are involved. 领导；指导；组织；管理 ❑ [v n] *Christopher will direct day-to-day operations.* 克里斯托弗将管理日常的运营。 •**di|rec|tion** /daɪ'rekʃ°n, dɪ-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Organizations need clear direction.* 各组织机构需要条理清晰的指导。 11 VERB When someone **directs** a film, play, or television programme, they are responsible for the way in which it is performed and for telling the actors and assistants what to do. 导演，执导(电影、戏剧或电视节目) ❑ [v n] *He directed various TV shows.* 他执导过多种题材的电视节目。 ❑ [v] *...Miss Birkin's long-held ambition to direct as well as act.* 伯金小姐既想当演员又想做导演的夙愿 12 VERB If you **are directed to** do something, someone in authority tells you to do it. 指示；命令【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed to-inf] *They have been directed to give special attention to the problem of poverty.* 他们得到指示要特别关注贫困问题。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The Bishop directed the faithful to stay at home.* 主教要求信众们呆在家中。 13 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are a **direct** descendant of someone, you are related to them through your parents and your grandparents and so on. 直系的；嫡系的 ❑ *She is a direct descendant of Queen Victoria.* 她是维多利亚女王的嫡系后代。 14 → see also **direction, directly**

Thesaurus 同类词 *direct* Also look up:

ADJ. non-stop, straight 1
first-hand, personal 3
candid, frank, plain 5

di|rect 'ac|tion N-UNCOUNT **Direct action** involves doing something such as going on strike or demonstrating in order to put pressure on an employer or government to do what you want, instead of trying to talk to them. 直接行动(如罢工或游行示威)

di|rect 'cur|rent (**direct currents**) N-VAR A **direct current** is an electric current that always flows in the same direction. The abbreviation **DC** is also used. 直流电(缩略形式为 DC) ❑ *Some kinds of batteries can be recharged by connecting them to a source of direct current.* 一些型号的电池可以连接到直流电源上进行充电。

di|rect 'deb|it (**direct debits**) N-VAR If you pay a bill by **direct debit**, you give permission for the company who is owed money to transfer the correct amount from your bank account into theirs, usually every month. 直接借记；直接扣账【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Switch to paying your mortgage by direct debit.* 改成用直接借记方式偿还抵押贷款吧。

di|rect 'dis|course N-UNCOUNT In grammar, **direct discourse** is speech which is reported by using the exact words that the speaker used. (语法中的)直接引语【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **direct speech**

di|rect 'hit (**direct hits**) N-COUNT If a place suffers a **direct hit**, a bomb, bullet, or other missile that has been aimed at it lands exactly in that place, rather than some distance away. (炸弹、子弹等的)直接命中，直接击中 ❑ *The dug-outs were secure from everything but a direct hit.* 除非被直接击中，否则这个地下掩体是非常安全的。

di|rec|tion ↔ /daɪ'rekʃ°n/ (**directions**) 1 N-VAR A **direction** is the general line that someone or something is moving or pointing in. 方向；方位 ❑ *St Andrews was ten miles in the opposite direction.* 圣安德鲁斯在相反方向上 10 英里处。 ❑ [+*of*] *He drove off in the direction of Larry's shop.* 他驾车朝着拉里商店的方向驶去。 ❑ *The instruments will register every change of direction or height.* 这些仪器将会记录方位或高度上的每一个变化。 2 N-VAR A **direction** is the general way in which something develops or progresses. (发展)方向，趋势，倾向 ❑ *They threatened to walk out if the party did not change direction.* 他们威胁说，如果该党不改变方针，他们就将集体退席。 3 N-PLURAL **Directions** are instructions that tell you what to do, how to do something, or how to get somewhere. 指示；说明；指路 ❑ *I should know by now not to throw away the directions until we've finished cooking.* 现在我知道了不该在饭没做完之前就扔掉烹饪说明。 4 N-UNCOUNT The **direction** of a film, play, or television programme is the work that the director does while it is being made. (影片、戏剧或电视节目的)导演(工作) ❑ *His failures underline the difference between theatre and film direction.* 他的失败说明导演戏剧和电影是不同的。 5 → see also **direct**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *direction* with:

N. **sense of** direction 方向感 1
ADJ. **opposite** direction 相反的方向，**right** direction 正确的方向，**wrong** direction 错误的方向 1
general direction 大体方向(或趋势) 1 2
V. **change** direction 改变(发展)方向，**move in a** direction 朝着一个方向行进(或发展) 1 2

di|rec|tion|al /daɪ'rekʃən°l, dɪ-/ 1 ADJ If something such as a radio aerial, microphone, or loudspeaker is **directional**, it works most effectively in one direction, rather than equally in all directions at once. (天线、扩音器等)定向的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Dish aerials are highly directional.* 碟形卫星天线定向性非常强。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Directional** means relating to the direction in which something is pointing or going. 方向的；指向的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Jets of compressed air gave the aircraft lateral and directional stability.* 压缩空气的喷吐使飞机的左右和前后都能保持稳定。

di|rec|tion|less /daɪ'rekʃ°nləs, dɪ-/ ADJ If you describe an activity or an organization as **directionless**, you mean that it does not seem to have any point or purpose. If you describe a person as **directionless**, you mean that they do not seem to have any plans or ideas. 漫无目的的；无目标的；无计划的 ❑ *...his seemingly disorganized and directionless campaign.* 他那看上去组织混乱、目标不明的竞选活动

di|rec|tive /daɪ'rektɪv, dɪ-/ (**directives**) N-COUNT A **directive** is an official instruction that is given by someone in authority. 指示；命令 ❑ *Thanks to a new E.U. directive, insecticide labelling will be more specific.* 根据欧盟的一项新指令，杀虫剂的标签标注将更加明确。

di|rect|ly /daɪ'rektli, dɪ-/ 1 ADV If something is **directly** above, below, or in front of something, it is in exactly that position. 直接地；正好地 ❑ *The naked bulb was directly over his head.* 裸露的

灯泡在他头顶正上方。2 ADV If you do one action **directly after** another, you do the second action as soon as the first one is finished. 径直地；紧跟地 ❑ *Directly after the meeting, a senior cabinet minister spoke to the BBC.* 会议刚刚结束，一名高级内阁部长就在英国广播公司的电台上发表了讲话。3 ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **directly**, it happens without any delay. 立刻；马上【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】❑ *He will be there directly.* 他马上就到那儿。4 → see also **direct**

di|rect 'mail N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Direct mail** is a method of marketing which involves companies sending advertising material directly to people who they think may be interested in their products. 直接邮寄广告；直邮广告【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...efforts to solicit new customers by direct mail and television advertising.* 通过直邮以及电视广告赢得新顾客的尝试

di|rect 'mar|ket|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Direct marketing** is the same as **direct mail**. 同 direct mail【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The direct marketing industry has become adept at packaging special offers.* 直接邮寄广告业对于特卖品的宣传包装已经非常熟练了。

di|rect 'ob|ject (**direct objects**) N-COUNT In grammar, the **direct object** of a transitive verb is the noun group which refers to someone or something directly affected by or involved in the action performed by the subject. For example, in 'I saw him yesterday', 'him' is the direct object. (语法中的)直接宾语 (Compare 比较 **indirect object**.)

di|rec|tor ⇹ /daɪ'rektə', dɪ-/ (**directors**) 1 N-COUNT The **director** of a play, film, or television programme is the person who decides how it will appear on stage or screen, and who tells the actors and technical staff what to do. (戏剧、电影、电视等的)导演 2 N-COUNT In some organizations and public authorities, the person in charge is referred to as **the director**. 主任；主管；署长；局长 ❑ *[+of] ...the director of the intensive care unit at Guy's Hospital.* 盖伊医院重症护理病房的主任 3 N-COUNT The **directors** of a company are its most senior managers, who meet regularly to make important decisions about how it will be run. (公司的)经理，董事【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He served on the board of directors of a local bank.* 他是当地一家银行的董事会成员之一。4 N-COUNT The **director** of an orchestra or choir is the person who is conducting it. (管弦乐队或合唱团的)指挥【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **conductor**

di|rec|to|rate /daɪ'rektərət, dɪ-/ (**directorates**) 1 N-COUNT A **directorate** is a board of directors in a company or organization. (公司或机构的)董事会，理事会【BUSINESS 商】❑ *[+of] The Bank would be managed by a directorate of professional bankers.* 该银行将由一个职业银行家组成的董事会来管理。2 N-COUNT A **directorate** is a part of a government department which is responsible for one particular thing. (政府的)专门委员会 ❑ *...the Health and Safety Directorate of the E.U.* 欧盟的健康安全理事会

di|rec|tor 'gen|er|al (**directors general**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **director general** of a large organization such as the BBC is the person who is in charge of it. (大型机构的)董事长，总裁

di|rec|to|rial /dairek'tɔ:riəl, dɪ-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Directorial** means relating to the job of being a film or theatre director. 导演的 ❑ *... Sam Mendes' directorial debut.* 萨姆·门德斯执导的处女作

di|rec|tor|ship /daɪ'rektəʃɪp, dɪ-/ (**directorships**) N-COUNT A **directorship** is the job or position of a company director. 董事工作；董事职位【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Barry resigned his directorship in December 1973.* 巴里于 1973 年 12 月辞去了董事之职。

di|rec|tory /daɪ'rektəri, dɪ-/ (**directories**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **directory** is a book which gives lists of facts, for example people's names, addresses, and telephone numbers, or the names and addresses of business companies, usually arranged in alphabetical order. (通常按字母顺序排列的)通信录，姓名住址录，工商行名录 ❑ *...a telephone directory.* 电话号码簿 2 N-COUNT A **directory** is an area of a computer disk which contains one or more files or other directories. (计算机磁盘中文件等的)目录【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *This option lets you create new files or directories.* 用这个选项你可以创建新的文件或目录。3 N-COUNT On the World Wide Web, a **directory** is a list of the subjects that you can find information on. (国际互联网网站上的)专题目录【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Yahoo is the oldest and best-known Web directory service.* 雅虎是最早且最知名的因特网目录服务网站。

di,rec|tory en'quiries N-UNCOUNT **Directory enquiries** is a service which you can telephone to find out someone's telephone number. 电话查询台；查号台【BRIT 英】❑ *He dialled directory enquiries.* 他拨打了查号台的电话。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **information, directory assistance**

di,rect 'rule N-UNCOUNT **Direct rule** is a system in which a central government rules an area which has had its own parliament or law-making organization in the past. 中央直辖

'di|rect speech N-UNCOUNT In grammar, **direct speech** is speech which is reported by using the exact words that the speaker used. (语法中的)直接引语【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **direct discourse**

di,rect 'tax (**direct taxes**) N-COUNT A **direct tax** is a tax which a person or organization pays directly to the government, for example income tax. 直接税(如个人所得税)

di,rect ta'xa|tion N-UNCOUNT **Direct taxation** is a system in which a government raises money by means of direct taxes. 直接税制

dirge /dɜ:'dʒ/ (**dirges**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **dirge** is a slow, sad song or piece of music. Dirges are sometimes performed at funerals. 挽歌；哀歌；哀乐

dirt /dɜ:t/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If there is **dirt** on something, there is dust, mud, or a stain on it. 灰尘；尘土；污物 ❑ *I started to scrub off the dirt.* 我开始擦洗上面的灰尘。2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the earth on the ground as **dirt**, especially when it is dusty. 泥土；尘土；松土 ❑ *They all sit on the dirt in the dappled shade of a tree.* 他们全都坐在斑驳树阴下的泥土地上。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **dirt** road or track is made from hard earth. A **dirt** floor is made from earth without any cement, stone, or wood laid on it. (路面、地面等)土的，泥的 ❑ *I drove along the dirt road.* 我驱车沿那条土路行进。4 N-SING If you say that you have **the dirt on** someone, you mean that you have information that could harm their reputation or career. 丑闻；丑事；流言蜚语【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *[+on] Steve was keen to get all the dirt he could on her.* 史蒂夫一心想要搜罗关于她的一切丑闻。5 PHRASE If someone **dishes the dirt on** you, they say bad things about you, without worrying if they are true or not, or if they will damage your reputation. 说闲话；散布流言蜚语【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *He dishes the dirt on his buddies.* 他说自己伙伴的闲话。6 PHRASE If you say that someone **treats** you **like dirt**, you are angry with them because you think that they treat you unfairly and with no respect. 视…如草芥；瞧不起；轻视【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *People think they can treat me like dirt!* 人们以为可以视我为草芥！

→ see **erosion**

'dirt bike (**dirt bikes**) N-COUNT A **dirt bike** is a type of motorbike that is designed to be used on rough ground. (适于在崎岖不平的道路上行驶的)轻型摩托车

,dirt-'cheap ADJ If you say that something is **dirt-cheap**, you are emphasizing that it is very cheap indeed. 非常便宜的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *They're always selling off stuff like that dirt cheap.* 他们总是以非常便宜的价格把类似那样的东西处理掉。

,dirt-'poor also **dirt poor** ADJ A **dirt-poor** person or place is extremely poor. 非常贫穷的；赤贫的

dirty ⇹ /'dɜ:ti/ (**dirtier, dirtiest, dirties, dirtying, dirtied**) 1 ADJ If something is **dirty**, it is marked or covered with stains, spots, or mud, and needs to be cleaned. 脏的；肮脏的；污秽的 ❑ *She still did not like the woman who had dirty fingernails.* 她还是不喜欢那个指甲脏兮兮的女子。2 VERB To **dirty** something means to cause it to become dirty. 弄脏；使变脏 ❑ [v n] *He was afraid the dog's hairs might dirty the seats.* 他担心狗毛弄脏了座位。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an action as **dirty**, you disapprove of it and consider it

Word Web 话题词汇 disability 残疾

Careful planning is making public places more **accessible** for people with **disabilities**. For hundreds of years **wheelchairs** have helped **paralysed** people move around their homes. Today, **ramps** help these people cross the street, enter buildings, and get to work. Extra-wide doorways allow them to use public toilets. **Blind** people are also more active and independent. Guide dogs, **canes**, and beeping crossings all help them get around town safely. Some cinemas hire out headsets for the **hearing-impaired**. **Hearing dogs** help **deaf** people stay connected. And sign language allows people who are deaf or **dumb** to communicate.

认真规划使得公共场所更方便残障人士出行。数百年来，轮椅帮助瘫痪者在自己家里四下活动。今天，残疾人通道帮助他们穿过街道，进入建筑，并且去上班。加宽的门道方便他们使用公共卫生间。盲人也比以前更活跃，更独立。导盲犬、盲杖以及带滴滴声提示的人行横道，这一切都帮助盲人安全地在城市行走。一些电影院出租耳机给听觉障碍人士。导聋犬则帮助耳聋者时刻了解周围的情况。另外，聋哑人士还能借助手语进行交流。

D

unfair, immoral, or dishonest. 卑劣的；卑鄙的；不道德的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The gunman had been hired by a rival Mafia family to do the dirty deed.* 一个敌对的黑手党家族雇用了那个枪手来实施这一卑劣行动。•ADV [ADV after v] **Dirty** is also an adverb. ❑ *Jim Browne is the kind of fellow who can fight dirty.* 吉姆·布朗是那种打起架来不择手段的家伙。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a joke, a book, or someone's language as **dirty**, you mean that it refers to sex in a way that some people find offensive. (笑话、书籍、话语等)淫秽的，下流的，黄色的 ❑ *They told dirty jokes and sang raucous ballads.* 他们说着荤段子，哼着不着调的小曲儿。•ADV [ADV after v] **Dirty** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'm often asked whether the men talk dirty to me. The answer is no.* 常有人问我那些男人是否对我说下流话，答案是没有。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dirty** is used before words of criticism to emphasize that you do not approve of someone or something. (用于批评之词前作强调)可恶的，可恨的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You dirty liar.* 你这个可恶的骗子。❻ PHRASE If you say that someone **washes** their **dirty linen in public**, you disapprove of their discussing or arguing about unpleasant or private things in front of other people. There are several other forms of this expression, for example **wash** your **dirty laundry in public**, or in American English, **air** your **dirty laundry in public**. 把丑事公开；使家丑外扬【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We shouldn't wash our dirty laundry in public and if I was in his position, I'd say nothing at all.* 家丑不宜外扬，如果我是他的话，我就什么也不说。❼ PHRASE If someone gives you a **dirty look**, they look at you in a way which shows that they are angry with you. 愤怒的眼神；怒目圆睁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Michael gave him a dirty look and walked out.* 迈克尔狠狠地瞪了他一眼然后走开了。❽ PHRASE **Dirty old man** is an expression some people use to describe an older man who they think shows an unnatural interest in sex. 老色鬼；老淫棍；老不正经【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❾ PHRASE To **do** someone's **dirty work** means to do a task for them that is dishonest or unpleasant and which they do not want to do themselves. 替…干不法勾当；替…干苦差 ❑ *As a member of an elite army hit squad, the army would send us out to do their dirty work for them.* 作为特工小分队的一员，部队总会派我们去做他们不愿做的事。❿ PHRASE If you say that an expression is **a dirty word** in a particular group of people, you mean it refers to an idea that they strongly dislike or disagree with. 引起反感的词；令人讨厌的字眼 ❑ *Marketing became a dirty word at the company.* 市场营销成了公司里一个很令人讨厌的字眼。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dirty* with:

N.
- dirty **clothes** 脏衣服，dirty **dishes** 脏盘子，dirty **laundry** 待洗的脏衣服 ❶
- dirty *your* **hands** 弄脏手 ❷
- dirty **job** 卑鄙的行为 ❸
- dirty **joke** 黄色笑话 ❹
- dirty **look** 恶狠狠的一瞥 ❼
- dirty **word** 令人讨厌的字眼 ❿

V.
- **get** dirty 变脏 ❶
- **talk** dirty 说下流话 ❹

ˈdirty ˌbomb (**dirty bombs**) N-COUNT A **dirty bomb** is a nuclear bomb that uses explosives to release radioactive material over a wide area. 脏弹(通过爆炸大范围散布放射性微粒的核弹)

ˌdirty ˈtrick (**dirty tricks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You describe the actions of an organization or political group as **dirty tricks** when you think they are using illegal methods to harm the reputation or effectiveness of their rivals. 政客伎俩；卑鄙手段 ❑ *He claimed he was the victim of a dirty tricks campaign.* 他声称他是一场卑鄙的竞选运动的牺牲品。

dis- /dɪs-/ PREFIX **Dis-** is added to some words that describe processes, qualities, or states, in order to form words describing the opposite processes, qualities, or states. For example, if you do not agree with someone, you disagree with them; if one thing is not similar to something else, it is dissimilar to it. (加在表示过程、品质、状态等的词前面)表示"不"、"非"、"相反"、"缺乏"

dis|abil|ity /ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪti/ (**disabilities**) ❶ N-COUNT A **disability** is a permanent injury, illness, or physical or mental condition that tends to restrict the way that someone can live their life. (身体上的)残疾，伤残，缺陷 ❑ *Facilities for people with disabilities are still insufficient.* 供伤残人士使用的设施仍然匮乏。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Disability** is the state of being disabled. 无能力；缺陷；障碍 ❑ *Disability can make extra demands on financial resources.* 残障人士会需要更多的财政资源。

→ see Word Web:**disability**

dis|able /dɪˈseɪbᵊl/ (**disables, disabling, disabled**) ❶ VERB If an injury or illness **disables** someone, it affects them so badly that it restricts the way that they can live their life. 使丧失能力；使伤残 ❑ [v n] *She did all this tendon damage and it really disabled her.* 她遭受这么严重的肌腱损伤，实际上是残废了。❑ [v-ed] *Although disabled by polio during the Second World War, Proctor was also a first-rate helmsman.* 普罗克特尽管在二战期间身患小儿麻痹症，仍不失为一流的舵手。•**dis|abling** ADJ ❑ *...skin ulcers which are disfiguring and sometimes disabling.* 有损容貌甚至会致残的皮肤溃疡 ❷ VERB If someone or something **disables** a system or mechanism, they stop it working, usually temporarily. (通常指暂时地)使无效，使不能正常运转 ❑ [v n] *...if you need to disable a car alarm.* 如果你需要暂停汽车报警功能

dis|abled /dɪˈseɪbᵊld/ ADJ Someone who is **disabled** has an illness, injury, or condition that tends to restrict the way that they can live their life, especially by making it difficult for them to move about. 丧失能力的；有残疾的 ❑ *...practical problems encountered by disabled people in the workplace.* 在工作场所中残疾人所遇到的实际问题 •N-PLURAL People who are disabled are sometimes referred to as **the disabled**. 残疾人；伤残者 ❑ *There are toilet facilities for the disabled.* 有残疾人士专用的卫生间设施。

dis|able|ment /dɪˈseɪbᵊlmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Disablement** is the state of being disabled or the experience of becoming disabled. 残废；伤残；丧失能力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...permanent total disablement resulting in inability to work.* 导致丧失工作能力的永久性完全伤残

dis|abuse /ˌdɪsəˈbjuːz/ (**disabuses, disabusing, disabused**) VERB If you **disabuse** someone **of** something, you tell them or persuade them that what they believe is in fact untrue. 使省悟；使消除(错误观点)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +of] *Their view of country people was that they like to please strangers. I did not disabuse them of this notion.* 他们认为乡下人爱讨好陌生人，对此观点我并未予以纠正。

dis|ad|vant|age /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ, -ˈvæn-/ (**disadvantages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **disadvantage** is a factor which makes someone or something less useful, acceptable, or successful than other people or things. 不利条件；劣势；不便之处 ❑ [+of] *His two main rivals suffer the disadvantage of having been long-term political exiles.* 他的两个主要竞争对手因长期政治流亡而处于不利的地位。

❑ [+of] ...*the advantages and disadvantages of allowing priests to marry.* 允许神父结婚的利与弊 2 PHRASE If you are **at a disadvantage**, you have a problem or difficulty that many other people do not have, which makes it harder for you to be successful. 处于不利的境地 ❑ *The children from poor families were at a distinct disadvantage.* 贫困家庭的孩子处于明显的不利地位。3 PHRASE If something is **to** your **disadvantage** or works **to** your **disadvantage**, it creates difficulties for you. 对…不利 ❑ *A snap election would be to their disadvantage.* 提前选举将对他们不利。

dis|ad|van|taged /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒd, -ˈvæn-/ ADJ People who are **disadvantaged** or live in **disadvantaged** areas live in bad conditions and tend not to get a good education or have a reasonable standard of living. 社会地位低下的；生活条件差的；贫困的 ❑ ...*the educational problems of disadvantaged children.* 贫困儿童的教育问题 •N-PLURAL **The disadvantaged** are people who are disadvantaged. 下层社会；底层人士

dis|ad|van|ta|geous /ˌdɪsˌædvənˈteɪdʒəs/ ADJ Something that is **disadvantageous to** you puts you in a worse position than other people. 不利的；不便的 ❑ [+to/for] *The Second World War started in the most disadvantageous possible way for the western powers.* 二战爆发时西方列强处境极为不利。

dis|af|fect|ed /ˌdɪsəˈfektɪd/ ADJ **Disaffected** people no longer fully support something such as an organization or political ideal which they previously supported. (对曾经支持过的组织或政治信仰)不再支持的，不满的，不忠的 ❑ *He attracts disaffected voters.* 他吸引了心怀不满的选民。

dis|af|fec|tion /ˌdɪsəˈfekʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Disaffection** is the attitude that people have when they stop supporting something such as an organization or political ideal. (政治上的)不满，不忠，疏远 ❑ [+with] ...*people's disaffection with their country and its leaders.* 人们对自己国家和其领导层的不满

dis|agree /ˌdɪsəˈgriː/ (**disagrees, disagreeing, disagreed**) 1 VERB If you **disagree with** someone or **disagree with** what they say, you do not accept that what they say is true or correct. You can also say that two people **disagree**. 不同意；有分歧；意见不合 ❑ [v +with] *You must continue to see them no matter how much you may disagree with them.* 无论你和他们之间有多大的分歧，你都得继续去看他们。❑ [v] *They can communicate even when they strongly disagree.* 即便在有很大分歧时，他们也还是能够交流。❑ [v] *'I think it is inappropriate.'—'I disagree.'.* "我认为这不妥。"——"我不这么看。" ❑ *The two men had disagreed about reincarnation.* 两人对于灵魂转世有不同的看法。2 VERB If you **disagree with** a particular action or proposal, you disapprove of it and believe that it is wrong. 不赞成；反对【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v +with] *I respect the president but I disagree with his decision.* 我尊敬总统，但我反对他的这个决定。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dis = negative* 否定，*not* 不：*disagree, discomfort, disrespect*

dis|agree|able /ˌdɪsəˈgriːəb°l/ 1 ADJ Something that is **disagreeable** is rather unpleasant. 令人不快的；讨厌的；不合意的 ❑ ...*a disagreeable odour.* 难闻的气味 •**dis|agree|ably** /ˌdɪsəˈgriːəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *The taste is bitter and disagreeably pungent.* 味道既苦又辣得呛鼻。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **disagreeable** is unfriendly or unhelpful. 不友好的；脾气坏的；难相处的 ❑ *He's a shallow, disagreeable man.* 他是个肤浅、难相处的人。

dis|agree|ment /ˌdɪsəˈgriːmənt/ (**disagreements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Disagreement** means objecting to something such as a proposal. 异议；反对意见 ❑ *Britain and France have expressed some disagreement with the proposal.* 英国和法国对这项提案已经发表了一些反对意见。2 N-VAR [oft *in* N] When there is **disagreement** about something, people disagree or argue about what should be done. 争执；意见不合 ❑ *My instructor and I had a brief disagreement.* 我和我的导师有过一次小摩擦。

dis|al|low /ˌdɪsəˈlaʊ/ (**disallows, disallowing, disallowed**) VERB If something **is disallowed**, it is not allowed or accepted officially, because it has not been done correctly. 不允许；不接受；驳回 ❑ [be v-ed] *England scored again, but the whistle had gone and the goal was disallowed.* 英格兰队又进一球，但哨声已响，进球被判无效。❑ [v n] *The Internal Revenue Service sought to disallow the payments.* 国内收入署试图驳回这些缴纳款。

dis|ap|pear ◆◇◇ /ˌdɪsəˈpɪəʳ/ (**disappears, disappearing, disappeared**) 1 VERB If you say that someone or something **disappears**, you mean that you can no longer see them, usually because you or they have changed position. (通常指因位置改变而)消失，不见 ❑ [v] *The black car drove away from them and disappeared.* 那辆黑色轿车驶离了他们的视线。❑ [v prep] *Clive disappeared into a room by himself.* 克莱夫独自一人进了屋。2 VERB If someone or something **disappears**, they go away or are taken away somewhere where nobody can find them. 消失；失踪 ❑ [v] ...*a Japanese woman who disappeared thirteen years ago.* 一个 13 年前失踪的日本女人 3 VERB If something **disappears**, it stops existing or happening. 不复存在；灭绝；消亡 ❑ [v] *The immediate security threat has disappeared.* 直接的安全威胁已不复存在了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *disappear* with:

ADV. disappear **completely** 完全消失，**quickly** disappear 迅速消失 1 2 3
mysteriously disappear 神秘失踪 2
disappear **forever** 永远消失 2 3
V. **make** *someone/something* disappear 使某人 / 某物消失 1 2 3

dis|ap|pear|ance /ˌdɪsəˈpɪərəns/ (**disappearances**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] If you refer to someone's **disappearance**, you are referring to the fact that nobody knows where they have gone. 消失；失踪 ❑ *Her disappearance has baffled police.* 她的失踪让警方很困惑。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to the **disappearance** of an object, you are referring to the fact that it has been lost or stolen. 丢失；被盗 ❑ [+from] *Police are investigating the disappearance from council offices of confidential files.* 警方正在调查市政办公室机密档案被盗一案。3 N-UNCOUNT The **disappearance** of a type of thing, person, or animal is a process in which it becomes less common and finally no longer exists. (指人、事物或动物)渐渐消失，灭绝 ❑ [+of] ...*the virtual disappearance of the red telephone box.* 红色公用电话亭几乎消失殆尽

dis|ap|point /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/ (**disappoints, disappointing, disappointed**) VERB If things or people **disappoint** you, they are not as good as you had hoped, or do not do what you hoped they would do. 使失望 ❑ [v n] *She knew that she would disappoint him.* 她知道她会令他失望的。

dis|ap|point|ed ◆◇◇ /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] If you are **disappointed**, you are rather sad because something has not happened or because something is not as good as you had hoped. (因某事)失望的，沮丧的，失意的 ❑ [+with] *Castle-hunters won't be disappointed with the Isle of Man.* 马恩岛不会让城堡探寻者失望的。❑ *I was disappointed that Kluge was not there.* 克卢格不在那儿，我很失望。❑ *I was disappointed to see the lack of coverage afforded to this event.* 令我失望的是这一事件并未得到什么报道。2 ADJ If you are **disappointed in** someone, you are rather sad because they have not behaved as well as you expected them to. (对某人)失望的，灰心的 ❑ [+in] *You should have accepted that. I'm disappointed in you.* 你本应该接受那件事的，我对你很失望。

dis|ap|point|ing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **disappointing** is not as good or as large as you hoped it would be. 令人失望的；令人沮丧的；令人扫兴的 ❑ *The wine was excellent, but the food was disappointing.* 酒棒极了，但是饭菜却让人不敢恭维。•**dis|ap|point|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Progress is disappointingly slow.* 进展慢得令人沮丧。

dis|ap|point|ment /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt/ (**disappointments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Disappointment** is the state of feeling disappointed. 失望；沮丧；扫兴 ❑ *Despite winning the title, their last campaign ended in great disappointment.* 尽管赢得了冠军，但他们最后一役却令人大失所望。❑ *Book early to avoid disappointment.* 趁早预订以免落空。2 N-COUNT Something or someone that is a **disappointment** is not as good as you had hoped. 令人失望的人(或事物) ❑ *For many, their*

Word Web 话题词汇 disaster 灾难

We are learning more about nature's cycles. But natural **disasters** remain a big challenge. Some, such as **hurricanes** and **floods**, are predictable. However, we still can't avoid the **damage** they do. Each year monsoons strike southern Asia. Monsoons are a combination of **typhoons**, **tropical storms**, and heavy **rains**. In addition to the damage caused by flooding, **landslides** and **mudslides** add to the problem. In 2005 more than 90 million people were affected in China alone. Over 700 people died in that country and millions of acres of crops were destroyed. The **economic loss** totalled nearly 4 billion pounds.

如今我们对自然界的循环往复更加了解，但自然灾害依然是巨大的挑战。一些灾害，如飓风和洪水，是可以预测的，但我们仍然无法避免它们造成的损失。每年雨季都会侵袭亚洲南部，雨季来临时，台风、热带风暴和暴雨相伴而至。除了洪水带来的损失，山体滑坡和泥石流加剧了问题的严重性。2005年，仅中国一个国家就有超过9000万人受灾。其中700多人死亡，另有数百万英亩作物被损毁。经济损失总额将近40亿英镑。

long-awaited homecoming was a bitter disappointment. 对许多人来说，他们期盼已久的还乡之行却令他们大失所望。

dis|ap|prov|al /ˌdɪsəˈpruːvᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT If you feel or show **disapproval** of something or someone, you feel or show that you do not approve of them. 不赞同；反对；不许可 ❑ *His action had been greeted with almost universal disapproval.* 他的行动几乎遭到了一致的反对。[Also *+of*]

Pragmatics 语用 *disapproval*

In this dictionary, the label DISAPPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you dislike the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *infantile*.

本词典中，标签 DISAPPROVAL（贬）表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其不喜欢所谈论的人或事物。例如，infantile（孩子气的）一词即有此标签。

dis|ap|prove /ˌdɪsəˈpruːv/ (**disapproves, disapproving, disapproved**) VERB If you **disapprove of** something or someone, you feel or show that you do not like them or do not approve of them. 不赞成；反对；不喜欢 ❑ [v *+of*] *Most people disapprove of such violent tactics.* 多数人反对这种暴力的手段。❑ [v] *The Prime Minister made it clear that he disapproved.* 首相明确表示他不赞成。

dis|ap|prov|ing /ˌdɪsəˈpruːvɪŋ/ ADJ A **disapproving** action or expression shows that you do not approve of something or someone. 不赞成的；表示反对的；不以为然的 ❑ *Janet gave him a disapproving look.* 珍妮特不满地看了他一眼。•**dis|ap|prov|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Antonio looked at him disapprovingly.* 安东尼奥不以为然地看着他。

dis|arm /ˌdɪˈsɑːrm/ (**disarms, disarming, disarmed**) 1 VERB To **disarm** a person or group means to take away all their weapons. 缴…的械；解除…的武装 ❑ [v n] *We will agree to disarming troops and leaving their weapons at military positions.* 我们将同意解除军队的武装并把武器留在军事阵地。2 VERB If a country or group **disarms**, it gives up the use of weapons, especially nuclear weapons. 裁军；解除武装；裁减军备（尤指核武器）❑ [v] *There has also been a suggestion that the forces in Lebanon should disarm.* 也有人建议黎巴嫩的武装力量应解除武装。3 VERB If a person or their behaviour **disarms** you, they cause you to feel less angry, hostile, or critical towards them. 消除（某人）的怒气（或不满、批评等）❑ [v n] *His unease disarmed her.* 他的挂念化解了她的怒气。

dis|arma|ment /ˌdɪˈsɑːrməmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Disarmament** is the act of reducing the number of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, that a country has. 裁军；裁减军备（尤指核武器）❑ *…the pace of nuclear disarmament.* 裁减核武器的步伐

dis|arm|ing /ˌdɪˈsɑːrmɪŋ/ ADJ If someone or something is **disarming**, they make you feel less angry or hostile. 使人消气的；消除敌意的；使人消除戒心的 ❑ *Leonard approached with a disarming smile.* 伦纳德带着亲切的微笑走上去。•**dis|arm|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *He is, as ever, business-like, and disarmingly honest.* 他一如往常，一副公事公办的样子，那种真诚让人怒不起来。

dis|ar|ray /ˌdɪsəˈreɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If people or things are **in disarray**, they are disorganized and confused. 混乱；紊乱 ❑ *The nation is in disarray following rioting led by the military.* 军队发动暴乱之后国家陷入混乱中。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If things or places are **in disarray**, they are in a very untidy state. 凌乱；不整齐 ❑ *She was left lying on her side and her clothes were in disarray.* 发现她时她侧躺着，且衣衫不整。

dis|as|sem|ble /ˌdɪsəˈsembᵊl/ (**disassembles, disassembling, disassembled**) VERB To **disassemble** something means to take it to pieces. 拆卸；拆开【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *You'll have to disassemble the drill.* 你得拆开这个钻头。

dis|as|so|ci|ate /ˌdɪsəˈsəʊʃɪeɪt/ (**disassociates, disassociating, disassociated**) 1 VERB If you **disassociate yourself from** something or someone, you say or show that you are not connected with them, usually in order to avoid trouble or blame. （通常指为避免麻烦或指责）（同…）脱离瓜葛，（与…）分清界线，（和…）一刀两断 ❑ [v pron-refl *+from*] *I wish to disassociate myself from this very sad decision.* 我希望我同这个令人遗憾的决定撇清关系。2 VERB If you **disassociate** one group or thing **from** another, you separate them. 把…（与…）分开 ❑ [v n *+from*] *…an attempt by the president to disassociate the military from politics.* 总统实行军政分离的一次尝试

dis|as|ter ◆◇ /dɪˈzɑːstəʳ, -ˈzæs-/ (**disasters**) 1 N-COUNT A **disaster** is a very bad accident such as an earthquake or a plane crash, especially one in which a lot of people are killed.（尤指伤亡惨重的）灾难，灾祸（如地震、坠机等）❑ *It was the second air disaster in the region in less than two months.* 这已经是该地区不到两个月内的第二次空难了。2 N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **disaster**, you are emphasizing that you think it is extremely bad or unacceptable. 非常糟糕的事；彻底的失败；不幸【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The whole production was just a disaster!* 整个产品简直就是一个败笔！3 N-UNCOUNT **Disaster** is something which has very bad consequences for you. 灾祸；祸患 ❑ *The government brought itself to the brink of fiscal disaster.* 政府把自己推向了财政危机的边缘。4 PHRASE If you say that something is **a recipe for disaster**, you mean that it is very likely to have unpleasant consequences. 没有什么好结果；后患无穷

→ see Word Web:**disaster**

dis|as|ter area (**disaster areas**) 1 N-COUNT A **disaster area** is a part of a country or the world which has been very seriously affected by a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood.（遭受诸如地震、洪水等侵袭而受灾严重的）灾区 ❑ *The region has been declared a disaster area.* 这个地区被宣布为灾区。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a place, person, or situation as **a disaster area**, you mean that they are in a state of great disorder or failure. 极度混乱的地方；多灾多难的人；一团糟的状态【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's a nice old rascal but a disaster area as a politician.* 他是个不错的老家伙，但是作为一个政治家就太差劲了。

dis|as|trous /dɪˈzɑːstrəs, -ˈzæs-/ 1 ADJ A **disastrous** event has extremely bad consequences and effects. 极糟糕的；灾难性的 ❑ *…the recent, disastrous earthquake.* 最近的灾难性地震 •**dis|as|trous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/prep, ADV with v] ❑ *The vegetable harvest is disastrously behind schedule.* 蔬菜收获比预期时间滞后，造成了严重后果。2 ADJ If you describe something as **disastrous**, you mean that it was very unsuccessful. 完全失败的；极糟的 ❑ *…their disastrous performance in the general election of 1906.* 他们在1906年大选中的糟糕表现 •**dis|as|trous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *…the company's disastrously timed venture into property development.* 公司对房地产开发完全不合时宜的冒进

dis|avow /ˌdɪsəˈvaʊ/ (**disavows, disavowing, disavowed**) VERB If you **disavow** something, you say that you are not connected with it or responsible for it. 否认；不承认；拒绝对…承担责任【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Dr. Samuels immediately disavowed the newspaper story.* 塞缪尔斯博士当即对新闻报道予以了否认。

dis|avow|al /ˌdɪsəˈvaʊəl/ (**disavowals**) N-COUNT A **disavowal of** something is a statement that you are not connected with it or responsible for it, or that you no longer agree with or believe in it. 否认【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a public disavowal of his beliefs.* 对其信仰的公开否认

dis|band /ˌdɪsˈbænd/ (**disbands, disbanding, disbanded**) VERB If someone **disbands** a group of people, or if the group **disbands**, it stops operating as a single unit. 解散；解体；(使)散伙 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *All the armed groups will be disbanded.* 所有的武装团体都将被解散。❑ [V] *The rebels were to have fully disbanded by June the tenth.* 叛乱分子会在 6 月 10 日前全部解散。[Also V n]

dis|be|lief /ˌdɪsbɪˈliːf/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Disbelief** is not believing that something is true or real. 不相信；怀疑 ❑ *She looked at him in disbelief.* 她疑惑地看着他。

dis|be|lieve /ˌdɪsbɪˈliːv/ (**disbelieves, disbelieving, disbelieved**) VERB If you **disbelieve** someone or **disbelieve** something that they say, you do not believe that what they say is true. 不相信，怀疑(某人或某人的话) ❑ [V n] *There is no reason to disbelieve him.* 没有理由不相信他。[Also V that]

dis|burse /dɪsˈbɜːrs/ (**disburses, disbursing, disbursed**) VERB To **disburse** an amount of money means to pay it out, usually from a fund which has been collected for a particular purpose. (通常指从专用资金中)支付，支出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *The aid will not be disbursed until next year.* 援助款到明年才会下拨。❑ [V n] *The bank has disbursed over $350m for the project.* 银行已经为这个项目支付了超过 3.5 亿美元。

dis|burse|ment /dɪsˈbɜːrsmənt/ (**disbursements**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Disbursement** is the paying out of a sum of money, especially from a fund. (尤指从一笔资金中的)支付，付出，付款【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT A **disbursement** is a sum of money that is paid out. 支付款；支出；付款【FORMAL 正式】

disc /dɪsk/ (**discs**)

The spelling **disk** is also used in American English, mainly for meaning ❶. 美国英语中亦拼作 disk，主要用于义项 1。

❶ N-COUNT A **disc** is a flat, circular shape or object. 圆盘状物；圆盘形状 ❑ *Most shredding machines are based on a revolving disc fitted with replaceable blades.* 大多数粉碎机都是基于一个装有可替换刀片的旋转圆盘来实现作业的。❷ N-COUNT A **disc** is one of the thin, circular pieces of cartilage which separates the bones in your back. 椎间盘 ❑ *I had slipped a disc and was frozen in a spasm of pain.* 我有一个椎间盘错位了，疼得我动弹不得。❸ → see also **disk, compact disc, slipped disc**

→ see **DVD**

dis|card /dɪˈskɑːrd/ (**discards, discarding, discarded**) VERB If you **discard** something, you get rid of it because you no longer want it or need it. 丢弃；抛弃 ❑ [V n] *Read the manufacturer's guidelines before discarding the box.* 在丢掉盒子前先看一下制造商的使用说明。❑ [V-ed] *...discarded cigarette butts.* 丢弃的烟头

dis|cern /dɪˈsɜːrn/ (**discerns, discerning, discerned**) ❶ VERB If you can **discern** something, you are aware of it and know what it is. 觉察出；知道；了解；辨明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *You need a long series of data to be able to discern such a trend.* 你需要一长串的数据才能看出这一趋势。❑ [V wh] *It was hard to discern why this was happening.* 很难弄清楚这为什么会发生。[Also V that] ❷ VERB If you can **discern** something, you can just see it, but not clearly. 依稀看出；分辨出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Below the bridge we could just discern a narrow, weedy ditch.* 我们仅能依稀辨出桥下一条杂草丛生的窄沟。

dis|cern|ible /dɪˈsɜːrnəbəl/ ADJ If something is **discernible**, you can see it or recognize that it exists. 看得清的；辨别得出的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Far away the outline of the island is just discernible.* 远处，岛屿轮廓仅依稀可辨。

dis|cern|ing /dɪˈsɜːrnɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **discerning**, you mean that they are able to judge which things of a particular kind are good and which are bad. 有识别力的；有眼力的；有洞察力的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...tailor-made holidays to suit the more discerning traveller.* 为懂行的旅游者量身打造的假期

dis|cern|ment /dɪˈsɜːrnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Discernment** is the ability to judge which things of a particular kind are good and which are bad. 识别能力；洞察力；鉴赏能力

dis|charge (**discharges, discharging, discharged**)

The verb is pronounced /dɪsˈtʃɑːrdʒ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈdɪstʃɑːrdʒ/. 动词读作 /dɪsˈtʃɑːrdʒ/。名词读作 /ˈdɪstʃɑːrdʒ/。

❶ VERB When someone **is discharged from** hospital, prison, or one of the armed services, they are officially allowed to leave, or told that they must leave. 允许…离开(医院、军队)；(从监狱)释放 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He has a broken nose but may be discharged today.* 他鼻梁断了，但或许今天就能出院。❑ [V pron-refl] *Five days later Henry discharged himself from hospital.* 5 天后，亨利擅自出院了。[Also V n] •N-VAR **Discharge** is also a noun. ❑ *He was given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay compensation.* 他被有条件地释放了，被责令支付赔偿款。❷ VERB If someone **discharges** their duties or responsibilities, they do everything that needs to be done in order to complete them. 履行(职责)；完成(任务)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *...the quiet competence with which he discharged his many college duties.* 他得以胜任众多大学职务的那种内秀 ❸ VERB If someone **discharges** a debt, they pay it. 清偿(债务)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The goods will be sold for a fraction of their value in order to discharge the debt.* 货物将被贱价卖出以清偿债务。❹ VERB If something **is discharged** from inside a place, it comes out. 排出；使流出；放出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed prep] *The resulting salty water will be discharged at sea.* 所产生的盐水将被排入大海。❑ [V n prep] *The bird had trouble breathing and was discharging blood from the nostrils.* 那只鸟呼吸困难，并且鼻孔里还在流血。❺ N-VAR When there is a **discharge** of a substance, the substance comes out from inside somewhere. (物质的)放出，排出【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They develop a fever and a watery discharge from their eyes.* 他们开始发烧，眼睛里分泌出一种水状物。

→ see **lightning**

dis|ci|ple /dɪˈsaɪpəl/ (**disciples**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] If you are someone's **disciple**, you are influenced by their teachings and try to follow their example. 信徒；门徒；追随者；崇拜者 ❑ *...a disciple of Freud.* 弗洛伊德的信徒

dis|ci|pli|nar|ian /ˌdɪsɪplɪˈneərɪən/ (**disciplinarians**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **disciplinarian**, you mean that they believe in making people obey strict rules of behaviour and in punishing severely anyone who disobeys. 执行纪律者；奉行严格纪律者 ❑ *He has a reputation for being a strict disciplinarian.* 他以严守纪律见称。

Word Link 词根词缀 *arian = believing in* 相信…的，*having* 有…的：*disciplinarian, humanitarian, vegetarian*

dis|ci|pli|nary /ˈdɪsɪplnəri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Disciplinary** bodies or actions are concerned with making sure that people obey rules or regulations and that they are punished if they do not. 惩戒性的；执行纪律的 ❑ *He will now face a disciplinary hearing for having an affair.* 他因有外遇而要面临纪律听证会的裁决。

dis|ci|pline ♦◇ /ˈdɪsɪplɪn/ (**disciplines, disciplining, disciplined**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Discipline** is the practice of making people obey rules or standards of behaviour, and punishing them when they do not. 训练；纪律；风纪 ❑ *Order and discipline have been placed in the hands of headmasters and governing bodies.* 维持秩序和纪律的工作已交给校长和管理机构了。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Discipline** is the quality of being able to behave and work in a controlled way which involves obeying particular rules or standards. 自制力；遵守纪律 ❑ *It was that image of calm and discipline that appealed to voters.* 正是那个冷静、自律的形象打动了选民。❸ N-VAR If you refer to an activity or situation as a **discipline**, you mean that, in order to be successful in it, you need to behave in a strictly controlled way and obey particular rules or standards. 训练；磨炼 ❑ *The discipline of studying music can help children develop good work habits.* 音乐学习中的严格训练可以帮助孩子们培养良好的工作习惯。❹ VERB If someone **is disciplined** for something that they have done wrong, they are punished for it. 惩罚；处罚；处分 ❑ [*be* V-ed]

The workman was disciplined by his company but not dismissed. 那个工人受到了公司的处罚，但并没有被解雇。❑ [v n] *Her husband had at last taken a share in disciplining the boy.* 她的丈夫最后也加入进来一起教训那个男孩。❸ VERB If you **discipline yourself** to do something, you train yourself to behave and work in a strictly controlled and regular way. 训练；训导；管教 ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *Out on the course you must discipline yourself to let go of detailed theory.* 在高尔夫球场上，你必须训练自己做到不拘泥于细枝末节的理论。❑ [v pron-refl] *I'm very good at disciplining myself.* 我能做到严格自律。❹ N-COUNT A **discipline** is a particular area of study, especially a subject of study in a college or university. （尤指大学里的）学科，科目【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We're looking for people from a wide range of disciplines.* 我们需要各个学科的人才。❼ → see also **self-discipline**

dis|ci|plined /'dɪsɪplɪnd/ ADJ Someone who is **disciplined** behaves or works in a controlled way. 遵守纪律的；受过训练的 ❑ *For me it meant being very disciplined about how I run my life.* 对我来说这意味着在生活上要作息有常。

'disc jock|ey (**disc jockeys**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **disk jockey**

N-COUNT A **disc jockey** is someone who plays and introduces CDs on the radio or at a disco. （电台）音乐节目主持人；（舞厅）舞曲唱片播放员

dis|claim /dɪs'kleɪm/ (**disclaims, disclaiming, disclaimed**) VERB If you **disclaim** knowledge of something or **disclaim** responsibility for something, you say that you did not know about it or are not responsible for it. 否认；拒绝承认【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She disclaims any knowledge of her husband's business.* 她否认对她丈夫的事知情。

dis|claim|er /dɪs'kleɪmə^{r}/ (**disclaimers**) N-COUNT A **disclaimer** is a statement in which a person says that they did not know about something or that they are not responsible for something. 不承担责任的声明【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The disclaimer asserts that the company won't be held responsible for any inaccuracies.* 免责声明书明确声明公司将不对任何差错负责。

dis|close /dɪs'kləʊz/ (**discloses, disclosing, disclosed**) VERB If you **disclose** new or secret information, you tell people about it. 揭露；泄露；使公开 ❑ [v n] *Neither side would disclose details of the transaction.* 双方均不肯披露交易细节。❑ [v that] *The company disclosed that he will retire in May.* 公司透露他将在 5 月退休。[Also v wh]

dis|clo|sure /dɪs'kləʊʒə^{r}/ (**disclosures**) N-VAR **Disclosure** is the act of giving people new or secret information. 公开；透露；泄露；揭露 ❑ *...insufficient disclosure of negative information about the company.* 对公司负面消息的半遮半掩

dis|co /'dɪskəʊ/ (**discos**) N-COUNT A **disco** is a place or event at which people dance to pop music. 迪斯科舞厅（或舞会）

dis|cog|ra|phy /dɪs'kɒgrəfi/ (**discographies**) N-COUNT A **discography** is a list of all the recordings made by a particular artist or group. （艺术家或艺术团体的）录音作品目录【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】

dis|col|our /dɪ'skʌlə^{r}/ (**discolours, discolouring, discoloured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **discolor**

VERB If something **discolours** or if it **is discoloured** by something else, its original colour changes, so that it looks unattractive. （使）变色；（使）褪色 ❑ [v] *A tooth which has been hit hard may discolour.* 受过重击的牙齿可能会变色。❑ [v n] *Some oil had seeped out, discolouring the grass.* 有些油渗出来了，把草地染得变了颜色。•**dis|col|oured** ADJ ❑ *Some of the prints were badly discoloured.* 有些图片褪色严重。•**dis|col|ora|tion** /dɪˌskʌlə'reɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the discoloration of the soil from acid spills.* 酸性物质溢出引起的土壤变色

dis|com|fit /dɪ'skʌmfɪt/ (**discomfits, discomfiting, discomfited**) VERB If you **are discomfited by** something, it causes you to feel slightly embarrassed or confused. 使困惑；使窘迫；使尴尬【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [*be* v-ed] *He will be particularly discomfited by the minister's dismissal of his plan.* 部长对他的方案未予理会，将使他特别尴尬。❑ [v n] *The opposition leader has regularly discomfited him in parliament.* 反对派领导人常搞得他在国会下不来台。•**dis|com|fit|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Will wanted to do likewise, but felt too discomfited.* 威尔也想照着做，但觉得太难堪了。

dis|com|fi|ture /dɪ'skʌmfɪtʃə^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT **Discomfiture** is a feeling of slight embarrassment or confusion. 困惑；尴尬【WRITTEN 笔语】

dis|com|fort /dɪ'skʌmfə^{r}t/ (**discomforts**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Discomfort** is a painful feeling in part of your body when you have been hurt slightly or when you have been uncomfortable for a long time. 不舒服；不适 ❑ *Steve had some discomfort, but no real pain.* 史蒂夫有些不适，但算不上病痛。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Discomfort** is a feeling of worry caused by shame or embarrassment. 尴尬；惭愧；窘迫 ❑ *She hears the discomfort in his voice.* 她听出了他声音中的窘迫。❸ N-COUNT **Discomforts** are conditions which cause you to feel physically uncomfortable. 使人感到不舒服的事情 ❑ [+*of*] *...the discomforts of camping.* 露营的不适

Word Link 词根词缀 *dis ≈ negative* 否定，*not* 不：*disagree, discomfort, disrespect*

dis|con|cert /ˌdɪskən'sɜːt/ (**disconcerts, disconcerting, disconcerted**) VERB If something **disconcerts** you, it makes you feel anxious, confused, or embarrassed. 使不安；使困惑；使尴尬 ❑ [v n] *Antony's wry smile disconcerted Sutcliffe.* 安东尼的怪笑让萨克利夫不知所措。•**dis|con|cert|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] ❑ *He was disconcerted to find his fellow diners already seated.* 他很窘迫地发现和他一起就餐的其他人已经入座了。

dis|con|cert|ing /ˌdɪskən'sɜːtɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that something is **disconcerting**, you mean that it makes you feel anxious, confused, or embarrassed. 令人不安的；令人困惑的；令人尴尬的 ❑ *The reception desk is not at street level, which is a little disconcerting.* 接待处不在一层，这让人有点想不通。•**dis|con|cert|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *She looks disconcertingly like a familiar aunt or grandmother.* 令人疑惑的是，她看上去就像一位面熟的邻家阿姨或是祖母。

dis|con|nect /ˌdɪskə'nekt/ (**disconnects, disconnecting, disconnected**) ❶ VERB To **disconnect** a piece of equipment means to separate it from its source of power or to break a connection that it needs in order to work. 切断；断开 ❑ [v n] *The device automatically disconnects the ignition when the engine is switched off.* 当引擎关掉时，这个装置会自动切断点火开关。❑ [*be* v-ed] *She ran back to the phone. The line had been disconnected.* 她跑回去接电话。但电话已挂了。❷ VERB [usu passive] If you **are disconnected** by a gas, electricity, water, or telephone company, they turn off the connection to your house, usually because you have not paid the bill. （通常指因欠费而）切断（煤气、水、电或者电话）❑ [*be* v-ed] *You will be given three months to pay before you are disconnected.* 请在三个月内付账，期满未付将停止服务。❸ VERB If you **disconnect** something **from** something else, you separate the two things. 使分离；使分开 ❑ [v n +*from*] *He disconnected the IV bottle from the overhead hook.* 他把静脉滴注瓶从头顶的钩子上拿下来。

dis|con|nect|ed /ˌdɪskə'nektɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Disconnected** things are not linked in any way. 分离的；断开的；无关联的 ❑ *...sequences of utterly disconnected events.* 一连串毫不相干的事件

dis|con|nec|tion /ˌdɪskə'nekʃ^{ə}n/ (**disconnections**) N-VAR The **disconnection** of a gas, water, or electricity supply, or of a telephone, is the act of disconnecting it so that it cannot be used. （煤气、水、电或电话的）切断

dis|con|so|late /dɪ'skɒnsələt/ ADJ Someone who is **disconsolate** is very unhappy and depressed. 沮丧的；忧郁的；郁郁寡欢的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He did not have much success, but tried not to get too disconsolate.* 他没有太多成就，但他努力不让自己太过沮丧。•**dis|con|so|late|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Disconsolately, he walked back down the course.* 他闷闷不乐地沿路返回。

dis|con|tent /ˌdɪskən'tent/ (**discontents**) N-UNCOUNT **Discontent** is the feeling that you have when you are not satisfied with your situation. 不满；不满意 ❑ *There are reports of widespread discontent in the capital.* 有报道称首都弥漫着不满的情绪。

dis|con|tent|ed /ˌdɪskənˈtentɪd/ ADJ If you are **discontented**, you are not satisfied with your situation. 不满的；不满意的 ❑ [+with] *The government tried to appease discontented workers.* 政府试图安抚心存不满的工人。

dis|con|tinue /ˌdɪskənˈtɪnjuː/ (**discontinues, discontinuing, discontinued**) 1 VERB If you **discontinue** something that you have been doing regularly, you stop doing it. 终止；中断【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Do not discontinue the treatment without consulting your doctor.* 未经医嘱不得中断治疗。[Also v-ing] 2 VERB [usu passive] If a product **is discontinued**, the manufacturer stops making it. 停止，终止（生产）❑ [be v-ed] *The Leica M2 was discontinued in 1967.* 徕卡 M2 型相机于 1967 年停产。

dis|con|ti|nu|ity /ˌdɪsˌkɒntɪˈnjuːɪti, AM 美 -ˈnuː-/ (**discontinuities**) N-VAR **Discontinuity** in a process is a lack of smooth or continuous development. 不连贯；间断性；不连续性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There may appear to be discontinuities between broadcasts.* 广播节目中可能会出现断音。

dis|con|tinu|ous /ˌdɪskənˈtɪnjuəs/ ADJ A process that is **discontinuous** happens in stages with intervals between them, rather than continuously. 不连续的；断续的

dis|cord /ˈdɪskɔːʳd/ N-UNCOUNT **Discord** is disagreement and argument between people. 不一致；不和；纷争【LITERARY 文】

dis|cord|ant /dɪˈskɔːʳdᵊnt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **discordant** is strange or unpleasant because it does not fit in with other things. 不一致的；不协调的 ❑ *His agenda is discordant with ours.* 他的日程安排和我们的有冲突。 2 ADJ A **discordant** sound or musical effect is unpleasant to hear. （声音）不和谐的，刺耳的，听起来突兀的

dis|co|theque /ˈdɪskətek/ (**discotheques**) N-COUNT A **discotheque** is the same as a **disco**. 同 disco【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

dis|count ♦◇ (**discounts, discounting, discounted**)

Pronounced /ˈdɪskaʊnt/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /dɪˈskaʊnt/ for meaning 3. 义项 1 和义项 2 读作 /ˈdɪskaʊnt/，义项 3 读作 /dɪˈskaʊnt/。

1 N-COUNT A **discount** is a reduction in the usual price of something. 减价；折扣 ❑ *They are often available at a discount.* 它们经常打折销售。❑ *Full-time staff get a 20 per cent discount.* 全职员工享受 20% 的折扣。 2 VERB If a shop or company **discounts** an amount or percentage from something that they are selling, they take the amount or percentage off the usual price. 给…打折；打折出售 ❑ [v n] *This has forced airlines to discount fares heavily in order to spur demand.* 这迫使航空公司对机票大幅打折来刺激需求。 3 VERB If you **discount** an idea, fact, or theory, you consider that it is not true, not important, or not relevant. 认为（某种思想、事实、理论）不重要；不全信；认为…不相关 ❑ [v n] *However, traders tended to discount the rumor.* 然而，商人往往不相信这一谣传。

dis|count|er /ˈdɪskaʊntəʳ/ (**discounters**) N-COUNT A **discounter** is a shop or organization which specializes in selling things very cheaply. Discounters usually sell things in large quantities, or offer only a very limited range of goods. 廉价商店；折扣店

dis|cour|age /dɪˈskʌrɪdʒ, AM 美 -ˈkɜːr-/ (**discourages, discouraging, discouraged**) 1 VERB If someone or something **discourages** you, they cause you to lose your enthusiasm about your actions. 使泄气；使灰心 ❑ [v n] *It may be difficult to do at first. Don't let this discourage you.* 万事开头难，别因此而灰心。 •**dis|cour|aged** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *She was determined not to be too discouraged.* 她决心不过于气馁。 •**dis|cour|ag|ing** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Today's report is rather more discouraging for the economy.* 今天的报道让人对经济更加丧失了信心。 2 VERB To **discourage** an action or to **discourage** someone **from** doing it means to make them not want to do it. 打消…的念头；阻止；劝阻 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *...typhoons that discouraged shopping and leisure activities.* 使购物和休闲活动化为泡影的台风 ❑ [v n +from] *...a campaign to discourage children from smoking.* 劝阻儿童远离香烟的运动

dis|cour|age|ment /dɪˈskʌrɪdʒmənt, AM 美 -ˈkɜːr-/ (**discouragements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Discouragement** is the act of trying to make someone not want to do something. 阻止；阻拦；劝阻 ❑ *He persevered despite discouragement from those around him.* 尽管周围一片劝阻声，他还是坚持下去了。 2 N-COUNT A **discouragement** is something that makes you unwilling to do something because you are afraid of the consequences. 使人泄气的事物；挫折 ❑ *Uncertainty is a discouragement to investment.* 不确定性令投资者裹足不前。

dis|course (**discourses, discoursing, discoursed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈdɪskɔːʳs/. The verb is pronounced /dɪˈskɔːʳs/. 名词读作 /ˈdɪskɔːʳs/，动词读作 /dɪˈskɔːʳs/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Discourse** is spoken or written communication between people, especially serious discussion of a particular subject. （尤指对某严肃话题口头或书面的）交谈，谈话 ❑ *...a tradition of political discourse.* 政治对话传统 2 N-COUNT A **discourse** is a serious talk or piece of writing which is intended to teach or explain something. 演讲；论述；著述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *Gates responds with a lengthy discourse on deployment strategy.* 盖茨以一篇有关部署策略的鸿篇大论予以回应。 3 VERB If someone **discourses on** something, they talk for a long time about it in a confident way. 高谈阔论；论述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep] *He discoursed for several hours on French and English prose.* 他花了几个小时讲述法国和英国的散文。[Also v] 4 → see also **direct discourse, indirect discourse**

dis|cour|teous /dɪˈskɜːʳtiəs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **discourteous**, you mean that they are rude and have no consideration for the feelings of other people. 不礼貌的；失礼的【FORMAL 正式】

dis|cour|tesy /dɪˈskɜːʳtɪsi/ (**discourtesies**) N-VAR **Discourtesy** is rude and bad-mannered behaviour. 无礼（或粗鲁）的举动；无礼；失礼【FORMAL 正式】

dis|cov|er ♦◇ /dɪˈskʌvəʳ/ (**discovers, discovering, discovered**) 1 VERB If you **discover** something that you did not know about before, you become aware of it or learn of it. 发现（以前不知道的事实）❑ [v that] *She discovered that they'd escaped.* 她发现他们已经逃跑了。❑ [v wh] *It was difficult for the inspectors to discover which documents were important.* 对于稽查员而言，要弄清楚哪些是重要文件并非易事。❑ [v n] *Haskell did not live to discover the deception.* 哈斯克尔至死都没识破那个骗局。❑ [be v-ed that] *It was discovered that the tapes were missing.* 有人发现磁带不见了。[Also be v-ed to-inf] 2 VERB If a person or thing **is discovered**, someone finds them, either by accident or because they have been looking for them. （偶然）发现；找到（一直在寻找的某人或某物）❑ [be v-ed] *A few days later his badly beaten body was discovered on a roadside outside the city.* 几天后，他的尸体在城外的路边被发现，身上有被严重殴打过的痕迹。[Also v n] 3 VERB When someone **discovers** a new place, substance, scientific fact, or scientific technique, they are the first person to find it or become aware of it. （第一个）发现 ❑ [v n] *...the first European to discover America.* 第一个发现美洲大陆的欧洲人 ❑ [v wh] *They discovered how to form the image in a thin layer on the surface.* 他们发现了如何在表面薄薄的一层上形成影像。[Also v that] •**dis|cov|er|er** (**discoverers**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...the myth of Columbus as the heroic discoverer of the Americas 500 years ago.* 哥伦布作为 500 年前发现美洲大陆的英雄人物而具有的传奇色彩 4 VERB If you say that someone **has discovered** a particular activity or subject, you mean that they have tried doing it or studying it for the first time and that they enjoyed it. 初次接触（某活动并乐在其中）❑ [v n] *I wish I'd discovered photography when I was younger.* 我要是早点接触到摄影技术就好了。 5 VERB [usu passive] When a actor, musician, or other performer who is not well-known **is discovered**, someone recognizes that they have talent and helps them in their career. 发现，发掘（不为人所知的演员、音乐人等艺人）❑ [be v-ed] *The Beatles were discovered in the early 1960's.* 甲壳虫乐队于 20 世纪 60 年代初为世人所知。

Thesaurus 同类词 *discover* Also look up:

V. come upon, detect, find out, learn, uncover; (*ant.*) ignore, miss, overlook 1

dis|cov|ery ♦◇ /dɪˈskʌvəri/ (**discoveries**) 1 N-VAR [oft N that]

If someone makes a **discovery**, they become aware of something that they did not know about before. 发现；发觉；察觉 ❑ *I felt I'd made an incredible discovery.* 我觉得我有一个天大的发现。❑ *...the discovery that both his wife and son are HIV positive.* 查出他妻子和儿子艾滋病病毒检测都呈阳性 ❷ N-VAR If someone makes a **discovery**, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before.（第一个）发现 ❑ *In that year, two momentous discoveries were made.* 那一年，有两个重大发现。❸ N-VAR If someone makes a **discovery**, they recognize that an actor, musician, or other performer who is not well-known has talent.（对不为人知的演员、音乐人等的）发现 ❑ *His job is the discovery and promotion of new artists.* 他的任务就是发现并推出艺术新人。❹ N-VAR When the **discovery** of people or objects happens, someone finds them, either by accident or as a result of looking for them. 找到；（偶然的）发现 ❑ [+of] *...the discovery and destruction by soldiers of millions of marijuana plants.* 士兵发现并销毁了大量大麻作物

dis|cred|it /dɪ'skredɪt/ (**discredits, discrediting, discredited**) ❶ VERB To **discredit** someone or something means to cause them to lose people's respect or trust. 败坏…的名声；使丧失信誉；使丢脸 ❑ [v n] *...a secret unit within the company that had been set up to discredit its major rival.* 公司里设立的败坏其主要竞争对手名声的秘密部门 •**dis|cred|it|ed** ADJ ❑ *The previous government is, by now, thoroughly discredited.* 现在前任政府已经名声扫地。❷ VERB To **discredit** an idea or evidence means to make it appear false or not certain. 使不可信；证实…是假的 ❑ [v n] *They realized there would be difficulties in discrediting the evidence.* 他们意识到要揭穿这个证据困难重重。

dis|cred|it|able /dɪ'skredɪtəb°l/ ADJ **Discreditable** behaviour is not acceptable because people consider it to be shameful and wrong. 有损信誉的；可耻的；丢脸的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had been suspended from her job for discreditable behaviour.* 她因行为不端而被停职。

dis|creet /dɪ'skri:t/ ❶ ADJ If you are **discreet**, you are polite and careful in what you do or say, because you want to avoid embarrassing or offending someone.（言行）谨慎的，考虑周到的 ❑ *They were gossipy and not always discreet.* 他们很爱传闲话，而且常常口无遮拦。•**dis|creet|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *I took the phone, and she went discreetly into the living room.* 我拿起了电话，她知趣地进了客厅。❷ ADJ If you are **discreet about** something you are doing, you do not tell other people about it, in order to avoid being embarrassed or to gain an advantage. 言语谨慎的 ❑ *She's making a few discreet inquiries with her mother's friends.* 她旁敲侧击地向她母亲的朋友们打听过几次。•**dis|creet|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Everyone tried discreetly to find out more about him.* 每个人都言语不露痕迹地试图打探到更多关于他的事。❸ ADJ If you describe something as **discreet**, you approve of it because it is small in size or degree, or not easily noticed. 不显眼的；朴素的；少的；小的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She wore discreet jewellery.* 她戴着素净的首饰。•**dis|creet|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...stately houses, discreetly hidden behind great avenues of sturdy trees.* 隐藏在林阴大道后面、不显山露水的豪宅

dis|crep|an|cy /dɪ'skrepənsi/ (**discrepancies**) N-VAR If there is a **discrepancy between** two things that ought to be the same, there is a noticeable difference between them. 差异；不符；不一致；出入 ❑ [+between] *...the discrepancy between press and radio reports.* 新闻和广播报道之间的出入 [Also +in]

dis|crete /dɪ'skri:t/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Discrete** ideas or things are separate and distinct from each other. 分离的；互不连接的；不相关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...instruction manuals that break down jobs into scores of discrete steps.* 把工作分解成许多独立步骤的指导手册

dis|cre|tion /dɪ'skreʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Discretion** is the quality of behaving in a quiet and controlled way without drawing attention to yourself or giving away personal or private information. 谨慎；慎重【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Larsson sometimes joined in the fun, but with more discretion.* 拉松有时会和大家一起玩乐，但是显得更加矜持。❷ N-UNCOUNT If someone in a position of authority uses their **discretion** or has **the discretion** to do something in a particular situation, they have the freedom and authority to decide what to do. 自行决定的自由；酌情决定权【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This committee may want to exercise its discretion to look into those charges.* 这个委员会可能想行使其自行决定权来调查那些指控。❸ PHRASE If something happens **at** someone's **discretion**, it can happen only if they decide to do it or give their permission. 由…斟酌决定；随…的意愿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We may vary the limit at our discretion and will notify you of any change.* 我们可能会酌情更改限额，有任何变动将通知您。

dis|cre|tion|ary /dɪ'skreʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Discretionary** things are not fixed by rules but are decided on by people in authority, who consider each individual case. 自由决定的；酌情行事的；便宜行事的 ❑ *Magistrates were given wider discretionary powers.* 地方法官被赋予了更广泛的自由决定权。

dis|crimi|nate /dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt/ (**discriminates, discriminating, discriminated**) ❶ VERB If you can **discriminate between** two things, you can recognize that they are different. 区分；辨别 ❑ [v +between] *He is incapable of discriminating between a good idea and a terrible one.* 他分不清好主意和坏主意。❷ VERB To **discriminate against** a group of people or **in favour of** a group of people means to unfairly treat them worse or better than other groups. 区别对待；歧视；偏袒 ❑ [v +against] *They believe the law discriminates against women.* 他们认为该项法律歧视女性。❑ [v +in favour of] *...legislation which would discriminate in favour of racial minorities.* 偏袒少数种族的立法

dis|crimi|nat|ing /dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **discriminating** has the ability to recognize things that are of good quality. 有识别力的；有鉴赏力的；敏锐的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *More discriminating visitors now tend to shun the area.* 精明的游客现在往往避开该地区。

dis|crimi|na|tion /dɪˌskrɪmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Discrimination** is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups. 区别对待；歧视 ❑ *She is exempt from sex discrimination laws.* 她免受性别歧视法的追究。❑ [+against] *...discrimination against immigrants.* 对移民的歧视 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Discrimination** is knowing what is good or of high quality. 鉴别力；辨别力 ❑ *They cooked without skill and ate without discrimination.* 他们烹调手艺不高，也不挑食。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Discrimination** is the ability to recognize and understand the differences between two things. 区别；区分；辨别 ❑ *...colour discrimination.* 辨色能力

dis|crimi|na|tory /dɪ'skrɪmɪnətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ADJ **Discriminatory** laws or practices are unfair because they treat one group of people worse than other groups.（法规、做法）不公平的，歧视的

dis|cur|sive /dɪ'skɜ:ˈsɪv/ ADJ If a style of writing is **discursive**, it includes a lot of facts or opinions that are not necessarily relevant. 离题的；东拉西扯的；不着边际的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a livelier, more candid and more discursive treatment of the subject.* 对该主题的更生动、更坦率、更发散性的论述

dis|cus /'dɪskəs/ (**discuses**) ❶ N-COUNT A **discus** is a heavy circular object which athletes try to throw as far as they can as a sport. 铁饼 ❷ N-SING **The discus** is the sport of throwing a discus. 掷铁饼运动 ❑ *He won the discus at the Montreal Olympics.* 他在蒙特利尔奥运会的掷铁饼比赛中夺了冠。

dis|cuss ↔ /dɪ'skʌs/ (**discusses, discussing, discussed**) ❶ VERB If people **discuss** something, they talk about it, often in order to reach a decision. 讨论；谈论；商量 ❑ [v n] *I will be discussing the situation with colleagues tomorrow.* 明天我会和同事们讨论这个情况。❑ [v wh-to-inf] *The cabinet met today to discuss how to respond to the ultimatum.* 内阁今天开会商量如何应对这道最后通牒。[Also v wh] ❷ VERB If you **discuss** something, you write or talk about it in detail. 详细论述；阐述 ❑ [v n] *I will discuss the role of diet in cancer prevention in Chapter 7.* 我会在第 7 章详细论述日常饮食在抗癌中的作用。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *discuss* with:

V. **meet to** discuss 见面讨论，**refuse to** discuss 拒绝讨论 ❶
N. discuss **options** 讨论可选择的方案，discuss **problems** 讨论问题 ❶
discuss **an issue** 讨论（或论述）议题，discuss **a matter** 讨论（或论述）事情，discuss **plans** 讨论（或论述）方案 ❶❷

dis|cus|sion ◆◇ /dɪˈskʌʃᵊn/ (**discussions**) 1 N-VAR If there is **discussion** about something, people talk about it, often in order to reach a decision. 讨论；商讨 ❑ [+of/about/on] *There was a lot of discussion about the wording of the report.* 关于此则报道的措辞议论纷纷。 •PHRASE If something is **under discussion**, it is still being talked about and a final decision has not yet been reached. 在讨论中；在商议中 ❑ *'The proposals are still under discussion,' she said.* "提案仍在讨论中。"她说道。 2 N-COUNT A **discussion of** a subject is a piece of writing or a lecture in which someone talks about it in detail. 论述；详述 ❑ [+of] *For a discussion of biology and sexual politics, see chapter 4.* 关于生态政治和性别政治的论述请见第 4 章。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **discussion** document or paper is one that contains information and usually proposals for people to discuss. 探讨性的

Thesaurus 同类词 *discussion* Also look up:

N. conference, conversation, debate, talk 1

dis|cus|sion group (**discussion groups**) N-COUNT A **discussion group** is a group of people who meet regularly to discuss a particular subject. （定期就某一特定事项进行会谈的）讨论组

dis|dain /dɪsˈdeɪn/ (**disdains, disdaining, disdained**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you feel **disdain for** someone or something, you dislike them because you think that they are inferior or unimportant. 轻视；鄙视；蔑视 ❑ *Janet looked at him with disdain.* 珍妮特轻蔑地看着他。 [Also +for] 2 VERB If you **disdain** someone or something, you regard them with disdain. 轻视；鄙视；蔑视 ❑ [v n] *Jackie disdained the servants that her millions could buy.* 杰姬鄙视那些她用钱就可以收买的奴仆。

dis|dain|ful /dɪsˈdeɪnfʊl/ ADJ To be **disdainful** means to dislike something or someone because you think they are unimportant or not worth your attention. 轻蔑的；鄙视的 ❑ [+of] *He is highly disdainful of anything to do with the literary establishment.* 他对任何与文学界权威沾边的事都嗤之以鼻。 •**dis|dain|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'We know all about you,' she said disdainfully.* "我们对你的底细一清二楚。"她轻蔑地说道。

dis|ease ◆◇ /dɪˈziːz/ (**diseases**) N-VAR A **disease** is an illness which affects people, animals, or plants, for example one which is caused by bacteria or infection. 疾病；（动植物的）病害 ❑ *...the rapid spread of disease in the area.* 疾病在这一区域的迅速蔓延 ❑ *...illnesses such as heart disease.* 诸如心脏病之类的疾病

→ see **diagnosis, medicine**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *disease* with:

V. **cause** disease 引发疾病，**cure a** disease 治愈疾病，**spread** disease 传播疾病，**treat a** disease 治疗疾病

ADJ. **contagious** disease 接触性传染病，**fatal** disease 致死性疾病，**infectious** disease 传染病，**rare** disease 罕见的疾病，**sexually transmitted** disease 性病

N. **death and** disease 死亡与疾病，**gum** disease 牙龈病，**heart** disease 心脏病，**symptoms of** disease 疾病的症状

dis|eased /dɪˈziːzd/ ADJ Something that is **diseased** is affected by a disease. 有病的；病变的；害病的 ❑ *The arteries are diseased and a transplant is the only hope.* 动脉已经发生病变，移植是唯一的希望。

dis|em|bark /ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/ (**disembarks, disembarking, disembarked**) VERB When passengers **disembark from** a ship, aeroplane, or bus, they leave it at the end of their journey. 离船；下飞机；下车【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *I looked towards the plane. Six passengers had already disembarked.* 我朝飞机处望去，已有 6 名乘客下来了。 [Also v +from] •**dis|em|bar|ka|tion** /ˌdɪsɪmbɑːˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Disembarkation is at 7.30 am.* 早上 7:30 下机。

dis|em|bod|ied /ˌdɪsɪmˈbɒdɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Disembodied** means seeming not to be attached to or to come from anyone. 似脱离人而存在的；无实体的；脱离现实的 ❑ *A disembodied voice sounded from the back of the cabin.* 从柜子后面传来了一个声音，但见不到人。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Disembodied** means separated from or existing without a body. 脱离肉体的；与躯体分离的 ❑ *...a disembodied head.* 一颗与躯体分离的头颅

dis|em|bow|el /ˌdɪsɪmˈbaʊəl/ (**disembowels, disembowelling, disembowelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **disemboweling, disemboweled**

VERB To **disembowel** a person or animal means to remove their internal organs, especially their stomach, intestines, and bowels. 取出（人或动物）的内脏；将…开膛破肚 ❑ [v n] *It shows a fox being disembowelled by a pack of hounds.* 画面中一只狐狸正被一群猎狗撕咬得肠子外流。

dis|em|pow|er /ˌdɪsɪmˈpaʊəʳ/ (**disempowers, disempowering, disempowered**) VERB [oft passive] If someone or something **disempowers** you, they take away your power or influence. 使没有权力（或影响力）；剥夺…的权力 ❑ [be v-ed] *She feels that women have been disempowered throughout history.* 她认为在历史的长河中女性的权力一直被剥夺。 [Also v n, v-ed]

dis|en|chant|ed /ˌdɪsɪnˈtʃɑːntɪd, -ˈtʃænt-/ ADJ If you are **disenchanted with** something, you are disappointed with it and no longer believe that it is good or worthwhile. 不再着迷的；不再抱有幻想的；感到幻灭的 ❑ [+with] *I'm disenchanted with the state of British theatre at the moment.* 我对英国戏剧当下的状况不再抱有幻想。

dis|en|chant|ment /ˌdɪsɪnˈtʃɑːntmənt, -ˈtʃænt-/ N-UNCOUNT **Disenchantment** is the feeling of being disappointed with something, and no longer believing that it is good or worthwhile. 幻想破灭；醒悟 ❑ [+with] *There's growing disenchantment with the Government.* 民众对政府的幻想渐渐破灭了。

dis|en|fran|chise /ˌdɪsɪnˈfræntʃaɪz/ (**disenfranchises, disenfranchising, disenfranchised**) VERB To **disenfranchise** a group of people means to take away their right to vote, or their right to vote for what they really want. 剥夺…的选举权 ❑ [v n] *...fears of an organized attempt to disenfranchise supporters of Father Aristide.* 对剥夺阿里斯蒂德神父支持者选举权这一有组织企图的担心 ❑ [v-ed] *...the helplessness of disenfranchised minorities.* 被剥夺了选举权的少数民族的无助

→ see **vote**

dis|en|gage /ˌdɪsɪnˈgeɪdʒ/ (**disengages, disengaging, disengaged**) VERB If you **disengage** something, or if it **disengages**, it becomes separate from something which it has been attached to.（使）脱离；（使）松开；解开；拆开 ❑ [v n] *She disengaged the film advance mechanism on the camera.* 她松开了照相机上的送片装置。 ❑ [v pron-refl +from] *John gently disengaged himself from his sister's tearful embrace.* 约翰轻轻推开抱着他哭泣的妹妹。 ❑ [v] *His front brake cable disengaged.* 他的前闸线断了。 [Also v n from n]

dis|en|gaged /ˌdɪsɪnˈgeɪdʒd/ ADJ If someone is **disengaged from** something, they are not as involved with it as you would expect. 不受牵连的；不受约束的

dis|en|gage|ment /ˌdɪsɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Disengagement** is a process by which people gradually stop being involved in a conflict, activity, or organization. 脱离；分离 ❑ [+from] *This policy of disengagement from the European war had its critics.* 这项从欧洲战场抽身退出的政策遭到了非议。

dis|en|tan|gle /ˌdɪsɪnˈtæŋgᵊl/ (**disentangles, disentangling, disentangled**) 1 VERB If you **disentangle** a complicated or confused situation, you make it easier to understand or manage to understand it, by clearly recognizing each separate element. 理顺，分清，理清（复杂或混乱的情况） ❑ [v n] *In this new book, Harrison brilliantly disentangles complex debates.* 在这本新作中，哈里森巧妙地理顺了那些纷繁复杂的争论。 ❑ [v n +from] *It's impossible to disentangle the myth from reality.* 分清楚神话和现实是不可能的。 2 VERB If you **disentangle** something or someone **from** an undesirable thing or situation, you separate it from that thing or remove it from that situation. 使解脱；使摆脱 ❑ [v n +from] *They are looking at ways to disentangle him from this major policy decision.* 他们正在想办法撇清他同这项重大决策的关系。 3 VERB If you **disentangle** something, you separate it from things that are twisted around it, or things that it is twisted or knotted around. 解开…的节；理顺 ❑ [v n] *She clawed at the bushes to disentangle herself.* 她向灌木丛抓去，想脱身出来。 [Also v n from n]

dis|equi|lib|rium /ˌdɪsiːkwɪˈlɪbrɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Disequilibrium** is

a state in which things are not stable or certain, but are likely to change suddenly. 不平衡；不稳定；失调【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There may be a period of disequilibrium as family members adjust to the new baby.* 宝宝的降生可能会使家庭成员有一段手忙脚乱的适应阶段。

dis|es|tab|lish /ˌdɪsɪ'stæblɪʃ/ (**disestablishes, disestablishing, disestablished**) VERB To **disestablish** a church or religion means to take away its official status, so that it is no longer recognized as a national institution. 废除（教会或宗教）的国教地位【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It would be right to disestablish the church.* 废除该教会的国教地位是正确的。•**dis|es|tab|lish|ment** /ˌdɪsɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Welsh Anglican disestablishment.* 威尔士圣公会国教地位的废除

dis|fa|vour /dɪs'feɪvə'/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **disfavor**

N-UNCOUNT [usu *in/into* N] If someone or something is **in disfavour**, people dislike or disapprove of them. If someone or something falls **into disfavour**, people start to dislike or disapprove of them. 不喜欢；不赞成；受冷遇；失宠【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was in disfavour with the ruling party.* 执政党不待见他。

dis|fig|ure /dɪs'fɪgə', AM 美 -gjər/ (**disfigures, disfiguring, disfigured**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is disfigured**, their appearance is spoiled. 使变丑；毁损…的容貌 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Many of the wounded had been badly disfigured.* 很多伤者面容严重受损。•**dis|fig|ured** ADJ ❑ *She tried not to look at the scarred, disfigured face.* 她尽量不去看那张带有疤痕的丑陋脸庞。2 VERB To **disfigure** an object or a place means to spoil its appearance. 破坏…的外形；毁损…的外观 ❑ [v n] *Wind turbines are large and noisy and they disfigure the landscape.* 风力涡轮机个头大，噪音响，还会破坏周边风景。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fig = form* 形状，*shape* 外形：*configure, disfigure, figment*

dis|fig|ure|ment /dɪs'fɪgə'mənt, AM 美 -gjər-/ (**disfigurements**) N-VAR A **disfigurement** is something, for example a scar, that spoils a person's appearance. （有损容貌的）缺陷；破相 ❑ *He had surgery to correct a facial disfigurement.* 他做了手术来弥补自己的面部缺陷。

dis|gorge /dɪs'gɔ:'dʒ/ (**disgorges, disgorging, disgorged**) VERB If something **disgorges** its contents, it empties them out. 排出；倾倒；喷吐【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The ground had opened to disgorge a boiling stream of molten lava.* 大地开裂，炽热的熔岩喷涌而出。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gorge, gurg = throat* 喉：*disgorge, gurgle, regurgitate*

dis|grace /dɪs'greɪs/ (**disgraces, disgracing, disgraced**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If you say that someone is **in disgrace**, you are emphasizing that other people disapprove of them and do not respect them because of something that they have done. 丢脸；耻辱；不光彩【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His vice president also had to resign in disgrace.* 他的副总统也不得不灰溜溜地辞职了。2 N-SING If you say that something is **a disgrace**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad or wrong, and that you find it completely unacceptable. 丢脸的事；有损名誉的事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The way the sales were handled was a complete disgrace.* 这种销售手段为人所不齿。3 N-SING You say that someone is **a disgrace to** someone else when you want to emphasize that their behaviour causes the other person to feel ashamed. 让人蒙羞的人【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+*to*] *Republican leaders called him a disgrace to the party.* 共和党领导人称他是全党的耻辱。4 VERB If you say that someone **disgraces** someone else, you are emphasizing that their behaviour causes the other person to feel ashamed. 使丢脸；使受辱【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v n] *I have disgraced my family's name.* 我让家人蒙羞。❑ [v pron-refl] *I've disgraced myself by the actions I've taken.* 我的行为让我颜面尽失。

Word Link 词根词缀 *grac = pleasing* 令人高兴：*disgrace, grace, graceful*

dis|graced /dɪs'greɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **disgraced** to describe someone whose bad behaviour has caused them to lose the approval and respect of the public or of people in authority. （人）丢脸的，耻辱的，不光彩的 ❑ *...the disgraced leader of the coup.* 可耻的政变头目

dis|grace|ful /dɪs'greɪsfʊl/ ADJ If you say that something such as behaviour or a situation is **disgraceful**, you disapprove of it strongly, and feel that the person or people responsible should be ashamed of it. （行为、情形等）丢脸的，可耻的，不名誉的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It's disgraceful that they have detained him for so long.* 他们把他扣押了这么长时间，真不要脸。•**dis|grace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *He felt that his brother had behaved disgracefully.* 他觉得他兄弟行为不光彩。

dis|grun|tled /dɪs'grʌnt°ld/ ADJ If you are **disgruntled**, you are cross and dissatisfied because things have not happened the way that you wanted them to happen. 恼火的；不满的；不高兴的 ❑ *Disgruntled employees recently called for his resignation.* 不满的雇员们最近要求他辞职。[Also +*by/at/over*]

dis|guise /dɪs'gaɪz/ (**disguises, disguising, disguised**) 1 N-VAR [oft *in* N] If you are **in disguise**, you are not wearing your usual clothes or you have altered your appearance in other ways, so that people will not recognize you. 假装；装扮；伪装 ❑ *You'll have to travel in disguise.* 你只能乔装出行。❑ *He was wearing that ridiculous disguise.* 他一副滑稽的装扮。2 VERB If you **disguise yourself**, you put on clothes which make you look like someone else or alter your appearance in other ways, so that people will not recognize you. 假扮；化妆；乔装 ❑ [v pron-refl +*as*] *She disguised herself as a man so she could fight on the battlefield.* 她女扮男装，这样就可以上战场了。[Also v pron-refl] •**dis|guised** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [+*as*] *The extremists entered the building disguised as medical workers.* 极端分子伪装成医务工作者进入了大楼。3 VERB To **disguise** something means to hide it or make it appear different so that people will not know about it or will not recognize it. 掩盖；掩饰 ❑ [v n] *He made no attempt to disguise his agitation.* 他毫不掩饰自己的焦虑不安。•**dis|guised** ADJ ❑ [+*as*] *This is lust thinly disguised as love.* 这表面是爱，其实是赤裸裸的欲望。4 **a blessing in disguise** → see **blessing**

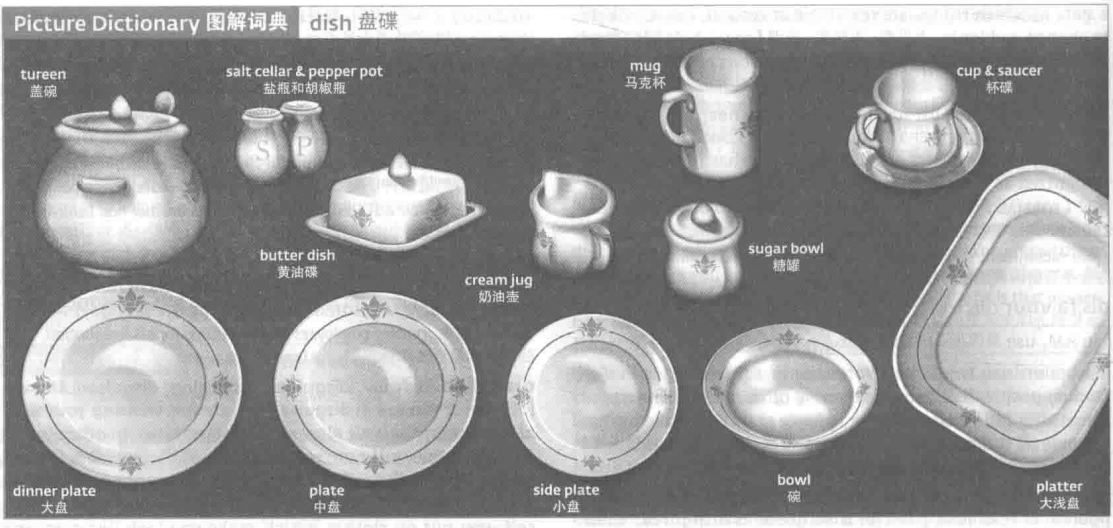
dis|gust /dɪs'gʌst/ (**disgusts, disgusting, disgusted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Disgust** is a feeling of very strong dislike or disapproval. 厌恶；憎恶 ❑ *He spoke of his disgust at the incident.* 他谈到了他对这件事的厌恶。2 VERB To **disgust** someone means to make them feel a strong sense of dislike and disapproval. 使厌恶；使憎恶 ❑ [v n] *He disgusted many with his boorish behaviour.* 他的粗野行为让很多人都讨厌他。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gust = enjoy* 享受，*taste* 趣味：*disgust, disgusting, gusto*

dis|gust|ed /dɪs'gʌstɪd/ ADJ [oft ADJ that] If you are **disgusted**, you feel a strong sense of dislike and disapproval at something. 厌恶的；憎恶的 ❑ [+*with/by/at*] *I'm disgusted with the way that he was treated.* 他受到如此对待让我气愤。•**dis|gust|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It's a little late for that,' Ritter said disgustedly.* "为时已晚了。"里特厌烦地说。

dis|gust|ing /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **disgusting**, you are criticizing it because it is extremely unpleasant. 令人厌恶的；令人作呕的 ❑ *It tasted disgusting.* 这味道令人作呕。❑ *Smoking is a disgusting habit.* 吸烟是一个不良嗜好。2 ADJ If you say that something is **disgusting**, you mean that you find it completely unacceptable. 完全不能接受的；可怕的 ❑ *It's disgusting that the taxpayer is subsidising this project.* 由纳税人来资助这一项目实在是说不过去。

dish ♦◇ /dɪʃ/ (**dishes, dishing, dished**) 1 N-COUNT A **dish** is a shallow container with a wide uncovered top. You eat and serve food from dishes and cook food in them. 盘；碟；碗 ❑ *...plastic bowls and dishes.* 塑料碗碟 2 N-COUNT The contents of a dish can be referred to as a **dish** of something. 一盘（或一碟）的量 ❑ [+*of*] *Nicholas ate a dish of spaghetti.* 尼古拉斯吃了一盘意大利面条。3 N-COUNT Food that is prepared in a particular style or combination can be referred to as a **dish**. 一盘菜；菜肴；食品 ❑ *There are plenty of vegetarian dishes to choose from.* 有多道素菜可供选择。4 N-PLURAL All the objects that have been used to cook, serve,



and eat a meal can be referred to as **the dishes**. (就餐时用过的)所有餐具 ❑ *He'd cooked dinner and washed the dishes.* 他做了饭，还洗了碗。 3 N-COUNT You can use **dish** to refer to anything that is round and hollow in shape with a wide uncovered top. 盘状物；碟状物 ❑ *...a dish used to receive satellite broadcasts.* 用来接收卫星广播的碟形卫星天线 6 → see also **satellite dish, side dish** 7 PHRASE If you **do the dishes**, you wash the dishes. 洗餐具 ❑ *I hate doing the dishes.* 我讨厌洗碗。 8 to **dish the dirt** → see **dirt**

▶**dish out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **dish out** something, you distribute it among a number of people. 分发【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Doctors, not pharmacists, are responsible for dishing out drugs.* 负责开药的是医生，而不是药剂师。❑ [V n P] *The council wants to dish the money out to specific projects.* 理事会想把钱分配到具体的工程。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **dishes out** criticism or punishment, they give it to someone. 给予(批评、惩罚等)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Linzi is well qualified to dish out advice.* 林齐完全有资格给出意见。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **dish out** food, you serve it to people at the beginning of each course of a meal. 布(菜)；把(食物)装盘子上菜；从大盘中分(菜)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Here in the dining hall the cooks dish out chicken à la king.* 在餐厅这儿厨师们把皇家奶油鸡装盘。

▶**dish up** PHRASAL VERB If you **dish up** food, you serve it. 上(菜)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *They dished up a superb meal.* 他们准备了一桌丰盛的饭菜。❑ [V P] *I'll dish up and you can grate the Parmesan.* 我来上菜，你把帕尔马干酪磨碎。[Also V n P]

→ see Picture Dictionary: **dish**

→ see **pottery**

dis|har|mo|ny /dɪs'hɑːrməni/ N-UNCOUNT When there is **disharmony**, people disagree about important things and this causes an unpleasant atmosphere. 不协调；不和谐；不一致【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...racial disharmony.* 种族不和

dish|cloth /'dɪʃklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**dishcloths**) 1 N-COUNT A **dishcloth** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed. 擦碗布；擦碟布 2 N-COUNT A **dishcloth** is a cloth used for washing dishes, pans, and cutlery. 洗碟布；洗碗布

dis|heart|ened /dɪs'hɑːrtənd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **disheartened**, you feel disappointed about something and have less confidence or less hope about it than you did before. 灰心的；失望的；气馁的 ❑ [+by] *He was disheartened by their hostile reaction.* 他们的敌对反应让他打了退堂鼓。

dis|heart|en|ing /dɪs'hɑːrtənɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **disheartening**, it makes you feel disappointed and less confident or less hopeful. 令人灰心的；令人气馁的

di|shev|elled /dɪ'ʃevəld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **disheveled**

ADJ If you describe someone's hair, clothes, or appearance as **dishevelled**, you mean that it is very untidy. (头发)蓬乱的；(衣服、仪容等)凌乱的，不整洁的 ❑ *She arrived flushed and dishevelled.* 她到的时候满脸通红，衣衫不整。

dis|hon|est /dɪ'sɒnɪst/ ADJ If you say that a person or their behaviour is **dishonest**, you mean that they are not truthful or honest and that you cannot trust them. 不诚实的；靠不住的 ❑ *It would be dishonest not to present the data as fairly as possible.* 不把数据尽可能如实公开并非诚信之举。•**dis|hon|est|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The key issue was whether the four defendants acted dishonestly.* 关键问题是 4 名被告是否存在欺诈行为。

dis|hon|es|ty /dɪ'sɒnɪsti/ N-UNCOUNT **Dishonesty** is dishonest behaviour. 不诚实；欺诈 ❑ *She accused the government of dishonesty and incompetence.* 她指责政府不诚实且无能。

dis|hon|our /dɪ'sɒnəʳ/ (**dishonours, dishonouring, dishonoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dishonor**

1 VERB If you **dishonour** someone, you behave in a way that damages their good reputation. 使丢脸；使丧失名誉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It would dishonour my family if I didn't wear the veil.* 如果我不戴面纱就会有辱门楣。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Dishonour** is a state in which people disapprove of you and lose their respect for you. 不尊重；侮辱；丢脸【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a choice between death and dishonour.* 在死亡和耻辱之间作选择 3 VERB If someone **dishonours** an agreement, they refuse to act according to its conditions. 不遵守；不履行 ❑ [v n] *We found that the bank had dishonoured some of our cheques.* 我们发现银行拒绝兑现我们的部分支票。

dis|hon|our|able /dɪ'sɒnərəbəl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dishonorable**

ADJ Someone who is **dishonourable** is not honest and does things which you consider to be morally unacceptable. 不名誉的；可耻的；不光彩的 ❑ *Mark had done nothing dishonourable.* 马克没有做任何不光彩的事。•**dis|hon|our|ably** /dɪ'sɒnərəbli/ ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *He could not bear to be seen to act dishonourably.* 他不能容忍被人发现行为失检。

'dish tow|el (**dish towels**) N-COUNT A **dish towel** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed. 擦碗布【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tea towel**

dish|washer /'dɪʃwɒʃəʳ/ (**dishwashers**) N-COUNT A **dishwasher** is an electrically operated machine that washes and dries plates, saucepans, and cutlery. 洗碗机

dish|water /ˈdɪʃwɔːtəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Dishwater** is water that dishes, pans, and cutlery have been washed in. 洗碗水

dishy /ˈdɪʃi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **dishy**, you mean they are very good looking and attractive; used especially by women about men. (尤指女人眼中的男人)帅气的，迷人的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

dis|il|lu|sion /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒ°n/ (**disillusions, disillusioning, disillusioned**) 1 VERB If a person or thing **disillusions** you, they make you realize that something is not as good as you thought. 使醒悟；使不再抱幻想；使理想破灭 ❑ [v n] *I'd hate to be the one to disillusion him.* 我不愿意成为那个让他幻想破灭的人。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Disillusion** is the same as **disillusionment**. 同 disillusionment ❑ *There is disillusion with established political parties.* 对现有政党不再抱有幻想。

dis|il|lu|sioned /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒ°nd/ ADJ If you are **disillusioned with** something, you are disappointed, because it is not as good as you had expected or thought. 失望的；醒悟的；幻想破灭的 ❑ [+with] *I've become very disillusioned with politics.* 我对政治完全不再抱幻想了。

dis|il|lu|sion|ment /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒ°nmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Disillusionment** is the disappointment that you feel when you discover that something is not as good as you had expected or thought. 醒悟；不再抱幻想；理想破灭 ❑ [+with] *...his growing disillusionment with his work.* 他对他的工作越来越不抱幻想

dis|in|cen|tive /ˌdɪsɪnˈsentɪv/ (**disincentives**) N-VAR A **disincentive** is something which discourages people from behaving or acting in a particular way. 制止因素；阻碍因素【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *High marginal tax rates may act as a disincentive to working longer hours.* 高额的边际税率可能会对加班起到抑制作用。

dis|in|cli|na|tion /ˌdɪsɪnklɪˈneɪʃ°n/ N-SING [usu N to-inf] A **disinclination to** do something is a feeling that you do not want to do it. 不愿意；不喜欢；厌恶【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are showing a marked disinclination to pursue these opportunities.* 他们对争取这些机会显然不情不愿。

dis|in|clined /ˌdɪsɪnˈklaɪnd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you are **disinclined to** do something, you do not want to do it. 不愿意的；不喜欢的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was disinclined to talk about himself, especially to his students.* 他不喜欢谈论自己，尤其是当着学生的面。

dis|in|fect /ˌdɪsɪnˈfekt/ (**disinfects, disinfecting, disinfected**) VERB If you **disinfect** something, you clean it using a substance that kills germs. 为…消毒(或杀菌) ❑ [v n] *Chlorine is used to disinfect water.* 氯用于给水消毒。

dis|in|fect|ant /ˌdɪsɪnˈfektənt/ (**disinfectants**) N-VAR **Disinfectant** is a substance that kills germs. It is used, for example, for cleaning kitchens and bathrooms. 消毒剂

dis|in|fla|tion /ˌdɪsɪnˈfleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Disinflation** is a reduction in the rate of inflation, especially as a result of government policies. 反通货膨胀；通货收缩

dis|in|for|ma|tion /ˌdɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of spreading **disinformation**, you are accusing them of spreading false information in order to deceive people. 假情报；假消息 ❑ *They spread disinformation in order to discredit politicians.* 他们散布假消息，企图败坏政治家的名声。

dis|in|genu|ous /ˌdɪsɪnˈdʒenjʊəs/ ADJ Someone who is **disingenuous** is slightly dishonest and insincere in what they say. 不诚恳的；不坦率的；狡猾的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It would be disingenuous to claim that this is great art.* 称这是艺术瑰宝是言不由衷。 •**dis|in|genu|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He disingenuously remarked that he knew nothing about strategy.* 他假惺惺地称自己对战略一窍不通。

dis|in|her|it /ˌdɪsɪnˈherɪt/ (**disinherits, disinheriting, disinherited**) VERB If you **disinherit** someone such as your son or daughter, you arrange that they will not become the owner of your money and property after your death, usually because they have done something that you do not approve of. 剥夺…的继承权 ❑ [v n] *He threatened to disinherit her if she refused to obey.* 他威胁说如果她拒绝服从就剥夺她的继承权。

dis|in|te|grate /dɪˈsɪntɪgreɪt/ (**disintegrates, disintegrating, disintegrated**) 1 VERB If something **disintegrates**, it becomes seriously weakened, and is divided or destroyed. 崩溃；瓦解 ❑ [v] *During October 1918 the Austro-Hungarian Empire began to disintegrate.* 在 1918 年 10 月间，奥匈帝国开始瓦解。 •**dis|in|te|gra|tion** /dɪˌsɪntɪˈgreɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the violent disintegration of Yugoslavia.* 南斯拉夫的暴力解体 2 VERB If an object or substance **disintegrates**, it breaks into many small pieces or parts and is destroyed. 碎裂；分裂；粉碎 ❑ [v] *At 420mph the windscreen disintegrated.* 挡风玻璃在时速 420 英里时破碎。 •**dis|in|te|gra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the catastrophic disintegration of the aircraft after the explosion.* 爆炸后飞机灾难性的解体

dis|in|ter /ˌdɪsɪnˈtɜːʳ/ (**disinters, disinterring, disinterred**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When a dead body **is disinterred**, it is dug up from out of the ground. 挖掘出(尸体) ❑ [be v-ed] *The bones were disinterred and moved to a burial site.* 尸骨被刨出，移到了墓地。 2 VERB If you **disinter** something, you start using it again after it has not been used for a long time. 使重现；使复活；再度使用(很久未用过的东西)【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ [v n] *...the trend for disinterring sixties soul classics for TV commercials.* 在电视广告中再度使用 60 年代经典灵歌的趋势

dis|in|ter|est /dɪˈsɪntrəst/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **disinterest in** something, people are not interested in it. 无兴趣；不关心；冷漠 ❑ [+in] *The fact Liberia has no oil seems to explain foreign disinterest in its internal affairs.* 利比里亚没有石油，这一事实似乎解释了为什么外部势力无意过问其内政。

dis|in|ter|est|ed /dɪˈsɪntrəstɪd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **disinterested** is not involved in a particular situation or not likely to benefit from it and is therefore able to act in a fair and unselfish way. (指人)公正的，无私的 ❑ *Scientists, of course, can be expected to be impartial and disinterested.* 人们理所当然会认为科学家是公正客观的。 2 ADJ If you are **disinterested in** something, you are not interested in it. Some users of English believe that it is not correct to use **disinterested** with this meaning. 不感兴趣的；不关心的；冷漠的

dis|joint|ed /dɪsˈdʒɔɪntɪd/ 1 ADJ **Disjointed** words, thoughts, or ideas are not presented in a smooth or logical way and are therefore difficult to understand. (文字、思想、想法等)不连贯的，支离破碎的，杂乱无章的 ❑ *Sally was used to his disjointed, drunken ramblings.* 萨莉习惯了他醉酒后毫无逻辑的胡言乱语。 2 ADJ **Disjointed** societies, systems, and activities are ones in which the different parts or elements are not as closely connected as they should be or as they used to be. (社会、体制、活动等)联系松散的，支离破碎的 ❑ *...our increasingly fragmented and disjointed society.* 我们日益分裂和支离破碎的社会

disk /dɪsk/ (**disks**) also **disc** 1 N-COUNT [oft *on/to* N] In a computer, the **disk** is the part where information is stored. 磁盘；光盘 ❑ *The program takes up 2.5 megabytes of disk space.* 这个程序占用 2.5 兆的磁盘空间。 2 → see also **disk drive, floppy disk, hard disk**

ˈdisk drive (**disk drives**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **disc drive**

N-COUNT The **disk drive** on a computer is the part that contains the disk or into which a disk can be inserted. The disk drive allows you to read information from the disk and store information on the disk. (计算机)磁盘驱动器

disk|ette /ˌdɪˈsket/ (**diskettes**) N-COUNT A **diskette** is the same as a **floppy disk**. 同 floppy disk

ˈdisk jock|ey → see **disc jockey**

dis|like /dɪˈslaɪk/ (**dislikes, disliking, disliked**) 1 VERB If you **dislike** someone or something, you consider them to be unpleasant and do not like them. 不喜欢；厌恶 ❑ [v n] *We don't serve liver often because so many people dislike it.* 我们不常做肝这道菜，因为很多人吃不惯。 ❑ [v n] *David began to dislike all his television heroes who smoked.* 戴维开始讨厌所有他曾喜欢的吸烟的电视偶像了。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Dislike** is the feeling that you do not like someone

or something. 不喜欢；反感 ❑ [+of] *He made no attempt to conceal his dislike of me.* 他毫不掩饰对我的厌恶。[Also +for] ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **dislikes** are the things that you do not like. 厌恶的事物 ❑ *Consider what your likes and dislikes are about your job.* 想想工作中哪些内容是自己喜欢的，哪些是不喜欢的。❹ PHRASE If you **take a dislike to** someone or something, you decide that you do not like them. 厌恶；嫌憎；讨厌

Thesaurus 同类词 *dislike* Also look up:

V. disapprove of, object to ❶
N. aversion to ❷

dis|lo|cate /ˈdɪsləkeɪt/ (**dislocates, dislocating, dislocated**) ❶ VERB If you **dislocate** a bone or joint in your body, or in someone else's body, it moves out of its proper position in relation to other bones, usually in an accident. 使（骨头、关节）脱位；使脱臼 ❑ [v n] *Harrison dislocated a finger.* 哈里森的一根手指脱臼了。❷ VERB To **dislocate** something such as a system, process, or way of life means to disturb it greatly or prevent it from continuing as normal. 扰乱（制度、进程、生活方式等）；使混乱；使运转不正常 ❑ [v n] *It would help to end illiteracy and disease, but it would also dislocate a traditional way of life.* 这将有助于消除文盲和疾病，但也会扰乱传统的生活方式。

dis|lo|ca|tion /ˌdɪsləˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**dislocations**) N-VAR **Dislocation** is a situation in which something such as a system, process, or way of life is greatly disturbed or prevented from continuing as normal. （制度、进程、生活方式等的）混乱，紊乱 ❑ [+of] *Millions of refugees have suffered a total dislocation of their lives.* 无数的难民饱受生活颠沛流离之苦。

dis|lodge /dɪˈslɒdʒ/ (**dislodges, dislodging, dislodged**) ❶ VERB To **dislodge** something means to remove it from where it was fixed or held. （从固定位置上）取出，去除，移动 ❑ [v n +from] *Rainfall had dislodged debris from the slopes of the volcano.* 雨水冲走了火山坡面上的岩屑。[Also v n] ❷ VERB To **dislodge** a person from a position or job means to remove them from it. 把（某人）逐出；把…赶下 ❑ [v n] *He may challenge the Prime Minister even if he decides he cannot dislodge her this time.* 即使他认为他这次并不能把首相赶下台，他可能还是要向她挑战。

dis|loy|al /dɪˈslɔɪəl/ ADJ Someone who is **disloyal to** their friends, family, or country does not support them or does things that could harm them. 不忠实的；不忠诚的 ❑ [+to] *She was so disloyal to her deputy she made his position untenable.* 她对她的副手很不守信义，使得他的职位岌岌可危。

dis|loy|al|ty /dɪˈslɔɪəlti/ N-UNCOUNT **Disloyalty** is disloyal behaviour. 不忠 ❑ *Charges had already been made against certain officials suspected of disloyalty.* 对某些有不忠嫌疑的官员已经提起了诉讼。[Also +to]

dis|mal /ˈdɪzm°l/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **dismal** is bad in a sad or depressing way. 忧郁的；凄凉的；令人沮丧的 ❑ *It was a dismal failure.* 这是个让人沮丧的失败。•**dis|mal|ly** ADV ❑ *He failed dismally in his opening match.* 他在揭幕战中惨败。❷ ADJ Something that is **dismal** is sad and depressing, especially in appearance. （尤指外表）阴暗的，阴沉的，沉闷的 ❑ *The main part of the hospital is pretty dismal but the children's ward is really lively.* 医院的主体部分死气沉沉，但是儿科病房却充满生气。

dis|man|tle /dɪˈsmænt°l/ (**dismantles, dismantling, dismantled**) ❶ VERB If you **dismantle** a machine or structure, you carefully separate it into its different parts. 拆卸；拆开；拆除 ❑ [v n] *He asked for immediate help from the United States to dismantle the warheads.* 他请求美国立即提供援助，拆除这批弹头。❷ VERB To **dismantle** an organization or system means to cause it to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose. （逐渐）废除，撤销，破坏 ❑ [v n] *Public services of all kinds are being dismantled.* 林林总总的公共服务正被逐渐取消。

dis|may /dɪˈsmeɪ/ (**dismays, dismaying, dismayed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dismay** is a strong feeling of fear, worry, or sadness that is caused by something unpleasant and unexpected. 惊恐；焦虑；哀伤【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Local councillors have reacted with dismay and indignation.* 地方政务委员的反应是惊恐和愤怒。❷ VERB If you **are dismayed** by something, it makes you feel afraid, worried, or sad. 使惊恐；使焦急；使哀伤【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *The committee was dismayed by what it had been told.* 委员会为他们所获知的情况担忧。❑ [v n] *The thought that she was crying dismayed him.* 想到她正在流泪，他伤心不已。•**dis|mayed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf/that] ❑ [+at] *He was dismayed at the cynicism of the youngsters.* 他对年轻人的愤世嫉俗感到忧虑。

dis|mem|ber /dɪˈsmembəʳ/ (**dismembers, dismembering, dismembered**) ❶ VERB To **dismember** the body of a dead person or animal means to cut or pull it into pieces. 肢解；分割…的躯体 ❑ [v n] *He then dismembered her, hiding parts of her body in the cellar.* 他接着将她肢解，将部分尸体藏在了地窖里。❷ VERB To **dismember** a country or organization means to break it up into smaller parts. 分割；瓜分 ❑ [v n] *...Hitler's plans to occupy and dismember Czechoslovakia.* 希特勒占领并瓜分捷克斯洛伐克的计划

dis|mem|ber|ment /dɪˈsmembəʳmənt/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dismemberment** is the cutting or pulling into pieces of a body. 肢解 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Dismemberment** is the breaking up into smaller parts of a country or organization. （国家或组织的）分裂，瓦解 ❑ *...the case for dismemberment or even abolition of the BBC.* 拆分甚至停办英国广播公司的理由

dis|miss ◆◇◇ /dɪˈsmɪs/ (**dismisses, dismissing, dismissed**) ❶ VERB If you **dismiss** something, you decide or say that it is not important enough for you to think about or consider. 不考虑；不理会 ❑ [v n +as] *Mr Wakeham dismissed the reports as speculation.* 韦克厄姆先生把这些报道视为臆测而不予考虑。❑ [v n] *I would certainly dismiss any allegations of impropriety by the Labour Party.* 对于工党指责我行为不正当，我当然不会理会。❷ VERB If you **dismiss** something **from** your mind, you stop thinking about it. （从头脑中）去除；不再考虑；抛弃 ❑ [v n +from] *I dismissed him from my mind.* 我不再想他了。❑ [v n] *'It's been a lovely day,' she said, dismissing the episode.* "这真是开心的一天。"她把那段小插曲抛到了脑后。❸ VERB When an employer **dismisses** an employee, the employer tells the employee that they are no longer needed to do the job that they have been doing. 解雇；免…的职；开除 ❑ [v n] *...the power to dismiss civil servants who refuse to work.* 开除拒不上班的公务员的权力 ❹ VERB If you **are dismissed** by someone in authority, they tell you that you can go away from them. 让…离去；把…打发走；解散；遣散 ❑ [be v-ed] *Two more witnesses were called, heard and dismissed.* 又有两个目击者被传唤，提供证言后获准退席。[Also v n] ❺ VERB When a judge **dismisses** a case against someone, he or she formally states that there is no need for a trial, usually because there is not enough evidence for the case to continue. （法官）驳回，不予受理 ❑ [v n] *An American judge yesterday dismissed murder charges against Dr Jack Kevorkian.* 昨天一个美国法官驳回了对杰克·凯沃尔基安医生的谋杀指控。❑ [have n v-ed] *...their attempt to have the case against them dismissed.* 想让指控他们的诉讼案被驳回的企图

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dismiss* with:

ADJ. **easy to** dismiss 很容易不加理会的 ❶
N. dismiss **an idea** 对想法置之不理，dismiss **a possibility** 对可能性不予考虑 ❶
dismiss **an employee** 解雇雇员 ❸
dismiss **a case** 对案件不予受理，dismiss **charges** 驳回指控 ❺

Word Link 词根词缀 *miss = sending* 发送：*dismiss, missile, missionary*

dis|mis|sal /dɪˈsmɪs°l/ (**dismissals**) ❶ N-VAR [oft with poss] When an employee is dismissed from their job, you can refer to their **dismissal**. 解雇；开除；免职 ❑ *...Mr Low's dismissal from his post as the head of the commission.* 免去洛先生的委员会主任一职 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Dismissal of** something means deciding or saying that it is not important. 不予考虑；不予理会 ❑ [+of] *...their high-handed dismissal of public opinion.* 他们对公众意见的蛮横漠视

dis|miss|ive /dɪˈsmɪsɪv/ ADJ If you are **dismissive of** someone or something, you say or show that you think they are

not important or have no value. 拒绝考虑…的；对…轻视的；对…鄙视的 ❑ [+of] *Mr Jones was dismissive of the report, saying it was riddled with inaccuracies.* 琼斯先生对报告不屑一顾，称其中充斥着谬误。•**dis|miss|ive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'Forget it,' he replied dismissively.* "算了。"他不屑地答道。

dis|mount /dɪˈsmaʊnt/ (**dismounts, dismounting, dismounted**) VERB If you **dismount** from a horse or a bicycle, you get down from it. 下马；下车【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Emma dismounted and took her horse's bridle.* 埃玛下了马，拉着马笼头。

dis|obedi|ence /ˌdɪsəˈbiːdiəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Disobedience** is deliberately not doing what someone tells you to do, or what a rule or law says that you should do. 不服从；不顺从；抗命

dis|obedi|ent /ˌdɪsəˈbiːdiənt/ ADJ If you are **disobedient**, you deliberately do not do what someone in authority tells you to do, or what a rule or law says that you should do. 不服从的；抗命的；不守规矩的 ❑ *Her tone was that of a parent to a disobedient child.* 她的语气就像是一个家长在训自己不听话的孩子。

dis|obey /ˌdɪsəˈbeɪ/ (**disobeys, disobeying, disobeyed**) VERB When someone **disobeys** a person or an order, they deliberately do not do what they have been told to do. 不服从；违抗 ❑ [v n] *...a naughty boy who often disobeyed his mother and father.* 一个经常和父母对着干的淘气男孩 ❑ [v] *They were threatened with punishment if they disobeyed.* 他们受到恐吓，如若违抗就会受到惩罚。

dis|or|der /dɪˈsɔːʳdəʳ/ (**disorders**) ❶ N-VAR A **disorder** is a problem or illness which affects someone's mind or body. (身心机能的)失调，不适，紊乱 ❑ *...a rare nerve disorder that can cause paralysis of the arms.* 一种可致手臂瘫痪的罕见的神经失调 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft in N] **Disorder** is a state of being untidy, badly prepared, or badly organized. 杂乱；混乱；凌乱 ❑ *The emergency room was in disorder.* 急诊室里一片混乱。❸ N-VAR **Disorder** is violence or rioting in public. 骚乱；动乱 ❑ *He called on the authorities to stop public disorder.* 他呼吁当局制止公众骚乱。

dis|or|dered /dɪˈsɔːʳdəʳd/ ADJ If you describe something as **disordered**, you mean it is untidy and is not neatly arranged. 混乱的；杂乱的 ❑ *...a disordered heap of mossy branches.* 一堆杂乱的长满苔藓的树枝

dis|or|der|ly /dɪˈsɔːʳdəʳli/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **disorderly**, you mean that it is untidy, irregular, or disorganized. 杂乱的；混乱的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a large and disorderly room.* 一间大而凌乱的房间 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **disorderly**, you mean that they are behaving in a noisy, rude, or violent way in public. You can also describe a place or event as **disorderly** if the people there behave in this way. 不守秩序的；骚乱的；喧嚣吵闹的【FORMAL 正式】

dis|or|gani|za|tion /dɪˌsɔːʳgənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **disorganisation**

N-UNCOUNT If something is in a state of **disorganization**, it is disorganized. 缺乏组织；无系统；杂乱无章

dis|or|gan|ized /dɪˈsɔːʳgənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **disorganised**

❶ ADJ Something that is **disorganized** is in a confused state or is badly planned or managed. 缺乏组织的；无系统的；杂乱无章的 ❑ *A report by the state prosecutor described the police action as confused and disorganised.* 州检察官的报告称警方的这次行动混乱无序、毫无章法。❷ ADJ Someone who is **disorganized** is very bad at organizing things in their life. (指人做事)无条理的，计划不周的 ❑ *My boss is completely disorganised.* 我的老板做事毫无条理可言。

dis|ori|ent /dɪˈsɔːrient/ (**disorients, disorienting, disoriented**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **disorientate**

VERB If something **disorients** you, you lose your sense of direction, or you generally feel lost and uncertain, for example because you are in an unfamiliar environment. 使迷失方向；使觉得迷惘 ❑ [v n] *An overnight stay at a friend's house disorients me.* 在朋友家过夜让我觉得晕晕乎乎的。•**dis|ori|ent|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *I feel dizzy and disoriented.* 我感觉头晕目眩，辨不清方向。•**dis|ori|ent|ing** ADJ ❑ *An abrupt change of location can be disorienting.* 地点的突然改变会令人迷失方向。•**dis|ori|en|ta|tion** /dɪˌsɔːrɪənˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Morris was so stunned by this that he experienced a moment of total disorientation.* 莫里斯因此大为震惊，以致一度无所适从。

dis|ori|en|tate /dɪˈsɔːrɪənteɪt/ (**disorientates, disorientating, disorientated**) → see **disorient**

dis|own /dɪˈsəʊn/ (**disowns, disowning, disowned**) VERB If you **disown** someone or something, you say or show that you no longer want to have any connection with them or any responsibility for them. 与…断绝关系；否认对…的责任；否认…是自己的 ❑ [v n] *The man who murdered the girl is no son of mine. I disown him.* 杀害那女孩的人不配做我的儿子。我要与他脱离关系。

dis|par|age /dɪˈspærɪdʒ/ (**disparages, disparaging, disparaged**) VERB If you **disparage** someone or something, you speak about them in a way which shows that you do not have a good opinion of them. 贬低；轻视【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...Larkin's tendency to disparage literature.* 拉金贬低文学的倾向

dis|par|age|ment /dɪˈspærɪdʒmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Disparagement** is the act of speaking about someone or something in a way which shows that you do not have a good opinion of them. 贬低；轻视【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Reviewers have been almost unanimous in their disparagement of this book.* 评论家们几乎一致贬抑这本书。

dis|par|ag|ing /dɪˈspærɪdʒɪŋ/ ADJ If you are **disparaging** about someone or something, or make **disparaging** comments about them, you say things which show that you do not have a good opinion of them. 贬低的；诋毁的；轻蔑的 ❑ *The Minister was alleged to have made disparaging remarks about the rest of the Cabinet.* 据说这位部长发表了一些贬低其他内阁成员的言论。•**dis|par|ag|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Do not talk disparagingly about your company in public.* 不要公开诋毁你的公司。

dis|par|ate /ˈdɪspərət/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Disparate** things are clearly different from each other in quality or type. 全异的；完全不同的；异类的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Scientists are trying to pull together disparate ideas in astronomy.* 科学家正试图将天文学中的各派观点整合在一起。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **disparate** thing is made up of very different elements. 由不同元素组成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a very disparate nation, with enormous regional differences.* 一个区域性差异巨大的多元化国度

Word Link 词根词缀 *par ≈ equal* 等：*compare, disparate, part*

dis|par|ity /dɪˈspærɪti/ (**disparities**) N-VAR If there is a **disparity between** two or more things, there is a noticeable difference between them. 不同；不等；差异；悬殊【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+between/in] *...the economic disparities between East and West Berlin.* 东西柏林之间经济上的悬殊

dis|pas|sion|ate /ˌdɪsˈpæʃənət/ ADJ Someone who is **dispassionate** is calm and reasonable, and not affected by emotions. 不动感情的；不带偏见的 ❑ *We, as prosecutors, try to be dispassionate about the cases we bring.* 作为检察官，我们对经手的案件会尽力做到不偏不倚。•**dis|pas|sion|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He sets out the facts coolly and dispassionately.* 他冷静、客观地摆出了事实。

dis|patch /dɪˈspætʃ/ (**dispatches, dispatching, dispatched**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **despatch**

❶ VERB If you **dispatch** someone to a place, you send them there for a particular reason. 派遣；调遣【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n adv/prep] *He dispatched scouts ahead.* 他派侦察兵打头阵。❑ [v n to-inf] *The Italian government was preparing to dispatch 4,000 soldiers to search the island.* 意大利政府正准备派遣 4,000 名士兵搜索该岛。•N-UNCOUNT **Dispatch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The despatch of the task force is purely a contingency measure.* 派出特遣部队纯粹是应急之举。❷ VERB If you **dispatch** a message, letter, or parcel, you send it to a particular person or destination. 发送，发出(信息、信件或包裹)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *The victory inspired him to dispatch a gleeful telegram to Roosevelt.* 胜利促使他给罗斯福发了封喜报。❑ [be v-ed] *Free gifts are dispatched separately so please allow*

28 days for delivery. 赠品会分开发送，所以请预留 28 天的送货期。[Also v n] •N-UNCOUNT **Dispatch** is also a noun. ❑ *We have 125 cases ready for dispatch.* 我们有 125 个箱子要派送。 3 N-COUNT A **dispatch** is a special report that is sent to a newspaper or broadcasting organization by a journalist who is in a different town or country.（身在另一城市或国家的记者发送的）电讯，新闻报道 ❑ *...this dispatch from our West Africa correspondent.* 我台驻西非记者发来的这篇报道 4 N-COUNT A **dispatch** is a message or report that is sent, for example, by army officers or government officials to their headquarters.（军官或政府官员发送给总部的）急件，快信 ❑ *I was carrying dispatches from the ambassador.* 我正拿着大使的急件。 5 VERB To **dispatch** a person or an animal means to kill them. 处决；杀死【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *The fox takes his chance with a pack of hounds which may catch him and despatch him immediately.* 那只狐狸和一群随时可能置其于死地的猎狗冒险周旋。

dis|pel /dɪ'spel/ (**dispels, dispelling, dispelled**) VERB To **dispel** an idea or feeling that people have means to stop them having it. 驱散；消除 ❑ [v n] *The President is attempting to dispel the notion that he has neglected the economy.* 有人认为总统忽视了经济，总统正试图消除这种看法。

dis|pen|sable /dɪ'spensəb°l/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **dispensable** they are not really needed. 非必要的；可有可无的；不重要的 ❑ *All those people in the middle are dispensable.* 所有那些立场骑墙的人都可要可不要。

dis|pen|sa|ry /dɪ'spensəri/ (**dispensaries**) N-COUNT A **dispensary** is a place, for example in a hospital, where medicines are prepared and given out.（医院等的）药房，配药处

dis|pen|sa|tion /ˌdɪspen'seɪʃ°n/ (**dispensations**) 1 N-VAR A **dispensation** is special permission to do something that is normally not allowed. 特许 ❑ [+from] *They were promised dispensation from military service.* 他们得到许诺，可以免服兵役。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Dispensation of** something is the issuing of it, especially from a position of authority. 分配；分发；执行；实施【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...our application of consistent standards in the dispensation of justice.* 我们始终如一的执法标准

dis|pense /dɪ'spens/ (**dispenses, dispensing, dispensed**) 1 VERB If someone **dispenses** something that they own or control, they give or provide it to a number of people. 分配；分发；施与【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Union had already dispensed £40,000 in grants.* 工会已经拨款 4 万英镑。 ❑ [v n +to] *I thought of myself as a patriarch, dispensing words of wisdom to all my children.* 我把自己视为在向子女传授至理名言的一家之长。 2 VERB If you obtain a product by getting it out of a machine, you can say that the machine **dispenses** the product.（机器自动）提供（货品等）❑ [v n] *For two weeks, the cash machine was unable to dispense money.* 该自动取款机已有两个星期不能提取现金。 3 VERB When a chemist **dispenses** medicine, he or she prepares it, and gives or sells it to the patient or customer. 配（药）；配（方）；发（药）❑ [v n] *Some shops gave wrong or inadequate advice when dispensing homeopathic medicines.* 有些药店在配发顺势疗法的药物时给出了错误或不当的建议。 ❑ [v] *Doctors confine themselves to prescribing rather than dispensing.* 医生仅仅是开药而不配药。[Also v n +to]

▶**dispense with** PHRASAL VERB If you **dispense with** something, you stop using it or get rid of it completely, especially because you no longer need it. 摒弃；省却；不用 ❑ [v P n] *Many households have dispensed with their old-fashioned vinyl turntable.* 很多家庭都将老式的黑胶唱机束之高阁了。

dis|pens|er /dɪ'spensə'/ (**dispensers**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **dispenser** is a machine or container designed so that you can get an item or quantity of something from it in an easy and convenient way. 自动柜员机；自动售货机 ❑ *...cash dispensers.* 自动取款机

dis|per|sal /dɪ'spɜ:'s°l/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Dispersal** is the spreading of things over a wide area. 散开；散布；传播 ❑ *Plants have different mechanisms of* **dispersal** *for their spores.* 植物传播孢子的方法各不相同。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **dispersal of** a crowd involves splitting it up and making the people leave in different directions. 疏散；分散 ❑ [+of] *The police ordered the dispersal of the crowds gathered round the building.* 警方命令聚集在建筑物四周的人群散开。

dis|perse /dɪ'spɜ:'s/ (**disperses, dispersing, dispersed**) 1 VERB When something **disperses** or when you **disperse** it, it spreads over a wide area.（使）分散；（使）散布 ❑ [v] *The oil appeared to be dispersing.* 油好像在扩散。 ❑ [v n] *The intense currents disperse the sewage.* 急流冲散了污水。 2 VERB When a group of people **disperses** or when someone **disperses** them, the group splits up and the people leave in different directions.（使）散开；分散；驱散 ❑ [v n] *Police fired shots and used teargas to disperse the demonstrators.* 警方鸣枪并使用催泪弹来驱散示威者。 ❑ [v] *The crowd dispersed peacefully after prayers.* 祈祷仪式过后，人们静静散去。

dis|persed /dɪ'spɜ:'st/ ADJ Things that are **dispersed** are situated in many different places, a long way apart from each other. 分散的；散布的 ❑ *...his widely dispersed businesses.* 他的布局广泛的企业网点

dis|per|sion /dɪ'spɜ:'ʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Dispersion** is the spreading of people or things over a wide area. 分散；疏散；驱散；散布【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The threat will force greater dispersion of their forces.* 恫吓将迫使他们把兵力布得更广。

dis|pir|it|ed /dɪ'spɪrɪtɪd/ ADJ If you are **dispirited**, you have lost your enthusiasm and excitement. 气馁的；沮丧的；心灰意懒的 ❑ *I left eventually at six o'clock feeling utterly dispirited and depressed.* 我一直到 6 点才极度沮丧和郁闷地离去。

dis|pir|it|ing /dɪ'spɪrɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **dispiriting** causes you to lose your enthusiasm and excitement. 令人沮丧的；令人气馁的；令人心灰意懒的 ❑ *It's very dispiriting for anyone to be out of a job.* 失业对任何人来说都是件十分丧气的事。

dis|place /dɪ'spleɪs/ (**displaces, displacing, displaced**) 1 VERB If one thing **displaces** another, it forces the other thing out of its place, position, or role, and then occupies that place, position, or role itself. 取代；代替；置换 ❑ [v n] *These factories have displaced tourism as the country's largest source of foreign exchange.* 这些工厂已取代旅游业成为该国最大的外汇来源。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a person or group of people **is displaced**, they are forced to moved away from the area where they live. 迫使…离开家园；迫使…迁徙；迫使…背井离乡 ❑ [be v-ed] *In Europe alone thirty million people were displaced.* 仅在欧洲就有 3,000 万人被迫背井离乡。❑ [v-ed] *...the task of resettling refugees and displaced persons.* 重新安置难民和无家可归者的任务

ˌdis|placed ˈper|son (**displaced persons**) N-COUNT A **displaced person** is someone who has been forced to leave the place where they live, especially because of a war.（尤指因战争而）被迫背井离乡的人，颠沛流离的人，失去家园者

dis|place|ment /dɪ'spleɪsmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Displacement** is the removal of something from its usual place or position by something which then occupies that place or position. 取代；代替【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the displacement of all my energy into caring for the baby.* 我所有精力都放在了照顾宝宝上 2 N-UNCOUNT **Displacement** is the forcing of people away from the area or country where they live. 迫使迁徙；迫使背井离乡

dis|play ↔ /dɪ'spleɪ/ (**displays, displaying, displayed**) 1 VERB If you **display** something that you want people to see, you put it in a particular place, so that people can see it easily. 展示；展览；陈列 ❑ [v n] *Among the protesters and war veterans proudly displaying their medals was Aubrey Rose.* 在抗议者和骄傲地展示勋章的退伍老兵中，就有奥布里·罗斯。 •N-UNCOUNT [oft on N] **Display** is also a noun. ❑ *Most of the other artists whose work is on display were his pupils or colleagues.* 其他参展的艺术家大多是他的学生或同事。 2 VERB If you **display** something, you show it to people. 展现；展示 ❑ [v n +to] *She displayed her wound to the twelve gentlemen of the jury.* 她给陪审团的 12 位男士看了她的伤口。 ❑ [v n] *The chart can then display the links connecting these groups.* 这张图就会显示出这些群体之间的关联。 3 VERB If you **display** a characteristic, quality, or emotion, you behave in a way which shows that you have it. 显示，显露，表现（特性或情感）❑ [v n] *He has displayed remarkable courage in his efforts to reform the party.* 他在政党改革中表现出了非凡的勇气。 •N-VAR **Display** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Normally, such an outward display of affection is reserved for his mother.* 通常，只有在母亲面

前他的情感才会如此外露。 ❹ VERB When a computer **displays** information, it shows it on a screen. (计算机)显示 ❑ [v n] *They started out by looking at the computer screens which display the images.* 他们开始在显示那些图像的电脑屏幕上寻找。 ❺ N-COUNT A **display** is an arrangement of things that have been put in a particular place, so that people can see them easily. 展示；展览；陈列 ❑ [+of] *...a display of your work.* 你的成果展示 ❻ N-COUNT A **display** is a public performance or other event which is intended to entertain people. 表演 ❑ *...gymnastic displays.* 体操表演 ❼ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **display** on a computer screen is the information that is shown there. The screen itself can also be referred to as the **display**. (计算机屏幕上的)显示，显像；显示器 ❑ *A hard copy of the screen display can also be obtained from a printer.* 屏幕上显示的内容也可以通过打印机打印一份。 ❽ → see also **liquid crystal display**

dis|please /dɪˈspliːz/ (**displeases, displeasing, displeased**) VERB If something or someone **displeases** you, they make you annoyed or rather angry. 使不愉快；使生气；得罪；惹怒 ❑ [v n] *Not wishing to displease her, he avoided answering the question.* 为了不惹她生气，他对这个问题避而不答。

dis|pleased /dɪˈspliːzd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **displeased with** something, you are annoyed or rather angry about it. 不高兴的；厌烦的；生气的 ❑ [+with/at] *Businessmen are displeased with erratic economic policy-making.* 商界人士对变化无常的经济决策很是恼火。

dis|pleas|ure /dɪˈspleʒəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **displeasure** is a feeling of annoyance that they have about something that has happened. 不悦；不满；生气 ❑ [+with/at] *The population has already begun to show its displeasure at the slow pace of change.* 人们已经开始表露出对改革步伐缓慢的不满。

dis|port /dɪˈspɔːʳt/ (**disports, disporting, disported**) VERB If you **disport yourself** somewhere, you amuse yourself there in a happy and energetic way. 欢娱；使欢乐；玩耍；嬉戏【HUMOROUS OR OLD-FASHIONED 幽默或过时】❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *...the rich and famous disporting themselves in glamorous places.* 在纸醉金迷之处纵情享乐的富贾名流

dis|pos|able /dɪˈspəʊzəbəl/ (**disposables**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **disposable** product is designed to be thrown away after it has been used. 用后即可丢弃的；一次性的 ❑ *...disposable nappies suitable for babies up to 8lb.* 适合 8 磅以下婴儿使用的一次性尿布 •N-COUNT [usu pl] Disposable products can be referred to as **disposables**. 一次性产品；用后即可丢弃的产品 ❑ *It's estimated that around 80 per cent of babies wear disposables.* 据估计约 80% 的婴儿使用一次性尿布。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **disposable** income is the amount of income you have left after you have paid income tax and social security charges. (收入)可自由支配的，扣除税款后余下的 ❑ *Gerald had little disposable income.* 杰拉尔德拿到手的钱很少。

dis|pos|al /dɪˈspəʊzəl/ ❶ PHRASE If you have something **at your disposal**, you are able to use it whenever you want, and for whatever purpose you want. If you say that you are **at** someone's **disposal**, you mean that you are willing to help them in any way you can. 任…处理；供…任意使用；由…自由支配 ❑ *Do you have this information at your disposal?* 你能任意使用这一信息吗？ ❑ *If I can be of service, I am at your disposal.* 如果我可以效劳的话，敬请吩咐。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Disposal** is the act of getting rid of something that is no longer wanted or needed. (废物等的)丢掉，清理，销毁，处理 ❑ [+of] *...methods for the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes.* 处理放射性废料的一劳永逸的办法

dis|pose /dɪˈspəʊz/ (**disposes, disposing, disposed**)

▶**dispose of** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **dispose of** something that you no longer want or need, you throw it away. 丢掉；清除；处理 ❑ [v P n] *...the safest means of disposing of nuclear waste.* 处理核废料最保险的方法 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **dispose of** a problem, task, or question, you deal with it. 办妥；处理好；解决 ❑ [v P n] *You did us a great favour by disposing of that problem.* 你解决了那个问题，可算是帮了我们一个大忙。

dis|posed /dɪˈspəʊzd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **disposed to** do something, you are willing or eager to do it. 乐意的；愿意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I might have been disposed to like him in other circumstances.* 若是处于另一番情形的话，我可能会倾心于他。 ❷ ADJ [adv ADJ, usu v-link ADJ] You can use **disposed** when you are talking about someone's general attitude or opinion. For example, if you are well or favourably **disposed to** someone or something, you like them or approve of them. (态度、看法)有…倾向的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to/towards] *I saw that the publishers were well disposed towards my book.* 我看出出版商对我的书颇有好感。

dis|po|si|tion /ˌdɪspəˈzɪʃᵊn/ (**dispositions**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone's **disposition** is the way that they tend to behave or feel. 性情；性格 ❑ *The rides are unsuitable for people of a nervous disposition.* 这些乘坐项目不适合天性易紧张的人。 ❷ N-SING [usu N to-inf] A **disposition to** do something is a willingness to do it. 倾向；意向【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This has given him a disposition to consider our traditions critically.* 这使他倾向于用批判的眼光看待我们的传统。 ❸ N-SING If you refer to **the disposition of** a number of objects, you mean the pattern in which they are arranged or their positions in relation to each other. 排列；布置【FORMAL 正式】 ❹ N-COUNT The **disposition of** money or property is the act of giving or distributing it to a number of people. (财产的)赠予，转让，分配【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+of] *Judge Stacks was appointed to oversee the disposition of funds.* 斯塔克斯法官受命监督资金的分配。

dis|pos|sess /ˌdɪspəˈzes/ (**dispossesses, dispossessing, dispossessed**) VERB If you **are dispossessed of** something that you own, especially land or buildings, it is taken away from you. 剥夺，夺去(土地、房屋等) ❑ [be v-ed +of] *...people who were dispossessed of their land under apartheid.* 在种族隔离政策下被剥夺了土地的人们 ❑ [v n] *They settled the land, dispossessing many of its original inhabitants.* 他们在这片土地上定居，赶走了许多原住民。 ❑ [v-ed] *Droves of dispossessed people emigrated to Canada.* 一批批流离失所的人移民到了加拿大。 [Also v n +of/from]

dis|pro|por|tion /ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʳʃᵊn/ (**disproportions**) N-VAR A **disproportion** is a state in which two things are unequal. 不成比例；不相称【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a disproportion in the legal resources available to the two sides.* 双方可获得的法律资源不成比例

dis|pro|por|tion|ate /ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʳʃənət/ ADJ Something that is **disproportionate** is surprising or unreasonable in amount or size, compared with something else. (数量或尺寸)不成比例的，不相称的 ❑ [+to] *A disproportionate amount of time was devoted to one topic.* 纠缠在同一个话题上的时间太长了。 •**dis|pro|por|tion|ate|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a disproportionately high suicide rate among young prisoners.* 年轻囚犯过高的自杀率

dis|prove /dɪˈspruːv/ (**disproves, disproving, disproved, disproven**) VERB To **disprove** an idea, belief, or theory means to show that it is not true. 证明…有误；证明…有假 ❑ [v n] *The statistics to prove or disprove his hypothesis will take years to collect.* 收集数据来证明他的假设是否成立要花上数年的时间。

→ see **science**

dis|pu|ta|tion /ˌdɪspjʊˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**disputations**) N-VAR **Disputation** is discussion on a subject which people cannot agree about. 争论；辩论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *After much legal disputation our right to resign was established.* 经过大量法律争论后，我们辞职的权利得到了认可。

dis|pute ◆◇ /dɪˈspjuːt/ (**disputes, disputing, disputed**) ❶ N-VAR A **dispute** is an argument or disagreement between people or groups. 争吵；吵闹 ❑ [+with/over] *They have won previous pay disputes with the government.* 在先前和政府的工资纠纷中他们赢了。 [Also +between] ❷ VERB If you **dispute** a fact, statement, or theory, you say that it is incorrect or untrue. 质疑(事实、声明或理论)；对…表示异议 ❑ [v n] *He disputed the allegations.* 他对指控表示怀疑。 ❑ [v that] *Nobody disputed that Davey was clever.* 戴维是个聪明人，没有人质疑这一点。 ❑ [v wh] *Some economists disputed whether consumer spending is as strong as the figures suggest.* 一些经济学家怀疑消费性开支是否如数据所显示的那么强势。 ❸ VERB When people **dispute** something, they fight for control or ownership of it. You can also say that one group of people **dispute** something with another group. 争夺 ❑ [v n] *Russia and Ukraine have been disputing the ownership of the fleet.* 俄罗斯和乌克兰一直在争夺舰队的

所有权。❑ [v n +with] *Fishermen from Bristol disputed fishing rights with the Danes.* 布里斯托尔的渔民与丹麦人争夺捕鱼权。❑ [v-ed] *... a disputed border region.* 有争议的边境地区 [Also v n (non-recip)] 4 PHRASE If two or more people or groups are **in dispute**, they are arguing or disagreeing about something. 有争端；有分歧；有纠纷 ❑ *The two countries are in dispute over the boundaries of their coastal waters.* 两国在近海水域分界线上尚存分歧。[Also +with] 5 PHRASE If something is **in dispute**, people are questioning it or arguing about it. 在争论中；处于争议中 ❑ *All those matters are in dispute and it is not for me to decide them.* 所有这些事项都尚无定论，也不是我可以决定的。

D

Word Link 词根词缀 *put = thinking* 思考：*dispute, impute, putative*

dis|quali|fy /dɪ'skwɒlɪfaɪ/ (**disqualifies, disqualifying, disqualified**) VERB When someone **is disqualified**, they are officially stopped from taking part in a particular event, activity, or competition, usually because they have done something wrong. 使无资格；取消…的资格 ❑ [be v-ed +from] *He was convicted of corruption, and will be disqualified from office for seven years.* 他被判犯有贪污罪，以后 7 年里将无资格担任公职。❑ [v n] *The stewards conferred and eventually decided to disqualify us.* 组织者商议之后，最终决定取消我们的资格。[Also v n +from] •**dis|quali|fi|ca|tion** /ˌdɪsˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**disqualifications**) N-VAR [oft with poss] ❑ [+from] *Livingston faces a four-year disqualification from athletics.* 利文斯顿面临 4 年内禁止参加田径比赛的处罚。

dis|qui|et /dɪ'skwaɪət/ (**disquiets, disquieting, disquieted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Disquiet** is a feeling of worry or anxiety. 不安；焦急；忧虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is growing public disquiet about the cost of such policing.* 公众对这种治安管理费用的不满情绪与日俱增。2 VERB If something **disquiets** you, it makes you feel anxious. 使不安；使忧虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This information disquieted him.* 这则消息让他焦虑不安。•**dis|qui|et|ing** ADJ ❑ *He found her letter disquieting.* 他觉得她的信令人不安。

dis|qui|si|tion /ˌdɪskwɪ'zɪʃ°n/ (**disquisitions**) N-VAR A **disquisition** is a detailed explanation of a particular subject. 专题讨论；专题演讲【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Amanda launched into an authoritative disquisition about contracts.* 阿曼达就合约给出了权威性的阐述。

dis|re|gard /ˌdɪsrɪ'gɑːd/ (**disregards, disregarding, disregarded**) VERB If you **disregard** something, you ignore it or do not take account of it. 不理会；不顾；漠视 ❑ [v n] *He disregarded the advice of his executives.* 他对主管们的建议置若罔闻。•N-UNCOUNT **Disregard** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *Whoever planted the bomb showed a total disregard for the safety of the public.* 无论是谁放置的炸弹都是对公众安全的极端漠视。

dis|re|pair /ˌdɪsrɪ'peə/ PHRASE If something is **in disrepair** or is **in a state of disrepair**, it is broken or in bad condition. 失修；破败 ❑ *The house was unoccupied and in a bad state of disrepair.* 房子里空无一人，破败不堪。

dis|repu|table /ˌdɪs'repjʊtəb°l/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **disreputable**, you are critical of them because they are not respectable or cannot be trusted. 名声不好的；不名誉的；不光彩的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the noisiest and most disreputable bars.* 最为喧哗、名声最差的酒吧

dis|re|pute /ˌdɪsrɪ'pjuːt/ PHRASE If something **is brought into disrepute** or **falls into disrepute**, it loses its good reputation, because it is connected with activities that people do not approve of. 丧失名誉；落得坏名声 ❑ *Such people bring our profession into disrepute.* 这种人令我们这一行业蒙羞。

dis|re|spect /ˌdɪsrɪ'spekt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone shows **disrespect**, they speak or behave in a way that shows lack of respect for a person, law, or custom. 不尊敬；无礼；轻蔑 ❑ [+for] *...young people with complete disrespect for authority.* 根本不把权威放在眼里的年轻人 2 PHRASE You can say '**no disrespect to** someone or something' when you are just about to criticize them, in order to indicate that you are not hostile towards them or admire them for other things. (在表示批评某人或某物时)绝无不尊敬之意 ❑ *No disrespect to John Beck, but the club has been happier since he left.* 我对约翰·贝克绝无不敬之意，但自他离开后俱乐部的气氛的确更活跃了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dis = negative* 否定，*not* 不：*disagree, discomfort, disrespect*

dis|re|spect|ful /ˌdɪsrɪ'spektfʊl/ ADJ If you are **disrespectful**, you show no respect in the way that you speak or behave to someone. 无礼的；不尊重的 ❑ [+to/of] *...accusations that he had been disrespectful to the Queen.* 有关他对女王不敬的指责 •**dis|re|spect|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They get angry if they think they are being treated disrespectfully.* 他们要是觉得受到了怠慢，就会大动肝火。

dis|robe /dɪs'rəʊb/ (**disrobes, disrobing, disrobed**) VERB When someone **disrobes**, they remove their clothes. 脱去衣服；宽衣【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *She stood up and began to disrobe, folding each garment neatly.* 她站起来开始脱衣服，并把每件衣服叠整齐。

dis|rupt /dɪs'rʌpt/ (**disrupts, disrupting, disrupted**) VERB If someone or something **disrupts** an event, system, or process, they cause difficulties that prevent it from continuing or operating in a normal way. 使中断；扰乱 ❑ [v n] *Anti-war protesters disrupted the debate.* 反战示威者打断了辩论。

Word Link 词根词缀 *rupt = breaking* 弄破：*disrupt, erupt, interrupt*

dis|rup|tion /dɪs'rʌpʃ°n/ (**disruptions**) N-VAR When there is **disruption** of an event, system, or process, it is prevented from continuing or operating in a normal way. 中断；扰乱；混乱 ❑ *The strike is expected to cause delays and disruption to flights from Britain.* 预计罢工将导致英国航班的延误和中断。

dis|rup|tive /dɪs'rʌptɪv/ ADJ To be **disruptive** means to prevent something from continuing or operating in a normal way. 破坏性的；制造混乱的 ❑ *Alcohol can produce violent, disruptive behavior.* 酒精会引发破坏性的暴力行为。

dis|rup|tive tech|nol|ogy (**disruptive technologies**) N-COUNT A **disruptive technology** is a new technology, such as computers and the Internet, which has a rapid and major effect on technologies that existed before. 突破性科技；颠覆性技术【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the other great disruptive technologies of the 20th century, such as electricity, the telephone and the car.* 20 世纪其他伟大的颠覆性科技，如电力、电话和汽车

diss /dɪs/ (**disses, dissing, dissed**) VERB If someone **disses** you, they criticize you unfairly or speak to you in a way that does not show respect. 对…不尊敬；不公正地批评【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He believes that his records speak for themselves and ignores those who diss him.* 他相信他的履历会说明一切，并不理会那些对他不敬的人。

dis|sat|is|fac|tion /ˌdɪsˌsætɪs'fækʃ°n/ (**dissatisfactions**) N-VAR If you feel **dissatisfaction with** something, you are not contented or pleased with it. 不满；不悦 ❑ [+with] *She has already expressed her dissatisfaction with this aspect of the policy.* 她对政策的这一方面已经表达了不满。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sat, satis = enough* 足够：*dissatisfaction, insatiable, satisfy*

dis|sat|is|fied /ˌdɪs'sætɪsfaɪd/ ADJ If you are **dissatisfied with** something, you are not contented or pleased with it. 不满的；不高兴的 ❑ [+with] *82% of voters are dissatisfied with the way their country is being governed.* 82% 的选民对本国的治理方式不满意。

dis|sect /daɪ'sekt, dɪ-/ (**dissects, dissecting, dissected**) 1 VERB If someone **dissects** the body of a dead person or animal, they carefully cut it up in order to examine it scientifically. 解剖(人体或动物躯体) ❑ [v n] *We dissected a frog in biology class.* 我们在生物课上解剖了一只青蛙。•**dis|sec|tion** /daɪ'sekʃ°n, dɪ-/ (**dissections**) N-VAR ❑ *Researchers need a growing supply of corpses for dissection.* 研究人员需要更多的供解剖用的尸体。2 VERB If someone **dissects** something such as a theory, a situation, or a piece of writing, they consider and talk about each detail of it. 仔细分析；详细评论 ❑ [v n] *People want to dissect his work and question his motives.* 人们想仔细分析他的作品，并对他的创作动机提出质疑。•**dis|sec|tion** (**dissections**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...her calm, condescending dissection of*

my proposals. 她对我的提议居高临下的冷静剖析

Word Link 词根词缀 *sect = cutting* 切割：*dissect, intersect, section*

dis|sem|ble /dɪ'sembᵊl/ (**dissembles, dissembling, dissembled**) VERB When people **dissemble**, they hide their real intentions or emotions. 掩饰（真实意图或情感）【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *Henry was not slow to dissemble when it served his purposes.* 需要时，亨利会毫不迟疑地掩饰自己。[Also V n]

dis|semi|nate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ (**disseminates, disseminating, disseminated**) VERB To **disseminate** information or knowledge means to distribute it so that it reaches many people or organizations. 散布；传播【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They disseminated anti-French propaganda.* 他们散布反法宣传资料。•**dis|semi|na|tion** /dɪˌsemɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He promoted the dissemination of scientific ideas.* 他推动了科学观念的传播。

dis|sen|sion /dɪ'senʃᵊn/ (**dissensions**) N-UNCOUNT **Dissension** is disagreement and argument. 意见分歧；争论；不和【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The tax cut issue has caused dissension among administration officials.* 减税问题已经在政府官员中引起了争议。

dis|sent /dɪ'sent/ (**dissents, dissenting, dissented**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Dissent** is strong disagreement or dissatisfaction with a decision or opinion, especially one that is supported by most people or by people in authority. （尤指与多数人或权威人士的）意见不一，意见分歧 ❑ *He is the toughest military ruler yet and has responded harshly to any dissent.* 他是迄今最强硬的军事统治者，对任何异议都一律进行打压。■ VERB If you **dissent**, you express disagreement with a decision or opinion, especially one that is supported by most people or by people in authority. 不同意，持异议（尤指与多数人或权威人士支持的观点、决定相左）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Just one of the 10 members dissented.* 十名成员中只有一人持异议。❑ [V +from] *No one dissents from the decision to unify.* 没有人反对统一的决定。❑ [V-ing] *There are likely to be many dissenting voices.* 可能会有很多不赞成的声音。

dis|sent|er /dɪ'sentəʳ/ (**dissenters**) N-COUNT **Dissenters** are people who say that they do not agree with something that other people agree with or that is official policy. 持不同意见者；持异议者 ❑ *The Party does not tolerate dissenters in its ranks.* 该党不能容忍其队伍中存在异见分子。

dis|ser|ta|tion /ˌdɪsəˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**dissertations**) N-COUNT A **dissertation** is a long formal piece of writing on a particular subject, especially for a university degree. 专题论文；（尤指）学位论文 ❑ [+on] *He is currently writing a dissertation on the Somali civil war.* 他目前正在写一篇关于索马里内战的论文。

dis|ser|vice /ˌdɪsˈsɜːʳvɪs/ N-SING If you **do** someone or something **a disservice**, you harm them in some way. 损害；伤害；危害【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He said the protesters were doing a disservice to the nation.* 他说抗议者正对国家造成危害。

dis|si|dent /'dɪsɪdənt/ (**dissidents**) ■ N-COUNT **Dissidents** are people who disagree with and criticize their government, especially because it is undemocratic. 持不同政见者；异议者 ❑ *...political dissidents.* 持不同政见者 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dissident** people disagree with or criticize their government or a powerful organization they belong to. 有不同意见的；持不同政见的 ❑ *...a dissident Russian novelist.* 持不同政见的俄罗斯小说家

dis|simi|lar /ˌdɪˈsɪmɪləʳ/ ADJ If one thing is **dissimilar to** another, or if two things are **dissimilar**, they are very different from each other. 不一样的；不相同的；不相似的 ❑ [+to] *His methods were not dissimilar to those used by Freud.* 他的方法和弗洛伊德的并无二致。•**dis|simi|lar|ity** /ˌdɪsɪmɪ'lærɪti/ (**dissimilarities**) N-VAR ❑ [+between] *One of his main themes is the dissimilarity between parents and children.* 他的主题之一就是父母和孩子的不同之处。

dis|simu|late /dɪ'sɪmjʊleɪt/ (**dissimulates, dissimulating, dissimulated**) VERB When people **dissimulate**, they hide their true feelings, intentions, or nature. 掩盖，掩饰（情感或动机）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *This man was too injured to dissimulate well.* 这个人受伤严重，无法完全遮掩住。❑ [V n] *They were decked out in tracksuits, seemingly to dissimulate their true function.* 他们都穿着田径服，似乎想掩饰他们的真实工作。

dis|si|pate /'dɪsɪpeɪt/ (**dissipates, dissipating, dissipated**) ■ VERB When something **dissipates** or when you **dissipate** it, it becomes less or becomes less strong until it disappears or goes away completely. （使）消失；消除；驱散【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *The tension in the room had dissipated.* 房间里的紧张气氛消失了。❑ [V n] *He wound down the windows to dissipate the heat.* 他摇下窗子来散热。■ VERB When someone **dissipates** money, time, or effort, they waste it in a foolish way. 浪费（金钱、时间或精力）；挥霍【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He is dissipating his time and energy on too many different things.* 他在太多不同的事情上浪费时间和精力。

dis|si|pat|ed /'dɪsɪpeɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **dissipated**, you disapprove of them because they spend a lot of time drinking alcohol and enjoying other physical pleasures, and are probably unhealthy because of this. 放荡无度的；花天酒地的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Flynn was still handsome, though dissipated.* 弗林尽管生活放荡，但英俊的样貌一如既往。

dis|si|pa|tion /ˌdɪsɪˈpeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If someone leads a dissipated life, you can also say that they lead a life of **dissipation**. 放荡；花天酒地【LITERARY 文】

dis|so|ci|ate /dɪ'səʊʃɪeɪt/ (**dissociates, dissociating, dissociated**) ■ VERB If you **dissociate yourself from** something or someone, you say or show that you are not connected with them, usually in order to avoid trouble or blame. （通常指为了避免麻烦和责难而）与…断绝关系，表明与…没有关系 ❑ [V pron-refl +from] *It is getting harder for the president to dissociate himself from the scandal.* 总统越来越难摆脱这一丑闻了。■ VERB If you **dissociate** one thing **from** another, you consider the two things as separate from each other, or you separate them. 把…分开；使分离【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +from] *Almost the first lesson they learn is how to dissociate emotion from reason.* 如何将理智和情感分开几乎可以说是他们所得到的第一个教训。•**dis|so|cia|tion** /dɪˌsəʊsɪ'eɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+from] *The war between the sexes should not result in their complete dissociation from one another.* 两性之间的对抗不应造成两者之间彻底的分裂。

dis|so|lute /'dɪsəluːt/ ADJ Someone who is **dissolute** does not care at all about morals and lives in a way that is considered to be wicked and immoral. 放荡的；道德沦丧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dis|so|lu|tion /ˌdɪsəˈluːʃᵊn/ ■ N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Dissolution** is the act of breaking up officially an organization or institution, or of formally ending a parliament. （议会等机构的）解散【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Politicians say it could lead to a dissolution of parliament.* 政客们说这可能会导致议会解散。■ N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Dissolution** is the act of officially ending a formal agreement, for example a marriage or a business arrangement. （商业协议的）终止；（婚姻关系的）解除【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the statutory requirement for granting dissolution of a marriage.* 准予婚姻关系解除的法律规定

dis|solve /dɪ'zɒlv/ (**dissolves, dissolving, dissolved**) ■ VERB If a substance **dissolves** in liquid or if you **dissolve** it, it becomes mixed with the liquid and disappears. （使）溶解 ❑ [V] *Heat gently until the sugar dissolves.* 慢慢加热直到糖溶解为止。❑ [V n] *Dissolve the salt in a little boiled water.* 将盐溶解在少许开水中。■ VERB When an organization or institution **is dissolved**, it is officially ended or broken up. 解散（团体或机构）❑ [*be* V-ed] *The committee has been dissolved.* 委员会已经解散了。❑ [V n] *The King agreed to dissolve the present commission.* 国王同意解散目前的委员会。■ VERB When a parliament **is dissolved**, it is formally ended, so that elections for a new parliament can be held. 解散（议会）❑ [*be* V-ed] *The present assembly will be dissolved on April 30th.* 现在的议会将于 4 月 30 日解散。❑ [V n] *Kaifu threatened to dissolve the Parliament and call an election.* 海部扬言要解散议会并举行选举。■ VERB [usu passive] When a marriage or business arrangement **is dissolved**, it is officially ended. 解除（婚姻关系）；终止（商业协议）❑ [*be* V-ed] *The marriage was dissolved in 1976.* 这段婚姻于 1976 年结束。■ VERB If something such as a problem or feeling **dissolves** or **is dissolved**, it becomes weaker and disappears. （使）消失；消除；消散 ❑ [V] *His new-found optimism dissolved.* 他刚刚萌生的乐观情绪消失了。❑ [V n] *Lenny still could not dissolve the nagging lump of tension in his chest.* 莱尼仍不能消除令他不安的紧张感。

▶**dissolve into** PHRASAL VERB If you **dissolve into** or **dissolve in** tears or laughter, you begin to cry or laugh, because you cannot control yourself. 禁不住(哭起来或笑起来) ❑ [v P n] *She dissolved into tears at the mention of Munya's name.* 一提到芒雅的名字她就禁不住哭了起来。

dis|so|nance /'dɪsənəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Dissonance** is a lack of agreement or harmony between things. 不和谐; 不协调【FORMAL 正式】

dis|suade /dɪ'sweɪd/ (**dissuades, dissuading, dissuaded**) VERB If you **dissuade** someone **from** doing or believing something, you persuade them not to do or believe it. 劝阻; 劝(某人)不要做(或相信)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +from] *Doctors had tried to dissuade patients from smoking.* 医生劝过病人不要吸烟。❑ [v n] *He considered emigrating, but his family managed to dissuade him.* 他考虑过移民, 但他家人劝阻了他。

Word Link 词根词缀 *suad, suas ≈ urging 力劝 : dissuade, persuade, persuasive*

dis|tance ↔ /'dɪstəns/ (**distances, distancing, distanced**) 1 N-VAR The **distance between** two points or places is the amount of space between them. 距离; 间距 ❑ [+between] *...the distance between the island and the nearby shore.* 该岛和附近海岸之间的距离 ❑ *Everything is within walking distance.* 不管什么地方, 都是走几步就到了。2 N-UNCOUNT When two things are very far apart, you talk about the **distance** between them. 遥远; 间隔 ❑ *The distance wouldn't be a problem.* 距离不成问题。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Distance** learning or **distance** education involves studying at home and sending your work to a college or university, rather than attending the college or university in person. 远程的; 函授的 ❑ *I'm doing a theology degree by distance learning.* 我正通过远程教育课程攻读神学学位。4 N-UNCOUNT When you want to emphasize that two people or things do not have a close relationship or are not the same, you can refer to the **distance between** them. (人际关系的)疏远; (事物间的)差距【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+between] *There was a vast distance between psychological clues and concrete proof.* 心理提示和确凿证据之间相差甚远。5 N-SING If you can see something **in the distance**, you can see it, far away from you. 远处; 远方 ❑ *We suddenly saw her in the distance.* 我们突然看见她在远处。6 N-UNCOUNT **Distance** is coolness or unfriendliness in the way that someone behaves towards you. 冷淡; 不友好【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There were periods of sulking, of pronounced distance, of coldness.* 生闷气、明显不友好和冷淡的场面多次出现。7 VERB If you **distance yourself from** a person or thing, or if something **distances** you **from** them, you feel less friendly or positive towards them, or become less involved with them. 使疏远; 对…冷淡; 使不介入 ❑ [v pron-refl +from] *The author distanced himself from some of the comments in his book.* 作者撇清了与书中一些言论的关系。❑ [v n +from] *Television may actually be distancing the public from the war.* 电视实际上可能让公众远离战争。•**dis|tanced** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+from] *Clough felt he'd become too distanced from his fans.* 克拉夫感到他和他的仰慕者们过于疏远了。8 PHRASE If you are **at a distance** from something, or if you see it or remember it **from a distance**, you are a long way away from it in space or time. 在远处; 相距遥远; 久远地 ❑ *The only way I can cope with my mother is at a distance.* 我可以和我妈妈相处的唯一方法就是保持距离。❑ *Now I can look back on the whole tragedy from a distance of forty years.* 时隔 40 年后, 现在我终于可以回首面对整个悲剧了。9 PHRASE If you **keep** your **distance** from someone or something or **keep** them **at a distance**, you do not become involved with them. 保持疏远; 保持距离 ❑ *Jay had always tended to keep his girlfriends at a distance.* 杰伊一贯和他的女朋友们保持距离。10 PHRASE If you **keep** your **distance** from someone or something, you do not get physically close to them. 不靠近; 保持距离【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He walked towards the doorway, careful to keep his distance.* 他走向门口, 小心翼翼地保持着距离。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *distance* with:

ADJ. **safe** distance 安全距离, **short** distance 短距离 1
PREP. **within walking** distance 在步行可达的距离内 1
distance **between** …之间的距离(或差距、不友好) 1 2 3 6
in the distance 在远处 5
at a distance 在远处, **from a** distance 从远处 4

dis|tant /'dɪstənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Distant** means very far away. 遥远的; 远距离的 ❑ *The mountains rolled away to a distant horizon.* 群山向远处的地平线绵延而去。❑ *...the war in that distant land.* 在那遥远国度的战争 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **distant** to describe a time or event that is very far away in the future or in the past. (时间或事件)久远的 ❑ *There is little doubt, however, that things will improve in the not too distant future.* 不过事情在不久的将来会有所改善, 这几乎毋庸置疑。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **distant** relative is one who you are not closely related to. 远房的; 远亲的 ❑ *He's a distant relative of the mayor.* 他是市长的一个远亲。•**dis|tant|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *His father's distantly related to the Royal family.* 他父亲和王室是远亲。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **distant**, you mean that you find them cold and unfriendly. 冷淡的; 疏远的; 不友好的 ❑ *He found her cold, ice-like and distant.* 他觉得她冷若冰霜, 拒人于千里之外。5 ADJ If you describe someone as **distant**, you mean that they are not concentrating on what they are doing because they are thinking about other things. 恍惚的; 心不在焉的; 注意力不集中的 ❑ *There was a distant look in her eyes from time to time, her thoughts elsewhere.* 她眼中时时流露出心不在焉的神情, 思绪已飘至别处。

Thesaurus 同类词 *distant* Also look up:

ADJ. faraway, remote; (*ant.*) close, near 1
aloof, cool, unfriendly 4

dis|tant|ly /'dɪstəntlɪ/ 1 ADV [also ADV -ed] **Distantly** means very far away. 遥远地; 很远地【LITERARY 文】❑ *Distantly, to her right, she could make out the town of Chiffa.* 在她右边, 远远的, 她依稀能辨认出希法镇。2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] If you are **distantly** aware of something or if you **distantly** remember it, you are aware of it or remember it, but not very strongly. 依稀地; 隐约地 ❑ *She became distantly aware that the light had grown brighter.* 她隐约感觉到灯变得更亮了。3 → see also **distant**

dis|taste /ˌdɪs'teɪst/ N-UNCOUNT If you feel **distaste for** someone or something, you dislike them and consider them to be unpleasant, disgusting, or immoral. 不喜欢; 反感; 厌恶 ❑ *He professed a distaste for everything related to money.* 他声称厌恶与金钱有关的一切。

dis|taste|ful /ˌdɪs'teɪstfʊl/ ADJ If something is **distasteful to** you, you think it is unpleasant, disgusting, or immoral. 使人不愉快的; 令人反感的; 讨厌的 ❑ [+to] *He found it distasteful to be offered drinks before witnessing the execution.* 他觉得在目睹行刑前还有人给他上酒让人很不舒服。

dis|tem|per /ˌdɪ'stempəʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Distemper** is a dangerous and infectious disease that can be caught by animals, especially dogs. 瘟热(一种危险的动物传染病, 尤见于犬类) 2 N-UNCOUNT **Distemper** is a kind of paint sometimes used for painting walls. 刷墙水粉(一种刷墙用的涂料)

dis|tend /ˌdɪ'stend/ (**distends, distending, distended**) VERB If a part of your body **is distended**, or if it **distends**, it becomes swollen and unnaturally large. (使)膨胀; (使)肿胀; (使)变大【MEDICAL, FORMAL 医, 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Through this incision, the abdominal cavity is distended with carbon dioxide gas.* 二氧化碳气体通过这个切口进入, 造成腹腔肿胀。❑ [v] *The colon, or large intestine, distends and fills with gas.* 结肠或大肠出现了胀气。[Also v n] •**dis|tend|ed** ADJ ❑ *...an infant with a distended belly.* 腹部鼓胀的婴儿

dis|ten|sion /ˌdɪ'stenʃ°n/ also **distention** N-UNCOUNT **Distension** is abnormal swelling in a person's or animal's body. (身体的)肿胀, 肿大【MEDICAL 医】

dis|til /dɪ'stɪl/ (**distils, distilling, distilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **distill**

1 VERB If a liquid such as whisky or water **is distilled**, it is heated until it changes into steam or vapour and then cooled until it becomes liquid again. This is usually done in order to make it pure. 蒸馏; 用蒸馏法提取 ❑ [be v-ed] *The whisky had been distilled in 1926 and sat quietly maturing until 1987.* 这种威士忌是在 1926 年通过蒸馏提取的, 尔后静置到 1987 年才酿熟。❑ [v n] *You can't actually drink the water from the marshland. But you can distil it.* 沼泽地

的水不能饮用，但是可以将它蒸馏净化。•**dis|til|la|tion** /ˌdɪstɪˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Any faults in the original cider stood out sharply after distillation.* 经过蒸馏，苹果酒原来的杂质会变得非常明显。 2 VERB If an oil or liquid **is distilled from** a plant, it is produced by a process which extracts the most essential part of the plant. To **distil** a plant means to produce an oil or liquid from it by this process. 提取(植物的)精华；提炼 ❑ [be v-ed +*from*] *The oil is distilled from the berries of this small tree.* 油是从这种小树的浆果中提炼出来的。❑ [v n] *...the art of distilling rose petals.* 提取玫瑰花瓣精油的技艺 [Also v n *from* n] •**dis|til|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the distillation of rose petals to produce rosewater.* 提取玫瑰花瓣精油以制作玫瑰水 3 VERB If a thought or idea **is distilled from** previous thoughts, ideas, or experiences, it comes from them. If it **is distilled into** something, it becomes part of that thing. 精炼，浓缩(想法等)；吸收…为一部分 ❑ [be v-ed +*from*] *Reviews are distilled from articles previously published in the main column.* 述评是从先前刊登在主要专栏的文章中提炼出来的。❑ [v n +*into*] *Roy distills these messages into something powerful.* 罗伊将这些信息提炼成一种非常有感染力的东西。•**dis|til|la|tion** N-SING ❑ [+*of*] *The material below is a distillation of his work.* 下面的材料是他作品的精华。

dis|till|er /dɪˈstɪlə^r/ (**distillers**) N-COUNT A **distiller** is a person or a company that makes whisky or a similar strong alcoholic drink by a process of distilling. (采用蒸馏法的)酿酒者，酿酒公司

dis|till|ery /dɪˈstɪlərɪ/ (**distilleries**) N-COUNT A **distillery** is a place where whisky or a similar strong alcoholic drink is made by a process of distilling. (采用蒸馏法的)酿酒厂

dis|tinct /dɪˈstɪŋkt/ 1 ADJ If something is **distinct from** something else of the same type, it is different or separate from it. 有区别的；不同的 ❑ [+*from*] *Engineering and technology are disciplines distinct from one another and from science.* 工程学和工艺学互不相同，也有别于自然学科。❑ *This book is divided into two distinct parts.* 这本书分为内容不同的两部分。•**dis|tinct|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a banking industry with two distinctly different sectors.* 涉足两个截然不同领域的银行业 2 ADJ If something is **distinct**, you can hear, see, or taste it clearly. 清楚的；清晰的；明显的 ❑ *...to impart a distinct flavor with a minimum of cooking fat.* 用最少量的食用油来调出一种浓烈的味道 •**dis|tinct|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I distinctly heard the loudspeaker calling passengers for the Turin-Amsterdam flight.* 我清楚地听到扩音器里在请都灵至阿姆斯特丹航班的旅客登机。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If an idea, thought, or intention is **distinct**, it is clear and definite. 确定无疑的；确切的；清楚的 ❑ *Now that Tony was no longer present, there was a distinct change in her attitude.* 由于托尼不在场了，她的态度有了明显的转变。•**dis|tinct|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I distinctly remember wishing I had not got involved.* 我清楚地记得，当时我盼着自己没有被牵扯进去。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **distinct** to emphasize that something is great enough in amount or degree to be noticeable or important. 显著的；明显的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Being 6ft 3in tall has some distinct disadvantages!* 身高6英尺3英寸有些明显的不便之处！ •**dis|tinct|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *His government is looking distinctly shaky.* 他的政府显然正处于风雨飘摇之中。 5 PHRASE If you say that you are talking about one thing **as distinct from** another, you are indicating exactly which thing you mean. 截然不同于；完全不同于；有区别于 ❑ *There's a lot of evidence that oily fish, as distinct from fatty meat, has a beneficial effect.* 有许多证据表明，与肥肉不同，油性鱼类对人体有益。

Usage 用法 distinct and distinctive

Distinct and *distinctive* are easy to confuse. You use *distinct* to say that something is separate, different, clear, or noticeable; you use *distinctive* to say that something is special and easily recognized: *The distinct taste of lemon gave Elena's cake a distinctive and delicious flavour.*

distinct 与 distinctive 易混淆。distinct 指"不同的，清楚的，明显的"；distinctive 指"独特的，易于识别的"：The distinct taste of lemon gave Elena's cake a distinctive and delicious flavour. 柠檬的浓烈味道使得埃琳娜的蛋糕有一种独特又可口的风味。

dis|tinc|tion /dɪˈstɪŋkʃᵊn/ (**distinctions**) 1 N-COUNT A **distinction between** similar things is a difference. 分别；差别；不同 ❑ [+*between*] *There are obvious distinctions between the two wine-making areas.* 这两个葡萄酒产区之间有着显著的差别。•PHRASE If you **draw a distinction** or **make a distinction**, you say that two things are different. 区别；区分；辨别 ❑ *I did not yet make a distinction between the pleasures of reading and of writing fiction.* 我还没有搞清楚读小说的快乐和写小说的快乐有何不同。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Distinction** is the quality of being very good or better than other things of the same type. 卓越；杰出；优秀【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Lewis emerges as a composer of distinction and sensitivity.* 刘易斯作为一位悟性很高的优秀作曲家崭露头角。 3 N-COUNT A **distinction** is a special award or honour that is given to someone because of their very high level of achievement. 特殊奖励；荣誉；光荣 ❑ *The order was created in 1902 as a special distinction for eminent men and women.* 该勋位设立于1902年，作为一项殊荣授予杰出的男性和女性。 4 N-SING If you say that someone or something has **the distinction of** being something, you are drawing attention to the fact that they have the special quality of being that thing. **Distinction** is normally used to refer to good qualities, but can sometimes also be used to refer to bad qualities. 特质；特点 ❑ [+*of*] *He has the distinction of being regarded as the Federal Republic's greatest living writer.* 他才华横溢，被誉为联邦共和国目前尚在世的最伟大的作家。

dis|tinc|tive /dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **distinctive** has a special quality or feature which makes it easily recognizable and different from other things of the same type. 独特的；特别的；有特色的 ❑ *His voice was very distinctive.* 他的声音很特别。•**dis|tinc|tive|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...the distinctively fragrant taste of elderflowers.* 接骨木花特有的芳香 •**dis|tinc|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *His own distinctiveness was always evident at school.* 他在学校总是表现得与众不同。

dis|tin|guish /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃ/ (**distinguishes, distinguishing, distinguished**) 1 VERB If you can **distinguish** one thing **from** another or **distinguish between** two things, you can see or understand how they are different. 区分；辨别；分清 ❑ [v n +*from*] *Could he distinguish right from wrong?* 他能分辨是非吗？ ❑ [v +*between*] *Research suggests that babies learn to see by distinguishing between areas of light and dark.* 研究表明婴儿通过辨别光亮和黑暗的区域来学会看东西。❑ [v n] *It is necessary to distinguish the policies of two successive governments.* 分清前后两届政府的政策很有必要。 2 VERB A feature or quality that **distinguishes** one thing **from** another causes the two things to be regarded as different, because only the first thing has the feature or quality. (特质或特征)使有别于 ❑ [v n +*from*] *There is something about music that distinguishes it from all other art forms.* 音乐的某种特质使其有别于所有其他艺术形式。❑ [v-ing] *The bird has no distinguishing features.* 这只鸟没有明显的特征。 3 VERB If you can **distinguish** something, you can see, hear, or taste it although it is very difficult to detect. 看出；听出；辨别出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *There were cries, calls. He could distinguish voices.* 有哭声、喊声——他能听出不同的声音。 4 VERB If you **distinguish yourself**, you do something that makes you famous or important. 使出名；使受青睐 ❑ [v pron-refl +*as*] *Over the next few years he distinguished himself as a leading constitutional scholar.* 在接下来的几年里，他作为一名宪法研究领域最杰出的学者而声名远扬。❑ [v pron-refl] *They distinguished themselves at the Battle of Assaye.* 他们在阿瑟耶之战中一战成名。

dis|tin|guish|able /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **distinguishable from** other things, it has a quality or feature which makes it possible for you to recognize it and see that it is different. 可以区别开的；可以辨明的 ❑ [+*from*] *...features that make their products distinguishable from those of their rivals.* 使他们的产品区别于竞争对手产品的特色 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **distinguishable**, you can see or hear it in conditions when it is difficult to see or hear anything. 可辨认的；可辨识的 ❑ *It was getting light and shapes were more distinguishable.* 天亮起来了，万物变得更清晰了。

dis|tin|guished /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃt/ 1 ADJ If you describe a person or their work as **distinguished**, you mean that they have been very successful in their career and have a good reputation. 卓越的；杰出的；著名的 ❑ *...a distinguished academic family.* 杰出的

学者之家 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **distinguished**, you mean that they look very noble and respectable. 高贵的；尊贵的；高尚的 ❑ *He looked very distinguished.* 他看上去非常高贵。

dis|tort /dɪ'stɔːt/ (**distorts, distorting, distorted**) 1 VERB If you **distort** a statement, fact, or idea, you report or represent it in an untrue way. 歪曲；扭曲；曲解 ❑ [v n] *The media distorts reality; categorises people as all good or all bad.* 媒体会歪曲事实，将人说得不是完美无缺就是一无是处。•**dis|tort|ed** ADJ ❑ *These figures give a distorted view of the significance for the local economy.* 这些数据会使人误解其对当地经济的重要性。2 VERB If something you can see or hear **is distorted** or **distorts**, its appearance or sound is changed so that it seems unclear. (使)变形；(使)失真 ❑ [v n] *A painter may exaggerate or distort shapes and forms.* 画家可能会对形状进行夸大或扭曲。❑ [v] *This caused the sound to distort.* 这导致了声音的失真。•**dis|tort|ed** ADJ ❑ *Sound was becoming more and more distorted through the use of hearing aids.* 使用助听器会使声音变得越来越失真。

dis|tor|tion /dɪ'stɔːʃ°n/ (**distortions**) 1 N-VAR **Distortion** is the changing of something into something that is not true or not acceptable. 歪曲；曲解【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *I think it would be a gross distortion of reality to say that they were motivated by self-interest.* 我认为说他们受自身利益的驱使是对事实的严重歪曲。2 N-VAR **Distortion** is the changing of the appearance or sound of something in a way that makes it seem strange or unclear. 失真；变形 ❑ *Audio signals can be transmitted along cables without distortion.* 音频信号可以通过电缆传送而不失真。

dis|tract /dɪ'strækt/ (**distracts, distracting, distracted**) VERB If something **distracts** you or your attention **from** something, it takes your attention away from it. 分散(注意力)；使分心 ❑ [v n +from] *Tom admits that playing video games sometimes distracts him from his homework.* 汤姆承认玩电子游戏有时会使他无心做作业。❑ [be v-ed] *Don't let yourself be distracted by fashionable theories.* 不要让自己被各种时髦的理论分散了注意力。❑ [v n] *A disturbance in the street distracted my attention.* 街上的一阵骚乱分散了我的注意力。

Usage 用法 **distract** and **detract**

Be careful not to confuse *distract* and *detract*, which have some similarity in meaning. *Distract* means taking away attention, whereas *detract* means taking away importance or value: *Jose's torn pants really detracted from his appearance; he'd been distracted by Rosa and had fallen down.*
注意不要将 distract 和 detract 混淆，二者在词义上有些相近。distract 指分散注意力，而 detract 指减损重要性或价值：Jose's torn pants really detracted from his appearance; he'd been distracted by Rosa and had fallen down. 乔斯的裤子破了，着实有损他的形象，这都要怪罗莎让他分了神，害他摔倒了。

dis|tract|ed /dɪ'stræktɪd/ ADJ If you are **distracted**, you are not concentrating on something because you are worried or are thinking about something else. 注意力分散的；思想不集中的；心烦意乱的 ❑ *She had seemed curiously distracted.* 她看上去心烦意乱，真奇怪。•**dis|tract|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He looked up distractedly. 'Be with you in a second.'* 他心不在焉地抬头说道："一会儿就来。"

dis|tract|ing /dɪ'stræktɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that something is **distracting**, you mean that it makes it difficult for you to concentrate properly on what you are doing. 令人分心的；让人思想不集中的 ❑ *It's distracting to have someone watching me while I work.* 我工作的时候要是有人看着我，我就会分心。

dis|trac|tion /dɪ'strækʃ°n/ (**distractions**) 1 N-VAR A **distraction** is something that turns your attention away from something you want to concentrate on. 分散注意力的事；使人分心的事 ❑ *Total concentration is required with no distractions.* 要全神贯注，不能有丝毫分神。2 N-COUNT A **distraction** is an activity which is intended to entertain and amuse you. 娱乐；消遣 ❑ *Their national distraction is going to the disco.* 他们的全民消遣就是去蹦迪。3 PHRASE If you say that something or someone **drives** you **to distraction**, you are emphasizing that they annoy you a great deal. 让人心烦意乱；让人恼火【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A very clingy child can drive a parent to distraction.* 太黏人的孩子会逼得父母心烦意乱。

dis|traught /ˌdɪ'strɔːt/ ADJ If someone is **distraught**, they are so upset and worried that they cannot think clearly. 心烦意乱的；心急如焚的；发狂的 ❑ *His distraught parents were being comforted by relatives.* 亲戚们正在安慰他那心急如焚的父母。

dis|tress /dɪ'stres/ (**distresses, distressing, distressed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Distress** is a state of extreme sorrow, suffering, or pain. 悲伤；痛苦；忧虑 ❑ *Jealousy causes distress and painful emotions.* 嫉妒会带来忧虑和痛苦。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft in N] **Distress** is the state of being in extreme danger and needing urgent help. 危难；危急；危险 ❑ *He expressed concern that the ship might be in distress.* 他表达了对于船可能会遇险的担忧。3 VERB If someone or something **distresses** you, they cause you to be upset or worried. 使忧虑；使悲伤；使苦恼 ❑ [v n] *The idea of Toni being in danger distresses him enormously.* 想到托尼正处于危险中，他心急如焚。

dis|tressed /dɪ'strest/ ADJ If someone is **distressed**, they are upset or worried. 烦恼的；忧虑的；苦恼的 ❑ *I feel very alone and distressed about my problem.* 对自己的问题我觉得很无助，很苦恼。

dis|tress|ing /dɪ'stresɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **distressing**, it upsets you or worries you. 使人痛苦的；令人苦恼的；使人忧虑的 ❑ *It is very distressing to see your baby attached to tubes and monitors.* 看见自己的宝宝身上连着各种管子和监视器，真是备受煎熬。•**dis|tress|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...a distressingly large bloodstain.* 惊人的大片血迹

dis|trib|ute /dɪ'strɪbjuːt/ (**distributes, distributing, distributed**) 1 VERB If you **distribute** things, you hand them or deliver them to a number of people. 分发；分配；分送 ❑ [v n] *Students shouted slogans and distributed leaflets.* 学生们喊着口号，分发着传单。❑ [be v-ed +among] *In the move most of the furniture was left to the neighbours or distributed among friends.* 大部分家具在搬家的时候都留给了邻居或送了朋友。2 VERB When a company **distributes** goods, it supplies them to the shops or businesses that sell them. 配销；运销；分销【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *We didn't understand how difficult it was to distribute a national paper.* 我们不了解分销一份全国发行的报纸有多难。3 VERB If you **distribute** things **among the** members of a group, you share them among those members. (在成员中)分配，分派 ❑ [v n +among] *Immediately after his election he began to distribute major offices among his friends and supporters.* 他当选后立即着手将要职分派给他的朋友和支持者们。[Also v n] 4 VERB To **distribute** a substance **over** something means to scatter it over it. 撒；播【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +over] *Distribute the topping evenly over the fruit.* 将配料均匀地撒在水果上。5 → see also **distributed**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***tribute*** = *giving* 给予：*attribute, contribute, distribute*

dis|trib|ut|ed /dɪ'strɪbjuːtɪd/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If things are **distributed** throughout an area, object, or group, they exist throughout it. 分布的；分散的 ❑ *These cells are widely distributed throughout the body.* 这些细胞遍布在人体内。

dis|tri|bu|tion ◆◇ /ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃ°n/ (**distributions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **distribution** of things involves giving or delivering them to a number of people or places. 分发；分派；分送 ❑ [+of] *...the council which controls the distribution of foreign aid.* 掌管外援物资派发的委员会 ❑ *...emergency food distribution.* 应急食物配给 2 N-VAR The **distribution** of something is how much of it there is in each place or at each time, or how much of it each person has. 分配；分布 ❑ [+of] *...a more equitable distribution of wealth.* 更公平合理的财富分配

dis|tri|bu|tion|al /ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃənəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Distributional** means relating to the distribution of goods. 配销的；运销的 ❑ *What they're doing is setting up distributional networks.* 他们正在建立配销网络。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Distributional** effects and policies relate to the share of a country's wealth that different groups of people have. (国家财富)分配的，分布的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the distributional effects of free markets, which lead to inequalities in income.* 导致收入不均的自由市场的分配效应

dis|tribu|tive /dɪ'strɪbjuːtɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Distributive** means

relating to the distribution of goods. 分发的；分配的；配送的 ❑ *Reorganization is necessary on the distributive side of this industry.* 就这个行业的配销方面来说，重组是必要的。

dis|tribu|tor /dɪ'strɪbjʊtə^{r}/ (**distributors**) N-COUNT A **distributor** is a company that supplies goods to shops or other businesses. 经销商；配销商；分销商【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Spain's largest distributor of petroleum products.* 西班牙最大的石油产品分销商

dis|tribu|tor|ship /dɪ'strɪbjʊtə'ʃɪp/ (**distributorships**) N-COUNT A **distributorship** is a company that supplies goods to shops or other businesses, or the right to supply goods to shops and businesses. 分销公司；经销公司；分销权；经销权【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the general manager of an automobile distributorship.* 汽车经销公司的总经理

dis|trict ◆◇ /'dɪstrɪkt/ (**districts**) 1 N-COUNT A **district** is a particular area of a town or country. 地区；区域 ❑ *I drove around the business district.* 我开车在商业区转了转。❑ *...Nashville's shopping district.* 纳什维尔的购物区 2 N-COUNT A **district** is an area of a town or country which has been given official boundaries for the purpose of administration. 行政区；辖区；管区 ❑ *...the home of the governor of the district.* 该区行政长官的家

District Attorney (**District Attorneys**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **District Attorney** is a lawyer who works for a city, state, or federal government and puts on trial people who are accused of crimes. The abbreviation **D.A.** is also used. (美国)地方检察官(缩略形式为 D.A.)

district nurse (**district nurses**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **district nurse** is a nurse who goes to people's houses to give them medical treatment and advice. (英国上门护理的)地段护士，社区护士

dis|trust /dɪs'trʌst/ (**distrusts, distrusting, distrusted**) 1 VERB If you **distrust** someone or something, you think they are not honest, reliable, or safe. 不信任；怀疑 ❑ [V n] *I don't have any particular reason to distrust them.* 我没有任何特别的理由怀疑他们。2 N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Distrust** is the feeling of doubt that you have towards someone or something you distrust. 不信任；怀疑 ❑ [+*of*] *What he saw there left him with a profound distrust of all political authority.* 他在那儿的所见让他对一切政治当局产生了一种深深的不信任感。

dis|trust|ful /dɪs'trʌstfʊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **distrustful of** someone or something, you think that they are not honest, reliable, or safe. 不信任的；怀疑的 ❑ [+*of*] *Voters are deeply distrustful of all politicians.* 选民对所有的政客都深表怀疑。

dis|turb /dɪ'stɜ:^{r}b/ (**disturbs, disturbing, disturbed**) 1 VERB If you **disturb** someone, you interrupt what they are doing and upset them. 打扰；干扰；妨碍 ❑ [V n] *I hope I'm not disturbing you.* 我希望没有打扰到你。2 VERB If something **disturbs** you, it makes you feel upset or worried. 使焦虑；使不安；使烦恼 ❑ [V n] *I dream about him, dreams so vivid that they disturb me for days.* 我梦见他几次，梦境如此逼真，我好几天都心神不宁。3 VERB If something **is disturbed**, its position or shape is changed. 搅乱；弄乱；搞乱 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He'd placed his notes in the brown envelope. They hadn't been disturbed.* 他将笔记放到那个棕色的信封里了，并没有人动过。❑ [V n] *She patted Mona, taking care not to disturb her costume.* 她轻轻拍了拍莫娜，小心翼翼地，生怕弄乱她的戏服。4 VERB If something **disturbs** a situation or atmosphere, it spoils it or causes trouble. 干扰，破坏(形势、氛围) ❑ [V n] *What could possibly disturb such tranquility?* 什么有可能会破坏这样的宁静呢？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *disturb* with:

V. **do not** disturb 不要打扰 1
be sorry to disturb 很抱歉打扰(或烦扰、破坏)了 1 2 4
be careful not to disturb 小心不要打扰(或搞乱) 1 3
N. disturb **the neighbours** 打扰邻居 1
disturb **the peace** 破坏和平 4

dis|turb|ance /dɪ'stɜ:^{r}bəns/ (**disturbances**) 1 N-COUNT A **disturbance** is an incident in which people behave violently in public. 骚乱；动乱 ❑ *During the disturbance which followed, three Englishmen were hurt.* 在接下来的骚乱中，3 名英国人受伤。2 N-UNCOUNT **Disturbance** means upsetting or disorganizing something which was previously in a calm and well-ordered state. 干扰；扰乱 ❑ *The home would cause less disturbance to local residents than a school.* 养老院对当地居民造成的干扰会比学校小。3 N-VAR You can use **disturbance** to refer to a medical or psychological problem, when someone's body or mind is not working in the normal way. (身体或心理上的)失调，紊乱 ❑ *Poor educational performance is related to emotional disturbance.* 糟糕的学习成绩与情绪失常有关。

dis|turbed /dɪ'stɜ:^{r}bd/ 1 ADJ A **disturbed** person is very upset emotionally, and often needs special care or treatment. 有精神病的；心理不正常的；精神紊乱的 ❑ *...working with severely emotionally disturbed children.* 致力于帮助情绪严重失常的孩子 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] You can say that someone is **disturbed** when they are very worried or anxious. 心神不安的；心烦意乱的；烦恼的 ❑ *Doctors were disturbed that less than 30 percent of the patients were women.* 医生们焦虑不安，因为患者中女性的比例还不到 30%。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or period of time as **disturbed**, you mean that it is unhappy and full of problems. 不幸的；多灾多难的；动荡不安的 ❑ *...women from disturbed backgrounds.* 有不幸经历的女性

dis|turb|ing /dɪ'stɜ:^{r}bɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **disturbing** makes you feel worried or upset. 引起烦恼的；令人不安的；引起恐慌的 ❑ *There was something about him she found disturbing.* 他身上有某种东西使她不安。•**dis|turb|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...the disturbingly high frequency of racial attacks.* 种族攻击事件令人不安的高发率

dis|unit|ed /ˌdɪsjʊ'naɪtɪd/ ADJ If a group of people are **disunited**, there is disagreement and division among them. 不统一的；不和的；有纷争的 ❑ *...an increasingly disunited party.* 一个分歧越来越大的政党

dis|unity /dɪ'sju:nɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Disunity** is lack of agreement among people which prevents them from working together effectively. 不统一；不和；分裂【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had been accused of promoting disunity within the armed forces.* 人们指责他在军队内部搞分裂。

dis|use /dɪ'sju:s/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *into* N] If something falls **into disuse**, people stop using it. If something becomes worse as a result of **disuse**, it becomes worse because no one uses it. 废弃；不用 ❑ *...a church which has fallen into disuse.* 废弃的教堂

dis|used /dɪ'sju:zd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **disused** place or building is empty and is no longer used. (地方或建筑)不再使用的，废弃的 ❑ *...a disused airfield near Maidenhead.* 梅登黑德附近废弃的机场

ditch /dɪtʃ/ (**ditches, ditching, ditched**) 1 N-COUNT A **ditch** is a long narrow channel cut into the ground at the side of a road or field. (道路、田地边上的)沟，渠 2 VERB If you **ditch** something that you have or are responsible for, you abandon it or get rid of it, because you no longer want it. 摆脱；抛弃；丢弃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *I decided to ditch the sofa bed.* 我决定把沙发床扔了。3 VERB If someone **ditches** someone, they end a relationship with that person. 抛弃；甩掉；与…断交【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *I can't bring myself to ditch him and start again.* 我不忍心蹬掉他再觅新欢。4 VERB If a pilot **ditches** an aircraft or if it **ditches**, the pilot makes an emergency landing. (使)(飞机)紧急迫降 ❑ [V n] *One American pilot was forced to ditch his jet in the Gulf.* 一位美国飞行员被迫将喷气式飞机紧急迫降在波斯湾上。❑ [V] *A survivor was knocked unconscious when the helicopter ditched.* 在直升机紧急迫降时，一名幸存者被撞昏过去。5 → see also **last-ditch**

dith|er /'dɪðə^{r}/ (**dithers, dithering, dithered**) VERB When someone **dithers**, they hesitate because they are unable to make a quick decision about something. 犹豫不决；踌躇 ❑ [V +*over*] *We're still dithering over whether to marry.* 我们仍在犹豫要不要结婚。❑ [V +*about*] *If you have been dithering about buying shares, now could be the time to do it.* 如果你一直在犹豫是否要买股票，现在或许是买的时候了。[Also V]

dit|to /'dɪtəʊ/ In informal English, you can use **ditto** to represent a word or phrase that you have just used in order to avoid repeating it. In written lists, **ditto** can be represented by

ditto marks—the symbol "—underneath the word that you want to repeat. 同样地；同上，同前（列清单时可用符号 " 表示）❑ *Lister's dead. Ditto three Miami drug dealers and a lady.* 利斯特死了，还有三个迈阿密毒贩和一位女士也死了。

dit|ty /'dɪti/ (**ditties**) N-COUNT A **ditty** is a short or light-hearted song or poem. 小曲；小调；小诗【HUMOROUS or WRITTEN 幽默或笔语】

dit|zy /'dɪtsi/ (**ditzier**, **ditziest**) also **ditsy** ADJ A **ditzy** person is silly and not very organized. 愚蠢的；头脑不清的；混乱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I sounded like a ditzy blonde!* 我听上去像个傻里傻气的金发女郎！

di|uret|ic /ˌdaɪə'retɪk/ (**diuretics**) N-COUNT A **diuretic** is a substance which makes your body increase its production of waste fluids, with the result that you need to urinate more often than usual. 利尿剂【MEDICAL or TECHNICAL 医或术语】❑ *Alcohol acts as a diuretic, making you even more dehydrated.* 酒精起着利尿剂的作用，会使脱水更严重。•ADJ **Diuretic** is also an adjective. ❑ *Many remedies effective in joint disease are primarily diuretic.* 许多对关节病有效的药品主要含有利尿成分。

di|ur|nal /daɪ'ɜːnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Diurnal** means happening or active during the daytime. 白昼的；白天的；昼行【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Kangaroos are diurnal animals.* 袋鼠是昼行动物。

diva /'diːvə/ (**divas**) N-COUNT You can refer to a successful and famous female opera singer as a **diva**. 歌剧中的女主角；著名女歌唱家

di|van /dɪ'væn, AM 美 'daɪvæn/ (**divans**) 1 N-COUNT A **divan** or **divan bed** is a bed that has a thick base under the mattress. （有厚床基和床垫的）床【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **divan** is a long soft seat that has no back or arms. （无靠背无扶手的）长沙发

dive /daɪv/ (**dives**, **diving**, **dived**)

American English sometimes uses the form **dove**, pronounced /dəʊv/, for the past tense. 美国英语中过去式有时用 dove，读作 /dəʊv/。

1 VERB If you **dive into** some water, you jump in head-first with your arms held straight above your head. 跳水 ❑ [v +*into*] *He tried to escape by diving into a river.* 他企图跳河逃跑。❑ *She was standing by a pool, about to dive in.* 她站在水池旁边，正要往里跳。❑ [v] *Joanne had just learnt to dive.* 乔安妮刚学会跳水。•N-COUNT **Dive** is also a noun. ❑ *Pat had earlier made a dive of 80 feet from the Chasm Bridge.* 帕特早先曾从 80 英尺高的峡谷大桥上纵身跳下。2 VERB If you **dive**, you go under the surface of the sea or a lake, using special breathing equipment. 潜水 ❑ [v] *Bezanik is diving to collect marine organisms.* 贝扎尼奇正在潜水采集海洋生物。•N-COUNT **Dive** is also a noun. ❑ *This sighting occurred during my dive to a sunken wreck off Sardinia.* 这是我在撒丁岛附近的沉船残骸处潜水时所见的景象。3 VERB When birds and animals **dive**, they go quickly downwards, head-first, through the air or through water. （鸟或动物）俯冲，急速下扑（或下潜）❑ [v] *...a pelican which had just dived for a fish.* 刚刚潜入水中捕鱼的鹈鹕 4 VERB If an aeroplane **dives**, it flies or drops down quickly and suddenly. （飞机）俯冲 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He was killed when his monoplane stalled and dived into the ground.* 他因驾驶的单翼飞机失速坠地而丧生。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Dive** is also a noun. ❑ *Witnesses said the plane failed to pull out of a dive and smashed down in a field.* 目击者说飞机未能从俯冲状态下重新拉起，在田间坠毁了。5 VERB If you **dive** in a particular direction or into a particular place, you jump or move there quickly. 冲向；跃向；扑向 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They dived into a taxi.* 他们迅速钻进一辆出租车。•N-COUNT **Dive** is also a noun. ❑ *He made a sudden dive for Uncle Jim's legs to try to trip him up.* 他突然扑过去抱吉姆叔叔的腿，想把他撂倒。6 VERB If you **dive into** a bag or container, you put your hands into it quickly in order to get something out. 迅速将手伸入（包或容器中）❑ [v +*into*] *She dived into her bag and brought out a folded piece of paper.* 她立即将手伸入包中拿出一张折好的纸。7 VERB If shares, profits, or figures **dive**, their value falls suddenly and by a large amount. （股价、利润或数字）暴跌，骤降【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *If we cut interest rates, the pound would dive.* 如果我们降低利率，英镑就会大幅贬值。❑ [v +*from/to/by*] *Profits have dived from £7.7m to £7.1m.* 利润从 770 万英镑暴跌至 710 万英镑。❑ [v amount] *The shares dived 22p to 338p.* 股票暴跌 22 便士，收于 338 便士。•N-COUNT **Dive** is also a noun. ❑ *Stock prices took a dive.* 股价暴跌。8 N-COUNT If you describe a bar or club as a **dive**, you mean it is dirty and dark, and not very respectable. 下等酒吧；低级夜总会【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

'dive-bomb (**dive-bombs**, **dive-bombing**, **dive-bombed**) VERB If a plane **dive-bombs** an area, it suddenly flies down low over it to drop bombs onto it. 俯冲轰炸 ❑ [v n] *The Russians had to dive-bomb the cities to regain control.* 俄国人不得不俯冲轰炸那些城市以夺回控制权。[Also v]

'dive bomb|er (**dive bombers**) also **dive-bomber** N-COUNT You can refer to a plane that flies down low over a place in order to drop bombs on it as a **dive bomber**. 俯冲轰炸机 ❑ *The port had been attacked by German dive bombers for the past five days.* 在过去的 5 天中，该港口一直受到德国俯冲轰炸机的攻击。

div|er /'daɪvəʳ/ (**divers**) N-COUNT A **diver** is a person who swims under water using special breathing equipment. 潜水者；潜水员

→ see **scuba diving**

di|verge /daɪ'vɜːʳdʒ, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**diverges**, **diverging**, **diverged**) 1 VERB If one thing **diverges from** another similar thing, the first thing becomes different from the second or develops differently from it. You can also say that two things **diverge**. 分化；偏离；背离 ❑ [v +*from*] *His interests increasingly diverged from those of his colleagues.* 他和同事们在兴趣上越来越不一样了。❑ [v] *When the aims of the partners begin to diverge, there's trouble.* 当合作伙伴的目标开始出现分歧时，麻烦就产生了。2 VERB [no cont] If one opinion or idea **diverges from** another, they contradict each other or are different. You can also say that two opinions or ideas **diverge**. （意见、观点等）存在分歧，相悖，相异 ❑ [v +*from*] *The view of the Estonian government does not diverge that far from Lipmaa's thinking.* 爱沙尼亚政府的观点和李普马的想法相去不远。❑ [v] *Needless to say, theory and practice sometimes diverged.* 不用说，理论和实践有时候并不相符。3 VERB If one road, path, or route **diverges from** another, they lead in different directions after starting from the same place. You can also say that roads, paths, or routes **diverge**. （道路）分开，分岔，岔开 ❑ [v +*from*] *... a course that diverged from the Calvert Island coastline.* 从卡尔弗特岛海岸线岔开的一条路 ❑ [v] *Where three roads diverge take the middle branch.* 到三岔路口时走中间的道。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***di = two*** 二；两：*dichotomy, dilemma, diverge*

Word Link 词根词缀 ***verg, vert = turning*** 转向：*converge, diverge, subvert*

di|ver|gence /daɪ'vɜːʳdʒᵊns, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**divergences**) N-VAR A **divergence** is a difference between two or more things, attitudes, or opinions. （意见、态度等的）分歧，差异【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There's a substantial divergence of opinion within the party.* 党内存在着重大的意见分歧。

di|ver|gent /daɪ'vɜːʳdʒᵊnt, AM 美 dɪ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Divergent** things are different from each other. 有分歧的；不同的；相异的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...two people who have divergent views on this question.* 在这个问题上意见相左的两个人

di|verse /daɪ'vɜːʳs, AM 美 dɪ-/ 1 ADJ If a group or range of things is **diverse**, it is made up of a wide variety of things. 形形色色的；各式各样的 ❑ *...shops selling a diverse range of gifts.* 出售各种礼品的商店 2 ADJ **Diverse** people or things are very different from each other. 不同的；迥异的 ❑ *Jones has a much more diverse and perhaps younger audience.* 琼斯的观众群更为多样化而且可能更年轻。

di|ver|si|fy /daɪ'vɜːʳsɪfaɪ, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**diversifies**, **diversifying**, **diversified**) VERB When an organization or person **diversifies** into other things, or **diversifies** their range of something, they increase the variety of things that they do or make. 增加…的品种；从事多种经营；（使）多样化 ❑ [v +*into*] *The company's troubles started only when it diversified into new products.* 当公司增加新产品时，麻

烦才开始的。❑ [v] *Manufacturers have been encouraged to diversify.* 制造商被鼓励实现产品多样化。❑ [v n] *These firms have been given a tough lesson in the need to diversify their markets.* 这些公司因缺乏多元化市场而遭受惨痛的教训。•**di|ver|si|fi|ca|tion** /daɪˌvɜːrsɪfɪˈkeɪʃ°n, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**diversifications**) N-VAR ❑ *The seminar was to discuss diversification of agriculture.* 研讨会将讨论农业的多元化问题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ify = making* 使：*clarify, diversify, intensify*

di|ver|sion /daɪˈvɜːrʃ°n, AM 美 dɪˈvɜːrʒ°n/ (**diversions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **diversion** is an action or event that attracts your attention away from what you are doing or concentrating on. 转移注意力的行为；令人分心的事情 ❑ *The robbers threw smoke bombs to create a diversion.* 劫匪扔烟幕弹来转移人们的视线。❷ N-COUNT A **diversion** is an activity that you do for pleasure. 消遣；娱乐【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Finger painting is very messy but an excellent diversion.* 用手指画画是很脏，但却是一项极好的消遣。❸ N-COUNT A **diversion** is a special route arranged for traffic to follow when the normal route cannot be used. 临时绕行路；临时支路【BRIT 英】❑ *They turned back because of traffic diversions.* 因为交通要临时绕行，他们掉头了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **detour**

❹ N-UNCOUNT **The diversion of** something involves changing its course or destination. 转向；转移；偏离 ❑ [+of] *...the illegal diversion of profits from secret arms sales.* 秘密军火交易所获利润的非法转移

di|ver|sion|ary /daɪˈvɜːrʃənri, AM 美 dɪˈvɜːrʒəneri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **diversionary** activity is one intended to attract people's attention away from something which you do not want them to think about, know about, or deal with. 转移注意力的；使人分心的 ❑ *Fires were started by the prisoners as a diversionary tactic.* 犯人纵火以转移注意力。

di|ver|sity /daɪˈvɜːrsɪti, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**diversities**) ❶ N-VAR The **diversity** of something is the fact that it contains many very different elements. 多样性；多样化；多元性 ❑ *...the cultural diversity of British society.* 英国社会文化的多元性 ❷ N-SING A **diversity of** things is a range of things which are very different from each other. 不同；差异 ❑ [+of] *His object is to gather as great a diversity of material as possible.* 他的目标就是尽可能多地搜集各种材料。

→ see **zoo**

di|vert /daɪˈvɜːrt, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**diverts, diverting, diverted**) ❶ VERB To **divert** vehicles or travellers means to make them follow a different route or go to a different destination than they originally intended. You can also say that someone or something **diverts from** a particular route or **to** a particular place. (使)转向；(使)绕道【BRIT 英】❑ [v n +from/to] *...Rainham Marshes, east London, where a new bypass will divert traffic from the A13.* 伦敦东部的雷纳姆泽，那儿有一条新的旁道将会分流 A13 公路的交通 ❑ [v n] *We diverted a plane to rescue 100 passengers.* 我们让一架飞机改变航线去营救 100 名乘客。❑ [v +from/to] *She insists on diverting to a village close to the airport.* 她坚持改道去机场附近的一个村庄。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **detour**

❷ VERB To **divert** money or resources means to cause them to be used for a different purpose. 改变(资金、资源)的用途；转移 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The government is trying to divert more public funds from west to east.* 政府正试图将更多的公共基金从西部转到东部。[Also v n] ❸ VERB To **divert** a phone call means to send it to a different number or place from the one that was dialled by the person making the call. 转接(电话) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He instructed switchboard staff to divert all Laura's calls to him.* 他让总机接线员将劳拉所有的电话都转给他。[Also v n] ❹ VERB If you say that someone **diverts** your attention from something important or serious, you disapprove of them behaving or talking in a way that stops you thinking about it. 转移，分散(注意力)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n prep/adv] *They want to divert the attention of the people from the real issues.* 他们想要把人们的注意力从真正的问题上转移开。[Also v n]

di|vert|ing /daɪˈvɜːrtɪŋ, AM 美 dɪ-/ ADJ If you describe something as **diverting**, you mean that it is amusing or entertaining. 娱乐的；消遣的；有趣的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

di|vest /daɪˈvest, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**divests, divesting, divested**) ❶ VERB If you **divest yourself of** something that you own or are responsible for, you get rid of it or stop being responsible for it. 使摆脱；使丢弃；使放弃【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl +of] *The company divested itself of its oil interests.* 公司放弃了自己的石油股份。❷ VERB If something or someone **is divested of** a particular quality, they lose that quality or it is taken away from them. 使失去；剥夺【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +of] *...in the 1960s, when sexual love had been divested of sin.* 在 20 世纪 60 年代，性爱不再被视为罪恶时 ❑ [v n +of] *They have divested rituals of their original meaning.* 他们使仪式失去了原来的意义。

di|vide ↔ /dɪˈvaɪd/ (**divides, dividing, divided**) ❶ VERB When people or things **are divided** or **divide into** smaller groups or parts, they become separated into smaller parts. (使)分开；(使)分散；(使)分裂 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *The physical benefits of exercise can be divided into three factors.* 运动对身体的好处可以分为三个方面。❑ [v n +into] *It will be easiest if we divide them into groups.* 如果我们将他们分成小组将是最简单的。❑ [v n +in] *Divide the pastry in half and roll out each piece.* 把油酥面团一分为二，再分别擀平。❑ [v +into] *We divide into pairs and each pair takes a region.* 我们分成两人一组，每一组负责一个区域。❑ [v] *Bacteria reproduce by dividing and making copies of themselves.* 细菌通过分裂和自我复制来繁殖。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **divide** something **among** people or things, you separate it into several parts or quantities which you distribute to the people or things. 分配；分享；分担 ❑ [v n +between/among] *Divide the sauce among 4 bowls.* 把酱汁分到 4 个碗里。[Also v n] ❸ VERB If you **divide** a larger number **by** a smaller number or **divide** a smaller number **into** a larger number, you calculate how many times the smaller number can fit exactly into the larger number. 除；除以 ❑ [v n +by/into] *Measure the floor area of the greenhouse and divide it by six.* 量一下温室的建筑面积再将它除以 6。❹ VERB If a border or line **divides** two areas or **divides** an area into two, it keeps the two areas separate from each other. 分隔；把…分开；是…的分界线 ❑ [v n] *...remote border areas dividing Tamil and Muslim settlements.* 将泰米尔聚居区和穆斯林聚居区隔开的偏远边境地区 ❑ [v n +from] *...the long frontier dividing Mexico from the United States.* 墨西哥和美国之间绵长的边界线 [Also v n into pl-n] ❺ VERB If people **divide** over something or if something **divides** them, it causes strong disagreement between them. (使)产生分歧；(使)意见不一 ❑ [v n] *She has done more to divide the Conservatives than anyone else.* 她在分裂保守党这件事上所起的作用比任何人都大。❑ [v prep] *The party is likely to divide along ideological lines.* 该党有可能在意识形态上产生分歧。[Also v n prep] ❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **divide** is a significant distinction between two groups, often one that causes conflict. 明显差异；(常指引起争论的)分歧 ❑ *...a deliberate attempt to create a Hindu-Muslim divide in India.* 故意在印度的印度教徒和穆斯林之间制造分歧的企图 ❼ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **divide** is a moment in time or a point in a process when there is a complete change from one situation to another. (时间、过程的)分界线，分界点 ❑ *The time had come to cross the great divide between formality and truth.* 是时候跨越形式与真理之间的重要分界点了。❽ PHRASE You use **divide and rule** to refer to a policy which is intended to keep someone in a position of power by causing disagreements between people who might otherwise unite against them. 分而治之【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The government's policies of divide and rule have only contributed to the volatility of the region.* 政府分而治之的政策只是加剧了该地区的不稳定性。

▶**divide up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **divide** something **up**, you separate it into smaller or more useful groups. 划分；分割 ❑ [v P n +into] *The idea is to divide up the country into four sectors.* 该主张是将国家分成 4 个区。❑ [v n P +into] *The Trust needs a new law to divide it up into smaller bodies.* 该托管组织需要有新法律来将它分成若干小型机构。[Also v P n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **divide** something **up**, you share it out among a number of people or groups in approximately equal parts. 均分；平分 ❑ [v P n] *The aim was to divide up the business, give everyone an equal stake in its future.* 目的是

为了平分公司股份，让每个人将来承担均等的风险。[Also v n p]

Thesaurus 同类词 *divide* Also look up:

V. categorize, group, segregate, separate, split 1
part, separate, split; (*ant.*) unite 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *divide* with:

PREP. divide **into** 分成 1
divide **among** 在…中分配，divide **between** 在…之间分配 2
divide **by** 将…除以 3
N. divide **in half** 将…分成两半 1
divide *your* **time** 分配时间 2

di|vid|ed 'high|way (**divided highways**) N-COUNT A **divided highway** is a road which has two lanes of traffic travelling in each direction with a strip of grass or concrete down the middle to separate the two lots of traffic. (中央有分隔带的)双向车道 【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dual carriageway**

divi|dend ♦◇ /'dɪvɪdend/ (**dividends**) 1 N-COUNT A **dividend** is the part of a company's profits which is paid to people who have shares in the company. 红利；股息；股利 【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *The first quarter dividend has been increased by nearly 4 per cent.* 第一季度的股息增长了近 4%。 2 PHRASE If something **pays dividends**, it brings advantages at a later date. 有回报；产生效益 ❑ *Steps taken now to maximise your health will pay dividends later on.* 现在采取措施增强体质会使你日后受益。 3 → see also **peace dividend**

di|vid|er /dɪ'vaɪdəʳ/ (**dividers**) 1 N-COUNT A **divider** is something which forms a barrier between two areas or sets of things. 分隔物；分开物；隔板 ❑ *A curtain acted as a divider between this class and another.* 用帘子将这间教室和另一间分隔开。 2 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Dividers** are an instrument used for measuring lines and for marking points along them. Dividers consist of two pointed arms joined with a hinge. 两脚规

di'vid|ing line (**dividing lines**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **dividing line** is a distinction or set of distinctions which marks the difference between two types of thing or two groups. 分界线；界限 ❑ [*+between*] *There's a very thin dividing line between joviality and hysteria.* 欢天喜地和歇斯底里之间就一线之隔。 2 N-SING **The dividing line** between two areas is the boundary between them. (两个地区间的)界限 ❑ [*+between*] *...people on both sides of the dividing line between Israel and the occupied territories.* 以色列和占领区分界线两边的人民

divi|na|tion /ˌdɪvɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Divination** is the art or practice of discovering what will happen in the future using supernatural means. 占卜(术)；预测；预言 【FORMAL 正式】

di|vine /dɪ'vaɪn/ (**divines, divining, divined**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **divine** to describe something that is provided by or relates to a god or goddess. 天赐的；神的；神圣的 ❑ *He suggested that the civil war had been a divine punishment.* 他暗示说内战是上天的惩罚。 •**di|vine|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *The law was divinely ordained.* 律法神定。 2 VERB If you **divine** something, you discover or learn it by guessing. 猜测；揣度 【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [V n] *...the child's ability to divine the needs of its parents and respond to them.* 孩子猜测父母的需要并作出回应的能力 ❑ [V that] *From this he divined that she did not like him much.* 他依此猜到她不太喜欢他。 [Also V wh]

→ see **religion**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dei, div = God*** 上帝，***god*** 神：***deify, deity, divine***

di,vine 'right (**divine rights**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone thinks they have a **divine right to** something, they think that it is their right to have it, without making any effort. 神授之权；应有的权利 ❑ *A degree does not give you a divine right to wealth.* 拥有学位并不能保证你就能获得财富。

div|ing /'daɪvɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Diving** is the activity of working or looking around underwater, using special breathing equipment. 潜水 ❑ *...equipment and accessories for diving.* 潜水用的装备及配件 2 N-UNCOUNT **Diving** is the sport or activity in which you jump into water head first with your arms held straight above your head, usually from a diving board. 跳水；跳水运动

'div|ing bell (**diving bells**) N-COUNT A **diving bell** is a container shaped like a bell, in which people can breathe air while they work under water. 潜水钟(内储空气，人可在其中进行水下工作)

'div|ing board (**diving boards**) N-COUNT A **diving board** is a board high above a swimming pool from which people can dive into the water. 跳(水)板

di|vin|ity /dɪ'vɪnɪtɪ/ (**divinities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Divinity** is the study of religion. 神学 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Divinity** is the quality of being divine. 神性；神圣性 ❑ *...a lasting faith in the divinity of Christ's word.* 对基督话语的神圣性的持久信仰 3 N-COUNT A **divinity** is a god or goddess. 神；女神 ❑ *The three statues above are probably Roman divinities.* 上面的 3 尊雕像可能是罗马诸神。

di|vi|sible /dɪ'vɪzɪbᵊl/ ADJ If one number is **divisible by** another number, the second number can be divided into the first exactly, with nothing left over. 可除尽的 ❑ [*+by*] *Twenty-eight is divisible by seven.* 28 可以被 7 除尽。

di|vi|sion ♦♦◇ /dɪ'vɪʒᵊn/ (**divisions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **division of** a large unit **into** two or more distinct parts is the act of separating it into these parts. 分开；划分；分隔 ❑ [*+into*] *...the unification of Germany, after its division into two states at the end of World War Two.* 二战结束时曾被一分为二的德国实现了统一 2 N-UNCOUNT The **division of** something among people or things is its separation into parts which are distributed among the people or things. 分配；分派 ❑ *The current division of labor between workers and management will alter.* 当前工人与管理部门的分工将会改变。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Division** is the arithmetical process of dividing one number into another number. (算术中的)除法 ❑ *I taught my daughter how to do division at the age of six.* 女儿 6 岁时我就教她如何做除法了。 4 N-VAR A **division** is a significant distinction or argument between two groups, which causes the two groups to be considered as very different and separate. 分歧；争议；差异 ❑ [*+between/among*] *The division between the prosperous west and the impoverished east remains.* 繁荣的西部和贫穷的东部之间的差距仍然存在。 5 N-COUNT In a large organization, a **division** is a group of departments whose work is done in the same place or is connected with similar tasks. (大机构的)部门 ❑ *...the bank's Latin American division.* 该银行的拉丁美洲分部 6 N-COUNT A **division** is a group of military units which fight as a single unit. (军队编制中的)师 ❑ *Several armoured divisions are being moved from Germany.* 正从德国调动几个装甲师。 7 N-COUNT In some sports, such as football, baseball, and basketball, a **division** is one of the groups of teams which make up a league. The teams in each division are considered to be approximately the same standard, and they all play against each other during the season. (足球等体育运动中联赛的)级

→ see **mathematics**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *division* with:

N. division **of labour** 分工 2
multiplication and division 乘法和除法 3
division **head** 部门负责人 5
infantry division 步兵师 6
ADJ. **armoured** division 装甲师 6

di|vi|sion|al /dɪ'vɪʒənᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Divisional** means relating to a division of a large organization or group. 部门的；小组的 ❑ *An alarm links the police station to the divisional headquarters.* 在部门总部和警察局之间连有警报器。

di'vi|sion sign (**division signs**) N-COUNT A **division sign** is the symbol ÷ used between two numbers to show that the first number has to be divided by the second. 除号(÷)

di|vi|sive /dɪ'vaɪsɪv/ ADJ Something that is **divisive** causes unfriendliness and argument between people. 造成不和的；引起

分歧的；制造争端的 ❑ *Abortion has always been a divisive issue.* 人工流产一直是个引发争议的问题。•**di|vi|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the divisiveness that has separated Miami's black and Latino communities.* 使迈阿密的黑人社区和拉美人社区互相疏远的分歧

di|vorce ♦◇◇ /dɪ'vɔ:'s/ (**divorces, divorcing, divorced**) ❶ N-VAR A **divorce** is the formal ending of a marriage by law. 离婚 ❑ *Numerous marriages now end in divorce.* 现在许多婚姻都以离婚收场。❷ VERB If a man and woman **divorce** or if one of them **divorces** the other, their marriage is legally ended. (与…)离婚 ❑ [v] *My parents divorced when I was very young.* 我很小的时候父母就离婚了。❑ [n *get* v-ed] *He and Lillian had got divorced.* 他和莉莲已离婚了。❑ [v n] *I am absolutely furious that he divorced me to marry her.* 他为了娶她而和我离婚，我愤怒至极。❑ [v] *Mr Gold is divorcing for the second time.* 戈尔德先生正准备第二次离婚。❑ [*get* v-ed] *I got divorced when I was about 31.* 我在 31 岁左右离了婚。❸ N-SING A **divorce** of one thing **from** another, or a divorce **between** two things is a separation between them which is permanent or is likely to be permanent. 分离；脱离 ❑ [+*from*] *...this divorce of Christian culture from the roots of faith.* 基督教文化和信仰根基的脱离 ❹ VERB If you say that one thing cannot **be divorced from** another, you mean that the two things cannot be considered as different and separate things. 使分离；使分开 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*from*] *Good management in the police cannot be divorced from accountability.* 对警察队伍的良好管理和问责制是分不开的。❑ [v n +*from*] *We have been able to divorce sex from reproduction.* 我们已经能够将性和生育完全分开了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *divorce* with:

N. **divorce court** 离婚法庭，**divorce papers** 离婚申请，**divorce rate** 离婚率，**divorce settlement** 离婚协议，**divorce solicitor** 离婚律师 ❸

V. **file for** divorce 提交离婚申请书，**get a** divorce 获准离婚，**want a** divorce 想要离婚 ❶

di|vor|cé /dɪˌvɔ:'si/ (**divorcés**) N-COUNT A **divorcé** is a man who is divorced. 离婚的男子【mainly AM 主美】

di|vorced /dɪ'vɔ:'st/ ❶ ADJ Someone who **is divorced** from their former husband or wife has separated from them and is no longer legally married to them. 离婚的；离异的 ❑ *He is divorced, with a young son.* 他离婚了，带着一个年幼的儿子。❷ ADJ If you say that one thing **is divorced from** another, you mean that the two things are very different and separate from each other. 脱离…的；与…完全不一样的 ❑ [+*from*] *...speculative theories divorced from political reality.* 与政治事实相脱离的投机理论 ❸ ADJ If you say that someone **is divorced from** a situation, you mean that they act as if they are not affected by it in any way. 不受…影响的；置身世外的 ❑ [+*from*] *This just shows how divorced from reality she's become.* 这恰恰说明了她变得多么不切实际。

di|vor|cee /dɪˌvɔ:'si:/ (**divorcees**) N-COUNT A **divorcee** is a person, especially a woman, who is divorced. 离婚的人；离异者；(尤指)离异女子

di|vor|cée /dɪˌvɔ:'si/ (**divorcées**) N-COUNT A **divorcée** is a woman who is divorced. 离异女子【mainly AM 主美】

div|ot /'dɪvət/ (**divots**) N-COUNT A **divot** is a small piece of grass and earth which is dug out accidentally, for example by a golf club. (打高尔夫球等时不小心)削起的小块草皮和泥土

di|vulge /daɪ'vʌldʒ, AM 美 dɪ-/ (**divulges, divulging, divulged**) VERB If you **divulge** a piece of secret or private information, you tell it to someone. 泄露(秘密)；透露(信息)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Officials refuse to divulge details of the negotiations.* 官员们拒绝透露谈判的细节。❑ [v wh] *I do not want to divulge where the village is.* 我不想透露那个村庄在哪儿。[Also v n +*to*, v that]

div|vy /'dɪvi/ (**divvies, divvying, divvied**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **divvy**, you are saying in a humorous way that you think they are rather foolish. (幽默的说法)傻瓜，蠢人【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

▶**divvy up** PHRASAL VERB If you **divvy up** something such as money or food, you share it out. 分摊，分享(食物、金钱等)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *Johnson was free to divvy up his share of the money as he chose.* 约翰逊可以自行分派他那份钱。[Also v n P]

Di|wa|li /dɪ'wɑ:li/ also **Divali** N-UNCOUNT **Diwali** is a Hindu festival held in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. It is celebrated in October or November with the lighting of lamps in homes and temples, and with prayers to Lakshmi. 排灯节(印度教为纪念财富女神吉祥天女而设立的节日，每年在 10 月或 11 月举行)

DIY /ˌdi: aɪ 'waɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **DIY** is the activity of making or repairing things yourself, especially in your home. **DIY** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'do-it-yourself'. (尤指在家里)自己动手，自行维修【BRIT 英】❑ *He's useless at DIY. He won't even put up a shelf.* 他自己动手能力太差，甚至连搭个架子都不会。

diz|zy /'dɪzi/ (**dizzier, dizziest, dizzies, dizzying, dizzied**) ❶ ADJ If you feel **dizzy**, you feel that you are losing your balance and are about to fall. 头晕目眩的；眩晕的 ❑ *Her head still hurt, and she felt slightly dizzy and disoriented.* 她的头还痛，并且觉得有些晕头转向。•**diz|zi|ly** /'dɪzɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Her head spins dizzily as soon as she sits up.* 她一坐起来头就晕。•**diz|zi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His complaint causes dizziness and nausea.* 他的病引起了头晕和恶心。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **dizzy** to describe a woman who is careless and forgets things, but is easy to like. (指女子)粗心的，没记性的，大大咧咧的 ❑ *She is famed for playing dizzy blondes.* 她以扮演金发傻妞而闻名。❸ PHRASE If you say that someone has reached **the dizzy heights of** something, you are emphasizing that they have reached a very high level by achieving it. 重要的职位；显赫的地位【HUMOROUS, EMPHASIS 幽默，强调】❑ [+*of*] *I escalated to the dizzy heights of director's secretary.* 我升到了经理秘书这一显赫高位。

DJ /ˌdi: 'dʒeɪ/ (**DJs**) also **D.J.**, **dj** ❶ N-COUNT A **DJ** is the same as a **disc jockey**. 同 disc jockey ❷ N-COUNT A **DJ** is the same as a **dinner jacket**. 同 dinner jacket【BRIT 英】

DNA ♦◇◇ /ˌdi: en 'eɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **DNA** is an acid in the chromosomes in the centre of the cells of living things. DNA determines the particular structure and functions of every cell and is responsible for characteristics being passed on from parents to their children. **DNA** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'deoxyribonucleic acid'. 脱氧核糖核酸

→ see **clone, gene**

DNA fingerprinting N-UNCOUNT **DNA fingerprinting** is the same as **genetic fingerprinting**. 同 genetic fingerprinting

DNA test (**DNA tests**) N-COUNT A **DNA test** is a test in which someone's DNA is analysed, for example to see if they have committed a particular crime or are the parent of a particular child. DNA 测试 •**DNA testing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They took samples from his hair for DNA testing.* 他们从他的头发中取样进行 DNA 测试。

do

① AUXILIARY VERB USES 助动词用法
② OTHER VERB USES 其他动词用法
③ NOUN USES 名词用法

① **do** ♦♦♦ /də, STRONG 强读 du:/ (**does** / WEAK 弱读 dəz, STRONG 强读 dʌz/, **doing, did, done**)

Do is used as an auxiliary with the simple present tense. **Did** is used as an auxiliary with the simple past tense. In spoken English, negative forms of **do** are often shortened, for example **do not** is shortened to **don't** and **did not** is shortened to **didn't**. do 是用于一般现在时的助动词，did 则是用于一般过去时的助动词。口语中，do 的否定式通常用缩合形式。例如，do not 略作 don't，did not 略作 didn't。

❶ AUX **Do** is used to form the negative of main verbs, by putting 'not' after 'do' and before the main verb in its infinitive form, that is the form without 'to'. (在 do 之后、主动词的原形之前加 not，构成主动词的否定式) ❑ *They don't want to work.* 他们不想工作。❑ *I did not know Jamie had a knife.* 我不知道杰米有一把刀。❑ *It doesn't matter if you win or lose.* 你是赢是输都无所谓。❷ AUX **Do** is used to form questions, by putting the subject after 'do' and before the main verb in its infinitive form, that is the

form without 'to'.（将主语置于 do 和主动词的原形之间，构成疑问句）❑ *Do you like music?* 你喜欢音乐吗？ ❑ *What did he say?* 他说了什么？ ❑ *Where does she live?* 她住在哪里？ 3 AUX **Do** is used in question tags.（用在附加疑问句中）❑ *You know about Andy, don't you?* 你知道安迪的情况，是不是？ ❑ *I'm sure they had some of the same questions last year, didn't they?* 我确定他们去年遇到过一些同样的问题，是不是？ 4 AUX You use **do** when you are confirming or contradicting a statement containing 'do', or giving a negative or positive answer to a question.（对含有 do 的陈述句或疑问句作肯定或否定回答）❑ *'Did he think there was anything suspicious going on?'—'Yes, he did.'* "他认为有可疑的事发生吗？" —— "是的，他认为有。" ❑ *'Do you have a metal detector?'—'No, I don't.'* "你有金属探测仪吗？" —— "不，我没有。" 5 AUX **Do** is used with a negative to tell someone not to behave in a certain way.（用在否定句中，表示不让某人做出某种举动）❑ *Don't be silly.* 别犯傻了。 ❑ *Don't touch that!* 别碰那个！ 6 AUX **Do** is used to give emphasis to the main verb when there is no other auxiliary.（在没有其他助动词时，用来强调主动词）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Veronica, I do understand.* 韦罗妮卡，我确实懂了。 ❑ *You did have a tape recorder with you.* 你确实带了录音机。 7 AUX **Do** is used as a polite way of inviting or trying to persuade someone to do something.（用以礼貌性地邀请或说服某人做某事）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Do sit down.* 请坐。 ❑ *Do help yourself to another drink.* 再来一杯吧。 8 VERB **Do** can be used to refer back to another verb group when you are comparing or contrasting two things, or saying that they are the same.（在进行对比、比较或说明两组事物相同时，用来代替前面的动词词组）❑ [v] *I make more money than he does.* 我挣钱比他多。 ❑ *I had fantasies, as do all mothers, about how life would be when my girls were grown.* 和所有母亲一样，我对女儿们长大后的生活怀有幻想。 ❑ *Girls receive less health care and less education in the developing world than do boys.* 在发展中国家，女孩接受到的医疗保健服务和教育比男孩要少。 9 VERB You use **do** after 'so' and 'nor' to say that the same statement is true for two people or groups.（与 so 或 nor 连用，表示两人或两组事物的情况相同）❑ [v n] *You know that's true, and so do I.* 你知道那是真的，我也知道。 ❑ [v n] *We don't forget that. Nor does he.* 我们没有忘记那事，他也没有。

② **do** ◆◆◆ /duː/ (**does** / WEAK 弱读 dəz, STRONG 强读 dʌz/, **doing**, **did**, **done**)

do is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'easier said than done' is explained at 'easy'. do 可以用在很多表达方式中，这些表达方式在本词典的其他词条中都给出了解释，例如，easier said than done 就在 easy 词条下给出了解释。

1 VERB When you **do** something, you take some action or perform an activity or task. **Do** is often used instead of a more specific verb, to talk about a common action involving a particular thing. For example you can say 'do your teeth' instead of 'brush your teeth'. 做，干，进行（常用于代替某个具体的动词）❑ [v n] *I was trying to do some work.* 我当时正想要干点活儿。 ❑ [v n] *After lunch Elizabeth and I did the washing up.* 吃过午饭后，我和伊丽莎白洗了碗。 ❑ [v n] *Dad does the garden.* 爸爸收拾花园。 2 VERB **Do** can be used to stand for any verb group, or to refer back to another verb group, including one that was in a previous sentence.（用来代替任何动词词组或前一个句子中的动词词组）❑ [v n] *What are you doing?* 你在干什么？ ❑ [v n] *Think twice before doing anything.* 三思而行。 ❑ [v n] *A lot of people got arrested for looting so they will think before they do it again.* 之前很多人因抢劫而被捕，所以他们不敢再轻举妄动。 ❑ [v n] *I'm glad they gave me my money back, but I think they did this to shut me up.* 我很高兴他们把钱还给我了，但是我认为他们这么做是为了堵我的嘴。 ❑ [v n] *The first thing is to get some more food. When we've done that we ought to start again.* 首先要弄到更多的食物，这之后我们应该重新开始。 ❑ *Brian counted to twenty and lifted his binoculars. Elena did the same.* 布赖恩数到 20，举起了双筒望远镜。埃琳娜也照着做了。 ❑ [v so] *He turned towards the open front door but, as he did so, she pushed past him.* 他转身走向开着的前门，但与此同时，她从他旁边挤过去了。 3 VERB You can use **do** in a clause at the beginning of a sentence after words like 'what' and 'all', to give special emphasis to the information that comes at the end of the sentence.（用于句首从句中 what, all 等词之后，以强调句尾的信息）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v n] *All she does is complain.* 她只知道抱怨。 ❑ [v n] *What I should do is go and see her.* 我应该去看她。 4 VERB If you **do** a particular thing **with** something, you use it in that particular way. 使用；利用 ❑ [v n *+with*] *I was allowed to do whatever I wanted with my life.* 我可以自由支配自己的生活。 ❑ [v amount *+with*] *The technology was good, but you couldn't do much with it.* 这项技术不错，但用处不大。 5 VERB If you **do** something **about** a problem, you take action to try to solve it. 解决；处理 ❑ [v n *+about*] *They refuse to do anything about the real cause of crime: poverty.* 他们拒绝采取措施解决引发犯罪的真正问题：贫穷。 ❑ [v amount *+about*] *If an engine packs in, there's not much the engineer can do about it until the plane is back on the ground.* 如果引擎坏了，那么在飞机着陆之前技师也无能为力。 6 VERB If an action or event **does** a particular thing, such as harm or good, it has that result or effect. 造成，产生（好的或坏的结果或影响）❑ [v n] *A few bombs can do a lot of damage.* 几枚炸弹就可以造成严重破坏。 ❑ [v n n] *It'll do you good to take a rest.* 休息一下对你有好处。 7 VERB You can use **do** to talk about the degree to which a person, action, or event affects or improves a particular situation.（在一定程度上）影响，改进 ❑ [v amount *+for*] *Such incidents do nothing for live music's reputation.* 这类事件对于提高现场音乐的名声没有任何帮助。 ❑ [v n *+for*] *I'd just tried to do what I could for Lou.* 为了洛乌，能做的我都做了。 8 VERB You can talk about what someone or something **does to** a person to mean that they have a very harmful effect on them. 对…有极坏影响 ❑ [v *+to*] *I saw what the liquor was doing to her.* 我发现烈酒对她伤害很大。 9 VERB If you ask someone what they **do**, you want to know what their job or profession is. 从事（工作或职业）❑ [v n] *What does your father do?* 你父亲做什么工作？ 10 VERB If you **are doing** something, you are busy or active in some way, or have planned an activity for some time in the future. 忙着做；计划做 ❑ [v n] *Are you doing anything tomorrow night?* 你明天晚上有计划吗？ ❑ [v n] *There is nothing to do around here.* 在这无事可做。 11 VERB If you say that someone or something **does** well or badly, you are talking about how successful or unsuccessful they are. 进展；表现 ❑ [v adv] *Connie did well at school and graduated with honours.* 康妮在学校表现很好，以优异的成绩毕业了。 ❑ [v adv] *How did I do?* 我表现怎样？ 12 VERB If a person or organization **does** a particular service or product, they provide that service or sell that product. 提供（服务）；出售（产品）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *They provide design services and do printing and packaging.* 他们提供设计服务，还进行印刷和包装。 ❑ [v n] *They do a good range of herbal tea.* 他们经营种类繁多的花草茶。 13 VERB You can use **do** when referring to the speed or rate that something or someone achieves or is able to achieve.（能）达到（…速度）❑ [v amount] *They were doing 70 miles an hour.* 他们的速度达到了每小时 70 英里。 14 VERB If you **do** a subject, author, or book, you study them at school or college. 攻读；研究；学习【SPOKEN 口语】❑ [v n] *I'd like to do maths at university.* 我希望在大学里学数学。 15 VERB If you **do** a particular person, accent, or role, you imitate that person or accent, or act that role. 模仿；扮演 ❑ [v n] *Gina does accents extremely well.* 吉娜模仿口音惟妙惟肖。 16 VERB If someone **does** drugs, they take illegal drugs. 吸（毒）❑ [v n] *I don't do drugs.* 我不吸毒。 17 VERB If you say that something **will do** or **will do** you, you mean that there is enough of it or that it is of good enough quality to meet your requirements or to satisfy you. 适合；足够 ❑ [v] *Anything to create a scene and attract attention will do.* 任何能引起争吵、吸引注意力的事情都可以。 ❑ [v n] *'What would you like to eat?'—'Anything'll do me, Eva.'* "你想吃什么？" —— "我吃什么都行，伊娃。" 18 PHRASE If you say that you **could do with** something, you mean that you need it or would benefit from it. 需要；渴望得到 ❑ *I could do with a cup of tea.* 我需要一杯茶。 ❑ *The range could do with being extended.* 范围需要扩展。 19 PHRASE You can ask someone **what** they **did with** something as another way of asking them where they put it. 放在何处 ❑ *What did you do with that notebook?* 你把那个笔记本放哪儿了？ 20 PHRASE If you ask **what** someone or something **is doing** in a particular place, you are asking why they are there.

为何出现在某个地方 ❑ *'Dr Campbell,' he said, clearly surprised. 'What are you doing here?'* "坎贝尔医生，"他显然很惊讶地说道，"您怎么在这儿？" ■ PHRASE If you say that one thing **has** something **to do with** or **is** something **to do with** another thing, you mean that the two things are connected or that the first thing is about the second thing. 与…有关；关于 ❑ *Mr Butterfield denies having anything to do with the episode.* 巴特菲尔德先生否认和此事有关。❑ *That's none of your business, it has nothing to do with you.* 那不关你的事，与你八竿子打不着。

▶**do away with** ■ PHRASAL VERB To **do away with** something means to remove it completely or put an end to it. 消除；终止；废除 ❑ [v P P n] *The long-range goal must be to do away with nuclear weapons altogether.* 远期目标必须是将核武器尽数销毁。■ PHRASAL VERB If one person **does away with** another, the first murders the second. If you **do away with yourself**, you kill yourself. 杀死；干掉；自杀【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P P n] *...a woman whose husband had made several attempts to do away with her.* 一个被丈夫几次三番下毒手的女人

▶**do for** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you say that you **are done for**, you mean that you are in a terrible and hopeless situation. 毁灭；完蛋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be v-ed P] *We need his help or we're done for, dead and gone, lost.* 我们需要他的帮助，否则我们就完蛋了，死定了，彻底从人间蒸发了。

▶**do in** PHRASAL VERB To **do** someone **in** means to kill them. 杀死；谋杀【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *Whoever did him in removed a man who was brave as well as ruthless.* 无论谁杀了他，都是除掉了一个既勇猛又残忍的人。[Also v P n]

▶**do out** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a room or building is **done out in** a particular way, it is decorated and furnished in that way. 装修；装饰【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed P] *...a room newly done out in country-house style.* 装饰一新的带有乡村风格的房间

▶**do out of** PHRASAL VERB If you **do** someone **out of** something, you unfairly cause them not to have or get a particular thing that they were expecting to have.（以不正当的手段）剥夺，使丧失【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P P n] *He complains that the others have done him out of his share.* 他抱怨其他人骗走了他应得的那份。

▶**do over** PHRASAL VERB If you **do** a task **over**, you perform it again from the beginning. 重做；重复【AM 美】❑ [v n P] *If she had the chance to do it over, she would have hired a press secretary.* 如果有机会重头来过，她会雇一个新闻秘书。

▶**do up** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **do** something **up**, you fasten it. 扣好；系好；捆好；扎好 ❑ [v P n] *Mari did up the buttons.* 玛丽系好扣子。❑ [v n P] *Keep your scarf on, do your coat up.* 把围巾围好，大衣扣好。■ PHRASAL VERB If you **do up** an old building, you decorate and repair it so that it is in a better condition. 装修；修缮；重新装饰【BRIT 英】❑ [v n P] *Nicholas has bought a barn in Provence and is spending August doing it up.* 尼古拉斯在普罗旺斯买了一座条件简陋的大房子，8 月份正在装修。[Also v P n] ■ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you say that a person or room **is done up** in a particular way, you mean they are dressed or decorated in that way, often a way that is rather ridiculous or extreme.（常指以可笑或夸张的方式）装饰，打扮 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *...Beatrice, usually done up like the fairy on the Christmas tree.* 比阿特丽斯通常打扮得像圣诞树上的精灵一样

▶**do without** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **do without** something you need, want, or usually have, you are able to survive, continue, or succeed although you do not have it. 没有…也行；没有…也能对付过去 ❑ [v P n] *We can't do without the help of your organisation.* 我们不能没有你们机构的帮助。❑ [v P] *We've had a bit more money and that, and the baby doesn't do without.* 我们还有一点钱什么的，婴儿没有这些不行。■ PHRASAL VERB If you say that you could **do without** something, you mean that you would prefer not to have it or it is of no benefit to you. 情愿没有；用不着【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *He could do without her rhetorical questions at five o'clock in the morning.* 他真不愿早上 5 点就听到她一遍遍地反问。

③ **do** /duː/ (**dos**) ■ N-COUNT A **do** is a party, dinner party, or other social event. 宴会；社交聚会；社交活动【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *A friend of his is having a do in Stoke.* 他的一位朋友正在斯托克举办宴会。■ PHRASE If someone tells you the **dos and don'ts** of a particular situation, they advise you what you should and should not do in that situation. 注意事项；规矩 ❑ *Please advise me on the most suitable colour print film and some dos and don'ts.* 请向我推荐最合适的彩色胶卷，并告诉我一些注意事项。

do. do. is an old-fashioned written abbreviation for **ditto**. 同上，同前（旧用法，ditto 的省略形式）

do|able /ˈduːəbəl/ also **do-able** If something is **doable**, it is possible to do it. 可做的；切实可行的 ❑ *Is this project something that you think is doable?* 你认为这个项目可行吗？

d.o.b. d.o.b. is an old-fashioned written abbreviation for **date of birth**, used especially on official forms.（尤用于官方表格中）

do|ber|man /ˈdəʊbəˌmən/ (**dobermans**) N-COUNT A **doberman** is a type of large dog with short dark fur. 杜宾犬；杜伯文犬

doc /dɒk/ (**docs**) N-VOC Some people call a doctor **doc**. 医生【INFORMAL 非正式】

doc|ile /ˈdəʊsaɪl, AM 美 ˈdɑːsᵊl/ ADJ A person or animal that is **docile** is quiet, not aggressive, and easily controlled. 温顺的；驯良的；易控制的 ❑ *...docile, obedient children.* 温顺、听话的孩子 •**do|cil|ity** /dɒˈsɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her docility had surprised him.* 她的温顺让他吃惊。•**doc|ile|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She stood there, docilely awaiting my decision.* 她站在那儿，顺从地等着我的决定。

dock /dɒk/ (**docks, docking, docked**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *in/into* N] A **dock** is an enclosed area in a harbour where ships go to be loaded, unloaded, and repaired. 码头；船坞 ❑ *She headed for the docks, thinking that Ricardo might be hiding in one of the boats.* 她走向码头，想着里卡多可能正藏在其中一条船上。■ VERB When a ship **docks** or **is docked**, it is brought into a dock.（领）（船）入港；（使）（船）靠码头 ❑ [v] *The vessel docked at Liverpool in April 1811.* 这艘轮船于 1811 年 4 月在利物浦靠岸。❑ [v n] *Russian commanders docked a huge aircraft carrier in a Russian port.* 俄罗斯指挥官指挥一艘巨型航空母舰驶入一个俄罗斯港口。■ VERB When one spacecraft **docks** or **is docked with** another, the two crafts join together in space.（使）（两飞行器）在太空对接 ❑ [v *+with*] *The space shuttle Atlantis is scheduled to dock with Russia's Mir space station.* 亚特兰蒂斯号航天飞机计划与俄国和平号空间站对接。❑ [v n prep] *They have docked a robot module alongside the orbiting space station.* 他们已经将一个自动操作舱与沿轨道运行的空间站并行对接上了。■ N-COUNT A **dock** is a platform for loading vehicles or trains.（供运货汽车或铁路货车装卸货物的）月台【AM 美】❑ *The truck left the loading dock with hoses still attached.* 卡车驶离装货月台时塑料水龙带还连在上面。■ N-COUNT A **dock** is a small structure at the edge of water where boats can tie up, especially one that is privately owned.（尤指私人拥有的）船只停泊区【AM 美】■ N-SING In a law court, **the dock** is where the person accused of a crime stands or sits.（法庭上的）被告席 ❑ *What about the odd chance that you do put an innocent man in the dock?* 若是你真的把一个无辜的人送上被告席了呢？■ VERB If you **dock** someone's wages or money, you take some of the money away. If you **dock** someone points in a contest, you take away some of the points that they have. 扣除（工资）；减掉（竞赛中选手的分数）❑ [v n] *He threatens to dock her fee.* 他威胁要扣掉她的服务费。[Also v n n] ■ → see also **dry dock**

dock|er /ˈdɒkəʳ/ (**dockers**) N-COUNT A **docker** is a person who works in the docks, loading and unloading ships. 码头工人；船坞工人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **longshoreman**

dock|et /ˈdɒkɪt/ (**dockets**) ■ N-COUNT A **docket** is a certificate or ticket which shows the contents of something such as a parcel or cargo, and proves who the goods belong to.（包裹、货物等上的）标签，单据【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **docket** is a list of cases waiting for trial in a law court. 备审案件目录表【mainly AM 主美】

dock|land /ˈdɒklænd/ (**docklands**) N-VAR The **dockland** or **docklands** of a town or city is the area around the docks. 码头区；船坞区；港区陆域【BRIT 英】

dock|side /'dɒksaɪd/ N-SING [oft N n] **The dockside** is the part of a dock that is next to the water. 码头边；码头邻区

'dock work|er (**dock workers**) N-COUNT A **dock worker** is a person who works in the docks, loading and unloading ships. 码头工人

dock|yard /'dɒkjɑːd/ (**dockyards**) N-COUNT A **dockyard** is a place where ships are built, maintained, and repaired. 造船厂；修船厂

D

doc|tor ◆◇ /'dɒktə^{r}/ (**doctors, doctoring, doctored**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **doctor** is someone who is qualified in medicine and treats people who are ill. 医生；大夫 ❑ *Do not discontinue the treatment without consulting your doctor.* 未经医嘱不得中断治疗。❑ *Doctor Paige will be here right after lunch to see her.* 佩奇医生一吃完午饭就会来这儿看她。2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **dentist** or **veterinarian** can also be called **doctor**. 牙医；兽医【AM 美】3 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The doctor's** is used to refer to the surgery or office where a doctor works. 诊所 ❑ *I have an appointment at the doctor's.* 我在诊所有个预约。4 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **doctor** is someone who has been awarded the highest academic or honorary degree by a university. 博士 ❑ [+*of*] *He is a doctor of philosophy.* 他是哲学博士。5 VERB If someone **doctors** something, they change it in order to deceive people. 篡改；伪造 ❑ [v n] *They doctored the prints to make her look as awful as possible.* 他们修改了照片，尽可能地丑化她的容貌。

doc|tor|al /'dɒktərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **doctoral** thesis or piece of research is written or done in order to obtain a doctor's degree. 博士的；博士学位的

Word Link 词根词缀 *doct = teaching 教：doctoral, doctrine, indoctrinate*

doc|tor|ate /'dɒktərət/ (**doctorates**) N-COUNT A **doctorate** is the highest degree awarded by a university. 博士学位 ❑ *He obtained his doctorate in Social Psychology.* 他获得了社会心理学博士学位。

ˌDoc|tor of Phi'loso|phy (**Doctors of Philosophy**) N-COUNT A **Doctor of Philosophy** is someone who has a **PhD**. （哲学）博士

doc|tri|naire /ˌdɒktrɪ'neə^{r}/ ADJ If you say that someone is **doctrinaire** or has a **doctrinaire** attitude, you disapprove of them because they have fixed principles which they try to force on other people. 空谈理论的；脱离实际的；教条主义的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He is firm but not doctrinaire.* 他很坚定但并不教条。

doc|tri|nal /dɒk'traɪnᵊl, AM 美 'dɑːktrɪnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Doctrinal** means relating to doctrines. 教义的；学说的；主义的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Doctrinal differences were vigorously debated among religious leaders.* 宗教领袖之间就教义分歧展开了激烈争论。

doc|trine /'dɒktrɪn/ (**doctrines**) N-VAR A **doctrine** is a set of principles or beliefs, especially religious ones. 信条；主义；学说；（尤指）宗教教义 ❑ [+*of*] *...the Marxist doctrine of perpetual revolution.* 不断进行革命斗争的马克思主义学说

docu|dra|ma /'dɒkjʊdrɑːmə/ (**docudramas**) also **docu-drama** N-VAR A **docudrama** is a film based on events that really happened. Docudramas are usually shown on television rather than in cinemas. 纪实电影；纪实电视剧；文献影片（或电视片）

docu|ment ◆◇ (**documents, documenting, documented**)

The noun is pronounced /'dɒkjəmənt/. The verb is pronounced /'dɒkjəment/. 名词读作 /'dɒkjəmənt/。动词读作 /'dɒkjəment/。

1 N-COUNT A **document** is one or more official pieces of paper with writing on them. 文件；公文；文献；证件 ❑ *...a policy document for the Labour Party conference.* 为工党大会准备的政策文件 ❑ *The policeman wanted to see all our documents.* 警察想查看我们所有的证件。2 N-COUNT A **document** is a piece of text or graphics, for example a letter, that is stored as a file on a computer and that you can access in order to read it or change it. （计算机）文件，文档【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *When you are finished typing, remember to save your document.* 完成录入后，记得保存文档。3 VERB If you **document** something, you make a detailed record of it in writing or on film or tape. 记录，记载（详情）❑ [v n] *He wrote a book documenting his prison experiences.* 他写书详细记录了他的狱中经历。

→ see **copy, diary, history, printing**

docu|men|tary /ˌdɒkjə'mentri/ (**documentaries**) 1 N-COUNT A **documentary** is a television or radio programme, or a film, which shows real events or provides information about a particular subject. （电视、广播等）纪实节目；纪录片 ❑ *...a TV documentary on homelessness.* 探讨无家可归问题的电视纪录片 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Documentary** evidence consists of things that are written down. （证据）有文件记录的，来源于文件的，书面的 ❑ *We have documentary evidence that they were planning military action.* 我们有书面证据证明他们正在策划军事行动。

docu|men|ta|tion /ˌdɒkjəmen'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Documentation** consists of documents which provide proof or evidence of something, or are a record of something. 文件证据；文献资料 ❑ *Passengers must carry proper documentation.* 旅客必须携带有效证件。

docu|soap /'dɒkjəsəʊp/ (**docusoaps**) N-COUNT A **docusoap** is a television programme that shows the daily lives of people who work in a place such as a hospital or an airport, and is broadcast at a regular time each week or day. 纪实性肥皂剧（展示医院、机场等处工作人员的日常生活）

dod|der|ing /'dɒdərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone as a **doddering** old man or woman, you are saying in a disrespectful way that they are old and not strong. 年老体衰的，老态龙钟的（对人不敬的说法）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a doddering old man making his will before he's too senile.* 趁尚未老糊涂之前立下遗嘱的年迈老者

dod|dery /'dɒdəri/ ADJ Someone who is **doddery** walks in an unsteady way, especially because of old age. （尤指因年老）步履蹒跚的，走路时颤颤巍巍的

dod|dle /'dɒdᵊl/ N-SING If you say that something is **a doddle**, you mean that it is very easy to do. 轻而易举的事【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

dodge /dɒdʒ/ (**dodges, dodging, dodged**) 1 VERB If you **dodge**, you move suddenly, often to avoid being hit, caught, or seen. 闪开；躲开；避开 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He dodged amongst the seething crowds of men.* 他在川流不息的人群中东躲西闪。2 VERB If you **dodge** something, you avoid it by quickly moving aside or out of reach so that it cannot hit or reach you. 闪身躲开；避开 ❑ [v n] *He desperately dodged a speeding car trying to run him down.* 他拼命地闪身躲开一辆试图撞倒他的疾驰的汽车。3 VERB If you **dodge** something, you deliberately avoid thinking about it or dealing with it, often by being deceitful. （常指用欺诈的方式故意）躲避，逃避 ❑ [v n] *He boasts of dodging military service by feigning illness.* 他炫耀自己通过装病来逃避服兵役。•N-COUNT **Dodge** is also a noun. ❑ *This was not just a tax dodge.* 这不仅仅是逃税。

dodg|em /'dɒdʒəm/ (**dodgems**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **dodgem** or **dodgem car** is a small electric car with a wide rubber strip all round. People drive dodgems around a special area at an amusement park and sometimes crash into each other for fun. （游乐场中的）碰碰车【mainly BRIT, TRADEMARK 主英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bumper car**

dodg|er /'dɒdʒə^{r}/ (**dodgers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **dodger** is someone who avoids doing a duty or paying a charge, for example paying taxes or for train travel. 逃避者；回避者；躲避者 ❑ *...tax dodgers who hide their interest earnings.* 隐瞒利息收入的逃税者 2 → see also **draft dodger**

dodgy /'dɒdʒi/ (**dodgier, dodgiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **dodgy**, you disapprove of them because they seem rather dishonest and unreliable. 狡猾的；狡诈的；不老实的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *He was a bit of a dodgy character.* 他有点儿不老实。2 ADJ If you say that something is **dodgy**, you mean that it seems rather risky, dangerous, or unreliable. 冒险的；危险的；不可靠的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Predicting voting trends from economic forecasts is a dodgy business.* 根据对经济的预测来预言选举的走势不大可靠。3 ADJ If

you say that someone has a **dodgy** heart or knee, for example, you mean that that part of their body is not very strong or healthy. 不太健康的；不太强壮的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *My heart's a bit dodgy.* 我的心脏有点儿小毛病。

dodo /'dəʊdəʊ/ (**dodos** or **dodoes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dodo** was a very large bird that was unable to fly. Dodos are now extinct. 渡渡鸟（现已灭绝的一种不能飞行的大鸟）❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **dodo**, you think they are foolish or silly. 笨人；蠢人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

doe /dəʊ/ (**does**) N-COUNT A **doe** is an adult female rabbit, hare, or deer. 雌兔；雌鹿

doer /'duːəʳ/ (**doers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **doer**, you mean that they do jobs promptly and efficiently, without spending a lot of time thinking about them. 实干家；身体力行者 ❑ *Robertson was a doer, not a thinker.* 罗伯逊是位实干家，不是空想家。

does /dəz, STRONG 强读 dʌz/ **Does** is the third person singular in the present tense of **do**. (do 的第三人称单数现在时形式)

doesn't ⇹ /'dʌzᵊnt/ **Doesn't** is the usual spoken form of 'does not'. (does not 的常用口语形式)

doff /dɒf, AM 美 dɔːf/ (**doffs, doffing, doffed**) VERB If you **doff** your hat or coat, you take it off. 脱下(帽子或外套)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *The peasants doff their hats.* 农民脱下了他们的帽子。

dog ⇹ /dɒg, AM 美 dɔːg/ (**dogs, dogging, dogged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dog** is a very common four-legged animal that is often kept by people as a pet or to guard or hunt. There are many different breeds of dog. 狗；犬 ❑ *The British are renowned as a nation of dog lovers.* 英国人以爱犬而闻名。❷ N-COUNT You use **dog** to refer to a male dog, or to the male of some related species such as wolves or foxes. 公狗；犬科雄兽(雄狐、雄狼等) ❑ *Is this a dog or a bitch?* 这是公狗还是母狗？❸ N-COUNT If someone calls a man a **dog**, they strongly disapprove of him. 卑鄙小人；无赖【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❹ N-COUNT People use **dog** to refer to something that they consider unsatisfactory or of poor quality. 蹩脚货；粗制滥造的东西【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❺ VERB If problems or injuries **dog** you, they are with you all the time. 困扰；折磨；纠缠 ❑ [v n] *His career has been dogged by bad luck.* 他在事业上一直不走运。❻ → see also **dogged, guide dog, prairie dog, sniffer dog** ❼ PHRASE You describe something as a **dog's breakfast** or **dog's dinner** in order to express your disapproval of it, for example because it is very untidy, badly organized, or badly done. 乱七八糟；一团糟【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❽ PHRASE You use **dog eat dog** to express your disapproval of a situation where everyone wants to succeed and is willing to harm other people in order to do so. 狗咬狗；残酷无情的竞争；自相残杀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is very much dog eat dog out there.* 那儿的竞争异常残酷。❾ PHRASE If you say that something **is going to the dogs**, you mean that it is becoming weaker and worse in quality. 败落；大不如前【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They sit in impotent opposition while the country goes to the dogs.* 国家败落之际，他们加入了软弱无力的反对党。

→ see **pet**

dog-collar (**dog-collars**) also **dog collar** ❶ N-COUNT A **dog-collar** is a stiff, round, white collar that fastens at the back and that is worn by Christian priests and ministers. (神职人员所穿的后开口的)白色硬立领【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ N-COUNT A **dog-collar** is a collar worn by a dog. 狗项圈

dog-eared ADJ A book or piece of paper that is **dog-eared** has been used so much that the corners of the pages are turned down or torn. (指书页或纸张)卷角的，翻旧了的 ❑ *...dog-eared copies of ancient history books.* 翻烂的古代历史书

dog|fight /'dɒgfaɪt, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**dogfights**) also **dog fight** ❶ N-COUNT A **dogfight** is a fight between fighter planes, in which they fly close to one another and move very fast. (战斗机的)近距离激战 ❷ N-COUNT If you say that organizations or people are involved in a **dogfight**, you mean they are struggling very hard against each other in order to succeed. 混战；激战；格斗 ❑ *The three leading contenders were locked in a dogfight.* 三名领先的竞争者陷入一场鏖战。

dog|fish /'dɒgfɪʃ, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**dogfish**) N-COUNT A **dogfish** is a small shark. There are several kinds of dogfish. 猫鲨；角鲨；皱唇鲨

dog|ged /'dɒgɪd, AM 美 'dɔː-/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's actions as **dogged**, you mean that they are determined to continue with something even if it becomes difficult or dangerous. 顽强的；坚持不懈的 ❑ *They have gained respect through sheer dogged determination.* 他们完全是凭借顽强的毅力赢得了尊敬。•**dog|ged|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She would fight doggedly for her rights as the children's mother.* 她会顽强地为作为孩子母亲应有的权利而斗争。•**dog|ged|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Most of my accomplishments came as the result of sheer doggedness.* 我大多数的成就纯粹是坚持不懈的结果。

dog|ger|el /'dɒgərᵊl, AM 美 'dɔː-/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to a poem as **doggerel**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very bad poetry. 蹩脚诗；打油诗；歪诗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...fragments of meaningless doggerel.* 毫无意义的打油诗的片段

dog|gie /'dɒgi, AM 美 'dɔː-/ (**doggies**) N-COUNT **Doggie** is a child's word for a dog. (儿语)狗狗

'dog|gie ,bag (**doggie bags**) N-COUNT If you ask for a **doggie bag** in a restaurant, you ask for any food you have not eaten to be put into a bag for you to take home. 剩菜袋；打包袋

dog|gy /'dɒgi, AM 美 'dɔː-/ (**doggies**) → see **doggie**

dog|house /'dɒghaʊs, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**doghouses**) also **dog-house** ❶ N-COUNT A **doghouse** is a small building made especially for a dog to sleep in. 狗窝；犬舍【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **kennel**

❷ PHRASE If you are **in the doghouse**, people are annoyed or angry with you. 受冷落的；受排斥的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her husband was in the doghouse for leaving her to cope on her own.* 她丈夫因让她独自应付把她惹毛了。

dog|leg /'dɒgleg, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**doglegs**) also **dog-leg** N-COUNT A **dogleg** is a sharp bend in a road or a path. (道路等的)急转弯

dog|ma /'dɒgmə, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**dogmas**) N-VAR If you refer to a belief or a system of beliefs as a **dogma**, you disapprove of it because people are expected to accept that it is true, without questioning it. 教条；信条；教义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Their political dogma has blinded them to the real needs of the country.* 他们的政治信条让他们看不到国家真正的需要。

dog|mat|ic /dɒg'mætɪk, AM 美 dɔːg-/ ADJ If you say that someone is **dogmatic**, you are critical of them because they are convinced that they are right, and refuse to consider that other opinions might also be justified. 教条的；武断的；固执己见的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many writers at this time held rigidly dogmatic views.* 这时期有很多作家固执己见。•**dog|mat|ic|al|ly** /dɒg'mætɪkli, AM 美 dɔːg-/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He applies the Marxist world view dogmatically to all social phenomena.* 他将马克思主义的世界观教条地应用到所有的社会现象中去。

dog|ma|tism /'dɒgmətɪzəm, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to an opinion as **dogmatism**, you are criticizing it for being strongly stated without considering all the relevant facts or other people's opinions. 教条主义；武断；独断论【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We cannot allow dogmatism to stand in the way of progress.* 我们不能允许教条主义阻碍进步。•**dog|ma|tist** (**dogmatists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Intellectuals are becoming unhappy with dogmatists in the party leadership.* 知识分子对党内领导层里的教条主义者心生不满。

,do-'gooder (**do-gooders**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **do-gooder**, you mean that they do things which they think will help other people, although you think that they are interfering. 帮倒忙的人；好心办坏事的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dogs|body /'dɒgzbɒdi, AM 美 'dɔːgz-/ (**dogsbodies**) N-COUNT A **dogsbody** is a person who has to do all the boring jobs that nobody else wants to do. 勤杂工；杂务工【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

'dog tag (**dog tags**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Dog tags** are metal

identification discs that are worn on a chain around the neck by members of the United States armed forces.（美国士兵挂在脖子上的）身份识别牌

'dog-,tired ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **dog-tired**, you are emphasizing that you are extremely tired. 极度疲乏的；累极了的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *By dusk we were dog-tired and heading for home.* 到了傍晚我们累趴下了，于是回家。

dog|wood /'dɒgwʊd, AM 美 'dɔːg-/ (**dogwoods**) N-VAR A **dogwood** is a tree or bush that has groups of small white flowers surrounded by four large leaves. 山茱萸属植物

doi|ly /'dɔɪli/ (**doilies**) N-COUNT A **doily** is a small, round piece of paper or cloth that has a pattern of tiny holes in it. Doilies are put on plates under cakes and sandwiches.（糕点盘上的）网眼纸垫圈，网眼布垫圈

do|ings /'duːɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Someone's **doings** are their activities at a particular time.（一段时期内的）活动 ❑ *The film chronicles the everyday doings of a group of London schoolchildren.* 电影记录了一群伦敦小学生的日常活动。

,do-it-your'self N-UNCOUNT **Do-it-yourself** is the same as **DIY**. 同 DIY

Dol|by /'dɒlbi/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Dolby** is a system which reduces the background noise on electronic cassette players. 杜比降噪系统【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *...a cassette deck equipped with Dolby noise reduction.* 装有杜比降噪系统的盒式带播放机

dol|drums /'dɒldrəmz/ PHRASE If an activity or situation is **in the doldrums**, it is very quiet and nothing new or exciting is happening. 处于低潮；陷于停滞 ❑ *The economy is in the doldrums.* 经济正处于萧条期。

dole /dəʊl/ ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **The dole** or **dole** is money that is given regularly by the government to people who are unemployed.（政府定期发放的）失业救济金【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **welfare**

■ PHRASE Someone who is **on the dole** is registered as unemployed and receives money from the government. 定期领取失业救济金【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It's not easy living on the dole.* 靠领取失业救济金生活并不容易。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **on welfare**

▶ **dole out** PHRASAL VERB If you **dole** something **out**, you give a certain amount of it to each member of a group. 发放；发给 ❑ [v P n] *I got out my wallet and began to dole out the money.* 我掏出钱包开始发钱。[Also v n P]

dole|ful /'dəʊlfʊl/ ADJ A **doleful** expression, manner, or voice is depressing and miserable.（表情、声音等）悲伤的，忧郁的 ❑ *He gave me a long, doleful look.* 他眼神悲伤地久久望着我。•**dole|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I don't know why they left,' he said dolefully.* "我不知道他们为什么离开。"他哀愁地说道。

'dole queue (**dole queues**) N-COUNT When people talk about **the dole queue**, they are talking about the state of being unemployed, especially when saying how many people are unemployed. 失业队伍；失业状况；（尤指）失业人数【BRIT 英】❑ *Another 29,100 people have joined the dole queue.* 又有 29,100 人加入了失业大军。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **unemployment line**

doll /dɒl/ (**dolls, dolling, dolled**) N-COUNT A **doll** is a child's toy which looks like a small person or baby. 玩偶；洋娃娃

▶ **doll up** PHRASAL VERB If a woman **dolls** herself **up**, she puts on smart or fashionable clothes in order to try and look attractive for a particular occasion.（把…）打扮得花枝招展，装扮得漂漂亮亮【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron-refl P] *We used to doll ourselves up and go into town.* 我们那时常常打扮得漂漂亮亮然后进城去。•**dolled up** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *She was dolled up for the occasion.* 她为这个活动精心打扮。

dol|lar ⇹ /'dɒlə^r/ (**dollars**) ■ N-COUNT The **dollar** is the unit of money used in the USA, Canada, Australia, and some other countries. It is represented by the symbol $. A dollar is divided into one hundred smaller units called cents. 元（美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的货币单位）❑ *She gets paid seven dollars an hour.* 她的报酬是每小时 7 元。❑ *The government is spending billions of dollars on new urban rail projects.* 政府正把数十亿元花在新城市铁路项目上。•N-SING **The dollar** is also used to refer to the American currency system. 美元货币体系 ❑ *In early trading in Tokyo, the dollar fell sharply against the yen.* 在东京市场早市开盘时，美元对日元的比价急剧下跌。■ PHRASE If you pay **top dollar** for something, you pay a lot of money for it. 花大价钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Japanese investors once paid top dollar for the most glamorous hotels in the United States.* 日本投资者曾为投资美国最富魅力的酒店而一掷千金。

dol|lop /'dɒləp/ (**dollops**) N-COUNT A **dollop** of soft or sticky food is a large spoonful of it.（软食或黏食的）一大勺【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*of*] *...a dollop of cream.* 一大勺奶油

'doll's house (**doll's houses**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dollhouse**

N-COUNT A **doll's house** is a toy in the form of a small house, which contains tiny dolls and furniture for children to play with.（儿童的）玩具小屋

dol|ly /'dɒli/ (**dollies**) N-COUNT A **dolly** is a child's word for a doll.（儿语）玩具娃娃，洋娃娃

dol|phin /'dɒlfɪn/ (**dolphins**) N-COUNT A **dolphin** is a mammal which lives in the sea and looks like a large fish with a pointed mouth. 海豚

→ see **whale**

dolt /dəʊlt/ (**dolts**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **dolt**, you think they are stupid, or have done something stupid. 笨蛋；傻瓜【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

do|main /dəʊ'meɪn/ (**domains**) ■ N-COUNT A **domain** is a particular field of thought, activity, or interest, especially one over which someone has control, influence, or rights.（尤指某人有控制力、影响力或权利的）领域，范围，范畴【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...the great experimenters in the domain of art.* 艺术领域伟大的实验者们 ■ N-COUNT On the Internet, a **domain** is a set of addresses that shows, for example, the category or geographical area that an Internet address belongs to.（因特网上的）域【COMPUTING 计算机】

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dom, domin ≈ rule*** 统治，***master*** 掌控：***domain, dominate, predominant***

do'main name (**domain names**) N-COUNT A **domain name** is the name of a person's or organization's website on the Internet, for example 'cobuild.collins.co.uk'.（因特网上的）域名【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Is the domain name already registered or still available?* 该域名已经被注册还是仍然可用？

dome /dəʊm/ (**domes**) ■ N-COUNT A **dome** is a round roof. 穹顶；圆屋顶 ❑ *...the dome of St Paul's cathedral.* 圣保罗大教堂的圆顶 ■ N-COUNT A **dome** is any object that has a similar shape to a dome. 半球形物；圆顶状物 ❑ *...the dome of the hill.* 山丘的圆顶

Word Link 词根词缀 ***dom ≈ home*** 家：***dome, domestic, domesticated***

domed /dəʊmd/ ADJ Something that is **domed** is in the shape of a dome. 半球形的；圆顶状的 ❑ *...the great hall with its domed ceiling.* 带穹顶的大厅

do|mes|tic ⇹ /də'mestɪk/ (**domestics**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Domestic** political activities, events, and situations happen or exist within one particular country. 国内的；本国的 ❑ *...over 100 domestic flights a day to 15 U.K. destinations.* 每天超过 100 架次国内航班飞往英国境内 15 个目的地 ❑ *...sales in the domestic market.* 国内市场的销售量 •**do|mes|ti|cal|ly** /də'mestɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *Opportunities will improve as the company expands domestically and internationally.* 随着国内业务和国际业务的扩展，该公司将获得更好的机会。■ → see also **gross domestic product** ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Domestic** duties and activities are concerned with the running of a home and family. 家务的 ❑ *...a plan for sharing domestic chores.* 分担家务活儿的计划 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Domestic** items

and services are intended to be used in people's homes rather than in factories or offices. 家用的 ❑ *...domestic appliances.* 家用器具 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **domestic** situation or atmosphere is one which involves a family and their home. 家里的；家庭的；居家的 ❑ *It was a scene of such domestic bliss.* 这是一派天伦之乐的场景。❹ ADJ A **domestic** animal is one that is not wild and is kept either on a farm to produce food or in someone's home as a pet. 非野生的；驯养的；作为宠物饲养的 ❑ *...a domestic cat.* 家猫 ❺ N-COUNT A **domestic**, a **domestic help**, or a **domestic worker** is a person who is paid to come to help with the work that has to be done in a house such as the cleaning, washing, and ironing. 家政工

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom = home* 家：*dome, domestic, domesticated*

do|mes|ti|cate /dəˈmestɪkeɪt/ (**domesticates, domesticating, domesticated**) VERB When people **domesticate** wild animals or plants, they bring them under control and use them to produce food or as pets. 驯养；驯化 ❑ [v n] *We domesticated the dog to help us with hunting.* 我们驯狗来帮我们打猎。

do|mes|ti|cat|ed /dəˈmestɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **domesticated** willingly does household tasks such as cleaning. 乐于做家务事的；爱操持家务的 ❑ *Mum wasn't very domesticated.* 妈妈不是很喜欢干家务活儿。

do|mes|ti|city /ˌdəʊmesˈtɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Domesticity** is the state of being at home with your family. 家庭生活 ❑ *...a small rebellion against routine and cosy domesticity.* 对一成不变而又舒适的家庭生活的一次小小的反抗

do,mes|tic ˈsci|ence N-UNCOUNT In British schools, **domestic science** was the name used to refer to the subject which involved cookery, sewing, and other household skills. The subject is now referred to as **home economics**, which is also the usual American term. 家政学（现在称为 home economics，英国学校科目名称，也常见于美国英语）

do,mes|tic ˈvio|lence N-UNCOUNT **Domestic violence** is violence that takes place in the home, especially between a husband and wife. 家庭暴力 ❑ *Women are still the main victims of domestic violence.* 女性仍然是家庭暴力的主要受害者。

domi|cile /ˈdɒmɪsaɪl/ (**domiciles**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Your **domicile** is the place where you live. 住处；居所【FORMAL 正式】

domi|ciled /ˈdɒmɪsaɪld/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **domiciled in** a particular place, you live there. 定居的；有固定居所的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *Frank is currently domiciled in Berlin.* 弗兰克目前定居柏林。

domi|nance /ˈdɒmɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT The **dominance** of a particular person or thing is the fact that they are more powerful, successful, or important than other people or things. 支配；控制 ❑ [+of/over] *...an attempt by each group to establish dominance over the other.* 各个小组都想要控制其他小组的企图

Thesaurus 同类词 *dominance* Also look up:

N. authority, control, supremacy, upper hand

domi|nant /ˈdɒmɪnənt/ ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **dominant** is more powerful, successful, influential, or noticeable than other people or things. 占支配（或统治）地位的；占优势的；显著的 ❑ *...a change which would maintain his party's dominant position in Scotland.* 将使他的政党在苏格兰继续占据支配地位的变化 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dominant** gene is one that produces a particular characteristic, whether a person has only one of these genes from one parent, or two genes, one from each parent. （基因）显性的（Compare 比较 **recessive**.）【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **gene**

domi|nate ◆◇ /ˈdɒmɪneɪt/ (**dominates, dominating, dominated**) ❶ VERB To **dominate** a situation means to be the most powerful or important person or thing in it. 在…中占首要地位；在…中最具影响力 ❑ [v n] *The book is expected to dominate the best-seller lists.* 这本书预计会占据畅销书排行榜的榜首。❑ [v] *No single factor appears to dominate.* 没有一个因素看似是决定性的。•**domi|na|tion** /ˌdɒmɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the domination of the market by a small number of organizations.* 少数机构对市场的垄断 ❷ VERB If one country or person **dominates** another, they have power over them. 控制；统治；支配 ❑ [v n] *Women are no longer dominated by the men in their relationships.* 在两性关系中女性不再受制于男性。❑ [v] *The countries of Eastern Europe immediately started to dominate.* 东欧国家立即开始占据支配地位。•**domi|na|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They had five centuries of domination by the Romans.* 他们被罗马人统治了 5 个世 纪。❸ VERB If a building, mountain, or other object **dominates** an area, it is so large or impressive that you cannot avoid seeing it. 俯视；高耸于 ❑ [v n] *It's one of the biggest buildings in this area, and it really dominates this whole place.* 这是该地区最大的建筑物之一，雄踞在整个地区之上。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom, domin = rule* 统治，*master* 掌控：*domain, dominate, predominant*

domi|nat|ing /ˈdɒmɪneɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dominating** person has a very strong personality and influences the people around them. 个性强势的；左右他人的 ❑ *She certainly was a dominating figure in politics.* 她在政坛上无疑是一个强势人物。

domi|neer|ing /ˌdɒmɪˈnɪərɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **domineering**, you disapprove of them because you feel that they try to control other people without any consideration for their feelings or opinions. 专横跋扈的；盛气凌人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Mick was stubborn and domineering with a very bad temper.* 米克既固执又专横，脾气还很坏。

do|min|ion /dəˈmɪnjən/ (**dominions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dominion** is control or authority. 控制；统治（权）；支配（权）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+over] *They truly believe they have dominion over us.* 他们真的以为他们对我们有统治权。❷ N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **dominion** is an area of land that is controlled by a ruler. 领土；版图；领地 ❑ [+of] *The Republic is a dominion of the Brazilian people.* 这个共和国是巴西人民的领土。

domi|no /ˈdɒmɪnəʊ/ (**dominoes**) ❶ N-COUNT **Dominoes** are small rectangular blocks marked with two groups of spots on one side. They are used for playing various games. 多米诺骨牌 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Dominoes** is a game in which players put dominoes onto a table in turn. 多米诺骨牌戏

ˈdomi|no ef|fect N-SING If one event causes another similar event, which in turn causes another event, and so on, you can refer to this as a **domino effect**. 多米诺（骨牌）效应；连锁反应 ❑ *The domino effect if one train is cancelled is enormous.* 如果一班火车被取消，其连锁反应将是巨大的。

don /dɒn/ (**dons, donning, donned**) ❶ VERB If you **don** clothing, you put it on. 穿上；戴上；披上【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The crowd threw petrol bombs at the police, who responded by donning riot gear.* 人群向警察扔汽油弹，警察则穿上了防暴衣。❷ N-COUNT A **don** is a lecturer at Oxford or Cambridge University in England. （英国牛津或剑桥大学的）讲师，教师 •N-COUNT Lecturers from any university are sometimes referred to as **dons**. 大学讲师【BRIT 英】

do|nate /dəʊˈneɪt/ (**donates, donating, donated**) ❶ VERB If you **donate** something **to** a charity or other organization, you give it to them. 捐赠；赠送 ❑ [v n +to] *He frequently donates large sums to charity.* 他常常向慈善机构捐赠大笔钱款。❑ [v n] *Others donated secondhand clothes.* 其他人捐赠了一些旧衣服。•**do|na|tion** /dəʊˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the donation of his collection to the art gallery.* 向美术馆捐献收藏品 ❷ VERB If you **donate** your blood or a part of your body, you allow doctors to use it to help someone who is ill. 献（血）；捐献（器官）❑ [v n] *...people who are willing to donate their organs for use after death.* 愿意死后捐献器官的人们 •**do|na|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...measures aimed at encouraging organ donation.* 旨在鼓励器官捐献的措施

→ see **donor**

Word Link 词根词缀 *don = giving* 给予：*donate, donor, pardon*

do|na|tion /dəʊˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**donations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **donation** is

Word Web 话题词汇 donor 捐赠者

Many people **give donations**. They like to **help** others. They **donate money,** clothes, food, or their time. Some people even give parts of themselves. Doctors performed the first successful human **organ transplants** in the 1950s. Today this type of operation is a relatively routine procedure. The problem now is finding enough **donors** to meet the needs of potential **recipients.** Organs such as the **kidney** often come from a living donor. **Hearts, lungs**, and other vital organs come from deceased donors. Of course our health care system relies on **blood** donors. They help save lives every day.

许多人给予捐赠，他们喜欢帮助别人。捐赠的内容包括金钱、衣服、食物或者时间。有些人甚至捐献出自己的身体部位。20 世纪 50 年代，医生进行了第一例成功的人体器官移植手术。今天，这种类型的手术是相对常规的手术。现在面临的问题是找到足够多的器官捐献者来满足潜在受捐者的需求。肾之类的器官常常来自活体捐献者，心脏、肺以及其他重要的器官则来自已去世的捐献者。当然我们的医疗保健体系离不开献血者，他们每天都在帮助我们挽救生命。

D

something which someone gives to a charity or other organization. 捐赠物；捐赠 ❑ [+to/of/from] *Employees make regular donations to charity.* 员工定期向慈善机构捐赠。 2 → see also **donate**

→ see **donor**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *donation* with:

V. **accept a** donation 接受捐赠，**make a** donation 进行捐赠，**receive a** donation 收到捐赠 1

ADJ. **charitable** donation 慈善捐赠，**generous** donation 慷慨捐赠，**suggested** donation 建议捐赠 1

done ♦∞ /dʌn/ 1 **Done** is the past participle of **do.** 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] A task or activity that is **done** has been completed successfully. 完成的 ❑ *When her deal is done, the client emerges with her purchase.* 交易完成后，委托人会出现并将她购买的东西交给她。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] When something that you are cooking is **done**, it has been cooked long enough and is ready. （食物）煮熟的，烧好的 ❑ *As soon as the cake is done, remove it from the oven.* 蛋糕一烤好就从烤箱里取出来。 4 CONVENTION You say **'Done'** when you are accepting a deal, arrangement, or bet that someone has offered to make with you. （表示同意）好，行，一言为定【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'You lead and we'll look for it.'—'Done.'* "你领头，我们来找。" —— "行。" 5 PHRASE If you say that something is **over and done with**, you mean that it is completely finished and you do not have to think about it any more. 完全了结的；彻底完成的【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Once this is all over and done with you can have a rest.* 大功告成后你就可以休息了。

Don Juan /ˌdɒn ˈdʒuːən/ (**Don Juans**) N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **Don Juan**, you mean he has had sex with many women. 唐璜；滥交的男子；风流浪荡子

don|key /ˈdɒŋki/ (**donkeys**) 1 N-COUNT A **donkey** is an animal which is like a horse but which is smaller and has longer ears. 驴 2 PHRASE For **donkey's years** means for a very long time. 很久；多年【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *I've been a vegetarian for donkey's years.* 多年以来我一直是个素食者。

'don|key jack|et (**donkey jackets**) N-COUNT A **donkey jacket** is a thick, warm jacket, usually dark blue with a strip across the shoulders at the back. （通常指深蓝色、肩部带条纹的）厚夹克【BRIT 英】

'don|key work N-SING If you do **the donkey work**, you do the hard work or the less interesting part of the work that needs to be done. 单调乏味的苦差【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

don|nish /ˈdɒnɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a man as **donnish**, you think he is rather serious and intellectual. 学究式的；迂腐的；一本正经的【mainly BRIT 主英】

do|nor /ˈdəʊnəʳ/ (**donors**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **donor** is someone who gives a part of their body or some of their blood to be used by doctors to help a person who is ill. 献血者；器官捐献者 ❑ *Doctors removed the healthy kidney from the donor.* 医生从捐献者体内取出健康的肾脏。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Donor** organs or parts are organs or parts of the body which people allow doctors to use to help people who are ill. （器官等）捐献的 3 N-COUNT A **donor** is a person or organization who gives something, especially money, to a charity, organization, or country that needs it. 捐赠者；捐赠机构

→ see Word Web: **donor**

Word Link 词根词缀 *don = giving* 给予：*donate, donor, pardon*

'do|nor card (**donor cards**) N-COUNT A **donor card** is a card which people carry in order to make sure that, when they die, their organs are used by doctors to help people who are ill. （持有者同意死后将器官捐献的）器官捐献卡

don't ♦♦♦ /dəʊnt/ **Don't** is the usual spoken form of 'do not'. （do not 的常用口语形式）

do|nut /ˈdəʊnʌt/ (**donuts**) → see **doughnut**

doo|dad /ˈduːdæd/ (**doodads**) N-COUNT A **doodad** is the same as a **doodah.** 同 doodah【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

doo|dah /ˈduːdɑː/ (**doodahs**) N-COUNT You can refer to something, especially an electronic device, as a **doodah** when you do not know exactly what is called. 小装置，小玩意儿（尤指叫不出名字的电器）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The car has all the latest electronic doodahs.* 这辆车配有各种最新的电子小玩意儿。

doo|dle /ˈduːdᵊl/ (**doodles, doodling, doodled**) 1 N-COUNT A **doodle** is a pattern or picture that you draw when you are bored or thinking about something else. （无聊或心不在焉时的）涂鸦，胡写乱画 2 VERB When someone **doodles**, they draw doodles. 乱涂乱画；涂鸦 ❑ [v] *He looked across at Jackson, doodling on his notebook.* 他一边朝杰克逊看过去，一边在自己的笔记本上乱涂乱画。[Also v n]

doom /duːm/ (**dooms, dooming, doomed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Doom** is a terrible future state or event which you cannot prevent. 厄运；劫数；毁灭 ❑ *...his warnings of impending doom.* 他关于大难临头的警告 2 N-UNCOUNT If you have a sense or feeling of **doom**, you feel that things are going very badly and are likely to get even worse. 悲观；沮丧 ❑ *Why are people so full of gloom and doom?* 为什么人们如此沮丧悲观？ 3 VERB If a fact or event **dooms** someone or something **to** a particular fate, it makes certain that they are going to suffer in some way. 注定；命定；使在劫难逃 ❑ [v n +to] *That argument doomed their marriage to failure.* 那次争吵使他们的婚姻注定要失败。[Also v n to-inf]

doomed /duːmd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If something **is doomed to** happen, or if you **are doomed to** a particular state, something unpleasant is certain to happen, and you can do nothing to prevent it. 注定的；命定的 ❑ [+to] *Their plans seemed doomed to failure.* 他们的计划好像注定要失败。 2 ADJ Someone or something that is **doomed** is certain to fail or be destroyed. 注定要失败（或毁灭）的 ❑ *I used to pour time and energy into projects that were doomed from the start.* 我过去常常将大量时间和精力投入到从开始就注定要失败的计划中。

dooms|day /ˈduːmzdeɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Doomsday** is a day or time when you expect something terrible or unpleasant is going to happen. 末日；灾难日 ❑ *...the doomsday scenario of civil war between the two factions.* 两个派系之间的内战可能会带来世界末日般的灾难 2 N-PROPER In the Christian religion, **Doomsday** is the last day of the world, on which God will judge everyone. （基督教）世界末日，最后审判日

'dooms|day cult (**doomsday cults**) N-COUNT A **doomsday cult** is a religious cult whose members believe that the world is about to end. 世界末日教（相信世界即将灭亡的宗教团体）【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】

door ♦♦♦ /dɔːʳ/ (**doors**) 1 N-COUNT A **door** is a piece of wood, glass, or metal, which is moved to open and close the entrance to a

building, room, cupboard, or vehicle. 门 ❑ *I knocked at the front door, but there was no answer.* 我敲了敲前门，没有人应。❑ *The policeman opened the door and looked in.* 警察打开门朝里面看。 2 N-COUNT A **door** is the space in a wall when a door is open. 门口；出入口 ❑ *She looked through the door of the kitchen. Her daughter was at the stove.* 她从厨房门口朝里看，发现女儿站在炉子旁。 3 N-PLURAL **Doors** is used in expressions such as **a few doors down** or **three doors up** to refer to a place that is a particular number of buildings away from where you are. 住户；人家【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Mrs Cade's house was only a few doors down from her daughter's apartment.* 凯德夫人的房子和她女儿的公寓就隔了几户人家。 4 → see also **next door** 5 PHRASE When you **answer the door**, you go and open the door because a visitor has knocked on it or rung the bell. 应门；去开门 ❑ *Carol answered the door as soon as I knocked.* 我一敲门，卡萝尔就来开了。 6 PHRASE If you say that someone gets or does something **by the back door** or **through the back door**, you are criticizing them for doing it secretly and unofficially. 偷偷摸摸地；背地里地；不正当地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The government would not allow anyone to sneak in by the back door and seize power by force.* 政府不会允许任何人偷偷混进来并用暴力攫取政权。 7 PHRASE If someone **closes the door on** something, they stop thinking about it or dealing with it. 不再想；不再做；拒…于门外 ❑ *We never close the door on a successful series.* 我们从不把成功的系列节目拒之门外。 8 PHRASE If people have talks and discussions **behind closed doors**, they have them in private because they want them to be kept secret. 秘密地；背地里地 ❑ *...decisions taken in secret behind closed doors.* 背地里秘密作出的决定 9 PHRASE If someone goes **from door to door** or goes **door to door**, they go along a street calling at each house in turn, for example selling something. 挨家挨户 ❑ *They are going from door to door collecting money from civilians.* 他们挨家挨户地向百姓收钱。 10 PHRASE If you talk about a distance or journey **from door to door** or **door to door**, you are talking about the distance from the place where the journey starts to the place where it finishes. 从出发地到目的地 ❑ *...tickets covering the whole journey from door to door.* 全程票 11 PHRASE If you say that something helps someone to get their **foot in the door** or their **toe in the door**, you mean that it gives them an opportunity to start doing something new, usually in an area that is difficult to succeed in. （通常指难以成功的领域中）迈向目标的第一步，成功的开端 ❑ *The bondholding may help the firm get its foot in the door to win the business.* 债券的持有可能是有助于该公司赢得业务的第一步。 12 PHRASE If someone **shuts the door in your face** or **slams the door in your face**, they refuse to talk to you or give you any information. 拒绝同…谈话；拒绝向…透露信息 ❑ *Did you say anything to him or just shut the door in his face?* 你跟他说什么了吗，还是直接给了他个闭门羹？ 13 PHRASE If you **lay** something **at** someone's **door**, you blame them for an unpleasant event or situation. 把…归咎于 ❑ *The blame is generally laid at the door of the government.* 通常谴责的矛头都会指向政府。 14 PHRASE If someone or something **opens the door to** a good new idea or situation, they introduce it or make it possible. 介绍（新思想或新情况）；使…成为可能 ❑ *This book opens the door to some of the most exciting findings in solid-state physics.* 这本书介绍了固态物理学中一些最激动人心的发现。 15 PHRASE When you are **out of doors**, you are not inside a building, but in the open air. 在户外；露天 ❑ *The weather was fine enough for working out of doors.* 天气太好了，适合户外工作。 16 PHRASE If you **see** someone **to the door**, you go to the door with a visitor when they leave. 送（客人）到门口 17 PHRASE If someone **shows** you **the door**, they ask you to leave because they are angry with you. 叫…滚蛋；对…下逐客令 ❑ *Would they forgive and forget—or show him the door?* 他们会既往不咎吗——还是会对他下逐客令呢？ 18 **at death's door** → see **death**

door|bell /ˈdɔːrbel/ (**doorbells**) N-COUNT A **doorbell** is a bell on the outside of a house which you can ring so that the people inside know that you want to see them. 门铃

door|keeper /ˈdɔːrkiːpər/ (**doorkeepers**) N-COUNT A **doorkeeper** is a person whose job is to stand at the door of a building such as a hotel and help people who are going in or out. 看门人；守门人

door|knob /ˈdɔːrnɒb/ (**doorknobs**) N-COUNT A **doorknob** is a round handle on a door. 球形门把手

door|man /ˈdɔːrmən/ (**doormen**) 1 N-COUNT A **doorman** is a man who stands at the door of a club, prevents unwanted people from coming in, and makes people leave if they cause trouble. （俱乐部等的）门卫，看门人 2 N-COUNT A **doorman** is a person whose job is to stay by the main entrance of a large building, and help people visiting the building. 门厅侍者；门卫

door|mat /ˈdɔːrmæt/ (**doormats**) 1 N-COUNT A **doormat** is a mat by a door which people can wipe their shoes on when they enter a house or building. 门口地垫；门口擦鞋垫 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **doormat**, you are criticizing them because they let other people treat them badly, and do not complain or defend themselves when they are being treated unfairly. 受气包；逆来顺受的可怜虫【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *If you always give in to others you will end up feeling like a doormat.* 如果你总是屈服于人，你最终会觉得自己像一个受气包。

door|step /ˈdɔːrstep/ (**doorsteps**) 1 N-COUNT A **doorstep** is a step in front of a door on the outside of a building. 门阶 2 PHRASE If a place is **on** your **doorstep**, it is very near to where you live. If something happens **on** your **doorstep**, it happens very close to where you live. 在…住所近旁 ❑ *It is all too easy to lose sight of what is happening on our own doorstep.* 我们很容易无视身边之事。

door|stop /ˈdɔːrstɒp/ (**doorstops**) N-COUNT A **doorstop** is a heavy object that you use to keep a door open. （保持门敞开的）制门器

,door-to-ˈdoor → see **door**

door|way /ˈdɔːrweɪ/ (**doorways**) 1 N-COUNT A **doorway** is a space in a wall where a door opens and closes. 出入口；门口；门道 ❑ *Hannah looked up to see David and another man standing in the doorway.* 汉娜抬头看见戴维和另一个男的站在门口。 2 N-COUNT A **doorway** is a covered space just outside the door of a building. 门廊；（有遮顶的）门口处 ❑ *...homeless people sleeping in shop doorways.* 睡在商店门口无家可归的人们

dope /dəʊp/ (**dopes, doping, doped**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Dope** is a drug, usually an illegal drug such as marijuana or cocaine. 麻醉剂；毒品【INFORMAL 非正式】2 VERB If someone **dopes** a person or animal or **dopes** their food, they put drugs into their food or force them to take drugs. 给…服麻醉剂（或毒品）；在…中掺麻醉剂（或毒品）❑ [v n] *Anyone could have got in and doped the wine.* 任何人都可能溜进来，在酒中掺麻醉药。❑ [*be* v-ed *+with*] *I'd been doped with Somnolin.* 我被人下了安眠药。❑ [v-ed] *They've got him doped to the eyeballs.* 他们给他服用了大量毒品。[Also v n *with* n] 3 N-COUNT If someone calls a person a **dope**, they think that the person is stupid. 笨蛋；呆子；蠢货【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

,doped ˈup ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **doped up**, they are in a state where they cannot think clearly because they are under the influence of drugs. （服用毒品后）神志不清的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I feel a bit doped up, but I'm okay.* 我觉得有点飘，但还好。

dopey /ˈdəʊpi/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **dopey** is sleepy, as though they have been drugged. 迷迷糊糊的；昏昏欲睡的；昏昏沉沉的 ❑ *The medicine always made him feel dopey and unable to concentrate.* 那种药物总是让他觉得昏昏沉沉的，无法集中注意力。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **dopey**, you mean that they are rather stupid. 愚蠢的；糊涂的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

dork /dɔːrk/ (**dorks**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **dork**, you think they dress badly in old-fashioned clothes and behave very awkwardly in social situations. （打扮过时的）呆子，迂腐之人，无聊乏味之人【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *...their unshakeable conviction that family holidays were strictly for dorks.* 他们关于家庭假日只适合无聊乏味之人的坚定观点

dorm /dɔːrm/ (**dorms**) N-COUNT A **dorm** is the same as a **dormitory**. 同 dormitory【INFORMAL 非正式】

dor|mant /ˈdɔːrmənt/ ADJ Something that is **dormant** is not active, growing, or being used at the present time but is

capable of becoming active later on. 暂停活动的；暂搁不用的；休眠的；蛰伏的 ❑ *The virus remains dormant in nerve tissue until activated.* 病毒潜伏于神经组织里直到被激活。•**dor|man|cy** /'dɔːˈmənsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *During dormancy the plants must be kept very dry.* 在休眠期，植物必须保持非常干燥。

→ see **plant**

Word Link 词根词缀 *dorm = sleeping* 睡眠：*dormant, dormer, dormitory*

dor|mer /'dɔːˈməˈ/ (**dormers**) N-COUNT A **dormer** or **dormer window** is a window that is built upright in a sloping roof.（建在斜屋顶上的）老虎窗，天窗

dor|mi|tory /'dɔːˈmɪtri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**dormitories**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dormitory** is a large bedroom where several people sleep, for example in a boarding school.（寄宿学校等的）大寝室，集体寝室 ❑ *...the boys' dormitory.* 男生寝室 ❷ N-COUNT A **dormitory** is a building in a college or university where students live.（大学等的）学生宿舍【AM 美】❑ *She lived in a college dormitory.* 她住在大学宿舍里。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hall of residence**

❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a place as a **dormitory** suburb or town, you mean that most of the people who live there travel to work in another, larger town a short distance away.（在大城市工作者居住的）邻镇住宅区的，郊外住宅区的【BRIT 英】

dor|mouse /'dɔːˈmaʊs/ (**dormice** /'dɔːˈmaɪs/) N-COUNT A **dormouse** is a small animal that looks like a mouse. It is found in southern England and Wales.（英格兰南部及威尔士的）睡鼠，榛睡鼠

dor|sal /'dɔːˈsᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dorsal** means relating to the back of a fish or animal.（鱼或其他动物的）背部的，背上的，背侧的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a dolphin's dorsal fin.* 海豚的背鳍

DOS /dɒs/ N-UNCOUNT **DOS** is the part of a computer operating system that controls and manages files and programs stored on disk. **DOS** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'disk operating system'. 磁盘操作系统；DOS 系统【COMPUTING，TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】❑ *Where do I find the instructions to load DOS programs from Windows XP?* 我从哪儿可以找到从 Windows XP 载入 DOS 程序的指令呢？

dos|age /'dəʊsɪdʒ/ (**dosages**) N-COUNT A **dosage** is the amount of a medicine or drug that someone takes or should take.（药物等的）剂量，用量 ❑ *He was put on a high dosage of vitamin C.* 给他服了大剂量的维生素 C。

dose /dəʊs/ (**doses, dosing, dosed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dose of** medicine or a drug is a measured amount of it which is intended to be taken at one time.（药物的）一剂，一服 ❑ *[+of] One dose of penicillin can wipe out the infection.* 一剂青霉素就能消除感染。❷ N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of something as a **dose of** that thing, especially when you want to emphasize that there is a great deal of it.（尤指数量很多的）一份，一次，一点【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The West is getting a heavy dose of snow and rain today.* 西部今天将迎来一场大的雨夹雪。❸ VERB If you **dose** a person or animal **with** medicine, you give them an amount of it. 给…服药 ❑ [v n *+with*] *The doctor fixed the rib, dosed him heavily with drugs, and said he would probably get better.* 医生接好了肋骨，给他服用了大剂量的药，并说他可能会有所好转。❑ [v pron-refl *+with*] *I dosed myself with quinine.* 我服用了奎宁。•PHRASAL VERB **Dose up** means the same as **dose**. dose up 同 dose ❑ [v n P *+with*] *I dosed him up with Valium.* 我给他服了安定剂。

dosh /dɒʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Dosh** is money. 钱【BRIT，INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a chap who'd made lots of dosh.* 挣了很多钱的家伙

doss /dɒs/ (**dosses, dossing, dossed**) VERB If someone **dosses** somewhere, they sleep in a place which is uncomfortable, usually because they have nowhere else to live.（通常因无处可去而在不舒适的地方）睡觉，过夜【BRIT，INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *...young people dossing in the streets of our cities.* 在我们城市露宿街头的年轻人 •PHRASAL VERB **Doss down** means the same as **doss**. doss down 同 doss ❑ [v P prep/adv] *When we had eaten, we dossed down in the lounge.* 我们吃过后，就在休息室里睡下了。

dos|ser /'dɒsəˈ/ (**dossers**) N-COUNT A **dosser** is a city person who does not have a permanent home and sleeps in the streets or in very cheap hotels. 流浪者；露宿街头者；住廉价旅馆者【BRIT，INFORMAL，DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

'doss-house (**doss-houses**) also **doss house, dosshouse** N-COUNT A **doss-house** is a kind of cheap hotel in a city for people who have no home and very little money.（供居无定所的穷人住宿的）廉价旅店，简陋客栈【BRIT，INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flophouse**

dos|si|er /'dɒsɪeɪ, -ɪəˈ/ (**dossiers**) N-COUNT A **dossier** is a collection of papers containing information on a particular event, or on a person such as a criminal or a spy. 档案；卷宗；资料汇编 ❑ *[+of/on] The company is compiling a dossier of evidence to back its allegations.* 公司正汇编一份证据材料来支持指控。

dost /dʌst/ **Dost** is an old-fashioned second person singular form of the verb 'do'.（do 的第二人称单数形式，过时用法）

dot /dɒt/ (**dots, dotting, dotted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dot** is a very small round mark, for example one that is used as the top part of the letter 'i', as a full stop, or as a decimal point. 点；小点；小圆点 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to something that you can see in the distance and that looks like a small round mark as a **dot**.（因距离远而看起来）似小点之物，点状物 ❑ *Soon they were only dots above the hard line of the horizon.* 很快他们就成了地平线上的几个小点了。❸ VERB When things **dot** a place or an area, they are scattered or spread all over it. 散布于；星罗棋布于；遍布 ❑ [v n] *Small coastal towns dot the landscape.* 这一地区滨海小镇星罗棋布。❹ → see also **dotted, polka dots** ❺ PHRASE If you arrive somewhere or do something **on the dot**, you arrive there or do it at exactly the time that you were supposed to. 准时地；按指定时间 ❑ *They appeared on the dot of 9.50 pm as always.* 他们和往常一样在晚上 9 点 50 分准时出现。❻ PHRASE If you say that someone **dots the i's and crosses the t's**, you mean that they pay great attention to every small detail in a task; often used to express your annoyance because such detailed work seems unnecessary and takes a very long time.（在耗时且无关紧要的事情上）一丝不苟，注重细节

→ see **Braille**

dot|age /'dəʊtɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] If someone is **in their dotage**, they are very old and becoming weak. 年老体衰；年老昏聩 ❑ *Even in his dotage, the Professor still sits on the committee.* 即便上了年纪，教授仍然是委员会的一员。

,dot-'com (**dot-coms**) N-COUNT A **dot-com** is a company that does all or most of its business on the Internet. 网络公司 ❑ *In 1999, dot-coms spent more than $1 billion on TV spots.* 1999 年，网络公司在电视广告上投入了超过 10 亿美元。

dote /dəʊt/ (**dotes, doting, doted**) VERB If you say that someone **dotes on** a person or a thing, you mean that they love or care about them very much and ignore any faults they may have. 溺爱；宠爱；过分喜爱 ❑ [v *+on/upon*] *He dotes on his nine-year-old son.* 他溺爱他 9 岁的儿子。

doth /dʌθ/ **Doth** is an old-fashioned third person singular form of the verb 'do'.（do 的第三人称单数形式，过时用法）

dot|ing /'dəʊtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone is, for example, a **doting** mother, husband, or friend, you mean that they show a lot of love for someone. 溺爱的；宠爱的 ❑ *His doting parents bought him his first racing bike at 13.* 宠爱他的父母在他 13 岁时就给他买了第一辆竞速自行车。

,dot 'ma|trix print|er (**dot matrix printers**) also **dot-matrix printer** N-COUNT A **dot matrix printer** is a computer printer using a device with a series of dots or pins stamped onto it to produce words and numbers. 点阵打印机

dot|ted /'dɒtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dotted** line is a line which is made of a row of dots. 由点组成的 ❑ *Cut along the dotted line.* 沿虚线裁开。•PHRASE If you **sign on the dotted line**, you formally agree to something by signing an official document.（在文件上）签字同意 ❑ *Once you sign on the dotted line you are committed to that property.* 一旦你签字同意，这份地产就交由你照管了。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ *+with*] If a place or object is **dotted with** things,

it has many of those things scattered over its surface. 遍布的；布满的 ❑ *The maps were dotted with the names of small towns.* 地图上散布着小城镇的名字。 2 ADJ If things are **dotted around** a place, they can be found in many different parts of that place. 散布的；遍布的 ❑ *Many pieces of sculpture are dotted around the house.* 多件雕塑作品散落在房子各处。 3 → see also **dot**

dot|ty /'dɒti/ (**dottier, dottiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **dotty**, you mean that they are slightly mad or likely to do strange things. 疯疯癫癫的；半痴的；古怪的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *She was obviously going a bit dotty.* 她显然变得有点疯疯癫癫的了。

dou|ble ◆◆◇ /'dʌb°l/ (**doubles, doubling, doubled**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **double** to indicate that something includes or is made of two things of the same kind. 双的；成双的；成对的 ❑ *...a pair of double doors into the room from the new entrance hall.* 从新的门厅通向该房间的一对双开门 ❑ *...a lone skier gliding along smooth double tracks.* 独自沿平滑的双轨雪道滑行的滑雪者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **double** before a singular noun to refer to two things of the same type that occur together, or that are connected in some way. (用于单数名词前)两个的，双重的 ❑ *...an extremely nasty double murder.* 极端残忍的双重谋杀 3 PREDET If something is **double the** amount or size of another thing, it is twice as large. (数量、大小)两倍的，加倍的 ❑ *The offer was to start a new research laboratory at double the salary he was then getting.* 所提供的工作机会是创建一个新的研究实验室，待遇是他当时所得工资的两倍。 •PRON **Double** is also a pronoun. ❑ *If they think you're a tourist, they charge you double.* 如果他们认为你是来旅游的，他们会向你要双倍的价钱。 4 ADJ You use **double** to describe something which is twice the normal size or can hold twice the normal quantity of something. 加倍的；双料的；可容纳两个的 ❑ *...a double helping of ice cream.* 双份的冰激凌 ❑ *...a large double garage.* 能停放两辆车的大车库 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **double** room is a room intended for two people, usually a couple, to stay or live in. (房间)双人的，供两人用的 ❑ *...bed and breakfast for £180 for two people in a double room.* 费用为 180 英镑的双人间，含房费和早餐 •N-COUNT **Double** is also a noun. ❑ *The Great Western Hotel costs around £60 a night for a double.* 大西部饭店的双人间一晚大约是 60 英镑。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **double** bed is a bed that is wide enough for two people to sleep in. (床)双人的 7 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **double** to describe a drink that is twice the normal measure. (酒等饮料)双份的 ❑ *He was drinking his double whiskey too fast and scowling.* 他猛灌着双份威士忌，脸色阴沉。 •N-COUNT **Double** is also a noun. ❑ *Give me a whisky, a double.* 给我来杯威士忌，双份的。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Double** is used when you are spelling a word or telling someone a number to show that a letter or digit is repeated. (用于单词拼写或数字中)两个的 ❑ *Ring four two double two double two if you'd like to speak to our financial adviser.* 如果想和我们的财务顾问通话，拨打 422222。 9 VERB When something **doubles** or when you **double** it, it becomes twice as great in number, amount, or size. (使)加倍；(使)增加一倍 ❑ [v] *The number of managers must double to 100 within 3 years.* 经理的人数在 3 年内必须翻倍达到 100 人。 ❑ [v n] *The program will double the amount of money available to help pay for child care.* 该方案将使可用于帮助支付儿童保育的钱款增加一倍。 10 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a person's **double**, you mean that they look exactly like them. 酷似的人；极相似的人 ❑ *Your mother sees you as her double.* 你母亲将你看成她的翻版。 11 VERB If a person or thing **doubles as** someone or something else, they have a second job or purpose as well as their main one. 兼职；兼任；兼做 ❑ [v +as] *Lots of homes in town double as businesses.* 镇里的很多民宅还兼作商用。 •PHRASAL VERB **Double up** means the same as **double**. double up 同 double ❑ [v P +as] *The lids of the casserole dishes are designed to double up as baking dishes.* 砂锅的盖子被设计成可兼作焙盘。 12 N-UNCOUNT In tennis or badminton, when people play **doubles**, two teams consisting of two players on each team play against each other on the same court. (网球或羽毛球的)双打 13 PHRASE If you are **bent double**, the top half of your body is bent downwards so that your head is close to your knees. 弯腰的；弓着身子的 ❑ *Pickers are bent double, plucking each flower with lightning speed.* 采花人弓着身子飞快地摘着花。 14 PHRASE If you are **seeing double**, there is something wrong with your eyes, and you can see two images instead of one. (眼花等时)看成重影 ❑ *I was dizzy, seeing double.* 我一阵眩晕，看到的都是重影。 15 **in double figures** → see **figure**

→ see **tennis, hotel**

▶**double back** PHRASAL VERB If you **double back** you go back in the direction that you came from. 原路返回 ❑ [v P] *We drove past it and had to double back.* 我们开过了，不得不原路返回。

▶**double up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **doubles** you **up**, or if you **double up**, you bend your body quickly or violently, for example because you are laughing a lot or because you are feeling a lot of pain. (使)(因大笑、剧痛等)弯腰；(使)弓身 ❑ [v n P] *...a savage blow in the crutch which doubled him up.* 对他下身凶狠的一击疼得他直不起腰 ❑ [v P +with/in] *They laugh so hard they double up with laughter.* 他们捧腹大笑，直不起身来。 •PHRASAL VERB **Double over** means the same as **double up**. double over 同 double up ❑ [v-ed P] *Everyone was doubled over in laughter.* 每个人都笑弯了腰。 2 → see also **double 11**

'dou|ble act (**double acts**) also **double-act** N-COUNT Two comedians or entertainers who perform together are referred to as a **double act**. Their performance can also be called a **double act**. 双人戏；双簧 ❑ *...a famous comedy double act.* 著名的喜剧双人戏

,dou|ble 'agent (**double agents**) N-COUNT A **double agent** is someone who works as a spy for a particular country or organization, but who also works for its enemies. 双重间谍

'double-barrelled

in AM, use 美国英语用 **double-barreled**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **double-barrelled** gun has two barrels. (枪)双管的 ❑ *...a double-barrelled shotgun.* 双管猎枪 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **double-barrelled** surname has two parts which are joined by a hyphen, for example 'Miss J. Heydon-Smith'. (姓氏)由两部分组成的【BRIT 英】3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Double-barrelled** is used to describe something such as a plan which has two main parts. (计划等)有两个主要部分的，双重目的的【JOURNALISM 新闻】

dou|ble bass /,dʌb°l 'beɪs/ (**double basses**) also **double-bass** N-VAR A **double bass** is the largest instrument in the violin family. You play the **double bass** with a bow while standing up and holding it upright in front of you. 低音提琴

→ see **string, orchestra**

,dou|ble 'bill (**double bills**) also **double-bill** N-COUNT A **double bill** is a theatre or cinema performance in which there are two shows on the programme. (戏剧或电影的)连场，双片连放

,dou|ble 'bind (**double binds**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you are **in a double bind**, you are in a very difficult situation, because whatever decision you make will have bad results. 两难境地；进退维谷 ❑ *Women are caught in a double bind, marginalised in the community if they are not wives and mothers, under excessive pressure to be perfect if they are.* 女性陷入了两难境地，如果她不为人妻不为人母就会被社会边缘化，如果她为人妻为人母就会承受成为完美的妻子和母亲的巨大压力。 [Also +of]

,double-'blind ADJ A **double-blind** study or experiment compares two groups of people, one of which is being tested while the other is not. Neither the people doing the testing nor the members of the two groups know which group is being tested. (研究或实验)双盲的(指研究人员和参加实验者均不知哪一组实验者正接受测试) ❑ *In a double-blind trial, there were definite improvements.* 在双盲试验中，改善效果明显。

,dou|ble 'bluff (**double bluffs**) N-VAR A **double bluff** is an attempt to deceive someone by telling them exactly what you intend to do when you know that they will assume you are lying. 虚实并用的诈骗术，似诈实真之举(以实情相告而期望对方以为有诈)【BRIT 英】❑ *They suspected this was a double bluff on the part of Cairo Intelligence.* 他们怀疑这是开罗情报人员玩的空城计。 ❑ *...a continual round of bluff and double bluff.* 一连串的虚张声势和似诈实真的诈骗

,double-'breasted ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **double-breasted** jack-

D

et or suit has two very wide sections at the front of the jacket which fit over one another when you button them up.（夹克或西服）双排纽扣的

,double-'check (**double-checks, double-checking, double-checked**) VERB If you **double-check** something, you examine or test it a second time to make sure that it is completely correct or safe. 复核；复查 ❑ [v n] *Check and double-check spelling and punctuation.* 要反复检查拼写和标点符号。❑ [v that] *Double-check that the ladder is secure.* 再检查一下那梯子是否牢固。❑ [v +with] *Don't believe what you are told; double-check with an independent source.* 别相信别人告诉你的话，用独立的信息来源再核实一遍。[Also v]

,dou|ble 'chin (**double chins**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **double chin**, they have a fold of fat under their chin, making them look as if they have two chins. 双下巴

,double-'click (**double-clicks, double-clicking, double-clicked**) VERB [no passive] If you **double-click on** an area of a computer screen, you point the cursor at that area and press one of the buttons on the mouse twice quickly in order to make something happen.（用鼠标）双击【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v +on] *Go to Control Panel and double-click on Sounds for a list of sounds.* 进入"控制面板"双击"语音"图标就能看到所有的声音选项。

,dou|ble 'cream N-UNCOUNT **Double cream** is very thick cream. 高脂厚奶油【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **heavy cream**

,double-'cross (**double-crosses, double-crossing, double-crossed**) VERB If someone you trust **double-crosses** you, they do something which harms you instead of doing something they had promised to do. 欺骗；阳奉阴违；出卖【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Don't try and double-cross me, Taylor, because I'll kill you.* 别跟我耍花招，泰勒，要不我会杀了你。

,double-'dealing N-UNCOUNT **Double-dealing** is behaviour which is deliberately deceitful. 口是心非；两面派行为 ❑ *Marriages were broken and lives ruined by the revelation of double-dealing.* 骗局被揭穿后，婚姻破裂了，生活也毁了。

,double-'decker (**double-deckers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **double-decker** or a **double-decker bus** is a bus that has two levels, so that passengers can sit upstairs or downstairs. 双层公共汽车【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Double-decker** items or structures have two layers or levels instead of one. 双层结构的；两层的 ❑ *...a double-decker sandwich.* 双层三明治

,double-'digit ADJ [ADJ n] A **double-digit** number is between 10 and 99. 两位数的 ❑ *Australia had 15 years of double-digit inflation.* 澳大利亚有 15 年通货膨胀率维持在两位数。

,double-'edged ❶ ADJ If you say that a comment is **double-edged**, you mean that it has two meanings, so that you are not sure whether the person who said it is being critical or is giving praise. 可作两种解释的；模棱两可的 ❑ *Even his praise is double-edged.* 即使他的赞扬都说得模棱两可。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **double-edged**, you mean that its positive effects are balanced by its negative effects, or that its negative effects are greater. 好坏相抵的；似好实坏的；有双重后果的 ❑ *But tourism is double-edged, boosting the economy but damaging the environment.* 但旅游业具有两面性，虽能刺激经济增长但又会破坏环境。❸ **a double-edged sword** → see **sword**

dou|ble en|ten|dre /ˌduːbᵊl ɒn'tɒndrə/ (**double entendres**) N-VAR A **double entendre** is a word or phrase that has two meanings, one of which is rude and often sexual.（常指带有猥亵含义的）双关语 ❑ *He is a master of the pun and the double entendre.* 他出口就是俏皮话，说话下流不带脏字。

,dou|ble 'fault (**double faults**) N-COUNT In tennis, if a player serves a **double fault**, they make a mistake with both serves and lose the point.（网球）双发失误

,double-'glaze (**double-glazes, double-glazing, double-glazed**) VERB If someone **double-glazes** a house or its windows, they fit windows that have two layers of glass which keeps the inside of the house warmer and quieter. 给…装双层玻璃窗【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *The company is now offering to double-glaze the windows for £3,900.* 该公司现在报价 3,900 英镑安装双层玻璃窗。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *We recently had our house double-glazed.* 最近我们给房子装了双层玻璃窗。•**double-glazed** ADJ ❑ *...double-glazed windows.* 双层玻璃窗

,dou|ble 'glaz|ing also **double-glazing** N-UNCOUNT If someone has **double glazing** in their house, their windows are fitted with two layers of glass. People put in double glazing in order to keep buildings warmer or to keep out noise. 双层玻璃窗【mainly BRIT 主英】

,double-'header (**double-headers**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **doubleheader**

N-COUNT A **double-header** is a sporting contest between two teams that involves two separate games being played, often on the same day.（常指两个球队之间同一天进行的）连续两场比赛【mainly AM 主美】

,dou|ble 'life (**double lives**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone is living **a double life**, you mean that they lead two separate and very different lives, and they appear to be a different person in each. 双重人格的生活 ❑ *She threatened to publicly expose his double life if he left her.* 她威胁说如果他离开她，她就将他双重人格的生活方式公之于众。

,double-'park (**double-parks, double-parking, double-parked**) VERB If someone **double-parks** their car or their car **double-parks**, they park in a road by the side of another parked car.（使）并排停放；（使）双行停车 ❑ [v n] *Murray double-parked his car.* 默里并排停放了他的车。❑ [v] *The car pulled in and double-parked in front of the town hall.* 车在市政大厅前靠边并排停下了。

,double-'quick ADV [ADV after v] If you say that you will do something **double-quick**, you are emphasizing that you will do it very quickly. 飞快地；快速地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Don't worry. We'll have you out of here double-quick.* 别担心，我们会很快把你从这儿弄出去的。•PHRASE **In double-quick time** means the same as **double-quick**. in double-quick time 同 double-quick ❑ *I was over the fence in double-quick time.* 我飞快地越过了篱笆。

double|speak /'dʌbᵊlspiːk/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to what someone says as **doublespeak**, you are criticizing them for presenting things in a way that is intended to hide the truth or give people the wrong idea. 含糊其词的话；欺人之谈【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the doublespeak so fluently used by governments and their press offices.* 被政府及其新闻办公室运用自如的欺人之谈

,dou|ble 'stand|ard (**double standards**) N-COUNT If you accuse a person or institution of applying **double standards** in their treatment of different groups of people, you mean that they unfairly allow more freedom of behaviour to one group than to another. 双重标准【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Mrs Starky accused the local police of operating double standards.* 斯塔基夫人指责当地警方采用双重标准。

dou|blet /'dʌblɪt/ (**doublets**) N-COUNT A **doublet** was a short, tight jacket that was worn by men in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and early seventeenth centuries.（15、16 世纪及 17 世纪早期男子穿的）紧身短上衣

,double-'take (**double-takes**) N-COUNT If you do a **double-take** when you see or hear something strange or surprising, you hesitate for a moment before reacting to it because you wonder if you really saw or heard it. 愣了一会儿才恍然大悟的反应 ❑ *I did a double-take when I saw her dressed in biker's gear.* 看见她一身摩托车手打扮，我一时没反应过来。

'double-talk also **double talk** N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something someone says as **double-talk**, you mean that it can deceive people or is difficult to understand because it has two possible meanings. 含糊其词的话；模棱两可的话

,dou|ble 'vi|sion N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **double vision**, they see a single object as two objects, for example because they are ill or have drunk too much alcohol.（生病或饮酒过量等引起的）复视，重影

dou|bly /'dʌbli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] You use **doubly** to indicate that there are two aspects or features that are having an influence

on a particular situation. 双重地；两方面地 ❑ *The new tax and the drop in house values make homeowners feel doubly penalised.* 新的税制及房价的下跌让房主觉得受了双重打击。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **doubly** to emphasize that something exists or happens to a greater degree than usual. 更加；越发；加倍地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *In pregnancy a high fibre diet is doubly important.* 在孕期，含高纤维素的饮食越发地重要。

doubt ⇔ /daʊt/ (**doubts, doubting, doubted**) 1 N-VAR [N that] If you have **doubt** or **doubts** about something, you feel uncertain about it and do not know whether it is true or possible. If you say you have **no doubt about** it, you mean that you are certain it is true. 怀疑；疑虑 ❑ [+about/as to] *This raises doubts about the point of advertising.* 这对做广告的意义提出了疑问。❑ *I had my doubts when she started, but she's getting really good.* 她刚开始做时我心存疑虑，但她真的做得很好。❑ *There can be little doubt that he will offend again.* 毋庸置疑他还会再犯的。 2 VERB If you **doubt** whether something is true or possible, you believe that it is probably not true or possible. 不能肯定；认为…未必可能 ❑ [v if] *Others doubted whether that would happen.* 其他人认为那未必会发生。❑ [v if] *He doubted if he would learn anything new from Marie.* 他认为他不太可能从玛丽那儿学到任何新东西。❑ [v that] *She doubted that the accident could have been avoided.* 她不认为那场意外本可以避免。 3 VERB If you **doubt** something, you believe that it might not be true or genuine. 怀疑（某事物的真实性）❑ [v n] *No one doubted his ability.* 没有人怀疑他的能力。 4 VERB If you **doubt** someone or **doubt** their word, you think that they may not be telling the truth. 怀疑，不相信（某人或某人的话）❑ [v n] *No one directly involved with the case doubted him.* 与此案直接相关的人中没有人怀疑他。 5 PHRASE You say that something is **beyond doubt** or **beyond reasonable doubt** when you are certain that it is true and it cannot be contradicted or disproved. 无疑地；确实地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A referendum showed beyond doubt that voters wanted independence.* 全民公决无疑显示选民支持独立。 6 PHRASE If you are **in doubt** about something, you feel unsure or uncertain about it. 不能肯定的；拿不准的 ❑ [+about/as to] *He is in no doubt as to what is needed.* 他很确定需要什么。❑ *When in doubt, call the doctor.* 如有疑问，请联系医生。 7 CONVENTION You say **I doubt it** as a response to a question or statement about something that you think is untrue or unlikely. 我怀疑；我认为不可能 ❑ *'Somebody would have seen her.'—'I doubt it, not on Monday.'* "可能有人见过她。"——"我认为不可能，不可能在星期一。" 8 PHRASE If you say that something is **in doubt** or **open to doubt**, you consider it to be uncertain or unreliable. 可疑的；不确定的；不可靠的 ❑ *The outcome was still in doubt.* 结果仍不确定。❑ *That claim is increasingly open to doubt.* 那一说法越来越可疑。 9 PHRASE You use **no doubt** to emphasize that something seems certain or very likely to you. 无疑地；必定【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The contract for this will no doubt be widely advertised.* 关于这个的合约无疑会受到广泛宣传。 10 PHRASE You use **no doubt** to indicate that you accept the truth of a particular point, but that you do not consider it is important or contradicts the rest of what you are saying. 固然；诚然 ❑ *No doubt many will regard these as harsh words, but regrettably they are true.* 固然会有很多人认为这些话过于刻薄，但遗憾的是这些都是真话。 11 PHRASE If you say that something is true **without doubt** or **without a doubt**, you are emphasizing that it is definitely true. 无疑地；确实地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Without doubt this was the most important relationship I developed at college.* 这无疑是我在大学时期建立的最重要的关系了。 12 **the benefit of the doubt** → see **benefit** 13 **a shadow of a doubt** → see **shadow**

Thesaurus 同类词 *doubt* Also look up:

N. misgivings, reservations, uncertainty 1
V. discredit, distrust 2 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *doubt* with:

V. **cast** doubt 使人怀疑，**express** doubt 表示怀疑，**have** doubt 存有疑虑，**raise** doubt 提出怀疑 1
ADJ. **little** doubt 几乎没有怀疑，**reasonable** doubt 合理的怀疑 1

doubt|er /'daʊtə^r/ (**doubters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to people as **doubters**, you mean that they have doubts about something, especially their religious or political system. 持怀疑态度的人；（尤指在宗教或政治方面）信仰不坚定的人 ❑ *Some doubters fear this news may not be as good as it appears.* 有些持怀疑态度的人担心这条新闻并非像报道的那般美好。

doubt|ful /'daʊtfʊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If it is **doubtful that** something will happen, it seems unlikely to happen or you are uncertain whether it will happen. 未必的；不大可能的 ❑ *For a time it seemed doubtful that he would move at all.* 有一段时间他似乎根本不会搬家。❑ *It is doubtful whether Tweed, even with his fluent French, passed for one of the locals.* 尽管特威德能说一口流利的法语，他是否能被当成当地人还很难说。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **doubtful about** something, you feel unsure or uncertain about it. 怀疑的；疑惑的；拿不定主意的 ❑ [+about] *I was still very doubtful about the chances for success.* 我对能否成功仍然深表怀疑。❑ *Why did he sound so doubtful?* 为什么他听上去如此不确定？ • **doubt|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Keeton shook his head doubtfully.* 基顿疑惑地摇了摇头。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **of doubtful** quality or value, you mean that it is of low quality or value.（价值）低的；（质量）低劣的，不可靠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...selling something that is overpriced or of doubtful quality.* 售卖漫天要价或质量低劣的东西 4 ADJ If a sports player is **doubtful for** a match or event, he or she seems unlikely to play, usually because of injury.（通常指运动员因伤）不大可能参加（比赛）的【JOURNALISM 新闻】

doubt|ing Thomas /ˌdaʊtɪŋ 'tɒməs/ (**doubting Thomases**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **doubting Thomas**, you mean they refuse to believe something until they see definite proof or evidence of it. 怀疑一切的人；持怀疑态度者；有证据才相信的人

doubt|less /'daʊtləs/ ADV If you say that something is **doubtless** the case, you mean that you think it is probably or almost certainly the case. 很可能地；几乎肯定地 ❑ *He will doubtless try and persuade his colleagues to change their minds.* 他很可能会试图说服同事们改变主意。

douche /duːʃ/ (**douches, douching, douched**) 1 N-COUNT A **douche** is a method of washing the vagina using a stream of water. You also refer to the object which you use to wash the vagina in this way as a **douche**.（女性阴道的）冲洗法，灌洗法；冲洗器；灌洗器 2 VERB To **douche** means to wash the vagina using a stream of water. 冲洗，灌洗（女性阴道）❑ [v] *Never douche if you are pregnant.* 怀孕时千万不要冲洗阴道。

dough /dəʊ/ (**doughs**)

In meaning 2, **dough** is used in informal American English, and is considered old-fashioned in informal British English. dough 的义项 2 用于非正式的美国英语；在非正式的英国英语中该义项被认为是过时的用法。

1 N-VAR **Dough** is a fairly firm mixture of flour, water, and sometimes also fat and sugar. It can be cooked to make bread, pastry, and biscuits.（用于制作面包等的）生面团 ❑ *Roll out the dough into one large circle.* 将面团擀成大的圆形面皮。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to money as **dough**. 钱；现款 ❑ *He worked hard for his dough.* 他努力工作挣钱。

dough|nut /'dəʊnʌt/ (**doughnuts**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **donut**

N-COUNT A **doughnut** is a bread-like cake made from sweet dough that has been cooked in hot fat. 炸面圈；甜甜圈；多纳圈

dough|ty /'daʊti/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **doughty** fighter, you mean they are brave, determined, and not easily defeated. 骁勇的；彪悍的；顽强的【OLD-FASHIONED, APPROVAL 过时，褒】

doughy /'dəʊi/ ADJ If you describe something as **doughy**, you mean that it has a fairly soft texture like dough. 面团似的；黏稠的 ❑ *Add water and mix with a knife to a doughy consistency.* 加水用刀搅拌成黏稠状。

dour /dʊə^r, 'daʊə^r/ ADJ If you describe someone as **dour**, you

mean that they are very serious and unfriendly. 严厉的；冷冰冰的 ❑ *...a dour, taciturn man.* 冷冰冰、不苟言笑的男子 •**dourly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj]【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The old man stared dourly at them.* 老人严厉地看着他们。

douse /daʊs/ (**douses, dousing, doused**) also **dowse** 1 VERB If you **douse** a fire, you stop it burning by pouring a lot of water over it. 浇灭(火) ❑ [v n] *The pumps were started and the crew began to douse the fire.* 水泵开动了，消防队员们开始用水灭火。2 VERB If you **douse** someone or something **with** a liquid, you throw a lot of that liquid over them. (把液体)浇(或洒、泼)在…上 ❑ [v n +*with/in*] *They hurled abuse at their victim as they doused him with petrol.* 他们一边大声辱骂这名受害者，一边将汽油淋在他身上。

dove (**doves**)

Pronounced /dʌv/ for meanings 1 to 3, and /dəʊv/ for meaning 4. 义项 1 至义项 3 读作 /dʌv/，义项 4 读作 /dəʊv/。

1 N-COUNT A **dove** is a bird that looks like a pigeon but is smaller and lighter in colour. Doves are often used as a symbol of peace. 鸽(常作和平的象征) 2 N-COUNT In politics, you can refer to people who support the use of peaceful methods to solve difficult situations as **doves**. (政治上的)温和派人物，鸽派(Compare 比较 **hawk**.) 3 In American English, **dove** is sometimes used as the past tense of **dive**. (美国英语中有时用作 dive 的过去式)

dove|cote /'dʌvkɒt, -kəʊt/ (**dovecotes**) also **dovecot** N-COUNT A **dovecote** is a small building or a container for pigeons or doves to live in. 鸽房；鸽舍；鸽棚

dove|tail /'dʌvteɪl/ (**dovetails, dovetailing, dovetailed**) VERB If two things **dovetail** or if one thing **dovetails with** another, the two things fit together neatly or have some common characteristics. (与…)吻合；(与…)切合 ❑ [v] *I'm following up a few things that might dovetail.* 我正追查几件可能互相关联的事。❑ [v +*with*] *...an attempt to look for areas where U.S. interests can dovetail with Japanese concerns.* 寻找既符合美国利益又是日本关注点的领域的企图 ❑ [v n] *It is important that we dovetail our respective interests.* 重要的是我们各方的利益要一致。

dov|ish /'dʌvɪʃ/ also **doveish** ADJ Journalists use **dovish** to describe politicians or governments who are in favour of using peaceful and diplomatic methods to achieve something, rather than using force and violence. (新闻中指政治家或政府)温和派的，鸽派的

dowa|ger /'daʊədʒəʳ/ (**dowagers**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] You use **dowager** to refer to the wife of a dead duke, emperor, or other man of high rank. 孀居贵妇(已故公爵、君主等的遗孀) ❑ *...the Dowager Countess Spencer.* 斯潘塞伯爵遗孀 ❑ *Nobody was allowed to eat in the Empress Dowager's presence.* 在皇帝遗孀面前任何人不得进餐。•N-COUNT **Dowager** is also a noun. 2 N-COUNT If you describe a woman as a **dowager**, you mean that she is old and rich or looks important. 气度不凡的老妇；老年贵妇【LITERARY 文】❑ *...like stately dowagers on a cruise.* 像游轮上气宇不凡的老年贵妇

dow|dy /'daʊdi/ (**dowdier, dowdiest**) ADJ If you describe someone or their clothes as **dowdy**, you mean their clothes are dull and unfashionable. (人或衣着)单调的，土气的，不时髦的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Her clothes were clean but dowdy.* 她衣着整洁但有点土气。

dow|el /'daʊəl/ (**dowels**) N-COUNT A **dowel** is a short thin piece of wood or metal which is used for joining larger pieces of wood or metal together. 合板钉；夹缝钉；暗榫

down

① PREPOSITION AND ADVERB USES 介词和副词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
③ VERB USES 动词用法
④ NOUN USES 名词用法

① **down** ⧫⧫⧫ /daʊn/

Down is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'fall' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'bring down' and 'calm down'. down 常与 fall, pull 等表示动作的动词连用，也用于 bring down, calm down 等短语动词中。

→ Please look at categories 18 and 19 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 16 项和第 17 项。1 PREP To go **down** something such as a slope or a pipe means to go towards the ground or to a lower level. 往…的下端；向…的底部 ❑ *We're going down a mountain.* 我们正在下山。❑ *A man came down the stairs to meet them.* 一名男子下楼来迎接他们。❑ *The tears began flooding down her cheeks.* 眼泪开始顺着她的脸颊滚落下来。•ADV [ADV after v] **Down** is also an adverb. ❑ *She went down to the kitchen again.* 她又去了下面的厨房。❑ *She sat on the window seat until they climbed down from the roof.* 她坐在靠窗的座位上，直到他们从屋顶爬下来。2 PREP If you are a particular distance **down** something, you are that distance below the top or surface of it. 在…之下 ❑ *He managed to cling on to a ledge 40ft down the rock face.* 他设法紧紧地攀在了距岩壁顶端 40 英尺的岩架上。•ADV **Down** is also an adverb. ❑ *For the last 18 months miners have cut a face to develop a new shaft 400 metres down.* 在过去的 18 个月中，矿工挖了一个采掘面，以便开凿一个距地面 400 米深的新矿井。3 ADV [ADV after v] You use **down** to say that you are looking or facing in a direction that is towards the ground or towards a lower level. 往下；向下；朝下 ❑ *She was still looking down at her papers.* 她仍低头看着文件。❑ *She put her head down, her hands over her face.* 她低下头，双手掩面。4 ADV [ADV after v] If you put something **down**, you put it onto a surface. (放)下 ❑ *Danny put down his glass.* 丹尼放下了玻璃杯。5 PREP If you go or look **down** something such as a road or river, you go or look along it. If you are **down** a road or river, you are somewhere along it. 沿着；循着；顺着 ❑ *They set off at a jog up one street and down another.* 他们开始沿着一条又一条的街道慢跑。❑ *...sailing down the river on a barge.* 乘驳船向河的下游航行 6 ADV [ADV after v] If you are travelling to a particular place, you can say that you are going **down to** that place, especially if you are going towards the south or to a lower level of land. 往，朝(尤指南方或地势低的地方)【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I went down to L.A. all the way from Seattle.* 我从西雅图一路南下到洛杉矶。7 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If an amount of something goes **down**, it decreases. If an amount of something is **down**, it has decreased and is at a lower level than it was. 向较低水平；下降；下跌 ❑ *Interest rates came down today.* 今天利率下调了。❑ *Inflation will be down to three percent.* 通货膨胀率将降到 3%。❑ *The Dow Jones industrial average is down 5 points at 2,913.* 道琼斯工业平均指数下跌了 5 个点，收于 2,913 点。8 PHRASE If you say that there are a number of things **down** and a number **to go**, you are saying how many of the things have already been dealt with and how many remain to be dealt with. 已处理的及尚未完成的 ❑ *Thirteen months down, twenty-four years to go.* 过去了 13 个月，还有 24 年。9 PHRASE **Down to** a particular detail means including everything, even that detail. **Down to** a particular person means including everyone, even that person. 下至；直至 ❑ *...from the chairman right down to the tea ladies.* 上至主席下至上茶女侍 10 PHRASE If you are **down to** a certain amount of something, you have only that amount left. 只剩下 ❑ *The poor man's down to his last £3.* 那个可怜的人身上只剩 3 英镑了。11 PHRASE If a situation is **down to** a particular person or thing, it has been caused by that person or thing. 由…引起(或造成)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Any mistakes are entirely down to us.* 任何过错全是我们造成的。12 PHRASE If someone or something is **down for** a particular thing, it has been arranged that they will do that thing, or that thing will happen. 已安排…的；要做…的；将发生…的 ❑ *Mark had told me that he was down for an interview.* 马克已告诉我他要参加一场面试。13 PHRASE If you pay money **down** on something, you pay part of the money you owe for it. 支付(部分款项)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He paid 20 percent down.* 他付了 20% 的钱款。14 → see also **putdown** 15 PHRASE If people shout '**down with**' something or someone, they are saying that they dislike them and want to get rid of them. 打倒；推翻【SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 口语，贬】❑ *Demonstrators chanted 'down with the rebels'.* 示威者高呼"打倒叛徒"。16 **up and down** → see **up** 17 **ups and downs** → see **up**

② **down** /daʊn/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are feeling **down**, you are feeling unhappy or depressed. 沮丧的；闷闷不乐的；情绪

低落的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The old man sounded really down.* 老人听上去情绪十分低落。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **down on** paper, it has been written on the paper. 写下的；记下的 ❑ [+on] *That date wasn't down on our news sheet.* 那个日期没有刊在我们的通讯简报上。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a piece of equipment, especially a computer system, is **down**, it is temporarily not working because of a fault. (尤指计算机系统)死机的，发生故障的(Compare 比较 **up**.) ❑ *The computer's down again.* 计算机又死机了。

③ **down** /daʊn/ (**downs, downing, downed**) → Please look at category 3 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 3 项。 1 VERB If you say that someone **downs** food or a drink, you mean that they eat or drink it. 吃下；喝下；吞下 ❑ [v n] *We downed bottles of local wine.* 我们喝了好几瓶本地产的葡萄酒。 2 VERB If something or someone is **downed**, they fall to the ground because they have been hurt or damaged in some way. 击倒；击落；打倒【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [be v-ed] *Two jet fighters were downed.* 两架喷气式战斗机被击落。 •**down|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the downing of an airliner, which killed 107 people.* 一架飞机坠落，致使 107 人丧生 3 to **down tools** → see **tool**

④ **down** /daʊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Down** consists of the small, soft feathers on young birds. Down is used to make bed-covers and pillows. (小鸟的)绒毛，绒羽 ❑ *...goose down.* 鹅绒 2 N-UNCOUNT **Down** is very fine hair. 茸毛；绒毛；软毛；汗毛 ❑ *The whole plant is covered with fine down.* 整株植物都被覆着细茸毛。 3 → see also **downs**

down-and-'out (**down-and-outs**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **down-and-out**, you mean that they have no job and nowhere to live, and they have no real hope of improving their situation. 穷困潦倒的；无家可归的 ❑ *...a short story about a down-and-out advertising copywriter.* 关于一个穷困潦倒的广告文案的短篇故事 •N-COUNT **Down-and-out** is also a noun. 【BRIT 英】❑ *...some poor down-and-out in need of a meal.* 一些饥肠辘辘、无家可归的穷人

down-at-'heel also **down at heel** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **down-at-heel** is in bad condition because it has been used too much or has not been looked after properly. If you say that someone is **down-at-heel**, you mean that they are wearing old, worn clothes because they have little money. 荒废的；破旧失修的；衣衫褴褛的；穷困潦倒的 ❑ *...a down-at-heel disco in central East Berlin.* 在东柏林中心地区的一家破旧的迪斯科舞厅 ❑ *...a down-at-heel waitress in a greasy New York diner.* 纽约一家油腻腻的小餐馆里的衣着破旧的女服务员

down|beat /'daʊnbi:t/ (**downbeats**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If people or their opinions are **downbeat**, they are deliberately casual and not enthusiastic about a situation. 冷淡的；无热情的；故作随意的 ❑ *...a downbeat assessment of 1992's economic prospects.* 对 1992 年经济前景的悲观评估 2 ADJ If you are feeling **downbeat**, you are feeling depressed and without hope. 沮丧的；悲观的；绝望的 ❑ *They found him in a gloomy, downbeat mood.* 他们发现他情绪低落，无精打采。

down|cast /'daʊnkɑ:st, -kæst/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **downcast**, you are feeling sad and without hope. 沮丧的；悲观的 ❑ *Barbara looked increasingly downcast as defeat loomed.* 当败象已呈时，芭芭拉看上去越来越沮丧。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If your eyes are **downcast**, you are looking towards the ground, usually because you are feeling sad or embarrassed. (眼睛)向下看的，低垂的(通常因难过或尴尬) ❑ *She was silent, her eyes downcast.* 她一言不发，两眼低垂。

Word Link 词根词缀 *down = below* 在下；至下，*lower* 下面：*downcast, downfall, downhill*

down|er /'daʊnə[r]/ (**downers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a situation as **a downer**, you think that it is very depressing. 令人悲伤(或沮丧)的情景【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For divorced people, Christmas can be a downer.* 对离异的人来说，圣诞节令人感伤。 •PHRASE If you are **on a downer**, you are feeling depressed and without hope. 沮丧的；悲观的；无望的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We've been on a bit of a downer since the Liverpool game.* 自从利物浦比赛以来，我们一直有点沮丧。

down|fall /'daʊnfɔ:l/ (**downfalls**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **downfall** of a successful or powerful person or institution is their loss of success or power. 衰落；衰败；垮台 ❑ *His lack of experience had led to his downfall.* 经验不足导致了他的下台。 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The thing that was a person's **downfall** caused them to fail or lose power. 失败(或垮台)的原因 ❑ *His honesty had been his downfall.* 他败在诚实。

down|grade /ˌdaʊn'greɪd/ (**downgrades, downgrading, downgraded**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If something **is downgraded**, it is given less importance than it used to have or than you think it should have. 贬低；降低；低估 ❑ [be v-ed] *The boy's condition has been downgraded from critical to serious.* 男孩已脱离生命危险，但病情仍很严重。 2 VERB If someone **is downgraded**, their job or status is changed so that they become less important or receive less money. 使降职；使降级 ❑ [be v-ed] *There was no criticism of her work until after she was downgraded.* 在被降职前她的工作从未受过批评。 ❑ [v n] *His superiors suspended him, and then downgraded him.* 他的上司先将他暂时停职，随后把他降职。

down|hearted /ˌdaʊn'hɑ:[r]tɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **downhearted**, you are feeling sad and discouraged. 情绪低落的；垂头丧气的；沮丧的 ❑ *Max sighed, sounding even more downhearted.* 马克斯叹了口气，听上去更沮丧了。

down|hill /ˌdaʊn'hɪl/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, be ADV] If something or someone is moving **downhill** or is **downhill**, they are moving down a slope or are located towards the bottom of a hill. 向山下；在山下 ❑ *He headed downhill towards the river.* 他往山下走，朝着河的方向去了。 [Also +from] •ADJ [ADJ n] **Downhill** is also an adjective. ❑ *...downhill ski runs.* 下坡滑雪道 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something **is going downhill**, you mean that it is becoming worse or less successful. 走下坡路地；恶化地；每况愈下地 ❑ *Since I started to work longer hours things have gone steadily downhill.* 自从我开始加班以来，事情日趋恶化。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a task or situation is **downhill** after a particular stage or time, you mean that it is easy to deal with after that stage or time. (与前段时间相比)容易的 ❑ *Well, I guess it's all downhill from here.* 嗯，我猜从此以后就容易了。

Down|ing Street /'daʊnɪŋ stri:t/ N-PROPER **Downing Street** is the street in London in which the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer live. You can also use **Downing Street** to refer to the Prime Minister and his or her officials. 唐宁街(英国首相及财政大臣居住的街道名)；英国首相；英国官员 ❑ *The Prime Minister arrived back at Downing Street from Paris this morning.* 今天早晨首相从巴黎回到了唐宁街。 ❑ *Downing Street is taking the French opinion polls very seriously indeed.* 英国政府确实十分重视法国的民意测验。

down|load /'daʊnləʊd/ (**downloads, downloading, downloaded**) VERB To **download** data means to transfer it to or from a computer along a line such as a telephone line, a radio link, or a computer network. 下载【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Users can download their material to a desktop PC.* 用户可以把资料下载到台式机上。

down|load|able /daʊn'ləʊdəb[ə]l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a computer file or program is **downloadable**, it can be downloaded to another computer. 可下载的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...downloadable games.* 可下载的游戏

down|market /ˌdaʊn'mɑ:[r]kɪt/ also **down-market** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a product or service as **downmarket**, you think that they are cheap and are not very good in quality. (商品或服务)价廉质次的，下品的，低档的 ❑ *It is a downmarket eating house, seating about 60.* 这家饭馆档次很低，大约有 60 个座位。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Downmarket** is also an adverb. ❑ *Why is the company going downmarket and developing smaller machines?* 为什么公司要面向低端市场开发更小的机器？

'down pay|ment (**down payments**) also **downpayment** N-COUNT If you make a **down payment on** something, you pay only a percentage of the total cost when you buy it. You then finish

paying for it later, usually by paying a certain amount every month.（购物时的）首付款

down|play /ˌdaʊnˈpleɪ/ (**downplays, downplaying, downplayed**) VERB If you **downplay** a fact or feature, you try to make people think that it is less important or serious than it really is. 对…轻描淡写；使轻视；贬低 ❑ [v n] *The government is trying to downplay the violence.* 政府试图对暴力行为低调处理。

down|pour /ˈdaʊnpɔːr/ (**downpours**) N-COUNT A **downpour** is a sudden and unexpected heavy fall of rain. 倾盆大雨；暴雨；骤雨 ❑ *...a sudden downpour of rain.* 突降的暴雨

down|right /ˈdaʊnraɪt/ ADV [ADV adj] You use **downright** to emphasize unpleasant or bad qualities or behaviour.（强调令人不快或负面的事或行为）彻头彻尾地，十足地，完全地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...ideas that would have been downright dangerous if put into practice.* 如果付诸实践就会极度危险的想法 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Downright** is also an adjective. ❑ *...downright bad manners.* 完全没有礼貌

ˌdown-ˈriver also **downriver** ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] Something that is moving **down-river** is moving towards the mouth of a river, from a point further up the river. Something that is **down-river** is towards the mouth of a river. 向河口；朝下游方向；顺流而下 ❑ *By 09.30 we had cast off and were heading down-river.* 9 点 30 分时我们就解缆向下游出发了。❑ *...a big tourist hotel a few hundred yards down-river.* 下游几百码处的一家大型旅游酒店 ❑ [+*from*] *Cologne is not so very far down-river from Mainz.* 科隆位于美因茨下游不远处。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Down-river** is also an adjective. ❑ *...downriver factories dispensing billows of smoke.* 冒出滚滚浓烟的下游的各个工厂

downs /daʊnz/ N-PLURAL [oft in names] **Downs** are areas of gentle hills with few trees. 开阔的丘陵地【BRIT 英】❑ *...walking across the downs.* 走过丘陵 ❑ *...the Wiltshire downs.* 威尔特郡丘陵地

down|scale /ˌdaʊnˈskeɪl/ (**downscales, downscaling, downscaled**) VERB If you **downscale** or **downscale** an activity, you do or spend less in order to save money. 缩减…的规模；减少；缩小 ❑ *...controversial plans to downscale the city's Victoria Infirmary and reduce the number of its accident and emergency departments from five to two.* 关于缩减该市维多利亚医院的规模并将其急诊室的数量由五个减至两个的计划颇有争议 ❑ *We want to downscale and buy a smaller house.* 我们打算节约开支，买一个小房子。

down|shift /ˈdaʊnʃɪft/ (**downshifts, downshifting, downshifted**) 1 VERB If someone **downshifts**, they leave a job that is well-paid but stressful for a less demanding job and a more enjoyable way of life. 放慢生活节奏（调换强度较低的工作以减轻压力）【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *Lynda now sees many of her clients downshifting in search of a new way of living.* 林达现在发现她的很多客户都在调换工作减轻压力，寻求一种新的生活方式。•**down|shift|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The latest lifestyle trend is downshifting.* 最新的生活方式趋于放慢生活节奏。•**down|shifter** (**downshifters**) N-COUNT ❑ *Downshifters are being tempted to leave the sophisticated city and go simple.* 追求放慢生活节奏的人群渴望告别喧嚣的城市，过简单的生活。2 VERB If you **downshift** while driving, you change to a lower gear.（汽车）调低速挡【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *He downshifted and turned the steering wheel.* 他调到低速挡，转动方向盘。[Also v +*to*]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **change down**

down|side /ˈdaʊnsaɪd/ N-SING The **downside of** a situation is the aspect of it which is less positive, pleasant, or useful than its other aspects. 负面；阴暗面；缺点 ❑ *The downside of this approach is a lack of clear leadership.* 这个办法的缺点是没有明确的领导。

down|size /ˈdaʊnsaɪz/ (**downsizes, downsizing, downsized**) VERB To **downsize** something such as a business or industry means to make it smaller. 使精简；使缩小；使小型化【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *American manufacturing organizations have been downsizing their factories.* 美国制造商们一直在缩小他们工厂的规模。❑ [v-ed] *...today's downsized economy.* 当今规模变小的经济 ❑ [v] *...a consultant who's helped dozens of companies downsize.* 已协助数十家公司缩小规模的顾问 •**down|siz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a trend toward downsizing in the personal computer market.* 个人电脑市场变小的趋势

down|spout /ˈdaʊnspaʊt/ (**downspouts**) N-COUNT A **downspout** is a pipe attached to the side of a building, through which water flows from the roof into a drain.（把雨水从屋顶输送到下水道的）雨水管，排水管【AM 美】❑ *He installed rain gutters and downspouts.* 他安装了雨水槽沟和排水管。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **drainpipe**

ˈDown's synˌdrome

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Down syndrome**

N-UNCOUNT **Down's syndrome** is a disorder that some people are born with. People who have Down's syndrome have a flat forehead and sloping eyes and lower than average intelligence. 唐氏综合征

down|stage /ˌdaʊnˈsteɪdʒ/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] When an actor is **downstage** or moves **downstage**, he or she is or moves towards the front part of the stage. 在（或向）舞台前部【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Krishna stands downstage in the open area.* 克里希纳站在舞台前部的开阔区域。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Downstage** is also an adjective. ❑ *...downstage members of the cast.* 前台演职人员

down|stairs /ˌdaʊnˈsteəˈz/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **downstairs** in a building, you go down a staircase towards the ground floor. 往楼下；顺楼梯而下；至楼下 ❑ *Denise went downstairs and made some tea.* 丹尼丝下楼泡了茶。2 ADV [*be* ADV, n ADV] If something or someone is **downstairs** in a building, they are on the ground floor or on a lower floor than you. 在楼下 ❑ *The telephone was downstairs in the entrance hall.* 电话在楼下的门厅里。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Downstairs** means situated on the ground floor of a building or on a lower floor than you are. 在楼下的；在一楼的 ❑ *She repainted the downstairs rooms and closed off the second floor.* 她重新粉刷了楼下的房间，并把二楼封上了。4 N-SING **The downstairs** of a building is its lower floor or floors. 楼下；底层 ❑ *The downstairs of the two little houses had been entirely refashioned.* 两栋小楼的底层已经彻底翻修过。

down|stream /ˌdaʊnˈstriːm/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] Something that is moving **downstream** is moving towards the mouth of a river, from a point further up the river. Something that is **downstream** is further towards the mouth of a river than where you are. 顺流而下；向下游方向；在下游方向 ❑ *We had drifted downstream.* 我们漂向了下游。[Also +*of/from*] •ADJ [ADJ n] **Downstream** is also an adjective. ❑ *Breaking the dam could submerge downstream cities such as Wuhan.* 摧毁大坝可能会淹没下游城市，比如武汉。

down|swing /ˈdaʊnswɪŋ/ (**downswings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **downswing** is a sudden downward movement in something such as an economy, that had previously been improving.（经济等的）突然下降，下降趋势 ❑ *The manufacturing economy remains on a downswing.* 制造业持续衰退。

down|time /ˈdaʊntaɪm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT In industry, **downtime** is the time during which machinery or equipment is not operating.（机器或设备的）停工时间，停止运行时间 ❑ *On the production line, downtime has been reduced from 55% to 26%.* 生产线上停机时间从 55% 减到了 26%。2 N-UNCOUNT In computing, **downtime** is time when a computer is not working.（计算机）停机时间 3 N-UNCOUNT **Downtime** is time when people are not working.（人的）停工时间【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Downtime in Hollywood can cost a lot of money.* 在好莱坞停工会损失许多钱。

ˌdown-to-ˈearth ADJ If you say that someone is **down-to-earth**, you approve of the fact that they concern themselves with practical things and actions, rather than with abstract theories. 现实的；务实的；切合实际的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...her sincerity and her down-to-earth common sense.* 她的真诚和切合实际的判断力

down|town /ˈdaʊntaʊn/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Downtown** places are in or towards the centre of a large town or city, where the shops and places of business are. 商业区的；市中心的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...an office in downtown Chicago.* 位于芝加哥市中心的办事处 •ADV [ADV after v] **Downtown** is also an adverb. ❑ *By day he worked downtown for American Standard.* 白天他在市中心为美标公司工作。[Also *be* ADV] •N-UNCOUNT **Downtown** is also a noun. ❑ *...in a*

large vacant area of the downtown. 在市中心的一大块空地上

down|trend /ˈdaʊntrend/ N-SING A **downtrend** is a general downward movement in something such as a company's profits or the economy. (公司利润、经济等的)下降趋势 ❑ *The increase slowed to 0.4 percent, possibly indicating the start of a downtrend.* 增长幅度降到了 0.4%，可能意味着下降的开始。

down|trod|den /ˌdaʊnˈtrɒdᵊn/ ADJ People who are **downtrodden** are treated very badly by people with power, and do not have the ability or the energy to do anything about it. 受压迫的；遭蹂躏的；被践踏的 ❑ *The owner is making huge profits at the expense of downtrodden peasants.* 物主靠压榨农民而获取暴利。

down|turn /ˈdaʊntɜːʳn/ (**downturns**) N-COUNT If there is a **downturn** in the economy or in a company or industry, it becomes worse or less successful than it had been. (经济等的)衰退，下降趋势 ❑ *They predicted a severe economic downturn.* 他们预言会有严重的经济衰退。[Also +*in*]

ˌdown ˈun|der PHRASE People sometimes refer to Australia and New Zealand as **down under**. (在)澳大利亚和新西兰；(在)澳新地区【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *For summer skiing down under, there is no better place than New Zealand.* 就澳新地区而言，夏季滑雪的最佳去处是新西兰。

down|ward /ˈdaʊnwəʳd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **downward** movement or look is directed towards a lower place or a lower level. 下降的；向下的 ❑ *...a firm downward movement of the hands.* 双手有力的向下摆动 ❷ → see also **downwards** ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a **downward** trend, you mean that something is decreasing or that a situation is getting worse. 趋向没落的；衰退的；局势变坏的 ❑ *The downward trend in home ownership is likely to continue.* 拥有房屋所有权者人数减少的趋势可能会持续。

down|wards /ˈdaʊnwəʳdz/ also **downward** ❶ ADV [ADV after v] If you move or look **downwards**, you move or look towards the ground or a lower level. 向下；往下 ❑ *Benedict pointed downwards again with his stick.* 贝内迪克特用他的拐棍又往下指了指。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If an amount or rate moves **downwards**, it decreases. (数量、比率等)呈下降趋势 ❑ *Inflation is moving firmly downwards.* 通货膨胀率正稳步下降。❸ ADV [*from* n ADV] If you want to emphasize that a statement applies to everyone in an organization, you can say that it applies from its leader **downwards**. (自…)以下，往下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...from the Prime Minister downwards.* 自首相以下的每个人

down|wind /ˌdaʊnˈwɪnd/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If something moves **downwind**, it moves in the same direction as the wind. If something is **downwind**, the wind is blowing towards it. 顺风地；在下风处 ❑ *He attempted to return downwind to the airfield.* 他试图顺风回到飞机场。[Also +*of*]

downy /ˈdaʊni/ (**downier**, **downiest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **downy** is filled or covered with small soft feathers. 绒羽覆盖的；填满绒羽的；毛茸茸的 ❑ *...the warm downy quilt.* 暖和的羽绒被 ❷ ADJ Something that is **downy** is covered with very fine hairs. 被绒毛覆盖的；毛茸茸的 ❑ *...leaves that are often downy underneath.* 底部常常多茸毛的树叶

dow|ry /ˈdaʊəri/ (**dowries**) N-COUNT A woman's **dowry** is the money and goods which, in some cultures, her family gives to the man that she marries. 嫁妆；陪嫁

dowse /daʊs/ (**dowses**, **dowsing**, **dowsed**) ❶ VERB If someone **dowses for** underground water, minerals, or some other substance, they search for it using a special rod. (用占卜杖)探测(水源、矿藏等) ❑ *He said that dowsing for water is complete nonsense.* 他说用占卜杖探测水源完全是胡说八道。❑ [v n] *We dowse oil and ore in South America for big companies.* 我们在南美洲为一些大公司探测石油和矿石。❑ [v-ing] *...a dowsing rod.* 占卜杖 ❷ → see also **douse**

doy|en /ˈdɔɪən, dɔɪˈen/ (**doyens**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a man as **the doyen of** a group or profession, you mean that he is the oldest and most experienced and respected member of it. (某团体或职业中的)老前辈，资格最老者，元老【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...the doyen of political interviewers.* 资深的政治采访记者

doy|enne /dɔɪˈen/ (**doyennes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a woman as **the doyenne of** a group or profession, you mean that she is the oldest and most experienced and respected woman in it. (某团体或职业中的)女性老前辈，资格最老的女性成员，女性元老【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...the doyenne of British fashion.* 英国时尚之母

doze /dəʊz/ (**dozes**, **dozing**, **dozed**) VERB When you **doze**, you sleep lightly or for a short period, especially during the daytime. (尤指在白天)小睡，打盹儿 ❑ [v] *For a while she dozed fitfully.* 有一阵子，她时睡时醒。

→ see **sleep**

▶doze off PHRASAL VERB If you **doze off**, you fall into a light sleep, especially during the daytime. (尤指在白天)打瞌睡，打盹儿 ❑ [v P] *I closed my eyes for a minute and must have dozed off.* 我闭了会儿眼，肯定是睡着了。

doz|en ⇔ /ˈdʌzᵊn/ (**dozens**)

> The plural form is **dozen** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 置于数字或 several、a few 等表示数字的词语后面时用 dozen 这种复数形式。

❶ NUM If you have **a dozen** things, you have twelve of them. 一打；十二个 ❑ *You will be able to take ten dozen bottles free of duty through customs.* 你可以携带 120 瓶免税通过海关。❑ *His chicken eggs sell for $22 a dozen.* 他的鸡蛋卖 22 美元一打。❷ NUM You can refer to a group of approximately twelve things or people as **a dozen**. You can refer to a group of approximately six things or people as **half a dozen**. 十几个；十来个 ❑ *In half a dozen words, he had explained the bond that linked them.* 他用了六七个字就解释清楚了他们之间的关系。❑ *The riot left four people dead and several dozen injured.* 暴乱中四人丧生，数十人受伤。❸ QUANT If you refer to **dozens of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 许多；很多【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+*of*] *...a storm which destroyed dozens of homes and buildings.* 摧毁了许多房屋和建筑的暴风雨 •PRON You can also use **dozens** as a pronoun. ❑ *Just as revealing are Mr Johnson's portraits, of which there are dozens.* 约翰逊先生的肖像画同样发人深省，而这样的画有很多。

dozy /ˈdəʊzi/ (**dozier**, **doziest**) ❶ ADJ If you are **dozy**, you are feeling sleepy and not very alert. 瞌睡的；昏昏欲睡的；困倦的 ❑ *Maybe I eat too much and that's what makes me dozy.* 也许我吃得太多了，所以昏昏欲睡。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **dozy**, you mean they are rather stupid and slow to understand things. 愚笨的；迟钝的；反应慢的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

D Phil /diː ˈfɪl/ (**D Phils**)

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **D. Phil.**

D Phil is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **Doctor of Philosophy**.

Dr ⇔ (**Drs**)

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **Dr.**

❶ **Dr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **Doctor**. ❑ *...Dr John Hardy of St Mary's Medical School in London.* 伦敦圣玛丽医学院的约翰·哈代博士 ❷ **Dr** is used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **Drive** when it is part of a street name. (用于街道名)路，大道 ❑ *...6 Queen's Dr.* 女王大道 6 号

drab /dræb/ (**drabber**, **drabbest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **drab**, you think that it is dull and boring to look at or experience. 单调乏味的；缺乏生气的 ❑ *...his drab little office.* 他死气沉沉的小办公室 •**drab|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the dusty drabness of nearby villages.* 附近灰尘弥漫、毫无生气的村庄 ❷ → see also **dribs and drabs**

drach|ma /ˈdrækmə/ (**drachmas**) N-COUNT [num N] The **drachma** was the unit of money that was used in Greece. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro. 德拉克马(希腊货币单位，现被欧元所代替) •N-SING **The drachma** was also used to refer to the Greek currency system. 德拉克马货币体制 ❑ *In April 1992 the Greek drachma was the only Community currency not yet part of the EMS exchange-rate mechanism.* 1992 年 4 月间希腊的德拉克马是唯一一种还

未纳入欧洲货币体系兑换机制的欧共体成员国货币。

dra|co|nian /drəˈkəʊnɪən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Draconian** laws or measures are extremely harsh and severe.（法律、措施等）严厉的，残酷的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...draconian measures to lower U.S. healthcare costs.* 削减美国医疗保健费用的严厉措施

draft ◆◇ /drɑːft, dræft/ (**drafts, drafting, drafted**) 1 N-COUNT A **draft** is an early version of a letter, book, or speech. 草稿；草案；草图 ❑ *I rewrote his rough draft, which was published under my name.* 我把他的草稿重新改写，并以我的名字发表了。❑ *I faxed a first draft of this article to him.* 我将这篇文章的初稿传真给他了。2 VERB When you **draft** a letter, book, or speech, you write the first version of it. 起草；草拟 ❑ [v n] *He drafted a standard letter to the editors.* 他起草了一份给编辑的标准信函。3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are drafted**, you are ordered to serve in the armed forces, usually for a limited period of time. 征召…入伍【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be v-ed +into] *During the Second World War, he was drafted into the U.S. Army.* 第二次世界大战期间，他应征加入了美国陆军。4 VERB If people **are drafted into** a place, they are moved there to do a particular job. 选派；抽调；派遣 ❑ [be v-ed +in/into] *Extra police have been drafted into the town after the violence.* 暴乱过后又有警力被抽调到了该镇。❑ [v n +in/into] *The manager will make a special plea to draft the player into his squad as a replacement.* 主教练将特别要求抽调这位运动员到他的队里当替补。[Also be v-ed] 5 N-SING **The draft** is the practice of ordering people to serve in the armed forces, usually for a limited period of time.（通常指短期的）征兵，征召【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...his effort to avoid the draft.* 他试图逃避兵役 6 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **draft** is a written order for payment of money by a bank, especially from one bank to another. 汇票 ❑ *Ten days later Carmen received a bank draft for a plane ticket.* 10天后卡门收到了一张用于购买机票的银行汇票。7 → see also **draught**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *draft* with:

ADJ. **final** draft 最终的草稿，**rough** draft 粗略的草稿 1
V. **revise a** draft 修改草稿，**write a** draft 写草稿 1
dodge the draft 逃避兵役 5
N. draft **a letter** 草拟信件，draft **a speech** 草拟演讲稿 2
bank draft 银行汇票 6

'draft dodg|er (**draft dodgers**) N-COUNT A **draft dodger** is someone who avoids joining the armed forces when normally they would have to join. 逃避兵役者【mainly AM, DISAPPROVAL 主美，贬】

draftee /ˌdrɑːfˈtiː, ˌdræft-/ (**draftees**) N-COUNT A **draftee** is the same as a **conscript**. 同 conscript【AM 美】

drafts|man (**draftsmen** /ˈdrɑːftsmən, ˈdræfts-/) → see **draughtsman**

drafts|man|ship /ˈdrɑːftsmənʃɪp, ˈdræfts-/ → see **draughtsmanship**

drafty /ˈdrɑːfti, ˈdræfti/ → see **draughty**

drag ◆◇ /dræg/ (**drags, dragging, dragged**) 1 VERB If you **drag** something, you pull it along the ground, often with difficulty.（常指费力地）拖，拉，拽，扯 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He got up and dragged his chair towards the table.* 他站起来把他的椅子拖向桌子。2 VERB To **drag** a computer image means to use the mouse to move the position of the image on the screen, or to change its size or shape. 用鼠标拖动，用鼠标改变（尺寸或形状）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Use your mouse to drag the pictures to their new size.* 用鼠标拖动图片，将其调整为新的尺寸。3 VERB If someone **drags** you somewhere, they pull you there, or force you to go there by physically threatening you. 生拉；硬拽 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The vigilantes dragged the men out of the vehicles.* 治安联防队员们硬把那些人拉下车。4 VERB If someone **drags** you somewhere you do not want to go, they make you go there. 强迫；迫使；勉强 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *When you can drag him away from his work, he can also be a devoted father.* 如果你能把他硬从工作中拉回来，他也会是个尽心尽责的父亲。5 VERB If you say that you **drag yourself** somewhere, you are emphasizing that you have to make a very great effort to go there. 勉强去（某地）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v pron-refl adv/prep] *I find it really hard to drag myself out and exercise regularly.* 我发现要让我自己定期出去锻炼真的很难。6 VERB If you **drag** your foot or your leg behind you, you walk with great difficulty because your foot or leg is injured in some way. 拖着（脚或腿）走 ❑ [v n prep] *He was barely able to drag his poisoned leg behind him.* 他极费力地拖着那条中毒的腿走路。7 VERB If the police **drag** a river or lake, they pull nets or hooks across the bottom of it in order to look for something. 用网（或钩子）搜索（河或湖底）❑ [v n] *Yesterday police frogmen dragged a small pond on the Common.* 昨天警方的蛙人在公用草地上的一个小池塘里打捞。8 VERB If a period of time or an event **drags**, it is very boring and seems to last a long time.（时间）过得很慢；（活动）单调乏味地进行，拖沓地进行 ❑ [v adv] *The minutes dragged past.* 时间一分钟一分钟地慢慢过去。❑ [v] *The pacing was uneven, and the early second act dragged.* 节奏忽快忽慢，第二幕前半场太过拖沓。9 N-SING If something is **a drag on** the development or progress of something, it slows it down or makes it more difficult. 拖累；累赘；绊脚石 ❑ *Spending cuts will put a drag on growth.* 缩减开支会减缓增长速度。10 N-SING [oft N to-inf] If you say that something is **a drag**, you mean that it is unpleasant or very dull. 令人不快的事；无聊的事【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】11 N-COUNT If you take **a drag on** a cigarette or pipe that you are smoking, you take in air through it.（抽烟时的）一吸，一抽【INFORMAL 非正式】12 N-UNCOUNT **Drag** is the wearing of women's clothes by a male entertainer.（以娱乐为目的的）男扮女装 •PHRASE If a man is **in drag**, he is wearing women's clothes.（男子）穿着女性的衣服 ❑ *The band dressed up in drag.* 乐队的人都穿着女装。13 PHRASE If you **drag** your **feet** or **drag** your **heels**, you delay doing something or do it very slowly because you do not want to do it. 故意拖延 ❑ *The government, he claimed, was dragging its feet.* 他声称政府在故意拖延。

▶**drag down** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **drag** someone **down** means to reduce them to an inferior social status or to lower standards of behaviour. 降低…的身份（或社会地位）；使堕落 ❑ [v n P] *She dragged him down with her.* 她把他拉下了水。❑ [be v-ed P +by] *There were fears he would be dragged down by the scandal.* 有人担心他会因丑闻而辱没了身份。2 PHRASAL VERB Something that **drags** you **down** makes you feel weak or depressed. 使虚弱；使沮丧 ❑ [v n P] *I have had really bad bouts of flu that have really dragged me down.* 我患上了重度流感，快被拖垮了。

▶**drag in** PHRASAL VERB When you are talking, if you **drag in** a subject, you mention something that is not relevant and that other people do not want to discuss.（在谈话中）硬扯进（不相干的或别人不想谈论的话题）❑ [v P n] *They disapproved of my dragging in his wealth.* 他们不赞成我把他的财富扯进话题。[Also v n P]

▶**drag into** PHRASAL VERB To **drag** something or someone **into** an event or situation means to involve them in it when it is not necessary or not desirable. 拖进；扯进 ❑ [v n P n] *Why should Carmela have dragged him into the argument?* 为什么卡梅拉把他扯进这场争论中？

▶**drag on** PHRASAL VERB You say that an event or process **drags on** when you disapprove of the fact that it lasts for longer than necessary. 不必要地拖延；拖得过久【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P] *The conflict with James has dragged on for two years.* 与詹姆斯的冲突拖了两年。

▶**drag out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **drag** something **out**, you make it last for longer than is necessary. 不必要地拖延；使持续过久 ❑ [v P n] *The company was willing to drag out the proceedings for years.* 公司愿意将诉讼拖上几年。❑ [v n P] *Let's get it over with as soon as possible, rather than drag it out.* 我们尽快把它完成吧，不要再拖了。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **drag** something **out of** a person, you persuade them to tell you something that they do not want to tell you. 套…的话；说服…说出 ❑ [v n P +of] *The families soon discovered that every piece of information had to be dragged out of the authorities.* 这些家庭很快发现每条消息都得从有关当局口中套出来。

▶**drag up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **drags up** an unpleasant event or an old story from the past, they mention it when people do not want to be reminded of it. 提起（不愉快的往事）

❑ [v p n] *I don't want to go back there and drag up that anger again.* 我不想再回到那儿，重提那件气人的事。[Also v n p]

→ see **flight**

drag|net /'drægnet/ N-SING [oft n N] A **dragnet** is a method used by police to catch suspected criminals. A large number of police officers search a specific area, in the hope that they will eventually find the person they are looking for.（警方的）拉网式搜捕 ❑ *...a massive police dragnet for two suspected terrorists.* 警方为抓捕两名恐怖嫌疑人而展开的大规模拉网式搜查

drag|on /'drægən/ (**dragons**) N-COUNT In stories and legends, a **dragon** is an animal like a big lizard. It has wings and claws, and breathes out fire. 龙（故事和传说中有翼有爪且会喷火的动物）

→ see **fantasy**

dragon|fly /'drægənflaɪ/ (**dragonflies**) N-COUNT **Dragonflies** are brightly-coloured insects with long, thin bodies and two sets of wings. Dragonflies are often found near slow-moving water. 蜻蜓

dra|goon /drə'gu:n/ (**dragoons, dragooning, dragooned**) VERB If someone **dragoons** you **into** doing something that you do not want to do, they persuade you to do it even though you try hard not to agree. 迫使；强使…做 ❑ [v n +into] *...the history professor who had dragooned me into taking the exam.* 迫使我参加考试的历史教授

drain ♦◇ /dreɪn/ (**drains, draining, drained**) 1 VERB If you **drain** a liquid from a place or object, you remove the liquid by causing it to flow somewhere else. If a liquid **drains** somewhere, it flows there. 排出；（使）流出 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Miners built the tunnel to drain water out of the mines.* 矿工们开凿了一条地道，以排出矿井里的水。❑ [v n] *Now the focus is on draining the water.* 现在的重点是把水排走。❑ [v prep/adv] *Springs and rivers that drain into lakes carry dissolved nitrates and phosphates.* 流入湖中的泉水和河水携带了溶于水的硝酸盐和磷酸盐。2 VERB If you **drain** a place or object, you dry it by causing water to flow out of it. If a place or object **drains**, water flows out of it until it is dry.（使）流干；（使）排干 ❑ [v n] *Vast numbers of people have been mobilised to drain flooded land.* 大量的人力被动员去排干受涝的土地。❑ [v] *The soil drains freely and slugs aren't a problem.* 土壤排水畅通，不会滋生蛞蝓。3 VERB If you **drain** food or if food **drains**, you remove the liquid that it has been in, especially after it has been cooked or soaked in water.（使）（水分）滤去，滤干 ❑ [v n] *Drain the pasta well, arrange on four plates and pour over the sauce.* 将意大利面的水分沥干，分在 4 个盘子里，再淋上调味汁。❑ [v] *Wash the leeks thoroughly and allow them to drain.* 彻底清洗韭葱，再沥去水分。4 N-COUNT A **drain** is a pipe that carries water or sewage away from a place, or an opening in a surface that leads to the pipe. 下水道；排水管；阴沟 ❑ *Tony built his own house and laid his own drains.* 托尼自己盖了房子并铺设了下水管道。5 VERB If the colour or the blood **drains** or **is drained from** someone's face, they become very pale. You can also say that someone's face **drains** or **is drained of** colour.（使）（脸上血色）消失，消退【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +from] *Harry felt the colour drain from his face.* 哈里觉得他脸上的血色在消失。❑ [v +of] *Thacker's face drained of colour.* 撒克面无人色。❑ [be v-ed +of] *Jock's face had been suddenly drained of all colour.* 乔克的脸突然变得煞白。[Also v n *from* n] 6 VERB If something **drains** you, it leaves you feeling physically and emotionally exhausted. 使精疲力竭；使心力交瘁 ❑ [v n] *My emotional turmoil had drained me.* 纷乱的情绪让我心力交瘁。•**drained** ADJ ❑ *United left the pitch looking stunned and drained.* 曼联队离开球场时看上去备受打击，身心俱疲。•**drain|ing** ADJ ❑ *This work is physically exhausting and emotionally draining.* 这项工作让人身心交瘁。7 N-SING [usu adj N] If you say that something is **a drain on** an organization's finances or resources, you mean that it costs the organization a large amount of money, and you do not consider that it is worth it.（金钱或资源的）大量消耗，耗竭，耗费 ❑ [+on] *...an ultra-modern printing plant, which has been a big drain on resources.* 资源消耗很大的超现代印刷厂 8 → see also **brain drain** 9 VERB If you say that a country's or a company's resources or finances **are drained**, you mean that they are used or spent completely. 用尽；耗尽；用完 ❑ [be v-ed] *The state's finances have been drained by war.* 国家财力已经被战争消耗殆尽。❑ [v n] *The company has steadily drained its cash reserves.* 公司已逐渐用完了其现金储备。10 PHRASE If you say that something **is going down the drain**, you mean that it is being destroyed or wasted. 被毁掉；被浪费掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They were aware that their public image was rapidly going down the drain.* 他们意识到他们的公众形象正迅速被毁掉。11 PHRASE If you say that a business is going **down the drain**, you mean that it is failing financially. 破产；倒闭【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Small local stores are going down the drain.* 当地的小店都倒闭了。

→ see **plumbing**

drain|age /'dreɪnɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Drainage** is the system or process by which water or other liquids are drained from a place. 排水系统；排水；放水 ❑ *Line the pots with pebbles to ensure good drainage.* 在罐子里铺一层鹅卵石，以确保排水良好。

→ see **farm**

drain|board /'dreɪnbɔ:d/ (**drainboards**) N-COUNT A **drainboard** is the same as a **draining board**. 同 draining board【AM 美】

'drain|ing board (**draining boards**) N-COUNT The **draining board** is the place on a sink unit where things such as cups, plates, and cutlery are put to drain after they have been washed.（置于洗涤槽边供洗好的杯盘等沥干用的）滴水板，滴干板【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **drainboard**

drain|pipe /'dreɪnpaɪp/ (**drainpipes**) N-COUNT A **drainpipe** is a pipe attached to the side of a building, through which rainwater flows from the roof into a drain. 雨水管；排水管 ❑ *He evaded police by climbing through a window and shinning down a drainpipe.* 他翻窗从排水管爬下，从而躲过了警察。

drake /dreɪk/ (**drakes**) N-COUNT A **drake** is a male duck. 公鸭

dram /dræm/ (**drams**) N-COUNT A **dram** is a small measure of whisky. 少量威士忌【mainly SCOTTISH 主苏格兰】❑ [+of] *...a dram of whisky.* 一点威士忌 ❑ *Would you care for a dram?* 要不要来一点威士忌？

dra|ma ♦◇ /'drɑ:mə/ (**dramas**) 1 N-COUNT A **drama** is a serious play for the theatre, television, or radio. 戏；剧 ❑ *He acted in radio dramas.* 他在广播剧中扮演角色。2 N-UNCOUNT You use **drama** to refer to plays in general or to work that is connected with plays and the theatre, such as acting or producing. 戏剧；戏剧艺术；戏剧事业 ❑ *He knew nothing of Greek drama.* 他对希腊戏剧一无所知。❑ *She met him when she was at drama school.* 她在戏剧学校上学时认识了他。3 N-VAR You can refer to a real situation which is exciting or distressing as **drama**. 戏剧性事件；戏剧性情节 ❑ *There was none of the drama and relief of a hostage release.* 丝毫没有释放人质时的那种激动和如释重负的感觉。

→ see **genre**

'dra|ma queen N-COUNT If you call someone a **drama queen**, you mean they react to situations in an unnecessarily dramatic or exaggerated way. 大惊小怪的人；小题大做者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Don't worry, he's just being a drama queen.* 不用担心，他只不过是在小题大做罢了。

dra|mat|ic ♦◇ /drə'mætɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dramatic** change or event happens suddenly and is very noticeable and surprising. 突如其来的；急剧的；引人注目的 ❑ *A fifth year of drought is expected to have dramatic effects on the California economy.* 连续五年的旱灾预计会对加利福尼亚的经济产生巨大的影响。•**dra|mat|ic|al|ly** /drə'mætɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *At speeds above 50mph, serious injuries dramatically increase.* 时速超过 50 英里，重伤率会大大增加。2 ADJ A **dramatic** action, event, or situation is exciting and impressive. 激动人心的；引人注目的；令人印象深刻的 ❑ *He witnessed many dramatic escapes as people jumped from as high as the fourth floor.* 他多次目睹了人从五层高的楼上跳下来逃生的惊险场面。•**dra|mat|ic|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He tipped his head to one side and sighed dramatically.* 他把头歪向一边，重重地叹了口气。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **dramatic** to describe things connected with or relating to the theatre, drama, or plays. 戏剧的；有关戏剧的；戏剧学的 ❑ *...a dramatic arts major in*

college. 大学里戏剧艺术专业的学生

dra|mat|ics /drəˈmætɪks/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You use **dramatics** to refer to activities connected with the theatre and drama, such as acting in plays or producing them. 戏剧表演；戏剧创作 ❑ *Angela says she longs to join an amateur dramatics class.* 安杰拉说她渴望参加业余戏剧班。❑ *...the university dramatics society.* 大学戏剧社团 ❷ N-PLURAL You talk about **dramatics** to express your disapproval of behaviour which seems to show too much emotion, and which you think is done deliberately in order to impress people. 夸张的行为；做作的举止【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...another wearisome outbreak of Nancy's dramatics.* 南希又一次令人厌烦的装腔作势的举动

dra|ma|tis per|so|nae /ˌdræmətɪs pəˈsəʊnaɪ/ N-PLURAL The characters in a play are sometimes referred to as **the dramatis personae.** (一出戏中的)剧中人物，全部角色【TECHNICAL 术语】

drama|tist /ˈdræmətɪst/ (**dramatists**) N-COUNT A **dramatist** is someone who writes plays. 剧作家；编剧

drama|tize /ˈdræmətaɪz/ (**dramatizes, dramatizing, dramatized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **dramatise**

❶ VERB [usu passive] If a book or story **is dramatized**, it is written or presented as a play, film, or television drama. 将(书或故事)改编成剧本；将…搬上舞台(或银幕)；用戏剧形式表现 ❑ [be V-ed] *...an incident later dramatized in the movie 'The Right Stuff'.* 后来被改编成电影《太空先锋》的事件 ❑ [V-ed] *...a dramatised version of the novel.* 小说的改编剧版本 •**drama|ti|za|tion** /ˌdræmətaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ (**dramatizations**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a dramatisation of D. H. Lawrence's novel, 'Lady Chatterley's Lover'* 根据D.H.劳伦斯的小说《查泰莱夫人的情人》改编的电影 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **dramatizes** a situation or event, you mean that they try to make it seem more serious, more important, or more exciting than it really is. 使戏剧化；戏剧性地表现；夸张【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *They have a tendency to show off, to dramatize almost every situation.* 他们爱炫耀，几乎对每种情况都添油加醋。[Also V] ❸ VERB If something that happens or is done **dramatizes** a situation, it focuses people's attention on the situation in a dramatic way. 使引人注目；使扣人心弦 ❑ [V n] *The need for change has been dramatized by plummeting bank profits.* 改革的必要性由于银行利润的暴跌而凸显。

drank /dræŋk/ **Drank** is the past tense of **drink.**

drape /dreɪp/ (**drapes, draping, draped**) ❶ VERB If you **drape** a piece of cloth somewhere, you place it there so that it hangs down in a casual and graceful way. 将(织物)悬挂；披(织物) ❑ [V n prep] *Natasha took the coat and draped it over her shoulders.* 娜塔莎拿起外套披在肩上。❑ [V-ed prep] *She had a towel draped around her neck.* 她把一条毛巾挂在脖子上。❷ VERB If someone or something **is draped in** a piece of cloth, they are loosely covered by it. 遮盖；盖住 ❑ [be V-ed +in/with] *The coffin had been draped in a Union Jack.* 灵柩上覆盖着英国国旗。❑ [V n +in/with] *He draped himself in the Canadian flag and went round the track.* 他身披加拿大国旗绕跑道奔跑。❸ VERB If you **drape** a part of your body somewhere, you lay it there in a relaxed and graceful way. 将(身体的某部位)随意搭在…上 ❑ [V pron-refl prep] *Nicola slowly draped herself across the couch.* 妮古拉慢慢地靠在了长沙发上。❑ [V n prep] *He draped his arm over Daniel's shoulder.* 他把手臂搭在丹尼尔的肩膀上。❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Drapes** are pieces of heavy fabric that you hang from the top of a window and can close to keep the light out or stop people looking in. (厚的)窗子，帷幕【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **curtains**

drap|er /ˈdreɪpəʳ/ (**drapers**) N-COUNT A **draper** is a shopkeeper who sells cloth. 布商；纺织品商【BRIT 英】

dra|pery /ˈdreɪpəri/ (**draperies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to cloth, curtains, or clothing hanging in folds as **drapery** or **draperies.** (打褶悬挂的)织物，窗帘；带褶饰服装 ❑ *In the dining-room the draperies create an atmosphere of elegance.* 在餐厅里，打褶装饰物能营造雅致的氛围。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Drapery** is cloth that you buy in a shop. 布料；布匹【BRIT 英】❑ *My mother ran a couple of drapery shops.* 我母亲经营着几家布料店。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dry goods**

dras|tic /ˈdræstɪk/ ❶ ADJ If you have to take **drastic** action in order to solve a problem, you have to do something extreme and basic to solve it. (行为)严厉的，极端的 ❑ *Drastic measures are needed to clean up the profession.* 需要采取严厉的措施进行行业清理整顿。❑ *He's not going to do anything drastic about economic policy.* 他不打算对经济政策作任何重大调整。❷ ADJ A **drastic** change is a very great change. (变化)激烈的，巨大的 ❑ *...a drastic reduction in the numbers of people dying.* 死亡人数的大幅下降 •**dras|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *As a result, services have been drastically reduced.* 结果是服务业急剧萎缩。

draught /drɑːft, dræft/ (**draughts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **draught** is a current of air that comes into a place in an undesirable way. 穿堂风；通风气流【BRIT 英】❑ *Block draughts around doors and windows.* 挡住门窗处的穿堂风。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **draft**

❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Draught** beer is beer which is kept in barrels rather than bottles. (啤酒)桶装的，散装的 ❑ *Draught beer is available too.* 还提供桶装啤酒。•PHRASE Beer that is **on draught** is kept in and served from a barrel rather than a bottle. (啤酒)从桶中汲取的，散装的 ❑ *They drink bitter on draught in the local bar.* 他们在当地的酒吧里喝桶装的苦啤酒。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Draughts** is a game for two people, played with 24 round pieces on a board. 国际跳棋；西洋跳棋【BRIT 英】❑ *He was in the study playing draughts by the fire with Albert.* 他正和艾伯特在书房的炉火旁下国际跳棋。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checkers**

❹ N-COUNT A **draught** is one of the round pieces which are used in the game of draughts. (国际跳棋的)棋子【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checker**

'draughts board (**draughts boards**) also **draught board** N-COUNT A **draughts board** is a square board for playing draughts, with 64 equal-sized, black and white squares. (国际跳棋的)棋盘【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **checkerboard**

draughts|man /ˈdrɑːftsmən, ˈdræfts-/ (**draughtsmen**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **draftsman**

N-COUNT A **draughtsman** is someone whose job is to prepare very detailed drawings of machinery, equipment, or buildings. 绘图员；制图员

draughts|man|ship /ˈdrɑːftsmənʃɪp, ˈdræfts-/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **draftsmanship**

N-UNCOUNT **Draughtsmanship** is the ability to draw well or the art of drawing. 绘画术；制图术

draughty /ˈdrɑːfti, ˈdræfti/ (**draughtier, draughtiest**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **drafty**

ADJ A **draughty** room or building has currents of cold air blowing through it, usually because the windows and doors do not fit very well. (房间或建筑)有穿堂风的，漏风的

draw ◆◆◆ /drɔː/ (**draws, drawing, drew, drawn**) ❶ VERB When you **draw**, or when you **draw** something, you use a pencil or pen to produce a picture, pattern, or diagram. 画；描绘；描画 ❑ [V] *She would sit there drawing with the pencil stub.* 她会坐在那儿用铅笔头画画。❑ [V n] *Draw a rough design for a logo.* 画一张公司标志的草图。•**draw|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I like dancing, singing and drawing.* 我喜欢跳舞、唱歌和画画。❷ VERB When a vehicle **draws** somewhere, it moves there smoothly and steadily. (车辆平稳地)移动，行进 ❑ [V adv/prep] *Claire had seen the taxi drawing away.* 克莱尔看到出租车缓缓开走了。❸ VERB If you **draw** somewhere, you move there slowly. 慢慢走；溜达【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V adv/prep] *She drew away and did not smile.* 她慢慢走开了，脸上没有笑容。❑ [V adj] *When we drew level, he neither slowed down nor accelerated.* 当我们齐头并进时，他既没有慢下来也没有加速。❹ VERB If you **draw** something or someone in a particular direction, you move them in

that direction, usually by pulling them gently. 拉；拖【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n prep] *He drew his chair nearer the fire.* 他把椅子拉到离炉火更近的位置。❑ [v n adj] *He put his arm around Caroline's shoulders and drew her close to him.* 他一只手臂搂住卡罗琳的肩膀，将她拉近自己。❑ [v n with adv] *Wilson drew me aside after an interview.* 采访后威尔逊把我拉到了一边。5 VERB When you **draw** a curtain or blind, you pull it across a window, either to cover or to uncover it. 拉(窗帘、百叶窗等)❑ [v n] *After drawing the curtains, she lit a candle.* 拉上窗帘后，她点燃了蜡烛。❑ [v-ed] *Mother was lying on her bed, with the blinds drawn.* 母亲正躺在床上，百叶窗已经拉了下来。6 VERB If someone **draws** a gun, knife, or other weapon, they pull it out of its container and threaten you with it. 拔出，抽出，掏出(枪、刀等武器)❑ [v n] *He drew his dagger and turned to face his pursuers.* 他拔出匕首转身面向追他的人。7 VERB If an animal or vehicle **draws** something such as a cart, carriage, or another vehicle, it pulls it along. (牲畜或机动车)拖，拉❑ [v n] *...a slow-moving tractor, drawing a trailer.* 拖着一辆挂车缓慢移动的牵引车 8 VERB If you **draw** a deep breath, you breathe in deeply once. 深深吸入(空气)❑ [v n] *He paused, drawing a deep breath.* 他停了下来，深深地吸了口气。9 VERB If you **draw on** a cigarette, you breathe the smoke from it into your mouth or lungs. 吸(烟)❑ [v +on] *He drew on an American cigarette.* 他抽着一根美国产的香烟。❑ [v n +into] *Her cheeks hollowed as she drew smoke into her lungs.* 当她把烟吸进肺里时，她的双颊瘪了下去。[Also v n with *in*] 10 VERB To **draw** something such as water or energy **from** a particular source means to take it from that source. 汲取；提取❑ [v n +from] *Villagers still have to draw their water from wells.* 村民们仍然要从井里打水。11 VERB If something that hits you or presses part of your body **draws** blood, it cuts your skin so that it bleeds. 放(血)；抽(血)❑ [v n] *Any practice that draws blood could increase the risk of getting the virus.* 任何引起出血的做法都可能会加大感染病毒的危险。12 VERB If you **draw** money out of a bank, building society, or savings account, you get it from the account so that you can use it. 提取，支取，领取(存款)❑ [v n with *out*] *She was drawing out cash from a cash machine.* 她正从自动取款机中取钱。❑ [v n +from] *Companies could not draw money from bank accounts as cash.* 公司不能从银行账户中提取现金。[Also v n] 13 VERB If you **draw** a salary or a sum of money, you receive a sum of money regularly. 挣得，领取(薪水等)❑ [v n] *For the first few years I didn't draw any salary at all.* 在开始的几年里我分文未取。14 VERB To **draw** something means to choose it or to be given it, as part of a competition, game, or lottery. (在比赛等中)抽(签)；(在摸彩中)抽(奖)❑ [v n] *We delved through a sackful of letters to draw the winning name.* 我们把手探进一袋信件中抽取获奖者。•N-COUNT **Draw** is also a noun. ❑ *...the draw for the quarter-finals of the UEFA Cup.* 欧洲联盟杯四分之一决赛的抽签 15 N-COUNT A **draw** is a competition where people pay money for numbered or named tickets, then some of those tickets are chosen, and the owners are given prizes. 抽奖 16 VERB To **draw** something **from** a particular thing or place means to take or get it from that thing or place. 取得；发掘❑ [v n +from] *I draw strength from the millions of women who have faced this challenge successfully.* 我从数百万成功面对这种挑战的女性身上汲取力量。17 VERB If you **draw** a particular conclusion, you decide that that conclusion is true. 得出；推断出❑ [v n +from] *He draws two conclusions from this.* 他由此得出两个结论。❑ [v n] *He says he cannot yet draw any conclusions about the murders.* 他说他还不能对这几起谋杀下结论。18 VERB If you **draw** a comparison, parallel, or distinction, you compare or contrast two different ideas, systems, or other things. 作(比较或对比)；加以(区别)❑ [v n] *...literary critics drawing comparisons between George Sand and George Eliot.* 将乔治·桑和乔治·艾略特进行比较的文学评论家 [Also v n *with* n] 19 VERB If you **draw** someone's attention to something, you make them aware of it or make them think about it. 使注意；引起…的注意❑ [v n] *He was waving his arms to draw their attention.* 他正挥手以引起他们的注意。❑ [v n +to] *He just wants to draw attention to the plight of the unemployed.* 他仅仅是想引起人们对失业者困境的关注。20 VERB If someone or something **draws** a particular reaction, people react to it in that way. 引起(某种反应)❑ [v n +from] *Such a policy would inevitably draw fierce resistance from farmers.* 这种政策必然会招致农场主的强烈抵制。❑ [v n] *...an official tour to South Africa which drew angry political reactions.* 引起政界的愤怒反应的一次官方的南非之行 21 VERB If something such as a film or an event **draws** a lot of people, it is so interesting or entertaining that a lot of people go to it. 吸引❑ [v n] *The game is currently drawing huge crowds.* 这个游戏现在吸引了很多人。22 VERB If someone or something **draws** you, it attracts you very strongly. 使倾心；使动心；强烈吸引❑ [v n] *He drew and enthralled her.* 他令她动心，让她着迷。❑ [v n +to] *What drew him to the area was its proximity to central London.* 吸引他到该地区的原因是那里靠近伦敦市中心。23 VERB [usu passive] If someone will not **be drawn** or refuses to **be drawn**, they will not reply to questions in the way that you want them to, or will not reveal information or their opinion. 使回答；使透露消息；使说出意见【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [*be* v-ed +on] *The ambassador would not be drawn on questions of a political nature.* 大使不会对政治问题发表意见。❑ [*be* v-ed] *'Did he say why?'—'No, he refuses to be drawn.'* "他说为什么了吗?" —— "没有，他拒绝透露任何消息。" 24 VERB In a game or competition, if one person or team **draws with** another one, or if two people or teams **draw** they have the same number of points or goals at the end of the game. 打成平手；不分胜负【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v] *Holland and the Republic of Ireland drew one-one.* 荷兰队和爱尔兰队打成了一比一平。❑ [v +*with/against*] *We drew with Ireland in the first game.* 在第一场比赛中我们和爱尔兰队打平了。❑ [v n] *Egypt drew two of their matches in Italy.* 埃及在意大利收获了两场平局。[Also pl-n v v (non-recip)] •N-COUNT **Draw** is also a noun. ❑ *We were happy to come away with a draw against Sweden.* 我们很高兴能和瑞典队战平。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **tie**

25 → see also **drawing** 26 PHRASE When an event or period of time **draws to a close** or **draws to an end**, it finishes. 结束；终止❑ *Another celebration had drawn to its close.* 又一场庆典结束了。27 PHRASE If an event or period of time is **drawing closer** or is **drawing nearer**, it is approaching. (事件或时间)接近，临近❑ *And all the time next spring's elections are drawing closer.* 明年春天的选举即将来临。28 to **draw a blank** → see **blank** 29 to **draw the line** → see **line** 30 to **draw lots** → see **lot**

→ see **animation, drawing**

▶**draw in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that the nights, evenings, or days **are drawing in**, you mean that it is becoming dark at an earlier time in the evening, because autumn or winter is approaching. (白昼)渐短；(天黑)渐早【BRIT 英】❑ [v P] *The days draw in and the mornings get darker.* 天黑得越来越早，天亮得越来越晚。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **draw** someone **in** or **draw** them **into** something you are involved with, you cause them to become involved with it. 使参与；使卷入❑ [v n P] *It won't be easy for you to draw him in.* 你要让他参与进来可不容易。❑ [v n P n] *Don't let him draw you into his strategy.* 不要让他把你卷进他的行动计划。[Also v P n (not pron)] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **draw in** your breath, you breathe in deeply. If you **draw in** air, you take it into your lungs as you breathe in. 深呼吸；吸入(空气)❑ [v n P] *Rose drew her breath in sharply.* 罗丝猛地吸了口气。❑ [v P n] *Roll the wine around in your mouth, drawing in air at the same time.* 让酒在嘴里滚一下，同时吸气。

▶**draw into** → see **draw in** 2

▶**draw off** PHRASAL VERB If a quantity of liquid **is drawn off** from a larger quantity, it is taken from it, usually by means of a needle or pipe. 抽出；排掉；汲出❑ [*be* v-ed P] *The fluid can be drawn off with a syringe.* 可用注射器将液体抽出。❑ [v P n] *Doctors drew off a pint of his blood.* 医生从他身上抽了一品脱的血。[Also v n P]

▶**draw on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **draw on** or **draw upon** something such as your skill or experience, you make use of it in order to do something. 凭借；利用；动用❑ [v P n] *He drew on his experience as a yachtsman to make a documentary programme.* 他凭借曾经当过快艇驾驶员的经验制作了一档纪实节目。2 PHRASAL VERB As a period of time **draws on**, it passes and the end of it gets closer. (时光)渐渐过去❑ [v P] *As the afternoon drew on we were joined by more of the regulars.* 随着午后时光的渐渐消逝，又有些老主顾

Word Web 话题词汇 drawing 素描

The first thing **art** students must learn is how to **draw**. They often carry **sketchbooks** and soft **graphite pencils** around with them. You'll see them sitting and **sketching** everyday objects and **scenes**. Many famous **works of art** began as simple **pen and ink drawings**. For example, Leonardo da Vinci did several **sketches** before he started painting "The Last Supper". Other sketching materials include **charcoal sticks** and **pastels**. They allow greater shading. However, they require **fixative** to prevent **smudging**.

美术系学生首先必须学会的就是素描。他们经常带着写生簿和软质的石墨铅笔四处作画，可能你会看到他们坐着画日常物品和景色的速写。许多著名的美术作品最初都是简单的钢笔素描。譬如，莱奥纳多·达·芬奇在画《最后的晚餐》之前就创作了几幅速写。其他素描用具还包括木炭笔和彩色粉笔，它们能画出更好的阴影效果，不过需要定色剂来防止画作污损。

D

加入到我们当中来了。

▶**draw out** PHRASAL VERB If you **draw** someone **out**, you make them feel less nervous and more willing to talk. 使畅所欲言；使愿意交谈 ❑ [V n P] *Her mother tried every approach to draw her out.* 她母亲想尽一切办法让她开口。

▶**draw up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **draw up** a document, list, or plan, you prepare it and write it out. 草拟；制定 ❑ [V P n] *They agreed to draw up a formal agreement.* 他们同意起草一份正式协议。❑ [V n P] *He wants his ministers to concentrate on implementing policy, not on drawing it up.* 他希望部长们把注意力放在政策的执行上，而不是政策的制定上。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **draw up** a chair, you move it nearer to a person or place, for example so that you can watch something or join in with something. 把（椅子）拉近 ❑ [V P n] *He drew up a chair and sat down.* 他拉了把椅子坐下。[Also V n P]

▶**draw upon** → see **draw on** 1

Thesaurus 同类词 *draw* Also look up:

V. illustrate, sketch, trace 1
bring out, pull out, take out 6 16
inhale 8 9
extract, take 10 16
conclude, decide, make a decision, settle on 17

draw|back /ˈdrɔːbæk/ (**drawbacks**) N-COUNT A **drawback** is an aspect of something or someone that makes them less acceptable than they would otherwise be. 缺点；缺陷；不利条件 ❑ *He felt the apartment's only drawback was that it was too small.* 他觉得这个公寓唯一的缺点就是太小了。

draw|bridge /ˈdrɔːbrɪdʒ/ (**drawbridges**) N-COUNT A **drawbridge** is a bridge that can be pulled up, for example to prevent people from getting into a castle or to allow ships to pass underneath it. 吊桥；开合桥

→ see **bridge**

drawer /ˈdrɔːə/ (**drawers**) 1 N-COUNT A **drawer** is part of a desk, chest, or other piece of furniture that is shaped like a box and is designed for putting things in. You pull it towards you to open it. 抽屉 ❑ *He opened a drawer in his writing-table.* 他拉开了写字台的一个抽屉。2 → see also **chest of drawers**

draw|ing /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ (**drawings**) 1 N-COUNT A **drawing** is a picture made with a pencil or pen. 素描（画）；图画 ❑ [+of] *She did a drawing of me.* 她给我画了张像。2 → see also **draw**

→ see Word Web: **drawing**

ˈdraw|ing board (**drawing boards**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **drawing-board**

1 N-COUNT A **drawing board** is a large flat board, often fixed to a metal frame so that it looks like a desk, on which you place your paper when you are drawing or designing something. 绘画板；图画板；制图板 2 PHRASE If you say that you will have to go **back to the drawing board**, you mean that something which you have done has not been successful and that you will have to start again or try another idea. （失败后）从头再来，另起炉灶

ˈdraw|ing pin (**drawing pins**) also **drawing-pin** N-COUNT A **drawing pin** is a short pin with a broad, flat top which is used for fastening papers or pictures to a board, wall, or other surface. 图钉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **thumbtack**

ˈdraw|ing room (**drawing rooms**) N-COUNT A **drawing room** is a room, especially a large room in a large house, where people sit and relax, or entertain guests. 起居室；客厅【FORMAL 正式】

drawl /drɔːl/ (**drawls, drawling, drawled**) VERB If someone **drawls**, they speak slowly and not very clearly, with long vowel sounds. 拉长元音说；慢吞吞地说 ❑ [V with quote] *'I guess you guys don't mind if I smoke?' he drawled.* "伙计们，我想你们不介意我抽烟吧？"他拉长音调说。❑ [V] *He has a deep voice and he drawls slightly.* 他嗓音低沉，说话略带拖腔。•N-COUNT **Drawl** is also a noun. ❑ *... Jack's southern drawl.* 杰克南方味的拖腔

drawn /drɔːn/ 1 **Drawn** is the past participle of **draw**. 2 ADJ If someone or their face looks **drawn**, their face is thin and they look very tired, ill, worried, or unhappy. 清瘦的；憔悴的；愁眉苦脸的 ❑ *She looked drawn and tired when she turned towards me.* 她转向我时看上去憔悴又疲惫。

ˌdrawn-ˈout ADJ You can describe something as **drawn-out** when it lasts or takes longer than you would like it to. 拖得太久的；冗长的 ❑ *The road to peace will be long and drawn-out.* 通往和平的道路将很漫长。

draw|string /ˈdrɔːstrɪŋ/ (**drawstrings**) also **draw-string** N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A **drawstring** is a cord that goes through an opening, for example at the top of a bag or a pair of trousers. When the cord is pulled tighter, the opening gets smaller. （穿在袋口、裤腰上的）拉绳，拉带，束带 ❑ *...a velvet bag with a drawstring.* 带拉绳的天鹅绒袋子

dray /dreɪ/ (**drays**) N-COUNT A **dray** is a large flat cart with four wheels which is pulled by horses. 四轮运货大马车；马拉板车

dread /dred/ (**dreads, dreading, dreaded**) 1 VERB If you **dread** something which may happen, you feel very anxious and unhappy about it because you think it will be unpleasant or upsetting. 非常担心；极为害怕 ❑ [V n/v-ing] *I'm dreading Christmas this year.* 今年我非常害怕过圣诞节。❑ [V that] *I'd been dreading that the birth would take a long time.* 我一直十分担心分娩会花很长时间。[Also V to-inf] 2 N-UNCOUNT **Dread** is a feeling of great anxiety and fear about something that may happen. 忧虑；恐惧 ❑ *She thought with dread of the cold winters to come.* 她害怕即将来临的寒冷冬季。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dread** means terrible and greatly feared. 可怕的；令人畏惧的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a more effective national policy to combat this dread disease.* 对抗这可怕疾病的更有效的国家政策 4 → see also **dreaded** 5 PHRASE If you say that you **dread to think** what might happen, you mean that you are anxious about it because it is likely to be very unpleasant. 不敢想 ❑ *I dread to think what will happen in the case of a major emergency.* 我不敢想在重大紧急情况下会发生什么。

dread|ed /ˈdredɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dreaded** means terrible and greatly feared. 可怕的；令人畏惧的 ❑ *No one knew how to treat this dreaded disease.* 没人知道如何治疗这种可怕的疾病。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **the dreaded** to describe something that you, or a particular group of people, find annoying, inconvenient, or undesirable. 令人恼火的；不方便的；不想要的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *She's a victim of the dreaded hay fever.* 她患上了花粉热这种讨厌的病。

dread|ful /ˈdredfʊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **dreadful**, you mean that it is very bad or unpleasant, or very poor in quality. 糟糕透顶的；令人不快的；劣质的 ❑ *They told us the dreadful news.* 他们告诉了我们那糟糕透顶的消息。•**dread|fully** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *You behaved dreadfully.* 你表现得糟透了。2 ADJ [ADJ n]

Word Web 话题词汇 dream 梦

Dreams appear to happen most frequently during **REM sleep**. During these periods, the eyes move around quickly, the heart rate goes up, and respiration becomes more rapid. Seventy percent to ninety percent of people **awakened** during REM sleep report dreams. Only ten percent to fifteen percent of people **roused** during non-REM sleep remember dreaming. One of the most common dreams reported is of the person flying. Some people look for meaning in their dreams. They try to **interpret** the sights, sounds, and sensations of the dream. Some psychoanalysts say dreams show us the **unconscious** mind. Some later researchers argue that dreams are just random electrical impulses in the brain.

梦似乎在快速眼动睡眠期发生得最为频繁。在此期间，眼球迅速转动，心率加快，呼吸变得急促。在快速眼动睡眠期被唤醒的人，有 70% 到 90% 会说自己刚做梦了。在非快速眼动睡眠期被唤醒的人，则只有 10% 到 15% 记得自己做梦了。人们提到最多的梦境就是梦到自己飞起来了。有些人想要寻找梦的意义，他们试图对梦中的景象、声音以及感觉进行解释。一些精神分析学家认为梦向我们展示了潜意识思维，后来的一些研究人员则提出梦只不过是大脑中无序的电脉冲而已。

Dreadful is used to emphasize the degree or extent of something bad. 极严重的，极其的，极坏的（用于强调糟糕的程度）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We've made a dreadful mistake.* 我们犯了个极大的错误。•**dread|fully** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *He looks dreadfully ill.* 他看上去病得不轻。 ADJ If someone **looks** or **feels dreadful**, they look or feel very ill, tired, or upset. （看上去或感觉到）病得不轻的，极度疲惫的，非常沮丧的 ❑ *Are you all right? You look dreadful.* 你还好吧？你看上去十分疲惫。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ful = filled with* 充满…的：*beautiful, careful, dreadful*

dread|locked /ˈdredlɒkt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dreadlocked** person has their hair in dreadlocks. 蓄"骇人"长发绺的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the dreadlocked Rastafarian, Bob Marley.* 蓄"骇人"长发绺的拉斯塔法里教派成员鲍勃·马利

dread|locks /ˈdredlɒks/ N-PLURAL If someone has **dreadlocks**, their hair is divided into a large number of tight strips, like pieces of rope. Dreadlocks are worn especially by men who are Rastafarians. （尤指拉斯塔法里教派成员蓄的）"骇人"长发绺

dream ◆◆ /driːm/ (**dreams, dreaming, dreamed, dreamt**)

American English uses the form **dreamed** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **dreamed** or **dreamt**. 美国英语中 dream 的过去式和过去分词形式均为 dreamed，英国英语中则是 dreamed 和 dreamt 均可。

 N-COUNT **A dream** is an imaginary series of events that you experience in your mind while you are asleep. 梦 ❑ *He had a dream about Claire.* 他梦见了克莱尔。❑ *I had a dream that I was in an old study, surrounded by leather books.* 我梦见我在一间古老的书房里，四周全是皮装书。 VERB When you **dream**, you experience imaginary events in your mind while you are asleep. 做梦；梦见；梦到 ❑ [v that] *Ivor dreamed that he was on a bus.* 艾弗梦见他在一辆公共汽车上。❑ [v *+about/of*] *She dreamed about her baby.* 她梦见了她的宝宝。[Also v] N-COUNT You can refer to a situation or event as a **dream** if you often think about it because you would like it to happen. 梦想；幻想；愿望 ❑ *He had finally accomplished his dream of becoming a pilot.* 他最终实现了成为一名飞行员的梦想。❑ *My dream is to have a house in the country.* 我梦想在乡间拥有一栋房子。 VERB If you often think about something that you would very much like to happen or have, you can say that you **dream of** it. 梦想；渴望 ❑ [v *+of/about*] *As a schoolgirl, she had dreamed of becoming an actress.* 她上学时曾梦想成为一名女演员。❑ [v *+of/about*] *For most of us, a brand new designer kitchen is something we can only dream about.* 对我们大多数人来说，一间崭新的由著名设计师设计的厨房只能是一种梦想。❑ [v that] *I dream that my son will attend college and find a good job.* 我希望儿子能上大学并找到一份好工作。 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **dream** to describe something that you think is ideal or perfect, especially if it is something that you thought you would never be able to have or experience. 理想的；梦幻般的；完美的 ❑ *...a dream holiday to Jamaica.* 牙买加梦幻之旅 N-SING If you describe something as **a particular person's dream**, you think that it would be ideal for that person and that he or she would like it very much. 理想；夙愿；梦寐以求的事物 ❑ *Greece is said to be a botanist's dream.* 据说希腊是植物学家梦寐以求的地方。 N-SING If you say that something is **a dream**, you mean that it is wonderful. 美妙的事；美好的事【INFORMAL 非正式】 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a situation or event that does not seem real as a **dream**, especially if it is very strange or unpleasant. 空想；胡思乱想 ❑ *When the right woman comes along, this bad dream will be over.* 当有合适的女人出现时，这种胡思乱想就会停止了。 VERB [with neg] If you say that you **would not dream of** doing something, you are emphasizing that you would never do it because you think it is wrong or is not possible or suitable for you. 绝不；无论如何也不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v *+of*] *I wouldn't dream of making fun of you.* 我决不会取笑你。 VERB If you say that you **never dreamed that** something would happen, you are emphasizing that you did not think that it would happen because it seemed very unlikely. 想到；料到【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v that] *I never dreamed that I would be able to afford a home here.* 我从没想到我在这儿能买得起房子。❑ [v *+of*] *Who could ever dream of a disaster like this?* 谁能想到会发生这样的灾难？ → see also **pipe dream, wet dream** PHRASE If you tell someone to **dream on**, you mean that something they are hoping for is unlikely to happen. 痴心妄想 ❑ *'Perhaps one day I may go on a relaxing holiday.'—'Yeah, dream on.'* "也许有一天我可以享受一个放松身心的假期。"——"是啊，你就做梦吧。" PHRASE If you say that you are **in a dream**, you mean that you do not concentrate properly on what you are doing because you are thinking about other things. 心不在焉；梦游般地 ❑ *All day long I moved in a dream.* 整整一天我都心不在焉。 PHRASE You say **'In your dreams!'** when you think that what someone wants is never going to happen or be true. 你妄想；你在做梦 ❑ *He seems to think he is going to make it as a comedian. In your dreams, lad.* 他似乎觉得自己能当喜剧演员。做梦吧，小子。 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **like a dream**, you think that they do it very well. If you say that something happens **like a dream**, you mean that it happens successfully without any problems. 梦幻般地；完美地；完美地 ❑ *She cooked like a dream.* 她烹饪技艺精湛。 PHRASE If you describe someone or something as the person or thing **of your dreams**, you mean that you consider them to be ideal or perfect. 理想中的；完美的 ❑ *This could be the man of my dreams.* 这就是我理想中的男人。 PHRASE If you say that you could not imagine a particular thing **in your wildest dreams**, you are emphasizing that you think it is extremely strange or unlikely. （强调极为奇怪或完全不可能）再怎么想也【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Never in my wildest dreams did I think we could win.* 我做梦也没想到我们会赢。 PHRASE If you describe something as being **beyond** your **wildest dreams**, you are emphasizing that it is better than you could have imagined or hoped for. 超出想象的；比希望中要好的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had already achieved success beyond her wildest dreams.* 她已经取得超乎想象的成功。

→ see Word Web:**dream**

▶**dream up** PHRASAL VERB If you **dream up** a plan or idea, you work it out or create it in your mind. 凭空想象出；虚构出 ❑ [v P n] *I dreamed up a plan to solve both problems at once.* 我想出了一个方案，可以同时解决两个问题。❑ [v n P] *His son hadn't dreamed it up.* 这不是他儿子凭空想象出来的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *dream* Also look up:

N. nightmare, reverie, vision
ambition, aspiration, design, hope, wish
V. hope, long for, wish

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dream* with:

V. **have a** dream 做梦 1
fulfill a dream 实现梦想，**pursue a** dream 追求梦想，**realize a** dream 使梦想成真 3
N. dream **interpretation** 解梦 1
dream **holiday** 梦幻般的假期，dream **home** 梦寐以求的家 5

D

dream|er /'dri:mə^r/ (**dreamers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **dreamer**, you mean that they spend a lot of time thinking about and planning for things that they would like to happen but which are improbable or impractical. 梦想家；空想家；不切实际的人

dream|ily /'dri:mɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] If you say or do something **dreamily**, you say or do it in a way that shows your mind is occupied with pleasant, relaxing thoughts. 出神地；想入非非地；心不在焉地 ❑ *'They were divine,' she sighs, dreamily.* "他们是上帝派来的。"她神情恍惚地叹了口气。

dream|land /'dri:mlænd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you refer to a situation as **dreamland**, you mean that it represents what someone would like to happen, but that it is completely unrealistic. 梦境；幻想世界；理想世界 ❑ *In dreamland we play them in the final.* 在梦境中我们同他们在决赛中对阵。

dream|less /'dri:mləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dreamless** sleep is very deep and peaceful, and without dreams. 无梦的；酣畅安宁的 ❑ *He fell into a deep dreamless sleep.* 他酣然入睡，一夜无梦。

dream|like /'dri:mlaɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **dreamlike**, you mean it seems strange and unreal. 梦幻般的；模糊的；朦胧的 ❑ *Her paintings have a naive, dreamlike quality.* 她的画作带有质朴、空灵的韵味。

dreamt /dremt/ **Dreamt** is a past tense and past participle of **dream**.

'dream ,team (**dream teams**) N-COUNT A **dream team** is the best possible group of people to be in a particular job. 梦之队；最佳阵容；最佳组合 ❑ *...American basketball's dream team.* 美国篮球梦之队

,dream 'tick|et N-SING If journalists talk about a **dream ticket**, they are referring to two candidates for political positions, for example President and Vice-President, or Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, who they think will be extremely successful. (政治竞选的)黄金拍档，最佳候选人组合

dreamy /'dri:mi/ (**dreamier**, **dreamiest**) 1 ADJ If you say that someone has a **dreamy** expression, you mean that they are not paying attention to things around them and look as if they are thinking about something pleasant. 恍惚的；出神的 ❑ *His face assumed a sort of dreamy expression.* 他脸上现出一种恍惚的表情。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **dreamy**, you mean that you like it and that it seems gentle and soft, like something in a dream. 轻柔的；柔和的；梦幻(般)的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *...dreamy shots of beautiful sunsets.* 梦幻般的美丽晚霞的照片 3 → see also **dreamily**

dreary /'drɪəri/ (**drearier**, **dreariest**) ADJ If you describe something as **dreary**, you mean that it is dull and depressing. 沉闷的；枯燥无味的；令人沮丧的 ❑ *...a dreary little town in the Midwest.* 位于中西部的沉闷的小镇 • **drearily** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...a drearily familiar scenario.* 俗套的沉闷剧情

dredge /dredʒ/ (**dredges**, **dredging**, **dredged**) VERB When people **dredge** a harbour, river, or other area of water, they remove mud and unwanted material from the bottom with a special machine in order to make it deeper or to look for something. 疏浚；清淤；挖掘 ❑ [v n] *Police have spent weeks dredging the lake but have not found his body.* 警方已经花了数周对湖底清淤，但还是没有发现他的尸体。

▶dredge up 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **dredges up** a piece of information they learned a long time ago, or if they **dredge up** a distant memory, they manage to remember it. 忆起；想起 ❑ [v P n] *...an American trying to dredge up some French or German learned in high school.* 试图回想起一些中学时学的法语或德语的美国人 [Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **dredges up** a damaging or upsetting fact about your past, they remind you of it or tell other people about it. 翻出，重提(令人不快的往事) ❑ [v P n] *I wouldn't want to dredge up the past.* 我不想重提往事。 ❑ [v n P] *It's the media who keep dredging it up.* 是媒体一直在翻旧账。

dredg|er /'dredʒə^r/ (**dredgers**) N-COUNT A **dredger** is a boat which is fitted with a special machine that is used to increase the size of harbours, rivers, and canals. 挖泥船；疏浚船

dregs /dregz/ 1 N-PLURAL The **dregs** of a liquid are the last drops left at the bottom of a container, together with any solid bits that have sunk to the bottom. 残渣；渣滓；沉淀物 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *Colum drained the dregs from his cup.* 科拉姆将杯中的残渣倒掉。 2 N-PLURAL If you talk about the **dregs of** society or of a community, you mean the people in it who you consider to be the most worthless and bad. 渣滓；败类 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *He sees dissidents as the dregs of society.* 他把和他政见相左的人视为社会渣滓。

drench /drentʃ/ (**drenches**, **drenching**, **drenched**) VERB To **drench** something or someone means to make them completely wet. 使湿透；使浸湿 ❑ [v n] *They turned fire hoses on the people and drenched them.* 他们将消防水管对着人们，把他们浇了个透。 ❑ [*get* v-ed] *They were getting drenched by icy water.* 他们被冰冷的水浇透了。 ❑ [v-ed] *We were completely drenched and cold.* 我们浑身湿透了，觉得很冷。 • **-drenched** COMB ❑ *...the rain-drenched streets of the capital.* 首都积满雨水的街道

dress ◆◆ /dres/ (**dresses**, **dressing**, **dressed**) 1 N-COUNT A **dress** is a piece of clothing worn by a woman or girl. It covers her body and part of her legs. 连衣裙 ❑ *She was wearing a black dress.* 她穿一条黑色连衣裙。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to clothes worn by men or women as **dress**. 衣服 ❑ *He's usually smart in his dress.* 他通常穿得很精神。 ❑ *...hundreds of Cambodians in traditional dress.* 数百名身着传统服装的柬埔寨人 3 → see also **evening dress**, **fancy dress**, **full dress**, **morning dress** 4 VERB When you **dress** or **dress yourself**, you put on clothes. 穿衣 ❑ [v] *He told Sarah to wait while he dressed.* 他让萨拉等他穿好衣服。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Sue had dressed herself neatly for work.* 休穿戴整洁地上班去了。 5 VERB If you **dress** someone, for example a child, you put clothes on them. 给…穿衣服 ❑ [v n] *She bathed her and dressed her in clean clothes.* 她给她洗澡，又给她穿上干净衣服。 6 VERB If someone **dresses** in a particular way, they wear clothes of a particular style or colour. 穿着；打扮 ❑ [v +*in*] *He dresses in a way that lets everyone know he's got authority.* 他的穿着打扮让大家都知道他已经掌权了。 7 VERB If you **dress for** something, you put on special clothes for it. 穿礼服 ❑ [v +*for*] *We don't dress for dinner here.* 我们这儿赴宴不穿礼服。 8 VERB When someone **dresses** a wound, they clean it and cover it. 清洗，包扎，敷裹(伤口) ❑ [v n] *The poor child never cried or protested when I was dressing her wounds.* 我给这个可怜的孩子包扎伤口时，她不哭也不闹。 9 VERB If you **dress** a salad, you cover it with a mixture of oil, vinegar, and herbs or flavourings. 调制，加作料于(沙拉) ❑ [v n] *Scatter the tomato over, then dress the salad.* 把西红柿散放在上面，然后给沙拉加调味汁。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a bowl of dressed salad.* 一碗调制好的沙拉 10 → see also **dressing**, **dressed**

▶dress down PHRASAL VERB If you **dress down**, you wear clothes that are less smart than usual. (比平时)穿着随便 ❑ [v P] *She dresses down in baggy clothes to avoid hordes of admirers.* 她随便穿了件宽松的衣服以免被大批的粉丝认出。

▶dress up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **dress up** or **dress** yourself **up**, you put on different clothes, in order to make yourself look smarter than usual or to disguise yourself. 装扮；打扮 ❑ [v P] *You do not need to dress up for dinner.* 你们不必特意盛装赴宴。 ❑ [v P +*as*] *Little girls dress up as angels for fiestas.* 小女孩们在节日里扮成天使的样子。 [Also v n P] [Also +*in*] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **dress** someone **up**, you give them special clothes to wear, in order to make them look smarter or to disguise them. 给…打扮；给…装扮 ❑ [v n P] *Mother loved to dress me up.* 妈妈喜欢打扮我。 [Also v P n (not pron)] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **dress** something **up**, you

try to make it seem more attractive, acceptable, or interesting than it really is. 修饰；美化；粉饰 ❑ [v p n] *Politicians dress up their ruthless ambition as a pursuit of the public good.* 政客们将他们的狼子野心美化成谋求公共利益。❑ [v n p] *However you dress it up, a bank only exists to lend money.* 无论你如何粉饰，银行就是为了放贷而生的。❹ → see also **dressed up, dressing-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *dress* with:

V. **put on a** dress 穿上连衣裙，**wear a** dress 穿着连衣裙 ❶
ADJ. **casual** dress 便装，**formal** dress 正装，**traditional** dress 传统服装 ❷
ADV. dress **appropriately** 着装得体，dress **casually** 着装休闲，dress **well** 着装考究 ❻

dres|sage /'dresɑ:ʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Dressage** is a competition in which horse riders have to make their horse perform controlled movements. 花式骑术比赛

,dress 'cir|cle N-SING **The dress circle** is the lowest of the curved rows of seats upstairs in a theatre. (戏院)二楼楼厅前座

'dress ,code (**dress codes**) N-COUNT The **dress code** of a place is the rules about what kind of clothes people are allowed to wear there. 着装标准 ❑ *There is a strict dress code: no trainers or jeans.* 有严格的着装规定：不许穿运动鞋和牛仔裤。

,dress-,down 'Fri|day (**dress-down Fridays**) N-COUNT In some companies employees are allowed to wear clothes that are less smart than usual on a Friday. This day is known as a **dress-down Friday.** 星期五便装日(有的公司允许员工在这一天着便装上班) ❑ *But is it really feasible to don sportswear to the office without the excuse of dress-down Friday?* 但是没有"便装星期五"当挡箭牌就穿运动服去办公室真的可行吗？

dressed ◆◇ /drest/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **dressed**, you are wearing clothes rather than being naked or wearing your night clothes. If you **get dressed**, you put on your clothes. 穿着衣服的；穿着整齐的 ❑ *He was fully dressed, including shoes.* 他穿戴整齐，鞋都穿好了。❑ *He went into his bedroom to get dressed.* 他进卧室穿衣服。❷ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are **dressed** in a particular way, you are wearing clothes of a particular colour or kind. 穿着…衣服的；作…打扮的 ❑ [+in] *...a tall thin woman dressed in black.* 一个穿着黑衣服的瘦高女子 ❸ → see also **well-dressed**

,dressed 'up ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **dressed up**, they are wearing special clothes, in order to look smarter than usual or in order to disguise themselves. 穿上盛装的；装扮成…的 ❑ *You're all dressed up. Are you going somewhere?* 你打扮得这么漂亮，要去哪儿？❷ ADJ If you say that something is **dressed up as** something else, you mean that someone has tried to make it more acceptable or attractive by making it seem like that other thing. 伪装成…的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+as] *He tried to organise things so that the trip would be dressed up as a U.N. mission.* 他竭力筹备好各项事宜，好让这次出行看上去像联合国代表团出访一样。[Also +in]

dres|ser /'dresə'/ (**dressers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **dresser** is a chest of drawers, usually with a mirror on the top. 梳妆台【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dressing table**

❷ N-COUNT A **dresser** is a piece of furniture which has cupboards or drawers in the lower part and shelves in the top part. It is usually used for storing china. (通常指用来存放瓷器的)碗橱，餐具柜【mainly BRIT 主英】❸ N-COUNT [adj n] You can use **dresser** to refer to the kind of clothes that a person wears. For example, if you say that someone is a **smart dresser** you mean that they wear smart clothes. 穿着…的人；衣着…者

dress|ing /'dresɪŋ/ (**dressings**) ❶ N-VAR A salad **dressing** is a mixture of oil, vinegar, and herbs or flavourings, which you pour over salad. (拌沙拉用的)调料(用油、醋、香料等制成) ❑ *Mix the ingredients for the dressing in a bowl.* 在碗里将各种原料混成调料。❷ N-COUNT A **dressing** is a covering that is put on a wound to protect it while it heals. (保护伤口用的)敷料

,dressing-'down N-SING If someone **gives** you **a dressing-down**, they speak angrily to you because you have done something bad or foolish. 训斥；责骂【INFORMAL 非正式】

'dress|ing gown (**dressing gowns**) also **dressing-gown** N-COUNT A **dressing gown** is a long, loose garment which you wear over your night clothes when you are not in bed. 晨衣(起床后穿在睡衣外面的宽松外衣)

'dress|ing room (**dressing rooms**) also **dressing-room** ❶ N-COUNT A **dressing room** is a room in a theatre where performers can dress and get ready for their performance. (剧院的)化妆室 ❷ N-COUNT A **dressing room** is a room at a sports stadium where players can change and get ready for their game. (运动员的)更衣室【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **locker room**

'dress|ing ta|ble (**dressing tables**) also **dressing-table** N-COUNT A **dressing table** is a small table in a bedroom. It has drawers underneath and a mirror on top. 梳妆台

,dressing-'up also **dressing up** N-UNCOUNT When children play at **dressing-up**, they put on special or different clothes and pretend to be different people. (儿童的)化装游戏

dress|maker /'dresmeɪkə'/ (**dressmakers**) N-COUNT A **dressmaker** is a person who makes women's or children's clothes. (女装或童装的)裁缝

dress|making /'dresmeɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Dressmaking** is the activity or job of making clothes for women or girls. 女装裁制(业)

,dress re'hears|al (**dress rehearsals**) ❶ N-COUNT The **dress rehearsal** of a play, opera, or show is the final rehearsal before it is performed, in which the performers wear their costumes and the lights and scenery are all used as they will be in the performance. (正式演出前的最后)彩排 ❷ N-COUNT You can describe an event as a **dress rehearsal** for a later, more important event when it indicates how the later event will be. (事件的)预演，彩排 ❑ [+for] *These elections, you could almost say, are a dress rehearsal for the real elections.* 你几乎可以说，这些选举是真正选举前的一次彩排。

'dress ,sense N-UNCOUNT Someone's **dress sense** is their ability to choose clothes that make them look attractive. 着装品位 ❑ *I've no dress sense at all.* 我毫无穿衣品位。

,dress 'shirt (**dress shirts**) N-COUNT A **dress shirt** is a special shirt which men wear on formal occasions. It is worn with a dinner jacket and bow tie. (男子的)礼服衬衫

dressy /'dresi/ (**dressier, dressiest**) ADJ **Dressy** clothes are smart clothes which you wear when you want to look elegant or formal. (服装)漂亮雅致的，讲究的

drew /dru:/ **Drew** is the past tense of **draw**.

drib|ble /'drɪbᵊl/ (**dribbles, dribbling, dribbled**) ❶ VERB If a liquid **dribbles** somewhere, or if you **dribble** it, it drops down slowly or flows in a thin stream. (使)滴下；(使)一点一滴地落下 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Sweat dribbled down Hart's face.* 汗从哈特脸上滴下。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Dribble the hot mixture slowly into the blender.* 将热的混合物慢慢滴入搅拌器。❷ VERB When players **dribble** the ball in a game such as football or basketball, they keep kicking or tapping it quickly in order to keep it moving. 运球；带球；盘球 ❑ [v n] *He dribbled the ball towards Ferris.* 他把球带向费里斯。❑ [v] *He dribbled past four defenders.* 他带球过了 4 名后卫。❑ [v-ing] *Her dribbling skills look second to none.* 她的带球技巧无人能及。❸ VERB If a person **dribbles**, saliva drops slowly from their mouth. 流口水；垂涎 ❑ [v] *...to protect cot sheets when the baby dribbles.* 以防宝宝流口水时将婴儿床的床单弄湿 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Dribble** is saliva that drops slowly from someone's mouth. 口水 ❑ *His clothes are soaked in dribble.* 他的衣服被口水浸湿了。

dribs and drabs /,drɪbz ən 'dræbz/ PHRASE If people or things arrive **in dribs and drabs**, they arrive in small numbers over a period of time rather than arriving all together. 三三两两地；零星地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Clients came in dribs and drabs.* 顾客三三两两地来了。

dried /draɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dried** food or milk has had all the water removed from it so that it will last for a long time. (食物或牛奶)干的，脱水的 ❑ *...an infusion which may be prepared from the fresh plant or the dried herb.* 可以用草药鲜品或干品制成的浸剂 2 → see also **dry**

dried 'fruit (**dried fruits**) N-VAR **Dried fruit** is fruit that has been preserved by being dried; used especially to refer to currants, raisins, or sultanas, which are kinds of dried grapes. 果干儿；干果；(尤指)葡萄干

dried-'up 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **dried-up**, you are saying rudely that they are old and dull, and not worth paying attention to. (人)干瘪衰老的，老态龙钟的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...her fears of becoming a dried-up old prune.* 她对变成一个干瘪老太太的恐惧 2 → see also **dry up**

dri|er /'draɪə'/ → see **dry, dryer**

drift ◆◇ /drɪft/ (**drifts, drifting, drifted**) 1 VERB When something **drifts** somewhere, it is carried there by the movement of wind or water. 飘移；漂流 ❑ [v adv/prep] *We proceeded to drift on up the river.* 我们继续向河流的上游漂流。❑ [v] *The waves became rougher as they drifted.* 他们漂流的时候，波浪越来越汹涌了。2 VERB If someone or something **drifts into** a situation, they get into that situation in a way that is not planned or controlled. 无意间进入；不知不觉陷入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We need to offer young people drifting into crime an alternative set of values.* 我们需要给那些无意间犯了罪的年轻人灌输另一套价值观。❑ [v] *There is a general sense that the country and economy alike are drifting.* 大家普遍感觉国家和经济都脱离了正轨。3 VERB If you say that someone **drifts** around, you mean that they travel from place to place without a plan or settled way of life. 流浪；漂泊【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v prep/adv] *You've been drifting from job to job without any real commitment.* 你一直在无目的地更换工作，从未真正投入进去。[Also v] 4 N-COUNT A **drift** is a movement away from somewhere or something, or a movement towards somewhere or something different. 移动；动向；趋势；逐渐变化 ❑ *...the drift towards the cities.* 涌向城市的趋势 5 VERB To **drift** somewhere means to move there slowly or gradually. 缓慢移动；逐渐移动 ❑ [v prep] *As rural factories shed labour, people drift towards the cities.* 由于农村的工厂纷纷裁员，人们逐渐流向城市。6 VERB If sounds **drift** somewhere, they can be heard but they are not very loud. (声音等)传到，传出 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Cool summer dance sounds are drifting from the stereo indoors.* 清凉的夏日舞曲的乐音从室内音响中传了出来。7 VERB If snow **drifts**, it builds up into piles as a result of the movement of the wind. (雪)吹积，堆积 ❑ [v] *The snow, except where it drifted, was only calf-deep.* 除了吹得堆积起来的地方，雪只有小腿肚深。8 N-COUNT A **drift** is a mass of snow that has built up into a pile as a result of the movement of wind. 雪堆 ❑ *...a nine-foot snow drift.* 9 英尺深的雪堆 9 N-SING **The drift of** an argument or speech is the general point that is being made in it. (论点或演说的)主旨，大意 ❑ *Grace was beginning to get his drift.* 格雷丝慢慢明白了他的意思。[Also +of]

→ see **continent**

▶**drift off** PHRASAL VERB If you **drift off** to sleep, you gradually fall asleep. 迷迷糊糊地睡去；逐渐入睡 ❑ [v P +to] *It was only when he finally drifted off to sleep that the headaches eased.* 只有当他最后迷迷糊糊睡着时，他的头痛才有所减轻。[Also v P]

drift|er /'drɪftə'/ (**drifters**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **drifter**, you mean that they do not stay in one place or in one job for very long. 漂泊者；盲流【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

drift|wood /'drɪftwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Driftwood** is wood which has been carried onto the shore by the motion of the sea or a river, or which is still floating on the water. 漂流木，浮木(被海水或河流冲上岸或仍在水中漂流的木头)

drill /drɪl/ (**drills, drilling, drilled**) 1 N-COUNT A **drill** is a tool or machine that you use for making holes. 钻头；钻床；电钻 ❑ *...pneumatic drills.* 风钻 ❑ *...a dentist's drill.* 牙钻 2 VERB When you **drill into** something or **drill** a hole in something, you make a hole in it using a drill. 钻(孔)；打(眼) ❑ [v prep] *He drilled into the wall of Lili's bedroom.* 他在莉莉卧室的墙上钻了个孔。❑ [v n] *I drilled five holes at equal distance.* 我钻了 5 个等间距的孔。3 VERB When people **drill for** oil or water, they search for it by drilling deep holes in the ground or in the bottom of the sea. 钻探(石油或水源) ❑ [v +for] *There have been proposals to drill for more oil.* 有人提议钻探更多的石油。❑ [v] *The team is still drilling.* 钻探队还在钻探。•**drill|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Drilling is due to start early next year.* 钻探将于明年早些时候开工。4 N-COUNT A **drill** is a way that teachers teach their students something by making them repeat it many times. (学生的)反复练习 ❑ *The teacher runs them through a drill—the days of the week, the weather and some counting.* 老师带他们反复练习：一周中每一天的叫法、天气和数数。5 VERB If you **drill** people, you teach them to do something by making them repeat it many times. 教…做练习；反复训练 ❑ [v n] *He drills the choir to a high standard.* 他将合唱团训练到了一个高水平。6 N-VAR [oft N n] A **drill** is repeated training for a group of people, especially soldiers, so that they can do something quickly and efficiently. (尤指士兵进行的)练习，训练，操练 ❑ *The Marines carried out a drill that included 18 ships and 90 aircraft.* 海军陆战队进行了有 18 艘军舰和 90 架飞机参与的演练。7 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **drill** is a routine exercise or activity, in which people practise what they should do in dangerous situations. (为在危急情况下逃生而进行的)常规训练，演习 ❑ *...a fire drill.* 消防演习 ❑ *...air-raid drills.* 防空演习

→ see **tool, oil**

dri|ly /'draɪlɪ/ → see **dry**

drink ◆◆◇ /drɪŋk/ (**drinks, drinking, drank, drunk**) 1 VERB When you **drink** a liquid, you take it into your mouth and swallow it. 喝；饮 ❑ [v n] *He drank his cup of tea.* 他喝他的那杯茶。❑ [v] *He drank thirstily from the pool under the rock.* 他饥渴地喝着岩石下水潭中的水。2 VERB To **drink** means to drink alcohol. 喝酒 ❑ [v] *He was smoking and drinking too much.* 他嗜烟酗酒。•**drink|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She had left him because of his drinking.* 她因他酗酒而离开了他。3 N-COUNT A **drink** is an amount of a liquid which you drink. 一杯，一口，一份(饮料) ❑ [+of] *I'll get you a drink of water.* 我给你来杯水。4 N-COUNT A **drink** is an alcoholic drink. 酒；酒精饮料 ❑ *She felt like a drink after a hard day.* 辛苦了一天后她想喝上一杯。5 N-UNCOUNT **Drink** is alcohol, such as beer, wine, or whisky. 酒(如啤酒、葡萄酒或威士忌) ❑ *Too much drink is bad for your health.* 酗酒有害健康。6 → see also **drinking** 7 CONVENTION People say **'I'll drink to that'** to show that they agree with and approve of something that someone has just said. 可以；行；同意【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】

▶**drink to** PHRASAL VERB When people **drink to** someone or something, they wish them success, good luck, or good health before having an alcoholic drink. 为…而干杯；为…祝酒 ❑ [v P n] *Let's drink to his memory, eh?* 让我们为缅怀他而干杯，好吗？

▶**drink up** PHRASAL VERB When you **drink up** an amount of liquid, you finish it completely. 喝干；喝完 ❑ [v P n] *Drink up your sherry and we'll go.* 喝完你的雪利酒我们就走。❑ [v P] *Drink up, there's time for another.* 干了吧，还有时间再来一杯。

Thesaurus 同类词 *drink* Also look up:

V. gulp, sip 1
N. beer, liquor, spirit, wine 4

drink|able /'drɪŋkəb'l/ 1 ADJ Water that is **drinkable** is clean and safe for drinking. 可饮用的 2 ADJ If you say that a particular wine, beer, or other drink is **drinkable**, you mean that it tastes quite pleasant. 好喝的 ❑ *The food was good and the wine drinkable.* 饭菜很好，酒也好喝。❑ *...a very drinkable plonk.* 非常好喝的便宜酒

'drink-,drive also drink drive ADJ [ADJ n] **Drink-drive** means relating to drink-driving. 酒后驾车；醉酒驾驶 ❑ *He was nearly three times over the drink drive limit.* 他超过醉酒驾驶规定标准快三倍了。

,drink-'driver (**drink-drivers**) also drink driver N-COUNT A **drink-driver** is someone who drives after drinking more than the amount of alcohol that is legally allowed. 酒后驾车者；醉酒驾驶者【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **drunk driver**

•drink-driving N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a drink-driving conviction.* 醉酒驾驶罪

drink|er /'drɪŋkə^r/ (**drinkers**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone is a tea **drinker** or a beer **drinker**, for example, they regularly drink tea or beer. 常饮…者；常喝…者 ❑ *Are you a coffee drinker?* 你常喝咖啡吗？ ❷ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **drinker**, you mean that they drink alcohol, especially in large quantities. 饮酒者；（尤指）酗酒者，酒徒 ❑ *I'm not a heavy drinker.* 我酒瘾不大。

drink|ing /'drɪŋkɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] Someone's **drinking** friends or companions are people they regularly drink alcohol with. 喜欢饮酒的；经常饮酒的；贪杯的 ❷ → see also **drink**

'drink|ing foun|tain (**drinking fountains**) N-COUNT A **drinking fountain** is a device which supplies water for people to drink in places such as streets, parks, or schools. （设在街头、公园、学校等的）喷水式饮水器

'drink|ing wa|ter N-UNCOUNT **Drinking water** is water which it is safe to drink. 饮用水

drip /drɪp/ (**drips, dripping, dripped**) ❶ VERB When liquid **drips** somewhere, or you **drip** it somewhere, it falls in individual small drops. （使）滴下 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Sit your child forward and let the blood drip into a tissue or on to the floor.* 让你的孩子前倾坐着，让血滴在纸巾上或地板上。 ❑ [v] *Amid the trees the sea mist was dripping.* 林子里弥漫着湿漉漉的海雾。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The children kept dripping Coke on the carpets.* 孩子们老往地毯上滴可乐。 ❷ VERB When something **drips**, drops of liquid fall from it. （液体）滴出，滴下 ❑ [v] *A tap in the kitchen was dripping.* 厨房里的一个水龙头在滴水。 ❑ [v +with] *Lou was dripping with perspiration.* 卢浑身淌汗。 ❑ [v n] *He was holding a cloth that dripped pink drops upon the floor.* 他正拿着一块布，布上粉红色的水滴落在地板上。 ❸ N-COUNT A **drip** is a small individual drop of a liquid. 水滴；滴液 ❑ *Drips of water rolled down the trousers of his uniform.* 他的制服裤子在不停地滴水。 ❹ N-COUNT A **drip** is a piece of medical equipment by which a liquid is slowly passed through a tube into a patient's blood. （医用）滴注器 ❑ *I had a bad attack of pneumonia and spent two days in hospital on a drip.* 我得了严重的肺炎，在医院输了两天液。 ❺ VERB [usu cont] If you say that something **is dripping with** a particular thing, you mean that it contains a lot of that thing. 含有；充满；充溢【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [v +with] *They were dazed by window displays dripping with diamonds and furs.* 他们被满橱窗陈列的钻石和皮草弄得眼花缭乱。 ❻ → see also **drip-dry, dripping**

drip-'dry ADJ **Drip-dry** clothes or sheets are made of a fabric that dries free of creases when it is hung up wet. （衣服）滴干免熨的 ❑ *...drip-dry shirts.* 滴干免熨的衬衫

'drip-feed also **drip feed** (**drip-feeds, drip-feeding, drip-fed**) VERB If you **drip-feed** money **into** something, you pay the money a little at a time rather than paying it all at once. （钱等）分成小量点滴给予，细水长流 ❑ [v n +into] *...investors who adopt the sensible policy of drip feeding money into shares.* 采取明智策略分批买入股票的投资者

drip|ping /'drɪpɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dripping** is the fat which comes out of meat when it is fried or roasted, and which can be used for frying food. （烤肉时滴下的）油滴 ❷ PHRASE If you are **dripping wet**, you are so wet that water is dripping from you. 湿淋淋的；湿透的 ❑ *We were dripping wet from the spray.* 我们被水花打湿了。 ❸ → see also **drip**

drip|py /'drɪpi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **drippy**, you mean that they are rather stupid and weak. If you describe something such as a book or a type of music as **drippy**, you mean that you think it is rather stupid, dull, and sentimental. （人）愚蠢的，软弱的；（书、音乐等）无聊的，枯燥的，过于伤感的【INFORMAL,DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 ❑ *These men look a bit drippy.* 这些人看上去有点笨。 ❑ *...drippy infantile ideas.* 愚蠢幼稚的主意

drive ◆◆◆ /draɪv/ (**drives, driving, drove, driven**) ❶ VERB When you **drive** somewhere, you operate a car or other vehicle and control its movement and direction. 驾驶；开车 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I drove into town and went to a restaurant for dinner.* 我驱车到市里一家餐馆就餐。 ❑ [v] *She never learned to drive.* 她一直没学会开车。 ❑ [v n] *Mrs Glick drove her own car and the girls went in Nancy's convertible.* 格利克夫人开着自己的车，女孩们上了南希的敞篷车。 [Also v n prep/adv] **•driv|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a qualified driving instructor.* 合格的驾驶教练 ❷ VERB If you **drive** someone somewhere, you take them there in a car or other vehicle. 驾车送（人） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *His daughter Carly drove him to the train station.* 他女儿卡莉开车将他送到火车站。 [Also v n] ❸ N-COUNT A **drive** is a journey in a car or other vehicle. 驱车旅行；驾车路程 ❑ *I thought we might go for a drive on Sunday.* 我想星期天我们可以驱车旅行。 ❹ N-COUNT A **drive** is a wide piece of hard ground, or sometimes a private road, that leads from the road to a person's house. （从马路通往住宅的宽阔）车道 ❺ VERB If something **drives** a machine, it supplies the power that makes it work. 驱动；推动 ❑ [v n] *The current flows into electric motors that drive the wheels.* 电流流入了驱动车轮的电动机。 ❻ N-COUNT You use **drive** to refer to the mechanical part of a computer which reads the data on disks and tapes, or writes data onto them. （计算机的）驱动器 ❑ *...equipment such as terminals, tape drives or printers.* 电脑终端、磁带驱动器或打印机之类的设备 ❼ → see also **disk drive** ❽ VERB If you **drive** something such as a nail **into** something else, you push it in or hammer it in using a lot of effort. 击；打；敲；推 ❑ [v n prep] *I used a sledgehammer to drive the pegs into the ground.* 我用一把大锤子把短桩打进地里。 ❑ [v n with adv] *I held it still and drove in a nail.* 我稳稳地拿着它，将钉子钉了进去。 ❾ VERB In games such as cricket, golf, or football, if a player **drives** a ball somewhere, they kick or hit it there with a lot of force. 用力击（球）；用力踢（球） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Armstrong drove the ball into the roof of the net.* 阿姆斯特朗将球打入球门网顶。 [Also v n] ❿ VERB If the wind, rain, or snow **drives** in a particular direction, it moves with great force in that direction. （风、雨或雪朝某个方向）吹，卷，刮，冲 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Rain drove against the window.* 雨敲打着窗户。 **•driv|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *He crashed into a tree in driving rain.* 他在骤雨中撞到树上了。 ⓫ VERB If you **drive** people or animals somewhere, you make them go to or from that place. 驱赶；驱逐；赶走 ❑ [v n prep] *The last offensive drove thousands of people into Thailand.* 最后一次进攻将成千上万的人赶到了泰国。 ❑ [v n with adv] *The smoke also drove mosquitoes away.* 烟同样能驱蚊。 ⓬ VERB To **drive** someone **into** a particular state or situation means to force them into that state or situation. 迫使；逼迫 ❑ [v n +into/to] *The recession and hospital bills drove them into bankruptcy.* 经济衰退和医疗账单逼得他们破产了。 ❑ [v n adj] *He nearly drove Elsie mad with his fussing.* 他的小题大做简直快把埃尔茜逼疯了。 ⓭ VERB The desire or feeling that **drives** a person **to** do something, especially something extreme, is the desire or feeling that causes them to do it. 驱使，迫使（某人做出极端的事情） ❑ [v n to-inf] *More than once, depression drove him to attempt suicide.* 抑郁症使他不止一次地企图自杀。 ❑ [v n +to] *Jealousy drives people to murder.* 嫉妒驱使人们去杀人。 ❑ [be v-ed] *...people who are driven by guilt, resentment and anxiety.* 受悔恨、愤怒、焦虑等情感驱使的人们 ❑ [v-ed] *...a man driven by a pathological need to win.* 疯狂地一心只想赢的男子 [Also v n] ⓮ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **drive**, you mean they have energy and determination. 精力；干劲；冲劲；决心 ❑ *John will be best remembered for his drive and enthusiasm.* 约翰的魄力和热情最令人难忘。 ⓯ N-COUNT A **drive** is a very strong need or desire in human beings that makes them act in particular ways. 强烈欲望；强烈需求；本能需求 ❑ *...compelling, dynamic sex drives.* 强烈而旺盛的性欲 ⓰ N-SING A **drive** is a special effort made by a group of people for a particular purpose. （为达到某目的而进行的）努力，运动 ❑ *The ANC is about to launch a nationwide recruitment drive.* 非洲国民大会打算在全国范围内发起招募运动。 ⓱ N-COUNT **Drive** is used in the names of some streets. （用于路名）路，大道 ❑ *...23 Queen's Drive, Malvern, Worcestershire.* 伍斯特郡，莫尔文市，女王大道 23 号 ⓲ → see also **driving** ⓳ PHRASE If you ask someone **what** they **are driving at**, you are asking what they are trying to say or what they are saying indirectly. 意欲所指；暗示 ❑ *It was clear Cohen didn't understand what Millard was driving at.* 看得出科恩并不明白米勒德想说什么。 ⓴ **to drive a hard bargain** → see **bargain**

▶drive away PHRASAL VERB To **drive** people **away** means to make them want to go away or stay away. 使不愿久留；使想离去 ❑ [v n p] *Patrick's boorish rudeness soon drove Monica's friends away.* 帕特里克的粗鲁无礼很快使得莫妮卡的朋友们想走了。 ❑ [v p n]

Increased crime is driving away customers. 不断攀升的犯罪率把顾客们吓跑了。

▶**drive off** PHRASAL VERB If you **drive** someone or something **off**, you force them to go away and to stop attacking you or threatening you. 击退；赶走 ❑ [v n p] *The government drove the guerrillas off with infantry and air strikes.* 政府用步兵和空袭击退了游击队。❑ [v p n] *Men drove off the dogs with stones.* 人们用石头赶走了狗群。

▶**drive out** PHRASAL VERB To **drive out** something means to make it disappear or stop operating. 驱逐；逐出；淘汰 ❑ [v p n] *He cut his rates to drive out rivals.* 他降低价格以便挤走竞争对手。

'drive-by ADJ [ADJ n] A **drive-by** shooting or a **drive-by** murder involves shooting someone from a moving car. 从行驶的汽车里(射击)的；飞车进行的

'drive-in (**drive-ins**) N-COUNT A **drive-in** is a restaurant, cinema, or other commercial place which is specially designed so that customers can use the services provided while staying in their cars. 免下车餐馆；免下车电影院；免下车商业场所 ❑ *...fast food drive-ins.* 汽车穿梭快餐店 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Drive-in** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a drive-in movie theater.* 汽车影院

driv|el /'drɪv^{ə}l/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something that is written or said as **drivel**, you are critical of it because you think it is very silly. 蠢话；废话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What absolute drivel!* 一派胡言！

driv|en /'drɪv^{ə}n/ **Driven** is the past participle of **drive**.

driv|er ↔ /'draɪvə^{r}/ (**drivers**) ❶ N-COUNT The **driver** of a vehicle is the person who is driving it. 驾驶员；司机；驾车者 ❑ *The driver got out of his van.* 司机从货车上下来。❑ *...a taxi driver.* 出租车司机 ❷ → see also **back-seat driver** ❸ N-COUNT A **driver** is a computer program that controls a device such as a printer. 驱动程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...printer driver software.* 打印机驱动软件

'driv|er's li|cense (**driver's licenses**) N-COUNT A **driver's license** is a card showing that you are qualified to drive because you have passed a driving test. 驾驶执照【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **driving licence**

'driv|er's seat ❶ N-SING In a vehicle such as a car or a bus, **the driver's seat** is the seat where the person who is driving sits. 驾驶员座位；司机座位 ❷ PHRASE If you say that someone **is in the driver's seat**, you mean that they are in control in a situation. 处于控制地位；负责；主管 ❑ *Now he knows he's in the driver's seat and can wait for a better deal.* 现在他明白他处于支配地位，可以等到更好的待遇。

'drive shaft (**drive shafts**) N-COUNT A **drive shaft** is a shaft in a car or other vehicle that transfers power from the gear box to the wheels. (汽车等的)主动轴，驱动轴

'drive-through ADJ [ADJ n] A **drive-through** shop or restaurant is one where you can buy things without leaving your car. (商店)适合驾车购物的；(餐馆)提供免下车服务的 ❑ *...a drive-through burger bar.* 得来速汉堡屋

drive|way /'draɪvweɪ/ (**driveways**) N-COUNT A **driveway** is a piece of hard ground that leads from the road to the front of a house or other building. 私家车道

driv|ing /'draɪvɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **driving** force or idea behind something that happens or is done is the main thing that has a strong effect on it and makes it happen or be done in a particular way. 推动的；推进的；强有力的 ❑ *Consumer spending was the driving force behind the economic growth in the summer.* 顾客消费是夏季经济增长的强大推动力。❷ → see also **drive**

→ see **car**

'driv|ing li|cence (**driving licences**) N-COUNT A **driving licence** is a card showing that you are qualified to drive because you have passed a driving test. (汽车)驾驶执照【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **driver's license**

,driv|ing 'range (**driving ranges**) N-COUNT A **driving range** is an outdoor place where you can practise playing golf. 高尔夫球练球场

'driv|ing school (**driving schools**) N-COUNT A **driving school** is a business that employs instructors who teach people how to drive a car. (汽车)驾驶学校

'driv|ing seat ❶ N-SING In a vehicle such as a car or a bus, **the driving seat** is the seat where the person who is driving the vehicle sits. 驾驶员座位 ❑ *He got into the driving seat and started the engine.* 他坐上了驾驶员的位置，发动了引擎。❷ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in the driving seat**, you mean that they are in control in a situation. 处于控制地位；主管；负责 ❑ *At 69 he is as firmly in the driving seat of the company as ever.* 69岁的他仍一如既往地牢牢掌握着公司的控制权。

driz|zle /'drɪz^{ə}l/ (**drizzles, drizzling, drizzled**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Drizzle** is light rain falling in fine drops. 毛毛雨；蒙蒙细雨 ❑ *The drizzle had now stopped and the sun was breaking through.* 毛毛雨现在已经停了，太阳正破云而出。❷ VERB If it **is drizzling**, it is raining very lightly. 下毛毛雨；下蒙蒙细雨 ❑ [v] *Clouds had come down and it was starting to drizzle.* 云层压低，开始飘起了毛毛雨。

→ see **precipitation**

driz|zly /'drɪz^{ə}li/ ADJ When the weather is **drizzly**, the sky is dull and grey and it rains steadily but not very hard. 细雨蒙蒙的；下毛毛雨的 ❑ *...a dull, drizzly afternoon.* 一个阴沉的下着细雨的午后 ❑ *It was dull and slightly drizzly as we left.* 我们离开时天阴沉沉地飘着小雨。

droll /drəʊl/ ADJ Something or someone that is **droll** is amusing or witty, sometimes in an unexpected way. 滑稽古怪的；离奇可笑的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The band have a droll sense of humour.* 这个乐队有一种滑稽古怪的幽默感。

drone /drəʊn/ (**drones, droning, droned**) ❶ VERB If something **drones**, it makes a low, continuous, dull noise. 嗡嗡作响；嗡嗡叫 ❑ [v] *Above him an invisible plane droned through the night sky.* 在他头顶上一架隐形飞机嗡嗡地飞过夜空。❑ [v-ing] *...a virtually nonstop droning noise in the background.* 背景中几乎从未间断的嗡嗡声 •N-SING **Drone** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the constant drone of the motorways.* 高速公路上持续不断的嗡嗡声 •**dron|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...the droning of a plane far overhead.* 远处天空中飞机的嗡嗡声 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **drones**, you mean that they keep talking about something in a boring way. (人)絮絮叨叨地说，喋喋不休地说【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *Chambers' voice droned, maddening as an insect around his head.* 钱伯斯一直在他耳边嗡嗡地说个不停，他都快疯了。•N-SING **Drone** is also a noun. ❑ *The minister's voice was a relentless drone.* 部长不停地絮叨着。•PHRASAL VERB **Drone on** means the same as **drone**. drone on 同 drone ❑ [v p] *Aunt Maimie's voice droned on.* 梅米姨妈喋喋不休地说着。❑ [v p +about] *Daniel just drones on about American policy.* 丹尼尔对美国政策谈个没完。❸ N-COUNT A **drone** is a type of aircraft that does not have a pilot and is controlled by someone on the ground. 无人机 ❑ *Drones frequently pass over this region.* 无人机频繁地从该地区上空飞过。

▶**drone on** → see **drone 2**

drool /druːl/ (**drools, drooling, drooled**) ❶ VERB To **drool over** someone or something means to look at them with great pleasure, perhaps in an exaggerated or ridiculous way. 对…过分痴迷；对…垂涎欲滴【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +over] *Fashion editors drooled over every item.* 时尚编辑们兴奋地注视着每一件物品。❑ [v prep] *Advertisers are already drooling at reports that this might bring 20 million dollars.* 广告商听闻这或许会带来2,000万美元的收益后已是垂涎欲滴了。[Also v] ❷ VERB If a person or animal **drools**, saliva drops slowly from their mouth. 流口水；垂涎 ❑ [v] *My dog Jacques is drooling on my shoulder.* 我的狗雅克在我肩膀上流着口水。

droop /druːp/ (**droops, drooping, drooped**) VERB If something **droops**, it hangs or leans downwards with no strength or firmness. 低垂；下垂；垂落 ❑ [v] *Crook's eyelids drooped.* 克鲁克的眼皮子耷拉了下来。•N-SING **Droop** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the droop of his shoulders.* 他肩膀耷拉着

droopy /'druːpi/ (**droopier, droopiest**) ADJ If you describe something as **droopy**, you mean that it hangs down with no strength or firmness. 低垂的；下垂的 ❑ *...a tall man with a droopy moustache.* 蓄着八字胡的高个儿男子

drop ◆◆ /drɒp/ (**drops, dropping, dropped**) 1 VERB If a level or amount **drops** or if someone or something **drops** it, it quickly becomes less.（使）降低；（使）下降；（使）减少 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Temperatures can drop to freezing at night.* 夜间温度可能会降到零度以下。❑ [v] *His blood pressure had dropped severely.* 他的血压下降得很严重。❑ [v n] *He had dropped the price of his London home by £1.25m.* 他已将他在伦敦的房子价格降了 125 万英镑。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Drop** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *He was prepared to take a drop in wages.* 他已做好心理准备接受降薪。2 VERB If you **drop** something, you accidentally let it fall.（意外地）使掉下，使落下 ❑ [v n] *I dropped my glasses and broke them.* 我不小心把眼镜掉下来摔碎了。3 VERB If something **drops onto** something else, it falls onto that thing. If something **drops from** somewhere, it falls from that place. 掉到…上；从…上掉落 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He felt hot tears dropping onto his fingers.* 他感觉到热泪掉到他的手指上。4 VERB If you **drop** something somewhere or if it **drops** there, you deliberately let it fall there. 投下；丢下；扔下；掉下 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Drop the noodles into the water.* 将面条下到水里。❑ [v prep/adv] *...shaped pots that simply drop into their own container.* 可轻松放入配套的盒子里、有特制外形的锅具 ❑ [v] *Bombs drop round us and the floor shudders.* 炸弹落在我们周围，地板在颤动。•**drop|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the dropping of the first atomic bomb.* 第一颗原子弹的投放 5 VERB If a person or a part of their body **drops** to a lower position, or if they **drop** a part of their body to a lower position, they move to that position, often in a tired and lifeless way.（疲惫地）垂下，低垂，垂落 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Nancy dropped into a nearby chair.* 南希疲惫地瘫坐到近旁的椅子上。❑ [v] *She let her head drop.* 她低垂着头。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He dropped his hands on to his knees.* 他将双手垂放在膝头。6 VERB [no cont] To **drop** is used in expressions such as **to be about to drop** and **to dance until you drop** to emphasize that you are exhausted and can no longer continue doing something. 累倒；累垮【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v] *She looked about to drop.* 她看上去快要累垮了。7 VERB If a man **drops** his trousers, he pulls them down, usually as a joke or to be rude.（开玩笑或不雅地）脱掉（裤子）❑ [v n] *A couple of boozy revellers dropped their trousers.* 两名醉酒的狂欢者脱掉了他们的裤子。8 VERB If your voice **drops** or if you **drop** your voice, you speak more quietly.（使）（声音）降低，压低 ❑ [v +to] *Her voice will drop to a dismissive whisper.* 她会把声音压低，轻蔑地低语。❑ [v n] *He dropped his voice and glanced round at the door.* 他放低了声音，在门口环视了一下。[Also v, v n *to* n] 9 VERB If you **drop** someone or something somewhere, you take them somewhere and leave them there, usually in a car or other vehicle.（中途放下（某人）；中途卸下（某物）❑ [v n prep/adv] *He dropped me outside the hotel.* 他把我送到了酒店。•PHRASAL VERB **Drop off** means the same as **drop**. drop off 同 drop ❑ [v n P prep/adv] *Just drop me off at the airport.* 就让我在机场下好了。❑ [v P n] *He was dropping off a late birthday present.* 他正在送一份迟到的生日礼物。10 VERB If you **drop** an idea, course of action, or habit, you do not continue with it.（停止；终止；放弃 ❑ [v n] *The prosecution was forced to drop the case.* 控方被迫撤诉。•**drop|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *This was one of the factors that led to President Suharto's dropping of his previous objections.* 这是导致苏哈托总统放弃其先前的反对立场的因素之一。11 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is dropped** by a sports team or organization, they are no longer included in that team or employed by that organization.（运动队或组织）把…除名 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The country's captain was dropped from the tour party to England.* 该国的国家队队长无缘英格兰之行。12 VERB If you **drop** a game or part of a game in a sports competition, you lose it.（输掉 ❑ [v n] *Oremans has yet to drop a set.* 奥尔曼斯还一局未输。13 VERB If you **drop** to a lower position in a sports competition, you move to that position.（在比赛中）排名下降 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Britain has dropped from second to third place in the league.* 英国队在联赛中的排名从第二位降到了第三位。14 N-COUNT **A drop of** a liquid is a very small amount of it shaped like a little ball. In informal English, you can also use **drop** when you are referring to a very small amount of something such as a drink.（液；少量；微量；一点点 ❑ [+of] *...a drop of blue ink.* 一滴蓝墨水 ❑ *I'll have another drop of that Italian milk.* 我还要喝点那种意大利牛奶。15 N-PLURAL [oft n N] **Drops** are a kind of medicine which you put drop by drop into your ears, eyes, or nose.（滴剂 ❑ *...eye drops.* 眼药水 16 N-COUNT [usu pl, n N] Fruit or chocolate **drops** are small round sweets with a fruit or chocolate flavour.（水果味或巧克力味的）糖豆，糖果粒 17 N-COUNT You use **drop** to talk about vertical distances. For example, a thirty-foot **drop** is a distance of thirty feet between the top of a cliff or wall and the bottom of it.（落差；垂直距离；下降距离 ❑ *There was a sheer drop just outside my window.* 我的窗外就是垂直深渊。18 PHRASE If you **drop a hint**, you give a hint or say something in a casual way.（随口说出；给出暗示 ❑ *If I drop a few hints he might give me a cutting.* 如果我给点暗示，他没准会送我一段插枝。19 PHRASE If you want someone to **drop the subject, drop it**, or **let it drop**, you want them to stop talking about something, often because you are annoyed that they keep talking about it.（常指因不喜欢而让别人）终止谈论，不要谈论，谈到此为止 ❑ *Mary Ann wished he would just drop it.* 玛丽·安希望他别再说下去了。20 → see also **air drop** 21 **drop (down) dead** → see **dead** 22 **at the drop of a hat** → see **hat** 23 **a drop in the ocean** → see **ocean**

▶**drop by** PHRASAL VERB If you **drop by**, you visit someone informally.（顺道拜访；造访 ❑ [v P] *She and Danny will drop by later.* 她和丹尼一会儿要来坐坐。❑ [v P n] *He dropped by my office this morning.* 今天早晨他到我办公室串门来了。

▶**drop in** PHRASAL VERB If you **drop in on** someone, you visit them informally, usually without having arranged it.（顺道拜访；突然拜访 ❑ [v P] *Why not drop in for a chat?* 为什么不过来聊聊天呢？❑ [v P +on] *She spent most of the day dropping in on friends in Edinburgh.* 她一天的大部分时间都用来拜访在爱丁堡的朋友了。

▶**drop off** 1 → see **drop 9** 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **drop off** to sleep, you go to sleep.（打瞌睡；睡着【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P +*to sleep*] *I must have dropped off to sleep.* 我肯定是睡着了。❑ [v P] *Just as I was dropping off, a strange thought crossed my mind.* 就在我打瞌睡的时候，一个奇怪的念头闪过我的脑海。3 PHRASAL VERB If the level of something **drops off**, it becomes less.（减退；减少 ❑ [v P] *Sales to the British forces are expected to drop off.* 预计对英国军队的销售量会减少。

▶**drop out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **drops out of** college or a race, for example, they leave it without finishing what they started.（退学；退出（比赛等）❑ [v P +of] *He'd dropped out of high school at the age of 16.* 他 16 岁的时候就从中学退学了。❑ [v P] *She dropped out after 20 kilometres with stomach trouble.* 20 公里后她因胃痛而退出了比赛。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **drops out**, they reject the accepted ways of society and live outside the usual system.（拒绝接受传统规范；离经叛道；摈弃社会习俗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P] *She encourages people to keep their jobs rather than dropping out to live in a commune.* 她鼓励人们坚持工作而不是离经叛道地去过公社生活。3 → see also **drop-out**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *drop* with:

N.	drop **in sales** 销售量下降 1
	drop **a ball** 让球掉落 2
	drop **a bomb** 投炸弹 4
	drop **of blood** 血滴, **tear** drop 泪滴, drop **of water** 水滴 14
	drop **a hint** 暗示 18
ADJ.	**sudden** drop 突然的减少 1
	steep drop 陡直的下落 17

drop-dead ADV [ADV adj] If you describe someone as, for example, **drop-dead** gorgeous, you mean that they are so gorgeous that people cannot fail to notice them.（非常引人注目地；极绚丽地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She said that Campbell-Black was drop-dead gorgeous.* 她说坎贝尔·布莱克简直帅呆了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Drop-dead** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the drop-dead glamour of the designer decade.* 设计师品牌时期引人注目的迷人魅力

drop-down also **dropdown** ADJ [ADJ n] A **drop-down** menu, list, or box is a list of options that appears on a computer screen when you select an item with a computer mouse.（菜单、列表、框图等）下拉式的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Select 'Delete all' from the drop-down list.* 在下拉列表项中选择"全部删除"。

drop goal (**drop goals**) N-COUNT In rugby, a **drop goal** is a goal that a player scores by dropping the ball and kicking it between the posts. (英式橄榄球运动中)落踢得分

drop-in ADJ [ADJ n] **Drop-in** centres or services provide information and help for people with particular problems, usually on a free and informal basis. (中心、服务)免费提供信息和帮助的 ❑ *...a drop-in centre for young mothers.* 年轻妈妈们的活动中心

droplet /'drɒplət/ (**droplets**) N-COUNT A **droplet** is a very small drop of liquid. 小滴 ❑ [+of] *Droplets of sweat were welling up on his forehead.* 他额头上冒出了滴滴汗珠。

→ see **precipitation**

Word Link 词根词缀 *let = little 小 : booklet, coverlet, droplet*

drop-out (**drop-outs**) also **dropout** ❶ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **drop-out**, you disapprove of the fact that they have rejected the accepted ways of society, for example by not having a regular job. 离经叛道者；摈弃社会习俗者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❷ N-COUNT A **drop-out** is someone who has left school or college before they have finished their studies. 辍学者；退学者 ❑ *...high-school drop-outs.* 中学退学者 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to the **drop-out** rate, you are referring to the number of people who leave a school or college early, or leave a course or other activity before they have finished it. 退学的；辍学的；中途放弃的 ❑ *The drop-out rate among students is currently one in three.* 现在学生的辍学率是三分之一。

dropper /'drɒpəʳ/ (**droppers**) N-COUNT A **dropper** is a small glass tube with a hollow rubber part on one end which you use for drawing up and dropping small amounts of liquid. 滴管；滴瓶

droppings /'drɒpɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **Droppings** are the faeces of birds and small animals. (鸟、小动物的)粪便 ❑ *...pigeon droppings.* 鸽子屎

dross /drɒs, AM 美 drɔːs/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something as **dross**, you mean that it is of very poor quality or has no value. 渣滓；废物【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *I go through phases where everything I write is just dross.* 有几段时间我写什么都是垃圾。

drought /draʊt/ (**droughts**) N-VAR A **drought** is a long period of time during which no rain falls. 久旱；旱灾 ❑ *Drought and famines have killed up to two million people here.* 旱灾和饥荒夺去了这里 200 万人的生命。

→ see **dam**

drove /drəʊv/ **Drove** is the past tense of **drive**.

drover /'drəʊvəʳ/ (**drovers**) N-COUNT A **drover** is someone whose job is to make sheep or cattle move from one place to another in groups. 赶牛羊牲畜者

droves /drəʊvz/ N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] If you say that people are going somewhere or doing something **in droves**, you are emphasizing that there is a very large number of them. 人群【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Scientists are leaving the country in droves.* 科学家正成批地离开这个国家。[Also *+of*]

drown /draʊn/ (**drowns, drowning, drowned**) ❶ VERB When someone **drowns** or **is drowned**, they die because they have gone or been pushed under water and cannot breathe. (把…)淹死，溺死 ❑ [V] *A child can drown in only a few inches of water.* 儿童在只有几英寸深的水中就可能溺亡。❑ [be V-ed] *Last night a boy was drowned in the river.* 昨晚一名男孩在河里溺亡。❑ [V pron-refl] *He walked into the sea and drowned himself.* 他投海自杀了。❑ [V-ing] *Dolphins have sometimes been known to save drowning swimmers.* 据悉海豚有时会救溺水的游泳者。[Also V n] ❷ VERB If you say that a person or thing **is drowning in** something, you are emphasizing that they have a very large amount of it, or are completely covered in it. 淹没(于…中)；置身(于…中)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [V *+in*] *...people who gradually find themselves drowning in debt.* 渐渐发现自己债台高筑的人们 ❑ [be V-ed] *The potatoes were drowned in chilli.* 马铃薯完全被辣椒盖住了。❸ VERB If something **drowns** a sound, it is so loud that you cannot hear that sound properly. 盖过，淹没(声音) ❑ [V n] *Clapping drowned the speaker's words for a moment.* 鼓掌声一度淹没了发言人的声音。•PHRASAL VERB **Drown out** means the same as **drown**. drown out 同 drown ❑ [V P n] *Their cheers drowned out the protests of demonstrators.* 他们的欢呼声盖过了示威者的抗议声。[Also V n P] ❹ PHRASE If you say that someone **is drowning** their **sorrows**, you mean that they are drinking alcohol in order to forget something sad or upsetting that has happened to them. 借酒浇愁

drowse /draʊz/ (**drowses, drowsing, drowsed**) VERB If you **drowse**, you are almost asleep or just asleep. 打瞌睡；打盹儿；假寐 ❑ [V] *Nina drowsed for a while.* 尼娜打了会儿盹儿。

drowsy /'draʊzi/ (**drowsier, drowsiest**) ADJ If you feel **drowsy**, you feel sleepy and cannot think clearly. 困倦的；昏昏欲睡的 ❑ *He felt pleasantly drowsy and had to fight off the urge to sleep.* 他感觉昏昏欲睡，只好尽量克制睡意。•**drowsiness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Big meals during the day cause drowsiness.* 白天吃太多会让人昏昏欲睡。•**drowsily** /'draʊzɪli/ ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *'Mm,' she answered drowsily.* "嗯。"她困恹恹地回答道。

drubbing /'drʌbɪŋ/ (**drubbings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone gets **a drubbing**, they are defeated easily. 轻取；轻易战胜【INFORMAL 非正式】

drudge /drʌdʒ/ (**drudges**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **drudge**, you mean they have to work hard at a job which is not very important or interesting. 苦工；做乏味工作的人

drudgery /'drʌdʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT You use **drudgery** to refer to jobs and tasks which are boring or unpleasant but which must be done. 单调乏味的苦差事；无聊的工作 ❑ *People want to get away from the drudgery of their everyday lives.* 人们想摆脱日常生活中单调乏味的工作。

drug ⇹ /drʌg/ (**drugs, drugging, drugged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **drug** is a chemical which is given to people in order to treat or prevent an illness or disease. 药；药物；药品 ❑ *The drug will be useful to hundreds of thousands of infected people.* 这种药将惠及成千上万的感染者。❑ *...the drug companies.* 制药公司 ❷ N-COUNT **Drugs** are substances that some people take because of their pleasant effects, but which are usually illegal. 毒品 ❑ *His mother was on drugs, on cocaine.* 他母亲吸毒，吸可卡因。❑ *She was sure Leo was taking drugs.* 她确定利奥在吸毒。❑ *...the problem of drug abuse.* 吸毒问题 ❸ VERB If you **drug** a person or animal, you give them a chemical substance in order to make them sleepy or unconscious. 将…麻醉；给…服麻醉剂 ❑ [V n] *She was drugged and robbed.* 她被人下了药，然后遭到抢劫。❹ VERB If food or drink **is drugged**, a chemical substance is added to it in order to make someone sleepy or unconscious when they eat or drink it. 往(食物或饮料中)投放麻醉药 ❑ [be V-ed] *I wonder now if that drink had been drugged.* 我现在想那饮料是否被人动过手脚。❑ [V n] *Anyone could have drugged that wine.* 指不定谁在那酒里下了药。

→ see **hospital**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *drug* with:

ADJ. **generic** drug 无商标的药物 ❶
dangerous drug 危险药物(或毒品), **experimental** drug 尚处于试验阶段的药物(或毒品) ❶ ❷
illegal drug 非法毒品 ❷
N. drug **abuse** 药物滥用；嗜毒, **effect of a** drug 药效；毒品的影响 ❶ ❷
drug **dealer** 毒贩, drug **money** 毒资, drug **overdose** 吸毒过量, drug **problem** 毒品问题, drug **smuggling** 毒品走私, drug **test** 毒品检测, drug **use** 吸食毒品 ❷

drug addict (**drug addicts**) N-COUNT A **drug addict** is someone who is addicted to illegal drugs. 吸毒者；瘾君子

druggie /'drʌgi/ (**druggies**) also **druggy** N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **druggie** you mean they are involved with or addicted to illegal drugs. 吸毒者；瘾君子【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

druggist /'drʌgɪst/ (**druggists**) ❶ N-COUNT A **druggist** is someone who is qualified to sell medicines and drugs ordered by a doctor. 药剂师【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **chemist**

Word Web 话题词汇 drum 鼓

The "talking **drum**" has been common in central Africa for centuries. People use it to communicate between villages up to five miles apart. **Drummers** can **beat** a wide variety of sounds and **rhythms** on these **percussion instruments**. The languages in this part of the world are tonal. This means that different parts of a sentence are spoken at higher or lower pitches. The **tone** and the **beat** of the drum duplicate the sounds of the language very closely. This allows listeners to interpret a **drummer's** playing almost as if it were spoken language.

"会说话的鼓"几个世纪以来在非洲中部一直很普遍。人们用它来同远至 5 英里外的村庄进行交流。鼓手在这种打击乐器上可以敲击出丰富多样的声音和节奏。在世界的这个地方，语言是有音调的，这意味着句子不同部分的音高或高或低。鼓的音调和节奏非常近似地再现了语言的声音，这使得听者几乎可以把鼓手的演奏当成口头的语言一样去理解。

D

2 N-COUNT A **druggist** or a **druggist's** is a store where medicines and drugs ordered by a doctor are sold. 药店【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **chemist**

drug|store /'drʌgstɔːr/ (**drugstores**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **drugstore** is a shop where drugs and medicines are sold or given out, and where you can buy cosmetics, some household goods, and also drinks and snacks. (美国兼售化妆品、家居用品、饮料、小吃等的)药店，药房

Dru|id /'druːɪd/ (**Druids**) also **druid** N-COUNT A **Druid** is a priest of the Celtic religion. (凯尔特人所信奉的宗教的)祭司，德鲁伊特

drum ◆◇ /drʌm/ (**drums, drumming, drummed**) 1 N-COUNT A **drum** is a musical instrument consisting of a skin stretched tightly over a round frame. You play a drum by beating it with sticks or with your hands. 鼓 2 N-COUNT A **drum** is a large cylindrical container which is used to store fuel or other substances. (装油等的)鼓状容器，圆桶 ❑ *...an oil drum.* 油桶 3 VERB If something **drums on** a surface, or if you **drum** something **on** a surface, it hits it regularly, making a continuous beating sound. 有规律地敲击(使发出连续的击打声) ❑ [v n +*on/against*] *He drummed his fingers on the leather top of his desk.* 他用手指连续敲击他的皮革桌面。❑ [v +*on*] *Rain drummed on the roof of the car.* 雨嘀嘀嗒嗒地敲打着车顶。4 → see also **drumming** 5 PHRASE If someone **beats the drum** or **bangs the drum for** something, they support it strongly. 竭力鼓吹；摇旗呐喊

→ see Word Web:**drum**

→ see **percussion**

▶**drum into** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you **drum** something **into** someone, you keep saying it to them until they understand it or remember it. 反复地讲；灌输；鼓吹 ❑ [*be* V-ed P n] *Standard examples were drummed into students' heads.* 学生脑子里被灌输了各种标准的范例。❑ [v n P n that] *They drummed it into her that she was not to tell anyone.* 他们反复告诫她，让她不要告诉任何人。[Also v P n that]

▶**drum out** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is drummed out of** an organization such as the armed forces or a club, they are forced to leave it, usually because they have done something wrong. 开除；轰走；驱逐 ❑ [*be* V-ed P P n] *Sailors caught in a drugs scandal are to be drummed out of the service.* 卷入吸毒丑闻的水手将被开除。

▶**drum up** PHRASAL VERB If you **drum up** support or business, you try to get it. 竭力争取(支持)；兜揽(生意) ❑ [v P n] *It is to be hoped that he is merely drumming up business.* 但愿他只是在招揽生意。

drum|beat /'drʌmbiːt/ (**drumbeats**) 1 N-COUNT A **drumbeat** is the sound of a beat on a drum. 鼓声；鼓点 2 N-COUNT People sometimes describe a series of warnings or continuous pressure on someone to do something as a **drumbeat**. (一系列或持续的)压力，警示【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】

drum kit (**drum kits**) N-COUNT A **drum kit** is a set of drums and cymbals. 成套鼓乐器

drum ma|jor (**drum majors**) 1 N-COUNT A **drum major** is an officer in the army who is in charge of the drummers in a military band, or who leads the band when they are marching. 军乐队鼓手指挥；行进军乐队指挥(或领队)【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **drum major** is a man who leads a marching band by walking in front of them. 行进乐队指挥(或领队)【AM 美】

drum ma|jor|ette (**drum majorettes**) N-COUNT A **drum majorette** is a girl or young woman who wears a uniform and carries a stick which at intervals she throws into the air and catches. Drum majorettes march, often in lines, in front of a band as part of a procession. (行进乐队的)女指挥，女领队

drum|mer /'drʌmər/ (**drummers**) N-COUNT A **drummer** is a person who plays a drum or drums in a band or group. (乐队等的)鼓手

→ see **drum**

drum|ming /'drʌmɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Drumming** is the action of playing the drums. 击鼓；打鼓 2 N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Drumming** is the sound or feeling of continuous beating. 连续击打的声音；击鼓似的咚咚声 ❑ [+*of*] *He pointed up to the roof, through which the steady drumming of rain could be heard.* 他向上指着屋顶，透过这里可以听见雨点嘀嘀嗒嗒落个不停。❑ *His mouth was dry and he felt a drumming in his temples.* 他嘴巴很干并感觉到太阳穴在咚咚跳。

'drum roll (**drum rolls**) also **drumroll** N-COUNT A **drum roll** is a series of drumbeats that follow each other so quickly that they make a continuous sound. A drum roll is often used to show that someone important is arriving, or to introduce someone. 连续击鼓声(常用于表明重要人物即将出场) ❑ *A long drum roll introduced the trapeze artists.* 高空秋千表演者在一长串紧锣密鼓声中出场。

drum|stick /'drʌmstɪk/ (**drumsticks**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **drumstick** is the lower part of the leg of a bird such as a chicken which is cooked and eaten. (供食用的)下段鸡腿，琵琶腿 2 N-COUNT **Drumsticks** are sticks used for beating a drum. 鼓槌

drunk /drʌŋk/ (**drunks**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **drunk** has drunk so much alcohol that they cannot speak clearly or behave sensibly. 喝醉的 ❑ *I got drunk and had to be carried home.* 我喝醉了，只好让人把我送回家。2 N-COUNT A **drunk** is someone who is drunk or frequently gets drunk. 醉汉；酒鬼；酗酒者 ❑ *A drunk lay in the alley.* 一个酒鬼躺在小胡同里。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **drunk with** a strong emotion or an experience, you are in a state of great excitement because of it. 陶醉的；兴奋的；沉醉的 ❑ [+*with*] *They are currently drunk with success.* 他们现在正陶醉于成功之中。4 **Drunk** is the past participle of **drink**.

drunk|ard /'drʌŋkərd/ (**drunkards**) N-COUNT A **drunkard** is someone who frequently gets drunk. 酒鬼；醉鬼；酗酒者

,drunk 'driv|er (**drunk drivers**) N-COUNT A **drunk driver** is someone who drives after drinking more than the amount of alcohol that is legally allowed. 酒后驾车者；醉酒驾驶者【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **drink driver**

•**drunk driv|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...efforts designed to help stop drunk driving.* 旨在帮助阻止酒后驾车而付出的努力

drunk|en /'drʌŋkən/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Drunken** is used to describe events and situations that involve people who are drunk. 酒醉引起的；与酒醉有关的 ❑ *The pain roused him from his drunken stupor.* 他喝得烂醉如泥，而后一阵疼痛把他疼醒了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **drunken** person is drunk or is frequently drunk. 醉酒的；酗酒的 ❑ *Groups of drunken hooligans smashed shop windows and threw stones.* 一群群醉醺醺的小流氓砸碎商店的橱窗，还投掷石块。•**drunk|en|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *One night Bob stormed drunkenly into her house.* 一天晚上鲍勃醉醺醺地闯入她家。•**drunk|en|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was arrested for drunkenness on his way to the football ground.* 他在去足球场的路上因醉酒闹事而被捕。

dry ◆◆◇ /draɪ/ (**drier** or **dryer**, **driest**, **dries**, **drying**, **dried**) 1 ADJ If something is **dry**, there is no water or moisture on it or in it. 干的；干燥的 ❑ *Clean the metal with a soft dry cloth.* 用柔软的干布擦拭金属。❑ *Pat it dry with a soft towel.* 用柔软的毛巾将它拍干。❑ *Once the paint is dry, apply a coat of the red ochre emulsion paint.* 油漆干了后，涂一层发红的土黄色乳胶漆。•**dry|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the parched dryness of the air.* 干热的空气 2 VERB When something **dries** or when you **dry** it, it becomes dry.（使）变干；弄干；擦干 ❑ [v] *Leave your hair to dry naturally whenever possible.* 尽可能让头发自然晾干。❑ [v n] *Wash and dry the lettuce.* 将莴苣洗洗再晾干。3 VERB When you **dry** the dishes after a meal, you wipe the water off the plates, cups, knives, pans, and other things when they have been washed, using a cloth.（洗后）擦干（盘、杯、刀、锅等）❑ [v n] *Mrs. Madrigal began drying dishes.* 马德里加尔夫人开始擦干碟子。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Dry up** means the same as **dry**. dry up 同 dry【BRIT 英】❑ [v p n] *He got up and stood beside Julie, drying up the dishes while she washed.* 他站起身站到朱莉身旁，她洗碗碟，他擦干。[Also v p] 4 ADJ If you say that your skin or hair is **dry**, you mean that it is less oily than, or not as soft as, normal.（皮肤或头发）发干的，无水分的 ❑ *Nothing looks worse than dry, cracked lips.* 没有什么比干燥开裂的嘴唇更难看的了。•**dry|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Dryness of the skin can also be caused by living in centrally heated homes and offices.* 长期呆在有中央供暖系统的住宅和办公室里也会引起皮肤干燥。5 ADJ If the weather or a period of time is **dry**, there is no rain or there is much less rain than average. 干旱的；雨量少的；无雨的 ❑ *Exceptionally dry weather over the past year had cut agricultural production.* 去年罕见的干旱天气已导致农业减产。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dry** place or climate is one that gets very little rainfall.（地方或气候）少雨的，干燥的 ❑ *...a hot, dry climate where the sun is shining all the time.* 终年阳光明媚的炎热干旱气候 •**dry|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was advised to spend time in the warmth and dryness of Italy.* 有人建议他去暖和而少雨的意大利呆一段时间。7 N-SING [usu *in* N] In **the dry** means in a place or at a time that is not damp, wet, or rainy. 干燥；少雨【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Such cars, however, do grip the road well, even in the dry.* 不过，这种车即使在干燥路面上也表现出了良好的抓地性能。8 ADJ If a river, lake, or well is **dry** it is empty of water, usually because of hot weather and lack of rain.（通常指河流、湖泊或水井由于天热少雨而）干涸的 9 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If an oil well is **dry**, it is no longer producing any oil.（油井）枯竭的，不再产油的 10 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If your mouth or throat is **dry**, it has little or no saliva in it, and so feels very unpleasant, perhaps because you are tense or ill.（因紧张、生病等）口干的，喉咙干的 ❑ *His mouth was dry, he needed a drink.* 他口很干，需要喝上一杯。•**dry|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Symptoms included frequent dryness in the mouth.* 症状包括经常口干舌燥。11 ADJ If someone has **dry** eyes, there are no tears in their eyes; often used with negatives or in contexts where you are expressing surprise that they are not crying.（眼睛）无泪的 ❑ *There were few dry eyes in the house when I finished.* 我说完后房间里没几个人不掉泪的。12 ADJ If a country, state, or city is **dry**, it has laws or rules which forbid anyone to drink, sell, or buy alcoholic drink. 禁酒的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Gujurat has been a totally dry state for the past thirty years.* 在过去的 30 年里古吉拉特邦一直是完全禁酒的。13 ADJ If you say that someone is sucking something **dry** or milking it **dry**, you are criticizing them for taking all the good things from it until there is nothing left.（被）吸干的；（被）榨干的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He's just milking the company dry.* 他是要把公司榨干。14 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dry** humour is very amusing, but in a subtle and clever way.（幽默）不露声色的，含蓄不露的，机敏的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Fulton has retained his dry humour.* 富尔顿保持着他含而不露的幽默。•**dri|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'That is surprising.'—'Hardly,' I said drily.* "那真令人吃惊。"——"这有什么。"我不露声色地说。•**dry|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her writing has a wry dryness.* 她的作品有一种冷嘲式的幽默。15 ADJ If you describe something such as a book, play, or activity as **dry**, you mean that it is dull and uninteresting. 枯燥乏味的；干巴巴的；无趣的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...dry, academic phrases.* 枯燥无味的学术词汇 16 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dry** bread or toast is plain and not covered with butter or jam.（面包或吐司）不涂黄油和果酱的 ❑ *For breakfast, they had dry bread and tea.* 他们早餐吃了无黄油的面包，还喝了茶。17 ADJ **Dry** sherry or wine does not have a sweet taste.（酒）无甜味的，干的 ❑ *...a glass of chilled, dry white wine.* 一杯冰镇干白葡萄酒 18 **high and dry** → see **high** 19 **home and dry** → see **home**

→ see **weather**

▶**dry off** PHRASAL VERB If something **dries off** or if you **dry** it **off**, the moisture on its surface disappears or is removed.（使）变干；弄干 ❑ [v p] *They are then scrubbed with clean water and left to dry off for an hour or two in a warm room.* 然后用清水擦洗它们，再放到一间暖和的屋子里放一到两小时晾干。❑ [v n p] *When the bath water started to cool I got out, dried myself off, and dressed.* 洗澡水开始变凉时我出来了，擦干身子后穿上了衣服。[Also v p n]

▶**dry out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **dries out** or **is dried out**, it loses all the moisture that was in it and becomes hard.（使）变干；（使）干透 ❑ [v p] *If the soil is allowed to dry out the tree could die.* 如果听任土壤变干，树木可能会枯死。❑ [v p n] *The cold winds dry out your skin very quickly.* 冷风很快会把你的皮肤吹干。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **dries out** or **is dried out**, they are cured of addiction to alcohol.（使）戒酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *He checked into Cedars Sinai Hospital to dry out.* 他住进雪松西奈医院去戒酒。[Also be v-ed p]

▶**dry up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **dries up** or if something **dries** it **up**, it loses all its moisture and becomes completely dry and shrivelled or hard.（使）枯萎；（使）干透 ❑ [v p] *As the day goes on, the pollen dries up and becomes hard.* 日子一天天过去，花粉干结成了硬块。❑ [v p n] *Warm breezes from the South dried up the streets.* 来自南方的温暖和风吹干了街道。[Also v n p] •**dried-up** ADJ ❑ *...a tuft or two of dried-up grass.* 一两簇枯草 2 PHRASAL VERB If a river, lake, or well **dries up**, it becomes empty of water, usually because of hot weather and a lack of rain.（河流、湖泊或水井）干涸 ❑ [v p] *Reservoirs are drying up and farmers have begun to leave their land.* 水库逐渐干涸，农民开始背井离乡。•**dried-up** ADJ ❑ *...a dried-up river bed.* 干涸的河床 3 PHRASAL VERB If a supply of something **dries up**, it stops.（供应）枯竭，停止，中断 ❑ [v p] *Investment could dry up and that could cause the economy to falter.* 投资可能会中断，而这会引起经济衰退。4 PHRASAL VERB If you **dry up** when you are speaking, you stop in the middle of what you were saying, because you cannot think what to say next. 无话可说；突然住口 ❑ [v p] *If you ask her what she's good at she will dry up after two minutes.* 如果你问她擅长什么，两分钟后她就没话说了。5 → see **dry 3** 6 → see also **dried-up**, **drying up**

,dry-'clean (**dry-cleans**, **dry-cleaning**, **dry-cleaned**) VERB [usu passive] When things such as clothes **are dry-cleaned**, they are cleaned with a liquid chemical rather than with water. 干洗 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Natural-filled duvets must be dry-cleaned by a professional.* 天然填充的羽绒被必须交由专业人士干洗。

,dry 'clean|er (**dry cleaners**) N-COUNT A **dry cleaner** or a **dry cleaner's** is a shop where things can be dry-cleaned. 干洗店

,dry-'cleaning also **dry cleaning** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Dry-cleaning** is the action or work of dry-cleaning things such as clothes. 干洗 ❑ *He owns a dry-cleaning business.* 他拥有一家干洗店。2 N-UNCOUNT **Dry-cleaning** is things that have been dry-cleaned, or that are going to be dry-cleaned. 干洗的衣物

→ see Word Web: **dry-cleaning**

,dry 'dock (**dry docks**) N-COUNT A **dry dock** is a dock from which water can be removed so that ships or boats can be built or repaired. 干船坞

dry|er /'draɪə[r]/ (**dryers**) also **drier** 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **dryer** is a machine for drying things. There are different kinds of dryer, for examples ones designed for drying clothes, crops, or people's hair or hands. 烘干机；脱水机；干燥机 ❑ *...hot air electric hand dryers.* 电动热风干手机 2 → see also **dry, tumble dryer**

,dry-'eyed ADJ If you say that someone is **dry-eyed**, you mean that although they are in a very sad situation they are not actually crying. 不哭的；无泪的；哭不出的 ❑ *At the funeral she was dry-eyed and composed.* 葬礼上她没有哭，也很镇定。

Word Web 话题词汇 dry-cleaning 干洗

Dry-cleaning is not actually dry at all. It **cleans clothes** with liquid **chemicals** instead of water. The first dry-cleaning **solvent** was **kerosene**. A Frenchman named Jolly discovered dry cleaning by accident in 1855. He had spilled kerosene from a lamp on a tablecloth. He noticed the **stains** came out when the kerosene **washed** over them. Soon Jolly opened the first dry-cleaning **service**. Since then, cleaners have also used **petrol** and other dangerous chemicals. Recently, a company developed a safer dry-cleaning system using **carbon dioxide**. The washer is pressurized which turns the CO_2 gas into a liquid.

干洗根本不是真正的干着洗，而是通过用液态化学物质代替水来清洗衣服。最早的干洗剂是煤油。一个名叫若利的法国人在 1855 年偶然发现了干洗的方法。他把灯中的煤油溅到了桌布上，结果发现桌布上的污渍在被煤油浸湿后就消失了。不久若利就开了第一家干洗店。从那之后，干洗业者还用汽油和其他危险化学物质来洗衣服。近年来，一家公司开发出一套更安全的利用二氧化碳干洗衣服的系统，通过对洗衣机进行增压从而将二氧化碳转变成液体。

dry goods N-PLURAL **Dry goods** are cloth, thread, and other things that are sold at a draper's shop. 纺织品；服饰用品【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **drapery, haberdashery**

dry|ing up N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] When you do **the drying up**, you dry things such as plates, pans, knives, and cups after they have been washed. 擦干（厨具、餐具等）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **drying**

dry land N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] If you talk about **dry land**, you are referring to land, in contrast to the sea or the air. 陆地 ❑ *We were glad to be on dry land again.* 再一次踏上陆地我们很高兴。

dry rot N-UNCOUNT **Dry rot** is a serious disease of wood. It is caused by a fungus and causes wood to decay. （木材的）干腐病，干朽 ❑ *The house was riddled with dry rot.* 屋子因木材干腐而变得千疮百孔。

dry run (**dry runs**) N-COUNT If you have a **dry run**, you practise something to make sure that you are ready to do it properly. 排练；演习 ❑ [+*for*] *The competition is planned as a dry run for the World Cup finals.* 这场比赛计划作为世界杯决赛阶段的热身赛。

dry ski slope (**dry ski slopes**) or **dry slope** N-COUNT A **dry ski slope** is a slope made of an artificial substance on which you can practise skiing. （人工）滑雪练习场

dry-stone wall (**dry-stone walls**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dry wall**

N-COUNT A **dry-stone wall** is a wall that has been built by fitting stones together without using any cement. （不用水泥的）干砌石墙

DTP /ˌdi: ti: 'pi:/ **DTP** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =） **desktop publishing**.

DT's /ˌdi: 'ti:z/ N-PLURAL When alcoholics have **the DT's**, the alcohol causes their bodies to shake and makes them unable to think clearly. （酗酒引起的）震颤性谵妄

dual /'dju:əl, AM 美 'du:-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Dual** means having two parts, functions, or aspects. 两部分的；双重的；双的 ❑ *...his dual role as head of the party and head of state.* 他作为政党领袖和国家元首的双重身份 ❑ *Rob may be entitled to dual nationality.* 罗布或许能拥有双重国籍。

dual carriage|way (**dual carriageways**) also **dual-carriageway** N-VAR A **dual carriageway** is a road which has two lanes of traffic travelling in each direction with a strip of grass or concrete down the middle to separate the two lots of traffic. （中间有隔离带的）双向车道，双车道公路【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **divided highway**

dual|ism /'dju:əlɪzəm, AM 美 'du:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Dualism** is the state of having two main parts or aspects, or the belief that something has two main parts or aspects. 两重性；二元性；二元论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the Gnostic dualism of good and evil struggling for supremacy.* 诺斯替教关于善与恶争夺至高权的二元论

dual|ity /'dju:ælɪti, AM 美 'du:-/ (**dualities**) N-VAR A **duality** is a situation in which two opposite ideas or feelings exist at the same time. 双重性；二元性【FORMAL 正式】

dub /dʌb/ (**dubs, dubbing, dubbed**) 1 VERB If someone or something **is dubbed** a particular thing, they are given that description or name. 给…起绰号；把…称为【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ [v n +*as*] *...the man whom the Labour opposition dubbed as the 'no change Prime Minister'.* 被工党反对派戏称为"不变首相"的男人 ❑ [v n n] *At the height of her career, Orson Welles dubbed her 'the most exciting woman in the world'.* 奥森·韦尔斯把处在事业巅峰的她戏称为"世上最令人兴奋的女人"。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a film or soundtrack in a foreign language **is dubbed**, a new soundtrack is added with actors giving a translation. 为（影片等）配音；译制 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*into*] *It was dubbed into Spanish for Mexican audiences.* 它被译制成西班牙语以方便墨西哥观众观看。[Also *be* V-ed]

du|bi|ous /'dju:biəs, AM 美 'du:-/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **dubious**, you mean that you do not consider it to be completely honest, safe, or reliable. 可疑的；靠不住的；暧昧的 ❑ *This claim seems to us to be rather dubious.* 在我们看来这种说法非常可疑。•**du|bi|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Carter was dubiously convicted of shooting three white men in a bar.* 卡特被判定在酒吧枪杀 3 名白人男子，这一罪名似有不妥。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **dubious about** something, you are not completely sure about it and have not yet made up your mind about it. 怀疑的；无把握的；迟疑的；拿不准的 ❑ [+*about*] *My parents were dubious about it at first but we soon convinced them.* 我父母起初对此心存疑虑，但是我们很快就让他们信服了。•**du|bi|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *He eyed Coyne dubiously.* 他用怀疑的目光打量着科因。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has the **dubious** honour or the **dubious** pleasure **of** doing something, you are indicating that what they are doing is not an honour or pleasure at all, but is, in fact, unpleasant or bad. （荣誉、名声等）不好的，不光彩的 ❑ *Nagy has the dubious honour of being the first athlete to be banned in this way.* 纳吉作为第一个以这种方式被禁赛的运动员而"出名"。

dub|step /'dʌbstep/ N-UNCOUNT **Dubstep** is a type of electronic dance music with a strong bass line. 回响贝斯

du|cal /'dju:kᵊl, AM 美 'du:-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ducal** places or things belong to or are connected with a duke. 公爵的；与公爵有关的；公爵领地的【FORMAL 正式】

duch|ess /'dʌtʃɪs/ (**duchesses**) N-COUNT A **duchess** is a woman who has the same rank as a duke, or who is a duke's wife or widow. 女公爵；公爵夫人；公爵遗孀 ❑ *...the Duchess of Kent.* 肯特公爵夫人

duchy /'dʌtʃi/ (**duchies**) N-COUNT A **duchy** is an area of land that is owned or ruled by a duke. 公爵领地；公国 ❑ *...the Duchy of Cornwall.* 康沃尔公爵的领地

duck /dʌk/ (**ducks, ducking, ducked**) 1 N-VAR A **duck** is a very common water bird with short legs, a short neck, and a large flat beak. 鸭子 •N-UNCOUNT **Duck** is the flesh of this bird when it is eaten as food. 鸭肉 ❑ *...honey roasted duck.* 蜜汁烤鸭 2 VERB If you **duck**, you move your head or the top half of your body quickly downwards to avoid something that might hit you, or to avoid being seen. 急速低头（或弓身）（以免被打中或看见） ❑ [v] *He ducked in time to save his head from a blow from the poker.* 他及时低下头，躲过了拨火棍的击打。 ❑ [v n] *He ducked his head to hide his admiration.* 他低下头以掩饰他的仰慕之情。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *I wanted to duck down and slip past but they saw me.* 我本想弯腰溜过去，但被他们看到了。 3 VERB If you **duck** something such as a blow, you avoid it by moving your head or body quickly downwards. （快速低头或弓身以）躲闪，闪避 ❑ [v n] *Hans deftly ducked their blows.* 汉斯灵巧地躲过他们的击打。 4 VERB You say that someone **ducks** a duty or responsibility when you disapprove of the fact that they avoid it. 逃避，回避，推脱，推诿（义务或责任）【INFORMAL,

DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v n] *The Opposition reckons the Health Secretary has ducked all the difficult decisions.* 反对党认为卫生大臣逃避了所有决策难题。❸ → see also **dead duck, lame duck, sitting duck** ❻ PHRASE You say that criticism is **like water off a duck's back** or **water off a duck's back** to emphasize that it is not having any effect on the person being criticized. 毫无效果的；不起作用的【EMPHASIS 强调】❼ PHRASE If you **take to** something **like a duck to water**, you discover that you are naturally good at it or that you find it very easy to do. 很自然地就会；轻而易举；如鱼得水 ❑ *She took to mothering like a duck to water.* 她很快就对母亲这一角色驾轻就熟了。

D

▶**duck out** PHRASAL VERB If you **duck out of** something that you are supposed to do, you avoid doing it. 逃避；推脱；回避【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p +of] *George ducked out of his forced marriage to a cousin.* 乔治逃脱了和他表亲的包办婚姻。❑ [v p] *You can't duck out once you've taken on a responsibility.* 一旦承担起责任你就不能逃避。

duck|ling /ˈdʌklɪŋ/ (**ducklings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **duckling** is a young duck. 小鸭；幼鸭 ❷ → see also **ugly duckling**

duct /dʌkt/ (**ducts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **duct** is a pipe, tube, or channel which carries a liquid or gas. （输送液体或气体的）管道，管子 ❑ *...a big air duct in the ceiling.* 天花板上巨大的通风管道 ❷ N-COUNT A **duct** is a tube in your body which carries a liquid such as tears or bile. （人体内输送泪水、胆汁等的）导管 ❑ *...tear ducts.* 泪管

ˈduct tape N-UNCOUNT **Duct tape** is a strong sticky tape that you use to join things together or to cover cracks in something. （用于黏合物品或粘贴漏洞的）强力胶带 ❑ *...a broken lid held on with duct tape.* 用强力胶带勉强粘住的盖子

dud /dʌd/ (**duds**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Dud** means not working properly or not successful. 不中用的；失灵的；出故障的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He replaced a dud valve.* 他换掉了坏阀门。•N-COUNT **Dud** is also a noun. ❑ *The mine was a dud.* 矿井废弃了。

dude /djuːd, AM 美 duːd/ (**dudes**) N-COUNT A **dude** is a man. 男人【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *My doctor is a real cool dude.* 我的医生实在是一位酷男。

ˈdude ranch (**dude ranches**) N-COUNT A **dude ranch** is an American ranch where people can have holidays during which they can do activities such as riding or camping. （美国供游客骑马和露营的）度假牧场，度假农场

dudg|eon /ˈdʌdʒᵊn/ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in high dudgeon**, you are emphasizing that they are very angry or unhappy about something. 非常生气的；气冲冲的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Washington businesses are in high dudgeon over the plan.* 华盛顿的企业对这项计划非常不满。

due ↔ /djuː, AM 美 duː/ (**dues**) ❶ PHRASE If an event is **due to** something, it happens or exists as a direct result of that thing. 由于；因为 ❑ [+to] *The country's economic problems are largely due to the weakness of the recovery.* 该国的经济问题很大程度上是因为复苏乏力。❷ PHRASE You can say **due to** to introduce the reason for something happening. Some speakers of English believe that it is not correct to use **due to** in this way. 由于，因为（构成原因状语，有些英语国家的人认为该用法不正确）❑ [+to] *Due to the large volume of letters he receives Dave regrets he is unable to answer queries personally.* 因信件数量繁多，戴夫无法亲自答复提出的问题，他为此表示歉意。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If something is **due** at a particular time, it is expected to happen, be done, or arrive at that time. 到期的；预期的；预定到达的 ❑ *The results are due at the end of the month.* 预计月底会有结果。❑ *Mr Carter is due in London on Monday.* 卡特先生预定于星期一到达伦敦。❑ *...customers who paid later than twenty days after the due date.* 比预定日期推迟了超过 20 天付款的顾客 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Due** attention or consideration is the proper, reasonable, or deserved amount of it under the circumstances. 适当的；适合的；充分的 ❑ *After due consideration it was decided to send him away to live with foster parents.* 充分考虑之后决定将他送到养父母那儿生活。❺ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **due**, or that is **due to** someone, is owed to them, either as a debt or because they have a right to it. 应有的；应得的；应得到的 ❑ *I was sent a cheque for £1,525 and advised that no further pension was due.* 我收到了一张 1,525 英镑的支票，并被告知我应得的养老金到此为止。❑ [+to] *I've got some leave due to me and I was going to Tasmania for a fortnight.* 我打算利用应享有的假期去塔斯马尼亚呆两周。•PREP **Due** is also a preposition. ❑ *He had not taken a summer holiday that year but had accumulated the leave due him.* 那年暑假他没有休息，而是把他应有的假期都攒了起来。❻ ADJ If someone is **due for** something, that thing is planned to happen or be given to them now, or very soon, often after they have been waiting for it for a long time. （期待很长时间后）预期应得的，预计应到的 ❑ [+for] *He is not due for release until 2020.* 他要到 2020 年才能被释放。•PREP **Due** is also a preposition. ❑ *I reckon I'm due one of my travels.* 我想我就要开始我的一次旅行了。❼ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] **Dues** are sums of money that you give regularly to an organization that you belong to, for example a social club or trade union, in order to pay for being a member. 会（员）费 ❑ *Only 18 of the U.N.'s 180 members had paid their dues by the January deadline.* 在一月最后期限前联合国 180 个成员国只有 18 个缴纳了会费。❽ ADV **Due** is used before the words 'north', 'south', 'east', or 'west' to indicate that something is in exactly the direction mentioned. （用在 north, south, east 或 west 前表示方向）正 ❑ *They headed due north.* 他们朝正北方向行进了。❾ PHRASE If you say that something will happen or take place **in due course**, you mean that you cannot make it happen any quicker and it will happen when the time is right for it. 在适当的时候；到一定的时候 ❑ *In due course the baby was born.* 婴儿足月降生了。❿ PHRASE You can say **'to give** him his **due'**, or **'giving** him his **due'** when you are admitting that there are some good things about someone, even though there are things that you do not like about them. 给…以应有的评价；公道地对待… ❑ *To give Linda her due, she had tried to encourage John in his school work.* 说句公道话，琳达努力规劝过约翰要好好学习。⓫ PHRASE You can say **'with due respect'** when you are about to disagree politely with someone. （发表不同意见前的谦语）恕我冒昧，恕我直言【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *With all due respect, you're wrong.* 恕我直言，您错了。

duel /ˈdjuːəl, AM 美 ˈduː-/ (**duels, duelling, duelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dueling, dueled**

❶ N-COUNT A **duel** is a formal fight between two people in which they use guns or swords in order to settle a quarrel. 决斗 ❑ *He had killed a man in a duel.* 他在一场决斗中杀了一名男子。❷ VERB To **duel** means to fight a duel or be involved in a conflict. 进行决斗；卷入争斗 ❑ [v] *We duelled for two years and Peterson made the most of it, playing us off against each other.* 我们争斗了两年，彼得森充分利用这点挑拨我俩对阵。❑ [v-ing] *...two silver French duelling pistols.* 两把银制法国决斗手枪 [Also v +with, v]

duet /djuːˈet, AM 美 duː-/ (**duets**) N-COUNT A **duet** is a piece of music sung or played by two people. 二重唱；二重奏

duff /dʌf/ (**duffs, duffing, duffed**) ADJ If you describe something as **duff**, you mean it is useless, broken, or of poor quality. 没用的；破损的；劣质的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Sometimes you have to take a duff job when you need the money.* 有时你需要钱，于是不得不干一份烂工作。

duf|fel /ˈdʌfᵊl/ (**duffels**) ❶ N-COUNT A **duffel** is the same as a **duffel coat**. 同 duffel coat ❷ N-COUNT A **duffel** is the same as a **duffel bag**. 同 duffel bag

duffel bag /ˈdʌfᵊl bæg/ (**duffel bags**) also **duffle bag** N-COUNT A **duffel bag** is a bag shaped like a cylinder and made of strong fabric such as canvas. A duffel bag has a string at one end that is used to close the bag and to carry it with. （圆筒状的）行李袋，帆布包，旅行包

duffel coat /ˈdʌfᵊl kəʊt/ (**duffel coats**) also **duffle coat** N-COUNT A **duffel coat** is a heavy coat with a hood and long buttons that fasten with loops. （配棒形纽扣的）连帽式粗呢厚外套

duf|fer /ˈdʌfəʳ/ (**duffers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **duffer**, you mean that they are very bad at doing something. 笨蛋；傻瓜；无用之人【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，过时，贬】

duf|fle /ˈdʌfᵊl/ → see **duffel bag, duffel coat**

dug /dʌg/ **Dug** is the past tense and past participle of **dig**.

dug|out /'dʌgaʊt/ (**dugouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **dugout** is a small boat that is made by removing the inside of a log. 独木舟 2 N-COUNT A **dugout** is a shelter made by digging a hole in the ground and then covering it or tunnelling so that the shelter has a roof over it. 地下掩体；避弹壕；防空洞

duke /dju:k, AM 美 du:k/ (**dukes**) N-COUNT A **duke** is a man with a very high social rank. 公爵 ❑ *...the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.* 女王和爱丁堡公爵

duke|dom /'dju:kdəm, AM 美 'du:k-/ (**dukedoms**) 1 N-COUNT A **dukedom** is the rank or title of a duke. 公爵爵位；公爵头衔 ❑ *... the present heir to the dukedom.* 当前的公爵爵位的继承人 2 N-COUNT A **dukedom** is the land owned by a duke. 公爵的领地；公国

dul|cet /'dʌlsɪt/ PHRASE [with poss] People often use the expression **dulcet tones** to refer to someone's voice. 甜美的嗓音【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *You hear his dulcet tones on the Radio 1 trailers in the morning.* 你在早晨广播一台的新片预告节目中就能听到他悦耳的声音。

dull /dʌl/ (**duller, dullest, dulls, dulling, dulled**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **dull**, you mean they are not interesting or exciting. 枯燥无味的；沉闷的；无聊的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I felt she found me boring and dull.* 我觉得她认为我既无趣又沉闷。•**dull|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They enjoy anything that breaks the dullness of their routine life.* 只要能打破他们刻板、沉闷的日常生活，任何事情他们都喜欢。 2 ADJ Someone or something that is **dull** is not very lively or energetic. 没精打采的；无生气的 ❑ *The body's natural rhythms mean we all feel dull and sleepy between 1 and 3pm.* 人体生物钟会让我们在下午 1 点到 3 点之间感觉没精打采、昏昏欲睡。•**dull|y** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *His eyes looked dully ahead.* 他目光呆滞地看着前方。•**dull|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Did you notice any unusual depression or dullness of mind?* 你有没有觉察到抑郁、反应迟钝等反常现象？ 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **dull** colour or light is not bright. （颜色或光）不明亮的，晦暗的 ❑ *The stamp was a dull blue colour.* 邮票是晦暗的深蓝色。•**dull|y** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The street lamps gleamed dully through the night's mist.* 街灯透过夜晚的薄雾隐约泛出亮光。 4 ADJ You say the weather is **dull** when it is very cloudy. 阴沉的；昏暗的；多云的 ❑ *It's always dull and raining.* 天气总是阴雨连绵。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dull** sounds are not very clear or loud. （声音）不清晰的，隐约的，低沉的 ❑ *The coffin closed with a dull thud.* 棺材合上时发出一声闷响。•**dull|y** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He heard his heart thump dully but more quickly.* 他听见自己的心跳声有点沉闷，不过跳得更快了。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dull** feelings are weak and not intense. （感觉）不明显的，不强烈的，隐约的 ❑ *The pain, usually a dull ache, gets worse with exercise.* 通常不明显的疼痛在运动后会加剧。•**dull|y** ADV ❑ *His arm throbbed dully.* 他的胳膊隐约在抽动。 7 ADJ If a knife or blade is **dull**, it is not sharp. 钝的；不锋利的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 8 VERB If something **dulls** or if it **is dulled**, it becomes less intense, bright, or lively. （使）不强烈；（使）变得无光泽；（使）无生气 ❑ [v] *Her eyes dulled and she gazed blankly.* 她眼神暗淡，呆呆地凝视着。 ❑ [v n] *Share prices and trading have been dulled by worries over the war.* 股票价格和交易因人们对战争的忧虑而走低。

Thesaurus 同类词 *dull* Also look up:

ADJ. dingy, drab, faded, plain 3

dull|ard /'dʌlə'd/ (**dullards**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **dullard**, you mean that they are rather boring, unintelligent, and unimaginative. 无趣的人；愚钝的人；无想象力的人【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

duly /'dju:li, AM 美 'du:-/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] If you say that something **duly** happened or was done, you mean that it was expected to happen or was requested, and it did happen or it was done. 正如预期地；正如要求地 ❑ *Westcott appealed to Waite for an apology, which he duly received.* 韦斯科特要求韦特道歉，且如愿以偿。 2 ADV [ADV before v] If something is **duly** done, it is done in the correct way. 适当地；恰当地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the duly elected president of the country.* 正式当选的国家总统

dumb /dʌm/ (**dumber, dumbest, dumbs, dumbing, dumbed**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **dumb** is completely unable to speak. 哑的；不能说话的【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】❑ *...a young deaf and dumb man.* 年轻的聋哑男子 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **dumb** on a particular occasion, they cannot speak because they are angry, shocked, or surprised. （在某种场合下因愤怒或惊讶而）说不出话的，哑口无言的【LITERARY 文】❑ *We were all struck dumb for a minute.* 一时间我们惊讶得哑口无言。•**dumb|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I shook my head dumbly, not believing him.* 我一言不发地摇了摇头，不相信他的话。 3 ADJ If you call a person **dumb**, you mean that they are stupid or foolish. （人）愚蠢的，傻的，笨的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The questions were set up to make her look dumb.* 问题这么设计，就是为了让她出丑。 4 ADJ If you say that something is **dumb**, you think that it is silly and annoying. 愚蠢的；令人心烦的；令人恼火的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *I came up with this dumb idea.* 我想出了这个馊主意。

▶**dumb down** PHRASAL VERB If you **dumb down** something, you make it easier for people to understand, especially when this spoils it. 降低…的理解难度；减少…的专业内容 ❑ [v P n] *No one favored dumbing down the magazine.* 没有人赞成降低杂志的专业水准。[Also v n P, v] •**dumb|ing down** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He accused broadcasters of contributing to the dumbing down of America.* 他谴责各广播公司拉低了美国的形象。

→ see **disability**

dumb-bell /'dʌm bel/ (**dumb-bells**) also **dumbbell** N-COUNT A **dumb-bell** is a short bar with weights on either side which people use for physical exercise to strengthen their arm and shoulder muscles. 哑铃

dumb|found /ˌdʌm'faʊnd/ (**dumbfounds, dumbfounding, dumbfounded**) VERB If someone or something **dumbfounds** you, they surprise you very much. （使）惊呆；（使）目瞪口呆 ❑ [v n] *This suggestion dumbfounded Joe.* 这项建议使乔目瞪口呆。

dumb|found|ed /ˌdʌm'faʊndɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **dumbfounded**, you are extremely surprised by something. 惊呆的；目瞪口呆的 ❑ *I stood there dumbfounded.* 我站在那儿目瞪口呆。

dumb|struck /'dʌmstrʌk/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **dumbstruck**, you are so shocked or surprised that you cannot speak. 吓呆的；惊得目瞪口呆的【EMPHASIS 强调】

ˌdumb 'wait|er (**dumb waiters**) also **dumbwaiter** N-COUNT A **dumb waiter** is a lift used to carry food and dishes from one floor of a building to another. （楼层间运输食物和餐具的）升降机

dum-dum /'dʌm dʌm/ (**dum-dums**) N-COUNT A **dum-dum** or a **dum-dum bullet** is a bullet that is very soft or hollow at the front. Dum-dum bullets cause large and serious wounds because they break into small pieces and spread out when they hit someone. 达姆弹（一种弹头很软或中空的子弹，击中后爆炸成碎片，会造成严重伤害）

dum|my /'dʌmi/ (**dummies**) 1 N-COUNT A **dummy** is a model of a person, often used to display clothes. 人体模型，假人（常用于陈列服装） ❑ *...the bottom half of a shop-window dummy.* 商店橱窗里假人模特的下半身 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] You can use **dummy** to refer to things that are not real, but have been made to look or behave as if they are real. 仿制品；仿造品 ❑ *Dummy patrol cars will be set up beside motorways to frighten speeding motorists.* 高速公路旁将安装仿真巡逻车以威慑那些超速驾车者。 3 N-COUNT A baby's **dummy** is a rubber or plastic object that you give the baby to suck so that he or she feels comforted. （婴儿用的）橡皮奶嘴，橡皮奶头【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pacifier**

ˌdum|my 'run (**dummy runs**) N-COUNT A **dummy run** is a trial or test procedure which is carried out in order to see if a plan or process works properly. 试演；预演；演习【BRIT 英】❑ *Before we started we did a dummy run.* 我们开始之前进行了一次演习。

dump ♦◇ /dʌmp/ (**dumps, dumping, dumped**) 1 VERB If you **dump** something somewhere, you put it or unload it there quickly and carelessly. 倾倒；倾卸【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *We dumped our bags at the nearby Grand Hotel and hurried towards the market.* 我们把包扔在附近的格兰德酒店后就匆匆赶往集市。 2 VERB If something **is dumped** somewhere, it is put or

Word Web 话题词汇 dump 垃圾堆

Most communities used to dispose of **solid waste** in **dumps**. However, more **environmentally friendly** methods are common today. There are alternatives to dumping **refuse** in a **landfill**. **Reduction** means creating less waste. For example, using washable napkins instead of paper napkins. **Reuse** involves finding a second use for something without processing it. For instance, giving old clothing to a charity. **Recycling** and **composting** involve finding a new use for something by processing it—using food scraps to fertilize a garden. **Incineration** involves burning solid waste and using the heat for another useful purpose.

过去大多数社区都把固体垃圾扔到垃圾堆上。然而，今天人们普遍采用更为环保的垃圾处理方法。除了将废弃物倾倒在垃圾填埋场之外，还有其他可供选择的方法：减量化意味着减少制造垃圾，例如使用可水洗的餐巾而不是餐巾纸；再利用则是在不对物品进行处理的前提下对其二次利用，例如将旧衣服捐给慈善机构；再循环和堆肥处理是通过对物品进行处理找到它的新用途，例如利用食物残渣给园子施肥；焚化处理则是焚烧固体垃圾，将产生的热能另作他用。

D

left there because it is no longer wanted or needed. 丢弃；抛弃；扔掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The getaway car was dumped near a motorway tunnel.* 逃亡用的车被丢弃在高速公路隧道附近。❑ [V n] *The government declared that it did not dump radioactive waste at sea.* 政府宣称并未将放射性废料倾倒在海里。•**dump|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *German law forbids the dumping of hazardous waste on German soil.* 德国法律禁止在德国本土倾倒有害废料。2 N-COUNT A **dump** is a place where rubbish is left, for example on open ground outside a town. 垃圾场；垃圾堆 ❑ *...companies that bring their rubbish straight to the dump.* 将其废弃物直接运送至垃圾场的公司 3 N-COUNT If you say that a place is a **dump**, you think it is ugly and unpleasant to live in or visit. 肮脏的地方；乱七八糟的地方【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】4 VERB To **dump** something such as an idea, policy, or practice means to stop supporting or using it. 不再支持，摒弃（政策、想法等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *Ministers believed it was vital to dump the poll tax before the election.* 大臣们认为在大选前停止征收人头税至关重要。5 VERB If a firm or company **dumps** goods, it sells large quantities of them at prices far below their real value, usually in another country, in order to gain a bigger market share or to keep prices high in the home market. （通常指为占领海外市场）倾销，抛售【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *It produces more than it needs, then dumps its surplus onto the world market.* 当产量超过需求时，过剩的产品便倾销到世界市场。6 VERB If you **dump** someone, you end your relationship with them. 与…断绝关系；与…结束关系【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *I thought he was going to dump me for another girl.* 我以为他要为了另一个女孩而和我分手。7 VERB To **dump** computer data or memory means to copy it from one storage system onto another, such as from disk to magnetic tape. 转储，转存（数据）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V n +into] *All the data is then dumped into the main computer.* 所有数据随后被转存至主计算机。8 N-COUNT A **dump** is a list of the data that is stored in a computer's memory at a particular time. **Dumps** are often used by computer programmers to find out what is causing a problem with a program. 转存信息库；转储数据库【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a screen dump.* 屏幕转储

→ see Word Web: **dump**

'dump|er truck (**dumper trucks**) N-COUNT A **dumper truck** is the same as a **dump truck**. 同 dump truck【BRIT 英】

'dump|ing ground (**dumping grounds**) N-COUNT If you say that a place is a **dumping ground for** something, usually something unwanted, you mean that people leave or send large quantities of that thing there. 垃圾倾倒场【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+for] *Eastern Europe is rapidly becoming a dumping-ground for radioactive residues.* 东欧迅速成为放射性残渣的倾倒场。

dump|ling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ (**dumplings**) N-VAR **Dumplings** are small lumps of dough that are cooked and eaten, either with meat and vegetables or as part of a sweet pudding. 小面团；汤团；饺子

Dump|ster /'dʌmpstəʳ/ (**Dumpsters**) N-COUNT A **Dumpster** is a large metal container for holding rubbish. 大垃圾桶；大废料桶【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **skip**

'dump truck (**dump trucks**) N-COUNT A **dump truck** is a truck whose carrying part can be tipped backwards so that the load falls out. 自卸货车；翻斗车

dumpy /'dʌmpi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **dumpy**, you mean they are short and fat, and are usually implying they are unattractive. 矮胖而丑陋的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

dun /dʌn/ COLOUR Something that is **dun** is a dull grey-brown colour. 棕灰色；灰褐色；暗褐色 ❑ *...her dun mare.* 她的棕灰色母马

dunce /dʌns/ (**dunces**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **dunce**, you think they are rather stupid because they find it difficult or impossible to learn what someone is trying to teach them. 愚笨的人；迟钝的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Michael may have been a dunce at mathematics, but he was gifted at languages.* 迈克尔在数学上可能不太灵光，但在语言方面很有天赋。

dune /djuːn, AM 美 duːn/ (**dunes**) N-COUNT A **dune** is a hill of sand near the sea or in a desert. （海洋或沙漠附近的）沙丘

→ see **beach**

dung /dʌŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Dung** is faeces from animals, especially from large animals such as cattle and horses. （尤指牛、马等大型动物的）粪便

dun|ga|rees /ˌdʌŋgəˈriːz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Dungarees** are a one-piece garment consisting of trousers, a piece of cloth which covers your chest, and straps which go over your shoulders. In American English, **dungarees** can also refer to jeans. 工装裤；背带裤；（美国英语亦指）牛仔裤

dun|geon /'dʌndʒᵊn/ (**dungeons**) N-COUNT A **dungeon** is a dark underground prison in a castle. （城堡中的）地牢，土牢

dunk /dʌŋk/ (**dunks, dunking, dunked**) VERB If you **dunk** something **in** a liquid, you put it in the liquid, especially for a particular purpose and for a short time. 浸；泡 ❑ [V n +in] *Dunk new plants in a bucket of water for an hour or so before planting.* 栽种新植物之前将它们在水桶中浸泡一小时左右。

dun|no /dəˈnəʊ/ **Dunno** is sometimes used in written English to represent an informal way of saying 'don't know'. 不知道（书面英语中 don't know 的非正式写法）❑ *'How on earth did she get it?'—'I dunno.'* "她到底怎么得到它的？"——"我不知道。"

duo /'djuːəʊ, AM 美 'duː-/ (**duos**) 1 N-COUNT A **duo** is two musicians, singers, or other performers who perform together as a pair. 一对表演者；表演搭档 ❑ *...a famous dancing and singing duo.* 一对著名的歌舞表演搭档 2 N-COUNT You can refer to two people together as a **duo**, especially when they have something in common. （尤指拥有共同特征的）一对，一双【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *...Britain's former golden Olympic duo of Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell.* 英国前奥运会金牌得主二人档林福德·克里斯蒂和萨莉·冈纳尔

duo|de|nal /ˌdjuːəʊˈdiːnᵊl, AM 美 ˌduː-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Duodenal** means relating to or contained in the duodenum. 十二指肠的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...duodenal ulcers.* 十二指肠溃疡

duo|denum /ˌdjuːəʊˈdiːnəm, AM 美 ˌduː-/ (**duodenums**) N-COUNT Your **duodenum** is the part of your small intestine that is just below your stomach. 十二指肠【MEDICAL 医】

duo|po|ly /djuːˈɒpəli/ (**duopolies**) 1 N-VAR If two companies or people have a **duopoly on** something such as an industry, they share complete control over it and it is impossible for others to become involved in it. （行业的）两强垄断【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They are no longer part of a duopoly on overseas routes.* 他们不再是垄断海外航线的两强之一。2 N-COUNT A **duopoly** is a group of two companies which are the only ones which provide a particular

product or service, and which therefore have complete control over an industry.（行业的）两强垄断集团【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Their smaller rival is battling to end their duopoly.* 规模更小的竞争对手正为结束他们的两强垄断局面而抗争着。

dupe /djuːp, AM 美 duːp/ (**dupes, duping, duped**) ❶ VERB If a person **dupes** you, they trick you into doing something or into believing something which is not true. 愚弄；欺骗；诈骗 ❑ [v n +*into*] *...a plot to dupe stamp collectors into buying fake rarities.* 诱骗集邮者购买珍稀邮票赝品的阴谋 ❑ [v n] *We know some sex offenders dupe the psychologists who assess them.* 我们知道有些性犯罪者会愚弄给他们做测评的心理学家。❷ N-COUNT A **dupe** is someone who is tricked by someone else. 受骗者；被愚弄者 ❑ *He becomes an innocent dupe in a political scandal.* 他在一起政治丑闻中成了一名无辜的受骗者。

du|plex /ˈdjuːpleks, AM 美 ˈduː-/ (**duplexes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **duplex** is a house which has been divided into two separate units for two different families or groups of people. 联式房屋；双拼式房屋；并联房屋【AM 美】❷ N-COUNT A **duplex** or a **duplex apartment** is a flat or apartment which has rooms on two floors. 复式住宅；跃层公寓；占两层楼的公寓套房【AM 美】

Word Link 词根词缀 *du ≈ two* 二；双：*duplex, duplicate, duplicitous*

du|pli|cate (**duplicates, duplicating, duplicated**)

The verb is pronounced /ˈdjuːplɪkeɪt, AM ˈduː-/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /ˈdjuːplɪkət, AM ˈduː-/. 动词读作 /ˈdjuːplɪkeɪt, 美 ˈduː-/。名词和形容词读作 /ˈdjuːplɪkət, 美 ˈduː-/。

❶ VERB If you **duplicate** something that has already been done, you repeat or copy it. 重复；复制 ❑ [v n] *His task will be to duplicate his success overseas here at home.* 他在海外取得了成功，现在的任务就是要在国内再创辉煌。•N-COUNT **Duplicate** is also a noun. ❑ *Charles scored again, with an exact duplicate of his first goal.* 查尔斯梅开二度，与第一次破门如出一辙。❷ VERB To **duplicate** something which has been written, drawn, or recorded onto tape means to make exact copies of it. 复制；复印；复写 ❑ [v n] *...a business which duplicates video and cinema tapes for the movie makers.* 为电影制片商复制录像带和影带的行业 •N-COUNT [oft *in* N] **Duplicate** is also a noun. ❑ *I'm on my way to Switzerland, but I've lost my card. I've got to get a duplicate.* 我正在去瑞士的路上，可是我把卡弄丢了，得去补办一张。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Duplicate** is used to describe things that have been made as an exact copy of other things, usually in order to serve the same purpose. 完全一样的；复制的；副本的 ❑ *He let himself in with a duplicate key.* 他用一把配的钥匙打开门进去。❹ → see also **duplication**

du|pli|ca|tion /ˌdjuːplɪˈkeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 ˌduː-/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that there has been **duplication** of something, you mean that someone has done a task unnecessarily because it has already been done before.（不必要的）重复 ❑ *...unnecessary duplication of resources.* 不必要的资源重复

du|plic|it|ous /djuːˈplɪsɪtəs, AM 美 duː-/ ADJ Someone who is **duplicitous** is deceitful. 奸诈的；骗人的；两面派的 ❑ *He is a possessive, duplicitous and unreasonable man.* 他是一个贪婪、奸诈而又蛮不讲理的人。

du|plic|ity /djuːˈplɪsɪti, AM 美 duː-/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **duplicity**, you mean that they are deceitful. 奸诈；欺骗；口是心非；两面派【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Malcolm believed he was guilty of duplicity in his private dealings.* 马尔科姆认为他在私人交易中犯有欺诈罪。

du|rable /ˈdjʊərəbᵊl, AM 美 ˈdʊr-/ ADJ Something that is **durable** is strong and lasts a long time without breaking or becoming weaker. 耐用的；持久的 ❑ *Bone china is strong and durable.* 骨灰瓷坚固耐用。•**du|rabil|ity** /ˌdjʊərəˈbɪlɪti, AM 美 ˌdʊr-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Airlines recommend hard-sided cases for durability.* 航空公司推荐使用硬边箱，因其经久耐用。

ˈdu|rable ˌgoods or **durables** N-PLURAL **Durable goods** or **durables** are goods such as televisions or cars which are expected to last a long time, and are bought infrequently.（汽车、电视等）耐用消费品【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **consumer durables**

du|ra|tion /djʊˈreɪʃᵊn, AM 美 dʊ-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **duration of** an event or state is the time during which it happens or exists.（某事件或状态的）持续时间，期间 ❑ *He was given the task of protecting her for the duration of the trial.* 他的任务是在审讯期间保护她。❑ *Courses are of two years' duration.* 课程为期两年。❷ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **for the duration**, you mean that it will happen for as long as a particular situation continues. 直到…结束；在整个…期间 ❑ *His wounds knocked him out of combat for the duration.* 伤病使他在整个期间都无法参加战斗。

du|ress /djʊəˈres, AM 美 dʊ-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *under* N] To do something under **duress** means to do it because someone forces you to do it or threatens you. 胁迫；强迫【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He thought her confession had been made under duress.* 他认为她是被刑讯逼供的。

Du|rex /ˈdjʊəreks, AM 美 ˈdʊreks/ (**Durex**) N-COUNT A **Durex** is a condom. 杜蕾斯避孕套【TRADEMARK 商标】

dur|ing ◆◆◆ /ˈdjʊərɪŋ, AM 美 ˈdʊrɪŋ/ ❶ PREP If something happens **during** a period of time or an event, it happens continuously, or happens several times between the beginning and end of that period or event. 在…期间（持续地）❑ *Sandstorms are common during the Saudi Arabian winter.* 在沙特阿拉伯，冬季里沙尘暴很常见。❷ PREP If something develops **during** a period of time, it develops gradually from the beginning to the end of that period. 在…期间（逐渐地）❑ *Wages have fallen by more than twenty percent during the past two months.* 在过去的两个月里，薪资降幅超过 20%。❸ PREP An event that happens **during** a period of time happens at some point or moment in that period. 在…期间的某一时间 ❑ *During his visit, the Pope will also bless the new hospital.* 在访问期间，教皇还将为新医院祈福。

Usage 用法 **during**

During and *for* are often confused. *During* answers the question 'When?' : *Bats hibernate during the winter. For* answers the question 'How long?' : *Carla talks on the phone to her boyfriend for an hour every night.*

during 和 for 常常被混淆。during 回答的是"何时"的问题：Bats hibernate during the winter. 蝙蝠在冬天冬眠。for 回答的是"多久"的问题：Carla talks on the phone to her boyfriend for an hour every night. 卡拉每天晚上都和男朋友在电话里聊上一个小时。

dusk /dʌsk/ N-UNCOUNT **Dusk** is the time just before night when the daylight has almost gone but when it is not completely dark. 黄昏；傍晚；薄暮 ❑ *We arrived home at dusk.* 我们傍晚到家。

dusky /ˈdʌski/ ❶ ADJ **Dusky** means rather dark. 昏暗的；黑黝黝的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He was walking down the road one dusky Friday evening.* 在一个夜色阴沉的周五的夜晚，他正沿马路走着。❷ ADJ A **dusky** colour is soft rather than bright.（颜色等）微暗的，暗淡的，柔和的，不明亮的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...dusky pink carpet.* 暗粉红色的地毯

dust ◆◇ /dʌst/ (**dusts, dusting, dusted**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Dust** is very small dry particles of earth or sand. 尘土；沙尘 ❑ *Tanks raise huge trails of dust when they move.* 坦克开动时扬起大量尘土。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Dust** is the very small pieces of dirt which you find inside buildings, for example on furniture, floors, or lights. 灰尘 ❑ *I could see a thick layer of dust on the stairs.* 我可以看见楼梯上有一层厚厚的灰尘。❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Dust** is a fine powder which consists of very small particles of a substance such as gold, wood, or coal. 粉末；细末 ❑ *The air is so black with diesel fumes and coal dust, I can barely see.* 空气中充斥着柴油烟雾和煤尘粉末，黑乎乎的，我几乎什么都看不见。❹ VERB When you **dust** something such as furniture, you remove dust from it, usually using a cloth. 擦去…的灰尘 ❑ [v n] *I vacuumed and dusted the living room.* 我用吸尘器打扫了客厅，擦了擦灰尘。❑ [v] *She dusted, she cleaned, and she did the washing-up.* 她擦掉了灰尘，打扫了卫生，还清洗了餐具。•**dust|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I'm very fortunate in that I don't have to do the washing-up or the dusting.* 我很幸运，因为我不用洗餐具也不用打扫灰尘。❺ VERB If you **dust** something **with** a

fine substance such as powder or if you **dust** a fine substance **onto** something, you cover it lightly with that substance. 涂(粉)；在…上撒(粉) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Lightly dust the fish with flour.* 在鱼上撒上少许面粉。❑ [v adv/prep] *Dry your feet well and then dust between the toes with baby powder.* 把脚完全擦干，在脚趾间撒上婴儿爽身粉。6 PHRASE If you say that something **has bitten the dust**, you are emphasizing that it no longer exists or that it has failed. 消亡；失败【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 幽默，非正式，强调】❑ *In the last 30 years many cherished values have bitten the dust.* 在过去的 30 年中，许多珍贵的价值观已经消失殆尽。7 PHRASE If you say that something will happen when **the dust settles**, you mean that a situation will be clearer after it has calmed down. If you let **the dust settle** before doing something, you let a situation calm down before you try to do anything else. 尘埃落定；形势明朗；事态平息【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Once the dust had settled Beck defended his decision.* 事态一平息，贝克就为他的决定辩白。8 PHRASE If you say that something **is gathering dust**, you mean that it has been left somewhere and nobody is using it or doing anything with it. 被搁置；被忽视；尘封 ❑ *Many of the machines are gathering dust in basements.* 许多机器尘封在地下室里。

▶dust off

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **dust down**

1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **dusts** something **off** or **dusts** it **down**, you mean they are using an old idea or method, rather than trying something new. 重新采用(陈旧的方法)；把(旧物)备好待用 ❑ [v p n] *Critics were busy dusting down the same superlatives they had applied to their first three films.* 评论家们正忙着搬出他们用在前三部电影上的那些盛赞之词。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone has **dusted himself** or **herself off** or **dusted himself** or **herself down**, you mean that they have managed to recover from a severe problem which has affected their life. 重新振作 ❑ [v pron-refl p] *She dusted herself down and left to build her own career.* 她重振旗鼓去开创自己的事业了。

dust|bin /'dʌstbɪn/ (**dustbins**) N-COUNT A **dustbin** is a large container with a lid which people put their rubbish in and which is usually kept outside their house. (常置于室外且带盖子的)垃圾箱，垃圾桶【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **garbage can**

dust|cart /'dʌstkɑːrt/ (**dustcarts**) N-COUNT A **dustcart** is a truck which collects the rubbish from the dustbins outside people's houses. 垃圾车【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **garbage truck**

dust|er /'dʌstər/ (**dusters**) 1 N-COUNT A **duster** is a cloth which you use for removing dust from furniture, ornaments, or other objects. 抹布；擦布 2 → see also **feather duster**

dust jack|et (**dust jackets**) also **dust-jacket** N-COUNT A **dust jacket** is a loose paper cover which is put on a book to protect it. It often contains information about the book and its author. (常印有作者和内容简介的)护封，包封，书衣

dust|man /'dʌstmən/ (**dustmen**) N-COUNT A **dustman** is a person whose job is to empty the rubbish from people's dustbins and take it away to be disposed of. 垃圾工【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garbage man**

dust mite (**dust mites**) N-COUNT **Dust mites** are very small creatures that cause allergies. 尘螨 ❑ *It's not easy to remove the dust mites from soft toys.* 毛绒玩具中的尘螨不易除去。

dust|pan /'dʌstpæn/ (**dustpans**) N-COUNT A **dustpan** is a small flat container made of metal or plastic. You hold it flat on the floor and put dirt and dust into it using a brush. 簸箕

dust sheet (**dust sheets**) also **dustsheet** N-COUNT A **dust sheet** is a large cloth which is used to cover objects such as furniture in order to protect them from dust. (家具的)防尘罩，防尘布

dust storm (**dust storms**) N-COUNT A **dust storm** is a storm in which strong winds carry a lot of dust. 沙尘暴

dust-up (**dust-ups**) N-COUNT A **dust-up** is a quarrel that often involves some fighting. 吵架；争吵；打架【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's now facing suspension after a dust-up with the referee.* 在与裁判发生争执后他现在面临着停赛处罚。

dusty /'dʌsti/ (**dustier**, **dustiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If places, roads, or other things outside are **dusty**, they are covered with tiny bits of earth or sand, usually because it has not rained for a long time. (通常指因为少雨而)布满灰尘的，满是尘土的 ❑ *They started strolling down the dusty road in the moonlight.* 在月光下他们开始沿着满是尘土的路漫步。2 ADJ If a room, house, or object is **dusty**, it is covered with very small pieces of dirt. (房子、物件等)覆有灰尘的，尘封的 ❑ *...a dusty attic.* 满是灰尘的阁楼

Dutch /dʌtʃ/ 1 ADJ **Dutch** means relating to or belonging to the Netherlands, or to its people, language, or culture. 荷兰的；荷兰语的；荷兰人的 2 N-PLURAL **The Dutch** are the people of the Netherlands. 荷兰人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Dutch** is the language spoken in the Netherlands. 荷兰语

Dutch cour|age N-UNCOUNT **Dutch courage** is the courage that you get by drinking alcoholic drinks. 酒后之勇【INFORMAL 非正式】

Dutch|man /'dʌtʃmən/ (**Dutchmen**) N-COUNT A **Dutchman** is a man who is a native of the Netherlands. 荷兰人

du|ti|ful /'djuːtɪfʊl, AM 'duː-/ ADJ If you say that someone is **dutiful**, you mean that they do everything that they are expected to do. 顺从的；尽职的；恭敬的 ❑ *The days of the dutiful wife, who sacrifices her career for her husband, are over.* 贤妻为了丈夫而牺牲自己事业的时代已经结束了。• **du|ti|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The inspector dutifully recorded the date in a large red book.* 检查员很尽职地在一本大红册子上记下了日期。

duty ◆◇ /'djuːti, AM 'duːti/ (**duties**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Duty** is work that you have to do for your job. 职务；义务 ❑ *Staff must report for duty at their normal place of work.* 职员必须在平时上班的地方签到。❑ *My duty is to look after the animals.* 我的责任就是照看这些动物。2 N-PLURAL Your **duties** are tasks which you have to do because they are part of your job. 职责；任务；本职工作 ❑ *I carried out my duties conscientiously.* 我一丝不苟地履行我的职责。3 N-SING [oft with poss] If you say that something is your **duty**, you believe that you ought to do it because it is your responsibility. 责任；本分 ❑ *I consider it my duty to write to you and thank you.* 我认为写信向你表达谢意是我的责任。4 N-VAR **Duties** are taxes which you pay to the government on goods that you buy. 税 ❑ *Import duties still average 30%.* 进口税的平均水平仍然在 30%。❑ *...customs duties.* 关税 5 PHRASE If someone such as a policeman or a nurse is **off duty**, they are not working. If someone is **on duty**, they are working. 下班 / 上班；不值班 / 值班 ❑ *I'm off duty.* 我下班了。❑ *Extra staff had been put on duty.* 编外人员已经就职。

Thesaurus 同类词 *duty* Also look up:

N. assignment, responsibility, task 1 2
obligation 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *duty* with:

N. **guard** duty 防卫职责，**jury** duty 陪审义务 1
sense of duty 责任感 3
ADJ. **military** duty 兵役 1
civic duty 公民义务，**patriotic** duty 爱国义务 3
PREP. **off** duty 不当值，**on** duty 当值 5

duty-bound also **duty bound** ADJ If you say you are **duty-bound** to do something, you are emphasizing that you feel it is your duty to do it. 责无旁贷的；义不容辞的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *I felt duty bound to help.* 我觉得我有责任帮上一把。

duty-free ADJ **Duty-free** goods are sold at airports or on planes or ships at a cheaper price than usual because you do not have to pay import tax on them. (飞机、轮船上或机场里出售的商品)免税的，免关税的 ❑ *...duty-free cigarettes.* 免税的香烟

Word Web 话题词汇 DVD 数字影碟

DVDs (digital versatile discs) are used to store digital media, such as **film** and audio files. They provide better sound quality than audio **CDs (compact discs)**. Since the 1980s, CDs have provided **high fidelity** sound reproduction. Both CDs and DVDs **sample** the **music**, but DVDs are able to store more information and they have more samples per second. The information is also more accurate. Many people think that when you **play** a DVD, it sounds more like live music.

数字影碟(DVD，全称 digital versatile disc)用来存储数字媒体，例如电影及音频文件。与存储音频文件的激光唱片(CD，全称 compact disc)相比，数字影碟能提供更好的声效。20 世纪 80 年代以来，激光唱片提供了高保真的声音再现。激光唱片和数字影碟都对乐曲进行节录，但数字影碟能够存储更多的信息，而且每秒节录数要更高，存储的信息也更准确。许多人认为当播放数字影碟时，听起来更像是现场音乐。

Word Link 词根词缀 *free = without* 无：*carefree, duty-free, toll-free*

duty-free shop (**duty-free shops**) N-COUNT A **duty-free shop** is a shop, for example at an airport, where you can buy goods at a cheaper price than usual, because no tax is paid on them.(机场等处的)免税商店

duvet /'du:veɪ, AM 美 du:'veɪ/ (**duvets**) N-COUNT A **duvet** is a large cover filled with feathers or similar material which you put over yourself in bed instead of a sheet and blankets. 羽绒被【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **comforter**

DVD /ˌdi: vi: 'di:/ (**DVDs**) N-COUNT A **DVD** is a disc on which a film or music is recorded. DVD discs are similar to compact discs but hold a lot more information. **DVD** is an abbreviation for(缩略 =) 'digital video disc' or 'digital versatile disc'. 数字影碟；数字多功能光碟 ❑ *...a DVD player.* DVD 播放机

→ see Word Web:**DVD**

→ see **laser**

DVD burner (**DVD burners**) N-COUNT A **DVD burner** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for copying data from a computer onto a DVD. DVD 刻录机【COMPUTING 计算机】

DVD-R /ˌdi: vi: ˌdi: 'ɑ:ʳ/ (**DVD-Rs**) N-COUNT A **DVD-R** is a DVD which is capable of recording sound and images, for example from another DVD or from the Internet. **DVD-R** is an abbreviation for(缩略 =) 'digital video disc recordable' or 'digital versatile disc recordable'. 数字可录光碟；数字多功能可录光碟

DVD-RW /ˌdi: vi: ˌdi: ɑ:ʳ 'dʌbᵊlju:/ (**DVD-RWs**) N-COUNT A **DVD-RW** is a DVD which is capable of recording sound and images, for example from another DVD or from the Internet. **DVD-RW** is an abbreviation for(缩略 =) 'digital video disc rewritable' or 'digital versatile disc rewritable'. 数字可写光碟；数字多功能可写光碟

DVD writer (**DVD writers**) N-COUNT A **DVD writer** is the same as a **DVD burner**. 同 DVD burner【COMPUTING 计算机】

DVT /ˌdi: vi: 'ti:/ (**DVTs**) N-VAR **DVT** is a serious medical condition caused by blood clots in the legs moving up to the lungs. **DVT** is an abbreviation for(缩略 =) 'deep vein thrombosis'. 深静脉血栓【MEDICAL 医】

dwarf /dwɔ:ʳf/ (**dwarfs** or **dwarves**, **dwarfs**, **dwarfing**, **dwarfed**) 1 VERB If one person or thing **is dwarfed** by another, the second is so much bigger than the first that it makes them look very small. 使显得矮小；使相形见绌 ❑ [be v-ed] *His figure is dwarfed by the huge red McDonald's sign.* 在巨大的红色麦当劳标志牌下，他显得很矮小。❑ [v n] *The U.S. air travel market dwarfs that of Britain.* 与美国航空旅行市场比起来，英国的航空旅行市场相形见绌。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Dwarf** is used to describe varieties or species of plants and animals which are much smaller than the usual size for their kind.(动植物等)矮小的，矮种的 ❑ *...dwarf shrubs.* 矮灌木丛 3 N-COUNT In children's stories, a **dwarf** is an imaginary creature that is like a small man. Dwarfs often have magical powers.(童话故事中的)小矮人 4 N-COUNT In former times, people who were much smaller than normal were called **dwarfs**. 矮子；侏儒【OFFENSIVE，OLD-FASHIONED 冒犯，过时】

dweeb /dwi:b/ (**dweebs**) N-COUNT If you call someone, especially a man or a boy, a **dweeb**, you are saying in a rather unkind way that you think they are stupid and weak.(尤指男人或男孩)愚蠢的，懦弱的【AM，INFORMAL，DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

dwell /dwel/ (**dwells**, **dwelling**, **dwelt** or **dwelled**) 1 VERB If you **dwell on** something, especially something unpleasant, you think, speak, or write about it a lot or for quite a long time. 沉湎于，唠叨，赘述(尤指令人不快的事) ❑ [v +on/upon] *I'd rather not dwell on the past.* 我不想再沉湎于过去了。2 VERB If you **dwell** somewhere, you live there. 居住；栖身【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *They are concerned for the fate of the forest and the Indians who dwell in it.* 他们为这片森林及居住于其中的印第安人的命运而担心。3 → see also **dwelling**

dweller /'dwelaʳ/ (**dwellers**) N-COUNT A city **dweller** or slum **dweller**, for example, is a person who lives in the kind of place or house indicated. 居民；居住者 ❑ *The number of city dwellers is growing.* 城市居民的数量正在增长。

dwelling /'dwelɪŋ/ (**dwellings**) N-COUNT A **dwelling** or a **dwelling place** is a place where someone lives. 住宅；住所；居所【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Some 3,500 new dwellings are planned for the area.* 该地区计划筹建约 3,500 所新居。

dwelt /dwelt/ **Dwelt** is the past tense and past participle of **dwell**.

dwindle /'dwɪndᵊl/ (**dwindles**, **dwindling**, **dwindled**) VERB If something **dwindles**, it becomes smaller, weaker, or less in number.(数量上)减少，缩小 ❑ [v] *The factory's workforce has dwindled from over 4,000 to a few hundred.* 工厂雇员总数已经从 4,000 多人减少到几百人。❑ [v-ing] *He is struggling to come to terms with his dwindling authority.* 他正努力适应自己权力被削弱这一局面。

dye /daɪ/ (**dyes**, **dyeing**, **dyed**) 1 VERB If you **dye** something such as hair or cloth, you change its colour by soaking it in a special liquid. 给…染色 ❑ [v n] *The women prepared, spun and dyed the wool.* 女人们处理羊毛，纺羊毛并给羊毛染色。2 N-VAR **Dye** is a substance made from plants or chemicals which is mixed into a liquid and used to change the colour of something such as cloth or hair. 染料；染液 ❑ *...bottles of hair dye.* 一瓶瓶染发剂

→ see **hair**

dyed-in-the-wool ADJ [ADJ n] If you use **dyed-in-the-wool** to describe someone or their beliefs, you are saying that they have very strong opinions about something, which they refuse to change.(信念、观念等)根深蒂固的，不易改变的 ❑ *...a dyed-in-the-wool conservative.* 顽固的保守派

dying /'daɪɪŋ/ 1 **Dying** is the present participle of **die**. 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **dying** person or animal is very ill and likely to die soon. 垂死的；濒死的；临死的 ❑ *...a dying man.* 垂死的男子 •N-PLURAL **The dying** are people who are dying. 垂死者；临终者 ❑ *The dead and the dying were everywhere.* 到处都是死尸和奄奄一息的人。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **dying** to describe something which happens at the time when someone dies, or is connected with that time. 临终的；垂死的 ❑ *It'll stay in my mind till my dying day.* 它将长存我心，直到生命的终点。4 ADJ [ADJ n] The **dying** days or **dying** minutes of a state of affairs or an activity are its last days or minutes. 行将结束的；最后时刻的；末期的 ❑ *The islands were seized by the Soviet army in the dying days of the second world war.* 这些岛屿是在二战末期被苏联军队占领的。5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **dying** tradition or industry is becoming less important and is likely to disappear completely. 行将消亡的；没落的 ❑ *Shipbuilding is a dying business.* 造船业是夕阳产业。

dyke /daɪk/ (**dykes**)

The spelling **dike** is also used, especially for meaning 1. 亦拼作 dike，尤用于义项 1。

1 N-COUNT A **dyke** is a thick wall that is built to stop water flooding onto very low-lying land from a river or from the sea. 堤；堰；坝 2 N-COUNT A **dyke** is a lesbian. 女同性恋者【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 非正式，冒犯】

dy|nam|ic /daɪˈnæmɪk/ (**dynamics**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **dynamic**, you approve of them because they are full of energy or full of new and exciting ideas. (人)精力充沛的，有干劲的，富有创新思想的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He seemed a dynamic and energetic leader.* 他似乎是一个富有干劲、精力充沛的领导。•**dy|nam|i|cal|ly** /daɪˈnæmɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *He's one of the most dynamically imaginative jazz pianists still functioning.* 他是当下仍旧活跃的最有闯劲、最具想象力的爵士乐钢琴师之一。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **dynamic**, you approve of it because it is very active and energetic. 活跃的；充满活力的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *South Asia continues to be the most dynamic economic region in the world.* 南亚仍然是世界上经济最活跃的地区。 3 ADJ A **dynamic** process is one that constantly changes and progresses. 动态的；发展变化的 ❑ *...a dynamic, evolving worldwide epidemic.* 不断发生变异、在世界范围内传播的流行病 •**dy|nam|i|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Germany has a dynamically growing market at home.* 德国国内市场持续增长。 4 N-COUNT The **dynamic** of a system or process is the force that causes it to change or progress. (引起改变或进步的)动力，活力 ❑ *The dynamic of the market demands constant change and adjustment.* 市场要有活力，需要不断地改变和调整。 5 N-PLURAL The **dynamics** of a situation or group of people are the opposing forces within it that cause it to change. 相互作用；动态 ❑ *...the dynamics of the social system.* 社会体制的动态 6 N-UNCOUNT **Dynamics** are forces which produce power or movement. 驱动力【TECHNICAL 术语】 7 N-UNCOUNT **Dynamics** is the scientific study of motion, energy, and forces. 力学；动力学

Word Link 词根词缀 *dyn ≈ power 力量：dynamic, dynamite, dynamo*

dy|na|mism /ˈdaɪnəmɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **dynamism**, you are expressing approval of the fact that they are full of energy or full of new and exciting ideas. 精力；活力；劲头【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a situation that calls for dynamism and new thinking.* 需要活力和新思维的局面 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **dynamism** of a situation or system, you are referring to the fact that it is changing in an exciting and dramatic way. (令人振奋的)发展变化【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Such changes are indicators of economic dynamism.* 这些变化标志着经济的腾飞。

dy|na|mite /ˈdaɪnəmaɪt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Dynamite** is a type of explosive that contains nitroglycerin. 甘油炸药 ❑ *Fifty yards of track was blown up with dynamite.* 50 码铁轨被炸毁。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe a piece of information as **dynamite**, you think that people will react strongly to it. 爆炸性消息；引起轰动的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her diaries are political dynamite.* 她的日记是政治"炸药"。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone or something as **dynamite**, you think that they are exciting. 令人振奋的人(或事物)；令人激动的人(或事物)【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *The first kiss is dynamite.* 初吻令人心潮澎湃。

dy|na|mo /ˈdaɪnəməʊ/ (**dynamos**) N-COUNT A **dynamo** is a device that uses the movement of a machine or vehicle to produce electricity. 发电机

dy|nas|tic /daɪˈnæstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dynastic** means typical of or relating to a dynasty. 朝代的；王朝的 ❑ *...dynastic rule.* 王朝统治

dyn|as|ty /ˈdɪnəsti, AM 美 ˈdaɪn-/ (**dynasties**) 1 N-COUNT A **dynasty** is a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family. 王朝 ❑ *The Seljuk dynasty of Syria was founded in 1094.* 叙利亚的塞尔柱王朝始建于 1094 年。 2 N-COUNT A **dynasty** is a period of time during which a country is ruled by members of the same family. (某一)王朝的统治时期；朝；代 ❑ *...carvings dating back to the Ming dynasty.* 可以追溯到明朝的雕刻 3 N-COUNT A **dynasty** is a family which has members from two or more generations who are important in a particular field of activity, for example in business or politics. 王朝(指同一家族在某领域，如政界或商界，有两代以上的重要领袖或权威人物) ❑ *...the Kennedy dynasty.* 肯尼迪王朝

d'you /djuː, dʒuː/ **D'you** is a shortened form of 'do you' or 'did you', used in spoken English. (D'you 为口语中 do you 或 did you 的简写形式) ❑ *What d'you say?* 你说什么？

dys|en|tery /ˈdɪsᵊntri, AM 美 -teri/ N-UNCOUNT **Dysentery** is an infection in a person's intestines that causes them to pass a lot of waste, in which blood and mucus are mixed with the person's faeces. 痢疾

Word Link 词根词缀 *dys ≈ abnormal 异常，not 不：dysentery, dysfunctional, dyslexia*

dys|func|tion /dɪsˈfʌŋkʃən/ (**dysfunctions**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a **dysfunction** in something such as a relationship or someone's behaviour, you mean that it is different from what is considered to be normal. (关系、行为等的)不正常，异常【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his severe emotional dysfunction was very clearly apparent.* 显而易见他情绪严重异常 2 N-VAR If someone has a physical **dysfunction**, part of their body is not working properly. 机能障碍【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...kidney and liver dysfunction.* 肝肾功能失调

dys|func|tion|al /dɪsˈfʌŋkʃənəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Dysfunctional** is used to describe relationships or behaviour which are different from what is considered to be normal. (关系、行为等)出现障碍的，不正常的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the characteristics that typically occur in a dysfunctional family.* 出现在缺陷家庭中的典型特征

dys|lexia /ˌdɪsˈleksɪə/ N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers from **dyslexia**, they have difficulty with reading because of a slight disorder of their brain. 诵读困难；阅读困难【TECHNICAL 术语】

dys|lex|ic /ˌdɪsˈleksɪk/ ADJ If someone is **dyslexic**, they have difficulty with reading because of a slight disorder of their brain. 诵读困难的；阅读困难的【TECHNICAL 术语】

dys|pep|sia /ˌdɪsˈpepsɪə, AM 美 -ʃə/ N-UNCOUNT **Dyspepsia** is the same as **indigestion**. 同 indigestion【MEDICAL 医】

dys|tro|phy /ˈdɪstrəfi/ → see **muscular dystrophy**

Ee

E also **e** /iː/ (**E's, e's**) 1 N-VAR **E** is the fifth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 5 个字母 2 N-VAR **E** is the drug ecstasy, or a tablet of ecstasy. 迷幻药；迷幻药片【INFORMAL 非正式】

e- /iː-/ PREFIX **e-** is used to form words that indicate that something happens on or uses the Internet. **e-** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'electronic'.（用于构成与网络有关的词汇）表示"电子的"、"网络的" ❑ *...the complete on-line e-store.* 完全在线销售的网店 ❑ *...providing e-solutions for business.* 为企业提供电子解决方案

each ◆◆◆ /iːtʃ/ 1 DET If you refer to **each** thing or **each** person in a group, you are referring to every member of the group and considering them as individuals. 每；各；每一 ❑ *Each book is beautifully illustrated.* 每本书都配有精美的插图。❑ *Each year, hundreds of animals are killed in this way.* 每年都有数百只动物被这样杀掉。❑ *Blend in the eggs, one at a time, beating well after each one.* 一次放入一个鸡蛋，每放一个都充分打匀。•PRON **Each** is also a pronoun. ❑ *...two bedrooms, each with three beds.* 两间卧室，每间各有 3 张床 ❑ *She began to consult doctors, and each had a different diagnosis.* 她开始四处寻医，但每个医生的诊断都不相同。•PRON **Each** is also an emphasizing pronoun. ❑ *We each have different needs and interests.* 我们每个人都有不同的需求和兴趣。•ADV **Each** is also an adverb. ❑ *The children were given one each, handed to them or placed on their plates.* 孩子们每人给了一个，递到他们手上或者放在他们的盘子里。❑ *They were selling tickets at six pounds each.* 他们每张票售价 6 英镑。•QUANT **Each** is also a quantifier. ❑ *He handed each of them a page of photos.* 他给他们每个人一版照片。❑ *Each of these exercises takes one or two minutes to do.* 这些练习题每道要花一两分钟。❑ *The machines, each of which is perhaps five feet in diameter, are not the largest devices in the room.* 这些机器每台直径大约 5 英尺，它们并不是这间屋里最大的设备。2 QUANT If you refer to **each one of** the members of a group, you are emphasizing that something applies to every one of them. 每个；每一【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He picked up forty of these publications and read each one of them.* 他从这些出版物中挑选了 40 本，逐一阅读。3 PHRASE You can refer to **each and every** member **of** a group to emphasize that you mean all the members of that group. 每一个；各个【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Each and every person responsible for his murder will be brought to justice.* 所有参与谋杀他的人都会被绳之以法。❑ *They can't destroy truth without destroying each and every one of us.* 除非他们将我们赶尽杀绝，否则真理不灭。4 PRON You use **each other** when you are saying that each member of a group does something to the others or has a particular connection with the others. 彼此；互相 ❑ *We looked at each other in silence.* 我们相顾无言。❑ *Both sides are willing to make allowances for each other's political sensitivities.* 双方都愿意体谅彼此的政治敏感问题。❑ *Uncle Paul and I hardly know each other.* 我和保罗叔叔几乎互不相识。

Usage 用法 each

Sentences that begin with *each* take a singular verb. *Each of the drivers has a licence.*
each 置于句首时后接单数动词：Each of the drivers has a licence. 这些司机都有驾驶证。

,each 'way 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you bet money **each way** on the result of a horse race or a dog race, you will win some money if the animal you bet on comes first, second, third, or sometimes fourth. 一注三赢地（赛马或赛狗中一种赌博的方式，无论下注的马或狗在比赛中获得第一、第二或第三，有时甚至是第四，下注者都可赢钱）【BRIT 英】❑ *In the last race I put £20 each way on two outsiders.* 在最后一场比赛中，我一注三赢地赌了 20 英镑在两匹不被看好的赛马身上。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Each way** is also an adjective ❑ *...a $10,000 each way bet on Minnehoma at 33-1.* 以 33 比 1 的赔率在"明尼霍马"身上下的 1 万美元一注三赢的赌注 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something is a good **each way** bet, you mean that you think it is a good thing to support or invest in because it is unlikely to fail. 稳赢的；稳赚的【BRIT 英】❑ *Large overseas-based trusts are an excellent each way bet.* 大型海外基金的投资前景非常好。❑ *...a good each way investment.* 稳赚不赔的投资

eager ◆◇◇ /ˈiːgəʳ/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **eager to** do or have something, you want to do or have it very much. 热切的；渴望的 ❑ *Robert was eager to talk about life in the Army.* 罗伯特很想谈谈陆军生活。❑ [+for] *When my own son was five years old, I became eager for another baby.* 我家儿子 5 岁的时候，我特别想再要一个孩子。❑ *The low prices still pull in crowds of eager buyers.* 低廉的价格仍然吸引了大批热切的买家。•**eager|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an eagerness to learn.* 求知心切 2 ADJ If you look or sound **eager**, you look or sound as if you expect something interesting or enjoyable to happen.（看起来或听上去）急切的，期盼的 ❑ *Arty sneered at the crowd of eager faces around him.* 阿蒂对他身边那些期盼的面孔嗤之以鼻。❑ *Her voice was girlish and eager.* 她的声音像个小姑娘似的，而且带着一股急不可耐的劲儿。•**eager|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'So what do you think will happen?' he asked eagerly.* "那么你觉得会发生什么？"他急切地问道。•**eager|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a woman speaking with breathless eagerness.* 说话急切、上气不接下气的女人

eagle /ˈiːgᵊl/ (**eagles**) 1 N-COUNT An **eagle** is a large bird that lives by eating small animals. 雕 2 PHRASE [usu with poss] If you talk about a person's **eagle eye**, you mean that they are watching someone or something carefully or are very good at noticing things. 锐利的目光；敏锐的观察力 ❑ *He did the work under the eagle eye of his teacher.* 他在老师锐利目光的注视下完成了作业。❑ *The Captain's eagle eye swept the room.* 船长目光如炬地扫视了房间。

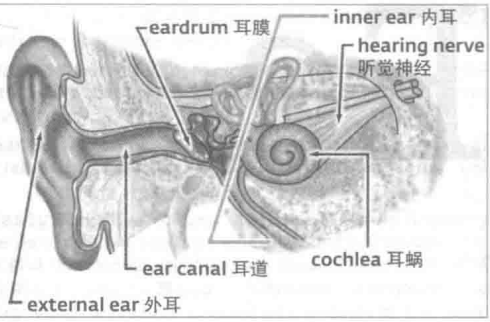
'eagle-eyed ADJ If you describe someone as **eagle-eyed**, you mean that they watch things very carefully and seem to notice everything. 目光锐利的；眼尖的；观察敏锐的 ❑ *Three cannabis plants were found by eagle-eyed police officers.* 火眼金睛的警官发现了 3 株大麻。

ear ◆◇◇ /ɪəʳ/ (**ears**) 1 N-COUNT Your **ears** are the two parts of your body, one on each side of your head, with which you hear sounds. 耳；耳朵 ❑ *He whispered something in her ear.* 他在她耳边低声说了些什么。❑ *I'm having my ears pierced.* 我打算穿耳洞。2 N-SING If you have **an ear for** music or language, you are able to hear its sounds accurately and to interpret them or reproduce them well. 辨音力；灵敏的听力 ❑ [+for] *Moby certainly has a fine ear for a tune.* 莫比无疑具有很好的乐感。❑ [+for] *An ear for foreign languages is advantageous.* 能够听懂外语是种优势。3 N-COUNT [oft adj N] **Ear** is often used to refer to people's willingness to listen to what someone is saying. 倾听 ❑ *What would cause the masses to give him a far more sympathetic ear?* 怎样才能使民众以更加体谅的心态倾听他的话呢？❑ *They had shut their eyes and ears to everything.* 他们对一切都视而不见，充耳不闻。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **ears** of a cereal plant such as wheat or barley are the parts at the top of the stem, which contain the seeds or grains.（谷类作物的）

Word Web 话题词汇 ear 耳

The **ear** collects **sound waves** and sends them to the brain. First the **external ear** picks up sound waves. Then these sound **vibrations** travel along the **ear canal** and strike the **eardrum**. The eardrum pushes against a series of tiny bones. These bones carry the vibrations into the **inner ear**. There they are picked up by the hair cells in the **cochlea**. At that point, the vibrations turn into electronic impulses. The cochlea is connected to the hearing **nerve**. It sends the electronic impulses to the brain.

耳朵收集声波，然后将之传送到大脑。首先，外耳接收到声波。接着这些声音振动沿着耳道传导至耳膜。耳膜压迫一系列小骨，这些小骨将振动传到内耳，为耳蜗中的毛细胞所接收。此时，振动转化为电冲动。耳蜗与听觉神经连接，将电冲动传送到大脑。



穗 5 PHRASE If someone says that they are **all ears**, they mean that they are ready and eager to listen. 洗耳恭听；全神贯注地听【INFORMAL 非正式】6 PHRASE If a request **falls on deaf ears** or if the person to whom the request is made **turns a deaf ear to** it, they take no notice of it.（要求）未被理睬，不被听取 /（某人对要求）不予理睬，充耳不闻 ❑ *I hope that our appeals will not fall on deaf ears.* 我希望我们的呼吁不会没人理睬。❑ *He has turned a resolutely deaf ear to American demands for action.* 他对美国提出的行动要求完全不理不睬。7 PHRASE If you **keep** or **have** your **ear to the ground**, you make sure that you find out about the things that people are doing or saying. 关注事态；注意动向 ❑ *Jobs in manufacturing are relatively scarce but I keep my ear to the ground.* 制造业的就业机会相对很少，但是我时刻留意着信息。8 PHRASE If you **lend an ear** to someone or their problems, you listen to them carefully and sympathetically.（认真而同情地）倾听 ❑ *They are always willing to lend an ear and offer what advice they can.* 他们总是愿意认真倾听并尽量提出建议。9 PHRASE If you say that something goes **in one ear and out the other**, you mean that someone pays no attention to it, or forgets about it immediately. 左耳进，右耳出；听过即忘 ❑ *That rubbish goes in one ear and out the other.* 那种废话都是左耳进，右耳出。10 PHRASE If someone says that you will be **out on** your **ear**, they mean that you will be forced to leave a job, an organization or a place suddenly. 突然被解雇；突然被赶走【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We never objected. We'd have been out on our ears looking for another job if we had.* 我们从未反对过，如果我们真的反对，早就被扫地出门，另谋高就了。11 PHRASE If you **play by ear** or **play** a piece of music **by ear**, you play music by relying on your memory rather than by reading printed music.（不看乐谱而）凭记忆演奏（乐曲）❑ *Neil played, by ear, the music he'd heard his older sister practising.* 尼尔凭着记忆弹奏他曾听到姐姐练习时弹的曲子。12 PHRASE If you **play it by ear**, you decide what to say or do in a situation by responding to events rather than by following a plan which you have decided on in advance. 见机行事；随机应变 13 PHRASE If you are **up to your ears in** something, it is taking up all of your time, attention, or resources. 深陷于；深深卷入；埋头于 ❑ *He was desperate. He was in debt up to his ears.* 他负债累累，走投无路。14 **music to** your **ears** → see **music** 15 **wet behind the ears** → see **wet**

→ see Word Web: **ear**

→ see **face**

ear|ache /'ɪəreɪk/ (**earaches**) N-VAR **Earache** is a pain in the inside part of your ear. 耳痛

'ear ca|nal (**ear canals**) N-COUNT Your **ear canal** is the tube that opens in your outer ear and leads inside your ear. 耳道 ❑ *Hearing can be affected by ear wax blocking the ear canal.* 耳垢堵塞耳道可能会影响听力。

→ see **ear**

ear|drum /'ɪəˌdrʌm/ (**eardrums**) also **ear drum** N-COUNT Your **eardrums** are the thin pieces of tightly stretched skin inside each ear, which vibrate when sound waves reach them. 耳膜；鼓膜

→ see **ear**

ear|ful /'ɪəˌfʊl/ N-SING If you say that you got **an earful**, you mean that someone spoke angrily to you for quite a long time.（长时间的）训斥，数落【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I bet Sue gave you an earful when you got home.* 我敢说你到家时休肯定训了你一顿。

earl /ɜːl/ (**earls**) N-COUNT An **earl** is a British nobleman.（英国）伯爵 ❑ *...the first Earl of Birkenhead.* 伯肯黑德伯爵一世

earl|dom /'ɜːldəm/ (**earldoms**) N-COUNT An **earldom** is the rank or title of an earl. 伯爵爵位；伯爵身份

ear|li|er ◆◇ /'ɜːlɪə/ 1 **Earlier** is the comparative of **early**.（early 的比较级）2 ADV [ADV with v] **Earlier** is used to refer to a point or period in time before the present or before the one you are talking about. 早些时候；先前；之前 ❑ *As mentioned earlier, the University supplements this information with an interview.* 如前所述，大学将通过面试对这一信息进行补充。❑ *Earlier, it had been hoped to use the indoor track.* 之前曾经希望能使用室内跑道。❑ *...political reforms announced by the President earlier this year.* 总统于今年早些时候宣布的政治改革 ❑ *Many years earlier, Grundy had given The Beatles their first television break.* 多年以前，格伦迪给了甲壳虫乐队第一次在电视上亮相的机会。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Earlier** is also an adjective. ❑ *Earlier reports of gunshots have not been substantiated.* 早先有关枪击的那些报道尚未得到证实。

ear|li|est /'ɜːlɪɪst/ 1 **Earliest** is the superlative of **early**.（early 的最高级）2 PHRASE **At the earliest** means not before the date or time mentioned. 最早 ❑ *The first official results are not expected until Tuesday at the earliest.* 预计第一份官方结果最早将在星期二公布。

ear|lobe /'ɪəˌləʊb/ (**earlobes**) also **ear lobe** N-COUNT Your **earlobes** are the soft parts at the bottom of your ears. 耳垂

ear|ly ◆◆◆ /'ɜːli/ (**earlier, earliest**) 1 ADV [ADV after v] **Early** means before the usual time that a particular event or activity happens.（指在通常的时间之前）早，提早，提前 ❑ *I knew I had to get up early.* 我知道我得早起。❑ *Why do we have to go to bed so early?* 为什么我们那么早就得上床睡觉？•ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** is also an adjective. ❑ *I decided that I was going to take early retirement.* 我决定提前退休。❑ *I planned an early night.* 我打算早点睡。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** means near the beginning of a day, week, year, or other period of time. 早期的；初期的 ❑ *...in the 1970s and the early 1980s.* 在 20 世纪 70 年代以及 80 年代早期 ❑ *...a few weeks in early summer.* 初夏的几个星期 ❑ *She was in her early teens.* 她正值豆蔻年华。❑ *...the early hours of Saturday morning.* 星期六一大早 •ADV **Early** is also an adverb. ❑ *We'll hope to see you some time early next week.* 我们希望下周初能见到你。❑ *...early in the season.* 季节之初 3 ADV [ADV after v] **Early** means before the time that was arranged or expected.（指在原定或预计的时间之前）早，提早，提前 ❑ *She arrived early to secure a place at the front.* 为了能占个靠前的位置，她提早到了。❑ *The first snow came a month earlier than usual.* 第一场雪比往年提早了一个月。•ADJ **Early** is also an adjective. ❑ *I'm always early.* 我总是早到。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** means near the beginning of a period in history, or in the history of something such as the world, a society, or an activity.（历史时期或事物存续期）早期的，初期的 ❑ *...the early stages of pregnancy.* 怀孕初期 ❑ *...Fassbinder's early films.* 法斯宾德的早期影片 ❑ *It's too early to declare his efforts a success.* 现在就断言他的努力已经获得成功还为时过早。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** means near the beginning of something such as a piece of work or a process.（作品、过程等）开始阶段的 ❑ *...the book's early chapters.* 书的开头几章 •ADV **Early** is also an adverb.

❑ *...an incident which occurred much earlier in the game.* 比赛刚开始时发生的一件事 **6** ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** refers to plants which flower or crop before or at the beginning of the main season.（植物）早开花的，早熟的 ❑ *...these early cabbages and cauliflowers.* 这些早熟卷心菜和花椰菜 •ADV [ADV with v] **Early** is also an adverb. ❑ *...early flowering shrubs.* 早花灌木 **7** ADJ [ADJ n] **Early** reports or indications of something are the first reports or indications about it.（传闻、迹象等）最早的，最初的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The early indications look encouraging.* 开初的迹象看起来令人鼓舞。 **8** PHRASE You can use **as early as** to emphasize that a particular time or period is surprisingly early. 早在【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Inflation could fall back into single figures as early as this month.* 通货膨胀率最早有可能在本月就回落至个位数。 **9** PHRASE If you say about something that might be true that **it is early days**, you mean that it is too soon for you to be completely sure about it. 言之过早；为时尚早【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌear|ly ˈbird (**early birds**) **1** N-COUNT An **early bird** is someone who does something or goes somewhere very early, especially very early in the morning. 早行动的人；（尤指）早起的人 ❑ *We've always been early birds, getting up at 5.30 or 6am.* 我们一直都起得很早，早晨 5 点半或 6 点就起床了。 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] An **early bird** deal or offer is one that is available at a reduced price, but which you must buy earlier than you would normally do. 先购买者可获优惠的 ❑ *Early bird discounts are usually available at the beginning of the season.* 在换季之初抢先购买通常会有折扣优惠。

ˌear|ly ˈwarn|ing also **early-warning** ADJ [ADJ n] An **early warning** system warns people that something bad is likely to happen, for example that a machine is about to stop working, or that a country is being attacked. 预先报警的；预警的

ear|mark /ˈɪəˌmɑːk/ (**earmarks, earmarking, earmarked**) **1** VERB If resources such as money **are earmarked for** a particular purpose, they are reserved for that purpose. 指定（款项等）用作特定用途 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *...the extra money being earmarked for the new projects.* 指定用于新项目的额外资金 ❑ [v n+for] *The education department has earmarked £6m for the new school.* 教育部为这所新学校划拨了 600 万英镑的专款。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Some of the money has been earmarked to pay for the re-settlement of people from contaminated areas.* 部分经费被指定用于受污染区域群众的重新安置。 **2** VERB [usu passive] If something **has been earmarked for** closure or disposal, for example, people have decided that it will be closed or got rid of. 决定，确定（关闭、处理等）❑ [be v-ed+for] *Their support meant that he was not forced to sell the business which was earmarked for disposal last year.* 他们的支持意味着他不必被迫出售去年已决定要卖掉的公司。

ear|muffs /ˈɪəˌmʌfs/ also **ear muffs** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Earmuffs** consist of two thick soft pieces of cloth joined by a band, which you wear over your ears to protect them from the cold or from loud noise.（御寒或隔音用的）耳罩，耳套

earn ◆◆ /ɜːn/ (**earns, earning, earned**) **1** VERB If you **earn** money, you receive money in return for work that you do. 赚取；挣得 ❑ [v n] *What a lovely way to earn a living.* 谋生妙道啊！ **2** VERB If something **earns** money, it produces money as profit or interest. 盈（利）；生（利）❑ [v n] *...a current account which earns little or no interest.* 利息很少或为零的活期账户 **3** VERB If you **earn** something such as praise, you get it because you deserve it. 赢得，博得（赞扬等）❑ [v n] *Companies must earn a reputation for honesty.* 公司必须树立诚信的声誉。 ❑ [v n n] *I think that's earned him very high admiration.* 我认为那一点为他赢得了极高的赞誉。

Thesaurus 同类词 *earn* Also look up:

V. bring in, make, take in **1**

earn|er /ˈɜːnəʳ/ (**earners**) N-COUNT An **earner** is someone or something that earns money or produces profit. 挣钱的人；盈利之物 ❑ *...a typical wage earner.* 典型的工薪阶层 ❑ *Sugar is Fiji's second biggest export earner.* 糖是斐济第二大出口创汇产品。

ear|nest /ˈɜːnɪst/ **1** PHRASE If something is done or happens **in earnest**, it happens to a much greater extent and more seriously than before.（更）严肃地；（更）郑重地 ❑ *Campaigning will begin in earnest tomorrow.* 竞选将于明日郑重开始。 **2** ADJ **Earnest** people are very serious and sincere in what they say or do, because they think that their actions and beliefs are important. 认真的；诚挚的；真诚的 ❑ *Ella was a pious, earnest woman.* 埃拉是个虔诚、认真的女人。 •**ear|nest|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was admired by many for his earnestness.* 他的真诚令很多人钦佩。 **3** PHRASE If you are **in earnest**, you are sincere in what you are doing and saying. 认真地；诚挚地；真诚地 ❑ *No one could tell whether he was in earnest or in jest.* 谁都不知道他是认真的还是在开玩笑。

ear|nest|ly /ˈɜːnɪstli/ **1** ADV [ADV with v] If you say something **earnestly**, you say it very seriously, often because you believe that it is important or you are trying to persuade someone else to believe it.（说话）认真地，郑重其事地 ❑ *'Did you?' she asked earnestly.* "你做了吗？"她认真地问。 **2** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **earnestly**, you do it in a thorough and serious way, intending to succeed.（做事）认真地，全心全意地 ❑ *She always listened earnestly as if this might help her to understand.* 她总是很认真地听，就好像这能帮助她弄明白一样。 **3** ADV [ADV before v] If you **earnestly** hope or wish for something, you hope or wish strongly and sincerely for it. 热切地；真诚地；强烈地 ❑ *I earnestly hope what I learned will serve me well in my new job.* 我非常希望能够在自己的新工作中学以致用。

earn|ings ◆◇ /ˈɜːnɪŋz/ N-PLURAL Your **earnings** are the sums of money that you earn by working. 收入；工资；薪水 ❑ *Average weekly earnings rose by 1.5% in July.* 7 月份的平均周薪增长了 1.5%。

ˌearnings-reˈlated ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **earnings-related** payment or benefit provides higher or lower payments according to the amount a person was earning while working.（支付款项、福利等）与收入相关的，与工资挂钩的【BRIT 英】

ear|phone /ˈɪəˌfəʊn/ (**earphones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Earphones** are a small piece of equipment which you wear over or inside your ears so that you can listen to a radio or MP3 player without anyone else hearing. 耳机

ear|piece /ˈɪəˌpiːs/ (**earpieces**) N-COUNT The **earpiece** of a telephone receiver, hearing aid, or other device is the part that you hold up to your ear or put into your ear.（电话的）听筒；（助听器等的）耳承，耳塞

ear|plug /ˈɪəˌplʌg/ (**earplugs**) also **ear plug** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Earplugs** are small pieces of a soft material which you put into your ears to keep out noise, water, or cold air.（隔音、防水、御寒等用的）耳塞

ear|ring /ˈɪərɪŋ/ (**earrings**) N-COUNT **Earrings** are pieces of jewellery which you attach to your ears. 耳环；耳饰

→ see **jewellery**

ear|shot /ˈɪəˌʃɒt/ PHRASE If you are **within earshot of** someone or something, you are close enough to be able to hear them. If you are **out of earshot**, you are too far away to hear them. 在听力范围之内 / 在听力范围之外 ❑ [+of] *It is within earshot of a main road.* 那里能够听见大马路的车水马龙声。 ❑ *Mark was out of earshot, walking ahead of them.* 马克走在前面，听不见他们的声音。

ˈear-splitting ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ear-splitting** noise is very loud. 震耳欲聋的；极响的 ❑ *...ear-splitting screams.* 刺耳的尖叫声

earth ◆◆ /ɜːθ/ **1** N-PROPER **Earth** or **the Earth** is the planet on which we live. People usually say **Earth** when they are referring to the planet as part of the universe, and **the Earth** when they are talking about the planet as the place where we live. 地球（指宇宙组成部分时用 Earth，指人类居住的星球时用 the Earth）❑ *The space shuttle Atlantis returned safely to Earth today.* "亚特兰蒂斯"号航天飞机今天安全返回地球。 ❑ *...a fault in the Earth's crust.* 地壳断层 **2** N-SING **The earth** is the land surface on which we live and move about. 陆地；地面 ❑ *The earth shook and the walls of neighbouring houses fell around them.* 地面摇晃，周围房屋的墙体在他们身边倒塌。 **3** N-UNCOUNT **Earth** is the substance on the land surface of the earth, for example clay or sand, in which plants grow. 泥土；土壤；土地 ❑ *The road winds for miles through parched earth, scrub and cactus.* 公路蜿蜒数英里，穿过炙烤的大地、灌木丛和仙人掌。 **4** N-SING The **earth** in an electric plug or piece of electrical equipment is the wire through which electricity can pass

Word Web 话题词汇 earth 地球

The **earth** is made of material left over when the **sun** formed. In the beginning, about four thousand million years ago, the earth was liquid **rock**. During its first million years, it cooled into solid rock. **Life**, in the form of bacteria, began in the **oceans** about three and a half thousand million years ago. During the next thousand million years, the **continents** formed. At the same time, the level of **oxygen** in the **atmosphere** increased. **Life forms evolved**, and some of them began to use oxygen. **Evolution** allowed **plants** and **animals** to move from the oceans onto the **land**.

地球由太阳形成时残留下来的物质构成。形成之初，大约 40 亿年前，地球是液态岩石。在最初的数百万年中，它逐渐冷却为固态。大约 35 亿年前，生命以细菌的形式在海洋中出现。随后的数十亿年间，大陆形成。同时，大气中的含氧量增加。生命形式不断进化，其中一些开始利用氧气。进化使得动植物离开海洋，转向陆地。

E

into the ground, which makes the equipment safe if something goes wrong with it. (接)地线【BRIT 英】❑ *The earth wire was not connected.* 地线没有接上。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ground**

•**earthed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Light fittings with metal parts should always be earthed.* 有金属部件的照明装置都应该接地线。 ❺ → see also **down-to-earth** ❻ PHRASE **On earth** is used for emphasis in questions that begin with words such as 'how', 'why', 'what', or 'where'. It is often used to suggest that there is no obvious or easy answer to the question being asked. (用于以 how, why, what 或 where 开始的问句，表示强调，通常表示问题没有答案或很难回答)究竟，到底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *How on earth did that happen?* 那件事到底怎么发生的？ ❑ *What on earth had Luke done?* 卢克究竟做了什么？ ❼ PHRASE [with neg] **On earth** is used for emphasis after some negative noun groups, for example 'no reason'. (用于否定名词短语后表强调)根本，完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There was no reason on earth why she couldn't have moved in with us.* 她没能搬过来和我们同住，这根本就说不通。 ❑ *There is no feeling on earth like winning for the first time.* 初尝胜利滋味的感觉真是无可比拟。 ❽ PHRASE **On earth** is used for emphasis after a noun group that contains a superlative adjective. (用于包含形容词最高级的名词短语后表示强调)世界上，人世间【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He wanted to be the fastest man on earth.* 他想成为世界上跑得最快的人。 ❾ PHRASE If you come **down to earth** or **back to earth**, you have to face the reality of everyday life after a period of great excitement. (激动之后)恢复正常生活，回到现实 ❑ *When he came down to earth after his win he admitted: 'It was an amazing feeling'.* 从胜利的喜悦中平复后，他承认："当时感觉棒极了。" ❿ PHRASE If you say that something **cost the earth** or that you **paid the earth** for it, you are emphasizing that it cost a very large amount of money. 价格不菲 / 斥巨资【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It must have cost the earth.* 这肯定花了很多钱。 ⓫ **hell on earth** → see **hell**

→ see Word Web:**earth**

→ see **core, eclipse, erosion**

earth|bound /ˈɜːθbaʊnd/ ADJ If something is **earthbound**, it is unable to fly, or is on the ground rather than in the air or in space. 不能离开地面的；陆地上的；地面上的 ❑ *...earthbound telescopes.* 地面望远镜

earth|en /ˈɜːðən/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Earthen** containers and objects are made of clay that is baked so that it becomes hard. 陶土的；陶制的 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **earthen** floor, bank, or mound is made of hard earth. (地面、堤岸等)泥土的

earthen|ware /ˈɜːðənweəʳ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Earthenware** bowls, pots, or other objects are made of clay that is baked so that it becomes hard. 陶制的 ❑ *...earthenware pots.* 陶壶 ❷ N-UNCOUNT Earthenware objects are referred to as **earthenware**. 陶器 ❑ *...colourful Italian china and earthenware.* 五颜六色的意大利陶瓷器皿

→ see **pottery**

earth|ling /ˈɜːθlɪŋ/ (**earthlings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Earthling** is used in science fiction to refer to human beings who live on the planet Earth. 地球人(用于科幻作品)

earth|ly /ˈɜːθli/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Earthly** means happening in the material world of our life on Earth and not in any spiritual life or life after death. 尘世的；世间的；人世的 ❑ *...the need to confront evil during the earthly life.* 需要在尘世生活中直面邪恶 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Earthly** is used for emphasis in phrases such as **no earthly reason**. If you say that there is **no earthly reason why** something should happen, you are emphasizing that there is no reason at all why it should happen. (用于 no earthly reason 等短语中表示强调)根本，绝对【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There is no earthly reason why they should ever change.* 他们完全没有必要作出改变。

'earth-moving also **earthmoving** ADJ [ADJ n] **Earth-moving** equipment is machinery that is used for digging and moving large amounts of soil. 大量挖土的；掘土的 ❑ *The earth-moving trucks and cement mixers lay idle.* 运土卡车和混凝土搅拌机闲置着。

earth|quake /ˈɜːθkweɪk/ (**earthquakes**) N-COUNT An **earthquake** is a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust. 地震

→ see Word Web:**earthquake**

'earth-shattering ADJ Something that is **earth-shattering** is very surprising or shocking. 惊天动地的；令人震惊的 ❑ *...earth-shattering news.* 惊天动地的新闻

earth|work /ˈɜːθwɜːk/ (**earthworks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Earthworks** are large structures of earth that have been built for defence, especially ones which were built a very long time ago. (尤指古代的)土木防御工事，土垒

earth|worm /ˈɜːθwɜːm/ (**earthworms**) N-COUNT An **earthworm** is a kind of worm which lives in the ground. 蚯蚓

earthy /ˈɜːθi/ (**earthier, earthiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **earthy**, you mean that they are open and direct, and talk about subjects which other people avoid or feel ashamed about. 爽快的；干脆的；不忸怩作态的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...his extremely earthy humour.* 他非常率直的幽默 •**earthi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He loved Gerard's peasant earthiness.* 他喜欢杰勒德身上那种农民的朴实。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **earthy**, you mean it looks, smells, or feels like earth. 泥土般的；泥土味的 ❑ *I'm attracted to warm, earthy colours.* 我喜欢那种暖色调的泥土色。

ear|wig /ˈɪəʳwɪg/ (**earwigs**) N-COUNT An **earwig** is a small, thin, brown insect that has a pair of claws at the back end of its body. 蠼螋；地蜈蚣

Word Web 话题词汇 earthquake 地震

Earthquakes occur when two **tectonic plates** meet and start to slide past each other. This meeting point is called the focus. It may be located anywhere from a few hundred metres to a few hundred kilometres below the surface. *The resulting pressure causes a split in the earth's* **crust** called a **fault**. *Vibrations travel out from the focus in all directions. These* ***seismic waves*** *cause little damage until they reach the surface. The* **epicentre**, *directly above the focus, receives the greatest damage.* ***Seismologists*** *use* ***seismographs*** *to measure the amount of ground movement during an earthquake.*

地震起因于两个大陆构造板块碰撞，造成板块开始产生错动。这一碰撞的地方称为震源。震源位于地表之下数百米至数百公里不等。由此产生的压力引起地壳破裂，称为断层。振动从震源向四面八方扩散。这些地震波直至抵达地表才会造成显著破坏。震源正上方的地面称为震中，是受地震影响最严重的地方。地震学家利用地震仪来测量地震中大地移动的量级。

ease ♦∞ /i:z/ (**eases, easing, eased**) 1 PHRASE If you do something **with ease**, you do it easily, without difficulty or effort. 轻松地；容易地；不费力地 ❑ *...the ease with which young people could find work.* 年轻人找工作的轻松 2 N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **ease of** a particular activity, you are referring to the way that it has been made easier to do, or to the fact that it is already easy to do. 容易；方便 ❑ [+of] *For ease of reference, only the relevant extracts of the regulations are included.* 为了便于参照，仅摘录相关规则。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Ease** is the state of being very comfortable and able to live as you want, without any worries or problems. 舒适；安逸；悠闲 ❑ *She lived a life of ease.* 她过着安逸的生活。 4 VERB If something unpleasant **eases** or if you **ease** it, it is reduced in degree, speed, or intensity. (使)(程度、速度、强度等)减少；(使)降低 ❑ [v] *Tensions had eased.* 紧张关系有所缓和。 ❑ [v n] *I gave him some brandy to ease the pain.* 我给他喝了些白兰地以减轻疼痛。 ❑ [v-ing] *...editorials calling for the easing of sanctions.* 呼吁减轻制裁的社论 5 VERB If you **ease** your **way** somewhere or **ease** somewhere, you move there slowly, carefully, and gently. If you **ease** something somewhere, you move it there slowly, carefully, and gently. 缓慢地移动；小心翼翼地挪动 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I eased my way towards the door.* 我小心翼翼地向门口挪去。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She eased back into the chair and nodded.* 她轻手轻脚地坐回到椅子上，点了点头。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He eased his foot off the accelerator.* 他松开了油门。 ❑ [v pron-refl adv/prep] *Leaphorn eased himself silently upward.* 利普霍恩一声不吭，慢慢站起身来。 ❑ [v n with adj] *I eased open the door.* 我小心翼翼地打开门。 6 PHRASE If you are **at ease**, you are feeling confident and relaxed, and are able to talk to people without feeling nervous or anxious. If you put someone **at their ease**, you make them feel at ease. (使)自在；(使)安逸；(使)不拘束 ❑ *It is essential to feel at ease with your therapist.* 在治疗师面前放松下来是很重要的。 ❑ *Both men were unwelcoming, making little attempt to put Kathryn or her companions at their ease.* 两个男人都不是很热情，没有费什么心让凯瑟琳和她的同伴们消除拘束。 7 PHRASE If you are **ill at ease**, you feel rather uncomfortable, anxious, or worried. 不自在；局促不安；心神不宁 ❑ [+with] *He appeared embarrassed and ill at ease with the sustained applause that greeted him.* 向他致意的掌声不断，他显得有些难为情，不知如何是好。

▶**ease off** PHRASAL VERB If something **eases off**, or a person or thing **eases** it **off**, it is reduced in degree, speed, or intensity. (在程度、速度、强度等上)缓和，减轻，减弱 ❑ [v P] *These days, the pressure has eased off.* 最近，压力已经减轻。 ❑ [v P n] *Kelly eased off his pace as they reached the elevator.* 当他们走到电梯前时，凯利放慢了步子。 [Also v n P]

▶**ease up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **eases up**, it is reduced in degree, speed, or intensity. (在程度、速度、强度等上)缓和，减轻，减弱 ❑ [v P] *The rain had eased up.* 雨小了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **ease up**, you start to make less effort. 放松；松懈 ❑ [v P] *He told supporters not to ease up even though he's leading in the presidential race.* 他告诉支持者们即使眼下他在总统选举中领先也不要松懈。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **ease up on** someone or something, your behaviour or attitude towards them becomes less severe or strict. 宽待；宽容；对…放松【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P +on] *Officials have eased up on the press restrictions.* 官员们已经放松了对新闻界的限制。

easel /'i:zᵊl/ (**easels**) N-COUNT An **easel** is a wooden frame that supports a picture which an artist is painting or drawing. 画架 → see **painting**

easily ♦∞ /'i:zɪli/ 1 ADV [oft ADV n/adj] You use **easily** to emphasize that something is very likely to happen, or is very likely to be true. 很可能；多半【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It could easily be another year before the economy starts to show some improvement.* 很可能还要再等一年经济才会开始出现好转。 2 ADV [ADV after v] You use **easily** to say that something happens more quickly or more often than is usual or normal. 迅速地；频繁地 ❑ *He had always cried very easily.* 他总是动不动就哭鼻子。 3 → see also **easy**

Thesaurus 同类词 *easily* Also look up:

ADV. quickly, readily 2

east ♦♦♦ /i:st/ also **East** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **The east** is the direction which you look towards in the morning in order to see the sun rise. 东；东方 ❑ [+of] *...the vast swamps which lie to the east of the River Nile.* 尼罗河东面广阔的沼泽 ❑ *The principal range runs east to west.* 主体山脉呈东西走向。 2 N-SING **The east of** a place, country, or region is the part which is in the east. 东部 ❑ [+of] *...a village in the east of the country.* 这个国家东部的一个村庄 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **east**, you travel towards the east. 向东；朝东 ❑ *To drive, go east on Route 9.* 如果开车，沿 9 号公路向东行驶。 4 ADV Something that is **east of** a place is positioned to the east of it. 在东方；在东面 ❑ [+of] *...just east of the center of town.* 刚好在市中心以东 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **east** edge, corner, or part of a place or country is the part which is towards the east. 朝东的；东部的 ❑ *...a low line of hills running along the east coast.* 沿东海岸延伸的低矮丘陵 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **East** is used in the names of some countries, states, and regions in the east of a larger area 东部的，东面的(用于国名、州名和地区名称中) ❑ *He had been on safari in East Africa with his son.* 他曾和他儿子到东非游猎。 7 ADJ An **east** wind is a wind that blows from the east. (风)从东面吹来的；东风的 8 N-SING **The East** is used to refer to the southern and eastern part of Asia, including India, China, and Japan. 东方(指亚洲南部和东部，包括印度、中国和日本) ❑ *Every so often, a new martial art arrives from the East.* 时而会从东方传来一种新的武术。 9 → see also **Far East, Middle East**

east|bound /'i:stbaʊnd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Eastbound** roads or vehicles lead to or are travelling towards the east. 向东去的；向东行驶的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He caught an eastbound train to Tottenham Court Road.* 他搭上了开往托特纳姆宫路的东向地铁列车。

East|er /'i:stəʳ/ (**Easters**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Easter** is a Christian festival when Jesus Christ's return to life is celebrated. It is celebrated on a Sunday in March or April. (基督教的)复活节 ❑ *'Happy Easter,' he yelled.* "复活节快乐。"他大喊。 ❑ *...the first Easter morning.* 第一个复活节的早晨

'East|er egg (**Easter eggs**) N-COUNT An **Easter egg** is an egg made of chocolate that is given as a present at Easter. In some countries, Easter eggs are hidden and children then look for them. 复活节彩蛋(复活节礼物，用巧克力制成，在某些国家彩蛋会被藏起来让孩子们去找)

east|er|ly /'i:stəʳli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **easterly** point, area, or direction is to the east or towards the east. 东的；向东的 ❑ *He progressed slowly along the coast in an easterly direction.* 他沿着海岸慢慢向东前行。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **easterly** wind is a wind that blows from the east. (风)从东方吹来的；东风的 ❑ *...the cold easterly winds from Scandinavia.* 来自斯堪的纳维亚的寒冷东风

east|ern ♦♦ /'i:stəʳn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Eastern** means in or from the east of a region, state, or country. 东边的；东部的；来自东边的；来自东部的 ❑ *...Eastern Europe.* 东欧 ❑ *...France's eastern border with Germany.* 法国东部与德国接壤的边界 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Eastern** means coming from or associated with the people or countries of the East, such as India, China, or Japan. 来自东方国家的；东方国家的 ❑ *In many Eastern countries massage was and is a part of everyday life.* 在很多东方国家，按摩从古至今都是日常生活的一部分。 3 → see also **Middle Eastern**

east|ern|er /'i:stəʳnəʳ/ (**easterners**) N-COUNT An **easterner** is a person who was born in or who lives in the eastern part of a place or country, especially an American from the East Coast of the USA. 东方人；东部人；(尤指)美国东海岸人【mainly AM 主美】

east|ern|most /'i:stəʳnməʊst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **easternmost** part of an area or the **easternmost** place is the one that is farthest towards the east. 最东的；极东的【FORMAL 正式】

East|er Sun|day N-UNCOUNT **Easter Sunday** is the Sunday in March or April when Easter is celebrated. 复活节星期日

East Ger|man (**East Germans**) ADJ **East German** means relating to or belonging to the former German Democratic Republic, or to its people, language, or culture. 前东德的 •N-COUNT **East Germans** were people from the German Democratic Republic. 前东德人

east|ward /'i:stwəʳd/ also **eastwards** ADV [usu ADV after v,

oft n ADV] **Eastward** or **eastwards** means towards the east. 向东地；朝东地 ❑ *A powerful snow storm is moving eastward.* 一场强暴风雪正在东移。❑ *They were pressing on eastwards towards the city's small airfield.* 他们继续向东朝该市的小机场推进。•ADJ **Eastward** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the eastward expansion of London.* 伦敦城向东的扩展

easy ◆◆◆ /'i:zi/ (**easier, easiest**) 1 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If a job or action is **easy**, you can do it without difficulty or effort, because it is not complicated and causes no problems. 容易的；不费力的 ❑ *The shower is easy to install.* 这种淋浴器安装起来很简单。❑ *This is not an easy task.* 这不是件容易的差事。•**easily** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Dress your child in layers of clothes you can remove easily.* 给你的孩子穿几层容易脱下的衣服。2 ADJ If you describe an action or activity as **easy**, you mean that it is done in a confident, relaxed way. If someone is **easy about** something, they feel relaxed and confident about it. 轻而易举的；自如的；不拘束的 ❑ *He was an easy person to talk to.* 和他谈话很轻松。❑ *...when you are both feeling a little easier about the break up of your relationship.* 当你们两个都对分手稍感释怀时 •**easily** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They talked amiably and easily about a range of topics.* 他们友好而随意地谈论各种话题。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has an **easy** life, you mean that they live comfortably without any problems or worries. 舒适的；安逸的；无忧无虑的 ❑ *She has not had an easy life.* 她一直不曾有过安逸的生活。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you say that something is **easy** or too **easy**, you are criticizing someone because they have done the most obvious or least difficult thing, and have not considered the situation carefully enough. (用于批评)不费力的，轻而易举的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *That's easy for you to say.* 你说起来轻松。❑ *It was all too easy to believe it.* 这太容易令人相信了。5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **easy prey** or as an **easy target**, you mean that they can easily be attacked or criticized. 易受攻击的；易遭批评的 ❑ *Tourists have become easy prey.* 游客成了易遭袭击的目标。❑ *The World Bank, with its poor environmental record, is an easy target for blame.* 世界银行由于在环境保护方面表现不佳而常常遭受诟病。6 PHRASE If you tell someone to **go easy on** something, you are telling them to use only a small amount of it. 有节制地使用【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Go easy on the alcohol.* 少喝点酒。7 PHRASE If you tell someone to **go easy on**, or **be easy on**, a particular person, you are telling them not to punish or treat that person very severely. 对…别太严厉；对…宽容点【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Go easy on him,' Sam repeated, opening the door.* "对他宽容点。"萨姆开门的时候重复道。8 PHRASE If someone tells you to **take it easy** or **take things easy**, they mean that you should relax and not do very much at all. 别太拼命；放松点【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It is best to take things easy for a week or two.* 最好放松一两周。9 → see also **easily**

Thesaurus 同类词 *easy* Also look up:

ADJ. basic, elementary, simple, uncomplicated; (*ant.*) complicated, difficult, hard 1

'easy chair (**easy chairs**) N-COUNT An **easy chair** is a large, comfortable padded chair. 安乐椅

,easy-'going ADJ If you describe someone as **easy-going**, you mean that they are not easily annoyed, worried, or upset, and you think this is a good quality. 心平气和的；随和的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was easy-going and good-natured.* 他为人随和温厚。

,easy 'lis|ten|ing N-UNCOUNT **Easy listening** is gentle, relaxing music. Some people do not like this kind of music because they do not think that it is very interesting or exciting. 轻松的音乐；舒缓的音乐 ❑ *...an easy listening version of the Oasis hit Wonderwall.* 绿洲乐队热门单曲《奇迹之墙》的舒缓版

eat ◆◆◆ /i:t/ (**eats, eating, ate, eaten**) 1 VERB When you **eat** something, you put it into your mouth, chew it, and swallow it. 吃 ❑ [v n] *She was eating a sandwich.* 她在吃三明治。❑ [v] *We took our time and ate slowly.* 我们不慌不忙地慢慢吃着。2 VERB If you **eat** sensibly or healthily, you eat food that is good for you. (合理或健康地)饮食 ❑ [v adv] *...a campaign to persuade people to eat more healthily.* 劝说人们在饮食上更加健康的宣传活动 3 VERB If you **eat**, you have a meal. 用餐；吃饭 ❑ [v] *Let's go out to eat.* 我们出去吃吧。❑ [v n] *We ate lunch together a few times.* 我们一起吃过几次午餐。4 VERB [only cont] If something **is eating** you, it is annoying or worrying you. 使不安；使焦虑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *'What the hell's eating you?' he demanded.* "到底什么事让你心烦啊？"他问道。5 PHRASE If you have someone **eating out of your hand**, they are completely under your control. 完全听命于；完全受…支配 ❑ *She usually has the press eating out of her hand.* 她通常都能将新闻界抓在自己手心。6 **to have your cake and eat it** → see **cake** 7 **dog eat dog** → see **dog** 8 to **eat humble pie** → see **humble**

→ see **cooking, food, restaurant**

▶**eat away** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **eats away** another or **eats away at** another, it gradually destroys or uses it up. 侵蚀；使消耗殆尽 ❑ [v p n] *Rot is eating away the interior of the house.* 房子内部正逐渐受到侵蚀。❑ [v p +at] *The recession is eating away at their revenues.* 经济衰退正在消耗他们的财政收入。[Also v n p]

▶**eat into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **eats into** your time or your resources, it uses them, when they should be used for other things. 消耗，耗费(时间或资源) ❑ [v p n] *Responsibilities at home and work eat into his time.* 家庭和工作的双重负担耗费了他的时间。2 PHRASAL VERB If a substance such as acid or rust **eats into** something, it destroys or damages its surface. (酸、锈等)侵蚀，腐蚀 ❑ [v p n] *Ulcers occur when the stomach's natural acids eat into the lining of the stomach.* 胃酸侵蚀胃内壁引发溃疡。

▶**eat up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **eat up** your food, you eat all of it. 吃光；吃完 ❑ [v p n] *Eat up your lunch.* 吃完你的中饭。❑ [v n p] *Some seed fell along the footpath, and the birds came and ate it up.* 有些种子散落在小路上，鸟儿飞来把它们吃光了。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **eats up** money, time, or resources, it uses them or consumes them in great quantities. 耗费(大量金钱、时间或资源) ❑ [v p n] *Health insurance costs are eating up his income.* 医疗保险费用花掉了他大量的收入。

Thesaurus 同类词 *eat* Also look up:

V. chew, consume, munch, nibble, taste 1
dine, feast 2
bother, trouble, worry 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *eat* with:

ADV. eat **too much** 吃太多 1
eat **properly** 合理饮食，eat **well** 吃得好 2
eat **alone** 单独用餐，eat **together** 一起用餐 3
V. **want** *something* **to** eat 想吃点东西 1
eat **and drink** 吃喝，eat **and sleep** 吃饭睡觉 1 3

eat|en /'i:t^{ə}n/ **Eaten** is the past participle of **eat**.

,eat|en 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If someone is **eaten up with** jealousy, curiosity, or desire, they feel it very intensely. 深陷于(嫉妒、好奇、欲望等)的；被…吞噬的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Don't waste your time being eaten up with envy.* 不要为嫉妒所吞噬而白白让时间溜走。

eat|er /'i:t^{ə}r/ (**eaters**) N-COUNT [adj n, n n] You use **eater** to refer to someone who eats in a particular way or who eats particular kinds of food. (以某种方式)吃东西的人；吃…的人 ❑ *I've never been a fussy eater.* 我从不挑食。❑ *...vegetarians and meat eaters.* 素食者和食肉者

eat|ery /'i:t^{ə}ri/ (**eateries**) N-COUNT An **eatery** is a place where you can buy and eat food. 餐馆；饭店【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...one of the most elegant old eateries in town.* 城里最精致的老餐馆之一

Word Link 词根词缀 *ery = place where something happens* … 发生处：*bakery, cannery, eatery*

'eat|ing ap|ple (**eating apples**) N-COUNT An **eating apple** is an ordinary apple that is usually eaten raw. 生吃的苹果

eau de co|logne /,əʊ də kə'ləʊn/ also **eau de Cologne** N-UNCOUNT **Eau de cologne** is a fairly weak, sweet-smelling perfume.

古龙水；科隆香水

eaves /iːvz/ N-PLURAL The **eaves** of a house are the lower edges of its roof. 屋檐 ❑ *There were icicles hanging from the eaves.* 屋檐下挂着冰凌。

eaves|drop /ˈiːvzdrɒp/ (**eavesdrops, eavesdropping, eavesdropped**) VERB If you **eavesdrop on** someone, you listen secretly to what they are saying. 偷听；窃听 ❑ [V +on] *The government illegally eavesdropped on his telephone conversations.* 政府非法窃听了他的电话。❑ [V] *The housemaid eavesdropped from behind the kitchen door.* 女佣在厨房门后偷听。•**eaves|drop|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...foreign electronic eavesdropping on army communications.* 外国对陆军通信的电子窃听 •**eaves|drop|per** (**eavesdroppers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Modern technology enables eavesdroppers to pick up conversations through windows or walls.* 现代技术使窃听者能够隔着窗户或墙偷听谈话。

e-bank|ing N-UNCOUNT **E-banking** is the use of the Internet to operate your bank account. 电子银行 ❑ *How do I sign onto e-banking?* 如何签约电子银行？

ebb /eb/ (**ebbs, ebbing, ebbed**) ❶ VERB When the tide or the sea **ebbs**, its level gradually falls. (潮水或海水)退，落 ❑ [V] *When the tide ebbs it's a rock pool inhabited by crustaceans.* 退潮时，它便成为甲壳动物居住的岩石区潮水潭。❷ N-COUNT **The ebb** or the **ebb** tide is one of the regular periods, usually two per day, when the sea gradually falls to a lower level as the tide moves away from the land. 退潮(期)；落潮(期) ❑ *...the spring ebb tide.* 春季退潮 ❸ VERB If someone's life, support, or feeling **ebbs**, it becomes weaker and gradually disappears. 衰退；减退；减弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Were there occasions when enthusiasm ebbed?* 会有热情减退的时候么？ •PHRASAL VERB **Ebb away** means the same as **ebb**. ebb away 同 ebb ❑ [V P] *Their popular support is ebbing away.* 他们的人气正在衰退。❹ PHRASE If someone or something is **at a low ebb** or **at their lowest ebb**, they are not being very successful or profitable. 处于低潮；处于衰退状态 ❑ *...a time when everyone is tired and at a low ebb.* 每个人都疲惫不堪、处于低潮的一段时间 ❺ PHRASE You can use **ebb and flow** to describe the way that something repeatedly increases and decreases or rises and falls. 起伏；消长；盛衰 ❑ *...the ebb and flow of feeling and moods.* 感觉和情绪的起伏

→ see **ocean, tide**

eb|ony /ˈebəni/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Ebony** is a very hard, heavy, dark-coloured wood. 乌木；黑檀 ❑ *...a small ebony cabinet.* 乌木小橱柜 ❷ ADJ Something that is **ebony** is a very deep black colour. 乌黑的；黝黑的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had rich, soft ebony hair.* 他有一头浓密、柔软的黑发。

e-book (**e-books**) N-COUNT An **e-book** is a book which is produced for reading on a computer screen. **E-book** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'electronic book'. 电子书 ❑ *The new e-books will include a host of Rough Guide titles.* 新电子书将包括大量的简明指南。

→ see **book**

Word Link 词根词缀 *e = electronic* 电子的；*e-book, e-commerce, e-mail*

ebul|lient /ɪˈbʌliənt, -ˈbʊl-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **ebullient**, you mean that they are lively and full of enthusiasm or excitement about something. 兴高采烈的；热情洋溢的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the ebullient Russian President.* 热情洋溢的俄罗斯总统 •**ebul|lience** /ɪˈbʌliəns, -ˈbʊl-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His natural ebullience began to return.* 他开始恢复与生俱来的热情奔放。

e-,business (**e-businesses**) ❶ N-COUNT An **e-business** is a business which uses the Internet to sell goods or services, especially one which does not also have shops or offices that people can visit or phone. (尤指没有实体店面的)网上运营公司，电子商务公司【BUSINESS 商】❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **E-business** is the buying, selling, and ordering of goods and services using the Internet. 电子商务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...proven e-business solutions.* 已经实践证明的电子商务解决方案

e-card (**e-cards**) N-COUNT An **e-card** is a digital card that you send over the Internet on a special occasion. 电子贺卡 ❑ *She sent me an e-card for my birthday.* 她给我发了一张电子生日贺卡。

ec|cen|tric /ɪkˈsentrɪk/ (**eccentrics**) ADJ If you say that someone is **eccentric**, you mean that they behave in a strange way, and have habits or opinions that are different from those of most people. 古怪的；怪异的 ❑ *He is an eccentric character who likes wearing a beret and dark glasses.* 他人很怪，喜欢戴贝雷帽和墨镜。•N-COUNT An **eccentric** is an eccentric person. 古怪的人；怪人 ❑ *On first impressions it would be easy to dismiss Jonathan as an eccentric.* 凭第一印象，乔纳森很容易被当成怪人。•**ec|cen|tri|cal|ly** /ɪkˈsentrɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The painters were eccentrically dressed.* 画家们装束怪异。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ec = away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*eccentric, eclectic, ecstatic*

ec|cen|tri|city /ˌeksenˈtrɪsɪti/ (**eccentricities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Eccentricity** is unusual behaviour that other people consider strange. 古怪 ❑ *She is unusual to the point of eccentricity.* 她特立独行到了古怪的地步。❑ *He was known as Mad Shelley partly because of his eccentricity and partly because of his violent temper.* 大家都叫他"疯子谢利"，部分因为他的古怪，部分因为他火爆的脾气。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft with poss] **Eccentricities** are ways of behaving that people think are strange, or habits or opinions that are different from those of most people. 古怪行为(或想法)；怪癖 ❑ *We all have our eccentricities.* 我们每个人都有自己的怪癖。

ec|cle|si|as|tic /ɪˌkliːziˈæstɪk/ (**ecclesiastics**) N-COUNT An **ecclesiastic** is a priest or clergyman in the Christian Church. (基督教的)牧师，神职人员【FORMAL 正式】

ec|cle|si|as|ti|cal /ɪˌkliːziˈæstɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ecclesiastical** means belonging to or connected with the Christian Church. (基督教)教会的 ❑ *My ambition was to travel upwards in the ecclesiastical hierarchy.* 我的雄心是在教会中一步一步往上走。

ECG /ˌiː siː ˈdʒiː/ (**ECGs**) N-VAR **ECG** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **electrocardiogram**.

eche|lon /ˈeʃəlɒn/ (**echelons**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] An **echelon** in an organization or society is a level or rank in it. 等级；阶层【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the lower echelons of society.* 社会等级较低的阶层

echo ♦◇ /ˈekəʊ/ (**echoes, echoing, echoed**) ❶ N-COUNT An **echo** is a sound which is caused by a noise being reflected off a surface such as a wall. 回声；回响 ❑ [+of] *He listened and heard nothing but the echoes of his own voice in the cave.* 他听了听，除了自己声音在山洞里的回响什么都没听见。❷ VERB If a sound **echoes**, it is reflected off a surface and can be heard again after the original sound has stopped. (声音)发出回响 ❑ [V] *His feet echoed on the bare board floor.* 他的脚步声在没铺地毯的木地板上发出回响。❑ [V prep/adv] *The bang came suddenly, echoing across the buildings, shattering glass.* 突如其来的一声巨响在建筑物间回荡着，震碎了玻璃。❸ VERB In a place that **echoes**, a sound is reflected off a surface, and is repeated after the original sound has stopped. 发出回声；产生回响 ❑ [V] *The room echoed.* 屋子里回荡着声音。❑ [V +with] *The corridor echoed with the barking of a dozen dogs.* 十来只狗的叫声在走廊里回响。❑ [V-ing] *...the bare stone floors and the echoing hall.* 光秃秃的石头地面和有回音的大厅 [Also +in] ❹ VERB If you **echo** someone's words, you repeat them or express agreement with their attitude or opinion. 重复；附和 ❑ [V n] *Many phrases in the last two chapters echo earlier passages.* 最后两章中的很多说法是对前面段落的呼应。❑ [V n] *Their views often echo each other.* 他们常常你唱我和。❑ [V with quote] *'That was a truly delicious piece of pork,' he said. 'Yes, wasn't it?' echoed Penelope.* "那块猪肉真好吃。"他说。"没错，可不是么？"佩内洛普附和道。❺ N-COUNT A detail or feature which reminds you of something else can be referred to as an **echo**. 相似之处；再现 ❑ [+of] *The accident has echoes of past disasters.* 那起事故仿佛是过去灾难的重现。❻ VERB If one thing **echoes** another, the first is a copy of a particular detail or feature of the other. 模仿；仿效 ❑ [V n] *Pinks and beiges were chosen to echo the colours of the ceiling.* 选用了粉红色和米色，以跟天花板的颜色相配。❼ VERB If something **echoes**, it continues to be discussed and remains important or influential in a particular situation or among a particular group of people. 讨论

Word Web 话题词汇 echo 回声

We can learn a lot from studying **echoes**. Geologists use **sound reflection** to predict how earthquake waves will travel through the earth. They also use **echolocation** to find underground oil reservoirs. Oceanographers use **sonar** to explore the ocean. Marine mammals, bats, and humans also use sonar for navigation. Architects study building materials and surfaces to understand how they absorb or **reflect** sound **waves**. They may use hard reflective surfaces to help create a noisy, exciting atmosphere in a restaurant. They may suggest curtains and carpeting to create a quiet, calm library.

通过研究回声我们可以学到很多。地质学家利用声音反射来预测地震波如何在地球内部传播。他们还利用回声定位来寻找地下石油储藏。海洋学家利用声呐来探索海洋。海洋哺乳动物、蝙蝠和人类还利用声呐来导航。建筑师研究建材和建筑表面，以了解它们如何吸收或反射声波。他们可以用硬性的反射表面来营造餐馆喧嚷、热闹的氛围，也可以提议用窗帘和地毯来营建宁静、安谧的图书馆。

E

不休；持续影响 ❑ [V prep] *The old fable continues to echo down the centuries.* 这则古老的寓言流传了数个世纪。

→ see Word Web:**echo**

→ see **sound**

echo|lo|ca|tion /ˌekəʊləʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/ also **echo-location** N-UNCOUNT **Echolocation** is a system used by some animals to determine the position of an object by measuring how long it takes for an echo to return from the object. 回声定位；回声探测【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Most bats navigate by echolocation.* 大多数蝙蝠靠回声定位来飞行。

→ see **bat, echo**

éclair /ɪˈkleəʳ, AM 美 eɪ-/ (**éclairs**) also **eclair** N-COUNT An **éclair** is a long thin cake made of very light pastry, which is filled with cream and usually has chocolate on top.（巧克力）长形泡芙

ec|lec|tic /ɪˈklektɪk/ ADJ An **eclectic** collection of objects, ideas, or beliefs is wide-ranging and comes from many different sources. 兼收并蓄的；五花八门的；不拘一格的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an eclectic collection of paintings, drawings, and prints.* 五花八门的油画、素描和版画收藏

Word Link 词根词缀 *ec ≈ away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*eccentric, eclectic, ecstatic*

ec|lec|ti|cism /ɪˈklektɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Eclecticism** is the principle or practice of choosing or involving objects, ideas, and beliefs from many different sources. 折中主义；兼收并蓄的原则（或做法）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...her cultural eclecticism.* 她的文化折中主义

eclipse /ɪˈklɪps/ (**eclipses, eclipsing, eclipsed**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft adj N] An **eclipse of** the sun is an occasion when the moon is between the Earth and the sun, so that for a short time you cannot see part or all of the sun. An **eclipse of** the moon is an occasion when the Earth is between the sun and the moon, so that for a short time you cannot see part or all of the moon.（日）食；（月）食 ❑ [+of] *...an eclipse of the sun.* 日食 ❑ *...the total lunar eclipse on 10 December.* 12 月 10 日的月全食 ❷ VERB If one thing **is eclipsed by** a second thing that is bigger, newer, or more important than it, the first thing is no longer noticed because the second thing gets all the attention. 使黯然失色；使相形见绌；盖过 ❑ [be V-ed+by] *The gramophone had been eclipsed by new technology such as the compact disc.* 激光唱片等新技术使留声机黯然失色。

→ see Word Web:**eclipse**

eco- /ˈiːkəʊ-/ PREFIX **Eco-** combines with nouns and adjectives to form other nouns and adjectives which describe something as being related to ecology.（用于名词或形容词前，构成名词或形容词）表示"与生态有关的" ❑ *...the eco-horror of the North Sea oil spill.* 北海石油泄漏引发的生态恐慌

ˌeco-ˈfriendly ADJ **Eco-friendly** products or services are less harmful to the environment than other similar products or services. 环保的；对环境危害小的 ❑ *...eco-friendly washing powder.* 环保型洗衣粉

eco|log|ical /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ecological** means involved with or concerning ecology. 生态的；生态学的 ❑ *Large dams have harmed Siberia's delicate ecological balance.* 大型水坝对西伯利亚脆弱的生态平衡造成了破坏。•**eco|log|ical|ly** /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *It is economical to run and ecologically sound.* 这样做比较经济，而且不会破坏生态。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ecological** groups, movements, and people are concerned with preserving the environment and natural resources, so that they can be used in a sensible way, rather than being wasted. 主张生态保护的；从事生态保护工作的 ❑ *Ecological groups say that nothing is being done to tackle the problem.* 环境保护组织称目前并未采取任何行动处理这个问题。

ecolo|gist /ɪˈkɒlədʒɪst/ (**ecologists**) ❶ N-COUNT An **ecologist** is a person who studies ecology. 生态学家 ❑ *Ecologists argue that the benefits of treating sewage with disinfectants are doubtful.* 生态学家认为用消毒剂处理污水是否有益值得怀疑。❷ N-COUNT An **ecologist** is a person who believes that the environment and natural resources should be preserved and used in a sensible way, rather than being wasted. 环境保护主义者；生态保护论者 ❑ *In the opinion polls the ecologists reached 20 per cent.* 在民意调查中，自认是环境保护主义者的人达到了 20%。

ecol|ogy /ɪˈkɒlədʒi/ (**ecologies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Ecology** is the study of the relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment, and the balances between these relationships. 生态学 ❑ *...a senior lecturer in ecology.* 生态学高级讲师 ❷ N-VAR When you talk about the **ecology** of a place, you are referring to the pattern and balance of relationships between plants, animals, people, and the environment in that place. 生态（环境）；生态系统 ❑ [+of] *...the ecology of the rocky Negev desert in Israel.* 以色列多岩石的内盖夫沙漠生态系统

→ see **air**

ˌe-ˈcommerce N-UNCOUNT **E-commerce** is the same as **e-business**. 同 e-business【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the anticipated explosion of e-commerce.* 电子商务预料中的迅猛发展

Word Link 词根词缀 *e ≈ electronic* 电子的：*e-book, e-commerce, e-mail*

eco|nom|ic ⇹ /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk, ˌek-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Economic** means concerned with the organization of the money, industry, and trade of a country, region, or society. 经济的；经济上的 ❑ *...Poland's radical economic reforms.* 波兰彻底的经济改革 ❑ *The pace of economic growth is picking up.* 经济增长的步伐正在加快。•**eco|nomi|cal|ly** /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkli, ˌek-/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV

Word Web 话题词汇 eclipse 食

When the **earth** passes between the **sun** and the **moon**, we see a **lunar eclipse**. When the moon passes between the sun and the earth, we see a **solar eclipse**. A total eclipse of the sun happens when the moon covers it completely. In the past, people were frightened of eclipses. Leaders of some civilizations understood eclipses. They pretended to control the sun in order to gain the respect of their people. The next total eclipse of the sun visible in the United Kingdom will be 23 September, 2090.

当地球通过太阳与月球中间时，我们可以看到月食。当月球通过太阳与地球中间时，我们可以看到日食。当月球完全遮蔽太阳时，即会出现日全食。过去，人们对日食和月食感到恐惧。一些文明的领导者了解日食、月食的原理，但他们假装可以操控太阳来骗取人民的敬畏。下一次英国可见的日全食将会是在 2090 年 9 月 23 日。

Word Web 话题词汇 economics 经济学

The study of **economics** explores how a society distributes its **wealth**. This subject is divided into two main areas: **macroeconomics** and **microeconomics**. Macroeconomics looks at how a society as a whole handles money, **capital**, and **commodities**. Microeconomics focuses on individuals and businesses. A key microeconomic principle is the law of **supply and demand**. This theory says that prices of **goods** and **services** are based on a balance between two factors. The first is how much of something is available (supply). The second is how much people are willing to pay for it (demand).

经济学研究探索的是社会如何分配财富。这一学科划分为两大领域：宏观经济学和微观经济学。宏观经济学考察社会作为一个整体如何解决金钱、资本和商品的问题。微观经济学关注的则是个体和企业。微观经济学的一个关键原则就是供需法则。这一理论认为，货物和服务的价格是根据两个因素的平衡关系来决定的。其一是某样东西能够供应的数量（供给），其二是人们愿意购买这件东西的数量（需求）。

after v] ❑ *...an economically depressed area.* 经济萧条地区 ❑ *Economically and politically, this affair couldn't come at a worse time.* 无论从经济上还是政治上来看，这件事来得都太不是时候了。 2 ADJ If something is **economic**, it produces a profit. 有利可图的；赚钱的 ❑ *The new system may be more economic but will lead to a decline in programme quality.* 新系统可能更合算，但是会降低程序质量。

eco|nomi|cal /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkᵊl, ˌek-/ 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Something that is **economical** does not require a lot of money to operate. For example a car that only uses a small amount of petrol is **economical**. 经济的；省钱的 ❑ *...plans to trade in their car for something smaller and more economical.* 把他们的车折价贴换成更小、更经济的车型的计划 ❑ *It is more economical to wash a full load.* 满缸洗衣更经济。 •**eco|nomi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Services could be operated more efficiently and economically.* 服务的提供可以更加高效，更加实惠。 2 ADJ Someone who is **economical** spends money sensibly and does not want to waste it on things that are unnecessary. A way of life that is **economical** does not need a lot of money. 不浪费的；节俭的；节约的 ❑ *...ideas for economical housekeeping.* 勤俭持家的观念 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Economical** means using the minimum amount of time, effort, or language that is necessary. 高效的；简练的 ❑ *His gestures were economical, his words generally mild.* 他的肢体语言极尽简化，措辞总体温和。

Thesaurus 同类词 *economical* Also look up:

ADJ. cost-effective, inexpensive 1
careful, frugal, practical, thrifty 2

eco|nom|ics ♦◇ /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪks, ˌek-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Economics** is the study of the way in which money, industry, and trade are organized in a society. 经济学 ❑ *He gained a first class Honours degree in economics.* 他获得了经济学一等荣誉学位。 2 → see also **home economics** 3 N-UNCOUNT The **economics** of a society or industry is the system of organizing money and trade in it. 经济体制 ❑ [+of] *...the economics of the third world.* 第三世界的经济体制

→ see Word Web:**economics**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ics ≈ system* 体系，*knowledge* 知识：*economics, electronics, ethics*

e|cono|mies of scale N-PLURAL **Economies of scale** are the financial advantages that a company gains when it produces large quantities of products. 规模经济【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Car firms are desperate to achieve economies of scale.* 汽车厂商拼命想要实现规模经济。

econo|mist ♦◇ /ɪˈkɒnəmɪst/ (**economists**) N-COUNT An **economist** is a person who studies, teaches, or writes about economics. 经济学家

econo|mize /ɪˈkɒnəmaɪz/ (**economizes, economizing, economized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **economise**

VERB If you **economize**, you save money by spending it very carefully. 节约；节省 ❑ [V] *We're going to have to economize from now on.* 从现在开始，我们不得不节约开支。 ❑ [V +on] *Hollywood has been talking about economizing on movie budgets.* 好莱坞一直在讨论紧缩电影预算。

econo|my ♦♦♦ /ɪˈkɒnəmi/ (**economies**) 1 N-COUNT An **economy** is the system according to which the money, industry, and trade of a country or region are organized. （国家或地区的）经济，经济体制 ❑ *Zimbabwe boasts Africa's most industrialised economy.* 津巴布韦是非洲工业化程度最高的经济体。 2 N-COUNT A country's **economy** is the wealth that it gets from business and industry. 经济情况；经济状况 ❑ *The Japanese economy grew at an annual rate of more than 10 per cent.* 日本经济以年增长率超过 10% 的速度增长。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Economy** is the use of the minimum amount of money, time, or other resources needed to achieve something, so that nothing is wasted. 节约；节俭 ❑ *...improvements in the fuel economy of cars.* 汽车节油方面的改进 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you make **economies**, you try to save money by not spending money on unnecessary things. 精打细算 ❑ *They will make economies by hiring fewer part-time workers.* 他们将通过减少雇用兼职工人来节省开支。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Economy** services such as travel are cheap and have no luxuries or extras. 经济的；便宜的 6 → see **economy class** 7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Economy** is used to describe large packs of goods which are cheaper than normal-sized packs. （比标准包装大的）经济装的 ❑ *...an economy pack containing 150 assorted screws.* 内含 150 枚各种螺丝的经济装 8 PHRASE If you describe an attempt to save money as **a false economy**, you mean that you have not saved any money as you will have to spend a lot more later. 假节约；看似省钱的做法 ❑ *A cheap bed can be a false economy.* 便宜的床看似省钱，其实不然。

e|cono|my class ADJ [ADJ n] On an aeroplane, an **economy class** ticket or seat is the cheapest available. （飞机）经济舱的 ❑ *The price includes two economy class airfares from Brisbane to Los Angeles.* 这一价格包括两张从布里斯班到洛杉矶的经济舱机票。

e|conomy-class 'syn|drome N-UNCOUNT **Economy-class syndrome** is a serious medical condition caused by blood clots in the legs moving up to the lungs; used especially in connection with long-haul flights. 经济舱综合征（尤指长距离飞行造成腿部血栓进入肺部的严重病症） ❑ *Lemon juice can help to prevent economy-class syndrome by improving blood circulation.* 柠檬汁能够改善血液循环，有助于预防经济舱综合征。

eco|sys|tem /ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm, AM 美 ˈekə-/ (**ecosystems**) N-COUNT An **ecosystem** is all the plants and animals that live in a particular area together with the complex relationship that exists between them and their environment. 生态系统【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the forest ecosystem.* 森林生态系统

→ see **biosphere**

eco|tar|ian /ˌiːkəʊˈteərɪən, AM 美 ˈekə-/ (**ecotarians**) N-COUNT An **ecotarian** is a person who eats only food that has been produced in a way that does not harm the environment. 环保饮食者（指只吃以环保方式种植和生产的食物的人） ❑ *Strictly speaking, you don't have to be a vegetarian or a vegan to be an ecotarian.* 严格来说，环保饮食者不必非得是素食者或绝对素食主义者。 •ADJ **Ecotarian** is also an adjective. ❑ *We try to follow an ecotarian diet.* 我们试图遵循环保的饮食习惯。

eco|tec|ture /ˈiːkəʊtekʧə, AM 美 ˈekə-/ N-UNCOUNT **Ecotecture** is a type of architecture with designs based on ecological principles such as sustainability and environmental impact. 生态建筑

ˌeco-ˈtourism N-UNCOUNT **Eco-tourism** is the business of providing holidays and related services which are not harmful to the environment of the area. 生态旅游【BUSINESS 商】•**eco-tourist** (**eco-tourists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an environmentally sensitive project to cater for eco-tourists.* 满足生态旅游者需求的注重环保理念的项目

ˌeco-ˈwarrior (**eco-warriors**) N-COUNT An **eco-warrior** is someone

who spends a lot of time working actively for environmental causes. 环保斗士；生态战士【BRIT JOURNALISM 英新闻】

ecru /'eɪkruː/ COLOUR Something that is **ecru** is pale, creamy-white in colour. 淡褐色

ec|sta|sy /'ekstəsi/ (**ecstasies**) 1 N-VAR **Ecstasy** is a feeling of very great happiness. 狂喜；极乐 ❑ *...a state of almost religious ecstasy.* 近乎宗教狂喜的状态 2 N-UNCOUNT **Ecstasy** is an illegal drug which makes people feel happy and energetic. 摇头丸；迷幻药 3 PHRASE If you are **in ecstasy** about something, you are very excited about it. If you go **into ecstasies**, you become very excited. 欣喜若狂；处于狂热状态 ❑ *My father was in ecstasy when I won my scholarship.* 我获得奖学金时父亲欣喜若狂。❑ *She went into ecstasies over actors.* 她对男演员们着了迷。

ec|stat|ic /ek'stætɪk/ 1 ADJ If you are **ecstatic**, you feel very happy and full of excitement. 狂喜的；极乐的；欣喜若狂的 ❑ [+about] *His wife gave birth to their first child, and he was ecstatic about it.* 妻子生下了他们的第一个孩子，他欣喜若狂。❑ *They were greeted by the cheers of an ecstatic crowd.* 狂喜的人群欢呼着迎接他们。•**ec|stati|cal|ly** /ek'stætɪkli/ ADV ❑ *We are both ecstatically happy.* 我们俩都欣喜若狂。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **ecstatic** to describe reactions that are very enthusiastic and excited. For example, if someone receives an **ecstatic** reception or an **ecstatic** welcome, they are greeted with great enthusiasm and excitement. (反应)热情的，兴奋的 ❑ *They gave an ecstatic reception to the speech.* 他们兴致勃勃地聆听了演讲。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ec = away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*eccentric, eclectic, ecstatic*

ec|top|ic /ek'tɒpɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ectopic** pregnancy occurs when a fertilized egg becomes implanted outside a woman's womb, for example in one of her fallopian tubes. (妊娠)异位的

ecu|meni|cal /ˌiːkjuː'menɪkᵊl, ˌek-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ecumenical** activities, ideas, and movements try to unite different Christian Churches. 促进基督教各派大联合的；基督宗教合一的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...ecumenical church services.* 普世基督教礼拜仪式

ecu|men|ism /ɪ'kjuːmənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Ecumenism** is the belief that the different Christian Churches should be as united as possible, and can also be used to refer to actions based on this belief. (主张基督教大联合的)普世教会主义(或运动)【FORMAL 正式】

ec|ze|ma /'eksᵊmə, AM 美 ɪg'ziːmə/ N-UNCOUNT **Eczema** is a skin disease which makes your skin itch and become sore, rough, and broken. 湿疹

-ed

Pronounced /-ɪd/ after /t/ or /d/, and /-t/ after one of the following sounds: /p, f, θ, s, tʃ, ʃ, k/. In other cases, it is pronounced /-d/. 在 /t/ 或 /d/ 后读作 /-ɪd/，在 /p, f, θ, s, tʃ, ʃ, k/ 后读作 /-t/。其他情况下读作 /-d/。

1 SUFFIX **-ed** is added to verbs to form their past tense or their past participle. If the verb ends in e, one of the e's is dropped. If the verb ends in y, the y is usually changed to i. (用于动词后构成过去式或过去分词) ❑ *I posted the letter.* 我寄了那封信。❑ *He danced well.* 他舞跳得好。❑ *'I quite understand,' he replied.* "我非常理解。"他答道。2 SUFFIX **-ed** is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe someone or something as having a particular feature or features. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"有…特征的" ❑ *...a fat, bearded man.* 蓄着胡子的胖男人 ❑ *...coloured flags.* 彩旗 3 SUFFIX **-ed** is added to nouns or verbs combined with other words, to form compound adjectives. (用于名词或动词合成词后构成复合形容词) ❑ *...a cone-shaped container.* 锥形容器 ❑ *He wore green-tinted glasses.* 他戴着绿色镜片墨镜。

ed. (**eds**) **ed.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **editor**.

eddy /'edi/ (**eddies**) N-COUNT An **eddy** is a movement in water or in the air which goes round and round instead of flowing in one continuous direction. (水或气流的)漩涡，涡流

edge ↔ /edʒ/ (**edges, edging, edged**) 1 N-COUNT The **edge** of something is the place or line where it stops, or the part of it that is furthest from the middle. 边；边线；边缘 ❑ [+of] *We were on a hill, right on the edge of town.* 我们在恰位于城镇边缘的一座小山上。❑ *She was standing at the water's edge.* 她正站在水边。2 N-COUNT The **edge** of something sharp such as a knife or an axe is its sharp or narrow side. (刀、斧等的)锋，刃 ❑ [+of] *...the sharp edge of the sword.* 锋利的剑刃 3 VERB If someone or something **edges** somewhere, they move very slowly in that direction. 缓慢地移动；挪动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He edged closer to the telephone, ready to grab it.* 他慢慢挪向电话机，准备抓起听筒。4 N-SING **The edge of** something, especially something bad, is the point at which it may start to happen. (尤指坏事的)边缘，临界点 ❑ [+of] *They have driven the rhino to the edge of extinction.* 他们已经令犀牛濒临灭绝。5 N-SING If someone or something has an **edge**, they have an advantage that makes them stronger or more likely to be successful than another thing or person. 优势；上风 ❑ [+over] *The three days France have to prepare could give them the edge over England.* 法国有 3 天的准备时间，这可能会让他们在对阵英格兰时占上风。6 N-SING If you say that someone or something has **an edge**, you mean that they have a powerful quality. 影响力；锋芒 ❑ *Featuring new bands gives the show an edge.* 以新乐队为主打是这次演出的一个亮点。❑ [+of] *Greene's stories had an edge of realism.* 格林的小说有强烈的现实主义色彩。7 N-SING If someone's voice has an **edge to** it, it has a sharp, bitter, or emotional quality. (声音的)尖锐，尖刻，激动 ❑ [+of] *But underneath the humour is an edge of bitterness.* 但是幽默的背后却透着怨气。[Also +to] 8 → see also **cutting edge, knife-edge, leading edge** 9 PHRASE If you or your nerves are **on edge**, you are tense, nervous, and unable to relax. 紧张不安；烦躁 ❑ *My nerves were constantly on edge.* 我的神经时刻处于紧绷状态。10 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the edge of** their **seat** or **chair**, you mean that they are very interested in what is happening or what is going to happen. 有浓厚兴趣；聚精会神 11 PHRASE If something **takes the edge off** a situation, usually an unpleasant one, it weakens its effect or intensity. 减轻；弱化 ❑ *A spell of poor health took the edge off her performance.* 一度身体欠佳令她表现有失水准。12 to **set** your **teeth on edge** → see **tooth**

▶**edge out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **edges out** someone else, they just manage to beat them or get in front of them in a game, race, or contest. 险胜；勉强击败 ❑ [v p n] *France edged out the British team by less than a second.* 法国队以不到 1 秒的优势险胜英国队。❑ [v n p +of] *McGregor's effort was enough to edge Johnson out of the top spot.* 麦格雷戈奋力一搏，成功地将约翰逊从第一的位置上挤了下来。[Also v n p]

Thesaurus 同类词 *edge* Also look up:

N. border, boundary, rim; (*ant.*) centre, middle 1 advantage 5

edged /edʒd/ ADJ If something is **edged with** a particular thing, that thing forms a border around it. 有…边的；镶…边的 ❑ [+with] *...a large lawn edged with flowers and shrubs.* 四周种有鲜花和灌木的大片草地 [Also +in] •COMB **Edged** is also a combining form. (亦用于构词) ❑ *...a lace-edged handkerchief.* 蕾丝镶边的手帕

-edged /-edʒd/ 1 COMB **-edged** combines with words such as 'sharp', 'raw', and 'dark' to form adjectives which indicate that something such as a play or a piece of writing is very powerful or critical. (与 sharp, raw, dark 等词连用构成形容词)表示"有力的"、"批评的"【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...a sharp-edged satire that puts the Hollywood system under the microscope.* 将好莱坞体制置于显微镜下的深刻讽刺作品 ❑ *...the raw-edged vitality and daring of these works.* 这些作品中原始的活力和大胆 2 → see also **edge, edged, hard-edged**

edge|ways /'edʒweɪz/

The spelling **edgewise** /'edʒwaɪz/ is also used, especially in American English. 亦拼作 edgewise/'edʒwaɪz/，尤用于美国英语中。

PHRASE If you say that you **cannot get a word in edgeways**, you are complaining that you do not have the opportunity to

speak because someone else is talking so much. 插不上嘴【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He spent all the time talking and they could not get a word in edgeways.* 他一直说个不停，他们都插不上嘴。

edg|ing /'edʒɪŋ/ (**edgings**) N-VAR **Edging** is something that is put along the borders or sides of something else, usually to make it look attractive. 边缘；饰边；花边 ❑ *...the satin edging on Randall's blanket.* 兰德尔的毛毯的绸缎饰边

edgy /'edʒi/ (**edgier, edgiest**) ADJ If someone is **edgy**, they are nervous and anxious, and seem likely to lose control of themselves. 紧张的；烦躁不安的；心神不宁的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was nervous and edgy.* 她紧张不安。

ed|ible /'edɪbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **edible**, it is safe to eat and not poisonous. 可食用的；能吃的 ❑ *...edible fungi.* 食用菌

edict /'iːdɪkt/ (**edicts**) N-COUNT [oft N that] An **edict** is a command or instruction given by someone in authority. 法令；敕令【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He issued an edict that none of his writings be destroyed.* 他下令不得毁坏他的任何作品。

edi|fi|ca|tion /ˌedɪfɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If something is done for your **edification**, it is done to benefit you in some way, for example by teaching you about something. 教诲；教化；启迪；陶冶【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Demonstrations, films, and videotapes are shown for your edification.* 采用了演示及播放电影和录像带的形式，以起到教育作用。

edi|fice /'edɪfɪs/ (**edifices**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] An **edifice** is a large and impressive building. 大厦；雄伟的建筑物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The American consulate was a magnificent edifice in the centre of Bordeaux.* 美国领事馆是位于波尔多市中心的一座宏伟的大厦。

edi|fy|ing /'edɪfaɪɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **edifying**, you mean that it benefits you in some way, for example by teaching you about something. 教导的；启迪的；起教化作用的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In the 18th century art was seen, along with music and poetry, as something edifying.* 在 18 世纪，人们认为美术和音乐、诗歌一样，能够起到教化作用。 2 ADJ You say that something is not very **edifying** when you want to express your disapproval or dislike of it, or to suggest that there is something unpleasant or unacceptable about it. (通常用于否定句) 令人愉快的，可以接受的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It all brought back memories of a not very edifying past.* 所有这些都让人回想起一段并不那么愉快的过去。

edit ♦◇ /'edɪt/ (**edits, editing, edited**) 1 VERB If you **edit** a text such as an article or a book, you correct and adapt it so that it is suitable for publishing. 编辑；编纂；校订 ❑ [v n] *The majority of contracts give the publisher the right to edit a book after it's done.* 大多数合同都赋予出版商在书稿完成后进行校订的权利。❑ [v-ed] *...an edited version of the speech.* 经校订的演讲稿 •**edit|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Throughout the editing of this book, we have had much support and encouragement.* 在本书的编辑过程中，我们得到了很多支持和鼓励。 2 VERB If you **edit** a book or a series of books, you collect several pieces of writing by different authors and prepare them for publishing. 编选；选辑 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *This collection of essays is edited by Ellen Knight.* 这本文集是由埃伦·奈特编选的。❑ [v n] *She has edited the media studies quarterly, Screen.* 她编选了这本媒体研究季刊——《银幕》。❑ [v-ed] *...the Real Sandwich Book, edited by Miriam Polunin.* 米里亚姆·波留宁选辑而成的《美味三明治制作大全》 •**edit|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was certainly not cut out to combine the jobs of editing and writing as a journalist.* 他显然做不来记者这种既要编选材料又要动笔写稿的工作。 3 VERB If you **edit** a film or a television or radio programme, you choose some of what has been filmed or recorded and arrange it in a particular order. 剪辑(电影、电视或广播节目) ❑ [v n] *He taught me to edit and splice film.* 他教我电影剪接。❑ [v n with *together*] *He is editing together excerpts of some of his films.* 他正在将自己制作的一些电影的片断进行剪辑合成。 •**edit|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He sat in on much of the filming and early editing.* 他在旁参与了大量拍摄和初期剪辑工作。 4 VERB Someone who **edits** a newspaper, magazine, or journal is in charge of it. 主编(报纸、杂志或期刊) ❑ [v n] *I used to edit the college paper in the old days.* 以前我曾经做过大学校报的主编。 5 N-COUNT An **edit** is the process of examining and correcting a text so that it is suitable for publishing. 编辑；校订 ❑ *The purpose of the edit is fairly simple—to chop out the boring bits from the original.* 编辑的目的非常简单——删掉原稿中那些无用的部分。

▶**edit out** PHRASAL VERB If you **edit** something **out of** a book or film, you remove it, often because it might be offensive to some people. (常因可能具有冒犯性而)删除，删节 ❑ [be v-ed P] *His voice will be edited out of the final film.* 电影的最终版本会剪掉他的声音。❑ [v n P] *She edited that line out again.* 她再次删掉了那句台词。

edi|tion ♦◇ /ɪ'dɪʃᵊn/ (**editions**) 1 N-COUNT An **edition** is a particular version of a book, magazine, or newspaper that is printed at one time. 版；版本 ❑ *A paperback edition is now available at bookshops.* 平装版现在在书店可以买到。 2 N-COUNT An **edition** is the total number of copies of a particular book or newspaper that are printed at one time. (书或报纸的)一次印刷量，版次 ❑ *The second edition was published only in America.* 第二版只在美国出版。 3 N-COUNT An **edition** is a single television or radio programme that is one of a series about a particular subject. (电视或广播节目的)一集，一期 ❑ *They appeared on an edition of BBC2's Arena.* 他们在英国广播公司二台《竞技场》的一期节目中亮相。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *edition* with:

N. **collector's** edition 典藏版, **paperback** edition 平装版 1 2
ADJ. **special** edition 特别版 1 2
new edition 新版；新一期(节目) 1 2 3
limited edition 限量版, **revised** edition 修订版 2

edi|tor ♦◇ /'edɪtəʳ/ (**editors**) 1 N-COUNT An **editor** is the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what will be published in each edition of it. (报纸或杂志的)主编 2 N-COUNT An **editor** is a journalist who is responsible for a particular section of a newspaper or magazine. (报纸或杂志专栏的)编辑，主笔 ❑ *Cookery Editor Moyra Fraser takes you behind the scenes.* 烹调专栏主笔莫伊拉·弗雷泽会带您了解幕后的故事。 3 N-COUNT An **editor** is a person who checks and corrects texts before they are published. 编辑；校订者 ❑ *Your role as editor is important, for you can look at a piece of writing objectively.* 你的编辑角色很重要，因为你能够客观地审视作品。 4 N-COUNT An **editor** is a radio or television journalist who reports on a particular type of news. (报道某类广播、电视新闻的)记者，编辑 ❑ *...our economics editor, Dominic Harrod.* 我台经济新闻记者多米尼克·哈罗德 5 N-COUNT An **editor** is a person who prepares a film, or a radio or television programme, by selecting some of what has been filmed or recorded and putting it in a particular order. (电影、广播或电视节目的)剪辑员，剪辑师 ❑ *She worked at 20th Century Fox as a film editor.* 她在 20 世纪福克斯公司担任电影剪辑师。 6 N-COUNT An **editor** is a person who collects pieces of writing by different authors and prepares them for publication in a book or a series of books. (书籍的)编者，编选人 ❑ [+of] *Michael Rosen is the editor of the anthology.* 迈克尔·罗森是这本选集的编者。 7 N-COUNT An **editor** is a computer program that enables you to change and correct stored data. 编辑程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

edi|to|rial ♦◇ /ˌedɪ'tɔːrɪəl/ (**editorials**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Editorial** means involved in preparing a newspaper, magazine, or book for publication. 编辑的；编者的；主编的 ❑ *He has been on the editorial staff of 'Private Eye' since 1963.* 自 1963 年以来，他一直是《第三只眼》杂志的编辑。❑ *I went to the editorial board meetings when I had the time.* 我一有空就去参加编委会会议。 •**edi|to|ri|al|ly** ADV ❑ *Rosie Boycott was not involved editorially with Virago.* 罗西·博伊科特不属于维拉戈出版公司的编辑队伍。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Editorial** means involving the attitudes, opinions, and contents of something such as a newspaper, magazine, or television programme. (报纸、杂志、电视节目等)立场(或观点等)的；社论(式)的 ❑ *We are not about to change our editorial policy.* 我们不会改变我们的社论方针。 •**edi|to|ri|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *Editorially, they never really became a unique distinct product.* 从社论来看，它们从未真正成为独具一格的产品。 3 N-COUNT An **editorial** is an article in a newspaper which gives the opinion of the editor or owner on a topic or item of news. (报纸的)社论 ❑ *In an editorial, The Independent suggests the victory could turn nasty.* 《独立报》在一篇社论中暗示这场

胜利可能会变味。

edi|to|ri|al|ize /ˌedɪ'tɔːrɪəlaɪz/ (**editorializes, editorializing, editorialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **editorialise**

VERB If someone **editorializes**, they express their opinion about something rather than just stating facts; mainly used in contexts where you are talking about journalists and newspapers. (主要指记者和报纸)发表社论，作出主观评论 ❑ [v] *Other papers have editorialized, criticizing the Czech government for rushing to judgment on this individual.* 其他报纸已经发表了社论，谴责捷克政府对这人草率下定论。

edi|tor|ship /'edɪtəʳʃɪp/ (**editorships**) N-VAR [oft poss N] The **editorship of** a newspaper or magazine is the position of its editor, or his or her work as its editor. 编辑职位；编辑工作 ❑ *Under his editorship, the Economist has introduced regular sports coverage.* 在他担任编辑期间，《经济家》开始定期刊登体育报道。[Also *+of*]

edu|cate /'edʒʊkeɪt/ (**educates, educating, educated**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] When someone, especially a child, **is educated**, he or she is taught at a school or college. 教育，教(尤指儿童) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He was educated at Haslingden Grammar School.* 他在哈斯灵登文法学校读书。❷ VERB To **educate** people means to teach them better ways of doing something or a better way of living. 教导；培养 ❑ [v n] *Drinkwise Day is mainly designed to educate people about the destructive effects of alcohol abuse.* 设置"理智饮酒日"的主要目的是让人们了解酗酒的恶果。

Thesaurus 同类词 *educate* Also look up:

V. coach, instruct, teach, train ❷

edu|cat|ed /'edʒʊkeɪtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **educated** has a high standard of learning. 受过教育的；有教养的 ❑ *He is an educated, amiable and decent man.* 他是个有教养、和蔼可亲的正人君子。

-educated /-'edʒʊkeɪtɪd/ ❶ COMB **-educated** combines with nouns and adjectives to form adjectives indicating where someone was educated. (与名词和形容词连用构成形容词)表示"在…受教育的"、"在…读书的" ❑ *…the Oxford-educated son of a Liverpool merchant.* 在牛津受过教育的利物浦商人之子 ❑ *…an American-educated lawyer.* 在美国接受教育的律师 ❷ COMB **-educated** combines with adverbs to form adjectives indicating how much education someone has had and how good it was. (与副词连用构成形容词)表示"受过…教育的" ❑ *Many of the immigrants are well-educated.* 很多移民受过良好教育。❑ *…impoverished, undernourished, and ill-educated workers.* 穷困潦倒、营养不良、未受过良好教育的工人们

ˌedu|cat|ed 'guess (**educated guesses**) N-COUNT An **educated guess** is a guess which is based on a certain amount of knowledge and is therefore likely to be correct. 有根据的猜测 ❑ *Estimating the right cooking time will always be an educated guess.* 拿捏好烹饪的时间常常需要日积月累。

edu|ca|tion ⇹ /ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃᵊn/ (**educations**) ❶ N-VAR **Education** involves teaching people various subjects, usually at a school or college, or being taught. (通常指学校)教育；培养；训练 ❑ *They're cutting funds for education.* 他们正在削减教育经费。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Education** of a particular kind involves teaching the public about a particular issue. (针对某一问题的公众)教育 ❑ *…better health education.* 更好的健康教育 ❶ → see also **adult education, further education, higher education**

edu|ca|tion|al ⇹ /ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃənᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Educational** matters or institutions are concerned with or relate to education. 教育的；与教育相关的 ❑ *…the British educational system.* 英国的教育体制 ❑ *…pupils with special educational needs.* 需要特殊教育的学生 •**edu|ca|tion|al|ly** ADV ❑ *…educationally sound ideas for managing classrooms.* 符合教育理念的课堂管理方法 ❷ ADJ An **educational** experience teaches you something. 有教育意义的；教育性的 ❑ *The staff should make sure the kids have an enjoyable and educational day.* 老师们应该确保孩子们度过愉快而有教育意义的一天。

edu|ca|tion|al|ist /ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃənəlɪst/ (**educationalists**) N-COUNT An **educationalist** is someone who is specialized in the theories and methods of education. 教育学家；教育理论家【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **educator**

edu|ca|tion|al psy|chol|ogy N-UNCOUNT **Educational psychology** is the area of psychology that is concerned with the study and assessment of teaching methods, and with helping individual pupils who have educational problems. 教育心理学 •**edu|ca|tion|al psy|chol|o|gist** (**educational psychologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *An assessment by an independent educational psychologist was essential.* 由具有独立见解的教育心理学家进行评估至关重要。

edu|ca|tion|ist /ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃənɪst/ (**educationists**) N-COUNT An **educationist** is the same as an **educationalist**. 同 educationalist【BRIT 英】

edu|ca|tive /'edʒʊkətɪv, AM 美 -keɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that has an **educative** role teaches you something. 有教育意义的；教育性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…the educative value of allowing broadcasters into their courts.* 允许电视台进入他们的审判庭所具有的教育意义

edu|ca|tor /'edʒʊkeɪtəʳ/ (**educators**) ❶ N-COUNT An **educator** is a person who educates people. 教育工作者；教师【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❷ N-COUNT An **educator** is someone who is specialized in the theories and methods of education. 教育家；教育学家【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **educationalist**

edu|tain|ment /ˌedʒʊ'temmənt/ N-UNCOUNT People use **edutainment** to refer to things such as computer games which are designed to be entertaining and educational at the same time. 寓教于乐型产品 ❑ *…the increased demand for edutainment software.* 对寓教于乐型软件的更多需求

Ed|ward|ian /ed'wɔːʳdiən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Edwardian** means belonging to, connected with, or typical of Britain in the first decade of the 20th century, when Edward VII was King. 爱德华七世时代的 ❑ *…the Edwardian era.* 爱德华七世时代

eel /iːl/ (**eels**) N-VAR An **eel** is a long, thin fish that looks like a snake. 鳗鲡；鳗 •N-UNCOUNT **Eel** is the flesh of this fish which is eaten as food. 鳗鱼肉 ❑ *…smoked eel.* 烟熏鳗鱼

eerie /'ɪəri/ (**eerier, eeriest**) ADJ If you describe something as **eerie**, you mean that it seems strange and frightening, and makes you feel nervous. 怪异的；可怕的 ❑ *I walked down the eerie dark path.* 我走在那条漆黑恐怖的小路上。❑ *…an eerie calm.* 静得瘆人 •**eer|i|ly** /'ɪərɪli/ ADV ❑ *Monrovia after the fighting is eerily quiet.* 战斗过后的蒙罗维亚静得让人害怕。

ef|face /ɪ'feɪs/ (**effaces, effacing, effaced**) ❶ VERB To **efface** something means to destroy or remove it so that it cannot be seen any more. 消除；抹去；擦掉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *…an event that has helped efface the country's traditional image.* 帮助该国改变了以往形象的事件 ❷ → see also **self-effacing**

ef|fect ⇹ /ɪ'fekt/ (**effects, effecting, effected**) ❶ N-VAR [adj N] The **effect of** one thing **on** another is the change that the first thing causes in the second thing. 影响；效果；结果 ❑ [*+of/on*] *Parents worry about the effect of music on their adolescent's behavior.* 父母担心音乐对青春期孩子的行为所产生的影响。❑ *Even minor head injuries can cause long-lasting psychological effects.* 即使是轻微的头部创伤也会对心理产生长期影响。❷ N-COUNT An **effect** is an impression that someone creates deliberately, for example in a place or in a piece of writing. (刻意制造的)效果；印象 ❑ *The whole effect is cool, light and airy.* 整体效果很酷，轻松而随意。❸ N-PLURAL [with poss] A person's **effects** are the things that they have with them at a particular time, for example when they are arrested or admitted to hospital, or the things that they owned when they died. 所有物；财产；遗物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His daughters were collecting his effects.* 他的女儿们当时正在整理他的遗物。❹ N-PLURAL The **effects** in a film are the specially created sounds and scenery. (电影)特效，特技 ❺ VERB If you **effect** something that you are trying to achieve, you succeed in causing it to happen. 使发生；实现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Prospects for effecting real political change seemed to have taken a major step backwards.* 实现真正政治变革的前景似乎是大大后退了一步。

6 → see also **greenhouse effect, placebo effect, ripple effect, side-effect, sound effect, special effect** 7 PHRASE If you say that someone is doing something **for effect**, you mean that they are doing it in order to impress people and to draw attention to themselves. 为了给人印象；为了吸引注意力 ❑ *The Cockney accent was put on for effect.* 这伦敦腔是为了给人以深刻印象而故意装出来的。8 PHRASE You add **in effect** to a statement or opinion that is not precisely accurate, but which you feel is a reasonable description or summary of a particular situation. 其实；实际上【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *That deal would create, in effect, the world's biggest airline.* 事实上，这一协议将促成世界最大航空公司的成立。9 PHRASE If you **put, bring,** or **carry** a plan or idea **into effect**, you cause it to happen in practice. 实施（计划）；实现（想法）❑ *These and other such measures ought to have been put into effect in 1985.* 这些以及其他类似的措施在 1985 年就应该开始实施了。10 PHRASE If a law or policy **takes effect** or **comes into effect** at a particular time, it officially begins to apply or be valid from that time. If it **remains in effect**, it still applies or is still valid. 开始实施 / 生效；一直有效 ❑ *...the ban on new logging permits which will take effect from July.* 将于 7 月生效的禁止颁发新伐木许可证的禁令 ❑ *The decision was taken yesterday and will remain in effect until further government instructions.* 该决定于昨天作出，在政府未有进一步指示前将一直有效。11 PHRASE You can say that something **takes effect** when it starts to produce the results that are intended. 见效；开始起作用 ❑ *The second injection should only have been given once the first drug had taken effect.* 只有第一剂药见效后才可进行第二次注射。12 PHRASE You use **effect** in expressions such as **to good effect** and **to no effect** in order to indicate how successful or impressive an action is. 产生良好效果 / 毫无成效 ❑ *Mr Morris feels the museum is using advertising to good effect.* 莫里斯先生认为博物馆作的广告卓有成效。13 PHRASE You use **to this effect, to that effect,** or **to the effect that** to indicate that you have given or are giving a summary of something that was said or written, and not the actual words used. 大意是；大致是 ❑ *A circular to this effect will be issued in the next few weeks.* 接下来的几周内将发布一份大意如此的通告。14 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **with immediate effect** or **with effect from** a particular time, you mean that it will begin to apply or be valid immediately or from the stated time. 立即生效 / 自…起生效【BRIT, mainly FORMAL 英，主正式】❑ *The price of the Saturday edition is going up with effect from 3 November.* 自 11 月 3 日起，周六版价格将上调。15 **cause and effect** → see **cause**

Usage 用法 effect and affect

Effect and *affect* are often confused. *Effect* means 'to bring about': *Voters hope the election will effect change. Affect* means 'to change': *The cloudy weather affected his mood.*
effect 和 affect 经常混淆。effect 指"使发生"：Voters hope the election will effect change. 选民们希望这次选举能带来变化。affect 指"改变"：The cloudy weather affected his mood. 多云的天气影响了他的心情。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *effect* with:

ADJ. **adverse** effect 负面影响，**negative/positive** effect 消极 / 积极影响 1
desired effect 预期效果，**immediate** effect 直接的影响（或效果），**lasting** effect 持久的影响（或印象）1 2
V. **have an** effect 有影响 1
produce an effect 制造某种效果 2
take effect 见效 10
N. effect **a change** 带来变化 5

ef|fec|tive ◆◇ /ɪ'fektɪv/ 1 ADJ Something that is **effective** works well and produces the results that were intended. 有效的；能产生预期效果的 ❑ [+in] *The project looks at how we could be more effective in encouraging students to enter teacher training.* 该项目着眼于我们如何能够更加有效地鼓励学生参与教师培训。❑ [+against] *Simple antibiotics are effective against this organism.* 一般的抗生素能够有效对抗这种微生物。❑ *...an effective public transport system.* 有效运转的公共交通系统 •**ef|fec|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *...the team roles which you believe to be necessary for the team to function effectively.* 你认为团队有效运作所必需的各个角色 ❑ *Services need to be more effectively organised than they are at present.* 对服务的组织管理应该比现在更加有效。•**ef|fec|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the effectiveness of computers as an educational tool.* 计算机作为教育工具的有效性 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Effective** means having a particular role or result in practice, though not officially or in theory. 实际的；事实上的 ❑ *They have had effective control of the area since the security forces left.* 自从安全部队撤离后，他们实际上控制了该地区。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] When something such as a law or an agreement becomes **effective**, it begins officially to apply or be valid. （法律、协议等）生效的，起作用的 ❑ *The new rules will become effective in the next few days.* 新规定将在几天后生效。

Usage 用法 effective and efficient

Effective and *efficient* are often confused. If you are *effective*, you get the job done properly; if you are *efficient*, you get the job done quickly and easily: *Doing research at the library can be effective, but using the Internet is often more efficient.*
effective 和 efficient 经常混淆。effective 指把事做好，efficient 指做事有效率：Doing research at the library can be effective, but using the Internet is often more efficient. 在图书馆做研究是有效的途径，但是利用因特网往往更高效。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *effective* with:

N. effective **means** 有效手段，effective **method** 有效方法，effective **treatment** 有效的治疗，effective **use** 有效的使用 1
ADV. **highly** effective 非常有效的 1
effective **immediately** 即刻生效的 3

ef|fec|tive|ly /ɪ'fektɪvli/ ADV [oft ADV adj/-ed] You use **effectively** with a statement or opinion to indicate that it is not accurate in every detail, but that you feel it is a reasonable description or summary of a particular situation. 其实；实际上 ❑ *The region was effectively independent.* 该地区实际上是独立的。

ef|fec|tual /ɪ'fektʃuəl/ ADJ If an action or plan is **effectual**, it succeeds in producing the results that were intended. （行动、计划等）有效的，奏效的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This is the only effectual way to secure our present and future happiness.* 这是确保我们现在及以后都会幸福的唯一有效途径。

ef|femi|nate /ɪ'femɪnət/ ADJ If you describe a man or boy as **effeminate**, you think he behaves, looks, or sounds like a woman or girl. （男子）娘娘腔的，女人气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a skinny, effeminate guy in lipstick and earrings.* 涂着口红、戴着耳环、一身女人气的瘦骨嶙峋的男人

Word Link 词根词缀 *fem, femin = woman* 女：*effeminate, female, feminine*

ef|fer|ves|cent /ˌefə'ves°nt/ 1 ADJ An **effervescent** liquid is one that contains or releases bubbles of gas. （液体）起泡的，冒泡的 ❑ *...an effervescent mineral water.* 含气矿泉水 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **effervescent**, you mean that they are lively, entertaining, enthusiastic, and exciting. 活泼欢快的；热情洋溢的；兴高采烈的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...an effervescent blonde actress.* 热情活泼的金发女演员 •**ef|fer|ves|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He wrote about Gillespie's effervescence, magnetism and commitment.* 他写到了吉莱斯皮的活泼、魅力和献身精神。

ef|fete /ɪ'fiːt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **effete**, you are criticizing them for being weak and powerless. 软弱的；无权力的；怯懦的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...the charming but effete Russian gentry of the 1840s and 1850s.* 十九世纪四五十年代迷人但怯懦的俄国贵族

ef|fi|ca|cious /ˌefɪ'keɪʃəs/ ADJ Something that is **efficacious** is effective. 有效的；奏效的；灵验的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The nasal spray was new on the market and highly efficacious.* 这种鼻腔喷雾剂是新上市的，非常有效。

ef|fi|ca|cy /ˈefɪkəsi/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you talk about the **efficacy** of something, you are talking about its effectiveness and its ability to do what it is supposed to. 功效；效力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Recent medical studies confirm the efficacy of a healthier lifestyle.* 最新医学研究证实了较为健康的生活方式的好处。

ef|fi|cien|cy /ɪˈfɪʃ°nsi/ (**efficiencies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Efficiency** is the quality of being able to do a task successfully, without wasting time or energy. 效率；效能；功效 ❑ *There are many ways to increase agricultural efficiency in the poorer areas of the world.* 有很多方法能够提高世界贫困地区的农业效率。❑ *...energy efficiency.* 能效 2 N-UNCOUNT In physics and engineering, **efficiency** is the ratio between the amount of energy a machine needs to make it work, and the amount it produces.（物理学、工程学中的）效率，功率【TECHNICAL 术语】

ef|fi|cient ◆◇ /ɪˈfɪʃ°nt/ ADJ If something or someone is **efficient**, they are able to do tasks successfully, without wasting time or energy. 效率高的；效能高的 ❑ *With today's more efficient contraception women can plan their families and careers.* 如今有了更加有效的避孕方法，女性便可以规划她们的家庭和事业。•**ef|fi|cient|ly** ADV ❑ *I work very efficiently and am decisive, and accurate in my judgement.* 我工作非常有效率，处事果断，而且判断准确。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *efficient* with:

N.	**energy** efficient 节能的，**fuel** efficient 节省燃料的，efficient **method** 高效的方法，efficient **system** 高效的系统，efficient **use of *something*** 对某物的高效利用
ADV.	**highly** efficient 非常高效的

ef|fi|gy /ˈefɪdʒi/ (**effigies**) 1 N-COUNT An **effigy** is a quickly and roughly made figure, often ugly or amusing, that represents someone you hate or feel contempt for.（丑化憎恶之人的）仿真像，模拟像 2 N-COUNT An **effigy** is a statue or carving of a famous person.（名人）雕像，塑像【FORMAL 正式】

eff|ing /ˈefɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **effing** to emphasize a word or phrase, especially when they are feeling angry or annoyed. 该死的，混账的（尤用于生气或恼火时）【BRIT, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，无礼，强调】

ef|flu|ent /ˈefluənt/ (**effluents**) N-VAR **Effluent** is liquid waste material that comes out of factories or sewage works.（工厂或污水处理厂排出的）废水，污水【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The effluent from the factory was dumped into the river.* 那家工厂的废水被排入河中。

ef|fort ◆◆◆ /ˈefət/ (**efforts**) 1 N-VAR [oft N to-inf] If you make an **effort to** do something, you try very hard to do it. 努力；气力；精力 ❑ *He made no effort to hide his disappointment.* 他毫不掩饰失望之情。❑ *Finding a cure requires considerable time and effort.* 找到治疗的办法需要花费大量的时间和精力。❑ *...his efforts to reform Italian research.* 他为改革意大利研究付出的努力 ❑ [+of] *Despite the efforts of the United Nations, the problem of drug traffic continues to grow.* 尽管联合国作了努力，贩毒问题仍变得越来越严重。❑ *But a concerted effort has begun to improve the quality of the urban air.* 但是各方已经开始共同努力改善城镇空气质量。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N, oft *a* N] If you say that someone did something **with effort** or **with an effort**, you mean it was difficult for them to do. 吃力；费力【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She took a deep breath and sat up slowly and with great effort.* 她深吸一口气，费力地慢慢坐起身来。❑ *With an effort she contained her irritation.* 她努力强压住了怒火。3 N-COUNT An **effort** is a particular series of activities that is organized by a group of people in order to achieve something.（为达到某一目的的）有组织的行动，一系列活动 ❑ *...a famine relief effort in Angola.* 在安哥拉进行的饥荒救济行动 4 N-SING If you say that something is **an effort**, you mean that an unusual amount of physical or mental energy is needed to do it. 费力的事；困难的事；劳神的事 ❑ *Even carrying the camcorder while hiking in the forest was an effort.* 在森林中徒步旅行时，即便带的是便携式摄像机也非常费力。5 PHRASE If you **make the effort to** do something, you do it, even though you need extra energy to do it or you do not really want to. 尽力；尝试；勉为其难 ❑ *I don't get lonely now because I make the effort to see people.* 我现在不觉得孤独了，因为我尝试着与人交往。

Thesaurus 同类词 *effort* Also look up:

N.	attempt 1 exertion, labour, work 2

ef|fort|less /ˈefətləs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **effortless** is done easily and well. 不费力的；轻松的 ❑ *In a single effortless motion, he scooped Frannie into his arms.* 他一下子就轻松地把弗兰尼拥入怀里。•**ef|fort|less|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Her son Peter adapted effortlessly to his new surroundings.* 她儿子彼得很快就适应了新环境。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **effortless** to describe a quality that someone has naturally and does not have to learn.（品质）自然的，天生具有的 ❑ *She liked him above all for his effortless charm.* 她最喜欢他身上那种与生俱来的魅力。

ef|fron|tery /ɪˈfrʌntəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Effrontery** is behaviour that is bold, rude, or disrespectful. 厚颜无耻；放肆；粗鲁【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *One could only gasp at the sheer effrontery of the man.* 那人十足的厚颜无耻让人们吃惊得无话可说。

ef|fu|sion /ɪˈfjuːʒ°n/ (**effusions**) N-VAR If someone expresses their emotions or ideas with **effusion**, they express them with more enthusiasm and for longer than is usual or expected.（感情的）过分流露，倾泻，迸发 ❑ *I did not embarrass her with my effusions.* 我并没有太过热情而让她为难。

ef|fu|sive /ɪˈfjuːsɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone as **effusive**, you mean that they express pleasure, gratitude, or approval in a very enthusiastic way. 热情洋溢的；奔放的；过分流露感情的 ❑ *He was effusive in his praise for the general.* 他对那位将军极尽溢美之词。•**ef|fu|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *She greeted them effusively.* 她热情地欢迎他们。

e-fit /ˈiːfɪt/ (**e-fits**) also **E-fit** N-COUNT An **e-fit** is a computer-generated picture of someone who is suspected of a crime.（犯罪嫌疑人的）电子画像，电脑拼图（Compare 比较 **identikit, Photofit.**）❑ *Police have released an E-fit picture of the suspected gunman.* 警方已公布持枪嫌犯的电子画像。

EFL /ˌiː ef ˈel/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **EFL** is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **EFL** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'English as a Foreign Language'. 非母语的英语教学；作为外语的英语教学 ❑ *...an EFL teacher.* 把英语作为外语教授的教师

e.g. /ˌiː ˈdʒiː/ **e.g.** is an abbreviation that means 'for example'. It is used before a noun, or to introduce another sentence. 例如（用于名词前或引出另一个句子）❑ *We need helpers of all types, engineers, scientists (e.g. geologists) and teachers.* 我们需要各方面的帮手：工程师、科学家（例如地质学家）和教师。

egali|tar|ian /ɪˌgælɪˈteərɪən/ ADJ **Egalitarian** means supporting or following the idea that all people are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities. 主张人人平等的；平等主义的 ❑ *I still believe in the notion of an egalitarian society.* 我仍然相信构建人人平等的社会的理念。

egali|tari|an|ism /ɪˌgælɪˈteərɪənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Egalitarianism** is used to refer to the belief that all people are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities, and to actions that are based on this belief. 平等主义；平等主义信念（或行动）

egg ◆◆◇ /eg/ (**eggs, egging, egged**) 1 N-COUNT An **egg** is an oval object that is produced by a female bird and which contains a baby bird. Other animals such as reptiles and fish also lay eggs. 蛋；卵 ❑ *...a baby bird hatching from its egg.* 从蛋中孵出的小鸟 ❑ *...ant eggs.* 蚁卵 2 N-VAR In Western countries, **eggs** often means hen's eggs, eaten as food.（西方国家常指供食用的）鸡蛋 ❑ *Break the eggs into a shallow bowl and beat them lightly.* 把鸡蛋打到一个浅碗中，轻轻搅打。❑ *...bacon and eggs.* 熏肉煎蛋 3 N-COUNT **Egg** is used to refer to an object in the shape of a hen's egg. 卵状物；蛋形物 ❑ *...a chocolate egg.* 巧克力蛋 4 N-COUNT An **egg** is a cell that is produced in the bodies of female animals and humans. If it is fertilized by a sperm, a baby develops from it. 卵子；卵细胞 ❑ *It only takes one sperm to fertilize an egg.* 只需要一个精子就能让卵子受精。5 → see also **Easter egg, nest egg, Scotch egg** 6 PHRASE If someone puts **all** their **eggs in one basket,**



they put all their effort or resources into doing one thing so that, if it fails, they have no alternatives left. 寄希望于一件事上；孤注一掷 ❑ *The key word here is diversify; don't put all your eggs in one basket.* 这里的关键词是多样性：不要在一棵树上吊死。 7 PHRASE If someone has **egg on** their **face** or has **egg all over** their **face**, they have been made to look foolish. 出丑；丢脸；蒙羞 ❑ *If they take this game lightly they could end up with egg on their faces.* 如果他们对这场比赛掉以轻心，结果很可能会出丑。 8 **a chicken and egg situation** → see **chicken**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **egg**

→ see **bird**

▶**egg on** PHRASAL VERB If you **egg** a person **on**, you encourage them to do something, especially something dangerous or foolish. 怂恿；煽动；唆使 ❑ [V n P] *He was lifting up handfuls of leaves and throwing them at her. She was laughing and egging him on.* 他抓起一把把叶子扔向她，她大笑着鼓动他多扔点。 ❑ [V n P to-inf] *They egged each other on to argue and to fight.* 他们互相拱火，大打大闹。 [Also V P n (not pron)]

'egg cup (**egg cups**) also **eggcup** N-COUNT An **egg cup** is a small container in which you put a boiled egg while you eat it. 蛋杯（盛放煮蛋的小杯）

egg|head /'eghed/ (**eggheads**) N-COUNT If you think someone is more interested in ideas and theories than in practical actions you can say they are an **egghead**. 书呆子；学究【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The Government was dominated by self-important eggheads.* 政府被一群自以为是的书呆子控制着。

egg|nog /'egnɒg/ also **egg nog** N-UNCOUNT **Eggnog** is a drink made from egg, milk, sugar, spices, and alcohol such as rum or brandy. 蛋奶酒

egg|plant /'egplɑːnt, -plænt/ (**eggplants**) N-VAR An **eggplant** is a vegetable with a smooth, dark purple skin. 茄子【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **aubergine**

egg|shell /'egʃel/ (**eggshells**) also **egg shell** N-VAR An **eggshell** is the hard covering on the outside of an egg. 蛋壳

'egg tim|er (**egg timers**) also **egg-timer** N-COUNT An **egg timer** is a device that measures the time needed to boil an egg. 煮蛋计时器

'egg whisk (**egg whisks**) N-COUNT An **egg whisk** is a piece of kitchen equipment used for mixing the different parts of an egg together. 打蛋器

ego /'iːgəʊ, 'egəʊ/ (**egos**) 1 N-VAR Someone's **ego** is their sense of their own worth. For example, if someone has a large **ego**, they think they are very important and valuable. 自我；自我评价；自尊 ❑ *He had a massive ego; never would he admit he was wrong.* 他自视甚高，从来不会承认自己错了。 2 → see also **alter ego, super-ego**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ego* with:

ADJ. **big** ego 自大
V. **boost** *someone's* ego 增强某人的自信心

Word Link 词根词缀 *ego = self* 自我：*ego, egocentric, egomaniac*

ego|cen|tric /ˌiːgəʊ'sentrɪk, ˌeg-/ ADJ Someone who is **egocentric** thinks only of themselves and their own wants, and does not consider other people. 以自我为中心的；个人主义的；自私自利的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was egocentric, a man of impulse who expected those around him to serve him.* 他是个以自我为中心、易冲动的人，希望身边的人都为他服务。

ego|ism /'iːgəʊɪzəm, 'eg-/ N-UNCOUNT **Egoism** is the same as **egotism**. 同 egotism【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ego|ist /'iːgəʊɪst, 'eg-/ (**egoists**) N-COUNT An **egoist** is the same as an **egotist**. 同 egotist【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ego|is|tic /ˌiːgəʊ'ɪstɪk, ˌeg-/ ADJ **Egoistic** means the same as **egotistic**. 同 egotistic【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ego|ma|ni|ac /ˌiːgəʊ'meɪniæk, ˌeg-/ (**egomaniacs**) N-COUNT An **egomaniac** is someone who thinks only of themselves and does not care if they harm other people in order to get what they want. 利己主义者；自我主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Adam is clever enough, but he's also something of an egomaniac.* 亚当足够聪明，但是他也有点自私自利。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mania = obsession* 狂；癖；迷：*egomaniac, maniac, pyromaniac*

ego|tism /'iːgətɪzəm, 'eg-/ N-UNCOUNT **Egotism** is the quality of being egotistic. 自我中心；利己主义；自私自利【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ego|tist /'iːgətɪst, 'eg-/ (**egotists**) N-COUNT An **egotist** is someone who is egotistic. 自我中心者；自私自利者；自我主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ego|tis|tic /ˌiːgə'tɪstɪk, ˌeg-/

The form **egotistical** is also used. 亦使用 egotistical

ADJ Someone who is **egotistic** or **egotistical** behaves selfishly and thinks they are more important than other people. 利己主义的；自私自利的；以自我为中心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Susan and Deborah share an intensely selfish, egotistic streak.* 苏珊和德博拉两个人都极端自私自利。

'ego trip (**ego trips**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is **on** an **ego trip**, you are criticizing them for doing something for their own satisfaction and enjoyment, often to show that they think they are more important than other people. 自我满足的行为；自我表现【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

egre|gious /ɪ'griːdʒəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Egregious** means very bad indeed. 极坏的；极差的；极其恶劣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the most egregious abuses of human rights.* 对人权的严重践踏

Egyp|tian /ɪ'dʒɪpʃ°n/ (**Egyptians**) 1 ADJ **Egyptian** means belonging or relating to Egypt or to its people, language, or culture. 埃及的；埃及人的；埃及语的；埃及文化的 2 N-COUNT The **Egyptians** are the people who come from Egypt. 埃及人 3 ADJ **Egyptian** means related to or connected with ancient Egypt. 古埃及的 ❑ *...the Egyptian pharaoh.* 古埃及法老 4 N-COUNT The **Egyptians** were the people who lived in ancient Egypt. 古埃及人

eh /eɪ/ CONVENTION **Eh** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make as a response in conversation, for example to express agreement or to ask for something to be explained or repeated. （交谈中表示同意、疑问、未听清等）嗯，是吗，好吗，什么 ❑ *Let's talk all about it outside, eh?* 我们出去谈，如何？ ❑ *'He's um ill in bed.'—'Eh?'—'He's ill in bed.'* "嗯，他生病卧床。" —— "什么？" —— "他生病卧床。"

eider|down /'aɪdəˌdaʊn/ (**eiderdowns**) N-COUNT An **eiderdown** is a bed covering, placed on top of sheets and blankets, that is filled with small soft feathers or warm material. 羽绒被；（以轻软物为芯的）软被【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **comforter**

eight ⟹ /eɪt/ (**eights**) NUM **Eight** is the number 8. (数字) 8 ❑ *So far eight workers have been killed.* 到目前为止，已经有 8 名工人被杀。

eight|een ⟹ /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ (**eighteens**) NUM **Eighteen** is the number 18. (数字) 18 ❑ *He was employed by them for eighteen years.* 他为他们工作了 18 年。

Word Link 词根词缀 *teen = plus ten* 加十，*from 13-19* 从 13 至 19: *eighteen, seventeen, teenager*

eight|eenth ⟹ /ˌeɪˈtiːnθ/ (**eighteenths**) 1 ORD The **eighteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eighteen. 第十八 ❑ *The siege is now in its eighteenth day.* 围困今天已经进入第 18 天了。2 FRACTION An **eighteenth** is one of eighteen equal parts of something. 十八分之一

eighth ⟹ /eɪtθ/ (**eighths**) 1 ORD The **eighth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eight. 第八的 ❑ *...the eighth prime minister of India.* 印度第八任总理 2 FRACTION An **eighth** is one of eight equal parts of something. 八分之一 ❑ *The Kuban produces an eighth of Russia's grain, meat and milk.* 库班地区出产俄罗斯 1/8 的粮食、肉类和牛奶。

eighth note (**eighth notes**) N-COUNT An **eighth note** is a musical note that has a time value equal to half a quarter note. 八分音符【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **quaver**

eighti|eth ⟹ /ˈeɪtiəθ/ ORD The **eightieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eighty. 第八十 ❑ *Mr Stevens recently celebrated his eightieth birthday.* 史蒂文斯先生最近庆祝了他的 80 大寿。

eighty ⟹ /ˈeɪti/ (**eighties**) 1 NUM **Eighty** is the number 80. (数字) 80 ❑ *Eighty horses trotted up.* 80 匹马小跑起来。2 N-PLURAL When you talk about the **eighties**, you are referring to numbers between 80 and 89. For example, if you are in your **eighties**, you are aged between 80 and 89. If the temperature is in the **eighties**, the temperature is between 80 and 89 degrees. 八十几：八十多 ❑ *He was in his late eighties and had become the country's most respected elder statesman.* 他年近九旬，已成为该国最受尊崇的政界元老。3 N-PLURAL **The eighties** is the decade between 1980 and 1989. (二十世纪) 八十年代 ❑ *He ran a property development business in the eighties.* 他在 20 世纪 80 年代经营着一家房地产开发公司。

eisteddf|od /aɪˈstedfɒd, AM 美 -vɑːd/ (**eisteddfods**) N-COUNT An **eisteddfod** is a Welsh festival at which competitions are held in music, poetry, drama, and art. 威尔士诗歌音乐节；威尔士诗歌音乐比赛会

either ⟹ /ˈaɪðəʳ, ˈiːðəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **either** in front of the first of two or more alternatives, when you are stating the only possibilities or choices that there are. The other alternatives are introduced by 'or'. (表示在两者或多者中择其一) 或者，要么 ❑ *Sightseeing is best done either by tour bus or by bicycles.* 最好是乘坐旅游巴士或骑自行车观光。❑ *The former President was demanding that he should be either put on trial or set free.* 前总统要求要么对他进行审判，要么将他释放。❑ *Either she goes or I go.* 要么她走，要么我走。2 CONJ You use **either** in a negative statement in front of the first of two alternatives to indicate that the negative statement refers to both the alternatives. (用于否定句中) 两者都 (不)，既 (不) ❑ *There had been no indication of either breathlessness or any loss of mental faculties right until his death.* 他去世前并未出现呼吸困难或意识不清的迹象。3 PRON You can use **either** to refer to one of two things, people, or situations, when you want to say that they are both possible and it does not matter which one is chosen or considered. (两者之中) 任意一个 ❑ *There were glasses of champagne and cigars, but not many of either were consumed.* 这里有香槟和雪茄，但两样东西都没怎么动。•QUANT **Either** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Do either of you smoke or drink heavily?* 你们两人中有谁烟瘾或酒瘾很大吗？•DET **Either** is also a determiner. ❑ *I don't particularly agree with either group.* 双方我都不甚赞同。4 PRON You use **either** in a negative statement to refer to each of two things, people, or situations to indicate that the negative statement includes both of them. (用于否定句) 两者都 (不) ❑ *She warned me that I'd never marry or have children.—I don't want either.* 她告诫我千万不要结婚，也别要孩子。——这两样我都不想要。•QUANT **Either** is also a quantifier. ❑ *There are no simple answers to either of those questions.* 两个问题都不容易回答。•DET **Either** is also a determiner. ❑ *He sometimes couldn't remember either man's name.* 有时候，两个人的名字他一个都想不起来。5 ADV [ADV after v] You use **either** by itself in negative statements to indicate that there is a similarity or connection with a person or thing that you have just mentioned. (用于否定句) 也 (不)，亦 (不) ❑ *He did not even say anything to her, and she did not speak to him either.* 他甚至一句话也没跟她说，她也没跟他说话。6 ADV [ADV after v] When one negative statement follows another, you can use **either** at the end of the second one to indicate that you are adding an extra piece of information, and to emphasize that both are equally important. (用于两个连续否定句的第二句之后，强调两种观点同样重要) 而且，还 ❑ *Don't agree, but don't argue either.* 别同意，但是也别争辩。7 DET You can use **either** to introduce a noun that refers to each of two things when you are talking about both of them. (两者中的) 每个，各方 ❑ *The basketball nets hung down from the ceiling at either end of the gymnasium.* 篮筐分别从体育馆两头的天花板上悬吊下来。

ejacu|late /ɪˈdʒækjʊleɪt/ (**ejaculates, ejaculating, ejaculated**) VERB When a man **ejaculates**, sperm comes out through his penis. 射精 ❑ [v] *... a tendency to ejaculate quickly.* 早泄倾向 •**ejacu|la|tion** /ɪˌdʒækjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**ejaculations**) N-VAR ❑ *Each male ejaculation will contain up to 300 million sperm.* 男性每次排出的精液包含多达 3 亿个精子。

eject /ɪˈdʒekt/ (**ejects, ejecting, ejected**) 1 VERB If you **eject** someone **from** a place, you force them to leave. 驱逐；把…逐出 ❑ [v n] *Officials used guard dogs to eject the protesters.* 官员们用警犬驱散抗议人群。❑ [be v-ed +from] *He was ejected from a restaurant.* 他被逐出餐厅。•**ejec|tion** /ɪˈdʒekʃᵊn/ (**ejections**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the ejection of hecklers from the meeting.* 对会议上捣乱分子的驱逐 2 VERB To **eject** something means to remove it or push it out forcefully. 弹出；喷出；射出 ❑ [v n] *He aimed his rifle, fired a single shot, then ejected the spent cartridge.* 他用步枪瞄准，射出一枚子弹，然后退出空弹壳。3 VERB When a pilot **ejects from** an aircraft, he or she leaves the aircraft quickly using an ejector seat, usually because the plane is about to crash. (通常指飞行员从即将坠毁的飞机中) 弹射出来 ❑ [v +from] *The pilot ejected from the plane and escaped injury.* 飞行员从飞机中弹出，安然无恙。[Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *e = away* 离开，*out* 出：*eject, emigrate, emit*

e|jec|tor seat (**ejector seats**) N-COUNT An **ejector seat** is a special seat which can throw the pilot out of a fast military aircraft in an emergency. (在紧急情况下将飞行员弹出舱外的) 弹射座椅

eke /iːk/ (**ekes, eking, eked**) PHRASE If you **eke a living** or **eke out an existence**, you manage to survive with very little money. 勉强维持生计 ❑ [+off] *That forced peasant farmers to try to eke a living off steep hillsides.* 那迫使农民们努力在陡峭的山坡上勉强维持生计。❑ *He was eking out an existence on a few francs a day.* 他每天就靠几法郎勉强度日。

►**eke out** PHRASAL VERB If you **eke out** something, you make your supply of it last as long as possible. 使 (某物) 供应持久；节约使用 ❑ [v P n] *Many workers can only eke out their redundancy money for about 10 weeks.* 很多工人手头的遣散费仅够维持 10 个星期左右。[Also v n P]

elabo|rate (**elaborates, elaborating, elaborated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ɪˈlæbərət/. The verb is pronounced /ɪˈlæbəreɪt/. 形容词读作 /ɪˈlæbərət/。动词读作 /ɪˈlæbəreɪt/。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **elaborate** to describe something that is very complex because it has a lot of different parts. 复杂的 ❑ *...an elaborate research project.* 复杂的研究计划 ❑ *...an elaborate ceremony that lasts for eight days.* 持续 8 天的繁琐典礼 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Elaborate** plans, systems, and procedures are complicated because they have been planned in very great detail, sometimes too much detail. (计划、系统、程序等) 繁复的，详尽

的，过于复杂的 ❑ *...elaborate efforts at the highest level to conceal the problem.* 最高层为了隐瞒问题而挖空心思 ❑ *...an elaborate management training scheme for graduates.* 针对毕业生的详尽的管理培训计划 •**elabo|rate|ly** ADV ❑ *It was clearly an elaborately planned operation.* 那显然是一次精心策划的行动。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Elaborate** clothing or material is made with a lot of detailed artistic designs. （衣服、布料等）精致的，精巧的，制作精美的 ❑ *He is known for his elaborate costumes.* 他以着装精致而闻名。 •**elabo|rate|ly** ADV ❑ *...elaborately costumed dolls.* 装扮精美的玩具娃娃 4 VERB If you **elaborate** a plan or theory, you develop it by making it more complicated and more effective. 精心制作；详细计划；进一步完善 ❑ [v n] *His task was to elaborate policies which would make a market economy compatible with a clean environment.* 他的任务是制定详细政策，使得市场经济和清洁环境能够共存。 •**elabo|ra|tion** /ɪˌlæbəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the elaboration of specific policies and mechanisms.* 具体政策和机制的详细规划 5 VERB If you **elaborate on** something that has been said, you say more about it, or give more details. 详细说明；详尽阐述 ❑ [v +on] *A spokesman declined to elaborate on a statement released late yesterday.* 发言人拒绝对昨天晚些时候发表的声明详加说明。 ❑ [v] *Would you care to elaborate?* 你愿意详细说明一下吗？

Word Link 词根词缀 *labor = working* 工作：*collaborate, elaborate, laboratory*

élan /eɪˈlɑːn/ also **elan** N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone does something with **élan**, you mean that they do it in an energetic and confident way. 活力；热忱；锐气【LITERARY 文】

elapse /ɪˈlæps/ (**elapses, elapsing, elapsed**) VERB When time **elapses**, it passes. （时间）过去，流逝【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Forty-eight hours have elapsed since his arrest.* 从他被捕至今已经过去 48 小时了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lapse = falling* 跌落：*collapse, elapse, lapse*

elas|tic /ɪˈlæstɪk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Elastic** is a rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go. Elastic is often used in clothes to make them fit tightly, for example round the waist. 松紧带；橡皮筋 ❑ *...a piece of elastic.* 一根松紧带 2 ADJ Something that is **elastic** is able to stretch easily and then return to its original size and shape. 有弹性的；有弹力的 ❑ *Beat it until the dough is slightly elastic.* 一直搅打，直至生面团略有弹性。 3 ADJ If ideas, plans, or policies are **elastic**, they are able to change to suit new circumstances or conditions as they occur. （想法、计划、政策等）有通融性的，灵活的，能变通的 ❑ *...an elastic interpretation of the rules of boxing.* 对拳击规则的灵活解释 ❑ *If export and import demand is elastic, then the change in trade volumes will operate to remove the surplus.* 如果进出口需求具有灵活性，那么贸易额的变化则可能会抵消盈余。

elas|ti|cat|ed /ɪˈlæstɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ If a piece of clothing or part of a piece of clothing is **elasticated**, elastic has been sewn or woven into it to make it fit better and to help it keep its shape. 有松紧性的；有弹力的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a pink silk jacket with an elasticated waist.* 粉红色丝质束腰短上衣

in AM, use 美国英语用 **elasticized**

e|las|tic band (**elastic bands**) N-COUNT An **elastic band** is a thin circle of very stretchy rubber that you can put around things in order to hold them together. 橡皮筋；橡皮圈【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rubber band**

elas|tici|ty /ˌiːlæsˈtɪsɪti, ɪˌlæs-/ N-UNCOUNT The **elasticity** of a material or substance is its ability to return to its original shape, size, and condition after it has been stretched. 弹性；弹力 ❑ *Daily facial exercises help her to retain the skin's elasticity.* 每天做面部运动帮助她保持皮肤弹性。

Elas|to|plast /ɪˈlæstəplɑːst/ (**Elastoplasts**) 1 N-VAR **Elastoplast** is a type of sticky tape that you use to cover small cuts on your body. 易理妥；弹性绷带【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Band-Aid**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to an **Elastoplast** solution to a problem, you mean that you disapprove of it because you think that it will only be effective for a short period. （解决办法）创可贴式的，暂时的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *It is only an Elastoplast solution to a far greater constitutional problem.* 对于一个非常严重的宪法问题来说，这只是个暂时的解决方案。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Band-Aid**

elat|ed /ɪˈleɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **elated**, you are extremely happy and excited because of something that has happened. 兴高采烈的；得意洋洋的 ❑ *I was elated that my second heart bypass had been successful.* 第二次心脏搭桥手术成功了，我很高兴。

ela|tion /ɪˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Elation** is a feeling of great happiness and excitement about something that has happened. 得意洋洋；兴高采烈 ❑ *His supporters have reacted to the news with elation.* 他的支持者听到那条消息后兴高采烈。

→ see **emotion**

el|bow /ˈelbəʊ/ (**elbows, elbowing, elbowed**) 1 N-COUNT Your **elbow** is the part of your arm where the upper and lower halves of the arm are joined. 肘 ❑ *He slipped and fell, badly bruising an elbow.* 他滑倒了，一只胳膊肘严重擦伤。 2 VERB If you **elbow** people **aside** or **elbow** your **way** somewhere, you push people with your elbows in order to move somewhere. 用肘推挤 ❑ [v n with *aside*] *They also claim that the security team elbowed aside a steward.* 他们还声称保安人员将一位乘务员推搡至一边。 ❑ [v n prep] *Mr Smith elbowed me in the face.* 史密斯先生一肘撞在我脸上。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Brand elbowed his way to the centre of the group of bystanders.* 布兰德挤到看热闹的人群中央。 [Also v] 3 VERB If someone or something **elbows** their **way** somewhere, or **elbows** other people or things **out of the way**, they achieve success by being aggressive and determined. 跻身；挤掉；排挤 ❑ [v n with *aside/out*] *Non-state firms gradually elbow aside the inefficient state-owned ones.* 非国有企业逐渐挤掉了效率低下的国有企业。 ❑ [v n prep] *Environmental concerns will elbow their way right to the top of the agenda.* 环境问题将挤到议事日程之首。 4 to **rub elbows with**

→ see **rub**

→ see **body**

'el|bow grease N-UNCOUNT People use **elbow grease** to refer to the strength and energy that you use when doing physical work like rubbing or polishing. （干粗活儿用的）力气，蛮力；（费力的）擦拭【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It took a considerable amount of polish and elbow grease before the brass shone like new.* 经过大量的抛光和擦拭，黄铜光亮如新。

'el|bow room 1 N-UNCOUNT **Elbow room** is the freedom to do what you want to do or need to do in a particular situation. 行动自由；活动空间【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His speech was designed to give himself more political elbow room.* 他的演讲旨在给自己更多的政治空间。 2 N-UNCOUNT If there is enough **elbow room** in a place or vehicle, it is not too small or too crowded. 宽裕的空间；充足的活动空间【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There was not much elbow room in the cockpit of a Snipe.* "沙锥鸟"战斗机的驾驶舱空间不太宽敞。

el|der /ˈeldəʳ/ (**elders**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n, *the* ADJ] **The elder of** two people is the one who was born first. （两者中）年龄较大的，年长的 ❑ *...his elder brother.* 他哥哥 ❑ [+of] *...the elder of her two daughters.* 她两个女儿中年长的那个 2 N-COUNT A person's **elder** is someone who is older than them, especially someone quite a lot older. （尤指年纪大很多的）年长者，长辈【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The young have no respect for their elders.* 年轻人不尊重他们的长辈。 3 N-COUNT In some societies, an **elder** is one of the respected older people who have influence and authority. 有威望的长者；元老 ❑ *...tribal elders.* 部落长老 4 N-VAR An **elder** is a bush or small tree which has groups of small white flowers and black berries. 接骨木

elder|berry /ˈeldəʳberi/ (**elderberries**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Elderberries** are the edible black berries that grow on an elder bush or tree. 接骨木浆果 2 N-VAR An **elderberry** is an elder bush or tree. 接骨木

el|der|ly ♦◇◇ /ˈeldəʳli/ ADJ You use **elderly** as a polite way of saying that someone is old. 年长的；上年纪的【POLITENESS 礼貌】

Word Web 话题词汇 election 选举

The **General Election** is the election of the whole **House of Commons**. This House includes 646 **Members of Parliament**. Each **MP** represents an individual constituency of approximately 68,000 on average. The **voters** or **electors** in each parliamentary constituency elect the MP. On election day most voters **cast** their **votes** at local **polling stations**, but any **citizen** eligible to vote can apply to vote by post. Some citizens living abroad are also entitled to a **postal vote**. The **candidates** are elected by a simple **majority** system. The candidate who wins the most votes in a constituency is elected MP. The winning candidate does not need to win a majority of the total votes cast.

大选是对整个下议院的选举。下议院包括 646 名下院议员，每位议员代表一个平均有大约 6.8 万选民的选区。每个议会选区的选民选举出一位下院议员。到了投票日，大多数选民在当地投票站投出自己的选票，不过任何有资格投票的公民都可以使用邮寄投票。一些居住在国外的公民同样可以获得一张邮寄选票。候选人由简单多数制选出。赢得一个选区最多选票的候选人当选为下院议员。获胜候选人不需要赢得总投票数的多数。

E

❑ *...an elderly couple.* 老夫妇 ❑ *Many of those most affected are elderly.* 受影响最大的人中很多都是上了年纪的。•N-PLURAL **The elderly** are people who are old. 年长者；上年纪的人 ❑ *The elderly are a formidable force in any election.* 老年人在任何选举中都是一股不可小觑的力量。

→ see **age**

ˌel|der ˈstates|man (**elder statesmen**) ❶ N-COUNT An **elder statesman** is an old and respected politician or former politician who still has influence because of his or her experience. 政界元老 ❷ N-COUNT An experienced and respected member of an organization or profession is sometimes referred to as an **elder statesman**. 前辈；权威人士；元老

eld|est /ˈeldɪst/ ADJ The **eldest** person in a group is the one who was born before all the others. 最年长的；年龄最大的 ❑ *The eldest child was a daughter called Fiona.* 老大是个女孩，名叫菲奥娜。❑ [+of] *David was the eldest of three boys.* 戴维是 3 个男孩中年龄最大的一个。❑ *The two eldest are already doing well at Kings Wood.* 年纪最长的两个现在已经在金斯伍德念书，成绩都不错。

ˈe-ˌlearning N-UNCOUNT **E-learning** is learning that takes place by means of computers and the Internet. 电脑化学习；网络化学习

elect ◆◇ /ɪˈlekt/ (**elects, electing, elected**) ❶ VERB When people **elect** someone, they choose that person to represent them, by voting for them. 选举；推选 ❑ [v n] *The people of the Philippines have voted to elect a new president.* 菲律宾人民已投票选举出了一位新总统。❑ [v n n] *Manchester College elected him Principal in 1956.* 曼彻斯特学院于 1956 年推选他做院长。❑ [v n +as] *The country is about to take a radical departure by electing a woman as its new president.* 该国将发生重大转变，选举一位女性担任新总统。•**elect|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...the country's democratically elected president.* 该国的民选总统 ❷ VERB If you **elect to** do something, you choose to do it. 选择，决定（做）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *Those electing to smoke will be seated at the rear.* 那些想吸烟的人将坐在后排。❸ ADJ [n ADJ] **Elect** is added after words such as 'president' or 'governor' to indicate that a person has been elected to the post but has not officially started to carry out the duties involved. 已当选但未就任的；候任的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the date when the president-elect takes office.* 候任总统就职日

elec|tion ◆◆◆ /ɪˈlekʃ°n/ (**elections**) ❶ N-VAR An **election** is a process in which people vote to choose a person or group of people to hold an official position. 选举；推举 ❑ *...the first fully free elections for more than fifty years.* 50 多年来第一次完全自由的选举 ❑ *The final election results will be announced on Friday.* 选举的最终结果将在周五宣布。❑ *Many residents say they have little or no idea who's standing for election.* 很多居民说他们几乎不知道谁在竞选。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **election** of a particular person or group of people is their success in winning an election. 当选；选举获胜 ❑ [+of] *...the election of the Labour government in 1964.* 1964 年工党政府当选 ❑ [+as] *...his election as president.* 他当选总统 ❑ *The Democrat candidate is the favorite to win election.* 民主党候选人最有希望赢得选举。

→ see Word Web: **election**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *election* with:

N. election **campaign** 竞选活动，election **day** 选举日，election **official** 选举官，election **results** 选举结果 ❶

V. **hold an** election 举行选举，**lose an** election 落选，**vote in an** election 在选举中投票，**win an** election 当选 ❶

elec|tion|eer|ing /ɪˌlekʃəˈnɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Electioneering** is the activities that politicians and their supporters carry out in order to persuade people to vote for them or their political party in an election, for example making speeches and visiting voters. 竞选活动；拉选票

elec|tive /ɪˈlektɪv/ (**electives**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **elective** post or committee is one to which people are appointed as a result of winning an election. 由选举产生的；选任的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Buchanan has never held elective office.* 布坎南从未就任过经选举产生的职位。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Elective** surgery is surgery that you choose to have before it becomes essential. （外科手术）非急需的，可选择的【FORMAL 正式】❸ N-COUNT An **elective** is a subject which a student can choose to study as part of his or her course. 选修课【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **option**

elec|tor /ɪˈlektəʳ/ (**electors**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] An **elector** is a person who has the right to vote in an election. 有选举权的人；选民 ❷ N-COUNT An **elector** is a member of the electoral college. People vote for electors in each state to represent them in the presidential elections. 选举团成员【AM 美】

→ see **election**

elec|tor|al ◆◇ /ɪˈlektərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Electoral** is used to describe things that are connected with elections. 与选举有关的；选举的 ❑ *The Mongolian Democratic Party is campaigning for electoral reform.* 蒙古民主党正发起运动争取选举改革。❑ *...Italy's electoral system of proportional representation.* 意大利比例代表制的选举体制 •**elec|tor|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *He believed that the policies were both wrong and electorally disastrous.* 他认为这些政策是错误的，而且对选举会产生灾难性后果。

eˌlec|tor|al ˈcol|lege N-SING **The electoral college** is the system that is used in the United States in presidential elections. The electors in the electoral college act as representatives for each state, and they elect the president and vice-president. 总统选举团（由各州选民产生，代表本州参加总统、副总统选举投票）【AM 美】

eˌlec|tor|al ˈreg|is|ter (**electoral registers**) N-COUNT An **electoral register** is an official list of all the people who have the right to vote in an election. 选民名册【BRIT 英】❑ *Many students are not on the electoral register.* 很多学生不在选民名册中。

eˌlec|tor|al ˈroll (**electoral rolls**) N-COUNT An **electoral roll** is the same as an **electoral register**. 同 electoral register【BRIT 英】

elec|tor|ate /ɪˈlektərət/ (**electorates**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **electorate** of a country or area is all the people in it who have the right to vote in an election. （一国或一地区的）全体选民 ❑ *He has the backing of almost a quarter of the electorate.* 他得到了几乎 1/4 选民的支持。

elec|tric ◆◇ /ɪˈlektrɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **electric** device or machine works by means of electricity, rather than using some other source of power. 用电的；电动的 ❑ *...her electric guitar.* 她的电吉他 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **electric** current, voltage, or charge is one that is produced by electricity. 电的；由电产生的 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Electric** plugs, sockets, or power lines are designed to carry electricity. 通电的；导电的 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Electric** is used to refer to the supply of electricity. 电的；供电的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *An average electric bill might go up $2 or $3 per month.*

Word Web 话题词汇 electricity 电

Experts predict that demand for **electrical** power around the world will increase over the next 20 years. **Power companies** are moving quickly to meet this need. At the heart of every **power station** are electrical **generators**. Traditionally, they ran on **hydroelectric** power or **fossil fuel**. However, today new sources of **energy** are available. On **wind farms**, wind **turbines** use the power of moving air to run generators. Seaside tidal power stations make use of rising and falling tides to turn turbines. And in sunny climates, photovoltaic cells produce electrical power from the sun's rays.

据专家预测，未来 20 年全球范围内对电力的需求将逐步增长。电力公司正迅速行动起来，以满足这一需求。每个发电站的核心都是发电机，过去通常依靠水力或化石燃料运行。如今有了新能源。在风力发电场，风电机组利用流动空气的动力来运行发电机。海边的潮汐发电站利用潮水的涨落来转动机组。在日照充足的气候条件下，光伏电池靠太阳光线产生电能。

每月电费可能会平均增加两三美元。 3 ADJ If you describe the atmosphere of a place or event as **electric**, you mean that people are in a state of great excitement. 扣人心弦的；紧张刺激的 ❑ *The mood in the hall was electric.* 大厅里的气氛非常紧张。

→ see **keyboard, string**

elec|tri|cal /ɪ'lektrɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Electrical** goods, equipment, or appliances work by means of electricity. 用电的；电动的 ❑ *...shipments of electrical equipment.* 电气设备的装运 ❑ *...electrical appliances.* 电器 •**elec|tri|cal|ly** /ɪ'lektrɪkli/ ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...electrically-powered vehicles.* 电动车 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Electrical** systems or parts supply or use electricity. 供电的；用电的 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Electrical** energy is energy in the form of electricity. 电能的；充电的 •**elec|tri|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, ADV with v] ❑ *...electrically-charged particles.* 带电粒子 ❑ *The researchers stimulated the muscle electrically.* 研究人员用电来刺激那块肌肉。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Electrical** industries, engineers, or workers are involved in the production and supply of electricity or electrical goods. 制造电气设备的；供电的

→ see **electricity, energy**

e|lec|tri|cal en|gi'neer (**electrical engineers**) N-COUNT An **electrical engineer** is a person who uses scientific knowledge to design, construct, and maintain electrical devices. 电气工程师

e|lec|tri|cal en|gi'neer|ing N-UNCOUNT **Electrical engineering** is the designing, constructing, and maintenance of electrical devices. 电气工程

e|lec|tric 'blan|ket (**electric blankets**) N-COUNT An **electric blanket** is a blanket with wires inside it which carry an electric current that keeps the blanket warm. 电热毯

e|lec|tric 'blue also **electric-blue** COLOUR Something that is **electric blue** is very bright blue in colour. 钢青色；铁蓝色

e|lec|tric 'chair (**electric chairs**) N-COUNT **The electric chair** is a method of killing criminals, used especially in the United States, in which a person is strapped to a special chair and killed by a powerful electric current. (尤指美国处决犯人的)电椅，电椅死刑

elec|tri|cian /ɪˌlek'trɪʃᵊn, ˌiːlek-/ (**electricians**) N-COUNT An **electrician** is a person whose job is to install and repair electrical equipment. 电工；电气技师

Word Link 词根词缀 *electr = electric* 电力的：*electrician, electricity, electron*

elec|tric|ity ♦◇ /ɪˌlek'trɪsɪti, ˌiːlek-/ N-UNCOUNT **Electricity** is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for machines. 电；电力 ❑ *The electricity had been cut off.* 停电了。

→ see Word Web: **electricity**

→ see **energy, light bulb**

elec|trics /ɪ'lektrɪks/ N-PLURAL You can refer to a system of electrical wiring as the **electrics**. 电路；电力系统【BRIT 英】❑ *Plumbing and electrics are installed to a high standard.* 管道设备和电路按照高标准安装。

e|lec|tric 'shock (**electric shocks**) N-COUNT If you get an **electric shock**, you get a sudden painful feeling when you touch something which is connected to a supply of electricity. 触电；电击

elec|tri|fi|ca|tion /ɪˌlektrɪfɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **electrification** of a house, town, or area is the connecting of that place with a supply of electricity. 通电；供电 ❑ *...rural electrification.* 农村供电 2 → see also **electrify**

elec|tri|fied /ɪ'lektrɪfaɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **electrified** fence or other barrier has been connected to a supply of electricity, so that a person or animal that touches it will get an electric shock. 通电的；带电的 ❑ *The house was set amid dense trees and surrounded by an electrified fence.* 那座房子坐落于茂密的树林中，四周布有带电围栏。

elec|tri|fy /ɪ'lektrɪfaɪ/ (**electrifies, electrifying, electrified**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If people **are electrified by** an event or experience, it makes them feel very excited and surprised. 使极为兴奋；使激动不已；使震惊 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *The world was electrified by his courage and resistance.* 世人为他的勇气和反抗精神震惊不已。 •**elec|tri|fy|ing** ADJ ❑ *He gave an electrifying performance.* 他的演出令人激动不已。 2 VERB [usu passive] When a railway system or railway line **is electrified**, electric cables are put over the tracks, or electric rails are put beside them, so that the trains can be powered by electricity. 使电气化；使通电 ❑ [be v-ed] *The west-coast line was electrified as long ago as 1974.* 西海岸铁路线早在 1974 年就实现了电气化。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the electrified section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.* 兰开夏郡至约克郡铁路的电气化路段

electro- /ɪ'lektrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Electro-** is used to form words that refer to electricity or processes involving electricity. 表示"电的"、"与电有关的" ❑ *...electro-chemical phenomena.* 电化学现象 ❑ *...electro-magnetic energy.* 电磁能

elec|tro|car|dio|gram /ɪˌlektrəʊ'kɑːᵈdiəʊgræm/ (**electrocardiograms**) N-COUNT If someone has an **electrocardiogram**, doctors use special equipment to measure the electric currents produced by that person's heart in order to see whether it is working normally. 心电图

Word Link 词根词缀 *cardio = heart* 心脏：*cardiology, cardiovascular, electrocardiogram*

e|lec|tro|chem|i|cal /ɪˌlektrəʊ'kemɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **electrochemical** process or reaction is one in which electricity is produced by a chemical reaction. 电气化学的 ❑ *The technology uses an electrochemical process to produce electricity.* 这种技术利用电气化学反应发电。

→ see **nervous system**

elec|tro|cute /ɪ'lektrəkjuːt/ (**electrocutes, electrocuting, electrocuted**) 1 VERB If someone **is electrocuted**, they are accidentally killed or badly injured when they touch something connected to a source of electricity. 使触电身亡；用电击伤 ❑ [be v-ed] *Three people were electrocuted by falling power-lines.* 3 个人碰到落下的电缆，触电身亡。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He accidentally electrocuted himself.* 他意外触电身亡。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a criminal **is electrocuted**, he or she is executed using electricity. 用电刑处死(罪犯) ❑ [be v-ed] *He was electrocuted for a murder committed when he was 17.* 他因 17 岁时犯下的谋杀罪而被处以电刑。 •**elec|tro|cu|tion** /ɪˌlektrəˈkjuːʃᵊn/ (**electrocutions**) N-VAR ❑ *The court sentenced him to death by electrocution.* 法庭宣判对他处以电刑。

elec|trode /ɪ'lektrəʊd/ (**electrodes**) N-COUNT An **electrode** is a small piece of metal or other substance that is used to take an electric current to or from a source of power, a piece of equipment, or a living body. 电极 ❑ *The patient's brain activity is monitored via electrodes taped to the skull.* 病人的大脑活动通过固定在其头骨上的电极进行监控。

Word Web 话题词汇 element 元素

Elements—like copper, sodium, and oxygen—are made from only one type of **atom**. Each element has its own unique **properties**. For instance, oxygen is a gas at room temperature and copper is a solid. Often elements come together with other types of elements to make **compounds**. When the atoms in a compound bind together, they form a **molecule**. One of the best known molecules is H_2O. It is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. This molecule is also known as water. The **periodic table** is a complete listing of all the elements.

铜、钠、氧等元素是由单一类型的原子构成的。每种元素都有自己独特的属性。例如，在室温下氧是气体，铜则是固体。不同类型的元素常常结合在一起，组成化合物。当化合物中的原子结合在一起，就形成了分子。最为人熟知的分子是 H_2O，它由两个氢原子和一个氧原子构成。这一分子也叫做水。元素周期表是所有元素的完整列表。

E

elec|troly|sis /ɪˌlekˈtrɒlɪsɪs, ˌiː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Electrolysis** is the process of passing an electric current through a substance in order to produce chemical changes in the substance. 电解【TECHNICAL 术语】

elec|tro|lyte /ɪˈlektrəlaɪt/ (**electrolytes**) N-COUNT An **electrolyte** is a substance, usually a liquid, which electricity can pass through. 电解质；电解液【TECHNICAL 术语】

elec|tro|mag|net /ɪˌlektrəʊˈmægnɪt/ (**electromagnets**) N-COUNT An **electromagnet** is a magnet that consists of a piece of iron or steel surrounded by a coil. The metal becomes magnetic when an electric current is passed through the coil. 电磁铁；电磁体

elec|tro|mag|net|ic /ɪˌlektrəʊmægˈnetɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Electromagnetic** is used to describe the electrical and magnetic forces or effects produced by an electric current. 电磁能的；电磁效应的 ❑ *...electromagnetic fields.* 电磁场

elec|tron /ɪˈlektrɒn/ (**electrons**) N-COUNT An **electron** is a tiny particle of matter that is smaller than an atom and has a negative electrical charge. 电子【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **television**

Word Link 词根词缀 *electr ≈ electric* 电力的；*electrician, electricity, electron*

elec|tron|ic ◆◇ /ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk, ˌiː-/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **electronic** device has transistors or silicon chips which control and change the electric current passing through the device. 电子的 ❑ *...expensive electronic equipment.* 昂贵的电子设备 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **electronic** process or activity involves the use of electronic devices. 电子化的；使用电子装置的 ❑ *...electronic surveillance.* 电子监控 ❑ *...electronic music.* 电子音乐 •**elec|tron|ic|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Data is transmitted electronically.* 数据以电子形式传送。❑ *...an electronically controlled dishwasher.* 电动洗碗机

elec|tron|ic 'book (**electronic books**) N-COUNT An **electronic book** is the same as an **e-book**. 同 e-book【COMPUTING 计算机】

elec|tron|ic 'mail N-SING **Electronic mail** is the same as **e-mail**. 同 e-mail

elec|tron|ic 'pub|lish|ing N-UNCOUNT **Electronic publishing** is the publishing of documents in a form that can be read on a computer, for example as a CD-ROM. 电子出版

elec|tron|ics /ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Electronics** is the technology of using transistors and silicon chips, especially in devices such as radios, televisions, and computers. (尤指用于无线电、电视和计算机的)电子学，电子技术 ❑ *...Europe's three main electronics companies.* 欧洲三大电子公司

Word Link 词根词缀 *ics ≈ system* 体系，*knowledge* 知识：*economics, electronics, ethics*

e|lec|tron|ic 'tag|ging N-UNCOUNT **Electronic tagging** is a system in which a criminal or suspected criminal has an electronic device attached to them which enables the police to know if they leave a particular area. 电子追踪(指通过在罪犯或嫌疑犯身上安装电子装置以确定其行踪的方法)【BRIT 英】

el|egant ◆◇ /ˈelɪgənt/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a person or thing as **elegant**, you mean that they are pleasing and graceful in appearance or style. (人或物)典雅的，雅致的，优美的 ❑ *Patricia looked beautiful and elegant as always.* 帕特里夏一如既往地美丽优雅。❑ *...an elegant restaurant.* 雅致的餐厅 •**el|egance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Princess Grace's understated elegance.* 格雷丝王妃的含蓄美 •**el|egant|ly** ADV ❑ *...a tall, elegantly dressed man with a mustache.* 衣着讲究、蓄着胡子的高个男子 ❷ ADJ If you describe a piece of writing, an idea, or a plan as **elegant**, you mean that it is simple, clear, and clever. (文字、想法、计划等)简洁的，简练的，巧妙的 ❑ *The document impressed me with its elegant simplicity.* 那份文件的简洁明了给我留下了深刻印象。•**el|egant|ly** ADV ❑ *...an elegantly simple idea.* 简单而巧妙的想法

Thesaurus 同类词 *elegant* Also look up:

ADJ. chic, exquisite, luxurious, stylish; (*ant.*) inelegant, unsophisticated ❶

el|egi|ac /ˌelɪˈdʒaɪək/ ADJ Something that is **elegiac** expresses or shows sadness. 悲哀的；哀悼的；伤感的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The music has a dreamy, elegiac quality.* 那音乐有一种梦幻般的哀伤。

el|egy /ˈelɪdʒi/ (**elegies**) N-COUNT An **elegy** is a sad poem, often about someone who has died. 悲歌；挽歌；挽诗 ❑ *...a touching elegy for a lost friend.* 致亡友的感人挽歌

el|ement ◆◇ /ˈelɪmənt/ (**elements**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The different **elements** of something are the different parts it contains. 成分；组成部分 ❑ [+of] *The exchange of prisoners of war was one of the key elements of the U.N.'s peace plan.* 交换战俘是联合国和平计划的一个重要部分。❷ N-COUNT A particular **element** of a situation, activity, or process is an important quality or feature that it has or needs. 要素；基本部分 ❑ *Fitness has now become an important element in our lives.* 现在健康已经成为我们生活中的一个要素。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] When you talk about **elements** within a society or organization, you are referring to groups of people who have similar aims, beliefs, or habits. (社会或组织内部具有相同目标、信仰或习惯的)一群人，一组人，分子 ❑ *...criminal elements within the security forces.* 安保部队中的犯罪分子 ❑ *...the hooligan element.* 流氓团伙 ❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] If something has an **element of** a particular quality or emotion, it has a certain amount of this quality or emotion. 些许；一些 ❑ [+of] *These reports clearly contain elements of propaganda.* 这些报告明显带有一些宣传的意味。❺ N-COUNT An **element** is a substance such as gold, oxygen, or carbon that consists of only one type of atom. (化学中的)元素 ❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **element** in an electric fire or water heater is the metal part which changes the electric current into heat. (电炉、热水器等的)电热元件，电热丝 ❼ N-PLURAL You can refer to the weather, especially wind and rain, as **the elements**. 天气；(尤指)风雨 ❑ *The area where most refugees are waiting is exposed to the elements.* 大多数难民等待救济的地方都不能挡风遮雨。❽ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in** their **element**, you mean that they are in a situation they enjoy. 自在；适得其所；如鱼得水 ❑ *My stepmother was in her element, organizing everything.* 我的继母得心应手地料理着一切。

→ see Word Web:**element**

→ see **rock**

el|emental /ˌelɪˈmentᵊl/ ADJ **Elemental** feelings and types of behaviour are simple, basic, and forceful. (感情、行为等)单纯的，质朴的，粗犷的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the elemental life they would be living in this new colony.* 他们在这片新殖民地将要过的一种简朴生活

el|emen|ta|ry /ˌelɪˈmentri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **elementary** is very simple and basic. 简单的；基本的 ❑ *...elementary computer skills.* 计算机基本技能

el|e'men|ta|ry school (**elementary schools**) N-VAR An **elementary school** is a school where children are taught for the first

six or sometimes eight years of their education. 小学【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the move from elementary school to middle school or junior high.* 从小学升到中学或初中

el|ephant /'elɪfənt/ (**elephants**) ❶ N-COUNT An **elephant** is a very large animal with a long, flexible nose called a trunk, which it uses to pick up things. Elephants live in India and Africa. 象 ❷ → see also **white elephant**

→ see **herbivore**

el|ephan|tine /ˌelɪ'fæntaɪn/ ADJ If you describe something as **elephantine**, you mean that you think it is large and clumsy. 庞大的；笨拙的；笨重的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...elephantine clumsiness.* 因块头大而造成的笨拙 ❑ *His legs were elephantine.* 他的腿很粗壮。

el|evate /'elɪveɪt/ (**elevates, elevating, elevated**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] When someone or something achieves a more important rank or status, you can say that they **are elevated to** it. 提拔；提升；提高…的地位【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed *+to*] *He was elevated to the post of prime minister.* 他升任总理。 •**el|eva|tion** /ˌelɪ'veɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ [*+of/to*] *The Prime Minister is known to favour the elevation of more women to the Cabinet.* 人所共知首相希望提拔更多女性进入内阁。 ❷ VERB If you **elevate** something **to** a higher status, you consider it to be better or more important than it really is. 提高，提升（地位）❑ [v n *+to*] *Don't elevate your superiors to superstar status.* 别把你的上司捧得跟超级巨星似的。 ❸ VERB To **elevate** something means to increase it in amount or intensity. 提高；增加【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Emotional stress can elevate blood pressure.* 情绪压力可能会导致血压升高。❑ [v-ed] *...overweight individuals who have elevated cholesterol levels.* 胆固醇水平升高的体重超标者 ❹ VERB If you **elevate** something, you raise it above a horizontal level. 举起；抬起；使升高【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Jack elevated the gun at the sky.* 杰克朝天举枪。

el|evat|ed /'elɪveɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A person, job, or role that is **elevated** is very important or of very high rank. （人、工作、角色等）重要的，地位高的 ❑ *His career has blossomed and that has given him a certain elevated status.* 他的事业蓬勃发展，这在一定程度上提升了他的地位。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If thoughts or ideas are **elevated**, they are on a high moral or intellectual level. （想法、思想等）高尚的，崇高的，睿智的 ❑ *...the magazine's elevated British tone.* 杂志中高贵的英伦情调 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If land or buildings are **elevated**, they are raised up higher than the surrounding area. （土地、建筑等）高出周围的；高架的 ❑ *An elevated platform on the stage collapsed during rehearsals.* 在排练过程中舞台上垫高的一个平台塌了。

el|eva|tion /ˌelɪ'veɪʃ°n/ (**elevations**) ❶ N-COUNT In architecture, an **elevation** is the front, back, or side of a building, or a drawing of one of these. （建筑物的）立面，立面图，立视图【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the addition of two-storey wings on the north and south elevations.* 在南北向的立面上各增加两层配楼 ❷ N-COUNT The **elevation** of a place is its height above sea level. 海拔 ❑ [*+of*] *We're probably at an elevation of about 13,000 feet above sea level.* 我们可能在大约海拔 13,000 英尺的高度。 ❸ N-COUNT An **elevation** is a piece of ground that is higher than the area around it. 高地；高处 ❹ → see also **elevate**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ation = state of* …状态：*dehydration, elevation, preservation*

el|eva|tor /'elɪveɪtə'/ (**elevators**) N-COUNT An **elevator** is a device that carries people up and down inside buildings. 电梯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lift**

elev|en ◆◆◇ /ɪ'lev°n/ (**elevens**) NUM **Eleven** is the number 11. （数字）11 ❑ *...the Princess and her eleven friends.* 公主和她的 11 位朋友

e,leven-plus also **eleven plus** N-SING **The eleven-plus** is an exam which was taken by children in Britain at about the age of eleven, in order to decide which secondary school they should go to. （英国旧时为 11 岁左右儿童举行的）升中学甄别考试【BRIT 英】

elev|en|ses /ɪ'lev°nzɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Elevenses** is a short break when you have a cup of tea or coffee, and sometimes biscuits, at around eleven o'clock in the morning. （上午 11 点左右的）午前茶点【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

elev|enth ◆◆◇ /ɪ'lev°nθ/ (**elevenths**) ❶ ORD The **eleventh** item in a series is the one that you count as number eleven. 第十一 ❑ *We were working on the eleventh floor.* 我们在 11 层办公。 ❷ FRACTION An **eleventh** is one of eleven equal parts of something. 十一分之一

e,lev|enth 'hour N-SING If someone does something **at the eleventh hour**, they do it at the last possible moment. 最后时刻 ❑ *He postponed his trip at the eleventh hour.* 他在最后时刻推迟了行程。 ❑ *...last night's eleventh-hour agreement.* 昨晚最后一刻达成的协议

elf /elf/ (**elves**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In fairy stories, **elves** are small magical beings who play tricks on people. （神话故事中的）小精灵，小妖精

elf|in /'elfɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **elfin**, you think that they are attractive because they are small and have delicate features. 小巧的；小巧玲珑的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a little boy with an elfin face.* 面庞小巧清秀的小男孩

elic|it /ɪ'lɪsɪt/ (**elicits, eliciting, elicited**) ❶ VERB If you **elicit** a response or a reaction, you do or say something which makes other people respond or react. 引起；引出 ❑ [v n] *Mr Norris said he was hopeful that his request would elicit a positive response.* 诺里斯先生说希望他的请求能够引起积极反响。 ❷ VERB If you **elicit** a piece of information, you get it by asking the right questions. 探出；套出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Phone calls elicited no further information.* 几个电话都没有打听到进一步的消息。

elide /ɪ'laɪd/ (**elides, eliding, elided**) ❶ VERB If you **elide** something, especially a distinction, you leave it out or ignore it. 忽略，省略（尤指区别）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *These habits of thinking elide the difference between what is common and what is normal.* 这些思维习惯忽略了普通和正常之间的区别。 ❷ VERB In linguistics, if you **elide** a word, you do not pronounce or write it fully. （语言学中）省略【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *He complained about BBC announcers eliding their words.* 他抱怨说，英国广播公司播音员把他们的话略去了。

eli|gible /'elɪdʒɪb°l/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] Someone who is **eligible to** do something is qualified or able to do it, for example because they are old enough. 有资格的；符合条件的；有能力的 ❑ *Almost half the population are eligible to vote in today's election.* 大约有一半人有资格参加今天的选举投票。 ❑ [*+for*] *You could be eligible for a university scholarship.* 你也许有资格获得大学奖学金。 •**eli|gibil|ity** /ˌelɪdʒə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+for*] *The rules covering eligibility for benefits changed in the 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代，有关救济金领取资格的规定变了。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **eligible** man or woman is not yet married and is thought by many people to be a suitable partner. （作为结婚对象）合适的，中意的 ❑ *He's the most eligible bachelor in Japan.* 他是日本最为抢手的单身汉。

elimi|nate ◆◇◇ /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ (**eliminates, eliminating, eliminated**) ❶ VERB To **eliminate** something, especially something you do not want or need, means to remove it completely. 消除，剔除，根除（尤指不需要之物）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Sex Discrimination Act has not eliminated discrimination in employment.* 《反性别歧视法》并未根除就业中的歧视。 ❑ [v n *+from*] *If you think you may be allergic to a food or drink, eliminate it from your diet.* 如果觉得可能对某种食物或饮料过敏，就将其从日常饮食中去除。 •**elimi|na|tion** /ɪˌlɪmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.* 对化学武器的禁止和销毁 ❷ V-PASSIVE When a person or team **is eliminated from** a competition, they are defeated and so take no further part in the competition. （在竞赛中）淘汰 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+from*] *I was eliminated from the 400 metres in the semi-finals.* 我在 400 米半决赛中被淘汰。 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *If you are eliminated in the show-jumping then you are out of the complete competition.* 如果在马术障碍赛中被淘汰，就意味着完全出局。 ❸ VERB If someone says that they **have eliminated** an enemy, they mean that they have killed them. By using the word 'eliminate', they are trying to make the action sound more positive than if they used the word 'kill'. 消灭；干掉 ❑ [v n] *He declared*

war on the government and urged right-wingers to eliminate their opponents. 他向政府宣战，并煽动右翼分子干掉他们的对手。

Thesaurus 同类词 *eliminate* Also look up:

V. dispose of, erase, expel; (*ant.*) choose, include 1 knock out 2

elimi|na|tor /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪtə^r/ (**eliminators**) N-COUNT [usu n N] In sport, an **eliminator** is a game which decides which team or player is to go through to the next stage of a particular competition. (体育运动中的)淘汰赛【BRIT 英】❑ *...a world title eliminator.* 争夺世界冠军的淘汰赛

in AM, use 美国英语用 **elimination game**

elite /eɪ'liːt, eɪ-/ (**elites**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to the most powerful, rich, or talented people within a particular group, place, or society as the **elite.** 精英；杰出人物 ❑ *...a government comprised mainly of the elite.* 主要由精英组成的政府 ❑ *We have a political elite in this country.* 我们国家有一群政治精英。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Elite** people or organizations are considered to be the best of their kind. 精英的；精锐的；最优秀的 ❑ *...the elite troops of the President's bodyguard.* 精锐的总统卫队

elit|ism /eɪ'liːtɪzəm, eɪ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Elitism** is the quality or practice of being elitist. 精英主义；精英论 ❑ *It became difficult to promote excellence without being accused of elitism.* 提倡追求杰出难免被指责为宣扬精英论。

elit|ist /eɪ'liːtɪst, eɪ-/ (**elitists**) 1 ADJ **Elitist** systems, practices, or ideas favour the most powerful, rich, or talented people within a group, place, or society. 精英主义的；精英论的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The legal profession is starting to be less elitist and more representative.* 法律行业正开始变得更具平民性，不像从前那么精英化。 2 N-COUNT An **elitist** is someone who has elitist ideas or is part of an elite. 精英主义者；精英论者；精英【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was an elitist who had no time for the masses.* 他是个精英论者，没时间关注普通民众。

elix|ir /ɪ'lɪksə^r/ (**elixirs**) N-COUNT An **elixir** is a liquid that is considered to have magical powers. 灵丹妙药【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*of*] *...the elixir of life.* 长生不老药

Eliza|bethan /ɪˌlɪzə'biːθ^{ə}n/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Elizabethan** means belonging to or connected with England in the second half of the sixteenth century, when Elizabeth the First was Queen. 伊丽莎白女王一世时代的 ❑ *...Elizabethan England.* 伊丽莎白一世时代的英格兰 ❑ *...the Elizabethan theatre.* 伊丽莎白一世时代的戏剧

elk /elk/ (**elks** or **elk**) N-VAR An **elk** is a type of large deer. Elks have big, flat horns called antlers and are found in Northern Europe, Asia, and North America. Some British speakers use **elk** to refer to the European and Asian varieties of this animal, and **moose** to refer to the North American variety. 麋鹿，驼鹿（一些英国人以 elk 称亚洲和欧洲的亚种，以 moose 称北美亚种）

el|lipse /ɪ'lɪps/ (**ellipses**) N-COUNT An **ellipse** is an oval shape similar to a circle but longer and flatter. 椭圆；椭圆形 ❑ *The Earth orbits in an ellipse.* 地球轨道呈椭圆形。

→ see **shape**

el|lip|sis /ɪ'lɪpsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT In linguistics, **ellipsis** means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'. (语言学中的)省略【TECHNICAL 术语】

el|lip|ti|cal /ɪ'lɪptɪk^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ Something that is **elliptical** has the shape of an ellipse. 椭圆形的；椭圆的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the moon's elliptical orbit.* 月球的椭圆形轨道 2 ADJ **Elliptical** references to something are indirect rather than clear. 隐讳的；间接的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...elliptical references to problems best not aired in public.* 对那些不宜当众谈及的问题的隐讳提及 •**el|lip|ti|cal|ly** /ɪ'lɪptɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He spoke only briefly and elliptically about the mission.* 他只是简短而含蓄地谈了谈那项任务。

elm /elm/ (**elms**) N-VAR An **elm** is a tree that has broad leaves which it loses in winter. 榆树 •N-UNCOUNT **Elm** is the wood of this tree. 榆木

elo|cu|tion /ˌeləˈkjuːʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT **Elocution** lessons are lessons in which someone is taught to speak clearly and in an accent that is considered to be standard and acceptable. 演说术；演讲技巧

Word Link 词根词缀 *loc = speaking* 说：*circumlocution, elocution, interlocutor*

elon|gate /'iːlɒŋgeɪt, AM 美 ɪ'lɔːŋ-/ (**elongates, elongating, elongated**) VERB If you **elongate** something or if it **elongates**, you stretch it so that it becomes longer. (使)拉长；(使)延长【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *'Mom,' she intoned, elongating the word.* "妈。"她拖着长腔说道。 ❑ [v] *Corn is treated when the stalk starts to elongate.* 玉米秆开始拔节时就要给玉米打药了。

elon|gat|ed /'iːlɒŋgeɪtɪd, AM 美 ɪ'lɔːŋ-/ ADJ If something is **elongated**, it is very long and thin, often in an unnatural way. 细长的；拉长的 ❑ *The light from my candle threw his elongated shadow on the walls.* 我的烛光将他拉长的影子投射在墙上。

elope /ɪ'ləʊp/ (**elopes, eloping, eloped**) VERB When two people **elope**, they go away secretly together to get married. 私奔 ❑ [v] *My girlfriend Lynn and I eloped.* 我和女友林恩私奔了。 ❑ [v +*with*] *In 1912 he eloped with Frieda von Richthofen.* 1912 年，他和弗里达·冯·里希特霍芬私奔了。

elo|quent /'eləkwənt/ 1 ADJ Speech or writing that is **eloquent** is well expressed and effective in persuading people. (言辞、文字等)表达生动的，有说服力的 ❑ *I heard him make a very eloquent speech at that dinner.* 在那次晚宴上，我听到他作了一番非常有说服力的陈词。 •**elo|quence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the eloquence of his prose.* 他的散文的文采 •**elo|quent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Jan speaks eloquently about her art.* 简滔滔不绝地谈论起她的艺术作品。 2 ADJ A person who is **eloquent** is good at speaking and able to persuade people. 雄辩的；口才流利的；能言善辩的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was eloquent about his love of books.* 他说起自己对书的喜爱来就会停不住嘴。 ❑ *...one particularly eloquent German critic.* 非常能言善辩的德国评论家 •**elo|quence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *I wish I'd had the eloquence of Helmut Schmidt.* 我希望自己像赫尔穆特·施密特一样能言善辩。

Word Link 词根词缀 *loqu = talking* 说话：*colloquial, eloquent, loquacious*

else ◆◆◆ /els/ 1 ADJ You use **else** after words such as 'anywhere', 'someone', and 'what', to refer in a vague way to another person, place, or thing. (用于 anywhere, someone, what 等词之后)其他的，别的 ❑ *If I can't make a living at painting, at least I can teach someone else to paint.* 如果我不能靠画画谋生，至少我可以教别人画画。 ❑ *We had nothing else to do on those long trips.* 在那些漫长的旅程中我们没有别的事情可做。 ❑ *There's not much else I can say.* 我没什么别的要说。 •ADV [adv ADV] **Else** is also an adverb. ❑ *I never wanted to live anywhere else.* 我从未想过要去别的什么地方生活。 2 ADJ You use **else** after words such as 'everyone', 'everything', and 'everywhere' to refer in a vague way to all the other people, things, or places except the one you are talking about. (用在 everyone, everything, everywhere 等词之后)其他的，别的 ❑ *As I try to be truthful, I expect everyone else to be truthful.* 既然我努力做到诚实，我希望其他所有人也能诚实。 ❑ *Cigarettes are in short supply, like everything else here.* 和其他所有东西一样，这里的香烟也供应不足。 •ADV [adv ADV] **Else** is also an adverb. ❑ *London seems so much dirtier than everywhere else.* 伦敦看起来比其他任何地方都脏得多。 3 PHRASE You use **or else** after stating a logical conclusion, to indicate that what you are about to say is evidence for that conclusion. 否则的话；要不然 ❑ *He must be a good plumber, or else he wouldn't be so busy.* 他肯定是个不错的管子工，要不然他不会那么忙。 ❑ *Evidently no lessons have been learnt or else the government would not have handled the problem so sloppily.* 政府显然没有吸取教训，不然不会把问题处理得那么草率。 4 PHRASE You use **or else** to introduce a statement that indicates the unpleasant results that will occur if someone does or does not do something. (引出不好的结果)否则，要不然 ❑ *Make sure you are strapped in very well, or else you will fall out.* 一定要系好安全带，否则会摔出去。 5 PHRASE You use **or else** to introduce the second of

two possibilities when you do not know which one is true.（表示另外一种可能性）或者，还是，要不 ❑ *You are either a total genius or else you must be absolutely raving mad.* 你要么是个不折不扣的天才，要么就是完全疯了。6 PHRASE **Above all else** is used to emphasize that a particular thing is more important than other things. 尤其；首先【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Above all else I hate the cold.* 我最讨厌寒冷。7 PHRASE You can say '**if nothing else**' to indicate that what you are mentioning is, in your opinion, the only good thing in a particular situation.（表示唯一的好情况）起码，至少 ❑ *If nothing else, you'll really enjoy meeting them.* 至少你一定会很高兴见到他们。8 PHRASE You say '**or else**' after a command to warn someone that if they do not obey, you will be angry and may harm or punish them.（表示威胁）否则的话，要不然的话【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *He told us to put it right, or else.* 他让我们纠正错误，否则后果自负。

else|where ♦∞ /ˌelsˈ[h]weəʳ/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV, *be* ADV, *from* ADV] **Elsewhere** means in other places or to another place. 在别处；去别处 ❑ *Almost 80 percent of the state's residents were born elsewhere.* 该州居民中几乎有 80% 出生在异地。❑ *But if you are not satisfied then go elsewhere.* 但是如果你不满意，就换个地方。

ELT /ˌi: el ˈti:/ N-UNCOUNT **ELT** is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **ELT** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'English Language Teaching'.（对英语为非第一语言者的）英语教学【mainly BRIT 主英】

elu|ci|date /ɪˈlu:sɪdeɪt/ (**elucidates, elucidating, elucidated**) VERB If you **elucidate** something, you make it clear and easy to understand. 阐明；解释【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Haig went on to elucidate his personal principle of war.* 黑格继续解释他个人的战争原则。❑ [v] *There was no need for him to elucidate.* 他不需要解释。•**elu|ci|da|tion** /ɪˌlu:sɪˈdeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Gerald's attempts at elucidation.* 杰拉尔德几次试图解释

Word Link 词根词缀	*luc ≈ light* 光：*elucidate, lucid, translucent*

elude /ɪˈlu:d/ (**eludes, eluding, eluded**) 1 VERB [no passive] If something that you want **eludes** you, you fail to obtain it. 与…无缘；让…无法获得 ❑ [v n] *At 62, Brian found the celebrity and status that had eluded him for so long.* 布赖恩在 62 岁时获得了多年来未能得到的名望和地位。2 VERB If you **elude** someone or something, you avoid them or escape from them. 躲避；避开；逃避 ❑ [v n] *He eluded the police for 13 years.* 他躲过了警方抓捕达 13 年。3 VERB [no passive] If a fact or idea **eludes** you, you do not succeed in understanding it, realizing it, or remembering it. 不为…所明白；不为…所记得 ❑ [v n] *The appropriate word eluded him.* 他找不到合适的字眼。

elu|sive /ɪˈlu:sɪv/ ADJ Something or someone that is **elusive** is difficult to find, describe, remember, or achieve. 难以得到的；难以描述的；想不起来的；难以实现的 ❑ *In London late-night taxis are elusive and far from cheap.* 在伦敦，深夜时难以打到出租车，而且车费非常贵。•**elu|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the elusiveness of her character.* 她性格的捉摸不定

elves /elvz/ **Elves** is the plural of **elf**.（elf 的复数）

em- /ɪm-/

Often pronounced /em-/, particularly in American English. 通常读作 /em-/，特别是在美国英语中。

PREFIX **Em-** is a form of **en-** that is used before b-, m-, and p-.（用于以 b，m 和 p 开头的单词前）同 en- ❑ *The person who embodies democracy at the local level is the mayor.* 在地方上代表民主的人是市长。❑ *I want to empower the businessman.* 我想给那个商人授权。

ema|ci|at|ed /ɪˈmeɪsɪeɪtɪd, -ˈmeɪʃ-/ ADJ A person or animal that is **emaciated** is extremely thin and weak because of illness or lack of food.（因疾病或饥饿而）消瘦的，骨瘦如柴的 ❑ *...horrific television pictures of emaciated prisoners.* 电视上骨瘦如柴的囚犯们的恐怖画面

e-mail (**e-mails, e-mailing, e-mailed**) also **E-mail, email** 1 N-VAR **E-mail** is a system of sending written messages electronically from one computer to another. **E-mail** is an abbreviation of（缩略 =）'electronic mail'. 电子邮件 ❑ *You can contact us by e-mail.* 你可以通过电子邮件和我们联系。❑ *Do you want to send an E-mail?* 你想发电子邮件吗？❑ *First you need to get an e-mail address.* 首先你需要有一个电子邮件地址。2 VERB If you **e-mail** someone, you send them an e-mail. 给…发电子邮件 ❑ [v n] *Jamie e-mailed me to say he couldn't come.* 杰米给我发了电子邮件，说他不能来了。❑ [v n +*to*] *Email your views to sport@times.co.uk.* 将您的看法以电子邮件形式发送至 sport@times.co.uk。

→ see **Internet**

Word Link 词根词缀	*e ≈ electronic* 电子的：*e-book, e-commerce, e-mail*

ema|nate /ˈemənеɪt/ (**emanates, emanating, emanated**) 1 VERB If a quality **emanates from** you, or if you **emanate** a quality, you give people a strong sense that you have that quality. 表现出；散发；流露【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*from*] *Intelligence and cunning emanated from him.* 他透着一种智慧和狡黠。❑ [v n] *He emanates sympathy.* 他流露出同情。2 VERB If something **emanates from** somewhere, it comes from there. 来自（于）；（从…）散发出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*from*] *...reports emanating from America.* 来自美国的报道 [Also v]

ema|na|tion /ˌemə'neɪʃ°n/ (**emanations**) N-COUNT An **emanation** is a form of energy or a mass of tiny particles that comes from something. 放射能；射气；粒子流【FORMAL 正式】

eman|ci|pate /ɪˈmænsɪpeɪt/ (**emancipates, emancipating, emancipated**) VERB If people **are emancipated**, they are freed from unpleasant or unfair social, political, or legal restrictions. 解放；使摆脱束缚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Catholics were emancipated in 1792.* 天主教徒在 1792 年获得了解放。❑ [v n] *That war preserved the Union and emancipated the slaves.* 那场战争保住了联邦政府，并解放了奴隶。❑ [v-ed] *...the newly emancipated state.* 刚刚获得解放的国家 •**eman|ci|pa|tion** /ɪˌmænsɪˈpeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the emancipation of women.* 妇女解放

Word Link 词根词缀	*man ≈ hand* 手：*emancipate, manacle, manicure*

eman|ci|pat|ed /ɪˈmænsɪpeɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **emancipated**, you mean that they behave in a less restricted way than is traditional in their society. 获得解放的；不受束缚的 ❑ *She is an emancipated woman.* 她是个不被传统束缚的女性。

emas|cu|late /ɪˈmæskjʊleɪt/ (**emasculates, emasculating, emasculated**) 1 VERB If someone or something **is emasculated**, they have been made weak and ineffective. 削弱；使势力减弱；使无效【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Left-wing dissidents have been emasculated and marginalised.* 左派持不同政见者已经被削弱和边缘化了。❑ [v n] *The company tried to emasculate the unions.* 公司试图削弱工会的力量。❑ [v-ed] *Since Japan's defeat, the military has remained largely emasculated.* 自日本战败后，日本军队遭到大幅削减。•**emas|cu|la|tion** /ɪmæskjʊˈleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the emasculation of fundamental freedoms.* 对基本自由权利的削弱 2 VERB [usu passive] If a man **is emasculated**, he loses his male role, identity, or qualities. 使缺乏男子气；使柔弱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Tosh was known to be a man who feared no-one, yet he was clearly emasculated by his girlfriend.* 托什是出了名的天不怕地不怕，但是他明显让女朋友给调教服帖了。

Word Link 词根词缀	*mascul ≈ man* 男：*emasculate, masculine, masculinity*

em|balm /ɪmˈbɑ:m/ (**embalms, embalming, embalmed**) VERB [usu passive] If a dead person **is embalmed**, their body is preserved using special substances. 对（尸体）进行防腐处理 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *His body was embalmed.* 他的尸体进行了防腐处理。❑ [v-ed] *...the embalmed body of Lenin.* 经过防腐处理的列宁遗体

em|bank|ment /ɪmˈbæŋkmənt/ (**embankments**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **embankment** is a thick wall of earth that is built to carry a road or railway over an area of low ground, or to prevent water from a river or the sea from flooding the area.（公路、铁路等的）路堤；（河、海等的）堤，堤岸 ❑ *They climbed a steep embankment.* 他们爬上了陡峭的堤岸。❑ *...a railway embankment.* 铁路

路提

em|bar|go /ɪmˈbɑːrgəʊ/ (**embargoes, embargoing, embargoed**) 1 N-COUNT If one country or group of countries imposes an **embargo** against another, it forbids trade with that country. 禁运；贸易禁令 ❑ [+against] *The United Nations imposed an arms embargo against the country.* 联合国对那个国家实施了武器禁运。❑ [+on] *He has called on the government to lift its embargo on trade with Vietnam.* 他呼吁政府解除对越南的贸易禁运。2 VERB If goods of a particular kind are **embargoed**, people are not allowed to import them from a particular country or export them to a particular country. 禁运（货物）❑ [be V-ed] *The fruit was embargoed.* 对水果实施禁运。❑ [V n] *They embargoed oil shipments to the U.S.* 他们对美国实施石油禁运。❑ [V-ed] *...embargoed goods.* 禁运物资

em|bark /ɪmˈbɑːrk/ (**embarks, embarking, embarked**) 1 VERB If you **embark on** something new, difficult, or exciting, you start doing it. 着手；开始做 ❑ [V +on/upon] *He's embarking on a new career as a writer.* 他即将开始新的职业生涯——当一名作家。❑ [V +on/upon] *The government embarked on a programme of radical economic reform.* 政府开始实施一项彻底的经济改革计划。2 VERB When someone **embarks on** a ship, they go on board before the start of a journey. 登（船）；上（船）❑ [V +on] *They travelled to Portsmouth, where they embarked on the battle cruiser HMS Renown.* 他们行至朴次茅斯，在那里登上了英国皇家海军"声望号"战列巡洋舰。❑ [V] *Bob ordered brigade HQ to embark.* 鲍勃命令旅指挥部登船。•**em|bar|ka|tion** /ˌembɑːrˈkeɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Embarkation was scheduled for just after 4 pm.* 计划下午 4 点一过即登船。

em|bar|rass /ɪmˈbærəs/ (**embarrasses, embarrassing, embarrassed**) 1 VERB If something or someone **embarrasses** you, they make you feel shy or ashamed. 使尴尬；使窘迫；使害羞 ❑ [V n] *His clumsiness embarrassed him.* 他因自己的笨拙而感到尴尬。❑ [V n that] *It embarrassed him that he had no idea of what was going on.* 对所发生的事情一无所知，这让他很难堪。2 VERB If something **embarrasses** a public figure such as a politician or an organization such as a political party, it causes problems for them. 使（公众人物、组织等）难堪；给…出难题 ❑ [V n] *The Republicans are trying to embarrass the president by thwarting his economic program.* 共和党人企图阻挠总统的经济计划，让他难堪。

em|bar|rassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A person who is **embarrassed** feels shy, ashamed, or guilty about something. 窘迫的；惭愧的；尴尬的 ❑ *He looked a bit embarrassed.* 他看起来有点尴尬。❑ *...an embarrassed silence.* 尴尬的沉默

em|bar|rass|ing /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **embarrassing** makes you feel shy or ashamed. 令人害羞的；让人难堪的；令人尴尬的 ❑ *That was an embarrassing situation for me.* 那种情形让我难堪。❑ *Men find it embarrassing to be honest.* 实话实说让男人觉得难为情。•**em|bar|rass|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Stephens had beaten him embarrassingly easily.* 斯蒂芬斯轻松击败了他，让他颜面尽失。2 ADJ Something that is **embarrassing to** a public figure such as a politician or an organization such as a political party causes problems for them. 惹麻烦的；使难堪的 ❑ *He has put the Bonn government in an embarrassing position.* 他将波恩政府置于窘地。❑ [+to] *The speech was deeply embarrassing to Cabinet ministers.* 这席话让内阁大臣们非常难堪。

em|bar|rass|ment /ɪmˈbærəsmənt/ (**embarrassments**) 1 N-VAR **Embarrassment** is the feeling you have when you are embarrassed. 尴尬；难堪；窘迫 ❑ [+to] *It is a source of embarrassment to Londoners that the standard of pubs is so low.* 酒馆水准之低让伦敦人觉得颜面尽失。❑ *We apologise for any embarrassment this may have caused.* 我们为因此可能带来的尴尬表示歉意。2 N-COUNT An **embarrassment** is an action, event, or situation which causes problems for a politician, political party, government, or other public group. 麻烦；难题；难堪的事 ❑ [+to] *The poverty figures were undoubtedly an embarrassment to the president.* 贫困数字毫无疑问让总统非常难堪。3 N-SING If you refer to a person as **an embarrassment**, you mean that you disapprove of them but cannot avoid your connection with them. 使人为难（或难堪）的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *You have been an embarrassment to us from the day Douglas married you.* 从道格拉斯娶你那天起，你就让我们非常难堪。

em|bas|sy ◆◇◇ /ˈembəsi/ (**embassies**) N-COUNT An **embassy** is a group of government officials, headed by an ambassador, who represent their government in a foreign country. The building in which they work is also called an **embassy**.（统称）使馆官员；大使馆 ❑ *The American Embassy has already complained.* 美国大使馆已经提出了抗议。❑ *Mr Cohen held discussions at the embassy with one of the rebel leaders.* 科恩先生在大使馆和其中一个叛军头目进行了磋商。

em|bat|tled /ɪmˈbætˈld/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person, group, or organization as **embattled**, you mean that they are having a lot of problems or difficulties. 处于困境的；危机四伏的；问题缠身的 ❑ *The embattled president also denied recent claims that he was being held hostage by his own soldiers.* 焦头烂额的总统还否认了最近有关他被自己的士兵挟持为人质的说法。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **embattled** area is one that is involved in the fighting in a war, especially one that is surrounded by enemy forces. 卷入战争的；（尤指）被敌军包围的 ❑ *Both sides say they want to try to reach a political settlement in the embattled north and east of the island.* 双方都表示想努力为处于战乱中的该岛北部和东部地区寻求政治解决方案。

em|bed /ɪmˈbed/ (**embeds, embedding, embedded**) 1 VERB If an object **embeds itself** in a substance or thing, it becomes fixed there firmly and deeply. 使插入；使嵌入 ❑ [V n +in] *One of the bullets passed through Andrea's chest before embedding itself in a wall.* 其中一颗子弹射穿了安德烈亚的胸部，打入一面墙中。[Also V n prep] •**em|bed|ded** ADJ ❑ [+in] *There is glass embedded in the cut.* 有一片玻璃扎在伤口里。2 VERB [usu passive] If something such as an attitude or feeling **is embedded in** a society or system, or in someone's personality, it becomes a permanent and noticeable feature of it. 使（态度、感情等）植根于；使融入 ❑ [be V-ed +in] *This agreement will be embedded in a state treaty to be signed soon.* 这份协议将被纳入即将签署的国家条约中。•**em|bed|ded** ADJ ❑ [+in] *I think that hatred of the other is deeply embedded in our society.* 我觉得对异己的仇恨在我们的社会中根深蒂固。

Word Link 词根词缀 *em = making* 使，*putting* 置：*embed, embellish, empower*

em|bel|lish /ɪmˈbelɪʃ/ (**embellishes, embellishing, embellished**) 1 VERB If something **is embellished with** decorative features or patterns, it has those features or patterns on it and they make it look more attractive. 装饰；修饰 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *The stern was embellished with carvings in red and blue.* 船尾饰有红色和蓝色的雕刻图案。❑ [V n] *Ivy leaves embellish the front of the dresser.* 梳妆台正面饰有常春藤叶子。2 VERB If you **embellish** a story, you make it more interesting by adding details which may be untrue. 给（故事）润色；渲染；润饰 ❑ [V n] *I launched into the parable, embellishing the story with invented dialogue and extra details.* 我开始讲那则寓言，并编造了些对话，加了些细节对其进行润色。❑ [V-ed] *Irving popularized the story in a dramatic and embellished account.* 欧文凭借其生动细致的描写使这篇小说广受欢迎。

em|bel|lish|ment /ɪmˈbelɪʃmənt/ (**embellishments**) N-VAR An **embellishment** is a decoration added to something to make it seem more attractive or interesting. 装饰；修饰 ❑ *...Renaissance embellishments.* 文艺复兴时期的装饰 ❑ *...public buildings with little bits of decoration and embellishment.* 没有太多装潢的公共建筑

em|ber /ˈembəʳ/ (**embers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **embers** of a fire are small pieces of wood or coal that remain and glow with heat after the fire has finished burning. 余火；余烬

→ see **fire**

em|bez|zle /ɪmˈbezˈl/ (**embezzles, embezzling, embezzled**) VERB If someone **embezzles** money that their organization or company has placed in their care, they take it and use it illegally for their own purposes. 贪污，挪用（公款）❑ [V n] *One former director embezzled $34 million in company funds.* 一名前主管挪用了 3,400 万美元的公司资金。[Also V]

em|bez|zle|ment /ɪmˈbezˈlmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Embezzlement** is the crime of embezzling money. 贪污罪；挪用公款罪

em|bit|tered /ɪmˈbɪtəʳd/ ADJ If someone is **embittered**, they

feel angry and unhappy because of harsh, unpleasant, and unfair things that have happened to them. 愤恨的；痛苦的；怨恨的 ❑ *He had turned into an embittered, hardened adult.* 他已经变成了一个愤世嫉俗、冷酷无情的成年人。

em|bla|zoned /ɪmˈbleɪzᵊnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **emblazoned with** a design, words, or letters, they are clearly drawn, printed, or sewn on it. （绘制的图案、文字等）十分显眼的，醒目的 ❑ [+with] *The republic's new flag was emblazoned with the ancient symbol of the Greek Macedonian dynasty.* 共和国新国旗上醒目地印着希腊马其顿王朝的古老标志。❑ [+on] *...a T-shirt with 'Mustique' emblazoned on it.* 印有醒目的 Mustique 字样的 T 恤 [Also +across]

em|blem /ˈembləm/ (**emblems**) ❶ N-COUNT An **emblem** is a design representing a country or organization. （国家或组织的）徽章，纹章 ❑ [+of] *...the emblem of the Soviet Union.* 苏联国徽 ❑ *...the Red Cross emblem.* 红十字会徽章 ❷ N-COUNT An **emblem** is something that represents a quality or idea. 象征；标志 ❑ [+of] *The eagle was an emblem of strength and courage.* 鹰是力量和勇气的象征。

em|blem|at|ic /ˌemblɪˈmætɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something, such as an object in a picture, is **emblematic of** a particular quality or an idea, it symbolically represents the quality or idea. 象征（性）的；标志（性）的 ❑ [+of] *Dogs are emblematic of faithfulness.* 狗象征着忠诚。❷ ADJ If you say that something is **emblematic of** a state of affairs, you mean that it is characteristic of it and represents its most typical features. 代表（性）的；典型（性）的 ❑ [+of] *The killing in Pensacola is emblematic of a lot of the violence that is happening around the world.* 彭萨科拉的杀人事件是世界各地发生的大量暴力事件的典型代表。

em|bodi|ment /ɪmˈbɒdɪmənt/ N-SING If you say that someone or something is **the embodiment of** a quality or idea, you mean that that is their most noticeable characteristic or the basis of all they do. （品质、思想等的）典型，化身【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *A baby is the embodiment of vulnerability.* 婴儿极为脆弱。

em|body /ɪmˈbɒdi/ (**embodies, embodying, embodied**) ❶ VERB To **embody** an idea or quality means to be a symbol or expression of that idea or quality. 表现，体现，代表（思想或品质）❑ [v n] *Jack Kennedy embodied all the hopes of the 1960s.* 杰克·肯尼迪代表了 20 世纪 60 年代的全部希望。❑ [be v-ed +in/by] *That stability was embodied in the Gandhi family.* 甘地家族体现了那种坚定的品质。❷ VERB If something **is embodied in** a particular thing, the second thing contains or consists of the first. 包含；包括 ❑ [be v-ed +in/by] *The proposal has been embodied in a draft resolution.* 那项提案包含在决议草案中。❑ [v n] *U.K. employment law embodies arbitration and conciliation mechanisms for settling industrial disputes.* 英国雇佣法包括解决劳资纠纷的仲裁和调解机制。

em|bold|en /ɪmˈbəʊldᵊn/ (**emboldens, emboldening, emboldened**) VERB If you **are emboldened by** something, it makes you feel confident enough to behave in a particular way. 使有胆量；使有信心；鼓励 ❑ [be v-ed] *The Prime Minister was steadily emboldened by the discovery that he faced no opposition.* 发现自己并未遭到反对，首相渐渐有了信心。❑ [v n] *Four days of non-stop demonstrations have emboldened the anti-government protesters.* 持续 4 天不间断的示威使反政府抗议者士气高涨。

em|bo|lism /ˈembəlɪzəm/ (**embolisms**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] An **embolism** is a serious medical condition that occurs when an artery becomes blocked, usually by a blood clot. （血管）栓塞；血栓

em|bossed /ɪmˈbɒst, AM 美 -ˈbɔːst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a surface such as paper or wood is **embossed with** a design, the design stands up slightly from the surface. 有凸饰的；饰以浮雕图案的 ❑ [+with] *The paper on the walls was pale gold, embossed with swirling leaf designs.* 墙纸是淡金色的，上面饰以漩涡状叶片浮雕图案。

→ see **Braille**

em|brace /ɪmˈbreɪs/ (**embraces, embracing, embraced**) ❶ VERB If you **embrace** someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, usually in order to show your love or affection for them. You can also say that two people **embrace.** 抱；拥抱 ❑ [v n] *Penelope came forward and embraced her sister.* 佩内洛普走上前拥抱了她妹妹。❑ [v n] *At first people were sort of crying for joy and embracing each other.* 起初人们几乎是喜极而泣，并互相拥抱。❑ [v] *He threw his arms round her and they embraced passionately.* 他伸出手臂搂住她，他们热情相拥。•N-COUNT **Embrace** is also a noun. ❑ *...a young couple locked in an embrace.* 紧紧拥抱在一起的年轻情侣 ❷ VERB If you **embrace** a change, political system, or idea, you accept it and start supporting it or believing in it. 欣然接受，支持（变革、政治体制、观点等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He embraces the new information age.* 他迎接新的信息时代的到来。❑ [be v-ed] *The new rules have been embraced by government watchdog organizations.* 政府监察机构已经欣然接受了这些新规则。•N-SING **Embrace** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The marriage signalled James's embrace of the Catholic faith.* 这桩婚姻标志着詹姆斯皈依了天主教。❸ VERB If something **embraces** a group of people, things, or ideas, it includes them in a larger group or category. 包括；接纳【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a theory that would embrace the whole field of human endeavour.* 将囊括人类活动的各个领域的理论

em|broi|der /ɪmˈbrɔɪdəʳ/ (**embroiders, embroidering, embroidered**) ❶ VERB If something such as clothing or cloth **is embroidered with** a design, the design is stitched into it. 在…上刺绣；绣（花）❑ [be v-ed +with] *The collar was embroidered with very small red strawberries.* 衣领上绣着非常小的红色草莓。❑ [v n] *Matilda was embroidering an altar cloth covered with flowers and birds.* 玛蒂尔达在一块有花鸟图案的祭坛布上刺绣。❑ [v-ed] *I have a pillow with my name embroidered on it.* 我有一个绣着我名字的枕头。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **embroider** a story or account of something, or if you **embroider on** it, you try to make it more interesting by adding details which may be untrue. 对（故事、叙述等）添枝加叶；对…过分渲染 ❑ [v n] *He told some lies and sometimes just embroidered the truth.* 他说了些谎，有时只是对事实添油加醋了一番。❑ [v +on] *She embroidered on this theme for about ten minutes.* 她围绕这个主题添枝加叶地说了大约 10 分钟。

em|broi|dery /ɪmˈbrɔɪdəri/ (**embroideries**) ❶ N-VAR **Embroidery** consists of designs stitched into cloth. 绣花；刺绣品 ❑ *The shorts had blue embroidery over the pockets.* 这条短裤的口袋上有蓝色刺绣。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Embroidery** is the activity of stitching designs onto cloth. 刺绣 ❑ *She learned sewing, knitting and embroidery.* 她学了缝纫、编织和刺绣。

→ see **quilt**

em|broil /ɪmˈbrɔɪl/ (**embroils, embroiling, embroiled**) VERB If someone **embroils** you **in** a fight or an argument, they get you deeply involved in it. 使卷入，使陷入（战斗、争论等）❑ [v n +in] *Any hostilities could result in retaliation and further embroil U.N. troops in fighting.* 任何敌对行为都可能招致报复，进而使联合国部队卷入战斗。[Also v n]

em|broiled /ɪmˈbrɔɪld/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you become **embroiled in** a fight or argument, you become deeply involved in it. 陷入的；卷入的 ❑ [+in] *The Government insisted that troops would not become embroiled in battles in Bosnia.* 政府坚称军队不会卷入波斯尼亚的冲突。

em|bryo /ˈembrɪəʊ/ (**embryos**) ❶ N-COUNT An **embryo** is an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development. 胚胎 ❑ *...the remarkable resilience of very young embryos.* 早期胚胎非凡的适应力 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **embryo** idea, system, or organization is in the very early stages of development, but is expected to grow stronger. （想法、体系或机构）萌芽阶段的，初期的 ❑ *They are an embryo party of government.* 他们这个政党有望组建政府，但目前还不成熟。❑ *It was an embryo idea rather than a fully worked proposal.* 这只是初步的想法，并非成形的提议。

em|bry|ol|ogy /ˌembrɪˈɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Embryology** is the scientific study of embryos and their development. 胚胎学 •**em|bry|ol|ogist** /ˌembrɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ (**embryologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a genetic embryologist at the hospital.* 医院的遗传胚胎学家

em|bry|on|ic /ˌembrɪˈɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **embryonic** process, idea, organization, or organism is one at a very early stage in its development. 早期的；处于萌芽阶段的；胚胎期的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Romania's embryonic democracy.* 罗马尼亚处于萌

芽阶段的民主政体 ❑ *...embryonic plant cells.* 植物胚胎细胞

em|cee /ˌemˈsiː/ (**emcees, emceeing, emceed**) ❶ N-COUNT An **emcee** is the same as a **master of ceremonies.** 同 master of ceremonies【AM 美】❷ VERB To **emcee** an event or performance of something means to act as master of ceremonies for it. 担任…的司仪；主持【AM 美】❑ [v n] *I'm going to be emceeing a costume contest.* 我将担任一场扮装比赛的司仪。❑ [v] *That first night I emceed I was absolutely terrified.* 第一次担任主持人的那个晚上，我吓得完全乱了阵脚。

em|er|ald /ˈemərəld/ (**emeralds**) ❶ N-COUNT An **emerald** is a precious stone which is clear and bright green. 翡翠；绿宝石 ❷ COLOUR Something that is **emerald** is bright green in colour. 翠绿色；翡翠色 ❑ *...an emerald valley.* 翠绿的山谷

emerge ◆◆ /ɪˈmɜːrdʒ/ (**emerges, emerging, emerged**) ❶ VERB To **emerge** means to come out from an enclosed or dark space such as a room or a vehicle, or from a position where you could not be seen. 出现；露出 ❑ [v] *Richard was waiting outside the door as she emerged.* 她出现的时候，理查德正在门外等着。❑ [v +from] *The postman emerged from his van soaked to the skin.* 邮递员从他的厢式货车中出来，浑身湿透了。❑ [v-ing] *...holes made by the emerging adult beetle.* 甲虫成虫爬出来时留下的孔洞 ❷ VERB If you **emerge from** a difficult or bad experience, you come to the end of it. （从困境或不好的经历中）摆脱出来，熬出来 ❑ [v +from] *There is growing evidence that the economy is at last emerging from recession.* 有越来越多的证据表明经济终于开始摆脱萧条。❸ VERB If a fact or result **emerges** from a period of thought, discussion, or investigation, it becomes known as a result of it. （事实或结果）显露，显现，暴露 ❑ [v] *...the growing corruption that has emerged in the past few years.* 过去几年暴露出来的越来越多的腐败现象 ❑ [v that] *It soon emerged that neither the July nor August mortgage repayment had been collected.* 很快就发现，原来 7 月和 8 月的抵押还款都没有偿还。❑ [v -ing] *The emerging caution over numbers is perhaps only to be expected.* 对数字显露出来的谨慎可能完全是正常的。❹ VERB If someone or something **emerges as** a particular thing, they become recognized as that thing. 显露；露头；显现【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +as] *Vietnam has emerged as the world's third-biggest rice exporter.* 越南已跃居世界第三大稻米出口国。❑ [v] *New leaders have emerged.* 新领袖已经产生。❺ VERB When something such as an organization or an industry **emerges**, it comes into existence. （机构、行业等）形成，兴起，出现【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *...the new republic that emerged in October 1917.* 1917 年 10 月成立的新共和国 ❑ [v-ing] *...the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.* 东欧新兴民主政体

Thesaurus 同类词 *emerge* Also look up:

V. appear, come out; (*ant.*) disappear ❶

Word Link 词根词缀 ***merg*** **≈ *sinking*** 下沉：***emerge, merge, submerge***

emer|gence /ɪˈmɜːrdʒəns/ N-UNCOUNT The **emergence of** something is the process or event of its coming into existence. 出现；兴起 ❑ [+of] *...the emergence of new democracies in East and Central Europe.* 中东欧新民主政体的兴起

emer|gen|cy ◆◆ /ɪˈmɜːrdʒənsi/ (**emergencies**) ❶ N-COUNT An **emergency** is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, which happens suddenly and which requires quick action to deal with it. 紧急事件；意外事件；（尤指）事故 ❑ *He deals with emergencies promptly.* 他迅速处理突发事件。❑ *The hospital will cater only for emergencies.* 那家医院只看急诊。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **emergency** action is one that is done or arranged quickly and not in the normal way, because an emergency has occurred. 紧急情况下的；应急的 ❑ *The Prime Minister has called an emergency meeting of parliament.* 首相已召集议会召开紧急会议。❑ *She made an emergency appointment.* 她挂了急诊。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Emergency** equipment or supplies are those intended for use in an emergency. （设备、供应品等）救急用的，应急的 ❑ *The plane is carrying emergency supplies for refugees.* 那架飞机正在为难民运送应急物资。❑ *They escaped through an emergency exit and called the police.* 他们从紧急出口逃脱，并报了警。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *emergency* with:

ADJ. **major** emergency 重大事故，**medical** emergency 紧急医疗事件，**minor** emergency 轻微事故 ❶

N. **state of** emergency 紧急状态 ❶
emergency **care** 急救护理，emergency **surgery** 急诊手术 ❷
emergency **supplies** 应急物资，emergency **vehicle** 救援车 ❸

e|mer|gen|cy brake (**emergency brakes**) N-COUNT In a vehicle, the **emergency brake** is a brake which the driver operates with his or her hand, and uses, for example, in emergencies or when parking. 紧急刹车；手闸【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **handbrake**

e|mer|gen|cy room (**emergency rooms**) N-COUNT The **emergency room** is the room or department in a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illnesses are taken for emergency treatment. The abbreviation **ER** is often used. 急诊室（缩略形式为 ER）【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **casualty, A & E**

e|mer|gen|cy ser|vices N-PLURAL **The emergency services** are the public organizations whose job is to take quick action to deal with emergencies when they occur, especially the fire brigade, the police, and the ambulance service. 紧急救援部门，应急服务机构（尤指消防队、警察局、救护车等）

emer|gent /ɪˈmɜːrdʒənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **emergent** country, political movement, or social group is one that is becoming powerful or coming into existence. （国家、政治运动、社会团体等）新兴的，兴起的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...an emergent state.* 新兴国家 ❑ *...an emergent nationalist movement.* 新兴民族主义运动

emer|itus /ɪˈmerɪtəs/ ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] **Emeritus** is used with a professional title to indicate that the person bearing it has retired but keeps the title as an honour. （与专业头衔连用）荣誉退休的 ❑ *...emeritus professor of physics.* 荣誉退休的物理学教授 ❑ *He will continue as chairman emeritus.* 他将继续担任荣誉主席。

emet|ic /ɪˈmetɪk/ (**emetics**) ❶ N-COUNT An **emetic** is something that is given to someone to swallow, in order to make them vomit. 催吐剂 ❷ ADJ Something that is **emetic** makes you vomit. 催吐的；令人作呕的

emi|grant /ˈemɪgrənt/ (**emigrants**) N-COUNT An **emigrant** is a person who has left their own country to live in another country. 移居外国者；移民（Compare 比较 **immigrant.**）

Word Link 词根词缀 ***migr*** **≈ *moving*** 移动，***changing*** 变化：***emigrant, immigrant, migrant***

emi|grate /ˈemɪgreɪt/ (**emigrates, emigrating, emigrated**) VERB If you **emigrate**, you leave your own country to live in another country. 移居国外；移民 ❑ [v +to] *He emigrated to Belgium.* 他移民到比利时。❑ [v] *They planned to emigrate.* 他们打算移民。•**emi|gra|tion** /ˌemɪˈgreɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the huge emigration of workers to the West.* 工人向西方国家的大规模移民

Word Link 词根词缀 ***e*** **≈ *away*** 离开，***out*** 出：***eject, emigrate, emit***

émi|gré /ˈemɪgreɪ/ (**émigrés**) also **emigre** N-COUNT An **émigré** is someone who has left their own country and lives in a different country for political reasons. （因政治原因）流亡国外者 ❑ *Several hundred Bosnian refugees and emigres demonstrated outside the main entrance.* 数百名波斯尼亚的难民和流亡者在大门外示威。

emi|nence /ˈemɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Eminence** is the quality of being very well-known and highly respected. 显赫；卓越；著名 ❑ *Many of the pilots were to achieve eminence in the aeronautical world.* 这些飞行员中很多人将会在航空界声名显赫。❑ *Beveridge was a man of great eminence.* 贝弗里奇是个非常有名的人。

emi|nent /ˈemɪnənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **eminent** person is well-known and respected, especially because they are good at

Word Web 话题词汇 emotion 情感

Scientists believe that animals experience **emotions** such as **happiness** and **sadness** just like humans do. Research shows animals also feel **anger**, **fear**, **love**, and **hate**. Biochemical changes in mammals' brains trigger these emotions. When an elephant gives birth, a **hormone** floods her bloodstream. This cause feelings of **adoration** for her baby. The same thing happens to human mothers. When a dog chews on a bone, levels of a chemical increase in its brain. This produces feelings of **joy**. The same chemical produces **elation** in humans. Scientists aren't sure whether animals experience **shame**. However, they do know that animals experience **stress**.

科学家认为，动物和人类一样，能够体验快乐、悲伤等情感。研究显示，动物还能感受到愤怒、恐惧、喜爱和憎恶。哺乳动物大脑中生物化学的变化触发了这些情感。大象在分娩时会有一种激素充盈血流，激起它对象宝宝的疼爱。同样的事也发生在人类母亲身上。狗在啃骨头，脑部一种化学物的含量增加，引发了喜悦的情绪。同样的化学物也会让人兴高采烈。科学家不确定动物是否会有羞耻感。不过，他们能肯定动物也会紧张。

E

their profession. (尤指因专业出众而)著名的，受尊敬的，有声望的 ❑ *...an eminent scientist.* 著名科学家

emi|nent|ly /'emɪnəntli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed] You use **eminently** in front of an adjective describing a positive quality in order to emphasize the quality expressed by that adjective. (置于褒义词前)非常，极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His books on diplomatic history were eminently readable.* 他写的有关外交史的书可读性非常强。

emir /e'mɪə'/ (**emirs**) N-COUNT An **emir** is a Muslim ruler. 埃米尔(伊斯兰教领袖的尊称) ❑ *...the Emir of Kuwait.* 科威特埃米尔

emir|ate /'emərət, AM 美 ɪ'mɪərət/ (**emirates**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **emirate** is a country that is ruled by an emir. 酋长国

em|is|sary /'emɪsəri, AM 美 -seri/ (**emissaries**) N-COUNT An **emissary** is a representative sent by one government or leader to another. 特使；密使【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...the President's special emissary to Hanoi.* 派往河内的总统特使

emis|sion /ɪ'mɪʃ°n/ (**emissions**) N-VAR An **emission of** something such as gas or radiation is the release of it into the atmosphere. 散发；释放；放射【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The emission of gases such as carbon dioxide should be stabilised at their present level.* 二氧化碳等气体的排放应该稳定在当前水平。❑ *Sulfur emissions from steel mills become acid rain.* 炼钢厂排放出的硫形成了酸雨。

→ see **pollution**

emit /ɪ'mɪt/ (**emits, emitting, emitted**) 1 VERB If something **emits** heat, light, gas, or a smell, it produces it and sends it out by means of a physical or chemical process. 发出，排放，散发(热、光、气或气味)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The new device emits a powerful circular column of light.* 新设备发出明亮的圆形光柱。2 VERB To **emit** a sound or noise means to produce it. 发出(声音或噪音)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Polly blinked and emitted a long, low whistle.* 波莉眨了眨眼，吹了一声低沉而悠长的口哨。

→ see **light bulb**

Word Link 词根词缀 *e = away* 离开，*out* 出：*eject, emigrate, emit*

emo|ji /ɪ'məʊdʒi:/ (**emojis**) N-COUNT An **emoji** is a digital image that is used to express an emotion in an electronic communication such as an email or text message. 表情符号(邮件、短信等电子通信方式中用来表达情绪的数字图像) ❑ *He added a 'wink' emoji to show that he was joking.* 他添加了一个眨眼的表情，表明刚才是在开玩笑。

emol|lient /ɪ'mɒliənt/ (**emollients**) 1 N-VAR An **emollient** is a liquid or cream which you put on your skin to make it softer or to reduce pain. 润肤剂；护肤霜；镇痛药膏【FORMAL 正式】2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **emollient** cream makes your skin softer or reduces pain. (乳霜或膏剂)护肤的，润肤的，镇痛的【FORMAL 正式】

emolu|ment /ɪ'mɒljʊmənt/ (**emoluments**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Emoluments** are money or other forms of payment which a person receives for doing work. 报酬；薪水【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He could earn up to £1m a year in salary and emoluments from many directorships.* 他每年的薪水加上担任许多董事职务的报酬高达一百万英镑。

emo|ti|con /ɪ'məʊtɪkɒn/ (**emoticons**) N-COUNT An **emoticon** is a symbol used in e-mail to show how someone is feeling. :-) is an emoticon showing happiness. 情感符号(电子邮件中用来表示情感的符号)【COMPUTING 计算机】

emo|tion ◆◇ /ɪ'məʊʃ°n/ (**emotions**) 1 N-VAR An **emotion** is a feeling such as happiness, love, fear, anger, or hatred, which can be caused by the situation that you are in or the people you are with. 情感；情绪 ❑ *Happiness was an emotion that Reynolds was having to relearn.* 雷诺兹已经不知道什么是快乐。❑ *Her voice trembled with emotion.* 她的声音因情绪激动而颤抖。2 N-UNCOUNT **Emotion** is the part of a person's character that consists of their feelings, as opposed to their thoughts. (与理性相对的)感性 ❑ *...the split between reason and emotion.* 理性和感性的划分

→ see Word Web:**emotion**

emo|tion|al ◆◇ /ɪ'məʊʃən°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Emotional** means concerned with emotions and feelings. 情感上的；情绪上的 ❑ *I needed this man's love, and the emotional support he was giving me.* 我需要这个男人的爱，以及他在情感上给我的支持。❑ *Victims are left with emotional problems that can last for life.* 受害者心中留下了可能会持续一生的情感创伤。•**emo|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Are you saying that you're becoming emotionally involved with me?* 你是说你对我有意思？2 ADJ An **emotional** situation or issue is one that causes people to have strong feelings. 激起强烈感情的；激动人心的 ❑ *It's a very emotional issue. How can you advocate selling the ivory from elephants?* 这是个很容易激起公愤的话题。你怎么能够鼓吹贩卖象牙？•**emo|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *In an emotionally charged speech, he said he was resigning.* 在一次煽情的演讲中，他说他要辞职。3 ADJ If someone is or becomes **emotional**, they show their feelings very openly, especially because they are upset. 情绪激动的；(尤指)愤怒的 ❑ *He is a very emotional man.* 他是个很情绪化的人。❑ *I don't get as emotional as I once did.* 我不像以前那么冲动了。

e|mo|tion|al 'capi|tal N-UNCOUNT When people refer to the **emotional capital** of a company, they mean all the psychological assets and resources of the company, such as how the employees feel about the company. 情绪资本(指公司全部的心理资产和资源，如员工对公司的看法)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *U.K. organisations are not nourishing their intellectual and emotional capital.* 英国机构没有维护其智力资本和情绪资本。

e|mo|tion|al in'tel|li|gence N-UNCOUNT **Emotional intelligence** is used to refer to people's interpersonal and communication skills. 情商(人际交往和沟通技巧) ❑ *This is an age when we boast of our emotional intelligence and we claim to feel each other's pain.* 这是一个我们都在夸耀自己的情商，声称能感受彼此的伤痛的时代。

emo|tion|less /ɪ'məʊʃ°nləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **emotionless**, you mean that they do not show any feelings or emotions. 不露情感的；冷漠的

emo|tive /ɪ'məʊtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **emotive** situation or issue is likely to make people feel strong emotions. 引起强烈情感的；令人情绪激动的 ❑ *Embryo research is an emotive issue.* 胚胎研究是个容易引起激烈争论的问题。

em|pa|thet|ic /ˌempə'θetɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **empathetic** has the ability to share another person's feelings or emotions as if they were their own. 移情的；有同感的；能产生共鸣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Clinton's skills as an empathetic listener.* 克林顿作为倾听者能够与对方感同身受的本领

em|pa|thize /'empəθaɪz/ (**empathizes, empathizing, empathized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **empathise**

VERB If you **empathize with** someone, you understand their

Word Web 话题词汇 empire 帝国

An **empire** is formed when a strong nation-state **conquers** other states and creates a larger **political union**. An early example is the Roman Empire which began in 31 BC. The Roman **emperor** Augustus Caesar ruled a vast area from the Mediterranean Sea to Western Europe. Later, the British Empire flourished from about 1600 to 1900 AD. Queen Victoria's empire spread across oceans and continents. One of her many titles was **Empress** of India. Both of these empires spread their political influence as well as their language and culture over large areas.

当一个强大的民族国家征服其他国家，建立起一个更大的政治联合体时，帝国就形成了。始于公元前 31 年的罗马帝国便是早期帝国的代表。罗马皇帝奥古斯都·恺撒统治着从地中海到西欧的广袤地区。后来，大英帝国从约 1600 到 1900 年间兴盛起来，在维多利亚女王统治时期横跨大洋和大洲。维多利亚女王的众多头衔之一是印度女皇。罗马帝国和大英帝国都将其政治、语言和文化的影响力扩展到了广大地区。

E

situation, problems, and feelings, because you have been in a similar situation. 有同感；产生共鸣；移情 ❑ [V +with] *I clearly empathize with the people who live in those neighborhoods.* 我非常同情生活在那些地方的人们。❑ [V] *Parents must make use of their natural ability to empathize.* 父母必须发挥其天性，设身处地体会子女的感受。

em|pa|thy /'empəθi/ N-UNCOUNT **Empathy** is the ability to share another person's feelings and emotions as if they were your own. 同感；同情；共鸣 ❑ [+with/for] *Having begun my life in a children's home I have great empathy with the little ones.* 由于从小生活在儿童院，我对小家伙们产生了强烈的共鸣。

Word Link 词根词缀 *path ≈ feeling 感情：apathy, empathy, sympathy*

em|per|or /'empərər/ (**emperors**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **emperor** is a man who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire. 皇帝；君主

→ see **empire**

em|pha|sis ♦◇ /'emfəsɪs/ (**emphases** /'emfəsiːz/) ❶ N-VAR **Emphasis** is special or extra importance that is given to an activity or to a part or aspect of something. 重点；强调 ❑ [+on] *Too much emphasis is placed on research.* 过分强调研究的重要性。❑ [+on] *Grant puts a special emphasis on weather in his paintings.* 格兰特在他的绘画中特别注重天气。❷ N-VAR **Emphasis** is extra force that you put on a syllable, word, or phrase when you are speaking in order to make it seem more important. (对音节、单词或短语的)强调，重读 ❑ *'I might have known it!' Miss Burnett said with emphasis.* "我早该料到了！"伯内特小姐加重语气说。❑ *The emphasis is on the first syllable of the last word.* 重音在最后一个单词的第一个音节上。

Pragmatics 语用 *emphasis*

In this dictionary, the label EMPHASIS indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you think something is particularly important or true, or to draw attention to it. An example of a word with this label is *absolutely*.

本词典中，标签 EMPHASIS（强调）表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其认为某事非常重要或正确，或是引起人们对此事的关注。例如，absolutely（完全地；彻底地）一词即有此标签。

em|pha|size ♦◇ /'emfəsaɪz/ (**emphasizes, emphasizing, emphasized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **emphasise**

VERB To **emphasize** something means to indicate that it is particularly important or true, or to draw special attention to it. 强调；重视 ❑ [V that] *But it's also been emphasized that no major policy changes can be expected to come out of the meeting.* 但是也已经强调过，此次会议预计不会带来重大政策转变。❑ [V how] *Discuss pollution with your child, emphasizing how nice a clean street, lawn, or park looks.* 和孩子讨论污染问题，强调清洁的街道、草地或公园有多么美丽。

em|phat|ic /ɪm'fætɪk/ ❶ ADJ An **emphatic** response or statement is one made in a forceful way, because the speaker feels very strongly about what they are saying. 强调的；着重的；加强语气的 ❑ *His response was immediate and emphatic.* 他的反应迅速而强烈。❑ *I answered both questions with an emphatic 'Yes'.* 对于那两个问题，我都语气坚定地回答"是"。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **emphatic about** something, you use forceful language which shows that you feel very strongly about what you are saying. 措辞强烈的；断然的；坚决的 ❑ *The rebels are emphatic that this is not a surrender.* 叛乱者坚称这并不是投降。❑ [+about] *He is especially emphatic about the value of a precise routine.* 他特别强调严格按程序走的意义。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **emphatic** win or victory is one in which the winner has won by a large amount or distance. (获胜等)明显的 ❑ *Yesterday's emphatic victory was their fifth in succession.* 昨天的大胜是他们连续第 5 场胜利。

em|phati|cal|ly /ɪm'fætɪklɪ/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If you say something **emphatically**, you say it in a forceful way which shows that you feel very strongly about what you are saying. 强调地；加强语气地；断然地 ❑ *'No fast food', she said emphatically.* "不能吃快餐。"她坚决地说。❑ *Mr Davies has emphatically denied the charges.* 戴维斯先生断然否认了那些控诉。❷ ADV You use **emphatically** to emphasize the statement you are making. 肯定地；显然地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Making people feel foolish is emphatically not my strategy.* 让人出丑显然不是我的策略。

em|phy|sema /emfi'siːmə/ N-UNCOUNT **Emphysema** is a serious medical condition that occurs when the lungs become larger and do not work properly, causing difficulty in breathing. 肺气肿

em|pire ♦◇ /'empaɪər/ (**empires**) ❶ N-COUNT An **empire** is a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country. 帝国 ❑ *...the Roman Empire.* 罗马帝国 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to a group of companies controlled by one person as an **empire**. 企业王国；企业集团 ❑ *...the big Mondadori publishing empire.* 庞大的蒙达多利出版帝国

→ see Word Web: **empire**

→ see **history**

em|piri|cal /ɪm'pɪrɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Empirical** evidence or study relies on practical experience rather than theories. 实验的；实证的；以经验为依据的 ❑ *There is no empirical evidence to support his thesis.* 他的论文缺乏实验证据的支持。•**em|piri|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...empirically based research.* 基于实验的研究 ❑ *They approached this part of their task empirically.* 他们凭实践经验处理这部分任务。

→ see **science**

em|piri|cism /ɪm'pɪrɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Empiricism** is the belief that people should rely on practical experience and experiments, rather than on theories, as a basis for knowledge. 经验主义；经验论【FORMAL 正式】•**em|piri|cist** (**empiricists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He was an unswerving empiricist with little time for theory.* 他是个坚定不移的经验论者，不屑研究理论。

em|place|ment /ɪm'pleɪsmənt/ (**emplacements**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Emplacements** are specially prepared positions from which a heavy gun can be fired. 炮位；炮台【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *There are gun emplacements every five-hundred yards along the road.* 沿着马路每 500 码就有一个炮台。

em|ploy ♦◇ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ (**employs, employing, employed**) ❶ VERB If a person or company **employs** you, they pay you to work for them. 雇用 ❑ [V n] *The company employs 18 staff.* 公司雇用了 18 名员工。❑ [be V-ed +in] *More than 3,000 local workers are employed in the tourism industry.* 3,000 余名当地人受雇于旅游业。❑ [V-ed] *The government counted 27,600,000 employed persons in West Germany.* 据政府统计，西德当时的就业人数为 2,760 万人。[Also +as] [Also V n to-inf] ❷ VERB If you **employ** certain methods, materials, or expressions, you use them. 使用；采用 ❑ [V n] *The tactics the police are now to employ are definitely uncompromising.* 警方目前即将采取的策略明显很强硬。❑ [V-ed] *...the approaches and methods*

employed in the study. 研究中使用的思路和方法 [Also v n *+as*] 3 VERB [usu passive] If your time **is employed in** doing something, you are using the time you have to do that thing. 利用，花费（时间） ❑ [*be* v-ed *+in*] *Your time could be usefully employed in attending to professional matters.* 你可以有效地利用时间处理一些专业问题。 4 PHRASE If you are **in the employ of** someone or something, you work for them. 受雇于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Others hinted that he was in the employ of the KGB.* 其他人暗示他受雇于克格勃。

em|ploy|able /ɪm'plɔɪəb°l/ ADJ Someone who is **employable** has skills or abilities that are likely to make someone want to give them a job. 可雇用的；具备受雇条件的 ❑ *People need basic education if they are to become employable.* 想要有人雇用，人们需要接受基础教育。 ❑ *...employable adults.* 具备就业条件的成年人

em|ployee ♦◇ /ɪm'plɔɪi:/ (**employees**) N-COUNT An **employee** is a person who is paid to work for an organization or for another person. 雇员；受雇者 ❑ [*+of*] *He is an employee of Fuji Bank.* 他是富士银行的雇员。 ❑ *...a government employee.* 政府雇员

→ see **factory, union**

em|ploy|er ♦◇ /ɪm'plɔɪə'/ (**employers**) N-COUNT Your **employer** is the person or organization that you work for. 雇主；雇用者 ❑ *He had been sent to Rome by his employer.* 他已被老板派往罗马。 ❑ *The telephone company is the country's largest employer.* 这家电话公司是该国最大的用工单位。

em|ploy|ment ♦◇ /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Employment** is the fact of having a paid job. 就业；在职 ❑ *She was unable to find employment.* 她没能找到工作。 ❑ *He regularly drove from his home to his place of employment.* 他定期开车往返于家和工作地点之间。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Employment** is the fact of employing someone. 雇用 ❑ [*+of*] *...the employment of children under nine.* 对不满 9 岁的儿童的雇用 3 N-UNCOUNT **Employment** is the work that is available in a country or area. 工作；职业 ❑ *...economic policies designed to secure full employment.* 旨在确保充分就业的经济政策

em|ploy|ment agen|cy (**employment agencies**) N-COUNT An **employment agency** is a company whose business is to help people to find work and help employers to find the workers they need. 职业介绍所【BUSINESS 商】

em|po|rium /em'pɔ:rɪəm/ (**emporiums** or **emporia** /em'pɔ:rɪə/) N-COUNT An **emporium** is a store or large shop. 大百货商场；大型商场【FORMAL 正式】

em|power /ɪm'paʊə'/ (**empowers, empowering, empowered**) 1 VERB If someone **is empowered to** do something, they have the authority or power to do it. 授权；给予…权力【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *The army is now empowered to operate on a shoot-to-kill basis.* 军队得到授权，在行动中可以开枪射杀。 [Also v n] 2 VERB To **empower** someone means to give them the means to achieve something, for example to become stronger or more successful. 给予…力量；使有能力（实现…） ❑ [v n] *What I'm trying to do is to empower people, to give them ways to help them get well.* 我现在努力做的就是帮助人们，引领他们过上好日子。

Word Link 词根词缀 *em ≈ making* 使，*putting* 置：*embed, embellish, empower*

em|pow|er|ment /ɪm'paʊə'mənt/ N-UNCOUNT The **empowerment of** a person or group of people is the process of giving them power and status in a particular situation. 授权 ❑ [*+of*] *This government believes very strongly in the empowerment of women.* 这届政府坚决信奉女性应享有更大的权力。

em|press /'emprɪs/ (**empresses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **empress** is a woman who rules an empire or who is the wife of an emperor. 女皇；皇后

→ see **empire**

emp|ti|ness /'emptɪnəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT A feeling of **emptiness** is an unhappy or frightening feeling that nothing is worthwhile, especially when you are very tired or have just experienced something upsetting. 空虚 ❑ *The result later in life may be feelings of emptiness and depression.* 之后对生活产生的影响可能会是空虚感和沮丧感。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **emptiness** of a place is the fact that there is nothing in it. 空寂；空旷 ❑ [*+of*] *...the emptiness of the desert.* 沙漠的空旷

emp|ty ♦◇ /'empti/ (**emptier, emptiest, empties, emptying, emptied**) 1 ADJ An **empty** place, vehicle, or container is one that has no people or things in it. 空的 ❑ *The room was bare and empty.* 房间空荡荡的。 ❑ *...empty cans of lager.* 空的窖藏啤酒罐 ❑ [*+of*] *The roads were nearly empty of traffic.* 马路上几乎没有车。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **empty** gesture, threat, or relationship has no real value or meaning. （威胁、关系等）空洞的，无意义的，无效的 ❑ *His father threatened to throw him out, but he knew it was an empty threat.* 他父亲威胁要把他赶出去，但他知道那只不过是吓吓他罢了。 ❑ *...to ensure the event is not perceived as an empty gesture.* 确保这一活动不被视为只是一种空洞的姿态 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe a person's life or a period of time as **empty**, you mean that nothing interesting or valuable happens in it. （生活或某段时间）空虚的，枯燥无味的 ❑ *My life was very hectic but empty before I met him.* 在遇到他之前，我的生活非常繁忙却很空虚。 4 ADJ If you **feel empty**, you feel unhappy and have no energy, usually because you are very tired or have just experienced something upsetting. （感觉）空虚的，无力的 ❑ *I feel so empty, my life just doesn't seem worth living any more.* 我觉得非常空虚，生活似乎根本不值得继续下去。 5 VERB If you **empty** a container, or **empty** something out of it, you remove its contents, especially by tipping it up. 清空；把…倒空 ❑ [v n] *I emptied the ashtray.* 我把烟灰缸倒空了。 ❑ [v n prep] *Empty the noodles and liquid into a serving bowl.* 把汤面倒进上菜用的碗中。 ❑ [v n with *out*] *He emptied the contents out into the palm of his hand.* 他把东西都倒在手心里。 6 VERB If someone **empties** a room or place, or if it **empties**, everyone that is in it goes away. （使）（房间、场地等）变空；清空 ❑ [v] *The stadium emptied at the end of the first day of athletics.* 首日比赛结束后，体育场空无一人。 ❑ [v n] *...a woman who could empty a pub full of drunks just by lifting one fist.* 只要举起一只拳头就能把一酒吧的醉鬼全部赶跑的女人 7 VERB A river or canal that **empties into** a lake, river, or sea flows into it. （河流或运河）流入，注入 ❑ [v *+into*] *The Washougal empties into the Columbia River near Portland.* 沃舒格尔河在波特兰附近注入哥伦比亚河。 8 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Empties** are bottles or containers which no longer have anything in them. 空瓶；空容器

Thesaurus 同类词 *empty* Also look up:

ADJ. uninhabited, unoccupied, vacant; (*ant.*) full, occupied 1
meaningless, without substance 2 3
V. drain out, pour out 5 7
evacuate, go out, leave 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *empty* with:

N. empty **bottle** 空瓶子，empty **box** 空盒子，empty **building** 空楼，empty **room** 空房间，empty **seat** 空座，empty **space** 真空区，empty **stomach** 空肚子 1
empty **promise** 空头承诺，empty **threat** 装腔作势的威胁 2
empty **the trash** 清空垃圾 5
V. **feel** empty 感到空虚 4

,empty-'handed ADJ [ADJ after v] If you come away from somewhere **empty-handed**, you have failed to get what you wanted. 两手空空的；一无所获的 ❑ *Delegates from the warring sides held a new round of peace talks but went away empty-handed.* 交战各方的代表进行了新一轮的和谈，但是毫无成果。

,empty-'headed ADJ If you describe someone as **empty-headed**, you mean that they are not very intelligent and often do silly things. 没头脑的；愚蠢的

emu /'i:mju:/ (**emus** or **emu**) N-COUNT An **emu** is a large Australian bird which cannot fly. 鹸鹋（见于澳大利亚的大型鸟，不能飞行）

emu|late /'emjʊleɪt/ (**emulates, emulating, emulated**) VERB If you **emulate** something or someone, you imitate them because you admire them a great deal. （因为钦慕而）仿效，模仿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Sons are traditionally expected to emulate their fathers.* 历来认为儿子会仿效父亲。 • **emu|la|tion** /,emjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT

❑ *...a role model worthy of emulation.* 值得仿效的楷模

emul|si|fi|er /ɪˈmʌlsɪfaɪəʳ/ (**emulsifiers**) N-VAR An **emulsifier** is a substance used in food manufacturing which helps to combine liquids of different thicknesses. 乳化剂

emul|si|fy /ɪˈmʌlsɪfaɪ/ (**emulsifies, emulsifying, emulsified**) VERB When two liquids of different thicknesses **emulsify** or when they **are emulsified**, they combine. (使)乳化【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v] *It is the pressure which releases the coffee oils; these emulsify and give the coffee its rich, velvety texture.* 压力将咖啡的油脂挤出，这些油脂经乳化带给咖啡一种浓郁、柔滑的口感。❑ [v n] *Whisk the cream into the mixture to emulsify it.* 将奶油搅打到混合物中，使其乳化。❑ [v-ing] *Beeswax acts as an emulsifying agent.* 蜂蜡起到乳化剂的作用。❑ [v-ed] *...emulsified oil.* 乳化油

emul|sion /ɪˈmʌlʃᵊn/ (**emulsions**) ❶ N-VAR **Emulsion** or **emulsion paint** is a water-based paint, which is not shiny when it dries. It is used for painting walls and ceilings. 乳胶漆 ❑ *...an undercoat of white emulsion paint.* 用白色乳胶漆作底漆 ❑ *...a matt emulsion.* 亚光乳胶漆 ❷ N-VAR An **emulsion** is a liquid or cream which is a mixture of two or more liquids, such as oil and water, which do not naturally mix together. 乳化液；乳浊液

en- /ɪn-/

Pronounced /ɪn-/ or /en-/, especially in American English.
读作 /ɪn-/ 或 /en-/，尤见于美国英语中。

PREFIX **En-** is added to words to form verbs that describe the process of putting someone into a particular state, condition, or place, or to form adjectives and nouns that describe that process or those states and conditions. (构成动词)表示"使处于…状态"、"使成为"、"使进入"；(构成形容词或名词)表示"过程"、"状态"、"状况" ❑ *People with disabilities are now doing many things to enrich their lives.* 残疾人士如今做很多事情来丰富他们的生活。❑ *...the current campaign to enthrone him as our national bard.* 时下推崇他为我们的民族诗人的运动 ❑ *It is the first enthronement since 1928.* 这是 1928 年以来的第一次登基典礼。❑ *...a more enlightened leadership.* 更加开明的领导层

en|able ◆◇ /ɪˈneɪbᵊl/ (**enables, enabling, enabled**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **enables** you **to** do a particular thing, they give you the opportunity to do it. 使能够；使有机会 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The new test should enable doctors to detect the disease early.* 新的检测手段应该能够使医生们尽早查出这种疾病。•**en|abling** ADJ ❑ *Researchers describe it as an enabling technology.* 研究者们将其描述成一种赋能技术。❷ VERB To **enable** something **to** happen means to make it possible for it to happen. 使成为可能；使可行 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The hot sun enables the grapes to reach optimum ripeness.* 炙热的阳光使葡萄能够达到最佳成熟状态。❑ [v n] *The working class is still too small to enable a successful socialist revolution.* 工人阶级队伍还是非常弱小，不能成功实现社会主义革命。❸ VERB To **enable** someone **to** do something means to give them permission or the right to do it. 准许；许可；授权 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The republic's legislation enables young people to do a form of alternative service.* 共和国的法律允许年轻人服某种形式的替代役。•**en|abling** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *Some protection for victims must be written into the enabling legislation.* 对受害者的一些保护必须写进权利授予法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *enable* Also look up:

V. allow, approve, authorize, facilitate, permit; (*ant.*) block, disallow, forbid, prevent ❷ ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *en = making* 使，*putting* 置：*enable, enact, encode*

en|act /ɪˈnækt/ (**enacts, enacting, enacted**) ❶ VERB When a government or authority **enacts** a proposal, they make it into a law. 将…制定成法律；通过(法案)【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *The authorities have failed so far to enact a law allowing unrestricted emigration.* 到目前为止，当局未能通过允许自由移民的法律。❷ VERB If people **enact** a story or play, they perform it by acting. 演出；演绎；表演 ❑ [v n] *She often enacted the stories told to her by her father.* 她经常把父亲讲给她的那些故事表演出来。❸ VERB [usu passive] If a particular event or situation **is enacted**, it happens; used especially to talk about something that has happened before. 使出现，使发生(尤指以前发生过的事情)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [be V-ed] *It was a scene which was enacted month after month for eight years.* 8 年里，那一情况每个月都会发生。

en|act|ment /ɪˈnæktmənt/ (**enactments**) ❶ N-VAR The **enactment of** a law is the process in a parliament or other law-making body by which the law is agreed upon and made official. (法律的)制定，通过【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+of] *We support the call for the enactment of a Bill of Rights.* 我们支持要求通过《权利法案》的呼声。❷ N-VAR The **enactment of** a play or story is the performance of it by an actor or group of actors. 表演；演出；上演【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The main building was also used for the enactment of mystery plays.* 主楼还用于神秘剧的演出。

enam|el /ɪˈnæmᵊl/ (**enamels**) ❶ N-VAR [oft N n] **Enamel** is a substance like glass which can be heated and put onto metal, glass, or pottery in order to decorate or protect it. 搪瓷；珐琅；釉 ❑ *...a white enamel saucepan on the oil stove.* 煤油炉上的白色搪瓷炖锅 ❑ *...enamel baths.* 搪瓷浴缸 ❷ N-VAR [oft N n] **Enamel** is a hard, shiny paint that is used especially for painting metal and wood. (尤指用于金属和木材上漆的)瓷漆，瓷釉 ❑ *...enamel polymer paints.* 聚合瓷漆 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Enamel** is the hard white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth. (牙齿的)珐琅质，釉质

enam|elled /ɪˈnæmᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enameled**

ADJ [ADJ n] An **enamelled** object is decorated or covered with enamel. 上珐琅的；涂瓷釉的 ❑ *...enamelled plates.* 搪瓷盘子

enam|el|ling /ɪˈnæməlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enameling**

N-UNCOUNT **Enamelling** is the decoration of something such as jewellery with enamel. 用珐琅装饰

en|am|oured /ɪˈnæməʳd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enamored**

ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **enamoured of** something, you like or admire it a lot. If you are not **enamoured of** something, you dislike or disapprove of it. (对某物)喜爱的，迷恋的，仰慕的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of/with] *I became totally enamored of the wildflowers there.* 我特别喜欢那里的野花。❑ [+of/with] *The religious conservatives are not enamoured of the West and its values.* 宗教保守派人士不喜欢西方国家及其价值观。

en bloc /ˌɒn ˈblɒk/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If a group of people do something **en bloc**, they do it all together and at the same time. If a group of people or things are considered **en bloc**, they are considered as a group, rather than separately. 一起；全部；统一 ❑ *The selectors should resign en bloc.* 负责选拔的人应该集体辞职。❑ *Now the governors en bloc are demanding far more consultation and rights over contractual approval.* 现在，董事们一致要求有更多的磋商机会和合同审批权。

en|camped /ɪnˈkæmpt/ ADJ If people, especially soldiers, are **encamped** somewhere, they have set up camp there. 露营的；(尤指士兵)扎营的 ❑ *He made his way back to the farmyard where his regiment was encamped.* 他设法回到了自己的团驻扎的农家场院。

en|camp|ment /ɪnˈkæmpmənt/ (**encampments**) N-COUNT An **encampment** is a group of tents or other shelters in a particular place, especially when they are used by soldiers, refugees, or gypsies. (尤指士兵、难民或吉普赛人的)营地 ❑ *...a large military encampment.* 大军营

en|cap|su|late /ɪnˈkæpsjʊleɪt/ (**encapsulates, encapsulating, encapsulated**) VERB To **encapsulate** particular facts or ideas means to represent all their most important aspects in a very small space or in a single object or event. 概括；概述 ❑ [v n] *A Wall Street Journal editorial encapsulated the views of many conservatives.* 《华尔街日报》的一篇社论概述了很多保守派人士的观点。❑ [be V-ed +in] *His ideas were encapsulated in a book called 'Democratic Ideals and Reality'.* 他的观点已经被概括进一本名为《民主理想和现实》的

书中。[Also v n +*in*] •**en|cap|su|la|tion** /ɪnˌkæpsjuˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**encapsulations**) N-COUNT [usu sing] ❑ [+*of*] *...a witty encapsulation of modern America.* 对当代美国风趣的概述

en|case /ɪnˈkeɪs/ (**encases, encasing, encased**) VERB If a person or an object **is encased in** something, they are completely covered or surrounded by it. 把…包住；把…封起来 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*in*] *When nuclear fuel is manufactured it is encased in metal cans.* 核燃料生产出来后被装在金属罐中。❑ [v n] *These weapons also had a heavy brass guard which encased almost the whole hand.* 这些武器还有一个沉重的黄铜护手，几乎把整个手都包住了。❑ [v n +*in/with*] *The original plan was to encase a small amount of a radioactive substance in a protective steel container.* 原先计划是要将少量的放射性物质封存在一个钢质防护罩中。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cas ≈ box* 盒；箱，*hold* 容纳：*case, encase, suitcase*

-ence /-əns/ or **-ency** /-ənsi/ SUFFIX **-ence** and **-ency** are added to adjectives, usually in place of -ent, to form nouns referring to states, qualities, attitudes, or behaviour. For example, 'affluence' is the state of being affluent. (用于形容词后构成名词，通常是代替 -ent)表示"状态"、"性质"、"态度"、"行为"

en|chant /ɪnˈtʃɑːnt, -ˈtʃænt/ (**enchants, enchanting, enchanted**) ❶ VERB If you **are enchanted by** someone or something, they cause you to have feelings of great delight or pleasure. 使狂喜；使陶醉；使入迷 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Dena was enchanted by the house.* 德娜非常喜欢那座房子。❑ [v n] *She enchanted you as she has so many others.* 她迷住了你，就像她迷住了其他那么多人一样。•**en|chant|ed** ADJ ❑ [+*with*] *Don't expect young children to be as enchanted with the scenery as you are.* 不要指望小孩子们像你一样为那种景色所陶醉。❷ VERB In fairy stories and legends, to **enchant** someone or something means to put a magic spell on them. 对…施魔法；使着魔 ❑ [v n] *King Arthur hid his treasures here and Merlin enchanted the cave so that nobody should ever find them.* 亚瑟王将他的财宝藏在这里，墨林对洞穴施了魔法，这样永远不会有人找到那些财宝。❑ [v -ed] *...Celtic stories of cauldrons and enchanted vessels.* 有关大锅和施了魔法的船的凯尔特传说

Word Link 词根词缀 *cant, chant ≈ singing* 唱：*cantata, chant, enchant*

en|chant|ing /ɪnˈtʃɑːntɪŋ, -ˈtʃænt-/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **enchanting**, you mean that they are very attractive or charming. 迷人的；令人陶醉的 ❑ *She's an absolutely enchanting child.* 她是个非常讨人喜欢的孩子。❑ *The overall effect is enchanting.* 整体效果赏心悦目。

en|chant|ment /ɪnˈtʃɑːntmənt, -ˈtʃænt-/ (**enchantments**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something has **enchantment**, you mean that it makes you feel great delight or pleasure. Your **enchantment with** something is the fact of your feeling great delight and pleasure because of it. 魅力；陶醉；狂喜 ❑ *The wilderness campsite had its own peculiar enchantment.* 野营地有其自身独特的魅力。❑ [+*with*] *Percy's enchantment with orchids dates back to 1951.* 珀西对兰花的痴迷可以回溯到 1951 年。❷ N-COUNT In fairy stories and legends, an **enchantment** is a magic spell. 魔法；魔咒

en|chant|ress /ɪnˈtʃɑːntrɪs, -ˈtʃænt-/ (**enchantresses**) N-COUNT In fairy stories and legends, an **enchantress** is a woman who uses magic to put spells on people and things. (童话故事和传说中的)女巫

en|chi|la|da /ˌentʃɪˈlædə/ (**enchiladas**) N-COUNT An **enchilada** consists of a flat piece of bread called a tortilla wrapped round a filling of meat or vegetables and served hot, usually with a sauce. (通常佐以酱汁食用的)肉馅玉米卷饼

en|cir|cle /ɪnˈsɜːrᵊkᵊl/ (**encircles, encircling, encircled**) VERB To **encircle** something or someone means to surround or enclose them, or to go round them. 包围；环绕 ❑ [v n] *A forty-foot-high concrete wall encircles the jail.* 监狱周围有一圈 40 英尺高的混凝土墙。

en|clave /ˈeŋkleɪv/ (**enclaves**) N-COUNT An **enclave** is an area within a country or a city where people live who have a different nationality or culture from the people living in the surrounding country or city. (国家或城市中隶属另一民族或文化的)飞地，孤立地区 ❑ *Nagorno-Karabakh is an Armenian enclave inside Azerbaijan.* 纳戈尔诺－拉巴赫是阿塞拜疆境内亚美尼亚人聚居的一块飞地。

en|close /ɪnˈkləʊz/ (**encloses, enclosing, enclosed**) ❶ VERB If a place or object **is enclosed** by something, the place or object is inside that thing or completely surrounded by it. 包围；围住；封闭 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*in*] *The rules state that samples must be enclosed in two watertight containers.* 规则要求样本必须装在两个水密容器中。❑ [v n +*in*] *Enclose the pot in a clear polythene bag.* 将罐子装在透明的塑胶袋中。❑ [v-ed] *...the enclosed waters of the Baltic.* 波罗的海的封闭水域 [Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **enclose** something with a letter, you put it in the same envelope as the letter. 把…封入信封；随函附上 ❑ [v n] *I have enclosed a cheque for £10.* 我已随信附上 10 英镑的支票。❑ [v-ed] *The enclosed leaflet shows how Service Care can ease all your worries.* 随信寄上的宣传页将说明"服务保障"如何能为您解除所有烦忧。

en|closed /ɪnˈkləʊzd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **enclosed** community of monks or nuns does not have any contact with the outside world. 与外界隔绝的；封闭的 ❑ *...monks and nuns from enclosed orders.* 与世隔绝的修道士和修女

en|clo|sure /ɪnˈkləʊʒəʳ/ (**enclosures**) N-COUNT An **enclosure** is an area of land that is surrounded by a wall or fence and that is used for a particular purpose. 围场；圈占地；圈用地 ❑ *This enclosure was so vast that the outermost wall could hardly be seen.* 这块围场如此之大，几乎看不见最远端的围墙。

en|code /ɪnˈkəʊd/ (**encodes, encoding, encoded**) VERB If you **encode** a message or some information, you put it into a code or express it in a different form or system of language. 给…加密；将…译成密码 ❑ [v n] *The two parties encode confidential data in a form that is not directly readable by the other party.* 双方将机密资料加密，这样对方就无法直接读取资料。

Word Link 词根词缀 *en ≈ making* 使，*putting* 置：*enable, enact, encode*

en|com|pass /ɪnˈkʌmpəs/ (**encompasses, encompassing, encompassed**) ❶ VERB If something **encompasses** particular things, it includes them. 包括；包含 ❑ [v n] *His repertoire encompassed everything from Bach to Schoenberg.* 他能演奏从巴赫到勋伯格的所有作品。❷ VERB To **encompass** a place means to completely surround or cover it. 包围；围绕；覆盖 ❑ [v n] *The map shows the rest of the western region, encompassing nine states.* 地图上显示了西部地区的其他部分，包括 9 个州。

en|core /ˈɒŋkɔːʳ, ɒŋˈkɔːʳ/ (**encores**) N-COUNT An **encore** is a short extra performance at the end of a longer one, which an entertainer gives because the audience asks for it. (应观众要求的)加演节目 ❑ *Lang's final encore last night was 'Barefoot'.* 朗昨晚最后的加演节目是《赤足》。

en|coun|ter ♦◇◇ /ɪnˈkaʊntəʳ/ (**encounters, encountering, encountered**) ❶ VERB If you **encounter** problems or difficulties, you experience them. 遇到，遭遇(问题、困难) ❑ [v n] *Every day of our lives we encounter stresses of one kind or another.* 我们在每天的生活中会面临这样或那样的压力。❷ VERB If you **encounter** someone, you meet them, usually unexpectedly. 偶遇；邂逅【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Did you encounter anyone in the building?* 你在大楼里遇到谁了么？❸ N-COUNT An **encounter with** someone is a meeting with them, particularly one that is unexpected or significant. 偶遇；邂逅；(重要的)相逢 ❑ [+*with*] *The author tells of a remarkable encounter with a group of South Vietnamese soldiers.* 作者讲述了和一群南越士兵的奇遇。❹ N-COUNT An **encounter** is a particular type of experience. 特殊经历；特殊体验 ❑ *...a sexual encounter.* 性体验 ❑ [+*with*] *...his first serious encounter with alcohol.* 他第一次正儿八经喝酒的经历

Thesaurus 同类词 *encounter* Also look up:

V. bump into, come across, run into; (*ant.*) avoid, miss ❶ ❷

en|cour|age ♦◇◇ /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ, AM 美 -ˈkɜːr-/ (**encourages, encouraging, encouraged**) ❶ VERB If you **encourage** someone, you

give them confidence, for example by letting them know that what they are doing is good and telling them that they should continue to do it. 鼓励；激励 ❑ [v n] *When things aren't going well, he encourages me, telling me not to give up.* 事情进展不顺的时候，他鼓励我说不要放弃。 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is encouraged by** something that happens, it gives them hope or confidence. 使有希望；使有信心 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *Investors were encouraged by the news.* 那个消息给了投资者信心。**•en|cour|aged** ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] ❑ *We were very encouraged, after over 17,000 pictures were submitted.* 提交了 17,000 多张图片，这让我们信心大增。❑ *I am encouraged that more physicians are asking questions in these meetings and coming to workshops.* 让我欣慰的是，越来越多的医生在这些会议上提问并来参加研讨会。 3 VERB If you **encourage** someone **to** do something, you try to persuade them to do it, for example by telling them that it would be a pleasant thing to do, or by trying to make it easier for them to do it. You can also **encourage** an activity. 鼓动；劝说；怂恿 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Herbie Hancock was encouraged by his family to learn music at a young age.* 赫尔比·汉考克年幼时家人就鼓励他学音乐。❑ [be v-ed] *Participation is encouraged at all levels.* 鼓励各级人士都来参与。 4 VERB If something **encourages** a particular activity or state, it causes it to happen or increase. 刺激；助长；促进 ❑ [v n] *...a natural substance that encourages cell growth.* 促进细胞生长的天然物质 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Slow music encourages supermarket-shoppers to browse longer but spend more.* 舒缓的音乐会促使超市购物者花更长的时间浏览商品，同时花掉更多的钱。

en|cour|age|ment /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt, AM 美 -'kɜːr-/ (**encouragements**) N-VAR **Encouragement** is the activity of encouraging someone, or something that is said or done in order to encourage them. 鼓励；激励 ❑ *I also had friends who gave me a great deal of encouragement.* 我还有些朋友给了我很多鼓励。

en|cour|ag|ing /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ, AM 美 -'kɜːr-/ ADJ Something that is **encouraging** gives people hope or confidence. 令人鼓舞的；振奋人心的；给人希望的 ❑ *There are encouraging signs of an artistic revival.* 出现了鼓舞人心的艺术复兴的迹象。❑ *The results have been encouraging.* 结果令人振奋。❑ *It was encouraging that he recognised the dangers facing the company.* 给人希望的是他认识到了公司面临的危险。**•en|cour|ag|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *'You're doing really well,' her midwife said encouragingly.* "你做得很好。"助产士鼓励道。

en|croach /ɪn'krəʊtʃ/ (**encroaches, encroaching, encroached**) 1 VERB If one thing **encroaches on** another, the first thing spreads or becomes stronger, and slowly begins to restrict the power, range, or effectiveness of the second thing. 侵占；侵犯；侵害【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v +on/upon] *The new institutions do not encroach on political power.* 新机构没有侵犯到政治权力。❑ [v-ing] *The movie industry had chosen to ignore the encroaching competition of television.* 电影业故意无视电视业的侵犯性竞争。[Also v] 2 VERB If something **encroaches on** a place, it spreads and takes over more and more of that place. 侵蚀，侵占，蚕食（土地）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +on] *The rhododendrons encroached ever more on the twisting drive.* 越来越多的杜鹃花长到了蜿蜒的车道上。❑ [v-ing] *I turned into the dirt road and followed it through encroaching trees and bushes.* 我转上土路，在蔓延至路面的树木和灌木间穿行。[Also v prep/adv, v]

en|croach|ment /ɪn'krəʊtʃmənt/ (**encroachments**) N-VAR You can describe the action or process of encroaching on something as **encroachment**. 侵占；侵蚀；蚕食【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *It's a sign of the encroachment of commercialism in medicine.* 这是医药界被逐渐商业化的一个的征兆。

en|crus|ta|tion /ˌɪŋkrʌ'steɪʃ°n/ (**encrustations**) N-VAR An **encrustation** is a hard and thick layer on the surface of something that has built up over a long period of time. （长时间形成的）外皮，外壳，沉积物

en|crust|ed /ɪn'krʌstɪd/ ADJ If an object is **encrusted with** something, its surface is covered with a layer of that thing. 有硬壳覆盖的；形成硬外壳的 ❑ [+with] *...a blue uniform coat that was thickly encrusted with gold loops.* 缀满金链的蓝色制服外套

Word Link 词根词缀 *crust ≈ hard covering* 硬壳：*crust, crustacean, encrusted*

en|crypt /ɪn'krɪpt/ (**encrypts, encrypting, encrypted**) VERB If a document or piece of information **is encrypted**, it is written in a special code, so that only certain people can read it. 把…编码；把…加密 ❑ [be v-ed] *Account details are encrypted to protect privacy.* 账户资料被加密，以保护隐私。❑ [v n] *...a program that will encrypt the information before sending.* 在发送前会对信息进行加密的程序 ❑ [v-ed] *...encrypted signals.* 加密信号 **•en|cryp|tion** /ɪn'krɪpʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *It is currently illegal to export this encryption technology from the U.S.* 从美国出口这种加密技术在当前是违法的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *crypt ≈ hidden* 隐藏：*crypt, cryptic, encrypt*

en|cum|ber /ɪn'kʌmbə'/ (**encumbers, encumbering, encumbered**) VERB If you **are encumbered** by something, it prevents you from moving freely or doing what you want. 拖累；牵累；妨碍 ❑ [v n] *Lead weights and air cylinders encumbered the divers as they walked to the shore.* 潜水员向海岸走去时，铅坠和氧气罐使他们步履维艰。❑ [be v-ed +with] *It is still labouring under the debt burden that it was encumbered with in the 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代它就受债务所累，如今依然被这笔债务压得喘不过气来。**•en|cum|bered** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+with/by] *The rest of the world is less encumbered with legislation.* 世界上的其他国家没有这般受立法的限制。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cumber, cumbr ≈ hindering* 阻碍：*cumbersome, encumber, encumbrance*

en|cum|brance /ɪn'kʌmbrəns/ (**encumbrances**) N-COUNT An **encumbrance** is something or someone that encumbers you. 拖累；障碍；累赘【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Magdalena considered the past an irrelevant encumbrance.* 玛格达莱娜把过去看作毫不相干的累赘。

-ency → see **-ence**

en|cyc|li|cal /ɪn'sɪklɪk°l/ (**encyclicals**) N-COUNT An **encyclical** is an official letter written by the Pope and sent to all Roman Catholic bishops, usually in order to make a statement about the official teachings of the Church. 教皇通谕

en|cy|clo|pedia /ɪnˌsaɪklə'piːdiə/ (**encyclopedias**) also **encyclopaedia** N-COUNT An **encyclopedia** is a book or set of books in which facts about many different subjects or about one particular subject are arranged for reference, usually in alphabetical order. 百科全书

en|cy|clo|pedic /ɪnˌsaɪklə'piːdɪk/ also **encyclopaedic** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **encyclopedic**, you mean that it is very full, complete, and thorough in the amount of knowledge or information that it has. 百科全书般的；知识丰富的 ❑ *He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of drugs.* 他在药品方面学识广博。❑ *...an almost overwhelmingly encyclopaedic volume.* 几乎包罗万象的卷册

end ⇹ /end/ (**ends, ending, ended**) 1 N-SING **The end of** something such as a period of time, an event, a book, or a film is the last part of it or the final point in it. 最后部分；末尾 ❑ [+of] *The £5 banknote was first issued at the end of the 18th century.* 五英镑面值的钞票最早在 18 世纪末发行。❑ [+of] *The report is expected by the end of the year.* 预期年底提交报告。❑ *You will have the chance to ask questions at the end.* 最后会有提问的机会。 2 VERB When a situation, process, or activity **ends**, or when something or someone **ends** it, it reaches its final point and stops. （使）结束；（使）终结 ❑ [v] *The meeting quickly ended and Steve and I left the room.* 会议很快结束了，我和史蒂夫离开了房间。❑ [v n] *Talks have resumed to try to end the fighting.* 会谈重新开始，以期结束战斗。**•end|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *The ending of a marriage by death is different in many ways from an ending occasioned by divorce.* 因死亡而结束婚姻和因离婚而结束婚姻有多方面的不同。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **end to** something or the **end of** it is the act or result of stopping it so that it does not continue any longer. 结束；终止；结果；结局 ❑ [+to] *The French government today called for an end to the violence.* 今天法国政府呼吁结束暴力行为。❑ *I was worried she would walk out or bring*

the interview to an end. 我担心她会离场或者终止采访。❑ [+of] *Francis fined him two weeks' wages and said: 'That's the end of the matter.'* 弗朗西斯扣了他两个星期的工资，然后说："事情到此为止。" 4 VERB If you say that someone or something **ends** a period of time in a particular way, you are indicating what the final situation was like. You can also say that a period of time **ends** in a particular way. 以…方式结束；终结 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The markets ended the week on a quiet note.* 全球股市波澜不惊地结束了一周的交易。❑ [v prep] *The evening ended with a dramatic display of fireworks.* 晚会以五彩斑斓的焰火表演结束。[Also v n *+by*, v n v-ing] 5 VERB If a period of time **ends**, it reaches its final point. (一段时间)结束，终结 ❑ [v] *Its monthly reports on program trading usually come out about three weeks after each month ends.* 程式交易月度报告通常在每月结束 3 周后出来。❑ [v] *The first figure shows sales for week ending July 27.* 第一组数据显示截至 7 月 27 日的周销售量。6 VERB If something such as a book, speech, or performance **ends with** a particular thing or the writer or performer **ends** it **with** that thing, its final part consists of the thing mentioned. (书、演说、表演等)以…为结尾，以…结束 ❑ [v *+with/on*] *His statement ended with the words: 'Pray for me.'* 他的声明以"为我祈祷"结束。❑ [v *+with/on*] *The book ends on a lengthy description of Hawaii.* 这本书以对夏威夷的冗长描述为结尾。❑ [v n *+with*] *Dawkins ends his discussion with a call for liberation.* 道金斯以呼吁解放结束了他的论述。❑ [v with quote] *The memo ends: 'Please give this matter your most urgent attention.'* 备忘录的结尾写道："请将此事作为亟待处理事项。" 7 VERB If a situation or event **ends** in a particular way, it has that particular result. 告终；收场 ❑ [v *+in*] *The incident could have ended in tragedy.* 这起事件本会以悲剧收场。❑ [v *+with*] *Our conversations ended with him saying he would try to be more understanding.* 我们的谈话结束时，他说他会争取去多体谅别人。❑ [v adv/adj] *Shares ended 1.7 per cent firmer on the Frankfurt exchange.* 法兰克福交易所收盘时股票上涨了 1.7%。8 N-COUNT The two **ends** of something long and narrow are the two points or parts of it that are furthest away from each other. 末端；尽头 ❑ [+of] *The company is planning to place surveillance equipment at both ends of the tunnel.* 该公司计划在隧道两端安装监视设备。❑ *A typical fluorescent lamp is a tube with metal electrodes at each end.* 日光灯通常是一根两端装有金属电极的管子。9 N-COUNT The **end of** a long, narrow object such as a finger or a pencil is the tip or smallest edge of it, usually the part that is furthest away from you. 末端；末梢；尖端 ❑ [+of] *He tapped the ends of his fingers together.* 他同时轻轻地叩击着几根指尖。❑ [+of] *She let the long cone of ash hang at the end of her cigarette.* 她让长长的烟灰留在烟头上。10 VERB If an object **ends with** or **in** a particular thing, it has that thing on its tip or point, or as its last part. 尖端有；最后部分是 ❑ [v *+with/in*] *It has three pairs of legs, each ending in a large claw.* 它有 3 对腿，每条腿上都有一只巨爪。11 VERB A journey, road, or river that **ends** at a particular place stops there and goes no further. (河流等)终止，停住 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The road ended at a T-junction.* 道路的尽头是一个丁字路口。[Also v] 12 N-COUNT **End** is used to refer to either of the two extreme points of a scale, or of something that you are considering as a scale. (等级的)一端，一头 ❑ [+of] *At the other end of the social scale was the grocer, the village's only merchant.* 社会等级的另一端是杂货店老板，村里唯一的商人。❑ [+of] *The agreement has been criticised by extremist groups on both ends of the political spectrum.* 协议遭到了极左翼和极右翼极端团体的批评。13 N-COUNT The **other end** is one of two places that are connected because people are communicating with each other by telephone or writing, or are travelling from one place to the other. (联系、旅行等的)一端，一方，一头 ❑ *When he answered the phone, Ferguson was at the other end.* 他接电话时，电话那一端是弗格森。❑ *Make sure to meet them at the other end.* 确保在另一边与他们会合。14 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a particular **end** of a project or piece of work, you mean a part or aspect of it, for example a part of it that is done by a particular person or in a particular place. (项目、工作的)部分，方面【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *You take care of your end, kid; I'll take care of mine.* 你管好你的事，年轻人，我会管好我的。15 N-COUNT An **end** is the purpose for which something is done or towards which you are working. 目的；意图 ❑ *The police force is being manipulated for political ends.* 有人为了政治目的在操纵警方。❑ *Now the government is trying another policy designed to achieve the same end.* 现在政府正在尝试实现殊途同归的另一项政策。16 VERB If you say that something **ends** at a particular point, you mean that it is applied or exists up to that point, and no further. 只存在于，仅限于(某一点) ❑ [v adv/prep] *Helen is also 25 and from Birmingham, but the similarity ends there.* 海伦也是 25 岁，也来自伯明翰，但是相同之处仅此而已。17 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone's death as their **end**, especially when you are talking about the way that they died or might die. 辞世；去世【LITERARY 文】❑ *Soon after we had spoken to this man he had met a violent end.* 我们和这个人谈话之后没多久，他就死于非命了。18 VERB If you **end by** doing something or **end** in a particular state, you do that thing or get into that state even though you did not originally intend to. 结果是；最后是 ❑ [v *+by*] *They ended by making themselves miserable.* 结果是他们自找苦头。❑ [v adv/prep] *They'll probably end back on the streets.* 他们最后可能又会流落街头。19 PHRASE If someone **ends it all**, they kill themselves. 自杀；一了百了 ❑ *He grew suicidal, thinking up ways to end it all.* 他萌生了自杀的念头，想出各种自我了断的办法。20 PHRASE If you describe something as, for example, the deal **to end all** deals or the film **to end all** films, you mean that it is very important or successful, and that compared to it all other deals or films seem second-rate. 把…都比下去 ❑ *It was going to be a party to end all parties.* 这将成为最棒的聚会。21 PHRASE If something is **at an end**, it has finished and will not continue. 结束；终结 ❑ *The recession is definitely at an end.* 经济衰退无疑已经告终。22 PHRASE If something **comes to an end**, it stops. 结束 ❑ *The cold war came to an end.* 冷战结束了。23 PHRASE You say **at the end of the day** when you are talking about what happens after a long series of events or what appears to be the case after you have considered the relevant facts. 最终；到头来【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *At the end of the day it's up to the Germans to decide.* 最终得由德国人来作决定。24 PHRASE If you **are thrown in at the deep end**, you are put in a completely new situation without any help or preparation. If you **jump in at the deep end**, you go into a completely new situation without any help or preparation. (使)落入一无所知的无助境地【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It's a superb job. You get thrown in at the deep end and it's all down to you.* 那是一份绝好的工作。你置身于一个全新的领域，一切都要靠自己。25 PHRASE You say **in the end** when you are saying what is the final result of a series of events, or what is your final conclusion after considering all the relevant facts. 最后；终于 ❑ *I toyed with the idea of calling the police, but in the end I didn't.* 我拿不定主意是否报警，但最后还是没报。26 PHRASE If you consider something to be **an end in itself**, you do it because it seems desirable and not because it is likely to lead to something else. 本身就值得做 ❑ *While he had originally traveled in order to study, traveling had become an end in itself.* 尽管他原本是为了学习而旅行，但旅行过程本身也是一种享受。27 PHRASE If you find it difficult to **make ends meet**, you can only just manage financially because you hardly have enough money for the things you need. 使收支相抵；勉强维持生计 ❑ *With Betty's salary they barely made ends meet.* 加上贝蒂的薪水，他们仅能勉强维持生计。28 PHRASE **No end** means a lot. 非常；许多【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Teachers inform me that Tracey's behaviour has improved no end.* 老师们告诉我特雷西的行为大有改善。29 PHRASE When something happens for hours, days, weeks, or years **on end**, it happens continuously and without stopping for the amount of time that is mentioned. 连续地；持续地 ❑ *He is a wonderful companion and we can talk for hours on end.* 他是个非常好的同伴，我们可以连续聊上好几个小时。30 PHRASE Something that is **on end** is upright, instead of in its normal or natural position, for example lying down, flat, or on its longest side. 竖着；直立着 31 PHRASE To **put an end to** something means to cause it to stop. 终止；结束 ❑ *Only a political solution could put an end to the violence.* 只有政治解决方案才能终结暴力。32 PHRASE If a process or person has reached **the end of the road**, they are unable to progress any further. 尽头；终点；末日 ❑ *Given the results of the vote, is this the end of the road for the hardliners in Congress?* 从选举结果来看，这是不是国会中强硬派的末日？33 PHRASE If you say that

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something bad is **not the end of the world**, you are trying to stop yourself or someone else being so upset by it, by suggesting that it is not the worst thing that could happen. 不是世界末日；没那么可怕 ❑ *Obviously I'd be disappointed if we don't make it, but it wouldn't be the end of the world.* 显然，如果我们做不到我会失望，但这也不会是世界末日。 ■ **the end of** your **tether** → see **tether** ■ to **burn the candle at both ends** → see **candle** ■ to **make** your **hair stand on end** → see **hair** ■ **a means to an end** → see **means** ■ to **be on the receiving end** → see **receive** ■ to **get the wrong end of the stick** → see **stick** ■ to **be at** your **wit's end** → see **wit**

▶end up ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **ends up** somewhere, they eventually arrive there, usually by accident.（通常指意外地）最终到达 ❑ [v p prep/adv] *She fled with her children, moving from neighbour to neighbour and ending up in a friend's cellar.* 她带着孩子逃亡，从一个邻居家跑到另一个邻居家，最后逃到了一个朋友的地下室。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **end up** doing something or **end up** in a particular state, you do that thing or get into that state even though you did not originally intend to.最终；结果；到头来 ❑ [v p v-ing] *If you don't know what you want, you might end up getting something you don't want.* 如果你不知道自己想要什么，到头来你可能得非所愿。❑ [v p prep/adv] *Every time they went dancing they ended up in a bad mood.* 每次他们去跳舞，都会不欢而散。❑ [v p n] *She could have ended up a millionairess.* 她本可以成为百万富婆的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *end* Also look up:

N. close, conclusion, finale, finish, stop; (*ant.*) beginning ■ ■
V. conclude, finish, wrap up ■ ■

en|dan|ger /ɪn'deɪndʒəʳ/ (**endangers, endangering, endangered**) VERB To **endanger** something or someone means to put them in a situation where they might be harmed or destroyed completely. 使遭遇危险；危及；危害 ❑ [v n] *The debate could endanger the proposed peace talks.* 这一争论可能会危及提议进行的和平谈判。❑ [v-ed] *...endangered species such as lynx and wolf.* 猞猁、狼等濒危物种

en|dear /ɪn'dɪəʳ/ (**endears, endearing, endeared**) VERB If something **endears** you **to** someone or if you **endear yourself to** them, you become popular with them and well liked by them. 使受喜爱；使受青睐 ❑ [v n +*to*] *Their taste for gambling has endeared them to Las Vegas casino owners.* 他们因好赌而深受拉斯维加斯赌场老板的欢迎。❑ [v pron-refl +*to*] *He has endeared himself to the American public.* 他已经赢得了美国民众的好感。

en|dear|ing /ɪn'dɪərɪŋ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe someone's behaviour as **endearing**, you mean that it causes you to feel very fond of them. 惹人喜爱的；讨人喜欢的；可爱的 ❑ *She has such an endearing personality.* 她的个性非常讨人喜欢。❑ *Henry's lisp is so endearing.* 亨利的咬舌音很可爱。•**en|dear|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He admits endearingly to doubts and hesitations.* 他坦率地承认有疑虑和顾忌。❑ *She is endearingly free of pretensions.* 她丝毫不做作，很讨人喜爱。

en|dear|ment /ɪn'dɪəʳmənt/ (**endearments**) N-VAR An **endearment** is a loving or affectionate word or phrase that you say to someone you love. 表示爱慕的话；情话 ❑ *No term of endearment crossed their lips.* 他们彼此没说过爱慕的话。❑ *...flattering endearments.* 讨好的情话

en|deav|our /ɪn'devəʳ/ (**endeavours, endeavouring, endeavoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **endeavor**

■ VERB If you **endeavour to** do something, you try very hard to do it. 努力；尽力【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *I will endeavour to arrange it.* 我会尽力安排。 ■ N-VAR [oft N to-inf] An **endeavour** is an attempt to do something, especially something new or original.（尤指新的或创造性事物的）努力，尝试【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His first endeavours in the field were wedding films.* 他初涉这个领域时做的是婚礼摄影。

en|dem|ic /en'demɪk/ ■ ADJ If a disease or illness is **endemic** in a place, it is frequently found among the people who live there.（疾病）地方性的，流行的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Polio was then endemic among children my age.* 那时小儿麻痹症在我这个年纪的孩子中很常见。 ■ ADJ If you say that a condition or problem is **endemic**, you mean that it is very common and strong, and cannot be dealt with easily.（情况、问题）常见的，流行的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Street crime is virtually endemic in large cities.* 街头犯罪近乎是大城市的通病。❑ *...powerful radicals with an endemic hatred and fear of the West.* 普遍仇恨又惧怕西方世界的势力强大的激进分子

end|game /'endgeɪm/ (**endgames**) ■ N-VAR In chess, **endgame** refers to the final stage of a game, when only a few pieces are left on the board and one of the players must win soon.（国际象棋中的）残局 ■ N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to the final stages of something such as a war, dispute, or contest, as an **endgame**.（战争、争论、竞赛等的）最后阶段【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The political endgame is getting closer.* 政治活动正在临近尾声。

end|ing /'endɪŋ/ (**endings**) ■ N-COUNT You can refer to the last part of a book, story, play, or film as the **ending**, especially when you are considering the way that the story ends.（书、故事、戏剧等的）结尾，结局 ❑ *The film has a Hollywood happy ending.* 那部电影有一个好莱坞式的美满结局。 ■ N-COUNT The **ending** of a word is the last part of it. 词尾；字尾 ❑ *...common word endings, like 'ing' in walking.* 常见词尾，如 walking 一词中的 ing ■ → see also **end, nerve ending**

en|dive /'endɪv, AM 美 -daɪv/ (**endives**) ■ N-VAR **Endive** is a type of plant with crisp curly leaves that is eaten in salads. 苣荬菜 ■ N-VAR **Endive** is a type of a plant with crisp bitter leaves that can be cooked or eaten raw in salads. 菊苣【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **chicory**

end|less /'endləs/ ADJ If you say that something is **endless**, you mean that it is very large or lasts for a very long time, and it seems as if it will never stop. 无止境的；无边无际的；无休止的 ❑ *They turned into an endless street.* 他们转入一条看不到尽头的街道。❑ *The war was endless.* 那是场无休止的战争。•**end|less|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *They talk about it endlessly.* 他们没完没了地谈论着那件事。❑ *...endlessly long arcades of shops.* 一眼望不到头的拱廊商业街

endo|crine /'endəkraɪn/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **endocrine** system is the system of glands that produce hormones which go directly into the bloodstream, such as the pituitary or thyroid glands. 内分泌的【MEDICAL 医】

en|dorse /ɪn'dɔːʳs/ (**endorses, endorsing, endorsed**) ■ VERB If you **endorse** someone or something, you say publicly that you support or approve of them.（公开地）赞同，支持 ❑ [v n] *I can endorse their opinion wholeheartedly.* 我可以全力支持他们的意见。 ■ V-PASSIVE If someone's driving licence **is endorsed**, an official record is made on it that they have been found guilty of a driving offence. 在（驾驶执照）上注明违章【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* v-ed] *For failing to report the accident, his licence was endorsed.* 由于发生事故未能报告，他的驾驶执照被注明违章。❑ [*have* n v-ed +*with*] *He also had his licence endorsed with eight penalty points.* 他的驾驶执照也被扣了 8 分。 ■ VERB When you **endorse** a cheque, you write your name on the back of it so that it can be paid into someone's bank account.（在支票背面）签名，背书 ❑ [v n] *The payee of the cheque must endorse the cheque.* 领款人必须在支票上背书。 ■ VERB If you **endorse** a product or company, you appear in advertisements for it. 为…做广告宣传 ❑ [v n] *The twins endorsed a line of household cleaning products.* 那对双胞胎为一系列家用清洁产品代言。

en|dorse|ment /ɪn'dɔːʳsmənt/ (**endorsements**) ■ N-COUNT An **endorsement** is a statement or action which shows that you support or approve of something or someone. 赞同；支持 ❑ [+*for*] *This is a powerful endorsement for his softer style of government.* 这是对他较温和的执政风格强有力的支持。 ■ N-COUNT An **endorsement** is a note on someone's driving licence saying that they have been found guilty of a driving offence.（驾驶执照上的）违章记录【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT An **endorsement for** a product or company involves appearing in advertisements for it or showing support for it.（对产品、公司的）广告宣传，支持

en|dow /ɪn'daʊ/ (**endows, endowing, endowed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] You say that someone **is endowed with** a particular desirable ability, characteristic, or possession when they have it by chance or by birth. 赋予；使天生拥有 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *You are endowed with wealth, good health and a lively intellect.* 你生来就拥有财富、健康和活跃的思维。 2 VERB If you **endow** something **with** a particular feature or quality, you provide it with that feature or quality. 赋予，给予（品质等） ❑ [V n *+with*] *Herbs have been used for centuries to endow a whole range of foods with subtle flavours.* 数个世纪以来，香草一直被用于给各种食物增添淡淡的香味。 3 VERB If someone **endows** an institution, scholarship, or project, they provide a large amount of money which will produce the income needed to pay for it. 资助，捐助（机构、奖学金、项目等） ❑ [V n] *The ambassador has endowed a $1 million public-service fellowships program.* 大使资助了一项 100 万美元的公共服务奖学金计划。 4 → see also **well-endowed**

en|dow|ment /ɪn'daʊmənt/ (**endowments**) 1 N-COUNT An **endowment** is a gift of money that is made to an institution or community in order to provide it with an annual income. 资助；捐款 ❑ *...the National Endowment for the Arts.* 国家艺术基金 2 N-COUNT If someone has an **endowment** of a particular quality or ability, they possess it naturally. 天资；天赋【FORMAL 正式】 3 N-COUNT [usu N n] In finance, an **endowment** policy or mortgage is an insurance policy or mortgage which you pay towards each month and which should then provide you with enough money to pay for your house at the end of a fixed period. 定期人寿保险；定期人寿保险按揭【BRIT 英】

end prod|uct (**end products**) N-COUNT The **end product of** something is the thing that is produced or achieved by means of it. 最终产品；制成品；最终成果 ❑ [*+of*] *It is the end product of exhaustive research and development.* 这是全面研发后的最终成品。

end re|sult (**end results**) N-COUNT The **end result of** an activity or a process is the final result that it produces. 最终结果 ❑ [*+of*] *The end result of this will be unity.* 此事的最终结果将是统一。

en|dur|ance /ɪn'djʊərəns, AM 美 -'dʊr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Endurance** is the ability to continue with an unpleasant or difficult situation, experience, or activity over a long period of time. 耐力；忍耐力 ❑ *The exercise obviously will improve strength and endurance.* 这种锻炼会明显改善体力，增加耐力。

en|dure /ɪn'djʊə', AM 美 -'dʊr/ (**endures, enduring, endured**) 1 VERB If you **endure** a painful or difficult situation, you experience it and do not avoid it or give up, usually because you cannot. 忍耐；忍受 ❑ [V n] *The company endured heavy financial losses.* 那家公司遭受了严重亏损。 2 VERB If something **endures**, it continues to exist without any loss in quality or importance. 持续；持久 ❑ [V] *Somehow the language endures and continues to survive.* 那种语言以某种方式保存下来，并继续存在下去。•**en|dur|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the start of an enduring friendship.* 长久友谊的开始

'end ˌuser (**end users**) also **end-user** N-COUNT The **end user** of a product or service is the person that it has been designed for, rather than the person who installs or maintains it. 终端用户；最终消费者 ❑ *You have to be able to describe things in a form that the end user can understand.* 你必须以终端用户可以理解的方式描述产品。

'end zone (**end zones**) N-COUNT In American football, an **end zone** is one of the areas at each end of the field that the ball must cross for a touchdown to be scored. （美式橄榄球的）端区，球门区

en|ema /'enɪmə/ (**enemas**) N-COUNT If someone has an **enema**, a liquid is put into their bottom in order to make them empty their bowels, for example before they have an operation. 灌肠

en|emy ♦♦◇ /'enəmi/ (**enemies**) 1 N-COUNT If someone is your **enemy**, they hate you or want to harm you. 敌人；仇敌 2 N-COUNT If someone is your **enemy**, they are opposed to you and to what you think or do. 反对者 ❑ *The Government's political enemies were quick to pick up on this series of disasters.* 政府的政敌迅速借这一系列灾难向政府发难。 3 N-SING [with sing or pl verb, N n] **The enemy** is an army or other force that is opposed to you in a war, or a country with which your country is at war. 敌军；敌国 ❑ *The enemy were pursued for two miles.* 敌军被追击了两英里。 ❑ *He searched the skies for enemy bombers.* 他在空中搜寻敌军轰炸机。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If one thing is the **enemy of** another thing, the second thing cannot happen or succeed because of the first thing. 大敌；危害【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [*+of*] *Reform, as we know, is the enemy of revolution.* 正如我们所知，改革是革命的大敌。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *enemy* with:

V. **make an** enemy 树敌 1
defeat an enemy 击败敌军 3
N. enemy **attack** 敌军攻击，enemy **position** 敌军位置，enemy **territory** 敌军领地，enemy **troops** 敌军部队 3

en|er|get|ic /ˌenə'dʒetɪk/ 1 ADJ If you are **energetic** in what you do, you have a lot of enthusiasm and determination. 充满活力的；精力充沛的；积极主动的 ❑ *Blackwell is 59, strong looking and enormously energetic.* 布莱克韦尔 59 岁，身体强壮且精力极其充沛。 ❑ *The next government will play an energetic role in seeking multilateral nuclear disarmament.* 下届政府将积极寻求多边核裁军。•**en|er|get|i|cal|ly** /ˌenə'dʒetɪkli/ ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *He had worked energetically all day on his new book.* 他整天都劲头十足地写他的新书。 2 ADJ An **energetic** person is very active and does not feel at all tired. An **energetic** activity involves a lot of physical movement and power. （人）精力旺盛的；（活动）剧烈的，费力气的 ❑ *Ten year-olds are incredibly energetic.* 10 岁的孩子精力格外旺盛。•**en|er|get|i|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *Gretchen chewed energetically on the gristled steak.* 格蕾琴费劲地嚼着那块带软骨的牛排。

en|er|gize /'enədʒaɪz/ (**energizes, energizing, energized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **energise**

VERB To **energize** someone means to give them the enthusiasm and determination to do something. 使充满活力；使精力充沛 ❑ [V n] *He helped energize and mobilize millions of people around the nation.* 他帮助激励和动员了全国数百万人。 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *I am completely energized and feeling terrific.* 我充满了活力，感觉非常好。•**en|er|giz|ing** ADJ ❑ *Acupuncture has a harmonizing and energizing effect on mind and body.* 针灸具有协调和激活身心机能的功效。

en|er|gy ♦♦◇ /'enədʒi/ (**energies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Energy** is the ability and strength to do active physical things and the feeling that you are full of physical power and life. 力气；力量 ❑ *He was saving his energy for next week's race in Belgium.* 他正为下周在比利时的比赛养精蓄锐。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Energy** is determination and enthusiasm about doing things. 毅力；活力【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *You have drive and energy for those things you are interested in.* 你对那些感兴趣的事情干劲十足。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **energies** are your efforts and attention, which you can direct towards a particular aim. 努力；精力 ❑ *She had started to devote her energies to teaching rather than performing.* 她已经开始将精力从表演转移到教学中。 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Energy** is the power from sources such as electricity and coal that makes machines work or provides heat. 能量；能源 ❑ *...those who favour nuclear energy.* 那些支持利用核能的人 ❑ *Oil shortages have brought on an energy crisis.* 石油短缺已经造成了能源危机。

→ see Word Web:**energy**

→ see **calorie, electricity, food, photosynthesis, solar**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *energy* with:

ADJ. **physical** energy 体力，**sexual** energy 性能力 1
full of energy 精力充沛的 1 2
atomic energy 原子能，**nuclear** energy 核能，**solar** energy 太阳能 4
V. **focus** energy 集中精力 1 2
conserve/save energy 节约能源 4

ˌenergy-e'fficient also **energy efficient** ADJ A device or building that is **energy-efficient** uses relatively little energy to provide the power it needs. 能效高的；高能效的 ❑ *...energy-efficient light bulbs.* 高能效灯泡 ❑ *...information on how to make your home more energy efficient.* 有关如何提高家庭能效的知识

E

Word Web 话题词汇 energy 能源

Wood was the primary **energy** source for American settlers. Then, as industry developed, factories began to use **coal**. Coal was also used to **generate** most of the **electrical power** in the early 1900s. However, wide spread automobile use soon made **petroleum** the most important **fuel**. **Natural gas** remains popular for home heating and industrial use. **Hydroelectric** power isn't a major source of energy in the U.S. It requires too much land and water to produce. Some companies built **nuclear** power plants to make **electricity** in the 1970s. Today **solar** panels convert sunlight, and giant wind farms convert wind, into electricity.

美洲定居者以木柴作为主要能源。之后随着工业的发展，工厂开始使用煤炭。在 20 世纪初，发电也主要是靠煤。然而，汽车的广泛使用很快使得石油成为了最重要的燃料。天然气在家庭采暖和工业中仍然很受欢迎。在美国，水力发电因需要占用大量的土地和水资源，未能成为主要的能源。一些公司从 20 世纪 70 年代开始建造核电厂来发电。今天，太阳能板把光能转化为电能，而大型风力发电场则将风能转化为电能。

E

en|er|vat|ed /ˈenəˌveɪtɪd/ ADJ If you feel **enervated**, you feel tired and weak. 乏力的；衰弱的；无精打采的【FORMAL 正式】

en|er|vat|ing /ˈenəˌveɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **enervating** makes you feel tired and weak. 令人感到乏力的；使人虚弱无力的；使人无精打采的【FORMAL 正式】

en|fant ter|ri|ble /ˌɒnfɒn teˈriːbl/ (**enfants terribles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe someone as an **enfant terrible**, you mean that they are clever but unconventional, and often cause problems or embarrassment for their friends or families. 聪慧却离经叛道的人【LITERARY 文】❑ *He became known as the enfant terrible of British theater.* 他成为英国戏剧界让人头痛的天才。

en|fee|bled /ɪnˈfiːbld/ ADJ If someone or something is **enfeebled**, they have become very weak. 变得衰弱的；羸弱的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He finds himself politically enfeebled.* 他发现自己的政治势力变得衰弱。❑ *...the already enfeebled newspaper.* 那家已经式微的报纸

en|fold /ɪnˈfəʊld/ (**enfolds, enfolding, enfolded**) 1 VERB If something **enfolds** an object or person, they cover, surround, or are wrapped around that object or person. 盖住；裹住；包住【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Aurora felt the opium haze enfold her.* 奥萝拉感觉自己被笼罩在鸦片烟霾中。❑ [be v-ed +in] *Wood was now comfortably enfolded in a woolly dressing-gown.* 伍德正舒服地穿着件羊毛晨衣。[Also v n +in] 2 VERB If you **enfold** someone or something, you hold them close in a very gentle, loving way. 拥抱；抱住【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n +in] *Thack came up behind him, enfolding him in his arms.* 撒克走到他身后，伸开双臂拥抱他。[Also v n]

en|force /ɪnˈfɔːrs/ (**enforces, enforcing, enforced**) 1 VERB If people in authority **enforce** a law or a rule, they make sure that it is obeyed, usually by punishing people who do not obey it. 强行实施，强制执行（法律、规定等）❑ [v n] *Until now, the government has only enforced the ban with regard to American ships.* 到目前为止，政府仅仅对美国船只实施了禁令。2 VERB To **enforce** something means to force or cause it to be done or to happen. 强行实施；强加；迫使 ❑ [v n] *They struggled to limit the cost by enforcing a low-tech specification.* 他们通过实施低技术规格拼命限制成本。❑ [v-ed] *David is now living in Beirut again after an enforced absence.* 戴维在被迫离开后，现在又回到了贝鲁特生活。

en|force|able /ɪnˈfɔːrsəbəl/ ADJ If something such as a law or agreement is **enforceable**, it can be enforced. 可执行的；可强制执行的 ❑ *...the creation of legally enforceable contracts.* 具有法律效力的合同的签订

en|force|ment /ɪnˈfɔːrsmənt/ N-UNCOUNT If someone carries out the **enforcement of** an act or rule, they enforce it. 执行；实施 ❑ [+of] *The doctors want stricter enforcement of existing laws, such as those banning sales of cigarettes to children.* 医生们希望加大现行法律的执行力度，如禁止向孩童出售香烟。

en|fran|chise /ɪnˈfræntʃaɪz/ (**enfranchises, enfranchising, enfranchised**) VERB To **enfranchise** someone means to give them the right to vote in elections. 给予…选举权【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The company voted to enfranchise its 120 women members.* 公司投票决定给予其 120 名女职员选举权。

en|fran|chise|ment /ɪnˈfræntʃaɪzmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Enfranchisement** is the condition of someone being enfranchised. 选举权的授予【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the enfranchisement of the country's blacks.* 授予该国黑人选举权

en|gage ♦♦◇ /ɪnˈgeɪdʒ/ (**engages, engaging, engaged**) 1 VERB If you **engage in** an activity, you do it or are actively involved with it. 参与；从事【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +in] *I have never engaged in the drug trade.* 我从未参与过毒品交易。2 VERB If something **engages** you or your attention or interest, it keeps you interested in it and thinking about it. 吸引（人）；引起（注意、兴趣）❑ [v n] *They never learned skills to engage the attention of the others.* 他们从未学过吸引他人注意的技巧。3 VERB If you **engage** someone **in** conversation, you have a conversation with them. 使参与，使参加（谈话）❑ [v n +in] *They tried to engage him in conversation.* 他们试图跟他交谈。4 VERB If you **engage with** something or **with** a group of people, you get involved with that thing or group and feel that you are connected with it or have real contact with it. 适应；（与…）建立密切关系 ❑ [v +with] *She found it hard to engage with office life.* 她发现很难适应办公室生活。•**en|gage|ment** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *And she, too, suffers from a lack of critical engagement with the literary texts.* 她也因为对文学作品缺乏鉴赏力而非常痛苦。5 VERB If you **engage** someone to do a particular job, you appoint them to do it. 任命；聘用；雇用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We engaged the services of a recognised engineer.* 我们雇用了一个公认的杰出工程师。6 VERB When a part of a machine or other mechanism **engages** or when you **engage** it, it moves into a position where it fits into something else. （使）啮合；（使）咬合 ❑ [v] *Press the lever until you hear the catch engage.* 压下挡杆，直到听到挡挂好。❑ [v n] *...a lesson in how to engage the four-wheel drive.* 如何使四轮驱动啮合的课程 7 VERB When a military force **engages** the enemy, it attacks them and starts a battle. 与…交战 ❑ [v n] *It could engage the enemy beyond the range of hostile torpedoes.* 从这可以避开敌方鱼雷区对敌人发动进攻。8 → see also **engaged, engaging**

en|gaged /ɪnˈgeɪdʒd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **engaged in** or **engaged on** a particular activity is doing that thing. 从事…的；忙于…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *They found the three engaged in target practice.* 他们发现那 3 个人在练习打靶。❑ [+on] *...the various projects he was engaged on.* 他参与的各种项目 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When two people are **engaged**, they have agreed to marry each other. 订婚的 ❑ *We got engaged on my eighteenth birthday.* 在我 18 岁生日那天我们订婚了。[Also +to] 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a telephone or a telephone line is **engaged**, it is already being used by someone else so that you are unable to speak to the person you are phoning. （电话）占线的【BRIT 英】❑ *The line is engaged.* 电话占线。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **busy**

4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a public toilet is **engaged**, it is already being used by someone else. （公共厕所）被占用的，使用中的【BRIT 英】

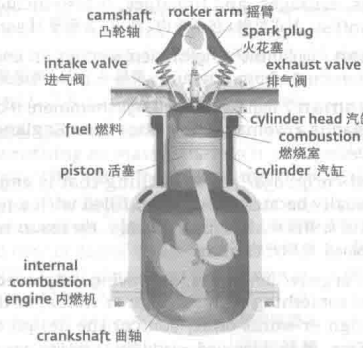
in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **occupied**

en|gage|ment /ɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt/ (**engagements**) 1 N-COUNT An **engagement** is an arrangement that you have made to do something at a particular time. 约会；约定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had an engagement at a restaurant in Greek Street at eight.* 他 8 点在希腊街的一个餐厅有个约会。2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] An **engagement** is an agreement that two people have made with each other to get married. 婚约 ❑ [+to] *I've broken off my engagement to Arthur.* 我已经解除了与阿瑟的婚约。3 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] You can refer to the period of time during which two people are engaged as their **engagement**. 订婚期 4 N-VAR A military **engagement** is an armed conflict between two enemies. 交战；战斗 ❑ *The constitution prohibits them from military engagement on foreign soil.* 宪法禁止他们在外国采取军事行动。5 → see also **engage**

Word Web 话题词汇 engine 发动机

In the **internal combustion engine** found in most cars, there are four, six, or eight **cylinders**. To produce an engine stroke, the **intake valve** opens and a small amount of **fuel** enters the **combustion** chamber of the cylinder. A **spark plug** ignites the fuel and air mixture, causing it to explode. This **combustion** moves the **cylinder head**, which causes the **crankshaft** to turn. Next, the **exhaust valve** opens and the burned gases are drawn out. As the cylinder head returns to its original position, it compresses the new gas and air mixture and the process repeats itself.

大多数汽车内燃机含四个、六个或八个汽缸。要产生一个发动机冲程，首先进气阀开启，少量燃料进入汽缸的燃烧室。火花塞点燃燃料和空气的混合物，引起爆炸。燃烧推动汽缸盖，使得曲轴转动。接着，排气阀开启，燃烧过后的气体被排出。汽缸盖回到原位时，压缩新的汽油和空气的混合物，开始下一个工作循环。



en|gage|ment ring (**engagement rings**) N-COUNT An **engagement ring** is a ring worn by a woman when she is engaged to be married. 订婚戒指

en|gag|ing /ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/ ADJ An **engaging** person or thing is pleasant, interesting, and entertaining. 令人愉快的；有趣的；好玩的 ❑ *...one of her most engaging and least known novels.* 她最有趣却最不知名的小说之一 ❑ *He was engaging company.* 他是个令人愉快的伙伴。

en|gen|der /ɪn'dʒendəʳ/ (**engenders**, **engendering**, **engendered**) VERB If someone or something **engenders** a particular feeling, atmosphere, or situation, they cause it to occur. 导致，造成（某种感觉、气氛、状况等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *It helps engender a sense of common humanity.* 这有助于营造一种博爱的感觉。

en|gine ◆◇ /'endʒɪn/ (**engines**) ❶ N-COUNT The **engine** of a car or other vehicle is the part that produces the power which makes the vehicle move. 引擎；发动机 ❑ *He got into the driving seat and started the engine.* 他坐上了驾驶员的位置发动了引擎。❑ *...an engine failure that forced a jetliner to crash-land in a field.* 迫使喷气式客机在田地里紧急降落的引擎故障 ❷ N-COUNT An **engine** is also the large vehicle that pulls a railway train. 机车；火车头 ❑ *In 1941, the train would have been pulled by a steam engine.* 1941 年，火车本可以由蒸汽机车拉动。

→ see Word Web:**engine**

→ see **car**

-engined /-endʒɪnd/ COMB **-engined** combines with other words to show the number or type of engines that something has. 表示"有…个引擎的"、"有…型发动机的" ❑ *...the world's biggest twin-engined airliner.* 世界最大的双引擎客机 ❑ *...a petrol-engined Ford Transit.* 汽油驱动的福特全顺汽车

en|gi|neer ◆◇ /ˌendʒɪ'nɪəʳ/ (**engineers**, **engineering**, **engineered**) ❶ N-COUNT An **engineer** is a person who uses scientific knowledge to design, construct, and maintain engines and machines or structures such as roads, railways, and bridges. 工程师；设计师 ❷ → see also **chemical engineer**, **civil engineer**, **electrical engineer**, **sound engineer** ❸ N-COUNT An **engineer** is a person who repairs mechanical or electrical devices. 机械修理工；电气修理；技师 ❑ *They send a service engineer to fix the disk drive.* 他们派出维修人员来修磁盘驱动器。❹ N-COUNT An **engineer** is a person who is responsible for maintaining the engine of a ship while it is at sea. （船上的）轮机手 ❺ VERB [usu passive] When a vehicle, bridge, or building **is engineered**, it is planned and constructed using scientific methods. 设计制造（车辆、桥梁、建筑物等）❑ [*be* V-ed] *Many of Kuwait's spacious freeways were engineered by W S Atkins.* 科威特有很多宽阔的高速公路是阿特金斯集团设计建造的。❑ [V-ed] *...the car's better designed and better engineered rivals.* 比那款轿车的设计和制造更为精良的竞争车型 ❻ VERB If you **engineer** an event or situation, you arrange for it to happen, in a clever or indirect way. （巧妙或间接地）安排，筹划 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Some people believe that his murder was engineered by Stalin.* 有人认为这起谋杀案是斯大林策划的。

→ see **concert**

Thesaurus 同类词 *engineer* Also look up:

V. arrange, concoct, create, devise, originate, plan, set up ❺

en|gi|neer|ing ◆◇ /ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Engineering** is the work involved in designing and constructing engines and machinery, or structures such as roads and bridges. **Engineering** is also the subject studied by people who want to do this work. 工程；工程学 ❑ *...graduates with degrees in engineering.* 有工程学学位的毕业生 ❷ → see also **chemical engineering**, **civil engineering**, **electrical engineering**, **genetic engineering**

'en|gine room (**engine rooms**) ❶ N-COUNT On a boat or a ship, the **engine room** is the place where the engines are. 轮机舱 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to something as **the engine room of** an organization or institution, you mean it is the most important or influential part of that organization or institution. （组织、机构等的）最重要部分，最有影响力部分 ❑ [+ *of*] *These firms are regarded as the engine room of the British economy.* 这些公司被认为是英国经济至关重要的组成部分。

Eng|lish /'ɪŋglɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ **English** means belonging or relating to England, or to its people, language, or culture. It is also often used to mean belonging or relating to Great Britain, although many people object to this. 英格兰的；英国的；英格兰人的；英国人的；英语的 ❷ N-PLURAL **The English** are the people of England. 英格兰人；英国人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **English** is the language spoken in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and many other countries. 英语

→ see Word Web:**English**

ˌEng|lish 'break|fast (**English breakfasts**) N-COUNT An **English breakfast** is a breakfast consisting of cooked food such as

Word Web 话题词汇 English 英语

The **English language** has more **words** than any other language. Early English grew out of a **Germanic** language. Much of its **grammar** and basic **vocabulary** came from that language. But in 1066, England was conquered by the Normans. Norman French became the language of the rulers. Therefore many **French** and **Latin** words came into the English language. The playwright Shakespeare **coined** over 1,600 new words in his plays. English has become an international language with many regional **dialects**.

英语比任何一种语言的词汇都要多。早期英语源自一支日耳曼语，其大部分语法和基本词汇都从它而来。但是在 1066 年，英格兰为诺曼人所征服，诺曼法语成为统治者的语言。因此许多法语和拉丁语词汇进入了英语。剧作家莎士比亚在他的戏剧中创造了超过 1,600 个新的词汇。英语成为一种拥有许多地区方言的国际语言。

bacon, eggs, sausages, and tomatoes. It also includes toast and tea or coffee. 英式早餐（包括熏肉、鸡蛋、香肠等）【BRIT 英】

English|man /ˈɪŋglɪʃmən/ (**Englishmen**) N-COUNT An **Englishman** is a man who comes from England. 英格兰男人；英国男人

English|woman /ˈɪŋglɪʃwʊmən/ (**Englishwomen**) N-COUNT An **Englishwoman** is a woman who comes from England. 英格兰女人；英国女人

en|gorged /ɪnˈgɔːrdʒd/ ADJ Something that is **engorged** is swollen, usually because it has been filled with a particular fluid.（通常因充满液体）肿胀的 ❑ [+with] *...the tissues become engorged with blood.* 组织开始充血。

en|grave /ɪnˈgreɪv/ (**engraves, engraving, engraved**) VERB If you **engrave** something **with** a design or words, or if you **engrave** a design or words **on** it, you cut the design or words into its surface. 雕刻 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *Your wedding ring can be engraved with a personal inscription at no extra cost.* 可以免费在你的婚戒上刻上你的题字。❑ [V n +on/in] *Harrods will also engrave your child's name on the side.* 哈罗兹还会将你孩子的名字刻在侧面。❑ [have n V-ed +with] *I'm having 'John Law' engraved on the cap.* 我要在笔帽上刻上John Law。❑ [V-ed] *...a bottle engraved with her name.* 刻着她名字的瓶子 [Also V n, V n with quote]

en|graved /ɪnˈgreɪvd/ ADJ If you say that something is **engraved on** your mind or memory or **on** your heart, you are emphasizing that you will never forget it, because it has made a very strong impression on you. 铭记于心的；刻在脑海中的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+in/on/upon] *Her image is engraved upon my heart.* 她的形象铭刻在我心中。

en|grav|er /ɪnˈgreɪvəʳ/ (**engravers**) N-COUNT An **engraver** is someone who cuts designs or words on metal, glass, or wood. 雕刻师；雕工

en|grav|ing /ɪnˈgreɪvɪŋ/ (**engravings**) 1 N-COUNT An **engraving** is a picture or design that has been cut into a surface. 雕版；图版 2 N-COUNT An **engraving** is a picture that has been printed from a plate on which designs have been cut. 版画 ❑ *...a color engraving of oranges and lemons.* 橙子和柠檬的彩色版画

en|grossed /ɪnˈgrəʊst/ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If you are **engrossed in** something, it holds your attention completely. 全神贯注的；专注的 ❑ [+in] *Tony didn't notice because he was too engrossed in his work.* 托尼因为太专注于自己的工作而毫未察觉。

en|gross|ing /ɪnˈgrəʊsɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **engrossing** is very interesting and holds your attention completely. 十分有趣的；非常吸引人的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He is an engrossing subject for a book.* 他是非常有趣的写作素材。

en|gulf /ɪnˈgʌlf/ (**engulfs, engulfing, engulfed**) 1 VERB If one thing **engulfs** another, it completely covers or hides it, often in a sudden and unexpected way.（常指突然）吞没，吞噬 ❑ [V n] *A seven-year-old boy was found dead after a landslide engulfed a block of flats.* 山体滑坡掩埋了一栋公寓楼，造成一名 7 岁男孩丧生。❑ [be V-ed] *The flat is engulfed in flames.* 那套公寓被火焰吞噬。2 VERB If a feeling or emotion **engulfs** you, you are strongly affected by it. 使陷入（某种感觉或情绪）❑ [V n] *...the pain that engulfed him.* 将他吞噬的苦痛

en|hance ◆◇ /ɪnˈhɑːns, -ˈhæns/ (**enhances, enhancing, enhanced**) VERB To **enhance** something means to improve its value, quality, or attractiveness. 提高，增进，增加（价值、质量、吸引力等）❑ [V n] *They'll be keen to enhance their reputation abroad.* 他们会非常渴望提高他们在国外的声誉。

Thesaurus 同类词 *enhance* Also look up:

V. boost, complement, improve; (*ant.*) decrease, diminish

en|hance|ment /ɪnˈhɑːnsmənt, -ˈhæns-/ (**enhancements**) N-VAR The **enhancement of** something is the improvement of it in relation to its value, quality, or attractiveness. 提高；增加；增强【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was concerned with the enhancement of the human condition.* 他关心人类生存环境的改善。

en|hanc|er /ɪnˈhɑːnsəʳ, -ˈhæns-/ (**enhancers**) N-COUNT [usu N] An **enhancer** is a substance or a device which makes a particular thing look, taste, or feel better. 增强器；增强剂 ❑ *Cinnamon is an excellent flavour enhancer.* 肉桂是种绝佳的提味调料。

enig|ma /ɪˈnɪgmə/ (**enigmas**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something or someone as an **enigma**, you mean they are mysterious or difficult to understand. 难解之谜；费解的事；费解的人 ❑ *Iran remains an enigma for the outside world.* 对于外界而言，伊朗仍是个谜。

en|ig|mat|ic /ˌenɪgˈmætɪk/ ADJ Someone or something that is **enigmatic** is mysterious and difficult to understand. 神秘的；谜一般的；费解的 ❑ *Haley studied her, an enigmatic smile on his face.* 黑利打量着她，脸上带着神秘的笑容。❑ *She starred in one of Welles's most enigmatic films.* 她在韦尔斯最具神秘色彩的一部电影中出演主角。•**en|ig|mati|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after V, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *'Corbiere didn't deserve this,' she said enigmatically.* "科比埃尔不配得到这个。"她令人费解地说。

en|join /ɪnˈdʒɔɪn/ (**enjoins, enjoining, enjoined**) 1 VERB If you **enjoin** someone **to** do something, you order them to do it. If you **enjoin** an action or attitude, you order people to do it or have it. 命令；吩咐【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n to-inf] *She enjoined me strictly not to tell anyone else.* 她严令我不准告诉其他任何人。❑ [V n] *It is true that Islam enjoins tolerance; there's no doubt about that.* 事实上伊斯兰教告诫人要宽容，这一点毫无疑问。❑ [V-ed] *The positive neutrality enjoined on the force has now been overtaken by events.* 要求武装力量保持积极中立的命令现在已经被一些事件打破了。2 VERB If a judge **enjoins** someone **from** doing something, they order them not to do it. If a judge **enjoins** an action, they order people not to do it.（法官）禁止，严禁【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】❑ [V n +from] *The judge enjoined Varityper from using the ad in any way.* 法官禁止 Varityper 公司以任何方式使用这则广告。❑ [V n] *...a preliminary injunction enjoining the practice.* 严禁那种做法的初步禁令

en|joy ◆◆ /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ (**enjoys, enjoying, enjoyed**) 1 VERB If you **enjoy** something, you find pleasure and satisfaction in doing it or experiencing it. 享受；喜爱 ❑ [V n] *Ross had always enjoyed the company of women.* 罗斯总是喜欢有女人陪伴。❑ [V v-ing] *I enjoyed playing cricket.* 我喜欢打板球。2 VERB If you **enjoy yourself**, you do something that you like doing or you take pleasure in the situation that you are in. 感到愉快；过得高兴 ❑ [V pron-refl] *I must say I am really enjoying myself at the moment.* 我得说此刻我感到非常愉快。3 VERB If you **enjoy** something such as a right, benefit, or privilege, you have it. 享有，拥有（权利等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The average German will enjoy 40 days' paid holiday this year.* 今年，德国人将平均享受 40 天的带薪假期。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *enjoy* with:

N. enjoy *someone's* **company** 喜欢某人的陪伴，enjoy **life** 享受生活，enjoy **a meal** 享用一餐 1
enjoy **privileges** 享有特权，enjoy **success** 获得成功 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *joy = being glad* 喜悦：*enjoy, joyful, joyous*

en|joy|able /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb²l/ ADJ Something that is **enjoyable** gives you pleasure. 有趣的；令人愉快的；惬意的 ❑ *It was much more enjoyable than I had expected.* 这比我预期的有趣得多。•**en|joy|ably** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with V] ❑ *...an enjoyably nasty thriller.* 非常刺激的惊悚恐怖片 ❑ *...the place in which he has enjoyably spent his working life.* 他愉快地工作过的地方

en|joy|ment /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Enjoyment** is the feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you have when you do or experience something that you like. 乐趣；欢乐；愉快 ❑ [+of] *I apologise if your enjoyment of the movie was spoiled.* 如果破坏了你看电影的兴致，我道歉。

en|large /ɪnˈlɑːʳdʒ/ (**enlarges, enlarging, enlarged**) 1 VERB When you **enlarge** something or when it **enlarges**, it becomes bigger. 扩大；增大；放大 ❑ [V n] *...the plan to enlarge Ewood Park into a 30,000 all-seater stadium.* 将伊伍德公园球场扩建成能容纳 3 万座席的体育场的计划 ❑ [V] *The glands in the neck may enlarge.* 颈部腺体可能增大。•**en|larged** ADJ ❑ *The U.N. secretary-general yesterday*

recommended an enlarged peacekeeping force. 联合国秘书长昨天建议扩充维和部队。 2 VERB If you **enlarge on** something that has been mentioned, you give more details about it. 进一步补充；详述；详细说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +on/upon] *He didn't enlarge on the form that the interim government and assembly would take.* 他没有进一步说明过渡政府和立法机构将采取的形式。[Also v]

→ see **photography**

en|large|ment /ɪnˈlɑːʳdʒmənt/ (**enlargements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **enlargement of** something is the process or result of making it bigger. 放大；扩大 ❑ [+of] *There is insufficient space for enlargement of the buildings.* 没有足够的空间扩建这些建筑。 2 N-COUNT An **enlargement** is a photograph that has been made bigger. 扩印的照片；放大的照片

en|larg|er /ɪnˈlɑːʳdʒəʳ/ (**enlargers**) N-COUNT An **enlarger** is a device which makes an image larger. (照片)放大机

en|light|en /ɪnˈlaɪtᵊn/ (**enlightens, enlightening, enlightened**) VERB [no cont] To **enlighten** someone means to give them more knowledge and greater understanding about something. 启发；开导；教化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A few dedicated doctors have fought for years to enlighten the profession.* 一些有献身精神的医生多年来一直努力指导业内同仁。 ❑ [v n] *If you know what is wrong with her, please enlighten me.* 如果你知道她出什么问题了，请告诉我。 •**en|light|en|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...an enlightening talk on the work done at the animal park.* 介绍动物园工作情况的启发性讲话

Word Link 词根词缀 *light ≈ shining* 发光：*daylight, enlighten, light*

en|light|ened /ɪnˈlaɪtᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or their attitudes as **enlightened**, you mean that they have sensible, modern attitudes and ways of dealing with things. 开明的；开通的；有见识的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Enlightened companies include their human resources in their estimation of the firm's worth.* 有见识的公司将人力资源包括在公司价值评估中。

en|light|en|ment /ɪnˈlaɪtᵊnmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Enlightenment** means the act of enlightening or the state of being enlightened. 启发；教化；开明；开通 ❑ *Stella had a moment of enlightenment.* 斯特拉豁然开朗。 2 N-UNCOUNT In Buddhism, **enlightenment** is a final spiritual state in which everything is understood and there is no more suffering or desire. (佛教的)般若，觉悟，智慧 ❑ *...a sense of deep peace and spiritual enlightenment.* 深深的平和感和精神觉悟

en|list /ɪnˈlɪst/ (**enlists, enlisting, enlisted**) 1 VERB If someone **enlists** or **is enlisted**, they join the army, navy, marines, or air force. (使)参军；(使)入伍 ❑ [v +in] *Michael Hughes of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, enlisted in the 82nd Airborne 20 years ago.* 来自宾夕法尼亚州拉克万纳的迈克尔·休斯20年前参军，在第82空降师服役。 ❑ [v +as] *He enlisted as a private in the Mexican War.* 在墨西哥战争中他参军成为一名二等兵。 ❑ [be v-ed] *Three thousand men were enlisted.* 3,000名男子应征入伍。 ❑ [v] *He decided to enlist.* 他决定参军。 2 VERB If you **enlist** the help of someone, you persuade them to help or support you in doing something. 取得，赢得(帮助) ❑ [v n] *I had to cut down a tree and enlist the help of seven neighbours to get it out of the garden!* 我不得不砍掉一棵树，并叫来7位邻居帮忙把树拖出花园！ ❑ [v n to-inf] *I've read that you've enlisted some 12-year-olds to help out in your campaign.* 我读到你让一些12岁的孩子在宣传活动中做帮手。

en|list|ed /ɪnˈlɪstɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **enlisted** man or woman is a member of the United States armed forces who is below the rank of officer. (美国)士兵的

en|list|ment /ɪnˈlɪstmənt/ (**enlistments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Enlistment** is the act of joining the army, navy, marines, or air force. 参军；应征入伍 ❑ *Canadians seek enlistment in the U.S. Marines because they don't see as much opportunity in the Canadian armed forces.* 加拿大人寻求加入美国海军陆战队，因为他们认为在加拿大军队里机会没那么多。 2 N-VAR **Enlistment** is the period of time for which someone is a member of one of the armed forces. 服兵役年限；服役期 ❑ *At the end of my term of enlistment I decided to return to civilian life.* 在我退役的时候，我决定复员过平民生活。

en|liv|en /ɪnˈlaɪvᵊn/ (**enlivens, enlivening, enlivened**) VERB To **enliven** events, situations, or people means to make them more lively or cheerful. 使有趣；使生动；使更有活力 ❑ [be v-ed] *Even the most boring meeting was enlivened by Dan's presence.* 即使是最无聊的会议，只要丹一出现，也会变得有趣起来。

en masse /ˌɒn ˈmæs/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If a group of people do something **en masse**, they do it all together and at the same time. 全体；一起 ❑ *The people marched en masse.* 人们齐步前进。

en|meshed /ɪnˈmeʃt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **enmeshed in** or **with** something, usually something bad, you are involved in it and cannot easily escape from it. 被缠住的；不得脱身的；陷入…之中的 ❑ [+in] *All too often they become enmeshed in deadening routines.* 他们时常陷入枯燥的日常事务之中。 ❑ [+with] *...as her life gets enmeshed with Andrew's.* 当她的生活和安德鲁的生活纠缠在一起时

en|mity /ˈenmɪti/ (**enmities**) N-VAR **Enmity** is a feeling of hatred towards someone that lasts for a long time. 敌意；仇恨；愤恨 ❑ [+between] *I think there is a historic enmity between them.* 我觉得他们之间的仇恨由来已久。

en|no|ble /ɪnˈnəʊbᵊl/ (**ennobles, ennobling, ennobled**) 1 VERB To **ennoble** someone or something means to make them more dignified and morally better. 使崇高；使高尚【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *...the enduring fundamental principles of life that ennoble mankind.* 使人类彰显高尚的经久不衰的人生基本准则 •**en|no|bling** ADJ ❑ *...the ennobling and civilizing power of education.* 教育使人高尚、具有教养的力量 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is ennobled**, they are made a member of the nobility. 封…为贵族【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *...the son of a financier who had been ennobled.* 被封为贵族的金融家之子 ❑ [v-ed] *...the newly-ennobled Lord Archer.* 新近被封为贵族的阿彻男爵

en|nui /ɒnˈwiː/ N-UNCOUNT **Ennui** is a feeling of being tired, bored, and dissatisfied. 倦怠；厌倦【LITERARY 文】

enor|mity /ɪˈnɔːʳmɪti/ (**enormities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **the enormity of** something that you consider to be a problem or difficulty, you are referring to its very great size, extent, or seriousness. 庞大；巨大 ❑ [+of] *I was numbed by the enormity of the responsibility.* 责任之大让我惊慌失措。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **the enormity of** an event, you are emphasizing that it is terrible and frightening. 严重性【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *It makes no sense to belittle the enormity of the disaster which has occurred.* 对于已经发生的灾难，其严重性不该小视。

enor|mous ♦◇◇ /ɪˈnɔːʳməs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **enormous** is extremely large in size or amount. 巨大的；极大的；很多的 ❑ *The main bedroom is enormous.* 主卧室非常大。 ❑ *There is, of course, an enormous amount to see.* 当然有很多可看的。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **enormous** to emphasize the great degree or extent of something. (范围、程度)极大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was an enormous disappointment.* 真是让人万分失望。 •**enor|mous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *This book was enormously influential.* 这本书极有影响力。

Thesaurus 同类词 *enormous* Also look up:

ADJ. colossal, gigantic, huge, immense, massive, tremendous; (*ant.*) minute, tiny 1 2

enough ♦♦♦ /ɪˈnʌf/ 1 DET **Enough** means as much as you need or as much as is necessary. 足够；充分 ❑ *They had enough cash for a one-way ticket.* 他们有足够的钱买单程票。 ❑ *There aren't enough tents to shelter them all.* 没有足够的帐篷供他们容身。 •ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV to-inf] **Enough** is also an adverb. ❑ *I was old enough to work and earn money.* 我已经长大了，可以工作赚钱了。 ❑ *Do you believe that sentences for criminals are tough enough at present?* 你认为当前对罪犯的判决足够严厉吗？ ❑ *She graduated with high enough marks to apply for university.* 她的毕业成绩足以申请上大学。 •PRON **Enough** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Although the U.K. says efforts are being made, they are not doing enough.* 虽然英国方面说正在努力，但是他们做得并不够。 •QUANT **Enough** is also a quantifier. ❑ *All parents worry about whether their child is getting enough of the right foods.* 所有的父母都为他们的孩子是否摄入了足够的健康食品而担忧。 •ADJ [n ADJ] **Enough** is also an adjective. ❑ *It was downright panic—the frozen*

expressions on the faces of the actors was proof enough of that. 那是极度的恐慌——演员们脸上呆滞的表情足以证明那一点。 **2** PRON If you say that something is **enough**, you mean that you do not want it to continue any longer or get any worse. 够了；受够了 ❑ *I met him only the once, and that was enough.* 我就见过他那一次，那就让我受够了。❑ *I think I have said enough.* 我想我已经说得够多了。❑ *You've got enough to think about for the moment.* 目前你要考虑的事情够多了。•QUANT **Enough** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Ann had heard enough of this.* 安听这个已经听够了。•DET **Enough** is also a determiner. ❑ *I've had enough problems with the police, I don't need this.* 警察那边已经够我烦的了，我可不要惹这麻烦。❑ *Would you shut up, please! I'm having enough trouble with these children!* 请你闭嘴！这些孩子已经够我烦的了。•ADV [adj ADV] **Enough** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'm serious, things are difficult enough as they are.* 我可不是开玩笑，事情够麻烦的了。 **3** ADV You can use **enough** to say that something is the case to a moderate or fairly large degree. 很；十分 ❑ *Winter is a common enough German surname.* 温特是一个非常普通的德国姓氏。❑ *The rest of the evening passed pleasantly enough.* 晚上剩余的时间过得十分愉快。 **4** ADV You use **enough** in expressions such as **strangely enough** and **interestingly enough** to indicate that you think a fact is strange or interesting. 说来奇怪／说起来有趣 ❑ *Strangely enough, the last thing he thought of was his beloved Tanya.* 说来也怪，他最后想到的才是他心爱的塔尼娅。 **5** PHRASE If you say that you **have had enough**, you mean that you are unhappy with a situation and you want it to stop. 受够了 ❑ *I had had enough of other people for one night.* 我已经受够了别人搞一夜情。 **6** **fair enough** → see **fair** **7** **sure enough** → see **sure**

Thesaurus 同类词 *enough* Also look up:

QUANT. adequate, complete, satisfactory, sufficient; (*ant.*) deficient, inadequate, insufficient **1**

en|quire /ɪnˈkwaɪəʳ/ → see **inquire**

en|quir|er /ɪnˈkwaɪərəʳ/ → see **inquirer**

en|quiry /ɪnˈkwaɪərɪ/ → see **inquiry**

en|rage /ɪnˈreɪdʒ/ (**enrages, enraging, enraged**) VERB If you **are enraged** by something, it makes you extremely angry. 激怒；使非常愤怒 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+by*] *He was enraged by news of plans to demolish the pub.* 看到计划拆除酒馆的新闻，他非常愤怒。❑ [V n] *He enraged the government by renouncing the agreement.* 他否认那项协议，从而激怒了政府。•**en|raged** ADJ ❑ [*+at*] *I began getting more and more enraged at my father.* 我开始变得越来越生父亲的气了。

en|rap|ture /ɪnˈræptʃəʳ/ (**enraptures, enrapturing, enraptured**) VERB If something or someone **enraptures** you, you think they are wonderful or fascinating. 使着迷；使陶醉【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *The place at once enraptured me.* 那个地方一下子把我迷住了。❑ [V -ed] *The 20,000-strong audience listened, enraptured.* 两万多名观众听得如痴如醉。❑ [V-ed] *...an enraptured audience.* 陶醉的观众

en|rich /ɪnˈrɪtʃ/ (**enriches, enriching, enriched**) **1** VERB To **enrich** something means to improve its quality, usually by adding something to it. 充实；使丰富 ❑ [V n] *It is important to enrich the soil prior to planting.* 在种植前给土壤增肥很重要。•**-enriched** COMB ❑ *...nutrient-enriched water.* 营养液 **2** VERB To **enrich** someone means to increase the amount of money that they have. 使富有；使富余 ❑ [V n] *He will drain, rather than enrich, the country.* 他会耗尽而不是增加该国的财富。

en|rich|ment /ɪnˈrɪtʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Enrichment** is the act of enriching someone or something or the state of being enriched. 丰富；充实；致富；富裕 ❑ [*+of*] *...the enrichment of society.* 社会富裕

en|rol /ɪnˈrəʊl/ (**enrols, enrolling, enrolled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enroll**

VERB If you **enrol** or **are enrolled** at an institution or on a course, you officially join it and pay a fee for it. 招收（成员）；招（生）登记入学；注册（课程）❑ [*be* V-ed prep] *Cherny was enrolled at the University in 1945.* 彻尼 1945 年在该大学登记入学。❑ [V prep] *She enrolled on a local Women Into Management course.* 她注册学习当地的"女性参与管理"课程。❑ [V n prep] *I thought I'd enrol you with an art group at the school.* 我想我会吸收你参加学校的一个艺术团。[Also V]

en|rol|ment /ɪnˈrəʊlmənt/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enrollment**

N-UNCOUNT **Enrolment** is the act of enrolling at an institution or on a course. 登记；注册 ❑ *A fee is charged for each year of study and is payable at enrolment.* 学费每年收取，可在登记注册时缴纳。

en route /ˌɒn ˈruːt/ → see **route**

en|sconced /ɪnˈskɒnst/ ADJ If you are **ensconced** somewhere, you are settled there firmly or comfortably and have no intention of moving or leaving. 舒服地坐于…的；安坐的 ❑ *Brian was ensconced behind the bar.* 布赖恩安坐在吧台后。

en|sem|ble /ɒnˈsɒmbᵊl/ (**ensembles**) **1** N-COUNT [usu sing] An **ensemble** is a group of musicians, actors, or dancers who regularly perform together. 合唱组；乐团；全体演员；舞蹈团 ❑ [*+of*] *...an ensemble of young musicians.* 青年音乐家乐团 **2** N-COUNT [usu sing] An **ensemble of** things or people is a group of things or people considered as a whole rather than as separate individuals. 整体；总体；全体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *The state is an ensemble of political and social structures.* 国家是一个政治结构和社会结构的组合体。

en|shrine /ɪnˈʃraɪn/ (**enshrines, enshrining, enshrined**) VERB If something such as an idea or a right **is enshrined in** something such as a constitution or law, it is protected by it. 视…为神圣；珍藏；使…神圣不可侵犯 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+in*] *His new relationship with Germany is enshrined in a new non-aggression treaty.* 他与德国的新关系受新的互不侵犯条约的保护。❑ [V n prep] *The apartheid system which enshrined racism in law still existed.* 以法律保护种族主义的种族隔离制度依旧存在。

en|shroud /ɪnˈʃraʊd/ (**enshrouds, enshrouding, enshrouded**) VERB To **enshroud** something means to cover it completely so that it can no longer be seen. 遮蔽；掩盖；笼罩【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n *+in*] *...dispiriting clouds that enshrouded us in twilight.* 黄昏时令人心生沮丧的密布云团 ❑ [V n] *...the culture of secrecy which enshrouds our politics.* 笼罩我们政治的保密文化

en|sign /ˈensaɪn, ˈensᵊn/ (**ensigns**) **1** N-COUNT An **ensign** is a flag flown on a ship to show what country the ship belongs to.（表示国籍的）舰旗，商船旗 **2** N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **ensign** is a junior officer in the United States Navy.（美国的）海军少尉 ❑ *He had been a naval ensign stationed off Cuba.* 他是派驻古巴的海军少尉。❑ *...Ensign Smith.* 海军少尉史密斯

en|slave /ɪnˈsleɪv/ (**enslaves, enslaving, enslaved**) **1** VERB To **enslave** someone means to make them into a slave. 使成为奴隶；奴役 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *They've been enslaved and had to do what they were told.* 他们已经沦为奴隶，不得不听从命令做事。❑ [V n] *I'd die myself before I'd let anyone enslave your folk ever again.* 我死也不会让任何人再次奴役你们。❑ [V-ed] *George was born to an enslaved African mother.* 乔治的母亲是个非洲奴隶。 **2** VERB To **enslave** a person or society means to trap them in a situation from which they cannot escape. 束缚；约束；使受控制 ❑ [V n] *...the various cultures, cults and religions that have enslaved human beings for untold years.* 束缚人类已久的各种文化、异教和宗教 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+to*] *It would be a tragedy if both sexes were enslaved to the god of work.* 如果男人和女人都被工作所束缚，那将会是一场悲剧。[Also V n *+to*]

en|slave|ment /ɪnˈsleɪvmənt/ **1** N-UNCOUNT **Enslavement** is the act of making someone into a slave or the state of being a slave. 奴役；被奴役状态 ❑ [*+of*] *...the enslavement of African people.* 对非洲人民的奴役 **2** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N, adj N] **Enslavement** is the state of being trapped in a situation from which it is difficult to escape. 束缚；约束；受控 ❑ [*+to*] *...the analysis of women's enslavement to appearance.* 有关女人为外貌而苦恼的分析

en|snare /ɪnˈsneəʳ/ (**ensnares, ensnaring, ensnared**) **1** VERB If you **ensnare** someone, you gain power over them, especially by using dishonest or deceitful methods. 使陷入圈套；使入陷阱 ❑ [V n] *Feminism is simply another device to ensnare women.* 女权主义只是使女性陷入圈套的另一种手段。❑ [V-ed *+in*] *We find ourselves ensnared in employment acts which do not help resolve industrial disputes.* 我

们发现自己陷入了雇佣法案的圈套之中，因为它们并不能帮助解决劳资争端。2 VERB If an animal **is ensnared**, it is caught in a trap.（用陷阱）诱捕，捕获 ❑ [be V-ed +on/in] *The spider must wait for prey to be ensnared on its web.* 蜘蛛必须等待猎物被它的蛛网困住。

en|sue /ɪn'sju:, AM 美 -'su:/ (**ensues, ensuing, ensued**) VERB [no cont] If something **ensues**, it happens immediately after another event, usually as a result of it. 接着发生；接踵而来；随之产生 ❑ [v] *If the Europeans did not reduce subsidies, a trade war would ensue.* 如果欧洲人不减少补贴，便会发生贸易战。❑ [v] *A brief but embarrassing silence ensued.* 紧接着是短暂却令人难堪的沉默。

en|su|ing /ɪn'sju:ɪŋ, AM 美 -'su:-/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Ensuing** events happen immediately after other events. 接着发生的；接踵而来的；随之产生的 ❑ *The ensuing argument had been bitter.* 随后的争论很激烈。❑ *...any ensuing problems.* 随之而来的问题 2 ADJ **Ensuing** months or years follow the time you are talking about.（年、月）接下来的，随后的 ❑ *The two companies grew tenfold in the ensuing ten years.* 在随后的 10 年中，两个公司的规模扩大为原来的 10 倍。

en suite /ˌɒn 'swi:t/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **en suite** bathroom is next to a bedroom and can only be reached by a door in the bedroom. An **en suite** bedroom has an en suite bathroom.（卫生间）与卧室相连的；（卧室）带有独立卫生间的【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **private bathroom**

en|sure ◆◇ /ɪn'ʃʊəʳ/ (**ensures, ensuring, ensured**) VERB To **ensure** something, or to **ensure that** something happens, means to make certain that it happens. 保证；确保；担保【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *Britain's negotiators had ensured that the treaty which resulted was a significant change in direction.* 英国谈判代表已经担保由此而签订的条约将是方向上的重大改变。❑ [v n] *...the President's Council, which ensures the supremacy of the National Party.* 保证国民党最高地位的总统咨询委员会

Usage 用法 **ensure** and **insure**

Ensure and *insure* both mean 'to make certain'. *Automobile inspections ensure that a car is safe to drive. Insure* can also mean 'to protect against loss'. *Drivers should insure their cars against theft.*
ensure 和 insure 都指"确保"：Automobile inspections ensure that a car is safe to drive. 车检确保车辆可以安全驾驶。insure 也指"使免于损失"：Drivers should insure their cars against theft. 驾驶者应该为自己的车上失窃险。

en|tail /ɪn'teɪl/ (**entails, entailing, entailed**) VERB If one thing **entails** another, it involves it or causes it. 使…必然发生；势必造成；使…成为必需【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Such a decision would entail a huge political risk.* 这样的决定势必带来巨大的政治风险。❑ [v n v-ing] *I'll never accept parole because that entails me accepting guilt.* 我决不会接受假释，因为这就等于我承认自己有罪。

en|tan|gle /ɪn'tæŋgᵊl/ (**entangles, entangling, entangled**) 1 VERB If one thing **entangles itself with** another, the two things become caught together very tightly. 缠住；套住 ❑ [v n +with/in] *The blade of the oar had entangled itself with something in the water.* 船桨的桨叶和水里的什么东西缠住了。[Also v n] 2 VERB If something **entangles** you **in** problems or difficulties, it causes you to become involved in problems or difficulties from which it is hard to escape. 使陷入，使卷入（问题、困难等）❑ [v n] *Bureaucracy can entangle ventures for months.* 官僚体制会使风险投资搁置好几个月。❑ [v n +in/with] *His tactics were to entangle the opposition in a web of parliamentary procedure.* 他的策略是使反对派陷入错综复杂的议会程序之中。

en|tan|gled /ɪn'tæŋgᵊld/ 1 ADJ If something is **entangled in** something such as a rope, wire, or net, it is caught in it very firmly. 被缠住的；纠结在一起的 ❑ [+in/with] *...a whale that became entangled in crab nets.* 被捕蟹网缠住的鲸鱼 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you become **entangled in** problems or difficulties, you become involved in problems or difficulties from which it is hard to escape. 陷入的；卷入的 ❑ [+in/with] *This case was bound to get entangled in international politics.* 这件事肯定会在国际政坛上纠缠不清。

en|tan|gle|ment /ɪn'tæŋgᵊlmənt/ (**entanglements**) 1 N-COUNT An **entanglement** is a complicated or difficult relationship or situation. 复杂关系（或情况）；纠葛；瓜葛 ❑ *...romantic entanglements.* 爱情纠葛 ❑ *...a military and political entanglement the Government probably doesn't want.* 政府可能并不想看到的军政之间的纠葛 2 N-VAR If things become entangled, you can refer to this as **entanglement**. 纠缠；缠绕；缠住 ❑ [+with] *Many dolphins are accidentally killed through entanglement with fishing equipment.* 很多海豚因为被渔具缠住而意外死亡。

en|tente /ɒn'tɒnt/ (**ententes**) N-VAR An **entente** or an **entente cordiale** is a friendly agreement between two or more countries.（国家间的）友好协议，谅解 ❑ [+with] *The French entente with Great Britain had already been significantly extended.* 法国和英国之间友好协议的范围已经大幅度拓宽。

en|ter ◆◆◇ /'entəʳ/ (**enters, entering, entered**) 1 VERB When you **enter** a place such as a room or building, you go into it or come into it. 进入；进来【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He entered the room briskly and stood near the door.* 他轻快地走进屋里，站在门边。❑ [v] *As soon as I entered, they stopped and turned my way.* 我一进去，他们就停下来转身朝向我。2 VERB If you **enter** an organization or institution, you start to work there or become a member of it. 加入；成为…的一员；进入…（工作）❑ [v n] *He entered the BBC as a general trainee.* 他进入英国广播公司成为一名普通实习生。3 VERB If something new **enters** your mind, you suddenly think about it. 突然出现（在头脑中）；掠过（脑海）❑ [v n] *Dreadful doubts began to enter my mind.* 我开始产生了可怕的怀疑。4 VERB If it does not **enter** your head **to** do, think or say something, you do not think of doing that thing although you should have done. 使想起；使想到 ❑ [v n that] *It never enters his mind that anyone is better than him.* 他从没想过会有谁比他更好。❑ [v n to-inf] *Though she enjoyed flirting with Matt, it had not entered her head to have an affair with him.* 虽然她喜欢和马特打情骂俏，但是却未曾想过要和他相好。5 VERB If someone or something **enters** a particular situation or period of time, they start to be in it or part of it. 开始进入…（状况）；迈入…（时期）❑ [v n] *The war has entered its second month.* 战争已经进入了第二个月。❑ [v n] *A million young people enter the labour market each year.* 每年有 100 万年轻人进入劳动力市场。6 VERB If you **enter** a competition, race, or examination, you officially state that you will compete or take part in it. 参加，报名参加（比赛或考试）❑ [v n] *I run so well I'm planning to enter some races.* 我跑步很不错，正在考虑参加一些比赛。❑ [v +for] *He entered for many competitions, winning several gold medals.* 他参加过多次比赛，赢得了数枚金牌。❑ [v] *To enter, simply complete the coupon on page 150.* 要想参加，只需填写第 150 页的参赛表格。7 VERB If you **enter** someone **for** a race or competition, you officially state that they will compete or take part in it. 使参加；为…报名参加 ❑ [v n +for] *His wife Marie secretly entered him for the Championship.* 他妻子玛丽偷偷地为他报名参加锦标赛。❑ [v-ed] *...some of the 150 projects entered for the awards.* 150 个参加奖项评比的项目中的一些 [Also v n] 8 VERB If you **enter** something in a notebook, register, or financial account, you write it down. 写下；记下；登记 ❑ [v n with prep/adv] *Each week she meticulously entered in her notebooks all sums received.* 每个星期她都细心地在笔记本上记下所有收到的款项。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Prue entered the passage in her notebook, then read it aloud again.* 普吕把那一段写在她的笔记本上，然后又大声念了一遍。[Also v n] 9 VERB To **enter** information **into** a computer or database means to record it there, for example by typing it on a keyboard.（向计算机或数据库中）输入，写入 ❑ [v n +into] *When a baby is born, they enter that baby's name into the computer.* 每当有婴儿降生，他们就将婴儿的名字输入电脑。❑ [v n] *A lot less time is now spent entering the data.* 现在输入数据花费的时间少多了。

►**enter into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **enter into** something such as an agreement, discussion, or relationship, you become involved in it. You can also say that two people **enter into** something. 加入（讨论）；订立（协议）；开始（关系）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v P n +with] *I have not entered into any financial agreements with them.* 我还没有和他们订立任何财务协定。❑ [v P n] *The United States and Canada may enter into an agreement that would allow easier access to jobs across the border.* 美国和加拿大可能会签订一项协议，使得两国之间的跨国就业更容易。❑ [be V-ed P] *No correspondence will be entered into.* 将不会和任何人建立通信联系。2 PHRASAL VERB If one thing

enters into another, it is a factor in it. 成为…的一部分；成为…的一个因素；构成【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V P n] *There were also other factors that entered into the orchestration.* 管弦乐编曲还要考虑其他因素。

Thesaurus 同类词 *enter* Also look up:

V. come in 1
join 2 6

en|ter|prise ◆◇◇ /ˈentəˌpraɪz/ (**enterprises**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] An **enterprise** is a company or business, often a small one. （常指小型）企业，公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *There are plenty of small industrial enterprises.* 有许多小型工业企业。2 N-COUNT An **enterprise** is something new, difficult, or important that you do or try to do. （新的、困难的或重要的）事业，项目 ❑ *Horse breeding is indeed a risky enterprise.* 养马确实是个有风险的营生。3 N-UNCOUNT **Enterprise** is the activity of managing companies and businesses and starting new ones. 创业；企业经营【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He is still involved in voluntary work promoting local enterprise.* 他仍在从事促进当地创业的志愿者工作。❑ *...a national program of subsidies to private enterprise.* 国家个人创业补贴计划 4 N-UNCOUNT **Enterprise** is the ability to think of new and effective things to do, together with an eagerness to do them. 进取心；事业心；创业精神【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...the spirit of enterprise worthy of a free and industrious people.* 自由勤劳的民族具有的进取精神

ˌen|ter|prise ˈzone (**enterprise zones**) N-COUNT An **enterprise zone** is an area, usually a depressed or inner-city area, where the government offers incentives in order to attract new businesses. （常指贫困地区的）创业园，企业振兴区【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Because it is in an enterprise zone, taxes on non-food items are 3.5% instead of the usual 7%.* 因为是在创业园区，非食品类产品的税率是3.5%，而不是通常的7%。

en|ter|pris|ing /ˈentəˌpraɪzɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **enterprising** person is willing to try out new, unusual ways of doing or achieving something. 有事业心的；有创新精神的；有胆识的 ❑ *Some enterprising members found ways of reducing their expenses or raising their incomes.* 一些有创新精神的成员找到各种增收减支的方法。

en|ter|tain ◆◇◇ /ˌentəˈteɪn/ (**entertains, entertaining, entertained**) 1 VERB If a performer, performance, or activity **entertains** you, it amuses you, interests you, or gives you pleasure. 使快乐；给…以娱乐；使有兴趣 ❑ [be V-ed] *They were entertained by top singers, dancers and celebrities.* 顶级歌手、舞蹈演员和名人给他们带来娱乐。❑ [V] *Children's television not only entertains but also teaches.* 儿童电视节目不仅有娱乐性而且还有教育意义。•**en|ter|tain|ing** ADJ ❑ *To generate new money the sport needs to be more entertaining.* 要想创造更多的收入，这项体育活动需要变得更加有趣味性。❑ *This is a surprisingly entertaining film.* 这部电影娱乐性十足，令人称奇。2 VERB If you **entertain** people, you provide food and drink for them, for example when you have invited them to your house. 招待；款待 ❑ [V n] *I don't like to entertain guests anymore.* 我再也不想招待客人了。❑ [V] *The Monroes continued to entertain extravagantly.* 门罗一家继续大宴宾客。•**en|ter|tain|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a cosy area for entertaining and relaxing.* 招待和休息的舒适场所 3 VERB If you **entertain** an idea or suggestion, you allow yourself to consider it as possible or as worth thinking about seriously. 考虑，心存，怀有（主意、建议等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *I feel how foolish I am to entertain doubts.* 我竟然心存怀疑，真是太愚蠢了。❑ [V n] *I wouldn't entertain the idea of such an unsociable job.* 我不会考虑从事这种不跟人打交道的工作。

en|ter|tain|er /ˌentəˈteɪnə/ (**entertainers**) N-COUNT An **entertainer** is a person whose job is to entertain audiences, for example by telling jokes, singing, or dancing. （娱乐节目）表演者；艺人 ❑ *Some have called him the greatest entertainer of the twentieth century.* 有人曾称他为20世纪最伟大的艺人。

en|ter|tain|ment ◆◇◇ /ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/ (**entertainments**) N-VAR **Entertainment** consists of performances of plays and films, and activities such as reading and watching television, that give people pleasure. 娱乐节目；娱乐活动 ❑ *...the world of entertainment and international stardom.* 娱乐界和国际明星圈

→ see **radio**

en|thral /ɪnˈθrɔːl/ (**enthrals, enthralling, enthralled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **enthrall, enthralls**

VERB If you **are enthralled by** something, you enjoy it and give it your complete attention and interest. 迷住；吸引住 ❑ [be V-ed] *The passengers were enthralled by the scenery.* 乘客们为景致所吸引。❑ [V -ed] *The fans sat enthralled in the darkened cinema.* 影迷们坐在黑漆漆的电影院里看得如痴如醉。

en|throne /ɪnˈθrəʊn/ (**enthrones, enthroning, enthroned**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When kings, queens, emperors, or bishops **are enthroned**, they officially take on their role during a special ceremony. 使（国王、女王、皇帝、主教等）登位；使登基【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *Emperor Akihito of Japan has been enthroned in Tokyo.* 日本的明仁天皇已在东京登基。❑ [be V-ed +as] *He is expected to be enthroned early next year as the spiritual leader of the Church of England.* 预计他将于明年年初登位，成为英国国教的精神领袖。2 VERB If an idea **is enthroned**, it has an important place in people's life or thoughts. 尊崇；推崇【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V n] *He was forcing the State to enthrone a particular brand of modernism.* 他正迫使政府推崇一种现代主义。❑ [V-ed] *...the religious fundamentalism now enthroned in American life.* 如今在美国人生活中备受尊崇的宗教原教旨主义

en|throne|ment /ɪnˈθrəʊnmənt/ (**enthronements**) N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] The **enthronement** of a king, queen, emperor, or bishop is a ceremony in which they officially take on their role. 登基典礼；就任主教的仪式【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the enthronement of their new emperor.* 他们新皇帝的登基典礼

en|thuse /ɪnˈθjuːz, AM -ˈθuːz/ (**enthuses, enthusing, enthused**) 1 VERB If you **enthuse about** something, you talk about it in a way that shows how excited you are about it. 兴奋地说；津津乐道地讲述 ❑ [V +about/over] *Elizabeth David enthuses about the taste, fragrance and character of Provencal cuisine.* 伊丽莎白·戴维对普罗旺斯菜肴的色香味津津乐道。❑ [V with quote] *'I've found the most wonderful house to buy!' she enthused.* "我已经找到想买的最棒的房子啦！"她兴奋地说。[Also V that] 2 VERB If you **are enthused** by something, it makes you feel excited and enthusiastic. 使兴奋；使有热情 ❑ [be V-ed] *I was immediately enthused.* 我立即兴奋起来。❑ [V n] *Find a hobby or interest which enthuses you.* 培养一个自己喜欢的爱好或兴趣。[Also V]

en|thu|si|asm ◆◇◇ /ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm, AM 美 -ˈθuː-/ (**enthusiasms**) 1 N-VAR **Enthusiasm** is great eagerness to be involved in a particular activity which you like and enjoy or which you think is important. 热爱；热情；热心；热忱 ❑ *Their skill, enthusiasm and running has got them in the team.* 他们的技术、热忱和跑动能力使他们得以加入这支球队。2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **enthusiasm** is an activity or subject that interests you very much and that you spend a lot of time on. 感兴趣的活动；热衷的学科 ❑ *Draw him out about his current enthusiasms and future plans.* 让他畅所欲言地谈谈自己目前热衷的活动和将来的计划。

Thesaurus 同类词 *enthusiasm* Also look up:

N. eagerness, energy, excitement, passion, zest; (*ant.*) apathy, indifference 1

en|thu|si|ast /ɪnˈθjuːziæst, AM 美 -ˈθuː-/ (**enthusiasts**) N-COUNT An **enthusiast** is a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject and who spends a lot of time on it. 热衷者；热心者；爱好者 ❑ *He is a great sports enthusiast.* 他是个超级体育迷。❑ *...keep-fit enthusiasts.* 健身爱好者

en|thu|si|as|tic /ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk, AM 美 -ˌθuː-/ ADJ If you are **enthusiastic about** something, you show how much you like or enjoy it by the way that you behave and talk. 非常感兴趣的；热心的；热情的 ❑ [+about] *Tom was very enthusiastic about the place.* 汤姆对那个地方非常感兴趣。•**en|thu|si|as|ti|cal|ly** /ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪkli, AM 美 -ˌθuː-/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The announcement was greeted enthusiastically.* 公告受到人们的热烈欢迎。

en|tice /ɪnˈtaɪs/ (**entices, enticing, enticed**) VERB To **entice** someone **to** go somewhere or **to** do something means to try to persuade them to go to that place or to do that thing. 诱使；诱

惑；怂恿 ❑ [v n prep] *Retailers have tried almost everything to entice shoppers through their doors.* 零售商几乎尝试了所有办法以吸引购物者进入商店。❑ [v n to-inf] *They'll entice doctors to move from the cities by paying them better salaries.* 他们将开出更高的薪水吸引医生走出城市。[Also v n]

en|tice|ment /ɪn'taɪsmənt/ (**enticements**) N-VAR An **enticement** is something which makes people want to do a particular thing. 诱惑物；引诱物 ❑ *Among other enticements, they advertised that they would take guests to Ramsgate for the day.* 除了其他诱人之处，他们还宣传说会带客人们到拉姆斯盖特玩一天。

en|tic|ing /ɪn'taɪsɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **enticing** is extremely attractive and makes you want to get it or to become involved with it. 迷人的；具有诱惑力的 ❑ *A prospective premium of about 30 per cent on their initial investment is enticing.* 初始投资 30% 左右的预期溢价非常具有诱惑力。•**en|tic|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *...laying out their stall enticingly.* 把他们的货摊布置得很吸引人

en|tire ♦◇ /ɪn'taɪəʳ/ ADJ You use **entire** when you want to emphasize that you are referring to the whole of something, for example, the whole of a place, time, or population. 全部的；整个的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *He had spent his entire life in China as a doctor.* 他一生都在中国当医生。❑ *There are only 60 swimming pools in the entire country.* 全国总共只有 60 个游泳池。

Thesaurus 同类词 *entire* Also look up:

ADJ. absolute, complete, total, whole; (*ant.*) incomplete, limited, partial

en|tire|ly ♦◇ /ɪn'taɪəʳli/ ❶ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] **Entirely** means completely and not just partly. 完全地；完整地；全部地 ❑ *...an entirely new approach.* 全新的方法 ❑ *Fraud is an entirely different matter.* 欺诈完全是另外一回事。❑ *Their price depended almost entirely on their scarcity.* 它们的价格几乎完全取决于它们的稀缺程度。❷ ADV [ADV with v] **Entirely** is also used to emphasize what you are saying. 非常；很；完全 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *I agree entirely.* 我完全同意。❑ *Oh, the whole episode was entirely his fault.* 天啊，整件事完全是他的错。

en|tirety /ɪn'taɪərɪti/ PHRASE If something is used or affected **in its entirety**, the whole of it is used or affected. 整个地；全面地 ❑ *The peace plan has not been accepted in its entirety by all parties.* 和平计划并没有被各方全盘接受。

en|ti|tle ♦◇ /ɪn'taɪtᵊl/ (**entitles, entitling, entitled**) ❶ VERB If you **are entitled to** something, you have the right to have it or do it. 给予…权利；给予…资格 ❑ [v n +to] *If the warranty is limited, the terms may entitle you to a replacement or refund.* 如果保修有限制，根据条款你也许可以要求退换或者退款。❑ [v n to-inf] *There are 23 Clubs throughout the U.S., and your membership entitles you to enjoy all of them.* 全美共有 23 家俱乐部，拥有会员资格可享受所有俱乐部的服务。❷ VERB [usu passive] If the title of something such as a book, film, or painting is, for example, 'Sunrise', you can say that it **is entitled** 'Sunrise'. 给（书、电影、绘画等）命名；给…题名 ❑ *Chomsky's review is entitled 'Psychology and Ideology'.* 乔姆斯基的这篇评论题为《心理学与意识形态》。❑ [v-ed quote] *...a performance entitled 'United States'.* 名为《美国》的一场演出

en|ti|tle|ment /ɪn'taɪtᵊlmənt/ (**entitlements**) N-VAR An **entitlement to** something is the right to have it or do it. （拥有某物或做某事的）权利，资格 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [+to] *They lose their entitlement to benefit when they start work.* 他们一开始工作就失去了获得救济金的资格。

en|tity /'entɪti/ (**entities**) N-COUNT An **entity** is something that exists separately from other things and has a clear identity of its own. 独立存在体；实体 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...the earth as a living entity.* 作为一个有生命的实体的地球

en|tomb /ɪn'tuːm/ (**entombs, entombing, entombed**) ❶ VERB If something **is entombed**, it is buried or permanently trapped by something. 使深陷于；埋藏；掩埋 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [*be* v-ed +in] *The city was entombed in volcanic lava.* 城市被火山熔岩掩埋。❑ [v n] *The Tel, an artificial mountain, entombs Jericho's ancient past.* 泰勒山作为一座人造山掩藏着杰里科过去古老的历史。[Also v n +in] ❷ VERB [usu passive] When a person's dead body **is entombed**, it is buried in a grave or put into a tomb. 埋葬 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Neither of them had any idea how long the body had been entombed.* 他们俩谁也不知道这具尸体被埋葬多久了。

ento|mol|ogy /ˌentəˈmɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Entomology** is the study of insects. 昆虫学 •**ento|molo|gist** /ˌentəˈmɒlədʒɪst/ (**entomologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a research entomologist.* 研究型昆虫学家

en|tou|rage /ˌɒntuˈrɑːʒ/ (**entourages**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A famous or important person's **entourage** is the group of assistants, servants, or other people who travel with them. 随从；随行人员

en|trails /'entreɪlz/ N-PLURAL The **entrails** of people or animals are their inside parts, especially their intestines. 内脏；（尤指）肠

entrance

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB USE 动词用法

① **en|trance** ♦◇ /'entrəns/ (**entrances**) ❶ N-COUNT The **entrance to** a place is the way into it, for example a door or gate. 入口；门 ❑ [+to/into/of] *Beside the entrance to the church, turn right.* 在教堂入口旁向右转。❑ *He was driven out of a side entrance with his hand covering his face.* 他被从侧门赶了出来，一只手还捂着脸。❑ *A marble entrance hall leads to a sitting room.* 大理石门厅通往起居室。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] You can refer to someone's arrival in a place as their **entrance**, especially when you think that they are trying to be noticed and admired. 到达；（尤指有意引人注目的）驾到，莅临 ❑ *If she had noticed her father's entrance, she gave no indication.* 就算她已经注意到了父亲的到来，她也会不动声色。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] When a performer makes his or her **entrance on to** the stage, he or she comes on to the stage. （表演者的）登台，出场 ❹ N-UNCOUNT If you gain **entrance to** a particular place, you manage to get in there. 进入许可；进入权 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [+to] *Hewitt had gained entrance to the Hall by pretending to be a heating engineer.* 休伊特装扮成供暖工程师从而进入大厅。❺ N-UNCOUNT If you gain **entrance to** a particular profession, society, or institution, you are accepted as a member of it. 入会资格；入学资格；入行资格 ❑ [+to/into] *Entrance to universities and senior secondary schools was restricted.* 进入大学或高中的资格受到限制。❑ *...entrance exams for the French civil service.* 法国公务员资格考试 ❻ N-SING If you make an **entrance into** a particular activity or system, you succeed in becoming involved in it. 参与；涉入；跻身 ❑ [+into] *The acquisition helped BCCI make its initial entrance into the U.S. market.* 那项并购帮助国际商业信贷银行首次跻身美国市场。

Thesaurus 同类词 *entrance* Also look up:

N. doorway, entry; (*ant.*) exit ① ❶
appearance, approach, debut ① ❷ ❸

② **en|trance** /ɪn'trɑːns, -'træns/ (**entrances, entrancing, entranced**) VERB If something or someone **entrances** you, they cause you to feel delight and wonder, often so that all your attention is taken up and you cannot think about anything else. 使入迷；使陶醉 ❑ [v n] *As soon as I met Dick, he entranced me because he has a lovely voice.* 我一遇到迪克，就被他那动听的声音迷住了。•**en|tranced** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] ❑ *For the next three hours we sat entranced as the train made its way up the mountains.* 在接下来的 3 个小时里，随着火车缘山而上，我们坐在座位上陶醉于周围的景致。❑ [+by] *He is entranced by the kindness of her smile.* 他被她和善的微笑迷住了。•**en|tranc|ing** ADJ ❑ *The light reflected off the stone, creating a golden glow he found entrancing.* 钻石折射出的金色光芒令他着迷。

'en|trance fee (**entrance fees**) N-COUNT An **entrance fee** is a sum of money which you pay before you go into somewhere such as a cinema or museum, or which you have to pay in order to join an organization or institution. 门票；入场费；入会费

'en|trance hall (**entrance halls**) N-COUNT The **entrance hall** of a large house, hotel, or other large building, is the area just inside the main door. 门厅；大堂

en|trant /'entrənt/ (**entrants**) ❶ N-COUNT An **entrant** is a

person who has recently become a member of an institution such as a university. 新加入者；新成员；新生 ❑ *...a young school entrant.* 年轻的新生 ❷ N-COUNT An **entrant** is a person who is taking part in a competition. 参赛者 ❑ *All items entered for the competition must be the entrant's own work.* 所有参赛作品必须是参赛者本人的作品。

en|trap /ɪn'træp/ (**entraps, entrapping, entrapped**) VERB If you **entrap** someone, you trick or deceive them and make them believe or do something wrong. 诱使；诱骗；诱捕【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The police have been given extra powers to entrap drug traffickers.* 警方已经被进一步授权诱捕毒贩。❑ [v n +into] *He claimed the government had entrapped him into doing something that he would not have done otherwise.* 他声称政府诱使他做了他本不会做的事。

en|trap|ment /ɪn'træpmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Entrapment** is the practice of arresting someone by using unfair or illegal methods. （对犯人的）诱捕【LEGAL 法律】❑ *...allegations of police entrapment.* 对于警方实施诱捕的指控

en|treat /ɪn'tri:t/ (**entreats, entreating, entreated**) VERB If you **entreat** someone **to** do something, you ask them very politely and seriously to do it. 恳求；乞求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n to-inf] *Trevor entreated them to delay their departure.* 特雷弗恳求他们晚点走。❑ [v with quote] *'Call me Earl!' he entreated.* "叫我厄尔！"他恳切地说。❑ [v that] *I earnestly entreat that we don't get caught out again.* 我诚挚地祈求我们不要再被人抓住短处了。[Also v n, v n with quote]

en|treaty /ɪn'tri:ti/ (**entreaties**) N-VAR An **entreaty** is a very polite, serious request. 恳求；乞求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *The FA has resisted all entreaties to pledge its support to the campaign.* 足协拒绝了一切希望它能承诺支持这次运动的请求。

en|trée /'ɒntreɪ/ (**entrées**) also **entree** ❶ N-COUNT If you have an **entrée** to a social group, you are accepted and made to feel welcome by them. 进入权 ❑ [+into] *She had an entree into the city's cultivated society.* 她获得了进入该市文化圈的资格。❷ N-COUNT At restaurants or formal dinners, the **entrée** is the main course, or sometimes a dish before the main course. 主菜；（有时为主菜前的）开胃小菜 ❑ *Dinner features a hot entrée of chicken, veal, or lamb.* 正餐上的热主菜通常为鸡肉、小牛肉或羊肉。

en|trench /ɪn'trentʃ/ (**entrenches, entrenching, entrenched**) VERB If something such as power, a custom, or an idea **is entrenched**, it is firmly established, so that it would be difficult to change it. 使（权力、习俗、观念等）根深蒂固 ❑ [v n] *...a series of measures designed to entrench democracy and the rule of law.* 旨在巩固民主和法制的一系列措施 ❑ [v pron-refl] *These dictators have entrenched themselves politically and are difficult to move.* 这些独裁者在政治上已经站稳了脚跟，很难推翻他们。•**en|trenched** ADJ ❑ *The recession remains deeply entrenched.* 经济颓势依旧毫无松动。

en|trench|ment /ɪn'trentʃmənt/ (**entrenchments**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Entrenchments** are a series of long deep holes called trenches which are dug for defence by soldiers in war. 堑壕；战壕 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Entrenchment** means the firm establishment of a system or your own position in a situation. 根深蒂固；牢固 ❑ [+of] *...the entrenchment of democratic norms.* 民主规范的牢固确立

en|tre|pre|neur /ˌɒntrəprə'nɜ:r/ (**entrepreneurs**) N-COUNT An **entrepreneur** is a person who sets up businesses and business deals. 企业家【BUSINESS 商】

Word Link 词根词缀 *eur = one who does* 行…事者：*amateur, chauffeur, entrepreneur*

en|tre|pre|neur|ial /ˌɒntrəprə'nɜ:riəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Entrepreneurial** means having the qualities that are needed to succeed as an entrepreneur. 具有企业家素质的；富于企业家精神的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...her prodigious entrepreneurial flair.* 她出色的企业家才能

en|tre|pre|neur|ship /ˌɒntrəprə'nɜ:ʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Entrepreneurship** is the state of being an entrepreneur, or the activities associated with being an entrepreneur. 企业家的身份（或活动）

en|tro|py /'entrəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Entropy** is a state of disorder, confusion, and disorganization. 无序状态；混沌状态【TECHNICAL 术语】

en|trust /ɪn'trʌst/ (**entrusts, entrusting, entrusted**) VERB If you **entrust** something important **to** someone or **entrust** them **with** it, you make them responsible for looking after it or dealing with it. 委托；交付 ❑ [v n +to] *If parents wanted to entrust their child to the best surgeons, they traveled to Bologna's medical school.* 如果父母们想给孩子看最好的外科医生，他们会前往博洛尼亚的医学院。❑ [v n +with] *He was forced to entrust an assistant with the important task of testing and demonstrating aircraft to prospective customers.* 他不得不将向潜在客户测试和展示飞行器的重任交托给一名助手。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *They can be entrusted to solve major national problems.* 可以委托他们解决重大国家问题。[Also v to n n]

en|try ↔ /'entri/ (**entries**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you gain **entry to** a particular place, you are able to go in. 进入权；进入许可 ❑ [+to] *Bill was among the first to gain entry to Buckingham Palace when it opened to the public recently.* 白金汉宫最近向公众开放，比尔是首批获准进去参观的人之一。❑ [+into] *Non-residents were refused entry into the region without authority from their own district.* 非本地区居民未经所在地许可，不得进入该区域。❑ [+to] *Entry to the museum is free.* 该博物馆免费参观。•PHRASE **No Entry** is used on signs to indicate that you are not allowed to go into a particular area or go through a particular door or gate.（标示语）不得入内，禁止入内 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] You can refer to someone's arrival in a place as their **entry**, especially when you think that they are trying to be noticed and admired. 到达；（尤指有意引人注意的）出场，莅临 ❑ [+into] *He made his triumphal entry into Mexico City.* 他以胜利者的姿态进入墨西哥城。❸ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **entry into** a particular society or group is their joining of it. 参加；加入 ❑ [+into] *He described Britain's entry into the European Exchange Rate Mechanism as a historic move.* 他将英国加入欧洲汇率机制描述为具有历史意义的一步。❑ [+to] *...people who cannot gain entry to the owner-occupied housing sector.* 无法成为私有房产主的人 ❹ N-COUNT An **entry** in a diary, account book, computer file, or reference book is a short piece of writing in it.（日记或计算机文件的）项；（参考书的）条目；（账簿的）账目 ❑ *Violet's diary entry for 20 April 1917 records Brigit admitting to the affair.* 维奥莱特1917年4月20日的日记里记录着布里吉特承认了那桩风流韵事。❺ N-COUNT An **entry** for a competition is a piece of work, for example a story or drawing, or the answers to a set of questions, which you complete in order to take part in the competition. 参赛作品；竞赛答卷 ❑ *The closing date for entries is 31st December.* 提交参赛作品的截止日期是12月31日。❻ N-SING Journalists sometimes use **entry** to refer to the total number of people taking part in an event or competition. For example, if a competition has an **entry** of twenty people, twenty people take part in it. 参赛人数；报名人数 ❑ [+of] *Prize-money of nearly £90,000 has attracted a record entry of 14 horses from Britain and Ireland.* 近9万英镑的奖金吸引了来自英国和爱尔兰的14匹赛马，打破了以往的参赛纪录。❑ *Our competition has attracted a huge entry.* 我们的竞赛吸引了大批参赛者。❼ N-UNCOUNT **Entry** in a competition is the act of taking part in it. 参赛 ❑ [+in/to] *Entry to this competition is by invitation only.* 只有受邀请才能参加本次竞赛。❑ *...an entry form.* 参赛表格 ❽ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **entry to** a place is the way into it, for example a door or gate. 入口；进口

→ see **blog**

'entry-level ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Entry-level** is used to describe basic low-cost versions of products such as cars or computers that are suitable for people who have no previous experience or knowledge of them.（产品）初级的，适于初学者的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Several companies are offering new, entry-level models in hopes of attracting more buyers.* 几家公司正推出新的入门级产品，期望吸引更多的顾客。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Entry-level** jobs are suitable for people who do not have previous experience or qualifications in a particular area of work.（工作）初级水平的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Many entry-level jobs were filled by school leavers.* 很多初级水平工作都由中学毕业生来做。

entry|way /'entriweɪ/ (**entryways**) N-COUNT An **entryway** is a passage that is used as an entrance to a building. 入口通道【mainly AM 主美】

en|twine /ɪn'twaɪn/ (**entwines, entwining, entwined**) ■ VERB If one thing **is entwined with** another thing, or if you **entwine** two things, the two things are twisted around each other. (使)缠绕;(使)盘绕 ❑ [v] *His dazed eyes stare at the eels, which still writhe and entwine.* 他茫然地盯着仍在翻滚缠绕的鳗鱼。❑ [v n] *Facing each other, the giraffes were managing to entwine their necks in the most astonishing manner.* 长颈鹿正面对面地用力将脖子缠绕在一起,那种姿势令人大为惊诧。❑ [v n +with] *He entwined his fingers with hers.* 他和她十指相扣。❑ [v-ed] *...with silk ribbons and flowers entwined in their hair.* 她们的头发上缠着丝带和花儿 [v n] ■ VERB If two things **entwine** or **are entwined**, they closely resemble or are linked to each other, and they are difficult to separate or identify. (使)纠缠;(使)紧密相连 ❑ [v n] *The book entwines the personal and the political to chart the history of four generations of the family.* 那本书将个人和政治联系在一起,描述该家族四代人的历史。❑ [v] *Once, years ago, he told me our lives should entwine.* 多年前,他曾经对我说我们应该生活在一起。•**en|twined** ADJ ❑ [+with] *...before media manipulation became entwined with management.* 在媒体操纵渗透进管理之前

E num|ber /'i: nʌmbə'/ (**E numbers**) N-COUNT **E numbers** are artificial substances which are added to some foods and drinks to improve their flavour or colour or to make them last longer. They are called **E numbers** because they are represented in Europe by code names which begin with the letter 'E'. (能改善食物和饮料的味道、颜色或延长其保质期的)添加剂(欧洲以字母 E 开头的特定编码)【BRIT 英】

enu|mer|ate /ɪ'nju:məreɪt, AM 美 -'nu:-/ (**enumerates, enumerating, enumerated**) VERB When you **enumerate** a list of things, you name each one in turn. 列举;枚举 ❑ [v n] *I enumerate the work that will have to be done.* 我列举了必须得做的一些工作。

Word Link 词根词缀	*numer* ≈ *number* 数 : *enumerate, innumerable, numeral*

enun|ci|ate /ɪ'nʌnsieɪt/ (**enunciates, enunciating, enunciated**) VERB When you **enunciate** a word or part of a word, you pronounce it clearly. (清晰地)念(词);(清晰地)发(音)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His voice was harsh as he enunciated each word carefully.* 他一字一顿,听上去很生硬。❑ [v] *She enunciates very slowly and carefully.* 她缓慢、仔细而又清晰地读着。•**enun|cia|tion** /ɪnʌnsi'eɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *... his grammar always precise, his enunciation always perfect.* 他的语法始终准确,他的发音永远完美

en|vel|op /ɪn'veləp/ (**envelops, enveloping, enveloped**) VERB If one thing **envelops** another, it covers or surrounds it completely. 包住;盖住;围绕 ❑ [v n] *That lovely, rich fragrant smell of the forest enveloped us.* 森林里那种馥郁芬芳的迷人气味围绕着我们。❑ [v -ing] *...an enveloping sense of well-being.* 萦绕的幸福感

en|velope /'envələup, 'ɒn-/ (**envelopes**) ■ N-COUNT An **envelope** is the rectangular paper cover in which you send a letter to someone through the post. 信封 ■ PHRASE If someone **pushes the envelope**, they do something to a greater degree or in a more extreme way than it has ever been done before. 挑战限制尺度;突破原有底线 ❑ *There's a valuable place for fashion and design that pushes the envelope a bit.* 能够求得突破的时尚和设计意义非凡。

en|vi|able /'enviəb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You describe something such as a quality as **enviable** when someone else has it and you wish that you had it too. 令人羡慕的;引人妒忌的 ❑ *Japan is in the enviable position of having a budget surplus.* 日本的预算盈余令人羡慕。❑ *They have enviable reputations as athletes.* 作为运动员,他们的声望令人羡慕。

en|vi|ous /'enviəs/ ADJ If you are **envious of** someone, you want something that they have. 嫉妒的;羡慕的 ❑ [+of] *I don't think I'm envious of your success.* 我想我并不嫉妒你的成功。❑ *Do I sound envious? I pity them, actually.* 我听起来是嫉妒吗?实际上我是可怜他们。❑ *...envious thoughts.* 羡慕的想法 •**en|vi|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'You haven't changed,' I am often enviously told.* "你没什么变化。"常常有人羡慕地对我说。

en|vi|ron|ment ↔ /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ (**environments**) ■ N-VAR Someone's **environment** is all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life. 生活环境;周围状况 ❑ *Pupils in our schools are taught in a safe, secure environment.* 我们学校的学生在安全无虑的环境中接受教育。❑ *The moral characters of men are formed not by heredity but by environment.* 人的道德品质不是遗传的,而是由环境塑造而成。■ N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **environment** consists of the particular natural surroundings in which you live or exist, considered in relation to their physical characteristics or weather conditions. 生存环境;特定自然环境 ❑ *...the maintenance of a safe environment for marine mammals.* 为海洋哺乳动物维持安全的生存环境 ■ N-SING **The environment** is the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals. 自然环境;生态环境 ❑ *...persuading people to respect the environment.* 劝告人们保护生态环境

→ see **air, pollution**

Word Partnership 词语搭配	Use *environment* with:
ADJ.	**hostile** environment 不利的环境, **safe** environment 安全的环境, **supportive** environment 支持性的环境, **unhealthy** environment 不健康的环境 ■ **natural** environment 自然环境 ■
V.	**damage the** environment 破坏环境, **protect the** environment 保护环境 ■

en|vi|ron|men|tal ↔ /ɪnˌvaɪərən'ment°l/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Environmental** means concerned with the protection of the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals. 自然环境保护的;生态环境保护的;环保的 ❑ *...the environmental claims being made for some products.* 要求一些产品注重保护生态环境的主张 ❑ *Environmental groups plan to stage public protests during the conference.* 环境保护组织计划在会议期间组织公众抗议活动。•**en|vi|ron|men|tal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the high price of environmentally friendly goods.* 环保产品高昂的价格 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Environmental** means relating to or caused by the surroundings in which someone lives or something exists. 与周围环境有关的;由生存环境引起的 ❑ *It protects against environmental hazards such as wind and sun.* 它可以保护免受风、太阳等环境因素的危害。

→ see **dump**

en|vi|ron|men|tal|ism /ɪnˌvaɪərən'ment°lɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Environmentalism** is used to describe actions and policies which show a concern with protecting and preserving the natural environment, for example by preventing pollution. 环境保护主义

en|vi|ron|men|tal|ist /ɪnˌvaɪərən'mentəlɪst/ (**environmentalists**) N-COUNT An **environmentalist** is a person who is concerned with protecting and preserving the natural environment, for example by preventing pollution. 环境保护主义者;环境保护论者

en|vi|rons /ɪn'vaɪərənz/ N-PLURAL [with poss] The **environs** of a place consist of the area immediately surrounding it. 周边地区;附近【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the environs of Paris.* 巴黎周边地区 ❑ *The town and its environs are inviting, with recreational attractions and art museums.* 那座小镇及其周边地区建有休闲胜地和艺术馆,很吸引人。

en|vis|age /ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ/ (**envisages, envisaging, envisaged**) VERB If you **envisage** something, you imagine that it is true, real, or likely to happen. 设想;想象;预想 ❑ [v n] *He envisages the possibility of establishing direct diplomatic relations in the future.* 他设想在未来可以建立直接的外交关系。❑ [v v-ing] *He had never envisaged spending the whole of his working life in that particular job.* 他从没有想象过自己整个职业生涯都要从事那个工作。❑ [v n v-ing] *Personally, I envisage them staying together.* 就我看来,我估计他们会呆在一起。[Also v that]

en|vi|sion /ɪn'vɪʒ°n/ (**envisions, envisioning, envisioned**) VERB If you **envision** something, you envisage it. 设想;想象;预想【AM, also BRIT, LITERARY 美,亦英,文】❑ [v n] *In the future we envision a federation of companies.* 我们设想将来会成立一个公司联盟。❑ [v that] *Most people do stop at this point, not envisioning that there is anything beyond.* 大多数人确实就此止步了,想象不到还能再有什么样的超越。[Also v wh]

E

en|voy /'envɔɪ/ (**envoys**) ❶ N-COUNT An **envoy** is someone who is sent as a representative from one government or political group to another. 使节；使者；代表 ❷ N-COUNT An **envoy** is a diplomat in an embassy who is immediately below the ambassador in rank. 公使（级别在大使之下）

envy /'envi/ (**envies, envying, envied**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Envy** is the feeling you have when you wish you could have the same thing or quality that someone else has. 羡慕；忌妒 ❑ [+*towards*] *Gradually he began to acknowledge his feelings of envy towards his mother.* 渐渐地，他开始承认自己羡慕母亲。❑ *They gazed in a mixture of envy and admiration at the beauty of the statue.* 他们心情复杂地凝视着这尊雕像，既为它的美丽折服又心生忌妒。❷ VERB If you **envy** someone, you wish that you had the same things or qualities that they have. 羡慕；忌妒 ❑ [v n] *I don't envy the young ones who've become TV superstars and know no other world.* 我不羡慕那些成为超级电视明星，对其他却一无所知的年轻人。❑ [v n n] *He envied Caroline her peace.* 他羡慕卡罗琳的平和。❸ N-SING If a thing or quality is **the envy of** someone, they wish very much that they could have or achieve it. 羡慕的对象；令人忌妒的特征 ❑ [+*of*] *...an economic expansion that was the envy of many other states.* 令很多其他国家羡慕的经济发展 ❹ **green with envy** → see **green**

en|zyme /'enzaɪm/ (**enzymes**) N-COUNT An **enzyme** is a chemical substance that is found in living creatures which produces changes in other substances without being changed itself. 酶【TECHNICAL 术语】

eon /'iːɒn/ → see **aeon**

EP /ˌiː 'piː/ (**EPs**) N-COUNT An **EP** is a record which lasts for about 8 minutes on each side. **EP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'extended play'. （每面可持续播放约 8 分钟的）慢速唱片，密纹唱片

ep|aulette /ˌepə'let/ (**epaulettes**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **epaulet**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Epaulettes** are decorations worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms, especially military ones. （某些制服上的）肩饰；（尤指军装上的）肩章

épée /'eɪpeɪ/ (**épées**) also **epee** N-COUNT An **épée** is a thin, light sword that is used in the sport of fencing. （击剑运动中的）重剑

ephem|era /ɪ'femərə/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to things which last for only a short time as **ephemera**. 昙花一现的事物【LITERARY 文】❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Ephemera** is things people collect such as old postcards, posters, and bus tickets, which were only intended to last a short time when they were produced. 只在短期内有用之物；（短期内有用之物的）收藏品 ❑ *...tickets and other printed ephemera.* 票据和其他短时效的印刷品

ephem|er|al /ɪ'femərəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **ephemeral**, you mean that it lasts only for a very short time. 短暂的；瞬间的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He talked about the country's ephemeral unity being shattered by the defeat.* 他谈到战败使得该国短暂的统一彻底破灭。

epic /'epɪk/ (**epics**) ❶ N-COUNT An **epic** is a long book, poem, or film, whose story extends over a long period of time or tells of great events. 史诗；叙事诗；史诗般的作品 ❑ *...the Middle High German epic, 'Nibelungenlied', written about 1200.* 写于 1200 年左右的中古高地德语史诗《尼贝龙根之歌》❑ *At three hours and 21 minutes, it is an over-long, standard Hollywood epic.* 这部影片长达 3 小时 21 分钟，是部超长的标准好莱坞式史诗电影。•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Epic** is also an adjective. ❑ *...epic narrative poems.* 叙事史诗 ❑ *Like 'Gone With The Wind' it's an unashamed epic romance.* 和《飘》一样，它也是一个无所顾忌的史诗般的爱情故事。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **epic** is very large and impressive. 壮丽的；宏大的 ❑ *...Columbus's epic voyage of discovery.* 哥伦布伟大的发现之旅

→ see **hero**

epi|centre /'epɪsentə^r/ (**epicentres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **epicenter**

N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **epicentre** of an earthquake is the place on the Earth's surface directly above the point where it starts, and is the place where it is felt most strongly. 震中 ❑ *The earthquake had its epicentre two-hundred kilometres north-east of the capital.* 那次地震的震中位于首都东北 200 公里处。

→ see **earthquake**

epi|cure /'epɪkjʊə^r/ (**epicures**) N-COUNT An **epicure** is someone who enjoys eating food that is of very good quality, especially unusual or rare food. （尤指喜欢吃稀奇食物的）美食家【FORMAL 正式】

epi|cu|rean /ˌepɪkjʊə'riːən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Epicurean** food is of very good quality, especially unusual or rare food. （食物）美味的，可口的；（尤指）稀奇的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an epicurean dish.* 一盘佳肴

epi|dem|ic /ˌepɪ'demɪk/ (**epidemics**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] If there is an **epidemic of** a particular disease somewhere, it affects a very large number of people there and spreads quickly to other areas. （疾病的）流行，传播 ❑ *A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow.* 一场流感正席卷莫斯科。❑ [+*of*] *...a killer epidemic of yellow fever.* 致命的黄热病的流行 ❷ N-COUNT If an activity that you disapprove of is increasing or spreading rapidly, you can refer to this as an **epidemic of** that activity. （坏事的）盛行，泛滥，猖獗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *...an epidemic of serial killings.* 连环杀人现象的猖獗 ❑ *Drug experts say it could spell the end of the crack epidemic.* 禁毒专家说它可能会结束强效可卡因吸食泛滥的局面。

→ see **illness**

epi|der|mis /ˌepɪ'dɜːmɪs/ N-SING Your **epidermis** is the thin, protective, outer layer of your skin. 表皮【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **sweat**

Word Link 词根词缀 *derm ≈ skin 皮：dermatitis, epidermis, hypodermic*

epi|dur|al /ˌepɪ'djʊərəl, AM 美 -'dʊr-/ (**epidurals**) N-COUNT An **epidural** is a type of anaesthetic which is injected into a person's spine so that they cannot feel anything from the waist downwards. Epidurals are sometimes given to women when they are giving birth. （有时可用于分娩时的）硬膜外麻醉剂

epi|gram /'epɪgræm/ (**epigrams**) N-COUNT An **epigram** is a short saying or poem which expresses an idea in a very clever and amusing way. 诙谐短诗；警句；隽语

epi|lep|sy /'epɪlepsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Epilepsy** is a brain condition which causes a person to suddenly lose consciousness and sometimes to have fits. 癫痫；羊角风

epi|lep|tic /ˌepɪ'leptɪk/ (**epileptics**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **epileptic** suffers from epilepsy. 癫痫的；患有癫痫的 ❑ *He was epileptic and refused to take medication for his condition.* 他患有癫痫，但是拒绝服药治疗。•N-COUNT An **epileptic** is someone who is epileptic. 癫痫患者 ❑ *His wife is an epileptic.* 他妻子是个癫痫患者。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **epileptic** fit is caused by epilepsy. 由癫痫引发的 ❑ *He suffered an epileptic fit.* 他癫痫发作了。

epi|logue /'epɪlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**epilogues**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **epilog**

N-COUNT An **epilogue** is a passage or speech which is added to the end of a book or play as a conclusion. （书的）后记，尾声，跋；（戏剧的）收场白

epipha|ny /ɪ'pɪfəni/ (**epiphanies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Epiphany** is a Christian festival on the 6th of January which celebrates the arrival of the wise men who came to see Jesus Christ soon after he was born. （基督教 1 月 6 日为纪念贤士朝拜基督的）主显节，显现节 ❷ N-COUNT An **epiphany** is a moment of sudden insight or understanding. 顿悟；突然明白 ❑ *...Isaac Newton's epiphany about gravity and a falling apple.* 艾萨克·牛顿关于地心引力和苹果落地的顿悟

epis|co|pal /ɪ'pɪskəp^{ə}l/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Episcopal** means relating to a branch of the Anglican Church in Scotland and the USA. （苏格兰和美国的）新教圣公会的 ❑ *...the Scottish Episcopal Church.* 苏格兰新教圣公会 ❑ *...the Episcopal bishop of New York.* 纽约新教圣公会主教 ❑ *...the Protestant Episcopal church.* 新教圣公会 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n]

Episcopal means relating to bishops. 主教的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...episcopal conferences.* 主教会议

Epis|co|pa|li|an /ɪˌpɪskəˈpeɪliən/ (**Episcopalians**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Episcopalian** means belonging to the Episcopal Church. 新教圣公会的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Episcopalian** is a member of the Episcopal Church. 新教圣公会教徒

epi|sode /ˈepɪsəʊd/ (**episodes**) ❶ N-COUNT You can refer to an event or a short period of time as an **episode** if you want to suggest that it is important or unusual, or has some particular quality. 插曲；事件；时期 ❑ *This episode is bound to be a deep embarrassment for Washington.* 这一事件肯定会让华盛顿非常难堪。❑ [+of] *Unfortunately it was a rather sordid episode of my life.* 不幸的是，这是我人生中非常不光彩的一段经历。❷ N-COUNT An **episode** of something such as a series on radio or television or a story in a magazine is one of the separate parts in which it is broadcast or published. (广播剧或电视剧的)一集；(杂志连载故事的)一节 ❑ *The final episode will be shown next Sunday.* 下周日将播出最后一集。[Also +of] ❸ N-COUNT An **episode of** an illness is short period in which a person who suffers from it is affected by it particularly badly. 患病期；(病症的)发作期【MEDICAL 医】

→ see **animation**

epi|sod|ic /ˌepɪˈsɒdɪk/ ADJ Something that is **episodic** occurs at irregular and infrequent intervals. 不定期发生的；偶尔发生的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...episodic attacks of fever.* 不定期的发烧

epis|tle /ɪˈpɪsᵊl/ (**epistles**) ❶ N-COUNT An **epistle** is a letter. 书信【LITERARY 文】❷ N-COUNT In the Bible, the **Epistles** are a series of books in the New Testament which were originally written as letters to the early Christians. 使徒书信(《圣经·新约》中使徒们早期的书信)

epis|to|lary /ɪˈpɪstələri, AM 美 -leri/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **epistolary** novel or story is one that is written as a series of letters. (小说等)书信体的【FORMAL 正式】

epi|taph /ˈepɪtɑːf, -tæf/ (**epitaphs**) N-COUNT An **epitaph** is a short piece of writing about someone who is dead, often carved on their grave. 纪念死者的文字；(常指)墓志铭，碑文

epi|thet /ˈepɪθet/ (**epithets**) N-COUNT An **epithet** is an adjective or short phrase which is used as a way of criticizing or praising someone. 表述形容词，修饰语(用以批评或称赞某人)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the religious issue which led to the epithet 'bible-basher'.* 导致出现"《圣经》的狂热宣讲者"这一称谓的宗教问题

epito|me /ɪˈpɪtəmi/ N-SING If you say that a person or thing is **the epitome of** something, you are emphasizing that they are the best possible example of a particular type of person or thing. 典型；缩影【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [+of] *Maureen was the epitome of sophistication.* 莫琳是个典型的老油条。

epito|mize /ɪˈpɪtəmaɪz/ (**epitomizes, epitomizing, epitomized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **epitomise**

VERB If you say that something or someone **epitomizes** a particular thing, you mean that they are a perfect example of it. 成为…的典范；作为…的缩影 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *Lyonnais cooking is epitomized by the so-called 'bouchons'.* 被称作 bouchon 的里昂小餐馆是里昂饮食的缩影。❑ [V n] *...the sleek lift that epitomized the hotel's glossy decor.* 作为酒店浮华装潢之缩影的豪华电梯

EPO /ˌiː piː ˈəʊ/ also **epo** N-UNCOUNT **EPO** is a drug that can improve performance in sports and is used illegally by some sportspeople. **EPO** is short for 'erythropoietin'. (促)红细胞生成素(运动员禁用)

epoch /ˈiːpɒk, AM 美 ˈepək/ (**epochs**) N-COUNT If you refer to a long period of time as an **epoch**, you mean that important events or great changes took place during it. 时代；纪元 ❑ *The birth of Christ was the beginning of a major epoch of world history.* 基督诞生是世界历史上一个重要纪元的开端。

'epoch-making ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **epoch-making** change or declaration is considered to be extremely important because it is likely to have a significant effect on a particular period of time. 划时代的；开创新纪元的 ❑ *It was meant to sound like an epoch-making declaration.* 有意让它听起来像是一个划时代的宣言。❑ *...the epoch-making changes now taking place in Eastern Europe.* 当下正在东欧发生的划时代的变革

epony|mous /ɪˈpɒnɪməs/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **eponymous** hero or heroine is the character in a play or book whose name is the title of that play or book. (书、电影等的男女主角)与作品同名的【FORMAL 正式】

epoxy /ɪˈpɒksi/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Epoxy** resin or adhesive contains an artificial substance which sets hard when it is heated or when pressure is applied to it. 环氧树脂

Word Link 词根词缀 *oxi, oxy ≈ oxygen 氧：epoxy, oxidation, oxidize*

Ep|som salts /ˌepsəm ˈsɔːlts/ N-UNCOUNT **Epsom salts** is a kind of white powder which you can mix with water and drink as a medicine to help you empty your bowels. 泻盐

EQ /ˌiː ˈkjuː/ (**EQs**) N-VAR A person's **EQ** is a measure of their interpersonal and communication skills. **EQ** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'emotional quotient'. 情商；情感商数(Compare 比较 **IQ.**) ❑ *Guy was elected leader and then found to have the highest EQ on a nominal measure.* 盖伊当选领导，在后来一次称名测量中发现他的情商是最高的。

eq|uable /ˈekwəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **equable**, you mean that they are calm, cheerful, and fair with other people, even in difficult circumstances. 心平气和的；性情温和的；平和的 ❑ *He was a man of the most equable temper.* 他是个脾气非常好的人。•**eq|uably** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She wasn't prepared to respond equably to Richardson's mood, and she spoke curtly.* 她没想要耐下心来顾及理查森的情绪，说得很无礼。

equal ♦◇ /ˈiːkwəl/ (**equals, equalling, equalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **equaling, equaled**

❶ ADJ If two things are **equal** or if one thing is **equal to** another, they are the same in size, number, standard, or value. 同样的；相等的 ❑ [+to] *Investors can borrow an amount equal to the property's purchase price.* 投资者可以获得与房产购买价格相等的借款额。❑ *...in a population having equal numbers of men and women.* 在男女人数相等的人口中 ❑ *Research and teaching are of equal importance.* 研究和教学同样重要。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If different groups of people have **equal** rights or are given **equal** treatment, they have the same rights or are treated the same as each other, however different they are. (权利、待遇等)平等的，均等的 ❑ *We will be justly demanding equal rights at work.* 我们将要求享有工作中应得的平等权利。❑ *...the commitment to equal opportunities.* 对机会均等的承诺 ❑ *...new legislation allowing building societies to compete on equal terms with their competitors.* 允许建房互助协会与其竞争者平等竞争的新法规 ❸ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that people are **equal**, you mean that they have or should have the same rights and opportunities as each other. (指人的权利和机会)平等的，均等的 ❑ *We are equal in every way.* 我们在各个方面都是平等的。❑ *At any gambling game, everyone is equal.* 在任何赌博游戏中，每个人都机会均等。❹ N-COUNT Someone who is your **equal** has the same ability, status, or rights as you have. (能力、地位或权利等)同样的人，相当的人 ❑ *She was one of the boys, their equal.* 她也是男孩子们中的一员，和他们不相上下。❑ *You should have married somebody more your equal.* 你本应该和一个更门当户对的人结婚。❺ ADJ If someone is **equal to** a particular job or situation, they have the necessary ability, strength, or courage to deal successfully with it. 胜任的；能应付的 ❑ [+to] *She was determined that she would be equal to any test the corporation put to them.* 她下定决心要成功应对公司对他们的任何考验。❻ V-LINK If something **equals** a particular number or amount, it is the same as that amount or the equivalent of that amount. 等于；(在数量上)和…相同 ❑ [v amount] *9 percent interest less 7 percent inflation equals 2 percent.* 9% 的利息减去 7% 的通货膨胀率等于 2%。❼ VERB To **equal** something or someone means to be as good or as great as them. 比得上；与…相当 ❑ [v n] *The victory equalled Southend's best in history.* 那次胜利堪比索森德历史上最漂亮的获胜。❽ PHRASE If you say **'other things**

being equal' or **'all things being equal'** when talking about a possible situation, you mean if nothing unexpected happens or if there are no other factors which affect the situation. 如果其他条件不变；如无意外情况发生 ❑ *Other things being equal, most tenants would prefer single to shared rooms.* 如果其他条件不变，大多数房客都愿意住单人间而不会选择与他人同住。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *equal* with:

N. equal **importance** 同样重要，equal **number** 相同数量，equal **parts** 相等的部分，equal **pay** 同酬，equal **share** 同等份额 1
equal **rights** 平等权利，equal **treatment** 平等待遇 2

equali|ty /ɪ'kwɒlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Equality** is the same status, rights, and responsibilities for all the members of a society, group, or family.（地位、权利、责任等的）均等，平等 ❑ [+*of*] *...equality of the sexes.* 男女平等

equal|ize /'i:kwəlaɪz/ (**equalizes, equalizing, equalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **equalise**

1 VERB To **equalize** a situation means to give everyone the same rights or opportunities, for example in education, wealth, or social status. 使均等；使平等 ❑ [v n] *Such measures are needed to equalize wage rates between countries.* 需要采取这样的措施实现各国工资率的均等。 •**equali|za|tion** /ˌi:kwəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the equalization of parenting responsibilities between men and women.* 男女之间对子女抚养责任的均等化 2 VERB In sports such as football, if a player **equalizes**, he or she scores a goal that makes the scores of the two teams equal.（体育运动中）追平比分；打成平局【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *Keegan equalized with only 16 minutes remaining.* 基根在仅剩下 16 分钟时追平了比分。❑ [v n] *They showed little sign of equalising the Portsmouth striker's glorious 55th-minute shot.* 丝毫没有迹象表明他们会追平朴次茅斯队前锋在第 55 分钟时的精彩进球。

equal|iz|er /'i:kwəlaɪzə^{r}/ (**equalizers**) also **equaliser** N-COUNT [usu sing] In sports such as football, an **equalizer** is a goal or a point that makes the scores of the two teams equal.（体育比赛中）追平比分的得分【BRIT 英】

equal|ly ♦◇ /'i:kwəli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] **Equally** means in sections, amounts, or spaces that are the same size as each other. 相等地；同样地 ❑ *A bank's local market share tends to be divided equally between the local branch and branches located elsewhere.* 银行的地方市场份额通常会在当地分行和其他各地分行之间平均分配。❑ *Try to get into the habit of eating at least three small meals a day, at equally spaced intervals.* 尽量养成每天至少吃 3 顿小餐的习惯，而且每餐的间隔要相同。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV before v] **Equally** means to the same degree or extent.（程度）相当地，同样地 ❑ *All these techniques are equally effective.* 所有这些技术都同样有效。❑ *Success doesn't only depend on what you do. What you don't do is equally important.* 成功不仅仅在于你做了什么，你没有做什么也同样重要。 3 ADV **Equally** is used to introduce another comment on the same topic, which balances or contrasts with the previous comment.（用于补充观点或与上一观点形成对比）同理，同样地，也 ❑ *They needed his help, but equally they did not trust him.* 他们需要他的帮助，但另一方面，他们并不信任他。

'equal op|por'tu|nities N-PLURAL **Equal opportunities** refers to the policy of giving everyone the same opportunities for employment, pay and promotion, without discriminating against particular groups.（职业发展的）均等机会，机会均等【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The profession's leaders must take action now to promote equal opportunities for all.* 该行业的领导们现在必须采取措施促使所有人获得均等机会。

ˌequal op|por'tu|nities em|ploy|er (**equal opportunities employers**) N-COUNT An **equal opportunities employer** is an employer who gives people the same opportunities for employment, pay, and promotion, without discrimination against anyone. 提供均等机会的雇主【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The police force is committed to being an equal opportunities employer.* 警方承诺向其所有雇员提供均等机会。

'equal sign (**equal signs**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **equals sign**

N-COUNT An **equal sign** is the sign =, which is used in arithmetic to indicate that two numbers or sets of numbers are equal. 等号

equa|nim|ity /ˌekwə'nɪmɪti, ˌi:k-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] **Equanimity** is a calm state of mind and attitude to life, so that you never lose your temper or become upset. 平静；镇定；坦然【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His sense of humour allowed him to face adversaries with equanimity.* 他的幽默感让他能够平静地面对对手。

equate /ɪ'kweɪt/ (**equates, equating, equated**) VERB If you **equate** one thing **with** another, or if you say that one thing **equates with** another, you believe that they are strongly connected. 把…和…相提并论；与…等同 ❑ [v n +*with*] *I'm always wary of men wearing suits, as I equate this with power and authority.* 我向来提防穿西服的男人，因为我认为穿西服就等同于权力和权威。❑ [v n] *The author doesn't equate liberalism and conservatism.* 该作者没有将自由主义和保守主义相提并论。❑ [v +*to/with*] *The principle of hierarchy does not equate to totalitarian terror.* 等级制度在原则上并不等同于极权主义恐怖。 •**equa|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the equation of gangsterism with business in Coppola's film.* 科波拉电影中黑帮与商界的紧密勾结

equa|tion /ɪ'kweɪʒ°n/ (**equations**) 1 N-COUNT An **equation** is a mathematical statement saying that two amounts or values are the same, for example 6x4=12x2. 等式；方程式 2 N-COUNT An **equation** is a situation in which two or more parts have to be considered together so that the whole situation can be understood or explained.（多种因素需加以综合考虑的）平衡，综合体 ❑ *The equation is simple: research breeds new products.* 情况很简单：研究产生新产品。❑ *New plans have taken chance out of the equation.* 新计划已经在这种综合局势中获得了机会。 3 → see also **equate**

equa|tor /ɪ'kweɪtə^{r}/ N-SING **The equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole. 赤道

→ see **globe**

equa|to|rial /ˌekwə'tɔ:riəl, AM 美 ˌi:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **equatorial** is near or at the equator. 赤道上的；近赤道的；赤道附近的 ❑ *...the equatorial island with a hundred and twenty thousand people living there.* 共有 120,000 人居住的赤道上的岛屿

eq|uer|ry /ɪ'kweri, AM 美 'ekwəri/ (**equerries**) N-COUNT An **equerry** is an officer of a royal household or court who acts as a personal assistant to a member of the royal family.（英国的）王室侍从官

eques|trian /ɪ'kwestriən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Equestrian** means connected with the activity of riding horses. 骑马的；骑术的；马术的 ❑ *...his equestrian skills.* 他的骑术

eques|tri|an|ism /ɪ'kwestriənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Equestrianism** refers to sports in which people demonstrate their skill at riding and controlling a horse.（体育运动）马术

equi|dis|tant /ˌi:kwɪ'dɪstənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A place that is **equidistant from** two other places is the same distance away from each of these places. 等距的 ❑ [+*from/between*] *Horsey is equidistant from Great Yarmouth and Mundesley.* 从霍西到大雅茅斯和曼兹利的距离相等。

Word Link 词根词缀 *equi = equal* 等：*equidistant, equilateral, equitable*

equi|lat|eral /ˌi:kwɪ'lætərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A shape or figure that is **equilateral** has sides that are all the same length. 等边的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...an equilateral triangle.* 等边三角形

equi|lib|rium /ˌi:kwɪ'lɪbriəm/ (**equilibria**) 1 N-VAR **Equilibrium** is a balance between several different influences or aspects of a situation. 平衡；均衡；均势【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Stocks seesawed ever lower until prices found some new level of equilibrium.* 股票在震荡中进一步下跌，直到股价达到某个新的平衡点。❑ *For the economy to be in equilibrium, income must equal expenditure.* 经济要达到平衡，收支必须均衡。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **equilibrium** is their

normal calm state of mind.（内心的）平静，安宁 ❑ *I paused in the hall to take three deep breaths to restore my equilibrium.* 我在大厅里停了一下，深吸了三口气以恢复平静。

equine /'ekwaɪn, AM 美 'i:k-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Equine** means connected with or relating to horses. 马的；与马有关的 ❑ *...an outbreak of equine influenza.* 马流感爆发

equi|nox /'i:kwɪnɒks, 'ek-/ (**equinoxes**) N-COUNT An **equinox** is one of the two days in the year when day and night are of equal length. 二分时刻，昼夜平分日（指春分或秋分） ❑ *In the Chinese calendar, the Spring Equinox always occurs in the second month.* 在中国历法中，春分总是出现在 2 月。

→ see **season**

equip /ɪ'kwɪp/ (**equips, equipping, equipped**) 1 VERB If you **equip** a person or thing **with** something, you give them the tools or equipment that are needed. 装备；配备 ❑ [v n +*with*] *They become obsessed with trying to equip their vehicles with gadgets to deal with every possible contingency.* 他们变得痴迷于给自己的车辆装备小配件，以应付可能出现的各种紧急情况。❑ [v n to-inf] *Owners of restaurants would have to equip them to admit disabled people.* 餐厅老板将必须在餐厅里配备能够接纳残疾人的设施。❑ [v n] *The country did not possess the modern guns to equip the reserve army properly.* 该国没有现代枪炮来给预备役部队提供适当装备。•**equipped** ADJ ❑ *...well-equipped research buildings.* 设施齐全的研究大楼 ❑ [+*with*] *The greenhouses come equipped with a ventilating system and aluminium screen door.* 温室都装上了通风系统和铝质纱门。2 VERB If something **equips** you for a particular task or experience, it gives you the skills and attitudes you need for it, especially by educating you in a particular way.（尤指通过教育）使做好准备，使有能力，使有资格 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Relative poverty, however, did not prevent Martin from equipping himself with an excellent education.* 然而，较为贫困的状况并没有阻止马丁让自己接受一流的教育。❑ [v n to-inf] *A basic two-hour first aid course would equip you to deal with any of these incidents.* 两小时的基础急救课程能够让你有能力处理这类事件。[Also v n +*for*] •**equipped** ADJ ❑ *Some students have emotional problems that teachers feel ill equipped to handle.* 一些学生的情感问题令老师们束手无策。❑ [+*for*] *When they leave school, they will be equipped for obtaining office jobs.* 离校时，他们将有能力获得办公室工作的机会。

Thesaurus 同类词 *equip* Also look up:

V. prepare, provide with, stock, supply 1

equip|ment ◆◇ /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Equipment** consists of the things which are used for a particular purpose, for example a hobby or job. 设备；装备 ❑ *...computers, electronic equipment and machine tools.* 计算机、电子设备和机床 ❑ *...outdoor playing equipment.* 户外游乐设备

Thesaurus 同类词 *equipment* Also look up:

N. accessories, facilities, gear, machinery, supplies, tools, utensils

equi|table /'ekwɪtəb^{ə}l/ ADJ Something that is **equitable** is fair and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. 公平的；公正的；合理的 ❑ *He has urged them to come to an equitable compromise that gives Hughes his proper due.* 他已经催促他们达成合理的妥协，给予休斯他所应得的报酬。•**equi|tably** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *...a real attempt to allocate scarce resources more equitably.* 为更公平地分配稀有资源所做的真正努力

Word Link 词根词缀 *equi = equal* 等：*equidistant, equilateral, equitable*

equi|ties /'ekwɪtiz/ 1 N-PLURAL **Equities** are shares in a company that are owned by people who have a right to vote at the company's meetings and to receive part of the company's profits after the holders of preference shares have been paid.（在优先股之后享受红利的）股票，普通股【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Investors have poured money into U.S. equities.* 投资者投入大量资金购买美国股票。2 → see also **preference shares**

equi|ty ◆◇ /'ekwɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT In finance, your **equity** is the sum of your assets, for example the value of your house, once your debts have been subtracted from it. 资产净值【BUSINESS 商】❑ *To capture his equity, Murphy must either sell or refinance.* 要获得资产净值，墨菲必须出售或者重新融资。❑ *...a Personal Equity Plan.* 个人持股计划 2 → see also **negative equity** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Equity** is the quality of being fair and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. 公平；公正；合理 ❑ *We base this call on grounds of social justice and equity.* 我们基于社会正义和公平发出这一呼吁。

equiva|lence /ɪ'kwɪvələns/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **equivalence** between two things, they have the same use, function, size, or value.（用途、功能、尺寸、价值等）相等，对等，相同 ❑ [+*of*] *...the equivalence of science and rationality.* 科学和理性的对等

equiva|lent ◆◇ /ɪ'kwɪvələnt/ (**equivalents**) 1 N-SING If one amount or value is **the equivalent of** another, they are the same. 等同物；等值物；对应物 ❑ [+*of*] *The equivalent of two tablespoons of polyunsaturated oils is ample each day.* 每天相当于两大汤匙多重不饱和油的量就足够了。❑ [+*of*] *Even the cheapest car costs the equivalent of 70 years' salary for a government worker.* 即使是最便宜的汽车，价格也相当于一个公务员 70 年的薪水。•ADJ **Equivalent** is also an adjective. ❑ [+*to*] *A unit is equivalent to a glass of wine or a single measure of spirits.* 1 个单位相当于 1 杯葡萄酒或者 1 标准量的烈酒。❑ *They will react with hostility to the price rises and calls for equivalent wage increases are bound to be heard.* 他们将会强烈反对价格上涨，同时肯定会要求相应地增加工资。2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **equivalent** of someone or something is a person or thing that has the same function in a different place, time, or system. 相等物；对应物；对应者 ❑ *...the civil administrator of the West Bank and his equivalent in Gaza.* 约旦河西岸的民政官和加沙的同职官员 ❑ *...the Red Cross emblem, and its equivalent in Muslim countries, the Red Crescent.* 红十字及其在伊斯兰国家的对应标志——红月牙 •ADJ **Equivalent** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a decrease of 10% in property investment compared with the equivalent period in 1991.* 与 1991 年同期相比，房地产投资下降了 10% 3 N-SING You can use **equivalent** to emphasize the great or severe effect of something.（强调效果的强烈或严重）相当于…的事情【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+*of*] *His party has just suffered the equivalent of a near-fatal heart attack.* 他所在的政党刚刚经历了一次类似心脏病突发般几近致命的打击。

Thesaurus 同类词 *equivalent* Also look up:

N. counterpart, match, parallel, peer, substitute 2

ADJ. equal, similar; (*ant.*) different, dissimilar, unequal 2

equivo|cal /ɪ'kwɪvək^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ If you are **equivocal**, you are deliberately vague in what you say, because you want to avoid speaking the truth or making a decision. 模棱两可的；含糊其词的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*about*] *Many were equivocal about the idea.* 很多人对这一观点都含糊其词。❑ *His equivocal response has done nothing to dampen the speculation.* 他模棱两可的回应丝毫没有消除人们的猜疑。2 ADJ If something is **equivocal**, it is difficult to understand, interpret, or explain, often because it has aspects that seem to contradict each other.（常因自相矛盾而）难以理解的，难以解释的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Research in this area is somewhat equivocal.* 这个领域的研究有点难以理解。❑ *He was tortured by an awareness of the equivocal nature of his position.* 意识到自己的立场本身难以解释清楚，他备受折磨。

equivo|cate /ɪ'kwɪvəkeɪt/ (**equivocates, equivocating, equivocated**) VERB When someone **equivocates**, they deliberately use vague language in order to deceive people or to avoid speaking the truth. 含糊其词；说模棱两可的话 ❑ [v +*about/over*] *He is equivocating a lot about what is going to happen if and when there are elections.* 他支支吾吾地说着很多万一进行选举会发生的状况。❑ [v] *He had asked her once again about her finances. And again she had equivocated.* 他又一次询问她的财务状况，她再次含糊其词。•**equivo|ca|tion** /ɪˌkwɪvə'keɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *without* N] ❑ *Why doesn't the President say so without equivocation?* 为什么总统不直截了当地说呢？

er /ɜ:ʳ/ **Er** is used in writing to represent the sound that people make when they hesitate, especially while they decide

what to say next. 哦，呃，嗯（表示说话时的犹豫）❑ *I would challenge the, er, suggestion that we're in third place.* 我不太同意，呃，我们位居第三的说法。

ER /ˌiː ˈɑːʳ/ (**ERs**) N-COUNT The **ER** is the part of a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illnesses are taken for emergency treatment. **ER** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'emergency room'. 急救室；急诊室【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **casualty, A & E**

-er /-əʳ/ 1 SUFFIX You add **-er** to many short adjectives to form comparatives. For example, the comparative of 'nice' is 'nicer'; the comparative of 'happy' is 'happier'. You also add it to some adverbs that do not end in -ly. For example, the comparative of 'soon' is 'sooner'.（加在多数短形容词后构成比较级，也可以加在某些不是以 -ly 结尾的副词后构成比较级）表示"更…"，"较…" 2 SUFFIX You add **-er** to verbs to form nouns which refer to a person, animal, or thing that does the action described by the verb; for example a 'reader' is someone who reads and a 'money-saver' is something that saves money.（加在动词后构成名词）表示"做…的人（或事、动物）" 3 SUFFIX You add **-er** to words to form nouns which refer to a person who is associated or involved with the thing described by the word; for example a 'pensioner' is someone who is entitled to a pension.（加在某些词之后构成名词）表示"与…有关之人" 4 SUFFIX You add **-er** to nouns to form nouns or adjectives which refer to things with a particular characteristic or feature; for example a 'three-wheeler' is a vehicle with three wheels.（加在名词后构成名词或形容词）表示"具有…特征之物" 5 SUFFIX You add **-er** to words to form nouns which refer to a person with a particular job. For example, someone who works in a mine is a 'miner'.（加在某些词之后构成名词）表示"做…工作的人"、"从事…职业的人" 6 SUFFIX You add **-er** to the names of some places to form nouns which refer to a person who comes from that place. For example, someone who comes from London is a 'Londoner'.（加在地名之后构成名词）表示"…地方的人"、"来自…的人"

era ♦◇ /ˈɪərə/ (**eras**) N-COUNT You can refer to a period of history or a long period of time as an **era** when you want to draw attention to a particular feature or quality that it has. 时代；年代；时期 ❑ *…the nuclear era.* 核时代 ❑ [+of] *It was an era of austerity.* 那是个艰苦的年代。

eradi|cate /ɪˈrædɪkeɪt/ (**eradicates, eradicating, eradicated**) VERB To **eradicate** something means to get rid of it completely. 消灭；灭绝；根除【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They are already battling to eradicate illnesses such as malaria and tetanus.* 他们已经在努力消灭疟疾、破伤风等疾病。❑ [be v-ed] *If tedious tasks could be eradicated, the world would be a much better place.* 如果可以消灭那些单调乏味的工作，世界将会变得更加美好。•**eradi|ca|tion** /ɪˌrædɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He is seen as having made a significant contribution towards the eradication of corruption.* 人们认为他已经为铲除腐败作出了重大贡献。

erase /ɪˈreɪz, AM 美 ɪˈreɪs/ (**erases, erasing, erased**) 1 VERB If you **erase** a thought or feeling, you destroy it completely so that you can no longer remember something or no longer feel a particular emotion. 忘却，抹去，消除（想法或感受）❑ [v n] *They are desperate to erase the memory of that last defeat in Cardiff.* 他们急于抹去上次在加的夫遭遇失败的记忆。❑ [v n +from] *Love was a word he'd erased from his vocabulary since Susan's going.* 自从苏珊离开后，他再也不提"爱情"这个词了。2 VERB If you **erase** sound which has been recorded on a tape or information which has been stored in a computer, you completely remove or destroy it. 抹掉（磁带录音）；删除（计算机文件）❑ [v n] *He was in the studio tearfully erasing all the tapes he'd slaved over.* 他在录音棚里流着眼泪抹掉他辛苦录制的所有磁带。❑ [be v-ed +from] *It appears the names were accidentally erased from computer disks.* 看起来那些名字被意外地从计算机磁盘上删除了。[Also v n +from] 3 VERB If you **erase** something such as writing or a mark, you remove it, usually by rubbing it with a cloth. 擦掉；抹去 ❑ [v n] *It was unfortunate that she had erased the message.* 很不幸的是她已经涂掉了那张便条。

eras|er /ɪˈreɪzəʳ, AM 美 -ˈreɪs-/ (**erasers**) N-COUNT An **eraser** is an object, usually a piece of rubber or plastic, which is used for removing something that has been written using a pencil or a pen. 橡皮擦；黑板擦【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❑ *…a large, flat, pink India-rubber eraser.* 一大块粉红色的扁平橡皮擦

eras|ure /ɪˈreɪʒəʳ, AM 美 -ˈreɪʃ-/ N-UNCOUNT The **erasure of** something is the removal, loss, or destruction of it. 删除；丢失；破坏；消灭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *…a further erasure of the U.K.'s thin manufacturing base.* 对英国制造业薄弱基础的进一步破坏

ere /eəʳ/ CONJ **Ere** means the same as **before**. 同 before【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】❑ *Take the water ere the clock strikes twelve.* 在 12 点前取水。

'e-read|er (**e-readers**) N-COUNT An **e-reader** is a device that you can carry with you and use to download and read texts in electronic form. **E-reader** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'e-book reader'. 电子阅读器 ❑ *The number of people who owned an e-reader nearly doubled over the recent holiday season.* 最近这个假期，拥有电子阅读器的人数增加了将近一倍。

erect /ɪˈrekt/ (**erects, erecting, erected**) 1 VERB If people **erect** something such as a building, bridge, or barrier, they build it or create it. 建造；建筑；设置【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Opposition demonstrators have erected barricades in roads leading to the parliament building.* 反对派示威者已经在通往国会大厦的道路上设置了路障。❑ [be v-ed] *The building was erected in 1900-1901.* 这座建筑建于 1900 到 1901 年间。❑ [v n] *We all unconsciously erect barriers against intimacy.* 我们都会无意中对他人的亲近有所设防。2 VERB If you **erect** a system, a theory, or an institution, you create it. 建立（体制）；创建（机构）；创立（理论）❑ [v n] *Japanese proprietors are erecting a complex infrastructure of political influence throughout America.* 日本商人正在美国各地建立复杂的、具有政治影响力的基础结构。❑ [v n] *He erected a new doctrine of precedent.* 他创立了一套新的判例原则。3 ADJ People or things that are **erect** are straight and upright. 直立的；竖直的 ❑ *Stand reasonably erect, your arms hanging naturally.* 挺身站直，双臂自然下垂。

erec|tion /ɪˈrekʃ°n/ (**erections**) 1 N-COUNT If a man has an **erection**, his penis is stiff, swollen, and sticking up because he is sexually aroused.（阴茎的）勃起 2 N-UNCOUNT The **erection of** something is the act of building it or placing it in an upright position. 建造；建筑；竖起 ❑ [+of] *…the erection of temporary fencing to protect hedges under repair.* 为保护正在养护的树篱而竖起的临时围栏

er|ga|tive /ˈɜːʳgətɪv/ ADJ An **ergative** verb is a verb that can be both transitive and intransitive, where the subject of the intransitive verb is the same as the object of the transitive verb. For example, 'open' is an ergative verb because you can say 'The door opened' or 'She opened the door'.（动词）通格的（即同一个名词既可作其宾语又可作其主语）

ergo /ˈɜːʳgəʊ/ ADV **Ergo** is sometimes used instead of 'therefore' to introduce a clause in which you mention something that is the consequence or logical result of what you have just said. 因此，所以（有时替代 therefore）【FORMAL OR LITERARY 正式或文】❑ *Neither side would have an incentive to start a war. Ergo, peace would reign.* 双方都不会有开战的动机，所以将会是和平时期。

er|go|nom|ics /ˌɜːʳgəˈnɒmɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Ergonomics** is the study of how equipment and furniture can be arranged in order that people can do work or other activities more efficiently and comfortably. 工效学；人类工程学

er|mine /ˈɜːʳmɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Ermine** is expensive white fur that comes from small animals called stoats. 白鼬皮

erode /ɪˈrəʊd/ (**erodes, eroding, eroded**) 1 VERB If rock or soil **erodes** or **is eroded** by the weather, sea, or wind, it cracks and breaks so that it is gradually destroyed.（使）侵蚀；（使）腐蚀；（使）风化 ❑ [v] *By 1980, Miami beach had all but totally eroded.* 到 1980 年，迈阿密海滩已经完全风蚀了。❑ [be v-ed] *Once exposed, soil is quickly eroded by wind and rain.* 一旦暴露在外，土壤很快就会被风雨侵蚀。[Also v n] •**erod|ed** ADJ ❑ *…the deeply eroded landscape.* 被严重侵蚀的地形 2 VERB If someone's authority, right, or confidence **erodes** or **is eroded**, it is gradually destroyed or removed.（权

Word Web 话题词汇 erosion 侵蚀

There are two main causes of **soil erosion**—**water** and **wind**. **Rainfall**, especially heavy **thunderstorms**, breaks down **dirt**. Small particles of **earth**, **sand**, and **silt** are then carried away by the water. The run off may form **gullies** on hillsides. Heavy rain sometimes even causes a large, flat soil surface to wash away all at once. This is called sheet erosion. When the soil contains too much water, **mudslides** occur. Strong **currents** of **air** cause wind erosion. There are two major ways to prevent this damage. Permanent **vegetation** anchors the soil and **windbreaks** reduce the force of the wind.

土壤侵蚀有两个主要原因：水蚀和风蚀。降雨，尤其是强雷雨，会分解泥土。颗粒状的土、沙和淤泥随后被水流冲走。流失的泥土在山坡形成沟壑。强降雨有时甚至会造成大面积平整的土壤薄层瞬间流失；这被称为片蚀。当土壤里含水量过多，就会发生泥石流。强劲的气流造成风蚀。预防这一危害有两大方法：永久的植被可以固定土壤，防风林可以减弱风力。

威、权利、信心等）逐渐丧失；削弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *His critics say his fumbling of the issue of reform has eroded his authority.* 批评家们说他在改革问题上的蹩脚做法已经削弱了他的权威。❑ [V] *America's belief in its own God-ordained uniqueness started to erode.* 美国人心中上帝赋予了他们独一无二的品质的信念开始逐渐丧失。3 VERB If the value of something **erodes** or **is eroded** by something such as inflation or age, its value decreases.（使）贬值；（使）降价 ❑ [V n] *Competition in the financial marketplace has eroded profits.* 金融市场的竞争降低了利润。❑ [V] *The value of the dollar began to erode rapidly just around this time.* 刚好在这个时候，美元开始迅速贬值。

→ see **beach, rock**

erog|enous /ɪˈrɒdʒɪnəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **erogenous** part of your body is one where sexual pleasure can be felt or caused.（身体部位）性敏感的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Your body contains many erogenous zones, areas that lead to a feeling of sexual excitement when they are caressed.* 人的身体有很多性敏感带，对这些敏感带进行抚摸会引发性欲。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ero ≈ sex* 性，*love* 爱：*erogenous, erotic, erotica*

ero|sion /ɪˈrəʊʒ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Erosion** is the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather.（河流、气候等的）侵蚀，腐蚀 ❑ *As their roots are strong and penetrating, they prevent erosion.* 它们的根十分粗壮而且扎得很深，从而避免了侵蚀。❑ [+of] *...erosion of the river valleys.* 河谷的侵蚀 ❑ *...soil erosion.* 土壤侵蚀 2 N-UNCOUNT The **erosion of** a person's authority, rights, or confidence is the gradual destruction or removal of them.（权威、权利、信心等的）逐渐丧失，削弱 ❑ [+of] *...the erosion of confidence in world financial markets.* 对世界金融市场心灰意冷 ❑ [+of] *...an erosion of presidential power.* 总统权力的削弱 3 N-UNCOUNT The **erosion of** support, values, or money is a gradual decrease in its level or standard.（支持的）减少；（价值的）降低；（货币的）贬值 ❑ [+of] *...the erosion of moral standards.* 道德沦丧 ❑ [+of] *...a dramatic erosion of support for the program.* 对该项目的支持大幅减少

→ see Word Web:**erosion**

→ see **beach**

erot|ic /ɪˈrɒtɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **erotic**, you mean that it involves sexual feelings or arouses sexual desire. 性爱的；（引起）性欲的；撩人的 ❑ *It might sound like some kind of wild fantasy, but it wasn't an erotic experience at all.* 这听起来可能像是狂野的幻想，但是绝对不是什么性体验。❑ *...photographs of nude women in erotic poses.* 摆出撩人姿势的裸体女人的照片 •**eroti|cal|ly** /ɪˈrɒtɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The film is shot seductively, erotically.* 这部电影拍摄得很有诱惑性，很色情。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Erotic** art shows naked people or sexual acts, and is intended to produce feelings of sexual pleasure.（艺术）色情的，情爱的 ❑ *Erotic paintings also became a fine art.* 色情画也变成了一种艺术。

Word Link 词根词缀 *otic ≈ affecting* 影响…的，*causing* 引起…的：*erotic, neurotic, patriotic*

eroti|ca /ɪˈrɒtɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Erotica** means works of art that show or describe sexual activity, and which are intended to arouse sexual feelings. 色情作品

eroti|cism /ɪˈrɒtɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Eroticism** is sexual excitement, or the quality of being able to arouse sexual excitement. 色情；性欲；性兴奋【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Almost all of Massenet's works are pervaded with an aura of eroticism.* 几乎所有马斯内的作品都弥漫着色情的味道。

err /ɜːr/ (**errs, erring, erred**) 1 VERB If you **err**, you make a mistake. 犯错误；出差错【FORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 正式，过时】❑ [V +in] *It criticises the main contractor for seriously erring in its original estimates.* 它批评主要承包商在其最初估价中犯了严重的错误。❑ [V] *If you make a threat be sure to carry it out if he errs again.* 如果你作出威胁，在他再犯错时，一定要说到做到。2 PHRASE If you **err on the side of** caution, for example, you decide to act in a cautious way, rather than take risks. 宁愿过于…；力求… ❑ *They may be wise to err on the side of caution.* 他们过于谨慎也许是明智的。❑ *He probably erred on the conservative rather than the generous side.* 他可能过于保守，而不是过于宽宏大量。

er|rand /ˈerənd/ (**errands**) 1 N-COUNT An **errand** is a short trip that you make in order to do a job for someone, for example when you go to a shop to buy something for them.（短程的）差事；跑腿 ❑ *She went off on some errand.* 她办事去了。2 PHRASE If you **run an errand for** someone, you do or get something for them, usually by making a short trip somewhere. 为…跑腿；为…办事 ❑ *She was forever running errands for her housebound grandmother.* 她总是在为她不方便外出的祖母跑前跑后。

er|rant /ˈerənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Errant** is used to describe someone whose actions are considered unacceptable or wrong by other people. For example, an **errant** husband is unfaithful to his wife.行为不当的；出轨的；出格的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Usually his cases involved errant husbands and wandering wives.* 通常他接的案子都涉及出轨的丈夫和离家出走的妻子。

er|rat|ic /ɪˈrætɪk/ ADJ Something that is **erratic** does not follow a regular pattern, but happens at unexpected times or moves along in an irregular way. 不稳定的；难以预测的；不规则的 ❑ *Argentina's erratic inflation rate threatens to upset the plans.* 阿根廷动荡不定的通货膨胀率可能会破坏那些计划。•**er|rati|cal|ly** /ɪˈrætɪkli/ ADV ❑ *Police stopped him for driving erratically.* 因为他开车左冲右突，警察把他截了下来。

er|ro|neous /ɪˈrəʊnɪəs/ ADJ Beliefs, opinions, or methods that are **erroneous** are incorrect or only partly correct. 错误的；出错的 ❑ *Some people have the erroneous notion that one can contract AIDS by giving blood.* 一些人错误地认为献血会让人感染艾滋病。❑ *They have arrived at some erroneous conclusions.* 他们得出了一些错误的结论。•**er|ro|neous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It had been widely and erroneously reported that Armstrong had refused to give evidence.* 大量失实的报道称阿姆斯特朗拒绝提供证据。

er|ror ♦◇ /ˈerəʳ/ (**errors**) 1 N-VAR An **error** is something you have done which is considered to be incorrect or wrong, or which should not have been done. 错误；差错 ❑ [+in] *NASA discovered a mathematical error in its calculations.* 美国国家航空航天局在它的计算结果中发现了一个数学错误。❑ [+of] *MPs attacked lax management and errors of judgment.* 议员们抨击管理的松散和判断的失误。2 PHRASE If you do something **in error** or if it happens **in error**, you do it or it happens because you have made a mistake, especially in your judgment. 错误地；失误地 ❑ *The plane was shot down in error by a NATO missile.* 一枚北约的导弹误将那架飞机击落。3 PHRASE If someone sees **the error of their ways**, they realize or admit that they have made a mistake or behaved badly.（认识到）错误；（意识到）失误 ❑ *I wanted an opportunity to talk some sense into him and try to make him see the error of his ways.* 我想找个机会开导他一下，好让他认识到自己做错了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *error* with:

ADJ. **clerical** error 笔误，**common** error 常见错误，**fatal** error 致命错误，**human** error 人为过失 1
V. **commit an** error 犯错误，**correct an** error 改正错误，**make an** error 犯错误 1

er|satz /'eəˌzæts/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **ersatz**, you dislike it because it is not genuine and is a poor imitation of something better. 仿造的；伪造的；劣质的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *...an ersatz Victorian shopping precinct.* 仿照维多利亚风格建立的购物区

E

erst|while /'ɜːstʰwaɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **erstwhile** to describe someone that used to be the type of person indicated, but no longer is. 以往的；往昔的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He fled to America with Phyllis Burton, an erstwhile friend of his wife's.* 他和他妻子以前的一个朋友菲莉丝·伯顿一起逃往美国。

eru|dite /'erʊdaɪt, AM 美 'erjə-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **erudite**, you mean that they have or show great academic knowledge. You can also use **erudite** to describe something such as a book or a style of writing. 博学的；有学问的；（书等）知识丰富的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was never dull, always erudite and well informed.* 他从来就不愚笨，而是一直博学多才、见多识广。❑ *...an original and highly erudite style.* 有独创性且非常博学的风格

eru|di|tion /ˌerʊ'dɪʃᵊn, AM 美 ˌerjə-/ N-UNCOUNT **Erudition** is great academic knowledge. 博学；学问精深【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His erudition was apparently endless.* 他的学问显然博大精深。

erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ (**erupts, erupting, erupted**) 1 VERB When a volcano **erupts**, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam. （火山）喷发，爆发 ❑ [v] *The volcano erupted in 1980, devastating a large area of Washington state.* 那座火山在 1980 年喷发，摧毁了华盛顿州大片地区。•**erup|tion** /ɪ'rʌpʃᵊn/ (**eruptions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the volcanic eruption of Tambora in 1815.* 1815 年坦博拉山的火山喷发 2 VERB If violence or fighting **erupts**, it suddenly begins or gets worse in an unexpected, violent way. （冲突、战斗等）突然发生，爆发，突然加剧【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *Heavy fighting erupted there today after a two-day ceasefire.* 在停火两天后，今天那里爆发了激烈的战斗。•**erup|tion** N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...this sudden eruption of violence.* 这次暴力事件的突然发生 3 VERB When people in a place suddenly become angry or violent, you can say that they **erupt** or that the place **erupts**. （某地）爆发动乱；（人群）突然暴怒，发生骚乱【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +into/in] *In Los Angeles, the neighborhood known as Watts erupted into riots.* 在洛杉矶，一个叫做沃茨的街区爆发了动乱。[Also v] 4 VERB You say that someone **erupts** when they suddenly have a change in mood, usually becoming quite noisy. （感情）迸发，突然转变；（常指）变得狂躁 ❑ [v +into] *Then, without warning, she erupts into laughter.* 然后在没有任何征兆的情况下，她突然大笑起来。[Also v] •**erup|tion** N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...an eruption of despair.* 突如其来的绝望 5 VERB If your skin **erupts**, sores or spots suddenly appear there. （斑疹等）突然出现，冒出 ❑ [v +in/into] *At the end of the second week, my skin erupted in pimples.* 第二周周末，我的皮肤上突然出现了丘疹。[Also v] •**erup|tion** N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...eruptions of adolescent acne.* 青春痘的冒出

→ see **rock, volcano**

Word Link 词根词缀 *rupt = breaking* 断开：*disrupt, erupt, interrupt*

es|ca|late /'eskəleɪt/ (**escalates, escalating, escalated**) VERB If a bad situation **escalates** or if someone or something **escalates** it, it becomes greater in size, seriousness, or intensity. （使）扩大；（使）恶化；（使）升级【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *Both unions and management fear the dispute could escalate.* 工会和管理层都担心争端会恶化。❑ [v +into] *The protests escalated into five days of rioting.* 抗议升级为为期 5 天的骚乱。❑ [v n] *Defeat could cause one side or other to escalate the conflict.* 失败可能会导致其中一方将冲突升级。•**es|ca|la|tion** /ˌeskə'leɪʃᵊn/ (**escalations**) N-VAR ❑ *The threat of nuclear escalation remains.* 核升级的威胁仍旧存在。❑ [+of] *...a sudden escalation of violence.* 暴力事件的突然恶化

Word Link 词根词缀 *scal, scala = ladder* 爬梯，*stairs* 楼梯：*escalate, escalator, scale*

es|ca|la|tor /'eskəleɪtə'/ (**escalators**) N-COUNT An **escalator** is a moving staircase on which people can go from one level of a building to another. 自动扶梯

es|ca|lope /'eskəlɒp, AM 美 ɪ'skɑːləp/ (**escalopes**) N-COUNT An **escalope** is a thin slice of meat without a bone. 无骨薄肉片【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scallop, cutlet**

es|ca|pade /'eskəpeɪd/ (**escapades**) N-COUNT An **escapade** is an exciting and rather dangerous adventure. 大胆冒险之举；恶作剧；惊险刺激的事 ❑ *...the scene of Robin Hood's escapades.* 罗宾汉大胆冒险的那一幕

es|cape ↔ /ɪ'skeɪp/ (**escapes, escaping, escaped**) 1 VERB [no passive] If you **escape from** a place, you succeed in getting away from it. 逃离；逃脱 ❑ [v +from] *A prisoner has escaped from a jail in northern England.* 一名囚犯从英格兰北部的一所监狱中越狱。❑ [v +to] *They are reported to have escaped to the other side of the border.* 有报道称他们已经逃过了国境线。❑ [v] *He was fatally wounded as he tried to escape.* 他在设法逃跑的时候受了致命伤。•**es|caped** ADJ ❑ *Officers mistook Stephen for an escaped prisoner.* 警官误以为斯蒂芬是一名逃犯。2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **escape** is the act of escaping from a particular place or situation. 逃避；逃跑；避开 ❑ *The man made his escape.* 那个人逃跑了。3 VERB You can say that you **escape** when you survive something such as an accident. 躲过；逃脱；幸免 ❑ [v n] *The two officers were extremely lucky to escape serious injury.* 那两名警官极其幸运，没有受重伤。❑ [v adj] *The man's girlfriend managed to escape unhurt.* 那个男人的女朋友成功逃脱，毫发无损。❑ [v prep] *He narrowly escaped with his life when suspected right-wing extremists fired shots into his office.* 疑似右翼极端分子的一些人向他的办公室开枪扫射，他侥幸逃生。•N-COUNT **Escape** is also a noun. ❑ *I hear you had a very narrow escape on the bridge.* 我听说你在桥上险些出事。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is an **escape**, it is a way of avoiding difficulties or responsibilities. 脱身之术；逃避的方法 ❑ *But for me television is an escape.* 但是对我而言，看电视是一种逃避的方法。❑ [+from] *...an escape from the depressing realities of wartime.* 对于战时令人抑郁的现实生活的一种逃避 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **escape** to describe things which allow you to avoid difficulties or problems. For example, an **escape route** is an activity or opportunity that lets you improve your situation. An **escape clause** is part of an agreement that allows you to avoid having to do something that you do not want to do. 使逃避困难的；使规避问题的 ❑ [+from] *We all need the occasional escape route from the boring, routine aspects of our lives.* 我们都时不时需要逃避生活中的无聊和平淡。❑ [+for] *This has, in fact, turned out to be a wonderful escape clause for dishonest employers everywhere.* 事实上，这已经成为所有狡猾的雇主们用来躲避责任的绝妙条款。6 VERB If something **escapes** you or **escapes** your attention, you do not know about it, do not remember it, or do not notice it. 为…所不知；逃过…的注意；被…忘记 ❑ [v n] *It was an actor whose name escapes me for the moment.* 那个男演员的名字我一时想不起来了。7 VERB When gas, liquid, or heat **escapes**, it comes out from a pipe, container, or place. （气体、液体、热量等）泄露，逸出，露出 ❑ [v] *Leave a vent open to let some moist air escape.* 打开一个通风口，让潮气逸出一些。8 → see also **fire escape**

Thesaurus 同类词 *escape* Also look up:

V. break out, flee, run away 1
N. breakout, flight, getaway 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *escape* with:

V. **try to** escape 试图逃跑 1
manage to escape 设法逃脱 1 3
make an escape 逃避；逃跑 2
N. **chance to** escape 逃跑机会，escape **from prison** 越狱 1
escape **route** 逃跑路线；逃避方式 2 5

es|cape art|ist (**escape artists**) N-COUNT An **escape artist** is the same as an **escapologist**. 同 escapologist【mainly AM 主美】

es|capee /ɪˌskeɪ'pi:/ (**escapees**) N-COUNT An **escapee** is a person who has escaped from somewhere, especially from prison. 逃脱者；(尤指)越狱者

es|cap|ism /ɪ'skeɪpɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe an activity or type of entertainment as **escapism**, you mean that it makes people think about pleasant things instead of the uninteresting or unpleasant aspects of their life. 消遣；帮人逃避现实的事物 ❑ [+from] *Horoscopes are merely harmless escapism from an ever-bleaker world.* 占星术只不过是让人逃避越发令人沮丧的世界的无害消遣罢了。

es|cap|ist /ɪ'skeɪpɪst/ ADJ **Escapist** ideas, activities, or types of entertainment make people think about pleasant or unlikely things instead of the uninteresting or unpleasant aspects of their life. 逃避现实的；令人解脱的 ❑ *...a little escapist fantasy.* 一丝逃避现实的幻想

es|ca|polo|gist /ˌeskə'pɒlədʒɪst/ (**escapologists**) N-COUNT An **escapologist** is someone who entertains audiences by being tied up and placed in a dangerous situation, then escaping from it. 表演脱身术者【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **escape artist**

es|carp|ment /ɪ'skɑ:'pmənt/ (**escarpments**) N-COUNT An **escarpment** is a wide, steep slope on a hill or mountain. 悬崖；峭壁；陡坡

es|chew /ɪs'tʃu:/ (**eschews, eschewing, eschewed**) VERB If you **eschew** something, you deliberately avoid doing it or becoming involved in it. 躲开；躲避【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Although he appeared to enjoy a jet-setting life, he eschewed publicity and avoided nightclubs.* 虽然他看上去好像很享受那种常乘飞机四处旅行的奢华生活，但是他不喜欢被人关注，也不去夜总会。

es|cort (**escorts, escorting, escorted**)

The noun is pronounced /'eskɔ:'t/. The verb is pronounced /ɪ'skɔ:'t/. 名词读作 /'eskɔ:'t/。动词读作 /ɪ'skɔ:'t/。

1 N-COUNT An **escort** is a person who travels with someone in order to protect or guard them. 护送者；护卫者；押送者 ❑ *He arrived with a police escort shortly before half past nine.* 快到9点半的时候，他在一名警察的护送下到达了。•PHRASE If someone is taken somewhere **under escort**, they are accompanied by guards, either because they have been arrested or because they need to be protected. 在护送下；在押送下 ❑ *...a group being taken under police escort to the city outskirts.* 在警察护送下前往市郊的一群人 2 N-COUNT An **escort** is a person who accompanies another person of the opposite sex to a social event. Sometimes people are paid to be escorts. (陪同异性的)社交聚会陪伴者；(有时指)有偿社交伴侣 ❑ *My sister needed an escort for a company dinner.* 我妹妹需要一个陪她参加公司晚宴的男伴。3 VERB If you **escort** someone somewhere, you accompany them there, usually in order to make sure that they leave a place or get to their destination. 陪同；护送 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *I escorted him to the door.* 我陪他走到门口。

es|crow /'eskrəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Escrow** is money or property which is given to someone, but which is kept by another person until the first person has done a particular thing or met particular requirements. 暂交第三者保管的金钱(或资产)【mainly AM, LEGAL 主美，法律】❑ *They had $96,000 in their escrow account.* 他们的第三方保管账户中有96,000美元。❑ *His stake has been held in escrow since the start of the year.* 从年初开始，他的股份已经交由第三方暂时保管。

Es|ki|mo /ˌeskɪ'məʊ/ (**Eskimos**) N-COUNT An **Eskimo** is a member of the group of peoples who live in Alaska, Northern Canada, eastern Siberia, and other parts of the Arctic. These peoples now usually call themselves Inuits or Aleuts, and the term Eskimo could cause offence. 爱斯基摩人(该词可能具冒犯意味)

ESL /ˌi: es 'el/ N-UNCOUNT **ESL** is taught to people whose native language is not English but who live in a society in which English is the main language or one of the main languages. ESL is an abbreviation for (缩略=)'English as a second language'. 作为第二语言的英语(教学)

esopha|gus /ɪ'sɒfəgəs/ → see **oesophagus**

eso|ter|ic /ˌi:səʊ'terɪk, AM 美 ˌesə-/ ADJ If you describe something as **esoteric**, you mean it is known, understood, or appreciated by only a small number of people. 深奥的；难懂的；常人难以理解的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...esoteric knowledge.* 深奥的知识 ❑ *...a spoiled aristocrat with pretentious airs and esoteric tastes.* 自命不凡、品位刁钻且被惯坏了的贵族成员

esp. **esp.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **especially**.

ESP /ˌi: es 'pi:/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **ESP** is the teaching of English to students whose first language is not English but who need it for a particular job, activity, or purpose. **ESP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=)'English for specific purposes' or 'English for special purposes'. 专业英语教学；专门用途英语【BRIT 英】2 N-UNCOUNT **ESP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=)'extra-sensory perception'.

es|pe|cial /ɪs'peʃ°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Especial** means unusual or special in some way. 特别的；特殊的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The authorities took especial interest in him because of his trade union work.* 因为他在工会工作，官方对他特别感兴趣。

es|pe|cial|ly ↔ /ɪs'peʃ°li/ 1 ADV You use **especially** to emphasize that what you are saying applies more to one person, thing, or area than to any others. 特别；尤其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Millions of wild flowers colour the valleys, especially in April and May.* 尤其是在四五月份，不计其数的野花盛开，山谷里一片绚烂色彩。❑ *Re-apply sunscreen every two hours, especially if you have been swimming.* 每两个小时重新涂一次防晒油，尤其是在游泳的时候。2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **especially** to emphasize a characteristic or quality. 格外；特别【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Babies lose heat much faster than adults, and are especially vulnerable to the cold in their first month.* 婴儿散热比成年人快得多，在出生后的头一个月特别容易感冒。

Thesaurus 同类词 *especially* Also look up:

ADV. exclusively, only, solely 1
extraordinarily, particularly 2

Es|pe|ran|to /ˌespə'ræntəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Esperanto** is an invented language which consists of parts of several European languages, and which was designed to help people from different countries communicate with each other. 世界语

es|pio|nage /'espiənɑ:ʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Espionage** is the activity of finding out the political, military, or industrial secrets of your enemies or rivals by using spies. 间谍行为；谍报活动【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The authorities have arrested several people suspected of espionage.* 官方已经逮捕了几个涉嫌从事间谍活动的人。❑ *...industrial espionage.* 工业间谍活动 2 → see also **counter-espionage**

es|pla|nade /ˌesplə'neɪd, AM 美 -'nɑ:d/ (**esplanades**) N-COUNT The **esplanade**, usually in a town by the sea, is a wide, open road where people walk for pleasure. (供人散步的)大道；(通常指)滨海大道

es|pous|al /ɪs'paʊz°l/ N-SING A government's or person's **espousal of** a particular policy, cause, or belief is their strong support of it. (对政策、事业、信仰等的)支持，拥护【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the Slovene leadership's espousal of the popular causes of reform and nationalism.* 斯洛文尼亚领导层对广受欢迎的改革事业和民族主义信念的支持

es|pouse /ɪs'paʊz/ (**espouses, espousing, espoused**) VERB If you **espouse** a particular policy, cause, or belief, you become very interested in it and give your support to it. 支持；拥护【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *She ran away with him to Mexico and espoused the revolutionary cause.* 她跟着他逃到墨西哥，并支持革命事业。

es|pres|so /es'presəʊ/ (**espressos**) N-UNCOUNT **Espresso** coffee is made by forcing steam or boiling water through ground coffee beans. 浓咖啡；蒸馏咖啡 ❑ *...Italian espresso coffee.* 意大利浓咖啡 •N-COUNT An **espresso** is a cup of espresso coffee. 一杯浓咖啡

es|prit de corps /es,pri: də 'kɔ:'/ N-UNCOUNT **Esprit de corps** is a feeling of loyalty and pride that is shared by the members of a group who consider themselves to be different from other

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people in some special way. 团队精神；集体荣誉感【FORMAL 正式】

espy /ɪs'paɪ/ (**espies, espying, espied**) VERB If you **espy** something, you see or notice it. 看到；注意到【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *Here, from a window, did Guinevere espy a knight standing in a woodman's cart.* 吉尼维尔是从这里透过窗户看到了站在樵夫车上的骑士。

Esq. **Esq.** is used after men's names as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **esquire.** (用在男子姓名后) …先生 ❑ *…Harold T. Cranford Esq.* 哈罗德·T. 克兰福德先生

es|quire /ɪs'kwaɪəʳ, AM 美 'eskwaɪr/ N-TITLE **Esquire** is a formal title that can be used after a man's name if he has no other title, especially on an envelope that is addressed to him. 先生 (用于男子姓名后表尊敬，尤用于信封上)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

es|say /'eseɪ/ (**essays**) ❶ N-COUNT An **essay** is a short piece of writing on one particular subject written by a student. (学生就某门课程所写的) 论说文，短文 ❑ [+about] *We asked Jason to write an essay about his hometown and about his place in it.* 我们让贾森写一篇有关他的家乡和他自己的家的短文。❷ N-COUNT An **essay** is a short piece of writing on one particular subject that is written by a writer for publication. (关于某一方面的) 论文，杂文，散文 ❑ [+on] *… Thomas Malthus's essay on population.* 托马斯·马尔萨斯有关人口的论文

es|say|ist /'eseɪɪst/ (**essayists**) N-COUNT An **essayist** is a writer who writes essays for publication. 论说文作家；杂文作家；散文作家

es|sence /'es^{ə}ns/ (**essences**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **essence of** something is its basic and most important characteristic which gives it its individual identity. 实质；本质；精髓 ❑ [+of] *The essence of consultation is to listen to, and take account of, the views of those consulted.* 当顾问的精髓就在于倾听并考虑咨询者的观点。❑ [+of] *…the essence of life.* 生活的本质 •PHRASE You use **in essence** to emphasize that you are talking about the most important or central aspect of an idea, situation, or event. 本质上；实质上【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *Though off-puttingly complicated in detail, local taxes are in essence simple.* 虽然地税在细节上复杂得要命，但在本质上却很简单。•PHRASE If you say that something **is of the essence**, you mean that it is absolutely necessary in order for a particular action to be successful. 至关重要的；不可缺少的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Speed was of the essence in a project of this type.* 对于这种项目来说，速度至关重要。❷ N-VAR **Essence** is a very concentrated liquid that is used for flavouring food or for its smell. 精油；香精 ❑ *…a few drops of vanilla essence.* 几滴香草精油

es|sen|tial ◆◇ /ɪ'senʃ^{ə}l/ (**essentials**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **essential** is extremely important or absolutely necessary to a particular subject, situation, or activity. 绝对必要的；必不可少的；基本的 ❑ *It was absolutely essential to separate crops from the areas that animals used as pasture.* 将庄稼和放牧区分开绝对必要。❑ *As they must also sprint over short distances, speed is essential.* 由于他们也必须进行短跑，因此速度至关重要。❑ *Jordan promised to trim the city budget without cutting essential services.* 乔丹承诺在不减少基本服务的前提下，缩减市政预算。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **essentials** are the things that are absolutely necessary for the situation you are in or for the task you are doing. 必需品；不可或缺之物 ❑ [+for] *The flat contained the basic essentials for bachelor life.* 那套公寓配有单身生活的基本必需品。❸ ADJ The **essential** aspects of something are its most basic or important aspects. 基本的；本质的；根本的 ❑ *Most authorities agree that play is an essential part of a child's development.* 大多数权威人士都同意，玩耍在孩子成长过程中起着非常重要的作用。❑ *In this trial two essential elements must be proven: motive and opportunity.* 在这次审讯中，必须证明两个基本因素：动机和时机。❹ N-PLURAL The **essentials** are the most important principles, ideas, or facts of a particular subject. 要点；要素 ❑ [+of] *…the essentials of everyday life, such as eating and exercise.* 饮食、锻炼等日常生活的要素

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *essential* with:

N. essential **personnel** 骨干人员，essential **services** 基本服务 ❶
essential **information** 基本信息，essential **ingredients** 基本成分 ❶❸
essential **element** 基本因素，essential **function** 基本功能，essential **nutrients** 基本营养成分，essential **oils** 精油 ❸

es|sen|tial|ly ◆◇ /ɪ'senʃəli/ ❶ ADV You use **essentially** to emphasize a quality that someone or something has, and to say that it is their most important or basic quality. 根本上；本质上【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *It's been believed for centuries that great writers, composers and scientists are essentially quite different from ordinary people.* 几个世纪以来人们一直相信伟大的作家、作曲家和科学家从根本上就与普通人大不相同。❑ *Essentially, vines and grapes need water, heat and light.* 最基本的是，葡萄藤和葡萄需要水、热和光。❷ ADV [ADV with v] You use **essentially** to indicate that what you are saying is mainly true, although some parts of it are wrong or more complicated than has been stated. 大体上；基本上【FORMAL, VAGUENESS 正式，含糊语】❑ *His analysis of urban use of agricultural land has been proved essentially correct.* 他有关城市占用农业用地的分析已被证明大体上是正确的。❑ *Essentially, the West has only two options.* 基本上，西方只有两种选择。

-est /-ɪst/ SUFFIX You add **-est** to many short adjectives to form superlatives. For example, the superlative of 'nice' is 'nicest'; the superlative of 'happy' is 'happiest'. You also add it to some adverbs that do not end in -ly. For example, the superlative of 'soon' is 'soonest'. (加在较短形容词和某些不以 -ly 结尾的副词后构成最高级) 表示"最…"

es|tab|lish ◆◇ /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ (**establishes, establishing, established**) ❶ VERB If someone **establishes** something such as an organization, a type of activity, or a set of rules, they create it or introduce it in such a way that it is likely to last for a long time. 建立；创立；设立；制定 ❑ [v n] *The U.N. has established detailed criteria for who should be allowed to vote.* 联合国已经制定了有关投票资格的标准细则。❑ [be v-ed] *The School was established in 1989 by an Italian professor.* 这所学院由一名意大利教授于 1989 年创建。❷ VERB If you **establish** contact with someone, you start to have contact with them. You can also say that two people, groups, or countries **establish** contact. 建立，开始 (联系)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +with] *We had already established contact with the museum.* 我们已经和那家博物馆建立了联系。❑ [v n] *Singapore and South Africa have established diplomatic relations.* 新加坡和南非已经建立了外交关系。❸ VERB If you **establish that** something is true, you discover facts that show that it is definitely true. 确定；查实；证实【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *Medical tests established that she was not their own child.* 医学化验证实她不是他们的亲骨肉。❑ [v wh] *It will be essential to establish how the money is being spent.* 有必要证实一下这些钱现在是怎么花的。❑ [v n] *An autopsy was being done to establish the cause of death.* 正在进行尸检以确定死亡原因。❑ [be v-ed that] *It was established that the missile had landed on a test range in Australia.* 经证实，那枚导弹已经落在澳大利亚的试验区域内。•**es|tab|lished** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *That link is an established medical fact.* 那一关联是已经证实的医学事实。❹ VERB If you **establish yourself**, your reputation, or a good quality that you have, you succeed in doing something, and achieve respect or a secure position as a result of this. 使立足；使被认可；确立 (地位) ❑ [v pron-refl] *This is going to be the show where up-and-coming comedians will establish themselves.* 这将是大有前途的喜剧演员们让自己获得认可的节目。❑ [v pron-refl +as] *He has established himself as a pivotal figure in U.S. politics.* 他已经确立了自己在美国政界的核心地位。❑ [v n] *We shall fight to establish our innocence.* 我们应该努力证明自己的清白。[Also v n +as]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *establish* with:

N. establish **control** 确立控制权，establish **independence** 确定独立地位，establish **rules** 制定规则 ❶
establish **contact** 建立联系，establish **relations** 建立关系 ❷
establish *someone's* **identity** 确定某人的身份 ❸
establish **credibility** 树立信誉，establish **a reputation** 树立声誉 ❹

Word Link 词根词缀 *stab = steady* 稳定：*destabilize, establish, instability*

es|tab|lished /ɪ'stæblɪʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **established** to describe something such as an organization, you

mean that it is officially recognized or generally approved of because it has existed for a long time. 已被认可的；已被接受的 ❑ *Their religious adherence is not to the established church.* 他们信仰的不是国教。❑ *...the established names of Paris fashion.* 巴黎时装界的知名品牌

es|tab|lish|ment ◆◇ /ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/ (**establishments**) ❶ N-SING The **establishment of** an organization or system is the act of creating it or beginning it. 成立；建立；创立【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *His ideas influenced the establishment of National Portrait Galleries in London and Edinburgh.* 他的观念影响了伦敦和爱丁堡两所国家肖像艺术馆的建立。❷ N-COUNT An **establishment** is a shop, business, or organization occupying a particular building or place. 机构；团体；企业【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a scientific research establishment.* 科研机构 ❑ *...shops and other commercial establishments.* 商店和其他商业单位 ❸ N-SING You refer to the people who have power and influence in the running of a country, society, or organization as **the establishment**. 权威；当权者；权势集团 ❑ *Shopkeepers would once have been pillars of the Tory establishment.* 商店店主一度本该成为保守党统治集团的重要支柱。

es|tate ◆◇ /ɪ'steɪt/ (**estates**) ❶ N-COUNT An **estate** is a large area of land in the country which is owned by a person, family, or organization. 庄园；地产；(在乡村的)大片私有土地 ❑ *...a shooting party on Lord Wyville's estate in Yorkshire.* 在怀维尔勋爵位于约克郡的庄园里举行的狩猎会 ❷ N-COUNT People sometimes use **estate** to refer to a housing estate or an industrial estate. 住宅区；工业区【BRIT 英】❑ *He used to live on the estate.* 他过去曾住在那个住宅区。❸ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **estate** is all the money and property that they leave behind them when they die. 遗产【LEGAL 法律】❑ *His estate was valued at $150,000.* 他的遗产被估价为 15 万美元。❹ → see also **housing estate, industrial estate, real estate**

es|tate agen|cy (**estate agencies**) N-COUNT An **estate agency** is a company that sells houses and land for people. 房地产公司【BRIT 英】

es|tate agent (**estate agents**) N-COUNT An **estate agent** is someone who works for a company that sells houses and land for people. 房地产经纪人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Realtor, real estate agent**

es|tate car (**estate cars**) N-COUNT An **estate car** is a car with a long body, a door at the rear, and space behind the back seats. 旅行车；客货两用车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **station wagon**

→ see **car**

es|teem /ɪ'stiːm/ (**esteems, esteeming, esteemed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Esteem** is the admiration and respect that you feel towards another person. 尊敬；尊重；敬重【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is held in high esteem by colleagues in the construction industry.* 建筑业的同行们都非常敬重他。❷ VERB If you **esteem** someone or something, you respect or admire them. 尊重；尊敬；敬重【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I greatly esteem your message in the midst of our hard struggle.* 您在我们奋力抗争时发来的电文让我充满了敬意。❸ → see also **self-esteem**

es|teemed /ɪ'stiːmd/ ADJ You use **esteemed** to describe someone who you greatly admire and respect. 受尊敬的；受敬重的；受仰慕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was esteemed by his neighbours.* 邻居们很敬重他。❑ *It is indeed an honour to serve my country in such an esteemed position.* 在如此受人尊敬的岗位上为我的国家服务的确是一种荣誉。

es|thete /'iːsθiːt, AM 美 'es-/ → see **aesthete**

es|thet|ic /iːs'θetɪk, AM 美 es-/ → see **aesthetic**

es|ti|mable /'estɪməb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **estimable**, you mean that they deserve admiration. 值得尊敬的；值得敬仰的；值得仰慕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the estimable Miss Cartwright.* 令人仰慕的卡特赖特小姐

es|ti|mate ◆◇ (**estimates, estimating, estimated**)

The verb is pronounced /'estɪmeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'estɪmət/. 动词读作 /'estɪmeɪt/，名词读作 /'estɪmət/。

❶ VERB If you **estimate** a quantity or value, you make an approximate judgment or calculation of it. 估算；估价 ❑ [v wh] *Try to estimate how many steps it will take to get to a close object.* 尽力估算一下达到一个近距离目标需要多少步。❑ [v that] *I estimate that the total cost for treatment will be $12,500.* 我估计治疗费用总共会有 12,500 美元。❑ [v n] *He estimated the speed of the winds from the degree of damage.* 他根据破坏的程度估算风速。❑ [v n +at] *Some analysts estimate its current popularity at around ten per cent.* 一些分析家估计它现在的普及率在 10% 左右。[Also v with quote] **•es|ti|mat|ed** ADJ ❑ *There are an estimated 90,000 gangsters in the country.* 估计该国有 9 万名匪徒。❷ N-COUNT An **estimate** is an approximate calculation of a quantity or value. 估算；估价 ❑ [+of/for] *...the official estimate of the election result.* 竞选结果的官方预测 ❑ *This figure is five times the original estimate.* 这个数据是最初估算的 5 倍。❸ N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **estimate** is a judgment about a person or situation which you make based on the available evidence. 评价；评估；判断 ❑ [+of] *I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate of his grandson's capabilities.* 我对他孙子的能力的判断还不算太离谱。❹ N-COUNT An **estimate** from someone who you employ to do a job for you, such as a builder or a plumber, is a written statement of how much the job is likely to cost. 估算单；预算书

Thesaurus 同类词 *estimate* Also look up:

V. appraise, gauge, guess, judge; (*ant.*) calculate ❶
N. evaluation, guess ❷
appraisal, valuation ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *estimate* with:

ADJ. **best** estimate 最佳估算，**conservative** estimate 保守估算，**rough** estimate 粗略估算 ❷
original estimate 最初的估算(单) ❷ ❹
V. **make an** estimate 作估算；做估算单 ❷ ❹

es|ti|ma|tion /ˌestɪ'meɪʃ°n/ (**estimations**) ❶ N-SING [usu with poss] Your **estimation** of a person or situation is the opinion or impression that you have formed about them. 评价；看法；判断【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has gone down considerably in my estimation.* 我对他的评价已经一落千丈。❷ N-COUNT An **estimation** is an approximate calculation of a quantity or value. 估算；估价 ❑ [+of] *...estimations of pre-tax profits of £12.25 million.* 估计税前利润达 1225 万英镑

es|tranged /ɪ'streɪndʒd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **estranged** wife or husband is no longer living with their husband or wife. (与配偶)分居的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his estranged wife.* 和他分居的妻子 ❷ ADJ If you are **estranged from** your family or friends, you have quarrelled with them and are not communicating with them. (因与亲朋发生争吵而)疏远的，不和的，不来往的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *Joanna, 30, spent most of her twenties virtually estranged from her father.* 30 岁的乔安娜在她二十几岁的时候大多数时间根本不和父亲来往。❸ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **estranged from** something such as society or their profession, you mean that they no longer seem involved in it. (与社团、职业等)疏离的，疏远的，脱离的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *Arran became increasingly estranged from the mainstream of Hollywood.* 阿伦变得越来越脱离好莱坞的主流了。

es|trange|ment /ɪ'streɪndʒmənt/ (**estrangements**) N-VAR **Estrangement** is the state of being estranged from someone or the length of time for which you are estranged. 疏远；疏远期；分居(期)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+between] *The trip will bring to an end years of estrangement between the two countries.* 此行将会结束两国多年来的疏远关系。

es|tro|gen /'iːstrədʒ°n, AM 美 'es-/ → see **oestrogen**

es|tu|ary /'estʃʊri, AM 美 'estʃʊeri/ (**estuaries**) N-COUNT An **estuary** is the wide part of a river where it joins the sea. 河口；江口 ❑ *...naval manoeuvres in the Clyde estuary.* 克莱德河口的海军演习

e|tailer /'iːteɪlə'/ (**etailers**) also **e-tailer** N-COUNT An **etailer** is a person or company that sells products on the Internet. 网络零售商；电子零售商【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...the biggest wine e-tailer*

in the U.K. 英国最大的网络葡萄酒零售商

e|tailing /ˈiːteɪlɪŋ/ also **e-tailing** N-UNCOUNT **Etailing** is the business of selling products on the Internet. 网络零售业务【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Electronic retailing has predictably become known as etailing.* 正如所料，electronic retailing（网络零售业务）已经被称为 etailing。

et al. /ˌet ˈæl/ **et al.** is used after a name or a list of names to indicate that other people are also involved. It is used especially when referring to books or articles which were written by more than two people. 以及其他人；…等人；（尤用于表示作者超过两人时）以及其他作者 ❑ *…Blough et al.* 布劳等人

etc ◆◇ /etˈsetrə/ also **etc.** **etc** is used at the end of a list to indicate that you have mentioned only some of the items involved and have not given a full list. **etc** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）'et cetera'. 等等；以及其他 ❑ *She knew all about my schoolwork, my hospital work etc.* 她知道有关我的学业、医院工作等所有的一切。❑ *…a packed programme of events—shows, dances, coach tours, sports, etc.* 紧凑的活动安排——时装秀、舞蹈、四轮马车巡游、体育比赛等等

et|cet|era /etˈsetrə/ also **et cetera** → see **etc**

etch /etʃ/ (**etches, etching, etched**) VERB If a line or pattern **is etched into** a surface, it is cut into the surface by means of acid or a sharp tool. You can also say that a surface **is etched with** a line or pattern. 蚀刻；凿刻 ❑ [be V-ed +into/in/on] *Crosses were etched into the walls.* 墙壁上刻着十字架。❑ [V n +into/in/on] *The acid etched holes in the crystal surface.* 那种酸在晶体表面蚀刻出一些小孔。❑ [be V-ed +with] *Windows are etched with the vehicle identification number.* 玻璃上刻着车辆识别码。❑ [be V-ed] *The stained-glass panels are etched and then handpainted using traditional methods.* 彩色玻璃板先经过蚀刻，然后用传统技法手工着色。

etch|ing /ˈetʃɪŋ/ (**etchings**) N-COUNT An **etching** is a picture printed from a metal plate that has had a design cut into it with acid. 蚀刻版画

eter|nal /ɪˈtɜːrnᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **eternal** lasts for ever. 永久的；永恒的；永远的 ❑ *They claim whoever believes in Him shall have eternal life.* 他们声称所有相信上帝的人都会获得永生。❑ *…the quest for eternal youth.* 对永葆青春的追求 •**eter|nal|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *She is eternally grateful to her family for their support.* 她永远感激家人们给予她的支持。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **eternal**, you mean that it seems to last for ever, often because you think it is boring or annoying. 无休止的；没完没了的 ❑ *In the background was that eternal hum.* 背景音是没完没了的嗡嗡声。

e|ter|nal ˈtri|an|gle (**eternal triangles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You use **the eternal triangle** to refer to a relationship involving love and jealousy between two men and a woman or two women and a man. 三角恋爱

eter|nity /ɪˈtɜːrnɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Eternity** is time without an end or a state of existence outside time, especially the state which some people believe they will pass into after they have died. 永恒；永生；不朽 ❑ *I have always found the thought of eternity terrifying.* 我向来觉得永生的想法很可怕。❷ N-SING If you say that a situation lasted for **an eternity**, you mean that it seemed to last an extremely long time, usually because it was boring or unpleasant. 极长的一段时间；似乎无穷尽的一段时间 ❑ *The war continued for an eternity.* 那场战争持续了极长的一段时间。

etha|nol /ˈeθənɒl/ N-UNCOUNT **Ethanol** is another name for **alcohol**. 同 alcohol【TECHNICAL 术语】

ether /ˈiːθəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Ether** is a colourless liquid that burns easily. It is used in industry and in medicine as an anaesthetic. 醚；乙醚 ❑ *…a sweetish smell of ether and iodine.* 乙醚和碘酒的香甜气味

ethe|real /ɪˈθɪəriəl/ ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **ethereal** has a delicate beauty. 缥缈的；飘逸的；优雅的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She's the prettiest, most ethereal romantic heroine in the movies.* 她是所有电影中最美丽、最飘逸的爱情女主角。❑ *…gorgeous, hauntingly ethereal melodies.* 脑海中萦绕的华丽而优雅的曲调 ❷ ADJ **Ethereal** means unrelated to practical things and the real world. 非实际的；非人间的；天上的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…the ethereal nature of romantic fiction.* 爱情小说超脱现实的本质

eth|ic /ˈeθɪk/ (**ethics**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Ethics** are moral beliefs and rules about right and wrong. 道德规范；伦理 ❑ *Refugee workers said such action was a violation of medical ethics.* 难民工作者说那种行为是对医德的亵渎。❷ N-PLURAL Someone's **ethics** are the moral principles about right and wrong behaviour which they believe in.（个人信奉的）道德原则 ❑ [+of] *He told the police that he had thought honestly about the ethics of what he was doing.* 他告诉警方说他确实考虑过自己所作所为依据的道德原则。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Ethics** is the study of questions about what is morally right and wrong. 伦理学 ❑ *…the teaching of ethics and moral philosophy.* 伦理学和道德哲学的教学 ❹ N-SING An **ethic** of a particular kind is an idea or moral belief that influences the behaviour, attitudes, and philosophy of a group of people. 道德规范；伦理标准 ❑ [+of] *…the ethic of public service.* 公共服务的道德标准 ❑ *…an indomitable work ethic and determination to succeed.* 坚定的职业道德观和争取成功的决心

Word Link 词根词缀 *ics = system* 体系，*knowledge* 知识：*economics, electronics, ethics*

ethi|cal /ˈeθɪkᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ethical** means relating to beliefs about right and wrong. 道德的；伦理的 ❑ *…the medical, nursing and ethical issues surrounding terminally-ill people.* 围绕患不治之症的人们的医疗、护理和伦理方面的问题 •**ethi|cal|ly** /ˈeθɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *Attorneys are ethically and legally bound to absolute confidentiality.* 道德和法律都要求律师们绝对保密。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **ethical**, you mean that it is morally right or morally acceptable. 合乎道德的；合乎伦理规范的 ❑ *…ethical investment schemes.* 合乎道德规范的投资计划 •**ethi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Mayors want local companies to behave ethically.* 市长们希望地方公司在经营方面要遵守职业道德。

Ethio|pian /ˌiːθiˈəʊpiən/ (**Ethiopians**) ❶ ADJ **Ethiopian** means belonging or relating to Ethiopia, or to its people, language, or culture. 埃塞俄比亚的；埃塞俄比亚人的；埃塞俄比亚语的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Ethiopian** is an Ethiopian citizen, or a person of Ethiopian origin. 埃塞俄比亚人；埃塞俄比亚裔人

eth|nic ◆◇ /ˈeθnɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ethnic** means connected with or relating to different racial or cultural groups of people. 种族的；民族的 ❑ *…a survey of Britain's ethnic minorities.* 对英国少数民族的调查 ❑ *…ethnic tensions.* 种族关系紧张 •**eth|ni|cal|ly** /ˈeθnɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *…a predominantly young, ethnically mixed audience.* 年轻人占绝大多数的多民族的听众 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **ethnic** to describe people who belong to a particular racial or cultural group but who, usually, do not live in the country where most members of that group live. 少数民族的；少数种族的 ❑ *There are still several million ethnic Germans in Russia.* 俄罗斯境内仍有数百万德国人。•**eth|ni|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *…a large ethnically Albanian population.* 庞大的阿尔巴尼亚人口 ❸ ADJ **Ethnic** clothing, music, or food is characteristic of the traditions of a particular ethnic group, and different from what is usually found in modern Western culture.（服饰、音乐、食物等）具有民族特色的，民族风味的 ❑ *…a magnificent range of ethnic fabrics.* 各式各样具有民族特色的织物

Word Link 词根词缀 *ethn = race* 人种，*nation* 民族：*ethnic, ethnicity, ethnocentric*

ˌeth|nic ˈcleans|ing N-UNCOUNT **Ethnic cleansing** is the process of using violent methods to force certain groups of people out of a particular area or country. 种族清洗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *In late May, government forces began the 'ethnic cleansing' of the area around the town.* 5 月底，政府军对该镇周边地区开始实施"种族清洗"。

eth|nic|ity /eθˈnɪsɪti/ (**ethnicities**) N-VAR **Ethnicity** is the state or fact of belonging to a particular ethnic group. 种族特点；种族渊源 ❑ *He said his ethnicity had not been important to him.* 他说他的种族渊源对他向来都不重要。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ethn = race 人种, nation 民族 : ethnic, ethnicity, ethnocentric*

eth|no|cen|tric /ˌeθnəʊˈsentrɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **ethnocentric**, you disagree with it because it is based on the belief that one particular race or nationality of people is superior to all others. 种族(或民族)中心主义的; 种族(或民族)优越感的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Her work is open to the criticism that it is ethnocentric.* 她的作品可能会被指责带有种族中心主义色彩。

Word Link 词根词缀 *centr = middle 中心 : central, concentric, ethnocentric*

eth|no|graph|ic /ˌeθnəˈgræfɪk/ ADJ **Ethnographic** refers to things that are connected with or relate to ethnography. 人种论的; 人种志的

eth|nog|ra|phy /eθˈnɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Ethnography** is the branch of anthropology in which different cultures are studied and described. 人种论; 人种志

ethos /ˈiːθɒs/ N-SING An **ethos** is the set of ideas and attitudes that is associated with a particular group of people or a particular type of activity. (某一团体或某类活动的)气质, 精神特质, 风气, 思潮【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The whole ethos of the hotel is effortless service.* 该酒店的全部理念就是提供轻松的服务。❑ *...the traditional public service ethos.* 传统公共服务意识

ethyl al|co|hol /ˌiːθaɪl ˈælkəhɒl/ N-UNCOUNT **Ethyl alcohol** is the same as **ethanol**. 同 ethanol【TECHNICAL 术语】

eti|ol|ogy /ˌiːtiˈɒlədʒi/ (**etiologies**) also **aetiology** N-VAR **The etiology of** a disease or a problem is the study of its causes. 原因论; 病原学 ❑ [+of] *...the etiology of psychiatric disorder.* 精神紊乱病原学

eti|quette /ˈetɪket/ N-UNCOUNT **Etiquette** is a set of customs and rules for polite behaviour, especially among a particular class of people or in a particular profession. (尤指特定阶层的)礼仪, 礼节; (尤指特定行业的)行为规范, 规矩 ❑ *This was such a great breach of etiquette, he hardly knew what to do.* 这是严重失礼的行为, 他几乎手足无措。

ety|mo|log|i|cal /ˌetɪməˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Etymological** means concerned with or relating to etymology. 词源学的; 词源的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'Gratification' and 'gratitude' have the same etymological root.* gratification 和 gratitude 的词源相同。

ety|mol|ogy /ˌetɪˈmɒlədʒi/ (**etymologies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Etymology** is the study of the origins and historical development of words. 词源学 ❷ N-COUNT The **etymology** of a particular word is its history. 词源

EU /ˌiː ˈjuː/ N-PROPER **The EU** is an organization of European countries which have joint policies on matters such as trade, agriculture, and finance. **EU** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'European Union'. 欧盟

euca|lyp|tus /ˌjuːkəˈlɪptəs/ (**eucalyptuses** or **eucalypti**) N-VAR [oft N n] A **eucalyptus** is an evergreen tree, originally from Australia, that is grown to provide wood, gum, and an oil that is used in medicines. 桉树(原产于加拿大)

Eucha|rist /ˈjuːkərɪst/ N-SING **The Eucharist** is the Christian religious ceremony in which Christ's last meal with his disciples is celebrated by eating bread and drinking wine. 圣餐仪式, 圣餐礼(纪念耶稣最后晚餐的仪式, 仪式上要吃面包、喝葡萄酒)

eugen|ics /juːˈdʒenɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Eugenics** is the study of methods to improve the human race by carefully selecting parents who will produce the strongest children. 优生学; 人种改良学【TECHNICAL, DISAPPROVAL 术语, 贬】

eulo|gize /ˈjuːlədʒaɪz/ (**eulogizes, eulogizing, eulogized**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **eulogise**

❶ VERB If you **eulogize** someone or something, you praise them very highly. 称赞; 颂扬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Barry Davies eulogized Keegan's part in the operation.* 巴里·戴维斯盛赞基根在行动中发挥的作用。❑ [v prep] *Taylor eulogised about Steven's versatility.* 泰勒称赞史蒂文多才多艺。❷ VERB If you **eulogize** someone who has died, you make a speech praising them, usually at their funeral. (通常指在葬礼上)念悼词称赞, 为…念悼文【AM 美】❑ [v n] *Leaders from around the world eulogized the Egyptian president.* 全世界的领导人都致悼词称颂那位埃及总统。

eulogy /ˈjuːlədʒi/ (**eulogies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **eulogy** is a speech or piece of writing that praises someone or something very much. 颂文; 颂词【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT A **eulogy** is a speech, usually at a funeral, in which a person who has just died is praised. 悼词; 悼文【AM 美】

eunuch /ˈjuːnək/ (**eunuchs**) N-COUNT A **eunuch** is a man who has had his testicles removed. 太监; 阉人

euphemism /ˈjuːfəmɪzəm/ (**euphemisms**) N-COUNT A **euphemism** is a polite word or expression that is used to refer to things which people may find upsetting or embarrassing to talk about, for example sex, the human body, or death. 委婉语; 委婉说法 ❑ [+for] *The term 'early retirement' is nearly always a euphemism for redundancy nowadays.* 现在"提前退休"几乎就是裁员的委婉说法。

euphemis|tic /ˌjuːfəˈmɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Euphemistic** language uses polite, pleasant, or neutral words and expressions to refer to things which people may find unpleasant, upsetting, or embarrassing to talk about, for example sex, the human body, or death. 委婉的 ❑ *...a euphemistic way of saying that someone has been lying.* 说某人一直在撒谎的委婉说法 •**euphemis|ti|cal|ly** /juːfəˈmɪstɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...political prisons, called euphemistically 're-education camps'.* 被委婉称作"再教育营"的政治监狱

eupho|ria /juːˈfɔːriə/ N-UNCOUNT **Euphoria** is a feeling of intense happiness and excitement. 狂喜; 兴高采烈 ❑ *There was euphoria after the elections.* 选举后一片兴高采烈。[Also +of/over]

euphor|ic /juːˈfɒrɪk, AM 美 -ˈfɔːr-/ ADJ If you are **euphoric**, you feel intense happiness and excitement. 狂喜的; 兴高采烈的 ❑ *It had received euphoric support from the public.* 它受到公众的热烈支持。

Eura|sian /juəˈreɪʒᵊn/ (**Eurasians**) ❶ ADJ **Eurasian** means concerned with or relating to both Europe and Asia. 欧亚的; 与欧亚有关的 ❑ *...the whole of the Eurasian continent.* 整个欧亚大陆 ❷ N-COUNT A **Eurasian** is a person who has one European and one Asian parent or whose family comes from both Europe and Asia. 欧亚混血儿 •ADJ **Eurasian** is also an adjective. ❑ *She married into a leading Eurasian family in Hong Kong.* 她嫁入了香港的一个地位显赫的欧亚混血家族。

eureka /juˈriːkə/ EXCLAM Someone might say **'eureka'** when they suddenly find or realize something, or when they solve a problem. (因突然找到某物或解决问题的方法而欢呼)我找到了, 我发现了, 有了【HUMOROUS, OLD-FASHIONED 幽默, 过时】❑ *'Eureka! I've got it!'* "找到了! 我找到了!"

euro /ˈjʊərəʊ/ (**euros**) N-COUNT The **euro** is a unit of money that is used by the member countries of the European Union which have accepted European monetary union. It is represented by the symbol €. A euro is divided into one hundred smaller units called cents. 欧元 ❑ *Millions of words have been written about the introduction of the euro.* 有关采用欧元的文章已经有很多。❑ *Governments and businesses will start keeping accounts in euros.* 政府和企业将开始用欧元记账。•N-SING [*the* N] **The euro** is also used to refer to this currency system. 欧元体系

Euro- /ˈjʊərəʊ-/ PREFIX **Euro** is used to form words that describe or refer to something which is connected with Europe or with the European Union. (构词成分)表示"欧洲的"、"欧盟的" ❑ *...German Euro-MPs.* 德国的欧洲议会议员

Euro|bond /ˈjʊərəʊbɒnd/ (**Eurobonds**) also **eurobond** N-COUNT **Eurobonds** are bonds which are issued in a particular European currency and sold to people from a country with a different currency. (在不同货币国发行的)欧洲货币债券, 欧洲债券

Euro|cen|tric /ˌjʊərəʊˈsentrɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **Eurocentric**, you disapprove of it because it focuses on Europe and the needs of European people, often with the result that people in other parts of the world suffer in some way. 欧洲中心论的; 以欧洲人为中心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the*

insultingly Eurocentric bias in the education system. 教育体系中侮辱人格的欧洲中心论偏见

Euro|crat /'juərəukræt/ (**Eurocrats**) N-COUNT **Eurocrats** are the civil servants and other people who work in the administration of the European Union. 欧盟官员；欧盟职员【JOURNALISM 新闻】

euro|land /'juərəulænd/ also **Euroland** N-UNCOUNT **Euroland** is another name for the **eurozone**. 同 eurozone ❑ *In much of euroland, inflation is already double the ceiling set by the European Central Bank.* 在很多欧元区，通货膨胀率已经达到欧洲中央银行规定上限的两倍。

Euro|pean /ˌjuərə'piən/ (**Europeans**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **European** means belonging or relating to, or coming from Europe. 欧洲的；与欧洲有关的；来自欧洲的 ❑ *...in some other European countries.* 在其他一些欧洲国家 ❷ N-COUNT A **European** is a person who comes from Europe. 欧洲人

,Euro|pean 'Un|ion N-PROPER **The European Union** is an organization of European countries which have joint policies on matters such as trade, agriculture, and finance. 欧洲联盟；欧盟

Euro|scep|tic /ˌjuərəu'skeptɪk/ also **Euro-sceptic, eurosceptic** (**Eurosceptics**) N-COUNT A **Eurosceptic** is someone, especially a politician, who is opposed to closer links between Britain and the European Union. 欧洲统一怀疑论者；反对英国亲近欧盟的人【BRIT 英】•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Eurosceptic** is also an adjective. ❑ *...Eurosceptic MPs.* 反对欧洲统一的议员们

euro|zone /'juərəuzəun/ also **Eurozone** N-SING **The eurozone** is all those countries that have joined the European single currency, considered as a group. 欧元区（视为一个整体的、实行欧洲单一货币的所有国家）❑ *Homeowners in the eurozone enjoy cheaper mortgages than we do here in Britain.* 欧元区内的房屋所有者享有比我们英国更低的抵押贷款利率。

eutha|na|sia /ˌju:θə'neɪziə, AM 美 -ʒə/ N-UNCOUNT **Euthanasia** is the practice of killing someone who is very ill and will never get better in order to end their suffering, usually done at their request or with their consent. 安乐死

evacu|ate /ɪ'vækjueɪt/ (**evacuates, evacuating, evacuated**) ❶ VERB To **evacuate** someone means to send them to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area. 疏散；使撤离；转移 ❑ [v n] *They were planning to evacuate the seventy American officials still in the country.* 他们正计划转移仍滞留在该国的 70 名美国官员。❑ [be v-ed +from] *Since 1951, 18,000 people have been evacuated from the area.* 自 1951 年以来，已有 18,000 人撤离了该地区。•**evacu|ation** /ɪˌvækju'eɪʃ°n/ (**evacuations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the evacuation of the sick and wounded.* 伤病员的撤离 ❑ [+of] *An evacuation of the city's four-million inhabitants is planned for later this week.* 计划在本周晚些时候疏散该市 400 万居民。❷ VERB If people **evacuate** a place, they move out of it for a period of time, especially because it is dangerous.（尤指因为危险而）撤离，撤出，搬出 ❑ [v n] *The fire is threatening about sixty homes, and residents have evacuated the area.* 大火正威胁着大约 60 户人家，居民已经从该地区撤离。❑ [v] *Officials ordered the residents to evacuate.* 官员命令居民撤离。•**evacu|ation** (**evacuations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the mass evacuation of the Bosnian town of Srebrenica.* 波斯尼亚小镇斯雷布雷尼察的大撤离 ❑ [+from] *Burning sulfur from the wreck has forced evacuations from the area.* 残骸上燃烧着的硫黄迫使人们撤出该地区。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vac ≈ empty* 空：*evacuate, vacant, vacate*

evac|uee /ɪˌvækju'i:/ (**evacuees**) N-COUNT An **evacuee** is someone who has been sent away from a dangerous place to somewhere safe, especially during a war.（尤指战争时期的）撤离者，被疏散者

evade /ɪ'veɪd/ (**evades, evading, evaded**) ❶ VERB If you **evade** something, you find a way of not doing something that you really ought to do. 规避；逃避 ❑ [v n] *By his own admission, he evaded taxes as a Florida real-estate speculator.* 他亲口承认自己在佛罗里达从事房地产投机生意时逃过税。❑ [v n] *Delegates accused them of trying to evade responsibility for the failures of the past five years.* 代表们指责他们企图逃避过去 5 年中多次失败应负的责任。❷ VERB If you **evade** a question or a topic, you avoid talking about it or dealing with it. 回避，避开（问题、话题等）❑ [v n] *Too many companies, she says, are evading the issue.* 她说太多公司都在回避这个问题。❸ VERB If you **evade** someone or something, you move so that you can avoid meeting them or avoid being touched or hit. 躲避；避开 ❑ [v n] *She turned and gazed at the river, evading his eyes.* 她转身凝视着那条河，避开他的目光。❑ [v n] *He managed to evade capture because of the breakdown of a police computer.* 因为警方一台电脑瘫痪，他成功地躲避了抓捕。

evalu|ate /ɪ'væljueɪt/ (**evaluates, evaluating, evaluated**) VERB If you **evaluate** something or someone, you consider them in order to make a judgment about them, for example about how good or bad they are. 评估；评价 ❑ [v n] *The market situation is difficult to evaluate.* 市场状况难以评价。•**evalu|ation** /ɪˌvælju'eɪʃ°n/ (**evaluations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the opinions and evaluations of college supervisors.* 学院督学的意见和评价 ❑ *Evaluation is standard practice for all training arranged through the school.* 对学校组织的所有培训进行评估是例行的做法。

evalu|ative /ɪ'væljuətɪv/ ADJ Something that is **evaluative** is based on an assessment of the values, qualities, and significance of a particular person or thing. 评估的；评价的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...ten years of evaluative research.* 10 年的评估研究

eva|nes|cent /ˌevə'nes°nt/ ADJ Something that is **evanescent** gradually disappears from sight or memory. 逐渐消失的；逐渐忘却的【FORMAL OR LITERARY 正式或文】❑ *...the evanescent scents of summer herbs.* 夏季香草逐渐消散的香味

evan|geli|cal /ˌi:væn'dʒelɪk°l/ ❶ ADJ **Evangelical** Christians emphasize the importance of the Bible and the need for personal belief in Christ. 基督教福音派的 ❑ *...an evangelical Christian.* 基督教福音派信徒 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour as **evangelical**, you mean that it is very enthusiastic. 狂热的；热衷的 ❑ *With almost evangelical fervour, Marks warns against deliberately seeking a tan.* 几乎是凭着一股疯狂的热情，马克斯警告人们不要刻意追求晒成一身古铜色。

evan|gelism /ɪ'vændʒəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Evangelism** is the teaching of Christianity, especially to people who are not Christians.（尤指向非基督教徒的）传布福音，福音传教

evan|gelist /ɪ'vændʒəlɪst/ (**evangelists**) N-COUNT An **evangelist** is a person who travels from place to place in order to try to convert people to Christianity. 福音传教士；巡回布道者 •**evan|gelis|tic** ADJ ❑ *...an evangelistic meeting at All Saints Church Hall.* 在诸圣堂举行的福音传教士会议

evan|gelize /ɪ'vændʒəlaɪz/ (**evangelizes, evangelizing, evangelized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **evangelise**

VERB If someone **evangelizes** a group or area, they try to convert people to their religion, especially Christianity. 使皈依；向…传教；（尤指）使皈依基督教 ❑ [v n] *In AD 586 St Kentigern evangelized Tweeddale.* 公元 586 年，圣肯蒂格恩使特威代尔区皈依基督教。[Also v]

evapo|rate /ɪ'væpəreɪt/ (**evaporates, evaporating, evaporated**) ❶ VERB When a liquid **evaporates**, or is **evaporated**, it changes from a liquid state to a gas, because its temperature has increased.（使）蒸发；（使）挥发 ❑ [v] *Moisture is drawn to the surface of the fabric so that it evaporates.* 湿气被吸到织物表面从而蒸发。❑ [be v-ed] *The water is evaporated by the sun.* 水在阳光照射下蒸发了。[Also v n] •**evapo|ration** /ɪˌvæpə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The soothing, cooling effect is caused by the evaporation of the sweat on the skin.* 这种放松而又凉爽的感觉是由于皮肤表面汗液的蒸发而产生的。❷ VERB If a feeling, plan, or activity **evaporates**, it gradually becomes weaker and eventually disappears completely.（情绪）逐渐消失；（计划）逐渐落空；（活动）逐渐停止 ❑ [v] *My anger evaporated and I wanted to cry.* 我的怒气渐渐消失，想大哭一场。

→ see **matter, sweat, water**

Word Link 词根词缀 *vap ≈ steam* 蒸汽：*evaporate, vapid, vapour*

e|vapo|rat|ed ˈmilk N-UNCOUNT **Evaporated milk** is thick sweet milk that is sold in cans.（甜的）炼乳，淡炼乳

eva|sion /ɪˈveɪʒ°n/ **(evasions)** ■ N-VAR [oft n N] **Evasion** means deliberately avoiding something that you are supposed to do or deal with. 逃避；规避 ❑ [+of] *Many Koreans were angered at what they saw as an evasion of responsibility.* 很多韩国人认为这是在逃避责任，对此非常愤慨。❑ *He was arrested for tax evasion.* 他因为逃税而被捕。■ N-VAR If you accuse someone of **evasion** when they have been asked a question, you mean that they are deliberately avoiding giving a clear direct answer. 回避；避而不谈；避而不答 ❑ *We want straight answers. No evasions.* 我们要的是正面回答，不是托词。

eva|sive /ɪˈveɪsɪv/ ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **evasive**, you mean that they deliberately avoid giving clear direct answers to questions. 回避的；避而不谈的；含糊其词的 ❑ [+about] *He was evasive about the circumstances of his first meeting with Stanley Dean.* 他避而不谈他和斯坦利·迪安第一次会面的情况。•**eva|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I can't possibly comment on that,' Paul said evasively.* "我无法对此发表评论。"保罗闪烁其词地说。•**eva|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] ❑ *She looked at him closely to see if his evasiveness was intentional.* 她端详着他，想要知道他是否故意回避。■ PHRASE If you **take evasive action**, you deliberately move away from someone or something in order to avoid meeting them or being hit by them. 采取规避行动 ❑ *At least four high-flying warplanes had to take evasive action.* 至少有 4 架高空飞行战斗机不得不采取避让行动。

eve /iːv/ **(eves)** ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] **The eve of** a particular event or occasion is the day before it, or the period of time just before it. 前夕；前一天；前一段时间【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *...on the eve of his 27th birthday.* 在他 27 岁生日前一天 ■ → see also **Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve**

even

① DISCOURSE USES 话语用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
③ PHRASAL VERB USES 短语动词用法

① **even** ◆◆◆ /ˈiːv°n/ ■ ADV [ADV before v] You use **even** to suggest that what comes just after or just before it in the sentence is rather surprising. 甚至；连；即使 ❑ *He kept calling me for years, even after he got married.* 多年来他一直打电话给我，甚至是在他结婚以后。❑ *Even dark-skinned women should use sunscreens.* 即使黑皮肤的女性也应该涂抹防晒霜。❑ *I cannot come to a decision about it now or even give any indication of my own views.* 现在我无法对此作出决定，甚至就连自己是什么观点也不能作任何暗示。❑ *He didn't even hear what I said.* 他甚至没听见我说什么。■ ADV You use **even** with comparative adjectives and adverbs to emphasize a quality that someone or something has.（与形容词、副词的比较级连用）更加，愈发【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was on television that he made an even stronger impact as an interviewer.* 作为采访者，是电视让他产生了更大的影响。❑ *Stan was speaking even more slowly than usual.* 斯坦说得比平常还要慢。■ PHRASE You use **even if** or **even though** to indicate that a particular fact does not make the rest of your statement untrue. 即使；尽管；纵然 ❑ *Cynthia is not ashamed of what she does, even if she ends up doing something wrong.* 辛西娅不为自己的所作所为感到羞愧，即使最终证明她所做的是错误的。❑ *Even though I'm supposed to be working by myself, there are other people who I can interact with.* 即便是需要我一个人工作，我还是可以和别人进行交流的。■ PHRASE If one thing happens **even as** something else happens, they both happen at exactly the same time. 恰巧在…时候；正当【LITERARY 文】❑ *Even as she said this, she knew it was not quite true.* 就在她说这个的时候，她知道自己说的并非全是真的。■ PHRASE You use **even so** to introduce a surprising fact which relates to what you have just said. 即便如此；尽管这样【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *The bus was only half full. Even so, a young man asked Nina if the seat next to her was taken.* 公共汽车上只坐满了一半。尽管如此，一个年轻男子还是问尼娜她旁边的座位有没有人坐。■ PHRASE You use **even then** to say that something is the case in spite of what has just been stated or whatever the circumstances may be. 尽管那样；即使那样 ❑ *Peace could come only gradually, in carefully measured steps. Even then, it sounds almost impossible to achieve.* 和平只会逐渐到来，而且每一步都走得小心翼翼。即使那样，要实现和平听起来仍几乎不可能。

Usage 用法 even

Even is used for emphasis or to say that something is surprising. *He didn't even try. How can you even think about that?* even 用于强调或表示某事令人吃惊：He didn't even try. How can you even think about that? 他连试都没试过。你怎么能那么想呢？

② **even** /ˈiːv°n/ → Please look at category ■ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 11 项。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **even** measurement or rate stays at about the same level. 不变的；恒定的 ❑ *How important is it to have an even temperature when you're working?* 工作时周围环境温度恒定有多么重要呢？❑ *The brick-built property keeps the temperature at an even level throughout the year.* 那栋砖砌的房子里全年温度恒定。•**even|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He looked at Ellen, breathing evenly in her sleep.* 他看着埃伦，她正呼吸均匀地睡着。■ ADJ An **even** surface is smooth and flat. 平坦的；光滑的 ❑ *The tables are fitted with a glass top to provide an even surface.* 桌子装了玻璃表面，因此十分平滑。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is an **even** distribution or division of something, each person, group, or area involved has an equal amount. 平均的；均等的 ❑ *Divide the dough into 12 even pieces and shape each piece into a ball.* 将面团分成 12 等份，每份揉成球状。•**even|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *The meat is divided evenly and boiled in a stew.* 那块肉被均匀切成小块放到炖菜里煮熟。❑ *The blood vessels in the skin are not evenly distributed around the face and neck.* 皮肤下的血管在脸部和颈部分布不均匀。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **even** contest or competition is equally balanced between the two sides who are taking part.（比赛、竞争等）平衡的，不相上下的，势均力敌的 ❑ *...an even match between eight nations.* 8 个国家间一场不相上下的竞赛 •**even|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *They must choose between two evenly matched candidates for governor.* 他们必须在两位不相上下的州长候选人之间作出选择。■ ADJ If your voice is **even**, you are speaking in a very controlled way which makes it difficult for people to tell what your feelings are. 心平气和的；平静的【LITERARY 文】■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **even** number can be divided exactly by the number two. 偶数的；双数的 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If there is an **even** chance that something will happen, it is no more likely that it will happen than it will not happen.（成败机会）各半的，对半的，相等的 ❑ *They have a more than even chance of winning the next election.* 他们赢得下届选举的机会在五成以上。■ → see also **evens** ■ PHRASE When a company or a person running a business **breaks even**, they make neither a profit nor a loss. 收支相抵；不赔不赚【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The airline hopes to break even next year and return to profit the following year.* 那家航空公司希望明年实现收支相抵，在随后一年重新盈利。■ PHRASE If you say that you are going to **get even with** someone, you mean that you are going to cause them the same amount of harm or annoyance as they have caused you. 跟…算账；与…扯平；向…报复【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+with] *I'm going to get even with you for this.* 我会跟你算这笔账的。❑ *Don't get angry, get even.* 与其生闷气，不如出口气。■ to **be on an even keel** → see **keel**

③ **even** /ˈiːv°n/ **(evens, evening, evened)**

▶**even out** PHRASAL VERB If something **evens out**, or if you **even it out**, the differences between the different parts of it are reduced.（使）均衡；（使）相等 ❑ [V P] *Relative rates of house price inflation have evened out across the country.* 房价相对上涨率已经在全国达到平衡。❑ [V P n] *Foundation make-up evens out your skin tone and texture.* 底妆让你的肤色和肤质均匀。[Also V n P]

▶**even up** PHRASAL VERB To **even up** a contest or game means to make it more equally balanced than it was. 使平衡；使势均力敌 ❑ [V P n] *The nation's electronics industry made important strides this year to even up its balance of trade.* 该国的电子产业今年取得了重大进步，平衡了贸易差额。❑ [V-ed P] *I would like to see the championship evened up a little bit more.* 我希望冠军赛更加势均力敌一点。[Also V n P]

E

even-handed

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **evenhanded**

ADJ If someone is **even-handed**, they are completely fair, especially when they are judging other people or dealing with two groups of people. 公正的；一视同仁的；不偏不倚的 ❑ *...an even-handed approach to the war on drugs.* 打击毒品斗争中一视同仁的做法

eve|ning /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ (**evenings**) N-VAR The **evening** is the part of each day between the end of the afternoon and the time when you go to bed. 傍晚；晚上 ❑ *All he did that evening was sit around the flat.* 那天晚上他一直在公寓里无所事事地坐着。❑ *Supper is from 5.00 to 6.00 in the evening.* 晚餐在傍晚 5 点到 6 点之间。❑ *Towards evening the carnival entered its final stage.* 临近傍晚时，狂欢节进入最后阶段。

eve|ning class (**evening classes**) N-COUNT An **evening class** is a course for adults that is taught in the evening rather than during the day. (成年人的)夜校，夜间课程 ❑ *Jackie has been learning flamenco dancing at an evening class for three years.* 杰基已经在夜校学习了 3 年的弗拉门戈舞。

eve|ning dress (**evening dresses**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Evening dress** consists of the formal clothes that people wear to formal occasions in the evening. 晚礼服 2 N-COUNT An **evening dress** is a special dress, usually a long one, that a woman wears to a formal occasion in the evening. 女士晚礼服

eve|ning prim|rose (**evening primroses**) N-VAR **Evening primrose** is a tall plant with yellow flowers that open in the evening. Its seeds are used to make medicine. 月见草，夜来香(其籽可用于制药)

evens /ˈiːvənz/ 1 N-UNCOUNT In a race or contest, if you bet on a horse or competitor that is quoted at **evens**, you will win a sum of money equal to your bet if that horse or competitor wins. (赛马、比赛等的)同额赌注【BRIT 英】❑ *He won his first race by six lengths at evens.* 他在第一场赛马中以 6 个马位的优势赢得了同额赌金。❑ *The Martell Cup Chase was won by the evens favourite Toby Tobias.* 最被同额赌注赌家看好的托比·托拜厄斯赢得了马特尔杯追逐赛。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If there is an **evens** chance that something will happen, it is equally likely that it will happen or will not happen. (机会)均等的，各半的【BRIT 英】❑ *You've then got an evens chance of doubling your money at a stroke.* 然后你就有一半的机会可以把钱一下子翻一倍。

even|song /ˈiːvənsɒŋ, AM 美 -sɔːŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Evensong** is the evening service in the Anglican Church. (英国圣公会的)晚祷

event /ɪˈvent/ (**events**) 1 N-COUNT An **event** is something that happens, especially when it is unusual or important. You can use **events** to describe all the things that are happening in a particular situation. 事件；(尤指)特殊事件，重大事件 ❑ [+of] *...the events of Black Wednesday.* "黑色星期三"事件 ❑ *A new book by Grass is always an event.* 格拉斯的新书总能引起轰动。2 N-COUNT An **event** is a planned and organized occasion, for example a social gathering or a sports match. (社交聚会、体育比赛等有计划、有组织的)活动 ❑ *...major sporting events.* 重大体育赛事 ❑ *...our programme of lectures and social events.* 我们的演讲和社交活动计划 3 N-COUNT An **event** is one of the races or competitions that are part of an organized occasion such as a sports meeting. (体育比赛等的)比赛项目 ❑ *A solo piper opens Aberdeen Highland Games at 10am and the main events start at 1pm.* 上午 10 点，一位风笛独奏家揭开了阿伯丁高地运动会的序幕，下午 1 点主要比赛项目开始。4 PHRASE You use **in the event of**, **in the event that**, and **in that event** when you are talking about a possible future situation, especially when you are planning what to do if it occurs. 万一发生…；如果是那样子的话；假若… ❑ *The bank has agreed to give an immediate refund in the unlikely event of an error being made.* 万一出现错误——虽然这种几率微乎其微，银行同意立即退款。5 PHRASE You say **in any event** after you have been discussing a situation, in order to indicate that what you are saying is true or possible, in spite of anything that has happened or may happen. 无论如何；不管怎样 ❑ *In any event, the bowling alley restaurant proved quite acceptable.* 无论如何，那个保龄球场的餐厅证明还是很不错的。6 PHRASE You say **in the event** after you have been discussing what could have happened in a particular situation, in order to indicate that you are now describing what actually did happen. 结果；到头来【BRIT 英】❑ *'Don't underestimate us', Norman Willis warned last year. There was, in the event, little danger of that.* "别低估了我们。"诺曼·威利斯去年警告说。结果，什么事也没有。

→ see **history**

Thesaurus 同类词 *event* Also look up:

N. happening, occasion, occurrence 1
competition, contest, game, meet, tournament 3

even-tempered ADJ If someone is **even-tempered**, they are usually calm and do not easily get angry. 性情平和的；不易激动的

event|ful /ɪˈventfʊl/ ADJ If you describe an event or a period of time as **eventful**, you mean that a lot of interesting, exciting, or important things have happened during it. 经历丰富的；多事的；充满事件的；多变故的 ❑ *Her eventful life included holding senior positions in the Colonial Service.* 她一生经历丰富，曾在殖民服务局担任高级职位。

even|tual /ɪˈventʃʊəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **eventual** to indicate that something happens or is the case at the end of a process or period of time. 最后发生的；最终的 ❑ *The eventual aim is reunification.* 最终目标是实现统一。

even|tu|al|ity /ɪˌventʃuˈælɪti/ (**eventualities**) N-COUNT An **eventuality** is a possible future event or result, especially one that is unpleasant or surprising. (尤指令人不快或惊讶的)可能发生的事情，可能出现的结果【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Every eventuality is covered, from running out of petrol to needing water.* 从汽油耗尽到用水紧缺，所有可能发生的事情都考虑到了。

even|tu|al|ly /ɪˈventʃuəli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] **Eventually** means in the end, especially after a lot of delays, problems, or arguments. 最终；终于 ❑ *Eventually, the army caught up with him in Latvia.* 最终，大部队在拉脱维亚赶上了他。❑ *The flight eventually got away six hours late.* 那个航班推迟了 6 个小时后终于起飞。2 ADV [ADV before v] **Eventually** means at the end of a situation or process or as the final result of it. 最后；结果 ❑ *Eventually your child will leave home to lead her own life as a fully independent adult.* 最后，你的孩子会离开家，作为一个完全独立的成年人过她自己的生活。❑ *She sees the bar as a starting point and eventually plans to run her own chain of country inns.* 她把那间酒吧当作一个起点，最终计划是经营自己的乡村旅馆连锁店。

ever /ˈevəʳ/

Ever is an adverb which you use to add emphasis in negative sentences, commands, questions, and conditional structures. ever 为副词，用于否定句、祈使句、疑问句和条件从句，表示强调。

1 ADV [ADV before v, ADV adv] **Ever** means at any time. It is used in questions and negative statements. (用于否定句和疑问句)在任何时候，从来 ❑ *I'm not sure I'll ever trust people again.* 我不确定自己是否还会再相信任何人。❑ *Neither of us had ever skied.* 我们两个都从未滑过雪。❑ *Have you ever experienced failure?* 你曾经历过失败吗？❑ *I don't know if you ever read any of his books.* 我不知道你是否读过他写的书。2 ADV [in questions, ADV before v] You use **ever** in expressions such as **'did you ever'** and **'have you ever'** to express surprise or shock at something you have just seen, heard, or experienced, especially when you expect people to agree with you. (表示惊讶、震惊，尤用于希望别人赞同时)曾否，可曾【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Have you ever seen anything like it?* 你可曾见过像它这样的东西？❑ *Did you ever hear anyone sound so peculiar?* 你可曾听过谁的声音如此奇特？3 ADV You use **ever** after comparatives and superlatives to emphasize the degree to which something is true or when you are comparing a present situation with the past or the future. (用于比较级和最高级后表示强调)以往任何时候，曾经【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She's got a great voice and is singing better than ever.* 她的嗓音非常好，现在的唱功比以往任何时候都要好。❑ *Japan is wealthier and more powerful than ever before.* 日本比以往任何时候都更加富有

和强大。❑ *He feels better than he has ever felt before.* 他从未感觉这么好过。❑ *This is the most awful evening I can ever remember.* 这是我记忆中最可怕的一晚。3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **ever** to say that something happens more all the time. 越来越；愈发 ❑ *They grew ever further apart.* 他们变得越来越疏远了。3 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **ever** for emphasis after 'never'. (用于 never 后表强调)绝对，一定【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I can never, ever, forgive myself.* 我永远无法原谅我自己。6 ADV You use **ever** in questions beginning with words such as 'why', 'when', and 'who' when you want to emphasize your surprise or shock. (用于以 why, when, who 等开头的疑问句中表示强调)究竟，到底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Why ever didn't you tell me?* 你究竟为什么不告诉我？ ❑ *Who ever heard of a thing like that?* 究竟是谁听说了那种事？ 7 PHRASE If something has been the case **ever since** a particular time, it has been the case all the time from then until now. 自从；打…以后一直 ❑ *He's been there ever since you left!* 自从你离开后他就一直在那里！ ❑ *Ever since we moved last year, I worry a lot about whether I can handle this new job.* 自从去年我们搬家，我就一直非常担心能否做好这份新工作。•ADV [ADV after v] **Ever** is also an adverb. ❑ *I simply gave in to him, and I've regretted it ever since.* 我居然向他让步了，后来我一直为此后悔不已。8 ADV [ADV *such/so*] You use **ever** in the expressions **ever such** and **ever so** to emphasize that someone or something has a particular quality, especially when you are expressing enthusiasm or gratitude. (尤用于表示非常感兴趣或感激时)非常，太【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *When I met Derek he was ever such a good dancer.* 我认识德里克时，他是个非常出色的舞者。❑ *I like him ever so much.* 我非常喜欢他。❑ *I'm ever so grateful.* 我太感激了。9 → see also **forever** 10 PHRASE You use the expression **all** someone **ever does** when you want to emphasize that they do the same thing all the time, and this annoys you. 就会…；总是…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *All she ever does is whinge and complain.* 她就会发牢骚抱怨。11 PHRASE You say **as ever** in order to indicate that something or someone's behaviour is not unusual because it is like that all the time or very often. 一如既往；像往常那样 ❑ *As ever, the meals are primarily fish-based.* 像往常一样，饭菜主要是鱼。12 **hardly ever** → see **hardly**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ever* with:

V. ever **forget** 会忘记, ever **known** 所知道, ever **made** 做过, ever **seen** 见过 1
have you ever 你可曾 2
ADV. ever **again** 再次 1
better than ever 比以往任何时候都好, **more than** ever 比以往任何时候更 3
ever **more** 更加 4
never ever 绝对不 5
hardly ever 几乎从不 12
ADJ. **best** ever 和以往比最好的 3

ever- /'evə'-/ COMB You use **ever** in adjectives such as **ever-increasing** and **ever-present**, to show that something exists or continues all the time. (用以构成形容词，强调持续状态)一直，不断 ❑ *...the ever-increasing traffic on our roads.* 公路上不断增长的交通流量 ❑ *...an ever-changing world of medical information.* 医疗信息的不断变化

ever|green /'evə'gri:n/ (**evergreens**) N-COUNT An **evergreen** is a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round. 常青树；常绿植物 ❑ *Holly, like ivy and mistletoe, is an evergreen.* 冬青和常春藤、槲寄生一样，都是常绿植物。•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Evergreen** is also an adjective. ❑ *Plant evergreen shrubs around the end of the month.* 在月末前后种植常绿灌木。

ever|lasting /ˌevə'lɑ:stɪŋ, -'læst-/ ADJ Something that is **everlasting** never comes to an end. 永久的；永恒的；无穷无尽的 ❑ *...a message of peace and everlasting life.* 和平和永生的预言

ever more also **evermore** ADV [ADV with v, oft *for* ADV] **Ever more** means for all the time in the future. 永远；始终 ❑ *They will bitterly regret what they have done for ever more.* 他们会为自己的所作所为痛悔终生。❑ *The editor's decision is final and shall evermore remain so.* 编辑的决定是最终性的，而且应该永远不会改变。

every ⇹ /'evri/ 1 DET You use **every** to indicate that you are referring to all the members of a group or all the parts of something and not only some of them. 每一；每个 ❑ *Record every expenditure you make.* 记下你的每一笔花销。❑ *...recipes for every occasion.* 应对各种场合的方法 •ADJ **Every** is also an adjective. ❑ *His every utterance will be scrutinized.* 他说的每句话都会被仔细审查。2 DET You use **every** in order to say how often something happens or to indicate that something happens at regular intervals. (表示发生频率)每隔，每 ❑ *We were made to attend meetings every day.* 我们每天都得参加会议。❑ *A burglary occurs every three minutes in London.* 伦敦每 3 分钟就会发生一起入室抢劫案。❑ *They meet here every Friday morning.* 他们每周五早晨在这里会面。3 DET You use **every** in front of a number when you are saying what proportion of people or things something happens to or applies to. 每…之中 ❑ *Two out of every three Britons already own a digital TV.* 每 3 个英国人中就有 2 个已经有了数字电视。❑ *About one in every 20 people have clinical depression.* 大约每 20 个人中有 1 个患有临床抑郁症。4 DET You can use **every** before some nouns, for example 'sign', 'effort', 'reason', and 'intention' in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用于名词前表示强调)充足的，完全的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Congressional Budget Office says the federal deficit shows every sign of getting larger.* 国会预算办公室说有种种的迹象表明联邦赤字正在增加。❑ *I think that there is every chance that you will succeed.* 我想你取得成功的机会很大。❑ *Every care has been taken in compiling this list.* 汇编这份清单时考虑得很充分。5 ADJ If you say that someone's **every** whim, wish, or desire will be satisfied, you are emphasizing that everything they want will happen or be provided. (幻想、愿望、欲望等)所有的，全部的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Dozens of servants had catered to his every whim.* 几十个仆人迎合他所有稀奇古怪的念头。6 PHRASE You use **every** in the expressions **every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while,** and **every so often** in order to indicate that something happens occasionally. 不时；有时；偶尔 ❑ *Stir the batter every now and then to keep it from separating.* 不时搅动面糊，防止其成分散开。❑ *Every so often the horse's heart and lungs are checked.* 不时检查那匹马的心脏和肺。7 PHRASE If something happens **every other day** or **every second day**, for example, it happens one day, then does not happen the next day, then happens the day after that, and so on. You can also say that something happens **every third week, every fourth year,** and so on. 每隔…(天、周、年)；每…(天、周、年) ❑ *I went home every other week.* 我隔周回一趟家。8 **every bit as** good **as** → see **bit** 9 **every which way** → see **way**

Usage 用法 every

Use *every* with *not, almost,* or *nearly*: *Not every employee received a bonus this year. Nearly every hand in the class went up. Almost every computer these days has a CD-ROM drive.*
every 可与 not, almost 或 nearly 连用：Not every employee received a bonus this year. 今年，并非所有员工都有奖金。Nearly every hand in the class went up. 班级里几乎所有人都举起了手。Almost every computer these days has a CD-ROM drive. 如今，几乎每台电脑都有光驱。

every|body ⇹ /'evribɒdi/ **Everybody** means the same as **everyone**. 同 everyone

every|day /'evrideɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **everyday** to describe something which happens or is used every day, or forms a regular and basic part of your life, so it is not especially interesting or unusual. 每天(发生)的；平常的；普通的 ❑ *In the course of my everyday life, I had very little contact with teenagers.* 在我的日常生活中，我很少和青少年打交道。❑ *...the everyday problems of living in the city.* 城市生活中的日常问题

Usage 用法 everyday and every day

Everyday and *every day* are often confused. *Everyday* means 'ordinary, unsurprising'; *every day* means 'something happens daily': *The everyday things are the things that happen every day.*
everyday 和 every day 经常混淆。everyday 指"普通的，不足为奇的"；every day 指"每天发生地"：The everyday things are the things that happen every day. 日常事情就是每天发生的事。

every|man /'evrimæn/ N-SING **Everyman** is used to refer to people in general. If you say, for example, that a character in a film or book is an **everyman**, you mean that the character has experiences and emotions that are like those of any ordinary person. 普通人；一般人 ❑ *Douglas plays a frustrated American everyman who suddenly loses control under the pressure of daily life.* 道格拉斯扮演一个失意的普通美国人，他在日常生活压力下突然失控。

every|one ◆◆◇ /'evriwʌn/ or **everybody** ❶ PRON You use **everyone** or **everybody** to refer to all the people in a particular group. (某个群体中的)每个人，所有人 ❑ *Everyone in the street was shocked when they heard the news.* 听到那条消息，街上所有的人都震惊了。❑ *When everyone else goes home around 5 p.m. Lynn is still hard at work.* 当其他所有人都在晚上 5 点左右回家时，林恩仍在努力工作。❑ *Not everyone thinks that the government is being particularly generous.* 并非所有人都认为政府特别慷慨。❷ PRON You use **everyone** or **everybody** to refer to all people. 所有人；人们 ❑ *Everyone feels like a failure at times.* 人们有时会觉得自己是个失败者。❑ *You can't keep everybody happy.* 你不能使每个人都满意。

Usage 用法 **everyone** and **every one**

Everyone and *every one* are different. *Everyone* refers to all people or to all the people in some group being discussed, while *every one* refers to every single person or thing in some group being discussed: *Luisa offered everyone a copy of her new book; unfortunately, she had only twelve copies, and every one was gone before I could get one.*
everyone 和 every one 有区别。everyone 指所有人或被讨论的一群人中的所有人，every one 指被讨论的群体中的每个人或事物：Luisa offered everyone a copy of her new book; unfortunately, she had only twelve copies, and every one was gone before I could get one. 路易莎说要送给所有人一本她的新书。不幸的是，她只带了 12 本，我还没拿到就一本也不剩了。

every|thing ◆◆◆ /'evriθɪŋ/ ❶ PRON You use **everything** to refer to all the objects, actions, activities, or facts in a particular situation. 所有事物；一切 ❑ *He'd gone to Seattle long after everything else in his life had changed.* 他生活中的其他一切都改变了，很久之后他去了西雅图。❑ *Early in the morning, hikers pack everything that they will need for the day's hike.* 一大早，徒步旅行者们把当天旅行所需的一切都装进包里。❷ PRON You use **everything** to refer to all possible or likely actions, activities, or situations. (可能的)一切事物，所有事物 ❑ *'This should have been decided long before now.'—'We can't think of everything.'* "这个在此之前早该决定了。" —— "我们不可能考虑得面面俱到。" ❑ *Noel and I do everything together.* 我和诺埃尔所有事情都一起做。❑ *Are you doing everything possible to reduce your budget?* 你在尽一切可能降低预算吗？❸ PRON You use **everything** to refer to a whole situation or to life in general. 事态；情况；一切；生活 ❑ *She says everything is going smoothly.* 她说一切进展顺利。❑ *Is everything all right?* 一切都好吗？❑ *Everything's going to be just fine.* 一切都会好起来的。❹ PRON If you say that someone or something is **everything**, you mean you consider them to be the most important thing in your life, or the most important thing that there is. (生命中)最重要的东西，最有价值的东西 ❑ [+to] *I love him. He is everything to me.* 我爱他，他是我的一切。❑ *Money isn't everything.* 金钱不是一切。❺ PRON If you say that someone or something has **everything**, you mean they have all the things or qualities that most people consider to be desirable. (大多数人渴望的)一切，所有 ❑ *She has everything: beauty, talent, children.* 她拥有一切：美貌、才干和子女。

every|where ◆◆◇ /'evriʰweəʳ/ ❶ ADV [n ADV, ADV after v, *be* ADV, oft *from* ADV] You use **everywhere** to refer to a whole area or to all the places in a particular area. 处处；四处；各处；到处 ❑ *Working people everywhere object to paying taxes.* 各地的工薪族都反对缴税。❑ *We went everywhere together.* 我们一起去各个地方。❑ *Dust is everywhere.* 到处都是灰尘。❑ *People come here from everywhere to see these lights.* 人们从四面八方来到这里看这些灯。❷ ADV [ADV after v] You use **everywhere** to refer to all the places that someone goes to. 所经之地；所到之处 ❑ *Bradley is still accustomed to travelling everywhere in style.* 布拉德利仍然保持着每次出行必派头十足的习惯。❑ *Everywhere he went he was introduced as the current United States Open Champion.* 他所到之处人们都介绍他是本届美国公开赛的冠军。❸ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] You use **everywhere** to emphasize that you are talking about a large number of places, or all possible places. (强调范围广)四处，到处 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *I saw her picture everywhere.* 我到处都可以看见她的照片。❑ *I looked everywhere. I couldn't find him.* 我到处都找了，就是找不到他。❹ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If you say that someone or something is **everywhere**, you mean that they are present in a place in very large numbers. 遍地；到处 ❑ *There were cartons of cigarettes everywhere.* 到处都是香烟盒。

evict /ɪ'vɪkt/ (**evicts, evicting, evicted**) VERB If someone is **evicted from** the place where they are living, they are forced to leave it, usually because they have broken a law or contract. (通常因为违法或毁约而)驱逐，赶出 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *They were evicted from their apartment after their mother became addicted to drugs.* 他们的母亲吸毒上瘾后，他们被从公寓里赶了出来。❑ [V n] *In the first week, the city police evicted ten families.* 在第一周内，该市警方就驱逐了 10 个家庭。❑ [be V-ed] *If you don't keep up payments you could be evicted.* 如果不继续交费，你会被赶出去。[Also V n +*from*]

evic|tion /ɪ'vɪkʃ°n/ (**evictions**) N-VAR **Eviction** is the act or process of officially forcing someone to leave a house or piece of land. 驱逐；驱赶 ❑ *He was facing eviction, along with his wife and family.* 他和妻子、家人正面临着被驱逐。❑ *...an eviction order.* 驱逐令

evi|dence ◆◆◇ /'evɪdəns/ (**evidences, evidencing, evidenced**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [N that, N to-inf] **Evidence** is anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened. 证据；佐证；根据 ❑ [+*of/for*] *Ganley said he'd seen no evidence of widespread fraud.* 甘利说他没有看见诈骗泛滥的证据。❑ *There is a lot of evidence that stress is partly responsible for disease.* 有很多证据证明压力是造成疾病的原因之一。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Evidence** is the information which is used in a court of law to try to prove something. Evidence is obtained from documents, objects, or witnesses. (法庭上的)证据，证物，证词 [LEGAL 法律] ❑ [+*against*] *The evidence against him was purely circumstantial.* 对他不利的这项证据完全是间接证据。❑ *...enough evidence for a successful prosecution.* 足以胜诉的证据 ❸ PHRASE If you **give evidence** in a court of law or an official enquiry, you officially say what you know about people or events, or describe an occasion at which you were present. (在法庭上)提供证据，作证 ❑ *The forensic scientists who carried out the original tests will be called to give evidence.* 进行最初化验的法医学家将被传唤到庭作证。❹ VERB If a particular feeling, ability, or attitude **is evidenced by** something or someone, it is seen or felt. 证明；表明；显示 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [*be* V-ed +*by*] *He's wise in other ways too, as evidenced by his reason for switching from tennis to golf.* 他在其他方面同样明智，这一点可以从他不打网球改打高尔夫的理由中得到证明。❑ [V n] *She was not calculating and evidenced no specific interest in money.* 她没什么心计，而且能感觉出她对钱没什么兴趣。❺ PHRASE If someone or something **is in evidence**, they are present and can be clearly seen. 显眼；显而易见 ❑ *Few soldiers were in evidence.* 没看见几个士兵。

→ see **experiment, trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *evidence* with:

V. **find** evidence 找到证据，**gather** evidence 收集证据，**present** evidence 呈递证据，**produce** evidence 提供证据，evidence **to support** *something* 支持…的证据 ❶ ❷
ADJ. **new** evidence 新证据，**physical** evidence 实物证据，**scientific** evidence 科学证据 ❶ ❷
circumstantial evidence 间接证据 ❷

evi|dent /'evɪdənt/ ❶ ADJ If something is **evident**, you notice it easily and clearly. 明显的；显然的；清楚的 ❑ *His footprints were clearly evident in the heavy dust.* 厚厚的尘土中他的脚印清晰易见。❑ *...the best-publicised cases of evident injustice.* 最广为人知的明显不公的案例 ❷ ADJ You use **evident** to show that you are certain about a situation or fact and your interpretation of it. 显然的；明显的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *It was evident that she had once been a beauty.* 显然她曾是个美人儿。❸ → see also **self-evident**

evi|dent|ly /'evɪdəntli/ ❶ ADV [ADV before V] You use **evidently**

to say that something is obviously true, for example because you have seen evidence of it yourself. 毫无疑问地；明显地 ❑ *The man wore a bathrobe and had evidently just come from the bathroom.* 那个男子穿着浴袍，显然是刚刚从浴室出来。❑ *The two Russians evidently knew each other.* 那两个俄罗斯人明显彼此相识。 2 ADV [ADV before v] You use **evidently** to show that you think something is true or have been told something is true, but that you are not sure, because you do not have enough information or proof. 显然地（但不十分确定）；据说 ❑ *From childhood, he was evidently at once rebellious and precocious.* 从儿时起，他就明显地既叛逆又早熟。 3 ADV You can use **evidently** to introduce a statement or opinion and to emphasize that you feel that it is true or correct. （用于引出陈述或观点，强调其真实性或正确性）显然，肯定【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *Quite evidently, it has nothing to do with social background.* 很显然这与社会背景没有任何关系。

evil ♦◇◇ /ˈiːvᵊl/ (**evils**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Evil** is a powerful force that some people believe to exist, and which causes wicked and bad things to happen. 恶；罪恶；邪恶 ❑ *There's always a conflict between good and evil in his plays.* 他的戏剧中总是有善恶之间的斗争。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Evil** is used to refer to all the wicked and bad things that happen in the world. 坏事；恶行 ❑ *He could not, after all, stop all the evil in the world.* 毕竟他无法阻止世界上的所有恶行。 3 N-COUNT If you refer to an **evil**, you mean a very unpleasant or harmful situation or activity. 祸害；灾难；弊病；不幸 ❑ *Higher taxes may be a necessary evil.* 提高税收可能会很不受欢迎，但却是必要的。❑ [+of] *...a lecture on the evils of alcohol.* 有关饮酒危害的讲座 4 ADJ If you describe someone as **evil**, you mean that they are very wicked by nature and take pleasure in doing things that harm other people. （人）凶恶的，邪恶的 ❑ *...the country's most evil terrorists.* 该国最邪恶的恐怖分子 ❑ *She's an evil woman.* 她是个邪恶的女人。 5 ADJ If you describe something as **evil**, you mean that you think it causes a great deal of harm to people and is morally bad. 危害社会的；道德败坏的 ❑ *After 1760 few Americans refrained from condemning slavery as evil.* 1760 年后，很多美国人都在谴责奴隶制的社会危害。 6 ADJ If you describe something as **evil**, you mean that you think it is influenced by the devil. 受魔鬼影响的；恶魔的；不祥的 ❑ *I think this is an evil spirit at work.* 我认为这是恶魔在作祟。 7 ADJ You can describe a very unpleasant smell as **evil**. （气味）难闻的，令人不舒服的 ❑ *Both men were smoking evil-smelling pipes.* 两个男人都在抽着难闻的烟斗。 8 PHRASE If someone is putting off **the evil day** or **the evil hour**, they have to do something unpleasant and are trying to avoid doing it for as long as possible. 不愉快的日子 / 时刻 ❑ *You can simply go on putting off the evil day and eventually find yourself smoking as much as ever.* 你当然可以继续拖延时间，但最后你会发现自己还是像以前一样拼命抽烟。 9 PHRASE If you have two choices, but think that they are both bad, you can describe the one which is less bad as **the lesser of two evils**, or **the lesser evil**. 两害中的较轻者 ❑ *People voted for him as the lesser of two evils.* 人们投票支持他只不过是两害相权取其轻罢了。

evil|doer /ˌiːvᵊlˈduːəʳ/ (**evildoers**) also **evil-doer** N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **evildoer**, you mean that they are wicked, and that they deliberately cause harm or suffering to others. 作恶的人；坏人；邪恶之人【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】

ˌevil ˈeye 1 N-SING Some people believe that **the evil eye** is a magical power to cast a spell on someone or something by looking at them, so that bad things happen to them. （目视他人使其遭殃的）恶毒目光；邪眼 2 N-SING [usu *the*] If someone gives you **the evil eye**, they look at you in an unpleasant way, usually because they dislike you or are jealous of you. 不悦的眼光；忌妒的眼神

evince /ɪˈvɪns/ (**evinces, evincing, evinced**) VERB If someone or something **evinces** a particular feeling or quality, they show that feeling or quality, often indirectly. （经常间接地）表明，显示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The entire production evinces authenticity and a real respect for the subject matter.* 整部作品表现出真实性以及对主题的真正尊重。

evis|cer|ate /ɪˈvɪsəreɪt/ (**eviscerates, eviscerating, eviscerated**) 1 VERB To **eviscerate** a person or animal means to remove their internal organs, such as their heart, lungs, and stomach. 除去…的内脏；切除…的内部器官【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...strangling and eviscerating rabbits for the pot.* 将兔子勒死，去除内脏后放到锅里烹食 2 VERB If you say that something will **eviscerate** an organization or system, you are emphasizing that it will make the organization or system much weaker or much less powerful. 重伤…的元气；沉重打击【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [v n] *Democrats say the petition will eviscerate state government.* 民主党人说这次请愿将会重创州政府。

evo|ca|tion /ˌiːvəˈkeɪʃᵊn, ˌev-/ (**evocations**) N-VAR An **evocation** of something involves creating an image or impression of it. 唤起；引起；再现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a perfect evocation of the period.* 极大地唤起了对那段时间的回忆

evoca|tive /ɪˈvɒkətɪv/ ADJ If you describe something as **evocative**, you mean that it is good or interesting because it produces pleasant memories, ideas, emotions, and responses in people. 唤起回忆的；引起感情共鸣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Her story is sharply evocative of Italian provincial life.* 她的故事很容易使人联想到意大利的乡村生活。•**evoca|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...the collection of islands evocatively known as the South Seas.* 引人遐思的名为南海的群岛

evoke /ɪˈvəʊk/ (**evokes, evoking, evoked**) VERB To **evoke** a particular memory, idea, emotion, or response means to cause it to occur. 唤起；召唤；引起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the scene evoking memories of those old movies.* 唤起对那些老电影的记忆的场景

evo|lu|tion /ˌiːvəˈluːʃᵊn, ˌev-/ (**evolutions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Evolution** is a process of gradual change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics. 进化 ❑ [+of] *...the evolution of plants and animals.* 动植物的进化 ❑ *...human evolution.* 人类进化 2 N-VAR **Evolution** is a process of gradual development in a particular situation or thing over a period of time. 演变；演化；演进；发展【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a crucial period in the evolution of modern physics.* 现代物理学演化过程中的重要时期

→ see **earth**

evo|lu|tion|ary /ˌiːvəˈluːʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Evolutionary** means relating to a process of gradual change and development. 进化的；进化论的；发展的 ❑ *...an evolutionary process.* 进化过程 ❑ *...a period of evolutionary change.* 演变时期

evo|lu|tion|ist /ˌiːvəˈluːʃᵊnɪst, ˌev-/ (**evolutionists**) N-COUNT An **evolutionist** is someone who accepts the scientific theory that all living things evolved from a few simple life forms. 进化论者

evolve /ɪˈvɒlv/ (**evolves, evolving, evolved**) 1 VERB When animals or plants **evolve**, they gradually change and develop into different forms. 进化；演变 ❑ [v] *The bright plumage of many male birds has evolved to attract females.* 很多雄鸟进化出鲜艳的羽毛是为了吸引雌鸟。❑ [v +from] *Maize evolved from a wild grass in Mexico.* 玉米是从墨西哥的一种野生禾本植物进化而来的。❑ [v +into] *...when amphibians evolved into reptiles.* 当两栖动物进化成爬行动物 2 VERB If something **evolves** or you **evolve** it, it gradually develops over a period of time into something different and usually more advanced. （使）逐步发展；（使）演化 ❑ [v +into] *...a tiny airline which eventually evolved into Pakistan International Airlines.* 最终发展成巴基斯坦国际航空公司的一家小型航空公司 ❑ [v +from] *Popular music evolved from folk songs.* 流行音乐从民歌演变而来。❑ [v] *As medical knowledge evolves, beliefs change.* 随着医学知识的逐步发展，观念也在发生变化。❑ [v n] *This was when he evolved the working method from which he has never departed.* 就在这个时候，他逐步形成了那种他一直沿用至今的工作方法。

→ see **earth**

ewe /juː/ (**ewes**) N-COUNT A **ewe** is an adult female sheep. 母羊；雌羊；牝羊

ewer /ˈjuːəʳ/ (**ewers**) N-COUNT A **ewer** is a large jug with a wide opening. 大口罐；大口水壶【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ex /eks/ (**exes**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **ex** is the person they used to be married to or used to have a romantic or sexual relationship with. 前夫；前妻；前男友；前女友【INFORMAL

非正式】❑ *He's different from my ex.* 他和我的前夫不一样。❑ *...one of her exes.* 她的前男友之一

ex- /eks-/ PREFIX **ex-** is added to nouns to show that someone or something is no longer the thing referred to by that noun. For example, a woman's ex-husband is no longer her husband.（加在名词前）表示"以前的"、"前任的"❑ *...my ex-wife.* 我的前妻❑ *...ex-President Reagan.* 前任总统里根❑ *...an ex-soldier.* 退役士兵

ex|ac|er|bate /ɪgˈzæsəˌbeɪt/ (**exacerbates, exacerbating, exacerbated**) VERB If something **exacerbates** a problem or bad situation, it makes it worse. 使恶化；使加剧【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *Longstanding poverty has been exacerbated by racial divisions.* 种族分化已经加剧了长期的贫困问题。•**ex|ac|er|ba|tion** /ɪgˌzæsəˈbeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the exacerbation of global problems.* 全球问题的加剧

ex|act ◆◇ /ɪgˈzækt/ (**exacts, exacting, exacted**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Exact** means correct in every detail. For example, an **exact** copy is the same in every detail as the thing it is copied from. 精确的；正确的；确切的❑ *I don't remember the exact words.* 我不记得确切的话语。❑ *The exact number of protest calls has not been revealed.* 抗议电话的确切数量并未透露。❑ *It's an exact copy of the one which was found in Ann Alice's room.* 这正是在安·艾丽斯房间里找到的那份文件的副本。•**ex|act|ly** ADV [usu ADV with cl/group, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Try to locate exactly where the smells are entering the room.* 找找看气味具体是从什么地方散入房间的。❑ *Both drugs will be exactly the same.* 两种药将完全一样。❑ *Barton couldn't remember exactly.* 巴顿记不清楚了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **exact** before a noun to emphasize that you are referring to that particular thing and no other, especially something that has a particular significance.（用于名词前表强调）刚好的，确切的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I hadn't really thought about it until this exact moment.* 直到这时我才真正开始考虑它。❑ *It may be that you will feel the exact opposite of what you expected.* 可能你的感觉将和你的期盼刚好相反。•**ex|act|ly** ADV ❑ *These are exactly the people who do not vote.* 这些正是那些不投票的人。❑ *He knew exactly what he was doing.* 他清楚地知道自己在做什么。3 ADJ If you describe someone as **exact**, you mean that they are very careful and detailed in their work, thinking, or methods. 一丝不苟的；严谨的❑ *Formal, exact and obstinate, he was also cold, suspicious, touchy and tactless.* 严肃、严谨、倔强的他同时又冷漠、多疑、敏感、不会变通。4 VERB When someone **exacts** something, they demand and obtain it from another person, especially because they are in a superior or more powerful position. 强求；勒索；强迫【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +*from/for*] *Already he has exacted a written apology from the chairman of the commission.* 他已经强行要求委员会主席作出书面道歉。5 VERB If someone **exacts** revenge **on** a person, they have their revenge on them. 实施，施加（报复）❑ [V n] *She uses the media to help her exact a terrible revenge.* 她利用媒体帮助自己进行可怕的复仇。[Also V n *on* n] 6 VERB If something **exacts** a high price, it has a bad effect on a person or situation. 对…有害；使…付出代价❑ [V n] *The sheer physical effort had exacted a heavy price.* 纯粹的体力劳动已经产生了极其不利的影响。❑ [V n +*on*] *The strain of a violent ground campaign will exact a toll on troops.* 激烈的地面战役带来的紧张压力将让军队付出代价。7 → see also **exactly** 8 PHRASE You say **to be exact** to indicate that you are slightly correcting or giving more detailed information about what you have been saying. 确切地说；精确地说❑ *A small number—five, to be exact—have been bad.* 一小部分——确切地说是五个——已经坏了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *exact* Also look up:

ADJ. accurate, clear, precise, true; (*ant.*) inexact, wrong 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *exact* with:

N. exact **change** 正好的零钱，exact **duplicate** 一模一样的复制品，exact **number** 确切数量，exact **replica** 一模一样的复制品，exact **science** 精确科学，exact **words** 一模一样的话 1
exact **cause** 确切原因，exact **location** 确切位置，exact **moment** 确切时刻，exact **opposite** 刚好相反 2
exact **revenge** 实施报复 5

ex|act|ing /ɪgˈzæktɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **exacting** to describe something or someone that demands hard work and a great deal of care. 费劲的；苛刻的；要求严格的❑ *The Duke was not well enough to carry out such an exacting task.* 公爵身体不太好，无法执行那么艰巨的任务。

ex|act|i|tude /ɪgˈzæktɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Exactitude** is the quality of being very accurate and careful. 精确；准确；严谨；严格【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the precision and exactitude of current genetic mapping.* 当前遗传图谱的精确严谨

ex|act|ly ◆◇ /ɪgˈzæktli/ 1 ADV You use **exactly** before an amount, number, or position to emphasize that it is no more, no less, or no different from what you are stating. 精确地；确切地；正好【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Each corner had a guard tower, each of which was exactly ten meters in height.* 每个角落都有一座警戒塔，每座警戒塔正好 10 米高。❑ *Agnew's car pulled into the driveway at exactly five o'clock.* 阿格纽的车在 5 点整驶入了车道。2 ADV If you say '**Exactly**', you are agreeing with someone or emphasizing the truth of what they say. If you say '**Not exactly**', you are telling them politely that they are wrong in part of what they are saying. 确实如此 / 并非如此；正是 / 不完全是❑ *Eve nodded, almost approvingly. 'Exactly.'* 伊芙几乎赞同地点了点头。"确实如此。"❑ *'And you refused?'—'Well, not exactly. I couldn't say yes.'* "那么你拒绝了？"——"嗯，不完全是，但是我没法答应。"3 ADV [*not* ADV, usu ADV group] You use **not exactly** to indicate that a meaning or situation is slightly different from what people think or expect. 不完全是；不完全对【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He's not exactly homeless, he just hangs out in this park.* 确切来说他并不算是无家可归，他只是老在这个公园里转悠。4 ADV [*not* ADV, usu ADV group] You can use **not exactly** to show that you mean the opposite of what you are saying. 根本不；决不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This was not exactly what I wanted to hear.* 这根本不是我想听到的。❑ *Sailing is not exactly cheap.* 帆船运动根本就不便宜。5 ADV You use **exactly** with a question to show that you disapprove of what the person you are talking to is doing or saying.（用于问句中，表示不赞成）到底，具体【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What exactly do you mean?* 你到底什么意思？6 → see also **exact**

ex|act|ness /ɪgˈzæktnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Exactness** is the quality of being very accurate and precise. 精确；正确❑ *He recalls his native Bombay with cinematic exactness.* 对出生地孟买的回忆一幕幕清晰地呈现在他脑海里。

e,x|act 'sci|ence N-SING If you say that a particular activity is not **an exact science**, you mean that there are no set rules to follow or it does not produce very accurate results. 精确科学❑ *Forecasting floods is not an exact science.* 对洪水的预测并不是一门精确科学。

ex|ag|ger|ate /ɪgˈzædʒəreɪt/ (**exaggerates, exaggerating, exaggerated**) 1 VERB If you **exaggerate**, you indicate that something is, for example, worse or more important than it really is. 夸大；夸张❑ [V] *He thinks I'm exaggerating.* 他觉得我在夸大其词。❑ [V n] *Sheila admitted that she did sometimes exaggerate the demands of her job.* 希拉承认自己有时候确实夸大了工作的难度。•**ex|ag|ger|a|tion** /ɪgˌzædʒəˈreɪʃən/ (**exaggerations**) N-VAR ❑ *Like many stories about him, it smacks of exaggeration.* 正如很多有关他的故事一样，这个故事也有点夸大。❑ *It would be an exaggeration to call the danger urgent.* 称那种危险为紧急事件有点夸张。2 VERB If something **exaggerates** a situation, quality, or feature, it makes the situation, quality, or feature appear greater, more obvious, or more important than it really is. 突出；夸大❑ [V n] *These figures exaggerate the loss of competitiveness.* 这些数夸大了竞争力的丧失。

ex|ag|ger|at|ed /ɪgˈzædʒəreɪtɪd/ ADJ Something that is **exaggerated** is or seems larger, better, worse, or more important than it actually needs to be. 夸大的；夸张的；言过其实的❑ *They should be sceptical of exaggerated claims for what such courses can achieve.* 对于那些课程能够取得何等成果的夸大宣传，他们应该持怀疑态度。❑ *Western fears, he insists, are greatly exaggerated.* 他坚持说，西方的恐惧被过分夸大了。•**ex|ag|ger|at|ed|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...an exaggeratedly feminine appearance.* 过于女性化的外表❑ *She laughed exaggeratedly at their jokes.* 听了他们的笑话，她夸

张地笑起来。

ex|alt /ɪg'zɔ:lt/ (**exalts, exalting, exalted**) VERB To **exalt** someone or something means to praise them very highly. 颂扬；赞扬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His work exalts all those virtues that we, as Americans, are taught to hold dear.* 他的作品颂扬了所有那些身为美国人应该珍视的美德。

ex|al|ta|tion /ˌegzɔ:l'teɪʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Exaltation** is an intense feeling of great happiness. 兴高采烈；得意洋洋【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The city was swept up in the mood of exaltation.* 整座城市处处洋溢着欢欣鼓舞的气氛。❷ → see also **exalt**

ex|alt|ed /ɪg'zɔ:ltɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone or something that is at an **exalted** level is at a very high level, especially with regard to rank or importance. (尤指地位)高的，显要的；重要的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You must decide how to make the best use of your exalted position.* 你必须弄清楚如何充分利用自己显要的地位。

exam /ɪg'zæm/ (**exams**) ❶ N-COUNT An **exam** is a formal test that you take to show your knowledge or ability in a particular subject, or to obtain a qualification. 考试 ❑ *I don't want to take any more exams.* 我再也不想参加考试了。❑ *Kate's exam results were excellent.* 凯特的考试成绩非常优秀。❷ N-COUNT If you have a medical **exam**, a doctor looks at your body, feels it, or does simple tests in order to check how healthy you are. 体检；医学检查【mainly AM 主美】

ex|ami|na|tion ♦◇◇ /ɪgˌzæmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**examinations**) ❶ N-COUNT An **examination** is a formal test that you take to show your knowledge or ability in a particular subject, or to obtain a qualification. 考试【FORMAL 正式】❷ → see also **examine**

→ see **diagnosis**

ex|am|ine ♦♦◇ /ɪg'zæmɪn/ (**examines, examining, examined**) ❶ VERB If you **examine** something, you look at it carefully. 仔细检查；细查 ❑ [v n] *He examined her passport and stamped it.* 他仔细检查了她的护照，然后在上面盖了章。•**ex|ami|na|tion** /ɪgˌzæmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**examinations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The Navy is to carry out an examination of the wreck tomorrow.* 海军明天将对失事船只进行细查。❷ VERB If a doctor **examines** you, he or she looks at your body, feels it, or does simple tests in order to check how healthy you are. (医生)诊察，检查 ❑ [v n] *Another doctor examined her and could still find nothing wrong.* 另外一名医生对她进行了诊察，仍旧没有发现任何问题。•**ex|ami|na|tion** N-VAR ❑ *He was later discharged after an examination at Westminster Hospital.* 在威斯敏斯特医院进行了一次诊察后他就出院了。❸ VERB If an idea, proposal, or plan **is examined**, it is considered very carefully. 仔细研究；审查；剖析 ❑ [be v-ed] *The plans will be examined by E.U. environment ministers.* 欧盟各国环境部部长将仔细研究这些计划。•**ex|ami|na|tion** N-VAR ❑ *The proposal requires careful examination and consideration.* 那项提议需要经过仔细研究和考虑。❹ VERB [usu passive] If you **are examined**, you are given a formal test in order to show your knowledge of a subject. 测验；考核 ❑ [be*ing* v-ed] *...learning to cope with the pressures of being judged and examined by our teachers.* 学会应对老师评判和测验时的压力

Thesaurus 同类词 *examine* Also look up:

V. analyse, go over, inspect, investigate, research, scrutinize ❶

ex|ami|nee /ɪgˌzæmɪ'ni:/ (**examinees**) N-COUNT An **examinee** is someone who is taking an exam. 参加考试者；应试者【FORMAL 正式】

ex|am|in|er /ɪg'zæmɪnə'/ (**examiners**) ❶ N-COUNT An **examiner** is a person who sets or marks an examination. 考试官；主考人 ❷ → see also **medical examiner** ❸ **external examiner** → see **external**

ex|am|ple ♦♦♦ /ɪg'zɑ:mp°l, -'zæmp-/ (**examples**) ❶ N-COUNT An **example of** something is a particular situation, object, or person which shows that what is being claimed is true. 例子；例证；实例 ❑ [+of] *The doctors gave numerous examples of patients being expelled from hospital.* 医生们列举了大量病人被逐出医院的实例。❑ [+of] *Listed below are just a few examples of some of the family benefits available.* 下面仅例举了家庭可享受的几种福利。❷ N-COUNT An **example of** a particular class of objects or styles is something that has many of the typical features of such a class or style, and that you consider clearly represents it. 范例；样本；代表 ❑ [+of] *Symphonies 103 and 104 stand as perfect examples of early symphonic construction.* 第103和104号交响曲是早期交响乐结构的典型代表。❸ PHRASE You use **for example** to introduce and emphasize something which shows that something is true. 例如；比如 ❑ *Take, for example, the simple sentence: 'The man climbed up the hill'.* 以The man climbed up the hill这个简单句为例。❑ *A few simple precautions can be taken, for example ensuring that desks are the right height.* 可以采取一些简单的预防措施，比如确保桌子的高度合适。❹ N-COUNT If you refer to a person or their behaviour as an **example to** other people, you mean that he or she behaves in a good or correct way that other people should copy. 榜样；模范【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+to] *He is a model professional and an example to the younger lads.* 他是个模范的专业人士，是年轻人的榜样。❺ N-COUNT In a dictionary entry, an **example** is a phrase or sentence which shows how a particular word is used. (词典中的)例证，例子 ❑ *The examples are unique to this dictionary.* 这些例证是这部词典独有的。❻ PHRASE If you **follow** someone's **example**, you behave in the same way as they did in the past, or in a similar way, especially because you admire them. (尤指出于敬意而)学习…的榜样，以…为榜样 ❑ *Following the example set by her father, she has fulfilled her role and done her duty.* 她以父亲为榜样，完成了任务，履行了职责。❼ PHRASE To **make an example of** someone who has done something wrong means to punish them severely as a warning to other people not to do the same thing. 惩罚…以警戒他人；杀一儆百 ❑ *Let us at least see our courts make an example of these despicable criminals.* 至少让我们看到法庭惩罚这些十恶不赦的罪犯以儆效尤。❽ PHRASE If you **set an example**, you encourage or inspire people by your behaviour to behave or act in a similar way. 树立榜样；以身作则 ❑ *An officer's job was to set an example.* 军官的职责就是树立榜样。

Thesaurus 同类词 *example* Also look up:

N. model, representation, sample ❶❷
ideal, role model, standard ❹

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *example* with:

ADJ. **classic** example 典型例子(或代表)，**good** example 好的例子(或典型)，**obvious** example 明显的例子(或典型)，**perfect** example 最佳例子(或典型)，**typical** example 有代表性的例子(或典型) ❶❷
V. **give an** example 举例；列举典范 ❶❷
follow an example 学习榜样 ❻

ex|as|per|ate /ɪg'zɑ:spəreɪt, -'zæs-/ (**exasperates, exasperating, exasperated**) VERB If someone or something **exasperates** you, they annoy you and make you feel frustrated or upset. 激怒；触怒；使生气 ❑ [v n] *The sheer futility of it all exasperates her.* 它毫无用处，这让她很生气。•**ex|as|pera|tion** /ɪgˌzɑ:spə'reɪʃ°n, -ˌzæs-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Mahoney clenched his fist in exasperation.* 马奥尼恼怒地攥紧拳头。

ex|as|per|at|ed /ɪg'zɑ:spəreɪtɪd, -'zæs-/ ADJ If you describe a person as **exasperated**, you mean that they are frustrated or angry because of something that is happening or something that another person is doing. 恼怒的；恼火的；烦恼的 ❑ [+by] *The president was clearly exasperated by the whole saga.* 整个事件显然让总统很恼火。

ex|as|per|at|ing /ɪg'zɑ:spəreɪtɪŋ, -'zæs-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone or something as **exasperating**, you mean that you feel angry or frustrated by them or by what they do. 让人恼火的；气人的 ❑ [+to] *Hardie could be exasperating to his colleagues.* 哈迪有时让他的同事非常恼火。

ex|ca|vate /'ekskəveɪt/ (**excavates, excavating, excavated**) ❶ VERB When archaeologists or other people **excavate** a piece of land, they remove earth carefully from it and look for things such as pots, bones, or buildings which are buried

there, in order to discover information about the past. 发掘，挖掘（古物等）❑ [v n] *A new Danish expedition is again excavating the site in annual summer digs.* 一支新的丹麦探险队又在那个遗址上进行一年一度的夏季挖掘。•**ex|ca|va|tion** /ˌekskəˈveɪʃᵊn/ (**excavations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the excavation of a bronze-age boat.* 挖掘出来的青铜器时代的船 ❷ VERB To **excavate** means to dig a hole in the ground, for example in order to build there. 挖；开凿 ❑ [v n] *A contractor was hired to drain the reservoir and to excavate soil from one area for replacement with clay.* 雇了一个承包商抽干水库的水，挖掉一个区域的泥土后再用黏土填上。•**ex|ca|va|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the excavation of canals.* 运河的开凿

E

Word Link 词根词缀 *cav = hollow* 中空：*cave, cavity, excavate*

ex|ca|va|tor /ˈekskəveɪtəʳ/ (**excavators**) N-COUNT An **excavator** is a very large machine that is used for digging, for example when people are building something. 挖掘机

ex|ceed /ɪkˈsiːd/ (**exceeds, exceeding, exceeded**) ❶ VERB If something **exceeds** a particular amount or number, it is greater or larger than that amount or number. 超过，超出（某数量、数字等）[FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *Its research budget exceeds $700 million a year.* 其研究预算每年超过 7 亿美元。❑ [v n] *His performance exceeded all expectations.* 他的表演超出了所有人的期待。❷ VERB If you **exceed** a limit or rule, you go beyond it, even though you are not supposed to or it is against the law. 超出，超越（限制、规定等）[FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *He accepts he was exceeding the speed limit.* 他承认自己超速了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ex = away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*exceed, exit, explode*

ex|ceed|ing|ly /ɪkˈsiːdɪŋli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] **Exceedingly** means very or very much. 非常；极其 [OLD-FASHIONED 过时] ❑ *We had an exceedingly good lunch.* 我们吃了一顿极为丰盛的午餐。

ex|cel /ɪkˈsel/ (**excels, excelling, excelled**) VERB If someone **excels in** something or **excels at** it, they are very good at doing it. 突出；擅长；胜过（他人） ❑ [v +in] *Caine has always been an actor who excels in irony.* 凯恩向来是个擅长讽刺的演员。❑ [v +at] *Mary was a better rider than either of them and she excelled at outdoor sports.* 玛丽的骑术比他们俩都要好，而且她擅长户外运动。❑ [v] *Academically he began to excel.* 他开始在学术上超越他人。❑ [v pron-refl] *I think Krishnan excelled himself in all departments of his game.* 我认为克里舍南在比赛的各个环节都有超常的发挥。

ex|cel|lence /ˈeksələns/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If someone or something has the quality of **excellence**, they are extremely good in some way. 优秀；卓越；杰出 ❑ *...the top U.S. award for excellence in journalism and the arts.* 美国新闻和艺术的最高杰出成就奖 ❷ → see also **par excellence**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ence = state* 状态，*condition* 情况；*dependence, excellence, independence*

Ex|cel|len|cy /ˈeksələnsi/ (**Excellencies**) N-COUNT You use expressions such as **Your Excellency** or **His Excellency** when you are addressing or referring to officials of very high rank, for example ambassadors or governors.（对高级官员的尊称）阁下 [POLITENESS 礼貌] ❑ *I am reluctant to trust anyone totally, Your Excellency.* 我不想完全相信任何人，阁下。❑ *His excellency the President will be waiting for you in the hall.* 总统阁下会在大厅等你。

ex|cel|lent ◆◇ /ˈeksələnt/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **excellent** is very good indeed. 极好的；优秀的；卓越的；杰出的 ❑ *The recording quality is excellent.* 录音质量非常好。❑ *Luckily, Sue is very efficient and does an excellent job as Fred's personal assistant.* 幸运的是，作为弗雷德的私人助理，休办事效率很高，工作很出色。•**ex|cel|lent|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *They're both playing excellently.* 他们双方打得都很出色。❷ EXCLAM Some people say **'Excellent!'** to show that they approve of something.（表示赞同）好极了，太好了 [FEELINGS 情感]

ex|cept ◆◇ /ɪkˈsept/ ❶ PREP You use **except** to introduce the only thing or person that a statement does not apply to, or a fact that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除了…之外 ❑ *I wouldn't have accepted anything except a job in Europe.* 除了到欧洲工作外，我本来什么都不会接受。❑ *I don't take any drugs whatsoever, except aspirin for colds.* 我什么药都不吃，除了感冒时吃阿司匹林。•CONJ **Except** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Freddie would tell me nothing about what he was writing, except that it was to be a Christmas play.* 弗雷迪丝毫不肯透露他正在写什么，只告诉我那是一个圣诞节剧本。❷ PHRASE You use **except for** to introduce the only thing or person that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除了；除…之外；唯有 ❑ *He hadn't eaten a thing except for one forkful of salad.* 除了一餐叉色拉，他什么都没吃。❑ *Everyone was late, except for Richard.* 除了理查德，其他所有人都迟到了。

Usage 用法 **except** and **besides**

Except and *besides* are often confused. *Except* refers to someone or something that is not included: *I've taken all my required courses except psychology. I'm going to take it next term. Besides* means 'in addition to'. *What courses should I take next term besides psychology?*
except 和 besides 经常混淆。except 指被排除在外的人或物：I've taken all my required courses except psychology. I'm going to take it next term. 除心理学外，所有的必修课我都上了。我要在下学期上这门课。besides 意为"除此之外"：What courses should I take next term besides psychology? 除心理学外，我下学期还要上什么课？

ex|cept|ed /ɪkˈseptɪd/ ADV [n ADV] You use **excepted** after you have mentioned a person or thing to show that you do not include them in the statement you are making. 除…外 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Jeremy excepted, the men seemed personable.* 除杰里米外，那些男人看起来都风度翩翩。

ex|cept|ing /ɪkˈseptɪŋ/ PREP You use **excepting** to introduce the only thing that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除…之外 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *The source of meat for much of this region (excepting Japan) has traditionally been the pig.* 这个地区大部分地方（除日本外）的传统肉食是猪肉。

ex|cep|tion ◆◇ /ɪkˈsepʃᵊn/ (**exceptions**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *with the* N *of* n] An **exception** is a particular thing, person, or situation that is not included in a general statement, judgment, or rule. 例外；除外 ❑ *Few guitarists can sing as well as they can play; Eddie, however, is an exception.* 很少有吉他手唱歌像弹吉他那么好，然而埃迪是个例外。❑ [+of] *There were no floral offerings at the ceremony, with the exception of a single red rose.* 除了一朵红色玫瑰花外，仪式上没有任何献花。❑ *The law makes no exceptions.* 法律不容许搞特殊。❑ *With few exceptions, guests are booked for week-long visits.* 宾客们几乎毫无例外地预订了一周游。❷ PHRASE If you make a general statement, and then say that something or someone is **no exception**, you are emphasizing that they are included in that statement. 不例外；无例外 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *Marketing is applied to everything these days, and books are no exception.* 现在市场营销已无处不在，图书也不例外。❑ *Most people have no real idea how to change to healthy food, and Maureen was no exception.* 大多数人并不真正清楚究竟如何转而食用健康食品，莫琳也是如此。❸ PHRASE If you are making a general statement and you say that something is **the exception that proves the rule**, you mean that although it seems to contradict your statement, in most other cases your statement will be true. 证明普遍性的例外；规则必有例外 ❑ *Wine-making and accountants don't usually go together, but Thierry Hasard is an exception that proves the rule.* 酿酒和会计通常不搭边，而蒂埃里·阿萨尔却是普遍中的例外。❹ PHRASE If you **take exception to** something, you feel offended or annoyed by it, usually with the result that you complain about it. 反感；厌恶 ❑ *He also took exception to having been spied on.* 他也讨厌被暗中监视。❺ PHRASE You use **with the exception of** to introduce a thing or person that is not included in a general statement that you are making. 除…之外；不包括…在内 ❑ *Yesterday was a day off for everybody, with the exception of Lawrence.* 昨天所有人都放一天假，劳伦斯除外。❻ PHRASE You use **without exception** to emphasize that the statement you are making is true in all cases. 毫无例外；无一例外 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *The vehicles are without exception old, rusty and dented.* 那些车辆一律都很破旧，锈迹斑斑，布满凹痕。

ex|cep|tion|al /ɪk'sepʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ You use **exceptional** to describe someone or something that has a particular quality, usually a good quality, to an unusually high degree. 优异的；非凡的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...children with exceptional ability.* 具有非凡才能的孩子们 ❑ *His translation is exceptional in its poetic quality.* 他的译作非常有诗意。•**ex|cep|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *He's an exceptionally talented dancer.* 他是个非常有天赋的舞者。2 ADJ **Exceptional** situations and incidents are unusual and only likely to happen very infrequently. 例外的；特殊的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *School governors have the discretion to allow parents to withdraw pupils in exceptional circumstances.* 学校管理者有权允许家长们在特殊情况下让学生退学。•**ex|cep|tion|al|ly** ADV ❑ *Exceptionally, in times of emergency, we may send a team of experts.* 在紧急情况下，我们可能会破例派一个专家小组。

ex|cerpt ♦◇ /'eksɜ:pt/ (**excerpts**) N-COUNT An **excerpt** is a short piece of writing or music which is taken from a larger piece. 摘录；节选；选段 ❑ [+*from*] *...an excerpt from Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker.* 柴可夫斯基的《胡桃夹子》选段

ex|cess ♦◇ (**excesses**)

The noun is pronounced /ɪk'ses/. The adjective is pronounced /'ekses/. 名词读作 /ɪk'ses/，动词读作 /'ekses/。

1 N-VAR An **excess of** something is a larger amount than is needed, allowed, or usual. 过多；过量 ❑ [+*of*] *An excess of house plants in a small flat can be oppressive.* 在小公寓中摆放过多室内植物会让人觉得很压抑。❑ *Polyunsaturated oils are essential for health. Excess is harmful, however.* 多不饱和油对健康很重要。但是，食用过量就会有害。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Excess** is used to describe amounts that are greater than what is needed, allowed, or usual. 过量的；过多的 ❑ *After cooking the fish, pour off any excess fat.* 烹完鱼后，倒掉多余的油。3 N-UNCOUNT **Excess** is behaviour that is unacceptable because it is considered too extreme or immoral. 无节制；无度 ❑ *She said she was sick of her life of excess.* 她说她厌倦了自己无节制的生活。❑ *...adolescent excess.* 青春期的放肆 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Excess** is used to refer to additional amounts of money that need to be paid for services and activities that were not originally planned or taken into account. 额外的；多余的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a letter demanding an excess fare of £20.* 要求额外付 20 英镑邮资的信 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **excess** on an insurance policy is a sum of money which the insured person has to pay towards the cost of a claim. The insurance company pays the rest. （保险中的）免赔额，承保人本人需承担的款额【BRIT, BUSINESS, TECHNICAL 英，商，术语】❑ *The company wanted £1,800 for a policy with a £400 excess for under-21s.* 那家公司想要办理单价 1,800 英镑的保单，并且要求 21 岁以下人员承担价值 400 英镑的免赔额。6 PHRASE **In excess of** means more than a particular amount. 超过【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Avoid deposits in excess of £20,000 in any one account.* 单一账户存款勿超过两万英镑。7 PHRASE If you do something **to excess**, you do it too much. 过分地；过度地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I was reasonably fit, played a lot of tennis, and didn't smoke or drink to excess.* 我相当健康，经常打网球，不怎么吸烟，也不酗酒。

ˌex|cess 'bag|gage also **excess luggage** 1 N-UNCOUNT On an aeroplane journey, **excess baggage** is luggage that is larger or weighs more than your ticket allows, so that you have to pay extra to take it on board. （需另收运费的）超重行李 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **excess baggage** to talk about problems or events from someone's past which you think still worry them, especially when you think these things make it difficult for the person to cope or develop. 负担；拖累；累赘 ❑ *The good thing about these younger players is that they are not carrying any excess baggage from less successful times.* 这些较年轻的球员的优势就是他们并不背负以往失利的包袱。

ex|ces|sive /ɪk'sesɪv/ ADJ If you describe the amount or level of something as **excessive**, you disapprove of it because it is more or higher than is necessary or reasonable. 过分的；过多的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the alleged use of excessive force by police.* 警察涉嫌滥用武力 ❑ *The government says that local authority spending is excessive.* 政府称地方当局开支过大。•**ex|ces|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Managers are also accused of paying themselves excessively high salaries.* 经理们还被指责给自己支付过高的薪水。❑ *Mum had started taking pills and drinking excessively.* 妈妈开始服药酗酒。

ex|change ♦◇ /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (**exchanges, exchanging, exchanged**) 1 VERB If two or more people **exchange** things of a particular kind, they give them to each other at the same time. 交换；互换 ❑ [v n] *We exchanged addresses and Christmas cards.* 我们交换了地址和圣诞贺卡。❑ [v n +*with*] *He exchanged a quick smile with her then entered the lift.* 他和她匆匆相视一笑，然后走进了电梯。•N-COUNT **Exchange** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *He ruled out any exchange of prisoners with the militants.* 他拒绝和武装分子进行任何交换俘虏的活动。❑ [+*of*] *...a frank exchange of views.* 坦诚地交换意见 2 VERB If you **exchange** something, you replace it with a different thing, especially something that is better or more satisfactory. 调换，交换，更换（尤指更好或更令人满意的东西）❑ [v n] *...the chance to sell back or exchange goods.* 回销或调换商品的机会 ❑ [v n +*for*] *If the car you have leased is clearly unsatisfactory, you can always exchange it for another.* 如果你对租借的车明显不满意，可随时换一辆。3 N-COUNT An **exchange** is a brief conversation, usually an angry one. 短暂的交谈；（常指）口角，争吵【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*between*] *There've been some bitter exchanges between the two groups.* 两组之间发生过一些激烈的争吵。4 N-COUNT An **exchange of** fire, for example, is an incident in which people use guns or missiles against each other. 交战；交火 ❑ [+*of*] *There was an exchange of fire during which the gunman was wounded.* 有过交火，其间那名持枪歹徒受伤了。5 N-COUNT [usu adj N] An **exchange** is an arrangement in which people from two different countries visit each other's country, to strengthen links between them. （不同国家人们之间的）交流，互访 ❑ [+*with*] *...a series of sporting and cultural exchanges with Seoul.* 和首尔之间的一系列体育和文化交流 ❑ *I'm going to go on an exchange visit to Paris.* 我将到巴黎交流参观。6 N-COUNT **The exchange** is the same as the **telephone exchange**. 同 telephone exchange 7 → see also **corn exchange, foreign exchange, stock exchange** 8 PHRASE If you do or give something **in exchange for** something else, you do it or give it in order to get that thing. 作为交换 ❑ *It is illegal for public officials to solicit gifts or money in exchange for favors.* 公务员通过索要礼物或钱财作为为他人提供便利的交换是违法的。

→ see **stock market**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *exchange* with:

N. exchange **gifts** 交换礼物，exchange **greetings** 互相打招呼 1
exchange **currency** 兑换货币 2
exchange **student** 交换生 5
ADJ. **brief** exchange 短暂的交谈 3
cultural exchange 文化交流 5

exˈchange rate ♦◇ (**exchange rates**) N-COUNT The **exchange rate** of a country's unit of currency is the amount of another country's currency that you get in exchange for it. （外汇）汇率，兑换率

Ex|cheq|uer /ɪks'tʃekəʳ/ N-PROPER **The Exchequer** is the department in the British government which is responsible for receiving, issuing, and accounting for money belonging to the state. （英国的）财政部

ex|cise /'eksaɪz/ (**excises, excising, excised**)

The noun is pronounced /'eksaɪz/. The verb is pronounced /ɪk'saɪz/. 名词读作 /'eksaɪz/。动词读作 /ɪk'saɪz/。

1 N-VAR [usu N n] **Excise** is a tax that the government of a country puts on particular goods, such as cigarettes and alcoholic drinks, which are produced for sale in its own country. 国内货物税；消费税 ❑ *...this year's rise in excise duties.* 今年消费税的提高 ❑ *New car buyers and smokers will be hit by increases in taxes and excise.* 税率和消费税的提高将使新车买主和烟民受到打击。2 VERB If someone **excises** something, they remove it deliberately and completely. 切除；删除；消除【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a personal crusade to excise racist and sexist references in newspapers.* 消除报纸中涉及种族和性别歧视内容的个人努力 ❑ [v n +*from*] *...the question*

of permanently excising madness from the world. 关于永久清除世界上疯狂举动的问题 •**ex|ci|sion** /ɪk'sɪʒən/ (**excisions**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *The authors demanded excision of foreign words.* 作者们要求删除外国文字。

ex|cit|able /ɪk'saɪtəb°l/ ADJ If you describe someone as **excitable**, you mean that they behave in a rather nervous way and become excited very easily. 易激动的；易兴奋的 ❑ *Mary sat beside Elaine, who today seemed excitable.* 玛丽坐在伊莱恩身边，伊莱恩今天似乎有些激动。•**ex|cit|abil|ity** /ɪk,saɪtə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She has always been inclined to excitability.* 她一向比较容易激动。

ex|cite /ɪk'saɪt/ (**excites, exciting, excited**) ❶ VERB If something **excites** you, it makes you feel very happy, eager, or enthusiastic. 使激动；使兴奋；使有热情 ❑ [v n] *I only take on work that excites me, even if it means turning down lots of money.* 我只做那些令我感兴趣的工作，即使这意味着要少赚很多钱。❑ [v] *Where the show really excites is in the display of avant-garde photography.* 那场展览真正令人激动的就是先锋派摄影的展示。❷ VERB If something **excites** a particular feeling, emotion, or reaction in someone, it causes them to experience it. 激起；引起；唤起 ❑ [v n] *Daniel's early exposure to motor racing did not excite his interest.* 丹尼尔早期与摩托车赛的接触并没有激发他的兴趣。

ex|cit|ed /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **excited**, you are so happy that you cannot relax, especially because you are thinking about something pleasant that is going to happen to you. 兴奋的；激动的 ❑ [+*about*] *I'm very excited about the possibility of playing for England's first team.* 想到可能为英格兰首屈一指的球队效力，我非常兴奋。❑ *I was so excited when I went to sign the paperwork I could hardly write.* 去签文件时我非常兴奋，几乎无法写字。•**ex|cit|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'You're coming?' he said excitedly. 'That's fantastic! That's incredible!'* "你要来么？"他激动地说，"那太好了！简直难以置信！"❷ ADJ If you are **excited**, you are very worried or angry about something, and so you are very alert and cannot relax. 心烦的；忧虑的；气愤的 ❑ [+*about*] *I don't think there's any reason to get excited about inflation.* 我认为大可不必为通货膨胀而心烦。•**ex|cit|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Larry rose excitedly to the edge of his seat, shook a fist at us and spat.* 拉里气愤地挺直了后背，上半身前倾至座位边缘，边朝我们挥舞拳头边吐口水。

ex|cite|ment /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ (**excitements**) N-VAR You use **excitement** to refer to the state of being excited, or to something that excites you. 兴奋；激动；刺激；令人兴奋的事物 ❑ *Everyone is in a state of great excitement.* 每个人都大为兴奋。

ex|cit|ing •∞ /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **exciting**, it makes you feel very happy or enthusiastic. 令人兴奋的；令人激动的；刺激的 ❑ *The race itself is very exciting.* 比赛本身非常刺激。

ex|claim /ɪks'kleɪm/ (**exclaims, exclaiming, exclaimed**) VERB Writers sometimes use **exclaim** to show that someone is speaking suddenly, loudly, or emphatically, often because they are excited, shocked, or angry. (由于激动、震惊、愤怒等)突然呼喊，惊叫，大声喊 ❑ [v with quote] *'He went back to the lab,' Iris exclaimed impatiently.* "他回实验室去了。"艾里斯不耐烦地大声说。❑ [v that] *He exclaims that it must be a typing error.* 他惊呼道那一定是个打字错误。

Word Link 词根词缀 *claim, clam = shouting* 喊叫：*acclaim, clamour, exclaim*

ex|cla|ma|tion /,ekskləˈmeɪʃ°n/ (**exclamations**) N-COUNT An **exclamation** is a sound, word, or sentence that is spoken suddenly, loudly, or emphatically and that expresses excitement, admiration, shock, or anger. 惊叫；感叹；感叹词；感叹句 ❑ *Sue gave an exclamation as we got a clear sight of the house.* 我们清楚看到那所房子时，休惊叹不已。

ex|cla|ma|tion mark (**exclamation marks**) N-COUNT An **exclamation mark** is the sign! which is used in writing to show that a word, phrase, or sentence is an exclamation. 感叹号(！)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **exclamation point**

ex|clude /ɪks'klu:d/ (**excludes, excluding, excluded**) ❶ VERB If you **exclude** someone **from** a place or activity, you prevent them from entering it or taking part in it. 将…排除在外；不包括 ❑ [v n +*from*] *The Academy excluded women from its classes.* 该学院不招收女学生。❑ [v-ed] *Many of the youngsters feel excluded.* 很多年轻人感觉自己被排挤。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **exclude** something that has some connection with what you are doing, you deliberately do not use it or consider it. 拒绝；阻止 ❑ [v n +*from*] *They eat only plant foods, and take care to exclude animal products from other areas of their lives.* 他们只吃素食，在生活的其他方面也注意拒绝使用动物产品。❑ [v n] *In some schools, Christmas carols are being modified to exclude any reference to Christ.* 某些学校正在对圣诞颂歌进行修改，删除提及耶稣的内容。❸ VERB To **exclude** a possibility means to decide or prove that it is wrong and not worth considering. 排除…的可能性；对…不予考虑 ❑ [v n] *I cannot entirely exclude the possibility that some form of pressure was applied to the neck.* 我不能完全排除颈部受到某种压迫的可能性。❹ VERB To **exclude** something such as the sun's rays or harmful germs means to prevent them physically from reaching or entering a particular place. 阻挡；拒绝；阻止…进入 ❑ [v n] *This was intended to exclude the direct rays of the sun.* 其目的是阻挡太阳光直射。

ex|clud|ing /ɪks'klu:dɪŋ/ PREP You use **excluding** before mentioning a person or thing to show that you are not including them in your statement. 除…之外；不包括 ❑ *Excluding water, half of the body's weight is protein.* 除去水，蛋白质占了体重的一半。

ex|clu|sion /ɪks'klu:ʒ°n/ (**exclusions**) ❶ N-VAR The **exclusion of** something is the act of deliberately not using, allowing, or considering it. 排除；不予考虑 ❑ [+*of*] *It calls for the exclusion of all commercial lending institutions from the college loan program.* 它提倡将所有商贷机构排除在高校贷款计划之外。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] **Exclusion** is the act of preventing someone from entering a place or taking part in an activity. 排斥；拒绝 ❑ [+*from*] *…women's exclusion from political power.* 在政治权力上对女性的排斥 ❸ PHRASE If you do one thing **to the exclusion of** something else, you only do the first thing and do not do the second thing at all. 把…排除在外；排除… ❑ *Diane had dedicated her life to caring for him to the exclusion of all else.* 黛安娜一生都在照顾他，对其他一切都无暇顾及。

ex|clu|sion|ary /ɪks'klu:ʒ°nri/ ADJ Something that is **exclusionary** excludes a particular person or group of people. 排他性的；排除在外的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…exclusionary business practices.* 排他性的商业行为

ex'clu|sion zone (**exclusion zones**) N-COUNT An **exclusion zone** is an area where people are not allowed to go or where they are not allowed to do a particular thing, for example because it would be dangerous. 禁区

ex|clu|sive /ɪks'klu:sɪv/ (**exclusives**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **exclusive**, you mean that it is limited to people who have a lot of money or who belong to a high social class, and is therefore not available to everyone. 高档的；高级的；奢华的 ❑ *He is already a member of Britain's most exclusive club.* 他已经是英国最高级俱乐部的成员了。❑ *The City was criticised for being too exclusive and uncompetitive.* 伦敦城被指责过于奢华和缺乏竞争力。•**ex|clu|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *…a rising middle class, which objected to the exclusiveness of the traditional elite.* 反对传统精英奢华生活的新兴中产阶级 •**ex|clu|sivi|ty** /,eksklu:'sɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *…a company with a reputation for exclusivity.* 因奢华而闻名的公司 ❷ ADJ Something that is **exclusive** is used or owned by only one person or group, and not shared with anyone else. 独用的；独有的；独享的 ❑ *Our group will have exclusive use of a 60-foot boat.* 我们小组将独用一条 60 英尺长的船。❑ [+*to*] *Many of their cheeses are exclusive to our stores in Britain.* 在英国，他们生产的奶酪很多只在我们商店出售。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a newspaper, magazine, or broadcasting organization describes one of its reports as **exclusive**, they mean that it is a special report which does not appear in any other publication or on any other channel. (新闻报道)独家的 ❑ *He told the magazine in an exclusive interview: 'All my problems stem from drink'.* 他在接受一家杂志社的独家采访时说："我所有的问题都是饮酒造成的。"•N-COUNT An **exclusive** is an exclusive article or report. 独家报道；独家文章 ❑ *Some papers thought they had an exclusive.* 一些报纸认为自己是独家报道。❹ ADJ If a company states

that its prices, goods, or services are **exclusive of** something, that thing is not included in the stated price, although it usually still has to be paid for. 不包括…的；不含…的 ❑ [+of] *Skiing weekends cost £58 (exclusive of travel and accommodation).* 周末滑雪价格为 58 英镑（不含交通和住宿费）。 ❺ PHRASE If two things are **mutually exclusive**, they are separate and very different from each other, so that it is impossible for them to exist or happen together. 相互排斥的；互不相容的 ❑ *They both have learnt that ambition and successful fatherhood can be mutually exclusive.* 他们两个人都认识到了追求理想和做个好父亲不能两者兼顾。

ex|clu|sive|ly /ɪksˈkluːsɪvli/ ADV [ADV with v] **Exclusively** is used to refer to situations or activities that involve only the thing or things mentioned, and nothing else. 排他地；独占地；专有地；完全地 ❑ *...an exclusively male domain.* 男性专属的领域 ❑ *Instruction in these subjects in undergraduate classes is almost exclusively by lecture.* 本科生的这几门课程几乎完全是通过讲座教授的。

ex|com|muni|cate /ˌekskəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ (**excommunicates, excommunicating, excommunicated**) VERB If a Roman Catholic or member of the Orthodox Church **is excommunicated**, it is publicly and officially stated that the person is no longer allowed to be a member of the Church. This is a punishment for some very great wrong that they have done. （天主教或东正教）将…逐出教会，开除…的教籍 ❑ [be V-ed] *Eventually, he was excommunicated along with his mentor.* 最后，他和他的导师一起被开除教籍。 ❑ [V n] *In 1766 he excommunicated the village for its 'depraved diversion'.* 1766 年，他以"堕落地享乐"为由将那个村庄逐出教会。 •**ex|com|mu|ni|ca|tion** /ˌekskəmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**excommunications**) N-VAR ❑ *...the threat of excommunication.* 逐出教会的威胁

ex|co|ri|ate /ɪkˈskɔːrɪeɪt/ (**excoriates, excoriating, excoriated**) VERB To **excoriate** a person or organization means to criticize them severely, usually in public. 批判；痛斥；严厉指责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He proceeded to excoriate me in front of the nurses.* 他开始在护士面前痛斥我。

ex|cre|ment /ˈekskrɪmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Excrement** is the solid waste that is passed out of a person or animal's body through their bowels. 粪便；排泄物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The cage smelled of excrement.* 笼子里粪臭熏人。

ex|cres|cence /ɪksˈkresᵊns/ (**excrescences**) N-COUNT If you describe something such as a building, addition, or development as an **excrescence**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think it is unnecessary, bad, or ugly. 多余物；累赘【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *...an architectural excrescence.* 多余的建筑物 ❑ [+on] *The trade union block vote is an excrescence on democracy.* 工会集团投票制是民主的毒瘤。

ex|cre|ta /ɪksˈkriːtə/ N-UNCOUNT **Excreta** is the waste matter, such as urine or faeces, which is passed out of a person or animal's body. 排泄物【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】

ex|crete /ɪksˈkriːt/ (**excretes, excreting, excreted**) VERB When a person or animal **excretes** waste matter from their body, they get rid of it in faeces, urine, or sweat. 排泄【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ [V n] *Your open pores excrete sweat and dirt.* 通过张开的毛孔排出汗液和污垢。[Also V] •**ex|cre|tion** /ɪksˈkriːʃᵊn/ (**excretions**) N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the excretion of this drug from the body.* 这种药品自体内排出

ex|cru|ci|at|ing /ɪksˈkruːʃɪeɪtɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **excruciating**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely painful, either physically or emotionally. 极痛苦的；折磨人的；剧痛的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I was in excruciating pain and one leg wouldn't move.* 我忍受着剧痛，一条腿无法动弹。 •**ex|cru|ci|at|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *He found the transition to boarding school excruciatingly painful.* 他发现转到寄宿学校极其痛苦。 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **excruciating**, you mean that it is very unpleasant to experience, for example because it is very boring or embarrassing. 难以忍受的；令人苦恼的 ❑ *Meanwhile, the boredom is excruciating.* 同时，又无聊得让人苦恼不已。 ❑ *There was a moment of excruciating silence.* 一时间安静得令人难以忍受。 •**ex|cru|ci|at|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *The dialogue is excruciatingly embarrassing.* 对话十分难堪，让人不堪忍受。

ex|cur|sion /ɪkˈskɜːʃᵊn, AM 美 -ʒᵊn/ (**excursions**) ❶ N-COUNT You can refer to a short journey as an **excursion**, especially if it is made for pleasure or enjoyment. 短途旅行；远足 ❑ [+to] *In Bermuda, Sam's father took him on an excursion to a coral barrier.* 在百慕大，萨姆的父亲带他到附近的珊瑚礁去游玩。 ❷ N-COUNT An **excursion** is a trip or visit to an interesting place, especially one that is arranged or recommended by a holiday company or tourist organization. （尤指旅行社组织的）短途旅游 ❑ *Another pleasant excursion is Malaga, 18 miles away.* 另一个非常不错的短途旅游是去 18 英里以外的马拉加。 ❸ N-COUNT [oft poss N] If you describe an activity as an **excursion into** something, you mean that it is an attempt to develop or understand something new that you have not experienced before. 尝试；涉猎 ❑ [+into] *...Radio 3's latest excursion into ethnic music, dance and literature.* 第三广播台最近开始涉及有关少数民族音乐、舞蹈和文学的节目

ex|cus|able /ɪkˈskjuːzəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone's wrong words or actions are **excusable**, you mean that they can be understood and forgiven. 可原谅的；可谅解的 ❑ *I then realised that he had made a simple but excusable historical mistake.* 然后我认识到他犯了一个简单但是可以原谅的历史性错误。

ex|cuse ◆◇ (**excuses, excusing, excused**)

The noun is pronounced /ɪkˈskjuːs/. The verb is pronounced /ɪkˈskjuːz/. 名词读作 /ɪkˈskjuːs/。动词读作 /ɪkˈskjuːz/。

❶ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] An **excuse** is a reason which you give in order to explain why something has been done or has not been done, or in order to avoid doing something. 借口；理由；辩解 ❑ [+for] *It is easy to find excuses for his indecisiveness.* 为他的犹豫不决寻找借口是很容易的。 ❑ *Once I had had a baby I had the perfect excuse to stay at home.* 一旦有了宝宝，我就完全有理由呆在家里了。 ❑ *If you stop making excuses and do it you'll wonder what took you so long.* 如果你不再找理由而是干些实事，你就会惊讶自己怎么浪费了这么多时间。 •PHRASE If you say that there is **no excuse for** something, you are emphasizing that it should not happen, or expressing disapproval that it has happened. 没有理由；不应该；不是…的理由【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+for] *There's no excuse for behaviour like that.* 没理由做出那种行为。 ❑ [+for] *Solitude was no excuse for sloppiness.* 独居不是邋遢的理由。 ❷ VERB To **excuse** someone or **excuse** their behaviour means to provide reasons for their actions, especially when other people disapprove of these actions. （尤指别人不赞同时）为…辩解，为…寻找理由 ❑ [V n +by] *He excused himself by saying he was 'forced to rob to maintain my wife and cat'.* 他辩解说自己是"为了供养妻子和猫儿被迫去抢劫的"。 ❑ [V n] *That doesn't excuse my mother's behaviour.* 那并不能为我母亲的行为辩解。 ❸ VERB If you **excuse** someone **for** something wrong that they have done, you forgive them for it. 原谅；宽恕 ❑ [V n +for] *Many people might have excused them for shirking some of their responsibilities.* 很多人可能已经原谅了他们逃避责任的行为。[Also V n, V n n] ❹ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is excused from** a duty or responsibility, they are told that they do not have to carry it out. 使免除（责任、义务等）❑ [be V-ed +from] *She is usually excused from her duties during the school holidays.* 在学校放假期间，她通常不必担负职责。 ❑ [be V-ed n] *She was excused duties on Saturday.* 星期六她不用工作。 ❺ VERB If you **excuse yourself**, you use a phrase such as 'Excuse me' as a polite way of saying that you are about to leave. 准许…离开；让…离开 ❑ [V pron-refl] *He excused himself and went up to his room.* 他告辞后回到他楼上的房间。 ❻ CONVENTION You say **'Excuse me'** when you want to politely get someone's attention, especially when you are about to ask them a question. 对不起，劳驾，打扰一下（用于礼貌地引起注意，尤其是要提问时）【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Excuse me, but are you Mr Honig?* 请问，您是霍尼格先生吗？ ❼ CONVENTION You use **excuse me** to apologize to someone when you have disturbed or interrupted them. 对不起，抱歉（用于因打扰或打断对方而道歉）【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Excuse me interrupting, but there's a thing I feel I've got to say.* 抱歉打断一下，我觉得有件事我得说。 ❽ CONVENTION You use **excuse me** or a phrase such as **if you'll excuse me** as a polite way of indicating that you are about to leave or that you are about to stop talking to someone. 对不起，抱歉（用于礼貌地表示要离开或

者停止和对方交谈)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *'Excuse me,' she said to Jarvis, and left the room.* "抱歉出去一下。"她对贾维斯说，然后离开了房间。❑ *Now if you'll excuse me, I've got work to do.* 对不起，这会儿我有工作要做。❷ CONVENTION You use **excuse me, but** to indicate that you are about to disagree with someone. 对不起，抱歉(用于表示反对)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Excuse me, but I want to know what all this has to do with us.* 抱歉，我想知道所有这些和我们有什么关系。❸ CONVENTION You say **excuse me** to apologize when you have bumped into someone, or when you need to move past someone in a crowd. 对不起，抱歉，借过(用于因为撞到某人或者在人群中挤过时表示道歉)【FORMULAE 惯用语】❹ CONVENTION You say **excuse me** to apologize when you have done something slightly embarrassing or impolite, such as burping, hiccupping, or sneezing. 抱歉，对不起(用于为打嗝、打喷嚏等失礼行为道歉)【FORMULAE 惯用语】❺ CONVENTION You say **'Excuse me?'** to show that you want someone to repeat what they have just said. 对不起，请再说一遍【AM, FORMULAE 美，惯用语】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **pardon, sorry**

Thesaurus 同类词 *excuse* Also look up:

N. apology, explanation, reason ❶
V. forgive, pardon, spare; (*ant.*) accuse, blame, punish ❸

ˌex-diˈrectory ADJ If a person or their telephone number is **ex-directory**, the number is not listed in the telephone directory, and the telephone company will not give it to people who ask for it. (电话号码)未列入电话号码簿的【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unlisted**

exec /ɪgˈzek/ (**execs**) N-COUNT **Exec** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **executive**.

ex|ecrable /ˈeksɪkrəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **execrable**, you mean that it is very bad or unpleasant. 令人讨厌的；可恶的；非常糟糕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Accusing us of being disloyal to cover his own sorry behavior is truly execrable.* 他指责我们不忠诚以掩盖他自己的错误行为，真令人厌恶。❑ *...an execrable meal.* 非常糟糕的一顿饭

ex|ecute ♦∞ /ˈeksɪkjuːt/ (**executes, executing, executed**) ❶ VERB To **execute** someone means to kill them as a punishment for a serious crime. 将…处死；将…正法 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was executed by lethal injection earlier today.* 他于今天早些时候被注射处死。❑ [v n] *One group claimed to have executed the American hostage.* 一个组织声称已经处决了那名美国人质。❑ [be v-ed +for] *This boy's father had been executed for conspiring against the throne.* 这个男孩的父亲因为密谋反对君主而被处死。•**ex|ecu|tion** /ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃᵊn/ (**executions**) N-VAR ❑ *Execution by lethal injection is scheduled for July 30th.* 定于 7 月 30 日执行注射死刑。❷ VERB If you **execute** a plan, you carry it out. 执行；实施；贯彻【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We are going to execute our campaign plan to the letter.* 我们将严格施行我们的竞选计划。•**ex|ecu|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *U.S. forces are fully prepared for the execution of any action once the order is given by the president.* 美国军队充分准备好随时执行总统的任何指令。❸ VERB If you **execute** a difficult action or movement, you successfully perform it. 完成，表演(高难度动作) ❑ [be v-ed] *The landing was skilfully executed.* 熟练地完成了着陆。❹ VERB When someone **executes** a work of art, they make or produce it, using an idea as a basis. 制作，创作(艺术品) ❑ [v n] *Morris executed a suite of twelve drawings in 1978.* 莫里斯在 1978 年创作了由 12 幅画组成的一组作品。❑ [v-ed] *A well-executed shot of a tall ship is a joy to behold.* 欣赏优秀的高桅横帆船摄影作品是种乐趣。•**ex|ecu|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The ideas in the show's presentation were good, but failed in execution.* 那场展览陈述的想法很好，但是没能实现。

ex|ecu|tion|er /ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃənəʳ/ (**executioners**) N-COUNT An **executioner** is a person who has the job of executing criminals. 死刑执行人；刽子手

ex|ecu|tive ♦♦◇ /ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv/ (**executives**) ❶ N-COUNT An **executive** is someone who is employed by a business at a senior level. Executives decide what the business should do, and ensure that it is done. 主管；管理者；经理 ❑ *...an advertising executive.* 广告主管 ❑ *...Her husband is a senior bank executive.* 她丈夫是银行高级主管。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **executive** sections and tasks of an organization are concerned with the making of decisions and with ensuring that decisions are carried out. 管理的；执行的 ❑ *A successful job search needs to be as well organised as any other executive task.* 成功的求职与执行其他任何任务一样，都需要良好的条理性。❑ *I don't envisage I will take an executive role, but rather become a consultant on merchandise and marketing.* 我不设想自己将成为管理人员，但很希望成为商品营销顾问。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Executive** goods are expensive goods designed or intended for executives and other people at a similar social or economic level. 高级的；精美时髦的；供主管人员使用的 ❑ *...an executive briefcase.* 高级公文包 ❑ *... executive cars.* 高级轿车 ❹ N-SING [N n] The **executive** committee or board of an organization is a committee within that organization which has the authority to make decisions and ensures that these decisions are carried out. 执行委员会；行政委员会 ❑ *He sits on the executive committee that manages Lloyds.* 他是管理劳埃德保险公司的执行委员会成员。❑ [+of] *...the executive of the National Union of Students.* 全国学生会执行委员会 ❺ N-SING [oft N n] **The executive** is the part of the government of a country that is concerned with carrying out decisions or orders, as opposed to the part that makes laws or the part that deals with criminals. (政府的)行政部门 ❑ *The government, the executive and the judiciary are supposed to be separate.* 政府、行政部门和司法部门应该彼此分离。❑ *The matter should be resolved by the executive branch of government.* 这个问题应该由政府的行政部门解决。

ex|ecu|tor /ɪgˈzekjʊtəʳ/ (**executors**) N-COUNT An **executor** is someone whose name you write in your will when you want them to be responsible for dealing with your affairs after your death. 遗嘱执行人【LEGAL 法律】

ex|egesis /ˌeksɪˈdʒiːsɪs/ (**exegeses** /ˌeksɪˈdʒiːsiːz/) N-VAR An **exegesis** is an explanation and interpretation of a piece of writing, especially a religious piece of writing, after very careful study. (尤指对宗教著作的)注释，诠释，解经【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the kind of academic exegesis at which Isaacs excels.* 艾萨克斯擅长的那种学术诠释 ❑ [+of] *...a substantial exegesis of his work.* 对他作品的大量注释

ex|em|plar /ɪgˈzemplɑːʳ/ (**exemplars**) ❶ N-COUNT An **exemplar** is someone or something that is considered to be so good that they should be copied or imitated. 典范；榜样【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They viewed their new building as an exemplar of taste.* 他们认为他们的新大厦品位独特，可作为典范。❷ N-COUNT An **exemplar** is a typical example of a group or class of things. 范例；样品【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *One of the wittiest exemplars of the technique was M.C. Escher.* 最为巧妙地运用那种技巧的一个典型人物就是 M.C. 埃舍尔。

ex|em|pla|ry /ɪgˈzemplərɪ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **exemplary**, you think they are extremely good. 典范的；可作榜样的 ❑ *Underpinning this success has been an exemplary record of innovation.* 具有典范性的创新确保了这次成功。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **exemplary** punishment is unusually harsh and is intended to stop other people from committing similar crimes. 惩戒性的；儆戒性的 ❑ *He demanded exemplary sentences for those behind the violence.* 他要求对这起暴力事件的幕后指使者作出惩戒性判决。

ex|em|pli|fy /ɪgˈzemplɪfaɪ/ (**exemplifies, exemplifying, exemplified**) VERB If a person or thing **exemplifies** something such as a situation, quality, or class of things, they are a typical example of it. 作为…的例证；是…的典范【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The room's style exemplifies Conran's ideal of 'beauty and practicality'.* 那个房间的风格是体现康兰"美观和实用"观念的典范。

ex|empt /ɪgˈzempt/ (**exempts, exempting, exempted**) ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **exempt from** a particular rule, duty, or obligation, they do not have to follow it or do it. 被免除的；被豁免的 ❑ [+from] *Men in college were exempt from military service.* 大学在校男生免服兵役。❷ VERB To **exempt** a person or thing **from** a particular rule, duty, or obligation means to state officially that they are not bound or affected

by it. 免除；豁免 ❑ [v n +*from*] *South Carolina claimed the power to exempt its citizens from the obligation to obey federal law.* 南卡罗来纳州声称有权力免除该州公民遵守联邦法规的义务。[Also v n] •**ex|emp|tion** /ɪgˈzempʃn/ (**exemptions**) N-VAR ❑ [+*from*] *...the exemption of employer-provided health insurance from taxation.* 雇主提供的健康保险免税

ex|er|cise ◆◇ /ˈeksəsaɪz/ (**exercises, exercising, exercised**) 1 VERB If you **exercise** something such as your authority, your rights, or a good quality, you use it or put it into effect. 运用；行使【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They are merely exercising their right to free speech.* 他们只是在行使他们的言论自由权。❑ [v n] *Britain has warned travellers to exercise prudence and care.* 英国已经警告游客要谨慎小心。•N-SING **Exercise** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the exercise of political and economic power.* 行使政治经济权力 ❑ [+*of*] *Leadership does not rest on the exercise of force alone.* 领导地位并不仅仅依赖于权力的行使。2 VERB When you **exercise**, you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy. 活动；运动；锻炼 ❑ [v] *She exercises two or three times a week.* 她每周锻炼两三次。❑ [v n] *Exercising the body does a great deal to improve one's health.* 锻炼身体对增进健康大有益处。•N-UNCOUNT **Exercise** is also a noun. ❑ *Lack of exercise can lead to feelings of depression and exhaustion.* 缺乏锻炼会导致抑郁和疲劳。3 VERB If a movement or activity **exercises** a part of your body, it keeps it strong, healthy, or in good condition. 锻炼（身体部位）❑ [v n] *They call rowing the perfect sport. It exercises every major muscle group.* 他们称划船是最佳运动，它可以锻炼每一处主要肌肉群。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Exercises** are a series of movements or actions which you do in order to get fit, remain healthy, or practise for a particular physical activity. 锻炼；练习 ❑ *I do special neck and shoulder exercises.* 我做专门的颈部和肩部运动。5 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *on* N] **Exercises** are military activities and operations which are not part of a real war, but which allow the armed forces to practise for a real war. 演习；操练 ❑ *General Powell predicted that in the future it might even be possible to stage joint military exercises.* 鲍威尔将军预测将来甚至可能举行联合军事演习。6 N-COUNT An **exercise** is a short activity or piece of work that you do, for example in school, which is designed to help you learn a particular skill. 练习；习题 ❑ *Try working through the opening exercises in this chapter.* 做一做本章节的开篇习题。7 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe an activity as an **exercise in** a particular quality or result, you mean that it has that quality or result, especially when it was not intended to have it. （尤指非预期的）活动，情况 ❑ [+*in*] *As an exercise in stating the obvious, this could scarcely be faulted.* 这说的都是些显而易见的事情，几乎不可能出错。❑ *Think what a waste of taxpayers' money the whole exercise was.* 想想那整件事会浪费纳税人多少钱呀。8 VERB If something **exercises** you or your mind, you think or talk about it a great deal, especially because you are worried or concerned about it. 使担忧；使不安 ❑ [v n] *This has been a major problem exercising the minds of scientists around the world.* 这一直是困扰全世界科学家的一个重要问题。

→ see **muscle**

Thesaurus 同类词 *exercise* Also look up:

v. practice, use 1
work out 2

'ex|er|cise bike (**exercise bikes**) N-COUNT An **exercise bike** is a special bicycle which does not move, so that you can exercise on it at home or at a gym. 健身脚踏车

'ex|er|cise book (**exercise books**) N-COUNT An **exercise book** is a small book that students use for writing in. 练习簿【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **notebook**

ex|ert /ɪgˈzɜːrt/ (**exerts, exerting, exerted**) 1 VERB If someone or something **exerts** influence, authority, or pressure, they use it in a strong or determined way, especially in order to produce a particular effect. 施加（影响、压力等）；行使，运用（权威等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He exerted considerable influence on the thinking of the scientific community on these issues.* 他极大地影响了科学界对这些问题的看法。2 VERB If you **exert yourself**, you make a great physical or mental effort, or work hard to do something. 尽力；努力 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Do not exert yourself unnecessarily.* 不要做无谓的努力。•**ex|er|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He clearly found the physical exertion exhilarating.* 他明显感觉体力劳动令人愉快。

→ see **motion**

ex|fo|li|ate /eksˈfəʊlieɪt/ (**exfoliates, exfoliating, exfoliated**) VERB To **exfoliate** your skin means to remove the dead cells from its surface using something such as a brush or a special cream. 使鳞片样脱皮；使死皮脱落 ❑ [v n] *Exfoliate your back at least once a week.* 每周至少一次搓掉背部死皮。[Also v] •**ex|fo|li|at|ing** ADJ ❑ *...a gentle exfoliating cream.* 温和的去角质霜 •**ex|fo|li|a|tion** /eksˌfəʊliˈeɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There is little doubt that skin does benefit from exfoliation.* 毫无疑问，脱皮对皮肤有益。

Word Link 词根词缀 *foli ≈ leaf* 叶 : *defoliate, exfoliate, foliage*

ex gra|tia /ˌeks ˈgreɪʃə/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ex gratia** payment is one that is given as a favour or gift and not because it is legally necessary. （付款）作为恩惠的，非出于法律义务的【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英，正式】

ex|hale /eksˈheɪl/ (**exhales, exhaling, exhaled**) VERB When you **exhale**, you breathe out the air that is in your lungs. 呼气【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Hold your breath for a moment and exhale.* 屏住呼吸片刻，然后呼气。❑ [v n] *Wade exhaled a cloud of smoke and coughed.* 韦德吐出一口烟，然后咳嗽起来。•**ex|ha|la|tion** /ˌeksəˈleɪʃn/ (**exhalations**) N-VAR ❑ *Milton let out his breath in a long exhalation.* 米尔顿长长地呼出一口气。

→ see **respiratory**

ex|haust ◆◇ /ɪgˈzɔːst/ (**exhausts, exhausting, exhausted**) 1 VERB If something **exhausts** you, it makes you so tired, either physically or mentally, that you have no energy left. 使精疲力竭；使疲惫不堪 ❑ [v n] *Don't exhaust him.* 不要把他累坏了。•**ex|haust|ed** ADJ ❑ *She was too exhausted and distressed to talk about the tragedy.* 她太累了，而且无比悲伤，没法谈论那场悲剧。•**ex|haust|ing** ADJ ❑ *It was an exhausting schedule she had set herself.* 她给自己安排了叫人筋疲力尽的日程。2 VERB If you **exhaust** something such as money or food, you use or finish it all. 耗尽；用光 ❑ [v n] *We have exhausted all our material resources.* 我们已经耗尽了所有的物资。❑ [v-ed] *They said that food supplies were almost exhausted.* 他们说供应的食物几乎快要吃完了。3 VERB If you **have exhausted** a subject or topic, you have talked about it so much that there is nothing more to say about it. 详尽地讨论；详尽无遗地论述 ❑ [v n] *She and Chantal must have exhausted the subject of babies and clothes.* 她和尚塔尔肯定已经充分讨论过宝宝和衣服的问题。4 N-COUNT The **exhaust** or the **exhaust pipe** is the pipe which carries the gas out of the engine of a vehicle. 排气管【mainly BRIT 主英】5 N-UNCOUNT **Exhaust** is the gas or steam that is produced when the engine of a vehicle is running. 尾气；废气 ❑ *...the exhaust from a car engine.* 汽车发动机排放的尾气 ❑ *The city's streets are filthy and choked with exhaust fumes.* 那座城市的街道肮脏不堪，弥漫着令人窒息的废气。

→ see **engine, pollution**

ex|haus|tion /ɪgˈzɔːstʃn/ N-UNCOUNT **Exhaustion** is the state of being so tired that you have no energy left. 精疲力竭；疲惫不堪 ❑ *Staff say he is suffering from exhaustion.* 员工说他极度疲劳。

ex|haus|tive /ɪgˈzɔːstɪv/ ADJ If you describe a study, search, or list as **exhaustive**, you mean that it is very thorough and complete. 详尽无遗的；彻底全面的 ❑ *This is by no means an exhaustive list but it gives an indication of the many projects taking place.* 这绝称不上是详尽无遗的清单，但是列出了很多正在进行的项目。•**ex|haust|ive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Hawley said these costs were scrutinised exhaustively by independent accountants.* 霍利说独立会计师详细地审查过这些费用。

ex|hib|it /ɪgˈzɪbɪt/ (**exhibits, exhibiting, exhibited**) 1 VERB If someone or something shows a particular quality, feeling, or type of behaviour, you can say that they **exhibit** it. 表现；显示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He has exhibited symptoms of anxiety and*

overwhelming worry. 他表现出焦躁不安和过度忧虑的症状。**2** VERB [usu passive] When a painting, sculpture, or object of interest **is exhibited**, it is put in a public place such as a museum or art gallery so that people can come to look at it. You can also say that animals **are exhibited** in a zoo. 展览；展出；陈列 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *His work was exhibited in the best galleries in America, Europe and Asia.* 他的作品在美洲、欧洲和亚洲最好的美术馆展出。• **ex|hi|bi|tion** N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] ❑ *Five large pieces of the wall are currently on exhibition in London.* 那堵墙的五块大碎片眼下正在伦敦展出。**3** VERB When artists **exhibit**, they show their work in public. 举办展览会；展出作品 ❑ [v] *By 1936 she was exhibiting at the Royal Academy.* 到 1936 年她已在皇家艺术学院展出作品。**4** N-COUNT An **exhibit** is a painting, sculpture, or object of interest that is displayed to the public in a museum or art gallery. 展品；陈列品 ❑ *Shona showed me round the exhibits.* 肖纳带我参观了展品。**5** N-COUNT An **exhibit** is a public display of paintings, sculpture, or objects of interest, for example in a museum or art gallery. 展览；展出【AM 美】❑ *...an exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.* 大都会艺术博物馆的展览

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **exhibition**

6 N-COUNT An **exhibit** is an object that a lawyer shows in court as evidence in a legal case. （在法庭上出示的）证据，证物

ex|hi|bi|tion ♦◇ /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃ°n/ (**exhibitions**) **1** N-COUNT An **exhibition** is a public event at which pictures, sculptures, or other objects of interest are displayed, for example at a museum or art gallery. 展览会；展出 ❑ [+*of*] *...an exhibition of expressionist art.* 表现派艺术展览会 **2** N-SING An **exhibition of** a particular skilful activity is a display or example of it that people notice or admire. 展示；显示 ❑ [+*of*] *He responded in champion's style by treating the fans to an exhibition of power and speed.* 他向崇拜者展示了他的力量和速度，表现得颇有冠军风范。**3** → see also **exhibit**

ex|hi|bi|tion|ism /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Exhibitionism** is behaviour that tries to get people's attention all the time, and especially behaviour that most people think is silly. （尤指令人觉得愚蠢的）喜出风头癖，表现癖【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There is an element of exhibitionism in the parents' performance too.* 那对父母的表现也显得有些爱出风头。

ex|hi|bi|tion|ist /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃənɪst/ (**exhibitionists**) N-COUNT An **exhibitionist** is someone who tries to get people's attention all the time by behaving in a way that most people think is silly. 好表现者；爱出风头者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ex|hibi|tor /ɪgˈzɪbɪtəʳ/ (**exhibitors**) N-COUNT An **exhibitor** is a person whose work is being shown in an exhibition. 参展者；参展商 ❑ *Schedules will be sent out to all exhibitors.* 将向所有参展者发送时间安排。

ex|hila|rat|ed /ɪgˈzɪləreɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **exhilarated by** something, it makes you feel very happy and excited. 非常高兴的；兴高采烈的；异常兴奋的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He felt strangely exhilarated by the brisk, blue morning.* 那个凉爽而晴朗的早晨让他异常兴奋。

ex|hil|arat|ing /ɪgˈzɪləreɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe an experience or feeling as **exhilarating**, you mean that it makes you feel very happy and excited. 令人兴奋的；令人振奋的；令人高兴的 ❑ *It was exhilarating to be on the road again and his spirits rose.* 重新踏上旅途令他非常振奋，兴致高涨。❑ *...in the exhilarating days of German unification.* 在德国实现统一的那些振奋人心的日子里

ex|hila|ra|tion /ɪgˌzɪləˈreɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Exhilaration** is a strong feeling of excitement and happiness. 兴高采烈；兴奋

ex|hort /ɪgˈzɔːʳt/ (**exhorts, exhorting, exhorted**) VERB If you **exhort** someone **to** do something, you try hard to persuade or encourage them to do it. 规劝；劝诫；劝告【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n to-inf] *Kennedy exhorted his listeners to turn away from violence.* 肯尼迪劝诫听众远离暴力。❑ [v n with quote] *He exhorted his companions, 'Try to accomplish your aim with diligence'.* 他劝诫同伴说："要通过勤奋努力实现自己的目标。"• **ex|hor|ta|tion** /ˌegzɔːʳˈteɪʃ°n/ (**exhortations**) N-VAR ❑ *Foreign funds alone are clearly not enough, nor are exhortations to reform.* 光有外资显然不够，只是劝告人们进行改革也不行。

ex|hume /eksˈhjuːm, AM 美 ɪgˈzuːm/ (**exhumes, exhuming, exhumed**) VERB [usu passive] If a dead person's body **is exhumed**, it is taken out of the ground where it is buried, especially so that it can be examined in order to find out how the person died. （尤指为查明死因而）挖出，掘出（尸体）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *His remains have been exhumed from a cemetery in Queens, New York City.* 他的遗体被从纽约市皇后区的墓地里挖了出来。• **ex|hu|ma|tion** /ˌegzjuːˈmeɪʃ°n/ (**exhumations**) N-VAR ❑ *Detectives ordered the exhumation when his wife said she believed he had been killed.* 由于他妻子说她相信他是被杀害的，侦探们命令挖出尸体。

exi|gen|cy /ˈeksɪdʒ°nsi/ (**exigencies**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **exigencies of** a situation or a job are the demands or difficulties that you have to deal with as part of it. 紧急情况；危急关头；迫切需要【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...the exigencies of a wartime economy.* 战时经济的紧急情况

ex|ile ♦◇ /ˈeksaɪl, ˈegz-/ (**exiles, exiling, exiled**) **1** N-UNCOUNT If someone is living **in exile**, they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country, usually for political reasons. 流放；放逐；流亡 ❑ *He is now living in exile in Egypt.* 他目前流亡埃及。❑ *He returned from exile earlier this year.* 今年早些时候他流亡归来。❑ *...after nearly six years of exile.* 在将近 6 年的流亡生活之后 ❑ *During his exile, he also began writing books.* 在流放期间，他也开始写书。**2** VERB If someone **is exiled**, they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country, usually for political reasons. 放逐；流放；使流亡 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *His second wife, Hilary, had been widowed, then exiled from South Africa.* 他的第二任妻子希拉丽已经成了寡妇，后来又被驱逐出南非。❑ [v n] *They threatened to exile her in southern Spain.* 他们威胁要将她流放到西班牙南部。❑ [v-ed] *...Haiti's exiled president.* 海地流亡总统 [Also v n *from* n] **3** N-COUNT An **exile** is someone who has been exiled. 被流放者；流亡者 **4** VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone **has been exiled from** a particular place or situation, you mean that they have been sent away from it or removed from it against their will. 开除；排除；使离开 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *He has been exiled from the first team and forced to play in third team matches.* 他被开除出甲级球队，被迫参加丙级球队的比赛。• N-UNCOUNT **Exile** is also a noun. ❑ [+*from*] *Rovers lost 4-1 and began their long exile from the First Division.* 流浪者队以 1 比 4 落败，从此开始长期无缘甲级联赛。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *exile* with:

V.	**force into** exile 迫使流亡，**go into** exile 开始流亡，**live in** exile 过着流亡的生活，**return from** exile 流亡归来，**send into** exile 流放 **1**
ADJ.	**self-imposed** exile 自愿流亡 **1** **political** exile 政治流亡（者）**1** **3**

ex|ist ♦◇ /ɪgˈzɪst/ (**exists, existing, existed**) **1** VERB [no cont] If something **exists**, it is present in the world as a real thing. 存在；实际上有 ❑ [v] *He thought that if he couldn't see something, it didn't exist.* 他认为自己看不见的东西就不存在。❑ [v] *Research opportunities exist in a wide range of pure and applied areas of entomology.* 纯理论昆虫学和应用昆虫学的众多领域都存在着研究机会。**2** VERB To **exist** means to live, especially under difficult conditions or with very little food or money. （尤指在逆境中）生存，生活 ❑ [v] *I was barely existing.* 我勉强维持生计。❑ [v +*on*] *...the problems of having to exist on unemployment benefit.* 不得不靠失业救济金过活的那些问题

ex|ist|ence ♦◇ /ɪgˈzɪstəns/ (**existences**) **1** N-UNCOUNT The **existence** of something is the fact that it is present in the world as a real thing. 存在；实有 ❑ [+*of*] *...the existence of other galaxies.* 其他星系的存在 ❑ *The Congress of People's Deputies in effect voted itself out of existence.* （苏联）人民代表大会的投票在事实上终结了自身的存在。❑ [+*of*] *Public worries about accidents are threatening the very existence of the nuclear power industry.* 公众对事故的担忧正威胁着核能工业的生存。**2** N-COUNT You can refer to someone's way of life as an **existence**, especially when they live under difficult conditions. （尤指逆境中的）生活，生活方式 ❑ *You may be stuck with a*

miserable existence for the rest of your life. 你可能一辈子都要过着悲惨的生活。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *existence* with:

V. **come into** existence 开始存在；出现；成立，**deny the** existence 否认存在 1

ADJ. **continued** existence 持续的存在（或生活），**daily** existence 每日的存在（或生活），**everyday** existence 日常存在（或生活）1 2

ex|ist|ent /ɪg'zɪstənt/ 1 ADJ You can describe something as **existent** when it exists. 存在的；现存的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their remedy lay within the range of existent technology.* 他们的治疗方法利用现有技术可以实现。2 → see also **non-existent**

ex|is|ten|tial /ˌegzɪ'stenʃ°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Existential** means relating to human existence and experience. 关于人类存在的；基于存在（或经验）的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Existential questions requiring religious answers still persist.* 需要通过宗教来解释的关乎人类存在的问题仍然存留。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **existential** to describe fear, anxiety, and other feelings that are caused by thinking about human existence and death. 有关（生死）存在的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'What if there's nothing left at all?' he cries, lost in some intense existential angst.* "要是什么都不会留下呢？"他叫喊道，陷入了对自身存在的深度焦虑。

ex|is|ten|tial|ism /ˌegzɪ'stenʃəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Existentialism** is a philosophy which stresses the importance of human experience, and says that everyone is responsible for the results of their own actions. 存在主义【TECHNICAL 术语】

ex|is|ten|tial|ist /ˌegzɪ'stenʃəlɪst/ (**existentialists**) 1 N-COUNT An **existentialist** is a person who agrees with the philosophy of existentialism. 存在主义者 2 ADJ If you describe a person or their philosophy as **existentialist**, you mean that their beliefs are based on existentialism. 存在主义的 ❑ *...existentialist theories.* 存在主义理论

ex|ist|ing ♦♡ /ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Existing** is used to describe something which is now present, available, or in operation, especially when you are contrasting it with something which is planned for the future. （尤指与未来相对的）现存的，现行的，目前的 ❑ *...the need to improve existing products and develop new lines.* 改进现有产品、开发新生产线的需要 ❑ *Existing timbers are replaced or renewed.* 现有的木料进行了替换或翻新。

exit /'egzɪt, 'eksɪt/ (**exits, exiting, exited**) 1 N-COUNT The **exit** is the door through which you can leave a public building. 出口；通道 ❑ *He picked up the case and walked towards the exit.* 他提起箱子，向出口走去。❑ *There's a fire exit by the downstairs ladies room.* 楼下女洗手间旁边有个消防出口。2 N-COUNT An **exit** on a motorway or highway is a place where traffic can leave it. （高速路、公路等的）出口，换道口 ❑ *Take the A422 exit at Old Stratford.* 从旧斯特拉福特的 A422 号出口出来。3 N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you refer to someone's **exit**, you are referring to the way that they left a room or building, or the fact that they left it. 离开；离去【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I made a hasty exit and managed to open the gate.* 我匆忙离开并设法打开了大门。4 N-COUNT If you refer to someone's **exit**, you are referring to the way that they left a situation or activity, or the fact that they left it. 离开；退出；退场【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*from*] *...after England's exit from the European Championship.* 英格兰退出欧锦赛后 ❑ *They suggested that she make a dignified exit in the interest of the party.* 他们建议她为了政党的利益体面地下台。5 VERB If you **exit** from a room or building, you leave it. 出去；离去；退出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *She exits into the tropical storm.* 她走了出去，消失在热带风暴中。❑ [v n] *As I exited the final display, I entered a hexagonal room.* 我从最后一个展厅里出来，走进一个六角形的房间。❑ [v +*from*] *She walked into the front door of a store and exited from the rear.* 她走进了一家商店的前门，又从后门离开。6 VERB If you **exit** a computer program or system, you stop running it. 退出，停止运行（计算机程序、系统等）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *I can open other applications without having to exit WordPerfect.* 我不必退出 WordPerfect 程序就可以打开其他应用程序。•N-SING **Exit** is also a noun. ❑ *Press Exit to return to your document.* 按"退出"返回文档。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ex = away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*exceed, exit, explode*

'exit ˌstrat|egy (**exit strategies**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In politics and business, an **exit strategy** is a way of ending your involvement in a situation such as a military operation or a business arrangement. （政治和商业中的）撤离策略，退出策略 ❑ [+*from*] *The fear is that we have no exit strategy from this conflict.* 令人担忧的是，我们没有从这场冲突中脱身的策略。

'exit visa (**exit visas**) N-COUNT An **exit visa** is an official stamp in someone's passport, or an official document, which allows them to leave the country that they are visiting or living in. 出境签证

exo|dus /'eksədəs/ N-SING If there is an **exodus of** people from a place, a lot of people leave that place at the same time. 大批离去；成群撤离 ❑ [+*of*] *The medical system is facing collapse because of an exodus of doctors.* 由于医生大批离去，医疗系统面临崩溃。

ex of|fi|cio /ˌeks ɒ'fɪʃɪəʊ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ex officio** is used to describe something such as a rank or privilege that someone is entitled to because of the job or position they have. 依据职权的；出于职权的；（由于职位而）理所当然的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...ex officio members of the Advisory Council.* 顾问委员会理所当然的委员 ❑ *...an ex-officio degree.* 依据职权而拥有的学位

ex|on|er|ate /ɪg'zɒnəreɪt/ (**exonerates, exonerating, exonerated**) VERB If a court, report, or person in authority **exonerates** someone, they officially say or show that that person is not responsible for something wrong or unpleasant that has happened. 使免于罪责；证明…无罪；宣布…无罪【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The official report basically exonerated everyone.* 官方报道基本上宣布所有人无罪。❑ [v n +*from*] *An investigation exonerated the school from any blame.* 一项调查证明该学校没有任何过失。•**ex|on|era|tion** /ɪgˌzɒnə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They expected complete exoneration for their clients.* 他们希望客户们能够完全免责。

ex|or|bi|tant /ɪg'zɔːbɪtənt/ ADJ If you describe something such as a price or fee as **exorbitant**, you are emphasizing that it is much greater than it should be. 过度的；过分的；过高的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Exorbitant housing prices have created an acute shortage of affordable housing for the poor.* 过高的房价已经造成了穷人能够买得起的住房严重短缺。•**ex|or|bi|tant|ly** ADV ❑ *...exorbitantly high salaries.* 高得离谱的薪水

Word Link 词根词缀 *orb = circle* 圆：*exorbitant, orb, orbit*

ex|or|cism /'eksɔːsɪzəm/ (**exorcisms**) N-VAR **Exorcism** is the removing of evil spirits from a person or place by the use of prayer. 驱邪；伏魔；驱邪仪式 ❑ *The exorcism was broadcast on television.* 电视上播放了驱邪仪式。

ex|or|cist /'eksɔːsɪst/ (**exorcists**) N-COUNT An **exorcist** is someone who performs exorcisms. 驱邪师；伏魔者

ex|or|cize /'eksɔːsaɪz/ (**exorcizes, exorcizing, exorcized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **exorcise**

1 VERB If you **exorcize** a painful or unhappy memory, you succeed in removing it from your mind. 消除，驱散（痛苦、不愉快的回忆等）❑ [v n] *He confronted his childhood trauma and tried to exorcise the pain.* 他正视自己儿时所受的创伤，努力消除心中的痛苦。2 VERB To **exorcize** an evil spirit or to **exorcize** a place or person means to force the spirit to leave the place or person by means of prayers and religious ceremonies. （通过祈祷或宗教仪式）驱（邪），驱除（妖魔）❑ [v n] *They came to our house and exorcised me.* 他们来到我们家为我驱邪。

ex|ot|ic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ ADJ Something that is **exotic** is unusual and interesting, usually because it comes from or is related to a distant country. 具有异国情调的；外来的；奇异的 ❑ *...brilliantly coloured, exotic flowers.* 色彩斑斓的奇异花卉 ❑ *She flits from one exotic location to another.* 她辗转于异国他乡。•**ex|ot|ic|al|ly** ADV ❑ *...exotically beautiful scenery.* 异常美丽的景色

ex|ot|ica /ɪg'zɒtɪkə/ N-PLURAL You use **exotica** to refer to objects which you think are unusual and interesting, usually because they come from or are related to a distant country. （尤

指来自外国的）新奇事物，奇异事物

ex|oti|cism /ɪg'zɒtɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Exoticism** is the quality of seeming unusual or interesting, usually because of associations with a distant country. 异国情调；异国风情

ex|pand ◆◇◇ /ɪks'pænd/ (**expands, expanding, expanded**) 1 VERB If something **expands** or **is expanded**, it becomes larger. 扩充；扩大；增加 ❑ [v] *Engineers noticed that the pipes were not expanding as expected.* 工程师注意到管道并没有如预期那样膨胀。❑ [v n] *We have to expand the size of the image.* 我们不得不放大图像的尺寸。❑ [v-ing] *...a rapidly expanding universe.* 迅速扩张的宇宙 ❑ [v-ed] *...strips of expanded polystyrene.* 聚苯乙烯泡沫条 2 VERB If something such as a business, organization, or service **expands**, or if you **expand** it, it becomes bigger and includes more people, goods, or activities. 扩大；发展；扩展【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v] *The popular ceramics industry expanded towards the middle of the 19th century.* 到 19 世纪中期，大众制陶业得到了发展。❑ [v n] *Health officials are proposing to expand their services by organising counselling.* 卫生官员计划通过组织咨询来扩展他们的服务。

▶**expand on** or **expand upon** PHRASAL VERB If you **expand on** or **expand upon** something, you give more information or details about it when you write or talk about it. 更充分地阐述；详谈 ❑ [v P n] *The president used today's speech to expand on remarks he made last month.* 总统利用今天的演讲更充分地阐述了他上个月所讲的话。

ex|panse /ɪks'pæns/ (**expanses**) N-COUNT An **expanse of** something, usually sea, sky, or land, is a very large amount of it. 广袤；辽阔；浩瀚 ❑ [+of] *...a vast expanse of grassland.* 广阔的草原

ex|pan|sion ◆◇◇ /ɪks'pænʃ°n/ (**expansions**) N-VAR **Expansion** is the process of becoming greater in size, number, or amount. 扩张；扩充；扩大；发展 ❑ [+of] *...the rapid expansion of private health insurance.* 个人健康保险的迅速发展 ❑ *...a new period of economic expansion.* 经济发展的新时期

ex|pan|sion|ary /ɪks'pænʃənrɪ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Expansionary** economic policies are intended to expand the economy of a country. 扩张性的；刺激经济扩张的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Expansionary** policies or actions are intended to increase the amount of land that a particular country rules. （领土）扩张的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...America's concerns about Soviet expansionary objectives.* 美国对苏联领土扩张目标的担忧

ex|pan|sion|ism /ɪks'pænʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to a country's **expansionism**, you disapprove of its policy of increasing its land or power. 扩张主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Soviet expansionism was considered a real threat.* 苏联的扩张主义被认为是真正的威胁。

ex|pan|sion|ist /ɪks'pænʃənɪst/ ADJ If you describe a country or organization as **expansionist**, you disapprove of it because it has a policy of increasing its land or power. 扩张主义的；扩张性的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the intended victim of his expansionist foreign policy.* 他的扩张性外交政策的预期受害者

ex|pan|sive /ɪks'pænsɪv/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If something is **expansive**, it covers or includes a large area or many things. 广袤的；辽阔的；全面的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an expansive grassy play area.* 广阔的游乐草地 ❑ *They have played an expansive style of rugby.* 他们采用向外展开打法打了一场橄榄球。2 ADJ If you are **expansive**, you talk a lot, or are friendly or generous, because you are feeling happy and relaxed. 豪爽的；开朗的；健谈的 ❑ *He was becoming more expansive as he relaxed.* 他放松的时候变得更加开朗。•**ex|pan|sive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'I'm here to make them feel good,' he says expansively.* "我来就是让他们开心的。"他豪爽地说。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a period of time or an economy as **expansive**, you mean that it is associated with growth or expansion. 扩张的；发展的 ❑ *An active and expansive market economy is a necessary condition for progress.* 积极扩张的市场经济是发展的必要条件。

ex|pat /'ekspæt/ (**expats**) N-COUNT An **expat** is the same as an **expatriate**. 同 expatriate【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ex|pat|ri|ate /eks'pætrɪət, -'peɪt-/ (**expatriates**) N-COUNT An **expatriate** is someone who is living in a country which is not their own. 移居国外者；侨民 ❑ *...British expatriates in Spain.* 在西班牙的英国侨民 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Expatriate** is also an adjective. ❑ *The French military is preparing to evacuate women and children of expatriate families.* 法国军方正准备撤离侨民家庭的妇女儿童。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pater, patr ≈ father 父：expatriate, paternal, patriarchy*

ex|pect ◆◆◆ /ɪks'pekt/ (**expects, expecting, expected**) 1 VERB If you **expect** something **to** happen, you believe that it will happen. 预期；预料；期待 ❑ [v to-inf] *...a council workman who expects to lose his job in the next few weeks.* 预计自己在接下来的几周里会丢掉工作的市政工人 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The talks are expected to continue until tomorrow.* 预计会谈将持续到明天。❑ [v that] *Few expected that he would declare his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.* 几乎没人预料到他会宣布参加民主党总统候选人的竞选。❑ [be v-ed that] *It is expected that the new owner will change the yacht's name.* 估计新主人会给游艇改名。❑ [v n] *They expect a gradual improvement in sales of new cars.* 他们预计新车的销量会逐步上升。2 VERB [usu cont] If you **are expecting** something or someone, you believe that they will be delivered to you or come to you soon, often because this has been arranged earlier. 盼望；期待；等待 ❑ [v n] *I wasn't expecting a visitor.* 我没想到会有人来访。❑ [v n adv] *We were expecting him home again any day now.* 我们期盼着他某一天再回家。3 VERB If you **expect** something, or **expect** a person **to** do something, you believe that it is your right to have that thing, or the person's duty to do it for you. 要求；认为应当得到；指望 ❑ [v n] *He wasn't expecting our hospitality.* 他没有指望我们会盛情款待。❑ [v to-inf] *I do expect to have some time to myself in the evenings.* 我确实希望晚上能有些属于自己的时间。❑ [v n to-inf] *I wasn't expecting you to help.* 我没指望你帮忙。❑ [v n +of] *Is this a rational thing to expect of your partner, or not?* 指望你的伴侣做这件事合理吗？❑ [v amount +of] *She realizes now she expected too much of Helen.* 现在她意识到自己对海伦的期望太高了。4 VERB If you tell someone not to **expect** something, you mean that the thing is unlikely to happen as they have planned or imagined, and they should not hope that it will. 指望；期望 ❑ [v n] *Don't expect an instant cure.* 别指望立即治愈。❑ [v to-inf] *You cannot expect to like all the people you will work with.* 不要指望你会喜欢所有和你共事的人。❑ [v n to-inf] *Don't expect me to come and visit you there.* 别指望我会去那儿看你。5 VERB [only cont] If you say that a woman **is expecting** a baby, or that she **is expecting**, you mean that she is pregnant. 怀孕 ❑ [v n] *She was expecting another baby.* 她又怀孕了。❑ [v] *I hear Dawn's expecting again.* 我听说唐又怀孕了。6 PHRASE You say **'I expect'** to suggest that a statement is probably correct, or a natural consequence of the present situation, although you have no definite knowledge. 我认为；我猜想【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I expect you can guess what follows.* 我想你能猜出接下来发生了什么。❑ *I expect you're tired.* 我想你累了。❑ *'Will Joe be here at Christmas?'—'I expect so.'* "圣诞节时乔会来这里吗？"——"我想会的。"

ex|pec|tan|cy /ɪks'pektənsɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Expectancy** is the feeling or hope that something exciting, interesting, or good is about to happen. 期待；期望 ❑ *The supporters had a tremendous air of expectancy.* 支持者们充满了期待。2 → see also **life expectancy**

ex|pec|tant /ɪks'pektənt/ 1 ADJ If someone is **expectant**, they are excited because they think something interesting is about to happen. 期待的；期望的 ❑ *An expectant crowd gathered.* 满怀期待的人群聚在一起。❑ *She turned to me with an expectant look on her face.* 她转身望着我，脸上带着期待的表情。•**ex|pec|tant|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The others waited, looking at him expectantly.* 其他人都在等待，满怀期盼地看着他。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **expectant** mother or father is someone whose baby is going to be born soon. 即将当（妈妈或爸爸）的

ex|pec|ta|tion ◆◇◇ /ˌekspek'teɪʃ°n/ (**expectations**) 1 N-PLURAL Your **expectations** are your strong hopes or beliefs that something will happen or that you will get something that you want. 期待；期望；预期 ❑ *Students' expectations were as varied as their expertise.* 学生们的期望根据他们的专业各有不同。❑ *The car has been General Motors' most visible success story, with sales far exceeding expectations.* 那种车是通用汽车公司有目共睹最成功的车型，销量

远远超过预期。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A person's **expectations** are strong beliefs which they have about the proper way someone should behave or something should happen. 期望；希望 ❑ [+of] *Stephen Chase had determined to live up to the expectations of the Company.* 斯蒂芬·蔡斯决心不辜负公司的期望。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *expectation* with:

N. **expectation of privacy** 隐私期待，**sense of** expectation 期待感 1
ADJ. **realistic** expectation 现实的期望，**reasonable** expectation 合理的期望 1 2

ex|pec|to|rant /ɪks'pektərənt/ (**expectorants**) N-COUNT An **expectorant** is a cough medicine that helps you to cough up mucus from your lungs. 祛痰剂【MEDICAL 医】

ex|pedi|en|cy /ɪks'pi:diənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Expediency** means doing what is convenient rather than what is morally right. 不得已而做的事；权宜之计【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This was a matter less of morals than of expediency.* 此举只是权宜之计，不关乎道德问题。

ex|pedi|ent /ɪks'pi:diənt/ (**expedients**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **expedient** is an action that achieves a particular purpose, but may not be morally right. 权宜之计；应急措施 ❑ [+of] *Surgical waiting lists were reduced by the simple expedient of striking off all patients awaiting varicose vein operations.* 采取了将所有等待进行静脉曲张手术的病人从名单上删除的简单做法，这一权宜之计使得外科手术等待名单得以缩减。2 ADJ If it is **expedient to** do something, it is useful or convenient to do it, even though it may not be morally right. 有利的；方便的；权宜之计的 ❑ *Governments frequently ignore human rights abuses in other countries if it is politically expedient to do so.* 如果在政治上对自己有利，各国政府经常忽视其他国家侵犯人权的行为。

ex|pedite /'ekspɪdaɪt/ (**expedites, expediting, expedited**) VERB If you **expedite** something, you cause it to be done more quickly. 使加速完成；促进【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We tried to help you expedite your plans.* 我们尽力帮你加快实现你的计划。

ex|pedi|tion /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃ°n/ (**expeditions**) 1 N-COUNT An **expedition** is an organized journey that is made for a particular purpose such as exploration. 远征；探险 ❑ [+to] *...Byrd's 1928 expedition to Antarctica.* 伯德 1928 年前往南极洲的探险 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people who are going on an expedition as an **expedition**. 远征队；探险队 ❑ *Forty-three members of the expedition were killed.* 探险队中 43 名成员遇难。3 N-COUNT An **expedition** is a short journey or trip that you make for pleasure. 远足；短途旅行 ❑ *...a fishing expedition.* 垂钓之旅

ex|pedi|tion|ary force /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃənri fɔ:s, AM 美 -neri -/ (**expeditionary forces**) N-COUNT An **expeditionary force** is a group of soldiers who are sent to fight in a foreign country. （派往国外参战的）远征军【MILITARY 军】

ex|pedi|tious /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃəs/ ADJ **Expeditious** means quick and efficient. 快速有效的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The judge said that arbitration was a fair and expeditious decision-making process.* 法官说仲裁是公平且迅速有效的判决过程。•**ex|pedi|tious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The matter has certainly been handled expeditiously by the authorities.* 当局显然已经迅速有效地处理了这个问题。

ex|pel /ɪks'pel/ (**expels, expelling, expelled**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is expelled from** a school or organization, they are officially told to leave because they have behaved badly. 开除；将…除名 ❑ [be v-ed] *More than five-thousand secondary school students have been expelled for cheating.* 5,000 多名中学生因为作弊被开除。❑ [v-ed] *...a boy expelled from school for making death threats to his teacher.* 因为威胁要杀死老师而被学校开除的男孩 2 VERB If people **are expelled from** a place, they are made to leave it, often by force. 逐出；驱逐 ❑ [be v-ed +from] *An American academic was expelled from the country yesterday.* 昨天一位美国学者被逐出该国。❑ [v n] *They were told at first that they should simply expel the refugees.* 一开始有人告诉他们应该直接将那些难民驱逐出境。3 VERB To **expel** something means to force it out from a container or from your body. 排出；喷出 ❑ [be v-ed] *As the lungs exhale this waste, gas is expelled into the atmosphere.* 肺呼出这些废气被排到空气中。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***pel = driving*** 驱使，***forcing*** 强迫：***compel, expel, propel***

ex|pend /ɪks'pend/ (**expends, expending, expended**) VERB To **expend** something, especially energy, time, or money, means to use it or spend it. 花费；耗费【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Children expend a lot of energy and may need more high-energy food than adults.* 孩子们消耗很多能量，可能比成年人需要更多高能量的食物。

ex|pend|able /ɪks'pendəb°l/ ADJ If you regard someone or something as **expendable**, you think it is acceptable to get rid of them, abandon them, or allow them to be destroyed when they are no longer needed. 可牺牲的；可抛弃的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Once our services cease to be useful to them, we're expendable.* 一旦我们的服务对他们不再有用，我们就可能被抛弃。❑ *During the recession, training budgets were seen as an expendable luxury.* 在经济衰退期间，培训预算被认为是一项可以节省下来的奢侈费用。

ex|pendi|ture /ɪks'pendɪtʃə[r]/ (**expenditures**) 1 N-VAR **Expenditure** is the spending of money on something, or the money that is spent on something. 花费；开销；支出【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Policies of tax reduction must lead to reduced public expenditure.* 减税政策必然导致公共支出的削减。❑ *They should cut their expenditure on defence.* 他们应该缩减国防开支。2 N-UNCOUNT **Expenditure of** something such as time or energy is the using of that thing for a particular purpose. （时间、精力等的）消耗，花费【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The financial rewards justified the expenditure of effort.* 经济上的回报证明付出的努力是值得的。

ex|pense ♦◇◇ /ɪks'pens/ (**expenses**) 1 N-VAR **Expense** is the money that something costs you or that you need to spend in order to do something. 花费；费用；开支 ❑ *He's bought a specially big TV at vast expense so that everyone can see properly.* 他花大价钱买了一台特别大的电视机，这样每个人都能看清楚。❑ *It was not a fortune but would help to cover household expenses.* 这笔钱不算多，但是能帮助支付家庭开支。2 N-PLURAL [oft poss N] **Expenses** are amounts of money that you spend while doing something in the course of your work, which will be paid back to you afterwards. （由雇主报销的）开支，费用，业务费用【BUSINESS 商】❑ *As a member of the International Olympic Committee her fares and hotel expenses were paid by the IOC.* 作为国际奥林匹克委员会的成员，她的交通费用和酒店住宿费用都由国际奥委会支付。❑ *Can you claim this back on expenses?* 这个你能报销吗？3 PHRASE If you do something **at** someone's **expense**, they provide the money for it. 由…付费 ❑ *Should architects continue to be trained for five years at public expense?* 建筑师是否应该继续接受 5 年的公费培训呢？4 PHRASE If someone laughs or makes a joke **at** your **expense**, they do it to make you seem foolish. 拿…开玩笑；以…为嘲弄的对象 ❑ *I think he's having fun at our expense.* 我想他在拿我们寻开心。5 PHRASE If you achieve something **at the expense of** someone, you do it in a way which might cause them some harm or disadvantage. 以牺牲…的利益为代价 ❑ *According to this study, women have made notable gains at the expense of men.* 根据这项研究，女性以牺牲男性的利益为代价而获得了显著的收益。6 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **at the expense of** another thing, you are expressing concern at the fact that they are not doing the second thing, because the first thing uses all their resources. 以…为代价【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The orchestra has more discipline now, but at the expense of spirit.* 那个管弦乐团现在更有纪律性了，却丧失了灵魂。7 PHRASE If you **go to the expense of** doing something, you do something which costs a lot of money. If you **go to** great **expense to** do something, you spend a lot of money in order to achieve it. 花（大笔）钱做 ❑ *Why go to the expense of buying an electric saw when you can hire one?* 既然可以租电锯，为什么要花大价钱买一个呢？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *expense* with:

ADJ. **additional** expense 额外的开支，**extra** expense 额外的开支，**medical** expense 医疗费 1
N. **business** expense 业务支出 1 2

ex|pense ac|count (**expense accounts**) N-COUNT An **expense account** is an arrangement between an employer and an employee which allows the employee to spend the company's money on things relating to their job, for example travelling or looking after clients. 报销账目；费用账户【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He put Elizabeth's motel bill and airfare on his expense account.* 他将伊丽莎白住汽车旅馆的费用和机票费用记在他的报销账目中。❑ *...expense account lunches.* 记在报销账目中的午餐

ex|pen|sive ◆◇ /ɪksˈpensɪv/ ADJ If something is **expensive**, it costs a lot of money. 昂贵的；高价的 ❑ *Wine's so expensive in this country.* 葡萄酒在这个国家非常昂贵。❑ *I get very nervous because I'm using a lot of expensive equipment.* 因为正在使用很多昂贵的设备，所以我非常紧张。•**ex|pen|sive|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *She was expensively dressed, with fine furs and jewels.* 她穿戴着名贵的毛皮大衣和珠宝，非常奢华。

Thesaurus 同类词 *expensive* Also look up:

ADJ. costly, pricey, upscale; (*ant.*) cheap, economical, inexpensive

ex|peri|ence ◆◆◆ /ɪksˈpɪərɪəns/ (**experiences, experiencing, experienced**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Experience** is knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity, which you have gained because you have done that job or activity for a long time. 经验；实践 ❑ *He has also had managerial experience on every level.* 他还有各个层级的管理经验。❑ *He's counting on his mother to take care of the twins for him; she's had plenty of experience with them.* 他靠母亲帮忙照顾他的双胞胎；她在这方面很有经验。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Experience** is used to refer to the past events, knowledge, and feelings that make up someone's life or character. (组成个人生活或形成个性的)经历，阅历 ❑ *I should not be in any danger here, but experience has taught me caution.* 我在这里应该不会有任何危险，但是经验告诉我要小心。❑ *She had learned from experience to take little rests in between her daily routine.* 经验告诉她在日常生活中要不时休息一下。❸ N-COUNT An **experience** is something that you do or that happens to you, especially something important that affects you. (尤指重要的)经历，往事 ❑ [+*of*] *His only experience of gardening so far proved immensely satisfying.* 到目前为止他唯一的一次园艺经历非常令人满意。❑ *Many of his clients are unbelievably nervous, usually because of a bad experience in the past.* 他的很多客户神经异常紧张，通常是因为过去有过糟糕的经历。❹ VERB If you **experience** a particular situation, you are in that situation or it happens to you. 经历 ❑ [v n] *We had never experienced this kind of holiday before and had no idea what to expect.* 我们以前从未有过这样的假期，不知道会怎么样。❺ VERB If you **experience** a feeling, you feel it or are affected by it. 感受；体验 ❑ [v n] *Widows seem to experience more distress than do widowers.* 寡妇似乎比鳏夫更痛苦。•N-SING **Experience** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the experience of pain.* 痛苦的感受

Thesaurus 同类词 *experience* Also look up:

N. know-how, knowledge, wisdom; (*ant.*) inexperience ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *experience* with:

ADJ. **professional** experience 专业经验 ❶
valuable experience 宝贵的经验(或经历) ❶❷❸
past experience 过去的经历，**shared** experience 共同经历 ❷❸
learning experience 学习经历，**religious** experience 宗教经历，**traumatic** experience 痛苦的经历 ❸
N. **work** experience 工作经验 ❶
life experience 生活阅历 ❷
experience **a loss** 经历损失 ❹
experience **symptoms** 感受症状 ❺

ex|pe|ri|enced /ɪksˈpɪərɪənst/ ADJ If you describe someone as **experienced**, you mean that they have been doing a particular job or activity for a long time, and therefore know a lot about it or are very skilful at it. 有经验的；老练的 ❑ [+*in*] *...lawyers who are experienced in these matters.* 在这些问题上颇有经验的律师们 ❑ *It's a team packed with experienced and mature professionals.* 那个小组里都是些有经验的成熟专业人士。

ex|peri|en|tial /ɪksˌpɪərɪˈenʃᵊl/ ADJ **Experiential** means relating to or resulting from experience. 与经验有关的；由经验得来的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Learning has got to be active and experiential.* 学习必须积极，而且要汲取经验。

ex|peri|ment ◆◇ (**experiments, experimenting, experimented**)

The noun is pronounced /ɪksˈperɪmənt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪksˈperɪment/. 名词读作 /ɪksˈperɪmənt/。动词读作 /ɪksˈperɪment/。

❶ N-VAR An **experiment** is a scientific test which is done in order to discover what happens to something in particular conditions. 实验 ❑ *The astronauts are conducting a series of experiments to learn more about how the body adapts to weightlessness.* 那些宇航员正在进行一系列实验，以更多地了解身体如何适应失重状态。❑ *This question can be answered only by experiment.* 只有实验才能够解决这个问题。❷ VERB If you **experiment with** something or **experiment on** it, you do a scientific test on it in order to discover what happens to it in particular conditions. (用…)做实验 ❑ [v +*with/on*] *In 1857 Mendel started experimenting with peas in his monastery garden.* 1857 年，孟德尔开始在修道院的菜园里用豌豆做实验。❑ [v] *The scientists have already experimented at each other's test sites.* 科学家已经在彼此的实验场所进行了实验。•**ex|peri|men|ta|tion** /ɪksˌperɪmenˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the ethical aspects of animal experimentation.* 动物实验涉及的伦理问题 •**ex|peri|ment|er** (**experimenters**) N-COUNT ❑ *When the experimenters repeated the tests on themselves, they observed an exactly opposite effect.* 当实验者在自己身上重复测试时，他们观察到了完全相反的效果。❸ N-VAR An **experiment** is the trying out of a new idea or method in order to see what it is like and what effects it has. 试验；试用 ❑ *As an experiment, we bought Ted a watch.* 我们试着给特德买了一块手表。❹ VERB To **experiment** means to try out a new idea or method to see what it is like and what effects it has. 进行试验；试用 ❑ [v] *...if you like cooking and have the time to experiment.* 如果你喜欢烹饪而且有时间尝试的话 ❑ [v +*with*] *He believes that students should be encouraged to experiment with bold ideas.* 他认为应该鼓励学生们将大胆的观念付诸试验。•**ex|peri|men|ta|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Decentralization and experimentation must be encouraged.* 必须鼓励权力下放和大胆尝试。

→ see Word Web: **experiment**

→ see **laboratory, science**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *experiment* with:

V. **conduct an** experiment 进行实验 ❶
perform an experiment 进行实验(或试验)，**try an** experiment 尝试做实验(或试验) ❶❸
ADJ. **scientific** experiment 科学实验 ❶
simple experiment 简单的实验(或试验) ❶❸

ex|peri|men|tal /ɪksˌperɪˈmentᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **experimental** is new or uses new ideas or methods, and might be modified later if it is unsuccessful. 试验性的 ❑ *...an experimental air conditioning system.* 试验性的空调系统 ❑ *The technique is experimental, but the list of its practitioners is growing.* 这种技术是试验性的，但是采用它的人正在增加。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Experimental** means using, used in, or resulting from scientific experiments. 实验的；用于实验的；根据实验的 ❑ *...the main techniques of experimental science.* 实验科学的主要技术 •**ex|peri|men|tal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...an ecology laboratory, where communities of species can be studied experimentally under controlled conditions.* 能够在受控环境中对物种群落进行实验研究的生态实验室 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **experimental** action is done in order to see what it is like, or what effects it has. (行动)试验性的，试探性的 ❑ *The British Sports Minister is reported to be ready to argue for an experimental lifting of the ban.* 据报道，英国体育大臣准备争取试行取消那条禁令。•**ex|peri|men|tal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This system is being tried out experimentally at many universities.* 该系统正在很多大学试用。

ex|pert ◆◆◇ /ˈekspɜːtˈ/ (**experts**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] An **expert** is a person who is very skilled at doing something or who

Word Web 话题词汇 experiment 实验

Scientists learn much of what they know through **controlled experiments**. The **scientific method** provides a dependable way to understand natural **phenomena**. The first step in any experiment is **observation**. During this stage researchers examine the situation and ask a question about it. They may also read what others have discovered about it. Next, they state a **hypothesis**. Then they use the hypothesis to design an experiment and **predict** what will happen. Next comes the **testing** phase. Often researchers do several experiments using different **variables**. If all of the **evidence** supports the hypothesis, it becomes a new **theory**.

科学家从控制实验中可以学到很多东西。这一科学方法提供了一条了解自然现象的可靠道路。任一实验的第一步是观察。在这一阶段，研究者考察情况并提出问题。他们也可以翻阅其他人对此已有的发现。接下来，他们提出一个假设。然后他们利用假设来设计一个实验，并预测将会发生什么。下面是测试阶段，研究者常常利用不同变量进行多个实验。如果所有的证据都支持假设，假设就变成了一条新理论。

knows a lot about a particular subject. 行家；专家 ❑ *...a yoga expert.* 瑜伽大师 ❑ [+on] *...an expert on trade in that area.* 那个领域的贸易专家 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **expert at** doing something is very skilled at it. 技术娴熟的；熟练的；在行的 ❑ [+at] *The Japanese are expert at lowering manufacturing costs.* 日本人在降低制造成本方面很在行。•**ex|pert|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Shopkeepers expertly rolled spices up in bay leaves.* 店主熟练地将调料卷进月桂树叶里。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has **expert** hands or an **expert** eye, you mean that they are very skilful or experienced in using their hands or eyes for a particular purpose. 行家的；内行的 ❑ *When the horse suffered a back injury Harvey cured it with his own expert hands.* 那匹马背部受伤后，哈维用他专业娴熟的妙手把它治好了。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Expert** advice or help is given by someone who has studied a subject thoroughly or who is very skilled at a particular job. 专业的；专家的 ❑ *We'll need an expert opinion.* 我们需要听听专家的意见。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *expert* with:

ADJ. **leading** expert 重要专家 ❶
N. expert **advice** 专家建议，expert **opinion** 专家意见，expert **witness** 专家证人 ❹

ex|per|tise /ˌekspɜːˈtiːz/ N-UNCOUNT **Expertise** is special skill or knowledge that is acquired by training, study, or practice. 专门技术；专门知识；专长 ❑ *The problem is that most local authorities lack the expertise to deal sensibly in this market.* 问题是大多数地方政府都缺乏合理应对这个市场的专门知识。

ex|pi|ate /ˈekspɪeɪt/ (**expiates, expiating, expiated**) VERB If you **expiate** guilty feelings or bad behaviour, you do something to indicate that you are sorry for what you have done. 赎(罪)；抵偿；补偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It seemed that Alice was expiating her father's sins with her charity work.* 似乎艾丽斯正在通过自己的慈善工作来弥补父亲的罪过。[Also v n +for] •**ex|pi|a|tion** /ˌekspɪˈeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an often painful process of evaluation and expiation.* 常常十分痛苦的评价和赎罪过程

ex|pi|ra|tion /ˌekspɪˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **The expiration of** a fixed period of time is its ending. 告终；期满；截止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a few hours before the expiration of the midnight deadline.* 午夜最后期限截止前的几个小时

ex|pire /ɪkˈspaɪəˈ/ (**expires, expiring, expired**) VERB When something such as a contract, deadline, or visa **expires**, it comes to an end or is no longer valid. 到期；期满；失效 ❑ [v] *He had lived illegally in the United States for five years after his visitor's visa expired.* 在访问签证到期后，他又在美国非法居住了 5 年。

ex|pi|ry /ɪkˈspaɪəri/ N-UNCOUNT [N n] The **expiry of** something such as a contract, deadline, or visa is the time that it comes to an end or stops being valid. (合同、最终期限、签证等的)期满，到期 ❑ [+of] *...the expiry of a fixed term contract.* 定期合同的到期 ❑ *Make a note of credit card numbers and check expiry dates.* 记下信用卡卡号，核对有效期限。

ex|plain /ɪkˈsplem/ (**explains, explaining, explained**) ❶ VERB If you **explain** something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood. 解释；说明 ❑ [v n] *Not every judge, however, has the ability to explain the law in simple terms.* 然而，不是每个法官都能用简单的语言来解释法律。❑ [v n +to] *Don't sign anything until your solicitor has explained the contract to you.* 在律师向你解释清楚合同之前，不要签署任何东西。❑ [v wh] *Professor Griffiths explained how the drug appears to work.* 格里菲思教授解释了那种药物的工作原理。❑ [v with quote] *'He and Mrs Stein have a plan,' she explained.* "他和斯坦夫人有个计划。"她解释说。❑ [v that] *I explained that each person has different ideas of what freedom is.* 我解释说，每个人对于自由是什么都有不同的观点。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **explain** something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. 解释；辩解；说明…的理由 ❑ [v] *'Let me explain, sir.'—'Don't tell me about it. I don't want to know.'* "您听我解释，先生。" —— "别跟我说，我不想知道。" ❑ [v n] *Before she ran away, she left a note explaining her actions.* 逃跑前，她留下一张便条解释原委。❑ [v pron-refl] *Hospital discipline was broken. Amy would have to explain herself.* 破坏了医院的纪律，埃米将不得不为自己辩解。❑ [v wh] *Explain why you didn't telephone.* 说说你为什么没有打电话。❑ [v that] *The receptionist apologized for the delay, explaining that it had been a hectic day.* 接待员为拖延而道歉，解释说这天太忙了。[Also v n +to, v with quote]

▶**explain away** PHRASAL VERB If someone **explains away** a mistake or a bad situation they are responsible for, they try to indicate that it is unimportant or that it is not really their fault. 为…辩解；搪塞 ❑ [v p n] *He evaded her questions about the war and tried to explain away the atrocities.* 他回避了她有关战争的问题，极力为那些暴行辩解。❑ [v n p] *I had noticed blood on my husband's clothing but he explained it away.* 我注意到丈夫的衣服上有血迹，但是被他搪塞过去了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *explain* Also look up:

V. describe, tell ❶
account for, justify ❷

ex|pla|na|tion ♦∞ /ˌeksplə'neɪʃᵊn/ (**explanations**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *of/in* N] If you give an **explanation** of something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. 解释；说明 ❑ [+of] *She told the court she would give a full explanation of the prosecution's decision on Monday.* 她告诉法庭她会在星期一对原告方的决定作出全面解释。❑ *'It's my ulcer,' he added by way of explanation.* "那是因为我得了溃疡。"他补充解释说。❷ N-COUNT If you say there is an **explanation for** something, you mean that there is a reason for it. 理由；原因 ❑ [+for] *The deputy airport manager said there was no apparent explanation for the crash.* 机场副经理说那次飞机失事没有明显的原因。❑ *It's the only explanation I can think of.* 这是我能够想到的唯一理由。❸ N-COUNT If you give an **explanation of** something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood. 阐述；详细的说明 ❑ [+of] *Haig was immediately impressed by Charteris's expertise and by his lucid explanation of the work.* 查特里斯的专业知识和他对作品浅显易懂的阐释立即给黑格留下了深刻印象。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *explanation* with:

ADJ. **only** explanation 唯一的解释，**possible** explanation 可能的解释 ❶ ❷
brief explanation 简短的解释(或阐述)，**detailed** explanation 详细的解释(或阐述)，**logical** explanation 合乎逻辑的解释(或阐述) ❶ ❷ ❸
V. **give an** explanation 作出解释(或阐述)，**offer an** explanation 作出解释(或阐述)，**provide an** explanation 作出解释(或阐述) ❶ ❷ ❸

ex|plana|tory /ɪkˈsplænətəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Explanatory** statements or theories are intended to make people understand something by describing it or giving the reasons for it. 解释性的；说明性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *These statements are*

accompanied by a series of explanatory notes. 这些陈述后面有一系列解释性注释。

ex|pletive /ɪk'spli:tɪv/ (**expletives**) N-COUNT An **expletive** is a rude word or expression such as 'Damn!' which you say when you are annoyed, excited, or in pain. 脏字；咒骂语【FORMAL 正式】

ex|pli|cable /ɪk'splɪkəbᵊl, AM 美 'eksplɪk-/ ADJ If something is **explicable**, it can be explained and understood because it is logical or sensible. 可解释的；可说明的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The older I grow, the stranger and less explicable the world appears to me.* 年龄越大，世界对我而言就变得越陌生、越难理解。

ex|pli|cate /'eksplɪkeɪt/ (**explicates, explicating, explicated**) VERB To **explicate** something means to explain it and make it clear. 解释；说明；阐明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We shall have to explicate its basic assumptions before we can assess its implications.* 在评估它的影响之前，我们应该解释清楚它的基本假设。•**ex|pli|ca|tion** /ˌeksplɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ (**explications**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The jury listened to his impassioned explication of article 306.* 陪审团听取了他对第 306 条充满激情的阐述。❑ [+of] *McKen criticises the lack of explication of what the term 'areas' means.* 麦肯批评说对"区域"一词的含义缺少解释。

ex|plic|it /ɪk'splɪsɪt/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **explicit** is expressed or shown clearly and openly, without any attempt to hide anything. 明确的；清晰的；毫不隐讳的 ❑ *...sexually explicit scenes in films and books.* 电影和书籍中露骨的性爱片段 ❑ *...explicit references to age in recruitment advertising.* 招聘广告中对年龄的明确要求 •**ex|plic|it|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The play was the first commercially successful work dealing explicitly with homosexuality.* 该剧是第一部获得商业成功的公然以同性恋为主题的作品。•**ex|plic|it|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *When the book was published, the energy and explicitness caught the popular imagination.* 这本书出版后，它的活力和毫不隐讳迎合了公众的喜好。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **explicit about** something, you speak about it very openly and clearly. 直言的；坦率的；坦诚的 ❑ [+about] *He was explicit about his intention to overhaul the party's internal voting system.* 他直言自己的目的是改革党内的投票制度。•**ex|plic|it|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She has been talking very explicitly about AIDS to these groups.* 她一直都在非常坦诚地和这些群体谈论艾滋病问题。

ex|plode ♦◇ /ɪk'spləʊd/ (**explodes, exploding, exploded**) ❶ VERB If an object such as a bomb **explodes** or if someone or something **explodes** it, it bursts loudly and with great force, often causing damage or injury. (使)爆炸；引爆 ❑ [v] *They were clearing up when the second bomb exploded.* 他们正在清理时，第二颗炸弹爆炸了。❑ [v n] *A school bus was hit by gunfire which exploded the fuel tank.* 校车被炮火击中，引爆了油箱。❷ VERB If someone **explodes**, they express strong feelings suddenly and violently. (感情)爆发；迸发 ❑ [v +with] *Do you fear that you'll burst into tears or explode with anger in front of her?* 你担心会在她面前放声大哭或是勃然大怒吗？❑ [v with quote] *'What happened!' I exploded.* "怎么了！"我发怒了。❑ [v] *George caught the look and decided that Bess had better leave before she exploded.* 乔治看到这一表情，认为最好让贝丝在发作之前离开。❸ VERB If something **explodes**, it increases suddenly and rapidly in number or intensity. 激增；骤增 ❑ [v +to] *The population explodes to 40,000 during the tourist season.* 旅游季节，人口激增至 4 万。❑ [v] *Investment by Japanese firms has exploded.* 日本公司的投资已经开始激增。❹ VERB If someone **explodes** a theory or myth, they prove that it is wrong or impossible. 推翻(理论)；破除(神话) ❑ [v n] *Electricity privatisation has exploded the myth of cheap nuclear power.* 电力私有化打破了关于廉价核能的神话。

→ see **firework**

Thesaurus 同类词 *explode* Also look up:

V. blow up, erupt, go off ❶
discredit, disprove, shoot down ❹

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *explode* with:

N. **bombs** explode 炸弹爆炸, **missiles** explode 导弹爆炸 ❶
populations explode 人口激增 ❸
ADJ. **ready to** explode 准备好爆炸(或爆发)的 ❶ ❷
PREP. **about to** explode 将要爆炸(或爆发、激增) ❶ ❷ ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *ex ≈ away* 离开，*from* 从，*out* 出：*exceed, exit, explode*

ex|ploit ♦◇ (**exploits, exploiting, exploited**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪk'splɔɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'eksplɔɪt/. 动词读作 /ɪk'splɔɪt/。名词读作 /'eksplɔɪt/。

❶ VERB If you say that someone **is exploiting** you, you think that they are treating you unfairly by using your work or ideas and giving you very little in return. 压榨；剥削；占…的便宜 ❑ [v n] *Critics claim he exploited black musicians for personal gain.* 批评家声称他压榨黑人音乐家谋求私利。❑ [v-ed] *...the plight of the exploited sugar cane workers.* 受剥削的甘蔗工人的困境 •**ex|ploi|ta|tion** /ˌeksplɔɪ'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Extra payments should be made to protect the interests of the staff and prevent exploitation.* 为了保护员工的利益，防止剥削，应该要求公司支付额外工资。❷ VERB If you say that someone **is exploiting** a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right. 利用；乘(机)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *The government and its opponents compete to exploit the troubles to their advantage.* 政府及其反对派竞相利用这些问题为自己谋利。•**ex|ploi|ta|tion** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...the exploitation of the famine by local politicians.* 地方政客对饥荒的利用 ❸ VERB If you **exploit** something, you use it well, and achieve something or gain an advantage from it. 充分运用；发挥 ❑ [v n] *Cary is hoping to exploit new opportunities in Europe.* 卡里希望好好利用欧洲的新机遇。❹ VERB To **exploit** resources or raw materials means to develop them and use them for industry or commercial activities. 开采；开发；利用 ❑ [v n] *I think we're being very short sighted in not exploiting our own coal.* 我认为不开采我们自己的煤是非常短视的做法。•**ex|ploi|ta|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the planned exploitation of its potential oil and natural gas reserves.* 对潜在石油和天然气储备有计划的开采 ❺ N-COUNT [usu pl, with poss] If you refer to someone's **exploits**, you mean the brave, interesting, or amusing things that they have done. 英勇行为；功绩；有趣的行为 ❑ *His wartime exploits were later made into a film.* 他在战争中的英勇行为后来被改编成一部电影。

ex|ploit|able /ɪk'splɔɪtəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If something is **exploitable**, it can be used or developed to make a profit. 可利用的；可开发的；有利可图的 ❑ *Exploitable raw materials were in short supply.* 可开发利用的原材料供应不足。❑ *Of 27 new wells drilled, 16 have proved exploitable.* 在新钻成的 27 口井中，已经有 16 口证明有开发价值。❷ ADJ An **exploitable** situation can be used by someone to their own advantage. 可利用的；可借以获益的 ❑ *Your hope was I'd make some exploitable mistake.* 你希望我犯一些可以让你利用的错误。

ex|ploit|a|tive /ɪk'splɔɪtətɪv/ ADJ If you describe something as **exploitative**, you disapprove of it because it treats people unfairly by using their work or ideas for its own advantage, and giving them very little in return. 剥削的；压榨的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *The expansion of Western capitalism incorporated the Third World into an exploitative world system.* 西方资本主义的扩张将第三世界并入了剥削性的世界体系中。

ex|ploit|er /ɪks'plɔɪtəʳ/ (**exploiters**) N-COUNT If you refer to people as **exploiters**, you disapprove of them because they exploit other people in an unfair and cruel way. 剥削者；压榨者【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

ex|plora|tory /ɪk'splɒrətri, AM 美 -'splɔrətɔri/ ADJ **Exploratory** actions are done in order to discover something or to learn the truth about something. (行动)探究的，探测的，探索性的 ❑ *Exploratory surgery revealed her liver cancer.* 探查性手术查出她患了肝癌。

ex|plore ♦◇ /ɪk'splɔːʳ/ (**explores, exploring, explored**) ❶ VERB If you **explore** a place, you travel around it to find out what it is like. 在…探险；探测；勘察；考察 ❑ [v n] *After exploring the old part of town there is a guided tour of the cathedral.* 游览完老城区之后，会由导游带队参观大教堂。❑ [v] *We've come to this country, let's explore!* 我们已经来到这个国家，让我们好好探访一番吧！•**ex|plo|ra|tion** /ˌeksplə'reɪʃᵊn/ (**explorations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *We devote several days to the exploration of the magnificent Maya sites of Copan.* 我们安排了几天时间考察科潘宏伟的玛雅遗址。❷ VERB If you **explore**

an idea or suggestion, you think about it or comment on it in detail, in order to assess it carefully. 探讨，研究（观点或建议）❑ [v n] *The film explores the relationship between artist and instrument.* 这部电影探究了艺术家和乐器之间的关系。•**ex|plo|ra|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *I looked forward to the exploration of their theories.* 我期待着研究他们的理论。❸ VERB If people **explore** an area **for** a substance such as oil or minerals, they study the area and do tests on the land to see whether they can find it. 勘探 ❑ [v +for] *Central to the operation is a mile-deep well, dug originally to explore for oil.* 那次行动的重点是一口深达 1 英里的井，最初钻那口井是为了勘探石油。[Also v n *for* n] •**ex|plo|ra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Oryx is a Dallas-based oil and gas exploration and production concern.* 奥瑞克斯是一家设在达拉斯的石油和天然气勘探生产公司。❹ VERB If you **explore** something with your hands or fingers, you touch it to find out what it feels like. （用手等）摸索，触碰 ❑ [v n] *He explored the wound with his finger, trying to establish its extent.* 他用手指摸了摸伤口，想要确定受伤的程度。

ex|plor|er /ɪk'splɔːrəʳ/ (**explorers**) N-COUNT An **explorer** is someone who travels to places about which very little is known, in order to discover what is there. 探险家；探险者

ex|plo|sion ♦∞ /ɪk'spləʊʒ°n/ (**explosions**) ❶ N-COUNT An **explosion** is a sudden, violent burst of energy, for example one caused by a bomb. 爆炸 ❑ *After the second explosion, all of London's main train and subway stations were shut down.* 第二次爆炸后，伦敦所有主要的火车站和地铁站都关闭了。❑ *Three people have been killed in a bomb explosion in northwest Spain.* 在西班牙西北部的炸弹爆炸事件中，已有 3 人死亡。❷ N-VAR **Explosion** is the act of deliberately causing a bomb or similar device to explode. 爆破；引爆 ❑ *Bomb disposal experts blew up the bag in a controlled explosion.* 拆弹专家对那个袋子进行了控制爆破。❸ N-COUNT An **explosion** is a large rapid increase in the number or amount of something. 激增；骤增 ❑ [+*in*] *The study also forecast an explosion in the diet soft-drink market.* 该研究还预测低糖软饮料市场将迅猛增长。❑ *The spread of the suburbs has triggered a population explosion among America's deer.* 市郊的扩展使美国鹿的数量激增。❹ N-COUNT An **explosion** is a sudden violent expression of someone's feelings, especially anger. （感情的）迸发，突然发作；（尤指）勃然大怒 ❑ *Every time they met, Myra anticipated an explosion.* 他们每次见面，迈拉都预料到会发火。❺ N-COUNT An **explosion** is a sudden and serious political protest or violence. （抗议、暴力等的）爆发 ❑ [+*of*] *... the explosion of protest and violence sparked off by the killing of seven workers.* 由 7 名工人遇害引发的抗议和暴乱

ex|plo|sive /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ (**explosives**) ❶ N-VAR An **explosive** is a substance or device that can cause an explosion. 炸药；爆炸物 ❑ *...one-hundred-and-fifty pounds of Semtex explosive.* 150 磅塞姆汀塑胶炸药 ❷ ADJ Something that is **explosive** is capable of causing an explosion. 会爆炸的；能引起爆炸的 ❑ *The explosive device was timed to go off at the rush hour.* 爆炸装置被设定在高峰时间引爆。•**ex|plo|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *Hydrogen is explosively flammable when mixed with oxygen.* 氢气与氧气混合时会发生爆炸性燃烧。❸ ADJ An **explosive** growth is a sudden, rapid increase in the size or quantity of something. （增长）爆炸性的，迅猛的 ❑ *The explosive growth in casinos is one of the most conspicuous signs of Westernisation.* 西化最显著的标志之一就是赌场的骤增。•**ex|plo|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *These transactions grew explosively in the early 1980s.* 这类交易在 20 世纪 80 年代早期迅猛增加。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **explosive** situation is likely to have difficult, serious, or dangerous effects. （局面等）一触即发的，千钧一发的 ❑ *He appeared to be treating the potentially explosive situation with some sensitivity.* 他似乎正小心地应对可能一触即发的局势。❑ *Nobody knows what explosive arguments the future of Europe will bring.* 没有人知道欧洲的未来这一议题会引起怎样爆炸性的讨论。•**ex|plo|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *A referendum next year would coincide explosively with the election campaign.* 明年的全民公决将和竞选活动同时进行，届时局势会十分紧张。❺ ADJ If you describe someone as **explosive**, you mean that they tend to express sudden violent anger. 易怒的；暴躁的 ❑ *He's inherited his father's explosive temper.* 他遗传了其父暴躁的脾气。•**ex|plo|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *'Are you mad?' David asked explosively.* "你疯了吗？"戴维暴躁地问道。❻ ADJ A sudden loud noise can be described as **explosive**. （声响）突然爆发的 ❑ *He made a loud, explosive noise of disgust.* 他反感地爆发出一阵叫嚷。❑ *...an explosive drumbeat.* 爆发的鼓声 •**ex|plo|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *The sound of her own chewing and swallowing were explosively loud.* 她自己嚼咽食物的声音非常大。

→ see **tunnel**

expo /'eskpəʊ/ (**expos**) also Expo N-COUNT [oft in names] An **expo** is a large event where goods, especially industrial goods, are displayed. 展览会；博览会 ❑ *...the 1995 Queensland Computer Expo.* 1995 年昆士兰计算机博览会

ex|po|nent /ɪk'spəʊnənt/ (**exponents**) ❶ N-COUNT An **exponent of** an idea, theory, or plan is a person who supports and explains it, and who tries to persuade other people that it is a good idea. 阐述者；拥护者；倡导者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...a leading exponent of test-tube baby techniques.* 试管婴儿技术的主要倡导者 ❷ N-COUNT An **exponent of** a particular skill or activity is a person who is good at it. 擅长者；大师；行家 ❑ [+*of*] *...the great exponent of expressionist dance, Kurt Jooss.* 表现主义舞蹈的杰出代表人物，库尔特·约斯

ex|po|nen|tial /ˌekspə'nenʃ°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Exponential** means growing or increasing very rapidly. 迅速增长的；指数式增加的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The policy tried to check the exponential growth of public expenditure.* 该政策试图控制公共开支的迅猛增长。•**ex|po|nen|tial|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The quantity of chemical pollutants has increased exponentially.* 化学污染物排放量已经迅速增加。

ex|port ♦♦◇ (**exports, exporting, exported**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪk'spɔːʳt/. The noun is pronounced /'ekspɔːʳt/. 动词读作 /ɪk'spɔːʳt/。名词读作 /'ekspɔːʳt/。

❶ VERB To **export** products or raw materials means to sell them to another country. 出口；输出 ❑ [v n] *The nation also exports beef.* 该国也出口牛肉。❑ [*be* v-ed +*to*] *They expect the antibiotic products to be exported to Southeast Asia and Africa.* 他们希望向东南亚和非洲出口抗生素产品。❑ [v] *To earn foreign exchange we must export.* 要想获得外汇，我们必须出口。[Also v n +*to*] •N-UNCOUNT **Export** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the production and export of cheap casual wear.* 廉价休闲服装的生产和出口 ❑ *...illegal arms exports.* 非法军火出口 ❷ N-COUNT **Exports** are goods which are sold to another country and sent there. 输出品；出口商品 ❑ *He did this to promote American exports.* 他这么做是为了推广美国出口产品。❑ *Ghana's main export is cocoa.* 加纳的主要出口商品是可可粉。❸ VERB To **export** something means to introduce it into another country or make it happen there. 输出；传播 ❑ [v n] *It has exported inflation at times.* 它有时会输出通货膨胀。❑ [v n +*to*] *...hecklers who said the deal would export jobs to Mexico.* 声称这项协议会把就业机会转往墨西哥的质疑者 ❹ VERB In computing, if you **export** files or information from one type of software into another type, you change their format so that they can be used in the new software. （在计算机中）导出，输出 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Files can be exported in ASCII or PCX formats.* 文件可以以 ASCII 或者 PCX 格式导出。[Also v n]

Word Link 词根词缀 *port ≈ carrying* 搬运：*export, import, portable*

ex|port|able /ɪk'spɔːʳtəb°l/ ADJ **Exportable** products are suitable for being exported. 可输出的；可出口的；可外销的 ❑ *They are reliant on a very limited number of exportable products.* 他们依赖数量非常有限的外销产品。

ex|port|er /'ekspɔːʳtəʳ, ɪk'spɔːʳtəʳ/ (**exporters**) N-COUNT An **exporter** is a country, firm, or person that sells and sends goods to another country. 出口国；出口者；出口厂商 ❑ [+*of*] *France is the world's second-biggest exporter of agricultural products.* 法国是世界第二大农产品出口国。

ex|po|sé /ek'spəʊzeɪ, AM 美 ˌekspəʊ'zeɪ/ (**exposés**) N-COUNT An **exposé** is a film or piece of writing which reveals the truth about a situation or person, especially something involving shocking facts. （尤指涉及惊人事实的）揭露文章，曝光作品 ❑ [+*of*] *The movie is an exposé of prison conditions in the South.* 那部电影揭露

了南方监狱的条件。

ex|pose ♦◇ /ɪkˈspəʊz/ (**exposes, exposing, exposed**) 1 VERB To **expose** something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen. 使暴露；使显露 ❑ [v n] *Lowered sea levels exposed the shallow continental shelf beneath the Bering Sea.* 海平面下降使白令海底部的浅层大陆架暴露出来。❑ [v-ed] *...the exposed brickwork.* 裸露的砖砌结构 2 VERB To **expose** a person or situation means to reveal that they are bad or immoral in some way. 揭发；揭露 ❑ [v n] *The Budget does expose the lies ministers were telling a year ago.* 预算案无疑揭穿了部长们一年前所说的谎话。❑ [*be* v-ed *+as*] *He has simply been exposed as an adulterer and a fool.* 有人揭发他就是个奸夫和白痴。[Also v n *+as*] 3 VERB If someone **is exposed to** something dangerous or unpleasant, they are put in a situation in which it might affect them. 使暴露于（险境）；使遭受（危险或不快）❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *They had not been exposed to most diseases common to urban populations.* 城市人口中多数常见的疾病他们都没有接触到。❑ [v n *+to*] *A wise mother never exposes her children to the slightest possibility of danger.* 明智的母亲决不会让她的孩子置身于丝毫的危险之中。❑ [v-ed] *...people exposed to high levels of radiation.* 暴露于高强度辐射中的人 4 VERB If someone **is exposed to** an idea or feeling, usually a new one, they are given experience of it, or introduced to it. 使受…的影响（或熏陶）；使接触 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *...local people who've not been exposed to glimpses of Western life before.* 过去丝毫未曾见识过西方生活的当地人 ❑ [v n *+to*] *These units exposed children to many viewpoints of a given issue.* 这些单元让孩子们接触到有关某一特定问题的多种观点。5 VERB A man who **exposes himself** shows people his genitals in a public place, usually because he is mentally or emotionally disturbed. （常因精神或感情失控）暴露性器官，当众露阴 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Smith admitted indecently exposing himself on Wimbledon Common.* 史密斯承认自己在温布尔登公地当众露阴，有伤风化。

ex|posed /ɪkˈspəʊzd/ ADJ If a place is **exposed**, it has no natural protection against bad weather or enemies, for example because it has no trees or is on very high ground. 暴露于风雨的；无遮蔽措施的 ❑ *...an exposed hillside in Connecticut.* 康涅狄格州一处暴露于风雨中的小山坡

ex|po|si|tion /ˌekspəˈzɪʃᵊn/ (**expositions**) 1 N-COUNT An **exposition of** an idea or theory is a detailed explanation or account of it. 阐述；解释；说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *The fullest exposition of Coleridge's thought can be found in the Statesman's Manual.* 柯尔律治的思想可以在《政治家手册》中找到最全面的阐述。2 N-COUNT An **exposition** is an exhibition in which something such as goods or works of art are shown to the public. 展览会；博览会 ❑ *...an art exposition.* 艺术博览会

ex|pos|tu|late /ɪkˈspɒstʃʊleɪt/ (**expostulates, expostulating, expostulated**) VERB If you **expostulate**, you express strong disagreement with someone. 争论；反驳【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v with quote] *'For heaven's sake!' Dot expostulated. 'They're cheap and they're useful.'* "拜托！"多特反驳道，"它们又便宜又管用。"❑ [v] *For a moment I thought she was going to expostulate.* 那一刻，我以为她要提出异议。❑ [v *+with*] *His family expostulated with him.* 家人和他意见相左。

ex|po|sure ♦◇ /ɪkˈspəʊʒəʳ/ (**exposures**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Exposure to** something dangerous means being in a situation where it might affect you. 暴露；接触 ❑ [*+to*] *Exposure to lead is known to damage the brains of young children.* 众所周知，接触铅对幼儿的大脑有害。2 N-UNCOUNT **Exposure** is the harmful effect on your body caused by very cold weather. （身体）受冻 ❑ *He was suffering from exposure and shock but his condition was said to be stable.* 他被冻伤了，而且出现了休克，但是据说情况稳定。3 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **exposure** of a well-known person is the revealing of the fact that they are bad or immoral in some way. 曝光；揭发；揭露 ❑ [*+of*] *...the exposure of Anthony Blunt as a former Soviet spy.* 安东尼·布伦特苏联间谍身份的曝光 4 N-UNCOUNT **Exposure** is publicity that a person, company, or product receives. 报道；宣传 ❑ *All the candidates have been getting an enormous amount of exposure on television and in the press.* 所有候选人都在电视和报刊上频频亮相。5 N-COUNT In photography, an **exposure** is a single photograph. 单张胶片【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Larger drawings tend to require two or three exposures to cover them.* 较大的图画往往需要两三张胶片才能拍下来。6 N-VAR In photography, the **exposure** is the amount of light that is allowed to enter a camera when taking a photograph. 曝光量【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Against a deep blue sky or dark storm-clouds, you may need to reduce the exposure.* 拍摄背景为湛蓝的天空或者乌黑的暴风云时，可能需要减少曝光量。

ex|pound /ɪkˈspaʊnd/ (**expounds, expounding, expounded**) VERB If you **expound** an idea or opinion, you give a clear and detailed explanation of it. 详述；阐述；详细说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Schmidt continued to expound his views on economics and politics.* 施密特继续阐述他的经济和政治观点。•PHRASAL VERB **Expound on** means the same as **expound**. expound on 同 expound ❑ [v P n] *Lawrence expounded on the military aspects of guerrilla warfare.* 劳伦斯详述了游击战的军事特点。

ex|press ♦◇ /ɪkˈspres/ (**expresses, expressing, expressed**) 1 VERB When you **express** an idea or feeling, or **express yourself**, you show what you think or feel. 表达；表述 ❑ [v n] *He expressed grave concern at American attitudes.* 他对美国的态度表示严重关切。❑ [v pron-refl] *He expresses himself easily in English.* 他能轻松地用英语表达自己的观点。2 VERB If an idea or feeling **expresses itself** in some way, it can be clearly seen in someone's actions or in its effects on a situation. （观点、感情等）体现，不言自明 ❑ [v pron-refl *+as*] *The anxiety of the separation often expresses itself as anger towards the child for getting lost.* 离散带来的焦虑常常体现为对走失的孩子发火。3 VERB In mathematics, if you **express** a quantity or mathematical problem in a particular way, you write it using particular symbols, figures, or equations. （用符号等）表示，表达【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [*be* v-ed *as*] *It is expressed as a percentage.* 它是以百分比的形式表示的。4 ADJ [ADJ n] An **express** command or order is one that is clearly and deliberately stated. （命令）明白表示的，明确的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The ship was sunk on express orders from the Prime Minister.* 遵照首相的明确指令，那艘船被击沉了。•**ex|press|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *He has expressly forbidden her to go out on her own.* 他已经明确禁止她独自外出。5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to an **express** intention or purpose, you are emphasizing that it is a deliberate and specific one that you have before you do something. （目的或意图）明确的，特别的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I had obtained my first camera for the express purpose of taking railway photographs.* 我已经买了我的第一架照相机，专门用来拍摄铁路。•**ex|press|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *...projects expressly designed to support cattle farmers.* 专门用来扶持养牛户的项目 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Express** is used to describe special services which are provided by companies or organizations such as the Post Office, in which things are sent or done faster than usual for a higher price. 快递的；特快的；快速的 ❑ *A special express service is available by fax.* 提供传真特快专递服务。❑ *It was sent to us by express mail.* 那是用快递寄给我们的。•ADV **Express** is also an adverb. ❑ *Send it express.* 用快递寄。7 N-COUNT An **express** or an **express** train is a fast train which stops at very few stations. 特快列车 ❑ [*+to/for*] *Punctually at 7.45, the express to Kuala Lumpur left Singapore station.* 7点45分，开往吉隆坡的特快列车准时驶离新加坡火车站。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *express* with:

N. express **appreciation** 表示感谢，express **your emotions** 表达自己的情绪，express **gratitude** 表示感谢，express **sympathy** 表示同情，**words to** express *something* 表达…的语言 1
express **purpose** 特定目的 5
express **mail** 快递邮件，express **service** 快递服务 6

ex|pres|sion ♦◇ /ɪkˈspreʃᵊn/ (**expressions**) 1 N-VAR The **expression of** ideas or feelings is the showing of them through words, actions, or artistic activities. 表达；表述 ❑ [*+of*] *Laughter is one of the most infectious expressions of emotion.* 笑是最具感染力的情感表达方式之一。❑ *...the rights of the individual to freedom of expression.* 个人的言论自由权 ❑ *Her concern has now found expression in the new environmental protection act.* 现在，她所关注的问题已在新的环境保护法案中得以体现。2 N-VAR [oft poss n] Your **expression** is the way that your face looks at a particular moment. It shows what you are thinking or feeling. 表情；神情 ❑ [*+of*]

Levin sat there, an expression of sadness on his face. 莱文坐在那里，神情悲伤。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Expression** is the showing of feeling when you are acting, singing, or playing a musical instrument. （表演、歌唱或演奏时的）情感表现 ❑ *I don't sing perfectly in tune, but I think I put more expression into my lyrics than a lot of other singers do.* 我唱歌调子不是很准，但我认为我唱得比其他很多歌手都更富感情。 4 N-COUNT An **expression** is a word or phrase. 措辞；说法 ❑ *She spoke in a quiet voice but used remarkably coarse expressions.* 她说话声音很小，但是用了些特别粗俗的字眼儿。

ex|pres|sion|ism /ɪk'spreʃᵊnɪzᵊm/ N-UNCOUNT **Expressionism** is a style of art, literature, and music which uses symbols and exaggeration to represent emotions, rather than representing physical reality. （艺术、文学或音乐的）表现主义，表现派

→ see **genre**

ex|pres|sion|ist /ɪk'spreʃᵊnɪst/ (**expressionists**) 1 N-COUNT An **expressionist** is an artist, writer, or composer who uses the style of expressionism. 表现主义者；表现派 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Expressionist** artists, writers, composers, or works use the style of expressionism. 表现主义的；表现派的 ❑ *...an extraordinary collection of expressionist paintings.* 一批非凡的表现主义画作藏品

ex|pres|sion|less /ɪk'spreʃᵊnləs/ ADJ If you describe someone's face as **expressionless**, you mean that they are not showing their feelings. 毫无表情的；面无表情的

ex|pres|sive /ɪk'spresɪv/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **expressive**, you mean that their behaviour clearly indicates their feelings or intentions. 富于表情的；富于表现力的 ❑ *You can train people to be more expressive.* 可以训练人们使其更具表现力。 ❑ *...her small, usually expressive face.* 她那张通常表情丰富的小脸 •**ex|pres|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He moved his hands expressively.* 他的手势富于表现力。 •**ex|pres|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Crying is part of our natural expressiveness.* 哭泣是自然情感的一种表现。

ex|press|way /ɪk'spreswei/ (**expressways**) N-COUNT An **expressway** is a wide road that is specially designed so that a lot of traffic can move along it very quickly. It is usually divided, so that traffic travelling in one direction is separated from the traffic travelling in the opposite direction. 高速公路

ex|pro|pri|ate /ek'sprəʊprɪeɪt/ (**expropriates, expropriating, expropriated**) VERB If a government or other authority **expropriates** someone's property, they take it away from them for public use. 征收，征用（私人财产）【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n] *The Bolsheviks expropriated the property of the landowners.* 布尔什维克征收了地主的财产。 •**ex|pro|pria|tion** /eksˌprəʊprɪ'eɪʃᵊn/ (**expropriations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the expropriation of property.* 征用财产 ❑ *Ownership is not clear because of expropriations in the Nazi era.* 纳粹时期的征用致使所有权不明确。

Word Link 词根词缀 *propr ≈ owning* 拥有：*expropriate, proprietorial, proprietor*

ex|pul|sion /ɪk'spʌlʃᵊn/ (**expulsions**) 1 N-VAR **Expulsion** is when someone is forced to leave a school, university, or organization. 开除；除名 ❑ [+from] *Her hatred of authority led to her expulsion from high school.* 她对权威的仇恨导致她被中学开除。 ❑ *...the high number of school expulsions.* 被开除学生人数之多 2 N-VAR **Expulsion** is when someone is forced to leave a place. 驱逐；逐出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the expulsion of Yemeni workers.* 对也门工人的驱逐 ❑ *...a new wave of mass expulsions.* 大规模驱逐的新浪潮 3 N-UNCOUNT **Expulsion** is when something is forced out from your body. （自人体内的）排出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+from] *...their expulsion from the digestive tract.* 它们被从消化道排出

Word Link 词根词缀 *puls ≈ driving* 驱使，*pushing* 推：*compulsion, expulsion, impulse*

ex|punge /ɪk'spʌndʒ/ (**expunges, expunging, expunged**) VERB If you **expunge** something, you get rid of it completely, because it causes problems or bad feelings. 删除；清除；抹掉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The revolutionaries expunged domestic opposition.* 革命者肃清了国内敌对势力。 ❑ [v n +from] *The experience was something he had tried to expunge from his memory.* 他曾努力将那段经历从记忆中抹去。 ❑ [be v-ed +from] *His name was expunged from the record books.* 他的名字被从档案簿中删去了。

ex|pur|gate /'ekspəˌgeɪt/ (**expurgates, expurgating, expurgated**) VERB If someone **expurgates** a piece of writing, they remove parts of it before it is published because they think those parts will offend or shock people. 删去，删除（著作中有所冒犯或令人震惊之处）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He heavily expurgated the work in its second edition.* 在第二版中，他对书中内容进行了大幅删减。 •**ex|pur|gat|ed** ADJ ❑ *It was first published in 1914 in a highly expurgated version.* 它初版于 1914 年，当时删除了大量内容。

Word Link 词根词缀 *purg ≈ cleaning* 清洗：*expurgate, purgative, purgatory*

ex|quis|ite /ɪk'skwɪzɪt, 'ekskwɪzɪt/ ADJ Something that is **exquisite** is extremely beautiful or pleasant, especially in a delicate way. 精美的；精致的 ❑ *The Indians brought in exquisite beadwork to sell.* 印第安人带了精美的珠饰来卖。 ❑ *Mr Zhang's photography is exquisite.* 张先生的摄影作品非常精美。 •**ex|quis|ite|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...exquisitely crafted dolls' houses.* 做工精致的娃娃屋

ex-serviceman (**ex-servicemen**) N-COUNT An **ex-serviceman** is a man who used to be in a country's army, navy, or air force. 退役军人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **veteran**

ext. N-VAR **Ext.** is the written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **extension** when it is used to refer to a particular telephone number. 电话分机

ex|tant /ek'stænt, 'ekstənt/ ADJ If something is **extant**, it is still in existence, in spite of being very old. 尚存的；现存的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Two fourteenth-century manuscripts of this text are still extant.* 这个文本仍有两份 14 世纪手抄本存世。 ❑ *The oldest extant document is dated 1492.* 现存最古老的文献出自 1492 年。

ex|tem|po|rize /ɪk'stempəraɪz/ (**extemporizes, extemporizing, extemporized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **extemporise**

VERB If you **extemporize**, you speak, act, or perform something immediately, without rehearsing or preparing it beforehand. 即席演说；即兴表演【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *He completely departed from the text and extemporized in a very energetic fashion.* 他完全脱稿，慷慨激昂地进行即席演说。

ex|tend ↔ /ɪk'stend/ (**extends, extending, extended**) 1 VERB If you say that something, usually something large, **extends for** a particular distance or **extends from** one place **to** another, you are indicating its size or position. 延伸；伸展 ❑ [v +for] *The caves extend for some 18 kilometres.* 那些洞穴深约 18 公里。 ❑ [v +to] *The main stem will extend to around 12ft, if left to develop naturally.* 如果任其自然生长，主干可以长到约 12 英尺。 ❑ [v amount] *Our personal space extends about 12 to 18 inches around us.* 我们的个人空间是周围 12 到 18 英寸的范围。 ❑ [v from n to n] *The high-speed train service is planned to extend from Paris to Bordeaux.* 高铁拟从巴黎延伸至波尔多。 ❑ [v +over] *The new territory would extend over one-fifth of Canada's land mass.* 这块新领土面积可达加拿大陆地面积的五分之一以上。 [Also v +to] 2 VERB If an object **extends from** a surface or place, it sticks out from it. 伸出；凸出 ❑ [v +from] *A shelf of land extended from the escarpment.* 悬崖上凸出一块空地。 3 VERB If an event or activity **extends over** a period of time, it continues for that time. 持续；延续 ❑ [v from n to n] *...a playing career in first-class cricket that extended from 1894 to 1920.* 从 1894 年延续至 1920 年的板球甲级比赛职业生涯 ❑ [v +over] *The courses are based on a weekly two-hour class, extending over a period of 25 weeks.* 这些课程每周上一节课，每节两个小时，持续 25 周。 [Also v +to] 4 VERB If something **extends to** a group of people, things, or activities, it includes or affects them. 扩及；波及；包括 ❑ [v +to] *The service also extends to wrapping and delivering gifts.* 服务项目还包括包装和递送礼物。 ❑ [v +beyond] *His influence extends beyond the TV viewing audience.* 他的影响扩展到电视观众之外。 5 VERB If you **extend** something, you make it longer or bigger. 扩大；延长 ❑ [v n] *This year they have introduced three new products to extend their range.* 今年他

们发布了 3 种新产品，以扩大产品范围。❑ [be V-ed] *The building was extended in 1500.* 那座建筑于 1500 年扩建。❑ [V-ed] *...an extended exhaust pipe.* 加长的排气管 6 VERB If a piece of equipment or furniture **extends**, its length can be increased.（设备、家具等）展开，伸展 ❑ [V] *... a table which extends to accommodate extra guests.* 展开后可坐更多客人的桌子 ❑ [V +to] *The table extends to 220cm.* 桌子伸展后长 220 厘米。 7 VERB If you **extend** something, you make it last longer than before or end at a later date. 延长；使延期 ❑ [V n] *They have extended the deadline by twenty-four hours.* 他们已经将最后期限延长了 24 小时。❑ [V-ed] *...an extended contract.* 延期的合同 8 VERB If you **extend** something **to** other people or things, you make it include or affect more people or things. 扩大…的影响；扩展 ❑ [V n +to] *It might be possible to extend the technique to other crop plants.* 也许可以将这种技术应用于其他农作物。 9 VERB If someone **extends** their hand, they stretch out their arm and hand to shake hands with someone. 伸展，伸出（手臂等）❑ [V n] *The man extended his hand: 'I'm Chuck'.* 那名男子伸出手说道："我是查克。"

ex|tend|able /ɪk'stendəb^{ə}l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **extendable** can be made longer. 可延伸的；可延展的；可延长的 ❑ *These were hung in place with extendable rods.* 这些已经用伸缩杆挂好。

ex|tend|ed /ɪk'stendɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If something happens for an **extended** period of time, it happens for a long period of time.（时间）长的，延长的 ❑ *Obviously, any child who receives dedicated teaching over an extended period is likely to improve.* 很明显，任何长期接受用心教育的孩子都有可能取得进步。 2 → see also **extend**

ex|tend|ed 'fami|ly (**extended families**) N-COUNT An **extended family** is a family group which includes relatives such as uncles, aunts, and grandparents, as well as parents, children, and brothers and sisters. 大家庭 ❑ *The pregnant woman in such a community has the support of all the womenfolk in her extended family.* 在这种社会中，孕妇会得到她所在的大家庭中所有妇女的帮助。

ex|ten|sion /ɪk'stenʃ^{ə}n/ (**extensions**) 1 N-COUNT An **extension** is a new room or building which is added to an existing building or group of buildings.（房屋的）扩建部分 2 N-COUNT An **extension** is a new section of a road or rail line that is added to an existing road or line.（公路、铁路等的）延长线 ❑ *...the Jubilee Line extension.* 地铁银禧线延长线 3 N-COUNT An **extension** is an extra period of time for which something lasts or is valid, usually as a result of official permission. 展期；延长期 ❑ [+of] *He first entered Britain on a six-month visa, and was given a further extension of six months.* 他最初持 6 个月的签证进入英国，后来又获得 6 个月的续签。 4 N-COUNT Something that is an **extension of** something else is a development of it that includes or affects more people, things, or activities. 扩大；扩展；延伸 ❑ [+of] *Many Filipinos see the bases as an extension of American colonial rule.* 很多菲律宾人视这些基地为美国殖民统治的延续。 5 N-COUNT An **extension** is a telephone line that is connected to the switchboard of a company or institution, and that has its own number. The written abbreviation **ext.** is also used. 电话分机（亦用书面缩略 ext.）❑ *She can get me on extension 308.* 她打 308 分机就能联系到我。 6 N-COUNT An **extension** is a part which is connected to a piece of equipment in order to make it reach something further away.（设备的）延伸部分 ❑ *...a 30-foot extension cord.* 30 英尺的延长线

ex|ten|sive ◆◇ /ɪk'stensɪv/ 1 ADJ Something that is **extensive** covers or includes a large physical area. 广大的；广阔的 ❑ *...an extensive tour of Latin America.* 在拉丁美洲广泛游历 ❑ *When built, the palace and its grounds were more extensive than the city itself.* 建成时，宫殿及其庭园比城市本身面积还要大。•**ex|ten|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Mark, however, needs to travel extensively with his varied business interests.* 然而，马克因为各种生意需要频繁出差。 2 ADJ Something that is **extensive** covers a wide range of details, ideas, or items. 广泛的；全面的；包罗万象的 ❑ *Developments in South Africa receive extensive coverage in The Sunday Telegraph.*《星期日电讯报》全面报道了南非的发展。❑ *The facilities available are very extensive.* 可使用的设施非常多。•**ex|ten|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *All these issues have been extensively researched in recent years.* 近年来，对所有这些问题都作了全面研究。 3 ADJ If something is **extensive**, it is very great. 巨大的；大量的 ❑ *The blast caused extensive damage, shattering the ground-floor windows.* 爆炸造成了巨大的破坏，震碎了一楼的窗户。❑ *The security forces have extensive powers of search and arrest.* 安全部队拥有搜查和逮捕的至高权力。•**ex|ten|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Hydrogen is used extensively in industry for the production of ammonia.* 氢气在工业上广泛用于制氨。

ex|tent ◆◇ /ɪk'stent/ 1 N-SING If you are talking about how great, important, or serious a difficulty or situation is, you can refer to **the extent of** it. 程度；地步 ❑ [+of] *The government itself has little information on the extent of industrial pollution.* 政府本身几乎不了解工业污染的程度。❑ [+of] *The full extent of the losses was disclosed yesterday.* 昨天公布了整个损失情况。 2 N-SING **The extent of** something is its length, area, or size. 范围；面积；大小 ❑ [+of] *Their commitment was only to maintain the extent of forests, not their biodiversity.* 他们仅承诺维持现有森林面积，并不保证林区生物的多样性。 3 PHRASE You use expressions such as **to a large extent**, **to some extent**, or **to a certain extent** in order to indicate that something is partly true, but not entirely true. 在很大程度上 / 在某种程度上 / 在一定程度上【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It was and, to a large extent, still is a good show.* 它过去是个好节目，现在在很大程度上仍是个好节目。❑ *To some extent this was the truth.* 在某种程度上，这是事实。 4 PHRASE You use expressions such as **to what extent**, **to that extent**, or **to the extent that** when you are discussing how true a statement is, or in what ways it is true. 到何种程度 / 到那种程度 / 到…的程度【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It's still not clear to what extent this criticism is originating from within the ruling party.* 目前仍不清楚这种批评有多少是来自执政党内部。❑ *To that extent they helped bring about their own destruction.* 他们正是如此推波助澜，导致了自己的毁灭。 5 PHRASE You use expressions such as **to the extent of**, **to the extent that**, or **to such an extent that** in order to emphasize that a situation has reached a difficult, dangerous, or surprising stage. 到…的地步；到…的程度【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He said he didn't like the president, but not to the extent of wanting to kill him.* 他说他不喜欢总统，但是还没有到想要刺杀他的地步。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *extent* with:

N.	extent **of the damage** 受损程度 1
V.	**determine the** extent 确定程度，**know the** extent 知道程度 1
ADJ.	**lesser** extent 较轻程度 1
	full extent 整个程度；全部范围 1 2
	a certain extent 一定程度 3

ex|tenu|at|ing /ɪk'stenjueɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that there are **extenuating** circumstances for a bad situation or wrong action, you mean that there are reasons or factors which partly excuse it. 情有可原的；可减轻处罚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The defendants decide to admit their guilt, but insist that there are extenuating circumstances.* 被告方决定认罪，但是坚称有从轻情节。

ex|te|ri|or /ɪk'stɪərɪə^{r}/ (**exteriors**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **exterior** of something is its outside surface. 外观；外部 ❑ *In one ad the viewer scarcely sees the car's exterior.* 在一则广告中，观众几乎看不到汽车的外观。❑ [+of] *The exterior of the building was elegant and graceful.* 这座大厦外观雅致而优美。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] You can refer to someone's usual appearance or behaviour as their **exterior**, especially when it is very different from their real character.（尤指与实际性格相差甚远的）外表，外貌，外在 ❑ *According to Mandy, Pat's tough exterior hides a shy and sensitive soul.* 据曼迪说，帕特彪悍的外表下隐藏着一颗害羞且敏感的心。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **exterior** to refer to the outside parts of something or things that are outside something. 外面的；外部的 ❑ *The exterior walls were made of pre-formed concrete.* 外墙用的是预制混凝土。

Thesaurus 同类词 *exterior* Also look up:

N.	coating, cover, shell, skin 1
ADJ.	external, outer, outermost, surface 3

ex|ter|mi|nate /ɪk'stɜ:^{r}mɪneɪt/ (**exterminates**, **exterminating**, **exterminated**) VERB To **exterminate** a group of people or animals means to kill all of them. 消灭；灭绝；根除 ❑ [V n] *A huge effort was made to exterminate the rats.* 灭鼠花了大力气。•**ex|ter|mi|na|tion**

/ɪkˌstɜːˈmɪˈneɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the extermination of hundreds of thousands of their countrymen.* 他们几十万同胞的灭绝

ex|ter|mi|na|tor /ɪkˈstɜːˈmɪneɪtə˞/ (**exterminators**) N-COUNT An **exterminator** is a person whose job is to kill animals such as rats or mice, because they are annoying or dangerous. 灭鼠人；以消灭有害动物为职业的人

ex|ter|nal /ɪkˈstɜːˈn°l/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **External** is used to indicate that something is on the outside of a surface or body, or that it exists, happens, or comes from outside. 外部的；外面的；外来的 ❑ *...a much reduced heat loss through external walls.* 大幅降低的外墙热损失 ❑ *...internal and external allergic reactions.* 内外变态反应 •**ex|ter|nal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Vitamins can be applied externally to the skin.* 维生素可以外用于皮肤。❑ *...externally imposed conditions.* 外部施加的条件 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **External** means involving or intended for foreign countries. 对外的；与外国有关的 ❑ *...the commissioner for external affairs.* 对外事务专员 ❑ *...Jamaica's external debt.* 牙买加的外债 ❑ *...the republic's external borders.* 该共和国与外国的边界 •**ex|ter|nal|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *...protecting the value of the mark both internally and externally.* 维持马克在国内外的币值 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **External** means happening or existing in the world in general and affecting you in some way. 外界的；外部的 ❑ *...a reaction to external events.* 对外界事件的反应 ❑ *Such events occur only when the external conditions are favorable.* 这种事情只有在外部条件有利时才会发生。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **External** experts, for example **external examiners**, come into an organization from outside in order to do a particular job fairly and impartially, or to check that a particular job was done properly. (专家等)外来的，外聘的【mainly BRIT 主英】•**ex|ter|nal|ly** ADV [ADV-ed] ❑ *There must be externally moderated tests.* 一定要有外聘人员负责审核评分的考试。■ PHRASE If medicine is **for external use**, it is intended to be used only on the outside of your body, and not to be eaten or drunk. (药物)外用的

→ see **ear**

ex|ter|nal|ize /ɪkˈstɜːˈnəlaɪz/ (**externalizes, externalizing, externalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **externalise**

VERB If you **externalize** your ideas or feelings, you express them openly, in words or actions. 表露；公开表达【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *These are people who tend to externalize blame when anything goes wrong at work.* 这是些工作中一出现问题就往往归诸外因的人。

ex|ter|nals /ɪkˈstɜːˈnəlz/ N-PLURAL When you talk about **externals**, you are referring to the features of a situation that are obvious but not important or central. 外表；外部特征；表面情况 ❑ [+of] *All that the tourists see are the externals of our faith.* 游客们看到的只是我们信仰的表面情况。

ex|tinct /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ ■ ADJ A species of animal or plant that is **extinct** no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place. 灭绝的；绝种的 ❑ *It is 250 years since the wolf became extinct in Britain.* 狼在英国已经绝迹 250 年了。■ ADJ If a particular kind of worker, way of life, or type of activity is **extinct**, it no longer exists, because of changes in society. (某类劳动者、生活方式或活动)不复存在的，废除了的 ❑ *Herbalism had become an all but extinct skill in the Western world.* 草药医术在西方已经成了一门几乎绝迹的技艺。■ ADJ An **extinct** volcano is one that does not erupt or is not expected to erupt any more. (火山)死的 ❑ *Its tallest volcano, long extinct, is Olympus Mons.* 它最高的火山是奥林帕斯山，早已成了死火山。

ex|tinc|tion /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃ°n/ ■ N-UNCOUNT The **extinction** of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members. (物种的)灭绝 ❑ *An operation is beginning to try to save a species of crocodile from extinction.* 一项努力拯救一个鳄鱼物种、使其免于灭绝的行动已经开始。■ N-UNCOUNT If someone refers to the **extinction** of a way of life or type of activity, they mean that the way of life or activity stops existing. 消亡；消灭；不复存在 ❑ *The loggers say their jobs are faced with extinction because of declining timber sales.* 伐木工人说由于木材销量下降，他们的工作恐不复存在。

ex|tin|guish /ɪkˈstɪŋgwɪʃ/ (**extinguishes, extinguishing, extinguished**) ■ VERB If you **extinguish** a fire or a light, you stop it burning or shining. 熄灭；扑灭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It took about 50 minutes to extinguish the fire.* 大约花了 50 分钟才把火扑灭。■ VERB If something **extinguishes** a feeling or idea, it destroys it. 消除；使破灭 ❑ [v n] *The message extinguished her hopes of Richard's return.* 那条消息使她对理查德归来的希望彻底破灭。

ex|tin|guish|er /ɪkˈstɪŋgwɪʃə˞/ (**extinguishers**) N-COUNT An **extinguisher** is the same as a **fire extinguisher**. 同 fire extinguisher

ex|tol /ɪkˈstəʊl/ (**extols, extolling, extolled**) VERB If you **extol** something or someone, you praise them enthusiastically. 颂扬；赞颂；赞美 ❑ [v n] *Now experts are extolling the virtues of the humble potato.* 现在专家们都在赞美其貌不扬的马铃薯的种种好处。

ex|tort /ɪkˈstɔːˈt/ (**extorts, extorting, extorted**) VERB If someone **extorts** money **from** you, they get it from you using force, threats, or other unfair or illegal means. 敲诈；勒索 ❑ [v n +*from*] *Corrupt government officials were extorting money from him.* 腐败的政府官员向他敲诈钱财。❑ [v n] *Her kidnapper extorted a £175,000 ransom for her release.* 绑架者索要 175,000 英镑赎金才肯放她。

ex|tor|tion /ɪkˈstɔːˈʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Extortion** is the crime of obtaining something from someone, especially money, by using force or threats. 敲诈罪；勒索罪 ❑ *He has been charged with extortion and abusing his powers.* 他被控犯有敲诈勒索罪和滥用职权罪。

ex|tor|tion|ate /ɪkˈstɔːˈʃ°nət/ ADJ If you describe something such as a price as **extortionate**, you are emphasizing that it is much greater than it should be. (价格等)过高的，离谱的【EMPHASIS 强调】

ex|tor|tion|ist /ɪkˈstɔːˈʃ°nɪst/ (**extortionists**) N-COUNT An **extortionist** is a person who commits the crime of obtaining something from someone by using force or threats. 敲诈者；勒索者

ex|tra ◆◇ /ˈekstrə/ (**extras**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **extra** to describe an amount, person, or thing that is added to others of the same kind, or that can be added to others of the same kind. 额外的；外加的 ❑ *Police warned motorists to allow extra time to get to work.* 警方告诫驾车者出门上班要留出富余时间。❑ *Extra staff have been taken on to cover busy periods.* 额外雇用了一些员工来应付繁忙时期。❑ *There's an extra blanket in the bottom drawer of the cupboard.* 壁橱最下面的抽屉里还有一条多余的毯子。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **extra**, you have to pay more money for it in addition to what you are already paying for something. 费用另计的；额外收费的 ❑ *The price of your meal is extra.* 你的餐费另计。•PRON **Extra** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Many of the additional features now cost extra.* 现在很多加演节目都要另外收费。•ADV **Extra** is also an adverb. ❑ *You may be charged 10% extra for this service.* 这项服务可能要你额外支付 10% 的费用。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Extras** are additional amounts of money that are added to the price that you have to pay for something. 额外费用 ❑ *There are no hidden extras.* 没有隐性的额外费用。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Extras** are things which are not necessary in a situation, activity, or object, but which make it more comfortable, useful, or enjoyable. 额外之物；附加物 ❑ *Optional extras include cooking tuition at a top restaurant.* 可选的额外项目包括在顶级餐厅学习厨艺。■ N-COUNT The **extras** in a film are the people who play unimportant parts, for example as members of a crowd. (电影中的)临时演员，群众演员 ■ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **extra** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing. 格外；特别【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I'd have to be extra careful.* 我不得不格外小心。❑ *What makes a magnificent garden extra special?* 是什么让华丽的花园格外特别？■ to **go the extra mile** → see **mile**

extra- /ˈekstrə-/ PREFIX **extra-** is used to form adjectives indicating that something is outside something or is not part of it. (用于构成形容词)表示"在…之外"、"超出"【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The move was extra-constitutional.* 此举超出了宪法的规定范围。❑ *They competed for power through a combination of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary methods.* 他们在议会内外同时下手争夺权力。❑ *The report says torture was widespread, as were extra-judicial executions by government troops.* 报告说酷刑普遍存在，政府军法外行刑也屡见不鲜。

ex|tract (**extracts, extracting, extracted**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪkˈstrækt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈekstrækt/. 动词读作 /ɪkˈstrækt/。名词读作 /ˈekstrækt/。

1 VERB To **extract** a substance means to obtain it from something else, for example by using industrial or chemical processes. 提取；提炼；挖掘 ❑ [v n] *...the traditional method of pick and shovel to extract coal.* 用镐和铲挖煤的传统方法 ❑ [be v-ed +*from*] *Citric acid can be extracted from the juice of oranges, lemons, limes or grapefruit.* 柠檬酸可以从橙汁、柠檬汁、青柠汁或者西柚汁中提取。❑ [v-ed] *...looking at the differences in the extracted DNA.* 查看提取出来的DNA之间的差别 [Also v n +*from*] •**ex|trac|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *Petroleum engineers plan and manage the extraction of oil.* 石油工程师规划并管理石油的提炼。**2** VERB If you **extract** something **from** a place, you take it out or pull it out. 取出；抽出 ❑ [v n +*from*] *He extracted a small notebook from his hip pocket.* 他从屁股兜里摸出一个小笔记本。❑ [v n] *Patterson went straight to the liquor cabinet and extracted a bottle of Scotch.* 帕特森径直走到酒柜前，取出一瓶苏格兰威士忌。**3** VERB When a dentist **extracts** a tooth, they remove it from the patient's mouth. 拔（牙）❑ [v n] *A dentist may decide to extract the tooth to prevent recurrent trouble.* 牙医可能会决定拔掉那颗牙，以免牙病复发。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *She is to go and have a tooth extracted at 3 o'clock today.* 她今天3点要去拔颗牙。•**ex|trac|tion** (**extractions**) N-VAR ❑ *In those days, dentistry was basic. Extractions were carried out without anaesthetic.* 那时候，牙科学刚起步，拔牙都不打麻药。**4** VERB If you say that someone **extracts** something, you disapprove of them because they take it for themselves to gain an advantage. 攫取；榨取 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ [v n +*from*] *He sought to extract the maximum political advantage from the cut in interest rates.* 他试图从降息中牟取最大的政治好处。**5** VERB If you **extract** information or a response **from** someone, you get it from them with difficulty, because they are unwilling to say or do what you want. 设法得到；探出 ❑ [v n +*from*] *He made the mistake of trying to extract further information from our director.* 他犯了个错误，不该试图从我们的主管那里打探更多的信息。**6** VERB If you **extract** a particular piece of information, you obtain it from a larger amount or source of information. 摘录；提取 ❑ [v n] *I've simply extracted a few figures.* 我只是提取了一些数据。❑ [be v-ed +*from*] *Britain's trade figures can no longer be extracted from export-and-import documentation at ports.* 英国的贸易数据现在不能再从各港口的进出口单证中提取了。[Also v n +*from*] **7** V-PASSIVE If part of a book or text **is extracted from** a particular book, it is printed or published. （从书中）摘录，节选 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [be v-ed +*from*] *This material has been extracted from 'Collins Good Wood Handbook'.* 这些材料摘自《柯林斯优秀木材手册》。[Also be v-ed] **8** N-COUNT An **extract from** a book or piece of writing is a small part of it that is printed or published separately. 摘录；选段；引文 ❑ [+*from*] *Read this extract from an information booklet about the work of an airline cabin crew.* 看看这段从有关航空公司乘务人员工作的信息手册中摘录的文字。**9** N-VAR [oft n N] An **extract** is a substance that has been obtained from something else, for example by means of a chemical or industrial process. 提取物；精华；汁 ❑ *Blend in the lemon extract, lemon peel and walnuts.* 调入柠檬汁、柠檬皮和核桃。**10** → see also **yeast extract**

→ see **industry, mineral**

Word Link 词根词缀 *extra ≈ outside of* 在…外；*extract, extradite, extraordinary*

ex|trac|tion /ɪkˈstrækʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If you say, for example, that someone is **of** French **extraction**, you mean that they or their family originally came from France. 血统；家世 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Her real father was of Italian extraction.* 她的亲生父亲是意大利裔。

ex|trac|tor /ɪkˈstræktəʳ/ (**extractors**) **1** N-COUNT An **extractor** or **extractor fan** is a device that is fixed to a window or wall to draw smells, steam, or hot air out of a room. 排气扇；换气扇 [mainly BRIT 主英]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ventilator**

2 N-COUNT An **extractor** is a device that squeezes liquid out of something. 榨汁机 ❑ *...a juice extractor.* 榨汁机

extra|cur|ricu|lar /ˌekstrəkəˈrɪkjʊləʳ/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **extra-curricular**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Extracurricular** activities are activities for students that are not part of their course. 课外的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Each child had participated in extracurricular activities at school.* 每个孩子都参加了学校的课外活动。❑ *...extra-curricular sport.* 课外体育活动 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] **Extracurricular** activities are activities that someone does that are not part of their normal work. 工作之余的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *The money he made from these extra-curricular activities enabled him to pursue other ventures.* 他从这些额外工作中赚取的钱使他可以从事其他事业。

extra|dite /ˈekstrədaɪt/ (**extradites, extraditing, extradited**) VERB If someone **is extradited**, they are officially sent back to their own or another country to be tried for a crime that they have been accused of. 引渡 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [be v-ed +*to/from*] *He was extradited to Britain from the Irish Republic to face explosives charges.* 他被从爱尔兰共和国引渡到英国，面临爆炸罪的指控。❑ [v n] *The authorities refused to extradite him.* 当局拒绝引渡他。•**extra|di|tion** /ˌekstrəˈdɪʃᵊn/ (**extraditions**) N-VAR ❑ *A New York court turned down the British government's request for his extradition.* 纽约一法庭拒绝了英国政府引渡他的要求。❑ *There were no plans to reopen extradition proceedings against him.* 没有计划要对他重启引渡程序。

ˌextra-ˈmarital also **extramarital** ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **extra-marital** affair is a sexual relationship between a married person and another person who is not their husband or wife. 婚外的 ❑ *Her husband has admitted having an extra-marital affair.* 她丈夫承认有婚外情。

ˌextra-ˈmural also **extramural** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Extra-mural** courses are courses at a college or university which are taken mainly by part-time students. （课程）校外的，面向非全日制学生的

Word Link 词根词缀 *mur ≈ wall* 墙壁：*extra-mural, intra-mural, mural*

extra|neous /ɪkˈstreɪnɪəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Extraneous** things are not relevant or essential to the situation you are involved in or the subject you are talking about. 无关的；不必要的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *We ought not to bring in extraneous matters in trying to find a basis for a settlement.* 我们努力寻求解决问题的基础时，不应该牵扯进无关的事情。

extraor|di|naire /ekˌstrɔːʳdɪˈneəʳ/ ADJ [n ADJ] If you describe someone as being, for example, a musician **extraordinaire**, you are saying in a slightly humorous way that you think they are an extremely good musician. 非凡的，卓越的，出色的（略显幽默的说法）❑ *...George Kuchar, film-maker extraordinaire.* 非凡的电影制作人，乔治·库哈尔

extraor|di|nary ♦◇ /ɪkˈstrɔːʳdənri, AM 美 -neri/ **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **extraordinary**, you mean that they have some extremely good or special quality. 非凡的；优秀的；出色的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *We've made extraordinary progress as a society in that regard.* 在那个方面，我们的社会已经取得了巨大的进步。❑ *The task requires extraordinary patience and endurance.* 那项任务需要非凡的耐心和毅力。❑ *Rozhdestvensky is an extraordinary musician.* 罗日杰斯特文斯基是位出色的音乐家。•**extraor|di|nari|ly** /ɪkˈstrɔːʳdənrɪli, AM 美 -nerɪli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *She's extraordinarily disciplined.* 她非常守纪律。**2** ADJ If you describe something as **extraordinary**, you mean that it is very unusual or surprising. 非常奇特的；令人惊奇的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *What an extraordinary thing to happen!* 这事儿真蹊跷！❑ *His decision to hold talks is extraordinary because it could mean the real end of the war.* 他作出举行谈判的决定非同寻常，因为这可能意味着战争真的要结束了。•**extraor|di|nari|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Apart from the hair, he looked extraordinarily unchanged.* 令人惊奇的是，除了头发，他看起来一点儿都没变。❑ *Extraordinarily, the favourites for the title lie at the bottom of the table.* 令人大跌眼镜的是，夺标热门竟然排名垫底。**3** ADJ [ADJ n] An **extraordinary** meeting is arranged specially to deal with a particular situation or problem, rather than happening regularly. （会议）特别的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...at an extraordinary meeting of the sport's ruling body.* 在体育运动管理机构的特别会议上

Word Link 词根词缀 *extra = outside of* 在…外；*extract, extradite, extraordinary*

ex|trapo|late /ɪk'stræpəleɪt/ (**extrapolates, extrapolating, extrapolated**) VERB If you **extrapolate from** known facts, you use them as a basis for general statements about a situation or about what is likely to happen in the future. 推断；推知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*from*] *Extrapolating from his American findings, he reckons about 80% of these deaths might be attributed to smoking.* 根据他在美国的调查结果推断，他估计这些人中约有 80% 可能死于吸烟。❑ [V n +*from*] *It is unhelpful to extrapolate general trends from one case.* 根据一个案例来推断总的趋势是没有用的。•**ex|trapo|la|tion** /ɪk,stræpə'leɪʃ°n/ (**extrapolations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *His estimate of half a million HIV positive cases was based on an extrapolation of the known incidence of the virus.* 他估计有 50 万个艾滋病病毒检测呈阳性的病例，这是根据已知的病毒感染率作出的推论。

extra-sensory pe'rception also **extrasensory perception** N-UNCOUNT **Extra-sensory perception** means knowing without using your ordinary senses such as sight and hearing. Some people believe this is possible. The abbreviation **ESP** is also used. 超感知觉（缩略形式为 ESP）

extra|ter|res|trial /,ekstrətɪ'restrɪəl/ (**extraterrestrials**) also **extra-terrestrial** ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Extraterrestrial** means happening, existing, or coming from somewhere beyond the planet Earth. 地外的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *NASA has started a 10-year search for extraterrestrial intelligence.* 美国航空航天局已经启动了一个为期 10 年的寻找地外智慧生物的项目。❑ *...extraterrestrial rocks.* 地外岩石 ❷ N-COUNT **Extraterrestrials** are living creatures that some people think exist or may exist in another part of the universe. 地外智慧生物；外星人

Word Link 词根词缀 *terr = earth* 地：*extraterrestrial, subterranean, terrain*

,ex|tra 'time N-UNCOUNT If a game of football, hockey, or basketball goes into **extra time**, the game continues for a set period after it would usually have ended because both teams have the same score.（足球、曲棍球或篮球的）加时赛【BRIT 英】❑ *Cambridge won 2-0 after extra time.* 加时赛后，剑桥队以 2 比 0 获胜。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **overtime**

ex|trava|gance /ɪk'strævəgəns/ (**extravagances**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Extravagance** is the spending of more money than is reasonable or than you can afford. 奢侈；铺张；浪费 ❑ *...gross mismanagement and financial extravagance.* 严重的管理不善和资金浪费 ❑ *When the company went under, tales of his extravagance surged through the industry.* 公司破产后，有关他铺张浪费的种种传闻传遍了整个行业。❷ N-COUNT An **extravagance** is something that you spend money on but cannot really afford. 奢侈品 ❑ *Her only extravagance was horses.* 她唯一的奢侈品就是马。

ex|trava|gant /ɪk'strævəgənt/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **extravagant** spends more money than they can afford or uses more of something than is reasonable. 奢侈的；铺张的；浪费的 ❑ *We are not extravagant; restaurant meals are a luxury and designer clothes are out.* 我们并不铺张浪费：下馆子是一种奢侈，也不会考虑买名牌衣服。•**ex|trava|gant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Jeff had shopped extravagantly for presents for the whole family.* 杰夫花了很多钱为全家人买礼物。❷ ADJ Something that is **extravagant** costs more money than you can afford or uses more of something than is reasonable. 价格过高的；昂贵的；奢侈的 ❑ *Her Aunt Sallie gave her an uncharacteristically extravagant gift.* 萨莉姨妈送给她一件贵得离谱的礼物。❑ *...her extravagant lifestyle.* 她奢侈的生活方式 •**ex|trava|gant|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *By supercar standards, though, it is not extravagantly priced for a beautifully engineered machine.* 然而以豪华跑车的标准看，设计如此精美的汽车价格并不算太高。❸ ADJ **Extravagant** behaviour is extreme behaviour that is often done for a particular effect. 极端的；过分的 ❑ *He was extravagant in his admiration of Hellas.* 他对赫拉斯崇拜得过了头。❑ *They may make extravagant shows of generosity.* 他们可能会表现得过于慷慨。•**ex|trava|gant|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...extravagantly bizarre clothes.* 过分怪异的衣服 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Extravagant** claims or ideas are unrealistic or impractical. 离谱的；不切实际的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They have to compete by adorning their products with ever more extravagant claims.* 他们不得不通过更加离谱地吹捧自己的产品来进行竞争。❑ *Don't be afraid to consider apparently extravagant ideas.* 要勇于考虑一些貌似离谱的想法。

ex|trava|gan|za /ɪk,strævə'gænzə/ (**extravaganzas**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **extravaganza** is a very elaborate and expensive show or performance. 盛大演出；盛大活动 ❑ *...a magnificent firework extravaganza.* 华丽的焰火表演 ❑ *...an all-night musical extravaganza.* 通宵音乐盛会

ex|treme ◆◇ /ɪk'stri:m/ (**extremes**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Extreme** means very great in degree or intensity. 极其的；极度的 ❑ *The girls were afraid of snakes and picked their way along with extreme caution.* 女孩子们害怕蛇，走路时格外小心。❑ *...people living in extreme poverty.* 生活极度贫困的人们 ❑ *...the author's extreme reluctance to generalise.* 作者极不情愿进行归纳 ❷ ADJ You use **extreme** to describe situations and behaviour which are much more severe or unusual than you would expect, especially when you disapprove of them because of this. 极端的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The extreme case was Poland, where 29 parties won seats.* 极端的例子是波兰，共有 29 个政党拥有议席。❑ *It is hard to imagine Lineker capable of anything so extreme.* 很难想象莱恩克尔能做出如此极端的事情。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **extreme** to describe opinions, beliefs, or political movements which you disapprove of because they are very different from those that most people would accept as reasonable or normal. 偏激的；过激的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This extreme view hasn't captured popular opinion.* 这种偏激的观点未被大众接受。❑ *...the racist politics of the extreme right.* 极右派的种族主义政治 ❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **extremes** to refer to situations or types of behaviour that have opposite qualities to each other, especially when each situation or type of behaviour has such a quality to the greatest degree possible. 极端；完全相反的事物 ❑ [+*of*] *...a 'middle way' between the extremes of success and failure.* 成功和失败这两个极端之间的"中间地带" ❑ [+*of*] *They can withstand extremes of temperature and weather without fading or cracking.* 它们能够经受极端的气温和天气状况而不褪色、不破裂。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] The **extreme** end or edge of something is its furthest end or edge. 尽头的；末端的 ❑ *...the room at the extreme end of the corridor.* 在走廊尽头的那个房间 ❑ *...winds from the extreme north.* 从极北吹来的风 ❻ PHRASE If a person **goes to extremes** or **takes** something **to extremes**, they do or say something in a way that people consider to be unacceptable, unreasonable, or foolish. 走极端；使至极端 ❑ [+*of*] *The police went to the extremes of installing the most advanced safety devices in the man's house.* 警方采取极端措施，在那个男子家里安装了最先进的安全装置。❑ *The doctor told me not to mention dieting to her in case she took it to the extreme.* 医生告诉我不要跟她提节食的事儿，免得她走极端。❼ PHRASE You use **in the extreme** after an adjective in order to emphasize what you are saying, especially when you want to indicate that it is something which is undesirable or very surprising.（用于形容词后，尤用于强调不好或令人惊讶的事）极其，极度【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *It is proving controversial in the extreme.* 事实证明它极具争议。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *extreme* with:

N.	extreme **caution** 格外小心，extreme **difficulty** 极其困难 ❶ extreme **case** 极端的例子，extreme **sports** 极限运动 ❷ extreme **left** 极左派，extreme **right** 极右派，extreme **views** 偏激的观点 ❸
ADJ.	**the opposite** extreme 另一个极端 ❹

ex|treme|ly ◆◇ /ɪk'stri:mli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **extremely** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize that the specified quality is present to a very great degree.（用于形容词和副词前）非常，极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *These headaches are extremely common.* 这类头痛非常常见。❑ *Three of them are working extremely well.* 他们中有 3 个人工作非常好。

Thesaurus 同类词 *extremely* Also look up:

ADV.	awfully, exceedingly, greatly, highly, terribly, very; (*ant.*) mildly, moderately

extreme sport N-COUNT **Extreme sports** are exciting, physically dangerous sports such as bungee jumping or snowboarding. 极限运动

extremis /ɪkˈstriːmɪs/ → see **in extremis**

extremism /ɪkˈstriːmɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Extremism** is the behaviour or beliefs of extremists. 极端主义 ❑ *Greater demands were being placed on the police by growing violence and left and right-wing extremism.* 暴力事件和左右翼极端主义日益猖獗，这对警方提出了更高的要求。

extremist /ɪkˈstriːmɪst/ (**extremists**) ❶ N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **extremist**, you disapprove of them because they try to bring about political change by using violent or extreme methods. 极端分子；极端主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *The country needs a strong intelligence service to counter espionage and foreign extremists.* 该国需要强大的情报机构来打击间谍活动和外国极端分子。 ❑ *A previously unknown extremist group has said it carried out Friday's bomb attack.* 一个先前不为人知的极端组织声称实施了星期五的炸弹袭击。 ❑ *...a marked rise in extremist violence.* 极端暴力事件的显著上升 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has **extremist** views, you disapprove of them because they believe in bringing about change by using violent or extreme methods. 极端主义的；过激的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

extremity /ɪkˈstremɪti/ (**extremities**) ❶ N-COUNT The **extremity** of something is its furthest end or edge. 尽头；末端【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a small port on the north-western extremity of the Iberian peninsula.* 伊比利亚半岛西北端的小港口 ❑ [+of] *...the extremities of the aeroplane.* 飞机的末端 ❷ N-PLURAL [oft with poss] Your **extremities** are the end parts of your body, especially your hands and feet. （身体的）末端，末梢；（尤指）手脚 ❑ *He found that his extremities grew cold.* 他发现手脚变冷了。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **extremity of** a situation or **of** someone's behaviour is the degree to which it is severe, unusual, or unacceptable. 极度；极端 ❑ [+of] *In spite of the extremity of her seclusion she was sane.* 尽管完全与世隔绝，她依然心智健全。 ❑ [+of] *In the past, the region had been protected by its forbidding geography and the extremities of its climate.* 过去，这个地区令人生畏的地理条件和极端的天气状况使它受到保护。

extricate /ˈekstrɪkeɪt/ (**extricates, extricating, extricated**) ❶ VERB If you **extricate yourself** or another person **from** a difficult or serious situation, you free yourself or the other person from it. 使摆脱；使脱离 ❑ [v pron-refl +from] *It represents a last ditch attempt by the country to extricate itself from its economic crisis.* 那是该国摆脱经济危机的最后一搏。 ❑ [v n +from] *She tugged on Hart's arm to extricate him from the circle of men with whom he'd been talking.* 她拽着哈特的胳膊，把他从那群正和他聊天的男人中拖了出来。 ❷ VERB If you **extricate** someone or something from a place where they are trapped or caught, you succeed in freeing them. 解救；救出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He endeavoured to extricate the car, digging with his hands in the blazing sunshine.* 他在烈日下用手挖着，拼命想要把那辆汽车弄出来。

extrinsic /ɪkˈstrɪnzɪk, AM -sɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Extrinsic** reasons, forces, or factors exist outside the person or situation they affect. 外来的；外在的；外部的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Nowadays there are fewer extrinsic pressures to get married.* 现在来自外部的结婚压力少了。

extrovert /ˈekstrəvɜːt/ (**extroverts**) ADJ Someone who is **extrovert** is very active, lively, and friendly. 外向的；活泼友好的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...his extrovert personality.* 他外向的性格 •N-COUNT An **extrovert** is someone who is extrovert. 外向者 ❑ *He was a showman, an extrovert who revelled in controversy.* 他是个爱出风头、性格外向而且喜欢争论的人。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **extroverted**

extroverted /ˈekstrəvɜːtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **extroverted** is very active, lively, and friendly. 外向的；活泼友好的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Some young people who were easy-going and extroverted as children become self-conscious in early adolescence.* 一些年轻人孩童时脾气随和、性格活泼，刚进入青春期却变得害羞起来。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **extrovert**

extrude /ɪkˈstruːd/ (**extrudes, extruding, extruded**) VERB [usu passive] If a substance **is extruded**, it is forced or squeezed out through a small opening. 挤压出；挤压成；压制【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [be V-ed] *These crystals are then embedded in a plastic, and the plastic is extruded as a wire.* 然后将这些晶体嵌入一块塑料，再把塑料挤压成线。 ❑ [V-ed] *I work in the extruded tube business.* 我做挤压管生意。

Word Link 词根词缀 *trude ≈ pushing* 推：*extrude, intrude, obtrude*

extrusion /ɪkˈstruːʒᵊn/ (**extrusions**) N-VAR **Extrusion** is the act or process of extruding something. 挤压；挤出【TECHNICAL 术语】

exuberance /ɪgˈzjuːbərəns, AM 美 -ˈzuːb-/ N-UNCOUNT **Exuberance** is behaviour which is energetic, excited, and cheerful. 热情洋溢；兴高采烈；喜气洋洋 ❑ *Her burst of exuberance and her brightness overwhelmed me.* 她勃发的热情和阳光的性格征服了我。

exuberant /ɪgˈzjuːbərənt, AM 美 -ˈzuːb-/ ADJ If you are **exuberant**, you are full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness. 热情洋溢的；兴高采烈的；喜气洋洋的 ❑ *...an exuberant young girl who decided to become a screen actress.* 决定成为一名电影演员的热情洋溢的年轻女孩 •**exuberantly** ADV ❑ *They both laughed exuberantly.* 他俩都纵情地笑了起来。

exude /ɪgˈzjuːd, AM 美 -ˈzuːd/ (**exudes, exuding, exuded**) ❶ VERB If someone **exudes** a quality or feeling, or if it **exudes**, they show that they have it to a great extent. 充分显露【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The guerrillas exude confidence. Every town, they say, is under their control.* 游击队员显得信心十足，他们说每座城镇都在他们的控制之下。 ❑ [v] *A dogged air of confidence exuded.* 坚定不移的信心显露无遗。 ❷ VERB If something **exudes** a liquid or smell or if a liquid or smell **exudes from** it, the liquid or smell comes out of it slowly and steadily. （使）渗出；（使）逸出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Nearby was a factory which exuded a pungent smell.* 旁边是一家散发出刺鼻气味的工厂。 ❑ [v +from] *...the fluid that exudes from the cane toad's back.* 海蟾蜍背部分泌的液体

exult /ɪgˈzʌlt/ (**exults, exulting, exulted**) VERB If you **exult in** a triumph or success that you have had, you feel and show great happiness and pleasure because of it. 欢欣鼓舞；兴高采烈【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +in] *He was exulting in a win at the show earlier that day.* 他正在为当天早些时候在节目中胜出而欢欣鼓舞。 ❑ [v +at] *Some individual investors exulted at the record.* 一些个人投资者为这一记录欢呼雀跃。 ❑ [v] *I exulted and wept for joy.* 我欢天喜地，喜极而泣。 ❑ [v with quote] *'This is what I've longed for during my entire career,' Kendall exulted.* "这是我整个职业生涯中梦寐以求的。"肯德尔欣喜地说。 •**exultation** /ˌegzʌlˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I felt a tremendous sense of relief and exultation.* 我感到非常放松，无比欢喜。

exultant /ɪgˈzʌltᵊnt/ ADJ If you are **exultant**, you feel very happy and proud about something you have done. 欢欣的；欢喜的；洋洋得意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *An exultant party leader said: 'He will be an excellent MP.'* 一位满面喜色的政党领袖说："他会成为一名出色的议员。" •**exultantly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'We cannot lose the war!' he shouted exultantly.* "我们不能输掉这场战争！"他得意地喊道。

eye ⇹ /aɪ/ (**eyes, eyeing** or **eying, eyed**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N in pl] Your **eyes** are the parts of your body with which you see. 眼睛 ❑ *I opened my eyes and looked.* 我睁开眼睛看了看。 ❑ *Maria's eyes filled with tears.* 玛丽亚的眼中噙满了泪水。 ❑ *...a tall, thin white-haired lady with piercing dark brown eyes.* 有着一双锐利的深褐色眼睛、头发花白的瘦高个女士 ❑ *He is now blind in one eye.* 他现在一只眼睛瞎了。 ❷ VERB If you **eye** someone or something in a particular way, you look at them carefully in that way. 打量；端详 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Sally eyed Claire with interest.* 萨莉饶有兴趣地打量着克莱尔。 ❑ [v n] *Martin eyed the bottle at Marianne's elbow.* 马丁端详着玛丽安娜肘边的瓶子。 ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] You use **eye** when you are talking about a person's ability to judge things or about the way in which they are considering or dealing with things. 眼光；眼力；鉴赏力 ❑ [+for] *William was a man of discernment, with an eye for quality.* 威廉是个有鉴赏力的人，对于品质的优劣很有眼光。 ❑ *Their chief negotiator turned his critical eye on the United States.* 他们的首席谈判代表以批判的眼光看待美国。 ❑ *He first learnt to fish under the watchful eye of his grandmother.* 在祖母的看护下，他第

一次学起了钓鱼。 4 N-COUNT An **eye** on a potato is one of the dark spots from which new stems grow. (马铃薯的)芽眼 5 N-COUNT An **eye** is a small metal loop which a hook fits into, as a fastening on a piece of clothing. 扣眼；钩眼 6 N-COUNT The **eye** of a needle is the small hole at one end which the thread passes through. 针眼；针鼻儿 7 N-SING **The eye of** a storm, tornado, or hurricane is the centre of it. 风眼；气旋中心 ❑ [+of] *The eye of the hurricane hit Florida just south of Miami.* 飓风眼袭击了佛罗里达州迈阿密正南部。 8 → see also **black eye, private eye, shut-eye** 9 PHRASE If you say that something happens **before** your **eyes, in front of** your **eyes**, or **under** your **eyes**, you are emphasizing that it happens where you can see it clearly and often implying that it is surprising or unpleasant. 在…眼皮底下；就在…眼前 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *A lot of them died in front of our eyes.* 他们中有很多人就死在我们眼前。 10 PHRASE If you **cast** your **eye** or **run** your **eye** over something, you look at it or read it quickly. 瞟一眼；匆匆查看；浏览 ❑ *I would be grateful if he could cast an expert eye over it and tell me what he thought of it.* 如果他能够以专家的眼光浏览一下，告诉我他的想法，我将非常感激。 11 PHRASE If something **catches** your **eye**, you suddenly notice it. 闯入眼帘；突然引起…的注意 ❑ *As she turned back, a movement across the lawn caught her eye.* 她转过身，瞥见有个东西从草地上穿了过去。 12 → see also **eye-catching** 13 PHRASE If you **catch** someone's **eye**, you do something to attract their attention, so that you can speak to them. 吸引…的注意 ❑ *I tried to catch Chrissie's eye to find out what she was playing at.* 我努力吸引克丽茜的注意，想知道她在搞什么名堂。 14 PHRASE To **clap eyes on** someone or something, or **set** or **lay eyes on** them, means to see them. 看见；瞧见 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *That's probably the most bare and bleak island I've ever had the misfortune to clap eyes on.* 那可能是我不幸看到的最光秃、最荒凉的岛屿。 ❑ *What was he doing when you last set eyes on him?* 你上次见到他时他在做什么？ 15 PHRASE If you **make eye contact with** someone, you look at them at the same time as they look at you, so that you are both aware that you are looking at each other. If you **avoid eye contact with** someone, you deliberately do not look straight at them because you feel awkward or embarrassed. 与…目光交流 / 躲避…的目光 ❑ *She was looking at me across the room, and we made eye contact several times.* 她从房间的另一头看着我，我们有几次目光交汇。 ❑ *I spent a fruitless ten minutes walking up and down the high street, desperately avoiding eye contact with passers-by.* 我在大街上一无所获地来回走了 10 分钟，其间还要拼命躲避路人的目光。 16 PHRASE If you **close** your **eyes to** something bad or if you **shut** your **eyes to** it, you ignore it. 对…视而不见；不理会 ❑ *Most governments must simply be shutting their eyes to the problem.* 大多数政府肯定会索性对那个问题视而不见。 17 PHRASE If you **cry** your **eyes out**, you cry very hard. 痛哭 [INFORMAL 非正式] 18 PHRASE If there is something **as far as the eye can see**, there is a lot of it and you cannot see anything else beyond it. 望不到边；一望无垠 ❑ *There are pine trees as far as the eye can see.* 放眼望去，除了松树还是松树。 19 PHRASE If you say that someone **has an eye for** something, you mean that they are good at noticing it or making judgments about it. 对…有眼力；对…有鉴别力 ❑ *Susan has a keen eye for detail, so each dress is beautifully finished off.* 苏珊对细节精益求精，所以每件衣裙都做得非常漂亮。 20 PHRASE You use expressions such as **in** his **eyes** or **to** her **eyes** to indicate that you are reporting someone's opinion and that other people might think differently. 在…眼里；在…看来 ❑ *The other serious problem in the eyes of the new government is communalism.* 在新政府看来，另一个严重问题是社群主义。 ❑ *Richard Dorrington was, in their eyes, a very sensible and reliable man.* 在他们眼中，理查德·多林顿是个非常可靠的明白人。 21 PHRASE If you **keep** your **eyes open** or **keep an eye out for** someone or something, you watch for them carefully. 留意；密切注意 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *I ask the mounted patrol to keep their eyes open.* 我让骑警保持警惕。 ❑ *You and your friends keep an eye out—if there's any trouble we'll make a break for it.* 你和你的朋友要留意——一有问题，我们就跑。 [Also +for] 22 PHRASE If you **keep an eye on** something or someone, you watch them carefully, for example to make sure that they are satisfactory or safe, or not causing trouble. 留意；密切注意 ❑ *I'm sure you will appreciate that we must keep a careful eye on all our running costs.* 我们必须密切关注所有的运营成本，这一点我想您肯定会赞同。 ❑ *I went for a run there, keeping an eye on the children the whole time.* 我去那里跑步，期间一直留意着孩子们。 23 PHRASE You say **'there's more to this than meets the eye'** when you think a situation is not as simple as it seems to be. (事情)比看起来复杂 ❑ *This whole business is very puzzling. There is a lot more to it than meets the eye.* 整件事非常令人费解，远比看起来复杂。 24 PHRASE If something, especially something surprising or impressive, **meets** your **eyes**, you see it. (尤指令人吃惊或印象深刻的事情)映入…的眼帘，呈现在…眼前 ❑ *The first sight that met my eyes on reaching the front door was the church enveloped in flames.* 赶到前门时，我第一眼看到的就是被大火吞没的教堂。 25 PHRASE If you say that **all eyes are on** something or that the **eyes of the world are on** something, you mean that everyone is paying careful attention to it and what will happen. 所有目光都聚集在…上；所有人都在关注 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *All eyes will be on tomorrow's vote.* 所有目光都将聚集在明天的投票上。 ❑ *The eyes of the world were now on the police.* 这时所有的目光都聚焦在警方。 26 PHRASE If someone **has** their **eye on** you, they are watching you carefully to see what you do. 注视；密切注意 ❑ *As the boat plodded into British waters and up the English Channel, Customs had their eye on her.* 那艘船缓慢驶入英国水域，沿英吉利海峡向北时，海关一直密切关注着它。 27 PHRASE If you **have** your **eye on** something, you want to have it. 看上；相中 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *...if you're saving up for a new outfit you've had your eye on.* 如果你在攒钱买一套你看中的新衣服 28 PHRASE If you say that you did something **with** your **eyes open** or **with** your **eyes wide open**, you mean that you knew about the problems and difficulties that you were likely to have. 心中有数；心知肚明 ❑ *We want all our members to undertake this trip responsibly, with their eyes open.* 我们希望所有成员都能够负责地开始这次旅程，做到心中有数。 29 PHRASE If something **opens** your **eyes**, it makes you aware that something is different from the way that you thought it was. 使看清楚；使恍然大悟 ❑ *Watching your child explore the world about her can open your eyes to delights long forgotten.* 看着孩子探索她身边的世界能让你体会到早已忘记的快乐。 30 PHRASE If you **see eye to eye with** someone, you agree with them and have the same opinions and views. 与…看法一致 ❑ [+with] *Yuriko saw eye to eye with Yul on almost every aspect of the production.* 百合子和尤尔几乎在生产的每个方面都看法一致。 31 PHRASE When you **take** your **eyes off** the thing you have been watching or looking at, you stop looking at it. 将…的视线从…上移开 ❑ *She took her eyes off the road to glance at me.* 她把视线从公路上移开，扫了我一眼。 32 PHRASE If someone sees or considers something **through** your **eyes**, they consider it in the way that you do, from your point of view. 以…的视角 ❑ *She tried to see things through his eyes.* 她尽力从他的视角看问题。 33 PHRASE If you say that you are **up to** your **eyes in** something, you are emphasizing that you have a lot of it to deal with, and often that you are very busy. 深陷于…中；(常指)忙得不可开交 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *I am up to my eyes in work.* 我工作忙得不可开交。 34 **the apple of** your **eye** → see **apple** 35 **to turn a blind eye** → see **blind** 36 **to feast** your **eyes** → see **feast** 37 **in** your **mind's eye** → see **mind** 38 **the naked eye** → see **naked** 39 **to pull the wool over** someone's **eyes** → see **wool**

→ see Word Web: **eye**

→ see **cry, face, hurricane**

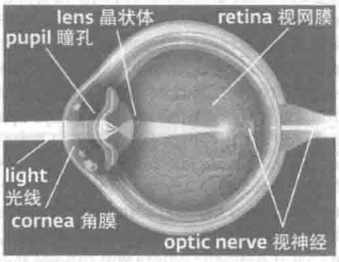
▶**eye up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **eyes** you **up**, they look at you in a way that shows they consider you attractive. 色迷迷地看；目光在…身上打转 [BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式] ❑ [V P n] *...a slob who eyes up the women and makes lewd comments.* 色迷迷地看着那些女人、满嘴荤话的懒鬼 ❑ [V n P] *The women sit in the corner and men eye them up.* 那些女人坐在角落里，男人们的目光在她们身上打转。

eye|ball /'aɪbɔːl/ (**eyeballs, eyeballing, eyeballed**) 1 N-COUNT Your **eyeballs** are your whole eyes, rather than just the part which can be seen between your eyelids. 眼球；眼珠 2 VERB If you **eyeball** someone or something, you stare at them. 凝视；盯着看 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [V n] *The guard eyeballed him pretty hard despite his pass.* 虽然他有通行证，卫兵还是直勾勾地盯着他。

Word Web 话题词汇 eye 眼

Light enters the **eye** through the **cornea**. The cornea bends the light and directs it through the **pupil**. The coloured **iris** opens and closes the **lens**. This helps focus the **image** clearly on the **retina**. Nerve cells in the retina change the light into electrical signals. The **optic nerve** then carries these signals to the brain. In a **near-sighted** person the light rays focus in front of the lens. The image comes into focus in back of the lens in a **far-sighted** person. An irregularity in the cornea can cause **astigmatism**. Glasses or **contact lenses** can correct all three problems.

光线通过角膜进入眼睛。角膜折射光线，使之经过瞳孔。有色虹膜开闭晶状体，帮助影像清晰地在视网膜上聚焦。视网膜中的神经细胞将光线转化为电子信号，视神经又将这些信号传送到大脑。近视眼的人光线聚焦于晶状体之前，远视眼的人影像聚焦于晶状体之后。角膜中的异常可能导致散光。眼镜或隐形眼镜可以矫正所有以上三个问题。



E

3 PHRASE If you are **eyeball to eyeball with** someone, you are in their presence and involved in a meeting, dispute, or contest with them. You can also talk about having an **eyeball to eyeball** meeting or confrontation.（与…）面对面的，剑拔弩张的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...proposals that the two armies end their eyeball to eyeball confrontation and withdraw.* 两军结束剑拔弩张的对峙、各自撤军的提议 4 PHRASE You use **up to the eyeballs** to emphasize that someone is in an undesirable state to a very great degree. 深陷于…中【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He is out of a job and up to his eyeballs in debt.* 他失业了，而且债台高筑。

eye|brow /'aɪbraʊ/ (**eyebrows**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **eyebrows** are the lines of hair which grow above your eyes. 眉；眉毛 2 PHRASE If something causes you to **raise an eyebrow** or to **raise** your **eyebrows**, it causes you to feel surprised or disapproving. 竖起眉毛（表示吃惊或反对）❑ *An intriguing item on the news pages caused me to raise an eyebrow over my morning coffee.* 早晨喝咖啡时，新闻版面的一则趣闻令我感到惊奇。

→ see **face**

eye 'can|dy also **eye-candy** N-UNCOUNT **Eye candy** is used to refer to people or things that are attractive to look at but are not interesting in other ways. 虚有其表的人；华而不实之物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Back then, women on TV were mostly seen as eye candy.* 那时候，电视中的女性大多都被视为花瓶。❑ *Animation has stopped being eye-candy for kids and geeks and become mainstream entertainment.* 动画不再仅仅吸引小孩子和动漫迷的眼球，而成了主流娱乐方式。

'eye-catching ADJ Something that is **eye-catching** is very noticeable. 抢眼的；引人注目的 ❑ *...a series of eye-catching ads.* 一系列抢眼的广告

-eyed /-aɪd/ COMB **-eyed** combines with adjectives to form adjectives which indicate the colour, shape, or size of a person's eyes, or indicate the kind of expression that they have.（与形容词连用）表示"长着…眼睛的"、"有…眼神的" ❑ *...a blonde-haired, blue-eyed little girl.* 金发碧眼的小女孩 ❑ *She watched open-eyed as the plane took off.* 飞机起飞时，她瞪大眼睛看着。

'eye drops N-PLURAL **Eye drops** are a kind of medicine that you put in your eyes one drop at a time. 眼药水；滴眼液

eye|ful /'aɪfʊl/ (**eyefuls**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you get an **eyeful of** something, especially of something that you would not normally see, you are able to get a good look at it.（尤指对不常见事物的）饱览，饱看【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Then she bent over and gave him an eyeful of her tattoos.* 接着她弯下身子，让他好好看清楚她的文身。

eye|glasses /'aɪglɑːsɪz/ N-PLURAL **Eyeglasses** are two lenses in a frame that some people wear in front of their eyes in order to help them see better. 眼镜【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **glasses**

eye|lash /'aɪlæʃ/ (**eyelashes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **eyelashes** are the hairs which grow on the edges of your eyelids. 睫毛

→ see **face**

eye|let /'aɪlɪt/ (**eyelets**) N-COUNT An **eyelet** is a small hole with a metal or leather ring round it which is made in cloth, for example a sail. You can put cord, rope, or string through it.（穿线绳用的）孔眼

eye|lid /'aɪlɪd/ (**eyelids**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **eyelids** are the two pieces of skin which cover your eyes when they are closed. 眼睑；眼皮 2 **not bat an eyelid** → see **bat**

→ see **face**

eye|liner /'aɪlaɪnəʳ/ (**eyeliners**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **eye-liner**

N-VAR **Eyeliner** is a special kind of pencil which some women use on the edges of their eyelids next to their eyelashes in order to look more attractive. 眼线笔

→ see **make-up**

'eye-opener (**eye-openers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something as an **eye-opener**, you mean that it surprises you and that you learn something new from it. 令人大开眼界的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Writing these scripts has been quite an eye-opener to me. It proves that one can do anything if the need is urgent.* 编写这些剧本让我眼界大开，它证明了情急之下人可以做到任何事情。

'eye patch (**eye patches**) N-COUNT An **eye patch** is a piece of material which you wear over your eye when you have damaged or injured it.（眼睛受伤时戴的）眼罩

eye|piece /'aɪpiːs/ (**eyepieces**) N-COUNT The **eyepiece** of a microscope or telescope is the piece of glass at one end, where you put your eye in order to look through the instrument.（显微镜或望远镜的）目镜

'eye shad|ow (**eye shadows**) also **eye-shadow** N-VAR **Eye shadow** is a substance which you can paint on your eyelids in order to make them a different colour. 眼影

→ see **make-up**

eye|sight /'aɪsaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT Your **eyesight** is your ability to see. 视力 ❑ *He suffered from poor eyesight and could no longer read properly.* 他视力不好，再也不能正常阅读了。

'eye sock|et (**eye sockets**) N-COUNT Your **eye sockets** are the two hollow parts on either side of your face, where your eyeballs are. 眼窝

eye|sore /'aɪsɔːʳ/ (**eyesores**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You describe a building or place as an **eyesore** when it is extremely ugly and you dislike it or disapprove of it. 碍眼的东西（如建筑物等）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Poverty leads to slums, which are an eyesore and a health hazard.* 贫困产生了贫民窟，那里不仅有碍观瞻，而且卫生隐患严重。

'eye strain N-UNCOUNT If you suffer from **eye strain**, you feel pain around your eyes or at the back of your eyes, because you are very tired or should be wearing glasses. 眼疲劳

'eye ,teeth PHRASE If you say that you would **give** your **eye teeth for** something, you mean that you want it very much and you would do anything to get it. 非常想得到；为…不惜一切代价【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She has the job most of us would give our eye teeth for.* 她有一份我们大多数人都非常眼热的工作。

eye|wear /'aɪweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Eyewear** is sometimes used to talk about glasses and sunglasses. 眼镜；太阳镜

eye|witness /ˌaɪ'wɪtnəs/ (**eyewitnesses**) N-COUNT An **eyewitness** is a person who was present at an event and can therefore describe it, for example in a law court. 目击者；见证人 ❑ *Eyewitnesses*

say the police then opened fire on the crowd. 目击者称警察随后向人群开火。

ey|rie /'ɪəri, AM 美 'eri/ (**eyries**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **aerie**

1 N-COUNT If you refer to a place such as a house or a castle as an **eyrie**, you mean it is built high up and is difficult to reach. (难以接近的)高处的建筑【LITERARY 文】❑ *...marooned in my 48th floor eyrie in the sky.* 困在我那位于 48 层高空的家中 2 N-COUNT An **eyrie** is the nest of a bird of prey such as an eagle, and is usually built high up in the mountains. (通常筑在高山上的)鹰巢，猛禽巢

e-zine /'i: zi:n/ (**e-zines**) N-COUNT An **e-zine** is a website which contains the kind of articles, pictures, and advertisements that you would find in a magazine. 电子杂志；网络杂志

E

Ff

F

F also **f** /ef/ (**F's, f's**) 1 N-VAR **F** is the sixth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 6 个字母 2 N-VAR In music, **F** is the fourth note in the scale of C major. C 大调音阶中的第四个音：F 音 3 **f.** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'following'. It is written after a page or line number to indicate that you are referring to both the page or line mentioned and the one after it. You use **ff.** when you are referring to the page or line mentioned and two or more pages or lines after it.（置于表示页码或行号的数字后）第…页（或行）及下页（或下行）（**ff.** 则表示第…页（或行）及之后几页（或几行））

fab /fæb/ ADJ If you say that something is **fab**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very good. 极好的；绝妙的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The dancing is fab.* 舞跳得太棒了。

fa|ble /'feɪbᵊl/ (**fables**) 1 N-VAR A **fable** is a story which teaches a moral lesson. Fables sometimes have animals as the main characters. 寓言 ❑ [+of] *...the fable of the tortoise and the hare.* 龟兔赛跑的寓言 ❑ *Each tale has the timeless quality of fable.* 每个故事都有永恒的寓言性。2 N-VAR You can describe a statement or explanation that is untrue but that many people believe as **fable.** 谣传；无稽之谈 ❑ *Is reincarnation fact or fable?* 转世轮回是确有其事还是无稽之谈？ ❑ *...little-known horticultural facts and fables.* 园艺方面鲜为人知的事实和谬传

fa|bled /'feɪbᵊld/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a person or thing as **fabled**, especially someone or something remarkable, you mean that they are well known because they are often talked about or a lot of stories are told about them.（尤指非凡之人或事物）传奇的，充满传奇色彩的 ❑ *...the fabled city of Troy.* 传奇之城特洛伊

fab|ric ♦◇◇ /'fæbrɪk/ (**fabrics**) 1 N-VAR **Fabric** is cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, nylon, wool, silk, or other threads. Fabrics are used for making things such as clothes, curtains, and sheets. 织物；布料 ❑ *...small squares of red cotton fabric.* 小块方形红棉布 ❑ *Whatever your colour scheme, there's a fabric to match.* 什么样的色彩设计都有与之相配的织物。2 N-SING The **fabric** of a society or system is its basic structure, with all the customs and beliefs that make it work successfully.（社会或制度的）基本结构 ❑ [+of] *The fabric of society has been deeply damaged by the previous regime.* 社会结构已遭到前政权严重破坏。3 N-SING The **fabric** of a building is its walls, roof, and the materials with which it is built.（建筑物的）结构，构造 ❑ [+of] *Condensation will eventually cause the fabric of the building to rot away.* 凝结作用最终会导致建筑结构朽烂。

→ see **cotton, quilt**

fab|ri|cate /'fæbrɪkeɪt/ (**fabricates, fabricating, fabricated**) 1 VERB If someone **fabricates** information, they invent it in order to deceive people. 编造；捏造 ❑ [v n] *All four claim that officers fabricated evidence against them.* 四人全都声称警察捏造证据陷害他们。❑ [v-ed] *Eleven key officials were hanged on fabricated charges.* 11 位高官以莫须有的罪名被处以绞刑。•**fab|ri|ca|tion** /ˌfæbrɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ (**fabrications**) N-VAR ❑ *She described the interview with her in an Italian magazine as a 'complete fabrication'.* 她称意大利一家杂志刊登的对她的采访"纯属子虚乌有"。❑ *This story is total fabrication.* 这种说法纯属无中生有。2 VERB If something **is fabricated from** different materials or substances, it is made out of those materials or substances. 制造；制作 ❑ [be v-ed +from] *All the tools are fabricated from high quality steel.* 所有工具均由优质钢制成。❑ [v n] *...a plant which fabricates airplane components.* 飞机配件制造厂 [Also v n +from]

fabu|lous /'fæbjʊləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **fabulous**, you are emphasizing that you like it a lot or think that it is very good. 极好的；绝妙的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *This is a fabulous album. It's fresh, varied, fun.* 这张专辑真棒，清新，不拘一格，趣味横生。❑ *The scenery and weather were fabulous.* 景色宜人，天公作美。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ous = having the qualities of* 具…特征的：*dangerous, fabulous, gaseous*

fa|cade /fə'sɑːd/ (**facades**) also **façade** 1 N-COUNT The **facade** of a building, especially a large one, is its front wall or the wall that faces the street.（尤指大型建筑物的）外立面，正面 2 N-SING A **facade** is an outward appearance which is deliberately false and gives you a wrong impression about someone or something.（虚假的）表象，外表；假象 ❑ [+of] *They hid the troubles plaguing their marriage behind a facade of family togetherness.* 他们表面上和和美美，对困扰婚姻的问题秘而不宣。

face

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB AND PHRASAL VERB USES 动词和短语动词用法

① **face** ♦♦♦ /feɪs/ (**faces**) → Please look at categories A to B to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 25–28 项。1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **face** is the front part of your head from your chin to the top of your forehead, where your mouth, eyes, nose, and other features are. 脸；面孔 ❑ *A strong wind was blowing right in my face.* 一阵劲风迎面吹来。❑ *He was going red in the face and breathing with difficulty.* 他涨红了脸，喘着粗气。❑ *She had a beautiful face.* 她容貌秀丽。2 N-COUNT [adj N] If your **face** is happy, sad, or serious, for example, the expression on your face shows that you are happy, sad, or serious. 面容；神色；神情 ❑ *He was walking around with a sad face.* 他四处游荡，神色哀伤。❑ *The priest frowned into the light, his face puzzled.* 神父在亮光下皱起眉头，一脸疑惑。3 N-COUNT The **face** of a cliff, mountain, or building is a vertical surface or side of it.（山、悬崖或建筑物的）面 ❑ [+of] *...the north face of the Eiger.* 艾格尔山阴面 ❑ *He scrambled 200 feet up the cliff face.* 他沿着崖面向上爬了 200 英尺。4 N-COUNT The **face** of a clock or watch is the surface with the numbers or hands on it, which shows the time. 钟面；表盘 5 N-SING If you say that **the face of** an area, institution, or field of activity is changing, you mean its appearance or nature is changing.（地区、机构或活动领域的）外观，面貌 ❑ [+of] *...the changing face of the British countryside.* 英国乡村不居的面貌 6 N-SING If you refer to something as **the** particular **face of** an activity, belief, or system, you mean that it is one particular aspect of it, in contrast to other aspects.（活动、信仰、制度等的）方面 ❑ [+of] *Who ever thought people would see Arsenal as the acceptable face of football?* 谁会想到人们会认为足球之道可如阿森纳队呢？ 7 N-UNCOUNT If you lose **face**, you do something which makes you appear weak and makes people respect or admire you less. If you do something in order to save **face**, you do it in order to avoid appearing weak and losing people's respect or admiration. 面子；脸面 ❑ *To cancel the airport would mean a loss of face for the present governor.* 撤销机场会令现任州长丢脸。❑ *She claimed they'd been in love, but I sensed she*

was only saying this to save face. 她宣称他们相恋了，但我感到她这么说只是想挽回面子。 ▣ → see also **about-face, face value, poker face** ▣ PHRASE If you say that someone can do something **until** they are **blue in the face**, you are emphasizing that however much they do it, it will not make any difference. 竭尽所能（仍白费力气）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You can criticise him until you're blue in the face, but you'll never change his personality.* 你批他批得口干舌燥，也改变不了他的个性。 ▣ PHRASE If someone or something is **face down**, their face or front points downwards. If they are **face up**, their face or front points upwards. 脸朝下 / 仰面 ❑ *All the time Stephen was lying face down and unconscious in the bath tub.* 斯蒂芬一直脸朝下趴在浴缸里，不省人事。 ❑ *Charles laid down his cards face up.* 查尔斯将手中的牌摊了出来。 ▣ PHRASE You can use the expression **'on the face of the earth'** to mean 'in the whole world', when you are emphasizing a statement that you are making or making a very exaggerated statement. （表示强调或夸张）全世界，天底下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No human being on the face of the earth could do anything worse than what he did.* 世界上再没有人能做出比他更坏的事情来。 ▣ PHRASE If you come **face to face** with someone, you meet them and can talk to them or look at them directly. 面对面；当面 ❑ [+with] *We were strolling into the town when we came face to face with Jacques Dubois.* 我们信步进城，迎面碰上雅克·迪布瓦。 ❑ *It was the first face-to-face meeting between the two men.* 这是两人首次当面会晤。 ▣ PHRASE If you come **face to face with** a difficulty or reality, you cannot avoid it and have to deal with it. 面对，直面（困难或现实） ❑ *Eventually, he came face to face with discrimination again.* 最终，他又一次遭遇歧视。 ▣ PHRASE If an action or belief **flies in the face of** accepted ideas or rules, it seems to completely oppose or contradict them. 完全违背；与（成见或定规）相冲突 ❑ *...scientific principles that seem to fly in the face of common sense.* 似乎有悖于常识的科学原理 ▣ PHRASE If you take a particular action or attitude **in the face of** a problem or difficulty, you respond to that problem or difficulty in that way. 面对；在…面前 ❑ *The Prime Minister has called for national unity in the face of the violent anti-government protests.* 面对激烈的反政府抗议，首相呼吁全国团结一致。 ▣ PHRASE If you have **a long face**, you look very unhappy or serious. 耷拉着的脸；板起的脸 ❑ *He came to me with a very long face.* 他来找我，脸耷拉得老长。 ▣ PHRASE If you **make a face**, you show a feeling such as dislike or disgust by putting an exaggerated expression on your face, for example by sticking out your tongue. In British English, you can also say **pull a face**. 扮鬼脸，做怪相（表示不满、厌恶等，英国英语亦用 pull a face） ❑ [+at] *Opening the door, she made a face at the musty smell.* 开门后，她闻到霉味做了个鬼脸。 ❑ [+at] *Kathryn pulled a face at Thomas behind his back.* 凯瑟琳在托马斯身后冲他做了个鬼脸。 ▣ PHRASE You say **on the face of it** when you are describing how something seems when it is first considered, in order to suggest that people's opinion may change when they know or think more about the subject. 乍一看；猛一看 ❑ *It is, on the face of it, difficult to see how the West could radically change its position.* 乍一看，很难理解西方为何会立场突变。 ▣ PHRASE If you **put a brave face on** a bad situation or **put on a brave face**, you try not to show how disappointed or upset you are about the situation. In American English you can also say **put on a good face**. （对不利情况）显得满不在乎，做出无所谓的样子（美国英语亦用 put on a good face） ❑ *Friends will see you are putting on a brave face and might assume you've got over your grief.* 朋友们看到你一脸轻松，也许会以为你已经走出伤痛。 ❑ *Scientists are putting a good face on the troubles.* 科学家们对这些困难显得不以为意。 ▣ PHRASE You can say that someone **has set** their **face against** something to indicate that they are opposed to it, especially when you want to suggest that they are wrong. （尤指错误地）反对【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *This Government has set its face against putting up income tax.* 这届政府执意反对提高所得税。 ▣ PHRASE If you **show** your **face** somewhere, you go there and see people, although you are not welcome, are rather unwilling to go, or have not been there for some time. （不受欢迎地、不情愿地或再次）露面，到场 ❑ *I felt I ought to show my face at her father's funeral.* 我觉得我应该在她父亲的葬礼上露个面。 ▣ PHRASE If you manage to keep **a straight face** you manage to look serious, although you want to laugh. （为避免发笑）强绷着的脸 ❑ *What went through Tom's mind I can't imagine, but he did manage to keep a straight face.* 汤姆想到了啥我不清楚，但他确实忍着没笑。 ❑ *You have to wonder how anyone could say that seriously and with a straight face.* 你一定会纳闷怎么会有人能绷着脸一本正经地说出那些话。 ▣ PHRASE If you say something **to** someone's **face**, you say it openly in their presence. 当着…的面 ❑ *Her opponent called her a liar to her face.* 她的对手当着她的面说她是撒谎精。 ▣ PHRASE If a feeling **is written all over** your **face** or **is written across** your **face**, it is very obvious to other people from your expression. 脸上写满（感情） ❑ *Relief and gratitude were written all over his face.* 他一脸释然与感激。 ❑ *I could just see the pain written across her face.* 我都可以看出她脸上写满了痛苦。 ▣ to **shut the door in** someone's **face** → see **door** ▣ to **have egg on** your **face** → see **egg** ▣ to **cut off** your **nose to spite** your **face** → see **nose** ▣ **a slap in the face** → see **slap**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **face**

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 face 脸



② **face** ⇹ /feɪs/ (**faces, facing, faced**) → Please look at category 5 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 8 项。 1 VERB If someone or something **faces** a particular thing, person, or direction, they are positioned opposite them or are looking in that direction. 面向；面对；面朝 ❑ [v n] *They stood facing each other.* 他们对面而立。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The garden faces south.* 园子朝南。 2 VERB If you **face** someone or something, you turn so that you are looking at them. 面对；面向 ❑ [v n] *She stood up from the table and faced him.* 她从桌前站起来，面对着他。 ❑ [v n] *Stand up. Face the wall.* 起立。面向墙壁。 3 VERB If you have to **face** a person or group, you have to stand or sit in front of them and talk to them, although it may be difficult and unpleasant. (不得不)面对，直面 ❑ [v n] *Christie looked relaxed and calm as he faced the press.* 克里斯蒂面对记者显得镇定自若。 4 VERB If you **face** or are **faced** with something difficult or unpleasant, or if it **faces** you, it is going to affect you and you have to deal with it. 面临；面对；摆在…面前 ❑ [v n] *Williams faces life in prison if convicted of attempted murder.* 如被判谋杀未遂，威廉斯将面临终身监禁。 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+with*] *We are faced with a serious problem.* 我们面临着一个严重问题。 5 VERB If you **face** the truth or **face** the facts, you accept that something is true. If you **face** someone with the truth or with the facts, you try to make them accept that something is true. (使)直面，正视(真相、现实等) ❑ [v n] *Although your heart is breaking, you must face the truth that a relationship has ended.* 虽然你伤透了心，但也必须面对现实，一段感情已经结束了。 ❑ [v n] *He accused the Government of refusing to face facts about the economy.* 他指责政府不愿正视经济问题。 ❑ [v n *+with*] *He called a family conference and faced them with the problems.* 他开了个家庭会议，让大家正视这些问题。 •PHRASAL VERB **Face up to** means the same as **face**. face up to 同 face ❑ [v P P n] *I have grown up now and I have to face up to my responsibilities.* 我现已长大成人，必须直面自己的责任。 6 VERB [with neg] If you **cannot face** something, you do not feel able to do it because it seems so difficult or unpleasant. 无法做到；不能处理 ❑ [v n] *My children want me with them for Christmas Day, but I can't face it.* 我的孩子们想要我跟他们一起过圣诞节，但我办不到。 ❑ [v v-ing] *I couldn't face seeing anyone.* 我无法见人。 7 PHRASE You use the expression **'let's face it'** when you are stating a fact or making a comment about something which you think the person you are talking to may find unpleasant or be unwilling to admit. 让我们面对现实吧；承认(事实)吧 ❑ *She was always attracted to younger men. But, let's face it, who is not?* 她总被年轻些的男人吸引。不过，说实话，谁又不是呢？ 8 **face the music** → see **music**

▶**face down** PHRASAL VERB If you **face** someone **down**, you oppose them or defeat them by being confident and looking at them boldly. (威风凛凛地)挫败，反对【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n P] *He's confronted crowds before and faced them down.* 他以前见过大阵仗，把他们镇住了。[Also v P n]

▶**face up to** → see **face 5**

face|cloth /'feɪsklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**facecloths**) also **face cloth** N-COUNT A **facecloth** is the same as a **face flannel** or **washcloth**. 同 face flannel 或 washcloth【mainly BRIT 主英】

'face cream (**face creams**) N-VAR **Face cream** is a thick substance that you rub into your face in order to keep it soft. 面霜；柔肤霜；雪花膏

-faced /-feɪst/ 1 COMB **-faced** combines with adjectives to form other adjectives that describe someone's face or expression. (与形容词连用，构成其他形容词)表示"…脸的"、"脸色…的" ❑ *...a slim, thin-faced man.* 面孔瘦削的细高个男子 ❑ *The committee walked out, grim-faced and shocked.* 全体委员走了出来，面色凝重，大为震惊。 2 → see also **ashen-faced, bare-faced, po-faced, poker-faced, red-faced, shamefaced, straight-faced, two-faced**

'face flan|nel (**face flannels**) N-COUNT A **face flannel** is a small cloth made of towelling which you use for washing yourself. 洗脸毛巾【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **washcloth**

face|less /'feɪsləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **faceless**, you dislike them because they are uninteresting and have no character. 千篇一律的；无个性的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Ordinary people are at the mercy of faceless bureaucrats.* 平民百姓任凭平庸刻板的官僚们摆布。

face|lift /'feɪslɪft/ (**facelifts**) also **face-lift** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you give a place or thing **a facelift**, you do something to make it look better or more attractive. 美化；翻新；整修 ❑ *Nothing gives a room a faster facelift than a coat of paint.* 要使房间焕然一新，重新粉刷一下最便捷不过。 2 N-COUNT A **facelift** is an operation in which a surgeon tightens the skin on someone's face in order to make them look younger. 面部皱纹切除术；面部拉皮术

'face mask (**face masks**) 1 N-COUNT A **face mask** is a device that you wear over your face, for example to prevent yourself from breathing bad air or from spreading germs, or to protect your face when you are in a dangerous situation. 面罩 2 N-COUNT A **face mask** is the same as a **face pack**. 同 face pack【mainly AM 主美】

'face pack (**face packs**) N-COUNT A **face pack** is a thick substance which you spread on your face, allow to dry for a short time, and then remove, in order to clean your skin thoroughly. 面膜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **face mask**

'face pow|der (**face powders**) N-VAR **Face powder** is a very fine soft powder that you can put on your face in order to make it look smoother. 扑面粉；香粉；蜜粉

→ see **make-up**

'face-saver (**face-savers**) N-COUNT A **face-saver** is an action or excuse which prevents damage to your reputation or the loss of people's respect for you. 保全面子的举动(或借口)【JOURNALISM 新闻】

'face-saving ADJ [ADJ n] A **face-saving** action is one which prevents damage to your reputation or the loss of people's respect for you. 保全面子的；挽回颜面的 ❑ *The decision appears to be a face-saving compromise which will allow the government to remain in office.* 这个决定看来是一种保全面子的妥协，让政府不至于下台。

fac|et /'fæsɪt, -set/ (**facets**) 1 N-COUNT A **facet of** something is a single part or aspect of it. 部分；方面 ❑ [*+of*] *The caste system shapes nearly every facet of Indian life.* 种姓制度几乎影响着印度人生活的方方面面。 2 N-COUNT The **facets** of a diamond or other precious stone are the flat surfaces that have been cut on its outside. (钻石等宝石的)琢面，小面

→ see **diamond**

'face-time N-UNCOUNT **Face-time** is time that you spend talking directly to someone, rather than talking by phone or email. 会面时间；面晤时间 ❑ *I need some face-time with the minister.* 我得跟部长面谈一下。

FaceTime /'feɪstaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **FaceTime** is a system that allows you to make video calls on an iPhone or other Apple device. (苹果公司手机等产品的)FaceTime 视频通话软件【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *Here's what you need to know to use FaceTime.* 这是 FaceTime 使用须知。

fa|cetious /fə'siːʃəs/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **facetious**, you are criticizing them because they are making humorous remarks or saying things that they do not mean in a situation where they ought to be serious. (不分场合)乱开玩笑的，贫嘴的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The woman eyed him coldly. 'Don't be facetious,' she said.* 妇人冷冷地看着他，说道："别没个正经。"

face to 'face → see **face**

face 'value 1 N-SING The **face value** of things such as coins, paper money, investment documents, or tickets is the amount of money that they are worth, and that is written on them. (钱币、投资凭证或票据的)面值，面额 ❑ *Tickets were selling at twice their face value.* 票以两倍于面值的价钱出售。 2 PHRASE If you take something **at face value**, you accept it and believe it without thinking about it very much, even though it might be untrue. 按照表面意思；不加思索地(相信) ❑ *Public statements from the various groups involved should not necessarily be taken at face*

value. 对各相关团体的公开言论不必当真。

fa|cial /ˈfeɪʃ°l/ (**facials**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Facial** means appearing on or being part of your face. 面部的；脸上的 ❑ *Cross didn't answer; his facial expression didn't change.* 克罗斯没有答话，面不改色。❑ *I ended up in hospital with facial injuries.* 我落得个面部受伤，进了医院。❷ N-COUNT A **facial** is a beauty treatment for the face. 面部护理；美容

fa|cie /ˈfeɪʃi/ → see **prima facie**

fac|ile /ˈfæsaɪl, AM -s°l/ ADJ If you describe someone's arguments or suggestions as **facile**, you are criticizing them because their ideas are too simple and indicate a lack of careful, intelligent thinking. (主张、建议)肤浅的，粗浅的，轻率的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The subject of racism is admittedly too complex for facile summarization.* 无可否认，种族主义这个话题太过复杂，不可能一言蔽之。

fa|cili|tate /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ (**facilitates, facilitating, facilitated**) VERB To **facilitate** an action or process, especially one that you would like to happen, means to make it easier or more likely to happen. 促进；推动；使便利 ❑ [v n] *The new airport will facilitate the development of tourism.* 新机场将促进旅游业发展。❑ [be v-ed] *He argued that the economic recovery had been facilitated by his tough stance.* 他辩称自己的强硬立场推动了经济复苏。

fa|cili|ta|tor /fəˈsɪlɪteɪtəʳ/ (**facilitators**) N-COUNT A **facilitator** is a person or organization that helps another one to do or to achieve a particular thing. 促进者；推动者【FORMAL 正式】

fa|cil|ity ◆◆◇ /fəˈsɪlɪti/ (**facilities**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Facilities** are buildings, pieces of equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose. 设施；设备 ❑ *What recreational facilities are now available?* 现在有些什么娱乐设施？ ❑ *The problem lies in getting patients to a medical facility as soon as possible.* 问题在于要把病人尽快送至医院。❷ N-COUNT [oft n N, N to-inf] A **facility** is something such as an additional service provided by an organization or an extra feature on a machine which is useful but not essential. (组织提供的)附加服务，特色服务；(机器的)额外功能 ❑ *It is very useful to have an overdraft facility.* 有透支功能大有用处。

→ see **hospital**

fac|ing /ˈfeɪsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Facing** is fabric which is stitched inside the edges of a piece of clothing in order to make them look neat and strengthen them. (衣服的)贴边，贴条，镶边

fac|simi|le /fækˈsɪmɪli/ (**facsimiles**) ❶ N-COUNT [N n] A **facsimile of** something is a copy or imitation of it. 复制品；仿制品；摹本【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a facsimile edition of Beethoven's musical manuscripts.* 贝多芬音乐手稿摹本 ❷ N-COUNT A **facsimile** is the same as a **fax**. 同 fax【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *simil ≈ similar* 类似：*assimilate, facsimile, simile*

fact ◆◆◆ /fækt/ (**facts**) ❶ PHRASE You use **the fact that** after some verbs or prepositions, especially in expressions such as **in view of the fact that, apart from the fact that,** and **despite the fact that,** to link the verb or preposition with a clause. (the fact that 用于某些动词或介词后引出分句，尤用于 in view of the fact that, apart from the fact that, despite the fact that 等表达方式) ❑ *His chances do not seem good in view of the fact that the Chief Prosecutor has already voiced his public disapproval.* 鉴于检察长已公开表示反对，他的机会看来不大了。❑ *We have to lie and hide the fact that I have an illness.* 我们不得不撒谎来隐瞒我有病这个情况。❷ PHRASE You use **the fact that** instead of a simple that-clause either for emphasis or because the clause is the subject of your sentence. (the fact that 用于替代简单的 that 从句，或为强调，或因 that 从句为句子主语) ❑ *The fact that he had left her of his own accord proved to me that everything he'd said was true.* 他主动离开她这件事向我证明他所言句句属实。❸ PHRASE You use **in fact, in actual fact,** or **in point of fact** to indicate that you are giving more detailed information about what you have just said. (in fact, in actual fact 和 in point of fact 用于引出详情)准确地说，确切地说 ❑ *We've had a pretty bad time while you were away. In fact, we very nearly split up this time.* 你不在时我们处得很不愉快。确切地说，这次我们差点儿就分手了。❑ *He apologised as soon as he realised what he had done. In actual fact he wrote a nice little note to me.* 意识到自己的所作所为后他马上就道了歉。准确地说，他给我写了一张温馨的小条儿。❹ PHRASE You use **in fact, in actual fact,** or **in point of fact** to introduce or draw attention to a comment that modifies, contradicts, or contrasts with a previous statement. (in fact, in actual fact 和 in point of fact 用于引出或使人注意修正意见、相反意见或对比)事实上，其实 ❑ *That sounds rather simple, but in fact it's very difficult.* 这听起来很简单，但实际上很难。❑ *Why had she ever trusted her? In point of fact she never had, she reminded herself.* 她为什么要信任她呢？实际上，她从未信任过，她提醒自己。❺ N-VAR When you refer to something as a **fact** or as **fact,** you mean that you think it is true or correct. 事实；真相；实情 ❑ *...a statement of verifiable historical fact.* 对有据可查的史实的讲述 ❑ *How much was fact and how much fancy no one knew.* 几多虚实，无人知晓。❻ N-COUNT **Facts** are pieces of information that can be discovered. 资料；实情 ❑ *There is so much information you can almost effortlessly find the facts for yourself.* 资料这么多，你自己几乎可以毫不费力地查明实情。❑ *His opponent swamped him with facts and figures.* 对手抛出大量资料和数据，令他难以招架。❑ *The lorries always left in the dead of night when there were few witnesses around to record the fact.* 这些卡车总是在夜深人静的时候开走，没什么人看见。❼ PHRASE You use **as a matter of fact** to introduce a statement that gives more details about what has just been said, or an explanation of it, or something that contrasts with it. (as a matter of fact 用于引出详情、解释或对比)确切地说，事实上，其实 ❑ *It's not that difficult. As a matter of fact, it's quite easy.* 没那么困难。实际上，容易得很。❑ *'I guess you haven't eaten yet.'—'As a matter of fact, I have,' said Hunter.* "我想你还没吃吧？" —— "其实，我吃过了。"亨特说道。❽ PHRASE If you say that you know something **for a fact,** you are emphasizing that you are completely certain that it is true. (for a fact 用于强调对真实性确信无疑)确确实实，的的确确【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I know for a fact that Graham has kept in close touch with Alan.* 我肯定格雷厄姆与艾伦保持着密切联系。❾ PHRASE You use **the fact is** or **the fact of the matter is** to introduce and draw attention to a summary or statement of the most important point about what you have been saying. (the fact is 和 the fact of the matter is 用于引出对所说重点的概括或陈述，使人注意)总而言之，实际情况是，问题的关键是 ❑ *The fact is blindness hadn't stopped the children doing many of the things that sighted children enjoy.* 实际上，失明并没有妨碍这些孩子去做健全孩子喜欢做的很多事情。❑ *The fact of the matter is that student finances are stretched.* 问题的关键是学生财力捉襟见肘。

→ see **history**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fact* with:

N.	**fact and fiction** 事实与虚构 ❺ **as a matter of** fact 确切地说；事实上 ❼
ADJ.	**hard** fact 确凿的事实，**historical** fact 史实，**important** fact 重要事实，**obvious** fact 明摆着的事实，**random** fact 无厘头的事实，**simple** fact 简单的事实 ❻
V.	**accept a** fact 接受事实，**check the** facts 核查资料，**face a** fact 面对事实 ❻ **know for a** fact 肯定 ❽

fact-finding ADJ [ADJ n] A **fact-finding** mission or visit is one whose purpose is to get information about a particular situation, especially for an official group. (尤指官方组织)实情调查的 ❑ *A U.N. fact-finding mission is on its way to the region.* 一个联合国调查团正在赶往该地区。

fac|tion ◆◇◇ /ˈfækʃ°n/ (**factions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **faction** is an organized group of people within a larger group, which opposes some of the ideas of the larger group and fights for its own ideas. (大团体中的)派系，派别，小集团 ❑ *A peace agreement will be signed by the leaders of the country's warring factions.* 该国各交战派别领导人将签署和平协议。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Faction** is also used to describe argument and disagreement within a group of people. 派系争斗；内讧 ❑ *Faction and self-interest appear to be the norm.* 派系

Word Web 话题词汇 factory 工厂

Life in a 19th century **factory** was extremely difficult. **Employees** often **worked** twelve hours a day, six days a week. **Wages** were low and **child labour** was common. Many **workers** were not allowed to take **breaks**. Some even had to eat while continuing to work. As early as 1832, doctors started warning about the dangers of **air pollution**. The 20th century brought some big changes. Workers began to join **unions**. **Government regulations** set standards for improved **working conditions**. In addition, **automation** took over some of the most difficult and dangerous jobs.

19 世纪工厂里的生活极其艰苦。雇工常常一周工作 6 天，每天工作 12 个小时。工资微薄，童工屡见不鲜。很多工人都被禁止在工间休息，有些人甚至连吃饭的时候都要继续干活。早在 1832 年，医生就开始对空气污染问题提出了预警。到了 20 世纪，情况发生了很大的变化。工人开始加入工会，政府规章为工作环境的改善制定了标准。此外，一些艰苦而危险的工作也实现了自动化。

之争和自私自利看来非常普遍。

fac|tion|al /'fækʃən°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Factional** arguments or disputes involve two or more small groups from within a larger group. 派系的；派别的 ❑ *...factional disputes between the various groups that make up the leadership.* 领导层各团体间的派系之争

fac|tion|al|ism /'fækʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Factionalism** refers to arguments or disputes between two or more small groups from within a larger group. 派系争斗；派系冲突 ❑ *There has been a substantial amount of factionalism within the movement.* 运动内部派系争斗激烈。

,fact of 'life (facts of life) ❶ N-COUNT You say that something which is not pleasant is a **fact of life** when there is nothing you can do to change it so you must accept it. （令人不快却又无可奈何的）生活现实 ❑ *Stress is a fact of life from time to time for all of us.* 我们所有人都时常会遭遇精神压力这个生活现实。❷ N-PLURAL If you tell a child about **the facts of life**, you tell him or her about sexual intercourse and how babies are born. （教给儿童的）性知识 ❑ *There comes a time when children need to know more than the basic facts of life.* 孩子们早晚要了解更多性知识。

fac|tor ◆◆◇ /'fæktə/ (**factors, factoring, factored**) ❶ N-COUNT A **factor** is one of the things that affects an event, decision, or situation. 因素；要素 ❑ [+in] *Physical activity is an important factor in maintaining fitness.* 体育活动是保持身体健康的一个重要因素。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If an amount increases by **a factor of** two, for example, or by **a factor of** eight, then it becomes two times bigger or eight times bigger. 倍数 ❑ [+of] *The cost of butter quadrupled and bread prices increased by a factor of five.* 黄油价格涨了 3 倍，面包价格涨了 5 倍。❸ N-SING You can use **factor** to refer to a particular level on a scale of measurement. 系数 ❑ *...suncream with a protection factor of 8.* 防晒系数为 8 的防晒霜 ❹ N-COUNT A **factor** of a whole number is a smaller whole number which can be multiplied with another whole number to produce the first whole number. 因子；因数【TECHNICAL 术语】

▶**factor in** or **factor into** PHRASAL VERB If you **factor** a particular cost or element **into** a calculation you are making, or if you **factor it in**, you include it. 将…计入；将…考虑进去【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V P n] *Using a computer model they factored in the costs of transplants for those women who die.* 他们利用计算机模型把死去女性的器官移植费用也计算在内。❑ [V n P n] *You'd better consider this and factor this into your decision making.* 你最好考虑一下这个，做决定时将其考虑在内。[Also V n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *factor* with:

ADJ. **contributing** factor 促成因素，**crucial** factor 关键性因素，**deciding** factor 决定性因素，**important** factor 重要因素，**key** factor 关键因素 ❶

N. **risk** factor 风险因素；风险系数 ❶❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *fact, fic ≈ making* 制作：*artifact, artificial, factor*

fac|to|ry ◆◆◇ /'fæktri/ (**factories**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **factory** is a large building where machines are used to make large quantities of goods. 工厂 ❑ *He owned furniture factories in New York State.* 他在纽约州有几家家具厂。

→ see Word Web:**factory**

→ see **mass production**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory ≈ place where something happens* …发生处：*conservatory, depository, factory*

'fac|to|ry farm|ing N-UNCOUNT **Factory farming** is a system of farming which involves keeping animals indoors, often with very little space, and giving them special foods so that they grow more quickly or produce more eggs or milk. 工厂化农业；工业化养殖；工厂化饲养【mainly BRIT 主英】

,fac|to|ry 'floor N-SING **The factory floor** refers to the workers in a factory, as opposed to the managers. It can also refer to the area where they work. （与管理人员相对的）工人；工厂；车间 ❑ *He had worked on the factory floor for 16 years.* 他在车间工作了 16 年。

'fac|to|ry ,out|let (factory outlets) or **factory shop** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **factory outlet** is a shop where a factory sells damaged or out-of-date goods directly to customers at reduced prices. 工厂直销店，厂家直营店（以折扣价销售残次品或老旧款产品）

'fac|to|ry ship (factory ships) N-COUNT A **factory ship** is a large fishing boat which has equipment for processing the fish that are caught, for example by cleaning or freezing them, before it returns to port. 渔业加工船（配有加工、冷冻渔获物等设备的大型渔船）

fac|to|tum /fæk'təʊtəm/ (**factotums**) N-COUNT A **factotum** is a servant who is employed to do a wide variety of jobs for someone. 勤杂工；事务总管【FORMAL 正式】

'fact sheet (fact sheets) N-COUNT A **fact sheet** is a short, printed document with information about a particular subject, especially a summary of information that has been given on a radio or television programme. （尤指介绍广播电视节目中特定专题梗概的）情况简报，资料页

fac|tual /'fæktʃuəl/ ADJ Something that is **factual** is concerned with facts or contains facts, rather than giving theories or personal interpretations. 与事实有关的；事实的；真实的 ❑ *The editorial contained several factual errors.* 社论里有几处事实性错误。❑ *Any comparison that is not strictly factual runs the risk of being interpreted as subjective.* 任何不严格依据事实的比较都有被当作主观臆断之虞。•**fac|tu|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *I learned that a number of statements in my talk were factually wrong.* 我得知我谈话中有一些说法与事实有出入。

fac|ul|ty /'fæk°lti/ (**faculties**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **faculties** are your physical and mental abilities. 官能；能力 ❑ *He was drunk and not in control of his faculties.* 他喝醉了，浑身不听使唤。❑ [+of] *It is also a myth that the faculty of hearing is greatly increased in blind people.* 盲人听力大幅增强也是一种谬误。❷ N-VAR A **faculty** is a group of related departments in some universities, or the people who work in them. （某些大学的）院，系；（某些大学院系的）教职工【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.* 社会政治学系 ❸ N-VAR [oft N n] A **faculty** is all the teaching staff of a university or college, or of one department. （大学、学院或院系的）全体教员【AM 美】❑ *The faculty agreed on a change in the requirements.* 全体教师一致同意修改规定。❑ *How can faculty improve their teaching so as to encourage creativity?* 教师们如何才能改进教学以激发创造性呢？❑ *...eminent Stanford faculty members.* 声名显赫的斯坦福大学教师

fad /fæd/ (**fads**) N-COUNT You use **fad** to refer to an activity or topic of interest that is very popular for a short time, but which people become bored with very quickly. 一时的风尚；风靡一时之物 ❑ *Hamnett does not believe environmental concern is a*

passing fad. 哈姆内特不相信对环境的关注是一时心血来潮。

→ see **diet**

fad|dish /'fædɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe something as **faddish**, you mean that it has no real value and that it will not remain popular for very long. 风靡一时的；流行一时的 ❑ *...faddish footwear.* 风靡一时的鞋子

fad|dy /'fædi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **faddy**, you mean that they have very strong likes and dislikes, especially about what they eat, which you think are rather silly. 挑剔的；(尤指)挑食的，偏食的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *My boys have always been faddy eaters.* 我几个儿子一直都很挑食。

fade ◆◇◇ /feɪd/ (**fades, fading, faded**) ❶ VERB When a coloured object **fades** or when the light **fades** it, it gradually becomes paler. (使)褪色 ❑ [V] *All colour fades—especially under the impact of direct sunlight.* 所有颜色都会褪色——尤其是在阳光直射下。❑ [V n] *No matter how soft the light is, it still plays havoc, fading carpets and curtains in every room.* 无论多么柔和的光线，也仍然会造成损害，让所有房间的地毯和窗帘褪色。❑ [V-ing] *...fading portraits of the Queen and Prince Philip.* 女王和菲利普亲王褪色的画像 •**fad|ed** ADJ ❑ *...a girl in a faded dress.* 穿着褪色连衣裙的姑娘 ❑ *...faded painted signs on the sides of some of the buildings.* 一些建筑物侧面褪了色的油漆标志 ❷ VERB When light **fades**, it slowly becomes less bright. When a sound **fades**, it slowly becomes less loud. (光)逐渐变暗；(声音)逐渐减弱 ❑ [V] *Seaton lay on his bed and gazed at the ceiling as the light faded.* 光线渐渐暗了下去，西顿躺在床上，凝视着天花板。❑ [V +into] *The sound of the last bomber's engines faded into the distance.* 最后一架轰炸机的发动机声渐渐消失在远方。❸ VERB When something that you are looking at **fades**, it slowly becomes less bright or clear until it disappears. (所视之物)逐渐变暗，逐渐模糊看不见 ❑ [V +from] *They observed the comet for 70 days before it faded from sight.* 他们观察了这颗彗星 70 天，直至其慢慢从视线中消失。❑ [V +into] *They watched the familiar mountains fade into the darkness.* 他们看着熟悉的群山渐渐隐没在黑夜之中。•PHRASAL VERB **Fade away** means the same as **fade**. fade away 同 fade ❑ [V P +into] *We watched the harbour and then the coastline fade away into the morning mist.* 我们眼见着港口及海岸线渐渐消失在晨雾之中。[Also V P] ❹ VERB If memories, feelings, or possibilities **fade**, they slowly become less intense or less strong. (记忆、感情)逐渐变淡；(可能性)逐渐变小 ❑ [V] *Sympathy for the rebels, the government claims, is beginning to fade.* 政府宣称，对叛乱分子的同情开始消退。❑ [V-ing] *...fading memories of better days.* 对美好时光日渐模糊的记忆

▶**fade out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When something **fades out**, it slowly becomes less noticeable or less important until it disappears completely. 渐渐淡出人们视线；渐渐变得籍籍无名 ❑ [V P] *He thought her campaign would probably fade out soon in any case.* 他认为她的活动不管怎样都可能很快归于沉寂。[Also V P +of] ❷ PHRASAL VERB When light, an image, or a sound **fades out**, it disappears after gradually becoming weaker. (光)渐暗；(画面)淡出，渐隐；(声音)渐弱 ❑ [V P] *You'll need to be able to project two images onto the screen as the new one fades in and the old image fades out.* 你得能将两幅画面投射到屏幕上，让新的淡入，旧的淡出。[Also V P +of]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fade* with:

N. **colours** fade 颜色消退，**images** fade 图片褪色 ❶
memories fade 记忆减退 ❹
V. **begin to** fade 开始褪色(或变暗、减弱) ❶❷❸❹
ADV. fade **quickly** 迅速褪色(或变暗、减弱) ❶❷❸❹

fae|cal /'fiːkᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fecal**

ADJ **Faecal** means referring or relating to faeces. 粪便的；排泄物的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *One of the ways the parasite spreads is through fecal matter.* 这种寄生虫有一种传播方式是通过排泄物。

fae|ces /'fiːsiːz/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **feces**

N-UNCOUNT **Faeces** is the solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body by passing it through the anus. 粪便；排泄物【FORMAL 正式】

faff /fæf/ (**faffs, faffing, faffed**)

▶**faff about** or **faff around** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone is **faffing about** or **faffing around**, you mean that they are doing things in a disorganized way and not achieving very much. 瞎忙活；做事毫无章法；东一榔头西一棒子【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V P] *It was annoying to watch them faffing around when a more direct response was required.* 需要直言相答时，看他们东拉西扯，真让人恼火。

fag /fæg/ (**fags**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fag** is a cigarette. 香烟【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❷ N-COUNT A **fag** is a homosexual. 男同性恋者【mainly AM, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 主美，非正式，冒犯】

'fag end (**fag ends**) also **fag-end** ❶ N-COUNT A **fag end** is the last part of a cigarette, which people throw away when they have smoked the rest. 烟蒂；烟头；烟屁股【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to the **fag end** of something, you mean the last part of it, especially when you consider this part boring or unimportant. (尤指乏味或不重要的)结尾，末尾【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *He never had much confidence in his judgement at the fag-end of the working day.* 他向来对自己快收工时的判断力没什么信心。

fag|got /'fægət/ (**faggots**) N-COUNT A **faggot** is a homosexual man. 男同性恋者【AM, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 美，非正式，冒犯】

Fahr|en|heit /'færənhaɪt/ ADJ **Fahrenheit** is a scale for measuring temperature, in which water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees. It is represented by the symbol °F. 华氏温标的；华氏的 ❑ *By mid-morning, the temperature was already above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.* 半晌午时，温度已经超过了 100 华氏度。•N- UNCOUNT **Fahrenheit** is also a noun. ❑ *He was asked for the boiling point of water in Fahrenheit.* 他被问到水的沸点是多少华氏度。

→ see **climate**

Usage 用法 **Fahrenheit** and **Celsius**

The Fahrenheit scale is commonly used to express temperature in the U.S. rather than the Celsius (or centigrade) scale. 美国常用华氏温标表示温度，而非摄氏温标。

fail ◆◆◆ /feɪl/ (**fails, failing, failed**) ❶ VERB If you **fail** to do something that you were trying to do, you are unable to do it or do not succeed in doing it. 失败；未能够；未做成 ❑ [V to-inf] *The Workers' Party failed to win a single governorship.* 工人党连一个州长职位也未能赢得。❑ [V +in] *He failed in his attempt to take control of the company.* 他试图掌控公司，但以失败告终。❑ [V] *Many of us have tried to lose weight and failed miserably.* 我们中很多人都努力过要减肥，无奈均以惨败告终。❑ [V-ed] *The truth is, I'm a failed comedy writer really.* 事实上，我真的是个失败的喜剧作家。❷ VERB If an activity, attempt, or plan **fails**, it is not successful. (活动、尝试、计划等)失败，不成功 ❑ [V] *We tried to develop plans for them to get along, which all failed miserably.* 我们努力计划让他们好好相处，但均以惨败告终。❑ [V] *He was afraid the revolution they had started would fail.* 他担心他们发起的革命会失败。❑ [V-ed] *After a failed military offensive, all government troops and police were withdrawn from the island.* 一次军事进攻失败后，政府军和警察全部撤离该岛。❸ VERB If someone or something **fails** to do a particular thing that they should have done, they do not do it. 没有做，未做(应做的事)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V to-inf] *Some schools fail to set any homework.* 有些学校没有布置任何作业。❑ [V to-inf] *The bomb failed to explode.* 炸弹没有爆炸。❹ VERB If something **fails**, it stops working properly, or does not do what it is supposed to do. 出故障；失灵 ❑ [V] *The lights mysteriously failed, and we stumbled around in complete darkness.* 灯莫名其妙不亮了，我们在一片黑暗中跌跌撞撞地走。❑ [V] *In fact many food crops failed because of the drought.* 实际上，很多粮食作物因为干旱而歉收。❺ VERB If a business, organization, or system **fails**, it becomes unable to continue in operation or in existence. (企业)倒闭，破产；(机构)解体；(制度)崩溃【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V] *So far this year, 104 banks have failed.* 今年到

目前为止，已有 104 家银行倒闭。❑ [v-ed] *...a failed hotel business.* 破产的酒店 ❑ [v-ing] *Who wants to buy a computer from a failing company?* 谁愿意从一家要倒闭的公司买计算机呢？ 6 VERB If something such as your health or a physical quality **is failing**, it is becoming gradually weaker or less effective. (健康状况、体质等)衰弱，衰退 ❑ [v] *He was 58, and his health was failing rapidly.* 他 58 岁，健康状况正在迅速衰退。❑ [v-ing] *An apparently failing memory is damaging for a national leader.* 记忆力明显衰退对国家领导人来说极为不利。 7 VERB If someone **fails** you, they do not do what you had expected or trusted them to do. 辜负；使失望 ❑ [v n] *...communities who feel that the political system has failed them.* 对政治制度感到失望的群体 8 VERB If someone **fails in** their duty or **fails in** their responsibilities, they do not do everything that they have a duty or a responsibility to do. 不履行，未尽(职责、责任) ❑ [v +in] *If we did not report what was happening in the country, we would be failing in our duty.* 如果我们没有报道这个国家正在发生的事情，我们就没有尽到自己的责任。 9 VERB If a quality or ability that you have **fails** you, or if it **fails**, it is not good enough in a particular situation to enable you to do what you want to do. (品质或能力)有负于；(使)不如愿；不够 ❑ [v n] *For once, the artist's fertile imagination failed him.* 只有一次，这位画家丰富的想象力枯竭了。❑ [v] *Their courage failed a few steps short and they came running back.* 就差几步他们却胆怯了，跑了回来。 10 VERB If someone **fails** a test, examination, or course, they perform badly in it and do not reach the standard that is required. 未能达到(考试、检测、科目等)的要求；不及格 ❑ [v n] *I lived in fear of failing my end-of-term exams.* 我惶惶终日，担心期末考试不及格。•N-COUNT **Fail** is also a noun. ❑ *It's the difference between a pass and a fail.* 这是及格和不及格的差别。 11 VERB If someone **fails** you in a test, examination, or course, they judge that you have not reached a high enough standard in it. 评定…不及格；使不及格 ❑ [v n] *...the two men who had failed him during his first year of law school.* 读法学院一年级时让他不及格的那两个人 12 PHRASE You say **if all else fails** to suggest what could be done in a certain situation if all the other things you have tried are unsuccessful. 如果其他一切都不奏效的话；假如其他都行不通 ❑ *If all else fails, I could always drive a truck.* 实在没有办法的话，我总还可以开卡车。 13 PHRASE You use **without fail** to emphasize that something always happens. 总是；一直【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He attended every meeting without fail.* 他逢会必到。 14 PHRASE You use **without fail** to emphasize an order or a promise. (用以强调命令或承诺)一定，必须【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *On the 30th you must without fail hand in some money for Alex.* 30 日那天你必须替亚历克斯交一些钱。

fail|ing /'feɪlɪŋ/ (**failings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft with poss] The **failings** of someone or something are their faults or unsatisfactory features. 过错；缺陷；不足 ❑ *Like many in Russia, she blamed the country's failings on futile attempts to catch up with the West.* 像俄罗斯很多人一样，她认为国家错就错在徒然地追赶西方。 2 PHRASE You say **failing that** to introduce an alternative, in case what you have just said is not possible. (引出另一种选择)如果不能的话，万一不行的话 ❑ *Find someone who will let you talk things through, or failing that, write down your thoughts.* 找个能让你把事情说清楚的人，不行的话，就把你的想法写下来。

'fail-safe also **failsafe** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **fail-safe** is designed or made in such a way that nothing dangerous can happen if a part of it goes wrong. 故障安全的；故障无碍的；保安性的 ❑ *The camera has a built-in failsafe device which prevents it from working if the right signals aren't received.* 摄像机内置有故障安全装置，确保摄像机在未接收到正确信号时不会运行。

fail|ure ◆◇ /'feɪljə'/ (**failures**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Failure** is a lack of success in doing or achieving something, especially in relation to a particular activity. 失败；失利；不成功 ❑ *This policy is doomed to failure.* 这项政策注定会失败。❑ *Three attempts on the British 200-metre record also ended in failure.* 三次向英国 200 米纪录发起冲击，也均以失败告终。❑ *...feelings of failure.* 挫败感 2 N-COUNT If something is **a failure**, it is not a success. 失败的事物 ❑ *The marriage was a failure and they both wanted to be free of it.* 他们的婚姻很失败，两人都想求得解脱。❑ *His six-year transition programme has by no means been a complete failure.* 他的六年转型计划绝没有彻底失败。 3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is **a failure**, you mean that they have not succeeded in a particular activity, or that they are unsuccessful at everything they do. 失败者；不中用的人 ❑ *Elgar received many honors and much acclaim and yet he often considered himself a failure.* 埃尔加获得很多荣誉，备受称道，但他却常觉得自己是个失败者。 4 N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf, oft poss N] Your **failure to** do a particular thing is the fact that you do not do it, even though you were expected to do it. 未做，未履行(应做之事) ❑ *...their failure to get the product mix right.* 他们未能把产品组合弄对 5 N-VAR [oft n N] If there is a **failure** of something, for example a machine or part of the body, it goes wrong and stops working or developing properly. (机器等的)故障，失灵；(身体器官的)衰竭 ❑ *There were also several accidents mainly caused by engine failures on take-off.* 还有几次事故主要是起飞时发动机出现故障造成的。❑ *He was being treated for kidney failure.* 他因肾衰在接受治疗。 6 N-VAR If there is a **failure** of a business or bank, it is no longer able to continue operating. 破产；倒闭【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Business failures rose 16% last month.* 上个月公司倒闭事件上升了 16%。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *failure* with:

ADJ. **afraid of** failure 害怕失败，**doomed to** failure 注定失败 1
complete failure 彻底的失败(者)；完全未做到 2 3 4
dismal failure 令人沮丧的失败(者) 2 3
N. **feelings of** failure 挫败感，**risk of** failure 失败的风险，**success or** failure 成败 1
engine failure 发动机故障，**heart** failure 心力衰竭，**kidney** failure 肾衰竭，**liver** failure 肝衰竭 5
business failure 企业倒闭 6
V. failure **to communicate** 沟通失败 1 2

faint /feɪnt/ (**fainter, faintest, faints, fainting, fainted**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **faint** sound, colour, mark, feeling, or quality has very little strength or intensity. (声音、颜色、标记、感觉或特性)微弱的，虚弱的 ❑ *He became aware of the soft, faint sounds of water dripping.* 他开始注意到轻微的滴水声。❑ *He could see faint lines in her face.* 他可以看见她脸上隐约的皱纹。❑ *There was still the faint hope deep within him that she might never need to know.* 他内心深处仍怀有一丝隐约的希望：她也许永远不必知晓。•**faint|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He was already asleep in the bed, which smelled faintly of mildew.* 他已经在散发着淡淡霉味的床上睡着了。❑ *She felt faintly ridiculous.* 她隐隐觉得有些荒唐。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **faint** attempt at something is one that is made without proper effort and with little enthusiasm. 不尽力的；敷衍的；半心半意的 ❑ *Caroline made a faint attempt at a laugh.* 卡罗琳敷衍地笑了下。❑ *A faint smile crossed the Monsignor's face and faded quickly.* 一丝淡淡的微笑从那位大人脸上掠过，很快就消失了。•**faint|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *John smiled faintly and shook his head.* 约翰微微笑了笑，摇了摇头。 3 VERB If you **faint**, you lose consciousness for a short time, especially because you are hungry, or because of pain, heat, or shock. 昏厥；晕厥 ❑ [v] *She suddenly fell forward on to the table and fainted.* 她突然栽倒在桌上，昏了过去。❑ [v] *I thought he'd faint when I kissed him.* 我以为吻他的时候他会昏厥呢。•N-COUNT [oft *in a* N] **Faint** is also a noun. ❑ *She slumped to the ground in a faint.* 她瘫倒在地，昏了过去。 4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **faint** feels weak and unsteady as if they are about to lose consciousness. 虚弱无力的；快要昏厥的 ❑ *Other signs of angina are nausea, sweating, feeling faint and shortness of breath.* 心绞痛的其他征兆有恶心、出汗、头昏和气短。

faint|est /'feɪntɪst/ ADJ [ADJ n, with neg] You can use **faintest** for emphasis in negative statements. For example, if you say that someone hasn't the **faintest** idea what to do, you are emphasizing that they do not know what to do. (用于否定句，起强调作用)极小的，些微的，一丁点儿的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I haven't the faintest idea how to care for a snake.* 我对养蛇一无所知。

,faint-'hearted also **fainthearted** 1 ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **faint-hearted**, you mean that they are not very confident and do not take strong

action because they are afraid of failing. 胆怯的；畏怯的 ❑ *This is no time to be faint-hearted.* 现在不是怯懦的时候。 2 PHRASE If you say that something is **not for the faint-hearted**, you mean that it is an extreme or very unusual example of its kind, and is not suitable for people who like only safe and familiar things. 不适于怯懦的人 ❑ *It's a film about a serial killer and not for the faint-hearted.* 这部电影讲的是一个连环杀手，不适合胆小的人看。

fair ◆◇ /feəʳ/ (**fairer, fairest, fairs**) 1 ADJ Something or someone that is **fair** is reasonable, right, and just. 合理的；公平的；公正的 ❑ *It didn't seem fair to leave out her father.* 漏掉她父亲似乎不公平。❑ *Do you feel they're paying their fair share?* 你觉得他们付了该付的那份钱吗？ ❑ *Independent observers say the campaign's been very much fairer than expected.* 独立观察员说竞选活动要比预期公平得多。 ❑ *An appeals court had ruled that they could not get a fair trial in Los Angeles.* 上诉法庭已经裁定他们在洛杉矶无法得到公正审判。 •**fair|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *...demonstrating concern for employees and solving their problems quickly and fairly.* 显示出对员工的关心，并迅速而公平地解决他们的问题 ❑ *In a society where water was precious, it had to be shared fairly between individuals.* 在一个水资源宝贵的社会，用水必须在个人间公平分配。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **fair** amount, degree, size, or distance is quite a large amount, degree, size, or distance. （数量、程度、尺寸或距离）相当大的 ❑ *My neighbours across the street travel a fair amount.* 我家对过的邻居游历甚广。 ❑ *My mother's brother lives a fair distance away so we don't see him and his family very often.* 我舅舅住得比较远，所以我们不怎么常去看他和他家人。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **fair** guess or idea about something is one that is likely to be correct. （猜测、想法）可能正确的，合理的 ❑ *It's a fair guess to say that the damage will be extensive.* 说破坏会很严重想必猜得不错。 ❑ *I have a fair idea of how difficult things can be.* 我大致了解情况会有多困难。 4 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **fair**, you mean that they are average in standard or quality, neither very good nor very bad. （水平、质量等）一般的，尚可的，不错的 ❑ *Reimar had a fair command of English.* 赖马尔的英语还不错。 5 ADJ Someone who is **fair**, or who has **fair** hair, has light-coloured hair. （头发）浅色的 ❑ *Both children were very like Robina, but were much fairer than she was.* 两个孩子都很像罗比娜，但头发颜色比她浅很多。 •COMB **Fair** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词） ❑ *...a tall, fair-haired Englishman.* 金色头发的高个儿英国男子 6 ADJ **Fair** skin is very pale and usually burns easily. （皮肤）白皙的 ❑ *It's important to protect my fair skin from the sun.* 保护我白皙的皮肤不受日晒是很紧要的。 •COMB **Fair** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词） ❑ *Fair-skinned people who spend a great deal of time in the sun have the greatest risk of skin cancer.* 皮肤白皙的人如果长期暴露在太阳下，患皮肤癌的风险最高。 7 ADJ When the weather is **fair**, it is quite sunny and not raining. （天气）晴朗的，晴好的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Weather conditions were fair.* 天气晴好。 8 N-COUNT [usu n N] A county, state, or country **fair** is an event where there are, for example, displays of goods and animals, and amusements, games, and competitions. 集市 9 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **fair** is an event at which people display and sell goods, especially goods of a particular type. （尤指某类商品的）展销会，交易会 ❑ *...an antiques fair.* 古玩交易会 10 → see also **craft fair, trade fair** 11 PHRASE You use **fair enough** when you want to say that a statement, decision, or action seems reasonable to a certain extent, but that perhaps there is more to be said or done. （说法、决定或行为）有些道理，说得过去 [mainly SPOKEN 主口语] ❑ *If you don't like it, fair enough, but that's hardly a justification to attack the whole thing.* 如果你不喜欢它，这说得过去，但攻击整个东西就没什么道理了。 12 PHRASE If you say that someone **plays fair**, you mean that they behave or act in a reasonable and honest way. 做事光明正大；行事正直 ❑ *The government is not playing fair, one union official told me.* 政府在搞鬼，一位工会官员告诉我。 13 PHRASE If you say that someone won a competition **fair and square**, you mean that they won honestly and without cheating. 光明正大地；诚实地 ❑ *There are no excuses. We were beaten fair and square.* 没话说，我们是给正大光明地打败的。

Usage 用法 fair and fare

Avoid confusing *fair* and *fare*, which sound exactly the same. The adjective *fair* means reasonable, or attractive, or light in colour; the noun *fare* refers to the price of a bus, train, ferry, or airplane ticket, while the verb *fare* refers to how well someone is doing in a particular situation: *Was it fair that all the fair-haired people on the boat fared well, while all the dark-haired people got seasick? After all, everyone had paid the same fare.*

fair 和 fare 发音完全相同，千万不要混淆了。fair 作形容词时表示“合理的；吸引人的；浅色的”；fare 作名词时指巴士、列车、渡船或飞机的票价，作动词时表示某人在特定情况下的境遇如何：Was it fair that all the fair-haired people on the boat fared well, while all the dark-haired people got seasick? After all, everyone had paid the same fare. 金色头发的乘客都坐得舒舒服服的，而深色头发的都晕船了，这公平吗？毕竟，大家都付了一样的船钱。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fair* with:

ADJ. **fair and balanced** 公正而公平的 1
N. **fair chance** 公平机会，**fair deal** 公平交易，**fair fight** 公平格斗，**fair game** 公平比赛，**fair play** 公平竞争，**fair price** 公道价格，**fair share** 合理份额，**fair trade** 公平贸易，**fair treatment** 公平待遇，**fair trial** 公正审判 1
fair amount 可观的数量 2
fair hair 浅色头发 5
fair skin 白皙的皮肤 6
craft fair 工艺品展销会 9

fair game N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is **fair game**, you mean that it is acceptable to criticize or attack them, usually because of the way that they behave. 可攻击的目标；可批评的对象 ❑ *Politicians were always considered fair game by cartoonists.* 政客被漫画家讽刺，向来都被视为合情合理。

fair|ground /ˈfeəˌgraʊnd/ (**fairgrounds**) N-COUNT A **fairground** is an area of land where a fair is held. 展销会场地；集市场地

fair|ly ◆◇ /ˈfeəˌli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Fairly** means to quite a large degree. For example, if you say that something is **fairly** old, you mean that it is old but not very old. 相当；比较 ❑ *Both ships are fairly new.* 两艘船都还比较新。 ❑ *We did fairly well but only fairly well.* 我们做得还过得去，但也仅仅是过得去。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **fairly** instead of 'very' to add emphasis to an adjective or adverb without making it sound too forceful. （用在形容词或副词前，代替 very，表示强调，但比 very 语气弱）有些，还算 [VAGUENESS 含糊语] ❑ *Were you always fairly bright at school?* 你在学校一直还算聪明吧？ ❑ *I'll have no income and no home and will need a job fairly badly.* 我快没收入也没地方住了，急需找一份工作。 3 → see also **fair**

fair-minded ADJ A **fair-minded** person always tries to be fair and reasonable, and always listens to other people's opinions. 公正的；公允的；无偏见的 ❑ *She is one of the most fair-minded people I know.* 她是我所认识的最公正的人之一。

fair|ness /ˈfeəˈnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Fairness** is the quality of being reasonable, right, and just. 公平；公道；公正 ❑ *...concern about the fairness of the election campaign.* 对于竞选公平性的关注

fair play N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's attitude or behaviour as **fair play**, you approve of it because it shows respect and sympathy towards everyone, even towards people who are thought to be wrong or to deserve punishment. （态度或行为的）公道，公平 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *...a legal system that is unmatched anywhere in the world for its justice and sense of fair play.* 因公正、公平而举世无双的法律制度

fair sex also **fairer sex** N-SING If a man talks about **the fair sex**, he is referring to women in general. 女性；妇女 [OLD-FASHIONED 过时]

fair trade N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Fair trade** is the practice of buying goods directly from producers in developing countries at a fair price. 公平贸易（指以公道的价格从发展中国家制造商手中

直接购进商品的做法）❑ *...fair trade coffee.* 公平贸易咖啡

fair|way /ˈfeəˈweɪ/ (**fairways**) N-COUNT **The fairway** on a golf course is the long strip of short grass between each tee and green.（高尔夫球场上位于开球区与果岭之间的）球道

→ see **golf**

ˈfair-weather ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fair-weather** to refer to someone who offers help to someone, or who takes part in a particular activity, only when it is easy or pleasant for them to do so. 只能同甘不能共苦的；顺境中的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a fair-weather friend.* 不能患难与共的朋友

fairy /ˈfeəri/ (**fairies**) 1 N-COUNT A **fairy** is an imaginary creature with magical powers. Fairies are often represented as small people with wings. 仙子；小精灵 2 N-COUNT If someone describes a man as a **fairy**, they mean that he is a homosexual and they disapprove of this. 兔子（指男同性恋者）【OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，过时，贬】

→ see **fantasy**

ˌfairy ˈgod|mother N-SING If you call a woman your **fairy godmother**, you are saying in a slightly humorous way that she has been very helpful in your life, often at times when you thought you had problems that could not be solved. 女恩人；女救星；女菩萨

fairy|land /ˈfeərilænd/ (**fairylands**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fairyland** is the imaginary place where fairies live. 仙国；仙界 2 N-VAR If you describe a place as a **fairyland**, you mean that it has a delicate beauty. 仙境；胜境 ❑ *If you came with me to one of my toy shops, you'd think you were stepping into a fairyland.* 如果你跟我到我的一个玩具店，你会以为踏进了仙境。

ˈfairy lights N-PLURAL **Fairy lights** are small, coloured electric lights that are hung up as decorations, for example on a Christmas tree.（装饰圣诞树等用的）小彩灯【BRIT 英】

ˈfairy sto|ry (**fairy stories**) N-COUNT A **fairy story** is the same as a **fairy tale**. 同 fairy tale

ˈfairy tale (**fairy tales**) also **fairytale** N-COUNT A **fairy tale** is a story for children involving magical events and imaginary creatures. 童话；神话故事 ❑ *She was like a princess in a fairy tale.* 她就像童话里的公主。

fait ac|com|pli /ˌfeɪt əˈkɒmpli, AM 美 - ækɔːmˈpliː/ (**faits accomplis**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is **a fait accompli**, it has already been decided or done and cannot be changed. 既成事实；木已成舟之事【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They became increasingly annoyed that they were being presented with a fait accompli.* 他们得知时已是木已成舟，便愈发恼火了。

faith ◆◇ /feɪθ/ (**faiths**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **faith in** someone or something, you feel confident about their ability or goodness. 相信；信赖；信任 ❑ [+in] *She had placed a great deal of faith in Mr Penleigh.* 她对彭利先生极其信任。❑ [+in] *People have lost faith in the British Parliament.* 人们已经对英国议会失去了信任。2 N-COUNT [usu adj n] A **faith** is a particular religion, for example Christianity, Buddhism, or Islam. 宗教 ❑ *England shifted officially from a Catholic to a Protestant faith in the 16th century.* 英格兰于 16 世纪正式由天主教改信新教。3 N-UNCOUNT **Faith** is strong religious belief in a particular God. 宗教信仰 ❑ *Umberto Eco's loss of his own religious faith is reflected in his novels.* 翁贝托·埃柯个人宗教信仰的丧失反映在了他的小说里。4 PHRASE If you **break faith with** someone you made a promise to or something you believed in, you stop acting in a way that supports them. 背弃；对…不忠 ❑ *If we don't, we're breaking faith with our people!* 如果我们不这样，就是对我们的人民背信弃义！5 PHRASE If you do something **in good faith**, you seriously believe that what you are doing is right, honest, or legal, even though this may not be the case. 真诚地；好意地；真心实意地 ❑ *This report was published in good faith but we regret any confusion which may have been caused.* 我们发表这篇报道的初衷是好的，但对可能已造成的混乱深感歉意。6 PHRASE If you **keep faith with** someone you have made a promise to or something you believe in, you continue to support them even when it is difficult to do so. 信守对（某人）的诺言；恪守（信念）❑ *He has made one of the most powerful American films of the year by keeping faith with his radical principles.* 他坚守自己的激进原则，制作了本年度美国最具震撼力的影片之一。7 → see also **article of faith, leap of faith**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *faith* with:

V. **have** faith 有信心；有宗教信仰，**lose** faith 失去信心；丧失宗教信仰 1 4
practise *your* faith 信奉宗教 2
ADJ. **blind** faith 盲信，**little** faith 不信 1 3
religious faith 宗教信仰 2 3
N. faith **in God** 信仰上帝 3

faith|ful /ˈfeɪθfʊl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **faithful to** a person, organization, idea, or activity remains firm in their belief in them or support for them. 忠实的；忠诚的；忠贞的 ❑ [+to] *She had been faithful to her promise to guard this secret.* 她一直信守承诺，保守着这个秘密。❑ *Older Americans are among this country's most faithful voters.* 较年长的美国人是这个国家最忠实的选民群体之一。•N-PLURAL **The faithful** are people who are faithful to someone or something. 忠诚者；忠实支持者 ❑ *He spends his time making speeches at factories or gatherings of the Party faithful.* 他花时间在工厂或该党忠实拥护者集会上发表演说。•**faith|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He has since 1965 faithfully followed and supported every twist and turn of government policy.* 他自 1965 年以来一直忠诚地追随并支持政府政策的每一次转变。2 ADJ Someone who is **faithful to** their husband, wife, or lover does not have a sexual relationship with anyone else.（对配偶或恋人）忠诚的，忠贞的 ❑ [+to] *She insisted that she had remained faithful to her husband.* 她坚称自己一直忠于丈夫。3 ADJ A **faithful** account, translation, or copy of something represents or reproduces the original accurately.（叙述、翻译或抄本）如实的，忠实原文的 ❑ [+to] *Colin Welland's screenplay is faithful to the novel.* 科林·韦兰的电影剧本忠实于小说原著。•**faith|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *When I adapt something I translate from one meaning to another as faithfully as I can.* 我改编东西的时候，会尽可能忠实地将意思表达出来。

faith|ful|ly /ˈfeɪθfʊli/ 1 CONVENTION When you start a formal or business letter with 'Dear Sir' or 'Dear Madam', you write **Yours faithfully** before your signature at the end.（用于以 Dear Sir 或 Dear Madam 开头的正式或商务信函末尾署名前）您的忠实的【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Sincerely yours**

2 → see also **faithful**

ˈfaith heal|er (**faith healers**) N-COUNT A **faith healer** is someone who believes they can treat and heal sick people using prayer or supernatural powers. 信仰疗法治疗者（相信用祈祷或超自然力量可以给人治病）

ˈfaith heal|ing also **faith-healing** N-UNCOUNT **Faith healing** is the treatment of a sick person by someone who believes that they are able to heal people through prayer or a supernatural power. 信仰疗法（用祈祷或超自然力量治病）

faith|less /ˈfeɪθləs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **faithless**, you mean that they are disloyal or dishonest. 不忠实的；不诚实的；背信弃义的 ❑ *She decided to divorce her increasingly faithless and unreliable husband.* 她决定与越来越花心、越来越靠不住的丈夫离婚。

fake /feɪk/ (**fakes, faking, faked**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fake** fur or a **fake** painting, for example, is a fur or painting that has been made to look valuable or genuine, usually in order to deceive people.（毛皮、画作等）假冒的，伪造的 ❑ *The bank manager is said to have issued fake certificates.* 据说那个银行经理曾出具伪造的凭证。•N-COUNT A **fake** is something that is fake. 假货；赝品 ❑ *It is filled with famous works of art, and every one of them is a fake.* 里面满是艺术名作，但皆为赝品。2 VERB If someone **fakes** something, they try to make it look valuable or genuine, although in fact it is not. 伪造；仿制 ❑ [v n] *He faked his own death last year to collect on a $1 million insurance policy.* 他去年诈死以骗取 100 万美元的保险金。❑ [v-ed] *...faked evidence.* 伪造的证据 3 N-COUNT Someone who is a **fake** is not what they claim to be, for example

because they do not have the qualifications that they claim to have. 骗子；冒充者 4 VERB If you **fake** a feeling, emotion, or reaction, you pretend that you are experiencing it when you are not. 假装，装作，佯装（感情、情绪、反应等）❑ [v n] *Jon faked nonchalance.* 乔恩装作若无其事的样子。❑ [v n] *Maturity and emotional sophistication can't be faked.* 成熟和情感练达是装不出来的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *fake* Also look up:

ADJ. artificial, counterfeit, imitation 1
V. falsify, pretend 2

fal|con /'fɔːlkən, 'fælk-/ (**falcons**) N-COUNT A **falcon** is a bird of prey that can be trained to hunt other birds and animals. 隼；猎鹰

fal|con|er /'fɔːlkənəʳ, 'fælk-/ (**falconers**) N-COUNT A **falconer** is someone who trains and uses falcons for hunting. 驯隼人；鹰猎者

fal|con|ry /'fɔːlkənri, 'fælk-/ N-UNCOUNT **Falconry** is the skill of training falcons to hunt, and the sport of using them to hunt. 猎鹰训练术；鹰猎

fall ◆◆◆ /fɔːl/ (**falls, falling, fell, fallen**) 1 VERB If someone or something **falls**, they move quickly downwards onto or towards the ground, by accident or because of a natural force. 落下；坠落；掉落 ❑ [v prep] *Her father fell into the sea after a massive heart attack.* 她父亲在一次严重的心脏病发作后坠海。❑ [v] *Bombs fell in the town.* 炸弹落在镇上。❑ [v *out/off*] *I ought to seal the boxes up. I don't want the books falling out.* 我应该把箱子封起来。我不想让书掉出来。❑ [v-ing] *Twenty people were injured by falling masonry.* 有 20 人被落石砸伤。•N-COUNT **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ [*+from*] *The helmets are designed to withstand impacts equivalent to a fall from a bicycle.* 按照设计，头盔可以承受相当于从自行车上摔下来所受到的冲击力。2 VERB If a person or structure that is standing somewhere **falls**, they move from their upright position, so that they are then lying on the ground.（人）摔倒，跌倒；（构造物）倒塌 ❑ [v] *The woman gripped the shoulders of her man to stop herself from falling.* 女人紧紧抓住她男人的肩膀，免得自己摔倒。❑ [v prep/adv] *We watched buildings fall on top of people and pets.* 我们看见楼宇倒塌，砸在人们和宠物身上。❑ [v prep/adv] *He lost his balance and fell backwards.* 他失去平衡，仰面倒下。•N-COUNT **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ *Mrs Briscoe had a bad fall last week.* 布里斯科太太上星期重重摔了一跤。•PHRASAL VERB **Fall down** means the same as **fall**. fall down 同 fall ❑ [v P] *I hit him so hard he fell down.* 我狠狠揍他，把他打翻在地。❑ [v P] *Children jumped from upper floors as the building fell down around them.* 大楼倒塌时，孩子们从上面几层楼上跳了下来。•**fall|en** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *A number of roads have been blocked by fallen trees.* 有几条路被倒下的树堵住了。3 VERB When rain or snow **falls**, it comes down from the sky.（雨雪）落下，降落 ❑ [v] *Winds reached up to 100mph in some places with an inch of rain falling within 15 minutes.* 局地风力达到每小时 100 英里，一刻钟降雨量达一英寸。•N-COUNT **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ [*+of*] *One night there was a heavy fall of snow.* 有一天夜里下了一场大雪。4 → see also **rainfall, snowfall** 5 VERB If you **fall** somewhere, you allow yourself to drop there in a hurried or disorganized way, often because you are very tired.（常因疲乏）一头倒下，一下躺倒 ❑ [v prep] *Totally exhausted, he tore his clothes off and fell into bed.* 他疲惫至极，扯下衣服，一头倒在床上。6 VERB If something **falls**, it decreases in amount, value, or strength.（数量、价值等）减少，下降；（力量等）减弱 ❑ [v *+by*] *Output will fall by 6%.* 产量将下降 6%。❑ [v *+to/from*] *Her weight fell to under seven stones.* 她的体重降到了 7 英石以下。❑ [v amount] *Between July and August, oil product prices fell 0.2 per cent.* 七八月间，石油产品价格下降了 0.2%。❑ [v] *The number of prosecutions has stayed static and the rate of convictions has fallen.* 起诉数量持平，有罪判决率下降。❑ [v-ing] *...a time of falling living standards and emerging mass unemployment.* 生活水平下降、大规模失业初露端倪的时期 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a sharp fall in the value of the pound.* 英镑急剧贬值。7 VERB If a powerful or successful person **falls**, they suddenly lose their power or position.（权势人物等）垮台，失势 ❑ [v] *There's a danger of the government falling because it will lose its majority.* 政府会失去多数地位，有倒台之虞。❑ [v *+from*] *The moment Mrs Thatcher fell from power has left a lasting imprint on the world's memory.* 撒切尔夫人倒台那一刻在世人的记忆中留下了永久的印记。•N-SING [with poss] **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ *Following the fall of the military dictator in March, the country has had a civilian government.* 军事独裁者 3 月份垮台后，该国成立了文官政府。8 VERB If a place **falls** in a war or election, an enemy army or a different political party takes control of it.（战争或选举中某地）陷落，失守 ❑ [v *+to*] *Croatian army troops retreated from northern Bosnia and the area fell to the Serbs.* 克罗地亚军队从波斯尼亚北部撤军后，该地区落入塞尔维亚人之手。❑ [v] *With the announcement 'Paphos has fallen!' a cheer went up from the assembled soldiers.* 随着"帕福斯陷落啦！"这一声宣告，聚集在一起的士兵爆发出一阵欢呼。•N-SING **Fall** is also a noun. ❑ [*+of*] *...the fall of Rome.* 罗马的陷落 9 VERB If someone **falls** in battle, they are killed. 战死；阵亡【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Another wave of troops followed the first, running past those who had fallen.* 又一波士兵跟着第一波士兵从阵亡者身边跑过。10 V-LINK You can use **fall** to show that someone or something passes into another state. For example, if someone **falls ill**, they become ill, and if something **falls into disrepair**, it is then in a state of disrepair. 进入，陷入（某种状态）❑ [v *+in/into/out of*] *It is almost impossible to visit Florida without falling in love with the state.* 去佛罗里达观光几乎不可避免会爱上这个州。❑ [v adj] *I took Moira to the cinema, where she fell asleep.* 我带莫伊拉去看电影，她却在影院睡着了。❑ [v n] *Almost without exception these women fall victim to exploitation.* 这些女性几乎无一例外受到了盘剥。11 VERB If you say that something or someone **falls into** a particular group or category, you mean that they belong in that group or category. 属于，被归入（特定群体或类别）❑ [v *+into*] *The problems generally fall into two categories.* 问题大致分成两类。❑ [v *+into*] *Both women fall into the highest-risk group.* 两个女人都属于极高危人群。12 VERB If the responsibility or blame for something **falls on** someone, they have to take the responsibility or the blame for it.（责任或责备）由…承担，落在…头上【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v *+on*] *That responsibility falls on the local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.* 这责任落在当地联合国难民事务高级专员办事处头上。13 VERB If a celebration or other special event **falls on** a particular day or date, it happens to be on that day or date.（庆典或特别事件）发生在，适逢（某日）❑ [v *+on*] *...the oddly named Quasimodo Sunday which falls on the first Sunday after Easter.* 适逢复活节后第一个星期天的名字古怪的"夸西莫多主日" 14 VERB When light or shadow **falls** on something, it covers it.（光、影）投射在 ❑ [v *+across/over/on*] *Nancy, out of the corner of her eye, saw the shadow that suddenly fell across the doorway.* 南希用眼角的余光看见了那个突然落在门道上的影子。15 VERB If someone's hair or a garment **falls** in a certain way, it hangs downwards in that way.（头发或衣服）垂坠，下垂 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...a slender boy with black hair falling across his forehead.* 黑发垂额的瘦高个男孩儿 16 VERB If you say that someone's eyes **fell on** something, you mean they suddenly noticed it.（目光）落在…上【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v *+on/upon*] *As he laid the flowers on the table, his eye fell upon a note in Grace's handwriting.* 他把花放在桌上时，目光落在一张写有格雷丝笔迹的字条上。17 VERB When night or darkness **falls**, night begins and it becomes dark.（夜晚或黑暗）降临，来临 ❑ [v] *As darkness fell outside, they sat down to eat at long tables.* 屋外夜幕降临，他们坐到长桌旁吃饭。18 N-PLURAL; N-COUNT You can refer to a waterfall as **the falls**. 瀑布 ❑ *...panoramic views of the falls.* 瀑布的全景 ❑ *...Niagara Falls.* 尼亚加拉瀑布 19 N-VAR **Fall** is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler and the leaves fall off the trees. 秋天；秋季【AM 美】❑ *He was elected judge in the fall.* 他于秋季当选法官。❑ *The Supreme Court will not hear the case until next fall.* 最高法院将于下个秋天听审此案。❑ *The program was launched in the fall of 1990.* 这个项目肇始于 1990 年秋。❑ *The policy will take effect after the fall election.* 该政策将于秋季选举之后生效。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **autumn**

20 → see also **fallen** 21 PHRASE To **fall to pieces**, or in British English to **fall to bits**, means the same as to **fall apart**. fall to pieces（英国英语用 fall to bits）同 fall apart ❑ *At that point the radio handset fell to pieces.* 就在那一刻，无线电手柄摔得粉碎。22 to **fall on** your **feet** → see **foot** 23 to **fall foul of** → see **foul** 24 to **fall flat** → see

flat 25 to **fall from grace** → see **grace** 26 to **fall into place** → see **place** 27 to **fall short** → see **short** 28 to **fall into the trap** → see **trap** 29 to **fall by the wayside** → see **wayside**

▶fall apart 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **falls apart**, it breaks into pieces because it is old or badly made. 散架；垮掉；摔碎 ❑ [V P] *The work was never finished and bit by bit the building fell apart.* 工程一直没有完工，于是楼一点点地坍塌了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an organization or system **falls apart**, it becomes disorganized or unable to work effectively, or breaks up into its different parts. (机构或体系)解散，瓦解 ❑ [V P] *Europe's monetary system is falling apart.* 欧洲货币体系正在瓦解。 ❑ [V P] *I've tried everything to stop our marriage falling apart.* 我已竭尽所能去维系我们的婚姻。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is falling apart**, you mean that they are becoming emotionally disturbed and are unable to think calmly or to deal with the difficult or unpleasant situation that they are in. (情感上)崩溃，垮掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *I was falling apart. I wasn't getting any sleep.* 我要崩溃了，我一直都没合眼。

▶fall away 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **falls away** from the thing it is attached to, it breaks off. 脱落；掉落 ❑ [V P +*from*] *Officials say that one or two engines fell away from the plane shortly after takeoff.* 官员们说飞机起飞不久就有一两台发动机脱落了。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that land **falls away**, you mean it slopes downwards from a particular point. (地面自某处)向下倾斜 ❑ [V P] *On either side of the tracks the ground fell away sharply.* 小径两侧向下都是很陡的斜坡。 3 PHRASAL VERB If the degree, amount, or size of something **falls away**, it decreases. (程度、数量、规模)降低，减弱，减小 ❑ [V P] *His coalition may hold a clear majority but this could quickly fall away.* 他的联盟也许会占明显多数，但这可能会很快丧失。

▶fall back 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall back**, you move backwards a short distance away from someone or something. 略微退后；稍稍后退 ❑ [V P] *He fell back in embarrassment when he saw that Ross had no hair at all.* 看见罗斯的光头，他尴尬地后退了下。 ❑ [V P +*from*] *The congregation fell back from them slightly as they entered.* 他们进来时会众稍稍往后退了退。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an army **falls back** during a battle or war, it withdraws. (军队)撤退，后撤 ❑ [V P] *The Prussian garrison at Charleroi was falling back.* 沙勒罗瓦的普鲁士驻军正在撤退。

▶fall back on PHRASAL VERB If you **fall back on** something, you do it or use it after other things have failed. (其他方法行不通时)转而做，转而使用，转而依靠 ❑ [V P P n] *Unable to defeat him by logical discussion, she fell back on her old habit of criticizing his speech.* 她在逻辑上说不过他，便转而故伎重施，对他的演讲发难。 ❑ [V P P n] *When necessary, instinct is the most reliable resource you can fall back on.* 必要时，最保险的办法就是转而依赖直觉。

▶fall behind 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall behind**, you do not make progress or move forward as fast as other people. 落后；跟不上 ❑ [V P] *Evans had rheumatic fever, missed school and fell behind.* 埃文斯得了风湿热，没去上课，功课落下了。 ❑ [V P n] *Boris is falling behind all the top players.* 鲍里斯落后于所有顶级选手。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall behind** with something or let it **fall behind**, you do not do it or produce it when you should, according to an agreement or schedule. 不能按时完成(或交付) ❑ [V P +*with*] *He faces losing his home after falling behind with the payments.* 他没能按时还款，面临着失去房子的危险。 ❑ [V P] *Thousands of people could die because the relief effort has fallen so far behind.* 救援工作远未跟上，数千人可能死亡。 ❑ [V P n] *Construction work fell behind schedule.* 建筑进度落后于工期。

▶fall down 1 → see **fall 2** 2 PHRASAL VERB If an argument, organization, or person **falls down on** a particular point, they are weak or unsatisfactory on that point. (在某一点上)薄弱，不尽如人意 ❑ [V P +*on*] *Service was outstandingly friendly and efficient, falling down on only one detail.* 服务极尽友善，效率出色，只有一个小地方不尽如人意。 ❑ [V P] *That is where his argument falls down.* 这是他论证的薄弱之处。

▶fall for 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall for** someone, you are strongly attracted to them and start loving them. 迷恋；爱上；被…倾倒 ❑ [V P n] *He was fantastically handsome—I just fell for him right away.* 他帅极了——我一下子就爱上了他。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall for** a lie or trick, you believe it or are deceived by it. 上…的当；受…的骗；对…信以为真 ❑ [V P n] *It was just a line to get you out here, and you fell for it!* 那不过是句骗你到这儿来的谎言，你居然信了！

▶fall in PHRASAL VERB If a roof or ceiling **falls in**, it collapses and falls to the ground. (屋顶、天花板)塌陷，坍塌 ❑ [V P] *Part of my bedroom ceiling has fallen in.* 我卧室的部分天花板塌下来了。

▶fall into PHRASAL VERB If you **fall into** conversation or a discussion with someone, usually someone you have just met, you start having a conversation or discussion with them. (通常指与刚见面的人)开始(攀谈或讨论问题) ❑ [V P n] *Over breakfast at my motel, I fell into conversation with the owner of a hardware shop.* 我在汽车旅店吃早饭时和一位五金店老板聊了起来。

▶fall off 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **falls off**, it separates from the thing to which it was attached and moves towards the ground. (从接合处)脱落，掉落 ❑ [V P] *When your exhaust falls off, you have to replace it.* 排气管脱落的话，必须更换。 2 PHRASAL VERB If the degree, amount, or size of something **falls off**, it decreases. (程度、数量、规模)降低，减小 ❑ [V P] *Unemployment is rising again and retail buying has fallen off.* 失业率再次上升，零售品购买量下降。 3 → see also **falling-off**

▶fall on PHRASAL VERB If you **fall on** something when it arrives or appears, you eagerly seize it or welcome it. (急切地)扑向，抓住 ❑ [V P n] *They fell on the sandwiches with alacrity.* 他们快活地扑向三明治。

▶fall out 1 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a person's hair or a tooth **falls out**, it comes out. (头发、牙齿等)掉落，脱落 ❑ [V P] *Her hair started falling out as a result of radiation treatment.* 由于放疗，她开始掉头发。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fall out** with someone, you have an argument and stop being friendly with them. You can also say that two people **fall out**. (与…)闹翻，失和 ❑ [V P +*with*] *She fell out with her husband.* 她与丈夫闹翻了。 ❑ [VP] *Mum and I used to fall out a lot.* 我和妈妈过去经常吵嘴。 3 → see also **fallout**

→ see **hair**

▶fall over PHRASAL VERB If a person or object that is standing **falls over**, they accidentally move from their upright position so that they are then lying on the ground or on the surface supporting them. 摔倒；跌倒；倒下 ❑ [V P] *If he drinks more than two glasses of wine he falls over.* 他喝酒超过两杯就会醉倒。

▶fall through PHRASAL VERB If an arrangement, plan, or deal **falls through**, it fails to happen. (安排、计划、交易等)落空，没有落实 ❑ [V P] *They wanted to turn the estate into a private golf course and offered £20 million, but the deal fell through.* 他们想把这块地改建成高尔夫球场，出价 2000 万英镑，但交易泡汤了。

▶fall to 1 PHRASAL VERB If a responsibility, duty, or opportunity **falls to** someone, it becomes their responsibility, duty, or opportunity. (责任、职责、机会)落到…头上 ❑ [V P n] *He's been very unlucky that no chances have fallen to him.* 他很不走运，机会一次也没有落到他头上。 ❑ [V P n to-inf] *It fell to me to get rid of them.* 除掉他们这事儿落到了我身上。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **falls to** doing something, they start doing it. 开始(做…)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V P v-ing] *When she had departed, they fell to fighting among themselves.* 她走后，他们便互相打了起来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *fall* Also look up:

V. fall down, plunge, topple over 1 2
come down 3
drop, plunge; (*ant.*) increase, rise 6

fal|la|cious /fə'leɪʃəs/ ADJ If an idea, argument, or reason is **fallacious**, it is wrong because it is based on a fallacy. (思想、论点、道理等)谬误的，错误的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their main argument is fallacious.* 他们的主要论点是错误的。

fal|la|cy /'fæləsi/ (**fallacies**) N-VAR [oft N that] A **fallacy** is an idea which many people believe to be true, but which is in fact false because it is based on incorrect information or

reasoning. 谬误；谬论；谬见 ❑ *It's a fallacy that the affluent give relatively more to charity than the less prosperous.* 富人比穷人对慈善事业的捐助相对要多些，这是一种谬见。[Also +of]

fall|back /'fɔ:lbæk/ ADJ [ADJ n] Someone's **fallback** position is what they will do if their plans do not succeed, or if something unexpected happens. (计划失败或发生意外时)退守的，应变的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Yesterday's vote itself was a retreat from an earlier fallback position.* 昨天的投票本身就是放弃先前所留退路的做法。

fall|en /'fɔ:lən/ ❶ **Fallen** is the past participle of **fall**. ❷ N-PLURAL **The fallen** are soldiers who have died in battle. 阵亡将士【LITERARY 文】❑ *Work began on establishing the cemeteries as permanent memorials to the fallen.* 把公墓建成阵亡将士永久纪念地的工作已经开始。❸ → see also **fall**

'fall guy (**fall guys**) N-COUNT If someone is the **fall guy**, they are blamed for something which they did not do or which is not their fault. 替罪羊；替死鬼【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He claims he was made the fall guy for the affair.* 他声称自己是这起事件的替罪羊。

fal|lible /'fælɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **fallible**, you mean that they are not perfect and are likely to make mistakes or to fail in what they are doing. 可能出错的；会犯错的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are only human and all too fallible.* 他们不过是人，太容易犯错了。•**fal|libil|ity** /ˌfælɪ'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Errors may have been made due to human fallibility.* 由于人难免犯错，错误可能已经铸成。

ˌfalling-'off N-SING If there is a **falling-off** of an activity, there is a decrease in its amount or intensity. (数量)减少；(强度)减弱 ❑ [+*of/in*] *There has been a falling-off in box office income and other earnings.* 票房及其他收入已经下降。

fal|lo|pian tube /fəˌləʊpiən 'tju:b, AM 美 - 'tu:b/ (**fallopian tubes**) N-COUNT A woman's **fallopian tubes** are the two tubes in her body along which eggs pass from her ovaries to her womb. 输卵管

fall|out /'fɔ:laʊt/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Fallout** is the radiation that affects a particular place or area after a nuclear explosion has taken place. (核爆炸后的)放射性沉降物(或散落物) ❑ *They were exposed to radioactive fallout during nuclear weapons tests.* 在核武器试验中他们暴露在放射性沉降物之中。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **fallout from** something that has happened, you mean the unpleasant consequences that follow it. 余波；后果 ❑ [+*from*] *Grundy lost his job in the fallout from the incident.* 格伦迪受该事件波及丢了工作。

fal|low /'fæləʊ/ ❶ ADJ **Fallow** land has been dug or ploughed but nothing has been planted in it, especially so that its quality or strength has a chance to improve. (土地)翻过而未耕种的；(尤指)休耕的，休闲的 ❑ *The fields lay fallow.* 这几块田休耕。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fallow** period is a time when very little is being achieved. (时期)无甚成就的，无作为的 ❑ *There followed something of a fallow period professionally, until a job came up in the summer.* 接下来一段时间事业上碌碌无为，直到夏天谋得一份工作。

'fal|low deer (**fallow deer**) N-COUNT A **fallow deer** is a small deer that has a reddish coat which develops white spots in summer. 黇鹿

false ♦◇ /fɔ:ls/ ❶ ADJ If something is **false**, it is incorrect, untrue, or mistaken. 不正确的；虚假的；错误的 ❑ *It was quite clear the President was being given false information by those around him.* 很明显，总统身边的人在向他传递错误信息。❑ *You do not know whether what you're told is true or false.* 你不知道听到的是真还是假。❑ *His sister said he had deliberately given the hospital a false name and address.* 他姐姐说他故意给医院留了假名字和假地址。•**false|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a man who is falsely accused of a crime.* 被诬告有罪的人 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **false** to describe objects which are artificial but which are intended to look like the real thing or to be used instead of the real thing. 人造的；伪造的；假的 ❑ *...a set of false teeth.* 一副假牙 ❸ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **false**, you are criticizing them for being insincere or for hiding their real feelings. (人、行为)虚伪的，不真诚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'Thank you,' she said with false enthusiasm.* "谢谢你。"她假装热情地说。•**false|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *He was falsely jovial, with his booming, mirthless laugh.* 他低沉地苦笑了几声，装出快活的样子。❑ *'This food is divine,' they murmur, falsely.* "这饭菜好吃极了。"他们言不由衷地低声说。

ˌfalse a'larm (**false alarms**) N-COUNT When you think something dangerous is about to happen, but then discover that you were mistaken, you can say that it was a **false alarm**. 假警报；虚惊 ❑ *...a bomb threat that turned out to be a false alarm.* 最终证实是虚惊一场的炸弹威胁

false|hood /'fɔ:lshʊd/ (**falsehoods**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Falsehood** is the quality or fact of being untrue or of being a lie. 虚假性；欺骗性 ❑ *She called the verdict a victory of truth over falsehood.* 她称这一判决是真相对谎言的胜利。❷ N-COUNT A **falsehood** is a lie. 谎言；谎话【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He accused them of knowingly spreading falsehoods about him.* 他指责他们故意散布有关他的谎言。

ˌfalse 'move PHRASE You use **one false move** to introduce the very bad or serious consequences which will result if someone makes a mistake, even a very small one. 一步走错，稍有差池(便有严重后果) ❑ *One false move and I knew Sarah would be dead.* 我知道稍有差池萨拉就会没命。

ˌfalse 'posi|tive (**false positives**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **false positive** is a mistaken result of a scientific test. For example, if the result of a pregnancy test is a false positive, it indicates that a woman is pregnant when she is not. 假阳性 ❑ *...a high rate of false positive results.* 高比率的假阳性检测结果

ˌfalse 'start (**false starts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **false start** is an attempt to start something, such as a speech, project, or plan, which fails because you were not properly prepared or ready to begin. (由于准备不足而引起的)起步失误，失败的开端 ❑ *Any economic reform, he said, faced false starts and mistakes.* 他说，任何经济改革，难免会开头受挫，难免会出错。❷ N-COUNT If there is a **false start** at the beginning of a race, one of the competitors moves before the person who starts the race has given the signal. (竞速比赛的)抢跑，出发犯规

fal|set|to /fɔ:l'setəʊ/ (**falsettos**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *in* N, N n] If a man sings or speaks **in a falsetto**, his voice is high-pitched, and higher than a man's normal voice. (男高音歌手所用的)假声；男性女声 ❑ *He sang to himself in a soft falsetto.* 他用柔和的假声自吟自唱。❑ *...a falsetto voice.* 假声

fal|si|fy /'fɔ:lsɪfaɪ/ (**falsifies, falsifying, falsified**) VERB If someone **falsifies** something, they change it or add untrue details to it in order to deceive people. 篡改；伪造 ❑ [V n] *The charges against him include fraud, bribery, and falsifying business records.* 对他的指控包括诈骗、行贿和伪造业务记录。•**fal|si|fi|ca|tion** /ˌfɔ:lsɪfɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ (**falsifications**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...recent concern about the falsification of evidence in court.* 最近对在法庭上伪造证据的担忧

fal|ter /'fɔ:ltəʳ/ (**falters, faltering, faltered**) ❶ VERB If something **falters**, it loses power or strength in an uneven way, or no longer makes much progress. 蹒跚；衰退；缓步不前 ❑ [V] *Normal life is at a standstill, and the economy is faltering.* 正常生活陷于瘫痪，经济缓步不前。❷ VERB If you **falter**, you lose your confidence and stop doing something or start making mistakes. (因丧失自信)畏缩不前，开始出错；犹疑 ❑ [V] *I have not faltered in my quest for a new future.* 我对追求新的未来从未动摇过。

fal|ter|ing /'fɔ:ltərɪŋ/ ADJ A **faltering** attempt, effort, or movement is uncertain because the person doing it is nervous or weak, or does not really know what to do. (尝试、努力或行动)犹疑的，彷徨的，踉跄的 ❑ *Leaning on Jon, Michael took faltering steps to the bathroom.* 迈克尔倚着乔恩，踉踉跄跄地走到浴室。

fame /feɪm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you achieve **fame**, you become very well-known. 声誉；名望 ❑ *The film earned him international fame.* 这部电影为他赢得了国际声望。❑ *...her rise to fame and fortune as a dramatist.* 她成为名利双收的剧作家 ❷ **claim to fame** → see **claim**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fame* with:

V.	**bring** fame 带来声望，**gain** fame 获得声望，**rise to** fame 成名 ❶
N.	**claim to** fame 成名之举，fame **and fortune** 名利，**hall of** fame 名人堂 ❶
ADJ.	**international** fame 国际声望 ❶

famed /feɪmd/ ADJ If people, places, or things are **famed for** a particular thing, they are very well known for it. 闻名的；著名的 ❑ [+for] *The city is famed for its outdoor restaurants.* 这座城市以其露天餐馆而闻名。❑ *...the famed Brazilian photographer Sebastiao Salgado.* 著名巴西摄影师塞巴斯蒂奥·萨尔加多

fa|mil|ial /fə'mɪlɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Familial** means relating to families in general, or typical of a family. 家庭（或家族）的；家庭（或家族）特有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Gerard also took on wider familial responsibilities.* 杰勒德还承担了更多的家庭责任。

fa|mil|iar ♦◇◇ /fə'mɪliəʳ/ 1 ADJ If someone or something is **familiar** to you, you recognize them or know them well. 熟悉的；熟知的 ❑ [+to] *He talked of other cultures as if they were more familiar to him than his own.* 他谈起其他文化时似乎比对他自己的文化还要熟悉。❑ *They are already familiar faces on our TV screens.* 他们已经是我们电视屏幕上的熟面孔了。❑ *...the familiar names of long-established local firms.* 历史悠久、耳熟能详的当地公司 •**fa|mil|iar|ity** /fəmɪlɪ'ærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Tony was unnerved by the uncanny familiarity of her face.* 她的脸怪怪的，竟有些面熟，这让托尼心慌意乱。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **familiar with** something, you know or understand it well. 熟悉；熟知 ❑ *Lesinko is quite familiar with Central Television. He worked there for 25 years.* 莱辛科对中央电视台相当熟悉。他在那儿工作了 25 年。•**fa|mil|iar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *The enemy would always have the advantage of familiarity with the rugged terrain.* 敌人一直都占有熟悉崎岖地形的优势。3 ADJ If someone you do not know well behaves in a **familiar** way towards you, they treat you very informally in a way that you might find offensive.（不熟识者）随便的，随意的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The driver of that taxi-cab seemed to me familiar to the point of impertinence.* 那辆出租车的司机在我看来随便到了无礼的地步。•**fa|mil|iar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She needed to control her surprise at the easy familiarity with which her host greeted the head waiter.* 看见主人招呼领班侍者时轻薄随便的样子，她简直按捺不住惊讶。•**fa|mil|iar|ly** ADV ❑ *'Gerald, isn't it?' I began familiarly.* "杰拉尔德，对吧？"我随便地开口道。

Thesaurus 同类词 *familiar* Also look up:

ADJ. accustomed to 1
aware of, informed about 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *familiar* with:

N. familiar **face** 熟悉的面孔 1
V. **look** familiar 看起来熟悉，**seem** familiar 看样子熟悉，**sound** familiar 听起来熟悉 1
become familiar 变得熟悉（或随便）1 3
PREP. familiar **to** *someone* 对某人来说熟悉的 1
familiar **with** *someone/something* 熟知某人／某事物的 2

fa|mil|iar|ity /fəmɪlɪ'ærɪti/ 1 PHRASE **Familiarity** is used especially in the expression **familiarity breeds contempt** to say that if you know a person or situation very well, you can easily lose respect for that person or become careless in that situation. 狎则生慢；熟则生蔑 2 → see also **familiar**

fa|mil|iar|ize /fə'mɪliəraɪz/ (**familiarizes, familiarizing, familiarized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **familiarise**

VERB If you **familiarize** yourself **with** something, or if someone **familiarizes** you **with** it, you learn about it and start to understand it. 使熟悉；使了解 ❑ [v pron-refl +with] *I was expected to familiarise myself with the keyboard.* 对我的要求是熟悉键盘。❑ [v n +with] *The goal of the experiment was to familiarize the people with the new laws.* 试行旨在让人们熟悉新法。

fa|mil|iar|ly /fə'mɪljəʳli/ PHRASE If you say that something or someone is **familiarly known as** a particular thing or **familiarly called** a particular thing, you are giving the name that people use informally to refer to it. 昵称为；俗名为；诨名是 ❑ *...Ann Hamilton's father, familiarly known as 'Dink'.* 安·汉密尔顿的父亲，昵称为"丁克"

fam|ily ♦♦♦ /'fæmɪli/ (**families**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **family** is a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children. 家；家庭；家族 ❑ [+of] *There's room in there for a family of five.* 那儿能住下五口之家。❑ *His family are completely behind him, whatever he decides.* 他无论作出什么决定，家人都全力支持。❑ *To him the family is the core of society.* 对他来说，家庭是社会的核心。❑ *Does he have any family?* 他有什么亲人吗？2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] When people talk about a **family**, they sometimes mean children. 子女；孩子 ❑ *They decided to start a family.* 他们决定要孩子。❑ *...couples with large families.* 儿女成群的夫妇 3 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] When people talk about their **family**, they sometimes mean their ancestors. 先人；祖先 ❑ *Her family came to Los Angeles at the turn of the century.* 她的先人在世纪之交时来到洛杉矶。❑ *...the history of mental illness in the family.* 家族心理疾病史 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **family** to describe things that belong to a particular family. 家族的；家庭的；家里的 ❑ *He returned to the family home.* 他回到家乡。❑ *I was working in the family business.* 我在家族企业工作。5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **family** to describe things that are designed to be used or enjoyed by both parents and children. 全家共用的；父母子女共享的 ❑ *It had been designed as a family house.* 这房子的设计适合一家老小共同居住。❑ *A wedding is a family event.* 婚礼是全家人的事。6 N-COUNT A **family** of animals or plants is a group of related species.（动植物的）科 ❑ *...foods in the cabbage family, such as Brussels sprouts.* 抱子甘蓝之类的十字花科食用植物

→ see Picture Dictionary: **family**

ˌfami|ly 'doc|tor (**family doctors**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **family doctor** is a doctor who does not specialize in any particular area of medicine, but who has a medical practice in which he or she treats all types of illness. 家庭医师【BRIT 英】

'fami|ly man (**family men**) 1 N-COUNT A **family man** is a man who is very fond of his wife and children and likes to spend a lot of time with them. 顾家男人；居家型男人 ❑ *I'm very much a family man and need to be close to those I love.* 我是个非常顾家的男人，必须在所爱的人附近。2 N-COUNT A **family man** is a man who has a wife and children. 有家室的男人；有妻儿的男人 ❑ *I am a family man with a mortgage.* 我是个有家室的男人，还有笔按揭款要还。

'fami|ly name (**family names**) N-COUNT Your **family name** is your surname. 姓；姓氏

ˌfami|ly 'plan|ning N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Family planning** is the practice of using contraception to control the number of children you have. 计划生育 ❑ *...a family planning clinic.* 计划生育诊所

ˌfami|ly 'tree (**family trees**) N-COUNT A **family tree** is a chart that shows all the people in a family over many generations and their relationship to one another. 家谱（图）

fam|ine /'fæmɪn/ (**famines**) N-VAR **Famine** is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die. 饥馑；饥荒 ❑ *Thousands of refugees are trapped by war, drought and famine.* 成千上万的难民陷于战争、旱灾和饥荒之中。❑ *The civil war is obstructing distribution of famine relief by aid agencies.* 内战阻碍着救援机构发放饥荒赈济物资。

fam|ished /'fæmɪʃt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **famished**, you are very hungry. 饿扁的；饿极了的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Isn't dinner ready? I'm famished.* 饭好了没？我饿坏了。

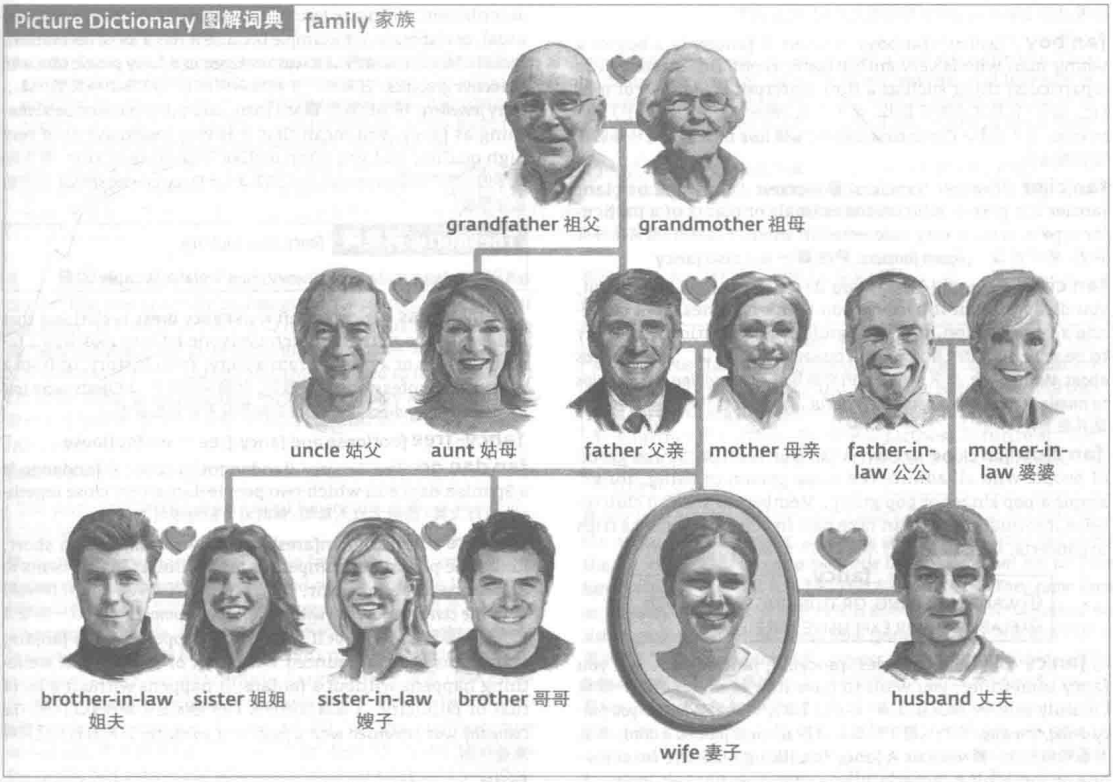
fa|mous ♦◇◇ /'feɪməs/ ADJ Someone or something that is **famous** is very well known. 著名的；有名的 ❑ [+for] *New Orleans is famous for its cuisine.* 新奥尔良以其美食著称。❑ *...England's most famous landscape artist, John Constable.* 英格兰最著名的风景画家约翰·康斯太布尔

Thesaurus 同类词 *famous* Also look up:

ADJ. acclaimed, celebrated, prominent, renowned; (*ant.*) anonymous, obscure, unknown

fa|mous|ly /'feɪməsli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] You use **famously** to refer to a fact that is well known, usually because it is remarkable or extreme.（通常指由于突出或极端而）

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 family 家族



著名地，出名地 ❑ *Authors are famously ignorant about the realities of publishing.* 作者们不了解出版界的实际情况，这是人所共知的。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you get on or get along **famously** with someone, you are very friendly with each other and enjoy meeting and being together. 友好地；融洽地【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *I got on famously with Leary from the first time we met.* 我和利里初次见面以来就相处甚欢。

fan ◆◆ /fæn/ (**fans, fanning, fanned**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] If you are a **fan** of someone or something, especially a famous person or a sport, you like them very much and are very interested in them. (尤指名人或某项体育运动的)迷，拥趸，粉丝 ❑ *As a boy he was a Manchester United fan.* 小时候，他是曼联队球迷。❑ [+of] *I am a great fan of rave music.* 我是锐舞舞曲的狂热乐迷。 2 N-COUNT A **fan** is a flat object that you hold in your hand and wave in order to move the air and make yourself feel cooler. 扇子 3 VERB If you **fan** yourself or your face when you are hot, you wave a fan or other flat object in order to make yourself feel cooler. 给…扇风 ❑ [v pron-refl] *She would have to wait in the truck, fanning herself with a piece of cardboard.* 她只得在卡车里等，用一块纸板给自己扇风。❑ [v n] *Mo kept bringing me out refreshments and fanning me as it was that hot.* 天气太热了，莫不停地给我拿饮料出来，还拿扇子给我扇风。 4 N-COUNT A **fan** is a piece of electrical or mechanical equipment with blades that go round and round. It keeps a room or machine cool or gets rid of unpleasant smells. 电扇；风扇 ❑ *He cools himself in front of an electric fan.* 他在电扇前让自己凉快些。❑ *...an extractor fan.* 排气扇 5 VERB If you **fan** a fire, you wave something flat next to it in order to make it burn more strongly. If a wind **fans** a fire, it blows on it and makes it burn more strongly. 把(火)扇旺；把(火)吹旺 ❑ [v n] *During the afternoon, hot winds fan the flames.* 下午，阵阵热风使火苗越燃越旺。 6 VERB If someone **fans** an emotion such as fear, hatred, or passion, they deliberately do things to make people feel the emotion more strongly. 煽动(恐惧、仇恨、热情等) ❑ [v n] *He said students were fanning social unrest with their violent protests.* 他说学生们激烈抗议是在煽动社会动乱。 7 to **fan the flames** → see **flame**

8 **the shit hit the fan** → see **shit**

→ see **concert**

▶**fan out** PHRASAL VERB If a group of people or things **fan out**, they move forwards away from a particular point in different directions. 成扇形散开 ❑ [v p] *The main body of British, American, and French troops had fanned out to the west.* 英、美、法三国主力部队已成扇形向西面散开。

fa|nat|ic /fəˈnætɪk/ (**fanatics**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **fanatic**, you disapprove of them because you consider their behaviour or opinions to be very extreme, for example in the way they support particular religious or political ideas. (政治、宗教等的)狂热分子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I am not a religious fanatic but I am a Christian.* 我不是宗教狂热分子，但我是基督徒。 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] If you say that someone is a **fanatic**, you mean that they are very enthusiastic about a particular activity, sport, or way of life. (对特定活动、运动、生活方式)入迷者，痴狂者 ❑ *Both Rod and Phil are football fanatics.* 罗德和菲尔两人都是足球迷。 3 ADJ **Fanatic** means the same as **fanatical**. 同 fanatical

fa|nati|cal /fəˈnætɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **fanatical**, you disapprove of them because you consider their behaviour or opinions to be very extreme. (行为或看法)狂热的，极端的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *As a boy he was a fanatical patriot.* 年少时，他是个狂热的爱国者。

fa|nati|cism /fəˈnætɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Fanaticism** is fanatical behaviour or the quality of being fanatical. 狂热；狂热行为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a protest against intolerance and religious fanaticism.* 对不包容和宗教狂热的抗议

ˈfan base also **fanbase** (**fan bases**) N-COUNT The **fan base** of someone such as a pop star or a pop group is their fans, considered as a whole. (流行歌星或乐队等的)全体崇拜者，粉丝团，粉丝群 ❑ *His fan base is mostly middle-aged ladies.* 他的粉丝大多是中年女士。

ˈfan belt (**fan belts**) N-COUNT In a car engine, the **fan belt** is the belt that drives the fan which keeps the engine cool. (汽

车发动机上驱动风扇降低发动机温度的）风扇皮带

fan|boy /'fænbɔɪ/ (**fanboys**) N-COUNT A **fanboy** is a boy or a young man who is very enthusiastic about and interested in a particular thing such as a film, entertainer, or type of music. 粉宝（狂热迷恋特定影片、娱乐艺人、音乐等的青少年男子）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Comic book fanboys will love this.* 热衷连环画的粉宝会爱这个。

fan|ci|er /'fænsiəʳ/ (**fanciers**) ❶ N-COUNT An animal or plant **fancier** is a person who breeds animals or plants of a particular type or who is very interested in them.（动植物）观赏品种育种者，爱好者 ❑ *...pigeon fanciers.* 鸽迷 ❷ → see also **fancy**

fan|ci|ful /'fænsɪfʊl/ ADJ If you describe an idea as **fanciful**, you disapprove of it because you think it comes from someone's imagination, and is therefore unrealistic or unlikely to be true. 空想的；异想天开的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...fanciful ideas about Martian life.* 有关火星生命的奇思异想 ❑ *Designing silicon chips to mimic human organs sounds fanciful.* 设计硅片模仿人体器官听上去是异想天开。

'fan club (**fan clubs**) N-COUNT A **fan club** is an organized group of people who all admire the same person or thing, for example a pop singer or pop group. Members of the fan club receive information and can take part in activities such as trips to concerts.（流行歌手、流行乐队等的）…迷俱乐部，粉丝会

fancy

① WANTING, LIKING, OR THINKING 想；喜欢；认为
② ELABORATE OR EXPENSIVE 精致的；昂贵的

① **fan|cy** ◆◇ /'fænsi/ (**fancies, fancying, fancied**) ❶ VERB If you **fancy** something, you want to have it or to do it. 想要；想做【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v v-ing] *What do you fancy doing, anyway?* 你到底想干什么？ ❑ [v n] *I just fancied a drink.* 我就是想喝点东西。 ❷ N-COUNT A **fancy** is a liking or desire for someone or something, especially one that does not last long.（尤指一时的）喜好，渴望，迷恋 ❑ *She did not suspect that his interest was just a passing fancy.* 她毫不怀疑这不过是他一时兴起。 ❸ VERB If you **fancy** someone, you feel attracted to them, especially in a sexual way.（尤指性方面）爱慕，迷恋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *I think he thinks I fancy him or something.* 我想他以为我爱慕他或什么的。 ❹ VERB If you **fancy yourself as** a particular kind of person or **fancy yourself doing** a particular thing, you like the idea of being that kind of person or doing that thing. 想让自己成为；想让自己做 ❑ [v pron-refl +as] *So you fancy yourself as the boss someday?* 这么说，你是想有一天自己当老板喽？ ❑ [v pron-refl v-ing] *I didn't fancy myself wearing a kilt.* 我不想穿褶裥短裙。 ❺ VERB If you say that someone **fancies themselves as** a particular kind of person, you mean that they think, often wrongly, that they have the good qualities which that kind of person has.（常指错误地）以为（自己）是，把（自己）当成 ❑ [v pron-refl n] *She fancies herself a bohemian.* 她自以为是放荡不羁的艺术家。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *...a flighty young woman who really fancies herself.* 特别自命不凡、轻浮佻薄的年轻女子 ❻ VERB If you say that you **fancy** a particular competitor or team in a competition, you think they will win. 认为（特定参赛者或参赛队）会赢【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *You have to fancy Bath because they are the most consistent team in England.* 你一定觉得巴斯队会赢，因为他们是英格兰表现最稳定的球队。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I fancy England to win through.* 我认为英格兰队会最终胜出。 ❼ EXCLAM You say **'fancy'** or **'fancy that'** when you want to express surprise or disapproval.（表达惊奇或不赞成）真想不到，竟然【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *It was very tasteless. Fancy talking like that so soon after his death.* 真不像话。他尸骨未寒竟然就那么说。 ❑ *'Fancy that!' smiled Conti.* "真想不到！"康蒂笑着说。 ❽ PHRASE If you **take a fancy to** someone or something, you start liking them, usually for no understandable reason.（通常指莫名其妙地）爱上，喜欢上 ❑ *Sylvia took quite a fancy to him.* 西尔维娅深深爱上了他。 ❾ PHRASE If something **takes** your **fancy** or **tickles** your **fancy**, you like it a lot when you see it or think of it. 招…喜欢；惹…喜爱 ❑ *She makes her own clothes, copying any fashion which takes her fancy.* 她自己做衣服穿，喜欢哪个时兴的式样就自己照着做一件。

② **fan|cy** /'fænsi/ (**fancier, fanciest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **fancy**, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate, for example because it has a lot of decoration.别致的；精美的；花哨的 ❑ *It was packaged in a fancy plastic case with attractive graphics.* 它装在一个别致的有漂亮图纹的塑料盒里。 ❑ *...fancy jewellery.* 精美的珠宝 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **fancy**, you mean that it is very expensive or of very high quality, and you often dislike it because of this. 奢华的；豪华的；昂贵的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a fancy private school.* 昂贵的私立学校

Thesaurus 同类词 *fancy* Also look up:

ADJ. elegant, lavish, showy; (*ant.*) plain, simple ② ❷

ˌfan|cy 'dress N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Fancy dress** is clothing that you wear for a party at which everyone tries to look like a famous person or a person from a story, from history, or from a particular profession. 化装服饰；化装舞会服装 ❑ *Guests were told to come in fancy dress.* 客人们被告知要身着化装服前来。

ˌfancy-'free **footloose and fancy-free** → see **footloose**

fan|dan|go /fæn'dæŋgəʊ/ (**fandangos**) N-COUNT A **fandango** is a Spanish dance in which two people dance very close together. 方丹戈舞（西班牙双人舞蹈，舞时双方贴得很近）

fan|fare /'fænfeəʳ/ (**fanfares**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fanfare** is a short, loud tune played on trumpets or other similar instruments to announce a special event.（宣告特别事件时喇叭等演奏的）响亮短曲 ❑ *The ceremony opened with a fanfare of trumpets.* 仪式以一阵嘹亮的喇叭短奏开场。 ❷ N-VAR If something happens with a **fanfare**, it happens or is announced with a lot of publicity. If something happens without a **fanfare**, it happens without a lot of fuss or publicity. 大张旗鼓的宣传【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *The company was privatised with a fanfare of publicity.* 公司的私有化搞得沸沸扬扬。

fang /fæŋ/ (**fangs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fangs** are the two long, sharp, upper teeth that some animals have.（某些动物的）尖牙 ❑ *The cobra sank its venomous fangs into his hand.* 眼镜蛇狠狠地将毒牙刺进他的手。

fan|girl /'fæŋgɜːl/ (**fangirls**) N-COUNT A **fangirl** is a girl or young woman who is very enthusiastic about and interested in a particular thing such as a film, entertainer, or type of music. 粉丝妹（狂热迷恋特定影片、娱乐艺人、音乐等的青少年女子）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This is a site for fangirls.* 这是一个粉丝妹网站。

fan|light /'fænlaɪt/ (**fanlights**) N-COUNT A **fanlight** is a small window over a door or above another window. 亮子（门窗上方的小窗）

fan|ny /'fæni/ (**fannies**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **fanny** is their bottom. 屁股【AM, INFORMAL, RUDE 美，非正式，无礼】❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] A woman's **fanny** is her genitals. 女阴；女性生殖器【BRIT, INFORMAL, VERY RUDE 英，非正式，非常无礼】

fan|ta|sia /fæn'teɪziə, AM -ʒə/ (**fantasias**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **fantasia** is a piece of music that is not written in a traditional or fixed form. 幻想曲；狂想曲【TECHNICAL 术语】

fan|ta|sist /'fæntəsɪst/ (**fantasists**) N-COUNT A **fantasist** is someone who constantly tells lies about their life and achievements in order to make them sound more exciting than they really are. 爱吹牛的人；牛皮大王 ❑ *Singleton was a fantasist who claimed to have a karate blackbelt.* 辛格尔顿是个牛皮大王，自称有空手道黑带。

fan|ta|size /'fæntəsaɪz/ (**fantasizes, fantasizing, fantasized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fantasise**

❶ VERB If you **fantasize** about an event or situation that you would like to happen, you give yourself pleasure by imagining that it is happening, although it is untrue or unlikely to happen. 幻想；畅想 ❑ [v +about] *I fantasised about writing music.* 我幻想作曲。 ❑ [v that] *Her husband died in 1967, although she fantasised that he was still alive.* 她丈夫于 1967 年去世，但她幻想他还活

Word Web 话题词汇 fantasy 幻想作品

All **fictional** writing involves the use of **imaginary** situations and characters. However, **fantasy** goes a few steps further. This **genre** leaves **reality** behind and moves into the area of **imagination**. It involves creating new creatures, **myths**, and **legends**. A **novelist** usually incorporates **realistic** people and settings. But a fantasy writer is free to create a whole different world where earthly laws no longer apply. Contemporary films have found a rich source of stories in the genre. Today you can see a wide variety of films about **fairies**, **wizards**, and **dragons**.

所有的虚构类文学作品都会运用假想的情境和角色。然而，幻想作品又往前迈出了好几步。这种文学体裁不顾现实，进入到想象的世界，在那里创作出闻所未闻的怪物、神话和传说。小说家通常会在作品中融入真实的人物和场景，而幻想作家则可以随心所欲地创造一个截然不同的世界，在那里，尘世间的法则不再适用。现代电影从这种文学体裁中挖掘出了丰富的故事素材。如今，你可以观看到关于仙子、女巫和龙的各种不同类型的影片。

着。[Also v -ing] ❷ VERB If someone **fantasizes**, they try to excite themselves sexually by imagining a particular person or situation. 进行性幻想；想入非非 ❑ [v] *Research has shown that men are likely to fantasize far more frequently than women.* 研究表明男人性幻想的频率远高于女人。❑ [v +about/over] *I tried to fantasize about Christine: those wondering blue eyes, that coppery red hair of hers.* 我对克里斯蒂娜想入非非：那双好奇的蓝眼睛，那头红铜色的秀发。[Also v n]

fan|tas|tic /fæn'tæstɪk/

The form **fantastical** is also used for meaning ❸. 义项 3 亦可写作 fantastical。

❶ ADJ If you say that something is **fantastic**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very good or that you like it a lot. 极好的；极妙的；了不起的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I have a fantastic social life.* 我的社交生活妙不可言。❑ *I thought she was fantastic.* 我觉得她棒极了。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fantastic** amount or quantity is an extremely large one. （数量）极大的，极多的 ❑ *...fantastic amounts of money.* 大笔大笔的钱 •**fan|tas|ti|cal|ly** /fæn'tæstɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *...a fantastically expensive restaurant.* 贵得离谱的饭店 ❸ ADJ You describe something as **fantastic** or **fantastical** when it seems strange and wonderful or unlikely. 奇异的；奇妙的；荒诞的 ❑ *Unlikely and fantastic legends grew up around a great many figures, both real and fictitious.* 围绕许许多多或真实或虚构的人物，产生了一些不可思议、荒诞离奇的传说。❑ *The book has many fantastical aspects.* 这本书有很多方面都十分奇妙。

fan|ta|sy ◆◇ /'fæntəsi/ (**fantasies**) also **phantasy** ❶ N-COUNT A **fantasy** is a pleasant situation or event that you think about and that you want to happen, especially one that is unlikely to happen. 憧憬；幻想 ❑ *...fantasies of romance and true love.* 对浪漫和真爱的憧憬 ❷ N-VAR You can refer to a story or situation that someone creates from their imagination and that is not based on reality as **fantasy**. 幻想故事；幻想场景 ❑ *The film is more of an ironic fantasy than a horror story.* 这部影片与其说是恐怖片，不如说是讽刺性幻想片。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Fantasy** is the activity of imagining things. 幻想；想象 ❑ *...a world of imagination, passion, fantasy, reflection.* 一个充满想象、激情、梦幻和反省的世界 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Fantasy** football, baseball, or another sport is a game in which players choose an imaginary team and score points based on the actual performances of the members of their team in real games. （足球、棒球等体育运动）虚拟的 ❑ *Haskins said he has been playing fantasy baseball for the past five years.* 哈斯金斯说过去 5 年他一直在玩虚拟棒球。

→ see Word Web:**fantasy**

fan|zine /'fænzi:n/ (**fanzines**) N-COUNT A **fanzine** is a magazine for people who are fans of, for example, a particular pop group or football team. Fanzines are written by people who are fans themselves, rather than by professional journalists. （业余的）爱好者杂志，粉丝刊物

FAO You use **FAO** when addressing a letter or parcel to a particular person. **FAO** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）'for the attention of'.（发信或寄包裹时用）…收，…启 ❑ *Send the coupon with your deposit to House Beautiful Weekend, FAO Heidi Ross.* 将订单和订金一同寄往《美宅周末》，海迪·罗斯收。

FAQ /fæk/ (**FAQs**) N-PLURAL **FAQ** is used especially on websites to refer to questions about computers and the Internet. **FAQ** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'frequently asked questions'.（尤指网站上有关计算机和因特网的）常见问题

far ◆◆◆ /fɑ:r/

Far has two comparatives, **farther** and **further**, and two superlatives, **farthest** and **furthest**. **Farther** and **farthest** are used mainly in sense ❶, and are dealt with here. **Further** and **furthest** are dealt with in separate entries. far 有两个比较级 farther 和 further、两个最高级 farthest 和 furthest。farther 和 farthest 主要用于义项 1，下文将予以说明。further 和 furthest 将另立词条予以说明。

❶ ADV [ADV after v, v-link ADV] If one place, thing, or person is **far** away from another, there is a great distance between them. 远；遥远 ❑ *I know a nice little Italian restaurant not far from here.* 我知道离这儿不远有家不错的意大利小餐馆。❑ *They came from as far away as Florida.* 他们有的来自遥远的佛罗里达。❑ *Both of my sisters moved even farther away from home.* 我的两个姐姐都搬得离家更远了。❑ *They lay in the cliff top grass with the sea stretching out far below.* 他们躺在崖顶草地上，崖下是无垠的大海。❑ *Is it far?* 那儿远吗？❷ ADV If you ask **how far** a place is, you are asking what distance it is from you or from another place. If you ask **how far** someone went, you are asking what distance they travelled, or what place they reached.（用于问及距离或位置）有多远，远至哪里 ❑ *How far is Pawtucket from Providence?* 波塔基特离普罗维登斯有多远？❑ *How far is it to Malcy?* 这儿离马尔锡有多远？❑ *How far can you throw?* 你能扔多远？❑ *You can only judge how high something is when you know how far away it is.* 知道了某物的距离才能判断其高度。❑ *She followed the tracks as far as the road.* 她走了一条又一条小路来到大路边。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] When there are two things of the same kind in a place, **the far** one is the one that is a greater distance from you.（同一地的同类型两物）离得较远的，那一边的 ❑ *He had wandered to the far end of the room.* 他转到了屋子的那一头。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **far** to refer to the part of an area or object that is the greatest distance from the centre in a particular direction. For example, **the far** north **of** a country is the part of it that is the greatest distance to the north.（某个方向上）最远的，最…端的 ❑ *I wrote the date at the far left of the blackboard.* 我把日期写在黑板最左边。❺ ADV [ADV after v, v-link ADV] A time or event that is **far** away in the future or the past is a long time from the present or from a particular point in time.（时间或事件）久，远 ❑ *...hidden conflicts whose roots lie far back in time.* 很久以前就埋下祸根的潜在冲突 ❑ *I can't see any farther than the next six months.* 6 个月以后的事情我就无法预见了。❑ *The first day of term, which seemed so far away at the start of the summer holidays, is looming.* 暑假刚开始时，开学显得那么遥远，现在却近在眼前。❻ ADV [ADV with v, usu *how* ADV] You can use **far** to talk about the extent or degree to which something happens or is true.（用于谈及程度或范围）到…程度（或范围）❑ *How far did the film tell the truth about Barnes Wallis?* 影片讲述的巴恩斯·沃利斯有几分真实？❼ ADV [ADV with v, oft *how* ADV] You can talk about how **far** someone or something gets to describe the progress that they make.（用于谈及进展）到…程度，到…阶段 ❑ *Discussions never progressed very far.* 讨论一直没多大进展。❑ *Think of how far we have come in a little time.* 想想我们在短短的时间内取得了多么大的进展。❑ *I don't think Mr Cavanagh would get far with that trick.* 我想卡瓦纳先生那套把戏玩不了多久。❽ ADV [ADV with v] You can talk about how **far** a person or action goes to describe the degree to which someone's behaviour or actions are extreme.（用于谈论行为）过分，极端 ❑ *It's still not clear how far the Russian parliament*

will go to implement its own plans. 俄罗斯议会在实施自己的计划时到底会采取怎样的极端措施尚不明了。❑ *This time he's gone too far.* 这一次他太过分了。 9 ADV You can use **far** to mean 'very much' when you are comparing two things and emphasizing the difference between them. For example, you can say that something is **far better** or **far worse** than something else to indicate that it is very much better or worse. You can also say that something is, for example, **far too big** to indicate that it is very much too big.（比较时用作强调）…得多，非常，太【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Women who eat plenty of fresh vegetables are far less likely to suffer anxiety or depression.* 吃新鲜蔬菜多的女性患焦虑和抑郁的几率要小很多。❑ *The police say the response has been far better than expected.* 警方称反应比预期好很多。❑ *These trials are simply taking far too long.* 这些审判耗时实在太长了。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe people with extreme left-wing or right-wing political views as the **far** left or the **far** right.（政见）极端的，偏激的 ❑ *Anti-racist campaigners are urging the Government to ban all far-Right groups.* 反种族主义人士正在敦促政府取缔所有极右团体。 11 ADV You can use **far** in expressions like '**as far as I know**' and '**so far as I remember**' to indicate that you are not absolutely sure of the statement you are about to make or have just made, and you may be wrong.（用于表示无甚把握）据我所知 / 就我记得的【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It only lasted a couple of years, as far as I know.* 据我所知，这仅仅维持了两三年。❑ *So far as I am aware, no proper investigation has ever been carried out into the subject.* 据我了解，目前对该问题尚未进行过正规的调查。 12 PHRASE You use the expression **far and away** when you are comparing something or someone with others of the same kind, in order to emphasize how great the difference is between them. For example, you can say that something is **far and away the best** to indicate that it is definitely the best.（比较时用作强调）显然，无疑【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He's still far and away the best we have.* 他仍然是我们最最优秀的人才。 13 PHRASE You use the expression **by far** when you are comparing something or someone with others of the same kind, in order to emphasize how great the difference is between them. For example, you can say that something is **by far the best** or **the best by far** to indicate that it is definitely the best.（比较时用作强调）显然，…得多，大大地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *By far the most important issue for them is unemployment.* 对他们来说最重要的问题无疑就是失业。❑ *It was better by far to be clear-headed.* 保持头脑清醒要好得多。 14 PHRASE If you say that something is **far from** a particular thing or **far from** being the case, you are emphasizing that it is not that particular thing or not at all the case, especially when people expect or assume that it is.根本不；远远不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was obvious that much of what they recorded was far from the truth.* 显然，他们所记录的很多根本不是事实。❑ *Far from being relaxed, we both felt so uncomfortable we hardly spoke.* 我们两人非但没有放松，反而都感觉很不自在，几乎没有说话。❑ *It is still far from clear exactly what the Thais intend to do.* 现在还完全不清楚泰国人究竟意欲何为。 15 PHRASE You can use the expression '**far from it**' to emphasize a negative statement that you have just made.（用于加强否定）远非如此，绝非这样【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Being dyslexic does not mean that one is unintelligent. Far from it.* 患有诵读困难并不意味着智力低下。完全不是一码事。 16 PHRASE You say **far be it from me** to disagree, or **far be it from me** to criticize, when you are disagreeing or criticizing and you want to appear less hostile.（表示委婉地反对或批评）不是我要，不是我想 ❑ *Far be it from me to criticise, but shouldn't their mother take a share of the blame?* 不是我挑理，他们的母亲难道就不应该负点责任吗？ 17 PHRASE If you say that something is good **as far as it goes** or true **so far as it goes**, you mean that it is good or true only to a limited extent. 在一定程度上，在有限程度上（不错或真实）❑ *His plan for tax relief is fine as far as it goes but will not be sufficient to get the economy moving again.* 他的减税方案还算不错，但并不足以促使经济好转。 18 PHRASE If you say that someone **will go far**, you mean that they will be very successful in their career. 前程远大；很有前途 ❑ *I was very impressed with the talent of Michael Ball. He will go far.* 我对迈克尔·鲍尔的才华印象非常深刻。他将来前途无量。 19 PHRASE Someone or something that is **far gone** is in such a bad state or condition that not much can be done to help or improve them. 病入膏肓的；无可救药的；积重难返的 ❑ *In his last few days the pain seemed to have stopped, but by then he was so far gone that it was no longer any comfort.* 在他弥留人世的最后日子里，疼痛似乎止住了，但那时他已气息奄奄，感受不到丝毫安慰了。❑ *Many of the properties are in a desperate state but none is too far gone to save.* 很多地产状况都很糟糕，但都还不至于无法挽救。 20 PHRASE Someone or something that is **not far wrong**, **not far out**, or **not far off** is almost correct or almost accurate. 差不离；几近正确；相差无几 ❑ *I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate.* 我的估计差不离。❑ *Robertson is not far off her target.* 罗伯逊离她的目标不远。 21 PHRASE You can use the expression '**as far as I can see**' when you are about to state your opinion of a situation, or have just stated it, to indicate that it is your personal opinion. 就我看来；依我之见 ❑ *As far as I can see there are only two reasons for such an action.* 就我看来，采取这个行动只有两个原因。 22 PHRASE If you say that something only goes **so far** or can only go **so far**, you mean that its extent, effect, or influence is limited.（只能到）如此程度，这个地步 ❑ *Their loyalty only went so far.* 他们的忠诚只到这个程度。❑ *The church can only go so far in secular matters.* 教会在世俗事务上只能做这么多。 23 PHRASE If you tell or ask someone what has happened **so far**, you are telling or asking them what has happened up until the present point in a situation or story, and often implying that something different might happen later. 迄今为止；到目前为止 ❑ *It's been quiet so far.* 到现在为止没有动静。❑ *So far, they have met with no success.* 迄今为止，他们还未成功过。 24 PHRASE You can say **so far so good** to express satisfaction with the way that a situation or activity is progressing, developing, or happening. 目前情况良好；现在还算不错【FEELINGS 情感】 25 PHRASE If people come from **far and wide**, they come from a large number of places, some of them far away. If things spread **far and wide**, they spread over a very large area or distance. 四面八方；五湖四海【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Volunteers came from far and wide.* 志愿者来自四面八方。❑ *His fame spread far and wide.* 他名播天下。 26 PHRASE If you say that someone **won't go far wrong** or **can't go far wrong** with a particular thing or course of action, you mean that it is likely to be successful or satisfactory. 差不多；差不到哪儿去；八九不离十 ❑ *If you remember these three golden rules you won't go far wrong.* 记住这三条金科玉律，就差不到哪儿去。 27 **as far as** I am **concerned** → see **concern** 28 **a far cry from** → see **cry** 29 **in so far as** → see **insofar as** 30 **near and far** → see **near**

far|away /ˌfɑːrəˈweɪ/ also **far-away** ADJ [ADJ n] A **faraway** place is a long distance from you or from a particular place. 远的；遥远的；远方的 ❑ *They have just returned from faraway places with wonderful stories to tell.* 他们刚从遥远的地方回来，有很多精彩的故事要讲。

farce /fɑːrs/ (**farces**) 1 N-COUNT A **farce** is a humorous play in which the characters become involved in complicated and unlikely situations. 笑剧；闹剧；滑稽剧 2 N-UNCOUNT **Farce** is the style of acting and writing that is typical of farces. 滑稽（表演或写作风格）❑ *The plot often borders on farce.* 情节常常近乎滑稽。 3 N-SING If you describe a situation or event as a **farce**, you mean that it is so disorganized or ridiculous that you cannot take it seriously. 滑稽场面（或事件）；闹剧【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The elections have been reduced to a farce.* 选举已演变为一场闹剧。

far|ci|cal /ˈfɑːrsɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe a situation or event as **farcical**, you mean that it is so silly or extreme that you are unable to take it seriously. 滑稽的；胡闹的；荒诞的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a farcical nine months' jail sentence imposed yesterday on a killer.* 昨天判处一个杀人犯 9 个月监禁的荒唐判决

fare /feə/ (**fares, faring, fared**) 1 N-COUNT A **fare** is the money that you pay for a journey that you make, for example, in a bus, train, or taxi. 旅费；路费；车费 ❑ *He could barely afford the railway fare.* 他几乎买不起火车票。❑ *...taxi fares.* 打车费 2 N-UNCOUNT The **fare** at a restaurant or café is the type of food that is served there.（饭店或咖啡店的）餐点，饭菜【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The fare has much improved since Hugh has taken charge of the kitchen.* 自从休主厨以来，餐品大为改进。❑ *...traditional Portuguese fare in a traditional setting.* 盛放在传统餐具中的葡萄牙传统馔

Word Web 话题词汇 farm 农场

Gone are the days of simply planting a **crop** and **harvesting** it. Today's **farmer** relies on engineering and technology to make a living. Careful **irrigation** and **drainage** control the amount of water **plants** receive. **Insecticides** and **fungicides** protect plants from insect damage. **Fertilizers** guarantee maximum growth. Another high-tech **agricultural** approach promises to increase the world's **food** supply. Employing hydroponic methods, farmers use **chemical** solutions to **cultivate** plants. This has several advantages. **Soil** can contain **pests** and diseases not present in water alone. Growing plants hydroponically also requires less water and less labour than conventional growing methods.

春种秋收的手工耕作时代已经过去。今天，农场主依靠工程和技术手段来养家糊口。精细化的灌溉和排水系统控制植株获得的水量，杀虫剂和杀真菌剂保护植株免遭虫害，而化肥则确保作物的生长达到最大限度。另一项高科技农业手段有望提高全世界的食品供应量，那就是水耕栽培技术。它使用化学溶液进行栽培，具有以下优点：水培可以避免土壤里可能含有的病虫害；比起传统耕作，水培的用水量较小，也更节省劳力。

食 **1** VERB If you say that someone or something **fares** well or badly, you are referring to the degree of success they achieve in a particular situation or activity. 进展；进行 ❑ [v adv] *It is unlikely that the marine industry will fare any better in September.* 9月份海洋产业好转无望。

Far East N-PROPER **The Far East** is used to refer to all the countries of Eastern Asia, including China, Japan, DPRK and South Korea, and countries of Indochina. 远东（指东亚所有国家，包括中国、日本、朝鲜、韩国、中南半岛国家等）

fare|well /ˌfeəˈwel/ (**farewells**) CONVENTION **Farewell** means the same as **goodbye**. 同 goodbye【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】•N-COUNT **Farewell** is also a noun. ❑ *They said their farewells there at the cafe.* 他们在咖啡馆道了别。

far-fetched ADJ If you describe a story or idea as **far-fetched**, you are criticizing it because you think it is unlikely to be true or practical. （说法、想法等）牵强的，穿凿附会的，生拉硬扯的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The storyline was too far-fetched and none of the actors was particularly good.* 故事情节太离谱，演员表演也没有出彩的。

far-flung (**farther-flung, farthest-flung**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Far-flung** places are a very long distance away from where you are or from important places. （地方）遥远的，偏僻的 ❑ *Ferries are a lifeline to the far-flung corners of Scotland.* 渡船是苏格兰边远地区的生命线。❑ *...one of the farthest-flung outposts of the old Roman Empire.* 古罗马帝国最偏远的前哨之一

farm /fɑːm/ (**farms, farming, farmed**) **1** N-COUNT A **farm** is an area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals, usually in order to sell them. 农场；牧场 ❑ *Farms in France are much smaller than those in the United States or even Britain.* 法国的农场比美国甚至是英国的都要小很多。**2** VERB If you **farm** an area of land, you grow crops or keep animals on it. 耕种；在…上从事养殖业 ❑ [v n] *They farmed some of the best land in Scotland.* 他们耕种着苏格兰最好的一部分土地。❑ [v] *He has lived and farmed in the area for 46 years.* 他已在此地生活耕作了46年。**3** N-COUNT [n N] A mink **farm** or a fish **farm**, for example, is a place where a particular kind of animal or fish is bred and kept in large quantities in order to be sold. 养殖场；饲养场 ❑ *...trout fresh from a local trout farm.* 刚刚从本地一家鳟鱼养殖场捕捞的新鲜鳟鱼

→ see Word Web:**farm**

→ see **dairy**

farm|er /ˈfɑːməʳ/ (**farmers**) N-COUNT A **farmer** is a person who owns or manages a farm. 农场主；农民

→ see **farm**

farm|ers' mar|ket (**farmers' markets**) also **farmers market** N-COUNT A **farmers' market** is a market where food growers sell their produce directly to the public. 农贸市场

farm|hand /ˈfɑːmhænd/ (**farmhands**) also **farm hand** N-COUNT A **farmhand** is a person who is employed to work on a farm. 农场工人

farm|house /ˈfɑːmhaʊs/ (**farmhouses**) also **farm house** N-COUNT A **farmhouse** is the main house on a farm, usually where the farmer lives. 农舍；农场住宅

farm|ing /ˈfɑːmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Farming** is the activity of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm. 耕作；养殖

farm|land /ˈfɑːmlænd/ (**farmlands**) N-UNCOUNT **Farmland** is land which is farmed, or which is suitable for farming. 农田；耕地

farm|yard /ˈfɑːmjɑːd/ (**farmyards**) N-COUNT On a farm, the **farmyard** is an area of land near the farmhouse which is enclosed by walls or buildings. 农家庭院；农家场院

far off (**further off, furthest off**) **1** ADJ If you describe a moment in time as **far off**, you mean that it is a long time from the present, either in the past or the future. （时间）久远的，遥远的 ❑ *In those far off days it never entered anyone's mind that she could be Prime Minister.* 很久以前，谁都没有想到她会当上首相。❑ *Agreement is even further off.* 达成协议更是为时尚早。**2** ADJ If you describe something as **far off**, you mean that it is a long distance from you or from a particular place. （距离）远的，遥远的 ❑ *...stars in far-off galaxies.* 遥远星系中的恒星 •ADV [ADV after v] **Far off** is also an adverb. ❑ *The band was playing far off in their blue and yellow uniforms.* 乐队身着蓝黄相间的制服在远处演奏。

far out also **far-out** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **far out**, you mean that it is very strange or extreme. 奇异的；极端的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Fantasies cannot harm you, no matter how bizarre or far out they are.* 幻想伤不着你，无论有多么怪诞、多么离谱。

far|ra|go /fəˈrɑːgəʊ/ (**farragoes** or **farragos**) N-COUNT If you describe something as a **farrago**, you are critical of it because you think it is a confused mixture of different types of things. 大杂烩【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *His own books and memoirs are a farrago of half-truth and outright invention.* 他自己的书和回忆录都是大杂烩，有半真半假的叙述，也有彻头彻尾的胡编乱造。

far-reaching ADJ If you describe actions, events, or changes as **far-reaching**, you mean that they have a very great influence and affect a great number of things. 影响深远的；意义重大的 ❑ *The economy is in danger of collapse unless far-reaching reforms are implemented.* 不实施影响深远的改革，经济就有崩溃的危险。

far|ri|er /ˈfærɪəʳ/ (**farriers**) N-COUNT A **farrier** is a person who fits horseshoes onto horses. 蹄铁工

far-sighted **1** ADJ If you describe someone as **far-sighted**, you admire them because they understand what is likely to happen in the future, and therefore make wise decisions and plans. 有远见卓识的；深谋远虑的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Haven't far-sighted economists been telling us for some time now that in the future we will work less, not more?* 现今一段时间以来，颇有远见的经济学家们不是一直在告诉我们，将来我们的工作量会减少而不是增加吗？**2** ADJ **Far-sighted** people cannot see things clearly that are close to them, and therefore need to wear glasses. 远视的【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **long-sighted**

→ see **eye**

fart /fɑːt/ (**farts, farting, farted**) VERB If someone **farts**, air is forced out of their body through their anus. 放屁【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ [v] *He'd been farting all night.* 他整晚都在放屁。•N-COUNT **Fart** is also a noun. ❑ *...a loud fart.* 响屁

far|ther /ˈfɑːðəʳ/ **Farther** is a comparative form of **far**. （far 的比较级形式之一）

far|thest /ˈfɑːðɪst/ **Farthest** is a superlative form of **far**. （far 的最高级形式之一）

far|thing /ˈfɑːðɪŋ/ (**farthings**) N-COUNT A **farthing** was a small British coin which was worth a quarter of an old penny. 法寻

（英国旧时小硬币，面值为旧便士的 1/4）

fas|cia /ˈfeɪʃə/ (**fascias**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] In a car, the **fascia** is the part surrounding the instruments and dials.（汽车的）仪表板【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **instrument panel**

2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **fascia** on a shop front is the flat surface above the shop window, on which the name of the shop is written.（店铺橱窗上方的）招牌，牌匾【BRIT 英】3 N-COUNT The **fascia** of a mobile phone is its detachable cover.（可拆卸的）手机盖，手机壳

fas|ci|nate /ˈfæsɪneɪt/ (**fascinates, fascinating, fascinated**) VERB If something **fascinates** you, it interests and delights you so much that your thoughts tend to concentrate on it. 使着迷；迷住 ❑ [V n] *Politics fascinated Franklin's father.* 政治让富兰克林的父亲着迷。❑ [V n] *She fascinated him, both on and off stage.* 她让他着迷，不管是台上还是台下。

fas|ci|nat|ed /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **fascinated by** something, you find it very interesting and attractive, and your thoughts tend to concentrate on it. 极感兴趣的；入迷的 ❑ *I sat on the stairs and watched, fascinated.* 我坐在楼梯上出神地观望。❑ [+by] *A new generation of scientists became fascinated by dinosaurs.* 新一代科学家对恐龙着了迷。[Also +with]

fas|ci|nat|ing /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **fascinating**, you find it very interesting and attractive, and your thoughts tend to concentrate on it. 迷人的；让人着迷的 ❑ *Madagascar is the most fascinating place I have ever been to.* 马达加斯加是我去过的最迷人的地方。❑ *Her perceptions and intuitions about human nature were fascinating.* 她对人性的理解和感知引人入胜。

fas|ci|na|tion /ˌfæsɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**fascinations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fascination** is the state of being greatly interested in or delighted by something. 入迷；着迷 ❑ [+with/of/for] *I've had a lifelong fascination with the sea and with small boats.* 我一生都对大海和小船着迷。2 N-COUNT A **fascination** is something that fascinates people. 魅力；令人着迷的事物 ❑ *...a series focusing on the fascinations of the British Museum.* 专门讲述大英博物馆魅力的系列节目

fas|cism /ˈfæʃɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Fascism** is a set of right-wing political beliefs that includes strong control of society and the economy by the state, a powerful role for the armed forces, and the stopping of political opposition. 法西斯主义

fas|cist /ˈfæʃɪst/ (**fascists**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **fascist** to describe organizations, ideas, or systems which follow the principles of fascism. 法西斯主义的 ❑ *...the threatening nature of fascist ideology.* 法西斯主义意识形态的凶险本性 •N-COUNT A **fascist** is someone who has fascist views. 法西斯主义者；法西斯分子 2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **fascist**, you are expressing disapproval of the fact that they have extreme views on something, and do not tolerate alternative views. 极端分子；不容异见者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the so-called health fascists who would meddle in their lives and regulate their calorie intake.* 会干涉他们生活、规定他们热卡摄取量的所谓的健康法西斯分子

fash|ion ↔ /ˈfæʃᵊn/ (**fashions, fashioning, fashioned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fashion** is the area of activity that involves styles of clothing and appearance. 时装领域；时尚领域 ❑ *There are 20 full-colour pages of fashion for men.* 书中有 20 面介绍男性时尚的彩色插页。❑ *The fashion world does not mind what the real world thinks.* 时尚界并不在意现实世界的想法。2 N-COUNT A **fashion** is a style of clothing or a way of behaving that is popular at a particular time. 时装；时尚 ❑ [+for] *Queen Mary started the fashion for blue and white china in England.* 玛丽女王开启了青花瓷在英格兰的流行风尚。❑ [+in] *He stayed at the top through all changes and fashions in pop music.* 流行音乐千变万化，风尚屡屡更迭，他始终高居前列。3 N-SING If you do something **in** a particular **fashion** or **after** a particular **fashion**, you do it in that way. 以…方式；以…方法 ❑ *There is another drug called DHE that works in a similar fashion.* 还有一种叫 DHE 的药物，作用原理也差不多。❑ *It is happening in this fashion because of the obstinacy of one woman.* 事情如此发展是因为一个女人固执己见。4 → see also **parrot-fashion** 5 VERB If you **fashion** an object or a work of art, you make it. 制作；制成【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Stone Age settlers fashioned necklaces from sheep's teeth.* 石器时代的定居者用羊牙做项链。6 → see also **old-fashioned** 7 PHRASE If you say that something was done **after a fashion**, you mean that it was done, but not very well. 差强人意；马马虎虎 ❑ *She was educated—after a fashion—at home.* 她算得上受过教育——家庭教育。❑ *He knew the way, after a fashion.* 他勉强认路。8 PHRASE If something is **in fashion**, it is popular and approved of at a particular time. If it is **out of fashion**, it is not popular or approved of. 时兴 / 过时 ❑ *That sort of house is back in fashion.* 那种房子又时兴起来了。❑ *Marriage seems to be going out of fashion.* 婚姻似乎快要过时了。

fash|ion|able /ˈfæʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ Something or someone that is **fashionable** is popular or approved of at a particular time. 时髦的；时兴的；流行的 ❑ *It became fashionable to eat certain kinds of fish.* 吃某些种类的鱼开始流行起来。❑ *Chelsea Harbour is renowned for its fashionable restaurants.* 切尔西港以高档餐馆闻名。•**fash|ion|ably** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...women who are perfectly made up and fashionably dressed.* 妆容无可挑剔、穿着入时的女人们

'fash|ion vic|tim (**fashion victims**) N-COUNT A **fashion victim** is someone who thinks that being fashionable is more important than looking nice, and as a result often wears very fashionable clothes that do not suit them or that make them look silly. 时尚受害者，时尚牺牲品（一味赶时髦而不顾衣着是否得体，结果往往赶了时髦，失了体面）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

fast ↔ /fɑːst, fæst/ (**faster, fastest, fasts, fasting, fasted**) 1 ADJ **Fast** means happening, moving, or doing something at great speed. You also use **fast** in questions or statements about speed. 快的；迅速的 ❑ *...fast cars with flashing lights and sirens.* 闪灯鸣笛飞驰的车辆 ❑ *Brindley was known as a very, very fast driver.* 布林德利出了名地喜欢开飞车。❑ *The party aims to attract votes from the business and professional communities, which want a faster pace of political reform.* 该党旨在吸引商界和专业界的选票，这两个群体都希望加快政治改革步伐。❑ *The only question is how fast the process will be.* 唯一的问题是这个过程会有多快。•ADV [ADV with v] **Fast** is also an adverb. ❑ *They work terrifically fast.* 他们干活极快。❑ *It would be nice to go faster and break the world record.* 要是能再快一些、打破世界纪录就好了。❑ *Barnes also knows that he is fast running out of time.* 巴恩斯也知道他的时间快用完了。❑ *How fast were you driving?* 你当时车开得有多快？❑ *How fast would the disease develop?* 这种病发展得有多快？2 ADV [ADV after v] You use **fast** to say that something happens without any delay. 立即；马上 ❑ *When you've got a crisis like this you need professional help—fast!* 你遇到这样的危机时，就需要专业援助了——要快！❑ *We'd appreciate your leaving as fast as possible.* 如您能尽快离开，我们将不胜感激。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Fast** is also an adjective. ❑ *That would be an astonishingly fast action on the part of the Congress.* 那将会是国会迅雷不及掩耳的行动。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a watch or clock is **fast**, it is showing a time that is later than the real time.（钟表）偏快的，走得快的 ❑ *That clock's an hour fast.* 那个钟快了一个小时。4 ADV [ADV after v] If you hold something **fast**, you hold it tightly and firmly. If something is stuck **fast**, it is stuck very firmly and cannot move. 紧紧地；牢牢地；死死地 ❑ *She climbed the staircase cautiously, holding fast to the rail.* 她紧紧地抓着栏杆，小心翼翼地爬楼梯。❑ *The tanker is stuck fast on the rocks.* 油轮死死地卡在礁石间。5 ADV [ADV after v] If you hold **fast** to a principle or idea, or if you stand **fast**, you do not change your mind about it, even though people are trying to persuade you to. 坚定地；毫不动摇地 ❑ *We can only try to hold fast to the age-old values of honesty, decency and concern for others.* 我们只能努力坚守诚实、正派、关心他人的古老价值观。❑ *He told supporters to stand fast over the next few vital days.* 他叫支持者在接下来关键的数日里坚定立场。6 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If colours or dyes are **fast**, they do not come out of the fabrics they are used on when they get wet.（颜色或染料）不褪色的，不掉色的 ❑ *The fabric was ironed to make the colours fast.* 织物经过了熨烫，以防掉色。7 VERB If you **fast**, you eat no food for a period of time, usually for either religious or medical reasons, or as a protest. 斋戒；禁食；绝食 ❑ [V] *I fasted for a day and half and asked God to help me.* 我斋戒了一天半，祈求上帝伸出援手。•N-COUNT **Fast** is also a noun. ❑ *The fast is broken at sunset, traditionally with dates*

and water. 日落时开斋，按传统吃椰枣、喝水。•**fast|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the Muslim holy month of fasting and prayer.* 穆斯林进行斋戒和祈祷的圣月 ❸ PHRASE Someone who is **fast asleep** is completely asleep. 熟睡的；沉睡的 ❑ *When he went upstairs five minutes later, she was fast asleep.* 他 5 分钟后上楼时，她已睡熟。❹ to **make a fast buck** → see **buck**

Thesaurus 同类词 *fast* Also look up:

ADJ. hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, swift; (*ant.*) leisurely, slow ❶
ADV. quickly, rapidly, soon, swiftly; (*ant.*) leisurely, slowly ❷ firmly, tightly; (*ant.*) loosely, unsteadily ❹

ˌfast-breeder reˈac|tor (**fast-breeder reactors**) N-COUNT A **fast-breeder reactor** or a **fast-breeder** is a kind of nuclear reactor that produces more plutonium than it uses. 快中子增殖反应堆；快堆

fas|ten /ˈfɑːsᵊn, ˈfæs-/ (**fastens, fastening, fastened**) ❶ VERB When you **fasten** something, you close it by means of buttons or a strap, or some other device. If something **fastens** with buttons or straps, you can close it in this way. 扣牢；系牢 ❑ [v n] *She got quickly into her Mini and fastened the seat-belt.* 她迅速钻进她的 Mini 车里，系好安全带。❑ [*be* v-ed prep] *Her long fair hair was fastened at the nape of her neck by an elastic band.* 她用皮筋将金色长发扎在脑后。❑ [v prep] *...the dress, which fastens with a long back zip.* 背部配有长拉链的连衣裙 [Also v n prep] ❷ VERB If you **fasten** one thing **to** another, you attach the first thing to the second, for example with a piece of string or tape. (用绳、带等)系上，拴上 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *There were no instructions on how to fasten the carrying strap to the box.* 没有说明如何将提携带固定在箱子上。❸ → see also **fastening**

fas|ten|er /ˈfɑːsənəʳ, ˈfæs-/ (**fasteners**) N-COUNT A **fastener** is a device such as a button, zip, or small hook that fastens something, especially clothing. 紧固件；(尤指衣服的)扣子，拉链，钩扣

fas|ten|ing /ˈfɑːsənɪŋ, ˈfæs-/ (**fastenings**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **fastening** is something such as a clasp or zip that you use to fasten something and keep it shut. 紧固物(如扣子、拉链等) ❑ *The sundress has a neat back zip fastening.* 这件背心裙背部有一个巧妙的拉链。

ˌfast ˈfood N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Fast food** is hot food, such as hamburgers and chips, that you obtain from particular types of restaurant, and which is served quickly after you order it. 快餐 ❑ *James works as assistant chef at a fast food restaurant.* 詹姆斯在一家快餐店当助理厨师。

→ see **meal, restaurant**

ˌfast ˈfor|ward (**fast forwards, fast forwarding, fast forwarded**) also **fast-forward** ❶ VERB When you **fast forward** the tape in a video or tape recorder or when you **fast forward**, you make the tape go forwards. (使录像带或录音带)快进 (Compare 比较 **rewind**.) ❑ [v n] *Just fast forward the video.* 让录像带快进就行了。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He fast-forwarded the tape past the explosion.* 他让带子快进，跳过了爆炸场景。❑ [v] *The urge to fast-forward is almost irresistible.* 快进的冲动几乎压制不住。[Also v prep/adv] ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft on N] If you put a video or cassette tape **on fast forward**, you make the tape go forwards. (录像带或录音带)快进 (Compare 比较 **rewind**.) ❑ *Before recording onto a new tape, wind it on fast forward, then rewind.* 新带录制之前快进一下，然后倒带。

fas|tidi|ous /fæsˈtɪdɪəs/ ❶ ADJ If you say that someone is **fastidious**, you mean that they pay great attention to detail because they like everything to be very neat, accurate, and in good order. 十分讲究的；一丝不苟的；注重细节的 ❑ *...her fastidious attention to historical detail.* 她对历史细节的高度关注 ❑ [+*about*] *He was fastidious about his appearance.* 他非常讲究仪表。❷ ADJ If you say that someone is **fastidious**, you mean that they are concerned about keeping clean to an extent that many people consider to be excessive. 过分讲究整洁的 ❑ *Be particularly fastidious about washing your hands before touching food.* 接触食物前对洗手不能有半点儿马虎。•**fas|tidi|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *Ernestine kept her daughters fastidiously clean.* 欧内斯廷把女儿们收拾得纤尘不染。

ˈfast lane (**fast lanes**) ❶ N-COUNT On a motorway, **the fast lane** is the part of the road where the vehicles that are travelling fastest go. (高速公路的)快车道，内侧车道 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❷ N-SING If someone is living **in the fast lane** they have a very busy, exciting life, although they sometimes seem to take a lot of risks. 快节奏生活；忙碌刺激的生活 ❑ *...a tale of life in the fast lane.* 快节奏生活的故事

fast|ness /ˈfɑːstnəs, ˈfæst-/ (**fastnesses**) N-COUNT A **fastness** is a place, such as a castle, which is considered safe because it is difficult to reach or easy to defend against attack. 堡垒；要塞 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *They could have withdrawn into the mountain fastness of Eryri.* 他们本可退到山中要塞埃利里去。

ˈfast track (**fast tracks, fast tracking, fast tracked**) also **fast-track** ❶ N-SING [N n] The **fast track to** a particular goal, especially in politics or in your career, is the quickest route to achieving it. (政治、职业生涯等的)捷径，快速成功之道 ❑ [+*to*] *Many Croats and Slovenes saw independence as the fast track to democracy.* 很多克罗地亚人和斯洛文尼亚人把独立看作通往民主的捷径。❷ VERB To **fast track** something means to make it happen or progress faster or earlier than normal. 使加速；使提前 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *A Federal Court case had been fast tracked to Wednesday.* 联邦法庭的一桩案件已提前到星期三审理。❑ [v n] *Woodward has fast-tracked a number of youngsters into the line-up since he became coach.* 伍德沃德担任教练后破格起用了一些年轻人出场。

fat ◆◇ /fæt/ (**fatter, fattest, fats**) ❶ ADJ If you say that a person or animal is **fat**, you mean that they have a lot of flesh on their body and that they weigh too much. You usually use the word **fat** when you think that this is a bad thing. (人或动物)肥胖的，肥的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *I could eat what I liked without getting fat.* 我怎么吃都不胖。❑ *After five minutes, the fat woman in the seat in front of me was asleep.* 5 分钟后，我前排座位上的胖女人便睡着了。•**fat|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *No one knows whether a child's tendency towards fatness is inherited or due to the food he eats.* 谁也不知道儿童肥胖倾向是遗传还是食物造成的。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Fat** is the extra flesh that animals and humans have under their skin, which is used to store energy and to help keep them warm. (动物或人的)肥肉，脂肪 ❑ *Because you're not burning calories, everything you eat turns to fat.* 由于没有消耗热量，你吃的所有东西都会变成脂肪。❸ N-VAR **Fat** is a solid or liquid substance obtained from animals or vegetables, which is used in cooking. (烹饪用的)油脂，动植物油 ❑ *When you use oil or fat for cooking, use as little as possible.* 烹调时不论是植物油还是动物油，都尽量少用。❑ *...vegetable fats, such as coconut oil and palm oil.* 椰子油、棕榈油一类的植物油 ❹ N-VAR **Fat** is a substance contained in foods such as meat, cheese, and butter which forms an energy store in your body. (食物中的)脂肪 ❑ *An easy way to cut the amount of fat in your diet is to avoid eating red meats.* 减少饮食中脂肪摄入量有个简便方法，那就是不吃红肉。❑ *Most low-fat yogurts are about 40 calories per 100g.* 大多数低脂酸奶每 100 克约含 40 卡热量。❺ ADJ A **fat** object, especially a book, is very thick or wide. (书等)很厚的，非常宽的 ❑ *...'Europe in Figures', a fat book published on September 22nd.* 9 月 22 日出版的大部头《数据欧洲》❻ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fat** profit or fee is a large one. (利润或费用)巨额的，丰厚的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *They are set to make a big fat profit.* 他们下定决心要大赚一笔。❼ PHRASE If you say that there is **fat chance of** something happening, you mean that you do not believe that it will happen. 可能性不大；机会渺茫 [INFORMAL, mainly SPOKEN, FEELINGS 非正式，主口语，情感] ❑ *'Would your car be easy to steal?'—'Fat chance. I've got a device that shuts down the gas and ignition.'* "你的汽车容易被盗吗？"——"不太可能。我装了个设备，能关闭油门和点火开关。" [Also +*of*]

→ see **calorie**

Thesaurus 同类词 *fat* Also look up:

ADJ. big, chunky, heavy, obese, overweight, stout, thick; (*ant.*) lean, skinny, slim, thin ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fat* with:

V. **get** fat 长胖 1
burn fat 消耗脂肪，**lose** fat 减肥 2
ADJ. **big and** fat 肥硕，**short and** fat 矮胖 1
high/low in fat 高脂/低脂，**saturated** fat 饱和脂肪 3
excess fat 过多的油；过剩脂肪 3 4

fa|tal /'feɪtᵊl/ 1 ADJ A **fatal** action has very undesirable effects. (行为)后果极严重的，毁灭性的 ❑ *It would clearly be fatal for Europe to quarrel seriously with America.* 欧洲若与美国激烈争斗，显然会有致命后果。❑ *He made the fatal mistake of compromising early.* 他犯了过早妥协的致命错误。❑ *It would deal a fatal blow to his fading chances of success.* 这将给他日渐渺茫的成功机会带来致命一击。•**fa|tal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Failure now could fatally damage his chances in the future.* 现在失败会彻底毁掉他未来的机会。2 ADJ A **fatal** accident or illness causes someone's death. (事故或疾病)致命的，致死的 ❑ *A hospital spokesman said she had suffered a fatal heart attack.* 医院发言人说她遭遇了一次致命的心脏病发作。•**fa|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The dead soldier is reported to have been fatally wounded in the chest.* 据报道，死去的那位士兵胸部受了致命伤。

fa|tal|ism /'feɪtəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Fatalism** is a feeling that you cannot control events or prevent unpleasant things from happening, especially when this feeling stops you from making decisions or making an effort. 宿命论 ❑ *There's a certain mood of fatalism now among the radicals.* 现在激进分子中间弥漫着一种宿命论情绪。

fa|tal|is|tic /ˌfeɪtə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ If someone is **fatalistic about** something, especially an unpleasant event or situation, they feel that they cannot change or control it, and therefore that there is no purpose in trying. 宿命论的；听天由命的 ❑ [+*about*] *People we spoke to today were really rather fatalistic about what's going to happen.* 今天和我们交谈的人对将会发生的事情都表现得相当听天由命。

fa|tal|ity /fə'tælɪti/ (**fatalities**) N-COUNT A **fatality** is a death caused by an accident or by violence. (事故或暴力导致的)死亡【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Drunk driving fatalities have declined more than 10 percent over the past 10 years.* 过去 10 年间酒驾死亡人数下降了 10% 以上。

'fat cat (**fat cats**) N-COUNT If you refer to a businessman or politician as a **fat cat**, you are indicating that you disapprove of the way they use their wealth and power. "肥猫"(指滥用财富的商人，或滥用权力的政客)；阔佬【INFORMAL, BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，商，贬】❑ *...the fat cats who run the bank.* 经营这家银行的阔佬们

fate ♦◇ /feɪt/ (**fates**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fate** is a power that some people believe controls and decides everything that happens, in a way that cannot be prevented or changed. You can also refer to **the fates**. 命运；宿命；定数；天意 ❑ *I see no use quarrelling with fate.* 我看不出和命运抗争有什么用。❑ *...the fickleness of fate.* 命运的无常 ❑ *It was just one of those times when you wonder whether the fates conspire against you.* 有些时候，你会怀疑是不是造化弄人，现在就是如此。2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] A person's or thing's **fate** is what happens to them. (人或物的)遭际，境遇 ❑ *The Russian Parliament will hold a special session later this month to decide his fate.* 俄罗斯议会本月晚些时候将举行特别会议决定他的命运。❑ [+*of*] *He seems for a moment to be again holding the fate of the country in his hands.* 他一瞬间似乎又一次将国家命运握在了手中。❑ *The Casino, where she had often danced, had suffered a similar fate.* 她经常跳舞的赌场遭遇了相似的命运。3 PHRASE If something **seals** a person's or thing's **fate**, it makes it certain that they will fail or that something unpleasant will happen to them. 注定…要失败(或在劫难逃) ❑ *The call for a boycott could be enough to seal the fate of next week's general election.* 联合抵制的呼吁足以注定下周大选失败不可避免。4 to **tempt fate** → see **tempt**

fat|ed /'feɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you say that a person is **fated to** do something, or that something is **fated**, you mean that it seems to have been decided by fate before it happens, and nothing can be done to avoid or change it. (命中)注定的；天定的 ❑ *He was fated not to score.* 他注定不会进球。❑ *...stories of desperation, fated love, treachery and murder.* 关于绝望、天定姻缘、背叛和谋杀的故事 2 → see also **ill-fated**

fate|ful /'feɪtfʊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If an action or a time when something happened is described as **fateful**, it is considered to have an important, and often very bad, effect on future events. (行为或时刻)有重大影响的(常指负面影响)，决定性的 ❑ *It was a fateful decision, one which was to break the Government.* 这是一项要命的决议，一项让政府垮台的决议。

fa|ther ♦♦♦ /'fɑːðəʳ/ (**fathers, fathering, fathered**) 1 N-COUNT Your **father** is your male parent. You can also call someone your **father** if he brings you up as if he was this man. You can call your father 'Father'. 父亲；爸爸 ❑ *His father was a painter.* 他父亲是个画家。❑ *He would be a good father to my children.* 对我的孩子们来说，他会是个好父亲。❑ *...Mr Stoneman, a father of five.* 斯通曼先生，5 个孩子的父亲 2 VERB When a man **fathers** a child, he makes a woman pregnant and their child is born. 成为…的父亲；是…的生父 ❑ [V n] *She claims Mark fathered her child.* 她宣称马克是孩子的生父。❑ [V n +*by*] *He fathered at least three children by the wives of other men.* 他跟别人的老婆至少生了 3 个孩子。3 N-COUNT The man who invented or started something is sometimes referred to as the **father of** that thing. …之父；鼻祖；发明者；创始人 ❑ [+*of*] *...Max Dupain, regarded as the father of modern photography.* 马克斯·迪潘，被视为现代摄影之父 4 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In some Christian churches, priests are addressed or referred to as **Father**. 神父

→ see **family**

,Father 'Christ|mas N-PROPER **Father Christmas** is the name given to an imaginary old man with a long white beard and a red coat. Traditionally, young children in many countries are told that he brings their Christmas presents. 圣诞老人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Santa Claus**

'fa|ther fig|ure (**father figures**) also **father-figure** N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **father figure**, you mean that you feel able to turn to that person for advice and support in the same way that you might turn to your father. 父亲般的人 ❑ *She believed her daughter needed a father-figure.* 她认为女儿需要一个父亲一样的人。❑ *He became a father figure to the whole company.* 他成了整个公司父亲般的人物。

father|hood /'fɑːðəʳhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Fatherhood** is the state of being a father. 父亲地位(或身份) ❑ *...the joys of fatherhood.* 身为人父的快乐

'father-in-law (**fathers-in-law**) N-COUNT [usu poss n] Someone's **father-in-law** is the father of their husband or wife. 岳父；公公

→ see **family**

father|land /'fɑːðəʳlænd/ (**fatherlands**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone is very proud of the country where they or their ancestors were born, they sometimes refer to it as the **fatherland**. The word **fatherland** is particularly associated with Germany. 祖国(尤指德国) ❑ *They were willing to serve the fatherland in its hour of need.* 他们愿意在祖国需要的时候为她效力。

fa|ther|less /'fɑːðəʳləs/ ADJ You describe children as **fatherless** when their father has died or does not live with them. 没有父亲的；失去父亲的；父亲不在身边的 ❑ *...widows and fatherless children.* 孤儿寡母 ❑ *They were left fatherless.* 他们成了没有父亲的孩子。

fa|ther|ly /'fɑːðəʳli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fatherly** feelings or actions are like those of a kind father. 慈父般的；像父亲一样的 ❑ *His voice filled with fatherly concern.* 他的声音充满了慈父般的关切。

'Fa|ther's Day N-UNCOUNT **Father's Day** is the third Sunday in June, when children give cards and presents to their fathers to show that they love them. 父亲节(6 月的第 3 个星期日)

fath|om /'fæðəm/ (**fathoms, fathoming, fathomed**) 1 N-COUNT A **fathom** is a measurement of 1.8 metres or 6 feet, used when referring to the depth of water. 英寻(水深测量单位，合 1.8 米或 6 英尺) ❑ *We sailed into the bay and dropped anchor in five fathoms of water.* 我们驶进海湾，将锚抛进 5 英寻深的水里。2 VERB [no cont] If

you cannot **fathom** something, you are unable to understand it, although you think carefully about it. 对…百思不得其解 ❑ [v wh] *I really couldn't fathom what Steiner was talking about.* 我真搞不懂斯坦纳在说些什么。❑ [v n] *Jeremy's passive attitude was hard to fathom.* 杰里米的消极态度令人费解。•PHRASAL VERB **Fathom out** means the same as **fathom**. fathom out 同 fathom ❑ [v P wh] *We're trying to fathom out what's going on.* 我们在想方设法搞清发生了什么事儿。❑ [v P n] *I'm having difficulty using my video editing equipment and can't fathom out the various connections.* 我不大会使用视频编辑设备，搞不清各种各样的连接。[Also v n P]

fath|om|less /'fæðəmləs/ ADJ Something that is **fathomless** cannot be measured or understood because it gives the impression of being very deep, mysterious, or complicated. 深不可测的；无法理解的 ❑ *...the fathomless space of the universe.* 宇宙神秘莫测的空间 ❑ *The silence was fathomless and overwhelming.* 这种寂静莫名其妙，令人不知所措。

fa|tigue /fə'ti:g/ (**fatigues**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Fatigue** is a feeling of extreme physical or mental tiredness. 疲劳；疲惫；疲倦 ❑ *She continued to have severe stomach cramps, aches, fatigue, and depression.* 她仍然有严重的胃痉挛、疼痛、疲劳和抑郁。❑ *Clarke says his team could have lasted another 15 days before fatigue would have begun to take a toll.* 克拉克说他的团队本可以再坚持 15 天，只是疲劳可能会危及生命。■ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] You can say that people are suffering from a particular kind of **fatigue** when they have been doing something for a long time and feel they can no longer continue to do it. (做同一件事太久而引起的)疲劳，厌倦 ❑ *...compassion fatigue caused by endless TV and celebrity appeals.* 没完没了的电视节目和名人呼吁而导致的同情心疲劳 ❑ *...the result of four months of battle fatigue.* 4 个月战斗疲劳的结果 ■ N-PLURAL **Fatigues** are clothes that soldiers wear when they are fighting or when they are doing routine jobs. (士兵的)作训服，工作服 ❑ *He never expected to return home wearing U.S. combat fatigues.* 他从没想到会穿着美国军装回家。■ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] **Fatigue** in metal or wood is a weakness in it that is caused by repeated stress. Fatigue can cause the metal or wood to break. (金属或木材的)疲劳 ❑ *The problem turned out to be metal fatigue in the fuselage.* 问题原来是飞机机身出现了金属疲劳。

fa|tigued /fə'ti:gd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are feeling **fatigued**, you are suffering from extreme physical or mental tiredness. 疲劳的；疲惫的；精疲力竭的

fa|tigu|ing /fə'ti:gɪŋ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **fatiguing** makes you feel extremely physically or mentally tired. 令人疲劳的；令人疲惫的 ❑ *Jet travel is undeniably fatiguing.* 不可否认，乘喷气式飞机旅行是令人疲惫的。

fat|ten /'fæt'n/ (**fattens, fattening, fattened**) ■ VERB If an animal is **fattened**, or if it **fattens**, it becomes fatter as a result of eating more. (动物)长肥；育肥 ❑ [be v-ed] *The cattle are being fattened for slaughter.* 牛群正在育肥，以供宰杀。❑ [v] *The creature continued to grow and fatten.* 这个家伙继续长大、变肥。[Also v n] ■ VERB If you say that someone **is fattening** something such as a business or its profits, you mean that they are increasing the value of the business or its profits, in a way that you disapprove of. 使(企业等)壮大；使(利润)增厚【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】❑ [v n] *They have kept the price of sugar artificially high and so fattened the company's profits.* 他们一直人为地使糖价居高不下，以此增厚公司利润。•PHRASAL VERB **Fatten up** means the same as **fatten**. fatten up 同 fatten ❑ [v P n] *The Government is making the taxpayer pay to fatten up a public sector business for private sale.* 政府在用纳税人的钱壮大一家公有企业，再私下出售。[Also v n P]

▶**fatten up** ■ PHRASAL VERB To **fatten up** an animal or person means to make them fatter, by forcing or encouraging them to eat more food. 育肥；催肥；养胖 ❑ [v P n] *They fattened up ducks and geese.* 他们育肥了鹅鸭。❑ [v n P] *You're too skinny—we'll have to fatten you up.* 你太瘦了——我们要把你养胖些。■ → see also **fatten 2**

fat|ten|ing /'fætənɪŋ/ ADJ Food that is **fattening** is considered to make people fat easily. (食物)易使人发胖的 ❑ *Some foods are more fattening than others.* 有些食物比其他食物更容易使人发胖。

fat|ty /'fæti/ (**fattier, fattiest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fatty** food contains a lot of fat. (食物)含脂肪多的，高脂的 ❑ *Don't eat fatty food or chocolates.* 不要吃高脂食物和巧克力。❑ *The report dispels the myth that Northerners have a fattier diet than people in the south.* 该报告消除了北方人比南方人膳食脂肪含量高的谬论。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Fatty** acids or **fatty** tissues, for example, contain or consist of fat. (酸、组织等)含脂肪的，由脂肪组成的 ❑ *...fatty acids.* 脂肪酸 ❑ *The woman lost about 1.8kg of fatty tissue during the week's fast.* 那个女人在禁食一星期后减脂约 1.8 千克。

fatu|ous /'fætʃuəs/ ADJ If you describe a person, action, or remark as **fatuous**, you think that they are extremely silly, showing a lack of intelligence or thought. 愚蠢的；愚昧的；没头脑的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *The Chief was left speechless by this fatuous remark.* 这句傻话让主任一时说不出话来。

fat|wa /'fætwɑ:/ (**fatwas**) also **fatwah** N-COUNT A **fatwa** is a religious order issued by a Muslim leader. 法特瓦(伊斯兰教领袖发出的教令)

fau|cet /'fɔ:sɪt/ (**faucets**) N-COUNT A **faucet** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container. Sinks and baths have faucets attached to them. 龙头；阀门【AM 美】❑ *She turned off the faucet and dried her hands.* 她关掉水龙头，把手擦干。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **tap**

fault ♦◇◇ /fɔ:lt/ (**faults, faulting, faulted**) ■ N-SING [with poss] If a bad or undesirable situation is your **fault**, you caused it or are responsible for it. 责任；过失；过错 ❑ *There was no escaping the fact: it was all his fault.* 事实不可回避：这全是他的错。❑ *A few borrowers will find themselves in trouble with their repayments through no fault of their own.* 一些借款人会发现自己还款遇到了麻烦，但自身并没有责任。■ N-COUNT A **fault** is a mistake in what someone is doing or in what they have done. 错误；失误 ❑ *It is a big fault to think that you can learn how to manage people in business school.* 以为在商学院能学会如何管理人，这是个大错。■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **fault** in someone or something is a weakness in them or something that is not perfect. 缺点；毛病；弱点 ❑ *His manners had always made her blind to his faults.* 他的风度始终让她对他的缺点视而不见。❑ *...a short delay due to a minor technical fault.* 一个技术小故障引起的短暂延误 ■ VERB If you **cannot fault** someone, you cannot find any reason for criticizing them or the things that they are doing. (无可)挑剔，指责，找…的茬儿 ❑ [v n +for] *You can't fault them for lack of invention.* 你不能指责他们缺乏创新。❑ [v n] *It is hard to fault the way he runs his own operation.* 他经营自己公司的方式无可指摘。■ N-COUNT A **fault** is a large crack in the surface of the earth. (地壳的)断层 ❑ *...the San Andreas Fault.* 圣安德烈亚斯断层 ■ N-COUNT A **fault** in tennis is a service that is wrong according to the rules. (网球的)发球失误 ■ PHRASE If someone or something is **at fault**, they are to blame or are responsible for a particular situation that has gone wrong. 有过错；有责任 ❑ *He could never accept that he had been at fault.* 他怎么也无法承认是他的错。■ PHRASE If you **find fault with** something or someone, you look for mistakes and complain about them. 挑剔；指责；找…的茬儿 ❑ *I was disappointed whenever the cook found fault with my work.* 每当厨师挑剔我干的活儿时，我都非常沮丧。■ PHRASE If you say that someone has a particular good quality **to a fault**, you are emphasizing that they have more of this quality than is usual or necessary. (好得)过分，过头【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Jefferson was generous to a fault.* 杰斐逊大方得过了头。❑ *Others will tell you that she is modest to a fault, funny, clever and warm.* 旁人会告诉你她有趣、聪明又热情，非常谦逊。

→ see **earthquake**

Thesaurus 同类词 *fault* Also look up:

N. wrongdoing ■
blunder, defect, error, flaw, mistake ■
imperfection, weakness ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fault* with:

PREP. **at fault** 应当负责 2
to a fault（好得）过头 9
V. **find fault** 找茬儿 8
ADJ. **generous to a fault** 过分大方的 9

fault|less /'fɔːltləs/ ADJ Something that is **faultless** is perfect and has no mistakes at all. 无可挑剔的；完美无缺的 ❑ *...Mary Thomson's faultless and impressive performance on the show.* 玛丽·汤姆森在演出中令人印象深刻的完美表现 ❑ *Hans's English was faultless.* 汉斯的英语无可挑剔。•**fault|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Howard was faultlessly dressed in a dark blue suit.* 霍华德身着深蓝色套装，衣着无可挑剔。

F

fault line (fault lines) 1 N-COUNT A **fault line** is a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines. 断层线 2 N-COUNT A **fault line** in a system or process is an area of it that seems weak and likely to cause problems or failure. 薄弱处；软肋 ❑ *These issues have created a stark fault line within the Peace Process.* 这些问题已成为和平进程中的明显薄弱点。

faulty /'fɔːlti/ 1 ADJ A **faulty** piece of equipment has something wrong with it and is not working properly.（设备等）出故障的，有问题的，有毛病的 ❑ *The money will be used to repair faulty equipment.* 这笔钱将用来修理故障设备。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's argument or reasoning as **faulty**, you mean that it is wrong or contains mistakes, usually because they have not been thinking in a logical way.（论证或推理）错误的，有错的 ❑ *Their interpretation was faulty—they had misinterpreted things.* 他们理解有误——他们将事情曲解了。

faun /fɔːn/ **(fauns)** N-COUNT A **faun** is an imaginary creature which is like a man with goat's legs and horns. 农牧神（长着羊腿羊角人身的神话人物）

fau|na /'fɔːnə/ **(faunas)** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] Animals, especially the animals in a particular area, can be referred to as **fauna**.（尤指某个地区的）动物群，动物区系【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+of] *...the flora and fauna of the African jungle.* 非洲丛林的动植物群 ❑ *Brackish waters generally support only a small range of faunas.* 咸水水域通常只能存活为数不多的动物群。

faux pas /ˌfəʊ 'pɑː/ **(faux pas)** N-COUNT A **faux pas** is a socially embarrassing action or mistake. 失态；失礼；失检点【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was not long before I realised the enormity of my faux pas.* 没过多久我就意识到自己有多么失态。

fava bean /'fɑːvə biːn/ **(fava beans)** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fava beans** are flat round beans that are light green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. 蚕豆【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **broad beans**

fave /feɪv/ **(faves)** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **fave** thing or person of a particular type is the one you like the most. 最喜欢的；最喜爱的【JOURNALISM, BRIT, INFORMAL 新闻，英，非正式】❑ *Vote for your fave song by dialing 0906 474 8000.* 拨打 0906 474 8000，为你最喜爱的歌曲投上一票。 2 N-COUNT A **fave** is a thing or person of a particular type that you like the most. 最喜欢的人（或物）【JOURNALISM, BRIT, INFORMAL 新闻，英，非正式】❑ *...old faves like 'Summer Babe' and 'Debris Slide'.* 像《夏日宝贝》和《泻溜》这样的经典老歌

fa|vour ↔ /'feɪvə'/ **(favours, favouring, favoured)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **favor**

1 N-UNCOUNT If you regard something or someone with **favour**, you like or support them. 喜爱；赞同；支持 ❑ *It remains to be seen if the show will still find favour with a 1990s audience.* 这个节目是否仍能赢得 90 后观众的喜爱，还要拭目以待。❑ *No one would look with favour on the continuing military rule.* 没有人会赞成继续军政府统治。❑ *He has won favour with a wide range of interest groups.* 他已经获得众多利益集团的支持。 2 N-COUNT If you **do** someone **a favour**, you do something for them even though you do not have to. 恩惠；帮助 ❑ *I've come to ask you to do me a favour.* 我来请你帮个忙。 3 VERB If you **favour** something, you prefer it to the other choices available. 偏向；倾向于 ❑ [v n] *The French say they favour a transition to democracy.* 法国人说他们倾向于向民主过渡。❑ [v v-ing] *He favours bringing the U.N. into touch with 'modern realities'.* 他倾向于让联合国接触"当代现实"。 4 VERB If you **favour** someone, you treat them better or in a kinder way than you treat other people. 偏爱；偏袒；宠爱 ❑ [v n] *The Government came under fire yesterday for favouring elitist arts groups in the South-east.* 昨天，政府因为偏袒东南部的精英艺术群体而遭到抨击。 5 PHRASE If you are **in favour of** something, you support it and think that it is a good thing. 支持；赞成 ❑ *I wouldn't be in favour of income tax cuts.* 我不会支持削减所得税。❑ *Yet this is a Government which proclaims that it is all in favour of openness.* 而这却是个宣称全力支持开放的政府。❑ *The vote passed with 111 in favour and 25 against.* 111 票赞成，25 票反对，表决通过。 6 PHRASE If someone makes a judgment **in your favour**, they say that you are right about something.（裁定）对…有利，认为…正确 ❑ *If the commission rules in Mr Welch's favour the case will go to the European Court of Human Rights.* 如果委员会裁定韦尔奇有理，这个案件将提交欧洲人权法院审理。 7 PHRASE If something is **in** your **favour**, it helps you or gives you an advantage. 对…有利 ❑ *Firms are trying to shift the balance of power in the labour market back in their favour.* 各公司正在试图让劳动力市场的均势向有利于自己的方向倾斜。 8 PHRASE If one thing is rejected **in favour of** another, the second thing is done or chosen instead of the first,（舍弃一物而）选择，中意（另一物）❑ *The policy was rejected in favour of a more cautious approach.* 这项政策未被采纳，取而代之的是一项更为谨慎的策略。 9 PHRASE If someone or something is **in favour**, people like or support them. If they are **out of favour**, people no longer like or support them. 受宠 / 失宠；得势 / 失势

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *favour* with:

PREP. **with** favour 持赞同态度地 1
in *someone's* favour 对某人有利 6 7
out of favour 失宠；不受欢迎 9
V. **ask for a** favour 求助，**do** *someone* **a** favour 帮某人忙，**need a** favour 需要帮助，**return a** favour 还人情 2
ADJ. **big** favour 大恩惠 2

fa|vour|able /'feɪvərəbᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **favorable**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] If your opinion or your reaction is **favourable** to something, you agree with it and approve of it. 赞成的；赞同的 ❑ *His recently completed chapel for Fitzwilliam is attracting favourable comment.* 他最近为菲茨威廉建成的小教堂赢得了好评。❑ [+to] *The commission is cautiously favourable to Austrian membership, foreseeing few economic problems.* 委员会没有预见到什么经济问题，谨慎地赞同吸收奥地利为会员。 2 ADJ If something makes a **favourable** impression on you or is **favourable to** you, you like it and approve of it. 良好的；肯定的；讨人喜欢的 ❑ *His ability to talk tough while eating fast made a favourable impression on his dining companions.* 他能一面快速吃饭，一面言辞强硬地说话，给一起就餐的人留下了很好的印象。❑ [+to] *These terms were favourable to India.* 这些条款对印度有利。 3 ADJ **Favourable** conditions make something more likely to succeed or seem more attractive.（条件）有利的，适宜的 ❑ [+to] *It's believed the conditions in which the elections are being held are too favourable to the government.* 据认为目前举行选举的条件对政府过于有利。❑ *...favourable weather conditions.* 有利的天气状况 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you make a **favourable** comparison between two things, you say that the first is better than or as good as the second. 优于…的；媲美…的 ❑ *The film bears favourable technical comparison with Hollywood productions costing 10 times as much.* 该片在技术上与耗资 10 倍的好莱坞制作相比毫不逊色。

fa|vour|ite ↔ /'feɪvərɪt/ **(favourites)**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **favorite**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **favourite** thing or person of a particular type is the one you like most. 最喜爱的；最喜欢的 ❑ *...a bottle of his favourite champagne.* 他最喜爱的一瓶香槟 ❑ *Her favourite writer is Hans Christian Andersen.* 她最喜爱的作家是安徒生。•N-COUNT [usu with poss] **Favourite** is also a noun. ❑ *The Liverpool Metropole is*

my favourite. 利物浦大都会酒店是我的最爱。•PHRASE If you refer to something as an **old favourite**, you mean that it has been in existence for a long time and everyone knows it or likes it. 经典之物；经久不衰之物 ❑ *Everyone must be familiar with the old favourite among roses, Crystal Palace.* 大家一定都很熟悉玫瑰中的老字号"水晶宫"。 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] If you describe one person as the **favourite** of another, you mean that the second person likes the first person a lot and treats them with special kindness. 受宠者；宠儿；亲信 ❑ *...Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, a favourite of King James I.* 罗伯特·卡尔，萨默塞特伯爵，国王詹姆斯一世的宠臣 ❑ *The Prime Minister is no favourite of the tabloids.* 首相不受小报待见。 3 N-COUNT The **favourite** in a race or contest is the competitor that is expected to win. In a team game, the team that is expected to win is referred to as the **favourites**. (比赛的)可望取胜者 ❑ *The Belgian Cup has been won by the favourites F.C. Liege.* 比利时杯被夺冠热门列日队夺得。

fa|vour|it|ism /ˈfeɪvərɪtɪzəm/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **favoritism**

N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **favouritism**, you disapprove of them because they unfairly help or favour one person or group much more than another. 偏心；偏袒；偏爱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Maria loved both the children. There was never a hint of favouritism.* 玛丽亚对两个孩子都疼爱有加，向来一视同仁。

fawn /fɔːn/ (**fawns, fawning, fawned**) 1 COLOUR **Fawn** is a pale yellowish-brown colour. 浅黄褐色 ❑ *...a light fawn coat.* 浅黄褐色大衣 2 N-COUNT A **fawn** is a very young deer. 幼鹿 ❑ *The fawn ran to the top of the ridge.* 小鹿跑上山脊。 3 VERB If you say that someone **fawns over** a powerful or rich person, you disapprove of them because they flatter that person and like to be with him or her. 逢迎；巴结；讨好【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +over/on/around] *People fawn over you when you're famous.* 你出了名，大家就来讨好你。❑ [v-ing] *Nauseatingly fawning journalism that's all it is.* 那不过是令人作呕的溜须拍马的新闻报道。

fax /fæks/ (**faxes, faxing, faxed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **fax** or a **fax machine** is a piece of equipment used to copy documents by sending information electronically along a telephone line, and to receive copies that are sent in this way. 传真机 ❑ *...a modern reception desk with telephone and fax.* 配有电话和传真机的现代化接待处 ❑ *These days, cartoonists send in their work by fax.* 现在卡通画家用传真机提交作品。 2 VERB If you **fax** a document to someone, you send it from one fax machine to another. 用传真机发送 ❑ [v n +to] *I faxed a copy of the agreement to each of the investors.* 我给每位投资人传真了一份协议。❑ [v n n] *Did you fax him a reply?* 你发传真回复他了吗？ ❑ [v n] *Pop it in the post, or get your secretary to fax it.* 把它投入邮筒，要不然就让你的秘书发份传真。❑ [v n] *I faxed 10 hotels in the area to check room size.* 我给该地区 10 家旅馆发了传真，核实房间大小。 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a copy of a document that is transmitted by a fax machine as a **fax**. 传真件 ❑ *I sent him a long fax, saying I didn't need any help.* 我给他发了一份很长的传真，说我不需要帮助。

faze /feɪz/ (**fazes, fazed**) VERB [no cont] If something **fazes** you, it surprises, shocks, or frightens you, so that you do not know what to do. 震住；使惊讶；使发怵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Big concert halls do not faze Melanie.* 巨大的音乐厅吓不住梅拉妮。

FBI /ˌef biː ˈaɪ/ N-PROPER **The FBI** is a government agency in the United States that investigates crimes in which a national law is broken or in which the country's security is threatened. **FBI** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Federal Bureau of Investigation'. (美国)联邦调查局

fe|al|ty /ˈfiːəlti/ N-UNCOUNT In former times, if someone swore **fealty** to their ruler, they promised to be loyal to him or her. (对统治者的)效忠，忠诚

fear ◆◆◆ /fɪə/ (**fears, fearing, feared**) 1 N-VAR **Fear** is the unpleasant feeling you have when you think that you are in danger. 恐惧；惧怕 ❑ *I was sitting on the floor shivering with fear.* 我坐在地板上，吓得发抖。❑ [+of] *...boyhood memories of sickness and fear of the dark.* 关于病痛和怕黑的儿时记忆 2 VERB If you **fear** someone or something, you are frightened because you think that they will harm you. 害怕；惧怕 ❑ [v n] *Many people fear change because they do not like the old ways to be disrupted.* 很多人惧怕变化，因为他们不喜欢老办法遭到颠覆。 3 N-VAR [N that] A **fear** is a thought that something unpleasant might happen or might have happened. 担心；担忧；忧心 ❑ [+of] *These youngsters are motivated not by a desire to achieve, but by fear of failure.* 激发这些年轻人的不是对成就的渴望，而是对失败的担心。❑ *Then one day his worst fears were confirmed.* 后来有一天，他最担心的事被证实了。 4 VERB If you **fear** something unpleasant or undesirable, you are worried that it might happen or might have happened. 担心；担忧；忧虑 ❑ [v that] *She had feared she was going down with pneumonia or bronchitis.* 她曾担心自己染上了肺炎或支气管炎。❑ [v n] *More than two million refugees have fled the area, fearing attack by loyalist forces.* 两百多万难民担心受到效忠政府的势力攻击而逃离该地区。 5 N-VAR [oft N that] If you say that there is a **fear that** something unpleasant or undesirable will happen, you mean that you think it is possible or likely. (坏事发生的)可能性，机会，几率 ❑ *There is a fear that the freeze on bank accounts could prove a lasting deterrent to investors.* 恐怕冻结银行账户会长期吓阻投资人。 6 VERB If you **fear for** someone or something, you are very worried because you think that they might be in danger. (替…)担心；(为…)担忧 ❑ [v +for] *Carla fears for her son.* 卡拉为儿子担心。❑ [v +for] *He fled on Friday, saying he feared for his life.* 他星期五逃走了，说是担心自己有生命危险。 7 N-VAR If you have **fears for** someone or something, you are very worried because you think that they might be in danger. 担心；担忧；忧虑 ❑ [+for] *He also spoke of his fears for the future of his country's culture.* 他也谈到了对祖国文化前途的担忧。 8 VERB You say that you **fear** that a situation is the case when the situation is unpleasant or undesirable, and when you want to express sympathy, sorrow, or regret about it. 恐怕【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *I fear that a land war now looks very probable.* 目前恐怕爆发陆战的可能性很大。❑ [v so/not] *'Is anything left at all?'—'I fear not.'* "留下什么了吗？"——"恐怕没有。" 9 PHRASE If you are **in fear of** doing or experiencing something unpleasant or undesirable, you are very worried that you might have to do it or experience it. 在对…的忧虑(或恐惧)之中 ❑ *The elderly live in fear of assault and murder.* 长者生活在对袭击和谋杀的恐惧之中。 10 PHRASE If you take a particular course of action **for fear of** something, you take the action in order to prevent that thing happening. 以免；免得 ❑ *She was afraid to say anything to them for fear of hurting their feelings.* 她什么都不敢对他们说，以免伤害他们的感情。 11 CONVENTION You use **'no fear'** to emphasize that you do not want to do something. 绝对不；没门儿【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *When I asked him if he wanted to change his mind, William said 'No fear.'* 我问威廉是否要改主意，他说："绝不。"

→ see **emotion**

Thesaurus 同类词 *fear* Also look up:

N. alarm, dread, panic, terror 1
concern, worry 3 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fear* with:

V. **face** *your* fear 面对恐惧，**hide** *your* fear 隐藏恐惧，**live in** fear 生活在恐惧之中，**overcome** *your* fear 克服恐惧 1
ADJ. **constant** fear 挥之不去的恐惧 1
irrational fear 莫名的恐惧(或担心) 1 3
worst fear 最大的担心 3
N. fear **change** 害怕变化 2
fear **of failure** 对失败的担心，fear **of rejection** 害怕被拒绝，fear **of the unknown** 对未知的担心 3
nothing to fear 不必担心，fear **the worst** 担心发生最坏的情况 2 4

fear|ful /ˈfɪəfʊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **fearful of** something, you are afraid of it. 恐惧的；害怕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Bankers were fearful of a world banking crisis.* 银行家们害怕会发生一场全球性银行业危机。❑ *I had often been very fearful, very angry, and very isolated.* 我以前经常感到非常恐惧，非常愤怒，非

常孤独。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fearful** to emphasize how serious or bad a situation is. 可怕的；严重的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *...the fearful consequences which might flow from unilateral military moves.* 单边军事行动可能造成的可怕后果 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fearful** is used to emphasize that something is very bad. 非常坏的；极坏的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 非正式，过时，强调】❑ *You gave me a fearful shock!* 你吓死我了！

fear|less /ˈfɪəˈləs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **fearless**, you mean that they are not afraid at all, and you admire them for this. 无畏的；无惧的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...his fearless campaigning for racial justice.* 他为争取种族平等而进行的无畏斗争

fear|some /ˈfɪəˈsəm/ ADJ **Fearsome** is used to describe things that are frightening, for example because of their large size or extreme nature. 可怕的；令人生畏的 ❑ *He had developed a fearsome reputation for intimidating people.* 他曾因恐吓他人而令人闻风丧胆。❑ *...a fearsome array of weapons.* 一大批令人生畏的武器

fea|sible /ˈfiːzəbˀl/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If something is **feasible**, it can be done, made, or achieved. 可行的；行得通的；做得到的 ❑ *She questioned whether it was feasible to stimulate investment in these regions.* 她对在这些地区刺激投资是否可行表示怀疑。•**fea|sibil|ity** /ˌfiːzəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The committee will study the feasibility of setting up a national computer network.* 委员会将研究建立国家计算机网络的可行性。

feast /fiːst/ (**feasts, feasting, feasted**) 1 N-COUNT A **feast** is a large and special meal. 宴会；筵席；盛宴 ❑ [+of] *Lunch was a feast of meat and vegetables, cheese, yoghurt and fruit, with unlimited wine.* 午餐很丰盛，有肉、蔬菜、奶酪、酸奶、水果，酒敞开供应。❑ *The fruit was often served at wedding feasts.* 婚宴上经常供应这种水果。2 VERB If you **feast on** a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment. 饱餐；尽情地吃；大快朵颐 ❑ [v +on] *They feasted well into the afternoon on mutton and corn stew.* 他们大快朵颐，玉米炖羊肉一直吃到下午。3 VERB If you **feast**, you take part in a feast. 参加宴会；赴宴 ❑ [v] *Only a few feet away, their captors feasted in the castle's banqueting hall.* 仅在几英尺外，捉拿他们的人在城堡宴会厅里大吃大喝。•**feast|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The feasting, drinking, dancing and revelry continued for several days.* 宴会、畅饮、跳舞和狂欢持续了好几天。4 N-COUNT A **feast** is a day or time of the year when a special religious celebration takes place. 宗教节日；宗教节期 ❑ [+of] *The Jewish feast of Passover began last night.* 犹太人的宗教节日逾越节昨晚开始。5 PHRASE If you **feast your eyes on** something, you look at it for a long time with great attention because you find it very attractive. 目不转睛地看；凝视 ❑ *She stood feasting her eyes on the view.* 她驻足凝神欣赏景色。

feat /fiːt/ (**feats**) N-COUNT If you refer to an action, or the result of an action, as a **feat**, you admire it because it is an impressive and difficult achievement. 功绩；伟业；壮举【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *A racing car is an extraordinary feat of engineering.* 赛车是工程学上一项相当了不起的成就。

feath|er /ˈfeðəʳ/ (**feathers**) 1 N-COUNT A bird's **feathers** are the soft covering on its body. Each **feather** consists of a lot of smooth hairs on each side of a thin stiff centre. 羽毛 ❑ *...a hat that she had made herself from black ostrich feathers.* 她用黑色鸵鸟羽毛给自己做的帽子 ❑ *...a feather bed.* 羽毛褥垫床 2 → see also **feathered** 3 to **ruffle** someone's **feathers** → see **ruffle**

→ see **bird**

ˌfeath|er ˈboa → see **boa**

ˌfeath|er ˈdust|er (**feather dusters**) N-COUNT A **feather duster** is a stick with a bunch of real or artificial feathers attached to one end. It is used for dusting and cleaning things. 鸡毛掸子

feath|ered /ˈfeðəʳd/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **feathered**, you mean that it has feathers on it. 带羽毛的；有羽毛的 ❑ *...the ceremonial feathered hat worn by Hong Kong's governor.* 香港总督有羽毛的礼帽 2 PHRASE Birds are sometimes referred to as **our feathered friends**. 我们长羽毛的朋友（即鸟类）

feather|weight /ˈfeðəʳweɪt/ (**featherweights**) N-COUNT A **featherweight** is a professional boxer who weighs between 53.5 and 57 kilograms, which is one of the lowest weight ranges. 羽量级拳击手，次轻量级拳击手（指体重介于 53.5 至 57 千克之间的拳击手）

feath|ery /ˈfeðəri/ 1 ADJ If something is **feathery**, it has an edge divided into a lot of thin parts so that it looks soft. 羽状的；羽毛似的 ❑ *The foliage was soft and feathery.* 叶子柔软，如羽毛。2 ADJ **Feathery** is used to describe things that are soft and light. 轻软的；轻柔的 ❑ *...flurries of small, feathery flakes of snow.* 飘着轻柔小雪花的阵雪

fea|ture ↔ /ˈfiːtʃəʳ/ (**features, featuring, featured**) 1 N-COUNT A **feature** of something is an interesting or important part or characteristic of it. 特征；特点；特色 ❑ [+of] *Patriotic songs have long been a feature of Kuwaiti life.* 爱国歌曲长期以来一直是科威特人生活的一个特点。❑ [+of] *The spacious gardens are a special feature of this property.* 大花园是这处房产的一个突出特点。2 N-PLURAL [usu poss n] Your **features** are your eyes, nose, mouth, and other parts of your face. 面容；五官 ❑ *His features seemed to change.* 他的容貌似乎有所改变。❑ *Her features were strongly defined.* 她五官分明。3 VERB When something such as a film or exhibition **features** a particular person or thing, they are an important part of it. 由…主演；以…为主要内容；重点介绍 ❑ [v n] *It's a great movie and it features a Spanish actor who is going to be a world star within a year.* 这是一部精彩的影片，主演是一位西班牙演员，他不出一年就会成为国际巨星。❑ [v n] *This spectacular event, now in its 5th year, features a stunning catwalk show.* 这一盛事如今已是第 5 个年头，其重头戏是一场精彩纷呈的时装秀。4 VERB If someone or something **features in** something such as a show, exhibition, or magazine, they are an important part of it. 出演重头戏；担任主演；（在展览、杂志等中）为重点部分 ❑ [v +in/on] *Jon featured in one of the show's most thrilling episodes.* 乔恩在剧中最惊险的一集担任主角。5 N-COUNT A **feature** is a special article in a newspaper or magazine, or a special programme on radio or television. （报刊的）特写，专文；（电台或电视台的）专题节目 ❑ [+on] *...a special feature on the fund-raising project.* 有关集资项目的特别专题节目 6 N-COUNT [usu n n] A **feature** or a **feature** film or movie is a full-length film about a fictional situation, as opposed to a short film or a documentary. 正片；故事片 ❑ *...the first feature-length cartoon, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.* 第一部卡通长片《白雪公主和七个小矮人》7 N-COUNT A geographical **feature** is something noticeable in a particular area of country, for example a hill, river, or valley. （地理）特征；地貌；地形

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *feature* with:

ADJ. **best** feature 最佳特色，**key** feature 关键特征，**special** feature 特殊特征，**striking** feature 突出特点 1
facial feature 面貌 2
animated feature 动画片，**double** feature 两片连映，**full-length** feature（长）故事片 6

fea|ture|less /ˈfiːtʃəʳləs/ ADJ If you say that something is **featureless**, you mean that it has no interesting features or characteristics. 无特色的；平淡无奇的 ❑ *Malone looked out at the grey-green featureless landscape.* 马隆向外看着毫无特色的灰绿色景致。

Feb. **Feb.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**February**.

fe|brile /ˈfiːbraɪl/ ADJ **Febrile** behaviour is intensely and nervously active. 躁动的；着急上火的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The news plunged the nation into a febrile, agitated state.* 这条消息让整个国家顿时陷入躁动不安之中。

Feb|ru|ary /ˈfebjuəri, AM 美 -jueri/ (**Februaries**) N-VAR **February** is the second month of the year in the Western calendar. 二月 ❑ *He joined the Army in February 1943.* 他 1943 年 2 月参军。❑ *His exhibition opens on 5 February.* 他的展览于 2 月 5 日开幕。❑ *Last February the tribunal agreed he had been the victim of racial discrimination.* 去年 2 月，法庭裁定他受到了种族歧视。

fe|cal /ˈfiːkˀl/ → see **faecal**

fe|ces /ˈfiːsiːz/ → see **faeces**

feck|less /ˈfekləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **feckless**, you mean that they lack determination or strength, and are unable to do anything properly. 无能的；软弱的；不中用的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He regarded the young man as feckless and irresponsible.* 他认为这个小伙子无能而且不负责任。

fe|cund /'fi:kənd, 'fek-/ 1 ADJ Land or soil that is **fecund** is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants. 肥沃的；丰饶的；多产的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The pampas are still among the most fecund lands in the world.* 潘帕斯群落仍然是世界上最肥沃的土地之一。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **fecund**, you approve of it because it produces a lot of good or useful things. 有创造力的；成就斐然的；硕果累累的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *It has now become clear how extraordinarily fecund a decade was the 1890s.* 现在已经很清楚 19 世纪 90 年代是多么超乎寻常、成就斐然的十年了。

fed /fed/ (**feds**) 1 **Fed** is the past tense and past participle of **feed**. 2 → See also **fed up**. 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **feds** are federal agents, for example of the American security agency, the FBI, or of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. (美国)联邦政府工作人员(如联邦调查局官员，或酒精、烟草及枪械管理局官员)【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

fed|er|al ◆◇ /'fedərəl/ (**federals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **federal** country or system of government is one in which the different states or provinces of the country have important powers to make their own laws and decisions. 联邦(制)的 ❑ [+of] *Five of the six provinces are to become autonomous regions in a new federal system of government.* 在新的联邦制政府中，6 省中有 5 个将成为自治区。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **federal** to describe a system of government which they disapprove of, in which the different states or provinces are controlled by a strong central government. 集权式联邦制的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He does not believe in a federal Europe with centralising powers.* 他认为一个集权式联邦制的欧洲行不通。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Federal** also means belonging or relating to the national government of a federal country rather than to one of the states within it. 归属联邦政府的；与联邦政府有关的 ❑ *The federal government controls just 6% of the education budget.* 联邦政府仅掌控 6% 的教育预算。❑ *...a federal judge.* 联邦法官 •**fed|er|al|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...residents of public housing and federally subsidized apartments.* 公共住房和享受联邦政府补贴的公寓的住户 4 N-COUNT **Federals** are the same as **feds**. 同 fed

fed|er|al|ism /'fedərəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Federalism** is belief in or support for a federal system of government, or this system itself. 联邦主义；联邦制 ❑ *They argue that the amendment undermines Canadian federalism.* 他们认为该修正案损害了加拿大联邦制。

fed|er|al|ist /'fedərəlɪst/ (**federalists**) ADJ Someone or something that is **federalist** believes in, supports, or follows a federal system of government. 联邦主义的；联邦主义者的；拥护联邦制的 ❑ *...the federalist idea of Europe.* 在欧洲实行联邦主义的理念 •N-COUNT **Federalist** is also a noun. ❑ *Many Quebeckers are federalists.* 很多魁北克人是联邦主义者。

fed|er|at|ed /'fedəreɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Federated** states or societies are ones that have joined together for a common purpose. 结成联邦的；结成联盟的 ❑ [+to] *Whether to stay in the federated state or become independent is a decision that has to be made by the people.* 是继续留在联邦制国家内，还是独立，必须由人民决定。

fed|er|a|tion ◆◇ /ˌfedə'reɪʃᵊn/ (**federations**) 1 N-COUNT A **federation** is a federal country. 联邦制国家；联邦 ❑ *...the Russian Federation.* 俄罗斯联邦 2 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **federation** is a group of societies or other organizations which have joined together, usually because they share a common interest. (社团等的)同盟，联盟，联合会 ❑ *...the British Athletic Federation.* 英国田径总会 ❑ *The organization emerged from a federation of six national agencies.* 该组织由 6 个全国性机构联合而成。

fe|do|ra /fɪ'dɔ:rə/ (**fedoras**) N-COUNT A **fedora** is a type of hat which has a brim and is made from a soft material such as velvet. 男式浅顶软呢帽

fed 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **fed up**, you are unhappy, bored, or tired of something, especially something that you have been experiencing for a long time. 厌倦的；厌烦的；腻味的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+with] *He had become fed up with city life.* 他已经厌倦了城市生活。❑ *I'm just fed up and I don't know what to do.* 我就是腻味了，不知道该怎么办。

fee ◆◇ /fi:/ (**fees**) 1 N-COUNT A **fee** is a sum of money that you pay to be allowed to do something. 费；费用 ❑ *He hadn't paid his television licence fee.* 他尚未交纳收视费。 2 N-COUNT A **fee** is the amount of money that a person or organization is paid for a particular job or service that they provide. 报酬；酬金；服务费 ❑ *Find out how much your surveyor's and solicitor's fees will be.* 弄清你要向鉴定员和律师支付多少费用。

fee|ble /'fi:bᵊl/ (**feebler, feeblest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **feeble**, you mean that they are weak. 虚弱的；微弱的；无力的 ❑ *He told them he was old and feeble and was not able to walk so far.* 他告诉他们自己年老体弱，走不了那么远。❑ *The feeble light of a tin lamp.* 锡灯微弱的光线 •**fee|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His left hand moved feebly at his side.* 他的左手在身侧无力地动。 2 ADJ If you describe something that someone says as **feeble**, you mean that it is not very good or convincing. 牵强的；不够好的；不太可信的 ❑ *This is a particularly feeble argument.* 这个论点尤其站不住脚。 •**fee|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I said 'Sorry', very feebly, feeling rather embarrassed.* 我特别小声地说了句"对不起"，觉得很不好意思。

feed ◆◇ /fi:d/ (**feeds, feeding, fed**) 1 VERB If you **feed** a person or animal, you give them food to eat and sometimes actually put it in their mouths. 喂；饲养 ❑ [v n] *We brought along pieces of old bread and fed the birds.* 我们拿了几片陈面包喂鸟。❑ [v n +on/with] *In that part of the world you can feed cattle on almost any green vegetable or fruit.* 在那个地方，几乎任何绿色蔬菜或水果都可以给牛吃。❑ [v n +to] *He spooned the ice cream into a cup and fed it to her.* 他用勺子把冰激凌舀进杯子喂给她。[Also v pron-refl] •N-COUNT **Feed** is also a noun.【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *She's had a good feed.* 她大吃了一顿。 •**feed|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The feeding of dairy cows has undergone a revolution.* 乳牛喂养已经发生了一场变革。 2 VERB To **feed** a family or a community means to supply food for them. 供养，养活(家庭或群体) ❑ [v n] *Feeding a hungry family can be expensive.* 养活饥肠辘辘的一家子开销很大。❑ [v n] *...a food reserve large enough to feed the Sudanese population for many months.* 足够苏丹人吃好多个月的食物储备 3 VERB When an animal **feeds** it eats or drinks something. (动物)吃食，进食 ❑ [v] *After a few days the caterpillars stopped feeding.* 几天后毛虫停止进食。❑ [v +on/off] *Slugs feed on decaying plant and animal material.* 蛞蝓以腐烂的动植物为食。 4 VERB When a baby **feeds**, or when you **feed** it, it drinks breast milk or milk from a bottle. (婴儿)吃奶；给…喂奶 ❑ [v] *When a baby is thirsty, it feeds more often.* 宝宝渴的时候，吃奶会更频繁。❑ [v n] *I knew absolutely nothing about handling or feeding a baby.* 我对打理、喂养宝宝一无所知。 5 N-VAR [usu n N] Animal **feed** is food given to animals, especially farm animals. 饲料 ❑ *The grain just rotted and all they could use it for was animal feed.* 谷物完全烂掉了，他们只能将其用作牲畜饲料。❑ *...poultry feed.* 家禽饲料 6 VERB To **feed** something to a place, means to supply it to that place in a steady flow. 源源不断地供给；输送 ❑ [v n prep] *...blood vessels that feed blood to the brain.* 将血液输送到大脑的血管 ❑ [v n prep] *...gas fed through pipelines.* 通过管道输送的燃气 7 VERB If you **feed** something **into** a container or piece of equipment, you put it into it. 将…放入(容器或设备) ❑ [v n prep] *She was feeding documents into a paper shredder.* 她在将文件放入碎纸机。 8 VERB If someone **feeds** you false or secret information, they deliberately tell it to you. 向…泄露(秘密)；向…灌输，向…通报(虚假信息) ❑ [v n n] *He was surrounded by people who fed him ghastly lies.* 他周围的人都在给他灌输可怕的谎言。❑ [v n +with] *At least one British officer was feeding him with classified information.* 至少有一个英国官员在向他提供机密情报。[Also v n +to] 9 VERB If you **feed** a plant, you add substances to it to make it grow well. 给(植物)施肥 ❑ [v n] *Feed plants to encourage steady growth.* 给植物施肥促其不断生长。 10 VERB If one thing **feeds on** another, it becomes stronger as a result of the other thing's existence. (因…而)壮大；(从…中)得到滋养 ❑ [v +on] *The drinking and the guilt fed on each other.* 酗酒和犯罪彼此助长。 11 VERB To **feed** information **into** a computer means to gradually put it into it. 将(信息)输入(计算机) ❑ [v n +into/to] *An automatic weather station feeds information on wind direction to the computer.* 自动化气象站将风向信息输入计算机。 12 N-COUNT A **feed** is a system that tells a user when an item is available to read, for example on Twitter. (推特等的)消息推送系统【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *I saw the news on my Twitter feed.* 我在自己的推特消息推送系统上

F

看到了这个消息。 ■ to **bite the hand that feeds you** → see **bite** ■ **mouths to feed** → see **mouth**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *feed* with:

N. **feed the baby** 喂宝宝，**feed the cat** 喂猫，**feed the children** 喂孩子 ■
feed your family 养活家人，**feed the hungry** 为饥民提供食物 ■
bird feed 鸟饲料 ■
V. **feed and clothe** 供…吃穿 ■

feed|back /'fi:dbæk/ ■ N-UNCOUNT If you get **feedback on** your work or progress, someone tells you how well or badly you are doing, and how you could improve. If you get good feedback you have worked or performed well. 反馈(意见) ❑ *Continue to ask for feedback on your work.* 继续征求对你工作的反馈意见。 ❑ *I was getting great feedback from my boss.* 当时老板对我评价很高。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Feedback** is the unpleasant high-pitched sound produced by a piece of electrical equipment when part of the signal that comes out goes back into it. (电器的)反馈啸叫

feed|er /'fi:də'/ (**feeders**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **feeder** road, railway, or river is a smaller one that leads to a more important one. 支线的；支路的；支流的 ■ N-COUNT [usu N n] **Feeder** airline and railway services connect major routes and local destinations. 支线航空(或铁路)服务 ❑ *...a feeder to British Airways's transatlantic destinations.* 英国航空公司跨大西洋航班的支线服务 ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **feeder** school or team provides students or players for a larger or more important one. (重点学校的)生源学校，直属学校；(高级队伍的)后备队 ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **feeder** is a container that you fill with food for birds or animals. 鸟食罐；喂食器

feeding bottle (**feeding bottles**) also **feeding-bottle** N-COUNT A **feeding bottle** is a plastic bottle with a special rubber top through which a baby can suck milk or other liquids. 奶瓶【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nursing bottle**

feeding ground (**feeding grounds**) N-COUNT The **feeding ground** of a group of animals or birds, is the place where they find food and eat. (动物的)聚食场，觅食场，索饵场 ❑ *The mud is a feeding ground for large numbers of birds.* 这块泥地是大批鸟儿的觅食场。

feel ◆◆◆ /fi:l/ (**feels, feeling, felt**) ■ V-LINK If you **feel** a particular emotion or physical sensation, you experience it. 感觉；感到；觉得 ❑ [v adj] *I am feeling very depressed.* 我觉得非常抑郁。 ❑ [v adj] *I will always feel grateful to that little guy.* 我会永远感激那个小伙子。 ❑ [v adj] *I remember feeling sick.* 我记得有恶心的感觉。 ❑ [v n] *Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in my shoulder.* 我突然感到肩膀一阵剧痛。 ❑ [v n] *You won't feel a thing.* 你不会有任何感觉。 ❑ [v as if] *I felt as if all my strength had gone.* 我感觉似乎已经筋疲力尽。 ❑ [v like] *I felt like I was being kicked in the teeth every day.* 我觉得每天都在遭受失望的打击。 ■ V-LINK [no cont] If you talk about how an experience or event **feels**, you talk about the emotions and sensations connected with it. (经历或事件)给人…感觉，令人有…感觉 ❑ [v adj] *It feels good to have finished a piece of work.* 完成一项工作后感觉很好。 ❑ [v adj] *The speed at which everything moved felt strange.* 一切进展如此之快让人感觉不对劲。 ❑ [v as if] *Within five minutes of arriving back from holiday, it feels as if I've never been away.* 度假回来之后没过5分钟，我就感觉好像从未离开过。 ❑ [v like] *It felt like I'd had two babies instead of one.* 我感觉像是有两个孩子而不是一个。 ■ V-LINK [no cont] If you talk about how an object **feels**, you talk about the physical quality that you notice when you touch or hold it. For example, if something **feels** soft, you notice that it is soft when you touch it. 摸上去；有…手感 ❑ [v adj] *The metal felt smooth and cold.* 这种金属摸起来又滑又凉。 ❑ [v adj] *The ten-foot oars felt heavy and awkward.* 10英尺长的桨拿起来很笨重。 ❑ [v like] *When the clay feels like putty, it is ready to use.* 黏土摸起来像油灰时，就可以用了。 •N-SING **Feel** is also a noun. ❑ *He remembered the feel of her skin.* 他记得触摸她皮肤时的感觉。 ❑ *Linen raincoats have a crisp, papery feel.* 亚麻雨衣手感脆，像纸。 ■ V-LINK [no cont] If you talk about how the weather **feels**, you describe the weather, especially the temperature or whether or not you think it is going to rain or snow. (天气)感觉像要(下雨、下雪等) ❑ [v adj] *It felt wintry cold that day.* 那天感觉像冬天一样寒冷。 ■ VERB If you **feel** an object, you touch it deliberately with your hand, so that you learn what it is like, for example what shape it is or whether it is rough or smooth. 触摸 ❑ [v n] *The doctor felt his head.* 医生摸了摸他的头。 ❑ [v n] *When dry, feel the surface and it will no longer be smooth.* 干了之后，表面摸上去就不再光滑了。 ❑ [v wh] *Feel how soft the skin is in the small of the back.* 感觉一下腰背部皮肤多么柔软。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Her eyes squeezed shut, she felt inside the tin, expecting it to be bare.* 她紧闭双眼伸手进罐摸索，料想里面是空的。 ■ VERB [no cont] If you can **feel** something, you are aware of it because it is touching you. 碰到；摸到 ❑ [v n] *Through several layers of clothes I could feel his muscles.* 透过好几层衣服，我能感觉到他的肌肉。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He felt her leg against his.* 他感觉到她的腿贴着自己的腿。 ■ VERB If you **feel** something happening, you become aware of it because of the effect it has on your body. (身体)感觉到，觉察到，觉出 ❑ [v n v-ing] *She felt something being pressed into her hands.* 她感觉有什么东西被塞到了自己手里。 ❑ [v n inf] *He felt something move beside him.* 他感觉身边有什么东西在动。 ❑ [v pron-refl -ed] *She felt herself lifted from her feet.* 她感觉自己被抬了起来。 ❑ [be v-ed] *Tremors were felt 250 miles away.* 250英里外都能感觉到震颤。 ■ VERB If you **feel yourself** doing something or being in a particular state, you are aware that something is happening to you which you are unable to control. 不由得感到 ❑ [v pron-refl inf] *I felt myself blush.* 我不觉脸红了。 ❑ [v pron-refl v-ing] *If at any point you feel yourself becoming tense, make a conscious effort to relax.* 要是什么时候感到紧张，就有意识地放松一下。 ❑ [v n inf] *I actually felt my heart quicken.* 我实际上感觉心跳加快了。 [Also v n v-ing] ■ VERB [no cont] If you **feel** the presence of someone or something, you become aware of them, even though you cannot see or hear them. 感觉到(…的存在) ❑ [v n] *He felt her eyes on him.* 他感觉到她在看他。 ❑ [v n] *Suddenly, I felt a presence behind me.* 突然，我感觉身后有个东西。 ❑ [v that] *I could feel that a man was watching me very intensely.* 我能感觉到有个男的正紧盯着我。 ❑ [v n v-ing] *He almost felt her wincing at the other end of the telephone.* 他几乎能感觉到她在电话那头龇牙咧嘴。 ■ VERB [no cont] If you **feel** that something is the case, you have a strong idea in your mind that it is the case, but you have no definite evidence. 觉得，认为(…属实) ❑ [v that] *I feel that not enough is being done to protect the local animal life.* 我觉得当地动物保护力度不够。 ❑ [v adj that] *I feel certain that it will all turn out well.* 我觉得最后肯定会皆大欢喜。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *She felt herself to be part of a large business empire.* 她觉得自己成了一个庞大商业帝国中的一分子。 ❑ [v pron-refl n] *I never felt myself a real child of the sixties.* 我从未觉得自己真是60年代的人。 ■ VERB [no cont] If you **feel** that you should do something, you think that you should do it. 认为，觉得(应该做…) ❑ [v that] *I feel I should resign.* 我觉得自己应该辞职。 ❑ [v that] *He felt that he had to do it.* 他觉得自己必须去做。 ❑ [v-ed to-inf] *You need not feel obliged to contribute.* 你不必觉得非捐不可。 ❑ [v +under] *They felt under no obligation to maintain their employees.* 他们觉得没有义务为员工提供生活费。 ■ VERB [no cont] If you talk about how you **feel about** something, you talk about your opinion, attitude, or reaction to it. 抱…看法；持…态度；作…反应 ❑ [v +about] *We'd like to know what you feel about abortion.* 我们想知道你对堕胎是怎么看的。 ❑ [v adj/adv +about] *She feels guilty about spending less time lately with her two kids.* 最近她和两个孩子在一起的时间少了，她为此感到愧疚。 ❑ [v n +about] *He feels deep regret about his friend's death.* 他对朋友的去世深感惋惜。 ■ VERB If you **feel like** doing something or having something, you want to do it or have it because you are in the right mood for it and think you would enjoy it. 想，愿意(做或拥有…) ❑ [v like v-ing] *Neither of them felt like going back to sleep.* 他俩都不想回去睡觉。 ❑ [v like n] *Could we take a walk? I feel like a little exercise.* 我们去散散步好吗？我想活动一下。 ■ VERB If you **feel** the effect or result of something, you experience it. 感受，体会，承受(后果或影响) ❑ [v n] *The charity is still feeling the effects of revelations about its one-time president.* 这家慈善机构仍承受着其前主席被检举带来的影响。 ❑ [be v-ed] *The real impact will be felt in the developing world.* 发展中国家将会感到真切的影响。 ■ N-SING The **feel** of something, for example a place, is

the general impression that it gives you. 总体印象；感觉 ❑ *The room has a warm, cosy feel.* 这个房间有一种温暖舒适的感觉。•PHRASE If you **get the feel of** something, for example a place or a new activity, you become familiar with it. 逐渐熟悉 ❑ *He wanted to get the feel of the place.* 他想熟悉一下这个地方。 ⓫ → see also **feeling, felt** ⓬ **feel free** → see **free**

▶**feel for** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **feel for** something, for example in the dark, you try to find it by moving your hand around until you touch it. 摸索着寻找 ❑ [V P n] *I felt for my wallet and papers in my inside pocket.* 我在里兜里摸钱包和证件。❑ [V adv/prep P n] *I slumped down in my usual armchair and felt around for the newspaper.* 我一屁股坐在常坐的扶手椅上，摸索着找报纸。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **feel for** someone, you have sympathy for them. 同情；可怜；怜悯 ❑ [V P n] *She cried on the phone and was very upset and I really felt for her.* 她在电话里哭了，非常难过，我很同情她。

Thesaurus 同类词 *feel* Also look up:

V-LINK. experience, perceive, sense ❶

feeler /'fi:lə'/ (**feelers**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] An insect's **feelers** are the two thin stalks on its head with which it touches and senses things around it. (昆虫的)触角，触须 ❷ N-PLURAL If you **put out feelers**, you make careful, quiet contacts with people in order to get information from them, or to find out what their reaction will be to a suggestion. 试探手段 ❑ *When vacancies occur, the office puts out feelers to the universities.* 出现职位空缺时，办事处就到各所大学去打探。

feel-good also **feelgood** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **feel-good** film is a film which presents people and life in a way which makes the people who watch it feel happy and optimistic. (电影)令人愉悦的 ❑ *...a bright and enjoyable feel-good romance.* 基调明快、欢乐向上的爱情故事 ❷ PHRASE When journalists refer to **the feel-good factor**, they mean that people are feeling hopeful and optimistic about the future. 对未来的乐观态度(新闻用语) ❑ *There were obvious signs of the feel-good factor in the last survey taken in the wake of the election result.* 选举结果公布后的最近一次调查显示，人们明显对未来持乐观态度。

feeling ↔ /'fi:liŋ/ (**feelings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **feeling** is an emotion, such as anger or happiness. 感情；情绪 ❑ [+of] *It gave me a feeling of satisfaction.* 这给了我一种满足感。❑ *I think our main feeling would be of an immense gratitude.* 我觉得充斥我们心中的将是一种强烈的感激之情。❑ *He was unable to contain his own destructive feelings.* 他无法抑制自己消极的情绪。 ❷ N-PLURAL [oft with poss] Your **feelings** about something are the things that you think and feel about it, or your attitude towards it. 看法；感受；态度 ❑ [+about] *She has strong feelings about the alleged growth in violence against female officers.* 据称针对女警的暴力事件有所增加，她对此十分愤慨。❑ [+of] *I think that sums up the feelings of most discerning and intelligent Indians.* 我想这概括了最富洞察力和悟性的印第安人的感受。❑ *He made no real secret of his feelings to his friends.* 他对朋友们毫不掩饰自己的感受。 ❸ N-PLURAL [usu poss n] When you refer to someone's **feelings**, you are talking about the things that might embarrass, offend, or upset them. For example, if you hurt someone's **feelings**, you upset them by something that you say or do. (可能被困扰、伤害的)感情 ❑ *He was afraid of hurting my feelings.* 他怕伤了我的心。❑ *He has no respect, no regard for anyone's feelings.* 他不尊重，也不顾及别人的感受。 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Feeling** is a way of thinking and reacting to things which is emotional and not planned rather than logical and practical. 感情用事；激动 ❑ *He was prompted to a rare outburst of feeling.* 他被惹得大发脾气，这很少见。❑ *...a voice that trembles with feeling.* 激动得发颤的声音 ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Feeling** for someone is love, affection, sympathy, or concern for them. 爱慕；喜爱；同情；关切 ❑ [+for] *Thomas never lost his feeling for Harriet.* 托马斯对哈丽雅特的爱从未消逝。❑ *It's incredible that Peter can behave with such stupid lack of feeling.* 彼得行事如此麻木不仁，真是难以置信。 ❻ N-COUNT If you have a **feeling** of hunger, tiredness, or other physical sensation, you experience it. (饥饿、疲倦等)感觉 ❑ *I also had a strange feeling in my neck.* 我脖子感觉也很怪。❑ [+of] *He experienced feelings of claustrophobia from being in a small place.* 他呆在一个狭小的地方，体验到了幽闭恐怖的感觉。 ❼ N-UNCOUNT **Feeling** in part of your body is the ability to experience the sense of touch in this part of the body. (身体部位的)感觉，知觉 ❑ *After the accident he had no feeling in his legs.* 事故过后，他的双腿没了知觉。 ❽ N-COUNT [oft N that] If you have **a feeling that** something is the case or **that** something is going to happen, you think that is probably the case or that it is probably going to happen. 感觉；预感 ❑ *I have a feeling that everything will come right for us one day.* 我有种感觉：情况总有一天会变得对我们有利的。❑ [+about] *You have a feeling about people, and I just felt she was going to be good.* 你对人总会有预感，我当时就觉得她会好的。 ❾ N-UNCOUNT [oft N that] **Feeling** is used to refer to a general opinion that a group of people has about something. (群体的)态度，意见，情绪 ❑ *There is still some feeling in the art world that the market for such works may be declining.* 艺术界一些人仍然认为这类作品的市场可能会萎缩。❑ *It seemed that anti-Fascist feeling was not being encouraged.* 看来反法西斯情绪并未受到鼓励。 ❿ N-SING If you have a **feeling of** being in a particular situation, you feel that you are in that situation. (处于某种处境的)感觉 ❑ [+of] *I had the terrible feeling of being left behind to bring up the baby while he had fun.* 我感觉糟糕透顶：我被撂下抚养孩子，他却寻欢作乐。 ⓫ N-SING If you have **a feeling for** something, you have an understanding of it or a natural ability to do it. 理解力；天赋 ❑ *Try to get a feeling for the people who live here.* 试着去理解在这片土地上生息的人们。❑ *You seem to have a feeling for drawing.* 看来你有绘画天赋。 ⓬ N-SING If something such as a place or book creates a particular kind of **feeling**, it creates a particular kind of atmosphere. (地方、图书等营造的)气氛，氛围 ❑ [+of] *That's what we tried to portray in the book, this feeling of opulence and grandeur.* 那就是我们试图在书中描绘的——一种富丽堂皇的气派。 ⓭ → see also **feel** ⓮ PHRASE **Bad feeling** or **ill feeling** is bitterness or anger which exists between people, for example after they have had an argument. 反感；怨恨；恶感 ❑ [+between] *There's been some bad feeling between the two families.* 两家人之前有过节。 ⓯ PHRASE **Hard feelings** are feelings of anger or bitterness towards someone who you have had an argument with or who has upset you. If you say **'no hard feelings'**, you are making an agreement with someone not to be angry or bitter about something. 火气；怨恨；敌意 ❑ [+between] *I don't want any hard feelings between our companies.* 我不想我们两家公司间存有什么芥蒂。❑ *He held out his large hand. 'No hard feelings, right?'* 他伸出大手："不生气，对吧？" ⓰ CONVENTION You say **'I know the feeling'** to show that you understand or feel sorry about a problem or difficult experience that someone is telling you about. 我知道那种滋味；我理解那种感受【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】 ⓱ PHRASE If you **have mixed feelings** about something or someone, you feel uncertain about them because you can see both good and bad points about them. 感情复杂；爱恨交加

Pragmatics 语用 *feelings*

In this dictionary, the label FEELINGS indicates that you use the word or expression to show how you feel about a situation, a person, or a thing. An example of a word with this label is *unfortunately*.

本词典中，标签 FEELINGS (情感)表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其对某一情形、人或物的感受，例如，unfortunately (不幸地)一词即有此标签。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *feeling* with:

ADJ. **sinking** feeling 颓丧感 ❶
strong feeling 强烈的情感(或感觉) ❶ ❹ ❺ ❽ ❿
funny feeling 古怪的感觉 ❶ ❻ ❽
strange feeling 奇怪的感觉 ❶ ❻ ❽ ❿
good feeling 良好的感觉 ❶ ❽
bad feeling 不好的感觉 ❶ ❽ ❾
V. **get a** feeling 产生情感 ❶
express a feeling 表达感情，**have a** feeling 有感觉 ❶ ❺
N. feeling **of inadequacy** 力不从心的感觉，feeling **of satisfaction** 满足感 ❶
depth of feeling 感情(或感觉的)强烈度 ❶ ❺ ❻

F

feel|ing|ly /'fi:lɪŋli/ ADV [ADV after v] If someone says something **feelingly**, they say it in a way which shows that they have very strong feelings about what they are saying. 激动地；动情地 ❑ *'It's what I want,' she said feelingly.* "这就是我想要的。"她激动地说。

'fee-paying ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fee-paying** is used to talk about institutions or services which people have to pay to use, especially ones which are often provided free. (尤指常为免费的机构或服务)收费的，付费的 ❑ *...fee-paying schools.* 自费学校 ❑ *...fee-paying postgraduate students.* 自费研究生

feet /fi:t/ **Feet** is the plural of **foot**. (foot 的复数)

feign /feɪn/ (**feigns, feigning, feigned**) VERB If someone **feigns** a particular feeling, attitude, or physical condition, they try to make other people think that they have it or are experiencing it, although this is not true. 装作；假装；佯装【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *One morning, I didn't want to go to school, and decided to feign illness.* 有天早晨，我不想上学，于是决定装病。❑ [v-ed] *'Giles phoned this morning,' Mirella said with feigned indifference.* "贾尔斯今早来电话了。"米雷拉装作若无其事地说。[Also v to-inf]

feint /feɪnt/ (**feints, feinting, feinted**) VERB In sport or military conflict, if someone **feints**, they make a brief movement in a different direction from the one they intend to follow, as a way of confusing or deceiving their opponent. 佯攻；虚晃；做假动作 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I feinted to the left, then to the right.* 我先假装向左，然后再向右。❑ [v] *They feinted and concentrated forces against the most fortified line of the enemy side.* 他们虚晃一枪，然后集中兵力攻打敌方最坚固的阵线。

feisty /'faɪsti/ ADJ If you describe someone as **feisty**, you mean that they are tough, independent, and spirited, often when you would not expect them to be, for example because they are old or ill. (常指出乎意料地)强悍的，顽强独立的，意气昂扬的 ❑ *At 66, she was as feisty as ever.* 66 岁的她还和从前一样意气昂扬。

fe|lici|tous /fɪ'lɪsɪtəs/ ADJ If you describe a remark or idea as **felicitous**, you approve of it because it seems particularly suitable in the circumstances. (话语、想法等)妥当的，合宜的，贴切的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *Her prose style is not always felicitous; she tends to repetition.* 她的行文风格并非总是恰到好处；她爱重复。

fe|lic|ity /fɪ'lɪsɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Felicity** is great happiness and pleasure. 喜悦；幸福；欢乐【LITERARY 文】❑ *...joy and felicity.* 快乐幸福 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Felicity** is the quality of being good, pleasant, or desirable. 恰当；妥帖；合意【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his conversational manner and easy verbal felicity.* 他的谈吐风度和自如的精当措辞

fe|line /'fi:laɪn/ (**felines**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Feline** means belonging or relating to the cat family. 猫科的 ❷ N-COUNT A **feline** is an animal that belongs to the cat family. 猫科动物 ❑ *The 14lb feline is so fat she can hardly walk.* 这只 14 磅重的猫这么胖，几乎连路都走不动了。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **feline** to describe someone's appearance or movements if they are elegant or graceful in a way that makes you think of a cat. 像猫一样(优雅)的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She moves with feline grace.* 她举止像猫一样优雅。

fell /fel/ (**fells, felling, felled**) ❶ **Fell** is the past tense of **fall**. ❷ VERB [usu passive] If trees **are felled**, they are cut down. 砍伐，砍倒(树木) ❑ [be v-ed] *Badly infected trees should be felled and burned.* 感染严重的树应砍倒焚烧。❸ VERB If you **fell** someone, you knock them down, for example in a fight. 击倒，打倒(某人) ❑ [v n] *...a blow on the forehead which felled him to the ground.* 击中前额而将他击倒在地的一拳 ❹ **in one fell swoop** → see **swoop**

fel|la /'felə/ (**fellas**) also **feller** N-COUNT You can refer to a man as a **fella**. 伙计；哥们儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's an intelligent man and a nice fella.* 他很聪明，是个好伙计。

fel|la|tio /fə'leɪʃiəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Fellatio** is oral sex which involves someone using their mouth to stimulate their partner's penis. 含阳(指吮吸阴茎)

fel|low ◆◆◇ /'feləʊ/ (**fellows**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fellow** to describe people who are in the same situation as you, or people you feel you have something in common with. 处境相同的；有共同点的 ❑ *She discovered to her pleasure, a talent for making her fellow guests laugh.* 她欣喜地发现自己具备一种逗乐同行客人的才能。❑ *Even in jail, my fellow inmates treated me with kindness.* 就算在监狱里，狱友们对我也很友善。❷ N-COUNT A **fellow** is a man or boy. 男人；小伙；家伙【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *By all accounts, Rodger would appear to be a fine fellow.* 据大家说，罗杰似乎是个好小伙。❸ N-PLURAL Your **fellows** are the people who you work with, do things with, or who are like you in some way. 同事；伙伴；同类【FORMAL 正式】❑ *People looked out for one another and were concerned about the welfare of their fellows.* 人们守望相助，关心着彼此的福祉。❹ N-COUNT A **fellow of** an academic or professional association is someone who is a specially elected member of it, usually because of their work or achievements or as a mark of honour. (学术或专业协会的)会员 ❑ [+of] *...the fellows of the Zoological Society of London.* 伦敦动物学学会会员

,fel|low 'feel|ing also **fellow-feeling** N-UNCOUNT **Fellow feeling** is sympathy and friendship that exists between people who have shared similar experiences or difficulties. 惺惺相惜；同病相怜；同感

fel|low|ship /'feləʊʃɪp/ (**fellowships**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fellowship** is a group of people that join together for a common purpose or interest. (有共同目的或利益的)团体，协会，联谊会 ❑ *...the National Schizophrenia Fellowship.* 全国精神分裂症研究协会 ❑ *At Merlin's instigation, Arthur founds the Fellowship of the Round Table.* 在墨林的鼓动下，亚瑟王创建了圆桌骑士团。❷ N-COUNT A **fellowship** at a university is a post which involves research work. (大学的)研究员职位(大致相当于讲师) ❑ *He was offered a research fellowship at Clare College.* 他在克莱尔学院得到了一个研究员职位。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Fellowship** is a feeling of friendship that people have when they are talking or doing something together and sharing their experiences. 友谊；交情；交谊 ❑ *...a sense of community and fellowship.* 休戚与共的感觉

fel|on /'felən/ (**felons**) N-COUNT A **felon** is a person who is guilty of committing a felony. 重罪犯【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He's a convicted felon.* 他是个已定罪的重犯。

felo|ny /'felənɪ/ (**felonies**) N-COUNT In countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones, a **felony** is a very serious crime such as armed robbery. 重罪(如武装抢劫)【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He pleaded guilty to six felonies.* 他承认犯有 6 项重罪。

felt /felt/ ❶ **Felt** is the past tense and past participle of **feel**. ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Felt** is a thick cloth made from wool or other fibres packed tightly together. 毡；油毡；毛毡

,felt-'tip (**felt-tips**) N-COUNT A **felt-tip** or a **felt-tip pen** is a pen which has a piece of fibre at the end that the ink comes through. 毡头笔

fem. **fem.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **female** or **feminine**.

fe|male ◆◆◇ /'fi:meɪl/ (**females**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **female** is a woman or a girl. 女性的；女人的 ❑ *...a sixteen-piece dance band with a female singer.* 十六人伴舞乐队和一位女歌手 ❑ *Only 13 per cent of consultants are female.* 会诊医师中只有13%是女性。❷ N-COUNT Women and girls are sometimes referred to as **females** when they are being considered as a type. 女性；女子 ❑ *Hay fever affects males more than females.* 花粉症发病率男性高于女性。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Female** matters and things relate to, belong to, or affect women rather than men. 女性的；女式的；影响女性的 ❑ *...female infertility.* 女性不孕症 ❑ *...a purveyor of female undergarments.* 女式内衣供应商 ❹ N-COUNT You can refer to any creature that can lay eggs or produce babies from its body as a **female**. 雌性生物 ❑ *Each female will lay just one egg in April or May.* 每个雌体四五月份只产一枚卵。•ADJ **Female** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the scent given off by the female aphid to attract the male.* 雌蚜虫释放出的吸引雄蚜虫的气味 ❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **female** flower or plant contains the part that will become the fruit when it is fertilized. (花或植物)雌性的 ❑ *Figs have male and female flowers.* 无花果有雄花和雌花。

Usage 用法 **female and woman**

In everyday situations, you should avoid using *female* to refer to women, because that can sound offensive. When used as a noun, *female* is mainly used in scientific or medical contexts. *The leader of the herd of elephants is usually the oldest female.* 日常语境中，应避免使用 female 表示女性，因这种用法听起来可能会有冒犯性。female 用作名词时，主要用于科学或医学语境：The leader of the herd of elephants is usually the oldest female. 象群的头领一般是最年长的雌象。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***fem, femin ≈ woman*** 女性：***effeminate, female, feminine***

femi|nine /'femɪnɪn/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Feminine** qualities and things relate to or are considered typical of women, in contrast to men. 女性的；女人的 ❑ *...male leaders worrying about their women abandoning traditional feminine roles.* 担心自家女人放弃传统女性角色的男性领导 ❑ *...a manufactured ideal of feminine beauty.* 捏造的女性美典范 ■ ADJ Someone or something that is **feminine** has qualities that are considered typical of women, especially being pretty or gentle. 女子气的；女人味的；（尤指）柔美的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I've always been attracted to very feminine, delicate women.* 我总是着迷于十分娇柔纤巧的女子。❑ *The bedroom has a light, feminine look.* 卧室雅致，有股女人味。■ ADJ In some languages, a **feminine** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a masculine or neuter one, or behaves in a different way. （名词、代词或形容词）阴性的

femi|nin|ity /ˌfemɪ'nɪnɪti/ ■ N-UNCOUNT A woman's **femininity** is the fact that she is a woman. 女性身份 ❑ *...the drudgery behind the ideology of motherhood and femininity.* 贤妻良母这一观念背后的辛劳 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Femininity** means the qualities that are considered to be typical of women. 女性气质；女人特质；阴柔 ❑ *...this courageous German tennis star's unique blend of strength and femininity.* 这位非凡地融力量与柔美为一体、勇气十足的德国网球明星

femi|nism /'femɪnɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Feminism** is the belief and aim that women should have the same rights, power, and opportunities as men. 女权主义 ❑ *...Barbara Johnson, that champion of radical feminism.* 芭芭拉·约翰逊，激进女权主义的斗士

→ see **society**

femi|nist /'femɪnɪst/ (**feminists**) ■ N-COUNT A **feminist** is a person who believes in and supports feminism. 女权主义者 ❑ *Only 16 per cent of young women in a 1990 survey considered themselves feminists.* 在 1990 年的一项调查中，只有 16% 的年轻女性认为自己是女权主义者。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Feminist** groups, ideas, and activities are involved in feminism. 女权主义的；与女权主义相关的 ❑ *...the concerns addressed by the feminist movement.* 女权运动致力解决的问题

→ see **society**

femi|nize /'femɪnaɪz/ (**feminizes, feminizing, feminized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **feminise**

VERB To **feminize** something means to make it into something that involves mainly women or is thought suitable for or typical of women. 使女性化；使适合女人；使带上女子气【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...their governments' policies of feminizing low-paid factory work.* 他们政府使妇女主要承担工厂低薪工作的政策 ❑ [v-ed] *...a feminised pinstriped suit.* 女式细条纹套装

femme fa|tale /ˌfæm fə'tɑ:l/ (**femmes fatales**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a woman has a reputation as a **femme fatale**, she is considered to be very attractive sexually, and likely to cause problems for any men who are attracted to her. 红颜祸水；可致灾祸的性感尤物

fe|mur /'fi:mə'/ (**femurs**) N-COUNT Your **femur** is the large bone in the upper part of your leg. 股骨

→ see **skeleton**

fen /fen/ (**fens**) N-VAR **Fen** is used to refer to an area of low, flat, wet land, especially in the east of England. （尤指英格兰东部的）碱沼，沼泽 ❑ *...the flat fen lands near Cambridge.* 剑桥附近平坦的沼泽地

fence ✦✧ /fens/ (**fences, fencing, fenced**) ■ N-COUNT A **fence** is a barrier between two areas of land, made of wood or wire supported by posts. 栅栏；篱笆；围栏 ❑ *Villagers say the fence would restrict public access to the hills.* 村民们说这道围栏会限制公众进入山区。■ VERB If you **fence** an area of land, you surround it with a fence. （用篱笆等）围住，把…圈起来 ❑ [v n] *The first task was to fence the wood to exclude sheep.* 第一项任务就是把树林围起来不让羊进去。❑ [v-ed] *Thomas was playing in a little fenced area full of sand.* 托马斯在一小块围起来的铺满沙子的地上玩耍。■ N-COUNT A **fence** in show jumping or horse racing is an obstacle or barrier that horses have to jump over. （越障比赛或赛马中的）障碍 ■ PHRASE If one country tries to **mend fences with** another, it tries to end a disagreement or quarrel with the other country. You can also say that two countries **mend fences**. 重修旧好；重归于好 ❑ [+with] *Washington was last night doing its best to mend fences with the Europeans, saying it understood their concerns.* 昨晚，华盛顿尽最大努力与欧洲各国修好，称理解其担忧。■ PHRASE If you **sit on the fence**, you avoid supporting a particular side in a discussion or argument. 保持中立；骑墙 ❑ *They are sitting on the fence and refusing to commit themselves.* 他们保持中立，拒绝表态。

▶fence in ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **fence** something **in**, you surround it completely with a fence. （用围栏等）把…围起来 ❑ [v P n] *He plans to fence in about 100 acres of his ranch five miles north of town.* 他计划将他在镇北 5 英里处的约 100 英亩牧场圈起来。■ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you **are fenced in** by someone or something, they are so close to you that you are unable to move or leave. 包围；使脱不开身 ❑ [be v-ed P] *She was basically fenced in by what the military wanted to do.* 军务使她基本上无法脱身。❑ [v-ed P] *He put his hand on the post behind her so that he had her fenced in and could look down on her.* 他把手搭在她身后的柱子上，这样就把她拥在当中，可以低头看她了。

fenc|ing /'fensɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Fencing** is a sport in which two competitors fight each other using very thin swords. The ends of the swords are covered and the competitors wear protective clothes, so that they do not hurt each other. 击剑（运动）■ N-UNCOUNT Materials such as wood or wire that are used to make fences are called **fencing**. 围栏材料；篱笆材料 ❑ *...old wooden fencing.* 旧的木栅栏

fend /fend/ (**fends, fending, fended**) VERB If you have to **fend for** yourself, you have to look after yourself without relying on help from anyone else. 照料，照顾（自己）❑ [v +for] *The woman and her young baby had been thrown out and left to fend for themselves.* 女人和她的小宝宝被赶了出来，任其自生自灭。

▶fend off ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **fend off** unwanted questions, problems, or people, you stop them from affecting you or defend yourself from them, but often only for a short time and without dealing with them completely. 挡开，避开（问题或人）❑ [v P n] *He looked relaxed and determined as he fended off questions from the world's Press.* 他回避国际媒体提问时显得轻松而果决。❑ [v n P] *He had struggled to pay off creditors but couldn't fend them off any longer.* 他曾想方设法还债主的钱，但却再也躲不过他们了。■ PHRASAL VERB If you **fend off** someone who is attacking you, you use your arms or something such as a stick to defend yourself from their blows. 挡住，抵挡（攻击）❑ [v P n] *He raised his hand to fend off the blow.* 他抬起手抵挡那一拳。[Also v n P]

fend|er /'fendə'/ (**fenders**) ■ N-COUNT A **fender** is a low metal wall built around a fireplace, which stops any coals that fall out of the fire from rolling onto the carpet. 壁炉围栏；炉围 ❑ *...a brass fender.* 铜制壁炉围栏 ■ N-COUNT A **fender** is the same as a **fireguard**. 同 fireguard ■ N-COUNT The **fenders** of a car are the parts of the body over the wheels. （汽车的）翼子板，挡泥板【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **wing**

■ N-COUNT The **fender** of a car is a bar at the front or back that protects the car if it bumps into something. （汽车的）保险杠，缓冲装置【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bumper**

F

3 N-COUNT The **fenders** of a boat are objects which hang against the outside and protect it from damage when it comes next to a harbour wall or another boat. (船的)碰垫，护舷材

Word Link 词根词缀 *fend = striking 击打：defend, fender, offend*

feng shui /ˌfʌŋ ˈʃweɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Feng shui** is a Chinese art which is based on the belief that the way you arrange things within a building, and within the rooms of that building, can affect aspects of your life such as how happy and successful you are. 风水

fen|nel /ˈfenᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Fennel** is a plant with a crisp rounded base and feathery leaves. It can be eaten as a vegetable or the leaves can be used as a herb. 茴香；小茴香

fe|ral /ˈferəl, ˈfɪər-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Feral** animals are wild animals that are not owned or controlled by anyone, especially ones that belong to species which are normally owned and kept by people. (尤指通常由人饲养的动物)野的，未驯服的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...feral cats.* 野猫

fer|ment (**ferments, fermenting, fermented**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈfɜːˈment/. The verb is pronounced /fəˈment/. 名词读作 /ˈfɜːˈment/。动词读作 /fəˈment/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Ferment** is excitement and trouble caused by change or uncertainty. 动荡；骚动；动乱；❑ *The whole country has been in a state of political ferment for some months.* 几个月来，整个国家一直处于政治动荡状态。2 VERB If a food, drink, or other natural substance **ferments**, or if it **is fermented**, a chemical change takes place in it so that alcohol is produced. This process forms part of the production of alcoholic drinks such as wine and beer. (使)发酵 ❑ [v] *The dried grapes are allowed to ferment until there is no sugar left and the wine is dry.* 让干葡萄发酵，直到没了糖分，酒无甜味。❑ [v n] *To serve the needs of bakers, manufacturers ferment the yeast to produce a more concentrated product.* 为了满足面包店主的需要，制造商让酵母发酵，以生产出浓度更高的产品。•**fer|men|ta|tion** /ˌfɜːmenˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Yeast is essential for the fermentation that produces alcohol.* 酿酒要发酵，而发酵必须有酵母。

→ see **fungus**

fern /fɜːˈn/ (**ferns**) N-VAR A **fern** is a plant that has long stems with feathery leaves and no flowers. There are many types of fern. 蕨；蕨类植物；羊齿植物

fe|ro|cious /fəˈrəʊʃəs/ 1 ADJ A **ferocious** animal, person, or action is very fierce and violent. 凶猛的；凶暴的 ❑ *...a ferocious guard-dog.* 凶恶的看门狗 ❑ *The police had had to deal with some of the most ferocious violence ever seen on the streets of London.* 警方不得不去处理伦敦街头发生的一些极其严重的暴力事件。2 ADJ A **ferocious** war, argument, or other form of conflict involves a great deal of anger, bitterness, and determination. (战争、争论等冲突)激烈的，猛烈的 ❑ *Fighting has been ferocious.* 战斗十分惨烈。❑ *A ferocious battle to select a new parliamentary candidate is in progress.* 围绕推选一位新的议会候选人，激战正酣。3 ADJ If you describe actions or feelings as **ferocious**, you mean that they are intense and determined. (行动或感情)强烈的，决然的 ❑ *Lindbergh was startled at the ferocious depth of anti-British feeling.* 反英情绪之炽烈令林德伯格大为震惊。

fe|roc|ity /fəˈrɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **ferocity** of something is its fierce or violent nature. 凶猛；狂暴；激烈 ❑ *The armed forces seem to have been taken by surprise by the ferocity of the attack.* 进攻非常猛烈，武装部队似乎被打了个措手不及。

fer|ret /ˈferɪt/ (**ferrets, ferreting, ferreted**) 1 N-COUNT A **ferret** is a small, fierce animal which is used for hunting rabbits and rats. 白鼬，雪貂(用以猎兔、捕鼠) 2 VERB If you **ferret** about for something, you look for it in a lot of different places or in a place where it is hidden. 搜寻；寻找【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v *about/around*] *She nonetheless continued to ferret about for possible jobs.* 她还是继续四处寻找可能的工作。❑ [v prep] *She ferreted among some papers.* 她在一些文件中翻找。

▶**ferret out** PHRASAL VERB If you **ferret out** some information, you discover it by searching for it very thoroughly. 搜寻出；搜索出；找到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *The team is trying to ferret out missing details.* 该队正在试图找到遗失的细节。❑ [v n P] *I leave it to the reader to ferret these out.* 我留待读者去发现这些。

Fer|ris wheel /ˈferɪs wiːl/ (**Ferris wheels**) also **ferris wheel** N-COUNT A **Ferris wheel** is a very large upright wheel with carriages around the edge of it which people can ride in. Ferris wheels are often found at theme parks or funfairs. 摩天轮【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **big wheel**

fer|rous /ˈferəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ferrous** means containing or relating to iron. 铁的；含铁的 ❑ *...ferrous metals.* 含铁金属 ❑ *...ferrous chloride.* 氯化亚铁

fer|rule /ˈferuːl, AM 美 -rᵊl/ (**ferrules**) N-COUNT A **ferrule** is a metal or rubber cap that is fixed onto the end of a stick or post in order to prevent it from splitting or wearing down. (杖、杆等顶端的)金属箍，橡胶包头【FORMAL 正式】

fer|ry /ˈferi/ (**ferries, ferrying, ferried**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **ferry** is a boat that transports passengers and sometimes also vehicles, usually across rivers or short stretches of sea. 渡船；渡轮 ❑ *They had recrossed the River Gambia by ferry.* 他们已乘渡船再次渡过冈比亚河。2 VERB If a vehicle **ferries** people or goods, it transports them, usually by means of regular journeys between the same two places. (通常指定时往返两地间)运送，摆渡 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Every day, a plane arrives to ferry guests to and from Bird Island Lodge.* 每天，有架飞机来鸟岛客栈接送客人。❑ [v n amount] *It was still dark when five coaches started to ferry the miners the 140 miles from the Silverhill colliery.* 天还没亮，就有 5 辆大巴开始从银山煤矿 140 英里外运送矿工。❑ [v n with adv] *A helicopter ferried in more soldiers to help in the search.* 一架直升机运来更多士兵协助搜索。[Also v n]

→ see **ship**

fer|ry|boat /ˈferibəʊt/ (**ferryboats**) N-COUNT A **ferryboat** is a boat used as a ferry. 渡船；渡轮

fer|tile /ˈfɜːˈtaɪl, AM 美 -tᵊl/ 1 ADJ Land or soil that is **fertile** is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants. (土地、土壤)肥沃的 ❑ *...fertile soil.* 肥土 ❑ *...the rolling fertile countryside of East Cork.* 科克郡东部起伏的乡间沃土 •**fer|til|ity** /fɜːˈtɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was able to bring large sterile acreages back to fertility.* 他能将大片的不毛之地重新变为沃土。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fertile** mind or imagination is able to produce a lot of good, original ideas. (头脑)富有创意的；(想象力)丰富的 ❑ *...a product of Flynn's fertile imagination.* 弗林丰富想象力的产物 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A situation or environment that is **fertile** in relation to a particular activity or feeling encourages the activity or feeling. (环境或条件)利于…的，适于…的，有助于…的 ❑ *...a fertile breeding ground for this kind of violent racism.* 这种暴力种族主义的温床 4 ADJ A person or animal that is **fertile** is able to reproduce and have babies or young. 能育的；可繁殖的 ❑ *The operation cannot be reversed to make her fertile again.* 手术不可逆，无法让她恢复生育能力。•**fer|til|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Doctors will tell you that pregnancy is the only sure test for fertility.* 医生会告诉你怀孕是检测生育能力的唯一可靠方法。

→ see **grassland**

fer|ti|lize /ˈfɜːˈtɪlaɪz/ (**fertilizes, fertilizing, fertilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fertilise**

1 VERB When an egg from the ovary of a woman or female animal **is fertilized**, a sperm from the male joins with the egg, causing a baby or young animal to begin forming. A female plant **is fertilized** when its reproductive parts come into contact with pollen from the male plant. 使受精；为…授粉 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *Certain varieties cannot be fertilised with their own pollen.* 某些品种只能异株授粉。❑ [v n] *...the normal sperm levels needed to fertilise the female egg.* 让卵子受精所需的正常精子水平 ❑ [v-ed] *Pregnancy*

begins when the fertilized egg is implanted in the wall of the uterus. 受精卵在子宫壁着床后，妊娠就开始了。[Also V n *with* n] •**fer|ti|li|za|tion** /ˌfɜːtɪlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The average length of time from fertilization until birth is about 266 days.* 从受精到分娩，平均需要 266 天左右。2 VERB To **fertilize** land means to improve its quality in order to make plants grow well on it, by spreading solid animal waste or a chemical mixture on it. 给（土地）施肥；使肥沃 ❑ [V n] *The faeces contain nitrogen and it is that which fertilises the desert soil.* 粪便含氮，正是氮可以肥化荒漠土壤。❑ [V-ed] *...chemically fertilized fields.* 施用化肥的田地

→ see **flower**

fer|ti|liz|er /ˈfɜːtɪlaɪzəʳ/ (**fertilizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fertiliser**

N-VAR **Fertilizer** is a substance such as solid animal waste or a chemical mixture that you spread on the ground in order to make plants grow more successfully. 肥料 ❑ *...farming without any purchased chemical, fertilizer or pesticide.* 不使用市售化学药剂、肥料和杀虫剂的农业

→ see **farm, pollution**

fer|vent /ˈfɜːvᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fervent** person has or shows strong feelings about something, and is very sincere and enthusiastic about it. 热情的；热忱的；强烈的 ❑ *...a fervent admirer of Morisot's work.* 摩里索作品热忱的欣赏者 ❑ *...the fervent hope that matters will be settled promptly.* 对事情迅速得到解决的热切希望 •**fer|vent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with V, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Their claims will be fervently denied.* 他们的要求将遭到严词拒绝。

fer|vour /ˈfɜːvəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fervor**

N-UNCOUNT **Fervour** for something is a very strong feeling for or belief in it. 热情；热忱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They were concerned only with their own religious fervour.* 他们只在乎自己的宗教信仰。

fes|ter /ˈfestəʳ/ (**festers, festering, festered**) 1 VERB If you say that a situation, problem, or feeling **is festering**, you disapprove of the fact that it is being allowed to grow more unpleasant or full of anger, because it is not being properly recognized or dealt with. （局势、问题或情感）恶化，激化，加剧【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V] *Resentments are starting to fester.* 仇恨开始加深。❑ [V-ing] *...festering wounds of the legacy of British imperialism.* 英帝国主义遗产日益恶化的创伤 2 VERB If a wound **festers**, it becomes infected, making it worse. （伤口）化脓，溃烂 ❑ [V] *The wound is festering, and gangrene has set in.* 伤口在溃烂，已经生了坏疽。❑ [V-ing] *Many of the children are afflicted by festering sores.* 很多孩子备受烂疮折磨。

fes|ti|val ↔ /ˈfestɪvᵊl/ (**festivals**) 1 N-COUNT A **festival** is an organized series of events such as musical concerts or drama productions. （音乐、戏剧等）节 ❑ *Numerous Umbrian towns hold their own summer festivals of music, theatre, and dance.* 翁布里亚很多小镇举办自己的夏季音乐节、戏剧节和舞蹈节。❑ *There are over 350 films in the Edinburgh Film Festival this year.* 今年爱丁堡电影节有超过 350 部影片参加展映。2 N-COUNT A **festival** is a day or time of the year when people have a holiday from work and celebrate some special event, often a religious event. 节日；节庆 ❑ *...the Hindu festival of Diwali.* 印度教排灯节

fes|tive /ˈfestɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **festive** is special, colourful, or exciting, especially because of a holiday or celebration. 喜庆的；欢乐的；充满节日气氛的 ❑ *The town has a festive holiday atmosphere.* 镇子上充盈着节日的喜庆气氛。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Festive** means relating to a holiday or celebration, especially Christmas. 与节日（或节庆）有关的；（尤指）与圣诞节有关的 ❑ *The factory was due to shut for the festive period.* 节日期间工厂停产。

Thesaurus 同类词 *festive* Also look up:

ADJ. happy, joyous, merry; (*ant.*) gloomy, sombre 1

fes|tive sea|son N-SING People sometimes refer to the Christmas period as **the festive season**. 圣诞节期间

fes|tiv|ity /fesˈtɪvɪti/ (**festivities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Festivity** is the celebration of something in a happy way. 庆祝；欢庆 ❑ *There was a general air of festivity and abandon.* 到处是一派纵情狂欢的气氛。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Festivities** are events that are organized in order to celebrate something. 庆祝活动；庆典 ❑ *The festivities included a huge display of fireworks.* 庆祝活动包括盛大的焰火表演。

fes|toon /feˈstuːn/ (**festoons, festooning, festooned**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is festooned with**, for example, lights, balloons, or flowers, large numbers of these things are hung from it or wrapped around it, especially in order to decorate it. 给…饰花彩；结彩于 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+with/in*] *The temples are festooned with lights.* 庙宇张灯结彩。

feta /ˈfetə/ N-UNCOUNT **Feta** is a type of salty white cheese made from goats' or sheep's milk. It is traditionally made in Greece. 羊奶干酪（原产希腊，白色，味咸）

fe|tal /ˈfiːtᵊl/ → see **foetal**

fetch /fetʃ/ (**fetches, fetching, fetched**) 1 VERB If you **fetch** something or someone, you go and get them from the place where they are. 去拿；去取；去接 ❑ [V n] *Sylvia fetched a towel from the bathroom.* 西尔维娅去卫生间拿了一条毛巾。❑ [V n n] *Fetch me a glass of water.* 给我拿杯水来。❑ [V n *+for*] *The caddie ran over to fetch something for him.* 球童跑过去给他拿东西。2 VERB If something **fetches** a particular sum of money, it is sold for that amount. 卖得；售得 ❑ [V n] *The painting is expected to fetch between two and three million pounds.* 这幅画预计将售得两三百万英镑。3 → see also **far-fetched, fetching**

fetch|ing /ˈfetʃɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **fetching**, you think that they look very attractive. 迷人的；吸引人的；引人注目的 ❑ *Sue was sitting up in bed, looking very fetching in a flowered bedjacket.* 休坐在床上，穿着印花短寝衣，显得非常妩媚。

fete /feɪt/ (**fetes, feting, feted**) also **fête** 1 N-COUNT A **fete** is an event that is usually held outdoors and includes competitions, entertainments, and the selling of used and homemade goods. 游乐会（通常在户外举行，包括竞赛、娱乐、售卖旧货及自制商品）2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is feted**, they are celebrated, welcomed, or admired by the public. 赞颂；欢迎；敬慕 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Anouska Hempel, the British dress designer, was feted in New York this week at a spectacular dinner.* 英国服装设计师阿瑙斯卡·亨普尔本周在纽约出席豪华晚宴时大受追捧。

fet|id /ˈfetɪd, ˈfiːt-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **foetid**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fetid** water or air has a very strong unpleasant smell. （空气、水）恶臭的，臭烘烘的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the fetid river of waste.* 发出恶臭的污水河 ❑ *...the fetid stench of vomit.* 呕吐物发出的恶臭

fet|ish /ˈfetɪʃ/ (**fetishes**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] If someone has a **fetish**, they have an unusually strong liking or need for a particular object or activity, as a way of getting sexual pleasure. 恋物癖 ❑ *...rubber and leather fetishes.* 橡胶和皮革恋物癖 ❑ *...fetish wear for sexual arousal.* 唤起性趣的恋物癖装束 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **fetish** for doing something, you disapprove of the fact that they do it very often or enjoy it very much. 迷恋；痴迷【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What began as a postwar fetish for sunbathing is rapidly developing into a world health crisis.* 开始是战后对日光浴的极度迷恋，而后迅速发展成世界性的健康危机。3 N-COUNT In some cultures, a **fetish** is an object, especially a carved object, which is considered to have religious importance or magical powers. 被奉作神明之物，物神（尤指雕刻物）

fet|ish|ism /ˈfetɪʃɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Fetishism** involves a person having a strong liking or need for a particular object or activity which gives them sexual pleasure and excitement. 恋物癖，恋物症（指特别迷恋特定物品或活动，从中获得性快感）

fet|ish|ist /ˈfetɪʃɪst/ (**fetishists**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **fetishist** is a person who has a strong liking or need for a particular object or activity in order to experience sexual pleasure and excitement. 恋物癖者 ❑ *...a foot fetishist.* 恋足者

fet|lock /ˈfetlɒk/ (**fetlocks**) N-COUNT A horse's **fetlock** is the back part of its leg, just above the hoof. （马蹄后上部的）球节

fet|ter /ˈfetəʳ/ (**fetters, fettering, fettered**) 1 VERB If you say that you **are fettered** by something, you dislike it because it prevents you from behaving or moving in a free and natural way. 束缚；羁绊【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ [be V-ed] *...a private trust which would not be fettered by bureaucracy.* 不受官僚繁文缛节限制的私人信托 ❑ [V n] *The black mud fettered her movements.* 黑泥限制了她的行动。 2 N-PLURAL You can use **fetters** to refer to things such as rules, traditions, or responsibilities that you dislike because they prevent you from behaving in the way you want.（规则、传统、责任等）束缚，约束，桎梏【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】

fet|tle /ˈfetᵊl/ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **in fine fettle**, you mean that they are in very good health or condition. 极为健康；状态极佳【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You seem in fine fettle.* 你气色真不错。

fe|tus /ˈfiːtəs/ → see **foetus**

feud /fjuːd/ (**feuds, feuding, feuded**) 1 N-COUNT A **feud** is a quarrel in which two people or groups remain angry with each other for a long time, although they are not always fighting or arguing. 世仇；积怨 ❑ *...a long and bitter feud between the state government and the villagers.* 州政府和村民间的久积深怨 2 VERB If one person or group **feuds with** another, they have a quarrel that lasts a long time. You can also say that two people or groups **feud**. 长期争斗；积怨；结仇 ❑ [V +with] *He feuded with his ex-wife.* 他和前妻积怨已久。❑ [V] *Their families had feuded since their teenage daughters quarrelled two years ago.* 自从两家十几岁的女儿两年前吵了一架，两家人就结下了仇。

feu|dal /ˈfjuːdᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Feudal** means relating to the system or the time of feudalism. 封建体制的；封建时期的 ❑ *...the emperor and his feudal barons.* 皇帝和封建贵族

feu|dal|ism /ˈfjuːdəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Feudalism** was a system in which people were given land and protection by people of higher rank, and worked and fought for them in return. 封建制度；封建主义

fe|ver /ˈfiːvəʳ/ (**fevers**) 1 N-VAR If you have a **fever** when you are ill, your body temperature is higher than usual and your heart beats faster. 发热；发烧 ❑ *My Uncle Jim had a high fever.* 我叔叔吉姆发了高烧。❑ *Symptoms of the disease include fever and weight loss.* 这种病的症状包括发烧和体重减轻。 2 → see also **hay fever, rheumatic fever, scarlet fever** 3 N-COUNT A **fever** is extreme excitement or nervousness about something. 亢奋；极度神经质 ❑ *Angie waited in a fever of excitement.* 安吉在极度兴奋中等待着。

→ see **illness**

'fe|ver blis|ter (**fever blisters**) N-COUNT **Fever blisters** are small sore spots that sometimes appear on or near someone's lips and nose when they have a cold. 热病性疱疹【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cold sore**

fe|vered /ˈfiːvəʳd/ 1 ADJ [USU ADJ n] **Fevered** is used to describe feelings of great excitement, and the activities that result from them. 亢奋的；躁动不安的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Meg was in a state of fevered anticipation.* 梅格处于一种兴奋的期待中。❑ *...fevered speculation over the leadership.* 对领导班子的热烈猜测 2 ADJ [USU ADJ n] If a person is **fevered**, or they have a **fevered** brow, they are suffering from a fever. 发热的；发烧的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...her fevered brow.* 她发烫的额头

fe|ver|ish /ˈfiːvərɪʃ/ 1 ADJ **Feverish** activity is done extremely quickly, often in a state of nervousness or excitement because you want to finish it as soon as possible. 紧张忙乱的；狂乱的 ❑ *Hours of feverish activity lay ahead. The tents had to be erected, the stalls set up.* 后面有几个小时要忙活。要支起帐篷，搭好摊子。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Feverish** emotion is characterized by extreme nervousness or excitement.（情绪）亢奋的，极度紧张的 ❑ *...a state of feverish excitement.* 紧张激动的状态 3 ADJ If you are **feverish**, you are suffering from a fever. 发热的；发烧的 ❑ *A feverish child refuses to eat and asks only for cold drinks.* 发烧的孩子不愿吃东西，只想要冷饮。❑ *She looked feverish, her eyes glistened.* 她像是发烧了，两眼闪着光。• **fe|ver|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He slept feverishly all afternoon and into the night.* 他发着烧睡了一下午，一直睡到夜里。

fe|ver pitch N-UNCOUNT [oft *at* N] If something is at **fever pitch**, it is in an extremely active or excited state. 亢奋；极度兴奋 ❑ *Campaigning is reaching fever pitch for elections on November 6.* 为 11 月 6 日选举进行的竞选活动逐渐达到白热化。

few ⇹ /fjuː/ (**fewer, fewest**) 1 DET You use **a few** to indicate that you are talking about a small number of people or things. You can also say **a very few**. 少数；几个 ❑ *I gave a dinner party for a few close friends.* 我为几个密友办了晚宴。❑ *Here are a few more ideas to consider.* 这儿还有几个想法可供考虑。❑ *She was silent for a few seconds.* 她沉默了几秒钟。• PRON **Few** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Doctors work an average of 90 hours a week, while a few are on call for up to 120 hours.* 医生每周平均工作 90 小时，有几个值班医生达到了每周 120 小时。❑ *A strict diet is appropriate for only a few.* 严格的食谱仅对少数人适用。• QUANT **Few** is also a quantifier. ❑ *There are many ways eggs can be prepared; here are a few of them.* 鸡蛋有多种做法，这是其中几种。❑ *...a little tea-party I'm giving for a few of the teachers.* 我为几个老师举行的小型茶会 2 ADJ You use **few** after adjectives and determiners to indicate that you are talking about a small number of things or people.（用于形容词和限定词后）几个，少数 ❑ *The past few weeks of her life had been the most pleasant she could remember.* 过去几周是她记忆中平生最愉快的日子。❑ *...in the last few chapters.* 在最后几章中 ❑ *A train would pass through there every few minutes at that time of day.* 每天那个时候每隔几分钟就会有火车经过那里。 3 DET You use **few** to indicate that you are talking about a small number of people or things. You can use 'so', 'too', and 'very' in front of **few**.（前面可用 so, too, very 修饰）极少，几乎没有 ❑ *She had few friends, and was generally not very happy.* 她鲜有朋友，一般都不怎么开心。❑ *Few members planned to vote for him.* 鲜有成员打算投他的票。❑ *Very few firms collect the tax, even when they're required to do so by law.* 即使法律要求公司收税，也很少有公司执行。• PRON **Few** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The trouble is that few want to buy, despite the knockdown prices on offer.* 问题是尽管要价极低，却很少有人想买。❑ *...a true singing and songwriting talent that few suspected.* 几乎无人质疑的演唱和写歌才华 • QUANT **Few** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Few of the volunteers had military experience.* 志愿者中几乎没人有从军经历。• ADJ **Few** is also an adjective. ❑ *...spending her few waking hours in front of the TV.* 把她不多的清醒时光花在看电视上 ❑ *His memories of his father are few.* 他对父亲的记忆寥寥无几。 4 N-SING **The few** means a small set of people considered as separate from the majority, especially because they share a particular opportunity or quality that the others do not have.（尤指享有某种机遇等的）少数派，少数人 ❑ *This should not be an experience for the few.* 这不应是少数人的经历。❑ *...a system built on academic excellence for the few.* 建立在面向少数人的精英教育上的体制 5 PHRASE You use **as few as** before a number to suggest that it is surprisingly small. 少至；仅有；少得只有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *One study showed that even as few as ten cigarettes a day can damage fertility.* 一项研究显示，一天只抽 10 支烟也会损害生育能力。 6 PHRASE Things that are **few and far between** are very rare or do not happen very often. 稀少的；罕见的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *In this economic climate new ideas were few and far between.* 在这种经济气候下，新想法凤毛麟角。 7 PHRASE You use **no fewer than** to emphasize that a number is surprisingly large. 不少于；不止【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No fewer than thirteen foreign ministers attended the session.* 至少有 13 国外长出席了这届会议。

Usage 用法 **few and a few**

Be careful to use *few* and *a few* correctly. *Few* means 'not many,' and is used to emphasize that the number is very small: *He had few complaints about his workload.* *A few* means 'more than one or two,' and is used when we wish to imply a small but significant number: *He had a few complaints about his workload.* 注意要正确使用 few 和 a few。few 意为"不多"，用于强调数量非常小：He had few complaints about his workload. 他对自己的工作量几乎没有怨言。a few 表示"多于一两个"，用于暗示数量小但很重要：He had a few complaints about his workload. 他对自己的工作量有点儿怨言。

fey /feɪ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **fey**, you mean that they behave in a shy, childish, or unpredictable way, and you

are often suggesting that this is unnatural or insincere. 扭捏的；幼稚的；难以捉摸的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Her fey charm and eccentric ways were legendary.* 她难以捉摸的魅力和怪异的行事方式都成了传奇。

fez /fez/ (**fezzes**) N-COUNT A **fez** is a round, red hat with no brim and a flat top. 菲斯帽，土耳其帽（红色无边平顶圆帽）

ff. 1 In a book or magazine, when **ff.** is written it refers to the page or line mentioned and two or more pages or lines after it. （书刊中）第…页（或…行）及之后几页（或几行）❑ *...p. 173 ff.* 第173页及之后几页 2 In a piece of music, **ff** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略=）**fortissimo**.

FGM /ˌef dʒiː ˈem/ N-UNCOUNT **FGM** is the practice of cutting off some or all of the outer sex organs of a girl or woman. **FGM** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'female genital mutilation'. 女性割礼；阴蒂环切术 ❑ *She has campaigned against FGM for years.* 她为反对女性割礼已经奔走多年。

fi|an|cé /fiˈɒnseɪ, AM 美 ˌfiːɑːnˈseɪ/ (**fiancés**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A woman's **fiancé** is the man to whom she is engaged to be married. 未婚夫

fi|an|cée /fiˈɒnseɪ, AM 美 ˌfiːɑːnˈseɪ/ (**fiancées**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A man's **fiancée** is the woman to whom he is engaged to be married. 未婚妻

fi|as|co /fiˈæskəʊ/ (**fiascos**) N-COUNT If you describe an event or attempt to do something as a **fiasco**, you are emphasizing that it fails completely. 彻底失败；大败；惨败【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The blame for the Charleston fiasco did not lie with him.* 查尔斯顿惨败错不在他。❑ *It was a bit of a fiasco.* 这败得有点儿惨。

fiat /ˈfiːæt, ˈfaɪ-/ (**fiats**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] If something is done **by fiat**, it is done because of an official order given by someone in authority. 命令；指令【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has tried to impose solutions to the country's problems by fiat.* 他试图下令强行解决该国的问题。

fib /fɪb/ (**fibs, fibbing, fibbed**) 1 N-COUNT A **fib** is a small, unimportant lie. 小谎；无关紧要的谎话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She told innocent fibs like anyone else.* 她也像别人一样，说些无伤大雅的谎话。2 VERB If someone **is fibbing**, they are telling lies. 说谎；撒谎；说假话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *He laughs loudly when I accuse him of fibbing.* 我责怪他说谎时，他大笑起来。

fi|bre /ˈfaɪbə/ (**fibres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fiber**

1 N-COUNT A **fibre** is a thin thread of a natural or artificial substance, especially one that is used to make cloth or rope. （尤指制织物或绳索的）纤维 ❑ *If you look at the paper under a microscope you will see the fibres.* 如果在显微镜下观察纸张，就会看见纤维。❑ *...a variety of coloured fibres.* 各式彩色纤维 2 N-VAR A particular **fibre** is a type of cloth or other material that is made from or consists of threads. 织物；纤维制品 ❑ *The ball is made of rattan—a natural fibre.* 这个球由省藤——一种天然纤维——制成。3 N-UNCOUNT **Fibre** consists of the parts of plants or seeds that your body cannot digest. Fibre is useful because it makes food pass quickly through your body. （植物或种子中人体难以消化的）纤维 ❑ *Most vegetables contain fibre.* 大多数蔬菜含有纤维。4 N-COUNT A **fibre** is a thin piece of flesh like a thread which connects nerve cells in your body or which muscles are made of. （神经或肌肉）纤维 ❑ *...the nerve fibres.* 神经纤维

fibre|glass /ˈfaɪbəˈglɑːs, -glæs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fiberglass**

1 N-UNCOUNT **Fibreglass** is plastic strengthened with short, thin threads of glass. 玻璃钢 2 N-UNCOUNT **Fibreglass** is a material made from short, thin threads of glass which can be used to stop heat escaping. 玻璃纤维

fi|bre op|tics

The spelling **fiber optics** is also used in American English. The form **fibre optic** is used as a modifier. 美国英语亦用 fiber optics 这个拼法。fibre optic 用作修饰语。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Fibre optics** is the use of long thin threads of glass to carry information in the form of light. 光纤；光学纤维 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fibre optic** means relating to or involved in fibre optics. 光纤的；光学纤维的 ❑ *...fibre optic cables.* 光缆

fi|broid /ˈfaɪbrɔɪd/ (**fibroids**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fibroids** are lumps of fibrous tissue that form in a woman's womb, often causing pain. 纤维瘤；子宫肌瘤【MEDICAL 医】

Word Link 词根词缀 *oid ≈ resembling* 像；类似：*android, asteroid, fibroid*

fi|brous /ˈfaɪbrəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fibrous** object or substance contains a lot of fibres or fibre, or looks as if it does. 含纤维的；纤维似的 ❑ *...fibrous tissue.* 纤维组织

fibu|la /ˈfɪbjʊlə/ (**fibulae**) N-COUNT Your **fibula** is the outer bone of the two bones in the lower part of your leg. 腓骨【MEDICAL 医】

fick|le /ˈfɪkˀl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **fickle**, you disapprove of them because they keep changing their mind about what they like or want. 善变的；反复无常的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The group has been notoriously fickle in the past.* 这伙人过去是出了名地善变。•**fick|le|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the fickleness of businessmen and politicians.* 商人和政客的反复无常 2 ADJ If you say that something is **fickle**, you mean that it often changes and is unreliable. 无常的；靠不住的 ❑ *Orta's weather can be fickle.* 奥尔塔的天气变幻莫测。

fic|tion /ˈfɪkʃˀn/ (**fictions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fiction** refers to books and stories about imaginary people and events, rather than books about real people or events. 小说；虚构类文学作品 ❑ *Immigrant tales have always been popular themes in fiction.* 移民故事一直是小说中流行的主题。❑ *Diana is a writer of historical fiction.* 黛安娜是历史小说家。2 → see also **science fiction** 3 N-UNCOUNT A statement or account that is **fiction** is not true. 虚构；杜撰；编造 ❑ *The truth or fiction of this story has never been truly determined.* 这个故事一直以来真伪莫辨。4 N-COUNT If something is a **fiction**, it is not true, although people sometimes pretend that it is true. 虚构之事；幻想 ❑ *The idea that the United States could harmoniously accommodate all was a fiction.* 认为美国可以接纳所有人并使之和谐相处，这是幻想。

→ see **genre, library**

fic|tion|al /ˈfɪkʃənˀl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fictional** characters or events occur only in stories, plays, or films and never actually existed or happened. 虚构的；非真实的 ❑ *It is drama featuring fictional characters.* 这部戏中的人物是虚构的。

→ see **fantasy**

fic|tion|al|ize /ˈfɪkʃənəlaɪz/ (**fictionalizes, fictionalizing, fictionalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fictionalise**

VERB To **fictionalize** an account of something that really happened means to tell it as a story, with some details changed or added. 把…编成小说；使小说化 ❑ [v n] *We had to fictionalize names.* 我们得化用假名。❑ [v-ed] *...a fictionalised account of a true and horrific story.* 对一个恐怖的真实故事小说化的叙述

fic|ti|tious /fɪkˈtɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fictitious** is used to describe something that is false or does not exist, although some people claim that it is true or exists. 虚幻的；子虚乌有的 ❑ *We're interested in the source of these fictitious rumours.* 我们很想知道这些子虚乌有的谣言从何而来。2 ADJ A **fictitious** character, thing, or event occurs in a story, play, or film but never really existed or happened. 虚构的；小说的 ❑ *The persons and events portrayed in this production are fictitious.* 这部作品中刻画的人物和事件均属虚构。

fid|dle /ˈfɪdˀl/ (**fiddles, fiddling, fiddled**) 1 VERB If you **fiddle with** an object, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers. 摆弄；拨弄 ❑ [v *+with*] *Harriet fiddled with a pen on the desk.* 哈丽雅特摆弄着桌上的钢笔。2 VERB If you **fiddle with** something, you change it in minor ways. 作小改动；略微变动；稍稍修改 ❑ [v *+with*] *She told Whistler that his portrait of her was finished and to stop fiddling with it.* 她告诉惠斯勒他给她画的肖像已经完成，不用再小修小改了。3 VERB If you **fiddle with** a machine,

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you adjust it. 调校；调整 ❑ [v +with] *He turned on the radio and fiddled with the knob until he got a talk show.* 他打开收音机，拨动旋钮，调到一个脱口秀节目。 4 VERB If someone **fiddles** financial documents, they alter them dishonestly so that they get money for themselves. 篡改，伪造（财务单证）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *He's been fiddling the books.* 他一直在伪造账目。 5 N-VAR Some people call violins **fiddles**, especially when they are used to play folk music. （尤指用于演奏民乐的）小提琴 ❑ *Hardy as a young man played the fiddle at local dances.* 哈迪年轻时在当地舞会上拉过小提琴。 6 PHRASE Someone who is as **fit as a fiddle** is very healthy and full of energy. 非常健康；充满活力 ❑ *I'm as fit as a fiddle—with energy to spare.* 我非常健康——精力过剩。 7 PHRASE If you **play second fiddle** to someone, your position is less important than theirs in something that you are doing together. 处于次要地位；当副手；唱配角 ❑ *She hated the thought of playing second fiddle to Rose.* 想到要身居罗丝之下她就气不过。

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▶**fiddle around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fiddle about**

1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fiddle around** or **fiddle about** with a machine, you do things to it to try and make it work. 鼓捣，摆弄（机器，使其运转）❑ [v p +with] *Two of them got out to fiddle around with the engine.* 其中两人下车鼓捣起发动机。 [Also v p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone is **fiddling around with** or **fiddling about with** something, you mean that they are changing it in a way that you disapprove of. 乱改；对…作无谓的修改【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v p p n] *Right now in Congress, they're fiddling around with the budget and so on.* 此时在国会，他们正就预算案等瞎折腾。

fid|dler /ˈfɪdlə^{r}/ (**fiddlers**) N-COUNT A **fiddler** is someone who plays the violin, especially one who plays folk music. （尤指演奏民乐的）小提琴手，小提琴家

fid|dling /ˈfɪdəlɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fiddling** is the practice of getting money dishonestly by altering financial documents. 财务造假；伪造账目【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Salomon's fiddling is likely to bring big trouble for the firm.* 萨洛蒙伪造账目可能会给公司带来大麻烦。 2 N-UNCOUNT Violin playing, especially in folk music, is sometimes referred to as **fiddling**. （尤指民乐中的）小提琴演奏 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe something as **fiddling** if it is small, unimportant, or difficult to do. 琐碎的；麻烦的 ❑ *…the daunting amount of fiddling technical detail.* 令人生畏的繁琐的技术细节

fid|dly /ˈfɪdəli/ (**fiddlier**, **fiddliest**) ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Something that is **fiddly** is difficult to do or use because it involves small or complicated objects. 麻烦的；繁琐的【BRIT 英】❑ *It was a time-consuming and fiddly job.* 这项工作耗时费事。 ❑ *Fish can be fiddly to cook.* 鱼做起来会很麻烦。

fi|del|ity /fɪˈdelɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fidelity** is loyalty to a person, organization, or set of beliefs. （对人、组织或信仰的）忠诚，忠实【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *I had to promise fidelity to the Queen.* 我必须承诺效忠女王。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Fidelity** is being loyal to your husband, wife, or partner by not having a sexual relationship with anyone else. （性方面对配偶或伴侣的）忠贞，忠诚 ❑ *Wanting fidelity implies you're thinking about a major relationship.* 要求忠诚意味着你想发展一段严肃认真的恋爱关系。 3 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] The **fidelity** of something such as a report or translation is the degree to which it is accurate. （报道、翻译等的）忠实度，准确度【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *…the fidelity of these early documents.* 这些早期文献的准确性

fidg|et /ˈfɪdʒɪt/ (**fidgets**, **fidgeting**, **fidgeted**) 1 VERB If you **fidget**, you keep moving your hands or feet slightly or changing your position slightly, for example because you are nervous, bored, or excited. 坐立不安；烦躁 ❑ [v] *Brenda fidgeted in her seat.* 布伦达在座位上烦躁不安。 •PHRASAL VERB **Fidget around** and **fidget about** mean the same as **fidget**. fidget around 和 fidget about 同 fidget ❑ [v p] *There were two new arrivals, fidgeting around, waiting to ask questions.* 有两个新来的人坐立不安，等着提问。 2 VERB If you **fidget with** something, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers with small movements, for example because you are nervous or bored. （由于紧张、无聊等）摆弄，拨弄 ❑ [v +with] *He fidgeted with his tie.* 他摆弄着领带。

fidg|ety /ˈfɪdʒɪti/ ADJ Someone who is **fidgety** keeps fidgeting, for example because they are nervous or bored. 坐立不安的；烦躁的

fi|du|ci|ary /fɪˈduːʃiəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fiduciary** is used to talk about things which relate to a trust, or to the people who are in charge of a trust. 信托的；受托人的【LEGAL 法律】❑ *They have a case against their directors for breach of fiduciary duty.* 他们掌握了足够的证据控告董事违反信托责任。

fief /fiːf/ (**fiefs**) N-COUNT In former times, a **fief** was a piece of land given to someone by their lord, to whom they had a duty to provide particular services in return. （旧时的）采邑，封地

field ♦♦◇ /fiːld/ (**fields**, **fielding**, **fielded**) 1 N-COUNT A **field** is an area of grass, for example in a park or on a farm. A **field** is also an area of land on which a crop is grown. 草地；田地 ❑ [+of] *…a field of wheat.* 麦田 ❑ *They went for walks together in the fields.* 他们一起在田野里漫步。 2 N-COUNT A sports **field** is an area of grass where sports are played. 草坪运动场 ❑ *…a football field.* 足球场 ❑ *Gavin Hastings was helped from the field with ankle injuries.* 加文·黑斯廷斯脚踝受伤，被扶下了场。 3 N-COUNT A **field** is an area of land or sea bed under which large amounts of a particular mineral have been found. （矿）田 ❑ *…an extensive natural gas field in Alaska.* 阿拉斯加一个巨大的天然气田 4 N-COUNT A magnetic, gravitational, or electric **field** is the area in which that particular force is strong enough to have an effect. （磁、引力或电）场 ❑ *Some people are worried that electromagnetic fields from electric power lines could increase the risk of cancer.* 有些人担心输电线的电磁场会增加患癌风险。 5 N-COUNT A particular **field** is a particular subject of study or type of activity. 专业；学科；领域 ❑ [+of] *Exciting artistic breakthroughs have recently occurred in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture.* 绘画、雕塑和建筑领域最近出现了激动人心的艺术突破。 ❑ *Each of the authors of the tapes is an expert in his field.* 录音撰稿人都是各自所在领域的专家。 6 N-COUNT A **field** is an area of a computer's memory or a program where data can be entered, edited, or stored. 字段；栏；域【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Go to a site like Yahoo! Finance and enter 'AOL' in the Get Quotes field.* 访问“雅虎财经”这样的站点，在“股票行情”栏输入“美国在线”。 7 N-COUNT You can refer to the area where fighting or other military action in a war takes place as **the field** or **the field of battle**. 战场；战地 ❑ [+of] *We never defeated them on the field of battle.* 我们从未在战场上打败过他们。 ❑ *…the need for politicians to leave day-to-day decisions to commanders in the field.* 政治家允许战地指挥官自主做出日常决定的必要 8 N-COUNT Your **field** of vision or your visual **field** is the area that you can see without turning your head. 视野；视界 ❑ *Our field of vision is surprisingly wide.* 我们的视野出人意料地开阔。 9 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] **The field** is a way of referring to all the competitors taking part in a particular race or sports contest. （体育比赛的）所有参赛者，上场选手 ❑ *Going into the fourth lap, the two most broadly experienced riders led the field.* 进入第四圈时，两名身经百战的骑手开始领先。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **field** to describe work or study that is done in a real, natural environment rather than in a theoretical way or in controlled conditions. 实地；现场；野外 ❑ *I also conducted a field study among the boys about their attitude to relationships.* 我还对男孩子们进行了一项有关其对两性关系所持态度的现场调查。 ❑ *Our teachers took us on field trips to observe plants and animals, firsthand.* 老师带我们到校外直接实地考察动植物。 11 VERB [usu cont] In a game of cricket, baseball, or rounders, the team that **is fielding** is trying to catch the ball, while the other team is trying to hit it. （在板球、棒球或圆场棒球中）防守，担任守队 ❑ [v] *When we are fielding, the umpires keep looking at the ball.* 我们防守的时候，裁判们一直看着球。 [Also v n] 12 VERB If you say that someone **fields** a question, you mean that they answer it or deal with it, usually successfully. （通常成功地）回答，处理（问题）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *He was later shown on television, fielding questions.* 他后来出现在电视上，答复问题。 13 VERB If a sports team **fields** a particular number or type of players, the players are chosen to play for the team on a particular occasion. 使出场；让…参赛 ❑ [v

n] *England intend fielding their strongest team in next month's World Youth Championship.* 英格兰意欲在下月的世界青年锦标赛上推出他们的最强阵容。 ■ VERB If a candidate in an election is representing a political party, you can say that the party **is fielding** that candidate. (政党)推出…为本党参选人【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *There are signs that the new party aims to field candidates in elections scheduled for February next year.* 有迹象表明新党意欲推出候选人角逐定于明年2月举行的选举。 ■ → see also **coalfield, minefield, playing field, snowfield** ■ PHRASE If someone **is having a field day**, they are very busy doing something that they enjoy, even though it may be hurtful for other people. 纵情享受；肆意地做 ❑ *In our absence the office gossips are probably having a field day.* 我们不在的时候，办公室里大概谣言四起了吧。 ■ PHRASE Work or study that is done **in the field** is done in a real, natural environment rather than in a theoretical way or in controlled conditions. 在实地；在现场；在野外 ❑ *The zoo is doing major conservation work, both in captivity and in the field.* 无论在圈养场还是在野外，动物园开展着重要的动物保护工作。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone **leads the field** in a particular activity, you mean that they are better, more active, or more successful than everyone else who is involved in it. 领先；带头 ❑ *When it comes to picking up awards they lead the field by miles.* 他们在拿奖方面遥遥领先。 ■ PHRASE If someone **plays the field**, they have a number of different romantic or sexual relationships. 拈花惹草；到处留情【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He gave up playing the field and married a year ago.* 他不再处处留情，一年前结了婚。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *field* with:

ADJ. **open** field 旷野 ■
magnetic field 磁场 ■
N. **ball** field 球场，field **hockey** 曲棍球(运动)，**track and** field 田径(运动) ■
oil field 油田 ■
expert in a field 行业专家 ■
field **of battle** 战场 ■
field **of vision** 视野 ■
field **questions** 回答问题 ■
V. **work in a** field 在某领域工作 ■

field|er /'fi:ldə^r/ (**fielders**) N-COUNT A **fielder** is a player in cricket, baseball, or rounders who is fielding or one who has a particular skill at fielding. (板球、棒球或圆场棒球的)守队队员，守场员 ❑ *The fielders crouch around the batsman's wicket.* 防守队员蹲伏在击球手守卫的三柱门周围。

field event (**field events**) N-COUNT A **field event** is an athletics contest such as the high jump or throwing the discus or javelin, rather than a race. 田赛；田赛项目

field-glasses also **field glasses** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Field-glasses** are the same as **binoculars**. 同 binoculars【FORMAL 正式】

field hand (**field hands**) N-COUNT A **field hand** is someone who is employed to work on a farm. 农场工人【mainly AM 主美】

field hock|ey N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Field hockey** is an outdoor game played on a grass field between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small ball and try to score goals. 曲棍球(运动)【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hockey**

field mar|shal (**field marshals**) also **field-marshal** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **field marshal** is an officer in the army who has the highest rank. 陆军元帅

field mouse (**field mice**) also **fieldmouse** N-COUNT A **field mouse** is a mouse with a long tail that lives in fields and woods. 田鼠

field sport (**field sports**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Hunting, shooting birds, and fishing with a rod are referred to as **field sports** when they are done mainly for pleasure. 野外运动(以娱乐为主要目的，如猎鸟、钓鱼等)

field-test (**field-tests, field-testing, field-tested**) also **field test** VERB If you **field-test** a new piece of equipment, you test it in a real, natural environment. 现场试验(新设备) ❑ [v n] *We've field-tested them ourselves and are happy that they work.* 我们自己对其进行了现场试验，很高兴运转正常。

field|work /'fi:ldwɜ:'k/ also **field work** N-UNCOUNT **Fieldwork** is the gathering of information about something in a real, natural environment, rather than in a place of study such as a laboratory or classroom. 实地考察；现场调查；田野作业 ❑ *...anthropological fieldwork.* 人类学实地考察

fiend /fi:nd/ (**fiends**) ■ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **fiend**, you mean that they are extremely wicked or cruel. 恶魔，魔头(指极端凶残的人)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *A tearful husband repeated calls for help in catching the fiend who battered his wife.* 泪流满面的丈夫不断呼救，想抓住摧残他妻子的恶魔。 ■ N-COUNT [n N] **Fiend** can be used after a noun to refer to a person who is very interested in the thing mentioned, and enjoys having a lot of it or doing it often. 对…着魔的人；…迷 ❑ *...if you're a heavy coffee drinker or strong-tea fiend.* 如果你酷爱喝咖啡，或是喝浓茶成瘾

fiend|ish /'fi:ndɪʃ/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fiendish** plan, action, or device is very clever or imaginative. (计划、行动、装置等)巧妙的，富有想象力的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a fiendish plot.* 巧妙的计谋 •**fiend|ish|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *This figure is reached by a fiendishly clever equation.* 这个数字是通过一个精妙的方程式计算出来的。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fiendish** problem or task is very difficult and challenging. 极其困难的；极具挑战性的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the fiendish difficulty of the questions.* 这些问题极度困难之处 •**fiend|ish|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *America's trade laws are fiendishly complex.* 美国的贸易法极为复杂。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fiendish** person enjoys being cruel. 残暴的；恶魔般的 ❑ *This was a fiendish act of wickedness.* 这是极其恶毒的行为。

fierce ◆◇ /fɪə^{r}s/ (**fiercer, fiercest**) ■ ADJ A **fierce** animal or person is very aggressive or angry. 凶猛的；狂怒的 ❑ *They look like the teeth of some fierce animal.* 它们貌似某种猛兽的牙齿。 •**fierce|ly** ADV ❑ *'I don't know,' she said fiercely.* "我不知道。"她怒气冲冲地说。 ■ ADJ **Fierce** feelings or actions are very intense or enthusiastic, or involve great activity. (感情或行动)激烈的，狂热的 ❑ *Competition has been fierce to win a stake in Skoda.* 斯柯达股份争夺战极为激烈。 ❑ *The town was captured after a fierce battle with rebels at the weekend.* 周末与叛乱分子一番激战后该镇陷落。 ❑ *He inspires fierce loyalty in his friends.* 他激发了朋友们的无比忠诚。 •**fierce|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *He has always been ambitious and fiercely competitive.* 他总是雄心勃勃，争强好胜。 ■ ADJ **Fierce** conditions are very intense, great, or strong. 极度的；巨大的；强烈的 ❑ *The climbers were trapped by a fierce storm which went on for days.* 登山者被一连几天的强风暴雨给困住了。

fiery /'faɪəri/ (**fieriest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **fiery**, you mean that it is burning strongly or contains fire. 熊熊燃烧的；含火的【LITERARY 文】❑ *A helicopter crashed in a fiery explosion in Vallejo.* 一架直升机在瓦列霍爆炸起火并坠毁。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **fiery** for emphasis when you are referring to bright colours such as red or orange. (颜色)如火的，火一般的【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *A large terracotta pot planted with Busy Lizzie provides a fiery bright red display.* 一个栽种了凤仙花的大赤陶罐里开出了明艳如火的红花。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe food or drink as **fiery**, you mean that it has a very strong hot or spicy taste. (食物或饮料)辛辣的，刺激的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *A fiery combination of chicken, chillies and rice.* 鸡肉、辣椒和米饭的辛辣搭配 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **fiery**, you mean that they express very strong emotions, especially anger, in their behaviour or speech. (尤指愤怒)激烈的，暴烈的【WRITTEN 笔语】

fi|es|ta /fi'estə/ (**fiestas**) N-COUNT A **fiesta** is a time of public entertainment and parties, usually on a special religious holiday, especially in Spain or Latin America. (尤指西班牙或拉丁美洲的)宗教节日，狂欢节

fife /faɪf/ (**fifes**) N-COUNT A **fife** is a musical instrument like a small flute. 横笛

fif|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌfɪf'ti:n/ (**fifteens**) NUM **Fifteen** is the number 15. (数字)十五 ❑ *In India, there are fifteen official languages.* 印度有15种

官方语言。

fif|teenth ◆◇ /ˌfɪfˈtiːnθ/ 1 ORD The **fifteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fifteen. 第十五 ❑ *...the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century.* 15 世纪印刷机的发明 2 FRACTION A **fifteenth** is one of fifteen equal parts of something. 十五分之一

fifth ◆◇ /fɪfθ/ (**fifths**) 1 ORD The **fifth** item in a series is the one that you count as number five. 第五 ❑ *Joe has recently returned from his fifth trip to Australia.* 乔最近结束了第五次澳大利亚之行归来。 2 FRACTION A **fifth** is one of five equal parts of something. 五分之一 ❑ *India spends over a fifth of its budget on defence.* 印度的国防开支占其财政预算的两成多。

ˌfifth ˈcol|umn|ist (**fifth columnists**) N-COUNT A **fifth columnist** is someone who secretly supports and helps the enemies of the country or organization they are in. 第五纵队分子；内应；内奸

fif|ti|eth ◆◇ /ˈfɪftiəθ/ ORD The **fiftieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fifty. 第五十 ❑ *He retired in 1970, on his fiftieth birthday.* 他在 1970 年自己 50 岁生日时退了休。

fif|ty ◆◆◆ /ˈfɪfti/ (**fifties**) 1 NUM **Fifty** is the number 50. (数字) 五十 ❑ *Fifty years is a long time in journalism.* 五十年在新闻界是很长一段时间。 2 N-PLURAL When you talk about the **fifties**, you are referring to numbers between 50 and 59. For example, if you are **in** your **fifties**, you are aged between 50 and 59. If the temperature is **in the fifties**, the temperature is between 50 and 59 degrees. 五十几 (指 50 到 59 的数字) ❑ *I probably look as if I'm in my fifties rather than my seventies.* 我大概看似 50 多岁而不是 70 多岁。 3 N-PLURAL **The fifties** is the decade between 1950 and 1959. 二十世纪五十年代 ❑ *He began performing in the early fifties.* 他在 20 世纪 50 年代初开始登台表演。

ˌfifty-ˈfifty 1 ADV [ADV after v] If something such as money or property is divided or shared **fifty-fifty** between two people, each person gets half of it. 对半；各半；五五(分)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The proceeds of the sale are split fifty-fifty.* 出售的收益双方平分。 •ADJ **Fifty-fifty** is also an adjective. ❑ *The new firm was owned on a fifty-fifty basis by the two parent companies.* 这个新公司由两家母公司各持一半股份。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is a **fifty-fifty** chance of something happening, it is equally likely to happen as it is not to happen. (发生概率) 五五开的，一半一半的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You've got a fifty-fifty chance of being right.* 你对的几率是五五开。

fig /fɪg/ (**figs**) 1 N-COUNT A **fig** is a soft sweet fruit that grows in hot countries. It is full of tiny seeds and is often eaten dried. 无花果 2 N-VAR A **fig** or a **fig tree** is a tree on which figs grow. 无花果树

fig. 1 In books and magazines, **fig.** is used as an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **figure** in order to tell the reader which picture or diagram is being referred to. (书刊中用于指示图表) ❑ *Draw the basic outlines in black felt-tip pen (see fig. 4).* 用黑色毡头笔画出基本轮廓(见图 4)。 2 In some dictionaries and language books, **fig.** is used as an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **figurative**. (用于某些词典和语言学习书中)

fight ◆◆◆ /faɪt/ (**fights, fighting, fought**) 1 VERB If you **fight** something unpleasant, you try in a determined way to prevent it or stop it happening. 与…作斗争；坚决反对 ❑ [v n] *More units to fight forest fires are planned.* 计划设立更多单位防控森林火灾。 ❑ [v +*against*] *I've spent a lifetime fighting against racism and prejudice.* 我一辈子都在同种族主义和偏见作斗争。 •N-COUNT **Fight** is also a noun. ❑ [+*against*] *...the fight against drug addiction.* 与毒瘾的斗争 2 VERB If you **fight** for something, you try in a determined way to get it or achieve it. (为…而) 斗争；努力争取 ❑ [v +*for*] *Our Government should be fighting for an end to food subsidies.* 我们政府应该努力废止食物补贴。 ❑ [v to-inf] *I told him how we had fought to hold on to the company.* 我给他讲了我们是如何极力争取保住公司的。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The team has fought its way to the cup final.* 这支队伍一路杀进了本届杯赛的决赛。 •N-COUNT **Fight** is also a noun. ❑ [+*for*] *I too am committing myself to continue the fight for justice.* 我本人也保证将继续为正义而战。 3 VERB If an army or group **fights** a battle with another army or group, they oppose each other with weapons. You can also say that two armies or groups **fight** a battle. 打(仗)；进行(战斗) ❑ [v n +*over/for*] *The two men fought a battle over land and water rights.* 这两个男人为土地和水的所有权发生了争斗。 ❑ [v n +*with*] *In the latest incident at the weekend police fought a gun battle with a gang which used hand grenades against them.* 在周末发生的最近一起事件中，警方与向他们投掷手榴弹的一伙匪徒展开了枪战。 ❑ [v n +*for/over*] *The Sioux had always fought other tribes for territorial rights.* 苏人总是为领地权与其他部落作战。 [Also v, v n] 4 VERB If a person or army **fights** in a battle or a war, they take part in it. 参战；作战；打仗 ❑ [v] *He fought in the war and was taken prisoner by the Americans.* 他参了战，被美国人俘虏。 ❑ [v +*for*] *If I were a young man I would sooner go to prison than fight for this country.* 我要是年轻，宁愿进监狱也不愿为这个国家打仗。 ❑ [v n] *My father did leave his university to fight the Germans.* 我父亲确实离开大学去和德国人打仗了。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Last month rebels fought their way into the capital.* 上个月，叛乱分子一路攻进了首都。 •**fight|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *More than nine hundred people have died in the fighting.* 900 多人在这场战斗中丧生。 3 → see also **dogfight** 6 VERB If one person **fights** with another, or **fights** them, the two people hit or kick each other because they want to hurt each other. You can also say that two people **fight**. (和…) 打架；(同…) 打斗；(与…) 搏斗 ❑ [v +*with*] *As a child she fought with her younger sister.* 她小时候和妹妹打过架。 ❑ [v n] *I did fight him, I punched him but it was like hitting a wall.* 我确实打了他，我挥拳向他猛击，但就像打在墙上一样。 ❑ [v n +*for*] *He wrenched the crutch from Jacob, who didn't fight him for it.* 他猛地抢走了雅各布的拐杖，而雅各布并没有反抗。 ❑ [v] *I refuse to act that way when my kids fight.* 我家孩子们打架时，我不会那样做。 ❑ [v n] *You get a lot of unruly drunks fighting each other.* 有很多无法无天的醉鬼互殴。 •N-COUNT **Fight** is also a noun. ❑ [+*with*] *He had had a fight with Smith and bloodied his nose.* 他和史密斯打了一架，把后者的鼻子打出了血。 7 VERB If one person **fights** with another, or **fights** them, they have an angry disagreement or quarrel. You can also say that two people **fight**. (和…) 争吵；(同…) 吵架；(与…) 争斗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +*with*] *She was always arguing with him and fighting with him.* 她总是跟他吵嘴争斗。 ❑ [v n] *Gwendolen started fighting her teachers.* 格温德琳开始同老师争执起来。 ❑ [v +*about/over*, v n prep] *Mostly, they fight about paying bills.* 通常，他们为谁付账而争吵。 [Also v] •N-COUNT **Fight** is also a noun. ❑ *We think maybe he took off because he had a big fight with his dad the night before.* 我们觉得他突然走掉也许是因为头天晚上和爸爸大吵了一架。 8 VERB If you **fight** your way to a place, you move towards it with great difficulty, for example because there are a lot of people or obstacles in your way. 努力辟出(一条路) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I fought my way into a carriage just before the doors closed.* 我刚挤进车厢，车门就关上了。 9 N-COUNT A **fight** is a boxing match. 拳击赛 ❑ *The referee stopped the fight.* 裁判叫停了比赛。 10 VERB To **fight** means to take part in a boxing match. 参加拳击赛；和…打拳击赛 ❑ [v] *In a few hours' time one of the world's most famous boxers will be fighting in Britain for the first time.* 几个小时后，世界最著名的拳击手之一将开始其在英国的首场比赛。 ❑ [v n] *I'd like to fight him because he's undefeated and I want to be the first man to beat him.* 我想和他对阵，因为他从没有输过，而我想成为打败他的第一人。 ❑ [v n +*for*] *I'd like to fight him for the title.* 我想和他打一场拳赛争夺这一头衔。 11 VERB If you **fight** an election, you are a candidate in the election and try to win it. 角逐，参加(选举) ❑ [v n] *The former party treasurer helped raise almost £40 million to fight the election campaign.* 来自该党的前财政部长帮助筹集了近 4,000 万英镑来打选战。 12 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **fight** to refer to a contest such as an election or a sports match. 竞赛；比赛；角逐【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the fight for power between the two parties.* 两党间的权力之争 13 VERB If you **fight** a case or a court action, you make a legal case against someone in a very determined way, or you put forward a defence when a legal case is made against you. 进行(诉讼、辩护等)；打(官司) ❑ [v n] *Watkins sued the Army and fought his case in various courts for 10 years.* 沃特金斯将陆军诉至法院，在各级法庭打了 10 年官司。 ❑ [v n] *The newspaper is fighting a damages action brought by the actress.* 这家报纸正和提起损害赔偿诉讼的女演员对簿公堂。 14 N-UNCOUNT

Fight is the desire or ability to keep fighting. 斗志；战斗力 ❑ *I thought that we had a lot of fight in us.* 我觉得我们斗志高昂。 15 VERB If you **fight** an emotion or desire, you try very hard not to feel it, show it, or act on it, but do not always succeed. 努力克制，竭力抑制（情绪或欲望） ❑ [v n] *I desperately fought the urge to giggle.* 我极力遏制发笑的冲动。 ❑ [v +with] *He fought with the urge to smoke one of the cigars he'd given up a while ago.* 他努力克制自己的烟瘾，不去抽一支丢下没多久的雪茄。 ❑ [v to-inf] *He fought to be patient with her.* 他竭力耐住性子对她。 16 PHRASE If you describe someone as **fighting fit**, you are emphasizing that they are very fit or healthy. 非常健康的；极为强健的【BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调】 ❑ *After a good night's sleep I feel fighting fit again.* 昨夜睡得很香，我又觉得自己精力充沛了。 17 PHRASE Someone who **is fighting for** their **life** is making a great effort to stay alive, either when they are being physically attacked or when they are very ill. 奋力求生；与死神殊死搏斗 ❑ *He is still fighting for his life in hospital.* 他仍在医院与死神搏斗。 18 **to fight a losing battle** → see **battle**

→ see **army**

▶**fight back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fight back** against someone or something that is attacking or harming you, you resist them actively or attack them. 反击；还击；奋力抵抗 ❑ [v p] *The teenage attackers fled when the two men fought back.* 那两名男子还击后，袭击他们的少年逃之夭夭。 ❑ [v p +against] *We should take some comfort from the ability of the judicial system to fight back against corruption.* 司法制度有能力惩治腐败，这应使我们感到些许欣慰。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fight back** an emotion or a desire, you try very hard not to feel it, show it, or act on it. 强忍住，抑制住（情绪或欲望） ❑ [v p n] *She fought back the tears.* 她强忍住眼泪。 [Also v n p]

▶**fight off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fight off** something, for example an illness or an unpleasant feeling, you succeed in getting rid of it and in not letting it overcome you. 战胜（疾病）；消除（不快） ❑ [v p n] *Unfortunately these drugs are quite toxic and hinder the body's ability to fight off infection.* 可惜，这些药物毒性很大，会削弱身体战胜感染的能力。 ❑ [v p n] *All day she had fought off the impulse to telephone Harry.* 她一整天都在克制给哈里打电话的冲动。 [Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fight off** someone who has attacked you, you fight with them, and succeed in making them go away or stop attacking you. 击退；打退 ❑ [v p n] *The woman fought off the attacker.* 这名女子打跑了袭击者。 [Also v n p]

▶**fight out** PHRASAL VERB If two people or groups **fight** something **out**, they fight or argue until one of them wins. 在…上一争高下；通过分出胜负解决 ❑ [v n p] *Instead of retaliating, he walks away leaving his team-mates to fight it out.* 他没有以牙还牙，而是径直走开，让队友去争出个孰是孰非。 ❑ *Malcolm continued to fight it out with Julien from his self-imposed exile in Paris.* 马尔科姆自我放逐到了巴黎，继续要和朱利恩斗到底。 [v p n +with]

Thesaurus 同类词 *fight* Also look up:

N. fist fight 6
argument, disagreement, squabble, tiff 7
V. scuffle, squabble, tussle 6
argue, bicker, quarrel 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fight* with:

N. fight **crime** 打击犯罪，fight **fire** 救火 1
fight **a battle/war** 打仗，fight **an enemy** 杀敌 3 4
V. **stay and** fight 留下来战斗 1 2 6
join a fight 参与斗争（或竞赛） 1 2 6 12
lose a fight 战败，**win a** fight 战胜 1 2 9 12
break up a fight 制止打斗，**have a** fight 打斗，**pick a** fight 寻衅斗殴，**start a** fight 挑起打斗 6

fight|back /'faɪtbæk/ N-SING A **fightback** is an effort made by a person or group of people to get back into a strong position when they seem likely to lose something such as an election or an important sports match. （选举、体育比赛等的）逆转，反攻【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】 ❑ *The West Indies have staged a dramatic fightback on the first day of the fifth test.* 西印度群岛队在第五届国际板球对抗赛的第一个比赛日上演了一场戏剧性逆转。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **comeback**

fight|er ◆◇ /'faɪtə'/ (**fighters**) 1 N-COUNT A **fighter** or a **fighter plane** is a fast military aircraft that is used for destroying other aircraft. 歼击机；战斗机 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **fighter**, you approve of them because they continue trying to achieve things in spite of great difficulties or opposition. 战士；斗士【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *From the start it was clear this tiny girl was a real fighter.* 这个一丁点儿大的小姑娘从一开始就显露出真正的斗士本色。 3 N-COUNT A **fighter** is a person who physically fights another person, especially a professional boxer. 打斗者；（尤指）职业拳击手 ❑ *...a tough little street fighter.* 好勇斗狠的街头小混混 4 → see also **firefighter, freedom fighter, prize fighter**

'fig leaf (**fig leaves**) 1 N-COUNT A **fig leaf** is a large leaf which comes from the fig tree. A fig leaf is sometimes used in painting and sculpture to cover the genitals of a naked body. 无花果叶（在绘画和雕塑中有时用作遮羞物） 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer disapprovingly to something which is intended to hide or prevent an embarrassing situation as a **fig leaf**. 遮羞布【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】 ❑ *This deal is little more than a fig leaf for the continued destruction of the landscape.* 这项协议不过是块遮羞布而已，用来掩盖对自然景观的持续破坏。

fig|ment /'fɪgmənt/ (**figments**) PHRASE If you say that something is a **figment of** someone's **imagination**, you mean that it does not really exist and that they are just imagining it. 臆造的事物；虚构的事物 ❑ *The attack wasn't just a figment of my imagination.* 袭击可不是我凭空想象出来的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fig = form* 形状，*shape* 外形：*configure, disfigure, figment*

fig|ura|tive /'fɪgərətɪv, AM 美 -gjər-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use a word or expression in a **figurative** sense, you use it with a more abstract or imaginative meaning than its ordinary literal one. 比喻的 ❑ *...an event that will change your route—in both the literal and figurative sense.* 一个将改变你的路线的事件——无论是字面意义上，还是比喻意义上 •**fig|ura|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Europe, with Germany literally and figuratively at its centre, is still at the start of a remarkable transformation.* 以德国作为地理以及比喻意义上的中心的欧洲，仍处于大变革的初期。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Figurative** art is a style of art in which people and things are shown in a realistic way. （艺术风格）具象的，形象的，写实的 ❑ *His career spanned some 50 years and encompassed both abstract and figurative painting.* 他的职业生涯延续了约 50 年，作品既有抽象画也有写实画。

fig|ure ◆◆◆ /'fɪgə', AM 美 -gjər/ (**figures, figuring, figured**) 1 N-COUNT A **figure** is a particular amount expressed as a number, especially a statistic. 数字；（尤指）统计数据 ❑ *It would be very nice if we had a true figure of how many people in this country haven't got a job.* 我们要是能得到这个国家失业人口的真实数据就好了。 ❑ *It will not be long before the inflation figure starts to fall.* 过不了多久，通货膨胀率就会开始下降。 ❑ *New Government figures predict that one in two marriages will end in divorce.* 新的政府统计数据预测，每两桩婚姻中就有一桩会离异。 2 N-COUNT A **figure** is any of the ten written symbols from 0 to 9 that are used to represent a number. （0 到 9 的）数字符号，数目字 3 N-PLURAL An amount or number that is in single **figures** is between zero and nine. An amount or number that is in double **figures** is between ten and ninety-nine. You can also say, for example, that an amount or number is in three **figures** when it is between one hundred and nine hundred and ninety-nine. 位数 ❑ *Inflation, which has usually been in single figures, is running at more than 12%.* 通常保持在个位数的通货膨胀率现在已超过了 12%。 ❑ *Crawley, with 14, was the only other player to reach double figures.* 克劳利拿到 14 分，是仅有的另外一个得分上双的球员。 4 N-COUNT You refer to someone that you can see as a **figure** when you cannot see them clearly or when you are describing them. 人影；身影 ❑ *She waited, standing on the bridge, until his figure vanished against the grey backdrop of the Palace.* 她站在桥上等，一直等到他的身影消失在宫殿灰色的背景中。 5 N-COUNT In art, a **figure** is a person in a drawing or a painting, or a statue of a person. （绘画作品中的）人物；雕像；塑像 ❑ *...a life-size bronze figure of a brooding, hooded woman.* 一个戴着兜帽作沉思状的真人

F

大小的青铜女子雕像 ❻ N-COUNT Your **figure** is the shape of your body. 体形；身材 ❑ *Take pride in your health and your figure.* 为自己的健康和体形感到骄傲吧。❑ *Janet was a natural blonde with a good figure.* 珍妮特天生一头金发，身材曼妙。❼ N-COUNT Someone who is referred to as a **figure** of a particular kind is a person who is well-known and important in some way. (知名而重要的)人物，人士 ❑ *The movement is supported by key figures in the three main political parties.* 这个运动受到三大政党关键人物的支持。❽ N-COUNT [usu n N] If you say that someone is, for example, a mother **figure** or a hero **figure**, you mean that other people regard them as the type of person stated or suggested. (某种)人物，形象 ❑ *Sometimes young lads just need to turn to a mother figure for a bit of a chat and reassurance.* 有时候年轻小伙子只是需要找一个母亲式的人物聊一聊，从中获得安慰。❾ N-COUNT In books and magazines, the diagrams which help to show or explain information are referred to as **figures**. (书刊中的)图 ❑ *If you look at a world map (see Figure 1) you can identify the major wine-producing regions.* 查一查世界地图(见图 1)，就能找到葡萄酒主产区。❿ N-COUNT In geometry, a **figure** is a shape, especially a regular shape. (尤指规则的)几何图形 [TECHNICAL 术语] ❑ *Draw a pentagon, a regular five-sided figure.* 画个五边形，一个规则的五边形。⓫ VERB If you **figure** that something is the case, you think or guess that it is the case. 认为；猜想；估计 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v that] *She figured that both she and Ned had learned a lot from the experience.* 她觉得自己和内德都从这一经历中学到了很多东西。⓬ VERB If you say **'That figures'** or **'It figures'**, you mean that the fact referred to is not surprising. 不奇怪；很正常；合乎情理 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v] *When I finished, he said, 'Yeah. That figures'.* 等我说完，他说道："是啊。那是预料中的事。" ⓭ VERB [no passive] If a person or thing **figures in** something, they appear in or are included in it. 出现，被包括(在…中) ❑ [v +in] *Human rights violations figured prominently in the report.* 有关侵犯人权的部分在报告中占据了显要地位。[Also v +as]

▶**figure on** PHRASAL VERB If you **figure on** something, you plan that it will happen or assume that it will happen when making your plans. 预料；料想 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v P n/v-ing] *Jack worked as hard as he could to build his business, but he hadn't figured on a few obstacles.* 杰克竭尽全力发展自己的公司，但有几个障碍是他始料不及的。

▶**figure out** PHRASAL VERB If you **figure out** a solution to a problem or the reason for something, you succeed in solving it or understanding it. 想出；理解；弄清 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v P wh] *It took them about one month to figure out how to start the equipment.* 他们花了大约 1 个月的时间才搞清楚如何启动设备。❑ [v P n] *They're trying to figure out the politics of this whole situation.* 他们正试图弄明白这整个情形背后的权术争斗。❑ [v n P, v P that] *I don't have to be a detective to figure that out.* 我不是侦探也想得出。

-figure COMB [ADJ n] **-figure** combines with a number, usually 'five', 'six', or 'seven', to form adjectives which say how many figures are in a number. These adjectives usually describe a large amount of money. For example, a six-figure sum is between 100,000 and 999,999. (通常与 five, six, seven 等数字连用，构成形容词)表示"…位数的" ❑ *Columbia Pictures paid him a six-figure sum for the film rights.* 哥伦比亚影业公司付给他一笔六位数的电影版权费。

ˌfig|ure ˈeight (**figure eights**) N-COUNT A **figure eight** is the same as a **figure of eight**. 同 figure of eight [AM 美]

figure|head /ˈfɪgəˌhed, AM 美 -gjəˌr-/ (**figureheads**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone is the **figurehead** of an organization or movement, they are recognized as being its leader, although they have little real power. 名义首脑；傀儡 ❑ *The President will be little more than a figurehead.* 总统将不过是个傀儡而已。❷ N-COUNT A **figurehead** is a large wooden model of a person that was put just under the pointed front of a sailing ship in former times. (旧时帆船的)艏饰像

ˈfigure-hugging ADJ **Figure-hugging** clothes fit very close to the body of the person who is wearing them. **Figure-hugging** is usually used to describe clothes worn by women. (通常指女子的衣服)紧身的，贴身的

ˌfig|ure of ˈeight (**figures of eight**) N-COUNT A **figure of eight** is something that has the shape of the number 8, for example a knot or a movement done by a skater. 8 字形(绳结、滑冰动作等) [BRIT 英]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **figure eight**

ˌfig|ure of ˈspeech (**figures of speech**) N-COUNT A **figure of speech** is an expression or word that is used with a metaphorical rather than a literal meaning. 比喻；修辞格 ❑ *Of course I'm not. It was just a figure of speech.* 当然我不是。这不过是打个比方。

ˈfig|ure skat|ing N-UNCOUNT **Figure skating** is skating in an attractive pattern, usually with spins and jumps included. 花样滑冰

figu|rine /ˌfɪgəˈriːn, AM 美 -gjə-/ (**figurines**) N-COUNT A **figurine** is a small ornamental model of a person. (装饰性的)小雕像，小塑像

fila|ment /ˈfɪləmənt/ (**filaments**) N-COUNT A **filament** is a very thin piece or thread of something, for example the piece of wire inside a light bulb. 细丝；细线；丝状物

→ see **light bulb**

filch /fɪltʃ/ (**filches, filching, filched**) VERB If you say that someone **filches** something, you mean they steal it, especially when you do not consider this to be a very serious crime. 偷(尤用于表示不构成严重犯罪) [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v n] *I filched some notes from his wallet.* 我从他的钱包里偷拿了几张钞票。

file ◆◆◇ /faɪl/ (**files, filing, filed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **file** is a box or a folded piece of heavy paper or plastic in which letters or documents are kept. 文件箱；文件夹 ❑ *He sat behind a table on which were half a dozen files.* 他坐在一张放有 6 个文件夹的桌子后面。❑ [+of] *...a file of insurance papers.* 一夹子保险文件 ❷ N-COUNT A **file** is a collection of information about a particular person or thing. 档案；卷宗 ❑ [+on] *We already have files on people's tax details, mortgages and poll tax.* 我们已经建立了人们纳税详情、抵押贷款以及人头税的档案。❑ [+of] *You must record and keep a file of all expenses.* 你必须对所有花费进行记录并存档。❸ VERB If you **file** a document, you put it in the correct file. 把(文件等)归档 ❑ [be v-ed] *They are all filed alphabetically under author.* 它们都按字母顺序归在作者名下。❹ N-COUNT In computing, a **file** is a set of related data that has its own name. (计算机)文件 ❺ VERB If you **file** a formal or legal accusation, complaint, or request, you make it officially. 提起(诉讼)；提出(投诉、请求等) ❑ [v n] *A number of them have filed formal complaints against the police.* 他们中许多人已对警方提出了正式投诉。❑ [v +for] *I filed for divorce on the grounds of adultery a few months later.* 几个月后我以通奸为由提起了离婚诉讼。❻ VERB When someone **files** a report or a news story, they send or give it to their employer. 提交，发送(报告、新闻报道等) ❑ [v n] *Catherine Bond filed that report for the BBC from Nairobi.* 凯瑟琳·邦德从内罗毕向英国广播公司发送了那篇报道。❼ VERB When a group of people **files** somewhere, they walk one behind the other in a line. 排成一路纵队行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Slowly, people filed into the room and sat down.* 人们排成一队缓缓地走进房间，坐了下来。❽ N-COUNT A **file** is a hand tool which is used for rubbing hard objects to make them smooth, shape them, or cut through them. 锉刀 ❾ VERB If you **file** an object, you smooth it, shape it, or cut it with a file. (用锉刀)锉 ❑ [v n] *Manicurists are skilled at shaping and filing nails.* 美甲师修锉指甲的手艺娴熟。❿ → see also **nail file, rank and file** ⓫ PHRASE Something that is **on file** or **on** someone's **files** is recorded or kept in a file or in a collection of information. 记录(或保存)在档的 ❑ *His fingerprints were on file in Washington.* 他的指纹已在华盛顿存档。❑ *We'll keep your details on file.* 我们会把有关你的详细信息记录在档。❑ *It is one of the most desperate cases on her files.* 这是她记录在档的最严重的案例之一。⓬ PHRASE A group of people who are walking or standing **in single file** are in a line, one behind the other. 成一路纵队 ❑ *We were walking in single file to the lake.* 我们正排成一队朝湖边走。

→ see **tool**

ˈfile-sharing also **file sharing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **File-sharing** is a method of distributing computer files, for example files

containing music, among a large number of users. 文件共享【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...legal action to close down file-sharing sites offering music for free.* 关闭免费音乐共享网站的诉讼

fil|ial /'fɪlɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **filial** to describe the duties, feelings, or relationships which exist between a son or daughter and his or her parents. 子女的；孝顺的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His father would accuse him of neglecting his filial duties.* 他父亲会指责他不守孝道。

fili|bus|ter /'fɪlɪbʌstə^r/ (**filibusters, filibustering, filibustered**) ❶ N-COUNT A **filibuster** is a long slow speech made to use up time so that a vote cannot be taken and a law cannot be passed. (阻挠议会表决议案的)冗长演说，长篇大论【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Senator Seymour has threatened a filibuster to block the bill.* 参议员西摩威胁说要发表长篇演说来阻挠议案通过。❷ VERB If a politician **filibusters** he or she makes a long slow speech in order to use up time so that a vote cannot be taken and a law cannot be passed. 以冗长演说(或长篇大论)阻挠【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *They simply threatened to filibuster until the Senate adjourns.* 他们只是威胁说要以冗长演说进行阻挠，直到参议院休会。❑ [v n] *A group of senators plans to filibuster a measure that would permit drilling in Alaska.* 一群参议员计划发表长篇大论阻挠一项允许在阿拉斯加州钻探石油的议案。

fil|igree /'fɪlɪgri:/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] The word **filigree** is used to refer to delicate ornamental designs made with gold or silver wire. 金银丝细工饰品

'fil|ing cabi|net (**filing cabinets**) N-COUNT A **filing cabinet** is a piece of office furniture, usually made of metal, which has drawers in which files are kept. 文件柜；档案柜

fil|ings /'faɪlɪŋz/ ❶ N-PLURAL [usu n N] **Filings** are very small pieces of a substance, especially a metal, that are produced when it is filed or cut. (尤指金属的)锉屑，切末 ❑ *...iron filings.* 铁锉屑 ❑ *...metal filings.* 金属屑末 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] Court **filings** are cases filed in a court of law. (法庭)讼案【AM, AUSTRALIAN 美，澳】❑ *In court filings, they argued that the settlement was inadequate.* 在法庭讼案中，他们提出和解费数额太少。

Fili|pi|no /ˌfɪlɪ'pi:nəʊ/ (**Filipinos**) ❶ ADJ **Filipino** means belonging or relating to the Philippines, or to its people or culture. 菲律宾的；菲律宾人(或文化)的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Filipino** is a person who comes from the Philippines. 菲律宾人

fill ↔◇ /fɪl/ (**fills, filling, filled**) ❶ VERB If you **fill** a container or area, or if it **fills**, an amount of something enters it that is enough to make it full. (使)装满；(使)注满；(使)充满 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Fill a saucepan with water and bring to a slow boil.* 往平底锅里加满水，小火煮沸。❑ [v n] *She made sandwiches, filled a flask and put sugar in.* 她做了三明治，把保温瓶灌满，放糖进去。❑ [v +*with*] *The boy's eyes filled with tears.* 男孩眼泪汪汪的。❑ [v] *While the bath was filling, he padded about in his underpants.* 往浴缸里放水时，他穿着内裤走来走去。•PHRASAL VERB **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. fill up 同 fill ❑ [v n P] *Pass me your cup, Amy, and I'll fill it up for you.* 把杯子递给我，埃米，我给你加满。❑ [v P +*with*] *Warehouses at the frontier between the two countries fill up with sacks of rice and flour.* 两国边境地区的仓库里堆满了一袋袋的大米和面粉。[Also v P, v P n] ❷ VERB If something **fills** a space, it is so big, or there are such large quantities of it, that there is very little room left. 挤满；占满；充塞 ❑ [v n] *He cast his eyes at the rows of cabinets that filled the enormous work area.* 他把目光投向那一排排占满了巨大工作区的柜子。❑ [v n] *The text fills 231 pages.* 正文占了 231 页。•PHRASAL VERB **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. fill up 同 fill ❑ [v P n] *...the complicated machines that fill up today's laboratories.* 充斥当今实验室的复杂仪器 [Also v n P] •**filled** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] ❑ *...four museum buildings filled with historical objects.* 塞满历史文物的 4 幢博物馆大楼 •**-filled** COMB ❑ *...the flower-filled courtyard of an old Spanish colonial house.* 一座西班牙殖民时期的老宅里开满鲜花的庭院 ❸ VERB If you **fill** a crack or hole, you put a substance into it in order to make the surface smooth again. 填塞，填平(缝隙或孔洞) ❑ [v n +*with*] *Fill small holes with wood filler in a matching colour.* 用颜色相配的木质填料填平小孔。❑ [v n] *The gravedigger filled the grave.* 掘墓人把墓穴填上。•PHRASAL VERB **Fill in** means the same as **fill**. fill in 同 fill ❑ [v n P] *If any cracks have appeared in the tart case, fill these in with raw pastry.* 如果饼皮开裂，就用生的油酥面团填上。[Also v P n] ❹ VERB If a sound, smell, or light **fills** a space, or the air, it is very strong or noticeable. 充斥；布满；遍及 ❑ [v n] *In the parking lot of the school, the siren filled the air.* 警报声响彻学校停车场。❑ [v n +*with*] *All the light bars were turned on which filled the room with these rotating beams of light.* 所有灯条都打开了，满屋都是旋转的光柱。•**-filled** COMB ❑ *...those whose work forces them to be in dusty or smoke-filled environments.* 那些出于工作原因不得不呆在满是烟尘环境中的人 ❺ VERB If something **fills** you **with** an emotion, or if an emotion **fills** you, you experience this emotion strongly. 使强烈地感到；(感情)充盈于 ❑ [v n +*with*] *I admired my father, and his work filled me with awe and curiosity.* 我钦佩父亲，他的工作令我充满了敬畏和好奇。❑ [v n] *He looked at me without speaking, and for the first time I could see the pride that filled him.* 他无言地看着我，我第一次看出他内心充满了自豪。❻ VERB If you **fill** a period of time with a particular activity, you spend the time in this way. 度过，打发(时间) ❑ [v n] *If she wants a routine to fill her day, let her do community work.* 如果她想做些日常事务来打发白天的时间，就让她去做社区工作吧。[Also v n +*with*] •PHRASAL VERB **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. fill up 同 fill ❑ [v P n] *On Thursday night she went to her yoga class, glad to have something to fill up the evening.* 星期四晚上她去上了瑜伽课，很高兴自己有事可做。[Also v n P] ❼ VERB If something **fills** a need or a gap, it puts an end to this need or gap by existing or being active. 满足(需要)；填补(空白) ❑ [v n] *She brought him a sense of fun, of gaiety that filled a gap in his life.* 她带给他开心快乐，弥补了他生命中的缺憾。❽ VERB If something **fills** a role, position, or function, they have that role or position, or perform that function, often successfully. 充任；担任；履行 ❑ [v n] *Dena was filling the role of diplomat's wife with the skill she had learned over the years.* 德娜利用她多年来学到的处事技巧扮演着外交家妻子的角色。❾ VERB If a company or organization **fills** a job vacancy, they choose someone to do the job. If someone **fills** a job vacancy, they accept a job that they have been offered. 填补(职位空缺) ❑ [v n] *One problem not mentioned is the unemployed may not have the skills to fill the vacancies on offer.* 一个没有提及的问题是，失业人员也许缺乏填补所提供的空职的技能。❑ [v n] *A vacancy has arisen which I intend to fill.* 有一个职位空了出来，我想要补上。❿ VERB When a dentist **fills** someone's tooth, he or she puts a filling in it. 补(牙) ❑ [v n] *It is almost impossible to find a dentist who will fill a tooth on the National Health.* 几乎不可能找到愿意走国民医疗保健补牙的牙医。⓫ VERB If you **fill** an order or a prescription, you provide the things that are asked for. 按(订单)供货；按(处方)配药【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *A pharmacist can fill any prescription if, in his or her judgment, the prescription is valid.* 只要药剂师认定处方有效，就可按方配药。⓬ to **fill the bill** → see **bill**

▶**fill in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **fill in** a form or other document requesting information, you write information in the spaces on it. 填，填写(表格等)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n P] *If you want your free copy of the Patients' Charter fill this form in.* 想要一份免费的《患者宪章》，就把这张表填一下。❑ [v P n] *Fill in the coupon and send it first class to the address shown.* 填写订单，并按一类邮件寄至注明的地址。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **fill out**

❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **fill in** a shape, you cover the area inside the lines with colour or shapes so that none of the background is showing. 涂满，填充(图形) ❑ [v P n] *When you have both filled in your patterns, you may want to share these with each other.* 你们俩涂好各自的图案后，不妨交换着看一下。❑ [v n P] *With a lip pencil, outline lips and fill them in.* 用唇笔勾出双唇轮廓，然后涂上唇膏。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **fill** someone **in**, you give them more details about something that you know about. 告诉…详情；向…详述【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *I didn't give Reid all the details yet—I'll fill him in.* 我还没有告诉里德所有详情——我会讲给他听的。❑ [v n P +*on*] *He filled her in on Wilbur Kantor's visit.* 他告诉她威尔伯·坎特此行的详细经过。❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **fill in** for someone, you do the work or task that they normally do because they are unable to do it. 临时补缺；暂代 ❑ [v P +*for*] *Vice-presidents'*

wives would fill in for first ladies. 副总统夫人将代理第一夫人。 5 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you **are filling in** time, you are using time that is available by doing something that is not very important. 消磨，打发（时间） ❑ [v p n] *That's not a career. She's just filling in time until she gets married.* 那算不上什么事业。她只不过是在嫁人之前打发一下时间而已。 6 → see also **fill 3**

▶**fill out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fill out** a form or other document requesting information, you write information in the spaces on it. 填，填写（表格等）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v p n] *Fill out the application carefully, and keep copies of it.* 认真填写申请表，并且保存副本。[Also v n p]

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **fill in**

2 PHRASAL VERB If a fairly thin person **fills out**, they become fatter. （很瘦的人）发胖，长胖 ❑ [v p] *A girl may fill out before she reaches her full height.* 女孩子在长足个头之前可能会发胖。

▶**fill up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fill up** or **fill** yourself **up** with food, you eat so much that you do not feel hungry. （使）吃饱；填饱（…的）肚子 ❑ [v p +*on/with*] *Fill up on potatoes, bread and pasta, which are high in carbohydrate and low in fat.* 用高糖低脂的土豆、面包和意大利面食填饱肚子。❑ [v pron-refl p +*with*] *When you are happy about yourself you won't need to fill yourself up with food.* 感觉舒心，就不必胡吃海塞。 2 PHRASAL VERB A type of food that **fills** you **up** makes you feel that you have eaten a lot, even though you have only eaten a small amount. （食物）使易饱，使有饱胀感 ❑ [v n p] *Potatoes fill us up without overloading us with calories.* 吃土豆容易让我们有一种饱胀感，又不会摄入过多的热量。 3 → see also **fill 1, 2, 6**

Thesaurus 同类词 *fill* Also look up:

V. inflate, load, pour into, put into; (*ant.*) empty, pour out 1
crowd, take up 2
block, close, plug, seal 3

fill|er /'fɪlə^r/ (**fillers**) 1 N-VAR **Filler** is a substance used for filling cracks or holes, especially in walls, car bodies, or wood. （尤用于填塞墙壁、车身或木头缝隙或孔洞的）填料，填充物 2 N-COUNT You can describe something as a **filler** when it is being used or done because there is a need for something and nothing better is available. 充数（或补空）的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】 3 → see also **stocking filler**

fil|let /'fɪlɪt, AM 美 fɪ'leɪ/ (**fillets, filleting, filleted**) 1 N-VAR [oft n n] **Fillet** is a strip of meat, especially beef, that has no bones in it. （尤指牛肉）无骨肉片 ❑ *...fillet of beef with shallots.* 葱香牛肉片 ❑ *...chicken breast fillets.* 鸡胸肉片 ❑ *...fillet steak.* 里脊牛排 2 N-COUNT A **fillet** of fish is the side of a fish with the bones removed. 去骨鱼片 ❑ *...anchovy fillets.* 鳀鱼片 ❑ *I ordered a fine fillet of salmon.* 我点了一份精品鲑鱼片。 3 VERB When you **fillet** fish or meat, you prepare it by taking the bones out. 剔除（鱼或肉）的骨头 ❑ [v n] *Don't be afraid to ask your fishmonger to fillet flat fish.* 尽管叫鱼贩子把比目鱼的鱼刺剔掉，别不好意思。

fill|ing /'fɪlɪŋ/ (**fillings**) 1 N-COUNT A **filling** is a small amount of metal or plastic that a dentist puts in a hole in a tooth to prevent further decay. （补牙的）填料 ❑ *The longer your child can go without needing a filling, the better.* 孩子越晚需要补牙越好。 2 N-VAR The **filling** in something such as a cake, pie, or sandwich is a substance or mixture that is put inside it. （糕点等的）馅 ❑ *Spread some of the filling over each pancake.* 每个薄煎饼上摊一些馅。 3 N-VAR The **filling** in a piece of soft furniture or in a cushion is the soft substance inside it. （软体家具或垫子的）芯，填充物 ❑ *...second-hand sofas with old-style foam fillings.* 老式泡沫芯子的二手沙发 4 ADJ Food that is **filling** makes you feel full when you have eaten it. （食物）令人感到饱足的 ❑ *Although it is tasty, crab is very filling.* 螃蟹虽然好吃，却很容易让人感到饱足。

→ see **teeth**

fill|ing sta|tion (**filling stations**) N-COUNT A **filling station** is a place where you can buy petrol and oil for your car. （汽车）加油站【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **gas station**

fil|lip /'fɪlɪp/ (**fillips**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something gives a **fillip** to an activity or person, they suddenly encourage or improve them. （突然的）刺激，激励【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*to/for*] *The news gave a fillip to the telecommunications sector.* 这个消息给电信部门注入了一针强心剂。

fil|ly /'fɪli/ (**fillies**) N-COUNT A **filly** is a young female horse. 小母马；母驹；牝驹

film ⋯ /fɪlm/ (**films, filming, filmed**) 1 N-COUNT A **film** consists of moving pictures that have been recorded so that they can be shown at the cinema or on television. A film tells a story, or shows a real situation. 电影；影片【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Everything about the film was good. Good acting, good story, good fun.* 这部片子各个方面都不错：表演出色，故事精彩，趣味横生。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **movie**

2 VERB If you **film** something, you use a camera to take moving pictures which can be shown on a screen or on television. 拍摄；把…拍成电影（或电视） ❑ [v n] *He had filmed her life story.* 他把她的生平事迹拍成了电影。❑ [v] *Considering the restrictions under which she filmed, I think she did a commendable job.* 考虑到她拍摄时所受的各种限制，我觉得她干得很不错。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Film** of something is moving pictures of a real event that are shown on television or on a screen. 影像资料；实录影片 ❑ *They have seen news film of families queueing in Russia to buy a loaf of bread.* 他们已经看过俄罗斯家庭排长队买面包的新闻片。 4 N-VAR A **film** is the narrow roll of plastic that is used in a camera to take photographs. 胶卷 ❑ *The photographers had already shot a dozen rolls of film.* 摄影师们已经拍光了一打胶卷。 5 N-UNCOUNT The making of cinema films, considered as a form of art or a business, can be referred to as **film** or **films**. 电影艺术；电影业【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Film is a business with limited opportunities for actresses.* 电影行业对女演员来说机会有限。❑ *She wanted to set up her own company to invest in films.* 她想成立自己的公司投资电影。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **film of** powder, liquid, or oil is a very thin layer of it. 薄层 ❑ *The sea is coated with a film of raw sewage.* 海面上漂浮着一层未经处理的污水。 7 N-UNCOUNT [usu adj n] Plastic **film** is a very thin sheet of plastic used to wrap and cover things. （塑料）薄膜【BRIT 英】❑ *Cover with plastic film and refrigerate for 24 hours.* 覆上塑料薄膜，冷藏 24 小时。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plastic wrap, Saran wrap**

8 → see also **clingfilm**

→ see **DVD, photography**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *film* with:

N. **film critic** 影评家，**film director** 电影导演，**film festival** 电影节，**film producer** 电影制片人 1
film clip 影片剪辑 1 3
film studio 电影制片厂 1 5
roll of film 胶卷 4
V. **direct a** film 执导电影 1
watch a film 观影 1 3
edit film 剪辑影片 3
develop film 冲洗胶卷 4

film|ic /'fɪlmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Filmic** means related to films. 电影的；与电影有关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a new filmic style.* 新电影风格

film|ing /'fɪlmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Filming** is the activity of making a film including the acting, directing, and camera shots. 电影拍摄 ❑ *Filming was due to start next month.* 电影定于下月开拍。

film-maker (**film-makers**) also **filmmaker** N-COUNT A **film-maker** is someone involved in making films, in particular a director or producer. 电影制作人【mainly BRIT 主英】

film noir /ˌfɪlm 'nwɑː^r/ (**films noir**) N-VAR **Film noir** refers to a type of film or a style of film-making which shows the world as a dangerous or depressing place where many people suffer, especially because of the greed or cruelty of others. 黑色电影 ❑ *...a remake of the 1947 film noir classic, Kiss of Death.* 1947 年经典黑色电影《死亡之吻》的翻拍

film star (**film stars**) N-COUNT A **film star** is a famous actor or actress who appears in films. 电影明星【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **movie star**

filmy /'fɪlmi/ (**filmier, filmiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **filmy** fabric or substance is very thin and almost transparent. 薄膜般的；薄得近乎透明的 ❑ *...filmy nightgowns.* 薄如轻纱的睡衣

filo /'fi:ləʊ/ or **filo pastry** N-UNCOUNT **Filo** or **filo pastry** is a type of light pastry made of thin layers. It is traditionally used in Greek cooking. (希腊传统的)千层酥

Filofax /'faɪləfæks/ (**Filofaxes**) N-COUNT A **Filofax** is a type of personal filing system in the form of a small book with pages that can easily be added or removed. 斐来仕活页记事本【TRADEMARK 商标】

filter /'fɪltəʳ/ (**filters, filtering, filtered**) 1 VERB To **filter** a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained in it. 过滤 ❑ [v n] *The best prevention for cholera is to boil or filter water, and eat only well-cooked food.* 预防霍乱的最佳方法是将水煮沸或过滤，只食用煮透的食物。2 N-COUNT A **filter** is a device through which a substance is passed when it is being filtered. 滤器；过滤器 ❑ *...a paper coffee filter.* 咖啡过滤纸 3 N-COUNT A **filter** is a device through which sound or light is passed and which blocks or reduces particular sound or light frequencies. 滤声器；滤光器；滤波器 ❑ *You might use a yellow filter to improve the clarity of a hazy horizon.* 可以使用黄色滤光镜让模糊的视野清晰起来。4 VERB If light or sound **filters into** a place, it comes in weakly or slowly, either through a partly covered opening, or from a long distance away. (光或声)隐约透过，缓缓传至 ❑ [v +into/through] *Light filtered into my kitchen through the soft, green shade of the cherry tree.* 光线透过樱桃树柔和的绿阴隐约照进我的厨房。5 VERB When news or information **filters** through to people, it gradually reaches them. (消息等)走漏，慢慢传开 ❑ [v +through to] *It took months before the findings began to filter through to the politicians.* 调查结果数月后才传到政治家们的耳朵里。❑ [v +through] *News of the attack quickly filtered through the college.* 发生袭击的消息很快就在学院中传开了。❑ [v in] *...as indications filter in from polling stations.* 随着从投票站透露出的各种迹象 ❑ [v +out of] *...the horror stories which were beginning to filter out of Germany.* 开始传出德国的恐怖故事 6 N-COUNT A traffic **filter** is a traffic signal or lane which controls the movement of traffic wanting to turn left or right. (路口的)转弯信号灯(或车道)【BRIT 英】

→ see **coffee**

▶**filter out** PHRASAL VERB To **filter out** something from a substance or from light means to remove it by passing the substance or light through something acting as a filter. 滤除；滤掉 ❑ [v P n] *Children should have glasses which filter out UV rays.* 儿童应该戴上滤除紫外线的眼镜。❑ [v n P +of/from] *Plants and trees filter carbon dioxide out of the air and produce oxygen.* 花草树木过滤掉空气中的二氧化碳，制造氧气。[Also v n P]

filter tip (**filter tips**) N-COUNT A **filter tip** is a small device at the end of a cigarette that reduces the amount of dangerous substances that pass into the smoker's body. **Filter tips** are cigarettes that are manufactured with these devices. (香烟上的)过滤嘴；过滤嘴香烟

filth /fɪlθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Filth** is a disgusting amount of dirt. 污秽；污物 ❑ *Thousands of tons of filth and sewage pour into the Ganges every day.* 每天有成千上万吨污物和废水排入恒河。2 N-UNCOUNT People refer to words or pictures, usually ones relating to sex, as **filth** when they think they are very disgusting and rude. 淫秽物；脏话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The dialogue was all filth and innuendo.* 这段对话全是下流话和性暗示。

filthy /'fɪlθi/ (**filthier, filthiest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **filthy** is very dirty indeed. 肮脏的；污秽的 ❑ *He never washed, and always wore a filthy old jacket.* 他从来不洗脸，总是穿着一件脏兮兮的旧夹克。2 ADJ If you describe something as **filthy**, you mean that you think it is morally very unpleasant and disgusting, sometimes in a sexual way. 卑劣的；淫秽的；猥亵的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The play was full of filthy foul language.* 这部戏充斥着污言秽语。3 **filthy rich** → see **rich**

filtration /fɪl'treɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Filtration** is the process of filtering a substance. 过滤 ❑ [+of] *This enzyme would make the filtration of beer easier.* 这种酶会促进啤酒过滤。❑ *...water filtration systems.* 水过滤系统

fin /fɪn/ (**fins**) 1 N-COUNT A fish's **fins** are the flat objects which stick out of its body and help it to swim and keep its balance. (鱼)鳍 2 N-COUNT A **fin** on something such as an aeroplane, rocket, or bomb is a flat part which sticks out and which is intended to help control its movement. (飞机、火箭、炸弹等的)鳍状物，翼

final ↔ /'faɪnᵊl/ (**finals**) 1 ADJ In a series of events, things, or people, the **final** one is the last one. (出现次序)最后的，末尾的 ❑ *Astronauts will make a final attempt today to rescue a communications satellite from its useless orbit.* 今天宇航员将作最后一次尝试，力图挽救一颗运行在无效轨道上的通信卫星。❑ *This is the fifth and probably final day of testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.* 今天是在参议院司法委员会作证的第 5 天，很可能也是最后一天。❑ *On the last Saturday in September, I received a final letter from Clive.* 9 月最后一个星期六，我收到了克莱夫的最后一封信。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Final** means happening at the end of an event or series of events. (发生时间)最终的，末了的 ❑ *The countdown to the Notting Hill Carnival is in its final hours.* 诺丁山狂欢节已进入最后几个小时的倒计时。3 ADJ If a decision or someone's authority is **final**, it cannot be changed or questioned. (决定)不可更改的；(权威)不容置疑的 ❑ *The judges' decision is final.* 法官的判决不可更改。❑ *The White House has the final say.* 白宫握有最终决定权。4 N-COUNT The **final** is the last game or contest in a series and decides who is the winner. 决赛 ❑ *...the Scottish Cup Final.* 苏格兰杯决赛 5 → see also **quarter-final, semi-final** 6 N-PLURAL **The finals** of a sporting tournament consist of a smaller tournament that includes only players or teams that have won earlier games. The finals decide the winner of the whole tournament. (锦标赛的)决赛阶段比赛 ❑ *Poland know they have a chance of qualifying for the World Cup Finals.* 波兰队知道他们有机会跻身世界杯决赛圈。7 N-PLURAL [oft poss N] When a student takes his or her **finals**, he or she takes the last and most important examinations in a university or college course. (大学或学院的)毕业考试，结业考试 ❑ *Anna sat her finals in the summer.* 安娜夏天参加了毕业考试。

Thesaurus 同类词 *final* Also look up:

ADJ. last, ultimate 1
absolute, decisive, definite, settled 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *fin = end* 终；末尾：*final, finale, finish*

finale /fɪ'nɑ:li, -'næli/ (**finales**) N-COUNT **The finale** of a show, piece of music, or series of shows is the last part of it or the last one of them, especially when this is exciting or impressive. (演出的)终场，最后一幕；(音乐的)终曲，终乐章；(系列演出的)最后一场 ❑ *... the finale of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony.* 肖斯塔科维奇《第五交响曲》的终乐章 ❑ *Tonight's light show is the grand finale of a month-long series of events.* 今晚的灯光表演为 1 个月的系列活动隆重收场。

finalise /'faɪnəlaɪz/ → see **finalize**

finalist /'faɪnəlɪst/ (**finalists**) N-COUNT A **finalist** is someone who reaches the last stages of a competition or tournament by doing well or winning in its earlier stages. 参加决赛者；决赛选手 ❑ *The twelve finalists will be listed in the Sunday Times.* 12 名决赛选手的名单将刊登在《星期日泰晤士报》上。

finality /faɪ'nælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Finality** is the quality of being final and impossible to change. If you say something with **finality**, you say it in a way that shows that you have made up your mind about something and do not want to discuss it further. 定局；终结性；不可更改性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Young children have difficulty grasping the finality of death.* 小孩子很难理解人死不能复生。

finalize /'faɪnəlaɪz/ (**finalizes, finalizing, finalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **finalise**

VERB If you **finalize** something such as a plan or an agreement, you complete the arrangements for it, especially by discussing it with other people. (尤指与人协商后)敲定，最终确定 ❑ [v n] *Negotiators from the three countries finalized the agreement in August.* 8 月里三国谈判人员最终敲定了协议。❑ [v n +with] *They have not finalized the deal with the government.* 他们还没有和政府达成最终协议。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ize ≈ making* 使：*finalize, marginalize, normalize*

fi|nal|ly ◆◆◇ /'faɪnəli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **finally** to suggest that something happens after a long period of time, usually later than you wanted or expected it to happen. 终于；总算 ❑ *The food finally arrived at the end of last week and distribution began.* 食品总算在上周末运到，开始发放。❑ *Finally, after ten hours of negotiations, the gunman gave himself up.* 经过 10 小时的谈判，枪手终于投降了。2 ADV You use **finally** to indicate that something is last in a series of actions or events. 最后；末尾 ❑ *The action slips from comedy to melodrama and finally to tragedy.* 剧情从喜剧逐渐发展为情节剧，最后又演变为悲剧。3 ADV You use **finally** in speech or writing to introduce a final point, question, or topic. (用于引出最后一个观点、问题、话题等)最后 ❑ *And finally, a word about the winner and runner-up.* 最后，谈一谈冠亚军。

fi|nance ◆◆◇ /'faɪnæns, fɪ'næns/ (**finances, financing, financed**) 1 VERB When someone **finances** something such as a project or a purchase, they provide the money that is needed to pay for them. 资助；给…提供资金 ❑ [v n] *The fund has been used largely to finance the construction of federal prisons.* 该基金大部分用于资助建设联邦监狱。❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *Government expenditure is financed by taxation and by borrowing.* 政府开支依靠征税和借债维持。•N-UNCOUNT **Finance** is also a noun. ❑ *A United States delegation is in Japan seeking finance for a major scientific project.* 一个美国代表团正在日本为一大型科研项目寻求资助。2 N-UNCOUNT **Finance** is the commercial or government activity of managing money, debt, credit, and investment. 财政；金融 ❑ *...a major player in the world of high finance.* 高级金融界的大鳄 ❑ *The report recommends an overhaul of public finances.* 该报告建议对公共财政进行彻底改革。❑ *A former Finance Minister and five senior civil servants are accused of fraud.* 一名前财长和五名高级公务员被控诈骗。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] You can refer to the amount of money that you have and how well it is organized as your **finances**. 财力；财务状况 ❑ *Be prepared for unexpected news concerning your finances.* 对财务上的意外状况要做到有备无患。❑ *Finance is usually the biggest problem for students.* 经济问题通常是学生最大的问题。

'fi|nance com|pa|ny (**finance companies**) N-COUNT A **finance company** is a business which lends money to people and charges them interest while they pay it back. 金融公司；信贷公司【BUSINESS 商】

fi|nan|cial ◆◆◆ /faɪ'nænʃ°l, fɪ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Financial** means relating to or involving money. 财政的；金融的；财务的 ❑ *The company is in financial difficulties.* 公司目前财政困难。❑ *...the government's financial advisers.* 政府的财政顾问 •**fi|nan|cial|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *She would like to be more financially independent.* 她想在经济上更加独立。

fi|nan|cial ad'vis|er (**financial advisers**) N-COUNT A **financial adviser** is someone whose job it is to advise people about financial products and services. 财务顾问；理财师【BUSINESS 商】

fi|nan|cial con'sult|ant (**financial consultants**) N-COUNT A **financial consultant** is the same as a **financial adviser**. 同 financial adviser【BUSINESS 商】

fi|nan|cial 'ser|vices

The form **financial service** is used as a modifier. financial service 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL A company or organization that provides **financial services** is able to help you do things such as make investments or buy a pension or mortgage. 金融服务；理财服务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...voluntary organisations that provide independent advice to consumers on financial services.* 向消费者提供独立金融服务建议的志愿机构 ❑ *...financial service companies.* 金融服务公司

fi|nan|cial 'year (**financial years**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **financial year** is a period of twelve months, used by government, business, and other organizations in order to calculate their budgets, profits, and losses. 财政年度；会计年度；财年【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *...33, 000 possible job losses in the coming financial year.* 在即将到来的财年中可能会减少 33,000 个工作岗位

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fiscal year**

fi|nan|ci|er /faɪ'nænsɪə', fɪ-/ (**financiers**) N-COUNT A **financier** is a person, company, or government that provides money for projects or businesses. 出资人；出资方；金融家【BUSINESS 商】

finch /fɪntʃ/ (**finches**) N-COUNT A **finch** is a small bird with a short strong beak. 雀(雀科鸣禽的统称)

find ◆◆◆ /faɪnd/ (**finds, finding, found**) 1 VERB If you **find** someone or something, you see them or learn where they are. 发现…的所在 ❑ [v n] *The police also found a pistol.* 警方还发现了一把手枪。❑ [v n n] *I wonder if you could find me a deck of cards?* 不知您能否给我找一副纸牌？ [Also v n +*for*] 2 VERB If you **find** something that you need or want, you succeed in achieving or obtaining it. 找到；寻得；获得 ❑ [v n] *So far they have not found a way to fight the virus.* 迄今为止，他们还没有找到一种对抗该病毒的方法。❑ [v n n] *He has to apply for a permit and we have to find him a job.* 他得申请一个许可证，而我们得给他找份工作。❑ [v n +*for*] *Does this mean that they haven't found a place for him?* 这是否意味着他们还没有给他寻着一个职位？ 3 V-PASSIVE If something **is found** in a particular place or thing, it exists in that place. 发现…存在(于) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Fibre is found in cereal foods, beans, fruit and vegetables.* 纤维见于谷类食品、豆类、水果和蔬菜中。4 VERB If you **find** someone or something in a particular situation, they are in that situation when you see them or come into contact with them. 发现…处于某种状态；遇见；碰见 ❑ [v n v-ing] *They found her walking alone and depressed on the beach.* 他们碰见她独自一人神色忧郁地走在海滩上。❑ [v n -ed] *She returned to her east London home to find her back door forced open.* 她回到伦敦东区的住所时发现后门被撬开了。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Thrushes are a protected species so you will not find them on any menu.* 鸫鸟是受保护物种，在菜谱上是找不到的。5 VERB If you **find yourself** doing something, you are doing it without deciding or intending to do it. (不知不觉中)发现(自己在做某事) ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *It's not the first time that you've found yourself in this situation.* 你陷入这种状况已经不是第一次了。❑ [v pron-refl v-ing] *I found myself having more fun than I had had in years.* 我发现自己多年来从未如此开心过。❑ [v pron-refl adj] *It all seemed so far away from here that he found himself quite unable to take it in.* 这事看起来好像发生在如此遥远的地方，他发现自己思想上一时难以接受。6 VERB If you **find** that something is the case, you become aware of it or realize that it is the case. 发觉，认识到(某事属实) ❑ [v that] *The two biologists found, to their surprise, that both groups of birds survived equally well.* 这两位生物学家惊奇地发现，两组鸟都很好地存活了下来。❑ [v n adj] *At my age I would find it hard to get another job.* 我这个年纪会觉得很难再找到一份工作了。❑ [v n to-inf] *We find her evidence to be based on a degree of oversensitivity.* 我们认识到她提供的证据在一定程度上是出于过分敏感。❑ [v n n] *I've never found my diet a problem.* 我从未觉得自己的饮食有问题。7 VERB When a court or jury decides that a person on trial is guilty or innocent, you say that the person **has been found** guilty or not guilty. 裁决；裁定 ❑ [*be* v-ed adj] *She was found guilty of manslaughter and put on probation for two years.* 她被裁定过失杀人罪名成立，缓刑两年。❑ [v n adj] *When they found us guilty, I just went blank.* 他们判定我们有罪时，我脑子顿时一片空白。8 VERB You can use **find** to express your reaction to someone or something. 觉得；认为 ❑ [v n adj] *We're sure you'll find it exciting!* 我们保证你一定会认为这很刺激的！❑ [v n adj] *I find it ludicrous that nothing has been done to protect passengers from fire.* 乘客没有受到任何防火保护，这让我觉得十分荒唐。❑ [v n n] *But you'd find him a good worker if you showed him what to do.* 但是只要教给他怎么做，就会发现他是个不错的员工。9 VERB If you **find** a feeling such as pleasure or comfort **in** a particular thing or

activity, you experience the feeling mentioned as a result of this thing or activity. 感受到(愉快、安慰等情感) ❑ [v n +in] *How could anyone find pleasure in hunting and killing this beautiful creature?* 怎么会有人以猎杀这种美丽的动物为乐呢? ❑ [v n +in] *I was too tired and frightened to find comfort in that familiar promise.* 我疲惫恐惧至极,那熟悉的承诺无法让我感到安慰。 ■ VERB If you **find** the time or money **to** do something, you succeed in making or obtaining enough time or money to do it. 找出,挤出(时间或金钱) ❑ [v n] *I was just finding more time to write music.* 我不过是在挤出更多时间来作曲。 ❑ [v n] *My sister helped me find the money for a private operation.* 姐姐帮我筹集资金开办了一家私人企业。 ■ N-COUNT [usu adj n] If you describe someone or something that has been discovered as a **find**, you mean that they are valuable, interesting, good, or useful. (有价值、趣味、用处的)发现 ❑ *Another of his lucky finds was a pair of candle-holders.* 他的另一个幸运发现是一对烛台。 ❑ *His discovery was hailed as the botanical find of the century.* 他的发现被誉为植物学世纪发现。 ■ → see also **finding, found** ■ PHRASE If you **find** your **way** somewhere, you successfully get there by choosing the right way to go. 找到路(去某处);成功到达 ❑ *After a while I pulled myself to my feet and found my way to the street.* 过了一会儿我费力地站起身来,找到了那条大街。 ■ PHRASE If something **finds** its **way** somewhere, it comes to that place, especially by chance. (某物,尤指偶然)去到(某处) ❑ *It is one of the very few Michelangelos that have found their way out of Italy.* 这是极少数流出意大利的米开朗琪罗作品之一。 ■ to **find fault with** → see **fault** ■ to **find** one's **feet** → see **foot**

▶**find out** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **find** something **out**, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so. (尤指通过刻意努力)发现,找出,查明 ❑ [v P wh] *It makes you want to watch the next episode to find out what's going to happen.* 这让人想要看下一集,弄清紧接着会发生什么。 ❑ [v P that] *I was relieved to find out that my problems were due to a genuine disorder.* 得知我的问题确实是由于病症引起的,我松了口气。 ❑ [v P n] *Yesterday, the men's families held a news conference in their campaign to find out the truth.* 昨天,这些男子的家人举行了新闻发布会,力图查明真相。 ❑ [v n P] *As soon as we found this out, we closed the ward.* 我们一发现此事就关闭了病房。[ALSO v P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **find** someone **out**, you discover that they have been doing something dishonest. 查出…行为不轨 ❑ [v n P] *Her face was so grave, I wondered for a moment if she'd found me out.* 她表情如此严峻,我一时怀疑她是不是已经知道了我干的事。

find|er /'faɪndə'/ (**finders**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone who finds something as the **finder** of that thing. 发现者;寻得者;找到…的人 ❑ *The finder of a wallet who takes it home may be guilty of theft.* 将捡到的钱包据为己有者可能犯有盗窃罪。

fin de siè|cle /ˌfæn də si'eklə/ also **fin-de-siècle** ADJ [ADJ n] **Fin de siècle** is used to describe something that is thought to be typical of the end of the nineteenth century, especially when it is considered stylish or exaggerated. (尤指在时髦或夸张方面)具有19世纪末特征的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...fin de siècle decadence.* 19世纪末的颓废

find|ing /'faɪndɪŋ/ (**findings**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] Someone's **findings** are the information they get or the conclusions they come to as the result of an investigation or some research. (调查或研究的)结果,结论 ❑ *We hope that manufacturers will take note of the findings and improve their products accordingly.* 我们希望制造商能注意到这些结果,并对自己的产品作出相应的改进。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl, usu with poss] The **findings** of a court are the decisions that it reaches after a trial or an investigation. (法庭的)裁决,裁定 ❑ *The government hopes the court will announce its findings before the end of the month.* 政府希望法庭能在月底前宣布其判决。

→ see **laboratory, science**

fine

① ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
② PUNISHMENT 惩罚

①**fine** ◆◇ /faɪn/ (**finer, finest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **fine** to describe something that you admire and think is very good. 美好的;优秀的;杰出的 ❑ *There is a fine view of the countryside.* 这里可以看到乡村的美景。 ❑ *This is a fine book.* 这是一本好书。 ❑ *...London's finest art deco cinema.* 伦敦最杰出的装饰派艺术影院 •**fine|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *They are finely engineered boats.* 这些船只设计制造精良。 ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **fine**, you mean that you are in good health or reasonably happy. 健康的;快活的 ❑ *Lina is fine and sends you her love and best wishes.* 莉娜很好,让我转达她对你的爱和祝福。 ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **fine**, you mean that it is satisfactory or acceptable. 令人满意的;可以接受的 ❑ *The skiing is fine.* 滑雪不错。 ❑ *Everything was going to be just fine.* 一切都会好起来的。 ❑ *It's fine to ask questions as we go along, but it's better if you wait until we have finished.* 中途可以提问,但最好等到结束之后。 •ADV **Fine** is also an adverb. ❑ *All the instruments are working fine.* 所有仪器运行良好。 ■ CONVENTION You say **'fine'** or **'that's fine'** to show that you do not object to an arrangement, action, or situation that has been suggested. 行;可以;没问题【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *If competition is the best way to achieve it, then, fine.* 如果竞争是达到目标的最佳方式,那就这么着吧。 ❑ *If you don't want to give it to me, that's fine, I don't mind.* 如果你不想把它给我,没关系,我不介意。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **fine** is very delicate, narrow, or small. 纤细的;细微的;微小的 ❑ *The heat scorched the fine hairs on her arms.* 炙热烤焦了她手臂上的汗毛。 •**fine|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Chop the ingredients finely and mix them together.* 把原料细细剁碎后和在一起。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fine** objects or clothing are of good quality, delicate, and expensive. 精美的;精致的;华贵的 ❑ *We waited in our fine clothes.* 我们身着盛装等候。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fine** detail or distinction is very delicate, small, or exact. (细节或区别)细微的 ❑ *The market likes the broad outline but is reserving judgment on the fine detail.* 市场对大体框架表示认可,但在具体细节上仍持保留意见。 •**fine|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *They had to take the finely balanced decision to let the visit proceed.* 他们不得不在经过仔细权衡后作出让访问继续下去的决定。 •**fine|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a sense of quality and fineness of detail.* 对品质的注重与对细节的考究 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fine** person is someone you consider good, moral, and worth admiring. (人)高尚的,令人敬佩的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was an excellent journalist and a very fine man.* 他是位杰出的记者,为人也非常正派。 ■ ADJ When the weather is **fine**, the sun is shining and it is not raining. (天气)晴朗的 ❑ *He might be doing a spot of gardening if the weather is fine.* 天气晴朗的话,他也许会待弄待弄花草。

→ see **coffee**

②**fine** ◆◇ /faɪn/ (**fines, fining, fined**) ■ N-COUNT A **fine** is a punishment in which a person is ordered to pay a sum of money because they have done something illegal or broken a rule. 罚金;罚款 ■ VERB If someone **is fined**, they are punished by being ordered to pay a sum of money because they have done something illegal or broken a rule. 对…处以罚金 ❑ [be V-ed] *She was fined £300 and banned from driving for one month.* 她被罚款300英镑,吊销驾照一个月。 ❑ [v n] *An east London school has set a precedent by fining pupils who break the rules.* 伦敦东区一所学校开创了对违纪学生处以罚金的先例。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fine* with:

N. fine **example** 好榜样, fine **time** 美好时光 ① ■
fine **grain** 细颗粒, fine **hair** 毫毛, fine **line** 细线, fine **powder** 细粉 ① ■
fine **clothes** 盛装, fine **dining** 盛宴, fine **wine** 美酒 ① ■
V. **look** fine 看起来不错 ① ■ ■ ■
seem fine 似乎不错 ① ■ ■
do fine 令人满意, **feel** fine 感觉可以 ① ■
charge a fine 罚款, **impose a** fine 处以罚金, **pay a** fine 交罚款, **receive a** fine 被罚款 ② ■

ˌfine ˈart (**fine arts**) ■ N-UNCOUNT Painting and sculpture, in which objects are produced that are beautiful rather than useful, can be referred to as **fine art** or as the **fine arts**. 美术(指绘画和雕塑);美术品 ❑ *He deals in antiques and fine art.* 他经营古董和美术品。 ❑ *...the university of Cairo's faculty of fine arts.* 开罗大学美术系 ■ PHRASE If you **have got** something **down to a fine art**,

you are able to do it in a very skilful or efficient way because you have had a lot of experience of doing it.（依靠丰富经验）在…方面的技能达到炉火纯青的地步

fine print N-UNCOUNT In a contract or agreement, the **fine print** is the same as the **small print**.（合同或协议中）同 small print

finery /'faməri/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is dressed in their **finery**, they are wearing the elegant and impressive clothes and jewellery that they wear on special occasions. 盛装；华服【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the guests in all their finery.* 身着盛装的宾客

finesse /fi'nes/ N-UNCOUNT If you do something with **finesse**, you do it with great skill and style. 手腕；策略；技巧 ❑ *...handling momentous diplomatic challenges with tact and finesse.* 运用机智和策略处理重大外交挑战

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fine-tooth comb also **fine tooth comb** PHRASE If you say that you will **go over** something **with a fine-tooth comb** or **go through** something **with a fine-tooth comb**, you are emphasizing that you will search it thoroughly or examine it very carefully. 彻底搜查；仔细检查【EMPHASIS 强调】

fine-tune (**fine-tunes, fine-tuning, fine-tuned**) VERB If you **fine-tune** something, you make very small and precise changes to it in order to make it as successful or effective as it possibly can be. 对…进行微调 ❑ [v n] *We do not try to fine-tune the economy on the basis of short-term predictions.* 我们不会根据短期预测就试图对经济进行微调。•**fine-tuning** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There's a lot of fine-tuning to be done yet.* 还需要作出很多微调。

finger ◆◆ /'fɪŋgə'/ (**fingers, fingering, fingered**) 1 N-COUNT Your **fingers** are the four long thin parts at the end of each hand.（拇指以外的）手指 ❑ *She suddenly held up a small, bony finger and pointed across the room.* 她突然伸出一根瘦小的手指，指向屋子另一头。❑ *She ran her fingers through her hair.* 她用手指梳了梳头发。❑ *There was a ring on each of his fingers.* 他每个手指上都戴着枚戒指。2 → see also **light-fingered** 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **fingers** of a glove are the parts that a person's fingers fit into.（手套的）手指部分 4 N-COUNT [n N] A **finger of** something such as smoke or land is an amount of it that is shaped rather like a finger. 指状物 ❑ [+of] *...a thin finger of land that separates Pakistan from the former Soviet Union.* 分隔巴基斯坦和苏联的一块指状地带 ❑ *Cover the base with a single layer of sponge fingers.* 底部包上一层海棉条。5 → see also **fish finger** 6 VERB If you **finger** something, you touch or feel it with your fingers. 用手指触碰；拨弄；抚摸 ❑ [v n] *He fingered the few coins in his pocket.* 他拨弄着口袋里的几枚硬币。❑ [v n] *Self-consciously she fingered the emeralds at her throat.* 她局促不安地摸着脖子上的绿宝石。7 PHRASE If you **get your fingers burned** or **burn your fingers**, you suffer because something you did or were involved in was a failure or a mistake.（因自己的失败或错误而）吃苦头 ❑ *He has had his fingers burnt by deals that turned out badly.* 几笔糟糕的生意让他吃了苦头。❑ *Mr Walesa burned his fingers by promising he would give every Pole 100m zlotys to start a business.* 瓦文萨先生因为承诺给每个波兰人 1 亿兹罗提创办企业而尝到了苦果。8 PHRASE If you **cross** your **fingers**, you put one finger on top of another and hope for good luck. If you say that someone **is keeping their fingers crossed**, you mean they are hoping for good luck.（交叉两指以）祈求好运 ❑ *I'm keeping my fingers crossed that they turn up soon.* 我在心里祈求他们赶快露面。9 PHRASE If you say that someone did not **lay a finger on** a particular person or thing, you are emphasizing that they did not touch or harm them at all. 动…一指头；碰…一下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I must make it clear I never laid a finger on her.* 我得说清楚，我可没有动过她一指头。10 PHRASE If you say that a person does not **lift a finger** or **raise a finger** to do something, especially to help someone, you are critical of them because they do nothing. 尽举手之劳；帮一点忙【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She never lifted a finger around the house.* 家务活儿她从来一点儿忙都不帮。❑ *They will not lift a finger to help their country.* 他们不愿为自己国家出一点儿力。11 PHRASE If you **point the finger at** someone or **point an accusing finger at** someone, you blame them or accuse them of doing wrong. 指责；指控 ❑ *He said he wasn't pointing an accusing finger at anyone in the government or the army.* 他说他并不是在指责政府和军方的任何人。12 PHRASE If you tell someone to **pull** their **finger out** or to **get** their **finger out**, you are telling them rudely that you want them to start doing some work or making an effort.（粗鲁地叫别人）赶紧（或努力）干活儿【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Isn't it about time that you pulled your finger out?* 难道你不该赶紧动起来吗？13 PHRASE If you **put** your **finger on** something, for example a reason or problem, you see and identify exactly what it is. 弄清，指出，确认（原因、问题等）❑ *He could never quite put his finger on who or what was responsible for all this.* 他一直搞不清楚是谁或者什么造成了这一切。14 PHRASE If someone or something **slips through** your **fingers**, you just fail to catch them, get them, or keep them. 从…手中溜走；为…所错失 ❑ *Money has slipped through his fingers all his life.* 他这一辈子都没能抓住金钱。❑ *You mustn't allow a golden opportunity to slip through your fingers or you will regret it later.* 千万别错失良机，否则日后追悔莫及。15 to **have green fingers** → see **green** 16 **finger on the pulse** → see **pulse**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *finger* with:

V. **poke a** finger 伸手指戳，**run a** finger 移动手指 1
point a finger 指责 11

fingering /'fɪŋgərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Fingering** is the method of using the most suitable finger to play each note when you are playing a musical instrument, especially the piano.（弹奏钢琴等乐器的）指法

fingermark /'fɪŋgə'mɑ:'k/ (**fingermarks**) N-COUNT A **fingermark** is a mark which is made when someone puts a dirty or oily finger onto a clean surface.（脏的）指印，指痕

fingernail /'fɪŋgə'neɪl/ (**fingernails**) also **finger-nail** N-COUNT Your **fingernails** are the thin hard areas at the end of each of your fingers. 手指甲

→ see **hand**

fingerprint /'fɪŋgə'prɪnt/ (**fingerprints, fingerprinting, fingerprinted**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fingerprints** are marks made by a person's fingers which show the lines on the skin. Everyone's fingerprints are different, so they can be used to identify criminals. 指纹 ❑ *The detective discovered no fewer than 35 fingerprints.* 那位侦探发现了至少 35 个指纹。•PHRASE If the police **take** someone's **fingerprints**, they make that person press their fingers onto a pad covered with ink, and then onto paper, so that they know what that person's fingerprints look like. 采集…的指纹 ❑ *They were photographed and had their fingerprints taken.* 他们被拍了照，还被采集了指纹。2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is fingerprinted**, the police take their fingerprints. 采集…的指纹 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He took her to jail, where she was fingerprinted and booked.* 他把她带到监狱，采集了指纹，进行了登记。

fingertip /'fɪŋgə'tɪp/ (**fingertips**) also **finger-tip** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **fingertips** are the ends of your fingers. 指尖 ❑ *The fat and flour are rubbed together with the fingertips as for pastry.* 像做油酥面团那样用指尖把脂油和面粉揉到一起。2 PHRASE If you say that something is **at** your **fingertips**, you approve of the fact that you can reach it easily or that it is easily available to you. 近在手边；随时可用【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I had the information at my fingertips and hadn't used it.* 资料就在我手边，但一直没用。

fingertip search (**fingertip searches**) N-COUNT When the police carry out a **fingertip search** of a place, they examine it for evidence in a very detailed way. 彻底搜索；拉网式搜查 ❑ [+of] *Officers continued a fingertip search of the area yesterday.* 警察昨天继续对该地区进行拉网式搜查。

finicky /'fɪnɪki/ ADJ If you say that someone is **finicky**, you mean that they are worried about small details and are difficult to please. 过分挑剔的；过于讲究的；难讨好的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Even the most finicky eater will find something appetizing here.* 即使是最挑剔的食客在这里也会找到令其胃口大开的美食。

finish ◆◆ /'fɪnɪʃ/ (**finishes, finishing, finished**) 1 VERB When you **finish** doing or dealing with something, you do or deal with the last part of it, so that there is no more for you to do

or deal with. 结束；做毕 ❑ [V v-ing] *As soon as he'd finished eating, he excused himself.* 他一吃完就告辞了。❑ [V n] *Mr Gould was given a standing ovation and loud cheers when he finished his speech.* 古尔德先生结束演讲后，全场起立鼓掌并报以热烈欢呼。•PHRASAL VERB **Finish up** means the same as **finish**. finish up 同 finish【AM 美】❑ [V P n] *We waited a few minutes outside his office while he finished up his meeting.* 我们在他办公室外等了几分钟，等他开完会。2 VERB When you **finish** something that you are making or producing, you reach the end of making or producing it, so that it is complete. 完成；做成 ❑ [V n] *The consultants had been working to finish a report this week.* 顾问们一直在为要于本周内完成一份报告而工作。•PHRASAL VERB **Finish off** and, in American English, **finish up** mean the same as **finish**. finish off 和 finish up（美国英语）同 finish ❑ [V P n] *Now she is busy finishing off a biography of Queen Caroline.* 现在她正忙着完成卡罗琳王后的传记。❑ [V P n] *... the amount of stuff required to finish up a movie.* 拍摄完一部影片所需东西的数量 3 VERB When something such as a course, film, or sale **finishes**, especially at a planned time, it ends.（尤指在预定时间）结束，终结 ❑ [V *+at/on/by*] *The teaching day finishes at around 4pm.* 一天的教学在下午 4 点左右结束。❑ [V n] *When a play finishes its run, many of the costumes are hired out to amateur dramatics companies and schools.* 一部戏连演结束后，很多服装都会租借给业余剧团和学校。[Also V] 4 VERB You say that someone or something **finishes** a period of time or an event in a particular way to indicate what the final situation was like. You can also say that a period of time or an event **finishes** in a particular way.（以某种方式）结束 ❑ [V *+by*] *The two of them finished by kissing each other goodbye.* 他们两人最后相吻而别。❑ [V *+with*] *The evening finished with the welcoming of three new members.* 晚会的最后是欢迎 3 名新成员。❑ [V n adj/adv] *The American dollar finished the day up against foreign currencies.* 美元对外币以上涨报收。❑ [V n adj/adv] *The last track finishes this compilation beautifully.* 整张选辑在最后一曲优美的旋律中结束。[Also V n *+by*, V n prep, V prep] 5 VERB If someone **finishes** second, for example, in a race or competition, they are in second place at the end of the race or competition. 获得名次 ❑ [V ord] *He finished second in the championship four years in a row.* 他连续 4 年获得锦标赛亚军。6 VERB To **finish** means to reach the end of saying something. 说完；讲完 ❑ [V] *Her eyes flashed, but he held up a hand. 'Let me finish.'* 她眼光一闪，但他举起一只手说："让我把话讲完。" 7 N-SING [with poss] **The finish** of something is the end of it or the last part of it. 结束；最后部分 ❑ *I intend to continue it and see the job through to the finish.* 我打算继续下去，直到工作彻底完成。❑ *From start to finish he believed in me, often more than I did myself.* 他自始至终都相信我，时常比我自己还相信。8 N-COUNT The **finish** of a race is the end of it.（竞速比赛的）终结，最后阶段 ❑ [*+of*] *Win a trip to see the finish of the Tour de France!* 赢得观看环法自行车赛最后阶段比赛之旅！❑ *The replays of the close finish showed Ottey finished ahead of the Olympic champion.* 冲线难分先后，镜头回放显示奥蒂先于奥运冠军到达终点。9 N-COUNT If the surface of something that has been made has a particular kind of **finish**, it has the appearance or texture mentioned. 涂饰；饰面；抛光 ❑ *The finish and workmanship of the woodwork was excellent.* 这件木制品的抛光和做工均属上乘。10 → see also **finished** 11 PHRASE If you add **the finishing touches** to something, you add or do the last things that are necessary to complete it. 最后润色；最后修饰 ❑ *Right up until the last minute, workers were still putting the finishing touches on the pavilions.* 直到最后一刻，工人们仍在对展馆进行最后的修饰。

▶**finish off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **finish off** something that you have been eating or drinking, you eat or drink the last part of it with the result that there is none left. 吃光；喝光 ❑ [V P n] *Kelly finished off his coffee.* 凯利喝光了他的咖啡。❑ [V n P] *He took the bottle from her hands and finished it off in one long swallow.* 他从她手里夺过瓶子，一饮而尽。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **finishes off** a person or thing that is already badly injured or damaged, they kill or destroy them. 杀死（重伤者）；毁灭（严重损毁物）❑ [V n P] *They meant to finish her off, swiftly and without mercy.* 他们意在毫不留情地迅速结果了她。3 → see **finish 2**

▶**finish up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **finish up** in a particular place or situation, you are in that place or situation after doing or experiencing several things. 最后（处于某地或某种情形）❑ [V P v-ing] *They had met by chance at university and finished up getting married.* 他们在大学偶遇，最后结了婚。❑ [V P prep] *He's probably going to finish up in jail for business fraud.* 他最后很可能会因为商业诈骗而入狱。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **finish up** something that you have been eating or drinking, you eat or drink the last part of it. 吃完；喝完 ❑ [V P n] *Finish up your drinks now, please.* 请现在喝完。[Also V n P] 3 → see also **finish 1, 2**

▶**finish with** PHRASAL VERB If you **finish with** someone or something, you stop dealing with them, being involved with them, or being interested in them. 同…不再打交道；与…断绝关系；对…不再感兴趣 ❑ [V P n] *My boyfriend was threatening to finish with me.* 男友威胁说要和我分手。

Thesaurus 同类词 *finish* Also look up:

V. conclude, end, wrap up; (*ant.*) begin, start 1 2 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *finish* with:

N. finish **a conversation** 结束谈话，finish **school** 结束学业，finish **work** 结束工作 1
finish **a job** 完成工作，**time to** finish 完成时间 1 2
finish **line** 终点线 8

ADV. finish **first** 获得第一名，finish **last** 获得最后一名 5

Word Link 词根词缀 *fin ≈ end* 终；末尾：*final, finale, finish*

fin|ished /ˈfɪnɪʃt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] Someone who is **finished with** something is no longer doing it or dealing with it or is no longer interested in it. 不再做…的；同…不再打交道的；对…不再感兴趣的 ❑ *One suspects he will be finished with boxing.* 有人猜想他不会再打拳了。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **finished** no longer exists or is no longer happening. 不复存在的；不再发生的 ❑ *I go back on the dole when the shooting season's finished.* 狩猎季节过后，我又重靠领取救济金过活。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **finished** is no longer important, powerful, or effective. 垮台的；完蛋的；失势的；失效的 ❑ *Her power over me is finished.* 她再也不能控制我了。❑ *He confessed: 'I thought I was finished.'* 他承认道："我以为自己完了。"

'fin|ish|ing line (**finishing lines**) or **finish line** N-COUNT In a race, the **finishing line** is the place on the track or course where the race officially ends.（竞速比赛的）终点线

'fin|ish|ing school (**finishing schools**) N-VAR A **finishing school** is a private school where rich or upper-class young women are taught manners and other social skills that are considered to be suitable for them.（教授有钱人家或上流社会年轻女孩礼仪及其他社交技能的）女子精修学校，淑女学堂 ❑ *... a Swiss finishing school.* 一所瑞士女子精修学校 ❑ *...where the Princess of Wales attended finishing school.* 威尔士王妃上精修学校的地方

fi|nite /ˈfaɪnaɪt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **finite** has a definite fixed size or extent. 有限的；有尽的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Only a finite number of situations can arise.* 只可能会发生有限的几种情况。❑ *The fossil fuels (coal and oil) are finite resources.* 化石燃料（煤和石油）属于有限资源。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **finite** clause is a clause based on a verb group which indicates tense, such as 'went', 'is waiting', or 'will be found', rather than on an infinitive or a participle.（分句）限定的（Compare 比较 **non-finite**.）

Finn /fɪn/ (**Finns**) N-COUNT The **Finns** are the people of Finland. 芬兰人

Finn|ish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ 1 ADJ **Finnish** means belonging or relating to Finland or to its people, language, or culture. 芬兰的；芬兰人的；芬兰语（或文化）的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Finnish** is the language spoken in Finland. 芬兰语

fir /fɜːʳ/ (**firs**) N-VAR A **fir** or a **fir tree** is a tall evergreen tree that has thin needle-like leaves. 冷杉

Word Web 话题词汇 fire 火

A single **match**, a **campfire**, or even a bolt of lightning can **spark** a **wildfire**. Wildfires race across grasslands and **burn down** forests. Huge **firestorms** can **burn** out of control for days. They cause death and destruction. However, some ecosystems depend on fire. Once the fire passes, the **smoke** clears, the **smouldering embers** cool, and the **ash** settles. Then the cycle of life begins again. Humans have learned to use fire. The **heat** cooks our food. People build fires in **fireplaces** and **wood** stoves. The **flames** warm our hands. And before electricity, the **glow** of **candlelight** lit our homes.

一根火柴、一堆篝火甚至是一道闪电都可能会引发野火。野火横扫草原，烧毁森林。严重的风暴性大火还可能进入失控状态，绵延数日，造成死亡和损失。但另一方面，一些生态系统又依赖火。大火过去后，烟雾消散，阴燃的余烬冷却，灰烬沉积下来。生命又开始了新一轮的循环。人类学会了使用火：用火的热量烹制食物；在壁炉和柴炉里生火，就着火苗暖手；在电发明之前，烛火还用于给房间照明。

fire

① BURNING, HEAT, OR ENTHUSIASM 燃烧；热量；热情
② SHOOTING OR ATTACKING 射击；攻击
③ DISMISSAL 解雇

F

① **fire** ◆◆◇ /ˈfaɪəʳ/ (**fires, firing, fired**) → Please look at categories 11 to 13 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 13–15 项。 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fire** is the hot, bright flames produced by things that are burning. 火 ❑ *They saw a big flash and a huge ball of fire reaching hundreds of feet into the sky.* 他们看见强光一闪，一个巨大的火球冲向数百英尺高的空中。❑ *Many students were trapped by smoke and fire on an upper floor.* 许多学生被浓烟和大火困在了上层楼面。 2 N-VAR **Fire** or a **fire** is an occurrence of uncontrolled burning which destroys buildings, forests, or other things. 火灾；失火 ❑ *87 people died in a fire at the Happy Land Social Club.* 87 人在乐土社交俱乐部火灾中丧生。❑ *A forest fire is sweeping across portions of north Maine this evening.* 今晚一场森林大火正席卷缅因州北部部分地区。❑ *Much of historic Rennes was destroyed by fire in 1720.* 大部分雷恩古城在 1720 年被大火毁于一旦。 3 N-COUNT A **fire** is a burning pile of wood, coal, or other fuel that you make, for example to use for heat, light, or cooking. 炉火；灶火；生成的火 ❑ *There was a fire in the grate.* 炉膛内燃着火。❑ *After the killing, he calmly lit a fire to destroy evidence.* 杀人后，他镇定地点起火销毁罪证。 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **fire** is a device that uses electricity or gas to give out heat and warm a room. (电或燃气)取暖器 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *The gas fire was still alight.* 燃气取暖器还在燃烧。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **heater**

5 VERB When a pot or clay object **is fired**, it is heated at a high temperature in a special oven, as part of the process of making it. 烧制(陶器等黏土制品) ❑ [be V-ed] *After the pot is dipped in this mixture, it is fired.* 陶罐在这一混合料中浸过之后就拿去烧制。 6 VERB When the engine of a motor vehicle **fires**, an electrical spark is produced which causes the fuel to burn and the engine to work. (发动机)点火，打火 ❑ [V] *The engine fired and we moved off.* 发动机点着后我们就开走了。 7 VERB If you **fire** someone **with** enthusiasm, you make them feel very enthusiastic. If you **fire** someone's imagination, you make them feel interested and excited. 激起；唤起；使充满激情；激发(想象力) ❑ [V n] *...the potential to fire the imagination of an entire generation.* 能够激发整整一代人想象力的潜能 ❑ [V n +with] *It was Allen who fired this rivalry with real passion.* 是艾伦为这场较量注入了激情。❑ [be V-ed +with] *Both his grandfathers were fired with an enthusiasm for public speaking.* 他的祖父和外公都热衷于演说。 8 N-UNCOUNT You can use **fire** to refer in an approving way to someone's energy and enthusiasm. 激情；生气；活力 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *I went to hear him speak and was very impressed. He seemed so full of fire.* 我去听他讲话，留下了非常深刻的印象。他看上去充满了激情。 9 PHRASE If an object or substance **catches fire**, it starts burning. 着火；起火 ❑ *The aircraft caught fire soon after take-off.* 飞机起飞后不久就着火了。 10 PHRASE If something is **on fire**, it is burning and being damaged or destroyed by an uncontrolled fire. 着火；起火；在燃烧 ❑ *The captain radioed that the ship was on fire.* 船长发无线电说船着火了。 11 PHRASE If you say that someone **is playing with fire**, you mean that they are doing something dangerous that may result in great harm for them and cause many problems. 玩火 ❑ *Schulte warned government and industrial leaders that those who even venture to think about mass layoffs are playing with fire.* 舒尔特警告政府和业界领袖说，谁哪怕只是动动大规模裁员的念头，都是在玩火。 12 PHRASE If you **set fire to** something or if you **set** it **on fire**, you start it burning in order to damage or destroy it. 放火烧；使燃烧 ❑ *They set fire to vehicles outside that building.* 他们纵火焚烧了停在那幢大楼外的车辆。❑ *Lightning set several buildings on fire.* 闪电燃着了几栋大楼。 13 to **have irons on the fire** → see **iron** 14 **like a house on fire** → see **house** 15 **there's no smoke without fire** → see **smoke**

→ see Word Web:**fire**

→ see **pottery**

▶**fire up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fire up** a machine, you switch it on. 开动，发动(机器) ❑ [V P n] *Put on a helmet, fire up your engine and head out on the open road.* 戴上头盔，发动发动机，开上乡村干道。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fire** someone **up**, you make them feel very enthusiastic or motivated. 激起…的热情(或积极性) ❑ [V P n] *The president knows his task is to fire up the delegates.* 总统知道自己的任务就是点燃代表的热情。[Also V n P]

② **fire** ◆◆◇ /ˈfaɪəʳ/ (**fires, firing, fired**) → Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 13 项。 1 VERB If someone **fires** a gun or a bullet, or if they **fire**, a bullet is sent from a gun that they are using. 开(枪或炮)；射出(子弹) ❑ [V n] *Seven people were wounded when soldiers fired rubber bullets to disperse crowds.* 士兵发射橡皮子弹驱散人群，7 个人受了伤。❑ [V n] *The gun was fired and Beaton was wounded a second time.* 枪响了，比顿再次受伤。❑ [V +on] *Seventeen people were killed when security forces fired on demonstrators.* 安全部队朝示威者开枪，17 人丧生。❑ [V] *They were firing. I screamed at them to stop.* 他们在开枪。我尖叫着让他们停下。•**fir|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The firing continued even while the protestors were fleeing.* 甚至在抗议者逃离的时候，枪击仍在继续。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **fire** to refer to the shots fired from a gun or guns. 枪击；炮火；火力 ❑ *His car was raked with fire from automatic weapons.* 他的车遭到自动武器扫射。❑ *The two were reportedly killed in an exchange of fire during a police raid.* 据报道，这两人在警方突袭时发生的交火中被打死。 3 VERB If you **fire** an arrow, you send it from a bow. 射，放(箭) ❑ [V n] *He fired an arrow into a clearing in the forest.* 他将箭射进林中一片空地。 4 VERB If you **fire** questions at someone, you ask them a lot of questions very quickly, one after another. 连珠炮似的提出(问题) ❑ [V n] *They were bombarded by more than 100 representatives firing questions on pollution.* 100 多名代表针对污染问题向他们发起连珠炮似的提问。 5 PHRASE If you **draw fire** for something that you have done, you cause people to criticize you or attack you because of it. 招致批评；引发攻击 ❑ *The council recently drew fire for its intervention in the dispute.* 委员会最近因为介入该起争端而遭到批评。 6 PHRASE If someone **holds** their **fire** or **holds fire**, they stop shooting or they wait before they start shooting. 停止射击；等待射击开始 ❑ *Devereux ordered his men to hold their fire until the ships got closer.* 德弗罗命令士兵等船靠近了再开火。 7 PHRASE If you **hold fire** in a situation, you delay before taking action. 暂缓(或推迟)行动 ❑ *Observers reckon the Bank of England will hold fire until nearer the Budget.* 观察家认为英格兰银行会推迟到更加接近预算案出台时再行动。 8 PHRASE If you are in the **line of fire**, you are in a position where someone is aiming their gun at you. If you move into their **line of fire**, you move into a position between them and the thing they were aiming at. (枪炮的)发射线，目标线；炮目线 ❑ *He cheerfully blows away any bad guy stupid enough to get in his line of fire.* 他欣然地将蠢到撞上他枪口的坏家伙全都干掉。❑ *The man and*

his son had been pushed into the line of fire by their captors. 父子俩被掳走他们的人推到了枪口前。 ▸ PHRASE If you **open fire on** someone, you start shooting at them. 开枪；开火 ❑ *Then without warning, the troops opened fire on the crowd.* 接着军队未作示警便向人群开了火。 ▸ PHRASE If you **return fire** or you **return** someone's **fire**, you shoot back at someone who has shot at you. 开枪回击；开火还击 ❑ *The soldiers returned fire after being attacked.* 士兵们遇袭后予以还击。 ▸ PHRASE If you come **under fire** or are **under fire**, someone starts shooting at you. 遭到射击；受到火力攻击 ❑ *The Belgians fell back as the infantry came under fire.* 步兵受到攻击后，比利时人撤退了。 ▸ PHRASE If you come **under fire from** someone or are **under fire**, they criticize you strongly. 遭到猛烈批评 ❑ *The president's plan first came under fire from critics who said he hadn't included enough spending cuts.* 总统的计划首先遭到评论家猛烈抨击，他们称开支削减力度不够。 ▸ to **fire from the hip** → see **hip**

▸**fire away** PHRASAL VERB If someone wants to say or ask something, you can say **'fire away'** as a way of showing that you are ready for them to speak. 说吧；讲吧；问吧【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *'May I ask you something?'—'Sure. Fire away.'* "我能问你点儿事儿吗？" —— "当然可以。问吧。"

▸**fire off** ① PHRASAL VERB If you **fire off** a shot, you send a bullet or other missile from a gun. 发射，射出（子弹、导弹等）❑ [V P n] *A gunman fired off a volley of shots into the air.* 枪手朝天射了一排子弹。 ❑ [V n P] *...an illustration of a guy firing a huge cannon off into the distance.* 描绘某人向远处发射巨炮的插图 ② PHRASAL VERB If you **fire off** a letter, question, or remark, you send or say it very quickly, often as part of a series. （常指作为一系列之一部分）迅速发出（信件），快速提出（问题），很快讲出（话语）❑ [V P n] *He immediately fired off an angry letter to his ministry colleagues.* 他立即给部里的同事发了一封怒气冲冲的信。

③ **fire** /ˈfaɪəʳ/ (**fires, firing, fired**) VERB If an employer **fires** you, they dismiss you from your job. 解雇；开除 ❑ [V n] *If he hadn't been so good at the rest of his job, I probably would have fired him.* 要不是他在工作其他方面做得那么好，我可能就把他开除了。 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *She was sent a box of chocolates along with a letter saying she was fired.* 她收到一盒巧克力和一封信，信上说她被解雇了。 •**fir|ing** N-COUNT ❑ *There was yet another round of firings.* 还会有一轮裁员。

fire alarm (**fire alarms**) N-COUNT A **fire alarm** is a device that makes a noise, for example with a bell, to warn people when there is a fire. 火灾报警器；火警铃

fire|arm /ˈfaɪərɑːʳm/ (**firearms**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Firearms** are guns. 火器；枪械【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was also charged with illegal possession of firearms.* 他还被控非法持有枪支。 ❑ *He was jailed for firearms offences.* 他因违反枪支管理法而入狱。

→ see **war**

fire|ball /ˈfaɪəʳbɔːl/ (**fireballs**) N-COUNT A **fireball** is a ball of fire, for example one at the centre of a nuclear explosion. （核爆炸中心等的）火球

fire|bomb /ˈfaɪəʳbɒm/ (**firebombs, firebombing, firebombed**) ① N-COUNT A **firebomb** is a type of bomb which is designed to cause fires. 燃烧弹 ② VERB To **firebomb** a building, vehicle, or place means to set fire to it using a firebomb. 用燃烧弹焚烧 ❑ [V n] *Protestors firebombed the embassy building yesterday.* 抗议者昨天用燃烧弹焚烧了使馆建筑。 •**fire|bombing** (**firebombings**) N-VAR ❑ *The homes bore evidence of firebombing.* 这些住宅留有燃烧弹焚烧的痕迹。

fire|brand /ˈfaɪəʳbrænd/ (**firebrands**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **firebrand**, especially someone who is very active in politics, you mean that they are always trying to make people take strong action. （尤指政治领域）爱煽动事端者，煽风点火者 ❑ *...his reputation as a young firebrand.* 他年纪轻轻爱煽风点火的名声

fire|break /ˈfaɪəʳbreɪk/ (**firebreaks**) also **fire break** N-COUNT A **firebreak** is an area of open land in a wood or forest that has been created to stop a fire from spreading. 防火道，防火障（森林中为防止火势蔓延而清出的一条空旷地带）

fire bri|gade (**fire brigades**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **fire brigade** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires; used especially to refer to the people who actually fight the fires. 消防队（尤指实际灭火的队员）❑ *Get everyone out and call the fire brigade.* 把所有人疏散出去，打电话叫消防队。

fire|cracker /ˈfaɪəʳkrækəʳ/ (**firecrackers**) N-COUNT A **firecracker** is a firework that makes several loud bangs when it is lit. 鞭炮；爆竹；炮仗

→ see **firework**

-fired /-faɪəʳd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-fired** combines with nouns which refer to fuels to form adjectives which describe power stations, machines, or devices that operate by means of that fuel. （用于名词后构成形容词）表示"用…作燃料的"、"烧…的" ❑ *...coal-fired power stations.* 燃煤发电站 ❑ *Most of the food is cooked on a large wood-fired oven.* 大部分食物都是在一口很大的柴灶上烹煮的。

fire de|part|ment (**fire departments**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **fire department** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires. 消防部门；消防处；消防队【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **fire service**

fire drill (**fire drills**) N-VAR When there is a **fire drill** in a particular building, the people who work or live there practise what to do if there is a fire. 消防演习

fire-eater (**fire-eaters**) N-COUNT **Fire-eaters** are performers who put flaming rods into their mouths in order to entertain people. 吞火魔术师；吞火表演者

fire en|gine (**fire engines**) N-COUNT A **fire engine** is a large vehicle which carries firefighters and equipment for putting out fires. 消防车【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **fire truck**

fire es|cape (**fire escapes**) also **fire-escape** N-COUNT A **fire escape** is a metal staircase on the outside of a building, which can be used to escape from the building if there is a fire. （建筑物外部用于火灾逃生的）安全梯，太平梯

fire ex|tin|guish|er (**fire extinguishers**) also **fire-extinguisher** N-COUNT A **fire extinguisher** is a metal cylinder which contains water or chemicals at high pressure which can put out fires. 灭火器

fire|fight /ˈfaɪəʳfaɪt/ (**firefights**) N-COUNT A **firefight** is a battle in a war which involves the use of guns rather than bombs or any other sort of weapon. 交火；枪战；炮战【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *U.S. Marines had a firefight with local gunmen this morning.* 今晨美国海军陆战队士兵同当地持枪歹徒发生了交火。

fire|fighter /ˈfaɪəʳfaɪtəʳ/ (**firefighters**) also **fire fighter, fire-fighter** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Firefighters** are people whose job is to put out fires. 消防队员；救火队员

fire|fighting /ˈfaɪəʳfaɪtɪŋ/ also **fire fighting, fire-fighting** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Firefighting** is the work of putting out fires. 消防工作；救火；灭火 ❑ *There was no fire-fighting equipment.* 没有消防设备。

fire|fly /ˈfaɪəʳflaɪ/ (**fireflies**) also **fire fly** N-COUNT A **firefly** is a type of beetle that produces light from its body. 萤火虫

fire|guard /ˈfaɪəʳgɑːʳd/ (**fireguards**) also **fire-guard** N-COUNT A **fireguard** is a screen made of strong wire that you put round a fire so that people cannot accidentally burn themselves. 炉栏；炉挡；挡火隔网

fire hy|drant (**fire hydrants**) also **fire-hydrant** N-COUNT A **fire hydrant** is a pipe in the street from which fire fighters can obtain water for putting out a fire. 消火栓；消防栓；消防龙头

Word Link 词根词缀 *hydr = water 水：dehydrate, firehydrant, hydraulic*

fire|light /ˈfaɪəʳlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Firelight** is the light that comes from a fire. 火光 ❑ *In the firelight his head gleamed with sweat.* 火光中他头上闪着汗珠。

fire|man /ˈfaɪəʳmən/ (**firemen**) N-COUNT A **fireman** is a person, usually a man, whose job is to put out fires. （通常指男性）消防员，救火队员

Word Web 话题词汇 fireworks 烟花

Fireworks originated in China over a thousand years ago. Historians believe that the discovery was made by **alchemists** who were looking for the elixir of life. They heated **sulphur**, **potassium nitrate**, **charcoal**, and **arsenic** together and the mixture **exploded**. It produced an extremely hot, bright fire. Later they mixed these **chemicals** in a hollow bamboo tube and threw it in the fire. Thus the **firecracker** was born. Marco Polo brought firecrackers to Europe from the Orient in 1292. Soon the Italians began experimenting with ways of producing elaborate, colourful fireworks displays. This launched the era of modern **pyrotechnics**.

烟花起源于一千多年前的中国。历史学家认为烟花是炼金术士在寻找长生不老药时发明的。他们将硫黄、硝石、木炭和砒霜混合后加热，混合物随之爆炸，产生了温度极高的明亮火焰。后来他们又把这些化学品混合放入中空的竹筒，扔进火里，爆竹就这样诞生了。1292 年，马可·波罗将爆竹从东方带到了欧洲。很快，意大利人开始尝试各种方法来呈现精美绝伦、五彩缤纷的烟花表演，开启了现代烟花制造的时代。

F

fire|place /ˈfaɪəˌpleɪs/ (**fireplaces**) N-COUNT In a room, the **fireplace** is the place where a fire can be lit and the area on the wall and floor surrounding this place. 壁炉

→ see **fire**

fire|power /ˈfaɪəˌpaʊəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT The **firepower** of an army, ship, tank, or aircraft is the amount of ammunition it can fire. 火力；弹药量 ❑ *America has enough firepower in the area to mount sustained air strikes.* 美国在该地区拥有足够的火力发动持续的空中打击。

fire|proof /ˈfaɪəˌpruːf/ ADJ Something that is **fireproof** cannot be damaged by fire. 防火的；耐火的 ❑ *...fireproof clothing.* 防火服

fire-retardant ADJ **Fire-retardant** substances make the thing that they are applied to burn more slowly. 阻燃的 ❑ *...fire-retardant foam.* 阻燃泡沫

fire sale (**fire sales**) 1 N-COUNT A **fire sale** is an event in which goods are sold cheaply because the shop or storeroom they were in has been damaged by fire. 火灾受损物品甩卖 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe a sale of goods or other assets as a **fire sale**, you mean that everything is being sold very cheaply. 甩卖；大减价 ❑ *They're likely to hold big fire sales to liquidate their inventory.* 他们可能会举行清仓大甩卖。

fire service (**fire services**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **fire service** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires. 消防部门；消防处；消防队【BRIT 英】❑ *Crowds of youths prevented the fire service from dealing with the blaze.* 成群结队的小青年阻拦消防部门灭火。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fire department**

fire|side /ˈfaɪəˌsaɪd/ (**firesides**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you sit by **the fireside** in a room, you sit near the fire. 炉边；炉火旁 ❑ *...winter evenings by the fireside.* 伴着炉火度过的冬夜 ❑ *...cosy fireside chats.* 围炉畅聊

fire station (**fire stations**) N-COUNT A **fire station** is a building where fire engines are kept, and where firefighters wait until they are called to put out a fire. 消防站

fire|storm /ˈfaɪəˌstɔːʳm/ (**firestorms**) also **fire storm** 1 N-COUNT A **firestorm** is a fire that is burning uncontrollably, usually in a place that has been bombed. (通常指遭到轰炸后的)风暴性大火 2 N-COUNT If you say that there is a **firestorm of** protest or criticism, you are emphasizing that there is a great deal of very fierce protest or criticism. (抗议或批评的)热浪，热潮，风暴【AM, EMPHASIS 美，强调】❑ *The speech has resulted in a firestorm of controversy.* 这一讲话已引发激烈争议。

fire truck (**fire trucks**) N-COUNT A **fire truck** is a large vehicle which carries fire fighters and equipment for putting out fires. 消防车【AM AUSTRALIAN 美澳】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **fire engine**

fire|wall /ˈfaɪəˌwɔːl/ (**firewalls**) N-COUNT A **firewall** is a computer system or program that automatically prevents an unauthorized person from gaining access to a computer when it is connected to a network such as the Internet. 防火墙【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *New technology should provide a secure firewall against hackers.* 新技术应该能提供安全可靠的防火墙抵御黑客袭击。

→ see **Internet**

FireWire /ˈfaɪəˌwaɪəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **FireWire** is a type of connection on a computer that allows you to attach another piece of equipment such as a printer. FireWire 接口；"火线"接口【COMPUTING, TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】❑ *You will need a microphone and Web cam; the latter must connect to speedy FireWire connectors.* 你需要一个麦克风和一个网络摄像头；后者必须连接到高速火线连接器上。

fire|wood /ˈfaɪəˌwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Firewood** is wood that has been cut into pieces so that it can be burned on a fire. 木柴

fire|work /ˈfaɪəˌwɜːˈk/ (**fireworks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fireworks** are small objects that are lit to entertain people on special occasions. They contain chemicals and burn brightly or attractively, often with a loud noise, when you light them. 焰火；烟花 ❑ *...a firework display.* 焰火表演

→ see Word Web: **fireworks**

→ see **park**

firing line (**firing lines**) also **firing-line** 1 N-COUNT If you are **in the firing line** in a conflict, you are in a position where someone is aiming their gun at you. 射击线 ❑ *Any hostages in the firing line would have been sacrificed.* 任何人质进入射击线都会成为牺牲品。 2 N-SING [usu *in/out of* N] If you say that someone is **in the firing line**, you mean that they are being criticized, blamed, or attacked for something. 批评；责难；攻击 ❑ *Foreign banks are in the firing line too.* 外国银行也在遭批之列。

firing squad (**firing squads**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **firing squad** is a group of soldiers who are ordered to shoot and kill a person who has been found guilty of committing a crime. 行刑队 ❑ *He was executed by firing squad.* 他被行刑队枪决了。

firm ◆◆◆ /fɜːˈm/ (**firms, firmer, firmest**) 1 N-COUNT A **firm** is an organization which sells or produces something or which provides a service which people pay for. 商号；商行；公司 ❑ *The firm's employees were expecting large bonuses.* 这家公司的雇员期待着拿到大笔奖金。 ❑ [+*of*] *...a firm of heating engineers.* 供暖工程公司 2 ADJ If something is **firm**, it does not change much in shape when it is pressed but is not completely hard. 坚固的；坚硬的；坚实的 ❑ *Fruit should be firm and in excellent condition.* 水果应该硬实完好。 ❑ *Choose a soft, medium or firm mattress to suit their individual needs.* 针对他们各人不同的需要，挑选柔软、中等硬度或者坚硬的床垫。 3 ADJ If something is **firm**, it does not shake or move when you put weight or pressure on it, because it is strongly made or securely fastened. 稳固的；牢固的 ❑ *If you have to climb up, use a firm platform or a sturdy ladder.* 如果非要爬上去，就踩在一个稳固的台子上，或者找把结实的梯子。 •**firm|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The front door is locked and all the windows are firmly shut.* 前门锁上了，所有窗户都关严实了。 4 ADJ If someone's grip is **firm** or if they perform a physical action in a **firm** way, they do it with quite a lot of force or pressure but also in a controlled way. (抓握等动作)强有力的，使劲儿的 ❑ *The quick handshake was firm and cool.* 短暂的握手有力沉稳。 ❑ *He managed to grasp the metal, get a firm grip of it and heave his body upwards.* 他设法牢牢抓住那个金属物，引身向上。 •**firm|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She held me firmly by the elbow and led me to my aisle seat.* 她紧紧抓住我的胳膊肘，把我领到靠过道的座位。 5 ADJ If you describe someone as **firm**, you mean they behave in a way that shows that they are not going to change their mind, or that they are the person who is in control. (人)坚定的，坚决的，强势的 ❑ [+*with*] *She had to be firm with him. 'I don't want to see you again.'* 她不得不对他狠下心来："我不想再见你。" ❑ *Perhaps they need the guiding hand of a firm father figure.* 也许他们需要一个父亲般刚毅的指引者。 •**firm|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'A good night's sleep is what you want,' he said firmly.* "你现在需

要好好睡一晚上。”他不容分辩地说。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **firm** decision or opinion is definite and unlikely to change.（决定或意见）明确的，坚定的 ❑ *He made a firm decision to leave Fort Multry by boat.* 他打定主意乘船离开穆尔特里堡。❑ *It is my firm belief that an effective partnership approach between police and the public is absolutely necessary.* 我坚信警民之间有效合作是绝对必要的。•**firm|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *He is firmly convinced that it is vital to do this.* 他坚信做这件事至关重要。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Firm** evidence or information is based on facts and so is likely to be true.（证据或信息）确切的，确实的，确凿的 ❑ *There's unlikely to be firm news about the convoy's progress for some time.* 一段时间内都不大可能会有关于车队行进情况的确切消息。 8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **firm** to describe control or a basis or position when it is strong and unlikely to be ended or removed.（控制、基础、位置等）牢固的，坚实的，不可动摇的 ❑ *Although the Yakutians are a minority, they have firm control of the territory.* 尽管雅库特人是少数民族，但他们却牢牢地掌控着这块版图。•**firm|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *This tradition is also firmly rooted in the past.* 这个传统同样牢牢地植根于过去。 9 ADJ If a price, value, or currency is **firm**, it is not decreasing in value or amount.（价格、价值、货币等）坚挺的 ❑ *Cotton prices remain firm and demand is strong.* 棉花价格保持坚挺，需求旺盛。❑ *The shares held firm at 280p.* 股价坚挺，报 280 便士。•**firm|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the firmness of the dollar against other currencies.* 美元对其他货币的坚挺表现 10 PHRASE If someone **stands firm**, they refuse to change their mind about something. 坚定不移；坚持己见；拒不让步 ❑ *The council is standing firm against the barrage of protest.* 委员会面对接二连三的抗议拒不让步。

▶**firm up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **firm up** something or if it **firms up**, it becomes firmer and more solid.（使）更坚固；（使）更坚实 ❑ [V P n] *This treatment helps tone the body, firm up muscles and tighten the skin.* 该治疗有助于强健身体，强化肌肉，紧致皮肤。❑ [V n P] *I now go swimming five times a week, which helps firm me up.* 我现在每周游 5 次泳，这对强身健体很有益处。❑ [V P] *The mixture will seem too wet at this stage, but it will firm up when chilled.* 混合物在此阶段看起来会非常湿，但冷却后就会硬实起来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **firm** something **up** or if it **firms up**, it becomes clearer, stronger, or more definite.（使）更明确；强化；（使）确切 ❑ [V P n] *Looking to the future, the Government will firm up their plans for a cleaner, greener, safer Britain.* 展望未来，政府将更加明确其计划，建设一个更清洁、更环保、更安全的英国。❑ [V P] *At least the bank situation had firmed up.* 至少银行的形势已经更加明朗了。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If a financial institution **firms up** the price or value of something, they take action to protect and maintain its price or value.（价格、价值等）保持坚挺（或稳定） ❑ [V P n] *OPEC has agreed to freeze its global oil production slightly in order to firm up crude prices.* 石油输出国组织已同意对全球石油生产稍加冻结，以稳定原油价格。

Thesaurus 同类词 *firm* Also look up:

N. business, company, enterprise, organization 1
ADJ. dense, hard, sturdy, unyielding; (*ant.*) yielding 2

fir|ma|ment /ˈfɜːrməmənt/ 1 N-SING **The firmament** is the sky or heaven. 天；天空；苍穹【LITERARY 文】❑ *There are no stars in the firmament.* 天空没有一颗星星。 2 N-SING If you talk about **the firmament** in a particular organization or field of activity, you mean the top of it.（特定组织或领域的）最高层，最上层 ❑ *He was rich, and a rising star in the political firmament.* 他富有，是政治高层一颗冉冉升起的新星。

firm|ware /ˈfɜːrmweɚ/ N-UNCOUNT In computer systems, **firmware** is a set of commands which are stored on a chip rather than as part of a program, because the computer uses them very often. 固件【COMPUTING 计算机】

first ⇹ /fɜːrst/ (**firsts**) 1 ORD **The first** thing, person, event, or period of time is the one that happens or comes before all the others of the same kind. 最早的；最先的；第一位的 ❑ *She lost 16 pounds in the first month of her diet.* 她节食的头一个月减掉了 16 磅。❑ *...the first few flakes of snow.* 初落的几片雪花 ❑ *Two years ago Johnson came first in the one hundred metres at Seoul.* 两年前约翰逊在汉城获得 100 米头名。•PRON **First** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The second paragraph startled me even more than the first.* 第二段比第一段更让我吃惊。❑ *He put me through a series of exercises to improve my car control. The first was to drive on simulated ice.* 他让我进行一系列练习，提高我的控车能力。第一项是在模拟冰面上驾车。 2 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **first**, you do it before anyone else does, or before you do anything else. 先；最早；最先 ❑ *I do not remember who spoke first, but we all expressed the same opinion.* 我不记得谁最先发言，但我们全都表达了相同的看法。❑ *First, tell me what you think of my products.* 先谈谈你觉得我的产品怎么样吧。❑ *Routine questions first, if you don't mind.* 您不介意的话，请先回答一些例行问题。 3 ORD When something happens or is done for the **first** time, it has never happened or been done before. 第一（次）；首（次）❑ *This is the first time she has experienced disappointment.* 这是她第一次感受到失望。❑ *It was the first occasion when they had both found it possible to keep a rendezvous.* 他们两人都能赴约，这还是头一遭。•ADV [ADV with v] **First** is also an adverb. ❑ *Anne and Steve got engaged two years after they had first started going out.* 安妮和史蒂夫在第一次约会两年后订了婚。 4 N-SING An event that is described as **a first** has never happened before and is important or exciting. 首次出现的事物；首例 ❑ [+for] *It is a first for New York. An outdoor exhibition of Fernando Botero's sculpture on Park Avenue.* 在公园大道上露天展出费尔南多·博特罗的雕塑，这在纽约还是破天荒的事。 5 PRON **The first** you hear of something or **the first** you know about it is the time when you first become aware of it. 第一次；首次 ❑ *We heard it on the TV last night—that was the first we heard of it.* 昨晚我们在电视上听到了这件事——这是我们头回听说。 6 ADV [ADV before v] You use **first** when you are talking about what happens in the early part of an event or experience, in contrast to what happens later. 最初；起初；开始 ❑ *When he first came home he wouldn't say anything about what he'd been doing.* 刚回到家时，他只字不提自己一直在做什么。•ORD **First** is also an ordinal. ❑ *She told him that her first reaction was disgust.* 她告诉他自己的第一反应是厌恶。 7 ADV [ADV after v] In order to emphasize your determination not to do a particular thing, you can say that rather than do it, you would do something else **first**.（强调决心不做某事）宁可，宁愿【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Marry that fat son of a fat cattle dealer? She would die first!* 嫁给那个大腹便便的牛贩子的胖儿子？她宁愿去死！ 8 ADV You use **first** when you are about to give the first in a series of items.（用于列举项目）第一，首先 ❑ *Certain guidelines can be given. First, have a heating engineer check the safety of the system.* 可以提供一些指导原则：第一，找位供暖工程师检查系统的安全性。 9 ORD The **first** thing, person, or place in a line is the one that is nearest to you or nearest to the front.（一列中）离得最近的，最前面的 ❑ *Before him, in the first row, sat the President.* 他前面第一排坐着总统。❑ *First in the queue were two Japanese students.* 队伍最前面是两个日本学生。 10 ORD You use **first** to refer to the best or most important thing or person of a particular kind. 首要的；头等的 ❑ *The first duty of any government must be to protect the interests of the taxpayers.* 任何政府的首要职责都必须是保护纳税人的利益。❑ *Imagine winning the local lottery first prize of £5, 000.* 想象一下中个 5,000 英镑的当地彩票头奖吧。 11 ORD **First** is used in the title of the job or position of someone who has a higher rank than anyone else with the same basic job title.（用于工作或职位的头衔中）最高的 ❑ *...the First Lord of the Admiralty.* 海军大臣 ❑ *...the first mate of a British tanker.* 一艘英国油轮的大副 12 N-COUNT In British universities, a **first** is an honours degree of the highest standard.（英国大学的）优等学位，一级荣誉学位 ❑ [+in] *...an Oxford Blue who took a First in Constitutional History.* 获得宪法史优等学位的牛津大学校队运动员 13 PHRASE You use **first of all** to introduce the first of a number of things that you want to say. 第一；首先 ❑ *The cut in the interest rates has not had very much impact in California for two reasons. First of all, banks are still afraid to loan.* 降息在加利福尼亚尚未产生多大影响，原因有二。首先，银行仍然不敢放贷。 14 PHRASE You use **at first** when you are talking about what happens in the early stages of an event or experience, or just after something else has happened, in contrast to what happens later. 最初；起初；开始时 ❑ *At first, he seemed surprised by my questions.* 起初，他似乎对我的问题感到惊讶。❑ *I had*

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some difficulty at first recalling why we were there. 刚开始回想我们为什么会在那儿时我有些费劲。 ⓯ PHRASE If you say that someone or something **comes first** for a particular person, you mean they treat or consider that person or thing as more important than anything else. 居于首要地位；占据头等位置 ❑ *There's no time for boyfriends, my career comes first.* 我没时间交男朋友，事业对我来说是第一位的。 ⓰ PHRASE If you learn or experience something **at first hand**, you experience it yourself or learn it directly rather than being told about it by other people. 第一手地；直接；亲自 ❑ *He arrived in Natal to see at first hand the effects of the recent heavy fighting.* 他赶到纳塔尔亲自了解最近激烈冲突造成的后果。 ⓱ PHRASE If you say that you **do not know the first thing about** something, you are emphasizing that you know absolutely nothing about it. 对…一无所知；对…毫不知晓【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You don't know the first thing about farming.* 你对种地一窍不通。 ⓲ PHRASE If you **put** someone or something **first**, you treat or consider them as more important than anything else. 把…放在首位 ❑ *Somebody has to think for the child and put him first.* 必须有人替孩子着想，把他放在第一位。 ⓳ PHRASE You say **'first things first'** when you are talking about something that should be done or dealt with before anything else because it is the most important. 最重要的先做；最要紧的先处理 ❑ *Let's see if we can't find something to set the mood. First things first; some music.* 看看我们能不能找点什么烘托一下气氛。当务之急：来点音乐吧。 ⓴ **first and foremost** → see **foremost**

-first /-ˈfɜːst/ COMB [ADV after v] **-first** combines with nouns like 'head' and 'feet' to indicate that someone moves with the part that is mentioned pointing in the direction in which they are moving. （与 head，feet 等名词连用）表示"（移动时身体某一部位）朝前，在先" ❑ *He overbalanced and fell head-first.* 他失去了平衡，一头栽倒在地。

ˌfirst ˈaid N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **First aid** is simple medical treatment given as soon as possible to a person who is injured or who suddenly becomes ill. 急救 ❑ *There are many emergencies which need prompt first aid treatment.* 有很多紧急情况需要进行迅速的急救处理。 ❑ *...a first aid kit.* 急救箱

ˈfirst born also **first-born** N-SING [oft N n] Someone's **first born** is their first child. 头生子；头胎；长子；长女 ❑ *She was my first-born.* 她是我第一个孩子。

ˌfirst-ˈclass also **first class** ❶ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **first-class**, you mean that they are extremely good and of the highest quality. 一流的；极好的；最优的 ❑ *The food was first-class.* 食物一流。 ❑ *She has a first-class brain and is a damned good writer.* 她头脑十分灵光，是个非常棒的作家。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **first-class** to describe something that is in the group that is considered to be of the highest standard. 甲级的；一等的；优等的 ❑ *He officially announced his retirement from first-class cricket yesterday.* 他昨天正式宣布退出甲级板球赛。 ❑ *Harriet graduated with a first class degree in literature.* 哈丽雅特毕业时获一等文学学位。 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **First-class** accommodation on a train, aeroplane, or ship is the best and most expensive type of accommodation.（车厢、船舱、机舱）头等的，一等的 ❑ *He won himself two first-class tickets to fly to Dublin.* 他为自己赢得了两张飞往都柏林的头等舱机票。 ❑ *...first-class passengers.* 头等舱乘客 •ADV [ADV after v] **First-class** is also an adverb. ❑ *She had never flown first class before.* 她以前从未坐过头等舱。 •N-UNCOUNT **First-class** is the first-class accommodation on a train, aeroplane, or ship. 头等车厢（或船舱、机舱） ❑ *He paid for and was assigned a cabin in first class.* 他付完钱，被安排到了头等舱。 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, **first-class** postage is the quicker and more expensive type of postage. In the United States, **first-class** postage is the type of postage that is used for sending letters and postcards.（英）优先投递的，第一类的；（美）第一类邮件的（适用于信函和明信片） ❑ *Two first class stamps, please.* 请来两张一类邮件邮票。 •ADV [ADV after v] **First-class** is also an adverb. ❑ *It took six days to arrive despite being posted first class.* 尽管按第一类邮件投递，还是用了 6 天时间才寄到。

ˌfirst ˈcous|in (**first cousins**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **first cousin** is the same as their **cousin**. 堂兄弟（或姐妹）；表兄弟（或姐妹）（Compare 比较 **second cousin**.）

ˌfirst de|ˈgree (**first degrees**) N-COUNT People who have gained a higher qualification after completing a basic university degree such as a BA or a BSc refer to that basic degree as their **first degree**.（大学的）初级学位，学士学位 ❑ *He was born in Zimbabwe where he completed his first degree in economics.* 他生于津巴布韦，并在那里拿到了经济学学士学位。

ˌfirst-deˈgree ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] In the United States, **first-degree** is used to describe crimes that are considered to be the most serious of their kind. For example, **first-degree** murder is when a murder is planned before it is carried out. 一级的（美国最严重的罪行等级） ❑ *He pleaded guilty to a charge of first-degree robbery.* 他对一级抢劫罪的指控表示服罪。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **first-degree** burn is one of the least severe kind, where only the surface layer of the skin has been burnt.（烧伤）一度的（烧伤中最轻的一种）

ˌfirst ˈever also **first-ever** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is the **first ever** one of its kind has never happened before. 首次的；前所未有的；史无前例的 ❑ *It's the first-ever meeting between leaders of the two countries.* 这是两国领导人首次会晤。

ˌfirst ˈfloor (**first floors**) ❶ N-COUNT **The first floor** of a building is the floor immediately above the one at ground level. 二楼；二层【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **second floor**

❷ N-COUNT **The first floor** of a building is the one at ground level. 一楼；底层【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **ground floor**

ˌfirst ˈfruits N-PLURAL **The first fruits of** a project or activity are the earliest results or profits. 初步成果；最初收获 ❑ [+of] *The deal is one of the first fruits of a liberalization of foreign investment law.* 这笔交易是外商投资法放宽后的最初成果之一。

ˌfirst ˈhand also **first-hand**, **firsthand** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **First hand** information or experience is gained or learned directly, rather than from other people or from books. 第一手的；直接的；亲身的 ❑ *School trips give children firsthand experience not available in the classroom.* 学校组织出游能让孩子们获得课堂上得不到的亲身体验。 •ADV [ADV after v] **First-hand** is also an adverb. ❑ *We've been through Germany and seen first-hand what's happening there.* 我们遍游德国，亲眼目睹了那里发生的一切。 ❷ **at first hand** → see **first**

ˌfirst ˈlady (**first ladies**) N-COUNT **The First Lady** in a country or state is the wife of the president or state governor, or a woman who performs the official duties normally performed by the wife. 第一夫人（指总统夫人或州长夫人，亦指代行其职责的女性）

ˌfirst ˈlan|guage (**first languages**) N-COUNT Someone's **first language** is the language that they learned first and speak best; used especially when someone speaks more than one language. 母语；第一语言

first|ly /ˈfɜːstli/ ADV You use **firstly** in speech or writing when you want to give a reason, make a point, or mention an item that will be followed by others connected with it. 首先；第一 ❑ *The programme is now seven years behind schedule as a result, firstly of increased costs, then of technical problems.* 该项目现已比预定时间晚了 7 年，首先是因为成本增加，其次是由于技术问题。

ˌFirst ˈMin|is|ter (**First Ministers**) N-COUNT In the Scottish Assembly and the Northern Ireland Assembly, the **First Minister** is the leader of the ruling party.（苏格兰政府、北爱尔兰政府的）首席大臣

ˌfirst ˈname (**first names**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **first name** is the first of the names that were given to you when you were born. You can also refer to all of your names except your surname as your **first names**. 名字（不包括姓氏） ❑ *Her first name was Mary. I don't know what her surname was.* 她名叫玛丽。我不知道她姓什么。 •PHRASE If two people are **on first-name terms**, they know each other well enough to call each other by their first names, rather than having to use a more formal title.（因熟识而）直呼其名，以名相称 ❑ *The two were said to have been on first-name terms.* 这两人据说很熟。 [Also +with]

ˌfirst ˈnight (**first nights**) N-COUNT [oft N n] The **first night** of a

Word Web 话题词汇 fish 鱼

Commercial **fishing** has become very efficient. Fishing **trawlers** pull huge **nets** behind them and harvest thousands of fish at once. Some boats **trawl** with hundreds of metres of **fishing line** and **hooks**. Overfishing is a major problem for many countries. Some popular species of fish are disappearing from **fishing grounds**. Each year there is a smaller supply of **cod** and **sole**. So companies are changing the names of some fish to make them sound more appetizing. For example, "slimehead" is now "orange roughy." Hawaiian "dolphin fish" is now "mahi mahi." No one wants to eat a dolphin.

商业捕鱼变得极有效率。拖网渔船在船后拉着巨大的渔网，一次就能捕到成千上万的鱼。有的船拖拽着数百米长的钓线和钓钩。过度捕捞是很多国家面临的一个严重问题。一些广受欢迎的鱼类正在从渔场消失，鳕鱼和鳎鱼的数量逐年减少。于是渔业公司给一些鱼儿换了名字，让它们听上去更能激起人们的食欲。例如，"黏头鱼"（学名胸棘鲷，slimehead）改名叫"橙鲷鱼"（orange roughy）。夏威夷的"海豚鱼"（学名鲯鳅，dolphin fish）现在叫"鬼头刀"（mahi mahi），没人愿意吃海豚呀。

show, play, or performance is the first public performance of it. (演出、戏剧等的)首次公演

first of'fend|er (**first offenders**) N-COUNT A **first offender** is a person who has been found guilty of a crime for the first time. 初犯；初次犯法者

,first-past-the-'post ADJ [ADJ n] A **first-past-the-post** system for choosing members of parliament or other representatives is one in which the candidate who gets most votes wins. (选举体制)得票最多者当选的，票数领先即获胜的【BRIT 英】

,first 'per|son N-SING A statement **in the first person** is a statement about yourself, or about yourself and someone else. The subject of a statement like this is 'I' or 'we'. 第一人称 ❑ *He tells the story in the first person.* 他用第一人称讲述了这个故事。

,first-'rate also **first rate** ADJ If you say that something or someone is **first-rate**, you mean that they are extremely good and of the highest quality. 一流的；极好的；高级的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *People who used his service knew they were dealing with a first-rate professional.* 雇请过他的人都知道，和他们打交道的是一流的专业人士。

,first 'school (**first schools**) N-COUNT A **first school** is a school for children aged between five and eight or nine. 初级学校(学生为五岁至八九岁的儿童)【BRIT 英】

,First 'Sec|re|tary (**First Secretaries**) N-COUNT **The First Secretary** of the Welsh Assembly is the leader of the ruling party. (威尔士政府的)首席大臣

,first-'timer (**first-timers**) N-COUNT A **first-timer** is someone who does something for the first time. 初做者 ❑ *She entered this year's charts faster than any first-timer before her.* 她进入了今年的排行榜，上榜速度快于之前任何一位初次上榜歌手。

,First 'World 1 N-PROPER [N n] The most prosperous and industrialized parts of the world are sometimes referred to as **the First World**. 第一世界(指世界最发达的工业化地区)(Compare 比较 **Third World**.)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Although South Africa has many of the attributes of the First World, it is still not part of that world.* 南非虽有第一世界的诸多特征，但它仍不属于那个世界。❑ *...wealthy First World countries.* 富有的第一世界国家 2 PHRASE If you say that someone has **First World problems**, you mean that their problems are not really very important. (问题)无关紧要的，第一世界的 ❑ *'I couldn't find any garlic olives anywhere.'—'First World problems.'* "我到处找不到蒜味橄榄。" —— "没什么了不得。"

,First World 'War N-PROPER **The First World War** or **the First War** is the war that was fought between 1914 and 1918 in Europe. 第一次世界大战；一战

'fir tree (**fir trees**) N-COUNT A **fir tree** is the same as a **fir**. 同 fir

fis|cal ◆◇ /'fɪsk^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fiscal** is used to describe something that relates to government money or public money, especially taxes. (政府)财政的；国库的；(尤指)税收的 ❑ *...in 1987, when the government tightened fiscal policy.* 在 1987 年，当时政府紧缩财政政策 • **fis|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *The scheme would be fiscally dangerous.* 该计划可能引发财政风险。❑ *Many members are determined to prove that they are fiscally responsible.* 很多成员都决心证明他们在财政问题上是负责任的。2 → see also **procurator fiscal**

,fis|cal 'cliff (**fiscal cliffs**) N-COUNT A **fiscal cliff** is a situation in which sudden changes in government spending and tax have a big and sudden effect on a country's economy. 财政悬崖(指政府开支和税收状况骤变剧烈影响一国经济的境况) ❑ *The country is fast approaching the fiscal cliff.* 该国在快速接近财政悬崖。

,fis|cal 'year (**fiscal years**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **fiscal year** is the same as the **financial year**. 同 financial year【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the budget for the coming fiscal year.* 下一个财年的预算

fish ◆◆◇ /fɪʃ/ (**fish** or **fishes, fishes, fishing, fished**)

The form **fish** is usually used for the plural, but **fishes** can also be used. 复数形式通常用 fish，但也可用 fishes。

1 N-COUNT A **fish** is a creature that lives in water and has a tail and fins. There are many different kinds of fish. 鱼 ❑ *I was chatting to an islander who had just caught a fish.* 我正在跟一个岛民聊天，他刚刚抓到一条鱼。❑ *The fish were counted and an average weight recorded.* 数了数鱼的尾数，记录了平均重量。2 N-UNCOUNT **Fish** is the flesh of a fish eaten as food. (吃的)鱼，鱼肉 ❑ *Does dry white wine go best with fish?* 干白葡萄酒和鱼搭配最带劲吗？3 VERB If you **fish**, you try to catch fish, either for food or as a form of sport or recreation. 捕鱼；垂钓；钓鱼 ❑ [v] *Brian remembers learning to fish in the River Cam.* 布赖恩记得曾在剑河学过钓鱼。4 VERB If you **fish** a particular area of water, you try to catch fish in it. 在…捕鱼(或垂钓、钓鱼) ❑ [v n] *On Saturday we fished the River Arno.* 周六我们在阿尔诺河钓鱼。5 VERB If you say that someone is **fishing for** information or praise, you disapprove of the fact that they are trying to get it from someone in an indirect way. 旁敲侧击地打听；拐弯抹角地谋取【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +for] *He didn't want to create the impression that he was fishing for information.* 他不想让人觉得自己是在套话。❑ [v] *'Lucinda, you don't have to talk to him!' Mike shouted. 'He's just fishing.'* "露辛达，你没必要跟他说话！"迈克叫道，"他不过是在打探消息。"6 → see also **fishing** 7 PHRASE If you tell someone that **there are plenty more fish in the sea**, you are comforting them by saying that although their relationship with someone has failed, there are many other people they can have relationships with. 海里有的是鱼，天涯何处无芳草(安慰失恋者的话)【INFORMAL 非正式】

▶ **fish out** PHRASAL VERB If you **fish** something **out** from somewhere, you take or pull it out, often after searching for it for some time. (从…中)取出，掏出，摸出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *She fished out a pair of David's socks for her cold feet.* 她摸出一双戴维的袜子套在冰凉的脚上。[Also v n P]

→ see Word Web: **fish**

→ see **aquarium, pet, shark**

,fish and 'chip shop (**fish and chip shops**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **fish and chip shop** is a shop which sells hot food such as fish and chips, fried chicken, sausages, and meat pies. The food is cooked in the shop and people take it away to eat at home or in the street. 炸鱼薯条店

'fish cake (**fish cakes**) also **fishcake** N-COUNT A **fish cake** is a mixture of fish and potato that is made into a flat round shape, covered in breadcrumbs, and fried. 煎鱼饼(将鱼肉和土豆泥混合做成圆饼，裹上面包屑，煎炸而成)

fisher|man /'fɪʃ^{ə}mən/ (**fishermen**) N-COUNT A **fisherman** is a person who catches fish as a job or for sport. 渔民；渔夫；垂钓者

fish|ery /'fɪʃ^{ə}ri/ (**fisheries**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fisheries** are areas of the sea where fish are caught in large quantities for commercial purposes. 渔场 ❑ *...the fisheries off Newfoundland.* 纽芬兰附近的渔场 2 N-COUNT A **fishery** is a place where fish are bred and reared. 养鱼场

fish finger (fish fingers) also **fishfinger** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fish fingers** are small long pieces of fish covered in breadcrumbs. They are usually sold in frozen form. 鱼条(裹有面包屑的指状鱼块，通常冷冻出售)【mainly BRIT 主英】

fish|ing ◆◇ /'fɪʃɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Fishing** is the sport, hobby, or business of catching fish. 捕鱼；钓鱼 ❑ *Despite the poor weather the fishing has been pretty good.* 尽管天气恶劣，却渔获颇丰。❑ *...a fishing boat.* 渔船

'fish|ing rod (fishing rods) also **fishing-rod** N-COUNT A **fishing rod** is a long thin pole which has a line and hook attached to it and which is used for catching fish. 钓竿；渔竿

'fish|ing tack|le also **fishing-tackle** N-UNCOUNT **Fishing tackle** consists of all the equipment that is used in the sport of fishing, such as fishing rods, lines, hooks, and bait. 渔具；钓具

'fish knife (fish knives) N-COUNT A **fish knife** is a knife that you use when you eat fish. It has a wide flat blade and does not have a sharp edge. (吃鱼用的)鱼刀

fish|monger /'fɪʃmʌŋgə'/ (fishmongers) ❶ N-COUNT A **fishmonger** is a shopkeeper who sells fish. 鱼贩；鱼商【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-COUNT **The fishmonger** or **the fishmonger's** is a shop where fish is sold. 鱼店；鱼铺【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Purchase your oysters from a reputable fishmonger.* 买牡蛎要上信誉好的鱼店。

Word Link 词根词缀 *monger ≈ dealer in* …贩子；…商人：*fishmonger, ironmonger, warmonger*

fish|net /'fɪʃnet/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Fishnet** tights or stockings are made from a stretchy fabric which has wide holes between its threads, rather like the holes in a fishing net. 网眼织物

'fish slice (fish slices) also **fish-slice** N-COUNT A **fish slice** is a kitchen tool which consists of a flat part with narrow holes in it attached to a handle. It is used for turning or serving fish or other food that is cooked in a frying pan. 煎鱼铲(铲面有细长孔的煎锅锅铲)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spatula**

fish|wife /'fɪʃwaɪf/ (fishwives) N-COUNT If you say that someone is behaving like a **fishwife**, you mean that they are shouting a great deal and behaving in a very unpleasant and bad-tempered way. 泼妇；粗野暴躁的人【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】

fishy /'fɪʃi/ ❶ ADJ A **fishy** taste or smell reminds you of fish. (味道或气味)鱼的，鱼腥味的 ❷ ADJ If you describe a situation as **fishy**, you feel that someone is not telling the truth or behaving completely honestly. 可疑的；有鬼的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There seems to be something fishy going on.* 情况好像有点儿不对劲儿。

fis|sion /'fɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT Nuclear **fission** is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom to produce a large amount of energy or cause a large explosion. (核)裂变

fis|sure /'fɪʃə'/ (fissures) N-COUNT A **fissure** is a deep crack in something, especially in rock or in the ground. (尤指岩石或地面的)裂隙，裂缝

fist /fɪst/ (fists) N-COUNT Your hand is referred to as your **fist** when you have bent your fingers in towards the palm in order to hit someone, to make an angry gesture, or to hold something. 拳；拳头 ❑ *Angry protestors with clenched fists shouted their defiance.* 愤怒的抗议者们紧握拳头大声抗议。❑ *Gary clutched a penny in his fist.* 加里将一便士攥在手中。

fist|ful /'fɪstful/ (fistfuls) N-COUNT A **fistful of** things is the number of them that you can hold in your fist. 一把，一握(的量)❑ [+of] *Mandy handed him a fistful of coins.* 曼迪递给他一把硬币。

fisti|cuffs /'fɪstɪkʌfs/ N-UNCOUNT **Fisticuffs** is fighting in which people try to hit each other with their fists. 拳斗；斗殴【HUMOROUS OR OLD-FASHIONED 幽默或过时】

fit

① BEING RIGHT OR GOING IN THE RIGHT PLACE 合适；进入合适位置
② HEALTHY 健康的
③ UNCONTROLLABLE MOVEMENTS OR EMOTIONS 无法控制的行动或情感

① **fit** ◆◆◇ /fɪt/ (fits, fitting, fitted)

In American English the form **fit** is used in the present tense and sometimes also as the past tense and past participle of the verb. 在美国英语中，fit 用于现在时，有时也用作过去式和过去分词。

→ Please look at categories ⓮ to ⓱ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 14–17 项。❶ VERB If something **fits**, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or onto a particular object. (大小和形状)适合；合身 ❑ [V n] *The sash, kimono, and other garments were made to fit a child.* 腰带、和服和其他衣服都是儿童款的。❑ [V prep/adv] *She has to go to the men's department to find trousers that fit at the waist.* 她得去男装部找腰围合适的裤子。❑ [V prep/adv] *Line a tin with lightly-greased greaseproof paper, making sure the corners fit well.* 把稍稍上油的防油纸衬在罐子内部，确保各角都铺平整。❷ N-SING [adj N] If something is a good **fit**, it fits well. 适合；合身 ❑ *Eventually he was happy that the sills and doors were a reasonably good fit.* 门槛和门扇算是贴合良好，他终于开心了。❸ VERB [usu passive] If you **are fitted for** a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered. 试穿(看何处需要改动)❑ [be V-ed +for] *She was being fitted for her wedding dress.* 她正在试穿婚纱。❹ VERB If something **fits** somewhere, it can be put there or is designed to be put there. 适合放置(于)；为放置(于…)而设计 ❑ [V prep/adv] *...a pocket computer which is small enough to fit into your pocket.* 小得能够放进衣袋里的袖珍电脑 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He folded his long legs to fit under the table.* 他把两条长腿蜷起来伸进桌下。❺ VERB If you **fit** something into a particular space or place, you put it there. 将…放(进)❑ [V n prep/adv] *She fitted her key in the lock.* 她把钥匙插进锁孔。❑ [V n prep/adv] *When the crown has been made you go back and the dentist will fit it into place.* 人造冠做好后再去，牙医会把它安上。❻ VERB If you **fit** something somewhere, you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely. 小心固定；稳固放置 ❑ [V n] *Fit hinge bolts to give extra support to the door lock.* 插上铰链销，让门锁更牢靠。❑ [V n prep] *Peter had built the overhead ladders, and the next day he fitted them to the wall.* 彼得已经搭好了攀爬架，第二天给装到了墙上。❼ VERB If something **fits** something else or **fits** into it, it goes together well with that thing or is able to be part of it. 与…相配；与…相协调；符合 ❑ [V n] *Her daughter doesn't fit the current feminine ideal.* 她女儿并不符合当今的完美女性标准。❑ [V +in/into] *Fostering is a full-time job and you should carefully consider how it will fit into your career.* 抚养孩子是全天候的事，应该仔细考虑如何将它与事业协调起来。❑ [V] *There's something about the way he talks of her that doesn't fit.* 他谈论她的样子有点儿不对劲儿。❽ VERB You can say that something **fits** a particular person or thing when it is appropriate or suitable for them or it. 适合；符合；与…相称 ❑ [V n] *The punishment must always fit the crime.* 罪罚必须始终相当。❾ ADJ [ADJ to-inf, ADJ n to-inf] If something is **fit** for a particular purpose, it is suitable for that purpose. 适合的；合适的；适当的 ❑ [+for] *Of the seven bicycles we had, only two were fit for the road.* 我们的 7 辆自行车中，只有两辆适合上路。❑ *...safety measures intended to reassure consumers that the meat is fit to eat.* 旨在让消费者放心食用这些肉的安全措施 ❿ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf, ADJ n to-inf] If someone is **fit** to do something, they have the appropriate qualities or skills that will allow them to do it. 合格的；胜任的 ❑ *You're not fit to be a mother!* 你不配做母亲！❑ *He was not a fit companion for their skipper that particular morning.* 那天早晨，他没能和队长配合好。[Also +for] •**fitness** N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf] ❑ [+for] *There is a debate about his fitness for the highest office.* 针对他能否胜任最高职务有一番争论。⓫ VERB If something **fits** someone for a particular task or role, it makes them good enough or suitable for it. 使合格；使胜任【FORMAL

正式】❑ [V n +for] *...a man whose past experience fits him for the top job in education.* 资历适合担任教育界最高职务的人 ❑ [V n to-inf] *It is not a person's gender that fits them to be a vicar but what is in their hearts.* 一个人是否胜任教区牧师一职，不取决于性别，而取决于心灵。 **2** ADJ If you describe someone as **fit**, you mean that they are good-looking. 俊秀的；漂亮的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *About an hour later a really fit guy came up to me on the dance floor.* 大概过了一个小时，一个大帅哥在舞池里向我走过来。 **13** PHRASE If you say that someone **sees fit to** do something, you mean that they are entitled to do it, but that you disapprove of their decision to do it.（表示不赞成）决定，选择，认为做…合适【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He's not a friend, you say, yet you saw fit to lend him money.* 他不是朋友，你说，而你却决定借钱给他。 **14** → see also **fitted, fitting** **15** **fit the bill** → see **bill** **16** **to fit like a glove** → see **glove** **17** **not in a fit state** → see **state**

▶**fit in** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you manage to **fit** a person or task **in**, you manage to find time to deal with them. 找到时间（见某人）；安排时间（做某事）❑ [V n P] *We work long hours both outside and inside the home and we rush around trying to fit everything in.* 我们家里家外长时间忙活，忙完这里忙那里，想把一切都搞定。❑ [V P n] *I find that I just can't fit in regular domestic work.* 我发现我真的没有时间做日常家务。 **2** PHRASAL VERB If you **fit in** as part of a group, you seem to belong there because you are similar to the other people in it. 相处融洽；适应 ❑ [V P] *She was great with the children and fitted in beautifully.* 她和孩子们打交道很有一手，相处得十分融洽。 **3** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone or something **fits in**, you understand how they form part of a particular situation or system.（在特定情形或体系中）发挥作用；适合；符合 ❑ [V P] *He knew where I fitted in and what he had to do to get the best out of me.* 他知道我适合什么位置，也了解他要怎么做才能让我发挥出最佳水平。❑ [V P +with] *This fits in with what you've told me.* 这与你告诉我的相符。

▶**fit into** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **fit into** a particular group, you seem to belong there because you are similar to the other people in it. 融入；与…相处融洽 ❑ [V P n] *It's hard to see how he would fit into the team.* 很难看出他将如何融入这支队伍。 **2** PHRASAL VERB If something **fits into** a particular situation or system, that seems to be the right place for it. 归属，适于（特定情形或体系）❑ [V P n] *Most film locations broadly fit into two categories: those on private property and those in a public place.* 多数电影外景地大致归为两类：私人宅院与公共场所。

▶**fit out**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fit up**

PHRASAL VERB If you **fit** someone or something **out**, or you **fit** them **up**, you provide them with equipment and other things that they need. 装备；供给…必要之物 ❑ [V n P +for] *We helped to fit him out for a trip to the Baltic.* 我们帮他打点了去波罗的海的行装。❑ [V P n] *They spent 18 million pounds of Government funds fitting out the London headquarters.* 他们花费了 1,800 万英镑的政府基金装备伦敦总部。[Also V n P]

▶**fit up** **1** PHRASAL VERB If someone **fits** another person **up**, they try to make it seem that that person is responsible for a crime. 陷害；构陷；诬陷【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n P] *Mr Stone said inmates who had given evidence were trying to 'fit him up'.* 斯通先生说作证的狱友想"陷害他"。❑ [V P n] *There can never be any legitimate basis for police officers to fit up suspects they 'know' to be guilty.* 警察"情知"嫌疑人会犯罪而设计陷害，这根本没有合法性。 **2** → see also **fit out**

② fit ◆◇ /fɪt/ (**fitter, fittest**) → Please look at categories **2** and **3** to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 2 项和第 3 项。 **1** ADJ Someone who is **fit** is healthy and physically strong. 健康的；强健的 ❑ *An averagely fit person can master easy ski runs within a few days.* 健康的普通人几天就可以学会在简单的滑雪道滑行。 •**fit|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *Squash was once thought to offer all-round fitness.* 壁球曾一度被认为可以进行全身性锻炼。 **2** **fit as a fiddle** → see **fiddle** **3** **fighting fit** → see **fight**

③ fit /fɪt/ (**fits**) **1** N-COUNT If someone has a **fit** they suddenly lose consciousness and their body makes uncontrollable movements. 昏厥；抽搐 ❑ *About two in every five epileptic fits occur during sleep.* 每五例癫痫病中约有两例是在睡眠过程中发作的。 **2** N-COUNT If you have a **fit of** coughing or laughter, you suddenly start coughing or laughing in an uncontrollable way.（突然止不住的）一阵（咳嗽、大笑）❑ [+of] *Halfway down the cigarette she had a fit of coughing.* 烟抽到一半，她突然一阵猛咳。 **3** N-COUNT If you do something in a **fit of** anger or panic, you are very angry or afraid when you do it.（愤怒、惊慌等的）爆发，发作 ❑ [+of] *Pattie shot Tom in a fit of jealous rage.* 帕蒂妒火中烧，开枪击中了汤姆。 **4** PHRASE If you say that someone will **have a fit** when they hear about something, you mean that they will be very angry or shocked. 大发雷霆；大为光火；大吃一惊【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He'd have a fit if he knew what we were up to!* 他要是知道我们在搞什么会气疯的！ **5** PHRASE Something that happens **in fits and starts** or **by fits and starts** keeps happening and then stopping again. 间歇性地；一阵一阵地 ❑ *My slimming attempts tend to go in fits and starts.* 我的瘦身运动总是三天打鱼两天晒网。❑ *Military technology advances by fits and starts.* 军事技术进步总是间断性的。

fit|ful /'fɪtfʊl/ ADJ Something that is **fitful** happens for irregular periods of time or occurs at irregular times, rather than being continuous. 断断续续的；间歇性的 ❑ *Colin drifted off into a fitful sleep.* 科林迷糊起来，时睡时醒。

fit|ted /'fɪtɪd/ **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fitted** piece of clothing is designed so that it is the same size and shape as your body rather than being loose.（衣服）紧身的，合身的 ❑ *...baggy trousers with fitted jackets.* 宽松的裤子配上紧身夹克 **2** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fitted** piece of furniture, for example a cupboard, is designed to fill a particular space and is fixed in place.（家具）定做的，配制的 ❑ *I've re-carpeted our bedroom and added fitted wardrobes.* 我重铺了卧室的地毯，添置了定做的衣橱。 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] A **fitted** carpet is cut to the same shape as a room so that it covers the floor completely.（地毯）全室的，满铺的 ❑ *...fitted carpets, central heating and double glazing.* 全室地毯、中央供暖和中空玻璃 **4** ADJ [ADJ n] A **fitted** sheet has the corners sewn so that they fit over the corners of the mattress and do not have to be folded.（床单）四角缝紧兜住床垫的

fit|ter /'fɪtə^{r}/ (**fitters**) N-COUNT A **fitter** is a person whose job is to put together, adjust, or install machinery or equipment. 装配工；修理工；钳工 ❑ *George was a fitter at the shipyard.* 乔治在造船厂做钳工。

fit|ting /'fɪtɪŋ/ (**fittings**) **1** N-COUNT A **fitting** is one of the smaller parts on the outside of a piece of equipment or furniture, for example a handle or a tap.（设备、家具等外部的）配件，附件，零件 ❑ *...brass light fittings.* 黄铜灯具配件 ❑ *...industrial fittings for kitchen and bathroom.* 用于厨卫的工业零配件 **2** N-PLURAL **Fittings** are things such as ovens or heaters, that are fitted inside a building, but can be removed if necessary. 室内设备，室内器具（如烤箱、加热器等）**3** ADJ Something that is **fitting** is right or suitable. 恰好的；恰当的；合适的 ❑ *A solitary man, it was perhaps fitting that he should have died alone.* 他是个离群索居的人，孤独地死去也许正得其所。 •**fit|ting|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV before v] ❑ *...the four-storeyed, and fittingly named, High House.* 名字起得很贴切的四层建筑——"高屋" **4** N-COUNT If someone has a **fitting**, they try on a piece of clothing that is being made for them to see if it fits. 试穿；试衣 ❑ *She lunched and shopped and went for fittings for clothes she didn't need.* 她吃完午饭去购物，试穿了些她并不需要的衣服。

-fitting /-'fɪtɪŋ/ COMB **-fitting** combines with adjectives or adverbs such as 'close', 'loose', or 'tightly' to show that something is the size indicated in relation to the thing it is on, in, or next to.（与 close, loose, tightly 等形容词或副词连用，表示某物的尺寸与在其上面、里面或紧贴着它的物体的关系）❑ *...loose-fitting night clothes.* 宽松的睡衣 ❑ *...glass bottles with tight-fitting caps.* 盖子扣得很紧的玻璃瓶

five ◆◆◆ /faɪv/ (**fives**) **1** NUM **Five** is the number 5.（数字）五 ❑ *Eric Edward Bullus was born in Peterborough, the second of five children.* 埃里克·爱德华·布勒斯出生于彼得伯勒，五个孩子中排行老二。 **2** → see also **high five**

fiv|er /'faɪvə^{r}/ (**fivers**) N-COUNT A **fiver** is a five pound note.

五英镑钞票【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】2 N-COUNT A **fiver** is a five dollar bill. 五美元钞票【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

fix ♦◇◇ /fiks/ (**fixes, fixing, fixed**) 1 VERB If something **is fixed** somewhere, it is attached there firmly or securely. 固定；安装 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *It is fixed on the wall.* 它固定在墙上。❑ [V n prep/adv] *He fixed a bayonet to the end of his rifle.* 他给步枪头上装上了刺刀。2 VERB If you **fix** something, for example a date, price, or policy, you decide and say exactly what it will be. 确定，决定，选定（日期、价格、政策等）❑ [V n] *He's going to fix a time when I can see him.* 他会确定一个我和他会面的时间。❑ [be V-ed] *The prices of milk and cereals are fixed annually.* 牛奶和谷类食物的价格每年确定一次。3 VERB If you **fix** something for someone, you arrange for it to happen or you organize it for them. 安排；办妥 ❑ [V n +for] *I've fixed it for you to see Bonnie Lachlan.* 你见邦尼·拉克伦的事我已经安排好了。❑ [be V-ed] *It's fixed. He's going to meet us at the airport.* 安排好了。他会到机场接我们。❑ [V n] *They thought that their relatives would be able to fix the visas.* 他们以为自家亲戚会把签证办好。❑ [V n +with] *He vanished after you fixed him with a job.* 你给他安排好工作后他就没影了。❑ [V +for] *We fixed for the team to visit our headquarters.* 我们安排了该队参观我们总部。❑ [V that] *They'd fixed yesterday that Mike'd be in late today.* 他们昨天已经安排好迈克今天晚到。4 VERB If you **fix** something which is damaged or which does not work properly, you repair it. 修理；维修 ❑ [V n] *He cannot fix the electricity.* 他不会修电路。❑ [get/have n V-ed] *If something is broken, we get it fixed.* 有东西坏了，我们就找人修。5 VERB If you **fix** a problem or a bad situation, you deal with it and make it satisfactory. 处理，解决（问题等）❑ [V n] *It's not too late to fix the problem, although time is clearly getting short.* 现在处理这个问题还不算太晚，虽然时间越来越紧迫。❑ [V-ing] *Fixing a 40-year-old wrong does not mean, however, that history can be undone.* 但是，平反一件40年的冤案并不意味着历史可以推倒重来。6 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You can refer to a solution to a problem as a **fix**. 解决方案（或措施）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Many of those changes could just be a temporary fix.* 那些变革中很多可能只是权宜之计。7 → see also **quick fix** 8 VERB If you **fix** your eyes **on** someone or something or if your eyes **fix on** them, you look at them with complete attention. 将（目光）专注于；凝视；目不转睛地看 ❑ [V n +on] *She fixes her steel-blue eyes on an unsuspecting local official.* 她灰蓝色的眼睛紧盯着一个毫无戒心的地方官员。❑ [V +on] *Her soft brown eyes fixed on Kelly.* 她温柔的褐色眼睛紧盯着凯利。❑ [V-ed] *The child kept her eyes fixed on the wall behind him.* 小女孩眼睛一直紧盯着他身后的那堵墙。9 VERB If someone or something **is fixed in** your mind, you remember them well, for example because they are very important, interesting, or unusual. 牢记，铭记，镌刻（在头脑中）❑ [be V-ed +in] *Leonard was now fixed in his mind.* 伦纳德此时已令他无法忘怀。❑ [V n +in] *Amy watched the child's intent face eagerly, trying to fix it in her mind.* 埃米热切地看着孩子那张神情专注的脸，想把它铭刻在脑海里。10 VERB If someone **fixes** a gun, camera, or radar **on** something, they point it at that thing. 把（枪、相机、雷达）对准 ❑ [V n +on] *The U.S. crew fixed its radar on the Turkish ship.* 美国船员将雷达对准那艘土耳其船。11 N-SING If you get **a fix on** someone or something, you have a clear idea or understanding of them. 了解；理解；认识【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's been hard to get a steady fix on what's going on.* 要持续了解正在发生的事情并不容易。12 VERB If you **fix** some food or a drink for someone, you make it or prepare it for them. 做，准备（食物或饮料）❑ [V n +for] *Sarah fixed some food for us.* 萨拉为我们准备了一些吃的。❑ [V n n] *Let me fix you a drink.* 我给你弄杯喝的吧。❑ [V n] *Scotty stayed behind to fix lunch.* 斯科蒂留下来做午饭。13 VERB [no passive] If you **fix** your hair, clothes, or make-up, you arrange or adjust them so you look neat and tidy, showing you have taken care with your appearance. 整理，收拾（头发、衣服或妆容）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *'I've got to fix my hair,' I said and retreated to my bedroom.* "我得把头发梳理一下。"说罢我回了卧室。14 VERB If someone **fixes** a race, election, contest, or other event, they make unfair or illegal arrangements or use deception to affect the result. 操纵（比赛、选举等活动）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *They offered opposing players bribes to fix a decisive league match against Valenciennes.* 在对阵瓦朗谢讷队的一场决定性联赛比赛中，他们贿赂对方队员，操纵比赛。❑ [V-ing] *...this week's report of match-fixing.* 本周有关操纵比赛的报道 •N-COUNT **Fix** is also a noun. ❑ *It's all a fix, a deal they've made.* 这都是安排好的，是他们做的交易。15 VERB If you accuse someone of **fixing** prices, you accuse them of making unfair arrangements to charge a particular price for something, rather than allowing market forces to decide it. 操纵，操控（价格）【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】❑ [V n] *...a suspected cartel that had fixed the price of steel for the construction market.* 涉嫌操控建筑市场钢材价格的卡特尔 ❑ [V-ing] *The company is currently in dispute with the government over price fixing.* 该公司目前与政府在是否存在价格操控的问题上争执不下。16 N-COUNT An injection of an addictive drug such as heroin can be referred to as a **fix**. （毒品）一针，一剂【INFORMAL 非正式】17 N-COUNT [n N] You can use **fix** to refer to an amount of something which a person gets or wants and which helps them physically or psychologically to survive. （维持身心需要所需的）一定数量【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The trouble with her is she needs her daily fix of publicity.* 她的问题在于她每天都想在媒体上曝一曝光。❑ *...a quick energy fix.* 快速能量补剂 18 VERB [only cont] If you say that you **are fixing to** do something, you mean that you are planning or intending to do it. 打算；想要；计划【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [V to-inf] *I'm fixing to go to graduate school.* 我打算读研究生。19 → see also **fixed, fixings**

►**fix on** PHRASAL VERB If you **fix on** a particular thing, you decide that it is the one you want and will have. 决定；确定：选定 ❑ [V P n] *The Vietnamese government has fixed on May 19th to celebrate his anniversary.* 越南政府已经定于5月19日庆祝他的诞辰。

►**fix up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fix** something **up**, you arrange it. 安排 ❑ [V P n] *I fixed up an appointment to see her.* 我安排了与她见面。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **fix** something **up**, you do work that is necessary in order to make it more suitable or attractive. 装饰；修饰；整理 ❑ [V P n] *I've fixed up Matthew's old room.* 我已经把马修原来住的房间收拾了一番。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **fix** someone **up with** something they need, you provide it for them. 向…提供；为…准备 ❑ [be V-ed P +with] *He was fixed up with a job.* 有人给他找了一份工作。[Also V n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *fix* Also look up:

V. fasten, nail, secure 1
agree on, decide, establish, work out 2
arrange, plan 3
adjust, correct, repair, restore 4

fix|at|ed /fɪk'seɪtɪd, 'fɪkseɪtɪd/ ADJ If you accuse someone of being **fixated on** a particular thing, you mean that they think about it to an extreme and excessive degree. 过分沉溺的；过度迷恋的 ❑ [+on/with/by] *But by then the administration wasn't paying attention, for top officials were fixated on Kuwait.* 但在那之前当局并不在意，因为高官们都一门心思扑在科威特上。

fixa|tion /fɪk'seɪʃ°n/ (**fixations**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you accuse a person of having **a fixation on** something or someone, you mean they think about a particular subject or person to an extreme and excessive degree. 迷恋；固恋；痴迷 ❑ *The country's fixation on the war may delay a serious examination of domestic needs.* 该国执迷于战争可能会延误其认真审视国内需求。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fix = fastening* 固定：*fixation, prefix, suffix*

fixa|tive /'fɪksətɪv/ (**fixatives**) N-VAR **Fixative** is a liquid used to preserve the surface of things such as a drawings or photographs. 固定剂；定色剂；定影液

→ see **drawing**

fixed ♦◇◇ /fɪkst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **fixed** to describe something which stays the same and does not or cannot vary. 固定的；不变的 ❑ *They issue a fixed number of shares that trade publicly.* 他们发行一定数量的公开交易股票。❑ *Tickets will be printed with fixed entry times.* 票面上会印上固定的入场时间。❑ *Many restaurants offer fixed-price menus.* 很多餐馆提供固定价格的菜单。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has **fixed** ideas or opinions, you mean that they do not often change their ideas and

opinions, although perhaps they should. (观念或看法)顽固的，固执的，一成不变的 ❑ *...people who have fixed ideas about things.* 对事物看法一成不变的人 3 ADJ If someone has a **fixed** smile on their face, they are smiling even though they do not feel happy or pleased. (笑容)僵硬的，呆板的 ❑ *I had to go through the rest of the evening with a fixed smile on my face.* 晚会剩下的时间里，我只好脸上挂着一副僵硬的笑容。 4 PHRASE Someone who is of **no fixed address**, or in British English **no fixed abode**, does not have a permanent place to live. 无固定住所的；居无定所的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are not able to get a job interview because they have no fixed address.* 他们无法得到工作面试机会，因为他们居无定所。 ❑ *He's of no fixed abode and we found him on the streets.* 他居无定所，我们发现他流落街头。 5 → see also **fix**

→ see **interest**

fixed ˈas|set (**fixed assets**) N-COUNT **Fixed assets** are assets which a company uses on a continuous basis, such as property and machinery. 固定资产【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Investment in fixed assets is an important vehicle for ensuring that the latest technology is available to business.* 固定资产投资是确保企业获得最新技术的重要手段。

fix|ed|ly /ˈfɪksɪdli/ ADV [ADV after v] If you stare **fixedly** at someone or something, you look at them steadily and continuously for a period of time. 专注地；目不转睛地【LITERARY 文】❑ *I stared fixedly at the statue.* 我目不转睛地盯着那尊雕像。

fix|er /ˈfɪksəʳ/ (**fixers**) N-COUNT If someone is a **fixer**, he or she is the sort of person who solves problems and gets things done. 解决问题者；收拾局面者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *John Wakeham seems certain to become the fixer the Prime Minister will need at election time.* 约翰·韦克厄姆似乎必定会成为首相竞选时所需的问题化解高手。

fix|ings /ˈfɪksɪŋz/ 1 N-PLURAL **Fixings** are extra items that are used to decorate or complete something, especially a meal. (尤指一顿饭中的)配菜，配料，调料【AM 美】❑ *He bought a hot dog and had it covered with all the fixings.* 他买了个热狗，让人给上面撒满了各色配料。 2 N-PLURAL **Fixings** are items such as nails and screws which are used to fix things such as furniture together. 嵌固件，紧固件(如钉子、螺丝等)❑ *Have you got all the screws and fixings you need?* 你有没有弄到需要的各种螺钉和嵌固件？

fix|ity /ˈfɪksɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **fixity of** something, you talk about the fact that it does not change or weaken. 固定性；稳定性；恒定性【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She believed in the fixity of the class system.* 她相信阶级制度永存。

fix|ture /ˈfɪkstʃəʳ/ (**fixtures**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fixtures** are pieces of furniture or equipment, for example baths and sinks, which are fixed inside a house or other building and which stay there if you move. (房子等建筑物内的)固定设备，固定设施 ❑ *...a detailed list of what fixtures and fittings are included in the purchase price.* 房子购买价中包含的固定设施及室内器具的详细清单 2 N-COUNT A **fixture** is a sports event which takes place on a particular date. (特定日子举行的)体育赛事【BRIT 英】❑ *City won this fixture 3-0 last season.* 上个赛季城队在该项赛事中以 3 比 0 获胜。 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as **a fixture in** a particular place or occasion, you mean that they always seem to be there. 常客；必有之物 ❑ [+in] *She was a fixture in New York's nightclubs.* 她是纽约夜总会的常客。 ❑ [+in] *The cordless kettle may now be a fixture in most kitchens.* 无绳电热水壶现在可能是多数厨房的必备之物。

fizz /fɪz/ (**fizzes, fizzing, fizzed**) 1 VERB If a drink **fizzes**, it produces lots of little bubbles of gas and makes a sound like a long 's'. (饮料)嘶嘶地冒泡 ❑ [v] *After a while their mother was back, holding a tray of glasses that fizzed.* 过了一会儿他们的母亲回来了，用托盘端着几杯嘶嘶冒泡的饮料。 •N-UNCOUNT **Fizz** is also a noun. ❑ *I wonder if there's any fizz left in the lemonade.* 我琢磨着柠檬汽水里不知道还有没有嘶嘶的气泡。 2 VERB If something such as an engine **fizzes**, it makes a sound like a long 's'. (发动机等)发出长长的嘶声，嘶嘶地响 ❑ [v] *When I started the engine it sparked, fizzed and went dead.* 我发动发动机时，发动机冒出火星，发出长长的嘶声，然后就熄火了。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone puts **fizz** into something, you mean that they make it more interesting or exciting. 趣味；激情；活力 ❑ *A Brazilian public relations firm has brought some fizz into his campaign.* 一家巴西公关公司给他的造势活动带来了些许活力。

fiz|zle /ˈfɪzᵊl/ (**fizzles, fizzling, fizzled**) VERB If something **fizzles**, it ends in a weak or disappointing way after starting off strongly. 虎头蛇尾地结束 ❑ [v +into/to] *Our relationship fizzled into nothing.* 我们的关系无果而终。 [Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Fizzle out** means the same as **fizzle**. fizzle out 同 fizzle ❑ [v p] *The railway strike fizzled out on its second day as drivers returned to work.* 由于司机复工，铁路罢工第二天就草草收场了。

fizzy /ˈfɪzi/ (**fizzier, fizziest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fizzy** drinks are drinks that contain small bubbles of carbon dioxide. They make a sound like a long 's' when you pour them. (饮料)嘶嘶冒泡的，充了碳酸气的【BRIT 英】❑ *...fizzy water.* 汽水 ❑ *...a can of fizzy drink.* 一罐汽水

in AM, use 美国英语用 **carbonated**

fjord /fjɔːʳd, ˈfiːɔːʳd/ (**fjords**) also **fiord** N-COUNT [oft in names] A **fjord** is a strip of sea that comes into the land between high cliffs, especially in Norway. (尤指挪威沿海的)峡湾

flab /flæb/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **flab**, you mean they have loose flesh on their body because they are rather fat, especially when you are being critical of them. 赘肉【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Don had a hefty roll of flab overhanging his waistband.* 唐的腰带上方沉甸甸地坠着一圈赘肉。

flab|ber|gast|ed /ˈflæbəˌgɑːstɪd, -gæst-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you say that you are **flabbergasted**, you are emphasizing that you are extremely surprised. 大为惊讶的；目瞪口呆的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Everybody was flabbergasted when I announced I was going to emigrate to Australia.* 我宣布要移民澳大利亚时，所有人都惊呆了。

flab|by /ˈflæbi/ (**flabbier, flabbiest**) 1 ADJ **Flabby** people are rather fat, with loose flesh over their bodies. (人)多赘肉的，肌肉松弛的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This exercise is brilliant for getting rid of flabby tums.* 这个练习对减掉小肚子上的赘肉极为有效。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **flabby**, you are criticizing it for being disorganized or wasteful. 杂乱的；冗赘的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You hear talk about American business being flabby.* 你会听人说美国商业一团糟。

flac|cid /ˈflæsɪd, ˈflæksɪd/ ADJ You use **flaccid** to describe a part of someone's body when it is unpleasantly soft and not hard or firm. (人体部位)松弛的，瘪软的，绵软的 ❑ *I picked up her wrist. It was limp and flaccid.* 我抓起她的手腕。她的手腕绵软无力。

flag ♦◇ /flæg/ (**flags, flagging, flagged**) 1 N-COUNT A **flag** is a piece of cloth which can be attached to a pole and which is used as a sign, signal, or symbol of something, especially of a particular country. 旗；旗帜；(尤指)国旗 ❑ *The Marines climbed to the roof of the embassy building to raise the American flag.* 海军陆战队队员爬到大使馆大楼顶上，升起了美国国旗。 ❑ *They had raised the white flag in surrender.* 他们已经举起白旗投降。 2 N-COUNT [usu adj N] Journalists sometimes refer to the **flag** of a particular country or organization as a way of referring to the country or organization itself and its values or power. 旗帜(新闻用语，代指国家、组织，或其价值观、权力)❑ *Joining John Whitaker will be his brother Michael also riding under the British flag.* 约翰·惠特克将与弟弟迈克尔一起代表英国参加马术比赛。 [Also +of] 3 VERB If you **flag** or if your spirits **flag**, you begin to lose enthusiasm or energy. 松劲；泄气；疲乏 ❑ [v] *His enthusiasm was in no way flagging.* 他的热情丝毫未减。 ❑ [v] *By 4, 000m he was beginning to flag.* 跑到 4,000 米时，他开始体力不支。 4 → see also **flagged** 5 PHRASE If you **fly the flag**, you show that you are proud of your country, or that you support a particular cause, especially when you are in a foreign country or when few other people do. (尤指身处国外或同道中人不多时)为祖国感到自豪，(为特定事业)摇旗呐喊

→ see Word Web: **flag**

▶**flag down** PHRASAL VERB If you **flag down** a vehicle, especially a taxi, you wave at it as a signal for the driver to stop. 挥手拦下(尤指出租车)❑ [v p n] *They flagged down a passing family who*

Word Web 话题词汇 flag 旗帜

Flags are **symbols**. Some flags **symbolize** countries. At the Olympics, each group of athletes proudly carries their country's standard. The Olympics even has its own flag. It **flies** at all Olympic games. Flags can also send messages. Most people understand that a white flag means "we **surrender**." Before radios, people used **semaphore** to communicate between ships. They used different coloured flags. They hoisted them in special positions to spell out words. Flags can also signal danger. When people carry long pieces of wood on their cars, they use a red flag to warn other drivers.

旗帜是一种标志物。有些旗帜象征国家。在奥运会上，每一支运动员队伍都会自豪地举起他们的国旗。奥运会甚至有自己的会旗，它飞扬在历届奥运会上。旗帜还能传送信息。很多人都知道，举白旗的意思是"投降"。在无线电发明之前，人们用旗语在船只之间进行交流，他们使用的是不同颜色的旗帜。通过在特定位置将这些旗帜升起，拼出单词。旗帜还可以用来发出危险信号。当人们车上装载长木材时，会用红色旗帜警示其他驾驶员留意。

stopped to help them. 他们挥手拦下开车路过的一家人，那家人停车施以援手。❑ [v n p] *Marlette was already out of the door, flagging down a taxi.* 马利特已经出门了，正挥手招呼一辆出租车。

F

▶flag up PHRASAL VERB If you **flag up** something such as a problem, you bring it to someone's attention. 引起对…的注意 ❑ [v p n] *Staff can use the noticeboard to flag up any concerns.* 员工可以用布告栏表达任何关切。❑ [v n p] *I think there are more important issues and I just wanted to flag that up.* 我想还有更重要的问题，我只是希望能引起对它的注意。

'flag day (**flag days**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **flag day** is a day on which people collect money for a charity from people in the street. People are given a small sticker to wear to show that they have given money. (英国)旗日，公益募捐日

'Flag Day N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **Flag Day** is the 14th of June, the anniversary of the day in 1777 when the Stars and Stripes became the official U.S. flag. 美国国旗纪念日(6月14日)

flag|el|la|tion /ˌflædʒəˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Flagellation** is the act of beating yourself or someone else, usually as a religious punishment. 鞭笞，鞭打(通常作为宗教惩戒措施)【FORMAL 正式】

flagged /flægd/ ADJ A **flagged** path or area of ground is covered with large, flat, square pieces of stone. (小路或地面)铺石板的

flag|on /ˈflægən/ (**flagons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **flagon** is a wide bottle in which liquids such as wine are sold. (售酒等用的)大肚瓶 ❷ N-COUNT A **flagon** is a jug with a narrow neck in which wine or another drink is served. (盛酒等饮品的)细颈壶，细颈罐

flag|pole /ˈflægpəʊl/ (**flagpoles**) N-COUNT A **flagpole** is a tall pole on which a flag can be displayed. 旗杆 ❑ *The new Namibian flag was hoisted up the flagpole.* 纳米比亚的新国旗升到了旗杆顶上。

fla|grant /ˈfleɪgrənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **flagrant** to describe an action, situation, or someone's behaviour that you find extremely bad or shocking in a very obvious way. 骇人听闻的；罪恶昭彰的；公然的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The judge called the decision 'a flagrant violation of international law'.* 法官称这一决定"公然违反国际法"。•**fla|grant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *It is a situation where basic human rights are being flagrantly abused.* 这种情形是对基本人权的公然践踏。

flag|ship /ˈflægʃɪp/ (**flagships**) ❶ N-COUNT A **flagship** is the most important ship in a fleet of ships, especially the one on which the commander of the fleet is sailing. (尤指舰队司令所在的)旗舰 ❷ N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **flagship** of a group of things that are owned or produced by a particular organization is the most important one. 王牌；旗舰产品 ❑ *The company plans to open a flagship store in New York this month.* 公司计划本月在纽约开一家旗舰店。

flag|staff /ˈflægstɑːf, -stæf/ (**flagstaffs**) N-COUNT A **flagstaff** is the same as a **flagpole**. 同 flagpole

flag|stone /ˈflægstəʊn/ (**flagstones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Flagstones** are large, flat, square pieces of stone which are used for covering a path or area of ground. (铺路或地面用的)石板，板石

'flag-waving N-UNCOUNT You can use **flag-waving** to refer to the expression of feelings for a country in a loud or exaggerated way, especially when you disapprove of this. 过激的爱国主义；沙文主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The real costs of the war have been ignored in the flag-waving of recent months.* 战争的真正代价在近几个月高涨的民族主义情绪中被忽略了。

flail /fleɪl/ (**flails, flailing, flailed**) VERB If your arms or legs **flail** or if you **flail** them about, they wave about in an energetic but uncontrolled way. (四肢)拼命乱挥，使劲乱摆 ❑ [v] *His arms were flailing in all directions.* 他的手臂胡乱挥舞着。❑ [v n] *He gave a choked cry, flailed his arms wildly for a moment, and then went over the edge.* 他闷哼了一声，手臂乱挥了几下，就从边上摔了下去。•PHRASAL VERB **Flail around** means the same as **flail**. flail around 同 flail ❑ [v p] *He started flailing around and hitting Vincent in the chest.* 他开始胡乱挥舞起手臂，打中了文森特胸口。

flair /fleəʳ/ ❶ N-SING If you have **a flair for** a particular thing, you have a natural ability to do it well. 天资；天赋；天分 ❑ [+for] *...a friend who has a flair for languages.* 有语言天赋的朋友 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you have **flair**, you do things in an original, interesting, and stylish way. 创意【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Their work has all the usual punch, panache and flair you'd expect.* 但凡你能想到的常见魅力、气韵和创意，他们的作品都有。

flak /flæk/ N-UNCOUNT If you get a lot of **flak** from someone, they criticize you severely. If you take the **flak**, you get the blame for something. 严厉批评；抨击；责难【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The President is getting a lot of flak for that.* 总统正因为那件事备受指责。

flake /fleɪk/ (**flakes, flaking, flaked**) ❶ N-COUNT [n n] A **flake** is a small thin piece of something, especially one that has broken off a larger piece. 小薄片；(尤指)碎片 ❑ *Large flakes of snow began swiftly to fall.* 大片大片的雪花开始簌簌飘落。❑ *...oat flakes.* 燕麦片 ❷ VERB If something such as paint **flakes**, small thin pieces of it come off. (油漆等)剥落，脱落 ❑ [v] *They can see how its colours have faded and where paint has flaked.* 他们能看到褪色情况和油漆剥落之处。•PHRASAL VERB **Flake off** means the same as **flake**. flake off 同 flake ❑ [v p] *The surface corrosion was worst where the paint had flaked off.* 油漆剥落之处表面腐蚀最为严重。

'flak jack|et (**flak jackets**) N-COUNT A **flak jacket** is a thick sleeveless jacket that soldiers and policemen sometimes wear to protect themselves against bullets. 防弹背心；防弹衣

flaky /ˈfleɪki/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **flaky** breaks easily into small thin pieces or tends to come off in small thin pieces. 易碎成小薄片的；易起皮剥落的 ❑ *...a small patch of red, flaky skin.* 一小块发红脱屑的皮肤 ❷ ADJ If you describe an idea, argument, or person as **flaky**, you mean that they are rather eccentric and unreliable. (想法、论证或人)古怪的，不靠谱的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He wondered if the idea wasn't just a little too flaky, a little too outlandish.* 他怀疑这个想法可不只是有点儿过于古怪，有点儿过于离奇。

flam|boy|ant /flæmˈbɔɪənt/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **flamboyant**, you mean that they are very noticeable, stylish, and exciting. 炫酷的；抢眼而时髦的 ❑ *Freddie Mercury was a flamboyant star of the British hard rock scene.* 弗雷迪·摩克瑞是英国硬摇滚乐界一颗耀眼的明星。•**flam|boy|ance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Campese was his usual mixture of flamboyance and flair.* 坎佩塞和平常一样穿着时尚新潮。

flame /fleɪm/ (**flames, flaming, flamed**) ❶ N-VAR A **flame** is a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is burning. 火焰；烈焰；火舌 ❑ *The heat from the flames was so intense that roads melted.* 烈焰温度很高，连路面都被熔化了。❑ *...a huge ball of flame.* 一大团火焰 ❷ N-COUNT A **flame** is an e-mail message which severely criticizes or attacks someone. 谩骂性电子邮件；攻击性电子邮件【COMPUTING, INFORMAL 计算机，非正式】

❑ *The best way to respond to a flame is to ignore it.* 回应谩骂性电子邮件的最好办法就是置之不理。•VERB **Flame** is also a verb. ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Ever been flamed?* 收到过带有攻击性的电子邮件吗？ 3 → see also **flaming, old flame** 4 PHRASE If something **bursts into flames** or **bursts into flame**, it suddenly starts burning strongly. 突然烈焰冲天 ❑ *She managed to scramble out of the vehicle as it burst into flames.* 车子一下子起火了，她设法从里面爬了出来。 5 PHRASE If someone or something **fans the flames** of a situation or feeling, usually a bad one, they make it more intense or extreme in some way. 煽动…火焰；激化（通常指不良情形或情绪） ❑ *He accused the Tories of 'fanning the flames of extremism'.* 他指责保守党"煽动极端主义情绪"。 6 PHRASE If something **goes up in flames**, it starts to burn strongly and is destroyed. 熊熊燃烧；陷入火海；被大火吞没 ❑ *Fires broke out everywhere, the entire city went up in flames.* 到处都起火了，整个城市成了一片火海。 7 PHRASE Something that is **in flames** is on fire. 起火；燃烧

→ see **fire**

Word Link 词根词缀 *flam ≈ burning* 燃烧：*flame, flammable, inflame*

fla|men|co /flə'meŋkəʊ/ (**flamencos**) N-VAR **Flamenco** is a Spanish dance that is danced to a special type of guitar music. 弗拉门柯舞（西班牙舞蹈，以一种特殊的吉他乐伴奏）

flame|proof /'fleɪmpru:f/ also **flame-proof** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flameproof** cooking dishes can withstand direct heat, so they can be used, for example, on top of a cooker or stove, or under a grill. 耐火的；防火的；隔爆的

flame-retardant ADJ **Flame-retardant** is the same as **fire-retardant**. 同 fire-retardant

flame-thrower (**flame-throwers**) also **flame thrower** N-COUNT A **flame-thrower** is a gun that can send out a stream of burning liquid and that is used as a weapon or for clearing plants from an area of ground. 喷火器；火焰喷射器

flam|ing /'fleɪmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flaming** is used to describe something that is burning and producing a lot of flames. 燃烧的；冒火焰的 ❑ *The plane, which was full of fuel, scattered flaming fragments over a large area.* 加满了航油的飞机解体，燃烧的碎片散落到大片区域里。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **flaming** red or orange is bright red or orange in colour. 火红的；鲜红的；橙红的 ❑ *He has flaming red hair.* 他有一头火红的头发。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **flaming** row or a **flaming** temper, for example, is a very angry row or a very bad temper. （争吵、脾气）激烈的，火暴的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She has had a flaming row with her lover.* 她刚和恋人发生了激烈争吵。

fla|min|go /flə'mɪŋgəʊ/ (**flamingos** or **flamingoes**) N-COUNT A **flamingo** is a bird with pink feathers, long thin legs, a long neck, and a curved beak. Flamingos live near water in warm countries. 红鹳；火烈鸟

flam|mable /'flæməbᵊl/ ADJ **Flammable** chemicals, gases, cloth, or other things catch fire and burn easily. 易燃的；可燃的 ❑ *...flammable liquids such as petrol or paraffin.* 汽油、煤油之类的易燃液体

flan /flæn/ (**flans**) N-VAR A **flan** is a food that has a base and sides of pastry or sponge cake. The base is filled with fruit or savoury food. 果馅饼；果酱饼

flange /flændʒ/ (**flanges**) N-COUNT A **flange** is a projecting edge on an object. Its purpose is to strengthen the object or to connect it to another object. 法兰；凸缘

flank /flæŋk/ (**flanks, flanking, flanked**) 1 N-COUNT An animal's **flank** is its side, between the ribs and the hip. 胁；胁腹 ❑ *He put his hand on the dog's flank.* 他把手放在狗的胁腹上。 2 N-COUNT A **flank** of an army or navy force is one side of it when it is organized for battle. （军队的）侧翼，翼侧 ❑ *The assault element, led by Captain Ramirez, opened up from their right flank.* 拉米雷斯上尉率领的突击队从他们的右翼开火。 3 N-COUNT The side of anything large can be referred to as its **flank**. （大型物体的）侧面，一侧 ❑ [+of] *They continued along the flank of the mountain.* 他们沿着山的侧面继续前行。 4 VERB If something **is flanked by** things, it has them on both sides of it, or sometimes on one side of it. 两侧有；（有时指）一侧有 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*by*] *The altar was flanked by two Christmas trees.* 圣坛两侧有两棵圣诞树。 ❑ [V n] *Bookcases flank the bed.* 书柜在床两侧。

flan|nel /'flænᵊl/ (**flannels**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Flannel** is a soft cloth, usually made of cotton or wool, that is used for making clothes. 法兰绒 ❑ *He wore a faded red flannel shirt.* 他身穿一件褪了色的红色法兰绒衬衫。 2 N-COUNT A **flannel** is a small cloth that you use for washing yourself. 毛巾；洗脸巾【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **washcloth**

flap /flæp/ (**flaps, flapping, flapped**) 1 VERB If something such as a piece of cloth or paper **flaps** or if you **flap** it, it moves quickly up and down or from side to side. （使）飘动；摆动；抖搂 ❑ [v] *Grey sheets flapped on the clothes line.* 灰色的床单在晾衣绳上飘摆。 ❑ [v n] *They would flap bath towels from their balconies as they chatted.* 他们会一边聊天一边在阳台上抖搂浴巾。 2 VERB If a bird or insect **flaps** its wings or if its wings **flap**, the wings move quickly up and down. 振（翅）；（翅膀）拍打，鼓动 ❑ [v n] *The bird flapped its wings furiously.* 鸟儿使劲地扑打着翅膀。 ❑ [v] *A pigeon emerges, wings flapping noisily, from the tower.* 一只鸽子扑扑地拍打着翅膀从塔里钻了出来。 3 VERB If you **flap** your arms, you move them quickly up and down as if they were the wings of a bird. 挥动，舞动（手臂） ❑ [v n] *...a kid running and flapping her arms.* 边跑边挥舞手臂的小孩儿 4 N-COUNT A **flap** of cloth or skin, for example, is a flat piece of it that can move freely up and down or from side to side because it is held or attached by only one edge. （布、皮等）帘，帘状物 ❑ *He drew back the tent flap and strode out into the blizzard.* 他拉开帐篷的门帘，大步走进暴风雪中。 ❑ *...a loose flap of skin.* 耷拉着快要掉下的皮瓣 5 N-COUNT A **flap** on the wing of an aircraft is an area along the edge of the wing that can be raised or lowered to control the movement of the aircraft. （飞机的）襟翼 ❑ *...the sudden slowing as the flaps were lowered.* 襟翼放下时的突然减速

flap|jack /'flæpdʒæk/ (**flapjacks**) 1 N-VAR **Flapjacks** are thick biscuits made from oats, butter, and syrup. 燕麦甜饼【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT **Flapjacks** are thin, flat, circular pieces of cooked batter made of milk, flour, and eggs. Flapjacks are usually rolled up or folded and eaten hot with a sweet or savoury filling. 煎饼；烤饼【AM 美】

flare /fleəʳ/ (**flares, flaring, flared**) 1 N-COUNT A **flare** is a small device that produces a bright flame. Flares are used as signals, for example on ships. 照明弹；曳光弹；信号弹 ❑ *...a ship which had fired a distress flare.* 发出遇险信号弹的一艘船 2 VERB If a fire **flares**, the flames suddenly become larger. （火）突然燃旺，突然熊熊燃烧 ❑ [v] *Camp fires flared like beacons in the dark.* 营火突然熊熊燃烧起来，看上去就像黑暗中的灯标。•PHRASAL VERB **Flare up** means the same as **flare**. flare up 同 flare ❑ [v P] *Don't spill too much fat on the barbecue as it could flare up.* 烤肉上不要浇太多油，会烧起来的。 3 VERB If something such as trouble, violence, or conflict **flares**, it starts or becomes more violent. （麻烦、暴乱、冲突等）加剧，升级，愈演愈烈 ❑ [v] *Even as the President appealed for calm, trouble flared in several American cities.* 尽管总统呼吁保持冷静，美国一些城市的骚乱还是愈演愈烈。•PHRASAL VERB **Flare up** means the same as **flare**. flare up 同 flare ❑ [v P] *Dozens of people were injured as fighting flared up.* 打斗愈演愈烈，数十人受伤。 4 VERB If people's tempers **flare**, they get angry. （脾气）爆发 ❑ [v] *Tempers flared and harsh words were exchanged.* 火气爆发，恶言相向。 5 VERB If someone's nostrils **flare** or if they **flare** them, their nostrils become wider, often because the person is angry or upset. （常因气愤或难过而）张大（鼻孔），（鼻孔）张开 ❑ [v] *I turned to Jacky, my nostrils flaring in disgust.* 我转过身面对雅基，厌恶地张大了鼻孔。 ❑ [v n] *He stuck out his tongue and flared his nostrils.* 他吐出舌头，鼻孔张得老大。 6 VERB If something such as a dress **flares**, it spreads outwards at one end to form a wide shape. （连衣裙等）底部展开，呈喇叭形展开 ❑ [v] *...a simple black dress, cut to flare from the hips.* 简洁的黑裙，从胯部向外展开的剪裁式样 7 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Flares** are trousers that are very wide at the bottom. 喇叭裤 8 → see also **flared**

▶flare up 1 PHRASAL VERB If a disease or injury **flares up**, it suddenly returns or becomes painful again. (疾病、伤势)突然复发，突然又开始疼痛 ❑ [v P] *Students often find that their acne flares up before and during exams.* 学生们经常发现在考前和考试期间他们的痤疮会严重起来。 2 → see also **flare 2, 3, flare-up**

flared /fleəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flared** skirts or trousers are wider at the bottom or at the end of the legs than at the top. (裙子或裤子)喇叭形的 ❑ *In the 1970s they all had flared trousers.* 20世纪70年代他们人人都有喇叭裤。

'flare-up (**flare-ups**) N-COUNT If there is a **flare-up** of violence or of an illness, it suddenly starts or gets worse. (暴乱或疾病的)突发，突然加剧，突然恶化 ❑ *There's been a flare-up of violence in South Africa.* 南非暴力冲突突然加剧。

flash ♦∞ /flæʃ/ (**flashes, flashing, flashed**) 1 N-COUNT A **flash** is a sudden burst of light or of something shiny or bright. 闪耀；闪光 ❑ *A sudden flash of lightning lit everything up for a second.* 突然一道闪电瞬间照亮了一切。 ❑ *The wire snapped at the wall plug with a blue flash and the light fused.* 墙上插头那里的电线啪地发出一道蓝光，电灯的保险丝烧断了。 ❑ *A jay emerged from the juniper bush in a flash of blue feathers.* 只见亮闪闪的蓝色羽毛一闪，一只松鸦从刺柏丛中钻了出来。 2 VERB If a light **flashes** or if you **flash** a light, it shines with a sudden bright light, especially as quick, regular flashes of light. (使)闪光；(使)闪耀；(尤指)频闪 ❑ [v] *Lightning flashed among the distant dark clouds.* 一道道电光在远处的乌云中闪现。 ❑ [v n] *He lost his temper after a driver flashed her headlights as he overtook.* 一个女司机在他超车时不停地闪着车前灯，这让他火冒三丈。 ❑ [v-ing] *He saw the flashing lights of the highway patrol car in his driving mirror.* 他从后视镜中看见公路巡逻车闪烁的车灯。 3 N-COUNT You talk about **a flash of** something when you are saying that it happens very suddenly and unexpectedly. 突发 ❑ [+of] *'What did Moira tell you?' Liz demanded with a flash of anger.* "莫伊拉跟你说什么啦?"利兹突然生气地质问道。 ❑ *The essays could do with a flash of wit or humor.* 这些文章需要一点儿出其不意的风趣或幽默。 4 VERB If something **flashes** past or by, it moves past you so fast that you cannot see it properly. 飞快移动；飞驰；掠过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *It was a busy road, cars flashed by every few minutes.* 这是一条繁忙的道路，每隔几分钟就有汽车飞驰而过。 5 VERB If something **flashes through** or **into** your mind, you suddenly think about it. 突然闪过(脑海) ❑ [v +through/into] *A ludicrous thought flashed through Harry's mind.* 一个荒谬的念头突然在哈里脑中闪现。 6 VERB If you **flash** something such as an identity card, you show it to people quickly and then put it away again. 一晃亮出；快速出示【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Halim flashed his official card, and managed to get hold of a soldier to guard the Land Rover.* 哈利姆亮了一下他的军官证，设法找了一名士兵看着路虎车。 7 VERB If a picture or message **flashes up on** a screen, or if you **flash** it **onto** a screen, it is displayed there briefly or suddenly, and often repeatedly. (使)闪现(于屏幕上) ❑ [v up] *The figures flash up on the scoreboard.* 分数闪现在记分牌上。 ❑ [v prep] *The words 'Good Luck' were flashing on the screen.* "好运"二字闪现在屏幕上。 ❑ [v n prep] *Researchers flash two groups of different letters onto a computer screen.* 研究者让计算机屏幕上闪现出两组不同的字母。 ❑ [v n] *The screen flashes a message: Try again.* 屏幕上闪出一条信息：再试一次。 ❑ [be v-ed up] *A list of items is repeatedly flashed up on the screen.* 一个选项列表反复出现在屏幕上。[Also v n up] 8 VERB If you **flash** news or information to a place, you send it there quickly by computer, satellite, or other system. (通过计算机、卫星等系统)快速发送(或传送) ❑ [v n] *They had told their offices to flash the news as soon as it broke.* 他们已经告诉各办事处，一有消息立即发布。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *This is, of course, international news and soon it was being flashed around the world.* 当然，这是国际性新闻，很快就会传遍世界各地。[Also v n prep/adv] 9 VERB If you **flash** a look or a smile at someone, you suddenly look at them or smile at them. 瞥(一眼)；投(一笑)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n +at] *I flashed a look at Sue.* 我瞥了休一眼。 ❑ [v n n] *Meg flashed Cissie a grateful smile.* 梅格冲茜茜感激地笑了一笑。 10 VERB If someone's eyes **flash**, they suddenly show a strong emotion, especially anger. (眼睛尤因气愤)发光，发亮【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *Her dark eyes flashed and she spoke rapidly.* 她黑色的双眼放着光，语速飞快。 11 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Flash** is the use of special bulbs to give more light when taking a photograph. (摄影时的)闪光灯 ❑ *He was one of the first people to use high speed flash in bird photography.* 他是最先使用高速闪光灯拍摄鸟类的人之一。 12 N-COUNT A **flash** is the same as a **flashlight**. 同 flashlight【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Stopping to rest, Pete shut off the flash.* 皮特关掉手电筒，停下来休息。 13 ADJ If you describe something as **flash**, you mean that it looks expensive, fashionable, and new. 奢华的；时髦的；新潮的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a flash uptown restaurant.* 市郊富人区的豪华饭店 ❑ *You can go for a 'rostrum' system, which sounds flash, but can be assembled quite cheaply.* 你可以去弄一个"指挥台"系统，这东西听起来很贵，但其实花不了几个钱就可以组装一个。 14 PHRASE If you describe an achievement or success as **a flash in the pan**, you mean that it is unlikely to be repeated and is not an indication of future achievements or success. 昙花一现【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *People will be looking in to see how good we are now and whether our success has just been a flash in the pan.* 人们会来看我们现在有多成功，看看我们的成功是否只是昙花一现。 15 PHRASE If you say that something happens **in a flash**, you mean that it happens suddenly and lasts only a very short time. 一瞬间 ❑ *The answer had come to him in a flash.* 他一下子就有了答案。 ❑ *It was done in a flash.* 一眨眼的工夫就完成了。 16 PHRASE If you say that someone reacts to something **quick as a flash**, you mean that they react to it extremely quickly. (反应)极快，迅速 ❑ *Quick as a flash, the man said, 'I have to, don't I?'* 那人立即说道："我必须如此，是不是?"

▶flash back 1 PHRASAL VERB If your mind **flashes back** to something in the past, you remember it or think of it briefly or suddenly. 突然记起；猛然想起 ❑ [v P +to] *His mind kept flashing back to the previous night.* 他脑中不断回想起头天晚上发生的事。[Also v P] 2 → see also **flashback**

flash|back /'flæʃbæk/ (**flashbacks**) 1 N-COUNT In a film, novel, or play, a **flashback** is a scene that returns to events in the past. (电影、小说、戏剧中的)重现，闪回，倒叙 ❑ [+to] *There is even a flashback to the murder itself.* 甚至有一段重现了谋杀本身。 2 N-COUNT If you have a **flashback** to a past experience, you have a sudden and very clear memory of it. (往事的)突然重现，闪回 ❑ [+to] *He has recurring flashbacks to the night his friends died.* 他反复想起朋友们死去的那个夜晚。

flash|bulb /'flæʃbʌlb/ (**flashbulbs**) also **flash bulb** N-COUNT A **flashbulb** is a small bulb that can be fixed to a camera. It makes a bright flash of light so that you can take photographs indoors. (照相机的)闪光灯泡

'flash card (**flash cards**) also **flashcard** N-COUNT **Flash cards** are cards which are sometimes used in the teaching of reading or a foreign language. Each card has words or a picture on it. 闪视卡；抽认卡；识字卡

flash|er /'flæʃəʳ/ (**flashers**) N-COUNT A **flasher** is a man who deliberately exposes his genitals to people in public places, especially in front of women. 露阴男子；暴露狂【INFORMAL 非正式】

flash 'flood (**flash floods**) N-COUNT A **flash flood** is a sudden rush of water over dry land, usually caused by a lot of rain. (通常由暴雨引起的)暴发洪水，骤发洪水，山洪

flash|gun /'flæʃgʌn/ (**flashguns**) N-COUNT A **flashgun** is a device that you can attach to, or that is part of, a camera. It makes bright flashes of light so that you can take photographs indoors. (摄影用的)闪光枪

flash|light /'flæʃlaɪt/ (**flashlights**) N-COUNT [oft by N] A **flashlight** is a small electric light which gets its power from batteries and which you can carry in your hand. 手电筒；手电【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Len studied it a moment in the beam of his flashlight.* 莱恩借着手电筒的光亮把它细看了一会儿。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **torch**

'flash mob (**flash mobs**) N-COUNT A **flash mob** is a group of people who arrange by phone or online to meet suddenly in a public place to do something for a short time. 快闪族，快闪党(指通过手机或网络约定突然聚集于某一公共场所的一群人，他们迅速作出某一举动，随后即刻散去) ❑ *Passengers at Cambridge station were*

yesterday surprised by a flash mob performing a song and dance routine. 昨天剑桥站的乘客被一群快闪族惊到了，这群人上演了一套歌舞表演。

flash|point /'flæʃpɔɪnt/ (**flashpoints**) 1 N-VAR A **flashpoint** is the moment at which a conflict, especially a political conflict, suddenly gets worse and becomes violent. (尤指政治动乱的)爆发点，一触即发之际 ❑ *The immediate flashpoint was Wednesday's big rally in the city centre.* 直接的导火索是星期三市中心的大规模集会。 2 N-COUNT A **flashpoint** is a place which people think is dangerous because political trouble may start there and then spread to other towns or countries. (政治动乱)爆发地 ❑ *The more serious flashpoints are outside the capital.* 形势更加严峻的爆发地在首都之外。

flashy /'flæʃi/ (**flashier, flashiest**) ADJ If you describe a person or thing as **flashy**, you mean they are smart and noticeable, but in a rather vulgar way. 俗艳的；浮华的；招摇的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was much less flashy than his brother.* 他远没有他兄弟招摇。

flask /flɑːsk, flæsk/ (**flasks**) 1 N-COUNT A **flask** is a bottle which you use for carrying drinks around with you. (可随身携带用来装饮料的)瓶子 ❑ *He took out a metal flask from a canvas bag.* 他从帆布包里拿出一个金属瓶。 •N-COUNT A **flask** of liquid is the flask and the liquid which it contains. 一瓶(液体) ❑ [+of] *There're some sandwiches here and a flask of coffee.* 这里有些三明治和一瓶咖啡。 2 N-COUNT A **flask** is a bottle or other container which is used in science laboratories and industry for holding liquids. (科学实验室和工业上盛放液体的)瓶，盒，箱 ❑ *...flasks for the transport of spent fuel.* 运送乏燃料的瓶子 3 → see also **hip flask, vacuum flask**

flat ◆◇◇ /flæt/ (**flats, flatter, flattest**) 1 N-COUNT A **flat** is a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor and part of a larger building. A flat usually includes a kitchen and bathroom. (一套)公寓，单元房【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Sara lives with her husband and children in a flat in central London.* 萨拉和丈夫还有孩子们住在伦敦中心城区一套公寓里。 ❑ *...a block of flats* 一幢公寓楼 ❑ *Later on, Victor from flat 10 called.* 后来，10 号公寓的维克托打来电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **apartment**

2 ADJ Something that is **flat** is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or uneven. 平的；平整的；平滑的 ❑ *Tiles can be fixed to any surface as long as it's flat, firm and dry.* 但凡是平整、坚实、干燥的表面，瓷砖都可以贴住。 ❑ *After a moment his right hand moved across the cloth, smoothing it flat.* 过了一会儿，他用右手把布抹平。 ❑ *The sea was calm, perfectly flat.* 海面风平浪静，没有一丝波澜。 3 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] **Flat** means horizontal and not upright. 水平的；横向的 ❑ *Two men near him threw themselves flat.* 他身旁的两个男人直挺挺地趴倒在地。 ❑ *As heartburn is usually worse when you're lying down in bed, you should avoid lying flat.* 胃灼热通常是躺着的时候加重，所以应当避免平卧。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **flat** object is not very tall or deep in relation to its length and width. 扁的；扁平的 ❑ *Ellen is walking down the drive with a square flat box balanced on one hand.* 埃伦正沿着私人车道走，单手托着一个扁平的方盒子。 5 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] **Flat** land is level, with no high hills or other raised parts. (地)平的，平坦的 ❑ *To the north lie the flat and fertile farmlands of the Solway plain.* 北边是索尔韦平原平坦而肥沃的农田。 ❑ *The landscape became wider, flatter and very scenic.* 地势变得开阔、平整起来，风景十分优美。 6 N-COUNT [usu pl, usu n N] A low flat area of uncultivated land, especially an area where the ground is soft and wet, can be referred to as **flats** or a **flat**. (尤指湿软的)低洼平地，滩，坪 ❑ *The salt marshes and mud flats attract large numbers of waterfowl.* 盐沼和泥滩吸引了大量水鸟。 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to one of the broad flat surfaces of an object as **the flat of** that object. 平面；平坦部分 ❑ *He slammed the counter with the flat of his hand.* 他用手掌使劲拍打柜台。 ❑ *...eight cloves of garlic crushed with the flat of a knife.* 用刀面拍碎的 8 瓣大蒜 8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flat** shoes have no heels or very low heels. (鞋)平跟的，低跟的 ❑ *People wear slacks, sweaters, flat shoes, and all manner of casual attire for travel.* 人们穿着休闲裤、毛线衫、平底鞋和各式适合旅行的便装。 •N-PLURAL **Flats** are flat shoes. 平跟鞋；平底鞋【AM 美】❑ *His mother looked ten years younger in jeans and flats.* 他妈妈穿上牛仔裤和平跟鞋，看上去年轻了 10 岁。 9 ADJ A **flat** tyre, ball, or balloon does not have enough air in it. (轮胎、球、气球等)瘪的，没气的 10 N-COUNT A **flat** is a tyre that does not have enough air in it. 瘪轮胎 ❑ *Then, after I finally got back on the highway, I developed a flat.* 后来，我终于回到公路上后，车胎瘪了。 11 ADJ A drink that is **flat** is no longer fizzy. (饮料)无泡的，走了气的 ❑ *Could this really stop the champagne from going flat?* 这真的能让香槟不走气吗？ 12 ADJ A **flat** battery has lost some or all of its electrical charge. (电池)没电的，耗光电的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *His car alarm had been going off for two days and, as a result, the battery was flat.* 他的汽车报警器连着响了两天，结果电池耗没电了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dead**

13 ADJ If you have **flat** feet, the arches of your feet are too low. (足)扁平的 ❑ *The condition of flat feet runs in families.* 扁平足会在家族中遗传。 14 ADJ [ADJ n] A **flat** denial or refusal is definite and firm, and is unlikely to be changed. (拒绝或否认)断然的，坚决的 ❑ *The Foreign Ministry has issued a flat denial of any involvement.* 外交部已坚决否认曾卷入此事。 •**flat|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He flatly refused to discuss it.* 他断然拒绝讨论此事。 15 ADJ If you say that something happened, for example, in ten seconds **flat** or ten minutes **flat**, you are emphasizing that it happened surprisingly quickly and only took ten seconds or ten minutes. 短短，仅仅(强调速度快得惊人)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You're sitting behind an engine that'll move you from 0 to 60mph in six seconds flat.* 您面前的发动机，可以在短短 6 秒之内将您的速度从 0 提升至每小时 60 英里。 16 ADJ [ADJ n] A **flat** rate, price, or percentage is one that is fixed and which applies in every situation. (比率、价格或百分比)固定的，统一的 ❑ *Fees are charged at a flat rate, rather than on a percentage basis.* 费用按固定费率收取，而不是基于百分比收取。 ❑ *Sometimes there's a flat fee for carrying out a particular task.* 有时执行特定的任务有固定的价码。 17 ADJ If trade or business is **flat**, it is slow and inactive, rather than busy and improving or increasing. (贸易或商业)停滞的，不景气的 ❑ *During the first eight months of this year, sales of big pickups were up 14% while car sales stayed flat.* 今年前 8 个月，大型皮卡车的销量增加了 14%，而小轿车的销量仍然低迷。 18 ADJ If you describe something as **flat**, you mean that it is dull and not exciting or interesting. 枯燥的；无趣的；乏味的 ❑ *The past few days have seemed comparatively flat and empty.* 过去这几天似乎比较平淡无聊。 19 ADJ You use **flat** to describe someone's voice when they are saying something without expressing any emotion. (嗓音)平淡的，无感情的 ❑ *'Whatever you say,' he said in a deadly flat voice. 'I'll sit here and wait.'* "不管你说什么，我都会坐在这里等。"他用一种极为平淡的声音说道。 ❑ *Her voice was flat, with no question or hope in it.* 她话音平淡，听不出疑虑，也感觉不到希望。 •**flat|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'I know you,' he said flatly, matter-of-fact, neutral in tone.* "我认识你。"他平淡地说道，就事论事，不带任何感情。 20 ADJ [n ADJ] **Flat** is used after a letter representing a musical note to show that the note should be played or sung half a tone lower than the note which otherwise matches that letter. **Flat** is often represented by the symbol ♭ after the letter. (用于表示音符的字母后)降半音的，降音的 ❑ *...Schubert's B flat Piano Trio (Opus 99).* 舒伯特降 B 大调钢琴三重奏(第 99 号作品) 21 ADV [ADV after v] If someone sings **flat** or plays music **flat**, their singing or the instrument is slightly lower in pitch than it should be. (演唱或演奏)比标准音低地，音偏低地 ❑ *Her vocal range was, to say the least of it, limited, and she had a distressing tendency to sing flat.* 她的音域，至少可以说，不够宽，而且令人不舒服的是，她总是音高偏低。 •ADJ **Flat** is also an adjective. ❑ *He had been fired because his singing was flat.* 他因为唱歌音调偏低被炒了。 22 PHRASE If you say that something is **as flat as a pancake**, you are emphasizing that it is completely flat. 非常平坦的；完全平整的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My home state of Illinois is flat as a pancake.* 我的故乡伊利诺伊州一马平川。 23 PHRASE If you **fall flat** on your face, you fall over. 摔倒；跌倒 ❑ *A man walked in off the street and fell flat on his face, unconscious.* 一个男人从街上走进来，栽倒在地，不省人事。 24 PHRASE If an event or attempt **falls flat** or **falls flat on its face**, it is unsuccessful. 失败；不成功 ❑ *Liz meant it as a joke but it fell flat.* 利兹本想开个玩笑，结果却搞砸了。 ❑ *If it wasn't for the main actress, Ellen Barkin, the plot would have fallen*

flat on its face. 如果不是女主角埃伦·巴尔金的话，整个剧情会一塌糊涂。 ■ PHRASE If you say that you are **flat broke**, you mean that you have no money at all. 一文不名；身无分文；一贫如洗【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Two years later he is flat broke and on the dole.* 两年后，他一贫如洗，靠失业救济金过活。 ■ PHRASE If you do something **flat out**, you do it as fast or as hard as you can. 全速；全力以赴；竭尽全力 ❑ *Everyone is working flat out to try to trap those responsible.* 每个人都在全力以赴，设法捉住那些责任人。❑ *They hurtled across the line in a flat-out sprint.* 他们拼命冲刺，越过终点线。 ■ PHRASE You use **flat out** to emphasize that something is completely the case. 完完全全的；确确实实的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 主美，非正式，强调】❑ *That allegation is a flat-out lie.* 那个说法是彻头彻尾的谎言。 ■ PHRASE **On the flat** means on level ground. 在平地上 ❑ *He had angina and was unable to walk for more than 200 yards on the flat.* 他患有心绞痛，在平地上最多能走 200 码。

Thesaurus 同类词 *flat* Also look up:

ADJ. even, level, smooth ■ horizontal ■

flat|bed /ˈflætbed/ (**flatbeds**)

The form **flatbed truck** is also used, especially in American English. 亦使用 flatbed truck，尤用于美国英语中。

N-COUNT [oft N n] A **flatbed** is a truck that has a long flat platform with no sides. 平板车；平板卡车

ˌflat ˈcap (**flat caps**) N-COUNT A **flat cap** is the same as a **cloth cap**. 同 cloth cap【mainly BRIT 主英】

flat|fish /ˈflætfɪʃ/ (**flatfish**) N-VAR **Flatfish** are sea fish with flat wide bodies, for example plaice or sole. 比目鱼(扁平海鱼，如鲽、鳎)

ˌflat-ˈfooted ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] If you are **flat-footed**, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的；扁平足的 ❑ *He told me I was flat-footed.* 他告诉我说我是平足。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If you describe a person or action as **flat-footed**, you think they are clumsy, awkward, or foolish. 笨拙的；愚蠢的；蠢脚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...flat-footed writing.* 蹩脚的文章 ❑ *The government could be caught flat-footed.* 政府可能会猝不及防。

flat|mate /ˈflætmeɪt/ (**flatmates**) also **flat-mate** N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **flatmate** is a person who shares a flat with them. 合住公寓套间者；同公寓房客【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **roommate**

ˈflat pack (**flat packs**) also **flat-pack** N-COUNT [usu N n] **Flat pack** furniture is furniture such as shelves and cupboards which you buy as a number of separate pieces and assemble yourself. (自己拼装的)盒装组合家具，扁平封装家具【BRIT 英】

ˈflat rac|ing N-UNCOUNT **Flat racing** is horse racing which does not involve jumping over fences. (无障碍)平地赛马

flat|screen /ˈflætskriːn/ (**flatscreens**) ADJ A **flatscreen** television or computer monitor has a flat screen. (电视机或计算机显示器)具平面屏幕的，带平板显示屏的 ❑ *They finally replaced their 40-year-old television with a flatscreen TV.* 他们最终换掉了用了 40 年的电视机，添置了一台平板电视机。•N-COUNT **Flatscreen** is also a noun. ❑ *...a 42" digital flatscreen.* 42 英寸数字平板电视机

flat|ten /ˈflætᵊn/ (**flattens, flattening, flattened**) ■ VERB If you **flatten** something or if it **flattens**, it becomes flat or flatter. (使)变平；弄平 ❑ [v n] *He carefully flattened the wrappers and put them between the leaves of his book.* 他小心翼翼地把包装纸弄平，夹在书页里。❑ [v] *The dog's ears flattened slightly as Cook spoke his name.* 库克叫那狗的名字时，它的耳朵稍稍耷拉了些。❑ [v-ed] *...the pitiful shacks built of cardboard boxes, corrugated iron sheets and flattened oil drums.* 用纸板箱、波纹铁皮和压扁的油桶搭建的简陋棚屋 •PHRASAL VERB **Flatten out** means the same as **flatten**. flatten out 同 flatten ❑ [v P] *The hills flattened out just south of the mountain.* 丘陵就在大山以南变得平坦起来。❑ [v n P] *Peel off the blackened skin, flatten the pepper out and trim it into edible pieces.* 把发黑的皮削掉，把甜椒压扁，切成可以入口的小块。[Also v P n] ■ VERB To **flatten** something such as a building, town, or plant means to destroy it by knocking it down or crushing it. 摧毁，弄倒，夷平(建筑、城镇或植物) ❑ [v n] *...explosives capable of flattening a five-storey building.* 能将一幢五层楼夷为平地的炸药 ❑ [v-ed] *...areas of flattened corn.* 一片片倒伏的玉米 ■ VERB If you **flatten yourself against** something, you press yourself flat against it, for example to avoid getting in the way or being seen. 使紧贴，使贴着(以免挡路或被看见) ❑ [v pron-refl +*against/on*] *He flattened himself against a brick wall as I passed.* 他紧贴一面砖墙好让我通过。[Also v pron-refl] ■ VERB If you **flatten** someone, you make them fall over by hitting them violently. 揍倒；打倒 ❑ [v n] *'I've never seen a woman flatten someone like that,' said a crew member. 'She knocked him out cold.'* "我从没见过一个女人那样把人打趴下，"一位机组人员说，"她把他打昏了。"

flat|ter /ˈflætəʳ/ (**flatters, flattering, flattered**) ■ VERB If someone **flatters** you, they praise you in an exaggerated way that is not sincere, because they want to please you or to persuade you to do something. 向…谄媚；奉承；讨好【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *I knew she was just flattering me.* 我知道她只是在恭维我。❑ [v n +*into*] *...a story of how the president flattered and feted him into taking his side.* 有关总统如何恭维并宴请他好让他站到自己一边的故事 ■ VERB If you **flatter yourself that** something good is the case, you believe that it is true, although others may disagree. If someone says to you **'you're flattering yourself'** or **'don't flatter yourself'**, they mean that they disagree with your good opinion of yourself. 自认为；自以为是 ❑ [v pron-refl that] *I flatter myself that this campaign will put an end to the war.* 我自认为这次战役将结束这场战争。❑ [v pron-refl] *You flatter yourself. Why would we go to such ludicrous lengths?* 你真自以为是。我们为什么要费那么大的力气？ ■ VERB If something **flatters** you, it makes you appear more attractive. 使更显漂亮 ❑ [v n] *Orange and khaki flatter those with golden skin tones.* 橙色和卡其色很衬金黄色皮肤的人。❑ [v] *My philosophy of fashion is that I like to make clothes that flatter.* 我的时尚理念就是我喜欢做让人穿着更显漂亮的衣服。 ■ → see also **flat, flattered, flattering**

flat|tered /ˈflætəʳd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that/to-inf] If you are **flattered** by something that has happened, you are pleased about it because it makes you feel important or special. (因受重视而)感到满意的，觉得荣幸的 ❑ [+*by*] *She was flattered by Roberto's long letter.* 罗伯托的长信让她很是高兴。❑ *I am flattered that they should be so supportive.* 他们这么帮忙，我深感荣幸。

flat|ter|ing /ˈflætərɪŋ/ ■ ADJ If something is **flattering**, it makes you appear more attractive. 使人更显漂亮的 ❑ *Some styles are so flattering that they instantly become classics.* 有些款式特别衬人，很快就成了经典。❑ *It wasn't a very flattering photograph.* 这张相片显得人不是十分漂亮。 ■ ADJ If someone's remarks are **flattering**, they praise you and say nice things about you. 谄媚的；奉承的；讨好的 ❑ *There were pleasant and flattering obituaries about him.* 他的讣告里全是好听的溢美之词。

flat|tery /ˈflætəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Flattery** consists of flattering words or behaviour. 奉承；阿谀；恭维【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is ambitious and susceptible to flattery.* 他雄心勃勃，喜欢听恭维话。

flatu|lence /ˈflætʃʊlənsˈ/ N-UNCOUNT **Flatulence** is too much gas in a person's intestines, which causes an uncomfortable feeling. 气胀

Word Link 词根词缀 *flate = blowing* 吹气：*conflate, flatulence, inflate*

flat|ware /ˈflætweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the knives, forks, and spoons that you eat your food with as **flatware**. 扁平餐具(如刀、叉、匙)【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cutlery**

flaunt /flɔːnt/ (**flaunts, flaunting, flaunted**) ■ VERB If you say that someone **flaunts** their possessions, abilities, or qualities, you mean that they display them in a very obvious way, especially in order to try to obtain other people's admiration. 炫耀；夸耀；卖弄【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *They drove around in Rolls-Royces, openly flaunting their wealth.* 他们开着劳斯莱斯到处转悠，公开炫富。 ■ VERB If you say that someone **is flaunting**

themselves, you disapprove of them because they are behaving in a very confident way, or in a way that is intended to attract sexual attention. 招摇过市；搔首弄姿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v pron-refl] *...tourists flaunting themselves in front of the castle guards in bra and shorts.* 穿着文胸和短裤在城堡卫兵面前招摇卖弄的游客

flau|tist /ˈflɔːtɪst/ (**flautists**) N-COUNT A **flautist** is someone who plays the flute. 长笛手；长笛演奏者【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **flutist**

fla|vour ♦◇◇ /ˈfleɪvəʳ/ (**flavours, flavouring, flavoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flavor**

1 N-VAR The **flavour** of a food or drink is its taste. 味；滋味；味道 ❑ *This cheese has a crumbly texture with a strong flavour.* 这种干酪质地松脆，味道浓郁。❑ *I always add some paprika for extra flavour.* 我总是加些辣椒粉来提味儿。2 N-COUNT [oft n N] If something is orange **flavour** or beef **flavour**, it is made to taste of orange or beef.（食物等的）口味，味道 ❑ *...salt and vinegar flavour crisps.* 咸酸口味薯片 ❑ *...now available in three new flavours.* 现有 3 种新口味 3 VERB If you **flavour** food or drink, you add something to it to give it a particular taste. 给…调味；加味于 ❑ [v n *+with*] *Flavour your favourite dishes with exotic herbs and spices.* 把异国风味的香草和香料加到你最喜爱的菜肴里调味。❑ [v n] *Lime preserved in salt is a north African speciality which is used to flavour chicken dishes.* 盐渍来檬是北非特产，烹制鸡肉时用来调味。4 N-SING [oft *a* N *of* n] If something gives you a **flavour of** a subject, situation, or event, it gives you a general idea of what it is like. 大体介绍；概述；概念 ❑ *The book gives you a flavour of what alternative therapy is about.* 这本书让你大致了解一下什么是替代疗法。

fla|voured /ˈfleɪvəʳd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flavored**

ADJ If a food is **flavoured**, various ingredients have been added to it so that it has a distinctive flavour. 添加了调料的 ❑ [*+with*] *...meat flavoured with herbs.* 添加了香草调味的肉 ❑ *Many of these recipes are highly flavoured.* 这些菜谱中很多都要下大量调料。

-flavoured /-fleɪvəʳd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **-flavored**

COMB [usu ADJ n] **-flavoured** is used after nouns such as strawberry and chocolate to indicate that a food or drink is flavoured with strawberry or chocolate.（用于名词后，表示食品或饮料带有某种味道）表示"…味的" ❑ *...strawberry-flavoured sweets.* 草莓味糖果 ❑ *...fruit-flavored sparkling water.* 果味汽水

fla|vour|ing /ˈfleɪvərɪŋ/ (**flavourings**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flavoring**

N-VAR **Flavourings** are substances that are added to food or drink to give it a particular taste. 调味品；调料 ❑ *Our range of herbal teas contain no preservatives, colourings or artificial flavourings.* 我们的药草茶系列不含防腐剂、色素和人工调味品。❑ *...lemon flavoring.* 柠檬调料

fla|vour|less /ˈfleɪvəʳləs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flavorless**

ADJ **Flavourless** food is uninteresting because it does not taste strongly of anything. 无味的；无滋味的

fla|vour|some /ˈfleɪvəʳsəm/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flavorsome**

ADJ **Flavoursome** food has a strong, pleasant taste and is good to eat. 味道浓郁的；有滋味的【APPROVAL 褒】

flaw /flɔː/ (**flaws**) 1 N-COUNT A **flaw in** something such as a theory or argument is a mistake in it, which causes it to be less effective or valid. 错误；谬误 ❑ *Almost all of these studies have serious flaws.* 几乎所有这些研究中都存在严重谬误。2 N-COUNT A **flaw in** someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have.（性格中的）缺点，弱点 ❑ [*+in*] *The only flaw in his character seems to be a short temper.* 他性格中的唯一缺点好像就是脾气急。3 N-COUNT A **flaw in** something such as a pattern or material is a fault in it that should not be there. 瑕疵；缺陷

flawed /flɔːd/ ADJ Something that is **flawed** has a mark, fault, or mistake in it. 有瑕疵的；有缺陷的；有错误的 ❑ *These tests were so seriously flawed as to render the results meaningless.* 这些测试存在严重错误，致使结果毫无意义。

flaw|less /ˈflɔːləs/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **flawless**, you mean that they are extremely good and that there are no faults or problems with them. 完美的；无瑕的；无可挑剔的 ❑ *She attributed her flawless complexion to the moisturiser she used.* 她将自己无瑕的肌肤归功于所使用的保湿霜。❑ *Discovery's takeoff this morning from Cape Canaveral was flawless.* "发现"号航天飞机今晨从卡纳维拉尔角顺利发射升空。•**flaw|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Each stage of the battle was carried off flawlessly.* 战斗的每个阶段都进展顺利。

flax /flæks/ N-UNCOUNT **Flax** is a plant with blue flowers. Its stem is used for making thread, rope, and cloth, and its seeds are used for making linseed oil. 亚麻

flax|en /ˈflæksᵊn/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Flaxen** hair is pale yellow in colour. 亚麻色的；淡黄色的【LITERARY 文】

flay /fleɪ/ (**flays, flaying, flayed**) VERB When someone **flays** an animal or person, they remove their skin, usually when they are dead. 剥（通常为死畜或死人）的皮 ❑ [v n] *They had to flay the great, white, fleecy animals and cut them up for food.* 他们不得不将这些体形庞大、身披绒毛的白色动物剥皮，然后切碎了食用。

flea /fliː/ (**fleas**) N-COUNT A **flea** is a very small jumping insect that has no wings and feeds on the blood of humans or animals. 蚤；跳蚤

'flea mar|ket (**flea markets**) N-COUNT A **flea market** is an outdoor market which sells cheap used goods and sometimes also very old furniture. 跳蚤市场

flea|pit /ˈfliːpɪt/ (**fleapits**) also **flea-pit** N-COUNT If you refer to a cinema or theatre as a **fleapit**, you mean that it is old and does not look very clean or tidy. 跳蚤窝（指破旧肮脏的影剧院）【BRIT, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，幽默，非正式，贬】

fleck /flek/ (**flecks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Flecks** are small marks on a surface, or objects that look like small marks. 斑点；斑点状物 ❑ *His hair is dark grey with flecks of ginger.* 他发色深灰，中间夹杂着几缕姜黄色头发。

flecked /flekt/ ADJ Something that is **flecked** with something is marked or covered with small bits of it. 有斑点的；布满斑点的 ❑ [*+with*] *His hair was increasingly flecked with grey.* 他头上的白发越来越多。•COMB **Flecked** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *He was attired in a plain, mud-flecked uniform.* 他身穿一件朴素的制服，上面满是泥点。

fled /fled/ **Fled** is the past tense and past participle of **flee**.

fledg|ling /ˈfledʒlɪŋ/ (**fledglings**) 1 N-COUNT A **fledgling** is a young bird that has its feathers and is learning to fly. 离巢雏；离巢幼鸟 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fledgling** to describe a person, organization, or system that is new or without experience. 新手的；（组织或系统）新建的，没有经验的 ❑ *...the sound practical advice he gave to fledgling writers.* 他给初出茅庐的作家提出的可靠实用的建议 ❑ *...Russia's fledgling democracy.* 俄罗斯新兴的民主

flee ♦◇◇ /fliː/ (**flees, fleeing, fled**) VERB [no passive] If you **flee from** something or someone, or **flee** a person or thing, you escape from them. 逃离；逃避【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *He slammed the bedroom door behind him and fled.* 他把卧室门重重关上，然后逃跑了。❑ [v prep/adv] *He fled to Costa Rica to avoid military service.* 他逃到了哥斯达黎加，以逃避兵役。❑ [v n] *...refugees fleeing persecution or torture.* 躲避迫害和酷刑的难民 ❑ [v n] *Thousands have been compelled to flee the country in makeshift boats.* 数千人被迫乘坐简易船只逃离这个国家。

fleece /fliːs/ (**fleeces, fleecing, fleeced**) 1 N-COUNT A sheep's **fleece** is the coat of wool that covers it. 羊毛；毛被 2 N-COUNT A **fleece** is the wool that is cut off one sheep in a single piece. 一只羊一次剪得的羊毛 3 VERB If you **fleece** someone, you get a lot of money from them by tricking them or charging them too

much. 敲诈；敲…竹杠；宰【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +out of] *She claims he fleeced her out of thousands of pounds.* 她声称他敲诈了她几千英镑。[Also v n] ❷ N-VAR **Fleece** is a soft warm artificial fabric. A **fleece** is also a jacket or other garment made from this fabric. 绒头织物；绒头织物服装

fleecy /'fli:si/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fleecy** clothes, blankets, or other objects are made of a soft light material. 起绒织物(制)的 ❑ *...fleecy walking jackets.* 起绒徒步休闲夹克 ❷ ADJ Something that is **fleecy** is light and soft in appearance. 羊毛般的；显得又轻又软的 ❑ *It was a lovely afternoon with a blue sky and a few fleecy white clouds.* 那是个明媚的下午，蓝蓝的天空中飘着几朵羊毛般轻软的白云。

fleet ♦◇◇ /fli:t/ (**fleets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fleet** is a group of ships organized to do something together, for example to fight battles or to catch fish. 船队；舰队 ❑ *...restaurants supplied by local fishing fleets.* 由当地捕鱼船队供货的餐馆 ❷ N-COUNT A **fleet** of vehicles is a group of them, especially when they all belong to a particular organization or business, or when they are all going somewhere together. (尤指同一机构或统一行动的)车队 ❑ [+of] *With its own fleet of trucks, the company delivers most orders overnight.* 这个公司拥有自己的货车车队，大多数订单可以连夜送货。

fleet|ing /'fli:tɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fleeting** is used to describe something which lasts only for a very short time. 短暂的；飞逝的 ❑ *The girls caught only a fleeting glimpse of the driver.* 女孩们只匆匆瞥见了司机一眼。❑ *She wondered for a fleeting moment if he would put his arm around her.* 他会不会搂住自己，这个念头在她脑子里一闪而过。•**fleet|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *A smile passed fleetingly across his face.* 一丝笑容在他脸上一闪而过。

'Fleet Street N-PROPER **Fleet Street** is used to refer to British national newspapers and to the journalists who work for them. 弗利特街，舰队街(指英国报界) ❑ *He was the highest-paid sub-editor in Fleet Street.* 他是英国报界薪水最高的审稿编辑。❑ *... Fleet Street journalists.* 英国报界记者

Flem|ish /'flemɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ **Flemish** means belonging or relating to the region of Flanders in northern Europe, or to its people, language, or culture. 佛兰德的；佛兰芒人的；佛兰芒语的；佛兰芒文化的 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Flemish** is a language spoken in Belgium. 佛兰芒语

flesh /fleʃ/ (**fleshes, fleshing, fleshed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Flesh** is the soft part of a person's or animal's body between the bones and the skin. (人或动物的)肉 ❑ *...maggots which eat away dead flesh.* 食腐肉的蛆 ❑ *...the pale pink flesh of trout and salmon.* 淡粉色的鳟鱼和鲑鱼肉 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can use **flesh** to refer to human skin and the human body, especially when you are considering it in a sexual way. (尤指性含义上的)肉体，肌肤 ❑ *...the sins of the flesh.* 肉欲之罪 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **flesh** of a fruit or vegetable is the soft inside part of it. (水果或蔬菜的)肉 ❑ *Cut the flesh from the olives and discard the stones.* 把橄榄的肉切下来，剔除核。❹ PHRASE You use **flesh and blood** to emphasize that someone has human feelings or weaknesses, often when contrasting them with machines. 血肉之躯(常与机器对照)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm only flesh and blood, like anyone else.* 我不过是血肉之躯，和其他人一样。❺ PHRASE If you say that someone is your **own flesh and blood**, you are emphasizing that they are a member of your family. 亲骨肉；至亲【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The kid, after all, was his own flesh and blood. He deserved a second chance.* 这个孩子毕竟是他的亲骨肉，应该再给他一次机会。❻ PHRASE If something **makes** your **flesh creep** or **makes** your **flesh crawl**, it makes you feel disgusted, shocked or frightened. 使反感；使毛骨悚然；使心惊肉跳 ❑ *It makes my flesh creep to think of it.* 想到它就让我毛骨悚然。❑ *I was heading on a secret mission that made my flesh crawl.* 我正要执行一项让我心惊肉跳的秘密任务。❼ PHRASE If you meet or see someone **in the flesh**, you actually meet or see them, rather than, for example, seeing them in a film or on television. 本人；真身 ❑ *The first thing viewers usually say when they see me in the flesh is 'You're smaller than you look on TV.'* 观众见到我本人通常说的第一句话就是"你比电视上看上去要矮小一些"。

▶**flesh out** PHRASAL VERB If you **flesh out** something such as a story or plan, you add details and more information to it. 加细节于；使丰满；充实 ❑ [v P n] *He talked with him for an hour and a half, fleshing out the details of his original five-minute account.* 他和他谈了一个半小时，将自己原来 5 分钟的叙述完全展开了。[Also v n P]

'flesh-coloured

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flesh-colored**

ADJ Something that is **flesh-coloured** is yellowish pink in colour. 肉色的

'flesh wound (**flesh wounds**) N-COUNT A **flesh wound** is a wound that breaks the skin but does not damage the bones or any of the body's important internal organs. 皮肉伤；轻伤

fleshy /'fleʃi/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **fleshy**, you mean that they are slightly too fat. 多肉的；肥胖的 ❑ *He was well-built, but too fleshy to be impressive.* 他体格健壮，但是太胖了，形象不佳。❷ ADJ **Fleshy** parts of the body or **fleshy** plants are thick and soft. 肉质的；多肉的；肉厚的 ❑ *...fleshy fruits like apples, plums, pears, peaches.* 苹果、李子、梨、桃等多肉的水果

flew /flu:/ **Flew** is the past tense of **fly**.

flex /fleks/ (**flexes, flexing, flexed**) ❶ N-VAR A **flex** is an electric cable containing two or more wires that is connected to an electrical appliance. 软线；花线；皮线【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cord**

❷ VERB If you **flex** your muscles or parts of your body, you bend, move, or stretch them for a short time in order to exercise them. 活动，屈伸(肌肉或身体部位) ❑ [v n] *He slowly flexed his muscles and tried to stand.* 他缓慢地活动了一下肌肉，想站起来。❸ to **flex** your **muscles** → see **muscle**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***flex ≈ bending*** 弯曲：*flex, flexible, reflex*

flex|ible ♦◇◇ /'fleksɪb²l/ ❶ ADJ A **flexible** object or material can be bent easily without breaking. 易弯曲的；柔韧的 ❑ *...brushes with long, flexible bristles.* 毛长而柔韧的画笔 •**flexi|bil|ity** /ˌfleksɪ'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The flexibility of the lens decreases with age.* 晶状体的柔韧性随着年龄增长而减退。❷ ADJ Something or someone that is **flexible** is able to change easily and adapt to different conditions and circumstances as they occur. 易变通的；适应性强的；灵活的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Look for software that's flexible enough for a range of abilities.* 寻找适用性广泛的软件。❑ *...flexible working hours.* 灵活的工作时间 •**flexi|bil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The flexibility of distance learning would be particularly suited to busy managers.* 远程学习的灵活性特别适合公务繁忙的经理人。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ible ≈ able to be*** 能…的；可…的：*audible, flexible, possible*

flexi|time /'fleksitaɪm/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flextime**

N-UNCOUNT **Flexitime** is a system that allows employees to vary the time that they start or finish work, provided that an agreed total number of hours are spent at work. 弹性工作制【BUSINESS 商】

flick /flɪk/ (**flicks, flicking, flicked**) ❶ VERB If something **flicks** in a particular direction, or if someone **flicks** it, it moves with a short, sudden movement. 轻弹；轻击；轻快地移动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His tongue flicked across his lips.* 他的舌头迅速舔了一下嘴唇。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He flicked his cigarette out of the window.* 他把香烟从窗口弹了出去。[Also v, v n] •N-COUNT [oft *a* N *of* n] **Flick** is also a noun. ❑ *...a flick of a paintbrush.* 画笔的轻轻一挥 ❷ VERB If you **flick** something away, or off something else, you remove it with a quick movement of your hand or finger. 弹掉；轻掸 ❑ [v n +from/off] *Shirley flicked a speck of fluff from the sleeve of her black suit.* 雪莉弹掉了黑色套装袖子上的一点小绒毛。❑ [v n +away] *Alan stretched out his hand and flicked the letter away.* 艾伦伸手把信拂开了。❸ VERB If you **flick** something such as a whip or a towel, or **flick** something with it, you hold one end of it and move your hand quickly up and then forward, so that the other end moves. 抽打；挥动；抖动 ❑ [v n] *He helped her up before flicking the reins.* 他扶她上马，随后抖动了缰绳。❑ [v n prep] *She sighed and*

Word Web 话题词汇 flight 飞行

In order for an airplane to **fly**, it must overcome the force of **gravity** and also move forward through the air. The **propellers** or **jet engines** provide the **thrust** that helps the plane move ahead. This force is opposed by the **drag** on the wings as they encounter **air resistance**. The upper part of the wing is **curved**, which reduces the **air pressure** over it. This **airflow** over the wing provides the lift that allows the plane to rise from the ground.

飞机要飞起来，必须克服重力，并且在空气中前行。螺旋桨或喷气发动机为飞机提供了前进所需的动力，与这个动力相对的阻力是机翼所受的空气阻力。机翼上部为弧线形，以减少其所受的空气压力。机翼上方产生的气流为飞机提供了飞离地面所需的升力。

flicked a dishcloth at the counter. 她叹了一口气，用洗碗布轻掸着柜台。•N-COUNT **Flick** is also a noun. ❑ *...a flick of the whip.* 鞭子的抽打 4 VERB If you **flick** a switch, or **flick** an electrical appliance on or off, you press the switch sharply so that it moves into a different position and works the equipment.（快速地）按（开关等）❑ [v n] *He flicked a light-switch on the wall beside the door.* 他啪的一声打开了门边墙上的电灯开关。❑ [v n with *on/off*] *Sam was flicking a flashlight on and off.* 萨姆啪啪不停地把手电筒开了又关。5 VERB If you **flick through** a book or magazine, you turn its pages quickly, for example to get a general idea of its contents or to look for a particular item. If you **flick through** television channels, you continually change channels very quickly, for example using a remote control. 快速翻阅，浏览（书刊）；不停地转换（电视频道）❑ [v *+through*] *She was flicking through some magazines on a table.* 她正翻看着桌上的几本杂志。•N-SING **Flick** is also a noun. ❑ [*+through*] *I thought I'd have a quick flick through some recent issues.* 我想要快速浏览一下最近这几期。

flick|er /ˈflɪkəʳ/ (**flickers, flickering, flickered**) 1 VERB If a light or flame **flickers**, it shines unsteadily.（灯光、火焰等）闪烁，摇曳 ❑ [v] *A television flickered in the corner.* 电视机在角落里时明时暗。•N-COUNT **Flicker** is also a noun. ❑ *Looking through the cabin window I saw the flicker of flames.* 透过舷窗我看到了闪烁的火光。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you experience **a flicker of** emotion, you feel that emotion only for a very short time, and not very strongly.（情感的）闪现，一闪而过 ❑ [*+of*] *He felt a flicker of regret.* 他突然感到一丝悔意。❑ [*+of*] *He looked at me, a flicker of amusement in his cold eyes.* 他看着我，冷冷的眼里闪过一丝好笑的神情。3 VERB If something **flickers**, it makes very slight, quick movements. 抖动；颤动 ❑ [v] *In a moment her eyelids flickered, then opened.* 她的眼皮动了一下，然后睁开了眼睛。❑ [v adj] *A few moments later Mrs Tenney's eyelids flickered open.* 过了一会儿，坦尼夫人的眼睛眨了几下睁开了。

ˈflick-knife (**flick-knives**) also **flick knife** N-COUNT A **flick-knife** is a knife with a blade in the handle that springs out when a button is pressed. 弹簧折刀；弹簧刀【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **switchblade**

fli|er /ˈflaɪəʳ/ → see **flyer**

flight ↔ /flaɪt/ (**flights**) 1 N-COUNT A **flight** is a journey made by flying, usually in an aeroplane. 飞行 ❑ *The flight will take four hours.* 这次飞行要 4 个小时。2 N-COUNT You can refer to an aeroplane carrying passengers on a particular journey as a particular **flight**. 航班 ❑ *I'll try to get on the flight down to Karachi tonight.* 我尽量赶上今晚去卡拉奇的航班。❑ *BA flight 286 was two hours late.* 英国航空公司 286 次航班晚点两个小时。3 N-UNCOUNT **Flight** is the action of flying, or the ability to fly. 飞行；飞行能力 ❑ *These hawks are magnificent in flight, soaring and circling for long periods.* 这些鹰飞行能力极其出色，可以长时间在空中翱翔盘旋。❑ *Supersonic flight could become a routine form of travel in the 21st century.* 搭乘超音速航班可能会成为 21 世纪常规的旅行方式。4 N-COUNT A **flight of** birds is a group of them flying together. 鸟群 ❑ [*+of*] *A flight of green parrots shot out of the cedar forest.* 一群绿鹦鹉从雪松林里疾速飞出。5 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Flight** is the act of running away from a dangerous or unpleasant situation or place. 逃避；躲开 ❑ *The family was often in flight, hiding out in friends' houses.* 这一家人常常东躲西藏，在朋友家里避风头。❑ *...her hurried flight from the palace in a cart.* 她坐着马车匆匆逃离王宫 6 N-COUNT A **flight of** steps or stairs is a set of steps or stairs that lead from one level to another without changing direction. 一段（台阶或楼梯）❑ [*+of*] *We walked in silence up a flight of stairs and down a long corridor.* 我们默默地走上一段楼梯，穿过一个长长的走廊。7 PHRASE If someone **takes flight**, they run away from an unpleasant situation or place. 逃走；逃离；逃避 ❑ *He was told of the raid and decided to take flight immediately.* 他得知要突击搜查，决定立刻逃走。

→ see Word Web:**flight**

→ see **fly**

ˈflight at|tend|ant (**flight attendants**) N-COUNT On an aeroplane, the **flight attendants** are the people whose job is to look after the passengers and serve their meals. 飞机乘务员；空乘人员

ˈflight deck (**flight decks**) also **flight-deck** 1 N-COUNT On an aircraft carrier, **the flight deck** is the flat open surface on the deck where aircraft take off and land.（航空母舰的）飞行甲板 2 N-COUNT On a large aeroplane, **the flight deck** is the area at the front where the pilot works and where all the controls are.（大型飞机的）驾驶舱

→ see **ship**

flight|less /ˈflaɪtləs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **flightless** bird or insect is unable to fly because it does not have the necessary type of wings.（鸟或昆虫）不能飞的，没有飞行能力的

ˌflight lieu|ten|ant (**flight lieutenants**) also **flight-lieutenant** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **flight lieutenant** is an officer of middle rank in the British air force.（英国）空军上尉

ˌflight of ˈcapi|tal N-SING When people lose confidence in a particular economy or market and withdraw their investment from it, you can refer to a **flight of capital** from that economy or market. 资本外逃；资本出逃【BUSINESS 商】❑ *TI has seen its shares suffer because of a flight of capital to telecom and Internet-related businesses.* 德州仪器的股票因为资本出逃至电信和因特网相关企业而受挫。

ˈflight re|cord|er (**flight recorders**) N-COUNT On an aeroplane, the **flight recorder** is the same as the **black box**. 同 black box

flighty /ˈflaɪti/ (**flightier, flightiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **flighty**, you disapprove of them because they are not very serious or reliable and keep changing from one activity, idea, or partner to another. 轻浮的；见异思迁的；反复无常的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Isabelle was a frivolous little fool, vain and flighty.* 伊莎贝尔是个轻佻的小傻瓜，虚荣而没有定性。

flim|sy /ˈflɪmzi/ (**flimsier, flimsiest**) 1 ADJ A **flimsy** object is weak because it is made of a weak material, or is badly made. 不结实的；不牢固的；劣质的 ❑ *...a flimsy wooden door.* 很不结实的木门 ❑ *...a pair of flimsy shoes.* 一双做工粗劣的鞋 2 ADJ **Flimsy** cloth or clothing is thin and does not give much protection.（衣服或布料）薄的，单薄的 ❑ *...a very flimsy pink chiffon nightgown.* 薄如蝉翼的粉色雪纺绸睡衣 3 ADJ If you describe something such as evidence or an excuse as **flimsy**, you mean that it is not very good or convincing.（证据、理由等）站不住脚的，不足信的 ❑ *The charges were based on very flimsy evidence.* 这些指控的证据基础非常薄弱。

flinch /flɪntʃ/ (**flinches, flinching, flinched**) 1 VERB [usu neg] If you **flinch**, you make a small sudden movement, especially when something surprises you or hurts you.（尤指受惊或受伤害时）激灵，猛地一颤 ❑ [v] *Murat had looked into the eyes of the firing squad without flinching.* 缪拉直视着行刑队员的眼睛，毫不畏缩。❑ [v] *The sharp surface of the rock caught at her skin, making her flinch.* 岩石尖利的表面划到了她的皮肤，令她猛地一颤。2 VERB If you **flinch from** something unpleasant, you are unwilling to do it or think about it, or you avoid doing it. 躲避，回避，逃避（令人不快的事物）❑ [v] *The world community should not flinch in the face of this*

challenge. 国际社会面对这一挑战时不应该回避。❑ [v +*from*] *He has never flinched from harsh financial decisions.* 在艰难的财政决策面前他从未退缩过。

fling /flɪŋ/ (**flings, flinging, flung**) ❶ VERB If you **fling** something somewhere, you throw it there using a lot of force. 猛掷；用力抛 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The woman flung the cup at him.* 那个女人使劲把杯子朝他扔去。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He once seized my knitting, flinging it across the room.* 有一次他抓过我织的东西，扔到了屋子另一头。❷ VERB If you **fling yourself** somewhere, you move or jump there suddenly and with a lot of force. 使扑向；使冲向；使猛然跳向 ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *He flung himself to the floor.* 他猛扑到地板上。❸ VERB If you **fling** a part of your body in a particular direction, especially your arms or head, you move it there suddenly. 急伸，猛动（尤指头或手臂）❑ [v n prep/adv] *She flung her arms around my neck and kissed me.* 她突然张开手臂搂住我的脖子，吻了我。❹ VERB If you **fling** someone to the ground, you push them very roughly so that they fall over. 把…推倒；将…摔倒 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The youth got him by the front of his shirt and flung him to the ground.* 年轻人揪住他的衬衫前襟，把他推倒在地。❺ VERB If you **fling** something into a particular place or position, you put it there in a quick or angry way. 扔；摔；丢 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Peter flung his shoes into the corner.* 彼得把他的鞋子甩到角落里。❻ VERB If you **fling yourself into** a particular activity, you do it with a lot of enthusiasm and energy. 投身于；致力于 ❑ [v pron-refl +*into*] *She flung herself into her career.* 她一心扑在事业上。❼ VERB **Fling** can be used instead of 'throw' in many expressions that usually contain 'throw'. （在许多表达方式中可代替 throw）❽ N-COUNT If two people have **a fling**, they have a brief sexual relationship. 露水情缘；短暂性关系【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*with*] *She claims she had a brief fling with him 30 years ago.* 她声称 30 年前和他有过一段短暂的恋情。

flint /flɪnt/ (**flints**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Flint** is a very hard greyish-black stone that was used in former times for making tools. 燧石；火石 ❑ *...a flint arrowhead.* 燧石箭头 ❑ *...eyes the colour of flint.* 燧石色的眼睛 ❷ N-COUNT A **flint** is a small piece of flint which can be struck with a piece of steel to produce sparks. 打火石

flint|lock /'flɪntlɒk/ (**flintlocks**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **flintlock** gun is a type of gun that was used in former times. It is fired by pressing a trigger which causes a spark struck from a flint to light gunpowder. 燧发枪；明火枪

flinty /'flɪnti/ ADJ If you describe a person or someone's character or expression as **flinty**, you mean they are harsh and show no emotion. 冷酷的；冰冷的；铁石心肠的 ❑ *...her flinty stare.* 她冷峻的目光 ❑ *...a man of flinty determination.* 异常决绝的男人

flip /flɪp/ (**flips, flipping, flipped**) ❶ VERB If you **flip** a device on or off, or if you **flip** a switch, you turn it on or off by pressing the switch quickly. 迅速打开（或关掉）（装置）；快速按（开关）❑ [v n with *on/off*] *Then he walked out, flipping the lights off.* 然后他走了出来，啪地关了灯。❑ [v n] *He flipped the timer switch.* 他按了一下定时开关。❷ VERB If you **flip** through the pages of a book, for example, you quickly turn over the pages in order to find a particular one or to get an idea of the contents. 快速翻阅；浏览 ❑ [v +*through*] *He was flipping through a magazine in the living room.* 他在起居室里翻看着杂志。❑ [v n] *He flipped the pages of the diary and began reading the last entry.* 他快速翻了一下那本日记，然后开始读最后一篇。❸ VERB If something **flips** over, or if you **flip** it over or into a different position, it moves or is moved into a different position. 移动；转动；翻动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The plane then flipped over and burst into flames.* 接着飞机突然翻转并起火。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He flipped it neatly on to the plate.* 他干净利索地把它盛到了盘子里。❹ VERB If you **flip** something, especially a coin, you use your thumb to make it turn over and over, as it goes through the air. （用拇指）弹，抛，掷（尤指硬币）❑ [v n] *I pulled a coin from my pocket and flipped it.* 我从口袋里掏出一枚硬币，用拇指弹了一下。❺ ADJ If you say that someone is being **flip**, you disapprove of them because you think that what they are saying shows they are not being serious enough about something. 轻率的；随便的；不严肃的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a flip answer.* 草率的回答 ❑ *The tone of the book is sometimes too flip.* 这本书的笔调有时太不严肃。

'flip chart (**flip charts**) also **flipchart** N-COUNT A **flip chart** is a stand with large sheets of paper which is used when presenting information at a meeting. （会议中展示信息用的）活动挂图板

'flip-flop (**flip-flops, flip-flopping, flip-flopped**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Flip-flops** are open shoes which are held on your feet by a strap that goes between your toes. 人字拖鞋 ❷ VERB If you say that someone, especially a politician, **flip-flops** on a decision, you are critical of them because they change their decision, so that they do or think the opposite. （尤指政客）变卦，立场反转【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ [v +*on*] *He has been criticized for flip-flopping on several key issues.* 他在几个关键问题上变卦遭到了批评。❑ [v] *He seemed so sure of his decision, how could he flip-flop so dramatically now?* 他当时看起来对自己的决定那么肯定，这会儿怎么会来个这么大的反转呢？ •N-COUNT **Flip-flop** is also a noun. ❑ *The President's flip-flops on taxes made him appear indecisive.* 总统在税收问题上一再反复使他显得优柔寡断。

flip|pant /'flɪpənt/ ADJ If you describe a person or what they say as **flippant**, you are criticizing them because you think they are not taking something as seriously as they should. 轻率的；轻浮的；不严肃的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Don't be flippant, damn it! This is serious!* 别不当回事，该死！这可不是闹着玩儿的！ ❑ *He now dismisses that as a flippant comment.* 他现在把那当作随口一说不予理会。

flip|per /'flɪpə^r/ (**flippers**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Flippers** are flat pieces of rubber that you can wear on your feet to help you swim more quickly, especially underwater. 脚蹼；橡皮脚掌；鸭脚板 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **flippers** of an animal that lives in water, for example a seal or a penguin, are the two or four flat limbs which it uses for swimming. （海豹、企鹅等的）鳍肢

→ see **mammal, scuba diving**

flip|ping /'flɪpɪŋ/ ADV [ADV adj] Some people use **flipping** to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are annoyed. （加强语气，尤用于恼火时）可恶的，该死的【BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，口语，强调】❑ *This is such a flipping horrible picture.* 这张照片真是难看得要死。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Flipping** is also an adjective. ❑ *I even washed the flipping bed sheets yesterday.* 我昨天甚至把那些可恶的床单给洗了。

'flip side also **flipside** ❶ N-SING **The flip side** of a record is the side that does not have the main song on it. （没有主打歌曲的）唱片反面 ❑ *'What's on the flip side?'* "唱片反面是什么歌？" ❷ N-SING **The flip side** of a situation consists of the less obvious or less pleasant aspects of it. （情况的）不明显的一面，反面，负面 ❑ *The trade deficit is the flip side of a rapidly expanding economy.* 贸易赤字是经济快速扩张的另一面。

flirt /flɜː^{r}t/ (**flirts, flirting, flirted**) ❶ VERB If you **flirt with** someone, you behave as if you are sexually attracted to them, in a playful or not very serious way. 调情；打情骂俏 ❑ [v +*with*] *Dad's flirting with all the ladies, or they're all flirting with him, as usual.* 爸爸在和所有女士调情，或者说所有女士都在和他调情，一如往常。❑ [v] *He flirts outrageously.* 他肆无忌惮地调情。 •**flir|ta|tion** /flɜː^r'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**flirtations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*with*] *...a professor who has a flirtation with a student.* 和一名学生打情骂俏的教授 ❑ *She was aware of his attempts at flirtation.* 她知道他想挑逗她。❷ N-COUNT Someone who is a **flirt** likes to flirt a lot. 爱调情者；调情老手 ❸ VERB If you **flirt with** the idea of something, you consider it but do not do anything about it. 不认真考虑；有…的念头（或想法）❑ [v +*with*] *Di Pietro, 45, has been flirting with the idea of a political career.* 迪彼得罗，45 岁，一直有从政的念头。 •**flir|ta|tion** N-VAR ❑ *...the party's brief flirtation with economic liberalism.* 该党一度考虑过实行经济自由主义

flir|ta|tious /flɜː^r'teɪʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **flirtatious** behaves towards someone else as if they are sexually attracted to them, usually not in a very serious way. 调情的；卖弄风情的 ❑ *He was dashing, self-confident and flirtatious.* 他风度翩翩，自信满满，很会挑逗女人。

flir|ty /'flɜː^{r}ti/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **flirty**, you mean that they behave towards people in a way which suggests they are sexually attracted to them, usually in a playful or not very serious way. 调情的；轻浮的 ❑ *She is amazingly flirty and sensual.* 她很会卖弄风情，非常性感。❑ *She had an appealing flirty*

smile. 她的微笑妩媚动人。 2 ADJ **Flirty** clothes are feminine and sexy. (衣服)性感的，有女人味的

flit /flɪt/ (**flits, flitting, flitted**) 1 VERB If you **flit** around or **flit** between one place and another, you go to lots of places without staying for very long in any of them. 辗转；穿梭 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Laura flits about New York hailing taxis at every opportunity.* 劳拉一有机会就打车，穿梭于纽约各处。❑ [v prep/adv] *He spends his time flitting between Florence, Rome and Bologna.* 他辗转于佛罗伦萨、罗马和博洛尼亚三地之间。 2 VERB If someone **flits from** one thing or situation **to** another, they move or turn their attention from one to the other very quickly. (在不同情况间)转变，转换 ❑ [v *from* n *to* n] *She flits from one dance partner to another.* 她不断换舞伴。❑ [v prep] *He's prone to flit between subjects with amazing ease.* 他往往会轻松自如地转换话题。 3 VERB If something such as a bird or a bat **flits** about, it flies quickly from one place to another. (鸟、蝙蝠等)飞过，掠过，闪过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the parrot that flits from tree to tree.* 在树木间飞来飞去的鹦鹉 4 VERB If an expression **flits across** your face or an idea **flits through** your mind, it is there for a short time and then goes again. (表情或念头)闪现，闪过 ❑ [v *+across*] *He was unable to prevent a look of interest from flitting across his features.* 他脸上忍不住掠过一丝感兴趣的神色。❑ [v *+through*] *Images and memories of the evening flitted through her mind.* 关于那个晚上的影像和记忆在她脑海中一一闪现。

float ◆◇ /fləʊt/ (**floats, floating, floated**) 1 VERB If something or someone **is floating** in a liquid, they are in the liquid, on or just below the surface, and are being supported by it. You can also **float** something on a liquid. (使)漂浮 ❑ [v *+in*] *They noticed fifty and twenty dollar bills floating in the water.* 他们发现水中漂浮着 50 和 20 美元的纸币。❑ [v prep/adv] *...barges floating quietly by the grassy river banks.* 青草萋萋的河岸边静静漂浮着的驳船 ❑ [v n] *They'll spend some time floating boats in the creek.* 他们会花些时间在小海湾里泛舟。[Also v n prep/adv] 2 VERB Something that **floats** lies on or just below the surface of a liquid when it is put in it and does not sink. 漂；浮 ❑ [v] *Empty things float.* 空的物体会漂浮起来。 3 N-COUNT A **float** is a light object that is used to help someone or something float. 浮体；救生漂浮物 4 N-COUNT A **float** is a small object attached to a fishing line which floats on the water and moves when a fish has been caught. (钓鱼用的)浮子，鱼漂 5 VERB Something that **floats** in or through the air hangs in it or moves slowly and gently through it. (在空中)飘荡，飘浮 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The white cloud of smoke floated away.* 白色的烟雾飘远了。 6 VERB If you **float** a project, plan, or idea, you suggest it for others to think about. 提出(计划、方案、想法等) ❑ [v n] *The French had floated the idea of placing the diplomatic work in the hands of the U.N.* 法国提出将外交工作交由联合国处理的想法。 7 VERB If a company director **floats** their company, they start to sell shares in it to the public. 使(公司)发行股票；使上市【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n *+on*] *He floated his firm on the stock market.* 他让自己的公司上市了。❑ [v n] *The advisers are delaying the key decision on whether to float 60 per cent or 100 per cent of the shares.* 顾问们对于发行 60% 还是 100% 股份这个关键问题迟迟未作决定。 8 VERB If a government **floats** its country's currency or allows it to **float**, it allows the currency's value to change freely in relation to other currencies. (使)(货币)浮动【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *A decision by the Finns to float their currency sent a shudder through the foreign exchanges.* 芬兰允许其货币浮动的决定在外汇市场上引起了震动。❑ [v] *59 per cent of people believed the pound should be allowed to float freely.* 59% 的人认为应该允许英镑自由浮动。 9 N-COUNT A **float** is a truck on which displays and people in special costumes are carried in a festival procession. (节日游行时的)彩车，花车 ⓜ → see also **milk float** 10 N-SING A **float** is a small amount of coins and notes of low value that someone has before they start selling things so that they are able to give customers change if necessary. (商贩的)备用零钱【BRIT 英】

▶**float around** PHRASAL VERB A rumour or idea that **is floating around** is often heard or talked about. 传开；流传 ❑ [v p] *There are still some unfounded fears floating around out there about cancer being contagious.* 社会上还是有一些毫无根据的忧惧，说什么癌症会传染。

floating voter (**floating voters**) N-COUNT A **floating voter** is a person who is not a firm supporter of any political party, and whose vote in an election is difficult to predict. 游离选民，浮动选民(并无坚定支持的党派的投票者)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **swing voter**

flock /flɒk/ (**flocks, flocking, flocked**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **flock of** birds, sheep, or goats is a group of them. (鸟、羊)群 ❑ [*+of*] *They kept a small flock of sheep.* 他们养了一小群绵羊。❑ *They are gregarious birds and feed in flocks.* 它们是群聚性鸟，成群地觅食。 2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to a group of people or things as a **flock of** them to emphasize that there are a lot of them. 一大群(人或物)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [*+of*] *These cases all attracted flocks of famous writers.* 这些案件都吸引了大批知名作家。❑ [*+of*] *...his flock of advisers.* 他的顾问团 3 VERB If people **flock to** a particular place or event, a very large number of them go there, usually because it is pleasant or interesting. 蜂拥；群集 ❑ [v *+to*] *The public have flocked to the show.* 公众蜂拥而至观看演出。❑ [v to-inf] *The criticisms will not stop people flocking to see the film.* 批评声不会阻止人们涌到影院观看这部电影。❑ [v prep/adv] *His greatest wish must be that huge crowds flock into the beautiful park.* 他最大的愿望一定是希望人们成群结队地到这个美丽的公园游玩。

floe /fləʊ/ → see **ice floe**

flog /flɒg/ (**flogs, flogging, flogged**) 1 VERB If someone tries to **flog** something, they try to sell it. 出售；卖掉【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *They are trying to flog their house.* 他们正试图卖掉房子。 2 VERB If someone **is flogged**, they are hit very hard with a whip or stick as a punishment. 鞭笞；棒打 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *In these places people starved, were flogged, were clubbed to death.* 在这些地方，人们忍饥挨饿，遭受鞭打，被乱棍打死。❑ [v n] *Flog them soundly.* 好好鞭打他们一顿。•**flog|ging** (**floggings**) N-VAR ❑ *He was sentenced to a flogging and life imprisonment.* 他被判鞭笞和终身监禁。 3 PHRASE If you say that someone **is flogging a dead horse**, you mean that they are trying to achieve something impossible. 白忙活；鞭打死马；做徒劳无益的事【INFORMAL 非正式】

flood ◆◇ /flʌd/ (**floods, flooding, flooded**) 1 N-VAR If there is a **flood**, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river flows over its banks or a pipe bursts. 洪水；水灾；洪涝 ❑ *More than 70 people were killed in the floods, caused when a dam burst.* 溃坝造成洪灾，七十多人丧生。❑ *This is the type of flood dreaded by cavers.* 这正是洞穴探险者害怕的那种洪水。❑ *Over 25 people drowned when a school bus tried to cross a river and flood waters swept through.* 一辆校车试图过河时遭遇洪水袭击，逾 25 人溺亡。 2 VERB If something such as a river or a burst pipe **floods** an area that is usually dry or if the area **floods**, it becomes covered with water. 淹没；(使)被水淹 ❑ [v n] *The Chicago River flooded the city's underground tunnel system.* 芝加哥河淹没了城市的地下管道系统。❑ [v] *The kitchen flooded.* 厨房被水淹了。•**flood|ed** ADJ ❑ *People have been mobilised to build defences and drain flooded land as heavy rains continue to fall.* 大雨还在继续下，人们已经被动员起来修筑防洪工事，为遭淹地段排涝。 3 VERB If a river **floods**, it overflows, especially after very heavy rain. (尤指暴雨后河水)泛滥 ❑ [v] *...the relentless rain that caused twenty rivers to flood.* 引发 20 条河泛滥的持续降雨 ❑ [v n] *Many streams have flooded their banks, making some roads impassable.* 许多小河已经漫过堤岸，造成一些道路阻断。 4 N-COUNT If you say that a **flood of** people or things arrive somewhere, you are emphasizing that a very large number of them arrive there. 大量；大批【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [*+of*] *The administration is trying to stem the flood of refugees out of Haiti and into Florida.* 当局正试图阻止大批难民逃离海地涌入佛罗里达。❑ [*+of*] *He received a flood of letters from irate constituents.* 他收到了愤怒的选民洪水般涌来的信件。 5 VERB If you say that people or things **flood** into a place, you are emphasizing that they arrive there in large numbers. (人或物)涌入，蜂拥而至【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v prep/adv] *Enquiries flooded in from all over the world.* 世界各地的问询纷至沓来。❑ [v prep/adv] *...the refugees flooding out of Kosovo.* 蜂拥逃离科索沃的难民 6 VERB If you **flood** a place **with** a particular type of thing, or if a particular type of thing

floods a place, the place becomes full of so many of them that it cannot hold or deal with any more. (使)充满；(使)充斥 ❑ [v n +with] *...a policy aimed at flooding Europe with exports.* 一项旨在让出口品充斥欧洲的政策 ❑ [v n] *German cameras at knock-down prices flooded the British market.* 德国廉价相机充斥英国市场。•**flood|ed** ADJ ❑ *...the danger of Europe becoming flooded with low-cost agricultural imports.* 低成本进口农产品充斥欧洲的危险 **7** VERB If an emotion, feeling, or thought **floods** you, you suddenly feel it very intensely. If feelings or memories **flood back**, you suddenly remember them very clearly. (情感等)充满，使感受强烈，涌上(某人)心头【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *A wave of happiness flooded me.* 一股幸福的暖流在我心中涌起。❑ [be v-ed +with] *Mary Ann was flooded with relief.* 玛丽·安感到无比宽慰。❑ [v adv] *It was probably the shock which had brought all the memories flooding back.* 可能是由于这一惊吓，所有的记忆一下子全部涌上心头。 **8** VERB If light **floods** a place or **floods** into it, it suddenly fills it. (光线)充满，倾泻进 ❑ [v n] *The afternoon light flooded the little rooms.* 午后的阳光洒满一间间小屋。❑ [v prep/adv] *Morning sunshine flooded in through the open curtains.* 清晨的阳光透过拉开的窗帘倾泻进来。 **9** → see also **flash flood** **10** PHRASE If you say that someone was in **floods of tears** or in **a flood of tears**, you are emphasizing that they were crying with great intensity because they were very upset. 泪如泉涌；泪如雨下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They said goodbye in a flood of tears.* 他们痛哭流涕地道别。

▶**flood out** PHRASAL VERB If people, places, or things **are flooded out**, the water from a flood makes it impossible for people to stay in that place or to use that thing. (洪水)迫使…离开居所，淹没，冲毁 ❑ [be v-ed P] *Train lines were flooded out.* 铁路线被洪水冲毁。❑ [v n P] *The river flooded them out every few years.* 这条河每隔几年就会发一次水，迫使他们离开家园。

→ see **disaster**

flood|gates /ˈflʌdgeɪts/ PHRASE If events **open the floodgates** to something, they make it possible for that thing to happen much more often or much more seriously than before. 打开闸门；开口子 ❑ [+to/for] *A decision against the cigarette companies could open the floodgates to many more lawsuits.* 不利于烟草公司的裁决可能引发更多官司。

flood|ing /ˈflʌdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If **flooding** occurs, an area of land that is usually dry is covered with water after heavy rain or after a river or lake flows over its banks. 洪水泛滥；水灾；洪涝 ❑ *The flooding, caused by three days of torrential rain, is the worst in sixty-five years.* 三天暴雨引发的洪涝是65年来最严重的一次。

→ see **dam, storm**

flood|light /ˈflʌdlaɪt/ (**floodlights, floodlighting, floodlit**) **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Floodlights** are very powerful lamps that are used outside to light public buildings, sports grounds, and other places at night. 投光灯；泛光灯 **2** VERB If a building or place **is floodlit**, it is lit by floodlights. 以投光灯(或泛光灯)照亮 ❑ [be v-ed] *In the evening the facade is floodlit.* 晚上，外立面被投光灯照亮。❑ [v n] *A police helicopter hovered above, floodlighting the area.* 一架警用直升机在上空盘旋，照亮了整片区域。

flood plain (**flood plains**) also **floodplain** N-COUNT A **flood plain** is a flat area on the edge of a river, where the ground consists of soil, sand, and rock left by the river when it floods. 洪泛区；河漫滩；泛滥平原

floor ↔ /flɔːr/ (**floors, flooring, floored**) **1** N-COUNT **The floor** of a room is the part of it that you walk on. (室内)地面，地板 ❑ *Jack's sitting on the floor watching TV.* 杰克正坐在地板上看电视。❑ *We painted the wooden floor with a white stain.* 我们把木地板刷成了白色。 **2** N-COUNT A **floor** of a building is all the rooms that are on a particular level. 层；楼层 ❑ [+of] *It is on the fifth floor of the hospital.* 它位于医院5层。❑ [+of] *They occupied the first two floors of the tower.* 他们占用了塔楼头两层。 **3** N-COUNT [usu sing, oft n N] The ocean **floor** is the ground at the bottom of an ocean. The valley **floor** is the ground at the bottom of a valley. (海洋、山谷的)底部 **4** N-COUNT The place where official debates and discussions are held, especially between members of parliament, is referred to as **the floor**. (尤指议会的)议事厅 ❑ [+of] *The issues were debated on the floor of the House.* 在议院议事厅就这些问题进行了辩论。 **5** N-SING [with sing or pl verb] In a debate or discussion, **the floor** is the people who are listening to the arguments being put forward but who are not among the main speakers. (辩论或讨论的)听众席 ❑ *The president is taking questions from the floor.* 总统正在接受来自听众席的提问。 **6** N-COUNT [usu sing] **The floor** of a stock exchange is the large open area where trading is done. (证券)交易厅，交易场地 ❑ *...the dealing floor at Standard Chartered Bank.* 渣打银行交易大厅 **7** N-COUNT **The floor** in a place such as a club or disco is the area where people dance. 舞池；舞厅 **8** VERB [usu passive] If you **are floored by** something, you are unable to respond to it because you are so surprised by it. 使惊呆；使不知所措 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was floored by the announcement.* 他被这则通告弄得不知所措。❑ [v-ed] *He seemed floored by a string of scandals.* 他似乎被一连串丑闻搞得茫然失措。 **9** → see also **floored, flooring, dance floor, first floor, ground floor, shop floor** **10** PHRASE If you **take the floor**, you start speaking in a debate or discussion. If you **are given the floor**, you are allowed to do this. (在辩论或讨论中)发言 / 获得…发言权 ❑ *Ministers took the floor to denounce the decision to suspend constitutional rule.* 部长们发言谴责暂停宪治的决定。❑ *Only members would be given the floor.* 只有会员才拥有发言权。 **11** PHRASE If you **take to the floor**, you start dancing at a dance or disco. 起舞；开始跳舞 ❑ *The happy couple and their respective parents took to the floor.* 这对幸福的新人和他们各自的父母在舞池中翩翩起舞。 **12** PHRASE If you say that prices or sales have fallen **through the floor**, you mean that they have suddenly decreased. (价格或销量)突然下滑，骤降 ❑ *Property prices have dropped through the floor.* 房地产价格骤降。 **13** PHRASE If you **wipe the floor with** someone, you defeat them completely in a competition or discussion. 彻底击败；完全打败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He could wipe the floor with the Prime Minister.* 他能彻底击败首相。 **14** → see also **factory floor**

→ see **forest**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *floor* with:

V. **fall on the** floor 倒在地上，**sit on the** floor 坐在地上，**sweep the** floor 扫地 **1**

N. floor **to ceiling** 从地板到天花板，floor **space** 室内建筑面积 **1**
floor **plan** 楼层平面图 **2**
forest floor 森林地表，**ocean** floor 洋底 **3**

floor|board /ˈflɔːrbɔːrd/ (**floorboards**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Floorboards** are the long pieces of wood that a wooden floor is made up of. 地板；楼面板

floored /flɔːrd/ ADJ A room or part of a room that is **floored with** a particular material has a floor made of that material. 以…为地面材料的；铺有…地板的 ❑ *The aisle was floored with ancient bricks.* 过道由古砖铺就。•COMB **Floored** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *They had to cross the large marble-floored hall.* 他们得穿过一个大理石铺地的宽敞大厅。

floor|ing /ˈflɔːrɪŋ/ (**floorings**) N-VAR **Flooring** is a material that is used to make the floor of a room. 楼面材料；室内地面材料 ❑ *Quarry tiles are a popular kitchen flooring.* 缸砖是一种流行的厨房地面材料。

floor lamp (**floor lamps**) N-COUNT A **floor lamp** is a tall electric light which stands on the floor in a living room. 落地灯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **standard lamp**

floor show (**floor shows**) also **floorshow** N-COUNT A **floor show** is a series of performances by dancers, singers, or comedians at a night club. (夜总会)系列节目表演

floo|zy /ˈfluːzi/ (**floozies**) N-COUNT If you refer to a woman as a **floozy**, you disapprove of her sexual behaviour and the fact that she wears vulgar clothes. 荡妇；骚货【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】

flop /flɒp/ (**flops, flopping, flopped**) **1** VERB If you **flop** into a chair, for example, you sit down suddenly and heavily because

you are so tired.（因疲倦等）猛然重重地坐下 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Bunbury flopped down upon the bed and rested his tired feet.* 邦伯里一屁股坐在床上，让他疲惫的双脚休息一下。❑ [v prep/adv] *She flopped, exhausted, on to a sofa.* 她精疲力竭，一屁股坐在沙发上。❷ VERB If something **flops** onto something else, it falls there heavily or untidily. 重重地落下；凌乱地掉下 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The briefcase flopped onto the desk.* 公文包重重地落在桌上。❑ [v prep/adv] *His hair flopped over his left eye.* 他的头发凌乱地垂在左眼前。❸ N-COUNT [oft adj N] If something is a **flop**, it is completely unsuccessful. 彻底失败；惨败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It is the public who decide whether a film is a hit or a flop.* 决定一部电影是走红还是惨败的是大众。❹ VERB If something **flops**, it is completely unsuccessful. 彻底失败；惨败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *The film flopped badly at the box office.* 这部电影票房惨淡。

flop|house /'flɒphaʊs/ (**flophouses**) N-COUNT A **flophouse** is a kind of cheap hotel in a city for people who have no home and very little money. 廉价旅馆；低级旅社【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **doss-house**

flop|py /'flɒpi/ ADJ Something that is **floppy** is loose rather than stiff, and tends to hang downwards. 松散的；松垂的；松软的 ❑ *...the girl with the floppy hat and glasses.* 戴着耷拉的帽子和眼镜的女孩

flop|py 'disk (**floppy disks**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **floppy disc**

N-COUNT A **floppy disk** is a small magnetic disk that is used for storing computer data and programs. Floppy disks are used especially with personal computers. 软盘；软磁盘

flo|ra /'flɔːrə/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to plants as **flora**, especially the plants growing in a particular area.（尤指某一地区的）植物群，植物区系【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the variety of food crops and flora which now exists in Dominica.* 现存于多米尼加的各种粮食作物和植物群

flo|ral /'flɔːrəl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **floral** fabric or design has flowers on it. 有花卉图案的；饰有花卉的 ❑ *...a bright yellow floral fabric.* 有明黄色花卉图案的织物 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **floral** to describe something that contains flowers or is made of flowers. 含有花的；由花组成的 ❑ *...eye-catching floral arrangements.* 引人注目的插花

Word Link 词根词缀 *flor = flower* 花：*floral, floret, florist*

flo|ret /'flɒrɪt/ (**florets**) ❶ N-COUNT On a flowering plant, a **floret** is a small flower that is part of a larger flower.（有花植物上构成大花的）小花 ❷ N-COUNT On vegetables such as broccoli and cauliflower, a **floret** is one of the small, flower-shaped pieces which make up the part of the vegetable that you eat.（西蓝花、花椰菜等蔬菜花球的）小花

flor|id /'flɒrɪd, AM 美 'flɔːr-/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **florid**, you disapprove of the fact that it is complicated and extravagant rather than plain and simple. 花哨的；浮华的；华丽的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...florid language.* 浮华的语言 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **florid** always has a red face.（人）脸色发红的，面色红润的 ❑ *Jacobs was a stout, florid man.* 雅各布斯身材壮实，面色红润。

flor|in /'flɒrɪn, AM 美 'flɔːr-/ (**florins**) N-COUNT A **florin** was a British coin that was worth two shillings. 弗罗林（英国旧时硬币，价值 2 先令）

flo|rist /'flɒrɪst, AM 美 'flɔːr-/ (**florists**) ❶ N-COUNT A **florist** is a shopkeeper who arranges and sells flowers and sells house plants. 花店店主；花商 ❷ N-COUNT A **florist** or a **florist's** is a shop where flowers and house plants are sold. 花店

floss /flɒs, AM 美 flɔːs/ (**flosses, flossing, flossed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can use **floss** to refer to fine soft threads of some kind. 丝线；细绒线 ❑ *Craft Resources also sells yarn and embroidery floss.* 工艺资源公司也售卖纱线和绣花丝线。❷ → see also **candyfloss, dental floss** ❸ VERB When you **floss**, you use a special kind of strong string to clean between your teeth and gums. 用牙线洁牙 ❑ [v] *Brush your teeth after each meal and floss daily.* 餐后要刷牙，而且每天要用牙线洁牙。❑ [v n] *She was flossing her teeth at the time.* 当时她正在用牙线洁牙。

→ see **teeth**

flo|ta|tion /fləʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**flotations**) ❶ N-VAR The **flotation** of a company is the selling of shares in it to the public.（公司的）股票发行，上市【BUSINESS 商】❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **flotation** compartment helps something to float because it is filled with air or gas.（舱室）有浮力的，气浮的，漂浮的

flo|til|la /flə'tɪlə/ (**flotillas**) N-COUNT A **flotilla** is a group of small ships, usually military ships. 小船队；（通常指）海军纵队，小舰队

flot|sam /'flɒtsəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Flotsam** is rubbish, for example bits of wood and plastic, that is floating on the sea or has been left by the sea on the shore.（海上或被冲上岸的）漂流物，漂浮物 ❑ *The water was full of flotsam and refuse.* 水里漂满了漂流物和垃圾。❷ PHRASE You can use **flotsam and jetsam** to refer to small or unimportant items that are found together, especially ones that have no connection with each other. 零碎杂物 ❑ [+of] *...cornflake packets, bottles, and all the flotsam and jetsam of the kitchen.* 玉米片包装盒、瓶瓶罐罐和厨房里的各种鸡零狗碎

flounce /'flaʊns/ (**flounces, flouncing, flounced**) ❶ VERB If you **flounce** somewhere, you walk there quickly with exaggerated movements, in a way that shows you are annoyed or upset. 怒气冲冲地走；暴跳 ❑ [v adv/prep] *She flounced out of my room in a huff.* 她愤愤地大步走出我的房间。❑ [v] *She will flounce and argue when asked to leave the room.* 要是让她离开房间，她会暴跳如雷，吵闹不休。❷ N-COUNT A **flounce** is a piece of cloth that has been sewn into folds and put around the edge of something, for example a skirt, dress, tablecloth, or curtain.（裙子、桌布、窗帘等的）荷叶边 ❑ *...a gown with a flounce round the hem.* 镶有荷叶边的睡衣

floun|der /'flaʊndəʳ/ (**flounders, floundering, floundered**) ❶ VERB If something **is floundering**, it has many problems and may soon fail completely. 深陷困境；困难重重 ❑ [v] *What a pity that his career was left to flounder.* 多么可惜，他的事业深陷困局。❑ [v] *The economy was floundering.* 经济举步维艰。❷ VERB If you say that someone **is floundering**, you are criticizing them for not making decisions or for not knowing what to say or do. 优柔寡断；举棋不定；不知所措【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *Right now, you've got a president who's floundering, trying to find some way to get his campaign jump-started.* 现在，你们弄了个手足无措的总统，试图找到某种办法来推动他的竞选活动。❑ [v *around*] *I know that you're floundering around, trying to grasp at any straw.* 我知道你正不知所措，病急乱投医。❸ VERB If you **flounder** in water or mud, you move in an uncontrolled way, trying not to sink.（在水中或泥里）挣扎 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Three men were floundering about in the water.* 有 3 个人在水中挣扎。[Also v]

flour /'flaʊəʳ/ (**flours, flouring, floured**) ❶ N-VAR **Flour** is a white or brown powder that is made by grinding grain. It is used to make bread, cakes, and pastry. 面粉；谷物粉 ❷ VERB If you **flour** cooking equipment or food, you cover it with flour. 给（炊具）撒上（或裹上）面粉 ❑ [v n] *Lightly flour a rolling pin.* 给擀面杖撒上薄薄的一层面粉。❑ [v-ed] *Remove the dough from the bowl and put it on a floured surface.* 把面团从碗中取出，放在撒有面粉的台面上。

→ see **grain**

flour|ish /'flʌrɪʃ, AM 美 'flɜːr-/ (**flourishes, flourishing, flourished**) ❶ VERB If something **flourishes**, it is successful, active, or common, and developing quickly and strongly. 繁荣；兴盛；兴旺 ❑ [v] *Business flourished and within six months they were earning 18, 000 roubles a day.* 生意红火起来，不出 6 个月他们就可以每天赚 18,000 卢布了。•**flour|ish|ing** ADJ ❑ *London quickly became a flourishing port.* 伦敦迅速成为一个繁荣的港口。❷ VERB If a plant or animal **flourishes**, it grows well or is healthy because the conditions are right for it.（植物或动物）长势好，茁壮成长 ❑ [v] *The plant flourishes particularly well in slightly harsher climes.* 这种植物在气候条件稍差一点的地区长势尤其好。•**flour|ish|ing** ADJ ❑ *Britain has the largest and most flourishing fox population in Europe.* 英国拥有欧洲最

F

Word Web 话题词汇 flower 花

People love **flowers** because they are **colourful** and they smell good. But the **colour** and **scent** of flowers are also important in **reproduction**. Sometimes the wind helps **pollinate** a plant. However, most plants must attract **insects**, **hummingbirds**, or **bats** to guarantee **fertilization**. If this doesn't happen, no **seeds** form. As one of these creatures lands on a flower, **grains** of pollen stick to its body. It carries these to another flower. Different colours attract different insects and animals. Yellow and blue flowers seem to draw **bees** and **butterflies**. Red flowers attract **hummingbirds**. At night, **bats** seek out white flowers.

人们爱花是因为其色彩绚烂，香气扑鼻。但花儿的颜色和香气对繁殖也有着重大意义。有时，风可以帮助植物传授花粉。但大多数植物必须吸引到昆虫、蜂鸟或蝙蝠才能确保受精。如果没有受精，就无法形成种子。当这些小生物降落在花朵上，花粉粒会黏着在它们的身体上，被带往另一朵花儿。不同的颜色会吸引到不同的昆虫和动物。黄色花和蓝色花似乎会吸引蜜蜂和蝴蝶，红色花会吸引蜂鸟，而蝙蝠则会在夜间寻找白色花。

F

大、最具繁殖力的狐狸种群。 3 VERB If you **flourish** an object, you wave it about in a way that makes people notice it. 挥动，挥舞（以引起注意） ❑ [v n] *He flourished the glass to emphasize the point.* 他挥动杯子来强调这一点。 •N-COUNT **Flourish** is also a noun. ❑ *He took his peaked cap from under his arm with a flourish and pulled it low over his eyes.* 他手一扬把大檐帽从胳膊下面掏出来戴在头上，然后把帽檐拉低盖住眼睛。 4 N-COUNT If you do something **with a flourish**, you do in a showy way so that people notice it. （为引人注意的）招摇动作

floury /'flaʊəri/ 1 ADJ Something that is **floury** is covered with flour or tastes of flour. 裹有面粉的；有面粉味道的 ❑ *She wiped her floury hands on her apron.* 她在围裙上擦了擦沾满面粉的双手。 ❑ *...floury scones.* 面粉味的烤饼 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Floury** potatoes go soft round the edges and break up when they are cooked. （马铃薯）粉质的

flout /flaʊt/ (**flouts, flouting, flouted**) VERB If you **flout** something such as a law, an order, or an accepted way of behaving, you deliberately do not obey it or follow it. 无视，藐视，轻视（法律等） ❑ [v n] *...illegal campers who persist in flouting the law.* 一向对法律熟视无睹的非法露营者

flow ↔◇ /fləʊ/ (**flows, flowing, flowed**) 1 VERB If a liquid, gas, or electrical current **flows** somewhere, it moves there steadily and continuously. （液体、气体或电流）流，流动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *A stream flowed gently down into the valley.* 一条小溪潺潺流进山谷。❑ [v adv/prep] *The current flows into electric motors that drive the wheels.* 电流流入驱动车轮的电动机。 ❑ [v] *...compressor stations that keep the gas flowing.* 使天然气保持流动的压缩机站 •N-VAR **Flow** is also a noun. ❑ *It works only in the veins, where the blood flow is slower.* 它只在静脉里起作用，静脉中血流要慢一些。 2 VERB If a number of people or things **flow** from one place to another, they move there steadily in large groups, usually without stopping. （许多人或东西）流动，持续移动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Large numbers of refugees continue to flow from the troubled region into the no-man's land.* 大批大批的难民不断从骚乱地区涌入无人地带。 •N-VAR **Flow** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *She watched the frantic flow of cars and buses along the street.* 她注视着街上小汽车和巴士汇成的滚滚车流。 3 VERB If information or money **flows** somewhere, it moves freely between people or organizations. （信息）传播，流传；（资金）流通 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A lot of this information flowed through other police departments.* 大量此类信息在警察机关其他部门中流传。 ❑ [v] *An interest rate reduction is needed to get more money flowing and create jobs.* 需要下调利率来推动更多资金流动起来，创造就业机会。 •N-VAR **Flow** is also a noun. ❑ *...the opportunity to control the flow of information.* 控制信息流动的时机 4 → see also **cash flow** 5 PHRASE Someone who is **in full flow** is talking easily and continuously and seems likely to go on talking for some time. 滔滔不绝；口若悬河 ❑ *He had been replying for some 40 minutes already and was still in full flow.* 他已经回答了 40 分钟左右，仍然滔滔不绝。 6 PHRASE If you say that an activity, or the person who is performing the activity, is **in full flow**, you mean that the activity has started and is being carried out with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm. （活动）如火如荼地进行；（人）全力以赴，充满激情 ❑ *Lunch at Harry's Bar was in full flow when Irene made a splendid entrance.* 艾琳光彩照人地出现在门口时，哈里酒吧的午餐会正是热闹非凡。 7 PHRASE If you **go with the flow**, you let things happen or let other people tell you what to do, rather than trying to control what happens yourself. 随波逐流；随大流 ❑ *There's nothing I can do about the problem, so I might as well go with the flow.* 关于这个问题我无能为力，所以我不如顺其自然好了。

→ see **ocean**

'flow chart (**flow charts**) N-COUNT A **flow chart** or a **flow diagram** is a diagram which represents the sequence of actions in a particular process or activity. 流程图

flow|er ↔◇ /'flaʊə'/ (**flowers, flowering, flowered**) 1 N-COUNT A **flower** is the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured, grows at the end of a stem, and only survives for a short time. 花 ❑ *Each individual flower is tiny.* 每一朵花都很小。 ❑ *...large, purplish-blue flowers.* 紫蓝色的大花 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **flower** is a stem of a plant that has one or more flowers on it and has been picked, usually with others, for example to give as a present or to put in a vase. 摘下的带茎花 ❑ *...a bunch of flowers sent by a new admirer.* 新仰慕者送来的一束花 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Flowers** are small plants that are grown for their flowers as opposed to trees, shrubs, and vegetables. 花卉；开花植物 ❑ *...a lawned area surrounded by plants and flowers.* 周围种着植物和花卉的草地 ❑ *The flower garden will be ablaze with colour every day.* 花园每天都将争奇斗艳。 4 VERB When a plant or tree **flowers**, its flowers appear and open. 开花 ❑ [v] *Several of these rhododendrons will flower this year for the first time.* 今年这些杜鹃花有几株将首度开花。 5 VERB When something **flowers**, for example a political movement or a relationship, it gets stronger and more successful. 壮大；成熟 ❑ [v] *Their relationship flowered.* 他们的关系开花结果了。 6 PHRASE When a plant is **in flower** or when it has come **into flower**, its flowers have appeared and opened. 开花；花朵绽放 7 → see also **flowered**

→ see Word Web: **flower**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *flower* with:

ADJ. **dried** flower 干花，**fresh** flower 鲜花 1 2
V. **pick a** flower 摘花 2
N. flower **arrangement** 插花，flower **garden** 花园，flower **shop** 花店，flower **show** 花卉展览 2 3

'flow|er ar|rang|ing N-UNCOUNT **Flower arranging** is the art or hobby of arranging cut flowers in a way which makes them look attractive. 插花（艺术）

flower|bed /'flaʊə'bed/ (**flowerbeds**) also **flower bed** N-COUNT A **flowerbed** is an area of ground in a garden or park which has been specially prepared so that flowers can be grown in it. 花坛；花池；花圃

flow|ered /'flaʊə'd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Flowered** paper or cloth has a pattern of flowers on it. 有花卉图案的 ❑ *She was wearing a pretty flowered cotton dress.* 她穿着一条漂亮的印花棉裙。

flow|er|ing /'flaʊərɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **The flowering of** something such as an idea or artistic style is the development of its popularity and success. （想法、艺术风格等的）成熟，风行，盛行 ❑ *...the flowering of creative genius.* 创造性天才的涌现 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Flowering** shrubs, trees, or plants are those which produce noticeable flowers. （植物）有花的，开花的

→ see **fruit**

flower|pot /'flaʊə'pɒt/ (**flowerpots**) also **flower pot** N-COUNT A **flowerpot** is a container that is used for growing plants. 花盆

'flow|er pow|er N-UNCOUNT **Flower power** is an old-fashioned way of referring to hippies and the culture associated with hippies in the late 1960s and early 1970s. 花之力（过时说法，指 20

世纪 60 年代末至 70 年代初的嬉皮士及其文化）❑ *...the era of flower power.* 花之力的年代

flow|ery /'flaʊəri/ ❶ ADJ A **flowery** smell is strong and sweet, like flowers.（气味）似花的，芬芳的 ❑ *Amy thought she caught the faintest drift of Isabel's flowery perfume.* 埃米觉得她闻到了伊莎贝尔身上散发出的极微弱的花香味香水的味道。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flowery** cloth, paper, or china has a lot of flowers printed or painted on it. 印花的；有花卉图案的 ❑ *The baby, dressed in a flowery jumpsuit, waved her rattle.* 宝宝穿着印花连体衣，挥动着她的拨浪鼓。❸ ADJ **Flowery** speech or writing contains long or literary words and expressions.（演说或文章）词藻华丽的 ❑ *They were using uncommonly flowery language.* 他们使用了极其华丽的词藻。

flown /fləʊn/ **Flown** is the past participle of **fly**.

fl. oz. **fl. oz.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）**fluid ounce**.

flu /flu:/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Flu** is an illness which is similar to a bad cold but more serious. It often makes you feel very weak and makes your muscles hurt. 流感；流行性感冒 ❑ *I got flu.* 我得了流感。❑ *He had come down with the flu.* 他得了流感病倒了。

fluc|tu|ate /'flʌktʃueɪt/ (**fluctuates, fluctuating, fluctuated**) VERB If something **fluctuates**, it changes a lot in an irregular way. 变动；波动；浮动 ❑ [v] *Body temperature can fluctuate if you are ill.* 人患病后体温可能会波动。❑ [v-ing] *...the fluctuating price of oil.* 油价的浮动 •**fluc|tua|tion** /ˌflʌktʃu'eɪʃ°n/ (**fluctuations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*in*] *Don't worry about tiny fluctuations in your weight.* 不要担心体重的细微波动。❑ [+*in/of*] *The calculations do not take into account any fluctuation in the share price.* 这些计算没有考虑股价波动。

flue /flu:/ (**flues**) N-COUNT A **flue** is a pipe or long tube that acts as a chimney, taking smoke away from a device such as a heater, fire, or cooker. 烟道

flu|ent /'flu:ənt/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **fluent in** a particular language can speak the language easily and correctly. You can also say that someone speaks **fluent** French, Chinese, or some other language. 流利的；流畅的 ❑ [+*in*] *She studied eight foreign languages but is fluent in only six of them.* 她学习了 8 门外语，但只能流利地说其中 6 门。❑ *He speaks fluent Russian.* 他说一口流利的俄语。•**flu|en|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *To work as a translator, you need fluency in at least one foreign language.* 想当一名翻译的话，你至少需要熟练掌握一门外语。•**flu|ent|ly** ADV ❑ *He spoke three languages fluently.* 他可以流利地说 3 门语言。❷ ADJ If your speech, reading, or writing is **fluent**, you speak, read, or write easily, smoothly, and clearly with no mistakes.（语言或文字）流畅的，熟练的；文笔好的 ❑ *He had emerged from being a hesitant and unsure candidate into a fluent debater.* 他已从一个吞吞吐吐、缺乏自信的候选人成长为口若悬河的辩论者。•**flu|en|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His son was praised for speeches of remarkable fluency.* 他儿子因为发言流畅自然而受到了表扬。•**flu|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Alex didn't read fluently till he was nearly seven.* 亚历克斯快到 7 岁时才能流利地阅读。

fluff /flʌf/ N-UNCOUNT [oft n *of* N] **Fluff** consists of soft threads or fibres in the form of small, light balls or lumps. For example, you can refer to the fur of a small animal as **fluff**. 绒毛；绒头；蓬松毛团 ❑ *She noticed some bits of fluff on the sleeve of her sweater.* 她注意到毛衣袖子上起了一些毛球。

fluffy /'flʌfi/ (**fluffier, fluffiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something such as a towel or a toy animal as **fluffy**, you mean that it is very soft. 绒毛似的；松软的；蓬松的 ❑ *...fluffy white towels.* 柔软的白毛巾 ❑ *It's a very fluffy kind of wool.* 这种羊毛质地非常柔软。❷ ADJ A cake or other food that is **fluffy** is very light because it has a lot of air in it.（食物）松软的，发泡的 ❑ *Cream together the margarine and sugar with a wooden spoon until light and fluffy.* 用木勺把人造黄油和糖搅打得稀松发泡。

flu|id /'flu:ɪd/ (**fluids**) ❶ N-VAR A **fluid** is a liquid. 流体；液体【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The blood vessels may leak fluid, which distorts vision.* 血管可能会渗漏，造成视力模糊。❑ *Make sure that you drink plenty of fluids.* 务必保证足够的水分摄入。❑ *...fluid retention.* 体液潴留 ❷ ADJ **Fluid** movements or lines or designs are smooth and graceful.（动作、线条或设计）流畅优美的，优雅自然的 ❑ *The forehand stroke should be fluid and well balanced.* 正手击球应该流畅而平稳。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A situation that is **fluid** is unstable and is likely to change often. 不稳定的；不确定的

ˌflu|id 'ounce (**fluid ounces**) N-COUNT [num N] A **fluid ounce** is a measurement of liquid. There are twenty fluid ounces in a British pint, and sixteen in an American pint. 液（量）盎司（液量单位，合 1/20 英制品脱或 1/16 美制品脱）

fluke /flu:k/ (**flukes**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *by* N] If you say that something good is a **fluke**, you mean that it happened accidentally rather than by being planned or arranged. 侥幸；意外；偶然【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The discovery was something of a fluke.* 这个发现多少有点机缘巧合。❑ *By sheer fluke, one of the shipowner's employees was in the city.* 非常凑巧的是，船主的一个雇员正在城里。[Also +*of*]

flum|mox /'flʌməks/ (**flummoxes, flummoxing, flummoxed**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is flummoxed** by something, they are confused by it and do not know what to do or say. 使糊涂；使失措 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The two leaders were flummoxed by the suggestion.* 两位领导人被这个建议搞晕了。•**flum|moxed** ADJ ❑ *No wonder Josef was feeling a bit flummoxed.* 难怪约瑟夫觉得有点儿糊涂。

flung /flʌŋ/ **Flung** is the past tense and past participle of **fling**.

flunk /flʌŋk/ (**flunks, flunking, flunked**) VERB If you **flunk** an exam or a course, you fail to reach the required standard. 在（考试）中不及格；未通过（某一课程）【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *Your son is upset because he flunked a history exam.* 你儿子心烦意乱是因为没有通过历史考试。

flunk|ey /'flʌŋki/ (**flunkeys**) also **flunky** ❶ N-COUNT Someone who refers to a servant as a **flunkey** is expressing their dislike for a job that involves doing things for an employer that ordinary people do for themselves. 奴才【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **flunkey**, you disapprove of the fact that they associate themselves with someone who is powerful and carry out small, unimportant jobs for them in the hope of being rewarded. 马屁精；势利眼儿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

fluo|res|cent /flʊə'res°nt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fluorescent** surface, substance, or colour has a very bright appearance when light is directed onto it, as if it is actually shining itself.（表面、物质或颜色）闪光的，发亮的 ❑ *...a piece of fluorescent tape.* 一段荧光带 •**fluo|res|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the green fluorescence it gives off under ultraviolet radiation.* 它在紫外线辐射下发出的绿色荧光 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fluorescent** light shines with a very hard, bright light and is usually in the form of a long strip.（灯）荧光的 ❑ *...fluorescent light tubes.* 荧光灯管

→ see **light bulb**

fluori|da|tion /ˌflʊərɪ'deɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Fluoridation** is the action or process of adding fluoride to a water supply.（饮用水）氟化，加氟 ❑ *...fluoridation of the water supply.* 饮用水的氟化处理

fluo|ride /'flʊəraɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Fluoride** is a mixture of chemicals that is sometimes added to drinking water and toothpaste because it is considered to be good for people's teeth. 氟化物

→ see **teeth**

fluo|rine /'flʊəri:n/ N-UNCOUNT **Fluorine** is a pale yellow, poisonous gas. It is used in the production of uranium and other chemicals. 氟

flur|ry /'flʌri, AM 美 'flɜ:ri/ (**flurries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **flurry** of something such as activity or excitement is a short intense period of it.（活动、兴奋心情等的）骚烈的一阵 ❑ [+*of*] *...a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at ending the war.* 一连串旨在结束战争的紧锣密鼓的外交活动 ❷ N-COUNT A **flurry** of something such as snow is a small amount of it that suddenly appears for a short time and moves in a quick, swirling way.（雪等的）一小阵

flush /flʌʃ/ (**flushes, flushing, flushed**) ❶ VERB If you **flush**, your face goes red because you are hot or ill, or because you are feeling a strong emotion such as embarrassment or anger. 脸红；（脸）发红 ❑ [v] *Do you sweat a lot or flush a lot?* 你老出汗或老脸红吗？❑ [v colour] *He turned away embarrassed, his face flushing red.* 他难为

情地扭过头去，羞红了脸。•N-COUNT **Flush** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a slight flush on his cheeks.* 他脸颊上泛起一丝红晕。[Also +of] •**flushed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *Her face was flushed with anger.* 她气得满脸通红。 2 VERB When someone **flushes** a toilet after using it, they fill the toilet bowl with water in order to clean it, usually by pressing a handle or pulling a chain. You can also say that a toilet **flushes**. (便后)冲(马桶)；(马桶)冲水 ❑ [V n] *She flushed the toilet and went back in the bedroom.* 她冲完马桶回到卧室。❑ [V] *...the sound of the toilet flushing.* 冲马桶的声音 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Flush** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He heard the flush of a toilet.* 他听见冲马桶的声音。 3 VERB If you **flush** something **down** the toilet, you get rid of it by putting it into the toilet bowl and flushing the toilet. 把…冲下抽水马桶 ❑ [V n +down] *He was found trying to flush banknotes down the toilet.* 他试图把钞票丢马桶里冲走时被发现。 4 VERB If you **flush** a part of your body, you clean it or make it healthier by using a large amount of liquid to get rid of dirt or harmful substances. 冲洗(身体部位) ❑ [V n] *Flush the eye with clean cold water for at least 15 minutes.* 用干净的凉水冲洗眼睛至少 15 分钟。•PHRASAL VERB **Flush out** means the same as **flush**. flush out 同 flush ❑ [V P n] *...an 'alternative' therapy that gently flushes out the colon to remove toxins.* 一种温和冲洗结肠排出毒素的"替代"疗法 [Also V n P] 5 VERB If you **flush** dirt or a harmful substance **out** of a place, you get rid of it by using a large amount of liquid. 冲洗(污物或有害物) ❑ [V n with out] *That won't flush out all the sewage, but it should unclog some stinking drains.* 那样做虽不能将污物全部冲掉，但应该能疏通一些散发恶臭的排水管。 6 VERB If you **flush** people or animals **out** of a place where they are hiding, you find or capture them by forcing them to come out of that place. 把(人或动物)驱出(或赶出)(藏身地) ❑ [V n +out of] *They flushed them out of their hiding places.* 他们把他们从藏身之处赶了出来。❑ [V n with out] *The Guyana Defence Force is engaged in flushing out illegal Brazilian miners operating in the country.* 圭亚那国防军正采取行动驱逐在本国作业的非法巴西矿工。 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If one object or surface is **flush with** another, they are at the same height or distance from something else, so that they form a single smooth surface. 齐平的；在同一平面的 ❑ [+with] *Make sure the tile is flush with the surrounding tiles.* 要保证每块瓷砖都和它周围的瓷砖在同一平面上。 8 N-SING **The flush of** something is an intense feeling of excitement or pleasure that you have when you are experiencing it and for a short time afterwards. 一阵强烈感情；一阵兴奋(或快乐) ❑ [+of] *...the first flush of young love.* 年轻人初尝恋爱滋味的兴奋 ❑ [+of] *...in the flush of victory.* 在一阵胜利的喜悦中

→ see **plumbing**

▶**flush out** → see **flush 4**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *flush* with:

ADJ.	**slight** flush 微微脸红 1
N.	flush **of embarrassment** 窘得脸红, *someone's* **face** flushes 某人脸红了 1
	flush a **toilet** 冲马桶 2

flushed /flʌʃt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you say that someone is **flushed with** success or pride you mean that they are very excited by their success or pride. 兴奋的；激动的 ❑ *Grace was flushed with the success of the venture.* 格雷斯为冒险成功而感到兴奋。

flus|ter /'flʌstə^r/ (**flusters, flustering, flustered**) VERB If you **fluster** someone, you make them feel nervous and confused by rushing them and preventing them from concentrating on what they are doing. 使紧张；使慌张失措 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The General refused to be flustered.* 将军没有乱了方寸。❑ [V n] *She was a very calm person. Nothing could fluster her.* 她是个非常沉着的人。没什么能让她惊慌失措。•**flus|tered** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *She was so flustered that she forgot her reply.* 她太紧张了，忘记了该如何作答。

flute /flu:t/ (**flutes**) N-VAR A **flute** is a musical instrument of the woodwind family. You play it by blowing over a hole near one end while holding it sideways to your mouth. 长笛

→ see **orchestra, woodwind**

flut|ed /'flu:tɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **fluted** has shallow curves cut into it. 带槽纹的；具沟纹的 ❑ *...the fluted wooden post of the porch.* 刻有槽纹的门廊木柱

flut|ing /'flu:tɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone's voice as **fluting**, you mean that it goes up and down a lot, and usually that it is high pitched. (声音)长笛般的 ❑ *Her voice, small and fluting, stopped abruptly.* 她长笛般的细小声音戛然而止。❑ *...a fluting and melodic Scottish accent.* 婉转动听的苏格兰口音

flut|ist /'flu:tɪst/ (**flutists**) N-COUNT A **flutist** is someone who plays the flute. 长笛手【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **flautist**

flut|ter /'flʌtə^r/ (**flutters, fluttering, fluttered**) 1 VERB If something thin or light **flutters**, or if you **flutter** it, it moves up and down or from side to side with a lot of quick, light movements. 颤动；扑动；振动 ❑ [V] *Her chiffon skirt was fluttering in the night breeze.* 她的雪纺裙在晚风中飘动着。❑ [V n] *...a butterfly fluttering its wings.* 扑动着翅膀的蝴蝶 ❑ [V-ing] *...the fluttering white lace handkerchief.* 飘动的白色蕾丝手绢 •N-COUNT **Flutter** is also a noun. ❑ *...a flutter of white cloth.* 飘扬的白布 2 VERB If something light such as a small bird or a piece of paper **flutters** somewhere, it moves through the air with small quick movements. (小鸟)振翅飞翔；(纸片等)飘飞 ❑ [V adv/prep] *The paper fluttered to the floor.* 纸飘落到地板上。❑ [V] *The birds were active, whirring and fluttering among the trees.* 鸟儿们很活跃，在树林中呼呼地飞来飞去。 3 N-COUNT If you have **a flutter**, you have a small bet on something such as a horse race. 小赌注【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+on] *I had a flutter on five horses.* 我在 5 匹马身上下了小赌注。

flux /flʌks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If something is in **a state of flux**, it is constantly changing. 变动；变化 ❑ *Education remains in a state of flux which will take some time to settle down.* 教育仍处于不断变化之中，需要一段时间才能稳定下来。

fly ↔ /flaɪ/ (**flies, flying, flew, flown**) 1 N-COUNT A **fly** is a small insect with two wings. There are many kinds of flies, and the most common are black in colour. 蝇；苍蝇 2 VERB When something such as a bird, insect, or aircraft **flies**, it moves through the air. 飞；飞行；飞翔 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The planes flew through the clouds.* 飞机穿越云层。❑ [V prep/adv] *The bird flew away.* 鸟儿飞走了。[Also V] 3 VERB If you **fly** somewhere, you travel there in an aircraft. 乘飞机飞行 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He flew back to London.* 他飞回了伦敦。❑ [V prep/adv] *Mr Baker flew in from Moscow.* 贝克先生是从莫斯科飞过来的。 4 VERB When someone **flies** an aircraft, they control its movement in the air. 驾驶，开(飞机) ❑ [V n] *Parker had successfully flown both aircraft.* 帕克两架飞机都成功飞过。❑ [V n prep/adv] *He flew a small plane to Cuba.* 他驾驶一架小型飞机飞往古巴。❑ [V] *His inspiration to fly came even before he joined the Army.* 他想开飞机的念头在参军之前就有了。•**fly|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a flying instructor.* 飞行教官 5 VERB To **fly** someone or something somewhere means to take or send them there in an aircraft. 空运(乘客或货物) ❑ [*be* V-ed adv/prep] *The relief supplies are being flown from a warehouse in Pisa.* 救援物资正从比萨的一个仓库空运过来。 6 VERB If something such as your hair **is flying** about, it is moving about freely and loosely in the air. (头发等)飞舞，飘荡 ❑ [V adv/prep] *His long, uncovered hair flew back in the wind.* 他露在外面的长发随风向后飞舞。❑ [V] *She was running down the stairs, her hair flying.* 她从楼上跑下来，长发飘飘。 7 VERB If you **fly** a flag or if it **is flying**, you display it at the top of a pole. 升(旗)；(旗帜)飘扬 ❑ [V n] *They flew the flag of the African National Congress.* 他们升起非洲人国民大会的旗帜。❑ [V] *A flag was flying on the new military HQ.* 一面旗帜在新的军事指挥部上空飘扬。 8 VERB If you say that someone or something **flies** in a particular direction, you are emphasizing that they move there with a lot of speed or force. 疾驰；飞跑【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [V prep/adv] *I flew downstairs.* 我飞奔到楼下。 9 N-COUNT The front opening on a pair of trousers is referred to as the **fly**, or in British English the **flies**. It usually consists of a zip or row of buttons behind a band of cloth. (裤子的)门襟，前裆开口 10 → see also **flying, tsetse fly** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone wouldn't **hurt a fly** or wouldn't **harm a fly**, you are emphasizing that they are very kind and gentle. 苍蝇都不忍伤害(指心地善良)【EMPHASIS

Word Web 话题词汇 fly 飞行

About 500 years ago, Leonardo da Vinci designed some simple flying machines. His sketches look a lot like modern **parachutes** and **helicopters**. About 300 years later, the Montgolfier brothers amazed the king of France with **hot-air balloon** flights. Soon inventors in many countries began experimenting with **blimps**, **hang-gliders**, and human-powered **aircraft**. Most inventors tried to imitate the **flight** of birds. Then in 1903, the Wright brothers invented the first true **aeroplane**. Their **petrol**-powered **craft** carried one **passenger**. The trip lasted 59 seconds. And amazingly, 70 years later **jumbo jets** carrying 400 passengers became an everyday occurrence.

大约 500 年前，意大利艺术家莱奥纳多·达·芬奇设计了一些简单的飞行器。他的草图看起来很像现代的降落伞和直升机。约 300 年后，蒙戈尔费埃兄弟的热气球飞行让法国国王叹为观止。不久，很多国家的发明家开始尝试制作软式飞艇、悬挂式滑翔机以及人力飞机。大多数发明家试图模仿鸟类的飞行。1903 年，怀特兄弟发明了第一架真正意义上的飞机。这台飞行器以汽油为动力，搭载一名乘客，完成了持续 59 秒的旅程。让人惊异的是，70 年后，承载 400 名乘客的巨型喷气式客机已司空见惯，不足为奇。

强调】❑ *...a lovely girl, who would not have harmed a fly.* 连一只苍蝇都不忍伤害的可爱女孩 ❷ PHRASE If you **let fly**, you attack someone, either physically by hitting them, or with words by insulting them. 攻击；侮辱 ❑ *A simmering row ended with her letting fly with a stream of obscenities.* 酝酿的争吵最后以她一连串的污言秽语而收场。❸ PHRASE If you **send** someone or something **flying** or if they **go flying**, they move through the air and fall down with a lot of force. 把…打飞出去；(使)重重摔在地上 ❑ *The blow sent the young man flying.* 这一拳把年轻男子打翻在地。❹ PHRASE If you say that you would like to be **a fly on the wall** in a situation that does not involve you, you mean that you would like to see or hear what happens in that situation. 静观默察者；作壁上观者 ❑ *What I'd give to be a fly on the wall when Davis finds out what's happened to his precious cargo.* 我多么希望能够看到戴维斯发现他珍贵的货物出事时的样子啊。❺ → see also **fly-on-the-wall** ❻ **as the crow flies** → see **crow** ❼ to **fly in the face of** → see **face** ❽ to **fly the flag** → see **flag** ❾ to **fly off the handle** → see **handle** ❿ a **fly in the ointment** → see **ointment** ⓫ **pigs might fly** → see **pig** ⓬ **sparks fly** → see **spark** ⓭ **time flies** → see **time**

→ see Word Web: **fly**

→ see **flag, flight**

▶**fly at** PHRASAL VERB If you **fly at** someone, you attack them, either physically by hitting them, or with words by insulting them. 攻击；侮辱 ❑ [v p n] *She flew at him for making a very anti-British remark.* 她攻击他激烈的反英言论。

▶**fly into** PHRASAL VERB If you **fly into** a bad temper or a panic, you suddenly become very angry or anxious and show this in your behaviour. 爆发(坏脾气)；突然陷入(恐慌) ❑ [v p n] *Losing a game would cause him to fly into a rage.* 输掉场比赛会让他火冒三丈。

fly|away /'flaɪəweɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Flyaway** hair is very soft and fine. (头发)柔软飘逸的【WRITTEN 笔语】

fly|by /'flaɪbaɪ/ (**flybys**) also **fly-by** N-COUNT A **flyby** is a flight made by an aircraft or a spacecraft over a particular place in order to record details about it. (飞机或航天器的)飞越，飞掠

'fly-by-night ADJ [ADJ n] A **fly-by-night** businessman is someone who wants to make money very quickly, without caring about the quality or honesty of the service they offer. (商人)无信誉的，唯利是图的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...fly-by-night operators who fail to complete jobs.* 不能完工的奸商

'fly-drive ADJ [ADJ n] On a **fly-drive** holiday, you travel part of the way to your destination by aeroplane, and collect a hired car at the airport so that you can drive the rest of the way. (假期出游)飞机加驾车的(指乘飞机和自驾相结合) ❑ *...a fly-drive break in New Zealand.* 飞机加驾车的新西兰度短假游

fly|er /'flaɪəʳ/ (**flyers**) also **flier** ❶ N-COUNT A **flyer** is a pilot of an aircraft. 飞行员 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to someone who travels by aeroplane as a **flyer**. 飞机乘客 ❑ *...regular business flyers.* 经常乘飞机的商务旅客 ❑ *...nervous fliers.* 紧张的飞机乘客 ❸ N-COUNT A **flyer** is a small printed notice which is used to advertise a particular company, service, or event. 小广告；广告传单 ❹ → see also **high-flyer**

→ see **advertising**

'fly-fishing also **fly fishing** N-UNCOUNT **Fly-fishing** is a method of fishing in which a silk or nylon model of a small winged insect is used as bait. 用假蝇钓鱼

fly|ing /'flaɪɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **flying** animal has wings and is able to fly. (动物)会飞的，有翼的 ❑ *...species of flying insects.* 飞行昆虫的种类 ❷ PHRASE If someone or something **gets off to a flying start**, or **makes a flying start**, they start very well, for example in a race or a new job. 有良好的开端；顺利开始 ❑ *Advertising revenue in the new financial year has got off to a flying start.* 新财年广告收入取得开门红。

,fly|ing 'doc|tor (**flying doctors**) N-COUNT A **flying doctor** is a doctor, especially in Australia, who travels by aircraft to visit patients who live in distant or isolated areas. (尤指澳大利亚的)飞行医生

'fly|ing fish (**flying fish** or **flying fishes**) N-VAR **Flying fish** are a type of fish that live in warm seas. They have large fins that enable them to move forward in the air when they jump out of the water. 飞鱼

,fly|ing 'sau|cer (**flying saucers**) N-COUNT A **flying saucer** is a round, flat object which some people say they have seen in the sky and which they believe to be a spacecraft from another planet. 飞碟【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'Fly|ing Squad N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Flying Squad** is a group of police officers who are always ready to travel quickly to the scene of a serious crime. 快速特警队；警察别动队【BRIT 英】

,fly|ing 'vis|it (**flying visits**) N-COUNT A **flying visit** is a visit that only lasts a very short time. 闪电式访问；飞行访问；短暂访问

fly|leaf /'flaɪli:f/ (**flyleaves**) N-COUNT The **flyleaf** of a book is a page at the front that has nothing printed on it, or just the title and the author's name. (图书的)扉页，衬页

,fly-on-the-'wall ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fly-on-the-wall** documentary is made by filming people as they do the things they normally do, rather than by interviewing them or asking them to talk directly to the camera. (纪录片)"墙上苍蝇"式的，静观默察式的 ❑ *...a fly-on-the-wall documentary about the Queen's life.* 关于女王生活的"墙上苍蝇"式纪录片 ❷ **a fly on the wall** → see **fly**

fly|over /'flaɪəʊvəʳ/ (**flyovers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **flyover** is a structure which carries one road over the top of another road. 跨线桥；立交桥；上跨式立交【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **overpass**

❷ N-COUNT A **flyover** is the same as a **flypast**. 同 flypast【AM 美】

fly|past /'flaɪpɑ:st, -pæst/ (**flypasts**) also **fly-past** N-COUNT A **flypast** is a flight by a group of aircraft in a special formation which takes place on a ceremonial occasion or as a display. 定点飞越(飞机编队飞行表演)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flyover**

fly|weight /'flaɪweɪt/ (**flyweights**) N-COUNT A **flyweight** is a boxer who weighs 112 pounds or less. 蝇量级拳击手，次最轻量级拳击手(体重不超过 112 磅)

fly|wheel /'flaɪʰwi:l/ (**flywheels**) N-COUNT A **flywheel** is a heavy wheel that is part of some engines. It regulates the engine's rotation, making it operate at a steady speed. 飞轮；惯性轮

FM /,ef 'em/ **FM** is a method of transmitting radio waves that can be used to broadcast high quality sound. **FM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'frequency modulation'. 调频

→ see **radio**

FMCG /ˌef em siː ˈdʒiː/ (**FMCGs**) N-COUNT **FMCGs** are inexpensive products that people usually buy on a regular basis, such as supermarket foods or toiletries. **FMCG** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'fast-moving consumer goods'. 快速消费品【BUSINESS 商】

foal /fəʊl/ (**foals, foaling, foaled**) 1 N-COUNT A **foal** is a very young horse. 马驹 2 VERB When a female horse **foals**, it gives birth. 下驹 ❑ [v] *The mare is due to foal today.* 母马今天要下驹了。

foam /fəʊm/ (**foams, foaming, foamed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Foam** consists of a mass of small bubbles that are formed when air and a liquid are mixed together. 泡沫 ❑ *The water curved round the rocks in great bursts of foam.* 水流绕石而过，产生大量泡沫。2 N-VAR **Foam** is used to refer to various kinds of manufactured products which have a soft, light texture like a thick liquid. 泡沫剂；泡沫产品 ❑ *...shaving foam.* 剃须泡沫 3 N-VAR **Foam** or **foam rubber** is soft rubber full of small holes which is used, for example, to make mattresses and cushions. 泡沫橡胶；海绵橡胶 ❑ *...modern three-piece suites filled with foam rubber.* 泡沫橡胶填充的现代三件套 ❑ *We had given him a large foam mattress to sleep on.* 我们给了他一张大海绵床垫睡觉用。4 VERB If a liquid **foams**, it is full of small bubbles and keeps moving slightly. (液体)起沫，产生泡沫 ❑ [v] *I let the water run into it and we watched as it foamed and bubbled.* 我把水放进去，然后我们看着它起沫冒泡。❑ [v-ing] *...ravines with foaming rivers rushing through them.* 中间有泛着白沫的河水奔腾而过的沟壑

foamy /ˈfəʊmi/ ADJ A **foamy** liquid has a mass of small bubbles on its surface or consists of a mass of bubbles. (液体)起沫的，产生泡沫的 ❑ *...foamy waves.* 水沫四溅的波涛 ❑ *Whisk the egg whites until they are foamy but not stiff.* 把蛋清搅打至起沫而不发硬的程度。

fob /fɒb/ (**fobs, fobbing, fobbed**) N-COUNT In former times, a **fob** was a short chain or piece of cloth which fastened a man's watch to his clothing. (旧时的)怀表链，怀表带

▶**fob off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **fobs** you **off**, they tell you something just to stop you asking questions. 敷衍；搪塞；糊弄【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n P] *I've asked her about it but she fobs me off.* 我问过她这件事，但她搪塞了过去。❑ [be V-ed P +with] *Don't be fobbed off with excuses.* 不要被各种借口给糊弄了。

fo|cal /ˈfəʊkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Focal** is used to describe something that relates to the point where a number of rays or lines meet. 焦点的；有焦点的 ❑ *...the focal plane of the telescope.* 望远镜的焦平面 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Focal** is used to describe something that is very important. 非常重要的；中心的 ❑ *...one of the focal centres of East Asia.* 东亚焦点地区之一

ˈfo|cal point (**focal points**) N-COUNT The **focal point** of something is the thing that people concentrate on or pay most attention to. 焦点；(关注)中心 ❑ *...the focal point for the town's many visitors—the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.* 该城众多游客的聚焦点——皇家莎士比亚剧院

fo'c'sle /ˈfəʊksl/ → see **forecastle**

fo|cus ◆◇ /ˈfəʊkəs/ (**foci** /ˈfəʊsaɪ/, **focuses, focusing, focused**)

The spellings **focusses, focussing, focussed** are also used. The plural of the noun can be either **foci** or **focuses**. 亦拼作 focusses, focussing, focussed。名词复数形式可以是 foci 或 focuses。

1 VERB If you **focus on** a particular topic or if your attention **is focused on** it, you concentrate on it and think about it, discuss it, or deal with it, rather than dealing with other topics. 集中(注意力)；集中关注；聚焦 ❑ [v +on] *He is currently focusing on assessment and development.* 他目前聚焦于评估和发展。❑ [v n +on] *Many of the papers focus their attention on the controversy surrounding the Foreign Secretary.* 许多报纸都把注意力集中到围绕外交大臣出现的争议上。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The focus** of something is the main topic or main thing that it is concerned with. 主题；重点；焦点 ❑ [+of] *The new system is the focus of controversy.* 这个新体制是争议的焦点。❑ [+of] *Her children are the main focus of her life.* 孩子们是她生活的重心。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **focus** on something is the special attention that you pay it. (关注的)重点，重心 ❑ *IBM has also shifted its focus from mainframes to personal computers.* IBM 公司也把重心从主机转向了个人计算机。4 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something has a **focus**, you mean that you can see a purpose in it. 目的；意图；意义 ❑ *Somehow, though, their latest album has a focus that the others have lacked.* 但是，他们的最新专辑有一种其他专辑所欠缺的目的性。5 VERB If you **focus** your eyes or if your eyes **focus**, your eyes adjust so that you can clearly see the thing that you want to look at. If you **focus** a camera, telescope, or other instrument, you adjust it so that you can see clearly through it. (使)(眼睛)注视；使(相机、望远镜等)聚焦；给…调焦 ❑ [v n] *Kelly couldn't focus his eyes well enough to tell if the figure was male or female.* 凯利看不清楚那个人影到底是男的还是女的。❑ [v +on] *His eyes slowly began to focus on what looked like a small dark ball.* 他的双眼慢慢开始看清楚那个看上去像个小黑球的东西。❑ [v n +on] *He found the binoculars and focused them on the boat.* 他找到双筒望远镜，然后调焦对准那艘船看。❑ [v-ed] *Had she kept the camera focused on the river bank she might have captured a vital scene.* 要是她把相机一直对准河岸的话，可能就捕捉到重要的一幕了。[Also v] 6 N-UNCOUNT You use **focus** to refer to the fact of adjusting your eyes or a camera, telescope, or other instrument, and to the degree to which you can see clearly. 注视；调焦；对焦 ❑ *His focus switched to the little white ball.* 他把注意力转移到那个小白球上。7 VERB If you **focus** rays of light on a particular point, you pass them through a lens or reflect them from a mirror so that they meet at that point. 使(光束等)聚焦 ❑ [v n prep] *Magnetic coils focus the electron beams into fine spots.* 磁线圈把电子束聚焦成微小的点。8 N-COUNT The **focus** of a number of rays or lines is the point at which they meet. 聚焦点【TECHNICAL 术语】9 PHRASE If an image or a camera, telescope, or other instrument is **in focus**, the edges of what you see are clear and sharp. (图像、照相机、望远镜等)聚焦清晰 ❑ *Pictures should be in focus, with realistic colours and well composed groups.* 照片应该聚焦清晰，颜色逼真，构图合理。10 PHRASE If something is **in focus**, it is being discussed or its purpose and nature are clear. 受关注；在讨论；(目的和性质)清楚 ❑ *This aggression is the real issue the world should be concerned about. We want to keep that in focus.* 这次侵略才是世界应该关注的真正问题。我们想要对此保持关注。11 PHRASE If an image or a camera, telescope, or other instrument is **out of focus**, the edges of what you see are unclear. (图像、照相机、望远镜等)焦点没对准，脱焦，失焦 ❑ *In some of the pictures the subjects are out of focus while the background is sharp.* 一些照片背景清晰，被摄主体却失焦了。

→ see **photography, telescope**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *focus* with:

N.	focus **attention** 集中注意力 1
	focus **a camera** 使照相机对焦，focus ***your* eyes** 集中目光 5
V.	**shift *your*** focus 转移注意力 3 6
	come into focus 清晰起来 6

fo|cused /ˈfəʊkəst/ also **focussed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone or something as **focused**, you approve of the fact that they have a clear and definite purpose. 专注的；目标明确的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I spent the next year just wandering. I wasn't focused.* 接下来的一年我一直在闲逛。没有什么明确的目标。

ˈfo|cus group (**focus groups**) N-COUNT A **focus group** is a specially selected group of people who are intended to represent the general public. Focus groups have discussions in which their opinions are recorded as a form of market research. 焦点小组，焦点人群(意在用于代表大众，焦点小组座谈为一种市场调查手段)

fod|der /ˈfɒdəʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fodder** is food that is given to cows, horses, and other animals. 饲料；草料 ❑ *The alfalfa plant is widely used as animal fodder.* 苜蓿广泛用作牲畜饲料。2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **fodder** for a particular purpose, you mean that it is useful for that purpose and perhaps nothing else. 素材；材料【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The press conference simply provided more fodder for another attack on his character.* 记者招待会不

过是爆出了更多的料，可以再次攻击他的人格。

foe /fəʊ/ (**foes**) N-COUNT Someone's **foe** is their enemy. 敌人；对头【WRITTEN 笔语】

foetal /ˈfiːtᵊl/ also **fetal** ADJ [ADJ n] **Foetal** is used to describe something that relates to or is like a foetus. 胎儿的；胎儿般的 ❑ *...an early stage of foetal development.* 胎儿发育的早期阶段

foetid /ˈfiːtɪd/ → see **fetid**

foetus /ˈfiːtəs/ (**foetuses**) also **fetus** N-COUNT A **foetus** is an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born. 胎；胎儿

fog /fɒg/ (**fogs**) ❶ N-VAR When there is **fog**, there are tiny drops of water in the air which form a thick cloud and make it difficult to see things. 雾 ❑ *The crash happened in thick fog.* 事故发生在浓雾中。❑ *These ocean fogs can last for days.* 这些海雾可持续数天。❷ N-SING A **fog** is an unpleasant cloud of something such as smoke inside a building or room. 烟雾；尘雾 ❑ [+of] *...a fog of stale cigarette smoke.* 一股难闻的香烟烟雾 ❸ N-SING [oft *in* N] You can use **fog** to refer to a situation which stops people from being able to notice things, understand things, or think clearly. 迷雾 ❑ [+of] *The most basic facts about him are lost in a fog of mythology.* 他的最基本信息离奇地湮没无踪了。❑ [+of] *Synchronizing these attacks may be difficult in the fog of war.* 在战争的迷雾中可能很难同时发动这些攻击。❑ *His mind was in a fog when he finally got up.* 他终于起床了，头脑一片混沌。

fog bank (**fog banks**) N-COUNT A **fog bank** is an area of thick fog, especially at sea.（尤指海上的）雾堤

fog|bound /ˈfɒgbaʊnd/ also **fog-bound** ADJ If you are **fogbound** in a place or if the place is **fogbound**, thick fog makes it dangerous or impossible to go anywhere. 因雾滞留的；浓雾笼罩的 ❑ *He was fog-bound at London airport.* 他因为浓雾被困在伦敦机场。❑ *...a fogbound motorway.* 浓雾笼罩的高速公路

fo|gey /ˈfəʊgi/ (**fogies** or **fogeys**) also **fogy** N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **fogey** or an **old fogey**, you mean that they are boring and old-fashioned. 守旧者；老顽固；老古董【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I don't want to sound like I'm some old fogy.* 我不想让自己听起来像个老古董。

fog|gy /ˈfɒgi/ (**foggier**, **foggiest**) ❶ ADJ When it is **foggy**, there is fog. 有雾的 ❑ *Conditions were damp and foggy after morning sleet.* 早上雨夹雪过后天气潮湿多雾。❷ PHRASE If you say that you **haven't the foggiest** or you **haven't the foggiest idea**, you are emphasizing that you do not know something. 一点儿也不知道；根本没什么概念【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I did not have the foggiest idea what he meant.* 我根本不知道他是什么意思。

fog|horn /ˈfɒghɔːn/ (**foghorns**) also **fog horn** N-COUNT A **foghorn** is a piece of equipment that makes a loud noise and is used to warn ships about the position of land and other ships in fog. 雾号，雾角（雾天用于警示水中船只陆地及其他船只的位置）

foible /ˈfɔɪbᵊl/ (**foibles**) N-COUNT A **foible** is a habit or characteristic that someone has which is considered rather strange, foolish, or bad but which is also considered unimportant. 怪癖；（性格上无伤大雅的）缺点 ❑ *...human foibles and weaknesses.* 人类的癖好和弱点

foie gras /fwɑː ˈgrɑː/ N-UNCOUNT **Foie gras** is a food made from the livers of geese that were specially fed so that their livers became very large. 鹅肝酱

foil /fɔɪl/ (**foils**, **foiling**, **foiled**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Foil** consists of sheets of metal as thin as paper. It is used to wrap food in. 箔（用于包裹食物）❑ *Pour cider around the meat and cover with foil.* 给肉周围倒上苹果酒，然后用箔纸盖上。❑ *...aluminium foil.* 铝箔 ❷ VERB If you **foil** someone's plan or attempt to do something, for example to commit a crime, you succeed in stopping them from doing what they want. 阻止；挫败【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *A brave police chief foiled an armed robbery on a jewellers 'by grabbing the raiders' shotgun.* 一位勇敢的警长夺过了珠宝店劫匪手中的猎枪，挫败了一起持械抢劫案。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to one thing or person as **a foil for** another, you approve of the fact that they contrast with each other and go well together, often in a way that makes the second thing or person seem better or less harmful. 陪衬物；烘托者【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+for] *He thought of her serenity as a foil for his intemperance.* 在他看来，她的平静反衬出了他的放纵。❑ [+for] *A cold beer is the perfect foil for a curry.* 冰镇啤酒与咖喱菜肴是绝配。

foist /fɔɪst/ (**foists**, **foisting**, **foisted**)

▶**foist on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **foists** something **on** you, or **foists** it **upon** you, you dislike the way that they force you to listen to it or experience it. 把…强加于【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n P n] *I don't see my role as foisting my beliefs on them.* 我没觉得是自己把个人想法强加在他们身上。❑ [v P n n] *What this amounts to is foisting onto women the responsibility for reducing 'the opportunities for crime' by changing their behaviour.* 这就等于是把减少"犯罪机会"的责任强加在了女性身上，要求她们改变行为。

fold ◆○ /fəʊld/ (**folds**, **folding**, **folded**) ❶ VERB If you **fold** something such as a piece of paper or cloth, you bend it so that one part covers another part, often pressing the edge so that it stays in place. 折叠 ❑ [v n] *He folded the paper carefully.* 他小心把纸折起来。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Fold the omelette in half.* 把煎蛋饼对折。❑ [v-ed] *...a folded towel.* 折叠起来的毛巾 ❷ N-COUNT A **fold** in a piece of paper or cloth is a bend that you make in it when you put one part of it over another part and press the edge. 折痕；折叠线 ❑ *Make another fold and turn the ends together.* 再折一下，把末端对齐。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **folds** in a piece of cloth are the curved shapes which are formed when it is not hanging or lying flat.（布料的）褶，褶皱 ❑ [+of] *The priest fumbled in the folds of his gown.* 牧师在长袍褶皱里摸索了一番。❹ VERB If a piece of furniture or equipment **folds** or if you can **fold** it, you can make it smaller by bending or closing parts of it. 折叠 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The back of the bench folds forward to make a table.* 长椅靠背向前一折，就成了一张桌子。❑ [v adj] *This portable seat folds flat for easy storage.* 这把便携椅可以折平，便于收纳。❑ [v n] *Check if you can fold the buggy without having to remove the raincover.* 看看能不能折叠童车的时候不用摘掉防雨罩。❑ [v-ing] *...a folding beach chair.* 折叠沙滩椅 [Also v n adj] •PHRASAL VERB **Fold up** means the same as **fold**. fold up 同 fold ❑ [v P] *When not in use it folds up out of the way.* 不用时就折起放好。❑ [v n P] *Fold the ironing board up so that it is flat.* 把熨衣板折起放平。❺ VERB If you **fold** your arms or hands, you bring them together and cross or link them, for example over your chest. 交叉，交叠（双手或双臂）❑ [v n] *Meer folded his arms over his chest and turned his head away.* 米尔双臂交叉在胸前，把头扭到一边。❑ [v n] *Mrs Ringrose sat down and folded her hands in her lap.* 林罗斯夫人坐下来，双手交叠放在大腿上。❻ VERB If a business or organization **folds**, it is unsuccessful and has to close.（企业或组织）关门【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ [v] *2, 500 small businesses were folding each week.* 每周有 2,500 家小企业关张。❼ N-SING When someone joins an organization or group, you can say that they have come into **the fold**. When they leave the organization or group, you can say that they leave **the fold**. 组织；团体；圈子 ❑ *The E.U. wanted to bring the U.S. back into the fold.* 欧盟想把美国拉回到自己的阵营之中。❑ *He might find it difficult to return to the family fold when he realizes his mistake.* 等他意识到自己的错误时，他可能会发现难以重返家族圈了。

▶**fold in** or **fold into** PHRASAL VERB In cooking, if you **fold in** an ingredient or **fold it into** the other ingredients, you mix it very gently into the other ingredients.（烹饪时将调料）调入，加入 ❑ [v P n] *Fold in the flour.* 拌入面粉。❑ [v n P n] *Fold the cream into the egg yolk mixture.* 把奶油调入蛋黄混合物中。

▶**fold up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **fold** something **up**, you make it into a smaller, neater shape by folding it, usually several times. 把…折叠起来 ❑ [v n P] *She folded it up, and tucked it into her purse.* 她将其折叠起来，塞进了钱包里。❑ [v P n] *He folded up his paper and put it away.* 他把文件折了几折，收了起来。❷ → see also **fold 4**, **fold-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fold* with:

ADV. fold **carefully** 小心折叠，fold **gently** 轻轻折叠，fold **neatly** 折叠整齐 1
N. fold **clothes** 叠衣服，fold **paper** 折纸 1
fold *your* **arms/hands** 交叉双臂 / 双手 5

-fold /-fəʊld/ SUFFIX **-fold** combines with numbers to form adverbs which say how much an amount has increased by. For example, if an amount increases fourfold, it is four times greater than it was originally. (与数字连用，构成副词)表示"…倍" ❑ *By the late eighties their number had grown fourfold.* 到了80年代末，他们的数量已是原来的4倍。❑ *Pretax profit surged almost twelvefold.* 税前利润几乎猛增到了原来的12倍。•ADJ [ADJ n] **-fold** also combines with numbers to form adjectives. (与数字连用，构成形容词) ❑ *One survey revealed a threefold increase in breast cancer.* 一项调查显示，乳腺癌发病率已是原来的3倍。

fold|er /ˈfəʊldəʳ/ (**folders**) 1 N-COUNT A **folder** is a thin piece of cardboard in which you can keep loose papers. 活页夹；文件夹 2 N-COUNT A **folder** is a group of files that are stored together on a computer. (计算机系统中的)文件夹

ˈfold-up ADJ [ADJ n] A **fold-up** piece of furniture or equipment is one that is specially designed so that it can be folded into a smaller shape in order to be stored. (家具、装备等)折叠式的，可折叠的

fo|li|age /ˈfəʊlɪɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT The leaves of a plant are referred to as its **foliage**. (植物的)叶 ❑ *...shrubs with grey or silver foliage.* 灰色或银色叶子的灌木丛

Word Link 词根词缀 *foli ≈ leaf* 叶：*defoliate, exfoliate, foliage*

fo|lic acid /fəʊlɪk ˈæsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Folic acid** is one of the B group of vitamins. It is found in green vegetables and fruit. 叶酸(B族维生素的一种)

fo|lio /ˈfəʊlɪəʊ/ (**folios**) N-COUNT A **folio** is a book made with paper of a large size, used especially in the early centuries of European printing. (尤指欧洲早期印刷的)对开本 ❑ *Richard told me of three 16th-century folio volumes on alchemy.* 理查德告诉过我三卷16世纪对开本炼金术手稿的事。

folk ♦∞ /fəʊk/ (**folks**)

folk can also be used as the plural form for meaning 1. 义项1的复数形式亦可用 folk。

1 N-PLURAL You can refer to people as **folk** or **folks**. 人(们) ❑ *Country folk can tell you that there are certain places which animals avoid.* 老乡会告诉你有些地方动物是不会去的。❑ *...old folks.* 老年人 2 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] You can refer to your close family, especially your mother and father, as your **folks**. 亲人；家人；(尤指)双亲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've been avoiding my folks lately.* 我近来一直在避开家人。3 N-COUNT You can use **folks** as a term of address when you are talking to several people. (与数人交谈时的称呼)大伙儿，诸位【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This is it, folks: the best record guide in the business.* 就是这个，伙计们，业内最好的唱片指南。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Folk** art and customs are traditional or typical of a particular community or nation. (艺术或习俗)民间的 ❑ *...traditional Chinese folk medicine.* 传统中国民间医术 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Folk** music is music which is traditional or typical of a particular community or nation. (音乐)民间的 ❑ *...Irish folk music.* 爱尔兰民间音乐 •N-UNCOUNT **Folk** is also a noun. ❑ *...a variety of music including classical, jazz, and folk.* 包括古典、爵士和民间音乐的各种音乐 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Folk** can be used to describe something that relates to the beliefs and opinions of ordinary people. 大众的；普通百姓的 ❑ *Jack was a folk hero in the Greenwich Village bars.* 杰克在格林尼治村的酒吧里是人们心目中的英雄。

folk|lore /ˈfəʊklɔːʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Folklore** is the traditional stories, customs, and habits of a particular community or nation. 民间传说；民俗 ❑ *In Chinese folklore the bat is an emblem of good fortune.* 在中国民间传说中蝙蝠是吉祥的象征。

ˈfolk song (**folk songs**) also **folksong** N-COUNT A **folk song** is a traditional song that is typical of a particular community or nation. 民歌；民谣

folk|sy /ˈfəʊksi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **folksy**, you mean that it is simple and has a style characteristic of folk craft and tradition. You sometimes use **folksy** to show disapproval of something because it seems unsophisticated. 朴素的；民间风格的；土里土气的 ❑ *...folksy country furniture.* 朴素的乡村家具 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **folksy**, you mean that they are friendly and informal in their behaviour. 随和的；朴实的【AM, APPROVAL 美，褒】❑ *...an elderly, folksy postman.* 为人随和的老邮差

fol|li|cle /ˈfɒlɪkᵊl/ (**follicles**) N-COUNT A **follicle** is one of the small hollows in the skin which hairs grow from. (皮肤上的)毛囊

fol|low ♦♦♦ /ˈfɒləʊ/ (**follows, following, followed**) 1 VERB If you **follow** someone who is going somewhere, you move along behind them because you want to go to the same place. 跟随；跟着 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *We followed him up the steps into a large hall.* 我们跟着他上楼进入一个很大的厅。❑ [v n] *Please follow me, madam.* 请跟我来，夫人。❑ [v] *They took him into a small room and I followed.* 他们把他带到一个小房间，我跟了进去。[Also v +*after*] 2 VERB If you **follow** someone who is going somewhere, you move along behind them without their knowledge, in order to catch them or find out where they are going. 尾随；跟踪 ❑ [v n] *She realized that the Mercedes was following her.* 她意识到那辆奔驰在跟踪她。❑ [*be* v-ed] *I think we're being followed.* 我觉得我们被跟踪了。3 VERB If you **follow** someone to a place where they have recently gone and where they are now, you go to join them there. 追随 ❑ [v n +*to*] *He followed Janice to New York, where she was preparing an exhibition.* 他追随贾尼丝到了纽约，她正在那里筹备一个展览。4 VERB An event, activity, or period of time that **follows** a particular thing happens or comes after that thing, at a later time. 接着…发生；在…后发生 ❑ [v n] *...the rioting and looting that followed the verdict.* 判决宣布之后发生的暴乱和抢劫 ❑ [v] *Other problems may follow.* 其他问题可能接踵而至。❑ [v-ed] *Eyewitnesses spoke of a noise followed by a huge red light.* 目击者说响声过后出现了一大团红光。5 VERB If you **follow** one thing **with** another, you do or say the second thing after you have done or said the first thing. 在…后做(或说) ❑ [v n +*with*] *Her first major role was in Martin Scorsese's 'Goodfellas' and she followed this with a part in Spike Lee's 'Jungle Fever'.* 她主演的第一部影片是马丁·斯柯席斯的《好家伙》，之后接拍了斯派克·李的《丛林热》。•PHRASAL VERB **Follow up** means the same as **follow**. follow up 同 follow ❑ [v n P +*with*] *The book proved such a success that the authors followed it up with 'The Messianic Legacy'.* 这本书取得了巨大的成功，作者于是又推出了《弥赛亚的遗产》。6 VERB If it **follows** that a particular thing is the case, that thing is a logical result of something else being true or being the case. 可以得出(或推断出) ❑ [v that] *Just because a bird does not breed one year, it does not follow that it will fail the next.* 不能因为一只鸟某一年没有育雏就断定它第二年也不会育雏。❑ [v] *If the explanation is right, two things follow.* 如果解释是正确的，可以推断出两件事。❑ [v +*from*] *It is easy to see the conclusions described in the text follow from this equation.* 很容易可以看出文中所述的结论是由这个方程式推导出的。7 VERB If you refer to the words that **follow** or **followed**, you are referring to the words that come next or came next in a piece of writing or speech. (文章或讲演)接下来是，后面的是，下面是 ❑ [v] *What follows is an eyewitness account.* 接下来的是目击者的陈述。❑ [*there* v n] *There followed a list of places where Hans intended to visit.* 下面列出的是汉斯打算游览的地点。❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *General analysis is followed by five case studies.* 概括性分析之后是5个个案研究。8 VERB If you **follow** a path, route, or set of signs, you go somewhere using the path, route, or signs to direct you. 循着，沿着(道路、标志等) ❑ [v n] *If they followed the road, they would be certain to reach a village.* 如果他们沿着这条路走，就一定会走到一个村庄。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I followed the signs to Metrocity.* 我循着指示标志到了地铁城购物中心。9 VERB If something such as a path or river **follows** a particular route or line, it goes along that route or line. (小径、河流等)沿着，顺着 ❑ [v n] *Our route follows the Pacific coast through densely populated neighbourhoods.* 我们的路线沿着太平洋海岸，途经人口稠密的街区。10 VERB If you

follow something with your eyes, or if your eyes **follow** it, you watch it as it moves or you look along its route or course. 目光跟随着，（眼睛）跟随着（运动物体） ❑ [v n] *Ann's eyes followed a police car as it drove slowly past.* 安的目光跟随着一辆缓缓驶过的警车。 **11** VERB Something that **follows** a particular course of development happens or develops in that way. 按照…方式发展；以…方式发生 ❑ [v n] *His release turned out to follow the pattern set by that of the other six hostages.* 最终他的获释方式也和其他 6 名人质的获释如出一辙。 **12** VERB If you **follow** advice, an instruction, or a recipe, you act or do something in the way that it indicates. 听从，遵循（建议、指示、菜谱等） ❑ [v n] *Take care to follow the instructions carefully.* 注意严格按照说明进行。 **13** VERB If you **follow** what someone else has done, you do it too because you think it is a good thing or because you want to copy them. 仿效；效仿 ❑ [v n] *His admiration for the athlete did not extend to the point where he would follow his example in taking drugs.* 他对于这个运动员的崇拜还没有达到要学他吸毒的程度。 ❑ [v] *Where eastern Germany goes the rest will surely follow.* 东德怎样做，其他地方一定会效仿。 **14** VERB If you **follow** someone in what you do, you do the same thing or job as they did previously. 沿袭；继承 ❑ [v n] *He followed his father and became a surgeon.* 他子承父业，成为了一名外科医生。 ❑ [v n +into] *Anni-Frid's son has followed her into the music business.* 安妮－弗瑞德的儿子子承母业，也进入了音乐圈。 **15** VERB If you are able to **follow** something such as an explanation or the story of a film, you understand it as it continues and develops. 理解，跟得上（解释或故事情节） ❑ [v n] *Can you follow the plot so far?* 目前为止剧情你能看得懂吗？ ❑ [v] *I'm afraid I don't follow.* 恐怕我没明白。 **16** VERB If you **follow** something, you take an interest in it and keep informed about what happens. 追踪；对…感兴趣并持续关注 ❑ [v n] *...the millions of people who follow football because they genuinely love it.* 数百万人关注足球，因为他们发自内心地热爱足球 ❑ [v n] *She was following Laura's progress closely.* 她密切关注着劳拉的进展。 **17** VERB If you **follow** a particular religion or political belief, you have that religion or belief. 信奉，追随（宗教或政治信仰） ❑ [v n] *'Do you follow any particular religion?'—'Yes, we're all Hindus.'* "你们有宗教信仰吗？" —— "有，我们都是印度教徒。" **18** → see also **following** **19** PHRASE You use **as follows** in writing or speech to introduce something such as a list, description, or explanation. 如下 ❑ *The winners are as follows: E. Walker; R. Foster; R. Gates; A. Mackintosh.* 优胜者如下：E. 沃克、R. 福斯特、R. 盖茨和 A. 麦金托什。 ❑ *This can be done if you proceed as follows.* 按照如下操作即可完成。 **20** PHRASE You use **followed by** to say what comes after something else in a list or ordered set of things. 随后是；其次是 ❑ *Potatoes are still the most popular food, followed by white bread.* 马铃薯仍然是最受欢迎的食物，其次是白面包。 **21** PHRASE After mentioning one course of a meal, you can mention the next course by saying what you will have **to follow** or what there will be **to follow**. 下一道菜 ❑ *He decided on roast chicken and vegetables, with apple pie to follow.* 他决定点烤鸡配蔬菜，然后是苹果派。 **22** to **follow in** someone's **footsteps** → see **footstep** **23** to **follow** your **nose** → see **nose** **24** to **follow suit** → see **suit**

▶**follow through** PHRASAL VERB If you **follow through** an action, plan, or idea or **follow through with** it, you continue doing or thinking about it until you have done everything possible. 跟进；深入探究；坚持到底 ❑ [v P n] *The leadership has been unwilling to follow through the implications of these ideas.* 领导层不愿意对这些想法的含意进行深入探究。 ❑ [v n P] *I was trained to be an actress but I didn't follow it through.* 我接受过演员培训，但是我没有坚持下去。 ❑ [v P +with] *He decided to follow through with his original plan.* 他决定把最初的计划执行到底。 [Also v P, v P +on]

▶**follow up** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **follow up** something that has been said, suggested, or discovered, you try to find out more about it or take action about it. 追查；将…深入下去；对…采取进一步行动 ❑ [v P n] *State security police are following up several leads.* 国家安全警察正在追查几条线索。 ❑ [v n P] *An officer took a statement from me, but no one's bothered to follow it up.* 一位警官记录了我的叙述，但没有人愿意追查下去。 **2** → see also **follow-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *follow* Also look up:

V. pursue, shadow, trail **2**
succeed **16**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *follow* with:

ADV. **closely** follow 紧紧跟随，**blindly** follow 盲目跟随 **1 2 3**
N. follow **a road** 沿着道路，follow **signs** 循着标志，follow **a trail** 顺着小路 **3**
follow **a pattern** 按照模式 **11**
follow **advice** 听从建议，follow **directions** 按照指示，follow **instructions** 遵照说明，follow **orders** 遵从命令，follow **rules** 遵守规则 **12**
follow **a story** 跟得上故事发展 **15**

fol|low|er /'fɒləʊəʳ/ (**followers**) **1** N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **follower** of a particular person, group, or belief is someone who supports or admires this person, group, or belief. 信徒；追随者；支持者 ❑ *...the Democratic Party's most loyal followers.* 民主党最忠诚的追随者 **2** → see also **camp follower**

fol|low|ing ↔ /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ (**followings**) **1** PREP **Following** a particular event means after that event. 在…之后；紧接着 ❑ *In the centuries following Christ's death, Christians genuinely believed the world was about to end.* 在基督死后的几个世纪里，基督徒们真的相信世界将要灭亡。 ❑ *Following a day of medical research, the conference focused on educational practices.* 在就医学研究专题讨论一天后，会议接下来的主题集中在教学实践上。 **2** ADJ The **following** day, week, or year is the day, week, or year after the one you have just mentioned. 随后的；接下来的 ❑ *We went to dinner the following Monday evening.* 接下来那个周一的晚上，我们一起去吃了晚餐。 ❑ *The following year she joined the Royal Opera House.* 次年她加入了皇家歌剧院。 **3** ADJ You use **following** to refer to something that you are about to mention. 接下来的；下面的 ❑ *Write down the following information: name of product, type, date purchased and price.* 请写明如下信息：产品名称、型号、购买日期和价格。 ❑ *The method of helping such patients is explained in the following chapters.* 关于如何帮助这种病人，下面章节中将会作出说明。 •PRON **The following** refers to the thing or things that you are about to mention. 接下来的；下面的 ❑ *Do you use any of the following? Pager, Answering machine, Mobile phone, Car phone.* 你使用下列物品吗？传呼机、电话答录机、移动电话和车载电话。 **4** N-COUNT [usu adj N] A person or organization that has a **following** has a group of people who support or admire their beliefs or actions. （统称）追随者，支持者，拥护者 ❑ *Australian rugby league enjoys a huge following in New Zealand.* 澳大利亚橄榄球联赛在新西兰有众多支持者。 **5** ADJ [ADJ n] If a boat or vehicle has a **following** wind, the wind is moving in the same direction as the boat or vehicle. （风向）顺的

'follow-on N-SING A **follow-on** is something that is done to continue or add to something done previously. 继续；后续 ❑ [+to] *This course for bridge players with some experience is intended as a follow-on to the Beginners' course.* 这门课程面向的是有一定经验的桥牌玩家，是入门课程的延续。

'follow-through (**follow-throughs**) **1** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] A **follow-through** is something that completes an action or a planned series of actions. 后续行动 ❑ *...the task of finding a durable solution to the refugee problem as a follow-through to the very temporary measures.* 在权宜之计出台后找到解决难民问题的长久之计这个任务 **2** N-VAR A **follow-through** is a movement that completes an action such as hitting a ball. 随球动作；顺势动作 ❑ *Focus on making a short, firm follow-through.* 集中精力完成简短而有力的随球动作。

'follow-up (**follow-ups**) N-VAR [oft N n] A **follow-up** is something that is done to continue or add to something done previously. 继续；后续 ❑ *They are recording a follow-up to their successful 1989 album.* 他们正在灌录他们 1989 年畅销专辑的续篇。 ❑ *One man was arrested during the raid and another during a follow-up operation.* 一人在突袭中被捕，另一人在后续行动中被捕。

fol|ly /'fɒli/ (**follies**) **1** N-VAR If you say that a particular action or way of behaving is **folly** or a **folly**, you mean that it

Word Web 话题词汇 food 食物

The **food chain** begins with sunlight. Green **plants** absorb and store **energy** from the sun through **photosynthesis**. This energy is passed on to an **herbivore** (such as a mouse) that **eats** these plants. The mouse is then eaten by a **carnivore** (such as a snake). The snake may be eaten by a **top predator** (such as a hawk). When the hawk dies, its body is broken down by bacteria. Soon its **nutrients** become food for plants and the cycle begins again.

食物链始于阳光。绿色植物通过光合作用，将太阳中的能量吸收并存储起来。能量被传递给以这些植物为食的食草动物（例如老鼠）。接着，老鼠被食肉动物（例如蛇）吃掉。蛇又可能会被顶级掠食者（例如鹰）吃掉。鹰死后，身体被细菌分解，其中的营养物质供给了植物，开始新的循环。

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is foolish. 愚行；荒唐 ❑ *It's sheer folly to build nuclear power stations in a country that has dozens of earthquakes every year.* 在每年发生几十次地震的国家建造核电站简直是荒唐。 2 N-COUNT A **folly** is a small tower or other unusual building that is built as a decoration in a large garden or park, especially in Britain in former times. （尤指旧时英国大花园等中的）装饰性建筑

fo|ment /fəʊ'ment/ (**foments, fomenting, fomented**) VERB If someone or something **foments** trouble or violent opposition, they cause it to develop. 煽动，挑起（事端或暴力反抗行为）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They accused strike leaders of fomenting violence.* 他们指责罢工领导人煽动暴力。

fond /fɒnd/ (**fonder, fondest**) 1 ADJ If you are **fond of** someone, you feel affection for them. 喜欢；喜爱 ❑ [+of] *I am very fond of Michael.* 我很喜欢迈克尔。❑ [+of] *She was especially fond of a little girl named Betsy.* 她尤其偏爱一个名叫贝齐的小女孩。•**fond|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *...a great fondness for children.* 非常喜欢孩子 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fond** to describe people or their behaviour when they show affection. 深情的；温情的 ❑ *...a fond father.* 慈父 ❑ *He gave him a fond smile.* 他冲他深情地微笑了一下。•**fond|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Liz saw their eyes meet fondly across the table.* 利兹看到他们隔着桌子深情对视。 3 ADJ If you are **fond of** something, you like it or you like doing it very much. 喜欢…的；爱做…的 ❑ [+of] *He was fond of marmalade.* 他爱吃橘子酱。❑ [+of] *She is fond of collecting rare carpets.* 她喜欢收集珍稀地毯。•**fond|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *I've always had a fondness for jewels.* 我一直喜欢珠宝。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have **fond** memories of someone or something, you remember them with pleasure. （回忆）愉快的，愉悦的 ❑ *I have very fond memories of living in our village.* 我对村里生活有着十分美好的回忆。•**fond|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *My dad took us there when I was about four and I remembered it fondly.* 我4岁左右时爸爸带我们去过那里。那次留下了愉快的记忆。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **fond** to describe hopes, wishes, or beliefs which you think are foolish because they seem unlikely to be fulfilled. （希望、愿望、信仰等）愚蠢的，不切实际的 ❑ *My fond hope is that we will be ready by Christmastime.* 我奢望我们可以在圣诞假期前准备就绪。•**fond|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I fondly imagined that surgery meant a few stitches and an overnight stay in hospital.* 我天真地以为外科手术就是缝几针，在医院里待一宿。

fon|dant /'fɒndənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Fondant** is a sweet paste made from sugar and water. 风糖；方旦糖；软糖料；微晶糖膏 ❑ *...fondant cakes.* 方旦糖蛋糕

fon|dle /'fɒnd^{ə}l/ (**fondles, fondling, fondled**) VERB If you **fondle** someone or something, you touch them gently with a stroking movement, usually in a sexual way. （通常指两性间）抚弄，爱抚 ❑ [V n] *He tried to kiss her and fondle her.* 他想亲她，抚摸她。

fon|due /'fɒndjuː, AM 美 fʊn'duː/ (**fondues**) N-VAR A **fondue** is a sauce made from melted cheese into which you dip bread, or a pot of hot oil into which you dip pieces of meat or vegetables. 干酪火锅；热油火锅

font /fɒnt/ (**fonts**) 1 N-COUNT In printing, a **font** is a set of characters of the same style and size. 字体；字型 2 N-COUNT In a church, a **font** is a bowl which holds the water used for baptisms. 洗礼盆，圣水盂（教堂中洗礼用）

food ◆◆◆ /fuːd/ (**foods**) 1 N-VAR **Food** is what people and animals eat. 食物；食品 ❑ *Enjoy your food.* 用餐愉快。❑ *...supplies of food and water.* 食物和水的供给 ❑ *...emergency food aid.* 紧急食品援助 ❑ *...frozen foods.* 冷冻食品 2 → see also **convenience food, fast food, health food, junk food, wholefood** 3 PHRASE If you are **off your food**, you do not want to eat, usually because you are ill. （通常指因生病）不想吃东西，吃不下东西 ❑ *It's not like you to be off your food.* 胃口不好，这可不像你。 4 PHRASE If you give someone **food for thought**, you make them think carefully about something. 引人深思；发人深省 ❑ *Lord Fraser's speech offers much food for thought.* 弗雷泽勋爵的讲演发人深省。

→ see Word Web: **food**

→ see **can, farm, restaurant, rice, sugar, vegetarian**

'food chain (**food chains**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **food chain** is a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series. 食物链 ❑ *The whole food chain is affected by the over-use of chemicals in agriculture.* 整个食物链因农业过度使用化学物质而受到影响。

→ see **carnivore, food**

foodie /'fuːdi/ (**foodies**) also **foody** N-COUNT **Foodies** are people who enjoy cooking and eating different kinds of food. 吃货；老饕；美食家【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Other neighbourhoods in the city offer foodies a choice of Chinese, Portuguese or Greek food.* 城里其他街区为吃货们提供了中餐、葡餐、希腊餐等多种选择。

'food mix|er (**food mixers**) also **food-mixer** N-COUNT A **food mixer** is a piece of electrical equipment that is used to mix food such as cake mixture. 食品搅拌器；饲料混合机

'food poi|son|ing N-UNCOUNT If you get **food poisoning**, you become ill because you have eaten food that has gone bad. 食物中毒

'food pro|ces|sor (**food processors**) N-COUNT A **food processor** is a piece of electrical equipment that is used to mix, chop, or beat food, or to make it into a liquid. 食品加工机（用来混合、剁碎、搅打、压榨食物）

'food stamp (**food stamps**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In the United States, **food stamps** are official vouchers that are given to people with low incomes to be exchanged for food. （美国政府发放给低收入居民的）食品券

food|stuff /'fuːdstʌf/ (**foodstuffs**) N-VAR [usu pl] **Foodstuffs** are substances which people eat. 食品；粮食 ❑ *...basic foodstuffs such as sugar, cooking oil and cheese.* 糖、食用油、干酪等基本食品

'food value (**food values**) N-VAR The **food value** of a particular food is a measure of how good it is for you, based on its level of vitamins, minerals, or calories. 食品营养价值

foody /'fuːdi/ → see **foodie**

fool ◆◇◇ /fuːl/ (**fools, fooling, fooled**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone a **fool**, you are indicating that you think they are not at all sensible and show a lack of good judgment. 傻子；蠢人；白痴【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'You fool!' she shouted.* "你个白痴！"她叫道。❑ *He'd been a fool to get involved with her!* 他竟跟她扯到了一起，真傻！ 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fool** is used to describe an action or person that is not at all sensible and shows a lack of good judgment. 傻的；愚蠢的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ *What a damn fool thing to do!* 做这种事真是愚蠢至极！ 3 VERB If someone **fools** you, they deceive or trick you. 愚弄；蒙骗 ❑ [V n] *Art dealers fool a lot of people.* 艺术品销售商愚弄很多人。❑ [be V-ed] *Don't be fooled by his appearance.* 别被他的外表蒙骗了。❑ [V n +into] *They tried to fool you into coming after us.* 他们想骗你来追我们。 4 VERB If you say that a person **is fooling with** something or someone, you mean that the way they are behaving is likely to cause problems. 瞎弄；瞎折腾 ❑ [V +with] *What are you doing fooling with such a staggering sum of money?* 你拿着这么一大笔钱瞎折腾什么呢？ 5 PHRASE If you **make a fool of** someone, you make them seem silly by telling people about something stupid that they have

done, or by tricking them. 让…出丑；戏弄 ❑ *Your brother is making a fool of you.* 你哥哥在戏弄你。❑ *He'd been made a fool of.* 他被愚弄了。 6 PHRASE If you **make a fool of** yourself, you behave in a way that makes other people think that you are silly or lacking in good judgment. 出丑；让人笑话 ❑ *He was drinking and making a fool of himself.* 他在喝酒，让自己丢了丑。 7 PHRASE If you say to someone '**More fool** you' when they tell you what they have done or what they plan to do, you are indicating that you think that it is silly and shows a lack of judgment. 傻死了【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *Most managers couldn't care less about information technology. More fool them.* 多数经理根本不关心信息技术。他们真傻。 8 PHRASE If you **play the fool** or **act the fool**, you behave in a playful, childish, and foolish way, usually in order to make other people laugh. (通常指为逗乐而)扮傻，胡闹 ❑ *They used to play the fool together, calling each other silly names and giggling.* 他们过去常在一起胡闹，互相取笑。

▶**fool about** → see **fool around 3**

▶**fool around** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **fool around**, you behave in a silly, dangerous, or irresponsible way. 吊儿郎当；瞎胡混 ❑ [V P] *They were fooling around on an Army firing range.* 他们在军方射击场里闲晃。❑ [V P +*with*] *Have you been fooling around with something you shouldn't?* 你有没有乱动不该动的东西？ 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **fools around** with another person, especially when one of them is married, they have a casual sexual relationship. (尤指一方已婚者)鬼混，乱搞 ❑ [V P +*with*] *Never fool around with the clients' wives.* 永远不要和客户的老婆乱搞。❑ [V P] *Her husband was fooling around.* 她丈夫到处拈花惹草。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **fool around**, you behave in a playful, childish, and silly way, often in order to make people laugh. In British English, you can also say you **fool about**. (常为逗乐)扮傻，胡闹 ❑ [V P] *Stop fooling about, man.* 别再胡闹了，老兄。❑ [V P] *They fooled around for the camera.* 他们在相机前面胡闹。

fool|hardy /'fu:lhɑ:rdi/ ADJ If you describe behaviour as **foolhardy**, you disapprove of it because it is extremely risky. 莽撞的；蛮干的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *When he tested an early vaccine on himself, some described the act as foolhardy.* 他在自己身上试验一种早期疫苗时，有些人说他此举是蛮干。

fool|ish /'fu:liʃ/ 1 ADJ If someone's behaviour or action is **foolish**, it is not sensible and shows a lack of good judgment. (举止或行动)愚蠢的，傻的，笨的 ❑ *It would be foolish to raise hopes unnecessarily.* 妄想是愚蠢的。❑ *It is foolish to risk skin cancer.* 冒患上皮肤癌的风险是愚蠢的。•**fool|ish|ly** ADV [usu ADV with V] ❑ *He admitted that he had acted foolishly.* 他承认自己干了傻事。•**fool|ish|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They don't accept any foolishness when it comes to spending money.* 他们在花钱这个问题上从不犯傻。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you look or feel **foolish**, you look or feel so silly or ridiculous that people are likely to laugh at you. 傻的；蠢的；可笑的 ❑ *I didn't want him to look foolish and be laughed at.* 我不希望见到他出丑，被人笑话。•**fool|ish|ly** ADV [ADV after V] ❑ *He saw me standing there, grinning foolishly at him.* 他看见我站在那里，傻乎乎地咧着嘴冲他笑。

fool|proof /'fu:lpru:f/ ADJ Something such as a plan or a machine that is **foolproof** is so well designed, easy to understand, or easy to use that it cannot go wrong or be used wrongly. (计划、机器等)"傻瓜式"的，十分简单的，万无一失的 ❑ *The system is not 100 per cent foolproof.* 这个系统并非万无一失。❑ *I spent the day working out a foolproof plan to save him.* 我花一天时间想出了一个营救他的万全方案。

fools|cap /'fu:lzkæp/ N-UNCOUNT **Foolscap** is paper which is about 34 centimetres by 43 centimetres in size. 大裁，富士纸(规格约为 34 厘米 × 43 厘米的纸)【mainly BRIT 主英】

fool's gold 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fool's gold** is a substance that is found in rock and that looks very like gold. 愚人金(指酷似金子的矿物) 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a plan for getting money is **fool's gold**, you mean that it is foolish to carry it out because you are sure that it will fail or cause problems. 虚幻的摇钱树；荒唐的发财梦【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The British establishment seems to be off on another quest for fool's gold.* 这家英国机构似乎又开始做起了新一场发财大梦。

fool's paradise N-SING If you say that someone is living in **a fool's paradise**, you are criticizing them because they are not aware that their present happy situation is likely to change and get worse. 愚人乐园(含批评义，指只顾当前安乐，没有忧患意识)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...living in a fool's paradise of false prosperity.* 生活在虚假繁荣的愚人乐园中

foot ◆◆◆ /fʊt/ (**feet**) 1 N-COUNT Your **feet** are the parts of your body that are at the ends of your legs, and that you stand on. 脚；足 ❑ *She stamped her foot again.* 她又跺了跺脚。❑ *...a foot injury.* 脚伤 ❑ *...his aching arms and sore feet.* 他疼痛的胳膊和酸痛的脚 •**-footed** COMB ❑ *She was bare-footed.* 她光着脚。❑ *...pink-footed geese.* 粉脚雁 2 N-SING **The foot of** something is the part that is farthest from its top. 最下部；基部；底部 ❑ [+*of*] *David called to the children from the foot of the stairs.* 戴维在楼梯下面喊孩子们。❑ [+*of*] *A single word at the foot of a page caught her eye.* 一页底部的一个字吸引了她的注意。 3 N-SING **The foot of** a bed is the end nearest to the feet of the person lying in it. 床尾；床脚 ❑ [+*of*] *Friends stood at the foot of the bed, looking at her with serious faces.* 朋友们站在床脚处，神情严肃地看着她。 4 N-COUNT A **foot** is a unit for measuring length, height, or depth, and is equal to 12 inches or 30.48 centimetres. When you are giving measurements, the form 'foot' is often used as the plural instead of the plural form 'feet'. 英尺(长度单位，相当于 12 英寸或 30.48 厘米) ❑ *This beautiful and curiously shaped lake lies at around fifteen thousand feet.* 这个形状奇特的美丽湖泊长约 15,000 英尺。❑ *He occupies a cell 10 foot long, 6 foot wide and 10 foot high.* 他住在一个长 10 英尺、宽 6 英尺、高 10 英尺的小房间里。❑ *I have to give my height in feet and inches.* 我得报出自己身高几英尺几英寸。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **foot** brake or **foot** pump is operated by your foot rather than by your hand. (刹车或泵)用脚操作的，脚踏的 ❑ *I tried to reach the foot brakes but I couldn't.* 我想去够脚刹，但没够到。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **foot** patrol or **foot** soldiers walk rather than travelling in vehicles or on horseback. (巡逻队或军人)步行的 ❑ *Paratroopers and foot-soldiers entered the building on the government's behalf.* 伞兵和步兵代表政府进入大楼。 7 → see also **footing** 8 PHRASE If you get **cold feet about** something, you become nervous or frightened about it because you think it will fail. (觉得会失败而)害怕，胆怯，缩手缩脚 ❑ [+*about*] *The Government is getting cold feet about the reforms.* 政府对改革缩手缩脚。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone **is finding** their **feet** in a new situation, you mean that they are starting to feel confident and to deal with things successfully. 站稳脚跟；适应新环境 ❑ *I don't know anyone in England but I am sure I will manage when I find my feet.* 我在英格兰谁都不认识，但我相信自己一旦站稳脚跟就可以游刃有余了。 10 PHRASE If you say that someone has their **feet on the ground**, you approve of the fact that they have a sensible and practical attitude towards life, and do not have unrealistic ideas. 脚踏实地；踏踏实实【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *In that respect he needs to keep his feet on the ground and not get carried away.* 在那方面他得脚踏实地，不能飘飘然。❑ *Kevin was always level-headed with both feet on the ground.* 凯文总是头脑冷静，脚踏实地。 11 PHRASE If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk, rather than using any form of transport. 步行；走路 ❑ *We rowed ashore, then explored the island on foot for the rest of the day.* 我们划船到了岸边，当日余下的时间步行在岛上探险。 12 PHRASE If you are **on** your **feet**, you are standing up. 站立；站着 ❑ *Everyone was on their feet applauding wildly.* 每个人都站起身来热烈鼓掌。 13 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **on** their **feet** again after an illness or difficult period, you mean that they have recovered and are back to normal. 重新站起来(指病愈或走出困境，恢复正常) ❑ *He said they all needed to work together to put the country on its feet again.* 他说他们都得通力协作以使国家重新站起来。 14 PHRASE If you say that someone always **falls** or **lands on** their **feet**, you mean that they are always successful or lucky, although they do not seem to achieve this by their own efforts. 运气好；交好运 ❑ *He has good looks and charm, and always falls on his feet.* 他长得帅，有魅力，总是交好运。 15 PHRASE If you say that someone **has one foot in the grave**, you mean that they are very old or very ill and will probably die soon. 一只脚

F

踏进了坟墓；行将就木【INFORMAL 非正式】 ⓯ PHRASE If you say, in British English, **the boot is on the other foot** or, mainly in American English, **the shoe is on the other foot**, you mean that a situation has been reversed completely, so that the person who was in the better position before is now in the worse one. 形势完全逆转 ❑ *You're not in a position to remove me. The boot is now on the other foot.* 你没有权力开除我。此一时，彼一时。 ⓰ PHRASE If someone **puts** their **foot down**, they use their authority in order to stop something happening. 运用权力阻止 ❑ *He had planned to go skiing on his own in March but his wife had decided to put her foot down.* 他原本打算3月独自去滑雪，但他太太决定让他打消这个念头。 ⓱ PHRASE If someone **puts** their **foot down** when they are driving, they drive as fast as they can. 猛踩油门；把车开得飞快 ❑ *I asked the driver to put his foot down for Nagchukha.* 我要司机加大油门去那曲卡。 ⓲ PHRASE If someone **puts** their **foot in it** or **puts** their **foot in** their **mouth**, they accidentally do or say something which embarrasses or offends people. （行为或言语）使人尴尬，冒犯别人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Our chairman has really put his foot in it, poor man, though he doesn't know it.* 我们主席捅了大娄子，可怜的人，不过他自己浑然不觉。 ⓳ PHRASE If you **put** your **feet up**, you relax or have a rest, especially by sitting or lying with your feet supported off the ground. （尤指架起双脚坐下或躺下）休息，放松 ❑ *After supper he'd put his feet up and read. It was a pleasant prospect.* 晚饭后他会架起双脚休息一会儿，看看书。那是件很惬意的事情。 ⓴ PHRASE If you never **put a foot wrong**, you never make any mistakes. 做错事；犯错误 ❑ *When he's around, we never put a foot wrong.* 他在时，我们从来不出错。 ㉑ PHRASE If you say that someone **sets foot** in a place, you mean that they enter it or reach it, and you are emphasizing the significance of their action. If you say that someone **never sets foot** in a place, you are emphasizing that they never go there. 踏上，涉足（某地）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the day the first man set foot on the moon.* 人类首次登上月球的那一天 ❑ *A little later I left that place and never set foot in Texas again.* 之后没多久我离开了那个地方，从此再也没有涉足得克萨斯。 ㉒ PHRASE If someone has to **stand on** their **own two feet**, they have to be independent and manage their lives without help from other people. 自食其力；独立自主 ❑ *My father didn't mind whom I married, so long as I could stand on my own two feet and wasn't dependent on my husband.* 只要我能够自食其力，不依附于丈夫，嫁给谁我父亲倒是并不介意。 ㉓ PHRASE If you get or rise **to** your **feet**, you stand up. 站起；起身 ❑ *Malone got to his feet and followed his superior out of the suite.* 马隆站起身来，跟在上司后面走出了套房。 ❑ *He sprang to his feet and ran outside.* 他腾地站起身来跑了出去。 ㉔ PHRASE If someone **gets off on the wrong foot** in a new situation, they make a bad start by doing something in completely the wrong way. 一开始就不对；出师不利 ❑ *Even though they called the election and had been preparing for it for some time, they got off on the wrong foot.* 尽管是他们宣布要举行选举，也为此做了一段时间的准备，但还是出师不利。 ㉕ to **foot the bill** → see **bill** ㉖ **foot in the door** → see **door** ㉗ **drag** your **feet** → see **drag** ㉘ to **vote with** your **feet** → see **vote**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **foot**

→ see **body**

foot|age /ˈfʊtɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Footage** of a particular event is a film of it or the part of a film which shows this event. （记录特定事件的）影片，电影片段 ❑ *They are planning to show exclusive footage from this summer's festivals.* 他们准备播放今年夏天节日庆典的独家镜头。

ˌfoot-and-ˈmouth disˈease N-UNCOUNT **Foot-and-mouth disease** or **foot-and-mouth** is a serious and highly infectious disease that affects cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. 口蹄疫

foot|ball ↔ /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ (**footballs**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Football** is a game played by two teams of eleven players using a round ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net. 足球（运动）【BRIT 英】❑ *Several boys were still playing football on the waste ground.* 几个男孩还在那片废弃的场地上踢足球。 ❑ *...Arsenal Football Club.* 阿森纳足球俱乐部 ❑ *...Italian football fans.* 意大利足球迷

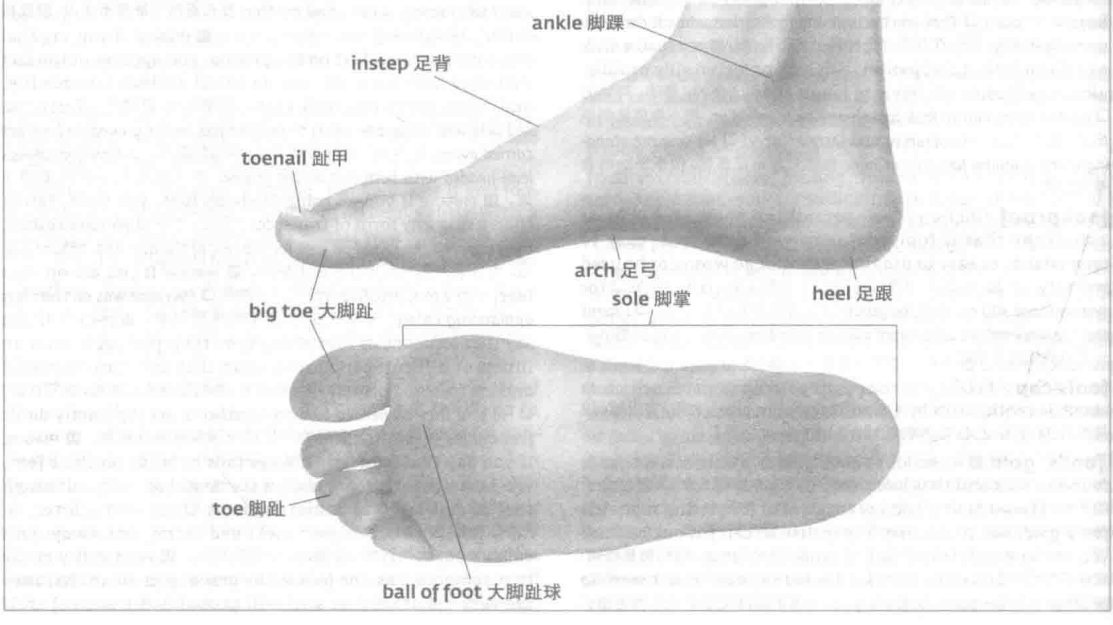
in AM, use 美国英语用 **soccer**

❷ N-UNCOUNT **Football** is a game played by two teams of eleven players using an oval ball. Players carry the ball in their hands or throw it to each other as they try to score goals that are called touchdowns. 橄榄球（运动）【AM 美】❑ *Two blocks beyond our school was a field where boys played football.* 离我们学校两个街区远的地方有个男孩们玩橄榄球的球场。 ❑ *This year's national college football championship was won by Princeton.* 今年全国高校橄榄球锦标赛普林斯顿队夺冠。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **American football**

❸ N-COUNT A **football** is a ball that is used for playing football.

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 foot 足



足球；橄榄球

→ see Picture Dictionary: **football**

→ see **park**

foot|baller /'fʊtbɔːlə^{r}/ (**footballers**) N-COUNT A **footballer** is a person who plays football, especially as a profession. 踢足球者；（尤指）足球运动员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **soccer player**

foot|balling /'fʊtbɔːlɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Footballing** means relating to the playing of football. 足球的；和足球运动有关的【BRIT 英】❑ *My two years at Farnham were the best of my footballing life.* 在法纳姆那两年是我足球生涯的黄金时期。

'foot|ball pools N-PLURAL If you do **the football pools**, you take part in a gambling competition in which people try to win money by guessing the results of football matches. 足彩；赌球【BRIT 英】

foot|bridge /'fʊtbrɪdʒ/ (**footbridges**) N-COUNT A **footbridge** is a narrow bridge for people travelling on foot. 人行桥；步行桥

'foot-dragging N-UNCOUNT **Foot-dragging** is the action of deliberately slowing down a plan or process. 故意拖延；有意放缓；拖拉【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Their bargaining position with America was weakened by their foot-dragging over the Gulf.* 他们在同美国谈判时的地位因他们在海湾问题上拖拖拉拉而被削弱。

-footed /-'fʊtɪd/ ❶ COMB **-footed** combines with words such as 'heavy' or 'light' to form adjectives which indicate how someone moves or walks. （与 heavy、light 等词连用，构成形容词）表示"行动…的"、"走路…的" ❑ *...a slim, light-footed little man.* 身材瘦削、步履轻盈的小个子男人 ❑ *He was a nimble-footed boy of ten.* 他是个步伐敏捷的 10 岁男孩。❷ → see also **foot, flat-footed, sure-footed**

foot|er /'fʊtə^{r}/ (**footers**) N-COUNT A **footer** is text such as a name or page number that can be automatically displayed at the bottom of each page of a printed document. 页脚（Compare 比较 **header**.）【COMPUTING 计算机】

foot|fall /'fʊtfɔːl/ (**footfalls**) N-COUNT A **footfall** is the sound that is made by someone walking each time they take a step. 脚步声【LITERARY 文】❑ *She heard the priest's familiar, flat footfall on the staircase.* 她听到楼梯上传来牧师那熟悉而单调的脚步声。

foot|hills /'fʊthɪlz/ N-PLURAL The **foothills** of a mountain or a range of mountains are the lower hills or mountains around its base. 山麓小丘；山麓丘陵 ❑ [+of] *Pasadena lies in the foothills of the San Gabriel mountains.* 帕萨迪纳坐落于圣加布里埃尔山麓的丘陵地带。

foot|hold /'fʊthəʊld/ (**footholds**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **foothold** is a strong or favourable position from which further advances or progress may be made. 立足点 ❑ [+in] *If British business is to have a successful future, companies must establish a firm foothold in Europe.* 英国公司想在未来成功发展，就必须在欧洲大陆站稳脚跟。❷ N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **foothold** is a place such as a small hole or area of rock where you can safely put your foot when climbing. （攀登时的）脚支点，立脚点 ❑ [+on] *He lowered his legs until he felt he had a solid foothold on the rockface beneath him.* 他把双腿向下伸，直到他感觉踩住了下面岩壁上一个牢固的立脚点。

footie /'fʊti/ also **footy** N-UNCOUNT **Footie** is the same as **football**. 同 football【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...footie fans.* 足球迷 ❑ *...a game of footie.* 一场足球赛

foot|ing /'fʊtɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] If something is put **on** a particular **footing**, it is defined, established, or changed in a particular way, often so that it is able to develop or exist successfully. 立足点；基础 ❑ *The new law will put official corruption on the same legal footing as treason.* 新法将在法律上将官员腐败与叛国罪同等论处。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] If you are **on** a particular kind of **footing** with someone, you have that kind of relationship with them. 人际关系；联系；地位 ❑ *They decided to put their relationship on a more formal footing.* 他们决定进一步正式交往。❑ *They are now trying to compete on an equal footing.* 他们现在想要公平竞争。❸ PHRASE If a country or armed force is **on a war footing**, it is ready to fight a war. 处于战时状态；准备打仗 ❑ *The president placed the republic on a war footing.* 总统把共和国推到了战争边缘。❹ N-UNCOUNT You refer to your **footing** when you are referring to your position and how securely your feet are placed on the ground. For example, if you lose your **footing**, your feet slip and you fall. 立足 ❑ *He was cautious of his footing, wary of the edge.* 他小心站住，怕从边上跌落。❑ *He lost his footing and slid into the water.* 他失足滑进水里。

foot|lights /'fʊtlaɪts/ N-PLURAL In a theatre, **the footlights** are the row of lights along the front of the stage. （舞台前缘的）脚灯，脚光灯

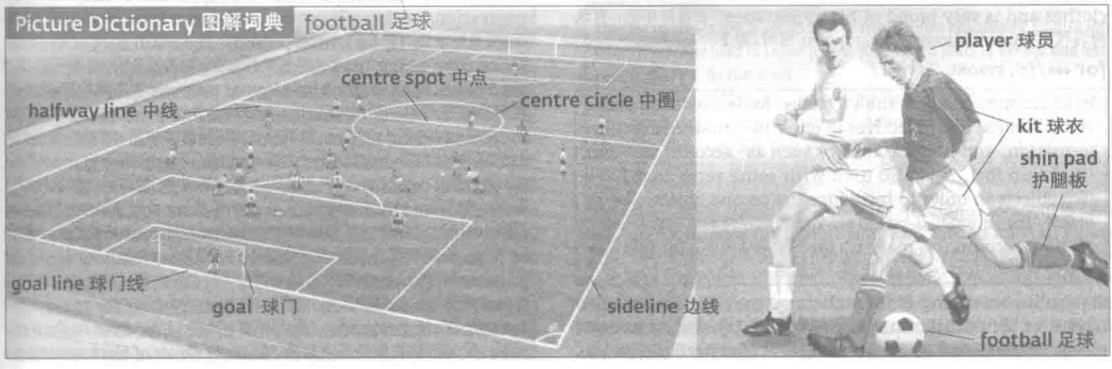
foot|locker /'fʊtlɒkə^{r}/ (**footlockers**) also **foot locker** N-COUNT A **footlocker** is a large box for keeping personal possessions in, especially one that is placed at the end of a bed. 收纳箱；（尤指）床脚柜【AM 美】

foot|loose /'fʊtluːs/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **footloose**, you mean that they have no responsibilities or commitments, and are therefore free to do what they want and go where they want. 行动无拘无束的；自由自在的 ❑ *People that are single tend to be more footloose.* 单身的人往往更加无拘无束。❷ PHRASE If you describe someone as **footloose and fancy-free**, you mean that they are not married or in a similar relationship, and you therefore consider them to have very few responsibilities or commitments. （单身的人）行动无拘无束的，自由自在的

foot|man /'fʊtmən/ (**footmen**) N-COUNT A **footman** is a male servant who typically does jobs such as opening doors or serving food, and who often wears a special uniform. （负责开门、上菜等的）男仆，侍从

foot|note /'fʊtnəʊt/ (**footnotes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **footnote** is a note at the bottom of a page in a book which provides more detailed information about something that is mentioned on that page. 脚注 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to what you are saying as a **footnote**, you mean that you are adding some information that is related to what has just been mentioned. 补充说明；注脚 ❑ *As a footnote, I should add that there was one point on which his bravado was more than justified.* 我得补充一句，他在一点上表现得

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过分逞强了。 3 N-COUNT If you describe an event as a **footnote**, you mean that it is fairly unimportant although it will probably be remembered. 较次要事件 ❑ *I'm afraid that his name will now become a footnote in history.* 恐怕他的名字现在会成为历史的注脚。

foot|path /ˈfʊtpɑːθ, -pæθ/ (**footpaths**) N-COUNT A **footpath** is a path for people to walk on, especially in the countryside. (尤指乡间的)小路，游步道

foot|plate /ˈfʊtpleɪt/ (**footplates**) N-COUNT On a steam train, **the footplate** is the place where the driver and fireman stand. 司机室平台(指蒸汽火车上司机和司炉站立之处)【mainly BRIT 主英】

foot|print /ˈfʊtprɪnt/ (**footprints**) N-COUNT A **footprint** is a mark in the shape of a foot that a person or animal makes in or on a surface. 足迹；脚印

→ see **fossil**

foot|sie /ˈfʊtsi/ PHRASE If someone **plays footsie with** you, they touch your feet with their own feet, for example under a table, often as a playful way of expressing their romantic or sexual feelings towards you. 脚碰脚(常作为挑逗手段)【INFORMAL 非正式】

'foot sol|dier (**foot soldiers**) N-COUNT The **foot soldiers** of a particular organization are people who seem unimportant and who do not have a high position but who do a large amount of very important and often very boring work. 吃苦耐劳的小卒(指机构中卑微而又不可或缺的人员，工作内容往往枯燥无趣)

foot|sore /ˈfʊtsɔːr/ ADJ If you are **footsore**, you have sore or tired feet after walking a long way. (因走路过多)脚痛的，脚酸的

foot|step /ˈfʊtstep/ (**footsteps**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **footstep** is the sound or mark that is made by someone walking each time their foot touches the ground. 脚步声；足迹 ❑ *I heard footsteps outside.* 我听见外面有脚步声。 2 PHRASE If you **follow in** someone's **footsteps**, you do the same things as they did earlier. 效仿；因袭；步…后尘 ❑ *My father is extremely proud that I followed in his footsteps and became a doctor.* 我子承父业做了医生，我父亲特别自豪。

foot|stool /ˈfʊtstuːl/ (**footstools**) N-COUNT A **footstool** is a small low stool that you can rest your feet on when you are sitting in a chair. 脚凳

foot|wear /ˈfʊtweər/ N-UNCOUNT **Footwear** refers to things that people wear on their feet, for example shoes and boots. 鞋类 ❑ *Some footballers get paid millions for endorsing footwear.* 有些足球运动员因为代言鞋类产品而得到几百万的报酬。

foot|work /ˈfʊtwɜːrk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Footwork** is the way in which you move your feet, especially in sports such as boxing, football, or tennis, or in dancing. (尤指拳击、足球、网球等运动或舞蹈的)步法，脚法 ❑ *This exercise improves your coordination, balance, timing and footwork.* 这项练习可以提高协调能力、平衡能力、时机把握能力和步法。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **footwork** in a difficult situation, you mean the clever way they deal with it. (应对困境的)策略，手腕 ❑ *In the end, his brilliant legal footwork paid off.* 最后，他高明的法律手腕大功告成。

fop|pish /ˈfɒpɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a man as **foppish**, you disapprove of the fact that he dresses in beautiful, expensive clothes and is very proud of his appearance. 衣着浮华的；有纨绔习气的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

for ◆◆◆ /fər, STRONG 强读 fɔːr/

In addition to the uses shown below, **for** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information, and in phrasal verbs such as 'account for' and 'make up for'. It is also used with some verbs that have two objects in order to introduce the second object. 除下列用法外，for 还可以用在一些动词、名词和形容词后引出额外信息，可以用于 account for、make up for 等短语动词中。for 也可以和一些有双宾语的动词连用，引出第二个宾语。

1 PREP If something is **for** someone, they are intended to have it or benefit from it. (表示对象)为了，给，对于 ❑ *Isn't that enough for you?* 那对你来说不够吗？ ❑ *I have some free advice for you.* 我为你提供免费咨询。 ❑ *...a table for two.* 二人桌 ❑ *Your mother is only trying to make things easier for you.* 你母亲只是想把一切安排好，让你未来更顺畅。 ❑ *What have you got for me this morning, Patrick?* 今天上午你为我安排了些什么，帕特里克？ ❑ *He wanted all the running of the business for himself.* 他想自己全面管理企业。 2 PREP If you work or do a job **for** someone, you are employed by them. 受雇于；为…工作 ❑ *I knew he worked for a security firm.* 我知道他在一家保安公司工作。 ❑ *Have you had any experience writing for radio?* 你有给电台写稿的经验吗？ ❑ *...a buyer for one of the largest chain stores in the south.* 南方最大的几家连锁店中一家的采购员 3 PREP If you speak or act **for** a particular group or organization, you represent them. 代表(群体或组织) ❑ *She appears nightly on the television news, speaking for the State Department.* 她作为国务院发言人，每晚出现在电视新闻中。 ❑ *...the spokesman for the Democrats.* 民主党发言人 4 PREP If someone does something **for** you, they do it so that you do not have to do it. 帮助；代替；为了 ❑ *If your pharmacy doesn't stock the product you want, have them order it for you.* 药店要是没有你想要的药品，让药店为你订购。 ❑ *He picked the bracelet up for me.* 他帮我把手镯捡了起来。 5 PREP If you feel a particular emotion **for** someone, you feel it on their behalf. 替…(感到)；为…(感到) ❑ *This is the best thing you've ever done—I am so happy for you!* 这是你做得最棒的一件事——我为你感到特别高兴！ ❑ *He felt a great sadness for this little girl.* 他为这个小女孩深感悲哀。 6 PREP If you feel a particular emotion **for** someone or something, they are the object of that emotion, and you feel it when you think about them. (表示情感的对象)对，为 ❑ *John, I'm sorry for Steve, but I think you've made the right decisions.* 约翰，我为史蒂夫感到难过，但是我觉得你的决定是正确的。 ❑ *Mack felt a pitiless contempt for her.* 麦克对她没有同情，只有鄙夷。 7 PREP You use **for** after words such as 'time', 'space', 'money', or 'energy' when you say how much there is or whether there is enough of it in order to be able to do or use a particular thing. (用在 time、space、money、energy 等词后)供…之用，为…所需 ❑ *Many new trains have space for wheelchair users.* 许多新型列车为坐轮椅者留有空间。 ❑ *It would take three to six hours for a round trip.* 往返行程需要 3 到 6 个小时。 ❑ *Chris couldn't even raise the energy for a smile.* 克里斯甚至连笑一笑的力气都没有了。 8 PREP If something is **for** sale, hire, or use, it is available to be sold, hired, or used. 供(销售、出租或使用) ❑ *...fishmongers displaying freshwater fish for sale.* 摆摊卖淡水鱼的鱼贩 ❑ *...a room for rent.* 供租用的房间 ❑ *...a comfortable chair, suitable for use in the living room.* 适合客厅使用的舒适椅子 9 PREP You use **for** when you state or explain the purpose of an object, action, or activity. (表示用途或目的)为了，用来 ❑ *...drug users who use unsterile equipment for injections of drugs.* 使用未经消毒的注射器注射毒品的吸毒者 ❑ *The knife for cutting sausage was sitting in the sink.* 切香肠的刀放在水槽里。 ❑ *...economic aid for the future reconstruction of the country.* 用于该国未来重建的经济援助 10 PREP You use **for** after nouns expressing reason or cause. (用于名词后)因为，由于 ❑ *He's soon to make a speech in parliament explaining his reasons for going.* 他很快要在议会发表讲话，说明他离职的原因。 ❑ *The county hospital could find no physical cause for Sumner's problems.* 对于萨姆纳的问题，县医院查不出任何生理上的原因。 ❑ *He has now been formally given the grounds for his arrest.* 他现在已被正式告知了自己被捕的原因。 11 PREP **For** is used in conditional sentences, in expressions such as '**if not for**' and '**were it not for**', to introduce the only thing which prevents the main part of the sentence from being true. (用于条件句中)如果不是因为，要不是 ❑ *If not for John, Brian wouldn't have learned the truth.* 要不是约翰，布赖恩不可能知道真相。 ❑ *The earth would be a frozen ball if it were not for the radiant heat of the sun.* 如果没有太阳辐射的热量，地球将是一个冰封的球体。 ❑ *She might have forgotten her completely had it not been for recurrent nightmares.* 要不是因为反复做噩梦，她可能已经把她彻底忘了。 12 PREP You use **for** to say how long something lasts or continues. (表示时间)持续 ❑ *The toaster remained on for more than an hour.* 烤面包机持续开了一个多小时。 ❑ *For a few minutes she sat on her bed watching the clock.* 她坐在床上盯着时钟看了几分钟。 ❑ *They talked for a bit.* 他们聊了一小会儿。 13 PREP You use **for** to say how far something extends. (表示距离)延伸 ❑ *We drove on for a few miles.* 我们继续往前开了几英里。 ❑ *Great clouds of black smoke were*

rising for several hundred feet or so. 大团大团的黑烟升至大约几百英尺的空中。 PREP If something is bought, sold, or done **for** a particular amount of money, that amount of money is its price. 花费；以…的价钱 ❑ *We got the bus back to Tange for 30 cents.* 我们花了30美分坐公共汽车回到坦格。❑ *The Martins sold their house for about 1.4 million pounds.* 马丁夫妇把他们的房子卖了约140万英镑。❑ *The doctor was prepared to do the operation for a large sum.* 医生做这个手术需要收取高额费用。 PREP If something is planned **for** a particular time, it is planned to happen then. 在（预定的时间）❑ *...the Welsh Boat Show, planned for July 30–August 1.* 预定于7月30日至8月1日期间举办的威尔士船展 ❑ *Marks & Spencer will be unveiling its latest fashions for autumn and winter.* 玛莎百货的最新款秋冬季时装即将亮相。 PREP If you do something **for** a particular occasion, you do it on that occasion or to celebrate that occasion. 在，为了（特定场合）❑ *He asked his daughter what she would like for her birthday.* 他问女儿过生日想要什么。❑ *I'll be home for Christmas.* 我会回家过圣诞节。 PREP If you leave **for** a particular place or if you take a bus, train, plane, or boat **for** a place, you are going there. 去；前往 ❑ *They would be leaving for Rio early the next morning.* 他们第二天一早要去里约。 PREP You use **for** when you make a statement about something in order to say how it affects or relates to someone, or what their attitude to it is. 对…来说；在…看来 ❑ *What matters for most scientists is money and facilities.* 对多数科学家来说，资金和设备至关重要。❑ *For her, books were as necessary to life as bread.* 对她来说，书就像面包一样，是生活必需品。❑ *It would be excellent experience for him to travel a little.* 对他来说，偶尔出游会是很不错的体验。 PREP After some adjective, noun, and verb phrases, you use **for** to introduce the subject of the action indicated by the following infinitive verb.（用于某些形容词、名词和动词短语后，引出其后动词不定式的主语）❑ *It might be possible for a single woman to be accepted as a foster parent.* 有可能会接受单身女子作为领养人。❑ *I had made arrangements for my affairs to be dealt with by one of my children.* 我已经安排我的一个孩子处理我的事务。❑ *He held out his glass for an old waiter to refill.* 他把杯子递给一个老服务生重新满上。 PREP You use **for** when you say that an aspect of something or someone is surprising in relation to other aspects of them. 就…而言（表示相对来说不寻常）❑ *He was tall for an eight-year-old.* 对一个8岁的孩子而言，他长得很高。❑ *He had too much money for a young man.* 对于一个年轻人来说，他太有钱了。 PREP If you say that you are **for** a particular activity, you mean that this is what you want or intend to do. 想要；意欲做 ❑ *Right, who's for a toasted sandwich then?* 好，那谁想要烤三明治？ ❑ *'What'll it be?' Paul said.—'I'm for halibut.'* "吃什么？"保罗说。——"我要庸鲽。" PREP [with neg] If you say that something is **not for** you, you mean that you do not enjoy it or that it is not suitable for you. 为…所喜欢；对…适合【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Wendy decided the sport was not for her.* 温迪认定这项运动不适合她。 PREP If it is **for** you **to** do something, it is your responsibility or right to do it.（表示有责任或权利做某事）由 … ❑ *I wish you would come back to Washington with us, but that's for you to decide.* 我希望你能和我们一起回华盛顿，但是这由你决定。❑ *It is not for me to arrange such matters.* 我不负责安排这些事情。 PREP If you are **for** something, you agree with it or support it. 赞成；支持 ❑ *Are you for or against public transport?* 你是支持还是反对公共交通？ ❑ *I'm for a government that the people respect and that respects the people.* 我拥护一个受人民尊重并且尊重人民的政府。 PREP You use **for** after words such as 'argue', 'case', 'evidence', or 'vote' in order to introduce the thing that is being supported or proved.（用于argue，case，evidence，vote等词后，引出所支持或被证明之事）❑ *Another union has voted for industrial action in support of a pay claim.* 另一个工会已经投票赞成采取要求加薪的劳工行动。❑ *The case for nuclear power is impressive.* 这个支持核能的案例令人印象深刻。❑ *We have no real, objective, scientific evidence for our belief.* 我们并无实际、客观、科学的证据支撑我们的信仰。•ADV [ADV after v] **For** is also an adverb. ❑ *833 delegates voted for, and only 432 against.* 833名代表投了赞成票，只有432票反对。 PREP **For** is the preposition that is used after some nouns, adjectives, or verbs in order to introduce more information or to indicate what a quality, thing, or action relates to.（用于某些名词、形容词或动词后，引出更多信息或与某性质、事物或行为相关的事物）❑ *Reduced-calorie cheese is a great substitute for cream cheese.* 低热量干酪是乳脂干酪的极佳替代品。❑ *Car park owners should be legally responsible for protecting vehicles.* 停车场场主有保护停放车辆的法律责任。❑ *Be prepared for both warm and cool weather.* 对冷暖天气都要做好准备。❑ *Make sure you have ample time to prepare for the new day ahead.* 要保证你有足够的时间为即将开始的新的一天做好准备。 PREP To be named **for** someone means to be given the same name as them. 以…命名【AM 美】❑ *The Brady Bill is named for former White House Press Secretary James Brady.* 《布雷迪法案》是以白宫前新闻秘书詹姆斯·布雷迪的名字命名的。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 after

 PREP You use **for** with 'every' when you are stating a ratio, to introduce one of the things in the ratio.（与every连用，引出比率）每…（有…）❑ *For every farm job that is lost, two or three other jobs in the area are put at risk.* 该地区每有一个农民失去工作，另外两到三个从事其他工作的人就会面临失业的危险。❑ *Where there had been one divorce for every 100 marriages before the war, now there were five.* 战前每100对夫妇中有1对离婚，现在则是5对。 PREP You can use **for** in expressions such as **pound for pound** or **mile for mile** when you are making comparisons between the values or qualities of different things.（用于比较价值或特性）每镑对每镑／每英里对每英里 ❑ *...the Antarctic, mile for mile one of the planet's most lifeless areas.* 南极洲每一寸土地和世界上其他地方相比都是极其荒芜的 ❑ *He insists any tax cut be matched dollar-for-dollar with cuts in spending.* 他坚持每一项减税措施都要和支出削减一一对应。 PREP If a word or expression has the same meaning as another word or expression, you can say that the first one is another word or expression **for** the second one.（意思）相当于，等于 ❑ *The technical term for sunburn is erythema.* sunburn（晒斑）的术语说法是erythema（红斑）。 PREP You use **for** in a piece of writing when you mention information which will be found somewhere else.（引出可在其他地方找到的信息）至于，对于 ❑ *For further information on the life of William James Sidis, see Amy Wallace, 'The Prodigy'.* 想进一步了解威廉·詹姆斯·西季斯的生平信息，请参阅埃米·华莱士的《神童》。 PHRASE If you say that you are **all for** doing something, you agree or strongly believe that it should be done, but you are also often suggesting that other people disagree with you or that there are practical difficulties.（尽管有不同意见或实际困难）完全赞成，坚信 ❑ *He is all for players earning what they can while they are in the game.* 他完全赞成现役运动员尽可能多赚钱。❑ *I was all for it, but Wolfe said no.* 我对此完全赞成，但是沃尔夫说不行。 PHRASE If you **are in for it** or, in British English, if you **are for it**, you are likely to get into trouble because of something you have done. 会惹麻烦；要闯祸【INFORMAL 非正式】 PHRASE You use expressions such as **for the first time** and **for the last time** when you are talking about how often something has happened before. 首次／最后一次 ❑ *He was married for the second time, this time to a Belgian.* 他第二次结婚，这一次是和一个比利时人。❑ *For the first time in my career, I was failing.* 我职业生涯中第一次经历失败。 **as for** → see **as** **but for** → see **but** **for all** → see **all**

Usage 用法 for

Use *for* to describe a length of time. *Noriko has studied English for seven years. She lived in Japan for the first fifteen years of her life and has lived in the U. S. for two years.*
for 用于表示一段时间：Noriko has studied English for seven years. She lived in Japan for the first fifteen years of her life and has lived in the U.S. for two years. 纪子已经学了7年英语。她人生头15年在日本度过，目前已在美国生活了两年。

for|age /'fɒrɪdʒ, AM 美 'fɔr-/ (**forages, foraging, foraged**) VERB If someone **forages for** something, they search for it in a busy way. 匆忙地搜寻 ❑ [v +for] *They were forced to forage for clothing and fuel.* 他们不得不急忙寻找衣物和燃料。 VERB When animals **forage**, they search for food.（动物）觅食 ❑ [v] *We disturbed a wild boar that had been foraging by the roadside.* 我们惊动了一只在路边觅食的野猪。❑ [v +for] *The cat forages for food.* 猫在寻找食物。

for|ay /ˈfɒreɪ, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ (**forays**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] If you make a **foray into** a new or unfamiliar type of activity, you start to become involved in it. 开始尝试，涉足（新活动或陌生活动） ❑ [+into] *Emporio Armani, the Italian fashion house, has made a discreet foray into furnishings.* 意大利时装公司安普里奥·阿玛尼已谨慎进入家居用品市场。❑ [+into] *...her first forays into politics.* 她初涉政界 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a short journey that you make as a **foray** if it seems to involve excitement or risk, for example because it is to an unfamiliar place or because you are looking for a particular thing. （惊险或刺激的）短暂旅行，闪电造访 ❑ [+into/to] *Most guests make at least one foray into the town.* 多数客人至少进过一次城。3 N-COUNT If a group of soldiers make a **foray into** enemy territory, they make a quick attack there, and then return to their own territory. （对敌控区的）突袭，闪电式袭击 ❑ [+into] *These base camps were used by the PKK guerrillas to make forays into Turkey.* 这些基地训练营被库尔德工人党游击队用于对土耳其实施突袭行动。

for|bade /fəˈbæd, -ˈbeɪd/ **Forbade** is the past tense of **forbid**.

for|bear /fɔːˈbeəˈ/ (**forbears, forbearing, forbore, forborne**) VERB If you **forbear to** do something, you do not do it although you have the opportunity or the right to do it. 忍耐；克制【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *I forbore to comment on this.* 我克制自己对此不予置评。❑ [v +from] *Protesters largely forbore from stone-throwing and vandalism.* 抗议者基本上没有投掷石头和搞蓄意破坏。

for|bear|ance /fɔːˈbeərəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has shown **forbearance**, you admire them for behaving in a calm and sensible way about something that they have a right to be very upset or angry about. 忍耐；克制【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *All the Greenpeace people behaved with impressive forbearance and dignity.* 所有绿色和平组织人士都表现出了极大的克制和大度。

for|bear|ing /fɔːˈbeərɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **forbearing** behaves in a calm and sensible way at a time when they would have a right to be very upset or angry. 忍耐的；克制的；宽容的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】

for|bid /fəˈbɪd/ (**forbids, forbidding, forbade, forbidden**) 1 VERB If you **forbid** someone **to** do something, or if you **forbid** an activity, you order that it must not be done. 禁止；不准 ❑ [v n to-inf] *They'll forbid you to marry.* 他们不会准许你结婚。❑ [v n] *Brazil's constitution forbids the military use of nuclear energy.* 巴西宪法禁止将核能用于军事用途。2 VERB If something **forbids** a particular course of action or state of affairs, it makes it impossible for the course of action or state of affairs to happen. 阻止；妨碍；阻碍 ❑ [v n to-inf] *His own pride forbids him to ask Arthur's help.* 他的自尊心不允许他开口向阿瑟求助。❑ [v n] *Custom forbids any modernisation.* 传统风俗阻碍现代化进程。3 **God forbid** → see **god** 4 **heaven forbid** → see **heaven**

for|bid|den /fəˈbɪdᵊn/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **forbidden**, you are not allowed to do it or have it. 禁止的；不准的 ❑ *Smoking was forbidden everywhere.* 到处都禁止吸烟。❑ *It is forbidden to drive faster than 20mph.* 车速不得超过每小时 20 英里。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **forbidden** place is one that you are not allowed to visit or enter. （场所）禁止进入的，谢绝参观的 ❑ *This was a forbidden area for foreigners.* 这里曾经禁止外国人进入。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Forbidden** is used to describe things that people strongly disapprove of or feel guilty about, and that are not often mentioned or talked about. 禁忌的；忌讳的 ❑ *The war was a forbidden subject.* 这场战争曾经是人们避讳的话题。❑ *Divorce? It was such a forbidden word.* 离婚？这可是个大大的禁忌词。

for|bid|den fruit (**forbidden fruits**) N-VAR **Forbidden fruit** is a source of pleasure that involves breaking a rule or doing something that you are not supposed to do. 禁果（指被禁止的快乐之源）❑ *...the forbidden fruit of an illicit romance.* 偷情的禁果

for|bid|ding /fəˈbɪdɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe a person, place, or thing as **forbidding**, you mean they have a severe, unfriendly, or threatening appearance. 严厉的；冷酷的；令人生畏的 ❑ *There was something a little severe and forbidding about her face.* 她面带一丝严厉、冷峻。❑ *...a huge, forbidding building.* 令人生畏的庞大建筑

force ⇸ /fɔːˈs/ (**forces, forcing, forced**) 1 VERB If someone **forces** you **to** do something, they make you do it even though you do not want to, for example by threatening you. 强迫；强制 ❑ [v n to-inf] *He was forced to resign by Russia's conservative parliament.* 他迫于俄罗斯保守议会的压力而辞职。❑ [v n] *I cannot force you in this. You must decide.* 在这件事上我不能强迫你。你必须自己决定。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They were grabbed by three men who appeared to force them into a car.* 他们被 3 名男子强行塞进一辆汽车里。2 VERB If a situation or event **forces** you to do something, it makes it necessary for you to do something that you would not otherwise have done. （情形或事件）迫使，使必须 ❑ [v n to-inf] *A back injury forced her to withdraw from Wimbledon.* 背伤使她不得不退出温布尔登赛事。❑ [v n +into/to/out of] *He turned right, down a dirt road that forced him into four-wheel drive.* 他右转上了一条土路，不得不采用四轮驱动。❑ [be v-ed +into/to/out of] *She finally was forced to the conclusion that she wouldn't get another paid job in her field.* 她最后被迫得出结论：在这一行里不会再有人出钱雇她。3 VERB If someone **forces** something **on** or **upon** you, they make you accept or use it when you would prefer not to. 把…强加给 ❑ [v n +on/upon] *To force this agreement on the nation is wrong.* 把这份协定强加给这个国家是错误的。4 VERB If you **force** something into a particular position, you use a lot of strength to make it move there. 用力使（某物）移动到位 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They were forcing her head under the icy waters, drowning her.* 他们用力把她的头按到冰冷的水中，想淹死她。5 VERB If someone **forces** a lock, a door, or a window, they break the lock or fastening in order to get into a building without using a key. 强行打开（锁、门、窗） ❑ [v n] *That evening police forced the door of the flat and arrested Mr Roberts.* 那晚警察撞开公寓门逮捕了罗伯茨先生。❑ [v n adj] *He tried to force the window open but it was jammed shut.* 他试图破窗而入，但是窗户卡死了。6 N-UNCOUNT If someone uses **force** to do something, or if it is done by **force**, strong and violent physical action is taken in order to achieve it. 暴力；武力 ❑ *The government decided against using force to break up the demonstrations.* 政府决定不使用暴力驱散示威人群。❑ *...the guerrillas' efforts to seize power by force.* 游击队武力夺权的努力 7 N-UNCOUNT **Force** is the power or strength which something has. 力量；力气；威力 ❑ *The force of the explosion shattered the windows of several buildings.* 爆炸的冲击力震碎了几栋楼房的玻璃窗。8 N-COUNT If you refer to someone or something as a **force** in a particular type of activity, you mean that they have a strong influence on it. 力量（指在特定活动领域具有强大影响力的人或事物）❑ [+in] *For years the army was the most powerful political force in the country.* 多年来军队一直是这个国家最强大的政治力量。❑ [+behind] *One of the driving forces behind this recent expansion is the growth of services.* 最近这次经济扩张背后的主要推动力之一是服务业的增长。9 N-UNCOUNT The **force of** something is the powerful effect or quality that it has. 力量（指强大的效力或特性）❑ [+of] *He changed our world through the force of his ideas.* 他通过自己思想的力量改变了我们的世界。10 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **forces** to refer to processes and events that do not appear to be caused by human beings, and are therefore difficult to understand or control. 自然力；非人力 ❑ [+of] *...the protection of mankind against the forces of nature: epidemics, predators, floods, hurricanes.* 保护人类抵御自然力——疫病、捕食者、洪水和飓风 ❑ *The principle of market forces was applied to some of the country's most revered institutions.* 市场力量运作的原则被应用到该国某些最具影响力的机构。11 N-VAR In physics, a **force** is the pulling or pushing effect that something has on something else. （物理学上的）力 ❑ *...the earth's gravitational force.* 地球的重力 ❑ *...protons and electrons trapped by magnetic forces in the Van Allen belts.* 范艾伦辐射带中磁力俘获的质子和电子 12 N-UNCOUNT **Force** is used before a number to indicate a wind of a particular speed or strength, especially a very strong wind. （用于数字前表示风力的）级数 ❑ *Northerly winds will increase to force six by midday.* 中午时分北风会增强到 6 级。13 VERB If you **force** a smile or a laugh, you manage to smile or laugh, but with an effort because you are unhappy. 挤出，勉强露出（微笑等）❑ [v n] *Joe forced a smile, but underneath he was a little disturbed.* 乔强颜欢笑，但内心里感到有些不安。❑ [v-ed] *'Why don't you offer me a drink?' he asked, with a forced smile.* "何不

请我喝一杯?"他问道，勉强笑了笑。 ⓫ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Forces** are groups of soldiers or military vehicles that are organized for a particular purpose. 军事力量；兵力 ❑ *...the deployment of American forces in the region.* 美国武装力量在这一地区的部署 ⓬ N-PLURAL **The forces** means the army, the navy, or the air force, or all three. 军队（指陆海空三军或其中之一） ❑ *The more senior you become in the forces, the more likely you are to end up in a desk job.* 在部队里级别越高，最后就越有可能去做文职工作。 ⓭ N-SING **The force** is sometimes used to mean the police force. 警察机关；警察部门 ❑ *It was hard for a police officer to make friends outside the force.* 警官很难与警队外面的人交朋友。 ⓮ → see also **air force, armed forces, labour force, peacekeeping, task force, tour de force, workforce** ⓯ PHRASE If you do something **from force of habit**, you do it because you have always done it in the past, rather than because you have thought carefully about it. 习惯使然：出于习惯 ❑ *Unconsciously, by force of habit, she plugged the coffee pot in.* 无意中，她习惯性地把咖啡壶的插头插上了。 ⓰ PHRASE A law, rule, or system that is **in force** exists or is being used. （法律、规定或制度）在实施中，有效 ❑ *Although the new tax is already in force, you have until November to lodge an appeal.* 尽管新税法已经生效，你得等到 11 月才能提出上诉。 ⓱ PHRASE When people do something **in force**, they do it in large numbers. 大规模；大量 ❑ *Voters turned out in force for their first taste of multi-party elections.* 大批选民现身参加他们平生第一次多党选举。 ⓲ PHRASE If you **join forces with** someone, you work together in order to achieve a common aim or purpose. 协力；合力 ❑ [+with] *William joined forces with businessman Nicholas Court to launch the new vehicle.* 威廉和企业家尼古拉斯·考特联手推出这款新车。 ⓳ PHRASE If you **force your way through** or **into** somewhere, you have to push or break things that are in your way in order to get there. 挤进；硬闯；强行通过 ❑ [+through] *The miners were armed with clubs as they forced their way through a police cordon.* 矿工们手持棍棒冲过了警方警戒线。 ❑ [+into] *He forced his way into a house shouting for help.* 他冲进一幢房子呼救。 ⓴ to **force** someone's **hand** → see **hand**

→ see **motion**

▶**force back** PHRASAL VERB If you **force back** an emotion or desire, you manage, with an effort, not to experience it. 强忍，忍住（情感或欲望） ❑ [V P n] *Nancy forced back tears. She wasn't going to cry in front of all those people.* 南希强忍住泪水。她不会在那些人面前哭出来。 [Also V n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *force* Also look up:

V. coerce, make ⓫ ⓬
push, thrust ⓭
break in, break open ⓮
N. energy, pressure, strength ⓯ ⓰

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *force* with:

V. force **to resign** 强迫辞职 ⓫ ⓬
ADJ. **excessive** force 过度的武力, **necessary** force 必要的武力 ⓯
driving force 驱动力, **powerful** force 强大的力量 ⓰
full force 最强风力 ⓱
enemy forces 敌军, **military** forces 军事力量 ⓲ ⓳
N. **use of** force 使用武力 ⓯
force **of gravity** 重力 ⓱
force **a smile** 强颜欢笑 ⓳

forced /fɔːrst/ ⓫ ADJ [ADJ n] A **forced** action is something that you do because someone else makes you do it. 被迫的；受强迫的 ❑ *A system of forced labour was used on the cocoa plantations.* 可可种植园中曾实行强制劳动制度。 ⓬ ADJ [ADJ n] A **forced** action is something that you do because circumstances make it necessary. （形势紧急）迫不得已的 ❑ *He made a forced landing on a highway.* 他迫降在了公路上。 ⓭ ADJ If you describe something as **forced**, you mean it does not happen naturally and easily. 勉强的；不自然的 ❑ *...a forced smile.* 强挤出来的微笑 ❑ *She called him darling. It sounded so forced.* 她称他为亲爱的。听起来很勉强。

force-feed (**force-feeds, force-feeding, force-fed**) VERB If you **force-feed** a person or animal, you make them eat or drink by pushing food or drink down their throat. 给…强行喂食；强迫…进食 ❑ [V n] *Production of the foie gras pâté involves force-feeding geese and ducks so that their livers swell.* 鹅肝酱的制作需要给鹅和鸭子强行喂食，使它们的肝脏大起来。

force|ful /ˈfɔːrsfʊl/ ⓫ ADJ If you describe someone as **forceful**, you approve of them because they express their opinions and wishes in a strong, emphatic, and confident way. （人）强有力的，雄辩的 【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *He was a man of forceful character, with considerable insight and diplomatic skills.* 他是个性格坚强的人，非常有见地，外交手段高明。 •**force|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Mrs. Dambar was talking very rapidly and somewhat forcefully.* 丹巴尔夫人说话很快，而且有几分力度。 •**force|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She had inherited her father's forcefulness.* 她继承了她父亲的雄辩才能。 ⓬ ADJ Something that is **forceful** has a very powerful effect and causes you to think or feel something very strongly. 非常有效力的；使人感触深刻的 ❑ *It made a very forceful impression on me.* 它给我留下了非常深刻的印象。 ❑ *For most people a heart attack is a forceful reminder that they are mortal.* 对多数人来说，心脏病发作会强烈地提醒他们终有一天自己会死去。 •**force|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Daytime television tended to remind her too forcefully of her own situation.* 日间电视节目往往使她特别强烈地认识到自身境况。 ⓭ ADJ A **forceful** point or argument in a discussion is one that is good, valid, and convincing. （论点、论证）有说服力的，使人信服的

for|ceps /ˈfɔːrseps/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Forceps** are an instrument consisting of two long narrow arms. Forceps are used by a doctor to hold things. （医用）镊，钳，夹

for|cible /ˈfɔːrsɪbəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Forcible** action involves physical force or violence. 强制的；用暴力的 ❑ *Reports are coming in of the forcible resettlement of villagers from the countryside into towns.* 不断有报道称村民被强制从农村迁入城镇定居。

ford /fɔːrd/ (**fords, fording, forded**) ⓫ N-COUNT A **ford** is a shallow place in a river or stream where it is possible to cross safely without using a boat. 浅滩；可涉水而过处 ⓬ VERB If you **ford** a river or stream, you cross it without using a boat, usually at a shallow point. 涉渡；涉过 ❑ [V n] *They were guarding the bridge, so we forded the river.* 他们驻守在桥上，所以我们涉水过了河。

fore /fɔːr/ ⓫ PHRASE If someone or something comes **to the fore** in a particular situation or group, they become important or popular. 崭露头角；脱颖而出；出人头地 ❑ *A number of low-budget independent films brought new directors and actors to the fore.* 许多低成本独立电影使新导演和新演员崭露头角。 ⓬ ADJ [ADJ n] **Fore** is used to refer to parts at the front of an animal, ship, or aircraft. （动物、船只或飞行器）前部的，前端的 ❑ *There had been no direct damage in the fore part of the ship.* 船的前部没有受到直接破坏。

fore|arm /ˈfɔːrɑːrm/ (**forearms**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **forearm** is the part of your arm between your elbow and your wrist. 前臂；小臂

fore|armed /fɔːrˈɑːrmd/ PHRASE If you say '**Forewarned is forearmed**', you are saying that if you know about a problem or situation in advance, you will be able to deal with it when you need to. 凡事预则立；有备无患

fore|bear /ˈfɔːrbeər/ (**forebears**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **forebears** are your ancestors. 祖先 【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *I'll come back to the land of my forebears.* 我将回到祖先的土地上。

fore|bod|ing /fɔːrˈboʊdɪŋ/ (**forebodings**) N-VAR **Foreboding** is a strong feeling that something terrible is going to happen. 强烈的不祥预感 ❑ *His triumph was overshadowed by an uneasy sense of foreboding.* 他的胜利因为一种令人不安的不祥预感而蒙上了阴影。

fore|cast ♦◇ /ˈfɔːrkɑːst, -kæst/ (**forecasts, forecasting, forecasted**)

The forms **forecast** and **forecasted** can both be used for the past tense and past participle. forecast 和 forecasted 均可用作该词的过去式和过去分词。

⓫ N-COUNT A **forecast** is a statement of what is expected to happen in the future, especially in relation to a particular event or situation. 预报；预测 ❑ [+of] *...a forecast of a 2.25 per cent growth in the economy.* 经济增长 2.25 个百分点的预测 ❑ *He de-*

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Word Web 话题词汇 forecast 天气预报

Meteorologists depend on good information. They make **observations**. They gather **data** about **atmospheric pressure**, **temperature**, and **humidity**. They track **storms** with **radar** and **satellites**. They track cold **fronts** and warm fronts. They put all of this information into their computers and **model** possible weather patterns. Today scientists are trying to make better **weather forecasts**. They are installing thousands of small, inexpensive **radar** units on rooftops and mobile phone towers. They will gather information near the Earth's surface and high in the sky. This will give meteorologists more information to help them **predict** tomorrow's weather.

气象学家的工作依赖于优质的信息。他们进行各项观测，收集关于气压、温度和湿度的数据，还利用雷达和卫星跟踪风暴，跟踪冷锋和暖锋的移动轨迹。他们把所有这些信息输入计算机，建立可能的天气模型。如今，科学家试图更准确地预报天气。他们在屋顶上和移动信号塔上安装了成千上万的小型低成本雷达装置，以收集贴近地表的和高空中的数据。这将给气象学家提供更为丰富的信息，帮助他们去预测明天的天气。

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livered his election forecast. 他公布了自己对选举的预测。❑ *The weather forecast is better for today.* 天气预报说今天天气要好一些。 2 VERB If you **forecast** future events, you say what you think is going to happen in the future. 预测；预言；预报 ❑ [v n] *They forecast a humiliating defeat for the Prime Minister.* 他们预言首相将遭遇惨败。❑ [v that] *He forecasts that average salary increases will remain around 4 per cent.* 他预测平均工资增幅将保持在 4% 左右。 3 → see also **weather forecast**

→ see Word Web: **forecast**

Word Link 词根词缀 *fore = before* 之前；在前：*forecast, forefather, foresight*

fore|cast|er /ˈfɔːrkɑːstər, -kæst-/ (**forecasters**) 1 N-COUNT A **forecaster** is someone who uses detailed knowledge about a particular activity in order to work out what they think will happen in that activity in the future. 预报员；预测者 ❑ *Some of the nation's top economic forecasters say the economic recovery is picking up speed.* 该国有一些顶尖经济预测专家称经济复苏正在加速。 2 → see also **weather forecaster**

fore|cas|tle /ˈfəʊksᵊl/ (**forecastles**) or **fo'c'sle** N-COUNT **The forecastle** is the part at the front of a ship where the sailors live. 艏楼

fore|close /fɔːrˈkləʊz/ (**forecloses, foreclosing, foreclosed**) VERB If the person or organization that lent someone money **forecloses**, they take possession of a property that was bought with the borrowed money, for example because regular repayments have not been made. (因借款人未按时还款等)取消(抵押品)赎回权，止赎【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v +on] *The bank foreclosed on the mortgage for his previous home.* 银行取消了他先前住房的抵押赎回权。[Also v]

fore|clo|sure /fɔːrˈkləʊʒər/ (**foreclosures**) N-VAR **Foreclosure** is when someone who has lent money to a person or organization so that they can buy property takes possession of the property because the money has not been repaid. 取消抵押品赎回权；止赎【BUSINESS 商】❑ *If homeowners can't keep up the payments, they face foreclosure.* 房主如未能按时还贷，会面临丧失抵押品赎回权的危险。❑ *If interest rates go up, won't foreclosures rise?* 如果利率上调，止赎的情况难道不会增多吗？

fore|court /ˈfɔːrkɔːrt/ (**forecourts**) N-COUNT [n N] The **forecourt** of a large building or petrol station is the open area at the front of it. (大楼或加油站的)前院，前庭【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *I locked the bike in the forecourt of the Kirey Hotel.* 我把自行车锁在了吉日旅馆的前院。

→ see **tennis**

fore|deck /ˈfɔːrdek/ (**foredecks**) N-COUNT **The foredeck** is the part of the deck at the front of a ship. 前甲板(上甲板艏部)

fore|father /ˈfɔːrfɑːðər/ (**forefathers**) N-COUNT [usu pl, usu poss N] Your **forefathers** are your ancestors, especially your male ancestors. (尤指男性)祖先【LITERARY 文】❑ *They were determined to go back to the land of their forefathers.* 他们决意回到祖先的土地上。

fore|finger /ˈfɔːrfɪŋgər/ (**forefingers**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **forefinger** is the finger that is next to your thumb. 食指 ❑ *He took the pen between his thumb and forefinger.* 他用拇指和食指捏着笔。

fore|foot /ˈfɔːrfʊt/ (**forefeet**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A four-legged animal's **forefeet** are its two front feet. (四足动物的)前足

fore|front /ˈfɔːrfrʌnt/ 1 N-SING [usu *at/in/to* N] If you are at **the forefront** of a campaign or other activity, you have a leading and influential position in it. 前沿；前列；领导性地位 ❑ [+*of/in*] *They have been at the forefront of the campaign for political change.* 他们一直处于政治变革运动的前沿。 2 N-SING [usu *at/in/to* N *of* n] If something is **at the forefront of** people's minds or attention, they think about it a lot because it is particularly important to them. (思考或关注的)重心，焦点 ❑ *The pension issue was not at the forefront of his mind in the spring of 1985.* 在 1985 年春，养老金问题并非他关注的重点。

fore|go /fɔːrˈgəʊ/ (**foregoes, foregoing, forewent, foregone**) also **forgo** VERB If you **forego** something, you decide to do without it, although you would like it. 放弃，抛弃(喜欢之物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Keen skiers are happy to forego a summer holiday to go skiing.* 滑雪爱好者乐于牺牲暑假去滑雪。

fore|going /ˈfɔːrgəʊɪŋ, fɔːrˈgəʊ-/ PRON You can refer to what has just been stated or mentioned as **the foregoing**. 前述内容【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You might think from the foregoing that the French want to phase accents out. Not at all.* 根据前文所述，你们可能会以为法国人打算废除音调。绝非如此。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Foregoing** is also an adjective. ❑ *The foregoing paragraphs were written in 1985.* 前面几个段落写于 1985 年。

fore|gone /ˈfɔːrgɒn/ 1 **Foregone** is the past participle of **forego**. 2 PHRASE If you say that a particular result is **a foregone conclusion**, you mean you are certain that it will happen. 注定的结论；预料之中的必然结果 ❑ *Most voters believe the result is a foregone conclusion.* 多数选民认为这个结果在意料之中。

fore|ground /ˈfɔːrgraʊnd/ (**foregrounds**) 1 N-VAR [oft *in the* N] **The foreground** of a picture or scene you are looking at is the part or area of it that appears nearest to you. (照片、景物等的)前景 ❑ *He is the bowler-hatted figure in the foreground of Orpen's famous painting.* 他是奥彭那幅名画中前景里戴圆顶礼帽的那个人。 2 N-SING [oft *in/to* N] If something or someone is **in the foreground**, or comes **to the foreground**, they receive a lot of attention. 备受关注；引人注目 ❑ *This is another worry that has come to the foreground in recent years.* 这是近年来开始备受关注的另一个令人忧虑的问题。

fore|hand /ˈfɔːrhænd/ (**forehands**) N-COUNT A **forehand** is a shot in tennis or squash in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball. (网球、壁球运动的)正手击球，正拍 ❑ *Agassi saw his chance and, with another lightning forehand, reached match point.* 阿加西看到了机会，再次以一记闪电式正手击球拿到了赛点。

fore|head /ˈfɒrɪd, ˈfɔːrhed/ (**foreheads**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **forehead** is the area at the front of your head between your eyebrows and your hair. 前额；额头

→ see **face**

for|eign ⇔ /ˈfɒrɪn, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ 1 ADJ Something or someone that is **foreign** comes from or relates to a country that is not your own. 外国的；来自国外的 ❑ *...in Frankfurt, where a quarter of the population is foreign.* 在四分之一人口是外国人的法兰克福 ❑ *She was on her first foreign holiday without her parents.* 她第一次在没有父母陪伴的情况下自己去国外度假。❑ *...a foreign language.* 一门外语 ❑ *It is the largest ever private foreign investment in the Bolivian mining sector.* 这是玻利维亚矿业部门最大的一笔国外私人投资。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In politics and journalism, **foreign** is used to describe

people, jobs, and activities relating to countries that are not the country of the person or government concerned. 外交的；外国的；对外的 ❑ *...the German foreign minister.* 德国外交部长 ❑ *I am the foreign correspondent in Washington of La Tribuna newspaper of Honduras.* 我是洪都拉斯《论坛报》派驻华盛顿的记者。❑ *...the effects of U.S. foreign policy in the 'free world'.* 美国对外政策在"自由世界"的影响 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **foreign** object is something that has got into something else, usually by accident, and should not be there. 异质的；外来的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The patient's immune system would reject the transplanted organ as a foreign object.* 移植器官作为异物，会被患者的免疫系统排斥。❹ ADJ Something that is **foreign to** a particular person or thing is not typical of them or is unknown to them. 陌生的；不熟悉的；非典型的 ❑ [+to] *The very notion of price competition is foreign to many schools.* 价格竞争这个概念对于许多学校都很陌生。

Thesaurus 同类词 *foreign* Also look up:

ADJ. alien, exotic, strange; (*ant.*) domestic, native ❶ ❸ ❹

ˌforˈeign ˈbody (**foreign bodies**) N-COUNT A **foreign body** is an object that has come into something else, usually by accident, and should not be in it. 异物；外来物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a foreign body in the eye.* 眼中的异物

forˈeignˈer ◆◇◇ /ˈfɒrɪnəʳ, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ (**foreigners**) N-COUNT A **foreigner** is someone who belongs to a country that is not your own. 外国人 ❑ *They are discouraged from becoming close friends with foreigners.* 他们被劝说不要和外国人密切交往。

ˌforˈeign exˈchange (**foreign exchanges**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Foreign exchanges** are the institutions or systems involved with changing one currency into another. 国际汇兑；外币兑换 ❑ *On the foreign exchanges, the U.S. dollar is up point forty-five.* 在外汇交易方面，美元上涨了 0.45 个百分点。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Foreign exchange** is used to refer to foreign currency that is obtained through the foreign exchange system. 外汇 ❑ *...an important source of foreign exchange.* 外汇的重要来源 ❑ *...foreign-exchange traders.* 外汇交易者

ˈForˈeign Ofˈfice (**Foreign Offices**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **The Foreign Office** is the government department, especially in Britain, which has responsibility for the government's dealings and relations with foreign governments. (尤指英国的)外交部 ❑ *...a Foreign Office spokesman.* 外交部发言人

ˈforˈeign serˈvice N-SING **The foreign service** is the government department that employs diplomats to work in foreign countries. 外交部门【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **diplomatic service**

foreˈknowˈledge /fɔːrˈnɒlɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT If you have **foreknowledge of** an event or situation, you have some knowledge of it before it actually happens. 预知；先见 ❑ [+of] *She has maintained that the General had foreknowledge of the plot.* 她坚称将军预先知晓这个阴谋。

foreˈleg /ˈfɔːˈleg/ (**forelegs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A four-legged animal's **forelegs** are its two front legs. (四足动物的)前足，前腿

foreˈlock /ˈfɔːˈlɒk/ (**forelocks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **forelock** is a piece of hair that falls over your forehead. People often used to pull their forelocks to show respect for other people of a higher class than they were. 额发，前发(过去人们常捋额发向地位高于自己者表示尊敬) ❷ PHRASE If you say that a person **tugs their forelock** to another person, you are criticizing them for showing too much respect to the second person or being unnecessarily worried about their opinions. 卑躬屈膝；奴颜婢膝【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】

foreˈman /ˈfɔːˈmən/ (**foremen**) ❶ N-COUNT A **foreman** is a person, especially a man, in charge of a group of workers. (尤指男性)工长，领班，工头 ❑ *He still visited the dairy daily, but left most of the business details to his manager and foreman.* 他仍然每天到乳品场看看，但把生意上大部分琐碎事务都交给经理和工长打理。❷ N-COUNT The **foreman** of a jury is the person who is chosen as their leader. 陪审长；陪审团主席 ❑ *There was applause from the public gallery as the foreman of the jury announced the verdict.* 陪审长宣布裁决结果时，旁听席响起了掌声。

Word Link 词根词缀 *man ≈ human being* 人：*foreman, humane, woman*

foreˈmost /ˈfɔːˈməʊst/ ❶ ADJ **The foremost** thing or person in a group is the most important or best. 最重要的；最好的 ❑ *He was one of the world's foremost scholars of ancient Indian culture.* 他是全世界从事古印第安文化研究的顶级学者之一。❷ PHRASE You use **first and foremost** to emphasize the most important quality of something or someone. 首先；首要的是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is first and foremost a trade agreement.* 这首先是一个贸易协议。

Word Link 词根词缀 *most ≈ superlative degree* 最：*foremost, innermost, topmost*

foreˈname /ˈfɔːˈneɪm/ (**forenames**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **forename** is your first name. Your **forenames** are your names other than your surname. (在姓之前或除姓之外的)名【FORMAL 正式】

foreˈnoon /ˈfɔːˈnuːn/ N-SING **The forenoon** is the morning. 午前；上午【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

foˈrenˈsic /fəˈrensɪk/ (**forensics**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Forensic** is used to describe the work of scientists who examine evidence in order to help the police solve crimes. 法医的 ❑ *They were convicted on forensic evidence alone.* 仅凭着法医证据，他们被判有罪。❑ *Forensic experts searched the area for clues.* 法医专家勘查了这个区域，寻找线索。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Forensics** is the use of scientific techniques to solve crimes. 法医学；法医鉴定 ❑ *...the newest advances in forensics.* 法医学最新进展 ❑ *...federal forensics legislation.* 联邦法医鉴定立法

foreˈplay /ˈfɔːˈpleɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Foreplay** is activity such as kissing and stroking when it takes place before sexual intercourse. (性交的)前戏，前期爱抚

foreˈrunˈner /ˈfɔːˈrʌnəʳ/ (**forerunners**) N-COUNT If you describe a person or thing as the **forerunner of** someone or something similar, you mean they existed before them and either influenced their development or were a sign of what was going to happen. 先驱；先行者；预兆 ❑ [+of] *...a machine which, in some respects, was the forerunner of the modern helicopter.* 在某些方面成为现代直升机前身的机器

foreˈsee /fɔːˈsiː/ (**foresees, foreseeing, foresaw, foreseen**) VERB If you **foresee** something, you expect and believe that it will happen. 预见；预知；预料 ❑ [v n] *He did not foresee any problems.* 他没有预见到任何问题。❑ [v that] *He could never have foreseen that one day his books would sell in millions.* 他从未预料到有一天他的书会卖掉几百万册。[Also v wh]

foreˈseeˈable /fɔːˈsiːəbəl/ ❶ ADJ If a future event is **foreseeable**, you know that it will happen or that it can happen, because it is a natural or obvious consequence of something else that you know. 可预知的；可预见的 ❑ *It seems to me that this crime was foreseeable and this death preventable.* 在我看来这起罪行是可以预见的，这个人的死也是本可避免的。❷ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **for the foreseeable future**, you think that it will continue to happen for a long time. 长期地；长久地 ❑ *Profit and dividend growth looks like being above average for the foreseeable future.* 利润和红利的增长看来会在较长时间内高于平均水平。❸ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in the foreseeable future** you mean that you think it will happen fairly soon. 在可预见的未来；不久；很快 ❑ *So, might they finally have free elections in the foreseeable future?* 那么，他们最终会在不久的将来举行自由选举吗？

foreˈshadˈow /fɔːˈʃædəʊ/ (**foreshadows, foreshadowing, foreshadowed**) VERB If something **foreshadows** an event or situation, it suggests that it will happen. 预示；是…的预兆 ❑ [v n] *The disappointing sales figures foreshadow more redundancies.* 令人失望的销售数据预示着会有更多人被裁员。

foreˈshore /ˈfɔːˈʃɔːʳ/ (**foreshores**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Beside the sea, a lake, or a wide river, **the foreshore** is the part of

F

Word Web 话题词汇 forest 森林

Long ago there were more large **forests** in the world than there are today. Studies show that only one-fifth of the world's original forests still exist. Almost all of these undisturbed **dense** forests are in three countries: Russia, Canada, and Brazil. The Boreal forests of Russia and Canada have **coniferous** and **deciduous trees** and little **rainfall**. In Brazil, the rainforest receives very high quantities of **rain** and is home to a wide variety of **plant** and **animal species**. In some places the dense **leaf canopy** prevents **sunlight** from reaching the rainforest **floor**. When sunlight does shine through, an **undergrowth** of **shrubs** and vines forms a **jungle**.

很久以前，地球上的大型森林要比今天更多。研究表明，世界上的原始森林仅有五分之一留存至今。这些尚未被破坏的茂密森林几乎全部位于以下三个国家：俄罗斯、加拿大和巴西。俄罗斯和加拿大的北方针叶林降雨量小，分布着针叶树和落叶树。而巴西的雨林降雨量很大，在那儿安家落户的动植物种类繁多。在某些地区，由于浓密的叶冠阻挡，阳光无法照射到雨林底部。而在阳光穿透的地方，由灌木和藤本植物构成的下层灌木丛就形成了丛林。

F

the shore which is between the highest and lowest points reached by the water. 前滨（介于高潮线与低潮线之间的地带）

fore|short|en /fɔːˈʃɔːtᵊn/ (**foreshortens, foreshortening, foreshortened**) VERB To **foreshorten** someone or something means to draw them, photograph them, or see them from an unusual angle so that the parts of them that are furthest away seem smaller than they really are. 按短缩法（或远近法）绘制（或拍摄、观看） ❑ [v n] *She could see herself in the reflecting lenses, which had grotesquely foreshortened her.* 她能够看到自己在反光镜中被缩小的古怪模样。

fore|sight /ˈfɔːˌsaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **foresight** is their ability to see what is likely to happen in the future and to take appropriate action. 先见；远见【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was later criticised for his lack of foresight.* 他后来被指责缺少先见之明。❑ *They had the foresight to invest in new technology.* 他们有投资新技术的远见。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fore = before* 之前；在前：*forecast, forefather, foresight*

fore|skin /ˈfɔːˌskɪn/ (**foreskins**) N-VAR A man's **foreskin** is the skin that covers the end of his penis. （阴茎）包皮

for|est ♦◇ /ˈfɒrɪst, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ (**forests**) 1 N-VAR A **forest** is a large area where trees grow close together. 森林；树林 ❑ *Parts of the forest are still dense and inaccessible.* 森林中有些部分仍然很茂密，没法过人。❑ *...25 million hectares of forest.* 2,500 万公顷森林 2 N-COUNT A **forest** of tall or narrow objects is a group of them standing or sticking upright. 林立；大量耸立【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *They descended from the plane into a forest of microphones and cameras.* 他们从飞机上走下来，迎接他们的是如林的麦克风和照相机。

→ see Word Web:**forest**

fore|stall /fɔːˈstɔːl/ (**forestalls, forestalling, forestalled**) VERB If you **forestall** someone, you realize what they are likely to do and prevent them from doing it. 预先阻止；抢在…之前行动 ❑ [v n] *Large numbers of police were in the square to forestall any demonstrations.* 广场上驻守着大批警察，为的是防止任何示威活动。

for|est|ed /ˈfɒrɪstɪd, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ ADJ A **forested** area is an area covered in trees growing closely together. 森林覆盖的；遍地树木的 ❑ *...a thickly forested valley.* 森林茂密的山谷 ❑ *Only 8 per cent of Britain is forested.* 英国的森林覆盖率只有 8%。

for|est|er /ˈfɒrɪstəʳ, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ (**foresters**) N-COUNT A **forester** is a person whose job is to look after the trees in a forest and to plant new ones. 林务员；护林人；林业工作者

for|est|ry /ˈfɒrɪstri, AM 美 ˈfɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Forestry** is the science or skill of growing and taking care of trees in forests, especially in order to obtain wood. 林学；林业

→ see **industry**

fore|taste /ˈfɔːteɪst/ (**foretastes**) N-COUNT [usu *a* N *of* n] If you describe an event as **a foretaste of** a future situation, you mean that it suggests to you what that future situation will be like. 预尝到的滋味；预先的体验 ❑ [+of] *It was a foretaste of things to come.* 事情初露端倪。

fore|tell /fɔːˈtel/ (**foretells, foretelling, foretold**) VERB If you **foretell** a future event, you predict that it will happen. 预言；预测；预知【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *...prophets who have foretold the end of the world.* 预言了世界末日的预言家们 [Also v that/wh]

fore|thought /ˈfɔːˌθɔːt/ N-UNCOUNT If you act with **forethought**, you think carefully before you act about what will be needed, or about what the consequences will be. 预谋；远虑；事先的考虑 ❑ *With a little forethought many accidents could be avoided.* 事先稍微多想点儿，许多事故是可以避免的。

fore|told /fɔːˈtəʊld/ **Foretold** is the past tense and past participle of **foretell**.

for|ever /fəˈrevəʳ/ also **for ever** 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something will happen or continue **forever**, you mean that it will always happen or continue. 永远；永恒地；永久地 ❑ *I think that we will live together forever.* 我想我们会永远生活在一起。❑ *I will forever be grateful for his considerable input.* 我会永远感激他的大量投入。2 ADV [ADV after v] If something has gone or changed **forever**, it has gone or changed completely and permanently. 完全而永久地 ❑ *The old social order was gone forever.* 旧的社会秩序一去不复返了。❑ *Their lives changed forever.* 他们的生活完全改变了。3 ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something takes **forever** or lasts **forever**, you are emphasizing that it takes or lasts a very long time, or that it seems to. 长久地；无尽地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The drive seemed to take forever.* 车似乎永远也开不到头。

Thesaurus 同类词 *forever* Also look up:

ADV. always, endlessly, eternally 1 permanently 2

fore|warn /fɔːˈwɔːn/ (**forewarns, forewarning, forewarned**) 1 VERB If you **forewarn** someone **about** something, you warn them in advance that it is going to happen. 预先警告；事先告诫 ❑ [v n +*of/about*] *The Macmillan Guide had forewarned me of what to expect.* 《麦克米伦指南》事先告诫过我会遇到什么情况。[Also v n that, v n] 2 **forewarned is forearmed** → see **forearmed**

Word Link 词根词缀 *war = watchful* 注意的：*aware, beware, forewarn*

fore|went /fɔːˈwent/ **Forewent** is the past tense of **forego**.

fore|word /ˈfɔːˌwɜːd/ (**forewords**) N-COUNT The **foreword** to a book is an introduction by the author or by someone else. （书的）前言，序言

forex /ˈfɒreks/ N-UNCOUNT **Forex** is an abbreviation for （缩略=） **foreign exchange.** ❑ *...the forex market.* 外汇市场

for|feit /ˈfɔːˌfɪt/ (**forfeits, forfeiting, forfeited**) 1 VERB If you **forfeit** something, you lose it or are forced to give it up because you have broken a rule or done something wrong. （因违反规定等）丧失，被没收，被迫放弃 ❑ [v n] *He was ordered to forfeit more than £1.5m in profits.* 他 150 多万英镑的利润被下令没收。❑ [v n] *He argues that murderers forfeit their own right to life.* 他辩称杀人犯放弃了自己的生存权。2 VERB If you **forfeit** something, you give it up willingly, especially so that you can achieve something else. （尤指为获得他物）主动放弃 ❑ [v n] *He has forfeited a lucrative fee but feels his well-being is more important.* 他主动放弃了可观的酬金，觉得自己的健康更加重要。3 N-COUNT A **forfeit** is something that you have to give up because you have done something wrong. 罚金；没收物 ❑ *That is the forfeit he must pay.* 这是他必须缴纳的罚金。

for|fei|ture /ˈfɔːˌfɪtʃəʳ/ (**forfeitures**) N-VAR **Forfeiture** is the action of forfeiting something. 没收；丧失【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+of] ...

the forfeiture of illegally obtained profits. 对非法获利的罚没 ❑ [+of] *Both face maximum forfeitures of about $1.2 million.* 双方都面临最高120万美元左右的罚金。

for|gave /fəʳˈgeɪv/ **Forgave** is the past tense of **forgive**.

forge /fɔːʳdʒ/ (**forges, forging, forged**) 1 VERB If one person or institution **forges** an agreement or relationship with another, they create it with a lot of hard work, hoping that it will be strong or lasting. 缔结；缔造；建立 ❑ [v n +with] *The Prime Minister is determined to forge a good relationship with America's new leader.* 首相决意要和美国新任领导人建立良好关系。❑ [v n] *They agreed to forge closer economic ties.* 他们同意建立更加紧密的经济联系。❑ [v n between] *The programme aims to forge links between higher education and small businesses.* 这个项目旨在为高等教育和小企业建立联系。❑ [v n] *The Community was trying to forge a common foreign and security policy.* 这个共同体试图形成共同的外交和安全政策。2 VERB If someone **forges** something such as a banknote, a document, or a painting, they copy it or make it so that it looks genuine, in order to deceive people. 伪造，仿造（钞票、文件、画作等）❑ [v n] *She alleged that Taylor had forged her signature on the form.* 她声称泰勒在表格上伪造了她的签名。❑ [v-ed] *They used forged documents to leave the country.* 他们使用伪造的证明文件离开了这个国家。•**forg|er** (**forgers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the most prolific art forger in the country.* 这个国家最多产的艺术品仿造者 3 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **forge** is a place where someone makes metal goods and equipment by heating pieces of metal and then shaping them. 锻造铺；锻造厂 ❑ *...the blacksmith's forge.* 铁匠铺 ❑ *...Woodbury Blacksmith & Forge Co.* 伍德伯里锻造公司 4 VERB If someone **forges** an object out of metal, they heat the metal and then hammer and bend it into the required shape. 锻造 ❑ [v n] *To forge a blade takes great skill.* 锻造刀刃需要很高的技巧。

▶**forge ahead** PHRASAL VERB If you **forge ahead** with something, you continue with it and make a lot of progress with it. 奋勇向前；稳步推进 ❑ [v p +with] *He again pledged to forge ahead with his plans for reform.* 他再次承诺会稳步推进自己的改革计划。❑ [v p] *The two companies forged ahead, innovating and expanding.* 两家公司高歌猛进，改革创新，不断扩张。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *forge* with:

N. forge **a bond** 建立联系，forge **a friendship** 缔结友谊，forge **links** 确立联系，forge **a relationship** 建立关系，forge **ties** 建立联系 1
forge **documents** 伪造文件，forge **an identity** 伪造身份，forge **a signature** 伪造签名 2

for|gery /ˈfɔːʳdʒəri/ (**forgeries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Forgery** is the crime of forging money, documents, or paintings. 伪造罪 ❑ *He was found guilty of forgery.* 他被判伪造罪名成立。2 N-COUNT You can refer to a forged document, banknote, or painting as a **forgery**. 伪造品；仿造物；赝品 ❑ *The letter was a forgery.* 这封信是伪造的。

for|get ◆◆◇ /fəʳˈget/ (**forgets, forgetting, forgot, forgotten**) 1 VERB If you **forget** something or **forget** how to do something, you cannot think of it or think how to do it, although you knew it or knew how to do it in the past. 忘记；遗忘 ❑ [v n] *Sometimes I improvise and change the words because I forget them.* 有时我临场发挥改了词儿，因为我把原来的词儿给忘了。❑ [v wh] *She forgot where she left the car and it took us two days to find it.* 她忘记把车停在什么地方了，我们花了两天时间才找到。2 VERB If you **forget** something or **forget** to do it, you fail to think about it or fail to remember to do it, for example because you are thinking about other things. 忘；忘记 ❑ [v n] *She never forgets her daddy's birthday.* 她从来不会忘记老爸的生日。❑ [v to-inf] *She forgot to lock her door one day and two men got in.* 有一天她忘了锁门，两个男人溜了进去。❑ [v that] *Don't forget that all dogs need a supply of fresh water to drink.* 不要忘记所有的狗都需要喝淡水。❑ [v +about] *She forgot about everything but the sun and the wind and the salt spray.* 除了太阳、风和盐雾，她什么都记不得了。3 VERB If you **forget** something that you had intended to bring with you, you do not bring it because you did not think about it at the right time. 忘记带；落下 ❑ [v n] *Once when we were going to Paris, I forgot my passport.* 有一次我们要去巴黎，我忘了带护照。[Also v +about] 4 VERB If you **forget** something or someone, you deliberately put them out of your mind and do not think about them any more. 不放在心上；不去想 ❑ [v n] *I hope you will forget the bad experience you had today.* 我希望你不要把今天遇到的倒霉事放在心上。❑ [v +about] *I found it very easy to forget about Sumner.* 我发现忘掉萨姆纳很容易。❑ [v that] *She tried to forget that sometimes she heard them quarrelling.* 她尽量不把有时听到他们争吵的事放在心上。5 CONVENTION You say **'Forget it'** in reply to someone as a way of telling them not to worry or bother about something, or as an emphatic way of saying no to a suggestion. 没关系；不必在意；不要再提了【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'Sorry, Liz. I think I was a bit rude to you.'—'Forget it, but don't do it again!'* "对不起，利兹。我觉得我对你有点儿失礼了。"——"没关系，下不为例！"❑ *'You want more?' roared Claire. 'Forget it, honey.'* "你还想要？"克莱尔吼道。"别想了，宝贝儿。"6 PHRASE You say **not forgetting** a particular thing or person when you want to include them in something that you have already talked about. 别忘了；还有；还包括 ❑ *The first thing is to support as many shows as one can, not forgetting the small local ones.* 首先要尽可能多地支持演出，也包括当地的小型演出。

Thesaurus 同类词 *forget* Also look up:

V. disregard, ignore, neglect, overlook 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *forget* with:

ADV. **almost** forget 几乎忘记 1 2 3
never forget 永不忘记，**quickly** forget 很快忘记，**soon** forget 很快忘记 1 2 3 4
ADJ. **easy/hard to** forget 容易／很难忘记的 1 2 3 4

for|get|ful /fəʳˈgetfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **forgetful** often forgets things. 健忘的；易忘的 ❑ *My mother has become very forgetful and confused recently.* 我妈妈近来变得非常健忘，糊里糊涂。

for|get-me-not (**forget-me-nots**) N-COUNT A **forget-me-not** is a small plant with tiny blue flowers. 勿忘我，勿忘草（一种开蓝色小花的植物）

for|get|table /fəʳˈgetəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **forgettable**, you mean that they do not have any qualities that make them special, unusual, or interesting. （因平淡无奇）让人记不住的，容易被遗忘的 ❑ *He has acted in three forgettable action films.* 他出演过3部不起眼的动作片。

for|giv|able /fəʳˈgɪvəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something bad is **forgivable**, you mean that you can understand it and can forgive it in the circumstances. 可原谅的；可宽恕的 ❑ *Is infidelity ever forgivable?* 不贞的行为可以宽恕吗？

for|give /fəʳˈgɪv/ (**forgives, forgiving, forgave, forgiven**) 1 VERB If you **forgive** someone who has done something bad or wrong, you stop being angry with them and no longer want to punish them. 原谅；饶恕；宽恕 ❑ [v n] *Hopefully she'll understand and forgive you, if she really loves you.* 她真的爱你的话，她有望理解并原谅你。❑ [v n +for] *She'd find a way to forgive him for the theft of the money.* 她会让自己原谅他偷钱之举的。❑ [v n n] *Still, for those flashes of genius, you can forgive him anything.* 尽管如此，冲他那些天才闪现的瞬间，你会原谅他所做的一切。[Also v] 2 V-PASSIVE If you say that someone could **be forgiven for** doing something, you mean that they were wrong or mistaken, but not seriously, because many people would have done the same thing in those circumstances. 情有可原 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *Looking at the figures, you could be forgiven for thinking the recession is already over.* 看看这些数字，难怪你会觉得经济衰退已经结束了。3 VERB **Forgive** is used in polite expressions and apologies like **'forgive me'** and **'forgive my ignorance'** when you are saying or doing something that might seem rude, silly, or complicated. （礼貌语或道歉语中）请原谅／恕我无知【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v n] *Forgive me, I don't mean to insult you.* 请原谅，我无意侮辱你。❑ [v n] *I do hope you'll forgive me but I've got to leave.* 我真的非常抱歉，我得走了。❑ [v n] *'Forgive my manners,' she said calmly. 'I neglected to introduce myself.'* "恕我礼数不周，"她平静地说，"我忘了自我介绍了。"4 VERB If an organization such as a bank **forgives** someone's debt, they

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agree not to ask for that money to be repaid. 免除（债务）❑ [v n] *The American Congress has agreed to forgive Egypt's military debt.* 美国国会同意免除埃及的军事债务。

for|give|ness /fəˈgɪvnəs/ N-UNCOUNT If you ask for **forgiveness**, you ask to be forgiven for something wrong that you have done. 原谅；宽恕 ❑ *I offered up a short prayer for forgiveness.* 我做了个简短的祷告，祈求宽恕。❑ *...a spirit of forgiveness and national reconciliation.* 宽容与民族和解的精神

for|giv|ing /fəˈgɪvɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **forgiving** is willing to forgive. 宽大的；仁慈的 ❑ *Voters can be remarkably forgiving of presidents who fail to keep their campaign promises.* 选民有时对总统未履行竞选承诺表现出惊人的宽容。

for|go /fɔːˈgəʊ/ → see **forego**

for|got /fəˈgɒt/ **Forgot** is the past tense of **forget**.

for|got|ten /fəˈgɒtᵊn/ **Forgotten** is the past participle of **forget**.

→ see **memory**

fork /fɔːk/ (**forks, forking, forked**) 1 N-COUNT A **fork** is a tool used for eating food which has a row of three or four long metal points at the end. 叉；餐叉 ❑ *...knives and forks.* 刀叉 2 VERB If you **fork** food **into** your mouth or **onto** a plate, you put it there using a fork. 用叉子叉 ❑ [v n +*into/onto*] *Ann forked some fish into her mouth.* 安用叉子叉了点儿鱼肉放进嘴里。❑ [v n +*into/onto*] *He forked an egg onto a piece of bread and folded it into a sandwich.* 他用叉子叉了个鸡蛋放在一片面包上，然后把面包片折起做成了三明治。 3 N-COUNT A garden **fork** is a tool used for breaking up soil which has a row of three or four long metal points at the end. 叉，耙（园艺工具） 4 N-COUNT A **fork** in a road, path, or river is a point at which it divides into two parts and forms a 'Y' shape. （道路、河流等的）分岔处；分岔；岔路 ❑ [+*in*] *We arrived at a fork in the road.* 我们到了一个岔路口。❑ *The road divides; you should take the right fork.* 路在这里分了岔；你应该走右边那条岔路。 5 VERB [no cont] If a road, path, or river **forks**, it forms a fork. （道路、河流等）分岔 ❑ [v] *Beyond the village the road forked.* 过了村子之后路分了岔。❑ [v prep/adv] *The path dipped down to a sort of cove, and then it forked in two directions.* 这条路向下延伸到了一个小海湾，然后在那里分了岔。 6 → see also **tuning fork**

▶**fork out** PHRASAL VERB If you **fork out for** something, you spend a lot of money on it. 大把花钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p +*for/on*] *He will have to fork out for private school fees for Nina.* 他得为尼娜支付私立学校的高额学费。❑ [v p] *You don't ask people to fork out every time they drive up the motorways.* 不能要求人们每次开车上高速公路都要交高额费用。❑ [v p n +*for/on*] *Britons fork out more than a billion pounds a year on toys.* 英国人每年花在玩具上的钱超过 10 亿英镑。

→ see **silverware**

forked /fɔːkt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that divides into two parts and forms a 'Y' shape can be described as **forked**. 叉状的；分岔的 ❑ *Jaegers are swift black birds with long forked tails.* 贼鸥是飞行速度很快的黑色鸟类，尾部长、分叉。

forked lightning N-UNCOUNT **Forked lightning** is lightning that divides into two or more parts near the ground. 叉状闪电

→ see **lightning**

fork|ful /ˈfɔːkfʊl/ (**forkfuls**) N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food on a fork as a **forkful of** food. （食物）一叉的量，一叉 ❑ [+*of*] *I put a forkful of fillet steak in my mouth.* 我叉了一叉里脊牛排放进嘴里。

fork|lift truck /ˈfɔːklɪft ˈtrʌk/ (**forklift trucks**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fork-lift truck**

N-COUNT A **forklift truck** or a **forklift** is a small vehicle with two movable parts on the front that are used to lift heavy loads. 叉车；铲车；叉式装卸车

for|lorn /fɔːˈlɔːn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If someone is **forlorn**, they feel alone and unhappy. 孤苦伶仃的；孤独愁苦的【LITERARY 文】❑ *One of the demonstrators, a young woman, sat forlorn on the pavement.* 一名示威者，一个年轻的女子，孤苦伶仃地坐在人行道上。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **forlorn** hope or attempt is one that you think has no chance of success. （希望、尝试等）没有成功机会的 ❑ *Peasants have left the land in the forlorn hope of finding a better life in cities.* 农民离开土地，怀着渺茫的希望想在城里找到更好的生活。

form ↔ /fɔːm/ (**forms, forming, formed**) 1 N-COUNT A **form of** something is a type or kind of it. 类型；类别；种类 ❑ [+*of*] *He contracted a rare form of cancer.* 他得了一种罕见的癌症。❑ [+*of*] *Doctors are willing to take some form of industrial action.* 医生们愿意采取某种形式的劳工行动。❑ *I am against hunting in any form.* 我反对任何形式的狩猎。 2 N-COUNT When something can exist or happen in several possible ways, you can use **form** to refer to one particular way in which it exists or happens. （存在或发生的）形态，形式 ❑ [+*of*] *Valleys often take the form of deep canyons.* 山谷往往以深峡谷的形态存在。❑ [+*of*] *They received a benefit in the form of a tax reduction.* 他们获得了减税优惠。 3 VERB When a particular shape **forms** or **is formed**, people or things move or are arranged so that this shape is made. 形成；（使）排列成；组成…形状 ❑ [v] *A queue forms outside Peter's study.* 彼得书房外面排起了队。❑ [v n] *They formed a circle and sang 'Auld Lang Syne'.* 他们围成一个圆圈，唱起了《友谊地久天长》。❑ [v +*into*] *The General gave orders for the cadets to form into lines.* 将军命令军校学员们站成几排。[Also v n +*into*] 4 N-COUNT The **form** of something is its shape. 形状；外形 ❑ *...the form of the body.* 体形 5 N-COUNT You can refer to something that you can see as a **form** if you cannot see it clearly, or if its outline is the clearest or most striking aspect of it. 轮廓；外形 ❑ *She thought she'd never been so glad to see his bulky form.* 她想她从来没有因看到他那硕大的身躯而如此高兴。 6 VERB If something is arranged or changed so that it becomes similar to a thing with a particular structure or function, you can say that it **forms** that thing. 形成；变成 ❑ [v n] *These panels folded up to form a screen some five feet tall.* 这些面板折起来组成了一个约 5 英尺高的屏幕。 7 VERB If something consists of particular things, people, or features, you can say that they **form** that thing. 构成；是…的组成部分 ❑ [v n] *Cereals form the staple diet of an enormous number of people around the world.* 谷类是全世界很多人的主食。 8 VERB If you **form** an organization, group, or company, you start it. 组建；组成；建立 ❑ [v n] *They tried to form a study group on human rights.* 他们试图组建一个人权问题研究小组。❑ [v pron-refl +*into*] *They formed themselves into teams.* 他们组成了几个队。 9 VERB When something natural **forms** or **is formed**, it begins to exist and develop. 存在；（使）形成 ❑ [v] *The stars must have formed 10 to 15 billion years ago.* 这些恒星一定是形成于 100 亿至 150 亿年前。❑ [be v-ed] *Huge ice sheets were formed.* 巨大的冰盖形成了。 10 VERB If you **form** a relationship, a habit, or an idea, or if it **forms**, it begins to exist and develop. （使）（关系、习惯或想法）形成；（使）产生 ❑ [v n] *This should help him form lasting relationships.* 这应该能帮助他建立持久的关系。❑ [v] *An idea formed in his mind.* 一个念头在他脑海里形成了。 11 VERB If you say that something **forms** a person's character or personality, you mean that it has a strong influence on them and causes them to develop in a particular way. 塑造，造就，养成（性格或人格） ❑ [v n] *Anger at injustice formed his character.* 对不公正现象的愤怒塑造了他的性格。 12 N-UNCOUNT In sport, **form** refers to the ability or success of a person or animal over a period of time. （运动员或参赛动物一段时间的）竞技状态，竞技水平 ❑ *His form this season has been brilliant.* 他本赛季状态非常不错。 13 N-COUNT A **form** is a paper with questions on it and spaces marked where you should write the answers. Forms usually ask you to give details about yourself, for example when you are applying for a job or joining an organization. 表格 ❑ *You will be asked to fill in a form with details of your birth and occupation.* 你会被要求填写一张有关生日和职业详情的表格。❑ *...application forms.* 申请表 14 → see also **sixth form** 15 PHRASE If you say that it is **bad form** to behave in a particular way, you mean that it is rude and impolite. 不礼貌行为；不成体统的行为【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】❑ *It was thought bad form to discuss business on social occasions.* 在社交场合讨论生意被认为是不礼貌的。 16 PHRASE If you say that someone is **in good form**, you mean that they seem healthy and cheerful. 身心康健【BRIT 英】

PHRASE If you say that someone is **off form**, you think they are not performing as well as they usually do. 状态不好；表现失常【BRIT 英】PHRASE If you say that someone is **on form**, you think that they are performing their usual activity very well. 状态良好；表现正常【BRIT 英】❑ *Robert Redford is back on form in his new movie 'Sneakers'.* 罗伯特·雷德福在新片《通天神偷》中恢复了表演水准。PHRASE When something **takes form**, it develops or begins to be visible. 成形 ❑ *As plans took form in her mind, she realized the need for an accomplice.* 随着计划在脑海里逐渐成形，她意识到需要找一个帮手。❑ *The face of Mrs Lisbon took form in the dimness.* 昏暗中，里斯本夫人的脸慢慢变得清晰起来。PHRASE If someone or something behaves **true to form**, they do what is expected and is typical of them. 一如既往；和平常一样 ❑ *My luck was running true to form.* 我的运气和往常一样。❑ *True to form, she kept her guests waiting for more than 90 minutes.* 和平常一样，她让客人们等了90多分钟。

Thesaurus 同类词 *form* Also look up:

N. class, description, kind ❶
body, figure, frame, shape ❹
application, document, sheet ⓫
V. construct, create, develop, establish ❸ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿ ⓫

for|mal ◆◆◇ /ˈfɔːrməl/ (**formals**) ❶ ADJ **Formal** speech or behaviour is very correct and serious rather than relaxed and friendly, and is used especially in official situations. 正式的；规范的；庄重的 ❑ *He wrote a very formal letter of apology to Douglas.* 他给道格拉斯写了一封非常正式的道歉信。❑ *Business relationships are necessarily a bit more formal.* 商业关系有必要更正式一些。•**for|mal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He took her back to Vincent Square in a taxi, saying goodnight formally on the doorstep.* 他打车把她送回了文森特广场，在门口正式道了晚安。•**for|mal|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Lillith's formality and seriousness amused him.* 利莉思的拘礼和严肃让他觉得好笑。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **formal** action, statement, or request is an official one. （行为、声明或要求）官方的，正式的 ❑ *U.N. officials said a formal request was passed to American authorities.* 联合国官员称正式请求已向美国当局转达。❑ *No formal announcement had been made.* 尚无任何官方声明。•**for|mal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Diplomats haven't formally agreed to Anderson's plan.* 外交官们尚未正式同意安德森的方案。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Formal** occasions are special occasions at which people wear smart clothes and behave according to a set of accepted rules. （场合）正式的，合乎礼仪的 ❑ *One evening the film company arranged a formal dinner after the play.* 一天晚上，电影公司在戏后安排了一个正式晚宴。•N-COUNT **Formal** is also a noun. ❑ *...a wide array of events, including school formals and speech nights, weddings, and balls.* 包括学校正式活动、演讲之夜、婚礼和舞会的一系列丰富多样的活动 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Formal** clothes are very smart clothes that are suitable for formal occasions. （服装）正式的，适合正式场合的 ❑ *They wore ordinary ties instead of the more formal high collar and cravat.* 他们打着平常的领带，而不是更为正式的高领领结。•**for|mal|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV-ed] ❑ *It was really too warm for her to dress so formally.* 她穿得如此正式，实在是太热了。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Formal** education or training is given officially, usually in a school, college, or university. （通常指学校教育）正规的 ❑ *Leroy didn't have any formal dance training.* 勒罗伊没受过任何正规的舞蹈训练。•**for|mal|ly** ADV [ADV-ed] ❑ *Mr Dawe was the ancient, formally trained head gardener.* 道先生是那种老式的科班出身的首席园艺师。❻ → see also **formality**

for|mal|de|hyde /fɔːrˈmældɪhaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Formaldehyde** is a strong-smelling gas, used especially to preserve parts of animals or plants for biological study. 甲醛（尤用于保存动植物标本）

for|mal|ise /ˈfɔːrməlaɪz/ → see **formalize**

for|mal|ism /ˈfɔːrməlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Formalism** is a style, especially in art, in which great attention is paid to the outward form or appearance rather than to the inner reality or significance of things. （尤指艺术中的）形式主义 •**for|mal|ist** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...art based on formalist principles.* 基于形式主义原则的艺术

for|mal|ity /fɔːrˈmælɪti/ (**formalities**) ❶ N-COUNT If you say that an action or procedure is just a **formality**, you mean that it is done only because it is normally done, and that it will not have any real effect on the situation. 形式；俗套 ❑ *With the Cold War almost over, the talks were a mere formality.* 随着冷战即将结束，会谈便流于形式了。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Formalities** are formal actions or procedures that are carried out as part of a particular activity or event. 程序；正式手续 ❑ *They are whisked through the immigration and customs formalities in a matter of minutes.* 他们办理入境和通关手续只用了短短几分钟。❸ → see also **formal**

for|mal|ize /ˈfɔːrməlaɪz/ (**formalizes, formalizing, formalized**) in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **formalise**

VERB If you **formalize** a plan, idea, arrangement, or system, you make it formal and official. 使正式化；正式确定 ❑ [v n] *A recent treaty signed by Russia, Canada and Japan formalized an agreement to work together to stop the pirates.* 俄罗斯、加拿大和日本最近签署的一项条约将三国共同防止盗版的协议正式确定下来。

for|mat /ˈfɔːrmæt/ (**formats, formatting, formatted**) ❶ N-COUNT The **format** of something is the way or order in which it is arranged and presented. 格式；版式；形式 ❑ [+of] *I had met with him to explain the format of the programme and what we had in mind.* 我已经和他当面解释了节目形式以及我们的想法。❑ *...a large-format book.* 大幅面图书 ❷ N-COUNT The **format** of a piece of computer software or a musical recording is the type of equipment on which it is designed to be used or played. For example, possible formats for a musical recording are CD and cassette. （计算机软件或音乐的）载体形式，格式 ❑ *His latest album is available on all formats.* 他的最新专辑有各种载体形式。❸ VERB To **format** a computer disk means to run a program so that the disk can be written on. 格式化（计算机磁盘）【COMPUTING 计算机】❹ VERB To **format** a piece of computer text or graphics means to arrange the way in which it appears when it is printed or is displayed on a screen. 给（计算机文本或图表）编排格式【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [be v-ed] *When text is saved from a Web page, it is often very badly formatted with many short lines.* 从网页转存文本时，格式往往一团糟，出现许多短行。

for|ma|tion /fɔːrˈmeɪʃᵊn/ (**formations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **The formation of** something is the starting or creation of it. 创建；设立；创造 ❑ [+of] *...the formation of a new government.* 新政府的组建 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **The formation of** an idea, habit, relationship, or character is the process of developing and establishing it. （想法、习惯、关系或性格的）形成，养成 ❑ [+of] *My profession had an important influence in the formation of my character and temperament.* 我的职业对我性格和脾气的形成有重要影响。❸ N-COUNT [usu *in* N] If people or things are **in formation**, they are arranged in a particular pattern as they move. 编队；列队 ❑ *He was flying in formation with seven other jets.* 他和其他7架喷气机一起编队飞行。❹ N-COUNT [n N] A rock or cloud **formation** is rock or cloud of a particular shape or structure. 形成物；组成物；（岩或云）层 ❑ *...a vast rock formation shaped like a pillar.* 柱状的巨大岩层 ❑ *Enormous cloud formations formed a purple mass.* 巨大的云层形成紫色云团。

forma|tive /ˈfɔːrmətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **formative** period of time or experience is one that has an important and lasting influence on a person's character and attitudes. （时期或经历）形成性格的 ❑ *She was born in Barbados but spent her formative years in east London.* 她生于巴巴多斯，但其性格形成期是在伦敦东区度过的。

for|mer ◆◆◆ /ˈfɔːrmər/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Former** is used to describe someone who used to have a particular job, position, or role, but no longer has it. 前任的；先前的 ❑ *...former President Richard Nixon.* 前总统理查德·尼克松 ❑ *He pleaded not guilty to murdering his former wife.* 他对谋杀前妻的指控作了无罪抗辩。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Former** is used to refer to countries which no longer exist or whose boundaries have changed. （国家）原先的，先前的 ❑ *...the former Soviet Union.* 先前的苏联 ❑ *...the former Yugoslavia.* 原来的南斯拉夫 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Former** is used to describe something which used to belong to someone or which used to be a particular thing. 昔日的；旧时的；曾经的 ❑ *...the former home of Sir Christopher Wren.* 克里斯托弗·雷恩爵士的旧居 ❑ *...a former monastery.* 昔日的修道院 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Former** is used to describe a

situation or period of time which came before the present one. 早先的；从前的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He would want you to remember him as he was in former years.* 他会希望你记住他早年的样子。3 PRON When two people, things, or groups have just been mentioned, you can refer to the first of them as **the former**. 前者；前一个 ❑ *Given the choice between a pure white T-shirt and a more expensive, dirty cream one, most people can be forgiven for choosing the former.* 如果要在一件纯白的T恤和一件贵些的脏兮兮的米色T恤之间作出选择的话，多数人会选前者，这是无可厚非的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *former* Also look up:

ADJ. prior 1
past, previous 1 2

F

for|mer|ly /ˈfɔːʳməˈli/ ADV [ADV before v] If something happened or was true **formerly**, it happened or was true in the past. 从前；原来；以前 ❑ *He had formerly been in the Navy.* 他从前在海军服役。❑ *...east Germany's formerly state-controlled companies.* 东德原来的国有公司

Usage 用法 formerly and formally

Formerly and *formally* sound very similar but have very different meanings. *Formerly* is used to talk about something that used to be true but isn't true now; *formally* means 'in a formal manner' : *Jacques was formerly the president of our club, but he formally resigned last week by sending a letter to the club secretary.*
formerly 和 formally 发音非常相近，意思却大相径庭。formerly 用于谈论过去属实而现已不属实之事；formally 则意为"正式地"：Jacques was formerly the president of our club, but he formally resigned last week by sending a letter to the club secretary. 雅克以前是我们俱乐部主席，不过他上周给俱乐部秘书发了一封信，正式辞职了。

For|mi|ca /fɔːʳˈmaɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Formica** is a hard plastic that is used for covering surfaces such as kitchen tables or counters. 富美家表面饰材【TRADEMARK 商标】

for|mi|dable /ˈfɔːʳmɪdəbᵊl, fəʳˈmɪ-/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **formidable**, you mean that you feel slightly frightened by them because they are very great or impressive. 令人生畏的 ❑ *We have a formidable task ahead of us.* 我们面临着一项艰巨的任务。❑ *Marsalis has a formidable reputation in both jazz and classical music.* 马萨利斯在爵士乐和古典乐领域都有极高的声望。

form|less /ˈfɔːʳmləs/ ADJ Something that is **formless** does not have a clear or definite structure or shape. 无定形的；无明确结构的 ❑ *A series of largely formless images rushed across the screen.* 一连串相当混乱的影像在屏幕上闪过。

for|mu|la ◆◇ /ˈfɔːʳmjʊlə/ (**formulae** /ˈfɔːʳmjʊliː/ or **formulas**) 1 N-COUNT A **formula** is a plan that is invented in order to deal with a particular problem. 方案；计划 ❑ *It is difficult to imagine how the North and South could ever agree on a formula to unify the divided peninsula.* 很难想象南北双方在半岛统一方案上究竟怎样才能达成一致。❑ *...a peace formula.* 和平方案 2 N-SING A **formula for** a particular situation, usually a good one, is a course of action or a combination of actions that is certain or likely to result in that situation. 行动方针；方法 ❑ [+for] *Clever exploitation of the latest technology would be a sure formula for success.* 聪明利用最新技术必将带来成功。3 N-COUNT A **formula** is a group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. 式；公式 ❑ *He developed a mathematical formula describing the distances of the planets from the Sun.* 他研究出了一个用于计算行星与太阳之间距离的数学公式。4 N-COUNT In science, the **formula** for a substance is a list of the amounts of various substances which make up that substance, or an indication of the atoms that it is composed of. 化学式；结构式 5 N-UNCOUNT **Formula** is a powder which you mix with water to make artificial milk for babies. 配方奶粉 ❑ *...bottles of formula.* 几瓶配方奶粉

Pragmatics 语用 *formulae*

In this dictionary, the label FORMULAE indicates that the word or expression doesn't change, and that it is used in particular situations such as greeting, thanking, or congratulating. Examples of formulae are *Hi*, *Thanks*, and *Congratulations!*
本词典中，标签 FORMULAE（惯用语）表示某个单词或表达不发生变化，用于打招呼、致谢、恭贺等特定场合。例如，Hi（嗨），Thanks（谢谢），Congratulations!（恭喜）！

for|mu|laic /ˌfɔːʳmjʊˈleɪɪk/ ADJ If you describe a way of saying or doing something as **formulaic**, you are criticizing it because it is not original and has been used many times before in similar situations. 程式化的；俗套的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His paintings are contrived and formulaic.* 他的画作做作而又俗套。

for|mu|late /ˈfɔːʳmjʊleɪt/ (**formulates, formulating, formulated**) 1 VERB If you **formulate** something such as a plan or proposal, you invent it, thinking about the details carefully. 规划；策划；构想 ❑ [v n] *Little by little, he formulated his plan for escape.* 他一点一点地构思出了逃跑方案。2 VERB If you **formulate** a thought, opinion, or idea, you express it or describe it using particular words. 表达；描绘；阐述 ❑ [v n] *I was impressed by the way he could formulate his ideas.* 他陈述个人思想的方式让我印象深刻。

for|mu|la|tion /ˌfɔːʳmjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**formulations**) 1 N-VAR The **formulation** of something such as a medicine or a beauty product is the way in which different ingredients are combined to make it. You can also say that the finished product is a **formulation**.（药品、化妆品等的）配方，剂型；配方产品 ❑ [+of] *There have been problems with the formulation of the vaccine.* 疫苗配方有些问题。❑ *You can buy a formulation containing royal jelly, pollen and vitamin C.* 你可以买一种含蜂王浆、花粉和维生素C的配方产品。2 N-UNCOUNT The **formulation** of something such as a policy or plan is the process of creating or inventing it.（政策、计划等的）制定，构想 ❑ *...the process of policy formulation and implementation.* 政策的制定和实施过程 3 N-VAR A **formulation** is the way in which you express your thoughts and ideas.（想法的）阐述方式，表达方法 ❑ *This is a far weaker formulation than is in the draft resolution which is being proposed.* 这种表述比所提决议草案中的说法要牵强得多。

for|ni|cate /ˈfɔːʳnɪkeɪt/ (**fornicates, fornicating, fornicated**) VERB To **fornicate** means to have sex with someone you are not married to. 私通；通奸【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】•**for|ni|ca|tion** /ˌfɔːʳnɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Fornication is a crime in some American states.* 通奸在美国一些州属于犯罪。

for|sake /fəʳˈseɪk/ (**forsakes, forsaking, forsook** /fəʳˈsʊk/, **forsaken**) 1 VERB If you **forsake** someone, you leave them when you should have stayed, or you stop helping them or looking after them. 将…弃之不顾；遗弃；抛弃【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ [v n] *I still love him and I would never forsake him.* 我仍然爱着他，我永远不会弃他不顾。2 VERB If you **forsake** something, you stop doing it, using it, or having it. 放弃；丢弃【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *He doubted their claim to have forsaken military solutions to the civil war.* 他对他们声称已经放弃通过武力解决内战感到怀疑。

for|sak|en /fəʳˈseɪkᵊn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **forsaken** place is not lived in, used, or looked after.（地方）荒废的，废弃的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The delta region of the Rio Grande river was a forsaken land of thickets and swamps.* 里奥格兰德河三角洲曾是一片遍布密灌丛和沼泽的荒废之地。2 → see also **godforsaken**

for|swear /fɔːʳˈsweəʳ/ (**forswears, forswearing, forswore, forsworn**) VERB If you **forswear** something, you promise that you will stop doing it, having it, or using it. 发誓抛弃；承诺放弃【FORMAL OR LITERARY 正式或文】❑ [v n] *The party was offered a share of government if it forswore violence.* 该党如宣誓放弃暴力就可以参政。

for|sythia /fɔːʳˈsaɪθɪə, AM 美 -ˈsɪθ-/ (**forsythias**) N-VAR **Forsythia** is a bush whose yellow flowers appear in the spring before the leaves have grown. 连翘属植物

fort /fɔːʳt/ (**forts**) 1 N-COUNT A **fort** is a strong building or a place with a wall or fence around it where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy. 堡垒；要塞 2 PHRASE If you **hold the fort** for someone, or, in American English, if you **hold down the**

fort, you look after things for them while they are somewhere else or are busy doing something else. 替人照料；代为负责 ❑ *His business partner is holding the fort while he is away.* 他不在的时候，生意伙伴代为负责。[Also +for]

forte /fɔːˈteɪ/ (**fortes**)

Pronounced /fɔrt/ for meaning 1 in American English. 义项 1 在美国英语中读作 /fɔrt/。

1 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can say that a particular activity is your **forte** if you are very good at it. 专长；强项 ❑ *Originality was never his forte.* 他从来不擅长独立创作。 2 ADV [ADV after v] A piece of music that is played **forte** is played loudly. (演奏) 用强音 [TECHNICAL 术语]

forth ♦◇ /fɔːθ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **forth** is also used in the phrasal verbs 'put forth' and 'set forth'. 除下列用法外，forth 还用于短语动词 put forth 和 set forth 中。

1 ADV [ADV after v] When someone goes **forth** from a place, they leave it. 离开；向外(走) [LITERARY 文] ❑ *Go forth into the desert.* 向前走进沙漠。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If one thing brings **forth** another, the first thing produces the second. 产生；得出 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *My reflections brought forth no conclusion.* 我的沉思没有得出结论。 3 ADV [ADV after v] When someone or something is brought **forth**, they are brought to a place or moved into a position where people can see them. (带)来；(拿)出；(现)出 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *Pilate ordered Jesus to be brought forth.* 彼拉多命令把耶稣带上来。 4 **back and forth** → see **back** 5 to **hold forth** → see **hold**

forth|com|ing /ˌfɔːθˈkʌmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **forthcoming** event is planned to happen soon. (事件) 即将来临的，即将发生的 ❑ *... his opponents in the forthcoming elections.* 他在即将到来的选举中的对手们 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something that you want, need, or expect is **forthcoming**, it is given to you or it happens. 会发生的；现成的；可得到的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *They promised that the money would be forthcoming.* 他们承诺钱会到位。 ❑ *We must first see some real evidence. So far it has not been forthcoming.* 我们必须先看到一些实证，而到目前为止并没有看到。 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **forthcoming**, you mean that they willingly give information when you ask them. (人) 乐于提供信息的

forth|right /ˈfɔːθraɪt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **forthright**, you admire them because they show clearly and strongly what they think and feel. (人) 坦率的，坦诚的 [APPROVAL 褒]

forth|with /ˌfɔːθˈwɪθ/ ADV [ADV with v] **Forthwith** means immediately. 马上；立刻 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *I could have you arrested forthwith!* 我本可以立即逮捕你！

for|ti|eth ♦◇ /ˈfɔːtiəθ/ ORD The **fortieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number forty. 第四十 ❑ *It was the fortieth anniversary of the death of the composer.* 这是该作曲家逝世 40 周年纪念日。

for|ti|fi|ca|tion /ˌfɔːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**fortifications**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fortifications** are buildings, walls, or ditches that are built to protect a place and make it more difficult to attack. 防御工事 ❑ *The government has started building fortifications along its eastern border.* 政府已经开始沿东部边界修筑防御工事。 2 → see also **fortify**

ˌfor|ti|fied ˈwine (**fortified wines**) N-VAR **Fortified wine** is an alcoholic drink such as sherry or port that is made by mixing wine with a small amount of brandy or strong alcohol. 加度葡萄酒；加度酒

for|ti|fy /ˈfɔːtɪfaɪ/ (**fortifies, fortifying, fortified**) 1 VERB To **fortify** a place means to make it stronger and more difficult to attack, often by building a wall or ditch round it. 设防于；在…修防御工事 ❑ [V n] *...British soldiers working to fortify an airbase in Bahrain.* 在巴林一空军基地筑防的英国士兵 2 VERB [usu passive] If food or drink **is fortified**, another substance is added to it to make it healthier or stronger. 强化，富化 (食品或饮料)；提高…的营养价值 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *It has also been fortified with vitamin C.* 它还被添加了维生素 C 进行富化。 ❑ [V-ed] *...fortified cereal products.* 富化谷类产品

Word Link 词根词缀 *fort ≈ strong* 强：*fortify, fortissimo, fortitude*

for|tis|si|mo /fɔːˈtɪsɪməʊ/ ADV [ADV after v] A piece of music that is played **fortissimo** is played very loudly. (音乐) 用最强音，甚强 [TECHNICAL 术语]

for|ti|tude /ˈfɔːtɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has shown **fortitude**, you admire them for being brave, calm, and uncomplaining when they have experienced something unpleasant or painful. 刚毅；坚忍 [FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒] ❑ *He suffered a long series of illnesses with tremendous dignity and fortitude.* 他长期饱受各种病痛折磨，却表现出超乎常人的尊严和坚忍。

fort|night /ˈfɔːtnaɪt/ (**fortnights**) N-COUNT A **fortnight** is a period of two weeks. 两周；十四天 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *I hope to be back in a fortnight.* 我希望两周后赶回来。

fort|night|ly /ˈfɔːtnaɪtli/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fortnightly** event or publication happens or appears once every two weeks. 每两周的；两星期一次的；隔周发行的 [BRIT 英] ❑ *...an exciting new fortnightly magazine.* 令人激动的新发行的双周刊 •ADV [ADV after v] **Fortnightly** is also an adverb. ❑ *They recently put my rent up and I pay it fortnightly.* 他们最近给我涨了租金，我每两周付一次。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **biweekly**

for|tress /ˈfɔːtrɪs/ (**fortresses**) N-COUNT A **fortress** is a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter. 堡垒；要塞 ❑ *... a 13th-century fortress.* 13 世纪堡垒

for|tui|tous /fɔːˈtjuːɪtəs, AM -ˈtuː-/ ADJ You can describe something as **fortuitous** if it happens, by chance, to be very successful or pleasant. 偶然的；幸运的 ❑ *Their success is the result of a fortuitous combination of circumstances.* 他们的成功是各种环境因素综合作用的幸运产物。

for|tu|nate /ˈfɔːtʃʊnɪt/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you say that someone or something is **fortunate**, you mean that they are lucky. 幸运的；侥幸的 ❑ *He was extremely fortunate to survive.* 他能活下来真是万幸。 ❑ *It was fortunate that the water was shallow.* 好在水浅。 ❑ *She is in the fortunate position of having plenty of choice.* 她很幸运，有很多选择。

for|tu|nate|ly /ˈfɔːtʃʊnɪtli/ ADV **Fortunately** is used to introduce or indicate a statement about an event or situation that is good. 幸好；幸运的是 ❑ *Fortunately, the weather that winter was reasonably mild.* 幸好，那个冬天还算暖和。[Also +for]

for|tune ♦◇ /ˈfɔːtʃuːn/ (**fortunes**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a large sum of money as **a fortune** or **a small fortune** to emphasize how large it is. 大笔钱；巨款 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *We had to eat out all the time. It ended up costing a fortune.* 我们不得不总在外面吃饭，结果花了很多钱。 ❑ *He made a small fortune in the London property boom.* 他在伦敦房产热中发了一笔小财。 2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone who has **a fortune** has a very large amount of money. 财富；财产 ❑ *He made his fortune in car sales.* 他靠卖车发了财。 ❑ *Having spent his rich wife's fortune, the Major ended up in a debtors' prison.* 少校花光了有钱老婆的财产，最后被关进了债务人监狱。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Fortune** or good **fortune** is good luck. Ill **fortune** is bad luck. 运气；机遇 ❑ *Government ministers are starting to wonder how long their good fortune can last.* 政府部长们开始怀疑他们的好运还能持续多久。 4 N-PLURAL [with poss] If you talk about someone's **fortunes** or the **fortunes** of something, you are talking about the extent to which they are doing well or being successful. 时运；运势 ❑ [+of] *The electoral fortunes of the Liberal Democratic party may decline.* 自由民主党的选举运势可能会衰落。 ❑ *The company had to do something to reverse its sliding fortunes.* 公司不得不采取一些措施扭转下滑的运势。 5 PHRASE When someone **tells** your **fortune**, they tell you what they think will happen to you in the future, which they say is shown, for example, by the lines on your hand. 算命；算卦

ˈfor|tune cookie (**fortune cookies**) N-COUNT A **fortune cookie** is a sweet, crisp cake which contains a piece of paper which is supposed to say what will happen to you in the future.

Fortune cookies are often served in Chinese restaurants. 运气饼干，签饼（内有预测运势的小纸条，常见于中餐馆）

'fortune-teller (**fortune-tellers**) N-COUNT A **fortune-teller** is a person who tells you what they think will happen to you in the future, after looking at something such as the lines on your hand. 算命先生；卦师

for|ty ⇔ /'fɔːti/ (**forties**) 1 NUM **Forty** is the number 40.（数字）四十 ❑ *She will be forty next birthday.* 她下个生日就40岁了。2 N-PLURAL When you talk about the **forties**, you are referring to numbers between 40 and 49. For example, if you are **in** your **forties**, you are aged between 40 and 49. If the temperature is **in the forties**, the temperature is between 40 and 49 degrees. 四十多，四十几（指40至49的数字） ❑ *He was a big man in his forties, smartly dressed in a suit and tie.* 他是一个四十多岁的高大男子，西服领带，很精神。3 N-PLURAL **The forties** is the decade between 1940 and 1949. 二十世纪四十年代（指1940年至1949年） ❑ *Steel cans were introduced sometime during the forties.* 钢罐是20世纪40年代开始使用的。

fo|rum /'fɔːrəm/ (**forums**) N-COUNT A **forum** is a place, situation, or group in which people exchange ideas and discuss issues, especially important public issues.（尤指讨论重大公共问题的）论坛，会场 ❑ [+for] *Members of the council agreed that it still had an important role as a forum for discussion.* 理事会成员一致认为它仍然发挥着论坛的重要作用。

for|ward ⇔ /'fɔːwəd/ (**forwards, forwarding, forwarded**)

In addition to the uses shown below, **forward** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'bring forward' and 'look forward to'. In British English, **forwards** is often used as an adverb instead of **forward** in senses 1, 3, and 6. 除下列用法外，forward还用于bring forward，look forward to等短语动词中。在英国英语中，义项1、3、6用作副词时常写作forwards。

1 ADV [ADV after v] If you move or look **forward**, you move or look in a direction that is in front of you. In British English, you can also move or look **forwards**. 朝前；向前 ❑ *He came forward with his hand out. 'Mr and Mrs Selby?' he enquired.* 他走上前伸出手来。"是塞尔比先生和夫人吗？"他问道。❑ *She fell forwards on to her face.* 她一头栽倒在地。2 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] **Forward** means in a position near the front of something such as a building or a vehicle. 靠近前面；在前面 ❑ *The best seats are in the aisle and as far forward as possible.* 最好的座位在过道处，越靠前越好。❑ *The other car had a 3-inch lower driving seat and had its engine mounted further forward.* 另一辆车的驾驶座椅低了3英寸，发动机更加靠前。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Forward** is also an adjective. ❑ *Reinforcements were needed to allow more troops to move to forward positions.* 需要增援，增加投入前沿阵地的兵力。3 ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV adj] If you say that someone looks **forward**, you approve of them because they think about what will happen in the future and plan for it. In British English, you can also say that someone looks **forwards**. 向前看；着眼未来【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Now the leadership wants to look forward, and to outline a strategy for the rest of the century.* 现在领导层想要展望未来，为本世纪余下的时间勾画出战略纲要。❑ *People should forget and look forwards.* 人们应该忘记过去向前看。❑ *Manchester United has always been a forward-looking club.* 曼联队一直是一个具有前瞻性的俱乐部。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Forward** is also an adjective. ❑ *The university system requires more forward planning.* 大学体制需要更具前瞻性的规划。4 ADV [ADV after v] If you put a clock or watch **forward**, you change the time shown on it so that it shows a later time, for example when the time changes to summer time or daylight saving time.（把钟表）拨快 ❑ *When we put the clocks forward in March we go into British Summer Time.* 3月份把时钟拨快后，我们就进入了英国夏令时。5 ADV [*from* n ADV] When you are referring to a particular time, if you say that something was true **from** that time **forward**, you mean that it became true at that time, and continued to be true afterwards. 自从；从…起；自…以来 ❑ *Velazquez's work from that time forward was confined largely to portraits of the royal family.* 委拉斯开兹的作品从那时起大多局限于王室成员画像。6 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You use **forward** to indicate that something progresses or improves. In British English, you can also use **forwards**. 向前；前进地；有进展地 ❑ *And by boosting economic prosperity in Mexico, Canada and the United States, it will help us move forward on issues that concern all of us.* 促进墨西哥、加拿大和美国的经济繁荣将有助于解决与我们大家息息相关的诸多问题。❑ *They just couldn't see any way forward.* 他们就是看不到前进的方向。❑ *Space scientists and astronomers have taken another step forwards.* 航天科学家和天文学家又向前迈进了一步。7 ADV [ADV after v] If something or someone is put **forward**, or comes **forward**, they are suggested or offered as suitable for a particular purpose.（提）出；（推）出；（现）出 ❑ *Over the years several similar theories have been put forward.* 几年来已经有好几个类似理论相继提出。❑ *Next month the Commission is to bring forward its first proposals for action.* 下月该委员会将提出它的首批行动建议。❑ *He was putting himself forward as a Democrat.* 他以民主党人的身份推举自己。❑ *Investigations have ground to a standstill because no witnesses have come forward.* 调查陷入停滞，因为没有证人站出来。8 VERB If a letter or message is **forwarded to** someone, it is sent to the place where they are, after having been sent to a different place earlier. 转交；转发；转接 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*from/to*] *When he's out on the road, office calls are forwarded to the cellular phone in his truck.* 他在路上时，打到办公室的电话会转接到卡车里的移动电话上。❑ [v n +*from/to*] *We will forward your letters to him.* 我们会把您的信转交给他。[Also v n] 9 N-COUNT In football, basketball, or hockey, a **forward** is a player whose usual position is in the opponents' half of the field, and whose usual job is to attack or score goals.（足球、篮球或曲棍球等运动的）前锋 10 → see also **centre-forward** 11 **backwards and forwards** → see **backwards**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ward = in the direction of* 朝（或在）…方向；*backward, forward, inward*

for|ward|ing ad|dress (**forwarding addresses**) N-COUNT A **forwarding address** is an address that you give to someone when you go and live somewhere else so that they can send your mail on to you. 转递地址；转寄地址 ❑ *The former owner had not left any forwarding address.* 以前的房主没有留下任何转递地址。

,forward-'looking ADJ If you describe a person or organization as **forward-looking**, you approve of the fact that they think about the future or have modern ideas.（人或机构）有远见的，向前看的，具前瞻性的【APPROVAL 褒】

for|wards /'fɔːrwədz/ → see **forward**

'for|ward slash (**forward slashes**) N-COUNT A **forward slash** is the sloping line '/' that separates letters, words, or numbers. 正斜杠；正斜线

for|went /fɔː'went/ **Forwent** is the past tense of **forgo**.

fos|sil /'fɒsᵊl/ (**fossils**) N-COUNT A **fossil** is the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock. 化石 → see Word Web: **fossil**

Word Web 话题词汇 fossil 化石

There are two types of animal **fossils**—body fossils and **trace** fossils. Body fossils help us understand how the animal looked when it was alive. Trace fossils, such as **tracks** and **footprints**, show us how the animal moved. Since we don't find tracks of dinosaurs' tails, we know they lifted them up as they walked. Footprints tell us about the weight of the dinosaur and how fast it moved. Scientists use two methods to calculate the date of a fossil. They sometimes count the number of **rock** layers covering it. They also use **carbon dating**.

动物化石分为两种——实体化石和遗迹化石。实体化石帮助我们了解动物存活时的模样。移迹、足迹等遗迹化石告诉我们动物是怎么移动的。由于我们没有在恐龙的移迹中发现尾巴的痕迹，因此了解到恐龙行走时身体是立起来的。从恐龙的足迹中，我们可以知道其体重和移动的速度。科学家运用两种方法来测算化石的日期：一是依靠化石上覆盖的岩石层数，二是采用碳定年法。

fos|sil fuel (**fossil fuels**) also **fossil-fuel** N-VAR **Fossil fuel** is fuel such as coal or oil that is formed from the decayed remains of plants or animals. 化石燃料；矿物燃料
→ see **electricity, greenhouse effect, solar**

fos|sil|ize /ˈfɒsɪlaɪz/ (**fossilizes, fossilizing, fossilized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fossilise**
1 VERB If the remains of an animal or plant **fossilize** or **are fossilized**, they become hard and form fossils, instead of decaying completely. (使)成为化石；(使)化石化 ❑ [v] *The most important parts, the flowers, rarely fossilise.* 最重要的部分，即花朵，很少成为化石。❑ [be v-ed] *The survival of the proteins depends on the way in which bones are fossilised.* 蛋白质是否存留取决于骨头化石化的方式。❑ [v-ed] *...fossilized dinosaur bones.* 恐龙骨骼化石 2 VERB If you say that ideas, attitudes, or ways of behaving **have fossilized** or **have been fossilized**, you are criticizing the fact that they are fixed and unlikely to change, in spite of changing situations or circumstances. (使)僵化【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *What they seem to want to do in fact is fossilize the particular environment in which people live and work.* 他们似乎想要做的实际上就是让人们生活和工作的环境一成不变。❑ [v] *Needs change while policies fossilize.* 需要改变，而政策僵化。•**fos|sil|ized** ADJ ❑ *...these fossilized organisations.* 这些僵化的组织

fos|ter /ˈfɒstəʳ, AM 美 ˈfɔːst-/ (**fosters, fostering, fostered**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Foster** parents are people who officially take a child into their family for a period of time, without becoming the child's legal parents. The child is referred to as their **foster** child. 寄养的；代养的 ❑ *Little Jack was placed with foster parents.* 小杰克被安置在养父母家里。2 VERB If you **foster** a child, you take it into your family for a period of time, without becoming its legal parent. 寄养；代养 ❑ [v n] *She has since gone on to find happiness by fostering more than 100 children.* 从那以后她代养了 100 多个孩子，从中得到了快乐。3 VERB To **foster** something such as an activity or idea means to help it to develop. 促进；培养 ❑ [v n] *He said that developed countries had a responsibility to foster global economic growth to help new democracies.* 他说发达国家有责任促进全球经济增长，以帮助新兴民主国家。

fought /fɔːt/ **Fought** is the past tense and past participle of **fight**.

foul /faʊl/ (**fouler, foulest, fouls, fouling, fouled**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **foul**, you mean it is dirty and smells or tastes unpleasant. 难吃的；肮脏的；恶臭的 ❑ *...foul polluted water.* 恶臭的脏水 ❑ *The smell was quite foul.* 臭气熏天。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Foul** language is offensive and contains swear words or rude words. (言语)粗俗的，伤人的 ❑ *He was sent off for using foul language in a match last Sunday.* 他在上周日的一场比赛中因为骂人被罚下场。❑ *He had a foul mouth.* 他嘴不干净。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **foul** temper or is in a **foul** mood, they become angry or violent very suddenly and easily. 易怒的；暴躁的 ❑ *Collins was in a foul mood even before the interviews began.* 柯林斯在采访还没开始时就暴躁不安起来。4 ADJ **Foul** weather is unpleasant, windy, and stormy. (天气)恶劣的 5 VERB If an animal **fouls** a place, it drops faeces onto the ground. (动物)拉屎弄脏 ❑ [v n] *It is an offence to let your dog foul a footpath.* 让狗在人行道上拉屎是违法行为。6 VERB In a game or sport, if a player **fouls** another player, they touch them or block them in a way which is not allowed according to the rules. 对…犯规 ❑ [v n] *Middlesbrough's Jimmy Phillips was sent off for fouling Steve Tilson.* 米德尔斯堡队的吉米·菲利普斯对史蒂夫·蒂尔森犯规，被罚下场。7 N-COUNT A **foul** is an act in a game or sport that is not allowed according to the rules. 犯规 ❑ [+on] *He picked up his first booking for a 45th-minute foul on Bull.* 比赛进行到第 45 分钟时，他对布尔犯规，被第一次记名警告。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Foul** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a foul tackle.* 抢断犯规 8 PHRASE If you **fall foul of** someone or **run foul of** them, you do something which gets you into trouble with them. 惹恼；触怒；冒犯【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He had fallen foul of the FBI.* 他已经惹恼了联邦调查局。

foul-mouthed ADJ If you describe someone as **foul-mouthed**, you disapprove of them because they use offensive words or say very rude things. 嘴不干净的；满嘴脏话的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

foul play 1 N-UNCOUNT **Foul play** is criminal violence or activity that results in a person's death. (致人死亡的)暴行；谋杀 ❑ *The report says it suspects foul play was involved in the deaths of two journalists.* 该报道称怀疑两名记者死于黑手。2 N-UNCOUNT **Foul play** is unfair or dishonest behaviour, especially during a sports game. 不公平行为；不诚实行为；(尤指体育比赛中的)犯规动作 ❑ *Players were warned twice for foul play.* 运动员们因为犯规被警告了两次。

foul-up (**foul-ups**) N-COUNT A **foul-up** is something that has gone badly wrong as a result of someone's mistakes or carelessness. (人为错误或疏忽造成的)糟糕的问题，麻烦事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A series of technical foul-ups delayed the launch of the new product.* 一系列技术问题延误了新品上市。

found ♦◇◇ /faʊnd/ (**founds, founding, founded**) 1 **Found** is the past tense and past participle of **find**. 2 VERB When an institution, company, or organization **is founded** by someone or by a group of people, they get it started, often by providing the necessary money. 建立；成立；创立 ❑ [be v-ed] *The Independent Labour Party was founded in Bradford on January 13, 1893.* 独立工党于 1893 年 1 月 13 日在布拉德福德成立。❑ [v n] *He founded the Centre for Journalism Studies at University College Cardiff.* 他在加的夫大学学院成立了新闻学研究中心。❑ [v-ed] *The business, founded by Dawn and Nigel, suffered financial setbacks.* 唐和奈杰尔创办的企业遇到了一些财务问题。•**foun|da|tion** N-SING [with poss] ❑ [+of] *...the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Kew Gardens.* 基尤植物园建园 150 周年 •**found|ing** N-SING [with poss] ❑ *I have been a member of The Sunday Times Wine Club since its founding in 1973.* 自从 1973 年《星期日泰晤士报》葡萄酒俱乐部成立之日起，我就是其会员了。3 VERB [usu passive] When a town, important building, or other place **is founded** by someone or by a group of people, they cause it to be built. 建成；兴建 ❑ [be v-ed] *The town was founded in 1610.* 这个城建于 1610 年。4 → see also **founded, founding**

foun|da|tion ♦◇◇ /faʊnˈdeɪʃᵊn/ (**foundations**) 1 N-COUNT **The foundation of** something such as a belief or way of life is the things on which it is based. (信仰、生活方式等的)基础，根基 ❑ [+of] *The issue strikes at the very foundation of our community.* 该问题直指我们社会的根基。❑ [+for] *This laid the foundations for later modern economic growth.* 这为后来的现代经济发展奠定了基础。•PHRASE If an event **shakes the foundations** of a society or a system of beliefs, it causes great uncertainty and makes people question their most deeply held beliefs. 动摇根基(或基础) ❑ [+of] *The destruction of war and the death of millions of young people shook the foundations of Western idealism.* 战争的破坏和数百万年轻人的死亡动摇了西方理想主义的根基。2 N-PLURAL The **foundations** of a building or other structure are the layer of bricks or concrete below the ground that it is built on. 地基；房基 3 N-COUNT A **foundation** is an organization which provides money for a special purpose such as research or charity. 基金会 ❑ *...the National Foundation for Educational Research.* 全国教育研究基金会 4 N-UNCOUNT If a story, idea, or argument has **no foundation**, there are no facts to prove that it is true. 依据；根据 ❑ *The allegations were without foundation.* 这些说法没有根据。❑ *Each complaint is analysed very closely, and if it has no foundation it is rejected.* 每个投诉都经过仔细分析，如果发现没有依据就予以驳回。5 N-VAR **Foundation** is a skin-coloured cream that you put on your face before putting on the rest of your make-up. 粉底霜 6 → see also **found**
→ see **make-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *foundation* with:

ADJ. **firm** foundation 牢固的基础(或地基), **solid** foundation 坚实的基础(或地基) 1 2
charitable foundation 慈善基金会 3
V. **build a** foundation 打基础(或地基), **lay a** foundation 奠定基础(或地基) 1 2
establish a foundation 确立基础；成立基金会 1 3
apply foundation 涂粉底霜 5

Word Link 词根词缀 *found ≈ base* 基：*foundation, founded, founder*

foun|da|tion course (**foundation courses**) N-COUNT A **foundation course** is a course that you do at some colleges and universities in order to prepare yourself for a longer or more advanced course. 基础课程【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **basic course**

foun|da|tion stone (**foundation stones**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **foundation stone** is a large block of stone built into a large public building near the bottom. It is often involved in a ceremony for the opening of the building, and has writing on it recording this. （常指建筑物奠基典礼时放置的）基石，奠基石【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The Princess of Wales laid the foundation stone for the extension to the Cathedral.* 威尔士王妃为大教堂的扩建工程奠基。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cornerstone**

2 N-COUNT The **foundation stone of** something is the basic, important thing which its existence or success depends on. （存在或成功的）根基，根本 ❑ [+of] *...these foundation stones of the future: education, training, research, development.* 这些未来的基石：教育、培训、研究和开发

found|ed /ˈfaʊndɪd/ 1 ADJ If something is **founded on** a particular thing, it is based on it. 建于…之上的；以…为基础的 ❑ [+on] *The criticisms are founded on facts as well as on convictions.* 这些批评基于事实和信念。2 → see also **found**

found|er ◆◇ /ˈfaʊndə/ (**founders, foundering, foundered**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **founder** of an institution, organization, or building is the person who got it started or caused it to be built, often by providing the necessary money. 创办人；创立者；奠基者 ❑ *He was one of the founders of the university's medical faculty.* 他是该大学医学院的创建人之一。2 VERB If something such as a plan or project **founders**, it fails because of a particular point, difficulty, or problem. （计划等）失败 ❑ [v] *The talks have foundered, largely because of the reluctance of some members of the government to do a deal with criminals.* 会谈已经破裂，主要是因为一些政府成员不愿意和犯罪分子做交易。

ˌfound|er ˈmem|ber (**founder members**) N-COUNT A **founder member** of a club, group, or organization is one of the first members, often one who was involved in setting it up. （俱乐部、团体等的）创始成员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **charter member**

found|ing /ˈfaʊndɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Founding** means relating to the starting of a particular institution or organization. 成立的；创办的；建立的 ❑ *The committee held its founding congress in the capital, Riga.* 委员会在首都里加召开了成立大会。❑ *He is founding director of The Conservation Foundation.* 他是自然资源保护基金会的创始会长。2 → see also **found**

ˌfound|ing ˈfa|ther (**founding fathers**) 1 N-COUNT The **founding father** of an institution, organization, or idea is the person who sets it up or who first develops it. 开创者；创立人【LITERARY 文】2 N-PROPER-PLURAL The **Founding Fathers** of the United States were the members of the American Constitutional Convention of 1787. 开国元勋，制宪元勋（美国 1787 年宪法制定者）

found|ling /ˈfaʊndlɪŋ/ (**foundlings**) N-COUNT A **foundling** is a baby that has been abandoned by its parents, often in a public place, and that has then been found by someone. 弃婴【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

found|ry /ˈfaʊndri/ (**foundries**) N-COUNT A **foundry** is a place where metal or glass is melted and formed into particular shapes. 铸造厂；铸造车间

fount /faʊnt/ (**founts**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a person or thing as **the fount of** something, you are saying that they are an important source or supply of it. 来源；源泉；根源【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *To the young boy his father was the fount of all knowledge.* 对于这个小男孩儿来说，他父亲就是一切知识的源泉。

foun|tain /ˈfaʊntɪn/ (**fountains**) 1 N-COUNT A **fountain** is an ornamental feature in a pool or lake which consists of a long narrow stream of water that is forced up into the air by a pump. 喷泉；喷水池 2 N-COUNT A **fountain of** a liquid is an amount of it which is sent up into the air and falls back. 喷射；喷涌【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *The volcano spewed a fountain of molten rock 650 feet in the air.* 这座火山喷射出的岩浆高达 650 英尺。

ˈfoun|tain pen (**fountain pens**) N-COUNT A **fountain pen** is a pen which uses ink that you have drawn up inside it from a bottle. 自来水笔；钢笔

four ◆◆◆ /fɔːr/ (**fours**) 1 NUM **Four** is the number 4. （数字）四 ❑ *Judith is married with four children.* 朱迪丝已婚，育有四个孩子。2 PHRASE If you are **on all fours**, your knees, feet, and hands are on the ground. 四肢着地；趴着 ❑ *She crawled on all fours over to the window.* 她爬到窗边。

ˌfour-letter ˈword (**four-letter words**) N-COUNT A **four-letter word** is a short word that people consider to be rude or offensive, usually because it refers to sex or other bodily functions. 粗话；脏话

ˌfour-poster ˈbed (**four-poster beds**) N-COUNT A **four-poster bed** or a **four-poster** is a large old-fashioned bed that has a tall post at each corner and curtains that can be drawn around it. 四帷柱床

four|some /ˈfɔːrsəm/ (**foursomes**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **foursome** is a group of four people or things. 四人组；四个事物的组合 ❑ *The London-based foursome are set to release their fourth single this month.* 来自伦敦的四人组合即将在本月推出他们的第四支单曲。

ˌfour-ˈsquare also **foursquare** ADJ To stand **four-square** behind someone or something means to be firm in your support of that person or thing. （支持）坚定不移的，坚决的 ❑ *They stood four-square behind their chief, and they would not accept pressure on him to resign.* 他们坚决支持自己的领导，不允许任何压力迫使其辞职。

four|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌfɔːrˈtiːn/ (**fourteens**) NUM **Fourteen** is the number 14. （数字）十四 ❑ *I'm fourteen years old.* 我 14 岁。

four|teenth ◆◆◇ /ˌfɔːrˈtiːnθ/ 1 ORD The **fourteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fourteen. 第十四 ❑ *The Festival, now in its fourteenth year, has become a major international jazz event.* 这个艺术节现已进入第 14 个年头，已然成为国际爵士乐的一大盛会。2 FRACTION A **fourteenth** is one of fourteen equal parts of something. 十四分之一

fourth ◆◆◇ /fɔːrθ/ (**fourths**) 1 ORD The **fourth** item in a series is the one that you count as number four. 第四 ❑ *Last year's winner Greg Lemond of the United States is in fourth place.* 去年的冠军、美国的格雷格·莱蒙德获得第四名。2 FRACTION A **fourth** is one of four equal parts of something. 四分之一【AM 美】❑ *Three-fourths of the public say they favor a national referendum on the issue.* 四分之三的公众表示希望就这个问题进行全民公决。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **quarter**

ˌfourth diˈmen|sion N-SING In physics, **the fourth dimension** is time. The other three dimensions, which exist in space, are length, width, and height. 第四维（物理学上指时间，其他三维存在于空间，即长度、宽度和高度）【TECHNICAL 术语】

fourth|ly /ˈfɔːrθli/ ADV You say **fourthly** when you want to make a fourth point or give a fourth reason for something. 第四；第四点 ❑ *Fourthly, the natural enthusiasm of the student teachers should be maintained.* 第四点，实习教师本来的热情应该得到保持。

ˌfourth of ˈfi|cial (**fourth officials**) N-COUNT In football, the **fourth official** is an official who assists the referee and assistant referees from the side of the pitch. （足球比赛的）第四官员

ˌFourth of ˈJuly N-SING In the United States, **the Fourth of July** is a public holiday when people celebrate the Declaration of Independence in 1776. 美国独立纪念日（7 月 4 日）；美国国庆日 ❑ *...a Fourth of July picnic.* 独立日野餐

ˌfour-wheel ˈdrive (**four-wheel drives**) N-COUNT A **four-wheel drive** is a vehicle in which all four wheels receive power from the engine to help with steering. This makes the

vehicle easier to drive on rough roads or surfaces such as sand or snow. 四轮驱动汽车；四驱车

fowl /faʊl/ (**fowls** or **fowl**) N-COUNT A **fowl** is a bird, especially one that can be eaten as food, such as a duck or a chicken. 鸟；(尤指)家禽 ❑ *Carve the fowl into 8 pieces.* 把这只鸡切成 8 块。

fox /fɒks/ (**foxes, foxing, foxed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fox** is a wild animal which looks like a dog and has reddish-brown fur, a pointed face and ears, and a thick tail. Foxes eat smaller animals. 狐狸 ❷ VERB If you **are foxed** by something, you cannot understand it or solve it. 难住；使困惑【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *I admit I was foxed for some time.* 我承认我一度被难住了。❑ [V n] *Only once did we hit on a question which foxed one of the experts.* 我们只碰到过一个把一位专家也难住了的问题。

fox|glove /'fɒksglʌv/ (**foxgloves**) N-VAR A **foxglove** is a tall plant that has pink or white flowers shaped like bells growing up its stem. 毛地黄(高大植物，开粉色或白色钟状花)

fox|hole /'fɒkshəʊl/ (**foxholes**) N-COUNT A **foxhole** is a small hole which soldiers dig as a shelter from the enemy and from which they can shoot. 散兵坑

fox|hound /'fɒkshaʊnd/ (**foxhounds**) N-COUNT A **foxhound** is a type of dog that is trained to hunt foxes. 猎狐犬

fox-hunting also foxhunting N-UNCOUNT **Fox-hunting** is a sport in which people riding horses chase a fox across the countryside. Dogs called hounds are used to find the fox. 猎狐

fox|trot /'fɒkstrɒt/ (**foxtrots**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **foxtrot** is a type of dance which involves a combination of long slow steps and short fast steps. 狐步舞

foxy /'fɒksi/ (**foxier, foxiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **foxy**, you mean that they are deceitful in a clever, secretive way. 狡猾的；滑头的；狡诈的 ❑ *He had wary, foxy eyes.* 他的眼睛机警而又狡诈。❷ ADJ If a man calls a woman **foxy**, he means that she is physically attractive. 娇媚的；狐媚的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

foy|er /'fɔɪeɪ, 'fwaɪeɪ/ (**foyers**) N-COUNT **The foyer** is the large area where people meet or wait just inside the main doors of a building such as a theatre, cinema, or hotel. 门厅；前厅

Fr

The spelling **Fr.** is used in American English for meaning ❷. 美国英语中，Fr. 这个拼法用于义项 2。

❶ **Fr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **French** or **franc.** ❷ **Fr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **father** when it is used in titles before the name of a Catholic priest. 神父(用于天主教神父姓名前)

fra|cas /'frækɑː, AM 美 'freɪkəs/ N-SING A **fracas** is a rough, noisy quarrel or fight. 吵闹；喧嚷；打闹

frack|ing /'frækɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Fracking** is a method of getting oil or gas from rock by forcing liquid and sand into the rock. (开采油气的)水力压裂法，液压破裂法 ❑ *Local people are opposed to fracking in the area.* 当地人反对在该地区使用水力压裂法。

frac|tal /'fræktᵊl/ (**fractals**) N-COUNT [oft N n] In geometry, a **fractal** is a shape made up of parts that are the same shape as itself and are of smaller and smaller sizes. (几何学)分形

frac|tion /'frækʃᵊn/ (**fractions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fraction of** something is a tiny amount or proportion of it. 微量；一点儿 ❑ [+of] *She hesitated for a fraction of a second before responding.* 她微微犹豫了一下才回答。❑ *I opened my eyes just a fraction.* 我微微睁开眼睛。❷ N-COUNT A **fraction** is a number that can be expressed as a proportion of two whole numbers. For example, ½ and ⅓ are both fractions. 分数 ❑ *The students had a grasp of decimals, percentages and fractions.* 学生们已经掌握了小数、百分数和分数。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fract, frag ≈ breaking* 分裂：*fraction, fracture, fragile*

frac|tion|al /'frækʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is **fractional**, it is very small in size or degree. 微量的；微小的 ❑ *...a fractional hesitation.* 瞬间的犹豫 •**frac|tion|al|ly** /'frækʃənli/ ADV ❑ *Murphy, Sinclair's young team-mate, was fractionally behind him.* 辛克莱的年轻队友墨菲紧跟在他后面。

frac|tious /'frækʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **fractious**, you disapprove of them because they become upset or angry very quickly about small unimportant things. 易怒的；烦躁的；脾气不好的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Nancy was in a fractious mood.* 南希情绪烦躁。❑ *The children were predictably fractious.* 孩子们肯定会耍脾气。

frac|ture /'frækʧəʳ/ (**fractures, fracturing, fractured**) ❶ N-COUNT A **fracture** is a slight crack or break in something, especially a bone. (微小的)断裂；(尤指)骨折 ❑ *At least one-third of all women over ninety have sustained a hip fracture.* 所有九旬女性中至少有 1/3 已经出现髋骨骨折。❷ VERB If something such as a bone **is fractured** or **fractures**, it gets a slight crack or break in it. (使)微微断裂；(使)轻微骨折 ❑ [V n] *You've fractured a rib, maybe more than one.* 你有一根肋骨骨折了，可能不止一根。❑ [V] *One strut had fractured and been crudely repaired in several places.* 一根撑材出现了裂痕，有几处已进行了粗略的修补。❑ [V-ed] *He suffered a fractured skull.* 他头骨开裂了。❸ VERB If something such as an organization or society **is fractured** or **fractures**, it splits into several parts or stops existing. (使)分裂；(使)解散【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *His policy risks fracturing the coalition.* 他的政策有分裂联盟的风险。❑ [V] *It might be a society that could fracture along class lines.* 它可能成为一个阶级分化的社会。

frag|ile /'frædʒaɪl, AM 美 -dʒᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a situation as **fragile**, you mean that it is weak or uncertain, and unlikely to be able to resist strong pressure or attack. 脆弱的；不确定的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The fragile economies of several southern African nations could be irreparably damaged.* 非洲南部几个国家脆弱的经济可能会被彻底破坏，无法挽回。❑ *His overall condition remained fragile.* 他的整体情况还是很不稳定。•**fra|gil|ity** /frə'dʒɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *By mid-1988 there were clear indications of the extreme fragility of the right-wing coalition.* 到 1988 年中期，有明显迹象表明右翼联盟极度脆弱。❷ ADJ Something that is **fragile** is easily broken or damaged. 易碎的；易坏的 ❑ *He leaned back in his fragile chair.* 他仰靠在摇摇晃晃的椅子上。•**fra|gil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Older drivers are more likely to be seriously injured because of the fragility of their bones.* 老司机骨骼脆化，更有可能受重伤。

Thesaurus 同类词 *fragile* Also look up:

ADJ. unstable, weak ❶
breakable, delicate; (*ant.*) sturdy ❷

frag|ment (**fragments, fragmenting, fragmented**)

The noun is pronounced /'frægmənt/. The verb is pronounced /fræg'ment/. 名词读作 /'frægmənt/。动词读作 /fræg'ment/。

❶ N-COUNT A **fragment of** something is a small piece or part of it. 碎片；片断；小块 ❑ [+of] *...fragments of metal in my shoulder.* 我肩膀里的几块金属碎片 ❑ [+of] *She read everything, digesting every fragment of news.* 她什么都读，新闻中的只言片语都要一一揣摩。❑ *...glass fragments.* 玻璃碎片 ❷ VERB If something **fragments** or **is fragmented**, it breaks or separates into small pieces or parts. (使)成碎片；(使)分裂；(使)分化 ❑ [V] *The clouds fragmented and out came the sun.* 乌云散开，太阳出来了。❑ [V n] *Fierce rivalries have traditionally fragmented the region.* 长久以来，激烈的对立已使该地区四分五裂。•**frag|men|ta|tion** /ˌfrægmen'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the extraordinary fragmentation of styles on the music scene.* 音乐界极其多元化的风格

frag|men|tary /'frægməntəri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ Something that is **fragmentary** is made up of small or unconnected pieces. 由碎片组成的；支离破碎的；不完整的 ❑ *Any action on the basis of such fragmentary evidence would be foolish.* 基于如此不完整的证据采取任何行动都是愚蠢的。

fra|grance /'freɪgrəns/ (**fragrances**) ❶ N-VAR A **fragrance** is a pleasant or sweet smell. 香味；香气；芳香 ❑ *...a shrubby plant with a strong characteristic fragrance.* 散发出一种浓郁的独特香味的灌木 ❑ [+of] *...the fragrance of his cologne.* 他身上古龙香水的味道 ❷ N-VAR **Fragrance** is a pleasant-smelling liquid which people

put on their bodies to make themselves smell nice. 香水 ❑ *The advertisement is for a male fragrance.* 这则广告宣传的是一款男士香水。

fra|grant /'freɪgrənt/ ADJ Something that is **fragrant** has a pleasant, sweet smell. 芬芳的；芳香的 ❑ *...fragrant oils and perfumes.* 芳香精油和香水 ❑ [+with] *The air was fragrant with the smell of orange blossoms.* 空气里弥漫着橘子花的香气。

frail /freɪl/ (**frailer, frailest**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **frail** is not very strong or healthy. 虚弱的；羸弱的 ❑ *She lay in bed looking particularly frail.* 她躺在床上，看上去特别虚弱。 ❷ ADJ Something that is **frail** is easily broken or damaged. 易碎的；易坏的 ❑ *The frail craft rocked as he clambered in.* 他爬进来的时候，那件易碎的工艺品摇晃起来。

frail|ty /'freɪlti/ (**frailties**) ❶ N-VAR If you refer to the **frailties** or **frailty** of people, you are referring to their weaknesses. 弱点；缺点 ❑ [+of] *...the frailties of human nature.* 人性的弱点 ❑ *...a triumph of will over human frailty.* 意志对人性弱点的胜利 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Frailty** is the condition of having poor health. (体质的)虚弱，羸弱 ❑ *She died after a long period of increasing frailty.* 在很长一段时间里，她身体日渐虚弱，最后离开人世。

frame ♦∞ /freɪm/ (**frames, framing, framed**) ❶ N-COUNT The **frame** of a picture or mirror is the wood, metal, or plastic that is fitted around it, especially when it is displayed or hung on a wall. (画作、镜子等的)框 ❑ *Estelle kept a photograph of her mother in a silver frame on the kitchen mantelpiece.* 埃丝特尔把母亲的一张照片镶上银框挂在厨房壁炉台上。 ❑ *...a pair of picture frames.* 一对画框 ❷ N-COUNT The **frame** of an object such as a building, chair, or window is the arrangement of wooden, metal, or plastic bars between which other material is fitted, and which give the object its strength and shape. 框；架；框架 ❑ *He supplied housebuilders with modern timber frames.* 他给住宅建造商提供了现代的木构架。 ❑ *We painted our table to match the window frame in the bedroom.* 我们把桌子刷成与卧室窗框相配的颜色。 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **frames** of a pair of glasses are all the metal or plastic parts of it, but not the lenses. 眼镜框；眼镜架 ❑ *He was wearing new spectacles with gold wire frames.* 他戴了一副新的金丝网框眼镜。 ❹ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to someone's body as their **frame**, especially when you are describing the general shape of their body. 人体；(尤指)体形，骨架 ❑ *Their belts are pulled tight against their bony frames.* 他们的腰带紧紧束着瘦骨嶙峋的身体。 ❺ N-COUNT A **frame** of cinema film is one of the many separate photographs that it consists of. (电影的)帧，画面，镜头 ❑ *Standard 8mm projects at 16 frames per second.* 标准的 8 毫米胶片每秒放映 16 帧。 ❻ VERB [usu passive] When a picture or photograph is **framed**, it is put in a frame. 给(画作或照片)加框 ❑ [be V-ed] *The picture is now ready to be mounted and framed.* 这幅画现在可以装裱加框了。 ❑ [V-ed] *On the wall is a large framed photograph.* 墙上挂着一张大幅的镶框照片。 ❼ VERB [usu passive] If an object is **framed** by a particular thing, it is surrounded by that thing in a way that makes the object more striking or attractive to look at. 给…镶边；给…做框 ❑ [be V-ed prep] *The swimming pool is framed by tropical gardens.* 泳池周围是热带花园。 ❽ VERB If someone **frames** an innocent person, they make other people think that that person is guilty of a crime, by lying or inventing evidence. 陷害；诬陷；构陷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *I need to find out who tried to frame me.* 我得找出是谁企图诬陷我。 ❾ PHRASE If someone is **in the frame for** something such as a job or position, they are being considered for it. 在…考虑范围内 ❑ *We need a win to keep us in the frame for the title.* 我们需要一场胜利保住夺冠希望。 ❿ → see also **cold frame**

→ see **bed, animation, painting**

frame of mind (**frames of mind**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **frame of mind** is the mood that you are in, which causes you to have a particular attitude to something. 心情；心境；心绪 ❑ *Lewis was not in the right frame of mind to continue.* 刘易斯当时的心情不适合继续下去。

frame of reference (**frames of reference**) N-COUNT A **frame of reference** is a particular set of beliefs or ideas on which you base your judgment of things. 参考标准；参考依据；参照系 ❑ *We know we're dealing with someone with a different frame of reference.* 我们知道和我们打交道的人持有不同的参考标准。

frame-up (**frame-ups**) N-COUNT A **frame-up** is a situation where someone pretends that an innocent person has committed a crime by deliberately lying or inventing evidence. 诬陷；陷害；构陷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was innocent and the victim of a frame-up.* 他是清白的，是受人诬陷的。

frame|work /'freɪmwɜːk/ (**frameworks**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu adj N] A **framework** is a particular set of rules, ideas, or beliefs which you use in order to deal with problems or to decide what to do. 框架；体制；体系 ❑ [+of] *...within the framework of federal regulations.* 在联邦法规的框架内 ❷ N-COUNT A **framework** is a structure that forms a support or frame for something. 框架；构架；支架 ❑ *...wooden shelves on a steel framework.* 钢支架上的木隔板

franc /fræŋk/ (**francs**) N-COUNT [num N] The **franc** was the unit of money that was used in France and Belgium, before it was replaced by the euro. It is also the unit of currency in some other countries where French is spoken. 法郎(法国和比利时使用欧元前的货币单位，也被其他一些法语国家采用) ❑ *The price of grapes had shot up to 32 francs a kilo.* 葡萄价格暴涨至每千克 32 法郎。 •N-SING **The franc** was used to refer to the currency systems of France and Belgium, before it was replaced by the euro. It is also used to refer to the currency systems of some other countries where French is spoken. 法郎体系(法国和比利时在使用欧元前的货币体系，也被其他一些法语国家采用) ❑ *The Swiss franc has remained surprisingly strong.* 瑞士法郎出人意料地保持坚挺。

fran|chise /'fræntʃaɪz/ (**franchises, franchising, franchised**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N, N n] A **franchise** is an authority that is given by an organization to someone, allowing them to sell its goods or services or to take part in an activity which the organization controls. 特许经营权；专卖权；经销权【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...fast-food franchises.* 快餐特许经营权 ❑ *Talk to other franchise holders and ask them what they think of the parent company.* 和其他特许经营者谈一谈，问问他们对母公司持什么看法。 ❷ VERB If a company **franchises** its business, it sells franchises to other companies, allowing them to sell its goods or services. 出售…的特许经营权【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *She has recently franchised her business.* 她最近出售了公司业务的特许经营权。 ❑ [V-ed] *It takes hundreds of thousands of dollars to get into the franchised pizza business.* 要想得到比萨店的特许经营权，需要支付一大笔钱。 •**fran|chis|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *One of the most important aspects of franchising is the reduced risk of business failure it offers to franchisees.* 特许经营最重要的一个特点就是它会降低承许人经营失败的风险。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] **Franchise** is the right to vote in an election, especially one in which people elect a parliament. (尤指选举议会的)选举权 ❑ *...the introduction of universal franchise.* 普选权的出现 ❑ *The 1867 Reform Act extended the franchise to much of the male working class.* 《1867 年改革法》将选举权扩大至多数男性工人。

fran|chi|see /ˌfræntʃaɪ'ziː/ (**franchisees**) N-COUNT A **franchisee** is a person or group of people who buy a particular franchise. 获特许权者；特许经营人(或公司)【BUSINESS 商】

fran|chi|ser /'fræntʃaɪzə'/ (**franchisers**) N-COUNT A **franchiser** is an organization which sells franchises. 授予(他人)特许权者【BUSINESS 商】

Franco- /'fræŋkəʊ-/ ❶ PREFIX **Franco-** occurs in words connected with France and the French language. For example, a Francophile is someone who likes France and French culture. 表示"法国的"、"法语的" ❷ COMB **Franco-** combines with adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe something connected with relations between France and another country. (与表示国家的形容词连用构成形容词)表示"法国和…的" ❑ *Ministers expressed broad support for the Franco-German plan.* 部长们对法德方案表示广泛赞成。

Fran|co|phone /'fræŋkəʊfəʊn/ (**Francophones**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Francophone** is someone who speaks French, especially someone who speaks it as their first language. 讲法语者；(尤指)以法语为母语者【FORMAL 正式】

frank /fræŋk/ (**franker, frankest, franks, franking, franked**)

1 ADJ If someone is **frank**, they state or express things in an open and honest way. 坦白的；直率的；坦诚的 ❑ [+*about/with*] *'It is clear that my client has been less than frank with me,' said his lawyer.* "显然我的委托人对我不够坦白。"他的律师说。❑ *They had a frank discussion about the issue.* 他们就这个问题进行了开诚布公的讨论。•**frank|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He now frankly admits that much of his former playboy lifestyle was superficial.* 他现在坦承自己以前浪荡不羁的生活方式基本上都是浅薄的。•**frank|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *The reaction to his frankness was hostile.* 他的坦诚却得到了充满敌意的回应。**2** VERB [usu passive] When a letter or parcel is **franked**, it is marked with a symbol that shows that the proper charge has been paid or that no stamp is needed. 给(信件或包裹)盖邮资已付戳(或盖免邮票戳) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The letter was franked in London on August 6.* 这封信8月6日在伦敦盖过邮资已付戳。❑ [V-ed] *...a self-addressed, franked envelope.* 署明回邮地址且已付邮资的信封

frank|fur|ter /'fræŋkfɜːtəʳ/ (**frankfurters**) N-COUNT A **frankfurter** is a type of smoked sausage. 法兰克福香肠

frank|in|cense /'fræŋkɪnsens/ N-UNCOUNT **Frankincense** is a substance which is obtained from a tree and which smells pleasant when it is burned. It is used especially in religious ceremonies. 乳香(尤用于宗教仪式)

frank|ly /'fræŋkli/ **1** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] You use **frankly** when you are expressing an opinion or feeling to emphasize that you mean what you are saying, especially when the person you are speaking to may not like it. 坦率地(讲)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'You don't give a damn about my feelings, do you.'—'Quite frankly, I don't.'* "你根本不在乎我的感受，对不对？"——"说老实话，是不在乎。" ❑ *Frankly, Thomas, this question of your loan is beginning to worry me.* 老实讲，托马斯，你这个贷款问题开始让我担心了。**2** → see also **frank**

fran|tic /'fræntɪk/ **1** ADJ If you are **frantic**, you are behaving in a wild and uncontrolled way because you are frightened or worried. (因害怕或担心)发狂的，狂躁的 ❑ *A bird had been locked in and was by now quite frantic.* 一只鸟被关了进去，这会儿十分狂躁。•**fran|ti|cal|ly** /'fræntɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She clutched frantically at Emily's arm.* 她疯狂地紧紧抓住埃米莉的胳膊。**2** ADJ If an activity is **frantic**, things are done quickly and in an energetic but disorganized way, because there is very little time. 匆忙混乱的；紧张忙乱的 ❑ *A busy night in the restaurant can be frantic in the kitchen.* 餐馆晚上生意好，厨房里可能会忙成一片。•**fran|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We have been frantically trying to save her life.* 我们一直在极力想办法挽救她的生命。

frape /freɪp/ (**frapes, fraping, fraped**) VERB If someone **frapes** you, they add comments or pictures on your page of a social networking website without your permission. 篡改…的社交网站页面；盗用…的社交账号【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *I didn't post the comment—my friend Max fraped me!* 我没有发这条评论。——我朋友马克斯盗用了我的号！

fra|ter|nal /frə'tɜːʳnᵊl/ **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fraternal** actions show strong links of friendship between two people or groups of people. 兄弟(般)的；友爱的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the fraternal assistance of our colleagues and comrades.* 同事和朋友们对我们兄弟般的帮助 **2** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fraternal** twins are twins born from two eggs, so they are not exactly the same. They look different from each other and may be different sexes. (双胞胎)异卵双生的

Word Link 词根词缀 *frat ≈ brother* 兄弟：*fraternal, fraternity, fraternize*

fra|ter|nity /frə'tɜːʳnɪti/ (**fraternities**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Fraternity** refers to friendship and support between people who feel they are closely linked to each other. 兄弟情谊；手足之情；友爱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Bob needs the fraternity of others who share his mission.* 鲍勃需要与他共同肩负这项使命的人的友爱。**2** N-COUNT You can refer to people who have the same profession or the same interests as a particular **fraternity**. 同业会；协会；同好会 ❑ *...the spread of stolen guns among the criminal fraternity.* 被盗枪支在犯罪团伙中扩散 ❑ *...the sailing fraternity.* 航海社 **3** N-COUNT In the United States, a **fraternity** is a society of male university or college students. (美国)大学男生联谊会，兄弟会

frat|er|nize /'frætəʳnaɪz/ (**fraternizes, fraternizing, fraternized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **fraternise**

VERB If you **fraternize with** someone, you associate with them in a friendly way. 亲如兄弟；友善交往 ❑ [V +*with*] *At these conventions, executives fraternized with the key personnel of other banks.* 在这些会上，高管们和其他银行的要员称兄道弟。❑ [V] *Mrs Zuckerman does not fraternize widely.* 朱克曼夫人交游不广。❑ [V] *The recession has created an atmosphere where disparate groups fraternise in an atmosphere of mutual support.* 衰退已然营造出了一种气氛，互不相干的团体在互助的氛围中亲如兄弟。

frat|ri|cid|al /ˌfrætrɪ'saɪdᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fratricidal** war or conflict is one in which people kill members of their own society or social group. (战争或冲突)自相残杀的，手足相残的，同室操戈的【FORMAL 正式】

frat|ri|cide /'frætrɪsaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT If someone commits **fratricide**, they kill their brother. 杀害兄弟的行为；手足相残的行为【FORMAL 正式】

fraud ◆◇ /frɔːd/ (**frauds**) **1** N-VAR **Fraud** is the crime of gaining money or financial benefits by a trick or by lying. 诈骗；欺诈 ❑ *He was jailed for two years for fraud and deception.* 他因诈骗和弄虚作假入狱两年。❑ *Tax frauds are dealt with by the Inland Revenue.* 偷漏税由国内税务局负责处理。**2** N-COUNT A **fraud** is something or someone that deceives people in a way that is illegal or dishonest. 骗子；诈骗者；骗人的东西 ❑ *He believes many 'psychics' are frauds who rely on perception and subtle deception.* 他认为许多"通灵者"都是骗子，他们都是靠直觉和巧妙的骗术蒙人。**3** N-COUNT If you call someone or something a **fraud**, you are criticizing them because you think that they are not genuine, or are less good than they claim or appear to be. 骗子；假货；赝品【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...all those fashion frauds who think they are being original by raiding the tired old styles of the'60s.* 所有那些抄袭60年代陈旧款式却自认为具有原创性的时尚造假者

'fraud ˌsquad (**fraud squads**) N-COUNT [oft N n] The **fraud squad** is a part of a police force whose job is to investigate crimes involving fraud. (警队中的)反诈骗小组，反诈骗科

fraud|ster /'frɔːdstəʳ/ (**fraudsters**) N-COUNT A **fraudster** is someone who commits the crime of fraud. 诈骗犯【mainly BRIT 主英】

fraudu|lent /'frɔːdjʊlənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fraudulent** activity is deliberately deceitful, dishonest, or untrue. 欺骗性的；欺诈性的 ❑ *...fraudulent claims about being a nurse.* 谎称身为护士 •**fraudu|lent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The report concludes that I acted neither fraudulently nor improperly.* 报告最后认为我的行为既不涉弄虚作假也没有任何不妥。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ulent ≈ full of* 充满…的：*corpulent, fraudulent, opulent*

fraught /frɔːt/ **1** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If a situation or action is **fraught with** problems or risks, it is filled with them. 充满…的；…重重的 ❑ *The earliest operations employing this technique were fraught with dangers.* 最早采用这种技术的手术充满了危险。**2** ADJ If you say that a situation or action is **fraught**, you mean that it is worrying or difficult. 令人担忧的；困难的 ❑ *It has been a somewhat fraught day.* 那是让人有些担忧的一天。

fray /freɪ/ (**frays, fraying, frayed**) **1** VERB If something such as cloth or rope **frays**, or if something **frays** it, its threads or fibres start to come apart from each other and spoil its appearance. 磨损，磨破(织物、绳子等)；(使)绽裂 ❑ [V] *The fabric is very fine or frays easily.* 这种布料非常精细，或者说容易磨损。❑ [V +*at*] *The stitching had begun to fray at the edges.* 边上的针脚已经开始脱线了。❑ [V n] *Her washing machine tends to fray edges on intricate designs.* 她的洗衣机经常会把精细图案的边缘磨坏。❑ [V-ing] *...fraying edges in the stair carpet.* 楼梯地毯磨损的边角 ❑ [V-ed] *He wore frayed jeans and cowboy shirts.* 他穿着磨破的牛仔裤和牛仔衬衫。**2** VERB If your nerves or your temper **fray**, or if something **frays** them, you become nervous or easily annoyed because of mental strain and anxiety. (使)烦躁；(使)恼火；(使)紧张 ❑ [V] *Tempers began*

to fray as the two teams failed to score. 随着两队都没能破门得分，大家渐渐沉不住气了。❑ [v n] *This kind of living was beginning to fray her nerves.* 这种生活开始让她神经紧张。 3 N-SING **The fray** is an exciting or challenging activity, situation, or argument that you are involved in. 竞争；争斗；争论 ❑ *There will have to be a second round of voting when new candidates can enter the fray.* 将不得不进行允许新候选人加入角逐的第二轮投票。❑ *He would be inspiring young people to get into the political fray.* 他会激励年轻人投身政治战斗。

freak /fri:k/ (**freaks, freaking, freaked**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **freak** event or action is one that is a very unusual or extreme example of its type. 反常的；怪异的；极端的 ❑ *Weir broke his leg in a freak accident playing golf.* 韦尔打高尔夫时发生了一起离奇事故折断了腿。 2 N-COUNT [n N] If you describe someone as a particular kind of **freak**, you are emphasizing that they are very enthusiastic about a thing or activity, and often seem to think about nothing else. (对某物或活动痴迷的) …狂【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Oat bran became the darling of health freaks last year.* 去年燕麦麸成为保健狂们的最爱。❑ *…computer freaks.* 电脑狂 3 → see also **control freak** 4 N-COUNT People are sometimes referred to as **freaks** when their behaviour or attitude is very different from that of the majority of people. 怪人；怪胎【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Not so long ago, transsexuals were regarded as freaks.* 不久前，变性人还被视为怪物。 5 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **freak**, you mean that they are physically abnormal in some way. This use could cause offence. 畸形人(可能具冒犯意味)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

▶**freak out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **freaks out**, or if something **freaks** them **out**, they suddenly feel extremely surprised, upset, angry, or confused. (使)大吃一惊；(使)极度不安；(使)大发雷霆；(使)极度困惑 ❑ [V P] *I remember the first time I went onstage. I freaked out completely.* 我记得自己第一次登台的情形。我完全蒙了。❑ [V n P] *I think our music freaks people out sometimes.* 我想我们的音乐有时会吓着人。❑ [be V-ed P] *It sort of frightens me. I guess I am kind of freaked out by it.* 它让我有点害怕。我想我可能被它弄得心里有些发毛。[Also V P n]

freak|ish /'fri:kɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **freakish** is remarkable because it is not normal or natural. 异乎寻常的；奇特的；奇异的 ❑ *…his freakish voice varying from bass to soprano.* 他在男低音部和女高音部之间游走自如的奇异嗓音

freaky /'fri:ki/ (**freakier, freakiest**) ADJ If someone or something is **freaky**, they are very unusual in some way. 极不寻常的；很怪异的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This guy bore a really freaky resemblance to Jones.* 这个家伙和琼斯长得惊人相似。

freck|le /'frekᵊl/ (**freckles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Freckles** are small light brown spots on someone's skin, especially on their face. (尤指脸上的)雀斑，色斑 ❑ *He had short ginger-coloured hair and freckles.* 他一头姜黄色短发，脸上有雀斑。

freck|led /'frekᵊld/ ADJ If a part of your body is **freckled**, it has freckles on it. 长有雀斑的；生有色斑的 ❑ *…a slight man with auburn hair and a freckled face.* 一头红褐色头发、脸上长有雀斑的瘦小男子

free ↔ /fri:/ (**freer, freest, frees, freeing, freed**) 1 ADJ If something is **free**, you can have it or use it without paying for it. 免费的 ❑ *The seminars are free, with lunch provided.* 研讨会不收会务费，而且还提供午餐。❑ *…a free brochure with details of gift vouchers.* 内有礼券详情的免费宣传册 2 **free of charge** → see **charge** 3 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Someone or something that is **free** is not restricted, controlled, or limited, for example by rules, customs, or other people. 自由的；不受约束的；没有限制的 ❑ *The government will be free to pursue its economic policies.* 政府将可不受限制地实行其经济政策。❑ *The elections were free and fair.* 选举是自由公正的。❑ *Economists argued that freer markets would quickly revive the region's economy.* 经济学家认为更加自由的市场将使这个地区的经济迅速复苏。❑ *He fears that until state subsidies are removed, Russia will never have a truly free press.* 他担心不取消国家补贴，俄罗斯就根本不会有真正自由的媒体。❑ *Dogs were allowed to roam free and 48 sheep were killed.* 狗不受约束四处乱跑，有 48 只羊被咬死。•**free|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They cast their votes freely and without coercion on election day.* 选举日那天他们自由地进行了投票，没有受到胁迫。❑ *Merchandise can now circulate freely among the E.U. countries.* 商品现在可以在欧盟各国间自由流通。 4 VERB If you **free** someone of something that is unpleasant or restricting, you remove it from them. 使摆脱；使去掉 ❑ [V n +*of/from*] *The 30-year-old star is trying to free himself from his recording contract.* 这位 30 岁的明星正试图从他的唱片合约中脱身。 5 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] Someone who is **free** is no longer a prisoner or a slave. (人身)自由的；不受监禁(或奴役)的 ❑ *More than ninety prisoners have been set free so far under a government amnesty.* 目前已有 90 多名犯人因为政府特赦而获释。 6 VERB To **free** a prisoner or a slave means to let them go or release them from prison. 使获得人身自由；解放；释放 ❑ [V n] *Israel is set to free more Lebanese prisoners.* 以色列准备释放更多的黎巴嫩俘虏。❑ [V-ed] *The act had a specific intent, to protect freed slaves from white mobs.* 这项法案有明确的目的，即保护获解放的奴隶免受白人暴民的伤害。 7 ADJ If someone or something is **free of** or **free from** an unpleasant thing, they do not have it or they are not affected by it. 无…的；摆脱了…的 ❑ [+*of/from*] *…a future far more free of fear.* 远远摆脱恐惧的未来 ❑ *The filtration system provides the crew with clean air free from fumes.* 过滤系统使全体人员能够呼吸到没有烟雾的清新空气。 8 ADJ A sum of money or type of goods that is **free of** tax or duty is one that you do not have to pay tax on. 免(税)的 9 → see also **duty-free, interest-free, tax-free** 10 VERB To **free** someone or something means to make them available for a task or function that they were previously not available for. 使解脱出来；使空出来 ❑ [V n] *Toolbelts free both hands and lessen the risk of dropping hammers.* 工具腰带解放了双手，还降低了锤子掉落的风险。❑ [V n to-inf] *His deal with Disney will run out shortly, freeing him to pursue his own project.* 他和迪士尼的协议很快就要到期，届时他就可以腾出身来开展自己的项目了。❑ [V n +*from/of/for*] *There were more civilians working for the police, freeing officers from desk jobs.* 有更多平民在为警察部门工作，将警员从文案中解脱出来。•PHRASAL VERB **Free up** means the same as **free**. *free up* 同 *free* ❑ [V P n] *It can handle even the most complex graphic jobs, freeing up your computer for other tasks.* 它可以处理哪怕是最复杂的图形作业，这样计算机可以空出来处理其他任务。[Also V n P] 11 ADJ If you have a **free** period of time or are **free** at a particular time, you are not working or occupied then. (时间段)空闲的 ❑ *She spent her free time shopping.* 她空闲的时候就去购物。❑ *I am always free at lunchtime.* 午餐时间我一直有空。 12 ADJ If something such as a table or seat is **free**, it is not being used or occupied by anyone, or is not reserved for anyone to use. 不在用的；无人使用的；未被占用的 ❑ *There was only one seat free on the train.* 列车上只剩下一个空座。 13 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get something **free** or if it gets **free**, it is no longer trapped by anything or attached to anything. 松开的；脱开的 ❑ *He pulled his arm free, and strode for the door.* 他抽出胳膊，大步朝门走去。❑ *The shark was writhing around wildly, trying to get free.* 那条鲨鱼疯狂地扭动身体，试图挣脱。 14 VERB If you **free** someone or something, you remove them from the place in which they have been trapped or become fixed. 松开；解开 ❑ [V n] *It took firemen two hours to cut through the drive belt to free him.* 消防员花了两个小时才把传动带切断，把他救了出来。 15 ADJ [ADJ n] When someone is using one hand or arm to hold or move something, their other hand or arm is referred to as their **free** one. (手或胳膊)空着的，闲着的 ❑ *He snatched up the receiver and his free hand groped for the switch on the bedside lamp.* 他一手抓起听筒，另一只手去摸床头灯的开关。 16 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you say that someone is **free with** something such as advice or money, you mean that they give a lot of it, sometimes when it is not wanted. 慷慨的；大手大脚的；过分给予的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They weren't always so free with their advice.* 他们并不是一直都如此好为人师。❑ *They would often be free with criticism, some of it unjustified.* 他们经常会大肆批评，其中一些毫无道理。 17 PHRASE You say '**feel free**' when you want to give someone permission to do something, in a very willing way. 请随意；不必拘谨【INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式，惯用语】❑ *If you have any questions at all, please feel free to ask me.* 如果有任何问题，请随意提问。 18 PHRASE If you do something or get something **for free**, you do it without being paid or get it without having to pay for it. 义务地；无偿地；免费地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I wasn't expecting you to do it for free.* 我没有

指望你白干。 ▮ to give someone a free hand → see hand

▶free up ▮ → see free 8 ▮ PHRASAL VERB To free up a market, economy, or system means to make it operate with fewer restrictions and controls. 开放，放开（市场、经济或制度）❑ [v p n] ...policies for freeing up markets and extending competition. 开放市场、扩大竞争的政策 [Also v n p]

Thesaurus 同类词 *free* Also look up:

ADJ. complimentary ▮
independent, unattached, unrestricted ▮
available, unoccupied, vacant ▮
V. emancipate, let go, liberate ▮ ▮
disentangle, unshackle ▮

-free /-ˈfriː/ COMB **-free** combines with nouns to form adjectives that indicate that something does not have the thing mentioned, or has only a little of it. For example, sugar-free drinks do not contain any sugar, and lead-free petrol is made using only a small amount of lead. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"无…的"、"不含…的" ❑ ...a salt-free diet. 无盐饮食

ˌfree ˈagent (**free agents**) ▮ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **free agent**, you are emphasizing that they can do whatever they want to do, because they are not responsible to anyone or for anyone. 自由主体；行动自由者 ❑ We are not free agents; we abide by the decisions of our president. 我们不能自主行事；我们遵循总统的决定。 ▮ N-COUNT If a sports player is a **free agent**, he or she is free to sign a contract with any team. 自由职业运动员（可以同任何球队签约）【AM 美】

ˌfree and ˈeasy also **free-and-easy** ADJ Someone or something that is **free and easy** is casual and informal. 随便的；不拘礼的；无拘无束的 ❑ ...the free and easy atmosphere of these cafés. 这些咖啡屋轻松随意的气氛

free|bie /ˈfriːbi/ (**freebies**) N-COUNT A **freebie** is something that you are given, usually by a company, without having to pay for it. （通常指商家发放的）赠品，免费物品【INFORMAL 非正式】

free|dom ◆◆ /ˈfriːdəm/ (**freedoms**) ▮ N-UNCOUNT **Freedom** is the state of being allowed to do what you want to do. **Freedoms** are instances of this. 自由；自由行为 ❑ ...freedom of speech. 言论自由 ❑ They want greater political freedom. 他们想要更多政治自由。 ❑ Today we have the freedom to decide our own futures. 今天我们可以自由决定自己的未来。 ❑ The United Nations Secretary-General has spoken of the need for individual freedoms and human rights. 联合国秘书长谈到保障个人自由和人权的必要性。 ▮ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] When prisoners or slaves are set free or escape, they gain their **freedom**. 人身自由；自由身份 ❑ ...the agreement worked out by the U.N., under which all hostages and detainees would gain their freedom. 联合国拟定的恢复所有人质和被拘禁者人身自由的协议 ▮ N-UNCOUNT **Freedom from** something you do not want means not being affected by it. 摆脱；免除；不受…影响的状态 ❑ [+from] ...all the freedom from pain that medicine could provide. 医药所能实现的解痛效果 ❑ [+from] ... freedom from government control. 脱离政府控制 ▮ N-SING **The freedom of** a particular city is a special honour which is given to a famous person who is connected with that city, or to someone who has performed some special service for the city. （特定城市的）荣誉市民称号

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *freedom* with:

ADJ. **artistic** freedom 艺术自由，**political** freedom 政治自由，**religious** freedom 宗教自由 ▮
N. freedom **of choice** 选择自由，**feeling/sense of** freedom 自由感，freedom **of the press** 新闻自由，freedom **of speech** 言论自由 ▮
struggle for freedom 争取自由的斗争 ▮ ▮

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom = state of being* …状态：*boredom, freedom, wisdom*

ˈfree|dom fight|er (**freedom fighters**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **freedom fighter**, you mean that they belong to a group that is trying to change the government of their country using violent methods, and you agree with or approve of this. （试图暴力推翻政府的）自由战士【APPROVAL 褒】

ˌfree ˈen|ter|prise N-UNCOUNT **Free enterprise** is an economic system in which businesses compete for profit without much government control. 自由企业制（一种经济制度，任由企业竞争，政府极少干预）【BUSINESS 商】

ˌfree ˈfall (**free falls**) also **free-fall** ▮ N-VAR [oft *into/in* N] If the value or price of something goes **into free fall**, it starts to fall uncontrollably. （价值或价格的）直线跳水，暴跌【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ Sterling went into free fall. 英镑暴跌。 ❑ The price did a free fall. 价格一落千丈。 ▮ N-UNCOUNT In parachuting, **free fall** is the part of the jump before the parachute opens. （降落伞张开前的）自由下落，自由落体

ˌfree-ˈfloating ADJ [ADJ n] **Free-floating** things or people are able to move freely and are not controlled or directed by anything. 自由浮动的 ❑ ...a system of free-floating exchange rates. 自由浮动汇率制度

Free|fone /ˈfriːfəʊn/ also **freefone**, **freephone** N-UNCOUNT [N n] A **Freefone** telephone number is one which you can dial without having to pay for the call. 免费电话【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】❑ ...London's Freefone emergency housing helpline. 伦敦的免费应急住房热线

in AM, use 美国英语用 **toll-free**

ˌfree-for-ˈall (**free-for-alls**) ▮ N-SING A **free-for-all** is a situation in which several people or groups are trying to get something for themselves and there are no controls on how they do it. 秩序混乱；自由放任 ▮ N-COUNT A **free-for-all** is a disorganized fight or argument which lots of people join in. 混战；乱战；众人混乱的争吵

ˈfree form also **free-form** ADJ [ADJ n] A **free form** work of art or piece of music has not been created according to a standard style or convention. 自由创作的；不拘传统的 ❑ ...free-form jazz. 自由发挥的爵士乐

free|hand /ˈfriːhænd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **freehand** drawing is drawn without using instruments such as a ruler or a pair of compasses. （绘图）徒手的 ❑ ...freehand sketches. 徒手画草图 •ADV [ADV after v] **Freehand** is also an adverb. ❑ Use a template or stencil or simply do it freehand. 使用样板或模板，或者干脆徒手画。

free|hold /ˈfriːhəʊld/ (**freeholds**) ▮ N-VAR If you have the **freehold** of a building or piece of land, it is yours for life and there are no conditions regarding your ownership. （对建筑物或土地的）完全保有权，自由保有权 ❑ People owning leasehold homes will be given a new right to buy the freehold of their property. 房屋租赁者将获得购买所住房产自由保有权的新权利。 ▮ ADJ If a building or piece of land is **freehold**, you can own it for life. （建筑物或土地）可完全保有的，可自由保有的 ❑ The property register will also say whether the property is freehold or leasehold. 房产登记簿上也会注明房产是完全保有的还是租借的。

free|holder /ˈfriːhəʊldəʳ/ (**freeholders**) N-COUNT A **freeholder** is someone who owns the freehold to a particular piece of land. （土地）完全保有者，自由保有者

ˈfree house (**free houses**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **free house** is a pub which is not owned by a particular company and so can sell whatever beers it chooses. 自由酒吧，个体酒吧（英国一种酒吧，不属于特定公司，可出售任意品牌啤酒）

ˌfree ˈkick (**free kicks**) N-COUNT In a game of football, when there is a **free kick**, the ball is given to a member of one side to kick because a member of the other side has broken a rule. （足球比赛中的）任意球

free|lance /ˈfriːlɑːns, -læns/ (**freelances**, **freelancing**, **freelanced**) ▮ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who does **freelance** work or who is, for example, a **freelance** journalist or photographer is not employed by one organization, but is paid for each piece of work they do by the organization they do it for. 自由职业的；个体的【BUSINESS 商】❑ Michael Cross is a freelance journalist. 迈克尔·克罗斯是自由新闻记者。 ❑ She had a baby and decided to go freelance. 她

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生了孩子后决定做自由职业者。•ADV [ADV after v] **Freelance** is also an adverb. ❑ *He is now working freelance from his home in Hampshire.* 他目前在汉普郡的家里从事自由职业工作。 2 N-COUNT A **freelance** is the same as a **freelancer**. 同 freelancer 3 VERB If you **freelance**, you do freelance work. 从事自由职业 ❑ [V +as] *She has freelanced as a writer and researcher.* 她从事自由职业，一边写作，一边搞研究。[Also V]

free|lancer /ˈfriːlɑːnsəʳ, -læns-/ (**freelancers**) N-COUNT A **freelancer** is someone who does freelance work. 自由职业者

free|loader /ˈfriːləʊdəʳ/ (**freeloaders**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **freeloader**, you disapprove of them because they take advantage of other people's kindness, for example by accepting food or accommodation from them, without giving anything in return. 寄生虫；吃白食的人；利用别人好心揩油的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

free 'love N-UNCOUNT A belief in **free love** is the belief that it is acceptable and good to have sexual relationships without marrying, often several relationships at the same time.（不受婚姻约束、常同时维持几段性关系的）自由性爱思想【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

free|ly /ˈfriːli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] **Freely** means many times or in large quantities. 经常；大量 ❑ *We have referred freely to his ideas.* 我们频繁提到了他的思想。❑ *...the United States, where consumer goods are freely available.* 消费品供应充足的美国 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you can talk **freely**, you can talk without needing to be careful about what you say. 坦率地；无顾忌地 ❑ *She wondered whether he had someone to whom he could talk freely.* 她不知道他是否有可以倾心交谈的对象。 3 ADV [ADV with v] If someone gives or does something **freely**, they give or do it willingly, without being ordered or forced to do it. 自愿地；心甘情愿地 ❑ *Danny shared his knowledge freely with anyone interested.* 丹尼乐意同所有感兴趣的人分享他的知识。❑ *Williams freely admits he lives for racing.* 威廉斯坦承他为赛车而生。 4 ADV [ADV after v] If something or someone moves **freely**, they move easily and smoothly, without any obstacles or resistance. 顺畅地；无阻碍地 ❑ *You must allow the clubhead to swing freely.* 你必须让杆头一气呵成地挥出。 5 → see also **free**

free|man /ˈfriːmən/ (**freemen**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **freeman of** a particular city has been given a special honour by that city, known as the freedom of the city. 荣誉市民 ❑ [+of] *Peter was made a Freeman of the City of London.* 彼得被授予伦敦市荣誉市民的称号。

free 'mar|ket (**free markets**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **free market** is an economic system in which business organizations decide things such as prices and wages, and are not controlled by the government. 自由市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the creation of a free market.* 自由市场的创建 ❑ *...free market economies.* 自由市场经济体

free-marke'teer (**free-marketeers**) N-COUNT A **free-marketeer** is someone, especially a politician, who thinks market forces should control the economy.（尤指政界的）自由市场论者【BUSINESS 商】

Free|mason /ˈfriːmeɪsᵊn/ (**Freemasons**) N-COUNT A **Freemason** is a man who is a member of a large secret society. Freemasons promise to help each other, and use a system of secret signs in order to recognize each other. 共济会成员

free|masonry /ˈfriːmeɪsᵊnri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Freemasonry** is the organization of the Freemasons and their beliefs and practices. 共济会 ❑ *He was very active in Freemasonry.* 他是共济会中非常活跃的分子。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Freemasonry** is the friendly feeling that exists between people who are of the same kind or who have the same interests. 惺惺相惜；意气相投 ❑ *...the freemasonry of sailors.* 水手之间的惺惺相惜

free 'pass (**free passes**) N-COUNT A **free pass** is an official document that allows a person to travel or to enter a particular building without having to pay. 自由通行证；免费入场证

free|phone /ˈfriːfəʊn/ → see **Freefone**

'free port (**free ports**) N-COUNT A **free port** is a port or airport where goods can be brought in from foreign countries without payment of duty if they are going to be exported again.（免征关税的）自由港，自由口岸【BUSINESS 商】

Free|post /ˈfriːpəʊst/ N-UNCOUNT **Freepost** is a system in Britain which allows you to send mail to certain organizations without paying for the postage. 'Freepost' is written on the envelope as part of the address. 免费投邮，收件方邮资总付（英国一种邮寄制度，寄件人给某些机构寄信时免付邮资，并将 Freepost 一词写在信封地址栏）【TRADEMARK 商标】

freer /ˈfriːəʳ/ **Freer** is the comparative of **free**.（free 的比较级）

free 'radi|cal (**free radicals**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Free radicals** are atoms that contain one or more unpaired electrons. Free radicals are believed to be a cause of ageing, heart disease, and some cancers. 自由基【TECHNICAL 术语】

free-'range ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Free-range** means relating to a system of keeping animals in which they can move and feed freely on an area of open ground. 放养的；散养的 ❑ *...free-range eggs.* 放养鸡下的蛋

free 'run|ning N-UNCOUNT **Free running** is the activity of running through areas in a town, using skilful movements to jump over walls and other objects. 跑酷（娴熟运用越障等技巧跑步穿越城市的活动）❑ *He is part of a free running group in London.* 他是伦敦一个跑酷团体的成员。

free|sia /ˈfriːʒə/ (**freesias**) N-VAR **Freesias** are small plants with yellow, pink, white, or purple flowers that are shaped like tubes. 香雪兰属植物

free 'spir|it (**free spirits**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **free spirit**, you admire them because they are independent and live as they want to live rather than in a conventional way. 独立不羁的人；随性的人【APPROVAL 褒】

fre|est /ˈfriːɪst/ **Freest** is the superlative of **free**.（free 的最高级）

free-'standing ADJ A **free-standing** piece of furniture or other object is not fixed to anything, or stands on its own away from other things.（家具或其他物件）独立的，无依附的 ❑ *...a free-standing cooker.* 独立式炉灶

free|style /ˈfriːstaɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Freestyle** is used to describe sports competitions, especially in swimming, wrestling, and skiing, in which competitors can use any style or method that they like when they take part.（尤指游泳、摔跤、滑雪等体育竞赛）自由式的 ❑ *...the 100m freestyle swimming event.* 100 米自由泳比赛 ❑ *...the reigning European Freestyle Champion.* 本届欧洲自由式冠军 ❑ *...freestyle skiing.* 自由式滑雪 •N-SING **Freestyle** is also a noun. ❑ *She won the 800 metres freestyle.* 她获得了 800 米自由泳冠军。

free-'thinker (**free-thinkers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **free-thinker**, you admire them because they work out their own ideas rather than accepting generally accepted views. 自由思想者；独立思考者【APPROVAL 褒】

free-to-'air ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Free-to-air** television programmes and channels do not require a subscription or payment.（电视节目、频道）供免费接收的 •ADV **Free to air** is also an adverb. ❑ *The fight will be televised free to air on the Fox Network.* 这场拳击赛将由福克斯电视网免费播出。

Free|view /ˈfriːvjuː/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **Freeview** is a free service providing digital terrestrial television.（英国）Freeview 数字地面电视平台（免费提供数字地面电视节目）【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *Freeview uses a standard aerial to receive the signal, so the service has the potential to reach virtually every home in the UK.* Freeview 数字地面电视平台利用标准天线接收信号，所以有进入英国几乎每一个家庭的潜力。

free|ware /ˈfriːweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Freeware** is computer software that you can use without payment. 免费软件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Is there a freeware program that I can use to produce my own clip art?* 有没有我可以用来制作自己的剪贴画的免费软件程序？

free|way /ˈfriːweɪ/ (**freeways**) N-COUNT A **freeway** is a major road with several lanes that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances. 高速公路【AM 美】❑ *The speed limit on the freeway is 55mph.* 高速公路限速每小时 55 英里。❑ *...Boston's*

freeway system. 波士顿的高速公路系统

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **motorway**

free|wheel /ˌfriːʰwiːl/ (**freewheels, freewheeling, freewheeled**) also **free-wheel** VERB If you **freewheel**, you travel, usually downhill, on a bicycle without using the pedals, or in a vehicle without using the engine. 溜车：靠惯性滑行 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He freewheeled back down the course.* 他沿原路溜了回去。[Also v]

free|wheeling /ˌfriːʰwiːlɪŋ/ also **free-wheeling** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone's **freewheeling** lifestyle or attitudes, you mean that they behave in a casual, relaxed way without feeling restricted by rules or accepted ways of doing things. 随心所欲的；自由放纵的 ❑ *He has given up his freewheeling lifestyle to settle down with his baby daughter.* 他放弃自由放纵的生活方式，和幼小的女儿安顿了下来。

free 'will 1 N-UNCOUNT If you believe in **free will**, you believe that people have a choice in what they do and that their actions have not been decided in advance by God or by any other power. 自由意志 ❑ *...the free will of the individual.* 个人的自由意志 2 PHRASE If you do something **of your own free will**, you do it by choice and not because you are forced to do it. 出于自愿 ❑ *Would Bethany return of her own free will, as she had promised?* 贝萨妮会像她承诺的那样自愿回来吗？

freeze ◆◇ /friːz/ (**freezes, freezing, froze, frozen**) 1 VERB If a liquid or a substance containing a liquid **freezes**, or if something **freezes** it, it becomes solid because of low temperatures. 冻结；(使)结冰；(使)凝固 ❑ [v] *If the temperature drops below 0°C, water freezes.* 温度降到零摄氏度以下水就会结冰。❑ [v adj] *The ground froze solid.* 地面冻实了。❑ [v n] *...the discovery of how to freeze water at higher temperatures.* 如何在较高温度下令水结冰的发现 ❑ [v-ed] *...frozen puddles.* 结冰的小水坑 [Also v n adj] 2 VERB If you **freeze** something such as food, you preserve it by storing it at a temperature below freezing point. You can also talk about how well food **freezes**. 冷冻(食物等) ❑ [v n] *You can freeze the soup at this stage.* 这时可以把汤冷冻起来。❑ [v adv] *Most fresh herbs will freeze successfully.* 大多数新鲜香草都适宜冷冻贮藏。3 VERB When it **freezes** outside, the temperature falls below freezing point. (天气)上冻，冰冻 ❑ [v] *What if it rained and then froze all through those months?* 要是那几个月一直下雨又上冻怎么办？ •N-COUNT **Freeze** is also a noun. ❑ *The trees were damaged by a freeze in December.* 12月里上了一次冻，那些树给冻坏了。4 VERB If you **freeze**, you feel extremely cold. 冻僵；感到极冷 ❑ [v] *The windows didn't fit at the bottom so for a while we froze even in the middle of summer.* 窗子底下关不严，有一段时间虽身处盛夏我们也被冻个半死。5 VERB If someone who is moving **freezes**, they suddenly stop and become completely still and quiet. 僵住；呆住 【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *She froze when the beam of the flashlight struck her.* 手电筒光照到她时她僵住了。6 VERB If the government or a company **freeze** things such as prices or wages, they state officially that they will not allow them to increase for a fixed period of time. 冻结，限定(价格、工资等) 【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *They want the government to freeze prices.* 他们希望政府冻结物价。•N-COUNT **Freeze** is also a noun. ❑ *A wage freeze was imposed on all staff earlier this month.* 这个月早些时候，所有员工的工资都被冻结了。7 VERB If a government **freezes** a plan or process, they state officially that they will not allow it to continue for a period of time. 冻结，暂停(计划、进程等) ❑ [v n] *Britain has already frozen its aid programme.* 英国已冻结其援助项目。❑ [be v-ed] *Diplomatic relations were frozen until August this year.* 外交关系直到今年8月才解冻。•N-COUNT **Freeze** is also a noun. ❑ *...a freeze in nuclear weapons programs.* 核武器项目的冻结 8 VERB If someone in authority **freezes** something such as a bank account, fund, or property, they obtain a legal order which states that it cannot be used or sold for a particular period of time. 冻结，查封(银行账户、资金、房产等) 【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The governor's action freezes 300, 000 accounts.* 州长此举冻结了30万个账户。❑ [be v-ed] *Under these laws, he said, Mr. Rice's assets could have been frozen.* 根据这些法律，他说，赖斯先生的资产可能已被冻结。•N-COUNT **Freeze** is also a noun. ❑ *...a freeze on private savings.* 个人存款的冻结 9 → see also **freezing, frozen**

→ see **refrigerator, water**

▶**freeze out** PHRASAL VERB If you **freeze** someone **out of** an activity or situation, you prevent them from being involved in it by creating difficulties or by being unfriendly. 排挤；逐出；挤对 ❑ [v n P +of] *Other traders did everything they could to freeze us out of the business.* 其他交易者想方设法要把我们挤出这个行当。[Also v n P]

▶**freeze over** PHRASAL VERB If something **freezes over**, it becomes covered with a layer of ice or other frozen substance. (表面)封冻，结冰 ❑ [v P] *The air temperature was well below freezing, and lakes and rivers froze over.* 气温远远低于冰点，湖面和河面都封冻了。❑ [v-ed P] *The lakes are still frozen over.* 湖面还结着冰。

▶**freeze up** PHRASAL VERB If something **freezes up** or if something **freezes it up**, it becomes completely covered or blocked with ice. (使)完全被冰覆盖(或堵塞) ❑ [v P] *...lavatories that often freeze up in winter.* 冬季经常冻住的抽水马桶 ❑ [v P n] *Ice could freeze up their torpedo release mechanisms.* 冰可能会冻死其鱼雷释放机构。[Also v n P]

'freeze-dried ADJ **Freeze-dried** food has been preserved by a process of rapid freezing and drying. (食物)冷冻干燥保存的 ❑ *...freeze-dried instant mashed potato.* 冷冻干燥的速食土豆泥 ❑ *...freeze-dried coffee granules.* 冻干咖啡粒

'freeze-frame (**freeze-frames**) N-COUNT A **freeze-frame** from a film is an individual picture from it, produced by stopping the film or video tape at that point. (影片的)定格，定帧

freez|er /'friːzəʳ/ (**freezers**) N-COUNT A **freezer** is a large container like a fridge in which the temperature is kept below freezing point so that you can store food inside it for long periods. 冰柜；冷冻室

→ see **refrigerator**

freez|ing /'friːzɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **freezing** or **freezing cold**, you are emphasizing that it is very cold. 极冷的；冻得彻骨的 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The cinema was freezing.* 电影院太冷了。❑ *...a freezing January afternoon.* 1月份一个滴水成冰的下午 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **freezing** or **freezing cold**, you emphasizing that you feel very cold. (人)感到极冷的，冻得要命的 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'You must be freezing,' she said.* "你一定冻坏了。"她说。3 N-UNCOUNT **Freezing** means the same as **freezing point**. 同 freezing point ❑ *It's 15 degrees below freezing.* 温度为零下15度。4 → see also **freeze**

→ see **precipitation**

'freez|ing point (**freezing points**) also **freezing-point** 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu *above/below/to* N] **Freezing point** is 0° Celsius, the temperature at which water freezes. Freezing point is often used when talking about the weather. 冰点(即零摄氏度，常用于谈论天气) ❑ *The temperature remained below freezing point throughout the day.* 一整天气温都在冰点以下。2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **freezing point** of a particular substance is the temperature at which it freezes. 凝固点；冻结点

freight /freɪt/ (**freights, freighting, freighted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Freight** is the movement of goods by lorries, trains, ships, or aeroplanes. 货运 ❑ *France derives 16% of revenue from air freight.* 法国16%的岁入来自航空货运。2 N-UNCOUNT **Freight** is goods that are transported by lorries, trains, ships, or aeroplanes. (货运)货物 ❑ *90% of managers wanted to see more freight carried by rail.* 90%的经理希望看到有更多货物由铁路运输。3 VERB [usu passive] When goods **are freighted**, they are transported in large quantities over a long distance. 以货运运输 ❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *From these ports the grain is freighted down to Addis Ababa.* 粮食从这些港口运到亚的斯亚贝巴。

→ see **train**

'freight car (**freight cars**) N-COUNT On a train, a **freight car** is a large container in which goods are transported. (铁路)货车；货运车厢；车皮 【mainly AM 主美】

freight|er /'freɪtəʳ/ (**freighters**) N-COUNT A **freighter** is a large ship or aeroplane that is designed for carrying freight. 货轮；货机

F

freight train (**freight trains**) N-COUNT A **freight train** is a train on which goods are transported. 货物列车；货运列车

French /frentʃ/ ■ ADJ **French** means belonging or relating to France, or to its people, language, or culture. 法国的；法国人的；法语的；法国文化的 ■ N-PLURAL **The French** are the people of France. 法国人 ■ N-UNCOUNT **French** is the language spoken in France and in parts of some other countries, including Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland. 法语 ❑ *The villagers spoke French.* 村民讲法语。

→ see **English**

French bean (**French beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **French beans** are narrow green beans that are eaten as a vegetable. They grow on a tall climbing plant and are the cases that contain the seeds of the plant. 菜豆；四季豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **string beans**

French bread N-UNCOUNT **French bread** is white bread which is baked in long, thin loaves. 法棍；法式棍子面包

French Canadian (**French Canadians**) also French-Canadian ■ ADJ **French Canadian** means belonging or relating to people who come from the part of Canada where French is spoken. 加拿大法语区的；加拿大法语区人的 ■ N-COUNT **French Canadians** are Canadians whose native language is French. 法裔加拿大人

French door (**French doors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **French doors** are the same as **French windows**. 同 French window

French dressing N-UNCOUNT **French dressing** is a thin sauce made of oil, vinegar, salt, and spices which you put on salad. （用油、醋、盐和香料制成的）法式色拉调料

French fries N-PLURAL **French fries** are long, thin pieces of potato fried in oil or fat. 炸薯条

French horn (**French horns**) N-VAR A **French horn** is a musical instrument of the brass family. It is shaped like a long metal tube with one wide end, wound round in a circle. You play the French horn by blowing into it and moving valves in order to obtain different notes. 法国号；圆号

→ see **brass, orchestra**

Frenchman /'frentʃmən/ (**Frenchmen**) N-COUNT A **Frenchman** is a man who comes from France. 法国男人

French polish N-UNCOUNT **French polish** is a type of varnish which is painted onto wood so that the wood has a hard shiny surface. （法国）罩光漆

French window (**French windows**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **French windows** are a pair of glass doors which you go through into a garden or onto a balcony. 落地窗

Frenchwoman /'frentʃwʊmən/ (**Frenchwomen**) N-COUNT A **Frenchwoman** is a woman who comes from France. 法国女人

frenetic /frɪ'netɪk/ ADJ If you describe an activity as **frenetic**, you mean that it is fast and energetic, but rather uncontrolled. 发狂似的；狂热的 ❑ *...the frenetic pace of life in New York.* 纽约狂乱的生活节奏

frenzied /'frenzɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Frenzied** activities or actions are wild, excited, and uncontrolled. 狂乱的；狂暴的；疯狂的 ❑ *...the frenzied activity of the general election.* 大选中疯狂的活动 ❑ *The man was stabbed to death in a frenzied attack.* 这名男子在一次疯狂的袭击中被刺死。

frenzy /'frenzi/ (**frenzies**) N-VAR **Frenzy** or a **frenzy** is great excitement or wild behaviour that often results from losing control of your feelings. 狂热；狂乱；疯狂 ❑ *The country was gripped by a frenzy of nationalism.* 这个国家笼罩在民族主义的狂热中。

frequency /'fri:kwənsi/ (**frequencies**) ■ N-UNCOUNT The **frequency** of an event is the number of times it happens during a particular period. 频率（特定时间段内的发生次数） ❑ [+of] *The frequency of Kara's phone calls increased rapidly.* 卡拉的电话飞速增多。 ❑ *The tanks broke down with increasing frequency.* 坦克越来越频繁地趴窝。 ■ N-VAR In physics, the **frequency** of a sound wave or a radio wave is the number of times it vibrates within a specified period of time. （声波或无线电波的）频率 ❑ *You can't hear waves of such a high frequency.* 如此高频率的声波是无法听到的。 ❑ [+of] *...a frequency of 24 kilohertz.* 24 千赫的频率 ❑ *...low frequency waves.* 低频波

→ see **sound, wave**

frequent ◆◇ (**frequents, frequenting, frequented**)

The adjective is pronounced /'fri:kwənt/. The verb is pronounced /frɪ'kwent/. 形容词读作 /'fri:kwənt/。动词读作 /frɪ'kwent/。

■ ADJ If something is **frequent**, it happens often. 经常性的；频繁的 ❑ *Bordeaux is on the main Paris-Madrid line so there are frequent trains.* 波尔多位于巴黎到马德里的铁路干线上，列车来往频繁。 ❑ *He is a frequent visitor to the house.* 他是这家的常客。 •**frequently** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Iron and folic acid supplements are frequently given to pregnant women.* 铁剂和叶酸补剂常被配给孕妇服用。 ■ VERB If someone **frequents** a particular place, they regularly go there. 常到；常去；常出入于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I hear he frequents the Cajun restaurant in Hampstead.* 我听说他经常光顾汉普斯特德的卡津餐厅。

Thesaurus 同类词 *frequent* Also look up:

ADJ. common, everyday, habitual; (*ant.*) occasional, rare ■

fresco /'freskəʊ/ (**frescoes** or **frescos**) ■ N-COUNT A **fresco** is a picture that is painted on a plastered wall when the plaster is still wet. 湿壁画 ■ → see also **alfresco**

fresh ◆◇ /freʃ/ (**fresher, freshest**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **fresh** thing or amount replaces or is added to a previous thing or amount. 新的；替代的；另外的；外加的 ❑ *He asked Strathclyde police, which carried out the original investigation, to make fresh inquiries.* 他要求原来调查案子的斯特拉斯克莱德警方重新调查。 ❑ *I need a new challenge and a fresh start somewhere else.* 我需要一个新的挑战，换个地方重新开始。 ■ ADJ Something that is **fresh** has been done, made, or experienced recently. 新近的；最近的 ❑ *There were no fresh car tracks or footprints in the snow.* 雪地里没有留下新的车辙和脚印。 ❑ *With the memory of the bombing fresh in her mind, Eleanor became increasingly agitated.* 对轰炸记忆犹新的埃莉诺变得越来越焦躁不安。 ■ ADJ **Fresh** food has been picked or produced recently, and has not been preserved, for example by being frozen or put in a tin. （食物）新鲜的 ❑ *...locally caught fresh fish.* 当地捕到的鲜鱼 ❑ *...fresh fruit.* 新鲜水果 ■ ADJ If you describe something as **fresh**, you like it because it is new and exciting. 新颖的；别致的；有独创性的 ❑ *These designers are full of fresh ideas.* 这些设计师满脑子都是新创意。 ❑ *...a fresh image.* 新颖的意象 ■ ADJ If you describe something as **fresh**, you mean that it is pleasant, bright, and clean in appearance. （外观）洁净的，亮丽的 ❑ *Gingham fabrics always look fresh and pretty.* 方格花布看上去始终鲜亮好看。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something smells, tastes, or feels **fresh**, it is clean or cool. 清新的；清爽的；清凉的 ❑ *The air was fresh and for a moment she felt revived.* 空气清新，有那么一会儿她感到恢复了活力。 ■ ADJ **Fresh** water is water that is not salty, for example the water from rivers or lakes. （水）淡的 ■ ADJ If you say that the weather is **fresh**, you mean that it is fairly cold and windy. 清冷的；清寒的 ❑ *It was a fine, fresh summer morning.* 那是一个晴好而清冷的夏日早晨。 ❑ *Outside the breeze was fresh and from the north.* 外面凉风清劲，自北面吹来。 ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **fresh**, you feel full of energy and enthusiasm. 精神抖擞的；精力充沛的 ❑ *It's vital we are as fresh as possible for those matches.* 我们尽可能保持旺盛精力参加那几场比赛至关重要。 ■ ADJ **Fresh** paint is not yet dry. （油漆）新刷的，未干的【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **wet**

■ ADJ If you are **fresh from** a particular place or experience, you have just come from that place or you have just had that experience. You can also say that someone is **fresh out of** a place. 刚从…来的；刚经历过…的 ❑ [+from] *I returned to the office, fresh from Heathrow.* 我刚从希思罗机场回到办公室。 ❑ [+out of] *From what I've heard he started wheeling and dealing fresh out of college.* 据我所知，他刚走出大学校门就开始投机取巧。

→ see **vegetable**

fresh- /ˈfreʃ-/ COMB [ADJ n] **Fresh-** is added to past participles in order to form adjectives which describe something as having been recently made or done. (与过去分词连用构成形容词)表示"新近…的"、"刚刚…的" ❑ *...a vase of fresh-cut flowers.* 一瓶刚采的花 ❑ *...a meadow of fresh-mown hay.* 一草场刚割过的干草

fresh air N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] You can describe the air outside as **fresh air**, especially when you mean that it is good for you because it does not contain dirt or dangerous substances. 新鲜空气 ❑ *'Let's take the baby outside,' I suggested. 'We all need some fresh air.'* "我们带宝宝出去吧。"我提议，"我们都需要呼吸一些新鲜空气。"

freshen /ˈfreʃᵊn/ (**freshens, freshening, freshened**) VERB If the wind **freshens**, it becomes stronger and colder. (风)变清劲 ❑ [v] *The wind had freshened.* 风变得清劲了。

▶**freshen up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **freshen** something **up**, you make it clean and pleasant in appearance or smell. 使清净；使亮丽；使清新 ❑ [v n p] *A thorough brushing helps to freshen up your mouth.* 彻底刷牙有助于口气清新。❑ [v n p] *My room needed a lick of paint to freshen it up.* 我的房间只要刷点儿油漆就能焕然一新。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **freshen up**, you wash your hands and face and make yourself look neat and tidy. 梳洗 ❑ [v p] *After Martine had freshened up, they went for a long walk.* 马蒂娜梳洗完毕后，他们出去散了很久步。

fresher /ˈfreʃəʳ/ (**freshers**) 1 **Fresher** is the comparative form of **fresh**. (fresh 的比较级) 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Freshers** are students who have just started their first year at university or college. 大学一年级新生【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **freshmen**

freshly /ˈfreʃli/ ADV [ADV-ed] If something is **freshly** made or done, it has been recently made or done. 刚；才；新 ❑ *...freshly baked bread.* 刚出炉的面包 ❑ *...freshly cut grass.* 刚剪过的草

freshman /ˈfreʃmən/ (**freshmen**) N-COUNT In America, a **freshman** is a student who is in his or her first year at university or college. (美国)大学一年级新生

freshwater /ˈfreʃwɔːtəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **freshwater** lake contains water that is not salty, usually in contrast to the sea. **Freshwater** creatures live in water that is not salty. (湖)淡水的；(生物)淡水中生长的 ❑ *...Lake Balaton, the largest freshwater lake in Europe.* 巴拉顿湖，欧洲最大的淡水湖 ❑ *The perch is a freshwater fish.* 鲈鱼是淡水鱼。

→ see **wetland**

fret /fret/ (**frets, fretting, fretted**) 1 VERB If you **fret** about something, you worry about it. 苦恼；烦恼；发愁 ❑ [v *+about/over*] *I was working all hours and constantly fretting about everyone else's problems.* 我一刻不闲地工作，总是为别人的事操心。❑ [v that] *But congressional staffers fret that the project will eventually cost billions more.* 但是国会工作人员担心这项计划最终会多耗资数十亿元。❑ [v] *Don't fret, Mary. This is all some crazy mistake.* 不要发愁，玛丽。这只是个荒唐的错误。2 N-COUNT The **frets** on a musical instrument such as a guitar are the raised lines across its neck. (吉他等乐器颈处的)品

fretful /ˈfretfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **fretful**, they behave in a way that shows that they worried or unhappy about something. 苦恼的；烦恼的 ❑ *Don't assume your baby automatically needs feeding if she's fretful.* 不要想当然地认为宝宝一闹就是要吃奶。

fretwork /ˈfretwɜːkˈ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Fretwork** is wood or metal that has been decorated by cutting bits of it out to make a pattern. 格子细工；回纹细工；浮雕细工

Freudian /ˈfrɔɪdiən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Freudian** means relating to the ideas and methods of the psychiatrist Freud, especially to his ideas about people's subconscious sexual feelings. 弗洛伊德的；(尤指有关潜意识性情感的)弗洛伊德学说的 ❑ *...the Freudian theory about daughters falling in love with their father.* 有关女儿恋父的弗洛伊德理论

Freudian slip (**Freudian slips**) N-COUNT If someone accidentally says something that reveals their subconscious feelings, especially their sexual feelings, this is referred to as a **Freudian slip**. (尤指暴露潜意识性情感的)弗洛伊德漏嘴，失言，走嘴

Fri. **Fri.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **Friday**.

friar /ˈfraɪəʳ/ (**friars**) N-COUNT A **friar** is a member of one of several Catholic religious orders. (天主教)托钵僧，托钵修士，小兄弟会士

friction /ˈfrɪkʃᵊn/ (**frictions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If there is **friction** between people, there is disagreement and argument between them. 矛盾；冲突；摩擦 ❑ *Sara sensed that there had been friction between her children.* 萨拉感觉到她的孩子之间有过摩擦。2 N-UNCOUNT **Friction** is the force that makes it difficult for things to move freely when they are touching each other. 摩擦力 ❑ *The pistons are graphite-coated to reduce friction.* 活塞上涂了一层石墨，以减小摩擦力。

Friday /ˈfraɪdeɪ, -di/ (**Fridays**) N-VAR **Friday** is the day after Thursday and before Saturday. 星期五 ❑ *Mr Cook is intending to go to the Middle East on Friday.* 库克先生打算周五去中东。❑ *The weekly series starts next Friday.* 周系列赛下周五开赛。❑ *I get home at half seven on Fridays.* 星期五我 7 点半到家。❑ *He left Heathrow airport on Friday morning.* 他周五早上离开希思罗机场。

fridge /frɪdʒ/ (**fridges**) N-COUNT A **fridge** is a large metal container which is kept cool, usually by electricity, so that food that is put in it stays fresh. 冰箱；冷藏室【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **refrigerator**

friend ⇹ /frend/ (**friends**) 1 N-COUNT A **friend** is someone who you know well and like, but who is not related to you. 朋友；友人 ❑ *I had a long talk about this with my best friend.* 我和我最好的朋友就此进行了长谈。❑ [*+of*] *She never was a close friend of mine.* 她从来就不是我的密友。❑ *...Sara's old friend, Ogden.* 萨拉的老朋友奥格登 2 N-PLURAL If you are **friends with** someone, you are their friend and they are yours. (与…互为)朋友 ❑ [*+with*] *I still wanted to be friends with Alison.* 我还是想和艾莉森做朋友。❑ *We remained good friends.* 我们一直是好朋友。❑ *Sally and I became friends.* 萨莉和我成了朋友。3 N-PLURAL; N-COUNT The **friends of** a country, cause, organization, or a famous politician are the people and organizations who help and support them. (国家、事业、组织或著名政治家的)支持者，拥护者，赞助者 ❑ [*+of*] *...The Friends of Birmingham Royal Ballet.* 伯明翰皇家芭蕾舞团之友 4 N-COUNT If one country refers to another as a **friend**, they mean that the other country is not an enemy of theirs. 盟友；友国；友邦 ❑ *The president said that Japan is now a friend and international partner.* 总统说日本现在是盟友和国际合作伙伴。5 PHRASE If you **make friends with** someone, you begin a friendship with them. You can also say that two people **make friends**. (与…)交朋友；(和…)建立友谊 ❑ *He has made friends with the kids on the street.* 他和流浪街头的孩子交上了朋友。❑ *He had made a friend of both girls.* 他和两个女孩都成了朋友。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *friend* with:

ADJ. **best** friend 最好的朋友，**close** friend 亲密的朋友，**dear** friend 挚友，**faithful** friend 忠实的朋友，**former** friend 曾经的朋友，**good** friend 好朋友，**loyal** friend 忠诚的朋友，**mutual** friend 共同的朋友，**old** friend 老朋友，**personal** friend 私人朋友，**trusted** friend 信赖的朋友 1

N. **childhood** friend 儿时的朋友，friend **of the family** 一家人的朋友，friend **or relative** 亲朋 1
friend **or foe** 敌友 1 4

V. **tell a** friend 告诉朋友 1
make a friend 交朋友 1 5

friendless /ˈfrendləs/ ADJ Someone who is **friendless** has no friends. 没有朋友的 ❑ *The boy was unhappy because he thought he was friendless.* 这个男孩自认为没有朋友，所以闷闷不乐。

friendly ⇹∞ /ˈfrendli/ (**friendlier, friendliest, friendlies**) 1 ADJ If someone is **friendly**, they behave in a pleasant, kind way, and like to be with other people. 友善的；友好的；好相处的 ❑ *Godfrey had been friendly to me.* 戈弗雷一度对我很友善。❑ *...a man with a pleasant, friendly face.* 面容和蔼可亲的男子 ❑ *Robert has a friend-*

ly relationship with his customers. 罗伯特和客户关系处得很好。❑ *...a friendly atmosphere.* 友好的气氛 ❑ *Your cat isn't very friendly.* 你的猫不太友好。•**friend|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She also loves the friendliness of the people.* 她也喜欢人们友善。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **friendly with** someone, you like each other and enjoy spending time together. 朋友(般)的；要好的 ❑ [+with] *I'm friendly with his mother.* 我和他母亲很要好。 3 ADJ You can describe another country or their government as **friendly** when they have good relations with your own country rather than being an enemy. 盟友的；友邦的 ❑ *...a worsening in relations between the two previously friendly countries.* 这两个曾经友好的国家之间关系的恶化 4 N-COUNT In sport, a **friendly** is a match which is not part of a competition, and is played for entertainment or practice, often without any serious effort to win. 友谊赛【BRIT 英】❑ *Athletic Bilbao agreed to play a friendly at Real Sociedad.* 毕尔巴鄂竞技队同意在皇家社会队主场打一场友谊赛。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Friendly** is also an adjective. ❑ *Austria beat Hungary 3-nil in a friendly match at Salzburg on Wednesday.* 星期三在萨尔茨堡的一场友谊赛中奥地利以 3 比 0 击败了匈牙利。

F

in AM, use 美国英语用 **exhibition game**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *friendly* with:

N. friendly **atmosphere** 友好的气氛, friendly **face** 友好的面孔, friendly **neighbours** 友善的邻居, friendly **relationship** 友好关系, friendly **service** 友好的服务, friendly **voice** 友善的声音 1
friendly **game** 友谊赛, friendly **match** 友谊赛 4
V. **become** friendly 变得友好 2

-friendly /-ˈfrendli/ 1 COMB **-friendly** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things that are not harmful to the specified part of the natural world. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"对…无害的"、"…友好的" ❑ *Palm oil is environment-friendly.* 棕榈油对环境无害。❑ *...ozone-friendly fridges.* 不破坏臭氧层的冰箱 2 COMB **-friendly** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things which are intended for or suitable for the specified person, especially things that are easy for them to understand, appreciate, or use. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"适合…(人)的"、(尤指)"方便…理解(或欣赏、使用)的" ❑ *...customer-friendly banking facilities.* 方便顾客的银行设施 3 → see also **user-friendly**

ˈfriend|ly so|ci|ety (**friendly societies**) N-COUNT A **friendly society** is an organization to which people regularly pay small amounts of money and which then gives them money when they retire or when they are ill. (会员定期缴纳小额款项以备退休或生病之需的)互济会，互助会【BRIT 英】

friend|ship ♦∞ /ˈfrendʃɪp/ (**friendships**) 1 N-VAR A **friendship** is a relationship between two or more friends. (两人或多人的)友谊，友情 ❑ [+with] *She struck up a close friendship with Desiree during the week of rehearsals.* 在排练的一周里她和德西蕾建立了亲密友谊。❑ *After seven years of friendship, she still couldn't tell when he was kidding.* 他们已有 7 年交情，但她还是搞不清他什么时候是在开玩笑。 2 N-UNCOUNT You use **friendship** to refer in a general way to the state of being friends, or the feelings that friends have for each other. (泛指)友谊，友情，朋友情义 ❑ *...a hobby which led to a whole new world of friendship and adventure.* 打开了一片充满友谊和冒险的全新天地的爱好 3 N-VAR **Friendship** is a relationship between two countries in which they help and support each other. (两国间的)友好关系，友谊 ❑ [+with] *The President set the targets for the future to promote friendship with East Europe.* 总统确定了未来加强同东欧友好关系的目标。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ship = condition or state* 情况；状态：*censorship, citizenship, friendship*

frieze /friːz/ (**friezes**) N-COUNT A **frieze** is a decoration high up on the walls of a room or just under the roof of a building. It consists of a long panel of carving or a long strip of paper with a picture or pattern on it. (房间墙壁高处或屋顶下方的)檐壁，华版

frig|ate /ˈfrɪgət/ (**frigates**) N-COUNT A **frigate** is a fairly small ship owned by the navy that can move at fast speeds. Frigates are often used to protect other ships. 护卫舰

frig|ging /ˈfrɪgɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Frigging** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry or annoyed about something. (尤用于生气时加强语气)该死的，可恨的【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】

fright /fraɪt/ (**frights**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fright** is a sudden feeling of fear, especially the fear that you feel when something unpleasant surprises you. (尤指令人不快的事意外发生造成的)惊骇，恐惧 ❑ *The steam pipes rattled suddenly, and Franklin uttered a shriek and jumped with fright.* 蒸汽管突然咯咯响了起来，富兰克林尖叫一声，吓得跳了起来。❑ *The birds smashed into the top of their cages in fright.* 鸟儿惊恐地撞到了笼子顶上。❑ *To hide my fright I asked a question.* 为了掩饰自己的恐惧，我问了个问题。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **fright** is an experience which makes you suddenly afraid. 惊吓；恐怖体验 ❑ *The snake picked up its head and stuck out its tongue which gave everyone a fright.* 蛇昂起头，吐出芯子，把大家吓了一跳。❑ *The last time you had a real fright, you nearly crashed the car.* 上一次你吓得够呛，差点儿把车撞烂了。 3 PHRASE If a person or animal **takes fright** at something, they are suddenly frightened by it, and want to run away or to stop doing what they are doing. (因…)受惊吓 ❑ *An untrained horse had taken fright at the sound of gunfire.* 一匹未经训练的马听到枪响受了惊。❑ *When costs soared, the studio took fright and recalled the company from Rome.* 成本一路狂飙，制片厂受惊之余撤回了罗马那帮人员。

fright|en /ˈfraɪtᵊn/ (**frightens, frightening, frightened**) 1 VERB If something or someone **frightens** you, they cause you to suddenly feel afraid, anxious, or nervous. 使惊恐；使害怕；吓唬 ❑ [v n] *He knew that Soli was trying to frighten him, so he smiled to hide his fear.* 他知道索利是想吓唬他，于是他挤出笑容掩饰自己的恐惧。❑ [be v-ed] *Most children are frightened by the sight of blood.* 大多数孩子见到血就害怕。 2 PHRASE If something **frightens the life out of** you, **frightens the wits out of** you, or **frightens** you **out of your wits**, it causes you to feel suddenly afraid or gives you a very unpleasant shock. 将…吓得魂飞魄散；把…吓破了胆【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Fairground rides are intended to frighten the life out of you.* 露天游乐场的乘坐设施就是想把人吓丢了魂儿。

▶**frighten away** or **frighten off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **frighten away** a person or animal or **frighten** them **off**, you make them afraid so that they run away or stay some distance away from you. 吓跑；吓走；把…吓得躲开 ❑ [v p n] *The fishermen said the company's seismic survey was frightening away fish.* 渔民们说这家公司进行的地震调查把鱼吓跑了。❑ [v n p] *He fired into the air, hoping that the noise would frighten them off.* 他对天鸣枪，希望枪声能把它们吓走。 2 PHRASAL VERB To **frighten** someone **away** or **frighten** them **off** means to make them nervous so that they decide not to become involved with a particular person or activity. 吓退；使却步；使吓得不敢打交道(或参与) ❑ [v n p] *Building society repossessions have frightened buyers off.* 住宅购建互助协会收回未偿清房贷的住房，吓退了买家。❑ [v p n] *The government is convinced that the bombers want to frighten away foreign investors.* 政府确信炸弹袭击者企图吓跑外国投资者。

▶**frighten off** → see **frighten away**

fright|ened /ˈfraɪtᵊnd/ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you are **frightened**, you are anxious or afraid, often because of something that has just happened or that you think may happen. 受惊的；害怕的 ❑ [+of] *She was frightened of flying.* 她害怕坐飞机。❑ *Miriam was too frightened to tell her family what had happened.* 米丽娅姆太害怕了，不敢告诉家人发生了什么事。

fright|en|ing /ˈfraɪtᵊnɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **frightening**, it makes you feel afraid, anxious, or nervous. 令人惊恐的；令人害怕的；骇人的 ❑ *It was a very frightening experience and they were very courageous.* 那是一次让人胆战心惊的经历，他们表现得非常勇敢。❑ *The number of youngsters involved in crime is frightening.* 年轻人犯罪的人数多得骇人。•**fright|en|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The country is frighteningly close to possessing nuclear weapons.* 这个国家距离拥有核武器只有一步之遥，这令人不寒而栗。

fright|ful /'fraɪtfʊl/ 1 ADJ **Frightful** means very bad or unpleasant. 很坏的；令人十分不快的；可怕的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *My father was unable to talk about the war, it was so frightful.* 我父亲没法谈论那场战争，那场战争太可怕了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Frightful** is used to emphasize the extent or degree of something, usually something bad. 非常的；极度的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 非正式，过时，强调】❑ *He got himself into a frightful muddle.* 他把自己卷进了一个不可收拾的烂摊子。

frig|id /'frɪdʒɪd/ 1 ADJ **Frigid** means extremely cold. 寒冷的；极冷的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A snowstorm hit the West today, bringing with it frigid temperatures.* 一场暴风雪今天袭击了西部地区，导致天寒地冻。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a woman is **frigid**, she finds it difficult to become sexually aroused. You can often use frigid to show disapproval. （女子）性冷淡的❑ *My husband says I am frigid.* 丈夫说我性冷淡。•**fri|gid|ity** /frɪ'dʒɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an inability to experience orgasm (often called frigidity).* 无法体验到性高潮（常称为性冷淡）

Word Link 词根词缀 *frig = cold 冷：frigid, refrigerate, refrigerator*

frill /frɪl/ (**frills**) 1 N-COUNT A **frill** is a long narrow strip of cloth or paper with many folds in it, which is attached to something as a decoration. 褶边；饰边；荷叶边❑ *...net curtains with frills.* 镶以荷叶边的网眼帘 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you describe something as having **no frills**, you mean that it has no extra features, but is acceptable or good if you want something simple. 多余的装饰；虚饰【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *This booklet restricts itself to facts without frills.* 这本小册子只谈事实，绝无矫饰。

frilled /frɪld/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **frilled** item of clothing is decorated with a frill or frills. 有褶边的；带饰边的

frilly /'frɪli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Frilly** items of clothing or fabric have a lot of frills on them. 多褶边的；满是饰边的❑ *...maids in frilly aprons.* 系着褶边围裙的女仆

fringe /frɪndʒ/ (**fringes**) 1 N-COUNT A **fringe** is hair which is cut so that it hangs over your forehead. 刘海儿；覆额短发【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bangs**

2 N-COUNT A **fringe** is a decoration attached to clothes, or other objects such as curtains, consisting of a row of hanging strips or threads. 穗；流苏❑ *The jacket had leather fringes.* 这件夹克有皮穗。3 N-COUNT [usu *on the* N *of* n] To be **on the fringe** or **the fringes of** a place means to be on the outside edge of it, or to be in one of the parts that are farthest from its centre. （某地的）周边，边缘❑ [+*of*] *...black townships located on the fringes of the city.* 城市周边的黑人居住区❑ *They lived together in a mixed household on the fringe of a campus.* 他们一起住在校园边上一处男女合租的房子里。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The fringe** or **the fringes of** an activity or organization are its less important, least typical, or most extreme parts, rather than its main and central part. （活动或组织的）次要部分，极端部分，外围❑ [+*of*] *The party remained on the fringe of the political scene until last year.* 直到去年为止，该党一直处在政治舞台的外围。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fringe** groups or events are less important or popular than other related groups or events. 次要的；非主流的；外围的❑ *The monarchists are a small fringe group who quarrel fiercely among themselves.* 保皇派是一个内部争吵激烈的非主流小团体。

fringe ben|efit (**fringe benefits**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Fringe benefits** are extra things that some people get from their job in addition to their salary, for example a car. （用车等薪资之外的）附加福利【BUSINESS 商】2 N-COUNT The **fringe benefits** of doing something are the extra advantages which you get from it, although you may not have expected them and they were not the main reason for doing it. 附带好处❑ [+*of*] *His support was one of the nicest fringe benefits of pursuing this research.* 他的支持是开展这项研究最大的附带好处。

fringed /frɪndʒd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fringed** clothes, curtains, or lampshades are decorated with fringes. （衣服、窗帘、灯罩等）加穗的，饰以流苏的❑ *Emma wore a fringed scarf round her neck.* 埃玛脖子上围了一条流苏边的围巾。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If a place or object **is fringed with** something, that thing forms a border around it or is situated along its edges. 周边是…的；以…作为边缘的❑ *Her eyes were large and brown and fringed with incredibly long lashes.* 她有一双褐色的大眼睛，睫毛特别长。

frip|pery /'frɪpəri/ (**fripperies**) N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something as **frippery**, you mean that it is silly or unnecessary, and only done or worn for pleasure 俗丽的装饰；无用的玩意儿；华而不实之物【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *...all the fripperies with which the Edwardian woman indulged herself.* 这个爱德华七世时期的女人披挂上身的所有那些俗丽的饰品❑ *...a sombre display, with no frills or frippery.* 朴实的展示，没有多余的虚饰

Fris|bee /'frɪzbi/ (**Frisbees**) N-COUNT A **frisbee** is a light plastic disc that one person throws to another as a game. （投掷游戏用的）飞盘，飞碟【TRADEMARK 商标】

→ see **park**

frisk /frɪsk/ (**frisks, frisking, frisked**) VERB If someone **frisks** you, they search you, usually with their hands in order to see if you are hiding a weapon or something else such as drugs in your clothes. 对…进行搜身❑ [v n] *Drago pushed him up against the wall and frisked him.* 德拉戈把他推到墙边搜他的身。

frisky /'frɪski/ (**friskier, friskiest**) ADJ A **frisky** animal or person is energetic and playful, and may be difficult to control. 活跃的；活泼的；欢蹦乱跳的❑ *His horse was feeling frisky, and he had to hold the reins tightly.* 马儿欢蹦乱跳，他不得不紧勒缰绳。

fris|son /'friːsɒn, AM 美 friː'sɑːn/ (**frissons**) N-COUNT A **frisson** is a short, sudden feeling of excitement or fear. 颤抖；战栗【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*of*] *A frisson of apprehension rippled round the theatre.* 剧场里顿时泛起一片疑惧。

frit|ter /'frɪtə'/ (**fritters, frittering, frittered**) N-COUNT [usu n N] **Fritters** are round pieces of fruit, vegetables, or meat that are dipped in batter and fried. 面拖（将果蔬或肉做成圆块，蘸面糊油炸而成）❑ *...apple fritters.* 面拖苹果

▶**fritter away** PHRASAL VERB If someone **fritters away** time or money, they waste it on unimportant or unnecessary things. 浪费；挥霍❑ [v p n] *The firm soon started frittering away the cash it was generating.* 这家公司不久就开始挥霍得到的现金。❑ [v n p] *I seem to fritter my time away at coffee mornings.* 我似乎把时间全都浪费在咖啡早茶会上了。

fri|vol|ity /frɪ'vɒlɪti/ (**frivolities**) N-VAR If you refer to an activity as a **frivolity**, you think that it is amusing and rather silly, rather than serious and sensible. 轻浮的行为；无聊的活动❑ *There is a serious message at the core of all this frivolity.* 在所有这些瞎闹腾的核心传递着一个严肃的信息。❑ *He was one of my most able pupils, but far too easily distracted by frivolities.* 他是我最有才华的学生之一，只是太容易被一些无聊的事分心。

frivo|lous /'frɪvələs/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **frivolous**, you mean they behave in a silly or light-hearted way, rather than being serious and sensible. 轻浮的；轻佻的；草率的❑ *I just decided I was a bit too frivolous to be a doctor.* 我只是认定自己有点儿过于轻率，不适合做医生。2 ADJ If you describe an activity as **frivolous**, you disapprove of it because it is not useful and wastes time or money. 无聊的；无用的；浪费的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The group says it wants politicians to stop wasting public money on what it believes are frivolous projects.* 这个团体表示希望政治家们不要再把公帑浪费在一些它认为无关痛痒的项目上。

frizz /frɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Frizz** is frizzy hair. 紧鬈的头发❑ *Manic brushing will only cause frizz.* 胡乱梳头只会使头发鬈得厉害。

friz|zy /'frɪzi/ (**frizzier, frizziest**) ADJ **Frizzy** hair is very tightly curled. （头发）满是小卷儿的，紧紧鬈曲的❑ *Carol's hair had a slightly frizzy perm.* 卡萝尔一头略鬈的烫发。

fro /frəʊ/ **to and fro** → see **to**

frock /frɒk/ (**frocks**) N-COUNT A **frock** is a woman's or girl's dress. 女裙【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'frock coat (**frock coats**) also **frock-coat** N-COUNT A **frock coat** was a long coat that was worn by men in the 19th century. （19世纪）男礼服大衣

frog /frɒg, AM 美 frɔːg/ (**frogs**) 1 N-COUNT A **frog** is a small creature

with smooth skin, big eyes, and long back legs which it uses for jumping. Frogs usually live near water. 蛙；蛙科动物；类蛙动物 2 N-COUNT **Frogs** is sometimes used to refer to French people. 青蛙，蛙国人（指法国人）【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 非正式，冒犯】

→ see **air**

frog|man /'frɒgmən, AM 美 'frɔːg-/ (**frogmen**) N-COUNT A **frogman** is someone whose job involves diving and working underwater, especially in order to mend or search for something. Frogmen wear special rubber suits and shoes, and carry equipment to help them to breathe underwater. 蛙人；潜水员

'frog-march (**frog-marches, frog-marching, frog-marched**) also **frogmarch** VERB If you **are frog-marched** somewhere, someone takes you there by force, holding you by the arms or another part of your body so that you have to walk along with them. 将…反剪双臂押走；押送 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *He was frog-marched through the kitchen and out into the yard.* 他被扭住双臂押着出了厨房，来到院子里。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They arrested the men and frog-marched them to the local police station.* 他们逮捕了这些男子，把他们押送到当地警察局。

frog|spawn /'frɒgspɔːn, AM 美 'frɔːg-/ also **frog spawn** N-UNCOUNT **Frogspawn** is a soft substance like jelly which contains the eggs of a frog. 蛙卵

'fro-ing → see **to-ing and fro-ing**

frol|ic /'frɒlɪk/ (**frolics, frolicking, frolicked**) VERB When people or animals **frolic**, they play or move in a lively, happy way. 嬉戏；嬉闹 ❑ [v] *...lambs frolicking in the fields.* 在田野里嬉闹的小羊

from ⇹ /frəm, STRONG 强读 frɒm, AM 美 frʌm/

In addition to the uses shown below, **from** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'date from' and 'grow away from'. 除下列用法外，from 还可用于 date from，grow away from 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If something comes **from** a particular person or thing, or if you get something **from** them, they give it to you or they are the source of it. 出自；得自 ❑ *He appealed for information from anyone who saw the attackers.* 他呼吁任何看见袭击者的人提供信息。❑ *...an anniversary present from his wife.* 他妻子送的周年纪念礼物 ❑ *The results were taken from six surveys.* 结果出自 6 项调查。❑ *The dirt from the fields drifted like snow.* 地里扬起的尘土像雪一样被吹积起来。2 PREP Someone who comes **from** a particular place lives in that place or originally lived there. Something that comes **from** a particular place was made in that place. 来自；产自 ❑ *Katy Jones is nineteen and comes from Birmingham.* 凯蒂·琼斯 19 岁，来自伯明翰。❑ *...wines from Coteaux d'Aix-en-Provence.* 产于普罗旺斯地区艾克斯专区的葡萄酒 3 PREP A person **from** a particular organization works for that organization. 供职于；为…工作 ❑ *...a representative from the Israeli embassy.* 以色列大使馆的代表 4 PREP If someone or something moves or is moved **from** a place, they leave it or are removed, so that they are no longer there. 从…（离开或移开）❑ *The guests watched as she fled from the room.* 客人们看着她逃离了房间。5 PREP If you take one thing or person **from** another, you move that thing or person so that they are no longer with the other or attached to the other. （取）自…；从…（分开）❑ *In many bone transplants, bone can be taken from other parts of the patient's body.* 在许多骨移植手术中，可以从患者身体的其他部位取骨。❑ *Remove the bowl from the ice and stir in the cream.* 把碗从冰里取出，搅入奶油。6 PREP If you take something **from** an amount, you reduce the amount by that much. 从…（减去或扣除）❑ *The £103 is deducted from Mrs Adams' salary every month.* 这 103 英镑每月从亚当斯夫人的工资里扣除。❑ *Three from six leaves three.* 6 减 3 得 3。7 PREP **From** is used in expressions such as **away from** or **absent from** to say that someone or something is not present in a place where they are usually found. 离开；不在 ❑ *Her husband worked away from home a lot.* 她丈夫经常离家在外工作。❑ *Jo was absent from the house all the next day.* 乔第二天一整天都不在家。8 PREP If you return **from** a place or an activity, you return after being in that place or doing that activity. 从…（回来）❑ *...a group of men travelling home from a darts match.* 一群参加完飞镖比赛正在返家途中的男人 9 PREP If you are back **from** a place or activity, you have left it and have returned to your former place. （已经）从…（回来）❑ *Our economics correspondent, James Morgan, is just back from Germany.* 我们的财经记者詹姆斯·摩根刚刚从德国回来。❑ *One afternoon when I was home from school, he asked me to come to see a movie with him.* 一天下午我放了学在家的时候，他要我去和他一起看电影。10 PREP If you see or hear something **from** a particular place, you are in that place when you see it or hear it. 从…（看到或听到）❑ *Visitors see the painting from behind a plate glass window.* 参观者隔着平板玻璃窗欣赏那幅画。11 PREP If something hangs or sticks out **from** an object, it is attached to it or held by it. 从…（垂下或伸出）❑ *Hanging from his right wrist is a heavy gold bracelet.* 他右腕上戴着一只沉甸甸的金手镯。❑ *...large fans hanging from ceilings.* 吊在天花板上的大风扇 ❑ *He saw the corner of a magazine sticking out from under the blanket.* 他看见杂志的一角从毯子下露了出来。12 PREP You can use **from** when giving distances. For example, if a place is fifty miles **from** another place, the distance between the two places is fifty miles. （表示距离）离（某处）…❑ *The centre of the town is 4 kilometres from the station.* 城中心距离车站 4 公里远。❑ *How far is it from here?* 离这里多远？13 PREP If a road or railway line goes **from** one place to another, you can travel along it between the two places. （交通线路）起自（某地）❑ *...the road from St Petersburg to Tallinn.* 从圣彼得堡到塔林的公路 14 PREP **From** is used, especially in the expression **made from**, to say what substance has been used to make something. 由…（制成）❑ *...bread made from white flour.* 小麦粉做的面包 ❑ *...a luxurious resort built from the island's native coral stone.* 用岛上天然珊瑚石建造的豪华度假村 15 PREP You can use **from** when you are talking about the beginning of a period of time. （表示时间）从…起，始于 ❑ *Breakfast is available to fishermen from 6 a.m.* 早上 6 点起向渔民提供早餐。❑ *From 1922 till 1925 she lived in Prague.* 1922 至 1925 年她住在布拉格。16 PREP You say **from** one thing **to** another when you are stating the range of things that are possible, or when saying that the range of things includes everything in a certain category. （表示范围）从…（到…），由…（至…）❑ *Over 150 companies will be there, covering everything from finance to fixtures and fittings.* 将有超过 150 家公司参加，涉及领域从金融到固定装置与设备，包罗万象。17 PREP If something changes **from** one thing **to** another, it stops being the first thing and becomes the second thing. （表示形式或状态）从…（变成…）❑ *The expression on his face changed from sympathy to surprise.* 他脸上的表情从同情变成了惊讶。❑ *Unemployment has fallen from 7.5% to 7.2%.* 失业率从 7.5% 降到了 7.2%。18 PREP You use **from** after some verbs and nouns when mentioning the cause of something. （用于某些动词和名词后）因为，由于 ❑ *The problem simply resulted from a difference of opinion.* 这个问题仅仅是由于意见分歧引起的。❑ *He is suffering from eye ulcers, brought on by the intense light in Australia.* 他眼部溃疡，是澳大利亚强烈的日光照射造成的。❑ *They really do get pleasure from spending money on other people.* 他们确实从把钱花在别人身上而得到快乐。❑ *Most of the wreckage from the 1985 quake has been cleared.* 1985 年地震遗留的废墟大部分已被清理干净。19 PREP You use **from** when you are giving the reason for an opinion. 根据；依据 ❑ *She knew from experience that Dave was about to tell her the truth.* 经验告诉她戴夫就要对她说出实情了。❑ *He sensed from the expression on her face that she had something to say.* 从她脸上的表情他感觉到她有话要说。20 PREP **From** is used after verbs with meanings such as 'protect', 'free', 'keep', and 'prevent' to introduce the action that does not happen, or that someone does not want to happen. （用于表示 protect, free, keep, prevent 等义的动词后）免于 ❑ *Such laws could protect the consumer from harmful or dangerous remedies.* 这样的法律可以保护消费者免受有害或危险药品的威胁。❑ *300 tons of Peruvian mangoes were kept from entering France.* 300 吨秘鲁芒果被禁止进入法国。

fro|mage frais /,frɒmɑːʒ 'freɪ/ (**fromage frais**) N-VAR **Fromage frais** is a thick, creamy dessert that is made from milk and often flavoured with fruit. A **fromage frais** is a small pot of fromage frais. （一小罐）白干酪，新鲜软质干酪

frond /frɒnd/ (**fronds**) N-COUNT A **frond** is a long leaf which

has an edge divided into lots of thin parts. 大型复叶 ❑ *...palm fronds.* 棕榈叶

front ◆◆◆ /frʌnt/ (**fronts, fronting, fronted**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The front of** something is the part of it that faces you, or that faces forward, or that you normally see or use. 前面；前部；正面 ❑ [+of] *One man sat in an armchair, and the other sat on the front of the desk.* 一个男人坐在扶手椅里，另一个坐在桌子前面。❑ *Stand at the front of the line.* 站在队伍前头。❑ *Her cotton dress had ripped down the front.* 她的棉布连衣裙前面扯裂了。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The front of** a building is the side or part of it that faces the street. (建筑物) 临街面，正面 ❑ [+of] *Attached to the front of the house, there was a large veranda.* 房子正面有一条宽大的游廊。3 N-SING A person's or animal's **front** is the part of their body between their head and their legs that is on the opposite side to their back. (人或动物的) 身体前部，前身，前胸 ❑ *If you lie your baby on his front, he'll lift his head and chest up.* 如果让宝宝俯卧，他会把头和胸抬起。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Front** is used to refer to the side or part of something that is towards the front or nearest to the front. 前面的；前部的；正面的；(位置) 在前的 ❑ *I went out there on the front porch.* 我出来走到门廊上。❑ *She was only six and still missing her front teeth.* 她才 6 岁，门牙还没长出来。❑ *Children may be tempted to climb into the front seat while the car is in motion.* 车辆行驶中孩子可能会很想爬到前排座位上。5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **front** page of a newspaper is the outside of the first page, where the main news stories are printed. (报纸) 头 (版) 的，首 (页) 的 ❑ *The Guardian's front page carries a photograph of the two foreign ministers.* 《卫报》头版刊登了两国外交部长的一张合影。❑ *The violence in the Gaza Strip makes the front page of most of the newspapers.* 加沙地带的暴力事件上了大多数报纸的头版。6 → see also **front-page** 7 N-SING **The front** is a road next to the sea in a seaside town. 海滨道 [BRIT 英] ❑ *Amy went out for a last walk along the sea front.* 埃米出了门，最后一次沿着海滨道散步。8 N-COUNT In a war, the **front** is a line where two opposing armies are facing each other. (战争中的) 前线，前方 ❑ *Sonja's husband is fighting at the front.* 索尼娅的丈夫正在前线作战。9 → see also **front line** 10 N-COUNT If you say that something is happening on a particular **front**, you mean that it is happening with regard to a particular situation or field of activity. (特定) 方面，领域 ❑ *We're moving forward on a variety of fronts.* 我们正在多个方面向前推进。11 N-COUNT [usu adj N] If someone puts on a particular kind of **front**, they pretend to have a particular quality. (装出的) 样子 ❑ *Michael kept up a brave front both to the world and in his home.* 迈克尔对外界和家人都表现出一副勇敢的样子。12 N-COUNT An organization or activity that is **a front for** one that is illegal or secret is used to hide it. (非法或秘密的组织或活动的) 掩护，幌子 ❑ [+for] *...a firm later identified by the police as a front for crime syndicates.* 后经警方确认为犯罪集团幌子的一家公司 13 N-COUNT In relation to the weather, a **front** is a line where a mass of cold air meets a mass of warm air. 锋 (冷暖两个气团之间的界面) ❑ *A very active cold front brought dramatic weather changes to Kansas on Wednesday.* 一个非常活跃的冷锋周三使堪萨斯天气剧变。14 VERB A building or an area of land that **fronts** a particular place or **fronts onto** it is next to it and faces it. 面对；朝向 ❑ [v n] *...real estate, which includes undeveloped land fronting the city convention center.* 包括市会议中心对面未开发土地的房地产 ❑ [v +onto] *There are some delightful Victorian houses fronting onto the pavement.* 面对人行道有一些漂亮的维多利亚式房子。❑ [v-ed] *...quaint cottages fronted by lawns and flowerbeds.* 前面有草坪和花坛的几处别致的村舍 15 VERB The person who **fronts** an organization is the most senior person in it. 领导；作为…的领袖 [BRIT 英] ❑ [v n] *He fronted a formidable band of fighters.* 他率领着一队可畏的斗士。❑ [v-ed] *The commission, fronted by Sir Isaac Hyatali, was set up in June 1992.* 由艾萨克·哈亚塔利爵士领导的这个委员会成立于 1992 年 6 月。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **head**

16 PHRASE If a person or thing is **in front**, they are ahead of others in a moving group, or further forward than someone or something else. 在前面；在最前头 ❑ *Officers will crack down on lunatic motorists who speed or drive too close to the car in front.* 警察将会严厉打击超速或紧贴前车行驶的疯狂司机。❑ *'What's with this guy?' demanded an American voice in the row in front.* "这人怎么了？"前排有个美国人问道。17 PHRASE Someone who is **in front** in a competition or contest at a particular point is winning at that point. (在竞赛或比赛中) 处于领先位置 ❑ *Richard Dunwoody is in front in the jockeys' title race.* 理查德·邓伍迪在职业骑师冠军赛中领先。❑ *Some preliminary polls show him out in front.* 一些初步民意调查显示他遥遥领先。18 PHRASE If someone or something is **in front of** a particular thing, they are facing it, ahead of it, or close to the front part of it. 在…前面；靠近…前部 ❑ *She sat down in front of her dressing-table mirror to look at herself.* 她在梳妆台的镜子前面坐下端详自己。❑ *Something darted out in front of my car, and my car hit it.* 有个东西突然冲到我的车前，我的车撞到了它。❑ *A police car was parked in front of the house.* 一辆警车停在房子前面。19 PHRASE If you do or say something **in front of** someone else, you do or say it when they are present. 在…面前 (做或说)；当着…的面 ❑ *They never argued in front of their children.* 他们从来不当着孩子的面争吵。❑ *He has been brought up not to swear in front of women.* 他从小就被教育不要在女性面前说脏话。20 PHRASE **On the home front** or **on the domestic front** means with regard to your own country rather than foreign countries. 在国内方面 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *Its present economic ills on the home front are largely the result of overspending.* 它目前国内方面的经济弊病主要源自超支。❑ *On the domestic front, the president got his way with his budget proposals.* 国内方面，总统的预算案获得了通过。

→ see **forecast**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *front* with:

N. front **door** 前门，front **end** 前端，front **of the line** 队列前部，front **paws** 前爪，front **porch** 前廊，front **room** 前屋，front **teeth** 门牙，front **tyre** 前胎，front **wheel** 前轮，front **window** 前窗 4

front|age /'frʌntɪdʒ/ (**frontages**) N-COUNT A **frontage** of a building is a wall which faces a public place such as a street or a river. (建筑物临街、河等的) 正面；临街面 ❑ *The restaurant has a river frontage.* 餐馆正对着一条河。

front|al /'frʌnt³l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Frontal** means relating to or involving the front of something, for example the front of an army, a vehicle, or the brain. 前面的；前部的；正面的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Military leaders are not expecting a frontal assault by the rebels.* 军队领导人没有想到叛军会从正面袭击。❑ *He pioneered the surgical technique called frontal lobotomy.* 他首创了叫做额叶切除术的外科手术。2 → see also **full-frontal**

ˌfront ˈbench (**front benches**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] In Britain, **the front bench** or people who sit on **the front bench** are members of Parliament who are ministers in the Government or who hold official positions in an opposition party. 前座议员 (指英国议会中坐在前排座位的政府大臣和担任公职的反对党议员) ❑ *Some of the Government front bench still believe our relationship with the U.S. is paramount.* 一些政府前座议员仍然相信我们和美国的关系高于一切。

front|bencher /ˌfrʌntˈbentʃəʳ/ (**frontbenchers**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **frontbencher** is a member of Parliament who is a minister in the Government or who holds an official position in an opposition party. (英国议会中的) 前座议员

ˈfront burn|er N-SING [usu *on the* N] If an issue is **on the front burner**, it receives a lot of attention because it is considered to be more urgent or important than other issues. 优先地位；关注焦点 ❑ *It helps to put an important issue back on the front burner.* 它有助于让一个重要问题重回关注焦点。

ˌfront ˈdoor (**front doors**) N-COUNT The **front door** of a house or other building is the main door, which is usually in the wall that faces a street. 正门；前门

fron|tier /'frʌntɪəʳ, frʌn'tɪəʳ/ (**frontiers**) 1 N-COUNT A **frontier** is a border between two countries. 边界；边境 [BRIT 英] ❑ *It wasn't difficult then to cross the frontier.* 那时穿越边境并不困难。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **border**

2 N-COUNT When you are talking about the western part of

America before the twentieth century, you use **frontier** to refer to the area beyond the part settled by Europeans. 西部边疆(指20世纪前美国西部欧洲移民尚未定居的部分) ❑ *...a far-flung outpost on the frontier.* 远驻西部边疆的前哨 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl, adj N] **The frontiers** of something, especially knowledge, are the limits to which it extends. (尤指知识的)前沿,尖端,界限 ❑ [+of] *...pushing back the frontiers of science.* 推进科学前沿 ❑ *...technological frontiers.* 技术前沿

fron|tis|piece /'frʌntɪspi:s/ (**frontispieces**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **frontispiece** of a book is a picture at the beginning, opposite the page with the title on. (图书的)卷首插图,冠图

front line (**front lines**) also **front-line** ❶ N-COUNT **The front line** is the place where two opposing armies are facing each other and where fighting is going on. (战争中的)前线,前方 ❑ *...a massive concentration of soldiers on the front line.* 前线大规模的兵力集结 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **front line** state shares a border with a country that it is at war with or is in conflict with. (国家)位于战争(或冲突)前线的,与敌国毗邻的 ❑ *...the front-line states bordering South Africa.* 和南非接壤的前线国家 ❸ PHRASE Someone who is **in the front line** has to play a very important part in defending or achieving something. 处于第一线;居于极重要岗位 ❑ *Information officers are in the front line of putting across government policies.* 新闻发布官处于传达政府政策的第一线。

front man (**front men**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **front man** for a group or organization, you mean that their role is to represent and give a good impression of it to the public, especially when it is not very respectable or popular. (尤指名声不佳或不受欢迎的团体或组织的)代言人,头面人物,名誉代表【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Tremaine is the company's front man in Washington.* 特里梅因是公司在华盛顿的名誉代表。[Also +for]

front-page ADJ [ADJ n] A **front-page** article or picture appears on the front page of a newspaper because it is very important or interesting. (报纸文章或图片)头版的 ❑ *...a front-page article in last week's paper.* 上周报纸的一篇头版文章

front-runner (**front-runners**) N-COUNT In a competition or contest, the **front-runner** is the person who seems most likely to win it. (竞赛或比赛中的)领先者,领跑者 ❑ *Neither of the front-runners in the presidential election is a mainstream politician.* 总统选举中的两位领先者都不是主流政治家。

frost /frɒst, AM 美 frɔ:st/ (**frosts**) N-VAR When there is **frost** or a **frost**, the temperature outside falls below freezing point and the ground becomes covered in ice crystals. 霜;霜冻 ❑ *There is frost on the ground and snow is forecast.* 地上下霜了,预报说有雪。❑ *The wind had veered to north, bringing clear skies and a keen frost.* 风向已经转北,带来了晴朗的天空和严重的霜冻。

frost|bite /'frɒstbaɪt, AM 美 'frɔ:st-/ N-UNCOUNT **Frostbite** is a condition in which parts of your body, such as your fingers or toes, become seriously damaged as a result of being very cold. 冻疮;冻伤 ❑ *The survivors suffered from frostbite.* 生还者身上有冻疮。

frost|bitten /'frɒstbɪtᵊn, AM 美 'frɔ:st-/ ADJ If a person or a part of their body is **frostbitten**, they are suffering from frostbite. (人或身体部位)生冻疮的,冻伤的

frost|ed /'frɒstɪd, AM 美 'frɔ:st-/ ❶ ADJ **Frosted** glass is glass that you cannot see through clearly. (玻璃)磨砂的,毛面的 ❑ *The top half of the door to his office was of frosted glass.* 他办公室门的上半部分是磨砂玻璃。❷ ADJ **Frosted** means covered with frost. 结霜的;被霜覆盖的 ❑ *...the frosted trees.* 被霜覆盖的树木 ❸ ADJ **Frosted** means covered with something that looks like frost. 覆有霜状物的 ❑ *...frosted blue eye shadow.* 蓝色霜状眼影 ❹ ADJ **Frosted** means covered with icing. 覆有糖霜的【AM 美】❑ *...a plate of frosted cupcakes.* 一盘撒有糖霜的纸杯蛋糕

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **iced**

frost|ing /'frɒstɪŋ, AM 美 'frɔ:st-/ N-UNCOUNT **Frosting** is a sweet substance made from powdered sugar that is used to cover and decorate cakes. 糖霜【AM 美】❑ *...a huge pastry with green frosting on it.* 撒有绿色糖霜的一大块油酥糕点

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **icing**

frosty /'frɒsti, AM 美 'frɔ:sti/ (**frostier, frostiest**) ❶ ADJ If the weather is **frosty**, the temperature is below freezing. 下霜的;霜冻的;严寒的 ❑ *...sharp, frosty nights.* 寒冷刺骨的夜晚 ❷ ADJ You describe the ground or an object as **frosty** when it is covered with frost. 结霜的;被霜覆盖的 ❑ *The street was deserted except for a cat lifting its paws off the frosty stones.* 街上空无一人,只有一只猫在结霜的石板上抬爪而行。

froth /frɒθ, AM 美 frɔ:θ/ (**froths, frothing, frothed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Froth** is a mass of small bubbles on the surface of a liquid. (液体表面的)泡,泡沫 ❑ *...the froth of bubbles on the top of a glass of beer.* 一杯啤酒表面的泡沫 ❑ *The froth is blown away.* 泡沫给吹开了。❷ VERB If a liquid **froths**, small bubbles appear on its surface. (液体)起泡沫,生泡沫 ❑ [v prep] *The sea froths over my feet.* 海水在我脚上泛起泡沫。❑ [v] *Add a little of the warmed milk and allow to froth a little.* 加一点儿温牛奶,让它起点儿泡沫。❸ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to an activity or object as **froth**, you disapprove of it because it appears exciting or attractive, but has very little real value or importance. 迷人但没有实际价值的事物;虚浮的东西【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *No substance at all, just froth.* 根本没有实质内容,净是些虚浮的东西。

frothy /'frɒθi, AM 美 'frɔ:θi/ (**frothier, frothiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **frothy** liquid has lots of bubbles on its surface. (液体)起泡沫的,表面多泡沫的 ❑ *...frothy milk shakes.* 泡沫奶昔

frown /fraʊn/ (**frowns, frowning, frowned**) VERB When someone **frowns**, their eyebrows become drawn together, because they are annoyed, worried, or puzzled, or because they are concentrating. (因恼怒、担心、困惑、全神贯注等而)皱眉,蹙额 ❑ [v] *Nancy shook her head, frowning.* 南希摇了摇头,皱起眉头。❑ [v +at] *He frowned at her anxiously.* 他不安地朝她皱了皱眉。❑ [v-ing] *...a frowning man.* 皱着眉头的男子 •N-COUNT **Frown** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a deep frown on the boy's face.* 男孩眉头紧锁。

▶**frown upon** or **frown on** PHRASAL VERB If something is **frowned upon** or **is frowned on**, people disapprove of it. 反对;不赞成;不同意 ❑ [be v-ed P] *This practice is frowned upon as being wasteful.* 这种做法被认为是浪费而不获认可。❑ [v P n] *Many teachers frown on such practices.* 许多教师不赞同这样的做法。

froze /frəʊz/ **Froze** is the past tense of **freeze**.

fro|zen /'frəʊzᵊn/ ❶ **Frozen** is the past participle of **freeze**. ❷ ADJ If the ground is **frozen** it has become very hard because the weather is very cold. (地面)上冻的,冻硬的 ❑ *It was bitterly cold now and the ground was frozen hard.* 现在冷得要命,地面都冻硬了。❑ *...the frozen bleakness of the Far North.* 极北地区的天寒地冻 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Frozen** food has been preserved by being kept at a very low temperature. (食物)冷冻的 ❑ *...frozen desserts like ice cream.* 冰激凌等冷冻甜品 ❹ ADJ If you say that you are **frozen**, or a part of your body is **frozen**, you are emphasizing that you feel very cold. (人或身体部位)冻坏的,冻僵的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He put one hand up to his frozen face.* 他把一只手伸到冰冷的脸上。•PHRASE **Frozen stiff** means the same as **frozen**. frozen stiff 同 frozen ❑ *It was cold and damp; he pulled up his collar and was aware of being frozen stiff.* 天气阴冷潮湿;他把衣领竖起来,感觉自己要被冻僵了。

→ see **glacier**

fruc|tose /'frʊktəʊz/ N-UNCOUNT **Fructose** is a sweet substance which occurs naturally in fruit and vegetables. It is sometimes used to make food sweeter. 果糖

→ see **fruit**

fru|gal /'fru:gᵊl/ ❶ ADJ People who are **frugal** or who live **frugal** lives do not eat much or spend much money on themselves. 节俭的;俭省的 ❑ *She lives a frugal life.* 她生活俭朴。•**fru|gal|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We must practise the strictest frugality and economy.* 我们必须实行最严格意义上的俭省节约。•**fru|gal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We lived fairly frugally.* 我们生活相当节俭。❑ *He frugally saved various bits of the machine in carefully marked boxes.* 他节约地把这台机器的各种零件放进仔细标记的盒子里收好。❷ ADJ A **frugal** meal is small and not expensive. (饮食)简单的,省钱的 ❑ *The diet was*

Word Web 话题词汇 fruit 果实

Fruits only appear on **flowering plants**. They are **fleshy** and **sweet** and contain **seeds** or a **stone** or **pit**. The fruit serves the plant in two ways. First, it protects seeds from damage. Secondly, it helps make sure seeds are carried to new places. After an animal eats a seed, it passes through its body unharmed. When the animal leaves droppings in a new location, the seed may start a new plant there. Fruits contain a **sugar** called **fructose**—an important source of energy for animals and humans. But not all fruits are sweet. **Lemons**, for example, are **sour**.

只有开花植物才会结果。果实多肉，甘甜，有籽或核。果实对植株而言有两个功用：第一，保护种子免受损害；第二，确保种子被带到其他地方。动物吃下种子后，可将其完好地从体内排出。当它在新的地点排出粪便时，种子便可能在那里长成新的植株。果实中含有一种叫做果糖的糖分，是动物和人类重要的能量来源。但并非所有的果实都是甜的，柠檬就是酸的。

frugal: cheese and water, rice and beans. 饮食很简单：奶酪、水、米饭和豆子。

fruit ◆◇/fruːt/ (**fruit** or **fruits, fruits, fruiting, fruited**) 1 N-VAR **Fruit** or a **fruit** is something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat. 水果；果实 ❑ *Fresh fruit and vegetables provide fibre and vitamins.* 新鲜果蔬提供纤维和维生素。❑ *...bananas and other tropical fruits.* 香蕉及其他热带水果 ❑ *Try to eat at least one piece of fruit a day.* 努力做到每天至少吃一个水果。2 VERB If a plant **fruits**, it produces fruit. 结果实 ❑ [v] *The scientists will study the variety of trees and observe which are fruiting.* 科学家们将研究各种树木，观察哪些结果实。3 N-COUNT **The fruits** or **the fruit of** someone's work or activity are the good things that result from it. 成果 ❑ [+of] *The team have really worked hard and Mansell is enjoying the fruits of that labour.* 这支队伍工作很努力，而曼塞尔正在享受着这种辛劳的成果。❑ *The findings are the fruit of more than three years' research.* 这些发现是 3 年多研究的成果。4 → see also **dried fruit, forbidden fruit, kiwi fruit, passion fruit** 5 PHRASE If the effort that you put into something or a particular way of doing something **bears fruit**, it is successful and produces good results. 取得成果 ❑ *He was naturally disappointed when the talks failed to bear fruit.* 会谈没有取得成果，他自然感到失望。6 PHRASE **The first fruits** or **the first fruit** of a project or activity are its earliest results or profits. (项目或活动的)初步成果 ❑ [+of] *This project is one of the first fruits of commercial co-operation between the two countries.* 这个项目是两国商业合作的初步成果之一。

→ see Word Web: **fruit**

→ see **dessert, grain**

ˈfruit bowl (**fruit bowls**) N-COUNT A **fruit bowl** is a large bowl in which fruit is kept and displayed. 水果盘

fruit|cake /ˈfruːtkeɪk/ (**fruitcakes**) also **fruit cake** 1 N-VAR A **fruitcake** is a cake that contains raisins, currants, and other dried fruit. 干果蛋糕；水果蛋糕 2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **fruitcake**, you mean that they are mad or that their behaviour is very strange. 疯子；怪人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

ˌfruit ˈcock|tail (**fruit cocktails**) N-VAR **Fruit cocktail** is a mixture of pieces of different kinds of fruit eaten as part of a meal. 什锦水果

ˈfruit fly (**fruit flies**) N-COUNT **Fruit flies** are very small flies which eat fruit and rotting plants. 实蝇；果蝇

fruit|ful /ˈfruːtfʊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **fruitful** produces good and useful results. 有成果的；有成效的 ❑ *We had a long, happy, fruitful relationship.* 我们有过一段长久、愉快、富有成果的关系。❑ *The talks had been fruitful, but much remained to be done.* 会谈卓有成效，但还有很多事情有待解决。•**fruit|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...taking their skills where they can be applied most fruitfully.* 把他们的技能用到最见成效之处 2 ADJ **Fruitful** land or trees produce a lot of crops. (土地)丰产的，富饶的；(树木)果实结得多的 ❑ *...a landscape that was fruitful and lush.* 硕果累累、郁郁葱葱的景色

fru|ition /fruˈɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *to* N] If something comes **to fruition**, it starts to succeed and produce the results that were intended or hoped for. 实现；完成；取得成果【FORMAL 正式】❑ *These plans take time to come to fruition.* 这些方案需要时间才能取得成果。

fruit|less /ˈfruːtləs/ ADJ **Fruitless** actions, events, or efforts do not achieve anything at all. 无结果的；无成效的；徒劳的 ❑ *It was a fruitless search.* 搜寻工作毫无结果。❑ *Talks have so far have been fruitless.* 会谈到目前为止未见成果。

ˈfruit ma|chine (**fruit machines**) N-COUNT A **fruit machine** is a machine used for gambling. You put money into it and if a particular combination of symbols, especially fruit, appears, you win money. 吃角子老虎机(一种赌具)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slot machine**

ˌfruit ˈsal|ad (**fruit salads**) N-VAR **Fruit salad** is a mixture of pieces of different kinds of fruit. It is usually eaten as a dessert. 水果色拉

fruity /ˈfruːti/ (**fruitier, fruitiest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **fruity** smells or tastes of fruit. 果香的；水果味的 ❑ *This shampoo smells fruity and leaves the hair beautifully silky.* 这款洗发水有果香，洗后头发如丝般顺滑。❑ *...a lovely rich fruity wine.* 香醇的果味酒 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fruity** voice or laugh is pleasantly rich and deep. (声音或笑声)圆润的，甜美的 ❑ *Jerrold laughed again, a solid, fruity laugh.* 杰罗尔德又笑了，浑厚而圆润的笑。

frumpy /ˈfrʌmpi/ ADJ If you describe a woman or her clothes as **frumpy**, you mean that her clothes are dull and not fashionable. (女子或其衣着)古板的，土气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I looked so frumpy next to these women.* 坐在这些女人旁边我显得特别土气。

frus|trate ◆◇/frʌˈstreɪt, AM 美 ˈfrʌstreɪt/ (**frustrates, frustrating, frustrated**) 1 VERB If something **frustrates** you, it upsets or angers you because you are unable to do anything about the problems it creates. 使灰心；使沮丧；使愤怒 ❑ [v n] *These questions frustrated me.* 这些问题让我沮丧。❑ [v n] *Doesn't it frustrate you that audiences in the theatre are so restricted?* 观众在剧场里受到如此多的限制，这难道不令人恼火吗？•**frus|trat|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Roberta felt frustrated and angry.* 罗伯塔既灰心又生气。❑ *...voters who are frustrated with the council.* 对市政会感到失望的选民 •**frus|tra|tion** /frʌˈstreɪʃᵊn/ (**frustrations**) N-VAR ❑ *The results show the level of frustration among hospital doctors.* 这些结果显示了医院医生的不满程度。❑ [+of] *...a man fed up with the frustrations of everyday life.* 受够了日常生活中各种失意挫折的男子 2 VERB If someone or something **frustrates** a plan or attempt to do something, they prevent it from succeeding. 挫败；阻挠 ❑ [v n] *The government has deliberately frustrated his efforts to gain work permits for his foreign staff.* 政府故意阻挠他为自己的外籍员工申请工作许可证的努力。❑ [v-ed] *...her frustrated attempt to become governor.* 她竞选州长受挫

frus|trat|ing /frʌˈstreɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **frustrating** annoys you or makes you angry because you cannot do anything about the problems it causes. 令人灰心的；使人沮丧的；让人懊恼的 ❑ [+for] *The current situation is very frustrating for us.* 当前情形令我们十分灰心。❑ *It is a frustrating and difficult time for Pat.* 对帕特来说，这是一个令人沮丧的艰难时刻。•**frus|trat|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Poverty and unemployment are frustratingly hard to tackle.* 贫穷和失业是难以解决的问题，这常常让人泄气。

→ see **anger**

fry ◆◇/fraɪ/ (**fries, frying, fried**) 1 VERB When you **fry** food, you cook it in a pan that contains hot fat or oil. 油煎；油炸；油炒 ❑ [v n] *Fry the breadcrumbs until golden brown.* 把面包屑炸成金褐色。❑ [v-ed] *...fried rice.* 炒饭 2 N-PLURAL **Fry** are very small, young fish. 鱼苗；鱼秧 3 N-PLURAL **Fries** are the same as **French fries**. fries 同 French fries 4 → see also **small fry**

→ see **cook, egg**

fry|er /ˈfraɪəʳ/ (**fryers**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **fryer** is a type of deep

pan which you can use to fry food in hot oil. 油炸锅

'fry|ing pan (**frying pans**) N-COUNT A **frying pan** is a flat metal pan with a long handle, in which you fry food. 煎锅；长柄平底锅

→ see **pan**

'fry-up (**fry-ups**) N-COUNT A **fry-up** is a meal consisting of a mixture of foods such as sausages, bacon, and eggs that have been fried. 油煎杂烩（餐品，将煎过的香肠、熏肉、鸡蛋等混成一盘）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ft **ft** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**feet** or **foot**. ❑ *Flying at 1,000 ft, he heard a peculiar noise from the rotors.* 在 1,000 英尺的高度飞行时，他听到旋翼发出一种奇怪的噪音。❑ *...an area of 2,750 sq ft.* 面积为 2,750 平方英尺的区域

F

fuch|sia /'fju:ʃə/ (**fuchsias**) N-VAR A **fuchsia** is a plant or a small bush which has pink, purple, or white flowers. The flowers hang downwards, with their outer petals curved backwards. 倒挂金钟属植物

fuck /fʌk/ (**fucks, fucking, fucked**)

Fuck is a rude and offensive word which you should avoid using. fuck 这个词粗鄙伤人，应避免使用。

1 EXCLAM **Fuck** is used to express anger or annoyance.（表示愤怒或恼火）他妈的，该死的【VERY RUDE, FEELINGS 非常无礼，情感】2 VERB To **fuck** someone means to have sex with them. 和…性交；肏【VERY RUDE 非常无礼】•N-COUNT **Fuck** is also a noun. 3 PHRASE **Fuck all** is used to mean 'nothing at all'. 一点儿也不【VERY RUDE, EMPHASIS 非常无礼，强调】

▶**fuck off** PHRASAL VERB [usu imper] Telling someone to **fuck off** is an insulting way of telling them to go away. 滚开；滚蛋【VERY RUDE 非常无礼】

▶**fuck up** PHRASAL VERB If you **fuck** something **up**, you make a mistake or do something badly. 弄错；搞砸【VERY RUDE 非常无礼】

fuck|er /'fʌkəʳ/ (**fuckers**) N-COUNT If someone calls a person a **fucker**, they are insulting them. 混蛋；笨蛋；蠢货【VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非常无礼，贬】

fuck|ing /'fʌkɪŋ/ ADJ **Fucking** is used by some people to emphasize a word or phrase, especially when they are feeling angry or annoyed.（尤用于愤怒或恼火时加强语气）他妈的，该死的【VERY RUDE, EMPHASIS 非常无礼，强调】

fud|dled /'fʌdᵊld/ ADJ Someone who is **fuddled** cannot think clearly, for example because they are very tired or slightly drunk. 稀里糊涂的；迷迷糊糊的 ❑ [+by] *Fuddled by brandy, her brain fumbled over the events of the night.* 白兰地让她脑子昏昏沉沉的，记不清楚夜里发生的事了。

fuddy-duddy /'fʌdi dʌdi/ (**fuddy-duddies**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **fuddy-duddy**, you are criticizing or making fun of them because they are old-fashioned in their appearance or attitudes. 老古板；老古董【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *He didn't want all those old fuddy-duddies around.* 他不想要那些老古董在身边。

fudge /fʌdʒ/ (**fudges, fudging, fudged**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fudge** is a soft brown sweet that is made from butter, cream, and sugar. 乳脂软糖；富奇糖 2 VERB If you **fudge** something, you avoid making a clear and definite decision, distinction, or statement about it. 回避；敷衍；搪塞；对…含糊其词 ❑ [v n] *Both have fudged their calculations and avoided specifics.* 两人都对自己的计算结果含糊其词，避免提到具体数字。

fuel ◆◇ /'fju:əl/ (**fuels, fuelling, fuelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fueling, fueled**

1 N-VAR **Fuel** is a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power. 燃料 ❑ *They ran out of fuel.* 他们的燃料用完了。❑ *...industrial research into cleaner fuels.* 对更清洁燃料的工业研究 2 VERB To **fuel** a situation means to make it become worse or more intense. 刺激；加剧；使恶化 ❑ [v n] *The result will inevitably fuel speculation about the Prime Minister's future.* 这一结果将不可避免地加剧人们对首相未来的揣测。❑ [be v-ed] *The economic boom was fueled by easy credit.* 宽松的信贷政策刺激了经济繁荣。3 PHRASE If something **adds fuel to** a conflict or debate, or **adds fuel to the fire**, it makes the conflict or debate more intense.（对…）火上浇油 ❑ *His comments are bound to add fuel to the debate.* 他的话必将为争论推波助澜。❑ *The decision to raise tariffs on imports will only add fuel to the fire.* 上调进口关税的决定只会火上浇油。

→ see **car, energy, engine, oil**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fuel* with:

N. **cost of** fuel 燃料费，fuel **oil** 燃料油，fuel **pump** 燃油泵，fuel **shortage** 燃料短缺，fuel **supply** 燃料供应，fuel **tank** 燃油箱 1

ADJ. **unleaded** fuel 无铅燃油 1

'fuel in|jec|tion N-UNCOUNT **Fuel injection** is a system in the engines of some vehicles which forces fuel directly into the part of the engine where it is burned. 燃料喷射；喷吹燃料

fuelled /'fju:əld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fueled**

ADJ A machine or vehicle that **is fuelled by** a particular substance works by burning that substance.（以…）作为燃料的 ❑ [+by] *It is less polluting than power stations fuelled by oil, coal and gas.* 比起以石油、煤和天然气为燃料的发电站，它污染小。

'fuel rod (**fuel rods**) N-COUNT **Fuel rods** are metal tubes containing nuclear fuel. They are used in some nuclear reactors.（核反应堆的）燃料棒

fug /fʌg/ N-SING People refer to the atmosphere somewhere as a **fug** when it is smoky and smelly and there is no fresh air. 烟雾腾腾的空气；污浊空气；闷滞空气【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...the fug of cigarette smoke.* 香烟缭绕的污浊空气

fu|gi|tive /'fju:dʒɪtɪv/ (**fugitives**) N-COUNT A **fugitive** is someone who is running away or hiding, usually in order to avoid being caught by the police. 逃亡者；亡命者；（通常指）逃犯 ❑ *...the fugitive train robber.* 逃亡的火车劫匪

fugue /fju:g/ (**fugues**) N-COUNT A **fugue** is a piece of music that begins with a simple tune which is then repeated by other voices or instrumental parts with small variations. 赋格曲【TECHNICAL 术语】

-ful /-fʊl/ (**-fuls**) SUFFIX You use **-ful** to form nouns that refer to the quantity of a substance that an object contains or can contain. For example, a handful of sand is the amount of sand that you can hold in your hand.（用于构成名词）表示"充满…所需的量"❑ *...a spoonful of brown sugar.* 一匙红糖

ful|crum /'fʊlkrəm/ N-SING If you say that someone or something is **the fulcrum** of an activity or situation, you mean that they have a very important effect on what happens.（活动或情形的）支点，支柱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The decision is the strategic fulcrum of the Budget.* 这一决定是预算案的战略支点。

ful|fil ◆◇ /fʊl'fɪl/ (**fulfils** or **fulfills, fulfilling, fulfilled**) also **fulfill** 1 VERB If you **fulfil** something such as a promise, dream, or hope, you do what you said or hoped you would do. 履行；实现；兑现 ❑ [v n] *President Kaunda fulfilled his promise of announcing a date for the referendum.* 卡翁达总统兑现了他的承诺，宣布了全民公决的日期。2 VERB To **fulfil** a task, role, or requirement means to do or be what is required, necessary, or expected. 执行；发挥；完成；满足（要求）❑ [v n] *Without them you will not be able to fulfil the tasks you have before you.* 没有他们，你将无法完成面临的任务。❑ [be v-ed] *All the necessary conditions were fulfilled.* 所有必要的条件都满足了。3 VERB If something **fulfils** you, or if you **fulfil yourself**, you feel happy and satisfied with what you are doing or with what you have achieved. 满足；使满意；使有成就感 ❑ [v n] *The war was the biggest thing in her life and nothing after that quite fulfilled her.* 这场战争是她生命中最重大的事件，从那以后再也没有什么让她特别有成就感了。❑ [v pron-refl] *They don't like the idea that women can fulfil themselves without the assistance of a man.* 他们不喜欢那种女人没有男人的帮助仍会有所成就的想法。•**ful|filled** ADJ ❑ *I feel more fulfilled doing this than I've ever done.* 做这件事让我比以往任何时候都感到满足。•**ful|fil|ling** ADJ ❑ *...a fulfilling career.* 让人

有成就感的职业 ❑ *I found it all very fulfilling.* 我发觉一切都令人感到非常满足。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fulfil* with:

N. fulfil *your* **destiny** 履行使命，fulfil **a dream** 实现梦想，fulfil **a promise** 兑现承诺，fulfil **a role** 发挥作用 1
fulfil **obligations** 履行义务 2

ful|fil|ment /fʊlˈfɪlmənt/ also **fulfillment** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Fulfilment** is a feeling of satisfaction that you get from doing or achieving something, especially something useful. 满足感；成就感 ❑ *...professional fulfilment.* 职业成就感 2 N-UNCOUNT **The fulfilment of** a promise, threat, request, hope, or duty is the event or act of it happening or being made to happen. 履行；实现；完成；满足 ❑ [+of] *Visiting Angkor was the fulfilment of a childhood dream.* 游览吴哥实现了孩提时的一个梦想。

full ⇹ /fʊl/ (**fuller, fullest**) 1 ADJ If something is **full**, it contains as much of a substance or as many objects as it can. 满的；装满的 ❑ *Once the container is full, it stays shut until you turn it clockwise.* 容器一旦装满，它会保持关闭，想要打开须按顺时针方向转动。❑ *...a full tank of petrol.* 一满箱汽油 2 ADJ If a place or thing **is full of** things or people, it contains a large number of them. 有大量…的；满是…的 ❑ [+of] *The case was full of clothes.* 箱子里塞满了衣服。❑ [+of] *The streets are still full of debris from two nights of rioting.* 街道上仍到处可见两晚骚乱的残迹。❑ [+of] *...a useful recipe leaflet full of ideas for using the new cream.* 列满这种新品奶油用法的实用食谱宣传册 3 ADJ If someone or something **is full of** a particular feeling or quality, they have a lot of it. 充满（特定情感或特质）的 ❑ [+of] *I feel full of confidence and so open to possibilities.* 我感到信心十足，愿意考虑各种可能。❑ [+of] *Mom's face was full of pain.* 妈妈脸上写满了痛苦。❑ [+of] *...an exquisite mousse, incredibly rich and full of flavour.* 味道格外浓郁丰醇的精致慕斯蛋糕 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You say that a place or vehicle is **full** when there is no space left in it for any more people or things. 满员的；没有空位（或空间）的 ❑ *The main car park was full when I left about 10.45.* 我 10 点 45 分左右离开时，主停车场已经没有车位了。❑ *They stay here a few hours before being sent to refugee camps, which are now almost full.* 他们在这儿待了几个小时后被送往难民营，难民营现在几乎已经满员了。❑ *The bus was completely full, and lots of people were standing.* 公交车里挤满了人，许多人都站着。5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If your hands or arms are **full**, you are carrying or holding as much as you can carry. （手或胳膊）占着的，拿满…的 ❑ [+of] *Sylvia entered, her arms full of packages.* 西尔维娅走了进来，怀里抱满了包裹。❑ *People would go into the store and come out with their arms full.* 人们进这家店总是满载而归。6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **full**, you have eaten or drunk so much that you do not want anything else. 吃饱的；喝足的 ❑ *It's healthy to eat when I'm hungry and to stop when I'm full.* 我饿了就吃，饱了就停，这样很健康。•**full|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *High fibre diets give the feeling of fullness.* 高纤维饮食给人以饱胀感。7 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **full** before a noun to indicate that you are referring to all the details, things, or people that it can possibly include. （用于名词前）所有的，全部的，完整的 ❑ *Full details will be sent to you once your application has been accepted.* 一俟申请获得接受，所有细节会马上寄出。❑ *May I have your full name?* 请问您全名叫什么？8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Full** is used to describe a sound, light, or physical force which is being produced with the greatest possible power or intensity. （声音、光线、力气等）最大（强度）的 ❑ *From his study came the sound of Mahler, playing at full volume.* 他的书房里传出马勒的乐曲，音量开到了最大。❑ *Then abruptly he revved the engine to full power.* 然后他突然加速到最大马力。•ADV [ADV adv] **Full** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a two-seater Lotus, parked with its headlamps full on.* 前灯大亮着停放的双座路特斯轿车 9 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **full** to emphasize the completeness, intensity, or extent of something. 完全的；充分的；彻底的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *We should conserve oil and gas by making full use of other energy sources.* 我们应该通过充分利用其他能源来节省石油和天然气。❑ *Television cameras are carrying the full horror of this war into homes around the world.* 电视摄像机把这场战争的恐怖景象完完全全地传送到全世界千家万户。❑ *The lane leading to the farm was in full view of the house windows.* 从房子的窗户可以把通向农场的那条小路尽收眼底。10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **full** statement or report contains a lot of information and detail. （内容）详尽的，丰富的 ❑ *Mr Primakov gave a full account of his meeting with the President.* 普里马科夫先生详细叙述了他和总统的会面。❑ *...the enormous detail in this very full document.* 这份内容十分全面的文件里的海量细节 11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has or leads a **full** life, you approve of the fact that they are always busy and do a lot of different things. （生活）多姿多彩的，充实的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *You will be successful in whatever you do and you will have a very full and interesting life.* 你不管做什么都会成功，你会过上非常充实有趣的生活。12 ADV You use **full** to emphasize the force or directness with which someone or something is hit or looked at. 恰好；正好；直接 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *She kissed him full on the mouth.* 她直接吻上了他的嘴唇。13 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **full** to refer to something which gives you all the rights, status, or importance for a particular position or activity, rather than just some of them. （所获得的权利、地位或重要性）完整的，正式的 ❑ *How did the meeting go, did you get your full membership?* 会开得怎么样，你成为正式成员了吗？14 ADJ [ADJ n] A **full** flavour is strong and rich. （味道）浓烈的，浓郁的 ❑ *Italian plum tomatoes have a full flavour, and are best for cooking.* 意大利李形番茄味道很足，最适合烹饪。15 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a part of someone's body as **full**, you mean that it is rounded and rather large. （身体部位）丰满的，圆润的 ❑ *The Juno Collection specialises in large sizes for ladies with a fuller figure.* 朱诺系列专门针对身材较为丰满的女士推出大号女装。❑ *...his strong chin, his full lips, his appealing mustache.* 他坚挺的下巴、饱满的双唇和迷人的八字胡 16 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **full** skirt or sleeve is wide and has been made from a lot of fabric. （裙摆或袖子）宽大的，宽松的 ❑ *My wedding dress has a very full skirt.* 我的婚纱裙摆很宽大。•**full|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The coat has raglan sleeves, and is cut to give fullness at the back.* 这件外套采用了插肩袖，在裁剪上给予背部宽松的空间。17 ADJ [usu ADJ n] When there is a **full** moon, the moon appears as a bright, complete circle. （月）满的，圆的 18 PHRASE You say that something has been done or described **in full** when everything that was necessary has been done or described. 全部；完整地 ❑ *The medical experts have yet to report in full.* 医学专家尚未给出完整的报告。19 PHRASE If you say that a person **knows full well** that something is true, especially something unpleasant, you are emphasizing that they are definitely aware of it, although they may behave as if they are not. （尤指对令人不快的事）很清楚地知道（或了解），一清二楚 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *He knew full well he'd be ashamed of himself later.* 他很清楚地知道自己过后会无地自容。20 PHRASE Something that is done or experienced **to the full** is done to as great an extent as is possible. 尽量；充分；在最大程度上 ❑ *She probably has a good mind, which should be used to the full.* 她可能很有头脑，应该充分运用。21 **to be full of beans** → see **bean** 22 **full blast** → see **blast** 23 **to come full circle** → see **circle** 24 **to have your hands full** → see **hand** 25 **in full swing** → see **swing**

Thesaurus 同类词 *full* Also look up:

ADJ. brimming; (*ant.*) empty 1
bursting 3
sated, stuffed 6

ˈfull-back (**full-backs**) also **fullback** N-COUNT In rugby or football, a **full-back** is a defending player whose position is towards the goal which their team is defending. （橄榄球的）最后卫；（足球的）后卫

ˌfull-ˈblooded ADJ [ADJ n] **Full-blooded** behaviour and actions are carried out with great commitment and enthusiasm. 全力以赴的；热情洋溢的 ❑ *Experts are agreed that full-blooded market reform is the only way to save the economy.* 专家们一致认为只有大力实行市场改革才能挽救经济。

ˌfull-ˈblown ADJ [ADJ n] **Full-blown** means having all the characteristics of a particular type of thing or person. 具有一应特征的；完全成熟的 ❑ *Before becoming a full-blown director, he worked as the film editor on Citizen Kane.* 在成为一名完全成熟的导演之前，他曾经是电影《公民凯恩》的剪辑师。

ˌfull ˈboard also **full-board** N-UNCOUNT If the price at a hotel

includes **full board**, it includes all your meals. 全食宿(指住宿及全部伙食均由旅馆提供)【mainly BRIT 主英】

full dress N-UNCOUNT Someone who is **in full dress** is wearing all the clothes needed for a ceremony or formal occasion. 礼服;盛装

full-flavoured

in AM, use 美国英语用 **full-flavored**

ADJ **Full-flavoured** food or wine has a pleasant fairly strong taste. 味足的;味醇的

full-fledged ADJ **Full-fledged** means the same as **fully fledged**. 同 fully fledged

full-frontal also **full frontal** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is **full-frontal** nudity in a photograph or film, you can see the whole of the front part of someone's naked body, including the genitals. 正面全裸的 ❑ *Why is full-frontal male nudity still so scarce in films?* 为什么电影里男性正面全裸的镜头还是如此少见呢? 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **full-frontal** to describe someone's criticism or way of dealing with something, you are emphasizing that it is very strong and direct. (批评等)正面的,直接的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Tories believe a full-frontal attack on the opposition leader is their best hope.* 托利党人认为他们最大的希望就是对反对派领袖展开正面抨击。

full-grown ADJ An animal or plant that is **full-grown** has reached its full adult size and stopped growing. (动植物)发育完全的,完全长成的,成熟的 ❑ *...a full-grown male orang-utan.* 成年雄性猩猩

full house (**full houses**) N-COUNT If a theatre has **a full house** for a particular performance, it has as large an audience as it can hold. (剧院的)满座,客满 ❑ *...playing to a full house.* 演出座无虚席

full-length 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-length** book, record, or film is the normal length, rather than being shorter than normal. (图书、唱片或电影)标准长度的,未经删节的 ❑ *...his first full-length recording in well over a decade.* 他十好几年来第一张足长的唱片 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-length** coat or skirt is long enough to reach the lower part of a person's leg, almost to the ankles. A full-length sleeve reaches a person's wrist. (外套或裙子)长及小腿(或脚踝)的;(衣袖)长及手腕的 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Full-length** curtains or other furnishings reach to the floor. (窗帘等)长及地面的,拖地的 4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-length** mirror or painting shows the whole of a person. (镜子或画像)全身的 5 ADV [ADV after v] Someone who is lying **full-length**, is lying down flat and stretched out. (四肢)伸展开,摊平地 ❑ *She stretched herself out full-length.* 她摊平了四肢。

full marks N-PLURAL If you get **full marks** in a test or exam, you get everything right and gain the maximum number of marks. (考试等的)满分【BRIT 英】❑ *Most people in fact got full marks in one question and zero in the other.* 实际上多数人一个问题得了满分,另一个问题却得了零分。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **a perfect score**

full monty /ˌfʊl ˈmɒnti/ N-SING You use **the full monty** to describe something that impresses you because it includes everything that you could possibly expect it to include. 一应俱全;应有尽有【BRIT, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 英,非正式,褒】❑ *There was everything from simple piano to a full orchestral finish. The full monty.* 从钢琴单音演奏到曲终管弦乐队齐奏,什么都有了。一应俱全。

fullness /ˈfʊlnəs/ 1 → see **full** 2 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in the fullness of time**, you mean that it will eventually happen after a long time or after a long series of events. 总有一天;在时机成熟时【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a mystery that will be revealed in the fullness of time.* 将会在时机成熟时揭开的谜团

full-on ADJ **Full-on** is used to describe things or activities that have all the characteristics of their type, or are done in the strongest or most extreme way possible. 具有一应特征的;完全的;绝对的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What they were really good at was full-on rock'n'roll.* 他们特别擅长的是地道的摇滚乐。

full-page ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-page** advertisement, picture, or article in a newspaper or magazine uses a whole page. (报刊广告、图片或文章)整版的,整页的

full-scale 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Full-scale** means as complete, intense, or great in extent as possible. 全面的;完全的;最大限度的 ❑ *...the possibility of a full-scale nuclear war.* 爆发全面核战争的可能性 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-scale** drawing or model is the same size as the thing that it represents. (绘图或模型)实物大小的,全尺寸的 ❑ *...working, full-scale prototypes.* 全尺寸工作样机

full-size or **full-sized** ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-size** or **full-sized** model or picture is the same size as the thing or person that it represents. (模型或图片)实物大小的,真人大小的,全尺寸的 ❑ *I made a full-size cardboard model.* 我做了一个全尺寸纸板模型。

full stop (**full stops**) N-COUNT A **full stop** is the punctuation mark. which you use at the end of a sentence when it is not a question or exclamation. 句号【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **period**

full-strength → see **strength**

full-throated ADJ [ADJ n] A **full-throated** sound coming from someone's mouth, such as a shout or a laugh, is very loud. (叫喊、笑等声音)响亮的,洪亮的 ❑ *...full-throated singing.* 嗓亮的歌声

full-time also **full time** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Full-time** work or study involves working or studying for the whole of each normal working week rather than for part of it. 全职的;专职的;全日制的 ❑ *...a full-time job.* 全职工作 ❑ *...full-time staff.* 专职员工 •ADV [ADV after v] **Full-time** is also an adverb. ❑ *Deirdre works full-time.* 戴尔德丽做全职工作。2 N-UNCOUNT In games such as football, **full-time** is the end of a match. (足球等的)终场,比赛结束【BRIT 英】❑ *The score at full-time was Arsenal 1, Sampdoria 1.* 比赛结束时阿森纳队和桑普多利亚队 1 比 1 战平。

full-timer (**full-timers**) N-COUNT A **full-timer** is someone who works full-time. 全职工作者;专职员工 ❑ *The company employs six full-timers and one part-time worker.* 这家公司聘有 6 名全职员工和 1 名兼职工。

full up also **full-up** 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **full up** has no space left for any more people or things. 挤满的;占满的 ❑ *The prisons are all full up.* 各监狱人满为患。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **full up** you have eaten or drunk so much that you do not want to eat or drink anything else. 吃饱的;喝足的【INFORMAL 非正式】

fully ↔ /ˈfʊli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] **Fully** means to the greatest degree or extent possible. 完全;最大程度地 ❑ *She was fully aware of my thoughts.* 她完全清楚我的想法。❑ *I don't fully agree with that.* 我对此不完全同意。2 ADV [ADV with v] You use **fully** to say that a process is completely finished. 完全,彻底(结束) ❑ *He had still not fully recovered.* 他还没有完全康复。3 ADV [ADV with v] If you describe, answer, or deal with something **fully**, you leave out nothing that should be mentioned or dealt with. 全面;充分;彻底 ❑ *Major elements of these debates are discussed more fully later in this book.* 这些争论的主要内容在本书后面章节中会详加讨论。4 ADV **Fully** is used to emphasize how great an amount is. 用于强调数量大)整整,足足【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语,强调】❑ *Fully 30% of the poor could not even afford access to illegal shanties.* 足足有 30% 的贫困人口连非法窝棚都住不起。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fully* with:

ADJ. **fully adjustable** 可全方位调节的,**fully aware** 完全明白的,**fully clothed** 衣着整齐的,**fully functional** 完全可用的,**fully operational** 全面运转的,**fully prepared** 准备充分的 1

V. **fully agree** 完全赞同,**fully expect** 完全预料到,**fully extend** 充分伸展,**fully understand** 完全理解 1
fully decide 完全决定,**fully develop** 充分发展,**fully form** 完全成形,**fully heal** 完全治愈,**fully realize** 充分认识到,**fully recover** 完全康复 2
fully explain 全面解释 3

fully fledged also **fully-fledged** ADJ [ADJ n] **Fully fledged** means complete or fully developed. 羽翼丰满的；完全成熟的 ❑ *Hungary is to have a fully-fledged Stock Exchange from today.* 匈牙利从今天起将拥有一个完全成熟的股票交易所。

fulminate /ˈfʊlmɪneɪt, ˈfʌl-/ (**fulminates, fulminating, fulminated**) VERB If you **fulminate against** someone or something, you criticize them angrily. 怒斥；强烈谴责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*against/about*] *They all fulminated against the new curriculum.* 他们都对新课程表示强烈不满。

fulsome /ˈfʊlsəm/ ADJ If you describe expressions of praise, apology, or gratitude as **fulsome**, you disapprove of them because they are exaggerated and elaborate, so that they sound insincere. (赞扬、道歉、感激等)溢美的，过度的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Newspapers have been fulsome in their praise of the former president.* 报纸上对前总统都是些溢美之词。

fumble /ˈfʌmbᵊl/ (**fumbles, fumbling, fumbled**) ❶ VERB If you **fumble for** something or **fumble with** something, you try and reach for it or hold it in a clumsy way. 摸索；笨拙地处理 ❑ [v +*for/with*] *She crept from the bed and fumbled for her dressing gown.* 她轻悄悄地从床上爬起来，摸索自己的晨衣。[Also v +*in*] ❷ VERB When you are trying to say something, if you **fumble** for the right words, you speak in a clumsy and unclear way. 笨嘴拙舌地说；结结巴巴地说 ❑ [v +*for*] *I fumbled for something to say.* 我磕磕巴巴找话说。❑ [v n] *He fumbled his lines, not knowing what he was going to say.* 他台词念得结结巴巴，不知道接下来说什么。[Also v]

fume /fjuːm/ (**fumes, fuming, fumed**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Fumes** are the unpleasant and often unhealthy smoke and gases that are produced by fires or by things such as chemicals, fuel, or cooking. (难闻且往往有害的)烟，烟雾，烟气 ❑ *...car exhaust fumes.* 汽车尾气 ❷ VERB If you **fume** over something, you express annoyance and anger about it. 发怒；生气 ❑ [v +*over/at/about*] *He was still fuming over the remark.* 他还在为那句话生气。❑ [v with quote] *'It's monstrous!' Jackie fumed.* "真是太过分了！"杰姬气冲冲地说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fum = smoking* 烟熏：*fume, fumigate, perfume*

fumigate /ˈfjuːmɪgeɪt/ (**fumigates, fumigating, fumigated**) VERB If you **fumigate** something, you get rid of germs or insects from it using special chemicals. (为除菌、杀虫等用特殊化学药剂)熏蒸 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...fruit which has been treated with insecticide and fumigated.* 喷过杀虫剂并熏蒸过的水果 •**fumigation** /ˌfjuːmɪˈgeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Methods of control involved poisoning and fumigation.* 防治方法包括毒杀和熏蒸。

fun ◆◆◇ /fʌn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You refer to an activity or situation as **fun** if you think it is pleasant and enjoyable and it causes you to feel happy. 趣事；乐趣 ❑ *It was such a success and we had so much fun doing it.* 它大获成功，我们从中得到了无限乐趣。❑ *It could be fun to watch them.* 看着他们就很有意思。❑ *You still have time to join in the fun.* 现在加入其中享受快乐还来得及。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is **fun**, you mean that you enjoy being with them because they say and do interesting or amusing things. 有趣的人；好玩的人【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Liz was wonderful fun to be with.* 利兹是个非常有趣的伙伴。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as a **fun** thing, you mean that you think it is enjoyable. If you describe someone as a **fun** person, you mean that you enjoy being with them. 令人愉快的；让人开心的；有趣的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It was a fun evening.* 那个晚上很好玩。❑ *What a fun person he is!* 他多么有趣啊！❹ PHRASE Someone who is a **figure of fun** is considered ridiculous, so that people laugh at them or make jokes about them. 荒唐可笑的人；引人嘲笑的人 ❺ PHRASE If you do something **for fun** or **for the fun of it**, you do it in order to enjoy yourself rather than because it is important or necessary. 为了好玩 ❑ *I took my M. A. just for fun really.* 我拿文科硕士学位其实就是玩玩儿。❑ *He had just come for the fun of it.* 他来只是为了好玩。❻ PHRASE If you do something **in fun**, you do it as a joke or for amusement, without intending to cause any harm. 开玩笑地；闹着玩地 ❑ *Don't say such things, even in fun.* 不要说这些话，就算是开玩笑也不行。❼ PHRASE If you **make fun of** someone or something or **poke fun at** them, you laugh at them, tease them, or make jokes about them in a way that causes them to seem ridiculous. 取笑；戏弄；拿…开玩笑 ❑ *Don't make fun of me.* 不要取笑我。❑ *She poked fun at people's shortcomings.* 她拿别人的缺点开玩笑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *fun* Also look up:

N. amusement, enjoyment, play; (*ant.*) misery ❶
ADJ. amusing, enjoyable, entertaining, happy, pleasant; (*ant.*) boring ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *fun* with:

V. **have** fun 玩得开心，**join the** fun 加入一起玩 ❶
ought to/should be fun 应该会好玩，fun **to watch** 看着好玩的 ❸
N. *your* **idea of** fun 认为有趣的事，**sense of** fun 趣味 ❶
fun **part** 有趣的部分，fun **stuff** 好玩的东西，fun **time** 快乐时光 ❸

function ◆◆◇ /ˈfʌŋkʃᵊn/ (**functions, functioning, functioned**) ❶ N-COUNT The **function** of something or someone is the useful thing that they do or are intended to do. 功能；作用；职能 ❑ [+*of*] *The main function of the merchant banks is to raise capital for industry.* 商业银行的主要职能是为产业融资。❷ VERB If a machine or system **is functioning**, it is working or operating. (机器或系统)工作，运转，运行 ❑ [v] *The authorities say the prison is now functioning normally.* 当局称监狱现在运转正常。❸ VERB If someone or something **functions as** a particular thing, they do the work or fulfil the purpose of that thing. 发挥功能；起作用；行使职能 ❑ [v +*as*] *On weekdays, one third of the room functions as workspace.* 在工作日，房间的三分之一用作办公区域。❹ N-COUNT A **function** is a series of operations that a computer performs, for example when a single key or a combination of keys is pressed. 函数(指计算机执行的一系列操作) ❺ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that one thing is **a function of** another, you mean that its amount or nature depends on the other thing. 函数(随他物变化而变化的事物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Investment is a function of the interest rate.* 投资是利率的函数。❻ N-COUNT A **function** is a large formal dinner or party. (正式的)宴会，大型聚会

Thesaurus 同类词 *function* Also look up:

N. action, duty, job, responsibility ❶
celebration, gathering, occasion ❻
V. operate, perform, work ❸

functional /ˈfʌŋkʃənᵊl/ ❶ ADJ **Functional** things are useful rather than decorative. 实用的；有用的 ❑ *...modern, functional furniture.* 实用的现代家具 ❑ *The decor is functional.* 装潢实用。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Functional** means relating to the way in which something works or operates, or relating to how useful it is. 工作(或运转)方式的；功能性的 ❑ *...rules defining the territorial boundaries and functional limits of the local state.* 划定本州地界并明确政府职权的章程 ❸ ADJ **Functional** equipment works or operates in the way that it is supposed to. (设备)运转正常的，在工作的，在起作用的 ❑ *We have fully functional smoke alarms on all staircases.* 我们在各层楼梯都安装有完全正常的烟雾警报器。

functionalism /ˈfʌŋkʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Functionalism** is the idea that the most important aspect of something, especially the design of a building or piece of furniture, is how it is going to be used or its usefulness. (尤指建筑和家具的)功能主义【TECHNICAL 术语】

functionality /ˌfʌŋkʃᵊnælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **functionality** of a computer or other machine is how useful it is or how many functions it can perform. (计算机等的)功能性 ❑ *It is significantly more compact than any comparable laptop, with no loss in functionality.* 它比同类笔记本电脑小巧很多，但功能未减。

functionary /ˈfʌŋkʃənəri, AM 美 -neri/ (**functionaries**) N-COUNT A **functionary** is a person whose job is to do administrative

work, especially for a government or a political party.（尤指为政府或政党服务的）职员，工作人员，行政人员【FORMAL 正式】

'func|tion key (**function keys**) N-COUNT **Function keys** are the keys along the top of a computer keyboard, usually numbered from F1 to F12. Each key is designed to make a particular thing happen when you press it. 功能键【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Just hit the F5 function key to send and receive your e-mails.* 只要按功能键 F5 就可以收发电子邮件了。

fund ◆◆◆ /fʌnd/ (**funds, funding, funded**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Funds** are amounts of money that are available to be spent, especially money that is given to an organization or person for a particular purpose.（尤指为特定目的给予机构或个人的）资金，钱款 ❑ *The concert will raise funds for research into Aids.* 这场音乐会将为艾滋病研究筹款。❑ *...government funds.* 政府资金 ❷ → see also **fund-raising** ❸ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **fund** is an amount of money that is collected or saved for a particular purpose.（为特定目的筹集或储蓄的）基金，专款 ❑ [+for] *...a scholarship fund for undergraduate engineering students.* 提供给工程学本科生的奖学金基金 ❹ → see also **trust fund** ❺ VERB When a person or organization **funds** something, they provide money for it. 资助；为…提供资金 ❑ [be V-ed] *The airport is being privately funded by a construction group.* 该机场由一个建筑集团私人出资兴建。❑ [V-ed] *...a new privately funded scheme.* 新的私人资助计划 •**-funded** COMB ❑ *...government-funded institutions.* 政府资助的机构 ❻ N-COUNT If you have a **fund of** something, you have a lot of it. 大量；许多 ❑ [+of] *He is possessed of an extraordinary fund of energy.* 他精力异常充沛。

fun|da|men|tal ◆◇◇ /ˌfʌndə'mentᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **fundamental** to describe things, activities, and principles that are very important or essential. They affect the basic nature of other things or are the most important element upon which other things depend. 基本的；根本的；主要的；基础的 ❑ *Our constitution embodies all the fundamental principles of democracy.* 我们的宪法体现了民主的所有基本原则。❑ *A fundamental human right is being withheld from these people.* 这些人被剥夺了一项基本人权。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **fundamental** to describe something which exists at a deep and basic level, and is therefore likely to continue. 根本性的；固有的；根深蒂固的 ❑ *But on this question, the two leaders have very fundamental differences.* 但在这个问题上，两位领导人有着根本性的分歧。❸ ADJ If one thing **is fundamental to** another, it is absolutely necessary to it, and the second thing cannot exist, succeed, or be imagined without it. 必需的；不可或缺的 ❑ *The method they pioneered remains fundamental to research into the behaviour of nerve cells.* 他们首创的方法对于研究神经细胞的行为一直是不可或缺的。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **fundamental** to show that you are referring to what you consider to be the most important aspect of a situation, and that you are not concerned with less important details. 最根本的；最重要的 ❑ *The fundamental problem lies in their inability to distinguish between reality and invention.* 最根本的问题在于他们无法分清现实和虚构。

Thesaurus 同类词 *fundamental* Also look up:

ADJ. basic, essential, necessary, original, primary ❶ ❷

fun|da|men|tal|ism /ˌfʌndə'mentəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Fundamentalism** is the belief in the original form of a religion or theory, without accepting any later ideas. 原教旨主义；基要主义 ❑ *Religious fundamentalism was spreading in the region.* 宗教原教旨主义正在这一地区蔓延。•**fun|da|men|tal|ist** (**fundamentalists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] ❑ *He will try to satisfy both wings of the party, the fundamentalists and the realists.* 他将尽量同时满足该党两翼——基要主义者和现实主义者——的要求。❑ *...fundamentalist Christians.* 基要主义基督徒

fun|da|men|tal|ly /ˌfʌndə'mentəli/ ❶ ADV You use **fundamentally** for emphasis when you are stating an opinion, or when you are making an important or general statement about something. 基本上；从根本上说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Fundamentally, women like him for his sensitivity and charming vulnerability.* 基本说来，女人喜欢他是因为他细腻的情感和迷人的文弱气质。❑ *He can be very charming, but he is fundamentally a bully.* 他有时会显得很有魅力，但他本质上是一个恶霸。❷ ADV [ADV with v] You use **fundamentally** to indicate that something affects or relates to the deep, basic nature of something. 根本性地 ❑ *He disagreed fundamentally with the President's judgment.* 他从根本上反对总统的判断。❑ *Environmentalists say the treaty is fundamentally flawed.* 环保主义者称这个条约存在根本性缺陷。

fun|da|men|tals /ˌfʌndə'mentəlz/ N-PLURAL **The fundamentals** of something are its simplest, most important elements, ideas, or principles, in contrast to more complicated or detailed ones. 基础；基本原则（或原理）❑ [+of] *...teaching small children the fundamentals of road safety.* 教给小孩子道路交通安全的基本规则 ❑ *They agree on fundamentals, like the need for further political reform.* 他们在需要深化政治改革等基本问题上达成一致。

fund|ing ◆◇◇ /'fʌndɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Funding** is money which a government or organization provides for a particular purpose.（政府或机构为特定目的提供的）资金，款项，拨款 ❑ *They hope for government funding for the scheme.* 他们希望政府为这个计划提供资金。❑ *Many colleges have seen their funding cut.* 许多学院的经费都遭到了削减。

fund|rais|er /'fʌndreɪzəʳ/ (**fundraisers**) also **fund-raiser** ❶ N-COUNT A **fundraiser** is an event which is intended to raise money for a particular purpose, for example, for a charity. 筹款活动；募捐会 ❑ [+for] *Organize a fundraiser for your church.* 为你的教堂组织一次募捐活动。❷ N-COUNT A **fundraiser** is someone who works to raise money for a particular purpose, for example, for a charity. 筹集资金者；募捐者 ❑ [+for] *Sir Anthony was a keen fundraiser for the Liberal Democrats.* 安东尼爵士是自由民主党热心的资金筹集者。

'fund-raising also **fundraising** N-UNCOUNT **Fund-raising** is the activity of collecting money to support a charity or political campaign or organization. 筹款；募捐 ❑ *Encourage her to get involved in fund-raising for charity.* 鼓励她参加慈善募捐活动。

fu|ner|al /'fju:nərəl/ (**funerals**) N-COUNT A **funeral** is the ceremony that is held when the body of someone who has died is buried or cremated. 葬礼；丧礼 ❑ *His funeral will be on Thursday at Blackburn Cathedral.* 他的葬礼将于星期四在布莱克本大教堂举行。❑ *He was given a state funeral.* 为他举行了国葬。

→ see Word Web:**funeral**

'fu|ner|al di|rec|tor (**funeral directors**) N-COUNT A **funeral director** is a person whose job is to arrange funerals. 葬礼承办人；殡仪员

'fu|ner|al home (**funeral homes**) N-COUNT A **funeral home** is a place where a funeral director works and where dead people are prepared for burial or cremation. 殡仪馆

'fu|ner|al par|lour (**funeral parlours**) N-COUNT A **funeral parlour** is a place where a funeral director works and where dead people are prepared for burial or cremation. 殡仪馆【BRIT 英】

Word Web 话题词汇 **funeral 葬礼**

Many modern **funeral** practices may have their roots in ancient beliefs. Today's **wake** resembles the early custom of providing plentiful food for the **departed**. In some cultures the food was meant to pacify the spirits. In others, it was for the **deceased** to eat in the **afterlife**. In some societies **mourners** waited by the **dead** in the hope that the person would return to life. People brought flowers to please the spirit of the dead person. **Ceremonial** candles resemble the fires lit to protect the living from dangerous spirits. Wearing special clothing was also supposed to confuse the spirits.

很多当代的葬礼习俗植根于古老的信仰。今日的守灵做法与为亡故者提供丰盛食物的早期习俗相仿。在某些文化中，食物用来抚慰魂灵。而在另一些文化中，它是给逝者在死后享用的。在有些社会，哀悼者会守候在死者身边，盼着他们起死回生。人们献花慰藉死者的魂灵。祭奠用的蜡烛好似火，为生者驱邪避凶。人们穿特定的衣服也是为了迷惑鬼魂。

Word Web 话题词汇 fungus 真菌

Some **fungi** are destructive. For example, **mould** and **mildew** destroy crops, ruin clothing, cause diseases, and can even lead to death. But many fungi are useful. For instance, a single-cell fungus called **yeast** makes bread rise. Another form of yeast helps wine **ferment**. It turns the sugar in grape juice into alcohol. And **mushrooms** are a part of the diet of people all over the world. Cheese makers use a specific fungus to produce the creamy white skin on **brie**. A different **micro-organism** gives blue cheese its characteristic colour. **Truffles**, the most expensive fungi, cost more than £50 an ounce.

某些真菌具有破坏性。例如，霉菌会摧毁庄稼，损坏衣物，引发疾病，甚至还会致死。但很多真菌是有用的。例如，有一种叫做酵母的单细胞真菌可用来发面。还有种酵母能让酒发酵，将葡萄汁中的糖分转化为酒精。蘑菇在全世界人的食谱中都占据着一席之地。乳酪商使用一种特殊的真菌，制作出布里奶酪上的白色奶皮。蓝乳酪中含有的则是一种不同的微生物，因此呈现出独特的颜色。块菌是最昂贵的真菌，每盎司价值超过 50 英镑。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **funeral home**

fu|ner|ary /ˈfjuːnərəri, AM 美 -reri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Funerary** means relating to funerals, burials, or cremations. 葬礼的；丧葬的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...funerary monuments.* 墓碑

fu|nereal /fjuːˈnɪəriəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **funereal** tone, atmosphere, or colour is very sad and serious and would be suitable for a funeral. （语气、气氛或颜色）适于葬礼的，沉痛肃穆的 ❑ *He addressed the group in funereal tones.* 他语气沉痛地对大家讲话。

fun|fair /ˈfʌnfeəʳ/ (**funfairs**) N-COUNT A **funfair** is an event held in a park or field at which people pay to ride on various machines for amusement or try to win prizes in games. The people who organize and operate it usually take it from one place to another.（流动）游艺节【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **carnival**

fun|gal /ˈfʌŋgᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Fungal** means caused by, consisting of, or relating to fungus. 真菌的；真菌引起的；真菌构成的 ❑ *Athlete's foot is a fungal infection.* 足癣是一种真菌感染。

fun|gi /ˈfʌŋgiː, ˈfʌndʒaɪ/ **Fungi** is the plural of **fungus**.（fungus 的复数）

fun|gi|cide /ˈfʌŋgɪsaɪd, ˈfʌndʒ-/ (**fungicides**) N-VAR A **fungicide** is a chemical that can be used to kill fungus or to prevent it from growing. 杀真菌剂

→ see **farm**

fun|gus /ˈfʌŋgəs/ (**fungi**) N-VAR A **fungus** is a plant that has no flowers, leaves, or green colouring, such as a mushroom or a toadstool. Other types of fungus such as mould are extremely small and look like a fine powder. 真菌

→ see Word Web:**fungus**

fu|nicu|lar /fjuːˈnɪkjʊləʳ/ N-SING A **funicular** or a **funicular railway** is a type of railway which goes up a very steep hill or mountain. A machine at the top of the slope pulls the carriage up the rails by a steel rope. 缆车；缆索铁道

funk /fʌŋk/ N-UNCOUNT **Funk** is a style of dance music based on jazz and blues, with a strong, repeated bass part. 疯克音乐（一种舞蹈音乐，由爵士乐和布鲁斯发展而来）❑ *...a mixture of experimental jazz, soul and funk.* 实验爵士乐、灵乐和疯克音乐的融合

funky /ˈfʌŋki/ (**funkier, funkiest**) ❶ ADJ **Funky** jazz, blues, or pop music has a very strong, repeated bass part.（爵士乐、布鲁斯或流行音乐）疯克风格的 ❑ *It's a funky sort of rhythm.* 这种节奏有些疯克风格。❷ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **funky**, you like them because they are unconventional or unusual. 不依习俗（或传统）的；不寻常的；与众不同的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 主美，非正式，褒】❑ *It had a certain funky charm, I guess, but it wasn't much of a place to raise a kid.* 那个地方是有种怪怪的独特魅力，我想，但是不适合养孩子。

fun|nel /ˈfʌnᵊl/ (**funnels, funnelling, funnelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **funneling, funneled**

❶ N-COUNT A **funnel** is an object with a wide, circular top and a narrow short tube at the bottom. Funnels are used to pour liquids into containers which have a small opening, for example bottles. 漏斗 ❷ N-COUNT A **funnel** is a metal chimney on a ship or railway engine powered by steam.（蒸汽轮船或机车的）烟囱 ❑ *...a merchantman with three masts and two funnels.* 一艘有三根桅杆和两个烟囱的商船 ❸ N-COUNT You can describe as a **funnel** something that is narrow, or narrow at one end, through which a substance flows and is directed. 漏斗状物 ❑ *These fires create convection funnels, and throw a lot of particles into the upper atmosphere.* 这些火焰形成对流漏斗，把大量颗粒物抛入高层大气。❹ VERB If something **funnels** somewhere or **is funnelled** there, it is directed through a narrow space.（使）通过狭窄空间 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The winds came from the north, across the plains, funnelling down the valley.* 风从北方吹来，扫过平原，穿过山谷。❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *High tides in the North Sea were funnelled down into the English Channel by a storm.* 一场风暴使北海高涨的潮水向南涌进英吉利海峡。❺ VERB If you **funnel** money, goods, or information from one place or group to another, you cause it to be sent there as it becomes available. 输送，传送（金钱、货物或信息）❑ [v n prep/adv] *Its Global Programme on AIDS funnelled money from donors to governments.* 其全球艾滋病项目把捐款分发给各国政府。

fun|ni|ly /ˈfʌnɪli/ PHRASE You use **funnily enough** to indicate that, although something is surprising, it is true or really happened. 说来也巧；真够怪的 ❑ *Funnily enough I can remember what I had for lunch on July 5th, 1906, but I've forgotten what I had for breakfast today.* 说来奇怪，我能记得 1906 年 7 月 5 日午餐吃了什么，却已经忘了今天早餐吃了什么。

fun|ny ◆◇ /ˈfʌni/ (**funnier, funniest, funnies**) ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **funny** is amusing and likely to make you smile or laugh. 有趣的；好笑的；滑稽的 ❑ *Wade was smart and not bad-looking, and he could be funny when he wanted to.* 韦德脑子聪明，长得也不难看，来兴致时还很风趣。❑ *I'll tell you a funny story.* 我来给你讲一个有趣的故事。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **funny**, you think it is strange, surprising, or puzzling. 古怪的；奇怪的；令人困惑的 ❑ *Children get some very funny ideas sometimes!* 小孩子的想法有时候真是稀奇古怪！❑ *There's something funny about him.* 他有点儿古怪。❑ *It's funny how love can come and go.* 爱情转瞬即逝真让人困惑。❸ ADJ If you feel **funny**, you feel slightly ill. 不适的；微恙的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My head had begun to ache and my stomach felt funny.* 我的头开始疼起来，胃也有些不舒服。❹ N-PLURAL **The funnies** are humorous drawings or a series of humorous drawings in a newspaper or magazine.（报刊上的）幽默画，滑稽连环画【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

Thesaurus 同类词 *funny* Also look up:

ADJ. amusing, comical, entertaining; (*ant.*) serious ❶ bizarre, odd, peculiar ❷

'fun|ny bone (**funny bones**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **funny bone** is the soft part of your elbow which gives you an uncomfortable feeling on your skin if it is hit.（肘部的）发笑骨，鹰嘴突【INFORMAL 非正式】

funny|man /ˈfʌnimæn/ (**funnymen**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **funnyman** is a male **comedian**. 男喜剧演员；男滑稽演员【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...Hollywood funnyman Billy Crystal.* 好莱坞男喜剧演员比利·克里斯托

'fun run (**fun runs**) N-COUNT A **fun run** is a long distance race which anyone can take part in. Fun runs are often held to raise money for charity. 欢乐跑，趣味跑（一种人人均可参加的长跑，往往是为了募集善款）【BRIT, AUSTRALIAN 英，澳】

fur /fɜːʳ/ (**furs**) ❶ N-VAR **Fur** is the thick and usually soft hair that grows on the bodies of many mammals.（许多哺乳动物的）软毛，绒毛 ❑ *This creature's fur is short, dense and silky.* 这种动物的毛又短又密，如丝般柔滑。❷ N-VAR [oft N n] **Fur** is the fur-covered skin of an animal that is used to make clothing or small

carpets.（用于制衣等的）毛皮 ❑ *She had on a black coat with a fur collar.* 她穿着一件毛皮领子的黑色外套。❑ *...the trading of furs from Canada.* 加拿大毛皮交易 3 N-COUNT **A fur** is a coat made from real or artificial fur, or a piece of fur worn round your neck. 皮草；毛皮大衣；毛皮围脖 ❑ *There were women in furs and men in comfortable overcoats.* 女人们穿着毛皮大衣，男人们穿着舒适的外套。4 N-VAR **Fur** is an artificial fabric that looks like fur and is used, for example, to make clothing, soft toys, and seat covers. 仿毛皮；人造毛皮

fu|ri|ous /ˈfjʊərɪəs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] Someone who is **furious** is extremely angry. 狂怒的；暴怒的 ❑ [+*at/with*] *He is furious at the way his wife has been treated.* 妻子受到的待遇让他大为光火。❑ *I am furious that it has taken so long to uncover what really happened.* 花了这么长时间才弄清楚究竟发生了什么事，这让我怒不可遏。•**fu|ri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He stormed out of the apartment, slamming the door furiously behind him.* 他怒不可遏地把门猛地一摔，冲出了公寓。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Furious** is also used to describe something that is done with great energy, effort, speed, or violence. 拼命的；猛烈的；激烈的 ❑ *A furious gunbattle ensued.* 一场激烈的枪战随之爆发。•**fu|ri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Officials worked furiously to repair the centre court.* 官员们全力以赴地整修中央球场。

→ see **anger**

furl /fɜːˈl/ (**furls, furling, furled**) VERB When you **furl** something made of fabric such as an umbrella, sail, or flag, you roll or fold it up because it is not going to be used. 收拢（伞等）；卷起（帆、旗等）❑ [v n] *An attempt was made to furl the headsail.* 人们试图收起艏斜帆。❑ [v-ed] *...a furled umbrella.* 收拢的雨伞

fur|long /ˈfɜːˈlɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ (**furlongs**) N-COUNT **A furlong** is a unit of length that is equal to 220 yards or 201.2 metres. 浪，弗隆（长度单位，合 220 码或 201.2 米）

fur|lough /ˈfɜːˈləʊ/ (**furloughs, furloughing, furloughed**) 1 N-VAR If workers are given **furlough**, they are told to stay away from work for a certain period because there is not enough for them to do.（活计不多时的）被迫休假，暂时下岗【AM 美】❑ *This could mean a massive furlough of government workers.* 这可能意味着大量政府工作人员要暂时下岗。2 VERB If people who work for a particular organization **are furloughed**, they are given a furlough. 使被迫休假；使暂时下岗【AM 美】❑ [*be* v-ed] *We regret to inform you that you are being furloughed indefinitely.* 我们遗憾地通知您，您要无限期地在家待岗。❑ [v n] *The factories have begun furloughing hundreds of workers.* 这些工厂已经开始让数百名工人暂时下岗。3 N-VAR When soldiers are given **furlough**, they are given official permission to leave the area where they are based or are fighting, for a certain period.（军人的）休假【AM 美】❑ *I was at home on furlough.* 我正休假在家。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **leave**

fur|nace /ˈfɜːˈnɪs/ (**furnaces**) N-COUNT **A furnace** is a container or enclosed space in which a very hot fire is made, for example to melt metal, burn rubbish, or produce steam. 火炉；熔炉；锅炉

fur|nish /ˈfɜːˈnɪʃ/ (**furnishes, furnishing, furnished**) 1 VERB If you **furnish** a room or building, you put furniture and furnishings into it. 布置；为（房间或建筑物）配备家具陈设 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Many proprietors try to furnish their hotels with antiques.* 许多业主都想用古董装饰他们的酒店。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **furnish** someone **with** something, you provide or supply it. 提供；供应【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*with*] *They'll be able to furnish you with the rest of the details.* 他们将可向你提供其余细节。

fur|nished /ˈfɜːˈnɪʃt/ 1 ADJ **A furnished** room or house is available to be rented together with the furniture in it.（出租房屋）带家具的 2 ADJ [adv ADJ] When you say that a room or house is **furnished** in a particular way, you are describing the kind or amount of furniture that it has in it.（房屋）配有…家具的 ❑ *We took tea by lamplight in his sparsely furnished house.* 我们在他少有陈设的房子里，坐在灯下喝了茶。

fur|nish|ings /ˈfɜːˈnɪʃɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **The furnishings** of a room or house are the furniture, curtains, carpets, and decorations such as pictures. 陈设

fur|ni|ture ◆◇ /ˈfɜːˈnɪtʃəˈ/ N-UNCOUNT **Furniture** consists of large objects such as tables, chairs, or beds that are used in a room for sitting or lying on or for putting things on or in. 家具 ❑ *Each piece of furniture in their home suited the style of the house.* 他们家里的每件家具都和房子的风格相得益彰。

fu|ro|re /fjʊˈrɔːri, ˈfjʊərɔːˈ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **furor**

N-SING [oft adj N] **A furore** is a very angry or excited reaction by people to something. 狂怒；狂热；骚动 ❑ *The disclosure has already caused a furore among MPs.* 对此事的披露已经在议员中引起了骚动。[Also +*over*]

fur|ri|er /ˈfʌriəˈ, AM 美 ˈfɜːr-/ (**furriers**) N-COUNT **A furrier** is a person who makes or sells clothes made from fur. 毛皮加工者；皮货商

fur|row /ˈfʌrəʊ, AM 美 ˈfɜːr-/ (**furrows, furrowing, furrowed**) 1 N-COUNT **A furrow** is a long, thin line in the earth which a farmer makes in order to plant seeds or to allow water to flow along. 犁沟；垄沟 2 N-COUNT **A furrow** is a deep, fairly wide line in the surface of something. 沟；槽；辙 ❑ *Dirt bike trails crisscrossed the grassy furrows.* 越野摩托车的轮迹纵横交错地布满条条草沟。3 N-COUNT **A furrow** is a deep fold or line in the skin of someone's face.（脸上的）皱纹 ❑ *...the deep furrows that marked the corners of his mouth.* 他嘴角边深深的皱纹 4 VERB If someone **furrows** their brow or forehead or if it **furrows**, deep folds appear in it because the person is annoyed, unhappy, or confused.（使）（眉）皱起；（使）（额）蹙起【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *My bank manager furrowed his brow, fingered his calculator and finally pronounced 'Aha!'.* 我的银行经理紧锁起眉头，拨打着计算器，最后发出一声"啊哈！"。❑ [v] *Midge's forehead furrowed as she saw that several were drinking.* 米奇看到几个人在喝酒，这让她皱起了眉头。❑ [v-ed] *Fatigue and stress quickly result in a dull complexion and a furrowed brow.* 疲劳和压力会很快导致肤色暗淡无光、眉头出现皱纹。5 PHRASE If you say that someone **ploughs** a particular **furrow** or **ploughs** their **own furrow**, you mean that their activities or interests are different or isolated from those of other people. 走自己…的道路；与众不同；独树一帜【BRIT 英】❑ *The government is more than adept at ploughing its own diplomatic furrow.* 政府在制定自己独树一帜的外交政策方面无比娴熟。

fur|ry /ˈfɜːri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **A furry** animal is covered with thick, soft hair.（动物）毛皮覆盖的，毛茸茸的 ❑ *...the coyote's furry tail.* 丛林狼毛茸茸的尾巴 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **furry**, you mean that it has a soft rough texture like fur. 毛皮般的 ❑ *...his herringbone tweed coat with its furry lining.* 他那件带毛绒衬里的人字纹粗花呢外套

fur|ther ◆◆◆ /ˈfɜːˈðəˈ/ (**furthers, furthering, furthered**)

Further is a comparative form of **far**. It is also a verb. further 是 far 的比较级形式之一，亦用作动词。

1 ADV [ADV with v] **Further** means to a greater extent or degree, 进一步地；在更大程度上；在更大范围内 ❑ *Inflation is below 5% and set to fall further.* 通货膨胀率在 5% 以下，而且还将进一步下降。❑ *The rebellion is expected to further damage the country's image.* 叛乱预计会进一步破坏这个国家的形象。❑ *The government's economic policies have further depressed living standards.* 政府的经济政策进一步降低了人们的生活水平。2 ADV [ADV with v] If you go or get **further with** something, or take something **further**, you make some progress.（进展）进一步地，向前推进地 ❑ *They lacked the scientific personnel to develop the technical apparatus much further.* 他们缺少能够进一步研制这一技术设备的科研人员。3 ADV [ADV after v] If someone goes **further** in a discussion, they make a more extreme statement or deal with a point more thoroughly.（讨论）进一步地，更极端地，更彻底地 ❑ *On February 7th the Post went further, claiming that Mr Wood had grabbed and kissed another 13 women.* 2 月 7 日《邮报》更是声称伍德先生还强行抓住并亲吻了另外 13 名女性。❑ *To have a better comparison, we need to go further and address such issues as repairs and insurance.* 为了更好地作出比较，我们需要深入考虑维修、保险等问题。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **A further** thing,

number of things, or amount of something is an additional thing, number of things, or amount. 更多的；附加的；另外的 ❑ *His speech provides further evidence of his increasingly authoritarian approach.* 他的讲话进一步证明了他变得越来越独裁。❑ *There was nothing further to be done for this man.* 对于这个男人再没什么能做的了。5 ADV [ADV adv/prep] **Further** means a greater distance than before or than something else. (距离上)更远地，再往前地 ❑ *Now we live further away from the city centre.* 现在我们住得离市中心更远了。❑ *He came to a halt at a crossroads fifty yards further on.* 他在往前 50 码远的十字路口停了下来。❑ *Further to the south are some of the island's loveliest unspoilt coves.* 再往南走有一些这个岛上尚未被破坏的迷人小海湾。6 ADV [ADV adv/prep] **Further** is used in expressions such as **'further back'** and **'further ahead'** to refer to a point in time that is earlier or later than the time you are talking about. (时间上)更早(或晚) ❑ *Looking still further ahead, by the end of the next century world population is expected to be about ten billion.* 再往前看，到下个世纪末世界人口预计将达到约 100 亿。7 VERB If you **further** something, you help it to progress, to be successful, or to be achieved. 促进；推进；增进 ❑ [v n] *Education needn't only be about furthering your career.* 教育并不见得只关乎促进一个人的事业发展。8 ADV You use **further** to introduce a statement that relates to the same general topic and that gives additional information or makes an additional point. 而且；再者；此外【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Dodd made no appeal of his death sentence and, further, instructed his attorney to sue anyone who succeeds in delaying his execution.* 多德没有对自己的死刑判决提起上诉，而且，他还要求自己的律师起诉任何成功延缓其死刑执行的人。9 PHRASE **Further to** is used in letters in expressions such as **'further to your letter'** or **'further to our conversation'**, in order to indicate what you are referring to in the letter. (用于书信中)关于…，就…【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *Further to your letter, I agree that there are some presentational problems, politically speaking.* 关于贵方来函，我也认为从政治角度来说，有一些表述存在问题。

fur|ther|ance /ˈfɜːrðərəns/ N-UNCOUNT The **furtherance of** something is the activity of helping it to be successful or be achieved. 促进；推进；增进【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The thing that matters is the furtherance of research in this country.* 重要的是推进这个国家的研究。

ˌfur|ther edu|ca|tion N-UNCOUNT **Further education** is the education of people who have left school but who are not at a university or a college of education. (中学毕业后未进入大学者的)继续教育，进修【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Most further-education colleges offer A-level courses.* 大多数继续教育学院都提供高级证书考试课程。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **continuing education**

further|more /ˌfɜːrðərˈmɔːr/ ADV **Furthermore** is used to introduce a piece of information or opinion that adds to or supports the previous one. 而且；此外；再者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Furthermore, they claim that any such interference is completely ineffective.* 此外，他们还声称任何此类干预都是完全无效的。

further|most /ˈfɜːrðərməʊst/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **furthermost** one of a number of similar things is the one that is the greatest distance away from a place. 最远的 ❑ *We walked to the furthermost point and then sat on the sand dunes.* 我们走到了最远处，然后在沙丘上坐下来。

fur|thest /ˈfɜːrðɪst/

Furthest is a superlative form of **far**. furthest 是 far 的最高级形式之一。

1 ADV [ADV with v] **Furthest** means to a greater extent or degree than ever before or than anything or anyone else. 在最大程度上；在最大范围内；最大限度地 ❑ *The south of England, where prices have fallen furthest, will remain the weakest market.* 价格下跌最厉害的英格兰南部仍将是最疲软的市场。❑ *These institutional reforms have gone furthest in Poland.* 这些机构改革在波兰进行得最为深入。2 ADV [n ADV, ADV after v, *be* ADV] **Furthest** means at a greater distance from a particular point than anyone or anything else, or for a greater distance than anyone or anything else. (距离上)最远地，最往前 ❑ *The risk of thunder is greatest in those areas furthest from the coast.* 距离海岸最远的那些地区受雷击的风险最高。❑ *Amongst those who have travelled furthest to take part in the Festival are a group from Northern Ireland.* 那些远道而来参加节日活动的人中有一群来自北爱尔兰。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Furthest** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the furthest point from earth that any controlled spacecraft has ever been.* 受控航天器所到过的距地球最远点

fur|tive /ˈfɜːrtɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **furtive**, you disapprove of them behaving as if they want to keep something secret or hidden. 偷偷摸摸的；鬼鬼祟祟的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *With a furtive glance over her shoulder, she unlocked the door and entered the house.* 她鬼鬼祟祟地往身后扫了一眼，然后打开门锁进了房子。

fury /ˈfjʊəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Fury** is violent or very strong anger. 狂怒；暴怒 ❑ *She screamed, her face distorted with fury and pain.* 她尖叫起来，脸部因狂怒和痛苦而扭曲。

fuse /fjuːz/ (**fuses, fusing, fused**) 1 N-COUNT A **fuse** is a safety device in an electric plug or circuit. It contains a piece of wire which melts when there is a fault so that the flow of electricity stops. 熔断器 ❑ *The fuse blew as he pressed the button to start the motor.* 他按下按钮启动电动机时熔断器烧了。❑ *Remove the circuit fuse before beginning electrical work.* 开始电工作业之前先拆掉电路熔断器。2 VERB When an electric device **fuses** or when you **fuse** it, it stops working because of a fault. (使)(电器)因熔断器熔断而停止工作【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *The wire snapped at the wall plug and the light fused.* 墙体插座的电线嘭的一下烧了熔断器，电灯灭了。❑ [v n] *Rainwater had fused the bulbs.* 雨水致使熔断器烧熔，灯泡不亮了。3 N-COUNT A **fuse** is a device on a bomb or firework which delays the explosion so that people can move a safe distance away. 引信；信管；导火线；导火索 ❑ *A bomb was deactivated at the last moment, after the fuse had been lit.* 一枚炸弹的导火索已点燃，在最后时刻被拆除了。4 VERB When things **fuse** or **are fused**, they join together physically or chemically, usually to become one thing. You can also say that one thing **fuses** with another. (使)熔接；(使)熔合；(使)接合 ❑ [v] *The skull bones fuse between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.* 头骨在 15 至 25 岁之间长合。❑ [v +with] *Conception occurs when a single sperm fuses with an egg.* 单个精子与卵子一旦结合，受孕便发生了。❑ [v n] *Manufactured glass is made by fusing various types of sand.* 人造玻璃是将各种不同类型的沙子熔合在一起制成的。❑ [v n +with] *Their solution was to isolate specific clones of B cells and fuse them with cancer cells.* 他们的解决方案是分离出特定的 B 细胞克隆，然后让它们和癌细胞结合。❑ [v together] *The flakes seem to fuse together and produce ice crystals.* 雪花好像融合在一起形成了冰晶。5 VERB If something **fuses** two different qualities, ideas, or things, or if they **fuse**, they join together, especially in order to form a pleasing or satisfactory combination. (使)(两种特质、思想等)合而为一 ❑ [v n +with] *His music fused the rhythms of jazz with classical forms.* 他的音乐把爵士乐的节奏和古典乐的形式融为一体。❑ [v n] *What they have done is fuse two different types of entertainment, the circus and the rock concert.* 他们所做的就是把马戏表演和摇滚音乐会这两种不同类型的娱乐活动糅合了起来。❑ [v] *Past and present fuse.* 古今相融。[Also v +with] 6 PHRASE If you **blow a fuse**, you suddenly become very angry and are unable to stay calm. 勃然大怒；大发雷霆【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For all my experience, I blew a fuse in the quarter-final and could have been sent off.* 尽管久经战阵，我还是在四分之一决赛中发了脾气，差点被罚下。7 PHRASE If someone or something **lights the fuse** of a particular situation or activity, they suddenly get it started. (突然)触发，启动，激活 ❑ *Hopes for an early cut in German interest rates lit the market's fuse early on.* 对德国提早降息的期望使得市场早早启动。8 PHRASE If you say that someone **has a short fuse** or is **on a short fuse** you mean that they are quick to react angrily when something goes wrong. 是个急性子；一点就着 ❑ *I have a very short fuse and a violent temper.* 我是个急性子，脾气暴躁。

ˈfuse box (**fuse boxes**) N-COUNT **The fuse box** is the box that contains the fuses for all the electric circuits in a building. It is usually fixed to a wall. 熔断器盒；保险丝盒

fused /fjuːzd/ ADJ If an electric plug or circuit is **fused**, it has a fuse in it. 装有熔断器的

F

fu|selage /ˈfjuːzɪlɑːʒ/ (**fuselages**) N-COUNT The **fuselage** is the main body of an aeroplane, missile, or rocket. It is usually cylindrical in shape. (飞机、导弹、火箭等的)主体部分；机身；弹体；箭体

fu|sillade /ˌfjuːzɪˈleɪd, AM 美 -səˈlɑːd/ N-SING A **fusillade of** shots or objects is a large number of them fired or thrown at the same time. (枪炮等的)齐射，连发【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Both were killed in a fusillade of bullets fired at close range.* 两人都是遭近距离扫射杀害的。

fu|sion /ˈfjuːʒᵊn/ (**fusions**) 1 N-COUNT A **fusion of** different qualities, ideas, or things is something new that is created by joining them together. (不同特质、思想等的)合成体，融合体 ❑ [+of] *His previous fusions of jazz, pop and African melodies have proved highly successful.* 事实证明，他先前融合了爵士乐、流行乐和非洲旋律的作品非常成功。 2 N-VAR The **fusion** of two or more things involves joining them together to form one thing. 合为一体；融合 ❑ [+of] *His final reform was the fusion of regular and reserve forces.* 他最后一项改革是把正规军和预备役部队合而为一。 3 N-UNCOUNT In physics, **fusion** is the process in which atomic particles combine and produce a large amount of nuclear energy. (物理学上的)聚变 ❑ *...research into nuclear fusion.* 核聚变研究

→ see **sun**

fuss /fʌs/ (**fusses, fussing, fussed**) 1 N-SING **Fuss** is anxious or excited behaviour which serves no useful purpose. 慌乱；大惊小怪 ❑ *I don't know what all the fuss is about.* 我不知道为什么要这样大惊小怪的。❑ *He just gets down to work without any fuss.* 他丝毫也不慌乱，静下心来开始工作。 2 VERB If you **fuss**, you worry or behave in a nervous, anxious way about unimportant matters or rush around doing unnecessary things. 慌乱；大惊小怪 ❑ [v about] *Carol fussed about getting me a drink.* 卡萝尔手忙脚乱地要给我弄一杯喝的。❑ [v +over] *My wife was fussing over the food and clothing we were going to take.* 我太太在忙乱地准备我们要带的食物和衣服。❑ [v prep] *A team of waiters began fussing around the table.* 一组服务生开始围着桌子团团转。❑ [v] *'Stop fussing,' he snapped.* "别大惊小怪的。"他呵斥道。 [Also v n] 3 VERB If you **fuss over** someone, you pay them a lot of attention and do things to make them happy or comfortable. (对…)关爱备至，体贴入微 ❑ [v +over] *Auntie Hilda and Uncle Jack couldn't fuss over them enough.* 希尔达姨妈和杰克姨父对他们宠爱有加。 4 PHRASE If you **make a fuss** or **kick up a fuss** about something, you become angry or excited about it and complain. 生气；发牢骚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I kick up a fuss if my wife wants to spend time alone.* 如果我妻子想要单独呆一会儿，我就会发牢骚。 5 PHRASE If you **make a fuss of** someone, you pay them a lot of attention and do things to make them happy or comfortable. 对…关爱备至；对…体贴入微【BRIT 英】❑ *When I arrived my nephews made a big fuss of me.* 我到的时候，侄子们围着我嘘寒问暖。

fussed /fʌst/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say you **are not fussed** about something, you mean you do not mind about it or do not mind what happens. (不)关心的；(不)在意的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I'm not fussed as long as we get where we want to go.* 我不在乎，只要能到我们想去的地方就行。

fussy /ˈfʌsi/ (**fussier, fussiest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **fussy** is very concerned with unimportant details and is difficult to please. 爱挑剔的；过分计较的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *She is not fussy about her food.* 她不挑食。❑ *Her aunt was small, with a rather fussy manner.* 她姨妈个子小，为人相当挑剔。 2 ADJ If you describe things such as clothes and furniture as **fussy**, you are criticizing them because they are too elaborate or detailed. (衣服、家具等)过分讲究的，过于繁复的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We are not very keen on floral patterns and fussy designs.* 我们不是很喜欢花卉图案和过于繁琐的设计。

fus|ty /ˈfʌsti/ (**fustier, fustiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **fusty**, you disapprove of them because they are old-fashioned in attitudes or ideas. 过时的；守旧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The fusty old establishment refused to recognise the demand for popular music.* 这个古板的老机构拒绝承认人们对流行音乐的需求。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **fusty** place or thing has a smell that is not fresh or pleasant. 发霉的 ❑ *...fusty old carpets.* 发霉的旧地毯

fu|tile /ˈfjuːtaɪl, AM 美 -tᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **futile**, you mean there is no point in doing it, usually because it has no chance of succeeding. 无益的；无用的；徒劳的 ❑ *He brought his arm up in a futile attempt to ward off the blow.* 他扬起胳膊徒劳地想要挡住那一击。❑ *It would be futile to sustain his life when there is no chance of any improvement.* 如果没有任何好转的机会，继续维持他的生命也是无益的。

fu|til|ity /fjuːˈtɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Futility** is a total lack of purpose or usefulness. 无益；无用；徒劳 ❑ [+of] *...the injustice and futility of terrorism.* 恐怖主义的非正义性和枉费心机

fu|ton /ˈfuːtɒn/ (**futons**) N-COUNT A **futon** is a piece of furniture which consists of a thin mattress on a low wooden frame which can be used as a bed or folded up to make a chair. 蒲团；日式床垫

fu|ture ◆◆◆ /ˈfjuːtʃəʳ/ (**futures**) 1 N-SING **The future** is the period of time that will come after the present, or the things that will happen then. 未来；将来；未来之事 ❑ *The spokesman said no decision on the proposal was likely in the immediate future.* 发言人说最近不会就这项提案作出决议。❑ *He was making plans for the future.* 他在为将来制订计划。❑ *I had little time to think about what the future held for me.* 我几乎没有时间思考未来会怎样。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Future** things will happen or exist after the present time. 未来的；将来的 ❑ *She said if the world did not act conclusively now, it would only bequeath the problem to future generations.* 她说如果人类现在不采取决定性的行动，就只会把问题遗留给子孙后代。❑ *Meanwhile, the domestic debate on Denmark's future role in Europe rages on.* 与此同时，国内有关丹麦未来在欧洲扮演何种角色的争论如火如荼。❑ *...the future King and Queen.* 未来的国王和王后 3 **for future reference** → see **reference** 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] Someone's **future**, or **the future of** something, is what will happen to them or what they will do after the present time. 前途；前景 ❑ *His future as prime minister depends on the outcome of the elections.* 他能否继续坐在首相的位子上取决于选举结果。❑ *...a proposed national conference on the country's political future.* 提议召开的关于国家政治前途的全国大会 5 N-COUNT If you say that someone or something has **a future**, you mean that they are likely to be successful or to survive. 成功的可能；存活的希望 ❑ *These abandoned children have now got a future.* 这些被抛弃的孩子现在有了希望。❑ *There's no future in this relationship.* 这段感情不可能有结果。 6 N-PLURAL When people trade in **futures**, they buy stocks and shares, commodities such as coffee or oil, or foreign currency at a price that is agreed at the time of purchase for items which are delivered some time in the future. 期货【BUSINESS 商】❑ *This report could spur some buying in corn futures when the market opens today.* 这篇报告可能会在今天开市后刺激一些人买进玉米期货。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **future** tense of a verb is the one used to talk about things that are going to happen. In English, this applies to verb groups consisting of 'will' or 'shall' and the base form of a verb. The **future perfect** tense of a verb is used to talk about things that will have happened at some time in the future. (语法中)将来(时)的 8 PHRASE You use **in future** when saying what will happen from now on, which will be different from what has previously happened. The form **in the future** is sometimes used instead, especially in American English. 今后，从今以后(有时亦作 in the future，尤用于美国英语中) ❑ *I asked her to be more careful in future.* 我要她以后更加小心。❑ *In the future, Mr. Fernandes says, he won't rely on others to handle this.* 今后，费尔南德斯先生说，他不会再依赖别人打理这个事。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *future* with:

ADJ. **bright** future 光明的未来，**distant** future 遥远的未来，**immediate** future 即期，**near** future 近期，**uncertain** future 未卜的未来 1

V. **discuss the** future 讨论未来，**have a** future 拥有未来，**plan for the** future 规划未来，**predict/see the** future 预测 / 预见未来 1

N. future **date** 未来的日子，future **events** 未来事件，future **generations** 子孙后代，future **plans** 未来计划 2 **for** future **reference** 以备查 3

fu|tur|ism /ˈfjuːtʃərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Futurism** was a modern artistic and literary movement in the early twentieth century. 未来主义(20世纪早期的一场现代艺术和文学运动)

fu|tur|ist /ˈfjuːtʃərɪst/ (**futurists**) 1 N-COUNT **Futurists** were artists and writers who were followers of futurism. 未来主义者;未来派艺术家;未来派作家 2 N-COUNT A **futurist** is someone who makes predictions about what is going to happen, on the basis of facts about what is happening now. 预测未来者;未来学家【mainly AM 主美】

fu|tur|is|tic /ˌfjuːtʃəˈrɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **futuristic** looks or seems very modern and unusual, like something from the future. 未来派的;极前卫现代的 ❑ *The theatre is a futuristic steel and glass structure.* 这家剧院是钢筋玻璃结构的未来派建筑。❑ *...futuristic cars.* 未来派汽车 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **futuristic** film or book tells a story that is set in the future, when things are different. (电影或小说)幻想未来的,以未来为场景的 ❑ *...the futuristic hit film, 'Terminator 2'.* 以未来为场景的大片《终结者2》

fu|tur|ol|ogy /ˌfjuːtʃəˈrɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Futurology** is the activity of trying to predict what is going to happen, on the basis of facts about what is happening now. (基于现状预测未来的)未来学 ❑ *The way a good investor does really well is by engaging in successful futurology.* 优秀投资者之所以能够成功是因为他们可以很好地预测未来。•**fu|tur|olo|gist** /ˌfjuːtʃəˈrɒlədʒɪst/ (**futurologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *In his March 1984 report Wanger analyzed some predictions made by futurologists in 1972.* 万格在1984年3月的报告中分析了未来学家在1972年所作的一些预测。

fuzz /fʌz/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Fuzz** is a mass of short, curly hairs. 绒毛团 2 N-PLURAL **The fuzz** are the police. 警察;警方【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式,过时】

fuzzy /ˈfʌzi/ (**fuzzier, fuzziest**) 1 ADJ **Fuzzy** hair sticks up in a soft, curly mass. (毛发)绒毛团状竖起的 ❑ *He had fuzzy black hair and bright black eyes.* 他一头绒毛状的黑发,眼睛黑亮。2 ADJ If something is **fuzzy**, it has a covering that feels soft and like fur. 覆有绒毛的;绒毛状的;毛茸茸的 ❑ *...fuzzy material.* 绒毛材料 3 ADJ A **fuzzy** picture, image, or sound is unclear and hard to see or hear. (图片、声音等)不清楚的,模糊的 ❑ *A couple of fuzzy pictures have been published.* 有几张模糊的照片刊登了出来。❑ *...fuzzy bass lines.* 含糊的低音乐段 4 ADJ If you or your thoughts are **fuzzy**, you are confused and cannot think clearly. (人或头脑)稀里糊涂的,迷迷糊糊的 ❑ *He had little patience for fuzzy ideas.* 他没什么耐心听糊里糊涂的想法。5 ADJ You describe something as **fuzzy** when it is vague and not clearly defined. 不明确的;含混的 ❑ *The border between science fact and science fiction gets a bit fuzzy.* 科学事实和科幻小说之间的界限变得有点儿模糊了。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Fuzzy** logic is a type of computer logic that is supposed to imitate the way that humans think, for example by adapting to changing circumstances rather than always following the same procedure. (计算机逻辑)模糊的

F

Gg

G also **g** /dʒiː/ (**G's, g's**) N-VAR **G** is the seventh letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 7 个字母

gab /gæb/ PHRASE If someone has **the gift of the gab**, they are able to speak easily and confidently, and to persuade people. Also **the gift of gab**, mainly in American English. 口才，辩才（美国英语中亦作 the gift of gab）【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They are naturally good salesmen with the gift of the gab.* 他们天生就是能说会道的推销能手。

gab|ar|dine /ˌgæbəˈdiːn, AM 美 ˈgæbərdiːn/ (**gabardines**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **gaberdine**

1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Gabardine** is a fairly thick cloth which is used for making coats, suits, and other clothes. 华达呢，轧别丁（用于制作外套等的厚布料）2 N-COUNT A **gabardine** is a coat made from gabardine. 华达呢外套；华达呢大衣

gab|ble /ˈgæbᵊl/ (**gabbles, gabbling, gabbled**) VERB If you **gabble**, you say things so quickly that it is difficult for people to understand you. 急促而含混不清地说【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V] *Marcello sat on his knee and gabbled excitedly.* 马尔塞洛跪坐在地上，激动地哇哩哇啦地说着。❑ [V adv] *She gabbles on about drug dealers and journalists.* 她叽里咕噜地说着什么毒贩和记者。❑ [V n] *One of the soldiers gabbled something and pointed at the front door.* 其中一个士兵急促不清地说了些什么，然后指向了前门。[Also V with quote]

ga|ble /ˈgeɪbᵊl/ (**gables**) N-COUNT A **gable** is the triangular part at the top of the end wall of a building, between the two sloping sides of the roof. 三角墙；山墙

ga|bled /ˈgeɪbᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gabled** building or roof has a gable. 有三角墙的；有山墙的

gad /gæd/ (**gads, gadding, gadded**) VERB If you **gad about**, you go to a lot of different places looking for amusement or entertainment. 闲逛；游荡【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V *about*] *Don't think you'll keep me here while you gad about.* 甭指望你去四处闲荡的时候我会呆在这儿。

gad|fly /ˈgædflaɪ/ (**gadflies**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **gadfly**, you believe that they deliberately annoy or challenge other people, especially people in authority. 讨人厌者；有意搅扰他人者；（尤指）故意挑战权威者

gadg|et /ˈgædʒɪt/ (**gadgets**) N-COUNT A **gadget** is a small machine or device which does something useful. You sometimes refer to something as a **gadget** when you are suggesting that it is complicated and unnecessary. 小器具；精巧的小玩意儿❑ *...kitchen gadgets including toasters, kettles and percolators.* 烤面包机、水壶、渗滤式咖啡壶等厨用小家电 ❑ *...the latest gadget for the technology obsessed: pocket-sized computers that you write on with a pen.* 面向科技发烧友的最新玩意儿：可用笔书写输入的袖珍电脑

→ see **technology**

gadg|et|ry /ˈgædʒɪtri/ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Gadgetry** is small machines or devices which do something useful. （统称）小器具，精巧装置 ❑ *...a passion for the latest electronic gadgetry.* 对时新电子小玩意儿的痴迷

Gael|ic /ˈgeɪlɪk, ˈgælɪk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gaelic** is a language spoken by people in parts of Scotland and Ireland.（苏格兰和爱尔兰的部分地区使用的）盖尔语 ❑ *We weren't allowed to speak Gaelic at school.* 我们在学校不允许讲盖尔语。•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gaelic** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the Gaelic language.* 盖尔语 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gaelic** means coming from or relating to Scotland and Ireland, especially the parts where Gaelic is spoken. 来自苏格兰（或爱尔兰）的；与苏格兰（或爱尔兰）有关的；（尤指）讲盖尔语地区的 ❑ *...an evening of Gaelic music and drama.* 盖尔语地区的音乐与戏剧晚会

gaff /gæf/ (**gaffs**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] On a boat, a **gaff** is a pole which is attached to a mast in order to support a particular kind of sail.（固定在桅杆上以支撑帆的）斜桁 2 N-COUNT A **gaff** is a pole with a point or hook at one end, which is used for catching large fish.（钓大鱼的）手钩，挽钩 3 → see also **gaffe**

gaffe /gæf/ (**gaffes**) also **gaff** 1 N-COUNT A **gaffe** is a stupid or careless mistake, for example when you say or do something that offends or upsets people. 失态；失礼；失言 ❑ *He made an embarrassing gaffe at the convention last weekend.* 他在上周末的会议上出了洋相，狼狈不堪。❑ *...social gaffes committed by high-ranking individuals.* 高层人士在社交场合的一些失态行为 2 PHRASE If you **blow the gaffe** or **blow the gaff**, you tell someone something that other people wanted you to keep secret. 泄露秘密；走漏消息【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

gaf|fer /ˈgæfəʳ/ (**gaffers**) N-COUNT People use **gaffer** to refer to the person in charge of the workers at a place of work such as a factory. 工头；领班【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The gaffer said he'd been fined for not doing the contract on time.* 工头说他因为没有按时履行合同而被罚款。

gag /gæg/ (**gags, gagging, gagged**) 1 N-COUNT A **gag** is something such as a piece of cloth that is tied around or put inside someone's mouth in order to stop them from speaking.（使人不能说话的）封口布，塞口物 ❑ *His captors had put a gag of thick leather in his mouth.* 劫持者用一块厚皮革堵住了他的嘴。2 VERB If someone **gags** you, they tie a piece of cloth around your mouth in order to stop you from speaking or shouting.（用布）封住（或堵住）…的嘴 ❑ [V n] *I gagged him with a towel.* 我用一条毛巾堵住他的嘴。3 VERB If a person **is gagged** by someone in authority, they are prevented from expressing their opinion or from publishing certain information. 压制…的言论自由；迫使…缄默【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Judges must not be gagged.* 法官的言论自由不能受到压制。[Also V n] 4 VERB If you **gag**, you cannot swallow and nearly vomit. 哽住；噎住；噎得作呕 ❑ [V] *I knelt by the toilet and gagged.* 我跪在马桶边，一阵恶心。5 N-COUNT A **gag** is a joke. 笑话；玩笑；插科打诨【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*about*] *...a gag about policemen giving evidence in court.* 关于警察在法庭作证的一则笑话 6 VERB [only cont] If you say that someone **is gagging for** something or **is gagging to** do something, you are emphasizing that they want to have it or do it very much. 渴望拥有；期盼做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V +*for*] *Girls everywhere are gagging for a car like this.* 天底下的女孩儿都渴望拥有这样的车。❑ [V to-inf] *There are thousands of students absolutely gagging to come to this university.* 肯定有成千上万的学生都渴望来这所大学念书。

gaga /ˈgɑːgɑː/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **gaga**, you mean that they cannot think clearly any more, especially because they are old. 糊涂的；迷糊的；（尤指）老朽的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you don't keep your brain working you go gaga.* 要是不常用脑子，你就会变得糊涂起来。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone goes **gaga** over a person or thing, they like them very much.

Word Web 话题词汇 galaxy 星系

The word **galaxy** with a small g refers to an extremely large group of **stars** and **planets**. It measures hundreds of thousands of **light years** across.There are about 100 billion galaxies in the **universe**. **Astronomers** classify galaxies into four different types. Irregular galaxies have no particular shape. Elliptical galaxies look like flattened spheres. Spiral galaxies have long curving arms. A barred spiral galaxy has straight lines of stars extending from its nucleus. Galaxy with a capital G refers to the **Milky Way** which contains our own **solar system**. The Milky Way is about 100,000 light years wide.

galaxy（星系）这个词以小写开头指的是恒星和行星的极大群体，其空间范围可达几十万光年。宇宙中大约有 1 千亿个星系。天文学家把星系划分为四个不同的类别。不规则星系没有特定的形状。椭圆星系看起来像是压扁的球体。旋涡星系具有弯曲的长臂。棒旋星系自核心伸展出短棒形状的恒星集团。开头字母大写的 Galaxy 指的是包含了我们太阳系的银河系。银河系的直径约为 10 万光年。

着迷的；狂热的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My daughter is just gaga over men with hairy chests.* 我女儿就是痴迷于那些胸毛浓密的男子。

gag|gle /'gæg^{ə}l/ (**gaggles**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can use **gaggle** to refer to a group of people, especially if they are noisy or disorganized.（尤指吵闹或无秩序的）一群人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *A gaggle of journalists sit in a hotel foyer waiting impatiently.* 一群乱哄哄的记者坐在酒店大堂里焦急地等待着。

gai|ety /'geɪɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Gaiety** is a feeling, attitude, or atmosphere of liveliness and fun. 快乐；愉快；高兴 ❑ *Music rang out adding to the gaiety and life of the market.* 音乐响起来了，给市场增添了欢乐热闹的气氛。

gai|ly /'geɪli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **gaily**, you do it in a lively, happy way. 快乐地；愉快地；喜气洋洋地 ❑ *Magda laughed gaily.* 玛格达开心地笑了起来。 2 ADV [ADV -ed] Something that is **gaily** coloured or **gaily** decorated is coloured or decorated in a bright, pretty way. 艳丽地；花哨地；华丽地 ❑ *He put on a gaily coloured shirt.* 他穿上一件花哨的衬衫。❑ *...gaily painted front doors.* 刷有亮丽油漆的前门

gain ↔ /geɪn/ (**gains, gaining, gained**) 1 VERB If a person or place **gains** something such as an ability or quality, they gradually get more of it. 获得；得到 ❑ [v n] *Students can gain valuable experience by working on the campus radio or magazine.* 学生通过在校园电台或校刊工作能够获得宝贵的经验。❑ [v +in] *While it has lost its tranquility, the area has gained in liveliness.* 该地区虽然失去了往日的宁静，却有了生气。 2 VERB If you **gain from** something such as an event or situation, you get some advantage or benefit from it.（从…中）受益，获益，得到好处 ❑ [v n +from] *The company didn't disclose how much it expects to gain from the two deals.* 这家公司未透露这两笔交易的预期获利情况。❑ [be v-ed +by] *There is absolutely nothing to be gained by feeling bitter.* 心怀怨愤是绝对没有任何好处的。❑ [v +from] *It is sad that a major company should try to gain from other people's suffering.* 一家大公司竟然试图发别人的苦难财，真是令人悲哀。 3 VERB To **gain** something such as weight or speed means to have an increase in that particular thing. 增加（体重、速度等）❑ [v n] *Some people do gain weight after they stop smoking.* 一些人戒烟后体重确实会增加。❑ [v amount] *She gained some 25lb in weight during her pregnancy.* 她怀孕期间体重增加了大约 25 磅。[Also v] •N-VAR **Gain** is also a noun. ❑ *Excessive weight gain doesn't do you any good.* 体重过度增加对人没有任何好处。 4 VERB If you **gain** something, you obtain it, especially after a lot of hard work or effort.（尤指经努力）获得，取得，赢得 ❑ [v n] *They realise that passing exams is no longer enough to gain a place at university.* 他们认识到现在要想被大学录取，光通过考试已经不够了。 5 PHRASE If you do something **for gain**, you do it in order to get some advantage or profit for yourself, and for no other reason.（为了一己之利【FORMAL，DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...buying art solely for financial gain.* 纯粹为了赚钱而购买艺术品 6 PHRASE If something such as an idea or an ideal **gains ground**, it gradually becomes more widely known or more popular.（想法、理想等）越来越流行，逐渐为人接受 ❑ *The Christian right has been steadily gaining ground in state politics.* 基督教右翼组织在国家政治中的影响力正在逐步扩大。 7 PHRASE If you do something in order to **gain time**, you do it in order to give yourself enough time to think of an excuse or a way out of a difficult situation. 赢得时间；争取时间 ❑ *I hoped to gain time by keeping him talking.* 我希望通过让他一直说下去来为自己争取时间。

▶**gain on** PHRASAL VERB If you **gain on** someone or something that is moving in front of you, you gradually get closer to them. 接近，逼近（前面的人或事物）❑ [v P n] *The Mercedes began to gain on the van.* 那辆奔驰开始逼近小货车。

Thesaurus 同类词 *gain* Also look up:

V. acquire, collect, obtain; (*ant.*) lose 1
enlarge, grow, increase 3

gain|er /'geɪnə^{r}/ (**gainers**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **gainer** is a person or organization who gains something from a particular situation. 获得者；得利者 ❑ *Overall, there were more losers than gainers.* 总的来看，输家比赢家多。

gain|ful /'geɪnfʊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you are in **gainful** employment, you have a job for which you are paid. 有收入的；有报酬的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...opportunities for gainful employment.* 有酬工作的机会 •**gain|ful|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *Both parents were gainfully employed.* 父母都做着有薪水的工作。

gain|say /ˌgeɪn'seɪ/ (**gainsays, gainsaying, gainsaid**) VERB If there is no **gainsaying** something, it is true or obvious and everyone would agree with it. 反驳；反对【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *There is no gainsaying the fact that they have been responsible for a truly great building.* 他们一手建起了一座真正伟大的建筑，这是不容否认的事实。

gait /geɪt/ (**gaits**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A particular kind of **gait** is a particular way of walking. 步态；步法【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *His movements were clumsy, and his gait peculiarly awkward.* 他动作笨拙，步态非常难看。

gal /gæl/ (**gals**) N-COUNT **Gal** is used in written English to represent the word 'girl' as it is pronounced in a particular accent. 女孩，姑娘（用于书面英语中，表示 girl 的方言发音）❑ *...a Southern gal who wants to make it in the movies.* 一位想在电影圈取得成功的南方女孩

gal also **gal.** **gal** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**gallon** or **gallons**. ❑ *Diesel cost over £1/gal in some places.* 在有些地方，柴油的价格在每加仑 1 英镑以上。

gala /'gɑːlə, AM 美 'geɪlə/ (**galas**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **gala** is a special public celebration, entertainment, performance, or festival. 庆典；演出；盛会 ❑ *...a gala evening at the Royal Opera House.* 在皇家歌剧院举行的盛大晚会

ga|lac|tic /gə'lækɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Galactic** means relating to galaxies. 星系的

gal|axy /'gæləksi/ (**galaxies**) also **Galaxy** 1 N-COUNT A **galaxy** is an extremely large group of stars and planets that extends over many billions of light years. 星系 ❑ *Astronomers have discovered a distant galaxy.* 天文学家发现了一个遥远的星系。 2 N-PROPER **The Galaxy** is the extremely large group of stars and planets to which the Earth and the Solar System belong. 银河系 ❑ *The Galaxy consists of 100 billion stars.* 银河系由 1,000 亿颗恒星组成。 3 N-SING If you talk about **a galaxy of** people from a particular profession, you mean a group of them who are all famous or important.（一群）（行业名人）；（某领域人才的）荟萃 ❑ [+of] *He is one of a small galaxy of Dutch stars on German television.* 他是一小批出现在德国电视上的荷兰明星中的一位。

→ see Word Web:**galaxy**

→ see **star**

gale /geɪl/ (**gales**) 1 N-COUNT A **gale** is a very strong wind. 大风；强风 ❑ *...forecasts of fierce gales over the next few days.* 未来几天的暴风预报 2 N-COUNT You can refer to the loud noise made by a lot

Word Web 话题词汇 gallery 美术馆

The Uffizi **Gallery** in Florence, Italy, is a world-famous art **museum**. It contains many magnificent **paintings** and **sculptures**. These include **works of art** by da Vinci, Botticelli,and Michelangelo. The building was constructed in the 1550s to house government offices. The Medici family, who ruled the area at that time, were great art **collectors**. Gradually they began to convert parts of the building into art galleries. In 1737, the Medici family gave their art collection to the people of Italy.

意大利佛罗伦萨的乌菲齐美术馆是一座世界闻名的艺术博物馆，收藏有许多精美的画作和雕塑。这些藏品中包括了达·芬奇、波提切利和米开朗琪罗的艺术作品。这座建筑是16世纪50年代为安置政府办公建造的。当时统治这个地区的美第奇家族是声名显赫的艺术收藏家。他们逐渐把该建筑的一些部分改造为艺术画廊。1737年，美第奇家族把他们的艺术藏品捐赠给了意大利人民。

of people all laughing at the same time as a **gale of** laughter or **gales of** laughter. 一阵(大笑声)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *This was greeted with gales of laughter from the audience.* 观众对此报以阵阵笑声。

→ see **wind**

,gale-'force ADJ [ADJ n] A **gale-force** wind is a very strong wind. (风)七级以上的；大风的

gall /gɔːl/ (**galls, galling, galled**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **the gall to** do something, you are criticizing them for behaving in a rude or disrespectful way. 粗鲁；无礼；厚颜无耻【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She had the gall to suggest that I might supply her with information about what Steve was doing.* 她竟然厚颜无耻地说或许我可以向她透露关于史蒂夫正在做的事的信息。❷ VERB If someone's action **galls** you, it makes you feel very angry or annoyed, often because it is unfair to you and you cannot do anything about it. (通常因某事不公平却让人无能为力)使烦恼，使恼怒 ❑ [v n that] *It must have galled him that Bardo thwarted each of these measures.* 巴多对这其中的每项措施都加以阻挠，这一定让他十分气恼。❑ [v n] *It was their serenity which galled her most.* 他们的平静让她最为恼火。•**gall|ing** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *It was especially galling to be criticised by this scoundrel.* 被这个无赖指责让人尤感气愤。❸ N-COUNT A **gall** is a growth on the surface of a plant that is caused by an insect, disease, fungus, or injury. (植物体表因虫害等引起的)瘿瘤，虫瘿

gal|lant /'gælənt/

Also pronounced /gə'lænt/ for meaning ❸. 义项3亦读作/gə'lænt/。

❶ ADJ If someone is **gallant**, they behave bravely and honourably in a dangerous or difficult situation. 英勇的；勇敢的；高尚的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *The gallant soldiers lost their lives so that peace might reign again.* 英勇的战士们为恢复和平献出了生命。•**gal|lant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The town responded gallantly to the War.* 全镇居民英勇无畏地面对这场战争。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **gallant** effort or fight is one in which someone tried very hard to do something difficult, although in the end they failed. 顽强的；奋力的【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *He died at the age of 82, after a gallant fight against illness.* 他在与疾病顽强斗争后故去，享年82岁。❸ ADJ If a man is **gallant**, he is kind, polite, and considerate towards women. (对女子)殷勤的，彬彬有礼的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Douglas was a complex man, thoughtful, gallant, and generous.* 道格拉斯让人捉摸不透，他体贴周到，有骑士风度，而且慷慨大方。•**gal|lant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He gallantly kissed Marie's hand as we prepared to leave.* 我们准备离开的时候，他非常有礼貌地吻了吻玛丽的手。

gal|lant|ry /'gæləntri/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Gallantry** is bravery shown by someone who is in danger, for example when they are fighting in a war. 英勇；勇敢【FORMAL 正式】❑ *For his gallantry he was awarded a Victoria Cross.* 他因为表现英勇而荣获维多利亚十字勋章。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Gallantry** is kind, polite, and considerate behaviour towards other people, especially women. (尤指对女子的)殷勤，彬彬有礼【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It's that time of year again, when thoughts turn to romance and gallantry.* 又到了每年的那个时候，人们又想到了风花雪月和献殷勤的男人。

'gall blad|der (**gall bladders**) N-COUNT Your **gall bladder** is the organ in your body which contains bile and is next to your liver. 胆囊

gal|leon /'gæliən/ (**galleons**) N-COUNT A **galleon** is a sailing ship with three masts. Galleons were used mainly in the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. 大帆船(主要用于15至17世纪)

gal|lery ♦◇◇ /'gæləri/ (**galleries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gallery** is a place that has permanent exhibitions of works of art in it. (艺术作品的)陈列室，展览馆；美术馆；画廊 ❑ *...an art gallery.* 美术馆 ❑ *...the National Gallery.* 国家美术馆 ❷ N-COUNT A **gallery** is a privately owned building or room where people can look at and buy works of art. 私人画店；私人画廊；私人画室 ❑ *The painting is in the gallery upstairs.* 那幅画在楼上的画廊里。❸ N-COUNT A **gallery** is an area high above the ground at the back or at the sides of a large room or hall. (大厅的)楼座，楼上旁听席 ❑ *A crowd already filled the gallery.* 楼座已经挤满了人。❹ N-COUNT **The gallery** in a theatre or concert hall is an area high above the ground that usually contains the cheapest seats. (剧场或音乐厅中通常票价最低的)顶层楼座 ❑ *They had been forced to find cheap tickets in the gallery.* 他们不得不去买顶层楼座的廉价票。•PHRASE If you **play to the gallery**, you do something in public in a way which you hope will impress people. 哗众取宠；做引人注目的行为 ❑ *...but I must tell you that in my opinion you're both now playing to the gallery.* 但是，我必须告诉你们，在我看来你们俩都是在哗众取宠。

→ see Word Web:**gallery**

gal|ley /'gæli/ (**galleys**) ❶ N-COUNT On a ship or aircraft, the **galley** is the kitchen. (轮船或飞机上的)厨房 ❷ N-COUNT In former times, a **galley** was a ship with sails and a lot of oars, which was often rowed by slaves or prisoners. (旧时常由奴隶或囚犯划桨的)桨帆船

Gal|lic /'gælɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gallic** means the same as **French**. You sometimes use **Gallic** to describe ideas, feelings, or actions that you think are very typical of France and French people. 高卢的；高卢人的；法国式的；法国人特有的 ❑ *The proposal has provoked howls of Gallic indignation.* 这一提议令法国人义愤填膺。

gal|li|vant /'gælɪvænt/ (**gallivants, gallivanting, gallivanted**) VERB Someone who **is gallivanting around** goes to a lot of different places looking for amusement and entertainment. 游玩；闲逛；游荡【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v prep/adv] *A girl's place is in the home, not gallivanting around and filling her head with nonsense.* 女孩子就该在家呆着，不能四处闲逛，成天胡思乱想。[Also v]

gal|lon /'gælən/ (**gallons**) N-COUNT A **gallon** is a unit of measurement for liquids that is equal to eight pints. In Britain, it is equal to 4.564 litres. In America, it is equal to 3.785 litres. 加仑(液量单位，1加仑等于8品脱，英制等于4.564升，美制等于3.785升) ❑ [+of] *...80 million gallons of water a day.* 每天8000万加仑水 ❑ *...a gasoline tax of 4.3 cents a gallon.* 每加仑4.3分的汽油税

gal|lop /'gæləp/ (**gallops, galloping, galloped**) ❶ VERB When a horse **gallops**, it runs very fast so that all four legs are off the ground at the same time. If you **gallop** a horse, you make it gallop. (使)(马)飞奔；(使)(马)疾驰 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The horses galloped away.* 群马飞奔而去。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Staff officers galloped fine horses down the road.* 参谋官们骑着骏马沿着大路疾驰而去。❷ VERB If you **gallop**, you ride a horse that is galloping. 骑马奔驰；策马飞奔 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Major Winston galloped into the distance.* 温斯顿少校策马奔向远方。❸ N-SING A **gallop** is a ride on a horse that is galloping. 骑马奔驰 ❑ *I was forced to attempt a gallop.* 我被迫试着策马飞奔。❹ VERB If something such as a process **gallops**, it develops very quickly and is often difficult to control. 飞速发展；高速增长 ❑ [v adv] *In spite of the recession, profits have galloped ahead.* 尽管处于经济萧条期，利润却迅猛增长。❑ [v-ing]

...galloping inflation. 急剧增长的通货膨胀 3 VERB If you **gallop**, you run somewhere very quickly. 迅速奔跑；飞奔 ❑ [v prep] *They are galloping around the garden playing football.* 他们在园子里跑来跑去踢足球。[Also v n] 4 PHRASE If you do something **at a gallop**, you do it very quickly. 迅速地；飞快地 ❑ *I read the book at a gallop.* 我飞快地读完了这本书。

gal|lows /'gælǝʊz/ (**gallows**) N-COUNT A **gallows** is a wooden frame used to execute criminals by hanging. 绞刑架；绞台

gall|stone /'gɔːlstǝʊn/ (**gallstones**) N-COUNT A **gallstone** is a small, painful lump which can develop in your gall bladder. 胆石；胆结石

ga|lore /gǝ'lɔːr/ ADJ [n ADJ] You use **galore** to emphasize that something you like exists in very large quantities. (喜欢的东西)大量的，很多【INFORMAL, WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 非正式，笔语，强调】❑ *You'll be able to win prizes galore.* 你将会赢得很多奖品。❑ *...a popular resort with beaches galore.* 有很多处海滩的知名度假胜地

ga|loshes /gǝ'lɒʃɪz/ N-PLURAL **Galoshes** are waterproof shoes, usually made of rubber, which you wear over your ordinary shoes to prevent them getting wet. (通常指橡胶制成的)防水套鞋

gal|va|nize /'gælvǝnaɪz/ (**galvanizes, galvanizing, galvanized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **galvanise**

VERB To **galvanize** someone means to cause them to take action, for example by making them feel very excited, afraid, or angry. 刺激；激励；使采取行动 ❑ [v n] *The aid appeal has galvanised the German business community.* 这一援助呼吁使得德国的工商业界行动了起来。❑ [be v-ed +into] *They have been galvanised into collective action—militarily, politically and economically.* 他们在形势驱使下已经在军事、政治和经济上采取了联合行动。[Also v n +into]

gal|va|nized /'gælvǝnaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **galvanised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Galvanized** metal, especially iron and steel, has been covered with zinc in order to protect it from rust and other damage. (尤指钢铁)电镀的，镀锌的 ❑ *...corrosion-resistant galvanized steel.* 防腐蚀的镀锌钢 ❑ *...75mm galvanised nails.* 规格为75毫米的镀锌钉子

gam|bit /'gæmbɪt/ (**gambits**) 1 N-COUNT A **gambit** is an action or set of actions, which you carry out in order to try to gain an advantage in a situation or game. (为取得优势而采取的)行动，招数，布局 ❑ *He sees the proposal as more of a diplomatic gambit than a serious defense proposal.* 在他看来，这一提议与其说是一项严肃的国防计划，倒不如说是外交上的一步棋。❑ *Campaign strategists are calling the plan a clever political gambit.* 竞选策划人士认为该计划是一种巧妙的政治策略。2 N-COUNT A **gambit** is a remark which you make to someone in order to start or continue a conversation with them. (聊天时的)开场白，话茬儿 ❑ *His favourite opening gambit is: 'You are so beautiful, will you be my next wife?'.* 他最喜欢的开场白是："你真是太美了，能做我的下一任妻子吗？" ❑ *Bernard made no response to Tom's conversational gambits.* 伯纳德没有接汤姆的话茬儿。

gam|ble /'gæmb°l/ (**gambles, gambling, gambled**) 1 N-COUNT A **gamble** is a risky action or decision that you take in the hope of gaining money, success, or an advantage over other people. 冒险；投机 ❑ *...the French president's risky gamble in calling a referendum.* 法国总统决定举行全民公决的冒险之举 2 VERB If you **gamble on** something, you take a risky action or decision in the hope of gaining money, success, or an advantage over other people. 冒险；碰运气；以…为赌注 ❑ [v +on] *Few firms will be willing to gamble on new products.* 很少有公司愿意冒险开发新产品。❑ [v n +on] *They are not prepared to gamble their careers on this matter.* 他们不愿意把自己的事业押在这件事上。❑ [v +with] *Who wants to gamble with the life of a friend?* 谁会拿朋友的性命作赌注？[Also v, v n, v that] 3 VERB If you **gamble** an amount of money, you bet it in a game such as cards or on the result of a race or competition. People who **gamble** usually do it frequently. 赌(钱)；赌博 ❑ [v n] *Most people visit Las Vegas to gamble their hard-earned money.* 大多数人去拉斯维加斯都是拿着他们辛苦挣来的钱赌博。❑ [v +on] *John gambled heavily on the horses.* 约翰在这几匹马身上下了很大的赌注。❑ [v] *Britain is the only country in Europe that allows minors to gamble.* 英国是欧洲唯一一个允许未成年人赌博的国家。❑ [v n with *away*] *He gambled away his family estate on a single throw of the dice.* 骰子一掷，他便把家产输得精光。

→ see **lottery**

gam|bler /'gæmblǝr/ (**gamblers**) 1 N-COUNT A **gambler** is someone who gambles regularly, for example in card games or horse racing. 赌徒；赌棍 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **gambler**, you mean that they are ready to take risks in order to gain advantages or success. 冒险者；投机者 ❑ *He had never been afraid of failure: he was a gambler, ready to go off somewhere else and start all over again.* 他从来都不害怕失败：他是个冒险者，随时准备到别处从头再来。

gam|bling /'gæmblɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gambling** is the act or activity of betting money, for example in card games or on horse racing. 赌博；赌钱 ❑ *Gambling is a form of entertainment.* 赌博是一种娱乐。❑ *...gambling casinos.* 赌场

gam|bol /'gæmb°l/ (**gambols, gambolling, gambolled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gamboling, gamboled**

VERB If animals or people **gambol**, they run or jump about in a playful way. 欢快地蹦跳；嬉戏 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the sight of newborn lambs gambolling in the fields.* 新生的小羊羔在田野里蹦蹦跳跳的场景

game ↔ /geɪm/ (**games**) 1 N-COUNT A **game** is an activity or sport usually involving skill, knowledge, or chance, in which you follow fixed rules and try to win against an opponent or to solve a puzzle. 游戏；运动；比赛(项目) ❑ *...the wonderful game of football.* 精彩的足球比赛 ❑ *...a playful game of hide-and-seek.* 有趣的捉迷藏游戏 ❑ *...a video game.* 电子游戏 2 N-COUNT A **game** is one particular occasion on which a game is played. (一场)游戏，比赛 ❑ *It was the first game of the season.* 这是本赛季的首场比赛。❑ *He regularly watched our games from the stands.* 他经常在看台上观看我们的比赛。❑ *We won three games against Australia.* 我们赢了3场对阵澳大利亚的比赛。3 N-COUNT A **game** is a part of a match, for example in tennis or bridge, consisting of a fixed number of points. (网球、桥牌等比赛中的)一局，一盘，一场 ❑ *She won six games to love in the second set.* 第二盘她以6比0获胜。❑ *...the last three points of the second game.* 第二局的最后3分 4 N-PLURAL **Games** are an organized event in which competitions in several sports take place. 运动会 ❑ *...the 2000 Olympic Games at Sydney.* 2000年悉尼奥运会 5 N-PLURAL **Games** are organized sports activities that children do at school. (学校的)体育课，体育活动【BRIT 英】❑ *At his grammar school he is remembered for being bad at games but good in debates.* 在文法学校里，他因体育差但擅长辩论而让人印象深刻。6 N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **game** is the degree of skill or the style that they use when playing a particular game. (某人比赛或游戏时的)手法，技巧，风格 ❑ *Once I was through the first set my game picked up.* 我打完第一局之后就进入了状态。7 N-COUNT You can describe a situation that you do not treat seriously as a **game**. 玩笑；儿戏；不认真对待的事情 ❑ *Many people regard life as a game: you win some, you lose some.* 许多人视人生如同一场游戏：有输也有赢。8 N-COUNT You can use **game** to describe a way of behaving in which a person uses a particular plan, usually in order to gain an advantage for himself or herself. 策略；计谋；诡计 ❑ *Until now, the Americans have been playing a very delicate political game.* 直到现在，美国人一直在玩着精心设计的政治把戏。9 N-UNCOUNT Wild animals or birds that are hunted for sport and sometimes cooked and eaten are referred to as **game**. 猎物；野味 ❑ *...men who shot game for food.* 靠捕猎获取食物的人 10 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **game** for something, you are willing to do something new, unusual, or risky. 愿意尝试(新鲜或不平常事物)的；有冒险精神的 ❑ *After all this time he still had new ideas and was game to try them.* 过了这么久，他依然不乏新点子并敢于去尝试。❑ [+for] *He said he's game for a similar challenge next year.* 他说他明年还愿意接受类似的挑战。11 → see also **gamely** 12 PHRASE If you say **game on**, you mean that you are

ready for something challenging to begin. 来吧，开始吧（表示准备好接受挑战）❑ *You think you can beat me? Game on!* 你认为你可以打败我？来吧！❑ *It's game on for toy makers as Christmas approaches.* 随着圣诞节临近，玩具制造商蓄势以待。 15 PHRASE If someone or something **gives the game away**, they reveal a secret or reveal their feelings, and this puts them at a disadvantage. 泄露秘密；露马脚；露馅儿 ❑ *The faces of the two conspirators gave the game away.* 这两个同谋者的表情露出了破绽。 16 PHRASE If you are **new to** a particular **game**, you have not done a particular activity or been in a particular situation before. 对…不了解；对…没经验 ❑ *Don't forget that she's new to this game and will take a while to complete the task.* 别忘了她在这方面是个新手，完成任务还需要一些时间。 17 PHRASE If you beat someone **at** their **own game**, you use the same methods that they have used, but more successfully, so that you gain an advantage over them. 将计就计；以其人之道还治其人之身 ❑ *He must anticipate the maneuvers of the other lawyers and beat them at their own game.* 他必须预见到其他律师的策略，然后以彼之道打赢他们。❑ *The police knew that to trap the killer they had to play him at his own game.* 警方清楚他们必须将计就计才能抓住那个杀人凶手。 18 PHRASE If you say that someone is **playing games** or **playing silly games**, you mean that they are not treating a situation seriously and you are annoyed with them. 不认真对待；闹着玩；当儿戏【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'Don't play games with me!' he thundered.* "别跟我耍着玩！"他怒吼道。❑ *From what I know of him he doesn't play silly games.* 凭我对他的了解，他不会闹着玩的。 19 PHRASE If you say that someone **has raised** their **game**, you mean that they have begun to perform better, usually because they were under pressure to do so.（通常在压力下）开始表现得更好，状态渐佳 ❑ *The world No. 9 had to raise his game to see off a strong challenge from Dale.* 这位世界排名第九的选手必须调整状态才能击退戴尔强有力的挑战。❑ *As it expands its services around the continent, the competition it offers should force the other airlines to raise their game.* 这家航空公司在整个大陆拓展业务所带来的竞争会迫使其他航空公司提供更好的服务。 20 PHRASE If you say **the game is up**, you mean that someone's secret plans or activities have been revealed and therefore must stop because they cannot succeed. 戏该收场了，别再演戏了（指某人的秘密计划或活动被揭穿）❑ *Some thought they would hold out until Sunday. The realists knew that the game was already up.* 有些人以为他们还能撑到星期天。务实的人却很清楚，一切都已结束了。

→ see **chess, mammal**

'game bird (**game birds**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Game birds** are birds which are shot for food or for sport. 猎禽；供狩猎的鸟

Game|boy /'geɪmbɔɪ/ (**Gameboys**) N-VAR A **Gameboy** is a small portable computer that is specially designed for people to play games on. 游戏小子（一种小型掌上游戏机）【TRADEMARK 商标】

game|keeper /'geɪmki:pəʳ/ (**gamekeepers**) N-COUNT A **gamekeeper** is a person who takes care of the wild animals or birds that are kept on someone's land for hunting.（私人猎场的）猎物看守人

game|ly /'geɪmli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **gamely**, you do it bravely or with a lot of effort. 勇敢地；顽强地 ❑ *He gamely defended his organisation's decision.* 他极力为自己组织作出的决定辩解。

'game park (**game parks**) N-COUNT A **game park** is a large area of land, especially in Africa, where wild animals can live safely.（尤指非洲的）禁猎区，野生动物保护区

'game plan (**game plans**) also **game-plan** 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] In sport, a team's **game plan** is their plan for winning a match.（体育比赛中运动队的）战术，策略 ❑ *Leeds kept quiet, stuck to their game plan and quietly racked up the points.* 利兹队不声不响，坚持自己的战术，得分不知不觉地增加了。 2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **game plan** is the actions they intend to take and the policies they intend to adopt in order to achieve a particular thing. 行动计划；对策；方针 ❑ *If he has a game plan for winning the deal, only he understands it.* 假如他有办法拿下这笔交易，那这种策略也只有他自己才明白。❑ *He is unlikely to alter his game plan.* 他不大可能改变自己的策略。

game|play /'geɪmpleɪ/ N-UNCOUNT The **gameplay** of a computer game is the way that it is designed and the skills that you need in order to play it.（计算机游戏的）游戏情节设计，游戏玩法 ❑ *The game has it all—imaginative storyline and characters, challenging gameplay, superb graphics.* 这款游戏面面俱到——故事情节及人物富有想象力，玩法具有挑战性，而且画面精美。

gamer /'geɪməʳ/ (**gamers**) N-COUNT A **gamer** is someone who plays computer games. 计算机游戏玩家

'game re|serve (**game reserves**) N-COUNT A **game reserve** is a large area of land, especially in Africa, where wild animals can live safely.（尤指非洲的）禁猎区，野生动物保护区

'games con|sole N-COUNT A **games console** is an electronic device used for playing computer games on a television screen. 游戏机；游戏控制台 ❑ *This Christmas sees the launch of a new games console.* 这个圣诞节会有一款新型游戏机上市。

'game show (**game shows**) N-COUNT **Game shows** are television programmes on which people play games in order to win prizes.（电视）游戏节目，有奖竞赛节目 ❑ *Being a good game-show host means getting to know your contestants.* 要想做一个优秀的游戏节目主持人就要了解你的参赛选手。

games|man|ship /'geɪmzmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Gamesmanship** is the art or practice of winning a game by clever methods which are not against the rules but are very close to cheating. 比赛战术；比赛策略；制胜手段 ❑ *...a remarkably successful piece of diplomatic gamesmanship.* 相当成功的外交策略

gam|ete /'gæmi:t/ (**gametes**) N-COUNT **Gamete** is the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature. 配子（用以繁殖新生命的雄性和雌性细胞）【TECHNICAL 术语】

gam|ine /gæ'mi:n/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a girl or a woman as **gamine**, you mean that she is attractive in a boyish way.（女子）男孩子般帅气的 ❑ *She had a gamine charm which men found irresistibly attractive.* 她有一种令男人难以抗拒的帅气迷人的魅力。•N-SING **Gamine** is also a noun. ❑ *...a snub-nosed gamine.* 鼻子短平上翘的假小子

gam|ing /'geɪmɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Gaming** means the same as **gambling**. 同 gambling ❑ *...offences connected with vice, gaming and drugs.* 与卖淫、赌博和毒品相关的罪行 ❑ *...the most fashionable gaming club in London.* 伦敦最高级的赌场 2 N-UNCOUNT **Gaming** is the activity of playing computer games. 玩计算机游戏；玩电子游戏 ❑ *Online gaming allows players from around the world to challenge each other.* 网络游戏使得世界各地的玩家可以相互较量。

gam|ma /'gæmə/ (**gammas**) N-VAR **Gamma** is the third letter of the Greek alphabet. 希腊字母表的第 3 个字母

'gam|ma rays N-PLURAL **Gamma rays** are a type of electromagnetic radiation that has a shorter wavelength and higher energy than X-rays. 伽马射线；γ 射线

→ see **telescope**

gam|mon /'gæmən/ N-UNCOUNT **Gammon** is smoked or salted meat, similar to bacon, from the back leg or the side of a pig. 腌（或熏）猪后腿；腌（或熏）猪肋肉【BRIT 英】

gam|ut /'gæmət/ 1 N-SING **The gamut of** something is the complete range of things of that kind, or a wide variety of things of that kind. 整个范围；全部 ❑ *As the story unfolded throughout the past week, I experienced the gamut of emotions: shock, anger, sadness, disgust, confusion.* 上周随着故事情节的展开，我的心情可以说是五味杂陈：震惊、气愤、悲伤、憎恶、困惑都有。 2 PHRASE To **run the gamut of** something means to include, express, or experience all the different things of that kind, or a wide variety of them. 涉及…的全部范围；无所不包 ❑ *The show runs the gamut of 20th century design.* 这次展览涵盖 20 世纪的各种设计。

gan|der /'gændəʳ/ (**ganders**) N-COUNT A **gander** is a male goose. 公鹅

gang ♦◇◇ /gæŋ/ (**gangs, ganging, ganged**) 1 N-COUNT A **gang** is a group of people, especially young people, who go around together and often deliberately cause trouble. 一帮，一伙（尤指滋事的年轻人）❑ *During the fight with a rival gang he lashed out*

with his flick knife. 在与敌对帮派的打斗中，他挥舞着弹簧折刀一通猛刺。❑ *Gang members were behind a lot of the violence.* 很多暴力事件都是流氓团伙成员暗中策划的。❑ [+of] *He was attacked by a gang of youths.* 他遭到一帮小混混的袭击。2 N-COUNT A **gang** is a group of criminals who work together to commit crimes. 一帮，一伙（罪犯）❑ *Police were hunting for a gang who had allegedly stolen fifty-five cars.* 警方正在追捕一个被控盗窃了 55 辆汽车的犯罪团伙。❑ *...an underworld gang.* 地下犯罪团伙 ❑ [+of] *...a gang of masked robbers.* 一帮蒙面劫匪 3 N-SING **The gang** is a group of friends who frequently meet. 一伙（常聚会的朋友）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Come on over, we've got lots of the old gang here.* 过来吧，好多老朋友都在这儿。4 N-COUNT A **gang** is a group of workers who do physical work together. 一群，一队，一组（一起干体力活的人）❑ [+of] *...a gang of labourers.* 一群工人

▶**gang up** PHRASAL VERB If people **gang up on** someone, they unite against them for a particular reason, for example in a fight or argument. 合伙对付【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P +on] *Harrison complained that his colleagues ganged up on him.* 哈里森抱怨说他的同事合起伙来对付他。❑ [V P to-inf] *All the other parties ganged up to keep them out of power.* 其他政党全部联合起来使他们无法掌权。❑ [V P +against] *All the girls in my class seemed to gang up against me.* 我们班的女生好像都联合起来对付我。

Thesaurus 同类词 *gang* Also look up:

N. crowd, group, pack 1
mob, ring 2

gang|buster /ˈgæŋbʌstəʳ/ (**gangbusters**) PHRASE If something is **going gangbusters**, it is going strongly and doing very well. If someone **comes on like gangbusters**, they behave very energetically and sometimes aggressively. （事情）进展很顺利；（人）精力充沛，热情洋溢，冲劲十足【AM 美】❑ *The economy was still going gangbusters.* 经济的发展势头依然强劲。❑ *The team, who struggled early, came on like gangbusters at precisely the right time.* 该队前面打得很艰难，但在最关键的时刻拼出了士气。

gang|land /ˈgæŋlænd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gangland** is used to describe activities or people that are involved in organized crime. 黑社会的；黑帮的 ❑ *It's been suggested they were gangland killings.* 一直有人暗示这些是黑帮凶杀。❑ *...one of Italy's top gangland bosses.* 一个意大利黑社会大佬

gan|gling /ˈgæŋglɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gangling** is used to describe a young person, especially a man, who is tall, thin, and clumsy in their movements. （尤指年轻男子）瘦高而动作笨拙的 ❑ *His gangling, awkward gait has earned him the name Spiderman.* 他人长得又瘦又高，走起路来步态笨拙，因此有了"蜘蛛人"的外号。❑ *...his gangling, bony frame.* 他细高干瘦的体形

gan|gly /ˈgæŋgli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **gangly**, you mean that they are tall and thin and have a slightly awkward or clumsy manner. 瘦高而笨拙的

gang|plank /ˈgæŋplæŋk/ (**gangplanks**) N-COUNT **The gangplank** is a short bridge or platform that can be placed between the side of a ship or boat and the shore, so that people can get on or off. （上下船用的）跳板，步桥

ˈgang ˌrape (**gang rapes, gang raping, gang raped**) also **gang-rape** VERB [usu passive] If a woman **is gang raped**, several men force her to have sex with them. 轮奸 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *For five hours, the women were gang-raped.* 这些妇女被轮奸长达 5 小时之久。[Also V n] •N-COUNT **Gang rape** is also a noun.

gan|grene /ˈgæŋgriːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Gangrene** is the decay that can occur in a part of a person's body if the blood stops flowing to it, for example as a result of illness or injury. 坏疽 ❑ *Once gangrene has developed the tissue is dead.* 一旦出现坏疽，机体组织便已死亡。

gan|gre|nous /ˈgæŋgrɪnəs/ ADJ **Gangrenous** is used to describe a part of a person's body that has been affected by gangrene. （人体部位）生坏疽的，坏疽性的 ❑ *...patients with gangrenous limbs.* 四肢生坏疽的病人

gang|sta /ˈgæŋstə/ or **gangsta rap** N-UNCOUNT **Gangsta** or **gangsta rap** is a form of rap music in which the words often refer to crime and violence. 冈斯特说唱乐，匪帮说唱乐（歌词常涉及犯罪和暴力）

gang|ster /ˈgæŋstəʳ/ (**gangsters**) N-COUNT A **gangster** is a member of an organized group of violent criminals. 黑帮成员；匪徒

Word Link 词根词缀 *ster ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*gangster, mobster, pollster*

gang|way /ˈgæŋweɪ/ (**gangways**) N-COUNT **The gangway** is the passage between rows of seats, for example in a theatre or aircraft, for people to walk along. （剧场、飞机等的）座间通道，过道【BRIT 英】❑ *A man in the gangway suddenly stood up to reach for something in the overhead locker.* 靠通道坐的一名男子突然起身，伸手去拿头顶上方行李舱里的什么东西。

gan|net /ˈgænɪt/ (**gannets**) N-COUNT **Gannets** are large white sea birds that live on cliffs. 鲣鸟（大型海鸟，生活在悬崖上）

gan|try /ˈgæntri/ (**gantries**) N-COUNT A **gantry** is a high metal structure that supports a set of road signs, railway signals, or other equipment. （支承设备的）台架，龙门架；（道路的）路标架 ❑ *On top of the gantry the American flag flew.* 台架顶上飘扬着美国国旗。❑ *...the lighting gantries.* 照明塔架

gaol /dʒeɪl/ (**gaols, gaoling, gaoled**) → see **jail**

gaol|er /ˈdʒeɪləʳ/ (**gaolers**) → see **jailer**

gap ♦◇◇ /gæp/ (**gaps**) 1 N-COUNT A **gap** is a space between two things or a hole in the middle of something solid. 缝隙；缺口；豁口；裂口 ❑ *He pulled the thick curtains together, leaving just a narrow gap.* 他拉上厚厚的窗帘，仅留下一条狭窄的缝隙。❑ *...the wind tearing through gaps in the window frames.* 从窗框缝隙中呼啸而入的风 2 N-COUNT A **gap** is a period of time when you are not busy or when you stop doing something that you normally do. （时间上的）间断，间隔，间隙 ❑ [+of] *There followed a gap of four years, during which William joined the Army.* 此后有 4 年的一段时间，威廉在陆军服役。3 N-COUNT If there is something missing from a situation that prevents it being complete or satisfactory, you can say that there is a **gap.** 漏洞；空白；缺口 ❑ *We need more young scientists to fill the gap left by a wave of retirements expected over the next decade.* 我们需要更多年轻的科学家来填补预计未来 10 年退休高峰带来的人才缺口。❑ *Like a good businessman, Stewart identified a gap in the market.* 像精明的商人一样，斯图尔特发现了市场上的一个空白。4 N-COUNT A **gap between** two groups of people, things, or sets of ideas is a big difference between them. 分歧；差距；隔阂 ❑ [+between] *...the gap between rich and poor.* 贫富差距 ❑ *America's trade gap widened.* 美国的贸易逆差加大了。❑ [+between] *Britain needs to bridge the technology gap between academia and industry.* 英国需要弥合学术界和工业界之间的技术差距。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *gap* with:

ADJ. **narrow** gap 狭窄的缝隙；短暂的间隔 1 2
V. **bridge a** gap 缩小空缺（或差距），**fill a** gap 弥补缺口（或差距），**leave a** gap 使形成空缺（或差距），**widen a** gap 扩大间隔（或差距）1 2 3 4
PREP. gap **between** *something* …之间的间隔（或差距）1 4

gape /geɪp/ (**gapes, gaping, gaped**) 1 VERB If you **gape**, you look at someone or something in surprise, usually with an open mouth. 目瞪口呆地凝视；张口结舌地看 ❑ [V +at] *His secretary stopped taking notes to gape at me.* 他的秘书停止了记录，目瞪口呆地望着我。❑ [V-ing] *...a grotesque face with its gaping mouth.* 一张极其丑陋的脸，嘴巴大张着 [Also V] 2 VERB If you say that something such as a hole or a wound **gapes**, you are emphasizing that it is big or wide. （洞、伤口等）张开，裂开【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [V] *The front door was missing. A hole gaped in the roof.* 前门不翼而飞，屋顶豁开了一个洞。•**gap|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *The aircraft took off with a gaping hole in its fuselage.* 飞机起飞了，机身上有一个裂开的口子。❑ *...a gaping wound in her back.* 她背上开裂的伤口

ˈgap-fill (**gap-fills**) N-COUNT [usu N n] In language teaching, a **gap-fill** test is an exercise in which words are removed from a text and replaced with spaces. The learner has to fill each

space with the missing word or a suitable word. (语言教学的)填词练习，填空练习

,gap-'toothed ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their smile as **gap-toothed**, you mean that some of that person's teeth are missing. 缺牙齿的；掉牙的 ❑ *...a broad, gap-toothed grin.* 露出稀疏牙齿的咧嘴大笑

'gap year N-SING A **gap year** is a period of time during which a student takes a break from studying after they have finished school and before they start college or university. 空档年，间隔年(中学毕业后至大学开始前所休的一年假期)【BRIT 英】❑ *I went around the world in my gap year.* 我在大学开始前的空档年里周游了世界。

gar|age /'gærɑːʒ, -rɪdʒ, AM 美 gə'rɑːʒ/ (**garages**) 1 N-COUNT A **garage** is a building in which you keep a car. A garage is often built next to or as part of a house. 车库；停车房 2 N-COUNT A **garage** is a place where you can get your car repaired. In Britain, you can also buy fuel for your car, or buy cars. 汽车修理厂(在英国兼营汽车销售和加油业务) ❑ *Nancy took her car to a local garage for a check-up.* 南希把车开到当地的汽车修理厂检修。

'gar|age sale (**garage sales**) N-COUNT If you have a **garage sale**, you sell things such as clothes, toys and household items that you do not want, usually in your garage. (通常在私家车库进行的)旧货出售【mainly AM 主美】

garb /gɑːb/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* adj N, oft with poss] Someone's **garb** is the clothes they are wearing, especially when these are unusual. (尤指另类的)服装，制服，装束【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a familiar figure in civilian garb.* 一位身着平民装，为大家所熟悉的人物 ❑ *He wore the garb of a scout, not a general.* 他身着侦察兵制服，而不是将军制服。

gar|bage /'gɑːbɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Garbage** is rubbish, especially waste from a kitchen. 垃圾；(尤指)厨余垃圾【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a garbage bag.* 垃圾袋 ❑ *...rotting piles of garbage.* 成堆腐烂的垃圾 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone says that an idea or opinion is **garbage**, they are emphasizing that they believe it is untrue or unimportant. 废话；胡说；无聊的想法【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I personally think this is complete garbage.* 我个人认为这纯粹是废话。❑ *Furious government officials branded her story 'garbage'.* 大发雷霆的政府官员称她的报道为"胡说八道"。

→ see **pollution**

Thesaurus 同类词 *garbage* Also look up:

N. junk, litter, rubbish, trash 1
foolishness, nonsense 2

'gar|bage can (**garbage cans**) N-COUNT A **garbage can** is a container that you put rubbish into. 垃圾桶；垃圾箱【AM 美】❑ *A bomb planted in a garbage can exploded early today.* 今天早些时候，放置在垃圾箱的一枚炸弹爆炸了。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dustbin**

'gar|bage col,lec|tor (**garbage collectors**) N-COUNT A **garbage collector** is a person whose job is to take people's garbage away. 垃圾清洁工【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dustman**

'gar|bage dis,pos|al (**garbage disposals**) N-COUNT A **garbage disposal** or a **garbage disposal unit** is a small machine in the kitchen sink that breaks down waste matter so that it does not block the sink. (洗涤池中防堵塞的)垃圾铰碎器，垃圾处理器【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **waste disposal**

'gar|bage man (**garbage men**) N-COUNT A **garbage man** is the same as a **garbage collector**. 同 garbage collector【AM 美】

'gar|bage truck (**garbage trucks**) N-COUNT A **garbage truck** is a large truck which collects the garbage from outside people's houses. 垃圾车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dustcart**

garbed /gɑːbd/ ADJ If someone is **garbed in** particular clothes, they are wearing those clothes. 身着…衣服的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*in*] *He was garbed in sweater, tweed jacket, and flying boots.* 他穿着套头毛衣和粗花呢夹克，脚蹬一双飞行靴。•COMB [usu ADJ n] **Garbed** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...the small blue-garbed woman with a brown wrinkled face.* 黝黑的脸上爬满皱纹、身穿蓝色衣服的小个子女人

gar|bled /'gɑːbəld/ ADJ A **garbled** message or report contains confused or wrong details, often because it is spoken by someone who is nervous or in a hurry. (信息或报告)混乱不清的，杂乱无章的，内容有误的 ❑ *The Coastguard needs to decipher garbled messages in a few minutes.* 海岸警卫队需要在几分钟内弄清楚这些含混不清的信息。❑ *...his own garbled version of the El Greco story.* 他本人对埃尔·格列柯生平的歪曲描述

gar|den ◆◇ /'gɑːdən/ (**gardens, gardening, gardened**) 1 N-COUNT In British English, a **garden** is a piece of land next to a house, with flowers, vegetables, other plants, and often grass. In American English, the usual word is **yard**, and a **garden** refers only to land which is used for growing flowers and vegetables. (住宅旁的)花园，菜园，庭园，园子(美国英语中表示此义时常用 yard，而 garden 仅用来指花园和菜园) ❑ *...the most beautiful garden on Earth.* 地球上最漂亮的花园 2 VERB If you **garden**, you do work in your garden such as weeding or planting. 干园艺活；打理庭园 ❑ [v] *Jim gardened at the homes of friends on weekends.* 吉姆周末帮忙打理朋友家的花园。•**gar|den|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I have taken up gardening again.* 我又开始干起了园艺活。3 N-PLURAL **Gardens** are places like a park that have areas of plants, trees, and grass, and that people can visit and walk around. 公园 ❑ *The Gardens are open from 10.30am until 5pm.* 公园从上午 10 点半到下午 5 点之间开放。❑ *...Kensington Gardens.* 肯辛顿公园 4 N-COUNT **Gardens** is sometimes used as part of the name of a street. (用于街名)园，街，广场 ❑ *He lives at 9, Acacia Gardens.* 他住在金合欢街 9 号。

'gar|den cen|tre (**garden centres**) N-COUNT A **garden centre** is a large shop, usually with an outdoor area, where you can buy things for your garden such as plants and gardening tools. (出售植物、园艺工具等的)花卉中心，园艺中心【BRIT 英】

gar|den|er /'gɑːdənə^r/ (**gardeners**) 1 N-COUNT A **gardener** is a person who is paid to work in someone else's garden. 花匠；园丁；园艺工人 2 N-COUNT A **gardener** is someone who enjoys working in their own garden growing flowers or vegetables. 园艺爱好者 ❑ *...enthusiastic amateur gardeners.* 热衷园艺的业余爱好者

gar|denia /gɑː'diːnɪə/ (**gardenias**) N-COUNT A **gardenia** is a type of large, white, or yellow flower with a very pleasant smell. A **gardenia** is also the bush on which these flowers grow. 栀子花；栀子属植物

'gar|den|ing leave N-UNCOUNT If someone who leaves their job is given **gardening leave**, they continue to receive their salary and in return they agree not to work for anyone else for a period of time. 园艺假(指为离职者继续支付薪水但一定时间内禁止其在别处供职)【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *The settlement means that the three executives can return from gardening leave and start their new jobs.* 这份协议意味着 3 位主管可以结束园艺假，开始新的工作。

'gar|den par|ty (**garden parties**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **garden party** is a formal party that is held out of doors, especially in a large private garden, during the afternoon. (尤指午后在大型私家花园举行的)花园聚会，露天招待会

,garden-va'riety ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **garden-variety** to describe something you think is ordinary and not special in any way. 普通的；平常的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The experiment itself is garden-variety science.* 这个实验本身只是简单的科学实验。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **common-or-garden**

gar|gan|tuan /gɑː'gæntʃuən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **gargantuan**, you are emphasizing that it is very large. 巨大的；庞大的【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】❑ *...a marketing event of gargantuan proportions.* 大规模的促销活动 ❑ *...a gargantuan corruption scandal.* 特大腐败丑闻

gar|gle /'gɑːgəl/ (**gargles, gargling, gargled**) VERB If you **gargle**,

you wash your mouth and throat by filling your mouth with a liquid, tipping your head back and using your throat to blow bubbles through the liquid, and finally spitting it out. 漱口；漱喉 ❑ [v] *Try gargling with salt water as soon as a cough begins.* 一开始咳嗽就马上试着用盐水漱口。❑ [v n] *At the sink, Neil noisily gargled something medicinal.* 尼尔在洗脸池边用某种药液咕噜咕噜地漱口。

gar|goyle /'gɑːˌgɔɪl/ (**gargoyles**) N-COUNT A **gargoyle** is a decorative stone carving on old buildings. It is usually shaped like the head of a strange and ugly creature, and water drains through it from the roof of the building. (老式建筑上雕刻的)怪兽状滴水嘴，滴水兽

gar|ish /'geərɪʃ/ ADJ You describe something as **garish** when you dislike it because it is very bright in an unattractive, showy way. 花哨的；炫目的；俗艳的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They climbed the garish purple-carpeted stairs.* 他们爬上铺着俗艳的紫色地毯的楼梯。❑ *...the restaurant's garish, illuminated signs.* 餐馆花哨的灯饰招牌 •**gar|ish|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...a garishly patterned three-piece suite.* 图案艳丽的三件套家具

gar|land /'gɑːlənd/ (**garlands**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **garland** is a circular decoration made from flowers and leaves. People sometimes wear garlands of flowers on their heads or around their necks. 花环；花冠；环状花饰 ❑ [+of] *They wore garlands of summer flowers in their hair.* 他们头戴用夏季鲜花编成的花环。

gar|lic /'gɑːlɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Garlic** is the small, white, round bulb of a plant that is related to the onion plant. Garlic has a very strong smell and taste and is used in cooking. 蒜；大蒜 ❑ *...a clove of garlic.* 一瓣蒜

→ see **spice**

gar|licky /'gɑːlɪki/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **garlicky** tastes or smells of garlic. 有大蒜味的 ❑ *...a garlicky salad.* 蒜香沙拉 ❑ *...garlicky breath.* 有蒜味的口气

gar|ment /'gɑːmənt/ (**garments**) N-COUNT A **garment** is a piece of clothing; used especially in contexts where you are talking about the manufacture or sale of clothes. (一件)衣服(尤用于谈及服装的制作和销售时) ❑ *Many of the garments have the customers' name tags sewn into the linings.* 这些衣服有很多内衬上缝有顾客的名牌。

gar|ner /'gɑːnə/ (**garners, garnering, garnered**) VERB If someone **has garnered** something useful or valuable, they have gained it or collected it. 获得；得到；收集【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Durham had garnered three times as many votes as Carey.* 德拉姆获得的选票是凯里的 3 倍。❑ [v n] *He has garnered extensive support for his proposals.* 他的提议得到了广泛的支持。

gar|net /'gɑːnɪt/ (**garnets**) N-COUNT A **garnet** is a hard, shiny stone that is used in making jewellery. Garnets can be red, yellow, or green in colour. 石榴石(用于珠宝制作，有红、黄、绿等颜色)

gar|nish /'gɑːnɪʃ/ (**garnishes, garnishing, garnished**) ❶ N-VAR A **garnish** is a small amount of salad, herbs, or other food that is used to decorate cooked or prepared food. (菜肴的)装饰菜 ❑ *...a garnish of chopped raw onion, tomato and fresh coriander.* 用切碎的生洋葱、西红柿和新鲜香菜作的装饰菜 ❑ *Reserve some watercress for garnish.* 留点豆瓣菜作装饰菜。❷ VERB If you **garnish** cooked or prepared food, you decorate it with a garnish. 给(菜肴)加装饰菜 ❑ [v n] *She had finished the vegetables and was garnishing the roast.* 她已经做好了蔬菜，正在给烤肉添加装饰菜。

gar|ret /'gærɪt/ (**garrets**) N-COUNT A **garret** is a small room at the top of a house. 阁楼；顶楼小屋

gar|ri|son /'gærɪsᵊn/ (**garrisons, garrisoning, garrisoned**) ❶ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **garrison** is a group of soldiers whose task is to guard the town or building where they live. 卫戍部队；守备部队；警卫部队 ❑ *...a five-hundred-man French army garrison.* 一支 500 人的法国陆军卫戍部队 ❷ N-COUNT A **garrison** is the buildings which the soldiers live in. 卫戍区；驻防地 ❑ *The approaches to the garrison have been heavily mined.* 通往驻地的路上布满了地雷。❸ VERB To **garrison** a place means to put soldiers there in order to protect it. You can also say that soldiers **are garrisoned** in a place. 派(兵)驻守；驻防 ❑ [v n] *British troops still garrisoned the country.* 英军依然驻守在该国。❑ [be v-ed] *No other soldiers were garrisoned there.* 那里没有其他士兵驻防。❑ [v-ed] *...the large, heavily garrisoned towns.* 重兵驻防的大城市

gar|rotte /gəˈrɒt/ (**garrottes, garrotting, garrotted**) ❶ VERB If someone **is garrotted**, they are killed by having something such as a piece of wire or cord pulled tightly round their neck. (用铁丝等)勒死，绞杀 ❑ [be v-ed] *The two guards had been garrotted.* 那两名警卫被人勒死了。[Also v n] ❷ N-COUNT A **garrotte** is a piece of wire or cord used to garrotte someone. (勒杀他人用的)铁丝(或绳索)；绞索

gar|ru|lous /'gærələs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **garrulous**, you mean that they talk a great deal, especially about unimportant things. (尤指在琐事上)饶舌的，喋喋不休的，絮絮叨叨的 ❑ *...a garrulous old woman.* 喋喋不休的老妇人

gar|ter /'gɑːtə/ (**garters**) N-COUNT A **garter** is a piece of elastic worn round the top of a stocking or sock in order to prevent it from slipping down. (防止袜子下滑的)袜带，吊袜带

'gar|ter belt (**garter belts**) N-COUNT A **garter belt** is a piece of underwear for women that is used for holding up stockings. (女用)吊袜束腰带【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **suspender belt**

gas ♦♦◇ /gæs/ (**gases, gasses, gassing, gassed**)

The form **gases** is the plural of the noun. The form **gasses** is the third person singular of the verb. gases 为名词的复数形式，gasses 为动词的第三人称单数形式。

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Gas** is a substance like air that is neither liquid nor solid and burns easily. It is used as a fuel for cooking and heating. 气体燃料；天然气；煤气 ❑ *Coal is actually cheaper than gas.* 煤实际上比煤气便宜。❑ *Shell signed a contract to develop oil and gas reserves near Archangel.* 壳牌石油公司签订了一份开采阿尔汉格尔附近的石油和天然气资源的合同。❷ N-VAR A **gas** is any substance that is neither liquid nor solid, for example oxygen or hydrogen. 气体 ❑ *Helium is a very light gas.* 氦是一种非常轻的气体。❑ *...a huge cloud of gas and dust from the volcanic eruption.* 火山喷发形成的混杂着尘埃的巨大气团 ❸ N-VAR **Gas** is a poisonous gas that can be used as a weapon. 毒气(可用作武器) ❑ *...mustard gas.* 芥子气 ❑ *The problem was that the exhaust gases contain many toxins.* 问题在于废气中含有很多毒素。❹ N-VAR **Gas** is a gas used for medical purposes, for example to make patients feel less pain or go to sleep during an operation. (医用)麻醉气【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an anaesthetic gas used by many dentists.* 为许多牙医使用的一种麻醉气 ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Gas** is the fuel which is used to drive motor vehicles. (车辆用的)汽油【AM 美】❑ *...a tank of gas.* 一桶汽油 ❑ *...gas stations.* 加油站

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **petrol**

❻ VERB To **gas** a person or animal means to kill them by making them breathe poisonous gas. 用毒气杀死 ❑ [v n] *Her husband ran a pipe from her car exhaust to the bedroom in an attempt to gas her.* 她丈夫将一根管子从她汽车的排气管拉到卧室，企图毒死她。❼ → see also **gas chamber, gas mask, greenhouse gas, laughing gas, natural gas, tear gas** ❽ PHRASE If you **step on the gas** when you are driving a vehicle, you go faster. 踩油门；加速【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **step on it**

→ see **air, greenhouse effect, matter, solar system**

'gas cham|ber (**gas chambers**) N-COUNT A **gas chamber** is a room that has been specially built so that it can be filled with poisonous gas in order to kill people or animals. 毒气室

gas|eous /'gæsiəs, 'geɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **gaseous** to describe something which is in the form of a gas, rather than a solid or liquid. 气体的；气态的 ❑ *Freon exists both in liquid and gaseous states.* 氟利昂有液态和气态两种形态。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ous = having the qualities of* 具…特征的：*dangerous, fabulous, gaseous*

'gas fire (**gas fires**) N-COUNT A **gas fire** is a fire that produces heat by burning gas. 燃气取暖器；燃气采暖炉

'gas guz|zler (**gas guzzlers**) also **gas-guzzler** N-COUNT If you say that a car is a **gas guzzler** you mean that it uses a lot of fuel and is not cheap to run. 高油耗汽车；油老虎【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

gash /gæʃ/ (**gashes, gashing, gashed**) 1 N-COUNT A **gash** is a long, deep cut in your skin or in the surface of something. 深而长的伤口（或切口） ❑ *There was an inch-long gash just above his right eye.* 就在他右眼的上方有一条很深的一英寸长的伤口。 2 VERB If you **gash** something, you accidentally make a long and deep cut in it. 划伤；砍伤 ❑ [v n] *He gashed his leg while felling trees.* 他砍树的时候砍伤了腿。

gas|ket /'gæskɪt/ (**gaskets**) N-COUNT A **gasket** is a flat piece of soft material that you put between two joined surfaces in a pipe or engine in order to make sure that gas and oil cannot escape. 垫圈；衬垫；密封垫

gas|light /'gæslaɪt/ (**gaslights**) also **gas light** N-COUNT A **gaslight** is a lamp that produces light by burning gas. 煤气灯 •N-UNCOUNT **Gaslight** is also the light that the lamp produces. 煤气灯光 ❑ *He would show his collection by gaslight.* 他会在煤气灯光下展示他的收藏品。

gas|man /'gæsmæn/ (**gasmen**) N-COUNT **The gasman** is a man who works for a gas company, repairing gas appliances in people's houses, or checking how much gas they have used. 煤气公司工人；煤气抄表员；煤气设备维修工【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

'gas mask (**gas masks**) N-COUNT A **gas mask** is a device that you wear over your face in order to protect yourself from poisonous gases. 防毒面具

gaso|line /'gæsəliːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Gasoline** is the same as **petrol**. 同 petrol【AM 美】

gasp /gɑːsp, gæsp/ (**gasps, gasping, gasped**) 1 N-COUNT A **gasp** is a short quick breath of air that you take in through your mouth, especially when you are surprised, shocked, or in pain. （尤指惊讶、震惊或疼痛时的）喘息，急喘气，倒抽气 ❑ *An audible gasp went round the court as the jury announced the verdict.* 陪审团宣布裁决的时候，法庭上有人倒抽了一口气。 ❑ [+of] *She gave a small gasp of pain.* 她疼得倒吸了一小口气。 2 VERB When you **gasp**, you take a short quick breath through your mouth, especially when you are surprised, shocked, or in pain. （尤指惊讶、震惊或疼痛时）喘息，急喘气，倒抽气 ❑ [v +for] *She gasped for air and drew in a lungful of water.* 她喘了口气，喝了一大口水。 ❑ [v] *I heard myself gasp and cry out.* 我听到自己边喘气边喊。 [Also v with quote] 3 PHRASE You describe something as **the last gasp** to emphasize that it is the final part of something or happens at the last possible moment. 最终阶段；最后时刻【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *...the last gasp of a dying system of censorship.* 行将就木的审查制度的最终时刻

'gas pe|dal (**gas pedals**) N-COUNT **The gas pedal** is another name for the **accelerator**. 同 accelerator【mainly AM 主美】

'gas ring (**gas rings**) N-COUNT A **gas ring** is a metal device on top of a cooker or stove, where you can burn gas in order to cook food on it. 煤气灶炉圈；环形炉头【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **burner**

'gas sta|tion (**gas stations**) N-COUNT A **gas station** is a place where you can buy fuel for your car. 加油站【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **petrol station**

gas|sy /'gæsi/ (**gassier, gassiest**) ADJ Something that is **gassy** contains a lot of bubbles or gas. 充满气体的；充满气泡的 ❑ *The champagne was sweet and too gassy.* 这种香槟酒味道发甜，而且气太足了。

gas|tric /'gæstrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **gastric** to describe processes, pain, or illnesses that occur in someone's stomach. 胃的；胃部的【MEDICAL 医】 ❑ *He suffered from diabetes and gastric ulcers.* 他患有糖尿病和胃溃疡。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gastr = stomach* 胃：*gastric, gastrointestinal, gastronomic*

,gas|tric 'band (**gastric bands**) N-COUNT A **gastric band** is a device that is fitted inside someone's stomach to make it smaller in order to help them lose weight. 胃束带（置于胃内以减少胃容量，达到减肥的目的）【MEDICAL 医】 ❑ *The surgeon fits an adjustable gastric band to restrict the amount that someone can eat.* 外科医生在人体内置入可调节胃束带以限制食物摄入量。

gas|tro|en|teri|tis /ˌgæstrəʊentə'raɪtɪs/ also **gastro-enteritis** N-UNCOUNT **Gastroenteritis** is an illness in which the lining of your stomach and intestines becomes swollen and painful. 胃肠炎【MEDICAL 医】

gas|tro|in|tes|ti|nal /ˌgæstrəʊɪn'testɪnᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gastrointestinal** means relating to the stomach and intestines. 胃肠的【MEDICAL 医】

gas|tro|nome /'gæstrənəʊm/ (**gastronomes**) N-COUNT A **gastronome** is someone who enjoys preparing and eating good food, especially unusual or expensive food. 美食家；讲究吃喝的人【FORMAL 正式】

gas|tro|nom|ic /ˌgæstrə'nɒmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gastronomic** is used to describe things that are concerned with good food. 烹饪的；美食的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Paris is the gastronomic capital of the world.* 巴黎是世界美食之都。 ❑ *She is sampling gastronomic delights along the Riviera.* 她正沿着里维埃拉一带品尝各色美食。

gas|trono|my /gæ'strɒnəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Gastronomy** is the activity and knowledge involved in preparing and appreciating good food. 烹饪法；美食学【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Burgundy has always been considered a major centre of gastronomy.* 勃艮第大区一向被视为重要的美食中心。

gas|tro-pub /'gæstrəʊ pʌb/ (**gastro-pubs**) also **gastropub** N-COUNT A **gastro-pub** is a pub that serves very good food. 美食酒吧【BRIT 英】

gas|works /'gæswɜːrks/ (**gasworks**) also **gas works** N-COUNT A **gasworks** is a factory where gas is made, usually from coal, so that it can be used as a fuel. 煤气厂

gate ♦◇◇ /geɪt/ (**gates**) 1 N-COUNT A **gate** is a structure like a door which is used at the entrance to a field, a garden, or the grounds of a building. （田地、花园、庭院等的）大门 ❑ *He opened the gate and started walking up to the house.* 他打开院门朝房子走过去。 2 N-COUNT In an airport, a **gate** is a place where passengers leave the airport and get on their aeroplane. 登机门；登机口 ❑ *Passengers with hand luggage can go straight to the departure gate to check in there.* 携带手提行李的乘客可直接到登机口办理登机手续。 3 N-COUNT **Gate** is used in the names of streets in Britain that are in a place where there once was a gate into a city. ...门（在英国用于历史上建有城门的街道名） ❑ *...9 Palace Gate.* 宫门街9号 4 N-COUNT The **gate** at a sporting event such as a football match or baseball game is the total number of people who attend it. （体育比赛的）观众人数 ❑ *Their average gate is less than 23,000.* 他们的平均观众人数不到23,000人。

ga|teau /'gætəʊ/ (**gateaux**) N-VAR A **gateau** is a very rich, elaborate cake, especially one with cream in it. 口感油腻的精致蛋糕；（尤指）奶油大蛋糕【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *...a slice of gateau.* 一块奶油大蛋糕 ❑ *...a selection of gateaux, cakes and pastries.* 各式各样的奶油大蛋糕、糕饼和油酥点心

gate|crash /'geɪtkræʃ/ (**gatecrashes, gatecrashing, gatecrashed**) VERB If someone **gatecrashes** a party or other social event, they go to it, even though they have not been invited. （未经邀请）擅自参加（或出席） ❑ [v n] *Scores of people tried desperately to gatecrash the party.* 很多未受邀请的人拼命想要混进这个聚会。 ❑ [v] *He had gatecrashed but he was with other people we knew and there was no problem.* 他不请自来，但和他同行的是我们认识的人，因此也没有什么关系。 •**gate|crash|er** (**gatecrashers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Panic set in as gatecrashers tried to force their way through the narrow doors and corridors.* 当不速之客试图强行穿过狭窄的门和走廊时，人群出现了恐慌。

,gat|ed com'mu|nity (**gated communities**) N-COUNT A **gated**

community is an area of houses and sometimes shops that is surrounded by a wall or fence and has an entrance that is guarded.（有围墙或围栏且有门卫的）封闭式小区【mainly AM 主美】

gate|house /'geɪthaʊs/ (**gatehouses**) N-COUNT A **gatehouse** is a small house next to a gate on the edge of a park or country estate. 门房；门楼

gate|keeper /'geɪtkiːpəʳ/ (**gatekeepers**) N-COUNT A **gatekeeper** is a person who is in charge of a gate and who allows people through it. 看门人；守门人

'gate mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Gate money** is the total amount of money that is paid by the people who go to a sports match or other event.（体育比赛等的）门票收入【mainly BRIT 主英】

gate|post /'geɪtpəʊst/ (**gateposts**) N-COUNT A **gatepost** is a post in the ground which a gate is hung from, or which it is fastened to when it is closed. 门柱

gate|way /'geɪtweɪ/ (**gateways**) ■ N-COUNT A **gateway** is an entrance where there is a gate. 大门口；门道；入口 ❑ *He walked across the park and through a gateway.* 他穿过公园，走过一道大门。 ■ N-COUNT A **gateway to** somewhere is a place which you go through because it leads you to a much larger place.（通往更大地区的）通道，门户 ❑ [+to] *Lyons is the gateway to the Alps for motorists driving out from Britain.* 里昂是从英国驱车前往阿尔卑斯山的门户。 ■ N-COUNT If something is a **gateway to** a job, career, or other activity, it gives you the opportunity to make progress or get further success in that activity.（取得进展或更大成功的）途径，手段 ❑ [+to] *The prestigious title offered a gateway to success in the highly competitive world of modelling.* 在竞争异常激烈的模特界，这一享有盛誉的头衔打开了通往成功的大门。 ■ N-COUNT In computing, a **gateway** connects different computer networks so that information can be passed between them. 网关【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **Internet**

'gate|way drug (**gateway drugs**) N-COUNT A **gateway drug** is a drug such as cannabis that is believed by some people to lead to the use of more harmful drugs such as heroin or cocaine. 入门毒品，诱导性毒品（如大麻，一些人认为此类毒品可诱使人吸食毒性更强的毒品）

gath|er ◆◇ /'gæðəʳ/ (**gathers, gathering, gathered**) ■ VERB If people **gather** somewhere or if someone **gathers** people somewhere, they come together in a group.（使）聚集；（使）集合 ❑ [v prep/adv] *In the evenings, we gathered around the fireplace and talked.* 晚上，我们聚在火炉边聊天。 ❑ [v n with *together*] *The man signalled for me to gather the children together.* 那人示意让我把孩子们召集起来。[Also v] ■ VERB If you **gather** things, you collect them together so that you can use them. 收集；收拢；归拢 ❑ [v n] *I suggest we gather enough firewood to last the night.* 我建议大家捡足够多的木柴来撑过这一晚。 ❑ [v n with *together*] *She stood up and started gathering her things together.* 她起身开始收拾自己的物品。 •PHRASAL VERB **Gather up** means the same as **gather**. gather up 同 gather ❑ [v P n] *When Sutcliffe had gathered up his papers, he went out.* 萨克利夫收好文件便出去了。 ❑ [v n P] *He gathered the leaves up off the ground.* 他将地上的树叶全部收集起来。 ■ VERB If you **gather** information or evidence, you collect it, especially over a period of time and after a lot of hard work.（尤指经过一段时间的辛苦工作）收集，搜集（情报、证据等） ❑ [v n] *...a private detective using a hidden tape recorder to gather information.* 用隐藏式录音机搜集证据的私家侦探 ■ VERB If something **gathers** speed, momentum, or force, it gradually becomes faster or more powerful. 逐渐增加（速度、势头、力量等） ❑ [v n] *Demands for his dismissal have gathered momentum in recent weeks.* 最近几周，要求将他解职的呼声越来越高。 ❑ [v n] *The raft gathered speed as the current dragged it toward the falls.* 木筏顺水流向瀑布时速度越来越快。 ■ VERB When you **gather** something such as your strength, courage, or thoughts, you make an effort to prepare yourself to do something. 集中（精力、思想等）；鼓起（勇气）；振作（精神） ❑ [v n] *You must gather your strength for the journey.* 你必须为这次旅行打起精神来。 •PHRASAL VERB **Gather up** means the same as **gather**. gather up 同 gather ❑ [v P n] *She was gathering up her courage to approach him when he called to her.* 他叫她的时候，她正鼓足勇气接近他。[Also v n P] ■ VERB You use **gather** in expressions such as '**I gather**' and '**as far as I can gather**' to introduce information that you have found out, especially when you have found it out in an indirect way. 据我所知；据我了解 ❑ [v that] *I gather his report is highly critical of the trial judge.* 据我所知，他在报道中毫不留情地批评了承审法官。 ❑ [v n] *'He speaks English,' she said to Graham. 'I gathered that.'* "他会说英语。"她对格雷厄姆说。"我料到了。" ❑ [v n] *From what I could gather, he was trying to raise money by organising festivals.* 据我所知，他正试图通过组织节庆活动来筹款。 ■ to **gather dust** → see **dust**

▶**gather up** → see **gather 2, 5**

Thesaurus 同类词 *gather* Also look up:

V. accumulate, collect, group; (*ant.*) scatter ■

gath|er|er /'gæðərəʳ/ (**gatherers**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **gatherer** is someone who collects or gathers a particular thing. 收集者；搜集者 ❑ *...professional intelligence gatherers.* 专业情报收集员

gath|er|ing /'gæðərɪŋ/ (**gatherings**) ■ N-COUNT A **gathering** is a group of people meeting together for a particular purpose. 集会；聚会 ❑ *...the twenty-second annual gathering of the South Pacific Forum.* 第 22 届南太平洋论坛年会 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If there is **gathering** darkness, the light is gradually decreasing, usually because it is nearly night.（夜色）渐浓的，逐渐变黑的 ❑ *The lighthouse beam was quite distinct in the gathering dusk.* 灯塔的光束在渐浓的暮色中清晰可见。 ■ → see also **gather**

gator /'geɪtəʳ/ (**gators**) also **'gator** N-COUNT A **gator** is the same as an **alligator**. 同 alligator【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

gauche /gəʊʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **gauche**, you mean that they are awkward and uncomfortable in the company of other people. 不善交际的；拘谨的 ❑ *We're all a bit gauche when we're young.* 我们年轻的时候都有点放不开。 ❑ *She was a rather gauche, provincial creature.* 她是个非常不善交际、偏狭守旧的人。

gau|cho /'gaʊtʃəʊ/ (**gauchos**) N-COUNT A **gaucho** is a South American cowboy. 高乔人（南美洲的牧牛人）

gaudy /'gɔːdi/ (**gaudier, gaudiest**) ADJ If something is **gaudy**, it is very brightly-coloured and showy. 花哨的；俗艳的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...her gaudy orange-and-purple floral hat.* 她那顶俗艳的橙紫相间的花帽子

gauge /geɪdʒ/ (**gauges, gauging, gauged**) ■ VERB If you **gauge** the speed or strength of something, or if you **gauge** an amount, you measure or calculate it, often by using a device of some kind.（常指用某种仪器）测量，测定，算出 ❑ [v n] *He gauged the wind at over thirty knots.* 他测出风速在 30 节以上。 ❑ [v n] *Distance is gauged by journey time rather than miles.* 距离是通过行程时间而非里程来测量的。 ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **gauge** is a device that measures the amount or quantity of something and shows the amount measured. 测量仪器；计量仪 ❑ *...temperature gauges.* 温度计 ❑ *...pressure gauges.* 压力计 ■ VERB If you **gauge** people's actions, feelings, or intentions in a particular situation, you carefully consider and judge them. 判断，判定（人的行动、情感或意图） ❑ [v n] *...as he gauged possible enemy moves and his own responses.* 在他琢磨敌人可能采取的行动和自己的对策时 ■ N-SING A **gauge of** someone's feelings or a situation is a fact or event that can be used to judge them.（评价或判断的）事实，依据，标准 ❑ [+of] *The index is the government's chief gauge of future economic activity.* 这一指数是政府判断未来经济活动的主要依据。 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **gauge** is the distance between the two rails on a railway line.（铁道的）轨距 ❑ *...a narrow gauge railway.* 窄轨铁路 ■ N-COUNT A **gauge** is the thickness of something, especially metal or wire.（金属等的）厚度；（金属丝等的）直径

→ see **scuba diving**

gaunt /gɔːnt/ ■ ADJ If someone looks **gaunt**, they look very thin, usually because they have been very ill or worried.（因生病、焦虑等）瘦削的，憔悴的 ❑ *Looking gaunt and tired, he denied there was anything to worry about.* 他看起来消瘦而疲惫，却说没什么好担心的。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a building as **gaunt**, you mean it is very plain and unattractive.（建筑物）平淡无奇的，不起眼的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Above on the hillside was a large, gaunt, grey house.*

G

山坡上有幢不起眼的灰色大宅。

gaunt|let /'gɔ:ntlɪt/ (**gauntlets**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Gauntlets** are long, thick, protective gloves. 长手套；防护手套 ❑ *...a pair of black leather driving gauntlets.* 一副驾驶用黑色防护皮手套 ■ PHRASE If you **pick up the gauntlet** or **take up the gauntlet**, you accept the challenge that someone has made. 接受挑战；应战 ❑ *She picked up the gauntlet in her incisive Keynote Address to the Conference.* 在大会主题发言中，她言辞犀利地回应挑战。❑ *Whoever decides to take up the gauntlet and challenge the Prime Minister will have a tough battle.* 谁要是接受挑战，向首相叫板，都将经历一场鏖战。■ PHRASE If you **run the gauntlet**, you go through an unpleasant experience in which a lot of people criticize or attack you. 受到严厉批评；遭到猛烈攻击 ❑ *[+of] The trucks tried to drive to the British base, running the gauntlet of marauding bands of gunmen.* 卡车队试图冲过几帮持枪匪徒的火力网开赴英军基地。■ PHRASE If you **throw down the gauntlet to** someone, you say or do something that challenges them to argue or compete with you. 对…发出挑战；向…下战书 ❑ *Luxury car firm Jaguar has thrown down the gauntlet to competitors by giving the best guarantee on the market.* 豪华轿车生产商捷豹公司推出了市场上最好的质保服务，向竞争对手发出了挑战。

gauze /gɔ:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Gauze** is a type of light, soft cloth with tiny holes in it. 薄纱；纱布 ❑ *Strain the juice through a piece of gauze or a sieve.* 用纱布或滤网将果汁过滤一下。

gauzy /'gɔ:zi/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gauzy** material is light, soft, and thin, so that you can see through it. (材料)薄纱似的，轻薄透明的 ❑ *...thin, gauzy curtains.* 轻薄的纱帘

gave /geɪv/ **Gave** is the past tense of **give**.

gav|el /'gæv°l/ (**gavels**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] A **gavel** is a small wooden hammer that the person in charge of a law court, an auction, or a meeting bangs on a table to get people's attention. (法官、拍卖人、会议主席等用的)小木槌

gawd /gɔ:d/ EXCLAM **Gawd** is used to represent the word 'God' pronounced in a particular accent or tone of voice, especially to show that someone is bored, irritated, or shocked. (在特定口音或语气中表示 God，尤用于表现厌烦、恼怒、震惊等)上帝，天哪【INFORMAL, WRITTEN 非正式，笔语】❑ *I thought, oh my gawd!* 当时我想，哦，我的天哪！

gawk /gɔ:k/ (**gawks, gawking, gawked**) VERB To **gawk at** someone or something means to stare at them in a rude, stupid, or unthinking way. 呆头呆脑地看；无礼地瞪视【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +at] *The youth continued to gawk at her and did not answer.* 那个年轻人依然傻乎乎地望着她，没有答话。❑ [v] *Tens of thousands came to gawk.* 成千上万的人赶来看热闹。

gawky /'gɔ:ki/ ADJ If you describe someone, especially a young person, as **gawky**, you mean they are awkward and clumsy. (尤指年轻人)笨拙的，笨手笨脚的 ❑ *...a gawky lad with spots.* 一脸粉刺、笨手笨脚的小伙子

gawp /gɔ:p/ (**gawps, gawping, gawped**) VERB To **gawp** means the same as to **gawk**. 同 gawk【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v +at] *At weekends the roads are jammed with holiday-makers coming to gawp at the parade.* 每到周末，公路上便挤满了前来观看游行的度假游客。❑ [v] *Thorpe could only stand and gawp.* 索普只能站着傻看。

gay ♦◇ /geɪ/ (**gays, gayer, gayest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gay** person is homosexual. 同性恋的 ❑ *The quality of life for gay men has improved over the last two decades.* 男同性恋者的生活质量在过去 20 年里有了改善。❑ *...the gay community.* 同性恋群体 •N-PLURAL **Gays** are homosexual people, especially homosexual men. (尤指男性)同性恋者 ❑ *More importantly, gays have proved themselves to be style leaders.* 更重要的是，同性恋者已经证明自己是风尚引领者。•**gay|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...Mike's admission of his gayness.* 迈克承认自己是同性恋 ■ ADJ A **gay** person is fun to be with because they are lively and cheerful. 快乐的；愉快的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *I am happy and free, in good health, gay and cheerful.* 我快活自在，身体健康，积极乐观。■ ADJ A **gay** object is brightly coloured and pretty to look at. 鲜艳的；艳丽的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *I like gay, relaxing paintings.* 我喜欢色彩鲜艳、让人放松的画。

gaze /geɪz/ (**gazes, gazing, gazed**) ■ VERB If you **gaze at** someone or something, you look steadily at them for a long time, for example because you find them attractive or interesting, or because you are thinking about something else. 凝视；注视；盯着看 ❑ [v +at] *She stood gazing at herself in the mirror.* 她站在那儿，凝视着镜中的自己。❑ [v +at] *Sitting in his wicker chair, he gazed reflectively at the fire.* 他坐在藤椅上，若有所思地凝视着炉火。■ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] You can talk about someone's **gaze** as a way of describing how they are looking at something, especially when they are looking steadily at it. 凝视；注视【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She felt increasingly uncomfortable under the woman's steady gaze.* 那个女人一直盯着她看，让她觉得越发不自在了。❑ *The interior was shielded from the curious gaze of passersby.* 屋子内部被遮住了，以防好奇的路人朝里张望。■ PHRASE If someone or something is **in the public gaze**, they are receiving a lot of attention from the general public. 被公众关注；受人瞩目 ❑ *You won't find a couple more in the public gaze than Michael and Lizzie.* 没有哪对夫妇比迈克尔和莉齐更受公众关注了。

ga|zebo /gə'zi:bəʊ, AM 美 -'zeɪ-/ (**gazebos**) N-COUNT A **gazebo** is a small building with open sides. Gazebos are often put up in gardens so that people can sit in them to enjoy the view. 观景亭；凉亭

ga|zelle /gə'zel/ (**gazelles**) N-COUNT A **gazelle** is a type of small African or Asian deer. Gazelles move very quickly and gracefully. 羚羊(产于非洲和亚洲)

ga|zette /gə'zet/ (**gazettes**) ■ N-COUNT [n N] **Gazette** is often used in the names of newspapers. (常用于报刊名)报，报纸 ❑ *...the Arkansas Gazette.* 《阿肯色报》■ N-COUNT [oft adj N] In Britain, a **gazette** is an official publication in which information such as honours, public appointments, and important decisions are announced. (英国的)公报

gaz|et|teer /ˌgæzɪ'tɪə'/ (**gazetteers**) N-COUNT A **gazetteer** is a book or a part of a book which lists and describes places. 地名录；地名索引

ga|zump /gə'zʌmp/ (**gazumps, gazumping, gazumped**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are gazumped** by someone, they agree to sell their house to you, but then sell it to someone else who offers to pay a higher price. (房价议定后因有人出高价而)对…食言，对…毁约【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be v-ed] *In France you cannot be gazumped.* 在法国买房不会出现抬价毁约的情况。•**ga|zump|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *During the 1980s property boom, gazumping was common.* 在 20 世纪 80 年代房地产繁荣时期，抬价改售司空见惯。

GB /ˌdʒi: 'bi:/ N-PROPER **GB** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **Great Britain**.

GBH /ˌdʒi: bi: 'eɪtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **GBH** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **grievous bodily harm**. 【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

GCSE /ˌdʒi: si: es 'i:/ (**GCSEs**) N-VAR **GCSEs** are British educational qualifications which schoolchildren take when they are fifteen or sixteen years old. **GCSE** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'General Certificate of Secondary Education'. (英国面向十五六岁学生的)普通中等教育证书 ❑ *She quit school as soon as she had taken her GCSEs.* 她一拿到普通中等教育证书就辍学了。❑ *...GCSE candidates.* 普通中等教育证书考试的应试者

gdn (**gdns**) **gdn** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **garden**, for example in addresses, or in advertisements for houses that are for sale. (用于地址、房屋出售广告等)❑ *The Piazza, Covent Gdn, WC2.* WC 2 区，科文特花园广场 ❑ *...flat, private gdn, close to station.* 公寓，专享私家花园，靠近车站

GDP ♦◇◇ /ˌdʒi: di: 'pi:/ (**GDPs**) N-VAR In economics, a country's **GDP** is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year, not including its income from investments in other countries. **GDP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'gross domestic product'. 国内生产总值(Compare 比较 **GNP**.)

gear ♦◇◇ /gɪə'/ (**gears, gearing, geared**) ■ N-COUNT The **gears** on a machine or vehicle are a device for changing the rate at which energy is changed into motion. 齿轮；传动装置；变速器 ❑ *On hills, he must use low gears.* 在山上，他必须挂低挡。❑ *The car was in fourth gear.* 车挂的是四挡。❑ *He put the truck in gear and drove on.* 他给卡车挂上挡，继续往前开。■ N-UNCOUNT The **gear** involved in a particular activity is the equipment or special clothing

that you use.（特定活动的）设备，装备，服装 ❑ *About 100 officers in riot gear were needed to break up the fight.* 大约需要 100 名穿防暴服的警察前来制止这场斗殴。❑ *...fishing gear.* 钓具 ❑ *They helped us put our gear back into the van.* 他们帮我们把装备放回小货车里。2 N-UNCOUNT **Gear** means clothing. 服装【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I used to wear trendy gear but it just looked ridiculous.* 我以前常穿新潮的衣服，但看上去却滑稽可笑。4 V-PASSIVE If someone or something **is geared to** or **towards** a particular purpose, they are organized or designed in order to achieve that purpose. 使适合；使适应 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Colleges are not always geared to the needs of mature students.* 大学有时满足不了成人学生的需求。❑ [be V-ed +towards] *My training was geared towards winning gold in Munich.* 我为了能在慕尼黑夺取金牌而进行训练。

▶**gear up** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is gearing up for** a particular activity, they are preparing to do it. If they **are geared up to** do a particular activity, they are prepared to do it. 为…做准备；为做…做好了准备 ❑ [V P +for/to] *...another indication that the Government is gearing up for an election.* 政府正准备进行选举的另一个迹象 ❑ [be V-ed P to-inf] *The factory was geared up to make 1,100 cars a day.* 工厂已经可以日产 1,100 辆车。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *gear* with:

V. **put** *something* **in** gear 把…挂上挡，**shift** gear 换挡 1
change gear 变挡；换装 1 3
ADJ. **protective** gear 防护装备 2

gear|box /ˈgɪəˈbɒks/ (**gearboxes**) N-COUNT A **gearbox** is the system of gears in an engine or vehicle. 变速箱；齿轮箱

'gear lev|er (**gear levers**) or **gear stick** N-COUNT A **gear lever** or a **gear stick** is the lever that you use to change gear in a car or other vehicle. 变速杆；换挡杆【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **gearshift**

gear|shift /ˈgɪəˈʃɪft/ (**gearshifts**) also **gear shift** N-COUNT In a vehicle, the **gearshift** is the same as the **gear lever**. 同 gear lever【mainly AM 主美】

'gear stick → see **gear lever**

gee /dʒiː/ EXCLAM People sometimes say **gee** to emphasize a reaction or remark.（强调反应或评论）哇，啊，哎呀【AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，强调】❑ *Gee, it's hot.* 哇，真热！ ❑ *Gee thanks, Stan.* 啊，谢谢你，斯坦！

geek /giːk/ (**geeks**) N-COUNT If you call someone, usually a man or boy, a **geek**, you are saying in an unkind way that they are stupid, awkward, or weak. 笨蛋；呆子；熊包【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

geeky /ˈgiːki/ ADJ If you describe someone as **geeky**, you think they look or behave like a geek. 愚蠢的；无能的；呆笨的

geese /giːs/ **Geese** is the plural of **goose**.（goose 的复数）

gee whiz /ˌdʒiː ʰwɪz/ also **gee whizz** 1 EXCLAM People sometimes say **gee whiz** in order to express a strong reaction to something or to introduce a remark or response.（表示强烈的反应或引出评论）哇，啊，哎呀【AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 美，非正式，情感】❑ *Gee whiz, they carried on and on, they loved the evening.* 啊，他们玩个没完没了，他们很喜欢这个晚会。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **gee whiz** to describe something that is new, exciting, and impressive, but that is perhaps more complicated or showy than it needs to be. 新奇的；过于复杂的；招眼的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *The trend now is towards 'lifestyle' electronics— black, shiny gee-whiz things that people like to own.* 现在的趋势是追求"有生活品位"的电子产品——人们渴望拥有黑色锃亮、非常炫丽的东西。

gee|zer /ˈgiːzəʳ/ (**geezers**) N-COUNT Some people use **geezer** to refer to a man. 男人；家伙【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 主英，非正式，过时】❑ *...an old bald geezer in a posh raincoat.* 穿着时髦雨衣的秃顶老头

Geiger coun|ter /ˈgaɪgəʳ kaʊntəʳ/ (**Geiger counters**) N-COUNT A **Geiger counter** is a device which finds and measures radioactivity. 盖革计数器（用以探测放射性强度）

gei|sha /ˈgeɪʃə/ (**geishas**) N-COUNT A **geisha** is a Japanese woman who is specially trained in music, dancing, and the art of conversation. Her job is to entertain men.（日本）艺妓

gel /dʒel/ (**gels, gelling, gelled**)

The spelling **jell** is usually used in American English and is sometimes used in British English for meanings 1 and 2. 亦拼作 jell，通常用于美国英语中，表示义项 1 和 2 时有时也用于英国英语中。

1 VERB If people **gel with** each other, or if two groups of people **gel**, they work well together because their skills and personalities fit together well. 融洽地合作 ❑ [V +with] *They have gelled very well with the rest of the side.* 他们跟本方其他人合作得十分顺利。❑ [V] *There were signs on Saturday that the team is starting to gel at last.* 周六有迹象表明这支队伍终于开始配合默契了。❑ [V] *Their partnership gelled and scriptwriting for television followed.* 他们合作融洽，接着又一起创作电视剧本。2 VERB If a vague shape, thought, or creation **gels**, it becomes clearer or more definite.（模糊的外形、想法、创作）凸显，成形，变明确 ❑ [V +into] *Even if her interpretation has not yet gelled into a satisfying whole, she displays real musicianship.* 虽然她的演绎还没有令人完全满意，但她表现出了出色的音乐才华。❑ [V] *It was not until 1974 that his ability to write gelled again.* 直到 1974 年，他的写作才华才再次凸显出来。3 N-VAR **Gel** is a thick jelly-like substance, especially one used to keep your hair in a particular style. 凝胶；（尤指）发胶

gela|tine /ˈdʒelɪtiːn, AM 美 -tˢn/ (**gelatines**) also **gelatin** N-VAR **Gelatine** is a clear tasteless powder that is used to make liquids become firm, for example when you are making desserts such as jelly. 明胶

ge|lati|nous /dʒɪˈlætɪnəs/ ADJ **Gelatinous** substances or mixtures are wet and sticky. 明胶的；胶状的；胶质的；黏糊糊的 ❑ *Pour a cup of the gelatinous mixture into the blender.* 往搅拌器里倒入一杯胶质混合物。

geld|ing /ˈgeldɪŋ/ (**geldings**) N-COUNT A **gelding** is a male horse that has been castrated. 骟马；阉马；去势公马

gel|ig|nite /ˈdʒelɪgnaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Gelignite** is a type of explosive. 葛里炸药；炸胶

gem /dʒem/ (**gems**) 1 N-COUNT A **gem** is a jewel or stone that is used in jewellery. 宝石 ❑ *...a gold mask inset with emeralds and other gems.* 一副镶有翡翠和其他宝石的金面具 2 N-COUNT If you describe something or someone as a **gem**, you mean that they are especially pleasing, good, or helpful. 难能可贵的人（或物）；宝贝；精品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a gem of a hotel, Castel Clara.* 卡斯特尔·克拉拉酒店，酒店中的明珠 ❑ *Miss Famous, as she was called, was a gem.* "知名小姐"人如其名，是个尤物。

Gemi|ni /ˈdʒemɪnaɪ, AM 美 -niː/ (**Geminis**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gemini** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a pair of twins. People who are born approximately between 21st May and 20th June come under this sign. 双子宫，双子座（黄道十二宫之一。约出生于 5 月 21 日至 6 月 20 日之间的人属此星座）2 N-COUNT A **Gemini** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Gemini. 出生于双子宫时段的人

gem|stone /ˈdʒemstəʊn/ (**gemstones**) N-COUNT A **gemstone** is a jewel or stone used in jewellery. 宝石

Gen. **Gen.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**general**. ❑ *Gen. de Gaulle sensed that nuclear weapons would fundamentally change the nature of international relations.* 戴高乐将军意识到核武器将从根本上改变国际关系的性质。

gen|darme /ˈʒɒndɑːʳm/ (**gendarmes**) N-COUNT A **gendarme** is a member of the French police force.（法国）警察，宪兵

gen|der /ˈdʒendəʳ/ (**genders**) 1 N-VAR A person's **gender** is the fact that they are male or female. 性；性别 ❑ *Women are sometimes denied opportunities solely because of their gender.* 女性有时仅仅因为自身性别而无法获得种种机会。❑ *...groups that are traditionally discriminated against on grounds of gender, colour, race, or age.* 长期以来因为性别、肤色、种族或年龄而遭歧视的各类人群 2 N-COUNT You can refer to all male people or all female people as a particular **gender**.（统称）男性，女性 ❑ *While her observations may be true about some men, they could hardly apply to the entire gender.* 虽然她的

G

Word Web 话题词汇 gene 基因

Gregor Mendel studied the **inheritance** of **traits** in plants. He discovered how plants pass on their physical **characteristics** from **generation** to generation. He **bred** and **cross-bred** seven varieties of pea plants. He showed that each new plant was not just a general blend of its parents. Each characteristic (for example, flower colour) is inherited separately. Some characteristics are **dominant** and some are **recessive**. When dominant and recessive **genes** combine, there is a predictable pattern of inheritance. Today we know that long strings of **DNA** form gene.

科学家格雷戈尔·孟德尔研究了植物性状的遗传问题。他发现了植物是怎样把形体特征从一代传给下一代的。他培育并杂交了七个品种的豌豆，显示每棵新植株并非只是亲本植株一般的混合。每一特征（例如花的颜色）都是分开遗传的。一些特征是显性的，一些则是隐性的。显性和隐性基因结合时，存在可预见的遗传模式。今天我们知道，DNA（脱氧核糖核酸）长链组成了基因。

言论就某些男人而言可能是正确的，但绝不适用于所有男性。❑ *...the different abilities and skills of the two genders.* 两性具有的不同能力和技能 3 N-VAR In grammar, the **gender** of a noun, pronoun, or adjective is whether it is masculine, feminine, or neuter. A word's gender can affect its form and behaviour. In English, only personal pronouns such as 'she', reflexive pronouns such as 'itself', and possessive determiners such as 'his' have gender.（语法中名词、代词或形容词的）性 ❑ *In both Welsh and Irish the word for 'moon' is of feminine gender.* 在威尔士语和爱尔兰语中，表示"月亮"的词都是阴性的。

'gender-,bender (**gender-benders**) N-COUNT People sometimes use **gender-bender** to refer to a man who dresses or behaves like a woman, or a woman who dresses or behaves like a man. 穿着（或举止）像异性的人；假小子；伪娘【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】•**gender-bending** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...a gender-bending production of the ballet Swan Lake with lines of male swans.* 由几排男演员扮演天鹅的反串芭蕾舞剧《天鹅湖》

gene ♦◇ /dʒiːn/ (**genes**) N-COUNT A **gene** is the part of a cell in a living thing which controls its physical characteristics, growth, and development. 基因

→ see Word Web:**gene**

ge|neal|ogy /ˌdʒiːniˈælədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Genealogy** is the study of the history of families, especially through studying historical documents to discover the relationships between particular people and their families. 家谱学；系谱学；宗谱学 •**ge|neal|ogi|cal** /ˌdʒiːniəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...genealogical research on his family.* 对他家族的家谱研究

gen|era /ˈdʒenərə/ **Genera** is the plural of **genus**.（genus 的复数）

gen|er|al ♦♦♦ /ˈdʒenrəl/ (**generals**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **general** is a senior officer in the armed forces, usually in the army.（通常指陆军）将军 ❑ *The General's visit to Sarajevo is part of preparations for the deployment of extra troops.* 将军访问萨拉热窝是在为增加军队部署做准备。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about the **general** situation somewhere or talk about something in **general** terms, you are describing the situation as a whole rather than considering its details or exceptions. 总体的；整体的 ❑ *The figures represent a general decline in employment.* 这些数字显示就业人数整体在下降。❑ *...the general deterioration of English society.* 英国社会的总体堕落 •PHRASE If you describe something **in general terms**, you describe it without giving details. 大体上；大略 ❑ *She recounted in very general terms some of the events of recent months.* 她非常笼统地讲述了近几个月发生的一些事情。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **general** to describe several items or activities when there are too many of them or when they are not important enough to mention separately. 一般性的；普通的 ❑ *£2,500 for software is soon swallowed up in general costs.* 2,500 英镑的软件经费很快就被一般费用耗光了。❑ *His firm took over the planting and general maintenance of the park last March.* 他的公司去年 3 月接管了公园的绿化和日常维护工作。4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **general** to describe something that involves or affects most people, or most people in a particular group. 广泛的；普遍的 ❑ *The project should raise general awareness about bullying.* 这个项目将会提高大众对欺凌现象的意识。5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **general**, you mean that it is not restricted to any one thing or area. 整体的；全面的 ❑ *...a general ache radiating from the back of the neck.* 从后颈扩散到全身的疼痛 ❑ *...a general sense of well-being.* 总体幸福感 ❑ *...raising the level of general physical fitness.* 提高全民身体健康水平 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **General** is used to describe a person's job, usually as part of their title, to indicate that they have complete responsibility for the administration of an organization or business.（通常用于头衔中）总管的，全面负责的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He joined Sanders Roe, moving on later to become General Manager.* 他加入了桑德斯·罗公司，后来一路晋升至总经理。7 → see also **generally** 8 PHRASE You use **in general** to indicate that you are talking about something as a whole, rather than about part of it. 总的来说；从总体上看；大体上 ❑ *I think we need to improve our educational system in general.* 我认为有必要从整体上改进我们的教育体系。❑ *She had a confused idea of life in general.* 总的来说，她对生活非常困惑。9 PHRASE You say **in general** to indicate that you are referring to most people or things in a particular group.（指特定群体的大多数）总的来说，总体上 ❑ *People in general will support us.* 大多数人都会支持我们。❑ *She enjoys a sterling reputation in law enforcement circles and among the community in general.* 总的来说，她在执法人员和居民中口碑甚佳。10 PHRASE You say **in general** to indicate that a statement is true in most cases. 通常；在多数情况下 ❑ *In general, it was the better-educated voters who voted Yes in the referendum.* 通常，受教育程度较高的人在全民公决中投赞成票。

ˌgen|er|al e|lec|tion ♦◇ (**general elections**) 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **general election** is an election where everyone votes for people to represent them in Parliament.（英国议会的）普选 2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **general election** is a local, state, or national election where the candidates have been selected by a primary election.（美国全国、地方或州的）大选（Compare 比较 **primary**.）

→ see **election**

gen|er|al|ise /ˈdʒenrəlaɪz/ → see **generalize**

gen|er|al|ity /ˌdʒenəˈrælɪti/ (**generalities**) 1 N-COUNT A **generality** is a general statement that covers a range of things, rather than being concerned with specific instances. 概括；概述；总述【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I'll start with some generalities and then examine a few specific examples.* 我会首先概述一下，然后再分析几个实例。❑ *He avoided this tricky question and talked in generalities.* 他回避了这个难以回答的问题，笼统地谈了谈。2 N-UNCOUNT The **generality** of a statement or description is the fact that it is a general one, rather than a specific, detailed one. 一般性；普遍性；笼统性 ❑ *That there are problems with this kind of definition is hardly surprising, given its level of generality.* 鉴于这种定义的笼统性，不难料想它会存在问题。

gen|er|ali|za|tion /ˌdʒenrəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**generalizations**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **generalisation**

N-VAR A **generalization** is a statement that seems to be true in most situations or for most people, but that may not be completely true in all cases. 概括；概论；归纳 ❑ *He is making sweeping generalisations to get his point across.* 为了让人理解他的观点，他此刻说得非常笼统。❑ *The evaluation of conduct involves some amount of generalization.* 对操行的评估含有一些泛泛之论。

gen|er|al|ize /ˈdʒenrəlaɪz/ (**generalizes, generalizing, generalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **generalise**

1 VERB If you **generalize**, you say something that seems to be true in most situations or for most people, but that may not be completely true in all cases. 概括；归纳 ❑ [v] *'In my day, children*

were a lot better behaved.'—'It's not true, you're generalizing.' "我们那个时候，孩子们要比现在听话得多。"——"不一定，你只是在一概而论。" ❑ [v prep] *It's hard to generalize about Cole Porter because he wrote so many great songs that were so varied.* 科尔·波特写了这么多风格迥异的好歌，要对他进行概括不是件容易的事。 2 VERB If you **generalize** something such as an idea, you apply it more widely than its original context, as if it was true in many other situations. 推广；将…类推；扩大…的适用范围 ❑ [v n +to] *A child first labels the household pet cat as a 'cat' and then generalises this label to other animals that look like it.* 孩子会先把家中的宠物猫称为"猫"，然后将其他像猫的动物都称为"猫"。 [Also v n]

gen|er|al|ized /ˈdʒenrəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **generalised**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Generalized** means involving many different things, rather than one or two specific things. 普遍的；全面的；笼统的 ❑ *...a generalised discussion about admirable singers.* 对受追捧歌手泛泛的讨论 ❑ *...generalised feelings of inadequacy.* 普遍的匮乏感 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **generalized** to describe medical conditions or problems which affect the whole of someone's body, or the whole of a part of their body. (疾病等)全身性的，非局部的【MEDICAL 医】 ❑ *She experienced an increase in generalized aches and pains.* 她感到周身疼痛加剧。 ❑ *...generalised muscle disorders.* 全身性肌肉障碍

ˌgen|er|al ˈknowl|edge N-UNCOUNT **General knowledge** is knowledge about many different things, as opposed to detailed knowledge about one particular subject. 一般知识；常识

gen|er|al|ly ◆◇ /ˈdʒenrəli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **generally** to give a summary of a situation, activity, or idea without referring to the particular details of it. 笼统地；概括地 ❑ *University teachers generally have admitted a lack of enthusiasm about their subjects.* 高校教师大都承认对所教专业缺乏热情。 ❑ *Speaking generally, the space enterprise has served astronomy well.* 总的说来，航天事业很好地促进了天文学发展。 2 ADV [ADV with v] You use **generally** to say that something happens or is used on most occasions but not on every occasion. 通常；一般；普遍 ❑ *As women we generally say and feel too much about these things.* 作为女性，我们通常在这些事情上谈得过多，过于敏感。 ❑ *It is generally true that the darker the fruit the higher its iron content.* 一般来说，水果颜色越深，含铁量就越高。 ❑ *The warmer a place is, generally speaking, the more types of plants and animals it will usually support.* 一般而言，一个地方越暖和，能生存的动植物种类通常也就越多。

Thesaurus 同类词 *generally* Also look up:

ADV. commonly, mainly, usually 1 2

ˌgen|er|al ˈprac|tice (**general practices**) 1 N-UNCOUNT When a doctor is in **general practice**, he or she treats sick people at a surgery or office, or visits them at home, and does not specialize in a particular type of medicine. 全科医疗；全科医学 ❑ *In recent years, doctors have been trained specifically for general practice.* 近些年来，已有医生接受专门培训从事全科医疗。 •N-COUNT **General practice** is also a noun. ❑ *The sample was selected from the medical records of two general practices.* 样本选自两个全科诊所的病历。 2 N-UNCOUNT When lawyers deal with all kinds of legal matters, rather than specializing in one kind of law, you can say they have a **general practice** or are **in general practice**. 普通律师业务【mainly AM 主美】

ˌgen|er|al ˌprac|ti|tion|er (**general practitioners**) N-COUNT A **general practitioner** is the same as a **GP**. 同 GP【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

ˌgen|er|al ˈpub|lic N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to the people in a society as **the general public**, especially when you are contrasting people in general with a small group. (尤指相对小群体而言的)大众，公众，普通百姓 ❑ *These charities depend on the compassionate feelings and generosity of the general public.* 这些慈善团体依赖于公众的怜悯之心和慷慨解囊。 ❑ *Unemployment is 10 percent among the general public and about 40 percent among North African immigrants.* 普通大众的失业率是 10%，而北非移民的失业率则约为 40%。

ˌgen|er|al ˈstrike (**general strikes**) N-COUNT A **general strike** is a situation where most or all of the workers in a country are on strike and are refusing to work. (全国性的)总罢工，大罢工

gen|er|ate ◆◇◇ /ˈdʒenəreɪt/ (**generates, generating, generated**) 1 VERB To **generate** something means to cause it to begin and develop. 造成；引起；导致 ❑ [v n] *The Employment Minister said the reforms would generate new jobs.* 劳工大臣表示，改革将带来新的就业机会。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the excitement generated by the changes in Eastern Europe.* 东欧变革引起的骚动 2 VERB To **generate** a form of energy or power means to produce it. 产生(能量)；发(电) ❑ [v n] *The company, New England Electric, burns coal to generate power.* 新英格兰电力公司通过燃煤发电。

→ see **energy**

gen|era|tion ◆◆◇ /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**generations**) 1 N-COUNT A **generation** is all the people in a group or country who are of a similar age, especially when they are considered as having the same experiences or attitudes. (尤指经历或观点相同的)一代人，同代人，同辈人 ❑ [+of] *...the younger generation of Party members.* 年轻一代的党员 ❑ *David Mamet has long been considered the leading American playwright of his generation.* 长期以来，大卫·马梅一直被视为同代人中最杰出的美国剧作家。 2 N-COUNT A **generation** is the period of time, usually considered to be about thirty years, that it takes for children to grow up and become adults and have children of their own. 代，一代，一辈(通常认为大约是 30 年) ❑ *Within a generation flight has become the method used by many travellers.* 就在不到一代人的时间里，坐飞机已经成了很多旅行者的出行方式。 3 N-COUNT You can use **generation** to refer to a stage of development in the design and manufacture of machines or equipment. 代(指机器设备的发展阶段) ❑ [+of] *...a new generation of IBM/Apple computers.* 新一代的 IBM/苹果计算机 4 ADJ **Generation** is used to indicate how long members of your family have had a particular nationality. For example, second generation means that you were born in the country you live in, but your parents were not. (表示家庭成员拥有某国国籍的时长)第…代的 ❑ *...second generation Asians in Britain.* 英国的第二代亚洲移民 5 N-UNCOUNT **Generation** is also the production of a form of energy or power from fuel or another source of power such as water. (能源的)产生 ❑ *Japan has announced plans for a sharp rise in its nuclear power generation.* 日本宣布了大幅增加核能发电的计划。

→ see **gene**

gen|era|tion|al /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃənəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Generational** means relating to a particular generation, or to the relationship between particular generations. 一代的；两代之间的 ❑ *People's lifestyles are usually fixed by generational habits and fashions.* 人们的生活方式通常取决于那一代的习惯和风尚。

ˌgen|e|ra|tion ˌgap (**generation gaps**) N-COUNT If you refer to the **generation gap**, you are referring to a difference in attitude and behaviour between older people and younger people, which may cause them to argue or may prevent them from understanding each other fully. 代沟(指两代人之间的隔阂)

gen|era|tive /ˈdʒenərətɪv/ 1 ADJ If something is **generative**, it is capable of producing something or causing it to develop. 能生产的；有生产能力的；促使…生成的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *...the generative power of the sun.* 太阳催生万物的能力 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In linguistics, **generative** is used to describe linguistic theories or models which are based on the idea that a single set of rules can explain how all the possible sentences of a language are formed. (语言学中)生成的【TECHNICAL 术语】

gen|era|tor /ˈdʒenəreɪtəʳ/ (**generators**) 1 N-COUNT A **generator** is a machine which produces electricity. 发电机 2 N-COUNT A **generator of** something is a person, organization, product, or situation which produces it or causes it to happen. 产生者；创造者 ❑ [+of] *The U.S. economy is still an impressive generator of new jobs.* 美国经济依然在创造着数量惊人的新就业机会。 ❑ *The company has been a very good cash generator.* 这家公司盈利状况一直相当好。

→ see **electricity**

G

ge|ner|ic /dʒɪ'nerɪk/ (**generics**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **generic** to describe something that refers or relates to a whole class of similar things. 类属的；通用的；综合的 ❑ *Parmesan is a generic term used to describe a family of hard Italian cheeses.* 帕尔马干酪是一类意大利硬干酪的通称。•**ge|neri|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *I will refer to child abuse generically (which includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and neglect).* 我将笼统地谈论儿童虐待(包括身体和情感上的虐待、性虐待及疏于照管)。❑ *...something generically called 'rock'n'roll'.* 通称为"摇滚"的东西 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **generic** drug or other product is one that does not have a trademark and that is known by a general name, rather than the manufacturer's name. (药品等)非专利的，非专有的 ❑ *They encourage doctors to prescribe cheaper generic drugs instead of more expensive brand names.* 他们鼓励医生给患者开较便宜的非专利药，而不是价格更高的品牌药。•N-COUNT **Generic** is also a noun. ❑ *The program saved $11 million in 1988 by substituting generics for brand-name drugs.* 在1988年该计划用非专利药取代品牌药，节省了1,100万美元。3 ADJ [ADJ n] People sometimes use **generic** to refer to something that is exactly typical of the kind of thing mentioned, and that has no special or unusual characteristics. 典型的；标准的 ❑ *...generic California apartments, the kind that have white walls and white drapes and were built five years ago.* 5年前建造的那种白墙、白窗帘的典型加州公寓

gen|er|os|ity /ˌdʒenə'rɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **generosity**, you mean that they are generous, especially in doing or giving more than is usual or expected. 慷慨；大方 ❑ *There are stories about his generosity, the massive amounts of money he gave to charities.* 有传闻说他向慈善机构慷慨解囊，捐献巨款。❑ *...a man of great generosity of spirit.* 胸襟宽广的人

gen|er|ous ◆◇ /'dʒenərəs/ 1 ADJ A **generous** person gives more of something, especially money, than is usual or expected. (尤指在钱财上)慷慨的，大方的 ❑ [+in] *German banks are more generous in their lending.* 德国银行在借贷上更大方。❑ *The gift is generous by any standards.* 无论以何种标准来衡量，这都是一份厚礼。•**gen|er|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We would like to thank all the judges who gave so generously of their time.* 我们感谢所有评委如此慷慨地付出了他们的时间。2 ADJ A **generous** person is friendly, helpful, and willing to see the good qualities in someone or something. 宽厚的；胸襟宽广的；宽宏大量的 ❑ [+in] *He was always generous in sharing his enormous knowledge.* 他从不吝啬与人分享自己渊博的知识。❑ *He was generous enough to congratulate his successor on his decision.* 他十分大度地祝贺他的继任者做出了决定。•**gen|er|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The students generously gave them instruction in social responsibility.* 学生们不厌其烦地为他们讲解什么是社会责任。3 ADJ A **generous** amount of something is much larger than is usual or necessary. 丰富的；大量的；充足的 ❑ *...a generous six weeks of annual holiday.* 每年6个星期的长假 ❑ *He should be able to keep his room tidy with the generous amount of storage space.* 有那么宽绰的储物空间，他应该可以保持房间整齐。•**gen|er|ous|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...a generously sized sitting room.* 宽敞的起居室 ❑ *Season the steaks generously with salt and pepper.* 给牛排多加些盐和胡椒调味。

Thesaurus 同类词 *generous* Also look up:

ADJ. charitable, kind, unselfish; (*ant.*) mean, selfish, stingy 1 2
abundant, overflowing; (*ant.*) meagre 3

gen|esis /'dʒenɪsɪs/ N-SING [usu with poss] The **genesis** of something is its beginning, birth, or creation. (事物的)开端，诞生，创始【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The project had its genesis two years earlier.* 该项目始于两年前。

ˌgene 'thera|py N-UNCOUNT **Gene therapy** is the use of genetic material to treat disease. 基因治疗；基因疗法

ge|net|ic /dʒɪ'netɪk/ ADJ You use **genetic** to describe something that is concerned with genetics or with genes. 遗传学的；基因的 ❑ *Cystic fibrosis is the most common fatal genetic disease in the United States.* 囊性纤维化病是美国最常见的致命遗传疾病。•**ge|neti|cal|ly** /dʒɪ'netɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Some people are genetically predisposed to diabetes.* 有些人由于遗传原因容易患糖尿病。

ge|neti|cal|ly 'modi|fied ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Genetically modified** plants and animals have had one or more genes changed, for example so that they resist pests and diseases better. **Genetically modified** food contains ingredients made from genetically modified plants or animals. The abbreviation **GM** is often used. 转基因的(常用缩略形式 GM) ❑ *Top supermarkets are to ban many genetically modified foods.* 大牌超市即将禁售许多转基因食品。

ge|net|ic en|gi'neer|ing N-UNCOUNT **Genetic engineering** is the science or activity of changing the genetic structure of an animal, plant, or other organism in order to make it stronger or more suitable for a particular purpose. 遗传工程(学)；基因工程(学) ❑ *Scientists have used genetic engineering to protect tomatoes against the effects of freezing.* 科学家利用遗传工程保护番茄免受严寒天气影响。

→ see **clone**

ge|net|ic 'finger|print|ing N-SING **Genetic fingerprinting** is a method of identifying people using the genetic material in their bodies. 基因指纹技术；遗传指纹法

ge|neti|cist /dʒɪ'netɪsɪst/ (**geneticists**) N-COUNT A **geneticist** is a person who studies or specializes in genetics. 遗传学家

ge|net|ics /dʒɪ'netɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Genetics** is the study of heredity and how qualities and characteristics are passed on from one generation to another by means of genes. 遗传学

gen|ial /'dʒi:niəl/ ADJ Someone who is **genial** is kind and friendly. 友善的；亲切的；和蔼可亲的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Bob was always genial and welcoming.* 鲍勃总是那么热情友好。❑ *He was a warm-hearted friend and genial host.* 他是个热心的朋友，也是友善待客的主人。•**gen|ial|ly** ADV ❑ *'If you don't mind,' Mrs. Dambar said genially.* "如果你不介意的话，"丹巴尔夫人和蔼地说道。•**ge|ni|al|ity** /ˌdʒi:ni'ælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He soon recovered his habitual geniality.* 他很快便恢复了他一贯的亲切态度。

ge|nie /'dʒi:ni/ (**genies**) 1 N-COUNT In stories from Arabia and Persia, a **genie** is a spirit which appears and disappears by magic and obeys the person who controls it. (阿拉伯和波斯神话故事中的)精灵，魔仆 2 PHRASE If you say that **the genie is out of the bottle** or that someone **has let the genie out of the bottle**, you mean that something has happened which has made a great and permanent change in people's lives, especially a bad change. (把)魔仆放出瓶，事已发生(尤指产生负面影响)

geni|tal /'dʒenɪtᵊl/ (**genitals**) 1 N-PLURAL Someone's **genitals** are their external sexual organs. 外生殖器；外阴 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Genital** means relating to a person's external sexual organs. 外生殖器的 ❑ *Keep the genital area clean.* 保持外生殖器清洁。

geni|ta|lia /ˌdʒenɪ'teɪliə/ N-PLURAL A person's or animal's **genitalia** are their external sexual organs. 外生殖器；外阴【FORMAL 正式】

geni|tive /'dʒenɪtɪv/ N-SING In the grammar of some languages, **the genitive**, or **the genitive case**, is a noun case which is used mainly to show possession. In English grammar, a noun or name with 's added to it, for example 'dog's' or 'Anne's', is sometimes called **the genitive form**. (语法中的)属格，所有格

ge|ni|us /'dʒi:niəs/ (**geniuses**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Genius** is very great ability or skill in a particular subject or activity. 天才；天赋；天资 ❑ *This is the mark of her real genius as a designer.* 这展现了她非凡的设计天赋。❑ *The man had genius and had made his mark in the aviation world.* 这人很有天赋，在航空界非常出名。❑ *Its very title is a stroke of genius.* 其题目本身起得就很高明。2 N-COUNT A **genius** is a highly talented, creative, or intelligent person. 天才人物 ❑ *Chaplin was not just a genius, he was among the most influential figures in film history.* 卓别林不仅仅是天才，也是电影史上最具影响力的人物之一。

geno|cid|al /ˌdʒenə'saɪdᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Genocidal** means relating to genocide or carrying out genocide. 种族灭绝的 ❑ *They have been accused of genocidal crimes.* 他们被控犯有种族灭绝罪。

geno|cide /'dʒenəsaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Genocide** is the deliberate

Word Web 话题词汇 genre 类型

Each of the arts includes a variety of types called **genre**. The four basic types of **literature** are **fiction**, **non-fiction**, **poetry**, and **drama**. In painting, some of the special areas are **realism**, **expressionism**, and **Cubism**. In music, they include **classical**, **jazz**, and **popular** forms. Each genre contains several subdivisions. For example, popular music takes in **country and western**, **rap music**, and **rock**. Modern film-making has produced a wide variety of genres. These include **horror**, **comedies**, **action**, **film noir**, and **westerns**. Some artists don't like working within just one genre.

每个艺术领域都有各种各样的形式，叫做类型。文学的四种基本形式是虚构、非虚构、诗歌和戏剧。在绘画方面，一些特殊流派包含现实主义、表现主义和立体主义。音乐的形式包括古典、爵士和流行。每种类型都可划分成数个子类。比方说，流行音乐纳入了乡村和西部、说唱以及摇滚。现代电影工业产生了多样化的类型片，包括恐怖片、喜剧片、动作片、黑色电影和西部片。有些艺术家不愿意局限在单一类型中。

murder of a whole community or race. 种族灭绝 ❑ *They have alleged that acts of genocide and torture were carried out.* 他们声称有人实施了种族灭绝和酷刑。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cide ≈ killing 杀 : genocide, homicide, pesticide*

ge|nome /'dʒi:nəʊm/ (**genomes**) N-COUNT In biology and genetics, a **genome** is the particular number and combination of certain chromosomes necessary to form the single nucleus of a living cell. 基因组；染色体组【TECHNICAL 术语】

ge|nom|ic /dʒɪ'nɒmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Genomic** means relating to genomes. 基因组的；染色体组的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...genomic research.* 基因组研究

ge|nom|ics /dʒɪ'nɒmɪks/ N-SING **Genomics** is the study of genomes. 基因组学【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the genomics revolution.* 基因组学革命

gen|re /'ʒɒnrə/ (**genres**) N-COUNT A **genre** is a particular type of literature, painting, music, film, or other art form which people consider as a class because it has special characteristics. (文学、绘画、音乐、电影等艺术作品的)体裁，类型【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his love of films and novels in the horror genre.* 他对恐怖电影和恐怖小说的热衷

→ see Word Web:**genre**

→ see **fantasy**

gent /dʒent/ (**gents**) ■ N-COUNT **Gent** is an informal and old-fashioned word for **gentleman**. (gentleman 的非正式过时用法) ❑ *Mr Blake was a gent. He knew how to behave.* 布莱克先生是位绅士，举止得体。■ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] People sometimes refer to a public toilet for men as **the gents**. 男厕所【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】■ N-COUNT **Gents** is used when addressing men in an informal, humorous way, especially in the expression 'ladies and gents'. 先生们(尤用于 ladies and gents)【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 幽默，非正式】❑ *Don't be left standing, ladies and gents, while a bargain slips past your eyes.* 别只顾站着，女士们、先生们，便宜货就要从你们眼皮底下溜走喽。

gen|teel /dʒen'ti:l/ ■ ADJ A **genteel** person is respectable and well-mannered, and comes or seems to come from a high social class. 彬彬有礼的；有教养的；(似)上流社会的 ❑ *It was a place to which genteel families came in search of health and quiet.* 这是上流社会家庭寻求健康安宁的场所。❑ *...two maiden ladies with genteel manners and voices.* 两位举止文雅、嗓音轻柔的姑娘 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **genteel** place or area is quiet and traditional, but may also be old-fashioned and dull. (地方)古朴幽静的 ❑ *...the genteel towns of Winchester and Chichester.* 古朴幽静的温切斯特和奇切斯特二城

gen|tian /'dʒenʃ°n/ (**gentians**) N-COUNT A **gentian** is a small plant with a blue or purple flower shaped like a bell which grows in mountain regions. 龙胆；龙胆属植物

Gen|tile /'dʒentaɪl, AM 美 -t°l/ (**Gentiles**) also **gentile** N-COUNT A **Gentile** is a person who is not Jewish. 非犹太人 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gentile** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a flood of Jewish and Gentile German refugees.* 大批犹太与非犹太裔德国难民

gen|til|ity /dʒen'tɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Gentility** is the fact or appearance of belonging to a high social class. 高贵的出身(或外表) ❑ *The hotel has an air of faded gentility.* 这家宾馆有一股没落的贵族气。

gen|tle ♦♢♢ /'dʒent°l/ (**gentler, gentlest**) ■ ADJ Someone who is **gentle** is kind, mild, and calm. 和蔼的；温和的；文静的 ❑ *My son was a quiet and gentle man.* 我儿子是个温文尔雅的人。❑ *Michael's voice was gentle and consoling.* 迈克尔的嗓音温柔而且抚慰人心。•**gen|tly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She smiled gently at him.* 她温柔地朝他微笑。❑ *'I'm sorry to disturb you,' Webb said gently.* "很抱歉打扰您。"韦布温和地说。•**gen|tle|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the gentleness with which she treated her pregnant mother.* 她对待自己有孕在身的母亲的温柔体贴 ■ ADJ **Gentle** actions or movements are performed in a calm and controlled manner, with little force. (动作)轻柔的，徐缓的 ❑ *...a gentle game of tennis.* 不紧不慢的网球比赛 ❑ *His movements were gentle and deliberate.* 他举止文雅而从容。•**gen|tly** ADV ❑ *Patrick took her gently by the arm and led her to a chair.* 帕特里克轻轻地挽着她的手臂引她落座。■ ADJ If you describe the weather, especially the wind, as **gentle**, you mean it is pleasant and calm and not harsh or violent. (天气)温和的；(尤指风)和煦的，轻柔的 ❑ *The blustery winds of spring had dropped to a gentle breeze.* 呼啸的春风已经减弱，成了习习的微风。•**gen|tly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Light airs blew gently out of the south-east.* 东南风徐徐吹拂。■ ADJ A **gentle** slope or curve is not steep or severe. (斜坡或弯道)平缓的 ❑ *...gentle, rolling meadows.* 缓缓起伏的牧场 •**gen|tly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *...gently rolling hills.* 平缓起伏的山丘 ■ ADJ A **gentle** heat is a fairly low heat. 小火的；文火的；微火的 ❑ *Cook for 30 minutes over a gentle heat.* 用文火煮 30 分钟。•**gen|tly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Add the onion and cook gently.* 加入洋葱，文火烹煮。

gentle|man ♦♢♢ /'dʒent°lmən/ (**gentlemen**) ■ N-COUNT A **gentleman** is a man who comes from a family of high social standing. 有身份的人；绅士 ❑ *...this wonderful portrait of English gentleman Joseph Greenway.* 这幅惟妙惟肖的英国绅士约瑟夫·格林韦画像 ■ N-COUNT If you say that a man is a **gentleman**, you mean he is polite and educated, and can be trusted. 有教养的人；彬彬有礼的人；君子 ❑ *He was always such a gentleman.* 他总是那么彬彬有礼。■ N-COUNT You can address men as **gentlemen**, or refer politely to them as **gentlemen**. (对人礼貌的称呼)先生【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *This way, please, ladies and gentlemen.* 女士们、先生们，这边请。❑ *It seems this gentleman was waiting for the doctor.* 这位先生好像在等医生。

gentle|man|ly /'dʒent°lmənli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man's behaviour as **gentlemanly**, you approve of him because he has good manners. 彬彬有礼的；有绅士风度的；有教养的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was respected by all who knew him for his kind and gentlemanly consideration.* 他为人谦和，有绅士风度，认识他的人都很尊重他。

gentle|woman /'dʒent°lwʊmən/ (**gentlewomen**) N-COUNT A **gentlewoman** is a woman of high social standing, or a woman who is cultured, educated, and well-mannered. 贵妇人；有教养的女人；淑女【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

gen|tri|fy /'dʒentrɪfaɪ/ (**gentrifies, gentrifying, gentrified**) VERB [usu passive] When a street or area **is gentrified**, it becomes a more expensive place to live because wealthy people move into the area and buy the houses where people with less money used to live. 使(地区)绅士化 ❑ [be V-ed] *The local neighbourhood, like so many areas of Manhattan, is gradually being gentrified.* 同曼哈顿的许多地区一样，当地街区正逐渐绅士化。•**gen|tri|fi|ca|tion** /ˌdʒentrɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the gentrification of the area.* 该地区的绅士化

gen|try /'dʒentri/ N-PLURAL The **gentry** are people of high social status or high birth. 上流社会人士；绅士；贵族【mainly BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 主英，过时】❑ *Most of the country estates were built by the landed gentry during the late 19th century.* 这些乡村庄园大部分都是那些有土地的乡绅在 19 世纪后期修建的。

G

genu|flect /ˈdʒenjʊflekt/ (**genuflects, genuflecting, genuflected**) 1 VERB If you **genuflect**, you bend one or both knees and bow, especially in church, as a sign of respect. (尤指在教堂里)跪拜，屈膝下跪【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *He genuflected in front of the altar.* 他在祭坛前跪拜。 2 VERB You can say that someone **is genuflecting to** something when they are giving it a great deal of attention and respect, especially if you think it does not deserve this. 膜拜；过分重视【mainly JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 主新闻，贬】❑ [V +to] *They refrained from genuflecting to the laws of political economy.* 他们拒不向政治经济学定律顶礼膜拜。[Also V prep]

genu|ine ◆◇ /ˈdʒenjʊɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Genuine** is used to describe people and things that are exactly what they appear to be, and are not false or an imitation. 真正的；非伪造的；名副其实的 ❑ *There was a risk of genuine refugees being returned to Vietnam.* 存在将真正难民遣返越南的风险。❑ *...genuine leather.* 真皮 ❑ *They're convinced the picture is genuine.* 他们确信这幅画是真迹。 2 ADJ **Genuine** refers to things such as emotions that are real and not pretended. 真挚的；真诚的；诚挚的 ❑ *There was genuine joy in this room.* 房间里洋溢着发自内心的快乐。❑ *If this offer is genuine I will gladly accept it.* 如果这个提议是诚心的，我欣然接受。•**genu|ine|ly** ADV ❑ *He was genuinely surprised.* 他着实吃了一惊。•**genu|ine|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He needed at least three days to assess the genuineness of their intentions.* 他需要至少 3 天来确定他们的动机是否单纯。 3 ADJ If you describe a person as **genuine**, you approve of them because they are honest, truthful, and sincere in the way they live and in their relationships with other people. 真诚的；诚实可靠的；诚恳的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She is very caring and very genuine.* 她非常体贴，非常诚恳。•**genu|ine|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I have no doubt about their genuineness.* 我相信他们绝对诚实可靠。

Thesaurus 同类词 *genuine* Also look up:

ADJ. actual, original, real, true, valid; (*ant.*) bogus, fake 1 2
honest, open, sincere, true; (*ant.*) dishonest, insincere 3

ge|nus /ˈdʒenəs, AM 美 ˈdʒi:-/ (**genera** /ˈdʒenərə/) N-COUNT A **genus** is a class of similar things, especially a group of animals or plants that includes several closely related species. (尤指动植物的)属【TECHNICAL 术语】

geo- /ˈdʒi:əʊ-/ PREFIX **Geo-** is used at the beginning of words that refer to the whole of the world or to the Earth's surface. (用于词首)表示"地球"、"地表" ❑ *...geopolitics.* 地缘政治学 ❑ *...the Geophysical Institute.* 地球物理学会

geo|en|gi|neer|ing /ˌdʒi:əʊˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Geoengineering** is the use of scientific processes to improve the environment, especially to stop the Earth becoming any hotter. 地球工程；气候工程 ❑ *The company is involved in several geoengineering projects.* 这家公司参与了几个地球工程项目。

ge|og|ra|pher /dʒɪˈɒgrəfəʳ/ (**geographers**) N-COUNT A **geographer** is a person who studies geography or is an expert in it. 地理学家

geo|graphi|cal /ˌdʒi:əˈgræfɪkᵊl/

The form **geographic** /ˌdʒi:əˈgræfɪk/ is also used. 亦使用 geographic/ˌdʒi:əˈgræfɪk/。

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geographical** or **geographic** means concerned with or relating to geography. 地理(学)的 ❑ *...a vast geographical area.* 广袤的地理区域 •**geo|graphi|cal|ly** /ˌdʒi:əˈgræfɪkli/ ADV ❑ *It is geographically more diverse than any other continent.* 它在地理上比其他任何大陆都更具多样性。

ge|og|ra|phy /dʒɪˈɒgrəfi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Geography** is the study of the countries of the world and of such things as the land, seas, climate, towns, and population. 地理学 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **geography** of a place is the way that features such as rivers, mountains, towns, or streets are arranged within it. 地形；地貌 ❑ *...policemen who knew the local geography.* 熟悉当地地形的警察

Word Link 词根词缀 *geo = earth* 地；地球：*geography, geology, geopolitical*

geo|logi|cal /ˌdʒi:əˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geological** means relating to geology. 地质(学)的 ❑ *...a lengthy geological survey.* 漫长的地质调查 •**geo|logi|cal|ly** /ˌdʒi:əˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ADV ❑ *At least 10,000 of these hectares are geologically unsuitable for housing.* 从地质上看，此地至少有 10,000 公顷土地不适宜建住宅。

ge|ol|ogy /dʒɪˈɒlədʒi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Geology** is the study of the Earth's structure, surface, and origins. 地质学 ❑ *He was visiting professor of geology at the University of Jordan.* 他当时是约旦大学地质学客座教授。•**ge|olo|gist** (**geologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Geologists have studied the way that heat flows from the earth.* 地质学家已经研究过热量如何散出地球。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **geology** of an area is the structure of its land, together with the types of rocks and minerals that exist within it. 地质情况；地质特征 ❑ [+of] *...an expert on the geology of Southeast Asia.* 研究东南亚地质情况的专家

→ see **biosphere**

Word Link 词根词缀 *logy, ology = study of* …学：*anthropology, biology, geology*

geo|met|ric /ˌdʒi:əˈmetrɪk/

The form **geometrical** /ˌdʒi:əˈmetrɪkᵊl/ is also used. 亦使用 geometrical /ˌdʒi:əˈmetrɪkᵊl/。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geometric** or **geometrical** patterns or shapes consist of regular shapes or lines. 几何图形的 ❑ *Geometric designs were popular wall decorations in the 14th century.* 几何图形是 14 世纪风靡一时的墙壁装饰图案。•**geo|met|ri|cal|ly** /ˌdʒi:əˈmetrɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...a few geometrically planted trees.* 栽种时排成几何图形的几棵树 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geometric** or **geometrical** means relating to or involving the principles of geometry. 几何学的 ❑ *Euclid was trying to convey his idea of a geometrical point.* 欧几里得在试图表达他对几何点的看法。

ge|om|etry /dʒɪˈɒmɪtri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Geometry** is the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relationships of lines, angles, curves, and shapes. 几何(学) ❑ *...the very ordered way in which mathematics and geometry describe nature.* 数学和几何学极有条理地描述自然的方式 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **geometry** of an object is its shape or the relationship of its parts to each other. 形状；外形；几何形状；几何结构 ❑ *They have tinkered with the geometry of the car's nose.* 他们对车头的外观稍作了修补。

→ see **mathematics**

geo|physi|cal /ˌdʒi:əʊˈfɪzɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geophysical** means relating to geophysics. 地球物理学的

geo|physi|cist /ˌdʒi:əʊˈfɪzɪsɪst/ (**geophysicists**) N-COUNT A **geophysicist** is someone who studies or specializes in geophysics. 地球物理学家

geo|phys|ics /ˌdʒi:əʊˈfɪzɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Geophysics** is the branch of geology that uses physics to examine the earth's structure, climate, and oceans. 地球物理学

geo|po|liti|cal /ˌdʒi:əʊpəˈlɪtɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Geopolitical** means relating to or concerned with geopolitics. 地缘政治学的 ❑ *Hungary and Poland have suffered before because of their unfortunate geopolitical position on the European map.* 此前匈牙利和波兰因在欧洲地图上处于不利的地缘政治位置而深受其害。

geo|poli|tics /ˌdʒi:əʊˈpɒlɪtɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Geopolitics** is concerned with politics and the way that geography affects politics or relations between countries. 地缘政治学

Geor|gian /ˈdʒɔ:ʳdʒᵊn/ ADJ **Georgian** means belonging to or connected with Britain in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, during the reigns of King George I to King George IV. (英国 18 至 19 世纪早期)乔治王朝时期的，乔治一世至四世时代的 ❑ *...the restoration of his Georgian house.* 对他乔治王朝时期风格的房屋进行的修缮工作

ge|ra|nium /dʒɪˈreɪnɪəm/ (**geraniums**) N-COUNT A **geranium** is a plant with red, pink, or white flowers. 天竺葵

ger|bil /'dʒɜːbɪl/ (**gerbils**) N-COUNT A **gerbil** is a small, furry animal that is often kept as a pet. 沙鼠

geri|at|ric /ˌdʒerɪ'ætrɪk/ (**geriatrics**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Geriatric** is used to describe things relating to the illnesses and medical care of old people. 老年医学的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *There is a question mark over the future of geriatric care.* 老年医学护理的前景还是一个未知数。❑ *The geriatric patients will be moved out.* 老年患者将被转出去。2 N-UNCOUNT **Geriatrics** is the study of the illnesses that affect old people and the medical care of old people. 老年医学 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **geriatric**, you are implying that they are old and that their mental or physical condition is poor. This use could cause offence. 老家伙，老头子（可能具有冒犯意味）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He will complain about having to spend time with such a boring bunch of geriatrics.* 被迫和这么一群无聊的老家伙呆在一起，他会满腹牢骚的。❑ *...how can it be acceptable to have a load of geriatric judges deciding what should happen?* 怎么能让一群老态龙钟的评委说了算呢？

Word Link 词根词缀 *iatr ≈ healing* 医治：*geriatric, pediatrics, podiatrist*

germ /dʒɜːm/ (**germs**) 1 N-COUNT A **germ** is a very small organism that causes disease. 细菌；病菌 ❑ *Chlorine is widely used to kill germs.* 氯气被广泛用于杀菌。❑ *...a germ that destroyed hundreds of millions of lives.* 夺去了无数生命的细菌 2 N-SING The **germ** of something such as an idea is something which developed or might develop into that thing. 起源；发端；萌芽 ❑ [+of] *The germ of an idea took root in Rosemary's mind.* 罗斯玛丽心里萌生了一个念头。3 → see also **wheatgerm**

→ see **medicine, spice**

Ger|man /'dʒɜːmən/ (**Germans**) 1 ADJ **German** means belonging or relating to Germany, or to its people, language, or culture. 德国的；德国人的；德语的；德国文化的 2 N-COUNT A **German** is a person who comes from Germany. 德国人 3 N-UNCOUNT **German** is the language spoken in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland. 德语 ❑ *I heard a very angry man talking in German.* 我听到一个怒不可遏的男人说着德语。

ger|mane /dʒɜː'meɪn/ ADJ Something that is **germane** to a situation or idea is connected with it in an important way. 密切相关的；有重要关系的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...the suppression of a number of documents which were very germane to the case.* 对几份与本案密切相关的文件的扣压 ❑ *Fenton was a good listener, and his questions were germane.* 芬顿善于倾听，提问也切中要害。

Ger|man|ic /dʒɜː'mænɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **Germanic**, you think that their appearance or behaviour is typical of German people or things. 德国人的；德国式的 ❑ *He asked in his Germanic English if I was enjoying France.* 他操着一口德国腔英语问我在法国玩得是否愉快。2 ADJ **Germanic** is used to describe the ancient culture and language of the peoples of northern Europe. 日耳曼的 ❑ *...the Germanic tribes of pre-Christian Europe.* 基督教传入欧洲之前的日耳曼部落

→ see **English**

ˌGer|man 'mea|sles N-UNCOUNT **German measles** is a disease which causes you to have a cough, a sore throat, and red spots on your skin. 风疹；德国麻疹

ger|mi|nate /'dʒɜːmɪneɪt/ (**germinates, germinating, germinated**) 1 VERB If a seed **germinates** or if it **is germinated**, it starts to grow. （使）发芽；（使）萌发；（使）开始生长 ❑ [v] *Some seed varieties germinate fast, so check every day or so.* 有一些种子品种发芽快，所以差不多得每天查看一下。❑ [v n] *First, the researchers germinated the seeds.* 首先，研究人员使种子发芽。•**ger|mi|na|tion** /ˌdʒɜːmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The poor germination of your seed could be because the soil was too cold.* 种子出芽不好可能是土壤温度太低的缘故。2 VERB If an idea, plan, or feeling **germinates**, it comes into existence and begins to develop. （想法、计划或感觉）形成，产生 ❑ [v] *He wrote to Eliot about a 'big book' that was germinating in his mind.* 他写信告诉埃利奥特他脑海中正在酝酿一本"巨著"。[Also v +into]

→ see **tree**

ˌgerm 'war|fare N-UNCOUNT **Germ warfare** is the use of germs in a war in order to cause disease in enemy troops, or to destroy crops that they might use as food. 细菌战 ❑ *...an international treaty banning germ warfare.* 禁止细菌战的国际条约

ger|on|tol|ogy /ˌdʒerən'tɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Gerontology** is the study of the process by which we get old, how our bodies change, and the problems that old people have. 老年学

ger|ry|man|der|ing /ˌdʒeri'mændərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gerrymandering** is the act of altering political boundaries in order to give an unfair advantage to one political party or group of people.（为使某党或某群人获得优势）不公正改划选区【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ger|und /'dʒerənd/ (**gerunds**) N-COUNT A **gerund** is a noun formed from a verb which refers to an action, process, or state. In English, gerunds end in '-ing', for example 'running' and 'thinking'. 动名词

ge|stalt /gə'ʃtælt/ N-SING In psychology, a **gestalt** is something that has particular qualities when you consider it as a whole which are not obvious when you consider only the separate parts of it.（心理学上的）格式塔，完形【TECHNICAL 术语】

ges|ta|tion /dʒe'steɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gestation** is the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. 妊娠【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the seventeenth week of gestation.* 妊娠第 17 周 ❑ *The gestation period can be anything between 95 and 150 days.* 妊娠期从 95 天至 150 天不等。2 N-UNCOUNT **Gestation** is the process in which an idea or plan develops.（想法等的）构思，酝酿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the prolonged period of gestation of this design.* 这项设计漫长的构思阶段

ges|ticu|late /dʒe'stɪkjʊleɪt/ (**gesticulates, gesticulating, gesticulated**) VERB If you **gesticulate**, you make movements with your arms or hands, often while you are describing something that is difficult to express in words. 做手势；用手势表达；用动作示意【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】❑ [v] *A man with a paper hat upon his head was gesticulating wildly.* 一个头戴纸帽的男子在拼命地打手势。❑ [v prep] *The architect was gesticulating at a hole in the ground.* 那位建筑师在朝地上的一个洞打手势。•**ges|ticu|la|tion** /dʒeˌstɪkjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ (**gesticulations**) N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We communicated mainly by signs, gesticulation and mime.* 我们主要通过示意动作、手势和哑语进行交流。

ges|ture ♦◇ /'dʒestʃə'/ (**gestures, gesturing, gestured**) 1 N-COUNT A **gesture** is a movement that you make with a part of your body, especially your hands, to express emotion or information. 姿势；示意动作；（尤指）手势 ❑ *Sarah made a menacing gesture with her fist.* 萨拉用拳头做了一个威胁性动作。❑ *He throws his hands open in a gesture which clearly indicates his relief.* 他摊开双手，显然一副如释重负的样子。2 N-COUNT A **gesture** is something that you say or do in order to express your attitude or intentions, often something that you know will not have much effect.（表明态度或意图的）姿态，表示 ❑ [+of] *He questioned the government's commitment to peace and called on it to make a gesture of good will.* 他对政府致力于和平的承诺提出质疑，呼吁政府做出善意姿态。3 VERB If you **gesture**, you use movements of your hands or head in order to tell someone something or draw their attention to something. 打手势；用手势表示；用动作示意 ❑ [v prep] *I gestured towards the boathouse, and he looked inside.* 我朝船库示意，他便往里面瞧了瞧。❑ [v] *He gestures, gesticulates, and moves with the grace of a dancer.* 他举手投足之间透出舞者的优雅。

get

① CHANGING, CAUSING, MOVING, OR REACHING 改变；导致；移动；到达
② OBTAINING, RECEIVING, OR CATCHING 获得；收到；抓住
③ PHRASES AND PHRASAL VERBS 短语及短语动词

① **get** ♦♦♦ /get/ (**gets, getting, got** or **gotten**)

In most of its uses **get** is a fairly informal word. **Gotten** is an American form of the past tense and past participle. 在大多数用法中，get 是个不太正式的词。美国英语中，get 的过去式及过去分词形式为 gotten。

1 V-LINK You use **get** with adjectives to mean 'become'. For example, if someone **gets cold**, they become cold, and if they **get angry**, they become angry. (与形容词连用)变得 ❑ [v adj] *The boys were getting bored.* 男孩子们开始感到厌烦。❑ [v adj] *There's no point in getting upset.* 苦恼是无谓的。❑ [v adj] *From here on, it can only get better.* 从此，情况只会越来越好。**2** V-LINK **Get** is used with expressions referring to states or situations. For example, to **get into trouble** means to start being in trouble. (用于表示状况或处境的表达中)陷入，处于 ❑ [v adj] *Half the pleasure of an evening out is getting ready.* 晚上外出聚会时一半的乐趣在于出门前的准备。❑ [v prep/adv] *Perhaps I shouldn't say that—I might get into trouble.* 也许我不该讲那些话——我可能会惹上麻烦。❑ [v prep/adv] *How did we get into this recession, and what can we do to get out of it?* 我们是怎样陷入这次经济衰退的，又该做些什么才能从中摆脱出来呢？ **3** VERB To **get** someone or something into a particular state or situation means to cause them to be in it. 使陷入，使处于(特定状况或处境) ❑ [v n adj] *I don't know if I can get it clean.* 我不知道自己是否能把它清理干净。❑ [v n adj] *What got me interested was looking at an old New York Times.* 我感兴趣的是看一份旧的《纽约时报》。❑ [v n prep] *Brian will get them out of trouble.* 布赖恩会帮助他们走出困境。**4** VERB If you **get** someone **to** do something, you cause them to do it by asking, persuading, or telling them to do it. 使…，让…(做) ❑ [v n to-inf] *...a long campaign to get U.S. politicians to take the Aids epidemic more seriously.* 旨在使美国政界人士更加重视艾滋病流行的长期运动 ❑ [v n to-inf] *How did you get him to pose for this picture?* 你是怎么让他摆姿势照了这张照片的？ **5** VERB If you **get** something done, you cause it to be done. 使做好；使完成 ❑ [v n -ed] *I might benefit from getting my teeth fixed.* 补牙可能对我有好处。❑ [v n -ed] *It was best to get things done quickly.* 最好是赶快把事情弄完。**6** VERB To **get** somewhere means to move there. 来到，移动到(某处) ❑ [v prep/adv] *I got off the bed and opened the door.* 我下床去把门打开了。❑ [v prep/adv] *I heard David yelling and telling them to get back.* 我听到戴维高声喊叫着要他们回来。 **7** VERB When you **get** to a place, you arrive there. 到达；抵达 ❑ [v *+to*] *Generally I get to work at 9.30am.* 我一般上午 9 点半到单位。❑ [v adv] *It was dark by the time she got home.* 她回到家时天已经黑了。 **8** VERB To **get** something or someone into a place or position means to cause them to move there. 使移动到 ❑ [v n with adv] *Mack got his wallet out.* 麦克掏出钱包。❑ [v n prep] *The U.N. was supposed to be getting aid to where it was most needed.* 联合国应该把援助送到最需要的地方。 **9** AUX **Get** is often used in place of 'be' as an auxiliary verb to form passives. (常代替 be 构成被动语态) ❑ [AUX -ed] *Does she ever get asked for her autograph?* 有人向她索要过签名吗？ ❑ [AUX -ed] *A pane of glass got broken.* 一块玻璃碎了。 **10** VERB If you **get to** do something, you eventually or gradually reach a stage at which you do it. (最终或逐渐)达到(特定阶段) ❑ [v to-inf] *No one could figure out how he got to be so wealthy.* 谁也不清楚他怎么会变得如此富有。 **11** VERB If you **get to** do something, you manage to do it or have the opportunity to do it. 得以做；有机会做 ❑ [v to-inf] *Do you get to see him often?* 你能经常见到他吗？ ❑ [v to-inf] *They get to stay in nice hotels.* 他们住进了舒适的宾馆。 **12** VERB You can use **get** in expressions like **get moving**, **get going**, and **get working** when you want to tell people to begin moving, going, or working quickly. (让…)迅速行动起来 / 动身 / 干起来 ❑ [v v-ing] *I aim to be off the lake before dawn, so let's get moving.* 我计划拂晓前从湖畔出发，大家马上行动起来吧。 **13** VERB If you **get to** a particular stage in your life or in something you are doing, you reach that stage. 达到(人生、事情的特定阶段) ❑ [v *+to*] *We haven't got to the stage of a full-scale military conflict.* 我们尚未到全面军事冲突的地步。❑ [v adv] *If she gets that far, Jane may get legal aid to take her case to court.* 如果到了那个地步，简也许能得到法律援助去打官司。❑ [v *+to*] *It got to the point where I was so ill I was waiting to die.* 病到这个程度，我只能等死了。 **14** VERB You can use **get** to talk about the progress that you are making. For example, if you say that you **are getting somewhere**, you mean that you are making progress, and if you say that something **won't get** you **anywhere**, you mean it will not help you to progress at all. (用于谈论进展)(使…)取得进展 / 不会有进展 ❑ [v adv] *Radical factions say the talks are getting nowhere and they want to withdraw.* 激进派别称谈判没有进展，他们打算退出。❑ [v n adv] *My perseverance was getting me somewhere.* 我锲而不舍，总算有了一些进展。 **15** V-LINK When **it gets to** a particular time, it is that time. If **it is getting towards** a particular time, it is approaching that time. 到，接近(特定时间) ❑ [v *+to*] *It got to after 1am and I was exhausted.* 已是凌晨一点多了，我累得筋疲力尽。❑ [v *+towards*] *It was getting towards evening when we got back.* 我们回来的时候已经快到晚上了。❑ [v adj] *It's getting late.* 时间不早了。 **16** VERB If something that has continued for some time **gets to** you, it starts causing you to suffer. (某事持续一段时间后)使痛苦 ❑ [v *+to*] *That's the first time I lost my cool in 20 years in this job. This whole thing's getting to me.* 干这份工作 20 年来，我头一次失去了冷静。这一切让我大伤脑筋。 **17** VERB [no passive] If something **gets** you, it annoys you. 使烦恼；使恼怒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *What gets me is the attitude of so many of the people.* 让我恼怒的是这么多人都是这样的态度。

Usage 用法 get

In conversation *get* is often used instead of *become*. *We're getting worried about her.*
在谈话中常使用 get 代替 become，如：We're getting worried about her. 我们开始担心起她来。

② **get** ⇸/get/ (**gets**, **getting**, **got** or **gotten**) **1** VERB If you **get** something that you want or need, you obtain it. 获得；得到 ❑ [v n] *I got a job at the sawmill.* 我在锯木厂找了份工作。❑ [v n] *He had been having trouble getting a hotel room.* 他一直找不到旅馆住。❑ [v n n] *I asked him to get me some information.* 我请他帮我打探一些消息。[Also v n *+for*] **2** VERB If you **get** something, you receive it or are given it. 收到；得到 ❑ [v n] *I'm getting a bike for my birthday.* 我过生日时会得到一辆自行车。❑ [v n] *He gets a lot of letters from women.* 他收到许多女人来信。 **3** VERB If you **get** someone or something, you go and bring them to a particular place. 去取；去带来 ❑ [v n] *I came down this morning to get the newspaper.* 我今天上午过来取报纸。❑ [v n n] *Go and get me a large brandy.* 去给我拿一大杯白兰地来。❑ [v n *+for*] *Go and get your daddy for me.* 去把你爸爸给我叫过来。 **4** VERB If you **get** a meal, you prepare it. 准备(饭菜) ❑ [v n] *She was getting breakfast as usual.* 她像往常一样在准备早餐。 **5** VERB If you **get** a particular result, you obtain it from some action that you take, or from a calculation or experiment. 得出，计算出(特定结果) ❑ [v n] *You could run that race again and get a different result each time.* 如果再参加那样的赛跑，每次结果可能都不一样。❑ [v n] *What do you get if you multiply six by nine?* 6 乘以 9 等于多少？ **6** VERB If you **get** a particular price **for** something that you sell, you obtain that amount of money by selling it. 卖得，售得(特定金额) ❑ [v n *+for*] *He can't get a good price for his crops.* 他的收成无法卖个好价钱。 **7** VERB If you **get** the time or opportunity to do something, you have the time or opportunity to do it. 有(做…的时间或机会) ❑ [v n] *You get time to think in prison.* 你在监狱里有时间反省。❑ [v n] *Whenever I get the chance I go to Maxim's for dinner.* 我一有机会便去马克西姆餐厅吃饭。 **8** VERB If you **get** an idea, impression, or feeling, you begin to have that idea, impression, or feeling as you learn or understand more about something. 开始有(某种想法、印象或感受) ❑ [v n] *I get the feeling that you're an honest man.* 我开始觉得你是个诚实的人。❑ [v n] *The study is an attempt to get a better idea of why people live where they do.* 该研究是为了更好地了解人们选择现在居住地的原因。 **9** VERB If you **get** a feeling or benefit from an activity or experience, the activity or experience gives you that feeling or benefit. 得到，获得(某种感受或好处) ❑ [v n] *Charles got a shock when he saw him.* 查尔斯见到他时大吃一惊。❑ [v n *+out of/from*] *She gets enormous pleasure out of working freelance.* 做自由职业者让她体会到无穷的快乐。 **10** VERB If you **get** a look, view, or glimpse of something, you manage to see it. (设法)看到 ❑ [v n] *Young men climbed on buses and fences to get a better view.* 为了看得更清楚些，年轻人爬上了公共汽车和栅栏。❑ [v n] *Crowds shouted and pushed to get a glimpse of their hero.* 为了一睹英雄的风采，人群喊叫着，推搡着。 **11** VERB If a place **gets** a particular type of weather, it has that type of weather. 有(特定类型的天气) ❑ [v n] *Riyadh got 25 mm of rain in just 12 hours.* 利雅得在 12 小时内降水就达 25 毫米。❑ [v

n] *Northern Kentucky is likely to get snow mixed with sleet.* 肯塔基州北部可能有雨夹雪。 ⓫ VERB If you **get** a joke or **get** the point of something that is said, you understand it. 理解，明白（笑话或话语）❑ [v n] *Did you get that joke, Ann? I'll explain later.* 安，听懂那个笑话了吗？我过会儿会解释。❑ [v n] *You don't seem to get the point.* 你好像没有听明白。 ⓬ VERB If you **get** an illness or disease, you become ill with it. 染（病）；患（病）❑ [v n] *When I was five I got measles.* 我 5 岁时出过麻疹。 ⓭ VERB When you **get** a train, bus, plane, or boat, you leave a place on a particular train, bus, plane, or boat. 搭乘，乘坐（火车、公共汽车、飞机或船）❑ [v n] *What time are you getting your train?* 你赶几点的火车？ ⓮ VERB If you **get** a person or animal, you succeed in catching, killing, or hitting them. 抓住，杀害，打中（人或动物）❑ [v n] *Take it easy. We've got him. He's not going to kill anyone else.* 别担心。我们已经抓住他了。他不会再杀人了。 ⓯ → see also **getting, got**

Thesaurus 同类词 *get* Also look up:

V-LINK. become ① ⓫
V. bring, collect, pick up ② ⓭
know, sense ② ⓰

③ **get** ◆◆◆ /get/ (**gets, getting, got** or **gotten**) ❶ PHRASE You can say that something is, for example, **as good as you can get** to mean that it is as good as it is possible for that thing to be. 最…；（好…）极了 ❑ *Consort has a population of 714 and is about as rural and isolated as you can get.* 康索特有 714 名居民，是非常偏僻、非常乡村化的地区。 ❷ PHRASE If you say **you can't get away from** something or **there is no getting away from** something, you are emphasizing that it is true, even though people might prefer it not to be true. 不能否认；无法否认【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *There is no getting away from the fact that he is on the left of the party.* 他属于该党的左派，这一事实无法否认。 ❸ PHRASE If you **get away from it all**, you have a holiday in a place that is very different from where you normally live and work. 休假；度假 ❑ *...the ravishing island of Ischia, where rich Italians get away from it all.* 意大利富人消遣度假的美丽岛屿伊斯基亚 ❹ CONVENTION **Get** is used in rude expressions like **get stuffed** and **get lost** to express contempt, disagreement, or refusal to do something. （表示蔑视、不同意或拒绝）滚开，去你的【RUDE, FEELINGS 无礼，情感】 ❺ PHRASE You can say **get you** to show that you think someone is acting as if they are more important, rich, or successful than they really are. 你就装吧（表示认为某人装出一副很有地位、很有钱或很成功的样子）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Get you in your fancy clothes!* 穿上你的漂亮衣服装阔吧！ ❻ PHRASE You can say, for example, **'How lucky can you get?'** or **'How stupid can you get?'** to show your surprise that anyone could be as lucky or stupid as the person that you are talking about. 你真是太走运了 / 你真是蠢得无可救药了【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *I mean, how crazy can you get?* 我是说，你真是太疯狂了。 ❼ PHRASE You can use **you get** instead of 'there is' or 'there are' to say that something exists, happens, or can be experienced. 有，存在（用以替代 there is 或 there are）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *You get a lot of things like that now, don't you.* 你现在有很多那样的东西，是吧？ ❑ *That's where you get some differences of opinion.* 那就是你们的分歧所在。

▶**get about** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **get about**, you go to different places and visit different people. 四处走动；各处拜访 ❑ [v P] *So you're getting about a bit again? Not shutting yourself away?* 这么说你现在又开始出来晃悠了？不把自己关在家里了？ ❷ PHRASAL VERB The way that someone **gets about** is the way that they walk or go from one place to another. 出行；走动 ❑ [v P] *She was finding it increasingly difficult to get about.* 她感到走动越来越困难了。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If news **gets about**, it becomes well known as a result of being told to lots of people. （消息）传开【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v P] *The story had soon got about that he had been suspended.* 他被停职的消息很快就传开了。

▶**get across** PHRASAL VERB When an idea **gets across** or when you **get** it **across**, you succeed in making other people understand it. （使）被理解；把…讲清楚 ❑ [v P +to] *Officers felt their point of view was not getting across to ministers.* 官员们感觉自己的观点并未准确地传达到大臣们那里。❑ [v n P] *I had created a way to get my message across while using as few words as possible.* 我想出了一种能言简意赅地表达自己意思的方法。[Also v P]

▶**get ahead** PHRASAL VERB If you want to **get ahead**, you want to be successful in your career. （在事业上）获得成功 ❑ [v P] *He wanted safety, security, a home, and a chance to get ahead.* 他希望能平平安安的，能有一个家，能有机会干出一番事业。

▶**get along** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **get along with** someone, you have a friendly relationship with them. You can also say that two people **get along**. （与…）和睦相处 ❑ [v P +with] *It's impossible to get along with him.* 根本没法跟他和睦相处。❑ [v P] *They seemed to be getting along fine.* 他们好像相处得还不错。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB **Get along** means the same as **get by**. 同 get by ❑ [v P prep] *You can't get along without water.* 没有水活不下去。

▶**get around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **get round**

❶ PHRASAL VERB To **get around** a problem or difficulty means to overcome it. 克服，解决（问题或困难）❑ [v P n] *None of these countries has found a way yet to get around the problem of the polarization of wealth.* 这些国家都还没有找到办法来解决贫富分化的问题。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **get around** a rule or law, you find a way of doing something that the rule or law is intended to prevent, without actually breaking it. 规避，避开（法律或规章）❑ [v P n] *Although tobacco ads are prohibited, companies get around the ban by sponsoring music shows.* 虽然严禁为烟草做广告，但烟草公司却通过赞助音乐会来打擦边球。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If news **gets around**, it becomes well known as a result of being told to lots of people. （消息）传开 ❑ [v P that] *They threw him out because word got around that he was taking drugs.* 有传言说他吸毒，他们就把他解雇了。❑ [v P that] *I'll see that it gets round that you've arrived.* 我一定保证让大家都知道你到了。 ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **get around** someone, you persuade them to allow you to do or have something by pleasing them or flattering them. （通过讨好或奉承的手段）说服，哄骗 ❑ [v P n] *Max could always get round her.* 马克斯总有法子把她哄顺了。 ❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **get around**, you visit a lot of different places as part of your way of life. 到处旅行；四处游历 ❑ [v P] *He claimed to be a journalist, and he got around.* 他自称是一名记者，经常四处游历。

▶**get around to**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **get round to**

PHRASAL VERB When you **get around to** doing something that you have delayed doing or have been too busy to do, you finally do it. 抽出时间做；终于去做 ❑ [v P P n/v-ing] *I said I would write to you, but as usual I never got around to it.* 我说过要给你写信，但还是一如往常根本抽不出时间来。

▶**get at** ❶ PHRASAL VERB To **get at** something means to succeed in reaching it. 触及；够着；抓住 ❑ [v P n] *A goat was standing up against a tree on its hind legs, trying to get at the leaves.* 一只山羊后腿撑地，搭着树站立起来，试图去够叶子。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **get at** the truth about something, you succeed in discovering it. 查明；弄清楚 ❑ [v P n] *We want to get at the truth. Who killed him? And why?* 我们想查明真相。是谁杀了他？为什么？ ❸ PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you ask someone what they **are getting at**, you are asking them to explain what they mean, usually because you think that they are being unpleasant or are suggesting something that is untrue. （常用于认为某人的话难听或不实时）意指，暗指 ❑ [v P] *'What are you getting at now?' demanded Rick.* "你这是什么意思？"里克问道。

▶**get away** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **get away**, you succeed in leaving a place or a person's company. 离开；脱身 ❑ [v P +from] *She'd gladly have gone anywhere to get away from the cottage.* 只要能离开那个小屋，去哪儿她都乐意。❑ [v P] *I wanted a divorce. I wanted to get away.* 我想离婚，以求解脱。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **get away**, you go away for a period of time in order to have a holiday. 外出度假 ❑ [v P] *He is too busy to get away.* 他忙得没有时间去度假。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB When someone or something **gets away**, or when you **get** them **away**, they escape. （使）逃跑；（使）逃脱

❑ [V P] *Dr Dunn was apparently trying to get away when he was shot.* 很显然，邓恩博士遭枪击时正企图逃跑。❑ [V n P] *I wanted to get her away to somewhere safe.* 我想帮她逃到一个安全的地方。

▶**get away with** PHRASAL VERB If you **get away with** doing something wrong or risky, you do not suffer any punishment or other bad consequences because of it.（做坏事而）未受惩罚；（做冒险之事而）未遭遇不测 ❑ [V P n/v-ing] *The criminals know how to play the system and get away with it.* 这些罪犯知道如何钻体制的空子而逃脱惩罚。

▶**get back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **gets back to** a state they were in before, they are then in that state again. 恢复（原状）❑ [V P +to] *Then life started to get back to normal.* 随后生活又开始恢复了正常。❑ [V P +to] *I couldn't get back to sleep.* 我再也睡不着了。[Also V P +*into*] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get back to** a subject that you were talking about before, you start talking about it again. 回到，重提（原来的话题）❑ [V P +*to/onto*] *It wasn't until we had sat down to eat that we got back to the subject of Tom Halliday.* 我们直到坐下来吃饭时才又提起汤姆·哈利迪这个话题。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** something **back** after you have lost it or after it has been taken from you, you then have it again. 取回；找回；收回 ❑ [V n P] *You have 14 days in which you can cancel the contract and get your money back.* 你可在 14 天之内取消合同，收回钱款。[Also V P n (not pron)] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **get back at** someone or **get** them **back**, you do something unpleasant to them in order to have revenge for something unpleasant that they did to you. 对…进行报复【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P +*at*] *The divorce process should not be used as a means to get back at your former partner.* 不应该在办理离婚手续上报复以前的伴侣。❑ [V n P] *I'm going to get you back so badly you'll never to be able to show your face again.* 我要狠狠地还以颜色，让你从此无脸见人。

▶**get back to** PHRASAL VERB If you **get back to** an activity, you start doing it again after you have stopped doing it. 重新开始，继续（已停止的活动）❑ [V P P n] *I think I ought to get back to work.* 我想我该继续工作了。

▶**get by** PHRASAL VERB If you can **get by** with what you have, you can manage to live or do things in a satisfactory way. 勉强过活；勉强应付 ❑ [V P] *I'm a survivor. I'll get by.* 我挺过来了，我能凑合下去。❑ [V P +*on*] *Melville managed to get by on a small amount of money.* 梅尔维尔仅靠一点点钱勉强度日。

▶**get down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **gets** you **down**, it makes you unhappy. 使沮丧；使忧郁 ❑ [V n P] *At times when my work gets me down, I like to fantasize about being a farmer.* 工作让我沮丧时，我喜欢把自己幻想成一个农场主。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get down**, you lower your body until you are sitting, kneeling, or lying on the ground. 坐下；跪下；趴下；躺下 ❑ [V P +*on*] *She got down on her hands and knees on the floor.* 她双手撑地跪在地上。❑ [V P] *'Get down!' she yelled. 'Somebody's shooting!'* "趴下！"她大声喊道，"有人开枪！" 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** something **down**, especially something that someone has just said, you write it down. 写下，记下（尤指他人话语）❑ [V n P] *The idea has been going around in my head for quite a while and now I am getting it down on paper.* 这个想法在我脑海里萦绕许久了，现在我要将它写在纸上。[Also V P n] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** food or medicine **down**, you swallow it, especially with difficulty.（尤指费力地）吞下，咽下（食品或药品）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *I bit into a hefty slab of bread and cheese. When I had got it down I started talking.* 我啃了一大块面包和奶酪，强咽下去之后开始说话。[Also V P n]

▶**get down to** PHRASAL VERB If you **get down to** something, especially something that requires a lot of attention, you begin doing it. 开始干，着手做（尤指非常花费精力之事）❑ [V P P n] *With the election out of the way, the government can get down to business.* 选举搞定，政府可以着手干起来了。

▶**get in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a political party or a politician **gets in**, they are elected. 当选 ❑ [V P] *If the Conservatives got in they might decide to change it.* 如果保守党赢得选举，他们可能会决定改变这一现状。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** something **in**, you manage to do it at a time when you are very busy doing other things. 挤出时间做 ❑ [V n P] *I plan to get a few lessons in.* 我打算挤出时间上几节课。3 PHRASAL VERB To **get** crops or the harvest **in** means to gather them from the land and take them to a particular place. 收割（庄稼等）❑ [V n P] *We didn't get the harvest in until Christmas, there was so much snow.* 我们直到圣诞节时才收割庄稼，因为雪下得实在太大了。4 PHRASAL VERB When a train, bus, or plane **gets in**, it arrives.（火车、公共汽车或飞机）到达，抵达 ❑ [V P] *We would have come straight here, except our flight got in too late.* 要不是我们的航班到得太晚，我们本应直接到这里来的。

▶**get into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get into** a particular kind of work or activity, you manage to become involved in it. 成功涉足（特定工作或活动）❑ [V P n] *He was eager to get into politics.* 他渴望跻身政界。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get into** a school, college, or university, you are accepted there as a student. 考入，进入（学校）❑ [V P n] *I was working hard to get into Cambridge.* 我为能上剑桥大学而刻苦学习。3 PHRASAL VERB If you ask what has **got into** someone, you mean that they are behaving very differently from the way they usually behave. 使行为异常；使着魔【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *What has got into you today? Why are you behaving like this?* 你今天疯了吗？为什么要这样做？

▶**get off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone who has broken a law or rule **gets off**, they are not punished, or are given only a very small punishment. 未受惩罚；逃脱（严厉的）惩罚 ❑ [V P +*with*] *He is likely to get off with a small fine.* 他可能会交点儿罚款就没事了。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get off**, you leave a place because it is time to leave. 出发；离开 ❑ [V P] *At eight I said 'I'm getting off now.'* 8 点钟的时候，我说："我现在要出发了。" 3 PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **get off** a piece of land or a property, you are telling them to leave, because they have no right to be there and you do not want them there. 从…上走开；离…远点（指要求某人离开某处土地或房产）❑ [V P n] *I told you. Get off the farm.* 我告诉过你，离农场远点。4 PHRASAL VERB You can tell someone to **get off** when they are touching something and you do not want them to. 把手拿开；别碰 ❑ [V P] *I kept telling him to get off.* 我不断地叫他把手拿开。❑ [V P n] *'Get off me!' I screamed.* "别碰我！"我尖叫道。

▶**get on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get on with** someone, you like them and have a friendly relationship with them.（同…）和睦相处 ❑ *The host fears the guests won't get on.* 主人担心客人们合不来。❑ [V P +*with*] *What are your neighbours like? Do you get on with them?* 你的邻居怎么样？跟他们相处得好吗？2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get on with** something, you continue doing it or start doing it. 继续做；开始做 ❑ [V P +*with*] *Jane got on with her work.* 简继续干她的活儿。❑ [V P] *Let's get on.* 咱们开始干吧。3 PHRASAL VERB If you say how someone **is getting on**, you are saying how much success they are having with what they are trying to do. 取得进展；有进步 ❑ [V P adv] *Livy's getting on very well in Russian. She learns very quickly.* 莉薇的俄语进步很大。她学得非常快。❑ [V P adv] *When he came back to see me I asked how he had got on.* 他回来看我的时候，我问他进展如何。4 PHRASAL VERB If you try to **get on**, you try to be successful in your career. 发迹；取得成功；出人头地【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *Politics is seen as a man's world. It is very difficult for women to get on.* 政治被视为男人的领域，女人很难出头。5 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If someone **is getting on**, they are getting old. 上年纪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *I'm nearly 31 and that's getting on a bit for a footballer.* 我快 31 了，作为足球运动员也算是高龄了。

▶**get on to** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get on to** a topic when you are speaking, you start talking about it. 开始讨论 ❑ [V P P n] *We got on to the subject of relationships.* 我们开始讨论恋爱这个话题。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get on to** someone, you contact them in order to ask them to do something or to give them some information. 同…联系；与…接触【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P P n] *I got on to him and explained some of the things I had been thinking of.* 我同他取得了联系，向他解释了我一直在思考的一些事情。

▶**get out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get out**, you leave a place because you want to escape from it, or because you are made to leave it. 逃离；被迫离开 ❑ [V P +*of*] *They probably wanted to get out of the country.* 他们或许想逃离这个国家。❑ [V P] *I told him to leave and get out.* 我叫他滚开。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get out**, you go to places and meet people, usually in order to have a more enjoyable life. 外出；参加社交活动 ❑ [V P] *Get out and enjoy yourself.*

make new friends. 出去走走，好好玩玩，交些新朋友。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get out of** an organization or a commitment, you withdraw from it. 退出(组织)；收回(承诺) ❑ [V P *+of*] *I wanted to get out of the group, but they wouldn't let me.* 我想退出这个团体，但是他们不许。❑ [V P *+of*] *Getting out of the contract would be no problem.* 撤销这个合同不会有任何问题。[Also V P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If news or information **gets out**, it becomes known. (消息、信息等)泄露，为人所知 ❑ [V P] *If word got out now, a scandal could be disastrous.* 如果消息此时传出去，可能会造成灾难性的丑闻。❑ [V P that] *Once the news gets out that Armenia is in a very critical situation, I think the world will respond.* 我认为亚美尼亚局势危急的消息一旦披露，全世界都将作出反应。

▶**get out of** PHRASAL VERB If you **get out of** doing something that you do not want to do, you succeed in avoiding doing it. 摆脱；逃避 ❑ [V P P v-ing/n] *It's amazing what people will do to get out of paying taxes.* 人们为逃税而做出的种种事情令人吃惊。

▶**get over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get over** an unpleasant or unhappy experience or an illness, you recover from it. 从(不快或疾病中)恢复过来 ❑ [V P n] *It took me a very long time to get over the shock of her death.* 得知她去世的消息我惊愕不已，心情久久不能平复。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get over** a problem or difficulty, you overcome it. 克服，战胜(问题、困难) ❑ [V P n] *How would they get over that problem, he wondered?* 他们会怎么解决那个问题？他寻思着。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** your message **over to** people, they hear and understand it. 向…讲清；使明白 ❑ [V n P *+to*] *We have got to get the message over to the young that smoking isn't cool.* 我们要让年轻人认识到抽烟并不是什么很酷的事情。

▶**get over with** PHRASAL VERB If you want to **get** something unpleasant **over with**, you want to do it or finish experiencing it quickly, since you cannot avoid it. 快速了结，赶紧做完(不愉快的事情) ❑ *The sooner we start, the sooner we'll get it over with.* 越早动手，我们就会越早了结这事儿。

▶**get round** → see **get around**

▶**get round to** → see **get around to**

▶**get through** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through** a task or an amount of work, especially when it is difficult, you complete it. 完成，干完(尤指难做的任务或工作) ❑ [V P n] *I think you can get through the first two chapters.* 我想你能看完前两章。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through** a difficult or unpleasant period of time, you manage to live through it. 度过，熬过(困难或不快的时期) ❑ [V P n] *It is hard to see how people will get through the winter.* 难以想见人们将怎样熬过这个冬天。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through** a large amount of something, you use it. 消耗，用完(大量某物)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *You'll get through at least ten nappies a day.* 你每天至少得用 10 块尿布。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through to** someone, you succeed in making them understand something that you are trying to tell them. 使理解；使明白 ❑ [V P *+to*] *An old friend might well be able to get through to her and help her.* 也许一个老朋友能跟她说明白并且帮到她。❑ [V P *+to*] *The message was finally getting through to him.* 他终于明白了这一点。[Also V P] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through to** someone, you succeed in contacting them on the telephone. 通过电话联系上；接通…的电话 ❑ [V P *+to*] *Look, I can't get through to this number.* 喂，这个号码我打不通。❑ [V P] *I've been trying to ring up all day and I couldn't get through.* 我打了一天电话，但总是接不通。 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **get through** an examination or **get through**, you pass it. 通过(考试)；及格【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *Did you have to get through an entrance examination?* 你必须要通过入学考试吗？[Also V P] 7 PHRASAL VERB If a law or proposal **gets through**, it is officially approved by something such as a parliament or committee. (法案、提案)正式通过，获得批准 ❑ [V P] … *if his referendum law failed to get through.* 如果他的全民公决法案未获通过 ❑ [V P n] *Such a radical proposal would never get through parliament.* 如此激进的提案永远不会得到议会批准。

▶**get together** 1 PHRASAL VERB When people **get together**, they meet in order to discuss something or to spend time together. 开会；聚会 ❑ [V P] *This is the only forum where East and West can get together.* 这是东西方可以聚首的唯一论坛。 2 → see also **get-together** 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** something **together**, you organize it. 组织；安排 ❑ [V n P] *Paul and I were getting a band together, and we needed a new record deal.* 当时我和保罗在组建一个乐队，我们需要签一份新唱片合约。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **get** an amount of money **together**, you succeed in getting all the money that you need in order to pay for something. 凑足(钱款) ❑ [V n P] *Now you've finally got enough money together to put down a deposit on your dream home.* 现在，你们终于凑足了钱，可以交定金购买梦寐以求的房子了。[Also V P n (not pron)]

▶**get up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When someone who is sitting or lying down **gets up**, they rise to a standing position. 起立；站起 ❑ [V P] *I got up and walked over to where he was.* 我起身走到他那边。 2 PHRASAL VERB When you **get up**, you get out of bed. 起床 ❑ [V P] *They have to get up early in the morning.* 他们大清早就得起床。 3 → see also **get-up**

▶**get up to** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **gets up to** something, you mean that they do it and you do not approve of it. 干(令人不快的事)【BRIT, mainly SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 英，主口语，贬】❑ [V P P n] *They get up to all sorts behind your back.* 他们背着你干尽了坏事。

get|away /ˈgetəweɪ/ (**getaways**) also **get-away** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] If someone makes a **getaway**, they leave a place quickly, especially after committing a crime or when trying to avoid someone. (尤指犯罪后或为躲避他人的)逃跑，逃走，溜走 ❑ *They made their getaway along a pavement on a stolen motorcycle.* 他们骑着偷来的摩托车沿人行道逃走了。❑ *…the burglar's getaway car.* 窃贼逃跑时所驾驶的汽车 2 N-COUNT A **getaway** is a short holiday somewhere. 短假【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Weekend tours are ideal for families who want a short getaway.* 周末旅行很适合想休个短假的家庭。

get|ting /ˈgetɪŋ/ 1 **Getting** is the present participle of **get**. 2 PHRASE **Getting on for** means the same as **nearly**. getting on for 同 nearly【BRIT, mainly SPOKEN 英，主口语】❑ *I've been trying to give up smoking for getting on for two years now.* 我一直想要戒烟，到现在快两年了。❑ *It was getting on for two o'clock.* 快两点了。

get-together (**get-togethers**) N-COUNT A **get-together** is an informal meeting or party, usually arranged for a particular purpose. (非正式的)会，聚会 ❑ *…a get-together I had at my home.* 在我家里举行的聚会

get-up (**get-ups**) N-COUNT If you refer to a set of clothes as a **get-up**, you think that they are unusual or ridiculous. (奇特或滑稽的)服装，装束；奇装异服【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Naturally he couldn't work in this get-up.* 他自然不能穿这么滑稽的衣服上班。

gey|ser /ˈgiːzəʳ, AM 美 ˈgaɪzər/ (**geysers**) N-COUNT A **geyser** is a hole in the Earth's surface from which hot water and steam are forced out, usually at irregular intervals of time. 温泉；(通常指)间歇泉

Gha|na|ian /gɑːˈneɪən/ (**Ghanaians**) 1 ADJ **Ghanaian** means belonging or relating to Ghana, or to its people, language or culture. 加纳的；加纳人的；加纳语的；加纳文化的 2 N-COUNT **Ghanaians** are people who are Ghanaian. 加纳人

ghast|ly /ˈgɑːstli, ˈgæstli/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **ghastly**, you mean that you find them very unpleasant. 令人反感的；令人不快的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *…a mother accompanied by her ghastly unruly child.* 身边带着一个非常不听话的孩子的母亲 ❑ *It was the worst week of my life. It was ghastly.* 这是我这辈子最倒霉的一周，别提有多烦了。

GHB /ˌdʒiː eɪtʃ ˈbiː/ N-UNCOUNT **GHB** is a drug with some medical uses, which some people take illegally to make them feel happy and energetic. **GHB** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'gamma hydroxybutyrate'. γ-羟基丁酸盐，丙种羟基丁酸盐，G 毒(毒品，可作药用，服后令人兴奋)

ghee /giː/ N-UNCOUNT **Ghee** is a hard fat that is obtained by heating butter made from the milk of a cow or a buffalo. Ghee is used in Indian cooking. (印度烹饪中以牛奶或水牛奶制成的)酥油，奶油

gher|kin /ˈgɜːˈkɪn/ (**gherkins**) N-COUNT **Gherkins** are small green cucumbers that have been preserved in vinegar. 醋渍小黄瓜；酸黄瓜

ghet|to /ˈgetəʊ/ (**ghettos** or **ghettoes**) N-COUNT A **ghetto** is a part of a city in which many poor people or many people of a particular race, religion, or nationality live separately from everyone else. 贫民区；（同一人种、宗教或国籍的人的）聚居区 ❑ *...the black ghettos of New York and Los Angeles.* 纽约和洛杉矶的黑人聚居区

ˈghet|to blast|er (**ghetto blasters**) also **ghetto-blaster** N-COUNT A **ghetto blaster** is a large portable radio and cassette player with built-in speakers, especially one that is played loudly in public by young people. （尤指年轻人在公共场合播放的音量很大的）大型手提式收录机，大音炮【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **boom box**

ghost /gəʊst/ (**ghosts, ghosting, ghosted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **ghost** is the spirit of a dead person that someone believes they can see or feel. 鬼；幽灵 ❑ [+of] *...the ghost of Marie Antoinette.* 玛丽·安托瓦内特的幽灵 ❑ [+of] *The village is haunted by the ghosts of the dead children.* 死去的孩子们的幽灵常在该村出没。❷ N-COUNT The **ghost of** something, especially of something bad that has happened, is the memory of it. （尤指对可怕事物的）记忆，回忆 ❑ [+of] *...the ghost of anti-Americanism.* 对反美主义的记忆 ❸ N-SING If there is a **ghost of** something, that thing is so faint or weak that it hardly exists. 一丝；一点儿 ❑ [+of] *He gave the ghost of a smile.* 他露出一丝微笑。❑ [+of] *The sun was warm and there was just a ghost of a breeze from the north-west.* 阳光和煦，仅有一丝西北风轻轻吹拂。❹ VERB If a book or other piece of writing **is ghosted**, it is written by a writer for another person, for example a politician or sportsman, who then publishes it as his or her own work. 代写（书或文章）❑ [be V-ed] *I published his autobiography, which was very competently ghosted by a woman journalist from the Daily Mail.* 我出版了《每日邮报》一位女记者为他代笔的自传，写得极具文采。❑ [V n] *I ghosted his weekly rugby column for the Telegraph.* 我为他代写《电讯报》每周的橄榄球专栏。❺ PHRASE [with neg] If someone **does not stand** or **does not have a ghost of a chance** of doing something, they have very little chance of succeeding in it. 没有一点（成功的）可能；机会渺茫【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He doesn't stand a ghost of a chance of selling the house.* 那房子他根本不可能卖得出去。

ghost|ly /ˈgəʊstli/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **ghostly** seems unreal or unnatural and may be frightening because of this. 虚幻的；诡异的 ❑ *The moon shone, shedding a ghostly light on the fields.* 月亮闪耀，在田野上洒下幽幽的光。❑ *...Sonia's ghostly laughter.* 索尼娅瘆人的笑声 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **ghostly** presence is the ghost or spirit of a dead person. 鬼的；幽灵的 ❑ *...the ghostly presences which haunt these islands.* 在这些岛屿上出没的鬼魂

ˈghost sto|ry (**ghost stories**) N-COUNT A **ghost story** is a story about ghosts. 鬼故事

ˈghost town (**ghost towns**) N-COUNT A **ghost town** is a town which used to be busy and wealthy but is now poor and deserted. 鬼城；繁华不再的废城 ❑ *Mogadishu is said to be a virtual ghost town, deserted by two-thirds of its residents.* 摩加迪沙据说已基本成了一座鬼城，三分之二居民已弃城而去。

ˈghost-write (**ghost-writes, ghost-writing, ghost-wrote, ghost-written**) also **ghostwrite** VERB [usu passive] If a book or other piece of writing **is ghost-written**, it is written by a writer for another person, for example a politician or sportsman, who then publishes it as his or her own work. 代写（书或文章）❑ [be V-ed] *Articles were ghost-written by company employees.* 文章由公司职员捉刀。

ˈghost writ|er (**ghost writers**) also **ghostwriter** N-COUNT A **ghost writer** is someone who writes a book or other published work instead of the person who is named as the author. 代人写作者；代笔者；捉刀人

ghoul /guːl/ (**ghouls**) N-COUNT A **ghoul** is an imaginary evil spirit. **Ghouls** are said to steal bodies from graves and eat them. 食尸鬼

ghoul|ish /ˈguːlɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ghoulish** people and things show an unnatural interest in things such as human suffering, death, or dead bodies. 病态的；以他人痛苦为乐的；痴迷死亡（或死尸）的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They are there only to satisfy their ghoulish curiosity.* 他们去那里纯粹是为了满足其病态的好奇心。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **ghoulish** looks or behaves like a ghoul. 食尸鬼似的 ❑ *...the ghoulish apparitions at the window.* 在窗口出没的食尸鬼似的幻影

GHQ /ˌdʒiː eɪtʃ ˈkjuː/ N-UNCOUNT **GHQ** is used to refer to the place where the people who organize military forces or a military operation work. **GHQ** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'General Headquarters'. 总司令部；统帅部【MILITARY 军】❑ *...the dispatches he was carrying from GHQ to the Eighth Army.* 他从总司令部带到第八军的急件

GI /ˌdʒiː ˈaɪ/ (**GIs**) N-COUNT A **GI** is a soldier in the United States army. 美国兵

gi|ant ◆◇◇ /ˈdʒaɪənt/ (**giants**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is described as **giant** is much larger or more important than most others of its kind. 巨大的；特大的；极其重要的 ❑ *...Italy's giant car maker, Fiat.* 意大利汽车巨头菲亚特公司 ❑ *...a giant oak table.* 巨大的橡木桌 ❑ *...a giant step towards unification with the introduction of monetary union.* 通过结成货币联盟而向一体化迈出的一大步 ❷ N-COUNT [usu n N] **Giant** is often used to refer to any large, successful business organization or country. 大公司；大企业；大国【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...Japanese electronics giant Sony.* 日本电子行业巨头索尼公司 ❑ *...one of Germany's industrial giants, Daimler-Benz.* 德国工业巨头之一，戴姆勒—奔驰公司 ❸ N-COUNT A **giant** is an imaginary person who is very big and strong, especially one mentioned in old stories. （尤指古代传说中虚构的）巨人 ❑ *...a Nordic saga of giants.* 北欧的巨人传奇 ❹ N-COUNT [usu *a* N *of* n] You can refer to someone, especially a man, as a **giant**, if they seem important or powerful or if they are big and strong. （尤指男性）伟人，巨人，高大健壮的人 ❑ *The biggest man in the patrol, a giant of a man, lifted Mattie on to his shoulders.* 巡逻队中块头最大的那个彪形大汉将玛蒂举起来放到自己的肩上。❺ N-COUNT You can refer to someone such as a famous musician or writer as a **giant**, if they are regarded as one of the most important or successful people in their field. 大师；巨子；巨匠 ❑ *He was without question one of the giants of Japanese literature.* 毋庸置疑，他是日本文学巨匠之一。

Thesaurus 同类词 *giant* Also look up:

ADJ. colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, mammoth; (*ant.*) miniature ❶

ˈgiant-killer (**giant-killers**) also **giant killer** N-COUNT A **giant-killer** is a sportsman, sportswoman, or team that unexpectedly beats a much stronger opponent. 巨人杀手；爆冷击败强大对手的运动员（或运动队）【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *Giant-killers Yeovil became the most successful non-league club in history with their 5-2 win at Torquay.* 巨人杀手约维尔队在托基以 5 比 2 取胜，成为历史上最辉煌的非联赛俱乐部。

ˈgiant-killing (**giant-killings**) N-COUNT [usu n n] In sport, when a weaker team or competitor beats a much stronger, well-known team or competitor, their success is sometimes called a **giant-killing**. 以弱胜强【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *Scarborough are aiming to pull off a repeat of their giant-killing act against Chelsea three years ago.* 斯卡伯勒队想要重演 3 年前击败切尔西队那样的爆冷好戏。

ˈgiant-sized ADJ [usu ADJ n] An object that is **giant-sized** is much bigger than objects of its kind usually are. 超大的；巨大的 ❑ *...a giant-sized TV.* 超大电视机

gib|ber /ˈdʒɪbəˈ/ (**gibbers, gibbering, gibbered**) VERB If you say that someone **is gibbering**, you mean that they are talking very fast and in a confused manner. 急促不清地说；语无伦次地说【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V] *Everyone is gibbering insanely, nerves frayed as showtime approaches.* 随着开演时间逼近，大家都紧张起来，疯狂地哇哇乱嚷嚷。❑ [V-ing] *I was a gibbering wreck by this stage.* 我

到了这个时候脑子一团乱，说话颠三倒四。

gib|ber|ish /'dʒɪbərɪʃ/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's words or ideas as **gibberish**, you mean that they do not make any sense. 莫名其妙的话；令人费解的观点；胡话 ❑ *When he was talking to a girl he could hardly speak, and when he did speak he talked gibberish.* 他跟女孩儿讲话时几乎张不了口，即便张了口，说起话来也词不达意。

gib|bet /'dʒɪbɪt/ (**gibbets**) N-COUNT A **gibbet** is a **gallows**. 同 gallows【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

gib|bon /'gɪbən/ (**gibbons**) N-COUNT A **gibbon** is an ape with very long arms and no tail that lives in southern Asia.（南亚的）长臂猿

gibe /dʒaɪb/ → see **jibe**

gib|lets /'dʒɪblɪts/ N-PLURAL **Giblets** are the parts such as the heart and liver that you remove from inside a chicken or other bird before you cook and eat it. Some people cook the giblets separately to make soup or a sauce. 禽类杂碎

gid|dy /'gɪdi/ (**giddier, giddiest**) ❶ ADJ If you feel **giddy**, you feel unsteady and think that you are about to fall over, usually because you are not well. 头晕的；眩晕的 ❑ *He felt giddy and light-headed.* 他感到头晕目眩。•**gid|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A wave of giddiness swept over her.* 她感到一阵眩晕。❷ ADJ If you feel **giddy with** delight or excitement, you feel so happy or excited that you find it hard to think or act normally.（高兴或激动得）忘乎所以的，举止反常的 ❑ *Anthony was giddy with self-satisfaction.* 安东尼自鸣得意，忘乎所以。❑ *Being there gave me a giddy pleasure.* 身处那个地方让我激动得难以自持。•**gid|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There's almost a giddiness surrounding the talks in Houston.* 人们对休斯敦会谈的关注近乎狂热。

GIF /gɪf/ (**GIFs**) N-COUNT A **GIF** is a computer file that is used on the Internet for sending images, especially moving images. GIF is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'Graphic Interchange Format'. 图形交换格式，GIF 格式（用于在因特网上传送图片的计算机文件格式）❑ *Please send the data as a GIF.* 请把资料以 GIF 格式发过来。

gift ♦∞ /gɪft/ (**gifts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gift** is something that you give someone as a present. 礼物；礼品 ❑ *...a gift of $50.00.* 价值 50 美元的礼物 ❑ *They believed the unborn child was a gift from God.* 他们认为尚未出生的孩子是上帝赐予的礼物。❑ *...gift shops.* 礼品店 ❷ N-COUNT If someone has a **gift for** doing something, they have a natural ability for doing it. 天赋；天才；天资 ❑ [+for] *As a youth he discovered a gift for teaching.* 他年轻时就发现自己有教书的天赋。❑ [+of] *She had the gift of making people happy.* 她天生就是个开心果。

Thesaurus 同类词 *gift* Also look up:

N. present ❶
ability, talent ❷

gift|ed /'gɪftɪd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **gifted** has a natural ability to do something well. 有天赋的；有天资的；天才的 ❑ *...one of the most gifted players in the world.* 世界上最有天赋的运动员之一 ❑ *He was witty, amusing and gifted with a sharp business brain.* 他机智诙谐，天生具有敏锐的商业头脑。❷ ADJ A **gifted** child is much more intelligent or talented than average.（儿童）天资聪颖的 ❑ *...a state program for gifted children.* 天才儿童国家培养计划

'gift-wrapped ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gift-wrapped** present is wrapped in pretty paper. 包装成礼品的

gig /gɪg/ (**gigs, gigging, gigged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gig** is a live performance by someone such as a musician or a comedian. 现场演出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The two bands join forces for a gig at the Sheffield Arena on November 28.* 11 月 28 日，这两支乐队将携手在谢菲尔德体育场举办一场演唱会。❑ *He supplemented his income with occasional comedy gigs.* 他偶尔会表演喜剧赚取外快。❷ VERB When musicians or other performers **gig**, they perform live in public.（公开）现场表演【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *By the time he was 15, Scott had gigged with a handful of well-known small bands.* 到 15 岁的时候，斯科特已经与几支知名的小乐队同台演出过。

gi|ga|byte /'gɪgəˌbaɪt/ (**gigabytes**) N-COUNT In computing, a **gigabyte** is one thousand and twenty-four megabytes.（计算机的）吉字节，十亿字节

gi|gan|tic /dʒaɪ'gæntɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **gigantic**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely large in size, amount, or degree. 巨大的；庞大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...gigantic rocks.* 巨石 ❑ *A gigantic task of national reconstruction awaits us.* 重建国家的艰巨任务等待着我们去完成。

gig|gle /'gɪgᵊl/ (**giggles, giggling, giggled**) ❶ VERB If someone **giggles**, they laugh in a childlike way, because they are amused, nervous, or embarrassed.（因感到有趣、紧张或尴尬而）咯咯地笑，傻笑 ❑ [v] *Both girls began to giggle.* 两个女孩都咯咯地笑了起来。❑ [v with quote] *'I beg your pardon?' she giggled.* "您可以重复一遍吗？"她咯咯地笑着说。❑ [v-ing] *...a giggling little girl.* 咯咯笑的小女孩 •N-COUNT **Giggle** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave a little giggle.* 她咯咯地笑了一声。❷ N-PLURAL If you say that someone has **the giggles**, you mean they cannot stop giggling.（不由自主的）傻笑 ❑ *I was so nervous I got the giggles.* 我太紧张了，一直咯咯笑个不停。❑ *She had a fit of the giggles.* 她发出一阵傻笑。❸ N-SING If you say that something is **a giggle**, you mean it is fun or is amusing. 趣事；乐事【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *I might buy one for a friend's birthday as a giggle.* 我可能会买一件送给朋友当生日礼物，逗他开心。

→ see **laugh**

gig|gly /'gɪgəli/ ADJ Someone who is **giggly** keeps laughing in a childlike way, because they are amused, nervous, or drunk.（因感到有趣、紧张或喝醉酒而）咯咯笑的，不停傻笑的 ❑ *Ray was very giggly and joking all the time.* 蕾特别爱咯咯地笑，而且老开玩笑。❑ *...giggly girls.* 不停傻笑的女孩子们

gigo|lo /'dʒɪgələʊ/ (**gigolos**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **gigolo** is a man who is paid to be the lover of a rich and usually older woman.（通常指上年纪的有钱女人供养的）面首，小白脸【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

gild /gɪld/ (**gilds, gilding, gilded**) VERB If you **gild** a surface, you cover it in a thin layer of gold or gold paint. 给…镀金；涂金粉于 ❑ [v n] *Carve the names and gild them.* 把姓名刻上去，再镀上金。❑ [v-ed] *...gilded statues.* 镀金雕像

gild|ing /'gɪldɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gilding** is a layer of gold or gold paint that is put on something. 镀金层；金色涂层

gill /gɪl/ (**gills**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Gills** are the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe.（鱼等的）鳃

→ see **air, shark**

gilt /gɪlt/ (**gilts**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gilt** object is covered with a thin layer of gold or gold paint. 镀金的；烫金的；涂金的 ❑ *...marble columns and gilt spires.* 大理石柱和镀金尖顶 ❷ N-COUNT **Gilts** are gilt-edged stocks or securities. 金边股票；金边证券【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

,gilt-'edged ADJ [ADJ n] **Gilt-edged** stocks or securities are issued by the government for people to invest in for a fixed period of time at a fixed rate of interest.（股票或证券）金边的【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

gim|let /'gɪmlɪt/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has **gimlet** eyes, you mean that they look at people or things very carefully, and seem to notice every detail.（目光）锐利的，犀利的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *'Have you read the whole book?' she asks, gimlet-eyed.* "整本书你都读完了吗？"她目光敏锐地问道。

gim|me /'gɪmi/ **Gimme** is sometimes used in written English to represent the words 'give me' when they are pronounced informally.（有时用于书面英语中，表示 give me 的非正式发音形式）❑ *'Gimme a break, kid! You know how much those things cost?'* "饶了我吧，小祖宗！你知道那些东西有多贵吗？"

gim|mick /'gɪmɪk/ (**gimmicks**) N-COUNT A **gimmick** is an unusual and unnecessary feature or action whose purpose is to attract attention or publicity.（引人关注的）噱头，花招【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is just a public relations gimmick.* 这只不过是一种公关伎俩。❑ *The exhibition is informative, up to date, and mercifully free of gimmicks.* 这场展览既能让人增长见识，又紧跟时代前沿，而且幸运的是没有华而不实的东西。

G

gim|mick|ry /ˈgɪmɪkri/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe features or actions as **gimmickry**, you mean they are not necessary or useful, and their only purpose is to attract attention or publicity.（引人关注的）噱头，花招【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Privatisation and gimmickry are not the answer to improving Britain's rail service.* 私有化和哗众取宠的做法并不能改进英国铁路运输。

gim|micky /ˈgɪmɪki/ ADJ If you describe something as **gimmicky**, you think it has features which are not necessary or useful, and whose only purpose is to attract attention or publicity. 搞噱头的；耍花招的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The campaign was gimmicky, but it had a serious side to it.* 这次运动虽然大搞噱头，但也有其严肃的一面。

gin /dʒɪn/ (**gins**) N-VAR **Gin** is a strong colourless alcoholic drink made from grain and juniper berries. 杜松子酒；金酒 •N-COUNT **A gin** is a glass of gin. 一杯杜松子酒 ❑ *...another gin and tonic.* 又一杯加奎宁水的杜松子酒

gin|ger /ˈdʒɪndʒəʳ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Ginger** is the root of a plant that is used to flavour food. It has a sweet spicy flavour and is often sold in powdered form. 姜 ■ COLOUR **Ginger** is used to describe things that are orangey-brown in colour. 姜黄色 ❑ *She was a mature lady with dyed ginger hair.* 她是一位头发染成姜黄色的成熟女性。

ˌgin|ger ˈale (**ginger ales**) N-VAR **Ginger ale** is a fizzy non-alcoholic drink flavoured with ginger, which is often mixed with an alcoholic drink. 姜汁汽水 ❑ *I live mostly on coffee and ginger ale.* 我通常就喝咖啡和姜汁汽水。•N-COUNT A glass of ginger ale can be referred to as a **ginger ale**. 一杯姜汁汽水

ˌgin|ger ˈbeer (**ginger beers**) N-VAR **Ginger beer** is a fizzy drink that is made from syrup and ginger and is sometimes slightly alcoholic. 姜汁啤酒 •N-COUNT A glass of ginger beer can be referred to as a **ginger beer**. 一杯姜汁啤酒

ginger|bread /ˈdʒɪndʒəʳbred/ N-UNCOUNT **Gingerbread** is a sweet biscuit or cookie that is flavoured with ginger. It is often made in the shape of a man or an animal. 姜饼；姜汁饼干

ˈgin|ger group (**ginger groups**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **ginger group** is a group of people who have similar ideas and who work together, especially within a larger organization, to try to persuade others to accept their ideas.（组织中的）积极派，活跃分子集团【BRIT 英】❑ *I set up a ginger group on the environment.* 我建立了一个积极从事环保的团体。

gin|ger|ly /ˈdʒɪndʒəʳli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **gingerly**, you do it in a careful manner, usually because you expect it to be dangerous, unpleasant, or painful. 谨慎地；小心翼翼地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *I drove gingerly past the security check points.* 我小心翼翼地开车经过安检站。

gin|gery /ˈdʒɪndʒəri/ ADJ Something, especially hair, that is **gingery** is slightly ginger in colour.（尤指头发）略带姜黄色的

ging|ham /ˈgɪŋəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Gingham** is cotton cloth which has a woven pattern of small squares, usually in white and one other colour. 条格平布；方格棉布 ❑ *...a gingham apron.* 方格布围裙 ❑ *...gingham check shorts.* 方格棉布短裤

gin|seng /ˈdʒɪnsen/ N-UNCOUNT **Ginseng** is the root of a plant found in China, Korea, and America which some people believe is good for your health.（中国）人参；高丽参；（美洲）西洋参

gip|sy /ˈdʒɪpsi/ → see **gypsy**

gi|raffe /dʒɪˈrɑːf, -ˈræf/ (**giraffes**) N-COUNT A **giraffe** is a large African animal with a very long neck, long legs, and dark patches on its body. 长颈鹿

gird /gɜːʳd/ (**girds, girding, girded**) VERB If you **gird yourself for** a battle or contest, you prepare yourself for it. 为…做好准备【LITERARY 文】❑ [v pron-refl +*for*] *With audiences in the U.S. falling for the first time in a generation, Hollywood is girding itself for recession.* 随着美国电影观众人数在二三十年里首次下跌，好莱坞正在为萧条期做好准备。

gird|er /ˈgɜːʳdəʳ/ (**girders**) N-COUNT A **girder** is a long, thick piece of steel or iron that is used in the framework of buildings and bridges. 主梁；桁

gir|dle /ˈgɜːʳdᵊl/ (**girdles, girdling, girdled**) N-COUNT A **girdle** is a piece of women's underwear that fits tightly around the stomach and hips.（女子的）紧身褡，束腰，腹带

girl ↔ /gɜːʳl/ (**girls**) ■ N-COUNT A **girl** is a female child. 女孩；姑娘 ❑ *...an eleven year old girl.* 11 岁的女孩 ❑ *I must have been a horrid little girl.* 我一定是个人见人烦的小女孩。■ N-COUNT You can refer to someone's daughter as a **girl**. 女儿 ❑ *We had a little girl.* 我们有一个年幼的女儿。■ N-COUNT Young women are often referred to as **girls**. This use could cause offence. 妞儿（指年轻女子，可能具冒犯意味）❑ *...a pretty twenty-year-old girl.* 20 岁的漂亮妞儿 ■ N-COUNT Some people refer to a man's girlfriend as his **girl**.（男人的）女朋友【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've been with my girl for nine years.* 我同我女朋友交往 9 年了。

Usage 用法 girl

Don't refer to an adult female as a *girl*.This may cause offence. Use *woman*. *I'm studying with Diana. She's a woman from my English class.*
不可用 girl（姑娘）来指称成年女性，可能具有冒犯意味。要用 woman（女人）。I'm studying with Diana. She's a woman from my English class. 我正和黛安娜一起学习。她是我成人英语班上的同学。

ˈgirl band (**girl bands**) N-COUNT A **girl band** is a band consisting of young women who sing pop music and dance. 流行女子组合；流行女子乐队

girl|friend ↔ /ˈgɜːʳlfrend/ (**girlfriends**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **girlfriend** is a girl or woman with whom they are having a romantic or sexual relationship. 女朋友；女情人 ❑ *He had been going out with his girlfriend for seven months.* 他同女朋友已经交往 7 个月了。❑ *Has he got a girlfriend?* 他有女朋友吗？■ N-COUNT A **girlfriend** is a female friend. 女性朋友 ❑ *I met a girlfriend for lunch.* 我同一位女性朋友共进了午餐。

ˌGirl ˈGuide (**Girl Guides**) also **girl guide** ■ N-PROPER In Britain, the Guides used to be called **the Girl Guides**.（英国的）女童子军 ■ N-COUNT In Britain, a **Girl Guide** was a girl who was a member of the Girl Guides.（英国的）女童子军成员

girl|hood /ˈgɜːʳlhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] **Girlhood** is the period of a female person's life during which she is a girl. 少女时期；少女时代 ❑ *She had shared responsibility for her brother since girlhood.* 她还是个小姑娘的时候就分担起照顾弟弟的责任。❑ *Her girlhood dream had been to study painting.* 她少女时期曾一直梦想学习绘画。

girlie /ˈgɜːʳli/ (**girlies**) also **girly** ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Girlie** magazines or calendars show photographs of naked or almost naked women which are intended to please men.（杂志或日历）刊载裸体（或半裸体）女人照片的【INFORMAL 非正式】■ ADJ **Girlie** things are suitable for girls or women rather than men or boys. 适合少女（或女人）的；女孩子气的；女人味的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *She swapped her plain suit for an absurdly girlie dress.* 她脱下了朴素的套装，换上了一身荒唐可笑的少女装。❑ *I'm a very girlie person while Polly is one of the lads.* 我女孩子气十足，而波莉却是个假小子。■ N-COUNT Some people refer to women as **girlies**, especially when they think they are not as intelligent or able as men. 丫头（对女性的称谓，尤指认为其不如男子聪明或能干）【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *They think we're just a bunch of girlies who don't know what we're doing.* 他们认为我们只不过是一帮不懂事的黄毛丫头。

girl|ish /ˈgɜːʳlɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman as **girlish**, you mean she behaves, looks, or sounds like a young girl, for example because she is shy, excited, or lively. 像女孩子的；少女似的 ❑ *She gave a little girlish giggle.* 她像个小女孩一样咯咯地笑了笑。

ˈGirl Scout (**Girl Scouts**) ■ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] In the United States, **the Girl Scouts** is an organization similar to **Guides**.（美国的）女童子军 ■ N-COUNT In the United States, a **Girl Scout** is a girl who is a member of the Girl Scouts.（美国的）女童子军成员

giro /ˈdʒaɪərəʊ/ (**giros**) also **Giro** ■ N-COUNT In Britain, a **giro** or a **giro cheque** is a cheque that is given by the government to

a person who is unemployed or ill. (政府提供给失业者或患病者的)直接转账救济支票 ❑ *He lived on an invalidity pension which came as a weekly giro.* 他靠每周以直接转账救济支票形式收到的伤残养老金过日子。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Giro** is a system in which banks and post offices transfer money directly from one bank account to another using computers. (银行或邮局的)直接转账体系【BRIT 英】 ❑ *There will be no further costs as long as the bank is part of the giro network.* 只要该银行属于直接转账网络，就不会额外收取费用。

girth /gɜːθ/ (**girths**) 1 N-VAR [oft poss N] The **girth** of an object, for example a person's or an animal's body, is its width or thickness, considered as the measurement around its circumference. (人、动物等的)围长【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *A girl he knew had upset him by commenting on his increasing girth.* 他认识的一位女孩对他越来越粗的腰身说三道四，这让他心里很不痛快。 2 N-COUNT A **girth** is a leather strap which is fastened firmly around the middle of a horse to keep the saddle or load in the right place. (马的)肚带，腹带

gist /dʒɪst/ N-SING **The gist of** a speech, conversation, or piece of writing is its general meaning. (发言、谈话或文章的)主旨，要旨 ❑ *He related the gist of his conversation to Naseby.* 他将他谈话的要旨告诉了纳斯比。

git /gɪt/ (**gits**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you refer to another person as a **git**, you mean you dislike them and find them annoying. 讨厌鬼【BRIT, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 英，冒犯，贬】

give

① USED WITH NOUNS DESCRIBING ACTIONS 与表示动作的名词连用
② TRANSFERRING 转换
③ OTHER USES, PHRASES, AND PHRASAL VERBS 其他用法、短语和短语动词

① **give** ⇹ /gɪv/ (**gives, giving, gave, given**) 1 VERB [no cont] You can use **give** with nouns that refer to physical actions. The whole expression refers to the performing of the action. For example, **She gave a smile** means almost the same as 'She smiled'. (与表示身体动作的名词连用，表示该动作) ❑ [v n] *She stretched her arms out and gave a great yawn.* 她伸了个懒腰，打了个大哈欠。 ❑ [v n n] *He reached for her hand and gave it a reassuring squeeze.* 他伸手握紧她的手，让她安心。 2 VERB You use **give** to say that a person does something for another person. For example, if you **give** someone a lift, you take them somewhere in your car. 为…做；提供 ❑ [v n n] *I gave her a lift back to her house.* 我让她搭我的便车回家。 ❑ [be v-ed n] *He was given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.* 对他进行了口对口的人工呼吸。 ❑ [v n] *Sophie asked her if she would like to come and give art lessons.* 索菲问她是否愿意来教美术课。 3 VERB You use **give** with nouns that refer to information, opinions, or greetings to indicate that something is communicated. For example, if you **give** someone some news, you tell it to them. (与表示信息、意见、问候等的名词连用)提供，给出，传递，告诉 ❑ [v n] *He gave no details.* 他未透露细节。 ❑ [v n n] *Would you like to give me your name?* 我能知道您的姓名吗？ ❑ [v n +to] *He asked me to give his regards to all of you.* 他让我转达对大家的问候。 ❑ [v n +as] *He gave the cause of death as multiple injuries.* 他称死因系多发性损伤。 4 VERB You use **give** to say how long you think something will last or how much you think something will be. 预计…将(持续或达到…) ❑ [v n n] *A BBC poll gave the Labour Party a 12 per cent lead.* 英国广播公司的一项民意调查预计工党将领先 12 个百分点。 5 VERB [no cont, no passive] People use **give** in expressions such as **I don't give a damn** to show that they do not care about something. 毫不在乎【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】 ❑ [v n] *They don't give a damn about the country.* 他们对这个国家毫不关心。 6 VERB If someone or something **gives** you a particular idea or impression, it causes you to have that idea or impression. 使产生(特定想法或印象) ❑ [v n n] *They gave me the impression that they were doing exactly what they wanted in life.* 他们给我的印象是，他们正在做自己人生中想做的事情。 ❑ [v n] *The examiner's final report does not give an accurate picture.* 审查人的最终报告没有准确反映事实。 7 VERB If someone or something **gives** you a particular physical or emotional feeling, it makes you experience it. 使产生(特定生理或心理反应) ❑ [v n n] *He gave me a shock.* 他使我大吃一惊。 ❑ [v n +to] *It will give great pleasure to the many thousands of children who visit the hospital each year.* 这将为每年成千上万来医院就诊的儿童带来很大快乐。 [Also v n] 8 VERB If you **give** a performance or speech, you perform or speak in public. 作(表演或演说) ❑ [v n] *Kotto gives a stupendous performance.* 科托的表演令人惊叹。 ❑ [v n n] *I am sure you remember Mrs Butler who gave us such an interesting talk last year.* 我相信你一定还记得巴特勒夫人，去年她给我们作了一次非常有意思的演讲。 9 VERB If you **give** something thought or attention, you think about it, concentrate on it, or deal with it. 给予，予以(考虑或关注) ❑ [v n n] *I've been giving it some thought.* 这件事我已经考虑了一阵子。 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Priority will be given to those who apply early.* 早申请者优先。 10 VERB If you **give** a party or other social event, you organize it. 举办(聚会等) ❑ [v n] *That evening, I gave a dinner party for a few close friends.* 那天晚上，我设宴招待了几位密友。

→ see **donor**

② **give** ⇹ /gɪv/ (**gives, giving, gave, given**) 1 VERB If you **give** someone something that you own or have bought, you provide them with it, so that they have it or can use it. 提供；给予 ❑ [v n n] *They gave us T-shirts and stickers.* 他们为我们提供了 T 恤衫和贴纸。 ❑ [v n +to] *He gave money to the World Health Organisation to help defeat smallpox.* 他向世界卫生组织提供资金以帮助消灭天花。 ❑ [v +to] *Americans are still giving to charity despite hard economic times.* 尽管正值经济困难时期，美国人依然在向慈善机构捐款。 2 VERB If you **give** someone something that you are holding or that is near you, you pass it to them, so that they are then holding it. 递给；传给 ❑ [v n n] *Give me that pencil.* 把那支铅笔递给我。 ❑ [v n +to] *He pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and gave it to him.* 他从口袋里掏出手绢递给他。 3 VERB To **give** someone or something a particular power or right means to allow them to have it. 赋予(权力或权利) ❑ [v n +to] *...a citizen's charter giving rights to gays.* 赋予同性恋者权利的公民宪章 ❑ [v n n] *The draft would give the president the power to appoint the central bank's chairman.* 该草案将授权总统任命中央银行行长。

③ **give** ⇹ /gɪv/ (**gives, giving, gave, given**) → Please look at categories 8 to 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 8–11 项。 1 VERB If something **gives**, it collapses or breaks under pressure. 坍塌；断裂；支撑不住 ❑ [v] *My knees gave under me.* 我两腿发软。 2 V-PASSIVE You say that you **are given to** understand or believe that something is the case when you do not want to say how you found out about it, or who told you. 使(理解)；使(知道)；使(相信)【FORMAL, VAGUENESS 正式，含糊语】 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *We were given to understand that he was ill.* 我们得知他病了。 3 → see also **given** 4 PHRASE You use **give me** to say that you would rather have one thing than another, especially when you have just mentioned the thing that you do not want. 我宁可要；我宁可选择；我更喜欢 ❑ *I've never had anything barbecued and I don't want it. Give me a good roast dinner any day.* 我从未吃过户外烧烤，也不想吃，我宁愿哪天美美地吃一顿烘烤大餐。 5 PHRASE If you say that something requires **give and take**, you mean that people must compromise or co-operate for it to be successful. 互谅互让；相互迁就 ❑ *...a happy relationship where there's a lot of give and take.* 经常互相体谅的美满爱情 6 PHRASE **Give or take** is used to indicate that an amount is approximate. For example, if you say that something is fifty years old, **give or take** a few years, you mean that it is approximately fifty years old. 相差不到…；出入至多… ❑ *They grow to a height of 12 ins—give or take a couple of inches.* 它们会长到 12 英寸高——出入至多一两英寸。 7 PHRASE If an audience is asked to **give it up for** a performer, they are being asked to applaud. 为…鼓掌【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *Ladies and Gentlemen, give it up for Fred Durst.* 女士们、先生们，请为弗雷德·德斯特来点掌声。 8 to **give the game away** → see **game** 9 to **give notice** → see **notice** 10 to **give rise to** → see **rise** 11 to **give way** → see **way**

▶ **give away** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **give away** something that you own, you give it to someone, rather than selling it, often because you no longer want it. 赠送；捐赠 ❑ [v n P] *He was giving*

his collection away for nothing. 他将藏品无偿捐献出来。❑ [v p n] *We have six copies of the book to give away.* 这本书我们要赠送 6 册出去。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **gives away** an advantage, they accidentally cause their opponent or enemy to have that advantage. 丧失，失去，错失（优势）❑ [v p n] *We gave away a silly goal.* 我们蠢得白送了对方一球。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **give away** information that should be kept secret, you reveal it to other people. 泄露（秘密）❑ [v n p] *She would give nothing away.* 她会守口如瓶。❑ [v p n] *They felt like they were giving away company secrets.* 他们觉得自己正在泄露公司机密。4 PHRASAL VERB To **give** someone or something **away** means to show their true nature or identity, which is not obvious. 使露出真面目 ❑ [v n p] *Although they are pretending hard to be young, grey hair and cellulite give them away.* 虽然他们费尽心思装嫩，但是花白的头发和赘肉却让他们枉费心机。[Also v p n (not pron)] 5 PHRASAL VERB In a Christian wedding ceremony, if someone **gives** the bride **away**, they officially present her to her husband. This is traditionally done by the bride's father. （基督教婚礼上）将（新娘）交给新郎

▶give back PHRASAL VERB If you **give** something **back**, you return it to the person who gave it to you. 归还；退还 ❑ [v n p +to] *I gave the textbook back to him.* 我将课本还给他了。❑ [v n p n] *You gave me back the projector.* 你将投影仪还给我了。❑ [v n p] *I gave it back politely.* 我很客气地把它退了回去。

▶give in 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **give in**, you admit that you are defeated or that you cannot do something. 认输；承认做不到 ❑ [v p] *All right. I give in. What did you do with the ship?* 行啦，我认输。你如何处理的那艘船？2 PHRASAL VERB If you **give in**, you agree to do something that you do not want to do. 屈从；让步 ❑ [v p] *I pressed my parents until they finally gave in and registered me for skating classes.* 我一直缠着父母，直到他们最终让步，给我报了溜冰班。❑ [v p +to] *Officials say they won't give in to the workers' demands.* 官员们表示他们不会向工人的要求让步。

▶give off or **give out** PHRASAL VERB If something **gives off** or **gives out** a gas, heat, or a smell, it produces it and sends it out into the air. 释放，放出，发出（气体、热量、气味等）❑ [v p n] *...natural gas, which gives off less carbon dioxide than coal.* 二氧化碳释放量低于煤炭的天然气 [Also v n p]

▶give out 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **give out** a number of things, you distribute them among a group of people. 分发；散发 ❑ [v p n] *There were people at the entrance giving out leaflets.* 有人在入口处散发传单。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **give out** information, you make it known to people. 公开，宣布（消息等）❑ [v p n] *He wouldn't give out any information.* 他不愿透露任何消息。❑ [v n p] *How often do you give your phone number out?* 你经常把自己的电话号码告诉别人吗？3 PHRASAL VERB If a piece of equipment or part of the body **gives out**, it stops working. （设备或身体部位）停止运转，停止运行 ❑ [v p] *All machines give out eventually.* 最终，所有机器都停止了运转。❑ [v p] *One of his lungs gave out entirely.* 他有一个肺完全丧失了功能。4 → see **give off**

▶give over to or **give up to** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If something **is given over** or **given up to** a particular use, it is used entirely for that purpose. 专门用于 ❑ [be v-ed p p n] *Much of the garden was given over to vegetables.* 这个园子大片地方用来种蔬菜。

▶give up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **give up** something, you stop doing it or having it. 放弃；戒除 ❑ [v p n/v-ing] *Coastguards had given up all hope of finding the two divers alive.* 海岸警卫队对两位潜水员生还已完全不抱希望。❑ [v p] *...smokers who give up before 30.* 30 岁以前戒烟的人 [Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **give up**, you decide that you cannot do something and stop trying to do it. 认输；放弃 ❑ [v p] *After a fruitless morning sitting at his desk he had given up.* 他在书桌前坐了一上午，一无所获，便放弃了。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **give up** your job, you resign from it. 辞去（工作）❑ [v p n/v-ing] *She gave up her job to join her husband's campaign.* 她辞去工作，加入到丈夫的宣传活动中。❑ [v p n/v-ing] *He is thinking of giving up teaching.* 他在考虑辞去教职。[Also v n p, v p] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **give up** something that you have or that you are entitled to, you allow someone else to have it. 让出 ❑ [v p n] *Georgia refuses to give up any territory.* 格鲁吉亚拒绝出让任何领土。❑ [v p n] *One of the men with him gave up his place on the bench.* 他有一个同伴将长椅上的位子让了出来。[Also v n p] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **give yourself up**, you let the police or other people know where you are, after you have been hiding from them. 自首；投案 ❑ [v pron-refl p] *A 28-year-old man later gave himself up and will appear in court today.* 后来一位 28 岁的男子向警方自首了，他将于今天出庭。[Also v n p]

▶give up on PHRASAL VERB If you **give up on** something or someone, you decide that you will never succeed in doing what you want to with them, and you stop trying to. 对…绝望；对…不抱希望 ❑ [v p p n] *He urged them not to give up on peace efforts.* 他力劝他们不要放弃和平努力。❑ [v p p n] *My teachers gave up on me.* 老师们对我不抱任何希望了。

▶give up to → see **give over to**

ˌgive-and-ˈtake → see **give**

giv|eaway /ˈgɪvəweɪ/ (**giveaways**) also **give-away** 1 N-SING A **giveaway** is something that makes you realize the truth about a particular person or situation. 暴露真相的事物 ❑ *The only giveaway was the look of amusement in her eyes.* 唯一露馅儿的就是她眼里被逗乐的笑意。2 N-COUNT A **giveaway** is something that a company or organization gives to someone, usually in order to encourage people to buy a particular product. （通常为吸引顾客而派发的）赠品 ❑ *Next week TODAY is celebrating with a great giveaway of FREE garden seeds.* 下周，《今日》杂志将举行庆祝活动，免费赠送大量花种。

giv|en ◆◇ /ˈgɪvᵊn/ 1 **Given** is the past participle of **give**. 2 ADJ If you talk about, for example, any **given** position or a **given** time, you mean the particular position or time that you are discussing. 特定的；指定的 ❑ *In chess there are typically about 36 legal moves from any given board position.* 在国际象棋中，一般来说任何一个既定棋盘位置都有大约 36 种走法可以走。❑ *Over a given period, the value of shares will rise and fall.* 在特定时段内，股价会有涨有跌。3 PREP **Given** is used when indicating a possible situation in which someone has the opportunity or ability to do something. For example, **given the chance** means 'if I had the chance'. 如果有（机会等）❑ *Write down the sort of thing you would like to do, given the opportunity.* 写下你有机会想做的事情。❑ *Given patience, successful breeding of this species can be achieved.* 只要有耐心，是能成功培育出这一品种的。4 PHRASE If you say **given that** something is the case, you mean taking that fact into account. 考虑到；鉴于 ❑ *Usually, I am sensible with money, as I have to be, given that I don't earn that much.* 考虑到自己挣得不多，我用钱通常比较精打细算，这也是迫不得已。5 PREP If you say **given** something, you mean taking that thing into account. 考虑到 ❑ *Given the uncertainty over Leigh's future I was left with little other choice.* 考虑到利前途未卜，我没有什么选择余地。6 ADJ If you are **given to** doing something, you often do it. 经常的；习惯的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [+to] *I am not very given to emotional displays.* 我不太习惯表露自己的感情。

ˈgiv|en name (**given names**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **given name** is a person's first name, which they are given at birth in addition to their surname. （与姓相对的）名字 [FORMAL 正式]

giv|er /ˈgɪvəʳ/ (**givers**) N-COUNT You can refer to a person or organization that gives or supplies a particular thing as a **giver** of that thing. 给予者；赠与者；提供者 ❑ *Germany is the largest giver of aid among the wealthy countries of the West.* 德国是西方富裕国家中最大的援助国。•COMB **Giver** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *...if the money-givers do not have specific projects in view.* 如果出资者心中没有具体的项目

giz|mo /ˈgɪzməʊ/ (**gizmos**) N-COUNT A **gizmo** is a device or small machine which performs a particular task, usually in a new and efficient way. People often use **gizmo** to refer to a device or machine when they do not know what it is really called. 小玩意儿；小装置 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *...a plastic gizmo for holding a coffee cup on the dashboard.* 汽车仪表板上放咖啡杯的塑料装置

gla|cé /ˈglæseɪ, AM 美 glæˈseɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Glacé** fruits are fruits

Word Web 话题词汇 glacier 冰川

Two-thirds of all **fresh water** is **frozen**. The largest **glaciers** in the world are the **polar ice caps** of Antarctica and Greenland. They cover more than six million square miles. Their average depth is almost one mile. If all the glaciers **melted**, the average **sea level** would rise by over 75 metres. Glaciologists have noted that the Antarctic is about 1°C warmer than it was 50 years ago. Some of them are worried. Continued warming might cause floating ice shelves there to begin to disintegrate. This, in turn, could cause disastrous coastal flooding in low-lying areas around the world.

全部淡水有三分之二都是冰冻的。世界上最大的冰川是南极洲和格陵兰岛的极地冰盖，其面积超过 600 万平方英里，平均厚度近 1 英里。如果所有冰川都融化，平均海平面将会上升 75 米以上。冰川学家已经指出，南极洲的气温比 50 年前升高了 1 摄氏度左右。一些冰川学家忧心忡忡。持续变暖可能导致那里漂浮的冰架开始崩解，这又可能造成全球低洼地区的滨海地区泛滥成灾。

that have been preserved in a thick sugary syrup and then dried. (水果)糖渍的，蜜饯的 ❑ *...pieces of glacé cherry.* 一颗颗糖渍樱桃

gla|cial /'gleɪʃ°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Glacial** means relating to or produced by glaciers or ice. 冰川的；冰的；由冰川形成的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a true glacial landscape with U-shaped valleys.* 一个具 U 形谷的真正的冰川景观 2 ADJ If you say that a person, action, or atmosphere is **glacial**, you mean that they are very unfriendly or hostile. 冷淡的；不友善的；冷若冰霜的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Inside the jeep the atmosphere was glacial.* 吉普车里的气氛相当冷淡。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something moves or changes at a **glacial** pace, you are emphasizing that it moves or changes very slowly. 冰川般运动的；十分缓慢的【EMPHASIS 强调】 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone, usually a woman, as **glacial**, you mean they are very beautiful and elegant, but do not show their feelings. (通常指女子)冷艳的，清丽的 ❑ *Her glacial beauty is magnetic.* 她冷艳的美令人倾倒。

→ see **lake**

gla|cia|tion /ˌgleɪsɪ'eɪʃ°n/ (**glaciations**) N-VAR In geology, **glaciation** is the process by which the land is covered by glaciers. **Glaciations** are periods when this happens. 冰川作用；冰川期【TECHNICAL 术语】

glac|ier /'glæsɪə'/, AM 美 'gleɪʃə'/ (**glaciers**) N-COUNT A **glacier** is an extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley. 冰川

→ see Word Web: **glacier**

→ see **mountain, climate**

glad ◆◇◇ /glæd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] If you are **glad** about something, you are happy and pleased about it. 高兴的；愉快的 ❑ *I'm glad I relented in the end.* 我很高兴自己的态度最终缓和了下来。❑ *The people seem genuinely glad to see you.* 这些人见到你好像发自内心地开心。❑ [+about] *I ought to be glad about what happened.* 我应该为发生的事情感到高兴才是。❑ *I'd be glad if the boys slept a little longer so I could do some ironing.* 儿子们要是再多睡会儿就好了，那样我可以熨一下衣服。[Also +of] •**glad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Mallarmé gladly accepted the invitation.* 马拉梅欣然接受了邀请。•**glad|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a night of joy and gladness.* 开心快乐的一晚 2 ADJ If you say that you will be **glad to** do something, usually for someone else, you mean that you are willing and eager to do it. 乐意的；非常愿意的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I'll be glad to show you everything.* 我会很乐意向你们展示一切。❑ *We should be glad to answer any questions.* 我们愿意回答任何问题。•**glad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The counselors will gladly baby-sit during their free time.* 空闲时辅导员也会乐意照看一下孩子。

glad|den /'glæd°n/ (**gladdens, gladdening, gladdened**) 1 PHRASE If you say that something **gladdens** someone's **heart**, you mean that it makes them feel pleased and hopeful. 使欢欣鼓舞【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a conclusion that should gladden the hearts of all animal-rights activists.* 会使所有动物权益保护者欢欣鼓舞的结论 2 VERB If something **gladdens** you, it makes you feel happy and pleased. 使高兴；使愉快【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Charles's visit surprised him and gladdened him.* 查尔斯来访让他惊喜交集。

glade /gleɪd/ (**glades**) N-COUNT A **glade** is a grassy space without trees in a wood or forest. 林中空地【LITERARY 文】

gladia|tor /'glædɪeɪtə'/ (**gladiators**) 1 N-COUNT In the time of the Roman Empire, a **gladiator** was a man who had to fight against other men or wild animals in order to entertain an audience. (古罗马)角斗士 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a sports player or a performer as a **gladiator** in order to emphasize how brave or dangerous their actions are. 勇士，斗士(用以强调运动员或表演者之勇敢或动作之危险)【JOURNALISM, EMPHASIS 新闻，强调】❑ *As the gladiators rolled away from the starting gates, a gasp went up when the Scottish cyclist's left foot clicked out of the pedal.* 矫健的自行车手们纷纷骑车冲出起跑门，突然苏格兰选手左脚咔嗒一声踩空了脚蹬，观众不禁倒抽了一口冷气。

gladio|lus /ˌglædi'əʊləs/ (**gladioli**) N-COUNT A **gladiolus** is a type of plant with long thin leaves and several large brightly coloured flowers. 唐菖蒲属植物

'glad rags N-PLURAL You can refer to clothes that you wear to parties and other special occasions as your **glad rags**. 礼服；盛装【INFORMAL 非正式】

glam /glæm/ ADJ **Glam** is short for glamorous. (glamorous 的缩约词)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She was always glam. She looked like a star.* 她总是魅力四射，看上去就像个明星。

glam|or /'glæmə'/ → see **glamour**

glam|or|ize /'glæməraɪz/ (**glamorizes, glamorizing, glamorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **glamorise**

VERB If someone **glamorizes** something, they make it look or seem more attractive than it really is, especially in a film, book, or programme. (尤指在影片、图书或节目中)美化，粉饰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Filmmakers have often been accused of glamorizing organized crime.* 电影制片人常常被指责美化了集团犯罪。❑ [v-ed] *...a glamorised view of the past.* 对昔日的理想化看法

glam|or|ous /'glæmərəs/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **glamorous**, you mean that they are more attractive, exciting, or interesting than ordinary people or things. 富有魅力的；迷人的；令人向往的 ❑ *...some of the world's most beautiful and glamorous women.* 全世界最漂亮、最迷人的一些女性 ❑ *The south coast is less glamorous but full of clean and attractive hotels.* 南海岸魅力稍逊，却有很多干净漂亮的宾馆。

glam|our /'glæmə'/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **glamor**

N-UNCOUNT **Glamour** is the quality of being more attractive, exciting, or interesting than ordinary people or things. 魅力；吸引力；诱惑力 ❑ [+of] *...the glamour of show biz.* 娱乐圈的诱惑力

glance ◆◇◇ /glɑːns, glæns/ (**glances, glancing, glanced**) 1 VERB If you **glance at** something or someone, you look at them very quickly and then look away again immediately. 瞥一眼；扫视 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He glanced at his watch.* 他匆匆看了一下手表。❑ [v prep/adv] *I glanced back.* 我回头一瞥。 2 VERB If you **glance through** or **at** a newspaper, report, or book, you spend a short time looking at it without reading it very carefully. 浏览 ❑ [v +through] *I picked up the phone book and glanced through it.* 我拿起电话簿匆匆翻看了一遍。❑ [v +at] *I never even glanced at the political page of a daily paper.* 我对日报的政治版从来连看都不看。 3 N-COUNT A **glance** is a quick look at someone or something. 瞥；扫视 ❑ *Trevor and I exchanged a glance.* 特雷弗和我迅速交换了一下眼色。 4 PHRASE If you see something **at a glance**, you see or recognize it immediately, and without having to think or look carefully. 立刻；一眼就 ❑ *One could tell at a glance that she was a compassionate person.* 一眼就能看出她是个有同情心的人。 5 PHRASE If you say that

Word Web 话题词汇 glass 玻璃

The basic recipe for **glass** includes **silica** (found in **sand**) and **ash** (left over from burning wood). The earliest glass objects are glass **beads** made in Egypt around 3500 BC. By 14 AD, the Syrians had learned how to **blow** glass to form hollow containers. These included primitive **bottles** and **vases**. By 100 AD, the Romans were making clear glass **window panes**. Modern factories now produce **safety glass** which doesn't **shatter** when it breaks. It includes a layer of cellulose between two sheets of glass. **Bullet-proof** glass consists of several layers of glass with a tough, **transparent** plastic between the layers.

玻璃的基本配方包括二氧化硅（见于沙子）和灰分（燃烧木头后的灰）。最早的玻璃器物是公元前 3500 年左右埃及人制作的玻璃珠子。到了公元 14 年，叙利亚人已经学会了怎样把玻璃吹制成中空的容器，如原始的瓶子和花瓶。公元 100 年，罗马人开始制作透明窗玻璃。现代工厂如今能够生产打破后不会四散碎裂的安全玻璃，方法是在两片玻璃间加入一层纤维素。防弹玻璃则由数层玻璃构成，每层之间都夹有坚韧、透明的塑料。

something is true or seems to be true **at first glance**, you mean that it seems to be true when you first see it or think about it, but that your first impression may be wrong. 乍一看；一眼看上去 ❑ *At first glance, organic farming looks much more expensive for the farmer.* 乍一看，有机农业对农民而言似乎花费大多了。 6 PHRASE

If you **steal a glance at** someone or something, you look at them quickly so that nobody sees you looking. 偷偷看一眼；偷瞥 ❑ [+at] *He stole a glance at the clock behind her.* 他偷偷看了一眼她背后的钟。

▶**glance off** PHRASAL VERB If an object **glances off** something, it hits it at an angle and bounces away in another direction. 斜向击中…后弹开；擦过 ❑ [V P n] *My fist glanced off his jaw.* 我的拳头斜擦着他的下巴而过。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *glance* with:

PREP.	glance **at** *someone* 瞥某人一眼，glance **over** *someone's* **shoulder** 某人回头看一眼 1 glance **at** *something* 匆匆看…，glance **over** 扫视 1 2 glance **through** 浏览 2
ADJ.	**quick** glance 迅速的一瞥 3
V.	**exchange a** glance 迅速交换眼色 3 **steal a** glance 偷瞥 5

glanc|ing /ˈglɑːnsɪŋ, ˈglænsˈ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **glancing** blow is one that hits something at an angle rather than from directly in front. 斜擦而过的 ❑ *The car struck him a glancing blow on the forehead.* 那辆汽车蹭伤了他的前额。

gland /glænd/ (**glands**) N-COUNT A **gland** is an organ in the body which produces chemical substances for the body to use or get rid of. 腺（体） ❑ *…the hormones secreted by our endocrine glands.* 人体内分泌腺分泌的激素 ❑ *…sweat glands.* 汗腺

→ see **sweat**

glan|du|lar /ˈglændʒʊləʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Glandular** means relating to or affecting your glands. 腺（体）的；影响腺（体）的 【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *…the amount of fat and glandular tissue in the breasts.* 胸部的脂肪和腺组织数量

,glan|du|lar ˈfe|ver N-UNCOUNT **Glandular fever** is a disease which causes swollen glands, fever, and a sore throat. 腺热 【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mononucleosis**

glare /gleəʳ/ (**glares, glaring, glared**) 1 VERB If you **glare at** someone, you look at them with an angry expression on your face. 怒目而视；瞪眼 ❑ [V +at] *The old woman glared at him.* 那个老妇人对他怒目而视。 ❑ [V] *Jacob glared and muttered something.* 雅各布瞪着眼睛，嘴里咕哝着什么。 ❑ [V-ing] *…glaring eyes.* 怒睁的双眼 2 N-COUNT A **glare** is an angry, hard, and unfriendly look. 怒视；瞪眼 ❑ *His glasses magnified his irritable glare.* 眼镜将他那怒不可遏的眼神进一步放大了。 3 VERB If the sun or a light **glares**, it shines with a very bright light which is difficult to look at. 发出强光；发出刺眼的光芒 ❑ [V] *The sunlight glared.* 阳光耀眼。 ❑ [V-ing] *…glaring searchlight beams.* 刺眼的探照灯光束 4 N-UNCOUNT **Glare** is very bright light that is difficult to look at. 强光；刺眼的光 ❑ *…the glare of a car's headlights.* 汽车头灯的强光 ❑ *Special-purpose glasses reduce glare.* 专用眼镜可减弱强光。 5 N-SING If someone is in **the glare of** publicity or public attention, they are constantly being watched and talked about by a lot of people. 密切关注 ❑ *Norma is said to dislike the glare of publicity.* 据说诺尔玛不喜欢被公众关注。 ❑ *She attacked police in the full glare of TV cameras.* 她在电视摄像机镜头的聚焦下公然袭击了警察。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *glare* with:

PREP.	glare **at** *someone* 瞪某人 1
ADJ.	**irritable** glare 怒视 2 **full** glare 密切关注 5
N.	glare **of light** 刺眼的光 4 glare **of publicity** 公众关注 5

glar|ing /ˈgleərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something bad as **glaring**, you are emphasizing that it is very obvious and easily seen or noticed. 显然的；昭然的 【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *I never saw such a glaring example of misrepresentation.* 我从未见过如此明目张胆地歪曲事实。 •**glar|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *It was glaringly obvious.* 这是显而易见的。 ❑ *He told a glaringly different story.* 他的说法截然不同。 2 → see also **glare**

glas|nost /ˈglæznɒst/ N-UNCOUNT **Glasnost** is a policy of making a government more open and democratic. The word **glasnost** was originally used to describe the policies of President Gorbachev in the former Soviet Union in the 1980s. 公开性（最初指 20 世纪 80 年代苏联总统戈尔巴乔夫提出的政策）

glass ◆◇ /glɑːs, glæs/ (**glasses**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Glass** is a hard transparent substance that is used to make things such as windows and bottles. 玻璃 ❑ *…a pane of glass.* 一块玻璃 ❑ *…a sliding glass door.* 玻璃推拉门 2 N-COUNT A **glass** is a container made from glass, which you can drink from and which does not have a handle. （无柄）玻璃杯 ❑ *Grossman raised the glass to his lips.* 格罗斯曼把杯子举到唇边。 •N-COUNT The contents of a glass can be referred to as a **glass of** something. 一玻璃杯的量 ❑ [+of] *…a glass of milk.* 一杯牛奶 3 N-UNCOUNT **Glass** is used to mean objects made of glass, for example drinking containers and bowls. 玻璃制品 ❑ *There's a glittering array of glass to choose from at markets.* 市场上有很多晶莹闪亮的玻璃制品可供挑选。 4 N-PLURAL **Glasses** are two lenses in a frame that some people wear in front of their eyes in order to help them see better. 眼镜 ❑ *He took off his glasses.* 他摘下眼镜。 5 → see also **dark glasses, magnifying glass**

→ see Word Web: **glass**

→ see **aquarium, light bulb**

,glass ˈceil|ing (**glass ceilings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When people refer to a **glass ceiling**, they are talking about the attitudes and traditions in a society that prevent women from rising to the top jobs. 玻璃天花板，隐形顶障（指社会上限制女性升迁的态度和传统） 【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ *In her current role she broke through the glass ceiling as the first woman to reach senior management level in the company.* 她冲破了职场上那道无形的障碍走到现在的位置，成为公司里第一个升至高级管理层的女性。

,glassed-ˈin ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **glassed-in** room or building has large windows instead of walls. （房间等）有大窗户的，有玻璃墙的

,glass ˈfi|bre

in AM, use 美国英语用 glass fiber

N-UNCOUNT **Glass fibre** is another name for **fibreglass**. 同 fibreglass

glass|house /ˈglɑːshaʊs, ˈglæs-/ (**glasshouses**) N-COUNT A **glasshouse** is a **greenhouse**, especially a large one which is

used for the commercial production of fruit, flowers, or vegetables.（尤指商业生产果蔬、花卉用的）温室，暖房【mainly BRIT 主英】

glass|ware /'glɑːsweəʳ, 'glæs-/ N-UNCOUNT **Glassware** consists of objects made of glass, such as bowls, drinking containers, and ornaments. 玻璃制品；玻璃器皿

glassy /'glɑːsi, 'glæsi/ ADJ If you describe something as **glassy**, you mean that it is very smooth and shiny, like glass. 像玻璃一样的；光滑的；闪亮的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The water was glassy.* 水面平滑如镜。❑ *...glassy green pebbles.* 光滑的绿卵石

glau|co|ma /glɔː'kəʊmə, AM 美 glɑʊ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Glaucoma** is an eye disease which can cause people to go gradually blind. 青光眼

glaze /gleɪz/ (**glazes, glazing, glazed**) 1 N-COUNT A **glaze** is a thin layer of liquid which is put on a piece of pottery and becomes hard and shiny when the pottery is heated in a very hot oven. 釉；瓷釉 ❑ *...hand-painted French tiles with decorative glazes.* 上了装饰釉的法国手绘瓷砖 2 N-COUNT A **glaze** is a thin layer of beaten egg, milk, or other liquid that you spread onto food in order to make the surface shine and look attractive.（涂抹在食物上以增添光泽的）蛋浆，奶浆，浆汁 ❑ *Brush the glaze over the top and sides of the hot cake.* 在热蛋糕的顶上和周围刷上一层蛋浆。3 VERB When you **glaze** food such as bread or pastry, you spread a layer of beaten egg, milk, or other liquid onto it before you cook it in order to make its surface shine and look attractive. 涂抹浆汁于（食物）的表面 ❑ [v n] *Glaze the pie with beaten egg.* 将打过的蛋汁涂抹在馅饼上。

→ see **pottery**

▶**glaze over** PHRASAL VERB If your eyes **glaze over**, they become dull and lose all expression, usually because you are bored or are thinking about something else.（目光）变呆滞 ❑ [v P] *...movie actors whose eyes glaze over as soon as the subject wavers from themselves.* 话题一离开自己就两眼无神的电影演员

glazed /gleɪzd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's eyes as **glazed**, you mean that their expression is dull or dreamy, usually because they are tired or are having difficulty concentrating on something.（目光）木然的，呆滞的，无神采的 ❑ *Doctors with glazed eyes sat chain-smoking in front of a television set.* 医生们目光呆滞地坐在电视机前一支接一支地抽着烟。❑ *There was a glazed look in her eyes.* 她两眼无神。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Glazed** pottery is covered with a thin layer of a hard shiny substance.（陶器）上釉的 3 ADJ A **glazed** window or door has glass in it.（门、窗）装有玻璃的

gla|zi|er /'gleɪziəʳ, AM 美 -ʒər/ (**glaziers**) N-COUNT A **glazier** is someone whose job is fitting glass into windows and doors. 玻璃安装工

gleam /gliːm/ (**gleams, gleaming, gleamed**) 1 VERB If an object or a surface **gleams**, it reflects light because it is shiny and clean. 闪光；闪烁 ❑ [v] *His black hair gleamed in the sun.* 他的黑发在阳光下闪着光泽。❑ [v-ing] *...a gleaming red sports car.* 锃亮的红色跑车 2 N-SING You can refer to the light reflected from something as a **gleam**. 反光；闪光【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the gleam of the dark river.* 黑黝黝的河上泛着的波光 ❑ *In the light from the hall, her hair had a golden gleam.* 在大厅灯光的照射下，她的头发闪着金色的光。3 VERB If your eyes **gleam**, they look bright and show that you are excited or happy.（眼睛）闪闪发亮，闪烁着光芒【WRITTEN 笔语】4 N-COUNT A **gleam of** something is a faint sign of it. 一丝；一线；少许 ❑ [+of] *There was a gleam of hope for a peaceful settlement.* 有一线和平解决的希望。

glean /gliːn/ (**gleans, gleaning, gleaned**) VERB If you **glean** something such as information or knowledge, you learn or collect it slowly and patiently, and perhaps indirectly. 耐心学习；费力收集（信息、知识等） ❑ [v n +from] *At present we're gleaning information from all sources.* 目前，我们正从各种渠道收集信息。❑ [be v-ed +from] *10,000 pages of evidence were gleaned from hundreds and hundreds of interviews.* 从无数次采访中收集到了一万页证据。

glee /gliː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] **Glee** is a feeling of happiness and excitement, often caused by someone else's misfortune. 欢喜；兴奋；（常指）幸灾乐祸 ❑ *There was much glee among journalists over the leaked letter.* 那封外泄的信让记者们很是兴奋。

glee|ful /'gliːfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **gleeful** is happy and excited, often because of someone else's bad luck. 欢喜的；兴奋的；（常指）幸灾乐祸的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He took an almost gleeful delight in showing how wrong they can be.* 他几乎是幸灾乐祸地指出他们大错特错。•**glee|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I spent the rest of their visit gleefully boring them with tedious details.* 在他们到访余下的时间里，我一直给他们讲些乏味的琐事，成心烦他们，而我则私下窃喜。

glen /glen/ (**glens**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **glen** is a deep, narrow valley, especially in the mountains of Scotland or Ireland.（尤指苏格兰或爱尔兰的）峡谷，幽谷

glib /glɪb/ ADJ If you describe what someone says as **glib**, you disapprove of it because it implies that something is simple or easy, or that there are no problems involved, when this is not the case. 轻率的；随口说出的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the glib talk of 'past misery'.* 对"昔日苦难"的轻描淡写 ❑ *Mr. Lewis takes an insufferably glib attitude toward it all.* 刘易斯先生对这一切不以为意，这种态度叫人受不了。•**glib|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We talk glibly of equality of opportunity.* 我们信口开河地谈论机会均等问题。

glide /glaɪd/ (**glides, gliding, glided**) 1 VERB If you **glide** somewhere, you move silently and in a smooth and effortless way. 滑动；滑行；轻盈地行走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Waiters glide between tightly packed tables bearing trays of pasta.* 侍者们端着一盘盘意大利面在拥挤的餐桌之间自如穿行。2 VERB When birds or aeroplanes **glide**, they float on air currents. 滑翔 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Our only companion is the wandering albatross, which glides effortlessly and gracefully behind the yacht.* 陪伴我们的仅有那只漫游的信天翁，它在游艇后面优雅轻盈地滑翔。[Also v]

glid|er /'glaɪdəʳ/ (**gliders**) N-COUNT A **glider** is an aircraft without an engine, which flies by floating on air currents. 滑翔机

glid|ing /'glaɪdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gliding** is the sport or activity of flying in a glider. 滑翔（运动）

glim|mer /'glɪməʳ/ (**glimmers, glimmering, glimmered**) 1 VERB If something **glimmers**, it produces or reflects a faint, gentle, often unsteady light. 发微光；隐约闪烁 ❑ [v] *The moon glimmered faintly through the mists.* 月亮透过薄雾发出微光。❑ [v-ing] *...the glimmering ocean.* 波光粼粼的大海 2 N-COUNT A **glimmer** is a faint, gentle, often unsteady light.（常指闪烁的）微光 ❑ [+of] *In the east there is the slightest glimmer of light.* 东方出现一丝微光。3 N-COUNT A **glimmer of** something is a faint sign of it. 一丝；少许 ❑ [+of] *Despite an occasional glimmer of hope, this campaign has not produced any results.* 虽然偶尔会闪现一丝希望，但是这场宣传活动目前并无任何效果。❑ [+of] *He is celebrating his first glimmer of success.* 他正为看到一线成功的曙光而欢欣鼓舞。

glim|mer|ing /'glɪmərɪŋ/ (**glimmerings**) N-COUNT A **glimmering of** something is a faint sign of it. 微弱的迹象 ❑ [+of] *...a glimmering of understanding.* 蒙昧的认识 ❑ [+of] *...the first glimmerings of civilization.* 文明最初的些许曙光

glimpse /glɪmps/ (**glimpses, glimpsing, glimpsed**) 1 N-COUNT If you get a **glimpse of** someone or something, you see them very briefly and not very well. 一瞥；扫视 ❑ [+of] *Some of the fans had waited 24 hours outside the Hyde Park Hotel to catch a glimpse of their heroine.* 为了一睹女性偶像的风采，一些粉丝已经在海德公园饭店外守候了 24 个小时。2 VERB If you **glimpse** someone or something, you see them very briefly and not very well. 瞥见 ❑ [v n] *She glimpsed a group of people standing on the bank of a river.* 她瞥见一群人站在河岸边。3 N-COUNT A **glimpse of** something is a brief experience of it or an idea about it that helps you understand or appreciate it better. 短暂的体验；初步的认识 ❑ [+of] *As university campuses become increasingly multi-ethnic, they offer a glimpse of the conflicts society will face tomorrow.* 大学校园变得日益多种族化，它使得人们对未来社会将要面对的诸多冲突有一个初步的认识。❑ *...a glimpse into the future.* 对未来的一瞥

glint /glɪnt/ (**glints, glinting, glinted**) 1 VERB If something **glints**, it produces or reflects a quick flash of light. 闪闪发光；闪亮【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *The sea glinted in the sun.* 阳光下的海面波光粼粼。❑ [v +on] *Sunlight glinted on his spectacles.* 阳光照射下，他的眼镜片闪着光。[Also v +off] 2 N-COUNT A **glint** is a quick flash of

light. 闪光；闪烁【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...a glint of silver.* 银光闪闪 ❑ [+of] *...glints of sunlight.* 阳光闪耀

glis|ten /ˈglɪsᵊn/ (**glistens, glistening, glistened**) VERB If something **glistens**, it shines, usually because it is wet or oily.（因湿润或油腻而）闪闪发光 ❑ [v] *The calm sea glistened in the sunlight.* 平静的海面在阳光下波光粼粼。❑ [v +with] *Darcy's face was white and glistening with sweat.* 达西脸色苍白，汗珠晶莹。

glitch /glɪtʃ/ (**glitches**) N-COUNT A **glitch** is a problem which stops something from working properly or being successful. 小故障；小毛病；小差错【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Manufacturing glitches have limited the factory's output.* 生产故障限制了该厂的产量。

glit|ter /ˈglɪtəʳ/ (**glitters, glittering, glittered**) ❶ VERB If something **glitters**, light comes from or is reflected off different parts of it. 闪烁；闪亮 ❑ [v] *The bay glittered in the sunshine.* 海湾在阳光下闪闪发光。❑ [v prep] *The Palace glittered with lights.* 宫殿灯光璀璨。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Glitter** consists of tiny shining pieces of metal. It is glued to things for decoration.（粘在物体上作装饰用的）小发光物 ❑ *Decorate the tunic with sequins or glitter.* 用些圆形小金属片或发光小亮片装饰这件女式宽上衣。❸ N-UNCOUNT You can use **glitter** to refer to superficial attractiveness or to the excitement connected with something. 外在吸引力；魅力 ❑ *She was blinded by the glitter and the glamour of her own life.* 她被自己生活外在的光鲜与奢华所蒙蔽。

glit|te|ra|ti /ˌglɪtəˈrɑːti/ N-PLURAL The **glitterati** are rich and famous people such as actors and rock stars. 知名人士；时髦人物【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The glitterati of Hollywood are flocking to Janet Vaughan's nail salon.* 众多的好莱坞名流都去光顾珍妮特·沃恩的美甲店。

glit|ter|ing /ˈglɪtərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **glittering** to indicate that something is very impressive or successful. 辉煌的；成功的 ❑ *...a brilliant school pupil destined for a glittering academic career.* 必将在学术上取得辉煌成就的杰出学生 ❑ *...a glittering array of celebrities.* 名流荟萃，星光闪耀

glit|tery /ˈglɪtəri/ ADJ Something that is **glittery** shines with a lot of very small points of light. 闪闪发亮的 ❑ *...a gold suit and a glittery bow tie.* 金色套装和闪亮的领结

glitz /glɪts/ N-UNCOUNT You use **glitz** to refer to something that is exciting and attractive in a showy way. 耀眼；华丽；浮华 ❑ *...the glitz of Beverly Hills.* 贝弗利山庄的绚丽浮华

glitzy /ˈglɪtsi/ (**glitzier, glitziest**) ADJ Something that is **glitzy** is exciting and attractive in a showy way. 浮华的；华丽的；炫目的 ❑ *...Aspen, Colorado, one of the glitziest ski resorts in the world.* 位于科罗拉多州的阿斯彭，全世界最奢华的滑雪胜地之一

gloat /gləʊt/ (**gloats, gloating, gloated**) VERB If someone is **gloating**, they are showing pleasure at their own success or at other people's failure in an arrogant and unpleasant way. 洋洋得意；幸灾乐祸【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +over] *Anti-abortionists are gloating over the court's decision.* 法庭的判决让反堕胎主义者非常得意。❑ [v +about] *This is nothing to gloat about.* 这没什么好幸灾乐祸的。[Also v]

glob /glɒb/ (**globs**) N-COUNT A **glob of** something soft or liquid is a small round amount of it. 一小滴；一小团【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...oily globs of soup.* 一滴滴油乎乎的汤汁

glob|al ◆◇◇ /ˈgləʊbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **global** to describe something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world. 全球的；全世界的 ❑ *...a global ban on nuclear testing.* 全球核试验禁令 ❑ *On a global scale, AIDS may well become the leading cause of infant death.* 艾滋病很可能会成为造成全球婴儿死亡的首要原因。•**glob|al|ly** ADV ❑ *...a globally familiar trade name.* 享誉全球的商标名 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **global** view or vision of a situation is one in which all the different aspects of it are considered. 全面的；整体的；总括的 ❑ *...the global view, the ability to make wider decisions based on a knowledge of all the facts, not just some of them.* 大局观——基于全部而非部分事实作出更加宏观的决定的能力 ❑ *...a global vision of contemporary societies.* 对当代社会的整体看法

Word Link 词根词缀 *glob ≈ sphere 球：global, globe, globule*

glob|al|ize /ˈgləʊbəlaɪz/ (**globalizes, globalizing, globalized**) in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **globalise**

VERB When industry **globalizes** or **is globalized**, companies from one country link with companies from another country in order to do business with them.（使）全球化【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v] *As the world becomes more complex, some things do, of course, standardize and globalize.* 随着世界变得日益复杂，某些事物确实理所当然地规范化和全球化了。❑ [v n] *Companies will come together because of the sheer costs involved in globalising their businesses.* 商业全球化的高额成本将使各家公司走到一起。•**glob|al|i|za|tion** /ˌgləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Trends toward the globalization of industry have dramatically affected food production in California.* 工业全球化的趋势对加利福尼亚的食品生产影响巨大。

ˌglob|al po|si|tion|ing ˈsys|tem (**global positioning systems**) N-COUNT A **global positioning system** is a system that uses signals from satellites to find out the position of an object. The abbreviation **GPS** is also used. 全球定位系统（缩略形式为 GPS）

→ see **cartography, GPS, navigation**

ˌglob|al ˈreach N-SING When people talk about the **global reach** of a company or industry, they mean its ability to have customers in many different parts of the world.（公司、行业等的）全球辐射，全球影响力【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company does not yet have the global reach of its bigger competitors.* 该公司还没有像其强大的竞争对手那样业务遍及全球。❑ *It would have to grow by acquisitions or joint ventures to achieve global reach.* 公司必须以收购或合资方式扩大规模，开拓全球市场。

ˌglob|al ˈvil|lage N-SING People sometimes refer to the world as a **global village** when they want to emphasize that all the different parts of the world form one community linked together by electronic communications, especially the Internet. 地球村（强调整个世界由电子通信设施，尤其是因特网，连接为一个社会）❑ *Now that we are all part of the global village, everyone becomes a neighbour.* 既然我们都是地球村的一部分，大家都成了邻居。

ˌglob|al ˈwarm|ing N-UNCOUNT **Global warming** is the gradual rise in the earth's temperature caused by high levels of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere. 全球变暖 ❑ *The threat of global warming will eventually force the U.S. to slow down its energy consumption.* 全球变暖的威胁将最终迫使美国减缓能源消耗。

→ see **air, greenhouse effect**

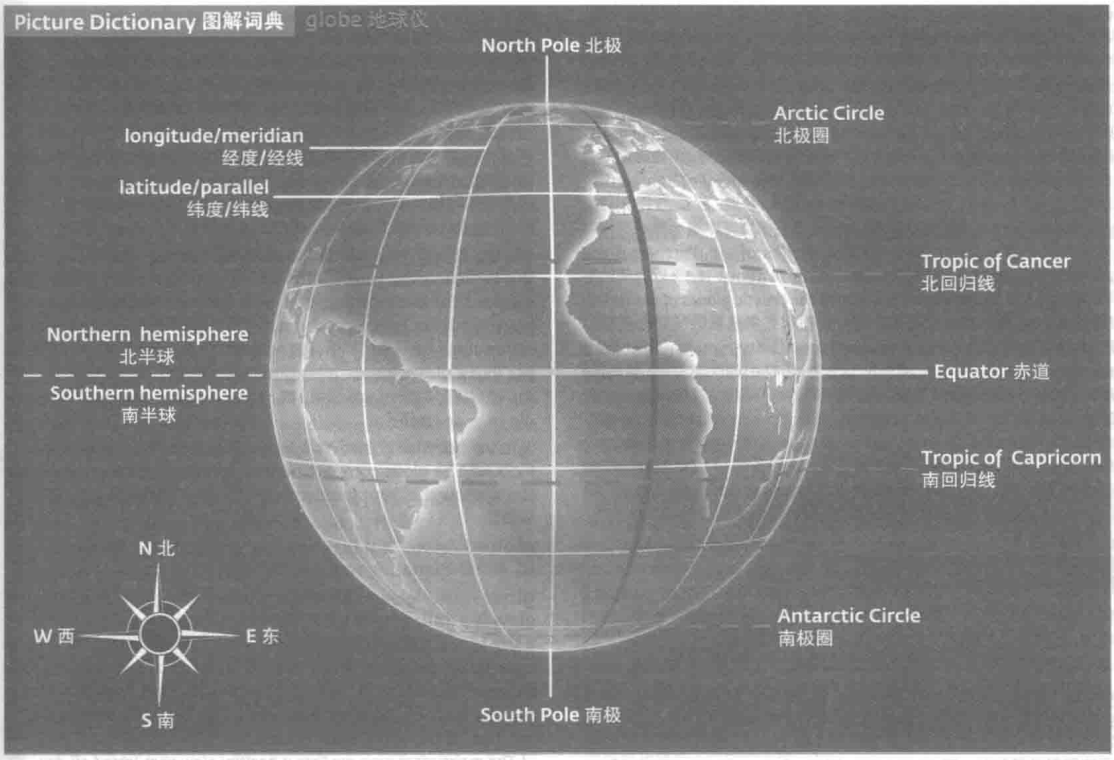
globe /gləʊb/ (**globes**) ❶ N-SING You can refer to the world as **the globe** when you are emphasizing how big it is or that something happens in many different parts of it. 地球；世界（用于强调其广大或某事在许多地区发生）❑ *...bottles of beer from every corner of the globe.* 来自世界各个角落的一瓶瓶啤酒 ❑ *70% of our globe's surface is water.* 地球表面的 70% 是水。❷ N-COUNT A **globe** is a ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it. It is usually fixed on a stand. 地球仪 ❑ *...a globe of the world.* 世界地球仪 ❑ *Three large globes stand on the floor.* 3 个巨大的地球仪立在地板上。❸ N-COUNT Any ball-shaped object can be referred to as a **globe**. 球状物；球体 ❑ *The overhead light was covered now with a white globe.* 现在，顶灯已装上了一个白色球状罩子。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **globe**

ˌglobe ˈar|ti|choke (**globe artichokes**) → see **artichoke**

ˈglobe-trot (**globe-trots, globe-trotting, globe-trotted**) also **globetrot** VERB [usu cont] If someone spends their time **globe-trotting**, they spend a lot of time travelling to different parts of the world. 环球旅行；周游世界【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *The son of a diplomat, he has spent much of his life globe-trotting.* 作为一名外交官的儿子，他一生有大量的时间往来于世界各地。•**globe-trotting** ADJ ❑ *...globe-trotting academic superstars.* 去世界各地作演讲的学术大师们 •**globe-trotter** (**globe-trotters**) N-COUNT ❑ *TV globe-trotter Alan Whicker was nearly burned alive by an angry mob in Egypt.* 满世界跑新闻的电视记者艾伦·威克在埃及差点儿被一群愤怒的暴徒活活烧死。

globu|lar /ˈglɒbjʊləʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **globular** object is shaped like a ball. 球形的；球体的；球状的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The globular seed capsule contains numerous small seeds.* 球形蒴果里包着



许多小种子。

glob|ule /ˈglɒbjuːl/ (**globules**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Globules of** a liquid or of a soft substance are tiny round particles of it. 小滴；小团 ❑ [+of] *...globules of saliva.* 几滴唾液 ❑ *Our bone marrow contains fat in the form of small globules.* 我们的骨髓中含有小球状的脂肪。

Word Link 词根词缀 *glob ≈ sphere* 球：*global, globe, globule*

glock|en|spiel /ˈglɒkənʃpiːl/ (**glockenspiels**) N-COUNT A **glockenspiel** is a musical instrument which consists of metal bars of different lengths arranged like the keyboard of a piano. You play the glockenspiel by hitting the bars with wooden hammers. 钟琴（用木槌敲击发声的一种乐器）

→ see **percussion**

gloom /gluːm/ ❶ N-SING [oft *in/into* N] **The gloom** is a state of near darkness. 阴暗；昏暗 ❑ *...the gloom of a foggy November morning.* 11月份一个雾蒙蒙的早晨，天空昏暗阴沉 ❑ *I was peering about me in the gloom.* 我在暗处端详着自己。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Gloom** is a feeling of sadness and lack of hope. 忧郁；愁闷；无望 ❑ *...the deepening gloom over the economy.* 对经济日益加深的悲观情绪

gloomy /ˈgluːmi/ (**gloomier, gloomiest**) ❶ ADJ If a place is **gloomy**, it is almost dark so that you cannot see very well. 昏暗的；幽暗的 ❑ *Inside it's gloomy after all that sunshine.* 尽管阳光明媚，里面依然暗淡无光。❑ *...this huge gloomy church.* 这座昏暗的大教堂 ❷ ADJ If people are **gloomy**, they are unhappy and have no hope. 忧伤的；沮丧的；无望的 ❑ *Miller is gloomy about the fate of the serious playwright in America.* 米勒对这位严肃剧作家在美国的命运颇为忧虑。•**gloomi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He tells me gloomily that he has been called up for army service.* 他沮丧地告诉我他已经被征召入伍了。❸ ADJ If a situation is **gloomy**, it does not give you much hope of success or happiness. 前景黯淡的；悲观的 ❑ *...a gloomy picture of an economy sliding into recession.* 经济陷入萧条的惨淡景象 ❑ *Officials say the outlook for next year is gloomy.* 官员们表示来年前景黯淡。

→ see **weather**

glo|ri|fied /ˈglɔːrɪfaɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **glorified** to indicate that something is less important or impressive than its name suggests. 吹嘘的；美化的 ❑ *Sometimes they tell me I'm just a glorified waitress.* 他们有时候对我说我只不过是个名头好听的女招待而已。

glo|ri|fy /ˈglɔːrɪfaɪ/ (**glorifies, glorifying, glorified**) VERB To **glorify** something means to praise it or make it seem good or special, usually when it is not. 赞美；颂扬；吹捧；美化 ❑ [v n] *This magazine in no way glorifies gangs.* 这本杂志绝对没有美化帮派人员。❑ [v n] *...the banning of songs glorifying war and racism.* 对吹捧战争和种族主义的歌曲的禁播令 •**glo|ri|fi|ca|tion** /ˌglɔːrɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the glorification of violence.* 对暴力行径的美化

glo|ri|ous /ˈglɔːriəs/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **glorious** is very beautiful and impressive. 宏伟的；壮丽的 ❑ *She had missed the glorious blooms of the Mediterranean spring.* 她错过了地中海春季鲜花怒放的绚丽美景。❑ *...a glorious Edwardian opera house.* 气势恢宏的爱德华时代的歌剧院 •**glo|ri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...gloriously embroidered costumes.* 华丽的刺绣戏服 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **glorious**, you are emphasizing that it is wonderful and it makes you feel very happy. 令人愉快的；美好的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The win revived glorious memories of his championship-winning days.* 这次胜利勾起了他对往昔那些夺冠岁月的美好回忆。❑ *We opened the windows and let in the glorious evening air.* 我们打开窗户，让傍晚那沁人心脾的空气流进室内。•**glo|ri|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *...her gloriously happy love life.* 她幸福美满的爱情生活 ❸ ADJ A **glorious** career, victory, or occasion involves great fame or success. 辉煌的；光荣的；荣耀的 ❑ *Harrison had a glorious career spanning more than six decades.* 哈里森辉煌的职业生涯长达60多年。•**glo|ri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *But the mission was successful, gloriously successful.* 但是，任务顺利完成，大获成功。❹ ADJ **Glorious** weather is hot and sunny. （天气）晴好的，阳光灿烂的 ❑ *I got dressed and emerged into glorious sunshine.* 我穿好衣服，走进灿烂的阳光中。❑ *The sun was out again, and it was a glorious day.* 太阳又出来了，这是个艳阳天。•**glo|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *For a change, it was a gloriously sunny day.* 那天一反常态，天空阳光明媚。

glo|ry /ˈglɔːri/ (**glories, glorying, gloried**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Glory** is the fame and admiration that you gain by doing something impressive. 光荣；荣耀 ❑ *Walsham had his moment of glory when he*

won a 20km race. 沃尔沙姆夺得 20 公里比赛冠军的那一刻无比荣耀。❑ *...we were still basking in the glory of our Championship win.* 我们仍然在尽情享受夺得锦标赛冠军带给我们的荣耀。 2 N-PLURAL A person's **glories** are the occasions when they have done something people greatly admire which makes them famous. 辉煌时刻 ❑ *The album sees them re-living past glories but not really breaking any new ground.* 这张专辑使他们重温了昔日的辉煌，但实际上没有任何新的突破。 3 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] **The glory of** something is its great beauty or impressive nature. 壮丽；壮观 ❑ [+of] *The glory of the idea blossomed in his mind.* 在他的脑海中这一想法变得越来越宏大。 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The glories of** a culture or place are the things that people admire most about it. 引以为荣的事物 ❑ [+of] *...a tour of Florence, to enjoy the artistic glories of the Italian Renaissance.* 领略意大利文艺复兴时期伟大艺术成就的佛罗伦萨之旅 5 VERB If you **glory in** a situation or activity, you enjoy it very much. 因…而欣喜；为…而喜悦 ❑ [v +in] *The workers were glorying in their new-found freedom.* 工人们因刚刚获得的自由而无比喜悦。 6 PHRASE If you go out **in a blaze of glory**, you do something very dramatic at the end of your career or your life which makes you famous. (在人生或事业的最后阶段)一举成名地 ❑ *I am never going back to prison. I am going to make national news headlines and go out in a blaze of glory.* 我将永远告别监狱，我会成为全国报纸的头条新闻，从此扬名天下。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *glory* with:

V. **bask in the** glory 尽情享受荣耀 1
N. **blaze of** glory 荣耀之光，glory **days** 光荣岁月，**hope and** glory 希望与荣耀，**moment of** glory 光荣时刻 1

gloss /glɒs, AM 美 glɔːs/ (**glosses, glossing, glossed**) 1 N-SING A **gloss** is a bright shine on the surface of something. 光泽；色泽；光亮 ❑ *Rain produced a black gloss on the asphalt.* 雨水将柏油路面冲刷得又黑又亮。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Gloss** is an appearance of attractiveness or good quality which sometimes hides less attractive features or poor quality. 虚假的外表；诱人的表象；虚饰 ❑ *Television commercials might seem more professional but beware of mistaking the gloss for the content.* 电视广告看上去或许更加专业，但当心不要把表象误以为真。 3 N-SING If you put **a gloss on** a bad situation, you try to make it seem more attractive or acceptable by giving people a false explanation or interpretation of it. 粉饰；掩饰 ❑ [+on] *He used his diary to put a fine gloss on the horrors the regime perpetrated.* 他利用日记对该政权犯下的恐怖罪行巧加粉饰。 4 N-VAR **Gloss** is the same as **gloss paint**. 同 gloss paint 5 N-VAR **Gloss** is a type of shiny make-up. 亮彩化妆品 ❑ *She brushed gloss on to her eyelids.* 她在眼睑上涂了些亮彩眼影。❑ *...lip glosses.* 唇彩 6 VERB If you **gloss** a difficult word or idea, you provide an explanation of it. 解释；诠释；给…加注解 ❑ [v n +as] *Older editors glossed 'drynke' as 'love-potion'.* 老编辑将 drynke 注释为 love-potion (春药)。[Also v n]

▶**gloss over** PHRASAL VERB If you **gloss over** a problem, a mistake, or an embarrassing moment, you try and make it seem unimportant by ignoring it or by dealing with it very quickly. 粉饰；掩盖；掩饰 ❑ [v p n] *Some foreign governments appear happy to gloss over continued human rights abuses.* 一些外国政府似乎很乐于掩盖不断出现的侵犯人权问题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gloss, glot = language* 语言：*gloss, glossary, polyglot*

glos|sa|ry /'glɒsəri, AM 美 'glɔːs-/ (**glossaries**) N-COUNT A **glossary** of special, unusual, or technical words or expressions is an alphabetical list of them giving their meanings, for example at the end of a book on a particular subject. 术语表；词汇表

glossies /'glɒsiz, AM 美 'glɔːs-/ N-PLURAL The **glossies** are expensive magazines which are printed on thick, shiny paper. (用高光纸印刷的)精美杂志【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

'gloss paint N-UNCOUNT **Gloss paint** is paint that forms a shiny surface when it dries. 亮光涂料；亮光漆

glossy /'glɒsi, AM 美 'glɔːsi/ (**glossier, glossiest**) 1 ADJ **Glossy** means smooth and shiny. 光滑的；有光泽的 ❑ *...glossy black hair.* 乌黑亮泽的头发 ❑ *The leaves were dark and glossy.* 树叶颜色深暗，颇有光泽。 2 ADJ You can describe something as **glossy** if you think that it has been designed to look attractive but has little practical value or may have hidden faults. 虚饰的；浮华的；虚有其表的 ❑ *...a glossy new office.* 装饰浮华的新办公室 ❑ *British TV commercials are glossy and sophisticated.* 英国的电视广告光艳浮华，矫揉造作。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Glossy** magazines, leaflets, books, and photographs are produced on expensive, shiny paper. (杂志等)用高光纸印刷的 ❑ *...a glossy magazine called 'Women Today'.* 一本名为《今日女性》的精美杂志

glove /glʌv/ (**gloves**) 1 N-COUNT **Gloves** are pieces of clothing which cover your hands and wrists and have individual sections for each finger. You wear gloves to keep your hands warm or dry or to protect them. (分手指的)手套 ❑ *...a pair of white cotton gloves.* 一双白色棉手套 2 PHRASE If you say that something **fits like a glove**, you are emphasizing that it fits exactly. 正合适；完全相配【EMPHASIS 强调】 3 → see also **kid gloves** 4 **hand in glove** → see **hand**

'glove compart|ment (**glove compartments**) or **glove box** N-COUNT The **glove compartment** in a car is a small cupboard or shelf below the front windscreen. (汽车前部挡风玻璃下的)储物箱，杂物箱

gloved /glʌvd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gloved** hand has a glove on it. 戴手套的【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】

glow /gləʊ/ (**glows, glowing, glowed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **glow** is a dull, steady light, for example the light produced by a fire when there are no flames. 微弱稳定的光；暗淡的光 ❑ *...the cigarette's red glow.* 香烟发出的红光 ❑ *The rising sun casts a golden glow over the fields.* 冉冉升起的太阳在田野上洒下一片金黄。 2 N-SING A **glow** is a pink colour on a person's face, usually because they are healthy or have been exercising. (脸上的)红光，红晕，红润 ❑ *The moisturiser gave my face a healthy glow that lasted all day.* 涂了润肤霜，我的脸一整天都红润有光泽。 3 N-SING If you feel a **glow of** satisfaction or achievement, you have a strong feeling of pleasure because of something that you have done or that has happened. 一股，满腔(满足感等) ❑ [+of] *Exercise will give you a glow of satisfaction at having achieved something.* 运动将让你体会到一种有所成就的无比满足感。 ❑ [+of] *He felt a glow of pride in what she had accomplished.* 他为她取得的成绩深感自豪。 4 VERB If something **glows**, it produces a dull, steady light. 发微弱而稳定的光；发暗淡的光 ❑ [v] *The night lantern glowed softly in the darkness.* 晚上灯笼在黑暗中发出柔和的光。 ❑ [v adj] *Even the mantel above the fire glowed white.* 甚至炉火上方的壁炉台都泛着白光。 5 VERB If a place **glows with** a colour or a quality, it is bright, attractive, and colourful. 呈现出(绚丽色彩)；洋溢着(某种特征) ❑ [v +with] *Used together these colours will make your interiors glow with warmth and vitality.* 这些颜色搭配使用会使你屋子里暖意融融，充满生机。 ❑ [v-ing] *...carved wood bathed in glowing colors and gold leaf.* 色彩绚丽、镶满金叶的木雕 [Also v] 6 VERB If something **glows**, it looks bright because it is reflecting light. 发光；泛光 ❑ [v] *The instruments glowed in the bright orange light.* 明亮的橙色灯光下，这些乐器闪闪发光。 ❑ [v adj] *The fall foliage glowed red and yellow in the morning sunlight.* 秋日的树叶在晨曦中泛出红黄色的光。 7 VERB If someone's skin **glows**, it looks pink because they are healthy or excited, or have been doing physical exercise. (皮肤由于健康、激动或运动)发红，泛红晕，容光焕发 ❑ [v +with] *Her freckled skin glowed with health again.* 她长有雀斑的皮肤又泛出了健康的红光。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a glowing complexion.* 红润的肤色 [Also v] 8 VERB If someone **glows with** an emotion such as pride or pleasure, the expression on their face shows how they feel. 洋溢着，散发出(某种情感) ❑ [v +with] *The expectant mothers that Amy had encountered positively glowed with pride.* 埃米遇见的准妈妈们个个脸上洋溢着自豪的神采。 [Also v] 9 → see also **glowing**

→ see **fire, light bulb**

Thesaurus 同类词 *glow* Also look up:

N. beam, glimmer, light 1
blush, flush, radiance 2
V. gleam, radiate, shine 4 6

glow|er /ˈglaʊəʳ/ (**glowers, glowering, glowered**) VERB If you **glower at** someone or something, you look at them angrily. 怒视；瞪 ❑ [v +at] *He glowered at me but said nothing.* 他瞪着我，一言不发。❑ [v] *He glowered and glared, but she steadfastly refused to look his way.* 他怒目而视，但是她铁了心不肯朝他这边看。[Also v adv/prep]

glow|er|ing /ˈglaʊərɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person as **glowering**, you mean they look angry and bad tempered. 气愤的；脾气暴躁的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...his glowering good looks.* 他怒气冲冲的英俊模样 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a place as **glowering**, you mean that it looks dark and threatening. 阴森昏暗的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...glowering castle walls.* 阴森昏暗的古堡墙壁

glow|ing /ˈgləʊɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **glowing** description or opinion about someone or something praises them highly or supports them strongly. 热烈赞扬的；热情洋溢的 ❑ *The media has been speaking in glowing terms of the relationship between the two countries.* 媒体一直盛赞两国关系。•**glow|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Wallis spoke glowingly about players like Chapman.* 沃利斯对查普曼这样的选手大加赞赏。❷ → see also **glow**

ˈglow-worm (**glow-worms**) N-COUNT A **glow-worm** is a type of beetle which produces light from its body. 萤火虫

glu|cose /ˈgluːkəʊz, -əʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Glucose** is a type of sugar that gives you energy. 葡萄糖

→ see **photosynthesis**

glue /gluː/ (**glues, glueing** or **gluing, glued**) ❶ N-VAR **Glue** is a sticky substance used for joining things together, often for repairing broken things. 胶；胶水 ❑ *...a tube of glue.* 一管胶水 ❑ *... high quality glues.* 优质胶水 ❷ VERB If you **glue** one object to another, you stick them together using glue. 用胶水粘 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Glue the fabric around the window.* 用胶水把布料粘在窗户周围。❑ [be v-ed together] *They are glued together.* 它们被粘贴在一起。❸ V-PASSIVE If you say that someone **is glued to** something, you mean that they are giving it all their attention. 完全吸引；使专注于 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *They are all glued to the Olympic Games.* 他们都被奥运会吸引住了。

ˈglue|sniff|ing N-UNCOUNT **Glue sniffing** is the practice of breathing the vapour from glue in order to become intoxicated.（为获得迷幻效果的）吸胶毒

glum /glʌm/ (**glummer, glummest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **glum** is sad and quiet because they are disappointed or unhappy about something. 闷闷不乐的；忧郁的；愁闷的 ❑ *She was very glum and was obviously missing her children.* 她郁郁寡欢，显然在惦念自己的孩子们。•**glum|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *When Eleanor returned, I was still sitting glumly on the settee.* 埃莉诺回来的时候，我还闷闷不乐地坐在长沙发上。

glut /glʌt/ (**gluts, glutting, glutted**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **glut of** something, there is so much of it that it cannot all be sold or used. 供过于求；供应过剩 ❑ *There's a glut of agricultural products in Western Europe.* 西欧的农产品供过于求。❑ *...a world oil glut.* 全球石油供应过剩 ❷ VERB If a market **is glutted with** something, there is a glut of that thing. 充斥；使供应过剩【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be v-ed +with] *The region is glutted with hospitals.* 该地区的医院数量已经饱和。❑ [v n] *Soldiers returning from the war had glutted the job market.* 从战场返乡的士兵挤爆了劳动力市场。

glu|ta|mate /ˈgluːtəmeɪt/ → see **monosodium glutamate**

glu|ten /ˈgluːtᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Gluten** is a substance found in cereal grains such as wheat. 谷蛋白；面筋

glu|ti|nous /ˈgluːtɪnəs/ ADJ Something that is **glutinous** is very sticky. 黏的；胶质的；似胶的 ❑ *The sauce was glutinous and tasted artificial.* 这种酱有些黏，尝起来不是非常地道。❑ *...soft and glutinous mud.* 又软又黏的淤泥

glut|ton /ˈglʌtᵊn/ (**gluttons**) ❶ N-COUNT If you think that someone eats too much and is greedy, you can say they are a **glutton**. 贪吃的人；食量大的人；饕餮【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I can't control my eating. It's hard when people don't understand and call you a glutton.* 我无法克制自己的食欲。当人们不理解而叫我贪吃鬼的时候，我心里别提有多难受了。❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **glutton for** something, you mean that they enjoy or need it very much. 酷爱…的人；渴望…的人 ❑ [+for] *He was a glutton for hard work.* 他是个能吃苦耐劳的人。❑ [+for] *Ivy must be a glutton for punishment.* 艾维一定是个任劳任怨的人。

glut|ton|ous /ˈglʌtənəs/ ADJ If you think that someone eats too much and is greedy, you can say they are **gluttonous**. 贪吃的；食量大的；贪嘴的 ❑ *...a selfish, gluttonous and lazy person.* 自私、贪吃又懒惰的人

glut|tony /ˈglʌtəni/ N-UNCOUNT **Gluttony** is the act or habit of eating too much and being greedy. 贪吃；暴食

glyc|er|ine /ˈglɪsərɪn/

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **glycerin**

N-UNCOUNT **Glycerine** is a thick, sweet, colourless liquid that is used especially in making medicine, explosives, and antifreeze for cars. 甘油，丙三醇（尤用于制造药品、爆炸物和汽车防冻剂）

gm (**gm** or **gms**) **gm** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**gram.** ❑ *...450 gm (1 lb) mixed soft summer fruits.* 450 克（合 1 磅）什锦夏季浆果

GM /ˌdʒiː ˈem/ ❶ ADJ **GM** crops have had one or more genes changed, for example in order to make them resist pests better. **GM** food contains ingredients made from GM crops. **GM** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'genetically modified'. 转基因的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Many of us may be eating food containing GM ingredients without realising it.* 我们很多人可能正在不知情的情况下食用含有转基因成分的食物。❷ ADJ In Britain, **GM** schools receive money directly from the government rather than from a local authority. **GM** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'grant-maintained'.（英国学校）由中央政府直接拨款的 ❑ *GM schools receive better funding than other state schools.* 相对于其他公立学校，由中央政府直接拨款的学校能获得更多的资金支持。

ˌGM-ˈfree ADJ **GM-free** products or crops are products or crops that do not contain any genetically modified material. 不含转基因物质的 ❑ *...GM-free soya.* 非转基因大豆 ❑ *...food that is meant to be GM-free.* 不应含有转基因物质的食物

GMO /ˌdʒiː em ˈəʊ/ (**GMOs**) N-COUNT A **GMO** is an animal, plant, or other organism whose genetic structure has been changed by genetic engineering. **GMO** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'genetically modified organism'. 转基因生物

GMT /ˌdʒiː em ˈtiː/ **GMT** is the standard time in Great Britain which is used to calculate the time in the rest of the world. **GMT** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Greenwich Mean Time'. 格林尼治标准时间 ❑ *New Mexico is seven hours behind GMT.* 新墨西哥州的时间比格林尼治标准时间晚 7 个小时。

gnarled /nɑːʳld/ ❶ ADJ A **gnarled** tree is twisted and strangely shaped because it is old.（树）多节瘤的，扭曲的，疙疙瘩瘩的 ❑ *... a large and beautiful garden full of ancient gnarled trees.* 长满了盘根错节的古树的漂亮大花园 ❷ ADJ A person who is **gnarled** looks very old because their skin has lines on it or their body is bent. If someone has **gnarled** hands, their hands are twisted as a result of old age or illness.（人）长满皱纹的，佝偻的；（手）关节扭曲的 ❑ *...gnarled old men.* 满脸皱纹的老人 ❑ *His hands were gnarled with arthritis.* 他的双手因患关节炎而扭曲变形。

gnash /næʃ/ (**gnashes, gnashing, gnashed**) PHRASE If you say that someone **is gnashing** their **teeth**, you mean they are angry or frustrated about something.（因愤怒或沮丧而）咬牙切齿 ❑ *If you couldn't attend either of the concerts and are currently gnashing your teeth at having missed out, don't despair.* 如果这两场音乐会你都未能参加并且正在为错失机会而懊恼的话，别灰心。

gnat /næt/ (**gnats**) N-COUNT A **gnat** is a very small flying insect that bites people and usually lives near water. 叮人的小飞虫；蚋；蠓

gnaw /nɔː/ (**gnaws, gnawing, gnawed**) ❶ VERB If people or animals **gnaw** something or **gnaw at** it, they bite it repeatedly. 咬；啃；啮 ❑ [v +at/on] *Woodlice attack living plants and gnaw at the stems.* 潮虫会侵害活体植物并啃咬它们的茎。❑ [v n] *Melanie gnawed a long, painted fingernail.* 梅拉妮咬着涂过指甲油的长指甲。❷ VERB If

a feeling or thought **gnaws at** you, it causes you to keep worrying. 折磨；使不安【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +at] *Doubts were already gnawing away at the back of his mind.* 心底的疑团已经开始困扰他。❑ [v-ing] *Mary Ann's exhilaration gave way to gnawing fear.* 玛丽·安从欣喜若狂变得忧惧不安。

gnoc|chi /'nɒki/ N-PLURAL **Gnocchi** are a type of pasta consisting of small round balls made from flour and sometimes potato. (面粉或马铃薯做的)汤团，团子

gnome /nəʊm/ (**gnomes**) N-COUNT In children's stories, a **gnome** is an imaginary creature that is like a tiny old man with a beard and pointed hat. In Britain people sometimes have small statues of gnomes in their gardens. 地精，土地神(童话故事中个子矮小的神灵，英国人有时在花园中摆放小的土地神雕像)

gno|mic /'nəʊmɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gnomic** remark is brief and seems wise but is difficult to understand. 箴言的；精辟的；深奥的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the somewhat gnomic utterances of John Maynard Keynes in his General Theory.* 约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯在其《通论》一书中的精辟言辞

GNP ◆◇◇ /ˌdʒiː en 'piː/ (**GNPs**) N-VAR In economics, a country's **GNP** is the total value of all the goods produced and services provided by that country in one year. **GNP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'gross national product'. (经济学中的)国民生产总值 (Compare 比较 **GDP**.) ❑ *By 1973 the government deficit equalled thirty per cent of GNP.* 到 1973 年，政府财政赤字相当于国民生产总值的 30%。

gnu /nuː/ (**gnus**) N-COUNT A **gnu** is a large African deer. (非洲的)角马，牛羚

GNVQ /ˌdʒiː en viː 'kjuː/ (**GNVQs**) N-COUNT In Britain, **GNVQs** are qualifications in practical subjects such as business, design, and information technology. **GNVQ** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'general national vocational qualification', (英国)全国普通职业资格证书 ❑ *We have a 90 cent pass rate for GNVQs.* 我们的全国普通职业资格证书考试的通过率为 90%。

go

① MOVING OR LEAVING 移动；离开
② LINK VERB USES 连系动词的用法
③ OTHER VERB USES, NOUN USES, AND PHRASES 其他动词用法，名词用法与短语
④ PHRASAL VERBS 短语动词

① **go** ◆◆◆ /gəʊ/ (**goes, going, went, gone**)

In most cases the past participle of **go** is **gone**, but occasionally you use 'been' : see **been**. 多数情况下，go 的过去分词为 gone，偶尔也用 been：见 been。

1 VERB When you **go** somewhere, you move or travel there. 去；行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We went to Rome.* 我们去了罗马。❑ [v prep/adv] *Gladys had just gone into the kitchen.* 格拉迪丝刚进厨房。❑ [v prep/adv] *I went home at the weekend.* 我周末回家了。❑ [v amount] *It took us an hour to go three miles.* 我们走 3 英里路花了 1 个小时。2 VERB When you **go**, you leave the place where you are. 离开；走 ❑ [v] *Let's go.* 我们走吧。❑ [v] *She's going tomorrow.* 她明天走。3 VERB You use **go** to say that someone leaves the place where they are and does an activity, often a leisure activity. 去参加，去从事(某活动) ❑ [v v-ing] *We went swimming very early.* 我们很早就去游泳了。❑ [v v-ing] *Maybe they've just gone shopping.* 或许他们刚去购物了。❑ [v +for] *He went for a walk.* 他去散步了。4 VERB When you **go to** do something, you move to a place in order to do it and you do it. You can also **go and** do something, and in American English, you can **go** do something. However, you always say that someone **went and** did something. 去做…(可用 go to do，也可用 go and do，美国英语中还可用 go do，然而一般说 went and did) ❑ [v to-inf] *His second son, Paddy, had gone to live in Canada.* 他的二儿子帕迪去加拿大生活了。❑ *I must go and see this film.* 我一定要去看这部电影。❑ [v inf] *Go ask whoever you want.* 想问谁你就去问吧。5 VERB If you **go to** school, work, or church, you attend it regularly as part of your normal life. 去(上学、上班或教堂) ❑ [v +to] *She will have to go to school.* 她将不得不去上学。❑ [v +to] *His son went to a top university in America.* 他的儿子上了美国的一所顶级大学。6 VERB When you say where a road or path **goes**, you are saying where it begins or ends, or what places it is in. (路)通向，延伸到，位于 ❑ [v prep/adv] *There's a mountain road that goes from Blairstown to Millbrook Village.* 有一条山路从布莱尔斯敦通向米尔布鲁克村。7 VERB You can use **go** in expressions such as **'don't go telling everybody'**, in order to express disapproval of the kind of behaviour you mention, or to tell someone not to behave in that way. (用于否定表达中，表示对所提到行为不赞成或不允许某人有这种行为) ❑ [v v-ing] *You don't have to go running upstairs every time she rings.* 用不着她一来电话你就往楼上跑。❑ [v v-ing] *Don't you go thinking it was your fault.* 别觉得是你的错。8 VERB You can use **go** with words like 'further' and 'beyond' to show the degree or extent of something. (与 further，beyond 等词连用，表示某事的进展或程度) ❑ [v adv/prep] *He went even further in his speech to the conference.* 他在大会发言中作了更进一步的阐述。❑ [v adv/prep] *Some physicists have gone so far as to suggest that the entire Universe is a sort of gigantic computer.* 一些物理学家竟然提出整个宇宙就像一台巨型计算机。9 VERB If you say that a period of time **goes** quickly or slowly, you mean that it seems to pass quickly or slowly. (时间)过去，流逝 ❑ [v adv] *The weeks go so quickly!* 这几周过得真快！10 VERB If you say where money **goes**, you are saying what it is spent on. (钱)用于，花掉 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Most of my money goes on bills.* 我的钱大部分用来支付各种账单。❑ [v prep/adv] *The money goes to projects chosen by the wider community.* 这笔钱用于由更广泛的社会群体所选出的项目。11 VERB If you say that something **goes to** someone, you mean that it is given to them. 由…得到；授予；归于 ❑ [v +to] *A lot of credit must go to the chairman and his father.* 很大一部分功劳应归于主席和他的父亲。❑ [v +to] *The job went to Yuri Skokov, a capable administrator.* 尤里·斯科科夫得到了这份工作，他是一位能干的管理人员。12 VERB If someone **goes on** television or radio, they take part in a television or radio programme. 上，参加(电视或电台节目) ❑ [v +on] *The Turkish president has gone on television to defend stringent new security measures.* 土耳其总统上电视为严格的新安全措施进行辩护。❑ [v +on] *We went on the air, live, at 7.30.* 我们上了 7 点 30 分进行的现场直播。13 VERB If something **goes**, someone gets rid of it. 被除掉；被去掉 ❑ [v] *The Institute of Export now fears that 100,000 jobs will go.* 现在出口协会担心将失去 10 万个工作机会。❑ [v] *If people stand firm against the tax, it is only a matter of time before it has to go.* 如果人们坚决抵制缴纳这种税，它的废止就仅仅是个时间问题。14 VERB If someone **goes**, they leave their job, usually because they are forced to. (常指被迫)辞职 ❑ [v] *He had made a humiliating tactical error and he had to go.* 他犯了一个让他颜面尽失的战术错误，只得引咎辞职。15 VERB If something **goes into** something else, it is put in it as one of the parts or elements that form it. 被放入；包含于 ❑ [v +into/in] *...the really interesting ingredients that go into the dishes that we all love to eat.* 我们都爱吃的菜肴里所放入的十分有趣的原料 16 VERB If something **goes** in a particular place, it fits in that place or should be put there because it is the right size or shape. 装得进；塞得进 ❑ [v] *He was trying to push it through the hole and it wouldn't go.* 他想将它从这个洞里推过去，但却怎么也过不去。❑ [v prep/adv] *...This knob goes here.* 这个把手要装在这里。17 VERB If something **goes** in a particular place, it belongs there or should be put there, because that is where you normally keep it. (按惯例应)置于 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The shoes go on the shoe shelf.* 鞋子放在鞋架上。❑ [v prep/adv] *'Where does everything go?'* "东西都放哪儿？" 18 VERB If you say that one number **goes into** another number a particular number of times, you are dividing the second number by the first. 除尽；除 ❑ [v +into] *Six goes into thirty five times.* 6 除 30 得 5。[Also v num] 19 VERB If one of a person's senses, such as their sight or hearing, **is going**, it is getting weak and they may soon lose it completely. (官能)衰退，下降【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *His eyes are going; he says he has glaucoma.* 他的视力在下降，他说自己得了青光眼。❑ [v] *Lately he'd been making mistakes; his nerve was beginning to go.* 他近来老犯错误，胆子也开始变小了。20 VERB If something such as a light bulb or a part of an engine **is going**, it is no longer working properly and will soon need to be replaced. (灯泡、引擎等)损坏，报废，无法正常运行 ❑ [v] *I thought it looked as though the*

battery was going. 我看好像该换电池了。

Usage 用法 go

Go is often used to mean *visit*. *Sarah wants to go to London this year. Tony went three times last year. It's their favourite city.*
go 常用于表示 visit（游览）：Sarah wants to go to London this year. Tony went three times last year. It's their favourite city. 萨拉今年想去伦敦玩。托尼去年去了那里三次。伦敦是他们钟爱的城市。

② **go** ⇹ /gəʊ/ (**goes, going, went, gone**) 1 V-LINK You can use **go** to say that a person or thing changes to another state or condition. For example, if someone **goes crazy**, they become crazy, and if something **goes green**, it changes colour and becomes green. 变得：成为 ❑ [v adj] *I'm going bald.* 我开始秃头了。❑ [v adj] *You'd better serve it to them before it goes cold.* 你最好趁热给他们端上桌。❑ [v prep] *50,000 companies have gone out of business.* 已经有 5 万家公司倒闭了。2 V-LINK You can use **go** when indicating whether or not someone wears or has something. For example, if someone **goes barefoot**, they do not wear any shoes.（表示是否穿戴或拥有某物）❑ [v adj] *The baby went naked on the beach.* 这个小宝贝光着身子在沙滩上。❑ [v adj] *But if you arm the police won't more criminals go armed?* 但是，如果你给警察配备武器，难道不会有更多的罪犯也配备武器吗？3 V-LINK You can use **go** before adjectives beginning with 'un-' to say that something does not happen. For example, if something **goes unheard**, nobody hears it.（用在以 un- 开头的形容词之前表示某事没有发生）❑ [v-ed] *As President, he affirmed that no tyranny went unnoticed.* 他以总统的名义宣称没有对任何暴行置若罔闻。

Usage 用法 going to

Going to and the present continuous are both used to talk about the future. *Going to* is used to describe things that you intend to do: *I'm going to call my sister tonight.* The present continuous is used to talk about things that are already planned or decided: *We are meeting for lunch on Saturday at noon.*
going to 和现在进行时都用于谈论将来的事。going to 用于描述打算做的事情：I'm going to call my sister tonight. 我今晚要给我妹妹打电话。现在进行时用于谈论已经计划或决定的事情：We are meeting for lunch on Saturday at noon. 我们会在周六中午碰面吃午餐。

③ **go** ⇹ /gəʊ/ (**goes, going, went, gone**) 1 VERB You use **go** to talk about the way something happens. For example, if an event or situation **goes well**, it is successful. 进展；进行 ❑ [v adv] *She says everything is going smoothly.* 她说一切进展顺利。❑ [v adv] *How did it go at the hairdresser's?* 你在理发店剪得还算满意吗？2 VERB If a machine or device **is going**, it is working.（机器或装置）运转，运行，工作 ❑ [v] *What about my copier? Can you get it going again?* 我的复印机怎么样了？你能把它修好吗？❑ [v] *I said, 'My car won't go in fog'.* 我说："我的车在雾天里没法开。"3 VERB If a bell **goes**, it makes a noise, usually as a signal for you to do something.（铃等）鸣响 ❑ [v] *The bell went for the break.* 课间休息铃响了。4 VERB If something **goes with** something else, or if two things **go together**, they look or taste nice together.（与…）相配；（与…）相称 ❑ [v +with] *I was searching for a pair of grey gloves to go with my new gown.* 我在找一副跟我的新礼服相配的灰色手套。❑ *I can see that some colours go together and some don't.* 我看得出来有些颜色相配，有些却不协调。❑ [v] *Wear something else. This won't go.* 穿件别的吧，这件不搭配。[Also v] 5 VERB You use **go** to introduce something you are quoting. For example, you say **the story goes** or **the argument goes** just before you quote all or part of it.（用于引出要引用的话）❑ [v that] *The story goes that she went home with him that night.* 据说她那天晚上跟他一起回了家。❑ [v prep] *The story goes like this.* 事情据说是这样的。❑ [v with quote] *As the saying goes, 'There's no smoke without fire.'* 俗话说，"无风不起浪。"6 VERB You use **go** when indicating that something makes or produces a sound. For example, if you say that something **goes 'bang'**, you mean it produces the sound 'bang'. 发出…声响 ❑ [v with sound] *She stopped in front of a painting of a dog and she started going 'woof woof'.* 她在一幅狗的画像前停下来，开始"汪汪"地学起狗叫来。❑ [v with sound] *The button on his jeans went POP.* 他牛仔服上的纽扣"砰"的一声开了。7 VERB You can use **go** instead of 'say' when you are quoting what someone has said or what you think they will say. 说（代替 say，表示引述他人的话或认为他们要说的话）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v with quote] *They say 'Tom, shut up' and I go 'No, you shut up'.* 他们说："汤姆，你闭嘴！"我说："才不呢，你们闭嘴！"❑ [v +to] *He goes to me: 'Oh, what do you want?'* 他问我："哦，你想要什么？"8 N-COUNT A **go** is an attempt at doing something. 尝试；努力 ❑ [+at] *I always wanted to have a go at football.* 我一直都想试试踢足球。❑ *She won on her first go.* 她第一次尝试就赢了。❑ *Her hair was bright orange. It took us two goes to get the colour right.* 她的头发是鲜亮的橘黄色，我们试了两次才把颜色弄对。9 N-COUNT If it is your **go** in a game, it is your turn to do something, for example to play a card or move a piece.（出牌、下棋等）轮到的顺序 ❑ *I'm two behind you but it's your go.* 我落后你两步，但现在轮到你走了。❑ *Now whose go is it?* 现在轮到谁出牌了？10 → see also **going, gone** 11 PHRASE If you **go all out to** do something or **go all out for** something, you make the greatest possible effort to do it or get it. 不遗余力地做；为…全力以赴【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They will go all out to get exactly what they want.* 他们将尽最大努力实现自己的愿望。❑ [+for] *They're ready to go all out for the Premier League title next season.* 他们已经做好全力以赴的准备，以夺取下赛季的超级联赛冠军。12 PHRASE You use expressions like **as things go** or **as children go** when you are describing one person or thing and comparing them with others of the same kind. 与同类的事物相比 / 跟其他小孩相比【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This is a straightforward case, as these things go.* 就此类情况看，这件事还算简单。❑ *He's good company, as small boys go.* 与其他小男孩相比，他挺好相处。13 PHRASE If you do something **as** you **go along**, you do it while you are doing another thing, without preparing it beforehand. 在做其他事的同时；在无准备的情况下 ❑ *Learning how to become a parent takes time. It's a skill you learn as you go along.* 学会如何为人父母需要时间，这种技能只能边经历边学习。14 PHRASE If you say that someone **has gone and done** something, you are expressing your annoyance at the foolish thing they have done. 干蠢事；犯傻【INFORMAL，DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Well, he's gone and done it again, hasn't he?* 噢，他又干傻事了，是吧？❑ *Somebody goes and does something mindless like that and just destroys everything for you.* 总有人干这种没头没脑的事，把你的事情全弄砸。15 CONVENTION You say **'Go for it'** to encourage someone to increase their efforts to achieve or win something. 努力争取吧【INFORMAL 非正式】16 PHRASE If someone **has a go at** you, they criticize you, often in a way that you feel is unfair. 攻击；批评；非难【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Some people had a go at us for it, which made us more angry.* 一些人因为此事攻击我们，这使我们更加气愤。17 CONVENTION If someone says **'Where do we go from here?'** they are asking what should be done next, usually because a problem has not been solved in a satisfactory way. 我们下一步该怎么办 18 PHRASE If you say that someone **is making a go of** something such as a business or relationship, you mean that they are having some success with it. 在（生意、爱情等）上取得一定成功 ❑ *I knew we could make a go of it and be happy.* 我知道我们会开心幸福地在一起。19 PHRASE If you say that someone is always **on the go**, you mean that they are always busy and active. 忙个没完；十分活跃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I got a new job this year where I am on the go all the time.* 我今年找了份新工作，一直忙得不可开交。20 PHRASE If you **have** something **on the go**, you have started it and are busy doing it. 忙于做… ❑ *Do you like to have many projects on the go at any one time?* 你喜欢什么时候都有一堆项目忙个不停吗？21 PHRASE If you say that there are a particular number of things **to go**, you mean that they still remain to be dealt with. 待做；有待完成 ❑ *I still had another five operations to go.* 我还有 5 例手术要做。22 PHRASE If you say that there is a certain amount of time **to go**, you mean that there is that amount of time left before something happens or ends.（时间）剩下 ❑ *There is a week to go until the elections.* 离选举还有一周的时间。23 PHRASE If you are in a café or restaurant and ask for an item of food **to go**, you mean that you want to take it away with you and not eat it there.（食物）带出餐馆吃的，

外卖的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Large fries to go.* 大份炸薯条带走。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **to take out, to take away**

④ **go** ⇹/gəʊ/ (**goes, going, went, gone**)

▶**go about** 1 PHRASAL VERB The way you **go about** a task or problem is the way you approach it and deal with it. 着手于；做；处理 ❑ [V P n/v-ing] *I want him back, but I just don't know how to go about it.* 我想让他回来，但就是不知道该怎么做才好。2 PHRASAL VERB When you **are going about** your normal activities, you are doing them. 从事，进行（日常活动）❑ [V P n] *We were simply going about our business when we were pounced upon by these police officers.* 我们正像往常一样忙着自己的事，却遭到这些警察的突然袭击。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **go about** in a particular way, you behave or dress in that way, often as part of your normal life. （经常）穿…；（经常）表现得… ❑ [V P prep] *He used to go about in a black cape.* 他以前常穿一件黑披风。❑ [V P v-ing] *He went about looking ill and unhappy.* 他看上去总是一副病恹恹、不开心的样子。

▶**go after** PHRASAL VERB If you **go after** something, you try to get it, catch it, or hit it. 追逐；追求；追击 ❑ [V P n] *We're not going after civilian targets.* 我们不会以民用设施为打击目标。

▶**go against** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a person or their behaviour **goes against** your wishes, beliefs, or expectations, their behaviour is the opposite of what you want, believe in, or expect. 违背；违反 ❑ [V P n] *Changes are being made here which go against my principles and I cannot agree with them.* 这里作出的变动违背了我的原则，我不能同意。2 PHRASAL VERB If a decision, vote, or result **goes against** you, you do not get the decision, vote, or result that you wanted. （决定、选票或结果）对…不利 ❑ [V P n] *The prime minister will resign if the vote goes against him.* 如果投票结果对总理不利的话，总理将辞职。

▶**go ahead** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **goes ahead with** something, they begin to do it or make it, especially after planning, promising, or asking permission to do it. （尤指经过计划、作出承诺或征得许可后）着手，开始做 ❑ [V P +*with*] *The district board will vote today on whether to go ahead with the plan.* 地区理事会将于今天投票决定是否开始实施这一计划。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a process or an organized event **goes ahead**, it takes place or is carried out. 进行；开展 ❑ [V P] *The event will go ahead as planned in Sheffield next summer.* 这项活动将按计划于明年夏天在谢菲尔德举行。

▶**go along** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go along to** a meeting, event, or place, you attend or visit it. 参加（活动）；出席（会议）；造访（某地）❑ [V P +*to*] *I went along to the meeting.* 我去参加了会议。❑ [V P] *You should go along and have a look.* 你应该过去瞧瞧。2 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you describe how something **is going along**, you describe how it is progressing. 进展 ❑ [V P adv] *Things were going along fairly well.* 事情进展十分顺利。

▶**go along with** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go along with** a rule, decision, or policy, you accept it and obey it. 服从；遵守 ❑ [V P n] *Whatever the majority decided I was prepared to go along with.* 只要是多数人的决定我都愿意服从。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go along with** a person or an idea, you agree with them. 赞同；支持 ❑ [V P n] *'I don't think a government has properly done it for about the past twenty-five years.'—'I'd go along with that.'* "我认为在过去 25 年左右的时间里，政府一直未能妥善处理此事。"——"我同意你的观点。"

▶**go around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **go round**

1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go around to** someone's house, you go to visit them at their house. 造访；拜访 ❑ [V P +*to*] *I asked them to go around to the house to see if they were there.* 我叫他们去那所房子看看他们是否在那里。❑ [V P to-inf] *Mike went round to see them.* 迈克去拜访了他们。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go around** in a particular way, you behave or dress in that way, often as part of your normal life. 经常做；习惯打扮成 ❑ [V P prep] *I had got in the habit of going around with bare feet.* 我已经习惯光脚走路。❑ [V P v-ing] *If they went around complaining publicly, they might not find it so easy to get another job.* 如果他们总是当众发牢骚，再找别的工作可就没那么容易了。[Also V P adj] 3 PHRASAL VERB If a piece of news or a joke **is going around**, it is being told by many people in the same period of time. （消息或笑话）流传，传播 ❑ [V P] *There's a nasty sort of rumour going around about it.* 关于这件事正有一则不怀好意的谣言在流传。4 PHRASAL VERB If there is enough of something **to go around**, there is enough of it to be shared among a group of people, or to do all the things for which it is needed. 都能分到；够每人一份 ❑ [V P] *Eventually we will not have enough water to go around.* 最终，我们将没有足够的水供大家喝。

▶**go away** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go away**, you leave a place or a person's company. 离开（某地或某人）❑ [V P] *I think we need to go away and think about this.* 我认为我们有必要告辞，去考虑一下这件事。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go away**, you leave a place and spend a period of time somewhere else, especially as a holiday. 外出（尤指度假）❑ [V P] *Why don't you and I go away this weekend?* 不如咱俩这个周末出去度假吧？

▶**go back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **goes back to** a particular time in the past, it was made or started at that time. 追溯到；回溯到 ❑ [V P +*to*] *The feud with the Catholics goes back to the 11th century.* 与天主教的夙怨可以追溯到 11 世纪。❑ [V P n] *Our association with him goes back four years.* 我们同他的合作是从 4 年前开始的。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **goes back to** a time in the past, they begin to discuss or consider events that happened at that time. 回到（过去）；回顾 ❑ [V P +*to*] *If you go back to 1960, you'll find that very few jobs were being created.* 如果回到 1960 年，你会发现工作机会寥寥无几。[Also V P n]

▶**go back on** PHRASAL VERB If you **go back on** a promise or agreement, you do not do what you promised or agreed to do. 违（约）；食（言）；违背（诺言等）❑ [V P P n] *The budget crisis has forced the President to go back on his word.* 预算危机迫使总统违背自己的承诺。

▶**go back to** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go back to** a task or activity, you start doing it again after you have stopped doing it for a period of time. 恢复；重新开始；重操（旧业）❑ [V P P n/v-ing] *I now look forward to going back to work as soon as possible.* 我现在渴望尽早回去工作。❑ [V P P n/v-ing] *Amy went back to studying.* 埃米重拾学业。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go back to** a particular point in a lecture, discussion, or book, you start to discuss it. 回到（原来的话题等）❑ [V P P n] *Let me just go back to the point I was making.* 让我回到我刚才说的那一点。

▶**go before** 1 PHRASAL VERB Something that **has gone before** has happened or been discussed at an earlier time. 先前发生；曾被讨论 ❑ [V P] *This is a rejection of most of what has gone before.* 这是对早先讨论过的很多事情的否定。2 PHRASAL VERB To **go before** a judge, tribunal, or court of law means to be present there as part of an official or legal process. 提交给（法官、法庭等）❑ [V P n] *The case went before Mr Justice Henry on December 23 and was adjourned.* 该案件于 12 月 23 日提交给法官亨利先生审理，后被推迟。

▶**go by** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that time **goes by**, you mean that it passes. （时间）流逝，过去 ❑ [V P] *My grandmother was becoming more and more sad and frail as the years went by.* 一年年过去，我的祖母变得越发伤感，身体也更加虚弱。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go by** something, you use it as a basis for a judgment or action. 遵循；遵照 ❑ [V P n] *If they prove that I was wrong, then I'll go by what they say.* 如果他们能证明我错了，我就听他们的。

▶**go down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a price, level, or amount **goes down**, it becomes lower or less than it was. （价格、水平或数量）下降，下跌 ❑ [V P] *Income from sales tax went down.* 来自销售税的收入下降了。❑ [V P amount] *Crime has gone down 70 percent.* 犯罪率下降了 70%。❑ [V P +*from/to/by*] *Average life expectancy went down from about 70 to 67.* 平均预期寿命从 70 岁左右降到了 67 岁。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go down on** your knees or **on** all fours, you lower your body until it is supported by your knees, or by your hands and knees. 跪下；趴下 ❑ [V P +*on*] *I went down on my knees and prayed for guidance.* 我跪了下来，祈求得到指引。3 PHRASAL VERB In sport, if a person or team **goes down**, they are defeated in a match or contest. （体育比赛中）被打败 ❑ [V P num] *They went down 2-1 to Australia.* 他们以 1 比 2 输给了澳大利亚队。[Also V P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that a remark, idea, or type of behaviour **goes down** in a particular way, you mean that it gets

a particular kind of reaction from a person or group of people. 引起…反响；得到…回应 ❑ [V P adv] *Solicitors advised their clients that a tidy look went down well with the magistrates.* 事务律师给当事人的建议是，穿戴整齐会赢得地方法官的好感。 3 PHRASAL VERB When the sun **goes down**, it goes below the horizon. (太阳)落下 ❑ [V P] *...the glow left in the sky after the sun has gone down.* 天空中落日的余晖。 4 PHRASAL VERB If a ship **goes down**, it sinks. If a plane **goes down**, it crashes out of the sky. (船只)沉没；(飞机)坠毁 ❑ [V P] *Their aircraft went down during a training exercise.* 他们的飞机在一次训练中坠毁。 7 PHRASAL VERB If a computer **goes down**, it stops functioning temporarily. (计算机)出故障，暂停运行 ❑ [V P] *The main computers went down for 30 minutes.* 这几台主计算机停机了 30 分钟。 8 PHRASAL VERB To **go down** means to happen. 发生【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *'What's going down? Any ideas?'* "发生什么事了？你知道吗？"

▶**go down as** PHRASAL VERB If you say that an event or action will **go down as** a particular thing, you mean that it will be regarded, remembered, or recorded as that thing. 被认为；被记作；被记录为 ❑ [V P P n] *It will go down as one of the highlights of my career.* 这将成为我事业的一个巅峰。

▶**go down with** PHRASAL VERB If you **go down with** an illness or a disease, you catch it. 患(病)；染(病)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P P n] *Three members of the band went down with flu.* 这个乐队有 3 名成员得了流感。

▶**go for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go for** a particular thing or way of doing something, you choose it. 选择；挑选 ❑ [V P n] *People tried to persuade him to go for a more gradual reform programme.* 人们试图说服他采取更为渐进的改革方案。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go for** someone or something, you like them very much. 非常喜欢；倾心于【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *I tend to go for large dark men.* 我非常喜欢身材魁梧、皮肤黝黑的男人。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **go for** someone, you attack them. 袭击 ❑ [V P n] *Pantieri went for him, gripping him by the throat.* 潘蒂埃里扑向他，紧紧地扼住他的喉咙。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that a statement you have made about one person or thing also **goes for** another person or thing, you mean that the statement is also true of this other person or thing. 适用于 ❑ [V P n] *It is illegal to dishonour bookings; that goes for restaurants as well as customers.* 不履行预订是违法行为，这既适用于餐馆，也适用于顾客。 5 PHRASAL VERB If something **goes for** a particular price, it is sold for that amount. 卖价为 ❑ *Some old machines go for as much as 35,000 pounds.* 一些旧机器卖到了 35,000 英镑的高价。

▶**go in** PHRASAL VERB If the sun **goes in**, a cloud comes in front of it and it can no longer be seen. (太阳)被云遮蔽【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *The sun went in, and the breeze became cold.* 云层遮住了太阳，微风有了凉意。

▶**go in for** PHRASAL VERB If you **go in for** a particular activity, you decide to do it as a hobby or interest. 爱好(某活动)；对…感兴趣 ❑ [V P P n] *They go in for tennis and bowls.* 他们爱打网球和保龄球。

▶**go into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go into** something, you describe or examine it fully or in detail. 详细描述；全面研究 ❑ [V P n] *It was a private conversation and I don't want to go into details about what was said.* 那是私人之间的谈话，我不想透露其中的细节。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go into** something, you decide to do it as your job or career. 从事(某工作或职业) ❑ [V P n] *Mr Pok has now gone into the tourism business.* 波克先生现在从事旅游业。 3 PHRASAL VERB If an amount of time, effort, or money **goes into** something, it is spent or used to do it, get it, or make it. (时间、精力或钱)被用在 ❑ [V P n] *Is there a lot of effort and money going into this sort of research?* 这种研究是否有大量的人力和资金投入？

▶**go off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go off** someone or something, you stop liking them. 对…不再喜欢；失去对…的兴趣【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V P n] *'Why have they gone off him now?'—'It could be something he said.'* "他们现在怎么不喜欢他了？"——"可能是因为他的某些言论。" ❑ [V P n] *I started to go off the idea.* 我开始对这一想法失去兴趣了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an explosive device or a gun **goes off**, it explodes or fires. (爆炸装置)爆炸；(枪)开火 ❑ [V P] *A few minutes later the bomb went off, destroying the vehicle.* 几分钟后炸弹爆炸，炸毁了那辆车。 3 PHRASAL VERB If an alarm bell **goes off**, it makes a sudden loud noise. (警报器)突然大作 ❑ [V P] *Then the fire alarm went off. I just grabbed my clothes and ran out.* 当时火警报警器响了，我一把抓起衣服就往外跑。 4 PHRASAL VERB If an electrical device **goes off**, it stops operating. (电器设备)停止运转 ❑ [V P] *As the water came in the windows, all the lights went off.* 随着水从窗子漫进来，灯全部灭了。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you say how an organized event **went off**, you are saying whether everything happened in the way that was planned or hoped. 进行；进展 ❑ [V P adv/prep] *The meeting went off all right.* 会议进行得十分顺利。 6 PHRASAL VERB Food or drink that **has gone off** has gone bad. (食物或饮料)变质，坏掉【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *Don't eat that! It's mouldy. It's gone off!* "别吃！那东西已经发霉变质了！"

▶**go off with** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **goes off with** another person, they leave their husband, wife, or lover and have a relationship with that person. 移情别恋于；跟(新欢)私奔 ❑ [V P P n] *I suppose Carolyn went off with some man she'd fallen in love with.* 我想卡罗琳和她爱上的某个男人跑了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **goes off with** something that belongs to another person, they leave and take it with them. 私自拿走 ❑ [V P P n] *He's gone off with my passport.* 他拿走了我的护照。

▶**go on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go on** doing something, or **go on with** an activity, you continue to do it. 继续(做) ❑ [V P v-ing] *Unemployment is likely to go on rising this year.* 今年的失业率可能会继续上升。 ❑ [V P *+with*] *I'm all right here. Go on with your work.* 我这里很好，你继续工作吧。 ❑ [V P] *I don't want to leave, but I can't go on.* 我不想离开，但我继续不下去了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **is going on**, it is happening. 进行；发生 ❑ [V P] *I don't know what's going on.* 我不知道发生了什么事。 3 PHRASAL VERB If a process or institution **goes on**, it continues to happen or exist. 继续；持续 ❑ [V P] *The population failed to understand the necessity for the war to go on.* 人们不能理解那场战争再继续下去有什么必要。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that a period of time **goes on**, you mean that it passes. (时间)流逝，过去 ❑ [V P] *Renewable energy will become progressively more important as time goes on.* 随着时间的推移，可再生能源将变得越发重要。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **go on to** do something, you do it after you have done something else. (做完某事后)进而，接着(做另一件事) ❑ [V P to-inf] *Alliss retired from golf in 1969 and went on to become a successful broadcaster.* 埃利斯于 1969 年从高尔夫球界退役，继而成为一名成功的节目主持人。 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **go on to** a place, you go to it from the place that you have reached. 继续前往 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *He goes on to Holland tomorrow.* 明天他接着去荷兰。 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **go on**, you continue saying something or talking about something. 继续说下去 ❑ [V P] *Meer cleared his throat several times before he went on.* 梅尔清了几次嗓子，又接着往下说。 ❑ [V P with quote] *'Go on,' Chee said. 'I'm interested.'* "接着说啊，"奇说道，"我很想听。" 8 PHRASAL VERB If you **go on about** something, or in British English **go on at** someone, you continue talking about the same thing, often in an annoying way. 唠叨，没完没了地说(英国英语中作 go on at)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P *+about*] *Expectations have been raised with the Government going on about choice and market forces.* 政府不断地宣扬选择权和市场力量，人们的期望值也因此提高了。 ❑ [V P *+at*] *She's always going on at me to have a baby.* 她一直唠叨着要我生个孩子。 9 PHRASAL VERB You say **'Go on'** to someone to persuade or encourage them to do something. 赶紧，来吧(用于劝说或鼓励别人)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *Go on, it's fun.* 来吧，很好玩的。 10 PHRASAL VERB If you talk about the information you have **to go on**, you mean the information you have available to base an opinion or judgment on. 凭…作出判断；以…作为判断的依据 ❑ [V P n] *But you have to go on the facts.* 但是你得依照事实。 ❑ [V P n] *There's not much to go on.* 没有太多可供参考的依据。 11 PHRASAL VERB If an electrical device **goes on**, it begins operating. (电器设备)开始运转，开启 ❑ [V P] *A light went on at seven every evening.* 每天晚上 7 点钟就会有盏灯亮起。

▶**go out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go out**, you leave your home in order to do something enjoyable, for example to go to a party, a bar, or the cinema. 外出交际；外出娱乐 ❑ [V P] *I'm going*

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out tonight. 我今晚要出去玩。❑ *It will be a marvellous occasion and they should go out and enjoy it.* 这是个好机会，他们应该出去痛快地玩一玩。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go out with** someone, the two of you spend time together socially, and have a romantic or sexual relationship. 与…交往；与…谈恋爱(或有性关系) ❑ [V P +*with*] *I once went out with a French man.* 我曾经同一个法国男人交往过。❑ *They've only been going out for six weeks.* 他们在一起才 6 周时间。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **go out to** do something, you make a deliberate effort to do it. 刻意；故意 ❑ [V P to-inf] *You do not go out to injure opponents.* 人们不会故意去伤害对手。 4 PHRASAL VERB If a light **goes out**, it stops shining. (灯)熄灭 ❑ [V P] *The bedroom light went out after a moment.* 卧室里的灯不一会儿就熄灭了。 5 PHRASAL VERB If something that is burning **goes out**, it stops burning. (燃烧物)熄灭 ❑ [V P] *The fire seemed to be going out.* 火看起来快灭了。 6 PHRASAL VERB If a message **goes out**, it is announced, published, or sent out to people. (消息)被宣布，被发表，被传播 ❑ [V P] *Word went out that a column of tanks was on its way.* 有消息说一队坦克已经出动了。 7 PHRASAL VERB When a television or radio programme **goes out**, it is broadcast. (电视或广播节目)播出 【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *The series goes out at 10.30pm, Fridays, on Channel 4.* 这部连续剧每周五晚上 10 点 30 分在第 4 频道播出。 8 PHRASAL VERB When the tide **goes out**, the water in the sea gradually moves back to a lower level. (潮水)退去 ❑ [V P] *The tide was going out.* 正在退潮。 9 PHRASE You can say '**My heart goes out to him**' or '**My sympathy goes out to her**' to express the strong sympathy you have for someone in a difficult or unpleasant situation. 我十分同情他 / 她【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *My heart goes out to Mrs Adams and her fatherless children.* 我十分同情孤儿寡母的亚当斯太太和她的孩子们。

▶go out for PHRASAL VERB To **go out for** something means to try to do it or be chosen for it. 尝试；参加…的选拔【AM 美】❑ [V P n] *You should go out for Supreme Court justice.* 你应该参加最高法院法官的选拔。

▶go out of PHRASAL VERB If a quality or feeling **goes out of** someone or something, they no longer have it. 不再为…所有；从…中消失 ❑ [V P P n] *The fun had gone out of it.* 此事已无乐趣可言。

▶go over PHRASAL VERB If you **go over** a document, incident, or problem, you examine, discuss, or think about it very carefully. 仔细检查；认真讨论；用心思考 ❑ [V P n] *I won't know how successful it is until an accountant has gone over the books.* 要等到会计核查完账簿，我才会知道盈利状况如何。

▶go over to 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **goes over to** a different way of doing things, they change to it. 转而采取(其他方式) ❑ [V P P n] *The Armed Forces could do away with conscription and go over to a volunteer system.* 军队可以废除义务兵役制而采取自愿入伍的形式。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go over to** a group or political party, you join them after previously belonging to an opposing group or party. 投奔，转投(对立组织或政党) ❑ [V P P n] *Only a small number of tanks and paratroops have gone over to his side.* 只有少量坦克兵和伞兵投奔到他旗下。

▶go round → see **go around**

▶go through 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **go through** an experience or a period of time, especially an unpleasant or difficult one, you experience it. 经历，经受(尤指苦难或艰难时期) ❑ [V P n] *He was going through a very difficult time.* 他正处于非常艰难的时期。❑ [V P n] *South Africa was going through a period of irreversible change.* 南非正在经历一场不可逆转的变革。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **go through** a lot of things such as papers or clothes, you look at them, usually in order to sort them into groups or to search for a particular item. 翻阅；翻找；整理 ❑ [V P n] *It was evident that someone had gone through my possessions.* 显然有人翻过我的东西。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **go through** a list, story, or plan, you read or check it from beginning to end. 通读；彻查 ❑ [V P n] *Going through his list of customers is a massive job.* 把他的客户名单过一遍是个相当费劲的活儿。 4 PHRASAL VERB When someone **goes through** a routine, procedure, or series of actions, they perform it in the way they usually do. 走(流程或固定程序)；例行做 ❑ [V P n] *Every night, they go through the same routine: he throws open the bedroom window, she closes it.* 他们每天晚上都要上演这么一出：他推开卧室的窗户，她又把它关上。 5 PHRASAL VERB If a law, agreement, or official decision **goes through**, it is approved by a parliament or committee. (法律、协议等)被通过；(正式决定)被批准 ❑ [V P] *The bill might have gone through if the economy was growing.* 要是当时经济在增长的话，这项法案或许已经通过了。

▶go through with PHRASAL VERB If you **go through with** an action you have decided on, you do it, even though it may be very unpleasant or difficult for you. 将(决定的事)进行到底 ❑ [V P P n] *Richard pleaded for Belinda to reconsider and not to go through with the divorce.* 理查德恳求贝琳达再考虑一下，别坚持离婚。

▶go towards PHRASAL VERB If an amount of money **goes towards** something, it is used to pay part of the cost of that thing. (钱)花在…上，用于支付…的部分款项 ❑ [V P n/v-ing] *One per cent of total public spending should eventually go towards the arts.* 公共开支总额的 1% 最终应当花在艺术事业上。❑ [V P n/v-ing] *Under the new approach more money will go towards improving the standard of training.* 根据新方案，将投入更多的资金用于提高训练水平。

▶go under 1 PHRASAL VERB If a business or project **goes under**, it becomes unable to continue in operation or in existence. (企业)倒闭，垮掉；(项目)中止，失败【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V P] *If one firm goes under it could provoke a cascade of bankruptcies.* 如果一家公司倒闭，便有可能引发大规模的破产。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a boat, ship, or person in a sea or river **goes under**, they sink below the surface of the water. (船)沉没；(人)沉入水中 ❑ [V P] *The ship went under, taking with her all her crew.* 轮船连同所有的船员一起沉没了。

▶go up 1 PHRASAL VERB If a price, amount, or level **goes up**, it becomes higher or greater than it was. (价格、数量或水平)上涨，上升 ❑ [V P] *Interest rates went up.* 利率上调了。❑ [V P +*to/from/by*] *The cost has gone up to $1.95 a minute.* 这项费用已上涨到每分钟 1.95 美元。❑ [V P amount] *Prices have gone up 61 percent since deregulation.* 价格自解除管制以来已经上涨了 61%。 2 PHRASAL VERB When a building, wall, or other structure **goes up**, it is built or fixed in place. (建筑物等)被兴建，被建起 ❑ [V P] *He noticed a new building going up near Whitaker Park.* 他注意到惠特克公园附近正在兴建一幢新楼。 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **goes up**, it explodes or starts to burn, usually suddenly and with great intensity. 爆炸；起火 ❑ [V P] *I was going to get out of the building in case it went up.* 我怕大楼起火，正打算要跑出去。❑ [V P +*in*] *The hotel went up in flames.* 这座宾馆燃起熊熊大火。 4 PHRASAL VERB If a shout or cheer **goes up**, it is made by a lot of people together. (喊声或欢呼声)响起，大作 ❑ [V P] *A cheer went up from the other passengers.* 其他乘客发出一阵欢呼声。

▶go with 1 PHRASAL VERB If one thing **goes with** another thing, the two things officially belong together, so that if you get one, you also get the other. 与…一起存在；与…不可分离 ❑ [V P n] *...the lucrative $250,000 salary that goes with the job.* 该工作提供的 25 万美元的优厚薪水 2 PHRASAL VERB If one thing **goes with** another thing, it is usually found or experienced together with the other thing. 伴随；与…相伴而生 ❑ [V P n] *For many women, the status which goes with being a wife is important.* 对很多女性而言，为人之妻的名分很重要。

▶go without PHRASAL VERB If you **go without** something that you need or usually have or do, you do not get it or do it. 缺少(所需之物)；没有(常有之物) ❑ [V P n/v-ing] *I have known what it is like to go without food for days.* 我可是知道几天没有东西吃是什么滋味了。❑ [V P] *The embargo won't hurt us because we're used to going without.* 禁运对我们不会有影响，因为我们已经习惯了没有供应的日子。

goad /gəʊd/ (**goads, goading, goaded**) VERB If you **goad** someone, you deliberately make them feel angry or irritated, often causing them to react by doing something. 招惹；刺激；激怒 ❑ [V n +*into*] *He wondered if the psychiatrist was trying to goad him into some unguarded response.* 他怀疑那位精神科医生试图刺激他作出一些没有防备的反应。❑ [V n] *Charles was always goading me.* 查尔斯总是招惹我。•N-COUNT **Goad** is also a noun. ❑ *His opposition acted as a goad to her determination to succeed.* 他的反对激起了她取得成功

的决心。

'go-ahead ❶ N-SING If you give someone or something **the go-ahead**, you give them permission to start doing something. 许可；批准 ❑ *The Greek government today gave the go-ahead for five major road schemes.* 希腊政府今天批准了 5 个重要的公路项目。❑ *Don't do any major repair work until you get the go-ahead from your insurers.* 未经保险公司同意，不要进行任何大修。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **go-ahead** person or organization tries hard to succeed, often by using new methods. 有进取心的；具有开拓精神的 ❑ *Fairview Estate is one of the oldest and the most go-ahead wine producers in South Africa.* "锦绣庄园"是南非历史最悠久、最具创新精神的酿酒商之一。

goal ◆◆◇ /gəʊl/ (**goals**) ❶ N-COUNT In games such as football, netball or hockey, the **goal** is the space into which the players try to get the ball in order to score a point for their team. (足球、无挡板篮球或曲棍球等的)球门 ❑ *David Seaman was back in the Arsenal goal after breaking a knuckle.* 戴维·西曼在指关节骨折后又回到阿森纳队的球门前。❷ N-COUNT In games such as football or hockey, a **goal** is when a player gets the ball into the goal, or the point that is scored by doing this. (足球、曲棍球比赛等的)进球，进球得分 ❑ *They scored five goals in the first half of the match.* 他们在上半场比赛中攻入了 5 个球。❑ *the scorer of the winning goal* 打进制胜球的得分手 ❸ N-COUNT Something that is your **goal** is something that you hope to achieve, especially when much time and effort will be needed. 目标；目的 ❑ *It's a matter of setting your own goals and following them.* 这就需要设定自己的目标并为之努力。❑ *The goal is to raise as much money as possible.* 目的是筹集到尽可能多的资金。

→ see **football**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *goal* with:

V. **shoot at a** goal 射向球门 ❶
score a goal 进球得分 ❷
accomplish a goal 完成目标，**share a** goal 有共同的目标 ❸

ADJ. **winning** goal 制胜球 ❷
attainable goal 可实现的目标，**main** goal 主要目标 ❸

goalie /'gəʊli/ (**goalies**) N-COUNT A **goalie** is the same as a **goalkeeper**. 同 goalkeeper【INFORMAL 非正式】

goal|keeper /'gəʊlkiːpəʳ/ (**goalkeepers**) N-COUNT A **goalkeeper** is the player in a sports team whose job is to guard the goal. 守门员

goal|keeping /'gəʊlkiːpɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT In games such as football and hockey, **goalkeeping** refers to the activity of guarding the goal. (足球、曲棍球等运动中的)守门 ❑ *They were thankful for the excellent goalkeeping of John Lukic.* 守门员约翰·卢基奇的精彩表现让他们很欣慰。

goal|less /'gəʊlləs/ ADJ In football, a **goalless** draw is a game which ends without any goals having been scored. (比赛结果)零比零的 ❑ *The fixture ended in a goalless draw.* 这场比赛以零比零的平局收场。❑ *The semi-final finished goalless after extra time.* 加时赛结束后，这场半决赛的比分还是零比零。

'goal line (**goal lines**) also **goal-line** N-COUNT In games such as football and rugby, a **goal line** is one of the lines at each end of the field. (足球等运动的)球门线

goal|mouth /'gəʊlmaʊθ/ (**goalmouths**) N-COUNT In football, the **goalmouth** is the area just in front of the goal. (足球等运动的)球门口

goal|post /'gəʊlpəʊst/ (**goalposts**) also **goal post** ❶ N-COUNT A **goalpost** is one of the two upright wooden posts that are connected by a crossbar and form the goal in games such as football and rugby. (足球等运动的)球门柱 ❷ PHRASE If you accuse someone of **moving the goalposts**, you mean that they have changed the rules in a situation or an activity, in order to gain an advantage for themselves and to make things difficult for other people. (为一己私利)改变规则【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They seem to move the goal posts every time I meet the conditions which are required.* 好像每当我达到规定条件时，他们就改变规则。

goat /gəʊt/ (**goats**) N-COUNT A **goat** is a farm animal or a wild animal that is about the size of a sheep. Goats have horns, and hairs on their chin which resemble a beard. 山羊

'goat cheese (**goat cheeses**) also **goat's cheese** N-VAR **Goat cheese** is cheese made from goat's milk. (山羊奶制成的)羊奶酪

goatee /ˌgəʊ'tiː/ (**goatees**) N-COUNT A **goatee** is a very short pointed beard that covers a man's chin but not his cheeks. (男子的)山羊胡子

gob /gɒb/ (**gobs, gobbing, gobbed**) ❶ N-COUNT A person's **gob** is their mouth. 嘴【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ *Shut your gob.* 闭上你的嘴。❷ N-COUNT A **gob of** a thick, unpleasant liquid is a small amount of it. (黏性液体的)少许，滴【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a gob of spit.* 一口唾沫 ❸ VERB If someone **gobs**, they **spit**. 吐口水；啐唾沫【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v prep] *At a concert in Leeds, some punks gobbed at them and threw beer cans.* 在利兹举办的一场演唱会上，一些小流氓朝他们吐口水，扔啤酒罐。[Also v]

gob|bet /'gɒbɪt/ (**gobbets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gobbet of** something soft, especially food, is a small lump or piece of it. (尤指食物的)一块，一团，一片 ❑ [+of] *...gobbets of meat.* 一块块肉 ❷ N-COUNT A **gobbet of** information is a small piece of it. (信息的)片段

gob|ble /'gɒbᵊl/ (**gobbles, gobbling, gobbled**) VERB If you **gobble** food, you eat it quickly and greedily. 贪婪地吃；狼吞虎咽 ❑ [v n] *Pete gobbled all the beef stew.* 皮特一口气把炖牛肉吃了个精光。•PHRASAL VERB **Gobble down** and **gobble up** mean the same as **gobble**. gobble down 及 gobble up 同 gobble ❑ [v n p] *There were dangerous beasts in the river that might gobble you up.* 河里有吃人的危险动物。[Also v p n]

▶**gobble down** → see **gobble**

▶**gobble up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If an organization **gobbles up** a smaller organization, it takes control of it or destroys it. 吞并；击垮 ❑ [v p n] *Banc One of Ohio has built an empire in the mid-west by gobbling up smaller banks.* 俄亥俄州第一银行通过吞并一些小银行在中西部建立起了一个帝国。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB To **gobble up** something such as money means to use or waste a lot of it. 消耗；耗费 ❑ [v p n] *The firm's expenses gobbled up 44% of revenues.* 该公司的支出占其收入的 44%。[Also v n p] ❸ → see also **gobble**

gob|ble|dy|gook /'gɒbᵊldigʊk/ also **gobbledegook** N-UNCOUNT If you describe a speech or piece of writing as **gobbledygook**, you are criticizing it for seeming like nonsense and being very technical or complicated. 废话；官样文章；天书【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *When he asked questions, the answers came back in Wall Street gobbledygook.* 他提出问题后，得到的全是华尔街专业人士那种不知所云的回答。

'go-between (**go-betweens**) N-COUNT A **go-between** is a person who takes messages between people who are unable or unwilling to meet each other. 中间人；掮客；媒人 ❑ *He will act as a go-between to try and work out an agenda.* 他将从中斡旋，尽力制订出一个日程表。

gob|let /'gɒblɪt/ (**goblets**) N-COUNT A **goblet** is a type of cup without handles and usually with a long stem. 高脚杯

gob|lin /'gɒblɪn/ (**goblins**) N-COUNT In fairy stories, a **goblin** is a small, ugly creature which usually enjoys causing trouble. (童话故事中爱惹事的)小妖精，丑妖怪

gob|smacked /'gɒbsmækt/ ADJ If you say that you were **gobsmacked** by something, you are emphasizing how surprised you were by it. 目瞪口呆的；瞠目结舌的【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *I was really gobsmacked when I saw your picture of a model wearing a hat with a toy airplane on it.* 看到你照片中的模特戴着一个顶上立着一架玩具飞机的帽子，我真是目瞪口呆。

god ◆◆◇ /gɒd/ (**gods**) ❶ N-PROPER The name **God** is given to the spirit or being who is worshipped as the creator and ruler of the world, especially by Jews, Christians, and Muslims. 上帝；天主；真主 ❑ *He believes in God.* 他信奉上帝。❑ *God bless you.* 上帝保佑你。❷ CONVENTION People sometimes use **God** in exclamations to emphasize something that they are saying, or to express surprise, fear, or excitement. This use could cause offence. (用于强调所说的话，或表示惊讶、恐惧或激动)啊呀，天啊(可

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能具冒犯意味)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *God, how I hated him!* 啊呀！我恨死他了！❑ *Oh my God he's shot somebody.* 我的天哪！他开枪击中别人了。3 N-COUNT In many religions, a **god** is one of the spirits or beings that are believed to have power over a particular part of the world or nature. 神 ❑ [+of] *...Pan, the God of nature.* 自然之神，潘 ❑ *...Zeus, king of the gods.* 众神之王，宙斯 4 N-COUNT Someone who is admired very much by a person or group of people, and who influences them a lot, can be referred to as a **god**. 极受尊崇的人；神一般的人物 ❑ *To his followers he was a god.* 在追随者眼中，他就是神。5 → see also **act of God** 6 PHRASE If you say **God forbid**, you are expressing your hope that something will not happen. 愿上帝阻止这样的事情；但愿这样的事不会发生【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *If, God forbid, something goes wrong, I don't know what I would do.* 但愿别出问题，如果出了问题，我不知道要做些什么。7 PHRASE You can say **God knows**, **God only knows**, or **God alone knows** to emphasize that you do not know something.（表示强调）只有上帝知道，天晓得【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Gunga spoke God knows how many languages.* 天晓得贡嘎会讲多少门语言。❑ *God alone knows what she thinks.* 只有老天知道她在想什么。8 PHRASE If someone says **God knows** in reply to a question, they mean that they do not know the answer.（表示不知道答案）天晓得【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Where is he now?' 'God knows.'* "他现在在哪里？""天晓得。"9 PHRASE The term **a man of God** is sometimes used to refer to Christian priests or ministers.（基督教的）牧师，神父 10 PHRASE If someone uses such expressions as **what in God's name**, **why in God's name**, or **how in God's name**, they are emphasizing how angry, annoyed, or surprised they are.（用来强调生气、懊恼或吃惊）究竟什么 / 究竟为什么 / 究竟如何【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *What in God's name do you expect me to do?* 你究竟要我做什么？❑ *Why in God's name did you have to tell her?* 为什么你非得告诉她呢？11 PHRASE If someone **plays God**, they act as if they have unlimited power and can do anything they want. 俨然一副上帝的样子；表现得无所不能【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You have no right to play God in my life!* 你无权对我的人生指手画脚！12 PHRASE You can use **God** in expressions such as **I hope to God**, or **I wish to God**, or **I swear to God**, in order to emphasize what you are saying.（表示强调所说的话）我向上帝祈祷 / 我真诚地希望 / 我向上帝发誓【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I hope to God they are paying you well.* 但愿他们给你一份好的酬劳。❑ *I wish to God I hadn't met you.* 真希望我不曾认识你。13 PHRASE If you say **God willing**, you are saying that something will happen if all goes well. 如系天意；如一切顺利 ❑ *God willing, there will be a breakthrough.* 如果一切顺利，将会取得突破性进展。14 **honest to God** → see **honest** 15 **in the lap of the gods** → see **lap** 16 **for God's sake** → see **sake** 17 **thank God** → see **thank**

→ see **religion**

ˌgod-ˈawful also **godawful** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone says that something is **god-awful**, they think it is very unpleasant. This word could cause offence. 可怕的，糟透的（可能具冒犯意味）【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】

god|child /ˈgɒdtʃaɪld/ (**godchildren**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] In the Christian religion, your **godchild** is a person that you promise to help bring up in the Christian faith. 教子；教女

god|dammit /gɒdˈdæmɪt/ also **goddamnit**, **goddamn it** EXCLAM Some people say **goddammit** when they are angry or irritated. This use could cause offence.（表示恼怒或愤怒，可能具冒犯意味）该死，真要命【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】

god|damn /ˈgɒdæm/ also **goddam**, **goddamned** ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **goddamn** when they are angry, surprised, or excited. This use could cause offence.（表示愤怒、吃惊或激动，可能具冒犯意味）该死的，要命的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】•ADV [ADV adj] **Goddamn** is also an adverb.

god|damned /ˈgɒdæmd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Goddamned** means the same as **goddamn**. This use could cause offence. 同 goddamn（可能具冒犯意味）【INFORMAL 非正式】

god|daughter /ˈgɒdɔːtəʳ/ (**goddaughters**) also **god-daughter** N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **goddaughter** is a female godchild. 教女

god|dess /ˈgɒdes/ (**goddesses**) N-COUNT In many religions, a **goddess** is a female spirit or being that is believed to have power over a particular part of the world or nature. 女神 ❑ *...Diana, the goddess of war.* 战争女神戴安娜

→ see **religion**

god|father /ˈgɒdfɑːðəʳ/ (**godfathers**) 1 N-COUNT A **godfather** is a male godparent. 教父 2 N-COUNT A powerful man who is at the head of a criminal organization is sometimes referred to as a **godfather**.（犯罪集团的）头目，首领，老大 ❑ *...the feared godfather of the Mafia.* 令人畏惧的黑手党头目 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a man who started or developed something such as a style of music as the **godfather of** that thing. 开拓者；发起者；创始人【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *...the godfather of soul, James Brown.* 灵乐之父詹姆斯·布朗

ˈGod-fearing ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **God-fearing** person is religious and behaves according to the moral rules of their religion. 虔诚的；敬畏上帝的 ❑ *They brought up their children to be God-fearing Christians.* 他们将孩子培育成了虔诚的基督教徒。

god|forsaken /ˌgɒdfəˈseɪkᵊn/ also **God-forsaken** ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that somewhere is a **godforsaken** place, you dislike it a lot because you find it very boring and depressing.（地方）无聊的，乏味的，沉闷的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't want to stay here, in this job and in this God-forsaken country.* 我不想呆在这里，在这鸟不拉屎的乡下干这样的工作。

God|head /ˈgɒdhed/ N-SING **The Godhead** is the essential nature of God. 神性

god|less /ˈgɒdləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that a person or group of people is **godless**, you disapprove of them because they do not believe in God. 不信奉上帝的；无宗教信仰的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a godless and alienated society.* 没有宗教信仰、被孤立的社会 •**god|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his assaults on the godlessness of America.* 他对美国不信奉上帝的现象的抨击

god|like /ˈgɒdlaɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **godlike** person or a person with **godlike** qualities is admired or respected very much as if he or she were perfect. 上帝般的；如神明的；神圣的 ❑ *His energy and talent elevate him to godlike status.* 他因精力充沛、才华横溢而被尊为神人。❑ *They were godlike in their wisdom and compassion.* 他们拥有上帝般的智慧和同情心。

god|li|ness /ˈgɒdlɪnəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Godliness** is the quality of being godly. 虔诚；敬畏上帝 2 PHRASE If someone says that **cleanliness is next to godliness**, they are referring to the idea that people have a moral duty to keep themselves and their homes clean. 整洁近乎神圣；整洁是美德

god|ly /ˈgɒdli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **godly** person is someone who is deeply religious and shows obedience to the rules of their religion. 虔诚的；敬畏上帝的 ❑ *...a learned and godly preacher.* 博学而虔诚的牧师

god|mother /ˈgɒdmʌðəʳ/ (**godmothers**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **godmother** is a female godparent. 教母

god|parent /ˈgɒdpeərənt/ (**godparents**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] In the Christian religion, if you are the **godparent** of a younger person, you promise to help bring them up in the Christian faith. 教父；教母

god|send /ˈgɒdsend/ N-SING If you describe something as a **godsend**, you are emphasizing that it helps you very much. 天赐之物；助益匪浅的事物【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Pharmacists are a godsend when you don't feel sick enough to call the doctor.* 没有病到非得看医生不可的程度时，药剂师能帮上大忙。

god|son /ˈgɒdsʌn/ (**godsons**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **godson** is a male godchild. 教子

God|speed /ˌgɒdˈspiːd/ also **godspeed** CONVENTION The term **Godspeed** is sometimes used in order to wish someone success and safety, especially if they are about to go on a long and dangerous journey.（尤用作对即将进行长途艰险旅行的人的祝愿语）一切顺利，一路平安【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I know you will join me in wishing them Godspeed.* 我知道你会同我一起祝愿他们诸事顺遂的。

-goer /-ˈgəʊəʳ/ (**-goers**) COMB **-goer** is added to words such as 'theatre', 'church', and 'film' to form nouns which describe people who regularly go to that type of place or event. (用于 theatre, church, film 等词之后构成名词)表示"常去…的人" ❑ *They are regular church-goers.* 他们常去教堂礼拜。❑ *...excited party-goers.* 兴奋的派对常客们

go|fer /ˈgəʊfəʳ/ (**gofers**) N-COUNT A **gofer** is a person whose job is to do simple and rather boring tasks for someone. 勤杂员; 跑腿的人【INFORMAL 非正式】

go-|getter (**go-getters**) N-COUNT If someone is a **go-getter**, they are very energetic and eager to succeed. 精力充沛的人; 渴望成功的人【APPROVAL 褒】

gog|gle /ˈgɒgᵊl/ (**goggles, goggling, goggled**) 1 VERB If you **goggle at** something, you stare at it with your eyes wide open, usually because you are surprised by it. (常指吃惊地)瞪大眼睛看 ❑ [v +at] *She goggled at me.* 她瞪大眼睛望着我。❑ [v] *He goggled in bewilderment.* 他困惑地瞪着眼睛。2 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Goggles** are large glasses that fit closely to your face around your eyes to protect them from such things as water, wind, or dust. 护目镜; 风镜; 游泳镜

-goggle-|eyed 1 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **goggle-eyed**, you mean that they are very surprised or interested by something. (由于吃惊或感兴趣)瞪大眼睛的 ❑ *Johnson stared goggle-eyed at Kravis' sumptuous quarters.* 约翰逊目瞪口呆地望着克拉维斯的豪宅。2 ADJ If you say that someone is **goggle-eyed**, you mean they watch television a lot. 常看电视的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英, 非正式, 贬】

|go-go 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **go-go** dancer is a young woman whose job involves dancing to pop music in nightclubs wearing very few clothes. 跳歌歌舞的(歌歌舞是一种夜总会舞蹈, 由衣着暴露的女子随着流行音乐表演) 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **go-go** period of time is a time when people make a lot of money and businesses are growing. A **go-go** company is very energetic and is growing fast. 生意兴隆的; 赚大钱的; (公司)迅猛发展的【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美, 商】❑ *Current economic activity is markedly slower than during the go-go years of the mid to late 1980s.* 目前的经济发展明显慢于 20 世纪 80 年代中期到末期的迅猛增长时期。❑ *It will be a go-go business with pre-tax profits forecast to climb from £152m last year to £200m.* 这将会是一个蓬勃发展的企业, 预计税前利润将从去年的 1.52 亿英镑攀升到 2 亿英镑。

going ◆◆◆ /ˈgəʊɪŋ/ 1 PHRASE If you say that something **is going to** happen, you mean that it will happen in the future, usually quite soon. 将要, 即将(发生) ❑ *I think it's going to be successful.* 我认为这事会成功。❑ *You're going to enjoy this.* 你会喜欢上这个的。❑ *I'm going to have to tell him the truth.* 我得把真相告诉他。❑ *Are they going to be alright?* 他们会没事吗? 2 PHRASE You say that you **are going to** do something to express your intention or determination to do it. 想要(做…); 决定(做…) ❑ *I'm going to go to bed.* 我要睡觉了。❑ *He announced that he's going to resign.* 他宣布他即将辞职。❑ *I was not going to compromise.* 我决不妥协。3 N-UNCOUNT [adj N] You use **the going** to talk about how easy or difficult it is to do something. You can also say that something is, for example, **hard going** or **tough going**. 进展(或进行)情况 ❑ *He has her support to fall back on when the going gets tough.* 情况困难时, 他可以求助于她。❑ *Though the talks had been hard going at the start, they had become more friendly.* 虽然会谈在一开始进行得很艰难, 但是后来气氛变得更加友好了。4 N-UNCOUNT In horse racing and horse riding, when you talk about **the going**, you are talking about the condition of the surface the horses are running on. (赛马场等的)地面状况 ❑ *The going was soft; some horses found it hard work.* 这块场地偏软, 有一些马跑得很费劲。5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **going** rate or the **going** salary is the usual amount of money that you expect to pay or receive for something. (价格、工资等)通常的, 现行的 ❑ *She says that's the going rate for a house this big.* 她说这么大的房子现在就是这个价。❑ *That's about half the going price on world oil markets.* 那相当于目前国际石油市场价格的一半。6 → see also **go** 7 PHRASE If someone or something **has** a lot **going for** them, they have a lot of advantages. 占优势; 占有利条件 ❑ *This area has a lot going for it.* 该地区占据很多优势。❑ *I wish I could show you the things you've got going for you.* 我希望能让你看到自己的优势所在。8 PHRASE When you **get going**, you start doing something or start a journey, especially after a delay. (尤指耽搁后)开始做, 出发 ❑ *Now what about that shopping list? I've got to get going.* 那张购物清单呢? 我得出发了。9 PHRASE If you say that someone should do something **while the going is good**, you are advising them to do it while things are going well and they still have the opportunity, because you think it will become much more difficult to do. 趁情况还有利时 ❑ *People are leaving in their thousands while the going is good.* 成千上万的人趁着局势稳定赶紧撤离。10 PHRASE If you **keep going**, you continue doing things or doing a particular thing. 继续做 ❑ *I like to keep going. I hate to sit still.* 我喜欢一直有事情做, 讨厌一动不动地坐着。11 PHRASE If you can **keep going** with the money you have, you can manage to live on it. 维持生活 ❑ *Things were difficult, and we needed her wages to keep going.* 日子很艰难, 我们要靠她的工资来维持生活。12 PHRASE If you say that something is enough **to be going on with**, you mean that it is enough for your needs at the moment, although you will need something better at some time in the future. 眼下; 暂时【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It was a good enough description for Mattie to be going on with.* 这个描述对玛蒂来说暂时还不错。13 PHRASE You can use **going on** before a number to say that something has almost reached that number. For example, you can say that someone is **going on 40** to indicate that they are nearly 40. (用于数字前)接近, 快, 几乎 14 → see also **comings and goings** 15 **going concern** → see **concern**

-going /-gəʊɪŋ/ 1 COMB [oft N n] **-going** is added to nouns such as 'theatre', 'church', and 'film' to form nouns which describe the activity of going to that type of place or event. (用于 theatre, church, film 之后构成名词)表示"常去…" ❑ *...his party-going days as a student.* 他上学时纵情派对的那些日子 2 COMB **-going** is added to nouns such as 'ocean', 'sea', and 'road' to form adjectives which describe vehicles that are designed for that type of place. (用于 ocean, sea, road 等名词之后构成形容词)表示"(交通工具)适合通行于…的" ❑ *...one of the largest ocean-going liners in the world.* 全球最大的海上邮轮之一 3 COMB **-going** is added to nouns that refer to directions to form adjectives which describe things that are moving in that direction. (用于方位名词之后构成形容词)表示"朝…的"、"向…的" ❑ *The material can absorb outward-going radiation from the Earth.* 该物质可以吸收地球向外辐射的能量。4 → see also **easy-going, ongoing, outgoing, thoroughgoing**

|going-|over 1 N-SING If you give someone or something a **going-over**, you examine them thoroughly. 仔细的检查; 彻底审查【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Michael was given a complete going-over and then treated for glandular fever.* 迈克尔接受了全面体检, 随后又进行了腺热治疗。2 N-SING A **going-over** is a violent attack on or criticism of someone. 痛打; 痛批; 猛烈抨击【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ *He gets a terrible going-over in these pages.* 这几页把他批得体无完肤。

|goings-|on N-PLURAL If you describe events or activities as **goings-on**, you mean that they are strange, interesting, amusing, or dishonest. 怪异的行为; 有趣的事; 令人发笑的举动; 见不得人的行为 ❑ *The girl had found out about the goings-on in the factory.* 这个女孩已经发现了工厂里的勾当。

goi|tre /ˈgɔɪtəʳ/ (**goitres**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **goiter**

N-VAR **Goitre** is a disease of the thyroid gland that makes a person's neck very swollen. 甲状腺肿

|go-kart (**go-karts**) also **go-cart** N-COUNT A **go-kart** is a very small motor vehicle with four wheels, used for racing. 微型赛车; 卡丁赛车

|go-karting N-UNCOUNT **Go-karting** is the sport of racing or riding on go-karts. 卡丁车比赛(或运动)

gold ◆◆◇ /gəʊld/ (**golds**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gold** is a valuable, yellow-coloured metal that is used for making jewellery and

ornaments, and as an international currency. 黄金 ❑ *...a sapphire set in gold.* 镶嵌在黄金上的蓝宝石 ❑ *The price of gold was going up.* 黄金价格在上涨。❑ *...gold coins.* 金币 2 N-UNCOUNT **Gold** is jewellery and other things that are made of gold. 金饰物；黄金制品 ❑ *We handed over all our gold and money.* 我们把所有的金首饰和钱都交了出来。3 COLOUR Something that is **gold** is a bright yellow colour, and is often shiny. 金色；金黄色 ❑ *I'd been wearing Michel's black and gold shirt.* 我一直都穿着米歇尔那件黑色和金色相间的衬衫。4 N-VAR A **gold** is the same as a **gold medal**. 同 gold medal【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His ambition was to win gold at the Atlanta Games in 1996.* 他的梦想是在 1996 年亚特兰大奥运会上夺取金牌。❑ *This Saturday the British star is going for gold in the Winter Olympics.* 本周六，这位英国明星将向冬奥会的金牌发起冲击。5 PHRASE If you say that a child is being **as good as gold**, you are emphasizing that they are behaving very well and are not causing you any problems. (小孩)规规矩矩的，乖巧的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The boys were as good as gold on our walk.* 我们散步的时候，儿子们表现得很乖。6 PHRASE If you say that someone has **a heart of gold**, you are emphasizing that they are very good and kind to other people. 金子般的心；赤子之心【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They are all good boys with hearts of gold. They would never steal.* 他们都是有着金子般心灵的好孩子，绝不会干偷摸扒窃之事。7 → see also **fool's gold** 8 to **strike gold** → see **strike** 9 **worth** your **weight in gold** → see **weight** → see **metal, mineral, money**

'gold card (**gold cards**) N-COUNT A **gold card** is a special type of credit card that gives you extra benefits such as a higher spending limit. (信用卡中的)金卡

'gold-digger (**gold-diggers**) also **gold digger** N-COUNT A **gold-digger** is a person who has a relationship with someone who is rich in order to get money or expensive things from them. 以色相诱骗钱财的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'gold dust 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gold dust** is gold in the form of a fine powder. 金粉；金末；砂金 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a type of thing is **like gold dust** or is **gold dust**, you mean that it is very difficult to obtain, usually because everyone wants it. 稀罕之物；难得之物【BRIT 英】❑ *Tickets were like gold dust.* 一票难求。

gold|en ◆◇◇ /'gəʊld³n/ 1 ADJ Something that is **golden** is bright yellow in colour. 金色的；金黄色的 ❑ *She combed and arranged her golden hair.* 她梳理好自己的金发。❑ *...an endless golden beach.* 一望无际的金色沙滩 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Golden** things are made of gold. 金的；金制的 ❑ *...a golden chain with a golden locket.* 带有金制盒式链坠的金项链 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **golden**, you mean it is wonderful because it is likely to be successful and rewarding, or because it is the best of its kind. 极好的；有益的；最佳的 ❑ *He says there's a golden opportunity for peace which must be seized.* 他说务必抓住谋求和平的绝佳机会。4 PHRASE If you refer to a man as a **golden boy** or a woman as a **golden girl**, you mean that they are especially popular and successful. 大受欢迎(或十分成功)的人 ❑ *When the movie came out the critics went wild, hailing Tarantino as the golden boy of the 1990s.* 这部影片上映后，影评人士反响十分热烈，他们将塔伦蒂诺誉为 20 世纪 90 年代的金牌导演。

,gold|en 'age (**golden ages**) N-COUNT A **golden age** is a period of time during which a very high level of achievement is reached in a particular field of activity, especially in art or literature. (尤指艺术、文学等的)黄金时代，鼎盛时期 ❑ [+of] *You grew up in the golden age of American children's books.* 你成长于美国儿童文学的黄金时期。

,gold|en 'goal (**golden goals**) N-COUNT In some football matches, a **golden goal** is the first goal scored in extra time, which wins the match for the team that scores it. (制胜)金球(在某些足球比赛中指加时赛攻入的第一个球)【BRIT 英】

,gold|en good'bye (**golden goodbyes**) N-COUNT A **golden goodbye** is the same as a **golden handshake**. 同 golden handshake【BUSINESS 商】

,gold|en 'hand|shake (**golden handshakes**) N-COUNT A **golden handshake** is a large sum of money that a company gives to an employee when he or she leaves, as a reward for long service or good work. 黄金握手；大笔退职金；高额退休金【BUSINESS 商】

,gold|en hel'lo (**golden hellos**) N-COUNT A **golden hello** is a sum of money that a company offers to a person in order to persuade them to join the company. 黄金问候，高额聘用金(公司为招募新员工而支付的一笔钱)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Most people recognise the need to pay a golden hello to attract the best.* 大多数人都认识到需要用高额聘金来吸引精英人才。

,gold|en 'ju|bi|lee (**golden jubilees**) N-COUNT A **golden jubilee** is the 50th anniversary of an important or special event. 50 周年纪念 ❑ *The company is celebrating its golden jubilee.* 这家公司正在举行 50 周年庆典。

,gold|en 'oldie (**golden oldies**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to something that is still successful or popular even though it is quite old as a **golden oldie**. 经久不衰的事物；一直备受欢迎的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】

,gold|en 'para|chute (**golden parachutes**) N-COUNT A **golden parachute** is an agreement to pay a large amount of money to a senior executive of a company if they are forced to leave. 金降落伞(规定资深主管被解雇时即可获得大笔补偿金的聘用协议)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Golden parachutes entitle them to a full year's salary if they get booted out of the company.* 根据金降落伞协议，一旦被公司解雇，他们应得到一整年的工资作为补偿。

,gold|en 'rule (**golden rules**) N-COUNT A **golden rule** is a principle you should remember because it will help you to be successful. 金规则；成功准则 ❑ *Hanson's golden rule is to add value to whatever business he buys.* 汉森的成功原则是不论收购什么样的企业都要使其增值。

,gold|en 'syr|up N-UNCOUNT **Golden syrup** is a sweet food in the form of a thick, sticky, yellow liquid. 金黄色糖浆【BRIT 英】

,gold|en 'wed|ding (**golden weddings**) N-COUNT A **golden wedding** or a **golden wedding anniversary** is the 50th anniversary of a wedding. 金婚纪念(结婚 50 周年纪念)

gold|field /'gəʊldfi:ld/ (**goldfields**) N-COUNT A **goldfield** is an area of land where gold is found. 金矿区；采金地

gold|fish /'gəʊldfɪʃ/ (**goldfish**) N-COUNT **Goldfish** are small gold or orange fish which are often kept as pets. 金鱼 → see **aquarium**

gold 'leaf N-UNCOUNT **Gold leaf** is gold that has been beaten flat into very thin sheets and is used for decoration, for example to form the letters on the cover of a book. (用作装饰的)金箔，金叶

,gold 'med|al (**gold medals**) N-COUNT A **gold medal** is a medal made of gold which is awarded as first prize in a contest or competition. 金牌；金质奖章

'gold mine also **goldmine** N-SING If you describe something such as a business or idea as a **gold mine**, you mean that it produces large profits. 财源；金山；聚宝盆 ❑ *The programme was a gold mine for small production companies.* 这一节目给小制作公司带来了滚滚财源。

'gold-,plated ADJ Something that is **gold-plated** is covered with a very thin layer of gold. 镀金的 ❑ *...marble bathrooms with gold-plated taps.* 带镀金水龙头的大理石浴室

,gold-'rimmed ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gold-rimmed** glasses have gold-coloured frames. (眼镜)镶金边的

'gold rush (**gold rushes**) N-COUNT A **gold rush** is a situation when a lot of people suddenly go to a place where gold has been discovered. 淘金热

gold|smith /'gəʊldsmɪθ/ (**goldsmiths**) N-COUNT A **goldsmith** is a person whose job is making jewellery and other objects using gold. 金匠；金器商

Word Link 词根词缀 *smith ≈ skilled worker* 匠：*blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith*

golf ◆◇◇ /gɒlf/ N-UNCOUNT **Golf** is a game in which you use long sticks called clubs to hit a small, hard ball into holes that are spread out over a large area of grassy land. 高尔夫球运动



→ see Picture Dictionary: **golf**

golf ball (**golf balls**) N-COUNT A **golf ball** is a small, hard white ball which people use when they are playing golf. 高尔夫球

→ see **golf**

golf club (**golf clubs**) 1 N-COUNT A **golf club** is a long, thin, metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end that you use to hit the ball in golf. 高尔夫球杆 2 N-COUNT A **golf club** is a social organization which provides a golf course and a building to meet in for its members. 高尔夫球俱乐部

→ see **golf**

golf course (**golf courses**) also **golf-course** N-COUNT A **golf course** is a large area of grass which is specially designed for people to play golf on. 高尔夫球场

golf|er /ˈgɒlfəʳ/ (**golfers**) N-COUNT A **golfer** is a person who plays golf for pleasure or as a profession. 打高尔夫球的人；高尔夫球运动员

→ see **golf**

golf|ing /ˈgɒlfɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Golfing** is used to describe things that involve the playing of golf or that are used while playing golf. 高尔夫球运动的；打高尔夫球用的 ❑ *He was wearing a cream silk shirt and a tartan golfing cap.* 他身穿一件米色丝绸衬衫，头戴一顶格子呢高尔夫球帽。❑ *...a golfing holiday in Spain.* 在西班牙打高尔夫球度过的假期 2 N-UNCOUNT **Golfing** is the activity of playing golf. 打高尔夫球 ❑ *You can play tennis or go golfing.* 你可以打网球或高尔夫球。

gol|ly /ˈgɒli/ 1 EXCLAM Some people say **golly** to indicate that they are very surprised by something. (表示惊奇)天哪，啊【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, FEELINGS 非正式，过时，情感】❑ *'Golly,' he says, 'isn't it exciting!'* "天哪！"他说，"这真让人激动！" 2 EXCLAM Some people say **by golly** to emphasize that something did happen or should happen. (强调某事确实发生了或应该发生)确实，的确【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 非正式，过时，强调】❑ *By golly we can do something about it this time.* 的确，这次我们可以做点什么了。

gon|do|la /ˈgɒndələ/ (**gondolas**) N-COUNT A **gondola** is a long narrow boat that is used especially in Venice. It has a flat bottom and curves upwards at both ends. A person stands at one end of the boat and uses a long pole to move and steer it. (尤指威尼斯的)凤尾船，贡多拉

gone ⇹ /gɒn, AM 美 gɔːn/ 1 **Gone** is the past participle of **go**. 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] When someone is **gone**, they have left the place where you are and are no longer there. When something is **gone**, it is no longer present or no longer exists. 离开的；过去的；不复存在的 ❑ *He's already been gone four hours!* 他已经离开 4 个小时了！❑ *By morning the smoke will be all gone.* 这些烟到了早上就会散尽。3 PREP If you say it is **gone** a particular time, you mean it is later than that time. 晚于，超过(某一时间)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It was just gone 7 o'clock this evening when I finished.* 今晚我做完的时候刚过 7 点。

gon|er /ˈgɒnəʳ, AM 美 ˈgɔːn-/ (**goners**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **goner**, you mean that they are about to die, or are in such danger that nobody can save them. 垂死的人；无法挽救的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She fell so heavily I thought she was a goner.* 她摔得这么重，我以为她没救了。

gong /gɒŋ, AM 美 gɔːŋ/ (**gongs**) N-COUNT A **gong** is a large, flat, circular piece of metal that you hit with a hammer to make a sound like a loud bell. Gongs are sometimes used as musical instruments, or to give a signal that it is time to do something. 锣 ❑ *On the stroke of seven, a gong summons guests into the dining-room.* 7 点整，一阵锣声将客人召集到餐厅。

→ see **percussion**

gon|na /ˈgɒnə, AM 美 ˈgɔːnə/ **Gonna** is used in written English to represent the words 'going to' when they are pronounced informally. (用于书面英语中表示 going to 的非正式发音形式)❑ *Then what am I gonna do?* 那么，我该怎么办呢？

gon|or|rhoea /ˌgɒnəˈriːə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gonorrhea**

N-UNCOUNT **Gonorrhoea** is a sexually transmitted disease. 淋病

goo /guː/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **goo** to refer to any thick, sticky substance, for example mud or paste. (泥、糨糊等)黏稠物质【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a sticky goo of pineapple and coconut.* 菠萝和椰子混成的黏糊糊的东西

good ⇹ /gʊd/ (**better, best**) 1 ADJ **Good** means pleasant or enjoyable. 有趣的；美好的；令人愉快的 ❑ *We had a really good time together.* 我们在一起玩得真痛快。❑ *I know they would have a better life here.* 我知道他们在这里会生活得更好。❑ *There's nothing better than a good cup of hot coffee.* 没什么比一大杯热咖啡更好的了。❑ *It's so good to hear your voice after all this time.* 这么久没有联系，听到你的声音真是太好了。2 ADJ **Good** means of a high quality, standard, or level. 好的；高品质的；高水准的 ❑ *Exercise is just as important to health as good food.* 锻炼与合理膳食对健康同等重要。❑ *His parents wanted Raymond to have the best possible education.* 父母想让雷蒙德接受最好的教育。❑ *...good quality furniture.* 质量上乘的家具 3 ADJ If you are **good at** something, you are skilful and successful at doing it. 擅长的；精通的；能干的 ❑ [+at] *He was very good at his work.* 他工作非常出色。❑ [+at] *I'm not very good at singing.* 我不太擅长唱歌。❑ *He is one of the best players in the world.* 他是世界上最优秀的选手之一。❑ *I always played football with my older brother because I was good for my age.* 我经常跟哥哥一起踢足球，因为就我的年龄而言我的球技还算不错。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a piece of news, an action, or an effect as **good**, you mean that it is likely to result in benefit or success. 有利的；有益的 ❑ *On balance biotechnology should be good news for developing countries.* 总的来说，生物技术对发展中国家应该是好消息。❑ *I had the good for-*

tune to be selected. 我有幸被选中。❑ *This is not a good example to set other children.* 这可没有给别的孩子树立好榜样。❑ *I think the response was good.* 我认为反响还不错。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **good** idea, reason, method, or decision is a sensible or valid one. 合理的；明智的；正当的 ❑ *They thought it was a good idea to make some offenders do community service.* 他们认为让一些违法者去做社区服务是个好主意。❑ *There is good reason to doubt this.* 有充分理由对此提出质疑。❑ *Could you give me some advice on the best way to do this?* 这件事怎样做最好，您能给我提点儿建议吗？6 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that **it is good that** something should happen or **good to** do something, you mean it is desirable, acceptable, or right. 令人满意的；合适的；正确的 ❑ *I think it's good that some people are going.* 我认为一些人要去是好事情。❑ *It is always best to choose organically grown foods if possible.* 如果可能，最好还是挑选有机食品。7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **good** estimate or indication of something is an accurate one. 精确的；准确的 ❑ *We have a fairly good idea of what's going on.* 我们对正在发生的事情相当清楚。❑ *This is a much better indication of what a school is really like.* 从这一点可以更清楚地了解学校究竟是一个怎样的地方。❑ *Laboratory tests are not always a good guide to what happens in the world.* 实验室里的试验并非总能准确地指引人们认识外部世界所发生的事。8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you get a **good** deal or a **good** price when you buy or sell something, you receive a lot in exchange for what you give. 划算的；收益可观的 ❑ *Whether such properties are a good deal will depend on individual situations.* 这样的地产是否可获得大笔收益还要视具体情形而定。❑ *The merchandise is reasonably priced and offers exceptionally good value.* 这些商品定价合理，很是划算。9 ADJ If something is **good for** a person or organization, it benefits them. 有利的；有益的 ❑ [+for] *Rain water was once considered to be good for the complexion.* 雨水曾一度被认为可以滋养皮肤。❑ [+for] *Nancy chose the product because it is better for the environment.* 南希选择这种产品是因为它更环保。10 N-SING [with poss] If something is done for **the good** of a person or organization, it is done in order to benefit them. 好处；利益 ❑ *Furlaud urged him to resign for the good of the country.* 弗劳德敦促他为了国家的利益辞职。❑ *I'm only telling you this for your own good!* 我是为了你好才跟你说这个的！11 N-UNCOUNT If someone or something is **no good** or is **not any good**, they are not satisfactory or are of a low standard. 差强人意；低劣；不好 ❑ *If the weather's no good then I won't take any pictures.* 如果天气不好，我就不拍照了。❑ *I was never any good at maths.* 我数学向来就不好。12 N-UNCOUNT If you say that doing something is **no good** or does **not** do **any good**, you mean that doing it is not of any use or will not bring any success. 没好处；没用处 ❑ *It's no good worrying about it now.* 现在为此担心也没用。❑ *We gave them water and kept them warm, but it didn't do any good.* 我们给他们水喝，为他们驱寒，但是都不管用。❑ *There is no way to measure these effects; the chances are it did some good.* 没有办法衡量这些效果；可能它起到了一些作用。13 N-UNCOUNT **Good** is what is considered to be right according to moral standards or religious beliefs. 善行；美德 ❑ *Good and evil may co-exist within one family.* 善与恶可能并存于一体。14 ADJ Someone who is **good** is morally correct in their attitudes and behaviour. 正直的；高尚的；品行好的 ❑ *The president is a good man.* 总统是个品行端正的人。❑ *For me to think I'm any better than a homeless person on the street is ridiculous.* 在我看来，认为我自己比街头的流浪者要更加高尚是很可笑的。15 ADJ Someone, especially a child, who is **good** obeys rules and instructions and behaves in a socially correct way. (尤指小孩)乖的，听话的，有礼貌的 ❑ *The children were very good.* 孩子们非常听话。❑ *I'm going to be a good boy now.* 我现在要做个乖孩子了。❑ *Both boys had good manners, politely shaking hands.* 这两个男孩都很有礼貌，友好地握了手。16 ADJ Someone who is **good** is kind and thoughtful. 好心的；体贴的 ❑ *You are good to me.* 你对我很体贴。❑ *Her good intentions were thwarted almost immediately.* 她的好心几乎马上被人拒绝了。17 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is in a **good** mood is cheerful and pleasant to be with. (心情)愉快的 ❑ *People were in a pretty good mood.* 人们心情十分舒畅。❑ *He exudes natural charm and good humour.* 他表现出一种与生俱来的魅力和的令人愉悦的幽默感。❑ *A relaxation session may put you in a better frame of mind.* 放松一段时间，你的心情或许会好一些。18 ADJ [ADJ n] If people are **good** friends, they get on well together and are very close. 亲密的；友好的 ❑ *She and Gavin are good friends.* 她与加文是好朋友。❑ *She's my best friend, and I really love her.* 她是我最好的朋友，我真的很喜欢她。19 ADJ [ADJ n] A person's **good** eye, arm, or leg is the one that is healthy and strong, if the other one is injured or weak. (成对身体器官中的一个)健全的，好的，未受损的 20 ADJ You use **good** to emphasize the great extent or degree of something. 相当的；非常的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We waited a good fifteen minutes.* 我们等了足足 15 分钟。❑ *This whole thing's got a good bit more dangerous.* 整件事情变得危险多了。21 CONVENTION You say **'Good'** or **'Very good'** to express pleasure, satisfaction, or agreement with something that has been said or done, especially when you are in a position of authority. 好；很好 ❑ *'Are you all right?'—'I'm fine.'—'Good. So am I.'* "你还好吗？" —— "我挺好。" —— "那就好。我也还不错。" ❑ *Oh good, Tom's just come in.* 哦，太好了，汤姆刚巧进来了。22 → see also **best, better, goods** 23 PHRASE **'As good as'** can be used to mean 'almost.' 几乎；差不多 ❑ *His career is as good as over.* 他的事业差不多完蛋了。❑ *The vote as good as kills the chance of real reform.* 这次投票几乎是扼杀了一次真正改革的机会。24 PHRASE If you say that something will **do** someone **good**, you mean that it will benefit them or improve them. 对…有好处；对…有帮助 ❑ *The outing will do me good.* 这次远足对我会有所助益。❑ *It's probably done you good to get away for a few hours.* 离开几小时或许对你有好处。❑ *You don't do anybody any good by getting yourself arrested.* 你要是被抓了对谁都没有好处。25 PHRASE If something changes or disappears **for good**, it never changes back or comes back as it was before. 永远；永久 ❑ *The days of big-time racing at Herne Hill had gone for good.* 在赫恩山举行盛大赛马会的日子已经一去不复返了。❑ *A few shots of this drug cleared up the disease for good.* 注射了几针这种药物，病就根除了。26 CONVENTION People say **'Good for you'** to express approval of your actions. (称赞某人)真行，真棒【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'He has a girl now, who he lives with.'—'Good for him.'* "他现在有女朋友了，他们住在一起。" —— "他可真行啊。" 27 PHRASE If you say **it's a good thing**, or in British English **it's a good job, that** something is the case, you mean that it is fortunate. 庆幸的是，幸运的是(英国英语中作 it' s a good job) ❑ *It's a good thing you aren't married.* 幸好你没有结婚。❑ *It's a good job it happened here rather than on the open road.* 庆幸的是，事故发生在这里而不是在公路上。28 PHRASE If you **make good** some damage, a loss, or a debt, you try to repair the damage, replace what has been lost, or repay the debt. 修复；恢复；偿付；赔偿 ❑ *It may cost several billion roubles to make good the damage.* 也许要花上几十亿卢布才能赔偿这一损失。29 PHRASE If someone **makes good** a threat or promise or **makes good on** it, they do what they have threatened or promised to do. 兑现，履行(诺言等)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Certain that he was going to make good his threat to kill her, she lunged for the gun.* 他曾威胁要杀了她，而她确定他当下就要向她索命，便冲上前去拿枪。❑ [+on] *He was confident the allies would make good on their pledges.* 他相信盟友们会履行他们的承诺。30 PHRASE If you say that something or someone is **as good as new**, you mean that they are in a very good condition or state, especially after they have been damaged or ill. (尤指人在康复或事物在修复后)同以前一样康健，完整如新 ❑ *I only ever use that on special occasions so it's as good as new.* 我只在特殊场合下才使用它，所以它跟新的一样。❑ *In a day or so he will be as good as new.* 他大概一天工夫就会恢复过来。31 PHRASE You use **good old** before the name of a person, place, or thing when you are referring to them in an affectionate way. (用于人名、地名或事物名前表示喜爱)亲爱的，可爱的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Good old Harry. Reliable to the end.* 亲爱的哈里。永远值得信赖。32 **good deal** → see **deal** 33 **in good faith** → see **faith** 34 **so far so good** → see **far** 35 **good as gold** → see **gold** 36 **good gracious** → see **gracious** 37 **good grief** → see **grief** 38 **good heavens** → see **heaven** 39 **good job** → see **job** 40 **good lord** → see **lord** 41 **for good measure** → see **measure** 42 **the good old days** → see **old** 43 **in good shape** → see **shape** 44 to **stand** someone **in good stead** → see **stead** 45 **in good time** → see **time** 46 **too good to be true** → see **true**

Thesaurus 同类词 *good* Also look up:

ADJ. agreeable, enjoyable, nice, pleasant; (*ant.*) disagreeable, unpleasant 1
able, capable, skilled; (*ant.*) unqualified, unskilled 3

,good after'noon CONVENTION You say **'Good afternoon'** when you are greeting someone in the afternoon.（问候用语）下午好【FORMAL, FORMULAE 正式，惯用语】

good|bye /,gʊd'baɪ/ (**goodbyes**) also **good-bye** 1 CONVENTION You say **'Goodbye'** to someone when you are leaving, or at the end of a telephone conversation.（告别用语）再见【FORMULAE 惯用语】2 N-COUNT When you say your **goodbyes**, you say something such as 'Goodbye' when you leave. 告别语；道别；再见 ❑ *He said his goodbyes knowing that a long time would pass before he would see his child again.* 他道了别，知道要过很久才能再见到他的孩子。❑ *I said a hurried goodbye and walked home in the cold.* 我匆匆告别，冒着严寒走回了家。3 PHRASE When you **say goodbye to** someone, you say something such as 'Goodbye', 'Bye', or 'See you', when you or they are leaving. You can also **wave goodbye to** someone. 道别 / 挥手告别 ❑ *He left without saying goodbye.* 他不辞而别。❑ *He wanted to say goodbye to you.* 他想跟你说声再见。❑ *They came to the front door to wave goodbye.* 他们来到前门挥手告别。4 PHRASE If you **say goodbye** or **wave goodbye to** something that you want or usually have, you accept that you are not going to have it. 向…说再见；放弃 ❑ *He has probably said goodbye to his last chance of Olympic gold.* 他可能已经放弃了夺取奥运会金牌的最后机会。❑ *We can wave goodbye to the sort of protection that people at work need and deserve.* 职场人士所需要且应得的那种保护，我们是别想得到了。5 to **kiss** something **goodbye** → see **kiss**

,good 'day CONVENTION People sometimes say **'Good day'** instead of 'Hello' or 'Goodbye'.（问候用语，代替 Hello 及 Goodbye）你（们）好，再见【OLD-FASHIONED, FORMULAE 过时，惯用语】❑ *Well, I'd better be off. Good day to you.* 好啦，我得走了，再见。

,good 'eve|ning CONVENTION You say **'Good evening'** when you are greeting someone in the evening.（问候用语）晚上好【FORMAL, FORMULAE 正式，惯用语】

,good-for-'nothing (**good-for-nothings**) ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as **good-for-nothing**, you think that they are lazy or irresponsible. 懒散的；一无是处的 ❑ *...a good-for-nothing fourteen-year-old son who barely knows how to read and count.* 大字不识几个、数都数不清的 14 岁饭桶儿子 •N-COUNT **Good-for-nothing** is also a noun. ❑ *...lazy good-for-nothings.* 一无是处的懒人

,Good 'Fri|day N-UNCOUNT **Good Friday** is the day on which Christians remember the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. It is the Friday before Easter Sunday. 耶稣受难日（基督教节日，复活节前的星期五）

'good ,guy (**good guys**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to the good characters in a film or story as the **good guys**. You can also refer to the **good guys** in a situation in real life.（电影、故事中的或实际生活中的）正面人物，好人【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *There was a fine line between the good guys and the bad guys.* 正面人物与反面人物之间只有一线之隔。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **goodies**

,good-'humoured

in AM, use 美国英语用 **good-humored**

ADJ A **good-humoured** person or atmosphere is pleasant and cheerful. 心情舒畅的；愉快的 ❑ *Charles was brave and remarkably good-humoured.* 查尔斯很勇敢而且脾气也特别好。❑ *It was a good humoured conference.* 这是一次气氛非常融洽的大会。

goodie /'gʊdi/ → see **goody**

,good-'looking (**better-looking, best-looking**) ADJ Someone who is **good-looking** has an attractive face. 漂亮的；好看的 ❑ *Cassandra noticed him because he was good-looking.* 卡桑德拉注意到他是因为他长得帅气。❑ *...a good-looking woman.* 漂亮女人

good|ly /'gʊdli/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **goodly** amount or part of something is a fairly large amount or part of it, often more than was expected. 相当大的；相当多的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Laski spent a goodly part of his lecturing life in American universities.* 拉斯基的教学生涯有一大部分是在美国的大学度过的。

,good 'morn|ing CONVENTION You say **'Good morning'** when you are greeting someone in the morning.（问候用语）上午好，早上好【FORMAL, FORMULAE 正式，惯用语】

,good-'natured ADJ A **good-natured** person or animal is naturally friendly and does not get angry easily.（人）性情温和的，友善的；（动物）温驯的 ❑ *He was good natured about it, he didn't fuss.* 他在这件事情上态度友善，没有大吵大闹。

good|ness /'gʊdnəs/ 1 EXCLAM People sometimes say **'goodness'** or **'my goodness'** to express surprise.（表示惊讶）天哪，啊呀【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Goodness, I wonder if he knows.* 天哪，不晓得他是否知道。❑ *My goodness, he's earned millions in his career.* 我的天哪，他干那一行已挣了好几百万了。2 **for goodness sake** → see **sake** 3 **thank goodness** → see **thank** 4 N-UNCOUNT **Goodness** is the quality of being kind, helpful, and honest. 善良；美德 ❑ *He retains a faith in human goodness.* 他依然相信人是善良的。

good|night /,gʊd'naɪt/ also **good night** 1 CONVENTION You say **'Goodnight'** to someone late in the evening before one of you goes home or goes to sleep.（晚上分别或睡觉前的道别语）晚安【FORMULAE 惯用语】2 PHRASE If you **say goodnight to** someone or **kiss** them **goodnight**, you say something such as 'Goodnight' to them or kiss them before one of you goes home or goes to sleep.（晚上分别或睡觉前）道晚安 / 吻别道晚安 ❑ *Eleanor went upstairs to say goodnight to the children.* 埃莉诺上楼去跟孩子们道晚安。❑ *Both men rose to their feet and kissed her goodnight.* 两个男人都站起来与她吻别道晚安。❑ *...a goodnight kiss.* 晚安之吻

goods ↔ /gʊdz/ 1 N-PLURAL **Goods** are things that are made to be sold. 货物；商品 ❑ *Money can be exchanged for goods or services.* 钱可以用来换取商品或服务。❑ *...a wide range of consumer goods.* 种类繁多的消费品 2 N-PLURAL Your **goods** are the things that you own and that can be moved. 私人财产；动产 ❑ *All his worldly goods were packed into a neat checked carrier bag.* 他的所有家当都装在一个干净整洁的方格图案手提袋里。❑ *You can give your unwanted goods to charity.* 你可以把不要的物品捐赠给慈善机构。

→ see **economics**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *goods* with:

V. **buy** goods 购买商品，**sell** goods 销售商品，**transport** goods 运输商品 1
N. **consumer** goods 消费品，**delivery of** goods 货物的运输，**exchange of** goods 商品的交易，**variety of** goods 各式各样的商品 1
ADJ. **sporting** goods 体育用品，**stolen** goods 赃物 1

'goods train (**goods trains**) N-COUNT A **goods train** is a train that transports goods and not people. 货运列车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **freight train**

,good-'tempered ADJ A **good-tempered** person or animal is naturally friendly and pleasant and does not easily get angry or upset.（人）生性温和的，脾气好的；（动物）温驯的 ❑ *He was a happy, good-tempered child.* 他是个快乐而和善的孩子。❑ *...a horse which is quiet and good tempered.* 安静而温顺的马

good|will /,gʊd'wɪl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Goodwill** is a friendly or helpful attitude towards other people, countries, or organizations. 友善；善意；亲善 ❑ *I invited them to dinner, a gesture of goodwill.* 我请他们来吃饭，以示友好。❑ *They depend on the goodwill of visitors to pick up rubbish.* 他们指望游客会出于善意把垃圾捡起来。2 N-UNCOUNT The **goodwill** of a business is something such as its good reputation, which increases the value of the business. 信誉；商誉【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We do not want to lose the goodwill built up over 175 years.* 我们不想让 175 年来树立的良好信誉毁于一旦。

goody /'gʊdi/ (**goodies**) also **goodie** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to pleasant, exciting, or attractive things as **goodies**. 好东西；诱人的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a little bag of goodies.* 一小袋好东西 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to the heroes or the morally good characters in a film or story as the

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goodies. You can also refer to the **goodies** in a situation in real life.（电影、小说或现实生活中的）正面人物，好人【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...the thriller, a genre which depends on goodies and baddies.* 惊悚小说，一种基于正面和反面人物之间矛盾冲突的文学体裁

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **good guys**

'goody bag (**goody bags**) N-COUNT A **goody bag** is a bag of little gifts, often given away by manufacturers in order to encourage people to try their products.（厂家免费赠送的）礼包【INFORMAL 非正式】

'goody-goody (**goody-goodies**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **goody-goody**, you mean they behave extremely well in order to please people in authority. 精于讨好卖乖的人；马屁精【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

goo|ey /'gu:i/ (**gooier, gooiest**) ADJ If you describe a food or other substance as **gooey**, you mean that it is very soft and sticky. 软而黏的；黏糊糊的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a lovely, gooey, sticky mess.* 松软香糯的一团

goof /gu:f/ (**goofs, goofing, goofed**) 1 VERB If you **goof** or **goof up**, you make a silly mistake. 犯愚蠢的错误【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *We goofed last week at the end of our interview with singer Annie Ross.* 上周我们采访歌手安妮·罗斯，临结束时犯了个愚蠢的错误。[Also v adv] •N-COUNT **Goof** is also a noun. ❑ *But was it, in fact, a hideous goof?* 但事实上这是否是个弥天大错？ 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **goof**, you think they are silly. 傻瓜；笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I could write for TV as well as any of those goofs.* 我写的电视剧本肯定一点儿不比那帮笨蛋写得差。

goofy /'gu:fi/ (**goofier, goofiest**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **goofy**, you think they are rather silly or ridiculous. 愚蠢的；可笑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a goofy smile.* 傻笑

goog|ly /'gu:gli/ (**googlies**) N-COUNT When a cricketer bowls a **googly**, he or she spins the ball and makes it bounce in a different direction from the direction that the batsman is expecting.（板球投手投出的）变向曲线球

goon /gu:n/ (**goons**) 1 N-COUNT A **goon** is a person who is paid to hurt or threaten people.（受雇的）暴徒，打手【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *He and the other goon began to beat me up.* 他和另外一个暴徒开始毒打我。 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **goon**, you think they behave in a silly way. 傻子；蠢人【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

goose /gu:s/ (**geese**) 1 N-COUNT A **goose** is a large bird that has a long neck and webbed feet. Geese are often farmed for their meat. 鹅 2 N-UNCOUNT **Goose** is the meat from a goose that has been cooked. 鹅肉 ❑ *...roast goose.* 烤鹅 3 → see also **wild goose chase**

goose|berry /'guzbəri, AM 美 'gu:sberi/ (**gooseberries**) N-COUNT A **gooseberry** is a small green fruit that has a sharp taste and is covered with tiny hairs. 醋栗

'goose bumps N-PLURAL If you get **goose bumps**, the hairs on your skin stand up so that it is covered with tiny bumps. You get goose bumps when you are cold, frightened, or excited. 鸡皮疙瘩

'goose pim|ples N-PLURAL **Goose pimples** are the same as **goose bumps**. 同 goose bumps

'goose-,step (**goose-steps, goose-stepping, goose-stepped**) VERB When soldiers **goose-step**, they lift their legs high and do not bend their knees as they march. 正步走；踢正步 ❑ [v] *... photos of soldiers goose-stepping beside fearsome missiles.* 士兵在令人震慑的导弹旁边正步走的照片

go|pher /'gəufə^r/ (**gophers**) 1 N-COUNT A **gopher** is a small animal which looks a bit like a rat and lives in holes in the ground. Gophers are found in Canada and the USA. 囊地鼠，囊鼠（见于加拿大和美国） 2 N-PROPER; N-COUNT In computing, **Gopher** is a program that collects information for you from many databases across the Internet. Gopher 程序，地鼠程序（用于在因特网上的众多数据库中收集信息）

gore /gɔ:^{r}/ (**gores, goring, gored**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is gored** by an animal, they are badly wounded by its horns or tusks.（动物用角或长牙）顶伤，戳伤 ❑ [be v-ed] *Carruthers had been gored by a rhinoceros.* 卡拉瑟斯被犀牛顶伤了。 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *He was gored to death in front of his family.* 他在家人眼前被野兽活生生地戳死了。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Gore** is blood from a wound that has become thick. 凝固的血；血块 ❑ *There were pools of blood and gore on the pavement.* 人行道上有一摊摊血和血块。

gorge /gɔ:^{r}dʒ/ (**gorges, gorging, gorged**) 1 N-COUNT A **gorge** is a deep, narrow valley with very steep sides, usually where a river passes through mountains or an area of hard rock. 峡；峡谷 2 VERB If you **gorge on** something or **gorge yourself on** it, you eat lots of it in a very greedy way. 贪婪地吃；狼吞虎咽 ❑ [v +on] *I could spend each day gorging on chocolate.* 我每天吃巧克力都吃不够。 ❑ [v pron-refl +on] *...teenagers gorging themselves on ice-cream sundaes.* 大口吃着圣代冰激凌的青少年 [Also v]

gor|geous /'gɔ:^{r}dʒəs/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **gorgeous**, you mean that it gives you a lot of pleasure or is very attractive. 令人愉快的；美丽动人的；引人入胜的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...gorgeous mountain scenery.* 秀丽的山间景色 ❑ *It's a gorgeous day.* 今天过得很愉快。 ❑ *Some of the Renaissance buildings are gorgeous.* 一些文艺复兴时期的建筑美得令人惊叹。•**gor|geous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *She has a gorgeously warm speaking voice.* 她的嗓音温婉动听。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **gorgeous**, you mean that you find them very sexually attractive. 性感的；漂亮的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The cosmetics industry uses gorgeous women to sell its skincare products.* 化妆品行业常找一些性感美女来推销护肤产品。 ❑ *All the girls in my house are mad about Ryan, they think he's gorgeous.* 跟我同住的女孩都对瑞安很痴迷，她们觉得他非常性感。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe things such as clothes and colours as **gorgeous**, you mean they are bright, rich, and impressive.（衣服、颜色等）绚丽的，华丽的 ❑ *...a red-haired man in the gorgeous uniform of a Marshal of the Empire.* 身着华丽的帝国元帅制服的红发男子 •**gor|geous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...gorgeously embroidered clothing.* 华丽的刺绣服装

go|ril|la /gə'rɪlə/ (**gorillas**) N-COUNT A **gorilla** is a very large ape. It has long arms, black fur, and a black face. 大猩猩

→ see **primate**

gorm|less /'gɔ:^{r}mləs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **gormless**, you think that they are stupid because they do not understand things very well. 迟钝的；没头脑的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

gorse /gɔ:^{r}s/ N-UNCOUNT **Gorse** is a dark green bush that grows in Europe. It has small yellow flowers and sharp prickles. 荆豆（一种欧洲灌木）

gory /'gɔ:ri/ (**gorier, goriest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gory** situations involve people being injured or dying in a horrible way. 血淋淋的；令人毛骨悚然的；骇人听闻的 ❑ *...the gory details of Mayan human sacrifices.* 玛雅人使用活人祭祀的骇人听闻的细节 ❑ *...the gory death scenes.* 血腥的死亡现场

gosh /gɒʃ/ EXCLAM Some people say '**Gosh**' when they are surprised.（表示吃惊）天哪，哎呀【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Gosh, there's a lot of noise.* 天哪，这么吵。

gos|ling /'gɒzlɪŋ/ (**goslings**) N-COUNT A **gosling** is a baby goose. 小鹅；幼鹅

,go-'slow (**go-slows**) N-COUNT A **go-slow** is a protest by workers in which they deliberately work slowly in order to cause problems for their employers. 怠工【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slowdown**

gos|pel /'gɒsp^{ə}l/ (**gospels**) 1 N-COUNT In the New Testament of the Bible, the **Gospels** are the four books which describe the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. 福音书（《圣经·新约》中记录耶稣基督生平和教义的四卷书） ❑ *...the parable in St Matthew's Gospel.* 《马太福音》中的寓言故事 ❑ *...an illustrated and illuminated manuscript of the four gospels.* 配有插图、装饰华美的四福音书手抄本 2 N-SING In the Christian religion, **the gospel** refers to the message and teachings of Jesus Christ, as explained in the New

Testament. 福音(《圣经·新约》中阐释的耶稣基督的启示和教义) ❑ *I didn't shirk my duties. I visited the sick and I preached the gospel.* 我没有逃避职责，我探望病人，也宣讲福音。 3 N-COUNT You can use **gospel** to refer to a particular way of thinking that a person or group believes in very strongly and that they try to persuade others to accept. 教义；信条 ❑ *...the gospel according to my mom.* 我妈妈的为人准则 4 N-UNCOUNT **Gospel** or **gospel music** is a style of religious music that uses strong rhythms and vocal harmony. It is especially popular among black Christians in the southern United States of America. 福音音乐(尤流行于美国南部黑人基督徒中) ❑ *I had to go to church, so I grew up singing gospel.* 我小时候要去教堂做礼拜，因此我是唱着福音歌长大的。 ❑ *The group perform variations on soul and gospel music.* 这个乐队演奏灵歌和福音音乐的变奏曲。 5 N-UNCOUNT [usu *as* N] If you take something **as gospel**, or **as gospel truth**, you believe that it is completely true. 绝对真理 ❑ *The results were not to be taken as gospel.* 这些结果不一定就是正确的。 ❑ *He wouldn't say this if it weren't the gospel truth.* 要不是对此深信不疑，他不会说这样的话。

gos|sa|mer /'gɒsəmə^r/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **gossamer** to indicate that something is very light, thin, or delicate. 蛛丝般的；轻薄的；纤细的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *...the daring gossamer dresses of sheer black lace.* 设计大胆的黑色透明蕾丝薄纱裙

gos|sip /'gɒsɪp/ (**gossips, gossiping, gossiped**) 1 N-VAR **Gossip** is informal conversation, often about other people's private affairs. 流言蜚语；小道消息；闲话 ❑ *There has been much gossip about the possible reasons for his absence.* 关于他缺席的原因有很多传言。 ❑ *Don't you like a good gossip?* 你不想好好地八卦一下吗？ 2 VERB If you **gossip with** someone, you talk informally, especially about other people or local events. You can also say that two people **gossip**. 闲聊；说长道短 ❑ [v] *We spoke, debated, gossiped into the night.* 我们交谈着，争论着，闲聊着，一直持续到晚上。 ❑ [v *+with*] *Eva gossiped with Sarah.* 伊娃与萨拉在闲聊。 ❑ [v] *Mrs Lilywhite never gossiped.* 利利怀特夫人从来不说长道短。 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **gossip**, you mean that they enjoy talking informally to people about the private affairs of others. 爱说长道短的人 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *He was a vicious gossip.* 他总是喜欢说别人的坏话。

'gos|sip col|umn (**gossip columns**) N-COUNT A **gossip column** is a part of a newspaper or magazine where the activities and private lives of famous people are discussed. (报纸、杂志的)八卦专栏，花边新闻专栏 ❑ *The jet-setting couple made frequent appearances in the gossip columns.* 这对富豪夫妇经常出现在八卦专栏上。 •**gos|sip col|umn|ist** (**gossip columnists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a Hollywood gossip columnist.* 好莱坞花边新闻专栏作家

gos|sipy /'gɒsɪpi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a book or account as **gossipy**, you mean it is informal and full of interesting but often unimportant news or information about people. (书等)记述轶事的，野史的，闲谈的 ❑ *...a chatty, gossipy account of Forster's life.* 对福斯特生平轶事的漫谈式的记述 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **gossipy**, you are critical of them because they talk about other people's private lives a great deal. 喜欢说长道短的；爱议论是非的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *...gossipy old women.* 喜欢说长道短的老妇人

got ⇸ /gɒt/ 1 **Got** is the past tense and past participle of **get**. 2 PHRASE You use **have got** to say that someone has a particular thing, or to mention a quality or characteristic that someone or something has. In informal American English, people sometimes just use 'got'. 拥有，具有(美国英语的非正式语体中有时用 got) [SPOKEN 口语] ❑ *I've got a coat just like this.* 我有一件衣服同这件一模一样。 ❑ *She hasn't got a work permit.* 她还没有拿到工作许可证。 ❑ *Have you got any ideas?* 你有什么主意吗？ ❑ *Every city's got its good and bad points.* 每一座城市都有自身的优劣。 ❑ *After a pause he asked, 'You got any identification?'* 稍稍停顿了一下，他问道，"你有任何身份证明吗？" 3 PHRASE You use **have got to** when you are saying that something is necessary or must happen in the way stated. In informal American English, the 'have' is sometimes omitted. 必须，不得不(美国英语的非正式语体中 have 有时可省略) [SPOKEN 口语] ❑ *I'm not happy with the situation, but I've just got to accept it.* 我对这一局面并不满意，但又不得不接受。 ❑ *There has got to be a degree of flexibility.* 得有一定的灵活性才行。 ❑ *See, you got to work very hard.* 瞧，你必须非常努力地工作才行。 4 PHRASE People sometimes use **have got to** in order to emphasize that they are certain that something is true, because of the facts or circumstances involved. In informal American English, the 'have' is sometimes omitted. 必定(强调某事的真实性，在美国英语的非正式语体中 have 有时可省略) [SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调] ❑ *We'll do what we got to do.* 我们该做的一定会做到。

gotcha /'gɒtʃə/ EXCLAM **Gotcha** is used in written English to represent the words 'got you' when they are pronounced informally. (got you 的非规范发音的书写形式) ❑ *'Gotcha, didn't I?'* "被我逮到了，是不是？"

Goth|ic /'gɒθɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gothic** architecture and religious art was produced in the Middle Ages. Its features include tall pillars, high curved ceilings, and pointed arches. (建筑等)哥特式的，哥特风格的 ❑ *...a vast, lofty Gothic cathedral.* 宏伟高耸的哥特式教堂 ❑ *...Gothic stained glass windows.* 哥特式彩色玻璃窗 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] In **Gothic** stories, strange, mysterious adventures happen in dark and lonely places such as graveyards and old castles. (小说)哥特派的(描写怪诞、神秘的恐怖故事) ❑ *This novel is not science fiction, nor is it Gothic horror.* 这本小说既不是科幻小说，也不是哥特派恐怖小说。

got|ta /'gɒtə/ **Gotta** is used in written English to represent the words 'got to' when they are pronounced informally, with the meaning 'have to' or 'must'. 必须，不得不(got to 的非规范发音书写形式) ❑ *Prices are high and our kids gotta eat.* 物价很高，而我们的孩子还得吃饭。

got|ten /'gɒt^{ə}n/ **Gotten** is the past participle of **get** in American English. (美国英语中 get 的过去分词) → see also **ill-gotten gains**

gouge /gaʊdʒ/ (**gouges, gouging, gouged**) VERB If you **gouge** something, you make a hole or a long cut in it, usually with a pointed object. 凿；挖 ❑ [v n prep] *He gouged her cheek with a screwdriver.* 他用螺丝刀戳她的脸颊。

▶**gouge out** PHRASAL VERB To **gouge out** a piece or part of something means to cut, dig, or force it from the surrounding surface. You can also **gouge out** a hole in the ground. 凿出；挖出 ❑ [v n P] *He has accused her of threatening to gouge his eyes out.* 他指控她曾威胁要把他的眼睛挖掉。 ❑ [v P n] *...stripping off the soil and gouging out gold or iron ore.* 刮掉泥土，挖出黄金或铁矿石

gourd /gʊə^{r}d, gɔː^{r}d/ (**gourds**) 1 N-COUNT A **gourd** is a large round fruit with a hard skin. You can also use **gourd** to refer to the plant on which this fruit grows. 葫芦；葫芦科植物 2 N-COUNT A **gourd** is a container made from the hard dry skin of a gourd fruit. Gourds are often used to carry water or for decoration. 葫芦容器

gour|mand /'gʊə^{r}mɒnd/ (**gourmands**) N-COUNT A **gourmand** is a person who enjoys eating and drinking in large amounts. 喜欢吃喝的人；贪吃的人；大肚汉 [FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬] ❑ *The food here satisfies gourmands rather than gourmets.* 这里的食物可以管饱却不讲究品质。

gour|met /'gʊə^{r}meɪ/ (**gourmets**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Gourmet** food is nicer or more unusual or sophisticated than ordinary food, and is often more expensive. 珍馐的；美味佳肴的 ❑ *Flavored coffee is sold at gourmet food stores and coffee shops.* 花式咖啡可在美食店和咖啡店买到。 ❑ *The couple share a love of gourmet cooking.* 这夫妇俩都有烹饪美食的嗜好。 ❑ *...a gourmet dinner.* 美味大餐 2 N-COUNT A **gourmet** is someone who enjoys good food, and who knows a lot about food and wine. 美食家；讲究饮食的人

gout /gaʊt/ N-UNCOUNT **Gout** is a disease which causes people's joints to swell painfully, especially in their toes. (尤指发生在脚趾的)痛风

Gov. (**Govs**) N-TITLE **Gov.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **governor**. ❑ *...Gov. Thomas Kean of New Jersey.* 新泽西州州长托马斯·基恩

gov|ern ⇸ /'gʌvə^{r}n/ (**governs, governing, governed**) 1 VERB To **govern** a place such as a country, or its people, means to be officially in charge of the place, and to have responsibility

G

Word Web 话题词汇 GPS 全球定位系统

The **global positioning system** is a **satellite navigation system**. It determines exact locations on the surface of the earth. The system uses 24 **satellites**. They **orbit** the earth at an altitude of about 19,000 kilometres. At least four of the satellites can be contacted anytime from anywhere on the earth's surface. Using three or four **reference points** from the satellites, the GPS determines its exact **location**. GPS also provides extremely accurate **time references** for any location on Earth. Ground stations monitor the satellites to ensure their **atomic clocks** are synchronized.

全球定位系统（GPS）是一个卫星导航系统，能够对地球表面进行精准定位。该系统由 24 颗卫星组成，这些卫星在距离地面约 19,000 千米的高度环绕地球运行。任何时间在地球表面的任何地方，至少能够联络上四颗卫星。GPS 利用采自卫星的三到四个参照点，测定这个地方的精确位置。GPS 还为地球上任何地点提供极其精确的时间参照。地面站监控卫星，确保卫星原子钟的同步。

for making laws, managing the economy, and controlling public services. 统治；治理 ❑ [v n] *They go to the polls on Friday to choose the people they want to govern their country.* 星期五，他们去投票站投票选举他们想要的国家管理者。❑ [be v-ed] *Their citizens are very thankful they are not governed by a dictator.* 他们的公民十分庆幸没有受独裁者的统治。2 VERB If a situation or activity **is governed by** a particular factor, rule, or force, it is controlled by that factor, rule, or force. 支配；控制；影响 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *Marine insurance is governed by a strict series of rules and regulations.* 海上保险受到一系列法律法规的严格限制。❑ [v n] *The government has altered the rules governing eligibility for unemployment benefit.* 政府已经修改了有关领取失业救济金资格的规章制度。

Thesaurus 同类词 *govern* Also look up:

V. administer, command, control, direct, guide, head up, lead, manage, reign, rule 1

gov|ern|ance /ˈgʌvəˈnəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **governance** of a country is the way in which it is governed.（国家的）统治方式，管理方法【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They believe that a fundamental change in the governance of Britain is the key to all other necessary changes.* 他们认为从根本上改变英国的治国方式是促成其他所有必要变革的关键所在。2 N-UNCOUNT The **governance** of a company or organization is the way in which it is managed.（公司、机构等的）管理方法【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a dramatic move away from the traditional view of governance in American education.* 在美国教育管理方式的传统观念上作出的巨大转变

gov|er|ness /ˈgʌvəˈnes/ (**governesses**) N-COUNT A **governess** is a woman who is employed by a family to live with them and educate their children. 家庭女教师

gov|ern|ing /ˈgʌvəˈnɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **governing** body or organization is one which controls a particular activity. 统治的；管理的；控制的 ❑ *The league became the governing body for amateur fencing in the U.S.* 该联合会成了美国业余击剑运动的管理机构。

gov|ern|ment ♦♦◇ /ˈgʌvəˈnmənt/ (**governments**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **government** of a country is the group of people who are responsible for governing it. 政府；内阁 ❑ *The Government has insisted that confidence is needed before the economy can improve.* 政府坚持认为只有坚定信心经济才会有起色。❑ *...democratic governments in countries like Britain and the U.S.* 英美等国的民主政府 ❑ *...fighting between government forces and left-wing rebels.* 政府军和左翼叛乱分子之间的战斗 2 N-UNCOUNT **Government** consists of the activities, methods, and principles involved in governing a country or other political unit.（国家等的）治理，管理，执政 ❑ *The first four years of government were completely disastrous.* 政府前 4 年的执政彻底失败。❑ *...our system of government.* 我们的政府体制

→ see **country**

gov|ern|men|tal /ˌgʌvəˈnˈmentᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Governmental** means relating to a particular government, or to the practice of governing a country. 政府的；执政的；统治的 ❑ *...a governmental agency for providing financial aid to developing countries.* 为发展中国家提供资金援助的政府机构

gov|er|nor ♦♦◇ /ˈgʌvəˈnəˈ/ (**governors**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In some systems of government, a **governor** is a person who is in charge of the political administration of a region or state. 州长；省长；总督 ❑ [+of] *He was governor of the province in the late 1970s.* 他在 20 世纪 70 年代末担任该省的省长。❑ *Governor William Livingston addressed the New Jersey Assembly.* 威廉·利文斯顿州长在新泽西州议会上发表了演说。2 N-COUNT A **governor** is a member of a committee which controls an organization such as a school or a hospital.（学校、医院等的）董事，理事 ❑ *Governors are using the increased powers given to them to act against incompetent headteachers.* 董事们运用赋予他们的更大权力与不称职的校长对抗。❑ *...the chairman of the BBC board of governors.* 英国广播公司董事会主席 3 N-COUNT In some British institutions, the **governor** is the most senior official, who is in charge of the institution.（英国一些机构的）主管，总裁 ❑ *The incident was reported to the prison governor.* 这件事已汇报给监狱长。

ˌGovernor-ˈGeneral (**Governors-General**) N-COUNT A **Governor-General** is a person who is sent to a former British colony as the chief representative of Britain.（旧时派往英属殖民地的）总督【BRIT 英】❑ *...the former Governor-General of New Zealand.* 新西兰前总督

gov|er|nor|ship /ˈgʌvnəˈʃɪp/ (**governorships**) N-COUNT The **governorship** of a particular country or state is the position of being its governor. **Governorship** is also used to refer to the period of time a particular person spends being the governor of a country or state. 州长职位；州长任期 ❑ *The governorship went to a Democrat, Mrs Anne Richards.* 民主党人安妮·理查兹夫人当选为州长。

govt **govt** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**government**.

gown /gaʊn/ (**gowns**) 1 N-COUNT A **gown** is a dress, usually a long dress, which women wear on formal occasions. 女裙；女式礼服；女式长服 ❑ *The new ball gown was a great success.* 这种新款舞会礼服很畅销。❑ *...wedding gowns.* 结婚礼服 2 N-COUNT A **gown** is a loose black garment worn on formal occasions by people such as lawyers and academics.（律师、学者等在正式场合穿的）礼袍，长袍 ❑ *...an old headmaster in a flowing black gown.* 身着宽松黑礼袍的老校长

GP ♦◇◇ /ˌdʒiː ˈpiː/ (**GPs**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **GP** is a doctor who does not specialize in any particular area of medicine, but who has a medical practice in which he or she treats all types of illness. **GP** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'general practitioner'. 全科医生；普通医生 ❑ *Her husband called their local GP.* 她丈夫给当地的全科医生打了电话。

GPS /ˌdʒiː piː ˈes/ (**GPSs**) N-COUNT **GPS** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**global positioning system**. ❑ *GPS operates best near the equator.* 全球定位系统在赤道附近性能最好。❑ *...a GPS receiver.* 全球定位系统接收器

→ see Word Web:**GPS**

→ see **navigation**

grab ♦◇◇ /græb/ (**grabs, grabbing, grabbed**) 1 VERB If you **grab** something, you take it or pick it up suddenly and roughly. 抓住；攫取 ❑ [v n] *I managed to grab her hand.* 我抓住了她的手。❑ [v n +by/round] *I grabbed him by the neck.* 我掐住他的脖子。2 VERB If you **grab at** something, you try to grab it.（试图）抓住，夺取 ❑ [v +at] *He was clumsily trying to grab at Alfred's arms.* 他笨手笨脚地想抓住艾尔弗雷德的手臂。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Grab** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *I made a grab for the knife.* 我试图抓住那把刀。❑ [+at] *Mr Penrose made a grab at his collar.* 彭罗斯先生试图揪住他的衣领。3 VERB If you **grab** someone who is walking past, you succeed in getting their attention. 引起…的注意；吸引【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Grab that waiter, Mary Ann.* 玛丽·安，叫那位侍者过来。4 VERB If you **grab** someone's attention, you do something in order to

make them notice you. 吸引（某人的注意）❑ [v n] *I jumped on the wall to grab the attention of the crowd.* 为了吸引那群人的注意，我纵身跃上墙头。 5 VERB If you **grab** something such as food, drink, or sleep, you manage to get some quickly. （匆忙地）拿，取；抓紧（吃、喝、睡等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Grab a beer.* 拿瓶啤酒来。 6 VERB If you **grab** something such as a chance or opportunity, or **grab at** it, you take advantage of it eagerly. 抓住（机会等）❑ [v n] *She grabbed the chance of a job interview.* 她抓住了一次求职面试的机会。❑ [v +at] *He grabbed at the opportunity to buy his castle.* 他抓住机会买下了他的城堡。 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **grab for** something such as power or fame is an attempt to gain it. 攫取；争取；赚取 ❑ [+for] *...a grab for personal power.* 对个人权力的巧取豪夺 8 → see also **smash-and-grab** 9 to **grab hold of** → see **hold** 10 PHRASE If something is **up for grabs**, it is available to anyone who is interested. 供人竞购的；供争夺的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The famous Ritz hotel is up for grabs for £100m.* 著名的里兹饭店开价 1 亿英镑供各方竞购。

Thesaurus 同类词 *grab* Also look up:

V. capture, catch, seize, snap up; (*ant.*) release 1

grab bag (**grab bags**) 1 N-COUNT A **grab bag** is a game in which you take a prize out of a container full of hidden prizes. 摸彩游戏【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lucky dip**

2 N-COUNT A **grab bag of** things, ideas, or people is a varied group of them. （各种人或事物的）混杂，聚合 ❑ [+of] *...a fascinating grab bag of documents about the life of Liszt.* 关于李斯特生平的各种令人着迷的文献资料

grace /greɪs/ (**graces, gracing, graced**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone moves with **grace**, they move in a smooth, controlled, and attractive way. 优美；优雅 ❑ *He moved with the grace of a trained boxer.* 他的动作带着一种训练有素的拳击手的风采。 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone behaves with **grace**, they behave in a pleasant, polite, and dignified way, even when they are upset or being treated unfairly. 修养；涵养 ❑ *The new King seemed to be carrying out his duties with grace and due decorum.* 新国王在履行职责时看起来举止得体，沉稳持重。 3 N-PLURAL [oft adj n] The **graces** are the ways of behaving and doing things which are considered polite and well-mannered. 风度；体面 ❑ *She didn't fit in and she had few social graces.* 她适应不了，而且她对社交礼仪所知甚少。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Grace** is used in expressions such as **a day's grace** and **a month's grace** to say that you are allowed that amount of extra time before you have to finish something. 宽限期；延缓期 ❑ *She wanted a couple of days' grace to get the maisonette cleaned before she moved in.* 她想延缓几天，等到把这套复式公寓清理干净后再搬进去。❑ *We have only a few hours' grace before the soldiers come.* 士兵到来之前我们只剩下几个小时了。 5 VERB If you say that something **graces** a place or a person, you mean that it makes them more attractive. 为…增色；使更加美丽【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He went to the beautiful old Welsh dresser that graced this homely room.* 他走到为这间舒适的房间增色不少的漂亮的旧威尔士碗橱前。❑ [be V-ed +with/by] *Her shoulders were graced with mink and her fingers sparkled with diamonds.* 肩上披着的貂皮衬托得她更加优雅，手上的钻戒则光彩夺目。 6 N-UNCOUNT In Christianity and some other religions, **grace** is the kindness that God shows to people because he loves them. （上帝的）恩宠，恩典 ❑ [+of] *It was only by the grace of God that no one died.* 承蒙上帝保佑才无人死亡。 7 N-VAR When someone says **grace** before or after a meal, they say a prayer in which they thank God for the food and ask Him to bless it. （饭前或饭后的）谢恩祷告 ❑ *Leo, will you say grace?* 利奥，你来做饭前祷告吧？ 8 N-COUNT; N-PROPER You use expressions such as **Your Grace** and **His Grace** when you are addressing or referring to a duke, duchess, or archbishop. （对公爵、公爵夫人或大主教的尊称）大人，阁下，夫人 ❑ *Your Grace, I have a great favour to ask of you.* 大人，我想请您施以大惠。 9 → see also **coup de grace, saving grace** 10 PHRASE If someone **falls from grace**, they suddenly stop being successful or popular. 突然失利；过气；受冷落【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】❑ *All went well at first, and I was in high favour, but presently I fell from grace.* 我最初一帆风顺，备受器重，但现在却失宠了。 11 PHRASE If someone **has the** good **grace to** do something, they are polite enough or honest enough to do it. 通情达理地做；坦诚地做；知趣地做【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He did not even have the grace to apologise.* 他甚至连一个道歉都没有。❑ *Many of us do stupid things in our youth, but we should have the good grace to admit them.* 我们很多人在年轻的时候都会干些糊涂事，但是，我们应该大大方方地承认。 12 PHRASE If you do something unpleasant **with good grace** or **with a good grace**, you do it cheerfully and without complaining. If you do something **with bad grace** or **with a bad grace**, you do it unwillingly and without enthusiasm. 情愿地 / 不情愿地；欣然地 / 不乐意地 ❑ *He accepted the decision with good grace, and wished me the very best of luck.* 他欣然接受这一决定并祝我好运。❑ *With appallingly bad grace I packed up and we drove north.* 我很不情愿地收拾好行囊，然后我们驱车向北开去。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *grace* with:

N. grace **of a dancer** 舞者的优雅 1
grace **of God** 上帝的恩典 6
ADJ. **good** graces 良好的风度，**social** graces 社交礼仪 3
V. **fall from** grace 失宠 10

Word Link 词根词缀 *grac* ≈ *pleasing* 令人高兴：*disgrace, grace, graceful*

grace|ful /'greɪsfʊl/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **graceful** moves in a smooth and controlled way which is attractive to watch. 优美的；优雅的 ❑ *His movements were so graceful they seemed effortless.* 他的动作优美自如，看起来毫不费劲。❑ *...graceful ballerinas.* 优雅的芭蕾舞女演员 •**grace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She stepped gracefully onto the stage.* 她步态优雅地走上舞台。 2 ADJ Something that is **graceful** is attractive because it has a pleasing shape or style. 优美的；动人的；雅致的 ❑ *His handwriting, from earliest young manhood, was flowing and graceful.* 他的字从小就写得流畅优美。 •**grace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *She loved the gracefully high ceiling, with its white-painted cornice.* 她很喜欢那个飞檐漆成白色的造型典雅的高天花板。 3 ADJ If a person's behaviour is **graceful**, it is polite, kind, and pleasant, especially in a difficult situation. 优雅的；得体的；有风度的 ❑ *Aubrey could think of no graceful way to escape Corbet's company.* 奥布里想不出有什么得体的办法能摆脱科比特。❑ *He was charming, cheerful, and graceful under pressure.* 他在重压之下依然开朗迷人，风度优雅。 •**grace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We managed to decline gracefully.* 我们设法婉拒了。

grace|less /'greɪsləs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **graceless** is unattractive and not at all interesting or charming. 不优美的；难看的；不吸引人的 ❑ *It was a massive, graceless house.* 这是一栋非常难看的大房子。 2 ADJ A **graceless** movement is clumsy and uncontrolled. （行动）笨拙的，难看的，不稳的 ❑ *...a graceless pirouette.* 笨拙的单脚尖旋转 •**grace|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He dropped gracelessly into a chair opposite her.* 他一屁股坐在她对面的椅子上，姿势非常不雅。 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **graceless**, you mean that their behaviour is impolite. 不懂礼貌的；粗鲁无礼的 ❑ *She couldn't stand his blunt, graceless manner.* 她无法忍受他的唐突和粗鲁。 •**grace|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The task fell to Mr Harris to deliver this bad news. It was gracelessly done.* 宣布这一坏消息的任务落到了哈里斯先生身上，结果他处理得很不妥当。

gra|cious /'greɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone, especially someone you think is superior to you, as **gracious**, you mean that they are very well-mannered and pleasant. （尤指自己的上级或长者）和蔼的，慈祥的，有礼貌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She is a lovely and gracious woman.* 她是个可爱又亲切的女人。 2 ADJ If you describe the behaviour of someone in a position of authority as **gracious**, you mean that they behave in a polite and considerate way. （当权者）彬彬有礼的，宽厚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She closed with a gracious speech of thanks.* 她最后彬彬有礼地致谢，结束了讲话。 •**gra|cious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Hospitality at the Presidential guest house was graciously declined.* 总统下榻的宾馆准备殷勤招待，但被婉言谢绝了。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **gracious** to describe the comfortable way of life of wealthy people. 富贵安逸的；舒适的 ❑ *He drove through the gracious suburbs with the swimming pools*

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and tennis courts. 他驾车穿过设有游泳池和网球场的舒适城郊住宅区。 ◼ EXCLAM Some people say **good gracious** or **goodness gracious** in order to express surprise or annoyance. (表示惊讶、不满)天哪，哎呀【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Good gracious, look at that specimen will you?* 哎呀，你快来瞧瞧那个标本！

grad /græd/ (**grads**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **grad** is a **graduate**. 同 graduate【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

gra|da|tion /grəˈdeɪʃ°n, AM 美 greɪ-/ (**gradations**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Gradations** are small differences or changes in things. 逐渐的变化；渐变【FORMAL 正式】❑ *But TV images require subtle gradations of light and shade.* 但是，电视影像要求有十分细微的光影变化。

grade ♦◇ /greɪd/ (**grades, grading, graded**) ◼ VERB If something **is graded**, its quality is judged, and it is often given a number or a name that indicates how good or bad it is. 将…分等级 ❑ [be V-ed] *Dust masks are graded according to the protection they offer.* 防尘口罩根据它们的防护效果分等级。❑ [V n] *South Point College does not grade the students' work.* 南点学院不对学生的作业评分。❑ [V-ing] *...a three-tier grading system.* 三等分级制 ◼ N-COUNT [oft adj N] The **grade** of a product is its quality, especially when this has been officially judged. (尤指正式评定的)等级，品级 ❑ *...a good grade of plywood.* 优等胶合板 ❑ *...a grade II listed building.* 列入二级文物保护的建筑 •COMB **Grade** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...weapons-grade plutonium.* 武器级钚 ❑ *...aviation fuel and high-grade oil.* 航空燃料和高级油 ◼ N-COUNT [oft adj N] Your **grade** in an examination or piece of written work is the mark you get, usually in the form of a letter or number, that indicates your level of achievement. (用数字或字母表示的)成绩，分数，评分等级 ❑ *What grade are you hoping to get?* 你希望得到什么样的成绩？ ❑ *There was a lot of pressure on you to obtain good grades.* 你背负了拿到高分的巨大压力。 ◼ N-COUNT Your **grade** in a company or organization is your level of importance or your rank. (职位的)级别，等级 ❑ *Staff turnover is particularly high among junior grades.* 基层职员的流动率特别高。 ◼ N-COUNT In the United States, a **grade** is a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age. When you are six years old you go into the first grade and you leave school after the twelfth grade. (美国学校的)年级 ❑ *Mr White teaches first grade in south Georgia.* 怀特先生在佐治亚州南部教一年级。 ◼ N-COUNT A **grade** is a slope. 斜坡【AM 美】❑ *She drove up a steep grade and then began the long descent into the desert.* 她开车上了一个陡坡，然后沿着长长的下坡路驶入沙漠。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **gradient**

◼ N-COUNT Someone's **grade** is their military rank. 军衔【AM 美】❑ *I was a naval officer, lieutenant junior grade.* 我是一名海军中尉军官。 ◼ PHRASE If someone **makes the grade**, they succeed, especially by reaching a particular standard. 成功；达到理想标准 ❑ *She had a strong desire to be a dancer but failed to make the grade.* 她非常渴望成为舞蹈演员，但却因为达不到标准而未能圆梦。

'grade cross|ing (**grade crossings**) N-COUNT A **grade crossing** is a place where a railway track crosses a road at the same level. (铁路与公路的)平面交叉处，平交道口【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **level crossing**

,grad|ed 'read|er (**graded readers**) N-COUNT A **graded reader** is a story which has been adapted for people learning to read or learning a foreign language. Graded readers avoid using difficult grammar and vocabulary. 分级读物

-grader /-greɪdəʳ/ (**-graders**) COMB **-grader** combines with words such as 'first' and 'second' to form nouns which refer to a child or young person who is in a particular grade in the American education system. (美国英语用法，用于 first, second 等词后构成名词)表示"…年级学生" ❑ *...a sixth-grader at the Latta School.* 拉塔学校的六年级学生

'grade ,school (**grade schools**) N-VAR [oft *in* N] In the United States, a **grade school** is the same as an **elementary school**. (美国)同 elementary school ❑ *I was just in grade school at the time, but I remember it perfectly.* 那时我还在上小学，但是我记得非常清楚。

gra|di|ent /ˈgreɪdɪənt/ (**gradients**) N-COUNT A **gradient** is a slope, or the degree to which the ground slopes. 斜坡；坡度；倾斜度【BRIT 英】❑ *...a gradient of 1 in 3.* 1 比 3 的倾斜度 ❑ *The courses are long and punishing, with steep gradients.* 这些赛道既长又有陡坡，极具挑战性。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **grade**

grad|ual /ˈgrædʒuəl/ ADJ A **gradual** change or process occurs in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly. 逐渐的；逐步的 ❑ *Losing weight is a slow, gradual process.* 减肥是一个缓慢而渐进的过程。 ❑ *You can expect her progress at school to be gradual rather than brilliant.* 你可以指望她在学习上循序渐进，但别指望她突飞猛进。

gradu|al|ly ♦◇ /ˈgrædʒuəli/ ADV [ADV with V] If something changes or is done **gradually**, it changes or is done in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly. 逐渐地；逐步地 ❑ *Electricity lines to 30,000 homes were gradually being restored yesterday.* 昨天，3 万户家庭逐渐恢复了供电。 ❑ *Gradually we learned to cope.* 我们逐渐学会了应对。

gradu|ate ♦◇ (**graduates, graduating, graduated**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈgrædʒuət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈgrædʒueɪt/. 名词读作 /ˈgrædʒuət/，动词读作 /ˈgrædʒueɪt/。

◼ N-COUNT In Britain, a **graduate** is a person who has successfully completed a degree at a university or college and has received a certificate that shows this. (英国的)大学毕业生，学士学位获得者 ❑ *In 1973, the first Open University graduates received their degrees.* 1973 年，第一批开放大学的毕业生获得了学位。 ❑ [+*in*] *...graduates in engineering.* 工程学学士 [Also +*from/of*] ◼ N-COUNT In the United States, a **graduate** is a student who has successfully completed a course at a high school, college, or university. (美国的)高中(或学院、大学)毕业生 ❑ *The top one-third of all high school graduates are entitled to an education at the California State University.* 高中毕业生当中排名前 1/3 的学生可以进入加利福尼亚州立大学深造。 ◼ VERB In Britain, when a student **graduates** from university, they have successfully completed a degree course. (英国)大学毕业 ❑ [V prep] *She graduated in English and Drama from Manchester University.* 她毕业于曼彻斯特大学的英语和戏剧专业。 [Also V] ◼ VERB In the United States, when a student **graduates**, they complete their studies successfully and leave their school or university. You can also say that a school or university **graduates** a student or students. (美国学生)从中学(或大学)毕业；(美国院校)授予…学位(或毕业文凭) ❑ [V prep] *When the boys graduated from high school, Ann moved to a small town in Vermont.* 当儿子们高中毕业后，安搬到佛蒙特州的一个小镇上居住。 ❑ [V n] *In 1986, American universities graduated a record number of students with degrees in computer science.* 1986 年，美国大学计算机科学专业的毕业人数创下了历史纪录。 [Also V] ◼ VERB If you **graduate from** one thing **to** another, you go from a less important job or position to a more important one. 晋升；升职；升级 ❑ [V +*to/from*] *From commercials she quickly graduated to television shows.* 她很快就从拍商业广告发展到拍电视节目。

→ see **graduation**

gradu|at|ed /ˈgrædʒueɪtɪd/ ◼ ADJ [ADJ n] **Graduated** means increasing by regular amounts or grades. 递增的；递进的 ❑ *The U.S. military wants to avoid the graduated escalation that marked the Vietnam War.* 美国军方希望避免出现类似于越南战争那样逐步升级的态势。 ◼ ADJ [ADJ n] **Graduated** jars are marked with lines and numbers which show particular measurements. (广口瓶等)标有刻度的 ❑ *...a graduated tube marked in millimetres.* 以毫米标注刻度的试管

'gradu|ate ,school (**graduate schools**) N-VAR In the United States, a **graduate school** is a department in a university or college where postgraduate students are taught. (美国)研究生院 ❑ *She was in graduate school, studying for a master's degree in social work.* 她在研究生院攻读社会福利工作专业硕士学位。

'gradu|ate ,stu|dent (**graduate students**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **graduate student** is a student with a first degree from a university who is studying or doing research at a more advanced level. 研究生【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **postgraduate**

gradua|tion /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃ°n/ (**graduations**) ◼ N-UNCOUNT **Graduation** is the successful completion of a course of study

Word Web 话题词汇 graduation 毕业典礼

University graduations are important **rites of passage**. This **ceremony** tells the world that the **student** is an accomplished scholar. At university, **graduates** receive different types of **degrees** depending on their subject and level of study. After three years of study, students earn a **Bachelor of Arts** or **Bachelor of Science degree**. A **Master of Arts** or **Master of Science** usually takes one or two more years. The **PhD**, or doctor of philosophy degree, may require several additional years. In addition, a PhD student must write a **thesis** and defend it in front of a group of **professors**.

大学毕业典礼是重要的人生成长仪式。典礼是在向全世界宣告，学生从此已成为学业有成的学者了。在大学里，依照所学专业和学业水平的不同，毕业生将获颁三种不同类型的学位。经过三年的学习之后，学生会获得文学士或理学士学位。文学硕士或理学硕士学位通常还要再学一到两年。哲学博士学位（PhD）可能需要数年的再深造。此外，哲学博士生必须撰写一篇论文，并在教授小组的面前通过答辩。

at a university, college, or school, for which you receive a degree or diploma. 毕业 ❑ *They asked what his plans were after graduation.* 他们问他毕业之后有何打算。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A **graduation** is a special ceremony at university, college, or school, at which degrees and diplomas are given to students who have successfully completed their studies. 毕业典礼 ❑ *...the graduation ceremony at Yale.* 耶鲁大学的毕业典礼 ❑ *At my brother's high school graduation the students recited a poem.* 在我弟弟的高中毕业典礼上，学生们朗诵了一首诗。 3 N-COUNT A **graduation** is a line or number on a container or measuring instrument which marks a particular measurement. 刻度线；刻度 ❑ *...medicine bottles with graduations on them.* 标有刻度线的药瓶

→ see Word Web:**graduation**

graffiti /grəˈfi:ti/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Graffiti** is words or pictures that are written or drawn in public places, for example on walls or posters. （公共场所的）乱涂乱画，涂鸦 ❑ *There's no vandalism, no graffiti, no rubbish left lying about.* 没有损害公共财物的行为，也没有涂鸦和随处丢弃的垃圾。

graft /grɑ:ft, græft/ (**grafts, grafting, grafted**) 1 N-COUNT A **graft** is a piece of healthy skin or bone, or a healthy organ, which is attached to a damaged part of your body by a medical operation in order to replace it. 移植的皮肤（或骨骼）；移植的器官 ❑ *I am having a skin graft on my arm soon.* 我马上就要接受手臂的皮肤移植手术。 2 VERB [usu passive] If a piece of healthy skin or bone or a healthy organ **is grafted onto** a damaged part of your body, it is attached to that part of your body by a medical operation. 将（皮肤等）移植到 ❑ [be V-ed +on/onto] *The top layer of skin has to be grafted onto the burns.* 必须将表层皮肤移植到烫伤处。 3 VERB If a part of one plant or tree **is grafted** onto another plant or tree, they are joined together so that they will become one plant or tree, often in order to produce a new variety. 嫁接 ❑ [be V-ed +on/onto] *Pear trees are grafted on quince rootstocks.* 梨树被嫁接到榅桲的根茎上。 4 VERB If you **graft** one idea or system **on to** another, you try to join one to the other. 将…接入（另一思想或制度） ❑ [V n +onto] *The Japanese tried to graft their own methods onto this different structure.* 日本人试图将自己的方法移植到这种不同的体制中。 5 N-UNCOUNT **Graft** means hard work. 劳累的工作；重活儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *His career has been one of hard graft.* 他从事的职业劳动强度很大。 6 N-UNCOUNT In politics, **graft** is used to refer to the activity of using power or authority to obtain money dishonestly. 贪污；受贿【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...another politician accused of graft.* 又一位被控贪污的政界人物

Grail /greɪl/ 1 N-PROPER **The Grail** or **the Holy Grail** is the cup that was used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. In medieval times, many people tried to find the Grail without success. （耶稣在最后的晚餐上所用的）圣杯 2 N-SING If you describe something as a **grail** or a **holy grail**, you mean that someone is trying very hard to obtain or achieve it. 渴望得到的东西；努力追求的目标 ❑ *The discovery is being hailed as The Holy Grail of astronomy.* 这一发现被誉为是圆了天文学界的一个梦想。

grain ♦∞ /greɪn/ (**grains**) 1 N-COUNT A **grain of** wheat, rice, or other cereal crop is a seed from it. 谷粒 ❑ [+of] *...a grain of wheat.* 一粒小麦 ❑ *...rice grains.* 米粒 2 N-VAR **Grain** is a cereal crop, especially wheat or corn, that has been harvested and is used for food or in trade. 谷物（尤指小麦或玉米） ❑ *...a bag of grain.* 一袋谷物 ❑ *...the best grains.* 优质谷物 3 N-COUNT A **grain of** something such as sand or salt is a tiny hard piece of it. 细粒；微粒；小颗粒 ❑ [+of] *...a grain of sand.* 一粒沙子 **•-grained** COMB ❑ *...coarse-grained salt.* 粗盐 4 N-SING A **grain of** a quality is a very small amount of it. 一点；些微 ❑ [+of] *There's more than a grain of truth in that.* 其中含有很深刻的道理。 5 N-SING **The grain** of a piece of wood is the direction of its fibres. You can also refer to the pattern of lines on the surface of the wood as **the grain**. （木材表面的）纹理，纹路 ❑ *Brush the paint generously over the wood in the direction of the grain.* 顺着木材的纹理刷上厚厚的一层漆。 **•-grained** COMB ❑ *...a hard, heavy, straight-grained wood.* 坚硬粗重、纹理笔直的木头 6 PHRASE If you say that an idea or action **goes against the grain**, you mean that it is very difficult for you to accept it or do it, because it conflicts with your previous ideas, beliefs, or principles. 违背本来的原则；与…格格不入 ❑ *Privatisation goes against the grain of their principle of opposition to private ownership of industry.* 私有化有悖于他们反对工业私有的原则。

→ see Word Web:**grain**

→ see **flower, rice**

'grain el|eva|tor (**grain elevators**) N-COUNT A **grain elevator** is a building in which grain such as corn is stored and which contains machinery for moving the grain. （备有谷物升运器的）谷仓，粮仓【AM 美】

grainy /'greɪni/ 1 ADJ A **grainy** photograph looks as if it is made up of lots of spots, which make the lines or shapes in it difficult to see. （照片）有颗粒的，模糊不清的 ❑ *...grainy black and white photos.* 模糊不清的黑白照片 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Grainy** means having a rough surface or texture, or containing small bits of something. （表面或质地）粗糙的；粒面的 ❑ *...the grainy tree trunk.* 粗糙的树干 ❑ *Do not use a grainy mustard.* 不要用有颗粒的芥末酱。

gram /græm/ (**grams**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **gramme**

N-COUNT A **gram** is a unit of weight. One thousand grams are equal to one kilogram. 克（重量单位） ❑ *A football weighs about 400 grams.* 足球重约 400 克。

-gram /-græm/ (**-grams**) COMB **-gram** combines with nouns to form other nouns which refer to someone who dresses up

Word Web 话题词汇 grain 谷物

People first began **cultivating grain** about 10,000 years ago in Asia. Working in groups made growing and **harvesting** the **crop** easier. This probably led Stone Age people to form the first communities. Today grain is still the principal food source for humans and domestic animals. Half of all the farmland in the world is used to produce grain. The most popular forms of grain are **wheat, rice, corn,** and **oats**. An individual **kernel** of grain is actually a dry, one-seeded **fruit**. It combines the walls of the seed and the flesh of the fruit. Grain is often **ground** into **flour** or meal.

人们种植谷物是约 1 万年前从亚洲开始的。在劳作中结成小组方便了栽种和收获庄稼，这可能导致了石器时代最早社区的形成。今天，谷物依然是人类和家畜主要的食物来源。全世界所有耕地的一半都用来生产谷物。最受欢迎的谷物种类是小麦、稻米、玉米和燕麦。单独一粒谷物实际上是不含水、只含一颗种子的果实，包括种子外壳和果肉。谷物常磨成细或粗的面粉。

in order to a bring a message to someone else, as a practical joke.（用以构成复合名词）表示"为搞恶作剧而乔装打扮去给他人送信的人" ❑ *Now he has only six or seven kissogram girls on his books.* 现在他手头只有六七个香吻送信女郎。

gram|mar /'græmə^{r}/ (**grammars**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Grammar** is the ways that words can be put together in order to make sentences. 语法；文法 ❑ *He doesn't have mastery of the basic rules of grammar.* 他没有掌握基本的语法规则。❑ *...the difference between Sanskrit and English grammar.* 梵文语法与英文语法的区别 2 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **grammar** is the way in which they obey or do not obey the rules of grammar when they write or speak. 文法；语言的运用 ❑ *His vocabulary was sound and his grammar excellent.* 他的词汇丰富，语法也很精通。❑ *...a deterioration in spelling and grammar among teenagers.* 青少年拼写能力和语法知识的退化 3 N-COUNT A **grammar** is a book that describes the rules of a language. 语法书 ❑ *...an advanced English grammar.* 高阶英语语法书 4 N-VAR A particular **grammar** is a particular theory that is intended to explain the rules of a language. 语法理论；语法学 ❑ *Transformational grammars are more restrictive.* 转换生成语法局限性更大。

→ see **English**

gram|mar|ian /grə'meəriən/ (**grammarians**) N-COUNT A **grammarian** is someone who studies the grammar of a language and writes books about it or teaches it. 语法学家

'gram|mar ,school (**grammar schools**) N-VAR A **grammar school** is a school in Britain for children aged between eleven and eighteen who have a high academic ability.（英国为成绩优异的 11 至 18 岁学生设立的）文法学校 ❑ *He is in the third year at Leeds Grammar School.* 他在利兹文法学校念 3 年级。

gram|mat|ical /grə'mætɪk^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Grammatical** is used to indicate that something relates to grammar. 语法的；文法的 ❑ *Should the teacher present grammatical rules to students?* 老师是否应该给学生讲授语法规则？❑ *...grammatical errors.* 语法错误 •**gram|mat|ical|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...grammatically correct language.* 合乎文法的语言 2 ADJ If someone's language is **grammatical**, it is considered correct because it obeys the rules of grammar. 符合语法规则的；符合文法的 ❑ *...a new test to determine whether students can write grammatical English.* 考查学生是否能用符合语法规则的英语进行写作的新型考试 •**gram|mat|ical|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *One in five undergraduates cannot write grammatically.* 有 1/5 的本科生写作不合语法规则。

gramme /græm/ → see **gram**

gramo|phone /'græməfəun/ (**gramophones**) N-COUNT A **gramophone** is an old-fashioned type of record player. 留声机【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a wind-up gramophone with a big horn.* 带有大喇叭的上发条的留声机 ❑ *...gramophone records.* 留声机唱片

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **phonograph**

gran /græn/ (**grans**) N-COUNT Some people refer to or address their grandmother as **gran**. 奶奶；外婆【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *My gran's given us some apple jam.* 我奶奶送给我们一些苹果酱。

grana|ry /'grænəri/ (**granaries**) 1 N-COUNT A **granary** is a building which is used for storing grain. 谷仓；粮仓 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, **Granary** bread contains whole grains of wheat.（英国指面包）全麦的【TRADEMARK 商标】

Word Link 词根词缀 *gran ≈ grain* 谷物；颗粒，*seed* 种子：*granary, granite, granule*

grand ◆◆ /grænd/ (**grander, grandest, grands**)

The form **grand** is used as the plural for meaning 8. 义项 8 的复数形式为 grand。

1 ADJ If you describe a building or a piece of scenery as **grand**, you mean that its size or appearance is very impressive. 宏伟的；壮丽的；富丽堂皇的 ❑ *...this grand building in the center of town.* 这幢位于市中心的宏伟建筑 ❑ *The scenery of South Island is on a grand scale.* 南岛风光壮观秀丽。2 ADJ **Grand** plans or actions are intended to achieve important results.（计划等）宏伟的，宏大的 ❑ *The grand design of Europe's monetary union is already agreed.* 欧洲统一货币的宏伟构想已经获得认同。3 ADJ People who are **grand** think they are important or socially superior. 牛气的；不可一世的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is grander and even richer than the Prince of Wales.* 他比威尔士亲王还牛气，甚至更有钱。4 ADJ If you describe an activity or experience as **grand**, you mean that it is very pleasant and enjoyable. 快乐的；令人非常愉快的 ❑ *The dinner was a grand success.* 晚宴办得十分成功。❑ *He was having a grand time meeting new sorts of people.* 结识形形色色的人让他很开心。5 ADJ You can describe someone or something as **grand** when you admire or approve of them very much. 了不起的；出色的；极好的【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, APPROVAL 非正式，口语，褒】❑ *He was a grand bloke.* 他非常了不起。6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **grand** total is one that is the final amount or the final result of a calculation. 总括的 ❑ *It came to a grand total of £220,329.* 总计 220,329 英镑。7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Grand** is often used in the names of buildings such as hotels, especially when they are very large.（常用于大型建筑物的名称前）大的 ❑ *They stayed at The Grand Hotel, Budapest.* 他们住在布达佩斯大饭店。8 N-COUNT A **grand** is a thousand dollars or a thousand pounds. 一千美元（或英镑）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They're paying you ten grand now for those adaptations of old plays.* 他们打算付你一万美元作为改编老剧本的报酬。9 → see also **grandly**

gran|dad /'grændæd/ (**grandads**) also **granddad** N-COUNT Your **grandad** is your grandfather. You can call your grandad 'Grandad'. 祖父；外祖父；爷爷；姥爷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My grandad is 85.* 我爷爷 85 岁了。

gran|dad|dy /'grændædi/ (**grandaddies**) also **granddaddy** N-COUNT Some people refer to or address their grandfather as **grandaddy**. 爷爷；外公【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

grand|child /'græntʃaɪld/ (**grandchildren**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **grandchild** is the child of their son or daughter. 孙子；孙女；外孙子；外孙女 ❑ *Mary loves her grandchildren.* 玛丽很疼爱她的孙儿辈。

grand|dad /'grændæd/ → see **grandad**

grand|daughter /'grændɔ:tə^{r}/ (**granddaughters**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **granddaughter** is the daughter of their son or daughter. 孙女；外孙女 ❑ *...a drawing of my granddaughter Amelia.* 我孙女阿梅莉亚的一张素描

gran|dee /græn'di:/ (**grandees**) 1 N-COUNT In the past, a **grandee** was a Spanish prince of the highest rank. 大公（旧时西班牙的最高爵位）2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone, especially a politician, who is upper class and has a lot of influence as a **grandee**. 大人物；显贵；（尤指）政要【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He is a former defence secretary of the United States and a grandee of the Democratic Party.* 他是美国前国防部长，也是民主党的显要人物。

gran|deur /'grændʒə^{r}/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If something such as a building or a piece of scenery has **grandeur**, it is impressive because of its size, its beauty, or its power. 宏伟；堂皇；壮丽 ❑ *...the grandeur and natural beauty of South America.* 南美洲壮丽的自然美景 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **grandeur** is the great importance and social status that they have, or think they have. 高贵；显赫；自命不凡 ❑ *He is wholly concerned with his own grandeur.* 他只关心自己的显赫地位。3 **delusions of grandeur** → see **delusion**

grand|father /'grændfɑ:ðə^{r}/ (**grandfathers**) N-COUNT Your **grandfather** is the father of your father or mother. You can call your grandfather 'Grandfather'. 祖父；外祖父；爷爷；姥爷 ❑ *His grandfather was a professor.* 他的爷爷曾是一名教授。

→ see **family**

'grand|father ,clock (**grandfather clocks**) N-COUNT A **grandfather clock** is an old-fashioned type of clock in a tall wooden case which stands upright on the floor. 落地式大摆钟

gran|dilo|quent /græn'dɪləkwənt/ ADJ **Grandiloquent** language or behaviour is very formal, literary, or exaggerated, and is used by people when they want to seem important. 一本正经的；卖弄词藻的；夸张的；做作的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

gran|di|ose /'grændiəus/ ADJ If you describe something as **grandiose**, you mean it is bigger or more elaborate than necessary. 华而不实的；浮夸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Not one of Kim's*

grandiose plans has even begun. 金那些华而不实的计划甚至一个都还没有开始实施。

grand jury (**grand juries**) N-COUNT A **grand jury** is a jury, usually in the United States, which considers a criminal case in order to decide if someone should be tried in a court of law. (通常指美国的)大陪审团 ❑ *They have already given evidence before a grand jury in Washington.* 他们已经在华盛顿的大陪审团前作证。

grandly /'grændli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] You say that someone speaks or behaves **grandly** when they are trying to impress other people. 装模作样地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He grandly declared that 'international politics is a struggle for power'.* 他一本正经地宣称"国际政治是一场权力之争"。 2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV before v] You use **grandly** in expressions such as 'grandly named' or 'grandly called' to say that the name of a place or thing makes it sound much more impressive than it really is. 夸大地(称为);美其名曰地【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Lucille's home was very grandly called a chateau, though in truth it was nothing more than a large moated farm.* 露西尔的家美其名曰城堡,事实上不过是一座壕沟环绕的大农场。

grandma /'grænmɑ:/ (**grandmas**) N-COUNT Your **grandma** is your grandmother. You can call your grandma 'Grandma'. 祖母;外祖母;奶奶;姥姥【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Grandma was from Scotland.* 奶奶是苏格兰人。

Grandmaster /ˌgrænd'mɑ:stəʳ, -'mæst-/ (**Grandmasters**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In chess, a **Grandmaster** is a player who has achieved a very high standard in tournaments. 国际象棋特级大师

grandmother /'grænmʌðəʳ/ (**grandmothers**) N-COUNT Your **grandmother** is the mother of your father or mother. You can call your grandmother 'Grandmother'. 祖母;外祖母;奶奶;姥姥 ❑ *My grandmothers are both widows.* 我奶奶和外婆都是孤寡一人。

→ see **family**

grandpa /'grænpɑ:/ (**grandpas**) N-COUNT Your **grandpa** is your grandfather. You can call your grandpa 'Grandpa'. 祖父;外祖父;爷爷;姥爷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Grandpa was not yet back from the war.* 爷爷当时还没有从战场归来。

grandparent /'grænpeərənt/ (**grandparents**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss n] Your **grandparents** are the parents of your father or mother. (外)祖父母 ❑ *Tammy was raised by her grandparents.* 塔米是爷爷奶奶抚养大的。

grand piano (**grand pianos**) N-COUNT A **grand piano** is a large piano whose strings are set horizontally to the ground. Grand pianos are used especially for giving concerts and making recordings. 大钢琴;三角钢琴

Grand Prix /ˌgrɒn 'pri:, AM 美 ˌgrænd-/ (**Grands Prix** or **Grand Prix**) N-COUNT A **Grand Prix** is one of a series of races for very powerful racing cars; also used sometimes in the names of competitions in other sports. 国际汽车大奖赛;大奖赛 ❑ *He never won the British Grand Prix.* 他从未赢过英国国际汽车大奖赛。

Grand Slam (**Grand Slams**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In sport, a **Grand Slam** tournament is a major one. 大赛的;大奖赛的 ❑ *...her 39 Grand Slam titles.* 她的39项大赛冠军头衔 •N-COUNT **Grand Slam** is also a noun. ❑ *It's my first Grand Slam and I was hoping to make a good impression.* 那是我首次参加大奖赛,我当时希望能表现出色。 2 N-COUNT If someone wins a **Grand Slam**, they win all the major tournaments in a season in a particular sport, for example in rugby or tennis. (棒球、橄榄球等运动的)大满贯 ❑ *They won the Grand Slam in 1990.* 他们1990年赢得了大满贯。

grandson /'grænsʌn/ (**grandsons**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **grandson** is the son of their son or daughter. (外)孙子;(外)孙女 ❑ *My grandson's birthday was on Tuesday.* 星期二是我孙子的生日。

grandstand /'grændstænd/ (**grandstands**) N-COUNT A **grandstand** is a covered stand with rows of seats for people to sit on at sporting events. 大看台

grandstanding /'grændstændɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Grandstanding** means behaving in a way that makes people pay attention to you instead of thinking about more important matters. 哗众取宠;作秀【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Opponents of the measure say it's political grandstanding that could prove devastating to the economy.* 反对该措施的人士认为这是一场政治作秀,会对经济发展带来严重的打击。

Grand Tour (**Grand Tours**) also **grand tour** N-COUNT **The Grand Tour** was a journey round the main cities of Europe that young men from rich families used to make as part of their education. 游学旅行(旧时富家子弟在欧洲主要城市的游览,是其教育的一部分)

granite /'grænɪt/ (**granites**) N-VAR **Granite** is a very hard rock used in building. 花岗石;花岗岩

Word Link 词根词缀 *gran ≈ grain* 谷物;颗粒, *seed* 种子 : *granary, granite, granule*

Word Link 词根词缀 *ite ≈ mineral* 矿物, *rock* 岩石 : *granite, graphite, stalactite*

granny /'græni/ (**grannies**) also **grannie** N-COUNT Some people refer to or address their grandmother as **granny**. 奶奶;外婆【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...my old granny.* 我年迈的祖母

grant ◆◆ /grɑ:nt, grænt/ (**grants, granting, granted**) 1 N-COUNT A **grant** is an amount of money that a government or other institution gives to an individual or to an organization for a particular purpose such as education or home improvements. 拨款;补助金 ❑ *They'd got a special grant to encourage research.* 他们得到一笔用以鼓励科研的特别经费。 ❑ *Unfortunately, my application for a grant was rejected.* 很遗憾,我的助学金申请被拒绝了。 2 VERB If someone in authority **grants** you something, or if something **is granted to** you, you are allowed to have it. 授予;给予【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n n] *France has agreed to grant him political asylum.* 法国已经同意给予他政治庇护。 ❑ [v n +to] *It was a Labour government which granted independence to India and Pakistan.* 是工党政府同意了印度和巴基斯坦的独立。 ❑ [be v-ed] *Permission was granted a few weeks ago.* 几周前已获得了许可。 3 VERB If you **grant that** something is true, you accept that it is true, even though your opinion about it does not change. 承认 ❑ [v that] *The magistrates granted that the charity was justified in bringing the action.* 地方法官承认该慈善机构有理由提起诉讼。 •PHRASE You use **'I grant you'** or **'I'll grant you'** to say that you accept something is true, even though your opinion about it does not change. 我承认(某事属实,但并不因此改变自己的观点) ❑ *He took a risk, I'll grant you. But when you think about it, the risk was pretty small.* 我承认他有些冒险,但是回过来想一想,其实风险并不大。 4 PHRASE If you say that someone **takes** you **for granted**, you are complaining that they benefit from your help, efforts, or presence without showing that they are grateful. (因视为理所当然而)不把…当回事,对…不予重视(或不知感激) ❑ *The officials felt taken for granted and grumbled loudly.* 这些官员感到受了怠慢,于是大声抱怨起来。 5 PHRASE If you **take** something **for granted**, you believe that it is true or accept it as normal without thinking about it. 认为…是理所当然的 ❑ *I was amazed that virtually all the things I took for granted up north just didn't happen in London.* 几乎所有我认为在北方是理所当然的事情在伦敦都没有发生,这让我惊诧不已。 6 PHRASE If you **take it for granted that** something is the case, you believe that it is true or you accept it as normal without thinking about it. 理所当然地认为 ❑ *He seemed to take it for granted that he should speak as a representative.* 他似乎想当然地认为他应该以代表的身份发言。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *grant* with:

N. grant **amnesty** 予以赦免, grant **equal rights** 给予平等权利, grant **independence** 同意独立, grant **membership** 给予会员资格, grant **money** 给予资金, grant **permission** 批准, grant a **wish** 满足愿望 3

V. **refuse to** grant 拒绝给予 3

granted /'grɑ:ntɪd, 'græntɪd/ CONJ You use **granted** or **granted that** at the beginning of a clause to say that something is true, before you make a comment on it. (表示某事属实,然后再对其作出评论)不错,的确 ❑ *Granted that the firm has not broken the law, is the law what it should be?* 的确,这家公司没有违法,但这样的

G

Word Web 话题词汇 graph 图表

There are three main elements in a **line** or **bar graph**:

- a **vertical axis** (the y-axis)
- a **horizontal axis** (the x-axis)
- at least one line or set of bars.

To understand a **graph**, do the following:

1. Read the **title** of the graph.
2. Read the **labels** and the **range** of numbers along the side (the **scale** or vertical axis).
3. Read the information along the bottom (horizontal axis) of the graph.
4. Determine what **units** the graph uses. This information can be found on the axis or in the **key**.
5. Look for patterns, groups, and differences.

线图和条形图有三个主要元素：

- 纵轴（y-轴）
- 横轴（x-轴）
- 至少一条线或一组长条。

想理解一个图表，需做到以下几步：

1. 看清图表标题。
2. 看清侧边（标度或纵轴）的标签及数字区间。
3. 看清图表的底部（横轴）信息。
4. 确定图表使用的单位。这类信息可在坐标轴上或图例中找到。
5. 寻找模式、类别和差异。

G

法律是否合理呢？ •ADV **Granted** is also an adverb. ❑ *Granted, he doesn't look too bad for his age, but I don't fancy him.* 以他的年龄来说他看起来确实还算不错，不过我并不喜欢他。

,grant-main'tained ADJ [usu ADJ n] In Britain, a **grant-maintained school** is one which receives money directly from the national government rather than from a local authority. The abbreviation **GM** is also used. （英国学校）由中央政府拨款（或出资）的（缩略形式为 GM）

granu|lar /'grænjʊlə^r/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Granular** substances are composed of a lot of granules. 颗粒的；似颗粒的；含颗粒的 ❑ *...a granular fertiliser.* 颗粒化肥

granu|lat|ed sug|ar /,grænjʊleɪtɪd 'ʃʊgə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Granulated sugar** is sugar that is in the form of grains, and is usually white. 白砂糖

gran|ule /'grænju:l/ (**granules**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Granules** are small round pieces of something. 颗粒状物；微粒 ❑ *She was spooning coffee granules into cups.* 她在用勺往杯子里舀咖啡粒。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***gran*** ≈ ***grain*** 谷物；颗粒，***seed*** 种子：***granary, granite, granule***

grape /greɪp/ (**grapes**) ❶ N-COUNT **Grapes** are small green or dark purple fruit which grow in bunches. Grapes can be eaten raw, used for making wine, or dried. 葡萄 ❷ PHRASE If you describe someone's attitude as **sour grapes**, you mean that they say something is worthless or undesirable because they want it themselves but cannot have it. 酸葡萄心理（指因得不到想要的东西便说它一文不值） ❑ *These accusations have been going on for some time now, but it is just sour grapes.* 这些指责到现在已经持续了一段时间，但这不过是吃不到葡萄说葡萄酸罢了。

grape|fruit /'greɪpfru:t/ (**grapefruit** or **grapefruits**) N-VAR A **grapefruit** is a large, round, yellow fruit, similar to an orange, that has a sharp, slightly bitter taste. 葡萄柚；西柚

grape|vine /'greɪpvaɪn/ N-SING If you hear or learn something **on the grapevine**, you hear it or learn it in casual conversation with other people. 小道消息；传闻 ❑ *He'd doubtless heard rumours on the grapevine.* 他无疑是听到了小道消息。 ❑ *I had heard on the grapevine that he was quite critical of what we were doing.* 我听到有传言说他对我们在做的工作非常不满。

graph /grɑ:f, græf/ (**graphs**) N-COUNT A **graph** is a mathematical diagram which shows the relationship between two or more sets of numbers or measurements. 图；图表；曲线图

→ see Word Web:**graph**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***graph*** ≈ ***writing*** 书写：***autograph, biography, graph***

gra|phene /'græfi:n/ N-UNCOUNT **Graphene** is a very thin, strong material which consists of a single layer of carbon atoms, arranged in a pattern of six-sided shapes. 石墨烯（由碳原子构成的单层片状结构的纳米材料） ❑ *Graphene is used for energy generation.* 石墨烯可用于能源生产。

graph|ic /'græfɪk/ (**graphics**) ❶ ADJ If you say that a description or account of something unpleasant is **graphic**, you are emphasizing that it is clear and detailed. （对令人不快之事的描述）形象的，具体的，活灵活现的【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *The descriptions of sexual abuse are graphic.* 这些性虐待的描写绘声绘色。 ❑ *...graphic scenes of drug taking.* 露骨的吸毒场景 •**graphi|cal|ly** /'græfɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Here, graphically displayed, was confirmation of the entire story.* 通过这里形象的展示证实了整件事的真实性。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Graphic** means concerned with drawing or pictures, especially in publishing, industry, or computing. 绘画的；绘图的；图像的 ❑ *...fine and graphic arts.* 美术与平面艺术 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Graphics** is the activity of drawing or making pictures, especially in publishing, industry, or computing. 绘画；（尤指出版、工业或计算机领域的）制图，图形设计 ❑ *...a computer manufacturer which specialises in graphics.* 专注于图形设计的计算机制造商 ❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Graphics** are drawings and pictures that are composed using simple lines and sometimes strong colours. 绘画作品；图表；图样 ❑ *...articles with strong headlines and graphics.* 配有醒目标题和图表的文章 ❑ *The Agriculture Department today released a new graphic to replace the old symbol.* 农业部今天发布了一个新图标以取代旧标志。

graphi|cal /'græfɪk^{a}l/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **graphical** representation of something uses graphs or similar images to represent statistics or figures. 图（表）的；用图（表）表示的 ❑ *A graphical representation of results is shown in figure 1.* 结果以图表形式呈现在图 1 中。

,graph|ic de'sign N-UNCOUNT **Graphic design** is the art of designing advertisements, magazines, and books by combining pictures and words. 平面设计 ❑ *...the graphic design department.* 平面设计部

,graph|ic de'sign|er (**graphic designers**) N-COUNT A **graphic designer** is a person who designs advertisements, magazines, and books by combining pictures and words. 平面设计师

graph|ite /'græfaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Graphite** is a soft black substance that is a form of carbon. It is used in pencils and electrical equipment. 石墨

→ see **drawing**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ite*** ≈ ***mineral*** 矿物，***rock*** 岩石：***granite, graphite, stalactite***

graph|ol|ogy /græ'fɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Graphology** is the study of people's handwriting in order to discover what sort of personality they have. 笔迹学

'graph pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Graph paper** is paper that has small squares printed on it so that you can use it for drawing graphs. 方格纸；坐标纸；标绘纸

grap|ple /'græp^{a}l/ (**grapples, grappling, grappled**) ❶ VERB If you **grapple with** a problem or difficulty, you try hard to solve it. 努力解决（问题）；设法克服（困难） ❑ [v +with] *The economy is just one of several critical problems the country is grappling with.* 经济问题只是该国正竭力解决的几个关键问题之一。 [Also v to-inf] ❷ VERB If

Word Web 话题词汇 grassland 草原

Grasslands are flat, open areas of land covered with **grass**. They get from 250–1900 millimetres of rain per year. The **soil** there is deep and **fertile**. The **prairies** in the American Midwest used to be mostly grasslands. At that time, herds of **bison**, or **buffalo**, lived there along with pronghorn **antelopes**. Because of the rich soil, almost all this prairie land has been converted to **agricultural** use. Very few buffalo or antelopes remain. There are grasslands on every continent except Antarctica. In South America they are called **pampas**. In Europe they call them **steppes** and in Africa, **savannas**.

草原是平坦、开阔、覆盖青草的土地，每年降雨 250 到 1900 毫米。草原的土壤厚实、肥沃。美国中西部的大草原过去大部分都是草场。当时，成群的野牛和叉角羚一起生活在那里。由于其肥沃的土壤，几乎所有的大草原土地都被改作农用。为数寥寥的野牛和叉角羚存活下来。除了南极洲，各大陆均有草原。南美洲的草原叫做 pampas（无树大草原），欧洲叫做 steppes（干草原），而非洲叫做 savannas（稀树大草原）。

you **grapple with** someone, you take hold of them and struggle with them, as part of a fight. You can also say that two people **grapple**. 扭打；搏斗 ❑ [v +*with*] *He was grappling with an alligator in a lagoon.* 他正在潟湖里与一只短吻鳄搏斗。❑ [v] *They grappled desperately for control of the weapon.* 他们疯狂扭打，争抢武器。

grasp /grɑːsp, græsp/ (**grasps, grasping, grasped**) **1** VERB If you **grasp** something, you take it in your hand and hold it very firmly. 抓紧；握牢；握紧 ❑ [v n] *He grasped both my hands.* 他紧紧抓住我的双手。❑ [v +*at*] *She was trying to grasp at something.* 她正试图抓住什么东西。**2** → see also **grasping** **3** N-SING A **grasp** is a very firm hold or grip. 紧抓；紧握 ❑ *His hand was taken in a warm, firm grasp.* 他的手被热情地紧紧握住了。**4** N-SING [with poss, oft *in/from* N] If you say that something is **in** someone's **grasp**, you disapprove of the fact that they possess or control it. If something slips **from** your **grasp**, you lose it or lose control of it. 掌握；控制 ❑ *The people in your grasp are not guests, they are hostages.* 你所控制的这些人不是客人，而是人质。❑ *She allowed victory to slip from her grasp.* 她让胜利从手中溜走了。❑ *...the task of liberating a number of states from the grasp of tyrants.* 将多个国家从暴君手中解放出来的任务 **5** VERB If you **grasp** something that is complicated or difficult to understand, you understand it. 理解；领悟；明白 ❑ [v n] *The Government has not yet grasped the seriousness of the crisis.* 政府当局还没有意识到这场危机的严重性。❑ [v that] *He instantly grasped that Stephen was talking about his wife.* 他马上就明白斯蒂芬在说他的妻子。**6** N-SING A **grasp of** something is an understanding of it. 理解；掌握 ❑ [+*of*] *They have a good grasp of foreign languages.* 他们外语掌握得很好。**7** PHRASE If you say that something is **within** someone's **grasp**, you mean that it is very likely that they will achieve it. 为…所能实现；为…所能及 ❑ *Peace is now within our grasp.* 现在和平在望。

grasp|ing /ˈgrɑːspɪŋ, ˈgræsp-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **grasping**, you are criticizing them for wanting to get and keep as much money as possible, and for being unwilling to spend it. 一味攫取的；贪婪的；吝啬的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a greedy grasping drug-ridden individual.* 贪婪且嗜财如命的瘾君子

grass ♦∞ /grɑːs, græs/ (**grasses, grassing, grassed**) **1** N-VAR **Grass** is a very common plant consisting of large numbers of thin, spiky, green leaves that cover the surface of the ground. 草；青草 ❑ *Small things stirred in the grass around the tent.* 一些小东西在帐篷四周的草丛里窸窸窣窣地动。❑ *The lawn contained a mixture of grasses.* 草坪上生长着各种青草。**2** N-SING If you talk about the **grass**, you are referring to an area of ground that is covered with grass, for example in your garden. 草地；草坪；草场 ❑ *I'm going to cut the grass.* 我要去修剪草坪了。**3** N-UNCOUNT **Grass** is the same as **marijuana**. 同 marijuana【INFORMAL 非正式】**4** VERB If you say that one person **grasses on** another, the first person tells the police or other authorities about something criminal or wrong which the second person has done. （向警方等）揭发，告发【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [v +*on*] *His wife wants him to grass on the members of his own gang.* 妻子要他向警方告发他所在团伙的成员。❑ [v] *He was repeatedly attacked by other inmates, who accused him of grassing.* 他屡遭指责他告密的其他囚犯的殴打。•PHRASAL VERB **Grass up** means the same as **grass**. grass up 同 grass ❑ [v p n] *How many of them are going to grass up their own kids to the police?* 他们当中会有多少人向警方揭发自己的孩子呢？[Also v n p] **5** N-COUNT A **grass** is someone who tells the police or other authorities about criminal activities that they know about. 告密者；揭发者【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】**6** PHRASE If you say **the grass is greener** somewhere else, you mean that other people's situations always seem better or more attractive than your own, but may not really be so. 草是那边绿；这山望着那山高 ❑ *He was very happy with us but wanted to see if the grass was greener elsewhere.* 他对我们感到十分满意，但还想看看是否有更合适的人选。

→ see **grassland, herbivore**

▶grass over PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If an area of ground **is grassed over**, grass is planted all over it. 在…种满草；在…上覆盖草皮 ❑ [*be* v-ed p] *The asphalt playgrounds have been grassed over or sown with flowers.* 原来的柏油操场已经覆上了草皮或种上了鲜花。

▶grass up → see **grass 4**

grass|hopper /ˈgrɑːshɒpəʳ, ˈgræs-/ (**grasshoppers**) N-COUNT A **grasshopper** is an insect with long back legs that jumps high into the air and makes a high, vibrating sound. 蚱蜢；蝗虫

grass|land /ˈgrɑːslænd, ˈgræs-/ (**grasslands**) N-UNCOUNT **Grassland** is land covered with wild grass. 草原；草地；草场 ❑ *...areas of open grassland.* 一片片开阔的草地

→ see Word Web: **grassland**

grass 'roots also **grass-roots, grassroots** N-PLURAL [oft N n] The **grass roots** of an organization or movement are the ordinary people who form the main part of it, rather than its leaders. 基层群众；平民百姓；草根阶层 ❑ *You have to join the party at grass-roots level.* 你得参加基层党组织。

grassy /ˈgrɑːsi, ˈgræsi/ (**grassier, grassiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **grassy** area of land is covered in grass. 长满草的；覆盖着草的 ❑ *Its buildings are half-hidden behind grassy banks.* 其建筑群半掩在长满青草的河岸后面。

gra|ta /ˈgrɑːtə/ → see **persona non grata**

grate /greɪt/ (**grates, grating, grated**) **1** N-COUNT A **grate** is a framework of metal bars in a fireplace, which holds the coal or wood. 炉栅；炉格；炉排；炉箅 ❑ *A wood fire burned in the grate.* 木柴在炉栅中燃烧着。**2** VERB If you **grate** food such as cheese or carrots, you rub it over a metal tool called a grater so that the food is cut into very small pieces. 磨碎，擦碎（食物）❑ [v n] *Grate the cheese into a mixing bowl.* 将干酪磨碎放进搅拌碗中。❑ [v-ed] *...grated carrot.* 磨碎的胡萝卜 **3** VERB When something **grates**, it rubs against something else making a harsh, unpleasant sound. 发出吱吱嘎嘎的摩擦声；发出刺耳的摩擦声 ❑ [v] *His chair grated as he got to his feet.* 他起身时椅子发出吱吱嘎嘎的声音。❑ [v +*against/on*] *The gun barrel grated against the floor.* 枪管拖在地上发出刺耳的声音。**4** VERB If something such as someone's behaviour **grates on** you or **grates**, it makes you feel annoyed. 使烦躁；使气恼；使难受 ❑ [v +*on*] *His manner always grated on me.* 他的态度总是让我感到气恼。❑ [v] *What truly grates is the painful banter.* 最让人气愤的是那个令人难堪的玩笑。**5** → see also **grating**

→ see **cut**

grate|ful /ˈgreɪtfʊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **grateful for** something that someone has given you or done for you, you have warm, friendly feelings towards them and wish to thank them. 感激的；表示感谢的 ❑ [+*to*] *She was grateful to him for being so good to her.* 他对她这么好，令她很感激。❑ *I should like to extend my grateful thanks to all the volunteers.* 我想对所有的志愿者致以衷心的谢意。[Also +*for*] •**grate|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'That's kind of you, Sally,' Claire said gratefully.* "你真是太好了，萨莉。"克莱尔感激地说道。

Thesaurus 同类词 *grateful* Also look up:

ADJ. appreciative, thankful; (*ant.*) ungrateful

grat|er /'greɪtəʳ/ (**graters**) N-COUNT A **grater** is a kitchen tool which has a rough surface that you use for cutting food into very small pieces.（厨房的）磨碎器

grati|fy /'grætɪfaɪ/ (**gratifies, gratifying, gratified**) 1 VERB If you **are gratified** by something, it gives you pleasure or satisfaction. 使高兴；令人满意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed] *Mr. Dambar was gratified by his response.* 丹巴尔先生对他的回答感到满意。[Also v n] •**grati|fied** ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] ❑ *He was gratified to hear that his idea had been confirmed.* 听到自己的想法得到了认可，他感到很开心。❑ *They were gratified that America kept its promise.* 美国政府信守承诺，这使他们感到高兴。•**grati|fy|ing** ADJ ❑ *We took a chance and we've won. It's very gratifying.* 我们决定搏上一搏，结果赢了，真是令人欣喜。•**grati|fi|ca|tion** /ˌgrætɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He is waiting for them to recognise him and eventually they do, much to his gratification.* 他等着他们认出他来，让他倍感欣慰的是他们终于认出来了。2 VERB If you **gratify** your own or another person's desire, you do what is necessary to please yourself or them. 满足（愿望等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We gratified our friend's curiosity.* 我们满足了朋友的好奇心。•**grati|fi|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...sexual gratification.* 性满足

Word Link 词根词缀 *grat = pleasing* 令人高兴：*congratulate, gratify, gratitude*

grat|in /'grætɒŋ/ (**gratins**) N-VAR A **gratin** is a dish containing vegetables or sometimes meat or fish. It is covered with cheese or cheese sauce and baked in the oven.（撒上奶酪或奶酪酱后烘烤而成的）脆皮焗菜 ❑ *...fresh salmon with potato and cheese gratin.* 新鲜鲑鱼配马铃薯和奶酪脆皮焗菜

grat|ing /'greɪtɪŋ/ (**gratings**) 1 N-COUNT A **grating** is a flat metal frame with rows of bars across it, which is fastened over a window or over a hole in a wall or the ground. 栅栏；格子；格栅 ❑ *...an open grating in the sidewalk.* 人行道上敞着的下水道格栅 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **grating** sound is harsh and unpleasant.（声音）刺耳的 ❑ *She recognized the grating voice of Dr. Sarnoff.* 她听出了萨尔诺夫博士刺耳的嗓音。

gra|tis /'grætɪs, 'greɪt-/ ADV [ADV after v] If something is done or provided **gratis**, it does not have to be paid for. 免费地；无偿地 ❑ *David gives the first consultation gratis.* 戴维免费提供初次咨询。•ADJ **Gratis** is also an adjective. ❑ *What I did for you was free, gratis, you understand?* 我为你所做的一切都是免费的，无偿的，你明白吗？

grati|tude /'grætɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Gratitude** is the state of feeling grateful. 感恩之情；感谢 ❑ *I wish to express my gratitude to Kathy Davis for her immense practical help.* 凯茜·戴维斯实实在在地帮了大忙，我想对她表示感谢。

gra|tui|tous /grə'tjuːɪtəs, AM 美 -'tuː-/ ADJ If you describe something as **gratuitous**, you mean that it is unnecessary, and often harmful or upsetting. 无理由的；不必要的；无缘无故的 ❑ *There's too much crime and gratuitous violence on TV.* 电视里充斥着犯罪和无端的暴力。❑ *...his insistence on offering gratuitous advice.* 他坚持要提供一些无谓的建议 •**gra|tui|tous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *They wanted me to change the title to something less gratuitously offensive.* 他们希望我将题目修改一下，不要没来由地满含冒犯之意。

gra|tu|ity /grə'tjuːɪti, AM 美 -'tuː-/ (**gratuities**) 1 N-COUNT A **gratuity** is a gift of money to someone who has done something for you. 小费；赏钱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The porter expects a gratuity.* 行李员想要小费。2 N-COUNT A **gratuity** is a large gift of money that is given to someone when they leave their job, especially when they leave the armed forces. 退休金；遣散费；（尤指军人的）退役金【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *He is taking a gratuity from the Navy.* 他将领到海军补助的退役金。

grave ♦♦♦ (**graves, graver, gravest**)

Pronounced /greɪv/, except for meaning 5, when it is pronounced /grɑːv/. 义项 5 读作 /grɑːv/，除此之外读作 /greɪv/。

1 N-COUNT A **grave** is a place where a dead person is buried. 墓穴；坟墓；埋葬处 ❑ *They used to visit her grave twice a year.* 他们以前每年去给她扫两次墓。2 N-COUNT [oft *to* N] You can refer to someone's death as their **grave** or to death as **the grave**. 死亡；终结 ❑ *...drinking yourself to an early grave.* 因酗酒而早亡 ❑ *Most men would rather go to the grave than own up to feelings of dependency.* 大多数男人宁死都不愿承认有依赖感。3 ADJ A **grave** event or situation is very serious, important, and worrying. 严重的；重大的；严峻的 ❑ *He said that the situation in his country is very grave.* 他说他的国家情况十分危急。❑ *I have grave doubts that the documents tell the whole story.* 我对这些文件能否说明所有的问题深表怀疑。•**grave|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *They had gravely impaired the credibility of the government.* 他们严重地损害了政府的信誉。4 ADJ A **grave** person is quiet and serious in their appearance or behaviour. 严肃的；表情沉重的 ❑ *William was up on the roof for some time and when he came down he looked grave.* 威廉在屋顶上呆了一段时间，他下来的时候面色凝重。•**grave|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'I think I've covered that business more than adequately,' he said gravely.* "我想我已经把那件事说得够详细了。"他正色说道。5 ADJ [ADJ n] In some languages such as French, a **grave** accent is a symbol that is placed over a vowel in a word to show how the vowel is pronounced. For example, the word 'mère' has a grave accent over the first 'e'. 重音符的；抑音符的；沉音符的 6 PHRASE If you say that someone who is dead would **turn in** their **grave at** something that is happening now, you mean that they would be very shocked or upset by it, if they were alive. 九泉之下不得安宁 ❑ *Darwin must be turning in his grave at the thought of what is being perpetrated in his name.* 一想到冒他之名所做下的那些事，达尔文在九泉之下一定不得安宁。7 **from the cradle to the grave** → see **cradle**

grave|digger /'greɪvdɪgəʳ/ (**gravediggers**) N-COUNT A **gravedigger** is a person whose job is to dig the graves in which dead people can be buried. 掘墓人

grav|el /'grævᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Gravel** consists of very small stones. It is often used to make paths. 砂砾；砾石 ❑ *...a gravel path leading to the front door.* 通向前门的石子路

grav|elled /'grævᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **graveled**

ADJ [ADJ n] A **gravelled** path, road, or area has a surface made of gravel.（道路等）铺上碎石的

grav|el|ly /'grævəli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gravelly** voice is low and rather rough and harsh.（声音）沙哑低沉的 ❑ *There's a triumphant note in his gravelly voice.* 他低沉沙哑的声音中透露出一丝洋洋得意。2 ADJ A **gravelly** area of land is covered in or full of small stones. 砂砾多的；多碎石的；铺满碎石的 ❑ *Water runs through the gravelly soil very quickly.* 水从砂砾地上奔流而过。

grave|side /'greɪvsaɪd/ (**gravesides**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *at* N] You can refer to the area around a grave as the **graveside**, usually when you are talking about the time when someone is buried. 坟墓边（通常在谈论某人下葬时用此说法）❑ *Both women wept at his graveside.* 这两个女人都在他的墓前痛哭。

grave|stone /'greɪvstəʊn/ (**gravestones**) N-COUNT A **gravestone** is a large stone with words carved into it, which is placed on a grave. 墓碑

grave|yard /'greɪvjɑːdʳd/ (**graveyards**) 1 N-COUNT A **graveyard** is an area of land, sometimes near a church, where dead people are buried.（有时指教堂边的）墓地，坟场 ❑ *They made their way to a graveyard to pay their traditional respects to the dead.* 他们按惯例前往墓地悼念死者。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you call a place a **graveyard of** particular things, you mean that there are many broken or unwanted things of that kind there. 废物堆积处；垃圾场【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *This had once been the greatest port in the world, now it was a graveyard of rusting cranes.* 这里一度是全球最大的港口，现在堆满了锈迹斑斑的吊车。

'grave|yard ˌshift (**graveyard shifts**) N-COUNT If someone works **the graveyard shift**, they work during the night. 夜班【mainly AM 主美】

gravi|tas /'grævɪtæs/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **gravitas**, you mean that you respect them because they seem serious and intelligent. 庄严；严肃；睿智【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is pale, dark, and authoritative, with the gravitas you might expect of a Booker prize winner.* 他脸色苍白，皮肤较黑，颇有威信，浑身透着一种布克奖得主应有的庄重。

Word Link 词根词缀 *grav ≈ heavy* 沉重：*gravitas, gravitate, gravity*

gravi|tate /'grævɪteɪt/ (**gravitates, gravitating, gravitated**) VERB If you **gravitate towards** a particular place, thing, or activity, you are attracted by it and go to it or get involved in it. 被吸引到；受吸引而参加 ❑ [V +*towards/to*] *Traditionally young Asians in Britain have gravitated towards medicine, law and engineering.* 英国的亚裔年轻人通常被吸引到医学、法律及工程专业。[Also V prep/adv]

gravi|ta|tion /ˌgrævɪ'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT In physics, **gravitation** is the force which causes objects to be attracted towards each other because they have mass. 引力【TECHNICAL 术语】

gravi|ta|tion|al /ˌgrævɪ'teɪʃən°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gravitational** means relating to or resulting from the force of gravity. 与引力有关的；引力所致的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *If a spacecraft travels faster than 11 km a second, it escapes the earth's gravitational pull.* 如果飞行速度超过每秒 11 公里，宇宙飞船将摆脱地球的引力。

→ see **tide**

grav|ity /'grævɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gravity** is the force which causes things to drop to the ground. 重力；地球引力 ❑ *Arrows would continue to fly forward forever in a straight line were it not for gravity, which brings them down to earth.* 要不是重力使箭落向地面，它们将永远以直线往前飞行。2 → see also **centre of gravity** 3 N-UNCOUNT The **gravity** of a situation or event is its extreme importance or seriousness. (事态的)严重性，重大 ❑ [+*of*] *They deserve punishment which matches the gravity of their crime.* 他们应该受到与其严重罪行相当的处罚。4 N-UNCOUNT The **gravity** of someone's behaviour or speech is the extremely serious way in which they behave or speak. (言谈举止的)庄重，严肃 ❑ *There was an appealing gravity to everything she said.* 她说的每句话都带着一种庄严之气，很能吸引人。

→ see **flight, moon**

gra|vy /'greɪvi/ (**gravies**) N-VAR **Gravy** is a sauce made from the juices that come from meat when it cooks. 肉汁；肉卤

'gra|vy boat (**gravy boats**) N-COUNT A **gravy boat** is a long narrow jug that is used to serve gravy. 船形肉卤盘

'gra|vy train (**gravy trains**) N-COUNT [oft *on the* N] If an organization or person earns a lot of money without doing much work, you can say that they are **on the gravy train**. 轻松赚大钱的机会；美差；肥缺【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *We were disgusted when bosses awarded themselves a massive pay rise. How can they get on the gravy train, but ask us to take a wage freeze?* 看到老板为自己大幅加薪，我们感到十分气愤。他们凭什么自己轻轻松松捞油水却不给我们涨工资？

gray /greɪ/ → see **grey**

gray|ing /'greɪɪŋ/ → see **greying**

graze /greɪz/ (**grazes, grazing, grazed**) 1 VERB When animals **graze** or **are grazed**, they eat the grass or other plants that are growing in a particular place. You can also say that a field **is grazed** by animals. (动物)吃青草；放牧 ❑ [V] *Five cows graze serenely around a massive oak.* 5 头奶牛在一棵大橡树旁悠闲自在地啃着青草。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The hills have been grazed by sheep because they were too steep to be ploughed.* 这几座山过于陡峭，不适于耕种，所以就用来牧羊了。❑ [V n] *Several horses grazed the meadowland.* 几匹马在牧场吃草。❑ [V-ing] *...a large herd of grazing animals.* 一大群正在吃草的动物 2 VERB If you **graze** a part of your body, you injure your skin by scraping against something. 擦伤(身体部位) ❑ [V n] *I had grazed my knees a little.* 我的膝盖擦破了一点皮。•**grazed** ADJ ❑ *...grazed arms and legs.* 擦伤了的四肢 3 N-COUNT A **graze** is a small wound caused by scraping against something. 擦伤 4 VERB If something **grazes** another thing, it touches that thing lightly as it passes by. 轻擦；轻触；蹭 ❑ [V n] *A bullet had grazed his arm.* 一颗子弹擦过他的手臂。

→ see **herbivore**

graz|ing /'greɪzɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Grazing** or **grazing land** is land on which animals graze. 草场；牧场 ❑ *He had nearly a thousand acres of grazing and arable land.* 他有将近 1,000 英亩的草场和耕地。

GRE /ˌdʒi: ɑ:r 'i:/ N-PROPER The **GRE** is the examination which you have to pass to be able to join most graduate degree courses in the United States. **GRE** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Graduate Record Examination'. (美国)研究生入学考试

grease /gri:s/ (**greases, greasing, greased**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Grease** is a thick, oily substance which is put on the moving parts of cars and other machines in order to make them work smoothly. 润滑油 ❑ *...grease-stained hands.* 沾满油渍的手 2 VERB If you **grease** a part of a car, machine, or device, you put grease on it in order to make it work smoothly. 给…加润滑油；为…涂油 ❑ [V n] *I greased front and rear hubs and adjusted the brakes.* 我在前后轮毂上都抹了润滑油，还调校了刹车。3 N-UNCOUNT **Grease** is an oily substance that is produced by your skin. (皮肤分泌的)油脂 ❑ *His hair is thick with grease.* 他的头发油乎乎的。4 N-UNCOUNT **Grease** is animal fat that is produced by cooking meat. You can use **grease** for cooking. 动物油脂 ❑ *He could smell the bacon grease.* 他闻到一股腌肉的油味儿。5 VERB If you **grease** a dish, you put a small amount of fat or oil around the inside of it in order to prevent food sticking to it during cooking. 给…涂上油(以防粘锅) ❑ [V n] *Grease two sturdy baking sheets and heat the oven to 400 degrees.* 在两块结实的烤板上抹些油，把烤炉加热到 400 度。❑ [V-ed] *Place the frozen rolls on a greased baking tray.* 将冷冻的肉卷放到抹了油的烤盘上。6 → see also **elbow grease**

grease|paint /'gri:speɪnt/ N-UNCOUNT **Greasepaint** is an oily substance used by actors as make-up. 化装油彩

grease|proof pa|per /ˌgri:spru:f 'peɪpə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Greaseproof paper** is a special kind of paper which does not allow fat or oil to pass through it. It is mainly used in cooking or to wrap food. 防油纸，耐脂纸(主要用于烹饪和包裹食物)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wax paper**

greasy /'gri:si, -zi/ (**greasier, greasiest**) ADJ Something that is **greasy** has grease on it or in it. 有油渍的；油污的；涂了油脂的 ❑ *...the problem of greasy hair.* 油性头发的问题 ❑ *He propped his elbows upon a greasy counter.* 他的双肘撑在满是油污的柜台上。

'greasy spoon (**greasy spoons**) N-COUNT A **greasy spoon** is a small, cheap, unattractive café that serves mostly fried food. (主营油炸食品的)廉价小餐馆，低级小饭馆【INFORMAL 非正式】

great ⇹ /greɪt/ (**greater, greatest, greats**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **great** to describe something that is very large. **Great** is more formal than **big**. 很大的；巨大的 ❑ *The room had a great bay window.* 这间房有一扇巨大的凸窗。❑ *...a great hall as long and high as a church.* 长度和高度与教堂相当的大厅 2 ADJ **Great** means large in amount or degree. (数量或程度)大的，巨大的，超乎寻常的 ❑ *I'll take great care of it.* 我会加倍爱惜它的。❑ *Benjamin Britten did not live to a great age.* 本杰明·布里顿并未活到很大的年纪。3 ADJ You use **great** to describe something that is important, famous, or exciting. 重大的；闻名的；令人激动的 ❑ *...the great cultural achievements of the past.* 昔日辉煌的文化成就 ❑ *America can be great again.* 美国会再度崛起。•**great|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A nation must take certain risks to achieve greatness.* 一个国家想取得巨大的成就必定要冒一定的风险。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone who is successful and famous for their actions, knowledge, or skill as **great**. 伟大的；著名的；卓越的；优秀的 ❑ *Wes Hall was once one of the West Indies' great cricketers.* 韦斯·霍尔曾经是西印度群岛伟大的板球运动员之一。❑ *...the great George Padmore.* 伟大的乔治·帕德莫尔 •**great|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Abraham Lincoln achieved greatness.* 亚伯拉罕·林肯成就卓越。5 N-PLURAL The **greats** in a particular subject or field of activity are the people who have been most successful or famous in it. 伟人；名人；大人物【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...all the greats of Hollywood.* 所有的好莱坞名流 ❑ *...cycling's all-time greats.* 空前杰出的自行车运动员 6 N-PLURAL The **greats** of

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popular modern music are records that have been successful and that continue to be popular. 金曲【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...a medley of rock'n'roll greats.* 摇滚金曲大联唱 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **great**, you approve of them or admire them. 美妙的；好极了的；了不起的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *Arturo has this great place in Cazadero.* 阿图罗在卡扎德罗威望极高。❑ *They're a great bunch of guys.* 他们是一群很棒的小伙子。❑ *I think she's great.* 我认为她很了不起。 3 ADJ If you **feel great**, you feel very healthy, energetic, and enthusiastic. 十分健康的；精力旺盛的；充满热情的 ❑ *I feel just great.* 我感觉好极了。 4 ADJ You use **great** in order to emphasize the size or degree of a characteristic or quality. 十足的；非常的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a great big Italian wedding.* 场面盛大的意大利式婚礼 ❑ *...her sense of colour and great eye for detail.* 她对颜色的感知力和捕捉细节的非凡眼力 5 EXCLAM You say **great** in order to emphasize that you are pleased or enthusiastic about something. 妙极了；太好了【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Oh great! That'll be good for Fergus.* 哦，太棒了！那将对弗格斯很有利。 6 EXCLAM You say **great** in order to emphasize that you are angry or annoyed about something. 这倒好（表示气愤、恼火等）【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Oh great,' I thought. 'Just what I need.'* "太好了，"我想，"正合我意。" 7 N-COUNT **Great** is used as part of the name of a species of plant or animal when there is another species of the same plant or animal which is smaller and has different characteristics. （用于同类动植物中较大者的名称前）大 ❑ *...the great white shark.* 大白鲨 8 → see also **greater**

Thesaurus 同类词 *great* Also look up:

ADJ. enormous, immense, vast; (*ant.*) small 1 2
distinguished, famous, important, remarkable, successful 3 4

great- /greɪt-/ PREFIX **Great-** is used before some nouns that refer to relatives. Nouns formed in this way refer to a relative who is a further generation away from you. For example, your great-aunt is the aunt of one of your parents. （用于表示指称亲属关系的名词之前，表示更高一辈的关系）❑ *...Davis's great-grandmother.* 戴维斯的曾祖母

Great Brit|ain /ˌgreɪt 'brɪtᵊn/ N-PROPER **Great Britain** is the island consisting of England, Scotland, and Wales, which together with Northern Ireland makes up the United Kingdom. 大不列颠岛（由英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士组成，与北爱尔兰一起构成联合王国）

great|coat /'greɪtkəʊt/ (**greatcoats**) also **great coat** N-COUNT A **greatcoat** is a long thick coat that is worn especially as part of a uniform. （尤指作为制服的）厚长大衣 ❑ *...an army greatcoat.* 军大衣

great|er /'greɪtə/ 1 **Greater** is the comparative of **great**. （great 的比较级）2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Greater** is used with the name of a large city to refer to the city together with the surrounding urban and suburban area. （与大城市的名称连用，指包括附近城区及郊区在内的整个城市）大的 ❑ *...Greater London.* 大伦敦 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Greater** is used with the name of a country to refer to a larger area which includes that country and other land which used to belong to it, or which some people believe should belong to it. （与某国名称连用，指包括该国和曾属该国或者人们认为应属该国的地区在内的更广阔的区域）大的 ❑ *...greater Syria.* 大叙利亚

great|ly /'greɪtli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] You use **greatly** to emphasize the degree or extent of something. 非常地；极大地【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *People would benefit greatly from a pollution-free vehicle.* 人们将享受到无污染汽车的诸多好处。❑ *We were greatly honoured that Sheik Hasina took the trouble to visit us.* 谢赫·哈西娜专程前来看望我们，对此我们深感荣幸。

grebe /griːb/ (**grebes**) N-COUNT A **grebe** is a type of water bird. 鹈鹕（一种水鸟）

Gre|cian /'griːʃᵊn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Grecian** is used to describe something which is in the style of things from ancient Greece. 古希腊式的；古希腊风格的 ❑ *...elegant Grecian columns.* 典雅的古希腊式柱子

greed /griːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Greed** is the desire to have more of something, such as food or money, than is necessary or fair. 贪婪；贪心；贪欲 ❑ [+for] *...an insatiable greed for personal power.* 对个人权力的贪得无厌 ❑ *I get fed up with other people's greed.* 我对别人的贪婪厌烦透了。

greedy /'griːdi/ (**greedier, greediest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **greedy**, you mean that they want to have more of something such as food or money than is necessary or fair. 贪婪的；贪心的；贪吃的 ❑ *He attacked greedy bosses for awarding themselves big rises.* 他抨击那些贪心的老板为他们自己大幅加薪。❑ *She is greedy and selfish.* 她既贪婪又自私。 •**greed|ily** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Livy ate the pasties greedily and with huge enjoyment.* 莉薇津津有味地大口吃着点心。

Greek /griːk/ (**Greeks**) 1 ADJ **Greek** means belonging or relating to Greece, or to its people, language, or culture. 希腊的；希腊人的；希腊语的；希腊文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Greek** is a person who comes from Greece. 希腊人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Greek** is the language spoken in Greece. 希腊语 ❑ *I had to learn Greek.* 我不得不学习希腊语。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Greek** or **Ancient Greek** was the language used in Greece in ancient times. 古希腊语

green ♦♦♦ /griːn/ (**greens, greener, greenest**) 1 COLOUR **Green** is the colour of grass or leaves. 绿；绿色 ❑ *...shiny red and green apples.* 红红绿绿、富有光泽的苹果 ❑ *Yellow and green together make a pale green.* 黄色与绿色混合能调配出淡绿色。 2 ADJ A place that is **green** is covered with grass, plants, and trees and not with houses or factories. 草木青葱的；绿油油的；碧绿的 ❑ *Cairo has only thirteen square centimetres of green space for each inhabitant.* 开罗居民的人均绿地面积仅 13 平方厘米。 •**green|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the lush greenness of the river valleys.* 郁郁葱葱的河谷 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Green** issues and political movements relate to or are concerned with the protection of the environment. 环境保护的；主张环境保护的 ❑ *The power of the Green movement in Germany has made that country a leader in the drive to recycle more waste materials.* 德国环保运动的影响力使得该国成为了推进回收利用废品运动的领导者。 4 ADJ If you say that someone or something is **green**, you mean they harm the environment as little as possible. 有利于环境的；环保的；绿色的 ❑ *...trying to persuade governments to adopt greener policies.* 试图说服政府采取更为环保的政策 •**green|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A Swiss company offers to help environmental investors by sending teams round factories to ascertain their greenness.* 一家瑞士公司表示愿意向工厂周边派遣小组进行环境检测以协助环境投资者。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Greens** are members of green political movements. 绿党成员（主张环境保护）❑ *The Greens see themselves as a radical alternative to the two major British political parties.* 绿党人士认为他们与英国的两个主要政党截然不同。 6 N-COUNT A **green** is a smooth, flat area of grass around a hole on a golf course. （高尔夫球场的）球穴区，果岭 ❑ *...the 18th green.* 第 18 洞果岭 7 N-COUNT A **green** is an area of land covered with grass, especially in a town or in the middle of a village. （尤指城市或村庄中心的）草坪，绿地 ❑ *...the village green.* 村子中央的草坪 8 N-COUNT [n N] **Green** is used in the names of places that contain or used to contain an area of grass. （用于有绿地或过去有绿地的地方的名称中）❑ *...Bethnal Green.* 贝斯纳尔格林区 9 N-PLURAL You can refer to the cooked leaves of vegetables such as spinach or cabbage as **greens**. 绿叶菜；青菜 10 ADJ If you say that someone is **green**, you mean that they have had very little experience of life or a particular job. 缺乏经验的；不成熟的；幼稚的 ❑ *He was a young lad, very green, very immature.* 他还是个毛头小子，幼稚得很，一点都不成熟。 11 PHRASE If you say that someone is **green with envy**, you mean that they are very envious indeed. 非常嫉妒的；眼红的 12 PHRASE If someone has **green fingers**, they are very good at gardening and their plants grow well. 高超的园艺技能【BRIT 英】❑ *You don't need green fingers to fill your home with lush leaves.* 不是园艺大师也可以把自己的家里装点得绿意盎然。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **a green thumb**

13 to **give** someone **the green light** → see **light**

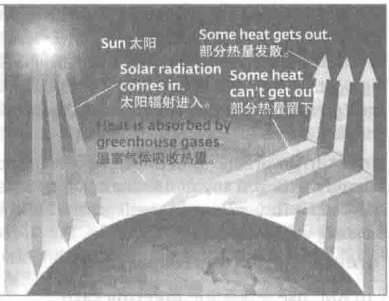
→ see **golf**, **rainbow**

green|back /'griːnbæk/ (**greenbacks**) N-COUNT A **greenback** is a banknote such as a dollar bill. 钞票；纸币【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

Word Web 话题词汇 greenhouse effect 温室效应

Over the past 100 years, the global average **temperature** has risen dramatically. Researchers believe that this **global warming** comes from added **carbon dioxide** and other **gases** in the **atmosphere**. With **water vapour**, they form a shield that holds in heat. It acts a little like the glass in a greenhouse. Scientists call this the **greenhouse effect**. Some natural causes of this warming may include increased **solar radiation** and tiny changes in the earth's orbit. However, human activities, such as **deforestation**, and the use of **fossil fuels** seem to play a much more important role.

在过去的一百年中，全球平均气温急剧上升。研究人员认为，这一全球变暖现象是大气层中过量的二氧化碳和其他气体造成的。这些气体和水蒸气共同形成了一道保持热量的屏障，有点类似于温室的玻璃。科学家称之为温室效应。气候变暖的一些自然原因可能包括太阳辐射的增加和地球轨道的微小变化。然而，森林砍伐等人类活动和矿物燃料的使用似乎起到了远比这重要的作用。



green bean (**green beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Green beans** are long narrow beans that are eaten as a vegetable. 青刀豆；四季豆

green belt (**green belts**) N-COUNT A **green belt** is an area of land with fields or parks around a town or city, where people are not allowed to build houses or factories by law. (城市周围的)绿化带

Green Beret (**Green Berets**) N-COUNT A **Green Beret** is a British or American **commando**. "绿色贝雷帽"，"绿帽"兵(指英国或美国的突击队员)【INFORMAL 非正式】

green card (**green cards**) N-COUNT A **green card** is a document showing that someone who is not a citizen of the United States has permission to live and work there. 绿卡(允许外国公民在美国生活和居住的证件) ❑ *Nicollette married Harry so she could get a green card.* 尼科莉特同哈里结婚以便拿到绿卡。

greenery /'gri:nəri/ N-UNCOUNT Plants that make a place look attractive are referred to as **greenery**. 绿色植物；青葱的草木 ❑ *They have ordered a bit of greenery to brighten up the new wing at Guy's Hospital.* 他们订购了一些绿色植物，以给盖伊医院的新配楼增添一抹亮色。

greenfield /'gri:nfi:ld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Greenfield** is used to refer to land that has not been built on before. 未开发地区的；待开发地区的 ❑ *The Government has ruled out the building of a new airport on a greenfield site.* 政府认为在一块未开发地皮上建设新机场是不合适的。

greenfly /'gri:nflaɪ/ (**greenfly** or **greenflies**) N-COUNT **Greenfly** are small green winged insects that damage plants. 蚜虫

greengage /'gri:ngeɪdʒ/ (**greengages**) N-COUNT A **greengage** is a greenish-yellow plum with a sweet taste. 西洋李；青梅子；青梅李

greengrocer /'gri:ngrəʊsə'/ (**greengrocers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **greengrocer** is a shopkeeper who sells fruit and vegetables. 蔬菜水果商【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-COUNT A **greengrocer** or a **greengrocer's** is a shop where fruit and vegetables are sold. 蔬菜水果店【mainly BRIT 主英】

greenhouse /'gri:nhaʊs/ (**greenhouses**) ❶ N-COUNT A **greenhouse** is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather. 温室；暖房 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Greenhouse** means relating to or causing the greenhouse effect. 温室效应的；引起温室效应的

→ see **barn**

greenhouse effect N-SING **The greenhouse effect** is the problem caused by increased quantities of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air. These gases trap the heat from the sun, and cause a gradual rise in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. 温室效应

→ see Word Web: **greenhouse effect**

greenhouse gas (**greenhouse gases**) N-VAR **Greenhouse gases** are the gases which are responsible for causing the greenhouse effect. The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide. 温室气体(主要为二氧化碳)

→ see **biosphere**

greening /'gri:nɪŋ/ N-SING The **greening of** a person or organization means that the person or organization is becoming more aware of environmental issues. 绿色化；环保化【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *But the country has been slow to react to the 'greening' of the rest of Europe.* 但是，该国对欧洲其他地区的"绿色化"反应迟缓。

greenish /'gri:nɪʃ/ ADJ **Greenish** means slightly green in colour. 浅绿色的；略带绿色的 ❑ *...his cold greenish eyes.* 他冷漠的浅绿色眼睛 •ADJ **Greenish** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...greenish-yellow flowers.* 带点淡绿色的黄花

greenmail /'gri:nmeɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Greenmail** is when a company buys enough shares in another company to threaten a takeover and makes a profit if the other company buys back its shares at a higher price. 绿票讹诈(收购方以收购公司为要挟而迫使某公司溢价回购股票)【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ *Family control would prevent any hostile takeover or greenmail attempt.* 家族管理可以防止任何恶意收购或绿票讹诈的企图。

green onion (**green onions**) N-COUNT **Green onions** are small onions with long green leaves. 大葱【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **spring onions**

Green Paper (**Green Papers**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **Green Paper** is a document containing ideas about a particular subject that is published by the Government so that people can discuss them before any decisions are made. 绿皮书(英国供民众讨论的政府提案文件)

Green Party N-PROPER **The Green Party** is a political party that is particularly concerned about protecting the environment. 绿党(关注环保的政党)

green pepper (**green peppers**) N-COUNT A **green pepper** is an unripe pepper that is used in cooking or eaten raw in salads. 青椒

green revolution also **Green Revolution** N-SING **The green revolution** is the increase in agricultural production that has been made possible by the use of new types of crops and new farming methods, especially in developing countries. 绿色革命(尤指发展中国家为增加粮食产量而采用新品种和新耕种方法的举措)

greenroom /'gri:nru:m/ (**greenrooms**) also **green room** N-COUNT A **greenroom** is a room in a theatre or television studio where performers can rest. (剧场、演播室等的)演员休息室

green salad (**green salads**) N-VAR A **green salad** is a salad made mainly with lettuce and other green vegetables. 蔬菜沙拉；生菜沙拉

Greenwich Mean Time /ˌgrenɪtʃ 'mi:n taɪm/ → see **GMT**

greeny /'gri:ni/ ADJ **Greeny** means slightly green in colour. 微绿的；浅绿的 ❑ *...greeny sea water.* 浅绿色的海水 •ADJ **Greeny** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...a lightweight, greeny-grey wool suit.* 灰色中略带绿色的轻薄羊毛外套

greet /gri:t/ (**greets, greeting, greeted**) ❶ VERB When you **greet** someone, you say 'Hello' or shake hands with them. 同…打招呼；向…问好；欢迎；迎接 ❑ [v n] *She liked to be home to greet Steve when he came in from school.* 她喜欢呆在家里迎接放学回家的史蒂夫。❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is greeted** in a particular way, people react to it in that way. 对…作出反应；回应 ❑ [be v-ed +with/by] *The European Court's decision has been greeted with dismay by fishermen.* 渔民对欧洲法庭的裁决感到失望。❑ [be v-ed adv] *It is unlikely that this suggestion will be greeted enthusiastically in the Baltic States.* 该提议不大可能在波罗的海诸国得到热烈响

应。 3 VERB If you **are greeted by** something, it is the first thing you notice in a particular place. 呈现在…面前；映入…眼帘；最先被…感觉到【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be V-ed +by] *I was greeted by a shocking sight.* 一片令人震惊的景象映入我的眼帘。❑ [v n] *The savoury smell greeted them as they went through the door.* 他们进门时一阵香味扑鼻而来。

greet|ing /'gri:tɪŋ/ (**greetings**) N-VAR A **greeting** is something friendly that you say or do when you meet someone. 问候；招呼；致意 ❑ *They exchanged greetings.* 他们互致问候。❑ *He raised a hand in greeting.* 他挥挥手打了个招呼。

'greet|ings ,card (**greetings cards**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **greeting card**

N-COUNT A **greetings card** is a folded card with a picture on the front and greetings inside that you give or send to someone, for example on their birthday. 贺卡

gre|gari|ous /grɪ'geərɪəs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **gregarious** enjoys being with other people. 爱交际的；合群的 ❑ *She is such a gregarious and outgoing person.* 她很外向，喜欢交朋结友。 2 ADJ **Gregarious** animals or birds normally live in large groups. (动物、鸟等)群居的 ❑ *Snow geese are very gregarious birds.* 雪雁是极喜群居的鸟类。

grem|lin /'gremlɪn/ (**gremlins**) N-COUNT A **gremlin** is a tiny imaginary evil spirit that people say is the cause of a problem, especially in a machine, which they cannot explain properly or locate. (尤指机器出现不明故障时人们假想出来的捣乱的)小妖精 ❑ *The microphones went dead as if the technical gremlins had struck again.* 麦克风没有了声音，似乎那些破坏设备的小妖精又来捣乱了。

gre|nade /grɪ'neɪd/ (**grenades**) N-COUNT A **grenade** or a **hand grenade** is a small bomb that can be thrown by hand. 手榴弹；榴弹 ❑ *A hand grenade was thrown at an army patrol.* 一枚手榴弹掷向了陆军巡逻队。

grew /gru:/ **Grew** is the past tense of **grow**.

grey ↔ /greɪ/ (**greyer**, **greyest**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gray**

1 COLOUR **Grey** is the colour of ashes or of clouds on a rainy day. 灰色 ❑ *...a grey suit.* 灰色套装 2 ADJ You use **grey** to describe the colour of people's hair when it changes from its original colour, usually as they get old. (头发)灰白的 ❑ *...my grey hair.* 我灰白的头发 ❑ *Eddie was going grey.* 埃迪的头发开始变白了。 3 ADJ If the weather is **grey**, there are many clouds in the sky and the light is dull. (天气)昏暗的，阴沉的 ❑ *It was a grey, wet April Sunday.* 那是4月一个阴雨绵绵的星期天。•**grey|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...winter's greyness.* 冬日的阴沉 4 ADJ If you describe a situation as **grey**, you mean that it is dull, unpleasant, or difficult. 沉闷的；阴郁的；暗淡的 ❑ *Brazilians look gloomily forward to a New Year that even the president admits will be grey and cheerless.* 展望新年，巴西人心情沮丧，甚至连总统都承认明年困难重重，不容乐观。•**grey|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In this new world of greyness there is an attempt to remove all risks.* 身处这个前景暗淡的新世界，人们力图排除所有的风险。 5 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **grey**, you think that they are boring and unattractive, and very similar to other things or other people. 单调乏味的；无特色的；不吸引人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...little grey men in suits.* 身着西服、缺乏个性的小个子男人们 •**grey|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Journalists are frustrated by his apparent greyness.* 他毫无个人魅力可言，这让记者们很失望。 6 ADJ Journalists sometimes use **grey** to describe things concerning old people. 老年人的(新闻用语) ❑ *There was further evidence of grey consumer power last week, when Ford revealed a car designed with elderly people in mind.* 福特汽车公司为老年人设计的一款汽车于上周亮相，这进一步体现了老年消费者的购买力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *grey* with:

N. **grey eyes** 灰色的眼睛，**shades of** grey 灰色，grey **sky** 灰色的天空，grey **suit** 灰色套装 1
grey **hair** 灰色的头发 2
V. **go** grey 变灰，**turn** grey 变灰 1

'grey area (**grey areas**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gray area**

N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **grey area**, you mean that it is unclear, for example because nobody is sure how to deal with it or who is responsible for it, or it falls between two separate categories of things. 灰色地带，中间区域(界线不明、责任不清、难以处理的领域或情形) ❑ *At the moment, the law on compensation is very much a grey area.* 目前，关于赔偿的法律规定十分不明确。❑ *...that gray area between blue-collar laborers and white-collar professionals.* 介于蓝领工人和白领专业人士之间的中间地带

grey|hound /'greɪhaʊnd/ (**greyhounds**) N-COUNT A **greyhound** is a dog with a thin body and long thin legs, which can run very fast. Greyhounds sometimes run in races and people bet on them. 灵猩(身细、腿瘦长、善奔跑)

grey|ing /'greɪɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **graying**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **greying** hair, there is a lot of grey hair mixed with the person's natural colour. (头发)灰白的，花白的 ❑ *He was a smallish, greying man, with a wrinkly face.* 他是一个满脸皱纹、头发灰白的小个子男人。

grey|ish /'greɪɪʃ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grayish**

ADJ **Greyish** means slightly grey in colour. 略带灰色的；浅灰色的 ❑ *The building was of greyish plaster and looked old.* 这幢楼刷的是浅灰色的灰泥，看上去有些旧。•ADJ **Greyish** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...greyish-green leaves.* 灰绿色的树叶

'grey ,mar|ket (**grey markets**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gray market**

1 N-SING [oft N n] **Grey market** goods are bought unofficially and then sold to customers at lower prices than usual. 灰市，水货市场(其卖家经非正式渠道购买商品，再以低于市价的价格售卖出去)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Grey-market perfumes and toiletries are now commonly sold by mail.* 水货香水和化妆品现在常常通过邮购方式售卖。 2 N-SING [oft N n] **Grey market** shares are sold to investors before they have been officially issued. (证券)灰色市场，暗盘市场(指交易新发行股票的市场，做市商与提出申购但尚未获得配额的投资者进行交易)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *At one point last week shares in the grey market touched 230p.* 上周，灰市上的股票价格一度高达230便士。

'grey ,mat|ter

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gray matter**

N-UNCOUNT You can refer to your intelligence or your brains as **grey matter**. 头脑；智力【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an unsolved mathematical equation which has caused his grey matter to work overtime.* 他长时间思考的一道没有解出来的数学方程式

grid /grɪd/ (**grids**) 1 N-COUNT A **grid** is something which is in a pattern of straight lines that cross over each other, forming squares. On maps the grid is used to help you find a particular thing or place. 网格；(地图上的)坐标方格 ❑ [+of] *...a grid of ironwork.* 铁格栅 ❑ [+of] *...a grid of narrow streets.* 纵横交错的狭窄街道 ❑ *Many canals were built along map grid lines.* 很多运河是按照地图上的坐标线开凿的。 2 → see also **cattle grid** 3 N-COUNT A **grid** is a network of wires and cables by which sources of power, such as electricity, are distributed throughout a country or area. (输送电力等的)系统网络 ❑ *...breakdowns in communications and electric power grids.* 通信系统与输电网的中断 4 N-COUNT **The grid** or **the starting grid** is the starting line on a car-racing track. 赛车起跑线 ❑ *The Ferrari of Alain Prost will be second on the grid.* 阿兰·普罗斯特的法拉利赛车将排在第二位起跑。

grid|dle /'grɪd^{ə}l/ (**griddles**) N-COUNT A **griddle** is a round, flat, heavy piece of metal which is placed on a cooker or fire and used for cooking. 圆烤盘；平底锅

grid|iron /'grɪdaɪ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT American football is sometimes referred to as **gridiron**. 美式橄榄球【AM 美】❑ *...the greatest quarterback in gridiron history.* 美式橄榄球史上最伟大的四分卫

grid|lock /'grɪdlɒk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Gridlock** is the situation that exists when all the roads in a particular place are so full of vehicles that none of them can move. 交通瘫痪；交通大堵塞 ❑ *The streets are wedged solid with near-constant traffic gridlock.* 交通堵塞丝毫不见缓解，街道被堵得水泄不通。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **gridlock** to refer to a situation in an argument or dispute when neither side is prepared to give in, so no agreement can be reached. 僵局 ❑ *He agreed that these policies will lead to gridlock in the future.* 他认为这些政策将来会导致僵局。

→ see **traffic**

grief /gri:f/ (**griefs**) 1 N-VAR **Grief** is a feeling of extreme sadness. 悲伤；悲痛 ❑ [+for] *...a huge outpouring of national grief for the victims of the shootings.* 举国上下对枪击事件中的遇害者所表现出的万分悲痛之情 ❑ *Their grief soon gave way to anger.* 他们的悲痛迅速转化为愤怒。 2 PHRASE If something **comes to grief**, it fails. If someone **comes to grief**, they fail in something they are doing, and may be hurt. (事情)失败；(人)受挫，遭到不幸 ❑ *So many marriages have come to grief over lack of money.* 许多婚姻都因缺钱而以失败告终。 ❑ *He was driving a Mercedes racer at 100 mph and almost came to grief.* 他当时驾驶着一辆梅赛德斯赛车以每小时 100 英里的速度飞驰，险些出事。 3 EXCLAM Some people say **'Good grief'** when they are surprised or shocked. (表示惊奇或震惊)哎呀，天哪【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'He's been arrested for theft and burglary.'—'Good grief!'* "他因为偷窃和入室盗窃而被逮捕了。" —— "我的天哪！"

'grief-,stricken ADJ If someone is **grief-stricken**, they are extremely sad about something that has happened. 极度悲伤的；悲恸欲绝的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the grief-stricken family.* 悲痛万分的家庭 ❑ *The Queen was grief-stricken over his death.* 女王为他的去世悲痛不已。

griev|ance /'gri:v°ns/ (**grievances**) N-VAR If you have a **grievance** about something that has happened or been done, you believe that it was unfair. 委屈；不满；不平；抱怨 ❑ *They had a legitimate grievance.* 他们的抱怨是合乎情理的。 ❑ *The main grievance of the drivers is the imposition of higher fees for driving licences.* 让驾驶员深感不满的是驾驶执照收费的提高。 ❑ *...a deep sense of grievance.* 强烈的不满

Word Link 词根词缀 *griev = heavy* 沉重，*serious* 严肃：*aggrieved, grievance, grieve*

grieve /gri:v/ (**grieves, grieving, grieved**) 1 VERB If you **grieve over** something, especially someone's death, you feel very sad about it. (尤指因某人的亡故而)悲痛，悲伤，伤心 ❑ [v prep] *He's grieving over his dead wife and son.* 他因丧妻失子而悲痛不已。❑ [v] *I didn't have any time to grieve.* 我没有时间伤心。 ❑ [v-ing] *Margery's grieving family battled to come to terms with their loss.* 玛格丽万分悲痛的家人努力从丧亲之痛中恢复过来。 2 VERB If you **are grieved by** something, it makes you unhappy or upset. 使难过；使悲伤 ❑ [be v-ed +by/at] *He was deeply grieved by the sufferings of the common people.* 百姓的困苦使他痛心不已。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *I was grieved to hear of the suicide of James.* 听到詹姆斯自杀的消息，我非常伤心。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It grieved me to see the poor man in such distress.* 看见这个可怜的人如此困窘，我很难过。 [Also v n]

griev|ous /'gri:vəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a loss as **grievous**, you mean that it is extremely serious or worrying in its effects. 极其严重的；令人担忧的 ❑ *Their loss would be a grievous blow to our engineering industries.* 失去他们将会是对我们工程行业的一个沉重打击。 ❑ *Mr Morris said the victims had suffered from a very grievous mistake.* 莫里斯先生说遇难者因为一个极其严重的失误而遭遇不幸。 •**griev|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Birds, sea-life and the coastline all suffered grievously.* 鸟类、海洋生物及海岸线均受到严重影响。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **grievous** injury to your body is one that causes you great pain and suffering. 严重的；引起剧痛的；疼痛难耐的 ❑ *He survived in spite of suffering grievous injuries.* 尽管身受重伤，他还是活下来了。 •**griev|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Nelson Piquet, three times world champion, was grievously injured.* 三度获得世界冠军的尼尔森·皮奎特受了重伤。

griev|ous bod|ily 'harm N-UNCOUNT If someone is accused of **grievous bodily harm**, they are accused of causing very serious physical injury to someone. The abbreviation **GBH** is often used. 严重人身伤害(罪)(缩略形式为 GBH)【LEGAL 法律】❑ *They were both found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm.* 他们俩都被判造成他人严重人身伤害的罪名成立。

grif|fin /'grɪfɪn/ (**griffins**) also **griffon** N-COUNT In mythology, a **griffin** is a winged creature with the body of a lion and the head of an eagle. (神话故事中的)狮身鹰首兽

grill /grɪl/ (**grills, grilling, grilled**) 1 N-COUNT A **grill** is a part of a stove which produces strong heat to cook food that has been placed underneath it. (向下传热的)烤架【BRIT 英】❑ *Place the omelette under a gentle grill until the top is set.* 将摊鸡蛋放在烤架下用文火烘烤，直到表面凝固。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **broiler**

2 N-COUNT A **grill** is a flat frame of metal bars on which food can be cooked over a fire. (置于火上的)烤架 3 VERB When you **grill** food, or when it **grills**, you cook it using very strong heat directly above or below it. 烧烤；烤炙【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Grill the meat for 20 minutes each side.* 将肉的每一面各烤 20 分钟。 ❑ [v adv] *Apart from peppers and aubergines, many other vegetables grill well.* 除了辣椒和茄子，很多其他蔬菜也十分适于烧烤。 ❑ [v-ed] *...grilled chicken.* 烤鸡

in AM, use 美国英语用 **broil**

•**grill|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The breast can be cut into portions for grilling.* 胸脯肉可以切成小块烧烤。 4 VERB If you **grill** someone **about** something, you ask them a lot of questions for a long period of time. 追问；盘问；审问【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +about/on] *Grill your travel agent about the facilities for families with children.* 仔细询问旅行代办人会为带孩子的家庭提供何种设施。 ❑ [v n] *The police grilled him for hours.* 警察盘问了他几个小时。 •**grill|ing** (**grillings**) N-COUNT ❑ *They gave him a grilling about the implications of a united Europe.* 他们追问他一个统一的欧洲将会带来何种影响。 5 N-COUNT A **grill** is a restaurant that serves grilled food. 烤肉餐馆；烤肉店

→ see **cook**

grille /grɪl/ (**grilles**) also **grill** N-COUNT A **grille** is a framework of metal bars or wire which is placed in front of a window or a piece of machinery, in order to protect it or to protect people. (窗户等前的)铁栅，护栅，金属网罩

grim /grɪm/ (**grimmer, grimmest**) 1 ADJ A situation or piece of information that is **grim** is unpleasant, depressing, and difficult to accept. 严峻的；令人不快的；让人沮丧的；令人难以接受的 ❑ *They painted a grim picture of growing crime.* 他们描绘了犯罪率上升的严峻情形。 ❑ *There was further grim economic news yesterday.* 昨天又传来更多令人沮丧的经济消息。 ❑ *The mood could not have been grimmer.* 情绪低落到了极点。 •**grim|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an unrelenting grimness of tone.* 语气中一直带着沮丧 2 ADJ A place that is **grim** is unattractive and depressing in appearance. (地方)无吸引力的，阴森的，凄凉的 ❑ *...the tower blocks on the city's grim edges.* 矗立在荒凉的城市边缘的一幢幢塔楼 3 ADJ If a person or their behaviour is **grim**, they are very serious, usually because they are worried about something. 严肃的；坚定的；沉重的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She was a grim woman with a turned-down mouth.* 她为人严肃，嘴角向下耷拉着。❑ *Her expression was grim and unpleasant.* 她表情严肃，看上去很不开心。 4 ADJ If you say that something is **grim**, you think that it is very bad, ugly, or depressing. 糟糕的；讨厌的；丑陋的；令人沮丧的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Things were pretty grim for a time.* 事态一度糟糕透了。

gri|mace /grɪ'meɪs, 'grɪməs/ (**grimaces, grimacing, grimaced**) VERB If you **grimace**, you twist your face in an ugly way because you are annoyed, disgusted, or in pain. (因厌恶、痛苦等)做鬼脸，扮怪相，脸部扭曲【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *She started to sit up, grimaced, and sank back weakly against the pillow.* 她试着坐起来，露出痛苦的表情，又有气无力地倒在枕头上。 ❑ [v +at] *She grimaced at Cerezzi, then turned to Brenda.* 她朝赛雷斯做了个鬼脸，接着转向布伦达。 •N-COUNT **Grimace** is also a noun. ❑ *He took another drink of his coffee. 'Awful,' he said with a grimace.* 他又喝了一口咖啡。"真难喝。"他说着做了个鬼脸。

grime /graɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Grime** is dirt which has collected on the surface of something. 污垢；尘垢 ❑ *Kelly got the grime off his hands before rejoining her in the kitchen.* 凯利洗去手上的污垢，又回到厨房来帮她的忙。

Grim Reap|er N-SING **The Grim Reaper** is an imaginary character who represents death. He looks like a skeleton, wears a long, black cloak with a hood, and carries a scythe. 狰狞的持镰收割者（指死神，形如骷髅，身披黑色斗篷，手持镰刀）

grimy /'graɪmi/ (**grimier, grimiest**) ADJ Something that is **grimy** is very dirty. 满是污垢的；肮脏的 ❑ *...a grimy industrial city.* 肮脏的工业城市

grin /grɪn/ (**grins, grinning, grinned**) 1 VERB When you **grin**, you smile broadly. 露齿而笑；咧嘴大笑 ❑ [v] *He grins, delighted at the memory.* 想到往事，他开心地咧嘴笑了起来。❑ [v +at] *Sarah tried several times to catch Philip's eye, but he just grinned at her.* 萨拉几次想引起菲利普的注意，但是他只是冲她咧嘴笑了笑。❑ [v-ing] *...a statue of a grinning old man cutting the throat of a deer.* 大笑着割断鹿喉的老人雕像 2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **grin** is a broad smile. 露齿的笑；咧嘴的笑 ❑ *She came out of his office with a big grin on her face.* 她笑容满面地走出他的办公室。❑ *Bobby looked at her with a sheepish grin.* 博比望着她腼腆地咧嘴一笑。3 PHRASE If you **grin and bear it**, you accept a difficult or unpleasant situation without complaining because you know there is nothing you can do to make things better. 苦笑着忍受；默默承受 ❑ *They cannot stand the sight of each other, but they will just have to grin and bear it.* 他们连看对方一眼都不愿意，但是也只得默默忍受。

grind /graɪnd/ (**grinds, grinding, ground**) 1 VERB If you **grind** a substance such as corn, you crush it between two hard surfaces or with a machine until it becomes a fine powder. 磨碎；碾碎；将…磨成粉 ❑ [v n] *Store the peppercorns in an airtight container and grind the pepper as you need it.* 将胡椒粒储存在密封容器中，在需要的时候磨成粉。❑ [v-ed] *...the odor of fresh ground coffee.* 现磨咖啡的香气 •PHRASAL VERB **Grind up** means the same as **grind**. grind up 同 grind ❑ [v P n] *He makes his own paint, grinding up the pigment with a little oil.* 他就着几滴油磨了些颜料，自己制油彩。[Also v n P] 2 VERB If you **grind** something **into** a surface, you press and rub it hard into the surface using small circular or sideways movements. 用力挤压，用劲擦（入表层）❑ [v n prep] *'Well,' I said, grinding my cigarette nervously into the granite step.* "好吧。"我边说边紧张不安地把香烟在花岗岩台阶上捻灭。•PHRASE If you **grind** your **teeth**, you rub your upper and lower teeth together as though you are chewing something. 磨牙 ❑ [v n] *If you know you're grinding your teeth, particularly at night, see your dentist.* 如果你知道自己在磨牙，尤其是在夜间，你应该去看看牙医。3 VERB If you **grind** something, you make it smooth or sharp by rubbing it against a hard surface. 把…磨锋利；把…磨快；把…磨光 ❑ [v n] *...a shop where they grind knives.* 磨刀铺 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *The tip can be ground to a much sharper edge to cut smoother and faster.* 可以把尖端磨得更锋利些，这样切割起来更顺更快。[Also v n to n] 4 VERB If a vehicle **grinds** somewhere, it moves there very slowly and noisily. 刺耳地缓慢移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Tanks had crossed the border at five fifteen and were grinding south.* 坦克队于5点15分越过边境，正轰隆隆地缓慢向南开进。5 N-SING The **grind of** a machine is the harsh, scraping noise that it makes, usually because it is old or is working too hard. （机器的）刺耳摩擦声 ❑ [+of] *The grind of heavy machines could get on their nerves.* 重型机器发出的刺耳的摩擦声会让他们心烦意乱。6 N-SING [oft adj N] If you refer to routine tasks or activities as **the grind**, you mean they are boring and take up a lot of time and effort. 枯燥乏味的事；苦差事【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The daily grind of government is done by Her Majesty's Civil Service.* 枯燥的日常政务都由女王陛下的行政部门来处理。7 → see also **grinding** 8 PHRASE If a country's economy or something such as a process **grinds to a halt**, it gradually becomes slower or less active until it stops. 逐渐停止；慢慢瘫痪 ❑ *The peace process has ground to a halt while Israel struggles to form a new government.* 当以色列艰难地组建新政府的时候，和平进程已经陷于停顿。9 PHRASE If a vehicle **grinds to a halt**, it stops slowly and noisily. （车辆）声音刺耳地缓缓停下 ❑ *The tanks ground to a halt after a hundred yards because the fuel had been siphoned out.* 由于燃油被人抽走，这些坦克行驶了100码后又轰隆隆地缓缓停了下来。10 to have **an axe to grind** → see **axe** 11 to **come to a grinding halt** → see **grinding**

▶**grind down** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **grinds you down**, you mean that they treat you very harshly and cruelly, reducing your confidence or your will to resist them. 虐待；折磨；欺压 ❑ [v n P] *There are people who want to humiliate you and grind you down.* 有一些人会想要让你难堪，欺负你。

▶**grind on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **grinds on**, you disapprove of the fact that it continues to happen in the same way for a long time. 令人厌烦地继续下去【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P] *Civil war in the Sudan has been grinding on for nine years.* 苏丹内战已经持续了9年之久。

▶**grind up** → see **grind** 1

grind|er /'graɪndə/ (**grinders**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] In a kitchen, a **grinder** is a device for crushing food such as coffee or meat into small pieces or into a powder. 研磨机，碾磨机（厨用电器）❑ *...an electric coffee grinder.* 电动咖啡研磨机 2 N-COUNT A **grinder** is a machine or tool for sharpening, smoothing, or polishing the surface of something. 磨床；砂轮

grind|ing /'graɪndɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a bad situation as **grinding**, you mean it never gets better, changes, or ends. 没完没了的；无休止的；毫无起色的 ❑ *Their grandfather had left his village in order to escape the grinding poverty.* 为了摆脱贫困的煎熬，他们的祖父离开了村子。•**grind|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Nursing was ill-paid and grindingly hard work.* 护理工作薪水微薄，艰苦难耐。2 PHRASE If you say that something comes **to a grinding halt**, you are emphasizing that it stops very suddenly, especially before it was meant to. 突然停顿下来【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A car will come to a grinding halt if you put water in the petrol tank.* 如果把水灌进油箱，汽车会猛然间停下来。3 → see also **grind**

grind|stone /'graɪndstəʊn/ (**grindstones**) N-COUNT A **grindstone** is a large round stone that turns like a wheel and is used for sharpening knives and tools. 磨石；砂轮

grin|go /'grɪŋgəʊ/ (**gringos**) N-COUNT **Gringo** is sometimes used by people from Latin America to refer to people from other countries, especially the United States and Britain. 外国佬（拉丁美洲人对外国人的蔑称，尤指美国人或英国人）【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

grip ◆◇ /grɪp/ (**grips, gripping, gripped**) 1 VERB If you **grip** something, you take hold of it with your hand and continue to hold it firmly. 紧握；抓牢 ❑ [v n] *She gripped the rope.* 她紧紧抓住绳索。2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **grip** is a firm, strong hold on something. 紧握；抓牢 ❑ *His strong hand eased the bag from her grip.* 他的手很有劲，一下就把她紧紧抓着的包拿走了。3 N-SING Someone's **grip on** something is the power and control they have over it. 掌握；支配；控制 ❑ [+on] *The president maintains an iron grip on his country.* 总统对国家实行铁腕统治。❑ [+on] *Tony Blair last night tightened his grip on Labour MPs with new powers to root out trouble-makers.* 昨晚，托尼·布莱尔利用新得到的权力铲除了制造事端者，加强了对工党议员的控制。4 VERB If something **grips** you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈地影响 ❑ [v n] *The entire community has been gripped by fear.* 恐惧笼罩着整个社区。5 VERB [usu passive] If you **are gripped by** something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it. 吸引；迷住 ❑ [be v-ed] *The nation is gripped by the dramatic story.* 举国上下都被那个戏剧性的故事吸引住了。•**grip|ping** ADJ ❑ *The film turned out to be a gripping thriller.* 那部电影原来是部扣人心弦的惊悚片。6 N-UNCOUNT If things such as shoes or car tyres have **grip**, they do not slip. 防滑；抓地力 ❑ *...a new way of reinforcing rubber which gives car tyres better grip.* 强化橡胶以优化车胎抓地力的新方法 7 N-COUNT A **grip** is a bag that is smaller than a suitcase, and that you use when you are travelling. 手提包；旅行袋 8 PHRASE If you **get to grips with** a problem or if you **come to grips with** it, you consider it seriously, and start taking action to deal with it. 认真考虑并着手处理 ❑ *The government's first task is to get to grips with the economy.* 政府的首要任务是搞好经济。9 PHRASE If you **get a grip** on yourself, you make an effort to control or improve your behaviour or work. （使自己）镇定下来；控制住（自

己) ■ PHRASE If a person, group, or place is **in the grip of** something, they are being severely affected by it. 受制于；受…的深刻影响 ❑ *Britain is still in the grip of recession.* 英国依然没有摆脱经济衰退。❑ *...a region in the grip of severe drought.* 旱情严重的地区 ■ PHRASE If you **lose** your **grip**, you become less efficient and less confident, and less able to deal with things. 效率降低；失去信心；驾驭不住 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone has a **grip on reality**, you mean they recognize the true situation and do not have mistaken ideas about it. 了解形势；理解现状 ❑ *Shakur loses his fragile grip on reality and starts blasting away at friends and foe alike.* 沙库尔丧失了对形势仅存的一点判断，无论对敌对友都开始大加挞伐。

gripe /graɪp/ (**gripes, griping, griped**) ■ VERB If you say that someone **is griping**, you mean they are annoying you because they keep on complaining about something. 抱怨；发牢骚【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V] *Why are football players griping when the average salary is half a million dollars?* 足球运动员的平均薪水已达 50 万美金，他们为什么还要抱怨呢？ ❑ [V +*about*] *They were always griping about high prices.* 他们总是抱怨物价太高。•**grip|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Still, the griping went on.* 怨声依旧未止。■ N-COUNT A **gripe** is a complaint about something. 抱怨；牢骚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My only gripe is that one main course and one dessert were unavailable.* 我唯一不满的就是连一道主菜和一份甜点都没有。

grip|ing /'graɪpɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **griping** pain is a sudden, sharp pain in your stomach or bowels. 肠绞痛的；胃绞痛的

gris|ly /'grɪzli/ (**grislier, grisliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **grisly** is extremely unpleasant, and usually involves death and violence. 令人极度厌恶的；恐怖的；可怕的 ❑ *...two horrifically grisly murders.* 两起骇人听闻的谋杀案

grist /grɪst/ PHRASE If you say that something is **grist to the mill**, you mean that it is useful for a particular purpose or helps support someone's point of view. 对…有用的东西；对…有利的事

gris|tle /'grɪs°l/ N-UNCOUNT **Gristle** is a tough, rubbery substance found in meat, especially in meat of poor quality, which is unpleasant to eat. (尤指次等肉中的)软骨

grit /grɪt/ (**grits, gritting, gritted**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Grit** is very small pieces of stone. It is often put on roads in winter to make them less slippery. 沙粒；沙砾 ❑ [+*of*] *He felt tiny bits of grit and sand peppering his knees.* 他感到细小的沙砾不断打在膝盖上。■ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **grit**, they have the determination and courage to continue doing something even though it is very difficult. 勇气；坚毅；果敢 ❑ *You've got to admire her grit.* 你不得不佩服她的勇气。■ VERB If you **grit** your **teeth**, you press your upper and lower teeth tightly together, usually because you are angry about something. (通常指因愤怒而)咬紧牙关，咬牙切齿 ❑ [V n] *Gritting my teeth, I did my best to stifle one or two remarks.* 我咬紧牙关，硬是吞回了几句话。❑ [V-ed] *'It is clear that my client has been less than frank with me,' said his lawyer, through gritted teeth.* "我的当事人显然没有告诉我实情。"他的律师咬牙切齿地说道。■ PHRASE If you **grit** your **teeth**, you make up your mind to carry on even if the situation is very difficult. 下定决心；鼓起勇气 ❑ *There is going to be hardship, but we have to grit our teeth and get on with it.* 未来会很艰难，但是我们必须咬牙坚持下去。

grit|ty /'grɪti/ (**grittier, grittiest**) ■ ADJ Something that is **gritty** contains grit, is covered with grit, or has a texture like that of grit. 含沙砾的；覆有沙砾的；沙砾般的 ❑ *The sheets fell on the gritty floor, and she just let them lie.* 床单掉到满是沙砾的地板上，她都没去捡。■ ADJ Someone who is **gritty** is brave and determined. 坚毅的；勇敢的 ❑ *We have to prove how gritty we are.* 我们必须证明我们有多么勇敢无畏。❑ *...a gritty determination to avoid humiliation.* 坚决避免蒙受羞辱 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **gritty** description of a tough or unpleasant situation shows it in a very realistic way. (对艰难或令人反感的情形的描述)逼真的，真实的，活生生的 ❑ *...gritty social comment.* 洞悉现实的社会评论

griz|zled /'grɪz°ld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **grizzled** person or a person with **grizzled** hair has hair that is grey or partly grey. (头发)灰白的，花白的

griz|zly /'grɪzli/ (**grizzlies**) ■ N-COUNT A **grizzly** or a **grizzly bear** is a large, fierce, greyish-brown bear. 灰熊 ❑ *...two grizzly bear cubs.* 两只灰熊幼崽 ■ → see also **grisly**

groan /grəʊn/ (**groans, groaning, groaned**) ■ VERB If you **groan**, you make a long, low sound because you are in pain, or because you are upset or unhappy about something. 呻吟；叹息 ❑ [V +*with*] *Slowly, he opened his eyes. As he did so, he began to groan with pain.* 他慢慢地睁开眼睛，并发出痛苦的呻吟。❑ [V] *They glanced at the man on the floor, who began to groan.* 他们瞥了一眼躺在地上的男人，那人现在开始呻吟起来。❑ [V-ing] *She was making small groaning noises.* 她发出轻轻的呻吟声。•N-COUNT **Groan** is also a noun. ❑ *She heard him let out a pitiful, muffled groan.* 她听到他发出一声令人悲恸的低沉的呻吟声。❑ *As his ball flew wide, there was a collective groan from the stands.* 他将球踢飞了，看台上一片叹息声。■ VERB If you **groan** something, you say it in a low, unhappy voice. 不高兴地低声说；咕哝 ❑ [V with quote] *'My leg—I think it's broken,' Eric groaned.* "我的腿——我想是断了。"埃里克哼哼道。■ VERB If you **groan about** something, you complain about it. 抱怨；发牢骚 ❑ [V +*about*] *His parents were beginning to groan about the price of college tuition.* 他的父母开始抱怨大学的学费太贵。[Also V, V that] •N-COUNT **Groan** is also a noun. ❑ *Listen sympathetically to your child's moans and groans about what she can't do.* 当你的孩子因不能做某些事情而发牢骚的时候，你应该怀着一颗理解的心去倾听。■ VERB If wood or something made of wood **groans**, it makes a loud sound when it moves. (木头或木器)发出嘎吱声 ❑ [V] *The timbers groan and creak and the floorboards shift.* 这些木头在吱吱嘎嘎作响，木地板有些摇晃。■ VERB If you say that something such as a table **groans under** the weight of food, you are emphasizing that there is a lot of food on it. 堆满，摆满，装满(食物)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [V +*under/with*] *The bar counter groans under the weight of huge plates of the freshest fish.* 吧台上摆满了大碟大碟非常新鲜的鱼。❑ [V-ing] *...a table groaning with food.* 堆满了食物的桌子 ■ VERB [usu cont] If you say that someone or something **is groaning under** the weight of something, you think there is too much of that thing. 受…重压；受…折磨；不堪重负【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V +*under*] *Consumers were groaning under the weight of high interest rates.* 高利率令消费者不堪重负。

gro|cer /'grəʊsə'/ (**grocers**) ■ N-COUNT A **grocer** is a shopkeeper who sells foods such as flour, sugar, and tinned foods. 食品杂货商 ■ N-COUNT A **grocer** or a **grocer's** is a shop where foods such as flour, sugar, and tinned foods are sold. 食品杂货店【mainly BRIT 主英】

gro|cery /'grəʊsəri/ (**groceries**) ■ N-COUNT A **grocery** or a **grocery store** is a grocer's shop. 食品杂货店【mainly AM 主美】■ N-PLURAL **Groceries** are foods you buy at a grocer's or at a supermarket such as flour, sugar, and tinned foods. 食品杂货

grog /grɒg/ N-VAR **Grog** is a drink made by mixing a strong spirit, such as rum or whisky, with water. 格洛格酒(用朗姆酒、威士忌等加水勾兑而成)

grog|gy /'grɒgi/ (**groggier, groggiest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **groggy**, you feel weak and rather ill. 体弱无力的；站立不稳的；踉踉跄跄的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was feeling a bit groggy when I saw her.* 我看见她的时候，她有点虚弱无力。

groin /grɔɪn/ (**groins**) N-COUNT Your **groin** is the front part of your body between your legs. 腹股沟

groom /gru:m/ (**grooms, grooming, groomed**) ■ N-COUNT A **groom** is the same as a **bridegroom**. 同 bridegroom ❑ *...the bride and groom.* 新娘与新郎 ■ N-COUNT A **groom** is someone whose job is to look after the horses in a stable and to keep them clean. 马夫；马倌 ■ VERB If you **groom** an animal, you clean its fur, usually by brushing it. 刷洗(动物)；给(动物)梳毛 ❑ [V n] *The horses were exercised and groomed with special care.* 这些马接受专门训练，鬃毛也得到精心梳洗。■ VERB [usu passive] If you **are groomed for** a special job, someone prepares you for it by teaching you the skills you will need. 训练；培养 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*for*] *George was already being groomed for the top job.* 为承担这份高级工作，乔治已在接受专门的培训。❑ [*be* V-ed *to*-inf] *Marshall was groomed to run the family companies.* 马歇尔被培养为家族企业的经营

G

管理者。

→ see **wedding**

groomed /gru:md/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] You use **groomed** in expressions such as **well groomed** and **badly groomed** to say how neat, clean, and smart a person is. 打扮得(干净利落或邋里邋遢)的 ❑ *...a very well groomed man.* 衣着整洁得体的男子 ❑ *She always appeared perfectly groomed.* 她看起来总是打扮得干净利落。

groom|ing /'gru:mɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Grooming** refers to the things that people do to keep themselves clean and make their face, hair, and skin look nice. 打扮；装束；梳洗 ❑ *...a growing concern for personal grooming.* 对个人打扮的日趋重视

groove /gru:v/ (**grooves**) N-COUNT A **groove** is a deep line cut into a surface. 沟；槽；辙 ❑ *Their wheels left grooves in the ground.* 他们的车轮在地面上留下了车辙。

grooved /gru:vd/ ADJ Something that is **grooved** has grooves on its surface. 有沟的；有槽的 ❑ *The inscriptions are fresh and deep-grooved.* 这些铭文是新刻的，而且刻痕很深。

groovy /'gru:vi/ (**groovier**, **grooviest**) ADJ If you describe something as **groovy**, you mean that it is attractive, fashionable, or exciting. 吸引人的；时髦的；刺激的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *...the grooviest club in London.* 伦敦最时髦的俱乐部

grope /grəʊp/ (**gropes**, **groping**, **groped**) 1 VERB If you **grope for** something that you cannot see, you try to find it by moving your hands around in order to feel it. (用手)摸索 ❑ [v +for] *With his left hand he groped for the knob, turned it, and pulled the door open.* 他左手摸索到门把手，转了一下，然后拉开门。❑ [v adv/prep] *Bunbury groped in his breast pocket for his wallet.* 邦伯里手伸进前胸口袋里摸索钱包。2 VERB If you **grope** your **way** to a place, you move there, holding your hands in front of you and feeling the way because you cannot see anything. 摸索着走 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I didn't turn on the light, but groped my way across the room.* 我没有开灯，而是一路摸黑走过房间。3 VERB If you **grope for** something, for example the solution to a problem, you try to think of it, when you have no real idea what it could be. 探索；努力寻求 ❑ [v +for] *She groped for a simple word to express a simple idea.* 她想找个简单的词来表达简单的想法。[Also v +towards] •**grop|ing** (**gropings**) N-VAR ❑ *They continue their groping towards a constitutional settlement.* 他们继续寻求合乎宪法规定的解决方案。4 VERB If one person **gropes** another, they touch or take hold of them in a rough, sexual way. 抚摸；猥亵【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v n] *He would try to grope her breasts and put his hand up her skirt.* 他会试图摸她的胸部，伸手顺着她的短裙向上摸。•N-COUNT **Grope** is also a noun. ❑ *She even boasted of having a grope in a cupboard with a 13-year-old.* 她甚至吹嘘曾和一个 13 岁的男孩在衣橱里有过肌肤之亲。

gross ♦◇ /grəʊs/ (**grosser**, **grossest**, **grosses**, **grossing**, **grossed**)

The plural of the number is **gross**. 作数量词时复数为 gross。

1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **gross** to describe something unacceptable or unpleasant to a very great amount, degree, or intensity. 重大的；严重的；极端的 ❑ *The company were guilty of gross negligence.* 该公司犯有严重过失。❑ *...an act of gross injustice.* 极端不公的法案 •**gross|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *Funding of education had been grossly inadequate for years.* 教育资金多年来一直极为匮乏。❑ *She was grossly overweight.* 她过于肥胖。2 ADJ If you say that someone's speech or behaviour is **gross**, you think it is very rude or unacceptable. (言语、行为)极端粗俗的，下流的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He abused the Admiral in the grossest terms.* 他用最不堪入耳的话辱骂那位海军上将。❑ *I feel disgusted and wonder how I could ever have been so gross.* 我感到无地自容，不知道自己怎么会变得如此粗俗。3 ADJ If you describe something as **gross**, you think it is very unpleasant. 令人不快的；让人恶心的；令人厌恶的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They had a commercial on the other night for Drug Free America that was so gross I thought Daddy was going to faint.* 他们前几天晚上为"美国远离毒品"组织播的那则广告非常恶心，我觉得爸爸看了都快晕过去了。❑ *He wears really gross holiday outfits.* 他穿着十分难看的节日服装。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **gross**, you mean that they are extremely fat and unattractive. 肥胖难看的；臃肿的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I only resist things like chocolate if I feel really gross.* 我只有在觉得自己胖得很难看的时候才能拒绝巧克力这类东西的诱惑。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Gross** means the total amount of something, especially money, before any has been taken away. (尤指金额)总的，毛的 ❑ *...a fixed rate account guaranteeing 10.4% gross interest or 7.8% net until October.* 保证 10 月之前有 10.4% 毛利息或 7.8% 净利息的固定利率账户 •ADV [ADV after v] **Gross** is also an adverb. ❑ *Interest is paid gross, rather than having tax deducted.* 利息是按照总收入给付，未扣除税金。❑ *...a father earning £20,000 gross a year.* 一年总收入为两万英镑的父亲 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Gross** means the total amount of something, after all the relevant amounts have been added together. 全部的；总计的 ❑ *National Savings gross sales in June totalled £709 million.* 6 月份国民储蓄机构的总销售额为 7.09 亿英镑。7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Gross** means the total weight of something, including its container or wrapping. 总重量的；毛重的 8 VERB If a person or a business **grosses** a particular amount of money, they earn that amount of money before tax has been taken away. (扣除税金前)总共赚得，总收入为【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *So far the films have grossed more than £590 million.* 到目前为止，这些电影的票房总收入已超过了 5.9 亿英镑。9 NUM A **gross** is a group of 144 things. 罗(一罗为 144 个) ❑ [+of] *He ordered twelve gross of the disks.* 他订购了 12 罗磁盘。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *gross* with:

N. **act of** gross **injustice** 极端不公的法案，gross **mismanagement** 管理极为不善，gross **negligence** 严重过失 1
gross **income** 总收入，gross **margin** 总利润 5
V. **feel** gross 感到很恶心 3

,gross do|mes|tic 'prod|uct (**gross domestic products**) N-VAR A country's **gross domestic product** is the total value of all the goods it has produced and the services it has provided in a particular year, not including its income from investments in other countries. 国内生产总值【BUSINESS 商】

,gross na|tion|al 'prod|uct (**gross national products**) N-VAR A country's **gross national product** is the total value of all the goods it has produced and the services it has provided in a particular year, including its income from investments in other countries. 国民生产总值【BUSINESS 商】

gro|tesque /grəʊ'tesk/ (**grotesques**) 1 ADJ You say that something is **grotesque** when it is so unnatural, unpleasant, and exaggerated that it upsets or shocks you. 古怪的；怪诞的；荒唐的 ❑ *...the grotesque disparities between the wealthy few and nearly everyone else.* 少数富人与几乎所有其他人之间悬殊的贫富差距 ❑ *...a country where grotesque abuses are taking place.* 发生骇人听闻的虐待事件的国家 •**gro|tesque|ly** ADV ❑ *He called it the most grotesquely tragic experience that he's ever had.* 他称之为人生中最离奇的不幸经历。2 ADJ If someone or something is **grotesque**, they are very ugly. 丑陋的；奇形怪状的；极其难看的 ❑ *They tried to avoid looking at his grotesque face and his crippled body.* 他们尽量不去看他那张奇丑无比的脸和残疾的身体。•**gro|tesque|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...grotesquely deformed beggars.* 身体畸形、丑陋不堪的乞丐 3 N-COUNT A **grotesque** is a person who is very ugly in a strange or unnatural way, especially one in a novel or painting. (尤指小说或画作中的)怪异的人，丑八怪 ❑ *Grass's novels are peopled with outlandish characters: grotesques, clowns, scarecrows, dwarfs.* 格拉斯的小说里充斥着稀奇古怪的人物：丑陋的怪人、小丑、稻草人和侏儒。

grot|to /'grɒtəʊ/ (**grottoes** or **grottos**) N-COUNT A **grotto** is a small cave with interesting or attractively shaped rocks. 洞穴；岩洞；岩穴 ❑ *Water trickles through an underground grotto.* 水沿着地下岩洞流淌。

grot|ty /'grɒti/ (**grottier**, **grottiest**) ADJ If you describe something as **grotty**, you mean that it is unpleasant or of poor quality and you dislike it strongly. 令人厌恶的；让人不悦的；低劣的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...a grotty little flat in Camden.* 卡姆登一所条件恶劣的小公寓

grouch /graʊtʃ/ (**grouches**) 1 N-COUNT A **grouch** is someone who is always complaining in a bad-tempered way. 好抱怨的

人；常发牢骚的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He's an old grouch but she puts up with him.* 他是个喜欢抱怨的老头儿，但是她对他很包容。 2 N-COUNT A **grouch** is a bad-tempered complaint, 抱怨；牢骚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *One of the biggest grouches is the new system of payment.* 人们抱怨最多的一点就是这种新的支付方式。

grouchy /'graʊtʃi/ ADJ If someone is **grouchy**, they are very bad-tempered and complain a lot. 脾气坏并常发牢骚的；好抱怨的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Your grandmother has nothing to stop her from being bored, grouchy and lonely.* 你奶奶既无聊又孤独，总是没完没了地发牢骚。

ground ⇔/graʊnd/ (**grounds, grounding, grounded**) 1 N-SING The **ground** is the surface of the earth. 地；地面 ❑ *Forty or fifty women were sitting cross-legged on the ground.* 四五十个女人盘腿坐在地上。❑ *We slid down the roof and dropped to the ground.* 我们沿着屋顶滑了下来，落到地上。•PHRASE Something that is **below ground** is under the earth's surface or under a building. Something that is **above ground** is on top of the earth's surface. 在地面下／在地面上 ❑ *People were making for the air-raid shelters below ground.* 人们正奔向地下防空洞。 2 N-SING [oft N n] If you say that something takes place **on the ground**, you mean it takes place on the surface of the earth and not in the air. (相对于空中的)地面 ❑ *Coordinating airline traffic on the ground is as complicated as managing the traffic in the air.* 协调地面的航空交通与管理空中交通一样复杂。 3 N-SING **The ground** is the soil and rock on the earth's surface. 土；土地；土壤 ❑ *The ground had eroded.* 这片土壤遭到侵蚀。❑ [+of] *...the marshy ground of the river delta.* 河流三角洲的沼泽地 4 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to land as **ground**, especially when it has very few buildings or when it is considered to be special in some way. (尤指建筑物极少或具有某种特性的)土地 ❑ *...a stretch of waste ground.* 一块荒地 ❑ *This memorial stands on sacred ground.* 这块纪念碑屹立于圣地之上。 5 N-COUNT You can use **ground** to refer to an area of land, sea, or air which is used for a particular activity. (有特定用途的)场地 ❑ *...Indian hunting grounds.* 印第安人的狩猎场 ❑ *The best fishing grounds are around the islands.* 最好的渔场在这些岛屿周围。 6 N-COUNT A **ground** is an area of land which is specially designed and made for playing sport or for some other activity. In American English **grounds** is also used. 运动场，…场(美国英语中亦作 grounds) ❑ *...the city's football ground.* 该市的足球场 ❑ *...a parade ground.* 阅兵场 7 N-PLURAL [n N] The **grounds** of a large or important building are the garden or area of land which surrounds it. (大型或重要建筑周围的)场地，庭院，花园 ❑ *...the palace grounds.* 皇家花园 ❑ [+of] *... the grounds of the University.* 大学校区 8 N-VAR You can use **ground** to refer to a place or situation in which particular methods or ideas can develop and be successful. (适于方法、思想等发展的)地方 ❑ [+for] *The company has maintained its reputation as the developing ground for new techniques.* 该公司一直享有新技术研发基地的美誉。❑ [+for] *Colonialism is especially fertile ground for nationalist ideas.* 殖民主义尤其会刺激民族主义思想的发展。 9 N-UNCOUNT [oft on adj N] You can use **ground** in expressions such as **on shaky ground** and **the same ground** to refer to a particular subject, area of experience, or basis for an argument. 范围；领域；基础 ❑ *Sensing she was on shaky ground, Marie changed the subject.* 感到自己的观点站不住脚，玛丽于是换了个话题。❑ *The French are on solid ground when they argue that competitiveness is no reason for devaluation.* 法国人认为不能以提高竞争力为由进行贬值，他们是有道理的。❑ *It's often necessary to go over the same ground more than once.* 常常有必要对同样的内容不止一次地进行检查。 10 N-UNCOUNT **Ground** is used in expressions such as **gain ground**, **lose ground**, and **give ground** in order to indicate that someone gets or loses an advantage. 优势；有利条件【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *There are signs that the party is gaining ground in the latest polls.* 有迹象表明，该党在最近一次民调中支持率在上升。❑ *The U.S. dollar lost more ground.* 美元失去了更多的优势。 11 N-VAR If something is **grounds for** a feeling or action, it is a reason for it. If you do something **on the grounds** of a particular thing, that thing is the reason for your action. 理由；根据 ❑ [+for] *In the interview he gave some grounds for optimism.* 他接受采访时阐述了持乐观态度的理由。❑ *The court overturned that decision on the grounds that the Prosecution had withheld crucial evidence.* 法庭以检控方拒绝出示关键证据为由撤销了那项判决。❑ [+of] *Owen was against it, on the grounds of expense.* 欧文因费用问题对此表示反对。 12 VERB If an argument, belief, or opinion **is grounded** in something, that thing is used to justify it. 以…为根据；建立在…基础上 ❑ [be V-ed +in] *Her argument was grounded in fact.* 她的观点有事实根据。❑ [V n +on] *They believe the soul is immortal, grounding this belief on the divine nature of the human spirit.* 基于对人类精神神圣性的信仰，他们认为灵魂是永恒的。 13 VERB If an aircraft or its passengers **are grounded**, they are made to stay on the ground and are not allowed to take off. 使不能起飞；使停飞 ❑ [be V-ed] *The civil aviation minister ordered all the planes to be grounded.* 民航部长下令所有飞机不得起飞。❑ [V n] *A hydrogen leak forced NASA to ground the space shuttle.* 氢气泄漏迫使美国国家航空航天局停止了航天飞机的发射。 14 VERB When parents **ground** a child, they forbid them to go out and enjoy themselves for a period of time, as a punishment. 罚(儿童)不能出门；禁足 ❑ [V n] *Thompson grounded him for a month, and banned television.* 汤普森罚他一个月不能出门，并禁止他看电视。 15 VERB If a ship or boat **is grounded** or if it **grounds**, it touches the bottom of the sea, lake, or river it is on, and is unable to move off. (使)搁浅 ❑ [be V-ed] *Residents have been told to stay away from the region where the ship was grounded.* 居民们被告知不要靠近船只搁浅的区域。❑ [V] *The boat finally grounded on a soft, underwater bank.* 那条船最终在松软的水下浅滩搁浅了。❑ [V-ed] *...a grounded oil tanker.* 搁浅的油轮 16 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **ground** in an electric plug or piece of electrical equipment is the wire through which electricity passes into the ground and which makes the equipment safe. (接)地线【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **earth**

17 ADJ **Ground** meat has been cut into very small pieces in a machine. (肉等)切碎的，磨碎的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...ground beef.* 碎牛肉 ❑ *...The sausages are made of coarsely ground pork.* 这些香肠用切得较粗的猪肉制成。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **minced**

18 **Ground** is the past tense and past participle of **grind**. 19 → see also **grounding**, **home ground** 20 PHRASE If you **break new ground**, you do something completely different or you do something in a completely different way. 开辟新领域；开创新方法【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Gellhorn may have broken new ground when she filed her first report on the Spanish Civil War.* 当盖尔霍恩发出她第一篇关于西班牙内战的报道时，她也许已经开辟了一片新的天地。 21 PHRASE If you say that a town or building **is burnt to the ground** or **is razed to the ground**, you are emphasizing that it has been completely destroyed by fire. 被烧为灰烬；被夷为平地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The town was razed to the ground after the French Revolution.* 该镇在法国大革命后被夷为平地。 22 PHRASE If two people or groups find **common ground**, they agree about something, especially when they do not agree about other things. 共同看法；相同的立场 23 PHRASE If you **go to ground**, you hide somewhere where you cannot easily be found. 躲藏起来；潜伏起来【BRIT 英】❑ *Citizens of East Beirut went to ground in basements and shelters.* 东贝鲁特的市民们躲进了地下室和掩体中。 24 PHRASE The **middle ground** between two groups, ideas, or plans involves things which do not belong to either of these groups, ideas, or plans but have elements of each, often in a less extreme form. 中间立场；中间观点 ❑ *She seems to have found a middle ground in which mutual support, rather than complete dependency, is possible.* 她似乎已经找到了实现相互支持而非完全依赖其中一方的中间立场。 25 PHRASE If something such as a project gets **off the ground**, it begins or starts functioning. 开始；起步 ❑ *We help small companies to get off the ground.* 我们帮助一些小公司顺利起步。 26 PHRASE If you **prepare the ground for** a future event, course of action, or development, you make it easier for it to happen. 为…打下基础 ❑ *...a political initiative which would prepare the ground for war.* 为战争埋下了伏笔的政治倡议 27 PHRASE If you **shift** your **ground** or **change** your **ground**, you change the basis on which you are arguing. 改变立场；改变观点 28 PHRASE If you **stand** your **ground** or **hold** your **ground**, you continue to

support a particular argument or to have a particular opinion when other people are opposing you or trying to make you change your mind. 坚持主张；坚定立场 ❑ *The spectacle of Sakharov standing his ground and speaking his mind gave me hope.* 萨哈罗夫坚持立场、坦率直言的样子让我看到了希望。 PHRASE If you **stand your ground** or **hold your ground**, you do not run away from a situation, but face it bravely. 坚守阵地；不退却 ❑ *She had to force herself to stand her ground when she heard someone approaching.* 听到有人走近，她只好强迫自己鼓起勇气，绝不退缩。 PHRASE If you say that something such as a job or piece of clothing **suits** someone **down to the ground**, you mean that it is completely suitable or right for them. (工作、衣服等)完全适合【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】 PHRASE If people or things of a particular kind are **thin on the ground**, there are very few of them. 为数不多的；数目很少的【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *Good managers are often thin on the ground.* 优秀的经理人常常寥寥无几。 to **have one's ear to the ground** → see **ear**

→ see **coffee, fish, grain**

ground|bait /'graʊndbeɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Groundbait** is food that you throw on to a river or lake when you are fishing in order to attract the fish. (为捕鱼而投入河或湖的)水底饵料

ground|break|ing /'graʊndbreɪkɪŋ/ also **ground-breaking** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **groundbreaking** to describe things which you think are significant because they provide new and positive ideas, and influence the way people think about things. 开创性的；创新的；革新的 ❑ *...his groundbreaking novel on homosexuality.* 他关于同性恋题材的开创性小说 ❑ *...groundbreaking research.* 创新研究

Word Link 词根词缀 *ground ≈ bottom* 底；*background, groundbreaking, groundwork*

ground|cloth /'graʊndklɒθ/ (**groundcloths**) N-COUNT A **groundcloth** is a piece of waterproof material which you put on the ground to sleep on when you are camping. (露营时用的)铺地防潮布【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **groundsheet**

'ground crew (**ground crews**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] At an airport, the people who look after the planes when they are on the ground are called the **ground crew**. (机场的)地勤人员 ❑ *The airport ground crew tried to dissuade the pilot from taking off.* 机场地勤人员试图阻止那名飞行员驾机起飞。

ground|ed /'graʊndɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone is **grounded**, you mean that they are sensible and reasonable, and that they understand the importance of ordinary things in life. 头脑清醒的；理智的；脚踏实地的 ❑ *Family and old friends help me stay grounded.* 是家人和老友帮助我始终做到脚踏实地。

,ground 'floor (**ground floors**) N-COUNT **The ground floor** of a building is the floor that is level or almost level with the ground outside. 底层；一楼【BRIT 英】 ❑ *She showed him around the ground floor of the empty house.* 她带他参观了这处空房子的底楼。 ❑ *Jenny now lives in a terraced ground floor flat.* 珍妮现住在一幢连排公寓的一层。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **first floor**

ground|hog /'graʊndhɒg, AM 美 -hɔːg/ (**groundhogs**) N-COUNT A **groundhog** is a type of small animal with reddish-brown fur that is found in North America. 美洲旱獭；土拨鼠

ground|ing /'graʊndɪŋ/ N-SING If you have a **grounding** in a subject, you know the basic facts or principles of that subject, especially as a result of a particular course of training or instruction. 基础训练；基础知识；基础 ❑ [+in] *The degree provides a thorough grounding in both mathematics and statistics.* 该学位课程将为数学和统计学打下扎实的基础。

ground|less /'graʊndləs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a fear, accusation, or story is **groundless**, you mean that it is not based on evidence and is unlikely to be true or valid. (恐惧、指控、报道等)无理由的，无根据的 ❑ *Fears that the world was about to run out of fuel proved groundless.* 事实证明对于世界燃料即将耗尽的担忧毫无根据。 ❑ *A ministry official described the report as groundless.* 一位部委官员称这篇报道纯属子虚乌有。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *groundless* with:

V. **call** *something* groundless 称某事纯属子虚乌有，**dismiss** *something* **as** groundless 将某事斥为无稽之谈，**prove** groundless 证明某事毫无根据

N. **charges are** groundless 指控是毫无根据的

'ground lev|el N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] If something is **at ground level**, it is at the same level as the ground, as opposed to being higher up or below the surface. 地面(相对于高处或地下而言) ❑ *The hotel is set on three floors. There's a bar and cafe at ground level.* 这家饭店有 3 层，在一楼有间咖啡吧。 ❑ *The remaining block of woodland is cut down to ground level.* 剩下的那片树林被砍得精光。

ground|nut /'graʊndnʌt/ (**groundnuts**) N-COUNT A **groundnut** is a **peanut**. 同 peanut【mainly BRIT 主英】

'ground plan (**ground plans**) N-COUNT In British English, a **ground plan** is a plan of the ground floor of a building. In American English, a **ground plan** is a plan of any floor of a building. (英国英语)底楼平面图；(美国英语)楼层平面图 N-COUNT A **ground plan** is a basic plan for future action. 初步计划；大纲

'ground rent (**ground rents**) N-VAR **Ground rent** is rent that is paid by the owner of a flat or house to the owner of the land on which it is built. 地租【mainly BRIT 主英】

'ground rule (**ground rules**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **ground rules for** something are the basic principles on which future action will be based. 基本原则；基本准则 ❑ [+for/of] *The panel says the ground rules for the current talks should be maintained.* 专家组称目前会谈的基本原则应该保持不变。

ground|sheet /'graʊndʃiːt/ (**groundsheets**) N-COUNT A **groundsheet** is a piece of waterproof material which you put on the ground to sleep on when you are camping. (露营时用的)铺地防潮布【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **groundcloth**

grounds|keeper /'graʊndzkiːpəʳ/ (**groundskeepers**) N-COUNT A **groundskeeper** is the same as a **groundsman**. 同 groundsman【AM 美】

grounds|man /'graʊndzmən/ (**groundsmen**) N-COUNT A **groundsman** is a person whose job is to look after a park or sports ground. 运动场地管理员；公园管理员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **groundskeeper**

'ground staff N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The people who are paid to maintain a sports ground are called the **ground staff**. 运动场管理员 ❑ *The ground staff do all they can to prepare the pitch.* 运动场管理员全力整备球场。 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] At an airport, the **ground staff** are the employees of aeroplane companies who do not fly with the planes, but who work in the airport helping passengers and providing information. (机场的)地勤人员 ❑ *There had been a strike amongst British Airways ground staff.* 英国航空公司的机场地勤人员曾经举行过罢工。

ground|swell /'graʊndswel/ N-SING A sudden growth of public feeling or support for something is often called a **groundswell**. (公众情绪、支持度等的)迅速高涨【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ [+of] *There is undoubtedly a groundswell of support for the idea of a strong central authority.* 毋庸置疑，拥护强有力的中央集权的呼声越来越高。 ❑ [+of] *The groundswell of opinion is in favour of a referendum.* 支持全民公决的舆论呼声越来越高。

ground|water /'graʊndwɔːtəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Groundwater** is water that is found under the ground. Groundwater has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks. 地下水

→ see **wetland**

ground|work /'graʊndwɜːʳk/ N-SING **The groundwork for** something is the early work on it which forms the basis for further work. 基础；根基 ❑ *Yesterday's meeting was to lay the*

groundwork for the task ahead. 昨天的会议是为以后的工作做准备。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ground ≈ bottom* 底；*background, ground-breaking, groundwork*

group ◆◆◆ /gru:p/ (**groups, grouping, grouped**) ❶ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **group of** people or things is a number of people or things which are together in one place at one time. (一)组；(一)群；(一)批 ❑ [+of] *The trouble involved a small group of football supporters.* 这次骚乱涉及一小撮足球迷。❑ *The students work in groups on complex problems.* 学生们分组研究复杂的问题。❷ N-COUNT A **group** is a set of people who have the same interests or aims, and who organize themselves to work or act together. 集体；群体；团体 ❑ *...the Minority Rights Group.* 少数民族权益团体 ❑ *Members of an environmental group are staging a protest inside a chemical plant.* 一个环保组织的成员正在一家化工厂里举行抗议活动。❸ N-COUNT A **group** is a set of people, organizations, or things which are considered together because they have something in common. (具有共同点而被放在一起考虑的)组，群，类 ❑ *She is among the most promising players in her age group.* 她是所在年龄组中最有前途的选手之一。❑ *As a group, today's old people are still relatively deprived.* 整体而言，当今的老年人依然相对贫困。❹ N-COUNT A **group** is a number of separate commercial or industrial firms which all have the same owner. (企业)集团 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *The group made a pre-tax profit of £1.05 million.* 该集团的税前利润为 105 万英镑。❑ *...a French-based insurance group.* 总部位于法国的保险集团 ❺ N-COUNT A **group** is a number of musicians who perform together, especially ones who play popular music. (尤指流行音乐的)乐队，乐团，组合 ❑ *At school he played bass in a pop group called The Urge.* 他上学的时候在一个叫"冲动"的流行乐队中担任贝司手。❑ *...Robbie Williams' backing group.* 罗比·威廉姆斯的伴奏乐队 ❻ VERB If a number of things or people **are grouped together** or **group together**, they are together in one place or within one organization or system. (使)形成组；(把…)归在一起 ❑ [be V-ed prep] *The fact sheets are grouped into seven sections.* 这些资料被分成了 7 部分。❑ [V n with together] *The G-7 organization groups together the world's seven leading industrialized nations.* 七国集团将世界上 7 个最主要的工业国家归在一起。❑ *We want to encourage them to group together to act as a big purchaser.* 我们想鼓励他们组成一个大的采购团。[Also V n prep] ❼ → see also **grouping, blood group, ginger group, pressure group**

Thesaurus 同类词 *group* Also look up:

N. collection, crowd, gang, organization, society ❶

groupie /'gru:pi/ (**groupies**) N-COUNT A **groupie** is someone, especially a young woman, who is a fan of a particular pop group, singer, or other famous person, and follows them around. (到处跟随偶像的)流行乐团迷，流行歌手迷；(尤指)追星少女

group|ing /'gru:pɪŋ/ (**groupings**) N-COUNT A **grouping** is a set of people or things that have something in common. (具有共同点的)一类人(或事物)；小团体；小圈子 ❑ *There were two main political groupings pressing for independence.* 有两大政治团体力主独立。

group therapy N-UNCOUNT **Group therapy** is a form of psychiatric treatment in which a group of people discuss their problems with each other. 集体治疗法(一组病人相互讨论各自问题的一种心理治疗法)

grouse /graus/ (**grouses, grousing, groused**)

The form **grouse** is used as the plural for meaning ❶. grouse 用作义项 1 的复数形式。

❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **grouse** is a wild bird with a round body. Grouse are often shot for sport and can be eaten. 松鸡 ❑ *The party had been to the grouse moors that morning.* 这群人那天上午去了松鸡猎场。•N-UNCOUNT **Grouse** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 松鸡肉 ❑ *The menu included roast grouse.* 菜单上有烤松鸡。❷ VERB If you **grouse**, you complain. 抱怨；发牢骚 ❑ [V with quote] *'How come we never know what's going on?' he groused.* "为什么我们对正在发生的事情总是一无所知?"他抱怨说。❑ [V +about] *When they groused about the parking regulations, they did it with good humor.* 他们总是非常幽默地表达对泊车规定的不满。[Also V that, V] ❸ N-COUNT A **grouse** is a complaint. 抱怨；牢骚 ❑ *There have been grouses about the economy, interest rates and house prices.* 人们对经济、利率和房价啧有烦言。

grout /graut/ (**grouts, grouting, grouted**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Grout** is a thin mixture of sand, water, and cement or lime, which is used to fill in the spaces between tiles that are fixed to a wall. (用于墙上瓷砖间抹缝的)勾缝剂，薄胶泥 ❷ VERB If you **grout** the tiles on a wall, you use grout to fill in the spaces between the tiles. 给(瓷砖等)填浆；为…涂薄胶泥 ❑ [be V-ed] *Make sure that your tiles are thoroughly grouted and sealed.* 要确保这些瓷砖经过仔细勾缝，堵上缝隙。[Also V n]

grove /grəuv/ (**groves**) ❶ N-COUNT A **grove** is a group of trees that are close together. 树丛；小树林 ❑ *...an olive grove.* 一片橄榄林 ❷ N-COUNT **Grove** is often used as part of the name of a street. (常用于街道名)街，路 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *...47 Canada Grove, Bognor Regis.* 博格诺里吉斯镇加拿大路 47 号

→ see **tree**

grov|el /'grɒv^{ə}l/ (**grovels, grovelling, grovelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **groveling, groveled**

❶ VERB If you say that someone **grovels**, you think they are behaving too respectfully towards another person, for example because they are frightened or because they want something. 卑躬屈膝；奴颜婢膝 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ [V +to/before] *I don't grovel to anybody.* 我对谁都不会卑躬屈膝。❑ [V] *Speakers have been shouted down, classes disrupted, teachers made to grovel.* 发言人的声音被叫嚷声盖住了，课堂一片混乱，老师们不得不好言相劝。❑ [V-ing] *...a letter of grovelling apology.* 一封低声下气的致歉信 ❷ VERB If you **grovel**, you crawl on the ground, for example in order to find something. (为找东西等)爬行，匍匐 ❑ [V prep/adv] *We grovelled around the club on our knees.* 我们趴在俱乐部的地上爬来爬去。[Also V]

grow ◆◆◆ /grəu/ (**grows, growing, grew, grown**) ❶ VERB When people, animals, and plants **grow**, they increase in size and change physically over a period of time. 生长；长大；发育 ❑ [V] *We stop growing at maturity.* 我们成年之后不再长个儿。❷ VERB If a plant or tree **grows** in a particular place, it is alive there. 成活；生长 ❑ [V] *The station had roses growing at each end of the platform.* 车站月台的两头种着玫瑰花。❸ VERB If you **grow** a particular type of plant, you put seeds or young plants in the ground and look after them as they develop. 栽种；种植 ❑ [V n] *I always grow a few red onions.* 我总会种一些红洋葱。❹ VERB When someone's hair **grows**, it gradually becomes longer. Your nails also **grow**. (毛发、指甲等)变长 ❑ [V] *Then the hair began to grow again and I felt terrific.* 然后，头发又长起来了，我感觉棒极了。❺ VERB If someone **grows** their hair, or **grows** a beard or moustache, they stop cutting their hair or shaving so that their hair becomes longer. You can also **grow** your nails. 留长(头发或指甲)；蓄(胡须) ❑ [V n] *I'd better start growing my hair.* 我最好开始留头发。❻ VERB If someone **grows** mentally, they change and develop in character or attitude. 成长；长大；成熟 ❑ [V] *They began to grow as persons.* 他们开始长大成人。❼ V-LINK You use **grow** to say that someone or something gradually changes until they have a new quality, feeling, or attitude. 变得；变成；长成 ❑ [V adj] *I grew a little afraid of the guy next door.* 我开始有些害怕隔壁的那个家伙。❑ [V to-inf] *He grew to love his work.* 他开始喜欢上他的工作了。❽ VERB If an amount, feeling, or problem **grows**, it becomes greater or more intense. 增加；增强；增大 ❑ [V] *Opposition grew and the government agreed to negotiate.* 反对的呼声越来越高，政府只好同意进行谈判。❑ [V-ing] *...a growing number of immigrants.* 日益增长的移民数量 ❾ VERB If one thing **grows into** another, it develops or changes until it becomes that thing. 成长为；发展为 ❑ [V +into] *The boys grew into men.* 这些男孩子长成了男子汉。❑ [V +into] *This political row threatens to grow into a full blown crisis.* 这场政治争端有可能演化成一场全面爆发的危机。❿ VERB If something such as an idea or a plan **grows out of** something else, it develops from it. (观点、计划等)产生于，源于 ❑ [V +out of] *The idea for this book grew out of conversations with Philippa Brewster.* 创作这本

G

书的想法来源于跟菲莉帕·布鲁斯特的谈话。 **11** VERB If the economy or a business **grows**, it increases in wealth, size, or importance. (经济或公司)增长，扩大，发展【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V] *The economy continues to grow.* 经济持续发展。❑ [V-ing] *...a fast growing business.* 迅速发展的企业 **12** VERB If someone **grows** a business, they take actions that will cause it to increase in wealth, size, or importance. 扩大，壮大，发展(公司等)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *To grow the business, he needs to develop management expertise and innovation across his team.* 为了拓展业务，他需要提高整个团队的管理技能和创新能力。 **13** VERB If a crystal **grows**, or if a scientist **grows** it, it forms from a solution. (晶体)产生；使(晶体)形成 ❑ [V] *... crystals that grow in cavities in the rock.* 岩石洞穴中形成的晶体 ❑ [V n] *We tried to grow some copper sulphate crystals with our children.* 我们想跟孩子们一起制作硫酸铜晶体。 **14** → see also **grown**

▶grow apart PHRASAL VERB If people who have a close relationship **grow apart**, they gradually start to have different interests and opinions from each other, and their relationship starts to fail. (关系)变得有隔阂，逐渐疏远 ❑ [V P] *He and his wife grew apart.* 他和妻子越来越疏远。❑ [V P +*from*] *It sounds as if you have grown apart from Tom.* 听起来好像你和汤姆之间产生了隔阂。

▶grow into PHRASAL VERB When a child **grows into** an item of clothing, they become taller or bigger so that it fits them properly. 长得适合穿 ❑ [V P n] *It's a bit big, but she'll soon grow into it.* 这件衣服稍大了点，但是过不了多久她就会长到可以穿了。

▶grow on PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **grows on** you, you start to like them more and more. 越来越被…喜欢；逐渐为…所喜爱 ❑ [V P n] *Slowly and strangely, the place began to grow on me.* 真是不可思议，我渐渐地喜欢上这个地方了。

▶grow out of **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **grow out of** a type of behaviour or an interest, you stop behaving in that way or having that interest, as you develop or change. (因自身长大或改变而)改掉(或戒除)(习惯、爱好等) ❑ [V P P n] *Most children who stammer grow out of it.* 大多数口吃的儿童长大以后就好了。 **2** PHRASAL VERB When a child **grows out of** an item of clothing, they become so tall or big that it no longer fits them properly. (孩子)长大穿不下(原来的衣服) ❑ [V P P n] *You've grown out of your shoes again.* 你又长大了，原来的鞋子再也穿不下了。

▶grow up **1** PHRASAL VERB When someone **grows up**, they gradually change from being a child into being an adult. 长大成人；成熟 ❑ [V P] *She grew up in Tokyo.* 她在东京长大。 **2** → see also **grown-up** **3** PHRASAL VERB [usu imper] If you tell someone to **grow up**, you are telling them to stop behaving in a silly or childish way. 别犯傻；别孩子气【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V P] *It's time you grew up.* 你该懂事了。 **4** PHRASAL VERB If something **grows up**, it starts to exist and then becomes larger or more important. 形成；兴起；逐渐发展 ❑ [V P] *A variety of heavy industries grew up alongside the port.* 各种重工业沿着港口逐渐发展起来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *grow* Also look up:

V. develop, mature **1** **6**
germinate, spring up, thrive **2**
cultivate, plant, produce **3**
heighten, intensify **6**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *grow* with:

V. **continue to** grow 继续生长(或种植、长长、留长、成长、增长) **1** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **11**
try to grow 试图种植(或留长、发展) **3** **5** **11**
ADJ. grow **older** 变老 **1** **7**
grow **bored** 变得厌烦，grow **closer** 变得接近，grow **louder** 变得更响，grow **silent** 变得静默 **7**
N. grow **food** 种粮食 **3**

grower /'grəʊəʳ/ (**growers**) N-COUNT A **grower** is a person who grows large quantities of a particular plant or crop in order to sell them. 种植者；栽培者；种植商 ❑ *...England's apple growers.* 英格兰种植苹果的果农

growing pains **1** N-PLURAL [usu with poss] If a person or organization suffers from **growing pains**, they experience temporary difficulties and problems at the beginning of a particular stage of development. (发展初期的)暂时困难 ❑ *There's some sympathy for this new country's growing pains, but that sympathy is fast wearing out.* 一些人对这个新国家建国初期遇到的困难表示同情，但是那种同情很快就消失了。 **2** N-PLURAL If children suffer from **growing pains**, they have pain in their muscles or joints that is caused by unusually fast growth. (儿童的)生长痛，发育期痛

growing season (**growing seasons**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **growing season** in a particular country or area is the period in each year when the weather and temperature is right for plants and crops to grow. (植物或作物的)生长季节

→ see **plant**

growl /graʊl/ (**growls, growling, growled**) **1** VERB When a dog or other animal **growls**, it makes a low noise in its throat, usually because it is angry. (狗等)低声吼叫 ❑ [V] *The dog was biting, growling and wagging its tail.* 那条狗在一边撕咬一边低声吼叫，尾巴也跟着摇摆。•N-COUNT **Growl** is also a noun. ❑ *The bear exposed its teeth in a muffled growl.* 那只熊龇出牙齿，发出一声低沉的吼叫。 **2** VERB If someone **growls** something, they say something in a low, rough, and angry voice. (人)发出低沉的怒吼，咆哮【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V n] *His fury was so great he could hardly speak. He growled some unintelligible words at Pete.* 他气得几乎说不出话来，冲着皮特不知咆哮些什么。❑ [V with quote] *'I should have killed him,' Sharpe growled.* "我本该宰了他的。"夏普吼道。•N-COUNT **Growl** is also a noun. ❑ *...with an angry growl of contempt for her own weakness.* 对她自己的懦弱发出的一声轻蔑的怒吼

grown /grəʊn/ **1** ADJ [ADJ n] A **grown** man or woman is one who is fully developed and mature, both physically and mentally. 成年的；成熟的；长大的 ❑ *Few women can understand a grown man's love of sport.* 很少有女人能理解一个成年男人对体育的那份热爱。❑ *Dad, I'm a grown woman. I know what I'm doing.* 爸爸，我不再是个小女孩了，知道自己在做什么。 **2** → see also **full-grown**

grown-up (**grown-ups**)

The spelling **grownup** is also used. The syllable **up** is not stressed when it is a noun. 亦拼作 grownup，用作名词时 up 不重读。

1 N-COUNT A **grown-up** is an adult; used by or to children. (用作儿语)成年人，大人 ❑ *Tell children to tell a grown-up if they're being bullied.* 告诉孩子们，如果被人欺负就告诉大人。 **2** ADJ Someone who is **grown-up** is physically and mentally mature and no longer depends on their parents or another adult. 成熟的；成年的；长大的 ❑ *I have grown-up children who're doing well.* 我的几个孩子已经长大成人并且事业有成。 **3** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **grown-up**, you mean that they behave in an adult way, often when they are in fact still a child. 似成人的；成熟的 ❑ *She's very grown-up.* 她表现得很像个大人。 **4** ADJ **Grown-up** things seem suitable for or typical of adults. 适于成人的；成人的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her songs tackle grown-up subjects.* 她的歌曲唱的都是成年人的事情。❑ *She talked in a grown-up manner.* 她说起话来像个大人。

growth ◆◆ /grəʊθ/ (**growths**) **1** N-UNCOUNT The **growth of** something such as an industry, organization, or idea is its development in size, wealth, or importance. 发展；增长；兴起 ❑ [+*of*] *...the growth of nationalism.* 民族主义的高涨 ❑ *...Japan's enormous economic growth.* 日本经济的突飞猛进 ❑ *...high growth rates.* 高增长率 **2** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] A **growth** in something is an increase in it. 增加；增多；增长 ❑ [+*in*] *A steady growth in the popularity of two smaller parties may upset the polls.* 两个较小政党的支持率稳步上升，可能会打乱投票结果。❑ *The area has seen a rapid population growth.* 该地区人口激增。❑ [+*of*] *The market has shown annual growth of 20 per cent for several years.* 这几年的市场年增长率都保持在20%。 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] A **growth** industry, area, or market is one which is increasing in size or activity. 发展的；增长的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Computers and electronics are growth industries and need skilled technicians.* 计算机与电子行业属于蓬勃发展的产业，需要娴熟的技术人员。❑ *Real estate lending has become the biggest growth area*

for American banks. 房地产贷款已经成了美国银行业增长最快的业务领域。 ❹ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **growth** is the development and progress of their character. (性格的)成长，发展 ❑ *...the child's emotional and intellectual growth.* 孩子的情感与智力发展 ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Growth** in a person, animal, or plant is the process of increasing in physical size and development. 发育；生长；成长 ❑ *...hormones which control fertility and body growth.* 控制生殖和身体发育的荷尔蒙 ❑ *Cells divide and renew as part of the human growth process.* 细胞不断地分裂更新，这是人体发育过程的一部分。 ❻ N-VAR You can use **growth** to refer to plants which have recently developed or which developed at the same time. 新生发的植株；一茬植株 ❑ *This helps to ripen new growth and makes it flower profusely.* 这有助于新生发植株的成熟，令其开出繁茂的花朵。 ❼ N-COUNT A **growth** is a lump that grows inside or on a person, animal, or plant, and that is caused by a disease. 肿块；肿瘤；赘生物 ❑ *This type of surgery could even be used to extract cancerous growths.* 这种外科手术甚至可以用来切除癌性肿瘤。

grub /grʌb/ (**grubs, grubbing, grubbed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **grub** is a young insect which has just come out of an egg and looks like a short fat worm. (昆虫的)幼虫，蛆 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Grub** is food. 食物；吃的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Get yourself some grub and come and sit down.* 你自己去盛些吃的，过来坐下吃。 ❸ VERB If you **grub** around, you search for something. 翻找；搜寻 ❑ [v adv/prep] *I simply cannot face grubbing through all this paper.* 我简直受不了要翻阅这么多文件。

grubby /'grʌbi/ (**grubbier, grubbiest**) ❶ ADJ A **grubby** person or object is rather dirty. 肮脏的；污秽的 ❑ *His white coat was grubby and stained.* 他的白色外套污迹斑斑，简直脏透了。 ❑ *...kids with grubby faces.* 脸上脏兮兮的孩子 ❷ ADJ If you call an activity or someone's behaviour **grubby**, you mean that it is not completely honest or respectable. 卑鄙的；可鄙的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *... the grubby business of politics.* 肮脏的政治活动

grudge /grʌdʒ/ (**grudges**) N-COUNT If you have or bear a **grudge against** someone, you have unfriendly feelings towards them because of something they did in the past. 不满；积怨；怨恨 ❑ [+against] *He appears to have a grudge against certain players.* 他看来对某些选手怀恨在心。 ❑ *There is no doubt it was an accident and I bear no grudges.* 这无疑是个意外，我没有怨言。

'grudge match (**grudge matches**) N-COUNT You can call a contest between two people or groups a **grudge match** when they dislike each other. 势不两立的比赛；了结恩怨的比赛 ❑ *This is something of a grudge match against a long-term enemy.* 这可以说是一场与宿敌你死我活的比赛。

grudging /'grʌdʒɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **grudging** feeling or action is felt or done very unwillingly. 勉强的；不情愿的 ❑ *He even earned his opponents' grudging respect.* 他甚至令对手也不得不尊重他。 ❑ *There seems to be a grudging acceptance of the situation.* 这一局面看来已经被勉强接受。 •**grudgingly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The film studio grudgingly agreed to allow him to continue working.* 这家电影公司勉强同意让他继续工作。

gruel /'gru:əl/ N-UNCOUNT **Gruel** is a food made by boiling oats with water or milk. 燕麦粥；麦片粥

gruelling /'gru:əlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grueling**

ADJ A **gruelling** activity is extremely difficult and tiring to do. 累垮人的；艰难的；令人筋疲力尽的 ❑ *He had complained of exhaustion after his gruelling schedule over the past week.* 完成上周紧张的日程安排后，他抱怨自己累得筋疲力尽。 ❑ *This flight was more gruelling than I had expected.* 这次飞行比我预想的更累。

gruesome /'gru:səm/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **gruesome** is extremely unpleasant and shocking. 令人厌恶的；恐怖的；令人震惊的 ❑ *There has been a series of gruesome murders in the capital.* 在首都发生了一连串让人毛骨悚然的谋杀案。 •**gruesomely** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *He has spent periods in prison, where he was gruesomely tortured.* 他坐过几次牢，在牢里受到非人的折磨。 ❑ *... a gruesomely compelling series of interviews.* 骇人却具有强烈吸引力的系列访谈

gruff /grʌf/ ❶ ADJ A **gruff** voice sounds low and rough. (嗓音)粗哑的，低沉的 ❑ *He picked up the phone expecting to hear the chairman's gruff voice.* 他拿起电话，心想会听到主席粗哑的嗓音。 •**gruffly** ADV ❑ *'Well, never mind now,' he said gruffly.* "好吧，现在不用你费心了。"他粗声粗气地说。 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **gruff**, you mean that they seem rather unfriendly or bad-tempered. 粗暴的；脾气坏的 ❑ *His gruff exterior concealed one of the kindest hearts.* 他粗暴的外表下藏着一颗非常善良的心。

grumble /'grʌmb^{ə}l/ (**grumbles, grumbling, grumbled**) ❶ VERB If someone **grumbles**, they complain about something in a bad-tempered way. 抱怨；发牢骚 ❑ [v +about] *I shouldn't grumble about Mum—she's lovely really.* 我不该抱怨妈妈——她真的很好。 ❑ [v that] *Taft grumbled that the law so favored the criminal that trials seemed like a game of chance.* 塔夫脱抱怨法律如此偏袒罪犯，审判看来像是一场碰运气的游戏。 ❑ [v with quote] *'This is inconvenient,' he grumbled.* "这不方便。"他牢骚道。 ❑ [v] *It's simply not in her nature to grumble.* 怨天尤人根本就不是她的性格。 [Also v +at] •N-COUNT **Grumble** is also a noun. ❑ *My grumble is with the structure and organisation of the material.* 我所不满的是素材的结构和组织。 •**grumbling** (**grumblings**) N-VAR ❑ *There have been grumblings about the party leader.* 对该党的领导人一直有些微词。 ❷ VERB If something **grumbles**, it makes a low continuous sound. 隆隆作响【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *It was quiet now, the thunder had grumbled away to the west.* 隆隆的雷声向西边传去，现在寂静下来了。 ❑ [v-ing] *The dogs made a noise, a rough, grumbling sound.* 这些狗发出一阵聒噪，一种粗哑的低吼声。 [Also v] •N-SING **Grumble** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *One could often hear, far to the east, the grumble of guns.* 人们经常能听到从大东边传来的隆隆枪炮声。

grumpy /'grʌmpi/ (**grumpier, grumpiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **grumpy**, you mean that they are bad-tempered and miserable. 脾气坏的；郁郁寡欢的 ❑ *Some folk think I'm a grumpy old man.* 有些人认为我是个性情暴躁的老头儿。 •**grumpily** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I know, I know,' said Ken, grumpily, without looking up.* "我知道，我知道。"肯气哼哼地说，连头都没有抬。

grunge /grʌndʒ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Grunge** is the name of a fashion and of a type of music. **Grunge** fashion involves wearing clothes which look old and untidy. **Grunge** music is played on guitars and is very loud. 垃圾摇滚乐；垃圾时尚风格 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Grunge** is dirt. 脏东西；污物【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】•**grungy** ADJ ❑ *...grungy motel rooms.* 汽车旅馆里脏乱不堪的房间

grunt /grʌnt/ (**grunts, grunting, grunted**) ❶ VERB If you **grunt**, you make a low sound, especially because you are annoyed or not interested in something. (尤指因为烦恼或不感兴趣)咕哝，嘟哝着说 ❑ [v] *The driver grunted, convinced that Michael was crazy.* 司机嘟哝了一声，认定迈克尔是发疯了。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Rubbish,' I grunted.* "废话。"我嘟哝道。 ❑ [v n] *He grunted his thanks.* 他嘟哝着道了谢。 •N-COUNT **Grunt** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Their replies were no more than grunts of acknowledgement.* 他们的回答不过是表示承认的咕哝罢了。 ❷ VERB When an animal **grunts**, it makes a low rough noise. (动物)发出哼哼声，发出咕噜声 ❑ [v] *...the sound of a pig grunting.* 猪发出的哼哼声

GSM /ˌdʒi: es 'em/ N-UNCOUNT **GSM** is a digital mobile telephone system, used across Europe and in other parts of the world. **GSM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'global system for mobile communication'. 全球通；全球移动通信系统 ❑ *There has been consistent growth in GSM mobile subscribers.* 全球通手机用户持续增长。

G-string /'dʒi: strɪŋ/ (**G-strings**) N-COUNT A **G-string** is a narrow band of cloth that is worn between a person's legs to cover his or her sexual organs, and that is held up by a narrow string round the waist. G 带；遮羞布；丁字裤

guacamole /ˌgwɑ:kə'məʊli/ N-UNCOUNT **Guacamole** is a cold food from Mexico made of crushed avocados and other ingredients such as tomatoes and chillis. (墨西哥)鳄梨酱，鳄梨沙拉

guano /'gwɑ:nəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Guano** is the faeces of sea birds and bats. It is used as a fertilizer. 海鸟粪(用作肥料)

guarantee ↔ /ˌgærən'ti:/ (**guarantees, guaranteeing, guaranteed**) ❶ VERB If one thing **guarantees** another, the first is

certain to cause the second thing to happen. 确保；使必然发生 ❑ [v n] *Surplus resources alone do not guarantee growth.* 仅有富余的资源并不能确保发展。❑ [v that] *...a man whose fame guarantees that his calls will nearly always be returned.* 其名望能确保他的呼吁几乎总能得到回应的人 [Also v n n] ❷ N-COUNT [N that] Something that is a **guarantee of** something else makes it certain that it will happen or that it is true. 保证 ❑ [+of] *A famous old name on a firm is not necessarily a guarantee of quality.* 公司悠久的品牌并不一定能确保质量。❑ *There is still no guarantee that a formula could be found.* 还没有把握是否能找到一个配方。❸ VERB If you **guarantee** something, you promise that it will definitely happen, or that you will do or provide it for someone. 保证…必定发生；承诺做；答应提供 ❑ [v n] *Most states guarantee the right to free and adequate education.* 大多数州都保障人们免费享受充分教育的权利。❑ [be v-ed n] *All students are guaranteed campus accommodation for their first year.* 保证安排所有的学生第一年在校内住宿。❑ [v that] *We guarantee that you will find a community with which to socialise.* 我们保证你们会找到自己的交际圈。❑ [v to-inf] *We guarantee to refund your money if you are not delighted with your purchase.* 若您对所购商品不满意，我们保证退款。❑ [v-ed] *...a guaranteed income of £3.6 million.* 360 万英镑的保证收益 [Also v n n, v n that] •N-COUNT [oft N that] **Guarantee** is also a noun. ❑ *The Editor can give no guarantee that they will fulfil their obligations.* 《编辑家》无法保证他们会履行义务。❑ [+of] *California's state Constitution includes a guarantee of privacy.* 加利福尼亚的州宪法涵盖对隐私权的保障。❹ N-COUNT [oft *under* N] A **guarantee** is a written promise by a company to replace or repair a product free of charge if it has any faults within a particular time. 质保单；保修单 ❑ *Whatever a guarantee says, when something goes wrong, you can still claim your rights from the shop.* 不论保修单如何规定，若商品出了问题，消费者仍然可以去商店维护自身权益。❑ *It was still under guarantee.* 它还在保修期内。❺ VERB If a company **guarantees** its product or work, they provide a guarantee for it. 为…提供质量保证 ❑ [v n] *Some builders guarantee their work.* 一些建筑公司对其承建的工程提供质量保证。❑ [v n] *All Dreamland's electric blankets are guaranteed for three years.* 所有梦乡牌电热毯质保 3 年。❻ N-COUNT A **guarantee** is money or something valuable which you give to someone to show that you will do what you have promised. 担保金；担保物；抵押品 ❑ [+of] *Males between 18 and 20 had to leave a deposit as a guarantee of returning to do their military service.* 18 至 20 岁的男性必须缴纳一笔押金，作为回来服兵役的担保。

guar|an|teed /ˌgærənˈtiːd/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you say that something is **guaranteed to** happen, you mean that you are certain that it will happen. 必然的；确定会发生的 ❑ *Reports of this kind are guaranteed to cause anxiety.* 这种报道势必引发忧虑。❑ *It's guaranteed that my colleagues think I'm deranged.* 同事们一定以为我疯了。❑ *Success is not guaranteed.* 无法担保肯定能成功。❷ → see also **guarantee**

guar|an|tor /ˌgærənˈtɔːʳ/ (**guarantors**) N-COUNT A **guarantor** is a person who gives a guarantee or who is bound by one. 担保人；保证人【LEGAL 法律】

guard ⇔ /gɑːʳd/ (**guards, guarding, guarded**) ❶ VERB If you **guard** a place, person, or object, you stand near them in order to watch and protect them. 守卫；护卫；警卫 ❑ [v n] *Gunmen guarded homes near the cemetery with shotguns.* 持枪者手持猎枪守卫着墓地附近的房子。❑ [v-ed] *...the heavily guarded courtroom.* 戒备森严的法庭 ❷ VERB If you **guard** someone, you watch them and keep them in a particular place to stop them from escaping. 看守；看管 ❑ [v n] *Marines with rifles guarded them.* 手持步枪的海军陆战队士兵看管着他们。❑ [be v-ed +by] *He is being guarded by a platoon of police.* 有一队警察看守着他。❸ N-COUNT A **guard** is someone such as a soldier, police officer, or prison officer who is guarding a particular place or person. 卫兵；警卫；看守 ❑ *The prisoners overpowered their guards and locked them in a cell.* 囚犯们制服了监狱看守，将他们锁进了一间牢房。❹ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] A **guard** is a specially organized group of people, such as soldiers or policemen, who protect or watch someone or something. 护卫队；警卫队 ❑ *We have a security guard around the whole area.* 我们在全地区各处部署了保安队。❑ *A heavily armed guard of police have sealed off the city centre.* 一队全副武装的警察已经封锁了市中心。❺ N-COUNT On a train, a **guard** is a person whose job is to travel on the train in order to help passengers, check tickets, and make sure that the train travels safely and on time. 列车长【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **conductor**

❻ VERB If you **guard** some information or advantage that you have, you try to protect it or keep it for yourself. 保护；保守；维护 ❑ [v n] *He closely guarded her identity.* 他对她的身份守口如瓶。❑ [v-ed] *...a threat to the country's jealously guarded unity.* 对该国苦心维护的统一局面的威胁 ❼ N-COUNT A **guard** is a protective device which covers a part of someone's body or a dangerous part of a piece of equipment. 保护装置；保护罩；护具 ❑ *...the chin guard of my helmet.* 我头盔上的下巴保护罩 ❑ *A blade guard is fitted to protect the operator.* 为保证操作人员的人身安全安装了桨叶保护罩。❽ N-COUNT Some regiments in the British Army, or the soldiers in them, are referred to as **Guards**. (英国的)近卫团，近卫团士兵 ❑ *...the Grenadier Guards.* 英国近卫步兵第一团 ❾ → see also **guarded, bodyguard, coastguard, lifeguard, old guard** ❿ PHRASE If someone **catches** you **off guard**, they surprise you by doing something you do not expect. If something **catches** you **off guard**, it surprises you by happening when you are not expecting it. 乘(人)不备；使猝不及防 ❑ *Charm the audience and catch them off guard.* 吸引观众的注意力，然后给他们来个出其不意。❑ *The invitation had caught me off guard.* 收到这份邀请让我大感意外。⓫ PHRASE If you **lower** your **guard**, **let** your **guard down** or **drop** your **guard**, you relax when you should be careful and alert, often with unpleasant consequences. 放松警惕；丧失警惕 ❑ *The ANC could not afford to lower its guard until everything had been carried out.* 非洲人国民大会在所有事项得以完成前不敢有丝毫松懈。❑ *You can't let your guard down.* 你不能放松警惕。⓬ PHRASE If you **mount guard** or if you **mount a guard**, you organize people to watch or protect a person or place. 派人守卫；安排人看守 ❑ *They've even mounted guard outside the main hotel in the capital.* 他们甚至派人在首都的大饭店外面站岗。⓭ PHRASE If you are **on** your **guard** or **on guard**, you are being very careful because you think a situation might become difficult or dangerous. 警惕；提防 ❑ *The police have questioned him thoroughly, and he'll be on his guard.* 警方已经对他进行了详细的盘问，因此他会保持戒备心理。❑ *He is constantly on guard against any threat of humiliation.* 他时刻提防着任何有辱尊严之事。⓮ PHRASE If someone is **on guard**, they are on duty and responsible for guarding a particular place or person. 站岗；值班 ❑ *Police were on guard at Barnet town hall.* 警察在巴尼特市政厅值守。⓯ PHRASE If you **stand guard**, you stand near a particular person or place because you are responsible for watching or protecting them. 站岗；放哨 ❑ *One young policeman stood guard outside the locked embassy gates.* 一位年轻的警察在大门紧锁的使馆外站岗。⓰ PHRASE If someone is **under guard**, they are being guarded. 在…看守(或警卫)之下 ❑ *Three men were arrested and one was under guard in hospital.* 有 3 人被逮捕，1 人在警方戒护下送医院治疗。

→ see **football**

▶**guard against** PHRASAL VERB If you **guard against** something, you are careful to prevent it from happening, or to avoid being affected by it. 提防；防范 ❑ [v P n] *The armed forces were on high alert to guard against any retaliation.* 武装部队保持高度戒备，以防发生任何报复行动。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *guard* with:

N. guard **a door/house/prisoner** 保卫(或看管)大门 / 房屋 / 囚犯 ❶ ❷
prison guard 监狱看守, **security** guard 保安 ❸ ❹
V. **catch** *someone* **off** guard 使某人猝不及防 ⓾
let your guard **down** 放松警惕, *be* **on** guard 保持警惕, **stand** guard 站岗 ⓫ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯

guard dog (**guard dogs**) N-COUNT A **guard dog** is a fierce dog that has been specially trained to protect a particular place. 警卫犬；看门狗

guard|ed /ˈgɑːrdɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **guarded**, you mean that they are careful not to show their feelings or give away information. 谨慎的；小心的；警惕的 ❑ *The boy gave him a guarded look.* 那个男孩充满戒心地瞧了他一眼。❑ *In the office, Dr. Lahey seemed less guarded, more relaxed.* 莱希博士在办公室里看起来没有那么谨小慎微，放松了许多。•**guard|ed|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'I am happy, so far,' he says guardedly.* "到目前为止，我很开心。"他小心翼翼地说。❑ *They are guardedly optimistic that the market is on the road to recovery.* 他们谨慎乐观地表示市场正在复苏。

guard|ian /ˈgɑːrdiən/ (**guardians**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **guardian** is someone who has been legally appointed to look after the affairs of another person, for example a child or someone who is mentally ill. 监护人 2 N-COUNT The **guardian of** something is someone who defends and protects it. 保护者；护卫者 ❑ [+of] *The National Party is lifting its profile as socially conservative guardian of traditional values.* 民族党正在提升自己作为持社会保守立场的传统价值观捍卫者的形象。

guardian angel (**guardian angels**) N-COUNT A **guardian angel** is a spirit who is believed to protect and guide a particular person. 守护天使

guardi|an|ship /ˈgɑːrdiənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] **Guardianship** is the position of being a guardian. 监护人身份；监护地位 ❑ *...depriving mothers of the guardianship of their children.* 剥夺母亲对孩子的监护权

guard of honour (**guards of honour**) N-COUNT A **guard of honour** is an official parade of troops, usually to celebrate or honour a special occasion, such as the visit of a head of state. 仪仗队【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **honor guard**

guard|rail /ˈgɑːrdreɪl/ (**guardrails**) also **guard rail** N-COUNT A **guardrail** is a railing that is placed along the edge of something such as a staircase, path, or boat, so that people can hold onto it or so that they do not fall over the edge. 护栏

→ see **skateboarding**

guards|man /ˈgɑːrdzmən/ (**guardsmen**) also **Guardsman** 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **guardsman** is a soldier who is a member of one of the regiments of Guards. (英国)近卫团士兵 2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **guardsman** is a soldier who is a member of the National Guard. (美国)国民警卫队士兵

'guard's van (**guard's vans**) N-COUNT The **guard's van** of a train is a small carriage or part of a carriage in which the guard travels. 守车；列车长室【BRIT 英】

gua|va /ˈgwɑːvə/ (**guavas**) N-VAR A **guava** is a round yellow tropical fruit with pink or white flesh and hard seeds. 番石榴

gu|ber|na|to|rial /ˌguːbəˈnəˈtɔːriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Gubernatorial** means relating to or connected with the post of governor. 州长的；州长职位的 ❑ *...a well-known Dallas lawyer and former Texas gubernatorial candidate.* 知名的达拉斯律师同时也是得克萨斯州前州长候选人

guer|ril|la ◆◇ /gəˈrɪlə/ (**guerrillas**) also **guerilla** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **guerrilla** is someone who fights as part of an unofficial army, usually against an official army or police force. 游击队员 ❑ *The guerrillas threatened to kill their hostages.* 这些游击队员威胁要杀死人质。❑ *...a guerrilla war.* 游击战

guess ◆◆ /ges/ (**guesses, guessing, guessed**) 1 VERB If you **guess** something, you give an answer or provide an opinion which may not be true because you do not have definite knowledge about the matter concerned. 猜；猜想；推测 ❑ [v that] *The suit was faultless: Wood guessed that he was a very successful publisher or a banker.* 套装无可挑剔：伍德推测他可能是个十分成功的出版商或银行家。❑ [v +at] *You can only guess at what mental suffering they endure.* 你只能猜测他们忍受着多大的精神痛苦。❑ [v n] *Paula reached for her camera, guessed distance and exposure, and shot two frames.* 葆拉伸手拿过照相机，估算了一下距离和曝光量，然后拍了两张照片。❑ [v wh] *Guess what I did for the whole of the first week.* 猜猜我整个第一周都干了些什么。❑ [v adv] *If she guessed wrong, it meant twice as many meetings the following week.* 如果她猜测错误，那就意味着下周会议要多一倍。[Also v with quote] 2 VERB If you **guess that** something is the case, you correctly form the opinion that it is the case, although you do not have definite knowledge about it. 猜中；猜对 ❑ [v that] *By now you will have guessed that I'm back in Ireland.* 你现在应该已经猜出我回到爱尔兰了。❑ [v wh] *He should have guessed what would happen.* 他本该猜到会发生什么。❑ [v n] *Someone might have guessed our secret and passed it on.* 有人或许已经猜到我们的秘密将其散布开了。3 N-COUNT [oft N that, N *as to* n/wh] A **guess** is an attempt to give an answer or provide an opinion which may not be true because you do not have definite knowledge about the matter concerned. 猜测；猜想 ❑ *My guess is that the chance that these vaccines will work is zero.* 我猜测这些疫苗根本不可能奏效。❑ [+at] *He'd taken her pulse and made a guess at her blood pressure.* 他给她把过脉，估量了她的血压。❑ [+at] *Well, we can hazard a guess at the answer.* 噢，我们可以大胆猜一猜答案。4 PHRASE If you say that something is **anyone's guess** or **anybody's guess**, you mean that no-one can be certain about what is really true. 大家都拿不准的事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Just when this will happen is anyone's guess.* 谁也说不准这事什么时候会发生。5 PHRASE You say **at a guess** to indicate that what you are saying is only an estimate or what you believe to be true, rather than being a definite fact. 凭猜测【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *At a guess he's been dead for two days.* 据猜测，他已死了两天。6 PHRASE You say **I guess** to show that you are slightly uncertain or reluctant about what you are saying. 我想；我觉得【mainly AM, INFORMAL, VAGUENESS 主美，非正式，含糊语】❑ *I guess she thought that was pretty smart.* 我想她可能认为那个很漂亮。❑ *I guess he's right.* 我觉得他是正确的。❑ *'I think you're being paranoid.'—'Yeah. I guess so.'* "我认为你太多疑了。"——"是啊，我也这样觉得。"7 PHRASE If someone **keeps** you **guessing**, they do not tell you what you want to know. 和…卖关子；让(人)捉摸不定 ❑ *The author's intention is to keep everyone guessing until the bitter end.* 作者打算把悬念一直保留到最后。8 CONVENTION You say **guess what** to draw attention to something exciting, surprising, or interesting that you are about to say. 猜怎么着；想不到吧【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Guess what, I just got my first part in a movie.* 猜怎么着，我刚刚得到了自己的第一个电影角色。

Thesaurus 同类词 *guess* Also look up:

V. estimate, predict, suspect 1
N. assumption, prediction, theory 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *guess* with:

N. **guess a secret** 猜测(或猜对)一个秘密 1 2
ADJ. **educated** guess 有根据的猜测，**good** guess 有道理的猜测，**wild** guess 胡乱猜测 3
V. **make a** guess 进行猜测 3

guess|ti|mate /ˈgestɪmət/ (**guesstimates**) N-COUNT A **guesstimate** is an approximate calculation which is based mainly or entirely on guessing. 推测；粗略估计；瞎猜【INFORMAL 非正式】

guess|work /ˈgeswɜːrk/ N-UNCOUNT **Guesswork** is the process of trying to guess or estimate something without knowing all the facts or information. 猜测；推测 ❑ *The question of who planted the bomb remains a matter of guesswork.* 谁安放的炸弹这个问题至今还是个谜。

guest ◆◆ /gest/ (**guests**) 1 N-COUNT A **guest** is someone who is visiting you or is at an event because you have invited them. 客人；宾客 ❑ *She was a guest at the wedding.* 她是参加婚礼的客人。❑ *Their guests sipped drinks on the veranda.* 他们的客人在游廊里浅酌慢饮。2 N-COUNT A **guest** is someone who visits a place or organization or appears on a radio or television show because they have been invited to do so. 特邀嘉宾；客串演员 ❑ *...a frequent chat show guest.* 经常出现在访谈节目中的特邀嘉宾 ❑ *Dr Gerald Jeffers is the guest speaker.* 杰拉尔德·杰弗斯博士是特邀演讲人。❑ *They met when she made a guest appearance in the hit TV show Minder.* 他们是在她客串出演热播电视系列剧《守护者》时认识的。3 N-COUNT A **guest** is someone who is staying in a hotel. (旅馆的)客人，房客 ❑ *I was the only hotel guest.* 我是宾馆里唯一的住客。❑ *Hotels operate a collection*

service for their guests from the airports. 宾馆为客人提供机场接机服务。4 CONVENTION If you say **be my guest** to someone, you are giving them permission to do something. 请便；随便 ❑ *If anybody wants to work on this, be my guest.* 如果哪位想干这个，请便。

→ see **hotel**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *guest* with:

ADJ. **unwelcome** guest 不受欢迎的客人 1 2
V. **be *someone's*** guest 是某人的客人，**entertain a** guest 招待客人 1 2
accommodate a guest 留客人住宿；安排住客住宿 1 2 3
N. guest **appearance** 客串，guest **list** 客人名单，guest **speaker** 特邀演讲人 1 2
hotel guest 宾馆住客 3

'guest book (**guest books**) N-COUNT A **guest book** is a book in which guests write their names and addresses when they have been staying in someone's house or in a hotel. 住宿登记簿；访客登记簿

'guest house (**guest houses**) also **guesthouse** 1 N-COUNT A **guest house** is a small hotel. 小旅馆；客栈【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **guest house** is a small house in the grounds of a large house, where visitors can stay. （大宅的）客房【AM 美】

,guest of 'hon|our (**guests of honour**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **guest of honor**

N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone is the **guest of honour** at a dinner or other social occasion, you mean that they are the most important guest. 贵客；贵宾；主宾

'guest room (**guest rooms**) N-COUNT A **guest room** is a bedroom in a house or hotel for visitors or guests to sleep in. 客房

'guest work|er (**guest workers**) N-COUNT A **guest worker** is a person, especially one from a poor country, who lives and works in a different country for a period. （尤指来自穷国的）客籍工人，外籍工人

guff /gʌf/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that what someone has said or written is **guff**, you think that it is nonsense. 胡说八道；胡扯；傻话【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

guf|faw /gʌ'fɔ:/ (**guffaws, guffawing, guffawed**) 1 N-COUNT A **guffaw** is a very loud laugh. 狂笑；大笑 ❑ *He bursts into a loud guffaw.* 他突然大笑起来。2 VERB To **guffaw** means to laugh loudly. 哈哈大笑；狂笑 ❑ [v] *As they guffawed loudly, the ticket collector arrived.* 他们正哈哈大笑的时候，检票员到了。❑ [v with quote] *'Ha, ha,' everyone guffawed. 'It's one of Viv's shock tactics.'* "哈哈，"所有人都大笑起来，"这是维夫一招出奇制胜的战术。" [Also v +*at*]

→ see **laugh**

guid|ance /'gaɪd^{ə}ns/ N-UNCOUNT **Guidance** is help and advice. 指导；引导；指点 ❑ [+*of*] *...an opportunity for young people to improve their performance under the guidance of professional coaches.* 年轻人在专业教练指导下提高成绩的机会 ❑ *The nation looks to them for guidance.* 全国民众期待他们能够指引方向。

'guid|ance ,coun|se|lor (**guidance counselors**)

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **guidance counsellor**

N-COUNT A **guidance counselor** is a person who works in a school giving students advice about careers and personal problems. （就业等的）辅导员，咨询老师【mainly AM 主美】

'guid|ance sys|tem (**guidance systems**) N-COUNT The **guidance system** of a missile or rocket is the device which controls its course. 制导系统 ❑ *The guidance systems didn't work and the missile couldn't hit its target.* 制导系统失灵，导弹未能命中目标。

guide ◆◆ /gaɪd/ (**guides, guiding, guided**) 1 N-COUNT A **guide** is a book that gives you information or instructions to help you do or understand something. 指南；手册 ❑ *Our 10-page guide will help you to change your life for the better.* 我们这本 10 页的指南有助于您提高生活品质。❑ [+*to*] *...the Pocket Guide to Butterflies of Britain and Europe.* 《英国和欧洲大陆蝴蝶袖珍指南》3 N-COUNT A **guide** is a book that gives tourists information about a town, area, or country. 旅游指南；导游手册 ❑ [+*to*] *The Rough Guide to Paris lists accommodation for as little as £25 a night.* 《巴黎旅游概略指南》列出了价格低至每晚 25 英镑的住宿信息。3 N-COUNT A **guide** is someone who shows tourists around places such as museums or cities. 导游 ❑ *We've arranged a walking tour of the city with your guide.* 我们已安排大家在导游带领下步行游览这座城市。4 VERB If you **guide** someone around a city, museum, or building, you show it to them and explain points of interest. 给…当导游；带…参观 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *...a young Egyptologist who guided us through tombs and temples with enthusiasm.* 热心陪同我们参观陵墓和庙宇的年轻埃及学家 ❑ [v-ed] *There will be guided walks around the site.* 将有导游陪同步行参观该遗址。5 → see also **guided tour** 6 N-COUNT A **guide** is someone who shows people the way to a place in a difficult or dangerous region. 向导 ❑ *The mountain people say that, with guides, the journey can be done in fourteen days.* 山民们说，有人带路的话这段行程可以在 14 天内走完。7 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **guide** is something that can be used to help you plan your actions or to form an opinion about something. 指导原则；准则 ❑ *As a rough guide, a horse needs 2.5 per cent of his body weight in food every day.* 一匹马每天需要的饲料量相当于其体重的 2.5%，这是一个大致的标准。❑ *When selecting fresh fish, let your taste buds be your guide.* 挑选鲜鱼时，要靠味觉才行。8 VERB If you **guide** someone somewhere, you go there with them in order to show them the way. 给…带路；为…引路 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He took the bewildered Elliott by the arm and guided him out.* 他抓着不知所措的埃利奥特的胳膊，把他带了出去。9 VERB If you **guide** a vehicle somewhere, you control it carefully to make sure that it goes in the right direction. 驾驶（交通工具） ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Captain Shelton guided his plane down the runway and took off.* 谢尔顿机长驾驶飞机沿跑道滑行起飞。10 VERB If something **guides** you somewhere, it gives you the information you need in order to go in the right direction. 给…指明方向 ❑ [v n] *They sailed across the Baltic and North Seas with only a compass to guide them.* 他们仅凭一个罗盘指引驶过了波罗的海和北海。11 VERB If something or someone **guides** you, they influence your actions or decisions. 指导；影响 ❑ [v n] *He should have let his instinct guide him.* 他本该相信他的本能。❑ [v-ing] *My mother, whose guiding principle in life was doing right, had a far greater influence on me.* 我母亲的处世原则是堂堂正正做事，她对我的影响要大得多。12 VERB If you **guide** someone through something that is difficult to understand or to achieve, you help them to understand it or to achieve success in it. 指导；指引 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *...a free helpline to guide businessmen through the maze of E.U. grants.* 帮助商界人士处理纷繁复杂的欧盟拨款事宜的免费服务热线

Thesaurus 同类词 *guide* Also look up:

N. directory, handbook, information 1 3
V. accompany, direct, instruct, lead, navigate; (*ant.*) follow 4 6

Guide (**Guides**) 1 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] In Britain, **the Guides** is an organization for girls which teaches them to become practical and independent. The Guides used to be called the Girl Guides. In the United States, there is a similar organization called the **Girl Scouts**. （英国的）女童子军（美国类似组织称 Girl Scouts） 2 N-COUNT In Britain, a **Guide** is a girl who is a member of the Guides. （英国的）女童子军成员

guide|book /'gaɪdbʊk/ (**guidebooks**) also **guide book** 1 N-COUNT A **guidebook** is a book that gives tourists information about a town, area, or country. 旅游指南；导游手册 2 N-COUNT A **guidebook** is a book that gives you information or instructions to help you do or understand something. 指南；手册 ❑ *In 1987 Congressional Quarterly published a series of guidebooks to American politics.* 1987 年，国会季刊出版社出版了一系列美国政治指南。

,guid|ed 'mis|sile (**guided missiles**) N-COUNT A **guided missile** is a missile whose direction can be controlled while it is in the air. 导弹

'guide dog (**guide dogs**) N-COUNT A **guide dog** is a dog that has been trained to lead a blind person. 导盲犬【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **seeing-eye dog**

guided tour (**guided tours**) N-COUNT If someone takes you on a **guided tour of** a place, they show you the place and tell you about it. 有导游的游览

guided writing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In language teaching, when students do **guided writing** activities, they are given an outline in words or pictures to help them write. 指导性写作 ❑ *...some guided writing tasks.* 一些指导性写作作业

guideline /'gaɪdlaɪn/ (**guidelines**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] If an organization issues **guidelines on** something, it issues official advice about how to do it. 指南；方针；导则；准则；纲要 ❑ [+on] *The government should issue clear guidelines on the content of religious education.* 政府应当就宗教教育的内容颁布明确的指导方针。❑ [+for] *The accord also lays down guidelines for the conduct of American drug enforcement agents.* 该协议也为美国毒品稽查人员的行为制定了准则。❷ N-COUNT A **guideline** is something that can be used to help you plan your actions or to form an opinion about something. 法则；参考 ❑ *The effects of the sun can be significantly reduced if we follow certain guidelines.* 如果我们遵循某些建议，日晒的影响会大大降低。

guild /gɪld/ (**guilds**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **guild** is an organization of people who do the same job. 行会；行业协会 ❑ [+of] *...the Writers' Guild of America.* 美国作家协会

guilder /'gɪldəʳ/ (**guilders**) N-COUNT [num N] A **guilder** was a unit of money that was used in the Netherlands. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro. 荷兰盾（荷兰旧币单位，2002 年为欧元所取代）•N-SING **The guilder** was also used to refer to the Dutch currency system. 荷兰货币体系 ❑ *During the turmoil in the foreign-exchange markets the guilder remained strong.* 荷兰盾在外汇市场动荡中保持坚挺。

guildhall /'gɪldhɔːl/ (**guildhalls**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **guildhall** is a building near the centre of a town where members of a guild used to meet in former times.（英国旧时靠近市镇中心的）行会会馆

guile /gaɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Guile** is the quality of being good at deceiving people in a clever way. 狡诈；狡猾；奸诈 ❑ *I love children's innocence and lack of guile.* 我喜欢孩子的天真无邪。

guileless /'gaɪlləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **guileless**, you mean that they behave openly and truthfully and do not try to deceive people. 不狡诈的；坦诚的；厚道的【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *Daphne was so guileless that Claire had no option but to believe her.* 达夫妮如此朴实，克莱尔对她的话也只能信以为真了。

guillotine /'gɪlətiːn/ (**guillotines, guillotining, guillotined**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **guillotine** is a device used to execute people, especially in France in the past. A sharp blade was raised up on a frame and dropped onto the person's neck. 断头台（尤见于旧时法国）❑ *One after the other Danton, Robespierre and the rest went to the guillotine.* 丹东、罗伯斯庇尔以及余众一个接一个走上了断头台。❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is guillotined**, they are killed with a guillotine. 用断头台处决 ❑ [be V-ed] *After Marie Antoinette was guillotined, her lips moved in an attempt to speak.* 玛丽·安托瓦妮特被送上断头台处决后，她的嘴唇动了动，想要说些什么。❸ N-COUNT A **guillotine** is a device used for cutting paper. 切纸机

guilt /gɪlt/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Guilt** is an unhappy feeling that you have because you have done something wrong or think that you have done something wrong. 内疚；悔恨；负罪感 ❑ *Her emotions had ranged from anger to guilt in the space of a few seconds.* 几秒钟的时间里，她经历了从愤怒到内疚的情感变化。❑ *Some cancer patients experience strong feelings of guilt.* 一些癌症患者懊悔不已。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Guilt** is the fact that you have done something wrong or illegal. 犯罪；有过失；有罪 ❑ *The trial is concerned only with the determination of guilt according to criminal law.* 审判仅涉及依照刑法定罪。❑ *You weren't convinced of Mr Matthews' guilt.* 你不相信马修斯先生有罪。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *guilt* with:

N.	**burden of** guilt 负疚感，**feelings of** guilt 内疚感，**sense of** guilt 内疚感，guilt **trip** 负疚感 ❶
V.	**admit** guilt 认罪；认错 ❷

guilt complex (**guilt complexes**) N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **guilt complex** about something, you mean that they feel very guilty about it, in a way that you consider is exaggerated, unreasonable, or unnecessary. 犯罪情结；过失情绪【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

guilt-ridden ADJ If a person is **guilt-ridden**, they feel very guilty about something. 有负罪感的；深感歉疚的 ❑ *In the first week of January, thousands of guilt-ridden people signed up for fitness courses or embarked on diets.* 在元月的第一个星期，成千上万的人在负疚感的驱使下报名参加健身班或者开始节食。

guilty ♦◇◇ /'gɪlti/ (**guiltier, guiltiest**) ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **guilty**, you feel unhappy because you think that you have done something wrong or have failed to do something which you should have done. 内疚的；感到愧疚的 ❑ *I feel so guilty, leaving all this to you.* 把这些事都留给你去做，我真感到过意不去。❑ *When she saw me she looked guilty.* 她见到我时一脸歉疚。[Also +about] •**guiltily** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He glanced guiltily over his shoulder.* 他内疚地回头瞥了一眼。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Guilty** is used of an action or fact that you feel guilty about.（行为等）罪恶的 ❑ *Many may be keeping it a guilty secret.* 许多人或许保守着这个罪恶的秘密。❑ *I leave with a guilty sense of relief.* 我怀着一种罪恶的解脱感离开。❸ **guilty conscience** → see **conscience** ❹ ADJ If someone is **guilty of** a crime or offence, they have committed that crime or offence. 犯罪的；有罪的 ❑ [+of] *They were found guilty of murder.* 他们被判谋杀罪成立。❑ *He pleaded guilty to causing actual bodily harm.* 他承认犯有实际人身伤害罪。❺ ADJ If someone is **guilty of** doing something wrong, they have done that thing. 有过失的 ❑ [+of] *He claimed Mr Brooke had been guilty of a 'gross error of judgment'.* 他宣称布鲁克先生犯有"重大判断错误"。❑ [+of] *They will consider whether or not he has been guilty of serious professional misconduct.* 他们将考虑他是否犯有严重失职错误。

→ see **trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *guilty* with:

V.	**feel** guilty 感到内疚的，**look** guilty 看上去内疚的 ❶ **find someone** guilty 认定某人有罪（或有过失）的，**plead (not)** guilty（不）承认有罪（或有过失）的，**prove someone** guilty 证明某人有罪（或有过失）的 ❹ ❺
N.	guilty **conscience** 负罪感，guilty **secret** 罪恶的秘密 ❷ guilty **party** 有罪的一方；过错方，guilty **plea** 认罪；认错，guilty **verdict** 有罪（或有过错）的裁定 ❹ ❺
PREP.	guilty **of something** 有…罪行（或过错）的 ❹ ❺

guinea /'gɪni/ (**guineas**) N-COUNT A **guinea** is an old British unit of money that was worth £1.05. Guineas are still sometimes used, for example in auctions. 几尼（英国旧币单位，价值 1.05 英镑，现时见于拍卖会）

guinea fowl (**guinea fowl**) N-COUNT A **guinea fowl** is a large grey African bird that is often eaten as food. 珠鸡，珍珠鸡（大型非洲禽类，常食用）

guinea pig (**guinea pigs**) also **guinea-pig** ❶ N-COUNT If someone is used as a **guinea pig** in an experiment, something is tested on them that has not been tested on people before. 实验对象；实验品 ❑ *...a human guinea pig.* 人体实验对象 ❑ *Nearly 500,000 pupils are to be guinea pigs in a trial run of the new 14-plus exams.* 这种 14 岁以上学生参加的最新考试将在近 50 万名学生中试行。❷ N-COUNT A **guinea pig** is a small furry animal without a tail. Guinea pigs are often kept as pets. 天竺鼠；豚鼠

guise /gaɪz/ (**guises**) N-COUNT You use **guise** to refer to the outward appearance or form of someone or something, which is often temporary or different from their real nature. 外表；外观；外貌；伪装 ❑ [+of] *He turned up at a fancy dress Easter dance in the guise of a white rabbit.* 他扮成白兔在复活节化装舞会上亮相。

guitar ♦◇◇ /gɪ'tɑːʳ/ (**guitars**) N-VAR A **guitar** is a musical instrument with six strings and a long neck. You play the guitar by plucking or strumming the strings. 吉他；六弦琴

→ see **string**

guitarist /gɪ'tɑːrɪst/ (**guitarists**) N-COUNT A **guitarist** is someone

who plays the guitar. 吉他弹奏者；吉他手

gu|lag /ˈguːlæg/ (**gulags**) N-COUNT A **gulag** is a prison camp where conditions are extremely bad and the prisoners are forced to work very hard. The name **gulag** comes from the prison camps in the former Soviet Union. 劳改营；(苏联的)古拉格

gulch /gʌltʃ/ (**gulches**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **gulch** is a long narrow valley with steep sides which has been made by a stream flowing through it. 峡谷；冲沟【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...California Gulch.* 加利福尼亚峡谷

gulf /gʌlf/ (**gulfs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gulf** is an important or significant difference between two people, things, or groups. 鸿沟；严重分歧；巨大差距 ❑ [+*between*] *Within society, there is a growing gulf between rich and poor.* 社会贫富差距正在逐渐拉大。❑ [+*between*] *...the gulf between rural and urban life.* 城乡生活的巨大差异 ❷ N-COUNT A **gulf** is a large area of sea which extends a long way into the surrounding land. 海湾 ❑ *Hurricane Andrew was last night heading into the Gulf of Mexico.* 昨晚，飓风"安德鲁"进入了墨西哥湾。

Gulf N-PROPER [oft N n] **The Gulf** is used to refer to the Arabian Gulf, the Persian Gulf and the surrounding countries. 海湾地区 ❑ *...the Gulf crisis.* 海湾危机 ❑ *...the Gulf War.* 海湾战争 ❑ *...the oil wells of the Gulf.* 海湾地区的油井

gull /gʌl/ (**gulls**) N-COUNT A **gull** is a common sea bird. (海)鸥

gul|let /ˈgʌlɪt/ (**gullets**) N-COUNT Your **gullet** is the tube which goes from your mouth to your stomach. 食道；食管

gul|ley /ˈgʌli/ → see **gully**

gul|lible /ˈgʌlɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **gullible**, you mean they are easily tricked because they are too trusting. 轻信的；易受骗的；易上当的 ❑ *I'm so gullible I would have believed him.* 我很容易上当，可能就会相信了他的话。•**gul|li|bil|ity** /ˌgʌlɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *Was she taking part of the blame for her own gullibility?* 她是否也责怪自己太轻信别人了呢？

gul|ly /ˈgʌli/ (**gullies**) also **gulley** N-COUNT A **gully** is a long narrow valley with steep sides. 冲沟；切沟 ❑ *The bodies of the three climbers were located at the bottom of a steep gully.* 在陡峭的冲沟底下找到了三名登山者的遗体。

→ see **erosion**

gulp /gʌlp/ (**gulps, gulping, gulped**) ❶ VERB If you **gulp** something, you eat or drink it very quickly by swallowing large quantities of it at once. 吞食；大口吃；狼吞虎咽 ❑ [v n] *She quickly gulped her tea.* 她将茶一饮而尽。❷ VERB If you **gulp**, you swallow air, often making a noise in your throat as you do so, because you are nervous or excited. (因紧张或兴奋)倒吸气【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *I gulped, and then proceeded to tell her the whole story.* 我倒吸了一口气，接着把事情的原委都告诉了她。❑ [v with quote] *'I'm sorry,' he gulped.* "很抱歉。"他倒吸了一口气说。❸ VERB If you **gulp** air, you breathe in a large amount of air quickly through your mouth. 大口吸(气) ❑ [v n +*into*] *She gulped air into her lungs.* 她大口地吸气。❑ [v +*for*] *He slumped back, gulping for air.* 他往后一靠，气喘吁吁。❹ N-COUNT A **gulp of** air, food, or drink, is a large amount of it that you swallow at once. (空气、食物等的)一大口 ❑ [+*of*] *I took in a large gulp of air.* 我深吸了一大口气。❑ *When his whisky came he drank half of it in one gulp.* 威士忌端上来后，他一口气就喝掉了一半。

▶**gulp down** PHRASAL VERB If you **gulp down** food or drink, you quickly eat or drink it all by swallowing large quantities of it at once. 把…一口吞下(或喝下)；吞食 ❑ [v P n] *She gulped down a mouthful of coffee.* 她喝了一大口咖啡。❑ [v n P] *He'd gulped it down in one bite.* 他一口就把它吞了下去。

gum /gʌm/ (**gums, gumming, gummed**) ❶ N-VAR **Gum** is a substance, usually tasting of mint, which you chew for a long time but do not swallow. 口香糖 ❷ → see also **bubble gum, chewing gum** ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **gums** are the areas of firm, pink flesh inside your mouth, which your teeth grow out of. 牙龈；齿龈 ❑ *The toothbrush gently removes plaque without damaging the gums.* 这种牙刷可以轻柔地去除牙菌斑而不损伤牙龈。❑ *...gum disease.* 牙龈病 ❹ N-VAR **Gum** is a type of glue that is used to stick two pieces of paper together. 胶；黏合剂【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was holding up a pound note that had been torn in half and stuck together with gum.* 他举着一张被撕成两半后又用胶粘在一起的英镑钞票。•**gummed** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...gummed labels.* 胶纸标签 ❺ ADJ If two things are **gummed together**, they are stuck together. 黏合的【BRIT 英】❑ *It is a mild infection in which a baby's eyelashes can become gummed together.* 这是一种轻度感染，可表征为婴儿的睫毛粘连到一起。

→ see **teeth**

gum|ball /ˈgʌmbɔːl/ (**gumballs**) N-COUNT **Gumballs** are round, brightly coloured balls of chewing gum. 口香糖球【mainly AM 主美】

gum|bo /ˈgʌmbəʊ/ (**gumbos**) ❶ N-VAR **Gumbo** is a type of soup or stew from the southern United States. It can be made with meat or fish, and usually contains okra. 秋葵汤(美国南部用肉或鱼以及秋葵荚做的汤或炖菜) ❷ N-UNCOUNT In parts of the United States, **gumbo** is another name for **okra**. (美国某些地方)同 okra

gum|boot /ˈgʌmbuːt/ (**gumboots**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Gumboots** are long rubber boots which you wear to keep your feet dry. 长筒胶靴【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

gum|drop /ˈgʌmdrɒp/ (**gumdrops**) N-COUNT A **gumdrop** is a chewy sweet which feels like firm rubber and usually tastes of fruit. 橡皮糖；胶姆糖

gum|my /ˈgʌmi/ ADJ Something that is **gummy** is sticky. 黏的；黏性的 ❑ *My eyes are gummy.* 我眼睛黏糊糊的。

gump|tion /ˈgʌmpʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **gumption**, they are able to think what it would be sensible to do in a particular situation, and they do it. 机智；老练；精明【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Surely anyone with marketing gumption should be able to sell good books at any time of year.* 无疑，有营销头脑的人在一年中任何时节都应该能够卖掉好书。❷ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **the gumption to** do something, they are brave enough to do it. 勇气；胆量；魄力 ❑ *He suspected that deep down, she admired him for having the gumption to disagree with her.* 他猜测，她内心深处十分佩服自己有勇气和她唱反调。

'gum tree (**gum trees**) N-COUNT A **gum tree** is a tree such as a eucalyptus that produces gum. 胶树(如桉树)

gun ↔ /gʌn/ (**guns, gunning, gunned**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gun** is a weapon from which bullets or other things are fired. 枪；炮 ❑ *He produced a gun and he came into the house.* 他掏出枪走进房子。❑ *The inner-city has guns and crime and drugs and deprivation.* 内城充斥着枪支、犯罪、毒品和贫困问题。❑ *...gun control laws.* 枪支管制法 ❷ N-COUNT A **gun** or a **starting gun** is an object like a gun that is used to make a noise to signal the start of a race. 发令枪 ❑ *The starting gun blasted and they were off.* 发令枪一响，他们冲了出去。❸ VERB To **gun** an engine or a vehicle means to make it start or go faster by pressing on the accelerator pedal. 把…发动起来；给…加大油门；使加速【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *He gunned his engine and drove off.* 他发动引擎，驱车而去。❹ → see also **airgun, machine gun, shotgun, sub-machine gun** ❺ PHRASE If you come out **with guns blazing** or **with all guns blazing**, you put all your effort and energy into trying to achieve something. 全力以赴；鼓足干劲 ❑ *The company came out with guns blazing.* 公司鼓足了劲要大干一番。❻ PHRASE If you **jump the gun**, you do something before everyone else or before the proper or right time. 抢跑；抢先行动；过早行动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It wasn't due to be released until September 10, but some booksellers have jumped the gun and decided to sell it early.* 这本书定于 9 月 10 号发行，但是一些书商已抢先一步，决定提前销售。❼ PHRASE If you **stick to** your **guns**, you continue to have your own opinion about something even though other people are trying to tell you that you are wrong. 坚持自己的立场；固执己见；一意孤行【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He should have stuck to his guns and refused to meet her.* 他本应坚持己见，拒绝与她会面。

▶**gun down** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is gunned down**, they are shot and severely injured or killed. 枪击；枪杀【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [*be* v-ed P] *He had been gunned down and killed at point-blank range.* 他被近距离开枪射杀。

▶**gun for** PHRASAL VERB [only cont] If someone **is gunning for** you, they are trying to find a way to harm you or cause you

trouble. 伺机伤害；找…的麻烦【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *You knew that they were gunning for you, but did you ever imagine that it would be as bad as this?* 你知道他们要找你的麻烦，但是你是否想过他们会做出如此卑劣的事情？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *gun* with:

V. **aim a gun** 用枪瞄准，**carry a gun** 携枪，**fire a gun** 开枪，**load a gun** 给枪上子弹，**own a gun** 拥有枪支，**shoot a gun** 用枪炮射击，**use a gun** 用枪 1

N. **hand gun** 手枪，**toy gun** 玩具枪 1
starting gun 发令枪 2
gun engine 给引擎加力 3

gun|boat /'gʌnbəʊt/ (**gunboats**) N-COUNT A **gunboat** is a small ship which has several large guns fixed on it. 炮艇；炮舰

'gun con,trol N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Gun control** refers to the laws that restrict the possession and use of guns. 枪支管制法 ❑ *France has tight gun-control laws for handguns, but not for hunting rifles.* 法国针对手枪有严格的枪支管制法规，但并不限制猎枪。

'gun dog (**gun dogs**) also **gundog** N-COUNT A **gun dog** is a dog that has been trained to work with a hunter or gamekeeper, especially to find and carry back birds or animals that have been shot. 枪猎犬

gun|fight /'gʌnfaɪt/ (**gunfights**) N-COUNT A **gunfight** is a fight between people using guns. 枪战；炮战 •**gun|fighter** (**gunfighters**) N-COUNT ❑ *Eastwood plays retired gunfighter Will Munny.* 伊斯特伍德扮演退出江湖的枪手威尔·芒尼。

gun|fire /'gʌnfaɪəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gunfire** is the repeated shooting of guns. 炮火；炮击 ❑ *The sound of gunfire and explosions grew closer.* 枪炮声和爆炸声越来越近。

gunge /gʌndʒ/ N-UNCOUNT You use **gunge** to refer to a soft, sticky substance, especially if it is unpleasant. (尤指令人讨厌的)黏性物质【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He had painted the floors with some kind of black gunge.* 他用某种黏糊糊的黑色东西粉刷地面。

gung ho /,gʌŋ 'həʊ/ also **gung-ho** ADJ If you say that someone is **gung ho**, you mean that they are very enthusiastic or eager to do something, for example to fight in a battle. (对战斗等)起劲的，狂热的，迫切的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He has warned some of his more gung ho generals about the consequences of an invasion.* 他提醒过某些更为狂热的将军要考虑入侵带来的后果。❑ *Senate Republicans are less gung-ho about tax cuts.* 共和党参议员对减税并不太热衷。

gunk /gʌŋk/ N-UNCOUNT You use **gunk** to refer to any soft sticky substance, especially if it is unpleasant. (尤指令人讨厌的)黏糊糊的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】

gun|man /'gʌnmən/ (**gunmen**) N-COUNT A **gunman** is a man who uses a gun to commit a crime such as murder or robbery. 持枪歹徒；枪手【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Two policemen were killed when gunmen opened fire on their patrol vehicle.* 持枪歹徒朝警察的巡逻车开火，两名警察被打死。

gun|ner /'gʌnəʳ/ (**gunners**) N-COUNT A **gunner** is an ordinary soldier in an artillery regiment. 炮手；炮兵

gun|nery /'gʌnəri/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Gunnery** is the activity of firing large guns. 火炮射击；火炮操作【MILITARY, TECHNICAL 军，术语】❑ *During the Second World War the area was used for gunnery practice.* 二战期间，该地区被用来操练火炮射击。

gun|point /'gʌnpɔɪnt/ PHRASE If you are held **at gunpoint**, someone is threatening to shoot and kill you if you do not obey them. 在枪口威胁下 ❑ *She and her two daughters were held at gunpoint by a gang who burst into their home.* 一伙歹徒闯入她家，用枪胁迫她和她的两个女儿。

gun|powder /'gʌn,paʊdəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Gunpowder** is an explosive substance which is used to make fireworks or cause explosions. 火药

→ see **tunnel**

'gun-,runner (**gun-runners**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gunrunner**

N-COUNT A **gun-runner** is someone who takes or sends guns into a country secretly and illegally. 走私军火者

'gun-running N-UNCOUNT **Gun-running** is the activity of taking or sending guns into a country secretly and illegally. 军火走私；私运军火

gun|ship /'gʌnʃɪp/ (**gunships**) → see **helicopter gunship**

gun|shot /'gʌnʃɒt/ (**gunshots**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Gunshot** is used to refer to bullets that are fired from a gun. (射出的)枪弹 ❑ *They had died of gunshot wounds.* 他们死于枪伤。❑ *...avoiding the volleys of gunshot.* 躲开一排排子弹 2 N-COUNT A **gunshot** is the firing of a gun or the sound of a gun being fired. 枪炮射击；枪炮声 ❑ *A balloon popped, sounding like a gunshot.* 一只气球爆裂了，听着像是枪响。

'gun-shy ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **gun-shy**, they are nervous or afraid. 提心吊胆的；害怕的 ❑ *The electric-power industry is gun-shy about building more large plants.* 电力行业对新建大型电厂十分谨慎。

gun|slinger /'gʌn,slɪŋəʳ/ (**gunslingers**) N-COUNT A **gunslinger** is someone, especially a criminal, who uses guns in fighting. 持枪者；(尤指)持枪歹徒

gun|smith /'gʌnsmɪθ/ (**gunsmiths**) N-COUNT A **gunsmith** is someone who makes and repairs guns. 军械工人；枪炮匠

gup|py /'gʌpi/ (**guppies**) N-COUNT A **guppy** is a small, brightly coloured tropical fish. 虹鳉(一种颜色亮丽的热带小鱼)

gur|gle /'gɜːʳgᵊl/ (**gurgles, gurgling, gurgled**) 1 VERB If water **is gurgling**, it is making the sound that it makes when it flows quickly and unevenly through a narrow space. 汩汩地流 ❑ [V adv/prep] *...a narrow stone-edged channel along which water gurgles unseen.* 暗流汩汩的石砌狭窄水道 •N-COUNT **Gurgle** is also a noun. ❑ *We could hear the swish and gurgle of water against the hull.* 我们能听到水拍打船体的哗哗声。2 VERB If someone, especially a baby, **is gurgling**, they are making a sound in their throat similar to the gurgling of water. (尤指婴儿)发咯咯声 ❑ [V] *Henry gurgles happily in his baby chair.* 亨利在婴儿椅里开心地咯咯笑。•N-COUNT **Gurgle** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a gurgle of laughter on the other end of the line.* 电话另一头传来咯咯的笑声。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gorge, gurg ≈ throat* 喉：*disgorge, gurgle, regurgitate*

gur|ney /'gɜːni/ (**gurneys**) N-COUNT A **gurney** is a bed on wheels that is used in hospitals for moving sick or injured people. (医院里推送病人的)轮床【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trolley**

guru /'guːruː/ (**gurus**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **guru** is a person who some people regard as an expert or leader. 专家；权威；领袖 ❑ *Fashion gurus dictate crazy ideas such as squeezing oversized bodies into tight trousers.* 时装大师提出一些离奇的想法，诸如让身材肥胖的人穿上紧身裤。2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **guru** is a religious and spiritual leader and teacher, especially in Hinduism. 精神领袖；宗教领袖；(尤指印度教的)古鲁

gush /gʌʃ/ (**gushes, gushing, gushed**) 1 VERB When liquid **gushes** out of something, or when something **gushes** a liquid, the liquid flows out very quickly and in large quantities. 喷出；涌出；冒出 ❑ [V adv/prep] *Piping-hot water gushed out.* 滚烫的水喷了出来。❑ [V n] *A supertanker continues to gush oil off the coast of Spain.* 西班牙海岸附近的一艘超级油轮仍在大量漏油。2 N-SING A **gush of** liquid is a sudden, rapid flow of liquid, or a quantity of it that suddenly flows out. 涌流；喷出；冒出 ❑ [+of] *I heard a gush of water.* 我听到一股水流涌出。3 VERB If someone **gushes**, they express their admiration or pleasure in an exaggerated way. 过分称赞；吹捧；装腔作势地说 ❑ [V with quote] *'Oh, it was brilliant,' he gushes.* "哦，棒极了。"他夸张地说。❑ [V prep] *He gushed about his love for his wife.* 他吹嘘自己如何爱妻子。•**gush|ing** ADJ ❑ *He delivered a gushing speech.* 他发表了非常煽情的讲话。

gussy /'gʌsi/ (**gussies, gussying, gussied**)

▶**gussy up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is gussied up**, they are dressed very smartly. If something **is gussied up**, it is made

more interesting or attractive. 把…打扮得漂漂亮亮；把…装饰得更吸引人【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [V-ed P] *They all got gussied up.* 他们都打扮得漂漂亮亮。❑ [V P n] *...plans to gussy up the venues, offering better food and games arcades.* 将会场装饰得更加吸引眼球、提供更好食物和电玩设施的计划 [Also V pron P]

gust /gʌst/ (**gusts, gusting, gusted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **gust** is a short, strong, sudden rush of wind. 阵风 ❑ [+of] *A gust of wind drove down the valley.* 一阵阵风刮过山谷。❑ *A hurricane-force gust blew off part of a church tower.* 一阵飓风级阵风掀掉了教堂塔楼的一角。❷ VERB When the wind **gusts**, it blows with short, strong, sudden rushes. 猛刮；劲吹 ❑ [V] *The wind gusted again.* 风再次猛烈地刮了起来。❑ [V prep/adv] *The wind gusted up to 164 miles an hour.* 狂风大作，时速达 164 英里。❸ N-COUNT If you feel a **gust of** emotion, you feel the emotion suddenly and intensely. (感情的)迸发，爆发 ❑ [+of] *...a small gust of pleasure.* 短暂的一阵欢喜

gus|to /'gʌstəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *with* N] If you do something **with gusto**, you do it with energetic and enthusiastic enjoyment. (做事的)热情，兴致，精力【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Hers was a minor part, but she played it with gusto.* 她演的是个小角色，但是演得很投入。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gust = enjoy* 享受，*taste* 趣味：*disgust, disgusting, gusto*

gusty /'gʌsti/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gusty** winds are very strong and irregular. (风)一阵阵劲吹的 ❑ *Weather forecasts predict more hot weather, gusty winds and lightning strikes.* 天气预报预测高温、阵风和雷电天气将继续。

gut /gʌt/ (**guts, gutting, gutted**) ❶ N-PLURAL A person's or animal's **guts** are all the organs inside them. 内脏 ❑ *By the time they finish, the crewmen are standing ankle-deep in fish guts.* 他们完工时，船员站的地方鱼内脏已堆至脚踝。❷ VERB When someone **guts** a dead animal or fish, they prepare it for cooking by removing all the organs from inside it. 取出(动物或鱼)的内脏(以备烹饪) ❑ [V n] *It is not always necessary to gut the fish prior to freezing.* 冷冻鱼之前并不总是需要先把内脏掏空。❸ N-SING **The gut** is the tube inside the body of a person or animal through which food passes while it is being digested. 肠；消化道 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Guts** is the will and courage to do something which is difficult or unpleasant, or which might have unpleasant results. 勇气；胆量；决心【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The new Chancellor has the guts to push through unpopular tax increases.* 新任财政大臣有勇气推动不受欢迎的增税方案获得通过。❺ N-SING [usu N n] A **gut** feeling is based on instinct or emotion rather than reason. 本能；感性 ❑ *Let's have your gut reaction to the facts as we know them.* 请告诉我们你对我们所了解的这些事实的本能反应。❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone's stomach as their **gut**, especially when it is very large and sticks out. (尤指大而凸出的)肚子【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His gut sagged out over his belt.* 他肚子上的赘肉堆在皮带上方。❼ → see also **beer gut** ❽ VERB To **gut** a building means to destroy the inside of it so that only its outside walls remain. 损毁(建筑物)的内部 ❑ [V n] *Over the weekend, a firebomb gutted a building where 60 people lived.* 周末，一颗燃烧弹烧毁了一栋有 60 位居民的楼房。❑ [V-ed] *A factory stands gutted and deserted.* 一座内部被毁的废置工厂矗立在那里。❾ N-UNCOUNT **Gut** is string made from part of the stomach of an animal. Traditionally, it is used to make the strings of sports rackets or musical instruments such as violins. (用于制作球拍网线、小提琴弦等的)肠线 ❿ → see also **gutted** ⓫ PHRASE If you **hate** someone's **guts**, you dislike them very much indeed. 对…恨之入骨【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *We hate each other's guts.* 我们彼此恨之入骨。⓬ PHRASE If you say that you **are working** your **guts out** or **slogging** your **guts out**, you are emphasizing that you are working as hard as you can. 拼命工作；拼命干活【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Most have worked their guts out and made sacrifices.* 大部分人都拼命工作，作出了牺牲。

gut|less /'gʌtləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **gutless**, you think they have a weak character and lack courage or determination. 缺乏勇气的；没有胆量的；无决心的；懦弱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *By attacking me, by attacking my wife, he has proved himself to be a gutless coward.* 他攻击我，攻击我妻子，这正证明他自己是个没出息的胆小鬼。

gutsy /'gʌtsi/ (**gutsier, gutsiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **gutsy**, you mean they show courage or determination. 勇敢的；有胆量的；有决心的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *I've always been drawn to tough, gutsy women.* 我总是为果敢坚毅的女性所吸引。❑ *They admired his gutsy and emotional speech.* 他们很欣赏他勇气十足、情绪激昂的演讲。

gut|ted /'gʌtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **gutted**, you feel extremely disappointed or depressed about something that has happened. 极度失望的；非常沮丧的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Birmingham City supporters will be absolutely gutted if he leaves the club.* 他要是离开俱乐部，伯明翰城队球迷将会大失所望。

gut|ter /'gʌtəʳ/ (**gutters**) ❶ N-COUNT **The gutter** is the edge of a road next to the pavement, where rain water collects and flows away. (人行道旁的)排水沟，天沟 ❑ *It is supposed to be washed down the gutter and into the city's vast sewerage system.* 它应该被沿排水沟冲入城市庞大的排污系统。❷ N-COUNT A **gutter** is a plastic or metal channel fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into. (屋檐的)檐沟 ❑ *Did you fix the gutter?* 你修过檐沟了吗？❸ N-SING If someone is **in the gutter**, they are very poor and live in a very bad way. 穷困潦倒 ❑ *Instead of ending up in jail or in the gutter he was remarkably successful.* 结果他非但没有锒铛入狱或是穷困潦倒，反而功成名就。❹ → see also **gutter press**

gut|ter|ing /'gʌtərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Guttering** consists of the plastic or metal channels fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into. (建筑物的)檐沟系统

gutter press N-SING You can refer to newspapers and magazines which print mainly stories about sex and crime as **the gutter press**. 黄色报刊；低俗报刊【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *The gutter press has held the royals up to ridicule.* 黄色报刊公然奚落皇室成员。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scandal sheets**

gut|tur|al /'gʌtərᵊl/ ADJ **Guttural** sounds are harsh sounds that are produced at the back of a person's throat. (声音)从喉中发出的，粗嘎的 ❑ *Joe had a low, guttural voice with a mid-Western accent.* 乔说话声音低沉粗嘎，带着中西部地区的腔调。

gut-wrenching ADJ **Gut-wrenching** events or experiences make you feel extremely shocked or upset. 令人震惊的；令人极为不快的【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *Going to court can be an expensive, time consuming and gut wrenching experience that is best avoided.* 打官司费钱耗时而且给人添堵，所以最好能避则避。

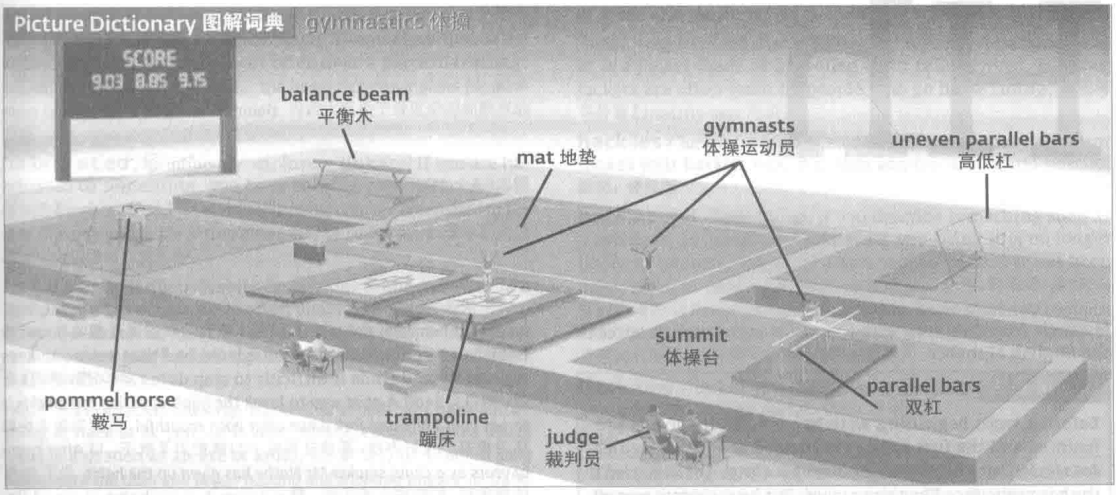
guv /gʌv/ N-COUNT **Guv** is sometimes used to address a man, especially a customer or someone you are doing a service for. 先生(尤用于称呼男性客人)【BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN 英，非正式，口语】❑ *Hey, thanks, guv.* 嘿，谢谢，先生。

guv|nor /'gʌvnəʳ/ (**guvnors**) also **guv'nor** N-COUNT **Guvnor** is sometimes used to refer to or address a man who is in a position of authority over you, for example your employer or father. 老板；头儿；老爸；爸爸【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

guy ◆◆ /gaɪ/ (**guys**) ❶ N-COUNT A **guy** is a man. 男人；小伙子；家伙【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was working with a guy from Manchester.* 我与一个来自曼彻斯特的小伙子一起工作。❷ → see also **wise guy** ❸ N-COUNT; N-PLURAL Americans sometimes address a group of people, whether they are male or female, as **guys** or **you guys**. (美国英语)伙计们，兄弟们，姐妹们【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Hi, guys. How are you doing?* 嗨，伙计们，都还好吧？❑ *Mom wants to know if you guys still have that two-person tent.* 妈妈想知道你们是否还有那顶双人帐篷。

Guy Fawkes Night /'gaɪfɔːks ˌnaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **Guy Fawkes Night** is the evening of 5th November, when many people have parties with bonfires and fireworks. It began as a way of remembering the attempt by Guy Fawkes to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605. Guy Fawkes Night is often referred to as 'Bonfire Night'. 盖伊·福克斯之夜(每年 11 月 5 日晚英国人点起篝火、燃放烟花，以纪念 1605 年盖伊·福克斯企图炸毁议会大厦的事件，常称作"篝火之夜")

guy rope (**guy ropes**) N-COUNT A **guy rope** is a rope or wire



that has one end fastened to a tent or pole and the other end fixed to the ground, so that it keeps the tent or pole in position. (支帐篷或立杆子的)锚拉索

guz|zle /ˈgʌzᵊl/ (**guzzles, guzzling, guzzled**) 1 VERB If you **guzzle** something, you drink it or eat it quickly and greedily. 狂饮；暴食；狼吞虎咽【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Melissa had guzzled gin and tonics like they were lemonade.* 梅利莎狂饮金汤力，就像喝柠檬汽水一样。[Also v] 2 VERB If you say that a vehicle **guzzles** fuel, you mean that it uses a lot of it in a way that is wasteful and unnecessary. 大量消耗，浪费(燃油) ❑ [v n] *The plane was deafeningly noisy, guzzled fuel, and left a trail of smoke.* 这架飞机发出震耳欲聋的噪音，耗油量大，还留下了一路烟迹。•**-guzzling** COMB [ADJ n] ❑ *The boom of the 1980s led to a taste for petrol-guzzling cars.* 20世纪80年代的经济繁荣使人们喜欢上了高油耗汽车。❑ *...big energy-guzzling houses.* 高能耗的大房子 3 → see also **gas guzzler**

gym /dʒɪm/ (**gyms**) 1 N-COUNT A **gym** is a club, building, or large room, usually containing special equipment, where people go to do physical exercise and get fit. 健身所；健身房；体育馆 ❑ *While the lads are golfing, I work out in the gym.* 小伙子们打高尔夫球的时候，我在健身房锻炼。❑ *...the school gym.* 学校体育馆 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Gym** is the activity of doing physical exercises in a gym, especially at school. 健身；(尤指学校的)体育活动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...gym classes.* 体育课

gym|kha|na /dʒɪmˈkɑːnə/ (**gymkhanas**) N-COUNT A **gymkhana** is an event in which people ride horses in competition. 赛马会；马术比赛

gym|na|sium /dʒɪmˈneɪziəm/ (**gymnasiums** or **gymnasia** /dʒɪmˈneɪziə/) N-COUNT A **gymnasium** is the same as a **gym**. 同 gym【FORMAL 正式】

gym|nast /ˈdʒɪmnæst/ (**gymnasts**) N-COUNT A **gymnast** is someone who is trained in gymnastics. 体操运动员

→ see **gymnastics**

gym|nas|tics /dʒɪmˈnæstɪks/

The form **gymnastic** is used as a modifier. gymnastic 用作修饰语。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Gymnastics** consists of physical exercises that develop your strength, co-ordination, and ease of movement. 体操 ❑ *...the British Amateur Gymnastics Association.* 英国业余体操协会 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Gymnastic** is used to describe things relating to gymnastics. 体操的 ❑ *...gymnastic exercises.* 体操训练 3 N-UNCOUNT [adj N] You can use **gymnastics** to refer to activities which require skills such as speed and adaptability. 技巧；绝技 ❑ *Hers is the kind of voice that excels at vocal gymnastics.* 她的嗓音擅长演绎有难度的歌曲。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **gymnastics**

gy|nae|col|ogy /ˌgaɪnɪˈkɒlədʒi/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gynecology**

N-UNCOUNT **Gynaecology** is the branch of medical science which deals with women's diseases and medical conditions. 妇科学 •**gy|nae|colo|gist** (**gynaecologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Gynaecologists at Aberdeen Maternity Hospital have successfully used the drug on 60 women.* 阿伯丁妇产医院的妇科专家已经在60位女性身上成功使用了该药。•**gy|nae|co|logi|cal** /ˌgaɪnɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *Breast examination is a part of a routine gynaecological examination.* 乳房检查是妇科例行检查的一部分。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gyn ≈ female* 女；雌，*woman* 妇女：*androgyny, gynaecology, misogynist*

gyp|sum /ˈdʒɪpsəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Gypsum** is a soft white substance which looks like chalk and which is used to make plaster of Paris. 石膏

gyp|sy /ˈdʒɪpsi/ (**gypsies**) also **gipsy** N-COUNT A **gypsy** is a member of a race of people who travel from place to place, usually in caravans, rather than living in one place. 吉卜赛人 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Gypsy** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the largest gypsy community of any country.* 所有国家中最大的吉卜赛人社群

gy|rate /dʒaɪˈreɪt, AM 美 ˈdʒaɪreɪt/ (**gyrates, gyrating, gyrated**) 1 VERB If you **gyrate**, you dance or move your body quickly with circular movements. (人)旋转，转动 ❑ [v] *The woman began to gyrate to the music.* 女子开始随着音乐旋转。❑ [v-ing] *...a room stuffed full of gasping, gyrating bodies.* 挤满了气喘吁吁、不停旋转的肉体的房间 •**gy|ra|tion** /dʒaɪˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**gyrations**) N-COUNT [usu pl] ❑ *Prince continued his enthusiastic gyrations on stage.* 王子继续在舞台上充满激情地旋转。2 VERB To **gyrate** means to turn round and round in a circle, usually very fast. 旋转；回转；回旋 ❑ [v prep] *The aeroplane was gyrating about the sky in a most unpleasant fashion.* 飞机在空中盘旋，令人不堪忍受。[Also v] 3 VERB If things such as prices or currencies **gyrate**, they move up and down in a rapid and uncontrolled way. (价格、货币等)剧烈波动，起伏不定【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v adv/prep] *Interest rates began to gyrate up towards 20 per cent in 1980 and then down and up again.* 1980年利率开始一路奔向20%，随后回落后复涨。[Also v] •**gy|ra|tion** N-COUNT [usu pl] ❑ *...the gyrations of the currency markets.* 货币市场的剧烈波动

gy|ro|scope /ˈdʒaɪrəskəʊp/ (**gyroscopes**) N-COUNT A **gyroscope** is a device that contains a disc turning on an axis that can turn freely in any direction, so that the disc maintains the same position whatever the position or movement of the surrounding structure. 陀螺仪

Hh

H also **h** /eɪtʃ/ (**H's, h's** /ˈeɪtʃɪz/) N-VAR **H** is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 8 个字母

Usage 用法 **a** and **an** with the letter **h**

Before a word beginning with *h*: *a* is used if the *h* is pronounced and the first syllable is stressed at all: *Paul has a hidden agenda. That is a harmonica. I'm staying at a hotel.* A or *an* is used if the *h* is pronounced by the speaker: *This is a/an historic moment. He is making a/an habitual mistake.* (If *an* is used, the *h* isn't pronounced.) *An* is used if the *h* is never pronounced: *It is an honour to meet you.*
在首字母为 h 的单词前，若 h 发音且重音在第一个音节上，冠词用 a：Paul has a hidden agenda. 保罗有着不可告人的目的。That is a harmonica. 那是一支口琴。I'm staying at a hotel. 我住在一家酒店。冠词用 a 或 an，取决于说话者是否会发 h 的音：This is a/an historic moment. 这是历史性的时刻。He is making a/an habitual mistake. 他在犯一个习惯性的错误。（如果冠词用 an，h 不发音。）当 h 肯定不发音时，冠词用 an：It is an honour to meet you. 见到你很荣幸。

ha /hɑː/ also **hah** 1 EXCLAM **Ha** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make to show they are surprised, annoyed, or pleased about something. （用在书面语中表示惊讶、生气或高兴）哈 ❑ *Ha! said Wren. Think I'd trust you?* "哈！"雷恩说，"你以为我会相信你？" 2 → see also **ha ha**

ha. **ha.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **hectare.**

ha|beas cor|pus /ˌheɪbiəs ˈkɔːˈpəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Habeas corpus** is a law that states that a person cannot be kept in prison unless they have first been brought before a court of law, which decides whether it is legal for them to be kept in prison. 人身保护令（规定在将当事人带至法庭前，不得对其进行拘押）

hab|er|dash|er /ˈhæbəˈdæʃəˈ/ (**haberdashers**) 1 N-COUNT A **haberdasher** or a **haberdasher's** is a shop where small articles for sewing are sold. 缝纫用品店【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT A **haberdasher** is a shopkeeper who makes and sells men's clothes. 男装制作销售商；男装裁缝【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tailor**

3 N-COUNT A **haberdasher** or a **haberdasher's** is a shop where men's clothes are sold. 男装店【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tailor, tailor's**

hab|er|dash|ery /ˈhæbəˈdæʃəri/ (**haberdasheries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Haberdashery** is small articles for sewing, such as buttons, zips, and thread, which are sold in a haberdasher's shop. 缝纫用品【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **notions**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Haberdashery** is men's clothing sold in a shop. （商店出售的）男装【AM 美】 3 N-COUNT A **haberdashery** is a shop selling haberdashery. 缝纫用品店；男装店

hab|it ◆◇ /ˈhæbɪt/ (**habits**) 1 N-VAR A **habit** is something that you do often or regularly. 习惯 ❑ [+of] *He has an endearing habit of licking his lips when he's nervous.* 他有个一紧张就舔嘴唇的可爱习惯。❑ *Many people add salt to their food out of habit, without even tasting it first.* 很多人出于习惯往食物里加盐，事先连尝都不尝。❑ *...a survey on eating habits in the U.K.* 对英国人饮食习惯的调查 2 N-COUNT A **habit** is an action which is considered bad that someone does repeatedly and finds it difficult to stop doing. 坏习惯；积习；恶习；陋习 ❑ [+of] *A good way to break the habit of eating too quickly is to put your knife and fork down after each mouthful.* 改掉吃饭太快的坏习惯有一个好办法，那就是每吃一口就把刀叉放下。❑ *After twenty years as a chain smoker Mr Nathe has given up the habit.* 当了 20 年的烟鬼后，纳特先生戒了烟。 3 N-COUNT A drug **habit** is an addiction to a drug such as heroin or cocaine. （吸食海洛因、可卡因等的）毒瘾 ❑ *She became a prostitute in order to pay for her cocaine habit.* 她以娼养吸。 4 N-COUNT A **habit** is a piece of clothing shaped like a long loose dress, which a nun or monk wears. （修道士或修女穿的）长袍，道袍，道服 5 PHRASE If you say that someone is **a creature of habit**, you mean that they usually do the same thing at the same time each day, rather than doing new and different things. 按习惯行事的人；习惯的奴隶 6 PHRASE If you are **in the habit of** doing something, you do it regularly or often. If you **get into the habit of** doing something, you begin to do it regularly or often. 有 / 养成…的习惯；习惯于 ❑ *They were in the habit of giving two or three dinner parties a month.* 他们每月举办两三次宴会，都成习惯了。❑ *I got into the habit of calling in on Gloria on my way home from work.* 我习惯于在下班回家的路上顺便探望格洛丽亚。 7 PHRASE If you **make a habit of** doing something, you do it regularly or often. 对做…习以为常；使…成为习惯 ❑ *You can phone me at work as long as you don't make a habit of it.* 上班时你可以给我打电话，只要别一来二去打上瘾了就成。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *habit* with:

V. **develop/form a** habit 养成 / 形成习惯，**a** habit **of doing** *something* 做某事的习惯，**do** *something* **out of** habit 习惯性做某事 1
break a habit 戒除（坏）习惯，**give up a** habit 戒掉（坏）习惯，**kick a** habit 改掉（坏）习惯，**smoking** habit 烟瘾 2
N. **force of** habit 习惯使然 1
cocaine habit 可卡因毒瘾，**drug** habit 毒瘾 3
ADJ. **bad/nasty** habit 坏习惯 / 令人讨厌的习惯 2

hab|it|able /ˈhæbɪtəbəl/ ADJ If a place is **habitable**, it is good enough for people to live in. 可居住的；适宜居住的 ❑ *Making the house habitable was a major undertaking.* 把这所房子收拾得可以住人，可是项大工程。

habi|tat /ˈhæbɪtæt/ (**habitats**) N-VAR The **habitat** of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. （动植物的）生境，栖息地 ❑ *In its natural habitat, the hibiscus will grow up to 25ft.* 在原生境中，木槿能长到 25 英尺高。

habi|ta|tion /ˌhæbɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**habitations**) N-UNCOUNT **Habitation** is the activity of living somewhere. 居住【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The recent survey found that 20 per cent of private-rented dwellings are unfit for human habitation.* 最近的调查发现，20% 的私人租住房屋并不适合人居住。

ha|bitu|al /həˈbɪtʃuəl/ 1 ADJ A **habitual** action, state, or way of behaving is one that someone usually does or has, especially one that is considered to be typical or characteristic of them. （动作、状态或行为方式）习惯性的，惯常的，典型的 ❑ *If bad posture becomes habitual, you risk long-term effects.* 不良姿势一旦定型，日后你将受到长期的影响。 •**ha|bitu|al|ly** ADV [ADV with V, ADV

adj] ❑ *His mother had a patient who habitually flew into rages.* 他母亲有个老是大发雷霆的病人。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **habitual** to describe someone who usually or often does a particular thing. (人)积习难改的，习以为常的 ❑ *...the home secretary's plans for minimum sentences for habitual criminals.* 内政大臣关于设置惯犯起刑点的方案

ha|bitu|at|ed /hə'bɪtʃueɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **habituated to** something, you have become used to it. (人)习惯于…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *People in the area are habituated to the idea of learning from the person above how to do the work.* 该地区人习惯于向上级学习如何工作。

ha|bitué /hə'bɪtʃueɪ/ (**habitués**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **habitué of** a particular place often visits that place. 经常出入…的人；常客【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Kiki and Man Ray, who lived just down the street, were habitués of this bar.* 基基和曼·雷就住在这条街上，是这个酒吧的常客。

hack /hæk/ (**hacks, hacking, hacked**) ❶ VERB If you **hack** something or **hack** at it, you cut it with strong, rough strokes using a sharp tool such as an axe or knife. 劈；砍 ❑ [v n] *An armed gang barged onto the train and began hacking and shooting anyone in sight.* 一伙持械歹徒闯上火车，开始见人就砍、举枪便射。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Some were hacked to death with machetes.* 有些人被大砍刀砍死。❑ [v prep] *Matthew desperately hacked through the leather.* 马修拼命地将皮革砍穿。❷ VERB If you **hack** your **way** through an area such as a jungle or **hack a path** through it, you move forward, cutting back the trees or plants that are in your way. (在丛林等中)开辟道路 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *We undertook the task of hacking our way through the jungle.* 我们负责在丛林中开路。❸ VERB If you **hack at** or **hack** something which is too large, too long, or too expensive, you reduce its size, length, or cost by cutting out or getting rid of large parts of it. 大幅缩减(大小、长度)；大幅降低(价格) ❑ [v adv/prep] *He hacked away at the story, eliminating one character entirely.* 他大幅缩短了这篇故事，将其中一个人物彻底砍掉了。[Also v n] ❹ N-COUNT If you refer to a professional writer, such as a journalist, as a **hack**, you disapprove of them because they write for money without worrying very much about the quality of their writing. (粗制滥造的)职业文人，雇佣文人，写手【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...tabloid hacks, always eager to find victims in order to sell newspapers.* 为了使报纸好卖而总是急于寻找牺牲品的蹩脚小报记者 ❺ N-COUNT If you refer to a politician as a **hack**, you disapprove of them because they are too loyal to their party and perhaps do not deserve the position they have. 政棍；政治仆从【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Far too many party hacks from the old days still hold influential jobs.* 太多以前的老党棍依然身居要职。❻ VERB If someone **hacks into** a computer system, they break into the system, especially in order to get secret information. (尤指为盗取机密)侵入，非法进入(计算机系统) ❑ [v +into] *The saboteurs had demanded money in return for revealing how they hacked into the systems.* 那些故意破坏者索要钱财，以作为透露自己如何非法进入该系统的交换条件。•**hack|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the common and often illegal art of computer hacking.* 常见且多为非法的电脑黑客行为 ❼ PHRASE If you say that someone **can't hack it** or **couldn't hack it**, you mean that they do not or did not have the qualities needed to do a task or cope with a situation. 做不来；无法应付【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You have to be strong and confident and never give the slightest impression that you can't hack it.* 你必须坚强自信，千万不要给人留下丝毫你应付不来的印象。❽ → see also **hacking**

hack|er /'hækə^{r}/ (**hackers**) ❶ N-COUNT A computer **hacker** is someone who tries to break into computer systems, especially in order to get secret information. (尤指盗取计算机系统中机密的)黑客 ❷ N-COUNT A computer **hacker** is someone who uses a computer a lot, especially so much that they have no time to do anything else. 黑客(指沉迷于计算机、无暇顾及其他的计算机迷)

→ see **Internet**

hack|ing /'hækɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **hacking** cough is a dry, painful cough with a harsh, unpleasant sound. (咳嗽)干涩刺耳的

❷ → see also **hack**

'hack|ing jack|et (**hacking jackets**) N-COUNT A **hacking jacket** is a jacket made of a woollen cloth called tweed. Hacking jackets are often worn by people who go horse riding. 粗呢骑马外套【mainly BRIT 主英】

hack|les /'hæk^{ə}lz/ PHRASE If something **raises** your **hackles** or makes your **hackles rise**, it makes you feel angry and hostile. 激怒；使发怒

hack|neyed /'hæknɪd/ ADJ If you describe something such as a saying or an image as **hackneyed**, you think it is no longer likely to interest, amuse or affect people because it has been used, seen, or heard many times before. (语句、画面等)陈腐的，陈词滥调的 ❑ *Power corrupts and absolute power absolutely corrupts. That's the old hackneyed phrase, but it's true.* 权力导致腐败，绝对权力导致绝对腐败。这虽是老生常谈，却是真理。

hack|saw /'hæksɔ:/ (**hacksaws**) N-COUNT A **hacksaw** is a small saw used for cutting metal. 钢锯；弓锯

had

The auxiliary verb is pronounced /həd, STRONG hæd/. For the main verb, and for the meanings ❷ to ❺, the pronunciation is /hæd/. 助动词读作 /həd，强读 hæd/。实义动词及义项 2 至义项 5 读作 /hæd/。

❶ **Had** is the past tense and past participle of **have**. ❷ AUX **Had** is sometimes used instead of 'if' to begin a clause which refers to a situation that might have happened but did not. For example, the clause 'had he been elected' means the same as 'if he had been elected'. (had 有时代替 if 用于从句句首，表示某种情况可能发生但并未发生) ❑ [AUX n -ed] *Had he succeeded, he would have acquired a monopoly.* 要是他当时成功了，他就会取得垄断地位。❑ [AUX n -ed] *Had I known what the problem was, we could have addressed it.* 如果我当时知道问题出在哪里，我们就可能已经解决了。❸ PHRASE If you **have been had**, someone has tricked you, for example by selling you something at too high a price. 上当受骗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If your customer thinks he's been had, you have to make him happy.* 要是顾客感觉自己当了冤大头，你就得设法让他消气。❹ PHRASE If you say that someone **has had it**, you mean they are in very serious trouble or have no hope of succeeding. 遇到大麻烦；无望成功【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Unless she loses some weight, she's had it.* 除非她减点儿肥，否则她就没戏了。❺ PHRASE If you say that you **have had it**, you mean that you are very tired of something or very annoyed about it, and do not want to continue doing it or it to continue happening. 受够了；忍受不了【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've had it. Let's call it a day.* 我受不了了。今天就到这儿吧。

had|dock /'hædək/ (**haddock**) N-VAR **Haddock** are a type of edible sea fish that are found in the North Atlantic. 黑线鳕(北大西洋一种食用鱼)

Ha|des /'heɪdi:z/ N-PROPER In Greek mythology, **Hades** was a place under the earth where people went after they died. (希腊神话中的)冥府，阴间

hadn't /'hæd^{ə}nt/ **Hadn't** is the usual spoken form of 'had not'. (had not 的常用口语形式)

haemo|glo|bin /ˌhi:mə'gləʊbɪn/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hemoglobin**

N-UNCOUNT **Haemoglobin** is the red substance in blood, which combines with oxygen and carries it around the body. 血红蛋白

Word Link 词根词缀 *haemo ≈ blood* 血：*haemoglobin, haemophilia, haemorrhage*

haemo|philia /ˌhi:mə'fɪliə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hemophilia**

N-UNCOUNT **Haemophilia** is a medical condition in which a person's blood does not thicken or clot properly when they are injured, so they continue bleeding. 血友病

haemo|phili|ac /ˌhi:mə'fɪliæk/ (**haemophiliacs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hemophiliac**

N-COUNT A **haemophiliac** is a person who suffers from haemophilia. 血友病患者

haem|or|rhage /'heməridʒ/ (**haemorrhages, haemorrhaging, haemorrhaged**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hemorrhage**

1 N-VAR A **haemorrhage** is serious bleeding inside a person's body. (体内)出血 ❑ *Shortly after his admission into hospital he had a massive brain haemorrhage and died.* 住院后不久，他就大面积脑出血去世了。❑ *These drugs will not be used if hemorrhage is the cause of the stroke.* 药品禁忌症：出血性中风忌用。2 VERB If someone **is haemorrhaging**, there is serious bleeding inside their body. 体内大出血 ❑ [v] *I haemorrhaged badly after the birth of all three of my sons.* 生我三个儿子时，我每次都出现产后大出血。❑ [v] *If this is left untreated, one can actually haemorrhage to death.* 这种情况得不到治疗的话，人会因出血过多而死亡。•**haem|or|rhag|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A post mortem showed he died from shock and haemorrhaging.* 尸检结果表明，他死于休克和体内大出血。3 N-SING A **haemorrhage of** people or resources is a rapid loss of them from a group or place, seriously weakening its position. (人员或资源的)严重流失 ❑ [+of] *He said the move would definitely stem the haemorrhage of talent and enterprise from the colony.* 他表示这一举措势必会抑制殖民地人才和企业严重流失的势头。4 VERB To **haemorrhage** people or resources means to lose them rapidly and become weak. You can also say that people or resources **haemorrhage** from a place or organization. (使)(人员或资源)严重流失 ❑ [v n] *Venice is haemorrhaging the very resource which could save it: its own people.* 威尼斯正在丧失它的立足之本，那就是它的人民。❑ [v +from] *The figures showed that cash was haemorrhaging from the conglomerate.* 数据表明，这家集团的现金正在大量流失。

Word Link 词根词缀 *haemo ≈ blood 血：haemoglobin, haemophilia, haemorrhage*

haem|or|rhoid /'heməroɪd/ (**haemorrhoids**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hemorrhoid**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Haemorrhoids** are painful swellings that can appear in the veins inside the anus. 痔；痔疮【MEDICAL 医】

hag /hæg/ (**hags**) N-COUNT If someone refers to a woman as a **hag**, they mean that she is ugly, old, and unpleasant. 老丑婆；老妖婆【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】

hag|gard /'hægəd/ ADJ Someone who looks **haggard** has a tired expression and shadows under their eyes, especially because they are ill or have not had enough sleep. (尤指因病或睡眠不足)憔悴的，形容枯槁的 ❑ *He was pale and a bit haggard.* 他面色苍白，略显憔悴。

hag|gis /'hægɪs/ (**haggises**) N-VAR A **haggis** is a large sausage, usually shaped like a ball, which is made from minced sheep's meat contained inside the skin from a sheep's stomach. **Haggis** is traditionally made and eaten in Scotland. 肉馅羊肚，羊肉杂碎布丁(苏格兰传统食品，用羊肉馅装入羊肚中制成)

hag|gle /'hæg°l/ (**haggles, haggling, haggled**) VERB If you **haggle**, you argue about something before reaching an agreement, especially about the cost of something that you are buying. (尤指就价格)争论；讨价还价 ❑ [v +with] *Ella taught her how to haggle with used furniture dealers.* 埃拉教她如何和旧家具经销商砍价。❑ [v] *Meanwhile, as the politicians haggle, the violence worsens.* 在政客们大打嘴仗的同时，暴力事件愈演愈烈。❑ [v] *Of course he'll still haggle over the price.* 他一准还会杀价。•**hag|gling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *After months of haggling, they recovered only three-quarters of what they had lent.* 经过几个月讨价还价，他们只收回了借出款项的3/4。

hah /hɑː/ → see **ha**

ha 'ha or **ha ha ha** 1 EXCLAM **Ha ha** is used in writing to represent the sound that people make when they laugh. 哈哈(笑声) ❑ *I dropped my bag at the officer's feet. The bank notes fell out. 'Ha ha ha!' he laughed. 'Got no money, uh?'* 我的包掉在了警官脚下。钞票撒了一地。"哈哈哈！"他大笑道，"还说没有钱，嗯？" 2 EXCLAM People sometimes say **'ha ha'** to show that they are not amused by what you have said, or do not believe it. 哈哈(表示不觉好笑或不相信)【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *He said 'vegetarians unite', and I looked at him and said 'yeah, ha ha'.* 他说"素食者团结起来"，我瞅着他说："行，哈哈。"

hail /heɪl/ (**hails, hailing, hailed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a person, event, or achievement **is hailed as** important or successful, they are praised publicly. 赞扬，称颂(人、事件或成就) ❑ [be v-ed +as] *Faulkner has been hailed as the greatest American novelist of his generation.* 福克纳被誉为他那一代人中最伟大的美国小说家。❑ [v n +as] *U.S. magazines hailed her as the greatest rock'n'roll singer in the world.* 美国杂志把她奉为世界上最伟大的摇滚歌手。[Also be v-ed n] 2 N-UNCOUNT **Hail** consists of small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. 雹；冰雹 ❑ *...a sharp short-lived storm with heavy hail.* 一阵短暂的大雹暴 3 VERB When **it hails**, hail falls like rain from the sky. 下雹；下冰雹 ❑ [v] *It started to hail, huge great stones.* 开始下雹，很大的雹子。4 N-SING A **hail of** things, usually small objects, is a large number of them that hit you at the same time and with great force. 雹子般的一阵 ❑ [+of] *The victim was hit by a hail of bullets.* 受害者被一阵弹雨击中。5 VERB Someone who **hails from** a particular place was born there or lives there. (人)生于，来自【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +from] *I hail from Brighton.* 我来自布赖顿。6 VERB If you **hail** a taxi, you wave at it in order to stop it because you want the driver to take you somewhere. 招呼，拦(出租车) ❑ [v n] *I hurried away to hail a taxi.* 我赶紧去拦出租车。

→ see **precipitation, storm**

,Hail 'Mary (**Hail Marys**) N-COUNT A **Hail Mary** is a prayer to the Virgin Mary that is said by Roman Catholics. 万福马利亚(天主教祈祷词)

hail|stone /'heɪlstəʊn/ (**hailstones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Hailstones** are small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. 雹；冰雹

hail|storm /'heɪlstɔːm/ (**hailstorms**) also **hail storm** N-COUNT A **hailstorm** is a storm during which it hails. 雹暴

hair ◆◆◇ /heə^r/ (**hairs**) 1 N-VAR Your **hair** is the fine threads that grow in a mass on your head. 头发 ❑ *I wash my hair every night.* 我每晚都洗头。❑ *...a girl with long blonde hair.* 金发飘飘的女孩 ❑ *I get some grey hairs but I pull them out.* 我有几根白发，但我都拔掉了。2 N-VAR **Hair** is the short, fine threads that grow on different parts of your body. 毛发；体毛 ❑ *The majority of men have hair on their chest.* 大多数男子长有胸毛。❑ *It tickled the hairs on the back of my neck.* 它蹭得我脖梗儿的绒毛直痒痒。3 N-VAR **Hair** is the threads that cover the body of an animal such as a dog, or make up a horse's mane and tail. (动物的)毛；(马的)鬃，鬣 ❑ *I am allergic to cat hair.* 我对猫毛过敏。❑ *...dog hairs on the carpet.* 地毯上的狗毛 4 PHRASE If you **let** your **hair down**, you relax completely and enjoy yourself. 彻底放松；玩个痛快 ❑ *...the world-famous Oktoberfest, a time when everyone in Munich really lets their hair down.* 全球闻名的啤酒节，一个让所有身在慕尼黑的人都尽情放松的节日 5 PHRASE Something that **makes** your **hair stand on end** shocks or frightens you very much. 使毛骨悚然 ❑ *This was the kind of smile that made your hair stand on end.* 这是那种让人不寒而栗的微笑。6 PHRASE If you say that someone has **not a hair out of place**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely smart and neatly dressed. 一丝不乱；非常整洁【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had a lot of make-up on and not a hair out of place.* 她化了浓妆，精致得让人挑不出一丝瑕疵。7 PHRASE If you say that someone faced with a shock or a problem **does not turn a hair**, you mean that they do not show any surprise or fear, and remain completely calm. 面不改色；毫不惊慌；泰然自若 ❑ *No one seems to turn a hair at the thought of the divorced Princess marrying.* 似乎没有人对离异的公主再婚感到丝毫吃惊。8 PHRASE If you say that someone **is splitting hairs**, you mean that they are making unnecessary distinctions between things when the differences between them are so small they are not important. 在细节上过分纠缠 ❑ *Don't split hairs. You know what I'm getting at.* 别钻牛角尖了。你知道我指什么。

→ see Word Web: **hair**

Word Web 话题词汇 hair 头发

At any given moment, only about 90 percent of the **hair** on your **scalp** is alive. The other 10 percent is dead and getting ready to **fall out**. Each hair grows about a centimetre a month for two to six years. Then it falls out and the cycle starts all over again. It's normal to lose about 100 hairs a day from your scalp. To keep hair healthy, eat a healthy diet and use a good **shampoo** and **conditioner**. Gently **brush** and **comb** your hair. Avoid strong **dyes**. Using the "cool" setting on your **hairdryer** also helps.

不论何时，头皮上只有约 90% 的头发是活着的；剩下的 10% 已经死亡并开始掉落。每根头发以每月大约 1 厘米的速度生长，两到六年后掉落，如此循环往复。每天脱落 100 根左右的头发是正常现象。要保持头发健康，就要注意饮食健康，使用优质的洗发液和护发素，轻轻梳理头发，避免使用刺激性染发剂。将吹风机设置在"冷风"挡上对头发也有好处。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hair* with:

ADJ. **black/blonde/brown/grey** hair 黑发 / 金发 / 棕发 / 灰白的头发，**curly/straight/wavy** hair 卷发 / 直发 / 波浪发 1
V. **bleach your** hair 漂染头发，**brush/comb your** hair 梳头发，**colour your** hair 染头发，**cut your** hair 剪发，**do your** hair 做头发，**dry your** hair 弄干头发，**fix your** hair 做头发，**lose your** hair 掉发，**pull** *someone's* hair 拉某人的头发，**wash your** hair 洗头 1
N. **lock of** hair 一绺头发 1

hair|brush /ˈheəˌbrʌʃ/ (**hairbrushes**) N-COUNT A **hairbrush** is a brush that you use to brush your hair. 发梳；毛刷

hair care also **haircare** N-UNCOUNT **Hair care** is all the things people do to keep their hair clean, healthy-looking, and attractive. 头发护理 ❑ *...an American maker of hair-care products.* 美国护发产品制造商

hair|cut /ˈheəˌkʌt/ (**haircuts**) 1 N-COUNT If you have a **haircut**, someone cuts your hair for you. 理发 ❑ *Your hair is all right; it's just that you need a haircut.* 你的头发还好；不过该理一下了。2 N-COUNT A **haircut** is the style in which your hair has been cut. 发式；发型 ❑ *Who's that guy with the funny haircut?* 那个发型怪怪的家伙是谁？

hair|do /ˈheəˌduː/ (**hairdos**) N-COUNT A **hairdo** is the style in which your hair has been cut and arranged. 发式；发型【INFORMAL 非正式】

hair|dresser /ˈheəˌdresəˈ/ (**hairdressers**) 1 N-COUNT A **hairdresser** is a person who cuts, colours, and arranges people's hair. 理发师；美发师 2 N-COUNT A **hairdresser** or a **hairdresser's** is a shop where a hairdresser works. 理发店；美发店

hair|dressing /ˈheəˌdresɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hairdressing** is the job or activity of cutting, colouring, and arranging people's hair. 理发；美发

hair|dry|er /ˈheəˌdraɪəˈ/ (**hairdryers**) also **hairdrier** N-COUNT A **hairdryer** is a machine that you use to dry your hair. 吹风机

→ see **hair**

-haired /-heəˈd/ COMB **-haired** combines with adjectives to describe the length, colour, or type of hair that someone has. （与形容词连用，描述头发的长度、颜色或发型）表示"…头发的" ❑ *He was a small, dark-haired man.* 他是个身材矮小的黑发男子。

hair|grip /ˈheəˌgrɪp/ (**hairgrips**) also **hair-grip** N-COUNT A **hairgrip** is a small piece of metal or plastic bent back on itself, which you use to hold your hair in position. 小发夹【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bobby pin**

hair|less /ˈheəˌləs/ ADJ A part of your body that is **hairless** has no hair on it. （身体部位）无毛的

hair|line /ˈheəˌlaɪn/ (**hairlines**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] Your **hairline** is the edge of the area where your hair grows on your head. 发际线 ❑ *Joanne had a small dark birthmark near her hairline.* 乔安妮的发际线旁有个小小的深色胎记。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hairline** crack or gap is very narrow or fine. （裂缝、缝隙等）极窄的，极细微的 ❑ *He suffered a hairline fracture of the right index finger.* 他右手食指轻微骨折。

hair|net /ˈheəˌnet/ (**hairnets**) N-COUNT A **hairnet** is a small net that some women wear over their hair in order to keep it tidy. 发网

hair|piece /ˈheəˌpiːs/ (**hairpieces**) N-COUNT A **hairpiece** is a piece of false hair that some people wear on their head if they are bald or if they want to make their own hair seem longer or thicker. 假发

hair|pin /ˈheəˌpɪn/ (**hairpins**) 1 N-COUNT A **hairpin** is a small piece of metal or plastic bent back on itself which someone uses to hold their hair in position. 发夹；发针 2 N-COUNT A **hairpin** is the same as a **hairpin bend**. 同 hairpin bend

hairpin bend (**hairpin bends**) N-COUNT A **hairpin bend** or a **hairpin** is a very sharp bend in a road, where the road turns back in the opposite direction. （道路的）急转弯，回头弯，发针形弯

hair-raising ADJ A **hair-raising** experience, event, or story is very frightening but can also be exciting. 惊险的；令人毛骨悚然的 ❑ *...hair-raising rides at funfairs.* 游乐场惊险的乘骑游戏项目

hair's breadth N-SING A **hair's breadth** is a very small degree or amount. 间不容发；细微的量 ❑ *The dollar fell to within a hair's breadth of its all-time low.* 美元差一点儿跌到了最低点。

hair shirt (**hair shirts**) 1 N-COUNT A **hair shirt** is a shirt made of rough uncomfortable cloth which some religious people used to wear to punish themselves. （旧时僧侣苦行修炼时穿的）刚毛衬衫 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is wearing a **hair shirt**, you mean that they are trying to punish themselves to show they are sorry for something they have done. 自我惩罚 ❑ *No one is asking you to put on a hair shirt and give up all your luxuries.* 没人要你跟自己过不去，非要你放弃所有奢华的享受。

hair|spray /ˈheəˌspreɪ/ (**hairsprays**) N-VAR **Hairspray** is a sticky substance that you spray out of a can onto your hair in order to hold it in place. 发胶；喷发定型剂

hair|style /ˈheəˌstaɪl/ (**hairstyles**) N-COUNT Your **hairstyle** is the style in which your hair has been cut or arranged. 发式；发型 ❑ *I think her new short hairstyle looks simply great.* 我觉得她新剪的短发看上去真是太美了。

hair|stylist /ˈheəˌstaɪlɪst/ (**hairstylists**) also **hair stylist** N-COUNT A **hairstylist** is someone who cuts and arranges people's hair, especially in order to get them ready for a photograph or film. （尤指为摄影或电影业服务的）发型师

hair-trigger ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **hair-trigger**, you mean that it is likely to change very violently and suddenly. 一触即发的 ❑ *His boozing, arrogance, and hair-trigger temper have often led him into ugly nightclub brawls.* 他嗜酒贪杯、狂妄自大且脾气暴躁，这常常使他在夜总会和人大打出手。❑ *A hair-trigger situation has been created which could lead to an outbreak of war at any time.* 局势风云突变，战争一触即发。

hairy /ˈheəri/ (**hairier**, **hairiest**) 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **hairy** is covered with hairs. 多毛的；毛茸茸的 ❑ *He was wearing shorts which showed his long, muscular, hairy legs.* 他穿着短裤，露出自己强壮多毛的长腿。2 ADJ If you describe a situation as **hairy**, you mean that it is exciting, worrying, and rather frightening. （情况）惊险刺激的，令人毛骨悚然的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His driving was a bit hairy.* 他的车技让人不放心。

hake /heɪk/ (**hake**) N-VAR A **hake** is a type of large edible sea fish. 无须鳕（大型食用海鱼）•N-UNCOUNT **Hake** is this fish eaten as food. （供食用的）无须鳕

halal /həˈlɑːl/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Halal** meat is meat from animals that have been killed according to Muslim law. 按伊斯兰教教法宰牲的（畜肉）；清真肉；哈拉 ❑ *...a halal butcher's shop* 清真肉铺

H

hal|cy|on /'hælsiən/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **halcyon** time is a time in the past that was peaceful or happy. (旧日时光)美好的，安宁幸福的【LITERARY 文】❑ *It was all a far cry from those halcyon days in 1990, when he won three tournaments on the European tour.* 这和1990年的那些美好时光大不相同，当时他在欧洲巡回赛中赢得了三场锦标赛。

hale /heɪl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe people, especially people who are old, as **hale**, you mean that they are healthy. (尤指老人)健壮的，矍铄的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *She is remarkable and I'd like to see her remain hale and hearty for years yet.* 她身体状况非常好，我希望她身子骨能一直这么硬朗。

half ♦♦♦ /hɑːf, AM 美 hæf/ (**halves** /hɑːvz, AM 美 hævz/) 1 FRACTION **Half of** an amount or object is one of two equal parts that together make up the whole number, amount, or object. 半；二分之一 ❑ *They need an extra two and a half thousand pounds to complete the project.* 他们还需要2,500英镑才能完成该项目。❑ [•of] *More than half of all households report incomes above £35,000.* 半数以上家庭申报收入超过35,000英镑。❑ *Cut the tomatoes in half vertically.* 把西红柿纵切成两半。•PREDET **Half** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *We just sat and talked for half an hour or so.* 我们只是坐着聊了大约半小时。❑ *They had only received half the money promised.* 他们只收到了所承诺的钱数的一半。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Half** is also an adjective. ❑ *... a half measure of fresh lemon juice.* 半份鲜榨柠檬汁 ❑ *Steve barely said a handful of words during the first half hour.* 史蒂夫在前半小时里没说几句话。2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV before v] You use **half** to say that something is only partly the case or happens to only a limited extent. 部分地；在某种程度上；有点 ❑ *His eyes were half closed.* 他双眼半闭。❑ *His refrigerator frequently looked half empty.* 他的冰箱经常半空着。❑ *She'd half expected him to withdraw from the course.* 她多少已经预料到他会中途退出这门课程。3 N-COUNT In games such as football, rugby, and basketball, matches are divided into two equal periods of time which are called **halves**. (足球、橄榄球、篮球比赛等的)半场，半时 ❑ *The only goal was scored by Jakobsen early in the second half.* 唯一的进球是由雅各布森在下半场刚开始时打进的。4 N-COUNT A **half** is a half-price bus or train ticket for a child. (儿童乘坐公共汽车或火车时的)半(价)票【BRIT 英】5 ADV [ADV adj] You use **half** to say that someone has parents of different nationalities. For example, if you are **half** German, one of your parents is German but the other is not. 一半…血统 ❑ *She was half Italian and half English.* 她是半意大利半英格兰血统。6 PHRASE You use **half past** to refer to a time that is thirty minutes after a particular hour. (时间)…点半 ❑ *'What time were you planning lunch?'—'Half past twelve, if that's convenient.'* "你打算什么时候吃午饭？"——"方便的话，12点半。"7 PREP **Half** means the same as **half past**. 同 half past【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They are supposed to be here at about half four.* 他们应该在4点半左右到达这里。8 ADV [ADV adj] You can use **half** before an adjective describing an extreme quality, as a way of emphasizing and exaggerating something. (用于形容词前，表示强调和夸张)非常，极其【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He felt half dead with tiredness.* 他觉得累得半死。•PREDET **Half** can also be used in this way with a noun referring to a long period of time or a large quantity. (与名词连用，表示时间久或数量大)大部分的，几乎全部的 ❑ *I thought about you half the night.* 我几乎整夜都在想你。❑ *He wouldn't know what he was saying half the time.* 他大部分时间里都不知道自己在说些什么。9 ADV [with neg, ADV adj/adv, ADV n] **Half** is sometimes used in negative statements, with a positive meaning, to emphasize a particular fact or quality. For example, if you say **'he isn't half lucky'**, you mean that he is very lucky. (有时用在否定句中，表示非常肯定的意思)【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *You don't half sound confident.* 你听起来非常有信心。❑ *'There'd been a tremendous amount of poverty around and presumably this made some impact then.'—'Oh not half.'* "过去贫困现象比比皆是，恐怕在当时也有不小的影响。"——"没错，那还真不是一星半点。"10 ADV [with neg, ADV n, ADV *as/so* adj] You use **not half** or **not half as** to show that you do not think something is as good or impressive as it is meant to be. 一点也不；差得远【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You're not half the man you think you are.* 你根本不是你自己想象的那种人。11 PHRASE When you use an expression such as **a problem and a half** or **a meal and a half**, you are emphasizing that your reaction to it is either very favourable or very unfavourable. 非常…的；更…的；非同寻常的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It becomes clear that Montgomerie has a job and a half on his hands.* 很显然，蒙哥马利手头有非常重要的事情要做。12 PHRASE If you say that someone never **does things by halves**, you mean that they always do things very thoroughly. 做事半半拉拉 ❑ *In Italy they rarely do things by halves. Designers work thoroughly, producing the world's most wearable clothes in the most beautiful fabrics.* 在意大利，人们做事很少半半拉拉。设计师们精益求精，用最美的布料做出世界上最适合穿着的衣服。13 PHRASE If two people **go halves**, they divide the cost of something equally between them. (两人)平均分摊(费用) ❑ *He's constantly on the phone to his girlfriend. We have to go halves on the phone bill which drives me mad.* 他总和女友煲电话粥。令我抓狂的是电话费可是我们俩平摊的。14 **half the battle** → see **battle**

,half-'baked ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an idea or plan as **half-baked**, you mean that it has not been properly thought out, and so is stupid or impractical. (想法、计划等)考虑不周的，半生不熟的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This is another half-baked scheme that isn't going to work.* 这又是一个不靠谱的计划，是不会成功的。

,half 'board N-UNCOUNT If you stay at a hotel and have **half board**, your breakfast and evening meal are included in the price of your stay at the hotel, but not your lunch. 半食宿(指旅馆费用含早餐和晚餐，不含午餐)【mainly BRIT 主英】

'half-brother (**half-brothers**) N-COUNT Someone's **half-brother** is a boy or man who has either the same mother or the same father as they have. 同母异父(或同父异母)兄弟

'half-caste (**half-castes**) ADJ Someone who is **half-caste** has parents who come from different races. 混血的【mainly BRIT, OFFENSIVE 主英，冒犯】

,half-'day (**half-days**) also **half day** N-COUNT A **half-day** is a day when you work only in the morning or in the afternoon, but not all day. 半天工作日

,half-'hearted ADJ If someone does something in a **half-hearted** way, they do it without any real effort, interest, or enthusiasm. 半心半意的；不热心的 ❑ *Joanna had made one or two half-hearted attempts to befriend Graham's young wife.* 乔安娜曾有一两次半心半意地去帮助格雷厄姆年轻的妻子。•**half-heartedly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I can't do anything half-heartedly. I have to do everything 100 per cent.* 我从不敷衍了事。我做事从来都是十分认真的。

'half-life (**half-lives**) also **half life** N-COUNT The **half-life** of a radioactive substance is the amount of time that it takes to lose half its radioactivity. (放射性物质的)半衰期

,half-'mast PHRASE If a flag is flying **at half-mast**, it is flying from the middle of the pole, not the top, to show respect and sorrow for someone who has just died. 降半旗(对死者表示尊敬和哀悼)

,half 'measure (**half measures**) also **half-measure** N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone refers to policies or actions as **half measures**, they are critical of them because they think that they are not forceful enough and are therefore of little value. 折中政策；不彻底的行动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They have already declared their intention to fight on rather than settle for half-measures.* 他们已经宣布要继续战斗，而不会满足于现有成果。

'half note (**half notes**) N-COUNT A **half note** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two quarter notes. 二分音符【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **minim**

half|penny /'heɪpni/ (**halfpennies** or **halfpence** /'heɪpəns/) N-COUNT A **halfpenny** was a small British coin which was worth half a penny. (英国旧币制中的)半便士硬币

,half-'price 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] If something is **half-price**, it costs only half what it usually costs. 半价的 ❑ *Main courses are half price from 12.30pm to 2pm.* 主菜在中午12点30分到下午2点之间是半价。❑ *Mind you, a half-price suit still cost $400.* 要知道，一套打对折的西服也要400美元。❑ *We can get in half-price.* 我们可以半价入场。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *at/for* N] If something is sold **at** or **for half-price**, it is sold for only half of what it usually costs. 半价 ❑ *By yesterday she was selling off stock at half price.* 到昨

天为止她一直在以半价抛售股票。❑ *They normally charge three hundred pounds but we got it for half price.* 他们通常要价 300 英镑，但我们按半价买到了。

'half-sister (**half-sisters**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **half-sister** is a girl or woman who has either the same mother or the same father as they have. 同母异父（或同父异母）姐妹

,half-'term (**half-terms**) also **half term** N-VAR [oft *at* N] **Half-term** is a short holiday in the middle of a school term. 期中假【BRIT 英】❑ *There was no play school at half term, so I took them both to the cinema.* 放期中假时幼儿园关门了，所以我就带他们两人去看电影。❑ *...the half-term holidays.* 期中假

,half-'timbered ADJ **Half-timbered** is used to describe old buildings that have wooden beams showing in the brick and plaster walls, both on the inside and the outside of the building. （旧式房屋）露明木架的，半木结构的

,half-'time N-UNCOUNT **Half-time** is the short period of time between the two parts of a sporting event such as a football, rugby, or basketball game, when the players have a short rest. （足球、橄榄球、篮球比赛等的）中场休息

'half-truth (**half-truths**) also **half truth** N-COUNT If you describe statements as **half-truths**, you mean that they are only partly based on fact and are intended or likely to deceive people. 半真半假的陈述；真伪混杂的欺骗性陈述 ❑ *The article had been full of errors and half truths.* 这篇文章里尽是些错误和真假参半的内容。

half|way /,hɑːf'weɪ, AM 美 ,hæf-/ also **half-way** 1 ADV [oft ADV after v] **Halfway** means in the middle of a place or between two points, at an equal distance from each of them. （空间上）在中间，在中途 ❑ *Half-way across the car-park, he noticed she was walking with her eyes closed.* 走到停车场中间时，他看到她在闭着眼走路。❑ *He was halfway up the ladder.* 他正爬到梯子一半。2 ADV **Halfway** means in the middle of a period of time or of an event. （时间）到一半；（事情）进行到中途 ❑ *By then, it was October and we were more than halfway through our tour.* 那时已是 10 月，我们已经完成了行程的一半多了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Halfway** is also an adjective. ❑ *Welsh international Matthew Postle was third fastest at the halfway point.* 半程时，威尔士国家队选手马修·波斯特尔位居第三。3 PHRASE If you **meet** someone **halfway**, you accept some of the points they are making so that you can come to an agreement with them. 对…作部分让步；与…妥协 ❑ *The Democrats are willing to meet the president halfway.* 民主党人愿意向总统作部分让步。4 ADV [ADV adj] **Halfway** means reasonably. 过得去地；大致上【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You need hard currency to get anything halfway decent.* 你得有硬通货才能买到还算不错的东西。

half|way 'house (**halfway houses**) 1 N-SING A **halfway house** is an arrangement or thing that has some of the qualities of two different things. 折中办法；妥协方案；介乎两者之间的事物 ❑ *A halfway house between the theatre and cinema is possible. Olivier created one in his imaginative 'Henry V' in 1945.* 介于戏剧和电影之间的表演形式是可行的。奥利弗在 1945 年的《亨利五世》中富有想象力的表演便达成了这一点。2 N-COUNT A **halfway house** is a home for people such as former prisoners, mental patients, or drug addicts who can stay there for a limited period of time to get used to life outside prison or hospital. （为出狱者、离院精神病人或已戒毒者设立的）中间站，过渡教习所，重返社会训练所

half|wit /'hɑːfwɪt, AM 美 'hæf-/ (**halfwits**) also **half-wit** 1 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **halfwit**, you think they have behaved in a stupid, silly, or irresponsible way. 半傻子；傻瓜；笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】2 N-COUNT A **halfwit** is a person who has little intelligence. 弱智者；智障者；智力缺陷者【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

,half-'witted ADJ If you describe someone as **half-witted**, you think they are very stupid, silly, or irresponsible. 傻的；愚笨的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

,half-'yearly

in AM, use 美国英语用 **semiannual**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Half-yearly** means happening in the middle of a calendar year or a financial year. （历年或财年）年度中期的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the Central Bank's half-yearly report on the state of the economy.* 中央银行关于经济状况的年中报告 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A company's **half-yearly** profits are the profits that it makes in six months. （利润）半年的【BRIT 英】❑ *The company announced a half-yearly profit of just £2 million.* 该公司公布其半年利润仅为 200 万英镑。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Half-yearly** means happening twice a year, with six months between each event. 每半年的【BRIT 英】❑ *...half-yearly payments.* 每半年支付的款项

hali|but /'hælɪbət/ (**halibut**) N-VAR A **halibut** is a large flat fish. 庸鲽 •N-UNCOUNT **Halibut** is this fish eaten as food. （食用的）庸鲽

hali|to|sis /,hælɪ'təʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **halitosis**, their breath smells unpleasant. 口臭【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *osis = state or condition 状态或情况：halitosis, hypnosis, metamorphosis*

hall ♦◇ /hɔːl/ (**halls**) 1 N-COUNT The **hall** in a house or flat is the area just inside the front door, into which some of the other rooms open. （房子或公寓的）门厅【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **entrance hall**

2 N-COUNT A **hall** in a building is a long passage with doors into rooms on both sides of it. （大楼里的）走廊，过道【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hallway**

3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **hall** is a large room or building which is used for public events such as concerts, exhibitions, and meetings. 大厅；会堂；礼堂 ❑ *We picked up our conference materials and filed into the lecture hall.* 我们领了会议材料后鱼贯进入讲演厅。4 → see also **city hall, town hall** 5 N-COUNT If students live **in hall** in British English, or **in a hall** in American English, they live in a university or college building called a **hall of residence**. （高校的）学生宿舍楼，学生公寓 6 N-COUNT **Hall** is sometimes used as part of the name of a large house in the country. 庄园，府第（用于乡间大宅名称中）❑ *He died at Holly Hall, his wife's family home.* 他在妻子的娘家霍利府去世。7 → see also **entrance hall, music hall**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hall* with:

PREP. **across the** hall 穿过过道，**down the** hall 沿着走廊向前，**in the** hall 在门厅 1 2

N. **concert** hall 音乐厅，**lecture** hall 讲演厅，**meeting** hall 会堂，**pool** hall 台球房 3

hal|le|lu|jah /,hælɪ'luːjə/ also **alleluia** 1 EXCLAM **Hallelujah** is used in religious songs and worship as an exclamation of praise and thanks to God. 哈利路亚（用于宗教唱诵和祷词中，意在赞美和感谢上帝）2 EXCLAM People sometimes say **'Hallelujah!'** when they are pleased that something they have been waiting a long time for has finally happened. 哈利路亚（表示夙愿得偿时的喜悦）❑ *Hallelujah! College days are over!* 万岁！大学时代结束喽！

hall|mark /'hɔːlmɑːk/ (**hallmarks**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **hallmark** of something or someone is their most typical quality or feature. 标志；特征；特点 ❑ [+*of*] *It's a technique that has become the hallmark of Amber Films.* 这已经成为安伯电影公司的标志性技术。2 N-COUNT A **hallmark** is an official mark put on things made of gold, silver, or platinum that indicates the quality of the metal, where the object was made, and who made it. （金、银、铂等制品上标明纯度、产地、制造者的）印记

hal|lo /hæ'ləʊ/ → see **hello**

,hall of 'fame (**halls of fame**) 1 N-SING If you say that someone is a member of a particular **hall of fame**, you mean that they are one of the most famous people in that area of activity. （某领域的）杰出人物，佼佼者 ❑ *Vivienne Westwood has scaled the heights of fashion's hall of fame.* 维维安·韦斯特伍德已成为时装界的翘楚。2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **hall of fame** is a type of museum where people can see things relating to famous people who are connected with a particular area of activity. （美国的）名人堂

,hall of 'resi|dence (**halls of residence**) N-COUNT **Halls of residence**

are buildings with rooms or flats, usually built by universities or colleges, in which students live during the term. 学生宿舍楼；学生公寓【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dormitory, residence hall**

hal|lowed /'hæləʊd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Hallowed** is used to describe something that is respected and admired, usually because it is old, important, or has a good reputation. (通常因古老、重要或有名望而)受崇敬的，受尊崇的 ❑ *They protested that there was no place for a school of commerce in their hallowed halls of learning.* 他们抗议说，在他们神圣不可侵犯的学术殿堂里没有商学院的位置。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Hallowed** is used to describe something that is considered to be holy. 神圣的 ❑ *...hallowed ground.* 圣地

Hal|low|een /ˌhæləʊ'wiːn/ also **Hallowe'en** N-UNCOUNT **Halloween** is the night of the 31st of October and is traditionally said to be the time when ghosts and witches can be seen. On Halloween, children often dress up as ghosts and witches. 万圣节前夕(10 月 31 日晚，传说此时可见鬼巫，儿童常化装成鬼巫玩闹)

hal|lu|ci|nate /hə'luːsɪneɪt/ (**hallucinates, hallucinating, hallucinated**) VERB If you **hallucinate**, you see things that are not really there, either because you are ill or because you have taken a drug. (因生病或吸毒而)产生幻觉 ❑ [v] *Hunger made him hallucinate.* 饥饿使他产生了幻觉。[Also v that]

hal|lu|ci|na|tion /həˌluːsɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ (**hallucinations**) N-VAR A **hallucination** is the experience of seeing something that is not really there because you are ill or have taken a drug. (因生病或吸毒所致的)幻觉 ❑ *The drug induces hallucinations at high doses.* 大剂量服用该药会致幻。

hal|lu|ci|na|tory /hə'luːsɪmətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hallucinatory** is used to describe something that is like a hallucination or is the cause of a hallucination. (似)幻觉的；引起幻觉的 ❑ *It was an unsettling show. There was a hallucinatory feel from the start.* 这是场让人心绪不宁的演出，一开始就有一种虚幻感。

hal|lu|cino|gen /hə'luːsɪnədʒen/ (**hallucinogens**) N-COUNT A **hallucinogen** is a substance such as a drug which makes you hallucinate. 致幻剂

hal|lu|ci|no|gen|ic /həˌluːsɪnə'dʒenɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hallucinogenic** drug is one that makes you hallucinate. 致幻的

hall|way /'hɔːlweɪ/ (**hallways**) 1 N-COUNT A **hallway** in a building is a long passage with doors into rooms on both sides of it. (大楼里的)走廊，过道 2 N-COUNT A **hallway** in a house or flat is the area just inside the front door, into which some of the other rooms open. (房子或公寓的)门厅【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **entrance hall**

halo /'heɪləʊ/ (**haloes** or **halos**) 1 N-COUNT A **halo** is a circle of light that is shown in pictures round the head of a holy figure such as a saint or angel. (绘画中圣人、天使等头上的)光环，光轮 2 N-COUNT A **halo** is a circle of light round a person or thing, or something that looks like a circle of light. 晕；光环；晕状物 ❑ *The sun had a faint halo round it.* 环绕太阳有圈淡淡的光晕。[Also +of]

halt ◆◇ /hɔːlt/ (**halts, halting, halted**) 1 VERB When a person or a vehicle **halts** or when something **halts** them, they stop moving in the direction they were going and stand still. (使)停止移动；(使)停住 ❑ [v] *They halted at a short distance from the house.* 他们在离房子不远处停了下来。❑ [v n] *She held her hand out flat, to halt him.* 她平伸出一只手掌，要挡住他。2 VERB When something such as growth, development, or activity **halts** or when you **halt** it, it stops completely. (使)(生长、发展、活动等)停止(或中止) ❑ [v n] *Striking workers halted production at the auto plant yesterday.* 罢工工人于昨日停止了汽车厂的生产活动。❑ [v] *The flow of assistance to Vietnam's fragile economy from its ideological allies has virtually halted.* 意识形态盟友给越南脆弱经济的援助几乎已经停止了。3 VERB **'Halt!'** is a military order to stop walking or marching and stand still. (军队口令)立定！❑ [v] *The colonel ordered 'Halt!'* 上校命令道："立定！"4 PHRASE If someone **calls a halt to** something such as an activity, they decide not to continue with it or to end it immediately. 下令停止；叫停 ❑ *The Russian government had called a halt to the construction of a new project in the Rostov region.* 俄罗斯政府已叫停了罗斯托夫地区的一个新工程。5 PHRASE If someone or something comes **to a halt**, they stop moving. 停止移动；停下 ❑ *The elevator creaked to a halt at the ground floor.* 电梯嘎吱一声停在了一层。6 PHRASE If something such as growth, development, or activity **comes** or **grinds to a halt** or **is brought to a halt**, it stops completely. (使)(生长、发展、活动等)完全停止 ❑ *Her political career came to a halt in December 1988.* 她的政治生涯于 1988 年 12 月画上了句号。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *halt* with:

V. **call a** halt **to** *something* 叫停某事 4
bring *something* **to a** halt 使某事停止，**come/grind/screech to a** halt 停下 / 慢慢停下 / 发着尖锐的声音停下 5 6

hal|ter /'hɔːltəʳ/ (**halters**) N-COUNT A **halter** is a piece of leather or rope that is fastened round the head of a horse so that it can be led easily. (马的)笼头

hal|ter|neck /'hɔːltəʳnek/ (**halternecks**) N-COUNT A piece of clothing with a **halterneck** has a strap that goes around the back of the neck, rather than a strap over each shoulder. (露背装的)绕颈系带 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Halterneck** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a halterneck evening dress.* 绕颈系带的露背晚礼服

halt|ing /'hɔːltɪŋ/ ADJ If you speak or do something in a **halting** way, you speak or do it slowly and with a lot of hesitation, usually because you are uncertain about what to say or do next. (通常指因不确定而)结结巴巴的，迟疑不决的 ❑ *In a halting voice she said that she wished to make a statement.* 她结结巴巴地说自己要发表一项声明。•**halt|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She spoke haltingly of her deep upset and hurt.* 她吞吞吐吐地诉说自己深深的苦恼及伤痛。

halve /hɑːv, AM 美 hæv/ (**halves, halving, halved**) 1 VERB When you **halve** something or when it **halves**, it is reduced to half its previous size or amount. 把…减半；减到一半 ❑ [v n] *Dr Lee believes that men who exercise can halve their risk of cancer of the colon.* 李医生相信，锻炼身体能使男子患结肠癌的风险降低一半。❑ [v] *Meanwhile, sales of vinyl records halved in 1992 to just 6.7m.* 与此同时，黑胶唱片的销售量在 1992 年下降了一半，只有 670 万张。2 VERB If you **halve** something, you divide it into two equal parts. 将…对半分；把…二等分 ❑ [v n] *Halve the pineapple and scoop out the inside.* 将菠萝对半切开，挖出里面的果肉。3 **Halves** is the plural of **half**. (half 的复数)

ham /hæm/ (**hams, hamming, hammed**) 1 N-VAR **Ham** is meat from the top of the back leg of a pig, specially treated so that it can be kept for a long period of time. 火腿 ❑ *...ham sandwiches.* 火腿三明治 2 PHRASE If actors or actresses **ham it up**, they exaggerate every emotion and gesture when they are acting, often deliberately because they think that the audience will be more amused. (常指演员故意地)表演过火，夸张做作 ❑ *Thrusting themselves into the spirit of the farce, they ham it up like mad.* 他们全力投入到这部闹剧中去，极尽搞怪之能事。

ham|burg|er /'hæmbɜːᶠgəʳ/ (**hamburgers**) N-COUNT A **hamburger** is minced meat which has been shaped into a flat circle. Hamburgers are fried or grilled and then eaten, often in a bread roll. 汉堡包

→ see **ketchup**

ham-fisted ADJ If you describe someone as **ham-fisted**, you mean that they are clumsy, especially in the way that they use their hands. 笨手笨脚的；(尤指双手)笨拙的 ❑ *They can all be made in minutes by even the most ham-fisted of cooks.* 即使是最笨手笨脚的厨师也能在几分钟之内把它们全部做好。

ham|let /'hæmlɪt/ (**hamlets**) N-COUNT A **hamlet** is a very small village. 小村庄

ham|mer /'hæməʳ/ (**hammers, hammering, hammered**) 1 N-COUNT A **hammer** is a tool that consists of a heavy piece of metal at the end of a handle. It is used, for example, to hit nails into a piece of wood or a wall, or to break things into pieces. 锤子；榔头 ❑ *He used a hammer and chisel to chip away at the wall.* 他用榔

头和凿子铲墙。 2 VERB If you **hammer** an object such as a nail, you hit it with a hammer. 用锤击；锤打 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *To avoid damaging the tree, hammer a wooden peg into the hole.* 为了不毁坏树，用锤子将一个木桩砸进洞里。 ❑ [v] *Builders were still hammering outside the window.* 建筑工人仍在窗外敲敲打打。 [Also v n] •PHRASAL VERB **Hammer in** means the same as **hammer**. hammer in 同 hammer ❑ [v n P] *The workers kneel on the ground and hammer the small stones in.* 工人们跪在地上，将小石子敲进去。 [Also v P n] •**ham|mer|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The noise of hammering was dulled by the secondary glazing.* 因为隔着双层玻璃，锤子的敲打声变低沉了。 3 VERB If you **hammer on** a surface, you hit it several times in order to make a noise, or to emphasize something you are saying when you are angry. (反复)敲打 ❑ [v] *We had to hammer and shout before they would open up.* 我们不停地拍门、叫喊，他们才开了门。 ❑ [v +on] *A crowd of reporters was hammering on the door.* 一群记者正在砰砰地拍打着门。 ❑ [v n +on] *He hammered his two clenched fists on the table.* 他双拳紧握，重重地捶桌子。 •**ham|mer|ing** N-SING ❑ *As he said it, there was a hammering outside.* 他说这话时，外面传来一阵敲打声。 4 VERB If you **hammer** something such as an idea **into** people or you **hammer at** it, you keep repeating it forcefully so that it will have an effect on people. 强行灌输；反复强调 ❑ [v n +into] *He hammered it into me that I had not suddenly become a rotten goalkeeper.* 他反复告诉我，我并没有一下子变成个差劲的守门员。 ❑ [v +at] *Recent advertising campaigns from the industry have hammered at these themes.* 该行业最近的广告宣传活动一直在反复强调这些主题。 5 VERB If you say that someone **hammers** another person, you mean that they attack, criticize, or punish the other person severely. 猛烈攻击；狠狠批评；严厉惩罚【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *The report hammers the private motorist.* 该报告严词谴责了那个私家车司机。 •**ham|mer|ing** N-SING ❑ *Parents have taken a terrible hammering.* 家长们遭到了严厉批评。 6 V-PASSIVE If you say that businesses **are being hammered** you mean that they are being unfairly harmed, for example by a change in taxes or by bad economic conditions. (因税收政策变化、经济不景气等)使(企业)受到打击【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* V-ed] *The company has been hammered by the downturn in the construction and motor industries.* 公司因建筑和汽车行业的衰退而受到了冲击。 7 VERB In sports, if you say that one player or team **hammered** another, you mean that the first player or team defeated the second completely and easily. (在体育比赛中)使惨败，大败【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ [v n] *He hammered the young Austrian player in four straight sets.* 他直落 4 局轻取年轻的奥地利选手。 •**ham|mer|ing** N-SING ❑ *Our cricketers are suffering their ritual hammering at the hands of the Aussies.* 我们的板球队员们照例又狠裁在了澳大利亚人手上。 8 N-COUNT In athletics, a **hammer** is a heavy weight on a piece of wire, which the athlete throws as far as possible. (田径运动中的)链球 •N-SING **The hammer** also refers to the sport of throwing the hammer. 链球运动 9 PHRASE If you say that someone **was going at** something **hammer and tongs**, you mean that they were doing it with great enthusiasm or energy. 满腔热情地；劲头十足地 ❑ *He loved gardening. He went at it hammer and tongs as soon as he got back from work.* 他酷爱侍弄花草。下班一回到家，他就兴冲冲地忙活起来。 10 PHRASE If you say that something goes, comes, or is **under the hammer**, you mean that it is going to be sold at an auction. 被拍卖 ❑ *Ian Fleming's original unpublished notes are to go under the hammer at London auctioneers Sotheby's.* 伊安·弗莱明未出版的随笔原稿将在伦敦的苏富比拍卖行拍卖。

→ see **tool**

▶**hammer away** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hammer away at** a task or activity, you work at it constantly and with great energy. 不懈地致力(于)；埋头(于) ❑ [v P +at] *Palmer kept hammering away at his report.* 帕尔默一直在埋头写报告。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **hammer away at** an idea or subject, you keep talking about it, especially because you disapprove of it. (尤指因不赞成而)反复谈论(某观点或话题) ❑ [v P +at] *They also hammered away at Labor's plans to raise taxes.* 他们还不断谈到工党的增税计划。

▶**hammer in** → see **hammer 2**

▶**hammer out** PHRASAL VERB If people **hammer out** an agreement or treaty, they succeed in producing it after a long or difficult discussion. (经长时间或艰难的讨论)达成，敲定(协议或条约) ❑ [v P n] *I think we can hammer out a solution.* 我想我们可以敲定一个解决方案。 [Also v n P]

ham|mock /'hæmək/ (**hammocks**) N-COUNT A **hammock** is a piece of strong cloth or netting which is hung between two supports and used as a bed. 吊床

ham|per /'hæmpəʳ/ (**hampers, hampering, hampered**) 1 VERB If someone or something **hampers** you, they make it difficult for you to do what you are trying to do. 妨碍；阻碍；牵制；束缚 ❑ [v n] *The bad weather hampered rescue operations.* 恶劣天气阻碍了救援工作。 2 N-COUNT A **hamper** is a basket containing food of various kinds that is given to people as a present. (装有各种食品的)礼物篮 3 N-COUNT A **hamper** is a large basket with a lid, used especially for carrying food in. (尤指装食品用的)带盖大篮

ham|ster /'hæmstəʳ/ (**hamsters**) N-COUNT A **hamster** is a small furry animal which is similar to a mouse, and which is often kept as a pet. 仓鼠(常作宠物饲养)

ham|string /'hæmstrɪŋ/ (**hamstrings, hamstringing, hamstrung**) 1 N-COUNT A **hamstring** is a length of tissue or tendon behind your knee which joins the muscles of your thigh to the bones of your lower leg. 腘绳肌腱；腘旁腱；腿筋 ❑ *Webster has not played since suffering a hamstring injury in the opening game.* 韦伯斯特自从在揭幕战中伤了腘绳肌腱后就再也没有参赛了。 2 VERB If you **hamstring** someone, you make it very difficult for them to take any action. 使无能为力；使陷入瘫痪 ❑ [v n] *If he becomes the major opposition leader, he could hamstring a conservative-led coalition.* 如果他成为主要反对党的领袖，可能会导致保守党领导的联合政府陷于瘫痪。

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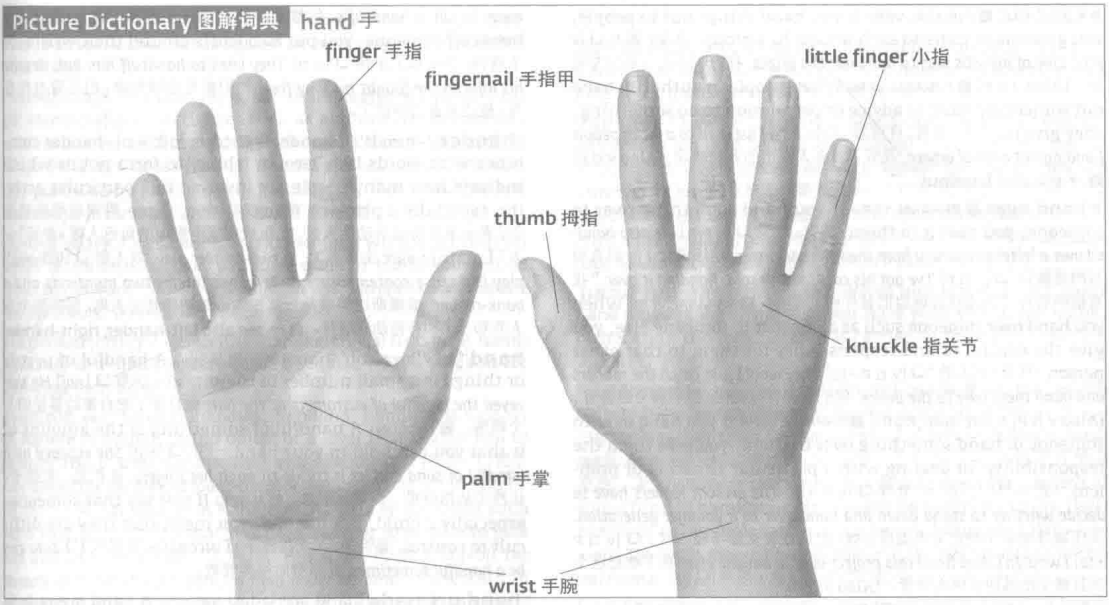
hand

① NOUN USES AND PHRASES 名词用法及短语
② VERB USES 动词用法

① **hand** ⇹/hænd/ (**hands**) → Please look at categories 40 to 53 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 49–53 项。 1 N-COUNT Your **hands** are the parts of your body at the end of your arms. Each hand has four fingers and a thumb. 手 ❑ *I put my hand into my pocket and pulled out the letter.* 我把手伸进口袋掏出那封信。 ❑ *Sylvia, camera in hand, asked, 'Where do we go first?'* 西尔维娅手里拿着相机问道："我们先去哪里？" 2 N-SING [with poss] The **hand** of someone or something is their influence in an event or situation. 作用；影响 ❑ *The hand of the military authorities can be seen in the entire electoral process.* 整个选举过程中都能看出军方插手。 3 N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] If you say that something is **in** a particular person's **hands**, you mean that they are looking after it, own it, or are responsible for it. 照顾；支配；掌管 ❑ [+*of*] *He is leaving his north London business in the hands of a colleague.* 他要把自己伦敦北部的业务交给一位同事打理。 ❑ *We're in safe hands.* 我们受到了妥善照料。 4 N-SING If you ask someone for **a hand** with something, you are asking them to help you in what you are doing. 帮助；援手 ❑ *Come and give me a hand in the garden.* 到花园里来帮我一把。 5 N-COUNT A **hand** is someone, usually a man, who does hard physical work, for example in a factory or on a farm, as part of a group of people who all do similar work. 工人，体力劳动者(通常指男性) ❑ *He now works as a farm hand.* 他现在是一名农场工人。 6 N-SING If someone asks an audience to give someone **a hand**, they are asking the audience to clap loudly, usually before or after that person performs. (通常指演出前后的)鼓掌，掌声 ❑ *Let's give'em a big hand.* 让我们为他们热烈鼓掌。 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] If a man asks for a woman's **hand in marriage**, he asks her or her parents for permission to marry her. (女方的)允婚【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+*in*] *He came to ask Usha's father for her hand in marriage.* 他来请求乌莎的父亲把女儿嫁给他。 8 N-COUNT In a game of cards, your **hand** is the set of cards that you are holding in your hand at a particular time or the cards that are dealt to you at the beginning of the game. (纸牌游戏中的)手中的牌，一手牌 ❑ *He carefully inspected his hand.* 他仔细地审视了自己手中的牌。 9 N-COUNT A **hand** is a measurement of four inches, which is used for measuring the height of a

horse from its front feet to its shoulders. 掌(测量马匹高度的单位，等于 4 英寸) ❑ *I had a very good 14.2 hands pony, called Brandy.* 我有一匹很棒的 14.2 掌高的小马，名叫布朗迪。 ⓝ N-COUNT The **hands** of a clock or watch are the thin pieces of metal or plastic that indicate what time it is. (钟表的)指针 ⓟ PHRASE If something is **at hand**, **near at hand**, or **close at hand**, it is very near in place or time. (空间或时间上)很接近的 ❑ *Having the right equipment at hand will be enormously helpful.* 手头有合适的设备将会帮上大忙。 ⓟ PHRASE If someone experiences a particular kind of treatment, especially unpleasant treatment, **at the hands of** a person or organization, they receive it from them. 在…手中，从…那里(尤指受到不好的待遇) ❑ *The civilian population were suffering greatly at the hands of the security forces.* 老百姓吃尽了安全部队的苦头。 ⓟ PHRASE If you do something **by hand**, you do it using your hands rather than a machine. 用手工 ❑ *Each pleat was stitched in place by hand.* 每条褶裥都是手工缝制到位的。 ⓟ PHRASE When something **changes hands**, its ownership changes, usually because it is sold to someone else. 易主；易手 ❑ *The firm has changed hands many times over the years.* 该公司这些年来已多次易主。 ⓟ PHRASE If you have someone **eating out of** your **hand**, they are completely under your control. 完全听命于；完全受…支配 ❑ *Parker could have customers eating out of his hand.* 帕克能将顾客玩弄于股掌之中。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **force** someone's **hand**, you force them to act sooner than they want to, or to act in public when they would prefer to keep their actions secret. 迫使(某人)提前行动(或公开其所作所为) ❑ *He blamed the press for forcing his hand.* 他指责新闻界迫使自己提前行动。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **have** your **hands full with** something, you are very busy because of it. 为…忙得不可开交；因…应接不暇 ❑ *She had her hands full with new arrivals.* 她忙于应付新来的人。 ⓟ PHRASE If someone gives you **a free hand**, they give you the freedom to use your own judgment and to do exactly as you wish. 自主权；自由行动权 ❑ *He gave Stephanie a free hand in the decoration.* 他放手让斯蒂芬妮全权负责装修。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **get** your **hands on** something or **lay** your **hands on** something, you manage to find it or obtain it, usually after some difficulty. (通常指经过努力后)获得，得到 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *Patty began reading everything she could get her hands on.* 帕蒂开始能找到什么就读什么。 ⓟ PHRASE If you work **hand in glove with** someone, you work very closely with them. 与(某人)密切合作地 ❑ *The U.N. inspectors work hand in glove with the Western intelligence agencies.* 联合国观察员和西方情报机构密切合作。 ⓟ PHRASE If two people are **hand in hand**, they are holding each other's nearest hand, usually while they are walking or sitting together. People often do this to show their affection for each other. (常指为表示喜爱而)手拉手的，携着手的 ❑ *I saw them making their way, hand in hand, down the path.* 我看到他们手拉手沿着小路往前走。 ⓟ PHRASE If two things **go hand in hand**, they are closely connected and cannot be considered separately from each other. (二者)密切相关，紧密相联 ❑ *[+with] For us, research and teaching go hand in hand.* 对我们而言，研究和教学是齐头并进的。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **have a hand in** something such as an event or activity, you are involved in it. 参加；参与 ❑ *He thanked all who had a hand in his release.* 他向所有帮助自己获释的人表示感谢。 ⓟ PHRASE If you say that someone such as the ruler of a country treats people **with a heavy hand**, you are criticizing them because they are very strict and severe with them. (统治者)用高压手段，严厉地 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *Henry and Richard both ruled with a heavy hand.* 亨利和理查都用高压手段实行统治。 ⓟ PHRASE If two people **are holding hands**, they are holding each other's nearest hand, usually while they are walking or sitting together. People often do this to show their affection for each other. (常指为表示喜爱而)手拉手，牵手 ❑ *She approached a young couple holding hands on a bench.* 她走近一对手拉手坐在长椅上的年轻情侣。 [Also *+with*] ⓟ PHRASE If you ask someone to **hold** your **hand** at an event that you are worried about, you ask them to support you by being there with you. 给…精神上的支持 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *I don't need anyone to hold my hand.* 我不需要任何人给我精神安慰。 ⓟ PHRASE In a competition, if someone has games or matches **in hand**, they have more games or matches left to play than their opponent and therefore have the possibility of scoring more points. (比赛)尚待进行 [BRIT 英] ❑ *Wales are three points behind Romania in the group but have a game in hand.* 威尔士队在小组中以 3 分之差落后于罗马尼亚队，但他们还有一场比赛没踢。 ⓟ PHRASE If you have time or money **in hand**, you have more time or money than you need. (时间或金钱)宽余的 [BRIT 英] ❑ *Hughes finished with 15 seconds in hand.* 休斯提前了 15 秒完成。 ⓟ PHRASE The job or problem **in hand** is the job or problem that you are dealing with at the moment. (工作或问题)办理中的，处理中的 ❑ *The business in hand was approaching some kind of climax.* 手头的生意似乎快到紧要关头了。 ⓟ PHRASE If a situation is **in hand**, it is under control. (局势)在控制下，在掌握中 ❑ *The Olympic organisers say that matters are well in hand.* 奥运会组织方说各项事务都在掌控之中。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **lend** someone **a hand**, you help them. 向…伸出援手；给予…帮助 ❑ *I'd be glad to lend a hand.* 我很乐意帮忙。 ⓟ PHRASE If you tell someone to **keep their hands off** something or to **take their hands off** it, you are telling them in a rather aggressive way not to touch it or interfere with it. (不客气的警告语)别碰…，别干涉… ❑ *Keep your hands off my milk.* 不准打我的牛奶的主意。 ⓟ PHRASE If you do not know something **off hand**, you do not know it without having to ask someone else or look it up in a book. 马上；立即；无需询问(或查证) [SPOKEN 口语] ❑ *I can't think of any off hand.* 我眼下一个也想不出来。 ⓟ PHRASE If you have a problem or responsibility **on** your **hands**, you have to deal with it. If it is **off** your **hands**, you no longer have to deal with it. 由…负责 / 不再由…负责 ❑ *They now have yet another drug problem on their hands.* 他们现在又有个毒品问题需要解决。 ❑ *She would like the worry of dealing with her affairs taken off her hands.* 她希望不再为处理自己的事务而烦恼。 ⓟ PHRASE If someone or something is **on hand**, they are near and able to be used if they are needed. 在手头；在近处；现有 ❑ *The Bridal Department will have experts on hand to give you all the help and advice you need.* 婚礼用品部会有现成的专家为您提供所需的一切帮助和建议。 ⓟ PHRASE You use **on the one hand** to introduce the first of two contrasting points, facts, or ways of looking at something. It is always followed later by **on the other hand** or 'on the other'. 一方面…(另一方面…) ❑ *On the one hand, if the body doesn't have enough cholesterol, we would not be able to survive. On the other hand, if the body has too much cholesterol, the excess begins to line the arteries.* 一方面，如果体内没有足够的胆固醇，我们就无法存活。另一方面，如果体内胆固醇过多，多余的胆固醇就会开始附着在动脉内壁上。 ⓟ PHRASE You use **on the other hand** to introduce the second of two contrasting points, facts, or ways of looking at something. (从)另一方面(来说)(用于引出相对照的另一点) ❑ *Well, all right, hospitals lose money. But, on the other hand, if people are healthy, don't think of it as losing money; think of it as saving lives.* 嗯，好吧。医院是赔钱。但从另一个角度看，如果人们都健健康康的，就不能认为是在赔钱，而应该想成是在救命。 ⓟ PHRASE If a person or a situation gets **out of hand**, you are no longer able to control them. 失去控制；不可收拾 ❑ *His drinking had got out of hand.* 他酗酒的恶习已无法控制。 ⓟ PHRASE If you dismiss or reject something **out of hand**, you do so immediately and do not consider believing or accepting it. 立即，不假思索地(屏弃、拒绝等) ❑ *I initially dismissed the idea out of hand.* 我起初不假思索就否定了这个想法。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **play into** someone's **hands**, you do something which they want you to do and which places you in their power, 因失算而让…占便宜；做对…有利的事 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *He is playing into the hands of racists.* 他这样做正中种族主义分子的下怀。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **show** your **hand**, you show how much power you have and the way you intend to act. 摊牌；亮出底牌；表明自己的真实意图 ❑ *He has grown more serious about running for president, although he refuses to show his hand.* 尽管他拒绝亮出自己的底牌，他对竞选总统一事却越来越认真了。 ⓟ PHRASE If you **take** something or someone **in hand**, you take control or responsibility over them, especially in order to improve them. (尤指为有所改善)接手，接管，担任起对…的责任 ❑ *I hope that Parliament will soon take the NHS in hand.* 我希望议会能很快接管国民医疗保健系统。 ⓟ PHRASE If you say that your **hands are tied**, you mean that something is preventing you from acting in the way that you want to. 受

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 **hand 手**



到束缚 ❑ *Politicians are always saying that they want to help us but their hands are tied.* 政客们总是说想帮助我们，但却身不由己。 44 PHRASE If you have something **to hand** or **near to hand**, you have it with you or near you, ready to use when needed. 在手边；在附近 ❑ *You may want to keep this brochure safe, so you have it to hand whenever you may need it.* 你应该保管好这份手册，这样什么时候想用都能马上在手边找到。 45 PHRASE If you **try** your **hand at** an activity, you attempt to do it, usually for the first time. (通常指初次)尝试，试手 ❑ [+at] *After he left school, he tried his hand at a variety of jobs—bricklayer, cinema usher, coal man.* 离开学校后，他尝试过多种工作，如泥瓦匠、电影院引座员、运煤工。 46 PHRASE If you **turn** your **hand to** something such as a practical activity, you learn about it and do it for the first time. 着手学做 ❑ *...a person who can turn his hand to anything.* 什么事都能学着做的人 47 PHRASE If you **wash** your **hands of** someone or something, you refuse to be involved with them any more or to take responsibility for them. 洗手不干；不再管；和…断绝关系 ❑ *He seems to have washed his hands of the job.* 那份工作他好像已经洗手不干了。 48 PHRASE If you **win hands down**, you win very easily. 轻易取胜 49 → see also **hand-to-mouth** 50 **with one's bare hands** → see **bare** 51 **to overplay one's hand** → see **overplay** 52 **to shake someone's hand** → see **shake** 53 **to shake hands** → see **shake**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **hand**

→ see **body**

② **hand** ◆◆◇ /hænd/ (**hands, handing, handed**) 1 VERB If you **hand** something **to** someone, you pass it to them. 递；交；给 ❑ [V n n] *He handed me a little rectangle of white paper.* 他递给我一张小小的长方形白纸片。 ❑ [V n +to] *He took a thick envelope from an inside pocket and handed it to me.* 他从内侧口袋里掏出一个厚信封递给我。 2 PHRASE You say things such as **'You have to hand it to her'** or **'You've got to hand it to them'** when you admire someone for their skills or achievements and you think they deserve a lot of praise. 你不得不佩服…【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】 ❑ *You've got to hand it to Melissa, she certainly gets around.* 你不得不佩服梅利莎，她到哪里都吃得开。

▶hand around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hand round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **hand around** or **hand round** something such as food, you pass it from one person to another in a group. (在一群人中依次)传递(食物等) ❑ [V P n] *John handed round the plate of sandwiches.* 约翰把那盘三明治传给大家。 ❑ [V n P] *Dean produced another bottle and handed it round.* 迪安又拿出一瓶，挨个儿传给大家。

▶hand back PHRASAL VERB If you **hand back** something that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you return it to them. 归还；交还 ❑ [V P n] *The management handed back his few possessions.* 管理层把他为数不多的财物还给了他。 ❑ [V n P] *He took a saxophone from the Salvation Army but was caught and had to hand it back.* 他从救世军那里拿了一支萨克斯管，但被抓住了，只得将其交还。 ❑ [V n P +to] *He handed the book back to her.* 他把书还给了她。 ❑ [V n P n] *He unlocked her door and handed her back the key.* 他给她打开门锁，把钥匙交还给她。 [Also V P n +to]

▶hand down 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand down** something such as knowledge, a possession, or a skill, you give or leave it to people who belong to a younger generation. 把…传下去；传给(后代) ❑ [V P n] *The idea of handing down his knowledge from generation to generation is important to McLean.* 把自己的知识一代代传下去这个想法对麦克莱恩来说很重要。 [Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When a particular decision **is handed down** by someone in authority, it is given by them. 下发，公布(决定)【JOURNALISM 新闻】 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Tougher sentences are being handed down these days.* 现如今作的宣判比以前严厉了。 ❑ [V P n] *She is expected soon to hand down a ruling.* 估计她很快会宣布裁决结果。 [Also V n P]

▶hand in 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand in** something such as homework or something that you have found, you give it to a teacher, police officer, or other person in authority. 上交(作业、拾到的失物等) ❑ [V P n] *I'm supposed to have handed in a first draft of my dissertation.* 我本该把论文初稿交上去了。 ❑ [V n P] *My advice to anyone who finds anything on a bus is to hand it in to the police.* 我的建议是，在公共汽车上不管捡到什么东西都上交给警察。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand in** your notice or resignation, you tell your employer, in speech or in writing, that you no longer wish to work for them. 提出(辞职)；递交(辞呈) ❑ [V n P] *I handed my notice in on Saturday.* 我周六递交了辞职信。 ❑ [V P n] *All eighty opposition members of parliament have handed in their resignation.* 议会中 80 名反对党成员全部递交了辞呈。

▶hand on PHRASAL VERB If you **hand** something **on**, you give it or transfer it to another person, often someone who replaces you. 传递；转交；移交 ❑ [V P n] *The government is criticised for not handing on information about missing funds.* 政府因未能就下落不明的资金提供相关信息而遭到批评。 ❑ [be V-ed P +to] *His chauffeur-driven car and company mobile phone will be handed on to his successor.* 他那辆配了司机的专车和公司手机将转交给他的继任者。 [Also V P n to n]

▶**hand out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand** things **out** to people, you give one or more to each person in a group. 分发；散发 ❑ [V P n] *One of my jobs was to hand out the prizes.* 我的职责之一是分发奖品。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When people in authority **hand out** something such as advice or permission to do something, they give it. 给予（忠告、许可等）❑ [V P n] *I listened to a lot of people handing out a lot of advice.* 我听了很多人提出的各种建议。[Also V n P] 3 → see also **handout**

▶**hand over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand** something **over** to someone, you pass it to them. 转交；递交 ❑ [V P n] *He also handed over a letter of apology from the Prime Minister.* 他还递交了一封首相写的道歉信。❑ [V n P] *'I've got his card.' Judith said, handing it over.* "我有他的名片。"朱迪丝边说边把名片递了过来。 2 PHRASAL VERB When you **hand over** someone such as a prisoner to someone else, you give the control of and responsibility for them to that other person. 移交（犯人等）❑ [V n P +to] *They would just catch the robbers and hand them over to the police.* 他们会抓住抢劫犯，然后移交给警方。[Also V n P, V P n (not pron)] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **hand over to** someone or **hand** something **over to** them, you give them the responsibility for dealing with a particular situation or problem. （把…）移交（给…）处理 ❑ [V P +to] *The present leaders have to decide whether to stand down and hand over to a younger generation.* 现任领导层必须决定是否退居二线，把重任移交给年轻一代。❑ [V n P +to] *I wouldn't dare hand this project over to anyone else.* 我不敢把这个项目移交给其他任何人负责。[Also V n P]

▶**hand round** → see **hand around**

hand- /hænd-/ COMB [COMB -ed] **Hand-** combines with past participles to indicate that something has been made by someone using their hands or using tools rather than by machines. （与过去分词连用）表示"手工的" ❑ *...handcrafted jewelry.* 手工制作的首饰 ❑ *...handbuilt cars.* 手工制造的轿车

hand|bag /'hændbæg/ (**handbags**) N-COUNT A **handbag** is a small bag which a woman uses to carry things such as her money and keys in when she goes out. （女用）手提包，手袋

hand|ball /'hændbɔːl/ also **hand-ball** 1 N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **handball** is a team sport in which the players try to score goals by throwing or hitting a large ball with their hand. （英国的）手球（运动） 2 N-UNCOUNT In the United States and some other countries, **handball** is a sport in which players try to score points by hitting a small ball against a wall with their hand. （美国等国家的）墙手球（运动） 3 N-UNCOUNT **Handball** is the act of touching the ball with your hand during a football game, which is not allowed. （足球比赛中的）手球（犯规）【BRIT 英】❑ *He got sent off for deliberate handball in the 32nd minute.* 他在第 32 分钟因故意手球被罚下场。

hand|bill /'hændbɪl/ (**handbills**) N-COUNT A **handbill** is a small printed notice which is used to advertise a particular company, service, or event. 传单；小广告

→ see **printing**

hand|book /'hændbʊk/ (**handbooks**) N-COUNT A **handbook** is a book that gives you advice and instructions about a particular subject, tool, or machine. 手册；指南；说明书

hand|brake /'hændbreɪk/ (**handbrakes**) also **hand brake** N-COUNT In a vehicle, the **handbrake** is a brake which the driver operates with his or her hand, for example when parking. （车辆的）手闸，手刹车，手动制动器【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **emergency brake**

hand|cart /'hændkɑːt/ (**handcarts**) also **hand-cart** N-COUNT A **handcart** is a small cart with two wheels which is pushed or pulled along and is used for transporting goods. 手推车；手拉车

hand|clap /'hændklæp/ (**handclaps**) N-COUNT If a group of people give a **handclap**, they clap their hands. 鼓掌 ❑ *...the crowd's slow handclap.* 人群慢吞吞拍手喝倒彩

hand|cuff /'hændkʌf/ (**handcuffs, handcuffing, handcuffed**) 1 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Handcuffs** are two metal rings which are joined together and can be locked round someone's wrists, usually by the police during an arrest. 手铐 ❑ *He was led away to jail in handcuffs.* 他戴着手铐被送进了监狱。 2 VERB If you **handcuff** someone, you put handcuffs around their wrists. 用手铐铐；给…戴上手铐 ❑ [V n] *They tried to handcuff him but, despite his injuries, he fought his way free.* 他们想把他铐起来，但尽管有伤在身，他还是奋力挣脱了。

-hander /-'hændə'/ (**-handers**) 1 COMB [oft N n] **-hander** combines with words like 'two' or 'three' to form nouns which indicate how many people are involved in a particular activity, especially a play or a film. （与 two, three 等词连用构成名词，表示参加特定活动的人数，尤指戏剧或电影中的角色人数）表示"…人"【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a two-hander play.* 双人剧 ❑ *Williams's play is a tense contemporary three-hander about two murderers and a bank-robber.* 威廉斯这部戏是一部扣人心弦的当代三人剧，围绕两个杀人犯和一个银行抢劫犯展开。 2 → see also **left-hander, right-hander**

hand|ful /'hændfʊl/ (**handfuls**) 1 N-SING A **handful of** people or things is a small number of them. 几个；少数 ❑ [+of] *He surveyed the handful of customers at the bar.* 他打量了吧台那边零星的几个顾客。 2 N-COUNT A **handful of** something is the amount of it that you can hold in your hand. 一把 ❑ [+of] *She scooped up a handful of sand and let it trickle through her fingers.* 她抓起一把沙子，让沙子从指缝里一点点漏下来。 3 N-SING If you say that someone, especially a child, is a **handful**, you mean that they are difficult to control. 难管的人（尤指孩子）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Zara can be a handful sometimes.* 扎拉有时很难管教。

'hand gre|nade (**hand grenades**) N-COUNT A **hand grenade** is the same as a **grenade**. 同 grenade

hand|gun /'hændgʌn/ (**handguns**) also **hand gun** N-COUNT A **handgun** is a gun that you can hold, carry, and fire with one hand. 手枪

'hand-held (**hand-helds**) also **handheld** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hand-held** device such as a camera or a computer is small and light enough to be used while you are holding it. 手持式的；便携式的；掌上的 ❑ *Saivonsac shot the entire film with a hand-held camera.* 塞冯萨克使用便携式摄像机拍摄了整部影片。•N-COUNT **Hand-held** is also a noun. ❑ *Users will be able to use their hand-helds to check their bank accounts.* 用户将能使用自己的掌上电脑查看自己的银行账户。

hand|hold /'hændhəʊld/ (**handholds**) N-COUNT A **handhold** is a small hole or hollow in something such as rock or a wall that you can put your hand in if you are trying to climb it. （攀登时的）抓握点 ❑ *I found handholds and hoisted myself along.* 我找到手可以抓的地方往上攀。

handi|cap /'hændikæp/ (**handicaps, handicapping, handicapped**) 1 N-COUNT A **handicap** is a physical or mental disability. （生理或智力上的）残障，残疾 ❑ *He lost his leg when he was ten, but learnt to overcome his handicap.* 他 10 岁时失去了一条腿，但他学会了克服自己的残疾。 2 N-COUNT A **handicap** is an event or situation that places you at a disadvantage and makes it harder for you to do something. 不利条件；障碍 ❑ *Being a foreigner was not a handicap.* 身为外国人并不是一个障碍。 3 VERB If an event or a situation **handicaps** someone or something, it places them at a disadvantage. 妨碍；使不利 ❑ [V n] *Greater levels of stress may seriously handicap some students.* 压力加重可能会给一些学生带来严重的负面影响。 4 N-COUNT In golf, a **handicap** is an advantage given to someone who is not a good player, in order to make the players more equal. As you improve, your handicap gets lower. （高尔夫运动中的）差点 ❑ *I see your handicap is down from 16 to 12.* 我发现你的差点已从 16 降到了 12。 5 N-COUNT In horse racing, a **handicap** is a race in which some competitors are given a disadvantage of extra weight in an attempt to give everyone an equal chance of winning. （赛马的）让步赛

handi|capped /'hændikæpt/ ADJ Someone who is **handicapped** has a physical or mental disability that prevents them living a totally normal life. Many people who have a disability find this word offensive. 残障的，残疾的（可能具冒犯意味）❑ *I'm going to work two days a week teaching handicapped kids to fish.* 我将每周工作两天，教残疾儿童钓鱼。❑ *Alex was mentally handicapped.* 亚历克斯智力上有缺陷。•N-PLURAL Some people refer to people who are

handicapped as **the handicapped**. 残疾人；残障人士 ❑ *...measures to prevent discrimination against the handicapped.* 防止歧视残障人士的措施

handi|craft /'hændikrɑ:ft, -kræft/ (**handicrafts**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Handicrafts** are activities such as embroidery and pottery which involve making things with your hands in a skilful way. 手工艺 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Handicrafts** are the objects that are produced by people doing handicrafts. 手工艺品 ❑ *She sells handicrafts to the tourists.* 她向游客出售手工艺品。

handi|work /'hændiwɜ:ʳk/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to something that you have done or made yourself as your **handiwork**. 手工（作品）❑ *The architect stepped back to admire his handiwork.* 建筑师后退一步欣赏自己的作品。

hand|ker|chief /'hæŋkəʳtʃɪf/ (**handkerchiefs**) N-COUNT A **handkerchief** is a small square piece of fabric which you use for blowing your nose. 手帕

han|dle ↔ /'hændᵊl/ (**handles, handling, handled**) 1 N-COUNT A **handle** is a small round object or a lever that is attached to a door and is used for opening and closing it. 门拉手；门把手 ❑ *I turned the handle and found the door was open.* 我转了一下门把手，发现门开着。 2 N-COUNT A **handle** is the part of an object such as a tool, bag, or cup that you hold in order to be able to pick up and use the object. （工具、包、杯等的）柄，把，提手 ❑ [+of] *The handle of a cricket bat protruded from under his arm.* 一支板球拍的拍柄从他胳肢窝下面伸了出来。 ❑ *...a broom handle.* 扫帚把 3 VERB If you say that someone can **handle** a problem or situation, you mean that they have the ability to deal with it successfully. 应付；处理 ❑ [v n] *To tell the truth, I don't know if I can handle the job.* 说实话，我不知道自己是否能做好这份工作。 4 VERB If you talk about the way that someone **handles** a problem or situation, you mention whether or not they are successful in achieving the result they want. （以…方式）应付，处理 ❑ [v n adv] *I think I would handle a meeting with Mr. Siegel very badly.* 我觉得和西格尔先生的会谈我可能会搞得一团糟。 •**han|dling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The family has criticized the military's handling of Robert's death.* 罗伯特家人批评军方对罗伯特死亡一事处理失当。 5 VERB If you **handle** a particular area of work, you have responsibility for it. 负责（特定工作）❑ [v n] *She handled travel arrangements for the press corps during the presidential campaign.* 她负责总统竞选活动期间新闻报道团的行程安排。 6 VERB When you **handle** something such as a weapon, vehicle, or animal, you use it or control it, especially by using your hands. 使用，操纵（武器、车辆等）；训练，使唤（动物）❑ [v n] *I had never handled an automatic.* 我从未用过自动枪支。 7 VERB If something such as a vehicle **handles** well, it is easy to use or control. （车辆等容易）操纵，驾驶 ❑ [v adv/prep] *His ship had handled like a dream!* 他的船操纵起来非常灵便！ 8 VERB When you **handle** something, you hold it or move it with your hands. 拿；抓；搬动 ❑ [v n] *Wear rubber gloves when handling cat litter.* 清理猫粪时要戴上橡胶手套。 9 N-SING If you have **a handle on** a subject or problem, you have a way of approaching it that helps you to understand it or deal with it. （理解、解决问题的）方法，途径 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When you have got a handle on your anxiety you can begin to control it.* 一旦了解了自己焦虑的原因，你就能开始控制它了。 10 PHRASE If you **fly off the handle**, you suddenly and completely lose your temper. 大发脾气；勃然大怒 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He flew off the handle at the slightest thing.* 他为一点小事就大发脾气。

→ see **silverware**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *handle* with:

N. handle **a job/problem/situation** 处理工作／问题／情况，handle **pressure/responsibility** 应对压力／责任 3 4 **ability to** handle *something* 应对（或负责）某事的能力 3 4 9

ADJ. **difficult/easy/hard to** handle 不容易驾驭／好驾驭／难驾驭 6 7

handle|bar /'hændᵊlbɑ:ʳ/ (**handlebars**) N-COUNT The **handlebar** or **handlebars** of a bicycle consist of a curved metal bar with handles at each end which are used for steering. （自行车的）车把，龙头

'handle|bar mous,tache (**handlebar moustaches**) also **handlebar mustache** N-COUNT A **handlebar moustache** is a long thick moustache with curled ends. 翘八字胡

han|dler /'hændləʳ/ (**handlers**) 1 N-COUNT A **handler** is someone whose job is to be in charge of and control an animal. 驯兽员；训导员 ❑ *Fifty officers, including frogmen and dog handlers, are searching for her.* 包括蛙人和警犬训导员在内的 50 名警官正在搜寻她。 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **handler** is someone whose job is to deal with a particular type of object. 搬运工；操作者；处理者 ❑ *...baggage handlers at Gatwick airport.* 盖特威克机场的行李员

'hand lug|gage N-UNCOUNT When you travel by air, your **hand luggage** is the luggage you have with you in the plane, rather than the luggage that is carried in the hold. （可随身带上飞机的）手提行李

hand|made /,hænd'meɪd/ also **hand-made** 1 ADJ **Handmade** objects have been made by someone using their hands or using tools rather than by machines. 手工制的 ❑ *As they're handmade, each one varies slightly.* 因为是手工制作，所以每件都有细微差别。 ❑ *...handmade chocolates.* 手工制作的巧克力 2 V-PASSIVE If something **is handmade**, it is made by someone using their hands or using tools rather than by machines. 手工制作 ❑ [be V-ed] *The beads they use are handmade in the Jura mountains in central France.* 他们用的珠子是法国中部的汝拉山山民手工制作的。

hand|maiden /'hændmeɪdᵊn/ (**handmaidens**) 1 N-COUNT A **handmaiden** is a female servant. 侍女；女仆 【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】2 N-COUNT If one thing is the **handmaiden of** another, the first thing helps the second or makes it possible. 起服务作用的东西；辅助；支持 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of/to] *The fear is that science could become the handmaiden of industry.* 怕就怕科学可能会沦为工业的仆人。

'hand-me-down (**hand-me-downs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Hand-me-downs** are things, especially clothes, which have been used by someone else before you and which have been given to you for your use. 传下来的东西；（尤指）传下来的衣物 ❑ *Edward wore Andrew's hand-me-downs.* 爱德华穿安德鲁传下来的衣服。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Hand-me-down** is used to describe things, especially clothes, which have been used by someone else before you and which have been given to you for your use. （尤指衣物）传下来的 ❑ *Most of the boys wore hand-me-down military shirts from their fathers.* 多数男孩子穿着自己父亲传下来的军装衬衫。

hand|out /'hændaʊt/ (**handouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **handout** is a gift of money, clothing, or food, which is given free to poor people. 救济金；救济物；施舍物 ❑ *Each family is being given a cash handout of six thousand rupees.* 每户发放 6,000 卢比救济金。 2 N-COUNT If you call money that is given to someone a **handout**, you disapprove of it because you believe that the person who receives it has done nothing to earn or deserve it. 白给的钱；不劳而获的钱 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the tendency of politicians to use money on vote-buying handouts rather than on investment in the future.* 政客将钱花在买票上而不是用作未来投资的趋势 3 N-COUNT A **handout** is a document which contains news or information about something and which is given, for example, to journalists or members of the public. 传单；宣传材料 ❑ *Official handouts describe the Emperor as 'particularly noted as a scholar'.* 官方印发的材料称皇帝“尤以学识渊博著称”。 4 N-COUNT A **handout** is a paper containing a summary of information or topics which will be dealt with in a lecture or talk. （发给听众的）讲义，提纲

hand|over /'hændəʊvəʳ/ (**handovers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **handover of** something is when possession or control of it is given by one person or group of people to another. （所有权或管理权的）移交 ❑ *The handover is expected to be completed in the next ten years.* 移交工作预计将在今后 10 年里完成。

,hand-'pick (**hand-picks, hand-picking, hand-picked**) also **handpick** VERB If someone **is hand-picked**, they are very carefully chosen by someone in authority for a particular purpose or a particular job. 一手提拔；精心挑选 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was hand-picked for this job by the Admiral.* 他是由海军上将一手提拔担任这项工作的。

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❑ [v n] *Sokagakkai was able to hand-pick his successor.* 创价学会可以仔细挑选其继任人。

hand|rail /'hændreɪl/ (**handrails**) N-COUNT A **handrail** is a long piece of metal or wood which is fixed near stairs or places where people could slip and fall, and which people can hold on to for support.（楼梯或高处的）栏杆，扶手

hand|set /'hændset/ (**handsets**) ❶ N-COUNT The **handset** of a telephone is the part that you hold next to your face in order to speak and listen.（电话的）手柄，听筒 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to a device such as the remote control of a television or stereo as a **handset**. 手持式装置（如电视、音响等的遥控器）

,hands-'free ADJ [ADJ n] A **hands-free** telephone or other device can be used without being held in your hand.（电话等）免提的

hand|shake /'hændʃeɪk/ (**handshakes**) ❶ N-COUNT If you give someone a **handshake**, you take their right hand with your own right hand and hold it firmly or move it up and down, as a sign of greeting or to show that you have agreed about something such as a business deal. 握手 ❷ → see also **golden handshake**

hand|some /'hænsəm/ ❶ ADJ A **handsome** man has an attractive face with regular features.（男子）英俊的，帅气的 ❑ *...a tall, dark, handsome sheep farmer.* 高大、黝黑、英俊的养羊人 ❷ ADJ A **handsome** woman has an attractive appearance with features that are large and regular rather than small and delicate.（女子）大气的，有英气的 ❑ *...an extremely handsome woman with a beautiful voice.* 长相特别大气、声音好听的女子 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **handsome** sum of money is a large or generous amount.（金额）相当大的，可观的，优厚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They will make a handsome profit on the property.* 他们会从这块地产中赚取丰厚的利润。•**hand|some|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was rewarded handsomely for his efforts.* 他的付出获得了丰厚的回报。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **handsome** win or a **handsome** victory, they get many more points or votes than their opponent.（获胜）比分悬殊的，遥遥领先的 ❑ *The opposition won a handsome victory in the election.* 反对党在选举中大胜。•**hand|some|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The car ran perfectly to the finish, and we won handsomely.* 车圆满跑到终点，我们遥遥领先，赢得了比赛。

,hands-'on ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hands-on** experience or work involves actually doing a particular thing, rather than just talking about it or getting someone else to do it.（经历或工作）亲身实践的，实际操作的 ❑ *Ninety-nine per cent of primary pupils now have hands-on experience of computers.* 现在，99% 的小学生都亲手操作过电脑。

hand|stand /'hændstænd/ (**handstands**) N-COUNT If you do a **handstand**, you balance yourself upside down on your hands with your body and legs straight up in the air.（手）倒立

,hand-to-'hand also **hand to hand** ADJ [ADJ n] **Hand-to-hand** fighting is fighting where the people are very close together, using either their hands or weapons such as knives.（战斗）肉搏的，白刃的，近身的 ❑ *There was, reportedly, hand-to-hand combat in the streets.* 据报道，街上发生了肉搏战。

,hand-to-'mouth ADJ A **hand-to-mouth** existence is a way of life in which you have hardly enough food or money to live on.（生活）勉强糊口的 ❑ *The worst-paid live a hand-to-mouth existence without medical or other benefits.* 收入最低者过着勉强糊口的日子，没有医保，也没有其他福利。•ADV [ADV after v] **Hand-to-mouth** is also an adverb. ❑ *...penniless students living hand-to-mouth.* 身无分文、勉强度日的学生

'hand tool (**hand tools**) N-COUNT **Hand tools** are fairly simple tools which you use with your hands, and which are usually not powered. 手工具

hand|wash /'hændwɒʃ/ (**handwashes, handwashing, handwashed**) VERB If you **handwash** something, you wash it by hand rather than in a washing machine. 手洗

hand|writing /'hændraɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Your **handwriting** is your style of writing with a pen or pencil. 笔迹；字迹；笔法 ❑ *The address was in Anna's handwriting.* 地址是安娜的笔迹。

hand|written /,hænd'rɪt°n/ ADJ A piece of writing that is **handwritten** is one that someone has written using a pen or pencil rather than by typing it. 手写的；手书的

handy /'hændi/ (**handier, handiest**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **handy** is useful. 方便的；有用的 ❑ *Credit cards can be handy—they mean you do not have to carry large sums of cash.* 信用卡很方便——有了它你就不用携带大量现金了。❷ PHRASE If something **comes in handy**, it is useful in a particular situation. 派上用场 ❑ *The $20 check came in very handy.* 那张 20 美元的支票正好派上了用场。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A thing or place that is **handy** is nearby and therefore easy to get or reach. 手边的；附近的 ❑ *It would be good to have a pencil and paper handy.* 最好在手边备好纸和铅笔。❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] Someone who is **handy with** a particular tool is skilful at using it. 手巧的；有手艺的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [*+with*] *If you're handy with a needle you could brighten up your sweater with giant daisies.* 如果你针线活做得好，可以在自己的毛衣上绣几朵大雏菊做点缀。

handy|man /'hændimæn/ (**handymen**) N-COUNT A **handyman** is a man who earns money by doing small jobs for people such as making and repairing things in their houses. You can also describe a man who is good at making or repairing things in his home as a **handyman**. 零杂工；（家里的）动手能手，巧手

hang ◆◆◇ /hæŋ/ (**hangs, hanging, hung, hanged**)

> The form **hung** is used as the past tense and past participle. The form **hanged** is used as the past tense for meaning ❺. hung 是过去式和过去分词。hanged 是义项 5 的过去式。

❶ VERB If something **hangs** in a high place or position, or if you **hang** it there, it is attached there so it does not touch the ground. 悬挂；吊挂 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Notices painted on sheets hang at every entrance.* 绘在纸上的告示悬挂在每个入口。❑ [v-ing] *...small hanging lanterns.* 小吊灯 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They saw a young woman come out of the house to hang clothes on a line.* 他们看到一个年轻女子从屋里出来把衣服晾在绳子上。[Also v n, v] •PHRASAL VERB **Hang up** means the same as **hang**. hang up 同 hang ❑ [v p] *I found his jacket, which was hanging up in the hallway.* 我找到了他那件夹克衫，就在门厅里挂着。❑ [v p n] *Some prisoners climbed onto the roof and hung up a banner.* 几个囚犯爬上房顶，挂上一面旗子。[Also v n p] ❷ VERB If a piece of clothing or fabric **hangs** in a particular way or position, that is how it is worn or arranged.（衣服或织物）下垂，披垂，飘垂 ❑ [v adv/prep] *...a ragged fur coat that hung down to her calves.* 一件垂至她小腿肚的破旧毛皮大衣 ❸ VERB If something **hangs** loose or **hangs** open, it is partly fixed in position, but is not firmly held, supported, or controlled, often in such a way that it moves freely.（松散地）垂下，披下 ❑ [v adj] *...her long golden hair which hung loose about her shoulders.* 她那松散地披在肩上的长长金发 ❹ VERB [usu passive] If something such as a wall **is hung with** pictures or other objects, they are attached to it. 悬挂（画等）❑ [*be* v-ed *+with*] *The walls were hung with huge modern paintings.* 墙上挂着巨幅现代画。❺ VERB If someone **is hanged** or if they **hang**, they are killed, usually as a punishment, by having a rope tied around their neck and the support taken away from under their feet.（被）施以绞刑；（被）绞死；吊死 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The five were expected to be hanged at 7 am on Tuesday.* 五人将在周二早上 7 点被施以绞刑。❑ [v] *It is right that their murderers should hang.* 谋杀他们的凶手就应该被绞死。❑ [v pron-refl] *He hanged himself two hours after arriving at a mental hospital.* 到精神病院两小时后他就上吊自杀了。[Also v n] •**hang|ing** (**hangings**) N-VAR ❑ *Four steamboat loads of spectators came to view a hanging in New Orleans.* 有四轮船的观众来新奥尔良观看绞刑。❻ VERB If something such as someone's breath or smoke **hangs** in the air, it remains there without appearing to move or change position. 悬浮；飘浮；久滞不散 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His breath was hanging in the air before him.* 他呼出的气停在自己面前久久不散。❼ VERB If a possibility **hangs over** you, it worries you and makes your life unpleasant or difficult because you think it might happen. 逼近；威胁；使忧心忡忡 ❑ [v *+over*] *A constant threat of unemployment hangs over thousands of university*

researchers. 持续存在的失业威胁困扰着数千名大学科研人员。 ▣ → see also **hanging, hung** ⓫ PHRASE If you **get the hang of** something such as a skill or activity, you begin to understand or realize how to do it. 掌握…的窍门；熟悉…的门道【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's a bit tricky at first till you get the hang of it.* 刚开始有点儿难，掌握窍门后就好了。 ⓬ PHRASE If you tell someone to **hang in there** or to **hang on in there**, you are encouraging them to keep trying to do something and not to give up even though it might be difficult. 坚持下去；别泄气【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Hang in there and you never know what you might achieve.* 坚持下去，你永远都无法预料会有什么样的收获。 ⓭ to **hang by a thread** → see **thread**

▶hang around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hang about, hang round**

❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang around, hang about,** or **hang round,** you stay in the same place doing nothing, usually because you are waiting for something or someone.（在某处）等待，闲呆着【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P v-ing] *He got sick of hanging around waiting for me.* 他等我都等烦了。❑ [V P] *On Saturdays we hang about in the park.* 每到星期六我们都上公园里闲逛。❑ [V P n] *...those people hanging round the streets at 6 am with nowhere to go.* 那些无处可去、早上6点在大街上闲逛的人 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang around, hang about,** or **hang round** with someone or in a particular place, you spend a lot of time with that person or in that place. 经常和…在一起；经常泡在【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P *together*] *They usually hung around together most of the time.* 大多数时间他们通常都泡在一起。❑ [V P *+with*] *Helen used to hang round with the boys.* 海伦以前常和那些男孩子们厮混。❑ [V P n] *...the usual young crowd who hung around the cafe day in and day out.* 通常日复一日泡在餐馆里的那群年轻人

▶hang back ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang back,** you move or stay slightly behind a person or group, usually because you are nervous about something.（通常指因紧张而）略微退缩 ❑ [V P] *I saw him step forward momentarily but then hang back, nervously massaging his hands.* 我看到他走上前，但很快又缩了回来，紧张地搓着手。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If a person or organization **hangs back,** they do not do something immediately. 拖延；拖拉 ❑ [V P *+on*] *They will then hang back on closing the deal.* 他们接着会拖延成交。❑ [V P] *Even his closest advisers believe he should hang back no longer.* 即便是和他关系最密切的顾问都认为他不应该再拖下去了。

▶hang on ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you ask someone to **hang on,** you ask them to wait or stop what they are doing or saying for a moment. 等一会儿；稍等【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *Can you hang on for a minute?* 你能不能稍等一会儿？ ❑ [V P n] *Hang on a sec. I'll come with you.* 稍等，我跟你一起去。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang on,** you manage to survive, achieve success, or avoid failure in spite of great difficulties or opposition.（面对困难或阻力）坚持不懈，不泄气 ❑ [V P] *Manchester United hung on to take the Cup.* 曼联队坚持到了最后，勇夺足总杯。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang on to** or **hang onto** something that gives you an advantage, you succeed in keeping it for yourself, and prevent it from being taken away or given to someone else. 保住；守住 ❑ [V P *+to*] *The British driver was unable to hang on to his lead.* 英国车手没能保住自己的领先地位。❑ [V P n] *The company has been struggling to hang onto its sales force.* 公司一直竭力想留住自己的销售团队。 ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang on to** or **hang onto** something, you hold it very tightly, for example to stop it falling or to support yourself. 紧握；牢牢抓住 ❑ [V P *+to*] *She was conscious of a second man hanging on to the rail.* 她意识到还有一个男人紧抓着栏杆。❑ [V P n] *...a flight stewardess who helped save the life of a pilot by hanging onto his legs.* 紧紧抓住飞行员双腿而救了他一命的空中女乘务员 ❑ [V P] *He hangs on tightly, his arms around my neck.* 他双臂紧搂着我的脖子。 ❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang on to** or **hang onto** something, you keep it for a longer time than you would normally expect. 超长时间保留；保存【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *You could, alternatively, hang onto it in the hope that it will be worth millions in 10 years time.* 或者，你也可以留着它，指望10年以后它能值个几百万。❑ [V P *+to*] *In the present climate, owners are hanging on to old ships.* 在目前形势下，船东们不愿淘汰旧船。 ❻ PHRASAL VERB If one thing **hangs on** another, it depends on it in order to be successful. 取决于；依赖于 ❑ [V P n] *Much hangs on the success of the collaboration between the Group of Seven governments and Brazil.* 七国集团各国政府和巴西之间的合作能否成功至关重要。

▶hang out ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang out** clothes that you have washed, you hang them on a clothes line to dry. 晾晒（洗好的衣物）❑ [V n P] *I was worried I wouldn't be able to hang my washing out.* 我担心自己没法把洗好的衣服晾出去。[Also V P n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang out** in a particular place or area, you go and stay there for no particular reason, or spend a lot of time there. 闲逛；逗留【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [V P adv/prep] *I often used to hang out in supermarkets.* 我过去经常逛超市。❑ [V P] *We can just hang out and have a good time.* 我们可以只是闲逛一下，开开心。 ❸ → see also **hangout**

▶hang round → see **hang around**

▶hang up ❶ → see **hang** 1 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hang up** or you **hang up** the phone, you end a phone call. If you **hang up on** someone you are speaking to on the phone, you end the phone call suddenly and unexpectedly. 挂断（电话）/突然挂断…的电话 ❑ [V P n] *Mum hung up the phone.* 妈妈挂了电话。❑ [V P] *Don't hang up!* 别挂电话！ ❑ [V P *+on*] *He said he'd call again, and hung up on me.* 他说他会再打过来，就突然挂断了电话。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB You can use **hang up** to indicate that someone stops doing a particular sport or activity that they have regularly done over a long period. For example, when a footballer **hangs up** his boots, he stops playing football. 结束，终止（运动生涯或特定活动）❑ [V P n] *Keegan announced he was hanging up his boots for good.* 基冈宣布自己将彻底挂靴。[Also V n P] ❹ → see also **hang-up, hung up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hang* with:

N.	hang *up* **clothes** 挂起衣服 ❶
ADV.	hang *something* **upside down** 将某物倒悬 ❸

hang|ar /'hæŋə^r/ (**hangars**) N-COUNT A **hangar** is a large building in which aircraft are kept. 飞机库；飞机棚

hang|dog /'hæŋdɒg, AM 美 -dɔːg/ also **hang-dog** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **hangdog** expression on their face, you mean that they look sad, and often guilty or ashamed. 面有愧色的；羞愧的；惭愧的

hang|er /'hæŋə^r/ (**hangers**) N-COUNT A **hanger** is the same as a **coat hanger**. 同 coat hanger

,hanger-'on (**hangers-on**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **hanger-on,** you are critical of them because they are trying to be friendly with a richer or more important person, especially in order to gain an advantage for themselves.（尤指为获取好处的）逢迎者，攀附者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *For every one or two talented people in any group of artists, there are hordes of talentless hangers on.* 在任何一群艺术家中，每一两个有才华的人周围总有一帮平庸无能的溜须拍马者。

'hang-glider (**hang-gliders**) also **hang glider** N-COUNT A **hang-glider** is a type of glider, made from large piece of cloth fixed to a frame. It is used to fly from high places, with the pilot hanging underneath. 悬挂式滑翔机

→ see **fly**

'hang-gliding N-UNCOUNT **Hang-gliding** is the activity of flying in a hang-glider. 悬挂式滑翔（运动）

hang|ing /'hæŋɪŋ/ (**hangings**) N-COUNT A **hanging** is a large piece of cloth that you put as a decoration on a wall.（作装饰的）壁挂，墙幔，墙帷

,hang|ing 'bas|ket (**hanging baskets**) N-COUNT A **hanging basket** is a basket with small ropes or chains attached so that it can be hung from a hook. Hanging baskets are usually used for displaying plants or storing fruit and vegetables.（通常用来展示植物或存放果蔬的）挂篮，吊篮，悬篮

hang|man /'hæŋmæn/ (**hangmen**) N-COUNT A **hangman** is a man whose job is to execute people by hanging them. 绞刑吏；执行绞刑者

H

hang|out /ˈhæŋaʊt/ (**hangouts**) N-COUNT If a place is a **hangout** for a particular group of people, they spend a lot of time there because they can relax and meet other people there.（某群人的）常去处，聚集处【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *By the time he was sixteen, Malcolm already knew most of London's teenage hangouts.* 马尔科姆 16 岁时已经知道了伦敦青少年经常光顾的大多数地方。

hang|over /ˈhæŋəʊvə/ (**hangovers**) 1 N-COUNT If someone wakes up with a **hangover**, they feel sick and have a headache because they have drunk a lot of alcohol the night before. 宿醉 2 N-COUNT Something that is a **hangover from** the past is an idea or way of behaving which people used to have in the past but which people no longer generally have. 遗留观念（或习俗）❑ [+*from*] *As a hangover from rationing, they mixed butter and margarine.* 食品配给制的遗留影响之一是，他们把黄油和人造黄油混在一起吃。

ˈhang-up (**hang-ups**) N-COUNT If you have a **hang-up** about something, you have a feeling of fear, anxiety, or embarrassment about it. 担忧；烦恼；难堪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*about*] *I don't have any hang-ups about my body.* 我对自己的身体没有任何担忧。

hank /hæŋk/ (**hanks**) N-COUNT A **hank of** wool, rope, or string is a length of it which has been loosely wound.（羊毛、绳、线等的）绞，束

hank|er /ˈhæŋkəʳ/ (**hankers, hankering, hankered**) VERB If you **hanker after** something, you want it very much. 渴望；热望 ❑ [V +*after/for*] *I hankered after a floor-length brown suede coat.* 我渴望有一件及地的棕色绒面革大衣。[Also V to-inf]

hank|er|ing /ˈhæŋkərɪŋ/ (**hankerings**) N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **hankering for** something is a desire or longing for it. 渴望；热望 ❑ [+*for/after*] *From time to time we all get a hankering for something a little different.* 我们每个人偶尔都会渴望有点儿变化。

hanky /ˈhæŋki/ (**hankies**) also **hankie** N-COUNT A **hanky** is the same as a **handkerchief**. 同 handkerchief【INFORMAL 非正式】

hanky-panky /ˌhæŋki ˈpæŋki/ N-UNCOUNT **Hanky-panky** is used to refer to sexual activity between two people, especially when this is regarded as improper or not serious.（尤指不正当或随意的）性行为【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 幽默，非正式】❑ *Does this mean no hanky-panky after lights out?* 这是否意味着熄灯以后就没有乱搞了？

han|som /ˈhænsəm/ (**hansoms**) N-COUNT In former times, a **hansom** or a **hansom cab** was a horse-drawn carriage with two wheels and a fixed hood. 亨生车（旧时的一种双轮有篷马车）

Ha|nuk|kah /ˈhɑːnʊkə/ also **Hanukah** N-UNCOUNT **Hanukkah** is a Jewish festival that celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem in 165 B.C. It begins in November or December and lasts for eight days. 光明节，献殿节（犹太教节日，纪念公元前 165 年耶路撒冷圣殿被再次献给上帝，于每年 11 月或 12 月举行，为期 8 天）

hap|haz|ard /hæpˈhæzəʳd/ ADJ If you describe something as **haphazard**, you are critical of it because it is not at all organized or is not arranged according to a plan. 无计划的；杂乱无章的；任意的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The investigation does seem haphazard.* 调查工作确实看起来缺乏计划。•**hap|haz|ard|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She looked at the books jammed haphazardly in the shelves.* 她看着乱七八糟地塞在书架上的那些书。

hap|less /ˈhæpləs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **hapless** person is unlucky.（人）运气不好的，不幸的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his hapless victim.* 落入他手中的不幸的受害者

hap|pen ↔ /ˈhæpən/ (**happens, happening, happened**) 1 VERB Something that **happens** occurs or is done without being planned.（偶然）发生，出现 ❑ [V] *We cannot say for sure what will happen.* 我们无法确定会发生什么事。2 VERB If something **happens**, it occurs as a result of a situation or course of action.（作为结果）发生，产生 ❑ [V] *She wondered what would happen if her parents found her.* 她不知道如果父母找到自己会有什么结果。❑ [V] *He trotted to the truck and switched on the ignition. Nothing happened.* 他匆匆走到卡车旁，转动点火开关，结果没有任何反应。3 VERB When something, especially something unpleasant, **happens to** you, it takes place and affects you.（尤指不愉快的事）发生（在…身上）；（某人）遭到，遇到 ❑ [V +*to*] *If we had been spotted at that point, I don't know what would have happened to us.* 如果当时我们被发现了，我不知道会有什么后果。4 VERB If you **happen to** do something, you do it by chance. If **it happens that** something is the case, it occurs by chance. 碰巧；凑巧 ❑ [V to-inf] *We happened to discover we had a friend in common.* 我们凑巧发现我们有一个共同的朋友。❑ [V that] *If it happens that I'm wanted badly somewhere, my mother will take the call and phone through to me here.* 如果凑巧有人着急找我，我母亲会接电话，然后再打电话到这里转告我。5 PHRASE You use **as it happens** in order to introduce a statement, especially one that is rather surprising. 碰巧，恰恰（尤引出令人意外的事）❑ *She called Amy to see if she had any idea of her son's whereabouts. As it happened, Amy did.* 她打电话给埃米，看她是否知道自己儿子的行踪。埃米还真就知道。

hap|pen|ing /ˈhæpənɪŋ/ (**happenings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Happenings** are things that happen, often in a way that is unexpected or hard to explain. 发生的事情；意外事件；难以解释的事 ❑ *The Budapest office plans to hire freelance reporters to cover the latest happenings.* 布达佩斯办事处计划聘用自由撰稿记者来报道最新事件。

hap|pen|stance /ˈhæpənˈstæns/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N, oft *by* N] If you say that something happened **by happenstance**, you mean that it happened because of certain circumstances, although it was not planned by anyone. 偶然情况；巧合【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *I came to live at the farm by happenstance.* 我来到该农场住下纯属偶然。

hap|pi|ly /ˈhæpɪli/ 1 ADV You can add **happily** to a statement to indicate that you are glad that something happened or is true. 幸运地；幸运的是 ❑ *Happily, his neck injuries were not serious.* 很幸运，他脖子伤得不重。2 → see also **happy**

hap|py ↔ /ˈhæpi/ (**happier, happiest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **happy** has feelings of pleasure, usually because something nice has happened or because they feel satisfied with their life. 高兴的；快乐的 ❑ *Marina was a confident, happy child.* 玛丽娜是个自信、快乐的孩子。❑ *I'm just happy to be back running.* 我很高兴能重新回到跑道上。•**hap|pi|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Albert leaned back happily and lit a cigarette.* 艾伯特开心地向后一靠，点了支烟。•**hap|pi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I think mostly she was looking for happiness.* 我认为她主要是在寻找快乐。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **happy** time, place, or relationship is full of happy feelings and pleasant experiences, or has an atmosphere in which people feel happy.（时光、地点或关系）令人愉快的，幸福的 ❑ *It had always been a happy place.* 这里从前一直是个令人愉快的地方。❑ *We have a very happy marriage.* 我们的婚姻非常幸福。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] If you are **happy about** a situation or arrangement, you are satisfied with it, for example because you think that something is being done in the right way.（对情况或安排）满意的 ❑ [+*about/with*] *If you are not happy about a repair, go back and complain.* 如果你对修理效果不满意，可以再找他们投诉。❑ *He's happy that I deal with it myself.* 他很满意我自己把事情解决了。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you say you are **happy to** do something, you mean that you are very willing to do it. 乐意的；情愿的 ❑ *I'll be happy to answer any questions if there are any.* 如果有问题，我很乐意回答。•**hap|pi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *If I've caused any offence over something I have written, I will happily apologise.* 如果我写的东西冒犯了谁，我愿意道歉。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Happy** is used in greetings and other conventional expressions to say that you hope someone will enjoy a special occasion.（表示祝福）…快乐 ❑ *Happy Birthday!* 生日快乐！❑ *Happy Easter!* 复活节快乐！6 **many happy returns** → see **return** 7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **happy** coincidence is one that results in something pleasant or helpful happening.（巧合）幸运的，令人愉快的 ❑ *By happy coincidence, Robert met Richard and Julia and discovered they were experiencing similar problems.* 幸运的是，罗伯特碰巧遇到了理查德和朱莉娅，发现原来他们也碰到了类似的问题。

→ see **emotion**

Thesaurus 同类词 *happy* Also look up:

ADJ. cheerful, content, delighted, glad, pleased, upbeat; (*ant.*) sad, unhappy 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *happy* with:

ADV. **extremely/perfectly/very** happy 特别 / 极其 / 非常快乐的 1
V. **feel** happy 感到快乐, **make** *someone* happy 令某人高兴, **seem** happy 看起来高兴 1
N. happy **ending** 幸福的结局, happy **family** 幸福的家庭, happy **marriage** 美满的婚姻 2

happy-go-lucky ADJ Someone who is **happy-go-lucky** enjoys life and does not worry about the future. 无忧无虑的; 乐天派的; 逍遥自在的

hap|py hour (**happy hours**) N-VAR In a pub, **happy hour** is a period when drinks are sold more cheaply than usual to encourage people to come to the pub. 欢乐时光(指酒吧的优惠时段)

hara-kiri /ˌhærə ˈkɪri/ N-UNCOUNT In former times, if a Japanese man committed **hara-kiri**, he killed himself by cutting his own stomach open, in order to avoid dishonour. (旧时日本男子为免遭耻辱而进行的)切腹, 剖腹自尽

ha|rangue /həˈræŋ/ (**harangues, haranguing, harangued**) VERB If someone **harangues** you, they try to persuade you to accept their opinions or ideas in a forceful way. 努力劝说; 鼓动 ❑ [v n] *An argument ensued, with various band members joining in and haranguing Simpson and his girlfriend for over two hours.* 接下来发生了一场争论, 各位乐团成员你一言我一语地花了两个多小时试图说服辛普森和他的女友。[Also v]

har|ass /ˈhærəs, həˈræs/ (**harasses, harassing, harassed**) VERB If someone **harasses** you, they trouble or annoy you, for example by attacking you repeatedly or by causing you as many problems as they can. 骚扰; 烦扰 ❑ [v n] *A woman reporter complained one of them sexually harassed her in the locker room.* 一名女记者投诉说他们中有一人在更衣室里对她进行性骚扰。

har|assed /ˈhærəst, həˈræst/ ADJ If you are **harassed**, you are anxious and tense because you have too much to do or too many problems to cope with. 焦虑的; 疲惫的 ❑ *This morning, looking harassed and drawn, Lewis tendered his resignation.* 今天早晨, 刘易斯面色憔悴、疲惫不堪地递交了辞呈。

har|ass|ment /ˈhærəsmənt, həˈræs-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Harassment** is behaviour which is intended to trouble or annoy someone, for example repeated attacks on them or attempts to cause them problems. 骚扰; 烦扰 ❑ *The party has accused the police of harassment.* 该党指责警方有侵扰行为。

har|bin|ger /ˈhɑːrbɪndʒər/ (**harbingers**) N-COUNT Something that is a **harbinger of** something else, especially something bad, is a sign that it is going to happen. (尤指不好的)先兆, 预兆【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *The November air stung my cheeks, a harbinger of winter.* 11 月的空气刺痛了我的脸颊, 预示着冬天就要来临。

har|bour ◆◇ /ˈhɑːrbər/ (**harbours, harbouring, harboured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **harbor**

1 N-COUNT A **harbour** is an area of the sea at the coast which is partly enclosed by land or strong walls, so that boats can be left there safely. 海港; 港口; 港湾 ❑ *She led us to a room with a balcony overlooking the harbour.* 她把我们领进了一个房间, 有个阳台俯瞰着海港。2 VERB If you **harbour** an emotion, thought, or secret, you have it in your mind over a long period of time. 心怀, 怀藏, 怀有(情感、想法或秘密) ❑ [v n] *He might have been murdered by a former client or someone harbouring a grudge.* 他可能已经被哪个对他怀恨在心的旧客户或什么人谋杀了。3 VERB If a person or country **harbours** someone who is wanted by the police, they let them stay in their house or country and offer them protection. 窝藏, 庇护(罪犯) ❑ [v n] *Accusations of harbouring suspects were raised against the former Hungarian leadership.* 匈牙利前领导层被指控窝藏嫌犯。

har|bour|master /ˈhɑːrbərˌmɑːstər, -mæs-/ (**harbourmasters**) also **harbour master**

in AM, use 美国英语用 harbormaster or harbor master

N-COUNT A **harbourmaster** is the official in charge of a harbour. 港务长

hard ◆◆◆ /hɑːrd/ (**harder, hardest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **hard** is very firm and stiff to touch and is not easily bent, cut, or broken. 硬的; 坚硬的; 坚固的 ❑ *He shuffled his feet on the hard wooden floor.* 他拖着脚在硬木地板上走动。❑ *Something cold and hard pressed into the back of his neck.* 一个冰冷梆硬的东西顶在了他的脖梗儿上。•**hard|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+of] *He felt the hardness of the iron railing press against his spine.* 他感觉到硬邦邦的铁栏杆顶着自己的脊梁。2 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] Something that is **hard** is very difficult to do or deal with. 难做的; 困难的 ❑ *It's hard to tell what effect this latest move will have.* 很难说最近这次行动会有什么结果。❑ *Our traveller's behaviour on the journey is hard to explain.* 我们的旅客一路上的行为让人很难解释。❑ *That's a very hard question.* 那是个很难的问题。3 ADV [ADV after v] If you work **hard** doing something, you are very active or work intensely, with a lot of effort. 努力地; 卖力地 ❑ *I'll work hard. I don't want to let him down.* 我会努力工作, 我不想让他失望。❑ *Am I trying too hard?* 我是不是努力过头了? •ADJ [ADJ n] **Hard** is also an adjective. ❑ *I admired him as a true scientist and hard worker.* 我钦佩他是个真正的科学家和勤奋工作的人。4 ADJ **Hard** work involves a lot of activity and effort. 累人的; 费力的; 费劲的 ❑ *Coping with three babies is very hard work.* 照顾三个宝宝是非常累人的活儿。❑ *Their work is hard and unglamorous, and most people would find it boring.* 他们的工作又累又平淡, 多数人会觉得乏味。5 ADV [ADV after v] If you look, listen, or think **hard**, you do it carefully and with a great deal of attention. 仔细地; 认真地 ❑ *You had to listen hard to hear the old man breathe.* 你要仔细听才能听见老人的呼吸声。•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hard** is also an adjective. ❑ *It might be worth taking a long hard look at your frustrations and resentments.* 认真仔细地审视一下自己的失落和不满情绪可能很有必要。6 ADV [ADV after v] If you strike or take hold of something **hard**, you strike or take hold of it with a lot of force. 猛力地; 用力地 ❑ *I kicked a dustbin very hard and broke my toe.* 我狠狠地踢了一脚垃圾箱, 结果脚趾骨折了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Hard** is also an adjective. ❑ *He gave her a hard push which toppled her backwards into an armchair.* 他用力推了她一下, 她向后跌坐在一把扶手椅里。7 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **hard** to indicate that something happens intensely and for a long time. 强烈地; 猛烈地; 长时间地 ❑ *I've never seen Terry laugh so hard.* 我从未见过特里如此放声大笑。❑ *It was snowing hard by then.* 当时雪下得很大。8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a person or their expression is **hard**, they show no kindness or sympathy. 冷酷无情的; 心肠硬的 ❑ *His father was a hard man.* 他父亲是个冷酷无情的人。9 ADJ If you are **hard on** someone, you treat them severely or unkindly. 苛刻的; 严厉的; 不友善的 ❑ [+on] *Don't be so hard on him.* 别对他太苛刻了。•ADV [ADV after v] **Hard** is also an adverb. ❑ *He said the security forces would continue to crack down hard on the protestors.* 他说安全部队会继续严厉镇压抗议者。10 ADJ If you say that something is **hard on** a person or thing, you mean it affects them in a way that is likely to cause them damage or suffering. 有害的; 不利的 ❑ [+on] *The grey light was hard on the eyes.* 灰色光对眼睛不利。❑ [+on] *These last four years have been hard on them.* 过去这四年里他们吃了不少苦。11 ADJ If you have a **hard** life or a **hard** period of time, your life or that period is difficult and unpleasant for you. (生活、一段日子)艰难的, 艰苦的 ❑ *It had been a hard life for her.* 对她而言, 那是一段非常艰苦的生活。❑ *Those were hard times.* 那些岁月非常艰难。•**hard|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *In America, people don't normally admit to the hardness of life.* 在美国, 人们通常不承认生活过得艰苦。12 ADJ [ADJ n] **Hard** evidence or facts are definitely true and do not need to be questioned. (证据、资料)可靠的, 确凿的 ❑ *There are probably fewer hard facts about the life of Henry Purcell than that of any other great composer since the Renaissance.* 有关亨利·普赛尔生平的可靠资料可能比文艺复兴以来其他任何伟大作曲家都要少。13 ADJ **Hard** water contains a lot of calcium compounds that stop soap making bubbles and sometimes appear as a deposit in kettles and baths. (水)硬的, 硬度大的 14 ADJ [ADJ n] **Hard** drugs are very strong illegal drugs such as heroin or cocaine. (毒品)硬性的, 烈性的 15 PHRASE If you feel **hard done by**, you feel that you have not been treated fairly. 受到不公平待遇的; 委屈的【BRIT 英】❑ *The hall porter was feeling hard done by*

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at having to extend his shift. 酒店行李员因为被迫延长当班时间而心里不平。 ⓯ PHRASE If you say that something is **hard going**, you mean it is difficult and requires a lot of effort. 困难的；艰难的 ❑ *The talks had been hard going at the start.* 会谈从一开始就举步维艰。 ⓰ PHRASE To be **hard hit by** something means to be affected very severely by it. 受到沉重打击的；受严重影响的 ❑ *California's been particularly hard hit by the recession.* 加利福尼亚受经济衰退影响尤为严重。 ⓱ PHRASE If someone **plays hard to get**, they pretend not to be interested in another person or in what someone is trying to persuade them to do. 佯装不感兴趣；故意摆谱 ❑ *I wanted her and she was playing hard to get.* 我想得到她，她却故意装出不感兴趣的样子。 ⓲ PHRASE If someone is **hard put to** do something or, in British English if they are **hard pushed to** do something, they have great difficulty doing it. 十分困难的；处于困境的 ❑ *Mr Morton is undoubtedly cleverer than Mr Kirkby, but he will be hard put to match his popularity.* 莫顿先生无疑比柯克比先生聪明，但他很难像柯克比先生那样受人欢迎。 ⓳ PHRASE If you **take** something **hard**, you are very upset or depressed by it. 为…而非常苦恼（或难受）；因…而沮丧 ❑ *Maybe I just took it too hard.* 可能我对此事太耿耿于怀了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hard* Also look up:

ADJ. firm, solid, tough; (*ant.*) gentle, soft ❶
complicated, difficult, tough; (*ant.*) easy, simple ❷

,hard and 'fast ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that there are no **hard and fast** rules, or that there is no **hard and fast** information about something, you are indicating that there are no fixed or definite rules or facts. （规则、信息等）固定的，明确的 ❑ *There are no hard and fast rules, but rather traditional guidelines as to who pays for what.* 关于谁来支付什么费用并没有明确的规定，只是遵循传统的准则罢了。

hard|back /'hɑːrdbæk/ (**hardbacks**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **hardback** is a book which has a stiff hard cover. 精装本；硬皮书（Compare 比较 **paperback**.）❑ *His autobiography has sold more than 36,000 copies in hardback.* 他的自传精装本已经卖出了 36,000 多册。

hard|ball /'hɑːrdbɔːl/ PHRASE If someone **plays hardball**, they will do anything that is necessary to achieve or get what they want, even if this involves being harsh or unfair. 采取强硬手段；绝不手软【mainly AM 主美】❑ *She is playing hardball in a world dominated by men 20 years her senior.* 她在一个由比自己大 20 岁的男人们主宰的世界里也绝不手软。

,hard-'bitten ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **hard-bitten**, you are critical of them because they do not show much emotion or have much sympathy for other people, usually because they have experienced many unpleasant things. （通常指因经历过很多不幸而）冷酷无情的，铁石心肠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a cynical hard-bitten journalist.* 愤世嫉俗、冷酷无情的记者

hard|board /'hɑːrdbɔːrd/ N-UNCOUNT **Hardboard** is a material which is made by pressing very small pieces of wood very closely together to form a thin, slightly flexible sheet. 硬质纤维板；加压纤维板

,hard-'boiled also **hard boiled** ❶ ADJ A **hard-boiled** egg has been boiled in its shell until the whole of the inside is solid. （蛋）带壳煮老的 ❷ ADJ You use **hard-boiled** to describe someone who is tough and does not show much emotion. （人）不动感情的，强硬的 ❑ *She's hard-boiled, tough and funny.* 她冷峻、坚韧而风趣。

,hard 'cash N-UNCOUNT **Hard cash** is money in the form of notes and coins as opposed to a cheque or a credit card. 现款；现金

,hard 'ci|der N-UNCOUNT **Hard cider** is an alcoholic drink that is made from apples. 苹果酒【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cider**

,hard 'copy (**hard copies**) N-VAR A **hard copy** of a document is a printed version of it, rather than a version that is stored on a computer. 硬拷贝；打印稿 ❑ *...eight pages of hard copy.* 8 页打印稿

'hard core N-UNCOUNT **Hard core** consists of pieces of broken stone that are used as a base on which to build roads. （筑路基的）碎石垫层【mainly BRIT 主英】

'hard-core also **hardcore**, **hard core** ❶ N-SING [N n] You can refer to the members of a group who are the most committed to its activities or who are the most involved in them as a **hard core of** members or as the **hard-core** members. （团体中的）中坚力量，骨干分子，核心成员 ❑ [+*of*] *We've got a hard core of customers that have stood by us.* 我们拥有一批忠实的核心顾客。 ❑ [+*of*] *A hard-core group of right-wing senators had hoped to sway their colleagues.* 一群铁杆右翼参议员曾企图左右自己的同僚。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Hard-core** pornography shows sex in a very detailed way, or shows very violent or unpleasant sex. （色情作品）赤裸裸的，暴力的，露骨的（Compare 比较 **soft-core**.）

hard|cover /'hɑːrdkʌvər/ (**hardcovers**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **hardcover** is a book which has a stiff hard cover. 精装本；硬皮书（Compare 比较 **softcover**.）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hardback**

,hard 'cur|ren|cy (**hard currencies**) N-VAR A **hard currency** is one which is unlikely to lose its value and so is considered to be a good one to have or to invest in. 硬通货（指价值稳定的货币）❑ *The government is running short of hard currency to pay for imports.* 政府目前缺少可以支付进口产品的硬通货。

,hard 'disk (**hard disks**) N-COUNT A computer's **hard disk** is a stiff magnetic disk on which data and programs can be stored. （计算机）硬盘

,hard-'drinking ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **hard-drinking** person, you mean that they frequently drink large quantities of alcohol. 酗酒的；喝酒成瘾的

'hard drive (**hard drives**) also **hard-drive** N-COUNT A computer's **hard drive** is its hard disk, or the part that contains the hard disk. 硬盘；硬盘驱动器 ❑ *You can store your entire CD collection on the computer's hard drive.* 你可以将收藏的全部 CD 保存在电脑硬盘上。

,hard-'edged ADJ If you describe something such as a style, play, or article as **hard-edged**, you mean you admire it because it is powerful, critical, or unsentimental. （风格、戏剧、文章等）精辟有力的，犀利的，客观理智的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...hard-edged drama.* 针砭时弊的戏剧

hard|en /'hɑːrdn/ (**hardens, hardening, hardened**) ❶ VERB When something **hardens** or when you **harden** it, it becomes stiff or firm. （使）变硬；（使）硬化 ❑ [v] *Mould the mixture into shape while hot, before it hardens.* 在混合物还没有变硬之前，趁热将它塑成形。 ❑ [v n] *Give the cardboard two or three coats of varnish to harden it.* 在纸板上涂两三层清漆使其变硬。 ❷ VERB When an attitude or opinion **hardens** or **is hardened**, it becomes harsher, stronger, or fixed. （使）（态度、想法）变得更坚定（或更强硬）❑ [v n] *Their action can only serve to harden the attitude of landowners.* 他们的行动只会让土地拥有者的态度变得更坚定。 ❑ [v] *The bitter split which has developed within Solidarity is likely to harden further into separation.* 团结工会内部已产生的不愉快分歧可能会进一步演变为分裂。 •**hard|en|ing** N-SING ❑ [+*of*] *...a hardening of the government's attitude towards rebellious parts of the army.* 政府对待部队中反叛分子的态度更强硬 ❸ VERB When prices and economies **harden**, they become much more stable than they were. （价格、经济）变得更稳定 ❑ [v] *Property prices are just beginning to harden again.* 房地产价格刚开始重新趋于稳定。 ❹ VERB When events **harden** people or when people **harden**, they become less easily affected emotionally and less sympathetic and gentle than they were before. （使）变得坚强（或冷漠、麻木）❑ [v n] *Her years of drunken bickering hardened my heart.* 她多年来醉酒寻衅的恶习让我变得麻木。 ❑ [v +*against*] *All of a sudden my heart hardened against her.* 突然间我对她硬起了心肠。 ❺ VERB If you say that someone's face or eyes **harden**, you mean that they suddenly look serious or angry. （表情、眼神）变得严肃，变得不快 ❑ [v] *His smile died and the look in his face hardened.* 他的笑容消失了，脸上的表情严肃了起来。

hard|ened /'hɑːrdnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **hardened**, you mean that they have had so much experience of something bad or unpleasant that they are no longer affected by it in the way that other people would be. 硬心肠

的；冷漠的；麻木的 ❑ *...hardened criminals.* 冷酷的罪犯 ❑ *...hardened politicians.* 麻木的政客

'hard hat (**hard hats**) N-COUNT A **hard hat** is a hat made from a hard material, which people wear to protect their heads on building sites or in factories, or when riding a horse.（建筑工人、工厂工人、骑手等戴的）防护帽，安全帽

,hard-'headed ADJ You use **hard-headed** to describe someone who is practical and determined to get what they want or need, and who does not allow emotions to affect their actions.（人）讲究实际的，冷静务实的，不感情用事的 ❑ *...a hard-headed and shrewd businesswoman.* 务实、精明的女商人

,hard-'hearted ADJ If you describe someone as **hard-hearted**, you disapprove of the fact that they have no sympathy for other people and do not care if people are hurt or made unhappy. 硬心肠的；冷酷的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You would have to be pretty hard-hearted not to feel something for him.* 只有铁石心肠的人才会对他无动于衷。

,hard-'hitting ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a report or speech as **hard-hitting**, you like the way it talks about difficult or serious matters in a bold and direct way.（报告、演讲）尖锐犀利的，直言不讳的【JOURNALISM, APPROVAL 新闻，褒】❑ *In a hard-hitting speech to the IMF, he urged third world countries to undertake sweeping reforms.* 在向国际货币基金组织所作的一次言辞犀利的演讲中，他敦促第三世界国家实行全面改革。

,hard 'la|bour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hard labor**

N-UNCOUNT **Hard labour** is hard physical work which people have to do as punishment for a crime.（作为刑罚的）劳役，苦役 ❑ *The sentence of the court was twelve years' hard labour, to be served in a British prison.* 法庭判其在一所英国监狱里服 12 年苦役。

,hard 'left also **hard-left** N-SING [oft N n] You use **hard left** to describe those members of a left wing political group or party who have the most extreme political beliefs.（政治）极左派【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the hard-left view that foreign forces should not have been sent.* 认为不该向海外派兵的极左派观点

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **far left**

hard|line /,hɑːd'laɪn/ also **hard-line** ADJ If you describe someone's policy or attitude as **hardline**, you mean that it is strict or extreme, and they refuse to change it.（政策或态度）强硬的 ❑ *The United States has taken a lot of criticism for its hard-line stance.* 美国因其强硬立场遭到众多批评。

hard|liner ◆◇◇ /,hɑːd'laɪnə/ (**hardliners**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **hardliners** in a group such as a political party are the people who support a strict, fixed set of ideas that are often extreme, and who refuse to accept any change in them.（政党等团体中的）强硬分子 ❑ *Unionist hardliners warned the U.S. President he would not be welcome.* 统一派强硬分子警告美国总统，他是不会受欢迎的。

,hard 'luck 1 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone had some **hard luck**, or that a situation was **hard luck on** them, you mean that something bad happened to them and you are implying that it was not their fault.（非自身过错造成的）坏运气，霉运【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We had a bit of hard luck this season.* 我们本赛季运气不太好。 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone says that a bad situation affecting you is just your **hard luck**, they do not care about it or think you should be helped, often because they think it is your fault.（自身过错造成的）不幸，不走运【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The shop assistants didn't really want to discuss the matter, saying it was just my hard luck.* 店员根本不想谈论此事，说这只能算我自己倒霉。 3 CONVENTION You can say '**hard luck**' to someone to show that you are sorry they have not got or done something that they had wanted to get or do.（表示同情）真不幸，真不走运【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Hard luck, chaps, but don't despair too much.* 真不走运，伙计们，不过别太灰心。

hard|ly ◆◆◇ /'hɑːdli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **hardly** to modify a statement when you want to emphasize that it is only a small amount or detail which makes it true, and that therefore it is best to consider the opposite statement as being true.（用于修正陈述，表示不大可能）几乎不，几乎没有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I hardly know you.* 我不太认识你。❑ *Their two faces were hardly more than eighteen inches apart.* 他俩的脸相隔还不到 18 英寸。 2 ADV You use **hardly** in expressions such as **hardly ever**, **hardly any**, and **hardly anyone** to mean almost never, almost none, or almost no-one. 几乎不；几乎没有 ❑ [+ever] *We ate chips every night, but hardly ever had fish.* 我们每晚吃炸薯条，但几乎从不吃鱼。❑ [+any] *Most of the others were so young they had hardly any experience.* 其他人大多都很年轻，几乎没什么经验。 3 ADV [ADV n] You use **hardly** before a negative statement in order to emphasize that something is usually true or usually happens.（用在否定句前构成双重否定，强调某事属实或经常发生）几乎不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Hardly a day goes by without a visit from someone.* 几乎没有一天没有人来。 4 ADV When you say you can **hardly** do something, you are emphasizing that it is very difficult for you to do it. 很难【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My garden was covered with so many butterflies that I could hardly see the flowers.* 我家花园里飞舞着很多蝴蝶，我几乎看不见花了。 5 ADV [ADV before v] If you say **hardly** had one thing happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second.（表示两件事紧接着发生）刚刚，才 ❑ *He had hardly collected the papers on his desk when the door burst open.* 他刚收起桌上的文件，门就猛地开了。 6 ADV [ADV before v] You use **hardly** to mean 'not' when you want to suggest that you are expecting your listener or reader to agree with your comment.（表示希望听者或读者赞同自己）不 ❑ *We have not seen the letter, so we can hardly comment on it.* 我们还没有看到这封信，所以无从发表意见。 7 CONVENTION You use '**hardly**' to mean 'no', especially when you want to express surprise or annoyance at a statement that you disagree with.（尤用于对不赞同的说法表示惊奇或不满）不可能，不会吧【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'They all thought you were marvellous!' — 'Well, hardly.'* "他们都认为你很棒！" —— "哦，不可能吧。"

Usage 用法 **hardly and hard**

Hardly is not the adverb form of *hard*. *Hard* is used for both the adjective: *The test was very hard.* and the adverb: *The staff worked hard.* However, to say: *'The staff hardly worked'.* means that they did not work hard. The adverbs *hardly* and *hard* mean just about the opposite of each other.

hardly 不是由 hard 衍生出来的副词。hard 既可作形容词：The test was very hard. 测试很难。也可作副词：The staff worked hard. 全体员工工作很努力。如果句中用副词 hardly，意思则不一样：The staff hardly worked. 全体员工几乎不怎么工作。所以，副词 hardly 和 hard 的意思正好相反。

,hard-'nosed ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **hard-nosed** to describe someone who is tough and realistic, and who takes decisions on practical grounds rather than emotional ones. 坚韧务实的；不感情用事的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If nothing else, Doug is a hard-nosed businessman.* 别的不说，道格起码是个坚定务实的商人。

,hard of 'hear|ing ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **hard of hearing** is not able to hear properly. 重听的；有听觉障碍的；耳背的

,hard 'porn N-UNCOUNT **Hard porn** is pornography that shows sex in a very detailed way, or shows very violent or unpleasant sex. 赤裸裸的色情作品；暴力色情作品

,hard-'pressed also **hard pressed** 1 ADJ If someone is **hard-pressed**, they are under a great deal of strain and worry, usually because they have not got enough money. 处于困境的；经济窘迫的；承受高压的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The region's hard-pressed consumers are spending less on luxuries.* 该地区经济窘迫的消费者在奢侈品上的开销比以前少了。 2 ADJ If you will be **hard-pressed to** do something, you will have great difficulty doing it. 很难做到的；（做…）有困难的 ❑ *This year the airline will be hard-pressed to make a profit.* 今年该航空公司将很难赢利。

,hard 'right also **hard-right** N-SING [oft N n] You use **hard right** to describe those members of a right wing political group or

party who have the most extreme political beliefs. (政治)极右派【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the appearance of hard-right political groupings.* 极右派政治团体的出现

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **far right**

hard sell N-SING [oft N n] A **hard sell** is a method of selling in which the salesperson puts a lot of pressure on someone to make them buy something. 强行推销；硬性推销 ❑ *...a double-glazing firm whose hard-sell techniques were exposed by a consumer programme.* 强行推销手段被一个消费者节目曝光的双层玻璃窗生产公司

hard|ship /'hɑːrdʃɪp/ (**hardships**) N-VAR **Hardship** is a situation in which your life is difficult or unpleasant, often because you do not have enough money. 艰难；艰苦；贫困 ❑ *Many people are suffering economic hardship.* 很多人经济困窘。❑ *One of the worst hardships is having so little time to spend with one's family.* 最大的痛苦之一是几乎没有时间和家人在一起。

hard shoul|der (**hard shoulders**) N-COUNT **The hard shoulder** is the area at the side of a motorway or other road where you are allowed to stop if your car breaks down. 硬路肩(高速公路及其他道路的紧急停车处)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shoulder**

hard up also **hard-up** ADJ If you are **hard up**, you have very little money. 拮据的；缺钱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her parents were very hard up.* 她父母手头很拮据。

hard|ware /'hɑːrdweər/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT In computer systems, **hardware** refers to the machines themselves as opposed to the programs which tell the machines what to do. (计算机)硬件(Compare 比较 **software**.) ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] Military **hardware** is the machinery and equipment that is used by the armed forces, such as tanks, aircraft, and missiles. 军事装备 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Hardware** refers to tools and equipment that are used in the home and garden, for example saucepans, screwdrivers, and lawnmowers. (家庭和园艺用的)五金制品，金属器具

Word Link 词根词缀 *ware = merchandise* 商品：*cookware, hardware, software*

hard|ware store (**hardware stores**) N-COUNT A **hardware store** is a shop where articles for the house and garden such as tools, nails, and pans are sold. 五金店

hard-|wearing also **hard wearing** ADJ Something that is **hard-wearing** is strong and well-made so that it lasts for a long time and stays in good condition even though it is used a lot. 耐用的；耐磨的；经穿的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...hard-wearing cotton shirts.* 经穿的棉衬衫

in AM, use 美国英语用 **long-wearing**

hard-|wired also **hardwired** ❶ ADJ A **hard-wired** part of a computer forms part of its hardware. (计算机部件)硬联线的，硬连线的 ❷ ADJ If an ability, approach, or type of activity is **hard-wired into** the brain, it is a basic one and cannot be changed. (能力、方法、活动类型)基本的，固有的，无法改变的 ❑ *Others think that the rules for what is 'musical' are hard-wired in our brains to some degree.* 其他人认为，我们的大脑对什么东西是"悦耳的"在某种程度上有其内在的标准。

hard-|won ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something that someone has gained or achieved as **hard-won**, you mean that they worked hard to gain or achieve it. 来之不易的；努力争取的 ❑ *The dispute could destroy Australia's hard-won reputation for industrial stability.* 这场纠纷可能会让澳大利亚劳资关系稳定这一来之不易的名声毁于一旦。

hard|wood /'hɑːrdwʊd/ (**hardwoods**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Hardwood** is wood such as oak, teak, and mahogany, which is very strong and hard. 硬木(如橡木、柚木、红木等) ❑ *...hardwood floors.* 硬木地板

hard-|working also **hardworking** ADJ If you describe someone as **hard-working**, you mean that they work very hard. 努力的；勤奋的 ❑ *He was hardworking and energetic.* 他工作努力，精力充沛。

har|dy /'hɑːrdi/ (**hardier, hardiest**) ❶ ADJ Plants that are **hardy** are able to survive cold weather. (植物)耐寒的 ❑ *The silver-leaved varieties of cyclamen are not quite as hardy.* 银叶仙客来品种不太耐寒。•**har|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the hardiness of other species that have blue flowers.* 其他开蓝花的物种的耐寒性 ❷ ADJ People and animals that are **hardy** are strong and able to cope with difficult conditions. (人或动物)强悍的，适应力强的 ❑ *It should not surprise us that such an environment has produced a hardy and independent people.* 这样的环境造就了一个强悍、独立的民族，对此我们不应该感到意外。•**har|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the hardiness, endurance, and courage of my companions.* 我的同伴们的顽强、坚忍和勇气 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a group of people as **hardy**, you mean that they have been very patient or loyal, or have been trying hard to do something in difficult conditions. 坚定不移的；非常忠诚的；顽强的 ❑ *...the ten hardy supporters who had made the trek to Dublin from Riga.* 从里加长途跋涉到都柏林的 10 名铁杆支持者

hare /heər/ (**hares, haring, hared**) ❶ N-VAR A **hare** is an animal like a rabbit but larger with long ears, long legs, and a small tail. 野兔 ❷ VERB If you **hare off** somewhere, you go there very quickly. 飞跑；飞奔【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *... an over-protective mother who keeps haring off to ring the babysitter.* 过于爱护孩子而不断跑去给保姆打电话的母亲

hare-brained also **harebrained** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **hare-brained** to describe a scheme or theory which you consider to be very foolish and which you think is unlikely to be successful or true. (计划、理论)愚蠢的，不切实际的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This isn't the first hare-brained scheme he's had.* 这已经不是他制订的第一个愚蠢方案了。

har|em /,hɑːriːm, AM 美 'herəm/ (**harems**) N-COUNT If a man, especially a Muslim, has several wives or sexual partners living in his house, they can be referred to as his **harem**. (尤指男穆斯林的)妻妾，女眷

hari|cot bean /'hærɪkəʊ biːn/ (**haricot beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Haricot beans** are small white beans that are eaten as a vegetable. They are often sold dried rather than fresh. (食用的)菜豆【BRIT 英】

hark /hɑːrk/ (**harks, harking, harked**)

►**hark back to** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you say that one thing **harks back to** another thing in the past, you mean it is similar to it or takes it as a model. 与(过去的某事物)类似；以(过去的某事物)为模型 ❑ [v P P n] *...pitched roofs, which hark back to the Victorian era.* 仿效维多利亚时代建筑风格的坡屋顶 ❷ PHRASAL VERB When people **hark back to** something in the past, they remember it or remind someone of it. 回想；重提；使想起 ❑ [v P P n] *The result devastated me at the time. Even now I hark back to it.* 当时结果让我伤心欲绝，即便是现在我仍记得那一幕。

har|lequin /'hɑːrlɪkwɪn/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **harlequin** to describe something that has a lot of different colours, often in a diamond pattern. (常为菱形图案组成的)五颜六色的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the striking harlequin floor.* 醒目的花色地板

har|lot /'hɑːrlət/ (**harlots**) N-COUNT If someone describes a woman as a **harlot**, they disapprove of her because she is a prostitute, or because she looks or behaves like a prostitute. 娼妓；淫妇【OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，过时，贬】

harm ◆◇ /hɑːrm/ (**harms, harming, harmed**) ❶ VERB To **harm** a person or animal means to cause them physical injury, usually on purpose. (通常为故意地)伤害，危害 ❑ [v n] *The hijackers seemed anxious not to harm anyone.* 劫持者似乎焦虑不安，不想伤害任何人。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Harm** is physical injury to a person or an animal which is usually caused on purpose. (通常为故意的)伤害，危害 ❑ [+to] *All dogs are capable of doing harm to human beings.* 只要是狗就可能会伤人。❸ VERB To **harm** a thing, or sometimes a person, means to damage them or make them less effective or successful than they were. 破坏；损害；对…产生不利影响 ❑ [v n] *...a warning that the product may harm the environment.* 该产品可能会危害环境的警告 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Harm** is the damage to something which is caused by a particular course of action. (特定行为造成的)损害，危害 ❑ *To cut taxes would probably do the economy*

more harm than good. 减税对经济而言可能弊大于利。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **will come to no harm** or that **no harm will come to** them, you mean that they will not be hurt or damaged in any way. 不会受损害；不会受到伤害 ❑ *There is always a lifeguard to ensure that no one comes to any harm.* 始终有一个救生员在场，确保无人受到伤害。 6 PHRASE If you say **it does no harm to** do something or **there is no harm in** doing something, you mean that it might be worth doing, and you will not be blamed for doing it. 也许值得，不妨（做某事） ❑ *They are not always willing to take on untrained workers, but there's no harm in asking.* 他们并不总是乐意雇用未经培训的工人，但问问也无妨。 7 PHRASE If you say that there is **no harm done**, you are telling someone not to worry about something that has happened because it has not caused any serious injury or damage. 没有产生危害；没造成什么伤害 ❑ *There, now, you're all right. No harm done.* 好了，你现在没事了，没受啥伤。 8 PHRASE If someone is put **in harm's way**, they are caused to be in a dangerous situation. 处于危险中 ❑ *These men were never told how they'd been put in harm's way.* 从来没人告诉这些人他们是如何被置于险境的。 9 PHRASE If someone or something is **out of harm's way**, they are in a safe place away from danger or from the possibility of being damaged. 在安全的地方；没有危险 ❑ *For parents, it is an easy way of keeping their children entertained, or simply out of harm's way.* 对父母来说，这是一个能让孩子们开心或者说远离危险的简单方法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *harm* Also look up:

V. abuse, damage, hurt, injure, ruin, wreck; (*ant.*) benefit 1 3
N. abuse, damage, hurt, injury, ruin, violence 2 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *harm* with:

V. **cause** harm 造成损伤（或危害） 2 4
not mean any harm 并非有意损害 4
N. harm **the environment** 破坏环境 3
ADJ. **bodily** harm 人身伤害 2
DET. **more** harm **than good** 弊大于利 4

harm|ful /'hɑːrmfʊl/ ADJ Something that is **harmful** has a bad effect on something else, especially on a person's health. 有害的；（尤指）有损健康的 ❑ *...the harmful effects of smoking.* 吸烟的危害 ❑ [+to] *It believed the affair was potentially harmful to British aviation.* 它认为该事件可能对英国航空业造成不利影响。

harm|less /'hɑːrmləs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **harmless** does not have any bad effects, especially on people's health. 无害的；（尤指）无损健康的 ❑ *Industry has been working at developing harmless substitutes for these gases.* 业界一直在努力开发可以替代这些气体的无害物质。 ❑ *This experiment was harmless to the animals.* 这个实验不会对动物造成伤害。 •**harm|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Another missile exploded harmlessly outside the town.* 又一枚导弹在城外爆炸，没有造成任何伤害。 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **harmless**, you mean that they are not important and therefore unlikely to annoy other people or cause trouble. 无关紧要的；不讨人厌的；不会惹麻烦的 ❑ *He seemed harmless enough.* 他看起来不会惹什么麻烦。 ❑ *I would not want to deny them a harmless pleasure.* 我不想剥夺他们无伤大雅的乐趣。 •**harm|less|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *It started harmlessly enough, with a statement from the Secretary of State for Social Security.* 开始时并没有什么重要内容，由社会保障大臣作了一个声明。

har|mon|ic /hɑːr'mɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Harmonic** means composed, played, or sung using two or more notes which sound right and pleasing together. 和声的

har|moni|ca /hɑːr'mɒnɪkə/ (**harmonicas**) N-COUNT A **harmonica** is a small musical instrument. You play the harmonica by moving it across your lips and blowing and sucking air through it. 口琴
→ see **woodwind**

har|mo|ni|ous /hɑːr'məʊnɪəs/ 1 ADJ A **harmonious** relationship, agreement, or discussion is friendly and peaceful. （关系、协定、讨论）融洽的，和睦的，友好的 ❑ *Their harmonious relationship resulted in part from their similar goals.* 他们关系融洽有部分原因是他们有着相似的目标。 •**har|mo|ni|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *To live together harmoniously as men and women is an achievement.* 夫妻能和睦相处是一种成就。 2 ADJ Something that is **harmonious** has parts which go well together and which are in proportion to each other. （各组成部分）和谐的，协调的 ❑ *...a harmonious balance of mind, body, and spirit.* 头脑、身体和心灵的协调平衡 •**har|mo|ni|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *...a pure, harmoniously proportioned face.* 一副五官端正的纯真脸庞 ❑ *...stone paths that blend harmoniously with the scenery.* 与景色和谐融为一体的石子路 3 ADJ Musical notes that are **harmonious** produce a pleasant sound when played together. （音调）和谐的 ❑ *...the mysterious skill involved in producing harmonious sounds.* 奏出和谐声音的神秘技巧

har|mo|nize /'hɑːrmənaɪz/ (**harmonizes, harmonizing, harmonized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **harmonise**

1 VERB If two or more things **harmonize with** each other, they fit in well with each other. （与…）融洽，和谐，协调一致 ❑ [v +with] *...slabs of pink and beige stone that harmonize with the carpet.* 与地毯协调搭配的粉色和米色相间的石板 ❑ [v] *Barbara White and her mother like to listen to music together, though their tastes don't harmonize.* 尽管芭芭拉·怀特和她母亲的音乐品味不太一致，她们还是喜欢一起听音乐。 2 VERB When governments or organizations **harmonize** laws, systems, or regulations, they agree in a friendly way to make them the same or similar. 使（法律、制度或规章）协调；使统一 ❑ [v n] *How far will members have progressed towards harmonising their economies?* 各成员在使彼此经济协调一致的进程中会有多大进展？ •**har|mo|ni|za|tion** /ˌhɑːrmənaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Air France pilots called a strike over the European harmonisation of their working hours.* 法国航空公司的飞行员举行罢工，抗议在欧洲范围内统一飞行员的工作时间。 3 VERB When people **harmonize**, they sing or play notes which are different from the main tune but which sound nice with it. 用和声演唱（或演奏）；为（主调）配和声 ❑ [v] *Bremer and Garland harmonize on the title song, 'Meet Me in St. Louis'.* 布瑞玛和加兰为主题曲《相逢圣路易斯》配和声。

har|mo|ny /'hɑːrməni/ (**harmonies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If people are living **in harmony with** each other, they are living together peacefully rather than fighting or arguing. （人际关系的）融洽，和睦 ❑ *We must try to live in peace and harmony with ourselves and those around us.* 我们必须努力和我们自己及周围的人和睦相处。 2 N-VAR **Harmony** is the pleasant combination of different notes of music played at the same time. 和声 ❑ *...complex vocal harmonies.* 复杂的声乐和声 ❑ *...singing in harmony.* 和声演唱 3 N-UNCOUNT The **harmony** of something is the way in which its parts are combined into a pleasant arrangement. （各组成部分的）协调，和谐，调和 ❑ *...the ordered harmony of the universe.* 宇宙的有序和谐

har|ness /'hɑːrnɪs/ (**harnesses, harnessing, harnessed**) 1 VERB If you **harness** something such as an emotion or natural source of energy, you bring it under your control and use it. 控制（情感）；利用（自然力） ❑ [v n] *Turkey plans to harness the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers for big hydro-electric power projects.* 土耳其计划利用底格里斯河和幼发拉底河的河水开发大型水电项目。 2 N-COUNT A **harness** is a set of straps which fit under a person's arms and fasten round their body in order to keep a piece of equipment in place or to prevent the person moving from a place. （系在身上用以携带装备或限制其移动的）系带 3 N-COUNT A **harness** is a set of leather straps and metal links fastened round a horse's head or body so that the horse can have a carriage, cart, or plough fastened to it. 马具；挽具 4 VERB [usu passive] If a horse or other animal **is harnessed**, a harness is put on it, especially so that it can pull a carriage, cart, or plough. 给（马等）套上挽具 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *On Sunday the horses were harnessed to a heavy wagon for a day-long ride over the Border.* 星期天，马匹被套在一辆沉重的马车上，准备踏上长达一天的穿越边境之旅。 [Also *be* v-ed]

harp /hɑːrp/ (**harps, harping, harped**) N-VAR A **harp** is a large musical instrument consisting of a row of strings stretched from the top to the bottom of a frame. You play the harp by

plucking the strings with your fingers. 竖琴
→ see **string**

▶**harp on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **harps on** a subject, or **harps on about** it, you mean that they keep on talking about it in a way that other people find annoying. 唠唠叨叨地说个不停；喋喋不休 ❑ [V P n] *Jones harps on this theme more than on any other.* 这个话题最能让琼斯唠唠个没完。❑ [V P +*about*] *She concentrated on the good parts of her trip instead of harping on about the bad.* 她着重说了自己旅途中遇到的开心事，并没有唠唠那些不愉快的事。[Also V P]

harp|ist /'hɑːrpɪst/ (**harpists**) N-COUNT A **harpist** is someone who plays the harp. 竖琴师；弹竖琴的人

har|poon /hɑːr'puːn/ (**harpoons, harpooning, harpooned**) 1 N-COUNT A **harpoon** is a long pointed weapon with a long rope attached to it, which is fired or thrown by people hunting whales or large sea fish. （捕鲸或大海鱼用的）鱼叉，捕鲸叉 2 VERB To **harpoon** a whale or large fish means to hit it with a harpoon. 用叉捕（鲸或大海鱼） ❑ [v n] *Norwegian whalers said yesterday they had harpooned a female minke whale.* 挪威捕鲸人说昨天他们用捕鲸叉捕获了一头雌性小鳁鲸。

harp|si|chord /'hɑːrpsɪkɔːrd/ (**harpsichords**) N-VAR A **harpsichord** is an old-fashioned musical instrument rather like a small piano. When you press the keys, the strings are pulled, rather than being hit by hammers as in a piano. 羽管键琴；拨弦古钢琴

har|py /'hɑːrpi/ (**harpies**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] In classical mythology, **the harpies** were creatures with the bodies of birds and the faces of women. They flew quickly and were cruel and greedy. 哈比（古典神话中的鸟身人面女妖，性残忍而贪婪） 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a woman as a **harpy**, you mean that she is very cruel or violent. 悍妇；泼妇；恶妇【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】 ❑ *...a snobby, scheming harpy who sells off the family silverware.* 低价变卖家传银器的势利狡诈的泼妇

har|ri|dan /'hærɪdən/ (**harridans**) N-COUNT If you call a woman a **harridan**, you mean that she is unpleasant and speaks too forcefully. 泼妇；恶婆；母夜叉【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】 ❑ *She was a mean old harridan.* 她是个刻薄的老泼妇。

har|row /'hærəʊ/ (**harrows**) N-COUNT A **harrow** is a piece of farm equipment consisting of a row of blades fixed to a heavy frame. When it is pulled over ploughed land, the blades break up large lumps of soil. 耙

har|row|ing /'hærəʊɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **harrowing** experience is extremely upsetting or disturbing. 折磨人的；极烦人的；令人无比痛苦的 ❑ *You've had a harrowing time this past month.* 过去这个月你过得太痛苦了。

har|ry /'hæri/ (**harries, harrying, harried**) VERB If someone **harries** you, they keep bothering you or trying to get something from you. 纠缠；（不断）烦扰 ❑ [v n] *He is increasingly active in harrying the government in late-night debates.* 他越来越活跃，在深夜辩论中不断攻击政府。•**har|ried** ADJ ❑ *...harried businessmen scurrying from one crowded office to another.* 因业务缠身而在一个个拥挤的办公室之间奔忙的生意人

harsh /hɑːrʃ/ (**harsher, harshest**) 1 ADJ **Harsh** climates or conditions are very difficult for people, animals, and plants to live in. （气候或条件）艰苦的，恶劣的，严峻的 ❑ *The weather grew harsh, chilly and unpredictable.* 天气变得恶劣、寒冷且变化莫测。•**harsh|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the harshness of their living conditions.* 他们艰苦的生活条件 2 ADJ **Harsh** actions or speech are unkind and show no understanding or sympathy. （言行）严厉的，无情的 ❑ *He said many harsh and unkind things about his opponents.* 他以尖刻恶毒的语言大肆抨击自己的对手。•**harsh|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She's been told that her husband is being harshly treated in prison.* 她被告知自己的丈夫正在监狱里遭受虐待。•**harsh|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...treating him with great harshness.* 非常严厉地对待他 3 ADJ Something that is **harsh** is so hard, bright, or rough that it seems unpleasant or harmful. 粗陋的；刺目的；粗糙的 ❑ *Tropical colours may look rather harsh in our dull northern light.* 热带色彩在我们北方暗淡的光线下可能显得相当刺目。•**harsh|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...as the wine ages, losing its bitter harshness.* 酒越放越醇 4 ADJ **Harsh** voices and sounds are ones that are rough and unpleasant to listen to. （声音）刺耳的，难听的 ❑ *It's a pity she has such a loud harsh voice.* 可惜她的嗓门太大太难听了。•**harsh|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Chris laughed harshly.* 克里斯笑得很刺耳。•**harsh|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Then in a tone of abrupt harshness, he added, 'Open these trunks!'* 然后他又突然厉声说道："把这些箱子打开！" 5 ADJ If you talk about **harsh** realities or facts, or the **harsh** truth, you are emphasizing that they are true or real, although they are unpleasant and people try to avoid thinking about them. （现实，真相）残酷的，无情的【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *The harsh truth is that luck plays a big part in who will live or die.* 残酷的事实是，谁死谁活在很大程度上要靠运气。

har|vest /'hɑːrvɪst/ (**harvests, harvesting, harvested**) 1 N-SING The **harvest** is the gathering of a crop. 收获；收割 ❑ *There were about 300 million tons of grain in the fields at the start of the harvest.* 收获伊始地里大概有 3 亿吨粮食。 2 N-COUNT A **harvest** is the crop that is gathered in. 收成；收获量 ❑ *Millions of people are threatened with starvation as a result of drought and poor harvests.* 几百万人因干旱和歉收而受到饥饿的威胁。 3 VERB When you **harvest** a crop, you gather it in. 收获；收割 ❑ [v n] *Many farmers are refusing to harvest the cane.* 很多农民拒绝收割甘蔗。❑ [v-ed] *...freshly harvested beetroot.* 刚收的甜菜根 •**har|vest|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...war is hampering harvesting and the distribution of food aid.* 战争阻碍了收割庄稼和发放粮食援助。
→ see **farm, grain**

har|vest|er /'hɑːrvɪstər/ (**harvesters**) 1 N-COUNT A **harvester** is a machine which cuts and often collects crops such as wheat, maize, or vegetables. 收割机 2 → see also **combine harvester** 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a person who cuts, picks, or gathers crops as a **harvester**. 收割庄稼的人；收割者

ˌhar|vest 'fes|ti|val (**harvest festivals**) N-VAR A **harvest festival** is a Christian church service held every autumn to thank God for the harvest. （基督教的）秋收感恩节，收获节【mainly BRIT 主英】

has

The auxiliary verb is pronounced /həz, STRONG hæz/. The main verb is usually pronounced /hæz/. 助动词读作 /həz, 强读 hæz/。实义动词通常读作 /hæz/。

Has is the third person singular of the present tense of **have**. （have 的第三人称单数现在时形式）

'has-been (**has-beens**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **has-been**, you are indicating in an unkind way that they were important or respected in the past, but they are not now. 过气的人物；风光不再的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...the so-called experts and various has-beens who foist opinions on us.* 将观点强加给我们的所谓专家和各式过气人物

hash /hæʃ/ 1 PHRASE If you **make a hash of** a job or task, you do it very badly. 把…弄糟；搞砸【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *The Government made a total hash of things.* 政府把事情搞砸了。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **hash** is the sign '#', found on telephone keypads and computer keyboards. （电话机按键中或计算机键盘上的）# 号【mainly BRIT, SPOKEN 主英，口语】 3 N-UNCOUNT **Hash** is **hashish**. 同 hashish【INFORMAL 非正式】

hash 'browns also **hashed browns** N-PLURAL **Hash browns** or **hashed browns** are potatoes that have been chopped into small pieces, formed into small cakes, and cooked on a grill or in a frying pan. 煎马铃薯饼；烤薯饼

hash|ish /'hæʃiːʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hashish** is an illegal drug made from the hemp plant which some people smoke like a cigarette to make them feel relaxed. 大麻麻醉剂，哈希什（一种毒品）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

hash|tag /'hæʃtæg/ (**hashtags**) N-COUNT On the Twitter website, a **hashtag** is a word or phrase that has a hash (#) in front of it, to show that it is the topic of a message. 推文话题（推特网上用前带 # 号的字词表示推文的话题）【COMPUTING 计算机】 ❑ *Over the course of the day, dozens of memories were collected under the hashtag #Remembering_Challenger.* 一天下来，"# 纪念挑战者号"话题下的推

文已有不少。

hasn't /'hæz°nt/ **Hasn't** is the usual spoken form of 'has not'. (has not 的常用口语形式)

hasp /hɑːsp, hæsp/ (**hasps**) N-COUNT A **hasp** is a flat piece of metal with a long hole in it, fastened to the edge of a door or lid. To close the door or lid, you push the hasp over a metal loop fastened to the other part and put a lock through the loop. (门、盖子上的)搭扣

has|sle /'hæs°l/ (**hassles, hassling, hassled**) ■ N-VAR A **hassle** is a situation that is difficult and involves problems, effort, or arguments with people. 麻烦；困难；争吵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't think it's worth the money or the hassle.* 我认为不值得为此花费那么多金钱和精力。❑ *...a day spent travelling, with all the usual hassles at airport check-in.* 一天的时间都花在旅途上，其中少不了在机场办理登机手续时的麻烦 ■ VERB If someone **hassles** you, they cause problems for you, often by repeatedly telling you or asking you to do something, in an annoying way. 烦扰；纠缠【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Then my husband started hassling me.* 然后我丈夫开始不停地烦我。

has|sock /'hæsək/ (**hassocks**) N-COUNT A **hassock** is a cushion for kneeling on in a church. (教堂里的)跪垫【mainly BRIT 主英】

hast /hæst/ **Hast** is an old-fashioned second person singular form of the verb 'have'. It is used with 'thou' which is an old-fashioned form of 'you'. (have 的第二人称单数的过时形式，与 you 的过时形式 thou 连用)

haste /heɪst/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Haste** is the quality of doing something quickly, sometimes too quickly so that you are careless and make mistakes. 急速；仓促；匆忙 ❑ *In their haste to escape the rising water, they dropped some expensive equipment.* 他们在河水上涨时仓促逃离，丢掉了一些值钱的装备。■ PHRASE If you do something **in haste**, you do it quickly and hurriedly, and sometimes carelessly. 匆忙地；急忙地；草率地 ❑ *Don't act in haste or be hot-headed.* 不可草率行事，不可头脑发热。

has|ten /'heɪs°n/ (**hastens, hastening, hastened**) ■ VERB If you **hasten** an event or process, often an unpleasant one, you make it happen faster or sooner. 加速，加快(常指不愉快的事) ❑ [v n] *But if he does this, he may hasten the collapse of his own country.* 但是如果他这样做，就有可能加速自己国家的崩溃。■ VERB If you **hasten to** do something, you are quick to do it. 急忙；赶快；赶紧 ❑ [v to-inf] *She more than anyone had hastened to sign the contract.* 她比谁都急，赶紧去签了合同。■ VERB If you **hasten to** say something, you quickly add something to what you have just said in order to prevent it being misunderstood. (为避免他人误会)急忙(补充说) ❑ [v to-inf] *He hastened to assure me that there was nothing traumatic to report.* 他急忙向我保证没有什么不快的事情要说。

has|ty /'heɪsti/ (**hastier, hastiest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hasty** movement, action, or statement is sudden, and often done in reaction to something that has just happened. 匆忙的；仓促的 ❑ *One company is giving its employees airplane tickets in the event they need to make a hasty escape.* 一家公司正在给自己的员工发机票，万一需要就紧急撤离。•**hasti|ly** /'heɪstɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It may be satisfying, but it's not fun.' 'No, I'm sure it's not,' said Virginia hastily. 'I didn't mean that.'* "'这可能会让人满意，但不是什么好玩的事。'"'是的，我知道这并不好玩，"弗吉尼娅忙说道，"我不是那个意思。" ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hasty** event or action is one that is completed more quickly than normal. 仓促而就的；匆忙结束的 ❑ *After the hasty meal, the men had moved forward to take up their positions.* 匆匆忙忙吃过饭后，大家走出来，各就各位。•**hasti|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He said good night hastily, promising that he would phone Hans in the morning.* 他匆匆地道了晚安，答应第二天早上给汉斯打电话。■ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **hasty**, you mean that they are acting too quickly, without thinking carefully, for example because they are angry. 鲁莽的；冲动的；草率的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A number of the United States' allies had urged him not to take a hasty decision.* 美国的一些盟友已力劝他不要急于作决定。•**hasti|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I decided that nothing should be done hastily, that things had to be sorted out carefully.* 我决定不急于行动，先认真理清头绪再说。

hat ◆◇◇ /hæt/ (**hats**) ■ N-COUNT A **hat** is a head covering, often with a brim round it, which is usually worn out of doors to give protection from the weather. (常指带檐的)帽子 ■ N-COUNT If you say that someone is wearing a particular **hat**, you mean that they are performing a particular role at that time. If you say that they wear several **hats**, you mean that they have several roles or jobs. 角色；职位；工作 ❑ *...putting on my nationalistic hat.* 我充当民族主义者 ❑ *...various problems, including too many people wearing too many hats.* 各种问题，包括有太多的人身兼多职 ■ PHRASE If you say that you are ready to do something **at the drop of a hat**, you mean that you are willing to do it immediately, without hesitating. 毫不犹豫地；非常乐意地 ❑ *India is one part of the world I would go to at the drop of a hat.* 印度是世界上我迫不及待想要去的一个地方。■ PHRASE If you tell someone to **keep** a piece of information **under** their **hat**, you are asking them not to tell anyone else about it. 保守秘密 ❑ *Look, if I tell you something, will you promise to keep it under your hat?* 喂，如果我告诉你一件事，你能答应保守秘密吗？ ■ PHRASE If you say that something or someone is **old hat**, you mean that they have existed or been known for a long time, and they have become uninteresting and boring. 陈腐；陈旧；老式；过时 ❑ *The younger generation tell me that religion is 'old hat' and science has proved this.* 年轻的一代告诉我，宗教已经"过时"了，科学证明了这一点。■ PHRASE In British English, if you **pass the hat around**, you collect money from a group of people, for example in order to give someone a present. In American English, you just say **pass the hat**. 募捐，凑份子(美国英语用 pass the hat) ❑ *Professors are passing the hat to help staff in their department.* 教授们正在凑钱帮助系里的同事。■ PHRASE If you say that you **take** your **hat off to** someone, you mean that you admire them for something that they have done. 赞赏；钦佩【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I take my hat off to Mr Clarke for taking this action.* 我很钦佩克拉克先生的这一举动。■ PHRASE To **pull** something **out of the hat** means to do something unexpected which helps you to succeed, often when you are failing. (常指没落时)出乎意料地获取(胜利、成功) ❑ *Southampton had somehow managed to pull another Cup victory out of the hat.* 南安普敦队最终还是出乎意料地又一次获得了足总杯赛的胜利。■ PHRASE In competitions, if you say that the winners will be drawn or picked **out of the hat**, you mean that they will be chosen randomly, so everyone has an equal chance of winning. (比赛中挑选胜出者时)随机地，任意地 ❑ *The first 10 correct entries drawn out of the hat will win a pair of tickets, worth £20 each.* 随机抽出的前 10 位答对问题者将获得两张票，每张价值 20 英镑。■ to **knock** something **into a cocked hat** → see **cocked hat**

hat|box /'hætbɒks/ (**hatboxes**) N-COUNT A **hatbox** is a cylindrical box in which a hat can be carried and stored. 帽盒

hatch /hætʃ/ (**hatches, hatching, hatched**) ■ VERB When a baby bird, insect, or other animal **hatches**, or when it **is hatched**, it comes out of its egg by breaking the shell. 孵出；出壳 ❑ [v] *As soon as the two chicks hatch, they leave the nest burrow.* 两只小鸟一出壳就离开了巢穴。❑ [be v-ed] *The young disappeared soon after they were hatched.* 雏鸟出壳后不久就不见了。[Also v n] ■ VERB When an egg **hatches** or when a bird, insect, or other animal **hatches** an egg, the egg breaks open and a baby comes out. 破壳；孵化；孵(蛋) ❑ [v] *The eggs hatch after a week or ten days.* 蛋在 1 周或 10 天后孵化。❑ [v n] *During these periods the birds will lie on the cage floor as if trying to lay or hatch eggs.* 这些时期，鸟儿会趴在笼底，好像在下蛋或孵蛋。■ VERB If you **hatch** a plot or a scheme, you think of it and work it out. 筹划；策划；谋划 ❑ [v n] *He has accused opposition parties of hatching a plot to assassinate the Pope.* 他指控反对党密谋暗杀教皇。■ N-COUNT A **hatch** is an opening in the deck of a ship, through which people or cargo can go. You can also refer to the door of this opening as a **hatch**. (船甲板上的)舱口，舱口盖 ❑ *He stuck his head up through the hatch.* 他从舱口探出头来。■ N-COUNT A **hatch** is an opening in a ceiling or a wall, especially between a kitchen and a dining room, which you can pass something such as food through. (墙上或屋顶的)小窗口；(尤指厨房和餐厅间传递菜肴等的)小窗口，传菜口【mainly BRIT 主英】■ PHRASE If someone **battens down the hatches**, they prepare

themselves so that they will be able to survive a coming difficulty or crisis. 做好准备(迎接挑战)；未雨绸缪 ❑ *Many firms are battening down the hatches and preparing to ride out the storm.* 很多公司正在加紧准备，希望能挺过这道难关。

hatch|back /'hætʃbæk/ (**hatchbacks**) N-COUNT A **hatchback** is a car with an extra door at the back which opens upwards. 掀背式轿车

hatch|ery /'hætʃəri/ (**hatcheries**) N-COUNT A **hatchery** is a place where people control the hatching of eggs, especially fish eggs. (尤指鱼的)孵化场，孵卵处

hatch|et /'hætʃɪt/ (**hatchets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hatchet** is a small axe that you can hold in one hand. 短柄小斧 ❷ PHRASE If two people **bury the hatchet**, they become friendly again after a quarrel or disagreement. (争吵后)和解，言归于好，化干戈为玉帛

hatchet job (**hatchet jobs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] To do a **hatchet job on** someone or something means to say or write something mentioning many bad things about them, which harms their reputation. 攻击；诋毁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Unfortunately, his idea of bold journalism was a hatchet job, portraying the staff in a negative light.* 很遗憾，他所谓的大胆新闻报道是一种恶意攻击，对工作人员进行了负面的报道。[Also +on]

hatchet man (**hatchet men**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone who makes changes in an organization by getting rid of lots of people as a **hatchet man**, especially if you think they do so in an unnecessarily harsh way. 刀斧手，刽子手(指机构内执行大量裁员任务的人)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

hatch|way /'hætʃweɪ/ (**hatchways**) N-COUNT A **hatchway** is the same as a hatch. 同 hatch

hate ♦♢ /heɪt/ (**hates, hating, hated**) ❶ VERB If you **hate** someone or something, you have an extremely strong feeling of dislike for them. 仇恨；憎恨；憎恶 ❑ [v n] *Most people hate him, but they don't dare to say so, because he still rules the country.* 人们大多憎恨他，但不敢说，因为他仍在统治这个国家。•N-UNCOUNT **Hate** is also a noun. ❑ *I was 17 and filled with a lot of hate.* 我那时 17 岁，怀着满腔仇恨。•**hat|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *He's probably the most hated man in this county.* 他可能是这个县里最遭人憎恨的人。❷ VERB [no cont] If you say that you **hate** something such as a particular activity, you mean that you find it very unpleasant. 讨厌；厌恶；不喜欢 ❑ [v n] *Ted hated parties, even gatherings of people he liked individually.* 特德讨厌各种派对，即便是他自己喜欢的人的聚会也不例外。❑ [v to-inf] *He hates to be interrupted during training.* 他不喜欢在训练过程中被人打扰。❑ [v v-ing] *He hated coming home to the empty house.* 他不喜欢回到空荡荡的家里。❑ [v n wh] *I hate it when people accuse us of that.* 我讨厌别人就那件事指责我们。❑ [v n to-inf] *I would hate him to think I'm trying to trap him.* 我不愿让他以为我是在给他设圈套。❑ [v n v-ing] *She hates me having any fun and is quite jealous and spoiled.* 她见不得我开心，嫉妒心强，被惯坏了。❸ VERB [no cont] You can use **hate** in expressions such as '**I hate to trouble you**' or '**I hate to bother you**' when you are apologizing to someone for interrupting them or asking them to do something. 我真不愿麻烦你 / 我真不想打扰你【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v to-inf] *I hate to rush you but I have another appointment later on.* 我真不想催你，但我稍后还有一个约会。❹ VERB [no cont] You can use **hate** in expressions such as '**I hate to say it**' or '**I hate to tell you**' when you want to express regret about what you are about to say, because you think it is unpleasant or should not be the case. 我很抱歉这么说 / 我很遗憾地通知你【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [v to-inf] *I hate to admit it, but you were right.* 我不得不承认，你是对的。❺ to **hate** someone's **guts** → see **gut** ❻ VERB [no cont] You can use **hate** in expressions such as '**I hate to see**' or '**I hate to think**' when you are emphasizing that you find a situation or an idea unpleasant. 我很不愿意看到 / 我很不愿意想【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v to-inf] *I just hate to see you doing this to yourself.* 我真不愿意看到你这样对待自己。❼ VERB [no cont] You can use **hate** in expressions such as '**I'd hate to think**' when you hope that something is not true or that something will not happen. 真希望…不是真的(或不会发生) ❑ [v to-inf] *I'd hate to think my job would not be secure if I left it temporarily.* 希望我的工作不会因为我暂时休假而不保。

→ see **emotion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hate* with:

N. hate **the thought of** *something* 讨厌想到某事 ❷
V. hate **to admit** *something* 不得不承认某事 ❹
hate **to see** *something* 不愿看到某事 ❺
hate **to think** *something* 希望某事不会发生 ❼

hate cam|paign (**hate campaigns**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **hate campaign** is a series of actions which are intended to harm or upset someone, or to make other people have a low opinion of them. 仇恨运动；诋毁运动 ❑ *The media has waged a virulent hate campaign against her.* 新闻界向她发起了恶毒攻击。

hate crime (**hate crimes**) N-COUNT A **hate crime** is a crime, especially against people such as homosexuals and members of ethnic minorities, that is motivated by feelings of hatred. (尤指针对同性恋者和少数民族的)仇恨犯罪，仇视性犯罪

hate|ful /'heɪtfʊl/ ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **hateful** is extremely bad or unpleasant. 极坏的；可恶的；令人讨厌的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *I'm sorry. That was a hateful thing to say.* 对不起，我不该说那么难听的话。❷ ADJ Someone who is **hateful** hates someone else. 心怀仇恨的；充满憎恨的 ❑ *These are not necessarily hateful, malicious people.* 这些人不一定心怀仇恨，恶意伤人。

hate mail also **hate-mail** N-UNCOUNT If someone receives **hate mail**, they receive unpleasant or threatening letters. 恶意信件；恐吓信

hat|er /'heɪtəʳ/ (**haters**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **hater of** something, you mean that they strongly dislike that thing. 痛恨…的人 ❑ [+of] *Braccio was a hater of idleness.* 布拉乔最讨厌无所事事。•COMB **Hater** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *He was reputed to be a woman-hater.* 据说他讨厌女人。

hath /hæθ/ **Hath** is an old-fashioned third person singular form of the verb 'have'. (have 的第三人称单数的过时形式)

hat|pin /'hætpɪn/ (**hatpins**) N-COUNT A **hatpin** is a metal pin which can be pushed through a woman's hat and through her hair to keep the hat in position. (用以把女帽别在头发上的)帽针

ha|tred /'heɪtrɪd/ (**hatreds**) N-UNCOUNT **Hatred** is an extremely strong feeling of dislike for someone or something. 仇恨；憎恶；敌意 ❑ [+of/for] *Her hatred of them would never lead her to murder.* 她虽说仇恨他们，但绝不至于去杀人。

hat-trick (**hat-tricks**) N-COUNT A **hat-trick** is a series of three achievements, especially in a sports event, for example three goals scored by the same person in a football game. (尤指体育比赛中的)连中三元，帽子戏法

haugh|ty /'hɔːti/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **haughty** to describe someone's behaviour or appearance when you disapprove of the fact that they seem to be very proud and to think that they are better than other people. 高傲自大的；倨傲无礼的；目中无人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He spoke in a haughty tone.* 他说起话来口气傲慢。•**haugh|ti|ly** /'hɔːtɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Toni looked at him rather haughtily.* 托尼很傲慢地看着他。

haul /hɔːl/ (**hauls, hauling, hauled**) ❶ VERB If you **haul** something which is heavy or difficult to move, you move it using a lot of effort. (用力地)拉，拖 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *A crane had to be used to haul the car out of the stream.* 只好用了起重机，才将轿车从河里拖出来。❑ [v adv n] *She hauled up her bedroom window and leaned out.* 她拉开卧室的窗户，探出身去。[Also v n] ❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is hauled before** a court or someone in authority, they are made to appear before them because they are accused of having done something wrong. 使出庭受审；使去见掌权者 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*before*] *He was hauled before the managing director and fired.* 他被叫去见总裁，然后就被解雇了。•PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] **Haul up** means the same as **haul**. 同 haul ❑ [*be* v-ed P +*before*] *He was hauled up before the Board of Trustees.* 他被带到了理事会那里。❸ N-COUNT A **haul** is a quantity of things that are stolen, or a quantity of stolen or illegal goods found by police or customs. (警方或海关查获的)一批赃物，一批违禁品 ❑ *The size of the drugs haul shows that the international trade in heroin is still flourishing.*

本次查获的毒品量表明，海洛因在国际上的交易仍很猖獗。4 PHRASE If you say that a task or a journey is a **long haul**, you mean that it takes a long time and a lot of effort. 费时费力的事；耗时累人的行程 ❑ *Revitalising the Romanian economy will be a long haul.* 罗马尼亚经济的复兴将是一项长期而艰巨的工作。5 → see also **long-haul**

haul|age /'hɔ:lɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Haulage** is the business of transporting goods by road. 公路货运业【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The haulage company was a carrier of machine parts to Turkey.* 该公路货运公司负责将机械零件运往土耳其。

haul|er /'hɔ:lə^r/ (**haulers**) N-COUNT A **hauler** is the same as a **haulier**. 同 haulier【AM 美】

haul|ier /'hɔ:lɪə^r/ (**hauliers**) N-COUNT A **haulier** is a company or a person that transports goods by road. 公路货运商；公路货运承运人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hauler**

haunch /hɔ:ntʃ/ (**haunches**) 1 PHRASE If you get down **on** your **haunches**, you lower yourself towards the ground so that your legs are bent under you and you are balancing on your feet. 以蹲姿 ❑ *Edgar squatted on his haunches.* 埃德加蹲着。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **haunches** of an animal or person are the area of the body which includes the bottom, the hips, and the tops of the legs. (动物的)腰腿；(人的)臀胯部

haunt /hɔ:nt/ (**haunts, haunting, haunted**) 1 VERB If something unpleasant **haunts** you, you keep thinking or worrying about it over a long period of time. (不愉快的事)萦绕在心头 ❑ [v n] *The decision to leave her children now haunts her.* 抛下孩子们的决定现在总让她不安。2 VERB Something that **haunts** a person or organization regularly causes them problems over a long period of time. 长期困扰 ❑ [v n] *The stigma of being a bankrupt is likely to haunt him for the rest of his life.* 破产的耻辱可能会让他余生不得安宁。3 N-COUNT A place that is the **haunt** of a particular person is one which they often visit because they enjoy going there. 常去的地方 ❑ *The Channel Islands are a favourite summer haunt for U.K. and French yachtsmen alike.* 海峡群岛是英国和法国游艇爱好者们夏日都爱去的地方。4 VERB A ghost or spirit that **haunts** a place or a person regularly appears in the place, or is seen by the person and frightens them. (鬼魂等)常出没于 ❑ [v n] *His ghost is said to haunt some of the rooms, banging a toy drum.* 据说他的鬼魂经常敲着玩具鼓出没在其中的一些房间里。

haunt|ed /'hɔ:ntɪd/ 1 ADJ A **haunted** building or other place is one where a ghost regularly appears. (房屋等)有鬼魂出没的，闹鬼的 ❑ *Tracy said the cabin was haunted.* 特蕾西说小木屋闹鬼。❑ *...a haunted house.* 闹鬼的房子 2 ADJ Someone who has a **haunted** expression looks very worried or troubled. (表情)焦虑的，忧心忡忡的 ❑ *She looked so haunted, I almost didn't recognize her.* 她愁容满面，我差点儿没认出她来。

haunt|ing /'hɔ:ntɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Haunting** sounds, images, or words remain in your thoughts because they are very beautiful or sad. (声音、形象、话语等)令人难忘的，萦绕心头的 ❑ *...the haunting calls of wild birds in the mahogany trees.* 红木树林中野鸟令人难忘的鸣叫声 •**haunt|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Each one of these ancient towns is hauntingly beautiful.* 这些古镇个个都美得令人难以忘怀。

haute cou|ture /əʊt ku:'tjʊə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Haute couture** refers to the designing and making of high-quality fashion clothes, or to the clothes themselves. 高级时装设计与制作；高级时装【FORMAL 正式】

hau|teur /əʊ'tɜ:^{r}, AM 美 həʊ'tʊr/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **hauteur** to describe behaviour which you think is proud and arrogant. 傲慢；自大；倨傲【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Once, she had been put off by his hauteur.* 她曾经对他的傲慢很反感。

have

① AUXILIARY VERB USES 助动词用法
② USED WITH NOUNS DESCRIBING ACTIONS 与描述动作的名词连用
③ OTHER VERB USES AND PHRASES 其他动词用法和短语
④ MODAL PHRASES 情态动词短语

① have ◆◆◆ /həv, STRONG 强读 hæv/ (**has** / WEAK 弱读 həz, STRONG 强读 hæz/, **having, had** / WEAK 弱读 həd, STRONG 强读 hæd/)

In spoken English, forms of **have** are often shortened, for example **I have** is shortened to **I've** and **has not** is shortened to **hasn't**. 在英语口语中 have 经常用缩略形式，如 I have 略作 I've，has not 略作 hasn't。

1 AUX You use the forms **have** and **has** with a past participle to form the present perfect tense of verbs. (have 和 has 与过去分词连用构成动词的现在完成时) ❑ [AUX -ed] *Alex has already gone.* 亚历克斯已经走了。❑ [AUX -ed] *My term hasn't finished yet.* 我的任期还没有满。❑ [AUX -ed] *What have you found so far?* 你到目前为止发现了什么？❑ *Frankie hasn't been feeling well for a long time.* 弗朗姬很长时间以来一直感觉不舒服。2 AUX You use the form **had** with a past participle to form the past perfect tense of verbs. (had 与过去分词连用构成动词的过去完成时) ❑ [AUX -ed] *When I met her, she had just returned from a job interview.* 我遇见她时，她刚参加完一场求职面试回来。3 AUX **Have** is used in question tags. (用于附加疑问句中) ❑ [AUX n] *You haven't sent her away, have you?* 你还没有把她送走，是吗？4 AUX You use **have** when you are confirming or contradicting a statement containing 'have', 'has', or 'had', or answering a question. (用于对带有 have, has 或 had 的句子予以肯定或否定，或者用于回答提问) ❑ *'Have you been to York before?'—'Yes we have.'* "你们以前去过约克吗？" —— "是的，去过。" 5 AUX The form **having** with a past participle can be used to introduce a clause in which you mention an action which had already happened before another action began. (having 和过去分词连用，所引导的分句中提到的动作发生在另一个动作开始之前) ❑ [AUX -ed] *He arrived in San Francisco, having left New Jersey on January 19th.* 1 月 19 日离开新泽西后，他到了旧金山。

② have ◆◆◆ /hæv/ (**has** / WEAK 弱读 həz, STRONG 强读 hæz/, **having, had** / WEAK 弱读 həd, STRONG 强读 hæd/)

Have is used in combination with a wide range of nouns, where the meaning of the combination is mostly given by the noun. have 可以和很多名词连用，其意思主要由名词决定。

1 VERB [no passive] You can use **have** followed by a noun to talk about an action or event, when it would be possible to use the same word as a verb. For example, you can say **'I had a look at the photos'** instead of 'I looked at the photos.' (have 后接名词代替该名词作动词的用法，描述某一动作或事件) ❑ [v n] *I went out and had a walk around.* 我出去在周围散了一会儿步。❑ [v n] *She rested for a while, then had a wash and changed her clothes.* 她休息了一会儿，然后洗了洗，换了身衣服。❑ [v n] *I'll have a think about that.* 我会考虑那件事的。2 VERB [no passive] In normal spoken or written English, people use **have** with a wide range of nouns to talk about actions and events, often instead of a more specific verb. For example people are more likely to say **'we had ice cream'** or **'he's had a shock'** than 'we ate ice cream', or 'he's suffered a shock'. (在英语口语或书面语中，have 可以和很多名词连用以代替某个具体的动词，描述某一动作或事件) ❑ [v n] *Come and have a meal with us tonight.* 今晚来和我们一起吃饭吧。❑ [v n] *She had an operation on her knee at the clinic.* 她在诊所做了个膝盖手术。❑ [v n] *His visit had a great effect on them.* 他的来访对他们产生了巨大影响。

③ have ◆◆◆ /hæv/ (**has** / WEAK 弱读 həz, STRONG 强读 hæz/, **having, had** / WEAK 弱读 həd, STRONG 强读 hæd/)

For meanings 1-4, people often use **have got** in spoken British English or **have gotten** in spoken American English, instead of **have**. In this case, **have** is pronounced as an auxiliary verb. For more information and examples of the use of 'have got' and 'have gotten', see **got**. 在义项 1-4 中，英国英语口语中常用 have got 代替 have，美国英语口语中则常用 have gotten。这时，have 的发音与作助动词时相同。有关 have got 和 have gotten 的用法详情和例证见 got。

→ Please look at categories 10 and 20 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 19 项和第 20 项。1 VERB [no passive] You use **have** to say that someone or something owns a

particular thing, or when you are mentioning one of their qualities or characteristics. 有；拥有 ❑ [v n] *Oscar had a new bicycle.* 奥斯卡有一辆新自行车。❑ [v n] *I want to have my own business.* 我想自己创业。❑ [v n] *You have beautiful eyes.* 你有一双美丽的眼睛。❑ [v n] *Do you have any brothers and sisters?* 你有兄弟姐妹吗？❑ [v n] *I have no doubt at all in my own mind about this.* 我自己心里对此没有任何疑问。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Have you any valuables anywhere else in the house?* 你房子里其他地方还有贵重物品吗？ 2 VERB [no passive] If you **have** something **to** do, you are responsible for doing it or must do it. 有…要（做）；必须（做）❑ [v n to-inf] *He had plenty of work to do.* 他有很多工作要做。❑ [v n to-inf] *I have some important calls to make.* 我要打几个重要的电话。 3 VERB [no passive] You can use **have** instead of 'there is' to say that something exists or happens. For example, you can say **'you have no alternative'** instead of 'there is no alternative', or **'he had a good view from his window'** instead of 'there was a good view from his window'. （用于代替 there is，表示某事物存在或发生了某事）❑ [v n] *He had two tenants living with him.* 有两位房客和他同住。❑ [v n] *We haven't any shops on the island.* 我们岛上什么店铺都没有。 4 VERB [no passive] If you **have** something such as a part of your body in a particular position or state, it is in that position or state. （使）保持；（使）处于 ❑ [v n adj/adv/prep] *Mary had her eyes closed.* 玛丽双目紧闭。❑ [v n adj/adv/prep] *As I was working, I had the radio on.* 我工作时开着收音机。❑ [v n adj/adv/prep] *He had his hand on Maria's shoulder.* 他把一只手搭在玛丽亚的肩上。 5 VERB [no passive] If you **have** something done, someone does it for you or you arrange for it to be done. 请人做；让人做 ❑ [v n -ed] *I had your rooms cleaned and aired.* 我请人打扫了你的房间并通了风。❑ [v n -ed] *You've had your hair cut, it looks great.* 你理发了，看上去不错。 6 VERB [no passive] If someone **has** something unpleasant happen to them, it happens to them. 遭遇（不愉快的事）❑ [v n -ed] *We had our money stolen.* 我们的钱被偷了。❑ [v n -ed] *The dance hall once even had its roof blown off in World War II.* 这个舞厅的屋顶甚至在第二次世界大战中被炸飞过。 7 VERB [no passive] If you **have** someone do something, you persuade, cause, or order them to do it. 劝说；让；命令 ❑ [v n inf] *The bridge is not as impressive as some guides would have you believe.* 这座大桥并不像有些导游说的那么雄伟。❑ [v n v-ing] *Mr Gower had had us all working so hard.* 高尔先生曾让我们大家都拼命干活儿。 8 VERB [no passive] If someone **has** you **by** a part of your body, they are holding you there and they are trying to hurt you or force you to go somewhere. 抓住（某人身体的某部位）❑ [v n +by] *When the police came, Larry had him by the ear and was beating his head against the pavement.* 警方赶到时，拉里正揪着他的耳朵，把他的头往人行道上撞。 9 VERB [no passive] If you **have** something from someone, they give it to you. （从某人那里）得到 ❑ [v n] *You can have my ticket.* 我可以把我的票给你。❑ [v n] *I had comments from people in all age groups.* 我听取了各年龄段人们的意见。 10 VERB [no passive] If you **have** an illness or disability, you suffer from it. 患有（疾病、残疾）❑ [v n] *I had a headache.* 我头疼。❑ [v n] *He might be having a heart attack.* 他可能是心脏病发作。 11 VERB [no passive] If a woman **has** a baby, she gives birth to it. If she **is having** a baby, she is pregnant. 生（孩子）/ 怀（孩子）❑ [v n] *My wife has just had a baby boy.* 我妻子刚生了个男孩。 12 VERB [with neg] You can use **have** in expressions such as **'I won't have it'** or **'I'm not having that'**, to mean that you will not allow or put up with something. 不允许；不容忍 ❑ [v n] *I'm not having any of that nonsense.* 我不想听那些废话。❑ [v n v-ing] *I will not have the likes of you dragging down my reputation.* 我不会让你们这些人败坏我的名声。 13 PHRASE You can use **has it** in expressions such as **'rumour has it that'** or **'as legend has it'** when you are quoting something that you have heard, but you do not necessarily think it is true. 根据谣传 / 传说【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Rumour has it that tickets were being sold for £300.* 据谣传，票卖到了 300 英镑。 14 PHRASE If someone **has it in for** you, they do not like you and they want to make life difficult for you. 跟…过不去；总想找…的茬儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's always had it in for the Dawkins family.* 他老是跟道金斯一家过不去。 15 PHRASE If you **have it in** you, you have abilities and skills which you do not usually use and which only show themselves in a difficult situation. 深藏不露；有两下子 ❑ *'You were brilliant!' he said. 'I didn't know you had it in you.'* "你真厉害！"他说，"我不知道你还有这两下子。" 16 PHRASE To **have it off with** someone or **have it away with** someone means to have sex with them. 和…发生性关系【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】 17 PHRASE If you **are having** someone **on**, you are pretending that something is true when it is not true, for example as a joke or in order to tease them. 捉弄；戏弄【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Malone's eyes widened. 'You're having me on, Liam.'* 马隆瞪大了双眼："你在戏弄我吧，利亚姆。" 18 PHRASE If you **have it out** or **have things out with** someone, you discuss a problem or disagreement very openly with them, even if it means having an argument, because you think this is the best way to solve the problem. 和…讲个明白；和…争论出个结果 ❑ [+with] *Why not have it out with your critic, discuss the whole thing face to face?* 为什么不和批评你的人讲个明白，面对面地把整件事情谈一谈呢？ 19 **to be had** → see **had** 20 **to have had it** → see **had**

Usage 用法 have

In speech, when *have* follows verbs such as *could, should, would, might,* and *must*, contracting *have* makes it sound like *of*: *could've* sounds like 'could of'; *might've* sounds like 'might of'; and so on. Be sure to say (and write) *have* when you don't use contractions: *could have; might have*; and so on.
在讲话中，当 have 跟在 could，should，would，might 和 must 后面时，其缩写形式的发音和 of 类似：could've 发音类似 could of；might've 发音类似 might of；以此类推。如果 have 没有缩写，则必须说全（或写全）have：could have；might have；以此类推。

Thesaurus 同类词 *have* Also look up:

V. own, possess ③ 1
suffer ③ 10

④ **have** ♦♦♦ /hæv, həf/ (**has** / WEAK 弱读 həz, STRONG 强读 hæz/, **having**, **had** / WEAK 弱读 həd, STRONG 强读 hæd/) 1 PHRASE You use **have to** when you are saying that something is necessary or required, or must happen. If you do not **have to** do something, it is not necessary or required. 需要；必须；不得不 ❑ *He had to go to Germany.* 他不得不去德国。❑ *They didn't have to pay tax.* 他们不必交税。 2 PHRASE You can use **have to** in order to say that you feel certain that something is true or will happen. 肯定；一定 ❑ *There has to be some kind of way out.* 一定会有某种解决办法的。

ha|ven /'heɪvᵊn/ (**havens**) 1 N-COUNT A **haven** is a place where people or animals feel safe, secure, and happy. 安全处所；庇护所；避难所；乐园 ❑ *...Lake Baringo, a freshwater haven for a mixed variety of birds.* 众多鸟类的淡水天堂巴林戈湖 2 → see also **safe haven**

'have-nots PHRASE If you refer to two groups of people as **haves and have-nots**, you mean that the first group are very wealthy and the second group are very poor. You can also refer generally to poor people as **have-nots**. 富人和穷人

haven't /'hævᵊnt/ **Haven't** is the usual spoken form of 'have not'. （have not 的常用口语形式）

hav|er|sack /'hævəˢsæk/ (**haversacks**) N-COUNT A **haversack** is a canvas bag that is usually worn over one shoulder. 帆布单肩挎包【mainly BRIT 主英】

haves /hævz/ **haves and have-nots** → see **have-nots**

hav|oc /'hævək/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Havoc** is great disorder, and confusion. 大破坏；大毁坏；大混乱 ❑ *Rioters caused havoc in the centre of the town.* 暴乱分子在市中心制造了极大混乱。 2 PHRASE If one thing **plays havoc with** another or **wreaks havoc on** it, it prevents it from continuing or functioning as normal, or damages it. 给…造成混乱（或破坏）❑ *The weather played havoc with airline schedules.* 天气打乱了航空公司的航班安排。

haw /hɔː/ (**haws**, **hawing**, **hawed**) 1 N-COUNT **Haws** are the red berries produced by hawthorn trees in autumn. 山楂果 2 EXCLAM Writers sometimes use **'haw haw'** to show that one of their characters is laughing, especially in a rather unpleasant or superior way. 嘿嘿（文学作品中表示笑声，尤指嘲弄或轻蔑的

笑声）❑ *Look at the plebs! Getting all muddy! Haw haw haw!* 看看这些乡巴佬儿！满身污泥！嚯嚯嚯！ 3 PHRASE If you **hem and haw**, or in British English **hum and haw**, you take a long time to say something because you cannot think of the right words, or because you are not sure what to say. 支支吾吾；吞吞吐吐；吸嘴 ❑ *Tim hemmed and hawed, but finally told his boss the truth.* 蒂姆起初支支吾吾，但最终还是把真相告诉了老板。

hawk /hɔːk/ (**hawks, hawking, hawked**) 1 N-COUNT A **hawk** is a large bird with a short, hooked beak, sharp claws, and very good eyesight. Hawks catch and eat small birds and animals. 鹰；隼 2 N-COUNT In politics, if you refer to someone as a **hawk**, you mean that they believe in using force and violence to achieve something, rather than using more peaceful or diplomatic methods. （政治上的）鹰派人物，主战分子（Compare 比较 **dove**.） ❑ *Both hawks and doves have expanded their conditions for ending the war.* 鹰派和鸽派都充分阐明了各自的停战条件。 3 VERB If someone **hawks** goods, they sell them by walking through the streets or knocking at people's houses, and asking people to buy them. 叫卖；兜售【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *...vendors hawking trinkets.* 沿街兜售小饰品的小贩 4 VERB You can say that someone **is hawking** something if you do not like the forceful way in which they are asking people to buy it. （竭力）推销，兜售【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Developers will be hawking cut-price flats and houses.* 开发商会竭力推销减价的公寓和房子。 5 PHRASE If you **watch** someone **like a hawk**, you observe them very carefully, usually to make sure that they do not make a mistake or do something you do not want them to do. 像鹰一样注视；警惕地监视

hawk|er /ˈhɔːkəʳ/ (**hawkers**) N-COUNT You can use **hawker** to refer to a person who tries to sell things by calling at people's homes or standing in the street, especially when you do not approve of this activity. 街头小贩；上门推销员【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hawk|ish /ˈhɔːkɪʃ/ ADJ Journalists use **hawkish** to describe politicians or governments who are in favour of using force to achieve something, rather than using peaceful and diplomatic methods. （政客或政府）鹰派的，主战的，主张采取强硬政策的 ❑ *He is one of the most hawkish members of the new cabinet.* 他是新内阁中鹰派色彩最浓的成员之一。

haws|er /ˈhɔːzəʳ/ (**hawsers**) N-COUNT A **hawser** is a large heavy rope, especially one used on a ship. （尤指船上的）缆索

haw|thorn /ˈhɔːθɔːn/ (**hawthorns**) N-VAR A **hawthorn** is a tree which has sharp thorns and produces white or pink flowers. 山楂树

hay /heɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hay** is grass which has been cut and dried so that it can be used to feed animals. （作饲料用的）干草 ❑ *...bales of hay.* 成捆的干草 2 PHRASE If you say that someone **is making hay** or **is making hay while the sun shines**, you mean that they are taking advantage of a situation that is favourable to them while they have the chance to. 趁太阳好晒草；抓紧有利时机；勿失良机 ❑ *We knew that war was coming, and were determined to make hay while we could.* 我们知道战争即将爆发，决心要趁早抓住有利时机。

→ see **barn**

'hay fe|ver N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **hay fever**, they sneeze and their eyes itch, because they are allergic to grass or flowers. 枯草热，花粉症（一种过敏性疾病）

hay|stack /ˈheɪstæk/ (**haystacks**) 1 N-COUNT A **haystack** is a large, solid pile of hay, often covered with a straw roof to protect it, which is left in the field until it is needed. （露天）干草堆，干草垛 2 PHRASE If you are trying to find something and say that it is like looking for **a needle in a haystack**, you mean that you are very unlikely indeed to find it. 落进干草垛里的一根针（比喻如大海捞针般难找的东西）

hay|wire /ˈheɪwaɪəʳ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something goes **haywire**, it goes out of control or starts doing the wrong thing. 失控的；乱套的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Many Americans think their legal system has gone haywire.* 很多美国人认为他们的司法体系已经乱套了。

haz|ard /ˈhæzəʳd/ (**hazards, hazarding, hazarded**) 1 N-COUNT A **hazard** is something which could be dangerous to you, your health or safety, or your plans or reputation. 危险；危害 ❑ *A new report suggests that chewing-gum may be a health hazard.* 一份新报告指出，口香糖可能对健康有害。 [Also +*to/for/of*] 2 VERB If you **hazard** someone or something, you put them into a situation which might be dangerous for them. 使冒风险；使处于危险中【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】❑ [v n] *He could not believe that, had the Englishman known how much he was at risk, he would have hazarded his grandson.* 他无法相信，如果当时那个英国人知道他冒的风险有多大，他还会让自己的孙子去冒这个险。 3 VERB If you **hazard** or if you **hazard a guess**, you make a suggestion about something which is only a guess and which you know might be wrong. 斗胆提出；作无把握猜测 ❑ [v n] *I would hazard a guess that they'll do fairly well in the next election.* 我斗胆猜测，他们在下一轮竞选中会有不错的表现。 [Also v that]

haz|ard|ous /ˈhæzəʳdəs/ ADJ Something that is **hazardous** is dangerous, especially to people's health or safety. （尤指对健康或安全）有危险的，有危害的 ❑ *They have no way to dispose of the hazardous waste they produce.* 他们没有办法处理掉自己制造出来的有害废料。

haze /heɪz/ (**hazes**) 1 N-VAR **Haze** is light mist, caused by particles of water or dust in the air, which prevents you from seeing distant objects clearly. Haze often forms in hot weather. 霾；薄雾 ❑ *They vanished into the haze near the horizon.* 他们消失在天边的薄雾中。 2 N-SING If there is a **haze of** something such as smoke or steam, you cannot see clearly through it. 雾状物【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*of*] *Dan smiled at him through a haze of smoke and steaming coffee.* 丹透过烟雾和咖啡的热气朝他笑了笑。

ha|zel /ˈheɪzᵊl/ (**hazels**) 1 N-VAR A **hazel** is a small tree which produces nuts that you can eat. 榛树 2 COLOUR **Hazel** eyes are greenish-brown in colour. （眼睛）淡绿褐色的

hazel|nut /ˈheɪzᵊlnʌt/ (**hazelnuts**) N-COUNT **Hazelnuts** are nuts from a hazel tree, which can be eaten. 榛子；榛实

hazy /ˈheɪzi/ (**hazier, haziest**) 1 ADJ **Hazy** weather conditions are those in which things are difficult to see, because of light mist, hot air, or dust. 雾气腾腾的；雾蒙蒙的 ❑ *The air was thin and crisp, filled with hazy sunshine and frost.* 空气清冷，日光曚昽，寒气逼人。 2 ADJ If you are **hazy about** ideas or details, or if they are **hazy**, you are uncertain or confused about them. （对想法或细节）不太了解的；不确定的；不清楚的 ❑ *I'm a bit hazy about that.* 那件事我不太清楚。 ❑ *I have only a hazy memory of what he was really like.* 我只依稀记得他的实际长相。 3 ADJ If things seem **hazy**, you cannot see things clearly, for example because you are feeling ill. 模糊的；看不清楚的 ❑ *My vision has grown so hazy.* 我的视力已经变得非常模糊。

'H-bomb (**H-bombs**) N-COUNT An **H-bomb** is a bomb in which energy is released from hydrogen atoms. 氢弹

HD-DVD /ˌeɪtʃ ˌdiː ˌdiː viː ˈdiː/ N-COUNT An **HD-DVD** is a now obsolete DVD that could store at least twice as much information as a standard DVD. **HD-DVD** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'high definition DVD'. 高清数字碟；高清影碟

HDTV /ˌeɪtʃ diː tiː ˈviː/ N-UNCOUNT **HDTV** is a digital television system that gives a much clearer picture than traditional television systems. **HDTV** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'high definition television'. 高清（晰度）电视；高分辨率电视 ❑ *HDTV is especially useful if there are a lot of special effects.* 有很多特效的时候，高清电视就格外有用了。

he ⇹ /hi, STRONG 强读 hiː/

He is a third person singular pronoun. **He** is used as the subject of a verb. he 是第三人称单数名词，用作动词的主语。

1 PRON You use **he** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. 他；它（指雄性动物） ❑ *He could never quite remember all our names.* 他永远也无法记住我们所有人的名字。 ❑ *Our dog Rex did all sorts of tricks. I cried when he died.* 我们的狗雷克斯会玩各种各样的把戏。它死的时候我哭了。 2 PRON In written English, **he** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a

man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'he or she' or 'they'.（书面英语中泛指人）他，她（有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 he or she 或 they）❑ *The teacher should encourage the child to proceed as far as he can, and when he is stuck, ask for help.* 老师应该鼓励孩子尽量自己去做，如果遇到困难，就寻求帮助。

H.E. N-TITLE **H.E.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）**His Excellency** or **Her Excellency** and is used in the title of an important official such as an ambassador. 阁下（对大使等重要官员的尊称）❑ *...H.E. the Italian Ambassador.* 意大利大使阁下

head ♦♦♦ /hed/ (**heads, heading, headed**)

> **Head** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'off the top of your head' is explained at 'top'. head 可以用于很多短语中，这些短语的释义列在本词典中其他词条下。例如，短语 off the top of your head 的释义就列在词条 top 之下。

H

1 N-COUNT Your **head** is the top part of your body, which has your eyes, mouth, and brain in it.（人的）头，头部 ❑ *She turned her head away from him.* 她把头别过去，不再看他。 2 N-COUNT You can use **head** to refer to your mind and your mental abilities. 头脑；心智；才智 ❑ *...an exceptional analyst who could do complex maths in his head.* 会心算复杂数学题的杰出分析家 3 N-SING The **head of** a line of people or vehicles is the front of it, or the first person or vehicle in the line.（队伍中的）领头位置；队首；排头 ❑ [+of] *...the head of the queue.* 队首 4 VERB If someone or something **heads** a line or procession, they are at the front of it. 排在（队列等）的最前面 ❑ [v n] *The parson, heading the procession, had just turned right towards the churchyard.* 走在行进队伍最前面的教区牧师刚刚向右转弯，朝着教堂墓地走去。 5 VERB If something **heads** a list or group, it is at the top of it. 居…之首；在…名列首位 ❑ [v n] *Running a business heads the list of ambitions among the 1,000 people interviewed by Good Housekeeping magazine.* 在《好管家》杂志采访过的 1,000 人中，创立自己的公司在理想抱负中排在首位。 6 N-SING The **head** of something is the highest or top part of it. 顶部；上端 ❑ [+of] *...the head of the stairs.* 楼梯的顶部 ❑ [+of] *Every day a different name was placed at the head of the chart.* 每天都有一个不同的名字被列在这张表的最上端。 7 N-COUNT The **head** of something long and thin is the end which is wider than or a different shape from the rest, and which is often considered to be the most important part.（细长物体的）头部，顶端 ❑ *Keep the head of the club the same height throughout the swing.* 整个挥杆过程中要使杆头始终保持在同一高度。 8 N-COUNT The **head** of a school is the teacher who is in charge.（中小学的）校长【mainly BRIT 主英】 9 N-COUNT The **head** of a company or organization is the person in charge of it and in charge of the people in it.（公司、组织的）负责人，领导人，首脑 ❑ [+of] *Heads of government from more than 100 countries gather in Geneva tomorrow.* 来自 100 多个国家的政府首脑明日将齐聚日内瓦。 ❑ *...the head waiter.* 侍者领班 10 VERB If you **head** a department, company, or organization, you are the person in charge of it. 掌管；主管；负责 ❑ [v n] *...Michael Williams, who heads the department's Office of Civil Rights.* 负责该部民权处的迈克尔·威廉斯 ❑ [v-ed] *...the ruling Socialist Party, headed by Dr Franz Vranitzky.* 由弗朗兹·弗拉尼兹基博士领导的执政社会党 11 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **head** on a glass of beer is the layer of small bubbles that form on the top of the beer.（啤酒表层的）泡沫；酒头 12 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a bad **head** you have a headache. 头痛【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I had a terrible head and was extraordinarily drunk.* 我头很痛，已经酩酊大醉。 13 ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] If you toss a coin and it comes down **heads**, you can see the side of the coin which has a picture of a head on it.（硬币的）有人头像的一面，正面 ❑ *'We might toss up for it,' suggested Ted. 'If it's heads, then we'll talk.'* "我们可以掷硬币来决定，"特德建议道，"如果是正面，我们就谈谈。" ❑ *Heads or tails?* 你猜是正面还是反面？ 14 VERB If you **are heading** for a particular place, you are going towards that place. In American English, you can also say that you **are headed** for a particular place. 朝着（某一地点）行进（美国英语中亦作 are headed）❑ [v +for] *He headed for the bus stop.* 他朝着公共汽车站走去。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *It is not clear how many of them will be heading back to Saudi Arabia tomorrow.* 还不清楚他们中间有多少人明天要回沙特阿拉伯。 ❑ [v-ed] *She and her child boarded a plane headed to where her family lived.* 她带着孩子登上了一架回家的飞机。 15 VERB If something or someone **is heading for** a particular result, the situation they are in is developing in a way that makes that result very likely. In American English, you can also say that something or someone **is headed for** a particular result. 很可能要遭受，会发生…（美国英语中亦作 is headed for）❑ [v +for] *The latest talks aimed at ending the civil war appear to be heading for deadlock.* 为结束内战而进行的最新谈判好像要陷入僵局。 ❑ [v-ed +for] *The centuries-old ritual seems headed for extinction.* 延续了几个世纪的仪式似乎要面临消亡。 [Also v +towards] 16 VERB [usu passive] If a piece of writing **is headed** a particular title, it has that title written at the beginning of it. 标题为 ❑ *One chapter is headed, 'Beating the Test'.* 有一章的标题为"战胜考试"。 17 VERB If you **head** a ball in football, you hit it with your head in order to make it go in a particular direction.（足球比赛中）用头顶（球）❑ [v n prep/adv] *He headed the ball across the face of the goal.* 他一个头球，球从球门前横飞而过。 [Also v n] 18 → see also **heading** 19 PHRASE You use **a head** or **per head** after stating a cost or amount in order to indicate that that cost or amount is for each person in a particular group. 每人 / 人均 ❑ *This simple chicken dish costs less than £1 a head.* 这道简单的鸡肉菜肴每人的花费还不到 1 英镑。 20 PHRASE **From head to foot** means all over your body. 从头到脚；全身【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Colin had been put into a bath and been scrubbed from head to foot.* 科林被放进浴缸，从头到脚仔仔细细洗了个干净。 21 PHRASE If you a have **a head for** something, you can deal with it easily. For example, if you have **a head for figures**, you can do arithmetic easily, and if you have **a head for heights**, you can climb to a great height without feeling afraid. 擅长 ❑ *I don't have a head for business.* 我没有生意头脑。 22 PHRASE If you **get** a fact or idea **into** your **head**, you suddenly realize or think that it is true and you usually do not change your opinion about it. 形成某种看法；接受（或明白）某事 ❑ *Once they get an idea into their heads, they never give up.* 一旦接受了一个想法，他们就永远不会放弃。 23 PHRASE If you say that someone has **got** something **into** their **head**, you mean that they have finally understood or accepted it, and you are usually criticizing them because it has taken them a long time to do this. 终于明白；终于接受 ❑ *Managers have at last got it into their heads that they can no longer accept inefficient operations.* 管理者们终于意识到自己不能再安于低效率的运营了。 24 PHRASE If alcoholic drink **goes to** your **head**, it makes you feel drunk. 使人感到醉；（酒）上头 ❑ *That wine was strong, it went to your head.* 那酒劲儿很大，喝了会上头。 25 PHRASE If you say that something such as praise or success **goes to** someone's **head**, you are criticizing them because you think that it makes them too proud or confident.（赞扬或成功）冲昏（某人）的头脑，使（某人）骄傲自满【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Ford is definitely not a man to let a little success go to his head.* 福特绝对不是那种会被一点点成功冲昏头脑的人。 26 PHRASE If you are **head over heels** or **head over heels in love**, you are very much in love.（爱得）神魂颠倒的 27 PHRASE If you **keep** your **head**, you remain calm in a difficult situation. If you **lose** your **head**, you panic or do not remain calm in a difficult situation. 保持镇静 / 张皇失措 ❑ *She was able to keep her head and not panic.* 她设法保持镇静，没有陷入恐慌。 ❑ *She lost her head and started screaming at me.* 她惊慌失措，开始向我大声尖叫。 28 PHRASE If you **knock** something **on the head**, you stop it. 停止；结束【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *When we stop enjoying ourselves we'll knock it on the head.* 等玩够了，我们就会结束。 29 PHRASE Phrases such as **laugh** your **head off** and **scream** your **head off** can be used to emphasize that someone is laughing or screaming a lot or very loudly.（表示强调）大笑 / 大声尖叫【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He carried on telling a joke, laughing his head off.* 他继续讲笑话，自己笑得前仰后合。 30 PHRASE If you say that someone is **off** their **head**, you think that their ideas or behaviour are very strange, foolish, or dangerous. 昏了头的；愚蠢的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *He's gone completely off his head.* 他已经完全昏了头了。 31 PHRASE If you **stand** an idea or argument **on its head** or **turn it on its head**,

you think about it or treat it in a completely new and different way. 倒过来想；从全新的角度理解 ❑ *Their relationship turned the standard notion of marriage on its head.* 他们的关系完全颠覆了传统的婚姻观念。 3 PHRASE If something such as an idea, joke, or comment goes **over** someone's **head**, it is too difficult for them to understand. 超过…的理解力 ❑ *I admit that a lot of the ideas went way over my head.* 我承认那些想法中有很多远远超出了我的理解力。 4 PHRASE If someone does something **over** another person's **head**, they do it without asking them or discussing it with them, especially when they should do so because the other person is in a position of authority. 未与…商量地；（尤指）越级 ❑ *He was reprimanded for trying to go over the heads of senior officers.* 他因试图越过高层官员自作主张而受到斥责。 5 PHRASE If you say that something unpleasant or embarrassing **rears its ugly head** or **raises its ugly head**, you mean that it occurs, often after not occurring for some time.（不好的事情）再次出现，重新抬头 ❑ *There was a problem which reared its ugly head about a week after she moved back in.* 她搬回来大约一周之后，一个问题又重新出现了。 6 PHRASE If you **stand on** your **head**, you balance upside down with the top of your head and your hands on the ground. 倒立；竖蜻蜓 7 PHRASE If you say that you cannot **make head nor tail of** something or you cannot **make head or tail of** it, you are emphasizing that you cannot understand it at all. 理解；弄明白【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I couldn't make head nor tail of the damn film.* 这部该死的影片我一点儿都看不懂。 8 PHRASE If somebody **takes it into** their **head to** do something, especially something strange or foolish, they suddenly decide to do it. 突然决定（做某事，尤指古怪或愚蠢的事）；心血来潮 ❑ *He suddenly took it into his head to go out to Australia to stay with his son.* 他突然心血来潮，打算去澳大利亚和儿子一起住。 9 PHRASE If a problem or disagreement **comes to a head** or **is brought to a head**, it becomes so bad that something must be done about it. 到了危急关头；到达关键点 ❑ *These problems came to a head in September when five of the station's journalists were sacked.* 这些问题在9月变得十分尖锐，当时该台有5名记者遭到辞退。 10 PHRASE If two or more people **put** their **heads together**, they talk about a problem they have and try to solve it. 集体商讨；集思广益 ❑ *So everyone put their heads together and eventually an amicable arrangement was reached.* 因此大家集思广益，最终作出了妥善的安排。 11 PHRASE If you **keep** your **head above water**, you just avoid getting into difficulties; used especially to talk about business.（尤指在生意方面）勉强维持 ❑ *We are keeping our head above water, but our cash flow position is not too good.* 我们正努力避免陷入困境，但我们的现金流动情况不太好。 12 PHRASE If you say that **heads will roll** as a result of something bad that has happened, you mean that people will be punished for it, especially by losing their jobs. 有人会遭殃，有人会（因此）受到惩罚（尤指被解雇）❑ *The group's problems have led to speculation that heads will roll.* 已经有人猜测，该集团的问题会导致一些人被解雇。

→ see **body**

▶**head off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **head off** a person, animal, or vehicle, you move to a place in front of them in order to capture them or make them change the direction they are moving in. 拦截；拦住 ❑ [V n P] *He changed direction swiftly, turned into the hallway and headed her off.* 他迅速改变方向，拐进走廊截住了她。[Also V P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **head** something **off**, especially something unpleasant, you take action before it is expected to happen in order to prevent it from happening. 防止（尤指不愉快的事）发生 ❑ [V P n] *He would ask Congress to intervene and head off a strike.* 他将要求国会进行干预，防止发生罢工。❑ [V n P] *You have to be good at spotting trouble on the way and heading it off.* 你必须善于发现潜在的麻烦并加以化解。

▶**head up** PHRASAL VERB The person who **heads up** a group, organization, or activity is the leader of it. 领导；主管；负责 ❑ [V P n] *Judge Frederick Lacey headed up the investigation.* 弗雷德里克·莱西法官负责该项调查。❑ [V n P] *We asked ourselves what we wanted from our management structure and who we wanted to head it up.* 我们问自己，我们想要自己的管理结构做些什么，希望它由谁来领导。

Thesaurus 同类词 *head* Also look up:

N. brain, mind 2
beginning, front 3
director, leader 9
V. lead 4 5 10
command, control, govern, manage 10

head|ache /'hedeɪk/ (**headaches**) 1 N-COUNT If you have a **headache**, you have a pain in your head. 头痛 ❑ *I have had a terrible headache for the last two days.* 两天来我一直头痛得厉害。 2 N-COUNT If you say that something is a **headache**, you mean that it causes you difficulty or worry. 使人头痛的事；棘手的事；难题 ❑ *The airline's biggest headache is the increase in the price of aviation fuel.* 令航空公司最头痛的事就是航空燃料价格的上涨。

head|band /'hedbænd/ (**headbands**) also **head band** N-COUNT A **headband** is a narrow strip of material which you can wear around your head across your forehead, for example to keep hair or sweat out of your eyes.（扎在头上的）束发带，头带

head|board /'hedbɔːd/ (**headboards**) N-COUNT A **headboard** is an upright board at the end of a bed where you lay your head. 床头板

,head 'boy (**head boys**) N-COUNT The **head boy** of a school is the boy who is the leader of the prefects and who often represents the school on public occasions.（学校中挑选出的）男生代表【BRIT 英】

'head-butt (**head-butts, head-butting, head-butted**) also **headbutt** VERB If someone **head-butts** you, they hit you with the top of their head. 用头撞 ❑ [V n] *He was said to have head-butted one policeman and stamped on another's hand.* 据说，他用头撞了一名警察，还踩了另一名警察的手。•N-COUNT **Head-butt** is also a noun. ❑ *The cuts on Colin's head could only have been made by head-butts.* 科林头上的那些伤口只能是头部撞击造成的。

'head count (**head counts**) N-COUNT If you do a **head count**, you count the number of people present. You can also use **head count** to talk about the number of people that are present at an event, or that an organization employs. 人数统计；统计出的人数；雇员人数

head|dress /'heddres/ (**headdresses**) also **head-dress** N-COUNT A **headdress** is something that is worn on a person's head for decoration. 头饰

head|er /'hedəʳ/ (**headers**) 1 N-COUNT In football, a **header** is the act of hitting the ball in a particular direction with your head.（足球）头球 2 N-COUNT A **header** is text such as a name or a page number that can be automatically displayed at the top of each page of a printed document.（文件的）页眉（Compare 比较 **footer**.）【COMPUTING 计算机】

,head-'first also **headfirst** ADV [ADV after v] If you move **head-first** in a particular direction, your head is the part of your body that is furthest forward as you are moving. 头朝前地 ❑ *He had apparently fallen head-first down the stairwell.* 他显然是从楼梯井口一头栽了下来。

head|gear /'hedgɪəʳ/ also **head gear** N-UNCOUNT You use **headgear** to refer to hats or other things worn on the head. 帽子；头饰

,head 'girl (**head girls**) N-COUNT The **head girl** of a school is the girl who is the leader of the prefects and who often represents the school on public occasions.（学校中挑选出的）女生代表【BRIT 英】

head|hunt /'hedhʌnt/ (**headhunts, headhunting, headhunted**) VERB If someone who works for a particular company **is headhunted**, they leave that company because another company has approached them and offered them another job with better pay and higher status. 物色（人才）；挖走（人才）❑ [be V-ed] *He was headhunted by Barkers last October to build an advertising team.* 去年10月他被巴克斯公司挖走了，负责组建一个广告团队。❑ [V n] *They may headhunt her for the vacant position of Executive Producer.* 他们可能会挖她去填补执行制片人这一空缺职位。

head|hunter /'hedhʌntəʳ/ (**headhunters**) also **head-hunter**

N-COUNT A **headhunter** is a person who tries to persuade someone to leave their job and take another job which has better pay and more status. 猎头：物色人才的人

head|ing /'hedɪŋ/ (**headings**) ■ N-COUNT A **heading** is the title of a piece of writing, which is written or printed at the top of the page. 标题；题目 ❑ *...helpful chapter headings.* 有用的章节标题 ■ → see also **head**

head|lamp /'hedlæmp/ (**headlamps**) N-COUNT A **headlamp** is the same as a headlight. 同 headlight【BRIT 英】

head|land /'hedlənd/ (**headlands**) N-COUNT A **headland** is a narrow piece of land which sticks out from the coast into the sea. 陆岬；海角

head|less /'hedləs/ ADJ If the body of a person or animal is **headless**, the head has been cut off. (人或动物)被砍去头的，无头的

head|light /'hedlaɪt/ (**headlights**) N-COUNT A vehicle's **headlights** are the large powerful lights at the front. (车辆的)前灯，车头灯

H

head|line ◆◇ /'hedlaɪn/ (**headlines, headlining, headlined**) ■ N-COUNT A **headline** is the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters at the top of the story, especially on the front page. (尤指报纸头版的)标题，大字标题 ❑ *The Daily Mail has the headline 'The Voice of Conscience'.* 《每日邮报》的头版标题为"良知的声音"。■ N-PLURAL **The headlines** are the main points of the news which are read on radio or television. (广播或电视里的)新闻提要，简明新闻 ❑ *I'm Claudia Polley with the news headlines.* 我是克劳迪娅·波利，下面是新闻提要。■ VERB [usu passive] If a newspaper or magazine article **is headlined** a particular thing, that is the headline that introduces it. 标题为 ❑ [be V-ed quote] *The article was headlined 'Tell us the truth'.* 文章题为"告诉我们真相"。[Also V n quote] ■ VERB If someone **headlines** a show, they are the main performer in it. 在(演出)中担任主演 ■ PHRASE Someone or something that **hits the headlines** or **grabs the headlines** gets a lot of publicity from the media. 成为新闻焦点 ❑ *El Salvador first hit the world headlines at the beginning of the 1980s.* 萨尔瓦多在 20 世纪 80 年代初首次成为世人关注的新闻焦点。

'headline-grabbing ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **headline-grabbing** statement or activity is one that is intended to attract a lot of attention, especially from the media. 吸引注意力的；(尤指)成为新闻焦点的 ❑ *...a series of headline-grabbing announcements.* 一系列吸引媒体注意力的声明

head|lin|er /'hedlaɪnəʳ/ (**headliners**) N-COUNT A **headliner** is the main performer or group of performers in a show. (演出中的)主要演员，主角 ❑ *We have introduced singers like Madeline Bell as headliners and I think the club is beginning to take off.* 我们已经聘请了玛德琳·贝尔等歌手担任主唱，我认为俱乐部马上就会有起色了。

head|long /'hedlɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ ■ ADV [ADV after v] If you move **headlong** in a particular direction, you move there very quickly. 快速地 ❑ *He ran headlong for the open door.* 他飞快地朝敞开着的门跑去。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you fall or move **headlong**, you fall or move with your head furthest forward. 头朝下地 ❑ *She missed her footing and fell headlong down the stairs.* 她一脚踩空，头朝下摔下了楼梯。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you rush **headlong into** something, you do it quickly without thinking carefully about it. 莽撞地；轻率地 ❑ *Do not leap headlong into decisions.* 不要轻率地作决定。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Headlong** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the headlong rush to independence.* 寻求独立的仓促行动

head|man /'hedmən/ (**headmen**) N-COUNT A **headman** is the chief or leader of a tribe in a village. (村庄的)村长；(部落的)酋长，头人

head|master /ˌhed'mɑːstəʳ, -'mæst-/ (**headmasters**) N-COUNT A **headmaster** is a man who is the head teacher of a school. (中小学的)男校长【mainly BRIT 主英】

head|mistress /ˌhed'mɪstrɪs/ (**headmistresses**) N-COUNT A **headmistress** is a woman who is the head teacher of a school. (中小学的)女校长【mainly BRIT 主英】

ˌhead of 'state (**heads of state**) N-COUNT A **head of state** is the leader of a country, for example a president, king, or queen. 国家元首(如总统、国王或女王)

ˌhead-'on ■ ADV [ADV after v] If two vehicles hit each other **head-on**, they hit each other with their fronts pointing towards each other. (撞击)迎面地，头对头地，正面地 ❑ *Pulling out to overtake, the car collided head-on with a van.* 越线超车时，轿车和一辆厢式货车迎面相撞。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Head-on** is also an adjective. ❑ *Their car was in a head-on smash with an articulated lorry.* 他们的轿车和一辆铰接式货车迎面相撞了。■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **head-on** conflict or approach is direct, without any attempt to compromise or avoid the issue. (冲突或手段)正面的，直接的，没有妥协余地的 ❑ *The only victors in a head-on clash between the president and the assembly would be the hardliners on both sides.* 总统和议会之间正面冲突的唯一赢家将是双方的强硬派。•ADV [ADV after v] **Head-on** is also an adverb. ❑ *Once again, I chose to confront the issue head-on.* 我又一次选择了直接面对该问题。

head|phones /'hedfəʊnz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Headphones** are a pair of padded speakers which you wear over your ears in order to listen to a radio, CD player, or tape recorder without other people hearing it. (头戴式)耳机

head|quartered /ˌhed'kwɔːtəd/ V-PASSIVE If an organization **is headquartered in** a particular place, that is where its main offices are. 总部设在… ❑ [be V-ed *+in/at*] *The company is headquartered in Chicago.* 公司总部设在芝加哥。

head|quarters ◆◇ /'hedkwɔːtəz/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The **headquarters** of an organization are its main offices. 总部；总公司 ❑ *...fraud squad officers from London's police headquarters.* 伦敦警察总局诈骗案调查组的警官们

head|rest /'hedrest/ (**headrests**) N-COUNT A **headrest** is the part of the back of a seat on which you can lean your head, especially one on the front seat of a car. (尤指汽车前座上的)头靠，头枕

head|room /'hedruːm/ N-UNCOUNT **Headroom** is the amount of space below a roof or bridge. (屋顶或桥下的)净空 ❑ *The forecabin, with 6ft headroom, also has plenty of room to stand and get dressed.* 前舱有 6 英尺高的净空，也有足够的空间供人站立和穿衣服。

head|scarf /'hedskɑːf/ (**headscarves**) also **head scarf** ■ N-COUNT A **headscarf** is a head covering which Muslim women wear. (穆斯林妇女戴的)头巾 ■ N-COUNT A **headscarf** is a small square scarf which some women wear round their heads, for example to keep it tidy. (包)头巾【BRIT 英】

head|set /'hedset/ (**headsets**) ■ N-COUNT A **headset** is a small pair of headphones that you can use for listening to a radio or recorded music, or for using a telephone. (头戴式)耳机，耳麦 ■ N-COUNT A **headset** is a piece of equipment that you wear on your head so you can see computer images or images from a camera in front of your eyes. 头戴式显示器

head|ship /'hedʃɪp/ (**headships**) N-COUNT A **headship** is the position of being the head of a school, college, or department. (学校或院系的)领导地位(或职务) ❑ *I feel sure you'll be offered the headship.* 我坚信你会被邀请担任领导职务。

ˌhead 'start (**head starts**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **head start on** other people, you have an advantage over them in something such as a competition or race. 领先；占先 ❑ *A good education gives your child a head start in life.* 良好的教育会让你的孩子在人生的起跑线上比别人领先一步。

head|stone /'hedstəʊn/ (**headstones**) N-COUNT A **headstone** is a large stone which stands at one end of a grave, usually with the name of the dead person carved on it. 墓碑

head|strong /'hedstrɒŋ, AM 美 -strɔːŋ/ ADJ If you refer to someone as **headstrong**, you are slightly critical of the fact that they are determined to do what they want. 固执的；任性的；刚愎自用的 ❑ *He's young, very headstrong, but he's a good man underneath.* 他年青、任性，但骨子里是个好人。

ˌhead 'teach|er (**head teachers**) also **headteacher** N-COUNT A **head teacher** is a teacher who is in charge of a school. (中小学的)校长【BRIT 英】

head-to-head (head-to-heads) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **head-to-head** contest or competition is one in which two people or groups compete directly against each other. 正面交锋的；短兵相接的 ❑ *He won a head-to-head battle with NF leader Jean-Marie Le Pen.* 他在和国民阵线领袖让-马里·勒庞的正面交锋中获得了胜利。•ADV **Head-to-head** is also an adverb. ❑ *Canadian business cannot compete head-to-head with American business.* 加拿大企业无力同美国企业正面交锋。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **head-to-head** is a head-to-head contest or competition. 正面交锋的比赛 ❑ *...a head-to-head between the champion and the aspiring champion.* 卫冕冠军和挑战者之间的正面交锋

head|way /'hedweɪ/ PHRASE If you **make headway**, you progress towards achieving something. 前进；取得进展 ❑ *There was concern in the city that police were making little headway in the investigation.* 警方在调查中未能取得什么进展，对此市民有些担心。

head|wind /'hedwɪnd/ (**headwinds**) also **head-wind** N-COUNT A **headwind** is a wind which blows in the opposite direction to the one in which you are moving. 逆风；顶头风

head|word /'hedwɜːd/ (**headwords**) N-COUNT In a dictionary, a **headword** is a word which is followed by an explanation of its meaning. (词典中的)词目

heady /'hedi/ (**headier, headiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **heady** drink, atmosphere, or experience strongly affects your senses, for example by making you feel drunk or excited. (饮料)易使人醉的；(气氛、经历等)令人兴奋的 ❑ *...in the heady days just after their marriage.* 在他们新婚燕尔的那些令人陶醉的日子里

heal ♦◇ /hiːl/ (**heals, healing, healed**) 1 VERB When a broken bone or other injury **heals** or when something **heals** it, it becomes healthy and normal again. 痊愈；愈合；治愈 ❑ [v] *Within six weeks the bruising had gone, but it was six months before it all healed.* 瘀青在6周内就消退了，但伤却是6个月后才全好了。❑ [be v-ed] *Therapies like acupuncture do work and many people have been healed by them.* 针灸等疗法确实有效，已经治愈了很多人。2 VERB If you **heal** something such as a rift or a wound, or if it **heals**, the situation is put right so that people are friendly or happy again. (使)(裂痕、创伤)弥合；(使)和好 ❑ [v n] *Today Sophie and her sister have healed the family rift and visit their family every weekend.* 如今索菲和她的姐姐已经和家人和好，每个周末都回家探望他们。❑ [v] *The psychological effects on the United States were immense and in Washington the wounds have still not fully healed.* 对美国造成的心理影响是巨大的，在华盛顿创伤仍未完全弥合。

heal|er /'hiːlə'/ (**healers**) N-COUNT A **healer** is a person who heals people, especially a person who heals through prayer and religious faith. 医治者；(尤指通过祷告和宗教信念治疗的)信仰疗法术士

health ♦♦♦ /helθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] A person's **health** is the condition of their body and the extent to which it is free from illness or is able to resist illness. 健康状况；身体状况 ❑ *Caffeine is bad for your health.* 咖啡因对人体健康有害。2 N-UNCOUNT **Health** is a state in which a person is not suffering from any illness and is feeling well. 健康 ❑ *In hospital they nursed me back to health.* 在医院里他们对我进行治疗及护理，使我恢复了健康。3 N-UNCOUNT The **health** of something such as an organization or a system is its success and the fact that it is working well. 兴旺；良好运行 ❑ *There's no way to predict the future health of the banking industry.* 银行业未来是否会兴旺发达根本无法预测。

health care worker (**health care workers**) N-COUNT A **health care worker** is someone who works in a hospital or health centre. 医疗(保健)工作人员

health centre (**health centres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **health center**

N-COUNT A **health centre** is a building in which a group of doctors have offices or surgeries where their patients can visit them. 卫生院；医疗中心

health club (**health clubs**) N-COUNT A **health club** is a private club that people go to in order to do exercise and have beauty treatments. 健身俱乐部

health farm (**health farms**) N-COUNT A **health farm** is a hotel where people go to get fitter or lose weight by exercising and eating special food. 健康会馆；减肥中心【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spa**

health food (**health foods**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Health foods** are natural foods without artificial ingredients which people buy because they consider them to be good for them. 天然保健食品，绿色食品(不含人造原料)

health|ful /'helθfʊl/ ADJ Something that is **healthful** is good for your health. 有益于健康的；促进健康的 ❑ *Does the college cafeteria provide a healthful diet?* 大学餐厅供应的膳食是否有益健康呢？

health visi|tor (**health visitors**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **health visitor** is a nurse whose job is to visit people in their homes and offer advice on matters such as how to look after very young babies or people with physical disabilities. (英国的)家访护士(指上门提供健康护理等指导的护士)

healthy ♦◇◇ /'helθi/ (**healthier, healthiest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **healthy** is well and is not suffering from any illness. 健康的；健壮的 ❑ *Most of us need to lead more balanced lives to be healthy and happy.* 我们中大多数人需要过更为平衡的生活，以保持健康和快乐。•**healthi|ly** /'helθɪli/ ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *What I really want is to live healthily for as long as possible.* 我真正想要的是健康长寿。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a feature or quality that you have is **healthy**, it makes you look well or shows that you are well. (使看起来)健康的 ❑ *...the glow of healthy skin.* 健康的肤色 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **healthy** is good for your health. 有益于健康的；促进健康的 ❑ *...a healthy diet.* 有益于健康的饮食 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **healthy** organization or system is successful. (机构或体系)兴旺的，运作良好的 ❑ *...an economically healthy socialist state.* 经济繁荣的社会主义国家 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **healthy** amount of something is a large amount that shows success. 大量的；可观的 ❑ *He predicts a continuation of healthy profits in the current financial year.* 他预计本财年能继续保持可观的利润。6 ADJ If you have a **healthy** attitude about something, you show good sense. 明智的；聪明的；合理的 ❑ *She has a refreshingly healthy attitude to work.* 她对工作持一种明智态度，令人耳目一新。

Thesaurus 同类词 *healthy* Also look up:

ADJ. fit, lively 1
beneficial, nourishing 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *healthy* with:

N. healthy **baby** 健康的婴孩 1
healthy **appetite** 好胃口，healthy **glow** 健康的光彩，healthy **skin** 健康的肤色 2
healthy **diet/food** 有益健康的饮食 / 食物，healthy **lifestyle** 有益健康的生活方式 3
healthy **attitude about** *something* 对待某事合理的态度 6

heap /hiːp/ (**heaps, heaping, heaped**) 1 N-COUNT A **heap of** things is a pile of them, especially a pile arranged in a rather untidy way. (尤指杂乱的)一堆 ❑ [+of] *...a heap of bricks.* 一堆砖 ❑ *He has dug up the tiles that cover the floor and left them in a heap.* 他把地上铺的瓷砖掀了起来，堆成一堆。2 VERB If you **heap** things somewhere, you arrange them in a large pile. 堆放；堆积；堆起 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Mrs. Madrigal heaped more carrots onto Michael's plate.* 马德里加尔夫人将更多的胡萝卜堆到了迈克尔的盘子里。•PHRASAL VERB **Heap up** means the same as **heap**. heap up 同 heap ❑ [v p n] *Off to one side, the militia was heaping up wood for a bonfire.* 在一旁，民兵团正在堆柴点篝火。[Also v n p] 3 VERB If you **heap** praise or criticism **on** someone or something, you give them a lot of praise or criticism. (对…)极力(赞扬或批评) ❑ [v n +on/upon] *The head of the navy heaped scorn on both the methods and motives of the conspirators.* 海军首长对密谋分子的手法和动机都表示出极大的蔑视。4 QUANT **Heaps of** something or a **heap of** something is a large quantity of it. 大量；许多【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *You have heaps of time.* 你有的是时间。❑ [+of] *I got in a heap of trouble.* 我惹了很多麻烦。5 PHRASE Someone who is **at the bottom of the heap** or **at the top of the heap** is low down or high up in society or

an organization. 身处底层 / 身处高层 ❑ *Ordinary workers in state industry, once favoured, suddenly found themselves at the bottom of the heap.* 曾经待遇优厚的国企普通工人，突然发现自己已跌至社会底层。 6 PHRASE If someone collapses **in a heap**, they fall heavily and untidily and do not move. 颓然(倒下)；重重地(倒下) ❑ *The young footballer collapsed in a heap after a heavy tackle.* 年青的足球队员在对方激烈的抢断后，重重摔倒在地。

heaped /hiːpt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **heaped** spoonful has the contents of the spoon piled up above the edge. 满满的(一勺) ❑ *Add one heaped tablespoon of salt.* 加一满勺盐。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] A container or a surface that is **heaped with** things has a lot of them in it or on it in a pile, often so many that it cannot hold any more. 堆得满满的 ❑ *The large desk was heaped with papers.* 大书桌上堆满了文件。

hear ⇸ /hɪəʳ/ (**hears, hearing, heard** /hɜːʳd/) 1 VERB When you **hear** a sound, you become aware of it through your ears. 听见；听到 ❑ [v n] *She heard no further sounds.* 她再没有听到别的声音了。 ❑ [v n inf] *They heard the protesters shout: 'No more fascism!'* 他们听见抗议者在喊："打倒法西斯主义！" ❑ [v n v-ing] *And then we heard the bells ringing out.* 然后我们听见钟声响起。 ❑ [v] *I'm not hearing properly.* 我听不清楚。 2 VERB If you **hear** something such as a lecture or a piece of music, you listen to it. 听，聆听(演讲、音乐等) ❑ [v n] *You can hear commentary on the match in about half an hour's time.* 大约半小时后就能听到这场比赛的解说了。 ❑ [v n v-ing] *I don't think you've ever heard Doris talking about her emotional life before.* 我想你以前从未听过多丽丝谈自己的感情生活。 ❑ [v n -ed] *I'd love to hear it played by a professional orchestra.* 我很想听听专业管弦乐队演奏它。 [Also v n inf] 3 VERB [no cont] If you say that you can **hear** someone saying something, you mean that you are able to imagine hearing it. 脑际响起 ❑ [v n] *Can't you just hear John Motson now?* 你脑海里现在没有响起约翰·莫特森的声音吗？ ❑ [v n inf] *'I was hot,' I could still hear Charlotte say with her delicious French accent.* "我很热"，夏洛特那带有甜美法国口音的话语仍在我的脑际盘旋。 4 VERB When a judge or a court of law **hears** a case, or evidence in a case, they listen to it officially in order to make a decision about it. (法官或法庭)审理(案件)，听取(证词) [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *The jury have heard evidence from defence witnesses.* 陪审团已经听取了辩方证人的证词。 5 VERB If you **hear from** someone, you receive a letter or telephone call from them. 接到…的信(或电话) ❑ [v *+from*] *Drop us a line, it's always great to hear from you.* 给我们写写信，能收到你的信总是让人很高兴。 6 VERB In a debate or discussion, if you **hear from** someone, you listen to them giving their opinion or information. (辩论或讨论中)倾听(意见或情况) ❑ [v *+from*] *What are you hearing from people there?* 你在那里都听到人们说了些什么？ 7 VERB If you **hear** some news or information about something, you find out about it by someone telling you, or from the radio or television. 听说；得知；了解到 ❑ [v *+of/about*] *My mother heard of this school through Leslie.* 我母亲是从莱斯利那里知道这所学校的。 ❑ [v that] *He had heard that the trophy had been sold.* 他听说奖杯已经被卖掉了。 ❑ [v n] *I had waited to hear the result.* 我一直等着听结果。 8 VERB [no cont] If you **have heard of** something or someone, you know about them, but not in great detail. 听说(过…)；(对…)有一点了解 ❑ [v *+of*] *Many people haven't heard of reflexology.* 很多人没听说过反射学。 ❑ [v n] *...people who, maybe, had hardly heard of the word till a year or two ago.* 那些可能直到一两年前才听说这个词的人 9 PHRASE If you say that you **have heard** something **before**, you mean that you are not interested in it, or do not believe it, or are not surprised about it, because you already know about it or have experienced it. 已经知道；早就听说过 ❑ *Furness shrugs wearily. He has heard it all before.* 弗内斯疲倦地耸了耸肩。这事他早就全知道了。 10 CONVENTION During political debates and public meetings, people sometimes say **'Hear hear!'** to express their agreement with what the speaker is saying. 说得对！说得好！ (政治辩论或公共集会上对讲话人表示赞同的喝彩声) [BRIT, FORMAL, FORMULAE 英，正式，惯用语] 11 PHRASE If you say that you **can't hear yourself think**, you are complaining and emphasizing that there is a lot of noise, and that it is disturbing you or preventing you from doing something. 太吵了；吵死人了 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *For God's sake shut up. I can't hear myself think!* 看在老天爷的分上，闭嘴吧。吵死我了！ 12 PHRASE If you say that you **won't hear of** someone doing something, you mean that you refuse to let them do it. 不同意；不允许 ❑ *I've always wanted to be an actor but Dad wouldn't hear of it.* 我一直想当个演员，但爸爸不同意。

▶**hear out** PHRASAL VERB If you **hear** someone **out**, you listen to them without interrupting them until they have finished saying everything that they want to say. 听…把话说完 ❑ [v n P] *Perhaps, when you've heard me out, you'll appreciate the reason for secrecy.* 也许当你听我把话讲完后，你就会明白为什么要保密了。 ❑ [v P n] *He shows keen interest in his friends, hearing out their problems and offering counsel.* 他对自己的朋友表现出极大的关注，听他们诉说自己的难题并提出忠告。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hear* Also look up:

V. detect, pick up 1
listen 2

hear|er /ˈhɪərəʳ/ (**hearers**) N-COUNT Your **hearers** are the people who are listening to you speak. 听者；听众 [FORMAL 正式]

hear|ing ⇸ /ˈhɪərɪŋ/ (**hearings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss n] A person's or animal's **hearing** is the sense which makes it possible for them to be aware of sounds. 听觉；听力 ❑ *His mind still seemed clear and his hearing was excellent.* 他的头脑似乎还清楚，听力也很好。 2 N-COUNT A **hearing** is an official meeting which is held in order to collect facts about an incident or problem. 听证会；听审；聆讯 ❑ *The judge adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.* 法官宣布休庭至下周二再审。 3 → see also **hard of hearing** 4 PHRASE If someone gives you **a fair hearing** or **a hearing**, they listen to you when you give your opinion about something. 发表意见的机会 ❑ *Weber gave a fair hearing to anyone who held a different opinion.* 韦伯让持不同意见的人都能有机会发表意见。 5 PHRASE If someone says something **in** your **hearing** or **within** your **hearing**, you can hear what they say because they are with you or near you. 在…听力所及的范围内 ❑ *No one spoke disparagingly of her father in her hearing.* 没有人在她跟前说过她父亲的坏话。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hearing* with:

N. hearing **impairment/loss** 听力障碍 / 减退 1
court hearing 庭审 2
V. **hold a** hearing 进行听审，**testify at/before a** hearing 在听审时作证 2

'hear|ing aid (**hearing aids**) N-COUNT A **hearing aid** is a device which people with hearing difficulties wear in their ear to enable them to hear better. 助听器

'hear|ing dog (**hearing dogs**) N-COUNT **Hearing dogs** are dogs that have been specially trained to help deaf people. (经过专门训练为聋人提供帮助的)助聋犬

'hear|ing-im|paired ADJ A **hearing-impaired** person cannot hear as well as most people. 听觉受损的；有听力障碍的 ❑ *Some hearing-impaired children may work harder to overcome their handicap.* 一些有听障的儿童可能需要花更大的力气来克服这一缺陷。 •N-PLURAL **The hearing-impaired** are people who are hearing-impaired. 听觉障碍者 ❑ *The hearing-impaired say digital phones interfere with hearing aids.* 听觉障碍者反映数字电话会对助听器造成干扰。

→ see **disability**

hear|say /ˈhɪəʳseɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hearsay** is information which you have been told but do not know to be true. 传闻；谣言；道听途说 ❑ *Much of what was reported to them was hearsay.* 向他们汇报的消息中很多都是道听途说。

hearse /hɜːʳs/ (**hearses**) N-COUNT A **hearse** is a large car that carries the coffin at a funeral. 灵车；柩车

heart ⇸ /hɑːʳt/ (**hearts**) 1 N-COUNT Your **heart** is the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body. People also use **heart** to refer to the area of their chest that is closest to their heart. 心；心脏；胸口 ❑ *The bullet had passed less than an inch from Andrea's heart.* 子弹在离安德烈亚的心脏不到一英寸的地方穿过。 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to someone's

heart when you are talking about their deep feelings and beliefs. 内心；心灵；心情【LITERARY 文】❑ *Alik's words filled her heart with pride.* 亚历克的话让她心感自豪。 3 N-VAR You use **heart** when you are talking about someone's character and attitude towards other people, especially when they are kind and generous. 心肠；心地；同情心【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She loved his brilliance and his generous heart.* 她深爱他的才华横溢和古道热肠。 4 N-SING **The heart of** something is the most central and important part of it. 核心；实质；重点；要点 ❑ [+of] *The heart of the problem is supply and demand.* 问题的核心是供求关系。 5 N-SING **The heart of** a place is its centre. (地方的)中心 ❑ [+of] *...a busy dentists' practice in the heart of London's West End.* 位于伦敦西区中心的一个繁忙的牙科诊所 6 N-COUNT A **heart** is a shape that is used as a symbol of love: ♥. (作为爱的象征的)心形 ❑ *...heart-shaped chocolates.* 心形巧克力 7 N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Hearts** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more red symbols in the shape of a heart. (纸牌的)红桃，红心 •N-COUNT A **heart** is a playing card of this suit. (一张)红桃牌，红心牌 8 PHRASE If you feel or believe something **with all** your **heart**, you feel or believe it very strongly. 全心全意地；真心实意地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My own family I loved with all my heart.* 我真心实意地爱我全家人。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone is a particular kind of person **at heart**, you mean that that is what they are really like, even though they may seem very different. (人)本质上，实际上，内心里 ❑ *He was a very gentle boy at heart.* 他实际上是个非常温柔的男生。 10 PHRASE If you say that someone has your interests or your welfare **at heart**, you mean that they are concerned about you and that is why they are doing something. 十分关心(某人的利益或福祉) 11 PHRASE If someone **breaks** your **heart**, they make you very sad and unhappy, usually because they end a love affair or close relationship with you. (通常指因感情破裂而)使伤心，使心碎【LITERARY 文】 12 PHRASE If something **breaks** your **heart**, it makes you feel very sad and depressed, especially because people are suffering but you can do nothing to help them. (尤指看到他人受苦而自己无能为力)使伤心，使心碎 ❑ *It really breaks my heart to see them this way.* 看到他们这个样子可真让我伤心。 13 PHRASE If you say that someone has a **broken heart**, you mean that they are very sad, for example because a love affair has ended unhappily. 心碎；伤心【LITERARY 文】❑ *She never recovered from her broken heart.* 她心上的伤再也没能愈合。 14 PHRASE If you know something such as a poem **by heart**, you have learned it so well that you can remember it without having to read it. 背得出；靠记忆 ❑ *Mack knew this passage by heart.* 麦克会背这一段。 15 PHRASE If someone has a **change of heart**, their attitude towards something changes. 态度的转变 ❑ *Several brokers have had a change of heart about prospects for the company.* 几位经纪人对该公司前景的看法已经有所改变。 16 PHRASE If something such as a subject or project is **close to** your **heart** or **near to** your **heart**, it is very important to you and you are very interested in it and concerned about it. 为…所重视(或关注) ❑ *Animal welfare is a subject very close to my heart.* 动物福利是我非常关注的一个问题。 17 PHRASE If you can do something **to** your **heart's content**, you can do it as much as you want. 尽情地；痛痛快快地 ❑ *I was delighted to be able to eat my favorite dishes to my heart's content.* 我很高兴能够痛痛快快地吃我最喜爱的菜。 18 CONVENTION You can say **'cross my heart'** when you want someone to believe that you are telling the truth. You can also ask **'cross your heart?'**, when you are asking someone if they are really telling the truth. 我发誓(所说的是真的)/你敢发誓(所说的是真的)吗？【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *And I won't tell any of the other girls anything you tell me about it. I promise, cross my heart.* 我不会把你告诉我的事告诉任何其他女孩。我发誓，保证不会。 19 PHRASE If you say something **from the heart** or **from the bottom of** your **heart**, you sincerely mean what you say. 真诚地；发自内心地 ❑ *He spoke with confidence, from the heart.* 他的话充满信心，发自心坎。 20 PHRASE If something **gives** you **heart**, it makes you feel more confident or happy about something. 鼓励；使振作起来 ❑ *It gave me heart to see one thug get what he deserves.* 看到一个恶棍罪有应得真是大快我心。 21 PHRASE If you want to do something but do **not have the heart to** do it, you do not do it because you know it will make someone unhappy or disappointed. 不忍心(做…) ❑ *We knew all along but didn't have the heart to tell her.* 我们一直都知道，但却不忍心告诉她。 22 PHRASE If you believe or know something **in** your **heart of hearts**, that is what you really believe or think, even though it may sometimes seem that you do not. 在心底里；在内心深处 ❑ *I know in my heart of hearts that I am the right man for that mission.* 我心里深知我是完成那项任务的合适人选。 23 PHRASE If your **heart isn't in** the thing you are doing, you have very little enthusiasm for it, usually because you are depressed or are thinking about something else. 对…无兴趣；心不在…上 ❑ *I tried to learn some lines but my heart wasn't really in it.* 我想要背几句台词，但我的心根本不在那上面。 24 PHRASE If you **lose heart**, you become sad and depressed and are no longer interested in something, especially because it is not progressing as you would like. 失去信心；灰心；泄气 ❑ *He appealed to his countrymen not to lose heart.* 他呼吁自己的同胞不要丧失信心。 25 PHRASE If your **heart is in your mouth**, you feel very excited, worried, or frightened. 激动非常；焦急万分；害怕得要命 ❑ *My heart was in my mouth when I walked into her office.* 我走进她的办公室时，紧张得心都到了喉咙口。 26 PHRASE If you **open** your **heart** or **pour out** your **heart** to someone, you tell them your most private thoughts and feelings. 敞开心扉；倾吐心里话 ❑ *She opened her heart to millions yesterday and told how she came close to suicide.* 她昨天在数百万人面前倾吐心声，讲述了自己是如何差点轻生的。 27 PHRASE If you say that someone's **heart is in the right place**, you mean that they are kind, considerate, and generous, although you may disapprove of other aspects of their character. (尽管有其他缺点但)心地善良，心眼儿好 ❑ *He is a bit of a tearaway but his heart is in the right place.* 他是有点像个阿飞，但心眼儿不错。 28 PHRASE If you have **set** your **heart on** something, you want it very much or want to do it very much. 一心想要得到；一心想要做 ❑ *He had always set his heart on a career in the fine arts.* 他一直以来都一心想把美术作为自己的事业。 29 PHRASE If you **wear** your **heart on** your **sleeve**, you openly show your feelings or emotions rather than keeping them hidden. 感情外露；心直口快 30 PHRASE If you put your **heart and soul into** something, you do it with a great deal of enthusiasm and energy. 全心全意地；尽心尽力地【EMPHASIS 强调】 31 PHRASE If you **take heart from** something, you are encouraged and made to feel optimistic by it. (从…)得到鼓舞；(因…)振作精神 32 PHRASE If you **take** something **to heart**, for example someone's behaviour, you are deeply affected and upset by it. 对…耿耿于怀；为…感到不快 ❑ *If someone says something critical I take it to heart.* 如果有人提出批评，我会十分介意。

→ see **cardiovascular, donor**

heart|ache /'hɑːrteɪk/ (**heartaches**) also **heart-ache** N-VAR **Heartache** is very great sadness and emotional suffering. 伤心；巨大的悲痛；痛心 ❑ *...after suffering the heartache of her divorce from her first husband.* 经过和第一任丈夫离婚的伤心经历后

'heart at|tack (**heart attacks**) N-COUNT If someone has a **heart attack**, their heart begins to beat very irregularly or stops completely. 心脏病发作 ❑ *He died of a heart attack brought on by overwork.* 他死于过劳引起的心脏病发作。

heart|beat /'hɑːrtbiːt/ N-SING [oft poss N] Your **heartbeat** is the regular movement of your heart as it pumps blood around your body. 心搏；心跳

heart|break /'hɑːrtbreɪk/ (**heartbreaks**) N-VAR **Heartbreak** is very great sadness and emotional suffering, especially after the end of a love affair or close relationship. (尤指恋爱或亲密关系破裂引起的)心碎，极度伤心

heart|breaking /'hɑːrtbreɪkɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **heartbreaking** makes you feel extremely sad and upset. 令人心碎的；使人悲痛的 ❑ *This year we won't even be able to buy presents for our grandchildren. It's heartbreaking.* 今年我们甚至无法给自己的孙儿辈买礼物了。这真让人心碎。

heart|broken /'hɑːrtbroʊkən/ ADJ Someone who is **heartbroken** is very sad and emotionally upset. 极度伤心的；心碎的；悲痛欲

绝的 ❑ *Was your daddy heartbroken when they got a divorce?* 他们离婚时你爸爸是不是很伤心？

heart|burn /ˈhɑːrtbɜːrn/ N-UNCOUNT **Heartburn** is a painful burning sensation in your chest, caused by indigestion. (消化不良引起的)胃灼热，烧心

-hearted /-ˈhɑːrtɪd/ COMB **-hearted** combines with adjectives such as 'kind' or 'cold' to form adjectives which indicate that someone has a particular character or personality or is in a particular mood. (与 kind、cold 等形容词连用构成形容词)表示"心地…的"、"心肠…的"、"心情…的" ❑ *They are now realising just how much they owe to kind-hearted strangers.* 他们现在开始意识到那些心地善良的陌生人帮了他们多大的忙。

heart|en /ˈhɑːrtn/ (**heartens, heartening, heartened**) VERB If someone **is heartened by** something, it encourages them and makes them cheerful. 鼓舞；使振奋 ❑ [be V-ed] *He will have been heartened by the telephone opinion poll published yesterday.* 他会为昨天公布的电话民意调查结果感到鼓舞。❑ [v n] *The news heartened everybody.* 该消息让每个人都感到振奋。•**heart|ened** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] ❑ [+by] *I feel heartened by her progress.* 我为她的进步感到振奋。•**heart|en|ing** ADJ ❑ *This is heartening news.* 这是个令人振奋的消息。

'heart fail|ure N-UNCOUNT **Heart failure** is a serious medical condition in which someone's heart does not work as well as it should, sometimes stopping completely so that they die. (有时会导致死亡的)心力衰竭

heart|felt /ˈhɑːrtfelt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heartfelt** is used to describe a deep or sincere feeling or wish. 诚挚的；衷心的；真心实意的 ❑ *My heartfelt sympathy goes out to all the relatives.* 我对所有的亲人表示由衷的慰问。

hearth /hɑːrθ/ (**hearths**) N-COUNT The **hearth** is the floor of a fireplace, which sometimes extends into the room. 壁炉地面；壁炉炉床

'hearth rug (**hearth rugs**) also **hearthrug** N-COUNT A **hearth rug** is a rug which is put in front of a fireplace. 壁炉前地毯

heart|land /ˈhɑːrtlænd/ (**heartlands**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft adj N] Journalists use **heartland** or **heartlands** to refer to the area or region where a particular set of activities or beliefs is most significant. (某活动或信仰占主导的)中心区域，核心地区 ❑ [+of] … *his six-day bus tour around the industrial heartland of America.* 他在美国工业中心区域的大巴 6 日游 ❷ N-COUNT The most central area of a country or continent can be referred to as its **heartland** or **heartlands**. (国家或大陆的)心脏地带，腹地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *For many, the essence of French living is to be found in the rural heartlands.* 对很多人来说，深入乡村腹地才能体验到真正的法国生活。

heart|less /ˈhɑːrtləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **heartless**, you mean that they are cruel and unkind, and have no sympathy for anyone or anything. 残忍的；狠心的；无情的 ❑ *I couldn't believe they were so heartless.* 我无法相信他们竟如此狠心。

'heart-rending also **heartrending** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **heart-rending** to describe something that causes you to feel great sadness and pity. 使人悲痛的；令人心碎的 ❑ …*heart-rending pictures of refugees.* 令人心碎的难民照片

heart|strings /ˈhɑːrtstrɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [oft with poss] If you say that someone or something tugs at your **heartstrings**, you mean that they cause you to feel strong emotions, usually sadness or pity. 心弦；内心最深处的感情 ❑ *She knows exactly how to tug at readers' heartstrings.* 她对如何牵动读者的心了如指掌。

'heart-throb (**heart-throbs**) N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **heart-throb**, you mean that he is physically very attractive, so that a lot of women fall in love with him. 有魅力的男子；(女人心中的)大众情人，万人迷

,heart-to-'heart (**heart-to-hearts**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **heart-to-heart** is a conversation between two people, especially close friends, in which they talk freely about their feelings or personal problems. 贴心的谈话；坦率的谈心 ❑ *I've had a heart-to-heart with him.* 我和他进行了一次推心置腹的谈话。

'heart-warming ADJ Something that is **heart-warming** causes you to feel happy, usually because something nice has happened to people. 暖人心房的；使人愉快的 ❑ …*the heart-warming story of enemies who discover a shared humanity.* 关于敌方展露人性的感人故事

hearty /ˈhɑːrti/ (**heartier, heartiest**) ❶ ADJ **Hearty** people or actions are loud, cheerful, and energetic. 纵声的；欢快的；充满活力的 ❑ *Wade was a hearty, bluff, athletic sort of guy.* 韦德是个欢快、率直、矫健的人。❑ *He gave a hearty laugh.* 他开怀大笑。•**heart|ily** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He laughed heartily.* 他开怀大笑。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hearty** feelings or opinions are strongly felt or strongly held. (情感、观点等)强烈的 ❑ *With the last sentiment, Arnold was in hearty agreement.* 阿诺德强烈赞成最后一个观点。•**heart|ily** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Most Afghans are heartily sick of war.* 大多数阿富汗人痛恨战争。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hearty** meal is large and very satisfying. (饭菜)丰盛的 ❑ *The men ate a hearty breakfast.* 这些人吃了一顿丰盛的早餐。•**heart|ily** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He ate heartily but would drink only beer.* 他什么都吃，却只喝啤酒。

heat ◆◇ /hiːt/ (**heats, heating, heated**) ❶ VERB When you **heat** something, you raise its temperature, for example by using a flame or a special piece of equipment. 把…加热；使升温 ❑ [v n] *Meanwhile, heat the tomatoes and oil in a pan.* 同时，在平底锅里将西红柿和油加热。❑ [v-ed] …*heated swimming pools.* 温水游泳池 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Heat** is warmth or the quality of being hot. 热；高温 ❑ *The seas store heat and release it gradually during cold periods.* 海洋储存热量，并在寒冷季节里慢慢地把它释放出来。❸ N-UNCOUNT **The heat** is very hot weather. 炎热；高温天气 ❑ *As an asthmatic, he cannot cope with the heat and humidity.* 他患有哮喘病，受不了高温和潮湿。❹ N-UNCOUNT The **heat** of something is the temperature of something that is warm or that is being heated. 温度；热度 ❑ [+of] *Adjust the heat of the barbecue by opening and closing the air vents.* 通过开关气阀来调节烧烤架的温度。❺ N-SING You use **heat** to refer to a source of heat, for example a cooking ring or the heating system of a house. 热源；炉灶；暖气 ❑ *Immediately remove the pan from the heat.* 马上把平底锅从灶上端下来。❻ N-UNCOUNT You use **heat** to refer to a state of strong emotion, especially of anger or excitement. 强烈的感情；(尤指)愤怒，激动 ❑ [+of] *It was all done in the heat of the moment and I have certainly learned by my mistake.* 所有的一切都是在一怒之下干的，我无疑已经从自己的错误中吸取了教训。❼ N-SING **The heat of** a particular activity is the point when there is the greatest activity or excitement. (某活动)最激烈的时刻 ❑ [+of] *Last week, in the heat of the election campaign, the Prime Minister left for America.* 上周，当竞选活动进行到白热化时，首相启程去了美国。❽ N-COUNT A **heat** is one of a series of races or competitions. The winners of a heat take part in another race or competition, against the winners of other heats. 预赛；分组赛 ❑ …*the heats of the men's 100m breaststroke.* 男子 100 米蛙泳预赛 ❾ → see also **dead heat** ❿ PHRASE When a female animal is **on heat** in British English, or **in heat** in American English, she is in a state where she is ready to mate with a male animal, as this will probably result in her becoming pregnant. (雌性动物)正在发情(美国英语中作 in heat)

→ see **fire, pan, weather**

▶**heat up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When you **heat** something **up**, especially food which has already been cooked and allowed to go cold, you make it hot. (尤指将已经冷掉的熟食)加热 ❑ [v p n] *Freda heated up a pie for me.* 弗蕾达为我热了一块馅饼。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB When a situation **heats up**, things start to happen much more quickly and with increased interest and excitement among the people involved. 激化；加剧；变得激烈(或热烈) ❑ [v p] *Then in the last couple of years, the movement for democracy began to heat up.* 然后在过去几年里，民主运动开始升温。❸ PHRASAL VERB When something **heats up**, it gradually becomes hotter. 变热 ❑ [v p] *In the summer her mobile home heats up like an oven.* 夏天一到，她的活动住房就变得像烤炉一样热。

→ see **cooking**

heat|ed /ˈhiːtɪd/ ❶ ADJ A **heated** discussion or quarrel is one where the people involved are angry and excited. (讨论或争吵)激烈的 ❑ *It was a very heated argument and they were shouting at*

each other. 争论非常激烈，他们相互之间大喊大叫。 2 ADJ If someone gets **heated about** something, they get angry and excited about it. 发怒的；激动的 ❑ [+*about/over*] *You will understand that people get a bit heated about issues such as these.* 你要明白，对于这类问题人们不免会有些激动。 •**heat|ed|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The crowd continued to argue heatedly about the best way to tackle the problem.* 这群人继续激烈地争论解决问题的最佳办法。

heat|er /ˈhiːtəʳ/ (**heaters**) N-COUNT A **heater** is a piece of equipment or a machine which is used to raise the temperature of something, especially of the air inside a room or a car. 加热器；加热装置；暖气设备；炉子

→ see **aquarium**

heath /hiːθ/ (**heaths**) N-COUNT A **heath** is an area of open land covered with rough grass or heather and with very few trees or bushes. （野草或石南丛生的）荒野，荒原【BRIT 英】

hea|then /ˈhiːðən/ (**heathens**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heathen** means having no religion, or belonging to a religion that is not Christianity, Judaism, or Islam. 不信教的；异教的（除基督教、犹太教和伊斯兰教外）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 •PLURAL **The heathen** are heathen people. 异教徒 ❑ *They first set out to convert the heathen.* 他们首先着手使异教徒皈依。 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to other people who have no religion as **heathens**, especially if they do not like the way they behave as a result of this. 没有宗教信仰的人【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】

heath|er /ˈheðəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Heather** is a low, spreading plant with small purple, pink, or white flowers. **Heather** grows wild in Europe on high land with poor soil. 帚石南

heat|ing /ˈhiːtɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Heating** is the process of heating a building or room, considered especially from the point of view of how much this costs. （尤指从经济角度考虑的）供暖，暖气供应 ❑ *You can still find cottages for £350 a week, including heating.* 你仍可以找到包括供暖在内每周租金 350 英镑的度假别墅。 ❑ *... heating bills.* 暖气费账单 2 N-UNCOUNT **Heating** is the system and equipment that is used to heat a building. （建筑物的）供暖系统，暖气设备 ❑ *I wish I knew how to turn on the heating.* 真希望我知道怎么开暖气。 3 → see also **central heating**

ˈheat stroke also **heatstroke** N-UNCOUNT **Heat stroke** is the same as **sunstroke**. 同 sunstroke

heat|wave /ˈhiːtweɪv/ (**heatwaves**) also **heat wave** N-COUNT A **heatwave** is a period of time during which the weather is much hotter than usual. 热浪；酷热时期

heave /hiːv/ (**heaves, heaving, heaved**) 1 VERB If you **heave** something heavy or difficult to move somewhere, you push, pull, or lift it using a lot of effort. （用力地）推，拉，拖，举起 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *It took five strong men to heave the statue up a ramp and lower it into place.* 靠了 5 个壮汉才将雕像拉上坡道，再下放到合适的位置。 •N-COUNT **Heave** is also a noun. ❑ *It took only one heave to hurl him into the river.* 只一推，就把他推进了河里。 2 VERB If something **heaves**, it moves up and down with large regular movements. （有节奏地）起伏 ❑ [v] *His chest heaved, and he took a deep breath.* 他的胸脯上下起伏，然后他深深地吸了口气。 3 VERB If you **heave**, or if your stomach **heaves**, you vomit or feel sick. 呕吐；恶心 ❑ [v] *My stomach heaved and I felt sick.* 我的胃里翻腾起来，直想呕吐。 4 VERB If you **heave a sigh**, you give a big sigh. 深叹，长舒（一口气） ❑ [v n] *Mr Collier heaved a sigh and got to his feet.* 科利尔先生深叹一口气，站了起来。 5 VERB [usu cont] If a place **is heaving** or if it **is heaving with** people, it is full of people. 人头攒动；挤满（人）【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】 ❑ [v] *The Happy Bunny club was heaving.* "快乐兔"俱乐部里人头攒动。 ❑ [v +*with*] *Father Auberon's Academy Club positively heaved with dashing young men.* 神父奥伯龙的"学院俱乐部"里真的是有为青年济济一堂。 6 to **heave a sigh of relief** → see **sigh**

heav|en ♦◇ /ˈhevən/ (**heavens**) 1 N-PROPER In some religions, **heaven** is said to be the place where God lives, where good people go when they die, and where everyone is always happy. It is usually imagined as being high up in the sky. 天堂；天国 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **heaven** to refer to a place or situation that you like very much. 极乐（之地）；天堂般美好（的世界）【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *We went touring in Wales and Ireland. It was heaven.* 我们去了威尔士和爱尔兰旅游。那里真是人间仙境。 3 N-PLURAL **The heavens** are the sky. 天空【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 ❑ *He walked out into the middle of the road, looking up at the heavens.* 他走出去站在大路中间，抬头仰望着天空。 4 → see also **seventh heaven** 5 PHRASE You say **'Heaven forbid!'** to emphasize that you very much hope that something will not happen. 但愿不会这样；千万不要这样；苍天不容；老天不许【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】 ❑ *Heaven forbid that he should leave because of me!* 但愿他不会因为我而离开！ 6 EXCLAM You say **'Good heavens!'** or **'Heavens!'** to express surprise or to emphasize that you agree or disagree with someone. （表示惊讶或强调）天哪【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】 ❑ *Good Heavens! That explains a lot!* 天哪！这下我明白了！ 7 PHRASE You say **'Heaven help** someone' when you are worried that something bad is going to happen to them, often because you disapprove of what they are doing or the way they are behaving. …只有靠天帮忙了；谁也帮不了…了【SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 口语，贬】 ❑ *If this makes sense to our leaders, then heaven help us all.* 如果我们的领导人认为这是合情合理的，那么谁也帮不了我们了。 8 PHRASE You can say **'Heaven knows'** to emphasize that you do not know something, or that you find something very surprising. 天知道；谁晓得【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】 ❑ *Heaven knows what they put in it.* 天知道他们在里面放了些什么。 9 PHRASE You can say **'Heaven knows'** to emphasize something that you feel or believe very strongly. 确实；一定；无疑【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】 ❑ *Heaven knows they have enough money.* 他们的钱够多了。 10 PHRASE **If the heavens open**, it suddenly starts raining very heavily. 突然下起倾盆大雨 ❑ *The match had just begun when the heavens opened and play was suspended.* 比赛刚刚开始就突然下起倾盆大雨，所以只好暂停了。 11 **for heaven's sake** → see **sake** 12 **thank heavens** → see **thank**

heav|en|ly /ˈhevənli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heavenly** things are things that are connected with the religious idea of heaven. 天堂的；天国的 ❑ *...heavenly beings whose function it is to serve God.* 侍奉上帝的天使 2 ADJ Something that is **heavenly** is very pleasant and enjoyable. 无比美好的；极令人愉快的【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *The idea of spending two weeks with him may seem heavenly.* 和他一起度过两周的想法听起来似乎十分美好。

ˌheav|en|ly ˈbody (**heavenly bodies**) N-COUNT A **heavenly body** is a planet, star, moon, or other natural object in space. 天体

ˌheaven-ˈsent also **heaven sent** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **heaven sent** to describe something such as an opportunity which is unexpected, but which is very welcome because it occurs at just the right time. 适时的；天赐的 ❑ *It will be a heaven-sent opportunity to prove himself.* 这将是他证明自己的天赐良机。

heav|en|ward /ˈhevᵊnwəʳd/ also **heavenwards** ADV [ADV after v] **Heavenward** means towards the sky or to heaven. 朝向天空；向着天国【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ *He rolled his eyes heavenward in disgust.* 他厌恶地翻着白眼。

heavi|ly /ˈhevɪli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If someone says something **heavily**, they say it in a slow way which shows a feeling such as sadness, tiredness, or annoyance. 缓慢沉痛地；费力地；沉重地 ❑ *'I didn't even think about her,' he said heavily.* "我甚至没有想过她。"他沉重地说道。 2 → see also **heavy**

heavy ♦◇ /ˈhevi/ (**heavier, heaviest, heavies**) 1 ADJ Something that is **heavy** weighs a lot. 重的；沉的 ❑ *These scissors are awfully heavy.* 这把剪刀重得要命。 ❑ *The mud stuck to her boots, making her feet heavy and her legs tired.* 她的靴子上沾满了泥，使她步履沉重，双腿疲惫不堪。 •**heavi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a sensation of warmth and heaviness in the muscles.* 肌肉感到的暖意和沉重 2 ADJ [*as* ADJ *as*] You use **heavy** to ask or talk about how much someone or something weighs. 有…重的 ❑ *How heavy are you?* 你有多重？ ❑ *Protons are nearly 2000 times as heavy as electrons.* 质子的质量几乎是电子的 2000 倍。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heavy** means great in amount, degree, or intensity. 大量的；重大的；严重的；强烈的；剧烈的 ❑ *Heavy fighting has been going on.* 激烈的战斗一直持续不断。 ❑ *He worried about her heavy drinking.* 他为她酗酒感到担忧。 ❑ *The traffic along Fitzjohn's*

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Avenue was heavy. 菲茨姜大道上的交通拥堵严重。•**heavi|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *It has been raining heavily all day.* 大雨下了一整天。•**heavi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the heaviness of the blood loss.* 大量失血 4 ADJ Someone or something that is **heavy** is solid in appearance or structure, or is made of a thick material. 结实的；粗大的；厚重的 ❑ *He was short and heavy.* 他矮小壮实。•**heavi|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *He was a big man of about forty, wide-shouldered and heavily built.* 他是个 40 岁左右的高大男子，肩宽体壮。 5 ADJ A **heavy** meal is large in amount and often difficult to digest. (饭菜)量大的，难消化的 ❑ *He had been feeling drowsy, the effect of an unusually heavy meal.* 他一直感到昏昏沉沉的，这是吃了一顿超级大餐的结果。 6 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] Something that is **heavy with** things is full of them or loaded with them. 充满…的；装满…的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The air is heavy with moisture.* 空气的湿度很大。 7 ADJ If a person's breathing is **heavy**, it is very loud and deep. (呼吸)粗重的，深沉的 ❑ *Her breathing became slow and heavy.* 她的呼吸变得缓慢而粗重。•**heavi|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She sank back on the pillow and closed her eyes, breathing heavily as if asleep.* 她一头倒回枕头上闭起了眼睛，呼吸又深又重，就像睡着了似的。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] A **heavy** movement or action is done with a lot of force or pressure. (动作)用力的，猛烈的 ❑ *...a heavy blow on the back of the skull.* 后脑勺遭到的一记重击 •**heavi|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I sat down heavily on the ground beside the road.* 我一屁股坐在路边的地上。 9 ADJ [ADJ n] A **heavy** machine or piece of military equipment is very large and very powerful. (机器、武器等)重型的，大型的 ❑ *...government militia backed by tanks and heavy artillery.* 以坦克和重型大炮为后盾的政府国民军 10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a period of time or a schedule as **heavy**, you mean it involves a lot of work. 繁忙的；(日程)排满的 ❑ *It's been a heavy day and I'm tired.* 忙了一天，我累坏了。 11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heavy** work requires a lot of strength or energy. 费力的；繁重的 ❑ *The business is thriving and Philippa employs two full-timers for the heavy work.* 业务蒸蒸日上，菲莉帕雇用了两个全职员工来应付繁重的工作。 12 ADJ If you say that something is **heavy on** another thing, you mean that it uses a lot of that thing or too much of that thing. 耗费…多的；大量使用…的 ❑ [+on] *Tanks are heavy on fuel and destructive to roads.* 坦克要耗费大量的燃料，而且会破坏道路。 13 ADJ Air or weather that is **heavy** is unpleasantly still, hot, and damp. (空气、天气等)阴沉的，闷热的 ❑ *The outside air was heavy and moist and sultry.* 外面的空气沉滞、潮湿而闷热。 14 ADJ If your heart is **heavy**, you are sad about something. (心情)沉重的，悲伤的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Mr Maddison handed over his resignation letter with a heavy heart.* 麦迪逊先生心情沉重地递上自己的辞呈。 15 ADJ A situation that is **heavy** is serious and difficult to cope with. (形势)棘手的，难应付的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't want any more of that heavy stuff.* 我再也不想碰那种麻烦事了。 16 N-COUNT A **heavy** is a large strong man who is employed to protect a person or place, often by using violence. (雇作保镖或打手的)彪形大汉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They had employed heavies to evict shop squatters from neighbouring sites.* 他们雇了一些彪形大汉，将附近私自占点的商贩都赶走了。 17 **to make heavy weather of** something → see **weather** 18 **a heavy hand** → see **hand**

Thesaurus 同类词 *heavy* Also look up:

ADJ. hefty, overweight; (*ant.*) light 1
forceful, powerful 8
complex, difficult, tough 15

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *heavy* with:

N. heavy **competition** 激烈的竞争，heavy **drinking** 酗酒，heavy **fighting** 激烈的战斗 3

heavy 'cream N-UNCOUNT **Heavy cream** is very thick cream. 高脂浓奶油【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **double cream**

heavy-'duty ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **heavy-duty** piece of equipment is very strong and can be used a lot. 结实的；耐用的 ❑ *...a heavy duty polythene bag.* 结实的聚乙烯袋

heavy-'handed ADJ If you say that someone's behaviour is **heavy-handed**, you mean that they are too forceful or too rough. 粗暴的；暴虐的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...heavy-handed police tactics.* 警方的粗暴手段

heavy 'in|dus|try (heavy industries) N-VAR **Heavy industry** is industry in which large machines are used to produce raw materials or to make large objects. 重工业

→ see **industry**

heavy 'met|al (heavy metals) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Heavy metal** is a type of very loud rock music with a fast beat. 重金属摇滚乐 ❑ *...a German heavy metal band named The Scorpions.* 名叫"蝎子"的德国重金属摇滚乐队 2 N-COUNT A **heavy metal** is a metallic element with a high density. Many heavy metals are poisonous. 重金属【TECHNICAL 术语】

heavy-'set ADJ Someone who is **heavy-set** has a large solid body. (体格)粗壮的，敦实的

heavy|weight /'heviweɪt/ **(heavyweights)** 1 N-COUNT A **heavyweight** is a boxer weighing more than 175 pounds and therefore in the heaviest class. (体重175磅以上的)重量级拳击手 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a person or organization as a **heavyweight**, you mean that they have a lot of influence, experience, and importance in a particular field, subject, or activity. 重量级人物(或组织)；有影响力的人物(或组织) ❑ *He was a political heavyweight.* 他是一名政界要人。

He|brew /'hi:bru:/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hebrew** is a language that was spoken by Jews in former times. A modern form of Hebrew is spoken now in Israel. 希伯来语 ❑ *He is a fluent speaker of Hebrew.* 他说一口流利的希伯来语。 2 ADJ **Hebrew** means belonging to or relating to the Hebrew language or people. 希伯来语的；希伯来人的 ❑ *...the respected Hebrew newspaper Haaretz.* 受到尊崇的希伯来语报纸《国土报》

heck /hek/ 1 EXCLAM People sometimes say **'heck!'** when they are slightly irritated or surprised. (表示稍感恼怒、吃惊等)见鬼，糟糕【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Heck, if you don't like it, don't vote for him.* 见鬼，如果你不喜欢，不要投他的票不就得了。 2 PHRASE People use **a heck of** to emphasize how big something is or how much of it there is. 极大；极多【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *They're spending a heck of a lot of money.* 他们正大把大把地花钱。❑ *The truth is, I'm in one heck of a mess.* 事实上我麻烦大了。 3 PHRASE You use **the heck** in expressions such as **'what the heck'** and **'how the heck'** in order to emphasize a question, especially when you are puzzled or annoyed. (尤在迷惑或恼怒时用于疑问句中表示强调)到底，究竟【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *What the heck's that?* 那到底是什么鬼东西？❑ *The question was, where the heck was he?* 问题是，他究竟人在哪里？ 4 PHRASE You say **'what the heck'** to indicate that you do not care about a bad aspect of an action or situation. 管它呢；不管它【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *What the heck, I thought, I'll give it a whirl.* 管它呢，我想，我就试试吧。

heck|le /'hek^{ə}l/ **(heckles, heckling, heckled)** VERB If people in an audience **heckle** public speakers or performers, they interrupt them, for example by making rude remarks. 对…起哄；诘问 ❑ [v n] *They heckled him and interrupted his address with angry questions.* 他们冲他起哄，以激愤的问题打断他的发言。❑ [v] *A small group of youths stayed behind to heckle and shout abuse.* 一小群小青年没走，在起哄、叫骂。•N-COUNT **Heckle** is also a noun. ❑ *The offending comment was in fact a heckle from an audience member.* 这番冒犯性的话实际上是一名观众的诘难。•**heck|ling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The ceremony was disrupted by unprecedented heckling and slogan-chanting.* 仪式因前所未有的起哄和口号声而中断。•**heck|ler** /'hekl^{ə}/ **(hecklers)** N-COUNT ❑ *As he began his speech, a heckler called out asking for his opinion on gun control.* 他刚开始演讲，一名起哄者就大声地质问他对枪械管制的看法。

hec|tare /'hekteə^{r}/ **(hectares)** N-COUNT A **hectare** is a measurement of an area of land which is equal to 10,000 square metres, or 2.471 acres. 公顷(土地面积单位，等于 1 万平方米或 2.471 英亩)

hec|tic /'hektɪk/ ADJ A **hectic** situation is one that is very busy

and involves a lot of rushed activity. 紧张忙碌的；忙乱的 ❑ *Despite his hectic work schedule, Benny has rarely suffered poor health.* 尽管工作繁忙，本尼却少有身体不好的时候。

hec|tor /'hektə/ (**hectors, hectoring, hectored**) VERB If you say that someone **is hectoring** you, you do not like the way they are trying to make you do something by bothering you and talking to you aggressively. 威吓；欺凌【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *I suppose you'll hector me until I phone him.* 我想若是我不给他打电话，你就会一直威逼我。•**hec|tor|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *In a loud, hectoring tone, Alan told us that he wasn't going to waste time discussing nonsense.* 艾伦大声威吓我们说，他不会把时间浪费在讨论没用的事情上。

he'd /hɪd, hi:d/ ❶ **He'd** is the usual spoken form of 'he had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 had 为助动词时，he had 的常用口语形式) ❑ *He'd never learnt to read.* 他一直都没学会识字。❷ **He'd** is a spoken form of 'he would'. (he would 的口语形式) ❑ *He'd come into the clubhouse every day.* 他每天都会来俱乐部会所。

hedge /hedʒ/ (**hedges, hedging, hedged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hedge** is a row of bushes or small trees, usually along the edge of a garden, field, or road. 树篱 ❷ VERB If you **hedge against** something unpleasant or unwanted that might affect you, especially losing money, you do something which will protect you from it. 防备，防范(尤指金钱损失) ❑ [v +*against*] *You can hedge against redundancy or illness with insurance.* 可以购买保险以防失业或患病。❑ [v n] *Today's clever financial instruments make it possible for firms to hedge their risks.* 现今各种巧妙的金融手段使得各公司防范风险成为可能。❸ N-COUNT Something that is a **hedge against** something unpleasant will protect you from its effects. 防护物；防备手段；防范措施 ❑ [+*against*] *Gold is traditionally a hedge against inflation.* 购买黄金是防范通货膨胀的一种传统手段。❹ VERB If you **hedge**, you avoid answering a question or committing yourself to a particular action or decision. 躲闪；回避 ❑ [v] *They hedged in answering various questions about the operation.* 他们闪烁其词，不愿回答有关此次行动的各种问题。❑ [v with quote] *'I can't give you an answer now,' he hedged.* "我现在不能回答你。"他拐弯抹角地说道。❺ PHRASE If you **hedge** your **bets**, you reduce the risk of losing a lot by supporting more than one person or thing in a situation where they are opposed to each other. 两面下注以防损失；骑墙 ❑ *Hawker Siddeley tried to hedge its bets by diversifying into other fields.* 霍克·希德利试图通过进入其他领域以多样化发展来规避风险。

▶**hedge about** or **hedge around** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something such as an offer **is hedged about** or **is hedged around with** rules or conditions, you mean that there are a lot of rules or conditions. (以各种规则或条件)束缚，限制 ❑ [*be* v-ed P +*with*] *The offer was hedged around with conditions.* 这一提议附有诸多条件。❑ [*be* v-ed P +*with*] *Many reduced fares are hedged around with restrictions.* 很多优惠费率都带有限制条件。

'hedge fund (**hedge funds**) N-COUNT A **hedge fund** is an investment fund that invests large amounts of money using methods that involve a lot of risk. 对冲基金【BUSINESS 商】

hedge|hog /'hedʒhɒg, AM 美 -hɔːg/ (**hedgehogs**) N-COUNT A **hedgehog** is a small brown animal with sharp spikes covering its back. 刺猬

hedge|row /'hedʒrəʊ/ (**hedgerows**) N-VAR A **hedgerow** is a row of bushes, trees, and plants, usually growing along a bank bordering a country lane or between fields. (通常指乡间路边或田边的)树篱

he|don|ism /'hi:dənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Hedonism** is the belief that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life. 享乐主义【FORMAL 正式】

he|don|ist /'hi:dənɪst/ (**hedonists**) N-COUNT A **hedonist** is someone who believes that having pleasure is the most important thing in life. 享乐主义者【FORMAL 正式】

he|don|is|tic /,hi:də'nɪstɪk/ ADJ **Hedonistic** means relating to hedonism. 享乐主义的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the hedonistic pleasures of the South.* 南部的各种享乐消遣

heed /hi:d/ (**heeds, heeding, heeded**) ❶ VERB If you **heed** someone's advice or warning, you pay attention to it and do what they suggest. 注意；留心；听从【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *But few at the conference in London last week heeded his warning.* 但在上周于伦敦召开的大会上，几乎没有人留意他的警告。❷ PHRASE If you **take heed of** what someone says or if you **pay heed to** them, you pay attention to them and consider carefully what they say. 注意；留心【FORMAL 正式】❑ *But what if the government takes no heed?* 但如果政府不理会该怎么办呢？

heed|less /'hi:dləs/ ADJ If you are **heedless of** someone or something, you do not take any notice of them. 不注意的；不留心的；掉以轻心的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Heedless of time or any other consideration, they began to search the underwater cave.* 他们顾不上考虑时间或任何其他因素就开始寻找水下洞穴。❑ *She was rummaging through the letters, scattering them about the table in her heedless haste.* 她在信件里乱翻，匆忙冒失之下将它们扔得满桌都是。

heel /hi:l/ (**heels**) ❶ N-COUNT Your **heel** is the back part of your foot, just below your ankle. 足跟；脚后跟；踵 ❷ N-COUNT The **heel** of a shoe is the raised part on the bottom at the back. (鞋)后跟 ❑ *...the shoes with the high heels.* 高跟鞋 ❸ N-PLURAL **Heels** are women's shoes that are raised very high at the back. (女式)高跟鞋 ❑ *...two well-dressed ladies in high heels.* 两位穿着高跟鞋、打扮入时的女士 ❑ *...the old adage that you shouldn't wear heels with trousers.* 高跟鞋不能和裤子搭配的俗话 ❹ N-COUNT The **heel** of a sock or stocking is the part that covers your heel. (袜子的)后跟 ❺ N-COUNT The **heel of** your hand is the rounded pad at the bottom of your palm. (近腕处的)手掌根 ❻ → see also **Achilles heel** ❼ PHRASE If you **bring** someone **to heel**, you force them to obey you. 使听话；使就范 ❑ *It's still not clear how the president will use his power to bring the republics to heel.* 总统将如何行使自己的权力使共和党人就范仍不太清楚。❽ PHRASE If you **dig** your **heels in** or **dig in** your **heels**, you refuse to do something such as change your opinions or plans, especially when someone is trying very hard to make you do so. 坚持立场；固执己见 ❑ *It was really the British who, by digging their heels in, prevented any last-minute deal.* 实际上是因为英国人拒不让步，才使得最后一刻达成协议的希望落空了。❾ PHRASE If you say that one event follows **hard on the heels of** another or **hot on the heels of** another, you mean that one happens very quickly or immediately after another. (时间上)紧跟…之后，紧接着 ❑ *Unfortunately, bad news has come hard on the heels of good.* 很遗憾，好消息的后面紧跟着就是坏消息。❿ PHRASE If you say that someone is **hot on** your **heels**, you are emphasizing that they are chasing you and are not very far behind you. 紧追…之后；紧随…之后【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They sped through the American southwest with the law hot on their heels.* 他们驾车一路飞奔穿越美国西南部，警察紧追其后。⓫ PHRASE If you are **kicking** your **heels**, you are having to wait around with nothing to do, so that you get bored or impatient. 无聊地等；不耐烦地等待【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The authorities wouldn't grant us permission to fly all the way down to San Francisco, so I had to kick my heels at Tunis Airport.* 当局不允许我们直飞旧金山，所以我只好在突尼斯机场不耐烦地等待。⓬ PHRASE If you **turn on** your **heel** or **spin on** your **heel**, you suddenly turn round, especially because you are angry or surprised. (尤指因生气或吃惊而)突然转身 ❑ *He simply turned on his heel and walked away.* 他突然就转身走开了。⓭ **head over heels** → see **head** ⓮ to **drag** your **heels** → see **drag**

→ see **foot**

hefty /'hefti/ (**heftier, heftiest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hefty** means large in size, weight, or amount. (体积、重量或数量)巨大的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was quite a hefty woman.* 她是个身材高大的女子。❑ *If he is found guilty he faces a hefty fine.* 如果被判有罪，他就要面临巨额罚款。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hefty** movement is done with a lot of force. 有力的；猛烈的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Lambert gave Luckwell a hefty shove to send him on his way.* 兰伯特用力推了勒克韦尔一把，把他送上了路。

he|gemo|ny /hɪ'geməni, AM 美 -'dʒem-/ N-UNCOUNT **Hegemony** is a situation in which one country, organization, or group has more power, control, or importance than others. 支配(权)；统治(权)；霸权【FORMAL 正式】

heh /he/ EXCLAM You can use **heh**, especially in electronic communication, to show that you are amused by something. (尤用于网络聊天中，表示感到有趣)嘿 ❑ *Great comments on this site so far, especially about Bob (heh heh)!* 目前为止这个网站最有意思的评论，尤其关于鲍勃那段(嘿嘿)！

heif|er /'hefə^{r}/ (**heifers**) N-COUNT A **heifer** is a young cow that has not yet had a calf. (未生育过的)小母牛

height ♦◇◇ /haɪt/ (**heights**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **height** of a person or thing is their size or length from the bottom to the top. (从底到顶的)身高；高度 ❑ *I am 5'6" in height.* 我身高 5 英尺 6 英寸。❑ *The wave here has a length of 250 feet and a height of 10 feet.* 这里的浪有 250 英尺宽 10 英尺高。❑ *He was a man of medium height.* 他是个中等个子的男子。2 N-UNCOUNT **Height** is the quality of being tall. 高 ❑ *She admits that her height is intimidating for some men.* 她承认自己的高个子会令有些男人却步。3 N-VAR A particular **height** is the distance that something is above the ground or above something else mentioned. (距离地面或他物的某一)高度 ❑ *...a test in which a 6.3 kilogram weight was dropped on it from a height of 1 metre.* 让 6.3 公斤的重物从 1 米高的地方落到它上面的试验 4 N-COUNT A **height** is a high position or place above the ground. 高处；高地 ❑ *I'm not afraid of heights.* 我不恐高。5 N-SING When an activity, situation, or organization is **at** its **height**, it is at its most successful, powerful, or intense. 处于顶峰；处于高潮 ❑ *During the early sixth century emigration from Britain to Brittany was at its height.* 6 世纪初，从不列颠涌向布列塔尼的移民潮达到了高峰。6 N-SING If you say that something is **the height of** a particular quality, you are emphasizing that it has that quality to the greatest degree possible. (某一特性的)极致【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The hip-hugging black and white polka-dot dress was the height of fashion.* 黑白圆点花纹的紧身连衣裙当时是最时尚的。7 N-PLURAL [oft adj N] If something reaches great **heights**, it becomes very extreme or intense. 极度；极点 ❑ *...the mid-1980s, when house prices rose to absurd heights.* 房价高得离谱的 20 世纪 80 年代中期 [Also +of]
→ see **area**

Thesaurus 同类词 *height* Also look up:

N.	altitude, elevation 4 peak 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *height* with:

ADJ.	**average** height 平均身高, **medium** height 中等个子, **the right** height 恰好的高度 1
N.	height **and weight** 身高与体重, height **and width** 高与宽 1 **the** height **of** *someone's* **career** 某人事业的顶峰 5 **the** height **of fashion/popularity/style** 最时尚 / 最流行 / 最有型 6
V.	**reach a** height 达到某一高度 1 4

height|en /'haɪt^{ə}n/ (**heightens, heightening, heightened**) VERB If something **heightens** a feeling or if the feeling **heightens**, the feeling increases in degree or intensity. (使)(情感)增强；(使)加深 ❑ [V n] *The move has heightened tension in the state.* 该举动加剧了州里的紧张气氛。❑ [V] *Cross's interest heightened.* 克罗斯的兴趣浓厚起来。❑ [V-ed] *...a heightened awareness of the dangers that they now face.* 对他们目前面临的危险的进一步认识

hei|nous /'heɪnəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a crime as **heinous**, you mean that it is extremely evil or horrible. 十恶不赦的；令人发指的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are capable of the most heinous acts.* 他们能做出最邪恶的事情。

heir /eə^{r}/ (**heirs**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **heir** is someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, property, or title when that person dies. 继承人 ❑ *...the heir to the throne.* 王位继承人

,heir ap|par|ent (**heirs apparent**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **heir apparent to** a particular job or position is the person who is expected to have it after the person who has it now. (职位等的)热门接替者，预计接替者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

heir|ess /'eərɪs/ (**heiresses**) N-COUNT An **heiress** is a woman or girl who has the right to inherit property or a title, or who has inherited it, especially when this involves great wealth. (尤指大笔财产的)女继承人 ❑ [+to] *...the heiress to a jewellery empire.* 珠宝帝国的女继承人

Word Link 词根词缀 *ess = female* 女：雌：*actress, heiress, lioness*

heir|loom /'eə^{r}luːm/ (**heirlooms**) N-COUNT An **heirloom** is an ornament or other object that has belonged to a family for a very long time and that has been handed down from one generation to another. 祖传遗物；传家宝

heist /haɪst/ (**heists**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **heist** is a robbery, especially one in which money, jewellery, or art is stolen. 抢劫；(尤指对金钱、珠宝或艺术品的)盗窃【JOURNALISM 新闻】

held /held/ **Held** is the past tense and past participle of **hold**.

heli|cop|ter ♦◇◇ /'helɪkɒptə^{r}/ (**helicopters**) N-COUNT A **helicopter** is an aircraft with long blades on top that go round very fast. It is able to stay still in the air and to move straight upwards or downwards. 直升机
→ see **fly**

,heli|cop|ter 'gun|ship (**helicopter gunships**) N-COUNT A **helicopter gunship** is a helicopter with large guns attached to it. 武装直升机

heli|pad /'helɪpæd/ (**helipads**) N-COUNT A **helipad** is a place where helicopters can land and take off. 直升机停机坪

heli|port /'helɪpɔː^{r}t/ (**heliports**) N-COUNT A **heliport** is an airport for helicopters. 直升机机场；直升机航站

he|lium /'hiːlɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Helium** is a very light gas that is colourless and has no smell. 氦
→ see **sun**

he|lix /'hiːlɪks/ (**helixes**) N-COUNT A **helix** is a spiral shape or form. 螺旋形；螺旋体【TECHNICAL 术语】

hell ♦◇◇ /hel/ (**hells**) 1 N-PROPER; N-COUNT In some religions, **hell** is the place where the Devil lives, and where wicked people are sent to be punished when they die. Hell is usually imagined as being under the ground and full of flames. 地狱 2 N-VAR If you say that a particular situation or place is **hell**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant. 令人痛苦的境况(或经历)；地狱般的地方【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the hell of the Siberian labor camps.* 地狱般的西伯利亚劳改营 3 EXCLAM **Hell** is used by some people when they are angry or excited, or when they want to emphasize what they are saying. (用于气恼或激动时，或者用于强调)见鬼，该死【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Hell, no!' the doctor snapped.* "绝对不行！"医生厉声道。4 PHRASE You can use **as hell** after adjectives or some adverbs to emphasize the adjective or adverb. (用于形容词或一些副词后表示强调)非常，很【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The men might be armed, but they sure as hell weren't trained.* 这些人可能携有武器，但他们很显然没有受过训练。5 PHRASE If you say that a place or a situation is **hell on earth** or **a hell on earth**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant or that it causes great suffering. 人间地狱【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She believed she would die in the snake-infested sand dunes. She said: 'It was hell on earth.'* 她觉得自己会死在遍地毒蛇的沙丘中。她说："这简直是人间地狱。"6 PHRASE If someone does something **for the hell of it**, or **just for the hell of it**, they do it for fun or for no particular reason. 只是为了好玩；玩玩而已【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Managers seem to be spending millions just for the hell of it.* 经理们似乎只为了寻个乐子就动辄花上几百万。7 PHRASE You can use **from hell** after a noun when you are emphasizing that something or someone is extremely unpleasant or evil. (用于名词后表示强调)极糟的，坏透的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He's a child from hell.* 他是个坏透了的小孩。8 PHRASE If you tell someone to **go to hell**, you are angrily telling them to go away and leave you alone. 滚开；滚一边去【INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 非正式，无礼，情感】❑ *'Well, you can go to hell!' He swept out of the room.* "嘿，你给我有多远滚多远！"他昂首阔步走出了房间。9 PHRASE If you say that someone can **go to hell**, you are emphasizing angrily that you do not care about them and that they will not stop you

doing what you want. (表示不屑)见你的鬼去，去你的【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】❑ *Peter can go to hell. It's my money and I'll leave it to who I want.* 让彼得见鬼去吧。这是我的钱，我想留给谁就留给谁。 10 PHRASE If you say that someone **is going hell for leather**, you are emphasizing that they are doing something or are moving very quickly and perhaps carelessly. (不顾一切地)飞奔，疾驰【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The first horse often goes hell for leather, hits a few fences but gets away with it.* 第一匹马往往跑得很快，会碰到几根横杆，但不会碰落。 11 PHRASE Some people say **like hell** to emphasize that they strongly disagree with you or are strongly opposed to what you say. (表示反对)绝对不行【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'I'll go myself.'—'Like hell you will!'* "我会自己去。" —— "绝对不可以！" 12 PHRASE Some people use **like hell** to emphasize how strong an action or quality is. 非常；很【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It hurts like hell.* 疼死了。 13 PHRASE If you describe a place or situation as a **living hell**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant. 活地狱【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *School is a living hell for some children.* 对于有些孩子来说，学校简直就是活地狱。 14 PHRASE If you say that **all hell breaks loose**, you are emphasizing that a lot of arguing or fighting suddenly starts. 大乱起来；喧闹起来；闹翻天【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He had an affair, I found out and then all hell broke loose.* 他有了婚外恋，我发现了，一切顿时天翻地覆。 15 PHRASE If you talk about **a hell of a lot of** something, or **one hell of a lot of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. 许多；大量【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+of] *The manager took a hell of a lot of money out of the club.* 主教练从俱乐部拿到了很多钱。 16 PHRASE Some people use **a hell of** or **one hell of** to emphasize that something is very good, very bad, or very big. (表示强调)极好，极坏，极大【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Whatever the outcome, it's going to be one hell of a fight.* 不管结果如何，这都会是场艰苦的战斗。 17 PHRASE Some people use **the hell out of** for emphasis after verbs such as 'scare', 'irritate', and 'beat'. (用在 scare, irritate, beat 等动词后表示强调)大大地，猛烈地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I patted the top of her head in the condescending way I knew irritated the hell out of her.* 我故意居高临下拍了拍她的头，知道这会让她非常恼火。 18 PHRASE If you say **there'll be hell to pay**, you are emphasizing that there will be serious trouble. 会有严重问题；会有大麻烦【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *There would be hell to pay when Ferguson and Tony found out about it.* 一旦弗格森和托尼发现此事，就会有大麻烦的。 19 PHRASE To **play hell with** something means to have a bad effect on it or cause great confusion. In British English, you can also say that one person or thing **plays merry hell with** another. 破坏，损害，搅乱，给…制造麻烦(英国英语中亦作 play merry hell with)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Lord Beaverbrook, to put it bluntly, played hell with the war policy of the R.A.F.* 直言不讳地说，比弗布鲁克勋爵将皇家空军的作战方针搞得一团糟。 20 PHRASE If you say that someone **raises hell**, you are emphasizing that they protest strongly and angrily about a situation in order to persuade other people to correct it or improve it. 大声反对；强烈反对【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The only way to preserve democracy is to raise hell about its shortcomings.* 维护民主的唯一办法是对其缺陷大声提出意见。 21 PHRASE People sometimes use **the hell** for emphasis in questions, after words such as 'what', 'where', and 'why', often in order to express anger. (用于 what, where, why 等词后表示生气)到底，究竟【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】❑ *Where the hell have you been?* 你到底去哪里了？ 22 PHRASE If you **go through hell**, or if someone **puts** you **through hell**, you have a very difficult or unpleasant time. (使)经受重重困难；(使)吃苦头【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *All of you seem to have gone through hell making this record.* 为了灌制这张唱片你们大家似乎都经历了重重波折。 23 PHRASE If you say you **hope to hell** or **wish to hell that** something is true, you are emphasizing that you strongly hope or wish it is true. 打心眼里盼望；极想【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I hope to hell you're right.* 我真心希望你是对的。 24 PHRASE If you say that you will do something **come hell or high water**, you are emphasizing that you are determined to do it, in spite of the difficulties involved. 无论有多大困难；不管发生什么；赴汤蹈火【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I've always managed to get into work come hell or high water.* 不管发生什么情况，我都没有不上班过。 25 PHRASE You can say **'what the hell'** when you decide to do something in spite of the doubts that you have about it. 管他呢【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *What the hell, I thought, at least it will give the lazy old man some exercise.* 管他呢，我心想，至少这能让懒鬼老头儿活动一下筋骨。 26 PHRASE If you say **'to hell with'** something, you are emphasizing that you do not care about something and that it will not stop you from doing what you want to do. (表示不在乎)让…见鬼去吧【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *To hell with this, I'm getting out of here.* 让这事见鬼去吧，我可要走了。

he'll /hɪl, hiːl/ **He'll** is the usual spoken form of 'he will'. (he will 的常用口语形式) ❑ *By the time he's twenty he'll know everyone worth knowing in Washington.* 到 20 岁时，他就会认识华盛顿所有举足轻重的人。

ˌhell-ˈbent also **hellbent** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **hell-bent on** doing something, you are emphasizing that they are determined to do it, even if this causes problems or difficulties for other people. 决意的；不顾一切的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+on] *He accused Ford of being hell-bent on achieving its cuts by whatever means.* 他指责福特公司一心实现裁减而不择手段。

Hel|len|ic /heˈlenɪk, -ˈliː-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hellenic** is used to describe the people, language, and culture of Ancient Greece. 古希腊人的；古希腊语的；古希腊文化的

hell|hole /ˈhelhəʊl/ (**hellholes**) N-COUNT If you call a place a **hellhole**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant, usually because it is dirty and uncomfortable. 地狱般的地方；鸟不拉屎的地方；环境极肮脏(或恶劣)的地方 ❑ *...stuck in this hellhole of a jail.* 困在这鬼监狱里

hell|ish /ˈhelɪʃ/ ADJ You describe something as **hellish** to emphasize that it is extremely unpleasant. 地狱般的；讨厌的；可憎的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The atmosphere in Washington is hellish.* 华盛顿的气氛令人憎恶。

hel|lo ♦∞ /heˈləʊ/ (**hellos**) also **hallo, hullo** 1 CONVENTION You say **'Hello'** to someone when you meet them. 哈罗；你好【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Hello, Trish.* 你好，特里什。 ❑ *Do you want to pop your head in and say hallo to my girlfriend?* 你要不要进来和我女友打个招呼？ •N-COUNT **Hello** is also a noun. ❑ *The salesperson greeted me with a warm hello.* 售货员热情地和我打招呼。 2 CONVENTION You say **'Hello'** to someone at the beginning of a telephone conversation, either when you answer the phone or before you give your name or say why you are phoning. (打电话时的招呼语)喂【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *A moment later, Cohen picked up the phone. 'Hello?'* 过了一会儿，科恩接起电话："喂？" 3 CONVENTION You can call **'hello'** to attract someone's attention. (用于引起别人注意)喂 ❑ *Very softly, she called out: 'Hallo? Who's there?'* 她轻声细气喊道："喂？谁在那儿？"

ˈhell-raiser (**hell-raisers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **hell-raiser**, you mean that they often behave in a wild and unacceptable way, especially because they have drunk too much alcohol. (尤指喝醉酒后)爱胡闹的人【INFORMAL 非正式】

hell|uva /ˈheləvə/ ADJ Some people say **a helluva** or **one helluva** to emphasize that something is very good, very bad, or very big. 极好的；极坏的；庞大的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It taught me a helluva lot about myself.* 这让我对自己了解了很多。 ❑ *The man did one helluva job getting it all together.* 这家伙不慌不忙的，真是了不起。

helm /helm/ (**helms**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **helm** of a boat or ship is the part that is used to steer it. 舵柄；舵轮 2 N-SING You can say that someone is at **the helm** when they are leading or running a country or organization. (政府或组织中的)领导位置 ❑ *He has been at the helm of Lonrho for 31 years.* 他执掌罗荷集团已达 31 年。

hel|met /ˈhelmɪt/ (**helmets**) 1 N-COUNT A **helmet** is a hat made of a strong material which you wear to protect your head. 头盔；防护帽 2 → see also **crash helmet**

H

→ see **skateboarding, army**

helms|man /'helmzmən/ (**helmsmen**) N-COUNT The **helmsman** of a boat is the person who is steering it. 舵手；操舵员

help ◆◆◆ /help/ (**helps, helping, helped**) 1 VERB If you **help** someone, you make it easier for them to do something, for example by doing part of the work for them or by giving them advice or money. 帮助；帮忙 ❑ [v to-inf/inf] *He has helped to raise a lot of money.* 他帮着筹集了很多钱。❑ [v] *You can of course help by giving them a donation directly.* 你当然可以通过直接向他们捐款来帮助他们。❑ [v n] *If you're not willing to help me, I'll find somebody who will.* 如果你不愿意帮我，我会去找别人。•N-UNCOUNT **Help** is also a noun. ❑ *Thanks very much for your help.* 非常感谢你的帮助。❑ *Always ask the pharmacist for help.* 请向药剂师寻求帮助。2 VERB If you say that something **helps**, you mean that it makes something easier to do or get, or that it improves a situation to some extent. 有帮助；有用 ❑ [v to-inf/inf] *The right style of swimsuit can help to hide, minimise or emphasise what you want it to.* 款式选择得当的泳装有助于按照你的想法掩饰、缩小或突出某些部位。❑ [v n] *Building more motorways and by-passes will help the environment by reducing pollution and traffic jams in towns and cities.* 建造更多的高速公路和绕城道路能够减少城镇中的污染和交通堵塞，有利于改善环境。❑ [v n to-inf/inf] *Understanding these rare molecules will help chemists to find out what is achievable.* 了解这些稀有分子能帮助化学家找到可实现的目标。❑ [v] *I could cook your supper, though, if that would help.* 不过我可以给你做晚饭，如果这样能帮到你的话。3 VERB If you **help** someone go somewhere or move in some way, you give them support so that they can move more easily. 扶持；搀扶 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Martin helped Tanya over the rail.* 马丁扶着塔尼娅越过栏杆。❑ [v n inf/to-inf] *She helped her sit up in bed so she could hold her baby.* 她扶她在床上坐起来，这样她就可以抱着宝宝了。4 N-SING If you say that someone or something has been **a help** or has been some **help**, you mean that they have helped you to solve a problem. 帮助解决困难的人（或事物）❑ *The books were not much help.* 这些书没派上什么用场。5 N-UNCOUNT **Help** is action taken to rescue a person who is in danger. You shout **'help!'** when you are in danger in order to attract someone's attention so that they can come and rescue you. 救命 ❑ *He was screaming for help.* 他高呼求救。❑ *'Help!' I screamed, turning to run.* "救命！"我尖叫道，转身就跑。6 N-UNCOUNT In computing, **help**, or the **help** menu, is a file that gives you information and advice, for example about how to use a particular program. 帮助（文件）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *If you get stuck, click on Help.* 如果碰到疑难，就点击"帮助"。7 VERB If you **help yourself to** something, you serve yourself or you take it for yourself. If someone tells you to **help yourself**, they are telling you politely to serve yourself anything you want or to take anything you want. 自助；自取 ❑ [v pron-refl] *There's bread on the table. Help yourself.* 桌上有面包。你自己拿吧。❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Just help yourself to leaflets.* 请自取传单材料。8 VERB If someone **helps themselves to** something, they steal it. 偷；窃取【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Has somebody helped himself to some film star's diamonds?* 有人偷了某个影星的钻石了吗？9 → see also **helping** 10 PHRASE If you **can't help** the way you feel or behave, you cannot control it or stop it happening. You can also say that you **can't help yourself**. 不禁；忍不住；无法控制 ❑ *I can't help feeling sorry for the poor man.* 我不禁为这个可怜的男人感到难过。11 PHRASE If you say you **can't help** thinking something, you are expressing your opinion in an indirect way, often because you think it seems rude. （用于委婉地表示观点）不免，禁不住（想）【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I can't help feeling that this may just be another of her schemes.* 我不免觉得这可能只是她的又一个诡计。12 PHRASE If someone or something **is of help**, they make a situation easier or better. 有帮助；有用 ❑ *Can I be of help to you?* 我能帮上你吗？

→ see **donor**

▶**help out** PHRASAL VERB If you **help** someone **out**, you help them by doing some work for them or by lending them some money. 帮助…做事；借钱给… ❑ [v P +with] *I help out with the secretarial work.* 我帮着做些秘书工作。❑ [v n P] *All these presents came to more money than I had, and my mother had to help me out.* 我的钱不够买所有这些礼物，我母亲只好借了我一些钱。❑ [v P n] *He thought you'd been brought in from Toronto to help out the local police.* 他认为你是从多伦多调过来协助当地警方工作的。[Also v P]

Usage 用法 help

After *help*, you can use the infinitive with or without *to*: *Budi helped Lastri study for the exam; then he asked her to help him to write an e-mail to the professor.*
help 后可接动词不定式，加不加 to 都可：Budi helped Lastri study for the exam; then he asked her to help him to write an e-mail to the professor. 布迪帮助拉斯特里复习准备考试；然后他请她帮忙给教授写电子邮件。

Thesaurus 同类词 *help* Also look up:

V. aid, assist, support; (*ant.*) hinder 1
N. aid, assistance, guidance, support 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *help* with:

ADJ. **financial** help 财政资助，**professional** help 专业帮助 1
V. **ask for** help 请求帮助，**get** help 得到帮助，**need** help 需要帮助，**want to** help 想要帮忙 1
try to help 尝试帮助（或搀扶）1 3
cry/scream/shout for help 喊救命 5
can't help **feeling/thinking** *something* 不禁觉得／想到… 10 11

help|er /'helpə^r/ (**helpers**) N-COUNT A **helper** is a person who helps another person or group with a job they are doing. 帮助者；帮手；助手

help|ful /'helpful/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **helpful**, you mean that they help you in some way, such as doing part of your job for you or by giving you advice or information. （人）给予帮助的，帮上忙的 ❑ *The staff in the London office are helpful but only have limited information.* 伦敦办事处的工作人员给予了帮助，但他们掌握的信息有限。•**help|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They had helpfully provided us with instructions on how to find the house.* 他们为我们提供了帮助，告诉我们如何找到那座房子。•**help|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The level of expertise and helpfulness is far higher in smaller shops.* 规模较小的商店专业得多，对顾客也体贴得多。2 ADJ If you describe information or advice as **helpful**, you mean that it is useful for you. （信息、建议等）有帮助的，有用的 ❑ *The following information may be helpful to readers.* 下列信息可能对读者有用。3 ADJ Something that is **helpful** makes a situation more pleasant or more easy to tolerate. （事物）有助于改善局面的，有好处的 ❑ *It is often helpful to have your spouse in the room when major news is expected.* 等待重大消息时最好有配偶在场。

help|ing /'helpɪŋ/ (**helpings**) 1 N-COUNT [adj n] A **helping of** food is the amount of it that you get in a single serving. （食物的）一份，一客 ❑ [+of] *She gave them extra helpings of ice-cream.* 她又给了他们几份冰激凌。2 N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of something, especially a quality, as a **helping of** that thing. （尤指某种特性的）一些，一定量【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *It took a generous helping of entrepreneurial confidence to persevere during this incident.* 在这一事件中坚持下来是需要有充足的创业信心的。

help|less /'helpləs/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **helpless**, you do not have the strength or power to do anything useful or to control or protect yourself. 无助的；无力量的；无能力的 ❑ *Parents often feel helpless, knowing that all the cuddles in the world won't stop the tears.* 父母经常感到无能为力，因为他们知道无论多少次拥抱也无法止住眼泪。•**help|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Their son watched helplessly as they vanished beneath the waves.* 他们的儿子无助地看着他们消失在大浪中。•**help|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I remember my feelings of helplessness.* 我记得自己无能为力的感觉。

help|line /'helplaɪn/ (**helplines**) N-COUNT A **helpline** is a special telephone service that people can call to get advice about a particular subject. 服务热线；求助热线；咨询电话

help|mate /'helpmeɪt/ (**helpmates**) N-COUNT If you say that one person is another person's **helpmate**, you mean that they

help the other person in their life or work, especially by doing boring but necessary jobs for them such as cooking and cleaning.（尤指负责做饭、清洁等枯燥工作的）帮手，助手【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

helter-skelter /ˌheltəˈ ˈskeltəˈ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **helter-skelter** to describe something that is hurried and disorganized, especially when things happen very quickly, one after the other. 仓促忙乱的；杂乱无章的 ❑ *He now faces another crisis in his helter-skelter existence.* 他乱糟糟的生活中现在又面临着另一个危机。•ADV [ADV after v] **Helter-skelter** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a panic-stricken crowd running helter-skelter to get away from the tear gas.* 争相躲避催泪瓦斯的恐慌人群

hem /hem/ (**hems, hemming, hemmed**) 1 N-COUNT A **hem** on something such as a piece of clothing is an edge that is folded over and stitched down to prevent threads coming loose. The **hem** of a skirt or dress is the bottom edge.（衣物等的）褶边，卷边；（裙子的）下摆 2 VERB If you **hem** something, you form a hem along its edge. 缝…的褶边；给…镶边 ❑ [v n] *Turn under and hem the outer edges.* 翻下来缝外侧的边。3 **hem and haw** → see **haw**

▶**hem in** 1 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a place **is hemmed in by** mountains or **by** other places, it is surrounded by them. 包围；环绕 ❑ [be v-ed p +by] *Manchester is hemmed in by greenbelt countryside and by housing and industrial areas.* 曼彻斯特周围环绕着绿色乡村带、住宅区和工业区。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is hemmed in** or if someone **hems** them **in**, they are prevented from moving or changing, for example because they are surrounded by people or obstacles. 困住；限制；约束 ❑ [be v-ed p +by] *The company's competitors complain that they are hemmed in by rigid legal contracts.* 公司的竞争对手抱怨他们受到严格的法律合同的约束。[Also v n p]

ˈhe-man (**he-men**) N-COUNT A **he-man** is a strong and very masculine man. 男子汉；健壮的男子【INFORMAL 非正式】

hemi|sphere /ˈhemɪsfɪəˈ/ (**hemispheres**) 1 N-COUNT A **hemisphere** is one half of the earth.（地球的）半球 ❑ *...the northern hemisphere.* 北半球 2 N-COUNT A **hemisphere** is one half of the brain.（大脑的）半球

→ see **globe, solid**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sphere = ball* 球：*atmosphere, hemisphere, spherical*

hem|line /ˈhemlaɪn/ (**hemlines**) N-COUNT The **hemline** of a dress or skirt is its lower edge. People sometimes use **hemline** to talk about how long a dress or skirt is.（裙子的）下摆，底边；衣裙长度 ❑ *Mickey favoured tight skirts with a hemline at the knee.* 米基喜欢长度及膝的紧身裙。

hem|lock /ˈhemlɒk/ N-UNCOUNT **Hemlock** is a poisonous plant. 毒芹

hemo|glo|bin /ˌhiːməˈgləʊbɪn/ → see **haemoglobin**

hemo|philia /ˌhiːməˈfɪlɪə/ → see **haemophilia**

hemo|phili|ac /ˌhiːməˈfɪlɪæk/ → see **haemophiliac**

hem|or|rhage /ˈhemərɪdʒ/ → see **haemorrhage**

hem|or|rhoid /ˈhemərɔɪd/ → see **haemorrhoid**

hemp /hemp/ N-UNCOUNT **Hemp** is a plant used for making rope or the drug marijuana. 大麻（一种植物，用来制绳索或大麻毒品）

→ see **rope**

hen /hen/ (**hens**) 1 N-COUNT A **hen** is a female chicken. People often keep hens in order to eat them or sell their eggs. 母鸡 2 N-COUNT The female of any bird can be referred to as a **hen**. 雌禽

hence /hens/ 1 ADV You use **hence** to indicate that the statement you are about to make is a consequence of what you have just said. 因此；由此；所以【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The trade imbalance is likely to rise again in 1990. Hence a new set of policy actions will be required soon.* 贸易失衡可能会在 1990 年再次发生，因此很快就需要采取一系列新的政策措施。2 ADV You use **hence** in expressions such as '**several years hence**' or '**six months hence**' to refer to a time in the future, especially a long time in the future.（尤指未来的长时间）之后【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The gases that may be warming the planet will have their main effect many years hence.* 这些气体可能正在使全球变暖，主要影响将在多年后显现。

hence|forth /ˌhensˈfɔːˈθ/ ADV **Henceforth** means from this time onwards. 从今以后；此后【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Henceforth, parties which fail to get 5% of the vote will not be represented in parliament.* 从今以后，选票数量未达到总数 5% 的党派将不能在议会里占有席位。

hence|forward /ˌhensˈfɔːˈwəˈd/ ADV **Henceforward** means from this time on. 从今以后；此后【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Henceforward France and Britain had a common interest.* 自此法国和英国有了共同的利益。

hench|man /ˈhentʃmən/ (**henchmen**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] If you refer to someone as another person's **henchman**, you mean that they work for or support the other person, especially by doing unpleasant, violent, or dishonest things on their behalf. 党徒；走狗；帮凶；打手【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hen|house /ˈhenhaʊs/ (**henhouses**) N-COUNT A **henhouse** is a special building where hens are kept. 鸡舍；鸡棚

→ see **barn**

hen|na /ˈhenə/ N-UNCOUNT **Henna** is a reddish-brown dye that is made from the leaves of a shrub. It is used especially for colouring hair or skin.（尤用于染发或涂饰皮肤的棕红色）散沫花染剂

ˈhen night (**hen nights**) N-COUNT A **hen night** is a party for a woman who is getting married very soon, to which only women are invited. 女性告别单身派对（为即将结婚的女子举行的派对，只邀请女宾）【BRIT 英】

ˈhen par|ty (**hen parties**) N-COUNT A **hen party** is a party to which only women are invited. 女性派对【BRIT 英】

→ see **wedding**

ˈhen-pecked also **henpecked** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **henpecked** to describe a man when you disapprove of the fact that his wife, or another woman, is always telling him what to do or telling him that he has done something wrong. "妻管严"的；怕老婆的；惧内的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

hepa|ti|tis /ˌhepəˈtaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Hepatitis** is a serious disease which affects the liver. 肝炎

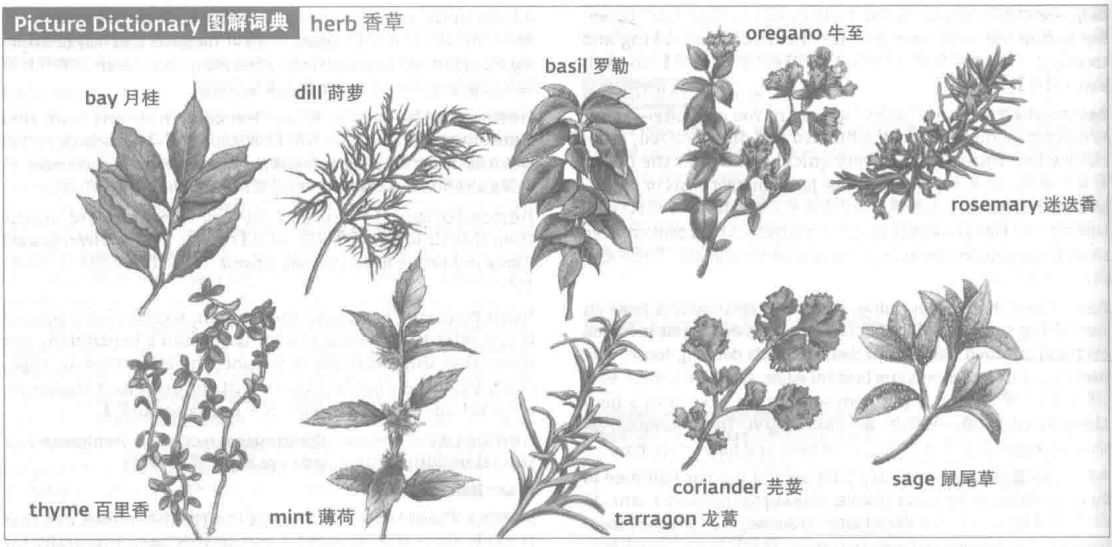
hep|tath|lon /hepˈtæθlɒn/ (**heptathlons**) N-COUNT The **heptathlon** is an athletics competition for women in which each athlete competes in seven different events. 女子七项全能（运动）

her ◆◆◆ /həˈ, STRONG 强读 hɜːˈ/

Her is a third person singular pronoun. **Her** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. **Her** is also a possessive determiner. her 是第三人称单数代词，用作动词或介词的宾语，亦为所有格限定词。

1 PRON You use **her** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal. 她；它（指雌性动物）❑ *I went in the room and told her I had something to say to her.* 我走进房间，告诉她我有话要和她说。❑ *I really thought I'd lost her. Everybody kept asking me, 'Have you found your cat?'* 我真的以为我的猫丢了。大家不停地问我："你找到你的猫了吗？"•DET **Her** is also a possessive determiner. ❑ *Liz travelled round the world for a year with her boyfriend James.* 莉兹和男友詹姆斯花了一年时间环球旅行。2 PRON In written English, **her** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'him or her' or 'them'.（书面英语中不区分性别地泛指人）他，她（一些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 him or her 或 them）❑ *Talk to your baby, play games, and show her how much you enjoy her company.* 和你的宝宝说话，做游戏，让宝宝知道你很喜欢与之在一起。•DET **Her** is also a possessive determiner. ❑ *The non-drinking, non smoking model should do nothing to risk her reputation.* 那名烟酒不沾的模特儿不应做任何对自己名声不利的事情。3 PRON **Her** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation.（有时指国家或民族）她【FORMAL or WRITTEN 正式或笔语】•DET **Her** is also a possessive determiner. ❑ *Our reporter looks at reactions to Britain's apparently deep-rooted*

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 herb 香草



H

distrust of her E.U. partner. 英国对其欧盟伙伴显然存在着根深蒂固的不信任，我们的记者就人们对此的反应进行了报道。

her|ald /ˈherəld/ (**heralds, heralding, heralded**) 1 VERB Something that **heralds** a future event or situation is a sign that it is going to happen or appear. 预告；预示…的来临【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the sultry evening that heralded the end of the baking hot summer.* 预示着炙热的夏天即将结束的闷热夜晚 2 N-COUNT Something that is a **herald of** a future event or situation is a sign that it is going to happen or appear. 预兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *I welcome the report as a herald of more freedom, not less.* 我对这份报告持欢迎态度，因它预示更多的自由，而不是更少。 3 VERB [usu passive] If an important event or action **is heralded by** people, announcements are made about it so that it is publicly known and expected. 宣布；报告…的消息【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *Janet Jackson's new album has been heralded by a massive media campaign.* 珍妮·杰克逊的新专辑已经在媒体上进行了大规模宣传。❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *Tonight's clash between Real Madrid and Arsenal is being heralded as the match of the season.* 今晚皇家马德里队和阿森纳队之间的对决被称为本赛季最重要的比赛。 4 N-COUNT In former times, a **herald** was a person who delivered and announced important messages.（古时的）传令官，使节

he|ral|dic /həˈrældɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Heraldic** means relating to heraldry. 纹章学的；纹章的 ❑ *...religious and heraldic symbols.* 宗教和纹章标志

her|ald|ry /ˈherəldri/ N-UNCOUNT **Heraldry** is the study of coats of arms and of the history of the families who are entitled to have them. 纹章学

herb /hɜːb, AM 美 ɜːrb/ (**herbs**) N-COUNT A **herb** is a plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine.（调味或药用的）芳草；香草；药草

→ see Picture Dictionary: **herb**

her|ba|ceous /hɜːˈbeɪʃəs, AM 美 ɜːrˈ-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Herbaceous** plants have green stems, not hard, woody stems.（植物）草本的

her|ba|ceous ˈbor|der (**herbaceous borders**) N-COUNT A **herbaceous border** is a flower bed containing a mixture of plants that flower every year.（花园等处种有多年生开花草本植物的）花床，花带【BRIT 英】

herb|al /ˈhɜːbəl, AM 美 ˈɜːrb-/ (**herbals**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Herbal** means made from or using herbs. 芳草的；香草的；药草的 ❑ *...herbal remedies for colds.* 治疗感冒的草药方子

Word Link 词根词缀 *herb ≈ grass* 草：*herbal, herbicide, herbivore*

herb|al|ism /ˈhɜːbəlɪzəm, AM 美 ˈɜːrb-/ N-UNCOUNT **Herbalism** is the practice of using herbs to treat illnesses. 药草学

herb|al|ist /ˈhɜːbəlɪst, AM 美 ˈɜːrb-/ (**herbalists**) N-COUNT A **herbalist** is a person who grows or sells herbs that are used in medicine. 药草栽培者；药草商

herb|i|cide /ˈhɜːbɪsaɪd, AM 美 ˈɜːrb-/ (**herbicides**) N-VAR A **herbicide** is a chemical that is used to destroy plants, especially weeds. 除草剂；除莠剂

her|bi|vore /ˈhɜːbɪvɔːr, AM 美 ˈɜːrb-/ (**herbivores**) N-COUNT A **herbivore** is an animal that only eats plants. 食草动物

→ see Word Web: **herbivore**

→ see **carnivore, food**

Word Link 词根词缀 *vor ≈ eating* 食：*carnivore, herbivore, omnivorous*

her|bi|vo|rous /hɜːˈbɪvərəs/ ADJ **Herbivorous** animals eat only plants. 食草的 ❑ *Mammoths were herbivorous mammals.* 猛犸是食草性哺乳动物。

→ see **mammal**

her|cu|lean /ˌhɜːkjuˈliːən/ also **Herculean** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **herculean** task or ability is one that requires extremely great strength or effort. 艰巨的；费力的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his herculean efforts to bring peace to our troubled island.* 他为了给我们这个纷争不断的岛屿带来和平所付出的艰苦努力

Word Web 话题词汇 herbivore 食草动物

Herbivores come in all shapes and sizes. The tiny **aphid** lives on the juices found in **plants**. The **elephant** eats 45 to 450 kilograms of **vegetation** a day. Some herbivores prefer a single plant. For example, the **koala** eats only eucalyptus **leaves**. **Cattle graze** on **grass** all day long. In the evening they regurgitate food from their stomachs and chew it again. **Rodents** have two pairs of long teeth in the front of their mouths. These teeth never stop growing. They use them to gnaw on hard **seeds**.

食草动物体型和大小各异。小小的蚜虫依靠植物的汁液为生，大象则要每天吃掉 45 至 450 千克的植被。有些食草动物偏好一种植物，比如树袋熊就只吃桉树叶子。牛整天在草地上吃草；到了晚上，它们从胃里反刍食物，再次咀嚼。啮齿动物嘴的前端长有两对长牙，这些长牙从不停止生长。它们用长牙来啃食坚硬的植物种子。

herd /hɜːd/ (**herds, herding, herded**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **herd** is a large group of animals of one kind that live together. 兽群；畜群 ❑ [+of] *...large herds of elephant and buffalo.* 庞大的象群和水牛群 2 N-SING If you say that someone has joined **the herd** or follows **the herd**, you are criticizing them because you think that they behave just like everyone else and do not think for themselves. (缺乏独立思想的)一般民众，芸芸众生【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They are individuals; they will not follow the herd.* 他们是独立的个体，不愿随大溜。 3 VERB If you **herd** people somewhere, you make them move there in a group. 使集中在一起；把…赶在一起 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He began to herd the prisoners out.* 他开始将犯人集中到一起赶出来。 4 VERB If you **herd** animals, you make them move along as a group. 驱赶，牧放(畜群) ❑ [v n] *Stefano used a motor cycle to herd the sheep.* 斯特凡诺骑一辆摩托车放羊。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *A boy herded half a dozen camels down towards the water trough.* 一个男孩赶着 6 头骆驼朝饮水槽走去。

herds|man /ˈhɜːdzmən/ (**herdsmen**) N-COUNT A **herdsman** is a man who looks after a herd of animals such as cattle or goats. 牧人；牧工

here ⇹ /hɪəʳ/ 1 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] You use **here** when you are referring to the place where you are. 在这里；在这儿 ❑ *I'm here all by myself and I know I'm going to get lost.* 这里只有我一个人，我知道我会迷路的。 ❑ *Well, I can't stand here chatting all day.* 好了，我不能一整天就站在这里闲聊。 ❑ *...the growing number of skiers that come here.* 越来越多到这里来的滑雪者 2 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] You use **here** when you are pointing towards a place that is near you, in order to draw someone else's attention to it. 在此处(指所指向的地方) ❑ *...if you will just sign here.* 请在这里签字 ❑ *Come and sit here, Lauren.* 过来坐这里，劳伦。 3 ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] You use **here** in order to indicate that the person or thing that you are talking about is near you or is being held by you. 这里(指在身边或在手里) ❑ *My friend here writes for radio.* 我这位朋友是个电台撰稿人。 4 ADV If you say that you are **here to** do something, that is your role or function. 来此(做…) ❑ *I'm not here to listen to your complaints.* 我不是来听你抱怨的。 5 ADV [ADV with *be*, ADV before v] You use **here** in order to draw attention to something or someone who has just arrived in the place where you are, or to draw attention to the place you have just arrived at. (用于引起注意)…来了，…到了 ❑ *'Mr Cummings is here,' she said, holding the door open.* "卡明斯先生来了。"她把门敞着说道。 6 ADV [ADV with v] You use **here** to refer to a particular point or stage of a situation or subject that you have come to or that you are dealing with. 在这一点上；在这一阶段；在这一方面 ❑ *The book goes into recent work in greater detail than I have attempted here.* 与我在这方面的尝试相比，这本书对近期研究的介绍更为详尽。 7 ADV [ADV before v, ADV with *be*] You use **here** to refer to a period of time, a situation, or an event that is present or happening now. 这时；此刻 ❑ *Here is your opportunity to acquire a luxurious one bedroom home.* 现在正是购买一套豪华一居室住房的机会。 8 ADV You use **here** at the beginning of a sentence in order to draw attention to something or to introduce something. (用在句首以引起注意或引出介绍)下面，以下，现在 ❑ *Now here's what I want you to do.* 听着，这是我想让你做的事。 9 ADV You use **here** when you are offering or giving something to someone. 给(对方) ❑ *Here's some letters I want you to sign.* 这里有几封信要你签字。 ❑ *Here's your cash.* 这是给您的现金。 10 PHRASE You say '**here we are**' or '**here you are**' when the statement that you are making about someone's character or situation is unexpected. (表示接下来对某人性格或处境的描述出人意料)看看，瞧瞧 ❑ *Here you are, saying these terrible things.* 看看你，说这些难听的话。 11 CONVENTION You say '**here we are**' when you have just found something that you have been looking for. 找到了；这就是了 ❑ *I rummaged through the drawers and came up with Amanda's folder. 'Here we are.'* 我翻遍了抽屉，看见了阿曼达的文件夹，"找到了"。 12 CONVENTION You say '**here goes**' when you are about to do or say something difficult or unpleasant. (表示即将开始做或说困难或令人不快的事)这就开始 ❑ *Dr Culver nervously muttered 'Here goes,' and gave the little girl an injection.* 卡尔弗医生紧张地嘟囔了一句"要打了啊"，然后就给小女孩打了一针。 13 PHRASE You use expressions such as '**here we go**' and '**here we go again**' in order to indicate that something is happening again in the way that you expected, especially something unpleasant. (尤指令人不快的事)又发生了，又来了【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *At first, he was told he was too young and I thought, 'Oh, boy, here we go again.'* 起先，他被告知他太年轻了，我心想，"哎，又是老一套。" 14 PHRASE You use **here and now** to emphasize that something is happening at the present time, rather than in the future or past, or that you would like it to happen at the present time. 此时此刻；目前；眼下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm a practicing physician trying to help people here and now.* 此时此刻我是一名只想治病救人的执业医师。 15 PHRASE If something happens **here and there**, it happens in several different places. 在各处；零散地 ❑ *I do a bit of teaching here and there.* 我零零散散地到处教些课。 16 CONVENTION You use expressions such as '**here's to us**' and '**here's to your new job**' before drinking a toast in order to wish someone success or happiness. (祝酒词)为我们干杯 / 为你的新工作干杯【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Tony smiled and lifted his glass. 'Here's to you, Amy.'* 托尼微笑着举起杯子："为你干一杯，埃米。"

here|abouts /ˌhɪərəˈbaʊts/ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You use **hereabouts** to indicate that you are talking about something near you or in the same area as you. 在这附近；在这一带 ❑ *It's a bit chilly and empty hereabouts.* 这附近略显阴冷空旷。

here|after /ˌhɪərˈɑːftəʳ, -ˈæft-/ 1 ADV **Hereafter** means from this time onwards. 从今以后；此后【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ *I realised how hard life was going to be for me hereafter.* 我意识到从今以后我的生活将会多么艰难。 2 ADV In legal documents and in written English, **hereafter** is used to introduce information about an abbreviation that will be used in the rest of the text to refer to the person or thing just mentioned. (用于法律文书或书面英语中，引出已经提及的人或事物的缩略)在本文中其余部分，以下 ❑ *Michel Foucault (1972), The Archaeology of Knowledge; hereafter this text will be abbreviated as AK.* 米歇尔·福柯(1972)，《知识考古学》，下文简称 AK。 3 N-SING **The hereafter** is sometimes used to refer to the time after you have died, or to the life which some people believe you have after you have died. 死后灵魂的存在；来世 ❑ *...belief in the hereafter.* 相信死后灵魂的存在 •ADJ [n ADJ] **Hereafter** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the life hereafter.* 来生

here|by /ˌhɪəˈbaɪ/ ADV [ADV before v] You use **hereby** when officially or formally saying what you are doing. (正式场合用语)特此，兹，谨【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I hereby sentence you for life after all the charges against you have been proven true.* 鉴于对你的所有指控都证明属实，我特此宣判你无期徒刑。

he|redi|tary /hɪˈredɪtri/ 1 ADJ A **hereditary** characteristic or illness is passed on to a child from its parents before it is born. 遗传(性)的 ❑ *In men, hair loss is hereditary.* 男性脱发属于遗传。 2 ADJ A title or position in society that is **hereditary** is one that is passed on as a right from parent to child. (称号或地位)承袭的，世袭的 ❑ *...the position of the head of state is hereditary.* 国家元首是世袭制。

he|red|ity /hɪˈredɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Heredity** is the process by which features and characteristics are passed on from parents to their children before the children are born. 遗传 ❑ *Heredity is not a factor in causing the cancer.* 这种癌症和遗传无关。

here|in /ˌhɪəˈrɪn/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] **Herein** means in this document, text, or book. 本文中；本书中【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ *The statements and views expressed herein are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Wilson Centre.* 本书中的陈述和观点为作者个人意见，不一定代表威尔逊中心的看法。 2 ADV You can use **herein** to refer back to the situation or fact you have just mentioned, when saying it is something such as a problem or reason for something. 此中；在这里面【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ *The point is that people grew unaccustomed to thinking and acting in a responsible and independent way. Herein lies another big problem.* 关键是人们已不再习惯以一种负责任的、独立的方式去思考和行动。这其中就存在另一个大问题。

her|esy /ˈherɪsi/ (**heresies**) 1 N-VAR **Heresy** is a belief or action that most people think is wrong, because it disagrees with beliefs that are generally accepted. (与主流思想不合的)异端，邪

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Word Web 话题词汇 hero 英雄

Odysseus is a **hero** from Greek **mythology**. He is a warrior. He shows great courage in battle. He faces many **dangers** and temptations. However he knows he must return home after the Trojan War. During his **epic** journey home, Odysseus faces many trials. He must survive wild storms at sea and fight a monster. He must also resist the temptations of the Sirens and outwit the goddess Circe. At home Penelope, Odysseus' wife, **defends** their home and **protects** their son. She remains **loyal** and **brave** through many trials. She is the **heroine** of the story.

俄底修斯是希腊神话中的一位英雄。他是一个武士，在战斗中表现出极大勇气。他面对许多危险和诱惑，然而他知道，特洛伊战争之后，他一定要返回家中。在其史诗般的返家旅程中，俄底修斯面临许多考验。他必须从海上的狂风暴雨中逃生，打倒怪物。他还必须抵御海中女妖塞壬的诱惑，以智计战胜女神喀耳刻。俄底修斯的妻子珀涅罗珀在家中保卫他们的家园，守护他们的儿子。她经受了种种考验，始终忠贞不贰、英勇无畏。她是故事中的女英雄。

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说 ❑ *It might be considered heresy to suggest such a notion.* 提出这样一个观点可能会被视为异端。 2 N-VAR **Heresy** is a belief or action which seriously disagrees with the principles of a particular religion.（与某种宗教的教义严重不合的）异教，异端，邪说 ❑ *He said it was a heresy to suggest that women should not conduct services.* 他说认为不允许女性主持宗教仪式的观点是一种异端邪说。

her|etic /'herɪtɪk/ (**heretics**) 1 N-COUNT A **heretic** is someone whose beliefs or actions are considered wrong by most people, because they disagree with beliefs that are generally accepted.（与主流思想不合的）离经叛道者；异端分子 ❑ *He was considered a heretic and was ridiculed and ostracized for his ideas.* 他被视为异端分子，并且因为自己的观点遭到取笑和排斥。 2 N-COUNT A **heretic** is a person who belongs to a particular religion, but whose beliefs or actions seriously disagree with the principles of that religion.（与所属宗教之教义严重不合的）离经叛道者；异教徒

he|reti|cal /hɪ'retɪk°l/ 1 ADJ A belief or action that is **heretical** is one that most people think is wrong because it disagrees with beliefs that are generally accepted.（与主流思想不合的）异端的，旁门左道的 ❑ *I made the then heretical suggestion that it might be cheaper to design new machines.* 我提出了当时被认为是旁门左道的建议，说设计新机器可能更省钱。 2 ADJ A belief or action that is **heretical** is one that seriously disagrees with the principles of a particular religion.（与某一宗教教义严重不合的）异端的，异教的 ❑ *The Church regards spirit mediums and people claiming to speak to the dead as heretical.* 教会将灵媒和自称能和死者交谈的人都视为异端。

here|to|fore /ˌhɪətu:'fɔ:r/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] **Heretofore** means 'before this time' or 'up to now'. 此前；迄今【mainly AM, FORMAL 主美，正式】❑ *They reported that clouds are an important and heretofore uninvestigated contributor to the climate.* 他们报告说，云是影响气候的一个重要因素，但迄今为止没有进行过研究。

here|with /ˌhɪə'wɪð/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft n ADV, ADV n] **Herewith** means with this document, text, or book. You can use **herewith** in a letter to say that you are enclosing something with it. 随本文（或本书）附上；随信附上【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ *...the 236 revolutionary prisoners whose names are listed herewith.* 236 名革命囚犯，名单附在本材料中 ❑ *I return herewith your papers.* 我随信退还你的文件。

her|it|age /'herɪtɪdʒ/ (**heritages**) N-VAR [oft poss N] A country's **heritage** is all the qualities, traditions, or features of life there that have continued over many years and have been passed on from one generation to another.（国家的）遗产，传统 ❑ *The historic building is as much part of our heritage as the paintings.* 这座历史建筑和这些画一样，都是留给我们的文化遗产的一部分。

her|maph|ro|dite /hɜ:'mæfrədaɪt/ (**hermaphrodites**) N-COUNT A **hermaphrodite** is a person, animal, or flower that has both male and female reproductive organs. 两性人；阴阳人；雌雄同体的动物；雌雄同株的植物

her|met|ic /hɜ:'metɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If a container has a **hermetic** seal, the seal is very tight so that no air can get in or out. 密封的；不透气的【TECHNICAL 术语】•**her|meti|cal|ly** /hɜ:'metɪkli/ ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The batteries are designed to be leak-proof and hermetically sealed.* 电池的设计防渗漏，密封性很好。 2 ADJ You use **hermetic** to describe something which you disapprove of because it seems to be totally separate from other people and things in society. 与外界隔绝的；不受外界干扰的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *Its film industry operates in its own curiously hermetic way.* 其电影产业以它奇特的与世隔绝的方式运作。 ❑ *Their work is more cosily hermetic than ever.* 他们的工作比任何时候都要更加安逸，更加不受外界干扰。

her|mit /'hɜ:rmɪt/ (**hermits**) N-COUNT A **hermit** is a person who lives alone, away from people and society. 隐士；隐修者；遁世者

her|nia /'hɜ:rniə/ (**hernias**) N-VAR A **hernia** is a medical condition which is often caused by strain or injury. It results in one of your internal organs sticking through a weak point in the surrounding tissue.（脏器的）突出；疝（气）

hero ♦◇ /'hɪərəʊ/ (**heroes**) 1 N-COUNT The **hero** of a book, play, film, or story is the main male character, who usually has good qualities.（书、戏剧、电影或故事中品行端正的）男主角，男主人公 ❑ [+of] *The hero of Doctor Zhivago dies in 1929.*《日瓦戈医生》的男主人公死于 1929 年。 2 N-COUNT A **hero** is someone, especially a man, who has done something brave, new, or good, and who is therefore greatly admired by a lot of people.（尤指男性）英雄，英雄人物，豪杰，勇士 ❑ *He called Mr Mandela a hero who had inspired millions.* 他称曼德拉先生为鼓舞了数百万民众的英雄。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] If you describe someone as your **hero**, you mean that you admire them a great deal, usually because of a particular quality or skill that they have. 偶像；崇拜对象；心目中的英雄 ❑ *My boyhood hero was Bobby Charlton.* 我童年时代的偶像是博比·查尔顿。

→ see Word Web: **hero**

→ see **myth**

he|ro|ic /hɪ'rəʊɪk/ (**heroics**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their actions as **heroic**, you admire them because they show extreme bravery. 英雄的；英勇的 ❑ *His heroic deeds were celebrated in every corner of India.* 他的英勇事迹在印度各地广为传颂。•**he|roi|cal|ly** /hɪ'rəʊɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He had acted heroically during the liner's evacuation.* 他在乘客撤离客轮的过程中表现得很英勇。 2 ADJ If you describe an action or event as **heroic**, you admire it because it involves great effort or determination to succeed. 矢志不渝的；艰苦卓绝的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The company has made heroic efforts at cost reduction.* 公司在降低成本方面付出了艰苦卓绝的努力。•**he|roi|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Single parents cope heroically in doing the job of two people.* 单身父母扮演双亲的角色非常辛苦。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Heroic** means being or relating to the hero of a story. 男主角的 ❑ *...the book's central, heroic figure.* 书中的中心主角人物 4 N-PLURAL **Heroics** are actions involving bravery, courage, or determination. 英雄壮举；英勇果断的行为 ❑ *...the man whose aerial heroics helped save the helicopter pilot.* 以空中的英雄壮举拯救了直升机飞行员的人 5 N-PLURAL If you describe someone's actions or plans as **heroics**, you think that they are foolish or dangerous because they are too difficult or brave for the situation in which they occur.（愚蠢或危险的）逞英雄行为【SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 口语，贬】❑ *He said his advice was: 'No heroics, stay within the law'.* 他说自己的建议是："不要逞英雄，要遵纪守法。"

hero|in /'herəʊɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Heroin** is a powerful drug which some people take for pleasure, but which they can become addicted to. 海洛因

hero|ine /'herəʊɪn/ (**heroines**) 1 N-COUNT The **heroine** of a book, play, film, or story is the main female character, who usually has good qualities.（书、戏剧、电影或故事中品行端正的）女主角，女主人公 ❑ *The heroine is a senior TV executive.* 女主角是电视台的一名高级主管。 2 N-COUNT A **heroine** is a woman who has done something brave, new, or good, and who is therefore

greatly admired by a lot of people. 女英雄；女杰；女豪杰 ❑ [+of] *The national heroine of the day was Xing Fen, winner of the first Gold medal of the Games.* 现今的民族英雄是在该运动会上获得首枚金牌的邢芬。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] If you describe a woman as your **heroine**, you mean that you admire her greatly, usually because of a particular quality or skill that she has. （女）偶像；心目中的女英雄 ❑ *My heroine was Elizabeth Taylor.* 我心目中的偶像是伊丽莎白·泰勒。

→ see **hero**

hero|ism /'herəʊɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Heroism** is great courage and bravery. 英雄气概；英雄主义；大无畏精神 ❑ *...individual acts of heroism.* 个人英雄主义行为

her|on /'herən/ (**herons**) N-COUNT A **heron** is a large bird which has long legs and a long beak, and which eats fish. （苍）鹭

hero-worship (**hero-worships, hero-worshipping, hero-worshipped**)

The noun is also spelled **hero worship**. 名词亦拼作 hero worship。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Hero-worship** is a very great admiration of someone and a belief that they are special or perfect. 英雄崇拜；个人崇拜 ❑ *Singer Brett Anderson inspires old-fashioned hero-worship.* 歌手布雷特·安德森唤起了旧式的个人崇拜狂潮。 2 VERB If you **hero-worship** someone, you admire them a great deal and think they are special or perfect. 把…当成英雄（或偶像）崇拜 ❑ [v n] *He was amused by the way younger actors started to hero-worship and copy him.* 年轻一些的演员们开始把他当成偶像崇拜并加以模仿，这让他觉得很有意思。

her|pes /'hɜ:'pi:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Herpes** is a disease which causes painful red spots to appear on the skin. 疱疹

her|ring /'herɪŋ/ (**herring** or **herrings**) 1 N-VAR A **herring** is a long silver-coloured fish. Herring live in large groups in the sea. 鲱（鱼） •N-UNCOUNT **Herring** is a piece of this fish eaten as food. 鲱鱼肉 2 → see also **red herring**

herring|bone /'herɪŋbəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Herringbone** is a pattern used in fabrics or brickwork which looks like parallel rows of zigzag lines. （织物或砖砌结构上的）人字形图案，鲱骨式图案

hers /hɜ:z/

Hers is a third person possessive pronoun. hers 是第三人称所有格代词。

1 PRON You use **hers** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a woman, girl, or female animal. 她的；（指雌性动物）它的 ❑ *His hand as it shook hers was warm and firm.* 和她握手时他的手温暖而有力。 ❑ *He'd never seen eyes as green as hers.* 他从未看到过像她那样澄绿的眼睛。 ❑ *Professor Camm was a great friend of hers.* 卡姆教授是她的一位挚友。 2 PRON In written English, **hers** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'his or hers' or 'theirs'. （书面英语中泛指人）他的，她的（有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 his or hers 或 theirs） ❑ *The author can report other people's results which more or less agree with hers.* 作者可以提及其他人得出的和自己得出的基本吻合的结果。 3 PRON **Hers** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. （指国家或民族）她的【FORMAL or WRITTEN 正式或笔语】

her|self ⇹ /hə'self/

Herself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. **Herself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same person as the subject of the verb, except in meaning 4. herself 是第三人称单数反身动词，当动词或介词的宾语与动词的主语指同一人时使用，但义项 4 例外。

1 PRON You use **herself** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal. 她自己；它自己（指雌性动物） ❑ *She let herself out of the room.* 她走出了房间。 ❑ *Jennifer believes she will move out on her own when she is financially able to support herself.* 珍妮弗相信，当自己有钱养活自己时，就会搬出去单住。 ❑ *Robin didn't feel good about herself.* 罗宾对自己没有信心。 2 PRON In written English, **herself** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'himself or herself' or 'themselves'. （书面英语中泛指人）他自己，她自己（有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 himself or herself 或 themselves） ❑ *How can anyone blame her for actions for which she feels herself to be in no way responsible?* 她认为自己对这些行动不负有责任，别人怎么还能因此而责备她呢？ 3 PRON **Herself** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. （指国家或民族）她自己【FORMAL or WRITTEN 正式或笔语】 ❑ *Britain's dream of herself began to fade.* 不列颠的梦想开始渐渐幻灭。 4 PRON You use **herself** to emphasize the person or thing that you are referring to. **Herself** is sometimes used instead of 'her' as the object of a verb or preposition. （用于加强语气，有时代替 her 作动词或介词的宾语）她本人，它本身【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *She's so beautiful herself.* 她本人是如此美丽。 ❑ *She herself was not a keen gardener.* 她本人不是个热衷于园艺的人。

he's /hɪz, hi:z/ **He's** is the usual spoken form of 'he is' or 'he has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. （尤当 has 为助动词时，he is 或 he has 的常用口语形式） ❑ *He's working maybe twenty-five hours a week.* 他一周工作大概 25 个小时。

hesi|tant /'hezɪtᵊnt/ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you are **hesitant about** doing something, you do not do it quickly or immediately, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried. 犹豫的；迟疑不决的；有疑虑的；难为情的；不愿的 ❑ [+about] *She was hesitant about coming forward with her story.* 她不大愿意站出来讲述自己的经历。 •**hesi|tan|cy** /'hezɪtənsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A trace of hesitancy showed in Dr. Stockton's eyes.* 斯托克顿医生的眼里流露出一丝犹豫。 •**hesi|tant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Would you do me a favour?' she asked hesitantly.* "你能帮我个忙吗？"她迟疑地问。

hesi|tate /'hezɪteɪt/ (**hesitates, hesitating, hesitated**) 1 VERB If you **hesitate**, you do not speak or act for a short time, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried about what you are going to say or do. 犹豫；迟疑；踌躇 ❑ [v] *The telephone rang. Catherine hesitated, debating whether to answer it.* 电话响了。凯瑟琳犹豫了一下要不要去接。 •**hesi|ta|tion** /ˌhezɪ'teɪʃᵊn/ (**hesitations**) N-VAR ❑ *Asked if he would go back, Mr Searle said after some hesitation, 'I'll have to think about that'.* 当被问到是否会回去时，瑟尔先生迟疑了一下说："我得考虑考虑。" 2 VERB If you **hesitate to** do something, you delay doing it or are unwilling to do it, usually because you are not certain it would be right. If you do not **hesitate to** do something, you do it immediately. （因有顾虑而）不愿意（做某事） ❑ [v to-inf] *Some parents hesitate to take these steps because they suspect that their child is exaggerating.* 一些家长不愿意采取这些措施，因为他们怀疑自己的孩子在夸大其词。 3 VERB [with neg] You can use **hesitate** in expressions such as **'don't hesitate to call me'** or **'don't hesitate to contact us'** when you are telling someone that they should do something as soon as it needs to be done and should not worry about disturbing other people. 尽管给我打电话 / 尽管和我们联系 ❑ [v to-inf] *In the event of difficulties, please do not hesitate to contact our Customer Service Department.* 如果遇到困难，请尽管和我们的客户服务部联系。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hesitate* Also look up:

V. falter, pause, wait 1 2

hesi|ta|tion /ˌhezɪ'teɪʃᵊn/ (**hesitations**) 1 N-VAR **Hesitation** is an unwillingness to do something, or a delay in doing it, because you are uncertain, worried, or embarrassed about it. 犹豫；疑虑；不情愿 ❑ [+in] *He promised there would be no more hesitations in pursuing reforms.* 他答应在推进改革这件事上不再犹豫不决。 ❑ *...the prime minister's hesitation to accept a ceasefire.* 首相在接受停火协议一事上的疑虑 2 → see also **hesitate** 3 PHRASE If you say that you **have no hesitation in** doing something, you are emphasizing that you will do it immediately or willingly because you are certain that it is the right thing to do. 毫不犹豫【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *The board said it had no hesitation in unanimously rejecting the offer.* 董事会自称毫不犹豫地一致拒绝了该项报价。 4 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **without hesitation**,

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you are emphasizing that they do it immediately and willingly. 毫不犹豫地；心甘情愿地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The great majority of players would, of course, sign the contract without hesitation.* 绝大多数球员当然会毫不犹豫地签合同。

hes|sian /ˈhesiən, AM 美 ˈheʃən/ N-UNCOUNT **Hessian** is a thick, rough fabric that is used for making sacks.（制作麻袋用的）粗麻布【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **burlap**

hetero|dox /ˈhetərədɒks/ ADJ **Heterodox** beliefs, opinions, or ideas are different from the accepted or official ones.（信仰、意见、想法等）异端的，离经叛道的，异教的，非正统的【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *dox ≈ opinion* 观点：*heterodox, orthodox, paradox*

Word Link 词根词缀 *hetero ≈ other* 异：*heterodox, heterogeneous, heterosexual*

hetero|geneous /ˌhetərəˈdʒiːniəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **heterogeneous** group consists of many different types of things or people. 由不同成分组成的；成分混杂的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a rather heterogeneous collection of studies from diverse origins.* 一组来源各异、内容丰富多样的研究

hetero|sex|ual /ˌhetərəʊˈsekʃuəl/ (**heterosexuals**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **heterosexual** relationship is a sexual relationship between a man and a woman.（关系）异性恋的 ■ ADJ Someone who is **heterosexual** is sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex.（人）异性恋的 •N-COUNT **Heterosexual** is also a noun. ❑ *In Denmark the age of consent is fifteen for both heterosexuals and homosexuals.* 在丹麦，异性恋者和同性恋者允许进行性行为的合法年龄都是 15 岁。•**hetero|sexu|al|ity** /ˌhetərəʊsekʃuˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a challenge to the assumption that heterosexuality was 'normal'.* 对异性恋才"正常"的说法的质疑

het up /ˌhet ˈʌp/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get **het up about** something, you get very excited, angry, or anxious about it. 非常激动的；勃然大怒的；心急如焚的【INFORMAL 非正式】

heu|ris|tic /hjʊəˈrɪstɪk/ ■ ADJ A **heuristic** method of learning involves discovery and problem-solving, using reasoning and past experience.（学习方法）启发式的【TECHNICAL 术语】■ ADJ A **heuristic** computer program uses rules based on previous experience in order to solve a problem, rather than using a mathematical procedure.（计算机程序）启发（式）的，试探的【COMPUTING 计算机】■ → see also **algorithm**

hew /hjuː/ (**hews, hewing, hewed, hewed** or **hewn**) ■ VERB If you **hew** stone or wood, you cut it, for example with an axe. 砍；劈【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *He felled, peeled and hewed his own timber.* 他自己将树砍倒、剥皮并劈成木材。■ VERB [usu passive] If something **is hewn from** stone or wood, it is cut from stone or wood.（在岩石或木材上）砍成，劈出【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】❑ [be V-ed +*from/out of*] *...the rock from which the lower chambers and subterranean passageways have been hewn.* 开凿出地下室和地下通道的岩石 ❑ [V-ed] *...medieval monasteries hewn out of the rock face.* 在岩壁上凿出的中世纪修道院 ■ → see also **rough-hewn**

hexa|gon /ˈheksəgən, AM 美 -gɑːn/ (**hexagons**) N-COUNT A **hexagon** is a shape that has six straight sides. 六角形；六边形
→ see **shape**

Word Link 词根词缀 *gon ≈ angle* 角：*hexagon, octagon, pentagon*

hex|ago|nal /hekˈsægənəl/ ADJ A **hexagonal** object or shape has six straight sides. 六角形的；六边形的

hey /heɪ/ CONVENTION In informal situations, you say or shout **'hey'** to attract someone's attention, or to show surprise, interest, or annoyance.（非正式用法，用以引起注意或表示惊讶、有兴趣、生气等）嘿，喂【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Hey! Look out!' shouted Patty.* "嘿！小心点！"帕蒂喊道。

hey|day /ˈheɪdeɪ/ N-SING [with poss] Someone's **heyday** is the time when they are most powerful, successful, or popular. 全盛时期 ❑ *In its heyday, the studio's boast was that it had more stars than there are in heaven.* 在其全盛时期，该制片公司夸口说，他们旗下的明星比天上的星星还要多。

HGH /ˌeɪtʃ dʒiː ˈeɪtʃ/ **HGH** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）**human growth hormone**.

hi ♦◇◇ /haɪ/ CONVENTION In informal situations, you say **'hi'** to greet someone.（用于非正式场合）嗨，你好【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Hi, Liz,' she said shyly.* "你好，利兹。"她腼腆地说。

hia|tus /haɪˈeɪtəs/ N-SING A **hiatus** is a pause in which nothing happens, or a gap where something is missing. 间歇；间断；空隙；缺漏【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Diplomatic efforts to reach a settlement resume today after a two-week hiatus.* 为寻求解决方案而进行的外交谈判在中断了两周之后于今天重新开始。[Also +*in/of*]

hi|ber|nate /ˈhaɪbəˌneɪt/ (**hibernates, hibernating, hibernated**) VERB Animals that **hibernate** spend the winter in a state like a deep sleep. 蛰伏；冬眠 ❑ [V] *Dormice hibernate from October to May.* 榛睡鼠从 10 月冬眠到 5 月。

hi|bis|cus /hɪˈbɪskəs, AM 美 haɪ-/ (**hibiscus**) N-VAR A **hibiscus** is a tropical bush that has large, brightly-coloured bell-shaped flowers. 木槿

hic|cup /ˈhɪkʌp/ (**hiccups, hiccuping** or **hiccupping, hiccuped** or **hiccupped**) also **hiccough** ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] You can refer to a small problem or difficulty as a **hiccup**, especially if it does not last very long or is easily put right. 小问题；（尤指）暂时的耽搁 ❑ *A recent sales hiccup is nothing to panic about.* 用不着为最近销售上出现的一点小问题感到惊慌。[Also +*in*] ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] When you have **hiccups**, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat, often because you have been eating or drinking too quickly. 呃逆；打嗝 ❑ *A young baby may frequently get a bout of hiccups during or soon after a feed.* 小婴儿进食过程中或刚刚进食后经常会打嗝。■ N-COUNT A **hiccup** is a sound of the kind that you make when you have hiccups. 打嗝声 ■ VERB When you **hiccup**, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat. 呃逆；打嗝 ❑ [V] *She was still hiccuping from the egg she had swallowed whole.* 她刚才一口吞下整个鸡蛋，现在还在打嗝。

hick /hɪk/ (**hicks**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to someone as a **hick**, you are saying in a rude way that you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬；土包子【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

hid /hɪd/ **Hid** is the past tense of **hide**.

hid|den /ˈhɪdᵊn/ ■ **Hidden** is the past participle of **hide**. ■ ADJ **Hidden** facts, feelings, activities, or problems are not easy to notice or discover. 难以看见（或发现）的；隐藏的 ❑ *Under all the innocent fun, there are hidden dangers, especially for children.* 在所有简单无害的娱乐项目背后都隐藏着危险，特别是对儿童而言。■ ADJ A **hidden** place is difficult to find.（地方）隐秘的 ❑ *As you descend, suddenly you see at last the hidden waterfall.* 一直往下走，最终你会突然看到那条隐秘的瀑布。

ˌhid|den a|gen|da (**hidden agendas**) N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **hidden agenda**, you are criticizing them because you think they are secretly trying to achieve or cause a particular thing, while they appear to be doing something else. 隐秘的动机；不可告人的目的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He accused foreign nations of having a hidden agenda to harm French influence.* 他指责一些国家有不可告人的目的，意图损害法国的影响力。

hide ♦◇◇ /haɪd/ (**hides, hiding, hid, hidden**) ■ VERB If you **hide** something or someone, you put them in a place where they cannot easily be seen or found. 把…藏起来；隐藏 ❑ [V n] *He hid the bicycle in the hawthorn hedge.* 他把自行车藏在山楂树篱中。❑ [V n] *They could see that I was terrified, and hid me until the coast was clear.* 他们能看出我很害怕，就把我藏起来，直到海岸没有危险了才让我出来。■ VERB If you **hide** or if you **hide yourself**, you go somewhere where you cannot easily be seen or found. 躲藏；隐藏 ❑ [V] *At their approach the little boy scurried away and hid.* 他们走近时，小男孩急忙跑开藏了起来。❑ [V pron-refl] *They hid themselves behind a tree.* 他们躲到一棵树后。■ VERB If you **hide** your face, you press your face against something or cover your face with something, so

that people cannot see it. 捂住(脸)；将(脸)埋进 ❑ [v n] *She hid her face under the collar of his jacket and she started to cry.* 她将脸埋在他外套的衣领下，开始哭了起来。 ❹ VERB If you **hide** what you feel or know, you keep it a secret, so that no one knows about it. 隐瞒；使不外露 ❑ [v n] *Lee tried to hide his excitement.* 李试图掩饰自己的激动心情。 ❺ VERB If something **hides** an object, it covers it and prevents it from being seen. 掩蔽；遮盖 ❑ [v n] *The man's heavy moustache hid his upper lip completely.* 那个男人浓密的髭须完全遮住了他的上唇。 ❻ N-COUNT A **hide** is a place which is built to look like its surroundings. Hides are used by people who want to watch or photograph animals and birds without being seen by them. (狩猎或观察、拍摄野生动物等的)隐蔽处，藏身处【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blind**

❼ N-VAR A **hide** is the skin of a large animal such as a cow, horse, or elephant, which can be used for making leather. 兽皮；毛皮 ❑ *...the process of tanning animal hides.* 鞣制兽皮的工序 ❽ → see also **hidden, hiding**

Thesaurus 同类词 *hide* Also look up:

V. camouflage, conceal, cover, lock up ❶ ❺

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hide* with:

ADV. **nowhere to** hide 无处可藏 ❶ ❷
V. **attempt/try to** hide 尝试隐藏(或掩盖) ❶ ❷ ❹ ❺
run and hide 逃匿 ❷
N. hide *your* **face** 捂住脸 ❸
hide *your* **disappointment/fear/feelings/tears** 掩藏失望/害怕/感受/泪水，**hide a fact/secret** 掩盖事实/秘密 ❹

ˌhide-and-ˈseek N-UNCOUNT **Hide-and-seek** is a children's game in which one player covers his or her eyes until the other players have hidden themselves, and then he or she tries to find them. 捉迷藏

hide|away /ˈhaɪdəweɪ/ (**hideaways**) N-COUNT A **hideaway** is a place where you go to hide or to get away from other people. 躲藏处；藏匿处；退隐处 ❑ *The bandits fled to a remote mountain hideaway.* 匪徒们逃到了一个偏远的山间藏身。

hide|bound /ˈhaɪdbaʊnd/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **hidebound**, you are criticizing them for having old-fashioned ideas or ways of doing things and being unwilling or unlikely to change. 顽固守旧的；死板保守的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The men are hidebound and reactionary.* 那些人顽固且反动。 ❑ [+by] *The economy was hidebound by public spending and private monopolies.* 经济由于公共开支和私有垄断而变得僵化。

hid|eous /ˈhɪdiəs/ ❶ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **hideous**, you mean that they are very ugly or unattractive. 极难看的；极丑的 ❑ *She saw a hideous face at the window and screamed.* 她在窗口看到了一张极丑陋的脸，吓得尖叫了起来。 ❷ ADJ You can describe an event, experience, or action as **hideous** when you mean that it is very unpleasant, painful, or difficult to bear. (事件、经历或行动)极可恶的，非常痛苦的，令人难以忍受的 ❑ *His family was subjected to a hideous attack by the gang.* 他的家人遭到了匪帮的恐怖袭击。

hid|eous|ly /ˈhɪdiəsli/ ❶ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] You use **hideously** to emphasize that something is very ugly or unattractive. 可怕地；丑陋地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Everything is hideously ugly.* 一切都非常丑陋。 ❷ ADV [ADV adj/-ed] You can use **hideously** to emphasize that something is very unpleasant or unacceptable. 令人无法接受地；极其恶劣地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a hideously complex program.* 极其复杂的程序

hide|out /ˈhaɪdaʊt/ (**hideouts**) N-COUNT A **hideout** is a place where someone goes secretly because they do not want anyone to find them, for example if they are running away from the police. 躲藏处；隐藏处

hid|ing /ˈhaɪdɪŋ/ (**hidings**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If someone is **in hiding**, they have secretly gone somewhere where they cannot be seen or found. 躲藏；藏匿 ❑ *Gray is thought to be in hiding near the France/Italy border.* 他们认为格雷藏在法国和意大利边境附近。 ❑ *The duchess is expected to come out of hiding to attend the ceremony.* 公爵夫人估计会现身参加仪式。 ❷ N-COUNT If you give someone a **hiding**, you punish them by hitting them many times. 痛打；狠揍【INFORMAL 非正式】❸ PHRASE If you say that someone who is trying to achieve something is **on a hiding to nothing**, you are emphasizing that they have absolutely no chance of being successful. 白白浪费时间；白费工夫；毫无成功希望【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *As regards commercial survival, a car manufacturer capable of making only 50,000 cars a year is on a hiding to nothing.* 谈到商业生存，一个年产量只有 5 万辆的汽车制造厂家是毫无成功希望的。

ˈhid|ing place (**hiding places**) N-COUNT A **hiding place** is a place where someone or something can be hidden, or where they are hiding. 隐藏处；藏匿处

hi|er|ar|chi|cal /ˌhaɪəˈrɑːrkɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hierarchical** system or organization is one in which people have different ranks or positions, depending on how important they are. 等级制度的；等级森严的 ❑ *...the traditional hierarchical system of military organization.* 军事组织内传统的等级制度

hi|er|ar|chy /ˈhaɪərɑːrki/ (**hierarchies**) ❶ N-VAR A **hierarchy** is a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society or in a company. 等级制度 ❑ *Like most other American companies with a rigid hierarchy, workers and managers had strictly defined duties.* 和其他多数拥有严格等级制度的美国公司一样，这里的工人和管理人员都有界定严格的职责。 ❷ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **hierarchy** of an organization such as the Church is the group of people who manage and control it. (组织中的)掌权集团，统治集团 ❸ N-COUNT A **hierarchy of** ideas and beliefs involves organizing them into a system or structure. (思想、信仰的)等级体系，分级结构【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the notion of 'cultural imperialism' implies a hierarchy of cultures, some of which are stronger than others.* "文化扩张主义"意味着一种文化等级体系的存在，其中有些文化要比其他文化更强大

hi|ero|glyph /ˈhaɪərəglɪf/ (**hieroglyphs**) N-COUNT **Hieroglyphs** are symbols in the form of pictures, which are used in some writing systems, especially those of ancient Egypt. (尤指古埃及的)象形文字，象形符号

hi|ero|glyph|ics /ˌhaɪərəˈglɪfɪks/ N-PLURAL **Hieroglyphics** are symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt. (古埃及等的)象形文字

hi-fi /ˈhaɪfaɪ/ (**hi-fis**) N-VAR A **hi-fi** is a set of equipment on which you play CDs and tapes, and which produces stereo sound of very good quality. 高保真度音响设备

higgledy-piggledy /ˌhɪgᵊldi ˈpɪgᵊldi/ ADJ If you say that things are **higgledy-piggledy**, you mean that they are very disorganized and untidy. 乱七八糟的；杂乱无章的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Books are often stacked in higgledy-piggledy piles on the floor.* 书本经常乱七八糟地堆在地板上。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Higgledy-piggledy** is also an adverb. ❑ *A whole valley of boulders tossed higgledy-piggledy as though by some giant.* 整个山谷里巨石翻滚，就像有巨人在狂扔乱掷。

high ◆◆◆ /haɪ/ (**higher, highest, highs**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **high** extends a long way from the bottom to the top when it is upright. You do not use **high** to describe people, animals, or plants. 高的(不用于形容人或动植物) ❑ *...a house, with a high wall all around it.* 四周围着高墙的房子 ❑ *Mount Marcy is the highest mountain in the Adirondacks.* 马西山是阿迪朗达克山脉中最高的山。 ❑ *...high-heeled shoes.* 高跟鞋 ❑ *The gate was too high for a man of his age to climb.* 大门太高了，像他那个年龄的人爬不上去。 •ADV [ADV after v] **High** is also an adverb. ❑ *...wagons packed high with bureaus, bedding, and cooking pots.* 书桌、寝具和炊具堆得老高的运货车 ❷ ADJ [n ADJ, *as* ADJ *as*] You use **high** to talk or ask about how much something upright measures from the bottom to the top. 高度为…的；有…高的 ❑ *...an elegant bronze horse only nine inches high.* 只有 9 英寸高的精致青铜马雕塑 ❑ *Measure your garage: how high is the door?* 量

H

一量你的车库：门有多高？ 3 ADJ If something is **high**, it is a long way above the ground, above sea level, or above a person or thing.（相对地面、海平面、其他人或物）高的 ❑ *I looked down from the high window.* 我从高高的窗口往下看。❑ *In Castel Molo, high above Taormina, you can sample the famous almond wine made there.* 在陶尔米纳山高处的莫罗堡，你可以品尝那里酿造的著名的扁桃仁酒。•ADV [ADV after v] **High** is also an adverb. ❑ *...being able to run faster or jump higher than other people.* 能比别人跑得更快或跳得更高 •PHRASE If something is **high up**, it is a long way above the ground, above sea level, or above a person or thing.（相对地面、海平面、其他人或物）高得多的 ❑ *We saw three birds circling very high up.* 我们看到 3 只鸟在高空盘旋。4 ADJ You can use **high** to indicate that something is great in amount, degree, or intensity.（数量、程度、强度等）高的 ❑ *The European country with the highest birth rate is Ireland.* 人口出生率最高的欧洲国家是爱尔兰。❑ *Official reports said casualties were high.* 官方报告称死伤惨重。❑ *Commercialisation has given many sports a higher profile.* 商业化已经让多项体育运动有了更高的公众关注度。•ADV [ADV after v] **High** is also an adverb. ❑ *He expects the unemployment figures to rise even higher in coming months.* 他预计失业人数会在今后几个月里进一步攀升。•PHRASE You can use phrases such as **'in the high 80s'** to indicate that a number or level is, for example, more than 85 but not as much as 90. 85 以上 90 以下的 5 ADJ If a food or other substance is **high in** a particular ingredient, it contains a large amount of that ingredient.（食物等）含…高的，富含…的 ❑ [+in] *Don't indulge in rich sauces, fried food and thick pastry as these are high in fat.* 不要吃太多浓酱汁、油炸食品和甜腻的油酥点心，因为这些食品的脂肪含量很高。6 N-COUNT If something reaches a **high of** a particular amount or degree, that is the greatest it has ever been. 最高点；最高水平 ❑ [+of] *Traffic from Jordan to Iraq is down to a dozen loaded lorries a day, compared with a high of 200 a day.* 现在从约旦到伊拉克一天只有十几辆装货的卡车通过，而最高峰时可达到一天 200 辆。❑ *Sales of Russian vodka have reached an all-time high.* 俄罗斯伏特加酒的销量已达到历史最高水平。7 ADJ If you say that something is a **high** priority or is **high on** your list, you mean that you consider it to be one of the most important things you have to do or deal with.（重要性）高的；重要的 ❑ *The Labour Party has not made the issue a high priority.* 工党尚未将该问题列为优先考虑的事项。❑ [+on] *Economic reform is high on the agenda.* 经济改革已成为头等大事。8 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone who is **high in** a particular profession or society, or has a **high** position, has a very important position and has great authority and influence.（地位、职位）高的，显赫的 ❑ [+in] *Was there anyone particularly high in the administration who was an advocate of a different policy?* 政府中有没有哪位高层人物支持采取不同政策？❑ *...corruption in high places.* 高层腐败 •PHRASE Someone who is **high up in** a profession or society has a very important position.（在某职业领域或社会中）地位高，身居高位 ❑ *His cousin is somebody quite high up in the navy.* 他的堂兄是一位海军高官。9 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **high** to describe something that is advanced or complex. 先进的；高级的；复杂的 ❑ *Neither Anna nor I are interested in high finance.* 安娜和我对巨额融资都不感兴趣。10 ADV [ADV after v] If you aim **high**, you try to obtain or to achieve the best that you can.（目标）高远地 ❑ *You should not be afraid to aim high in the quest for an improvement in your income.* 想让自己的收入有所提高时，你应该敢于给自己设定高的目标。11 ADJ If someone has a **high** reputation, or people have a **high** opinion of them, people think they are very good in some way, for example at their work.（声望、评价）高的 ❑ *She has always had a high reputation for her excellent short stories.* 她一直因其优秀的短篇小说享有很高的声望。❑ *People have such high expectations of you.* 人们对你寄予重望。12 ADJ If the quality or standard of something is **high**, it is very good indeed.（质量、标准）高的 ❑ *His team were of the highest calibre.* 他的团队水平一流。13 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **high** principles, they are morally good. 崇高的；高尚的 ❑ *He was a man of the highest principles.* 他是个道德崇高的人。14 ADJ A **high** sound or voice is close to the top of a particular range of notes.（音调）高而尖的，高的 ❑ *Her high voice really irritated Maria.* 她的尖嗓门实在让玛丽亚很恼火。15 ADJ When a river is **high**, it contains much more water than usual.（河流）水位高的 ❑ *The waters of the Yangtze River are dangerously high for the time of year.* 长江的水位每年这个时候都处于危险的高位。16 ADJ If your spirits are **high**, you feel happy and excited. 兴奋的；兴高采烈的 ❑ *Her spirits were high with the hope of seeing Nick in minutes rather than hours.* 她很兴奋，盼望着再过几分钟而不是几小时就能见到尼克了。17 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **high on** drink or drugs, they are affected by the alcoholic drink or drugs they have taken. 喝醉了的；（吸毒后）极度兴奋的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *He was too high on drugs and alcohol to remember them.* 他吸毒酗酒后处于极度兴奋状态，已经记不得他们了。18 N-COUNT A **high** is a feeling or mood of great excitement or happiness. 兴奋；高兴【INFORMAL 非正式】19 PHRASE If you say that something came from **on high**, you mean that it came from a person or place of great authority. 上级；上面 ❑ *Orders had come from on high that extra care was to be taken during this week.* 上面下了命令，本周要格外小心。20 PHRASE If you say that you were left **high and dry**, you are emphasizing that you were left in a difficult situation and were unable to do anything about it. 陷入困境【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Schools with better reputations will be flooded with applications while poorer schools will be left high and dry.* 较有名气的学校将会收到如潮水般涌至的申请，而差一些的学校则会陷入招生困境。21 PHRASE If you refer to the **highs and lows of** someone's life or career, you are referring to both the successful or happy times, and the unsuccessful or bad times. 起起落落；快乐和痛苦；成功和失败 22 PHRASE If you say that you looked **high and low** for something, you are emphasizing that you looked for it in every place that you could think of. 到处；各处【EMPHASIS 强调】23 **in high dudgeon** → see **dudgeon** 24 **come hell or high water** → see **hell** 25 **to be high time** → see **time**

Thesaurus 同类词 *high* Also look up:

ADJ. tall 1 2
elevated, lofty, tall; (*ant.*) low 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *est = most* 最：*coldest, highest, largest*

-high /-haɪ/ COMB **-high** combines with words such as 'knee' or 'shoulder' to indicate that someone or something reaches as high as the point that is mentioned.（与 knee，shoulder 等词组合）表示"到…高度的"、"高至…的" ❑ *The grass was knee-high.* 草有齐膝高。

high and mighty ADJ If you describe someone as **high and mighty**, you disapprove of them because they consider themselves to be very important and are confident that they are always right. 盛气凌人的；高傲的；不可一世的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I think you're a bit too high and mighty yourself.* 我认为你自己就有些过于盛气凌人。

high|born /'haɪbɔ:n/ also **high-born** ADJ If someone is **high-born**, their parents are members of the nobility. 出身高贵的；出身名门的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

high|brow /'haɪbraʊ/ (**highbrows**) 1 ADJ If you say that a book or discussion is **highbrow**, you mean that it is intellectual, academic, and is often difficult to understand.（书籍、讨论）高深难懂的，高雅的，学术性的 ❑ *He presents his own highbrow literary programme.* 他介绍了自己那个专业性很强的文学项目的情况。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **highbrow**, you mean that they are interested in serious subjects of a very intellectual nature, especially when these are difficult to understand.（人）对高深学问感兴趣的，修养（或品味）高雅的 ❑ *Highbrow critics sniff that the programme was 'too sophisticated' to appeal to most viewers.* 品味高雅的批评家们轻蔑地表示，该节目"太深奥"，对多数观众没有吸引力。

high chair (**high chairs**) also **highchair** N-COUNT A **high chair** is a chair with long legs for a small child to sit in while they are eating.（幼儿吃饭时坐的）高脚椅

high-class ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **high-class**, you mean that it is of very good quality or of superior social status. 高级的；上等的；一流的；优质的 ❑ *...a high-class jeweller's.* 高级珠宝店

high com|mand (high commands) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **high command** is the group that consists of the most senior officers in a nation's armed forces. (一国军队的)最高指挥部，统帅部

High Com|mis|sion (High Commissions) N-COUNT A **High Commission** is the office where a High Commissioner and his or her staff work, or the group of officials who work there. 高级专员公署

High Com|mis|sion|er (High Commissioners) ❶ N-COUNT A **High Commissioner** is a senior representative who is sent by one Commonwealth country to live in another in order to work as an ambassador. (英联邦各国互相派驻的)高级专员 ❷ N-COUNT A **High Commissioner** is the head of an international commission. (国际组织的)高级专员 ❑ [+for] *...the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.* 联合国难民事务高级专员

High Court (High Courts) N-COUNT [usu sing] In England and Wales, the **High Court** is a court of law which deals with very serious or important cases. (英格兰和威尔士的)高等法院

high-defi|nition also **high definition** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **High-definition** television or technology is a digital system that gives a much clearer picture than traditional television systems. (电视或技术)高清晰度的，高分辨率的 ❑ *...high-definition TV, with its sharper images and better sound.* 图像更为清晰且音效更为出众的高清电视 •N-UNCOUNT **High definition** is also a noun. ❑ *These games are more popular now that they are available in high definition.* 这些游戏现在有了高清版，更受欢迎了。

→ see **television**

high-end ADJ **High-end** products, especially electronic products, are the most expensive of their kind. (尤指电子产品)最高档的，高端的，最昂贵的 ❑ *...high-end personal computers and computer workstations.* 高端个人计算机和计算机工作站

high|er /'haɪəʳ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **higher** degree or diploma is a qualification of an advanced standard or level. (学历、文凭等)高级的，高等的 ❑ *...a higher diploma in hotel management.* 酒店管理高级证书 ❷ → see also **high**

Word Link 词根词缀 *er = more* 更：*colder, higher, larger*

high|er edu|ca|tion ◆◇ N-UNCOUNT **Higher education** is education at universities and colleges. 高等教育

higher-up (higher-ups) N-COUNT A **higher-up** is an important person who has a lot of authority and influence. 高层人物；要员【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **high-up**

high ex|plo|sive (high explosives) N-VAR **High explosive** is an extremely powerful explosive substance. 强力炸药；烈性炸药

high|fa|lu|tin /ˌhaɪfə'luːtɪn/ ADJ People sometimes use **highfalutin** to describe something that they think is being made to sound complicated or important in order to impress people. 装模作样的；浮夸的；矫饰的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】❑ *This isn't highfalutin art-about-art. It's marvellous and adventurous stuff.* 这不是一件纯粹为艺术而艺术的华而不实的东西，而是进行了大胆创新的非凡作品。

high five (high fives) also **high-five** N-COUNT If you give someone a **high five**, you put your hand up and hit their open hand with yours, especially after a victory or as a greeting. (尤指庆祝成功、表示致意等的)举手击掌

high-flier → see **high-flyer**

high-flown ADJ [usu ADJ n] **High-flown** language is very grand, formal, or literary. (语言)夸张的，文绉绉的，矫揉造作的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

high-flyer (high-flyers) also **high flyer, high-flier** N-COUNT A **high-flyer** is someone who has a lot of ability and is likely to be very successful in their career. 有前途的人；有能耐的人

high-flying ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **high-flying** person is successful or is likely to be successful in their career. (人)有成就的，有前途的 ❑ *...her high-flying newspaper-editor husband.* 她那位前途远大的身为报纸主编的丈夫

high ground ❶ N-SING If a person or organization has **the high ground** in an argument or dispute, that person or organization has an advantage. (争论或冲突中的)优势，有利地位【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The President must seek to regain the high ground in the political debate.* 总统必须设法在这场政治辩论中重新获得优势。❷ PHRASE If you say that someone has taken **the moral high ground**, you mean that they consider that their policies and actions are morally superior to the policies and actions of their rivals. 道义上的优势；道德上的制高点 ❑ *The Republicans took the moral high ground with the message that they were best equipped to manage the authority.* 共和党人占领了道德制高点，认为自己最有资格管理政府。

high-handed ADJ If you say that someone is **high-handed**, you disapprove of them because they use their authority in an unnecessarily forceful way without considering other people's feelings. 专横的；高压的；强制的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He wants to be seen as less bossy and high-handed.* 他不想让自己显得太专横霸道。•**high-handedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They have been accused of secrecy and high-handedness in their dealings.* 他们被指控隐瞒信息和强制交易。

high-heeled ADJ [ADJ n] **High-heeled** shoes are women's shoes that have high heels. (女鞋)高跟的

high heels N-PLURAL You can refer to high-heeled shoes as **high heels**. 高跟鞋

→ see **clothing**

high-impact ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **High-impact** exercise puts a lot of stress on your body. (锻炼)高强度的 ❑ *...high-impact aerobics.* 高强度有氧健身操 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **High-impact** materials are very strong. (材料)高强度的，承载重压的 ❑ *The durable high-impact plastic case is water resistant to 100 feet.* 这种结实的高强度塑料盒子在水下 100 英尺以内是防水的。

high jinks N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **High jinks** is lively, excited behaviour in which people do things for fun. 嬉闹；嬉戏；狂欢作乐【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

high jump N-SING **The high jump** is an athletics event which involves jumping over a raised bar. 跳高

high|lands /'haɪləndz/ N-PLURAL **Highlands** are mountainous areas of land. 高原地区；山岳地带

high life N-SING You use **the high life** to refer to an exciting and luxurious way of living that involves a great deal of entertainment, going to parties, and eating good food. 豪华生活；骄奢淫逸的生活 ❑ *...the Hollywood high life.* 好莱坞的豪华生活

high|light ◆◇ /'haɪlaɪt/ (highlights, highlighting, highlighted) ❶ VERB If someone or something **highlights** a point or problem, they emphasize it or make you think about it. 使突出；强调；使注意 ❑ [v n] *Two events have highlighted the tensions in recent days.* 两起事件进一步凸显了最近一段时间的紧张局势。❷ VERB To **highlight** a piece of text means to mark it in a different colour, either with a special type of pen or on a computer screen. (用荧光笔)标出；(在计算机屏幕上)突出显示 ❑ [v n] *...the relevant maps with the route highlighted in yellow.* 用黄色荧光笔标出路线的相关地图 ❸ N-COUNT The **highlights of** an event, activity, or period of time are the most interesting or exciting parts of it. 最有趣(或最精彩、最重要)的部分 ❑ [+of] *...a match that is likely to prove one of the highlights of the tournament.* 可能是本次锦标赛中最精彩的比赛之一 ❹ N-PLURAL **Highlights** in a person's hair are narrow lighter areas made by dyeing or sunlight. 挑染的头发；(头发在阳光照射下)发亮的部分

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *highlight* with:

N. highlight **concerns/problems** 强调担忧／问题，highlight **differences** 突出不同 ❶
highlight **of *someone's* career** 某人职业生涯的亮点 ❸

high|light|er /'haɪlaɪtəʳ/ (highlighters) ❶ N-VAR **Highlighter** is a pale-coloured cosmetic that someone puts above their eyes or on their cheeks to emphasize the shape of their face. 高光

H

粉(用于突出面部轮廓的化妆品) 2 N-COUNT A **highlighter** is a pen with brightly-coloured ink that is used to mark parts of a document. (用来标注文件的)荧光笔

high|ly ◆◆◇ /'haɪli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] **Highly** is used before some adjectives to mean 'very'. 极其;非常 ❑ *Mr Singh was a highly successful salesman.* 辛格先生是个非常成功的推销员。❑ *...the highly controversial nuclear energy programme.* 备受争议的核能计划 2 ADV [ADV-ed] You use **highly** to indicate that someone has an important position in an organization or set of people. 身居高位地;高级别地 ❑ *...a highly placed government advisor.* 高级政府顾问 3 ADV [ADV -ed] If someone is **highly** paid, they receive a large salary. 高额地 ❑ *He was the most highly paid member of staff.* 他是员工中薪酬最高的。4 ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] If you think **highly** of something or someone, you think they are very good indeed. 极为赞许地;评价极高地 ❑ *...one of the most highly regarded chefs in the French capital.* 法国首都最受推崇的厨师之一

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *highly* with:

V. highly **recommended** 强烈推荐,highly **respected** 备受尊敬 1

ADJ. highly **addictive** 极度沉迷的,highly **competitive** 竞争激烈的,highly **contagious** 极易传染的,highly **controversial** 备受争议的,highly **critical** 极其关键的,highly **educated** 受过高水平教育的,highly **intelligent** 高度智能的,highly **qualified** 资质优良的,highly **skilled** 技艺高超的,highly **successful** 极其成功的,highly **technical** 技术专业的,highly **trained** 训练充分的,highly **unlikely** 几乎不可能的,highly **visible** 显眼的 1
highly **paid** 薪酬高的 3

high|ly 'strung also highly-strung

in AM, use 美国英语用 **high-strung**

ADJ If someone is **highly strung**, they are very nervous and easily upset. 易激动的;神经紧张的;十分敏感的

,high-'maintenance also high maintenance ADJ If you describe something or someone as **high-maintenance**, you mean that they require a lot of attention, time, money, or effort. 耗费精力的;耗神的 ❑ *Small gardens can be high maintenance.* 小花园可能需要耗费很多精神打理。❑ *She was a high-maintenance girl who needed lots of attention.* 她是个很缠人的女孩,需要很多的关注。

,high 'mass also High Mass N-UNCOUNT **High mass** is a church service held in a Catholic church in which there is more ceremony than in an ordinary mass. (天主教)大弥撒

,high-'minded ADJ If you say that someone is **high-minded**, you think they have strong moral principles. 情操高尚的;品行高洁的 ❑ *The President's hopes for the country were high-minded, but too vague.* 总统对国家的期望是很崇高的,但却过于模糊。

High|ness /'haɪnɪs/ (**Highnesses**) N-COUNT Expressions such as **'Your Highness'** or **'His Highness'** are used to address or refer to a member of the royal family other than a king or queen. 殿下(对除国王、王后以外的王室成员的尊称)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *That would be best, Your Highness.* 那样最好了,殿下。

,high 'noon 1 N-UNCOUNT **High noon** means the same as **noon**. 同 noon【LITERARY 文】2 N-UNCOUNT Journalists sometimes use **high noon** to refer to a crisis or event which is likely to decide finally what is going to happen in a conflict or situation. (新闻用语)紧要关头,关键时刻 ❑ [+for] *It looks like high noon for the nation's movie theaters, now we are in the age of the home video.* 我们现在正处在家庭录像大行其道的时代,这对国内的电影院来说似乎是个关乎生死存亡的关键时刻。

,high-'octane ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **high-octane** to emphasize that something is very exciting or intense. 激动人心的;扣人心弦的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...a high-octane performance.* 非常激动人心的演出

,high-per'formance ADJ [ADJ n] A **high-performance** car or other product goes very fast or does a lot. (汽车等)高性能的,高速的 ❑ *...the thrill of taking an expensive high-performance car to its limits.* 全速驾驶一辆价格不菲的高性能汽车的兴奋感

,high-'pitched ADJ A **high-pitched** sound is shrill and high in pitch. 尖声的;音调高的 ❑ *A woman squealed in a high-pitched voice.* 一个女人惊声尖叫。

'high point (**high points**) N-COUNT **The high point** of an event or period of time is the most exciting or enjoyable part of it. 高潮;最精彩部分 ❑ [+of/in] *The high point of this trip was a day at the races in Balgriffin.* 本次旅行的最精彩部分是在巴尔格里芬看了一天赛马。

,high-'powered 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **high-powered** machine or piece of equipment is very powerful and efficient. (机器、设备等)大功率的,高效的 ❑ *...high powered lasers.* 大功率激光器 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **high-powered** or has a **high-powered** job has a very important and responsible job which requires a lot of ability. (人)身居要职的,肩负重任的;(职位)重要的,需要很强能力的 ❑ *I had a very high-powered senior job in publishing.* 我在出版界担任高层要职。

,high 'priest (**high priests**) N-COUNT If you call a man the **high priest of** a particular thing, you are saying in a slightly mocking way that he is considered by people to be expert in that thing. (稍带讽刺意味)权威,大师,领袖 ❑ [+of] *...the high priest of cheap periodical fiction.* 庸俗期刊小说领域的专家

,high 'priest|ess (**high priestesses**) N-COUNT If you call a woman the **high priestess of** a particular thing, you are saying in a slightly mocking way that she is considered by people to be expert in that thing. (稍带讽刺意味)女权威,女大师,女领袖 ❑ [+of] *...the American high priestess of wit.* 风趣机智的美国搞笑女王

,high-'profile ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **high-profile** person or a **high-profile** event attracts a lot of attention or publicity. (人或事件)引人注目的,备受关注的 ❑ *...the high-profile reception being given to Mr Arafat.* 阿拉法特先生所受到的隆重接待

,high-'ranking ADJ [ADJ n] A **high-ranking** person has an important position in a particular organization. 级别(或地位)高的;高级的;显要的 ❑ *...a high-ranking officer in the medical corps.* 医疗队里的高级军官

'high-rise (**high-rises**) ADJ [ADJ n] **High-rise** buildings are modern buildings which are very tall and have many levels or floors. (建筑)高层的,高耸的 ❑ *...high-rise office buildings.* 高层办公楼 •N-COUNT A **high-rise** is a high-rise building. 高层建筑 ❑ *That big high-rise above us is where Brian lives.* 我们上面的那座摩天大楼就是布赖恩住的地方。

'high road 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **high road** is a main road. 大路;大街;交通要道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **highway**

2 N-SING If you say that someone is taking **the high road** in a situation, you mean that they are taking the most positive and careful course of action. 最好(或最有把握)的途径;最保险的方式【mainly AM 主美】❑ *U.S. diplomats say the president is likely to take the high road in his statements about trade.* 美国的外交官们说,总统在有关贸易问题的声明中可能会采取最保险的立场。

,high-'roller (**high-rollers**) also high roller N-COUNT **High rollers** are people who are very rich and who spend money in an extravagant or risky way, especially by gambling. 挥金如土的人;(尤指)豪赌者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

'high school (**high schools**) 1 N-VAR; N-COUNT In Britain, a **high school** is a school for children aged between eleven and eighteen. (英国 11 至 18 岁学生就读的)中学,完全中学 ❑ *...Sunderland High School.* 桑德兰中学 2 N-VAR; N-COUNT In the United States, a **high school** is a school for children usually aged between fourteen and eighteen. (美国 14 至 18 岁学生就读的)高中 ❑ *...an 18-year-old inner-city kid who dropped out of high school.* 住在市中心贫民区的 18 岁孩子,高中时辍了学

,high 'seas N-PLURAL **The high seas** is used to refer to the sea. 大海;海洋【LITERARY 文】❑ *...battles on the high seas.* 海战

'high sea|son N-SING The **high season** is the time of year when a place has most tourists or visitors. (旅游、度假的)旺季【BRIT 英】❑ *A typical high-season week in a chalet costs about £470.* 旅游旺季在度假小屋住一周通常需花费约 470 英镑。

high so|ci|ety N-UNCOUNT You can use **high society** to refer to people who come from rich and important families. 上层社会；上流社会

high-|sounding ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **high-sounding** to describe language and ideas which seem very grand and important, especially when you think they are not really important. 听起来冠冕堂皇的；虚夸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...high-sounding decrees designed to impress foreigners and attract foreign capital.* 意在打动外国人以吸引外资的华而不实的法令

high-|spirited ADJ Someone who is **high-spirited** is very lively and easily excited. 活泼的；易激动的

high spot (**high spots**) N-COUNT The **high spot of** an event or activity is the most exciting or enjoyable part of it. 最精彩部分 ❑ [+of] *Rough weather would have denied us a landing on the island, for me the high spot of the entire cruise.* 暴风雨天气差点使我们无法在岛上登陆，这种经历对我来说正是整个航游过程中最精彩的部分。

high street (**high streets**) 1 N-COUNT The **high street** of a town is the main street where most of the shops and banks are. （市镇的）主要街道，大街【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Main Street**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] **High street** banks and businesses are companies which have branches in the main shopping areas of most towns. （大型银行、大型企业）开在商业区大街的，设在城市主要商业区的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The scanners are available from high street stores.* 扫描仪在繁华商业街上的商店都有售。

high |sum|mer N-UNCOUNT **High summer** is the middle of summer. 仲夏；盛夏

high |tea (**high teas**) N-VAR In Britain, some people have a meal called **high tea** in the late afternoon instead of having dinner or supper later in the evening. 傍晚茶（在英国有时用来代替晚上的正餐）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

high-|tech also **high tech**, **hi tech** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **High-tech** activities or equipment involve or result from the use of high technology. 尖端技术的；高科技的 ❑ *...the latest high-tech medical gadgetry.* 最新的高科技医疗器械

high tech|nol|ogy N-UNCOUNT **High technology** is the practical use of advanced scientific research and knowledge, especially in relation to electronics and computers, and the development of new advanced machines and equipment. 尖端技术；高科技

high-|tension ADJ [ADJ n] A **high-tension** electricity cable is one which is able to carry a very powerful current. （电缆）高压的

high |tide N-UNCOUNT At the coast, **high tide** is the time when the sea is at its highest level because the tide is in. 高潮期；满潮期

→ see **tide**

high |trea|son N-UNCOUNT **High treason** is a very serious crime which involves putting your country or its head of state in danger. 叛国罪；叛逆罪

high-|up (**high-ups**) 1 N-COUNT A **high-up** is an important person who has a lot of authority and influence. 要人；居高位者【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **higher-up**

2 **high up** → see **high**

high |wa|ter 1 N-UNCOUNT **High water** is the time at which the water in a river or sea is at its highest level as a result of the tide. 高水位期；涨潮期 ❑ *Fishing is possible for a couple of hours either side of high water.* 涨潮期前后几小时内都可以捕鱼。2 **come hell or high water** → see **hell**

high-|water mark also **high water mark** 1 N-SING **The high-water mark** is the level reached in a particular place by the sea at high tide or by a river in flood. 高水位线；高潮线 2 N-SING The **high-water mark of** a process is its highest or most successful stage of achievement. （成就的）最高点，最高峰 ❑ [+of/for] *This was almost certainly the high-water mark of her career.* 这几乎肯定是她事业的巅峰。

high|way /ˈhaɪweɪ/ (**highways**) N-COUNT A **highway** is a main road, especially one that connects towns or cities. （尤指城市间的）公路【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I crossed the highway, dodging the traffic.* 我避开车流穿过了公路。

High|way |Code N-SING In Britain, **the Highway Code** is an official book published by the Department of Transport, which contains the rules which tell people how to use public roads safely. （英国交通部出版的）公路法规汇编

highway|man /ˈhaɪweɪmən/ (**highwaymen**) N-COUNT In former times, **highwaymen** were people who stopped travellers and robbed them. （旧时）拦路抢劫的强盗，公路响马

high |wire (**high wires**) also **high-wire** 1 N-COUNT A **high wire** is a length of rope or wire stretched tight high above the ground and used for balancing acts. （表演平衡动作用的）高空钢丝，空中绳索 2 N-SING [oft N n] Journalists talk about a person being on a **high wire** or performing a **high-wire** act when he or she is dealing with a situation in which it would be easy to do the wrong thing. （报刊用语）危险的状态，岌岌可危的情况 ❑ *This year's Budget looks set to be a precarious high-wire act for the Chancellor.* 编制今年的政府预算对财政大臣来说就好像是在走钢丝。

hi|jack /ˈhaɪdʒæk/ (**hijacks**, **hijacking**, **hijacked**) 1 VERB If someone **hijacks** a plane or other vehicle, they illegally take control of it by force while it is travelling from one place to another. 劫持（飞机或其他交通工具）❑ [v n] *Two men tried to hijack a plane on a flight from Riga to Murmansk.* 两名男子试图劫持一架从里加飞往摩尔曼斯克的飞机。❑ [v-ed] *The hijacked plane exploded in a ball of fire.* 被劫持的飞机爆炸，变成了一团火球。•N-COUNT **Hijack** is also a noun. ❑ *Every minute during the hijack seemed like a week.* 被劫持过程中，每一分钟都过得如同一周那么漫长。•**hi|jack|ing** (**hijackings**) N-COUNT ❑ *Car hijackings are running at a rate of nearly 50 a day.* 劫车事件的发生率每天高达近 50 起。2 VERB If you say that someone **has hijacked** something, you disapprove of the way in which they have taken control of it when they had no right to do so. 强行控制；操纵【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *A peaceful demonstration had been hijacked by anarchists intent on causing trouble.* 和平示威已遭到蓄意制造事端的无政府主义者的操控。

hi|jack|er /ˈhaɪdʒækəʳ/ (**hijackers**) N-COUNT A **hijacker** is a person who hijacks a plane or other vehicle. 劫机者；劫持交通工具者

hike /haɪk/ (**hikes**, **hiking**, **hiked**) 1 N-COUNT A **hike** is a long walk in the country, especially one that you go on for pleasure. 远足；（尤指）徒步旅行 2 VERB If you **hike**, you go for a long walk in the country. 远足；徒步旅行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *You could hike through the Fish River Canyon.* 你可以徒步穿越菲什里弗峡谷。❑ [v n] *We plan to hike the Samaria Gorge.* 我们计划去撒马利亚峡谷远足。[Also v] •**hik|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...heavy hiking boots.* 沉重的登山靴 3 N-COUNT A **hike** is a sudden or large increase in prices, rates, taxes, or quantities. （价格、比率、税率或数量的）突然上涨，大幅上升【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a sudden 1.75 per cent hike in Italian interest rates.* 意大利利率突然上浮 1.75 个百分点 4 VERB To **hike** prices, rates, taxes, or quantities means to increase them suddenly or by a large amount. 使（价格、比率、税率或数量）突然上升（或大幅提高）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *It has now been forced to hike its rates by 5.25 per cent.* 它目前已经被迫将费率提高了 5.25%。•PHRASAL VERB **Hike up** means the same as **hike**. hike up 同 hike ❑ [v P n] *The insurers have started hiking up premiums by huge amounts.* 保险公司已经开始大幅度提高保费。❑ [v n P] *Big banks were hiking their rates up.* 各大银行正在提高利率。

hik|er /ˈhaɪkəʳ/ (**hikers**) N-COUNT A **hiker** is a person who is going for a long walk in the countryside for pleasure. 远足者；徒步旅行者

hi|lari|ous /hɪˈleərɪəs/ ADJ If something is **hilarious**, it is extremely funny and makes you laugh a lot. 引人捧腹大笑的；滑稽的；极有趣的 ❑ *We thought it was hilarious when we first heard about it.* 我们第一次听说此事时，觉得很好笑。•**hi|lari|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *She found it hilariously funny.* 她觉得这事滑稽极了。

hi|lar|ity /hɪˈlærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Hilarity** is great amusement and laughter. 欢闹；嬉笑

H

hill ♦∞ /hɪl/ (**hills**) 1 N-COUNT A **hill** is an area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it. 小山；山冈；山丘 ❑ *We trudged up the hill to the stadium.* 我们费力地爬到山上的体育场。❑ *...Maple Hill.* 梅普尔山 2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **over the hill**, you are saying rudely that they are old and no longer fit, attractive, or capable of doing useful work. 人老珠黄；在走下坡路；在衰退中；过气【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He doesn't take kindly to suggestions that he is over the hill.* 他不爱听别人说他风光不再。

hill|bil|ly /'hɪlbɪli/ (**hillbillies**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hillbilly**, you are saying in a fairly rude way that you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 山里人；乡巴佬【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

hill|ock /'hɪlək/ (**hillocks**) N-COUNT A **hillock** is a small hill. 小山丘

hill|side /'hɪlsaɪd/ (**hillsides**) N-COUNT A **hillside** is the sloping side of a hill. (小山的)山坡，山腰

hill|top /'hɪltɒp/ (**hilltops**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **hilltop** is the top of a hill. 小山顶

hilly /'hɪli/ (**hillier, hilliest**) ADJ A **hilly** area has many hills. 多小山的；丘陵起伏的 ❑ *The areas where the fighting is taking place are hilly and densely wooded.* 交战地区丘陵起伏，树木茂密。

hilt /hɪlt/ (**hilts**) 1 N-COUNT The **hilt** of a sword, dagger, or knife is its handle. (刀、剑、匕首等的)柄，把 2 PHRASE **To the hilt** and **up to the hilt** mean to the maximum extent possible or as fully as possible. 最大限度地；完全地；彻底地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The men who wield the power are certainly backing him to the hilt.* 掌权者肯定在全力支持他。

him ♦♦♦ /hɪm/

Him is a third person singular pronoun. **Him** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. him 是第三人称单数代词，用作动词或介词的宾语。

1 PRON You use **him** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. 他；它(指雄性动物) ❑ *John's aunt died suddenly and left him a surprisingly large sum.* 约翰的姊姊突然去世了，留给他一笔巨额财产。❑ *Is Sam there? Let me talk to him.* 萨姆在吗？让我和他谈谈。❑ *My brother had a lovely dog. I looked after him for about a week.* 我哥哥有一只可爱的狗。我照看了它约一周。2 PRON In written English, **him** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'him or her' or 'them'. (书面英语中泛指人)他，她(有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 him or her 或 them) ❑ *If the child sees the word 'hear', we should show him that this is the base word in 'hearing' and 'hears'.* 如果孩子看到 hear 这个词，我们就应该告诉他这是 hearing 和 hears 的词干。

him|self ♦♦♦ /hɪm'self/

Himself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. **Himself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same person as the subject of the verb, except in meaning 3. himself 是第三人称单数反身代词，在动词或介词的宾语和动词的主语为同一人时使用，但义项 3 除外。

1 PRON You use **himself** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. 他自己；它自己(指雄性动物) ❑ *He poured himself a whisky and sat down in the chair.* 他给自己倒了一杯威士忌，然后坐在椅子上。❑ *A driver blew up his car and himself after being stopped at a police checkpoint.* 一名司机在一个警方检查站被拦停后，把自己连人带车炸上了天。❑ *William went away muttering to himself.* 威廉喃喃自语着走开了。2 PRON In written English, **himself** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'himself or herself' or 'themselves'. (书面英语中泛指人)他自己，她自己(有些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 himself or herself 或 themselves) ❑ *The child's natural way of expressing himself is play.* 孩子表达自己的本能方法就是玩耍。3 PRON You use **himself** to emphasize the person or thing that you are referring to. **Himself** is sometimes used instead of 'him' as the object of a verb or preposition. (用于加强语气，有时代替 him 充当动词或介词的宾语)他本人，它本身【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Prime Minister himself is on a visit to Peking.* 总统本人正在访问北京途中。

hind /haɪnd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An animal's **hind** legs are at the back of its body. (动物的腿)后面的，后部的 ❑ *Suddenly the cow kicked up its hind legs.* 奶牛突然尥起了蹶子。

hin|der /'hɪndəʳ/ (**hinders, hindering, hindered**) 1 VERB If something **hinders** you, it makes it more difficult for you to do something or make progress. 阻碍；妨碍；阻止 ❑ [V n] *Further investigation was hindered by the loss of all documentation on the case.* 案件卷宗全部丢失，致使进一步的调查受阻。2 VERB If something **hinders** your movement, it makes it difficult for you to move forward or move around. 牵制，束缚(动作) ❑ [V n] *A thigh injury increasingly hindered her mobility.* 大腿受伤使她行动愈发不便。

Hin|di /'hɪndi/ N-UNCOUNT **Hindi** is a language that is spoken by people in northern India. It is also one of the official languages of India. 印地语(印度北部使用的语言，为印度官方语言之一)

hind|quarters /'haɪndkwɔːʳtəz/ also **hind quarters** N-PLURAL [oft with poss] The **hindquarters** of a four-legged animal are its back part, including its two back legs. (四足动物的)后半身(包括后腿及臀部)

hin|drance /'hɪndrəns/ (**hindrances**) 1 N-COUNT A **hindrance** is a person or thing that makes it more difficult for you to do something. 妨碍者；障碍物 ❑ [+to] *The higher rates have been a hindrance to economic recovery.* 高利率已经成为经济复苏的障碍。2 N-UNCOUNT **Hindrance** is the act of hindering someone or something. 阻碍；妨碍 ❑ *They boarded their flight to Paris without hindrance.* 他们顺利地登上了飞往巴黎的航班。

hind|sight /'haɪndsaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with/in* N] **Hindsight** is the ability to understand and realize something about an event after it has happened, although you did not understand or realize it at the time. 后见之明；事后聪明 ❑ *With hindsight, we'd all do things differently.* 有了事后的认识，我们都会以不同的方式行事。

Hin|du /'hɪnduː, hɪn'duː/ (**Hindus**) 1 N-COUNT A **Hindu** is a person who believes in Hinduism and follows its teachings. 印度教徒 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hindu** is used to describe things that belong or relate to Hinduism. 印度教的 ❑ *...a Hindu temple.* 印度教寺庙

→ see **religion**

Hin|du|ism /'hɪnduːɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Hinduism** is an Indian religion. It has many gods and teaches that people have another life on earth after they die. 印度教

hinge /hɪndʒ/ (**hinges, hinging, hinged**) N-COUNT A **hinge** is a piece of metal, wood, or plastic that is used to join a door to its frame or to join two things together so that one of them can swing freely. (门等的)铰链，合页 ❑ *The top swung open on well-oiled hinges.* 合页润滑良好，盖子一掀就打开了。

▶**hinge on** PHRASAL VERB Something that **hinges on** one thing or event depends entirely on it. 有赖于；取决于 ❑ [V P n/v-ing/wh] *The plan hinges on a deal being struck with a new company.* 该计划完全取决于正在和一家新公司洽谈着的一项交易。

hinged /hɪndʒd/ ADJ Something that is **hinged** is joined to another thing, or joined together, by means of a hinge. 用铰链连接的 ❑ *The mirror was hinged to a surrounding frame.* 镜子是用铰链和外框连接在一起的。

hint ♦∞ /hɪnt/ (**hints, hinting, hinted**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **hint** is a suggestion about something that is made in an indirect way. 暗示 ❑ *The Minister gave a strong hint that the government were thinking of introducing tax concessions for mothers.* 部长明显地暗示政府正在考虑对母亲们实行税收减免。❑ *I'd dropped a hint about having an exhibition of his work up here.* 我已经暗示要在这里举办一次他的作品展。•PHRASE If you **take a hint**, you understand something that is suggested to you indirectly. 领会暗示 ❑ *'I think I hear the telephone ringing.'—'Okay, I can take a hint.'* "我想我听到电话铃在响。"——"好的，我明白你的意思了。" 2 VERB If you **hint at** something, you suggest it in an indirect way. 暗示；示意 ❑ [V +*at*] *She suggested a trip to the shops and hinted at the possibility of a*

treat of some sort. 她建议去逛逛商店，并暗示可能要请客。❑ [v that] *The President hinted he might make some changes in the government.* 总统暗示他可能会在政府中进行某些改革。❸ N-COUNT A **hint** is a helpful piece of advice, usually about how to do something. 有益的建议；不错的主意；好点子 ❑ *Here are some helpful hints to make your journey easier.* 几条有用的建议可以让你的旅途更轻松。❹ N-SING A **hint of** something is a very small amount of it. 少许；微量 ❑ [+of] *She added only a hint of vermouth to the gin.* 她只在杜松子酒里加了少许苦艾酒。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hint* with:

V. **take a** hint 领会暗示 ❶
drop a hint 作暗示（或建议）, **give a** hint 给暗示（或建议）❶❸
ADJ. **broad** hint 明显的暗示 ❶
helpful hint 有用的建议 ❸

hinterland /'hɪntəˌlænd/ (**hinterlands**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **hinterland** of a stretch of coast or a large river is the area of land behind it or around it. （海岸或大江、大河的）后方地区，腹地，内地

hip ◆◇ /hɪp/ (**hips, hipper, hippest**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **hips** are the two areas at the sides of your body between the tops of your legs and your waist. 髋；臀部 ❑ *Tracey put her hands on her hips and sighed.* 特蕾西双手叉腰叹了口气。•**-hipped** COMB ❑ *He is broad-chested and narrow-hipped.* 他宽肩窄臀。❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You refer to the bones between the tops of your legs and your waist as your **hips**. 髋骨 ❸ ADJ If you say that someone is **hip**, you mean that they are very modern and follow all the latest fashions, for example in clothes and ideas. 新潮的；赶时髦的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a hip young character with tight-cropped blond hair and stylish glasses.* 留着一头毛寸金发、戴着时尚眼镜的时髦青年 ❹ EXCLAM If a large group of people want to show their appreciation or approval of someone, one of them says **'Hip hip'** and they all shout **'hooray'**. （表示欣赏或赞许的呼声）好啊！加油！万岁！❺ PHRASE If you say that someone **shoots from the hip** or **fires from the hip**, you mean that they react to situations or give their opinion very quickly, without stopping to think. 鲁莽行事；轻举妄动；信口开河 ❑ *Judges don't have to shoot from the hip. They have the leisure to think, to decide.* 法官们不必贸然行事。他们可以不慌不忙地去思考，去决定。

hip flask (**hip flasks**) N-COUNT A **hip flask** is a small metal container in which brandy, whisky, or other spirits can be carried. （可盛放烈性酒并随身携带的）金属小酒壶

hip-hop N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Hip-hop** is a form of popular culture which started among young black people in the United States in the 1980s. It includes rap music and graffiti art. 嘻哈文化（20世纪80年代开始流行于美国黑人青年中间，以说唱乐、涂鸦艺术为特征）

hippie /'hɪpi/ (**hippies**) also **hippy** N-COUNT **Hippies** were young people in the 1960s and 1970s who rejected conventional ways of living, dressing, and behaving, and tried to live a life based on peace and love. Hippies often had long hair and many took drugs. 嬉皮士（20世纪60、70年代的青年颓废派，摈弃传统的生活、着装和行为方式，提倡和平与友爱，常蓄长发并吸毒）

hippo /'hɪpəʊ/ (**hippos**) N-COUNT A **hippo** is a hippopotamus. 河马【INFORMAL 非正式】

Hippocratic oath /ˌhɪpəkrætɪk 'əʊθ/ N-SING **The Hippocratic oath** is a formal promise made by recently-qualified doctors that they will follow the standards set by their profession and try to preserve life. 希波克拉底誓言（医生从业前所立的保证遵守医德、拯救生命的誓言）

→ see **medicine**

hippopotamus /ˌhɪpə'pɒtəməs/ (**hippopotamuses**) N-COUNT A **hippopotamus** is a very large African animal with short legs and thick, hairless skin. Hippopotamuses live in and near rivers. 河马

hippy /'hɪpi/ → see **hippie**

hipster /'hɪpstəʳ/ (**hipsters**) ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hipster**, you mean that they are very fashionable, often in a way that you think is rather silly. 赶时髦的人；潮人【HUMOROUS 幽默】❷ N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Hipsters** are trousers which are designed so that the highest part of them is around your hips, rather than around your waist. 低腰长裤【mainly BRIT 主英】

hire ◆◇ /'haɪəʳ/ (**hires, hiring, hired**) ❶ VERB If you **hire** someone, you employ them or pay them to do a particular job for you. 雇用 ❑ [v n] *Sixteen of the contestants have hired lawyers and are suing the organisers.* 有16名参赛者已经请了律师，正在起诉主办方。❑ [v] *The rest of the staff have been hired on short-term contracts.* 其余的工作人员签的是短期雇用合同。❑ [v-ing] *He will be in charge of all hiring and firing at PHA.* 他将负责公共房产管理局所有人员的雇用和解聘事务。❑ [v-ed] *...the mystery assassin (who turned out to be a hired killer).* 神秘刺客（最终被证实是一名雇用杀手）❷ VERB If you **hire** something, you pay money to the owner so that you can use it for a period of time. （短期）租用【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *To hire a car you must produce a passport and a current driving licence.* 租车须出示护照及有效驾照。❑ [v-ed] *Her hired car was found abandoned at Beachy Head.* 她那辆租来的车被发现遗弃在比奇角。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rent**

❸ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N, N n] You use **hire** to refer to the activity or business of hiring something. 租赁（业）；出租（业务）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *They booked our hotel, and organised car hire.* 他们为我们订好了旅馆并安排了租车事宜。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rental**

❹ PHRASE If something is **for hire**, it is available for you to hire. 供出租；待租【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Fishing tackle is available for hire.* 有钓具可供出租。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **for rent**

▶**hire out** PHRASAL VERB If you **hire out** something such as a car or a person's services, you allow them to be used in return for payment. 租出；出租 ❑ [v P n] *Companies hiring out narrow boats report full order books.* 出租运河小船的各公司称船已预订一空。[Also v n P]

hireling /'haɪəʳlɪŋ/ (**hirelings**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hireling**, you disapprove of them because they do not care who they work for and they are willing to do illegal or immoral things as long as they are paid. 受雇做坏事的人；听钱使唤的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hire purchase N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Hire purchase** is a way of buying goods gradually. You make regular payments until you have paid the full price and the goods belong to you. The abbreviation **HP** is often used. 分期付款购买法（常使用缩略形式HP）【BRIT 英】❑ *...buying a car on hire purchase.* 通过分期付款买车

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **installment plan**

hirsute /'hɜːˈsjuːt, AM 美 -suːt/ ADJ If a man is **hirsute**, he is hairy. （男性）多毛的，毛发蓬乱的【FORMAL 正式】

his ◆◆◆

The determiner is pronounced /hɪz/. The pronoun is pronounced /'hɪz/. 作限定词读作 /hɪz/。作代词读作 /'hɪz/。

His is a third person singular possessive determiner. **His** is also a possessive pronoun. his 是第三人称单数所有格限定词，亦为所有格代词。

❶ DET You use **his** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a man, boy, or male animal. 他的；（指雄性动物）它的 ❑ *Brian splashed water on his face, then brushed his teeth.* 布赖恩用水冲了把脸，然后刷牙。❑ *He spent a large part of his career in Hollywood.* 他的职业生涯中有很长一段时间是在好莱坞度过的。❑ *The dog let his head thump on the floor again.* 那只狗又用头撞地板。•PRON **His** is also a possessive pronoun. ❑ *Anna reached out her hand to him and clasped his.* 安娜向他伸出手，两只手握在一起。❷ DET In written English, **his** is sometimes used to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some

people dislike this use and prefer to use 'his or her' or 'their'. (书面英语中泛指人)他的，她的(一些人不喜欢这种用法，更倾向于使用 his or her 或 their) ❑ *Formerly, the relations between a teacher and his pupils were dominated by fear on the part of the pupils.* 以往的师生关系主要是学生惧怕老师。•PRON **His** is also a possessive pronoun. ❑ *The student going to art or drama school will be very enthusiastic about further education. His is not a narrow mind, but one eager to grasp every facet of anything he studies.* 上艺术或戏剧学校的学生会渴望继续深造。他们思想活跃，迫切地想要掌握自己所学知识的每一个方面。

His|pan|ic /hɪsˈpænɪk/ (**Hispanics**) ADJ A **Hispanic** person is a citizen of the United States of America who originally came from Latin America, or whose family originally came from Latin America. 拉美裔美国籍的 ❑ *...a group of Hispanic doctors in Washington.* 华盛顿的一群拉美裔美国籍医生 •N-COUNT A **Hispanic** is someone who is Hispanic. 拉美裔美国人

hiss /hɪs/ (**hisses, hissing, hissed**) 1 VERB To **hiss** means to make a sound like a long 's'. 发出嘶嘶声 ❑ [v prep] *The tires of Lenny's bike hissed over the wet pavement as he slowed down.* 伦尼放缓车速时，自行车轮胎在湿漉漉的路面上发出嘶嘶的响声。❑ [v] *My cat hissed when I stepped on its tail.* 我的猫被我踩到尾巴时，嘶地惨叫了一声。❑ [v-ing] *Caporelli made a small hissing sound of irritation.* 卡波雷利气愤地哼了一声。•N-COUNT **Hiss** is also a noun. ❑ *...the hiss of water running into the burnt pan.* 水倒进烧煳的锅里发出的嘶嘶声 •**hiss|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a silence broken only by a steady hissing from above my head.* 万籁俱寂，只听到我头顶上一阵持续的嘶嘶声 2 VERB If you **hiss** something, you say it forcefully in a whisper. 低声呵斥 ❑ [v with quote] *'Now, quiet,' my mother hissed.* "好了，安静点。"母亲压低嗓音厉声道。❑ [v +at/to] *'Stay here,' I hissed at her.* "呆在这里别动。"我低声呵斥她。3 VERB If people **hiss at** someone such as a performer or a person making a speech, they express their disapproval or dislike of that person by making long loud 's' sounds. (对不喜欢的表演者或发言人)发嘘声，向…喝倒彩 ❑ [v] *One had to listen hard to catch the words of the President's speech as the delegates booed and hissed.* 代表们嘘声四起，很难听清总统的讲话。❑ [v +at] *Some local residents whistled and hissed at them as they entered.* 他们进来时，一些当地居民向他们吹口哨，发嘘声。[Also v n] •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Hiss** is also a noun. ❑ *After a moment the barracking began. First came hisses, then shouts.* 过了一会儿便有人起哄了。先是嘘声，然后就是大喊大叫。

his|to|rian /hɪˈstɔːrɪən/ (**historians**) N-COUNT A **historian** is a person who specializes in the study of history, and who writes books and articles about it. 历史学家

→ see **history**

his|tor|ic ♦◇ /hɪˈstɒrɪk, AM 美 -ˈstɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **historic** is important in history, or likely to be considered important at some time in the future. 历史(性)的；具有重大历史意义的 ❑ *...the historic changes in Eastern Europe.* 东欧的历史性变革

his|tor|ical ♦◇ /hɪˈstɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 -ˈstɔːr-/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Historical** people, situations, or things existed in the past and are considered to be a part of history. 历史(上)的 ❑ *...an important historical figure.* 重要的历史人物 ❑ *...the historical impact of Western capitalism on the world.* 西方资本主义对世界历史的影响 •**his|tor|i|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *Historically, royal marriages have been cold, calculating affairs.* 在历史上，皇室婚姻一直是冷漠且处处算计的事情。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Historical** books, films, or pictures describe or represent people, situations, or things that existed in the past. (书籍、电影或图片)描述历史的，基于史实的 ❑ *He is writing a historical novel about nineteenth-century France.* 他正在写一本描述 19 世纪法国的历史小说。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Historical** information, research, and discussion is related to the study of history. 历史学科的；史学的 ❑ *...historical records.* 史籍 ❑ *...modern historical research.* 现代史学研究 4 ADJ [ADJ n] If you look at an event within a **historical** context, you look at what was happening at that time and what had happened previously, in order to judge the event and its importance. 历史背景的；历史视角的 ❑ *It was this kind of historical context that Morris brought to his work.* 莫里斯的作品正是基于这样一种历史背景。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *historical* with:

N. historical **events** 历史事件，historical **figure** 历史人物，historical **impact** 历史影响，historical **significance** 历史意义 1
historical **detail/fact** 历史细节 / 事实，historical **records** 历史记载，historical **research** 史学研究 3

his|to|ry ♦♦◇ /ˈhɪstərɪ/ (**histories**) 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the events of the past as **history**. You can also refer to the past events which concern a particular topic or place as its history. 历史 ❑ *The Catholic Church has played a prominent role throughout Polish history.* 天主教会在整个波兰历史上曾发挥过举足轻重的作用。❑ *...the most evil mass killer in history.* 历史上最令人发指的屠杀狂徒 ❑ [+of] *...the history of Birmingham.* 伯明翰的历史 •PHRASE Someone who **makes history** does something that is considered to be important and significant in the development of the world or of a particular society. 创造历史；影响历史进程 ❑ *Willy Brandt made history by visiting East Germany in 1970.* 维利·勃兰特 1970 年访问东德，书写了历史新篇章。•PHRASE If someone or something **goes down in history**, people in the future remember them because of particular actions that they have done or because of particular events that have happened. 被载入史册；为后世所铭记 ❑ *Bradley will go down in history as Los Angeles' longest serving mayor.* 布拉德利将作为洛杉矶任期最长的市长被载入史册。2 N-UNCOUNT **History** is a subject studied in schools, colleges, and universities that deals with events that have happened in the past. 历史学；史学 3 N-COUNT A **history** is an account of events that have happened in the past. 过去事件的记载；发展史 ❑ [+of] *...his magnificent history of broadcasting in Canada.* 他在加拿大辉煌的播音史 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If a person or a place has **a history of** something, it has been very common or has happened frequently in their past. 记录；习惯；(某地的)沿革 ❑ *He had a history of drink problems.* 他过去酗酒度日。5 N-COUNT [with poss] Someone's **history** is the set of facts that are known about their past. 履历；经历 ❑ *He couldn't get a new job because of his medical history.* 由于他的病史，他无法找到新的工作。6 N-UNCOUNT If you say that an event, thing, or person is **history**, you mean that they are no longer important. 历史的陈迹；(无关紧要的)往事 ❑ *The Charlottetown agreement is history.* 夏洛特敦协定已成为历史。7 PHRASE If you are telling someone about an event and say **the rest is history**, you mean that you do not need to tell them what happened next because everyone knows about it already. 接下来的事就世人皆知了 ❑ *We met at college, the rest is history.* 我们是在上大学时认识的，接下来的事大家都知道了。8 → see also **natural history**

→ see Word Web:**history**

Word Web 话题词汇 history 历史

Open any history textbook and you will find **timelines**. They show important dates for **ancient civilizations**—when **empires** appeared and disappeared, and when **wars** were fought. But, how much of what we read in **history** books is **fact**? **Accounts** of the **past** are often based on how **archaeologists** interpret the **artefacts** they find. **Scholars** often rely on the **records** of the people who were in power. These **historians** included certain facts and left out others. Historians today look beyond official records. They research **primary source documents** such as **diaries**. They describe **events** from different **points of view.**

打开任何一本历史教科书，你都会发现时间线。时间线向我们展示了古代文明的重要日期：帝国何时崛起、何时消亡，战争何时发生。但是，我们在历史书中读到的有多少是事实呢？对过去的记述常常基于考古学家对所发现文物的阐释。学者们往往依赖当权者的记载。这些历史学家将某些事实纳入，却省略了其他。今天的历史学家目光不再仅限于官方记载。他们研究日记等原始文件，从不同视角描述事件。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *history* with:

N. **the course of** history 历史进程，**world** history 世界史 1
family history 家族历史（或病史）1 3
life history 生活史 3
V. **go down in** history 载入史册，**make** history 创造历史 1
teach history 教授历史学 2

his|tri|on|ic /ˌhɪstriˈɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone's behaviour as **histrionic**, you are critical of it because it is very dramatic, exaggerated, and insincere. 戏剧化的；做作的；夸张的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Dorothea let out a histrionic groan.* 多罗西娅装腔作势地呻吟了一声。

his|tri|on|ics /ˌhɪstriˈɒnɪks/ N-PLURAL If you disapprove of someone's dramatic and exaggerated behaviour, you can describe it as **histrionics**. 装腔作势；矫揉造作【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *When I explained everything to my mum and dad, there were no histrionics.* 我一五一十地把一切都向父母解释清楚了，

hit ◆◆◆ /hɪt/ (**hits, hitting**)

The form **hit** is used in the present tense and is the past and present participle. hit 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **hit** someone or something, you deliberately touch them with a lot of force, with your hand or an object held in your hand. 打；击 ❑ [v n] *Find the exact grip that allows you to hit the ball hard.* 找到能让你大力击球的准确握拍方法。❑ [v n] *Police at the scene said Dr Mahgoub had been hit several times in the head.* 现场的警察称马哈古卜医生的头部遭到了几次击打。2 VERB When one thing **hits** another, it touches it with a lot of force. 撞击；碰撞 ❑ [v n] *The car had apparently hit a traffic sign before skidding out of control.* 汽车显然是撞上了一个交通标志牌后打滑失控的。3 VERB If a bomb or missile **hits** its target, it reaches it. （炸弹、导弹）击中，命中 ❑ [v n] *The hospital had been hit with heavy artillery fire.* 医院被重炮击中。•N-COUNT **Hit** is also a noun. ❑ *First a house took a direct hit and then the rocket exploded.* 先是一幢房子被直接击中，然后火箭弹就爆炸了。4 VERB If something **hits** a person, place, or thing, it affects them very badly. 打击；使受严重影响【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The plan to charge motorists £75 a year to use the motorway is going to hit me hard.* 向汽车驾驶员每年收取 75 英镑高速公路使用费的计划将对我大为不利。❑ [v n] *About two-hundred people died in the earthquake which hit northern Peru.* 约 200 人在秘鲁北部发生的地震中丧生。5 VERB When a feeling or an idea **hits** you, it suddenly affects you or comes into your mind. 使突然想起 ❑ [v n that] *It hit me that I had a choice.* 我突然意识到我有选择的余地。❑ [v n] *Then the answer hit me. It had been staring me in the face.* 然后我突然想到了答案，原来它一直就明摆在我的面前。6 VERB If you **hit** a particular high or low point on a scale of something such as success or health, you reach it. 达到（某一高点或低点）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Oil prices hit record levels yesterday.* 油价昨天达到了创纪录的水平。7 N-COUNT [oft N n] If a CD, film, or play is a **hit**, it is very popular and successful. 成功而轰动（或风行）一时的事物（如唱片、电影或戏剧）❑ *The song became a massive hit in 1945.* 这首歌在 1945 年风靡大江南北。8 N-COUNT A **hit** is a single visit to a website. （网站的）点击，浏览，访问【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Our small company has had 78,000 hits on its Internet pages.* 我们这个小公司的网页已经有了 78,000 次的点击量。9 N-COUNT If someone who is searching for information on the Internet gets a **hit**, they find a website where there is that information. （在因特网上的）查询结果，检索结果 10 PHRASE If two people **hit it off**, they like each other and become friendly as soon as they meet. 一见如故；合得来；投缘【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They hit it off straight away, Daddy and Walter.* 爸爸和沃尔特一见如故。[Also *+with*] 11 to **hit the headlines** → see **headline** 12 to **hit home** → see **home** 13 to **hit the nail on the head** → see **nail** 14 to **hit the road** → see **road** 15 to **hit the roof** → see **roof**

▶**hit back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hit back** when someone hits you, or **hit them back**, you hit them in return. 还击；（向…）还手 ❑ [v P] *Some violent men beat up their sons, until the boys are strong enough to hit back.* 一些粗暴的人对自己的儿子大打出手，直到儿子们有了还手之力才肯罢休。❑ [v n P] *If somebody hit me, I'd hit him back.* 如果有人打我，我会还手。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **hit back at** someone who has criticized or harmed you, you criticize or harm them in return. 反击；还击【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P *+at*] *The President has hit back at those who have criticised his economic reforms.* 总统对那些批评过其经济改革措施的人进行了反击。❑ [v P] *British Rail immediately hit back with their own cheap fares scheme.* 英国铁路公司马上推出自己的低票价方案予以反击。

▶**hit on** or **hit upon** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hit on** an idea or a solution to a problem, or **hit upon** it, you think of it. 突然想出（主意或解决办法）❑ [v P n] *After running through the numbers in every possible combination, we finally hit on a solution.* 将这些数字进行各种可能的排列组合后，我们终于找到了答案。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **hits on** you, they speak or behave in a way that shows they want to have a sexual relationship with you. 对…进行性挑逗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *She was hitting on me and I was surprised and flattered.* 她在挑逗我，这让我感到既惊讶又荣幸。

▶**hit out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hit out at** someone, you try to hit them, although you may miss them. （试图）打（某人）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v P *+at*] *I used to hit out at my husband and throw things at him.* 我过去常试图打我丈夫，向他扔东西。❑ [v P] *I had never punched anybody in my life but I hit out and gave him a black eye.* 我一生中从未打过人，但我却动手打青了他的一只眼睛。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **hit out** at someone or something, you criticize them strongly because you do not agree with them. 严厉批评；猛烈抨击【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P *+at/against*] *The President took the opportunity to hit out at what he sees as foreign interference.* 总统借机猛烈抨击了被自己视为外国干涉的行为。❑ [v P] *Brazilian soccer boss Carlos Parreira hit out angrily last night after his side were barred from training at Wembley.* 昨晚巴西足球队主帅卡洛斯·佩雷拉因球队被禁止在温布利球场训练而大发雷霆。

▶**hit upon** → see **hit on**

Thesaurus 同类词 *hit* Also look up:

V. bang, beat, knock, pound, slap, smack, strike 1
N. smash, success, triumph; (*ant.*) failure 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hit* with:

N. **hit a ball** 击球，**hit a button** 摁下按钮，**hit the brakes** 踩下刹车 1
earthquakes/famine/storms hit *someplace* 某地发生地震 / 饥荒 / 暴风雨 4
a hit film/show/song 风行一时的电影 / 演出 / 歌曲 7

ˌhit and ˈmiss also **hit-and-miss** ADJ If something is **hit and miss** or **hit or miss**, it is sometimes successful and sometimes not. 时好时坏的；碰运气的 ❑ *Farming can be very much a hit-and-miss affair.* 务农有时候是件非常碰运气的事。

ˌhit-and-ˈrun 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hit-and-run** accident is an accident in which the driver of a vehicle hits someone and then drives away without stopping. （交通事故）肇事逃逸的 ❑ *...a hit-and-run driver in a stolen car.* 驾驶赃车肇事逃逸的司机 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hit-and-run** attack on an enemy position relies on surprise and speed for its success. （军事进攻）打了就跑的，攻击后马上撤离的 ❑ *The rebels appear to be making hit-and-run guerrilla style attacks on military targets.* 叛乱分子似乎是在对军事目标实施打了就跑的游击式攻击。

hitch /hɪtʃ/ (**hitches, hitching, hitched**) 1 N-COUNT A **hitch** is a slight problem or difficulty which causes a short delay. （短暂的）小故障，小障碍 ❑ *After some technical hitches the show finally got under way.* 一些小技术故障解决后，演出终于开始了。❑ *The five-hour operation went without a hitch.* 5 小时的手术进行得非常顺利。2 VERB If you **hitch, hitch** a lift, or **hitch** a ride, you hitchhike. 搭便车（旅行）；搭顺风车【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *There was no garage in sight, so I hitched a lift into town.* 放眼望去看不到修车厂，所以我就搭顺风车进了城。❑ [v] *Jean-Phillippe had hitched all over Europe in the 1960s.* 让－菲利普在 20 世纪 60 年代曾搭便车游遍欧洲。3 VERB If you **hitch** something **to** something else, you hook it or fasten it there. 把…钩（或拴、系）在…上 ❑ [v n *+onto/to*] *Last night we*

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hitched the horse to the cart and moved here. 昨晚我们套上马车，拉着东西搬到了这里。 4 PHRASE If you **get hitched**, you get married. 结婚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The report shows that fewer couples are getting hitched.* 报告显示，结婚的人数呈下降趋势。

hitch|hike /ˈhɪtʃhaɪk/ (**hitchhikes, hitchhiking, hitchhiked**) VERB If you **hitchhike**, you travel by getting lifts from passing vehicles without paying. 搭便车(旅行)；搭顺风车 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Neff hitchhiked to New York during his Christmas vacation.* 内夫在圣诞节假期里搭顺风车去了纽约。❑ [V] *They had an eighty-mile journey and decided to hitch-hike.* 他们要走 80 英里的路程，最后决定搭便车。•**hitch|hiker** (**hitchhikers**) N-COUNT ❑ *On my way to Vancouver one Friday night I picked up a hitchhiker.* 一个周五晚上，我在去温哥华的途中捎上了一个搭便车的人。

ˌhi ˈtech → see **high-tech**

hith|er /ˈhɪðəʳ/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] **Hither** means to the place where you are. 到这里；向这里【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He has sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people.* 他委派大批军官到这里骚扰我们的人民。2 PHRASE **Hither and thither** means in many different directions or places, and in a disorganized way. In American English, the expression **hither and yon** is sometimes used. 四处，到处(美国英语有时用 hither and yon)❑ *Refugees run hither and thither in search of safety.* 难民们四处奔逃，寻求安全之所。❑ *...the awful amount of time I spend moving things hither and yon every year!* 我每年花在把东西搬来搬去上的大量时间

hither|to /ˌhɪðəʳˈtuː/ ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] You use **hitherto** to indicate that something was true up until the time you are talking about, although it may no longer be the case. 迄今；到目前为止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The polytechnics have hitherto been at an unfair disadvantage in competing for pupils and money.* 到目前为止，理工专科学校在争取生源和资金方面一直处于劣势。

ˈhit list (**hit lists**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] If someone has a **hit list of** people or things, they are intending to take action concerning those people or things. 打击名单；处理清单 ❑ [+of] *Some banks also have a hit list of people whom they threaten to sue for damages.* 一些银行还列出一个黑名单，威胁要控告这些人，要求赔偿损失。2 N-COUNT A **hit list** is a list that someone makes of people they intend to have killed. 暗杀名单

hit|man /ˈhɪtmæn/ (**hitmen**) also **hit man** N-COUNT A **hitman** is a man who is hired by someone in order to kill another person. 职业杀手

ˌhit or ˈmiss → see **hit and miss**

ˈhit pa|rade N-SING **The hit parade** is the list of CDs which have sold most copies over the previous week or month.(上周或上月)最畅销唱片排行榜【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

hit|ter /ˈhɪtəʳ/ (**hitters**) 1 N-COUNT [adj N] In sports, you can use **hitter** to say how good someone is at hitting the ball. 击球手 ❑ *The Georgian, aged 19, is not one of the game's big hitters.* 这位 19 岁的佐治亚州人并不是比赛中的优秀击球手之一。2 N-COUNT [adj N] If you refer to someone such as a politician or a businessman as a heavy **hitter** or a big **hitter**, you mean that they are powerful and influential. 有影响力的政客(或商界人士)；政界(或商界)大人物 ❑ *...friendships with heavy hitters like European industrialist Carlo De Benedetti.* 和欧洲实业家卡洛·德·贝内代蒂等大人物的友谊

HIV ♦◇ /ˌeɪtʃ aɪ ˈviː/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **HIV** is a virus which reduces people's resistance to illness and can cause AIDS. **HIV** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'human immunodeficiency virus'. 人类免疫缺陷病毒；艾滋病病毒 2 PHRASE If someone is **HIV positive**, they are infected with the HIV virus, and may develop AIDS. If someone is **HIV negative**, they are not infected with the virus. 艾滋病病毒检测呈阳性的 / 阴性的

hive /haɪv/ (**hives, hiving, hived**) 1 N-COUNT A **hive** is a structure in which bees are kept, which is designed so that the beekeeper can collect the honey that they produce. 蜂房；蜂箱 2 N-COUNT If you describe a place as a **hive of** activity, you approve of the fact that there is a lot of activity there or that people are busy working there. 熙熙攘攘的场所；人群忙碌的地方【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *In the morning the house was a hive of activity.* 早上，房子里一片繁忙景象。3 N-UNCOUNT **Hives** is a condition in which patches of your skin become red and very uncomfortable and itchy. 荨麻疹

▶**hive off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **hives off** part of a business, they transfer it to new ownership, usually by selling it. 转让，出售(部分业务)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *Klockner plans to hive off its loss-making steel businesses.* 克劳克纳公司计划出售其亏损的钢铁业务。[Also V n P V n P *into/to* n]

hiya /ˈhaɪjə/ CONVENTION You can say **'hiya'** when you are greeting someone. 你好；嗨【INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式，惯用语】❑ *Hiya. How are you?* 嗨，你好吗？

HM /ˌeɪtʃ ˈem/ **HM** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Her** or **His Majesty** or **Her** or **His Majesty's**. It is used as part of the name of some British government organizations, or as part of a person's title. 陛下，陛下的，皇家的(用于英国某些政府机构名称中或个人头衔中)❑ *...HM the Queen.* 女王殿下 ❑ *...his enlistment in HM Armed Forces.* 他在皇家军队服兵役 ❑ *...HM Chief Inspector of Fire Services.* 皇家消防署总督察

h'm also **hm** **H'm** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make when they are hesitating, for example because they are thinking about something.(书面用语中表示犹豫时发出的声音)唔，嗯，哼

HMS /ˌeɪtʃ em ˈes/ N-COUNT [N n] **HMS** is used before the names of ships in the British Royal Navy. **HMS** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Her Majesty's Ship' or 'His Majesty's Ship'. 英国皇家海军舰艇(用于船名前)❑ *...launching HMS Warrior.* 英国皇家海军军舰"勇士号"下水

HNC /ˌeɪtʃ en ˈsiː/ (**HNCs**) N-VAR An **HNC** is a group of examinations in technical subjects which you can take at a British college. **HNC** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Higher National Certificate'.(英国大学中技术科目的)国家高级证书考试 ❑ *...passing his HNC in computer studies.* 他通过了计算机学科国家高级证书考试

hoard /hɔːdəʳd/ (**hoards, hoarding, hoarded**) 1 VERB If you **hoard** things such as food or money, you save or store them, often in secret, because they are valuable or important to you. 贮藏；囤积 ❑ [V n] *They've begun to hoard food and gasoline and save their money.* 他们已经存钱并开始贮藏食物和汽油。❑ [V] *Consumers did not spend and create jobs; they hoarded.* 消费者并没有消费进而创造就业机会，他们把钱都存起来了。•**hoard|er** (**hoarders**) N-COUNT ❑ *Most hoarders have favorite hiding places.* 多数喜好聚藏东西的人都有自己最喜欢的贮藏处。2 N-COUNT A **hoard** is a store of things that you have saved and that are valuable or important to you or you do not want other people to have. 贮藏物；隐藏物；收藏物 ❑ [+of] *The case involves a hoard of silver and jewels valued at up to $40m.* 此案涉及密藏的一批价值高达 4,000 万美元的银子和珠宝。

hoard|ing /ˈhɔːdəʳdɪŋ/ (**hoardings**) N-COUNT A **hoarding** is a very large board at the side of a road or on the side of a building, which is used for displaying advertisements and posters.(路旁或建筑物侧面的)巨幅广告牌，告示牌【BRIT 英】❑ *An advertising hoarding on the platform caught her attention.* 站台上的一幅巨幅广告牌吸引了她的注意力。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **billboard**

hoarse /hɔːʳs/ (**hoarser, hoarsest**) ADJ If your voice is **hoarse** or if you are **hoarse**, your voice sounds rough and unclear, for example because your throat is sore.(嗓音)嘶哑的，粗哑的 ❑ *'So what do you think?' she said in a hoarse whisper.* "那么你认为如何？"她声音嘶哑地悄声问道。•**hoarse|ly** ADV ❑ *'Thank you,' Maria said hoarsely.* "谢谢你。"玛丽亚声音嘶哑地说道。•**hoarse|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Hoarseness is very common in the winter season.* 冬季很容易哑嗓子。

hoary /ˈhɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a problem or subject as **hoary**, you mean that it is old and familiar. 古老的；陈旧的；老掉牙的 ❑ *...the hoary old myth that women are unpredictable.* "女人心，海底针"这种老一套的鬼话

hoax /həʊks/ (**hoaxes**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **hoax** is a trick in which someone tells people a lie, for example that there is a bomb somewhere when there is not, or that a picture is genuine when it is not. 恶作剧；假警报；骗局 ❑ *He denied making the*

hoax call but was convicted after a short trial. 他否认打过恶作剧电话，但经过一番短暂的审讯后被判有罪。

hoax|er /ˈhəʊksəʳ/ (**hoaxers**) N-COUNT A **hoaxer** is someone who carries out a hoax. 恶作剧者；骗子【mainly BRIT 主英】

hob /hɒb/ (**hobs**) N-COUNT A **hob** is a surface on top of a cooker or set into a work surface, which can be heated in order to cook things on it. (炉具上的)搁架，炉盘【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **burner**

hob|ble /ˈhɒbᵊl/ (**hobbles, hobbling, hobbled**) 1 VERB If you **hobble**, you walk in an awkward way with small steps, for example because your foot is injured. 跛行；一瘸一拐地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He got up slowly and hobbled over to the coffee table.* 他慢慢地站起来，一瘸一拐地走到咖啡桌旁。❑ [v] *The swelling had begun to go down, and he was able, with pain, to hobble.* 肿胀已经开始消退，他能忍着痛一瘸一拐地走了。2 VERB To **hobble** something or someone means to make it more difficult for them to be successful or to achieve what they want. 妨碍；阻碍 ❑ [v n] *The poverty of 10 million citizens not only demeans our society but its cost also hobbles our economy.* 1,000 万的贫困人口不仅给我们的社会抹黑，而且为此付出的成本也阻碍了我们的经济发展。

hob|by /ˈhɒbi/ (**hobbies**) N-COUNT A **hobby** is an activity that you enjoy doing in your spare time. 业余爱好；嗜好 ❑ *My hobbies are letter writing, football, music, photography, and tennis.* 我的业余爱好是写信、踢足球、听音乐、玩摄影和打网球。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hobby* Also look up:

N. activity, craft, interest, pastime

ˈhobby-horse (**hobby-horses**) also **hobbyhorse** N-COUNT You describe a subject or idea as your **hobby-horse** if you have strong feelings on it and like talking about it whenever you have the opportunity. 喜爱的话题；热衷谈论的观点 ❑ *Honesty is a favourite hobby-horse for Courau.* 诚信是库罗最喜欢谈论的一个话题。

hob|by|ist /ˈhɒbiɪst/ (**hobbyists**) N-COUNT You can refer to person who is very interested in a particular hobby and spends a lot of time on it as a **hobbyist**. 沉溺于某项业余爱好的人

hob|nob /ˈhɒbnɒb/ (**hobnobs, hobnobbing, hobnobbed**) VERB If you disapprove of the way in which someone is spending a lot of time with a group of people, especially rich and powerful people, you can say that he or she **is hobnobbing with** them. (尤指和权贵人物)厮混，过从甚密【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v +with] *This gave Bill an opportunity to hobnob with the company's president, board chairman, and leading executives.* 这使得比尔有机会和公司的总裁、董事长以及那些主要行政主管们厮混在一起。[Also v]

hobo /ˈhəʊbəʊ/ (**hobos** or **hoboes**) 1 N-COUNT A **hobo** is a person who has no home, especially one who travels from place to place and gets money by begging. 游民；(尤指四处行乞的)流浪汉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tramp**

2 N-COUNT A **hobo** is a worker, especially a farm worker, who goes from place to place in order to find work. 流动工人；(尤指)流动性农工【AM 美】

hock /hɒk/ (**hocks**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **hock** is a piece of meat from above the foot of an animal, especially a pig. (尤指猪的)腿肉 2 PHRASE If someone is **in hock**, they are in debt. 负债的；欠债的 ❑ *Even company directors on £100,000 a year can be deeply in hock to the banks.* 即便是年薪 10 万英镑的公司董事也可能欠银行很多债。3 PHRASE If you are **in hock to** someone, you feel you have to do things for them because they have given you money or support. 欠…的债(或人情) ❑ *It is almost impossible for the prime minister to stand above the factions. He always seems in hock to one or another.* 总理想要不受各派系的影响几乎是不可能的。他好像总是为某一派所牵制。

hock|ey /ˈhɒki/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Hockey** is an outdoor game played between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small ball and try to score goals. 曲棍球【BRIT 英】❑ *She played hockey for the national side.* 她在国家队打曲棍球。❑ *...the British hockey team.* 英国曲棍球队

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **field hockey**

2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Hockey** is a game played on ice between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small rubber disk, called a puck, and try to score goals. 冰球；冰上曲棍球【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **ice hockey**

hocus-pocus /ˌhəʊkəs ˈpəʊkəs/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something as **hocus-pocus**, you disapprove of it because you think it is false and intended to trick or deceive people. 花招；把戏；骗术【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hod /hɒd/ (**hods**) N-COUNT A **hod** is a container that is used by a building worker for carrying bricks. (建筑工地上运砖用的)砖斗

hodge|podge /ˈhɒdʒpɒdʒ/ also **hodge-podge** N-SING A **hodgepodge** is an untidy mixture of different types of things. 混杂物；大杂烩；杂乱无章的一堆【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [+of] *...a hodgepodge of maps, small tools, and notebooks.* 地图、小工具和笔记本胡乱堆在一起

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **hotch-potch**

hoe /həʊ/ (**hoes, hoeing, hoed**) 1 N-COUNT A **hoe** is a gardening tool with a long handle and a small square blade, which you use to remove small weeds and break up the surface of the soil. 锄头；(长柄)锄 2 VERB If you **hoe** a field or crop, you use a hoe on the weeds or soil there. 锄(地)；锄(草) ❑ [v n] *I have to feed the chickens and hoe the potatoes.* 我得喂鸡，还得为马铃薯锄草。❑ [v] *Today he was hoeing in the vineyard.* 今天他在葡萄园里锄地。

hog /hɒg, AM 美 hɔːg/ (**hogs, hogging, hogged**) 1 N-COUNT A **hog** is a pig. In British English, **hog** usually refers to a large male pig that has been castrated, but in American English it can refer to any kind of pig. 猪(英国英语中常指阉公猪，而美国英语中泛指猪) 2 VERB If you **hog** something, you take all of it in a greedy or impolite way. (贪心地)攫取，独占【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Have you done hogging the bathroom?* 你要把浴室霸占到什么时候？3 → see also **roadhog** 4 PHRASE If you **go the whole hog**, you do something bold or extravagant in the most complete way possible. 彻底地干；一不做二不休【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Well, I thought, I've already lost half my job, I might as well go the whole hog and lose it completely.* 嗯，我想，反正我的工作已经丢了一半了，干脆一不做二不休，走人算了。

Hog|ma|nay /ˈhɒgmənеɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hogmanay** is New Year's Eve in Scotland and the celebrations that take place there at that time. (苏格兰的)除夕及除夕欢庆活动

hog|wash /ˈhɒgwɒʃ, AM 美 ˈhɔːg-/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe what someone says as **hogwash**, you think it is nonsense. 废话；胡说八道【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Sugar said it was a 'load of hogwash' that he was not interested in football.* 休格声称，说他对足球不感兴趣是"一派胡言"。

ho ho /ˌhəʊ ˈhəʊ/ or **ho ho ho** EXCLAM **Ho ho** is used in writing to represent the sound that people make when they laugh. 呵呵(笑声) ❑ *'Ha ha, ho ho,' he chortled.* "哈哈，呵呵。"他哈哈大笑。

ho hum /ˌhəʊ ˈhʌm/ also **ho-hum** 1 PHRASE You can use **ho hum** when you want to show that you think something is not interesting, remarkable, or surprising in any way. (表示认为某事平淡无奇)嗬哼【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *My general reaction to this news might be summed up as 'ho-hum'.* 我对这条消息的总体反应可以用"嗬哼"来概括。2 EXCLAM You can say **ho hum** to show that you accept an unpleasant situation because it is not very serious. (表示小小的遗憾)嗬哼，唏【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Ho hum, another nice job down the drain.* 唏，又一份好工作泡汤了。

hoi pol|loi /ˌhɔɪ pəˈlɔɪ/ N-PLURAL If someone refers to **the hoi polloi**, they are referring in a humorous or rather rude way to ordinary people, in contrast to rich, well-educated, or upper-class people. 草民；乌合之众；老百姓 ❑ *Monstrously inflated costs are designed to keep the hoi polloi at bay.* 居高不下的生活开支势

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必会把老百姓逼入走投无路的境地。

hoist /hɔɪst/ (**hoists, hoisting, hoisted**) 1 VERB If you **hoist** something heavy somewhere, you lift it or pull it up there. 举起；抬起；拉起 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Hoisting my suitcase on to my shoulder, I turned and headed toward my hotel.* 我把手提箱扛到肩上，转身向入住的旅馆走去。❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *Grabbing the side of the bunk, he hoisted himself to a sitting position.* 他抓住铺位的床沿，坐起身来。[Also v n] 2 VERB If something heavy **is hoisted** somewhere, it is lifted there using a machine such as a crane. (用起重机等)吊起 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *A twenty-foot steel pyramid is to be hoisted into position on top of the tower.* 一个高 20 英尺的钢质角锥体将被吊起，安装在塔的顶部。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Then a crane hoisted him on to the platform.* 然后一台升降机将他送到了舞台上。3 N-COUNT A **hoist** is a machine for lifting heavy things. 吊升机械；起重机；绞车 4 VERB If you **hoist** a flag or a sail, you pull it up to its correct position by using ropes. 升(旗)；扯(帆) ❑ [v n] *A group of youths hoisted their flag on top of the disputed monument.* 一群年轻人将他们的旗帜升到那座备受争议的纪念碑顶上。5 **hoist with** your **own petard** → see **petard**

ho|kum /'həʊkəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something as **hokum**, you think it is nonsense. 废话；胡扯【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The book is enjoyable hokum.* 这本书里都是些饶有趣味的闲谈瞎扯。

hold

① PHYSICALLY TOUCHING, SUPPORTING, OR CONTAINING 身体接触；支承；容纳
② HAVING OR DOING 拥有；做
③ CONTROLLING OR REMAINING 控制；保持
④ PHRASES 短语
⑤ PHRASAL VERBS 短语动词

① **hold** ◆◆◆ /həʊld/ (**holds, holding, held**) 1 VERB When you **hold** something, you carry or support it, using your hands or your arms. 拿着；握住；托住 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Hold the knife at an angle.* 斜握住刀。❑ [v n] *He held the pistol in his right hand.* 他右手握着手枪。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Hold** is also a noun. ❑ *He released his hold on the camera.* 他松手放开了照相机。2 N-UNCOUNT **Hold** is used in expressions such as **grab hold of, catch hold of,** and **get hold of,** to indicate that you close your hand tightly around something, for example to stop something moving or falling. (紧紧的)拿，握 ❑ [+of] *I was woken up by someone grabbing hold of my sleeping bag.* 有人猛地抓住了我的睡袋，把我惊醒了。❑ [+of] *A doctor and a nurse caught hold of his arms.* 一名医生和一名护士抓住了他的双臂。3 VERB When you **hold** someone, you put your arms round them, usually because you want to show them how much you like them or because you want to comfort them. (通常为表示喜爱或安慰而)拥抱，抱住 ❑ [v n adv] *If only he would hold her close to him.* 要是他能将她拥入怀中就好了。[Also v n] 4 VERB If you **hold** someone in a particular position, you use force to keep them in that position and stop them from moving. 用力使(某人)不得动弹 ❑ [v n prep] *He then held the man in an armlock until police arrived.* 然后他反扭住那名男子的手臂让他动弹不得，直到警察赶到。❑ [v n with adv] *I'd got two nurses holding me down.* 两名护士按着我不让我乱动。[Also v n] 5 N-COUNT A **hold** is a particular way of keeping someone in a position using your own hands, arms, or legs. (使某人不得动弹的)抓住，夹住 ❑ *...use of an unauthorized hold on a handcuffed suspect.* 对戴手铐的嫌疑犯使用非法的擒拿方式 6 VERB When you **hold** a part of your body, you put your hand on or against it, often because it hurts. (常指因疼痛而)按住，捂住 ❑ [v n] *Soon she was crying bitterly about the pain and was holding her throat.* 很快她痛得大哭起来，同时用手捂着自己的喉咙。7 VERB When you **hold** a part of your body in a particular position, you put it into that position and keep it there. 使(身体部位)保持(某种姿势) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Hold your hands in front of your face.* 把双手举在面前。❑ [v-ed] *He walked at a rapid pace with his back straight and his head held erect.* 他昂首挺胸地快步而行。[Also v n adj] 8 VERB If one thing **holds** another in a particular position, it keeps it in that position. 把…固定住 ❑ [v n with adv] *...the wooden wedge which held the heavy door open.* 卡住沉重的门不让它关上的木楔 ❑ [v n prep] *They used steel pins to hold everything in place.* 他们用钢钉将所有东西都固定住。9 VERB If one thing is used to **hold** another, it is used to store it. 存放；盛放；装 ❑ [v n] *Two knife racks hold her favourite knives.* 两个刀架上存放着她最心爱的刀具。10 N-COUNT [oft n N] In a ship or aeroplane, a **hold** is a place where cargo or luggage is stored. (船、飞机等的)货舱，行李舱 ❑ *A fire had been reported in the cargo hold.* 行李舱内报称起火了。11 VERB If a place **holds** something, it keeps it available for reference or for future use. 储备；储存 ❑ [v n] *The Small Firms Service holds an enormous amount of information on any business problem.* 小型企业服务处备有关于各种商务问题的海量信息。12 VERB [no cont] If something **holds** a particular amount of something, it can contain that amount. 容纳得下 ❑ [v n] *One CD-ROM disk can hold over 100,000 pages of text.* 一张只读光盘可以存储十万多页的文字资料。13 VERB If a vehicle **holds** the road well, it remains in close contact with the road and can be controlled safely and easily. (车辆)抓(地) ❑ [v n adv] *I thought the car held the road really well.* 我认为这辆车抓地性能真的非常好。[Also v n] 14 → see also **holding**

Thesaurus 同类词 *hold* Also look up:

V. carry, support ① 1
cradle, embrace, hug ① 3
hang on to, pin down, restrain ① 4

② **hold** ◆◆◆ /həʊld/ (**holds, holding, held**)

Hold is often used to indicate that someone or something has the particular thing, characteristic, or attitude that is mentioned. Therefore it takes most of its meaning from the word that follows it. hold 常用来表示某人或某物具备所提到的某种东西、特征或态度，因此其意义主要视后接之词而定。

1 VERB [no cont] **Hold** is used with words and expressions indicating an opinion or belief, to show that someone has a particular opinion or believes that something is true. 持有，怀有(观点、信念等) ❑ [v n] *He holds certain expectations about the teacher's role.* 他对教师的角色抱有某些期待。❑ [v that] *Current thinking holds that obesity is more a medical than a psychological problem.* 现在的观点认为，肥胖更多的是医学问题而非心理问题。❑ [v n +in] *The public, meanwhile, hold architects in low esteem.* 与此同时，公众看低建筑师。❑ [v-ed] *...a widely held opinion.* 普遍的看法 2 VERB [no passive] **Hold** is used with words such as 'fear' or 'mystery' to indicate someone's feelings towards something, as if those feelings were a characteristic of the thing itself. 带给人，使人感到(害怕、神秘等) ❑ [v n +for] *Death doesn't hold any fear for me.* 死亡对我来说并不可怕。❑ [v n] *It held more mystery than even the darkest jungle.* 它甚至比最黑暗的丛林还更令人感到神秘。3 VERB **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'office', 'power', and 'responsibility' to indicate that someone has a particular position of power or authority. 担任(职务)；掌握(权力)；负有(责任) ❑ [v n] *She has never held ministerial office.* 她从未担任过部长级职务。4 VERB **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'permit', 'degree', or 'ticket' to indicate that someone has a particular document that allows them to do something. 持有(许可、票证等)；拥有(学位等) ❑ [v n] *He did not hold a firearm certificate.* 他没有持枪许可。❑ [v n] *Passengers holding tickets will receive refunds.* 持票旅客将会得到退款。5 VERB **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'party', 'meeting', 'talks', 'election', and 'trial' to indicate that people are organizing a particular activity. 举行(聚会、会议、会谈、选举、审判等) ❑ [v n] *The German sports federation said it would hold an investigation.* 德国体育联合会称将进行调查。•**hold|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *They also called for the holding of multi-party general elections.* 他们还呼吁举行多党大选。6 VERB **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'conversation', 'interview', and 'talks' to indicate that two or more people meet and discuss something. 进行(谈话、采访、会商等) ❑ [v n +with] *The Prime Minister, is holding consultations with his colleagues to finalise the deal.* 首相正在和同僚进行磋商，以敲定该协议。❑ [v] *The engineer and his son held frequent consultations concerning technical problems.* 工程师和他的儿子经常就技术问题互相征求意见。❑ [v n] *They can't believe you can even hold a conversation.* 他们不敢相信你竟然能够把一场对话进行下去。7 VERB **Hold** is used

with nouns such as 'shares' and 'stock' to indicate that someone owns a particular proportion of a business. 持有(股份、股票等) ❑ [v n] *The group said it continues to hold 1,774,687 Vons shares.* 该集团称其继续持有 1,774,687 股冯氏公司的股份。 8 → see also **holding** 9 VERB **Hold** is used with words such as 'lead' or 'advantage' to indicate that someone is winning or doing well in a contest. 占有(领先地位、优势等) ❑ [v n] *He continued to hold a lead in Angola's presidential race.* 他继续在安哥拉总统大选中占据领先地位。 10 VERB **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'attention' or 'interest' to indicate that what you do or say keeps someone interested or listening to you. 吸引住(注意力);保持(兴趣) ❑ [v n] *If you want to hold someone's attention, look them directly in the eye but don't stare.* 如果想吸引住某人的注意力,就要直视他们的眼睛,但别死盯着。 11 VERB If you **hold** someone responsible, liable, or accountable for something, you will blame them if anything goes wrong. 认定(…负有责任);归(咎)于 ❑ [v n adj] *It's impossible to hold any individual responsible.* 不可能归咎于任何个人。

③ **hold** ◆◆◆ /həʊld/ (**holds, holding, held**) 1 VERB If someone **holds** you in a place, they keep you there as a prisoner and do not allow you to leave. 关押;扣留 ❑ [v n] *The inside of a van was as good a place as any to hold a kidnap victim.* 小货车内是关押被绑架人的好地方。 ❑ [v n n] *Somebody is holding your wife hostage.* 有人挟持了你妻子作为人质。 ❑ [v-ed] *Japan had originally demanded the return of two seamen held on spying charges.* 日本起初要求放回两名以间谍罪名遭拘留的海员。 2 VERB If people such as an army or a violent crowd **hold** a place, they control it by using force. (军队、暴乱人群等)占据,控制 ❑ [v n] *Demonstrators have been holding the square since Sunday.* 示威者从周日起就占领了广场。 3 N-SING If you have a **hold over** someone, you have power or control over them, for example because you know something about them you can use to threaten them or because you are in a position of authority. (因握有某人把柄或掌握权力而具有的)控制力,支配力 ❑ *He had ordered his officers to keep an exceptionally firm hold over their men.* 他已经命令军官要倍加严格地管住自己的手下。 4 VERB [no passive] If you ask someone to **hold**, or to **hold the line**, when you are answering a telephone call, you are asking them to wait for a short time, for example so that you can find the person they want to speak to. (接电话时让对方)稍等,不要挂断 ❑ [v n] *Could you hold the line and I'll just get my pen.* 能否请您稍等一会儿,我拿支笔。 ❑ [v] *A telephone operator asked him to hold.* 电话接线员让他不要挂断。 5 VERB If you **hold** telephone calls for someone, you do not allow people who phone to speak to that person, but take messages instead. 代接(电话) ❑ [v n] *He tells his secretary to hold his calls.* 他让秘书代接电话。 6 VERB If something **holds** at a particular value or level, or **is held** there, it is kept at that value or level. (使)保持(在一定价值或水平) ❑ [v prep/adv/adj] *OPEC production is holding at around 21.5 million barrels a day.* 石油输出国组织的石油产量保持在每天约 2,150 万桶。 ❑ [v n with adv] *The Prime Minister yesterday ruled out Government action to hold down petrol prices.* 首相昨天表示政府不会采取行动抑制汽油价格上涨。 ❑ [v n prep/adj] *The final dividend will be held at 20.7p, after an 8 per cent increase.* 增长了 8% 后,最终的红利将会保持在 20.7 便士的水平。 ❑ [v n] *...provided the pound holds its value against the euro.* 只要英镑保持其和欧元之间的比价 [Also v] 7 VERB If you **hold** a sound or musical note, you continue making it. 持续发出(声音、音符) ❑ [v n] *...a voice which hit and held every note with perfect ease and clarity.* 非常清晰、自如地唱准唱稳每个音符的歌喉 8 VERB If you **hold** something such as a train, a lift, or an elevator, you delay it. 延迟;推迟 ❑ [v n] *A London Underground spokesman defended the decision to hold the train until police arrived.* 伦敦地铁公司在警方赶到之前推迟发车,其发言人为此决定作出了辩解。 9 VERB If an offer or invitation still **holds**, it is still available for you to accept. (提议、邀请等)有效 ❑ [v] *Does your offer still hold?* 你的提议仍然有效吗? 10 VERB If a good situation **holds**, it continues and does not get worse or fail. (好形势)保持不变,持续 ❑ [v] *Our luck couldn't hold for ever.* 我们不会永远走运。 ❑ [v] *Would the weather hold?* 天气会保持晴好吗? 11 VERB If an argument or theory **holds**, it is true or valid, even after close examination. (论点、理论等)站得住脚,成立 ❑ [v] *Today, most people think that argument no longer holds.* 今天,大多数人认为那个论点已经站不住脚了。 •PHRASAL VERB **Hold up** means the same as **hold**. hold up 同 hold ❑ [v p] *Democrats say arguments against the bill won't hold up.* 民主党人声称反对该议案的论点站不住脚。 12 VERB If part of a structure **holds**, it does not fall or break although there is a lot of force or pressure on it. (在重压下)保持不倒,支撑住 ❑ [v] *How long would the roof hold?* 房顶能支撑多久? 13 VERB If laws or rules **hold**, they exist and remain in force. (法规等)适用,有效 ❑ [v] *These laws also hold for universities.* 这些法律也适用于各大学。 14 VERB If you **hold to** a promise or to high standards of behaviour, you keep that promise or continue to behave according to those standards. 遵守,恪守(承诺或高尚的行为准则) [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v +to] *Will the President be able to hold to this commitment?* 总统能恪守此承诺吗? 15 VERB If someone or something **holds** you **to** a promise or **to** high standards of behaviour, they make you keep that promise or those standards. 使遵守,使恪守(承诺或高尚的行为准则) ❑ [v n +to] *Don't hold me to that.* 我不能百分百保证。

④ **hold** ◆◆◆ /həʊld/ (**holds, holding, held**) → Please look at categories 16 to 28 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 13–23 项。 1 PHRASE If you **hold forth on** a subject, you speak confidently and for a long time about it, especially to a group of people. (尤指当众)滔滔不绝地说 ❑ *Barry was holding forth on politics.* 巴里正在滔滔不绝地谈论政治。 2 PHRASE If you **get hold of** an object or information, you obtain it, usually after some difficulty. (通常指好不容易)得到,获得 ❑ *It is hard to get hold of guns in this country.* 在这个国家里要搞到枪支是很困难的。 3 PHRASE If you **get hold of** a fact or a subject, you learn about it and understand it well. 领会;弄懂 [BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式] ❑ *He first had to get hold of some basic facts.* 他首先得弄清一些基本事实。 4 PHRASE If you **get hold of** someone, you manage to contact them. 设法和…取得联络 ❑ *The only electrician we could get hold of was miles away.* 我们唯一能够联络到的电工离这里有好几英里远。 5 CONVENTION If you say '**Hold it**', you are telling someone to stop what they are doing and to wait. 停下;慢着 ❑ *Hold it! Don't move!* 停下!别动! 6 PHRASE If you put something **on hold**, you decide not to do it, deal with it, or change it now, but to leave it until later. 延迟;暂缓;搁置 ❑ *He put his retirement on hold until he had found a solution.* 他推迟了退休,直到他找到了解决办法。 7 PHRASE If you **hold** your **own**, you are able to resist someone who is attacking or opposing you. (面对攻击、反对等)顶住,坚持住 ❑ *The Frenchman held his own against the challenger.* 这名法国人顶住了挑战者的进攻。 8 PHRASE If you can do something well enough to **hold** your **own**, you do not appear foolish when you are compared with someone who is generally thought to be very good at it. 与…相匹敌;不比…逊色 ❑ *She can hold her own against almost any player.* 她几乎能和任何一名选手一较高下。 9 PHRASE If you **hold still**, you do not move. 不动 ❑ *Can't you hold still for a second?* 你一秒钟不动都做不到吗? 10 PHRASE If something **takes hold**, it gains complete control or influence over a person or thing. 完全控制;彻底影响 ❑ [+of] *She felt a strange excitement taking hold of her.* 她浑身感到一股莫名的兴奋。 11 PHRASE If you **hold tight**, you put your hand round or against something in order to prevent yourself from falling over. A bus driver might say '**Hold tight!**' to you if you are standing on a bus when it is about to move. 抓紧;抓牢;扶好(以站稳) ❑ *He held tight to the rope.* 他牢牢抓住绳子。 12 PHRASE If you **hold tight**, you do not immediately start a course of action that you have been planning or thinking about. 暂不行动 ❑ *The unions have circulated their branches, urging members to hold tight until a national deal is struck.* 各工会已经通告其分支机构,敦促会员待全国性协议达成后再行动。 13 to **hold** something **at bay** → see **bay** 14 to **hold** your **breath** → see **breath** 15 to **hold** something **in check** → see **check** 16 to **hold court** → see **court** 17 to **hold fast** → see **fast** 18 to **hold the fort** → see **fort** 19 to **hold** your **ground** → see **ground** 20 to **hold** your **peace** → see **peace** 21 to **hold** someone **to ransom** → see **ransom** 22 to **hold sway** → see **sway** 23 to **hold** your **tongue** → see **tongue**

⑤ **hold** ◆◆◆ /həʊld/ (**holds, holding, held**)

▶**hold against** PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** something **against**

someone, you let their actions in the past influence your present attitude towards them and cause you to deal severely or unfairly with them. 因…而怪怨；由于…而怀恨 ❑ [v n p n] *Bernstein lost the case, but never held it against Grundy.* 伯恩斯坦输掉了官司，但从未因此而怨恨格伦迪。

▶hold back ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold back** or if something **holds you back**, you hesitate before you do something because you are not sure whether it is the right thing to do. (使)犹豫；(使)退缩 ❑ [v p] *The administration had several reasons for holding back.* 政府因为几个原因而犹豫不决。❑ [v n p] *Melancholy and mistrust of men hold her back.* 忧郁的性格和对男人的不信任使她裹足不前。[Also v p n (not pron)] ❷ PHRASAL VERB To **hold** someone or something **back** means to prevent someone from doing something, or to prevent something from happening. 阻挡；阻止 ❑ [v p n] *Stagnation in home sales is holding back economic recovery.* 国内销售停滞不前正阻碍着经济复苏。❑ [v n p] *Jake wanted to wake up, but sleep held him back.* 杰克想要醒来，但睡意使他又沉入梦乡。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** something **back**, you keep it in reserve to use later. 储备；保留 ❑ [v p n] *Farmers apparently hold back produce in the hope that prices will rise.* 农民囤积农产品显然是希望价格能够上涨。[Also v n p] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** something **back**, you do not include it in the information you are giving about something. 隐瞒 ❑ [v n p] *You seem to be holding something back.* 你好像隐瞒了点什么。[Also v p n (not pron)] ❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold back** something such as tears or laughter, or if you **hold back**, you make an effort to stop yourself from showing how you feel. 抑制住，忍住(眼泪、笑声等) ❑ [v p n] *She kept trying to hold back her tears.* 她一直在试图抑制住眼泪。❑ [v p] *I was close to tears with frustration, but I held back.* 我沮丧得快要哭出来，但我忍住了。[Also v n p]

▶hold down ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold down** a job or a place in a team, you manage to keep it. 保住(工作或位置) ❑ [v p n] *He never could hold down a job.* 他从来都保不住自己的工作。❑ [v p n] *Constant injury problems had made it tough for him to hold down a regular first team place.* 持续伤病使得他很难保住在球队的常规主力位置。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** someone **down**, you keep them under control and do not allow them to have much freedom or power or many rights. 压制；限制 ❑ [v p n] *Everyone thinks there is some vast conspiracy wanting to hold down the younger generation.* 大家都认为有一个想压制年轻一代的大阴谋。[Also v n p]

▶hold in PHRASAL VERB If you **hold in** an emotion or feeling, you do not allow yourself to express it, often making it more difficult to deal with. 压抑，克制(感情、情绪等) ❑ [v p n] *Depression can be traced to holding in anger.* 抑郁症可以追溯到对愤怒情绪的压抑。❑ [v n p] *Go ahead and cry. Don't hold it in.* 只管哭吧。别忍着。

▶hold off ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold off** doing something, you delay doing it or delay making a decision about it. 推迟；拖延 ❑ [v p v-ing] *The hospital staff held off taking Rosenbaum in for an X-ray.* 医院工作人员推迟了罗森鲍姆的X光检查。❑ [v p] *They have threatened military action but held off until now.* 他们扬言要采取军事行动，但一直拖到现在。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold off** a challenge in a race or competition, you do not allow someone to pass you. (在比赛或竞赛中)抵挡住(对手的挑战) ❑ [v p n] *Between 1987 and 1990, Steffi Graf largely held off Navratilova's challenge for the crown.* 1987至1990年间，施特菲·格拉芙基本上抵挡住了纳芙拉蒂洛娃对其冠军地位的挑战。[Also v n p]

▶hold on or **hold onto** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold on**, or **hold onto** something, you keep your hand on it or around it, for example to prevent the thing from falling or to support yourself. 握住；抓牢 ❑ [v p +to] *His right arm was extended beside his head, still holding on to a coffee cup.* 他的右臂高举至头侧，手里仍紧握着一个咖啡杯。❑ [v p n] *He was struggling to hold onto a rock on the face of the cliff.* 他奋力想要抓住悬崖壁上的一块岩石。❑ [v p] *Despite her aching shoulders, Nancy held on.* 南希紧抓不放，不顾双肩疼痛。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold on**, you manage to achieve success or avoid failure in spite of great difficulties or opposition. 坚持不懈 ❑ [v p] *This Government deserved to lose power a year ago. It held on.* 这届政府一年前就该下台了。可它还在撑着。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you ask someone to **hold on**, you are asking them to wait for a short time. 稍等；等一下【SPOKEN 口语】❑ [v p] *The manager asked him to hold on while he investigated.* 经理让他稍等一会儿，他去调查一下。

▶hold on to or **hold onto** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold on to** something that gives you an advantage, you succeed in keeping it for yourself, and prevent it from being taken away or given to someone else. 保住，守住(有利因素) ❑ [v p p n] *Firms are now keen to hold on to the people they recruit.* 各公司现在都急切地想要留住招聘来的员工。❑ [v p n] *...a politician who knew how to hold onto power.* 知道如何抓牢权力的政客 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold on to** something, you keep it for a longer time than would normally be expected. 保存；保留 ❑ [v p p n] *Do you think you could hold on to that report for the next day or two?* 你能把那篇报道多留一两天再登吗？❑ [v p n] *People hold onto letters for years and years.* 人们会将信件保存很多很多年。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold on to** your beliefs, ideas, or principles, you continue to believe in them and do not change or abandon them if others try to influence you or if circumstances cause you to doubt them. 坚持(信仰、信念、原则等) ❑ [v p p n] *He was imprisoned for 19 years yet held on to his belief in his people.* 他在监狱里被关了19年，但依然对人民充满信心。

▶hold out ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold out** your hand or something you have in your hand, you move your hand away from your body, for example to shake hands with someone. 伸出(手等)；递出 ❑ [v p n] *'I'm Nancy Drew,' she said, holding out her hand.* "我是南希·德鲁。"她伸出手来说。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold out for** something, you refuse to accept something which you do not think is good enough or large enough, and you continue to demand more. 坚持要求；拒绝妥协 ❑ [v p +for] *I should have held out for a better deal.* 我应该坚持要求更优厚的条件的。❑ [v p] *He can only hold out a few more weeks.* 他只能再坚持几周了。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is holding out on** you, you think that they are refusing to give you information that you want. (对…)隐瞒信息【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p +on] *He had always believed that kids could sense it when you held out on them.* 他一直相信，如果对孩子有所隐瞒的话，他们能感觉得到。[Also v p] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold out**, you manage to resist an enemy or opponent in difficult circumstances and refuse to give in. 坚持抵抗；坚决顶住 ❑ [v p] *One prisoner was still holding out on the roof of the jail.* 一名犯人仍在监狱的房顶上顽抗。❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold out** hope of something happening, you hope that in the future something will happen as you want it to. 寄予(希望) ❑ [v p n] *He still holds out hope that they could be a family again.* 他对他们再次成为一家人仍抱持希望。

▶hold over ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** something **over** someone, you use it in order to threaten them or make them do what you want. 以…威胁；以…要挟 ❑ [v n p n] *Did Laurie know something, and hold it over Felicity?* 劳丽是否知道点什么，并以此要挟费莉西蒂呢？❷ PHRASAL VERB If something **is held over**, it does not happen or it is not dealt with until a future date. 推迟；搁置 ❑ [be v-ed p] *Further voting might be held over until tomorrow.* 下一步投票可能要推到明天。❑ [v n p] *We would have held the story over until the next day.* 我们原本是要把报道推迟到第二天的。[Also v p n]

▶hold together PHRASAL VERB If you **hold** a group of people **together**, you help them to live or work together without arguing, although they may have different aims, attitudes, or interests. 使团结；使和睦相处 ❑ [v n p] *Her 13-year-old daughter is holding the family together.* 她13岁的女儿在维系着这个家的完整。❑ [v p n] *...the political balance which holds together the government.* 使得政府团结合作的政治平衡 ❑ [v p] *The coalition will never hold together for six months.* 联盟6个月之内一定会解散。

▶hold up ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold up** your hand or something you have in your hand, you move it upwards into a particular position and keep it there. 举起；抬起；提起 ❑ [v p n] *She held up her hand stiffly.* 她直挺挺地举着手。❑ [v n p] *Hold it up so that we can see it.* 把它举起来让我们看看。❷ PHRASAL VERB If one thing **holds up** another, it is placed under the other thing in order to support it and prevent it from falling. 支撑；支承 ❑ [v p n] *Mills have iron pillars all over the place holding up the roof.* 工厂里

四处都立有铁柱支撑着房顶。❑ [v n p] *Her legs wouldn't hold her up.* 她双腿都站不住了。❸ PHRASAL VERB To **hold up** a person or process means to make them late or delay them. 耽搁；延误 ❑ [v n p] *Why were you holding everyone up?* 你为什么耽搁了大家？ ❑ [v p n] *Continuing violence could hold up progress towards reform.* 持续的暴力活动可能会延误改革的进程。❹ PHRASAL VERB If someone **holds up** a place such as a bank or a shop, they point a weapon at someone there to make them give them money or valuable goods. 持械抢劫 ❑ [v p n] *A thief ran off with hundreds of pounds yesterday after holding up a petrol station.* 一名窃贼昨天持械抢劫一家加油站后带着数百英镑逃跑了。[Also v n p] ❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **hold up** something such as someone's behaviour, you make it known to other people, so that they can criticize or praise it. 举出…（作为批评或赞扬的对象） ❑ [*be* v-ed p *+as*] *He had always been held up as an example to the younger ones.* 他总是被树为比他年轻的人学习的榜样。[Also v n p *+as*] ❻ PHRASAL VERB If something such as a type of business **holds up** in difficult conditions, it stays in a reasonably good state.（在困境中）维持，保持良好 ❑ [v p] *Children's wear is one area that is holding up well in the recession.* 童装是经济衰退中仍然保持良好发展的一个领域。❼ PHRASAL VERB If an argument or theory **holds up**, it is true or valid, even after close examination.（论点、理论等）经受得住检验 ❑ [v p] *I'm not sure if the argument holds up, but it's stimulating.* 我不能肯定该论点是否经得起检验，但它很有新意。❽ → see also **hold-up**

▶**hold with** PHRASAL VERB If you do not **hold with** an activity or action, you do not approve of it. 同意，赞成（活动或行动） ❑ [v p n] *I don't hold with the way they do things nowadays.* 我不赞成他们现在的办事方式。

hold|all /'həʊldɔːl/ (**holdalls**) also **hold-all** N-COUNT A **holdall** is a strong bag which you use to carry your clothes and other things, for example when you are travelling.（装衣物等的）大旅行袋【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **carryall**

hold|er ◆◇ /'həʊldəʳ/ (**holders**) ❶ N-COUNT [n n] A **holder** is someone who owns or has something. 拥有人；持有人 ❑ *This season the club has had 73,500 season-ticket holders.* 本赛季该俱乐部已经有 73,500 名持有季票的观众。[Also *+of*] ❷ N-COUNT [usu n n] A **holder** is a container in which you put an object, usually in order to protect it or to keep it in place. 盛放器；支托物 ❑ *...a toothbrush holder.* 牙刷托

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *holder* with:

N. **cup** holder 杯托，**pot** holder 锅垫 ❷

hold|ing /'həʊldɪŋ/ (**holdings**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **holding** in a company, you own shares in it. 股份【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *That would increase Olympia & York's holding to 35%.* 那样就会使奥林匹亚约克公司的股份上升到 35%。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **holding** operation or action is a temporary one that is intended to keep a situation under control and to prevent it from becoming worse.（活动或行动）暂时的，拖延的 ❑ *A garden is, at best, a holding operation against nature.* 花园充其量不过是抗拒自然的一时之法。

hold|ing com|pa|ny (**holding companies**) N-COUNT A **holding company** is a company that has enough shares in one or more other companies to be able to control the other companies. 控股公司【BUSINESS 商】

hold|out /'həʊldaʊt/ (**holdouts**) N-COUNT A **holdout** is someone who refuses to agree or act with other people in a particular situation and by doing so stops the situation from progressing or being resolved. 拒不退让者；拒不合作者；拒不参加者【AM 美】 ❑ *France has been the holdout in trying to negotiate an end to the dispute.* 法国在为解决争端进行的谈判中一直拒不让步。

hold-up (**hold-ups**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hold-up** is a situation in which someone is threatened with a weapon in order to make them hand over money or valuables. 持械抢劫 ❷ N-COUNT A **hold-up** is something which causes a delay. 造成延搁的事物；阻碍；障碍 ❸ N-COUNT A **hold-up** is the stopping or very slow movement of traffic, sometimes caused by an accident which happened earlier. 交通阻塞 ❑ *They arrived late due to a motorway hold-up.* 他们因高速公路交通堵塞迟到了。

hole ◆◇ /həʊl/ (**holes, holing, holed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hole** is a hollow space in something solid, with an opening on one side. 洞；坑；孔 ❑ *He took a shovel, dug a hole, and buried his once-prized possessions.* 他拿起一把铁锹，挖了个坑，将自己曾经珍爱的物品埋了起来。❑ *...a 60ft hole.* 60 英尺深的洞 ❷ N-COUNT A **hole** is an opening in something that goes right through it.（贯穿的）孔洞 ❑ [*+in*] *These tiresome creatures eat holes in the leaves.* 这些讨厌的虫子在叶子上咬出了洞。❑ [*+in*] *...kids with holes in the knees of their jeans.* 牛仔裤膝部有破洞的小孩 ❸ N-COUNT A **hole** is the home or hiding place of a mouse, rabbit, or other small animal.（鼠、兔等小动物的）洞穴，窝 ❑ *...a rabbit hole.* 兔窝 ❹ N-COUNT A **hole in** a law, theory, or argument is a fault or weakness that it has.（法律、理论、论点等的）漏洞，缺陷，破绽 ❑ [*+in*] *There were some holes in that theory, some unanswered questions.* 那个理论中有一些漏洞，一些问题没有解答。❺ N-COUNT A **hole** is also one of the nine or eighteen sections of a golf course.（9 洞或 18 洞高尔夫球场上）一个洞的距离 ❑ *I played nine holes with Gary Player today.* 我今天和加里·普莱耶打了 9 洞高尔夫球。❻ N-COUNT A **hole** is one of the places on a golf course that the ball must drop into, usually marked by a flag.（高尔夫球场上的）球穴 ❼ PHRASE If you say that you **need** something or someone **like a hole in the head**, you are emphasizing that you do not want them and that they would only add to the problems that you already have. 绝对不需要【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】 ❑ *We need more folk heroes like we need a hole in the head.* 我们绝对不需要更多的民间英雄了。❽ PHRASE If you say that you are **in a hole**, you mean that you are in a difficult or embarrassing situation. 置身困境；处境尴尬【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He admitted that the government was in 'a dreadful hole'.* 他承认政府目前"处境极为尴尬"。❾ PHRASE If you get a **hole in one** in golf, you get the golf ball into the hole with a single stroke.（高尔夫球运动中从发球区的）一杆入穴 ❿ PHRASE If you **pick holes in** an argument or theory, you find weak points in it so that it is no longer valid. 在（论点或理论）中挑毛病【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He then goes on to pick holes in the article before reaching his conclusion.* 他接着在文章中挑了一番刺儿后才作出结论。

→ see **golf**

▶**hole up** PHRASAL VERB If you **hole up** somewhere, you hide or shut yourself there, usually so that people cannot find you or disturb you.（为免受打扰等而）躲藏，隔绝【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v p] *His creative process involves holing up in his Paris flat with the phone off the hook.* 他在创作的过程中躲在自己巴黎的公寓里，连电话听筒都摘下。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hole* with:

ADJ. **deep** hole 深坑 ❶, **big/huge/small** hole 大洞 / 巨洞 / 小洞，**gaping** hole 大窟窿 ❶❷

V. **dig a** hole 挖坑，**fill/plug a** hole 平坑 / 填洞 ❶, **bore/drill a** hole **in** *something* 在某物上凿 / 钻孔，**cut/punch a** hole **in** *something* 在某物上穿 / 打孔 ❶❷

holed up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **holed up** somewhere, you are hiding or staying there, usually so that other people cannot find or disturb you.（为免受打扰等而）躲藏的，隔绝的【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *If he had another well-stocked hideaway like this, he could stay holed up for months.* 如果他还有另一个储备如此充足的藏身之所，那他可以躲起来几个月不露面。

hole-in-the-wall N-SING [usu n n] A **hole-in-the-wall** machine is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account by using a special card.（设在墙内的）自动取款机【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ATM**

holi|day ◆◇ /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ (**holidays, holidaying, holidayed**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *on/from* n] A **holiday** is a period of time during which you

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relax and enjoy yourself away from home. People sometimes refer to their holiday as their **holidays**.（外出度过的）假期【BRIT 英】❑ *We rang Duncan to ask where he was going on holiday.* 我们打电话给邓肯，问他要去哪里度假。❑ *Ischia is a popular seaside holiday resort.* 伊斯基亚是个很受欢迎的海滨度假胜地。❑ *We're going to Scotland for our holidays.* 我们要去苏格兰度假。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vacation**

2 N-COUNT A **holiday** is a day when people do not go to work or school because of a religious or national festival. 公众假日；节日 ❑ *New Year's Day is a public holiday throughout Britain.* 元旦是全英国的公众假日。3 → see also **bank holiday** 4 N-PLURAL [oft n N] **The holidays** are the time when children do not have to go to school.（学校的）假期【BRIT 英】❑ *...the first day of the school holidays.* 学校放假的第一天

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vacation**

5 N-UNCOUNT If you have a particular number of days' or weeks' **holiday**, you do not have to go to work for that number of days or weeks.（不上班的）休假期【BRIT 英】❑ *Every worker will be entitled to four weeks' paid holiday a year.* 每位工人每年都能享受 4 周的带薪休假。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vacation**

6 VERB [oft cont] If you **are holidaying** in a place away from home, you are on holiday there.（外出）度假【BRIT 英】❑ [v prep/adv] *Sampling the local cuisine is one of the delights of holidaying abroad.* 品尝当地菜肴是海外度假的乐趣之一。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vacation**

'holi|day camp (**holiday camps**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **holiday camp** is a place which provides holiday accommodation and entertainment for large numbers of people.（英国的）度假营地

holi|day|maker /'hɒlɪdeɪmeɪkə^{r}/ (**holidaymakers**) N-COUNT A **holidaymaker** is a person who is away from their home on holiday.（外出）度假者【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vacationer**

'holi|day rep (**holiday reps**) N-COUNT A **holiday rep** is someone employed by a holiday company to help look after people when they are on holiday.（度假公司派出照料度假者的）度假代理【BRIT 英】

,holier-than-'thou ADJ If you describe someone as **holier-than-thou**, you disapprove of them because they seem to believe that they are more religious or have better moral qualities than anyone else. 自视更虔诚的；自命清高的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has always sounded holier-than-thou.* 他说话总是显得自命清高。

ho|li|ness /'həʊlɪnəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Holiness** is the state or quality of being holy. 神圣 ❑ *We were immediately struck by this city's holiness.* 我们立即被这座城市的神圣氛围所打动。2 N-COUNT You say **Your Holiness** or **His Holiness** when you address or refer respectfully to the Pope or to leaders of some other religions.（对天主教教皇或某些其他宗教领袖的尊称）陛下，圣座【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *The President received His Holiness at the White House.* 总统在白宫接见了教皇陛下。

ho|lism /'həʊlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Holism** is the belief that everything in nature is connected in some way. 整体论；整体主义【FORMAL 正式】

ho|lis|tic /həʊ'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Holistic** means based on the principles of holism. 整体论的；整体主义的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...practitioners of holistic medicine.* 整体医学执业医师

Word Link 词根词缀 *hol = whole* 整：*holistic, holocaust, hologram*

hol|ler /'hɒlə^{r}/ (**hollers, hollering, hollered**) VERB If you **holler**, you shout loudly. 叫喊；大叫；嚷嚷【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v] *The audience whooped and hollered.* 观众又是欢呼又是叫嚷。❑ [v with quote] *'Watch out!' he hollered.* "小心！"他大叫道。❑ [v +for] *Cal hollered for help.* 卡尔大声呼救。[Also v +at] •N-COUNT **Holler** is also a noun. ❑ *On the ship's deck, after the whoops and hollers, the butchering begins.* 在甲板上，一阵欢呼喧嚷过后，屠宰开始了。•PHRASAL VERB **Holler out** means the same as **holler**. holler out 同 holler ❑ [v P n] *I hollered out the names.* 我大声喊出名字。❑ [v P with quote] *I heard him holler out, 'Somebody bombed the Church.'* 我听见他大叫："有人炸了教堂。"[Also v P]

hol|low /'hɒləʊ/ (**hollows, hollowing, hollowed**) 1 ADJ Something that is **hollow** has a space inside it, as opposed to being solid all the way through. 空的；空心的；中空的 ❑ *...a hollow tree.* 空心树 ❑ *...a hollow cylinder.* 中空圆筒 2 ADJ A surface that is **hollow** curves inwards. 凹的；凹陷的 ❑ *He looked young, dark and sharp-featured, with hollow cheeks.* 他看起来很年轻，肤色黝黑，五官分明，双颊凹陷。3 N-COUNT A **hollow** is a hole inside a tree. 树洞 ❑ *I made my home there, in the hollow of a dying elm.* 我在一棵快要枯死的榆树的树洞里安了家。4 N-COUNT A **hollow** is an area that is lower than the surrounding surface. 凹陷处；低洼地 ❑ [+of/in/between] *Below him the town lay warm in the hollow of the hill.* 在他下方，小镇卧在温暖的山谷里。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a statement, situation, or person as **hollow**, you mean they have no real value, worth, or effectiveness. 空洞的；无用的；无价值的 ❑ *Any threat to bring in the police is a hollow one.* 任何威胁说要叫警察来的话都是虚声恫吓。•**hol|low|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *One month before the deadline we see the hollowness of these promises.* 离最后期限只有一个月时，我们认识到了这些许诺都是空头支票。6 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone gives a **hollow** laugh, they laugh in a way that shows that they do not really find something amusing.（笑声等）虚伪的，不真诚的 ❑ *Murray Pick's hollow laugh had no mirth in it.* 默里·皮克的干笑里没有一点快乐。7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hollow** sound is dull and echoing.（声音）空洞的，沉闷回荡的 ❑ *...the hollow sound of a gunshot.* 空洞的枪响 8 VERB [usu passive] If something **is hollowed**, its surface is made to curve inwards or downwards. 使凹陷；使下陷 ❑ [be V-ed] *The mule's back was hollowed by the weight of its burden.* 骡背被重负压得塌下了。❑ [V-ed] *...her high, elegantly hollowed cheekbones.* 她凹陷有致的高颧骨

Thesaurus 同类词 *hollow* Also look up:

ADJ. empty 1
empty, meaningless 5 6

hol|ly /'hɒli/ (**hollies**) N-VAR **Holly** is an evergreen tree or shrub which has hard, shiny leaves with sharp points, and red berries in winter. 冬青树

Hol|ly|wood /'hɒliwʊd/ N-PROPER [oft N n] You use **Hollywood** to refer to the American film industry that is based in Hollywood, California.（美国的）好莱坞电影业 ❑ *...a major Hollywood studio.* 好莱坞一家大电影公司

holo|caust /'hɒləkɔːst/ (**holocausts**) 1 N-VAR A **holocaust** is an event in which there is a lot of destruction and many people are killed, especially one caused by war.（尤指战争引起的）大屠杀，大毁灭，浩劫 ❑ *A nuclear holocaust seemed a very real possibility in the '50s.* 核灾难在 20 世纪 50 年代似乎真的很有可能发生。2 N-SING **The Holocaust** is used to refer to the killing by the Nazis of millions of Jews during the Second World War.（第二次世界大战中纳粹对犹太人进行的）大屠杀

Word Link 词根词缀 *caust, caut = burning* 燃烧：*caustic, cauterize, holocaust*

holo|gram /'hɒləgræm/ (**holograms**) N-COUNT A **hologram** is a three-dimensional photographic image created by laser beams.（激光制作的三维）全息图

→ see **laser**

hols /hɒlz/ N-PLURAL Some people refer to their holidays as their **hols**.假期【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Where did you go for your hols?* 你去哪里度假了？

hol|ster /'həʊlstə^{r}/ (**holsters**) N-COUNT A **holster** is a holder for a small gun, which is worn on a belt around someone's waist

or on a strap around their shoulder.（系在腰带或肩带上的）手枪皮套

holy ◆◇ /'həʊli/ (**holier, holiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **holy**, you mean that it is considered to be special because it is connected with God or a particular religion. 与上帝（或宗教）有关的；神圣的 ❑ *To them, as to all Christians, this is a holy place.* 对他们以及所有基督徒来说，这里是一处圣地。 2 ADJ A **holy** person is a religious leader or someone who leads a religious life. 虔诚的；圣洁的；献身于宗教（或教会）的 3 → see also **holier-than-thou**

Holy Communion N-UNCOUNT **Holy Communion** is the most important religious service in the Christian church, in which people share bread and wine as a symbol of the Last Supper and the death of Christ.（基督教）圣餐礼

Holy Father N-PROPER In the Catholic Church, **the Holy Father** is the Pope.（天主教）教皇

Holy Ghost N-PROPER **The Holy Ghost** is the same as the **Holy Spirit**. 同 Holy Spirit

holy of holies /ˌhəʊli əv 'həʊliz/ N-SING A **holy of holies** is a place that is so sacred that only particular people are allowed to enter; often used in informal English to refer humorously to a place where only a few special people can go. 最神圣的地方；常人去不了的场所 ❑ *...the holy of holies in the Temple.* 寺院里最神圣的地方 ❑ *...the Aldeburgh Festival, the holy of holies in the contemporary British music scene.* 奥尔德堡音乐节，当代英国乐坛最神圣的庆典

holy orders also **Holy Orders** N-PLURAL Someone who is in **holy orders** is a member of the Christian clergy.（基督教的）圣职，神品 ❑ *He took holy orders in 1935.* 他于 1935 年就任圣职。

Holy Spirit N-PROPER In the Christian religion, **the Holy Spirit** is one of the three aspects of God, together with God the Father and God the Son.（基督教）圣灵

Holy Week N-UNCOUNT In the Christian religion, **Holy Week** is the week before Easter, when Christians remember the events leading up to the death of Christ. 圣周，受难周（基督教中指复活节前的一周）

homage /'hɒmɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Homage** is respect shown towards someone or something you admire, or to a person in authority. 尊敬；崇敬；敬意 ❑ [+to] *Palace has released two marvellous films that pay homage to our literary heritage.* 皇宫影业公司发行了两部颂扬我们文学遗产的精彩影片。

home

① NOUN, ADJECTIVE, AND ADVERB USES 名词、形容词和副词用法
② PHRASAL VERB USES 短语动词用法

① **home** ◆◆◆ /həʊm/ (**homes**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N, oft *at* N] Someone's **home** is the house or flat where they live. 家；住宅；住所 ❑ *Last night they stayed at home and watched TV.* 昨晚他们呆在家里看电视。❑ *...his home in Hampstead.* 他位于汉普斯特德的住所 ❑ *...the allocation of land for new homes.* 新建住宅用地的划拨 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **home** to refer in a general way to the house, town, or country where someone lives now or where they were born, often to emphasize that they feel they belong in that place.（强调归属感的）家，家乡，祖国 ❑ *She gives frequent performances of her work, both at home and abroad.* 她经常在国内外演出自己的作品。❑ *His father worked away from home for much of Jim's first five years.* 父亲在吉姆 5 岁前的大部分时间里都在外地工作。❑ [+to] *Warwick is home to some 550 international students.* 华威大学约有 550 名外国留学生。 3 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] **Home** means to or at the place where you live. 向家；在家 ❑ *His wife wasn't feeling too well and she wanted to go home.* 他的妻子感到有些不舒服，想要回家。❑ *Hi, Mom, I'm home!* 嘿，妈妈，我回家了！ 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Home** means made or done in the place where you live. 在家里做（或进行）的 ❑ *...cheap but healthy home cooking.* 便宜而健康的家常便饭 ❑ *All you have to do is make a home video.* 你要做的就是拍一段家庭录像片。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Home** means relating to your own country as opposed to foreign countries. 本国的；国内的 ❑ *Europe's software companies still have a growing home market.* 欧洲软件公司拥有仍在增长的国内市场。 6 N-COUNT A **home** is a large house or institution where a number of people live and are looked after, instead of living in their own houses or flats. They usually live there because they are too old or ill to look after themselves or for their families to care for them. 养老院；疗养院；养育院 ❑ *...an old people's home.* 养老院 7 N-COUNT You can refer to a family unit as a **home**. 家庭 ❑ *She had, at any rate, provided a peaceful and loving home for Harriet.* 她至少为哈丽雅特提供了一个安宁关爱的家。 8 N-SING If you refer to the **home of** something, you mean the place where it began or where it is most typically found. 发源地；发祥地；产地；生息地 ❑ [+of] *This south-west region of France is the home of claret.* 法国西南部的这个地区是红葡萄酒的产地。 9 N-COUNT If you find a **home for** something, you find a place where it can be kept. 适于存放…的地方 ❑ [+for] *The equipment itself is getting smaller, neater and easier to find a home for.* 该设备本身正变得越来越小，越来越轻巧，也越来越便于存放。 10 ADV [ADV after v] If you press, drive, or hammer something **home**, you explain it to people as forcefully as possible. 击中要害地；彻底地；深切地；切实地 ❑ *It is now up to all of us to debate this issue and press home the argument.* 现在要靠我们大家对此问题进行辩论，并尽可能将论点阐述清楚。 11 N-UNCOUNT [usu *at* N] When a sports team plays **at home**, they play a game on their own ground, rather than on the opposing team's ground.（比赛的）主场 ❑ *I scored in both games against Barcelona; we drew at home and beat them away.* 我在两场对阵巴塞罗那队的比赛中都进了球；我们在主场战平，在客场赢了他们。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Home** is also an adjective. ❑ *All three are Chelsea fans, and attend all home games together.* 三个人都是切尔西队的球迷，一起观看了所有的主场比赛。 12 PHRASE If you feel **at home**, you feel comfortable in the place or situation that you are in. 像在家一样舒适自在；无拘束 ❑ *He spoke very good English and appeared pleased to see us, and we soon felt quite at home.* 他英语说得非常好，见到我们显得很高兴，我们很快就不拘束了。 13 PHRASE To **bring** something **home to** someone means to make them understand how important or serious it is. 使清楚地领会；使深切地感到 ❑ *Their sobering conversation brought home to everyone present the serious and worthwhile work the Red Cross does.* 他们发人深省的对话使在座的每个人都清楚地认识到红十字会所从事的严肃而有价值的工作。 14 PHRASE If you say that someone is, in British English **home and dry**, or in American English **home free**, you mean that they have been successful or that they are certain to be successful. 大功告成；稳操胜券 ❑ *The prime minister and the moderates are not yet home and dry.* 首相和温和派还未大功告成。 15 PHRASE If a situation or what someone says **hits home** or **strikes home**, people accept that it is real or true, even though it may be painful for them to realize. 切中要害；使人接受（或认清）事实 ❑ *Did the reality of war finally hit home?* 人们终于认清战争的现实了吗？ 16 PHRASE You can say **a home from home** in British English or **a home away from home** in American English to refer to a place in which you are as comfortable as in your own home. 像家一样舒适的地方【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Many cottages are a home from home, offering microwaves, dishwashers, TVs and videos.* 很多度假屋都像自家一样，里面有微波炉、洗碗机、电视机和录像机。 17 CONVENTION If you say to a guest **'Make yourself at home'**, you are making them feel welcome and inviting them to behave in an informal, relaxed way. 请别拘束；请随便【POLITENESS 礼貌】 18 PHRASE If you say that something is **nothing to write home about**, you mean that it is not very interesting or exciting. 没什么意思；不怎么有趣【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *So a dreary Monday afternoon in Walthamstow is nothing to write home about, right?* 这么说，在沃尔瑟姆斯托度过的一个沉闷的周一下午没什么值得一提的，是吗？ 19 PHRASE If something that is thrown or fired **strikes home**, it reaches its target. 击中目标【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Only two torpedoes struck home.* 只有两枚鱼雷击中了目标。

Thesaurus 同类词 *home* Also look up:

N. dwelling, house, residence ① 1
birthplace, home town ① 2

H

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *home* with:

V. **bring/take** *someone/something* home 带…回家，**build a** home 修建住宅；建造家园，**buy a** home 买一处住所，**come** home 回家；归乡；回国，**drive** home 开车回家，**feel at** home 舒适自在；驾轻就熟，**fly** home 坐飞机回家，**get** home 抵家，**go** home 回家，**head for** home 向家前行，**leave** home 离家，**phone/ring** home 给家打电话，**return** home 回家；返乡；归国，**ride** home 骑车回家，**sit** *at* home 坐在家里；无所事事，**stay** *at* home 呆在家里，**walk** home 走回家，**work** *at* home 在家办公 ① 1 2 3

ADJ. **new** home 新家 ① 1 2
close to home 离家近 ① 1 2

② **home** /həʊm/ (**homes, homing, homed**)

▶**home in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **home in on** one particular aspect of something, you give all your attention to it. 将注意力集中(于) ❑ [V P +on] *The critics immediately homed in on the group's newly-elected members.* 批评家马上将矛头对准该组织新选出的成员。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a missile **homes in on** something else, it is aimed at that thing and moves towards it. (导弹等)对…寻的，导向 ❑ [V P +on] *Two rockets homed in on it from behind without a sound.* 两枚火箭从后面悄无声息地对它寻的。[Also V P] 3 → see also **homing**

'home birth (**home births**) N-VAR If a woman has a **home birth**, she gives birth to her baby at home rather than in a hospital. 在家分娩

home|boy /'həʊmbɔɪ/ (**homeboys**) N-COUNT A **homeboy** is a boy or man from the same area as you, especially one from the same social group as you. (尤指属于同一社会群体的)(男)老乡，(男)同乡【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

'home-brew N-UNCOUNT **Home-brew** is beer or wine that is made in someone's home, rather than in a brewery. 家酿啤酒；家酿葡萄酒

home|coming /'həʊmkʌmɪŋ/ (**homecomings**) 1 N-VAR [oft poss N] Your **homecoming** is your return to your home or your country after being away for a long time. (长期在外之后的)回家，归乡，归国 ❑ *Her homecoming was tinged with sadness.* 她这趟回家带有一丝伤感。2 N-UNCOUNT **Homecoming** is a day or weekend each year when former students of a particular school, college, or university go back to it to meet each other again and go to dances and sports matches. (一年一度的)校友返校日【AM 美】

Home 'Coun|ties also **home counties** N-PROPER-PLURAL **The Home Counties** are the counties which surround London. 伦敦周围各郡

,home eco'nom|ics N-UNCOUNT **Home economics** is a school subject dealing with how to run a house well and efficiently. 家政学

'home ,field (**home fields**) N-COUNT A sports team's **home field** is their own playing field, as opposed to that of other teams. (体育比赛的)主场场地【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **home ground**

home|girl /'həʊmgɜ:l/ (**homegirls**) N-COUNT A **homegirl** is a girl or woman from the same area as you, especially one from the same social group as you. (尤指属于同一社会群体的)(女)老乡，(女)同乡【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

,home 'ground (**home grounds**) 1 N-VAR A sports team's **home ground** is their own playing field, as opposed to that of other teams. (体育比赛的)主场场地【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **home field**

2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on** their **home ground**, you mean that they are in or near where they work or live, and feel confident and secure because of this. 在自己的家(或工作地)附近；在自己的地盘上 ❑ *Although he was on home ground, his campaign had been rocked by adultery allegations.* 虽然是在自己家乡，他的竞选活动还是因私通指控受到了冲击。

,home-'grown ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Home-grown** fruit and vegetables have been grown in your garden, rather than on a farm, or in your country rather than abroad. (水果、蔬菜)家种的，本国产的

'home help (**home helps**) N-COUNT A **home help** is a person who is employed to visit sick or old people at home and help with their cleaning or cooking. (照顾病人或老人的)家务帮工【mainly BRIT 主英】

home|land /'həʊmlænd/ (**homelands**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **homeland** is your native country. 祖国【mainly WRITTEN 主笔语】❑ *Many are planning to return to their homeland.* 很多人正计划回到自己的祖国去。2 N-COUNT The **homelands** were regions within South Africa in which black South Africans had a limited form of self-government. "黑人家园"(指过去南非种族隔离制度下的黑人有一定自治权的地区)

home|less ◆◇◇ /'həʊmləs/ ADJ **Homeless** people have nowhere to live. 无家可归的 ❑ *...the growing number of homeless families.* 越来越多居无定所的家庭 ❑ *Hundreds were made homeless.* 数百人落得无家可归。•N-PLURAL **The homeless** are people who are homeless. (总称)无家可归的人，流浪者 ❑ *...shelters for the homeless.* 无家可归者收容所 •**home|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The only way to solve homelessness is to provide more homes.* 解决无家可归问题的唯一办法是设立更多的收容所。

home|ly /'həʊmli/ 1 ADJ If you describe a room or house as **homely**, you like it because you feel comfortable and relaxed there. 像家一样舒适的【mainly BRIT, APPROVAL 主英，褒】❑ *We try and provide a very homely atmosphere.* 我们试图营造一种非常舒适放松的气氛。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **homey**

2 ADJ If you describe a woman as **homely**, you mean that she has a warm, comforting manner and looks like someone who would enjoy being at home and having a family. (女子)热情亲切的，家庭主妇型的【BRIT 英】❑ *Mrs Jones was a pleasant, homely person with a ready smile.* 琼斯夫人和蔼亲切，总是面带微笑。3 ADJ If you say that someone is **homely**, you mean that they are not very attractive to look at. 相貌平平的【AM 美】❑ *The man was homely and overweight.* 该男子其貌不扬，身材肥胖。

,home-'made ADJ Something that is **home-made** has been made in someone's home, rather than in a shop or factory. 自己动手做的；家里做的 ❑ *The bread, pastry and mayonnaise are home-made.* 面包、油酥点心和蛋黄酱都是家里做的。❑ *A home-made bomb exploded during the disturbances.* 一枚自制炸弹在骚乱中爆炸了。

home|maker /'həʊmmeɪkə^r/ (**homemakers**) N-COUNT A **homemaker** is a woman who spends a lot of time looking after her home and family. If you describe a woman as a **homemaker**, you usually mean that she does not have another job. (常指不外出工作的)家庭妇女，家庭主妇

'Home Of|fice N-PROPER **The Home Office** is the department of the British Government which is responsible for things such as the police, broadcasting, and making decisions about people who want to come to live in Britain. (英国)内政部

homeo|path /'həʊmɪəʊpæθ/ (**homeopaths**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **homoeopath**

N-COUNT A **homeopath** is someone who treats illness by homeopathy. 顺势医疗者；顺势疗法医生

homeo|path|ic /,həʊmɪəʊ'pæθɪk/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **homoeopathic**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Homeopathic** means relating to or used in homeopathy. 顺势疗法的 ❑ *...homeopathic remedies.* 顺势疗法治疗

homeopa|thy /,həʊmɪ'ɒpəθi/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **homoeopathy**

N-UNCOUNT **Homeopathy** is a way of treating an illness in which the patient is given very small amounts of a drug that produces signs of the illness in healthy people. 顺势疗法

'home own|er (**home owners**) also **homeowner** N-COUNT A

home owner is a person who owns the house or flat that they live in. 自己拥有住房者；私房业主

'home page (**home pages**) also **homepage** N-COUNT On the Internet, a person's or organization's **home page** is the main page of information about them, which often contains links to other pages about them. (因特网上的)主页

,home 'rule N-UNCOUNT If a country or region has **home rule**, it has its own independent government and laws. (国家或地区的)自治权

,Home 'Sec|re|tary (**Home Secretaries**) N-COUNT The **Home Secretary** is the member of the British government who is in charge of the Home Office. (英国)内政大臣

,home 'shop|ping N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Home shopping** is shopping that people do by ordering goods from their homes, using catalogues, television channels, or computers. (借助商品目录、电视频道或网络等渠道的)家居购物 ❑ *...America's most successful home-shopping channel.* 美国最为成功的电视购物频道

home|sick /'həʊmsɪk/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **homesick**, you feel unhappy because you are away from home and are missing your family, friends, and home very much. 想家的；思乡的 ❑ *She's feeling a little homesick.* 她有点想家。•**home|sick|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There were inevitable bouts of homesickness.* 难免会涌起一阵阵的思乡情绪。

home|spun /'həʊmspʌn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **homespun** to describe opinions or ideas that are simple and not based on special knowledge. (观点、想法等)简单的，朴实的 ❑ *The book is simple homespun philosophy.* 这本书阐述的是简单朴实的哲学。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Homespun** clothes are made from cloth that has been made at home, rather than in a factory. (衣物)用家纺土布做的

home|stead /'həʊmsted/ (**homesteads**) 1 N-COUNT A **homestead** is a farmhouse, together with the land around it. (包括周围土地的)农庄住宅 2 N-COUNT In United States history, a **homestead** was a piece of government land in the west, which was given to someone so they could settle there and develop a farm. (美国历史上政府分给定居西部者的)农场公地【AM 美】

Word Link 词根词缀 *stead ≈ place* 地方，*stand* 架子：*bedstead, homestead, instead*

'home stretch

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **home straight**

1 N-SING **The home stretch** or **the home straight** is the last part of a race. (赛跑的)最后阶段，冲刺阶段 ❑ *Holmes matched Boulmerka stride for stride down the home straight to finish second.* 霍姆斯在最后冲刺阶段和布尔梅卡齐头并进，最后获得了第二名。 2 N-SING You can refer to the last part of any activity that lasts for a long time as **the home stretch** or **the home straight**, especially if the activity is difficult or boring. (尤指困难或乏味的长时间活动的)最后部分 ❑ *...as his two hours of banter, quips and anecdotes goes into the home straight.* 随着他长达两小时的逗乐说笑、闲谈轶事进入尾声

home|town /,həʊm'taʊn/ (**hometowns**) also **home town** N-COUNT [with poss] Someone's **hometown** is the town where they live or the town that they come from. 家乡；故乡

,home 'truth (**home truths**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Home truths** are unpleasant facts that you learn about yourself, usually from someone else. (通常由别人告知的关于自己的)不愉快的事实，逆耳之言【BRIT 英】❑ *We held a team meeting and a few home truths were spelled out.* 我们开了一个队内会议，互相说了些不中听的话。

home|ward /'həʊmwəd/ also **homewards** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are on a **homeward** journey, you are on a journey towards your home. 归家的；还乡的；回国的 ❑ *She is ready for her homeward journey.* 她准备好踏上返家之程了。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you are travelling **homeward** or **homewards**, you are travelling towards your home. 向家；向家乡；向本国 ❑ *John drove homeward through the lanes.* 约翰驱车穿过小巷向家驶去。

,home|ward 'bound ADJ People or things that are **homeward bound** are on their way home. 归家的；归途中的 ❑ *I'd be homeward bound even before Grant arrived.* 我会在格兰特到来之前就启程回家。

home|work /'həʊmwɜːk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Homework** is school work that teachers give to pupils to do at home in the evening or at the weekend. (学生的)家庭作业 ❑ *Have you done your homework, Gemma?* 杰玛，你做完家庭作业了吗？ 2 N-UNCOUNT If you **do** your **homework**, you find out what you need to know in preparation for something. (必要的)准备工作 ❑ *Before you go near a stockbroker, do your homework.* 找股票经纪人之前，先要做好必要的准备工作。

homey /'həʊmi/ ADJ If you describe a room or house as **homey**, you like it because you feel comfortable and relaxed there. 像家一样舒适的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 主美，非正式，褒】❑ *...a large, homey dining room.* 宽敞、舒适的餐厅

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **homely**

homi|ci|dal /,hɒmɪ'saɪdᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Homicidal** is used to describe someone who is dangerous because they are likely to kill someone. 可能会杀人的；嗜杀(成性)的 ❑ *That man is a homicidal maniac.* 那人是个杀人狂。

homi|cide /'hɒmɪsaɪd/ (**homicides**) N-VAR **Homicide** is the illegal killing of a person. 凶杀；杀人【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The police arrived at the scene of the homicide.* 警方赶到了凶杀现场。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **murder**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cide ≈ killing* 杀：*genocide, homicide, pesticide*

homi|ly /'hɒmɪli/ (**homilies**) N-COUNT A **homily** is a speech or piece of writing in which someone complains about the state of something or tells people how they ought to behave. 布道；说教；训诫【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a receptive audience for his homily on moral values.* 乐于倾听他关于道德价值观的说教的观众

hom|ing /'həʊmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A weapon or piece of equipment that has a **homing** system is able to guide itself to a target or to give out a signal that guides people to it. (武器、设备等)寻的的，自动寻向的，自导引的 ❑ *All the royal cars are fitted with electronic homing devices.* 所有的皇家轿车都装有电子寻的装置。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An animal that has a **homing** instinct has the ability to remember and return to a place where it has been in the past. (动物)有返回原地能力的 ❑ *Then the pigeons flew into thick fog, and the famous homing instinct failed.* 然后鸽子飞进了浓雾中，其闻名的归巢本能丧失了。

'hom|ing pi|geon (**homing pigeons**) N-COUNT A **homing pigeon** is a pigeon that is trained to return to a particular place, especially in races with other pigeons. 信鸽；传书鸽；(尤指)赛鸽

homoeo|path /'həʊmiəʊpæθ/ → see **homeopath**

homoeo|path|ic /,həʊmiəʊ'pæθɪk/ → see **homeopathic**

homoeopa|thy /,həʊmi'ɒpəθi/ → see **homeopathy**

homo|erot|ic /,hɒməʊ'rɒtɪk/ ADJ **Homoerotic** is used to describe things such as films, literature, and images intended to be sexually appealing to homosexual men. (电影、文学、图像等)带有同性恋性爱(或情色)内容的

homo|gene|ity /,hɒmədʒə'niːɪti, ,həʊ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Homogeneity** is the quality of being homogeneous. 同种；同质【FORMAL 正式】

homo|geneous /,hɒmə'dʒiːniəs, ,həʊ-/ also **homogenous** ADJ **Homogeneous** is used to describe a group or thing which has members or parts that are all the same. 同种类的；同性质的；由相同成分(或部分)组成的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The unemployed are not a homogeneous group.* 失业者不能一概而论。

Word Link 词根词缀 *homo ≈ same* 同：*homogeneous, homogenize, homosexual*

ho|mog|enize /hə'mɒdʒənaɪz/ (**homogenizes, homogenizing, homogenized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **homogenise**

VERB If something **is homogenized**, it is changed so that all its parts are similar or the same, especially in a way that is undesirable.（尤指不适宜地）使统一，使单一，使类同【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Even Brussels bureaucrats can't homogenize national cultures and tastes.* 哪怕是布鲁塞尔的官僚也无法使民族文化和品位单一化。

Word Link 词根词缀 *homo = same* 同：*homogeneous, homogenize, homosexual*

ho|mog|enized /hə'mɒdʒənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **homogenised**

ADJ **Homogenized** milk is milk where the fat has been broken up so that it is evenly distributed.（牛奶）均质的

ho|mog|enous /hə'mɒdʒənəs/ ADJ **Homogenous** means the same as **homogeneous**. 同 homogeneous

homo|pho|bia /ˌhɒmə'fəʊbiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Homophobia** is a strong and unreasonable dislike of homosexual people, especially homosexual men. 对同性恋者（尤指男同性恋者）的憎恶；同性恋恐惧症

ho|mo|pho|bic /ˌhɒmə'fəʊbɪk/ ADJ **Homophobic** means involving or related to a strong and unreasonable dislike of homosexual people, especially homosexual men. 对同性恋者（尤指男同性恋者）憎恶的；同性恋恐惧症的

homo|phone /'hɒməfəʊn/ (**homophones**) N-COUNT In linguistics, **homophones** are words with different meanings which are pronounced in the same way but are spelled differently. For example, 'write' and 'right' are homophones.（语言学中的）同音异形异义词

homo sa|pi|ens /ˌhəʊməʊ 'sæpienz/ N-UNCOUNT **Homo sapiens** is used to refer to modern human beings as a species, in contrast to other species of ape or animal, or earlier forms of human. 智人【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *What distinguishes homo sapiens from every other living creature is the mind.* 智人和其他生物的区别在于心智。

homo|sex|ual ♦◇ /ˌhɒməʊ'sekʃuəl, AM 美 ˌhəʊ-/ (**homosexuals**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **homosexual** relationship is a sexual relationship between people of the same sex. 同性恋的；同性性欲的 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **homosexual** is sexually attracted to people of the same sex.（人）同性恋性向的 ❑ *A fraud trial involving two homosexual lawyers was abandoned.* 一桩涉及两名同性恋律师的欺诈案审判被撤销了。•N-COUNT **Homosexual** is also a noun. ❑ *The judge said that discrimination against homosexuals is deplorable.* 法官说对同性恋者的歧视应予以谴责。•**homo|sex|ual|ity** /ˌhɒməʊsekʃu'ælɪti, AM 美 ˌhəʊm-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a place where gays could openly discuss homosexuality.* 男同性恋者可以公开讨论同性恋问题的地方

Hon. /ɒn/ N-TITLE **Hon.** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**honourable** and **honorary** when they are used as part of a person's title.（用于头衔中）

hone /həʊn/ (**hones, honing, honed**) ❶ VERB If you **hone** something, for example a skill, technique, idea, or product, you carefully develop it over a long period of time so that it is exactly right for your purpose. 磨炼（技能）；开发（产品）；锤炼（观点）❑ [v n] *Leading companies spend time and money on honing the skills of senior managers.* 龙头公司在磨砺高层管理人员的技能上付出了时间和金钱。❷ VERB If you **hone** a blade, weapon, or tool, you sharpen it on a stone or with a special device. 磨（刀等）；把…磨快【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *...four grinding wheels for honing fine edged tools and implements.* 4 个可以给利器磨刃的砂轮 ❑ [v-ed] *...a thin, honed blade.* 磨得锋利的薄刀片

hon|est ♦◇ /'ɒnɪst/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **honest**, you mean that they always tell the truth, and do not try to deceive people or break the law. 诚实的；正直的 ❑ *I know she's honest and reliable.* 我知道她诚实可靠。•**hon|est|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She fought honestly for a just cause and for freedom.* 她为了正义的事业和自由而光明正大地斗争。❷ ADJ If you are **honest** in a particular situation, you tell the complete truth or give your sincere opinion, even if this is not very pleasant. 坦诚的；直率的；不隐瞒真相的 ❑ [+about] *I was honest about what I was doing.* 我对自己所做的事情并无隐瞒。❑ [+with] *He had been honest with her and she had tricked him!* 他对她坦诚相见，而她却骗了他！•**hon|est|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It came as a shock to hear an old friend speak so honestly about Ted.* 听到一位老朋友如此坦率地谈起特德真让人大吃一惊。❸ ADV You say **'honest'** before or after a statement to emphasize that you are telling the truth and that you want people to believe you. 真的；确实【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I'm not sure, honest.* 我不能肯定，真的。❹ PHRASE Some people say **'honest to God'** to emphasize their feelings or to emphasize that something is really true. 真的；实在；千真万确【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I wish we weren't doing this, Lillian, honest to God, I really do.* 我希望我们没有在干这事，莉莲，真的，我真这么想。❺ PHRASE You can say **'to be honest'** before or after a statement to indicate that you are telling the truth about your own opinions or feelings, especially if you think these will disappoint the person you are talking to. 老实说；说实在的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *To be honest the house is not quite our style.* 说实话，这所房子不太适合我们。

Thesaurus 同类词 *honest* Also look up:

ADJ. fair, genuine, sincere, true, truthful, upright ❶ candid, frank, straight, truthful ❷

ˌhon|est 'bro|ker (**honest brokers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a person or country acts as an **honest broker**, they try to help people resolve a dispute or arrange a deal by talking to all sides and finding out what they want, without favouring any one side. 公正的调解人（或调停者）❑ *Canada's prime minister will be hoping to play honest broker in the row between the United States and Japan.* 加拿大总理希望能在这一美日争端中扮演不偏不倚的调解人角色。

hon|est|ly /'ɒnɪstli/ ❶ ADV [ADV before v] You use **honestly** to emphasize that you are referring to your, or someone else's, true beliefs or feelings.（强调信念或情感）真的，的确【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *But did you honestly think we wouldn't notice?* 但你真的认为我们不会注意到吗？❷ ADV You use **honestly** to emphasize that you are telling the truth and that you want people to believe you.（强调所说的是事实）真的，确实【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *Honestly, I don't know anything about it.* 真的，我对此事一无所知。❸ ADV You use **honestly** to indicate that you are annoyed or impatient.（表示恼怒或不耐烦）天哪，哎呀【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *Honestly, Nev! Must you be quite so crude!* 哎呀，内夫！你就非得如此粗俗吗！❹ → see also **honest**

hon|es|ty /'ɒnɪsti/ N-UNCOUNT **Honesty** is the quality of being honest. 诚实；正直；坦诚 ❑ *They said the greatest virtues in a politician were integrity, correctness and honesty.* 他们说政治家身上最重要的美德就是正直、得体和诚实。•PHRASE You say **in all honesty** when you are saying something that might be disappointing or upsetting, and you want to soften its effect by emphasizing your sincerity. 老实说；说实在的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *In all honesty, aren't there already far too many pages of scientific research published every week?* 说实话，不是已经每周都有连篇累牍的科学研究论文发表了吗？

hon|ey /'hʌni/ (**honeys**) ❶ N-VAR **Honey** is a sweet, sticky, yellowish substance that is made by bees. 蜂蜜 ❷ N-COUNT You call someone **honey** as a sign of affection.（爱称）亲爱的，宝贝【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Honey, I don't really think that's a good idea.* 亲爱的，我不认为那是个好主意。

honey|bee /'hʌnibi:/ (**honeybees**) N-COUNT A **honeybee** is a bee that makes honey. 蜜蜂

honey|comb /'hʌnikəʊm/ (**honeycombs**) N-VAR A **honeycomb** is a wax structure consisting of rows of six-sided spaces where bees store their honey. 蜂巢；蜂窝；蜂房

hon|eyed /'hʌnid/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone's voice or words as **honeyed** when they are very pleasant to listen to, especially if you want to suggest that they are insincere.（声音或言辞）甜蜜的，悦耳的；（尤指）虚伪的，阿谀的 ❑ *His gentle manner and honeyed tones reassured Andrew.* 他温和的态度和悦耳的语调使安德鲁消除了疑虑。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe

something as **honeyed** when it tastes or smells of honey, or is the pale yellowish colour of honey. 蜂蜜味的；蜜糖色的【LITERARY 文】❑ *I could smell the honeyed ripeness of melons and peaches.* 我能闻到瓜桃熟透了的香甜味道。❑ *...a warm, honeyed light.* 温暖的金黄色光线

honey|moon /'hʌnimu:n/ (**honeymoons, honeymooning, honeymooned**) ❶ N-COUNT A **honeymoon** is a holiday taken by a man and a woman who have just got married.（新婚夫妇的）蜜月 ❷ VERB When a recently-married couple **honeymoon** somewhere, they go there on their honeymoon. 度蜜月 ❑ [v] *They honeymooned in Venice.* 他们在威尼斯度了蜜月。❸ N-COUNT You can use **honeymoon** to refer to a period of time after the start of a new job or new government when everyone is pleased with the person or people concerned and is nice to them.（新工作开始或新政府成立后的）和谐时期，蜜月期 ❑ *Brett is enjoying a honeymoon period with both press and public.* 布雷特和报界及公众的关系正处在蜜月期。

→ see **wedding**

honey|pot /'hʌnipɒt/ (**honeypots**) ❶ N-COUNT If you describe something as a **honeypot**, you mean that it is very desirable or very popular. 极具吸引力的事物；极受欢迎的事物 ❑ *...traditional tourist honeypots such as London, Bath, Edinburgh, and York.* 诸如伦敦、巴斯、爱丁堡、约克等传统的旅游胜地 ❷ PHRASE If something attracts people **like bees to a honeypot** or **like bees round a honeypot**, it attracts people in large numbers. 蜂拥而至地；成群地；众多地 ❑ *This is the show that attracts computer industry people like bees to a honeypot.* 这就是那个吸引计算机业界人士蜂拥而至的展览。

honey|suckle /'hʌnisʌk^{ə}l/ (**honeysuckles**) N-VAR **Honeysuckle** is a climbing plant with sweet-smelling yellow, pink, or white flowers. 忍冬（一种开黄色、粉色或白色芬芳花朵的攀缘植物）

honey|trap /'hʌnitræp/ (**honeytraps**) N-COUNT A **honeytrap** is a situation in which someone is tricked into immoral or illegal sexual behaviour so that their behaviour can be publicly exposed.（诱使人发生不道德或非法性行为的）桃色陷阱

honk /hɒŋk/ (**honks, honking, honked**) VERB If you **honk** the horn of a vehicle or if the horn **honks**, you make the horn produce a short loud sound. 按（汽车喇叭）；（汽车喇叭）鸣响 ❑ [v n] *Drivers honked their horns in solidarity with the peace marchers.* 司机按响汽车喇叭，支持反战示威游行者。❑ [v] *Horns honk. An angry motorist shouts.* 汽车喇叭声响成一片。一个愤怒的司机在大声叫骂。•N-COUNT **Honk** is also a noun. ❑ *She pulled to the right with a honk.* 她按了一下喇叭，把车开到右边停下。

honky-tonk /'hɒŋki tɒŋk/ (**honky-tonks**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **honky-tonk** is a cheap bar or nightclub. 低级酒吧（或夜总会）【AM 美】❑ *...little honky-tonk bars in Texas.* 得克萨斯州的低级小酒吧 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Honky-tonk** is the kind of piano music that was formerly played in honky-tonks.（旧时在低级酒吧或夜总会里演奏的）钢琴乐曲，杭基汤克乐曲 ❑ *...the beat of honky-tonk pianos.* 低级酒吧钢琴乐的节奏

hon|or /'ɒnə^{r}/ → see **honour**

hon|or|able /'ɒnrəb^{ə}l/ → see **honourable**

hono|rar|ium /ˌɒnə'reəriəm/ (**honoraria** /ˌɒnə'reəriə/ or **honorariums**) N-COUNT An **honorarium** is a fee that someone receives for doing something which is not a normal part of their job, for example giving a talk.（本职工作之外获得的）酬金，谢礼

hon|or|ary /'ɒnərəri, AM 美 -reri/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **honorary** title or membership of a group is given to someone without their needing to have the necessary qualifications, usually because of their public achievements.（称号、成员资格）荣誉的，名誉的 ❑ *...an honorary member of the Golf Club.* 高尔夫球俱乐部的名誉会员 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Honorary** is used to describe an official job that is done without payment.（职位）无报酬的，义务的 ❑ *...the honorary secretary of the Cheshire Beekeepers' Association.* 柴郡养蜂人协会名誉秘书

hon|or guard N-SING An **honor guard** is a group of troops who formally greet or accompany someone special such as a visiting head of state. 仪仗队【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **guard of honour**

hon|or|if|ic /ˌɒnə'rɪfɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **honorific** title or way of talking is used to show respect or honour to someone.（称号或说话方式）表示尊敬的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was given the honorific title of national chairman.* 他被授予国家主席的尊称。

hon|our ♦◇ /'ɒnə^{r}/ (**honours, honouring, honoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **honor**

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Honour** means doing what you believe to be right and being confident that you have done what is right. 正义感；道义；气节 ❑ *I do not believe I can any longer serve with honour as a member of your government.* 我认为自己再也无法问心无愧地在你的政府中任职。❷ N-COUNT An **honour** is a special award that is given to someone, usually because they have done something good or because they are greatly respected. 荣誉；特殊奖励 ❑ *He was showered with honours—among them an Oscar.* 他赢得了众多荣誉——其中包括一项奥斯卡奖。❸ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is honoured**, they are given public praise or an award for something they have done. 授予…荣誉；给予…表彰 ❑ [be V-ed] *Two American surgeons were last week honoured with the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology.* 两位美国外科医生上周获得了诺贝尔医学和生理学奖。❹ N-SING If you describe doing or experiencing something as an **honour**, you mean you think it is something special and desirable. 荣幸；光荣；殊荣 ❑ [+of] *Five other cities had been competing for the honour of staging the Games.* 还有其他 5 个城市为赢得该届运动会的主办权一直在进行角逐。❺ V-PASSIVE If you say that you **would be honoured to** do something, you are saying very politely and formally that you would be pleased to do it. If you say that you **are honoured by** something, you are saying that you are grateful for it and pleased about it. 使感到荣幸；使引以为荣【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *Peter Alliss says he would be honoured to be asked.* 皮特·埃利斯说若受邀约自己将感到非常荣幸。❑ [be V-ed] *It's a very flattering offer, and I'm honoured by your confidence in me.* 这个提议让我受宠若惊，能得到您的信任我感到很荣幸。❻ VERB To **honour** someone means to treat them or regard them with special attention and respect. 尊重；尊敬 ❑ [v n +with] *Her Majesty later honoured the Headmaster with her presence at lunch.* 随后女王陛下出席了午餐，令校长感到荣幸。❑ [v n] *Those right-wing people who most honour their monarch see no reason for any apology.* 那些对君主最为尊崇的右翼人士认为没有理由作出道歉。•**hon|oured** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *Mrs Patrick Campbell was an honoured guest.* 帕特里克·坎贝尔夫人是位贵宾。❼ VERB If you **honour** an arrangement or promise, you do what you said you would do. 执行（协议）；履行（诺言）❑ [v n] *The two sides agreed to honour a new ceasefire.* 双方同意执行新的停火协议。❽ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Honours** is a type of university degree which is of a higher standard than a pass or ordinary degree.（大学）优等学位，荣誉学位 ❑ *...an honours degree in business studies.* 商学荣誉学位 ❾ N-COUNT Judges, and mayors in the United States, are sometimes called **your honour** or referred to as **his honour** or **her honour**.（美国对法官、市长等的尊称）阁下，大人（当面称呼时用 your honour，其他场合提及时用 his honour 或 her honour）❑ *I bring this up, your honor, because I think it is important to understand the background of the defendant.* 法官大人，我之所以提及此事，是因为我觉得了解被告的背景十分重要。❿ → see also **guest of honour, lap of honour, maid of honour** ⓫ PHRASE If someone **does the honours** at a social occasion or public event, they act as host or perform some official function. 尽主人之谊；主持【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A well-known television personality did the honours at the official opening of the show.* 一位著名的电视明星主持了该次展览的正式开幕典礼。⓬ PHRASE If something is arranged **in honour of** a particular event, it is arranged in order to celebrate that event. 为庆祝… ❑ *The Foundation is holding a dinner at the Museum of American Art in honour of the opening of their new show.* 该基金会将在美国艺术博物馆举办宴会，庆祝新展览的开幕。⓭ PHRASE If something is arranged or happens **in** someone's **honour**, it is done specially to show appreciation of them. 为了向…表示敬意 ❑ *He will attend an outdoor concert in his honour in the centre of Paris.* 他将出席在巴黎市中心特地为他举办的一场露天音乐会。

H

Thesaurus 同类词 *honour* Also look up:

N. award, distinction, recognition 2
V. commend, praise, recognize 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *honour* with:

N. **code of** honour 道义准则, **sense of** honour 正义感 1
honour **the memory of** *someone/something* 纪念… 6
honour **a ceasefire** 履行停火(协定) 7
ADJ. **great/highest** honour 巨大的 / 至高的荣誉(或荣幸) 2 4

hon|our|able /ˈɒnrəbᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **honorable**

1 ADJ If you describe people or actions as **honourable**, you mean that they are good and deserve to be respected and admired. (人)值得尊敬的, 正直的; (行为)光荣的, 体面的 ❑ *I believe he was an honourable man, dedicated to the people and his union.* 我认为他是个品行高洁的人, 一心奉献于人民和工会的事业。❑ *However, their intentions are honourable.* 然而, 他们的初衷是高尚的。•**hon|our|ably** /ˈɒnrəbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He also felt she had not behaved honorably in the leadership election.* 他还认为她在领导人选举中有不端行为。2 ADJ **Honourable** is used as a title before the names of some members of the nobility, judges, and some other officials. (用于某些贵族和法官等官员名字前的尊称)尊敬的, 阁下 ❑ *...the Honourable Mr Justice Swinton Thomas.* 尊敬的斯温顿·托马斯法官先生

hon|our|able men|tion (honourable mentions)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **honorable mention**

N-COUNT If something that you do in a competition is given an **honourable mention**, it receives special praise from the judges although it does not actually win a prize. (授予比赛中未获得正式名次者的)荣誉奖

ˈhon|ours list (honours lists) N-COUNT In Britain, **the honours list** is the list of people who have been selected to receive titles or awards from the Queen because of their achievements. (英国女王授予封号或给予奖励的)受勋者名册 ❑ *He has been made an MBE in the New Year Honours list.* 他被列入新年受勋者名册, 获授大英帝国勋章。

Hons /ɒnz/ In Britain, **Hons** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **Honours**, used after the names of some university degrees, mainly first degrees. (在英国用于主要为学士学位的某些大学学位名称之后) ❑ *...Kevin P Kearns, BA (Hons), University of Liverpool.* 凯文·P. 卡恩斯, 利物浦大学(荣誉)文学士

hooch /huːtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hooch** is strong alcoholic drink. 烈酒【INFORMAL 非正式】

hood /hʊd/ (**hoods**) 1 N-COUNT A **hood** is a part of a coat which you can pull up to cover your head. It is in the shape of a triangular bag attached to the neck of the coat at the back. (外衣的)风帽, 兜帽 2 N-COUNT The **hood** of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. (汽车的)发动机罩, 引擎罩【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bonnet**

3 N-COUNT [usu n N] A cooker **hood** is an electrical device fitted over a cooker above head height, and containing an extractor fan and usually a light. 抽油烟机; (厨房)排气罩

hood|ed /ˈhʊdɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hooded** piece of clothing or furniture has a hood. (衣服)带有风帽(或兜帽)的; (家具)有罩的, 有盖的 ❑ *...a blue, hooded anorak.* 带风帽的蓝色厚夹克 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has **hooded** eyes, their eyelids always look as though they are partly closed. (眼睛)半睁半闭的, 耷拉眼皮的 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hooded** person is wearing a hood or a piece of clothing pulled down over their face, so they are difficult to recognize. 戴着头罩的; 蒙面的 ❑ *The class was held hostage by a hooded gunman.* 全班同学被一个蒙面的持枪歹徒劫为人质。

hood|ie /ˈhʊdi/ 1 N-COUNT A **hoodie** is a type of casual jacket with a hood. 连帽衫; 带帽夹克【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She wore jeans and a hoodie.* 她穿着牛仔裤和连帽衫。2 A **hoodie** is a young person wearing a hoodie, thought by some people to be badly behaved or possibly criminal. (穿着连帽衫的)小混混【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He said he had felt threatened by a group of hoodies outside a shop.* 他说自己在一家商店外面受到一群小混混的威胁。

hood|lum /ˈhuːdləm/ (**hoodlums**) N-COUNT A **hoodlum** is a violent criminal, especially one who is a member of a group. 暴徒; (尤指)帮派匪徒【INFORMAL 非正式】

hood|wink /ˈhʊdwɪŋk/ (**hoodwinks, hoodwinking, hoodwinked**) VERB If someone **hoodwinks** you, they trick or deceive you. 欺诈; 哄骗 ❑ [v n] *People expect others to be honest, which is why conmen find it so easy to hoodwink people.* 人们认为别人是诚实正直的, 所以骗子很容易行骗得逞。

hoof /huːf/ (**hoofs** or **hooves**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **hooves** of an animal such as a horse are the hard lower parts of its feet. (马等动物的)蹄 ❑ *The horses' hooves often could not get a proper grip.* 马蹄经常会打滑。

hoof|er /ˈhuːfəʳ/ (**hoofers**) N-COUNT A **hoofer** is a dancer, especially one who dances in musicals. (尤指音乐剧中的)舞蹈演员【INFORMAL 非正式】

hoo-ha /ˈhuːhɑː/ N-SING If there is a **hoo-ha**, there is a lot of fuss about something. 吵闹; 喧嚷; 大惊小怪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Schulman is a little tired of the hoo-ha about the all-women team.* 舒尔曼有点厌烦了对全女子队的过度炒作。

hook ◆◇ /hʊk/ (**hooks, hooking, hooked**) 1 N-COUNT A **hook** is a bent piece of metal or plastic that is used for catching or holding things, or for hanging things up. 钩; 吊钩; 挂钩 ❑ *One of his jackets hung from a hook.* 他的一件夹克衫挂在衣钩上。❑ *...curtain hooks.* 窗帘挂钩 2 VERB If you **hook** one thing **to** another, you attach it there using a hook. If something **hooks** somewhere, it can be hooked there. (用钩)吊住, 挂住, 固定 ❑ [v n +to/onto] *Paul hooked his tractor to the car and pulled it to safety.* 保罗把自己的拖拉机挂在汽车上, 然后把它拉到了安全的地方。❑ [v +onto] *...one of those can openers that hooked onto the wall.* 那些挂在墙上的开罐器中的一个 [Also v n prep, v prep] 3 VERB If you **hook** your arm, leg, or foot round an object, you place it like a hook round the object in order to move it or hold it. (用手臂、腿或脚)勾住, 绕住 ❑ [v n prep] *She latched on to his arm, hooking her other arm around a tree.* 她拽住他的胳膊不放, 另一只胳膊勾住一棵树。4 VERB If you **hook** a fish, you catch it with a hook on the end of a line. 钓(鱼) ❑ [v n] *At the first cast I hooked a huge fish.* 第一次抛下钓线, 我就钓了一条大鱼。5 N-COUNT [usu adj n] A **hook** is a short sharp blow with your fist that you make with your elbow bent, usually in a boxing match. (通常指拳击运动中的)勾拳 ❑ *Lewis desperately needs to keep clear of Ruddock's big left hook.* 刘易斯无论如何得躲开拉多克凌厉的左勾拳才行。6 VERB If you **are hooked into** something, or **hook into** something, you get involved with it. (使)参与; (使)涉足【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be/get v-ed +into] *I'm guessing again now because I'm not hooked into the political circles.* 我现在又是在猜测了, 因为我没有涉足政界。❑ [v +into] *Eager to hook into a career but can't find one right for you?* 急于干一番事业, 但又找不到适合自己的? 7 VERB If you **hook into** the Internet, you make a connection with the Internet on a particular occasion so that you can use it. 连接到(因特网); 上(网) ❑ [v +into] *...an interactive media tent where people will be able to hook into the internet.* 人们可以上网的互动式媒体帐篷区 •PHRASAL VERB **Hook up** means the same as **hook**. hook up 同 hook ❑ [v P +to] *...a U.K. firm that lets Britons hook up to the Internet.* 为英国人提供联网服务的英国公司 8 PHRASE If someone gets **off the hook** or is let **off the hook** they manage to get out of the awkward or unpleasant situation that they are in. 脱离困境; 脱身【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His opponents have no intention of letting him off the hook until he agrees to leave office immediately.* 在他同意马上离职之前, 他的对手不打算放过他。9 PHRASE If you take a phone **off the hook**, you take the receiver off the part that it normally rests on, so that the phone will not ring. 摘下听筒(不让电话响) 10 PHRASE If your phone **is ringing off the hook**, so many people are trying to telephone you that it is ringing constantly. (电话)响个不停【AM 美】❑ *Since war broke out, the phones at donation centers have been ringing off*

the hook. 自从战争爆发以来，捐赠中心的电话就一直响个不停。 ■ **by hook or by crook** → see **crook** ■ **hook, line, and sinker** → see **sinker**

→ see **fish**

▶**hook up** ■ → see **hook 7** ■ PHRASAL VERB When someone **hooks up** a computer or other electronic machine, they connect it to other similar machines or to a central power supply. 连接，接通（计算机或其他电子仪器） ❑ [V P n] *...technicians who hook up computer systems and networks.* 连接计算机系统和网络的技术人员 ❑ [V n P] *He brought it down, hooked it up, and we got the generator going.* 他把它拿下来，连接好，我们的发电机就开始运转了。 ❑ [be V-ed P +to] *...if the machine is hooked up to an apartment's central wiring system.* 如果机器连接到公寓的中央线路系统上 [Also V n P to n]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hook* with:

V. **bait a** hook 给鱼钩穿饵，**hang *something* from a** hook 将某物挂在钩子上 ■

ADJ. **sharp** hook 尖锐的钩子 ■

hooked /hʊkt/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **hooked**, you mean that it is shaped like a hook. 钩状的 ❑ *He was thin and tall, with a hooked nose.* 他又瘦又高，长着鹰勾鼻。■ ADJ [V-link ADJ] If you are **hooked on** something, you enjoy it so much that it takes up a lot of your interest and attention. （被…）迷住的；（对…）入迷的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *Many of the leaders have become hooked on power and money.* 很多领导人都变得贪恋权力和金钱。■ ADJ [V-link ADJ] If you are **hooked on** a drug, you are addicted to it. （吸毒）上瘾的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *He spent a number of years hooked on cocaine, heroin and alcohol.* 他有好几年时间吸食可卡因和海洛因成瘾，还整日酗酒。

hook|er /ˈhʊkəʳ/ (**hookers**) N-COUNT A **hooker** is a prostitute. 妓女【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

hook-up (**hook-ups**) N-COUNT A **hook-up** is a connection between two places, systems, or pieces of equipment. （地点、系统、设备等之间的）连接，接通 ❑ *Water and electric hook-ups are available and facilities are good.* 水和电都可以接通，设施也很不错。

hooky /ˈhʊki/ also **hookey** PHRASE If a child **plays hooky**, they stay away from school without permission. 逃学；旷课【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **play truant**

hoo|li|gan /ˈhu:lɪgən/ (**hooligans**) N-COUNT If you describe people, especially young people, as **hooligans**, you are critical of them because they behave in a noisy and violent way in a public place. 恶棍；（尤指）阿飞，小流氓【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...riots involving football hooligans.* 足球流氓参与其中的骚乱

hoo|li|gan|ism /ˈhu:lɪgənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Hooliganism** is the behaviour and actions of hooligans. 阿飞习气；流氓行为 ❑ *...police investigating football hooliganism.* 调查足球流氓行为的警方

hoop /hu:p/ (**hoops**) ■ N-COUNT A **hoop** is a large ring made of wood, metal, or plastic. （木头、金属或塑料制成的）大环，大圈 ■ PHRASE If someone makes you **jump through hoops**, they make you do lots of difficult or boring things in order to please them or achieve something. （为取悦他人或达到目的而）经受苦难，作出很大努力 ❑ *He had the duty receptionist almost jumping through hoops for him. But to no avail.* 值班的接待员几乎为他费尽了力气，但还是没用。

hooped /hu:pt/ ADJ [ADJ n] If something is **hooped**, it is decorated with hoops or horizontal stripes, or it contains hoops as part of its structure. 以环作装饰的；带横纹的；带有环的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a hooped arbour of iron rods.* 铁杆搭建的环形凉亭 ❑ *...red hooped sleeves.* 红色横纹的袖子

hoo|ray /hʊˈreɪ/ ■ EXCLAM People sometimes shout **'Hooray!'** when they are very happy and excited about something. 好哇，好极了，万岁（表示高兴、激动的叫喊声） ■ **hip hip hooray** → see **hip**

hoot /hu:t/ (**hoots, hooting, hooted**) ■ VERB If you **hoot** the horn on a vehicle or if it **hoots**, it makes a loud noise on one note. 按（汽车喇叭）；（汽车喇叭）鸣响【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *I never hoot my horn when I pick a girl up for a date.* 我开车接女孩出去约会时从不按喇叭。 ❑ [V] *Somewhere in the distance a siren hooted.* 远处某个地方响起了警报声。 ❑ [V +at] *I can be very rude to motorists who hoot at me.* 我会对那些朝我按喇叭的司机很不客气。 •N-COUNT **Hoot** is also a noun. ❑ *Mortlake strode on, ignoring the car, in spite of a further warning hoot.* 莫特莱克继续大步前行，不理会那辆汽车，尽管它又鸣喇叭警告。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **honk, toot**

■ VERB If you **hoot**, you make a loud high-pitched noise when you are laughing or showing disapproval. 高声大笑；（表示反对而）喊叫 ❑ [V] *The protesters chanted, blew whistles and hooted at the name of Governor Pete Wilson.* 抗议者喊着口号、吹着哨子，并大声尖叫着皮特·威尔逊州长的名字。 •N-COUNT **Hoot** is also a noun. ❑ *His confession was greeted with derisive hoots.* 他的坦白引起了人们嘲讽的嘘声。 ■ VERB When an owl **hoots**, it makes a sound like a long 'oo'. （猫头鹰）发出鸣叫声 ❑ [V] *Out in the garden an owl hooted suddenly.* 外面的花园里突然有一只猫头鹰鸣鸣地叫起来。 ■ PHRASE If you say that you **don't give a hoot** or **don't care two hoots about** something, you are emphasizing that you do not care at all about it. 毫不在乎；根本不在意【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+about/for] *Alan doesn't care two hoots about Irish politics.* 艾伦对爱尔兰政治毫不关心。

hoot|er /ˈhu:təʳ/ (**hooters**) N-COUNT A **hooter** is a device such as a horn that makes a hooting noise. 喇叭；汽笛【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

hoo|ver /ˈhu:vəʳ/ (**hoovers, hoovering, hoovered**) ■ N-COUNT A **Hoover** is a vacuum cleaner. 真空吸尘器【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】■ VERB If you **hoover** a room or a carpet, you clean it using a vacuum cleaner. 用真空吸尘器打扫【BRIT 英】❑ [V n] *She hoovered the study and the sitting-room.* 她用吸尘器打扫了书房和客厅。 [Also V] •**hoo|ver|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] ❑ *I finished off the hoovering upstairs.* 我完成了楼上的吸尘打扫工作。

hooves /hu:vz/ **Hooves** is a plural of **hoof**. （hoof 的复数）

hop /hɒp/ (**hops, hopping, hopped**) ■ VERB If you **hop**, you move along by jumping on one foot. （人）单足跳跃 ❑ [V prep/adv] *I hopped down three steps.* 我单脚跳下了 3 级台阶。 ❑ [V] *Malcolm hopped rather than walked.* 马尔科姆与其说是用走的不如说是用单脚跳的。 •N-COUNT **Hop** is also a noun. ❑ *'This really is a catchy rhythm, huh?' he added, with a few little hops.* "这个节奏还真容易记住，对吧？"他补了一句，又小步蹦跶了几下。 ■ VERB When birds and some small animals **hop**, they move along by jumping on both feet. （鸟、小动物等）双脚跳，齐足跳行 ❑ [V prep/adv] *A small brown fawn hopped across the trail in front of them.* 一只棕色的小鹿蹦跳着穿过他们面前的那条小路。 •N-COUNT **Hop** is also a noun. ❑ *The rabbit got up, took four hops and turned round.* 兔子直起身来，蹦跳了 4 下，又转回头。 ■ VERB If you **hop** somewhere, you move there quickly or suddenly. 跳上（或下）；快速移动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V prep/adv] *My wife and I were the first to arrive and hopped on board.* 我和妻子是最早赶到登船的。 ■ N-COUNT A **hop** is a short, quick journey, usually by plane. （通常指乘飞机的）短途快速旅程【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It is a three-hour drive from Geneva but can be reached by a 20-minute hop in a private helicopter.* 从日内瓦开车要 3 小时，但坐私人直升机只要 20 分钟就到了。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Hops** are flowers that are dried and used for making beer. （干的）啤酒花 ■ PHRASE If you are caught **on the hop**, you are surprised by someone doing something when you were not expecting them to and so you are not prepared for it. 措手不及地；出其不意地【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *His plans almost caught security chiefs and hotel staff on the hop.* 他的计划几乎让安全主管和饭店工作人员都措手不及。

hope ◆◆◆ /həʊp/ (**hopes, hoping, hoped**) ■ VERB If you **hope** that something is true, or if you **hope** for something, you want it to be true or to happen, and you usually believe that it is possible or likely. 希望；期望 ❑ [V] *She had decided she must go on as usual, follow her normal routine, and hope and pray.* 她打定主意必须像平时一样生活，遵循自己通常的作息规律，同时怀抱希望、虔诚祈祷。 ❑ [V +for] *He hesitates before leaving, almost as though he had*

been hoping for conversation. 他离开前有些犹豫，看上去就像他一直期望能够交谈点什么。❑ [V to-inf] *I hope to get a job within the next two weeks.* 我希望能在未来两周内找到一份工作。❑ [V that] *The researchers hope that such a vaccine could be available in about ten years' time.* 研究人员期望能在大约 10 年内研制出这样的疫苗。❑ [V so/not] *'We'll speak again.'—'I hope so.'* "我们以后再谈。"——"希望如此。" 2 VERB If you say that you cannot **hope for** something, or if you talk about the only thing that you can **hope to** get, you mean that you are in a bad situation, and there is very little chance of improving it. 指望；奢望 ❑ [V +for] *Things aren't ideal, but that's the best you can hope for.* 事情并不理想，但你只能指望这样了。❑ [V to-inf] *...these mountains, which no one can hope to penetrate.* 无人有望深入其中的这些大山 •N-VAR **Hope** is also a noun. ❑ *The only hope for underdeveloped countries is to become, as far as possible, self-reliant.* 欠发达国家的唯一出路就是尽可能做到自力更生。3 N-UNCOUNT **Hope** is a feeling of desire and expectation that things will go well in the future. (对未来的)希望，期望，指望 ❑ [+of] *But Kevin hasn't given up hope of being fit.* 但凯文仍没有放弃康复的希望。❑ *Consumer groups still hold out hope that the president will change his mind.* 消费者团体仍期望总统会回心转意。4 N-COUNT [N that] If someone wants something to happen, and considers it likely or possible, you can refer to their **hopes of** that thing, or to their **hope that** it will happen. 希望；期望；盼望 ❑ [+of] *They have hopes of increasing trade between the two regions.* 他们希望增进两个地区之间的贸易。❑ [+of] *The delay in the programme has dashed Japan's hopes of commercial success in space.* 该计划的拖延使得日本在太空获得商业性成功的希望化为泡影。5 N-COUNT If you think that the help or success of a particular person or thing will cause you to be successful or to get what you want, you can refer to them as your **hope**. 被寄予希望的人(或事物) ❑ *Roemer represented the best hope for a businesslike climate in Louisiana.* 罗默最有希望给路易斯安那州带来务实高效之风。6 PHRASE If you are in a difficult situation and do something and **hope for the best**, you hope that everything will happen in the way you want, although you know that it may not. 从最好的方面想；抱乐观的希望 ❑ *Some companies are cutting costs and hoping for the best.* 有些公司在削减成本，希望一切好转。7 PHRASE If you tell someone not to **get** their **hopes up**, or not to **build** their **hopes up**, you are warning them that they should not become too confident of progress or success. 抱有很大的希望 ❑ *There is no reason for people to get their hopes up over this mission.* 人们不必对这次行动抱太大希望。8 PHRASE If you say that someone has **not** got **a hope in hell of** doing something, you are emphasizing that they will not be able to do it. 没有一线希望；毫无机会【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Everybody knows they haven't got a hope in hell of forming a government anyway.* 众人皆知他们根本就无力组建政府。9 PHRASE If you have **high hopes** or **great hopes that** something will happen, you are confident that it will happen. 很高期望；很大希望；厚望 ❑ *I had high hopes that Derek Randall might play an important part.* 德里克·兰德尔可能会发挥重要作用，我对此寄予厚望。[Also +of/for] 10 PHRASE If you **hope against hope that** something will happen, you hope that it will happen, although it seems impossible. 存有一线希望；抱着万分之一的希望 ❑ *She glanced about the hall, hoping against hope that Richard would be waiting for her.* 她眼睛扫过大厅，对理查德会在那里等她仍怀有一丝希望。11 PHRASE You use **'I hope'** in expressions such as **'I hope you don't mind'** and **'I hope I'm not disturbing you'**, when you are being polite and want to make sure that you have not offended someone or disturbed them. 我希望；但愿【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I hope you don't mind me coming to see you.* 希望你不介意我来见你。❑ *I hope I haven't said anything to upset you.* 但愿我没有说过让你不高兴的话。12 PHRASE You say **'I hope'** when you want to warn someone not to do something foolish or dangerous. (表示警告他人不要做愚蠢或危险的事)我希望，但愿 ❑ *I hope you won't be too harsh with the girl.* 希望你不要对那个女孩太严厉。13 PHRASE If you do one thing **in the hope of** another thing happening, you do it because you think it might cause or help the other thing to happen, which is what you want. 怀着(…发生的)希望 ❑ *He was studying in the hope of being admitted to an engineering college.* 他努力学习，希望能被一所工程学院录取。14 PHRASE If you **live in hope** that something will happen, you continue to hope that it will happen, although it seems unlikely, and you realize that you are being foolish. (在不太可能的情况下)对…继续抱有希望，痴心妄想 ❑ *My mother bought lots of tickets and lived in hope of winning the prize.* 我母亲买了很多彩票，一心希望能中大奖。15 CONVENTION If you say **'Some hope'**, or **'Not a hope'**, you think there is no possibility that something will happen, although you may want it to happen. 毫无希望；绝无可能【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *The industry reckons it will see orders swell by 10% this financial year. Some hope.* 业界估计本财年订单会增加 10%。这绝对不可能。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hope* Also look up:

V.	aspire, desire, dream, wish 1
N.	ambition, aspiration, desire, dream, wish 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hope* with:

ADJ.	**faint** hope 一丝希望，**false** hope 虚幻的希望，**little** hope 渺小的希望 1 3 4
N.	**glimmer of** hope 一线希望 3
V.	**give** *someone* hope 给某人希望，**give up** *all* hope 放弃所有希望，**hold out** hope 抱有希望，**lose** *all* hope 失去所有希望 3 4

'hoped-for ADJ [ADJ n] **Hoped-for** is used to describe something that people would like to happen, and which they usually think is likely or possible. 所期望的；所盼望的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The hoped-for economic recovery in Britain did not arrive.* 人们所期望的英国经济复苏并没有来到。

hope|ful /'həʊpfʊl/ (**hopefuls**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **hopeful**, you are fairly confident that something that you want to happen will happen. (人)抱有希望的，满怀希望的 ❑ *I am hopeful this misunderstanding will be rectified very quickly.* 我相信这个误会将很快得到纠正。[Also +of] •**hope|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Am I welcome?' He smiled hopefully, leaning on the door.* "欢迎我吗？"他靠在门上，满怀希望地笑着说道。2 ADJ If something such as a sign or event is **hopeful**, it makes you feel that what you want to happen will happen. (征兆、事件等)给人以希望的 ❑ *The result of the election in is yet another hopeful sign that peace could come to the Middle East.* 已出炉的选举结果再次显示在中东实现和平是有希望的。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **hopeful** action is one that you do in the hope that you will get what you want to get. (行动)被寄予希望的 ❑ *We've chartered the aircraft in the hopeful anticipation that the government will allow them to leave.* 我们已经包租了那架飞机，希望政府会对他们放行。4 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hopeful**, you mean that they are hoping and trying to achieve success in a particular career, election, or competition. 希望获得成功的人 ❑ *His soccer skills continue to be put to good use in his job as football coach to young hopefuls.* 他的球技在他给这些希望成为明日之星的年轻人担任教练的过程中继续发挥出很大作用。

hope|ful|ly /'həʊpfʊli/ ADV You say **hopefully** when mentioning something that you hope will happen. Some careful speakers of English think that this use of **hopefully** is not correct, but it is very frequently used. 但愿，希望(一些用词严谨者认为这种用法不正确，但实际上已被频繁使用) ❑ *Hopefully, you won't have any problems after reading this.* 希望你读完这个后就不会有任何问题了。

hope|less /'həʊpləs/ 1 ADJ If you feel **hopeless**, you feel very unhappy because there seems to be no possibility of a better situation or success. 不抱希望的；绝望的 ❑ *He had not heard her cry before in this uncontrolled, hopeless way.* 他从未听到过她如此绝望地失声痛哭。❑ *The economic crisis makes jobs almost impossible to find and even able pupils feel hopeless about job prospects.* 经济危机使得找到工作近乎不可能，就连能力出众的学生都对工作前景不抱希望。•**hope|less|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I looked around hopelessly.* 我绝望地四下张望。•**hope|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+about] *She had a feeling of hopelessness about the future.* 她对未来感到绝望。2 ADJ Someone or something that is **hopeless** is certain to fail or be unsuccessful.

无望的；注定失败的；不会成功的 ❑ *I don't believe your situation is as hopeless as you think. If you love each other, you'll work it out.* 我认为你们的情况并不像你想的那样无望。如果你们彼此相爱，总会找到解决办法的。 3 ADJ If someone is **hopeless at** something, they are very bad at it.（人）没有希望（做好…）的，不行的，无能的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+at] *I'd be hopeless at working for somebody else.* 要是让我为别人工作，我一定做不好。 4 ADJ You use **hopeless** to emphasize how bad or inadequate something or someone is. 糟糕透顶的；无可救药的；极坏的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Argentina's economic policies were a hopeless mess.* 阿根廷的经济政策糟得一塌糊涂。 •**hope|less|ly** ADV [oft ADV after v] ❑ *Harry was hopelessly lost.* 哈里彻底迷了路。

hop|per /'hɒpəʳ/ (**hoppers**) N-COUNT A **hopper** is a large cone-shaped device into which substances such as grain, coal, or animal food can be put and from which they can be released when required. 料斗；漏斗

hop|scotch /'hɒpskɒtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Hopscotch** is a children's game which involves jumping between squares which are drawn on the ground. "跳房子"（一种儿童游戏）

horde /hɔːd/ (**hordes**) N-COUNT If you describe a crowd of people as a **horde**, you mean that the crowd is very large and excited and, often, rather frightening or unpleasant.（照攘、纷扰的）一大帮人，一大伙人 ❑ [+of] *This attracts hordes of tourists to Las Vegas.* 这吸引了成群结队的游客到拉斯维加斯来。

ho|ri|zon /hə'raɪzᵊn/ (**horizons**) 1 N-SING **The horizon** is the line in the far distance where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea. 地平线 ❑ *A grey smudge appeared on the horizon. That must be Calais, thought Fay.* 一个模糊的灰影出现在地平线上。那里一定是加来，法伊心想。❑ *The sun had already sunk below the horizon.* 太阳已经落到了地平线下面。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **horizons** are the limits of what you want to do or of what you are interested or involved in. 范围；眼界；见识 ❑ *As your horizons expand, these new ideas can give a whole new meaning to life.* 随着眼界不断开阔，这些新观念会为生活赋予全新的意义。 3 PHRASE If something is **on the horizon**, it is almost certainly going to happen or be done quite soon. 已露端倪的；即将发生的 ❑ *With breast cancer, as with many common diseases, there is no obvious breakthrough on the horizon.* 对乳腺癌等很多常见疾病来说，目前还看不到有明显的突破。

hori|zon|tal /ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntᵊl, AM 美 ˌhɔːr-/ (**horizontals**) 1 ADJ Something that is **horizontal** is flat and level with the ground, rather than at an angle to it. 水平的；横的 ❑ *The board consists of vertical and horizontal lines.* 板上画着横纵的线条。 •N-SING **Horizontal** is also a noun. ❑ *Do not raise your left arm above the horizontal.* 左臂不要举过水平高度。 •**hori|zon|tal|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV -ed] ❑ *The wind was cold and drove the snow at him almost horizontally.* 寒风凛冽，雪花几乎是朝他扑面而来。 2 N-COUNT A **horizontal** is a line or structure that is horizontal. 水平线；横线；水平结构 ❑ *The undulating planes of the countryside provide relief from the hard horizontals and verticals of the urban scene.* 乡村起伏不平的地势使人们摆脱了城市刻板的横平竖直景象。

→ see **graph**

hor|mo|nal /hɔːˈməunᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hormonal** means relating to or involving hormones. 激素的；荷尔蒙的；与激素有关的 ❑ *…our individual hormonal balance.* 我们每个人体内的激素平衡

hor|mone /'hɔːməun/ (**hormones**) N-COUNT A **hormone** is a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something. 激素；荷尔蒙

→ see **emotion**

ˌhor|mone re'place|ment ˌthera|py N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] If a woman has **hormone replacement therapy**, she takes the hormone oestrogen, usually in order to control the symptoms of the menopause. The abbreviation **HRT** is often used. 激素替代治疗（缩略形式为 HRT）

horn /hɔːn/ (**horns**) 1 N-COUNT On a vehicle such as a car, the **horn** is the device that makes a loud noise as a signal or warning.（汽车等的）喇叭；汽笛；警报器 ❑ *He sounded the car horn.* 他按响了汽车喇叭。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **horns** of an animal such as a cow or deer are the hard pointed things that grow from its head.（牛、鹿等动物的）角 3 N-UNCOUNT **Horn** is the hard substance that the horns of animals are made of. Horn is sometimes used to make objects such as spoons, buttons, or ornaments. 角质 4 → see also **horn-rimmed** 5 N-COUNT A **horn** is a musical instrument of the brass family. It is a long circular metal tube, wide at one end, which you play by blowing.（铜管乐器中的）法国号，圆号 6 N-COUNT A **horn** is a simple musical instrument consisting of a metal tube that is wide at one end and narrow at the other. You play it by blowing into it. 号（角）（一种简单乐器）❑ *…a hunting horn.* 猎号 7 → see also **shoehorn** 8 PHRASE If you **blow** your **own horn**, you boast about yourself. 自夸；自吹自擂【mainly AM 主美】9 PHRASE If two people **lock horns** they argue about something. 争吵；争论 ❑ [+with] *During his six years in office, Seidman has often locked horns with lawmakers.* 在任的 6 年中，塞德曼经常和立法议员争得不可开交。 10 PHRASE If you are **on the horns of a dilemma**, you have to choose between two things, both of which are unpleasant or difficult. 进退维谷；左右为难 ❑ *The bird is caught on the horns of a dilemma. Should it attack the predator, even though it then risks its own life? Or should it get out while the going is good?* 这只鸟进退维谷。是应该冒着生命危险攻击捕食者呢？还是应该及早逃命？ 11 PHRASE If someone **pulls in** their **horns** or **draws in** their **horns**, they start behaving more cautiously than they did before, especially by spending less money. 变得谨慎行事；（尤指）紧缩开支 ❑ *Customers are drawing in their horns at a time of high interest rates.* 消费者在高利率时期都在紧缩开支。 12 to **take the bull by the horns** → see **bull**

horned /hɔːnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Horned** animals have horns, or parts of their bodies that look like horns.（动物）有角的，有角状物的 ❑ *…horned cattle.* 有角的牛 ❑ *…the call of a horned lark.* 角百灵的鸣叫

hor|net /'hɔːnɪt/ (**hornets**) 1 N-COUNT A **hornet** is a large wasp. Hornets live in nests and have a powerful sting. 胡蜂 2 PHRASE If you say that someone has stirred up **a hornet's nest**, you mean that they have done something which has caused a lot of argument or trouble. 一大堆麻烦；棘手的局面；马蜂窝

horn|pipe /'hɔːnpaɪp/ (**hornpipes**) N-COUNT A **hornpipe** is a lively dance which was traditionally danced by sailors.（水手跳的）角笛舞

ˌhorn-'rimmed ADJ [ADJ n] **Horn-rimmed** glasses have plastic frames that look as though they are made of horn.（眼镜）仿角质镜架的

horny /'hɔːni/ (**hornier, horniest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **horny**, you mean that they are sexually aroused or that they easily become sexually aroused. 欲火中烧的；性欲旺盛的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *…horny adolescent boys.* 满脑子都是性的青春期男孩 2 ADJ Something that is **horny** is hard, strong, and made of horn or of a hard substance like horn. 角质的；角质物制成的 ❑ *His fingernails had grown long, and horny.* 他的手指甲长得又长又硬。

horo|scope /'hɒrəskəup, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ (**horoscopes**) N-COUNT Your **horoscope** is a prediction of events which some people believe will happen to you in the future. Horoscopes are based on the position of the stars when you were born. 星象（指某人诞生时各天体的位置，用以占卜命运）

hor|ren|dous /hə'rendəs, AM 美 hɔː-/ 1 ADJ Something that is **horrendous** is very unpleasant or shocking. 骇人的；令人震惊的 ❑ *He described it as the most horrendous experience of his life.* 他形容这是自己一生中最可怕的经历。 2 ADJ Some people use **horrendous** to describe something that is so big or great that they find it extremely unpleasant.（数量、程度等）惊人的，极其过分的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *…the usually horrendous traffic jams.* 常常糟糕透顶的交通堵塞 •**hor|ren|dous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Many outings can now be horrendously expensive for parents with a young family.* 目前很多短途出游对于子女年幼的父母来说都贵得离谱。

hor|ri|ble /'hɒrɪbᵊl, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **horrible**, you do not like them at all. 讨厌的；糟透的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The record sounds horrible.* 唱片难听极了。❑ *…a horrible small boy.* 讨厌的小男孩 •**hor|ri|bly** /'hɒrɪbli, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *When trouble comes they behave selfishly*

H

Word Web 话题词汇 horse 马

The earliest use of **horses** was as a source of meat for prehistoric man. Then, around 4000 BC, groups began to carry goods on **horseback**. These people also probably milked the **mares**. Later on, early farmers used a primitive form of **bridle** to help guide their horses. In the Middle Ages, knights used horses in battle. Special **saddles** and **stirrups** helped them stay on the horse during combat. In the 1800s, **cowboys** had to move large herds of cattle thousands of kilometres. Some spent weeks at a time with only a horse for company.

最早对马的使用是史前人类把它作为肉食的来源。接着在公元前 4000 年左右，一些群体开始用马来驮运货物。这些人很可能还挤母马的奶来食用。后来，早期的农民用一种原始形式的马笼头来帮助驯服马。中世纪时，骑士骑马打仗，并使用特制的马鞍和马镫以防在作战中从马背上摔下来。到了 19 世纪，牛仔需要赶着庞大的牛群走上数千公里；他们中有些人一连好几个星期只有一匹马作伴。

and horribly. 遇到麻烦时，他们表现得很自私，很差劲。 2 ADJ You can call something **horrible** when it causes you to feel great shock, fear, and disgust. 令人震惊的；使人恐惧的；让人极度反感的 ❑ *Still the horrible shrieking came out of his mouth.* 他嘴里还是发出了恐怖的尖叫声。 •**hor|ri|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A two-year-old boy was horribly murdered.* 一名两岁男孩惨遭杀害。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Horrible** is used to emphasize how bad something is. 极严重的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *That seems like a horrible mess that will drag on for years.* 看起来那像是个会拖延多年的大烂摊子。 •**hor|ri|bly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Our plans have gone horribly wrong.* 我们的计划出了大岔子。

hor|rid /'hɒrɪd, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **horrid**, you mean that it is very unpleasant indeed. 极讨厌的；极糟的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What a horrid smell!* 怎么这么臭！ 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **horrid**, you mean that they behave in a very unpleasant way towards other people. （人）招人讨厌的，使人极不愉快的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+to] *I must have been a horrid little girl.* 我一定是个人见人烦的小女孩。

hor|rif|ic /hə'rɪfɪk, AM 美 hɔː-/ 1 ADJ If you describe a physical attack, accident, or injury as **horrific**, you mean that it is very bad, so that people are shocked when they see it or think about it. （攻击、事故、伤势等）令人震惊的，极其可怕的，十分严重的 ❑ *I have never seen such horrific injuries.* 我从来没有见过如此严重的伤势。 •**hor|rif|ical|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He had been horrifically assaulted before he died.* 他死前曾遭到惨无人道的殴打。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **horrific**, you mean that it is so big that it is extremely unpleasant. 大得令人厌恶的 ❑ *...piling up horrific extra amounts of money on top of your original debt.* 在你原来债务的基础上又高筑债台 •**hor|rif|ical|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Opera productions are horrifically expensive.* 歌剧演出耗资惊人。

hor|ri|fy /'hɒrɪfaɪ, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ (**horrifies, horrifying, horrified**) VERB If someone **is horrified**, they feel shocked or disgusted, usually because of something that they have seen or heard. 使感到震惊；使毛骨悚然；使产生反感 ❑ [be V-ed] *His family were horrified by the change.* 他的家人对这一变化感到震惊。 ❑ [V n] *...a crime trend that will horrify all parents.* 会让所有父母感到毛骨悚然的犯罪趋势 •**hor|ri|fied** ADV ❑ *When I saw these figures I was horrified.* 我看到这些数字时无比惊骇。

hor|ri|fy|ing /'hɒrɪfaɪɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **horrifying**, you mean that it is shocking or disgusting. 骇人的；令人震惊的；让人反感的 ❑ *These were horrifying experiences.* 这些经历骇人听闻。 ❑ *The scale of the problem is horrifying.* 问题之严重令人震惊。 •**hor|ri|fy|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...horrifyingly high levels of infant mortality.* 高得惊人的婴儿死亡率

hor|ror /'hɒrəʳ, AM 美 'hɔːr-/ (**horrors**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Horror** is a feeling of great shock, fear, and worry caused by something extremely unpleasant. 震惊；恐惧；惊恐 ❑ *As I watched in horror the boat began to power away from me.* 我惊恐万分地看着船加足马力从我身边开走了。 2 N-SING If you have a **horror of** something, you are afraid of it or dislike it very much. 惧怕；憎恶 ❑ [+of] *...his horror of death.* 他对死亡的惧怕 3 N-SING The **horror of** something, especially something that hurts people, is its very great unpleasantness. 恐怖性；残酷 ❑ [+of] *...the horror of this most bloody of civil wars.* 这场极其血腥的内战的惨烈 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to extremely unpleasant or frightening experiences as **horrors**. 极其不愉快（或可怕）的经历 ❑ *Can you possibly imagine all the horrors we have undergone since I last wrote you?* 你能想象得出自从我上次给你写信以来我们所经历的所有可怕事情吗？ 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **horror** film or story is intended to be very frightening. （影片或故事）情节恐怖的，惊悚的 ❑ *...a psychological horror film.* 心理恐怖片 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You can refer to an account of a very unpleasant experience or event as a **horror** story. （经历或事件）非常不愉快的 ❑ *...a horror story about lost luggage while flying.* 乘飞机旅行时丢失行李的糟糕经历

→ see **genre**

horror-stricken /'hɒrə^{r} strɪkən/ ADJ **Horror-stricken** means the same as **horror-struck**. 同 horror-struck

'horror-struck ADJ If you describe someone as **horror-struck** or **horror-stricken**, you mean that they feel very great horror at something that has happened. 惊恐万分的；无比震惊的 ❑ *'What is the matter with Signora Anna?' he whispered, horror-struck at her vacant face.* "安娜夫人怎么啦？"他惊恐万分地看着她那失神的脸小声问道。

hors d'oeu|vre /ˌɔːʳ 'dɜːʳv/ (**hors d'oeuvres**) N-VAR **Hors d'oeuvres** are small amounts of food that are served before the main part of a meal. （正菜前的）冷盘，开胃小吃

horse ◆◆ /hɔːʳs/ (**horses**) 1 N-COUNT A **horse** is a large animal which people can ride. Some horses are used for pulling ploughs and carts. 马 ❑ *A small man on a grey horse had appeared.* 一个骑着灰马的小个子男人出现了。 2 N-PLURAL [usu *the* N] When you talk about **the horses**, you mean horse races in which people bet money on the horse which they think will win. 赛马【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He still likes to bet on the horses.* 他仍然喜欢赌马。 3 N-COUNT A vaulting **horse** is a tall piece of gymnastics equipment for jumping over. （体操器械）跳马 4 PHRASE If you hear something **from the horse's mouth**, you hear it from someone who knows that it is definitely true. 源自知情人；来自可靠出处 ❑ *He has got to hear it from the horse's mouth. Then he can make a judgment as to whether his policy is correct or not.* 他必须得到千真万确的信息才行。这样他才能判断自己的政策是否正确。 5 → see also **clothes horse, dark horse, rocking horse, seahorse**

→ see Word Web: **horse**

→ see **gymnastics**

horse|back /'hɔːʳsbæk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu *on/by* N] If you do something **on horseback**, you do it while riding a horse. 马背 ❑ *In remote mountain areas, voters arrived on horseback.* 在偏远山区，选民骑着马赶来了。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **horseback** ride is a ride on a horse. 在马背上的；骑马的 ❑ *...a horseback ride into the mountains.* 骑马进山 •ADV **Horseback** is also an adverb. ❑ *Many people in this area ride horseback.* 这个地区有很多人骑马。

→ see **horse**

'horse|back ˌrid|ing N-UNCOUNT **Horseback riding** is the activity of riding a horse, especially for enjoyment or as a form of exercise. （尤指作为娱乐或锻炼的）骑马【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **horse riding**

horse|box /'hɔːʳsbɒks/ (**horseboxes**) also **horse box** N-COUNT A **horsebox** is a vehicle which is used to take horses from one place to another. 运马拖车【mainly BRIT 主英】

'horse ˌchest|nut (**horse chestnuts**) also **horse-chestnut** 1 N-VAR A **horse chestnut** is a large tree which has leaves with several pointed parts and shiny reddish-brown nuts called conkers that grow in cases with points on them. 七叶树 2 N-COUNT **Horse chestnuts** are the nuts of a horse chestnut tree. They are more commonly called **conkers**. 七叶树果

horse-drawn also **horsedrawn** ADJ [ADJ n] A **horse-drawn** carriage, cart, or other vehicle is one that is pulled by one or more horses. (车)马拉的 ❑ *...a horse-drawn open-topped carriage.* 敞篷马车

→ see **train, transport**

horse|hair /'hɔːˌsheəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Horsehair** is hair from the tails or manes of horses and was used in the past to fill mattresses and furniture such as armchairs. 马毛(指马鬃或马尾毛,过去用作床垫及扶手椅等家具的填料)

horse|man /'hɔːˌsmən/ (**horsemen**) N-COUNT A **horseman** is a man who is riding a horse, or who rides horses well. 骑马的人;骑手;马术师 ❑ *Gerald was a fine horseman.* 杰拉尔德是个出色的骑手。

horse|man|ship /'hɔːˌsmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Horsemanship** is the ability to ride horses well. 骑术;马术

horse|play /'hɔːˌspleɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Horseplay** is rough play in which people push and hit each other, or behave in a silly way. 动手动脚的嬉戏;打闹【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

horse|power /'hɔːˌspaʊəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Horsepower** is a unit of power used for measuring how powerful an engine is. 马力(功率单位) ❑ *...a 300-horsepower engine.* 300 马力的发动机

horse rac|ing also **horse-racing, horseracing** N-UNCOUNT **Horse racing** is a sport in which horses ridden by people called jockeys run in races, sometimes jumping over fences. 赛马运动

horse|radish /'hɔːˌsrædɪʃ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Horseradish** is a small white vegetable that is the root of a crop. It has a very strong sharp taste and is often made into a sauce. 辣根(一种植物的肉质根,常制成调味汁) ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Horseradish** or **horseradish sauce** is a sauce made from horseradish. It is often eaten with roast beef. 辣根汁(常作烤牛肉的调味汁)

horse rid|ing also **horse-riding** N-UNCOUNT **Horse riding** is the activity of riding a horse, especially for enjoyment or as a form of exercise. (尤指作为娱乐或锻炼的)骑马【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **horseback riding**

horse|shoe /hɔːˌsʃuː/ (**horseshoes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **horseshoe** is a piece of metal shaped like a U, which is fixed with nails to the bottom of a horse's foot in order to protect it. 马蹄铁;马掌 ❷ N-COUNT A **horseshoe** is an object in the shape of a horseshoe which is used as a symbol of good luck, especially at a wedding. (尤指婚礼上用的)马蹄铁吉祥物

horse show (**horse shows**) N-COUNT A **horse show** is a sporting event in which people riding horses compete in order to demonstrate their skill and control. 马术表演;马术比赛

horse-trading also **horsetrading** ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you describe discussions or negotiations as **horse-trading**, you disapprove of them because they are unofficial and involve compromises. (私下的)讨价还价,交易【BRIT, mainly JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 英,主新闻,贬】❑ *...the anger and distaste many people feel at the political horse-trading involved in forming a government.* 很多人对政府组阁过程中的政治交易所感到的气愤和反感 ❷ N-UNCOUNT When negotiation or bargaining is forceful and shows clever and careful judgment, you can describe it as **horse-trading**. 精明的交易【AM 美】

horse|whip /'hɔːˌsʰwɪp/ (**horsewhips, horsewhipping, horsewhipped**) also **horse-whip** ❶ N-COUNT A **horsewhip** is a long, thin piece of leather on the end of a short, stiff handle. It is used to train and control horses. 马鞭 ❷ VERB If someone **horsewhips** an animal or a person, they hit them several times with a horsewhip in order to hurt or punish them. 用马鞭抽打 ❑ [V n] *These young louts deserve to be horse-whipped.* 这些粗野的小子应该用马鞭狠狠抽一顿。

horse|woman /'hɔːˌswʊmən/ (**horsewomen**) N-COUNT A **horsewoman** is a woman who is riding a horse, or who rides horses well. 骑马的女人;女骑手;女骑师 ❑ *She developed into an excellent horsewoman.* 她成了一位出色的女骑手。

horsey /'hɔːsi/ also **horsy** ❶ ADJ Someone who is **horsey** likes horses a lot and spends a lot of time with them. 爱马的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a very horsey family.* 非常喜欢马的一家人 ❷ ADJ If you describe a woman as **horsey**, you are saying in a rather rude way that her face reminds you of a horse, for example because it is long and thin. (女子)马脸的,脸长而瘦的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hor|ti|cul|tur|al /ˌhɔːtɪ'kʌltʃərᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Horticultural** means concerned with horticulture. 园艺(学)的 ❑ *...Monkton horticultural show.* 芒克顿园艺展览会

hor|ti|cul|tur|al|ist /ˌhɔːtɪ'kʌltʃərəlɪst/ (**horticulturalists**) N-COUNT A **horticulturalist** is a person who grows flowers, fruit, and vegetables, especially as their job. 园艺种植者;(尤指)园艺(学)家

hor|ti|cul|ture /'hɔːtɪkʌltʃəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Horticulture** is the study and practice of growing plants. 园艺(学)

hose /həʊz/ (**hoses, hosing, hosed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hose** is a long, flexible pipe made of rubber or plastic. Water is directed through a hose in order to do things such as put out fires, clean cars, or water gardens. (橡胶或塑料制的)水管,水龙带 ❑ *You've left the garden hose on.* 你忘了关花园里的水管了。❷ N-COUNT A **hose** is a pipe made of rubber or plastic, along which a liquid or gas flows, for example from one part of an engine to another. (引导液体或气体的)橡胶(或塑料)软管,导管 ❑ *Water in the engine compartment is sucked away by a hose.* 发动机舱里的水由一条软管抽走。❸ VERB If you **hose** something, you wash or water it using a hose. 用水管冲洗(或浇灌) ❑ [V n] *We wash our cars and hose our gardens without even thinking of the water that uses.* 我们洗车和浇灌花园时根本就没有想过用了多少水。[Also V]

▶**hose down** PHRASAL VERB When you **hose** something or someone **down**, you clean them using a hose. 用水管冲洗 ❑ [V P n] *In one driveway a chauffeur wearing rubber boots was hosing down a limousine.* 其中一条私人车道上,一位穿着橡胶靴的专职司机正用水管冲洗一辆豪华轿车。❑ [V n P] *When the children come in covered in sand you can just hose them down.* 当孩子全身沾满沙子进门时,你可以直接用水龙带将他们冲洗干净。

→ see **scuba diving**

hose|pipe /'həʊzpaɪp/ (**hosepipes**) N-COUNT A **hosepipe** is a hose that people use to water their gardens or wash their cars. (浇花园或洗车用的)水管,软管,胶管【mainly BRIT 主英】

ho|siery /'həʊziəri, AM 美 -ʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT You use **hosiery** to refer to tights, stockings, and socks, especially when they are on sale in shops. (尤指商店里出售的)袜类【FORMAL 正式】

hos|pice /'hɒspɪs/ (**hospices**) N-COUNT A **hospice** is a special hospital for people who are dying, where their practical and emotional needs are dealt with as well as their medical needs. 临终关怀医院;临终安养院

hos|pi|table /hɒs'pɪtəbᵊl, 'hɒspɪt-/ ❶ ADJ A **hospitable** person is friendly, generous, and welcoming to guests or people they have just met. 好客的;殷勤周到的;热情友好的 ❑ *The locals are hospitable and welcoming.* 当地人热情好客。❷ ADJ A **hospitable** climate or environment is one that encourages the existence or development of particular people or things. (气候、环境等)有利的,适宜的 ❑ *Even in summer this place did not look exactly hospitable.* 即使在夏天,这个地方看起来也不太舒适宜人。

hos|pi|tal ◆◆◆ /'hɒspɪtᵊl/ (**hospitals**) N-VAR A **hospital** is a place where people who are ill are looked after by nurses and doctors. 医院 ❑ *...a children's hospital with 120 beds.* 拥有 120 张病床的儿童医院 ❑ *A couple of weeks later my mother went into hospital.* 几周后我母亲住进了医院。

→ see Word Web: **hospital**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hospital* with:

V. **admit** *someone* **to a** hospital 收治某人入院, **bring/rush/take** *someone* **to a** hospital 带/紧急送/送某人去医院, **end up in a** hospital 最终进了医院, **go to a** hospital 去医院看病, **visit** *someone* **in a** hospital 探病

Word Web 话题词汇 hospital 医院

When London's Great Ormond Street **Hospital** opened in 1852 it was the first children's hospital in the United Kingdom to provide **inpatient care**. These days the hospital **records** about 22,000 inpatient **admissions** and 77,000 **outpatient treatments** a year. This busy hospital has 29 **wards** and 335 **beds**, including the UK's largest **paediatric intensive care unit**. The widest range of children's **specialists** in the UK practise in this **facility**. The hospital is a centre for child heart **operations**, paediatric epilepsy **surgery**, brain tumour treatment, and kidney **transplants**. The hospital's **research** includes bone marrow transplants and new **drugs** development.

伦敦的大奥蒙德街医院开办于 1852 年，是当时英国第一家提供住院治疗的儿童医院。现在，该医院每年登录在册的住院人数为 22,000 人次，门诊治疗为 77,000 人次。这家忙碌的医院有 29 个病区，335 张病床，包括英国最大的儿科加护病房。在这个机构工作的儿科专家涵盖各个领域，在英国首屈一指。该医院是儿童心脏手术、儿科癫痫手术、脑部肿瘤治疗和肾移植的中心，还承担骨髓移植和新药物开发的研究。

Word Link 词根词缀 *hosp, host = guest* 客：*hospital, hospitality, hostage*

hos|pi|tal|ity /ˌhɒspɪˈtælɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hospitality** is friendly, welcoming behaviour towards guests or people you have just met. 殷勤好客；热情友好 ❑ [+of] *Every visitor to Georgia is overwhelmed by the kindness, charm and hospitality of the people.* 来到佐治亚州的每位游客都被当地人的善良、可爱和热情好客所深深打动。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Hospitality** is the food, drink, and other privileges which some companies provide for their visitors or clients at major sporting or other public events. (大型活动中公司为来访者或客户提供的)招待茶点，款待 ❑ *...corporate hospitality tents.* 公司提供茶点的帐篷

hos|pi|tal|ize /ˈhɒspɪtəlaɪz/ (**hospitalizes, hospitalizing, hospitalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hospitalise**

VERB [usu passive] If someone **is hospitalized**, they are sent or admitted to hospital. 使住院，送…入院 ❑ [be V-ed] *Most people do not have to be hospitalized for asthma or pneumonia.* 大多数哮喘或肺炎患者无需住院。 •**hos|pi|tali|za|tion** /ˌhɒspɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Occasionally hospitalization is required to combat dehydration.* 有时病人必须住院以防脱水。

host ⇹ /həʊst/ (**hosts, hosting, hosted**) 1 N-COUNT The **host** at a party is the person who has invited the guests and provides the food, drink, or entertainment. (举办聚会等的)主人，东道主 ❑ *Apart from my host, I didn't know a single person there.* 除了主人外，那里的人我一个也不认识。 2 VERB If someone **hosts** a party, dinner, or other function, they have invited the guests and provide the food, drink, or entertainment. 作为主人组织，做东举办(聚会等) ❑ [v n] *Tonight she hosts a ball for 300 guests.* 今晚她做东举办一场有 300 名客人参加的舞会。 3 N-COUNT [oft N n] A country, city, or organization that is the **host** of an event provides the facilities for that event to take place. (某项活动的)主办国(或城市、机构) ❑ [+of] *Barcelona was chosen to be host of the 1992 Olympic games.* 巴塞罗那获选为 1992 年奥运会的主办城市。 4 VERB If a country, city, or organization **hosts** an event, they provide the facilities for the event to take place. (国家、城市或机构)主办(活动) ❑ [v n] *Cannes hosts the annual film festival.* 戛纳每年主办电影节。 5 PHRASE If a person or country **plays host to** an event or an important visitor, they host the event or the visit. 主办(活动)；接待(贵客) ❑ *The Prime Minister played host to French Premier Jacques Chirac.* 首相接待了法国总理雅克·希拉克。 6 N-COUNT The **host** of a radio or television show is the person who introduces it and talks to the people who appear in it. (广播、电视的)节目主持人 ❑ [+of] *I am host of a live radio programme.* 我是一个电台直播节目的主持人。 7 VERB The person who **hosts** a radio or television show introduces it and talks to the people who appear in it. 主持(广播、电视节目) ❑ [v n] *She also hosts a show on St Petersburg Radio.* 她还在圣彼得堡电台主持一个节目。 8 QUANT A **host of** things is a lot of them. 大量；许多 ❑ [+of] *A host of problems may delay the opening of the Channel Tunnel.* 可能推迟英吉利海峡隧道开通的问题一大筐。 9 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **host** or a **host computer** is the main computer in a network of computers, which controls the most important files and programs. (计算机)主机 10 N-COUNT [oft N n] The **host** of a parasite is the plant or animal which it lives on or inside and from which it gets its food. (寄生物的)寄主，宿主【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *When the eggs hatch the larvae eat the living flesh of the host animal.* 当卵孵化后，幼虫取食寄主的鲜肉。 11 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The Host** is the bread which is used to represent the body of Christ in Christian church services such as Holy Communion. 圣体(基督教圣餐礼等宗教仪式中代表耶稣躯体的面饼)【TECHNICAL 术语】

hos|tage ⇹ /ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ (**hostages**) 1 N-COUNT A **hostage** is someone who has been captured by a person or organization and who may be killed or injured if people do not do what that person or organization demands. 人质 2 PHRASE If someone **is taken hostage** or **is held hostage**, they are captured and kept as a hostage. 被扣作人质 ❑ *He was taken hostage while on his first foreign assignment as a television journalist.* 他第一次作为电视记者出国采访时就被扣作人质。 3 N-VAR If you say you are **hostage to** something, you mean that your freedom to take action is restricted by things that you cannot control. 受限制的人；不由自主的人 ❑ [+to] *With the reduction in foreign investments, the government will be even more a hostage to the whims of the international oil price.* 随着外资的减少，政府将更加受制于起伏不定的国际油价。

hos|tel /ˈhɒst°l/ (**hostels**) 1 N-COUNT A **hostel** is a large house where people can stay cheaply for a short period of time. Hostels are usually owned by local government authorities or charities. (通常由当地政府或慈善团体开办的)廉价招待所，临时收容所【mainly BRIT 主英】 2 → see also **youth hostel**

hos|tel|ry /ˈhɒst°lri/ (**hostelries**) N-COUNT A **hostelry** is a pub or a hotel. 酒馆；旅店；客栈【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

host|ess /ˈhəʊstɪs/ (**hostesses**) 1 N-COUNT The **hostess** at a party is the woman who has invited the guests and provides the food, drink, or entertainment. (举办聚会等的)女主人，女东道主 ❑ *The hostess introduced them.* 女主人介绍了他们。 2 N-COUNT A **hostess** at a night club or dance hall is a woman who is paid by a man to be with him for the evening. (夜总会或舞厅的)三陪女郎，舞女

hos|tile /ˈhɒstaɪl, AM 美 -t°l/ 1 ADJ If you are **hostile to** another person or an idea, you disagree with them or disapprove of them, often showing this in your behaviour. 敌对的；不赞成的 ❑ [+to] *Many people felt he would be hostile to the idea of foreign intervention.* 很多人觉得他会反对外国干预的主意。 ❑ [+to/towards] *The West has gradually relaxed its hostile attitude to this influential state.* 西方对这个颇具影响力的国家的敌视态度已逐渐缓和。 2 ADJ Someone who is **hostile** is unfriendly and aggressive. 怀有敌意的；不友善的 ❑ *Drinking may make a person feel relaxed and happy, or it may make her hostile, violent, or depressed.* 喝酒可能让人感到放松和愉快，也可能让人变得不友善、暴力或阴郁。 3 ADJ **Hostile** situations and conditions make it difficult for you to achieve something. (情况、形势等)不利的，恶劣的，造成阻碍的 ❑ *If this round of talks fails, the world's trading environment is likely to become increasingly hostile.* 如果这一轮谈判破裂了，世界贸易环境可能会变得越来越糟糕。 4 ADJ A **hostile** takeover bid is one that is opposed by the company that is being bid for. (收购)恶意的，不受(被购公司)欢迎的【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *Kingfisher launched a hostile bid for Dixons.* 翠丰集团对迪克森公司展开了恶意竞购。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] In a war, you use **hostile** to describe your enemy's forces, organizations, weapons, land, and activities. (战争中)敌方的，敌人的 ❑ *The city is encircled by a hostile army.* 该市被敌军包围了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hostile* with:

N. hostile **attitude/feelings/intentions** 敌对的态度 / 情绪 / 意图 1
hostile **act/action** 不利的行动 / 行为, hostile **environment** 恶劣的环境 2
hostile **takeover** 恶意收购 4
ADV. **increasingly** hostile 越来越敌对（或不利）的 1 2 3

hos|til|ities /hɒˈstɪlɪtiz/ N-PLURAL You can refer to fighting between two countries or groups who are at war as **hostilities**. 战争行动【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel in case hostilities break out.* 当局已敦促人们储存燃料，以防战事爆发。

hos|til|ity /hɒˈstɪlɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hostility** is unfriendly or aggressive behaviour towards people or ideas. 敌意；对抗；敌对行为 ❑ [+to/towards] *The last decade has witnessed a serious rise in the levels of racism and hostility to Black and ethnic groups.* 过去十年里，对黑人及少数族裔的种族歧视和敌对行为变得日益猖獗。2 N-UNCOUNT Your **hostility to** something you do not approve of is your opposition to it. 反对；抵制 ❑ [+to/towards] *There is hostility among traditionalists to this method of teaching history.* 传统主义者反对这种讲授历史的方法。

hot ↔ /hɒt/ (**hotter, hottest, hots, hotting, hotted**) 1 ADJ Something that is **hot** has a high temperature. 热的；烫的 ❑ *When the oil is hot, add the sliced onion.* 油热了后，放入切好的洋葱。❑ *What he needed was a hot bath and a good sleep.* 他需要洗个热水澡，好好睡一觉。2 ADJ **Hot** is used to describe the weather or the air in a room or building when the temperature is high. 天气热的；气温高的；炎热的 ❑ *It was too hot even for a gentle stroll.* 天太热，连慢慢散步都吃不消。❑ *It was a hot, humid summer day.* 这是个炎热潮湿的夏日。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **hot**, you feel as if your body is at an unpleasantly high temperature. （人）感觉热的 ❑ *I was too hot and tired to eat more than a few mouthfuls.* 我又热又累，只吃了几口就吃不下了。4 ADJ You can say that food is **hot** when it has a strong, burning taste caused by chillies, pepper, or ginger. （食物）辣的，辛辣的 ❑ *...hot curries.* 辛辣的咖喱食品 ❑ *...a dish that's spicy but not too hot.* 加了辛料但并不太辣的菜 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hot** issue or topic is one that is very important at the present time and is receiving a lot of publicity. （议题、话题）热门的，受到广泛关注的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The role of women in war has been a hot topic of debate in America since the Gulf conflict.* 自海湾冲突以来，妇女在战争中的作用一直是美国国内一个备受争议的热门话题。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hot** news is new, recent, and fresh. （消息）刚发布的，最新的，新近的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...eight pages of the latest movies, video releases and the hot news from Tinseltown.* 有关上档电影、发行影碟及好莱坞最新消息的 8 页报道 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **hot** to describe something that is very exciting and that many people want to see, use, obtain, or become involved with. 风行的；走红的；炙手可热的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The hottest show in town was the Monet Exhibition at the Art Institute.* 全城最轰动的展览是在美术学院举办的莫奈画展。8 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You can use **hot** to describe something that no one wants to deal with, often because it has been illegally obtained and is very valuable or famous. （常指非法获得的贵重或知名物品）烫手的，难以销赃的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If too much publicity is given to the theft of important works, the works will become too hot to handle and be destroyed.* 如果重要作品遭窃一事被大肆报道，这些作品就会因为难以转手而被销毁。9 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You can describe a situation that is created by a person's behaviour or attitude as **hot** when it is unpleasant and difficult to deal with. （情形）棘手的；艰难的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When the streets get too hot for them, they head south in one stolen car after another.* 当他们觉得在街头混不下去时，就沿途不断偷车换开，一路往南去了。10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hot** contest is one that is intense and involves a great deal of activity and determination. （比赛）激烈的，白热化的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It took hot competition from abroad, however, to show us just how good Scottish cashmere really is.* 然而，我们是通过来自国外的激烈竞争才认识到了苏格兰羊绒的优良品质。11 ADJ [ADJ n] If a person or team is the **hot** favourite, people think that they are the one most likely to win a race or competition. 被看好的；最有望获胜的 ❑ *Atlantic City is the hot favourite to stage the fight.* 大西洋城极有可能获得这场拳击比赛的主办权。12 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **hot** temper gets angry very quickly and easily. （脾气）暴躁的，易怒的 ❑ *His hot temper was making it increasingly difficult for others to work with him.* 他的火暴脾气使得别人越来越难以和他合作。13 → see also **hot-tempered** 14 PHRASE If someone **blows hot and cold**, they keep changing their attitude towards something, sometimes being very enthusiastic and at other times expressing no interest at all. 忽冷忽热；反复无常 ❑ [+on/over/about] *The media, meanwhile, has blown hot and cold on the affair.* 同时，媒体对这件事的态度表现得忽冷忽热。15 PHRASE If you are **hot and bothered**, you are so worried and anxious that you cannot think clearly or behave sensibly. 焦虑不安；六神无主；举止失常 ❑ [+about] *Ray was getting very hot and bothered about the idea.* 这个想法让雷心慌意乱。16 PHRASE If you say that one person **has the hots for** another, you mean that they feel a strong sexual attraction to that person. 对…有强烈的情欲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've had the hots for him ever since he came to college.* 自从他来上大学后，我就对他春心萌动。

→ see **weather**

▶**hot up** PHRASAL VERB When something **hots up**, it becomes more active or exciting. 加剧；变得活跃；变得激烈【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *The bars rarely hot up before 1 am.* 酒吧在午夜一点前通常都很冷清。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hot* Also look up:

ADJ. sweltering; (*ant.*) chilly, cold 2
spicy; (*ant.*) bland, mild 4
cool, popular; (*ant.*) unpopular 7

ˌhot ˈair N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone's claims or promises are just **hot air**, you are criticizing them because they are made mainly to impress people and have no real value or meaning. 空话；大话；夸夸其谈【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *His justification for the merger was just hot air.* 他提出的合并理由只是空话连篇。

ˌhot-ˈair balloon (**hot-air balloons**) N-COUNT A **hot-air balloon** is a large balloon with a basket underneath in which people can travel. The balloon is filled with hot air in order to make it float in the air. 热气球

hot|bed /ˈhɒtbed/ (**hotbeds**) N-COUNT If you say that somewhere is a **hotbed of** an undesirable activity, you are emphasizing that a lot of the activity is going on there or being started there. （不良活动的）滋长地，温床【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *...a state now known worldwide as a hotbed of racial intolerance.* 举世皆知现在是滋生种族褊狭的温床的国家

ˌhot-ˈblooded ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **hot-blooded**, you mean that they are very quick to express their emotions, especially anger and love. 易激动的；感情冲动的；（尤指）敢爱敢恨的 ❑ *Both of these dancers knew full well why they attracted the attentions of two hot-blooded young men.* 这两名舞蹈演员都深知自己何以吸引了两位热血青年的注意力。

ˈhot ˌbut|ton (**hot buttons**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **hot button** is a subject or problem that people have very strong feelings about. 敏感话题（或问题）【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *Abortion is still one of the hot button issues of U.S. life.* 堕胎仍是美国人日常生活中的一个敏感议题。

hotch-potch /ˈhɒtʃ pɒtʃ/ also **hotchpotch** N-SING A **hotch-potch** is an untidy mixture of different types of things. 杂乱无章的一堆东西；大杂烩【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *The palace is a complete hotch-potch of architectural styles.* 这座宫殿完全是各种建筑风格的大杂烩。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hodgepodge**

ˈhot-ˌdesk (**hot-desks, hot-desking, hot-desked**) VERB If employees **hot-desk**, they are not assigned particular desks and work at any desk that is available. 轮用办公桌；无固定办公桌【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V] *Some ministers will have to hot-desk until more accommodation can be found.* 一些部长将不得不轮用办公桌，直到能够找

H

Word Web 话题词汇 hotel 酒店

When making **reservations** at a **hotel**, most people request a **single** or a **double** room. Sometimes the **clerk** invites the person to **upgrade** to a **suite**. When arriving at the hotel, the first person to greet the **guest** is the **porter**. He will put the person's suitcases on a **luggage cart**. The guest then goes to the **front desk** and **checks in**. The clerk often describes **amenities** such as a **fitness club** or **spa**. Most hotels provide **room service** for late night snacks. There is often a **concierge** to help arrange dinners and other entertainment outside of the hotel.

预约酒店时，大多数人会要求一个单人间或双人间。有时，接待员会邀请客人升级为套房。到达酒店时，第一个迎接客人的是行李员。他会将客人的箱子放到行李车上。客人接下来到前台办理入住手续。接待员常向客人描述健身俱乐部、水疗中心等便利设施。大多数酒店提供夜宵客房服务。常有礼宾员来帮助安排酒店外的晚餐、其他娱乐活动等。

到更多的办公场所为止。•**hot-desking** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I think that very few employees prefer hot-desking to having a fixed desk.* 我想大多数雇员都更愿意有一张固定的办公桌而不是轮用办公桌。

'hot dog (**hot dogs**) N-COUNT A **hot dog** is a long bread roll with a hot sausage inside it. 热狗（夹有热红肠的长形面包）

→ see **ketchup**

ho|tel ↔ /həʊ'tel/ (**hotels**) N-COUNT A **hotel** is a building where people stay, for example on holiday, paying for their rooms and meals. 宾馆；旅馆；酒店

→ see Word Web:**hotel**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hotel* with:

V.	**check into a** hotel 登记入住宾馆，**check out of a** hotel 退房离开宾馆，**stay at a** hotel 住宾馆
N.	hotel **guest** 宾馆住客，hotel **reservation** 宾馆预订，hotel **room** 宾馆客房
ADJ.	**luxury** hotel 豪华宾馆，**new** hotel 新建宾馆

ho|tel|ier /ˌhəʊ'teliəʳ, AM 美 ˌəʊtel'jeɪ/ (**hoteliers**) N-COUNT A **hotelier** is a person who owns or manages a hotel. 宾馆（或酒店）老板（或经理）

ˌhot 'flash (**hot flashes**) N-COUNT A **hot flash** is the same as a **hot flush**. 同 hot flush【AM 美】

ˌhot 'flush (**hot flushes**) N-COUNT A **hot flush** is a sudden hot feeling in the skin which women often experience at the time of their menopause. 热潮红（绝经期女性皮肤的灼热阵感）【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hot flash**

ˌhot-'foot (**hot-foots**, **hot-footing**, **hot-footed**) also **hot-foot** VERB If you **hot-foot it** somewhere, you go there in a hurry. 急匆匆地走；火速赶路【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a group of actors hot-footing it for the bar.* 一群急匆匆赶往酒吧的演员

hot|head /'hɒthed/ (**hotheads**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hothead**, you are criticizing them for acting too quickly, without thinking of the consequences. 头脑容易发热的人；鲁莽的人；急性子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ˌhot-'headed ADJ If you describe someone as **hot-headed**, you are criticizing them for acting too quickly, without thinking of the consequences. 头脑发热的；鲁莽的；性急的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hot|house /'hɒthaʊs/ (**hothouses**) 1 N-COUNT A **hothouse** is a heated building, usually made of glass, in which plants and flowers can be grown. （栽培花草的）温室，暖房 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] You can refer to a situation or place as a **hothouse** when there is intense activity, especially intellectual or emotional activity. （尤指思想或感情活动的）爆发地，温床 ❑ *...the reputation of the College as a hothouse of novel ideas.* 该学院享有的新思想摇篮的美誉

'hot key (**hot keys**) N-COUNT A **hot key** is a key, or a combination of keys, on a computer keyboard that you can press in order to make something happen, without having to type the full instructions. （计算机键盘上的）热键，快捷键【COMPUTING 计算机】

hot|line /'hɒtlaɪn/ (**hotlines**) also **hot line** 1 N-COUNT A **hotline** is a telephone line that the public can use to contact an organization about a particular subject. Hotlines allow people to obtain information from an organization or to give the organization information. （供公众咨询或提供信息用的）热线 ❑ [+for] *...a telephone hotline for gardeners seeking advice.* 为园艺爱好者提供咨询的电话热线 2 N-COUNT A **hotline** is a special, direct telephone line between the heads of government in different countries. （两国政府首脑间的）热线，直通电话 ❑ [+between] *They have discussed setting up a military hotline between Hanoi and Bangkok.* 他们已经讨论过在河内和曼谷之间开通一条军事热线。

'hot link (**hot links**) N-COUNT A **hot link** is a word or phrase in a hypertext document that can be selected in order to access additional information. 热链接【COMPUTING 计算机】

hot|ly /'hɒtli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If people discuss, argue, or say something **hotly**, they speak in a lively or angry way, because they feel strongly. 激烈地；愤怒地；强烈地 ❑ *The bank hotly denies any wrongdoing.* 银行断然否认有任何违规行为。 2 ADV [ADV with v] If you are being **hotly** pursued, someone is trying hard to catch you and is close behind you. 紧追不放地；穷追不舍地 ❑ *He'd snuck out of America hotly pursued by the CIA.* 在中央情报局的穷追不舍下，他已偷偷溜出了美国。

hot|plate /'hɒtpleɪt/ (**hotplates**) 1 N-COUNT A **hotplate** is a flat surface, usually on top of a cooker or stove, that you heat in order to cook food on it. （炉灶上的）加热板【mainly BRIT 主英】2 N-COUNT A **hotplate** is a portable device that you use for cooking food or keeping it warm. 轻便电（或煤气）灶

hot|pot /'hɒtpɒt/ (**hotpots**) also **hot-pot** N-VAR A **hotpot** is a mixture of meat and vegetables cooked slowly in liquid in the oven. 热锅炖菜；罐焖菜肴【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...lamb hotpot.* 罐焖羊肉

ˌhot po'ta|to (**hot potatoes**) N-COUNT If you describe a problem or issue as a **hot potato**, you mean that it is very difficult and nobody wants to deal with it. 棘手的问题；难以处理的问题；烫手山芋【INFORMAL 非正式】

'hot rod (**hot rods**) N-COUNT A **hot rod** is a fast car used for racing, especially an old car fitted with a new engine. （尤指由旧车改装成的）高速汽车，赛车【INFORMAL 非正式】

'hot seat PHRASE If you are **in the hot seat**, you are responsible for making important and difficult decisions. 身负重任；挑大梁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He is to remain in the hot seat as chief executive.* 他将继续留在公司总经理这个不好坐的位子上。

hot|shot /'hɒtʃɒt/ (**hotshots**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to someone as a **hotshot**, you mean they are very good at a particular job and are going to be very successful. 高手；能人；前途无量的人 ❑ *...a bunch of corporate hotshots.* 一群公司精英

'hot spot (**hot spots**) also **hotspot** 1 N-COUNT You can refer to an exciting place where there is a lot of activity or entertainment as a **hot spot**. 喧嚣之地；热闹的娱乐场所【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a popular and lively package tour hotspot.* 广受欢迎、意趣盎然的包价旅游热点 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an area where there is fighting or serious political trouble as a **hot spot**. （发生战斗或政治动乱的）热点地区，多事之地【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *There were many hot spots in the region, where fighting had been going on.* 该地区有很多处于交火状态的热点。

ˌhot 'stuff N-UNCOUNT If you think that someone or something is **hot stuff**, you find them exciting or sexually attractive. 性感的人；激起情欲的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His love letters were hot stuff, apparently.* 他的情书貌似写得很火辣。

ˌhot-'tempered ADJ If you describe someone as **hot-tempered**, you think they get angry very quickly and easily. 脾气暴躁的；

易怒的

hot tub (**hot tubs**) N-COUNT A **hot tub** is a very large, round bath which several people can sit in together. (可供多人共浴的)热水澡桶，热水浴池

hot-water bottle (**hot-water bottles**) also **hot water bottle** N-COUNT A **hot-water bottle** is a rubber container that you fill with hot water and put in a bed to make it warm. 热水袋

hot-wire (**hot-wires, hot-wiring, hot-wired**) VERB If someone, especially a thief, **hot-wires** a car, they start its engine using a piece of wire rather than the key. (尤指偷车贼)热线发动(汽车)，短路点火 ❑ [v n] *A youth was inside the car, attempting to hot-wire it.* 一个小青年正在车里试图用电线短路的方法发动汽车。

houmous /'hu:məs/ also **humous, hummus** N-UNCOUNT **Houmous** is a smooth food made from chick peas which people usually eat with bread or vegetables. 鹰嘴豆泥(通常搭配面包或蔬菜吃)

hound /haʊnd/ (**hounds, hounding, hounded**) 1 N-COUNT A **hound** is a type of dog that is often used for hunting or racing. 猎犬；赛犬 2 VERB If someone **hounds** you, they constantly disturb or speak to you in an annoying or upsetting way. (不断地)烦扰，叨唠，纠缠 ❑ [v n] *Newcomers are constantly hounding them for advice.* 新人总是一刻不停地缠着向他们讨教。 3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is hounded out of** a job or place, they are forced to leave it, often because other people are constantly criticizing them. (常指通过不断批评而)逼迫(某人辞职或离开某地) ❑ [*be* V-ed *+out of/from*] *There is a general view around that he has been hounded out of office by the press.* 人们普遍认为他不堪舆论压力被迫离职。

hour ◆◆◆ /'aʊə^r/ (**hours**) 1 N-COUNT An **hour** is a period of sixty minutes. 小时 ❑ *They waited for about two hours.* 他们等了约两小时。❑ *I only slept about half an hour that night.* 我那天晚上只睡了大约半个小时。❑ *...a twenty-four hour strike.* 持续 24 小时的罢工 2 N-PLURAL People say that something takes or lasts **hours** to emphasize that it takes or lasts a very long time, or what seems like a very long time. 长时间【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Getting there would take hours.* 去那里要花很长时间。 3 N-SING A clock that strikes **the hour** strikes when it is exactly one o'clock, two o'clock, and so on. (时钟的)钟点，整点 4 N-SING You can refer to a particular time or moment as a particular **hour**. 时间；时刻【LITERARY 文】❑ [*+of*] *...the hour of his execution.* 处决他的时间 5 N-COUNT If you refer, for example, to someone's **hour of** need or **hour of** happiness, you are referring to the time in their life when they are or were experiencing that condition or feeling. (人一生中的某个)时候，时期【LITERARY 文】❑ [*+of*] *...the darkest hour of my professional life.* 我职业生涯中最黑暗的时期 6 N-PLURAL You can refer to the period of time during which something happens or operates each day as the **hours** during which it happens or operates. (每天发生或进行某事的)特定时间，固定时间 ❑ [*+of*] *...the hours of darkness.* 夜晚 ❑ *Phone us on this number during office hours.* 上班时间打这个电话给我们。 7 N-PLURAL If you refer to the **hours** involved in a job, you are talking about how long you spend each week doing it and when you do it. (每周的)工作时间 ❑ *I worked quite irregular hours.* 我的工作时间相当不固定。 8 → see **eleventh hour, lunch hour, rush hour** 9 PHRASE If you do something **after hours**, you do it outside normal business hours or the time when you are usually at work. 下班后；营业(或办公、学习)时间以后 ❑ *...a local restaurant where steel workers unwind after hours.* 钢厂工人下班后去放松一下的当地餐馆 10 → see also **after-hours** 11 PHRASE If you say that something happens **at all hours of** the day or night, you disapprove of it happening at the time that it does or as often as it does. (总是)在…时段【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She didn't want her fourteen-year-old daughter coming home at all hours of the morning.* 她不希望自己 14 岁的女儿凌晨才回家。 12 PHRASE If something happens **in the early hours** or **in the small hours**, it happens in the early morning after midnight. 在凌晨；在下半夜 ❑ *Gibbs was arrested in the early hours of yesterday morning.* 吉布斯于昨天凌晨被捕。 13 PHRASE If something happens **on the hour**, it happens every hour at, for example, nine o'clock, ten o'clock, and so on, and not at any number of minutes past an hour. 整点地 14 PHRASE Something that happens **out of hours** happens at a time that is not during the usual hours of business or work. 在通常营业(或工作、学习)时间之外【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Teachers refused to run out of hours sports matches because they weren't being paid.* 教师拒绝课余安排体育比赛，因为他们不会获得薪酬。

hourglass /'aʊə^{r}glɑ:s/ (**hourglasses**) also **hour glass** N-COUNT An **hourglass** is a device that was used to measure the passing of an hour. It has two round glass sections linked by a narrow channel, and contains sand which takes an hour to flow from the top section into the lower one. (计时用的)沙漏

→ see **time**

hourly /'aʊə^{r}li/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **hourly** event happens once every hour. 每小时一次的；每小时的 ❑ *He flipped on the radio to get the hourly news broadcast.* 他打开收音机收听整点新闻。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Hourly** is also an adverb. ❑ *The hospital issued press releases hourly.* 医院每小时发布一次新闻稿。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **hourly** earnings are the money that you earn in one hour. (薪酬)按钟点计算的 ❑ *They have little prospect of finding new jobs with the same hourly pay.* 他们不太可能找到时薪和原来一样的新工作。

house ◆◆◆ (**houses, housing, housed**)

Pronounced /haʊs/ for the noun and adjective, and /haʊz/ for the verb. The form **houses** is pronounced /'haʊzɪz/. 名词和形容词读作 /haʊs/，动词读作 /haʊz/。houses 读作 /'haʊzɪz/。

1 N-COUNT A **house** is a building in which people live, usually the people belonging to one family. 房屋；房子；住宅 ❑ *She has moved to a smaller house.* 她已经搬进了一所小一些的房子。❑ *...her parents' house in Warwickshire.* 她父母位于沃里克郡的住宅 2 N-SING You can refer to all the people who live together in a house as **the house**. 住在一幢房子里的人；一家人 ❑ *If he set his alarm clock for midnight, it would wake the whole house.* 如果他把闹钟设在午夜响，那会把全家人都吵醒的。 3 N-COUNT [n N] **House** is used in the names of types of places where people go to eat and drink. (用于餐饮场所的名称)餐厅，馆，屋 ❑ *...a steak house.* 牛排餐厅 ❑ *...an old Salzburg coffee house.* 年代久远的萨尔茨堡咖啡馆 4 N-COUNT [n N] **House** is used in the names of types of companies, especially ones which publish books, lend money, or design clothes. (尤用于出版、借贷或服装设计等公司的名称)公司，商行 ❑ *Many of the clothes come from the world's top fashion houses.* 这些服装中有很多出自世界顶级时装设计公司。❑ *Eventually she was fired from her job at a publishing house.* 最后她就职的那家出版社把她解雇了。 5 N-COUNT [n N] **House** is sometimes used in the names of office buildings and large private homes or expensive houses. (用于办公楼、私宅或豪宅名称)大楼，大厦，大宅【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I was to go to the very top floor of Bush House in Aldwych.* 我正要去奥尔德威治的布什大厦最顶层。❑ *...Harewood House near Leeds.* 利兹附近的哈伍德宫 6 N-COUNT You can refer to the two main bodies of Britain's parliament and the United States of America's legislature as **the House** or a **House**. (英国)上(或下)议院；(美国)众议院 ❑ *Some members of the House and Senate worked all day yesterday.* 一些众议员和参议员昨天工作了整整一天。 7 N-COUNT A **house** is a family which has been or will be important for many generations, especially the family of a king or queen. 贵族；名门望族；(尤指)王室，王族 ❑ [*+of*] *...the House of Windsor.* 温莎王室 8 N-COUNT The **house** is the part of a theatre, cinema, or other place of entertainment where the audience sits. You can also refer to the audience at a particular performance as the **house**. (剧场、影院或其他娱乐场所的)观众席；全体观众 ❑ *They played in front of a packed house.* 他们的演出座无虚席。 9 ADJ [ADJ n] A restaurant's **house** wine is the cheapest wine it sells, which is not listed by name on the wine list. (餐馆里的葡萄酒)廉价佐餐的，未列入酒水单的 ❑ *Tweed ordered a carafe of the house wine.* 特威德点了一瓶佐餐葡萄酒。 10 VERB To **house** someone means to provide a house or flat for them to live in. 为…提供房屋(或住所) ❑ [v n] *Part III of the Housing Act 1985 imposes duties on local authorities to house homeless people.* 1985 年《住房法案》的第三部分要求地方政府为无家可归者提供住所。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Regrettably we have to house*

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families in these inadequate flats. 很遗憾，我们不得不让住户挤在这些狭小的公寓里。 **1** VERB [no cont] A building or container that **houses** something is the place where it is located or from where it operates. 安置；容纳；作为…之用 ❑ [v n] *The château itself is open to the public and houses a museum of motorcycles and cars.* 古堡本身对公众开放，并设有一个摩托车和汽车博物馆。 **2** VERB [no cont] If you say that a building **houses** a number of people, you mean that is the place where they live or where they are staying. （建筑物）供…居住，供…下榻 ❑ [v n] *The building will house twelve boys and eight girls.* 这座房子里会住 12 个男孩和 8 个女孩。 **3** → see also **boarding house, chapter house, clearing house, council house, doll's house, full house, open house, opera house, public house, Wendy house, White House** **4** PHRASE If a person or their performance or speech **brings the house down**, the audience claps, laughs, or shouts loudly because the performance or speech is very impressive or amusing. （人、表演或演讲）博得全场喝彩，引得哄堂大笑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's really an amazing dance. It just always brings the house down.* 这真是一段精彩绝伦的舞蹈表演，每次总是博得全场喝彩。 **5** PHRASE If two people **get on like a house on fire**, they quickly become close friends, for example because they have many interests in common. 很快就打得火热；一见如故；一拍即合【INFORMAL 非正式】 **6** PHRASE If you are given something in a restaurant or bar **on the house**, you do not have to pay for it. （餐馆或酒吧）免费招待，赠送 ❑ *The owner knew about the engagement and brought them glasses of champagne on the house.* 店主知道了订婚一事，于是免费请他们喝香槟。 **7** PHRASE If someone **gets** their **house in order**, **puts** their **house in order**, or **sets** their **house in order**, they arrange their affairs and solve their problems. 管好自己的事；处理好自身问题 ❑ *Some think Stempel's departure will help the company get its financial house in order.* 有些人认为斯坦普尔的离职将有助于公司解决自身的财务问题。

Thesaurus 同类词 *house* Also look up:

N. dwelling, home, place, residence **1**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *house* with:

V. **break into a** house 闯入住宅，**build a** house 建造房屋，**buy a** house 购买房子，**find a** house 找房子，**live in a** house 住在房子里，**own a** house 拥有一处房子，**rent a** house 租住房子，**sell a** house 售卖房子 **1**

ADJ. **empty** house 空房子，**expensive** house 昂贵的房子，**little** house 小房子，**new/old** house 新 / 旧房子 **1**

N. house **prices** 房屋售价，**a room in a** house 房子里的一间屋 **1**

ˌhouse arˈrest N-UNCOUNT [usu *under* N] If someone is **under house arrest**, they are officially ordered not to leave their home, because they are suspected of being involved in an illegal activity. （因涉嫌参与违法活动而遭到的）（本宅）软禁

house|boat /ˈhaʊsbəʊt/ (**houseboats**) N-COUNT A **houseboat** is a small boat on a river or canal which people live in. 水上住家；船屋

house|bound /ˈhaʊsbaʊnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **housebound** is unable to go out of their house, usually because they are ill or cannot walk far. （通常指因为生病或步行不便而）出不了门的，足不出户的 ❑ *If you are housebound, you can arrange for a home visit from a specialist adviser.* 如果您不方便出门，可以安排专业顾问登门拜访。

house|boy /ˈhaʊsbɔɪ/ (**houseboys**) N-COUNT A **houseboy** is a man or boy who cleans and does other jobs in someone else's house. 男仆；家童【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

house|break|er /ˈhaʊsbreɪkəʳ/ (**housebreakers**) N-COUNT A **housebreaker** is someone who enters another person's house by force, for example by breaking the locks or windows, in order to steal their possessions. 侵入住宅者；入室行窃者

house|break|ing /ˈhaʊsbreɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Housebreaking** is the crime of entering another person's house by force, for example by breaking the locks or windows, in order to steal their possessions. 侵入住宅（罪）；入室行窃（罪）

house|coat /ˈhaʊskəʊt/ (**housecoats**) N-COUNT A **housecoat** is a long loose piece of clothing that some women wear over their underwear or nightclothes when they are at home during the day. 居家女式便服；（在家穿的）女式宽松长袍

ˈhouse guest (**house guests**) N-COUNT A **house guest** is a person who is staying at someone's house for a period of time. 来家小住的客人；暂住客人

house|hold ♦◇◇ /ˈhaʊshəʊld/ (**households**) **1** N-COUNT A **household** is all the people in a family or group who live together in a house. 家庭；一家人；同住一幢房子的人 ❑ *...growing up in a male-only household.* 在一个只有男性的家庭里长大 **2** N-SING [oft N n] The **household** is your home and everything that is connected with looking after it. 家；家务 ❑ *...household chores.* 家务杂活 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] Someone or something that is a **household** name or word is very well known. 家喻户晓的；众人皆知的 ❑ *Today, fashion designers are household names.* 今天，时装设计师是家喻户晓的人物。

house|holder /ˈhaʊshəʊldəʳ/ (**householders**) N-COUNT The **householder** is the person who owns or rents a particular house. 房主；住户；租户 ❑ *Millions of householders are eligible to claim the new council tax benefit.* 数百万房主都有资格申请新的市政税优惠。

house|husband /ˈhaʊshʌzbənd/ (**househusbands**) also **house husband** N-COUNT A **househusband** is a married man who does not have a paid job, but instead looks after his home and children. 操持家务的丈夫；家庭主夫

house|keeper /ˈhaʊskiːpəʳ/ (**housekeepers**) N-COUNT A **housekeeper** is a person whose job is to cook, clean, and look after a house for its owner. 管家；家政服务员

house|keeping /ˈhaʊskiːpɪŋ/ **1** N-UNCOUNT **Housekeeping** is the work and organization involved in running a home, including the shopping and cleaning. 料理家务；家政管理 ❑ *I thought that cooking and housekeeping were unimportant, easy tasks.* 我曾认为做饭和料理家务微不足道，一下子就能搞定。 **2** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Housekeeping** is the money that you use to buy food, cleaning materials, and other things that you need in your home. 家务开支；家用钱【BRIT 英】❑ *...the housekeeping money Jim gave her each week.* 吉姆每周给她的家用钱

ˈhouse lights N-PLURAL In a theatre or cinema, when **the house lights** dim or go down, the lights where the audience sits are switched off. When **the house lights** come up, the lights are switched on. （剧院或影院的）观众席照明灯

house|maid /ˈhaʊsmeɪd/ (**housemaids**) N-COUNT A **housemaid** is a female servant who does cleaning and other work in someone's house. 女仆；女佣

house|man /ˈhaʊsmən/ (**housemen**) **1** N-COUNT A **houseman** is a doctor who has a junior post in a hospital and usually sleeps there. （住院）实习医师，见习医师【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **intern**

2 N-COUNT A **houseman** is a man who is a servant in a house. 男仆；男佣【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **manservant**

house|master /ˈhaʊsmɑːstəʳ, -mæs-/ (**housemasters**) N-COUNT A **housemaster** is a male teacher who is in charge of one of the houses in a school. （学校的）男舍监，男性宿管老师【mainly BRIT 主英】

house|mate /ˈhaʊsmeɪt/ (**housemates**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **housemate** is someone who shares a house with you. You do not use 'housemate' to refer to members of your family or your boyfriend or girlfriend. 同住一幢房子的人，室友（不包括家人或恋人）

ˌHouse of ˈCom|mons N-PROPER **The House of Commons** is the part of parliament in Britain or Canada whose members are elected. The building where they meet is also called **the House of Commons**. （英国）下议院；（加拿大）众议院；下（或众）议院大楼 ❑ *The House of Commons has overwhelmingly rejected demands to bring back the death penalty for murder.* 下议院以绝对多数否决了对

谋杀罪恢复死刑的要求。

→ see **election**

house of God (**houses of God**) N-COUNT A Christian church is sometimes referred to as a **house of God**. (基督教)教堂

House of Lords N-PROPER **The House of Lords** is the part of the parliament in Britain whose members have not been elected. The building where they meet is also called **the House of Lords**. (英国)上议院，贵族院；上议院大楼 ❑ *The legislation has twice been rejected by the House of Lords.* 该法规已经两次遭到上议院的否决。

House of Representatives N-PROPER **The House of Representatives** is the less powerful of the two parts of Congress in the United States, or the equivalent part of the system of government in some other countries. (美国等国的)众议院 ❑ *The House of Representatives approved a new budget plan.* 众议院批准了一项最新预算案。

house owner (**house owners**) also **house-owner** N-COUNT A **house owner** is a person who owns a house. 屋主；业主

house party (**house parties**) N-COUNT A **house party** is a party held at a big house in the country, usually at a weekend, where the guests stay for a few days. (通常于周末举行并且留宾客小住的)乡村别墅招待会

house plant (**house plants**) also **houseplant** N-COUNT A **house plant** is a plant which is grown in a pot indoors. 室内盆栽植物

housebroken /'haʊspraʊd/ also **house-proud** ADJ Someone who is **houseproud** spends a lot of time cleaning and decorating their house, because they want other people to admire it. (期待他人夸赞而)热衷于收拾房子的，注重房屋装饰的【mainly BRIT 主英】

houseroom /'haʊsruːm/ also **house room** PHRASE If you say that you wouldn't **give** something **houseroom**, you are emphasizing that you do not want it or do not like it at all. (表示强调)(不)想要，(不)喜欢【mainly BRIT, EMPHASIS 主英，强调】

Houses of Parliament N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] In Britain, **the Houses of Parliament** are the British parliament, which consists of two parts, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The buildings where the British parliament does its work are also called **the Houses of Parliament**. (英国)议会(包括上议院和下议院)；议会大厦 ❑ *...issues aired in the Houses of Parliament.* 议会上提出的各类议题

house-to-house also **house to house** ADJ [ADJ n] A **house-to-house** activity involves going to all the houses in an area one after another. 挨家挨户的；逐户的 ❑ *Security officers have carried out a number of house-to-house searches.* 安保人员已经多次挨家挨户地搜查。•ADV [ADV after v] **House-to-house** is also an adverb. ❑ *They're going house to house, rounding up the residents.* 他们正挨家挨户将居民集中到一起。

housewares /'haʊsweəz/ N-PLURAL Some shops and manufacturers refer to objects on sale for use in your house as **housewares**, especially objects related to cooking and cleaning. (售卖的)家居用品；(尤指)厨房用具，清洁用品

housewarming /'haʊswɔːmɪŋ/ (**housewarmings**) also **house-warming** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **housewarming** is a party that you give for friends when you have just moved to a new house. 乔迁聚会；暖房聚会 ❑ *I'm so sorry I missed the housewarming.* 很抱歉我没有赶上乔迁聚会。❑ *...a housewarming party.* 庆祝乔迁聚会

housewife /'haʊswaɪf/ (**housewives**) N-COUNT A **housewife** is a married woman who does not have a paid job, but instead looks after her home and children. 家庭主妇；家庭妇女

housework /'haʊswɜːk/ N-UNCOUNT **Housework** is the work such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that you do in your home. 家务劳动

housing ↔ /'haʊzɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT You refer to the buildings in which people live as **housing** when you are talking about their standard, price, or availability. 住房；住宅 ❑ *...a shortage of affordable housing.* 保障房的短缺

housing association (**housing associations**) N-COUNT A **housing association** is an organization which owns houses and helps its members to rent or buy them more cheaply than on the open market. (廉价向会员出租或出售房屋的)住房协会【BRIT 英】

housing benefit (**housing benefits**) N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **housing benefit** is money that the government gives to people with no income or very low incomes to pay for part or all of their rent. (英国政府为无收入或低收入人群提供的)住房补助

housing development (**housing developments**) N-COUNT A **housing development** is the same as a **housing estate**. 同 housing estate

housing estate (**housing estates**) N-COUNT A **housing estate** is a large number of houses or flats built close together at the same time. (统建的)住宅区，住宅群【BRIT 英】

housing project (**housing projects**) N-COUNT A **housing project** is a group of homes for poorer families which is funded and controlled by the local government. (由地方政府出资建造并负责管理的供给贫困家庭居住的)住宅区，居民村【AM 美】

hove /həʊv/ **Hove** is the past tense and past participle of **heave** in one of its meanings.

hovel /'hɒvᵊl, AM 美 'hʌv-/ (**hovels**) 1 N-COUNT A **hovel** is a small hut, especially one which is dirty or needs a lot of repair. (尤指破败不堪的)小屋，茅舍 ❑ *They lived in a squalid hovel for the next five years.* 接下来的5年中，他们住在一间肮脏不堪的小破屋里。2 N-COUNT You describe a house, room, or flat as a **hovel** to express your disapproval or dislike of it because it is dirty, untidy, and in poor condition. 肮脏简陋的住处【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I went for a living-in job, but the room I was given was a hovel.* 我找了份包住的工作，但分给我的房间简直不是人住的地方。

hover /'hɒvəʳ, AM 美 'hʌv-/ (**hovers, hovering, hovered**) 1 VERB To **hover** means to stay in the same position in the air without moving forwards or backwards. Many birds and insects can hover by moving their wings very quickly. 悬浮；(鸟、昆虫等)振翅悬停 ❑ [v] *Beautiful butterflies hovered above the wild flowers.* 美丽的蝴蝶在野花上方飞舞。2 VERB If you **hover**, you stay in one place and move slightly in a nervous way, for example because you cannot decide what to do. 逗留在一处；徘徊；踌躇 ❑ [v] *Judith was hovering in the doorway.* 朱迪丝在门口徘徊。❑ [v prep/adv] *With no idea of what to do for my next move, my hand hovered over the board.* 我不知道下一步该怎么走，一只手在棋盘上举落不定。3 VERB If you **hover**, you are in an uncertain situation or state of mind. 处于不确定状态；犹豫不决 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She hovered on the brink of death for three months as doctors battled to save her.* 3个月来她一直在死亡线上徘徊，而医生则在全力挽救她的生命。[Also v] 4 VERB If something such as a price, value, or score **hovers** around a particular level, it stays at more or less that level and does not change much. (价格、价值、分数等)上下波动左右摇摆 ❑ [v prep/adv] *In September 1989 the exchange rate hovered around 140 yen to the dollar.* 1989年9月，日元对美元的汇率一直在140比1的水平上下浮动。

hovercraft /'hɒvəkrɑːft, AM 美 'hʌvəkræft/ (**hovercraft**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **hovercraft** is a vehicle that can travel across land and water. It floats above the land or water on a cushion of air. 气垫船；气垫运输工具

how ↔ /haʊ/

The conjunction is pronounced /haʊ/, 连词在句中不作重读。

1 ADV You use **how** to ask about the way in which something happens or is done. (用于询问方式、方法)怎样，怎么，如何 ❑ *How do I make payments into my account?* 我如何向自己的账户付款？ ❑ *How do you manage to keep the place so tidy?* 你是怎样把这里保持得如此整洁的？ ❑ *How are you going to plan for the future?* 你未来将作何打算？ •CONJ **How** is also a conjunction. ❑ *I don't want to know how he died.* 我不想知道他是怎么死的。❑ *I didn't know how to tell you.* 我不知道该如何告诉你。2 CONJ You use **how** after certain adjectives and verbs to introduce a statement or fact, often something that you remember or expect other people to know

about.（用于某些形容词和动词后引出陈述或事实，常指记起之事或希望他人了解之事）❑ *It's amazing how people collect so much stuff over the years.* 人们竟然日积月累地收集了这么多东西，真令人惊叹。❑ *It's important to become acutely aware of how your eating ties in with your stress level.* 重要的是要深刻意识到饮食和压力之间的紧密关系。 3 ADV You use **how** to ask questions about the quantity or degree of something.（用于询问数量、程度）多少，多么 ❑ *How much money are we talking about?* 总共是多少钱？ ❑ *How many full-time staff have we got?* 我们有多少名全职员工？ ❑ *How long will you be staying?* 你要呆多久？ ❑ *How old is your son now?* 你儿子现在多大了？ ❑ *How fast were you driving?* 你当时车开得有多快？ ❑ *He was asked how serious the situation had become.* 他被问起情况已经变得有多严重。 4 ADV You use **how** when you are asking someone whether something was successful or enjoyable.（用于询问是否成功或愉快）怎么样，如何 ❑ *How was your trip down to Orlando?* 你南下奥兰多的旅行玩得怎么样？ ❑ *I wonder how Sam got on with him.* 我不知道萨姆和他相处得怎么样。 5 ADV You use **how** to ask about someone's health or to find out someone's news.（用于询问某人的健康或打探有关某人的消息）怎么样，如何 ❑ *Hi! How are you doing?* 嗨！你近来怎么样？ ❑ *How's Rosie?* 罗茜近来怎么样？ ❑ *How's the job?* 工作情况如何？ 6 CONVENTION **'How do you do'** is a polite way of greeting someone when you meet them for the first time. 你好（用于初次见面打招呼）【FORMULAE 惯用语】 7 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **how** to emphasize the degree to which something is true.（强调程度）多么，何等，如此【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I didn't realize how heavy that shopping was going to be.* 我没想到买的东西会有多沉。❑ *Franklin told them all how happy he was to be in Britain again.* 富兰克林告诉他们大家能再一次来到英国他非常开心。 8 ADV You use **how** in exclamations to emphasize an adjective, adverb, or statement.（用于感叹句中强调形容词、副词或陈述内容）多么，何等，如此【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *How strange that something so simple as a walk on the beach could suddenly mean so much.* 诸如在沙滩散步这样的小事会突然变得如此重要，真是令人感到不可思议。 9 ADV You use **how** in expressions such as **'How can you...'** and **'How could you...'** to indicate that you disapprove of what someone has done or that you find it hard to believe.（表示不赞成或难以相信）你怎么能，你怎么会【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *How can you drink so much beer, Luke?* 你怎么能喝这么多啤酒呢，卢克？ ❑ *How could he be so indiscreet?* 他怎么能如此轻率？ 10 ADV You use **how** in expressions such as **'how about...'** or **'how would you like...'** when you are making an offer or a suggestion.（用于提出建议或邀请）怎么样，好吗 ❑ *How about a cup of coffee?* 来杯咖啡怎么样？ ❑ *You want Jeannie to make the appointment for you? How about the end of next week?* 你想让珍妮帮你预约吗？下周末怎么样？ 11 CONVENTION If you ask someone **'How about you?'** you are asking them what they think or want.（用于询问对方的想法或要求）你呢，你觉得呢 ❑ *Well, I enjoyed that. How about you two?* 嗯，我觉得那很棒。你们俩呢？ 12 PHRASE You use **how about** to introduce a new subject which you think is relevant to the conversation you have been having.（用于引出相关的新话题）怎么样，如何 ❑ *Are your products and services competitive? How about marketing?* 你们的产品和服务有竞争力吗？营销又怎么样呢？ 13 PHRASE You ask **'How come?'** or **'How so?'** when you are surprised by something and are asking why it happened or was said.（用于因为惊讶而询问）怎么会这样呢，为什么【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'They don't say a single word to each other.'—'How come?'* "他们相互之间一句话都不说。"——"怎么会这样呢？"

how|dy /ˈhaʊdi/ CONVENTION **'Howdy'** is an informal way of saying 'Hello'. 你好（非正式招呼用语）【AM, DIALECT, FORMULAE 美，方言，惯用语】

how|ever ◆◆◆ /haʊˈevəʳ/ 1 ADV You use **however** when you are adding a comment which is surprising or which contrasts with what has just been said. 然而；不过；仍然 ❑ *This was not an easy decision. It is, however, a decision that we feel is dictated by our duty.* 这很难抉择。不过，我们觉得自己有义务作出决定。❑ *Some of the food crops failed. However, the cotton did quite well.* 有些粮食作物歉收。但棉花的收成仍相当不错。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV *many/much*] You use **however** before an adjective or adverb to emphasize that the degree or extent of something cannot change a situation.（后接形容词或副词）不管怎样，无论多么【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You should always strive to achieve more, however well you have done before.* 无论之前取得何等辉煌的成就，都应该不断努力进取。❑ *However hard she tried, nothing seemed to work.* 不管她怎么努力，好像都无济于事。 3 CONJ You use **however** when you want to say that it makes no difference how something is done. 不管用什么方式；无论如何 ❑ *However we adopt healthcare reform, it isn't going to save major amounts of money.* 不管我们采取何种医疗改革措施，都省不下太多钱。❑ *Wear your hair however you want.* 你想弄什么发型自己看着办。 4 ADV [ADV *many/much*, ADV adv] You use **however** in expressions such as **or however long it takes** and **or however many there were** to indicate that the figure you have just mentioned may not be accurate. …左右；…上下【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Wait 30 to 60 minutes or however long it takes.* 等 30 到 60 分钟左右。 5 ADV You can use **however** to ask in an emphatic way how something has happened which you are very surprised about. Some speakers of English think that this form is incorrect and prefer to use 'how ever'. 究竟怎样，到底如何（用于询问令人吃惊的事情；一些人认为此用法不正确，用 how ever 较为妥当）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *However did you find this place in such weather?* 你到底是怎样在这样的天气里找到这个地方的？

Usage 用法 however

Be sure to punctuate sentences with *however* correctly. When *however* expresses contrast, it is followed by a comma (and preceded by a period or a semicolon): *Dae's parents sent her a new computer; however, she can't figure out how to set it up.* In other uses, *however* isn't followed by a comma: *I'm surprised — Dae can usually figure anything out, however difficult it seems to be.*

注意句子中有 however 时标点的正确使用。当 however 表示对比时，后接逗号（前句结尾处使用句号或分号）：Dae's parents sent her a new computer; however, she can't figure out how to set it up. 达埃的父母送了她一台新计算机，但是她不知道怎么设置使用。however 作其他用法时，后面不用逗号：I'm surprised—Dae can usually figure anything out, however difficult it seems to be. 我感到很意外——不论事情有多困难，达埃一般都能搞清楚。

how|itz|er /ˈhaʊɪtsəʳ/ (**howitzers**) N-COUNT A **howitzer** is a large gun with a short barrel, which fires shells high up into the air so that they will drop down onto the target. 榴弹炮

howl /haʊl/ (**howls, howling, howled**) 1 VERB If an animal such as a wolf or a dog **howls**, it makes a long, loud, crying sound.（狼、狗等）长嚎，嗥叫 ❑ [v] *Somewhere in the streets beyond a dog suddenly howled, baying at the moon.* 远处的街上，有只狗突然对月长嚎起来。 •N-COUNT **Howl** is also a noun. ❑ *The dog let out a savage howl and, wheeling round, flew at him.* 那只狗发出一声凶猛的狂吠，突然转身向他扑去。 2 VERB If a person **howls**, they make a long, loud cry expressing pain, anger, or unhappiness.（人因疼痛、愤怒、愁苦而）吼叫，嚎哭，哀号 ❑ [v] *He howled like a wounded animal as blood spurted from the gash.* 当血从伤口中喷出时，他像一只受伤的动物一样嚎叫起来。 •N-COUNT **Howl** is also a noun. ❑ *With a howl of rage, he grabbed the neck of a broken bottle and advanced.* 他一声怒吼，抓起一个破瓶子的瓶颈冲上前来。 3 VERB When the wind **howls**, it blows hard and makes a loud noise.（风）呼啸，怒号 ❑ [v] *The wind howled all night, but I slept a little.* 风整夜怒号着，但我还是睡了一会儿。 ❑ [v-ing] *It sank in a howling gale.* 它在呼啸的狂风中沉没了。 4 VERB If you **howl** something, you say it in a very loud voice.（人）高声嚷，大声呼叫【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v with quote] *'Get away, get away, get away!' he howled.* "闪开，闪开，闪开！"他高声嚷道。 ❑ [v n] *The crowd howled its approval.* 人群高声欢呼，以示赞同。 5 VERB If you **howl with** laughter, you laugh very loudly. 放声（大笑）❑ [v *+with*] *Joe, Pink, and Booker howled with delight.* 乔、平克和布克高兴得放声大笑。 ❑ [v] *The crowd howled, delirious.* 人群笑声震天，欣喜若狂。 •N-COUNT **Howl** is also a noun. ❑ *His stories caused howls of laughter.* 他讲的故事引起了阵阵大笑。

howl|er /ˈhaʊləʳ/ (**howlers**) N-COUNT A **howler** is a stupid mistake. 愚蠢的错误；低级错误【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *I felt as if I had made an outrageous howler.* 我觉得自己似乎犯了个不可容忍的低级错误。

hp hp is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **horsepower**.

HP /ˌeɪtʃ 'pi:/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **HP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **hire purchase**. 【BRIT 英】❑ *I have never bought anything on HP.* 我从未分期付款买过东西。

HQ /ˌeɪtʃ 'kju:/ (**HQs**) N-VAR **HQ** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **headquarters**. ❑ *...the European Commission's luxurious HQ.* 奢华的欧盟委员会总部

hr (hrs) **hr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **hour**. ❑ *Let this cook on low for another 1 hr 15 mins.* 用小火再煮 1 小时 15 分钟。

HR /ˌeɪtʃ 'ɑ:/ In a company or other organization, the **HR** department is the department with responsibility for the recruiting, training, and welfare of the staff. **HR** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'human resources'. (公司等机构的) 人力资源(部)【BUSINESS 商】

HRH /ˌeɪtʃ ɑ:r 'eɪtʃ/ N-TITLE **HRH** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'His Royal Highness' or 'Her Royal Highness' when it is used as part of the title of a prince or princess. (用于王子、公主等王室成员的尊称) 殿下

HRT /ˌeɪtʃ ɑ:r 'ti:/ N-UNCOUNT **HRT** is given to women and involves taking the hormone oestrogen, usually in order to control the symptoms of the menopause. **HRT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'hormone replacement therapy'. 激素替代治疗

HTML /ˌeɪtʃ ti: em 'el/ N-UNCOUNT **HTML** is a system of codes for producing documents for the Internet. **HTML** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'hypertext markup language'. 超文本标记语言【COMPUTING 计算机】

HTTP /ˌeɪtʃ ti: ti: 'pi:/ N-UNCOUNT **HTTP** is a way of formatting and transmitting messages on the Internet. **HTTP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'hypertext transfer protocol'. (用于因特网信息的格式化和传送的) 超文本传输协议【COMPUTING 计算机】

hub /hʌb/ (**hubs**) ❶ N-COUNT You can describe a place as a **hub** of an activity when it is a very important centre for that activity. (活动的) 中心，核心 ❑ *The island's social hub is the Cafe Sport.* 该岛的社交中心是"体育咖啡馆"。[Also +*of*] ❷ N-COUNT The **hub** of a wheel is the part at the centre. (轮) 毂 ❸ N-COUNT A **hub** or a **hub airport** is a large airport from which you can travel to many other airports. 航空枢纽；中心机场 ❑ *...a campaign to secure Heathrow's place as Europe's main international hub.* 旨在稳固希思罗机场作为欧洲主要航空枢纽地位的宣传活动 ❹ N-COUNT A **hub** is a device for connecting computers in a network. (网络) 集线器【COMPUTING 计算机】

hub|bub /'hʌbʌb/ (**hubbubs**) ❶ N-VAR A **hubbub** is a noise made by a lot of people all talking or shouting at the same time. (人群的) 喧嚷，吵闹声【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*of*] *There was a hubbub of excited conversation from over a thousand people.* 有一千多人在兴高采烈地大声谈话，场面无比喧闹。❷ N-SING You can describe a situation where there is great confusion or excitement as a **hubbub**. 混乱；骚动 ❑ *In all the hubbub over the election, one might be excused for missing yesterday's announcement.* 在选举造成的一片混乱中，没有听到昨天的公告也是情有可原的。

hub|by /'hʌbi/ (**hubbies**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can refer to a woman's husband as her **hubby**. 丈夫；老公【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

hub|cap /'hʌbkæp/ (**hubcaps**) also hub cap N-COUNT A **hubcap** is a metal or plastic disc that covers and protects the centre of a wheel on a car, truck, or other vehicle. (汽车等的) 毂盖

hu|bris /'hju:brɪs/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **hubris**, you are accusing them of arrogant pride. 傲慢；自大；自恃【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a tale of how an honourable man pursuing honourable goals was afflicted with hubris and led his nation towards catastrophe.* 关于一个追求崇高目标的磊落君子是如何因自高自大而将自己的国家引向灾难的故事

huck|ster /'hʌkstəʳ/ (**hucksters**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **huckster**, you are criticizing them for trying to sell useless or worthless things in a dishonest or aggressive way. (采用欺骗或强行手段推销无用物品的) 推销员，商贩【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】

hud|dle /'hʌdᵊl/ (**huddles, huddling, huddled**) ❶ VERB If you **huddle** somewhere, you sit, stand, or lie there holding your arms and legs close to your body, usually because you are cold or frightened. (通常因寒冷或恐惧而) 蜷缩，缩成一团 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She huddled inside the porch as she rang the bell.* 她按门铃时身子在门廊里缩成一团。❑ [v-ed] *Myrtle sat huddled on the side of the bed, weeping.* 默特尔缩着身子坐在床边哭泣。❷ VERB If people **huddle together** or **huddle round** something, they stand, sit, or lie close to each other, usually because they all feel cold or frightened. (通常因寒冷或恐惧而) 聚在一起，挤成一团 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Tired and lost, we huddled together.* 我们疲惫不堪，又迷了路，于是大家都挤在一起。❑ [v-ed] *The survivors spent the night huddled around bonfires.* 幸存者围聚着篝火过了夜。❸ VERB If people **huddle** in a group, they gather together to discuss something quietly or secretly. (私下) 开会；(暗中) 碰头 ❑ [v] *Off to one side, Sticht, Macomber, Jordan, and Kreps huddled to discuss something.* 施蒂希特、麦康伯、乔丹和克雷普斯走到一旁私下商量着什么。❑ [v +*with*] *The president has been huddling with his most senior aides.* 总统一直在和最高层助理开私下碰头会。❑ [v-ed] *Mrs Clinton was huddled with advisers at her headquarters.* 克林顿夫人和顾问聚在总部密谈。❹ N-COUNT A **huddle** is a small group of people or things that are standing very close together or lying on top of each other, usually in a disorganized way. 拥挤的一群；杂乱的一堆 ❑ [+*of*] *We lay there: a huddle of bodies, gasping for air.* 我们横七竖八地挤作一团躺在那里，大口喘着气。

hue /hju:/ ❶ N-COUNT A **hue** is a colour. 颜色；色调【LITERARY 文】❑ *The same hue will look different in different light.* 同一颜色在不同的光线下看起来会有所不同。❷ PHRASE If people raise a **hue and cry** about something, they protest angrily about it. 大声抗议；强烈抗议【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Just as the show ended, he heard a huge hue and cry outside.* 演出刚结束，他就听到外面愤怒的高声抗议。

huff /hʌf/ (**huffs, huffing, huffed**) ❶ VERB If you **huff**, you indicate that you are annoyed or offended about something, usually by the way that you say something. 生气；气恼；恼怒地说 ❑ [v with quote] *'This', huffed Mr Buthelezi, 'was discrimination.'* "这个，"布特莱齐先生气愤地说，"是歧视。"❷ PHRASE If someone is **in a huff**, they are behaving in a bad-tempered way because they are annoyed and offended. 生气；气恼；怒气冲冲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *After the row in a pub he drove off in a huff.* 在酒吧里吵了一架后，他气鼓鼓地开车走了。

huffy /'hʌfi/ ADJ Someone who is **huffy** is obviously annoyed or offended about something. 怒气冲冲的；气鼓鼓的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I, in my turn, became embarrassed and huffy and told her to take the money back.* 这下轮到我既尴尬又气愤了，我告诉她把钱拿回去。•**huffi|ly** /'hʌfɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I appreciate your concern for my feelings,' Bess said huffily, 'but I'm a big girl now'.* "多谢你关心我的感受，"贝丝气鼓鼓地说，"但我现在已经长大了。"

hug /hʌg/ (**hugs, hugging, hugged**) ❶ VERB When you **hug** someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, for example because you like them or are pleased to see them. You can also say that two people **hug** each other or that they **hug**. 拥抱；搂抱 ❑ [v n] *She had hugged him exuberantly and invited him to dinner the next day.* 她兴高采烈地拥抱了他，并邀请他第二天一起吃晚饭。❑ [v] *We hugged and kissed.* 我们拥抱亲吻。•N-COUNT **Hug** is also a noun. ❑ *Syvil leapt out of the back seat, and gave him a hug.* 西维尔从后座跳出来，给了他一个拥抱。❷ VERB If you **hug** something, you hold it close to your body with your arms tightly round it. 抱住，抱紧(某物) ❑ [v n] *Shaerl trudged toward them, hugging a large box.* 谢尔抱着一个大箱子步履艰难地向他们走去。❑ [v n adv/prep] *She hugged her legs tight to her chest.* 她将双腿紧紧抱在胸前。❸ VERB Something that **hugs** the ground or a stretch of land or water stays very close to it. 紧挨；濒临【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The road hugs the coast for hundreds of miles.* 公路沿着海岸延伸数百英里。❹ → see also **bear hug**

Thesaurus 同类词 *hug* Also look up:

V. cling, embrace, hold ❶

huge ↔ /hju:dʒ/ (**huger, hugest**) ❶ ADJ Something or someone

H

that is **huge** is extremely large in size. (体积)巨大的，庞大的 ❑ *...a tiny little woman with huge black glasses.* 戴着一副硕大黑框眼镜的娇小女子 ❷ ADJ Something that is **huge** is extremely large in amount or degree. (数量、程度上)巨大的，极大的 ❑ *I have a huge number of ties because I never throw them away.* 我有超多条领带，因为我从来不肯扔掉它们。•**huge|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *In summer this hotel is a hugely popular venue for wedding receptions.* 夏天时这家饭店是个非常受欢迎的婚宴举办地。❸ ADJ Something that is **huge** exists or happens on a very large scale, and involves a lot of different people or things. (规模上)巨大的，极大的 ❑ *Another team is looking at the huge problem of debts between companies.* 另一组人正在研究公司间严重的债务问题。

-hugging /-hʌgɪŋ/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-hugging** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe an item of clothing that fits very tightly and clearly reveals the shape of your body. (用于名词后构成形容词，修饰衣物)表示"紧包着身体的"，"紧身的"、"修身的" ❑ *...a figure-hugging dress.* 修身连衣裙

huh /hʌ, hɜ:/ **Huh** is used in writing to represent a noise that people make at the end of a question if they want someone to agree with them or if they want someone to repeat what they have just said. **Huh** is also used to show that someone is surprised or not impressed. (表示征求对方认同)啊，是吧；(表示希望他人重复所说的话)什么；(表示惊讶或不以为然)嘿，哼 ❑ *Can we just get on with it, huh?* 我们能继续干下去吗，啊？

hulk /hʌlk/ (**hulks**) ❶ N-COUNT The **hulk of** something is the large, ruined remains of it. 巨大的残骸；大型废弃物 ❑ [+of] *...the ruined hulk of the old church tower.* 古老教堂钟楼的残垣断壁 ❷ N-COUNT You use **hulk** to describe anything which is large and seems threatening to you. (令人恐惧的)庞然大物 ❑ *I followed his big hulk into the house.* 我跟在他魁梧的身躯后面进了屋子。

hulk|ing /'hʌlkɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **hulking** to describe a person or object that is extremely large, heavy, or slow-moving, especially when they seem threatening in some way. (尤指令人恐惧的人或物)庞大而笨重的，庞然大物般的 ❑ *When I woke up there was a hulking figure staring down at me.* 我醒来时，有个巨形身影正低头盯着我看。

hull /hʌl/ (**hulls**) N-COUNT The **hull** of a boat or tank is the main body of it. 船体；(坦克的)车身 ❑ *The hull had suffered extensive damage to the starboard side.* 船体右舷遭到重创。

hul|la|ba|loo /ˌhʌləbə'lu:/ N-SING A **hullabaloo** is a lot of noise or fuss made by people who are angry or excited about something. 吵闹声；喧嚣；喧哗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was scared by the hullabaloo over my arrival.* 人声鼎沸的欢迎场面把我吓了一跳。

hul|lo /hʌ'ləʊ/ → see **hello**

hum /hʌm/ (**hums, humming, hummed**) ❶ VERB If something **hums**, it makes a low continuous noise. 发出连续而低沉的声音；发嗡嗡声 ❑ [v] *The birds sang, the bees hummed.* 鸟儿叫，蜂儿鸣。❑ [v-ing] *There was a low humming sound in the sky.* 空中传来一阵低沉的嗡嗡声。•N-SING **Hum** is also a noun. ❑ *...the hum of traffic.* 嘈杂的车流声 ❷ VERB When you **hum** a tune, you sing it with your lips closed. 哼(曲子) ❑ [v n] *She was humming a merry little tune.* 她哼着一支动听的小曲。❑ [v] *He hummed to himself as he opened the trunk.* 他独自哼着曲子打开了车子的后备箱。❸ VERB If you say that a place **hums**, you mean that it is full of activity. (地方)热闹，活跃，繁忙 ❑ [v] *The place is really beginning to hum.* 这个地方真正开始热闹起来了。❑ [v +with] *On Saturday morning, the town hums with activity and life.* 周六早晨，小镇一派热闹繁忙，活力盎然。❹ CONVENTION **Hum** is sometimes used to represent the sound people make when they are not sure what to say. (踌躇时发出的声音)嗯，呃 ❑ *Hum, I am sorry but I thought you were French.* 嗯，很抱歉，我以为你是法国人。❺ → see also **ho hum** ❻ **hum and haw** → see **haw**

hu|man ◆◆◆ /'hju:mən/ (**humans**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Human** means relating to or concerning people. 人的；人类的 ❑ *...the human body.* 人体 ❑ *...human history.* 人类历史 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to people as **humans**, especially when you are comparing them with animals or machines. (尤指与动物或机器相对的)人 ❑ *Its rate of growth was fast—much more like that of an ape than that of a human.* 它的发育速度很快——更像猿，而不像人。❸ ADJ **Human** feelings, weaknesses, or errors are ones that are typical of humans rather than machines. (情感、弱点、错误等)人特有的，显示人的本性的 ❑ *...an ever-growing risk of human error.* 越来越高的人为错误的风险

→ see **primate**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *human* with:

N. human **behaviour** 人类行为，human **body** 人体，human **brain** 人脑，human **dignity** 人的尊严，human **life** 人类生命 ❶
human **error** 人为过失，human **weakness** 人性弱点 ❸

ˌhu|man 'be|ing (**human beings**) N-COUNT A **human being** is a man, woman, or child. 人

hu|mane /ˌhju:'meɪn/ ❶ ADJ **Humane** people act in a kind, sympathetic way towards other people and animals, and try to do them as little harm as possible. 人道的；仁慈的；富于同情心的 ❑ *In the mid-nineteenth century, Dorothea Dix began to campaign for humane treatment of the mentally ill.* 在19世纪中叶，多萝西娅·迪克斯开始发起为精神病患者争取人道待遇的运动。•**hu|mane|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Our horse had to be humanely destroyed after breaking his right foreleg.* 我们的马摔断了右前腿，只好对它实行安乐死。❷ ADJ **Humane** values and societies encourage people to act in a kind and sympathetic way towards others, even towards people they do not agree with or like. (价值观、社会)博爱的，仁爱的，人文的 ❑ *...the humane values of socialism.* 社会主义的人文价值观

Word Link 词根词缀 *man ≈ human being* 人：*foreman, humane, woman*

hu|man 'growth hor|mone (**human growth hormones**) N-VAR **Human growth hormone** is a hormone that is used to help short people, especially short children, to grow taller. The abbreviation **HGH** is also used. (尤用于治疗儿童矮小症的)人体生长激素(缩略形式为HGH)

ˌhu|man 'in|ter|est N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] If something such as a news story has **human interest**, people are likely to find it interesting because it gives interesting details about the person or people involved. (新闻报道等中的)人情味 ❑ *...a human interest story.* 带人情味的报道

hu|man|ise /'hju:mənaɪz/ → see **humanize**

hu|man|ism /'hju:mənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Humanism** is the belief that people can achieve happiness and live well without religion. 人本主义；人文主义 •**hu|man|ist** (**humanists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He is a practical humanist, who believes in the dignity of mankind.* 他是个务实的人本主义者，信奉人类的尊严。

hu|man|ist|ic /ˌhju:mə'nɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **humanistic** idea, condition, or practice relates to humanism. 人本主义的；人文主义的 ❑ *Religious values can often differ greatly from humanistic morals.* 宗教价值观常常和人本主义道德观相去甚远。

hu|mani|tar|ian /hju:mænɪ'teərɪən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a person or society has **humanitarian** ideas or behaviour, they try to avoid making people suffer or they help people who are suffering. 人道主义的；博爱的 ❑ *Air bombardment raised criticism on the humanitarian grounds that innocent civilians might suffer.* 空袭遭到了批评，因为从人道主义的立场来看，无辜的平民可能会受到伤害。

Word Link 词根词缀 *arian ≈ believing in* 相信…的，*having* 有…的：*disciplinarian, humanitarian, vegetarian*

hu|mani|tari|an|ism /ˌhju:mænɪ'teərɪənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Humanitarianism** is humanitarian ideas or actions. 人道主义；人道主义行为

hu|man|ity /hju:'mænɪti/ (**humanities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT All the people in the world can be referred to as **humanity**. 人类；(总称)人 ❑ *They face charges of committing crimes against humanity.* 他们被控犯有反人类罪。❷ N-UNCOUNT [with poss] A person's **humanity** is their state of being a human being, rather than an animal or an object. 人性；人的属性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a man who's almost*

lost his humanity in his bitter hatred of his rivals. 因痛恨竞争对手而几乎丧失人性的男子 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Humanity** is the quality of being kind, thoughtful, and sympathetic towards others. 人道；仁慈；博爱 ❑ *Her speech showed great maturity and humanity.* 她的演讲思想高度成熟，并且洋溢着博爱精神。❹ N-PLURAL **The humanities** are the subjects such as history, philosophy, and literature which are concerned with human ideas and behaviour. (历史、哲学、文学等)人文学科 ❑ *...students majoring in the humanities.* 主修人文学科的学生

hu|man|ize /'hju:mənaɪz/ (**humanizes, humanizing, humanized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **humanise**

VERB If you **humanize** a situation or condition, you improve it by changing it in a way which makes it more suitable and pleasant for people. 使人性化；使舒适化；使更人道 ❑ [v n] *Jo Robinson began by humanizing the waiting time at the health centre with tea-making and toys for children.* 乔·鲁宾逊最早是为在医疗中心候诊的人们提供茶水和儿童玩具，使候诊过程变得人性化的。

human|kind /'hju:mənkaɪnd/ N-UNCOUNT **Humankind** is the same as **mankind.** 同 mankind

hu|man|ly /'hju:mənli/ PHRASE If something is **humanly possible,** it is possible for people to do it. 人力能及的；尽最大努力的 ❑ *She has gained a reputation for creating books as perfect as is humanly possible.* 她因在著书上追求极致之美而享有盛名。

human 'na|ture N-UNCOUNT **Human nature** is the natural qualities and ways of behaviour that most people have. 人性；人之常情 ❑ *It seems to be human nature to worry.* 担忧似乎是人之常情。

human 'race N-SING **The human race** is the same as **mankind.** 同 mankind ❑ *Can the human race carry on expanding and growing the same way that it is now?* 人类能继续像目前这样扩张和增长下去吗？

human re'sources N-UNCOUNT In a company or other organization, the department of **human resources** is the department with responsibility for the recruiting, training, and welfare of the staff. The abbreviation **HR** is often used. (公司等机构的)人力资源(部)(缩略形式为 HR)【BUSINESS 商】

human 'rights ◆◇ N-PLURAL **Human rights** are basic rights which many societies believe that all people should have. 人权

human 'shield N-SING If a group of people are used as a **human shield** in a battle or war, they are put in a particular place so that the enemy will be unwilling to attack that place and harm them. (战斗等中用来抵挡敌方进攻的)人体盾牌，人肉盾牌，人墙

hum|ble /'hʌmb°l/ (**humbler, humblest, humbles, humbling, humbled**) ❶ ADJ A **humble** person is not proud and does not believe that they are better than other people. 谦逊的；谦虚的；谦卑的 ❑ *He gave a great performance, but he was very humble.* 他的表演非常出色，但他却很谦虚。•**hum|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I'm a lucky man, undeservedly lucky,' he said humbly.* "我是个幸运的人，本不配如此幸运。"他谦虚地说。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] People with low social status are sometimes described as **humble.** (社会地位)低下的，卑贱的 ❑ *Spyros Latsis started his career as a humble fisherman in the Aegean.* 斯皮罗斯·拉齐斯的第一份职业是爱琴海上一名地位卑贱的渔夫。❸ ADJ A **humble** place or thing is ordinary and not special in any way. 粗陋的；简陋的；不起眼的 ❑ *There are restaurants, both humble and expensive, that specialize in them.* 专门做这些菜的餐馆既有毫不起眼的也有价格昂贵的。❹ ADJ People use **humble** in a phrase such as **in my humble opinion** as a polite way of emphasizing what they think, even though they do not feel humble about it. 愚(见)；拙(见)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *It is, in my humble opinion, perhaps the best steak restaurant in Great Britain.* 依拙见，这可能是英国最好的牛排馆。•**hum|bly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *So may I humbly suggest we all do something next time.* 那么鄙人可否建议下次我们大家都要做点事。❺ PHRASE If you **eat humble pie,** you speak or behave in a way which tells people that you admit you were wrong about something. 道歉赔不是；承认错误 ❑ *Anson was forced to eat humble pie and publicly apologise to her.* 安森被迫认错并公开向她道歉。❻ VERB If you **humble** someone who is more important or powerful than you, you defeat them easily. 轻易击败(强大的对手) ❑ [v n] *Honda won fame in the 1980s as the little car company that humbled the industry giants.* 本田在 20 世纪 80 年代作为一家轻易挫败行业巨头的小汽车公司而声名鹊起。❼ VERB If something or someone **humbles** you, they make you realize that you are not as important or good as you thought you were. 使谦逊；使感到卑微；羞辱 ❑ [v n] *Ted's words humbled me.* 特德的话让我感到自惭。•**hum|bled** ADJ ❑ *I came away very humbled and recognizing that I, for one, am not well-informed.* 我离开时感到十分惭愧，意识到自己至少可说是见识短浅。•**hum|bling** ADJ ❑ *Giving up an addiction is a humbling experience.* 戒瘾是一次让人重新认识自己的经历。

hum|bug /'hʌmbʌg/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's language or behaviour as **humbug,** you mean that it is dishonest or insincere. 骗人的鬼话；空话；诡计；花招【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There was all the usual humbug and obligatory compliments from ministers.* 全都是些部长们常说的骗人鬼话和少不了的奉承恭维。

hum|ding|er /ˌhʌm'dɪŋə'/ (**humdingers**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *a* N *of* n] If you describe someone or something as a **humdinger,** you mean that they are very impressive, exciting, or enjoyable. 非常出色的人(或事物)；令人兴奋的人(或事物)【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ [*+of*] *It should be a humdinger of a match.* 这应该是一场非常精彩的比赛。❑ *His latest novel is a humdinger.* 他最新的一部小说棒极了。

hum|drum /'hʌmdrʌm/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **humdrum,** you mean that they are ordinary, dull, or boring. 平凡的；单调乏味的；令人厌烦的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...her lawyer husband, trapped in a humdrum but well-paid job.* 她整天做着单调乏味的工作但收入颇丰的律师丈夫

hu|mid /'hju:mɪd/ ADJ You use **humid** to describe an atmosphere or climate that is very damp, and usually very hot. (空气、气候)潮湿的，湿热的 ❑ *Visitors can expect hot and humid conditions.* 游客会遇到炎热潮湿的天气状况。

→ see **weather**

hu|mid|i|fi|er /hju:'mɪdɪfaɪə'/ (**humidifiers**) N-COUNT A **humidifier** is a machine for increasing the amount of moisture in the air. 加湿器；增湿器

hu|mid|ity /hju:'mɪdɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You say there is **humidity** when the air feels very heavy and damp. 潮湿 ❑ *The heat and humidity were insufferable.* 高温和潮湿让人难以忍受。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Humidity** is the amount of water in the air. (空气)湿度 ❑ *The humidity is relatively low.* 湿度相对较低。

→ see **forecast**

hu|mili|ate /hju:'mɪlieɪt/ (**humiliates, humiliating, humiliated**) VERB To **humiliate** someone means to say or do something which makes them feel ashamed or stupid. 羞辱；使蒙羞；使出丑 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *She had been beaten and humiliated by her husband.* 她遭到丈夫的殴打和羞辱。❑ [v n] *His teacher continually humiliates him in maths lessons.* 他的数学老师频频在课上羞辱他。•**hu|mili|at|ed** ADJ ❑ *I have never felt so humiliated in my life.* 我一生中从未感到如此丢脸。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ate = causing to be* 造成：*complicate, humiliate, motivate*

hu|mili|at|ing /hju:'mɪlieɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **humiliating,** it embarrasses you and makes you feel ashamed and stupid. 使人蒙受耻辱的；让人出丑的；丢脸的 ❑ *The Conservatives have suffered a humiliating defeat.* 保守党人遭受到了一次颜面尽失的失败。•**hu|mili|at|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Thousands of men struggled humiliatingly for jobs.* 数千名男子不顾颜面地疯抢工作。❑ *He was caught cheating during the Seoul Olympics and humiliatingly stripped of his title.* 他被发现在汉城奥运会上作弊，因此被极不光彩地剥夺了冠军称号。

hu|mili|a|tion /hju:ˌmɪli'eɪʃ°n/ (**humiliations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Humiliation** is the embarrassment and shame you feel when someone makes you appear stupid, or when you make a mistake in public. 耻辱；屈辱；丢脸；蒙羞 ❑ *She faced the humiliation of discussing her husband's affair.* 她面临要谈及丈夫外遇的羞辱。❷ N-COUNT A **humiliation** is an occasion or a situation in

which you feel embarrassed and ashamed. 丢脸的事；尴尬的场合 ❑ *The result is a humiliation for the prime minister.* 这一结果让首相出丑。

hu|mil|ity /hju:'mɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **humility** is not proud and does not believe they are better than other people. 谦逊；谦虚；谦恭 ❑ *...a deep sense of humility.* 极为谦虚

humming|bird /'hʌmɪŋbɜ:d/ (**hummingbirds**) N-COUNT A **hummingbird** is a small brightly coloured bird found in America, especially Central and South America. It has a long thin beak and powerful narrow wings that can move very fast. (尤产于中南美洲的)蜂鸟

→ see **flower**

hum|mock /'hʌmək/ (**hummocks**) N-COUNT A **hummock** is a small raised area of ground, like a very small hill. 小丘；冈

hum|mus /'hu:məs/ → see **houmous**

hu|mong|ous /'hju:mɒŋgəs/ also **humungous** ADJ If you describe something or someone as **humongous**, you are emphasizing that they are very large or important. 巨大的；奇大无比的；举足轻重的 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *We had a humongous row just because she left.* 就因为她离开了，我们为此大吵了一架。❑ *Barbra Streisand is such a humungous star.* 芭芭拉·史翠珊是个天后级巨星。

hu|mor /'hju:mə'/ → see **humour**

hu|mor|ist /'hju:mərɪst/ (**humorists**) N-COUNT A **humorist** is a writer who specializes in writing amusing things. 幽默作家；擅长搞怪的作家 ❑ *...a political humorist.* 政治幽默作家

hu|mor|ous /'hju:mərəs/ ADJ If someone or something is **humorous**, they are amusing, especially in a clever or witty way. 滑稽的；(尤指)幽默的，诙谐的 ❑ *He was quite humorous, and I liked that about him.* 他很幽默，我喜欢他这一点。•**hu|mor|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He looked at me humorously as he wrestled with the door.* 他一边和那扇门较着劲，一边表情滑稽地看着我。

hu|mour ◆◇◇ /'hju:mə'/ (**humours, humouring, humoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **humor**

1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the amusing things that people say as their **humour**. 幽默的谈吐；笑话 ❑ *Her humour and determination were a source of inspiration to others.* 她的幽默言谈和坚定决心对其他人来说是一种鼓舞。2 → see also **sense of humour** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Humour** is a quality in something that makes you laugh, for example in a situation, in someone's words or actions, or in a book or film. 幽默；诙谐；滑稽 ❑ [+of] *She felt sorry for the man but couldn't ignore the humour of the situation.* 她很同情这个男人，但这一情景又让她忍俊不禁。4 N-VAR If you are **in** a good **humour**, you feel cheerful and happy, and are pleasant to people. If you are **in** a bad **humour**, you feel bad-tempered and unhappy, and are unpleasant to people. 心情；情绪 ❑ *Christina was still not clear why he had been in such ill humour.* 克里斯蒂娜仍搞不清楚为什么他情绪这么差。5 N-UNCOUNT [adj N] If you do something with good **humour**, you do it cheerfully and pleasantly. 精神状态；心态 ❑ *Hugo bore his illness with great courage and good humour.* 雨果以巨大的勇气和良好的精神状态面对疾病。6 VERB If you **humour** someone who is behaving strangely, you try to please them or pretend to agree with them, so that they will not become upset. 迁就；迎合 ❑ [v n] *She disliked Dido but was prepared to tolerate her for a weekend in order to humour her husband.* 她不喜欢迪多，但准备暂时忍受她一个周末，以迁就自己的丈夫。

→ see **laugh**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *humour* with:

N. **brand of** humour 独特的幽默，**sense of** humour 幽默感 1
ADJ. **good** humour 好的情绪(或精神状态) 4 5

hu|mour|less /'hju:mə'ləs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **humorless**

ADJ If you accuse someone of being **humourless**, you mean that they are very serious about everything and do not find things amusing. 缺乏幽默感的；一本正经的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *He was a straight-faced, humourless character.* 他是个一脸严肃相、缺乏幽默感的人。

hump /hʌmp/ (**humps, humping, humped**) 1 N-COUNT A **hump** is a small hill or raised area. 小山；小丘；冈 ❑ *The path goes over a large hump by a tree before running near a road.* 小道越过一处傍树的大圆丘，然后沿着一条大路向前延伸。2 N-COUNT A camel's **hump** is the large lump on its back. (骆)峰 3 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **hump** is a large lump on a person's back, usually caused by illness or old age. (通常指人因疾病或年老形成的)驼背 4 VERB If you **hump** something heavy, you carry it from one place to another with great difficulty. (费劲地)背负，搬运(重物) [BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式] ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Charlie humped his rucksack up the stairs to his flat.* 查利费力地将背包背到楼上自己的公寓里。[Also v n] 5 PHRASE If someone **gets the hump**, they get very annoyed about something. 生气；郁闷；恼怒 [BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式] ❑ *Fans just get the hump when they lose.* 如果他们输了，球迷便会很恼火。

hump|back /'hʌmpbæk/ (**humpbacks**) N-COUNT A **humpback** or a **humpback whale** is a large whale with a curved back. 座头鲸

hump|backed 'bridge (**humpbacked bridges**) N-COUNT A **humpbacked bridge** or **humpback bridge** is a short and very curved bridge with a shape similar to a semi-circle. 弓形桥；拱桥 [mainly BRIT 主英]

humped /hʌmpt/ ADJ If someone is **humped**, their back is bent so that their shoulders are further forward than usual and their head hangs down. (人)驼背的，罗锅的 ❑ *I was humped like an old lady.* 我像个老妇人似的驼着背。

hu|mung|ous /'hju:mʌŋgəs/ → see **humongous**

hu|mus /'hu:məs/ N-UNCOUNT **Humus** is the part of soil which consists of dead plants that have begun to decay. 腐殖质；腐质土壤

hunch /hʌntʃ/ (**hunches, hunching, hunched**) 1 N-COUNT If you have a **hunch** about something, you are sure that it is correct or true, even though you do not have any proof. 直觉；预感；第六感 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *I had a hunch that Susan and I would work well together.* 我有预感和苏珊共事会很融洽。2 VERB If you **hunch** forward, you raise your shoulders, put your head down, and lean forwards, often because you are cold, ill, or unhappy. (常指因寒冷、生病或愁苦而)耸肩弓身，蜷起身子 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He got out his map of Yorkshire and hunched over it to read the small print.* 他拿出约克郡地图，弓身趴在上面努力看清那些细小的字体。3 VERB If you **hunch** your shoulders, you raise them and lean forwards slightly. 耸起(双肩) ❑ [v n] *Wes hunched his shoulders and leaned forward on the edge of the counter.* 韦斯耸起双肩，身体前倾靠在柜台边上。

hunch|back /'hʌntʃbæk/ (**hunchbacks**) N-COUNT A **hunchback** is someone who has a large lump on their back because their spine is curved. 驼背的人；驼子；罗锅 [OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED 冒犯，过时]

hunched /hʌntʃt/ ADJ If you are **hunched**, or **hunched up**, you are leaning forwards with your shoulders raised and your head down, often because you are cold, ill, or unhappy. (常指因寒冷、生病或愁苦)耸肩弓身的，伏首前倾的 ❑ *A solitary hunched figure emerged from Number Ten.* 一个缩头弓身的孤独身影从唐宁街 10 号出来了。

hun|dred ◆◆◆ /'hʌndrəd/ (**hundreds**)

The plural form is **hundred** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few', 用在具体数字后，或跟在 several 或 a few 等表示某一数目的单词或短语后时，复数形式为 hundred。

1 NUM **A hundred** or **one hundred** is the number 100. (数字) 100 ❑ *According to one official more than a hundred people have been arrested.* 一名官员称有一百多人被捕。2 QUANT If you refer to **hundreds of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 许多；大量 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ [+of] *Hundreds of tree species face extinction.* 许许多多树种濒临灭绝。•PRON You can also use **hundreds** as a pronoun. ❑ *Hundreds have been*

killed in the fighting and thousands made homeless. 很多人在战火中丧生，更多的人则落得无家可归。 3 PHRASE You can use **a hundred per cent** or **one hundred per cent** to emphasize that you agree completely with something or that it is completely right or wrong. 百分之百，完全【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Are you a hundred per cent sure it's your neighbour?* 你百分之百肯定是你的邻居吗？

hun|dredth ◆◇ /ˈhʌndrədθ/ (**hundredths**) 1 ORD The **hundredth** item in a series is the one that you count as number one hundred. 第一百 ❑ *The bank celebrates its hundredth anniversary in December.* 这家银行将于 12 月庆祝其成立 100 周年。 2 FRACTION A **hundredth of** something is one of a hundred equal parts of it. 百分之一 ❑ *Mitchell beat Lewis by three-hundredths of a second.* 米切尔以 0.03 秒的微弱优势赢了刘易斯。

hundred|weight /ˈhʌndrədweɪt/ (**hundredweights**)

The plural form is **hundredweight** after a number. 用在具体数字后复数形式为 hundredweight。

N-COUNT A **hundredweight** is a unit of weight that is equal to 112 pounds in Britain and to 100 pounds in the United States. 英担（重量单位，英国等于 112 磅，美国等于 100 磅）❑ [+of] *...a hundredweight of coal.* 1 英担煤

hung /hʌŋ/ 1 **Hung** is the past tense and past participle of most of the senses of **hang**. 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hung** jury is the situation that occurs when a jury is unable to reach a decision because there is not a clear majority of its members in favour of any one decision. In British English you can also talk about a **hung** parliament or a **hung** council. （陪审团）不能达成一致意见的；（英国议会或政务委员会）任何政党都不占多数席位的 ❑ *In the event of a hung Parliament he would still fight for everything in the manifesto.* 假如出现一个没有多数党的议会，他也仍将继续为实现宣言里提出的所有目标而奋斗。

Hun|garian /hʌŋˈgeərɪən/ (**Hungarians**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hungarian** means belonging or relating to Hungary, or to its people, language, or culture. 匈牙利的；匈牙利人的；匈牙利语（或文化）的 ❑ *...the Hungarian government.* 匈牙利政府 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **Hungarian** is a person who comes from Hungary. 匈牙利人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Hungarian** is the language spoken in Hungary. 匈牙利语

hun|ger /ˈhʌŋgəʳ/ (**hungers, hungering, hungered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hunger** is the feeling of weakness or discomfort that you get when you need something to eat. 饥饿感 ❑ *Hunger is the body's signal that levels of blood sugar are too low.* 饥饿感是身体发出的信号，表示血糖水平太低。 ❑ *The nutritionally balanced menus are designed to help you lose up to a pound a day without hunger pangs.* 营养搭配均衡的菜谱旨在不必忍受饥饿的前提下帮您每天减掉一磅体重。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Hunger** is a severe lack of food which causes suffering or death. 饥饿；饥荒 ❑ *Three hundred people in this town are dying of hunger every day.* 该镇每天有 300 人濒于饿死。 3 N-SING If you have a **hunger for** something, you want or need it very much. 渴望；渴求【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+for] *Geffen has a hunger for success that seems bottomless.* 格芬的成功欲望似乎永无止境。 4 VERB If you say that someone **hungers for** something or **hungers after** it, you are emphasizing that they want it very much. 渴望；渴求【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [v +for/after] *But Jules was not eager for classroom learning, he hungered for adventure.* 但朱尔斯对坐在课堂里学习并不热心，他渴望冒险。 [Also v to-inf]

hun|ger strike (**hunger strikes**) N-VAR If someone goes **on hunger strike** or goes **on a hunger strike**, they refuse to eat as a way of protesting about something. 绝食（抗议）❑ *The protesters have been on hunger strike for 17 days.* 抗议者已经绝食 17 天了。 •**hun|ger strik|er** (**hunger strikers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The five hunger strikers in London called off their strike and celebrated the good news.* 伦敦的 5 名绝食者停止了抗议，并庆祝这一好消息。

hung|over /ˌhʌŋˈəʊvəʳ/ also **hung-over, hung over** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **hungover** is unwell because they drank too much alcohol on the previous day. 宿醉的 ❑ *He was still hungover on the 25-minute bus drive to work the following morning.* 他第二天早上坐公共汽车去上班的 25 分钟车程中仍宿醉未醒。

hun|gry /ˈhʌŋgri/ (**hungrier, hungriest**) 1 ADJ When you are **hungry**, you want some food because you have not eaten for some time and have an uncomfortable or painful feeling in your stomach. 饥饿的；感到饿的；饥肠辘辘的 ❑ *My friend was hungry, so we drove to a shopping mall to get some food.* 我的朋友饿了，于是我们开车去一家购物中心吃饭。 •**hun|gri|ly** /ˈhʌŋgrɪlɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *James ate hungrily.* 詹姆斯狼吞虎咽。 2 PHRASE If people **go hungry**, they do not have enough food to eat. 挨饿；吃不饱 ❑ *Leonidas' family had been poor, he went hungry for years.* 利奥尼达斯家曾经很穷，他有很多年都吃不饱肚子。 3 ADJ If you say that someone is **hungry** for something, you are emphasizing that they want it very much. 渴望的；热望的【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *I left Oxford in 1961 hungry to be a critic.* 我于 1961 年离开牛津，渴望成为一名评论家。 •COMB **Hungry** is also a combining form. （亦用作构词成分）❑ *...power-hungry politicians.* 渴求权力的政客 •**hun|gri|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He looked at her hungrily. What eyes! What skin!* 他饥渴地看着她。瞧这眼睛！瞧这皮肤！

Thesaurus 同类词 *hungry* Also look up:

ADJ. famished, ravenous, starving; (*ant.*) full, stuffed 1 eager, unsatisfied 3

,hung 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **hung up about** a particular person or thing, you are criticizing them for thinking or worrying too much about that person or thing. 念念不忘的；过于担心的；过分介意的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [+about/on] *It was a time when people weren't so hung-up about health.* 那时人们不太关注健康。

hunk /hʌŋk/ (**hunks**) 1 N-COUNT A **hunk of** something is a large piece of it. 大块；大片 ❑ [+of] *...a thick hunk of bread.* 厚厚一大块面包 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a man as a **hunk**, you mean that he is big, strong, and sexually attractive. 高大健壮的男子；魁梧性感的男子；猛男【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *...a blond, blue-eyed hunk.* 金发碧眼、魁梧性感的男子

hunk|er /ˈhʌŋkəʳ/ (**hunkers, hunkering, hunkered**)

▶**hunker down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **hunker down**, you bend your knees so that you are in a low position, balancing on your feet. 蹲；蹲下；蹲坐【AM 美】❑ [v p +on] *Betty hunkered down on the floor.* 贝蒂蹲坐在地板上。 ❑ [v p +beside] *He ended up hunkering down beside her.* 他最终在她身边蹲了下来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **hunkers down**, you mean that they are trying to avoid doing things that will make people notice them or put them in danger. 保持低调；避免引人注目【AM 美】❑ [v p] *Their strategy for the moment is to hunker down and let the fuss die down.* 他们目前的策略是保持低调，让事态慢慢平息。

hunt ◆◆◇ /hʌnt/ (**hunts, hunting, hunted**) 1 VERB If you **hunt for** something or someone, you try to find them by searching carefully or thoroughly. 搜寻；寻找 ❑ [v +for] *A forensic team was hunting for clues.* 法医小组正在寻找线索。 [Also v] •N-COUNT **Hunt** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *The couple had helped in the hunt for the toddlers.* 这对夫妇曾帮着搜寻那些幼童。 2 VERB If you **hunt** a criminal or an enemy, you search for them in order to catch or harm them. 追踪，追捕（罪犯、敌人等）❑ [v n] *Detectives have been hunting him for seven months.* 侦探 7 个月来一直在追捕他。 [Also v +for] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Hunt** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *Despite a nationwide hunt for the kidnap gang, not a trace of them was found.* 尽管已经在全国范围内追捕该绑架团伙，却没有发现他们的任何蛛丝马迹。 3 VERB When people or animals **hunt**, they chase and kill wild animals for food or as a sport. （人）打猎，猎杀；（动物）猎食 ❑ [v] *As a child I learned to hunt and fish.* 从小我就学会了打猎和捕鱼。 ❑ [v n] *He got up at four and set out on foot to hunt black grouse.* 他 4 点钟起了床，徒步出发去猎杀黑琴鸡。 [Also v +for] •N-COUNT [oft n N] **Hunt** is also a noun. ❑ *He set off for a nineteen-day moose hunt in Nova Scotia.* 他动身前往新斯科舍参加为时 19 天的驼鹿捕猎活动。 4 VERB In Britain, when people **hunt**, they ride horses over fields with dogs called hounds and try to catch and kill foxes, as a sport. （在英国骑马带狗进行）猎狐 ❑ [v] *She liked to hunt as often as she could.* 她喜欢一有时间就去猎狐。 [Also v n] •N-COUNT

Word Web 话题词汇 hurricane 飓风

A **hurricane** is a tropical **cyclone** that develops in the Atlantic or Caribbean. When a hurricane develops in the Pacific it is known as a **typhoon**. A hurricane is a violent storm. It begins as a **tropical depression**. It becomes a **tropical storm** when its winds reach 62 kilometres per hour (kph). When wind speeds reach 118 kph, a distinct **eye** forms in the centre. Then the storm is officially a hurricane. It brings heavy rains and very high winds. When a hurricane makes **landfall** or moves over cool water, it loses some of its power.

飓风是在大西洋或加勒比海上发展起来的热带气旋。如果是在太平洋上生成的，就叫做台风。飓风是猛烈的风暴。它开始时是热带低气压，当风速达到每小时 62 公里时，就转变为热带风暴。当风速达到每小时 118 公里时，中心形成独一无二的风眼。这时风暴正式成为飓风，带来狂风暴雨。当飓风登陆或转移到低温水域上空时，风力会减小。

Hunt is also a noun. ❑ *The hunt was held on land owned by the Duke of Marlborough.* 猎狐活动在马尔伯勒公爵的庄园举行。 5 N-COUNT In Britain, a **hunt** is a group of people who meet regularly to hunt foxes. (英国的)猎狐队伍 6 PHRASE If a team or competitor is **in the hunt for** something, they still have a chance of winning it. (参赛队或参赛者)仍有机会赢取 ❑ *We're still in the hunt for the League title and we want to go all the way in the Cup.* 我们仍有机会获得联赛冠军，而且我们还想一路杀进足总杯决赛。 7 → see also **hunting, witch-hunt**

▶**hunt down** PHRASAL VERB If you **hunt down** a criminal or an enemy, you find them after searching for them. 追捕到，穷追直至找到(罪犯、敌人等) ❑ [V P n] *Last December they hunted down and killed one of the gangsters.* 去年 12 月他们追捕到其中一名匪徒并将其击毙。 ❑ [V n P] *It took her four months to hunt him down.* 她花了 4 个月才把他找出来。

▶**hunt out** PHRASAL VERB If you **hunt out** something that is hidden or difficult to find, you search for it and eventually find it. 找寻到；搜寻直至找到 ❑ [V P n] *I'll try and hunt out the information you need.* 我会努力找到你要的信息。 ❑ [V P n] *American consumers are accustomed to hunting out bargains.* 美国消费者习惯淘一些便宜货。 [Also V n P]

hunt|er ◆◇ /'hʌntə^r/ (**hunters**) 1 N-COUNT A **hunter** is a person who hunts wild animals for food or as a sport. 猎人；狩猎者 ❑ *The hunters stalked their prey.* 猎人潜行追踪猎物。 2 N-COUNT [n N] People who are searching for things of a particular kind are often referred to as **hunters**. 搜寻者；寻找者 ❑ *...job-hunters.* 求职者 ❑ *...treasure hunters.* 寻宝人 3 → see also **bargain hunter, headhunter**

hunter-gatherer (**hunter-gatherers**) N-COUNT **Hunter-gatherers** were people who lived by hunting and collecting food rather than by farming. There are still groups of hunter-gatherers living in some parts of the world. (依靠打猎捕鱼和采集果实为生的)狩猎采集者，采猎者

→ see **society**

hunt|ing /'hʌntɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hunting** is the chasing and killing of wild animals by people or other animals, for food or as a sport. 打猎；狩猎；(野兽的)猎食 ❑ *Deer hunting was banned in Scotland in 1959.* 猎鹿于 1959 年在苏格兰被禁止。 2 N-UNCOUNT [n N] **Hunting** is the activity of searching for a particular thing. 搜寻；寻找 ❑ *Jobclub can help you with job hunting.* 失业救助所可以为您在求职方面提供帮助。 •COMB **Hunting** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *Lee has divided his time between flat-hunting and travelling.* 李平时不是在找公寓，就是在旅行。

'hunting ground (**hunting grounds**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that a place is a good **hunting ground for** something, you mean that people who have a particular interest are likely to find something that they want there. 有希望找到所要之物的地方 ❑ [+for] *Other people's weddings are the perfect hunting ground for ideas.* 别人的婚礼是寻找启发的绝佳场合。 2 N-COUNT A **hunting ground** is an area where people or animals chase and kill wild animals for food or as a sport. 猎场；猎区；捕食地

,hunt 'sabo|teur (**hunt saboteurs**) N-COUNT A **hunt saboteur** is someone who tries to stop a hunt from taking place or being successful because they believe it is cruel to the animal being hunted. 扰乱狩猎活动者；破坏猎狐运动者

hunts|man /'hʌntsmən/ (**huntsmen**) N-COUNT A **huntsman** is a person who hunts wild animals, especially one who hunts foxes on horseback using dogs. 猎人；狩猎者；(尤指)猎狐者

hur|dle /'hɜːdᵊl/ (**hurdles, hurdling, hurdled**) 1 N-COUNT A **hurdle** is a problem, difficulty, or part of a process that may prevent you from achieving something. 障碍；困难；难关 ❑ *Two-thirds of candidates fail at this first hurdle and are packed off home.* 三分之二的候选人在第一个难关就败下阵来，只好打包回家了。 2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Hurdles** is a race in which people have to jump over a number of obstacles that are also called hurdles. You can use **hurdles** to refer to one or more races. 跨栏赛跑；障碍赛跑 ❑ *Davis won the 400m. hurdles in a new Olympic time of 49.3 sec.* 戴维斯以 49.3 秒的成绩刷新奥运会纪录，在 400 米跨栏赛跑中一举夺冠。 3 VERB If you **hurdle**, you jump over something while you are running. (在跑步过程中)跳跃，跨越 ❑ [V n] *He crossed the lawn and hurdled the short fence.* 他跑过草地，跳过低矮的栅栏。 ❑ [V] *She learnt to hurdle by leaping over bales of hay on her family's farm.* 她通过在自家农场里跳跨干草捆学会了跨栏。 [Also V prep]

hur|dler /'hɜːdlə^r/ (**hurdlers**) N-COUNT A **hurdler** is an athlete who takes part in hurdles races. 跨栏运动员；跨栏选手

hurl /hɜːl/ (**hurls, hurling, hurled**) 1 VERB If you **hurl** something, you throw it violently and with a lot of force. 猛投；用力掷 ❑ [V n prep] *Groups of angry youths hurled stones at police.* 成群结伙愤怒的年轻人朝警察投掷石块。 ❑ [V n with adv] *Simon caught the grenade and hurled it back.* 西蒙接住手榴弹，又用力把它掷了回去。 ❑ [V n] *Gangs rioted last night, breaking storefront windows and hurling rocks and bottles.* 几个帮派昨晚聚众闹事，他们打碎商店临街的玻璃窗，并投掷石块和瓶子。 2 VERB If you **hurl** abuse or insults **at** someone, you shout insults at them aggressively. 气势汹汹地吐(恶言) ❑ [V n +at] *How would you handle being locked in the back of a cab while the driver hurled abuse at you?* 如果你被锁在出租车后座上而且还遭到司机的无礼谩骂，你会怎么办？ [Also V n]

hurly-burly /'hɜːli bɜːli/ N-SING If you talk about **the hurly-burly of** a situation, you are emphasizing how noisy or busy it is. 喧哗；吵闹；骚动；繁忙【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *No one expects him to get involved in the hurly-burly of campaigning.* 谁也没有料到他会加入到乱哄哄的竞选活动。

hur|ray /hʊ'reɪ/ also **hurrah** → see **hooray**

hur|ri|cane /'hʌrɪkən, AM 美 'hɜːrɪkeɪn/ (**hurricanes**) N-COUNT A **hurricane** is an extremely violent wind or storm. 飓风

→ see Word Web:**hurricane**

→ see **disaster**

hur|ried /'hʌrɪd, AM 美 'hɜːr-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hurried** action is done quickly, because you do not have much time to do it in. (行动)匆忙的，迅速的 ❑ *...a hurried breakfast.* 匆忙塞了几口的早餐 •**hur|ried|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...students hurriedly taking notes.* 匆忙记笔记的学生 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hurried** action is done suddenly, in reaction to something that has just happened. (行动)仓促的，突然的，急于应对的 ❑ *Downing Street denied there had been a hurried overnight redrafting of the text.* 唐宁街否认连夜赶工改拟了文本。 •**hur|ried|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The moment she saw it, she blushed and hurriedly left the room.* 她一看到这一幕就脸红了，连忙匆匆走出了房间。 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **hurried** does things more quickly than they should because they do not have much time to do them. (人)做事匆忙的，行动仓促的 ❑ *Parisians on the street often looked worried, hurried and unfriendly.* 巴黎街上的路人往往看上去忧心忡忡、匆匆忙忙而且不太友善。

hur|ry /'hʌri, AM 美 'hɜːri/ (**hurries, hurrying, hurried**) 1 VERB If you **hurry** somewhere, you go there as quickly as you can.

匆忙地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Claire hurried along the road.* 克莱尔匆匆地沿路而行。❑ [v] *Bob hurried to join him, and they rode home together.* 鲍勃匆忙赶去和他会合，然后两人一起开车回家。❷ VERB If you **hurry to** do something, you start doing it as soon as you can, or try to do it quickly. 赶紧(做)；急忙(做)；匆忙(做) ❑ [v to-inf] *Mrs Hardie hurried to make up for her tactlessness by asking her guest about his holiday.* 哈迪夫人赶紧问客人假期过得怎么样，替自己的言不得体打圆场。❑ [v] *There was no longer any reason to hurry.* 再也不用着急了。❸ N-SING [usu *in a* N, oft N to-inf] If you are **in a hurry to** do something, you need or want to do something quickly. If you do something **in a hurry**, you do it quickly or suddenly. 急忙；匆忙；仓促 ❑ *Kate was in a hurry to grow up, eager for knowledge and experience.* 凯特急于长大，渴望获取知识和经验。❹ VERB To **hurry** something means the same as to **hurry up** something. 同 hurry up ❑ [v n] *...The President's attempt to hurry the process of independence.* 总统试图加快独立进程的努力 ❺ VERB If you **hurry** someone to a place or into a situation, you try to make them go to that place or get into that situation quickly. 催促；使赶紧 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They say they are not going to be hurried into any decision.* 他们说自己不会被迫仓促作出任何决定。❑ [v n] *I don't want to hurry you.* 我不想催你。❻ PHRASE If you say to someone **'There's no hurry'** or **'I'm in no hurry'** you are telling them that there is no need for them to do something immediately. 不必着急；不忙 ❑ *I'll need to talk with you, but there's no hurry.* 我得和你谈谈，但不着急。❼ PHRASE If you are **in no hurry to** do something, you are very unwilling to do it. 不愿(做)；不想(做) ❑ *I love it at St Mirren so I'm in no hurry to go anywhere.* 我喜欢在圣米伦的生活，所以我哪里也不愿去。[Also *+for*]

▶**hurry along** → see **hurry up 2**

▶**hurry up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **hurry up**, you are telling them do something more quickly than they were doing. 赶紧；赶快 ❑ [v P] *Franklin told Howe to hurry up and take his bath; otherwise, they'd miss their train.* 富兰克林告诉豪赶快去洗澡；否则他们会赶不上火车。❑ [v P *+with*] *Hurry up with that coffee, will you.* 请你快点把咖啡端上来。[Also v *it* P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **hurry** something **up** or **hurry** it **along**, you make it happen faster or sooner than it would otherwise have done. 使加快；使提早 ❑ [v P n] *...if you want to hurry up the application process.* 如果想要加快申请进度 ❑ [v n P] *Petter saw no reason to hurry the divorce along.* 彼得认为不必急着离婚。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hurry* Also look up:

V. run, rush; (*ant.*) slow down, relax ❶

hurt ⇹ /hɜːt/ (**hurts, hurting, hurt**) ❶ VERB If you **hurt yourself** or **hurt** a part of your body, you feel pain because you have injured yourself. 使(自己或身体某部位)受伤 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Yasin had seriously hurt himself while trying to escape from the police.* 亚辛试图从警察手中逃脱时受了重伤。❑ [v n] *He had hurt his back in an accident.* 他在一次事故中伤了后背。❷ VERB If a part of your body **hurts**, you feel pain there. (身体某部位)感到疼痛 ❑ [v] *His collar bone only hurt when he lifted his arm.* 他的锁骨只有在抬臂时才感觉到痛。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **hurt**, you have been injured. 受伤的 ❑ *His comrades asked him if he was hurt.* 战友问他是否受伤了。❑ *They were dazed but did not seem to be badly hurt.* 他们有些神志不清，但看起来没有受重伤。❹ VERB If you **hurt** someone, you cause them to feel pain. 弄伤，弄痛(他人) ❑ [v n] *I didn't mean to hurt her, only to keep her still.* 我不是故意要弄痛她，只是想让她别乱动。❑ [v] *Ouch. That hurt.* 哎哟，好痛。❺ VERB If someone **hurts** you, they say or do something that makes you unhappy. 伤害(感情)；使伤心 ❑ [v n] *He is afraid of hurting Bessy's feelings.* 他怕伤害了贝茜的感情。❑ [v] *What hurts most is the betrayal, the waste.* 最痛彻心扉的是背叛和感情的浪费。❻ ADJ If you are **hurt**, you are upset because of something that someone has said or done. (感情上)受到伤害的，伤心的 ❑ *Yes, I was hurt, jealous.* 是的，我感到伤心、嫉妒。❼ VERB [only cont] If you say that you **are hurting**, you mean that you are experiencing emotional pain. 伤心；感到痛苦 ❑ [v] *I am lonely and I am hurting.* 我很孤单，很难过。❽ VERB To **hurt** someone or something means to have a bad effect on them or prevent them from succeeding. 危害；损害；妨碍；对…产生不良影响 ❑ [v n] *The combination of hot weather and decreased water supplies is hurting many industries.* 炎热的天气和供水的减少正危及很多行业。❾ N-VAR A feeling of **hurt** is a feeling that you have when you think that you have been treated badly or judged unfairly. 伤心；痛苦；委屈 ❑ *I was full of jealousy and hurt.* 我满怀嫉妒，伤心不已。❿ PHRASE If you say **'It won't hurt to** do something' or **'It never hurts to** do something', you are recommending an action which you think is helpful or useful. (做…)不会有坏处 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It wouldn't hurt you to be a bit more serious.* 认真一点对你没有坏处。

Thesaurus 同类词 *hurt* Also look up:

V. harm, injure, wound ❶ ❸
ache, smart, sting ❷
ADJ. injured, wounded ❸
saddened, upset ❻

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *hurt* with:

ADV. **badly/seriously** hurt 受重伤 ❶ ❸
V. **get** hurt 受伤 ❸
feel hurt 感到伤心 ❻
N. hurt *someone's* **chances** 降低某人(成功)的几率，hurt **the economy** 损害经济，hurt *someone's* **feelings** 伤害某人的感情，hurt **sales** 拉低销售额 ❽

hurt|ful /ˈhɜːtfʊl/ ADJ If you say that someone's comments or actions are **hurtful**, you mean that they are unkind and upsetting. 伤人感情的；使人痛苦的；刻薄的 ❑ *Her comments can only be hurtful to Mrs Green's family.* 她的话只会使格林夫人的家人感到伤心。

hurt|le /ˈhɜːtl/ (**hurtles, hurtling, hurtled**) VERB If someone or something **hurtles** somewhere, they move there very quickly, often in a rough or violent way. 猛冲；飞驰 ❑ [v prep] *A pretty young girl came hurtling down the stairs.* 一个漂亮的小女孩从楼梯上冲下来。

hus|band ⇹ /ˈhʌzbənd/ (**husbands**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A woman's **husband** is the man she is married to. 丈夫 ❑ *Eva married her husband Jack in 1957.* 伊娃和丈夫杰克于 1957 年结的婚。

→ see **family, love**

hus|band|ry /ˈhʌzbəndri/ N-UNCOUNT **Husbandry** is farming animals, especially when it is done carefully and well. (尤指精心经营的)畜牧业，饲养业

hush /hʌʃ/ (**hushes, hushing, hushed**) ❶ CONVENTION You say **'Hush!'** to someone when you are asking or telling them to be quiet. (用于要求或命令别人安静)嘘 ❑ *Hush, my love, it's all right.* 嘘，宝贝，没事了。❷ VERB If you **hush** someone or if they **hush**, they stop speaking or making a noise. (使)安静下来；(使)停止说话 ❑ [v n] *She tried to hush her noisy father.* 她试图让吵吵嚷嚷的父亲安静下来。❑ [v] *I had to box Max's ears to get him to hush.* 我不得不打了马克斯一耳光让他闭嘴。❸ N-SING You say there is a **hush** in a place when everything is quiet and peaceful, or suddenly becomes quiet. 寂静；宁静；(突然出现的)安静 ❑ *A hush fell over the crowd and I knew something terrible had happened.* 人群突然一片肃静，我知道一定发生了什么可怕的事。

▶**hush up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **hushes** something **up**, they prevent other people from knowing about it. 隐瞒；遮掩；不让…张扬 ❑ [v n P] *The scandal has been discussed by the politburo, although the authorities have tried to hush it up.* 虽然当局想把这个丑闻压下去，但政治局已经讨论了。❑ [v P n] *The Ministry desperately tried to hush up the whole affair.* 部里拼命想隐瞒整个事件。

hushed /hʌʃt/ ❶ ADJ A **hushed** place is peaceful and much quieter and calmer than usual. (地方)异常安静的，寂静的 ❑ *The house seemed muted, hushed as if it had been deserted.* 房子里似乎悄然无声，安静得好像已经没人在住一样。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **hushed** voice or **hushed** conversation is very quiet. (声音、谈话)小声的，低声的 ❑ *We discussed the situation in hushed whispers.* 我们悄声细语地讨论了情况。

ˌhush-ˈhush ADJ Something that is **hush-hush** is secret and not

to be discussed with other people. 机密的；不宜张扬的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Apparently there's a very hush-hush project under way up north.* 貌似这里往北的地方有个非常机密的项目正在进行。

'hush mon|ey N-UNCOUNT If a person is paid **hush money**, someone gives them money not to reveal information they have which could be damaging or embarrassing. 封口费；封嘴钱【INFORMAL 非正式】

husk /hʌsk/ (**husks**) N-COUNT A **husk** is the outer covering of a grain or a seed. (谷类、种子的)外皮，壳，荚

husky /'hʌski/ (**huskier, huskiest, huskies**) ❶ ADJ If someone's voice is **husky**, it is low and rather rough, often in an attractive way. (嗓音)沙哑的，深沉的 ❑ *His voice was husky with grief.* 他因伤心而声音沙哑。❑ *...Dietrich's deep, husky voice.* 迪特里希低沉沙哑的嗓音 •**husk|ily** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'Ready?' I asked huskily.* "准备好了吗？"我声音沙哑地问道。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man as **husky**, you think that he is tall, strong, and attractive. (男人)魁梧健美的，高大英俊的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a very husky young man, built like a football player.* 非常魁梧的帅气小伙，身材像橄榄球运动员 ❸ N-COUNT A **husky** is a strong, furry dog, which is used to pull sledges across snow. 哈士奇

hus|sy /'hʌsi, AM 美 'hʌzi/ (**hussies**) N-COUNT If someone refers to a girl or woman as a **hussy**, they are criticizing her for behaving in a shocking or immoral way. 粗野女子；轻佻女子；荡妇【HUMOROUS, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 幽默，过时，贬】

hus|tings /'hʌstɪŋz/ N-PLURAL The political campaigns and speeches before an election are sometimes referred to as **the hustings**. 竞选活动【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *With only days to go before elections in Pakistan, candidates are battling it out at the hustings.* 离巴基斯坦大选只有几天的时间了，各候选人正在竞选活动上一决胜负。

hus|tle /'hʌs°l/ (**hustles, hustling, hustled**) ❶ VERB If you **hustle** someone, you try to make them go somewhere or do something quickly, for example by pulling or pushing them along. 猛推；猛拉；推搡 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The guards hustled Harry out of the car.* 卫兵将哈里从车里拉了出来。❷ VERB If you **hustle**, you go somewhere or do something as quickly as you can. 快速行走；赶紧 ❑ [v] *You'll have to hustle if you're to get home for supper.* 你想赶回家吃晚饭的话，就得加快速度。❑ [v to-inf] *They had finished the exam and the teacher was hustling to get the papers gathered up.* 他们已经考完试了，老师正在赶紧收卷子。❸ VERB If someone **hustles**, they try to earn money or gain an advantage from a situation, often by using dishonest or illegal means. (常指用不正当或非法的手段)谋取；骗钱；诈取【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *We're expected to hustle and fight for what we want.* 我们被要求为得到自己想要的而不择手段，奋力争取。❑ [v n +from] *I hustled some tickets from a magazine and off we went.* 我从一家杂志社骗了几张票，然后我们就一起去了。❹ N-UNCOUNT **Hustle** is busy, noisy activity. 熙攘；忙碌 ❑ *Shell Cottage provides the perfect retreat from the hustle and bustle of London.* 谢尔农舍为想要躲避伦敦的忙碌喧嚣的人们提供了一个绝佳的休闲之所。

hus|tler /'hʌslə°/ (**hustlers**) ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **hustler**, you mean that they try to earn money or gain an advantage from situations they are in by using dishonest or illegal methods. 骗子；诈骗者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...an insurance hustler.* 保险诈骗者 ❷ N-COUNT A **hustler** is a prostitute, especially a male prostitute. 娼妓；(尤指)男妓【INFORMAL 非正式】

hut /hʌt/ (**huts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hut** is a small house with only one or two rooms, especially one which is made of wood, mud, grass, or stones. (简陋的)小屋；土房；棚屋；茅舍；石寮 ❷ N-COUNT A **hut** is a small wooden building in someone's garden, or a temporary building used by builders or repair workers. (花园中的)木屋；(建筑工人等住的)临时工棚

hutch /hʌtʃ/ (**hutches**) N-COUNT A **hutch** is a wooden structure that rabbits or other small pet animals are kept in. (关兔子等宠物的)笼，棚，舍

hya|cinth /'haɪəsɪnθ/ (**hyacinths**) N-COUNT A **hyacinth** is a plant with a lot of small, sweet-smelling flowers growing closely around a single stem. It grows from a bulb and the flowers are usually blue, pink, or white. 风信子

hy|brid /'haɪbrɪd/ (**hybrids**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hybrid** is an animal or plant that has been bred from two different species of animal or plant. (动物或植物的)杂(交)种，混(合)种【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *All these brightly coloured hybrids are so lovely in the garden.* 花园里所有这些色彩鲜艳的杂交花真美丽。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Hybrid** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the hybrid maize seed.* 杂交玉米种子 ❷ N-COUNT You can use **hybrid** to refer to anything that is a mixture of other things, especially two other things. (尤指两种不同物质的)混合物，合成物 ❑ [+of] *...a hybrid of solid and liquid fuel.* 固体和液体燃料的混合物 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Hybrid** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a hybrid system.* 合成系统 ❸ N-COUNT A **hybrid** or a **hybrid car** is a car that has both an electric motor and an ordinary car engine. It uses the ordinary engine when it needs extra power. 混合动力车；油电混合车 ❑ *Hybrids, unlike pure electric cars, never need to be plugged in.* 与纯电动汽车不同，混合动力车永远不需要接电源。❑ *Hybrid cars can go almost 600 miles between refueling.* 混合动力车加一次油可以跑几乎 600 英里。

→ see **car**

hy|brid|ize /'haɪbrɪdaɪz/ (**hybridizes, hybridizing, hybridized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hybridise**

VERB If one species of plant or animal **hybridizes with** another, the species reproduce together to make a hybrid. You can also say that you **hybridize** one species of plant or animal **with** another. (使)(动植物)杂交【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v] *All sorts of colours will result as these flowers hybridise freely.* 这些花自由杂交后会产生各种各样的颜色。❑ [v +with] *Wild boar readily hybridises with the domestic pig.* 野猪很容易和家猪杂交。❑ [v n] *Hybridising the two species will reduce the red to orange.* 将这两个物种杂交后颜色会由红色淡化成橙色。❑ [v n +with] *Some people will take the seeds and hybridize the resulting plants with others of their own.* 有些人会将种子带回去播种，然后将培育出来的植株和自己的植株进行杂交。

hy|drant /'haɪdrənt/ (**hydrants**) → see **fire hydrant**

hy|drate /'haɪdreɪt/ (**hydrates, hydrating, hydrated**) ❶ N-VAR A **hydrate** is a chemical compound that contains water. 水合物 ❑ *...aluminium hydrate.* 氢氧化铝 ❷ VERB If a substance **hydrates** your skin, it makes it softer and less dry. 为(皮肤)补水 ❑ [v n] *After-sun products will cool and hydrate your skin.* 晒后护肤品会清凉肌肤并为其补水。

hy|drau|lic /haɪ'drɒlɪk, AM 美 -'drɔːl-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Hydraulic** equipment or machinery involves or is operated by a fluid that is under pressure, such as water or oil. (设备或机械)水压的，液压的 ❑ *The boat has no fewer than five hydraulic pumps.* 这艘船配有不少于 5 个液压泵。•**hy|drau|li|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...hydraulically operated pistons for raising and lowering the blade.* 用来升降刀片的液压传动活塞

Word Link 词根词缀 *hydr ≈ water 水：dehydrate, firehydrant, hydraulic*

hy|drau|lics /haɪ'drɒlɪks, AM 美 -'drɔːl-/ N-UNCOUNT **Hydraulics** is the study and use of systems that work using hydraulic pressure. 水力学

hydro|car|bon /ˌhaɪdrəʊ'kɑːb°n/ (**hydrocarbons**) N-COUNT A **hydrocarbon** is a chemical compound that is a mixture of hydrogen and carbon. 碳氢化合物；烃

hydro|chlo|ric acid /ˌhaɪdrəklɒrɪk 'æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Hydrochloric acid** is a colourless, strong acid containing hydrogen and chlorine. 盐酸

hydro|elec|tric /ˌhaɪdrəʊɪ'lektrɪk/ also **hydro-electric** ADJ [ADJ n] **Hydroelectric** means relating to or involving electricity made from the energy of running water. 水力发电的；(电)由水力发的

→ see **dam, electricity, energy, tide**

hydro|elec|tric|ity /ˌhaɪdrəʊɪlek'trɪsɪti/ also **hydro-electricity** N-UNCOUNT **Hydroelectricity** is electricity made from the energy of running water. 水力(发的)电；水电

hydro|foil /ˈhaɪdrəfɔɪl/ (**hydrofoils**) N-COUNT A **hydrofoil** is a boat which can travel partly out of the water on a pair of flat parts like wings. You can also refer to the flat parts as **hydrofoils**. 水翼船；水翼

hydro|gen /ˈhaɪdrədʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Hydrogen** is a colourless gas that is the lightest and commonest element in the universe. 氢；氢气

→ see **sun**

hydrogen bomb (**hydrogen bombs**) N-COUNT A **hydrogen bomb** is a nuclear bomb in which energy is released from hydrogen atoms. 氢弹

hydro|gen per|ox|ide N-UNCOUNT **Hydrogen peroxide** is a chemical that is often used to make hair lighter or to kill germs. (常用来漂浅头发或杀死细菌的)过氧化氢，双氧水

hydro|plane /ˈhaɪdrəpleɪn/ (**hydroplanes**) N-COUNT A **hydroplane** is a speedboat which rises out of the water when it is travelling fast. (水上)滑行艇

hydro|thera|py /ˌhaɪdrəʊˈθerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Hydrotherapy** is a method of treating people with some diseases or injuries by making them swim or do exercises in water. 水疗法

hy|ena /haɪˈiːnə/ (**hyenas**) N-COUNT A **hyena** is an animal that looks rather like a dog and makes a sound which is similar to a human laugh. Hyenas live in Africa and Asia. (分布于非洲和亚洲的)鬣狗

hy|giene /ˈhaɪdʒiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Hygiene** is the practice of keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases. (尤指为防止患病或疾病传播的)卫生 ❑ *Be extra careful about personal hygiene.* 要非常注意个人卫生。

hy|gien|ic /haɪˈdʒiːnɪk, AM 美 ˌhaɪdʒiˈenɪk/ ADJ Something that is **hygienic** is clean and unlikely to cause illness. 卫生的 ❑ *...a white, clinical-looking kitchen that was easy to keep clean and hygienic.* 易于保持清洁卫生的、像诊所般洁白的厨房

hy|gien|ist /haɪˈdʒiːnɪst/ (**hygienists**) N-COUNT A **hygienist** or a **dental hygienist** is a person who is trained to clean people's teeth and to give them advice on how to look after their teeth and gums. 口腔保健员；牙科洁治员；牙医助手

hy|men /ˈhaɪmen/ (**hymens**) N-COUNT A **hymen** is a piece of skin that often covers part of a girl's or woman's vagina and breaks, usually when she has sex for the first time. 处女膜 【MEDICAL 医】

hymn /hɪm/ (**hymns**) ❶ N-COUNT A **hymn** is a religious song that Christians sing in church. (基督教的)赞美诗，圣歌 ❑ *I like singing hymns.* 我喜欢唱圣歌。❑ *...a hymn book.* 赞美诗集 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe a film, book, or speech as a **hymn to** something, you mean that it praises or celebrates that thing. 歌颂；赞美 【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [+to] *...a hymn to freedom and rebellion.* 对自由和反抗的赞颂

hym|nal /ˈhɪmnᵊl/ (**hymnals**) N-COUNT A **hymnal** is a book of hymns. 赞美诗集；圣歌集【FORMAL 正式】

hype /haɪp/ (**hypes, hyping, hyped**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Hype** is the use of a lot of publicity and advertising to make people interested in something such as a product. 天花乱坠的广告宣传；炒作【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We are certainly seeing a lot of hype by some companies.* 我们无疑已经看到来自一些公司的大肆宣传。❷ VERB To **hype** a product means to advertise or praise it a lot. 大肆宣传(或吹捧)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *We had to hype the film to attract the financiers.* 我们不得不热炒这部电影以吸引投资人。•PHRASAL VERB **Hype up** means the same as **hype**. hype up 同 hype ❑ [v p n] *The media seems obsessed with hyping up individuals or groups.* 媒体似乎热衷于大肆吹捧某些个人或团体。[Also v n p]

▶**hype up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB To **hype** someone **up** means to deliberately make them very excited about something. 煽动；使兴奋 ❑ [v n p] *Everyone at school used to hype each other up about men all the time.* 过去在学校大家经常相互煽动彼此对男人的兴趣。[Also v p n] ❷ → see also **hype 2**

hyped up also **hyped-up** ADJ If someone is **hyped up** about something, they are very excited or anxious about it. 非常兴奋的；十分焦虑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We were both so hyped up about buying the house, we could not wait to get in there.* 我们两人都对买这所房子感到紧张兴奋，等不及要进去看看。

hy|per /ˈhaɪpəʳ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **hyper**, they are very excited and energetic. 亢奋的；精力旺盛的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was incredibly hyper. I couldn't sleep.* 我太亢奋了，根本无法入睡。

hyper- /ˈhaɪpəʳ-/ PREFIX **Hyper-** is used to form adjectives that describe someone as having a lot or too much of a particular quality. (用于构成形容词，描述人的特性)表示"极度"、"过于" ❑ *I hated my father. He was hyper-critical and mean.* 我讨厌我父亲。他吹毛求疵，刻薄无情。❑ *He is one of those lean, hyper-fit people.* 他属于那种瘦削、过于健美的人。

hyper|ac|tive /ˌhaɪpəˈræktɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **hyperactive** is unable to relax and is always moving about or doing things. (人)过分活跃的，多动的 ❑ *His research was used in planning treatments for hyperactive children.* 他的研究被用来为多动的儿童设计治疗方案。•**hyper|ac|tiv|ity** /ˌhaɪpərækˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an extreme case of hyperactivity.* 多动症的极端病例

Word Link 词根词缀 ***hyper = above*** 高于，***over*** 在…之上：*hyperactive, hyperbole, hyperlink*

hyper|bo|le /haɪˈpɜːʳbəli/ N-UNCOUNT If someone uses **hyperbole**, they say or write things that make something sound much more impressive than it really is. 夸张(法)【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ *...the hyperbole that portrays him as one of the greatest visionaries in the world.* 将他描绘成世界上最伟大的愿景家之一的夸张

hyper|bol|ic /ˌhaɪpəʳˈbɒlɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hyperbolic** language makes something sound much more impressive than it really is. 运用夸张法的，夸张的(语言)【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】

hyper|con|nec|tiv|ity /ˌhaɪpəʳkɒnekˈtɪvəti/ N-UNCOUNT **Hyperconnectivity** is the use of many systems and devices so that you are always connected to social networks and other sources of information. 超级连接 ❑ *The team is studying the effects of hyperconnectivity on the brain.* 这个团队在研究大脑的超级连接作用。

hyper|in|fla|tion /ˌhaɪpərɪnˈfleɪʃᵊn/ also **hyper-inflation** N-UNCOUNT **Hyperinflation** is very severe inflation. 恶性通货膨胀

hyper|link /ˈhaɪpəʳlɪŋk/ (**hyperlinks, hyperlinking, hyperlinked**) ❶ N-COUNT In an HTML document, a **hyperlink** is a link to another part of the document or to another document. Hyperlinks are shown as words with a line under them. 超(文本)链接【COMPUTING 计算机】❷ VERB [usu passive] If a document or file **is hyperlinked**, it contains hyperlinks. 对…加上超链接【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [*be* v-ed] *The database is fully hyperlinked.* 数据库内容全部都加上超链接了。

hyper|mar|ket /ˈhaɪpəʳmɑːʳkɪt/ (**hypermarkets**) N-COUNT A **hypermarket** is a very large supermarket. 特大型超级市场 【mainly BRIT 主英】

hyper|sen|si|tive /ˌhaɪpəʳˈsensɪtɪv/ ❶ ADJ If you say that someone is **hypersensitive**, you mean that they get annoyed or offended very easily. 神经过敏的；易受冒犯的 ❑ [+to/about] *Student teachers were hypersensitive to any criticism of their performance.* 实习教师对任何针对他们表现的批评意见都异常敏感。❷ ADJ Someone who is **hypersensitive** is extremely sensitive to certain drugs or chemicals. (对某些药物或化学品)过敏的【MEDICAL 医】

hyper|ten|sion /ˌhaɪpəʳˈtenʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Hypertension** is a medical condition in which a person has very high blood pressure. 高血压 ❑ *He has always suffered from hypertension.* 他一直受高血压困扰。

hyper|text /ˈhaɪpəʳtekst/ N-UNCOUNT In computing, **hypertext** is a way of connecting pieces of text so that you can go quickly and directly from one to another. 超文本【COMPUTING 计算机】

hy|per|ven|ti|late /ˈhaɪpəʳventɪleɪt/ (**hyperventilates, hyperventilating, hyperventilated**) VERB If someone **hyperventilates**, they begin to breathe very fast in an uncontrollable

Word Web 话题词汇 hypnosis 催眠

Hypnosis is a **mental** state somewhere between **wakefulness** and sleep. When hypnotized, a person's mind is **alert** and **calm** at the same time. Scientists believe this kind of **trance** helps the **conscious** mind relax. This gives the **hypnotist** access to the **subconscious** mind. Some hypnotists are entertainers. They do things like getting **subjects** on stage to bark like dogs. **Hypnotherapists**, on the other hand, use the trance state to help people. For example, the therapist may suggest that smoking will make the person feel nauseous. This idea stays in the subconscious mind and helps the subject give up cigarettes.

催眠是一种类似半睡半醒之间的精神状态。被催眠时，人的内心警觉的同时又是平静的。科学家相信这样的催眠状态能帮助有意识的大脑得到放松。这给了催眠师进入潜意识大脑的机会。有些催眠师是表演者，他们将受催眠者请上舞台，做学狗叫这样一些事。催眠治疗师则不同，他们利用催眠状态来帮助他人。例如，催眠师可能会暗示吸烟令人感到恶心。这个想法存留在潜意识大脑中，帮助被催眠者戒烟。

way, usually because they are very frightened, tired, or excited.（通常指因恐惧、疲惫或兴奋而）呼吸急促，通气过度 ❑ [v] *I hyperventilate when they come near me with the needle.* 当他们拿着注射针走近我时，我的呼吸急速加快。•**hyper|ven|ti|la|tion** /ˌhaɪpəˌventɪˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the effects of hyperventilation.*

hy|phen /ˈhaɪfᵊn/ (**hyphens**) N-COUNT A **hyphen** is the punctuation sign used to join words together to make a compound, as in 'left-handed'. People also use a hyphen to show that the rest of a word is on the next line. 连字符；连字号

hy|phen|at|ed /ˈhaɪfəneɪtɪd/ ADJ A word that is **hyphenated** is written with a hyphen between two or more of its parts.（单词）用连字符连接的，带连字符的 ❑ *...hyphenated names such as Wong-Shong or Li-Wong.* 带连字符的名字，如 Wong-Shong 或 Li-Wong

hyp|no|sis /hɪpˈnəʊsɪs/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Hypnosis** is a state in which a person seems to be asleep but can still see, hear, or respond to things said to them. 催眠状态 ❑ *Bevin is now an adult and has re-lived her birth experience under hypnosis.* 贝文是个成年人，她在催眠状态下重温了自己的出生过程。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Hypnosis** is the art or practice of hypnotizing people. 催眠（术）

→ see Word Web:**hypnosis**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***osis = state or condition*** 状态或情况：***halitosis, hypnosis, metamorphosis***

hyp|no|thera|pist /ˌhɪpnəʊˈθerəpɪst/ (**hypnotherapists**) N-COUNT A **hypnotherapist** is a person who treats people by using hypnotherapy. 催眠治疗师

→ see **hypnosis**

hyp|no|thera|py /ˌhɪpnəʊˈθerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Hypnotherapy** is the practice of hypnotizing people in order to help them with a mental or physical problem, for example to help them give up smoking. 催眠疗法

hyp|not|ic /hɪpˈnɒtɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone is in a **hypnotic** state, they have been hypnotized.（受）催眠的 ❑ *The hypnotic state actually lies somewhere between being awake and being asleep.* 催眠状态实际上介乎清醒和睡眠之间。❷ ADJ Something that is **hypnotic** holds your attention or makes you feel sleepy, often because it involves repeated sounds, pictures, or movements. 引人着迷的；有催眠作用的；使人昏昏欲睡的 ❑ *His songs are often both hypnotic and reassuringly pleasant.* 他的歌声经常让人在沉醉的同时又感到放松愉悦。

hyp|no|tise /ˈhɪpnətaɪz/ → see **hypnotize**

hyp|no|tism /ˈhɪpnətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Hypnotism** is the practice of hypnotizing people. 催眠术 •**hyp|no|tist** (**hypnotists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He was put into a trance by a police hypnotist.* 他在一位警方催眠师的引导下进入了催眠状态。

→ see **hypnosis**

hyp|no|tize /ˈhɪpnətaɪz/ (**hypnotizes, hypnotizing, hypnotized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hypnotise**

❶ VERB If someone **hypnotizes** you, they put you into a state in which you seem to be asleep but can still see, hear, or respond to things said to you. 对…施催眠术；使进入催眠状态 ❑ [v n] *A hypnotherapist will hypnotize you and will stop you from smoking.* 一位催眠治疗师将对你实施催眠，从而帮你戒烟。❷ VERB [usu passive] If you **are hypnotized by** someone or something, you are so fascinated by them that you cannot think of anything else. 使着迷；使沉醉 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He's hypnotized by that black hair and that white face.* 他为那乌黑的头发和白皙的面庞所倾倒。❑ [v-ed] *Davey sat as if hypnotized by the sound of Nick's voice.* 戴维坐在那里，好像被尼克的声音迷住了似的。

hypo|chon|dria /ˌhaɪpəˈkɒndriə/ N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers from **hypochondria**, they continually worry about their health and falsely imagine that they are ill. 疑病症

hypo|chon|dri|ac /ˌhaɪpəˈkɒndriæk/ (**hypochondriacs**) N-COUNT A **hypochondriac** is a person who continually worries about their health, although there is really nothing wrong with them. 疑病症患者

hy|poc|ri|sy /hɪˈpɒkrɪsi/ (**hypocrisies**) N-VAR If you accuse someone of **hypocrisy**, you mean that they pretend to have qualities, beliefs, or feelings that they do not really have. 虚伪；伪善【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He accused newspapers of hypocrisy in their treatment of the story.* 他指责了报纸在报道该新闻时的虚伪。

hypo|crite /ˈhɪpəkrɪt/ (**hypocrites**) N-COUNT If you accuse someone of being a **hypocrite**, you mean that they pretend to have qualities, beliefs, or feelings that they do not really have. 伪君子；伪善者；假道学【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

hypo|criti|cal /ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you accuse someone of being **hypocritical**, you mean that they pretend to have qualities, beliefs, or feelings that they do not really have. 虚伪的；伪善的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It would be hypocritical to say I travel at 70mph simply because that is the law.* 如果因为法律限速 70 英里我就说自己的车速是这么高，那就是虚伪了。

hypo|der|mic /ˌhaɪpəˈdɜːrmɪk/ (**hypodermics**) ADJ [ADJ n] A **hypodermic** needle or syringe is a medical instrument with a hollow needle, which is used to give injections.（针、注射器）皮下注射的 •N-COUNT **Hypodermic** is also a noun. ❑ *He held up a hypodermic to check the dosage.* 他举起一个注射器查看剂量。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***derm = skin*** 皮：***dermatitis, epidermis, hypodermic***

Word Link 词根词缀 ***hypo = below*** 低于，***under*** 在…之下：***hypodermic, hypothermia, hypothetical***

hy|pot|enuse /haɪˈpɒtənjuːz, AM -nuːs/ (**hypotenuses**) N-COUNT **The hypotenuse** of a right-angled triangle is the side opposite its right angle.（直角三角形的）斜边，弦【TECHNICAL 术语】

hypo|ther|mia /ˌhaɪpəʊˈθɜːrmiə/ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **hypothermia**, their body temperature has become dangerously low as a result of being in severe cold for a long time. 体温过低；低（体）温【MEDICAL 医】

hy|poth|esis /haɪˈpɒθɪsɪs/ (**hypotheses**) N-VAR A **hypothesis** is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has not yet been proved to be correct. 假说；假设【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Work will now begin to test the hypothesis in rats.* 现在将开始在老鼠身上做实验以验证该假设。

→ see **experiment, science**

hy|poth|esize /haɪˈpɒθɪsaɪz/ (**hypothesizes, hypothesizing, hypothesized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **hypothesise**

VERB If you **hypothesize that** something will happen, you say that you think that thing will happen because of various

facts you have considered. 假设；假定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *To explain this, they hypothesise that galaxies must contain a great deal of missing matter which cannot be detected.* 为了解释这一点，他们假定各星系一定包含了大量无法探测到的失踪物质。❑ [v n] *I have long hypothesized a connection between these factors.* 我一直以来就认为这些因素之间存在着某种关联。[Also v]

hypo|theti|cal /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkᵊl/ ADJ If something is **hypothetical**, it is based on possible ideas or situations rather than actual ones. （基于）假设的；假定的 ❑ *Let's look at a hypothetical situation in which Carol, a recovering cocaine addict, gets invited to a party.* 让我们假设这样一种情景，卡萝尔，一位正在康复的可卡因成瘾者，应邀去参加一个聚会。❑ *...a purely hypothetical question.* 纯属假设的问题 •**hypo|theti|cal|ly** /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He was invariably willing to discuss the possibilities hypothetically.* 他总是愿意谈论各种假设的可能性。

Word Link 词根词缀 *hypo ≈ below* 低于，*under* 在…之下：*hypodermic, hypothermia, hypothetical*

hys|ter|ec|to|my /ˌhɪstəˈrektəmi/ (**hysterectomies**) N-COUNT A **hysterectomy** is a surgical operation to remove a woman's womb. 子宫切除术

hys|te|ria /hɪˈstɪəriə, AM 美 -ˈster-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Hysteria** among a group of people is a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. （一群人的）情绪失控，狂野情绪的爆发 ❑ *No one could help getting carried away by the hysteria.* 所有人都不由自主地受到狂热情绪的感染。2 N-UNCOUNT A person who is suffering from **hysteria** is in a state of violent and disturbed emotion as a result of shock. 癔病；歇斯底里【MEDICAL 医】❑ *By now, she was screaming, completely overcome with hysteria.* 现在她正在尖叫，完全处于癔病发作状态。

hys|teri|cal /hɪˈsterɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **hysterical** is in a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. 歇斯底里的；情绪狂暴失控的 ❑ *Police and bodyguards had to protect him as the almost hysterical crowds struggled to approach him.* 当情绪几近失控的人群拼命想接近他时，警察和保镖不得不保护他。•**hys|teri|cal|ly** /hɪˈsterɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *I don't think we can go round screaming hysterically: 'Ban these dogs. Muzzle all dogs.'* 我不认为歇斯底里地到处去高喊"禁止遛狗。给所有狗带上口套。"是个好主意。2 ADJ Someone who is **hysterical** is in a state of violent and disturbed emotion that is usually a result of shock. 癔病的；（通常指因惊吓而）情绪异常激动的 ❑ *I suffered bouts of really hysterical depression.* 我曾患阵发的严重癔病性抑郁症。•**hys|teri|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *I was curled up on the floor in a corner sobbing hysterically.* 我蜷缩在地上的某个角落，失声痛哭。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Hysterical** laughter is loud and uncontrolled. （笑声）疯狂失控的，不可抑制的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had to rush to the loo to avoid an attack of hysterical giggles.* 我不得不冲向卫生间，以免遭到别人的疯狂嘲笑。•**hys|teri|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She says she hasn't laughed as hysterically since she was 13.* 她说自己从 13 岁起就再也没有像这样疯狂大笑过。4 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **hysterical**, you think that they are very funny and they make you laugh a lot. 极可笑的；非常滑稽的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Paul Mazursky was Master of Ceremonies, and he was pretty hysterical.* 保罗·马祖尔斯基担任司仪，他简直把人笑坏了。•**hys|teri|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It wasn't supposed to be a comedy but I found it hysterically funny.* 这本来不是一出喜剧，但我却觉得非常滑稽。

hys|ter|ics /hɪˈsterɪks/ 1 N-PLURAL [oft *in* N] If someone is **in hysterics** or is having **hysterics**, they are in a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. 情绪失控；狂野情绪的爆发【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm sick of your having hysterics, okay?* 我受够了你的歇斯底里，知道吗？2 N-PLURAL [oft *in* N] If someone is **in hysterics** or is having **hysterics**, they are in a state of violent and disturbed emotion that is usually a result of shock. 癔病反应；癫狂状态 ❑ *It was such a shock I had hysterics.* 这太让人震惊了，我的情绪濒于崩溃。3 N-PLURAL [oft *in* N] You can say that someone is **in hysterics** or is having **hysterics** when they are laughing loudly in an uncontrolled way. 狂笑；不可抑制的大笑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He'd often have us all in absolute hysterics.* 他经常让我们大家狂笑不止。

H

Ii

I also **i** /aɪ/ (**I's, i's**) N-VAR **I** is the ninth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 9 个字母

I ♦♦♦ /aɪ/ PRON A speaker or writer uses **I** to refer to himself or herself. **I** is a first person singular pronoun. **I** is used as the subject of a verb. (第一人称单数代词，用作动词的主语)我 ❑ *Jim and I are getting married.* 我和吉姆就要结婚了。❑ *She liked me, I think.* 我觉得，她喜欢过我。

-ian → see **-an**

ibid ♦◇◇ CONVENTION **Ibid** is used in books and journals to indicate that a piece of text taken from somewhere else is from the same source as the previous piece of text. 出处同上(或同前)

-ibility /-ɪ'bɪlɪti/ (**-ibilities**) SUFFIX **-ibility** replaces '-ible' at the end of adjectives to form nouns referring to the state or quality described by the adjective. (构成以 -ible 结尾的形容词的名词形式)表示"状态"、"品质" ❑ *...its commitment to increase the accessibility of the arts.* 让艺术走近大众的承诺 ❑ *Check your eligibility for State benefits.* 核实你是否符合领取国家救济金的条件。

ice ♦◇◇ /aɪs/ (**ices, icing, iced**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Ice** is frozen water. 冰；冰块；冰层 ❑ *Glaciers are moving rivers of ice.* 冰河是犹如河水般流动的巨大冰体。❑ *...a bitter lemon with ice.* 一杯加冰的苦柠檬汁 2 VERB If you **ice** a cake, you cover it with icing. 为(蛋糕)挂糖衣(或糖霜) ❑ [v n] *I've iced and decorated the cake.* 我在蛋糕上挂了糖衣，还裱了花。3 → see also **iced, icing** 4 PHRASE If you **break the ice** at a party or meeting, or in a new situation, you say or do something to make people feel relaxed and comfortable. 打破沉默(或僵局)；使气氛轻松 5 → see also **ice-breaker** 6 PHRASE If you say that something **cuts no ice with** you, you mean that you are not impressed or influenced by it. 起不到什么作用；没多大影响 ❑ [+with] *That sort of romantic attitude cuts no ice with money-men.* 那种富于幻想的态度金融家瞧不上眼。7 PHRASE If someone puts a plan or project **on ice**, they delay doing it. 延迟；搁置 ❑ *The deal was put on ice for three months.* 该交易被搁置了 3 个月。8 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on thin ice** or **is skating on thin ice**, you mean that they are doing something risky which may have serious or unpleasant consequences. 冒风险；如履薄冰 ❑ *I had skated on thin ice and, so far, got away with it.* 我冒过险，但目前为止侥幸没事。

→ see **crystal, precipitation**

Ice Age N-PROPER **The Ice Age** was a period of time lasting many thousands of years, during which a lot of the Earth's surface was covered with ice. 冰河时代；冰川期

ice|berg /'aɪsbɜːg/ (**icebergs**) 1 N-COUNT An **iceberg** is a large tall mass of ice floating in the sea. 冰山 2 **the tip of the iceberg** → see **tip**

ice-blue COLOUR **Ice-blue** is a very pale blue colour. 冰蓝色；淡蓝色【LITERARY 文】

ice|box /'aɪsbɒks/ (**iceboxes**) also **ice-box** N-COUNT An **icebox** is the same as a **refrigerator**. 同 refrigerator【AM, OLD-FASHIONED 美，过时】

ice-breaker (**ice-breakers**) also **icebreaker** 1 N-COUNT An **ice-breaker** is a large ship which sails through frozen waters, breaking the ice as it goes, in order to create a passage for other ships. 破冰船 2 N-COUNT An **ice-breaker** is something that someone says or does in order to make it easier for people who have never met before to talk to each other. 打破僵局的事物；活跃气氛的话 ❑ *This exercise can be quite a useful ice-breaker for new groups.* 这个活动可以很有效地活跃新群体内的气氛。

ice bucket (**ice buckets**) N-COUNT An **ice bucket** is a container which holds ice cubes or cold water and ice. You can use it to provide ice cubes to put in drinks, or to put bottles of wine in and keep the wine cool. (冰镇酒水用的)冰桶

ice cap (**ice caps**) also **ice-cap** N-COUNT **The ice caps** are the thick layers of ice and snow that cover the North and South Poles. (南北极的)冰盖，冰冠

→ see **glacier**

ice-cold 1 ADJ If you describe something as **ice-cold**, you are emphasizing that it is very cold. 冰冷的；极冷的 ❑ *...delicious ice-cold beer.* 凉沁心脾、口感极佳的啤酒 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **ice-cold**, you are emphasizing that they do not allow their emotions to affect them or that they lack feeling and friendliness. 冷漠无情的；冷若冰霜的 ❑ *...the gunman's ice-cold stare.* 持枪歹徒冷酷无情的注视

ice-cool ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **ice-cool**, you admire them because they are calm and do not show emotion in difficult situations. 处变不惊的；临危不乱的【JOURNALISM, APPROVAL 新闻，褒】❑ *The ice-cool driver has built a reputation for pulling out his best performances under pressure.* 那个沉稳应变的司机在重压下仍能发挥最佳水平，因而赢得了美誉。

ice cream (**ice creams**) also **ice-cream** 1 N-VAR **Ice cream** is a very cold sweet food which is made from frozen cream or a substance like cream and has a flavour such as vanilla, chocolate, or strawberry. 冰激凌 ❑ *I'll get you some ice cream.* 我会给你买些冰激凌。2 N-COUNT An **ice cream** is an amount of ice cream sold in a small container or a cone made of thin biscuit. 一客冰激凌；一份冰激凌 ❑ *Do you want an ice cream?* 想来份冰激凌吗？

→ see **dessert**

ice cube (**ice cubes**) N-COUNT An **ice cube** is a small square block of ice that you put into a drink in order to make it cold. (用于冰镇饮料的)小冰块

iced /aɪst/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **iced** drink has been made very cold, often by putting ice in it. 冰镇的 ❑ *...iced tea.* 冰茶 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **iced** cake is covered with a layer of icing. 挂糖衣的；滚糖霜的 ❑ *We were all given little iced cakes.* 我们都得到了挂糖衣的小蛋糕。

ice floe (**ice floes**) N-COUNT An **ice floe** is a large area of ice floating in the sea. (海上的)大片浮冰

→ see **climate**

ice hockey also **ice-hockey** N-UNCOUNT **Ice hockey** is a game played on ice between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small rubber disk, called a puck, and try to score goals. 冰上曲棍球(运动)；冰球(运动)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **hockey**

Ice|land|er /'aɪslændə^r/ (**Icelanders**) N-COUNT An **Icelander** is a person who comes from Iceland. 冰岛人

Ice|land|ic /aɪs'lændɪk/ 1 ADJ **Icelandic** means belonging or relating to Iceland, or to its people, language, or culture. 冰岛的；冰岛人的；冰岛语的；冰岛文化的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Icelandic** is the

official language of Iceland. 冰岛语

ice lolly (**ice lollies**) also **ice-lolly** N-COUNT An **ice lolly** is a piece of flavoured ice or ice cream on a stick. 冰棒；雪糕【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Popsicle**

ice pack (**ice packs**) N-COUNT An **ice pack** is a bag full of ice which is used to cool parts of the body when they are injured or painful. （消肿止痛用的）冰袋

ice pick (**ice picks**) also **icepick** N-COUNT An **ice pick** is a small pointed tool that you use for breaking ice. 破冰锥

ice rink (**ice rinks**) N-COUNT An **ice rink** is a level area of ice, usually inside a building, that has been made artificially and kept frozen so that people can skate on it. 溜冰场（通常建于室内）

ice sheet (**ice sheets**) N-COUNT An **ice sheet** is a large thick area of ice, especially one that exists for a long time. （尤指长期存在的）冰盖，冰冠，冰原

ice-skate (**ice-skates**) N-COUNT **Ice-skates** are boots with a thin metal bar underneath that people wear to move quickly on ice. 溜冰鞋；滑冰鞋

ice skater (**ice skaters**) N-COUNT An **ice skater** is someone who skates on ice. 滑冰者；溜冰者

ice-skating also **ice skating** VERB [only cont] If you go **ice-skating**, you move about on ice wearing ice-skates. This activity is also a sport. 溜冰；滑冰 ❑ [V] *They took me ice-skating on a frozen lake.* 他们带我去一个结冰的湖上溜冰了。•N-UNCOUNT **Ice-skating** is also a noun. ❑ *I love watching ice-skating on television.* 我喜欢看电视上的溜冰表演。

ice water N-UNCOUNT **Ice water** is very cold water served as a drink. （作为饮料的）冰水【AM 美】

icicle /'aɪsɪk°l/ (**icicles**) N-COUNT An **icicle** is a long pointed piece of ice hanging down from a surface. It forms when water comes slowly off the surface, and freezes as it falls. 冰柱；垂冰；冰溜（子）

icing /'aɪsɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Icing** is a sweet substance made from powdered sugar that is used to cover and decorate cakes. （糕饼的）糖衣，糖霜 ❑ *...a birthday cake with yellow icing.* 挂黄色糖衣的生日蛋糕 2 PHRASE If you describe something as **the icing on the cake**, you mean that it makes a good thing even better, but it is not essential. 锦上添花之物 ❑ *The third goal was the icing on the cake.* 第三粒进球是锦上添花。

icing sugar N-UNCOUNT **Icing sugar** is very fine white sugar that is used for making icing and sweets. （用于制作糖衣、甜点的）精细白糖粉【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **confectioners' sugar**

-icity /-'ɪsɪti/ (**-icities**) SUFFIX **-icity** replaces '-ic' at the end of adjectives to form nouns referring to the state, quality, or behaviour described by the adjective. （用于构成以 -ic 结尾的形容词的名词形式）表示"状态"、"性质"、"行为" ❑ *...if someone disputes the authenticity of the document.* 若有人怀疑这份文件的真实性 ❑ *He soon exhibited signs of eccentricity.* 他很快就显露出了行为古怪的苗头。

icky /'ɪki/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **icky**, you mean that it is too emotional or sentimental. 过于煽情的；过分伤感的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ *They've even got one of those icky photos of themselves on the bedside table.* 他们甚至在床头桌上摆了一张他们自己的煽情照片。 2 ADJ If you describe a substance as **icky**, you mean that it is disgustingly sticky. 黏糊糊的；令人厌恶的【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ *She could feel something icky on her fingers.* 她感到手指上有什么黏糊糊的恶心东西。

icon /'aɪkɒn/ (**icons**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe something or someone as an **icon**, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing. 偶像；代表人物 ❑ *Only Marilyn has proved as enduring a fashion icon.* 事实证明，只有玛丽莲才是永恒的时尚偶像。 2 N-COUNT An **icon** is a picture of Christ, his mother, or a saint painted on a wooden panel. 圣像（如基督、圣母马利亚等） 3 N-COUNT An **icon** is a picture on a computer screen representing a particular computer function. If you want to use it, you move the cursor onto the icon using a mouse. 图标【COMPUTING 计算机】

iconic /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ ADJ An **iconic** image or thing is important or impressive because it seems to be a symbol of something. 偶像的；圣像的；似圣像的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The ads helped Nike to achieve iconic status.* 这些广告帮助耐克公司成就了其偶像地位。

iconoclast /aɪ'kɒnəklæst/ (**iconoclasts**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **iconoclast**, you mean that they often criticize beliefs and things that are generally accepted by society. 打破传统信仰（或习惯）者【FORMAL 正式】

iconoclastic /aɪˌkɒnə'klæstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone or their words or ideas as **iconoclastic**, you mean that they contradict established beliefs. 有悖传统信仰的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Is it utopian to hope that such iconoclastic ideas will gain ground?* 希望如此有悖传统观念的思想会发展普及，这是不是太理想化了？

iconography /aɪkə'nɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT The **iconography** of a group of people consists of the symbols, pictures, and objects which represent their ideas and way of life. 传统形象；图腾 ❑ [+of] *...the iconography of revolutionary posters.* 革命宣传画的传统形象 ❑ *...religious iconography.* 宗教图腾

ICT /ˌaɪ si: 'ti:/ N-UNCOUNT **ICT** refers to activities or studies involving computers and other electronic technology. **ICT** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'Information and Communications Technology'. 信息与通信技术 ❑ *English, Maths, ICT and science are compulsory subjects.* 英语、数学、信息与通信技术和科学是必修科目。

icy /'aɪsi/ (**icier**, **iciest**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **icy** or **icy cold**, you mean that it is extremely cold. 冰冷的；极冷的 ❑ *An icy wind blew hard across the open spaces.* 刺骨的寒风于开阔处呼啸着。 2 ADJ An **icy** road has ice on it. 结冰的；冰冻的 3 ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **icy**, you mean that they are not affectionate or friendly, and they show their dislike or anger in a quiet, controlled way. 冷冰冰的；不友好的；冷漠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His response was icy.* 他反应冷淡。•**icily** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *'Have you finished?' he asked icily.* "你完了没有？"他冷冷地问道。

ID /ˌaɪ 'di:/ (**IDs**) N-VAR If you have **ID** or an **ID**, you are carrying a document such as an identity card or driving licence which proves that you are a particular person. 身份证明；身份证件 ❑ *I had no ID on me so I couldn't prove I was the owner of the car.* 我身上没带身份证件，也就无法证实我就是车主。

I'd /aɪd/ 1 **I'd** is the usual spoken form of 'I had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. （I had 的常用口语形式，尤用于 had 作助动词时）❑ *I felt absolutely certain that I'd seen her before.* 我完全确信自己以前曾见过她。 2 **I'd** is the usual spoken form of 'I would'. （I would 的常用口语形式）❑ *There are some questions I'd like to ask.* 有些问题我想问一下。

idea ⇹ /aɪ'di:ə/ (**ideas**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N, N to-inf] An **idea** is a plan, suggestion, or possible course of action. 计划；建议；提议 ❑ *It's a good idea to plan ahead.* 提前安排是个好主意。❑ [+of] *I really like the idea of helping people.* 我非常赞同帮助他人的提议。❑ *She told me she'd had a brilliant idea.* 她告诉我她有个好主意。 2 N-COUNT [N that] An **idea** is an opinion or belief about what something is like or should be like. 意见；看法；信念 ❑ [+about] *Some of his ideas about democracy are entirely his own.* 他关于民主的一些观点完全是他自己的创见。❑ *...the idea that reading too many books ruins your eyes.* 读书过多损害眼睛的看法 [Also +on/of] 3 N-SING If someone gives you an **idea of** something, they give you information about it without being very exact or giving a lot of detail. 大致的情况；大致概念 ❑ [+of] *This table will give you some idea of how levels of ability can be measured.* 这张表格会让你大致了解能力水平可以怎样评估。❑ [+of] *If you cannot remember the exact date give a rough idea of when it was.* 如果你记不清确切日期，就说一下大致的时间吧。 4 N-SING If you have an **idea** of something, you know about it to some extent. （对…的）一定了解，些许的认识 ❑ *No one has any real idea how much the company will make next year.* 没人真的知道该公司明年会赚多少钱。 5 N-SING [N that] If you have an **idea that** something is the case, you think that it may be the case, although you are not certain. 猜测；猜想【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I*

had an idea that he joined the army later, but I may be wrong. 我猜他后来参军了，但也可能我猜得不对。 6 N-SING **The idea** of an action or activity is its aim or purpose. 目标；目的 ❑ *The idea is to encourage people to get to know their neighbours.* 其目的是鼓励人们结识邻居。 7 N-COUNT If you have the **idea of** doing something, you intend to do it. 打算；意图 ❑ [+of] *He sent for a number of books he admired with the idea of re-reading them.* 他订购了一些自己喜欢的书，打算重新再读一遍。 8 N-SING You can use **idea** in expressions such as **I've no idea** or **I haven't the faintest idea** to emphasize that you do not know something. 我不知道 / 我一点儿都不知道 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *'Is she coming by coach?'—'Well I've no idea.'* "她坐长途汽车来吗？" —— "哦，我不知道。" 9 PHRASE If someone **gets the idea**, they understand how to do something or they understand what you are telling them. 理解；懂得；明白 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *It isn't too difficult once you get the idea.* 你一旦弄懂了，就不太难了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *idea* Also look up:

N. plan, suggestion 1
belief, concept, opinion, thought, viewpoint 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *idea* with:

ADJ. **bad** idea 糟糕的主意，**bright** idea 聪明的主意，**brilliant** idea 绝妙的主意，**great** idea 极好的主意 1
crazy idea 疯狂的主意（或想法），**different** idea 不同的主意（或想法），**dumb** idea 愚蠢的主意（或想法），**interesting** idea 有趣的主意（或想法），**new** idea 新主意；新想法，**original** idea 最初的主意（或想法） 1 2
the main idea 主要的主意（或想法）；主要目的，**the whole** idea 整个的主意（或想法）；整个目的 1 2 6
V. **get an** idea 想出一个主意；获得大致的了解；有一个猜想，**have an** idea 有一个主意；有大致的了解；有一个猜想 1 3 4 5

ideal ♦◇ /aɪˈdiːəl/ (**ideals**) 1 N-COUNT An **ideal** is a principle, idea, or standard that seems very good and worth trying to achieve. 理想 ❑ *The party has drifted too far from its socialist ideals.* 该党大大偏离了其社会主义理想。 [Also +of] 2 N-SING [oft poss N] Your **ideal of** something is the person or thing that seems to you to be the best possible example of it. 理想典范；完美典型 ❑ [+of] *...the Japanese ideal of beauty.* 日本人理想中的美人形象 3 ADJ The **ideal** person or thing for a particular task or purpose is the best possible person or thing for it. 理想的；最佳的 ❑ *She decided that I was the ideal person to take over the job.* 她认定我是接手这份工作的最佳人选。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] An **ideal** society or world is the best possible one that you can imagine. 完美的；理想的 ❑ *We do not live in an ideal world.* 我们并非生活在完美的世界里。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ide, ideo ≈ idea* 想法：*ideal, idealize, ideology*

ideal|ise /aɪˈdiːəlaɪz/ → see **idealize**

ideal|ism /aɪˈdiːəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Idealism** is the beliefs and behaviour of someone who has ideals and who tries to base their behaviour on these ideals. 理想主义 ❑ [+of] *She never lost her respect for the idealism of the 1960s.* 她对 20 世纪 60 年代的理想主义一直心怀崇敬。 •**ideal|ist** (**idealists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He is not such an idealist that he cannot see the problems.* 他并非事看不见问题的理想主义者。

ideal|is|tic /ˌaɪdɪəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **idealistic**, you mean that they have ideals, and base their behaviour on these ideals, even though this may be impractical. 理想主义（者）的；空想的 ❑ *Idealistic young people died for the cause.* 理想主义青年为这项事业而献身。

ideal|ize /aɪˈdiːəlaɪz/ (**idealizes, idealizing, idealized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **idealise**
VERB If you **idealize** something or someone, you think of them, or represent them to other people, as being perfect or much better than they really are. 把…理想化；理想化地呈现 ❑ [v n] *People idealize the past.* 人们爱把过去理想化。 •**ideal|ized** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...an idealised image of how a parent should be.* 理想化的父母形象 •**ideali|za|tion** /aɪˌdiːəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**idealizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...Marie's idealisation of her dead husband.* 玛丽对亡夫的理想化描述

ideal|ly /aɪˈdiːəli/ 1 ADV If you say that **ideally** a particular thing should happen or be done, you mean that this is what you would like to happen or be done, but you know that this may not be possible or practical. 作为理想的做法；合乎理想地 ❑ *People should, ideally, eat much less fat.* 理想情况下，人们的脂肪摄入量应该比现在少得多。 2 ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV after v] If you say that someone or something is **ideally** suited, **ideally** located, or **ideally** qualified, you mean that they are as well suited, located, or qualified as they could possibly be. 最适合地；绝好地；完美地 ❑ *They were an extremely happy couple, ideally suited.* 他们是极其幸福、无比般配的一对。

iden|ti|cal /aɪˈdentɪkᵊl/ ADJ Things that are **identical** are exactly the same. 完全相同的；一模一样的 ❑ *The two parties fought the last election on almost identical manifestos.* 在上次选举中，这两个政党的竞选宣言如出一辙。 •**iden|ti|cal|ly** /aɪˈdentɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *...nine identically dressed female dancers.* 9 个装扮得一模一样的舞女

→ see **clone**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ident ≈ same* 相同：*identical, identification, unidentified*

i,den|ti|cal 'twin (**identical twins**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Identical twins** are twins of the same sex who look exactly the same. 同卵双胞胎

iden|ti|fi|able /aɪˌdentɪˈfaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ Something or someone that is **identifiable** can be recognized. 可辨认的；可识别的 ❑ [+as] *In the corridor were four dirty, ragged bundles, just identifiable as human beings.* 走廊里有 4 团肮脏不堪、破破烂烂的东西，勉强能看出是 4 个人。 [Also +by/from]

iden|ti|fi|ca|tion /aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**identifications**) 1 N-VAR The **identification** of something is the recognition that it exists, is important, or is true. 识别；鉴定；确认 ❑ [+of] *Early identification of a disease can prevent death and illness.* 病症的及早诊断可避免死亡与病痛。 2 N-VAR Your **identification** of a particular person or thing is your ability to name them because you know them or recognize them. 识别；认出 ❑ [+of] *He's made a formal identification of the body.* 他正式确认了死者身份。 3 N-UNCOUNT If someone asks you for some **identification**, they want to see something such as a driving licence, which proves who you are. 身份证明；身份证件 ❑ *The woman who was on passport control asked me if I had any further identification.* 检查护照的女士问我是否有别的身份证明。 4 N-VAR The **identification of** one person or thing **with** another is the close association of one with the other. 密切关联；相互关联 ❑ [+of/with] *...the identification of Spain with Catholicism.* 西班牙与天主教的密切联系 5 N-UNCOUNT **Identification with** someone or something is the feeling of sympathy and support for them. 认同；同情；支持 ❑ [+with] *Marilyn had an intense identification with animals.* 玛丽莲非常怜爱动物。

iden|ti|fy ♦◇ /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ (**identifies, identifying, identified**) 1 VERB If you can **identify** someone or something, you are able to recognize them or distinguish them from others. 认出；识别；分辨出 ❑ [v n] *There are a number of distinguishing characteristics by which you can identify a Hollywood epic.* 好莱坞的史诗大片有着一些与众不同的特点。 2 VERB If you **identify** someone or something, you name them or say who or what they are. 确认；指认；验明 ❑ [v n] *Police have already identified around 10 murder suspects.* 警方已经确认了约 10 名谋杀案疑凶。 ❑ [v n +as] *The reporters identified one of the six Americans as an Army Specialist.* 记者们认出那 6 名美国人中有一位是陆军技术兵。 3 VERB If you **identify** something, you discover or notice its existence. 发现；察觉 ❑ [v n] *Scientists claim to have identified natural substances with cancer-combating properties.* 科学家声称已经发现自然界的某些物质具有抗癌特性。 4 VERB If a particular thing **identifies** someone or something, it makes them easy to recognize, by making them different in some way. 是…的标志；显示出 ❑ [v n] *She wore a little nurse's hat on her head to*

identify her. 她头戴一顶小护士帽，很容易辨认。❑ [v n +*as*] *His boots and purple beret identify him as commanding the Scottish Paratroops.* 他的长靴和紫色贝雷帽表明他统领着苏格兰伞兵部队。3 VERB If you **identify with** someone or something, you feel that you understand them or their feelings and ideas. 认同；理解；体会 ❑ [v +*with*] *She would only play a role if she could identify with the character.* 她只愿扮演自己能产生共鸣的角色。4 VERB If you **identify** one person or thing **with** another, you think that they are closely associated or involved in some way. 把…（与…）密切联系；认为…（与…）有关联 ❑ [v n +*with*] *She hates playing the sweet, passive women that audiences identify her with.* 她讨厌扮演那些顺从乖巧的小甜心，观众们已把她定型为这类角色。❑ [v pron-refl +*with*] *The candidates all want to identify themselves with reform.* 候选人都想把自己与改革密切联系起来。

iden|ti|kit /aɪ'dentɪkɪt/ (**identikits**) also **Identikit** N-COUNT An **identikit** or an **identikit picture** is a drawing of the face of someone the police want to question. It is made from descriptions given to them by witnesses to a crime.（疑犯、通缉犯的）容貌拼图（Compare 比较 **e-fit**, **Photofit**.）【mainly BRIT, TRADEMARK 主英，商标】

iden|tity ◆◇◇ /aɪ'dentɪti/ (**identities**) 1 N-COUNT [with poss] Your **identity** is who you are. 身份 ❑ *Abu is not his real name, but it's one he uses to disguise his identity.* 阿布不是他的真名，是他用于伪装身份的名字。2 N-VAR [oft with poss, adj N] The **identity** of a person or place is the characteristics they have that distinguish them from others. 个性；特性 ❑ *I wanted a sense of my own identity.* 我想要确立自己的个性意识。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *identity* with:

N. identity **theft** 身份盗窃 1
identity **crisis** 认同危机，**sense of** identity 个性意识 2
ADJ. **ethnic** identity 种族性，**national** identity 民族性，**personal** identity 个性 2

i'den|tity card (**identity cards**) N-COUNT An **identity card** is a card with a person's name, photograph, date of birth, and other information on it. In some countries, people are required to carry identity cards in order to prove who they are. 身份证

i'den|tity pa|rade (**identity parades**) N-COUNT At an **identity parade**, a witness to a crime tries to identify the criminal from among a line of people. 罪犯指证；列队辨认嫌犯【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **line-up**

i'den|tity theft N-UNCOUNT **Identity theft** is the crime of getting personal information about another person without their knowledge, for example in order to gain access to their bank account. 身份盗窃，身份盗用（指窃取他人个人信息以使用其银行账户等）❑ *Protecting yourself from identity theft is a matter of treating all your personal and financial documents as top secret information.* 要保护自己个人身份信息免遭盗用，就要把所有的个人与财务文档视为绝密信息。

ideo|gram /'ɪdɪəʊgræm/ (**ideograms**) 1 N-COUNT An **ideogram** is a sign or symbol that represents a particular idea or thing rather than a word. The writing systems of Japan and China, for example, use ideograms. 表意文字（如汉字）2 N-COUNT In languages such as English which are written using letters and words, an **ideogram** is a sign or symbol that can be used to represent a particular word. %, @, and & are examples of ideograms. 表意符号（如 %，@ 和 &）

ideo|logi|cal /ˌaɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ideological** means relating to principles or beliefs. 思想体系的；意识形态的；观念形态的 ❑ *Others left the party for ideological reasons.* 其他人由于意识形态原因而脱党。•**ideo|logi|cal|ly** /aɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *…an ideologically sound organisation.* 意识形态正统的组织

ideolo|gist /ˌaɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ (**ideologists**) N-COUNT An **ideologist** is someone who develops or supports a particular ideology. 意识形态专家；思想理论家；特定思想观念的拥护者

ideo|logue /'aɪdɪəlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**ideologues**) N-COUNT An **ideologue** is the same as an **ideologist**. 同 ideologist【FORMAL 正式】

ideol|ogy /ˌaɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ (**ideologies**) N-VAR An **ideology** is a set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions. 意识形态；思想体系；思想方式 ❑ *…capitalist ideology.* 资本主义意识形态

Word Link 词根词缀 *ide, ideo* ≈ *idea* 想法：*ideal, idealize, ideology*

id|io|cy /'ɪdɪəsɪ/ (**idiocies**) N-VAR If you refer to something as **idiocy**, you mean that you think it is very stupid. 愚蠢行为；蠢事 ❑ [+*of*] *…the idiocy of continuing government subsidies for environmentally damaging activities.* 政府对破坏环境的活动继续提供补助的愚蠢行为

idi|om /'ɪdɪəm/ (**idioms**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A particular **idiom** is a particular style of something such as music, dance, or architecture.（音乐、舞蹈、建筑的）风格，特色【FORMAL 正式】❑ *McCartney was also keen to write in a classical idiom, rather than a pop one.* 麦卡特尼也热衷于古典风格而不是通俗风格的创作。2 N-COUNT An **idiom** is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if you took the meaning of each word separately. 习语；成语【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Proverbs and idioms may become worn with over-use.* 谚语和习语会由于使用过多而变得俗套。3 N-UNCOUNT **Idiom** of a particular kind is the language that people use at a particular time or in a particular place.（某一特定时期或地域的）特定用语；方言；土语【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…her command of the Chinese idiom.* 她对汉语方言的掌握

idio|mat|ic /ˌɪdɪəʊ'mætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Idiomatic** language uses words in a way that sounds natural to native speakers of the language. 地道的 ❑ *…her remarkable command of idiomatic English.* 她对地道英语的娴熟使用

idio|syn|cra|sy /ˌɪdɪəʊ'sɪŋkrəsɪ/ (**idiosyncrasies**) N-VAR [usu with poss] If you talk about the **idiosyncrasies** of someone or something, you are referring to their rather unusual habits or characteristics.（个人特有的）癖好，嗜好；（物品的）特色，特点 ❑ *Everyone has a few little idiosyncrasies.* 每个人都有点小嗜好。

idio|syn|crat|ic /ˌɪdɪəʊsɪŋ'krætɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone's actions or characteristics as **idiosyncratic**, you mean that they are rather unusual. 乖僻的；怪异的 ❑ *…a highly idiosyncratic personality.* 非常乖僻的个性

id|iot /'ɪdɪət/ (**idiots**) N-COUNT If you call someone an **idiot**, you are showing that you think they are very stupid or have done something very stupid. 白痴；傻子；笨蛋【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I knew I'd been an idiot to stay there.* 我知道我呆在这里很蠢。

'id|iot box N-SING **The idiot box** is the television. 电视机【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **boob tube**

idi|ot|ic /ˌɪdɪ'ɒtɪk/ ADJ If you call someone or something **idiotic**, you mean that they are very stupid or silly. 十分愚蠢的；白痴般的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What an idiotic thing to say!* 多么愚蠢透顶的话！•**idi|oti|cal|ly** /ˌɪdɪ'ɒtɪklɪ/ ADV ❑ *…his idiotically romantic views.* 他愚蠢可笑、不切实际的观点

idle /'aɪdᵊl/ (**idles, idling, idled**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If people who were working are **idle**, they have no jobs or work. 无事可做的；闲散的 ❑ *Employees have been idle almost a month because of shortages.* 由于原料短缺，员工们已将近一个月无事可做。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If machines or factories are **idle**, they are not working or being used.（机器、工厂等）闲置的 ❑ *Now the machine is lying idle.* 如今机器闲置着。3 ADJ If you say that someone is **idle**, you disapprove of them because they are not doing anything and you think they should be. 懒散的；懒惰的；无所事事的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *…idle bureaucrats who spent the day reading newspapers.* 无所事事、整天看报纸的官僚们 •**idle|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Idleness is a very bad thing for human nature.* 懒散是人性中很糟糕的一面。•**idly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We were not idly sitting around.* 我们并非坐着没事干。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Idle** is used to describe something that you do for

no particular reason, often because you have nothing better to do. 琐碎无聊的；毫无意义的 ❑ *Brian kept up the idle chatter for another five minutes.* 布赖恩又漫无目的地絮叨了 5 分钟。•**idly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *We talked idly about magazines and baseball.* 我们漫不经心地谈论杂志和棒球。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You refer to an **idle** threat or boast when you do not think the person making it will or can do what they say. 虚张声势的；唬人的 ❑ *It was more of an idle threat than anything.* 那其实是唬人的话。 6 VERB To **idle** a factory or other place of work means to close it down because there is no work to do or because the workers are on strike. 使（工厂等）停工【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ [v-ed] *...idled assembly plants.* 停业的装配厂 [Also v n]

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **shut down**

7 VERB To **idle** workers means to stop them working. 使闲散；使无事可做【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ [v n] *The strike has idled about 55,000 machinists.* 罢工使约 55,000 名机械师无事可做。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lay off**

8 VERB If an engine or vehicle **is idling**, the engine is running slowly and quietly because it is not in gear, and the vehicle is not moving. （发动机、车辆）空转 ❑ [v] *Beyond a stand of trees a small plane idled.* 在树林的那一边，一架小飞机停在那里，发动机在空转。

Thesaurus 同类词 *idle* Also look up:

ADJ. inactive, jobless, shiftless, unemployed 1
lazy, passive, wasteful; (*ant.*) busy, productive 5

idler /'aɪdlə'/ (**idlers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **idler**, you are criticizing them because you think they are lazy and should be working. 游手好闲者；懒汉【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Duke resents being seen as a moneyed idler.* 公爵对别人把他看成钱包鼓鼓、游手好闲的人感到气愤。

idol /'aɪdᵊl/ (**idols**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone such as a film, pop, or sports star as an **idol**, you mean that they are greatly admired or loved by their fans. 偶像 ❑ *A great cheer went up from the crowd as they caught sight of their idol.* 一看到他们的偶像，人群爆发出热烈的欢呼声。 2 N-COUNT An **idol** is a statue or other object that is worshipped by people who believe that it is a god. 圣像；神像 3 PHRASE If you refer to someone as a **fallen idol**, you mean that they have lost people's respect and admiration because of something bad that they have done. 堕落的偶像

idol|atry /aɪ'dɒlətri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Someone who practises **idolatry** worships idols. 偶像崇拜【FORMAL 正式】2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's admiration for a particular person as **idolatry**, you think it is too great and uncritical. 盲目崇拜【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Their affection for her soon increased almost to idolatry.* 他们对她的喜爱不久就发展到了近乎盲目崇拜的地步。

idol|ize /'aɪdəlaɪz/ (**idolizes, idolizing, idolized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **idolise**

VERB If you **idolize** someone, you admire them very much. 把…当成偶像崇拜；非常敬慕；宠爱 ❑ [v n] *Naomi idolised her father as she was growing up.* 慢慢长大的娜奥米把父亲视为偶像。

id|yll /'ɪdɪl, AM 美 'aɪdᵊl/ (**idylls**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **idyl**

N-COUNT If you describe a situation as an **idyll**, you mean that it is idyllic. 田园生活；愉快恬静的情景（或地方、经历）❑ *She finds that the sleepy town she moves to isn't the rural idyll she imagined.* 她发现她搬进的这个寂静小镇并非她想象中的乡间田园。

idyl|lic /ɪ'dɪlɪk, AM 美 aɪ-/ ADJ If you describe something as **idyllic**, you mean that it is extremely pleasant, simple, and peaceful without any difficulties or dangers. 安恬的；田园诗般的；质朴宜人的 ❑ *...an idyllic setting for a summer romance.* 适于夏日恋曲的质朴宜人的环境

i.e. /ˌaɪ 'iː/ **i.e.** is used to introduce a word or sentence which makes what you have just said clearer or gives details. 亦即；也就是 ❑ *...strategic points—i.e. airports or military bases.* 战略要点，也就是机场或军事基地

IED /ˌaɪ iː 'diː/ (**IEDs**) N-COUNT An **IED** is a simple bomb that is made and used by someone who is not in the army, often using materials that are not usually used for making bombs. **IED** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'improvised explosive device'. 自制爆炸装置 ❑ *The soldiers were killed by a roadside IED.* 士兵们被路边的一个自制爆炸装置炸死了。

-ied → see **-ed**
-ier → see **-er**
-iest → see **-est**

if ⇹ /ɪf/

Often pronounced /ɪf/ at the beginning of the sentence. 在句首常重读。

1 CONJ You use **if** in conditional sentences to introduce the circumstances in which an event or situation might happen, might be happening, or might have happened. （表示条件或假设）假如，如果，要是 ❑ *She gets very upset if I exclude her.* 如果我把她排除在外，她会很不高兴的。 ❑ *You can go if you want.* 你要是想走就可以走。 ❑ *If you went into town, you'd notice all the pubs have loud jukeboxes.* 如果你进了城，你会注意到所有的酒吧都有音量很大的自动点唱机。 ❑ *Do you have a knack for coming up with ideas? If so, we would love to hear from you.* 你有什么能想出好点子的诀窍吗？如果有，我们很愿意收到你的来信。 2 CONJ You use **if** in indirect questions where the answer is either 'yes' or 'no'. （用于间接疑问句）是否 ❑ *He asked if I had left with you, and I said no.* 他问我是不是和你一块儿离开的，我说不是。 ❑ *I wonder if I might have a word with Mr Abbot?* 请问我能否和阿博特先生说几句话？ 3 CONJ [with neg] You use **if** to suggest that something might be slightly different from what you are stating in the main part of the sentence, for example that there might be slightly more or less of a particular quality. （表示与句子主要部分的陈述稍有不同）即便，纵然，虽然 ❑ *Sometimes, that standard is quite difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.* 有时即便有可能达到那个标准，那也是非常困难。 ❑ *I will be ready in a couple of weeks, if not sooner.* 就算不能更快，几周后我也会准备好。 4 CONJ You use **if**, usually with 'can', 'could', 'may', or 'might', at a point in a conversation when you are politely trying to make a point, change the subject, or interrupt another speaker. 如果…可以的话（通常与 can, could, may 或 might 连用，在谈话中礼貌地提出自己的观点、转换话题或打断对方）❑ *If I could just make another small point.* 请允许我再补充一点。 5 CONJ You use **if** at or near the beginning of a clause when politely asking someone to do something. （用于句首，表示礼貌地请求某人做某事）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I wonder if you'd be kind enough to give us some information, please?* 请问您能不能给我们提供一些信息？ 6 CONJ You use **if** to introduce a subordinate clause in which you admit a fact which you regard as less important than the statement in the main clause. （用于引导从句中较次要的事实）即便 ❑ *If there was any disappointment it was probably temporary.* 即便有点儿失望，也很可能是暂时的。 7 PHRASE You use **if not** in front of a word or phrase to indicate that your statement does not apply to that word or phrase, but to something closely related to it that you also mention. 要是不；即使不 ❑ *She understood his meaning, if not his words.* 她即便没听懂他的话，也明白了他的意思。 8 PHRASE You use **if ever** with past tenses when you are introducing a description of a person or thing, to emphasize how appropriate it is. （用于过去时）如果真的…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I became a distraught, worried mother, a useless role if ever there was one.* 我变成了一个忧心如焚的母亲，一个全无用处的角色，如果真有这种角色的话。 9 PHRASE You use **if only** with past tenses to introduce what you think is a fairly good reason for doing something, although you realize it may not be a very good one. （与过去时连用，引出一个相对合理的理由）即使仅仅为了（或因为）… ❑ *She writes me often, if only to scold me because I haven't written to her.* 她常来信，即使仅仅为了责怪我还没回信给她。 10 PHRASE You use **if only** to express a wish or desire, especially one that cannot be fulfilled. 要是…多好【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *If only you had told me that some time ago.* 要是你早些时候告诉我该多好啊。 11 PHRASE You use

as if when you are making a judgment about something that you see or notice. Your belief or impression might be correct, or it might be wrong. (表示判断)好像，仿佛，似乎 ❑ *The whole room looks as if it has been lovingly put together over the years.* 整个房间看起来好像是经过了多年的精心布置。 ■ PHRASE You use **as if** to describe something or someone by comparing them with another thing or person. (表示类比)好像，仿佛，似乎 ❑ *He points two fingers at his head, as if he were holding a gun.* 他用两根手指指着他的头，仿佛他正举着一把枪。 ■ PHRASE You use **as if** to emphasize that something is not true. (强调某物不是真的)好像…一样，仿佛，似乎【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *Getting my work done! My God! As if it mattered.* 把我的工作做完！老天！好像它真的很重要似的。 ■ PHRASE You use **'if anything'** to introduce something which strengthens or changes the meaning of the statement you have just made, but only in a small or unimportant way. 要说真有什么的话；甚至正相反 ❑ *Living together didn't harm our friendship. If anything it strengthened it.* 在一起住并没有损害我们的友谊。要说真有什么的话，它反而巩固了我们的友谊。 ■ PHRASE You use **'It's not as if'** to introduce a statement which, if it were true, might explain something puzzling, although in fact it is not true. 显然不是 ❑ *I am surprised by the fuss she's making. It's not as if my personality has changed.* 她的大惊小怪令我很吃惊。显然不是我的个性改变了。 ■ PHRASE You say **'if I were you'** to someone when you are giving them advice. (用于给人建议)如果我是你的话 ❑ *If I were you, Mrs Gretchen, I just wouldn't worry about it.* 要是我是你，格蕾琴夫人，我一点都不会担心。

iffy /'ɪfi/ ■ ADJ If you say that something is **iffy**, you mean that it is not very good in some way. 有问题的；有毛病的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If your next record's a bit iffy, you're forgotten.* 如果你的下一张唱片出点问题，你会就被遗忘。 ■ ADJ If something is **iffy**, it is uncertain. 不确定的；可疑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His political future has looked iffy for most of this year.* 今年大部分时间里，他政治生涯的前景似乎都充满变数。

-ify /-ɪfaɪ/ (**-ifies, -ifying, -ified**) SUFFIX **-ify** is used at the end of verbs that refer to making something or someone different in some way. (用于构成动词)表示"使成为"、"使…化" ❑ *More needs to be done to simplify the process of registering to vote.* 需要进一步简化投票注册程序。❑ *Water can be purified by boiling for five minutes.* 水煮沸 5 分钟便可得到净化。

igloo /'ɪgluː/ (**igloos**) N-COUNT **Igloos** are dome-shaped houses built from blocks of snow by the Inuit people. (伊努伊特人的)拱形圆顶小屋，冰屋

igneous /'ɪgnɪəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] In geology, **igneous** rocks are rocks that were once so hot that they were liquid. (岩石)火成的【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **rock**

ignite /ɪg'naɪt/ (**ignites, igniting, ignited**) ■ VERB When you **ignite** something or when it **ignites**, it starts burning or explodes. 点燃；(使)燃烧；着火 ❑ [v n] *The bombs ignited a fire which destroyed some 60 houses.* 炸弹引发的大火烧毁了大约 60 栋房屋。❑ [v] *The blasts were caused by pockets of methane gas that ignited.* 爆炸是由甲烷气囊被引燃造成的。 ■ VERB If something or someone **ignites** your feelings, they cause you to have very strong feelings about something. 激起；使激动【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *There was one teacher who really ignited my interest in words.* 曾经有一位老师真正激起了我对文字的兴趣。

ignition /ɪg'nɪʃᵊn/ (**ignitions**) ■ N-VAR In a car engine, the **ignition** is the part where the fuel is ignited. 点火装置；点火器 ❑ *The device automatically disconnects the ignition.* 该装置使点火器自动断开。 ■ N-SING Inside a car, **the ignition** is the part where you turn the key so that the engine starts. (汽车里的)点火开关 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Ignition** is the process of something starting to burn. 着火；起火 ❑ [+of] *The ignition of methane gas killed eight men.* 甲烷起火，致使 8 人丧生。

ignoble /ɪg'nəʊbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **ignoble**, you mean that it is bad and something to be ashamed of. 卑鄙可耻的；不光彩的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...ignoble thoughts.* 卑鄙的想法

ignominious /ˌɪgnə'mɪnɪəs/ ADJ If you describe an experience or action as **ignominious**, you mean it is embarrassing because it shows a great lack of success. 耻辱的；不光彩的；不名誉的；丢脸的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their ignominious defeat.* 他们耻辱的战败 •**ignominiously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Their soldiers had to retreat ignominiously after losing hundreds of lives.* 损失数百人之后，他们的士兵被迫灰溜溜地撤退。

ignominy /'ɪgnəmɪni/ N-UNCOUNT **Ignominy** is shame or public disgrace. 耻辱；污辱；不名誉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the ignominy of being made redundant.* 被裁员的耻辱

ignoramus /ˌɪgnə'reɪməs/ (**ignoramuses**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **ignoramus**, you are being critical of them because they do not have the knowledge you think they ought to have. 浑噩无知的人；庸人【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

ignorance /'ɪgnərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Ignorance of** something is lack of knowledge about it. 无知；愚昧 ❑ [+of/about] *I am embarrassed by my complete ignorance of history.* 我对历史一无所知，这让我很难堪。

ignorant /'ɪgnərənt/ ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **ignorant**, you mean that they do not know things they should know. If someone is **ignorant of** a fact, they do not know it. 无知的；愚昧的；(对…)不知情的 ❑ *People don't like to ask questions for fear of appearing ignorant.* 人们不喜欢问问题，害怕自己会显得很无知。[Also +of/about] ■ ADJ People are sometimes described as **ignorant** when they do something that is not polite or kind. Some people think that it is not correct to use **ignorant** with this meaning. 无礼的，粗鲁的(一些人认为用该词表达此义欠妥)

ignore ◆◆◇ /ɪg'nɔːr/ (**ignores, ignoring, ignored**) ■ VERB If you **ignore** someone or something, you pay no attention to them. 不顾；不理；忽视 ❑ [v n] *She said her husband ignored her.* 她说丈夫不关心她。 ■ VERB If you say that an argument or theory **ignores** an important aspect of a situation, you are criticizing it because it fails to consider that aspect or to take it into account. 忽略；忽视 ❑ [v n] *Such arguments ignore the question of where ultimate responsibility lay.* 这些争论忽略了最终责任由谁来负的问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ignore* with:

N. ignore **advice** 对建议不予理会，ignore **a warning** 对警告不予理会 ■

V. **choose to** ignore *someone/something* 选择无视某人 / 某事物，**try to** ignore *someone/something* 试图无视某人 / 某事物 ■

ADJ. **hard to** ignore 难以忽视，**impossible to** ignore 不可能忽视 ■

iguana /ˌɪgjʊ'ɑːnə, AM 美 ɪg'wɑːnə/ (**iguanas**) N-COUNT An **iguana** is a type of large lizard found in America. 美洲鬣蜥

ikon /'aɪkɒn/ → see **icon**

il-

Usually pronounced /'ɪl/ before an unstressed syllable, and /ɪl/ before a stressed syllable. 通常在非重读音节前重读，在重读音节前弱读。

PREFIX **il-** is added to words that begin with the letter 'l' to form words with the opposite meaning. (用于以 l 开头的单词前，构成反义词)表示"不"、"非"、"无" ❑ *...an awful illegible signature.* 字迹潦草、难以辨认的签名 ❑ *He could face a charge of illegally importing weapons.* 他可能面临非法进口武器的指控。

ilk /ɪlk/ N-SING If you talk about people or things **of** the same **ilk**, you mean people or things of the same type as a person or thing that has been mentioned. …之辈；…之类 ❑ *He currently terrorises politicians and their ilk on 'Newsnight'.* 他目前在《新闻之夜》节目中的讲话搞得政客们惶恐不安。❑ *Where others of his ilk have battled against drugs, Gabriel's problems have centred on his marriage.* 加布里埃尔的同辈都在与毒品作斗争，而他的问题却集中在婚姻上。

ill ◆◆◇ /ɪl/ (**ills**) ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **ill** is suffering from a disease or a health problem. 有病的；不健康的 ❑ [+with] *In November 1941 Payne was seriously ill with pneumonia.*

1941 年 11 月，佩恩得了严重的肺炎。•N-PLURAL People who are ill in some way can be referred to as, for example, **the** mentally **ill**. 有…病的人 ❑ *I used to work with the mentally ill.* 我曾经做过一份和精神病人打交道的工作。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] Difficulties and problems are sometimes referred to as **ills**. 困难；难题【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His critics maintain that he's responsible for many of Algeria's ills.* 他的批评者们坚持认为他应该为阿尔及利亚所面临的许多难题负责任。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Ill** is evil or harm. 坏；恶行；伤害【LITERARY 文】❑ *They say they mean you no ill.* 他们说他们对你并无恶意。 4 ADV [ADV with v] **Ill** means the same as **badly**. 同 badly【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The company's conservative instincts sit ill with competition.* 该公司保守的本性不利于竞争。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **ill** in front of some nouns to indicate that you are referring to something harmful or unpleasant. 有害的；讨厌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had brought ill luck into her family.* 她给家庭带来了厄运。 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **can ill afford to** do something, or **can ill afford** something, you mean that they must prevent it from happening because it would be harmful or embarrassing to them. 承受不起；负担不起【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It's possible he won't play but I can ill afford to lose him.* 他有可能不会比赛了，但失去他的损失是我承受不起的。 7 PHRASE If you **fall ill** or **are taken ill**, you suddenly become ill. 突然生病 ❑ *Shortly before Christmas, he was mysteriously taken ill.* 圣诞节前不久，他突然不明原因地病倒了。 8 to **speak ill of** someone → see **speak**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ill* with:

V. **become** ill 生病，**feel** ill 感到不舒服，**look** ill 看上去生病了 1

ADV. **critically** ill 病危的，**mentally** ill 患精神病的，**physically** ill 身体有病的，**seriously** ill 病得很严重的，**terminally** ill 患绝症的，**very** ill 病得很厉害的 1

ill- /ɪl-/ COMB **Ill-** is added to words, especially adjectives and past participles, to add the meaning 'badly' or 'inadequately'. For example, 'ill-written' means badly written. （用于形容词和过去分词等前）表示"坏"、"差"、"不够…" ❑ *...ill-disciplined children.* 欠管教的孩子

I'll /aɪl/ **I'll** is the usual spoken form of 'I will' or 'I shall'. （I will 或 I shall 的常用口语形式） ❑ *I'll be leaving town in a few weeks.* 过几周我就离开城里了。

ill-ad'vised ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you describe something that someone does as **ill-advised**, you mean that it is not sensible or wise. 不明智的；欠考虑的 ❑ *They would be ill-advised to do this.* 他们这样做是不明智的。

ill at 'ease also **ill-at-ease** → see **ease**

ill-'bred ADJ If you say that someone is **ill-bred**, you mean that they have bad manners. 教养差的；粗野的；无礼的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ill-con'ceived ADJ If you describe a plan or action as **ill-conceived**, you mean that it is likely to fail or have bad consequences because it has not been thought about carefully enough. 筹划不周的；计划欠周详的 ❑ *...an ill-conceived plan to close the coal mine.* 一个考虑不周的关闭煤矿的计划

ill-con'sidered ADJ If you describe something that someone says or does as **ill-considered**, you mean that it is not sensible or not appropriate. 考虑不周的；不妥的；不明智的 ❑ *He made some ill-considered remarks about the cost.* 他们对成本发表了一些很不妥当的评论。

ill-de'fined ADJ If you describe something as **ill-defined**, you mean that its exact nature or extent is not as clear as it should be or could be. 不清楚的；不分明的；不确定的 ❑ *...staff with ill-defined responsibilities.* 职责划分不明确的员工队伍

ill ef'fects also **ill-effects** N-PLURAL If something has **ill effects**, it causes problems or damage. 不良后果；恶果 ❑ *Some people are still suffering ill effects from the contamination of their water.* 一些人仍在承受水质受污染的恶果。

il|legal ◆◇ /ɪ'li:gᵊl/ (**illegals**) 1 ADJ If something is **illegal**, the law says that it is not allowed. 不合法的；非法的；违反规则的 ❑ *It is illegal to intercept radio messages.* 拦截无线电报是非法的。 ❑ *...illegal drugs.* 非法毒品 •**il|legal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They were yesterday convicted of illegally using a handgun.* 他们昨天被判犯有非法使用手枪罪。•**il|legal|ity** /ˌɪlɪ'gælɪtɪ/ (**illegalities**) N-VAR ❑ *There is no evidence of illegality.* 没有违法的证据。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Illegal** immigrants or workers have travelled into a country or are working without official permission. （移民）非法入境的；（劳工）非法务工的 •N-COUNT Illegal immigrants or workers are sometimes referred to as **illegals**. 非法移民；非法务工人员 ❑ *...a clothing factory where many illegals worked.* 雇用很多非法移民的服装厂

Word Link 词根词缀 *il = not* 不；*illegal, illegible, illiterate*

il|leg|ible /ɪ'ledʒɪbᵊl/ ADJ Writing that is **illegible** is so unclear that you cannot read it. 字迹模糊的；难以辨认的

il|legiti|ma|cy /ˌɪlɪ'dʒɪtɪməsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Illegitimacy** is the state of being born of parents who were not married to each other. 非婚生；私生 ❑ *Illegitimacy rates are soaring.* 非婚生育率激增。

il|legiti|mate /ˌɪlɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/ 1 ADJ A person who is **illegitimate** was born of parents who were not married to each other. 私生的；非婚生的 2 ADJ **Illegitimate** is used to describe activities and institutions that are not in accordance with the law or with accepted standards of what is right. 非法的；不合法的 ❑ *The election was dismissed as illegitimate by the opposition.* 反对党以不合法为由拒绝接受选举结果。

,ill-e'quipped ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Someone who is **ill-equipped to** do something does not have the ability, the qualities, or the equipment necessary to do it. 装备不良的；设备不足的；能力不足的 ❑ *Universities were ill-equipped to meet the massive intake of students.* 各大学设备不足，难以满足招入的大量学生的要求。[Also +*for*]

,ill-'fated ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **ill-fated**, you mean that it ended or will end in an unsuccessful or unfortunate way. 倒霉的；注定要倒霉的；注定没有好结果的 ❑ *England's footballers are back home after their ill-fated trip to Algeria.* 英格兰足球队结束了倒霉的阿尔及利亚之行，回到了国内。

,ill-'fitting ADJ [ADJ n] An **ill-fitting** piece of clothing does not fit the person who is wearing it properly. 不合身的 ❑ *He wore an ill-fitting green corduroy suit.* 他穿了件很不合身的绿色灯芯绒西装。

,ill-'founded ADJ Something that is **ill-founded** is not based on any proper proof or evidence. 证据不足的；站不住脚的；凭空的 ❑ *Suspicion and jealousy, however ill-founded, can poison a marriage.* 再站不住脚的猜忌和嫉妒都可能危及婚姻。

,ill-gotten 'gains N-PLURAL **Ill-gotten gains** are things that someone has obtained in a dishonest or illegal way. 非法所得 ❑ *But many leaders have invested their ill-gotten gains in several different countries.* 但很多领导者已把他们的非法所得投资到了几个不同的国家。

,ill 'health N-UNCOUNT Someone who suffers from **ill health** has an illness or keeps being ill. 健康状况不佳 ❑ *He was forced to retire because of ill health.* 由于健康问题他不得不退休。

il|lib|er|al /ɪ'lɪbərᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **illiberal**, you are critical of them because they do not allow or approve of much freedom or choice of action. 狭隘的；偏执的；死板僵化的；不自由的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...illiberal legislation.* 死板僵化的立法

il|lic|it /ɪ'lɪsɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **illicit** activity or substance is not allowed by law or the social customs of a country. 非法的；违禁的；不正当的 ❑ *Dante clearly condemns illicit love.* 但丁旗帜鲜明地谴责不正当恋情。

il|lit|era|cy /ɪ'lɪtərəsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Illiteracy** is the state of not knowing how to read or write. 文盲

il|lit|er|ate /ɪ'lɪtərət/ (**illiterates**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **illiterate** does not know how to read or write. 文盲的；不会读写的 ❑ *A large percentage of the population is illiterate.* 文盲人口占有相当高的比例。•N-COUNT An **illiterate** is someone who is illiterate. 文盲 ❑ *...an educational centre for illiterates.* 扫盲中心 2 ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If you describe someone as musically, technologically,

Word Web 话题词汇 illness 疾病

Most **infectious diseases** pass from person to person. However, some people have **contracted viruses** from animals. During the 2002 SARS **epidemic**, SARS caused over 800 deaths in 32 countries. The disease had to be stopped quickly. Hospitals **quarantined** SARS patients. Medical workers used **symptoms** such as **fever**, **chills**, and a **cough** to help **diagnose** the disease. **Treatment** was not simple. By the time the symptoms appeared, the disease had already caused a lot of damage. **Patients** received oxygen and **physical therapy** to help clear the lungs.

大多数传染病是人传人的。然而，有些人是从动物身上感染了病毒。2002 年非典（重症急性呼吸综合征）爆发时，在 32 个国家和地区共造成超过 800 人死亡。当时，必须尽快阻止疾病的传播。医院隔离了非典病人；医护人员依据发烧、畏寒和咳嗽等症状来帮助确诊这种病。治疗并不容易。等到症状出现时，疾病已经对身体造成了严重损害。病人通过吸氧和理疗来帮助清洁肺部。

or economically **illiterate**, you mean that they do not know much about music, technology, or economics. (音乐、科技、经济上）知之甚少的，接近无知的

Word Link 词根词缀 *il ≈ not* 不：*illegal, illegible, illiterate*

Word Link 词根词缀 *liter ≈ letter* 字；字母：*alliteration, illiterate, literal*

ill-mannered ADJ If you describe someone as **ill-mannered**, you are critical of them because they are impolite or rude. 无礼的；粗鲁的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Chantal would have considered it ill-mannered to show surprise.* 钱特尔会认为表现出吃惊是有失礼节的。

illness ◆◇◇ /'ɪlnəs/ (**illnesses**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Illness** is the fact or experience of being ill. 疾病；患病（期）❑ *If your child shows any signs of illness, take her to the doctor.* 如果您的孩子出现任何患病症状，带她去看医生。❑ *Mental illness is still a taboo subject.* 精神疾病仍然是禁忌话题。❷ N-COUNT An **illness** is a particular disease such as measles or pneumonia. (特指某种）疾病 ❑ *She returned to her family home to recover from an illness.* 她回到自己家中养病了。

→ see Word Web:**illness**

Thesaurus 同类词 *illness* Also look up:

N. disease, sickness; (*ant.*) health, wellness ❶ ailment, disease, sickness ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *illness* with:

N. **signs/symptoms of an** illness 某种疾病的征兆 / 症状 ❶ ❷
ADJ. **long/short** illness 持续时间长 / 短的疾病，**mental** illness 精神疾病，**serious** illness 重病，**terminal** illness 绝症 ❶ ❷ **mysterious** illness 奇怪的疾病，**sudden** illness 突发的疾病 ❷
V. **suffer from an** illness 患病，**treat an** illness 治病 ❶ ❷ **diagnose an** illness 诊断疾病，**have an** illness 患有疾病 ❷

illogical /ɪ'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe an action, feeling, or belief as **illogical**, you are critical of it because you think that it does not result from a logical and ordered way of thinking. 不合逻辑的；有悖逻辑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is illogical to oppose the repatriation of economic migrants.* 反对把经济移民遣送归国是不合逻辑的。•**illogically** /ɪ'lɒdʒɪkli/ ADV ❑ *Illogically, I felt guilty.* 我无缘无故地有种负罪感。

ill-prepared ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **ill-prepared for** something, you have not made the correct preparations for it, for example because you are not expecting it to happen. 准备不足的；措手不及的 ❑ [+*for*] *The government was ill-prepared for the problems it now faces.* 政府对当前面临的问题准备不足。

ill-starred ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **ill-starred**, you mean that they were unlucky or unsuccessful. 运气不佳的；注定失败的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...an ill-starred attempt to create jobs in Northern Ireland.* 在北爱尔兰创造就业机会的很不走运的尝试

ill-tempered ADJ If you describe someone as **ill-tempered**, you mean they are angry or hostile, and you may be implying that this is unreasonable. 脾气暴躁的；易怒的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was a day of tense and often ill-tempered debate.* 那天的辩论紧张激烈，常常火药味十足。

ill-timed ADJ If you describe something as **ill-timed**, you mean that it happens or is done at the wrong time, so that it is damaging or rude. 不合时宜的；时机不佳的 ❑ *He argued that the tax cut was ill-timed.* 他认为减税不合时宜。

ill-treat (**ill-treats, ill-treating, ill-treated**) VERB If someone **ill-treats** you, they treat you badly or cruelly. 虐待；折磨 ❑ [v n] *They thought Mr Smith had been ill-treating his wife.* 他们认为史密斯先生一直在虐待他的妻子。

ill-treatment N-UNCOUNT **Ill-treatment** is harsh or cruel treatment. 虐待；折磨 ❑ [+*of*] *Ill-treatment of animals remains commonplace.* 虐待动物的现象依然很普遍。

illuminate /ɪ'luːmɪneɪt/ (**illuminates, illuminating, illuminated**) ❶ VERB To **illuminate** something means to shine light on it and to make it brighter and more visible. 照亮；照明；照射【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *No streetlights illuminated the street.* 这条街上没有照明的路灯。❷ VERB If you **illuminate** something that is unclear or difficult to understand, you make it clearer by explaining it carefully or giving information about it. 阐释；说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They use games and drawings to illuminate their subject.* 他们用游戏和图画来阐明主题。•**illuminating** ADJ ❑ *His autobiography provides an illuminating insight into his mind.* 他的自传让读者得以洞悉他的精神世界。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lumin ≈ light* 光：*illuminate, luminary, luminescence*

illuminated /ɪ'luːmɪneɪtɪd/ ADJ Something that is **illuminated** is lit up, usually by electric lighting. 被照亮的；被照明的 ❑ *...an illuminated sign.* 发光标识

illumination /ɪˌluːmɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ (**illuminations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Illumination** is the lighting that a place has. 照明；光照【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The only illumination came from a small window high in the opposite wall.* 唯一的亮光来自对面墙上高处的一扇小窗子。❷ N-PLURAL **Illuminations** are coloured lights which are put up in towns, especially at Christmas, in order to make them look attractive, especially at night. 彩灯；灯饰【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the famous Blackpool illuminations.* 著名的布莱克浦彩灯节

illumine /ɪ'luːmɪn/ (**illumines, illumining, illumined**) VERB To **illumine** something means the same as to **illuminate** it. 同 illuminate【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *The interchange of ideas illumines the debate.* 思想的交锋使辩论熠熠生辉。❑ [*be* v-ed] *By night, the perimeter wire was illumined by lights.* 到了夜里，周遭的铁丝网都被灯光照亮。

illusion /ɪ'luːʒᵊn/ (**illusions**) ❶ N-VAR [oft N that] An **illusion** is a false idea or belief. 幻想；错误观念 ❑ [+*about*] *No one really has any illusions about winning the war.* 没有人幻想能赢得这场战争。❷ N-COUNT An **illusion** is something that appears to exist or be a particular thing but does not actually exist or is in reality something else. 假象；错觉 ❑ [+*of*] *Floor-to-ceiling windows can give the illusion of extra height.* 从地板直抵天花板的窗子会给人以高出实际距离的错觉。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *illusion* with:

V. **be under an** illusion 抱有幻想 ❶ **create an** illusion 制造幻想（或错觉），**give an** illusion **about/of/that** *something* 给人一种关于/…的幻觉（或错觉）❶ ❷

illusionist /ɪ'luːʒənɪst/ (**illusionists**) N-COUNT An **illusionist** is

a performer who makes it seem that strange or impossible things are happening, for example that a person has disappeared or been cut in half. 幻术表演者；魔术师

il|lu|so|ry /ɪˈluːzəri, -səri/ ADJ If you describe something as **illusory**, you mean that although it seems true or possible, it is in fact false or impossible. 幻觉的；虚假的；不切实际的 ❑ *His freedom is illusory.* 他的自由是虚幻的。

il|lus|trate ◆◇ /ˈɪləstreɪt/ (**illustrates, illustrating, illustrated**) ❶ VERB If you say that something **illustrates** a situation that you are drawing attention to, you mean that it shows that the situation exists. 表明；说明；证明 ❑ [v n] *The example of the United States illustrates this point.* 美国的例子证明了这一点。❑ [v wh] *The incident graphically illustrates how parlous their position is.* 这一事件生动地证明了他们目前的地位多么岌岌可危。❑ [v that] *The case also illustrates that some women are now trying to fight back.* 这一事件也说明现在一些妇女正试图反击。❷ VERB If you use an example, story, or diagram to **illustrate** a point, you use it show that what you are saying is true or to make your meaning clearer. (用例子、故事或图表)说明，阐明 ❑ [v n] *Let me give another example to illustrate this difficult point.* 我再举个例子来说明这个难点。❑ [v n *+with*] *Throughout, she illustrates her analysis with excerpts from discussions.* 她通篇摘引讨论内容来阐明她的分析。•**il|lus|tra|tion** /ˌɪləˈstreɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Here, by way of illustration, are some extracts from our new catalogue.* 这里引为例证的是我们新目录的部分摘录。❸ VERB If you **illustrate** a book, you put pictures, photographs or diagrams into it. 给(书)加插图(或图表) ❑ [v n] *She went on to art school and is now illustrating a book.* 她后来读了艺术学校，现在正在为一本书画插图。❑ [v n *+with*] *He has illustrated the book with black-and-white photographs.* 他为那本书配了一些黑白照片插图。•**il|lus|trat|ed** ADJ ❑ *The book is beautifully illustrated throughout.* 这本书从头到尾都有精美的插图。•**il|lus|tra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the world of children's book illustration.* 儿童图书插图世界

→ see **animation**

il|lus|tra|tion ◆◇ /ˌɪləˈstreɪʃ°n/ (**illustrations**) ❶ N-COUNT An **illustration** is an example or a story which is used to make a point clear. 例证；实例 ❑ [*+of*] *...a perfect illustration of the way Britain absorbs and adapts external influences.* 英国吸收借鉴外来影响的绝好例证 ❷ N-COUNT An **illustration** in a book is a picture, design, or diagram. 插图；图案；图表 ❑ *She looked like a princess in a nineteenth-century illustration.* 她看起来像19世纪插图读物中的公主。❸ → see also **illustrate**

il|lus|tra|tive /ˈɪləstrətɪv/ ADJ If you use something as an **illustrative** example, or for **illustrative** purposes, you use it to show that what you are saying is true or to make your meaning clearer. 起说明作用的；解说性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A second illustrative example was taken from The Observer newspaper.* 另一个说明性的例子摘自《观察家报》。[Also *+of*]

il|lus|tra|tor /ˈɪləstreɪtə°/ (**illustrators**) N-COUNT An **illustrator** is an artist who draws pictures and diagrams for books and magazines. 插图画家

Word Link 词根词缀 *ator = one who does* 行…事者：*creator, illustrator, narrator*

il|lus|tri|ous /ɪˈlʌstriəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as an **illustrious** person, you mean that they are extremely well known because they have a high position in society or they have done something impressive. 著名的；卓越的；杰出的 ❑ *...his long and illustrious career.* 他漫长辉煌的职业生涯

ˌill ˈwill also **ill-will** N-UNCOUNT **Ill will** is unfriendly or hostile feelings that you have towards someone. 恶意；敌意；怨恨 ❑ *He didn't bear anyone any ill will.* 他对任何人都无恶意。

ˌill ˈwind N-SING You can describe an unfortunate event as an **ill wind** if someone benefits from it. The expression occurs in the proverb 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good'. (使人因祸得福的)坏事 ❑ *But it's an ill wind; I recovered and married one of my nurses from that hospital.* 但是因祸得福：我恢复了健康，并娶了那所医院护理我的一位护士。

im-

Usually pronounced /ˈɪm-/ before an unstressed syllable, and /ɪm-/ before a stressed syllable. 通常在非重读音节前重读，在重读音节前弱读。

PREFIX **Im-** is added to words that begin with 'm', 'p', or 'b' to form words with the opposite meaning. (用于以 m、p 或 b 开头的单词前，构成反义词)表示"不"、"无"、"非" ❑ *He implied that we were emotionally immature.* 他暗示我们在感情上还不成熟。❑ *Don't stare at me—it's impolite!* 别盯着我看——这不礼貌！❑ *The illness is triggered by a chemical imbalance in the brain.* 这种疾病是大脑化学物质失衡诱发的。

I'm /aɪm/ **I'm** is the usual spoken form of 'I am'. (I am 的常用口语形式) ❑ *I'm sorry.* 对不起。❑ *I'm already late for my next appointment.* 下一个约会我已经晚了。

im|age ◆◆ /ˈɪmɪdʒ/ (**images**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have an **image** of something or someone, you have a picture or idea of them in your mind. (头脑中的)形象，概念 ❑ [*+of*] *The image of art theft as a gentleman's crime is outdated.* 把盗窃艺术品看成一种绅士犯罪的观念已经过时了。❷ N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **image** of a person, group, or organization is the way that they appear to other people. (个人、团队或组织的)形象，声誉 ❑ *The tobacco industry has been trying to improve its image.* 烟草行业一直在试图改善其形象。❸ N-COUNT An **image** is a picture of someone or something. 图像；映像；影像【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...photographic images of young children.* 小孩子们的照片 ❹ N-COUNT An **image** is a poetic description of something. 诗意的描绘；生动的描绘【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The natural images in the poem are meant to be suggestive of realities beyond themselves.* 诗中描绘的自然景象意在让人联想到景象以外的现实。❺ PHRASE If you **are the image of** someone else, you look very much like them. 是…的翻版；长相酷似… ❑ *Marianne's son was the image of his father.* 玛丽安娜的儿子长得酷似他父亲。❻ → see also **mirror image** ❼ **spitting image** → see **spit**

→ see **copy, eye, photography, telescope, television**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *image* with:

N.	**body** image 身体形象，**self-** image 自我形象 ❶ ❷ image **on a screen** 屏幕图像 ❸
ADJ.	**corporate** image 公司形象，**negative/positive** image 负面 / 正面形象，**public** image 公众形象 ❷
V.	**project an** image 树立一种形象；投射一幅图像 ❷ ❸ **display an** image 展示一幅图像 ❸

im|age|ry /ˈɪmɪdʒri/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the descriptions in something such as a poem or song, and the pictures they create in your mind, as its **imagery**. 意象；形象化描述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...the nature imagery of the ballad.* 民歌中的自然意象 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to pictures and representations of things as **imagery**, especially when they act as symbols. (尤指具有象征意义的)图片，意象，形象【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This is an ambitious and intriguing movie, full of striking imagery.* 这是一部气势恢宏、引人入胜的电影，充满了动人心魄的瑰丽意象。

im|agi|nable /ɪˈmædʒɪnəb°l/ ❶ ADJ You use **imaginable** after a superlative such as 'best' or 'worst' to emphasize that something is extreme in some way. (常与 best、worst 等形容词最高级连用)可想象的，想得到的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...their imprisonment under some of the most horrible circumstances imaginable.* 他们被关押在可以想象出的最恐怖的环境中 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] You use **imaginable** after a word like 'every' or 'all' to emphasize that you are talking about all the possible examples of something. You use **imaginable** after 'no' to emphasize that something does not have the quality mentioned. (用于 every、all 之后)(一切)可能存在的，(一切)可能发生的；(用于 no 以后)根本【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Parents encourage every activity imaginable.* 父母鼓励孩子参与一切可能的活动。

im|agi|nary /ɪˈmædʒɪnəri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **imaginary** person, place, or thing exists only in your mind or in a story, and not in real life. 想象中的；假想的；虚构的 ❑ *Lots of children have imaginary friends.* 许多孩子都会凭空想象一些朋友。

→ see **fantasy**

im|agi|na|tion ◆◇ /ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃ°n/ (**imaginations**) 1 N-VAR Your **imagination** is the ability that you have to form pictures or ideas in your mind of things that are new and exciting, or things that you have not experienced. 想象；想象力 ❑ *Antonia is a woman with a vivid imagination.* 安东尼娅是个想象力丰富的女人。❑ *The Government approach displays a lack of imagination.* 政府的方案显得缺乏想象力。2 N-COUNT Your **imagination** is the part of your mind which allows you to form pictures or ideas of things that do not necessarily exist in real life. 想象；空想；幻想 ❑ *Long before I ever went there, Africa was alive in my imagination.* 早在我真正踏足之前很久，非洲就已在我的脑海中活灵活现了。3 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **captured** your **imagination**, you mean that you thought they were interesting or exciting when you saw them or heard them for the first time. 吸引…的注意力；摄人心魄；引人入胜 ❑ [+of] *Italian football captured the imagination of the nation last season.* 上个赛季意大利足球吸引了全国上下的注意。4 PHRASE If you say that something **stretches** your **imagination**, you mean that it is good because it makes you think about things that you had not thought about before. 发人深省；给人启迪【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Their films are exciting and really stretch the imagination.* 他们的电影非常精彩且发人深省。5 not **by any stretch of the imagination** → see **stretch**

→ see **fantasy**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *imagination* with:

ADJ. **active** imagination 活跃的想象力，**lively** imagination 丰富的想象力，**vivid** imagination 生动的想象力 1
PREP. **beyond** *(someone's)* imagination 超出了(某人的)想象 1
N. **lack of** imagination 缺乏想象力 1

im|agi|na|tive /ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone or their ideas as **imaginative**, you are praising them because they are easily able to think of or create new or exciting things. 富于想象力的；有独创性的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *…an imaginative writer.* 想象力丰富的作家 •**im|agi|na|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The hotel is decorated imaginatively and attractively.* 宾馆装修别具一格，赏心悦目。

im|ag|ine ◆◆ /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ (**imagines, imagining, imagined**) 1 VERB If you **imagine** something, you think about it and your mind forms a picture or idea of it. 想象；设想 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *He could not imagine a more peaceful scene.* 他想象不出比这更祥和的景象。❑ [v wh] *Can you imagine how she must have felt when Mary Brent turned up with me in tow?* 你能想象得到她看见我和玛丽·布伦特出双入对时有何感受吗？❑ [v that] *Imagine you're lying on a beach, listening to the steady rhythm of waves lapping the shore.* 想象一下你正躺在海滩上，倾听海浪有节奏地轻轻拍打海岸的声音。❑ [v n v-ing] *I can't imagine you being unfair to anyone, Leigh.* 利，我想象不出你会对谁不公正。2 VERB If you **imagine** that something is the case, you think that it is the case. 猜测；猜想；认为 ❑ [v that] *I imagine you're referring to Jean-Paul Sartre.* 我猜你说的是让－保罗·萨特。❑ [v so] *'Was he meeting someone?'—'I imagine so.'* "他在和谁约会吗？" —— "我猜是的。" 3 VERB If you **imagine** something, you think that you have seen, heard, or experienced that thing, although actually you have not. 臆想；幻想 ❑ [v that] *I realised that I must have imagined the whole thing.* 我意识到大概整件事都是我臆想出来的。[Also v n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *imagine* Also look up:

V. picture, see, visualize 1
believe, guess, think 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *imagine* with:

V. **can/can't/could/couldn't** imagine *something* 无法想象(或猜想)，**try to** imagine 试图想象(或猜想) 1 2
ADJ. **difficult/easy/hard/impossible to** imagine 难以/易于/很难/无法想象(或猜想) 1 2

im|ag|ing /ˈɪmɪdʒɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Imaging** is the process of forming images that represent things such as sound waves, temperature, chemicals, or electrical activity. 成像【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *…thermal imaging cameras.* 热成像照相机

im|ag|in|ings /ɪˈmædʒɪnɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **Imaginings** are things that you think you have seen or heard, although actually you have not. 想象之物；想象出的东西【LITERARY 文】

imam /ɪˈmɑːm/ (**imams**) N-COUNT In Islam, an **imam** is a religious leader, especially the leader of a Muslim community or the person who leads the prayers in a mosque. 伊玛目(指伊斯兰教的宗教领袖，尤指穆斯林社群领袖或清真寺内带领教徒做礼拜的人)

IMAX /ˈaɪmæks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **IMAX** is a system for showing films on very large screens with very clear sound and pictures. IMAX 宽银幕电影技术【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *…a new IMAX cinema.* 一家新的 IMAX 巨幕影院

im|bal|ance /ˌɪmˈbælənsˌ/ (**imbalances**) N-VAR If there is an **imbalance** in a situation, the things involved are not the same size, or are not the right size in proportion to each other. 不平衡；不均衡；失衡 ❑ [+between] *…the imbalance between the two sides in this war.* 这场战争中双方力量的悬殊 [Also +in]

Word Link 词根词缀 *im ≈ not* 不：*imbalance, immature, impossible*

im|bal|anced /ˌɪmˈbælənst/ ADJ If you describe a situation as **imbalanced**, you mean that the elements within it are not evenly or fairly arranged. 失衡的；失调的 ❑ *…the present imbalanced structure of world trade.* 当前世界贸易的失衡结构

im|becile /ˈɪmbɪsiːl, AM -s°l/ (**imbeciles**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone an **imbecile**, you are showing that you think they are stupid or have done something stupid. 蠢人；傻瓜【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't want to deal with these imbeciles any longer.* 我再也不想和这些笨蛋打交道了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Imbecile** means stupid. 十分愚蠢的；低能的 ❑ *It was an imbecile thing to do.* 这么做很愚蠢。

im|bibe /ɪmˈbaɪb/ (**imbibes, imbibing, imbibed**) 1 VERB To **imbibe** alcohol means to drink it. 饮，喝(酒)【FORMAL, often HUMOROUS 正式，常幽默】❑ [v n] *They were used to imbibing enormous quantities of alcohol.* 他们过去习惯于狂饮烈酒。❑ [v] *No one believes that current nondrinkers should be encouraged to start imbibing.* 没人认为应该鼓励现在滴酒不沾的人去狂喝豪饮。2 VERB If you **imbibe** ideas or arguments, you listen to them, accept them, and believe that they are right or true. 吸收，接受(思想或观点)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *As a clergyman's son he'd imbibed a set of mystical beliefs from the cradle.* 作为牧师的儿子，他从尚在襁褓时起就接受了一套神秘主义信仰。

im|bro|glio /ɪmˈbrəʊliəʊ/ (**imbroglios**) N-COUNT An **imbroglio** is a very confusing or complicated situation. 错综复杂的局面【LITERARY 文】

im|bue /ɪmˈbjuː/ (**imbues, imbuing, imbued**) VERB If someone or something **is imbued** with an idea, feeling, or quality, they become filled with it. 向…灌输；使充满【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed +with] *As you listen, you notice how every single word is imbued with a breathless sense of wonder.* 你仔细听，就会注意到每一个词都是那么神奇，令人惊叹。❑ [v n +with] *…men who can imbue their hearers with enthusiasm.* 能够激发听众热情的人 •**im|bued** ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] ❑ [+with] *…a Guards officer imbued with a military sense of duty and loyalty.* 满怀军人责任感、高度忠诚的护卫队军官

IMF ◆◇ /ˌaɪ em ˈef/ N-PROPER **The IMF** is an international agency which tries to promote trade and improve economic conditions in poorer countries, sometimes by lending them money. **IMF** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'International Monetary Fund'. 国际货币基金组织

IMHO **IMHO** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) 'in my humble opinion', mainly used in text messages and e-mails. 依我浅见，在下认为(主要用于手机短信与电子邮件中)【COMPUTING 计算机】

imi|tate /ˈɪmɪteɪt/ (**imitates, imitating, imitated**) 1 VERB If you **imitate** someone, you copy what they do or produce. 模仿；仿效；模拟 ❑ [v n] *…a genuine German musical which does not try to imitate the American model.* 不刻意模仿美国模式的真正的德国音乐

刷 2 VERB If you **imitate** a person or animal, you copy the way they speak or behave, usually because you are trying to be funny. (为逗乐)戏仿，学…的样子 ❑ [v n] *Clarence screws up his face and imitates the Colonel again.* 克拉伦斯又板起面孔，模仿起上校来。

imi|ta|tion /ˌɪmɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**imitations**) 1 N-COUNT An **imitation** of something is a copy of it. 仿制；仿造；仿造品 ❑ [+of] *...the most accurate imitation of Chinese architecture in Europe.* 全欧洲最逼真的仿中国样式的建筑 2 N-UNCOUNT **Imitation** means copying someone else's actions. (对某人动作的)模仿 ❑ [+of] *They discussed important issues in imitation of their elders.* 他们模仿长辈的口气谈论重大问题。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Imitation** things are not genuine but are made to look as if they are. 人造的；仿制的；仿造的 ❑ *...a complete set of Dickens bound in imitation leather.* 一套仿皮本的狄更斯全集 4 N-COUNT If someone does an **imitation of** another person, they copy the way they speak or behave, sometimes in order to be funny. (为逗乐而对某人进行的)模仿，戏仿 ❑ [+of] *He gave his imitation of Queen Elizabeth's royal wave.* 他模仿伊丽莎白女王挥手致意。

imi|ta|tive /ˈɪmɪtətɪv, AM 美 -teɪt-/ ADJ People and animals who are **imitative** copy others' behaviour. 爱模仿的；喜学样的 ❑ *Babies of eight to twelve months are generally highly imitative.* 8 到 12 个月大的婴儿通常很爱模仿。

imi|ta|tor /ˈɪmɪteɪtəʳ/ (**imitators**) N-COUNT An **imitator** is someone who copies what someone else does, or copies the way they speak or behave. 模仿者；仿效者 ❑ *He doesn't take chances; that's why he's survived and most of his imitators haven't.* 他不冒险；这就是为什么他得以幸存，而他的大部分仿效者却没有。 ❑ *...a group of Elvis imitators.* 一群猫王埃尔维斯的模仿者

im|macu|late /ɪˈmækjʊlət/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **immaculate**, you mean that it is extremely clean, tidy, or neat. 干净整洁的；纤尘不染的 ❑ *Her front room was kept immaculate.* 她的客厅一尘不染。 •**im|macu|late|ly** ADV ❑ *As always he was immaculately dressed.* 跟往常一样，他穿得干净而整洁。 2 ADJ If you say that something is **immaculate**, you are emphasizing that it is perfect, without any mistakes or bad parts at all. 无瑕疵的；完美的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The goalkeeper's performance was immaculate.* 守门员的表现堪称完美。 •**im|macu|late|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The orchestra plays immaculately.* 管弦乐队的演奏无可挑剔。

im|ma|nent /ˈɪmənənt/ ADJ If you say that a quality is **immanent** in a particular thing, you mean that the thing has that quality, and cannot exist or be imagined without it. 内在的；无所不在的【FORMAL 正式】

im|ma|teri|al /ˌɪməˈtɪərɪəl/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **immaterial**, you mean that it is not important or not relevant. 不重要的；无关紧要的 ❑ *Whether we like him or not is immaterial.* 我们是否喜欢他无关紧要。

im|ma|ture /ˌɪməˈtjʊəʳ, AM 美 -ˈtʊr/ 1 ADJ Something or someone that is **immature** is not yet completely grown or fully developed. 发育未全的；不成熟的 ❑ *She is emotionally immature.* 她情感上不成熟。 •**im|ma|tu|rity** /ˌɪməˈtjʊərɪti, AM 美 -ˈtʊr-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In spite of some immaturity in the figure drawing and painting, it showed real imagination.* 这幅画尽管在人物勾勒和着色上略显稚嫩，但想象力十足。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **immature**, you are being critical of them because they do not behave in a sensible or responsible way. 冒失的；鲁莽的；冲动的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She's just being childish and immature.* 她只是有些孩子气，不成熟。 •**im|ma|tu|rity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his immaturity and lack of social skills.* 他冒失鲁莽，缺乏社交技巧

Thesaurus 同类词 *immature* Also look up:

ADJ. undeveloped, unripe; (*ant.*) mature 1
childish, foolish, juvenile; (*ant.*) mature 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *im = not* 不：*imbalance, immature, impossible*

im|meas|ur|able /ɪˈmeʒərəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **immeasurable**, you are emphasizing how great it is. 不可计量的；无边无际的；无限的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *His contribution is immeasurable.* 他功德无量。

im|meas|ur|ably /ɪˈmeʒərəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] You use **immeasurably** to emphasize the degree or extent of a process or quality. 极度地；极大地【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *They have improved immeasurably since their arrival.* 他们来了之后进步很大。

im|medi|acy /ɪˈmiːdiəsi/ N-UNCOUNT The **immediacy** of an event or situation is the quality that it has which makes it seem important or exciting because it is happening at the present time. 即时性；紧迫性 ❑ [+of] *Do they understand the immediacy of the crisis?* 他们明白危机的紧迫性吗？

im|medi|ate ◆◇◇ /ɪˈmiːdiət/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **immediate** result, action, or reaction happens or is done without any delay. 立即的；即刻的；即时的 ❑ *These tragic incidents have had an immediate effect.* 这些悲剧性事件造成的后果即刻显现。 ❑ *My immediate reaction was just disgust.* 我当时的第一反应就是反感。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Immediate** needs and concerns exist at the present time and must be dealt with quickly. 急迫的；紧急的 ❑ *Relief agencies say the immediate problem is not a lack of food, but transportation.* 救援机构称最紧迫的问题不是食物匮乏，而是运输不畅。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **immediate** person or thing comes just before or just after another person or thing in a sequence. 最接近的；紧接的 ❑ *His immediate superior, General Geichenko, had singled him out for special mention.* 他的直接上级盖琴科将军特别提到了他。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **immediate** to describe an area or position that is next to or very near a particular place or person. 紧邻的；贴近的 ❑ *Only a handful had returned to work in the immediate vicinity.* 仅有几个人回到邻近地区工作。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **immediate** family are the members of your family who are most closely related to you, for example your parents, children, brothers, and sisters. 直系的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *immediate* with:

N. immediate **action** 立即采取的行动，immediate **plans** 当即制订的计划，immediate **reaction** 即时的反应，immediate **response** 即时的回应，immediate **results** 立即产生的结果 1
immediate **future** 最近的未来 3
immediate **surroundings** 周围的环境 4
immediate **family** 直系亲属 5

im|medi|ate|ly ◆◆◇ /ɪˈmiːdiətli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If something happens **immediately**, it happens without any delay. 立即；马上 ❑ *He immediately flung himself to the floor.* 他立即飞身扑到地上。 ❑ *Ingrid answered Peter's letter immediately.* 英格丽德立即给彼得回了信。 2 ADV [ADV adj] If something is **immediately** obvious, it can be seen or understood without any delay. 即刻(可见或明了的) ❑ *The cause of the accident was not immediately apparent.* 事故的起因并非一目了然。 3 ADV [ADV adj/-ed] **Immediately** is used to indicate that someone or something is closely and directly involved in a situation. 直接地 ❑ *The man immediately responsible for this misery is the province's governor.* 对这一惨剧负有直接责任的人是该省的省长。 4 ADV **Immediately** is used to emphasize that something comes next, or is next to something else. 紧接地；紧靠地；贴近地 ❑ *She always sits immediately behind the driver.* 她总是坐在司机驾驶位置的正后方。 5 CONJ If one thing happens **immediately** something else happens, it happens after that event, without any delay. 一…(就…)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Immediately I've done it I feel completely disgusted with myself.* 我一做完那件事就对自己感到十分厌恶。

Thesaurus 同类词 *immediately* Also look up:

ADV. at once, now, right away; (*ant.*) later 1

im|memo|ri|al /ˌɪmɪˈmɔːrɪəl/ PHRASE If you say that something has been happening **since time immemorial** or **from time immemorial**, you are emphasizing that it has been happening for many centuries. 自远古以来【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *It has remained virtually unchanged since time immemorial.* 实际上，自古以来它几乎没有任何改变。

im|mense /ɪ'mens/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **immense**, you mean that it is extremely large or great. 广大的；巨大的 ❑ *...an immense cloud of smoke.* 大片的烟云 ❑ *With immense relief I stopped running.* 我大大地松了一口气，停止了奔跑。•**im|men|si|ty** /ɪ'mensɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The immensity of the universe is difficult to grasp.* 宇宙的浩瀚难以捉摸。

im|mense|ly /ɪ'mensli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] You use **immensely** to emphasize the degree or extent of a quality, feeling, or process. 非常；很【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I enjoyed this movie immensely.* 我非常喜欢这部电影。

im|merse /ɪ'mɜːˢs/ (**immerses, immersing, immersed**) 1 VERB If you **immerse** yourself in something that you are doing, you become completely involved in it. 使沉浸(于)；使专心(于)；使深陷(于) ❑ [v pron-refl +in] *Since then I've lived alone and immersed myself in my career.* 自那以后，我一直一个人生活，全身心投入到我的事业当中。•**im|mersed** ADJ ❑ [+in] *He's really becoming immersed in his work.* 他真的开始专心埋头于工作。2 VERB [usu passive] If something is **immersed** in a liquid, someone puts it into the liquid so that it is completely covered. 使浸没(于液体中) ❑ [be V-ed +in] *The electrodes are immersed in liquid.* 电极浸没在液体中。

im|mer|sion /ɪ'mɜːʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **immersion** in a subject is their complete involvement in it. 沉浸；专注；投入 ❑ [+in] *...long-term assignments that allowed them total immersion in their subjects.* 可以让他们潜心研究课题的长期任务 2 N-UNCOUNT **Immersion** of something in a liquid means putting it into the liquid so that it is completely covered. 浸没；浸泡 ❑ [+in] *The wood had become swollen from prolonged immersion in water.* 因长时间浸泡，木头发胀了。

im|mi|grant ♦◇◇ /'ɪmɪgrənt/ (**immigrants**) N-COUNT An **immigrant** is a person who has come to live in a country from some other country. (外来)移民；外侨(Compare 比较 **emigrant**.) ❑ *...illegal immigrants.* 非法移民 ❑ *...immigrant visas.* 移民签证

→ see **culture**

Word Link 词根词缀 *migr ≈ moving 移动, changing 变化 : emigrant, immigrant, migrant*

im|mi|grate /'ɪmɪgreɪt/ (**immigrates, immigrating, immigrated**) VERB [no passive] If someone **immigrates** to a particular country, they come to live or work in that country, after leaving the country where they were born. (从外国)移居；作为移民定居 ❑ [v +to] *...a Russian-born professor who had immigrated to the United States.* 一位生于俄罗斯、后移民到美国的教授 ❑ [v +from] *He immigrated from Ulster in 1848.* 他 1848 年从阿尔斯特移民到这里。❑ [v] *10,000 people are expected to immigrate in the next two years.* 接下来的两年里预计有 10,000 人会移民至此。

im|mi|gra|tion ♦◇◇ /ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Immigration** is the coming of people into a country in order to live and work there. 移居 ❑ *The government has decided to tighten its immigration policy.* 政府决定实施更加严格的移民政策。2 N-UNCOUNT **Immigration** or **immigration control** is the place at a port, airport, or international border where officials check the passports of people who wish to come into the country. 移民局检查处

im|mi|nent /'ɪmɪnənt/ ADJ If you say that something is **imminent**, especially something unpleasant, you mean it is almost certain to happen very soon. (尤指不愉快的事)临近的，即将发生的，逼近的 ❑ *There appeared no imminent danger.* 眼前似乎没有危险。•**im|mi|nence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The imminence of war was on everyone's mind.* 每个人都感受到了战争的迫近。

im|mo|bile /ɪ'məʊbaɪl, AM 美 -bᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **immobile** is completely still. 固定的；静止的 ❑ *Joe remained as immobile as if he had been carved out of rock.* 乔一动不动，仿佛一尊石头雕像。•**im|mo|bil|ity** /ˌɪməʊ'bɪlɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Hyde maintained the rigid immobility of his shoulders.* 海德保持双肩一动不动。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **immobile** is unable to move or unable to be moved. 瘫痪的；不能移动的 ❑ *A riding accident left him immobile.* 一场骑马意外事故导致他瘫痪。•**im|mo|bil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Again, the pain locked me into immobility.* 我又一次痛得动弹不得。

im|mo|bi|lize /ɪ'məʊbɪlaɪz/ (**immobilizes, immobilizing, immobilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **immobilise**

VERB To **immobilize** something or someone means to stop them from moving or operating. 使不动；使停止 ❑ [v n] *...a car alarm system that immobilises the engine.* 使发动机无法启动的汽车警报系统

im|mo|bi|liz|er /ɪ'məʊbɪlaɪzəʳ/ (**immobilizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **immobiliser**

N-COUNT An **immobilizer** is a device on a car which prevents it from starting unless a special key is used, so that no one can steal the car. 汽车锁；发动机防盗锁止装置

im|mod|er|ate /ɪ'mɒdərət/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **immoderate**, you disapprove of it because it is too extreme. 极端的；不合理的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He launched an immoderate tirade on Turner.* 他针对特纳发表了一篇极端激愤的长篇演说。

im|mod|est /ɪ'mɒdɪst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour as **immodest**, you mean that it shocks or embarrasses you because you think that it is rude. 傲慢的；不谦虚的 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **immodest**, you disapprove of the way in which they often say how good, important, or clever they are. 自吹自擂的；自我吹嘘的；大言不惭的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *He could become ungraciously immodest about his own capacities.* 谈及自己的能力，他会厚着脸皮自吹自擂。

im|mor|al /ɪ'mɒrᵊl, AM 美 -'mɔːr-/ ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **immoral**, you believe that their behaviour is morally wrong. 不道德的；道德败坏的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...those who think that birth control and abortion are immoral.* 那些认为节育与堕胎是不道德行为的人 •**im|mo|ral|ity** /ˌɪməˈrælɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a reflection of our society's immorality.* 我们的社会道德败坏的反映

im|mor|tal /ɪ'mɔːˢtᵊl/ (**immortals**) 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **immortal** is famous and likely to be remembered for a long time. 不朽的；流芳百世的 ❑ *...Wuthering Heights, Emily Bronte's immortal love story.* 《呼啸山庄》，艾米莉·勃朗特不朽的爱情小说 •N-COUNT [usu pl] An **immortal** is someone who is immortal. 不朽人物；流芳百世的人物 ❑ [+of] *He called Moore 'one of the immortals of soccer'.* 他把摩尔称为"足球伟人之一"。•**im|mor|tal|ity** /ˌɪmɔːˢˈtælɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Some people want to achieve immortality through their works.* 有些人想通过其作品流芳百世。2 ADJ Someone or something that is **immortal** will live or last for ever and never die or be destroyed. 不死的；长生的 ❑ *The pharaohs were considered gods and therefore immortal.* 法老们被视为神灵，且长生不死。•N-COUNT [usu pl] An **immortal** is an immortal being. 神仙；长生不死者 ❑ *...porcelain figurines of the Chinese immortals.* 瓷制的中国神仙塑像 •**im|mor|tal|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The Greeks accepted belief in the immortality of the soul.* 希腊人相信灵魂不灭。3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to someone's **immortal** words, you mean that what they said is well-known, and you are usually about to quote it. (语句)著名的，不朽的 ❑ *...Roosevelt's immortal words, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.'* 罗斯福的不朽名言——"说软话，持大棒。"

Word Link 词根词缀 *mort ≈ death 死 : immortal, mortify, mortuary*

im|mor|tal|ize /ɪ'mɔːˢtəlaɪz/ (**immortalizes, immortalizing, immortalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **immortalise**

VERB If someone or something is **immortalized** in a story, film, or work of art, they appear in it, and will be remembered for it. 使不朽；使名垂千古【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed] *The town of Whitby was immortalised in Bram Stoker's famous Dracula story.* 惠特比镇因为布拉姆·斯托克著名的吸血鬼故事《德拉库拉》名传后世。❑ [v n] *D H Lawrence immortalised her in his novel 'Women in Love'.* D.H. 劳伦斯在小说《恋爱中的女人》中把她塑造成了一个不朽的角色。

im|mov|able /ɪˈmuːvəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **immovable** object is fixed and cannot be moved. 不可移动的；固定的 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **immovable** in their attitude to something, they will not change their mind. 坚定不移的；坚决的 ❑ *On one issue, however, she was immovable.* 但是在一个问题上她态度坚决。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mov ≈ moving* 移动：*immovable, movement, movie*

im|mune ◆◇◇ /ɪˈmjuːn/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **immune to** a particular disease, you cannot be affected by it. (对疾病)免疫的，有免疫力的 ❑ [+to] *Most adults are immune to rubella.* 大多数成人对风疹具有免疫力。•**im|mun|ity** /ɪˈmjuːnɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Birds in outside cages develop immunity to airborne bacteria.* 养在户外笼子里的鸟会对空气传播的细菌产生免疫力。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **immune to** something that happens or is done, you are not affected by it. 不受影响的 ❑ [+to] *Football is not immune to economic recession.* 足球不可能不受到经济衰退的影响。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **immune from** a particular process or situation is able to escape it. 免除的；豁免的 ❑ [+from] *Members of the Bundestag are immune from prosecution for corruption.* 德国联邦议院的成员可免受贪腐罪的起诉。•**im|mun|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The police are offering immunity to witnesses.* 警方对证人将免予起诉。4 → see also **diplomatic immunity**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *immune* with:

N. immune **disorder** 免疫失调，immune **response** 免疫应答 1
immune **from attack** 免遭袭击，immune **from prosecution** 免予起诉 3

im|mune sys|tem (**immune systems**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **immune system** consists of all the organs and processes in your body which protect you from illness and infection. 免疫系统

im|mun|ize /ˈɪmjʊnaɪz/ (**immunizes, immunizing, immunized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **immunise**

VERB [usu passive] If people or animals **are immunized**, they are made immune to a particular disease, often by being given an injection. (常指通过注射疫苗)使免疫 ❑ [be v-ed +against] *We should require that every student is immunized against hepatitis B.* 我们应要求每个学生都注射乙肝疫苗。❑ [be v-ed] *The monkeys had been immunized with a vaccine made from infected cells.* 这些猴子接受了由受感染的细胞培养而成的疫苗的免疫注射。❑ [have n v-ed] *All parents should have their children immunized.* 所有父母都应给孩子打疫苗。•**im|mun|iza|tion** /ˌɪmjʊnaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**immunizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+against] *...universal immunization against childhood diseases.* 为预防儿童疾病而普遍进行免疫接种

im|mu|table /ɪˈmjuːtəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **immutable** will never change or cannot be changed. 永远不变的；永恒的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the eternal and immutable principles of right and wrong.* 永恒不变的对错法则

Word Link 词根词缀 *mut ≈ changing* 变化：*commute, immutable, mutate*

imp /ɪmp/ (**imps**) 1 N-COUNT In fairy stories, an **imp** is a small, magical creature that often causes trouble in a playful way. 小精灵；小妖精 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a naughty child as an **imp**. 顽童；调皮鬼；小淘气【INFORMAL 非正式】

im|pact ◆◆◇ (**impacts, impacting, impacted**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈɪmpækt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪmˈpækt/. 名词读作 /ˈɪmpækt/。动词读作 /ɪmˈpækt/。

1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **impact** that something has **on** a situation, process, or person is a sudden and powerful effect that it has on them. 影响；作用 ❑ [+on] *They say they expect the meeting to have a marked impact on the future of the country.* 他们称他们预期会议对国家的未来会产生显著影响。❑ *When an executive comes into a new job, he wants to quickly make an impact.* 一个新主管刚上任时，会希望尽快树立威信。2 N-VAR An **impact** is the action of one object hitting another, or the force with which one object hits another. 撞击；碰撞；撞击力 ❑ *The plane is destroyed, a complete wreck: the pilot must have died on impact.* 飞机遭到毁坏，完全成了一堆残骸：飞行员肯定死于撞击。3 VERB To **impact on** a situation, process, or person means to affect them. (对…)产生影响 ❑ [v +on/upon] *Such schemes mean little unless they impact on people.* 这些计划没什么意义，除非它们对人民产生影响。❑ [v n] *...the potential for women to impact the political process.* 女性影响政治进程的潜力 4 VERB If one object **impacts on** another, it hits it with great force. 撞击；冲击；碰撞【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +on/upon/with] *...the sharp tinkle of metal impacting on stone.* 金属撞击石头发出的刺耳叮当声 ❑ [v n] *When a large object impacts the Earth, it makes a crater.* 当巨大物体撞击地球时，就会产生凹坑。

→ see **crash**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *impact* with:

ADJ. **historical** impact 历史影响，**important** impact 重要影响 1
V. **have an** impact 有影响，**make an** impact 产生影响 1
die on impact 撞击致死 2
PREP. **on** impact 撞击时 2

im|pair /ɪmˈpeəʳ/ (**impairs, impairing, impaired**) VERB If something **impairs** something such as an ability or the way something works, it damages it or makes it worse. 损害；妨碍；削弱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Consumption of alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery.* 饮酒会削弱你驾驶汽车或操控机器的能力。•**im|paired** ADJ ❑ *The blast left him with permanently impaired hearing.* 爆炸造成他的听力永久性损伤。

-impaired /-ɪmˈpeəʳd/ COMB You use **-impaired** in adjectives where you are describing someone with a particular disability. For example, someone who is **hearing-impaired** has a disability affecting their hearing, and someone who is **visually-impaired** has a disability affecting their sight. (用于构成形容词，表示某种能力上的障碍)听力 / 视力受损的，有听力 / 视力障碍的 ❑ *More than 1 in 20 of the population is hearing-impaired to some extent.* 人口总数的 1/20 强在某种程度上存在听力障碍。•N-PLURAL **The hearing-impaired** or **the visually-impaired** are people with disabilities affecting their hearing or sight. 有听力 / 视力障碍者；听力 / 视力受损的人 ❑ *...giving a voice to the speech-impaired.* 说出言语障碍者的心声

im|pair|ment /ɪmˈpeəʳmənt/ (**impairments**) N-VAR If someone has an **impairment**, they have a condition which prevents their eyes, ears, or brain from working properly. 损害；损伤；障碍 ❑ *He has a visual impairment in the right eye.* 他右眼视力受损。

im|pale /ɪmˈpeɪl/ (**impales, impaling, impaled**) VERB To **impale** something on a pointed object means to cause the point to go into it or through it. (以尖物)刺穿，刺入 ❑ [v n +on] *Researchers observed one bird impale a rodent on a cactus.* 研究人员观察到一只鸟把一只啮齿动物钉在一棵仙人掌上。[Also v n]

im|part /ɪmˈpɑːʳt/ (**imparts, imparting, imparted**) 1 VERB If you **impart** information **to** people, you tell it to them. 传授；告知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The ability to impart knowledge and command respect is the essential qualification for teachers.* 具备传授知识并赢得尊敬的能力是对教师的基本要求。❑ [v n +to] *I am about to impart knowledge to you that you will never forget.* 我会向你传授让你终身牢记的知识。2 VERB To **impart** a particular quality to something means to give it that quality. 给予(特定品质)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *She managed to impart great elegance to the unpretentious dress she was wearing.* 她使自己朴素的衣着看起来也十分优雅。

im|par|tial /ɪmˈpɑːʳʃᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **impartial** is not directly involved in a particular situation, and is therefore able to give a fair opinion or decision about it. 不偏不倚的；公正的；无偏见的 ❑ *Careers officers offer impartial advice to all pupils.* 就业指导员向所有学生提供不加偏私的建议。•**im|par|tial|ity** /ˌɪmpɑːʳʃɪˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a justice system lacking impartiality by democratic standards.* 以民主标准衡量则缺乏公正性的司法体系 •**im|par|tial|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He has vowed to oversee the elections impartially.*

他已宣誓公平公正地监督竞选。

im|pass|able /ɪmˈpɑːsəbᵊl, -ˈpæs-/ ADJ If a road, path, or route is **impassable**, it is impossible to travel over because it is blocked or in bad condition. 不能通行的；无法通过的

im|passe /ˈæmpæs, ˈɪm-/ N-SING If people are in a difficult position in which it is impossible to make any progress, you can refer to the situation as an **impasse**. 绝境；僵局；死胡同 ❑ *The company says it has reached an impasse in negotiations with the union.* 公司称与工会的谈判已陷入僵局。

im|pas|sioned /ɪmˈpæʃᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **impassioned** speech or piece of writing is one in which someone expresses their strong feelings about an issue in a forceful way. 充满激情的；激昂的；激烈的【JOURNALISM, WRITTEN 新闻，笔语】❑ *He made an impassioned appeal for peace.* 他慷慨陈词，呼吁和平。

im|pas|sive /ɪmˈpæsɪv/ ADJ If someone is **impassive** or their face is **impassive**, they are not showing any emotion. 喜怒不形于色的；不露感情的；面无表情的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He searched Hill's impassive face for some indication that he understood.* 他盯着希尔毫无表情的面孔，寻找些许表明他已明白的迹象。•**im|pas|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The lawyer looked impassively at him and said nothing.* 律师面无表情地看着他，什么都没说。

im|pa|tient /ɪmˈpeɪʃᵊnt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **impatient**, you are annoyed because you have to wait too long for something. 不耐烦的；急躁的 ❑ [+at] *The big clubs are becoming increasingly impatient at the rate of progress.* 大牌俱乐部对缓慢的进展越来越不耐烦了。•**im|pa|tient|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *People have been waiting impatiently for a chance to improve the situation.* 人们一直在焦急地等待使形势出现转机的机会。•**im|pa|tience** /ɪmˈpeɪʃᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *There is considerable impatience with the slow pace of political change.* 政治变革的缓慢步伐已令很多人失去耐心。 2 ADJ If you are **impatient**, you are easily irritated by things. 易发火的；无耐心的 ❑ [+with] *Beware of being too impatient with others.* 注意不要对他人太没有耐心。•**im|pa|tient|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Come on, David,' Harry said impatiently.* "戴维，快点。"哈里不耐烦地说。•**im|pa|tience** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was a hint of impatience in his tone.* 他的语气中透出些不耐烦。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **impatient to** do something or **impatient for** something to happen, you are eager to do it or for it to happen and do not want to wait. 迫不及待的；切望的；急不可耐的 ❑ *He was impatient to get home.* 他迫不及待想要回家。[Also +for] •**im|pa|tience** N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf] ❑ *She showed impatience to continue the climb.* 她迫不及待地想要继续攀登。[Also +for]

im|peach /ɪmˈpiːtʃ/ (**impeaches, impeaching, impeached**) VERB If a court or a group in authority **impeaches** a president or other senior official, it charges them with committing a crime which makes them unfit for office. 控告；弹劾 ❑ [v n] *... an opposition move to impeach the President.* 弹劾总统的反对议案

im|peach|ment /ɪmˈpiːtʃmənt/ (**impeachments**) N-VAR The **impeachment** of a senior official is the process of charging them with a crime which makes them unfit for office. 控告；弹劾 ❑ *There are grounds for impeachment.* 存在弹劾的理由。

im|pec|cable /ɪmˈpekəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something such as someone's behaviour or appearance as **impeccable**, you are emphasizing that it is perfect and has no faults. 无瑕疵的；无可挑剔的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had impeccable taste in clothes.* 她的穿衣品位无可挑剔。•**im|pec|cably** /ɪmˈpekəbli/ ADV ❑ *He was impeccably polite.* 他在礼貌上无可指摘。

im|pecu|ni|ous /ˌɪmpɪˈkjuːniəs/ ADJ Someone who is **impecunious** has very little money. 没钱的；一文不名的；一贫如洗的【FORMAL 正式】

im|pede /ɪmˈpiːd/ (**impedes, impeding, impeded**) VERB If you **impede** someone or something, you make their movement, development, or progress difficult. 妨碍；阻碍；阻止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Fallen rock is impeding the progress of rescue workers.* 坠落的石头阻滞了救援人员的救援进程。

im|pedi|ment /ɪmˈpedɪmənt/ (**impediments**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *without* N] Something that is an **impediment to** a person or thing makes their movement, development, or progress difficult. 妨碍；阻碍；障碍物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He was satisfied there was no legal impediment to the marriage.* 这桩婚姻没有任何司法上的障碍，他对此很满意。 2 N-COUNT Someone who has a speech **impediment** has a disability which makes speaking difficult. (言语)障碍

im|pel /ɪmˈpel/ (**impels, impelling, impelled**) VERB When something such as an emotion **impels** you **to** do something, it affects you so strongly that you feel forced to do it. 激励；驱策；迫使 ❑ [v n to-inf] *...the courage and competitiveness which impels him to take risks.* 促使他冒险的勇气和竞争精神

im|pend|ing /ɪmˈpendɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **impending** event is one that is going to happen very soon. 即将发生的；逼近的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *On the morning of the expedition I awoke with a feeling of impending disaster.* 出发远征的那天早上，我醒来就有一种灾难即将来临的感觉。

im|pen|etrable /ɪmˈpenɪtrəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a barrier or a forest as **impenetrable**, you mean that it is impossible or very difficult to get through. 不能穿过的；刺不进的；透不过的 ❑ *...the Caucasus range, an almost impenetrable barrier between Europe and Asia.* 高加索山脉，几乎难以穿越的欧亚屏障 2 ADJ If you describe something such as a book or a theory as **impenetrable**, you are emphasizing that it is impossible or very difficult to understand. 费解的；难以理解的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His books are notoriously impenetrable.* 他的书出了名地晦涩难懂。•**im|pen|etrably** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...impenetrably detailed reports on product sales.* 详细得令人费解的产品销售报告

im|pera|tive /ɪmˈperətɪv/ (**imperatives**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If it is **imperative** that something is done, that thing is extremely important and must be done. 极为重要的；必须要做的；紧急的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was imperative that he act as naturally as possible.* 最重要的是他要做到尽可能自然。 2 N-COUNT An **imperative** is something that is extremely important and must be done. 极为重要的事；必须要做的事；紧急的事【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The most important political imperative is to limit the number of U.S. casualties.* 政治上的头等大事就是要控制美方的伤亡人数。 3 N-SING In grammar, a clause that is in **the imperative**, or in **the imperative** mood, contains the base form of a verb and usually has no subject. Examples are 'Go away' and 'Please be careful'. Clauses of this kind are typically used to tell someone to do something. 祈使语气 4 N-COUNT An **imperative** is a verb in the base form that is used, usually without a subject, in an imperative clause. 祈使语气动词

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *imperative* with:

ADV.	**absolutely** imperative 绝对重要的 1
N.	imperative **need** 迫切需要 1
ADJ.	**economic/political** imperative 经济／政治要务，**moral** imperative 道义上必须做的事 2

im|per|cep|tible /ˌɪmpəˈseptɪbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **imperceptible** is so small that it is not noticed or cannot be seen. 察觉不出的；感觉不到的；难以察觉的 ❑ *Brian's hesitation was almost imperceptible.* 布赖恩的犹豫几乎难以察觉。•**im|per|cep|tibly** /ɪmpəˈseptɪbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The disease develops gradually and imperceptibly.* 这种疾病的发展缓慢且难以察觉。

im|per|fect /ɪmˈpɜːˈfɪkt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **imperfect** has faults and is not exactly as you would like it to be. 不完美的；有缺点的；有瑕疵的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We live in an imperfect world.* 我们生活在一个并不完美的世界上。•**im|per|fect|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *This effect was imperfectly understood by designers at that time.* 当时的设计者们没有完全理解这种效果。 2 N-SING In grammar, **the imperfect** or **the imperfect** tense of a verb is used to describe continuous situations or repeated actions in the past. Examples are 'I was reading' and 'they were eating'. (动词的)未完成过去式，未完成过去时

im|per|fec|tion /ˌɪmpəˈfekʃᵊn/ (**imperfections**) 1 N-VAR An **imperfection in** someone or something is a fault, weakness, or undesirable feature that they have. 缺点；弱点；缺陷 ❑ [+in] *He*

concedes that there are imperfections in the system. 他承认这种制度存在缺陷。 ❷ N-COUNT An **imperfection** in something is a small mark or damaged area which may spoil its appearance. 污点；瑕疵 ❑ [+*in*] *...imperfections in the cloth.* 布料上的瑕疵

im|perial /ɪm'pɪərɪəl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Imperial** is used to refer to things or people that are or were connected with an empire. 帝国的；皇帝的 ❑ *...the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.* 东京的皇宫 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **imperial** system of measurement uses inches, feet, and yards to measure length, ounces and pounds to measure weight, and pints and gallons to measure volume. （度量衡）英制的

im|peri|al|ism /ɪm'pɪərɪəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Imperialism** is a system in which a rich and powerful country controls other countries, or a desire for control over other countries. 帝国主义

im|peri|al|ist /ɪm'pɪərɪəlɪst/ (**imperialists**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Imperialist** means relating to or based on imperialism. 帝国主义的 ❑ *The developed nations have all benefited from their imperialist exploitation.* 发达国家全都从他们的帝国主义剥削中获益。 •N-COUNT An **imperialist** is someone who has imperialist views. 帝国主义者

im|peri|al|is|tic /ɪmˌpɪərɪə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe a country as **imperialistic**, you disapprove of it because it wants control over other countries. 帝国主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

im|per|il /ɪm'perɪl/ (**imperils, imperilling, imperilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **imperiling, imperiled**

VERB Something that **imperils** you puts you in danger. 使陷于危险；危及【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *You imperilled the lives of other road users by your driving.* 你的驾驶危及了其他路人的生命安全。

im|peri|ous /ɪm'pɪərɪəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **imperious**, you mean that they have a proud manner and expect to be obeyed. 专横的；傲慢的；飞扬跋扈的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Her attitude is imperious at times.* 她有时态度傲慢。 •**im|peri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Imperiously she beckoned me out of the room.* 她傲慢地招招手，把我叫出房间。

im|per|ish|able /ɪm'perɪʃəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **imperishable** cannot disappear or be destroyed. 永存的；不灭的；不朽的【LITERARY 文】❑ *My memories are within me, imperishable.* 我的记忆刻在我的脑海里，永不磨灭。

im|per|ma|nent /ɪm'pɜːrmənənt/ ADJ Something that is **impermanent** does not last for ever. 非永久的；短暂的；暂时的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We are reminded just how small and how impermanent we are.* 它让我们意识到我们有多么渺小，我们的生命是何其短暂。 •**im|per|ma|nence** /ɪm'pɜːrmənəns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *He was convinced of the impermanence of his work.* 他相信了自己的工作是暂时的。

im|per|meable /ɪm'pɜːrmiəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **impermeable** will not allow fluid to pass through it. 不容液体透过的；防水（或液体）的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The canoe is made from an impermeable wood.* 独木舟由防水木头制成。

→ see **pottery**

im|per|son|al /ɪm'pɜːrsənᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a place, organization, or activity as **impersonal**, you mean that it is not very friendly and makes you feel unimportant because it involves or is used by a large number of people. 没有人情味的；冷淡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Before then many children were cared for in large impersonal orphanages.* 在那之前，许多孩子被安置在一个缺乏人情味的大孤儿院里。 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **impersonal**, you mean that they do not show any emotion about the person they are dealing with. 客观的；不受个人感情（或偏见）影响的 ❑ *We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife.* 我们必须像外科医生拿手术刀时一样冷静客观，不受任何感情影响。 •**im|per|son|al|ly** ADV ❑ *The doctor treated Ted gently but impersonally.* 大夫温和又冷静地给特德进行了医治。 ❸ ADJ An **impersonal** room or statistic does not give any information about the character of the person to whom it belongs or relates. 非个人的；不带个人色彩的 ❑ *The rest of the room was neat and impersonal.* 房间的其余部分整洁干净，不带任何的个人色彩。

im|per|son|ate /ɪm'pɜːrsəneɪt/ (**impersonates, impersonating, impersonated**) VERB If someone **impersonates** a person, they pretend to be that person, either to deceive people or to make people laugh. 假冒；模仿 ❑ [v n] *He was returned to prison in 1977 for impersonating a police officer.* 他 1977 年因冒充警官而再次入狱。 •**im|per|sona|tion** /ɪmˌpɜːrsə'neɪʃᵊn/ (**impersonations**) N-COUNT ❑ [+*of*] *She did impersonations of his teachers.* 她惟妙惟肖地模仿他的老师们。

im|per|sona|tor /ɪm'pɜːrsəneɪtəʳ/ (**impersonators**) N-COUNT An **impersonator** is a stage performer who impersonates famous people. 模仿名人的演员；名人模仿秀表演者

im|per|ti|nence /ɪm'pɜːrtɪnəns/ (**impertinences**) N-VAR If someone talks or behaves in a rather impolite and disrespectful way, you can call this behaviour **impertinence** or **an impertinence**. 不礼貌；傲慢；莽撞 ❑ *He was punished for his impertinence.* 他因为冒失无礼受到惩罚。

im|per|ti|nent /ɪm'pɜːrtɪnənt/ ADJ If someone talks or behaves in a rather impolite and disrespectful way, you can say that they are being **impertinent**. 不礼貌的；傲慢的；莽撞的 ❑ *Would it be impertinent to ask where exactly you were?* 能冒昧问一下您所在的确切位置吗？

im|per|turb|able /ˌɪmpəʳ'tɜːrbəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **imperturbable**, you mean that they remain calm, even in disturbing or dangerous situations. 不易激动的；沉着的；冷静的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Thomas, of course, was cool and aloof and imperturbable.* 当然，托马斯沉着、冷漠，不易激动。

im|per|vi|ous /ɪm'pɜːrviəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **impervious to** someone's actions, you are not affected or influenced by them. 无动于衷的；不受影响的 ❑ [+*to*] *She seems almost impervious to the criticism from all sides.* 对于来自各方的指责，她似乎无动于衷。 ❷ ADJ Something that is **impervious to** water, heat, or a particular object is able to resist it or stop it passing through it. 防渗漏的；不能渗透的；不能穿过的 ❑ [+*to*] *The floor covering you select will need to be impervious to water.* 挑选的地板材料必须是防水的。

im|petu|os|ity /ɪmˌpetʃu'ɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Impetuosity** is the quality of being impetuous. 急躁的行动（或情绪）；冲动 ❑ *With characteristic impetuosity, he announced he was leaving school.* 一贯性急冲动的他宣布要退学。

im|petu|ous /ɪm'petʃuəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **impetuous**, you mean that they are likely to act quickly and suddenly without thinking or being careful. 急躁的；冲动的 ❑ *He was young and impetuous.* 他年轻，易于冲动。

im|petus /'ɪmpɪtəs/ N-VAR Something that gives a process **impetus** or an **impetus** makes it happen or progress more quickly. 推动；促进；推动力 ❑ *This decision will give renewed impetus to the economic regeneration of east London.* 这一决定会给东伦敦的经济复苏带来新的推动力。

im|pinge /ɪm'pɪndʒ/ (**impinges, impinging, impinged**) VERB Something that **impinges on** you affects you to some extent. 影响；冲击【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*on/upon*] *...the cuts in defence spending that have impinged on two of the region's largest employers.* 已经冲击到该地区两个最大雇主的防御开支削减

im|pi|ous /'ɪmpiəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **impious**, you mean that they show a lack of respect for religious things. 不虔诚的；不敬神的【FORMAL 正式】

imp|ish /'ɪmpɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **impish**, you mean that they are rather disrespectful or naughty in a playful way. 似顽童的；顽皮的；调皮的 ❑ *Gillespie is well known for his impish sense of humour.* 吉莱斯皮以他调皮的幽默感而广为人知。 •**imp|ish|ly** ADV ❑ *He smiled at me impishly.* 他顽皮地冲我微笑。

im|plac|able /ɪm'plækəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone is **implacable**, you mean that they have very strong feelings of hostility or disapproval which nobody can change. 不能安抚的；无法平息的；毫不妥协的 ❑ *...the threat of invasion by a ruthless and implacable enemy.* 残暴无情的敌人发出的侵略威胁 •**im|plac|ably** ADV

[usu ADV -ed/adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *His union was implacably opposed to the privatization of the company.* 他的工会坚决反对公司私有化。

im|plant (**implants, implanting, implanted**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪmˈplɑːnt, -ˈplænt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪmplɑːnt, -plænt/. 动词读作 /ɪmˈplɑːnt, -ˈplænt/，名词读作 /ˈɪmplɑːnt, -plænt/。

❶ VERB To **implant** something into a person's body means to put it there, usually by means of a medical operation. 移植；植入 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Two days later, they implanted the fertilized eggs back inside me.* 两天以后，他们把受精卵重新植入了我的体内。❑ [v-ed] *...a surgically implanted birth-control device.* 通过外科手术植入体内的节育装置 •**im|plan|ta|tion** /ˌɪmplɑːnˈteɪʃᵊn, -plæn-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The embryos were tested to determine their sex prior to implantation.* 在植入之前对胚胎进行了检验，以确定其性别。❷ N-COUNT An **implant** is something that is implanted into a person's body. 植入物 ❑ *A woman can choose to have breast implants.* 女人可以选择进行隆胸。❸ VERB When an egg or embryo **implants in** the womb, it becomes established there and can then develop. （受精卵或胚胎）着床 ❑ [v +in] *Non-identical twins are the result of two fertilised eggs implanting in the uterus at the same time.* 非同卵双生子是两个受精卵同时在子宫内着床的结果。[Also v] •**im|plan|ta|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the 11 days required to allow for normal implantation of a fertilized egg.* 受精卵正常着床所需要的 11 天 [of] ❹ VERB If you **implant** an idea or attitude **in** people, you make it become accepted or believed. 灌输；注入；使接受 ❑ [v n +in/into] *The speech implanted a dangerous prejudice in their minds.* 那场演讲给他们灌输了一种很危险的偏见。❑ [v n +in] *He is devoting much of his energy to implanting an element of distrust in the community.* 他竭力在社区内撒播猜疑的种子。

im|plau|sible /ɪmˈplɔːzɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **implausible**, you believe that it is unlikely to be true. 难以置信的；不像真实的 ❑ *I had to admit it sounded like an implausible excuse.* 我得承认那听起来像是个难以叫人相信的借口。•**im|plau|sibly** ADV ❑ *They are, rather implausibly, close friends.* 令人难以置信的是，他们竟是亲密朋友。

im|ple|ment ◆◇ (**implements, implementing, implemented**)

The verb is pronounced /ˈɪmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪmplɪmənt/. 动词读作 /ˈɪmplɪment/，名词读作 /ˈɪmplɪmənt/。

❶ VERB If you **implement** something such as a plan, you ensure that what has been planned is done. 履行；实施 ❑ [v n] *The government promised to implement a new system to control financial loan institutions.* 政府许诺实施新的制度来管控金融贷款机构。•**im|ple|men|ta|tion** /ˌɪmplɪmənˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Very little has been achieved in the implementation of the peace agreement signed last January.* 去年 1 月签署的和平协议基本上没有得到贯彻执行。❷ N-COUNT An **implement** is a tool or other piece of equipment. 工具；器具；用具【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...writing implements.* 书写用具

Thesaurus 同类词 *implement* Also look up:

V. bring about, carry out, execute, fulfill ❶

im|pli|cate /ˈɪmplɪkeɪt/ (**implicates, implicating, implicated**) ❶ VERB To **implicate** someone means to show or claim that they were involved in something wrong or criminal. 使牵连其中；涉及 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was to resign when one of his own aides was implicated in a financial scandal.* 当他的一位助手牵涉进一起金融丑闻时，他被迫辞职。❑ [v n] *He didn't find anything in the notebooks to implicate Stuart.* 他在笔记本中没发现任何涉及斯图尔特的内容。•**im|pli|ca|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *...his implication in a murder.* 他涉嫌一起谋杀 [Also +of] ❷ → see also **implicated**

im|pli|cat|ed /ˈɪmplɪkeɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **implicated in** a crime or a bad situation, they are involved in it or responsible for it. 密切关联的；牵涉其中的 ❑ [+in] *The President was implicated in the cover-up and forced to resign.* 总统因与这起真相隐瞒事件有牵连而被迫辞职。❷ → see also **implicate**

im|pli|ca|tion ◆◇ /ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**implications**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **The implications of** something are the things that are likely to happen as a result. 可能引发的后果 ❑ [+of] *The Attorney General was aware of the political implications of his decision to prosecute.* 司法部长很清楚他决定起诉可能引发的政治后果。❑ [+for] *The low level of current investment has serious implications for future economic growth.* 当前低迷的投资水平会对未来的经济增长产生严重影响。❷ N-COUNT **The implication** of a statement, event, or situation is what it implies or suggests is the case. 暗示；暗指；含意 ❑ *The implication was obvious: vote for us or it will be very embarrassing for you.* 弦外之音很明显：投票给我们，否则你会非常难堪。•PHRASE If you say that something is the case **by implication**, you mean that a statement, event, or situation implies that it is the case. 含蓄地；暗示地 ❑ *His authority and, by implication, that of his management team is under threat.* 他的权威，同时也意味着他整个管理团队的权威，正面临着威胁。❸ → see also **implicate**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *implication* with:

ADJ. **clear** implication 清楚的暗示，**important** implication 重要的暗示，**obvious** implication 明显的暗示 ❷

im|plic|it /ɪmˈplɪsɪt/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **implicit** is expressed in an indirect way. 不言明的；含蓄的 ❑ *This is seen as an implicit warning not to continue with military action.* 这被视为一个停止军事行动的含蓄警告。•**im|plic|it|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The jury implicitly criticised the government by their verdict.* 陪审团通过裁决间接地批评了政府。❷ ADJ If a quality or element is **implicit in** something, it is involved in it or is shown by it. 内含的；固有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *...the delays implicit in formal council meetings.* 正式的政务会议所惯有的延迟 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has an **implicit** belief or faith in something, you mean that they have complete faith in it and no doubts at all. 无疑问的；无保留的；绝对的 ❑ *He had implicit faith in the noble intentions of the Emperor.* 他对皇帝的高尚意图深信不疑。•**im|plic|it|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I trust him implicitly.* 我绝对信任他。

im|plode /ɪmˈpləʊd/ (**implodes, imploding, imploded**) ❶ VERB If something **implodes**, it collapses into itself in a sudden and violent way. 内爆；向心聚爆；向内坍塌 ❑ [v] *The engine imploded.* 发动机内爆了。❷ VERB If something such as an organization or a system **implodes**, it suddenly ends completely because it cannot deal with the problems it is experiencing. 崩溃；瓦解 ❑ [v] *...the possibility that the party may implode in opposition.* 该党派于在野期间瓦解的可能性

im|plore /ɪmˈplɔːʳ/ (**implores, imploring, implored**) VERB If you **implore** someone **to** do something, you ask them to do it in a forceful, emotional way. 恳求；乞求；哀求 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Opposition leaders this week implored the president to break the deadlock.* 反对党领袖本周恳求总统打破僵局。❑ [v n with quote] *'Tell me what to do!' she implored him.* 她哀求他说："求你告诉我该怎么办！" [Also v with quote, v n]

im|plor|ing /ɪmˈplɔːrɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **imploring** look, cry, or letter shows that you very much want someone to do something and are afraid they may not do it. 恳求的；乞求的；哀求的 ❑ *Frank looked at Jim with imploring eyes.* 弗兰克以恳求的眼神看着吉姆。•**im|plor|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Michael looked at him imploringly, eyes brimming with tears.* 迈克尔满怀乞求地看着他，两眼泪汪汪的。

im|ply ◆◇ /ɪmˈplaɪ/ (**implies, implying, implied**) ❶ VERB If you **imply that** something is the case, you say something which indicates that it is the case in an indirect way. 暗指；暗示 ❑ [v that] *'Are you implying that I have something to do with those attacks?' she asked coldly.* "你在暗示我和那些袭击事件有关吗？"她冷冷地问。❑ [v-ed] *She felt undermined by the implied criticism.* 她觉得这一含沙射影的批评对自己造成了不利影响。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If an event or situation **implies** that something is the case, it makes you think it likely that it is the case. 含有…的意思；意味着 ❑ [v that] *Exports in June rose 1.5%, implying that the economy was stronger than many investors had realized.* 6 月份出口额上升 1.5%，表明经济

比许多投资者所认为的要更为坚挺。❑ [v n] *A 'frontier-free' Europe implies a greatly increased market for all economic operators.* "无国界的"欧洲对所有经营者来说都意味着一个大大扩展了的市场。

Usage 用法 **imply** and **infer**

Imply and *infer* are often confused. When you *imply* something, you say or suggest it indirectly, but when you *infer* something, you figure it out: *Xian-li smiled to imply that she thought Dun was nice, but Dun inferred that she thought he was silly.*
imply 和 infer 常常被混淆。imply 指不直接地说明或暗示某事，而 infer 指弄清楚某事：Xian-li smiled to imply that she thought Dun was nice, but Dun inferred that she thought he was silly. 宪利以微笑暗示她觉得邓恩人很好，但邓恩却由此推断她认为他很傻。

Thesaurus 同类词 *imply* Also look up:

V. hint, insinuate, point to, suggest 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *imply* with:

V. **not mean to** imply 并非有意暗示 1
seem to imply 似乎意味着 2
ADV. **not necessarily** imply 不一定暗示（或意味）着 1 2

im|po|lite /ˌɪmpəˈlaɪt/ ADJ If you say that someone is **impolite**, you mean that they are rather rude and do not have good manners. 不礼貌的；无礼的；粗鲁的 ❑ *It is impolite to ask too many questions.* 提出过多的问题是不礼貌的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *impolite* Also look up:

ADJ. ill-mannered, rude, ungracious; (*ant.*) courteous, polite

im|pon|der|able /ɪmˈpɒndərəbᵊl/ (**imponderables**) N-COUNT An **imponderable** is something unknown which it is difficult or impossible to estimate or make correct guesses about. 难以解释的事情；无法估计的事物 ❑ *They are speculating on the imponderables of the future.* 他们在猜测未来难以预见的事情。

im|port ◆◇ (**imports, importing, imported**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪmˈpɔːrt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪmpɔːrt/. 动词读作 /ɪmˈpɔːrt/，名词读作 /ˈɪmpɔːrt/。

1 VERB To **import** products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country. 进口 ❑ [v n] *Britain last year spent nearly £5000 million more on importing food than selling abroad.* 去年英国的进口食品支出比其出口食品收入多出近 50 亿英镑。❑ [v +*from*] *To import from Russia, a Ukrainian firm needs Russian roubles.* 要从俄罗斯进口商品，乌克兰公司就需要俄罗斯卢布。❑ [v-ed] *...imported goods from Mexico and India.* 从墨西哥和印度进口的货物 •N-UNCOUNT **Import** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *Germany, however, insists on restrictions on the import of Polish coal.* 但是德国坚持对进口波兰煤炭加以限制。•**im|por|ta|tion** /ˌɪmpɔːrˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...restrictions concerning the importation of birds.* 关于禽类进口的限制 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Imports** are products or raw materials bought from another country for use in your own country. 进口商品；进口货物 ❑ *...farmers protesting about cheap imports.* 抗议进口廉价商品的农民 3 N-UNCOUNT The **import** of something is its importance. 重要（性）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Such arguments are of little import.* 这种争论没有什么意义。4 VERB If you **import** files or information into one type of software from another type, you open them in a format that can be used in the new software. 导入【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *You can import files from Microsoft Word 5.1 or MacWrite II.* 可以从 Microsoft Word 5.1 或 MacWrite II 程序导入文件。5 N-SING [with poss] The **import** of something is its meaning, especially when the meaning is not clearly expressed. 意思；含意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *I have already spoken about the import of his speech.* 有关他的讲话的含意我刚刚已经谈过了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *port = carrying* 搬运：*export, import, portable*

im|por|tance ◆◇◇ /ɪmˈpɔːrtᵊns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **importance** of something is its quality of being significant, valued, or necessary in a particular situation. 重要；重大；重要性 ❑ [+*of*] *We have always stressed the importance of economic reform.* 我们一向强调经济改革的重要性。❑ *Safety is of paramount importance.* 安全第一。2 N-UNCOUNT **Importance** means having influence, power, or status. 重要地位；名望

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *importance* with:

ADJ. **critical** importance 至关重要，**enormous** importance 极其重要，**growing/increasing** importance 越来越重要，**utmost** importance 至为重要 1
V. **place less/more** importance **on** *something* 减少 / 增加对…的重视程度，**recognize the** importance 认识到重要性，**understand the** importance 明白重要性 1
N. **self-** importance 妄自尊大，**sense of** importance 重要感 1

im|por|tant ◆◆◆ /ɪmˈpɔːrtᵊnt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **important** is very significant, is highly valued, or is necessary. 重要的；必要的；非常有价值的 ❑ *The planned general strike represents an important economic challenge to the government.* 这场有计划的总罢工是政府面临的一个重大经济挑战。❑ *It's important to answer her questions as honestly as you can.* 尽可能如实回答她的问题非常重要。❑ *It was important that he rest.* 他很有必要休息一下。•**im|por|tant|ly** ADV ❑ *I was hungry, and, more importantly, my children were hungry.* 我很饿，更重要的是，我的孩子们很饿。2 ADJ Someone who is **important** has influence or power within a society or a particular group. 有声望的；有影响的；显要的 ❑ *...an important figure in the media world.* 传媒界很有影响力的人物

Thesaurus 同类词 *important* Also look up:

ADJ. critical, essential, principal, significant; (*ant.*) unimportant 1
distinguished, high-ranking 2

im|port|er /ɪmˈpɔːrtər/ (**importers**) N-COUNT An **importer** is a country, firm, or person that buys goods from another country for use in their own country. 进口商；进口者 ❑ [+*of*] *...an importer of exotic food.* 外国食品进口商

im|por|tu|nate /ɪmˈpɔːrtʃʊnət/ ADJ If you describe someone as **importunate**, you think they are annoying because they keep trying to get something from you. 强求的；胡搅蛮缠的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *His secretary shielded him from importunate visitors.* 他的秘书替他挡住胡搅蛮缠的来访者。

im|por|tune /ˌɪmpɔːrˈtjuːn, AM 美 -ˈtuːn/ (**importunes, importuning, importuned**) VERB If someone **importunes** another person, they ask them for something or ask them to do something, in an annoying way. 向…强求；对…胡搅蛮缠【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v n] *One can no longer walk the streets without seeing beggars importuning passers-by.* 走在街上总能看到乞丐纠缠行人乞讨。[Also v n to-inf, v n +*for*]

im|pose ◆◆◇ /ɪmˈpəʊz/ (**imposes, imposing, imposed**) 1 VERB If you **impose** something **on** people, you use your authority to force them to accept it. 强制实行；强加 ❑ [v n +*on*] *Britain imposed fines on airlines which bring in passengers without proper papers.* 英国会对运载证件不齐全的乘客进入国内的航空公司课以罚款。❑ [v n] *Many companies have imposed a pay freeze.* 许多公司已经强制冻结了工资。❑ [v-ed] *The conditions imposed on volunteers were stringent.* 对志愿者的限定条件非常严格。•**im|po|si|tion** /ˌɪmpəˈzɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the imposition of a ban on cycling in the city centre.* 强制实行不许在市中心骑自行车的禁令 2 VERB If you **impose** your opinions or beliefs **on** other people, you try and make people accept them as a rule or as a model to copy. 把（看法、信仰）强加于 ❑ [v n +*on*] *Parents of either sex should beware of imposing their own tastes on their children.* 父母双方都应切记不要把自己的喜好强加给孩子。3 VERB If something **imposes** strain, pressure, or suffering **on** someone, it causes them to experience it. 使遭受，使承受（压力、痛苦等）❑ [v n +*on*] *The filming imposed an additional strain on her.* 拍摄任务使她承受了格外大的压力。4 VERB If someone **imposes on** you, they unreasonably expect you to do something for them

which you do not want to do. 把…硬加给；把…强塞给；勉强（某人做某事）❑ [v +on/upon] *I was afraid you'd simply feel we were imposing on you.* 我担心你会觉得我们是在勉强你。•**im|po|si|tion** (**impositions**) N-COUNT ❑ *I know this is an imposition. But please hear me out.* 我知道这是强人所难。但是请听我说完。 5 VERB If someone **imposes themselves on** you, they force you to accept their company although you may not want to. 使打扰；使硬缠 ❑ [v pron-refl +on] *I didn't want to impose myself on my married friends.* 我不想打扰自己的已婚朋友。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *impose* with:

N. **impose a fine** 处以罚款，**impose limits** 施加限制，**impose order** 维持秩序，**impose a penalty** 加以惩罚，**impose restrictions** 强行管制，**impose sanctions** 强行制裁，**impose a tax** 强行征税 1

im|pos|ing /ɪmˈpəʊzɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **imposing**, you mean that they have an impressive appearance or manner. 使人难忘的；仪表堂堂的；壮观的 ❑ *...the imposing wrought-iron gates at the entrance to the estate.* 庄园入口处气派的锻铁大门

im|pos|sible ↔ /ɪmˈpɒsɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] Something that is **impossible** cannot be done or cannot happen. 不可能的；做不到的 ❑ *It was impossible for anyone to get in because no one knew the password.* 因为没人知道密码，所以任何人都不可能进得去。❑ *He thinks the tax is impossible to administer.* 他认为税金没法管理。❑ *Keller is good at describing music—an almost impossible task to do well.* 凯勒擅长描述音乐——这可是一项几乎难以做好的任务。•N-SING **The impossible** is something which is impossible. 不可能做到的事；无法完成的事 ❑ *They were expected to do the impossible.* 他们被指望去完成无法完成的任务。•**im|pos|sibly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Mathematical physics is an almost impossibly difficult subject.* 数学物理是一门难得超乎想象的学科。•**im|pos|sibil|ity** /ɪmˌpɒsɪˈbɪlɪti/ (**impossibilities**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the impossibility of knowing absolute truth.* 认识绝对真理的不可能性 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **impossible** situation or an **impossible** position is one that is very difficult to deal with. 极难应付的 ❑ *The Government was now in an almost impossible position.* 政府现在几乎陷入了绝境。 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **impossible**, you are annoyed that their bad behaviour or strong views make them difficult to deal with. 难以忍受的；让人受不了的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The woman is impossible, thought Frannie.* 弗兰妮想，这个女人真让人受不了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *impossible* Also look up:

ADJ. unreasonable, unworkable; (*ant.*) possible 2 absurd, difficult, trying 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *impossible* with:

V. impossible **to describe** 无法描述，impossible **to find** 无法找寻，impossible **to ignore** 无法忽视，impossible **to prove** 无法证明，impossible **to say/tell** 无法言说，**seem** impossible 似乎不可能 1

ADV. **absolutely** impossible 绝对不可能的；绝对难以应付的，**almost** impossible 几乎不可能的；几乎难以应付的，**nearly** impossible 近乎不可能的；近乎难以应付的 1 2

N. **an** impossible **task** 一项不可能完成的任务；一项极难应付的任务 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *im = not* 不：*imbalance, immature, impossible*

im|pos|tor /ɪmˈpɒstəʳ/ (**impostors**) also **imposter** N-COUNT Someone who is an **impostor** is dishonestly pretending to be someone else in order to gain an advantage. 假冒者；冒名顶替者 ❑ *He was an imposter, who masqueraded as a doctor.* 他是个冒牌医生。

im|po|tence /ˈɪmpətəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Impotence** is a lack of power to influence people or events. 无能力；不起作用 ❑ *...a sense of impotence in the face of deplorable events.* 面对悲惨事件无能为力的感觉 2 N-UNCOUNT **Impotence** is a man's sexual problem in which his penis fails to get hard or stay hard. 阳痿；性无能 ❑ *Impotence affects 10 million men in the U.S. alone.* 仅仅在美国，就有1,000万男子患有阳痿。

im|po|tent /ˈɪmpətənt/ 1 ADJ If someone feels **impotent**, they feel that they have no power to influence people or events. 无能为力的；不起作用的 ❑ *The aggression of a bully leaves people feeling hurt, angry and impotent.* 恃强凌弱者的侵犯行为令人们感到痛心、愤怒却又无能为力。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a man is **impotent**, he is unable to have sex normally, because his penis fails to get hard or stay hard. 阳痿的；性无能的

Word Link 词根词缀 *potent = ability* 能力，*power* 力量：*impotent, omnipotent, potential*

im|pound /ɪmˈpaʊnd/ (**impounds, impounding, impounded**) VERB If something **is impounded** by policemen, customs officers or other officials, they officially take possession of it because a law or rule has been broken. 扣押；没收 ❑ [be v-ed] *The ship was impounded under the terms of the U.N. trade embargo.* 该船因触犯联合国贸易禁运条款而被扣押。❑ [v n] *The police moved in, arrested him and impounded the cocaine.* 警察冲进去将他拘捕并没收了可卡因。

im|pov|er|ish /ɪmˈpɒvərɪʃ/ (**impoverishes, impoverishing, impoverished**) 1 VERB Something that **impoverishes** a person or a country makes them poor. 使贫困；使赤贫 ❑ [v n] *We need to reduce the burden of taxes that impoverish the economy.* 我们需要减轻导致经济困顿的税收负荷。❑ [v-ed] *...a society impoverished by wartime inflation.* 因战时通货膨胀而陷入贫困的社会 •**im|pov|er|ished** ADJ ❑ *...an attempt to lure businesses into impoverished areas.* 把企业吸引到贫困地区的尝试 2 VERB A person or thing that **impoverishes** something makes it worse in quality. 使贫瘠；使枯竭 ❑ [v n] *...plants that impoverish the soil quickly.* 使土壤迅速贫瘠的植物

im|pov|er|ish|ment /ɪmˈpɒvərɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Impoverishment** is the state or process of being impoverished. 穷困化状况（或过程）❑ *National isolation can only cause economic and cultural impoverishment.* 锁国只会导致经济和文化上的困厄。

im|prac|ti|cable /ɪmˈpræktɪkəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something such as a course of action is **impracticable**, it is impossible to do. 不能实行的；行不通的 ❑ *Such measures would be highly impracticable and almost impossible to apply.* 这样的措施非常不切实际，几乎不可能付诸实施。

im|prac|ti|cal /ɪmˈpræktɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe an object, idea, or course of action as **impractical**, you mean that it is not sensible or realistic, and does not work well in practice. 不切实际的；不现实的；不可行的 ❑ *It became impractical to make a business trip by ocean liner.* 乘坐远洋班轮进行商务旅行变得不合时宜了。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **impractical**, you mean that they do not have the abilities or skills to do practical work such as making, repairing, or organizing things. 无动手能力的；无实践能力的 ❑ *Geniuses are supposed to be eccentric and hopelessly impractical.* 天才通常都被认为行为古怪而且毫无实践能力。

im|pre|ca|tion /ˌɪmprɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**imprecations**) N-VAR An **imprecation** is something rude, angry, or hostile that is said to or about someone. 咒骂；辱骂【FORMAL 正式】

im|pre|cise /ˌɪmprɪˈsaɪs/ ADJ Something that is **imprecise** is not clear, accurate, or precise. 不清楚的；不精确的；不准确的 ❑ *The charges were vague and imprecise.* 指控的内容含糊不清。

im|pre|ci|sion /ˌɪmprɪˈsɪʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Imprecision** is the quality of being imprecise. 不清楚；不精确；不准确 ❑ *This served to hide the confusion and imprecision in their thinking.* 这个被用来掩盖他们思想的混乱和不准确。

im|preg|nable /ɪmˈpregnəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe a building or other place as **impregnable**, you mean that it cannot be broken into or captured. 牢不可破的；固若金汤的；无法攻取的 ❑ *The old Dutch fort with its thick high walls looks virtually impregnable.* 那座荷兰古堡城墙又厚又高，看起来几乎固若金汤。 2 ADJ If you say that a person or group is **impregnable**, or their position is **impregnable**, you think they cannot be defeated by anyone.

不可战胜的；不可撼动的 ❑ *The Bundesbank's seemingly impregnable position has begun to weaken.* 德意志联邦银行看似不可撼动的地位开始削弱了。

im|preg|nate /ˈɪmpregneɪt, AM 美 ɪmˈpreg-/ (**impregnates, impregnating, impregnated**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **impregnates** a thing **with** a substance, they make the substance spread through it and stay in it. 使浸透；浸渍 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Undercover officers found drug-making equipment used to impregnate paper with LSD.* 卧底警官发现了用于将迷幻药浸渍到纸里的毒品制造设备。[Also v n] •**impregnated** COMB ❑ *...nicotine-impregnated chewing gum.* 浸有尼古丁的口香糖 ❷ VERB When a man or a male animal **impregnates** a female, he makes her pregnant. 使受精；使怀孕【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Norman's efforts to impregnate her failed.* 诺曼想使她怀孕的努力失败了。

im|pre|sa|rio /ˌɪmprɪˈsɑːrɪəʊ/ (**impresarios**) N-COUNT An **impresario** is a person who arranges for plays, concerts, and other entertainments to be performed. （剧团等的）经理；（戏剧的）舞台监督；乐队指挥

im|press ♦◇ /ɪmˈpres/ (**impresses, impressing, impressed**) ❶ VERB If something **impresses** you, you feel great admiration for it. 给…留下深刻印象；使钦佩 ❑ [v n] *What impressed him most was their speed.* 最令他佩服的是他们的速度。❑ [v] *Cannon's film impresses on many levels.* 坎农的电影在很多方面令人印象深刻。•**im|pressed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+*by/with*] *I was very impressed by one young man at my lectures.* 来听我课的一个年轻人给我留下了很深的印象。❷ VERB If you **impress** something **on** someone, you make them understand its importance or degree. 使铭记；使谨记 ❑ [v +*on/upon*] *I had always impressed upon the children that if they worked hard they would succeed in life.* 我总让孩子们牢记努力工作就会成功。❑ [v +*on/upon*] *I've impressed upon them the need for more professionalism.* 我已使他们深刻认识到提高专业素养的必要性。❑ [v +*on/upon*] *I impressed on him what a huge honour he was being offered.* 我让他铭记他当时被授予了多么大的荣誉。❸ VERB If something **impresses itself on** your mind, you notice and remember it. 使…注意到；给…留下印象 ❑ [v pron-refl +*on*] *But this change has not yet impressed itself on the minds of the British public.* 但这一变化还没有引起英国公众的注意。❹ VERB If someone or something **impresses** you **as** a particular thing, usually a good one, they gives you the impression of being that thing. 给…留下（…的）印象 ❑ [v n +*as*] *Billy Sullivan had impressed me as a fine man.* 比利·沙利文给我留下的印象是他是个很不错的人。

im|pres|sion ♦◇ /ɪmˈpreʃᵊn/ (**impressions**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N, N that] Your **impression** of a person or thing is what you think they are like, usually after having seen or heard them. Your **impression** of a situation is what you think is going on. 印象；感想 ❑ [+*of*] *What were your first impressions of college?* 你对大学的第一印象是什么？❑ *My impression is that they are totally out of control.* 我的感觉是它们完全失去了控制。❷ N-SING [oft N that] If someone gives you a particular **impression**, they cause you to believe that something is the case, often when it is not. （通常与事实不符的）感觉，假象 ❑ *I don't want to give the impression that I'm running away from the charges.* 我不想给人一种我在逃避指控的感觉。[Also +*of*] ❸ N-COUNT An **impression** is an amusing imitation of someone's behaviour or way of talking, usually someone well-known. （通常指对名人的）滑稽模仿 ❑ [+*of*] *He did impressions of Sean Connery and James Mason.* 他对肖恩·康纳利和詹姆斯·梅森进行了滑稽模仿。❹ N-COUNT An **impression** of an object is a mark or outline that it has left after being pressed hard onto a surface. 压痕；印痕；印记 ❑ [+*of*] *...the world's oldest fossil impressions of plant life.* 世界上最古老的植物化石印痕 ❺ PHRASE If someone or something **makes an impression**, they have a strong effect on people or a situation. 产生影响；起作用 ❑ [+*on*] *The aid coming in has made no impression on the horrific death rates.* 逐渐到达的救援对可怕的死亡率并没有起到什么作用。❻ PHRASE If you are **under the impression that** something is the case, you believe that it is the case, usually when it is not actually the case. （误）认为；（错）以为 ❑ *He had apparently been under the impression that a military coup was in progress.* 他显然以为一场军事政变正在发生。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *impression* with:

ADJ. **favourable** impression 好印象，**first** impression 第一印象，**good** impression 良好的印象 ❶
strong impression 深刻的印象；强烈的感觉 ❶ ❷
the wrong impression 错觉 ❷
V. **have an** impression 有一种印象（或感觉）❶ ❷
get the impression **that** 产生…的感觉，**give the** impression **that** 使人产生…的感觉 ❷

im|pres|sion|able /ɪmˈpreʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **impressionable**, usually a young person, is not very critical and is therefore easy to influence. （通常指年轻人）易受影响的，无主见的，无判断力的 ❑ *The law is intended to protect young and impressionable viewers.* 该法律意图保护那些年轻且无判断力的电视观众。

Im|pres|sion|ism /ɪmˈpreʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Impressionism** is a style of painting developed in France between 1870 and 1900 which concentrated on showing the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail. 印象主义（1870年至1900年间在法国兴起的一个画派，侧重表现光线变化对景物的影响，不注重细节的清晰准确）

Im|pres|sion|ist (**Impressionists**) ❶ N-COUNT An **Impressionist** is an artist who painted in the style of Impressionism. 印象派画家 ❑ *...the French Impressionists.* 法国印象派画家 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **Impressionist** painting is by an Impressionist or is in the style of Impressionism. 印象主义的；印象派的

→ see **art**

im|pres|sion|ist /ɪmˈpreʃənɪst/ (**impressionists**) N-COUNT An **impressionist** is an entertainer who does amusing imitations of well-known people. 模仿名流的滑稽演员

im|pres|sion|is|tic /ɪmˌpreʃəˈnɪstɪk/ ADJ An **impressionistic** work of art or piece of writing shows the artist's or writer's impressions of something rather than giving clear details. 印象派的 ❑ *His paintings had become more impressionistic as his eyesight dimmed.* 伴随着他视力的下降，他的画作变得更富印象派风格。

im|pres|sive ♦◇ /ɪmˈpresɪv/ ADJ Something that is **impressive** impresses you, for example because it is great in size or degree, or is done with a great deal of skill. 给人深刻印象的；不俗的；了不起的 ❑ *It is an impressive achievement.* 那是一项了不起的成就。•**im|pres|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...an impressively bright and energetic American woman called Cathie Gould.* 一个名叫凯茜·古尔德的聪明过人、精力充沛的美国女人

im|pri|ma|tur /ˌɪmprɪˈmɑːtʊə/ (**imprimaturs**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] If something such as a product has someone's **imprimatur**, that person has given it their official approval, for example by allowing their name to be shown on it. （某人给予的）特许，批准（如准许其签名显示在产品上）❑ *...a tennis racket bearing Andre Agassi's imprimatur.* 上有安德烈·阿加西特许签名的网球拍

im|print (**imprints, imprinting, imprinted**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈɪmprɪnt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪmˈprɪnt/. 名词读作 /ˈɪmprɪnt/，动词读作 /ɪmˈprɪnt/。

❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If something leaves an **imprint** on a place or on your mind, it has a strong and lasting effect on it. 印记；深远影响 ❑ [+*of*] *The city bears the imprint of Japanese investment.* 该市带有日本投资的深刻印记。[Also +*on*] ❷ VERB When something **is imprinted on** your memory, it is firmly fixed in your memory so that you will not forget it. 铭刻；使牢记 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*on/in*] *The skyline of domes and minarets was imprinted on my memory.* 天空映衬下穹顶与宣礼塔的轮廓深深刻在了我的记忆中。❑ [v n +*on/in*] *He repeated the names, as if to imprint them in his mind.* 他一遍遍重复着那些名字，仿佛要把它们铭刻在心里。❸ N-COUNT An **imprint** is a mark or outline made by the pressure of one object on another. 印痕；痕迹 ❑ [+*of*] *The ground still bore the imprints of their feet.* 地面上仍然留有他们的脚印。❹ VERB [usu passive] If a surface **is imprinted with** a mark or design, that mark or design is printed on the surface or pressed into it. 印；压印 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*with*] *Stationery can be imprinted with your message or logo.* 可以把你们的信息或标识印在信纸上。[Also v n +*on*]

im|pris|on /ɪmˈprɪzᵊn/ (**imprisons, imprisoning, imprisoned**) VERB If someone is **imprisoned**, they are locked up or kept somewhere, usually in prison as a punishment for a crime or for political opposition. 关押；监禁 ❑ [be v-ed] *The local priest was imprisoned for 18 months on charges of anti-state agitation.* 当地牧师因煽动反政府罪而被监禁 18 个月。❑ [v n] *Dutch colonial authorities imprisoned him for his part in the independence movement.* 荷兰殖民当局因他参加独立运动而把他关押了起来。

im|pris|on|ment /ɪmˈprɪzᵊnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Imprisonment** is the state of being imprisoned. 关押；监禁；坐牢 ❑ *She was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.* 她被判处 7 年监禁。

im|prob|able /ɪmˈprɒbəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **improbable** is unlikely to be true or to happen. 不大可能的；未必会（发生）的 ❑ *...a highly improbable coincidence.* 几率非常小的巧合 •**im|prob|ability** /ɪmˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti/ (**improbabilities**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the improbability of such an outcome.* 出现这种结果的可能性极小 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **improbable**, you mean it is strange, unusual, or ridiculous. 奇异的；荒谬的 ❑ *On the face of it, their marriage seems an improbable alliance.* 表面上看，他们的婚姻似乎是荒谬的结合。•**im|prob|ably** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The sea is an improbably pale turquoise.* 海水呈现不可思议的淡青绿色。

im|promp|tu /ɪmˈprɒmptjuː, AM -tuː/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **impromptu** action is one that you do without planning or organizing it in advance. 即兴的；事先无准备的 ❑ *This afternoon the Palestinians held an impromptu press conference.* 今天下午巴勒斯坦方面临时召开了记者招待会。

im|prop|er /ˌɪmˈprɒpəʳ/ ❶ ADJ **Improper** activities are illegal or dishonest. 不正当的；非法的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *25 officers were investigated following allegations of improper conduct during the murder inquiry.* 25 名警察在被指控于调查谋杀案期间有非法行为之后受到调查。•**im|prop|er|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I acted neither fraudulently nor improperly.* 我既没有欺诈也没有犯法。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Improper** conditions or methods of treatment are not suitable or good enough for a particular purpose. 不合适的；不适当的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The improper use of medicine could lead to severe adverse reactions.* 用药不当会引起严重的不良反应。•**im|prop|er|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The study confirmed many reports that doctors were improperly trained.* 该调查证实了许多关于医生所受培训失当的报道。❸ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **improper**, you mean that it is rude or shocking. 不成体统的；不得体的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *He would never be improper, he is always the perfect gentleman.* 他总是举止得体，一直是个完美的绅士。

im|pro|pri|ety /ˌɪmprəˈpraɪəti/ (**improprieties**) N-VAR **Impropriety** is improper behaviour. 不合适举止；不正当行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He resigned amid allegations of financial impropriety.* 他在财务作假的质疑声中辞职了。

im|prov /ˈɪmprɒv/ N-UNCOUNT **Improv** is acting or singing in which someone invents the words or music as they speak. **Improv** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'improvisation'. 即兴表演【INFORMAL 非正式】

im|prove ◆◆ /ɪmˈpruːv/ (**improves, improving, improved**) ❶ VERB If something **improves** or if you **improve** it, it gets better. 改进；改善 ❑ [v] *Both the texture and condition of your hair should improve.* 你头发的发质与健康状况都应改善。❑ [v n] *Time won't improve the situation.* 形势不会因时间而有所改善。❷ VERB If a skill you have **improves** or you **improve** a skill, you get better at it. 提高；（使）变得更熟练 ❑ [v] *Their French has improved enormously.* 他们的法语进步很大。❑ [v n] *He said he was going to improve his football.* 他说他要提高足球技术。❸ VERB If you **improve** after an illness or an injury, your health gets better or you get stronger. 康复；健康状况好转 ❑ [v] *He had improved so much the doctor had cut his dosage.* 他康复很快，医生已减少了用药剂量。❹ VERB If you **improve on** a previous achievement of your own or of someone else, you achieve a better standard or result. 超过；胜过 ❑ [v +on] *We need to improve on our performance against France.* 我们需要比对阵法国队时表现得更好。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *improve* with:

ADV. **significantly** improve 明显改进（或好转），improve **slightly** 略有改进（或好转）❶❷❸❹
V. **continue to** improve 继续改进（或好转），**expected to** improve 期望改进（或好转）❶❷❸❹
need to improve 需要改进，**try to** improve 力图改进 ❶❷❹

im|prove|ment ◆◇◇ /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/ (**improvements**) ❶ N-VAR If there is an **improvement in** something, it becomes better. If you make **improvements to** something, you make it better. 改进（之处）；改善（之处）❑ [+in] *...the dramatic improvements in organ transplantation in recent years.* 近年来器官移植方面取得的巨大进步 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is **an improvement on** a previous thing or situation, you mean that it is better than that thing. 更优秀之物；改善的事物 ❑ [+on] *The new Prime Minister is an improvement on his predecessor.* 新上任的总理比他的前任要强。

Thesaurus 同类词 *improvement* Also look up:

N. advancement, betterment, progress; (*ant.*) deterioration ❶❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *improvement* with:

N. **home** improvement 住房改善，**self-** improvement 自我改进，**signs of** improvement 改进迹象 ❶
ADJ. **gradual** improvement 逐步的改善 ❶
big improvement 大幅的改善，**dramatic** improvement 巨大的改善，**marked** improvement 明显的改善，**significant** improvement 显著的改善，**slight** improvement 轻微的改善 ❶❷

im|pro|vise /ˈɪmprəvaɪz/ (**improvises, improvising, improvised**) ❶ VERB If you **improvise**, you make or do something using whatever you have or without having planned it in advance. 临时做；临时凑成 ❑ [v] *You need a wok with a steaming rack for this; if you don't have one, improvise.* 要做这个，你需要一口带蒸笼篦子的锅，如果没有，就用别的锅临时凑合一下。❑ [v n] *The vet had improvised a harness.* 兽医临时凑成了一副马具。❑ [v-ed] *...an improvised stone shelter.* 一处临时用石头搭成的庇护所 •**im|provi|sation** /ˌɪmprəvaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -vɪz-/ (**improvisations**) N-VAR ❑ *Funds were not abundant and clever improvisation was necessary.* 资金并不富余，巧妙的临场应变是必要的。❷ VERB When performers **improvise**, they invent music or words as they play, sing, or speak. 即兴表演；即兴演奏；即兴创作 ❑ [v] *I asked her what the piece was and she said, 'Oh, I'm just improvising'.* 我问她那一段是什么音乐，她说："噢，我只是即兴弹的。"❑ [v n] *Uncle Richard intoned a chapter from the Bible and improvised a prayer.* 理查德叔叔吟诵了《圣经》中的一章，又即兴作了一段祈祷文。❑ [v +on] *I think that the art of a storyteller is to take the story and improvise on it.* 我认为说书人的艺术在于拿到故事后进行的即兴创作。•**im|provi|sation** (**improvisations**) N-VAR ❑ [+on] *...an improvisation on 'Jingle Bells'.* 《铃儿响叮当》的即兴演奏

im|pru|dent /ɪmˈpruːdᵊnt/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **imprudent**, you think it is not sensible or carefully thought out. 不谨慎的；轻率的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an imprudent investment.* 一笔轻率的投资

im|pu|dent /ˈɪmpjʊdənt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **impudent**, you mean they are rude or disrespectful, or do something they have no right to do. 放肆的；无礼的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Some of them were impudent and insulting.* 他们当中的一些人放肆无礼。•**im|pu|dence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *One sister had the impudence to wear the other's clothes.* 一个姐妹竟擅自穿另一个姐妹的衣服。

im|pugn /ɪmˈpjuːn/ (**impugns, impugning, impugned**) VERB If you **impugn** something such as someone's motives or integrity, you imply that they are not entirely honest or honourable. 指责，非难，质疑（他人的动机、诚信等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Secretary's letter questions my veracity and impugns my motives.* 部长在来信中怀疑我的诚实，质疑我的动机。

im|pulse /'ɪmpʌls/ (**impulses**) ❶ N-VAR [oft N to-inf] An **impulse** is a sudden desire to do something. 冲动：一时兴起的念头 ❑ *Unable to resist the impulse, he glanced at the sea again.* 他抑制不住冲动，又向海面瞥了一眼。❷ N-COUNT An **impulse** is a short electrical signal that is sent along a wire or nerve or through the air, usually as one of a series. 脉冲 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] An **impulse** buy or **impulse** purchase is something that you decide to buy when you see it, although you had not planned to buy it. 一时兴起的；随兴的 ❑ *The curtains were an impulse buy.* 窗帘是一时兴起买下的。❹ PHRASE If you do something **on impulse**, you suddenly decide to do it, without planning it. 凭冲动；一时兴起 ❑ *Sean's a fast thinker, and he acts on impulse.* 肖恩是个思维敏捷、意气用事的人。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *impulse* with:

ADJ. **first** impulse 第一个念头，**strong** impulse 强烈的冲动，**sudden** impulse 突然产生的冲动 ❶

V. **control an** impulse 控制冲动，**resist an** impulse 抑制冲动 ❶
act on impulse 意气用事 ❹

Word Link 词根词缀 *puls ≈ driving* 驱使，*pushing* 推：*compulsion, expulsion, impulse*

im|pul|sive /ɪm'pʌlsɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone as **impulsive**, you mean that they do things suddenly without thinking about them carefully first. 易冲动的；草率的 ❑ *He is too impulsive to be a responsible prime minister.* 他容易冲动，很难成为负责可靠的首相。•**im|pul|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He studied her face for a moment, then said impulsively: 'Let's get married'.* 他盯着她的脸端详了一会儿，然后冲动地说："我们结婚吧。"•**im|pul|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The president's impulsiveness often worries his advisers.* 总统爱冲动的脾气经常让他的顾问们担心。

im|pu|nity /ɪm'pju:nɪti/ PHRASE If you say that someone does something **with impunity**, you disapprove of the fact that they are not punished for doing something bad. （做坏事却）不受惩罚地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *These gangs operate with apparent impunity.* 这些团伙明目张胆地活动，却不受任何惩罚。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pun ≈ punishing* 惩罚：*impunity, punishment, punitive*

im|pure /ɪm'pjʊəʳ/ ADJ A substance that is **impure** is not of good quality because it has other substances mixed with it. 不纯的；不洁的；有杂质的

im|pu|rity /ɪm'pjʊərɪti/ (**impurities**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Impurities** are substances that are present in small quantities in another substance and make it dirty or of an unacceptable quality. 杂质 ❑ *The air in the factory is filtered to remove impurities.* 工厂里的空气要经过过滤，以清除其中的杂质。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Impurity** is the state of being no longer pure, especially sexually pure. 不纯；不洁；（尤指）淫乱，不贞

im|pute /ɪm'pju:t/ (**imputes, imputing, imputed**) VERB If you **impute** something such as blame or a crime **to** someone, you say that they are responsible for it or are the cause of it. 归咎（于）；归罪（于）；归因（于）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *It is grossly unfair to impute blame to the United Nations.* 把责任归咎于联合国极其不公。

Word Link 词根词缀 *put ≈ thinking* 思考：*dispute, impute, putative*

in

① POSITION OR MOVEMENT 方位；移动
② INCLUSION OR INVOLVEMENT 包含；参与
③ TIME AND NUMBERS 时间；数字
④ STATES AND QUALITIES 状态；特性
⑤ OTHER USES AND PHRASES 其他用法和短语

① in ⇹

The preposition is pronounced /ɪn/. The adverb is pronounced /'ɪn/. 作介词在句中弱读，作副词在句中重读。

In addition to the uses shown below, **in** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **In** is also used with verbs of movement such as 'walk' and 'push', and in phrasal verbs such as 'give in' and 'dig in'. 除下列用法外，in 还用在一些动词、名词、形容词后面，以引出附加信息。in 还与表示动作的动词连用，如 walk, push 等，还用在诸如 give in, dig in 等短语动词中。

❶ PREP Someone or something that is **in** something else is enclosed by it or surrounded by it. If you put something **in** a container, you move it so that it is enclosed by the container. 在…里；在…之内 ❑ *He was in his car.* 他坐在他的车里。❑ *...clothes hanging in the wardrobe.* 挂在衣柜里的衣服 ❷ PREP If something happens **in** a place, it happens there. 在（某处）❑ *We spent a few days in a hotel.* 我们在一家宾馆住了几天。❑ *He had intended to take a holiday in America.* 他本打算去美国度假。❸ ADV [*be* ADV] If you **are in**, you are present at your home or place of work. 在家；在办公室 ❑ *My flatmate was in at the time.* 我的舍友当时在房间里。❹ ADV [ADV after v] When someone comes **in**, they enter a room or building. 进；入 ❑ *She looked up anxiously as he came in.* 他进来的时候，她焦虑不安地抬起头来看了看。❑ *They shook hands and went in.* 他们握了手，走了进去。❺ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If a train, boat, or plane has come **in** or is **in**, it has arrived at a station, port, or airport. （火车）进站；（轮船、飞机）抵港 ❑ *We'd be watching every plane coming in from Melbourne.* 我们会密切注意从墨尔本飞来的每架飞机。❑ *Look. The train's in. We'll have to run for it now.* 看，火车进站了。我们现在得赶紧朝那边跑了。❻ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] When the sea or tide comes **in**, the sea moves towards the shore rather than away from it. （潮）在上涨 ❑ *She thought of the tide rushing in, covering the wet sand.* 她想象潮汐涌来，淹没潮湿的沙滩。❼ PREP Something that is **in** a window, especially a shop window, is just behind the window so that you can see it from outside. 在（橱窗）里面 ❑ *There was a camera for sale in the window.* 橱窗里有一架相机待售。❽ PREP When you see something **in** a mirror, the mirror shows an image of it. 在（镜子）里 ❑ *I couldn't bear to see my reflection in the mirror.* 我不忍看镜子里自己的样子。❾ PREP If you are dressed **in** a piece of clothing, you are wearing it. 穿着；戴着 ❑ *He was a big man, smartly dressed in a suit and tie.* 他身材高大，穿着西服打着领带，非常帅气。❿ PREP Something that is covered or wrapped **in** something else has that thing over or round its surface. （包裹）在…之中；（覆盖）在…之下 ❑ *His legs were covered in mud.* 他的腿上满是泥浆。⓫ PREP If there is something such as a crack or hole **in** something, there is a crack or hole on its surface. （裂缝或洞）在…表面上 ❑ *There was a deep crack in the ceiling above him.* 在他头顶的天花板上有一道很深的裂缝。

② in ⇹ /ɪn/ ❶ PREP If something is **in** a book, film, play, or picture, you can read it or see it there. 在（书、电影、戏剧、图片）之中 ❑ *Don't stick too precisely to what it says in the book.* 不要过分拘泥于书上所说的。❷ PREP If you are **in** something such as a play or a race, you are one of the people taking part. 参加（演出、比赛等）❑ *Alf offered her a part in the play he was directing.* 阿尔夫在他导演的戏中给她安排了一个角色。❑ *More than fifteen thousand people took part in the memorial service.* 超过15,000人参加了悼念仪式。❸ PREP Something that is **in** a group or collection is a member of it or part of it. 在（群体、收藏）当中 ❑ *The New England team are the worst in the league.* 新英格兰队是联盟中最差的队。❹ PREP You use **in** to specify a general subject or field of activity. 在（学科、活动领域）方面 ❑ *...those working in the defence industry.* 国防工业领域从业者 ❑ *...future developments in medicine.* 医学未来的发展

③ in ⇹ /ɪn/ ❶ PREP If something happens **in** a particular year, month, or other period of time, it happens during that time. 在（特定年、月等）；在…期间 ❑ *...that early spring day in April 1949.* 1949年4月早春的那一天 ❑ *Export orders improved in the last month.* 上个月出口订单增加了。❑ *In the evening, the people assemble in the mosques.* 晚上，人们聚集到清真寺里。❷ PREP If something happens **in** a particular situation, it happens while that situation is going on. 在（某一情形、形势）之中 ❑ *His father had been badly wounded in the last war.* 在上次战争中，他的父亲受了重伤。❑ *...issues you struggle with in your daily life.* 你在日常生活中费力应对的问题 ❸ PREP If you do something **in** a particular period of time,

that is how long it takes you to do it. 花费…时间 ❑ *He walked two hundred and sixty miles in eight days.* 他在 8 天里走了 260 英里的路。 4 PREP If something will happen **in** a particular length of time, it will happen after that length of time. 在(一段时间)之后 ❑ *I'll have some breakfast ready in a few minutes.* 几分钟后我就能做点儿早饭出来。 ❑ *They'll be back in six months.* 6 个月之后他们就会回来。 5 PREP You use **in** to indicate roughly how old someone is. For example, if someone is **in** their fifties, they are between 50 and 59 years old. 在(某一年龄段)之中 ❑ *...young people in their twenties.* 二十几岁的年轻人 6 PREP You use **in** to indicate roughly how many people or things do something. 以(或按)…的数量 ❑ *...men who came there in droves.* 成群结队到那里的人 7 PREP You use **in** to express a ratio, proportion, or probability. (表示比率、比例、概率)在…之中 ❑ *Last year, one in five boys left school without a qualification.* 去年，五分之一的男孩没有获得资格证书就离校了。

④ **in** ♦♦♦ /ɪn/ 1 PREP If something or someone is **in** a particular state or situation, that is their present state or situation. (表示目前的状态、形势)处于…中 ❑ *The economy was in trouble.* 经济处于困境中。 ❑ *Dave was in a hurry to get back to work.* 戴夫急于回到工作岗位。 ❑ *Their equipment was in poor condition.* 他们的设备状况很差。 2 PREP You use **in** to indicate the feeling or desire which someone has when they do something, or which causes them to do it. 带着，充满(某种情感或愿望) ❑ *Simpson looked at them in surprise.* 辛普森惊讶地看着他们。 ❑ *Chris was weeping in anger and grief.* 克丽丝悲愤交加，失声痛哭。 3 PREP If a particular quality or ability is **in** you, you naturally have it. (性格、能力)在…身上 ❑ *Violence is not in his nature.* 他天性温和。 4 PREP You use **in** when saying that someone or something has a particular quality. (特定品质)在…之中 ❑ *He had all the qualities I was looking for in a partner.* 他具有我要找的伴侣应该具备的所有品质。 ❑ *'I don't agree,' she said, surprised at the strength in her own voice.* "我不同意。"她说道，对自己的声音如此响亮有力而感到惊讶。 5 PREP You use **in** to indicate how someone is expressing something. 以…方式(表达) ❑ *Information is given to the patient verbally and in writing.* 用口头和书面的形式向病人提供信息。 ❑ *...lessons in languages other than Spanish.* 用西班牙语以外的语言讲授的课程 6 PREP You use **in** in expressions such as **in a row** or **in a ball** to describe the arrangement or shape of something. (表示排列或形状)成一排/呈球形 ❑ *The cards need to be laid out in two rows.* 这些卡片需要排成两行。 ❑ *Her ear, shoulder and hip are in a straight line.* 她的耳朵、肩膀和髋部呈一条直线。 7 PREP If something is **in** a particular colour, it has that colour. 以(…颜色) ❑ *...white flowers edged in pink.* 带粉边的白花 8 PREP You use **in** to specify which feature or aspect of something you are talking about. 在(某一特征、方面)上 ❑ *The movie is nearly two hours in length.* 这部电影时长近两个小时。 ❑ *There is a big difference in the amounts that banks charge.* 银行的收费在数额上有很大的不同。 ❑ *...a real increase in the standard of living.* 生活水平的真正提高

⑤ **in** ♦♦♦ (ins)

Pronounced /ɪn/ for meanings 1 and 3 to 8, and /ɪn/ for meaning 2. 作义项 1 和义项 3–8 时重读，作义项 2 时在句中弱读。

1 ADJ If you say that something is **in**, or is the **in** thing, you mean it is fashionable or popular. 时髦的；流行的；受欢迎的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A few years ago jogging was the in thing.* 几年前慢跑很流行。 2 PREP [PREP v-ing] You use **in** with a present participle to indicate that when you do something, something else happens as a result. (与现在分词连用)在…过程中 ❑ *In working with others, you find out more about yourself.* 在与别人一起工作的过程中，你会进一步认识你自己。 3 PHRASE If you say that someone **is in for** a shock or a surprise, you mean that they are going to experience it. 肯定会经历；注定遭受 ❑ *You might be in for a shock at the sheer hard work involved.* 所做工作之艰辛可能会让你大吃一惊。 4 PHRASE If someone **has it in for** you, they dislike you and try to cause problems for you. 对…怀有仇恨；伺机报复…【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The other kids had it in for me.* 其他的孩子对我怀恨在心。 5 PHRASE If you are **in on** something, you are involved in it or know about it. 卷入；参与 ❑ *I don't know. I wasn't in on that particular argument.* 我不知道。我没有参与那场争论。 6 PHRASE If you **are in with** a person or group, they like you and accept you, and are likely to help you. 与…友好相处；深得…的欢心【INFORMAL 非正式】7 PHRASE You use **in that** to introduce an explanation of a statement you have just made. 因为；原因是 ❑ *I'm lucky in that I've got four sisters.* 我很幸运，因为我有 4 个姐姐。 8 PHRASE The **ins and outs** of a situation are all the detailed points and facts about it. 复杂详情；底细 ❑ [+of] *...the ins and outs of high finance.* 大宗金融交易的详情

in. in. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **inch**. The plural can be 'in.' or 'ins'. 英寸 ❑ *...30.4 x 25.4 cm (12 x 10 in).* 30.4×25.4 厘米(12×10 英寸) ❑ *It is 24 ins wide and 16 ins high.* 它有 24 英寸宽，16 英寸高。

in-

Usually pronounced /ˈɪn-/ before an unstressed syllable, and /ɪn-/ before a stressed syllable. 通常在非重读音节前重读，在重读音节前弱读。

PREFIX **in-** is added to some words to form words with the opposite meaning. For example, something that is incorrect is not correct. (加在某些词前构成反义词)表示"不"、"无"、"非" ❑ *...incomplete answers.* 不完整的答案 ❑ *...women who are insecure about themselves.* 缺乏安全感的女人

in|abil|ity /ˌɪnəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N to-inf, usu with poss] If you refer to someone's **inability to** do something, you are referring to the fact that they are unable to do it. 无能；无力；不能 ❑ *Her inability to concentrate could cause an accident.* 她无法集中精力可能会导致事故。

Word Link 词根词缀 *in ≈ not* 不：*inability, inaccurate, inadequate*

in|ac|ces|sible /ˌɪnækˈsesɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ An **inaccessible** place is very difficult or impossible to reach. 达不到的；难到达的；不可(或不易)进入的 ❑ *...the remote, inaccessible areas of the Andes rainforests.* 偏僻遥远、难以到达的安第斯雨林地区 •**in|ac|ces|sibil|ity** /ˌɪnəksesɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Its inaccessibility makes food distribution difficult.* 这里地处偏僻，食品发放十分困难。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **inaccessible**, you are unable to see, use, or buy it. 见不到的；不可使用的；买不到的 ❑ [+to] *Ninety-five per cent of its magnificent collection will remain inaccessible to the public.* 其中 95% 的顶级收藏品仍不会向公众开放。 •**in|ac|ces|sibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the problem of inaccessibility of essential goods.* 必需品难以买到的问题 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **inaccessible** is difficult or impossible to understand or appreciate. 难懂的；无法理解的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *...using language that is inaccessible to working people.* 使用劳动人民无法理解的语言 •**in|ac|ces|sibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the inaccessibility of his literature.* 他的文学作品艰深难懂

in|ac|cu|ra|cy /ɪnˈækjʊrəsi/ (**inaccuracies**) N-VAR The **inaccuracy** of a statement or measurement is the fact that it is not accurate or correct. 不精确；不准确 ❑ [+of] *He was disturbed by the inaccuracy of the answers.* 很多答案都不准确，为此他感到很烦恼。

in|ac|cu|rate /ɪnˈækjʊrət/ ADJ If a statement or measurement is **inaccurate**, it is not accurate or correct. 不精确的；不准确的 ❑ *The book is both inaccurate and exaggerated.* 这本书不但不准确，而且夸大其词。 •**in|ac|cu|rate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He claimed his remarks had been reported inaccurately.* 他称他的评价未被如实报道。

in|ac|tion /ɪnˈækʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If you refer to someone's **inaction**, you disapprove of the fact that they are doing nothing. 无为；无作为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *He is bitter about the inaction of the other political parties.* 对其他政党的无作为他多有挖苦。

in|ac|tive /ɪnˈæktɪv/ ADJ Someone or something that is **inactive** is not doing anything or is not working. 无所作为的；不活动的；闲置的 ❑ *He certainly was not politically inactive.* 他在政治上当然不是无所作为。 •**in|ac|tiv|ity** /ˌɪnækˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The players have comparatively long periods of inactivity.* 这些运动员闲着的时间相对较长。

in|ad|equa|cy /ɪnˈædɪkwəsi/ (**inadequacies**) 1 N-VAR The **inadequacy** of something is the fact that there is not enough of it, or that it is not good enough. 不足；不完备 ❑ [+of] *...the inadequacy of the water supply.* 水供应不足 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone has feelings of **inadequacy**, they feel that they do not have the qualities and abilities necessary to do something or to cope with life in general. 不够格；能力不足；无法胜任 ❑ *...his deep-seated sense of inadequacy.* 他内心那种根深蒂固的不自信

in|ad|equate /ɪnˈædɪkwət/ 1 ADJ If something is **inadequate**, there is not enough of it or it is not good enough. 不充分的；不足的；不够好的 ❑ *Supplies of food and medicines are inadequate.* 食物和药品供应不足。•**in|ad|equate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The projects were inadequately funded.* 这些项目资金不足。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone feels **inadequate**, they feel that they do not have the qualities and abilities necessary to do something or to cope with life in general. 不够格的；不能胜任的；能力不足的 ❑ *I still feel inadequate, useless and mixed up.* 我仍然感到自己能力不够，毫无用处，整个儿一团糟。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inadequate* with:

N.	inadequate **funding** 资金不足，inadequate **supply** 供应不足，inadequate **training** 训练不足 1
ADV.	**woefully** inadequate 严重不足；能力严重不足 1 2
V.	**feel** inadequate 感到能力不够 2

Word Link 词根词缀 ***in* = not** 不：*inability, inaccurate, inadequate*

in|ad|mis|si|ble /ɪnədˈmɪsɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ **Inadmissible** evidence cannot be used in a court of law. (证据)不予采信的 ❑ *The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.* 法官裁定该证据不能被采信。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something that someone says or does is **inadmissible**, you think that it is totally unacceptable. 绝不可接受的；绝对不行的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He said the use of force would be inadmissible.* 他说使用武力是万万不可的。

in|ad|vert|ent /ɪnədˈvɜːᵗənt/ ADJ An **inadvertent** action is one that you do without realizing what you are doing. 无意的；并非故意的；因疏忽造成的 ❑ *The government has said it was an inadvertent error.* 政府声称那是由疏忽造成的过失。•**in|ad|vert|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I inadvertently pressed the wrong button.* 我一疏忽按错了按钮。

in|ad|vis|able /ɪnədˈvaɪzəbᵊl/ ADJ A course of action that is **inadvisable** should not be carried out because it is not wise or sensible. 不明智的；不可取的；失策的 ❑ *For three days, it was inadvisable to leave the harbour.* 三天之内最好不要驶离海港。

in|al|ien|able /ɪnˈeɪljənəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has an **inalienable** right to something, you are emphasizing that they have a right to it which cannot be changed or taken away. 不可剥夺的；不能让与的【FORMAL，EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He said the republic now had an inalienable right to self-determination.* 他说共和国现在拥有不可剥夺的自决权。

in|ane /ɪˈneɪn/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or actions as **inane**, you think they are very silly or stupid. 愚蠢的；傻的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He always had this inane grin.* 他总是这样傻傻地咧嘴笑。•**in|ane|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He lurched through the bar, grinning inanely.* 他跟跟跄跄地穿过酒吧间，傻乎乎地笑着。•**in|an|ity** /ɪˈnænɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the inanity of the conversation.* 谈话的空虚无聊

in|ani|mate /ɪnˈænɪmət/ ADJ An **inanimate** object is one that has no life. 无生命的 ❑ *He thought of the baby almost as an inanimate object.* 他认为婴儿几乎就是毫无生命的物体。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***anim* = alive** 活，***mind*** 心理：*animal, inanimate, unanimous*

in|ap|pli|cable /ɪnəˈplɪkəbᵊl, AM 美 ɪˈnæplɪk-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **inapplicable** to what you are talking about is not relevant or appropriate to it. 不适用的；不相关的；不适宜的 ❑ [+to] *His theory was inapplicable to many underdeveloped economies.* 他的理论对很多欠发达经济体都不适用。

in|ap|pro|pri|ate /ɪnəˈprəʊprɪət/ 1 ADJ Something that is **inappropriate** is not useful or suitable for a particular situation or purpose. 不适用的；不适合的 ❑ *There is no suggestion that clients have been sold inappropriate policies.* 无迹象表明向客户售出了不适用的保险。•**in|ap|pro|pri|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ [+for] *He was dressed inappropriately for the heat in a dark suit.* 这么热的天他不合时宜地穿了套深色西服。2 ADJ If you say that someone's speech or behaviour in a particular situation is **inappropriate**, you are criticizing it because you think it is not suitable for that situation. (某人的言语或行为)不得体的，不合时宜的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+for] *I feel the remark was inappropriate for such a serious issue.* 我认为对如此严肃的问题来说，该评论不合时宜。•**in|ap|pro|pri|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *You have the law on your side if the bank is acting inappropriately.* 如果银行操作失当，法律会为你主持公道。

in|ar|ticu|late /ɪnɑːˈᵗtɪkjʊlət/ ADJ If someone is **inarticulate**, they are unable to express themselves easily or well in speech. 不善表达的；不善辞令的 ❑ *Inarticulate and rather shy, he had always dreaded speaking in public.* 他不善言辞又相当害羞，一直害怕在公共场合讲话。

in|as|much as /ɪnəzˈmʌtʃ æz/ PHRASE You use **inasmuch as** to introduce a statement which explains something you have just said, and adds to it. 由于；鉴于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This was a good decision inasmuch as it worked for you.* 既然对你起作用，这就是个明智的决定。

in|at|ten|tion /ɪnəˈtenʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT A person's **inattention** is their lack of attention. 疏忽；不注意；不经心 ❑ *Vital evidence had been lost through a moment's inattention.* 关键证据由于一时的疏忽而丢失了。

in|at|ten|tive /ɪnəˈtentɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **inattentive** is not paying complete attention to a person or thing, which often causes an accident or problems. 疏忽的；不注意的；不经心的

in|audible /ɪˈnɔːdɪbᵊl/ ADJ If a sound is **inaudible**, you are unable to hear it. (声音)听不见的 ❑ *His voice was almost inaudible.* 他的话音低得几乎听不见。

in|augu|ral /ɪˈnɔːgjʊrəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **inaugural** meeting or speech is the first meeting of a new organization or the first speech by the new leader of an organization or a country. 就职的；就任的 ❑ *In his inaugural address, the President appealed for unity.* 总统在他的就职演说中呼吁国家统一。

in|augu|rate /ɪˈnɔːgjʊreɪt/ (**inaugurates, inaugurating, inaugurated**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When a new leader **is inaugurated**, they are formally given their new position at an official ceremony. 为…举行就职典礼；使正式就任 ❑ [be V-ed] *The new President will be inaugurated on January 20.* 新总统将于 1 月 20 号举行就职典礼。•**in|augu|ra|tion** /ɪˌnɔːgjʊˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**inaugurations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the inauguration of the new Governor.* 新任州长的就职典礼 2 VERB [usu passive] When a new building or institution **is inaugurated**, it is declared open in a formal ceremony. 为…举行落成仪式；为…举行成立典礼 ❑ [be V-ed] *A new centre for research on toxic waste was inaugurated today at Imperial College.* 新建的有毒废物研究中心今天在皇家学院举行落成典礼。•**in|augu|ra|tion** N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *They later attended the inauguration of the University.* 他们后来参加了该大学的落成典礼。3 VERB If you **inaugurate** a new system or service, you start it. 开创；开展【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Pan Am inaugurated the first scheduled international flight.* 泛美航空公司开通了第一条国际定期航班线路。

in|aus|pi|cious /ɪnɔːˈspɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **inauspicious** event is one that gives signs that success is unlikely. 不祥的；凶兆的；不吉利的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The meeting got off to an inauspicious start when he was late.* 他迟到了，使得会议有了一个不吉利的开头。

in|authen|tic /ɪnɔːˈθentɪk/ ADJ Something that is **inauthentic** is false or copied, often in a way that does not follow tradition. 不可靠的；不可信的；假的 ❑ *...an inauthentic but tasty paella recipe.* 一个能做出不很地道但美味可口的海鲜饭的烹饪法

in|board /ˈɪnbɔːᵈd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **inboard** motor or engine is inside a boat rather than attached to the outside. 舷内的；舱内的

→ see **boat**

in|born /ˌɪnˈbɔːrn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Inborn** qualities are natural ones which you are born with. 天生的；生来就有的 ❑ *He had an inborn talent for languages.* 他有语言天分。

in|bound /ˈɪnbaʊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **inbound** flight is one that is arriving from another place. 归航的；入站的 ❑ *...a special inbound flight from Honduras.* 从洪都拉斯归航的专机

in|box /ˈɪnbɒks/ (**inboxes**) 1 N-COUNT An **inbox** is a folder on a computer where e-mails are received. (电子邮件)收件箱【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The telephone hasn't stopped ringing, and I have 352 emails in my inbox.* 电话铃一直在响，我的收件箱里还有 352 封邮件。 2 N-COUNT An **inbox** is a shallow container used in offices to put letters and documents in before they are dealt with. (办公室存放待处理信件或公文的)收文盘【AM 美】

in|bred /ˌɪnˈbred/ 1 ADJ **Inbred** means the same as **inborn**. 同 inborn ❑ *...behaviour patterns that are inbred.* 与生俱来的行为模式 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] People who are **inbred** have ancestors who are all closely related to each other. 同系交配的；近亲繁殖的 ❑ *The whole population is so inbred that no genetic differences remain.* 整个族群都是同系繁殖，以至于根本不存在基因差异。

in|breed|ing /ˈɪnbriːdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Inbreeding** is the repeated breeding of closely related animals or people. (动物或人的)近亲繁殖 ❑ *In the 19th century, inbreeding nearly led to the extinction of the royal family.* 19 世纪，近亲婚配几乎导致皇室宗族灭绝。

in|built /ˌɪnˈbɪlt/ also **in-built** ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **inbuilt** quality is one that someone has from the time they were born or that something has from the time it was produced. 与生俱来的；固有的；内在的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The children had this inbuilt awareness that not everyone was as lucky as they were.* 这些孩子生来就意识到并非人人都像他们那么幸运。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **built-in**

inc. In written advertisements, **inc.** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **including**. (用于书面广告中) ❑ *...a two-night break for £210 per person, inc. breakfast and dinner.* 每人 210 英镑，住宿两晚，提供早晚餐

Inc. ◆◇ **Inc.** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **Incorporated** when it is used after a company's name. (用于公司名称后)【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *...BP America Inc.* 英国石油美国公司

in|cal|cu|lable /ɪnˈkælkjʊləbəl/ ADJ Something that is **incalculable** cannot be calculated or estimated because it is so great. 无法计算的；不可估量的；数不清的 ❑ *He warned that the effects of any war would be incalculable.* 他警告说任何战争造成的后果都是不可估量的。

in|can|des|cent /ˌɪnkænˈdesᵊnt/ 1 ADJ **Incandescent** substances or devices give out a lot of light when heated. 遇热发光的；白炽的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...incandescent gases.* 遇热发光的气体 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **incandescent**, you mean that they are very lively and impressive. 活力四射的；热情洋溢的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Gill had an extraordinary, incandescent personality.* 吉尔个性鲜明，热情洋溢。 •**in|can|des|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She burned with an incandescence that had nothing to do with her looks.* 她光彩照人，却与容貌无关。 3 ADJ If you say that someone is **incandescent with** rage, you mean that they are extremely angry. 暴怒的；盛怒的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with] *It makes me incandescent with fury.* 它令我极其愤怒。

→ see **light bulb**

in|can|ta|tion /ˌɪnkænˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**incantations**) N-COUNT An **incantation** is a series of words that a person says or sings as a magic spell. 咒语；符咒【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...strange prayers and incantations.* 奇怪的祈祷文与咒语

in|ca|pable /ɪnˈkeɪpəbəl/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **incapable of** doing something is unable to do it. 无能力的；不能的 ❑ [+of] *She seemed incapable of taking decisions.* 她似乎无法作出决定。 2 ADJ An **incapable** person is weak or stupid. 软弱无能的；蠢笨的 ❑ *He lost his job for allegedly being incapable.* 据说他由于软弱无能而丢掉了工作。

in|ca|paci|tate /ˌɪnkəˈpæsɪteɪt/ (**incapacitates, incapacitating, incapacitated**) VERB If something **incapacitates** you, it weakens you in some way, so that you cannot do certain things. 使无能力；使伤残【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A serious fall incapacitated the 68-year-old congressman.* 一次严重跌伤使这位 68 岁的国会议员丧失了行动能力。 •**in|ca|paci|tat|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *He is incapacitated and can't work.* 他受伤致残，失去了工作能力。

in|ca|pac|ity /ˌɪnkəˈpæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss, oft N to-inf] The **incapacity of** a person, society, or system **to** do something is their inability to do it. 无能力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Europe's incapacity to take collective action.* 欧洲无力采取统一行动

in-car ADJ [ADJ n] **In-car** devices are ones that are designed to be used in a car. 车内的；车载的 ❑ *...a range of in-car entertainment systems.* 一系列车载娱乐系统

in|car|cer|ate /ɪnˈkɑːrsəreɪt/ (**incarcerates, incarcerating, incarcerated**) VERB If people **are incarcerated**, they are kept in a prison or other place. 监禁；禁闭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *They were incarcerated for the duration of the war.* 战争期间，他们被关在狱中。 ❑ [v n] *It can cost $40,000 to $50,000 to incarcerate a prisoner for a year.* 监禁一名囚犯一年要花费 4 万到 5 万美元。 •**in|car|cera|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...her mother's incarceration in a psychiatric hospital.* 她母亲关在精神病院中

in|car|nate (**incarnates, incarnating, incarnated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ɪnˈkɑːrnɪt/. The verb is pronounced /ˈɪnkɑːrneɪt/. 形容词读作 /ɪnˈkɑːrnɪt/，动词读作 /ˈɪnkɑːrneɪt/。

1 ADJ [n ADJ] If you say that someone is a quality **incarnate**, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. 化身的；典型的 ❑ *She is evil incarnate.* 她是邪恶的化身。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, n ADJ, ADJ n] You use **incarnate** to say that something, especially a god or spirit, is represented in human form. (神灵)现身的，显形的 ❑ *Why should God become incarnate as a male?* 为什么上帝以男性之身显现呢？ 3 VERB If you say that a quality **is incarnated** in a person, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. 表现；典型体现 ❑ [be v-ed +in] *The iniquities of the regime are incarnated in one man.* 该政权的种种劣行集中体现于一人。 ❑ [v n] *...a writer who incarnates the changing consciousness of the Americas.* 体现了美洲观念变化的作家 4 VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone or something **is incarnated** in a particular form, you mean that they appear on Earth in that form. 化身为；显形为 ❑ [be v-ed prep] *The god Vishnu was incarnated on Earth as a king.* 守护之神毗湿奴化身为下界的一位国王。

in|car|na|tion /ˌɪnkɑːrˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**incarnations**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that someone is the **incarnation of** a particular quality, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. (某种品质的)典型体现，化身 ❑ [+of] *The regime was the very incarnation of evil.* 该政权正是罪恶的化身。 2 N-COUNT An **incarnation** is an instance of being alive on Earth in a particular form. Some religions believe that people have several incarnations in different forms. (在世间的)化身，前身 ❑ *She began recalling a series of previous incarnations.* 她开始回忆起前世的种种情形。

in|cau|tious /ɪnˈkɔːʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone is **incautious**, you are criticizing them because they do or say something without thinking or planning. 不谨慎的；粗心大意的；轻率的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】•**in|cau|tious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Incautiously, Crook had asked where she was.* 菲撞之下，克鲁克问了她当时在哪里。

in|cen|di|ary /ɪnˈsendiəri, AM 美 -eri/ (**incendiaries**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Incendiary** weapons or attacks are ones that cause large fires. 纵火的；放火的；能引起燃烧的 ❑ *Five incendiary devices were found in her house.* 在她家里发现了 5 个纵火装置。 2 N-COUNT An **incendiary** is an incendiary bomb. 燃烧弹 ❑ *A shower of incendiaries struck the Opera House.* 燃烧弹密集落下，击中了歌剧院。

in|cense (**incenses, incensing, incensed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnsens/. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈsens/. 名词读作 /ˈɪnsens/，动词读作 /ɪnˈsens/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Incense** is a substance that is burned for its sweet smell, often as part of a religious ceremony.（常用于宗教仪式的）香 2 VERB If you say that something **incenses** you, you mean that it makes you extremely angry. 使愤怒；激怒 ❑ [v n] *This proposal will incense conservation campaigners.* 这项提议会激怒环保人士。•**in|censed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] ❑ [+*at/by*] *Mum was incensed at his lack of compassion.* 妈妈被他缺乏同情心的表现激怒了。

in|cen|tive /ɪn'sentɪv/ (**incentives**) N-VAR [oft N to-inf] If something is an **incentive to** do something, it encourages you to do it. 刺激；激励；奖励 ❑ *There is little or no incentive to adopt such measures.* 几乎没有什么激励政策来促使人们采取这些措施。

in|cep|tion /ɪn'sepʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [with poss] The **inception** of an institution or activity is the start of it. 开始；开端；初期【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Since its inception the company has produced 53 different aircraft designs.* 该公司自成立以来已经完成了 53 种不同样式飞行器的设计。

in|ces|sant /ɪn'ses°nt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **incessant** process or activity is one that continues without stopping. 不停的；连续的；持续不断的 ❑ *...incessant rain.* 阴雨连绵 •**in|ces|sant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Dee talked incessantly.* 迪伊一直说个不停。

in|cest /'ɪnsest/ N-UNCOUNT **Incest** is the crime of two members of the same family having sexual intercourse, for example a father and daughter, or a brother and sister. 乱伦罪

in|ces|tu|ous /ɪn'sestʃuəs/ 1 ADJ An **incestuous** relationship is one involving sexual intercourse between two members of the same family, for example a father and daughter, or a brother and sister. 乱伦的；血亲相奸的 ❑ *They accused her of an incestuous relationship with her father.* 他们指控她与父亲有乱伦关系。2 ADJ If you describe a group of people as **incestuous**, you disapprove of the fact that they are not interested in ideas or people from outside the group. 狭隘排外的；小团体的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Its inhabitants are a close and incestuous lot.* 该地居民紧密抱团，狭隘排外。

inch ◆◇ /ɪntʃ/ (**inches, inching, inched**) 1 N-COUNT [num N] An **inch** is an imperial unit of length, approximately equal to 2.54 centimetres. There are twelve inches in a foot. 英寸（约等于 2.54 厘米）❑ *...18 inches below the surface.* 表面以下 18 英寸 2 VERB To **inch** somewhere or to **inch** something somewhere means to move there very slowly and carefully, or to make something do this.（使）缓慢移动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...a climber inching up a vertical wall of rock.* 沿一面陡直石壁慢慢往上爬的人 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He inched the van forward.* 他一点点向前挪动着货车。❑ [v n prep/adv] *An ambulance inched its way through the crowd.* 救护车在人群中缓慢前进。3 PHRASE If you say that someone looks **every inch** a certain type of person, you are emphasizing that they look exactly like that kind of person. 在各方面；完全；彻底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He looks every inch the City businessman.* 他完全是一副伦敦金融城商界人士的派头。4 PHRASE If someone or something moves **inch by inch**, they move very slowly and carefully. 一点一点地；缓慢地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The car moved forward inch by inch.* 汽车一点一点地向前移动。

in|cho|ate /ɪn'kəʊɪt/ ADJ If something is **inchoate**, it is recent or new, and vague or not yet properly developed. 才开始的；刚起步的；未发展的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His dreams were senseless and inchoate.* 他的梦想根本行不通，很不成熟。

in|ci|dence /'ɪnsɪdəns/ (**incidences**) N-VAR **The incidence of** something bad, such as a disease, is the frequency with which it occurs, or the occasions when it occurs.（疾病等的）发生，发生率 ❑ [+*of*] *The incidence of breast cancer increases with age.* 乳腺癌的发病率随年龄增长而递增。

in|ci|dent ◆◇ /'ɪnsɪdənt/ (**incidents**) N-COUNT [oft *without* N] An **incident** is something that happens, often something that is unpleasant. 事件；事故【FORMAL 正式】❑ *These incidents were the latest in a series of disputes between the two nations.* 这些事件是两国一系列争端中最近发生的几起。

Thesaurus 同类词 *incident* Also look up:

N. episode, event, fact, happening, occasion, occurrence

in|ci|den|tal /ˌɪnsɪ'dent°l/ ADJ If one thing is **incidental** to another, it is less important than the other thing or is not a major part of it. 附带的；伴随的；次要的 ❑ [+*to*] *The playing of music proved to be incidental to the main business of the evening.* 音乐演奏成了当晚唱主角的商业活动的陪衬。

in|ci|den|tal|ly /ˌɪnsɪ'dentlɪ/ 1 ADV You use **incidentally** to introduce a point which is not directly relevant to what you are saying, often a question or extra information that you have just thought of. 顺便谈及；顺便提一下 ❑ *'I didn't ask you to come. Incidentally, why have you come?'* "我没有叫你来。顺便问一下，你为什么过来？" 2 ADV [ADV with v] If something occurs only **incidentally**, it is less important than another thing or is not a major part of it. 附带地；伴随地 ❑ *The letter mentioned my great-aunt and uncle only incidentally.* 信中仅附带提到了我的姑奶奶和叔叔。

ˌin|ci|den|tal 'mu|sic N-UNCOUNT In a film, play, or television programme, **incidental music** is music that is played to create a particular atmosphere.（电影、戏剧或电视节目的）配乐

'in|ci|dent room (**incident rooms**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **incident room** is a room used by the police while they are dealing with a major crime or accident.（警方为侦破重大案件或处理突发事件成立的）专案室【BRIT 英】❑ *Police have set up an incident room as they begin to investigate this morning's fire.* 警方已经设立了专案室，开始调查今天早上的失火事件。

in|cin|er|ate /ɪn'sɪnəreɪt/ (**incinerates, incinerating, incinerated**) VERB When authorities **incinerate** rubbish or waste material, they burn it completely in a special container. 把…烧成灰烬；焚化；焚毁 ❑ [v n] *The government is trying to stop hospitals incinerating their own waste.* 政府正设法阻止医院自行焚烧垃圾废物。•**in|cin|era|tion** /ɪnˌsɪnə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...banning the incineration of lead batteries.* 禁止焚烧铅电池

→ see **dump**

in|cin|era|tor /ɪn'sɪnəreɪtə'/ (**incinerators**) N-COUNT An **incinerator** is a special large container for burning rubbish at a very high temperature. 焚化装置；焚化炉

in|cipi|ent /ɪn'sɪpɪənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **incipient** situation or quality is one that is starting to happen or develop. 初期的；初始的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an incipient economic recovery.* 初期的经济复苏

in|cise /ɪn'saɪz/ (**incises, incising, incised**) VERB [usu passive] If an object **is incised** with a design, the design is carefully cut into the surface of the object with a sharp instrument. 切入；雕；刻【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed] *After the surface is polished, a design is incised or painted.* 表面磨光以后，刻上或画上图案。❑ [v-ed] *...a set of chairs incised with Grecian scrolls.* 一套雕有古希腊涡卷形装饰花纹的椅子

in|ci|sion /ɪn'sɪʒ°n/ (**incisions**) N-COUNT An **incision** is a sharp cut made in something, for example by a surgeon who is operating on a patient. 切口；伤口 ❑ [+*in*] *The technique involves making a tiny incision in the skin.* 这项技术需要在皮肤上切一个小口。

in|ci|sive /ɪn'saɪsɪv/ ADJ You use **incisive** to describe a person, their thoughts, or their speech when you approve of their ability to think and express their ideas clearly, briefly, and forcefully. 机敏的；尖锐的；深刻的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a shrewd operator with an incisive mind.* 头脑机敏、精明能干的经营者

in|ci|sor /ɪn'saɪzə'/ (**incisors**) N-COUNT Your **incisors** are the teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food. 门牙

→ see **carnivore**

in|cite /ɪn'saɪt/ (**incites, inciting, incited**) VERB If someone **incites** people **to** behave in a violent or illegal way, they encourage people to behave in that way, usually by making them excited or angry. 鼓动；煽动 ❑ [v n to-inf] *He incited his fellow citizens to take their revenge.* 他鼓动他的同胞们报仇雪恨。❑ [v n +*to*] *The party agreed not to incite its supporters to violence.* 该党同意不鼓动其支持者使用暴力。❑ [v n] *They pleaded guilty to possessing material likely to incite racial hatred.* 他们表示认罪，承认拥有可能煽动民族仇恨的材料。

in|cite|ment /ɪn'saɪtmənt/ (**incitements**) N-VAR If someone is accused of **incitement to** violent or illegal behaviour, they are accused of encouraging people to behave in that way. 刺激；鼓动；煽动 ❑ [+to] *British law forbids incitement to murder.* 英国法律禁止煽动杀人。

incl. 1 In written advertisements, **incl.** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **including.** (用于书面广告中) ❑ *...only £19.95 (incl. VAT and delivery).* 仅 19.95 英镑(包括增值税与运费) 2 In written advertisements, **incl.** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **inclusive.** (用于书面广告中) ❑ *Open 19th July-6th September, Sun to Thurs incl.* 7 月 19 日至 9 月 6 日期间周日至周四开放。

in|clem|ent /ɪn'klemənt/ ADJ **Inclement** weather is unpleasantly cold or stormy. 严寒的；狂风暴雨的【FORMAL 正式】

in|cli|na|tion /ˌɪnklɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**inclinations**) N-VAR [oft N to-inf] An **inclination** is a feeling that makes you want to act in a particular way. 意向；倾向；爱好 ❑ *He had neither the time nor the inclination to think of other things.* 他没有时间也不愿意去考虑其他事情。

in|cline (**inclines, inclining, inclined**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪn'klaɪn/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnklaɪn/. 动词读作 /ɪn'klaɪn/，名词读作 /'ɪnklaɪn/。

1 VERB If you **incline to** think or act in a particular way, or if something **inclines** you **to** it, you are likely to think or act in that way. (使) 倾向；(使) 趋向【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to/towards] *I incline to the view that he is right.* 我倾向于认为他是正确的。❑ [v n +to/towards] *...the factors which incline us towards particular beliefs.* 使我们倾向于相信某些特定信仰的因素 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Many end up as team leaders, which inclines them to co-operate with the bosses.* 很多人最后成为团队领袖，这使得他们易于和上司合作。❑ [v to-inf] *Those who fail incline to blame the world for their failure.* 那些失败者往往将他们的失败归咎于社会。2 VERB If you **incline** your head, you bend your neck so that your head is leaning forward. 点(头)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *Jack inclined his head very slightly.* 杰克轻轻点了点头。3 N-COUNT An **incline** is land that slopes at an angle. 斜坡；斜面【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He came to a halt at the edge of a steep incline.* 他在一个陡坡边上停住了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *clin = leaning* 倾斜：*decline, incline, recline*

in|clined /ɪn'klaɪnd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, *so* ADJ] If you are **inclined to** behave in a particular way, you often behave in that way, or you want to do so. 愿意…的；有…意向的 ❑ *Nobody felt inclined to argue with Smith.* 没人愿意与史密斯争辩。❑ *If you are so inclined, you can watch TV.* 如果你这么想看电视，你就看吧。2 ADJ If you say that you are **inclined to** have a particular opinion, you mean that you hold this opinion but you are not expressing it strongly. 倾向于(赞成) …的【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I am inclined to agree with Alan.* 我倾向于赞同艾伦的观点。3 ADJ [adv ADJ] Someone who is mathematically **inclined** or artistically **inclined**, for example, has a natural talent for mathematics or art. 有…天分的；有…天赋的 ❑ *...the needs of academically inclined pupils.* 在学术上有天赋的学生的需求 4 → see also **incline**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inclined* with:

V. inclined **to agree** 倾向于同意，inclined **to believe** *someone/something* 倾向于相信某人 / 某事，inclined **to think** 倾向于认为 2

in|clude ⇔ /ɪn'klu:d/ (**includes, including, included**) 1 VERB If one thing **includes** another thing, it has the other thing as one of its parts. 包括；包含 ❑ [v n] *The trip has been extended to include a few other events.* 旅程被延长，以便把其他几项活动包括进来。2 VERB If someone or something **is included in** a large group, system, or area, they become a part of it or are considered a part of it. 把…列为…的一部分；把…算入 ❑ [be v-ed +in] *I had worked hard to be included in a project like this.* 为参与这样的项目，我过去一直努力工作。❑ [v n +in] *The President is expected to include this idea in his education plan.* 人们期望总统把这一构想列入他的教育计划当中。

Usage 用法 **include**

Saying that a group *includes* one or more people or things implies that the group has additional people or things in it. For instance, the sentence: *Cities in Japan include Tokyo and Kyoto* implies that Japan has additional cities.
说一个群体包括(includes)一个或多个人或事物，则意味着该群体中另有别的人或事物。例如：Cities in Japan include Tokyo and Kyoto(日本的城市包括东京和京都)意味着日本除了东京和京都外还有别的城市。

in|clud|ed ⇔ /ɪn'klu:dɪd/ ADJ [n ADJ, v-link ADJ] You use **included** to emphasize that a person or thing is part of the group of people or things that you are talking about. (强调部分构成) 包括在内的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *All of us, myself included, had been totally committed to the Party.* 我们大家，包括我本人在内，一直都对党绝对忠诚。❑ *Food is included in the price.* 餐食包含在该价格内。

in|clud|ing ⇔ /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ PREP You use **including** to introduce examples of people or things that are part of the group of people or things that you are talking about. (表示示例) 包括 ❑ *Stars including Joan Collins are expected to attend.* 包括琼·柯林斯在内的明星们届时预计会参加。

in|clu|sion /ɪn'klu:ʒ°n/ (**inclusions**) N-VAR [usu with poss] **Inclusion** is the act of making a person or thing part of a group or collection. 包括；包含 ❑ [+in] *...a confident performance which justified his inclusion in the team.* 证明他入选该队当之无愧的自信表现

in|clu|sive /ɪn'klu:sɪv/ 1 ADJ If a price is **inclusive**, it includes all the charges connected with the goods or services offered. If a price is **inclusive of** postage and packing, it includes the charge for this. 包括一切费用在内的；包含(邮费和包装费)的 ❑ [+of] *...all prices are inclusive of delivery.* 所有的价格都包括运费在内 ❑ *...an inclusive price of £32.90.* 全包价为 32.90 英镑 •ADV **Inclusive** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a special introductory offer of £5,995 fully inclusive.* 囊括全部费用的特别试销价 5,995 英镑 2 → see also **all-inclusive** 3 ADJ [n ADJ] After stating the first and last item in a set of things, you can add **inclusive** to make it clear that the items stated are included in the set. 首末项包括在内的；包括一切项目在内的 ❑ *Training will commence on 5 October, running from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive.* 培训将于 10 月 5 日开始，从星期二(含)到星期六(含)。4 ADJ If you describe a group or organization as **inclusive**, you mean that it allows all kinds of people to belong to it, rather than just one kind of person. 包容性强的；各种人都有的 ❑ *The academy is far more inclusive now than it used to be.* 该学院的包容性比过去强了很多。

in|cog|ni|to /ˌɪnkɒg'ni:təʊ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] Someone who is **incognito** is using a false name or wearing a disguise, in order not to be recognized or identified. 隐姓埋名的；隐匿身份的 ❑ *Hotel inspectors have to travel incognito.* 酒店检查员巡查时必须隐瞒真实身份。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cogn = knowing* 知道：*cognition, incognito, recognize*

in|co|her|ent /ˌɪnkəʊ'hɪərənt/ 1 ADJ If someone is **incoherent**, they are talking in a confused and unclear way. 语无伦次的；(言语) 不连贯的，混乱的 ❑ [+with] *The man was almost incoherent with fear.* 那个人吓得几乎语无伦次了。•**in|co|her|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Beth's incoherence told Amy that something was terribly wrong.* 贝丝语无伦次，埃米知道一定是出了很严重的事。•**in|co|her|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He collapsed on the floor, mumbling incoherently.* 他突然跌倒在地，语无伦次地咕哝着。2 ADJ If you say that something such as a policy is **incoherent**, you are criticizing it because the different parts of it do not fit together properly. 不连贯的；不一致的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an incoherent set of objectives.* 一组前后不一的目标 •**in|co|her|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the general incoherence of government policy.* 政府政策普遍存在的不一致性

in|come ⇔ /'ɪnkʌm/ (**incomes**) N-VAR A person's or organization's **income** is the money that they earn or receive, as opposed to the money that they have to spend or pay out. 收入；所得；收益 ❑ *Many families on low incomes will be unable to afford to*

buy their own home. 许多低收入家庭将会买不起自己的房子。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *income* with:

ADJ.	**average** income 平均收入, **fixed** income 固定收入, **large/small** income 大额/小额收入, **a second** income 第二份收入, **steady** income 稳定收入, **taxable** income 应税收入
V.	**earn an** income 赚取收入, **supplement** *your* income 补充收入
N.	**loss of** income 收入损失, **source of** income 收入来源

in|comer /ˈɪnkʌmə^r/ (**incomers**) N-COUNT An **incomer** is someone who has recently come to live in a particular place or area. 移民；新来者【mainly BRIT 主英】

ˌin|come supˈport N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **income support** is money that the government gives regularly to people with no income or very low incomes. (英国政府定期发给无收入者或极低收入者的)收入补贴

ˈin|come tax (**income taxes**) N-VAR **Income tax** is a certain percentage of your income that you have to pay regularly to the government. 所得税

in|com|ing /ˈɪnkʌmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **incoming** message or phone call is one that you receive. (短信)发过来的；(电话)打进来的 ❑ *We keep a tape of incoming calls.* 我们对来电进行录音。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **incoming** plane or passenger is one that is arriving at a place. (飞机、乘客)即将到达的 ❑ *The airport was closed for incoming flights.* 机场对进港航班关闭了。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **incoming** official or government is one that has just been appointed or elected. (官员、政府)新当选的，新上任的，新一任的 ❑ *...the problems confronting the incoming government.* 新一届政府面临的问题

in|com|mu|ni|ca|do /ˌɪnkəmjuːnɪˈkɑːdəʊ/ 1 ADJ If someone is being kept **incommunicado**, they are not allowed to talk to anyone outside the place where they are. 不得与外界接触的；被单独监禁的 ❑ *He was held incommunicado in prison for ten days before being released without charge.* 在被无罪释放以前，他在狱中被单独监禁了 10 天。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **incommunicado**, they do not want to be disturbed, or are in a place where they cannot be contacted. 隐逸的；闭门独处的；不愿受打扰的 ❑ *Yesterday she was incommunicado, putting the finishing touches to her autobiography.* 昨天她闭门独处，对她的自传作最后的润色。

in|com|pa|rable /ɪnˈkɒmprəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **incomparable**, you mean that they are extremely good or impressive. 极其好的；令人叫绝的 ❑ *...a play starring the incomparable Edith Evans.* 由演技精湛的伊迪丝·埃文斯主演的戏剧 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **incomparable** to emphasize that someone or something has a good quality to a great degree. 不可比拟的；无比的；无双的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *...an area of incomparable beauty.* 风景绝美的地区

in|com|pa|rably /ɪnˈkɒmprəbli/ ADV You can use **incomparably** to mean 'very much' when you are comparing two things and emphasizing the difference between them. (强调二者不同)相当，非常【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *...his incomparably brilliant love songs.* 他那些脍炙人口的爱情歌曲

in|com|pat|ible /ˌɪnkəmˈpætɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing or person is **incompatible with** another, they are very different in important ways, and do not suit each other or agree with each other. 不能和谐相处的；不协调的；不一致的 ❑ [+with] *They feel strongly that their religion is incompatible with the political system.* 他们强烈感受到他们的宗教信仰与政治体制不相容。•**in|com|pat|ibil|ity** /ˌɪnkəmpætɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between] *Incompatibility between the mother's and the baby's blood groups may cause jaundice.* 母亲和婴儿血型不合会产生黄疸。[Also +of/with] 2 ADJ If one type of computer or computer system is **incompatible with** another, they cannot use the same programs or be linked up together. 不兼容的；不相容的；互斥的 ❑ [+with] *This made its mini-computers incompatible with its mainframes.* 这就使得它的微型计算机与它的大型主机不兼容。

in|com|pe|tence /ɪnˈkɒmpɪtəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **incompetence**, you are criticizing them because they are unable to do their job or a task properly. 无能力；不称职；不合格【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *The incompetence of government officials is appalling.* 政府官员的无能令人震惊。

in|com|pe|tent /ɪnˈkɒmpɪtənt/ (**incompetents**) ADJ If you describe someone as **incompetent**, you are criticizing them because they are unable to do their job or a task properly. 无能力的；不称职的；不合格的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He wants the power to sack incompetent teachers.* 他想取得解雇不称职老师的权力。•N-COUNT An **incompetent** is someone who is incompetent. 无能力的人；不能胜任的人；不称职者 ❑ *I'm surrounded by incompetents!* 我周围都是些没用的人！

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *incompetent* with:

ADJ.	**corrupt and** incompetent 腐败且不称职的, **lazy and** incompetent 懒惰且不称职的
N.	incompetent **leadership** 不称职的领导层, incompetent **management** 不称职的管理层

in|com|plete /ˌɪnkəmˈpliːt/ ADJ Something that is **incomplete** is not yet finished, or does not have all the parts or details that it needs. 未完成的；未结束的 ❑ *The clearing of rubbish and drains is still incomplete.* 垃圾与下水道的清理工作还未完成。

in|com|pre|hen|sible /ˌɪnkɒmprɪˈhensɪbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **incomprehensible** is impossible to understand. 不能理解的；晦涩难懂的；费解的 ❑ *...incomprehensible mathematics puzzles.* 难以破解的数学难题

in|com|pre|hen|sion /ˌɪnkɒmprɪˈhenʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Incomprehension** is the state of being unable to understand something or someone. 不理解；不懂 ❑ *Rosie had a look of incomprehension on her face.* 罗茜一脸茫然。

in|con|ceiv|able /ˌɪnkənˈsiːvəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **inconceivable**, you think it is very unlikely to happen or be true. 不能想象的；不可思议的 ❑ *It was inconceivable to me that Toby could have been my attacker.* 真想不到托比竟会是袭击我的人。

in|con|clu|sive /ˌɪnkənˈkluːsɪv/ 1 ADJ If research or evidence is **inconclusive**, it has not proved anything. 无最后结果的；无结论的 ❑ *Research has so far proved inconclusive.* 目前研究尚无定论。 2 ADJ If a contest or conflict is **inconclusive**, it is not clear who has won or who is winning. (竞赛、冲突)胜负不明的，无最后结果的 ❑ *The past two elections were inconclusive.* 之前的两次选举都没有结果。

in|con|gru|ity /ˌɪnkɒŋˈgruːɪti/ (**incongruities**) N-VAR The **incongruity** of something is its strangeness when considered together with other aspects of a situation. 不协调；不适宜；不相称【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *She smiled at the incongruity of the question.* 面对这样突兀的问题，她笑了。

in|con|gru|ous /ɪnˈkɒŋgruəs/ ADJ Someone or something that is **incongruous** seems strange when considered together with other aspects of a situation. 不合适的；不和谐的；不相称的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She was small and fragile and looked incongruous in an army uniform.* 她矮小瘦弱，穿一身军装看起来很不协调。•**in|con|gru|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...buildings perched incongruously in a high green valley.* 突兀地耸立在高高的绿色山谷里的建筑物

in|con|sequen|tial /ˌɪnkɒnsɪˈkwenʃᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **inconsequential** is not important. 不重要的；微不足道的；细琐的 ❑ *...a constant reminder of just how insignificant and inconsequential their lives were.* 时刻提醒他们自己的生命是多么微不足道、无足轻重

in|con|sid|er|able /ˌɪnkənˈsɪdərəbᵊl/ ADJ [with neg, usu ADJ n] If you describe an amount or quality as not **inconsiderable**, you are emphasizing that it is, in fact, large or present to a large degree. 不值得考虑的；小的；无足轻重的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The production costs are a not inconsiderable £8 million.* 生产成本相当大，达 800 万英镑。

in|con|sid|er|ate /ˌɪnkənˈsɪdərət/ ADJ If you accuse someone of being **inconsiderate**, you mean that they do not take

enough care over how their words or actions will affect other people. 不体谅别人的；不替别人着想的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *Motorists were criticised for being inconsiderate to pedestrians.* 开车的人因不考虑行人而受到指责。

in|con|sist|en|cy /ˌɪnkənˈsɪstənsi/ (**inconsistencies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **inconsistency**, you are criticizing them for not behaving in the same way every time a similar situation occurs. (行为的)反复无常，易变【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His worst fault was his inconsistency.* 他最大的缺点就是反复无常。❷ N-VAR If there are **inconsistencies** in two statements, one cannot be true if the other is true. 前后矛盾；不一致 ❑ [+in] *We were asked to investigate the alleged inconsistencies in his evidence.* 我们被要求对他证词中的前后矛盾之处进行调查。

in|con|sist|ent /ˌɪnkənˈsɪstənt/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **inconsistent**, you are criticizing them for not behaving in the same way every time a similar situation occurs. (人)反复无常的，易变的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You are inconsistent and unpredictable.* 你这人反复无常，真叫人难以捉摸。❷ ADJ Someone or something that is **inconsistent** does not stay the same, being sometimes good and sometimes bad. 不能始终如一的；时好时坏的 ❑ *We had a terrific start to the season, but recently we've been inconsistent.* 赛季之初我们有非常好的开局，但最近却时好时坏。❸ ADJ If two statements are **inconsistent**, one cannot possibly be true if the other is true. 不一致的；相排斥的 ❑ [+with] *The evidence given in court was inconsistent with what he had previously told them.* 法庭上的证词与他当初告诉他们的不一致。❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If something is **inconsistent with** a set of ideas or values, it does not fit in well with them or match them. 相抵触的；不相合的 ❑ [+with] *This legislation is inconsistent with what they call Free Trade.* 这项立法与他们所谓的自由贸易相抵触。

in|con|sol|able /ˌɪnkənˈsəʊləbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone is **inconsolable**, you mean that they are very sad and cannot be comforted. 悲恸至极的；伤心欲绝的；极度沮丧的 ❑ *When my mother died I was inconsolable.* 母亲去世的时候，我悲恸万分。

in|con|spicu|ous /ˌɪnkənˈspɪkjʊəs/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **inconspicuous** does not attract attention to themselves. 不引人注目的；不惹人注意的 ❑ *I'll try to be as inconspicuous as possible.* 我会尽量不惹人注意。•**in|con|spicu|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I sat inconspicuously in a corner.* 我坐在一个角落里，一点也不惹人注目。❷ ADJ Something that is **inconspicuous** is not easily seen or does not attract attention because it is small, ordinary, or hidden away. 不显眼的；不显著的 ❑ *...an inconspicuous grey building.* 不显眼的灰色建筑

in|con|ti|nence /ɪnˈkɒntɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Incontinence** is the inability to prevent urine or faeces coming out of your body. (大便或小便)失禁 ❑ *Incontinence is not just a condition of old age.* 大小便失禁不仅仅是一种老年病。

in|con|ti|nent /ɪnˈkɒntɪnənt/ ADJ Someone who is **incontinent** is unable to prevent urine or faeces coming out of their body. (大便或小便)失禁的 ❑ *His diseased bladder left him incontinent.* 病变的膀胱使他小便失禁。

in|con|tro|vert|ible /ˌɪnkɒntrəˈvɜːtɪbᵊl/ ADJ **Incontrovertible** evidence or facts are absolutely certain and cannot be shown to be wrong. 无可辩驳的；不容置疑的；无可否认的 ❑ *We have incontrovertible evidence of what took place.* 我们有确凿无疑的证据证明到底发生了什么。•**in|con|tro|vert|ibly** ADV ❑ *No solution is incontrovertibly right.* 没有任何解决方案是百分之百正确的。

in|con|ven|ience /ˌɪnkənˈviːniəns/ (**inconveniences, inconveniencing, inconvenienced**) ❶ N-VAR If someone or something causes **inconvenience**, they cause problems or difficulties. 不便；麻烦；困难 ❑ *We apologize for any inconvenience caused during the repairs.* 我们为维修期间造成的任何不便道歉。❷ VERB If someone **inconveniences** you, they cause problems or difficulties for you. 给…带来不便；麻烦；打扰 ❑ [v n] *He promised to be quick so as not to inconvenience them any further.* 他许诺尽快完成，以免给他们带来更多不便。

in|con|ven|ient /ˌɪnkənˈviːniənt/ ADJ Something that is **inconvenient** causes problems or difficulties for someone. 不方便的；打扰的；令人为难的 ❑ [+for] *Can you come at 10.30? I know it's inconvenient for you, but I must see you.* 你能 10 点半来吗？我知道你不方便，但是我必须见你。•**in|con|ven|ient|ly** ADV ❑ *The Oriental is a comfortable hotel, but rather inconveniently situated.* 东方大酒店是个舒适的宾馆，但地理位置却非常不方便。

in|cor|po|rate /ɪnˈkɔːrpəreɪt/ (**incorporates, incorporating, incorporated**) ❶ VERB If one thing **incorporates** another thing, it includes the other thing. 包含；吸收【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The new cars will incorporate a number of major improvements.* 新款汽车会有若干重大改进。❷ VERB If someone or something **is incorporated into** a large group, system, or area, they become a part of it. 合并；把…并入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +into] *The agreement would allow the rebels to be incorporated into a new national police force.* 协议将允许把叛军收编入一支新的国家警备部队。❑ [v n +into] *The party vowed to incorporate environmental considerations into all its policies.* 该党宣誓要把环境因素纳入它所有的政策当中。•**in|cor|po|ra|tion** /ɪnˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the incorporation of Piedmont Airlines and PSA into U.S. Air.* 皮埃蒙特航空公司和太平洋西南航空公司并入全美航空公司

Word Link 词根词缀 *corp ≈ body* 身体：*corpse, corpulent, incorporate*

In|cor|po|rated /ɪnˈkɔːrpəreɪtɪd/ ADJ [n ADJ] **Incorporated** is used after a company's name to show that it is a legally established company in the United States. (用于公司名称后)组成公司的，股份有限的【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *...MCA Incorporated.* MCA 股份有限公司

in|cor|rect /ˌɪnkəˈrekt/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **incorrect** is wrong and untrue. 不正确的；错误的；不真实的 ❑ *He denied that his evidence about the telephone call was incorrect.* 他否认自己关于电话的证词是虚假的。•**in|cor|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The magazine suggested incorrectly that he was planning to retire.* 该杂志错误地暗示他正打算退休。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **incorrect** is not the thing that is required or is most suitable in a particular situation. 不适当的；不合适的 ❑ *...injuries caused by incorrect posture.* 由不当姿势造成的损伤 •**in|cor|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was told that the doors had been fitted incorrectly.* 他被告知房门安装不当。

in|cor|ri|gible /ɪnˈkɒrɪdʒəbᵊl, AM 美 -ˈkɔːr-/ ADJ If you tell someone they are **incorrigible**, you are saying, often in a humorous way, that they have faults which will never change. 屡教不改的，不可改造的(通常带有幽默意味) ❑ *'Sue, you are incorrigible!' he said.* "休，你真是不可救药！"他说道。❑ *Gamblers are incorrigible optimists.* 嗜赌的人是死不悔改的乐天派。

in|cor|rupt|ible /ˌɪnkəˈrʌptɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **incorruptible**, you approve of the fact that they cannot be persuaded or paid to do things that they should not do. 不动摇的；不受腐蚀的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was a sound businessman, totally reliable and incorruptible.* 他是个正直的商人，完全可靠，不会被收买。

in|crease ⇹ (**increases, increasing, increased**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈkriːs/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnkriːs/. 动词读作 /ɪnˈkriːs/。名词读作 /ˈɪnkriːs/。

❶ VERB If something **increases** or you **increase** it, it becomes greater in number, level, or amount. 增加；增大；增长 ❑ [v] *The population continues to increase.* 人口继续增长。❑ [v +by/from/to] *Japan's industrial output increased by 2%.* 日本工业产值增长了 2%。❑ [v n] *The company has increased the price of its cars.* 公司已经提高了汽车价格。❷ N-COUNT If there is an **increase in** the number, level, or amount of something, it becomes greater. 增加；增大；增长 ❑ [+in] *...a sharp increase in productivity.* 生产率的大幅提高 ❸ PHRASE If something is **on the increase**, it is happening more often or becoming greater in number or intensity. 正在增加；不断增长 ❑ *Crime is on the increase.* 犯罪活动在不断增多。

Thesaurus 同类词 *increase* Also look up:

V. expand, extend, raise; (*ant.*) decrease, reduce ❶
N. gain, hike, raise, rise; (*ant.*) decrease, reduction ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *increase* with:

ADV. increase **dramatically** 急剧增长，increase **rapidly** 迅速增长 1

N. increase **in crime** 犯罪率的增长，increase **in demand** 需求的增长，**population** increase 人口的增长，**price** increase 价格的增长，**salary** increase 薪资的增长，increase **in size** 体积的增长，increase **in spending** 花销的增长，increase **in temperature** 温度的升高，increase **in value** 价值的增长 2

ADJ. **big** increase 大幅的增长，**marked** increase 显著的增长，**sharp** increase 急剧的增长 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *cresc, creas ≈ growing* 增长：*crescent, decrease, increase*

in|creas|ing|ly ◆◆◇ /ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] You can use **increasingly** to indicate that a situation or quality is becoming greater in intensity or more common. 渐增地；越来越多地 ❑ *He was finding it increasingly difficult to make decisions.* 他发现越来越难以作出决定。❑ *Increasingly, their goals have become more radical.* 他们的目标变得越来越激进。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *increasingly* with:

ADJ. increasingly **clear** 越来越清楚，increasingly **common** 越来越普遍，increasingly **complex** 越来越复杂，increasingly **difficult** 越来越困难，increasingly **important** 越来越重要，increasingly **popular** 越来越流行

in|cred|ible ◆◇◇ /ɪn'kredɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **incredible**, you like them very much or are impressed by them, because they are extremely or unusually good. 妙极的；惹人喜爱的；了不起的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The wildflowers will be incredible after this rain.* 这场雨过后，野花会变得美不胜收。•**in|cred|ibly** /ɪn'kredɪbli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Their father was incredibly good-looking.* 他们的父亲极其英俊。2 ADJ If you say that something is **incredible**, you mean that it is very unusual or surprising, and you cannot believe it is really true, although it may be. 不可思议的；难以置信的 ❑ *It seemed incredible that people would still want to play football during a war.* 在战时人们仍然想踢足球，这似乎不可思议。•**in|cred|ibly** ADV ❑ *Incredibly, some people don't like the name.* 不可思议的是，有些人不喜欢这个名字。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n, v-link ADJ] You use **incredible** to emphasize the degree, amount, or intensity of something. 惊人的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It's incredible how much Francesca wants her father's approval.* 你想象不到弗朗西丝卡多么希望得到父亲的同意。•**in|cred|ibly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It was incredibly hard work.* 那是极其艰苦的工作。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *incredible* with:

N. incredible **discovery** 了不起的发现，incredible **prices** 极好的价格 1

incredible **experience** 绝妙的（或不可思议的、惊人的）经历 1 2 3

ADV. **absolutely** incredible 绝对了不起的（或不可思议的、惊人的）1 2 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *cred ≈ to believe* 相信：*credentials, credibility, incredible*

in|cre|du|lity /ˌɪnkrɪ'dju:lɪti, AM 美 -'du:l-/ N-UNCOUNT If someone reacts with **incredulity** to something, they are unable to believe it because it is very surprising or shocking. 不相信；不轻信；怀疑 ❑ *The announcement has been met with incredulity.* 通告受到了人们的质疑。

in|credu|lous /ɪn'kredʒʊləs/ ADJ If someone is **incredulous**, they are unable to believe something because it is very surprising or shocking. 不相信的；不轻信的；怀疑的 ❑ *'He made you do it?' Her voice was incredulous.* "他强迫你做的？"她的语气里带着怀疑。•**in|credu|lous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'You told Pete?' Rachel said incredulously. 'I can't believe it!'* "你告诉皮特了？"雷切尔怀疑地说，"真不敢相信！"

in|cre|ment /'ɪnkrɪmənt/ (**increments**) 1 N-COUNT An **increment** in something or in the value of something is an amount by which it increases. 增加量；增长额【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*in/of*] *The average yearly increment in labour productivity in industry was 4.5 per cent.* 工业劳动生产率年平均增长 4.5%。2 N-COUNT An **increment** is an amount by which your salary automatically increases after a fixed period of time.（某一固定时期后自动的）加薪【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Many teachers qualify for an annual increment.* 许多老师都有资格获得每年的加薪。

in|cre|men|tal /ˌɪnkrɪ'mentᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Incremental** is used to describe something that increases in value or worth, often by a regular amount. 增加的；递增的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...our ability to add production capacity at relatively low incremental cost.* 我们以相对较低的边际成本增加产能的能力

in|crimi|nate /ɪn'krɪmɪneɪt/ (**incriminates, incriminating, incriminated**) VERB If something **incriminates** you, it suggests that you are responsible for something bad, especially a crime. 暗示…有罪；牵连；连累 ❑ [v n] *He claimed that the drugs had been planted to incriminate him.* 他声称那些毒品是有人栽赃给他的。❑ [v pron-refl] *They are afraid of incriminating themselves and say no more than is necessary.* 他们害怕受牵连，一句话也不肯多说。•**in|crimi|nat|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *Police had reportedly searched his flat and found incriminating evidence.* 据传闻，警方已经搜查了他的公寓并发现了他涉案的证据。

in|cu|bate /'ɪnkjʊbeɪt/ (**incubates, incubating, incubated**) 1 VERB When birds **incubate** their eggs, they keep the eggs warm until the baby birds come out. 孵化；孵（卵）❑ [v n] *The birds returned to their nests and continued to incubate the eggs.* 鸟儿回到巢里继续孵卵。[Also v] •**in|cu|ba|tion** /ˌɪnkjʊ'beɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *Male albatrosses share in the incubation of eggs.* 雄性信天翁参与孵卵。2 VERB When a germ in your body **incubates** or **is incubated**, it develops for a period of time before it starts making you feel ill.（使）（病毒）潜伏 ❑ [v] *The virus can incubate for up to ten days after the initial infection.* 病毒在初次感染以后可以潜伏长达 10 天。[Also v n] •**in|cu|ba|tion** N-UNCOUNT [usu n n] ❑ *The illness has an incubation period of up to 11 days.* 该病有长达 11 天的潜伏期。

in|cu|ba|tor /'ɪnkjʊbeɪtəʳ/ (**incubators**) 1 N-COUNT An **incubator** is a piece of hospital equipment which helps weak or small babies to survive. It consists of a transparent container in which the oxygen and temperature levels can be controlled.（置放病弱婴儿用的）恒温箱 2 N-COUNT An **incubator** is a piece of equipment used to keep eggs or bacteria at the correct temperature for them to develop. 孵化器；（细菌）培养器

in|cul|cate /'ɪnkʌlkeɪt, AM 美 ɪn'kʌl-/ (**inculcates, inculcating, inculcated**) VERB If you **inculcate** an idea or opinion **in** someone's mind, you teach it to them by repeating it until it is fixed in their mind. 反复灌输【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*in*] *We have tried to inculcate a feeling of citizenship in youngsters.* 我们试图向年轻人灌输公民意识。❑ [v n +*with*] *The aim is to inculcate business people with an appreciation of different cultures.* 其目的是教导商界人士逐渐学会欣赏不同的文化。❑ [v n] *Great care was taken to inculcate the values of nationhood and family.* 花费了很多心力反复灌输国家与家庭观念。

in|cum|bent /ɪn'kʌmbənt/ (**incumbents**) 1 N-COUNT An **incumbent** is someone who holds an official post at a particular time. 现任官员；在职官员【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In general, incumbents have a 94 per cent chance of being re-elected.* 通常现任官员有 94% 的几率会再次当选。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Incumbent** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the only candidate who defeated an incumbent senator.* 唯一击败现任参议员的候选人 2 ADJ If it is **incumbent upon** you **to** do something, it is your duty or responsibility to do it. 成为责任的；义不容辞的；必须履行的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is incumbent upon all of us to make an extra effort.* 我们所有人都必须加倍努力。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cumb ≈ lying down* 躺；伏：*incumbent, recumbent, succumb*

in|cur /ɪn'kɜ:ʳ/ (**incurs, incurring, incurred**) VERB If you **incur** something unpleasant, it happens to you because of something

you have done. 招致；带来；遭受【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The government had also incurred huge debts.* 政府也已负债累累。❑ [v-ed] *...the terrible damage incurred during the past decade.* 在过去 10 年间遭受的严重损伤

in|cur|able /ɪnˈkjʊərəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If someone has an **incurable** disease, they cannot be cured of it.（疾病）无法治愈的，不可医治的 ❑ *He is suffering from an incurable skin disease.* 他患有无法根治的皮肤病。•**in|cur|ably** /ɪnˈkjʊərəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...youngsters who are disabled, or incurably ill.* 残疾或患有不治之症的少年 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **incurable** to indicate that someone has a particular quality or attitude and will not change. 无法改变的；无可救药的 ❑ *Poor old William is an incurable romantic.* 可怜的老威廉是个无可救药的浪漫主义者。•**in|cur|ably** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *I know you think I'm incurably nosey.* 我知道你认为我老爱管闲事，不可救药。

Word Link 词根词缀 *able ≈ able to be* 能…的：*avoidable, incurable, portable*

in|cur|sion /ɪnˈkɜːʃᵊn, -ʒᵊn/ (**incursions**) ❶ N-COUNT If there is an **incursion into** a country, enemy soldiers suddenly enter it. 袭击；侵犯；侵入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+into] *...armed incursions into border areas by rebel forces.* 叛军武装入侵边境地区 ❷ N-COUNT If someone or something enters an area where you would not expect them to be, or where they have not been found before, you can call this an **incursion**, especially when you disapprove of their presence. 涌入；侵入；进入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+into] *...her disastrous incursion into the property market.* 她非常不明智地转入房地产市场

Word Link 词根词缀 *curr, curs ≈ running* 跑，*flowing* 流：*concurrent, current, incursion*

in|debt|ed /ɪnˈdetɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you say that you are **indebted to** someone for something, you mean that you are very grateful to them for something. 感激的；感恩的 ❑ [+to] *I am deeply indebted to him for his help.* 我非常感激他对我的帮助。•**in|debt|ed|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Mortimer recounted his indebtedness to her in his autobiography.* 莫蒂默在他的自传里讲述了对她的感激。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Indebted** countries, organizations, or people are ones that owe money to other countries, organizations, or people. 负债的 ❑ *America's treasury secretary identified the most heavily indebted countries.* 美国财政部长指出了负债最多的那些国家。•**in|debt|ed|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The company has reduced its indebtedness to just $15 million.* 公司把负债降低到区区 1,500 万美元。

in|de|cen|cy /ɪnˈdiːsᵊnsi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **indecency** of something or someone, you are indicating that you find them morally or sexually offensive. 下流；有伤风化；猥亵 ❑ [+of] *...the indecency of their language.* 他们言语粗俗 ❷ N-UNCOUNT In law, an act of **indecency** is an illegal sexual act. 非法性行为 ❑ *They were found guilty of acts of gross indecency.* 他们被判犯有严重猥亵罪。

in|de|cent /ɪnˈdiːsᵊnt/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **indecent**, you mean that it is shocking and offensive, usually because it relates to sex or nakedness. 下流的；有伤风化的；猥亵的 ❑ *He accused Mrs Moore of making an indecent suggestion.* 他指责摩尔夫人做下流的性暗示。•**in|de|cent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...an indecently short skirt.* 有伤风化的短裙 ❷ ADJ If you describe the speed or amount of something as **indecent**, you are indicating, often in a humorous way, that it is much quicker or larger than is usual or desirable.（速度或数量）不合常规的，离谱的 ❑ *The opposition says the legislation was drafted with indecent haste.* 反对人士认为该法律的起草太过草率。•**in|de|cent|ly** ADV ❑ *...an indecently large office.* 大得离谱的办公室

in|de|cent as|sault N-UNCOUNT **Indecent assault** is the crime of attacking someone in a way which involves touching or threatening them sexually, but not forcing them to have sexual intercourse. 猥亵罪

in|de|cent ex|po|sure N-UNCOUNT **Indecent exposure** is a criminal offence that is committed when someone exposes their genitals in public. 有伤风化的露体；（尤指）露阴罪

in|de|ci|pher|able /ˌɪndɪˈsaɪfərəbᵊl/ ADJ If writing or speech is **indecipherable**, you cannot understand what the words are.（字迹、话语等）难懂的，难辨认的，模糊的 ❑ *Maggie's writing was virtually indecipherable.* 玛吉的笔迹几乎无法辨认。❑ *He uttered little indecipherable sounds.* 他声音很小，听不清楚。

in|de|ci|sion /ˌɪndɪˈsɪʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone suffers from **indecision**, you mean that they find it very difficult to make decisions. 优柔寡断；无决断力；迟疑不决 ❑ *After months of indecision, the government gave the plan the go-ahead on Monday.* 经过几个月的迟疑不决，政府在周一批准了这项计划。

in|de|ci|sive /ˌɪndɪˈsaɪsɪv/ ❶ ADJ If you say that someone is **indecisive**, you mean that they find it very difficult to make decisions. 优柔寡断的；无决断力的；迟疑不决的 ❑ *He was criticised as a weak and indecisive leader.* 作为领导他被指责作风软弱，缺乏决断力。•**in|de|ci|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *The mayor was criticized by radical reformers for his indecisiveness.* 市长因优柔寡断而受到激进改革派的批评。❷ ADJ An **indecisive** result in a contest or election is one which is not clear or definite. 不确定的；非决定性的 ❑ *The outcome of the battle was indecisive.* 此役结果尚未明朗。

in|deed ↔ /ɪnˈdiːd/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] You use **indeed** to confirm or agree with something that has just been said. 确实；的确【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Later, he admitted that the payments had indeed been made.* 后来，他承认确实付过款了。❑ *'Did you know him?'—'I did indeed.'* "你认识他吗？" —— "当然。" ❑ *'That's a topic which has come to the fore very much recently.'—'Indeed.'* "那是最近才受到众人关注的一个话题。" —— "确实如此。" ❷ ADV You use **indeed** to introduce a further comment or statement which strengthens the point you have already made.（表示语气的递进）实际上，其实，确切说来【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We have nothing against diversity; indeed, we want more of it.* 我们一点都不抵触多样性；实际上，我们需要多样性更丰富一些。❸ ADV [adj ADV] You use **indeed** at the end of a clause to give extra force to the word 'very', or to emphasize a particular word.（位于句末修饰 very 或强调某词）确实，实在【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The engine began to sound very loud indeed.* 发动机开始发出极大的声响。

in|de|fati|gable /ˌɪndɪˈfætɪgəbᵊl/ ADJ You use **indefatigable** to describe someone who never gets tired of doing something. 不倦的；不屈不挠的；坚持不懈的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His indefatigable spirit helped him to cope with his illness.* 他不屈不挠的精神帮助他对抗病魔。•**in|de|fati|gab|ly** /ˌɪndɪˈfætɪgəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *She worked indefatigably and enthusiastically to interest the young in music.* 为了激发年轻人对音乐的兴趣，她一直孜孜不倦、积极热情地工作。

in|de|fen|sible /ˌɪndɪˈfensɪbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If you say that a statement, action, or idea is **indefensible**, you mean that it cannot be justified or supported because it is completely wrong or unacceptable. 站不住脚的；无可辩解的 ❑ *She described the new policy as 'morally indefensible'.* 她认为新政策"在道德上是站不住脚的"。❷ ADJ Places or buildings that are **indefensible** cannot be defended if they are attacked. 无法防御的；无法保卫的 ❑ *The checkpoint was abandoned as militarily indefensible.* 检查站因为军事上无法防御而被舍弃。

in|de|fin|able /ˌɪndɪˈfaɪnəbᵊl/ ADJ An **indefinable** quality or feeling cannot easily be described. 难以确切表达的；难以确定的；模糊不清的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *There was something indefinable in her eyes.* 她的眼神里有种难以名状的东西。

in|defi|nite /ɪnˈdefɪnɪt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or period as **indefinite**, you mean that people have not decided when it will end. 期限不定的；无限期的 ❑ *The trial was adjourned for an indefinite period.* 审判被无限期推迟。❷ ADJ Something that is **indefinite** is not exact or clear. 不明确的；不清楚的 ❑ *...at some indefinite time in the future.* 在未来的某个时间

in|defi|nite 'ar|ti|cle (**indefinite articles**) N-COUNT The words 'a' and 'an' are sometimes called **the indefinite article**. 不定冠词

in|defi|nite|ly /ɪnˈdefɪnɪtli/ ADV [ADV with v] If a situation will continue **indefinitely**, it will continue for ever or until someone decides to change it or end it. 无限期地 ❑ *The visit has now been postponed indefinitely.* 参观现在已经被无限期推迟了。

in|defi|nite 'pro|noun (**indefinite pronouns**) N-COUNT An

indefinite pronoun is a pronoun such as 'someone', 'anything', or 'nobody', which you use to refer in a general way to a person or thing. 不定代词

in|del|ible /ɪn'delɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something leaves an **indelible** impression, you mean that it is very unlikely to be forgotten. 难忘的；不可磨灭的 ❑ *My visit to India in 1986 left an indelible impression on me.* 1986 年的印度之行给我留下了难忘的印象。•**in|del|ibly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The horrors he experienced are imprinted, perhaps indelibly, in his brain.* 他经历的恐怖事件在他脑海中刻下了深深的印记，这种印记或许是难以磨灭的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *del, delet ≈ destroying* 毁灭：*delete, deleterious, indelible*

in|deli|cate /ɪn'delɪkət/ ADJ If something or someone is **indelicate**, they are rude or embarrassing. 粗野的；无礼的；令人窘迫的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She really could not touch upon such an indelicate subject.* 她实在不想触碰如此令人窘迫的话题。

in|dem|ni|fy /ɪn'demnɪfaɪ/ (**indemnifies, indemnifying, indemnified**) VERB To **indemnify** someone against something bad happening means to promise to protect them, especially financially, if it happens. 保证赔偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n *+against*] *They agreed to indemnify the taxpayers against any loss.* 他们同意补偿纳税人的任何损失。❑ [v n] *It doesn't have the money to indemnify everybody.* 它没有钱去补偿所有人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *damn, demn ≈ harm* 伤害，*loss* 损失：*condemn, damnation, indemnify*

in|dem|nity /ɪn'demnɪti/ (**indemnities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If something provides **indemnity**, it provides insurance or protection against damage or loss. 保险；保护；保障【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+from*] *Political exiles had not been given indemnity from prosecution.* 政治流放犯没有得到免予起诉的保护。2 N-VAR An **indemnity** is an amount of money paid to someone because of some damage or loss they have suffered. 赔款；补偿金【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+for*] *The government paid the family an indemnity for the missing pictures.* 因为照片丢失了，政府付给这家人一笔补偿金。

in|dent /ɪn'dent/ (**indents, indenting, indented**) VERB When you **indent** a line of writing, you start it further away from the edge of the paper than all the other lines. 缩格书写；行首留空格 ❑ [v n] *Indent the second line.* 第二行行首留空格。

in|den|ta|tion /ˌɪnden'teɪʃᵊn/ (**indentations**) 1 N-COUNT An **indentation** is the space at the beginning of a line of writing when it starts further away from the edge of the paper than all the other lines. 行首缩进；行首空格 2 N-COUNT An **indentation** is a shallow hole or cut in the surface or edge of something. 凹口；缺口 ❑ *Using a knife, make slight indentations around the edges of the pastry.* 用刀子在油酥面团的边沿打上一圈豁口。

in|dent|ed /ɪn'dentɪd/ ADJ If something is **indented**, its edge or surface is uneven because parts of it have been worn away or cut away. 锯齿状的；犬牙交错的

in|den|tured /ɪn'dentʃəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In the past, an **indentured** worker was one who was forced to work for someone for a period of time, because of an agreement made by people in authority. 签订契约的

in|de|pend|ence ⇔ /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If a country has or gains **independence**, it has its own government and is not ruled by any other country. (国家的)独立，自主 ❑ [*+from*] *In 1816, Argentina declared its independence from Spain.* 1816 年，阿根廷宣布脱离西班牙正式独立。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **independence** is the fact that they do not rely on other people. (人的)独立，自立 ❑ *He was afraid of losing his independence.* 他害怕自己失去独立性。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *independence* with:

V. **fight for** independence 为独立而战，**gain** independence 获得独立 1
N. **a struggle for** independence 争取独立的斗争 1
ADJ. **economic/financial** independence 经济独立 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *ence ≈ state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*dependence, excellence, independence*

In|de|pend|ence Day N-UNCOUNT A country's **Independence Day** is the day on which its people celebrate their independence from another country that ruled them in the past. In the United States, Independence Day is celebrated each year on 4th July. 独立纪念日(美国独立纪念日为 7 月 4 日) ❑ *He died on Independence Day, 1831.* 他是 1831 年独立纪念日那天去世的。

in|de|pend|ent ⇔ /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/ (**independents**) 1 ADJ If one thing or person is **independent of** another, they are separate and not connected, so the first one is not affected or influenced by the second. 相互独立的；彼此不关联的 ❑ [*+of*] *Your questions should be independent of each other.* 你的问题应该彼此无关。❑ *Two independent studies have been carried out.* 两项彼此独立的研究已在进行中。[Also *+from*] •**in|de|pen|dent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...several people working independently in different areas of the world.* 在世界的不同地区各自独立展开工作的几个人 ❑ [*+of*] *The commission will operate independently of ministers.* 委员会将独立运作，不受各部部长管辖。[Also *+from*] 2 ADJ If someone is **independent**, they do not need help or money from anyone else. 自立的；自食其力的 ❑ [*+of*] *Phil was now much more independent of his parents.* 菲尔现在不那么依赖父母了。❑ *She would like to be financially independent.* 她希望在经济上能够自立。[Also *+from*] •**in|de|pen|dent|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *We aim to help disabled students to live and study independently.* 我们旨在帮助残疾学生独立生活和学习。3 ADJ **Independent** countries and states are not ruled by other countries but have their own government. (国家、州)独立的 ❑ [*+from*] *Papua New Guinea became independent from Australia in 1975.* 巴布亚新几内亚 1975 年脱离澳大利亚正式独立。[Also *+of*] 4 ADJ [ADJ n] An **independent** organization or other body is one that controls its own finances and operations, rather than being controlled by someone else. (组织)独立的，不受他人控制的 ❑ *...an independent television station.* 独立电视台 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **independent** school does not receive money from the government or local council, but from the fees paid by its students' parents or from charities. (学校)私立的【BRIT 英】❑ *He taught chemistry at a leading independent school.* 他在一所重点私立中学教化学。6 ADJ [ADJ n] An **independent** inquiry or opinion is one that involves people who are not connected with a particular situation, and should therefore be fair. (调查、意见)独立的，不偏不倚的 ❑ *The government ordered an independent inquiry into the affair.* 政府下令对该事件进行独立调查。7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **independent** politician is one who does not represent any political party. 无党派的 ❑ *There's been a late surge of support for an independent candidate.* 最近一位无党派候选人的支持率迅速上升。•N-COUNT An **independent** is an independent politician. 无党派人士

Thesaurus 同类词 *independent* Also look up:

ADJ. self-reliant, self-supporting; (*ant.*) dependent 1 2
liberated, self-governing 3

in|de|scrib|able /ˌɪndɪs'kraɪbəbᵊl/ ADJ You use **indescribable** to emphasize that a quality or condition is very intense or extreme, and therefore cannot be properly described. 难以形容的；无法描述的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...her indescribable joy when it was confirmed her son was alive.* 儿子活着的消息得到确认后她难以形容的喜悦 •**in|de|scrib|ably** /ˌɪndɪs'kraɪbəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...indescribably filthy conditions.* 脏得难以描摹的环境

in|de|struct|ible /ˌɪndɪ'strʌktɪbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **indestructible**, it is very strong and cannot be destroyed. 不可摧毁的；不可毁坏的 ❑ *This type of plastic is almost indestructible.* 这种塑料几乎牢不可破。

in|de|ter|mi|na|cy /ˌɪndɪ'tɜːʳmɪnəsi/ N-UNCOUNT The **indeterminacy** of something is its quality of being uncertain or vague. 不确定性；不明确；模糊不清【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *...the indeterminacy of language.* 语言的不确定性

in|de|ter|mi|nate /ˌɪndɪ'tɜːʳmɪnət/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is **indeterminate**, you cannot say exactly what it is. 不

确定的；不明确的；模糊不清的 ❑ *I hope to carry on for an indeterminate period.* 我希望能进行一段时期。

in|dex ◆◇ /ˈɪndeks/ (**indices, indexes, indexing, indexed**)

The usual plural is **indexes**, but the form **indices** can be used for meaning 1. 复数通常为 indexes，但 indices 可以作为义项 1 的复数形式。

1 N-COUNT An **index** is a system by which changes in the value of something and the rate at which it changes can be recorded, measured, or interpreted. 指数 ❑ *...the U.K. retail price index.* 英国零售价格指数 ❑ *...economic indices.* 经济指数 2 N-COUNT An **index** is an alphabetical list that is printed at the back of a book and tells you on which pages important topics are referred to. 索引 ❑ *There's even a special subject index.* 甚至有一个专项索引。 3 VERB If you **index** a book or a collection of information, you make an alphabetical list of the items in it. 为（书等）编索引 ❑ [be V-ed] *This vast archive has been indexed and made accessible to researchers.* 这个存量巨大的档案室的所有文件都已编了索引，可供研究人员使用。 ❑ [V n] *She's indexed the book by author, by age, and by illustrator.* 她根据作者、年龄和插图画家分别为该书编了索引。 4 VERB [usu passive] If a quantity or value **is indexed to** another, a system is arranged so that it increases or decreases whenever the other one increases or decreases. 使（与…）相应挂钩；使指数化 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Minimum pensions and wages are to be indexed to inflation.* 最低养老金和最低工资要与通货膨胀挂钩。 5 → see also **card index**

→ see **hand**

'in|dex card (**index cards**) N-COUNT An **index card** is a small card on which you can write information. Index cards are kept in a box, arranged in order. 检索卡片

'in|dex fin|ger (**index fingers**) N-COUNT Your **index finger** is the finger that is next to your thumb. 食指

index-linked ADJ **Index-linked** pensions or payments change as inflation or the cost of living changes. （养老金或报酬）与通货膨胀（或生活成本）挂钩的【mainly BRIT 主英】

In|dian /ˈɪndiən/ (**Indians**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Indian** means belonging or relating to India, or to its people or culture. 印度的；印度人的；印度文化的 ❑ *...the Indian government.* 印度政府 2 N-COUNT An **Indian** is an Indian citizen, or a person of Indian origin. 印度人 3 N-COUNT **Indians** are the people who lived in North, South, or Central America before Europeans arrived, or people related to them. The usual name for them now is **Native Americans**. 印第安人（现在通常称作 Native Americans）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 4 → see also **Anglo-Indian**

,In|dian 'sum|mer (**Indian summers**) N-COUNT You can refer to a period of unusually warm and sunny weather during the autumn as an **Indian summer**. 秋季的晴暖天气；小阳春

in|di|cate ◆◆ /ˈɪndɪkeɪt/ (**indicates, indicating, indicated**) 1 VERB If one thing **indicates** another, the first thing shows that the second is true or exists. 表明；说明 ❑ [V that] *A survey of retired people has indicated that most are independent and enjoying life.* 对退休人员的调查表明，大部分人都自食其力，享受生活。 ❑ [V n] *Our vote today indicates a change in United States policy.* 我们今天的选举表明了美国政策的一种变化。 ❑ [V wh] *This indicates whether remedies are suitable for children.* 由此可以看出治疗方法是否适合儿童。 2 VERB If you **indicate** an opinion, an intention, or a fact, you mention it in an indirect way. 暗示 ❑ [V that] *Mr Rivers has indicated that he may resign.* 里弗斯先生暗示他可能会辞职。 ❑ [V n] *U.S. authorities have not yet indicated their monetary policy plans.* 美国当局尚未透露他们的货币政策计划。 3 VERB If you **indicate** something to someone, you show them where it is, especially by pointing to it. 指示；指出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He indicated a chair. 'Sit down.'* 他指着一把椅子说："坐下。" 4 VERB If one thing **indicates** something else, it is a sign of that thing. 是…的标志；象征；反映 ❑ [V n] *Dreams can help indicate your true feelings.* 梦可以反映你的真实感情。 5 VERB If a technical instrument **indicates** something, it shows a measurement or reading. （仪器等）指示，显示 ❑ [V n] *The needles that indicate your height are at the top right-hand corner.* 显示你身高的指针在右上角。 ❑ [V that] *The temperature gauge indicated that it was boiling.* 温度计显示它在沸腾。 6 VERB When drivers **indicate**, they make lights flash on one side of their vehicle to show that they are going to turn in that direction. （驾车时）打转向灯指示转弯【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V] *He told us when to indicate and when to change gear.* 他告诉我们何时打转向灯、何时换挡。[Also V n]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **signal**

Thesaurus 同类词 *indicate* Also look up:

V. demonstrate, hint, mean, reveal, show 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *indicate* with:

N. **polls** indicate 民意调查表明，**records** indicate 记录表明，**reports** indicate 报告表明，**results** indicate 结果表明，**statistics** indicate 统计数据表明，**studies** indicate 研究表明，**surveys** indicate 调查表明 1

indicate **a change in** *something* 表明（或标志着）…发生了变化 1 4

in|di|ca|tion ◆◇ /ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**indications**) N-VAR An **indication** is a sign which suggests, for example, what people are thinking or feeling. 迹象；暗示 ❑ *All the indications are that we are going to receive reasonable support from abroad.* 所有迹象都表明，我们将从国外获得有力支持。 ❑ *He gave no indication that he was ready to compromise.* 他没有妥协的意思。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *indication* with:

ADJ. **a clear** indication 明显的迹象，**a strong** indication 强烈的暗示

V. **give an** indication 给出暗示

in|dica|tive /ɪnˈdɪkətɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **indicative of** another, it suggests what the other thing is likely to be. 指示的；象征的；暗示的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The result was indicative of a strong retail market.* 结果表明零售市场繁荣。 2 N-SING In grammar, a clause that is in **the indicative**, or in **the indicative mood**, has a subject followed by a verb group. Examples are 'I'm hungry' and 'She was followed'. Clauses of this kind are typically used to make statements. 陈述语气

in|di|ca|tor /ˈɪndɪkeɪtəʳ/ (**indicators**) 1 N-COUNT An **indicator** is a measurement or value which gives you an idea of what something is like. 指示物；指标 ❑ *...vital economic indicators, such as inflation, growth and the trade gap.* 重要的经济指标，例如通货膨胀、增长率与贸易逆差 2 N-COUNT A car's **indicators** are the flashing lights that tell you when it is going to turn left or right. （汽车上的）转向指示灯，转向灯【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **turn signals**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *indicator* with:

ADJ. **economic** indicator 经济指标，**good** indicator 有效指标，**important** indicator 重要指标，**reliable** indicator 可靠指标 1

in|di|ces /ˈɪndɪsiːz/ **Indices** is a plural form of **index**. （index 的复数形式之一）

in|dict /ɪnˈdaɪt/ (**indicts, indicting, indicted**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is indicted for** a crime, they are officially charged with it. 控告；告发；起诉【mainly AM, LEGAL 主美，法律】❑ [be V-ed +on] *He was later indicted on corruption charges.* 他后来被指控贪污。 ❑ [be V-ed +for] *She has been indicted for possessing cocaine.* 她被指控藏有可卡因。

in|dict|ment /ɪnˈdaɪtmənt/ (**indictments**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that one thing is **an indictment of** another thing, you mean that it shows how bad the other thing is. 控诉；谴责 ❑ [+of] *It's a sad indictment of society that policemen are regarded as easy targets by thugs.* 警察很容易就成了暴徒下手袭击的对象，这是一个社会的悲哀。 2 N-VAR An **indictment** is a formal accusation that someone has committed a crime. 控告；告发；起诉【mainly AM, LEGAL

主美，法律】❑ [+on] *Prosecutors may soon seek an indictment on racketeering and fraud charges.* 检举官可能不久就会以敲诈勒索与欺诈罪名提起诉讼。[Also +against]

in|die /'ɪndi/ (**indies**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Indie** music refers to rock or pop music produced by new bands working with small, independent record companies. (摇滚或流行音乐)独立制作的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a multi-racial indie band.* 多种族成员组成的独立摇滚乐队 •N-COUNT An **indie** is an indie band or record company. 独立乐队(或唱片公司) ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Indie** films are produced by small independent companies rather than by major studios. (影片)独立制作的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the indie movie Happiness.* 独立制作的影片《幸福》•N-COUNT An **indie** is an indie film or film company. 独立制作的影片；独立制片的电影公司

in|dif|fer|ence /ɪn'dɪfərəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **indifference to** something, you mean that they have a complete lack of interest in it. 不感兴趣；不关心；冷淡 ❑ [+to] *...his callous indifference to the plight of his son.* 他对儿子所处困境的无情漠视

in|dif|fer|ent /ɪn'dɪfərənt/ ❶ ADJ If you accuse someone of being **indifferent to** something, you mean that they have a complete lack of interest in it. 不感兴趣的；不关心的；冷淡的 ❑ [+to] *People have become indifferent to the suffering of others.* 人们对别人的痛苦已经变得无动于衷。•**in|dif|fer|ent|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'Not that it matters,' said Tench indifferently.* "那并不要紧。"坦奇漠然地说。❷ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **indifferent**, you mean that their standard or quality is not very good, and often quite bad. (水平或质量)一般的，平庸的，差的 ❑ *She had starred in several very indifferent movies.* 她主演过几部表现非常一般的电影。•**in|dif|fer|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...an eight-year-old girl who reads tolerably and writes indifferently.* 阅读能力尚可但写作水平一般的8岁女孩

in|dig|enous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/ ADJ **Indigenous** people or things belong to the country in which they are found, rather than coming there or being brought there from another country. 当地的；本土的；土生土长的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the country's indigenous population.* 该国的本土人口

in|di|gent /'ɪndɪdʒənt/ ADJ Someone who is **indigent** is very poor. 贫穷的；贫困的【FORMAL 正式】

in|di|gest|ible /ˌɪndɪ'dʒestɪbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Food that is **indigestible** cannot be digested easily. 难消化的 ❑ *Fried food is very indigestible.* 油炸食品非常难消化。❷ ADJ If you describe facts or ideas as **indigestible**, you mean that they are difficult to understand, complicated, and dull. 难理解的；难吸收的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a dense, indigestible and wordy book.* 一本艰深晦涩、冗长难懂的书

in|di|ges|tion /ˌɪndɪ'dʒestʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If you have **indigestion**, you have pains in your stomach and chest that are caused by difficulties in digesting food. 消化不良症

in|dig|nant /ɪn'dɪgnənt/ ADJ [ADJ that] If you are **indignant**, you are shocked and angry, because you think that something is unjust or unfair. 愤怒的；愤慨的 ❑ [+at/about] *He is indignant at suggestions that they were secret agents.* 有人暗示他们可能是特务，这让他非常气愤。•**in|dig|nant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'That is not true,' Erica said indignantly.* "那不是真的。"埃丽卡愤怒地说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dign = proper* 正当，*worthy* 正派；*dignify, dignitary, indignant*

in|dig|na|tion /ˌɪndɪg'neɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Indignation** is the feeling of shock and anger which you have when you think that something is unjust or unfair. 愤怒；愤慨；义愤 ❑ [+at] *She was filled with indignation at the conditions under which miners were forced to work.* 矿工们被迫在如此恶劣的条件下工作，她感到异常愤怒。

in|dig|nity /ɪn'dɪgnɪti/ (**indignities**) N-VAR If you talk about **the indignity of** doing something, you mean that it makes you feel embarrassed or unimportant. 侮辱；轻蔑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Later, he suffered the indignity of having to flee angry protesters.* 后来，他不得不极不光彩地避开愤怒的抗议者溜走了。

in|di|go /'ɪndɪgəʊ/ COLOUR Something that is **indigo** is dark purplish-blue in colour. 靛青色；靛蓝色

→ see **rainbow**

in|di|rect /ˌɪndaɪ'rekt, -dɪ-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **indirect** result or effect is not caused immediately and obviously by a thing or person, but happens because of something else that they have done. 间接的；非直接的 ❑ *Businesses are feeling the indirect effects from the recession that's going on elsewhere.* 企业感受到了别处经济衰退带来的间接影响。•**in|di|rect|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Drugs are indirectly responsible for the violence.* 毒品是暴力产生的间接原因。❷ ADJ An **indirect** route or journey does not use the shortest or easiest way between two places. (路线、行程等)迂回的，非直达的 ❑ *The goods went by a rather indirect route.* 这些货物运输时走了一条非常迂回的路线。❸ ADJ **Indirect** remarks and information suggest something or refer to it, without actually mentioning it or stating it clearly. (话语或信息)含蓄的，拐弯抹角的 ❑ *His remarks amounted to an indirect appeal for economic aid.* 他的话相当于拐弯抹角地请求经济援助。•**in|di|rect|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He referred indirectly to the territorial dispute.* 他含蓄地提及了领土争端。

in|di|rect 'dis|course N-UNCOUNT **Indirect discourse** is the same as **indirect speech**. 同 indirect speech【AM 美】

in|di|rect 'ob|ject (**indirect objects**) N-COUNT An **indirect object** is an object which is used with a transitive verb to indicate who benefits from an action or gets something as a result. For example, in 'She gave him her address', 'him' is the indirect object. 间接宾语(Compare 比较 **direct object**.)

in|di|rect 'ques|tion (**indirect questions**) N-COUNT An **indirect question** is the same as a **reported question**. 同 reported question【mainly BRIT 主英】

in|di|rect 'speech N-UNCOUNT **Indirect speech** is speech which tells you what someone said, but does not use the person's actual words: for example, 'They said you didn't like it', 'I asked him what his plans were', and 'Citizens complained about the smoke'. 间接引语【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **indirect discourse**

in|di|rect 'tax (**indirect taxes**) N-COUNT An **indirect tax** is a tax on goods and services which is added to their price. 间接税(Compare 比较 **direct tax**.)

in|di|rect ta'xa|tion N-UNCOUNT **Indirect taxation** is a system in which a government raises money by means of indirect taxes. 间接税制

in|dis|ci|pline /ɪn'dɪsɪplɪn/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **indiscipline** in a group or team, you disapprove of the fact that they do not behave in a controlled way as they should. 无纪律；无秩序【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+among] *There is growing evidence of indiscipline among the troops.* 有越来越多的证据表明部队纪律涣散。

in|dis|creet /ˌɪndɪ'skriːt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **indiscreet**, you mean that they do or say things in public which they should only do or say secretly or in private. 不慎重的；轻率的 ❑ [+about] *He is notoriously indiscreet about his private life.* 他在私生活方面的不检点是出了名的。

in|dis|cre|tion /ˌɪndɪ'skreʃᵊn/ (**indiscretions**) N-VAR If you talk about someone's **indiscretion**, you mean that they have done or said something that is risky, careless, or likely to upset people. 不慎重；轻率；言行失检 ❑ *Occasionally they paid for their indiscretion with their lives.* 有时候他们为自己的轻率而搭上性命。

in|dis|crimi|nate /ˌɪndɪ'skrɪmɪnət/ ADJ If you describe an action as **indiscriminate**, you are critical of it because it does not involve any careful thought or choice. 不加区别的；不加选择的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The indiscriminate use of fertilisers is damaging to the environment.* 乱用化肥会破坏环境。•**in|dis|crimi|nate|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The men opened fire indiscriminately.* 那些人不分青红皂白地开火射击。

in|dis|pen|sable /ˌɪndɪ'spensəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **indispensable**, you mean that they are absolutely essential and other people or things cannot function without them. 必不可少的；不可或缺的 ❑ [+to] *She was becoming indispensable to him.* 他已变得越来越离不开她了。

in|dis|posed /ˌɪndɪˈspəʊzd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **indisposed**, you mean that they are not available because they are ill, or for a reason that you do not want to reveal. 不舒服的；有病的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The speaker was regrettably indisposed.* 很遗憾，演讲人身体不适。

in|dis|put|able /ˌɪndɪˈspjuːtəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **indisputable**, you are emphasizing that it is true and cannot be shown to be untrue. 无可争辩的；不容置疑的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is indisputable that birds in the U.K. are harbouring this illness.* 无可争辩的是，英国的鸟类携带着这种疾病的病菌。

in|dis|tinct /ˌɪndɪˈstɪŋkt/ ADJ Something that is **indistinct** is unclear and difficult to see, hear, or recognize.（看、听）不清楚的；模糊的；难以清楚辨认的 ❑ *The lettering is fuzzy and indistinct.* 书写的文字模糊难认。•**in|dis|tinct|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He speaks so indistinctly that many listeners haven't a clue what he is saying.* 他说话含混不清，很多听众一点都不知道他在说什么。

in|dis|tin|guish|able /ˌɪndɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **indistinguishable from** another, the two things are so similar that it is difficult to know which is which. 难以区别的；难以分辨的 ❑ [+from] *Replica weapons are indistinguishable from the real thing.* 仿真武器与真武器很难区分。

in|di|vid|ual ↔ /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuᵊl/ (**individuals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Individual** means relating to one person or thing, rather than to a large group. 个别的；单独的 ❑ *They wait for the group to decide rather than making individual decisions.* 他们等待集体作决定而不是各自作出决定。❑ *Aid to individual countries would be linked to progress towards democracy.* 对个别国家的援助会与民主进程挂钩。•**in|di|vid|ual|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...cheeses which come in individually wrapped segments.* 单独包装成块的奶酪 2 N-COUNT An **individual** is a person. 个体；个人 ❑ *...anonymous individuals who are doing good things within our community.* 在我们社区内做好事却不留名的人 3 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **individual**, you mean that you admire them because they are very unusual and do not try to imitate other people or things. 独特的；有个性的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *It was really all part of her very individual personality.* 那其实都是她独特个性的表现。

Thesaurus 同类词 *individual* Also look up:

N. human being, person 2
PRON. somebody, someone 2
ADJ. distinctive, original, unique 3

in|di|vidu|al|ism /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊlɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You use **individualism** to refer to the behaviour of someone who likes to think and do things in their own way, rather than imitating other people. 个性；特立独行 ❑ *He is struck by what he calls the individualism of American officers.* 他对美国军官身上他称之为个性的东西印象深刻。2 N-UNCOUNT **Individualism** is the belief that economics and politics should not be controlled by the state.（国家对经济、政治的）不干涉主义，自由放任主义 ❑ *...the strong individualism in their political culture.* 他们的政治文化中浓厚的个人自由主义

in|di|vidu|al|ist /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊlɪst/ (**individualists**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **individualist**, you mean that they like to think and do things in their own way, rather than imitating other people. 强调独特个性的人；特立独行的人 ❑ *Individualists say that you should be able to wear what you want.* 特立独行者认为人应该想穿什么就穿什么。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Individualist** means relating to the belief that economics and politics should not be controlled by the state.（国家对经济、政治）不干涉主义的，自由放任主义的 ❑ *...a party committed to individualist values.* 一个奉行自由放任主义价值观的党派 •N-COUNT An **individualist** is a person with individualist views. 个人主义者；奉行不干涉主义者 ❑ *They share with earlier individualists a fear of collectivism.* 他们与早期的个人主义者一样，害怕集体主义。

in|di|vidu|al|is|tic /ˌɪndɪvɪdʒʊˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you say that someone is **individualistic**, you mean that they like to think and do things in their own way, rather than imitating other people. You can also say that a society is **individualistic** if it encourages people to behave in this way. 强调独特个性的；奉行个人主义的 ❑ *Most artists are very individualistic.* 大多数艺术家都非常有个性。

in|di|vidu|al|ity /ˌɪndɪvɪdʒuˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **individuality** of a person or thing consists of the qualities that make them different from other people or things. 独特性；个性；个人特征 ❑ *People should be free to express their individuality.* 人们应该能自由表达他们的个性。

in|di|vidu|al|ize /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊlaɪz/ (**individualizes, individualizing, individualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **individualise**

VERB To **individualize** a thing or person means to make them different from other things or people and to give them a recognizable identity. 使具有个性；使具有自己的特色【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *You can individualize a document by adding comments in the margins.* 你可以在页边空白处添加评论，使文件变得个性化。

in|di|vis|ible /ˌɪndɪˈvɪzɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **indivisible**, you mean that it cannot be divided into different parts. 不可分的；不可分割的 ❑ *Far from being separate, the mind and body form an indivisible whole.* 心智与身体绝不是分离的，它们形成了一个不可分割的整体。

Indo- /ˈɪndəʊ-/ PREFIX **Indo-** combines with nationality adjectives to form adjectives which describe something as connected with both India and another country.（与表示国籍的形容词连用构成形容词）表示"印度"的 ❑ *...Indo-Pakistani talks.* 印巴谈判

in|doc|tri|nate /ɪnˈdɒktrɪneɪt/ (**indoctrinates, indoctrinating, indoctrinated**) VERB If people **are indoctrinated**, they are taught a particular belief with the aim that they will reject other beliefs. 向…灌输（信仰等）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*be* v-ed] *They have been completely indoctrinated.* 他们完全被洗脑了。❑ [v n] *I wouldn't say that she was trying to indoctrinate us.* 我不认为她在竭力向我们灌输思想。•**in|doc|tri|na|tion** /ɪnˌdɒktrɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...political indoctrination classes.* 政治理论灌输课程

Word Link 词根词缀 ***doct*** ***≈ teaching*** 教；***doctoral, doctrine, indoctrinate***

in|do|lence /ˈɪndələns/ N-UNCOUNT **Indolence** means laziness. 懒惰；好逸恶劳；怠惰【FORMAL 正式】

in|do|lent /ˈɪndələnt/ ADJ Someone who is **indolent** is lazy. 懒惰的；怠惰的；好逸恶劳的【FORMAL 正式】

in|domi|table /ɪnˈdɒmɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone has an **indomitable** spirit, you admire them because they never give up or admit that they have been defeated. 不屈不挠的；不气馁的；不服输的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...a woman of indomitable will.* 有着不屈意志的女人

In|do|nesian /ˌɪndəˈniːʒən/ (**Indonesians**) 1 ADJ **Indonesian** means belonging or relating to Indonesia, or to its people or culture. 印度尼西亚（人）的；印度尼西亚文化的 2 N-COUNT An **Indonesian** is an Indonesian citizen, or a person of Indonesian origin. 印度尼西亚人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Indonesian** is the national language of Indonesia. 印度尼西亚语

in|door /ˈɪndɔːʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Indoor** activities or things are ones that happen or are used inside a building and not outside. 室内的；户内的 ❑ *...an indoor market.* 室内市场

in|doors /ˌɪnˈdɔːʳz/ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If something happens **indoors**, it happens inside a building. 在室内；在屋里 ❑ *I think perhaps we should go indoors.* 我觉得也许我们应该进屋里去。

in|du|bi|table /ɪnˈdjuːbɪtəbᵊl, AM 美 -ˈduːb-/ ADJ You use **indubitable** to describe something when you want to emphasize that it is definite and cannot be doubted. 明确无疑的；毋庸置疑的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *His brilliance renders this film an indubitable classic.* 他的出色表现让这部电影成为了毋庸置疑的经典。•**in|du|bi|tably** ADV ❑ *His behaviour was indubitably ill-judged.* 他的行为明显是欠思量。

in|duce /ɪnˈdjuːs, AM 美 -ˈduːs-/ (**induces, inducing, induced**) 1 VERB To **induce** a state or condition means to cause it. 引起；导致 ❑ [v n] *Doctors said surgery could induce a heart attack.* 医生们说手术有可能引起心脏病发作。❑ [v-ed] *...an economic crisis induced by high oil prices.* 由高油价引发的经济危机 2 VERB If you **induce** someone

to do something, you persuade or influence them to do it. 引诱；劝说 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *More than 4,000 teachers were induced to take early retirement.* 超过 4,000 名教师被说服提前退休。 3 VERB If a doctor or nurse **induces** labour or birth, they cause a pregnant woman to start giving birth by using drugs or other medical means. 用人工方法引(产)【MEDICAL 医】❑ [v n] *He might decide that it is best to induce labour.* 他也许会做出最好引产的决定。

-induced /-ɪndjuːst, AM 美 -duːs-/ COMB **-induced** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that a state, condition, or illness is caused by a particular thing. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"由…引起的" ❑ *...stress-induced disorders.* 由压力引起的失调 ❑ *...a drug-induced hallucination.* 吸毒产生的幻觉

in|duce|ment /ɪnˈdjuːsmənt, AM 美 -ˈduːs-/ (**inducements**) N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If someone is offered an **inducement to** do something, they are given or promised gifts or benefits in order to persuade them to do it. 诱惑；引诱物 ❑ *They offer every inducement to foreign businesses to invest in their states.* 他们为外国企业提供种种优厚条件，以吸引这些企业到他们所在的州投资。

in|duct /ɪnˈdʌkt/ (**inducts, inducting, inducted**) VERB If someone **is inducted into** a particular job, rank, or position, they are given the job, rank, or position in a formal ceremony. 使正式就任；赋予头衔；给予职位【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +into] *Six new members have been inducted into the Provincial Cabinet.* 6 名新成员已经正式加入省内阁班子。 ❑ [v n +into] *She inducts Nina into the cult.* 她诱导尼娜加入这一邪教。 [Also v n]

in|duc|tion /ɪnˈdʌkʃ°n/ (**inductions**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] **Induction** is a procedure or ceremony for introducing someone to a new job, organization, or way of life. 就职；就职仪式；入门 ❑ *...an induction course for new members.* 新成员的入门课程 2 N-UNCOUNT **Induction** is a method of reasoning in which you use individual ideas or facts to give you a general rule or conclusion. 归纳；归纳法【FORMAL 正式】3 → see also **induce**

in|duc|tive /ɪnˈdʌktɪv/ ADJ **Inductive** reasoning is based on the process of induction. 归纳法的；归纳的

in|dulge /ɪnˈdʌldʒ/ (**indulges, indulging, indulged**) 1 VERB If you **indulge in** something or if you **indulge yourself**, you allow yourself to have or do something that you know you will enjoy. (使自己)沉迷；放纵(自己) ❑ [v +in] *Only rarely will she indulge in a glass of wine.* 她只是偶尔才喝杯红酒，让自己享受一下。 ❑ [v n] *He returned to Britain so that he could indulge his passion for football.* 他重返英国，为的是可以尽情释放自己对足球的激情。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *You can indulge yourself without spending a fortune.* 你不必大把花钱就可以好好犒劳一下自己。 [Also v] 2 VERB If you **indulge** someone, you let them have or do what they want, even if this is not good for them. 纵容；迁就；娇惯 ❑ [v n] *He did not agree with indulging children.* 他反对纵容娇惯孩子。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *indulge* with:

ADV.	**freely** indulge 不加限制地放纵 1
PREP.	indulge **in** *something* 沉迷于某事 1
N.	indulge **children** 娇惯孩子 2

in|dul|gence /ɪnˈdʌldʒ°ns/ (**indulgences**) N-VAR **Indulgence** means treating someone with special kindness, often when it is not a good thing. 纵容；迁就 ❑ [+towards] *The king's indulgence towards his sons angered the business community.* 国王对儿子们的纵容令商界恼火。

in|dul|gent /ɪnˈdʌldʒ°nt/ ADJ If you are **indulgent**, you treat a person with special kindness, often in a way that is not good for them. 纵容的；宽厚的；溺爱的 ❑ *His indulgent mother was willing to let him do anything he wanted.* 他母亲很溺爱他，任由他想干什么就干什么。 •**in|dul|gent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Ned smiled at him indulgently.* 内德宽容地对他笑了笑。

in|dus|trial ◆◇ /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **industrial** to describe things which relate to or are used in industry. 工业的；产业的 ❑ *...industrial machinery and equipment.* 工业机械与设备 ❑ *...a link between industrial chemicals and cancer.* 化工制品与癌症的联系 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **industrial** city or country is one in which industry is important or highly developed. 工业高度发达的；工业化的 ❑ *...ministers from leading western industrial countries.* 西方工业大国的部长们

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *industrial* with:

N.	industrial **machinery** 工业机械，industrial **production** 工业生产，industrial **products** 工业产品 1
	industrial **area** 工业区，industrial **city** 工业城市，industrial **country** 工业国家 2

in|dus|trial ˈac|tion N-UNCOUNT If workers take **industrial action**, they join together and do something to show that they are unhappy with their pay or working conditions, for example refusing to work. 劳工行动(如怠工、罢工等)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Prison officers have decided to take industrial action.* 狱警们已决定采取劳工行动。

in|dus|trial es|tate (**industrial estates**) N-COUNT An **industrial estate** is an area which has been specially planned for a lot of factories. 工业园区【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **industrial park**

in|dus|tri|al|ise /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəlaɪz/ → see **industrialize**

in|dus|tri|al|ism /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Industrialism** is the state of having an economy based on industry. 工业主义；产业主义

in|dus|tri|al|ist /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəlɪst/ (**industrialists**) N-COUNT An **industrialist** is a powerful businessman who owns or controls large industrial companies or factories. 工业家；实业家 ❑ *...prominent Japanese industrialists.* 杰出的日本实业家

in|dus|tri|al|ize /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəlaɪz/ (**industrializes, industrializing, industrialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **industrialise**

VERB When a country **industrializes** or **is industrialized**, it develops a lot of industries. (使)工业化 ❑ [v] *Energy consumption rises as countries industrialise.* 随着各国实现工业化，能源消费增加了。 ❑ [v n] *Stalin's methods had industrialized the Russian economy.* 斯大林采取的措施使俄国经济实现了工业化。 •**in|dus|tri|al|i|za|tion** /ɪnˌdʌstrɪəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Industrialization began early in Spain.* 西班牙很早就开始了工业化。

in|dus|tri|al|ized ◆◇ /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **industrialised**

ADJ [ADJ n] An **industrialized** area or place is one which has a lot of industries. 工业化的 ❑ *Industrialized countries must reduce carbon dioxide emissions.* 工业化国家必须减少二氧化碳的排放。

in|dus|trial park (**industrial parks**) N-COUNT An **industrial park** is the same as an **industrial estate**. 同 industrial estate【AM 美】

in|dus|trial re|la|tions N-PLURAL **Industrial relations** refers to the relationship between employers and employees in industry, and the political decisions and laws that affect it. 劳资关系【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The offer is seen as an attempt to improve industrial relations.* 该提议被视为一种改善劳资关系的尝试。

in|dus|tri|ous /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **industrious**, you mean they work very hard. 勤劳的；勤奋的 ❑ *She was an industrious and willing worker.* 她是个勤劳肯干的员工。 •**in|dus|tri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Maggie paints industriously all through the summer.* 玛吉整个夏天都在勤奋作画。

in|dus|try ◆◆◆ /ˈɪndəstri/ (**industries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Industry** is the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories. 工业 ❑ *British industry suffers through insufficient investment in research.* 研究投入不足让英国工业深受其害。 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] A particular **industry** consists of all the people and activities involved in making a particular product or providing a particular service. 行业 ❑ *...the motor vehicle and textile industries.* 汽车业与纺织业 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a social or political activity as an **industry**, you are criticizing it because you think it involves a lot of people in unnecessary or useless work. 产业；声势浩大的

Word Web 话题词汇 Industry 产业

There are three general categories of **industry**. Primary industry involves **extracting raw materials** from the environment. Examples include **agriculture**, **forestry**, and **mining**. Secondary industry involves **refining** raw materials to make new **products**. It also includes **assembling** parts created by other **manufacturers**. There are two types of secondary industry—**light industry** (such as **textile weaving**) and **heavy industry** (such as **shipbuilding**).Tertiary industry deals with **services** which don't involve a concrete product. Some examples are **banking**, **tourism**, and education. Recently, computers have created millions of jobs in the **information technology** field. Some researchers describe this as a fourth type of industry.

产业分为三大类别。第一产业是从自然环境中获取原材料，包括农业、林业和采矿业。第二产业是对原材料进行加工，制造新的产品。它还包括组装其他制造商生产的部件。第二产业又分为两种：轻工业（如纺织）和重工业（如造船）。第三产业指不包含具象产品的服务业，例如银行业、旅游业、教育行业等。近年来，计算机在信息技术领域创造了数百万就业机会。一些研究者把它称为第四产业。

活动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Some Afro-Caribbeans are rejecting the whole race relations industry.* 一些非洲裔加勒比人在抵制整个种族关系运动。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Industry** is the fact of working very hard. 勤劳；勤奋【FORMAL 正式】❑ *No one doubted his ability, his industry or his integrity.* 没人怀疑他的能力、勤奋和正直。 5 → see also **captain of industry**, **cottage industry**, **service industry**

→ see Word Web:**Industry**

→ see **cotton**, **restaurant**

ine|bri|at|ed /ɪˈniːbrieɪtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **inebriated** has drunk too much alcohol. 喝醉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Scott was obviously inebriated by the time the dessert was served.* 到了上甜点的时候，斯科特显然已经喝醉了。

in|ed|ible /ɪˈnedɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **inedible**, you mean you cannot eat it, for example because it tastes bad or is poisonous. 不可食的；不适合食用的 ❑ *Detainees complained of being given food which is inedible.* 被拘留者抱怨提供的食物无法下咽。

→ see **cooking**

in|ef|fable /ɪˈnefəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **ineffable** to say that something is so great or extreme that it cannot be described in words. 言语难以表达的；不可言喻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the ineffable sadness of many of the portraits.* 许多肖像流露出的难以形容的悲伤 •**in|ef|fably** /ɪˈnefəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...his ineffably powerful brain.* 他那无法形容的超强智慧

in|ef|fec|tive /ˌɪnɪˈfektɪv/ ADJ If you say that something is **ineffective**, you mean that it has no effect on a process or situation. 不起作用的；无效果的 ❑ *Economic reform will continue to be painful and ineffective.* 经济改革仍将举步维艰，毫无成效。 •**in|ef|fec|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the ineffectiveness of some of the police's anti-crime strategies.* 警方某些打击犯罪的策略毫无作用

in|ef|fec|tual /ˌɪnɪˈfekʧʊəl/ ADJ If someone or something is **ineffectual**, they fail to do what they are expected to do or are trying to do. 不起作用的；徒劳无益的 ❑ *The mayor had become ineffectual in the struggle to clamp down on drugs.* 市长打击毒品的努力未见成效。 •**in|ef|fec|tu|al|ly** ADV ❑ *Her voice trailed off ineffectually.* 她的声音越来越微弱了。

in|ef|fi|cient /ˌɪnɪˈfɪʃᵊnt/ ADJ **Inefficient** people, organizations, systems, or machines do not use time, energy, or other resources in the best way. 无效率的；效率低的；无能的 ❑ *Their communication systems are inefficient in the extreme.* 他们的通信系统效率非常低。 •**in|ef|fi|cien|cy** (**inefficiencies**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the inefficiency of the distribution system.* 分销系统的低效 •**in|ef|fi|cient|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Energy prices have been kept low, so energy is used inefficiently.* 能源价格一直维持在较低水平，所以能源利用效率很低。

in|el|egant /ɪnˈelɪgənt/ ADJ If you say that something is **inelegant**, you mean that it is not attractive or graceful. 不雅的；粗俗的；不精致的 ❑ *The grand piano has been replaced with a small, inelegant electric model.* 三角钢琴被代之以一架粗鄙的小电子琴。

in|eli|gible /ɪnˈelɪʤəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **ineligible for** something, you are not qualified for it or entitled to it. 无资格的；不合格的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They were ineligible to remain in the U.S.A.* 他们不符合条件，不能继续留在美国。

in|eluc|table /ˌɪnɪˈlʌktəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **ineluctable** to describe something that cannot be stopped, escaped, or ignored. 不可避免的；必然发生的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Malthus's theories about the ineluctable tendency of populations to exceed resources.* 马尔萨斯关于人口增长会不可避免地超出资源承载限度的理论

in|ept /ɪˈnept/ ADJ If you say that someone is **inept**, you are criticizing them because they do something with a complete lack of skill. 无能的；笨拙的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was inept and lacked the intelligence to govern.* 他没有什么能力，缺乏管理才干。

in|epti|tude /ɪˈneptɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **ineptitude**, you are criticizing them because they do something with a complete lack of skill. 无能；笨拙【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...the tactical ineptitude of the allied commander.* 盟军指挥官战术上的无能

in|equal|ity /ˌɪnɪˈkwɒlɪti/ (**inequalities**) N-VAR **Inequality** is the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups. （社会地位、财富、机会等的）不平等，不均等 ❑ *People are concerned about social inequality.* 人们很关注社会不平等问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inequality* with:

ADJ. **economic** inequality 经济不平等，**growing/increasing** inequality 增长不平等，**racial** inequality 种族不平等，**social** inequality 社会不平等

N. **gender** inequality 性别不平等，**income** inequality 收入不平等

in|equi|table /ɪˈnekwɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **inequitable**, you are criticizing it because it is unfair or unjust. 不公正的；不公平的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *The welfare system is grossly inequitable and inefficient.* 福利制度非常不公平，效率也极低。

in|equi|ty /ɪˈnekwɪti/ (**inequities**) N-VAR If you refer to the **inequity** of something, you are criticizing it because it is unfair or unjust. 不公正；不公平【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *Social imbalance worries him more than inequity of income.* 社会失衡比收入不公平更令他忧虑。

in|eradi|cable /ˌɪnɪˈrædɪkəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **ineradicable** to emphasize that a quality, fact, or situation is permanent and cannot be changed. 不能根除的；根深蒂固的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *Divorce is a permanent, ineradicable fact of modern life.* 离婚在现代生活中一直存在，无法改变。

in|ert /ɪˈnɜːt/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **inert** does not move at all. 不动的；静止的 ❑ *He covered the inert body with a blanket.* 他用毯子把那具一动不动的尸体盖上。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **inert**, you are criticizing it because it is not very lively or interesting. 无生气的；呆滞的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The novel itself remains oddly inert.* 小说本身异常平淡，十分无趣。 3 ADJ An **inert** substance is one which does not react with other substances. 惰性的；不活泼的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...inert gases like neon and argon.* 像氖和氩这样的惰性气体

in|er|tia /ɪˈnɜːʃə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have a feeling of **inertia**, you feel very lazy and unwilling to move or be active. 惰性；迟钝；怠惰 ❑ *...her inertia, her lack of energy.* 她的怠惰和缺乏活力 2 N-UNCOUNT **Inertia** is the tendency of a physical object to remain still or to continue moving, unless a force is applied to it. 惯性【TECHNICAL 术语】

in|es|cap|able /ˌɪnɪˈskeɪpəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe a fact, situation, or activity as **inescapable**, you mean that it is difficult not to notice it or be affected by it. 不容忽视的；不可避免的；必然发生的 ❑ *The economic logic of reform is inescapable.* 改革有其必然

的经济学逻辑。•**in|es|cap|ably** /ˌɪnɪˈskeɪpəbli/ ADV ❑ *It is inescapably clear that they won't turn round.* 显而易见，他们不会改变主意。

in|es|sen|tial /ˌɪnɪˈsenʃᵊl/ ADJ If something is **inessential**, you do not need it. 非必要的；无关紧要的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *We have omitted footnotes which we judged inessential to the text.* 我们略掉了我们认为对正文不甚紧要的脚注。

in|es|ti|mable /ɪˈnestɪməbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe the value, benefit, or importance of something as **inestimable**, you mean that it is extremely great and cannot be calculated. (大得)难以计算的，无法估计的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Human life is of inestimable value.* 人的生命无价。

in|evi|tabil|ity /ɪˌnevɪtəˈbɪlɪti/ (**inevitabilities**) N-VAR The **inevitability** of something is the fact that it is certain to happen and cannot be prevented or avoided. 不可避免；无法规避；必然发生 ❑ [+of] *We are all bound by the inevitability of death.* 我们早晚都会死。

in|evi|table ♦♢ /ɪˈnevɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **inevitable**, it is certain to happen and cannot be prevented or avoided. 不可避免的；无法规避的；必然(发生)的 ❑ *If the case succeeds, it is inevitable that other trials will follow.* 如果该案胜诉，其他审判必然随之而来。❑ *The defeat had inevitable consequences for British policy.* 战败对英国政策不可避免地产生了影响。•N-SING **The inevitable** is something which is inevitable. 不可避免的事 ❑ *'It's just delaying the inevitable,' he said.* "那不过是延迟不可避免之事的发生。"他说。

in|evi|tably /ɪˈnevɪtəbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] If something will **inevitably** happen, it is certain to happen and cannot be prevented or avoided. 不可避免地；必然(发生)地 ❑ *Technological changes will inevitably lead to unemployment.* 技术变革必然会导致失业。

in|ex|act /ˌɪnɪgˈzækt/ ADJ Something that is **inexact** is not precise or accurate. 不精确的；不准确的 ❑ *Forecasting was an inexact science.* 预报科学是一门不准确的科学。

in|ex|cus|able /ˌɪnɪkˈskjuːzəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **inexcusable**, you are emphasizing that it cannot be justified or tolerated because it is extremely bad. 无法辩解的；不可原谅的；不可宽恕的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He said the killing of innocent people was inexcusable.* 他说滥杀无辜是不可原谅的。•**in|ex|cus|ably** /ˌɪnɪkˈskjuːzəbli/ ADV ❑ *She had been inexcusably careless.* 她太粗心大意了。

in|ex|haust|ible /ˌɪnɪgˈzɔːstəbᵊl/ ADJ If there is an **inexhaustible** supply of something, there is so much of it that it cannot all be used up. 用不完的；无穷无尽的 ❑ *She has an inexhaustible supply of enthusiasm.* 她有用不完的热情。

in|exo|rable /ɪnˈeksərəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **inexorable** to describe a process which cannot be prevented from continuing or progressing. 不可阻挡的；不容变更的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the seemingly inexorable rise in unemployment.* 看似不可阻挡的失业增长 •**in|exo|rably** /ɪnˈeksərəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Spending on health is growing inexorably.* 医疗保健方面的开销在不可避免地增加。

in|ex|pen|sive /ˌɪnɪkˈspensɪv/ ADJ Something that is **inexpensive** does not cost very much. 花费不多的；价钱不贵的 ❑ *...a variety of good inexpensive restaurants.* 各种价钱实惠的餐馆

in|ex|pe|ri|ence /ˌɪnɪkˈspɪəriəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **inexperience**, you mean that they have little knowledge or experience of a particular situation or activity. 缺乏经验；无经验 ❑ [+of] *Critics attacked the youth and inexperience of his staff.* 批评者们抨击他的员工年纪太轻，缺乏经验。

in|ex|pe|ri|enced /ˌɪnɪkˈspɪəriənst/ ADJ If you are **inexperienced**, you have little knowledge or experience of a particular situation or activity. 无经验的；缺乏经验的 ❑ *Routine tasks are often delegated to inexperienced young doctors.* 例行工作经常委派缺乏经验的年轻医生去做。

in|ex|pert /ˌɪnˈekspɜːt/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **inexpert**, you mean that they show a lack of skill. 不熟练的；不灵巧的 ❑ *He was too inexperienced and too inexpert to succeed.* 他太缺乏经验，太不熟练，难以成功。❑ *...inexpert needlework.* 蹩脚的针线活

in|ex|pli|cable /ˌɪnɪkˈsplɪkəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **inexplicable**, you cannot explain why it happens or why it is true. 无法说明的；费解的 ❑ *For some inexplicable reason, the investors decided to pull out.* 出于某些无法说明的原因，投资商们决定撤资。•**in|ex|pli|cably** /ˌɪnɪkˈsplɪkəbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She suddenly and inexplicably announced her retirement.* 她突然莫名其妙地宣布退休。

in|ex|press|ible /ˌɪnɪkˈspresɪbᵊl/ ADJ An **inexpressible** feeling cannot be expressed in words because it is so strong. 难以言传的；表达不出的；无法形容的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He felt a sudden inexpressible loneliness.* 他突然有种说不出的孤独感。

in ex|tre|mis /ɪn ɪkˈstriːmɪs/ PHRASE If someone or something is **in extremis**, they are in a very difficult situation and have to use extreme methods. 在极端情况下；在绝境中【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The use of antibiotics is permitted only in extremis.* 只有在万不得已的情况下才允许使用抗生素。

in|ex|tri|cable /ˌɪnɪkˈstrɪkəbᵊl, ɪˈnekstrɪk-/ ADJ If there is an **inextricable** link between things, they cannot be considered separately. 分不开的；解不开的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Meetings are an inextricable part of business.* 会议是商业密不可分的一部分。

in|ex|tri|cably /ˌɪnekˈstrɪkəbᵊli/ ADV [ADV with v] If two or more things are **inextricably** linked, they cannot be considered separately. 分不开地；解不开地；密不可分地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Religion was for her inextricably linked with life itself.* 对她来说，宗教是与生活本身紧密联系在一起的。

in|fal|lible /ɪnˈfælɪbᵊl/ ADJ If a person or thing is **infallible**, they are never wrong. 不可能错的；不会犯错误的；永无过失的 ❑ *Although he was experienced, he was not infallible.* 尽管他经验丰富，却并非不会出错。•**in|fal|libil|ity** /ɪnˌfælɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...exaggerated views of the infallibility of science.* 认为科学永无过失的言过其实的观点

in|fa|mous /ˈɪnfəməs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, v-link ADJ, Also v-link ADJ for n] **Infamous** people or things are well-known because of something bad. 声名狼藉的；臭名昭著的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *He was infamous for his anti-feminist attitudes.* 他因为持反女权主义态度而声名狼藉。

in|fa|my /ˈɪnfəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Infamy** is the state of being infamous. 声名狼藉；臭名昭著【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...one of the greatest acts of infamy in history.* 历史上最臭名昭著的恶行之一

in|fan|cy /ˈɪnfənsi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] **Infancy** is the period of your life when you are a very young child. 婴儿期；幼年 ❑ *...the development of the mind from infancy onwards.* 从婴儿期开始的心智发展 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If something is **in its infancy**, it is new and has not developed very much. 初期；初创阶段 ❑ *Computing science was still in its infancy.* 计算科学仍然处于初期阶段。

in|fant /ˈɪnfənt/ (**infants**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] An **infant** is a baby or very young child. 婴儿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...young mums with infants in prams.* 用婴儿车推着宝宝的年轻妈妈 ❑ *...the infant mortality rate in Britain.* 英国的婴儿夭折率 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Infants** are children between the ages of five and seven, who go to an infant school. (5-7 岁的)幼儿【BRIT 英】•N-UNCOUNT You use **the infants** to refer to a school or class for such children. 幼儿园；幼儿班 ❑ *You've been my best friend ever since we started in the infants.* 自从我们上幼儿园时起，你就是我最好的朋友。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Infant** means designed especially for very young children. 供婴儿用的 ❑ *...an infant carrier in the back of a car.* 汽车后座的婴儿座椅 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] An **infant** organization or system is new and has not developed very much. (组织、运动等)初期的，初创的 ❑ *The infant company was based in Germany.* 这家新公司总部在德国。

→ see **age, child**

in|fan|ti|cide /ɪnˈfæntɪsaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Infanticide** is the crime of killing a young child. 杀婴(罪)

in|fan|tile /ˈɪnfəntaɪl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Infantile** behaviour or illnesses are typical of very young children. 婴儿(期)的；幼儿(期)的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...infantile aggression.* 婴儿期的攻击行为 ❷ ADJ If you accuse someone or something of being **infantile**, you think that they are foolish and childish. 幼稚的；孩子气的

【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This kind of humour is infantile and boring.* 这种幽默既幼稚又无聊。

in|fan|try /ˈɪnfəntri/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Infantry** are soldiers who fight on foot rather than in tanks or on horses. 步兵(部队)❑ *...an infantry division.* 一个步兵师

in|fantry|man /ˈɪnfəntrɪmən/ (**infantrymen**) N-COUNT An **infantryman** is a soldier who fights on foot. 步兵

'in|fant school (**infant schools**) N-VAR In Britain, an **infant school** is a school for children between the ages of five and seven. (英国为 5 到 7 岁儿童开办的)幼儿学校

in|fatu|at|ed /ɪnˈfætʃueɪtɪd/ ADJ If you are **infatuated with** a person or thing, you have strong feelings of love or passion for them which make you unable to think clearly or sensibly about them. 热恋的; 着迷的; 迷恋的 ❑ [+with] *He was utterly infatuated with her.* 他完全被她迷住了。

in|fat|ua|tion /ɪnˌfætʃuˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**infatuations**) N-VAR If you have an **infatuation** for a person or thing, you have strong feelings of love or passion for them which make you unable to think clearly or sensibly about them. 热恋; 着迷; 迷恋 ❑ [+with] *...his infatuation with bullfighting.* 他对斗牛的迷恋

in|fect ♦◇ /ɪnˈfekt/ (**infects, infecting, infected**) ❶ VERB To **infect** people, animals, or plants means to cause them to have a disease or illness. 传染; 侵染; 使感染 ❑ [V n] *A single mosquito can infect a large number of people.* 一只蚊子就可以使很多人感染。❑ [V-ed] *...people infected with HIV.* 染上艾滋病病毒的人们 [Also V n +with] •**in|fec|tion** /ɪnˈfekʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...plants that are resistant to infection.* 对传染病具有抵抗力的植物 ❷ VERB To **infect** a substance or area means to cause it to contain harmful germs or bacteria. 使携带病菌; 污染 ❑ [V n] *The birds infect the milk.* 鸟污染了牛奶。❑ [V-ed] *...a virus which is spread mainly by infected blood.* 主要通过被污染的血液传播的病毒 ❸ VERB When people, places, or things **are infected** by a feeling or influence, it spreads to them. 使受影响; 感染 ❑ [be V-ed +by] *For an instant I was infected by her fear.* 有那么一会儿她的恐惧也传染给了我。❑ [V n +with] *He thought they might infect others with their bourgeois ideas.* 他认为他们可以用他们的资产阶级思想去影响别人。❑ [V n] *His urge for revenge would never infect her.* 他的强烈复仇渴望永远不会影响到她。❹ VERB If a virus **infects** a computer, it affects the computer by damaging or destroying programs. 使(计算机)感染病毒【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V n] *This virus infected thousands of computers within days.* 这种病毒在短短几天内感染了数千台计算机。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *infect* with:

N. **bacteria** infect 细菌感染, infect **cells** 使细胞感染, infect **people** 使人感染 ❶❷
viruses infect 病毒感染, infect **with a virus** 使染上病毒 ❶❹
PRON. infect **others** 传染他人; 使其他物质(或区域)带菌 ❶❷

in|fect|ed /ɪnˈfektɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **infected** place is one where germs or bacteria are causing a disease to spread among people or animals. (地方等)受(微生物或细菌)污染的 ❑ *In heavily infected areas, half the population become blind.* 在受污染严重的地区, 有一半人口失明。

in|fec|tion ♦◇ /ɪnˈfekʃᵊn/ (**infections**) ❶ N-COUNT An **infection** is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. 传染病; 感染 ❑ *Ear infections are common in pre-school children.* 耳部感染在学前儿童中很常见。❷ → see also **infect**

→ see **diagnosis**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *infection* with:

N. **cases of** infection 传染病病例, **rates of** infection 感染率, **risk of** infection 感染风险, **symptoms of** infection 感染症状 ❶
V. **cause an** infection 引起感染, **have an** infection 受感染, **prevent** infection 预防感染, **spread an** infection 传播传染病 ❶

in|fec|tious /ɪnˈfekʃəs/ ❶ ADJ A disease that is **infectious** can be caught by being near a person who has it. (疾病)传染的, 传染性的(Compare 比较 **contagious**.) ❑ *...infectious diseases such as measles.* 类似麻疹这样的传染病 ❷ ADJ If a feeling is **infectious**, it spreads to other people. 有感染力的 ❑ *She radiates an infectious enthusiasm for everything she does.* 她做任何事情都充满一种富有感染力的热情。

→ see **illness**

in|fec|tive /ɪnˈfektɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Infective** means related to infection or likely to cause infection. 会传染的; 传染性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a mild and very common infective disease of children.* 一种不太严重的常见儿童传染病

in|fer /ɪnˈfɜːʳ/ (**infers, inferring, inferred**) ❶ VERB If you **infer** that something is the case, you decide that it is true on the basis of information that you already have. 推断; 推定 ❑ [V that] *I inferred from what she said that you have not been well.* 我从她的话里推断你身体一直不太好。❑ [V n] *By measuring the motion of the galaxies in a cluster, astronomers can infer the cluster's mass.* 通过测量星系在一个星系团内的运动, 天文学家们可以推定这个星系团的质量。❷ VERB Some people use **infer** to mean 'imply', but many people consider this use to be incorrect. 暗示, 暗指, 意味着(许多人认为此用法不正确)❑ [V that] *The police inferred that they found her behaviour rather suspicious.* 警方暗示他们发现她的行为非常可疑。

in|fer|ence /ˈɪnfərəns/ (**inferences**) ❶ N-COUNT An **inference** is a conclusion that you draw about something by using information that you already have about it. 推断结果; 结论 ❑ *There were two inferences to be drawn from her letter.* 由她的信可以得出两个结论。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Inference** is the act of drawing conclusions about something on the basis of information that you already have. 推论; 推理; 推断 ❑ *It had an extremely tiny head and, by inference, a tiny brain.* 它的头极小, 由此推断其脑容量也非常小。

in|fe|ri|or /ɪnˈfɪərɪəʳ/ (**inferiors**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **inferior** is not as good as something else. (质量等)差的, 次的 ❑ *The cassettes were of inferior quality.* 那些磁带质量较差。❑ [+to] *If children were made to feel inferior to other children their confidence declined.* 如果让孩子感觉他们不如其他孩子, 他们的信心就会减弱。❷ ADJ If one person is regarded as **inferior to** another, they are regarded as less important because they have less status or ability. (地位、能力等)低等的, 低于…的; 下级的 ❑ [+to] *He preferred the company of those who were intellectually inferior to himself.* 他喜欢与那些智力水平不如他的人共处。•N-COUNT **Inferior** is also a noun. ❑ *A gentleman should always be civil, even to his inferiors.* 绅士应该始终彬彬有礼, 即便是对地位不及自己者。•**in|fe|ri|or|ity** /ɪnfɪərɪˈɒrɪti, AM 美 -ˈɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I found it difficult to shake off a sense of social inferiority.* 我发现很难摆脱社交自卑感。

Thesaurus 同类词 *inferior* Also look up:

ADJ. mediocre, second-rate, substandard ❶

ˌin|fe|ri|or|ity com|plex (**inferiority complexes**) N-COUNT Someone who has an **inferiority complex** feels that they are of less worth or importance than other people. 自卑情结; 自卑感

in|fer|nal /ɪnˈfɜːʳnᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Infernal** is used to emphasize that something is very annoying or unpleasant. 可恨的; 坏透的; 该死的【OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 过时, 强调】❑ *The post office is shut, which is an infernal bore.* 邮局关门了, 真是可恶。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Infernal** is used to describe things that relate to hell. 阴间的; 地狱的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the goddess of the infernal regions.* 地狱女神

in|fer|no /ɪnˈfɜːʳnəʊ/ (**infernos**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a fire as an **inferno**, you mean that it is burning fiercely and causing great destruction. 大火灾【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Rescue workers fought to get to victims inside the inferno.* 救援人员奋力营救大火中的受害者。

in|fer|tile /ɪnˈfɜːʳtaɪl, AM 美 -tᵊl/ ❶ ADJ A person or animal that is **infertile** is unable to produce babies. (人或动物)不能生育的 ❑ *According to one survey, one woman in eight is infertile.* 有一项调查显示, 八分之一的女性不能生育。•**in|fer|til|ity** /ˌɪnfɜːʳˈtɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Male infertility is becoming commonplace.* 男性不育症越

来越常见。2 ADJ **Infertile** soil is of poor quality so that plants cannot grow in it.（土壤）不肥沃的，贫瘠的 ❑ *The polluted waste is often dumped, making the surrounding land infertile.* 被污染的废物经常被随意倒掉，周边土地因此而变得很贫瘠。

in|fest /ɪn'fest/ (**infests, infesting, infested**) 1 VERB When creatures such as insects or rats **infest** plants or a place, they are present in large numbers and cause damage.（昆虫、老鼠等）大批出没于，侵扰 ❑ [v n] *...pests like aphids which infest cereal crops.* 像蚜虫这样大肆侵害谷物的害虫 •**in|fest|ed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *The prison is infested with rats.* 监狱里老鼠猖獗。•**-infested** COMB ❑ *...the rat-infested slums where the plague flourished.* 瘟疫横行、鼠患猖獗的贫民窟 •**in|fes|ta|tion** /ˌɪnfe'steɪʃ°n/ (**infestations**) N-VAR [oft n N] ❑ *The premises were treated for cockroach infestation.* 因蟑螂成灾，这些营业场所集中进行了灭蟑活动。[Also +of] 2 VERB If you say that people or things you disapprove of or regard as dangerous **are infesting** a place, you mean that there are large numbers of them in that place. 遍布于；充斥【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Crime and drugs are infesting the inner cities.* 市中心充斥着犯罪与毒品。•**in|fest|ed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *The road further south was infested with bandits.* 这条路再往南更远些的地方有很多土匪出没。•**-infested** COMB ❑ *...the shark-infested waters of the Great Barrier Reef.* 鲨鱼大量出没的大堡礁水域

in|fi|del /'ɪnfɪd°l/ (**infidels**) N-COUNT If one person refers to another as an **infidel**, the first person is hostile towards the second person because that person has a different religion or has no religion. 无宗教信仰者；异教徒【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *...a holy war, to drive the infidels and the non-believers out of this holy land.* 一场圣战，为的是把异教徒和不信仰上帝的人赶出这片圣地 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Infidel** is also an adjective. ❑ *He promised to continue the fight against infidel forces.* 他许诺继续对抗异教势力。

in|fi|del|ity /ˌɪnfɪ'delɪti/ (**infidelities**) N-VAR **Infidelity** occurs when a person who is married or in a steady relationship has sex with another person.（夫妇间的）不忠实，不贞行为 ❑ *George ignored his partner's infidelities.* 乔治对伴侣的不忠行为视而不见。

in|fighting /'ɪnfaɪtɪŋ/ also **in-fighting** N-UNCOUNT **Infighting** is quarrelling and competition between members of the same group or organization.（集团内部的）暗斗 ❑ [+between] *...in-fighting between right-wingers and moderates in the party.* 党内右翼人士与温和派的内讧

in|fill /'ɪnfɪl/ (**infills, infilling, infilled**) VERB To **infill** a hollow place or gap means to fill it. 填实（空隙等）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be v-ed] *The entrance to the cave was infilled by the landowner.* 山洞的入口被地产的主人给堵上了。❑ [v] *It is wise to start infilling with a layer of gravel for drainage.* 先铺上一层利于排水的砾石是个明智的做法。[Also v n]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fill in**

in|fil|trate /'ɪnfɪltreɪt/ (**infiltrates, infiltrating, infiltrated**) 1 VERB If people **infiltrate** a place or organization, or **infiltrate into** it, they enter it secretly in order to spy on it or influence it. 渗透，潜入（地方、组织中等）❑ [v n] *Activists had infiltrated the student movement.* 激进分子已经混进了学生运动中。❑ [v +into] *A reporter tried to infiltrate into the prison.* 一名记者试图潜入监狱。•**in|fil|tra|tion** /ˌɪnfɪl'treɪʃ°n/ (**infiltrations**) N-VAR ❑ [+by] *...an inquiry into alleged infiltration by the far left group.* 对所谓极左翼团体的渗入问题进行的调查 2 VERB To **infiltrate** people **into** a place or organization means to get them into it secretly in order to spy on it or influence it. 使渗入；使渗透 ❑ [v n +into] *Some countries have infiltrated their agents into the Republic.* 一些国家已派间谍渗入了该共和国内部。

in|fil|tra|tor /'ɪnfɪltreɪtə'/ (**infiltrators**) N-COUNT An **infiltrator** is a person who has infiltrated a place or organization. 渗透者；渗入者

infin. **Infin.** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**infinitive.**

in|fi|nite /'ɪnfɪnɪt/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **infinite**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely great in amount or degree. 极多的；极度的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...an infinite variety of landscapes.* 变化万千的风景 ❑ *The choice is infinite.* 选择是极其多的。•**in|fi|nite|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *His design was infinitely better than anything I could have done.* 他的设计比我所能设计出的不知要好上多少倍。2 ADJ Something that is **infinite** has no limit, end, or edge. 无限的；无穷的；无边的 ❑ *Obviously, no company has infinite resources.* 显然，没有哪个公司的资源是无限的。•**in|fi|nite|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A centimeter can be infinitely divided into smaller units.* 一厘米可以无穷尽地分成更小的单位。

in|fini|tesi|mal /ˌɪnfɪnɪ'tesɪm°l/ ADJ Something that is **infinitesimal** is extremely small. 极微小的；微不足道的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...mineral substances present in infinitesimal amounts in the soil.* 土壤含有的极微量的矿物质

in|fini|tive /ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv/ (**infinitives**) N-COUNT The **infinitive** of a verb is the basic form, for example 'do', 'be', 'take', and 'eat'. The infinitive is often used with 'to' in front of it.（动词）原形，不定式（前面常加 to）

in|fi|ni|tum /ˌɪnfɪ'naɪtəm/ → see **ad infinitum**

in|fin|ity /ɪn'fɪnɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Infinity** is a number that is larger than any other number and can never be given an exact value. 无穷大 ❑ *These permutations multiply towards infinity.* 这些排列可以增加到无穷大。2 N-UNCOUNT **Infinity** is a point that is further away than any other point and can never be reached. 无限远的距离 ❑ *...the darkness of a starless night stretching to infinity.* 没有星星的夜晚，黑暗无边无际

in|firm /ɪn'fɜ:'m/ ADJ A person who is **infirm** is weak or ill, and usually old.（常指因年迈而）体弱的，虚弱的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...her aging, infirm husband.* 她年迈体弱的丈夫 •N-PLURAL **The infirm** are people who are infirm. 年迈体弱者 ❑ *We are here to protect and assist the weak and infirm.* 我们来这里保护、帮助年迈体弱者。•**in|fir|mity** /ɪn'fɜ:'mɪti/ (**infirmities**) N-VAR ❑ *In spite of his age and infirmity, he still writes plays and novels.* 年迈体衰的他仍然坚持创作剧本和小说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *firm = making strong* 使…强：*affirm, confirm, infirm*

in|fir|ma|ry /ɪn'fɜ:'mərɪ/ (**infirmaries**) N-COUNT Some hospitals are called **infirmaries.** 医院；医务室 ❑ *Mrs Hardie had been taken to the infirmary in an ambulance.* 哈迪夫人被救护车送到了医院。

in|flame /ɪn'fleɪm/ (**inflames, inflaming, inflamed**) VERB If something **inflames** a situation or **inflames** people's feelings, it makes people feel even more strongly about something. 加剧；使更加激动；引起…的热情；使愤怒【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The General holds the rebels responsible for inflaming the situation.* 将军认为叛乱者是造成形势激化的原因。

Word Link 词根词缀 *flam = burning* 燃烧：*flame, flammable, inflame*

in|flamed /ɪn'fleɪmd/ ADJ If part of your body is **inflamed**, it is red or swollen, usually as a result of an infection, injury, or illness. 发炎的；变红肿的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Symptoms include red, itchy and inflamed skin.* 症状包括皮肤发红、发痒、发炎。

in|flam|mable /ɪn'flæməb°l/ ADJ An **inflammable** material or chemical catches fire and burns easily. 易燃的；易着火的 ❑ *...a highly inflammable liquid.* 高度易燃的液体

in|flam|ma|tion /ˌɪnflə'meɪʃ°n/ (**inflammations**) N-VAR An **inflammation** is a painful redness or swelling of a part of your body that results from an infection, injury, or illness. 发炎；炎症【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The drug can cause inflammation of the liver.* 该药会引起肝脏炎症。

in|flam|ma|tory /ɪn'flæmətərɪ, AM 美 -tɔ:rɪ/ 1 ADJ If you accuse someone of saying or doing **inflammatory** things, you mean that what they say or do is likely to make people react very angrily. 使人激愤的；煽动性的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...nationalist policies that are too drastic and inflammatory.* 过于极端、带有极强煽动性的民族主义政策 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **inflammatory** condition or disease is one in which the patient suffers from inflammation. 炎症的；发炎的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the inflammatory reactions that occur in asthma.* 哮喘出现的发炎反应

in|flat|able /ɪn'fleɪtəb°l/ (**inflatables**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An

inflatable object is one that you fill with air when you want to use it. 可吹胀的；可充气的；可膨胀的 ❑ *The children were playing on the inflatable castle.* 孩子们在充气城堡上嬉戏。 ❷ N-COUNT An **inflatable** is an inflatable object, especially a small boat. 可充气物品；(尤指)充气小艇

in|flate /ɪnˈfleɪt/ (**inflates, inflating, inflated**) ❶ VERB If you **inflate** something such as a balloon or tyre, or if it **inflates**, it becomes bigger as it is filled with air or a gas. (使)充气；(使)膨胀；(使)胀大 ❑ [v n] *Stuart jumped into the sea and inflated the life raft.* 斯图尔特跳到海里给救生艇充气。 ❑ [v] *Don's lifejacket had failed to inflate.* 唐的救生衣未能充气膨胀。 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **inflates** the price of something, or that the price **inflates**, you mean that the price increases. 抬高(物价)；(使)(物价)涨高 ❑ [v n] *The promotion of a big release can inflate a film's final cost.* 大规模发行所需的广告宣传会增加一部电影的最终成本。 ❑ [v] *Clothing prices have not inflated as much as automobiles.* 服装价格的涨幅不及汽车那么高。 •**in|flat|ed** ADJ ❑ *They had to buy everything at inflated prices at the ranch store.* 他们不得不在农场商店以高价购买所有东西。 ❸ VERB If someone **inflates** the amount or effect of something, they say it is bigger, better, or more important than it really is, usually so that they can profit from it. 夸张；夸大；吹嘘 ❑ [v n] *They inflated clients' medical treatment to defraud insurance companies.* 他们夸大客户的治疗情况以欺骗保险公司。

Word Link 词根词缀 *flate ≈ blowing* 吹气：*conflate, flatulence, inflate*

in|fla|tion ⇔ /ɪnˈfleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Inflation** is a general increase in the prices of goods and services in a country. 通货膨胀【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...rising unemployment and high inflation.* 不断增长的失业人数与高通货膨胀 ❑ *...an inflation rate of only 2.2%.* 仅2.2%的通货膨胀率

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inflation* with:

V. **control** inflation 控制通货膨胀，**reduce** inflation 减少通货膨胀
ADJ. **high/low** inflation 高/低通货膨胀率
N. inflation **fears** 对通货膨胀的担忧，**increase in** inflation 通货膨胀率的增长，inflation **rate** 通货膨胀率

in|fla|tion|ary /ɪnˈfleɪʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Inflationary** means connected with inflation or causing inflation. 通货膨胀的；引起通货膨胀的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The bank is worried about mounting inflationary pressures.* 银行对日趋加大的通货膨胀压力感到担忧。

in|flect /ɪnˈflekt/ (**inflects, inflecting, inflected**) VERB If a word **inflects**, its ending or form changes in order to show its grammatical function. If a language **inflects**, it has words in it that inflect. (词形、语言)有屈折变化 •**in|flect|ed** ADJ ❑ *...Sanskrit, a highly inflected language.* 梵语，一门词形有丰富屈折变化的语言

-inflected /-ɪnflektɪd/ ❶ COMB **-inflected** is used to form adjectives describing someone's voice or accent. (用于构成形容词)表示"…语调的"、"…口音的"【LITERARY 文】❑ *'Sergeant, I should like a word with you,' said the newcomer, in a pleasantly-inflected baritone.* "巡佐，我想和您说句话。"新来的人用悦耳的男中音说道。 ❷ COMB **-inflected** is used to form adjectives describing the style of a piece of music or a performance. (用于构成形容词)表示"(音乐或表演)…风格的"【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...his attacking, gospel-inflected vocal style.* 他那种充满爆发力、福音音乐式的演唱风格

in|flec|tion /ɪnˈflekʃ°n/ (**inflections**) ❶ N-VAR An **inflection** in someone's voice is a change in its tone or pitch as they are speaking. 变音；转调；语调的抑扬变化【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The man's voice was devoid of inflection.* 那人的声音缺少抑扬变化。 ❷ N-VAR In grammar, an **inflection** is a change in the form of a word that shows its grammatical function, for example a change that makes a noun plural or makes a verb into the past tense. (词形的)屈折变化；屈折形式

in|flex|ible /ɪnˈfleksɪb°l/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **inflexible** cannot be altered in any way, even if the situation changes. 不可改变的；不容变更的 ❑ *Workers insisted the new system was too inflexible.* 工人们坚持认为新制度太不灵活。 •**in|flex|ibil|ity** /ɪnˌfleksɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The snag about an endowment mortgage is its inflexibility.* 人寿保险抵押的问题在于缺乏灵活性。 ❷ ADJ If you say that someone is **inflexible**, you are criticizing them because they refuse to change their mind or alter their way of doing things. 顽固的；僵化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His opponents viewed him as stubborn, dogmatic, and inflexible.* 他的反对者们认为他固执、教条、僵化。 •**in|flex|ibil|ity** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+of] *Joyce was irritated by the inflexibility of her colleagues.* 乔伊丝被她同事的顽固激怒了。

in|flex|ion /ɪnˈflekʃ°n/ → see **inflection**

in|flict /ɪnˈflɪkt/ (**inflicts, inflicting, inflicted**) VERB To **inflict** harm or damage **on** someone or something means to make them suffer it. 予以(打击)；使遭受(损伤、苦痛等) ❑ [v n +on] *Rebels say they have inflicted heavy casualties on government forces.* 叛军称他们使政府军遭受重创。 ❑ [v n] *The dog then attacked her, inflicting serious injuries.* 然后那条狗袭击了她，把她咬成重伤。 •**in|flic|tion** /ɪnˈflɪkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...without the unnecessary or cruel infliction of pain.* 不会施以不必要的或令人无法忍受的痛苦

Word Link 词根词缀 *flict ≈ striking* 击打：*affliction, conflict, inflict*

'in-flight also **inflight** ADJ [ADJ n] **In-flight** services are ones that are provided on board an aeroplane. 飞行中的；飞行过程中的 ❑ *...an inflight magazine.* 飞机上的杂志

in|flow /ˈɪnfləʊ/ (**inflows**) N-COUNT If there is an **inflow of** money or people into a place, a large amount of money or people move into a place. 流入；涌入 ❑ [+of] *The Swiss wanted to discourage an inflow of foreign money.* 瑞士人想要阻止外资流入。

in|flu|ence ⇔ /ˈɪnfluəns/ (**influences, influencing, influenced**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Influence** is the power to make other people agree with your opinions or do what you want. 势力；权势；影响力；支配力 ❑ [+over] *He denies exerting any political influence over them.* 他否认对他们施加了任何政治压力。 ❑ *The government should continue to use its influence for the release of all hostages.* 政府应继续运用其影响力来解救所有人质。 ❷ VERB If you **influence** someone, you use your power to make them agree with you or do what you want. 影响；左右；支配 ❑ [v n] *He is trying to improperly influence a witness.* 他在试图误导证人。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *My dad influenced me to do electronics.* 我学电子学是受爸爸的影响。 ❸ N-COUNT To have an **influence on** people or situations means to affect what they do or what happens. 影响；作用 ❑ [+on] *Van Gogh had a major influence on the development of modern painting.* 凡·高对现代绘画的发展有着重大影响。 ❹ VERB If someone or something **influences** a person or situation, they have an effect on that person's behaviour or that situation. 影响；对…起作用 ❑ [v n] *We became the best of friends and he influenced me deeply.* 我们成了最好的朋友，他深深地影响了我。 ❑ [v wh] *They still influence what's played on the radio.* 他们对电台播放什么节目仍然会有影响。 ❺ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj n] Someone or something that is a good or bad **influence on** people has a good or bad effect on them. 有影响的人(或事物) ❑ [+on] *I thought Sue would be a good influence on you.* 我认为休能对你产生良好影响。 ❻ PHRASE If you are **under the influence of** someone or something, you are being affected or controlled by them. 在…影响之下；在…控制之下 ❑ *He was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol.* 他因涉嫌酒后驾驶被捕。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *influence* with:

ADJ. **political** influence 政治影响力 ❶
considerable influence 极大的影响(力)，**important** influence 重要的影响(力)，**major** influence 重大的影响(力)，**powerful** influence 强大的影响(力)，**strong** influence 强有力的影响(力) ❶ ❸
bad/good influence 产生良好/不好影响的人(或事物) ❺
N. influence **behaviour** 对行为产生影响，influence **opinion** 对意见产生影响，influence **people** 对人们产生影响 ❷ ❹

in|flu|en|tial /ˌɪnflu'enʃᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **influential** has a lot of influence over people or events. 有影响力的；有权势的 ❑ [+in] *He had been influential in shaping economic policy.* 他在制定经济政策方面颇具影响力。❑ *...one of the most influential books ever written.* 迄今最有影响力的书之一

in|flu|en|za /ˌɪnflu'enzə/ N-UNCOUNT **Influenza** is the same as **flu**. 同 flu【FORMAL 正式】

in|flux /'ɪnflʌks/ (**influxes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **influx of** people or things into a place is their arrival there in large numbers. 流入；涌进 ❑ [+of] *...problems caused by the influx of refugees.* 大批难民涌入产生的问题

info /'ɪnfəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Info** is information. 信息【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For more info phone 414-3935.* 如需更多信息，请拨打电话 414-3935。

info|bahn /'ɪnfəʊbɑ:n/ N-SING **The infobahn** means the same as the information **superhighway**. 信息高速公路

in|fo|mer|cial /ˌɪnfəʊ'mɜ:ʃᵊl/ (**infomercials**) N-COUNT An **infomercial** is a television programme in which a famous person gives information about a company's products or services, or a politician gives his or her opinions. The word is formed from 'information' and 'commercial'. 名人电视促销节目；政客访谈节目

in|form ♦◇ /ɪn'fɔ:ʳm/ (**informs, informing, informed**) ❶ VERB If you **inform** someone of something, you tell them about it. 通知；告知 ❑ [v n +of] *They would inform him of any progress they had made.* 他们会把他们取得的任何进步都告诉他。❑ [v n that] *My daughter informed me that she was pregnant.* 我女儿告诉我她怀孕了。❑ [v n with quote] *'I just added a little soy sauce,' he informs us.* "我就加了一点儿酱油。"他告诉我们。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If someone **informs on** a person, they give information about the person to the police or another authority, which causes the person to be suspected or proved guilty of doing something bad. 告发；检举 ❑ [v +on] *Thousands of American citizens have informed on these organized crime syndicates.* 数以千计的美国公民检举过这些有组织的犯罪团伙。❸ VERB If a situation or activity **is informed** by an idea or a quality, that idea or quality is very noticeable in it. 赋予（思想或特质）；渗透入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +by] *All great songs are informed by a certain sadness and tension.* 所有很棒的歌曲都透着某种悲伤和张力。❑ [v n] *The concept of the Rose continued to inform the poet's work.* 玫瑰的概念持续贯穿于诗人的作品中。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inform* with:

N. **inform parents** 通知家长，**inform people** 告知人们，**inform the police** 通知警方，**inform readers** 通知读者，**inform someone in writing** 以书面形式告知某人 ❶

in|for|mal /ɪn'fɔ:ʳmᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Informal** speech or behaviour is relaxed and friendly rather than serious, very correct, or official. （言辞或行为）非正式的，亲切随便的 ❑ *She is refreshingly informal.* 她不拘礼节，让人耳目一新。•**in|for|mal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She was always there at half past eight, chatting informally to the children.* 她总是 8 点半到那里，和孩子们亲切地闲聊。•**in|for|mal|ity** /ɪnfɔ:ʳ'mælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was overwhelmed by their friendly informality.* 他们的友好随和让他受宠若惊。❷ ADJ An **informal** situation is one which is relaxed and friendly and not very serious or official. （场合等）非正式的，随意的 ❑ *The house has an informal atmosphere.* 房子里有一种轻松随意的氛围。❸ ADJ **Informal** clothes are casual and suitable for wearing when you are relaxing, but not on formal occasions. （衣服）非正式场合穿的，休闲的 ❑ *For lunch, dress is informal.* 吃午饭时可以穿休闲服。•**in|for|mal|ly** ADV ❑ *Everyone dressed informally in shorts or jeans.* 大家都穿得很休闲，不是穿了短裤就是穿了牛仔裤。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **informal** to describe something that is done unofficially or casually without planning. 非正式的；非正规的 ❑ *The two leaders will retire to Camp David for informal discussions.* 两位领导人将到戴维营进行非正式讨论。•**in|for|mal|ly** ADV ❑ *He began informally to handle Ted's tax affairs for him.* 他开始非正式地为特德打理税务。

Thesaurus 同类词 *informal* Also look up:

N. natural, relaxed; (*ant.*) formal ❶
casual, unofficial; (*ant.*) formal ❷ ❸

in|form|ant /ɪn'fɔ:ʳmənt/ (**informants**) ❶ N-COUNT An **informant** is someone who gives another person a piece of information. 信息提供人【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT An **informant** is the same as an **informer**. 同 informer

in|for|ma|tion ♦♦♦ /ˌɪnfəʳ'meɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Information** about someone or something consists of facts about them. 信息；消息；资料；情报 ❑ [+about] *Pat refused to give her any information about Sarah.* 帕特拒绝向她提供任何关于萨拉的消息。❑ [+on] *Each centre would provide information on technology and training.* 每个中心都会提供技术与培训方面的信息。❑ *...an important piece of information.* 一条重要情报 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Information** consists of the facts and figures that are stored and used by a computer program. （计算机程序储存和使用的）数据，信息，资料【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Pictures are scanned into a form of digital information that computers can recognize.* 照片被扫描成一种计算机可以识别的数字信息形式。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Information** is a service which you can telephone to find out someone's telephone number. 问讯处；信息台【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **directory enquiries**

→ see **census**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *information* with:

ADJ. **additional** information 附加信息，**background** information 背景信息，**classified** information 保密信息，**important** information 重要信息，**new** information 新信息，**personal** information 个人信息 ❶

V. **find** information 查到信息，**get** information 得到信息，**have** information 拥有信息，**need** information 需要信息，**provide** information 提供信息，**want** information 需要信息 ❶
retrieve information 检索信息，**store** information 存储信息 ❷

in|for|ma|tion|al /ˌɪnfəʳ'meɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Informational** means relating to information. 情报的；信息的；资料的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the informational needs of school-age children.* 学龄儿童的信息需求

in|for|ma|tion tech|nol|ogy N-UNCOUNT **Information technology** is the theory and practice of using computers to store and analyse information. The abbreviation **IT** is often used. 信息技术（缩略形式为 IT）❑ *...the information technology industry.* 信息技术产业

→ see **industry**

in|forma|tive /ɪn'fɔ:ʳmətɪv/ ADJ Something that is **informative** gives you useful information. 提供有用消息（或资料）的；增长知识的；增长见闻的 ❑ *The adverts are not very informative.* 这些广告并没有包含太多有用信息。

Thesaurus 同类词 *informative* Also look up:

ADJ. educational, informational, instructional

in|formed /ɪn'fɔ:ʳmd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **informed** knows about a subject or what is happening in the world. 有知识的；了解情况的；见多识广的 ❑ *Informed people know the company is shaky.* 了解情况的人知道该公司状况不佳。❑ *...the importance of keeping the public properly informed.* 使公众适当知情的重要性 ❷ → see also **well-informed** ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] When journalists talk about **informed** sources, they mean people who are likely to give correct information because of their private or special knowledge. （消息来源）可靠的，有根据的 ❑ *According to informed sources, those taken into custody include at least one major-general.* 据可靠消息，那些被拘捕者当中至少有一位少将。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] An **informed** guess or decision is one that likely to be good, because it is based on definite knowledge or information. （猜测或决策）明智

的，有根据的 ❑ *We are able to make more informed choices about how we use drugs.* 我们能够更加明智地选择如何使用药物。 S → see also **inform**

in|form|er /ɪnˈfɔːrmərˈ/ (**informers**) N-COUNT An **informer** is a person who tells the police that someone has done something illegal. 告密者；线人 ❑ *...two men suspected of being police informers.* 被怀疑是警方线人的两名男子

info|tain|ment /ˌɪnfoʊˈteɪnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Infotainment** is used to refer to radio or television programmes that are intended both to entertain people and to give information. The word is formed from 'information' and 'entertainment'. (广播、电视中的)资讯娱乐节目

infra|red /ˌɪnfrəˈred/ also **infra-red** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Infrared** radiation is similar to light but has a longer wavelength, so we cannot see it without special equipment. (辐射)红外线的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Infrared** equipment detects infrared radiation. (设备)红外辐射的 ❑ *...searching with infra-red scanners for weapons and artillery.* 用红外扫描仪搜索武器与大炮

→ see **sun**

infra|struc|ture /ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃəˈr/ (**infrastructures**) N-VAR The **infrastructure** of a country, society, or organization consists of the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to function. (国家、社会、组织赖以行使职能的)基础建设，基础设施 ❑ *...investment in infrastructure.* 对基础设施的投资

in|fre|quent /ɪnˈfriːkwənt/ ADJ If something is **infrequent**, it does not happen often. 不频发的；很少发生的；罕见的 ❑ *...John's infrequent visits to London.* 约翰仅有的几次伦敦之行 •**in|fre|quent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The bridge is used infrequently.* 那座桥少有人过。

in|fringe /ɪnˈfrɪndʒ/ (**infringes, infringing, infringed**) 1 VERB If someone **infringes** a law or a rule, they break it or do something which disobeys it. 违反，违背(法律、规则等) ❑ [v n] *The film exploited his image and infringed his copyright.* 这部电影使用了他的形象，侵犯了他的肖像权。 2 VERB If something **infringes** people's rights, it interferes with these rights and does not allow people the freedom they are entitled to. 侵犯，侵害(权益) ❑ [v n] *They rob us, they infringe our rights, they kill us.* 他们劫掠我们，侵犯我们的权利，对我们实施杀戮。 ❑ [v +on] *It's starting to infringe on our personal liberties.* 它开始侵犯我们的人身自由。

in|fringe|ment /ɪnˈfrɪndʒmənt/ (**infringements**) 1 N-VAR An **infringement** is an action or situation that interferes with your rights and the freedom you are entitled to. (对他人权利等的)侵犯，侵害 ❑ [+of] *...infringement of privacy.* 对隐私的侵犯 ❑ [+on] *They see it as an infringement on their own freedom of action.* 他们把它视为对他们行动自由的侵犯。 2 N-VAR An **infringement of** a law or rule is the act of breaking it or disobeying it. (对法律、规则等的)违反，违背 ❑ [+of] *There might have been an infringement of the rules.* 可能存在违反规章制度的现象。

in|furi|ate /ɪnˈfjʊərɪeɪt/ (**infuriates, infuriating, infuriated**) VERB If something or someone **infuriates** you, they make you extremely angry. 使十分恼火；使大怒；激怒 ❑ [v n] *Jimmy's presence had infuriated Hugh.* 吉米的到场激怒了休。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It infuriates us to have to deal with this particular mayor.* 不得不跟这位市长打交道让我们大为光火。 [Also v n that] •**in|furi|at|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [+with] *I was absolutely infuriated with him.* 我对他极为生气。

in|furi|at|ing /ɪnˈfjʊərɪeɪtɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **infuriating** annoys you very much. 令人十分生气的；使人大怒的 ❑ *I was in the middle of typing when Robert rang. It was infuriating!* 我正在打字的时候罗伯特来电话。真叫人生气！ •**in|furi|at|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *This book is infuriatingly repetitious.* 这本书不停地重复絮叨，真让人窝火。

in|fuse /ɪnˈfjuːz/ (**infuses, infusing, infused**) VERB To **infuse** a quality **into** someone or something, or to **infuse** them **with** a quality, means to fill them with it. 把…注入；灌输；使具有(某种特质) 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +with] *Many of the girls seemed to be infused with excitement on seeing the snow.* 看到雪，许多女孩似乎一下子兴奋起来。 ❑ [v n +into] *A union would infuse unnecessary conflict into the company's employee relations.* 工会会把不必要的冲突带入公司员工关系当中。 [Also v n +with]

in|fu|sion /ɪnˈfjuːʒənˈ/ (**infusions**) N-VAR If there is an **infusion** of one thing into another, the first thing is added to the other thing and makes it stronger or better. 输入；灌输 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He brought a tremendous infusion of hope to the people.* 他给人们带来巨大希望。

-ing /-ɪŋ/ 1 SUFFIX **-ing** is added to verbs to form present participles. Present participles are used with auxiliary verbs to make continuous tenses. They are also used like adjectives, describing a person or thing as doing something. (加在动词后构成现在分词；现在分词可与助动词一起构成进行时态或像形容词一样使用) ❑ *He was walking along the street.* 他沿街走着。 ❑ *Children sit round small tables, talking to each other.* 孩子们围坐在小桌子旁，相互说着话。 ❑ *It was worth it to see all those smiling faces.* 看到所有那些微笑的面庞，这么做是值得的。 2 SUFFIX **-ing** is added to verbs to form uncount nouns referring to activities. (用于动词后构成表示活动的不可数名词) ❑ *Gardening is very popular in Britain.* 园艺在英国非常受欢迎。 ❑ *This campaign is one of the most successful in the history of advertising.* 这一宣传推广活动是广告史上最为成功的活动之一。

in|gen|ious /ɪnˈdʒiːnɪəs/ ADJ Something that is **ingenious** is very clever and involves new ideas, methods, or equipment. 巧妙的；制作精巧的；新颖独特的 ❑ *...a truly ingenious invention.* 真正有创意的发明 •**in|gen|ious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The roof has been ingeniously designed to provide solar heating.* 房顶经过巧妙设计，可提供太阳能采暖。

in|ge|nue /ˌænʒeɪˈnjuː/ (**ingenues**) also **ingénue** N-COUNT [usu sing] An **ingenue** is a young, innocent girl in a play or film, or an actress who plays the part of young, innocent girls. (戏剧或电影中的)天真少女；扮演天真少女的女演员 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I don't want any more ingenue roles.* 我不想再演天真少女的角色了。

in|genu|ity /ˌɪndʒəˈnjuːɪti, AM 美 -ˈnuː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Ingenuity** is skill at working out how to achieve things or skill at inventing new things. 心灵手巧；善于创造发明 ❑ *Inspecting the nest may require some ingenuity.* 探察鸟巢是需要些技巧的。

in|genu|ous /ɪnˈdʒenjʊəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **ingenuous**, you mean that they are innocent, trusting, and honest. 坦率的；真诚的；单纯的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He seemed too ingenuous for a reporter.* 作为一名记者，他太老实了。 •**in|genu|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Somewhat ingenuously, he explains how the crime may be accomplished.* 他有点天真地解释了这一罪行可能是如何实施的。

in|gest /ɪnˈdʒest/ (**ingests, ingesting, ingested**) VERB When animals or plants **ingest** a substance, they take it into themselves, for example by eating or absorbing it. 摄取；吸收 【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *...side effects occurring in fish that ingest this substance.* 鱼摄入这种物质后所产生的副作用 •**in|ges|tion** /ɪnˈdʒestʃənˈ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Every ingestion of food can affect our mood or thinking processes.* 食物的每一次摄取都可能影响我们的情绪或思维过程。

in|glo|ri|ous /ɪnˈglɔːriəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **inglorious**, you mean that it is something to be ashamed of. 不光彩的；不名誉的；可耻的 ❑ *He wouldn't have accepted such an inglorious outcome.* 他本来不会接受这种不光彩的结局。 •**in|glo|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *If fighting worsens, the troops might be reinforced, or ingloriously withdrawn.* 如果战势恶化，军队可能得到增援，或不光彩地撤退。

in|got /ˈɪŋgət/ (**ingots**) N-COUNT [oft n N] An **ingot** is a lump of metal, usually shaped like a brick. 锭；铸块 ❑ *...gold ingots.* 金锭

in|grained /ˌɪnˈgreɪnd/ ADJ **Ingrained** habits and beliefs are difficult to change or remove. 根深蒂固的；难以根除的 ❑ *Morals tend to be deeply ingrained.* 道德观念往往根深蒂固。

in|gra|ti|ate /ɪnˈgreɪʃɪeɪt/ (**ingratiates, ingratiating, ingratiated**) VERB If someone tries to **ingratiate themselves with** you, they do things to try and make you like them. 使得到…的欢心；讨好 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v pron-refl +with] *Many politicians are trying to ingratiate themselves with her.* 许多政客都设法讨她的欢心。 [Also v pron-refl]

in|gra|ti|at|ing /ɪnˈgreɪʃieɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **ingratiating**, you mean that they try to make people like them. 讨人喜欢的；迎合的；奉承的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He said this with an ingratiating smile.* 他面带奉承地笑着说了这番话。

in|grati|tude /ɪnˈgrætɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Ingratitude** is lack of gratitude for something that has been done for you. 忘恩负义 ❑ [+from] *The Government could expect only ingratitude from the electorate.* 选民只会对政府忘恩负义。

in|gre|di|ent ◆◇ /ɪnˈgriːdiənt/ (**ingredients**) ❶ N-COUNT **Ingredients** are the things that are used to make something, especially all the different foods you use when you are cooking a particular dish. 成分；（烹饪）原料 ❑ *Mix in the remaining ingredients.* 混入其余的原料。❷ N-COUNT An **ingredient** of a situation is one of the essential parts of it. 要素；因素 ❑ [+of] *The meeting had all the ingredients of high political drama.* 这次会议具备了作为高度戏剧性的政治事件的一切要素。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ingredient* with:

ADJ. **active** ingredient 活性成分，**a common** ingredient 常见成分，**secret** ingredient 秘密成分 ❶
important ingredient 重要成分（或因素），**key** ingredient 关键成分（或因素），**main** ingredient 主要成分（或因素）❶❷

in|grown /ˌɪnˈgrəʊn/ or **ingrowing** /ˌɪnˈgrəʊɪŋ/ ADJ An **ingrown** toenail, or in British English an **ingrowing** toenail, is one which is growing into your toe, often causing you pain. （脚指甲）长入肉内的，向内生长的

in|hab|it /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ (**inhabits, inhabiting, inhabited**) VERB If a place or region **is inhabited** by a group of people or a species of animal, those people or animals live there. 居住于；栖居在 ❑ [be V-ed] *The valley is inhabited by the Dani tribe.* 山谷里居住着达尼部落。❑ [V n] *...the people who inhabit these islands.* 居住在这些岛上的人们 ❑ [V-ed] *...a land primarily inhabited by nomads.* 主要居住着游牧民族的地区

in|hab|it|ant /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ (**inhabitants**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **inhabitants** of a place are the people who live there. 居民 ❑ [+of] *...the inhabitants of Glasgow.* 格拉斯哥市居民

in|ha|la|tion /ɪnhəˈleɪʃ°n/ (**inhalations**) ❶ N-VAR **Inhalation** is the process or act of breathing in, taking air and sometimes other substances into your lungs. （空气等的）吸入【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a complete cycle of inhalation and exhalation.* 吸入与呼出的完整循环 ❑ *They were taken to hospital suffering from smoke inhalation.* 他们因吸入浓烟被送往医院。❑ *Take several deep inhalations.* 深吸几口气。❷ N-COUNT An **inhalation** is a treatment for colds and other illnesses in which you dissolve substances in hot water and breathe in the vapour. 吸入药；吸入剂 ❑ *Inhalations can soothe and control the cough.* 吸入药剂可以缓解并抑制咳嗽。

→ see **respiratory**

in|hale /ɪnˈheɪl/ (**inhales, inhaling, inhaled**) VERB When you **inhale**, you breathe in. When you **inhale** something such as smoke, you take it into your lungs when you breathe in. 吸气；吸入（烟等）❑ [V] *He took a long slow breath, inhaling deeply.* 他缓缓地深吸了一口气。❑ [V n] *He was treated for the effects of inhaling smoke.* 他因吸入烟雾而接受治疗。

in|hal|er /ɪnˈheɪlə˞/ (**inhalers**) N-COUNT An **inhaler** is a small device that helps you to breathe more easily if you have asthma or a bad cold. You put it in your mouth and breathe in deeply, and it sends a small amount of a drug into your lungs. 吸入器；人工呼吸器

in|her|ent /ɪnˈherənt, -ˈhɪər-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **inherent** qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it. 内在的；固有的；生来就有的 ❑ *Stress is an inherent part of dieting.* 节食必定会带来压力。❑ [+in] *...the dangers inherent in an outbreak of war.* 爆发战争后必然接踵而至的危险 •**in|her|ent|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Aeroplanes are not inherently dangerous.* 飞机本身并不危险。

in|her|it /ɪnˈherɪt/ (**inherits, inheriting, inherited**) ❶ VERB If you **inherit** money or property, you receive it from someone who has died. 继承（金钱或财产）❑ [V n] *He has no son to inherit his land.* 他没有儿子来继承田产。❑ [V n +from] *...paintings that he inherited from his father.* 他从父亲那里继承来的油画 ❑ [V-ed] *...people with inherited wealth.* 继承了财富的人 ❷ VERB If you **inherit** something such as a task, problem, or attitude, you get it from the people who used to have it, for example because you have taken over their job or been influenced by them. （从前人、前任等的手里）接过，得到 ❑ [V n +from] *The government inherited an impossible situation from its predecessors.* 这届政府从前任那里接过了一个非常棘手的烂摊子。❸ VERB If you **inherit** a characteristic or quality, you are born with it, because your parents or ancestors also had it. 经遗传获得（特征、特质等）❑ [V n +from] *We inherit many of our physical characteristics from our parents.* 我们从父母那里遗传了许多身体特征。❑ [V n] *Her children have inherited her love of sport.* 她的孩子们继承了她对运动的热爱。❑ [V-ed] *Stammering is probably an inherited defect.* 口吃很可能是一种遗传性缺陷。

in|her|it|ance /ɪnˈherɪt°ns/ (**inheritances**) ❶ N-VAR An **inheritance** is money or property which you receive from someone who has died. 遗产；继承物 ❑ *She feared losing her inheritance to her stepmother.* 她担心她继承的遗产会被继母夺走。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft with poss] If you get something such as job, problem, or attitude from someone who used to have it, you can refer to this as an **inheritance**. 遗留物；沿袭物 ❑ *...the situation that was Truman's inheritance as President.* 杜鲁门继任总统时面临的状况 ❸ N-SING Your **inheritance** is the particular characteristics or qualities which your family or ancestors had and which you are born with. 遗传特征 ❑ *Eye colour shows your genetic inheritance.* 眼睛的颜色显示了你的基因遗传特征。

→ see **gene**

in|her|it|ance tax (**inheritance taxes**) N-COUNT An **inheritance tax** is a tax which has to be paid on the money and property of someone who has died. 遗产税；继承税

in|heri|tor /ɪnˈherɪtə˞/ (**inheritors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **inheritors** of something such as a tradition are the people who live or arrive after it has been established and are able to benefit from it. （传统等的）继承者 ❑ [+of] *...the proud inheritors of the Prussian military tradition.* 自豪的普鲁士军事传统继承者

in|hib|it /ɪnˈhɪbɪt/ (**inhibits, inhibiting, inhibited**) ❶ VERB If something **inhibits** an event or process, it prevents it or slows it down. 抑制；约束 ❑ [V n] *The high cost of borrowing is inhibiting investment by industry in new equipment.* 借款的高成本抑制了企业对新设备的投资。❷ VERB To **inhibit** someone **from** doing something means to prevent them from doing it, although they want to do it or should be able to do it. 禁止；阻止 ❑ [V n +from] *It could inhibit the poor from getting the medical care they need.* 那会使穷人得不到他们所需要的医疗保健服务。

in|hib|it|ed /ɪnˈhɪbɪtɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone is **inhibited**, you mean they find it difficult to behave naturally and show their feelings, and that you think this is a bad thing. 拘束的；拘谨的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *We are rather inhibited about touching each other.* 我们对身体接触感觉很不自在。

in|hi|bi|tion /ˌɪnɪˈbɪʃ°n/ (**inhibitions**) N-VAR **Inhibitions** are feelings of fear or embarrassment that make it difficult for you to behave naturally. 顾虑；禁忌 ❑ *The whole point about dancing is to stop thinking and lose all your inhibitions.* 跳舞讲求的就是停止思考，完全放开。

in|hos|pi|table /ˌɪnhɒsˈpɪtəb°l/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **inhospitable** place is unpleasant to live in. （地方等）不适合居住的 ❑ *...the Earth's most inhospitable regions.* 地球上最不适合居住的地区 ❷ ADJ If someone is **inhospitable**, they do not make people welcome when they visit. 不好客的；不友好的

in-house ADJ **In-house** work or activities are done by employees of an organization or company, rather than by workers outside the organization or company. 组织内部的；机构内部进行的 ❑ *A lot of companies do in-house training.* 很多公司会进行内部培训。•ADV **In-house** is also an adverb. ❑ *The magazine is still produced in-house.* 该杂志仍然是内部发行。

in|hu|man /ˌɪnˈhjuːmən/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe treatment or an action as **inhuman**, you mean that it is extremely cruel. 不人道的；野蛮的；残酷的 ❑ *The detainees are often held in cruel and inhuman conditions.* 被拘留者的关押环境常常恶劣严酷、很不人道。 ■ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **inhuman**, you mean that they are strange or bad because they do not seem human in some way. 非人类的；怪异可怕的 ❑ *...inhuman shrieks that chilled my heart.* 不像人发出来的尖叫声让我心惊胆寒

in|hu|mane /ˌɪnhjuˈmeɪn/ ADJ If you describe something as **inhumane**, you mean that it is extremely cruel. 不人道的；残忍的 ❑ *He was kept under inhumane conditions.* 他被关押在非人的环境中。

in|hu|man|ity /ˌɪnhjuˈmænɪti/ N-UNCOUNT You can describe extremely cruel actions as **inhumanity**. 无人性；野蛮；残酷 ❑ [+of] *...the inhumanity of war.* 战争的残酷

in|imi|cal /ɪˈnɪmɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Conditions that are **inimical to** something make it difficult for that thing to exist or do well. 有害的；不利的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...goals inimical to Western interests.* 不利于西方利益的目标

in|imi|table /ɪˈnɪmɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **inimitable** to describe someone, especially a performer, when you like or admire them because of their special qualities. 不能模仿的；无与伦比的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *He makes his own point in his own inimitable way.* 他以自己特有的方式表明了他的观点。

in|iqui|tous /ɪˈnɪkwɪtəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **iniquitous**, you mean that it is very unfair or morally bad. 极不公正的；邪恶的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an iniquitous fine.* 极不公正的罚款

in|iquity /ɪˈnɪkwɪti/ (**iniquities**) N-VAR You can refer to wicked actions or very unfair situations as **iniquity**. 邪恶；极不公正的行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He rails against the iniquities of capitalism.* 他怒斥资本主义的种种罪恶。

ini|tial ♦◇ /ɪˈnɪʃᵊl/ (**initials, initialling, initialled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **initialing, initialed**

■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **initial** to describe something that happens at the beginning of a process. 开始的；最初的 ❑ *The initial reaction has been excellent.* 初期的反应非常好。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] **Initials** are the capital letters which begin each word of a name. For example, if your full name is Michael Dennis Stocks, your initials will be M.D.S. (姓名的)首字母(例如 Michael Dennis Stocks 的首字母缩写为 M.D.S.) ❑ *...a silver Porsche car with her initials JB on the side.* 车身侧面有她姓名缩写 JB 的银色保时捷汽车 ■ VERB If someone **initials** an official document, they write their initials on it, for example to show that they have seen it or that they accept or agree with it. 用姓名的首字母签名于 ❑ [v n] *Would you mind initialing this voucher?* 请在这张凭单上签下您姓名的首字母。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *initial* with:

N. **initial diagnosis** 最初的诊断，**initial estimate** 最初的估计，**initial investment** 初始投资，**initial phase** 最初的阶段，**initial reaction** 最初的反应，**initial results** 最初的结果，**initial stages** 初期 ■

ini|tial|ly ♦◇ /ɪˈnɪʃəli/ ADV [ADV with v] **Initially** means soon after the beginning of a process or situation, rather than in the middle or at the end of it. 最初；开始 ❑ *Forecasters say the gales may not be as bad as they initially predicted.* 预报员说大风也许不像他们起初预报的那么猛烈。

ini|ti|ate /ɪˈnɪʃieɪt/ (**initiates, initiating, initiated**) ■ VERB If you **initiate** something, you start it or cause it to happen. 开始；创始；发起 ❑ [v n] *They wanted to initiate a discussion on economics.* 他们想发起一场经济学讨论。 ■ VERB If you **initiate** someone **into** something, you introduce them to a particular skill or type of knowledge and teach them about it. 使初步了解；向…传授基本技巧(或基础知识) ❑ [v n +into] *He initiated her into the study of other cultures.* 他将她领进了研究其他文化的大门。[Also v n] ■ VERB If someone **is initiated into** something such as a religion, secret society, or social group, they become a member of it by taking part in ceremonies at which they learn its special knowledge or customs. (通过仪式)接纳，使加入 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *In many societies, young people are formally initiated into their adult roles.* 在很多社会里，年轻人经过正式仪式才算成年。❑ [v n +into] *...the ceremony that initiated members into the Order.* 吸收成员加入会社的仪式 [Also v n]

ini|tia|tion /ɪˌnɪʃiˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**initiations**) ■ N-UNCOUNT The **initiation** of something is the starting of it. 开始；创始；发起 ❑ [+of] *They announced the initiation of a rural development programme.* 他们宣布启动一项农村发展计划。 ■ N-VAR [N n] Someone's **initiation into** a particular group is the act or process by which they officially become a member, often involving special ceremonies. (常包含特殊仪式的)入会，加入 ❑ [+into] *This was my initiation into the peace movement.* 这是我初次参加和平运动。

ini|tia|tive ♦◇ /ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/ (**initiatives**) ■ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] An **initiative** is an important act or statement that is intended to solve a problem. 积极的行动；倡议 ❑ *Government initiatives to help young people have been inadequate.* 政府在积极帮助年轻人方面做得还不够。❑ *There's talk of a new peace initiative.* 传闻有可能提出新的和平倡议。 ■ N-SING In a fight or contest, if you have **the initiative**, you are in a better position than your opponents to decide what to do next. 主动权 ❑ *We have the initiative; we intend to keep it.* 我们拥有主动权；我们不打算放弃它。 ■ N-UNCOUNT If you have **initiative**, you have the ability to decide what to do next and to do it, without needing other people to tell you what to do. 主动性；积极性；进取心 ❑ *She was disappointed by his lack of initiative.* 她对他缺少进取心感到失望。 ■ PHRASE If you **take the initiative** in a situation, you are the first person to act, and are therefore able to control the situation. 采取主动；首先采取行动 ❑ *We must take the initiative in the struggle to end the war.* 为结束战争，我们在这场斗争中必须主动出击。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *initiative* with:

ADJ. **diplomatic** initiative 外交倡议，**political** initiative 政治倡议 ■

V. **have the** initiative 拥有主动权，**seize the** initiative 抓住主动权 ■

take the initiative 采取主动 ■

ini|tia|tor /ɪˈnɪʃieɪtəʳ/ (**initiators**) N-COUNT The **initiator** of a plan or process is the person who was responsible for thinking of it or starting it. 创始人；发起者 ❑ [+of] *...one of the major initiators of the tumultuous changes in Eastern Europe.* 东欧剧变的主要发起者之一

in|ject /ɪnˈdʒekt/ (**injects, injecting, injected**) ■ VERB To **inject** someone with a substance such as a medicine means to put it into their body using a device with a needle called a syringe. 给…注射 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *His son was injected with strong drugs.* 他儿子被注射了烈性麻醉药。❑ [v n +into] *The technique consists of injecting healthy cells into the weakened muscles.* 该技术是把健康细胞注射到衰弱的肌肉里面。❑ [v pron-refl] *He needs to inject himself once a month.* 他需要每月给自己打一针。[Also v n, v n +with] ■ VERB If you **inject** a new, exciting, or interesting quality **into** a situation, you add it. 添加，注入(某种特性) ❑ [v n +into] *She kept trying to inject a little fun into their relationship.* 她一直在设法为他们的关系增添一些情趣。 ■ VERB If you **inject** money or resources **into** a business or organization, you provide more money or resources for it. 投入(金钱或资源)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n +into] *He has injected £5.6 billion into the health service.* 他已经为公共医疗卫生服务投入了 56 亿英镑。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inject* with:

N. inject **a drug** 注射药物，inject **insulin** 注射胰岛素 ■

inject **humour** 增添幽默感，inject **life** 注入生机 ■

in|jec|tion /ɪnˈdʒekʃᵊn/ (**injections**) ■ N-COUNT If you have an **injection**, a doctor or nurse puts a medicine into your body using a device with a needle called a syringe. 注射；打针 ❑ *They gave me an injection to help me sleep.* 他们给我打了一针帮助我入睡。 ■ N-COUNT An **injection of** money or resources into an

organization is the act of providing it with more money or resources, to help it become more efficient or profitable.（金钱或资源的）投入【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *An injection of cash is needed to fund some of these projects.* 需要现金投入来资助这其中的一些项目。

in|ju|di|cious /ˌɪndʒuˈdɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe a person or something that they have done as **injudicious**, you are critical of them because they have shown very poor judgment. 不明智的；缺乏判断力的；考虑不周到的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He blamed injudicious comments by bankers for last week's devaluation.* 他将上周的货币贬值归咎于银行家所作的不当评论。

in|junc|tion /ɪnˈdʒʌŋkʃ°n/ (**injunctions**) ❶ N-COUNT An **injunction** is a court order, usually one telling someone not to do something.（法院下的）强制令，禁制令【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+*against*] *He took out a court injunction against the newspaper demanding the return of the document.* 他取得了法院强制令，要求报社归还那份文件。❷ N-COUNT [N to-inf] An **injunction to** do something is an order or strong request to do it. 命令；指令【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We hear endless injunctions to build a sense of community among staff.* 我们听到上面没完没了地讲要在员工中培养一种集体归属感。

in|jure /ˈɪndʒə˞/ (**injures, injuring, injured**) VERB If you **injure** a person or animal, you damage some part of their body. 伤害；使受伤 ❑ [v n] *A number of bombs have exploded, seriously injuring at least five people.* 数个炸弹爆炸，造成至少 5 人重伤。❑ [v] *...stiff penalties for motorists who kill, maim, and injure.* 对致人死亡、残疾、受伤的驾车者处以严厉惩罚

→ see **war**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *injure* with:

V.	**kill or** injure 杀死或伤害
ADV.	**seriously** injure 严重伤害
PRON.	injure *someone* 伤害某人，injure *yourself* 伤害你自己

in|jured ◆◇ /ˈɪndʒə˞d/ ❶ ADJ An **injured** person or animal has physical damage to part of their body, usually as a result of an accident or fighting. 受伤的；有伤的 ❑ *The other injured man had a superficial stomach wound.* 另一名受伤男子腹部有皮外伤。❑ *Many of them will have died because they were so badly injured.* 他们中很多人会因伤势过重而死亡。•N-PLURAL **The injured** are people who are injured. 受伤的人 ❑ *Army helicopters tried to evacuate the injured.* 军队直升机试图转移伤员。❷ ADJ If you have **injured** feelings, you feel upset because you believe someone has been unfair or unkind to you.（感情）受到伤害的 ❑ *...a look of injured pride.* 自尊心受到伤害的表情

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *injured* with:

ADV.	**badly** injured 伤势严重的，**critically** injured 伤情危急的，**seriously** injured 受重伤的 ❶
ADJ.	**dead/killed and** injured 死伤的 ❶
V.	**get** injured 受伤，**rescue the** injured 营救伤者 ❶
N.	injured **in an accident/attack** 在一次事故 / 袭击中受伤，injured **people** 受伤的人 ❶

ˌin|jured ˈpar|ty (**injured parties**) N-COUNT **The injured party** in a court case or dispute about unfair treatment is the person who says they were unfairly treated. 受害人；受害方【LEGAL 法律】❑ *The injured party got some compensation.* 受害人得到了一些赔偿。

in|ju|ri|ous /ɪnˈdʒʊərɪəs/ ADJ Something that is **injurious to** someone or **to** their health or reputation is harmful or damaging to them. 有害的；致伤的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*to*] *...substances that are injurious to health.* 有害健康的物质

in|ju|ry ◆◇ /ˈɪndʒərɪ/ (**injuries**) ❶ N-VAR An **injury** is damage done to a person's or an animal's body. 伤害；损伤 ❑ *Four police officers sustained serious injuries in the explosion.* 4 名警官在爆炸中受重伤。❑ *The two other passengers escaped serious injury.* 另外两名乘客逃过一劫，未受重伤。❷ N-VAR If someone suffers **injury to** their feelings, they are badly upset by something. If they suffer **injury to** their reputation, their reputation is seriously harmed.（感情、名誉上的）伤害，损害【LEGAL 法律】❑ [+*to*] *She was awarded £3,500 for injury to her feelings.* 她判得 3,500 英镑精神损失赔偿。❸ **to add insult to injury** → see **insult**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *injury* with:

ADJ.	**bodily** injury 身体上的伤害，**internal** injury 内伤，**minor** injury 小伤，**personal** injury 人身伤害，**serious** injury 重伤，**severe** injury 重伤 ❶
V.	**escape** injury 免于受伤，**suffer an** injury 受伤 ❶

ˈin|ju|ry time N-UNCOUNT **Injury time** is the period of time added to the end of a football game because play was stopped during the match when players were injured.（足球比赛中的）伤停补时【mainly BRIT 主英】

in|jus|tice /ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs/ (**injustices**) ❶ N-VAR **Injustice** is a lack of fairness in a situation. 非正义；不公平；不公正 ❑ *They'll continue to fight injustice.* 他们将继续与不公平现象作斗争。❷ PHRASE If you say that someone has **done** you **an injustice**, you mean that they have been unfair in the way that they have judged you or treated you. 不公正地评判；不公正地对待 ❑ *The article does them both an injustice.* 那篇文章对他们俩都不公。

ink /ɪŋk/ (**inks**) N-VAR **Ink** is the coloured liquid used for writing or printing. 墨水；油墨 ❑ *The letter was handwritten in black ink.* 信是用黑色墨水写的。

ink|ling /ˈɪŋklɪŋ/ (**inklings**) N-COUNT [usu sing, N that/wh] If you have **an inkling of** something, you have a vague idea about it. 略知；模糊的概念 ❑ [+*of*] *I had no inkling of his real purpose until much later.* 直到很久以后我才对他的真实目的略知一二。

ink|well /ˈɪŋkwel/ (**inkwells**) N-COUNT An **inkwell** is a container for ink on a desk.（桌上的）墨水池

inky /ˈɪŋkɪ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Inky** means black or very dark blue. 墨黑的；漆黑的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The moon was rising in the inky sky.* 月亮升起在墨似的夜空中。•ADJ **Inky** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *...looking out over an inky-blue ocean.* 眺望深蓝色的海洋 ❷ ADJ If something is **inky**, it is covered in ink. 沾有墨水的 ❑ *...inky fingers.* 沾了墨水的手指

in|laid /ˌɪnˈleɪd/ ADJ An object that is **inlaid** has a design on it which is made by putting materials such as wood, gold, or silver into the surface of the object. 镶嵌的；嵌饰的；嵌花样的 ❑ [+*with*] *...a box delicately inlaid with little triangles.* 精巧地嵌着小三角图案的盒子

in|land

The adverb is pronounced /ɪnˈlænd/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈɪnlænd/. 副词读作 /ɪnˈlænd/。形容词读作 /ˈɪnlænd/。

❶ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If something is situated **inland**, it is away from the coast, towards or near the middle of a country. If you go **inland**, you go away from the coast, towards the middle of a country. 在内地（或内陆）；向内地（或内陆）❑ *The vast majority live further inland.* 大部分人住在更远的内地。❑ *The car turned away from the coast and headed inland.* 汽车驶离了海岸，向内陆行进。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Inland** areas, lakes, and places are not on the coast, but in or near the middle of a country. 内地的；内陆的 ❑ *...a rather quiet inland town.* 颇为宁静的内陆城镇

ˌIn|land ˈRev|enue N-PROPER In Britain, **the Inland Revenue** is the government authority which collects income tax and some other taxes.（英国）国内税务局

ˌIn|land ˈRev|enue Ser|vice N-PROPER In the United States, **the Inland Revenue Service** is the government authority which collects taxes. The abbreviation **IRS** is often used.（美国）国家税务局（缩略形式为 IRS）

ˈin-laws N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **in-laws** are the parents and close relatives of your husband or wife. 姻亲

in|lay /ˈɪnleɪ/ (**inlays**) N-VAR An **inlay** is a design or pattern on an object which is made by putting materials such as wood, gold, or silver into the surface of the object. 镶嵌装饰；镶嵌图案 ❑ [+*of*] *...an inlay of medieval glass.* 中世纪玻璃镶嵌画

in|let /ˈɪnlet/ (**inlets**) N-COUNT An **inlet** is a narrow strip of water which goes from a sea or lake into the land.（海或湖伸向陆

地的狭长）水湾，小湾，小港 ❑ *...a sheltered inlet.* 避风的小港湾

in|mate /'ɪnmeɪt/ (**inmates**) N-COUNT The **inmates** of a prison or mental hospital are the prisoners or patients who are living there. 被收容者；监犯；（精神病院的）住院者

in|most /'ɪnməʊst/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Inmost** means the same as **innermost**. 同 innermost ❑ *He knew in his inmost heart that he was behaving badly.* 在他内心最深处他知道自己行为恶劣。

inn /ɪn/ (**inns**) N-COUNT An **inn** is a small hotel or pub, usually an old one. 小旅馆；小客栈；小酒馆【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...the Waterside Inn.* 水畔客栈

in|nards /'ɪnəd/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] The **innards** of a person or animal are the organs inside their body. 内脏【INFORMAL 非正式】

in|nate /ˌɪ'neɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **innate** quality or ability is one which a person is born with. 天生的；天然的；固有的 ❑ *Americans have an innate sense of fairness.* 美国人有一种天生的公平观。•**in|nate|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *I believe everyone is innately psychic.* 我相信每个人天生都有超自然的能力。

Word Link 词根词缀 *nat = being born* 出生：*innate, native, neonatal*

in|ner ◆◇ /'ɪnə'/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **inner** parts of something are the parts which are contained or are enclosed inside the other parts, and which are closest to the centre. 内部的；里面的 ❑ *Wade stepped inside and closed the inner door behind him.* 韦德走进去，随手带上了里面的门。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **inner** feelings are feelings which you have but do not show to other people. 内心的 ❑ *Loving relationships will give a child an inner sense of security.* 亲昵关系会给予孩子内心一种安全感。

→ see **core, ear**

in|ner 'child N-SING [oft poss N] Some psychologists refer to a person's childish feelings as his or her **inner child**. 内在孩童（指人心中孩童般的情感）❑ *For me, recovery has been all about finding my inner child and accepting her.* 对我来说，康复就是找到并接受自己内心孩子般的情感。

in|ner 'cir|cle (**inner circles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **inner circle** is a small group of people within a larger group who have a lot of power, influence, or special information. 核心集团 ❑ [+of] *...Mr Blair's inner circle of advisers.* 布莱尔先生的核心顾问团

in|ner 'city (**inner cities**) N-COUNT You use **inner city** to refer to the areas in or near the centre of a large city where people live and where there are often social and economic problems. （大城市中常存在社会、经济问题的）内城区，市中心贫民区 ❑ *...helping kids deal with the fear of living in the inner city.* 帮助儿童克服住在市中心贫民区的恐惧感

→ see **city**

inner|most /'ɪnə'məʊst/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **innermost** thoughts and feelings are your most personal and secret ones. 内心深处的；最隐秘的 ❑ *...revealing a company's innermost secrets.* 揭开一家公司最不为人知的秘密 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **innermost** thing is the one that is nearest to the centre. 最接近中心的；最里面的；最深处的 ❑ *...the innermost part of the eye.* 眼睛最深处的部分

Word Link 词根词缀 *most = superlative degree* 最：*foremost, innermost, topmost*

'in|ner tube (**inner tubes**) N-COUNT An **inner tube** is a rubber tube containing air which is inside a car tyre or a bicycle tyre. （轮胎的）内胎

in|ning ◆◇ /'ɪnɪŋ/ (**innings**) N-COUNT An **inning** is one of the nine periods that a standard baseball game is divided into. Each team is at bat once in each inning. （棒球比赛中双方各上场击球一次的）局，回合

in|nings /'ɪnɪŋz/ (**innings**) N-COUNT An **innings** is a period in a game of cricket during which a particular team or player is batting. （板球比赛中某队击球的）局，回合 ❑ *The home side were all out for 50 in their second innings.* 主队在第二局比赛中拼尽全力拿下 50 分。

innit /'ɪnɪt/ **Innit** can be used at the end of a statement to make it into a question. It is a way of saying 'isn't it'. 不是吗（isn't it 的另一种说法）【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *The record's great, innit?* 这张唱片很好听，不是吗？

inn|keeper /'ɪnkiːpə'/ (**innkeepers**) N-COUNT An **innkeeper** is someone who owns or manages a small hotel or pub. 小旅店（或小客栈）老板；小酒馆掌柜【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

in|no|cence /'ɪnəsəns/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Innocence** is the quality of having no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life. 天真；单纯 ❑ [+of] *...the sweet innocence of youth.* 青春时代的可爱与单纯 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] If someone proves their **innocence**, they prove that they are not guilty of a crime. 清白；无罪 ❑ *He claims he has evidence which could prove his innocence.* 他声称有证据证明自己是无辜的。

in|no|cent ◆◇ /'ɪnəsənt/ (**innocents**) ❶ ADJ If someone is **innocent**, they did not commit a crime which they have been accused of. 清白的；无罪的 ❑ [+of] *He was sure that the man was innocent of any crime.* 他确信那个男人没有犯任何罪。❑ *The police knew from day one that I was innocent.* 警方一开始就知道我是无辜的。❷ ADJ If someone is **innocent**, they have no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life. 天真的；幼稚的；不谙世故的 ❑ *They seemed so young and innocent.* 他们看起来如此少不更事。•N-COUNT An **innocent** is someone who is innocent. 天真无邪的人；涉世不深的人；幼稚的人 ❑ *Ian was a hopeless innocent where women were concerned.* 一涉及女性，伊恩就显得极其无知。•**in|no|cent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The baby gurgled innocently on the bed.* 婴儿在床上天真地咯咯笑着。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Innocent** people are those who are not involved in a crime or conflict, but are injured or killed as a result of it. 无辜（受害）的 ❑ *All those wounded were innocent victims.* 所有伤者都是无辜的受害人。❹ ADJ An **innocent** question, remark, or comment is not intended to offend or upset people, even if it does so. 没有恶意的；无冒犯之意的 ❑ *It was a perfectly innocent question.* 那是个完全没有恶意的问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *innocent* with:

V.	**plead** innocent 宣称无罪，**presumed** innocent 推定无罪，**proven** innocent 证明无罪 ❶
N.	innocent **man/woman** 无辜的男人 / 女人 ❶ innocent **children** 天真的孩童 ❷ innocent **bystander** 无辜的旁观者，innocent **civilians** 无辜的平民，innocent **people** 无辜的人们，innocent **victim** 无辜受害者 ❸
ADV.	**perfectly** innocent 完全没有恶意 ❹

in|no|cent|ly /'ɪnəsəntli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If you say that someone does or says something **innocently**, you mean that they are pretending not to know something about a situation. 故作天真地；佯装无知地 ❑ *I caught Chrissie's eye, but she only smiled back at me innocently.* 我引起了克丽茜的注意，但她只是一脸天真地对我微笑。❷ → see also **innocent**

in|nocu|ous /ɪ'nɒkjʊəs/ ADJ Something that is **innocuous** is not at all harmful or offensive. 无害的；无冒犯之意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Both mushrooms look innocuous but are in fact deadly.* 这两种蘑菇看起来似乎都无害，实际上却是致命的。

in|no|vate /'ɪnəveɪt/ (**innovates, innovating, innovated**) VERB To **innovate** means to introduce changes and new ideas in the way something is done or made. 革新；创新；改革 ❑ [v] ... *his constant desire to innovate and experiment.* 他不断进行创新和实验的渴望

Word Link 词根词缀 *nov = new* 新：*innovate, novel, renovate*

in|no|va|tion /ˌɪnə'veɪʃ°n/ (**innovations**) ❶ N-COUNT An **innovation** is a new thing or a new method of doing something. 新事物；新方法 ❑ *The vegetarian burger was an innovation which was rapidly exported to Britain.* 素食汉堡是一种迅速传到了英国的新开发食品。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Innovation** is the introduction of new ideas, methods, or things. 革新；创新；改革 ❑ *We must promote originality and encourage innovation.* 我们必须提倡创意，鼓励革新。

→ see **inventor**

in|no|va|tive /'ɪnəveɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ Something that is **innovative** is new and original. 革新的；新颖的 ❑ *...products which are more innovative than those of their competitors.* 比竞争对手的产品更新颖的产品 2 ADJ An **innovative** person introduces changes and new ideas. 富有革新精神的 ❑ *He was one of the most creative and innovative engineers of his generation.* 他是他那代人当中最富创造性与革新精神的工程师之一。

→ see **technology**

in|no|va|tor /'ɪnəveɪtə^{r}/ (**innovators**) N-COUNT An **innovator** is someone who introduces changes and new ideas. 革新者；创新者 ❑ *He is an innovator in this field.* 他是这个领域里的革新者。

in|no|va|tory /'ɪnəveɪtəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ **Innovatory** means the same as **innovative**. 同 innovative【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Only the opening sequence could claim to be genuinely innovatory.* 只有开场片段能称得上是真正的创新。

in|nu|en|do /ˌɪnjuˈendəʊ/ (**innuendoes** or **innuendos**) N-VAR **Innuendo** is indirect reference to something rude or unpleasant. 影射；暗讽 ❑ *The report was based on rumours, speculation, and innuendo.* 这份报告建立在谣言、臆断和含沙射影的基础之上。

in|nu|mer|able /ɪ'njuːmərəbᵊl, AM 美 -'nuː-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Innumerable** means very many, or too many to be counted. 无数的；数不清的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has invented innumerable excuses, told endless lies.* 他编造了数不清的借口和谎话。

Word Link 词根词缀 *numer = number 数；enumerate, innumerable, numeral*

in|ocu|late /ɪ'nɒkjʊleɪt/ (**inoculates, inoculating, inoculated**) VERB To **inoculate** a person or animal means to inject a weak form of a disease into their body as a way of protecting them against the disease. 给…免疫接种；给…打预防针 ❑ [V n] *...a program to inoculate every child in the state.* 为该州所有儿童预防接种的计划 ❑ [be V-ed +against] *His dogs were inoculated against rabies.* 他的狗注射过狂犬疫苗。•**in|ocu|la|tion** /ɪˌnɒkjʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ (**inoculations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *This may eventually lead to routine inoculation of children.* 这最终可能发展为儿童定期接种疫苗。[Also +against]

in|of|fen|sive /ˌɪnəˈfensɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **inoffensive**, you mean that they are not unpleasant or unacceptable in any way, but are perhaps rather dull. (尽管可能乏味但)无害的，不冒犯人的，不让人讨厌的 ❑ *He's a mild inoffensive man.* 他是个温文随和的人。

in|op|er|able /ɪ'nɒpərəbᵊl/ ADJ An **inoperable** medical condition is one that cannot be cured by a surgical operation. 不宜动手术的；手术无法治愈的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was diagnosed with inoperable lung cancer.* 他被诊断患了无法手术的肺癌。

in|op|er|a|tive /ɪ'nɒpərətɪv/ ADJ An **inoperative** rule, principle, or tax is one that does not work any more or that cannot be made to work. (规则、原则、税项等)无效的，不能生效的，不起作用的【FORMAL 正式】

in|op|por|tune /ɪ'nɒpəˈtjuːn, AM 美 -'tuːn/ ADJ If you describe something as **inopportune** or if you say that it happens at an **inopportune** time, you mean that it happens at an unfortunate or unsuitable time, and causes trouble or embarrassment because of this. 不合时宜的；不合适的 ❑ *The dismissals came at an inopportune time.* 解雇通知来得不合时宜。

in|or|di|nate /ɪ'nɔːˈdɪnɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **inordinate**, you are emphasizing that it is unusually or excessively great in amount or degree. 极度的；非常的；过度的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *They spend an inordinate amount of time talking.* 他们花在说上的时间太多了。•**in|or|di|nate|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *He is inordinately proud of his wife's achievements.* 他对妻子的成就感到非常骄傲。

in|or|gan|ic /ˌɪnɔːˈgænɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Inorganic** substances are substances such as stone and metal that do not come from living things. 无机的 ❑ *...roofing made from organic and inorganic fibres.* 有机和无机纤维的屋面材料

in-patient (**in-patients**) also **inpatient** N-COUNT An **in-patient** is someone who stays in hospital while they receive their treatment. 住院病人 •ADJ [ADJ n] **In-patient** is also an adjective. ❑ *...inpatient hospital care.* 住院护理

→ see **hospital**

in|put /'ɪnpʊt/ (**inputs, inputting**)

The form **input** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. input 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 N-VAR **Input** consists of information or resources that a group or project receives. 投入物(指信息、资源等) ❑ *We listen to our employees and value their input.* 我们听取员工的想法，重视他们的意见和建议。2 N-UNCOUNT **Input** is information that is put into a computer. 输入信息【COMPUTING 计算机】3 VERB If you **input** information into a computer, you feed it in, for example by typing it on a keyboard. 输入(信息)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [be V-ed +onto] *All this information had to be input onto the computer.* 所有这些信息都必须输入计算机。

'in|put de|vice (**input devices**) N-COUNT An **input device** is a piece of computer equipment such as a keyboard which enables you to put information into a computer. (键盘等)输入设备【COMPUTING 计算机】

ˌinput/'output 1 N-UNCOUNT **Input/output** refers to the information that is passed into or out of a computer. 输入输出信息【COMPUTING 计算机】2 N-UNCOUNT **Input/output** refers to the hardware or software that controls the passing of information into or out of a computer. 输入输出设备【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *... an input/output system.* 输入输出设备系统

in|quest /'ɪŋkwest/ (**inquests**) 1 N-COUNT When an **inquest** is held, a public official hears evidence about someone's death in order to find out the cause. (调查死因的)讯问 ❑ [+into] *The inquest into their deaths opened yesterday in Enniskillen.* 对他们死因的讯问昨天在恩尼斯基林进行。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to an investigation by the people involved into the causes of a defeat or failure as an **inquest**. (失败原因的)调查，查究 ❑ [+into] *His plea came last night as party chiefs held an inquest into the election disaster.* 昨晚政党领袖就选举惨败原因进行调查时，他提出了申辩。

in|quire /ɪn'kwaɪə^{r}/ (**inquires, inquiring, inquired**) also **enquire** 1 VERB If you **inquire** about something, you ask for information about it. 询问；查询；打听【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V with quote] *'Is something wrong?' he enquired.* "有什么不对劲吗？"他问道。❑ [V +of] *'Who are you?' he enquired of the first man.* "你是谁？"他问第一个人。❑ [V +about] *I rang up to inquire about train times.* 我打了电话查询列车时刻。❑ [V wh] *He inquired whether there had been any messages for him.* 他询问是否有留给他的口信。❑ [V n, V] *He was so impressed that he inquired the young shepherd's name.* 他深受震动，就问那个年轻的牧羊人叫什么名字。[Also V +for] 2 VERB If you **inquire into** something, you investigate it carefully. 调查；查究 ❑ [V +into] *Inspectors were appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company.* 督查员受委派调查该公司的事务。

▶**inquire after** PHRASAL VERB If you **inquire after** someone, you ask how they are or what they are doing. 问候；问好【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V P n] *Elsie called to inquire after my health.* 埃尔茜打电话来问候我。

Thesaurus 同类词 *inquire* Also look up:

V. ask, question, quiz 1

in|quir|er /ɪn'kwaɪərə^{r}/ (**inquirers**) also **enquirer** 1 N-COUNT An **inquirer** is a person who asks for information about something or someone. 询问者；查询者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I send each inquirer a packet of information.* 我给每位查询者发送了一份资料。2 N-COUNT **Inquirer** is used in the names of some newspapers and magazines. (用于某些报刊名称) ❑ *...the National Enquirer.* 《国家询问者》

in|quir|ing /ɪn'kwaɪərɪŋ/ also **enquiring** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have an **inquiring** mind, you have a great interest in learning new things. 好问的；爱探索的 ❑ *All this helps children to develop an inquiring attitude to learning.* 所有这些都有助于培养孩子好学爱问的态度。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has an **inquiring** expression on

their face, they are showing that they want to know something. (表情等)探询的，审视的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...an enquiring glance.* 探询的一瞥 •**in|quir|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *She looked at me inquiringly. 'Well?'* 她用探问的目光看着我说："怎么样？"

in|quiry ◆◇ /ɪn'kwaɪəri/ (**inquiries**)

The spelling **enquiry** is also used. **Inquiry** is sometimes pronounced /'ɪŋkwɪri/ in American English. 也拼写作 enquiry。inquiry 在美国英语里有时读作 /'ɪŋkwɪri/。

1 N-COUNT An **inquiry** is a question which you ask in order to get some information. 询问；查询；打听 ❑ *He made some inquiries and discovered she had gone to the Continent.* 他打听了一番，发现她已经去了欧洲大陆。2 N-COUNT An **inquiry** is an official investigation. (官方的)调查，查问 ❑ [+into] *The Democratic Party has called for an independent inquiry into the incident.* 民主党要求对事件展开独立调查。3 N-UNCOUNT **Inquiry** is the process of asking about or investigating something in order to find out more about it. 询问(或调查)过程 ❑ *The investigation has suddenly switched to a new line of inquiry.* 调查突然转向了一条新的线索。4 → see also **court of inquiry**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inquiry* with:

N. **board of** inquiry 调查委员会，**the outcome of an** inquiry 调查结果 2
V. **conduct an** inquiry 开展调查，**hold an** inquiry 进行调查 2
ADJ. **scientific** inquiry 科学调查 3

in|qui|si|tion /ˌɪnkwɪ'zɪʃ°n/ (**inquisitions**) N-COUNT An **inquisition** is an official investigation, especially one which is very thorough and uses harsh methods of questioning. 调查；查究；(尤指)盘问

in|quisi|tive /ɪn'kwɪzɪtɪv/ ADJ An **inquisitive** person likes finding out about things, especially secret things. 爱打听的；好探问的；过于好奇的 ❑ *Barrow had an inquisitive nature.* 巴罗天生就爱打听别人隐私。•**in|quisi|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Molly looked at Ann inquisitively. 'Where do you want to go?'* 莫莉好奇地看着安，问道："你想去哪里？" •**in|quisi|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I liked children, loved their innocence and their inquisitiveness.* 我喜欢孩子，喜欢他们天真与好奇的天性。

in|quisi|tor /ɪn'kwɪzɪtə'/ (**inquisitors**) N-COUNT An **inquisitor** is someone who is asking someone else a series of questions, especially in a rather hostile way or as part of an inquisition. 审讯人；调查人；严厉的提问者

in|quisi|to|rial /ɪnˌkwɪzɪ'tɔ:rɪəl/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **inquisitorial**, you mean they resemble things or people in an inquisition. 审判(官)似的；寻根究底的；爱查问的 ❑ *The next hearings will be structured differently in order to minimize the inquisitorial atmosphere.* 下次听证会将以不同的方式进行，以尽可能淡化审判似的气氛。

in|roads /'ɪnrəʊdz/ PHRASE If one thing **makes inroads into** another, the first thing starts affecting or destroying the second. 侵袭；侵入 ❑ [+into] *In Italy, as elsewhere, television has made deep inroads into cinema.* 在意大利，跟在别处一样，电视严重影响了电影市场，夺走了大批观众。

in|sane /ɪn'seɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **insane** has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behaviour is very strange. 精神错乱的；精神失常的；疯狂的 ❑ *Some people simply can't take it and they just go insane.* 一些人完全承受不了，结果就精神失常了。2 ADJ If you describe a decision or action as **insane**, you think it is very foolish or excessive. (决定或行为)极其愚蠢的，荒唐的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I said, 'Listen, this is completely insane.'* 我说："听着，这简直荒唐至极。" •**in|sane|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *I would be insanely jealous if Bill left me for another woman.* 如果比尔为了别的女人离开我，我会妒忌得发疯的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *san ≈ health* 健康：*insane, sane, sanitation*

in|sani|tary /ɪn'sænɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ If something such as a place is **insanitary**, it is so dirty that it is likely to have a bad effect on people's health. 不洁的；不卫生的；有害健康的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the insanitary conditions of slums.* 贫民窟极不卫生的环境 ❑ *British prisons remain disgracefully crowded and insanitary.* 英国监狱仍然拥挤不堪，卫生条件恶劣。

in|san|ity /ɪn'sænɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Insanity** is the state of being insane. 精神错乱；精神失常；疯狂 ❑ *The defence pleaded insanity, but the defendant was found guilty and sentenced.* 辩护律师申辩称被告精神错乱，但最后被告还是被认定有罪并判刑。2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe a decision or an action as **insanity**, you think it is very foolish. 极端的愚蠢(行为)；荒唐(事)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the final financial insanity of the 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代最后的财政疯狂

in|sa|tiable /ɪn'seɪʃəb°l/ ADJ If someone has an **insatiable** desire for something, they want as much of it as they can possibly get. 无法满足的；贪得无厌的 ❑ *The public has an insatiable appetite for stories about the famous.* 公众对名人有着难以满足的好奇心。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sat, satis ≈ enough* 足够：*dissatisfaction, insatiable, satisfy*

in|scribe /ɪn'skraɪb/ (**inscribes, inscribing, inscribed**) 1 VERB If you **inscribe** words on an object, you write or carve the words on the object. 写；刻；雕 ❑ [V n +on] *Some galleries commemorate donors by inscribing their names on the walls.* 一些美术馆把捐赠者的姓名镌刻在墙上以示纪念。❑ [V-ed +with] *...stone slabs inscribed with Buddhist texts.* 镌刻着佛经的石板 2 VERB If you **inscribe** something in the front of a book or on a photograph, you write it there, often before giving it to someone. 题写；题献；题赠 ❑ [V n] *On the back I had inscribed the words: 'Here's to Great Ideas! John'.* 在背后我题写了这样的话："愿奇思妙想不绝！约翰"。❑ [V-ed quote] *The book is inscribed: To John Arlott from Laurie Lee.* 书的题赠是：献给约翰·阿洛特——劳丽·李。

Word Link 词根词缀 *scrib ≈ writing* 书写：*inscribe, scribble, scribe*

in|scrip|tion /ɪn'skrɪpʃ°n/ (**inscriptions**) 1 N-COUNT An **inscription** is writing carved into something made of stone or metal, for example a gravestone or medal. 刻印文字；铭文；碑文 ❑ *The medal bears the inscription 'For distinguished service'.* 奖章上刻有"功勋卓越"的字样。2 N-COUNT An **inscription** is something written by hand in the front of a book or on a photograph. 题词；题赠 ❑ *The inscription reads: 'To Emma, with love from Harry'.* 题赠写着："献给埃玛，爱你的哈里"。

in|scru|table /ɪn'skru:təb°l/ ADJ If a person or their expression is **inscrutable**, it is very hard to know what they are really thinking or what they mean. 神秘莫测的；难以捉摸的；难以理解的 ❑ *In public he remained inscrutable.* 在公开场合他一直像一个谜。

Word Link 词根词缀 *scrut ≈ examining* 检查：*inscrutable, scrutinize, scrutiny*

in|sect /'ɪnsekt/ (**insects**) N-COUNT An **insect** is a small animal that has six legs. Most insects have wings. Ants, flies, butterflies, and beetles are all insects. 昆虫

→ see **flower**

in|sec|ti|cide /ɪn'sektɪsaɪd/ (**insecticides**) N-VAR **Insecticide** is a chemical substance that is used to kill insects. 杀虫剂；杀虫药 ❑ *Spray the plants with insecticide.* 给植物喷洒杀虫剂。

→ see **farm**

in|secure /ˌɪnsɪ'kjʊə'/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **insecure**, you lack confidence because you think that you are not good enough or are not loved. 缺乏自信的；对自己无把握的 ❑ [+about] *Most mothers are insecure about their performance as mothers.* 大多数母亲对自己为人母的表现都不是很自信。•**in|secu|rity** /ˌɪnsɪ'kjuərɪti/ (**insecurities**) N-VAR ❑ *She is always assailed by self-doubt and emotional insecurity.* 她一直为自我怀疑与缺乏安全感所困扰。2 ADJ Something that is **insecure** is not safe or protected. 不安全的；无保障的；有危险的 ❑ *...low-paid, insecure jobs.* 报酬低、无保障的工作 •**in|secu|rity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Crime creates feelings of insecurity in*

the population. 犯罪活动引起人们的不安全感。

in|semi|nate /ɪn'semɪneɪt/ (**inseminates, inseminating, inseminated**) 1 VERB To **inseminate** a woman or female animal means to put a male's sperm into her in order to make her pregnant. 使受精；使怀孕 ❑ [v n] *The gadget is used to artificially inseminate cows.* 这个器具被用来为母牛实施人工授精。•**in|semi|na|tion** /ɪnˌsemɪ'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The sperm sample is checked under the microscope before insemination is carried out.* 在授精实施以前，精子样本被放在显微镜下进行检查。2 → see also **artificial insemination**

in|sen|si|tive /ɪn'sensɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **insensitive**, you are criticizing them for being unaware of or unsympathetic to other people's feelings. 不敏感的；感觉迟钝的；麻木不仁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*about*] *I feel my husband is very insensitive about my problem.* 我感觉丈夫对我的问题漠不关心。•**in|sen|si|tiv|ity** /ɪnˌsensɪ'tɪvɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*towards*] *I was ashamed at my insensitivity towards her.* 我为自己忽视她的感受而羞愧。2 ADJ Someone who is **insensitive to** a situation or to a need does not think or care about it. 漠视的；不在乎的；毫不在意的 ❑ [+*to*] *Women's and Latino organizations that say he is insensitive to civil rights.* 指责他漠视人权的女性组织与拉美裔组织。•**in|sen|si|tiv|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*to*] *...insensitivity to the environmental consequences.* 对环境后果的毫不顾及 3 ADJ Someone who is **insensitive to** a physical sensation is unable to feel it. （对体感）没有感觉的，麻木的 ❑ [+*to*] *He had become insensitive to cold.* 他对寒冷已经没有感觉了。

in|sepa|rable /ɪn'sepərəb°l/ 1 ADJ If one thing is **inseparable from** another, the things are so closely connected that they cannot be considered separately. 不可分割的；分不开的 ❑ [+*from*] *He firmly believes liberty is inseparable from social justice.* 他坚信自由与社会正义是不可分的。•**in|sepa|rably** ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *In his mind, religion and politics were inseparably intertwined.* 在他心中，宗教与政治是密不可分地交织在一起的。2 ADJ If you say that two people are **inseparable**, you are emphasizing that they are very good friends and spend a great deal of time together. 形影不离的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She and Kristin were inseparable.* 她和克里斯廷形影不离。

in|sert (**inserts, inserting, inserted**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪn'sɜːt/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnsɜːt/. 动词读作 /ɪn'sɜːt/。名词读作 /'ɪnsɜːt/。

1 VERB If you **insert** an object **into** something, you put the object inside it. 插入；嵌入 ❑ [v n +*into*] *He took a small key from his pocket and slowly inserted it into the lock.* 他从口袋里掏出一把小钥匙，慢慢地插到锁眼里。❑ [v n] *Wait for a couple of minutes with your mouth closed before inserting the thermometer.* 先合上嘴巴等几分钟再放进体温计。•**in|ser|tion** /ɪn'sɜːʃ°n/ (**insertions**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...the first experiment involving the insertion of a new gene into a human being.* 将新基因植入人体的首次实验 2 VERB If you **insert** a comment into a piece of writing or a speech, you include it. （在文章或讲话中）插入，添加 ❑ [v n] *They joined with the monarchists to insert a clause calling for a popular vote on the issue.* 他们与君主主义者联手添加了一个条款，呼吁对该议题进行全民投票。[Also v n *into/in* n] •**in|ser|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+*in*] *He recorded an item for insertion in the programme.* 他录了一条消息插播到节目中。3 N-COUNT An **insert** is something that is inserted somewhere, especially an advertisement on a piece of paper that is placed between the pages of a book or magazine. 插入物；（尤指夹在书刊中的）活页广告

in-service ADJ [ADJ n] If people working in a particular profession are given **in-service** training, they attend special courses to improve their skills or to learn about new developments in their field. （培训）在职期间进行的，不脱产的 ❑ *...in-service courses for teachers.* 为教师开设的在职课程

in|set /'ɪnset/ (**insets**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **inset with** a decoration or piece of material has the decoration or material set inside it. 镶嵌着…的 ❑ [+*with*] *...a gold pendant, inset with a diamond.* 镶着一粒钻石的金项链坠 2 N-COUNT An **inset** is a small picture, diagram, or map that is inside a larger one. 嵌图；套印小图；画中画 ❑ *I frequently paint between 10 and 20 insets for my murals.* 我经常会为我的壁画画上 10 到 20 个嵌套图画。

in|shore

The adverb is pronounced /ˌɪn'ʃɔːr/. The adjective is pronounced /'ɪnʃɔːr/. 副词读作 /ˌɪn'ʃɔːr/。形容词读作 /'ɪnʃɔːr/。

ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If something is **inshore**, it is in the sea but quite close to the land. If something moves **inshore**, it moves from the sea towards the land. 近海岸；向海岸 ❑ *A barge was close inshore about a hundred yards away.* 一艘驳船离海岸仅约 100 码远。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Inshore** is also an adjective. ❑ *...inshore reefs and islands.* 近岸的礁石与岛屿

in|side ◆◆ /ˌɪn'saɪd/ (**insides**)

The preposition is usually pronounced /ɪn'saɪd/. 介词通常读作 /ɪn'saɪd/。

The form **inside of** can also be used as a preposition. This form is more usual in American English. 亦使用 inside of 作介词，这在美国英语中更为常见。

1 PREP Something or someone that is **inside** a place, container, or object is in it or is surrounded by it. 在…里面；在…内侧（或内部）❑ *Inside the passport was a folded slip of paper.* 护照里面有张折起的纸片。❑ *There is a telephone inside the entrance hall.* 门厅内有部电话。•ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, *from* ADV, n ADV] **Inside** is also an adverb. ❑ *The couple chatted briefly on the doorstep before going inside.* 夫妇俩进去之前在门阶上简短地说了几句。❑ *Inside, clouds of cigarette smoke swirled.* 屋内香烟的烟雾缭绕。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Inside** is also an adjective. ❑ *...four-berth inside cabins with en-suite bathroom and shower.* 有 4 张卧铺并配有盥洗室和淋浴的内舱 2 N-COUNT The **inside** of something is the part or area that its sides surround or contain. 里面；内侧；内部 ❑ *The doors were locked from the inside.* 门从里面锁上了。❑ [+*of*] *I painted the inside of the house.* 我粉刷了一遍房子内部。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Inside** is also an adjective. ❑ *The popular papers all have photo features on their inside pages.* 通俗报纸的内页都有照片专栏。•ADV [adj ADV] **Inside** is also an adverb. ❑ *The potato cakes should be crisp outside and meltingly soft inside.* 土豆饼应该外面酥脆，里面嫩软。3 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] You can say that someone is **inside** when they are in prison. 在监狱里；在坐牢【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's been inside three times.* 他进过三次监狱。4 ADJ [ADJ n] On a wide road, the **inside** lane is the one which is closest to the edge of the road. （车道）内侧的，靠近路边的（Compare 比较 **outside**.）【BRIT 英】❑ *I was driving up at seventy miles an hour on the inside lane on the motorway.* 我在高速公路的慢车道上以每小时 70 英里的速度行驶。•N-SING [oft *on the* N] **Inside** is also a noun. ❑ *I overtook Charlie on the inside.* 我从慢车道上超了查利。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slow lane**

5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Inside** information is obtained from someone who is involved in a situation and therefore knows a lot about it. （消息等）内部的，内幕的 ❑ *Sloane used inside diplomatic information to make himself rich.* 斯隆利用外交内幕消息发了财。6 PREP If you are **inside** an organization, you belong to it. 在（组织）内部 ❑ *75 percent of chief executives come from inside the company.* 75% 的行政总裁来自公司内部。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Inside** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a recent book about the inside world of pro football.* 关于职业足球内幕的一本新书 •N-SING **Inside** is also a noun. ❑ *McAvoy was convinced he could control things from the inside but he lost control.* 麦卡沃伊确信自己能从内部控制局面，但他失算了。7 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **insides** are your internal organs, especially your stomach. 内脏；（尤指）胃【INFORMAL 非正式】8 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If you say that someone has a feeling **inside**, you mean that they have it but have not expressed it. 在心里 ❑ *There is nothing left inside—no words, no anger, no tears.* 心里空落落的——没有语言，没有愤怒，没有眼泪。•PREP **Inside** is also a preposition. ❑ *He felt a great weight of sorrow inside him.* 他内心感到极为沉痛。•N-SING **Inside** is also a noun. ❑ *What is needed is a change from the inside, a real change in outlook and attitude.* 现在需要的是内心深处的变化，在看法与态度上的真正改变。9 PREP If you do something **inside** a particular time, you do it before the end of that time. 在（某段时间）之内；不到 ❑ *They should have everything working inside an hour.* 他们应该

会在一个小时之内使一切运转起来。[19] PHRASE If something such as a piece of clothing is **inside out**, the part that is normally inside now faces outwards. 里朝外地：翻面地 ❑ *Her umbrella blew inside out.* 她的伞被风吹翻了。[11] PHRASE If you say that you know something or someone **inside out**, you are emphasizing that you know them extremely well. 彻底地；完全地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He knew the game inside out.* 他对比赛非常熟悉。

Thesaurus 同类词 *inside* Also look up:

PREP. in; (*ant.*) outside [1]
ADV. indoors [1]
N. interior, middle [2]

in|sid|er /ˌɪnˈsaɪdəʳ/ (**insiders**) N-COUNT An **insider** is someone who is involved in a situation and who knows more about it than other people. 知情人；了解内幕者；消息灵通人士 ❑ *An insider said, 'Katharine has told friends it is time to end her career.'* 一位知情人说："凯瑟琳已告诉朋友们是时候结束她的事业了。"

in|sid|er ˈtrad|ing also **insider dealing** N-UNCOUNT **Insider trading** or **insider dealing** is the illegal buying or selling of a company's shares by someone who has secret or private information about the company. 内幕交易，内线交易（利用内幕消息买卖公司股票以牟利的不法交易行为）【BUSINESS 商】

in|sidi|ous /ɪnˈsɪdiəs/ ADJ Something that is **insidious** is unpleasant or dangerous and develops gradually without being noticed. 隐伏的；潜在的；不知不觉间加剧的 ❑ *The changes are insidious, and will not produce a noticeable effect for 15 to 20 years.* 变化是悄然发生的，15 到 20 年间不会产生明显影响。•**in|sidi|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Delusions are sometimes insidiously destructive.* 妄想有时也具有潜在的破坏性。

in|sight /ˈɪnsaɪt/ (**insights**) [1] N-VAR If you gain **insight** or an **insight into** a complex situation or problem, you gain an accurate and deep understanding of it. 洞悉；深入了解；深刻见解 ❑ [+*into*] *The project would give scientists new insights into what is happening to the Earth's atmosphere.* 该项目将使科学家对地球大气层的状况有新的深入了解。[2] N-UNCOUNT If someone has **insight**, they are able to understand complex situations. 洞察力 ❑ *He was a man with considerable insight.* 他是个富有洞察力的人。

in|sight|ful /ˈɪnsaɪtfʊl/ ADJ If you describe a person or their remarks as **insightful**, you mean that they show a very good understanding of people and situations. 富有洞察力的；有深刻见解的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She offered some really interesting, insightful observations.* 她给出了一些非常有趣又富有洞察力的评论。

in|sig|nia /ɪnˈsɪgnɪə/ (**insignia**) N-COUNT An **insignia** is a design or symbol which shows that a person or object belongs to a particular organization, often a military one. （常指军队的）徽章，标志，识别符号 ❑ [+*of*] *The red star was the national insignia of the USSR.* 红星曾是苏联的国家标志。

in|sig|nifi|cance /ˌɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Insignificance** is the quality of being insignificant. 不重要；无足轻重 ❑ *The cost pales into insignificance when compared with the damage done to his reputation.* 与对他声誉造成的损害相比，这一代价就变得微不足道了。

in|sig|nifi|cant /ˌɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkənt/ ADJ Something that is **insignificant** is unimportant, especially because it is very small. 不重要的；无足轻重的 ❑ *In 1949 Bonn was a small, insignificant city.* 1949 年时波恩还是个无足轻重的小城市。

in|sin|cere /ˌɪnsɪnˈsɪəʳ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **insincere**, you are being critical of them because they say things they do not really mean, usually pleasant, admiring, or encouraging things. 不诚恳的；虚伪的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Some people are so terribly insincere you can never tell if they are telling the truth.* 有些人非常虚伪，你根本说不准他们是否在讲实话。•**in|sin|cer|ity** /ˌɪnsɪnˈserɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Too many superlatives lend a note of insincerity.* 太多的"最如何如何"让人觉得不够真诚。

in|sinu|ate /ɪnˈsɪnjueɪt/ (**insinuates, insinuating, insinuated**) [1] VERB If you say that someone **insinuates** that something bad is the case, you mean that they say it in an indirect way. 含沙射影地说；旁敲侧击地指出；暗示【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v that] *The libel claim followed an article which insinuated that the President was lying.* 一篇文章因含沙射影声称总统撒谎而遭到诽谤索赔。[Also v n] •**in|sin|ua|tion** /ɪnˌsɪnjuˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**insinuations**) N-VAR ❑ *He speaks with rage of insinuations that there's a 'gay mafia' in Hollywood.* 他含沙射影地怒称好莱坞有一个"同性恋黑手党"。[2] VERB If you say that someone **insinuates themselves into** a particular situation, you mean that they manage very cleverly, and perhaps dishonestly, to get into that situation. 使逐渐而巧妙地取得；使迂回潜入（或挤入）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v pron-refl +*into*] *He gradually insinuated himself into her life.* 他处心积虑地一步步走进了她的生活。[Also v n prep]

Word Link 词根词缀 *sinu = curve* 曲线：*insinuate, sinuous, sinus*

in|sinu|at|ing /ɪnˈsɪnjueɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone's words or voice as **insinuating**, you mean that they are saying in an indirect way that something bad is the case. 含沙射影的；旁敲侧击的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Marcus kept making insinuating remarks.* 马库斯一直在说些含沙射影的话。

in|sip|id /ɪnˈsɪpɪd/ [1] ADJ If you describe food or drink as **insipid**, you dislike it because it has very little taste. （食物或饮料）淡而无味的，没有味道的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It tasted indescribably bland and insipid, like warmed cardboard.* 这东西尝起来淡而无味，那味道难以形容，像加热过的纸板一样。[2] ADJ If you describe someone or something as **insipid**, you mean they are dull and boring. 枯燥乏味的；令人厌烦的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *On the surface she seemed meek, rather insipid.* 表面上她似乎温顺驯服，相当乏味无趣。

in|sist ↔ /ɪnˈsɪst/ (**insists, insisting, insisted**) [1] VERB If you **insist that** something should be done, you say so very firmly and refuse to give in about it. If you **insist on** something, you say firmly that it must be done or provided. 坚持；坚决认为（或主张、要求）❑ [v that] *My family insisted that I should not give in, but stay and fight.* 家里人坚持认为我不应让步，而应该留下来继续抗争。❑ [v +*on*] *She insisted on being present at all the interviews.* 她坚持所有采访自己都要在场。❑ [v] *I didn't want to join in, but Kenneth insisted.* 我不想加入，但是肯尼思非要坚持。[2] VERB If you **insist** that something is the case, you say so very firmly and refuse to say otherwise, even though other people do not believe you. 坚称；坚持说 ❑ [v that] *The president insisted that he was acting out of compassion, not opportunism.* 总统坚持说他这么做是出于同情而不是为了投机。❑ [v with quote] *'It's not that difficult,' she insists.* "并没有那么困难。"她坚持说。❑ [v +*on*] *Crippen insisted on his innocence.* 克里平坚称自己是无辜的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *insist* with:

V. **continue to** insist 继续坚持（或坚称）[1] [2]
N. **critics** insist 批评者们坚持（或坚称），**leaders/officials** insist 领导者们／官员们坚持（或坚称），**people** insist 人们坚持（或坚称）[1] [2]

in|sist|ence /ɪnˈsɪstəns/ N-UNCOUNT [N that] Someone's **insistence** on something is the fact that they insist that it should be done or insist that it is the case. 坚持；坚决要求；坚称 ❑ ... *Raeder's insistence that naval uniform be worn.* 雷德坚决要求穿海军制服 [Also +*on*]

in|sist|ent /ɪnˈsɪstənt/ [1] ADJ [oft ADJ that] Someone who is **insistent** keeps insisting that a particular thing should be done or is the case. 坚持的；坚决要求的 ❑ *Stalin was insistent that the war would be won and lost in the machine shops.* 斯大林坚持认为战争的胜败就在于机械车间里。[Also +*on*] •**in|sist|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'What is it?' his wife asked again, gently but insistently.* "怎么回事？"他妻子又问了一遍，语气温柔却坚决。[2] ADJ An **insistent** noise or rhythm keeps going on for a long time and holds your attention. （噪音、节奏等）持续的，经久不息的 ❑ *...the insistent rhythms of the Caribbean and Latin America.* 加勒比海与拉丁美洲音乐经久不息的韵律节拍

in situ /ɪn ˈsɪtjuː, AM 美 - ˈsɪtuː/ ADV [ADV after v] If something remains **in situ**, especially while something is done to it, it remains where it is. 在原地；在原来的位置【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Major*

works of painting, sculpture, mosaic and architecture were examined in situ in Venice. 重要的绘画、雕塑、镶嵌画和建筑作品都在威尼斯就地进行仔细检查。•ADJ [ADJ n] **In situ** is also an adjective. ❑ *...technical data derived from laboratory and in-situ experimentation.* 由实验室与现场实验得出的技术数据

in|so|far as /ˌɪnsəʊˈfɑːr æz/ PHRASE You use **insofar as** to introduce a statement which explains and adds to something you have just said. 在…的范围内；到…的程度；只要【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Looking back helps insofar as it helps you learn from your mistakes.* 审视过去的作用是能帮你从错误中吸取教训。

in|sole /ˈɪnsəʊl/ (**insoles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **insoles** of a pair of shoes are the soft layer of material inside each one, which the soles of your feet rest on. 鞋垫

in|so|lent /ˈɪnsələnt/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **insolent**, you mean they are being rude to someone they ought to be respectful to. 傲慢的；无礼的；侮慢的 ❑ *...her insolent stare.* 她无礼的瞪视 •**in|so|lence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Pupils could be excluded from school for insolence.* 学生可能会因目无师长而被开除。

in|sol|uble /ɪnˈsɒljʊbəl/ ❶ ADJ An **insoluble** problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve. (问题等)不能解决的 ❑ *I pushed the problem aside; at present it was insoluble.* 我把问题抛在一边，目前它还无法解决。❷ ADJ If a substance is **insoluble**, it does not dissolve in a liquid. 不溶解的 ❑ *Carotenes are insoluble in water and soluble in oils and fats.* 胡萝卜素不溶于水，但可溶于油类和脂肪。

in|sol|ven|cy /ɪnˈsɒlvənsi/ (**insolvencies**) N-VAR **Insolvency** is the state of not having enough money to pay your debts. 无力偿清债务；不足抵偿债务；破产【BUSINESS, FORMAL 商，正式】❑ *...companies on the brink of insolvency.* 濒临破产的公司

in|sol|vent /ɪnˈsɒlvənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A person or organization that is **insolvent** does not have enough money to pay their debts. 无清偿能力的；资不抵债的；破产的【BUSINESS, FORMAL 商，正式】❑ *The bank was declared insolvent.* 银行被宣布破产。

in|som|nia /ɪnˈsɒmniə/ N-UNCOUNT Someone who suffers from **insomnia** finds it difficult to sleep. 失眠；失眠症

→ see **sleep**

Word Link 词根词缀 *somn = sleep* 睡：*insomnia, insomniac, somnolent*

in|som|ni|ac /ɪnˈsɒmniæk/ (**insomniacs**) N-COUNT An **insomniac** is a person who finds it difficult to sleep. 失眠者；失眠症患者

in|sou|ci|ance /ɪnˈsuːsiəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Insouciance** is lack of concern shown by someone about something which they might be expected to take more seriously. 漠不关心；漫不经心【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He replied with characteristic insouciance: 'So what?'* 他以一贯的漫不经心回答道："那又怎样？"

in|sou|ci|ant /ɪnˈsuːsiənt/ ADJ An **insouciant** action or quality shows someone's lack of concern about something which they might be expected to take more seriously. 漠不关心的；漫不经心的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*about*] *Programme-makers seem irresponsibly insouciant about churning out violence.* 节目制作人似乎对大量炮制暴力内容不以为意，毫无责任心。

Insp. N-TITLE **Insp.** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **inspector** when it is used as a title. (用作头衔)❑ *...Insp. John Downs.* 约翰·唐斯巡官

in|spect ◆◇ /ɪnˈspekt/ (**inspects, inspecting, inspected**) ❶ VERB If you **inspect** something, you look at every part of it carefully in order to find out about it or check that it is all right. 检查；审视 ❑ [v n] *Elaine went outside to inspect the playing field.* 伊莱恩走到外面查看操场。•**in|spec|tion** /ɪnˈspekʃən/ (**inspections**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *He had completed his inspection of the doors.* 他已经检查完所有的门。❷ VERB When an official **inspects** a place or a group of people, they visit it and check it carefully, for example in order to find out whether regulations are being obeyed. 视察；检阅 ❑ [v n] *The Public Utilities Commission inspects us once a year.* 公共事业委员会每年到我们这里视察一次。•**in|spec|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *Officers making a routine inspection of the vessel found fifty kilograms of the drug.* 对船只进行例行检查的警官发现了 50 千克的毒品。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inspect* with:

N. inspect **damage** 检查(或审查)损失，inspect **records** 检查(或审查)记录，inspect **sites** 检查(或视察)场地，inspect **weapons** 检查(或审查)武器 ❶ ❷

in|spec|tor ◆◇ /ɪnˈspektəʳ/ (**inspectors**) ❶ N-COUNT An **inspector** is a person, usually employed by a government agency, whose job is to find out whether people are obeying official regulations. 检查员；视察员；督察员 ❑ *The mill was finally shut down by state safety inspectors.* 工厂终于遭国家安全检查员关闭了。❷ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, an **inspector** is an officer in the police who is higher in rank than a sergeant and lower in rank than a superintendent. (英国警察中职位低于警司高于巡佐的)巡官，督察 ❑ *I got on the phone to Inspector Joplin at Scotland Yard.* 我与伦敦警察厅的乔普林巡官通过电话了。❸ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, an **inspector** is an officer in the police who is next in rank to a superintendent or police chief. (美国警察中仅次于总警监的)督察长 ❑ *...San Francisco police inspector Tony Camilleri.* 旧金山警察局督察长托尼·卡米莱里

in|spec|tor|ate /ɪnˈspektərət/ (**inspectorates**) N-COUNT An **inspectorate** is a group of inspectors who work on the same issue or area. 视察(或督察)人员；检查团 ❑ *...the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.* 核设施检查团

in|spi|ra|tion /ˌɪnspɪˈreɪʃən/ (**inspirations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Inspiration** is a feeling of enthusiasm you get from someone or something, which gives you new and creative ideas. 灵感；启示；启发 ❑ *My inspiration comes from poets like Baudelaire and Jacques Prévert.* 我的灵感源于像波德莱尔和雅克·普雷韦这样的诗人。❷ N-SING [*an* N] If you describe someone or something good as **an inspiration**, you mean that they make you or other people want to do or achieve something. 激励(者)；鼓舞(者)【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+*to*] *Powell's unusual journey to high office is an inspiration to millions.* 鲍威尔升任高官的不寻常历程对数以百万计的人都是一种激励。❸ N-SING If something or someone is the **inspiration** for a particular book, work of art, or action, they are the source of the ideas in it or act as a model for it. 灵感来源；原型 ❑ [+*for*] *India's myths and songs are the inspiration for her books.* 印度的神话与歌曲是她那些书的灵感来源。[also +*behind*] ❹ N-COUNT If you suddenly have an **inspiration**, you suddenly think of an idea of what to do or say. 妙计；好办法 ❑ *Alison had an inspiration.* 艾莉森有了条妙计。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inspiration* with:

N. **source of** inspiration 灵感来源；激励的源头 ❶ ❷ ❸
V. **provide an** inspiration 提供灵感；给予鼓舞 ❶ ❷ ❸
draw inspiration **from** *someone/something* 从某人身上/某事物中得到灵感，**find** inspiration 找到灵感 ❶ ❸
have an inspiration 有一条妙计 ❹

in|spi|ra|tion|al /ˌɪnspɪˈreɪʃənəl/ ADJ Something that is **inspirational** provides you with inspiration. 有启发性的；有启示作用的；有鼓舞力量的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Gandhi was an inspirational figure.* 甘地是富有感召力的人物。

in|spire /ɪnˈspaɪəʳ/ (**inspires, inspiring, inspired**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **inspires** you **to** do something new or unusual, they make you want to do it. 激励；鼓舞；驱使 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Our challenge is to motivate those voters and inspire them to join our cause.* 我们面临的挑战是如何调动那些选民的积极性并鼓励他们加入我们的事业。❷ VERB If someone or something **inspires** you, they give you new ideas and a strong feeling of enthusiasm. 启发；使产生灵感和热情 ❑ [v n] *Jimi Hendrix inspired a generation of guitarists.* 吉米·亨德里克斯启发了整整一代吉他演奏者。❸ VERB [usu passive] If a book, work of art, or action **is inspired by** something, that thing is the source of the idea for it. 作为…的灵感来源；是…的原型 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *The book was inspired by a real person, namely Tamara de Treaux.* 那本书的灵感源于一个真实人物，即塔玛拉·德特罗。❑ [v-ed] *...a political murder inspired by the same nationalist conflicts now wrecking the country.* 正是由正在毁掉该国的民族主义冲突激发的一起政治谋杀 •**-inspired** COMB ❑ *...Mediterranean-inspired ceramics in bright yellow and blue.* 源于地中海风格的鲜亮黄蓝

色竞器 ❹ VERB Someone or something that **inspires** a particular emotion or reaction in people makes them feel this emotion or reaction. 激起，唤起（某种感情或反应）❑ [v n] *The car's performance quickly inspires confidence.* 该汽车的性能会很快唤起驾驶者的信心。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *inspire* with:

N. **inspire people** 激励（或启发）人们 ❶ ❷
ability to inspire 激励（或启发）能力；激起（某种情感或反应的）能力 ❶ ❷ ❹
inspire affection 激起喜爱之情，**inspire confidence** 激起自信心，**inspire fear** 激起恐惧 ❹

Word Link 词根词缀 *spir = breath* 呼吸：*aspire, inspire, respiration*

in|spir|ing /ɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/ ADJ Something or someone that is **inspiring** is exciting and makes you feel strongly interested and enthusiastic… 鼓舞人心的；有激励作用的 ❑ *She was one of the most inspiring people I've ever met.* 她是我见过的最能鼓舞人心的人之一。

Inst. N-COUNT **Inst.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**institute** or **institution**. ❑ *…the Liverpool Inst. of Higher Ed.* 利物浦高等教育学院

in|stabil|ity /ˌɪnstəˈbɪlɪti/ (**instabilities**) N-UNCOUNT **Instability** is the quality of being unstable. 不稳定（性）；不稳固（性）❑ *…unpopular policies, which resulted in social discontent and political instability.* 导致社会不满与政治不稳定的不得人心的政策

Word Link 词根词缀 *stab = steady* 稳定：*destabilize, establish, instability*

in|stall ◆◇ /ɪnˈstɔːl/ (**installs, installing, installed**) also **instal** ❶ VERB If you **install** a piece of equipment, you fit it or put it somewhere so that it is ready to be used. 安装；设置 ❑ [v n] *They had installed a new phone line in the apartment.* 他们已经在公寓里装上了新的电话线。•**in|stal|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Hundreds of lives could be saved if the installation of alarms was more widespread.* 如果报警器得到更广泛的安装，成百上千的生命就可能被挽救。❷ VERB If someone **is installed** in a new job or important position, they are officially given the job or position, often in a special ceremony. 使就职；任命 ❑ [be v-ed] *A new Catholic bishop was installed in Galway yesterday.* 昨天在戈尔韦任命了一位新的天主教主教。❑ [be v-ed +as] *Professor Sawyer was formally installed as President last Thursday.* 索耶教授上周四被正式任命为校长。❑ [v n] *The army has promised to install a new government within a week.* 军方已经许诺在一周内成立新政府。[Also v n as n] •**in|stal|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+as] *He sent a letter inviting Naomi to attend his installation as chief of his tribe.* 他给娜奥米寄了封信，邀请她来参加他就任部落酋长的仪式。❸ VERB If you **install yourself** in a particular place, you settle there and make yourself comfortable. 安顿；安置【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *Before her husband's death she had installed herself in a modern villa.* 丈夫去世之前她已经在一所现代化别墅里安顿下来了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *install* with:

ADJ. **easy to** install 容易安装 ❶
N. install **equipment** 安装设备，install **machines** 安装机器，install **software** 安装软件 ❶

in|stal|la|tion /ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**installations**) ❶ N-COUNT An **installation** is a place that contains equipment and machinery which are being used for a particular purpose. 设施 ❑ *…a nuclear installation.* 核设施 ❷ → see also **install**

in'stall|ment plan (**installment plans**) N-COUNT An **installment plan** is a way of buying goods gradually. You make regular payments to the seller until, after some time, you have paid the full price and the goods belong to you. 分期付款购物法【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hire purchase**

in|stal|ment /ɪnˈstɔːlmənt/ (**instalments**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **installment**

❶ N-COUNT If you pay for something in **instalments**, you pay small sums of money at regular intervals over a period of time, rather than paying the whole amount at once.（分期付款的）一期付款 ❑ [+of] *The first instalment of £1 per share is payable on application.* 每股 1 英镑的首期付款应在申请时交付。❷ N-COUNT An **instalment** of a story or plan is one of its parts that are published or carried out separately one after the other.（故事、计划等的）部分；（分期出版的）分册 ❑ [+of] *…the disappointing third instalment of the Highlander series.* "挑战者"系列令人失望的第三部

in|stance ◆◇ /ˈɪnstəns/ (**instances**) ❶ PHRASE You use **for instance** to introduce a particular event, situation, or person that is an example of what you are talking about. 例如；譬如 ❑ *There are a number of improvements; for instance, both mouse buttons can now be used.* 在许多地方有了改进，例如，鼠标的左右键都可以使用了。❷ N-COUNT An **instance** is a particular example or occurrence of something. 例子；实例；事例 ❑ [+of] *…an investigation into a serious instance of corruption.* 对一起严重的腐败事件的调查 ❸ PHRASE You say **in the first instance** to mention something that is the first step in a series of actions. 首先；第一步 ❑ *In the first instance your child will be seen by an ear, nose and throat specialist.* 你的孩子将首先由耳鼻喉专科医生来诊察。

in|stant ◆◇ /ˈɪnstənt/ (**instants**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] An **instant** is an extremely short period of time. 瞬息；顷刻；刹那 ❑ *For an instant, Catherine was tempted to flee.* 有那么一刹那，凯瑟琳很想逃跑。❑ *The pain disappeared in an instant.* 疼痛立刻就消失了。❷ N-SING [usu *at/in* N] If you say that something happens **at** a particular **instant**, you mean that it happens at exactly the time you have been referring to, and you are usually suggesting that it happens quickly or immediately.（某一）时刻 ❑ *At that instant the museum was plunged into total darkness.* 就在那时，博物馆陷入了一片漆黑。❸ PHRASE To do something **the instant** something else happens means to do it immediately. 一…（就）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I had bolted the door the instant I had seen the bat.* 我一看到蝙蝠就把门闩上了。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **instant** to describe something that happens immediately. 立即的；即刻的 ❑ *He had taken an instant dislike to Mortlake.* 他一到莫特莱克就觉得不喜欢这个地方。•**in|stant|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The man was killed instantly.* 那名男子当场死亡。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Instant** food is food that you can prepare very quickly, for example by just adding water,（食品）速食的，即食的，方便的，速溶的 ❑ *…instant coffee.* 速溶咖啡

Thesaurus 同类词 *instant* Also look up:

N. minute, second, split second ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *instant* with:

PREP. **for an** instant 有那么一刹那，**in an** instant 刹那间 ❶
ADJ. **the next** instant 下一刻 ❶ ❷
N. instant **access** 即刻进入，instant **messaging** 即时通信，instant **success** 一下子成功 ❹

in|stan|ta|neous /ˌɪnstənˈteɪnɪəs/ ADJ Something that is **instantaneous** happens immediately and very quickly. 瞬间的；即刻的 ❑ *Death was instantaneous because both bullets hit the heart.* 因为两颗子弹都击中了心脏，所以死亡是瞬间发生的。•**in|stan|ta|neous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Airbags inflate instantaneously on impact.* 安全气囊遇到撞击立即膨胀。

,in|stant 'mes|sag|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Instant messaging** is a form of written communication that allows you to send messages from one computer to another. The message appears immediately on the screen of the computer you send it to, provided the computer is using the service. The abbreviation **IM** is also used. 即时通信（因特网的书写信息实时传递系统）（缩略形式为 IM）❑ *…users of the instant-messaging services of Yahoo, Microsoft and other rivals.* 雅虎、微软以及其他竞争对手的即时通信服务的用户

in|stant 're|play (**instant replays**) N-COUNT An **instant replay** is a repeated showing, usually in slow motion, of an event that has just been on television. （电视画面的）即时重播，慢镜头回放【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **action replay**

in|stead ◆◇ /ɪn'sted/ 1 PHRASE If you do one thing **instead of** another, you do the first thing and not the second thing, as the result of a choice or a change of behaviour. 代替…；而不是… ❑ *They raised prices and cut production, instead of cutting costs.* 他们没有降低成本，而是抬高价格并削减产量。❑ *Instead of going to work thinking that it will be totally boring, try to be positive.* 不要一边去上班一边想着工作太无聊，要积极一些。2 ADV If you do not do something, but do something else **instead**, you do the second thing and not the first thing, as the result of a choice or a change of behaviour. 作为替代；反而；相反地 ❑ *My husband asked why I couldn't just forget about dieting all the time and eat normally instead.* 丈夫问我为什么就不能不整天想着节食，转而正经吃饭。

Word Link 词根词缀 *stead ≈ place* 地方，*stand* 架子：*bedstead, homestead, instead*

in|step /'ɪnstep/ (**insteps**) N-COUNT Your **instep** is the middle part of your foot, where it arches upwards. 足背；脚弓

→ see **foot**

in|sti|gate /'ɪnstɪgeɪt/ (**instigates, instigating, instigated**) VERB Someone who **instigates** an event causes it to happen. 发起；促成；鼓动；唆使 ❑ [V n] *Jenkinson instigated a refurbishment of the old gallery.* 詹金森促成了老美术馆的重新整修。•**in|sti|ga|tion** /ˌɪnstɪ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The talks are taking place at the instigation of Germany.* 德国推动了会谈的开启。

in|sti|ga|tor /'ɪnstɪgeɪtə'/ (**instigators**) N-COUNT The **instigator** of an event is the person who causes it to happen. 发起者；鼓动者；唆使者；怂恿者 ❑ [+of] *He was accused of being the main instigator of the coup.* 他被指控为这场政变的主谋。

in|stil /ɪn'stɪl/ (**instils, instilling, instilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **instill**

VERB If you **instil** an idea or feeling in someone, especially over a period of time, you make them think it or feel it. 逐渐灌输 ❑ [V n +in/into] *They hope that their work will instil a sense of responsibility in children.* 他们希望自己的工作能够逐步培养起孩子们的责任感。❑ [V n] *The motive of the executions would be to instil fear.* 执行死刑的动机是要灌输恐惧。

in|stinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/ (**instincts**) 1 N-VAR **Instinct** is the natural tendency that a person or animal has to behave or react in a particular way. 本能；天性 ❑ *I didn't have as strong a maternal instinct as some other mothers.* 我不像别的母亲那样有那么强烈的母性本能。❑ *He always knew what time it was, as if by instinct.* 他总能知道几点了，仿佛是出于本能。2 N-COUNT [also N to-inf] If you have an **instinct for** something, you are naturally good at it or able to do it. 天分；天资；天赋的才能 ❑ [+for] *Farmers are increasingly losing touch with their instinct for managing the land.* 农民正在逐渐失去经营土地的本领。3 N-VAR [usu with poss, oft N to-inf] If it is your **instinct to** do something, you feel that it is right to do it. 本能反应；第一感觉 ❑ *I should've gone with my first instinct, which was not to do the interview.* 我本该听从自己的第一反应，不接受这次采访的。4 N-VAR [oft N that] **Instinct** is a feeling that you have that something is the case, rather than an opinion or idea based on facts. 直觉 ❑ *He seems so honest and genuine and my every instinct says he's not.* 他看起来这么老实诚恳，但我的全部直觉告诉我他并不是这样的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *instinct* with:

ADJ. **basic** instinct 基本本能，**maternal** instinct 母性本能，**natural** instinct 自然本能 1

N. **survival** instinct 生存本能 1

in|stinc|tive /ɪn'stɪŋktɪv/ ADJ An **instinctive** feeling, idea, or action is one that you have or do without thinking or reasoning. 本能的；天性的；直觉的 ❑ *It's an absolutely instinctive reaction—if a child falls you pick it up.* 这完全是本能的反应——如果一个孩子摔倒了你会把他扶起来。•**in|stinc|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Jane instinctively knew all was not well with her 10-month-old son.* 简凭直觉知道她 10 个月大的儿子情况不对劲。

in|stinc|tual /ɪn'stɪŋktʃuəl/ ADJ An **instinctual** feeling, action, or idea is one based on instinct. 本能的；天性的；直觉的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The relationship between a parent and a child is instinctual and stems from basic human nature.* 父母与孩子的关系是天生的，源于基本的人性。

in|sti|tute ◆◇ /'ɪnstɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ (**institutes, instituting, instituted**) 1 N-COUNT An **institute** is an organization set up to do a particular type of work, especially research or teaching. You can also use **institute** to refer to the building the organization occupies. 机构；协会；研究院；学院 ❑ *...an elite research institute devoted to computer software.* 致力于计算机软件开发的精英研究机构 2 VERB If you **institute** a system, rule, or course of action, you start it. 建立（体系等）；制定（规章等）；开始；开创【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *We will institute a number of measures to better safeguard the public.* 我们将实施一系列措施来更好地保护公众安全。

in|sti|tu|tion ◆◇ /ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃ°n, AM 美 -'tuː-/ (**institutions**) 1 N-COUNT An **institution** is a large important organization such as a university, church, or bank. （大学、教会、银行等）（大型）机构 ❑ *The bank is Hong Kong's largest financial institution.* 该银行是香港最大的金融机构。2 N-COUNT An **institution** is a building where certain people are looked after, for example people who are mentally ill or children who have no parents. （精神病院、孤儿院等）社会收容机构 ❑ *Larry has been in an institution since he was four.* 拉里从 4 岁起就一直生活在孤儿院。3 N-COUNT An **institution** is a custom or system that is considered an important or typical feature of a particular society or group, usually because it has existed for a long time. 习俗；制度 ❑ [+of] *I believe in the institution of marriage.* 我相信婚姻制度。4 N-UNCOUNT The **institution** of a new system is the act of starting it or bringing it in. 建立；设立；制定 ❑ [+of] *There was never an official institution of censorship in Albania.* 在阿尔巴尼亚从未设立过官方审查制度。

in|sti|tu|tion|al /ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃən°l, AM 美 -'tuː-/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Institutional** means relating to a large organization, for example a university, bank, or church. （大学、银行、教会等）（大型）机构的；具有机构特征的 ❑ *The share price will be determined by bidding from institutional investors.* 股票价格将由机构投资商的出价决定。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Institutional** means relating to a building where people are looked after or held. 社会收容机构的 ❑ *Outside the protected environment of institutional care he could not survive.* 离开福利机构的照顾，离开这种受保护的环境，他将难以生存下去。3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **institutional** value or quality is considered an important and typical feature of a particular society or group, usually because it has existed for a long time. 习俗化了的；制度化了的 ❑ *...social and institutional values.* 社会与习俗价值观 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone accuses an organization of **institutional** racism or sexism, they mean that the organization is deeply racist or sexist and has been so for a long time. 根深蒂固的 ❑ *...the Macpherson report, which accused the Metropolitan Police of institutional racism.* 指控伦敦警察厅存在根深蒂固的种族主义偏见的麦克弗森报告 •**in|sti|tu|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the Government's policy still appeared to be institutionally racist.* 政府政策看来仍然存在根深蒂固的种族主义偏见

in|sti|tu|tion|al|ize /ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃənəlaɪz, AM 美 -'tuː-/ (**institutionalizes, institutionalizing, institutionalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **institutionalise**

1 VERB [usu passive] If someone such as a sick, mentally ill, or old person **is institutionalized**, they are sent to stay in a special hospital or home, usually for a long period. 将（病人、精神病患者、老人等）送往社会收容机构 ❑ [be V-ed] *She became seriously ill and had to be institutionalized for a lengthy period.* 她病得很重，必须在医院住很长一段时间。❑ [V-ed] *...institutionalized kids with medical problems.* 收容在孤儿院里的患病儿童 •**in|sti|tu|tion|ali|za|tion**

/ˌɪnstɪˌtjuːʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -ˈtuː-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Institutionalization was necessary when his wife became both blind and violent.* 当他妻子失明且行为变得粗暴时，不得不将她收治。 2 VERB To **institutionalize** something means to establish it as part of a culture, social system, or organization. 使制度化；使为文化（或社会）所认可；使约定俗成 ❑ [v n] *The goal is to institutionalize family planning into community life.* 目标是将计划生育纳入社区生活中。❑ [v-ed] *In the first century there was no such thing as institutionalized religion.* 公元1世纪时还没有任何制度化的宗教存在。•**in|sti|tu|tion|ali|za|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the institutionalization of social change.* 社会变迁的制度化

in-store also **instore** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **In-store** facilities are facilities that are available within a department store, supermarket or other large shop. 商场（或超市、商店）内的 ❑ *...in-store banking.* 商场内的银行业务 ❑ *...an instore bakery.* 设在超市内的面包店 •ADV [ADV after v] **In-store** is also an adverb. ❑ *Ask in-store for details.* 详情请进店咨询。

in|struct /ɪnˈstrʌkt/ (**instructs, instructing, instructed**) 1 VERB If you **instruct** someone to do something, you formally tell them to do it. 指示；吩咐；命令【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n to-inf] *The family has instructed solicitors to sue Thomson for compensation.* 那家人已经指示律师起诉汤姆森，要求赔偿。❑ [v with quote] *'Go and have a word with her, Ken,' Webb instructed.* "肯，去和她谈谈吧。"韦布吩咐道。❑ [v n that] *I want you to instruct them that they've got three months to get the details sorted out.* 我想让你告知他们，他们有3个月时间来理顺细节。[Also v n with quote] 2 VERB Someone who **instructs** people **in** a subject or skill teaches it to them. 教授；讲授；指导 ❑ [v n +*in/on*] *He instructed family members in nursing techniques.* 他教给家人护理技巧。[Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 ***struct*** ≈ *building* 建造：*construct, destructive, instruct*

in|struc|tion ♦◇ /ɪnˈstrʌkʃᵊn/ (**instructions**) 1 N-COUNT An **instruction** is something that someone tells you to do. 指示；命令 ❑ *Two lawyers were told not to leave the building but no reason for this instruction was given.* 两名律师被告知不得离开大楼，但有关方面并未就此命令给出理由。2 N-UNCOUNT If someone gives you **instruction** in a subject or skill, they teach it to you. 教学；讲授；指导【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*in*] *Each candidate is given instruction in safety.* 向每位申请人都讲授了安全知识。3 N-PLURAL **Instructions** are clear and detailed information on how to do something. 用法说明；操作指南 ❑ *Always read the instructions before you start taking the medicine.* 在服药之前一定要先阅读说明书。

Thesaurus 同类词 *instruction* Also look up:

N. direction, order 1
education, learning 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *instruction* with:

ADJ. **explicit** instruction 清楚明白的命令（或指导）1 2
N. **classroom** instruction 课堂指导，instruction **manual** 使用说明书 2
V. **give** instruction 给予指导，**provide** instruction 提供指导，**receive** instruction 接受指导 2

in|struc|tion|al /ɪnˈstrʌkʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Instructional** books or films are meant to teach people something or to offer them help with a particular problem. 教学的；教育的；指导的 ❑ *...instructional material designed to help you with your lifestyle.* 旨在帮你建立健康生活方式的指导材料

in|struc|tive /ɪnˈstrʌktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **instructive** gives useful information. 增进知识的；有教育意义的；有启发性的 ❑ *...an entertaining and instructive documentary.* 既富娱乐性又有教育意义的纪录片

in|struc|tor /ɪnˈstrʌktəʳ/ (**instructors**) N-COUNT [oft n N] An **instructor** is someone who teaches a skill such as driving or skiing. In American English, **instructor** can also be used to refer to a schoolteacher or to a university teacher of low rank. 教练；指导者；（美国英语亦指）教师，大学讲师 ❑ *...tuition from an approved driving instructor.* 有正式资格的驾驶教练的指导

Thesaurus 同类词 *instructor* Also look up:

N. educator, leader, professor, teacher

in|stru|ment ♦◇ /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ (**instruments**) 1 N-COUNT An **instrument** is a tool or device that is used to do a particular task, especially a scientific task. 器械；器具 ❑ *...instruments for cleaning and polishing teeth.* 清洗和抛光牙齿的器械 ❑ *The environment itself will at the same time be measured by about 60 scientific instruments.* 同时环境本身将由大约60种科学器械来测量。2 N-COUNT A musical **instrument** is an object such as a piano, guitar, or flute, which you play in order to produce music. 乐器 ❑ *Learning a musical instrument introduces a child to an understanding of music.* 学一门乐器能引导孩子了解音乐。3 N-COUNT An **instrument** is a device that is used for making measurements of something such as speed, height, or sound, for example on a ship or plane or in a car. 仪器；仪表 ❑ *...crucial instruments on the control panel.* 控制面板上的重要仪表 4 N-COUNT Something that is an **instrument** for achieving a particular aim is used by people to achieve that aim. 工具；手段 ❑ [+*of*] *The veto has been a traditional instrument of diplomacy for centuries.* 几个世纪以来否决权一直是外交上惯用的手段。5 → see also **stringed instrument, wind instrument**

→ see **concert, drum, orchestra**

in|stru|men|tal /ˌɪnstrəˈmentᵊl/ (**instrumentals**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **instrumental in** a process or event helps to make it happen. 有助益的；有帮助的；起作用的 ❑ [+*in*] *In his first years as chairman he was instrumental in raising the company's wider profile.* 他任董事长的最初几年为提升公司的知名度起到了积极的推动作用。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Instrumental** music is performed by instruments and not by voices. 用乐器演奏的；为乐器谱写的 ❑ *...a cassette recording of vocal and instrumental music.* 有声乐也有器乐的磁带录音 •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Instrumentals** are pieces of instrumental music. 器乐曲 ❑ *The last track on the CD is an instrumental.* CD上的最后一支曲子是一首器乐曲。

in|stru|men|tal|ist /ˌɪnstrəˈmentəlɪst/ (**instrumentalists**) N-COUNT An **instrumentalist** is someone who plays a musical instrument. 乐器演奏者

in|stru|men|ta|tion /ˌɪnstrəmenˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Instrumentation** is a group or collection of instruments, usually ones that are part of the same machine. （一组或一套）仪器，仪表 ❑ *Basic flight instrumentation was similar on both planes.* 两架飞机的基本飞行仪表相类似。

in|stru|ment pan|el (**instrument panels**) N-COUNT The **instrument panel** of a plane, car, or machine is the panel where the dials and switches are located. 仪表板

in|sub|or|di|nate /ˌɪnsəˈbɔːʳdɪnət/ ADJ If you say that someone is **insubordinate**, you mean that they do not obey someone of higher rank. 不服从的；不顺从的；反抗的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In industry, a worker who is grossly insubordinate is threatened with discharge.* 在企业内部，拒不服从指令的工人会面临遭解雇的威胁。

in|sub|or|di|na|tion /ˌɪnsəbɔːʳdɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Insubordination** is a refusal to obey someone of higher rank. 不服从；不顺从；反抗【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Hansen and his partner were fired for insubordination.* 汉森和他的搭档因为不服从上级安排被解雇了。

in|sub|stan|tial /ˌɪnsəbˈstænʃᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **insubstantial** is not large, solid, or strong. 不大的；不坚固的；脆弱的 ❑ *Mars has an insubstantial atmosphere, consisting almost entirely of carbon dioxide.* 火星的大气层极其稀薄，几乎全部由二氧化碳构成。

in|suf|fer|able /ɪnˈsʌfrəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **insufferable**, you are emphasizing that they are very unpleasant or annoying. 不能容忍的；难以忍受的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He was an insufferable bore.* 他很讨厌，真令人受不了。•**in|suf|fer|ably** /ɪnˈsʌfrəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *His letters are insufferably dull.* 他的信乏味不堪。

in|suf|fi|cient /ˌɪnsəˈfɪʃᵊnt/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Something that is **insufficient** is not large enough in amount or de-

gree for a particular purpose. 不充分的；不足的；缺乏的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He decided there was insufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings.* 他认定证据不充分，无法提起刑事诉讼。[Also +for] •**in|suf|fi|cien|cy** /ˌɪnsəˈfɪʃ°nsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Late miscarriages are usually not due to hormonal insufficiency.* 孕晚期流产通常不是因为激素分泌不足。•**in|suf|fi|cient|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Food that is insufficiently cooked can lead to food poisoning.* 没有煮熟的食物可能导致食物中毒。

in|su|lar /ˈɪnsjʊləʳ, AM 美 -sə-/ ADJ If you say that someone is **insular**, you are being critical of them because they are unwilling to meet new people or to consider new ideas. 孤立的；保守的；思想狭隘的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the old image of the insular, xenophobic Brit.* 英国人旧有的孤立保守而又恐外的形象 •**in|su|lar|ity** /ˌɪnsjʊˈlærɪti, AM 美 -sə-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *But at least they have started to break out of their old insularity.* 但是他们至少已经开始打破过去孤立保守的心态。

Word Link 词根词缀 *insula ≈ island* 岛：*insular, insulate, insulator*

in|su|late /ˈɪnsjʊleɪt, AM 美 -sə-/ (**insulates, insulating, insulated**) 1 VERB If a person or group **is insulated from** the rest of society or from outside influences, they are protected from them. 将…隔离（以免受外界影响）❑ [be V-ed +*from/against*] *They wonder if their community is no longer insulated from big city problems.* 他们在想，大城市的问题是不是离自己的社区已经不再遥远了。❑ [V n +*from/against*] *Their wealth had insulated them from reality.* 财富将他们与现实隔离。•**in|su|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*from*] *They lived in happy insulation from brutal facts.* 他们幸福地生活在不受残酷现实干扰的世界里。2 VERB To **insulate** something such as a building means to protect it from cold or noise by covering it or surrounding it in a thick layer. 使隔热；使隔音 ❑ [V n] *It will take almost 25 years to insulate the homes of the six million households that require this assistance.* 要为 600 万户有此需求的家庭进行住宅隔热隔音处理得花将近 25 年的时间。❑ [V n +*from/against*] *Is there any way we can insulate our home from the noise?* 有什么办法可以使我们的住宅隔音吗？❑ [V-ed] *Are your hot and cold water pipes well insulated?* 你们的冷热水管包好隔热层了吗？3 VERB If a piece of equipment **is insulated**, it is covered with rubber or plastic to prevent electricity passing through it and giving the person using it an electric shock. 使绝缘 ❑ [be V-ed] *In order to make it safe, the element is electrically insulated.* 为安全起见，该元件作了电绝缘处理。

in|su|la|tion /ˌɪnsjʊˈleɪʃ°n, AM 美 -sə-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Insulation** is a thick layer of a substance that keeps something warm, especially a building. （尤指建筑的）隔热层，隔热材料，保温材料 ❑ *High electricity bills point to a poor heating system or bad insulation.* 高额电费开支说明供暖系统效能差或建筑隔热材料性能不佳。2 → see also **insulate**

in|su|la|tor /ˈɪnsjʊleɪtəʳ, AM 美 -sə-/ (**insulators**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **insulator** is a material that insulates something. 绝缘体；绝热体；隔音物 ❑ [+*against*] *Fat is an excellent insulator against the cold.* 脂肪是极好的保温层。

in|su|lin /ˈɪnsjʊlɪn, AM 美 -sə-/ N-UNCOUNT **Insulin** is a substance that most people produce naturally in their body and which controls the level of sugar in their blood. 胰岛素 ❑ *In diabetes the body produces insufficient insulin.* 糖尿病患者体内不能分泌足够的胰岛素。

in|sult (**insults, insulting, insulted**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈsʌlt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnsʌlt/. 动词读作 /ɪnˈsʌlt/。名词读作 /ˈɪnsʌlt/。

1 VERB If someone **insults** you, they say or do something that is rude or offensive. 侮辱；辱骂 ❑ [V n] *I did not mean to insult you.* 我不是要故意侮辱你。•**in|sult|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *I would be a bit insulted if he said anything like that.* 如果他说过那样的话，我会有点受到侮辱的感觉。2 N-COUNT An **insult** is a rude remark, or something a person says or does which insults you. 侮辱；凌辱；辱骂 ❑ [+*to*] *Their behaviour was an insult to the people they represent.* 他们的行为是对他们代表的人民的一种侮辱。3 PHRASE You say **to add insult to injury** when mentioning an action or fact that makes an unfair or unacceptable situation even worse. 更为不公的是；更不可接受的是；更糟的是

in|sult|ing /ɪnˈsʌltɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **insulting** is rude or offensive. 侮辱的；侮慢的；无礼的 ❑ [+*to*] *The article was insulting to the families of British citizens.* 那篇文章侮辱了英国公民家庭。•**in|sult|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with V, ADV adj] ❑ *Anthony laughed loudly and insultingly.* 安东尼无礼地放声大笑。

in|su|per|able /ɪnˈsuːpərəbᵊl/ ADJ A problem that is **insuperable** cannot be dealt with successfully. 不能克服的；无法逾越的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an insuperable obstacle to negotiations.* 谈判过程中无法克服的障碍

in|sup|port|able /ˌɪnsəˈpɔːtəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **insupportable**, you mean that it cannot be coped with or accepted. 不能忍受的；难以承受的；无法接受的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Too much spending on rearmament would place an insupportable burden on the nation's productive capacity.* 过于庞大的重整军备开支会给国家的生产力带来难以承受的负担。❑ *Life without Anna had no savour, was tedious, insupportable.* 没有安娜的生活毫无情趣，单调乏味，令人无法忍受。

in|sur|ance ↔ /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ (**insurances**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Insurance** is an arrangement in which you pay money to a company, and they pay money to you if something unpleasant happens to you, for example if your property is stolen or damaged, or if you get a serious illness. 保险 ❑ *The insurance company paid out for the stolen jewellery and silver.* 保险公司赔付了遭窃的珠宝和银器。❑ [+*on*] *We recommend that you take out travel insurance on all holidays.* 我们建议您为所有假期都购买旅行保险。2 N-VAR If you do something as **insurance against** something unpleasant happening, you do it to protect yourself in case the unpleasant thing happens. 预防措施；安全保证 ❑ [+*against*] *The country needs a defence capability as insurance against the unexpected.* 国家需要有一定的防御能力，以应对不可预知的情况。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *insurance* with:

V. **buy/purchase** insurance 买保险，**carry** insurance 有保险，**sell** insurance 卖保险 1

N. insurance **claim** 保险索赔，insurance **company** 保险公司，insurance **coverage** 保险范围，insurance **payments** 保险费，insurance **policy** 保险单 1

in|sur|ance ad|just|er (**insurance adjusters**) N-COUNT An **insurance adjuster** is the same as a **claims adjuster**. 同 claims adjuster【AM BUSINESS 美商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **loss adjuster**

in|sure /ɪnˈʃʊəʳ/ (**insures, insuring, insured**) 1 VERB If you **insure** yourself or your property, you pay money to an insurance company so that, if you become ill or if your property is damaged or stolen, the company will pay you a sum of money. 为…投保；给…上保险 ❑ [V n] *For protection against unforeseen emergencies, you insure your house, your furnishings and your car.* 为了防范不可预见的紧急情况，人们给房子、家具和汽车上保险。❑ [V +*against/for*] *Think carefully before you insure against accident, sickness and redundancy.* 在为意外事故、疾病与失业投保之前一定要考虑清楚。❑ [V n +*against*] *We automatically insure your belongings against fire and theft.* 我们自动为您的财产上火灾险和失窃险。[Also V n +*for*] 2 VERB If you **insure yourself against** something unpleasant that might happen in the future, you do something to protect yourself in case it happens, or to prevent it happening. 使采取预防措施 ❑ [V pron-refl +*against*] *He insured himself against failure by treating only people he was sure he could cure.* 他仅仅治疗有把握治愈的病人，以使自己免于失败。❑ [V +*against*] *All the electronics in the world cannot insure against accidents, though.* 世上没有哪种电子器材能完全避免意外事故的发生。3 → see also **ensure**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *insure* with:

N. insure *your* car/health/house/property 投保汽车险 / 健康险 / 房屋险 / 财产险 1
insure *your* safety 确保安全 2
ADJ. **difficult to** insure 很难投保 / 确保，**necessary to** insure 必须投保 / 确保 1 2

in|sured /ɪnˈʃʊəd/ (**insured**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The insured** is the person who is insured by a particular policy. 被保险人；受保人【LEGAL 法律】❑ *Once the insured has sold his policy, he naturally loses all rights to it.* 一旦被保险人卖出保单，他就自然失去了上面所有的权利。

in|sur|er /ɪnˈʃʊərə/ (**insurers**) N-COUNT An **insurer** is a company that sells insurance. 保险公司【BUSINESS 商】

in|sur|gen|cy /ɪnˈsɜːdʒənsi/ (**insurgencies**) N-VAR An **insurgency** is a violent attempt to oppose a country's government carried out by citizens of that country. 起义；暴动；叛乱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has led a violent armed insurgency for 15 years.* 他领导武装暴动已达 15 年之久。

in|sur|gent /ɪnˈsɜːdʒənt/ (**insurgents**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Insurgents** are people who are fighting against the government or army of their own country. 起义者；暴动者；叛乱者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *By early yesterday, the insurgents had taken control of the country's main military air base.* 到昨天清晨为止，叛乱者已经控制了该国的主要空军基地。

in|sur|mount|able /ˌɪnsəˈmaʊntəbəl/ ADJ A problem that is **insurmountable** is so great that it cannot be dealt with successfully. 无法解决的；难以克服的；不可逾越的 ❑ *The crisis doesn't seem like an insurmountable problem.* 这次危机似乎并不难克服。

in|sur|rec|tion /ˌɪnsəˈrekʃən/ (**insurrections**) N-VAR An **insurrection** is violent action that is taken by a large group of people against the rulers of their country, usually in order to remove them from office. 起义；造反；叛乱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They were plotting to stage an armed insurrection.* 他们正密谋发动武装起义。

int. **Int.** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）**internal** or for **international.**

in|tact /ɪnˈtækt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **intact** is complete and has not been damaged or changed. 完整无缺的；未受损伤的 ❑ *Most of the cargo was left intact after the explosion.* 大部分货物在爆炸发生后都完好无损。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tact = touching* 接触：*contact, intact, tactile*

in|take /ˈɪnteɪk/ (**intakes**) 1 N-SING Your **intake** of a particular kind of food, drink, or air is the amount that you eat, drink, or breathe in.（食物、饮料等的）摄取量；（空气等的）吸入量 ❑ [+of] *Your intake of alcohol should not exceed two units per day.* 每天的饮酒量不应超过两个计量单位。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The people who are accepted into an organization or place at a particular time are referred to as a particular **intake.**（组织或地方的）新纳入者，新招收者 ❑ [+of] *...one of this year's intake of students.* 今年新招学生中的一个

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intake* with:

ADJ. **alcohol** intake 饮酒量，**caloric** intake 卡路里摄入量，**daily** intake 每日摄入量，**total** intake 总摄入量 1
V. **increase** *your* intake 增加摄入量，**limit** *your* intake 限制摄入量，**reduce** *your* intake 降低摄入量 1

in|tan|gible /ɪnˈtændʒɪbəl/ (**intangibles**) ADJ Something that is **intangible** is abstract or is hard to define or measure. 无形的；不易捉摸的；难以确定的 ❑ *There are intangible benefits beyond a rise in the share price.* 除股价上升之外还有无形利益。•N-PLURAL You can refer to intangible things as **intangibles.** 无形的东西；难以确定的事物 ❑ *Women workers place more importance on intangibles such as a sense of achievement.* 女性工人更看重诸如成就感这样的无形的东西。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tang = touching* 接触：*intangible, tangent, tangible*

in|te|ger /ˈɪntɪdʒə/ (**integers**) N-COUNT In mathematics, an **integer** is an exact whole number such as 1, 7, or 24 as opposed to a number with fractions or decimals. 整数【TECHNICAL 术语】

in|te|gral /ˈɪntɪgrəl/ ADJ Something that is an **integral** part of something is an essential part of that thing. 基本的；必需的 ❑ *Rituals and festivals form an integral part of every human society.* 仪式与节日构成了任何人类社会不可缺少的一部分。[Also +to]

in|te|grate ♦◇ /ˈɪntɪgreɪt/ (**integrates, integrating, integrated**) 1 VERB If someone **integrates** into a social group, or **is integrated** into it, they behave in such a way that they become part of the group or are accepted into it.（使）加入；（使）融入 ❑ [v +*into/with*] *He didn't integrate successfully into the Italian way of life.* 他没有顺利地融入到意大利的生活方式中。❑ [v n +*into/with*] *Integrating the kids with the community, finding them a role, is essential.* 使孩子融入社区并为他们找到自己的角色非常必要。❑ [v n] *The way Swedes integrate immigrants is, she feels, 100% more advanced.* 她觉得瑞典人帮助移民适应当地生活的方式百分百地更为先进。❑ [v] *If they want to integrate, that's fine with me.* 如果他们想加入，我没有意见。•**in|te|grat|ed** ADJ ❑ *He thinks we are living in a fully integrated, supportive society.* 他认为我们生活在一个完全和谐、相互扶持的社会里。•**in|te|gra|tion** /ˌɪntɪˈgreɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the integration of disabled people into mainstream society.* 残疾人士跟主流社会的融合 2 VERB When races **integrate** or when schools and organizations **are integrated,** people who are black or belong to ethnic minorities can join white people in their schools and organizations.（使）（种族）融合；使取消种族隔离【AM 美】❑ [v] *Schools came to us because they wanted to integrate.* 学校来向我们寻求帮助是因为他们想让不同种族的学生得到平等待遇。❑ [v n] *Encouraging teacher transfer would not, by itself, integrate the teaching corps.* 鼓励教师调动的做法本身不会消弭教学队伍中的种族隔离。•**in|te|grat|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...a black honor student in Chicago's integrated Lincoln Park High School.* 在芝加哥兼收黑人和白人学生的林肯公园高中就学的一名黑人优等生 •**in|te|gra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Lots of people in Chicago don't see that racial border. They see progress towards integration.* 在芝加哥很多人看不到那条种族边界。他们看到的是朝向种族融合的进步。3 VERB If you **integrate** one thing **with** another, or one thing **integrates with** another, the two things become closely linked or form part of a whole idea or system. You can also say that two things **integrate.**（使）（与…）成为一体；（使）结合；（使）合并 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Integrating the pound with other European currencies could cause difficulties.* 把英镑与欧洲其他货币合并会引发许多难题。❑ [v +*with*] *Ann wanted the conservatory to integrate with the kitchen.* 安想把温室与厨房打通。❑ [v n +*into*] *Little attempt was made to integrate the parts into a coherent whole.* 在把各部分结合成一个连贯的整体方面几乎未作任何尝试。❑ [v n] *Talks will now begin about integrating the activities of both companies.* 关于合并两家公司业务的谈判现在将会开始。[Also v] •**in|te|grat|ed** ADJ ❑ *There is, he said, a lack of an integrated national transport policy.* 他指出，目前缺乏一个统一的全国交通运输政策。•**in|te|gra|tion** N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] ❑ *With Germany, France has been the prime mover behind closer European integration.* 法国与德国一道，一直是深化欧洲一体化进程的主要推动者。

Thesaurus 同类词 *integrate* Also look up:

V. assimilate, combine, consolidate, incorporate, synthesize, unite; (*ant.*) separate 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *integrate* with:

N. integrate **schools** 使学校取消种族隔离 2
integrate **efforts** 协同努力，integrate **information/knowledge** 整合信息 / 知识 3

in|te|grat|ed /ˈɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **integrated** institution is intended for use by all races or religious groups.（机构）取消种族隔离的，平等对待的 ❑ *We believe that pupils of integrated schools will have more tolerant attitudes.* 我们相信在取消种族隔离的学校就读的学生会有更宽容的态度。2 → see also **integrate**

ˌin|te|grat|ed ˈcir|cuit (**integrated circuits**) N-COUNT An **integrated circuit** is a very small electronic circuit printed on a

single silicon chip. 集成电路【TECHNICAL 术语】

in|teg|rity /ɪn'tegrɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **integrity**, you are honest and firm in your moral principles. 正直；诚实 ❑ *I have always regarded him as a man of integrity.* 我一向认为他是个正直的人。 2 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] The **integrity** of something such as a group of people or a text is its state of being a united whole. 完整；完全；完善【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Separatist movements are a threat to the integrity of the nation.* 分离主义运动对国家统一是个威胁。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *integrity* with:

N. **honesty and** integrity 诚实正直，**a man of** integrity 正直的人，**sense of** integrity 正义感 1
ADJ. **moral** integrity 道德情操，**personal** integrity 个人情操 1 **structural** integrity 结构完整，**territorial** integrity 领土完整 2

in|tel /'ɪntel/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Intel** is military information collected about an enemy's secret plans. (军事)情报【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What makes this intel credible?* 这份情报可信的地方在哪里？ 2 N-UNCOUNT **Intel** is information. 信息【INFORMAL 非正式】

in|tel|lect /'ɪntɪlekt/ (**intellects**) 1 N-VAR **Intellect** is the ability to understand or deal with ideas and information. 智力；理解力；领悟力；思维能力 ❑ *Do the emotions develop in parallel with the intellect?* 情感与智力是并行发展的吗？ 2 N-VAR [oft poss N] **Intellect** is the quality of being very intelligent or clever. 非凡的才智；出众的才华 ❑ *Her intellect is famed far and wide.* 她的非凡才智闻名遐迩。

in|tel|lec|tual ♦◇ /ˌɪntɪ'lektʃuəl/ (**intellectuals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Intellectual** means involving a person's ability to think and to understand ideas and information. 智力的；脑力的 ❑ *High levels of lead could damage the intellectual development of children.* 铅含量过高会损害儿童的智力发展。•**in|tel|lec|tual|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *...intellectually satisfying work.* 悦人心智的工作 2 N-COUNT An **intellectual** is someone who spends a lot of time studying and thinking about complicated ideas. 知识分子；脑力劳动者 ❑ *...teachers, artists and other intellectuals.* 教师、艺术家和其他知识分子 •ADJ **Intellectual** is also an adjective. ❑ *They were very intellectual and witty.* 他们才思敏捷，风趣诙谐。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intellectual* with:

N. intellectual **ability** 智力，intellectual **activity** 智力活动，intellectual **freedom** 智识自由，intellectual **interests** 智识兴趣 1

in|tel|lec|tu|al|ize /ˌɪntɪ'lektʃuəlaɪz/ (**intellectualizes, intellectualizing, intellectualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **intellectualise**

VERB If someone **intellectualizes** a subject or issue, they consider it in an intellectual way, often when this is not appropriate. (通常指不适宜地)使知识化，使理智化，对…作纯理性探究 ❑ [v n] *I tended to mistrust my emotions and intellectualize everything.* 我往往不相信自己的情感，倾向于把一切事物都理智化。

in|tel|li|gence ♦◇ /ɪn'telɪdʒ°ns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Intelligence** is the quality of being intelligent or clever. 聪颖；智慧；灵性 ❑ *She's a woman of exceptional intelligence.* 她是个有着非凡智慧的女子。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Intelligence** is the ability to think, reason, and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct. 智力；智能 ❑ *Nerve cells, after all, do not have intelligence of their own.* 毕竟，神经细胞自身并没有智力。 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Intelligence** is information that is gathered by the government or the army about their country's enemies and their activities. 情报；谍报 ❑ *Why was military intelligence so lacking?* 为什么军事情报如此匮乏？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intelligence* with:

N. **human** intelligence 人类的智力 2
intelligence **agent** 特工，intelligence **expert** 谍报专家，**military** intelligence 军事情报 3
ADJ. **secret** intelligence 秘密情报 3

in|tel|li|gent ♦◇ /ɪn'telɪdʒ°nt/ 1 ADJ A person or animal that is **intelligent** has the ability to think, understand, and learn things quickly and well. 聪颖的；有才智的；有灵性的 ❑ *Susan's a very bright and intelligent woman who knows her own mind.* 苏珊是个非常聪明、有主见的女子。•**in|tel|li|gent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *They are incapable of thinking intelligently about politics.* 他们对政治没有什么高见。 2 ADJ Something that is **intelligent** has the ability to think and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct. 能思维的；智能的 ❑ *An intelligent computer will be an indispensable diagnostic tool for doctors.* 智能计算机将成为医生不可或缺的诊断工具。

Thesaurus 同类词 *intelligent* Also look up:

ADJ. bright, clever, sharp, smart; (*ant.*) dumb, stupid 1

in|tel|li|gent|sia /ɪnˌtelɪ'dʒentsɪə/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The **intelligentsia** in a country or community are the most educated people there, especially those interested in the arts, philosophy, and politics. 知识分子；知识阶层；知识界

in|tel|li|gi|ble /ɪn'telɪdʒɪb°l/ ADJ Something that is **intelligible** can be understood. 可理解的；明白易懂的 ❑ [+to] *The language of Darwin was intelligible to experts and non-experts alike.* 达尔文的语言无论对专家还是非专业人士而言都明白易懂。

in|tem|per|ate /ɪn'tempərət/ ADJ If you describe someone's words as **intemperate**, you are critical of them because they are too forceful and uncontrolled. 无节制的；过度的；过激的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *The tone of the article is intemperate.* 文章的语气过激了。

in|tend ♦◇ /ɪn'tend/ (**intends, intending, intended**) 1 VERB If you **intend** to do something, you have decided or planned to do it. 想要；打算；计划 ❑ [v to-inf] *She intends to do A levels and go to university.* 她计划先参加高级考试，然后去读大学。 ❑ [v v-ing] *I didn't intend coming to Germany to work.* 我没有打算来德国工作。 ❑ [v that] *We had always intended that the new series would be live.* 我们一直打算现场直播这个新的电视系列节目。 2 VERB [usu passive] If something **is intended** for a particular purpose, it has been planned to fulfil that purpose. If something **is intended** for a particular person, it has been planned to be used by that person or to affect them in some way. 准备，预留(作某种用途或给某人用) ❑ [be v-ed +for] *This money is intended for the development of the tourist industry.* 这笔钱准备用于旅游业的开发。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Columns are usually intended in architecture to add grandeur and status.* 圆柱在建筑中通常用来增添气势和显示地位。 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *Originally, Hatfield had been intended as a leisure complex.* 最初，哈特菲尔德是准备建成一个休闲娱乐中心的。 3 VERB If you **intend** a particular idea or feeling in something that you say or do, you want to express it or want it to be understood. 意指；意思是 ❑ [v n] *He didn't intend any sarcasm.* 他没有任何讽刺的意思。 ❑ [v n n] *Burke's response seemed a little patronizing, though he undoubtedly hadn't intended it that way.* 伯克的回答有点施恩于人的感觉，尽管他无疑并没有那个意思。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *This sounds like a barrage of accusation—I don't intend it to be.* 这听起来像是接二连三的指责——这并非我的本意。 ❑ [v n prep] *I think he intended it as a put-down comment.* 我认为他的评论有奚落贬低之意。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intend* with:

V. intend **to be** 打算成为，intend **to continue** 打算继续，intend **to do** 打算干，intend **to go** 打算去，intend **to leave** 打算离开，intend **to make** 打算做，intend **to return** 打算回去，intend **to say** 打算说，intend **to stay** 打算留下 1

in|tend|ed /ɪn'tendɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **intended** to describe the thing you are trying to achieve or person you are trying to affect. 打算中的；预期的；预定的 ❑ *The intended target had been a military building.* 原定目标是一座军事大楼。

in|tense ♦◇ /ɪn'tens/ 1 ADJ **Intense** is used to describe something that is very great or extreme in strength or degree. 强烈的；剧烈的；极度的 ❑ *He was sweating from the intense heat.* 高温酷热让

他大汗淋漓。❑ *His threats become more intense, agitated, and frequent.* 他发出的威胁更显言辞激烈、焦虑不安，也更为频繁。•**in|tense|ly** ADV ❑ *The fast-food business is intensely competitive.* 快餐业竞争非常激烈。•**in|ten|sity** /ɪnˈtensɪti/ (**intensities**) N-VAR [usu with poss] ❑ *The attack was anticipated but its intensity came as a shock.* 攻击是预料之中的，但攻势之猛烈令人震惊。2 ADJ If you describe an activity as **intense**, you mean that it is very serious and concentrated, and often involves doing a great deal in a short time. 激烈的；严肃紧张的 ❑ *The battle for third place was intense.* 第三名的争夺紧张激烈。3 ADJ If you describe the way someone looks at you as **intense**, you mean that they look at you very directly and seem to know what you are thinking or feeling. （目光）有穿透力的，洞悉一切的 ❑ *I felt so self-conscious under Luke's mother's intense gaze.* 在卢克母亲锐利目光的注视下，我感到极不自在。•**in|tense|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He sipped his drink, staring intensely at me.* 他慢酌浅饮，仿佛洞悉一切地紧盯着我。4 ADJ If you describe a person as **intense**, you mean that they appear to concentrate very hard on everything that they do, and they feel and show their emotions in a very extreme way. 热情的；热切的；激动的 ❑ *I know he's an intense player, but he does enjoy what he's doing.* 我知道他是个拼命三郎，但他确实喜欢自己所做的事。•**in|ten|sity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His intensity and the ferocity of his feelings alarmed me.* 他感情之激烈和狂暴都让我惊恐。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intense* with:

N. intense **concentration** 高度集中，intense **feelings** 强烈的情感，intense **pain** 剧痛，intense **pressure** 巨大的压力 1
intense **activity** 激烈的活动，intense **competition** 激烈的竞争，intense **debate** 激烈的辩论，intense **fighting** 激烈的打斗，intense **relationship** 紧张的关系 2
intense **scrutiny** 严密仔细的检查 2 3

in|ten|si|fi|er /ɪnˈtensɪfaɪəʳ/ (**intensifiers**) N-COUNT In grammar, an **intensifier** is a word such as 'very' or 'extremely' which you can put in front of an adjective or adverb in order to make its meaning stronger. 强调成分（置于形容词、副词之前加强意义的词）【TECHNICAL 术语】

in|ten|si|fy /ɪnˈtensɪfaɪ/ (**intensifies, intensifying, intensified**) VERB If you **intensify** something or if it **intensifies**, it becomes greater in strength, amount, or degree. 加强；强化；加剧 ❑ [v n] *Britain is intensifying its efforts to secure the release of the hostages.* 英国正加紧努力确保人质获释。❑ [v] *The conflict is almost bound to intensify.* 冲突几乎一定会加剧。•**in|ten|si|fi|ca|tion** /ɪnˌtensɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The country was on the verge of collapse because of the intensification of violent rebel attacks.* 由于叛乱分子的暴力袭击愈演愈烈，该国已处于崩溃的边缘。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ify ≈ making* 使：*clarify, diversify, intensify*

in|ten|sive /ɪnˈtensɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Intensive** activity involves concentrating a lot of effort or people on one particular task in order to try to achieve a great deal in a short time. 加强的；集中的；密集的 ❑ *...several days and nights of intensive negotiations.* 几天几夜紧锣密鼓的谈判 •**in|ten|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Ruth's parents opted to educate her intensively at home.* 露丝的父母选择了在家对她进行集中教育。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Intensive** farming involves producing as many crops or animals as possible from your land, usually with the aid of chemicals. 集约（经营）的；精耕细作的 ❑ *...intensive methods of rearing poultry.* 饲养家禽的集约化方法 •**in|ten|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Will they farm the rest of their land less intensively?* 他们会在其余土地上实行较轻程度的集约化耕种吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intensive* with:

N. intensive **efforts** 加倍努力，intensive **negotiations** 集中谈判，intensive **programme** 强化项目，intensive **study** 强化学习，intensive **training** 强化训练，intensive **treatment** 强化治疗 1

-intensive /-ɪntensɪv/ COMB **-intensive** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that an industry or activity involves the use of a lot of a particular thing. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"集中的"、"密集的" ❑ *...the development of capital-intensive farming.* 资本密集型农业的发展

in|ten|sive 'care N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] If someone is **in intensive care**, they are being given extremely thorough care in a hospital because they are very ill or very badly injured. 重病特别护理；加强护理 ❑ *She spent the night in intensive care after the operation.* 手术后的那个夜晚她在重症监护病房度过。

→ see **hospital**

in|tent /ɪnˈtent/ (**intents**) 1 ADJ If you are **intent on** doing something, you are eager and determined to do it. 坚决的；下决心的 ❑ [+on/upon] *The rebels are obviously intent on keeping up the pressure.* 叛乱分子显然决心继续施压。2 ADJ If someone does something in an **intent** way, they pay great attention to what they are doing. 专心的；专注的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She looked from one intent face to another.* 她看着一张张专注的面孔。•**in|tent|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He listened intently, then slammed down the phone.* 他专心地听着，然后砰地挂上电话。3 N-VAR A person's **intent** is their intention to do something. 意图；目的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a strong statement of intent on arms control.* 决心实施军备控制的有力声明 4 PHRASE You say **to all intents and purposes** to suggest that a situation is not exactly as you describe it but the effect is the same as if it were. 差不多等于；几乎在一切方面 ❑ *To all intents and purposes he was my father.* 他几乎可以称得上是我的父亲。

in|ten|tion ◆◇ /ɪnˈtenʃᵊn/ (**intentions**) 1 N-VAR [N to-inf] An **intention** is an idea or plan of what you are going to do. 意图；目的；打算 ❑ [+of] *Beveridge announced his intention of standing for parliament.* 贝弗里奇宣布他打算竞选议员。❑ *Unfortunately, his good intentions never seemed to last long.* 不幸的是，他的善意似乎从来就没有持久过。2 PHRASE If you say that you **have no intention of** doing something, you are emphasizing that you are not going to do it. If you say that you **have every intention of** doing something, you are emphasizing that you intend to do it. 不想 / 很想；不打算 / 一心打算【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We have no intention of buying American jets.* 我们无意购买美国喷气式飞机。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intention* with:

ADJ. **clear** intention 明显的意图，**original** intention 最初的打算 1
V. **express** *your* intention 表明你的意图，**state** *your* intention 说出你的意图 1
have every intention of 一心想…，**have no** intention of 无意… 2

in|ten|tion|al /ɪnˈtenʃənᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **intentional** is deliberate. 故意的；有意的 ❑ *How can I blame him? It wasn't intentional.* 我怎么能怪他呢？那又不是有意的。•**in|ten|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *I've never intentionally hurt anyone.* 我从没故意伤害过任何人。

in|ter /ɪnˈtɜːʳ/ (**inters, interring, interred**) VERB When a dead person **is interred**, they are buried. 埋葬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed] *...the spot where his bones were originally interred.* 起初埋葬他的骸骨的地点 [Also v n]

inter- /ˈɪntəʳ-/ PREFIX **Inter-** combines with adjectives and nouns to form adjectives indicating that something connects two or more places, things, or groups of people. For example, inter-governmental relations are relations between governments. （与形容词和名词连用构成形容词）表示"在…中间"、"在…之间" ❑ *He hopes to be able to announce a date for inter-party talks.* 他希望能宣布一个党际会谈的日期。❑ *...a policy of encouraging inter-racial marriage.* 鼓励各种族间通婚的政策

inter|act /ˌɪntərˈækt/ (**interacts, interacting, interacted**) 1 VERB When people **interact with** each other or **interact**, they communicate as they work or spend time together. 相互交流；相互沟通 ❑ [v] *While the other children interacted and played together, Ted ignored them.* 当别的孩子相互交流、一起玩耍的时候，泰德对他们不予理睬。❑ [v +with] *...rhymes and songs to help parents interact with their babies.* 帮助父母与婴儿进行互动的童谣与歌曲 •**inter|ac|tion**

/ˌɪntərˈækʃ°n/ (**interactions**) N-VAR ❑ [+among] *...our experience of informal social interaction among adults.* 我们关于成人间非正式社交的经验 ❷ VERB When people **interact with** computers, or when computers **interact with** other machines, information or instructions are exchanged. (人与计算机或计算机与其他机器之间)交互作用，互动 ❑ [v +with] *Millions of people want new, simplified ways of interacting with a computer.* 数以百万计的人想要通过新的简化方式实现人机交互。❑ [v] *There will be a true global village in which telephones, computers and televisions interact.* 将会出现一个电话、电脑、电视三者交互的真正的地球村。•**inter|ac|tion** (**interactions**) N-VAR ❑ *...experts on human-computer interaction.* 人机交互的专家 ❸ VERB When one thing **interacts with** another or two things **interact**, the two things affect each other's behaviour or condition. 相互作用；相互影响 ❑ [v] *You have to understand how cells interact.* 你必须明白细胞是怎样相互作用的。❑ [v +with] *Atoms within the fluid interact with the minerals that form the grains.* 液体中的原子与形成颗粒的矿物质相互作用。•**inter|ac|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+between] *...the interaction between physical and emotional illness.* 身体疾病与心理疾病的相互影响

inter|ac|tive /ˌɪntərˈæktɪv/ ❶ ADJ An **interactive** computer program or television system is one which allows direct communication between the user and the machine. 交互的；人机对话的 ❑ *This will make video games more interactive than ever.* 这将使电子游戏的互动性更胜以往。•**inter|ac|tiv|ity** /ˌɪntərækˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...cable broadcast companies that offer interactivity.* 提供交互服务的有线广播公司 ❷ ADJ If you describe a group of people or their activities as **interactive**, you mean that the people communicate with each other. 互动的；互相交流的 ❑ *...flexible, interactive teaching in the classroom.* 课堂上灵活互动的教学

in|ter alia /ˌɪntər ˈeɪlɪə/ PHRASE You use **inter alia**, meaning 'among other things', when you want to say that there are other things involved apart from the one you are mentioning. 除了别的以外(还)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a collector who had, inter alia, 900 engraved gems, 59 marble busts, and over 2,500 coins and medals.* 有 900 颗雕花宝石、59 尊大理石半身像、超过 2,500 枚钱币和纪念章的收藏家，其藏品还不止这些

inter|cede /ˌɪntəˈsiːd/ (**intercedes, interceding, interceded**) VERB If you **intercede** with someone, you try to persuade them to forgive someone or end their disagreement with them. 向…说情；调解；斡旋【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +with] *They asked my father to intercede with the king on their behalf.* 他们请我父亲为他们向国王求情。❑ [v] *It has also asked Britain and the United States to intercede.* 它也请了英国与美国进行斡旋。

inter|cept /ˌɪntəˈsept/ (**intercepts, intercepting, intercepted**) VERB If you **intercept** someone or something that is travelling from one place to another, you stop them before they get to their destination. 拦截；截住；截击 ❑ [v n] *Gunmen intercepted him on his way to the airport.* 持枪歹徒在他去机场的路上截击了他。•**inter|cep|tion** /ˌɪntəˈsepʃ°n/ (**interceptions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the interception of a ship off the west coast of Scotland.* 对苏格兰西海岸外一艘船的拦截

inter|cep|tor /ˌɪntəˈseptə/ (**interceptors**) N-COUNT An **interceptor** is an aircraft or ground-based missile system designed to intercept and attack enemy planes. 截击机；截击导弹(系统)

inter|ces|sion /ˌɪntəˈseʃ°n/ (**intercessions**) N-VAR **Intercession** is the act of interceding with someone. 求情；调解；斡旋【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His intercession could be of help to the tribe.* 他的调解可能会帮上该部落的忙。

inter|change (**interchanges, interchanging, interchanged**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/. The verb is pronounced /ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/. 名词读作 /ˈɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/。动词读作 /ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/。

❶ N-VAR If there is an **interchange** of ideas or information among a group of people, each person talks about his or her ideas or gives information to the others. (思想、信息等的)交换，交流 ❑ [+of] *What made the meeting exciting was the interchange of ideas from different disciplines.* 会议上令人兴奋的是来自不同学科的思想交流。❷ VERB If you **interchange** one thing **with** another, or you **interchange** two things, each thing takes the place of the other or is exchanged for the other. You can also say that two things **interchange**. 把…(与…)交换位置；互换 ❑ [v n +with] *She likes to interchange her furnishings at home with the stock in her shop.* 她想要把家里的家具与店里的存货调换一下。❑ [v n] *Your task is to interchange words so that the sentence makes sense.* 你们要做的就是调换单词的位置以使句子意义通顺。❑ [v] *...the point where the illusions of the stage and reality begin to interchange.* 舞台幻象与现实开始互相易位的时刻 [Also +with] •N-VAR **Interchange** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the interchange of matter and energy at atomic or sub-atomic levels.* 物质与能量在原子或亚原子层面的交换 ❸ N-COUNT [usu n N] An **interchange** on a motorway, freeway, or road is a place where it joins a main road or another motorway or freeway. (高速公路或公路的)互通式立交桥，交换道

Word Link 词根词缀 *inter = between* 在…之间：*interchange, interconnect, internal*

inter|change|able /ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒəb°l/ ADJ Things that are **interchangeable** can be exchanged with each other without it making any difference. 可交换的；可互换的；可交替的 ❑ [+with] *Every part on the new models is interchangeable with those on the original.* 新款上的每一个零部件与原先的都可互换。•**inter|change|ably** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *These expressions are often used interchangeably, but they do have different meanings.* 这些表达方式经常互换使用，但它们的含义确实有所不同。

inter|col|legi|ate /ˌɪntəˈkəˈliːdʒət/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Intercollegiate** means involving or related to more than one college or university. 学院之间的；院际的；大学之间的；校际的【AM 美】❑ *...the first intercollegiate gymnastics team championship.* 首届校际团体体操锦标赛

inter|com /ˈɪntəˈkɒm/ (**intercoms**) N-COUNT An **intercom** is a small box with a microphone which is connected to a loudspeaker in another room. You use it to talk to the people in the other room. 内部通话系统(或设备)；对讲机

inter|con|nect /ˌɪntəˈkəˈnekt/ (**interconnects, interconnecting, interconnected**) VERB Things that **interconnect** or **are interconnected** are connected to or with each other. You can also say that one thing **interconnects with** another. (使)相互连接；(使)互相联系 ❑ [v] *The causes are many and may interconnect.* 原因有很多而且可能互相关联。❑ [v +with] *Their lives interconnect with those of celebrated figures of the late eighteenth-century.* 他们的生活与 18 世纪晚期的名人联系在一起。❑ [v n] *...a dense network of nerve fibres that interconnects neurons in the brain.* 使大脑内部神经元相互连接的密集神经纤维网络 [Also v n +with]

inter|con|nec|tion /ˌɪntəˈkəˈnekʃ°n/ (**interconnections**) N-VAR If you say that there is an **interconnection** between two or more things, you mean that they are very closely connected. 相互关联；相互联系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the alarming interconnection of drug abuse and AIDS infection.* 滥用毒品与艾滋病感染之间让人警醒的关联

inter|con|ti|nen|tal /ˌɪntəˈkɒntɪˈnent°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Intercontinental** is used to describe something that exists or happens between continents. 跨洲的；洲际的 ❑ *...intercontinental flights.* 洲际航班

inter|course /ˈɪntəˈkɔːˈs/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Intercourse** is the act of having sex. 性交；交媾【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...sexual intercourse.* 性交 ❑ *We didn't have intercourse.* 我们没有发生性关系。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] Social **intercourse** is communication between people as they spend time together. 交际；交往；往来【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+between] *There was social intercourse between the old and the young.* 老年人与年轻人之间有社会交往。

inter|cut /ˌɪntəˈkʌt/ (**intercuts, intercutting**)

The form **intercut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. intercut 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

Word Web 话题词汇 interest 利息

When people buy a house they usually **borrow money** from a **lender**. This **loan** is called a **mortgage**. There are two main ways to **pay** it off. Under the **repayment** mortgage method, the borrower makes monthly **payments** for the **term** of the **loan**, at which time the loan and the **interest** have both been paid off. Under an interest-only mortgage the borrower's monthly payments cover the interest but not the loan itself. At the end of the term the entire amount of the loan is due. **Interest rates** on loans vary. Two possible interest rate deals are the **fixed rate** and the **variable rate**. With the fixed rate the interest rate does not change, so the borrower pays the same amount each month. The interest on a variable rate mortgage does change.

买房子的时候人们往往会从贷款机构借钱。这样的借款叫做房屋抵押贷款。清偿贷款主要有两种方法。分期还贷法是指借款人在贷款的期限内每月偿还款项，到期时借款和利息同时付清。净息还贷法是指借款人每月偿还的款项只包含利息，不包含借款本身，到期时一次性偿付借款。贷款的利率各不相同。两种可能的计算利率方式是固定利率和可变利率。固定利率下，利率保持不变，借款人每月支付相同的数额。可变利率下房贷的利息则是变化的。

VERB If a film **is intercut with** particular images, those images appear regularly throughout the film. 在(影片)中作镜头交切；在…中穿插 【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *The film is set in a night club and intercut with images of gangland London.* 电影情节在一家夜总会内展开，其中不断穿插伦敦黑社会的镜头。 ❑ [V n +with] *He intercuts scenes of Rex getting more and more desperate with scenes of the abductor with his family.* 他把雷克斯逐步陷入绝望的镜头和劫持者与他家人在一起的场景相交切。

inter|de|pend|ence /ˌɪntəʳdɪ'pendᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Interdependence** is the condition of a group of people or things that all depend on each other. 相互依赖；相互依存 ❑ [+of] *...the interdependence of nations.* 国家间的相互依存

inter|de|pend|ent /ˌɪntəʳdɪ'pendᵊnt/ ADJ People or things that are **interdependent** all depend on each other. 相互依赖的；相互依存的 ❑ *We live in an increasingly interdependent world.* 我们生活在一个越来越相互依赖的世界。

inter|dict (**interdicts, interdicting, interdicted**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌɪntəʳ'dɪkt/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪntəʳdɪkt/. 动词读作 /ˌɪntəʳ'dɪkt/。名词读作 /'ɪntəʳdɪkt/。

1 VERB If an armed force **interdicts** something or someone, they stop them and prevent them from moving. If they **interdict** a route, they block it or cut it off. 封锁；阻断 【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】 ❑ [V n] *Troops could be ferried in to interdict drug shipments.* 可以把军队渡运过来阻截毒品的装运。 •**inter|dic|tion** (**interdictions**) N-VAR ❑ *...increased drug interdiction efforts by the military and Coast Guard.* 军方与海岸警卫队在毒品查禁方面付出的更多努力 2 N-COUNT An **interdict** is an official order that something must not be done or used. (官方的)禁令，强制令 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+on] *The National Trust has placed an interdict on jet-skis in Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.* 国民托管组织已颁布禁令，禁止在多塞特、德文与康沃尔地区使用水上摩托艇。

inter|dis|ci|pli|nary /ˌɪntəʳ'dɪsɪplɪnəri, AM 美 -plɪneri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Interdisciplinary** means involving more than one academic subject. 学科间的；涉及若干学科的；跨学科的 ❑ *...interdisciplinary courses combining psychology, philosophy and linguistics.* 综合了心理学、哲学与语言学的跨学科课程

in|ter|est ⇹ /'ɪntrəst, -tərest/ (**interests, interesting, interested**) 1 N-VAR If you have an **interest in** something, you want to learn or hear more about it. 兴趣；兴味；关注 ❑ [+in] *There has been a lively interest in the elections in the last two weeks.* 近两周来选举受到了热烈关注。 ❑ [+in] *His parents tried to discourage his interest in music, but he persisted.* 他的父母极力打消他对音乐的兴趣，但他始终坚持。 ❑ [+to] *Food was of no interest to her at all.* 食物一点都提不起她的兴趣。 2 N-COUNT Your **interests** are the things that you enjoy doing. 爱好 ❑ *Encourage your child in her interests and hobbies even if they're things that you know little about.* 要鼓励孩子的兴趣爱好，即使你对它们所知甚少。 3 VERB If something **interests** you, it attracts your attention so that you want to learn or hear more about it or continue doing it. 使感兴趣；引起…的关注 ❑ [V n] *That passage interested me because it seems to parallel very closely what you're doing in the novel.* 那一段引起了我的关注，因为它似乎与你在小说里所采用的手法非常相似。 ❑ [V n to-inf] *It may interest you to know that Miss Woods, the housekeeper, witnessed the attack.* 您或许会有兴趣知道管家伍兹小姐目击了袭击过程。 4 VERB If you are trying to persuade someone to buy or do something, you can say that you are trying to **interest** them **in** it. 劝诱；说服(某人)做(某事) ❑ [V n +in] *In the meantime I can't interest you in a new car, I suppose?* 那么我想这时候我不能说服您买辆新车了？ 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] If something is in the **interests** of a particular person or group, it will benefit them in some way. 利益；好处 ❑ [+of] *Did those directors act in the best interests of their club?* 那些董事行事时是以他们俱乐部的最大利益为出发点吗？ 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **interests** to refer to groups of people who you think use their power or money to benefit themselves. 利益相关者；利益集团 ❑ *The government accused unnamed 'foreign interests' of inciting the trouble.* 政府不指名地谴责"外国利益集团"煽动骚乱。 7 N-COUNT A person or organization that has **interests** in a company or in a particular type of business owns shares in this company or this type of business. 权益；股权；产权 【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ [+in] *Disney will retain a 51 percent controlling interest in the venture.* 迪士尼将保留该项目 51% 的控股权。 8 N-COUNT If a person, country, or organization has an **interest in** a possible event or situation, they want that event or situation to happen because they are likely to benefit from it. 利害关系 ❑ [+in] *The West has an interest in promoting democratic forces in Eastern Europe.* 东欧民主力量的发展与西方国家利害攸关。 9 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Interest** is extra money that you receive if you have invested a sum of money. **Interest** is also the extra money that you pay if you have borrowed money or are buying something on credit. 利息 ❑ *Does your current account pay interest?* 你的活期账户有利息吗？ 10 → see also **compound interest, interested, interesting, self-interest, vested interest** 11 PHRASE If you do something **in the interests of** a particular result or situation, you do it in order to achieve that result or maintain that situation. 为了(或符合) …的利益；有助于 ❑ *...a call for all businessmen to work together in the interests of national stability.* 呼吁所有商人为了国家稳定而团结协作 12 to have someone's interests **at heart** → see **heart**

→ see **bank**

→ see Word Web: **interest**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interest* with:

N.	**level of** interest 关注水平，**places of** interest 关注的地方，**self-** interest 自私自利 1 **conflict of** interest 权益(或利害关系)冲突 7 8 interest **charges** 利息费用，interest **expenses** 利息开支，interest **payments** 利息款 9
V.	**attract** interest 引起兴趣，**express** interest 表示兴趣，**lose** interest 失去兴趣 1 **earn** interest 赚取利息，**pay** interest 支付利息 9
ADJ.	**great** interest 很大的兴趣(或利益关系)，**little** interest 几乎没有兴趣(或利益关系)，**strong** interest 很强的兴趣(或利益关系) 1 8

in|ter|est|ed ⇹ /'ɪntrestɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **interested in** something, you think it is important and want to learn more about it or spend time doing it. 感兴趣的；有兴趣的；关心的 ❑ [+in] *I thought she might be interested in Paula's proposal.* 我觉得她可能会对葆拉的提议感兴趣。 ❑ *I'd be interested to meet her.* 我有兴趣见见她。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **interested** party or group of people is affected by or involved in a particular event or situation. 有利害关系的；利益相关的；当事方的 ❑ *All the interested parties eventually agreed to the idea.* 所有利益相关方最终都同意了这一想法。 3 → see also **self-interested**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interested* with:

V. **become** interested 变得感兴趣, **get** interested 变得感兴趣, interested **in buying** 有兴趣购买, interested **in getting** 有兴趣获得, interested **in helping** 有兴趣帮助, interested **in learning** 有兴趣学习, interested **in making** 有兴趣做, **seem** interested 似乎有兴趣 1

ADV. **really** interested 真的感兴趣, **very** interested 非常感兴趣 1

ˌinterest-ˈfree ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **interest-free** loan has no interest charged on it. 免息的；无息的 ❑ *He was offered a £10,000 interest-free loan.* 他获得了 1 万英镑的无息贷款。•ADV [ADV after v] **Interest-free** is also an adverb. ❑ *Customers allowed the banks to use their money interest-free.* 客户允许银行无息使用他们的钱。

in|ter|est|ing ♦◇ /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/ ADJ If you find something **interesting**, it attracts your attention, for example because you think it is exciting or unusual. 有趣的；令人感兴趣的 ❑ *It was interesting to be in a different environment.* 置身于一个不一样的环境中是很有意思的。❑ *His third album is by far his most interesting.* 到目前为止，他的第三张专辑是他最吸引人的作品。

Thesaurus 同类词 *interesting* Also look up:

ADJ. absorbing, compelling, engrossing, unusual; (*ant.*) boring

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interesting* with:

ADV. **especially** interesting 特别有趣的, **really** interesting 极其有趣的, **very** interesting 非常有趣的

N. interesting **idea** 有趣的主意, interesting **people** 有趣的人, interesting **point** 有趣的观点, interesting **question** 有趣的问题, interesting **story** 有趣的故事, interesting **things** 有趣的东西

in|ter|est|ing|ly /ˈɪntrəstɪŋli/ ADV You use **interestingly** to introduce a piece of information that you think is interesting or unexpected. 有趣的是；令人关注的是；想不到的是 ❑ *Interestingly enough, a few weeks later, Benjamin remarried.* 有意思的是，几个星期以后，本杰明又结婚了。

ˈin|ter|est rate (**interest rates**) N-COUNT The **interest rate** is the amount of interest that must be paid. It is expressed as a percentage of the amount that is borrowed or gained as profit. 利(息)率 ❑ *The Finance Minister has renewed his call for lower interest rates.* 财政部长再次呼吁降低利率。

inter|face /ˈɪntəʳfeɪs/ (**interfaces, interfacing, interfaced**) 1 N-COUNT The **interface** between two subjects or systems is the area in which they affect each other or have links with each other. (学科或系统间相互影响或衔接的)边缘区域，接合部位 ❑ [+*between*] *...a witty exploration of that interface between bureaucracy and the working world.* 对官僚阶层与劳动大众之间的临界区域的充满谐趣的探究 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] If you refer to the user **interface** of a particular piece of computing software, you are talking about its presentation on screen and how easy it is to operate. (软件的用户)界面【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...the development of better user interfaces.* 更友好的用户界面的开发 3 N-COUNT In computing and electronics, an **interface** is an electrical circuit which links one machine, especially a computer, with another. (计算机或电子设备的)接口【TECHNICAL 术语】4 VERB If one thing **interfaces with** another, or if two things **interface**, they have connections with each other. If you **interface** one thing **with** another, you connect the two things. (使)(与…)相互联系(或连接)【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ [V +*with*] *... the way we interface with the environment.* 我们与环境相互作用的方式 ❑ [V] *The different components all have to interface smoothly.* 不同的部件都必须能顺利接合。❑ [V n +*with*] *He had interfaced all this machinery with a master computer.* 他把所有机器连接到了一台主计算机上。[Also V n]

inter|fere /ˌɪntəʳˈfɪəʳ/ (**interferes, interfering, interfered**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **interferes in** a situation, you mean they get involved in it although it does not concern them and their involvement is not wanted. 干涉；干预；介入【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V] *I wish everyone would stop interfering and just leave me alone.* 我希望大家都别再来干涉我，让我一个人静一静。❑ [V +*in/with*] *The U.N. cannot interfere in the internal affairs of any country.* 联合国不能干涉任何国家的内政。2 VERB Something that **interferes with** a situation, activity, or process has a damaging effect on it. 妨碍；冲突；抵触 ❑ [V +*with*] *Smoking and drinking interfere with your body's ability to process oxygen.* 抽烟与酗酒有碍身体处理氧气的能力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interfere* with:

N. **ability to** interfere 干涉能力, **right to** interfere 干涉权利 1

V. **not want to** interfere 不想干涉, **try to** interfere 极力干涉 1

inter|fer|ence /ˌɪntəʳˈfɪərəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Interference** by a person or group is their unwanted or unnecessary involvement in something. 干涉；干预；介入【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*from*] *Airlines will be able to set cheap fares without interference from the government.* 航空公司将能脱离政府干预设定便宜的机票价格。2 N-UNCOUNT When there is **interference**, a radio signal is affected by other radio waves or electrical activity so that it cannot be received properly. (电波的)干扰 ❑ *...electrical interference.* 电子干扰

inter|fer|ing /ˌɪntəʳˈfɪərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as **interfering**, you are criticizing them because they try to get involved in other people's affairs or to give them advice, especially when the advice is not wanted. 好干涉的；爱管闲事的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...interfering neighbours.* 爱管闲事的邻居

in|ter|im ♦◇ /ˈɪntərɪm/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Interim** is used to describe something that is intended to be used until something permanent is done or established. 暂时的；临时的；过渡期间的 ❑ *She was sworn in as head of an interim government in March.* 她 3 月份宣誓就任过渡政府首脑。❑ *...an interim report.* 临时报告 2 PHRASE **In the interim** means until a particular thing happens or until a particular thing happened. 在过渡期间；在间歇期【FORMAL 正式】❑ *But, in the interim, we obviously have a duty to maintain law and order.* 但是，在过渡期间，我们显然有责任维护治安。

in|te|ri|or ♦◇ /ɪnˈtɪərɪəʳ/ (**interiors**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **interior** of something is the inside part of it. 内部 ❑ *The boat's interior badly needed painting.* 该船内部非常需要油漆一下。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **interior** to describe something that is inside a building or vehicle. (建筑物、车辆等)内部的 ❑ *The interior walls were painted green.* 内墙漆成了绿色。3 N-SING [oft with poss] The **interior** of a country or continent is the central area of it. 内地；腹地；内陆 ❑ *The Yangzi river would give access to much of China's interior.* 经由长江可进入中国内地大部分地区。4 ADJ [ADJ n] A country's **interior** minister, ministry, or department deals with affairs within that country, such as law and order. 国内的；内政的；内务的 ❑ *The French Interior Minister has intervened in a scandal over the role of a secret police force.* 法国内政部长对一起涉及秘密警察部队所扮演角色的丑闻进行了干预。5 N-SING A country's minister or ministry of **the interior** deals with affairs within that country, such as law and order. 内政 ❑ *An official from the Ministry of the Interior said six people had died.* 内政部的一位官员说已有 6 人丧生。

Thesaurus 同类词 *interior* Also look up:

N. inside; (*ant.*) exterior, outside 1

in|te|ri|or deco|ra|tion N-UNCOUNT **Interior decoration** is the decoration of the inside of a house. 室内装饰

in|te|ri|or ˈdeco|ra|tor (**interior decorators**) N-COUNT An **interior decorator** is a person who is employed to design and decorate the inside of people's houses. 室内装饰师

in|te|ri|or de|sign N-UNCOUNT **Interior design** is the art or profession of designing the decoration for the inside of a house. 室内设计

in|te|ri|or de|sign|er (**interior designers**) N-COUNT An **interior designer** is a person who is employed to design the decoration for the inside of people's houses. 室内设计师

inter|ject /ˌɪntəˈrdʒekt/ (**interjects, interjecting, interjected**) VERB If you **interject** something, you say it and interrupt someone else who is speaking. 打断(别人的谈话)；插嘴【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v with quote] *'Surely there's something we can do?' interjected Palin.* "我们一定可以做点儿什么吧？"佩林插话道。❑ [v n] *He listened thoughtfully, interjecting only the odd word.* 他若有所思地听着，只是偶尔插句话。[Also v]

inter|jec|tion /ˌɪntəˈrdʒekʃᵊn/ (**interjections**) ■ N-COUNT An **interjection** is something you say which interrupts someone else who is speaking. 插话 ❑ [+of] *...the moronic and insensitive interjections of the disc jockey.* 电台音乐节目主持人既白痴又不顾及他人感受的插话 ■ N-COUNT In grammar, an **interjection** is a word or expression which you use to express a strong feeling such as surprise, pain, or horror. 感叹词；感叹语

inter|laced /ˌɪntəˈrleɪst/ ADJ If things are **interlaced**, parts of one thing go over, under, or between parts of another. 交织的；交错的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *During my whole report, he sat with his eyes closed and his fingers interlaced.* 我的整个报告过程中他都十指交叉闭目而坐。❑ [+with] *...languid women, their flowing locks interlaced with flowers and vines.* 垂发上点缀着花和藤的慵懒女子。

inter|link /ˌɪntəˈrlɪŋk/ (**interlinks, interlinking, interlinked**) VERB Things that **are interlinked** or **interlink** are linked with each other in some way. (使)相互连接；(使)相互联结 ❑ [be v-ed] *Those two processes are very closely interlinked.* 那两个过程紧密相连。❑ [be v-ed +with] *The question to be addressed is interlinked with the question of human rights.* 将要谈到的问题与人权问题有关。❑ [v] *...a more integrated transport network, with bus, rail, and ferry services all interlinking.* 公共汽车、铁路与轮渡全部实现联运的更加一体化的交通网络

inter|lock /ˌɪntəˈrlɒk/ (**interlocks, interlocking, interlocked**) ■ VERB Things that **interlock** or **are interlocked** go between or through each other so that they are linked. (使)连锁；(使)相互扣住 ❑ [v] *The parts interlock.* 各部分相互扣住。❑ [v n] *Interlock your fingers behind your back.* 把手十指交错放到背后。[Also v with n] ■ VERB If systems, situations, or plans **are interlocked** or **interlock**, they are very closely connected. (使)密切联系 ❑ [be v-ed] *The problems of Israel, Lebanon, and the Gulf were tightly interlocked.* 以色列、黎巴嫩与海湾地区的问题一环扣一环。❑ [v] *The tragedies begin to interlock.* 悲剧开始相互交叠。❑ [v +with] *Your girlfriend's fear seems to interlock with your fear.* 你女朋友的恐惧似乎与你的恐惧有密切关联。[Also v n]

inter|locu|tor /ˌɪntəˈrlɒkjʊtəʳ/ (**interlocutors**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss n] Your **interlocutor** is the person with whom you are having a conversation. 对话者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Owen had the habit of staring motionlessly at his interlocutor.* 欧文谈话时有一动不动、目不转睛地盯着对方的习惯。■ N-COUNT If a person or organization has a role as an **interlocutor** in talks or negotiations, they take part or act as a representative in them. (会谈或谈判的)参加者，代表【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...key interlocutors in the Middle East conference.* 中东会议的主要与会代表

Word Link 词根词缀 *loc ≈ speaking* 说 : *circumlocution, elocution, interlocutor*

inter|lop|er /ˈɪntəˈrləʊpəʳ/ (**interlopers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as an **interloper**, you mean that they have come into a situation or a place where they are not wanted or do not belong. 闯入者；干涉他人事务者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She had no wish to share her father with any outsider and regarded us as interlopers.* 她不愿与任何外人分享父亲的爱，并把我们视为闯入者。

inter|lude /ˈɪntəˈrluːd/ (**interludes**) N-COUNT An **interlude** is a short period of time when an activity or situation stops and something else happens. 插曲；间歇；幕间表演 ❑ *Superb musical interludes were provided by Sinclair.* 辛克莱献上了精彩的幕间音乐表演。

inter|mar|riage /ˌɪntəˈrmærɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Intermarriage** is marriage between people from different social, racial, or religious groups. (不同社会、种族、宗教群体间的)通婚 ❑ [+between] *...intermarriage between members of the old and new ruling classes.* 新旧统治阶级成员间的通婚

inter|mar|ry /ˌɪntəˈrmæri/ (**intermarries, intermarrying, intermarried**) VERB When people from different social, racial, or religious groups **intermarry**, they marry each other. You can also say that one group **intermarries with** another group. (不同社会、种族、宗教群体间)通婚 ❑ [v] *They were allowed to intermarry.* 他们获准通婚。❑ [v +with] *Some of the traders settled and intermarried with local women.* 一些商人定居下来，并与当地妇女通婚。

inter|medi|ary /ˌɪntəˈrmiːdiəri/ (**intermediaries**) N-COUNT An **intermediary** is a person who passes messages or proposals between two people or groups. 调解人；中间人 ❑ *She wanted him to act as an intermediary in the dispute with Moscow.* 她想让他充当中间人来调解与莫斯科的争端。

Word Link 词根词缀 *med ≈ middle* 中心 : *intermediary, media, median*

inter|medi|ate /ˌɪntəˈmiːdiət/ (**intermediates**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **intermediate** stage, level, or position is one that occurs between two other stages, levels, or positions. 居中的；中间的 ❑ *You should consider breaking the journey with intermediate stopovers at airport hotels.* 你应该考虑将旅程分为几段，中途在机场旅馆稍作停留。■ ADJ **Intermediate** learners of something have some knowledge or skill but are not yet advanced. 中等程度的；中级的 ❑ *The Badminton Club holds coaching sessions for beginners and intermediate players on Friday evenings.* 羽毛球俱乐部每周五晚上为初学者与中等水平练习者开设训练课程。•N-COUNT An **intermediate** is an intermediate learner. 中级学习者 ❑ *The ski school coaches beginners, intermediates, and advanced skiers.* 滑雪学校训练指导初学者及中级与高级滑雪者。

in|ter|ment /ɪnˈtɜːʳmənt/ (**interments**) N-VAR The **interment** of a dead person is their burial. 埋葬；安葬【FORMAL 正式】

in|ter|mi|nable /ɪnˈtɜːʳmɪnəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **interminable**, you are emphasizing that it continues for a very long time and indicating that you wish it was shorter or would stop. 无休止的；没完没了的；冗长不堪的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...an interminable meeting.* 冗长乏味的会议 •**in|ter|mi|nably** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He talked to me interminably about his first wife.* 他没完没了地和我讲他的第一任妻子。

inter|min|gle /ˌɪntəˈrmɪŋgᵊl/ (**intermingles, intermingling, intermingled**) VERB When people or things **intermingle**, they mix with each other. 混合；混在一起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *This allows the two cultures to intermingle without losing their separate identities.* 这使得两种文化能相互融合，却又不失其个性。❑ [v +with] *...an opportunity for them to intermingle with the citizens of other countries.* 使他们与其他国家的公民打成一片的机会 •**inter|min|gled** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *The ethnic populations are so intermingled that there's bound to be conflict.* 各民族人口如此杂居，肯定会发生冲突。

inter|mis|sion /ˌɪntəˈrmɪʃᵊn/ (**intermissions**) N-COUNT An **intermission** is a short break between two parts of a film, concert, or show. (电影、音乐会或演出的)幕间休息 ❑ [+of] *...during the intermission of the musical 'Steppin' Out'.* 在音乐剧《与情人共舞》的幕间休息期间 •N-VAR In American English, you can also use **intermission** to refer to a short break between two parts of a game, or say that something happens at, after, or during **intermission**. (美国英语中亦指比赛中的)中场休息 ❑ *Fraser did not perform until after intermission.* 弗雷泽直到中场休息之后才上场。

inter|mit|tent /ˌɪntəˈrmɪtᵊnt/ ADJ Something that is **intermittent** happens occasionally rather than continuously. 间歇的；断断续续的 ❑ *After three hours of intermittent rain, the game was abandoned.* 3个小时断断续续的降雨之后，比赛取消了。•**inter|mit|tent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The talks went on intermittently for three years.* 会谈开开停停地进行了3年。

in|tern (**interns, interning, interned**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈtɜːʳn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntɜːʳn/. 动词读作 /ɪnˈtɜːʳn/。名词读作 /ˈɪntɜːʳn/。

Word Web 话题词汇 Internet 因特网

The **Internet** allows information to be shared around the world. The **World Wide Web** allows users to access **servers** anywhere. **User names** and **passwords** give access and protect information. **E-mail** travels through **networks**. **Websites** are created by companies and individuals to share information. **Web pages** can include images, words, sound, and video. Some organizations built private **intranets**. These groups have to guard the **gateway** between their system and the larger Internet. **Hackers** can break into computer networks. They sometimes steal information or damage the system. **Webmasters** usually build **firewalls** for protection.

因特网将信息分享到全世界。万维网的用户在任何地方都可以接入服务器。用户名和密码既允许访问，又保护信息。电子邮件在网络间传送。网站的创立是公司和个人为了分享信息，网页可以包含图像、文字、声音和视频。一些组织建立起私人的内联网，这些团体必须看管好他们的系统和更广大因特网之间的网关。黑客可以侵入计算机网络，他们有时窃取信息，破坏系统。网站管理员通常为保护网站建立防火墙。

The Internet 因特网



1 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is interned**, they are put in prison or in a prison camp for political reasons.（因政治原因）拘留，扣押 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was interned as an enemy alien at the outbreak of the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战爆发时他被作为敌国侨民扣押了。2 N-COUNT An **intern** is an advanced student or a recent graduate, especially in medicine, who is being given practical training under supervision. 实习生；（尤指）实习医师【AM 美】

in|ter|nal ◆◇ /ɪnˈtɜːrnəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Internal** is used to describe things that exist or happen inside a country or organization. 国内的；内政的；（组织）内部的 ❑ *The country stepped up internal security.* 该国加强了国内安保工作。❑ *We now have a Europe without internal borders.* 我们如今拥有一个内部没有边界的欧洲。•**in|ter|nal|ly** ADV ❑ *The state is not a unified and internally coherent entity.* 该国不是一个统一的、内部团结的实体。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Internal** is used to describe things that exist or happen inside a particular person, object, or place. 体内的；（物体或场所）内部的 ❑ *...massive internal bleeding.* 体内大出血 ❑ *Some of the internal walls of my house are made of plasterboard.* 我家房子的一些内墙是石膏板做的。•**in|ter|nal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Evening primrose oil is used on the skin as well as taken internally.* 月见草油既可外敷于皮肤也可以内服。

Word Link 词根词缀 *inter = between* 在…之间：*interchange, interconnect, internal*

in|ter|nal com|bus|tion en|gine (**internal combustion engines**) N-COUNT An **internal combustion engine** is an engine that creates its energy by burning fuel inside itself. Most cars have internal combustion engines. 内燃机

→ see **car, engine**

in|ter|nal|ize /ɪnˈtɜːrnəlaɪz/ (**internalizes, internalizing, internalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **internalise**

VERB If you **internalize** something such as a belief or a set of values, you make it become part of your attitude or way of thinking. 使（信仰、价值观等）内在化；吸收【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Over time she internalized her parents' attitudes.* 随着时间的流逝，她认同了父母的看法并将之融为自我意识的一部分。•**in|ter|nal|i|za|tion** /ɪnˌtɜːrnələˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ [+of] *...my internalisation of hatred, disgust and fear.* 仇恨、厌恶和恐惧慢慢在我内心积淀

inter|na|tion|al ◆◆◆ /ˌɪntərˈnæʃənəl/ (**internationals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **International** means between or involving different countries. 国际的；国际上的 ❑ *...an international agreement against exporting arms to that country.* 禁止向该国出口武器的国际协定 ❑ *...emergency aid from the international community.* 国际社会提供的紧急援助 •**inter|na|tion|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *There are only two internationally recognised certificates in Teaching English as a Foreign Language.* "作为外语的英语教学"只有两种国际上认可的证书。2 N-COUNT In sport, an **international** is a game that is played between teams representing two different countries. 国际比赛【BRIT 英】❑ *...the midweek international against England.* 周中对阵英格兰队的国际比赛 3 N-COUNT [usu n N] An **international** is a member of a country's sports team. 国际比赛选手；国家队队员【BRIT 英】❑ *...a former England international.* 前英格兰国手

inter|na|tion|al|ism /ˌɪntərˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Internationalism** is the belief that countries should work with, help, and be friendly with one another. 国际主义；国际友好合作观

inter|na|tion|al|ist /ˌɪntərˈnæʃənəlɪst/ ADJ If someone has **internationalist** beliefs or opinions, they believe that countries should work with, help, and be friendly with one another. 国际主义的 ❑ *...a more genuinely internationalist view of U.S. participation in peace-keeping.* 关于美国参与维和工作的更加名副其实的国际主义观点

inter|na|tion|al|ize /ˌɪntərˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ (**internationalizes, internationalizing, internationalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **internationalise**

VERB If an issue or a crisis is **internationalized**, it becomes the concern of many nations throughout the world. 使（问题、危机）国际化【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [be v-ed] *A very real danger exists of the conflict becoming internationalised.* 这一冲突实际上很有可能演变成国际性问题。❑ [v n] *They have been trying to internationalise the Kashmir problem.* 他们一直试图将克什米尔问题国际化。•**inter|na|tion|al|i|za|tion** /ˌɪntərˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the increasing internationalization of business.* 商业越来越国际化

inter|na|tion|al re|la|tions N-PLURAL The political relationships between different countries are referred to as **international relations**. 国际关系 ❑ *...peaceful and friendly international relations.* 和平友好的国际关系

inter|necine /ˌɪntərˈniːsaɪn, AM 美 -siːn/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **internecine** conflict, war, or quarrel is one which takes place between opposing groups within a country or organization.（冲突、战争、争吵）内部的，内讧的，自相残杀的【FORMAL 正式】

in|ternee /ˌɪntɜːrˈniː/ (**internees**) N-COUNT An **internee** is a person who has been put in prison for political reasons. 政治犯；政治拘留犯

In|ter|net /ˈɪntərnet/ also **internet** N-PROPER **The Internet** is the computer network which allows computer users to connect with computers all over the world, and which carries e-mail. 因特网

→ see Word Web: **Internet**

In|ter|net café (**Internet cafés**) N-COUNT An **Internet café** is a café with computers where people can pay to use the Internet. 网吧

in|tern|ment /ɪnˈtɜːrnmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Internment** is the practice of putting people in prison for political reasons.（出于政治原因的）拘留，扣押 ❑ *They called for the return of internment without trial for terrorists.* 他们呼吁对恐怖分子重新实施不经审讯即行拘留政策。

in|tern|ship /ˈɪntɜːrnʃɪp/ (**internships**) N-COUNT An **internship** is the position held by an intern, or the period of time when someone is an intern. 实习岗位；实习期【AM 美】

inter|per|son|al /ˌɪntərˈpɜːrsənəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Interpersonal**

means relating to relationships between people. 人际的：人与人之间的 ❑ *Training in interpersonal skills is essential.* 人际交往技巧的培训非常必要。

inter|play /ˈɪntəˈpleɪ/ N-UNCOUNT The **interplay between** two or more things or people is the way that they have an effect on each another or react to each other. 相互作用：相互影响 ❑ [+of] *...the interplay of political, economic, social and cultural factors.* 政治、经济、社会及文化因素之间的相互作用

in|ter|po|late /ɪnˈtɜːrpəleɪt/ (**interpolates, interpolating, interpolated**) VERB If you **interpolate** a comment into a conversation or some words into a piece of writing, you put it in as an addition. 插入，添加（评论或字句）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Williams interpolated much spurious matter.* 威廉斯插入了许多伪造的素材。❑ [be v-ed +into] *These odd assertions were interpolated into the manuscript some time after 1400.* 这些奇怪的论断是于 1400 年后的某个时间被加入手稿的。

in|ter|po|la|tion /ɪnˌtɜːrpəˈleɪʃ°n/ (**interpolations**) N-COUNT An **interpolation** is an addition to a piece of writing. 插补文字；插入文字【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The interpolation appears to have been inserted very soon after the original text was finished.* 插补文字似乎是在原文完成后不久被补充进来的。

inter|pose /ˌɪntərˈpəʊz/ (**interposes, interposing, interposed**) VERB If you **interpose** something **between** two people or things, you place it between them. 插入；使介于…之间【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl +between] *Police had to interpose themselves between the two rival groups.* 警方不得不对这两个对立团体进行干预。❑ [v n +between] *The work interposes a glass plate between two large circular mirrors.* 该艺术品在两面圆形大镜子中间插入一块玻璃板。

in|ter|pret /ɪnˈtɜːrprɪt/ (**interprets, interpreting, interpreted**) 1 VERB If you **interpret** something in a particular way, you decide that this is its meaning or significance. 解释；说明；阐释 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *The whole speech might well be interpreted as a coded message to the Americans.* 整个演讲完全可以被理解为在向美国人传递编码信息。❑ [v n] *The judge quite rightly says that he has to interpret the law as it's been passed.* 法官说他必须按照该项法律的立法初衷来阐释它，这完全没错。❑ [be v-ed] *Both approaches agree on what is depicted in the poem, but not on how it should be interpreted.* 两种方法对诗中所描绘的是何种事物的看法是一致的，但是对于应该如何阐释这首诗有分歧。2 VERB If you **interpret** what someone is saying, you translate it immediately into another language. 口译 ❑ [v] *The chambermaid spoke little English, so her husband came with her to interpret.* 女服务员几乎不会说英语，因此她丈夫跟着来给她当翻译。❑ [v n] *Interpreters found they could not interpret half of what he said.* 口译员们发现他说的话他们连一半都翻译不出来。

→ see **dream**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interpret* with:

N.	interpret **data** 解析数据，interpret **the meaning of** *something* 解释某物的含义，interpret **results** 阐释结果，**ways to** interpret 阐释方式 1
ADJ.	**difficult to** interpret 很难解释（或口译）1 2

in|ter|pre|ta|tion /ɪnˌtɜːrprɪˈteɪʃ°n/ (**interpretations**) 1 N-VAR An **interpretation** of something is an opinion about what it means. 解释；说明；阐明 ❑ *The opposition Conservative Party put a different interpretation on the figures.* 反对派保守党对这些数字提出一番不同的解释。2 N-COUNT A performer's **interpretation** of something such as a piece of music or a role in a play is the particular way in which they choose to perform it. （角色等的）表演，演绎；（乐曲的）演奏方式 ❑ [+of] *...her full-bodied interpretation of the role of Micaela.* 她对米凯拉这个角色全身心的演绎

→ see **art**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interpretation* with:

ADJ.	**correct** interpretation 正确的解释，**literal** interpretation 字面上的解释，**open to** interpretation 有待解释，**strict** interpretation 严谨的解释 1
N.	**data** interpretation 数据解析，interpretation **of results** 对结果的阐释 1

in|ter|pre|ta|tive /ɪnˈtɜːrprətətɪv/ → see **interpretive**

in|ter|pret|er /ɪnˈtɜːrprɪtəʳ/ (**interpreters**) N-COUNT An **interpreter** is a person whose job is to translate what someone is saying into another language. 口译者；口译员 ❑ *Aristide spoke to the press through an interpreter.* 阿里斯蒂德通过口译员向媒体发表讲话。

in|ter|pre|tive /ɪnˈtɜːrprɪtɪv/ also **interpretative** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **interpretive** to describe something that provides an interpretation. 阐释的；解释的；诠释的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *History is an interpretive process.* 历史是一个阐释的过程。

inter|reg|num /ˌɪntəʳˈregnəm/ N-SING An **interregnum** is a period between the end of one person's time as ruler or leader and the coming to power of the next ruler or leader. 空位期，过渡期（两任领导人交接的一段时期）【FORMAL 正式】

inter|re|late /ˌɪntəʳrɪˈleɪt/ (**interrelates, interrelating, interrelated**) VERB If two or more things **interrelate**, there is a connection between them and they have an effect on each other. 相互关联；相互影响 ❑ [v] *The body and the mind interrelate.* 身体与头脑相互影响。❑ [v +with] *Each of these cells have their specific jobs to do, but they also interrelate with each other.* 这些细胞都有各自的具体分工，但它们也相互联系。❑ [v +with] *...the way in which we communicate and interrelate with others.* 我们与他人相互交流与联系的方式 ❑ [be v-ed] *All things are interrelated.* 万物息息相关。

inter|re|la|tion|ship /ˌɪntəʳrɪˈleɪʃ°nʃɪp/ (**interrelationships**) N-COUNT An **interrelationship** is a close relationship between two or more things or people. 相互关联；相互联系 ❑ [+between/of] *...the interrelationships between unemployment, crime, and imprisonment.* 失业、犯罪与坐牢的相互联系

in|ter|ro|gate /ɪnˈterəgeɪt/ (**interrogates, interrogating, interrogated**) VERB If someone, especially a police officer, **interrogates** someone, they question them thoroughly for a long time in order to get some information from them. （尤指警察）讯问，审问 ❑ [v n] *I interrogated everyone even slightly involved.* 我讯问了每个人，甚至连稍有关联的人都没放过。•**in|ter|ro|ga|tor** (**interrogators**) N-COUNT [oft poss n] ❑ *I was well aware of what my interrogators wanted to hear.* 我很清楚审问我的人想听到些什么。

in|ter|ro|ga|tion /ɪnˌterəˈgeɪʃ°n/ (**interrogations**) N-VAR An **interrogation** is the act of interrogating someone. 讯问；审问 ❑ *...the right to silence in police interrogations.* 在警方讯问时保持沉默的权利

in|ter|roga|tive /ˌɪntəˈrɒgətɪv/ (**interrogatives**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **interrogative** gesture or tone of voice shows that you want to know the answer to a question. （姿势、语调）询问的，疑问的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Donovan cocked an interrogative eye at his companion, who nodded in reply.* 多诺万向他的同伴投以疑问的眼神，对方点头回应。2 N-SING In grammar, a clause that is in **the interrogative**, or in the **interrogative** mood, has its subject following 'do', 'be', 'have', or a modal verb. Examples are 'When did he get back?' and 'Are you all right?'. Clauses of this kind are typically used to ask questions. 疑问句；疑问结构 3 N-COUNT In grammar, an **interrogative** is a word such as 'who', 'how', or 'why', which can be used to ask a question. 疑问词

in|ter|rupt /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/ (**interrupts, interrupting, interrupted**) 1 VERB If you **interrupt** someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop. 打断（某人）❑ [v] *Turkin tapped him on the shoulder. 'Sorry to interrupt, Colonel.'* 图尔金拍拍他的肩膀。"不好意思，打断您一下，上校。"❑ [v n] *He tried to speak, but she interrupted him.* 他想说话，但被她打断了。•**in|ter|rup|tion** /ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃ°n/ (**interruptions**) N-VAR ❑ *The sudden interruption stopped Beryl in mid-flow.* 突然的插话打断了刚说到一半的贝丽尔。2 VERB If someone or something **interrupts** a process or activity, they stop it for a period of time. 中止；中断；使暂停 ❑ [v n] *He has rightly interrupted his holiday in Spain to return to London.* 他马上中止了在西班牙的度假回到伦敦。•**in|ter|rup|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+in/to] *...interruptions in the supply of food and fuel.* 食物与燃料供应的中断 3 VERB If something **interrupts** a line, surface, or view, it stops it from being continuous or makes it look irregular. 遮挡；阻断 ❑ [v n] *Taller plants interrupt the views from the house.* 稍高些的植物遮挡了房子的视野。

Word Link 词根词缀 *rupt = breaking* 断开：*disrupt, erupt, interrupt*

inter|sect /ˌɪntəˈrsekt/ (**intersects, intersecting, intersected**) 1 VERB If two or more lines or roads **intersect**, they meet or cross each other. You can also say that one line or road **intersects** another.（线、道路）（与…）相交，（与…）交叉 ❑ [v n] *The orbit of this comet intersects the orbit of the Earth.* 这颗彗星的轨道与地球的轨道交叉。❑ [v] *The circles will intersect in two places.* 这两个圆将在两处相交。2 VERB If one thing **intersects with** another or if two things **intersect**, the two things have a connection at a particular point.（与…）交叉；（与…）相关联 ❑ [v +with] *...the ways in which historical events intersect with individual lives.* 历史事件与个人生活发生关联的方式 ❑ [v] *Their histories intersect.* 他们的历史相互交叠。3 VERB [usu passive] If a place, area, or surface **is intersected by** things such as roads or lines, they cross it. 横穿；贯穿；横断 ❑ [be v-ed] *The city is intersected by three main waterways.* 有 3 条主要水路贯穿该城市。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sect = cutting* 切割：*dissect, intersect, section*

inter|sec|tion /ˌɪntəˈrsekʃᵊn/ (**intersections**) N-COUNT An **intersection** is a place where roads or other lines meet or cross. 交点；道路交叉口；十字路口 ❑ [+of] *...at the intersection of two main canals.* 在两条大运河的交汇处 ❑ *...a busy highway intersection.* 交通繁忙的公路交叉口 [Also +with]

inter|sperse /ˌɪntəˈrspɜːrs/ (**intersperses, interspersing, interspersed**) VERB If you **intersperse** one group of things **with** another or **among** another, you put or include the second things between or among the first things. 散布；散置；点缀 ❑ [v n +with] *Originally the intention was to intersperse the historical scenes with modern ones.* 最初是想用现代景观点缀历史景观。

inter|spersed /ˌɪntəˈrspɜːrst/ ADJ If one group of things are **interspersed with** another or **interspersed among** another, the second things occur between or among the first things. 点缀着…的；夹杂着…的；散布着…的 ❑ [+with] *...bursts of gunfire, interspersed with single shots.* 炮声阵阵，夹杂着零星的枪响

inter|state /ˈɪntərsteɪt/ (**interstates**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Interstate** means between states, especially the states of the United States.（尤指美国）州际的，州与州之间的 ❑ *...interstate highways.* 州际公路 2 N-COUNT In the United States, an **interstate** is a major road linking states.（美国）州际公路 ❑ *...the southbound lane of Interstate 75.* 75 号州际公路的南向车道

inter|stel|lar /ˌɪntəˈrstelər/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Interstellar** means between the stars. 星际的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...interstellar space.* 星际空间

Word Link 词根词缀 *stell = star* 星：*constellation, interstellar, stellar*

inter|twine /ˌɪntəˈrtwaɪn/ (**intertwines, intertwining, intertwined**) 1 VERB If two or more things **are intertwined** or **intertwine**, they are closely connected with each other in many ways.（使）密切关联；（使）密切联系 ❑ [be v-ed] *Their destinies are intertwined.* 他们的命运交织在一起。❑ [v] *Three major narratives intertwine within Foucault's text, 'Madness and Civilisation'.* 3 个主要故事在福柯的《疯癫与文明》一书当中密切相联。❑ [v n +with] *He intertwines personal reminiscences with the story of British television.* 他把个人回忆录与英国电视的故事紧密结合在一起。❑ [v +with] *Her fate intertwined with his.* 她与他的命运纠缠在一起。[Also v n] 2 VERB If two things **intertwine**, they are twisted together or go over and under each other. 缠结；缠绕在一起 ❑ [v] *Trees, undergrowth and creepers intertwined, blocking our way.* 树木、灌木丛与藤蔓植物盘根错节，挡住了我们的去路。❑ [v-ed] *The towels were embroidered with their intertwined initials.* 毛巾上绣着他们姓名首字母的连写组合。[Also v +with]

in|ter|val /ˈɪntərvᵊl/ (**intervals**) 1 N-COUNT An **interval** between two events or dates is the period of time between them.（事件、日期之间的）间隔 ❑ [+of] *The ferry service has restarted after an interval of 12 years.* 时隔 12 年之后，轮渡服务又重新开通了。2 N-COUNT An **interval** during a film, concert, show, or game is a short break between two of the parts. 幕间休息；中场休息【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *During the interval, wine was served.* 幕间休息时有葡萄酒供应。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **intermission**

3 PHRASE If something happens **at intervals**, it happens several times with gaps or pauses in between. 每隔一段时间；时而 ❑ *She woke him for his medicines at intervals throughout the night.* 她夜里每隔一段时间就叫他起来服药。4 PHRASE If things are placed **at** particular **intervals**, there are spaces of a particular size between them. 以…的间距；每隔…远的距离 ❑ *Several red and white barriers marked the road at intervals of about a mile.* 路上设有几处红白相间的路障，相互间隔约一英里。

inter|vene /ˌɪntəˈrviːn/ (**intervenes, intervening, intervened**) 1 VERB If you **intervene in** a situation, you become involved in it and try to change it. 干涉；干预；介入 ❑ [v] *The situation calmed down when police intervened.* 警方干预后，局势平息下来。❑ [v +in] *The Government is doing nothing to intervene in the crisis.* 政府没有采取任何行动对这次危机进行干预。2 VERB If you **intervene**, you interrupt a conversation in order to add something to it. 插话；打岔 ❑ [v] *Hattie intervened and told me to stop it.* 哈蒂打断我，叫我停下来。❑ [v with quote] *'I've told you he's not here,' Irena intervened.* "我告诉你了他不在这里。"伊雷娜插话说。3 VERB If an event **intervenes**, it happens suddenly in a way that stops, delays, or prevents something from happening. 干扰；阻挠；打扰 ❑ [v] *The South African mailboat arrived on Friday mornings unless bad weather intervened.* 除非受恶劣天气干扰，南非邮船一般在星期五上午抵达。

inter|ven|ing /ˌɪntəˈrviːnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **intervening** period of time is one that separates two events or points in time.（时间段）介于中间的，发生于其间的 ❑ *During those intervening years Bridget had married her husband Robert.* 在那中间的几年里，布里奇特嫁给了她的丈夫罗伯特。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **intervening** object or area comes between two other objects or areas.（物体、地区）介于中间的 ❑ *They had scoured the intervening miles of moorland.* 他们已经仔细搜遍了其间绵延数英里的高沼地。

inter|ven|tion ♦♢ /ˌɪntəˈrvenʃᵊn/ (**interventions**) N-VAR **Intervention** is the act of intervening in a situation. 干涉；干预 ❑ [+in] *...the role of the United States and its intervention in the internal affairs of many countries.* 美国扮演的角色以及其对多国内政的干涉 ❑ *...military interventions.* 军事干涉

inter|ven|tion|ist /ˌɪntəˈrvenʃənɪst/ (**interventionists**) ADJ **Interventionist** policies are policies which show an organization's desire to become involved in a problem or a crisis which does not concern it directly.（政策）干涉主义的，主张干预的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the interventionist industrial policy of the Wilson government.* 威尔逊政府主张干涉的工业政策 •N-COUNT An **interventionist** is someone who supports interventionist policies. 干预主义者；主张干预者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

inter|view ♦♦ /ˈɪntərvjuː/ (**interviews, interviewing, interviewed**) 1 N-VAR An **interview** is a formal meeting at which someone is asked questions in order to find out if they are suitable for a job or a course of study. 面试；面谈 ❑ *The interview went well.* 面试进行得非常顺利。❑ *Not everyone who writes in can be invited for interview.* 并非每一个写来求职信的人都会被邀请参加面试。2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are interviewed** for a particular job or course of study, someone asks you questions about yourself to find out if you are suitable for it. 对…进行面试 ❑ [be v-ed] *When Wardell was interviewed, he was impressive, and on that basis, he was hired.* 沃德尔参加面试的时候给人留下了深刻印象，所以基于这点，他被雇用了。3 N-COUNT An **interview** is a conversation in which a journalist puts questions to someone such as a famous person or politician. 采访；访谈 ❑ *Allan gave an interview to the Chicago Tribune newspaper last month.* 艾伦上个月接受了《芝加哥论坛报》的采访。4 VERB When a journalist **interviews** someone such as a famous person, they ask them a series of questions. 采访；访谈 ❑ [v n] *I seized the chance to interview Chris Hani about this issue.* 我抓住机会就这一问题采访了克里斯·哈尼。5 VERB When the police **interview** someone, they ask them questions about a crime that has been committed. 讯问；审讯 ❑ [v n] *The police*

interviewed the driver, but had no evidence to go on. 警方讯问了司机，但是没有获得什么有用的证据。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *interview* with:

N. **job** interview 求职面试 1
(tele)phone interview 电话面试（或采访）1 3
magazine/newspaper/radio/television interview 杂志 / 报纸 / 广播 / 电视访谈 3
V. **conduct an** interview 进行面试（或采访），**give an** interview 给予面试机会；接受采访，**request an** interview 要求面试（或采访）1 3

inter|viewee /ˌɪntəˈrvjuˈiː/ (**interviewees**) N-COUNT An **interviewee** is a person who is being interviewed. 被采访者；被面试者

inter|view|er /ˈɪntəˌrvjuəˈr/ (**interviewers**) N-COUNT An **interviewer** is a person who is asking someone questions at an interview. 采访者；进行面试者

inter|weave /ˌɪntəˈrwiːv/ (**interweaves, interweaving, interwove, interwoven**) VERB If two or more things **are interwoven** or **interweave**, they are very closely connected or are combined with each other. （使）交织；（使）紧密结合 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *For these people, land is inextricably interwoven with life itself.* 对这些人来说，土地与生活本身有着不可分割的密切关系。❑ [v +with] *Complex family relationships interweave with a murder plot in this ambitious new novel.* 在这本布局恢宏的新小说中，错综复杂的家庭关系与一起谋杀阴谋交织在一起。❑ [v n] *The programme successfully interweaves words and pictures.* 节目成功地把语言和图片结合了起来。❑ [v] *Social structures are not discrete objects; they overlap and interweave.* 社会结构之间不是离散的，他们相互重叠交织。[Also v n +with]

inter|web /ˈɪntəˈwɛb/ N-PROPER The **interweb** is a humorous name for the Internet. 网（因特网的谐称）【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *Do you know much about this interweb thingy?* 网这玩意儿你很了解吗？

in|tes|ti|nal /ɪnˈtɛstɪnəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Intestinal** means relating to the intestines. 肠的【FORMAL 正式】

in|tes|tine /ɪnˈtɛstɪn/ (**intestines**) N-COUNT Your **intestines** are the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach. 肠 ❑ *This area is always tender to the touch if the intestines are not functioning properly.* 如果肠的功能不正常，这个部位碰一下就会感到疼痛。

in|ti|ma|cy /ˈɪntɪməsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Intimacy** between two people is a very close personal relationship between them. 亲密；密切 ❑ [+with] *...a means of achieving intimacy with another person.* 与别人建立亲密关系的途径 [Also +between] 2 N-UNCOUNT You sometimes use **intimacy** to refer to sex or a sexual relationship. 性；性关系 ❑ [+with] *The truth was he did not feel like intimacy with any woman.* 事实是他不想与任何女人发生性关系。

in|ti|mate (**intimates, intimating, intimated**)

The adjective is pronounced /ˈɪntɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈɪntɪmeɪt/. 形容词读作 /ˈɪntɪmət/，动词读作 /ˈɪntɪmeɪt/。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have an **intimate** friendship with someone, you know them very well and like them a lot. 亲密的；密切的 •**in|ti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *He did not feel he had got to know them intimately.* 他认为他没必要和他们密切来往。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If two people are in an **intimate** relationship, they are involved with each other in a loving or sexual way. 有恋爱关系的；有性关系的 ❑ *...their intimate moments with their boyfriends.* 她们与男友共浴爱河的时刻 •**in|ti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *You have to be willing to get to know yourself and your partner intimately.* 你必须愿意在恋爱中逐渐认识自己和伴侣。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **intimate** conversation or detail, for example, is very personal and private. 个人的；私下的；隐私的 ❑ *He wrote about the intimate details of his family life.* 他写到了关于他家庭生活的一些不为人知的细节。•**in|ti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *It was the first time they had attempted to talk intimately.* 那是他们第一次试图私下交谈。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **intimate** to describe an occasion or the atmosphere of a place, you like it because it is quiet and pleasant, and seems suitable for close conversations between friends. 宁静怡人的；温馨的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...an intimate candlelit dinner for two.* 温馨的二人烛光晚餐 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **intimate** connection between ideas or organizations, for example, is a very strong link between them. （联系）密切的，紧密的 ❑ *...an intimate connection between madness and wisdom.* 疯狂与智慧的密切关联 •**in|ti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Property and equities are intimately connected in Hong Kong.* 在香港，房地产与证券密切关联。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **intimate** knowledge of something is a deep and detailed knowledge of it. 深刻的；详尽的；精通的 ❑ *He surprised me with his intimate knowledge of Kierkegaard and Schopenhauer.* 他对克尔恺郭尔与叔本华的深刻了解让我很吃惊。•**in|ti|mate|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *...a golden age of musicians whose work she knew intimately.* 其作品她耳熟能详的黄金一代的音乐家 7 VERB If you **intimate** something, you say it in an indirect way. 暗示；提示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *He went on to intimate that he was indeed contemplating a shake-up of the company.* 他继续暗示他确实在考虑对公司进行一次大改组。❑ [v +to] *He had intimated to the French and Russians his readiness to come to a settlement.* 他已经向法国人和俄国人暗示他愿意达成协议。[Also v n]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *intimate* with:

N. intimate **friend** 密友 1
intimate **relationship** 恋爱关系 2
intimate **details** 不为人知的细节 3
intimate **atmosphere** 温馨的气氛 4

in|ti|ma|tion /ˌɪntɪˈmeɪʃᵊn/ (**intimations**) N-COUNT [N that] An **intimation** is an indirect suggestion or sign that something is likely to happen or be true. 暗示；提示【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I did not have any intimation that he was going to resign.* 我一点儿都不知道他要辞职。

in|timi|date /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt/ (**intimidates, intimidating, intimidated**) VERB If you **intimidate** someone, you deliberately make them frightened enough to do what you want them to do. 恫吓；恐吓；威胁 ❑ [v n] *Jones had set out to intimidate and dominate Paul.* 琼斯开始恐吓并控制保罗。❑ [v n +into] *Attempts to intimidate people into voting for the governing party did not work.* 胁迫人们为执政党投票的企图没有成功。•**in|timi|da|tion** /ɪnˌtɪmɪˈdeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an inquiry into allegations of intimidation during last week's vote.* 对上周投票期间出现胁迫投票的指控的调查

in|timi|dat|ed /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who feels **intimidated** feels frightened and lacks confidence because of the people they are with or the situation they are in. 受到惊吓的；胆怯的；怯场的 ❑ *Women can come in here and not feel intimidated.* 女性来到这里不会感到害怕。

in|timi|dat|ing /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **intimidating**, you mean that they are frightening and make people lose confidence. 令人惊恐的；骇人的；令人胆怯的 ❑ *He was a huge, intimidating figure.* 他是个身材高大、令人生畏的人。

into ⇹/ˈɪntuː/

Pronounced /ɪntuː/ or /ˈɪntuː/, particularly before pronouns and for meaning 14. 读作 /ɪntuː/ 或 /ˈɪntuː/，尤其在代词前面和用于义项 14 时。

In addition to the uses shown below, **into** is used after some verbs and nouns in order to introduce extra information. **Into** is also used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'push', and in phrasal verbs such as 'enter into' and 'talk into'. 除下列用法外，into 还可用在一些动词、名词后面以引出附加信息。into 还可与表示动作的动词如 walk，push 连用，以及用于动词词组中，如 enter into，talk into。

1 PREP If you put one thing **into** another, you put the first thing inside the second. （放）到…里面 ❑ *Combine the remaining ingredients and put them into a dish.* 把剩下的配料调和好，放到一个盘子里。❑ *Until the 1980s almost all olives were packed into jars by hand.* 直到 20 世纪 80 年代，几乎所有的橄榄都是手工装罐的。2 PREP If you go **into** a place or vehicle, you move from being outside it to being inside it. 进入（地方、车辆）❑ *I have no idea how he got into Iraq.* 我不知道他是怎样进入伊拉克的。❑ *He got into bed and started*

to read. 他钻进被窝开始读书。 ❸ PREP If one thing goes **into** another, the first thing moves from the outside to the inside of the second thing, by breaking or damaging the surface of it. (打破或损坏表面而)进入，插入 ❑ *The rider came off and the handlebar went into his neck.* 骑车人从自行车上摔了下来，车把插进了他的脖子里。 ❹ PREP If one thing gets **into** another, the first thing enters the second and becomes part of it. (融)入；(渗)入；(进)入 ❑ *Poisonous smoke had got into the water supply.* 毒烟已经进入供水系统。 ❺ PREP If you are walking or driving a vehicle and you bump **into** something or crash **into** something, you hit it accidentally. (碰)上；(撞)上 ❑ *A train plowed into the barrier at the end of the platform.* 火车撞上了月台尽头的栅栏。 ❻ PREP When you get **into** a piece of clothing, you put it on. (穿)上；(换)上 ❑ *She could change into a different outfit in two minutes.* 她能在两分钟内换上一套不同的行头。 ❼ PREP If someone or something gets **into** a particular state, they start being in that state. 进入(…状态) ❑ *I slid into a depression.* 我逐渐消沉了。 ❽ PREP If you talk someone **into** doing something, you persuade them to do it. (说服某人)去做… ❑ *Gerome tried to talk her into taking an apartment in Paris.* 杰罗姆试图说服她在巴黎买一套公寓。 ❾ PREP If something changes **into** something else, it then has a new form, shape, or nature. 成为；转变为 ❑ *...his attempt to turn a nasty episode into a joke.* 他想把一段很不愉快的插曲变成一则笑话的尝试 ❿ PREP If something is cut or split **into** a number of pieces or sections, it is divided so that it becomes several smaller pieces or sections. (分)成；(撕)成 ❑ *Sixteen teams are taking part, divided into four groups.* 有16个队参加，分为4组。 ⓫ PREP An investigation **into** a subject or event is concerned with that subject or event. 关于；涉及 ❑ *The concert will raise funds for research into Aids.* 这场音乐会将为艾滋病研究筹款。 ⓬ PREP If you move or go **into** a particular career or business, you start working in it. 进入，转向(某一职业、行业) ❑ *In the early 1990s, it was easy to get into the rental business.* 20世纪90年代早期，进入租赁行业很容易。 ⓭ PREP If something continues **into** a period of time, it continues until after that period of time has begun. 持续到，进入(时间段) ❑ *He had three children, and lived on into his sixties.* 他有三个孩子，已经六十多岁了。 ⓮ PREP If you are very interested in something and like it very much, you can say that you are **into** it. 对…很感兴趣；极喜欢【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm into electronics myself.* 我本身对电子学很感兴趣。

in|tol|er|able /ɪn'tɒlərəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **intolerable**, you mean that it is so bad or extreme that no one can bear it or tolerate it. 不能忍受的；无法容忍的 ❑ *They felt this would put intolerable pressure on them.* 他们觉得这会给他们带来无法承受的压力。 •**in|tol|er|ably** /ɪn'tɒlərəbli/ ADV ❑ *...intolerably cramped conditions.* 拥挤不堪的条件

in|tol|er|ance /ɪn'tɒlərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Intolerance** is unwillingness to let other people act in a different way or hold different opinions from you. 不容忍；不容异己；偏狭【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...his intolerance of any opinion other than his own.* 他不能容忍自己观点以外的任何观点

in|tol|er|ant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **intolerant**, you mean that they do not accept behaviour and opinions that are different from their own. 不容忍的；不容异己的；偏狭的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...intolerant attitudes toward non-Catholics.* 对非天主教徒的不宽容态度

in|to|na|tion /ˌɪntəʊ'neɪʃᵊn/ (**intonations**) N-VAR Your **intonation** is the way that your voice rises and falls as you speak. 语调；声调 ❑ *His voice had a very slight German intonation.* 他说话稍微带一点儿德国腔。

in|tone /ɪn'təʊn/ (**intones, intoning, intoned**) VERB If you **intone** something, you say it in a slow and serious way, with most of the words at one pitch. 缓慢庄重地说；(以单一的音调)吟咏，吟诵【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *He quietly intoned several prayers.* 他肃穆地轻声念了几句祈祷词。 ❑ [v with quote] *'But Jesus is here!' the priest intoned.* "但是耶稣在这里！"牧师吟诵道。

in|toxi|cat|ed /ɪn'tɒksɪkeɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **intoxicated** is drunk. 喝醉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He appeared intoxicated, police said.* 他看上去喝醉了，警察说。 ❷ ADJ If you are **intoxicated by** or **with** something such as a feeling or an event, you are so excited by it that you find it hard to think clearly and sensibly. 陶醉的；极其兴奋的；忘乎所以的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+by/with] *They seem to have become intoxicated by their success.* 他们似乎陶醉在成功的喜悦中。

in|toxi|cat|ing /ɪn'tɒksɪkeɪtɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Intoxicating** drink contains alcohol and can make you drunk. (饮料)醉人的，致醉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...intoxicating liquor.* 喝了容易醉的烈酒 ❷ ADJ If you describe something as **intoxicating**, you mean that it makes you feel a strong sense of excitement or happiness. 令人陶醉的；令人极其兴奋的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the intoxicating fragrance of lilies.* 百合花的沁人芳香

in|toxi|ca|tion /ɪnˌtɒksɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Intoxication** is the state of being drunk. 喝醉；醉酒【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Intoxication interferes with memory and thinking, speech and coordination.* 醉酒影响记忆、思考、言语与协调性。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You use **intoxication** to refer to a quality that something has that makes you feel very excited. 令人极度兴奋的特质【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the intoxication of greed and success.* 贪婪与成功令人忘乎所以

Word Link 词根词缀 *tox ≈ poison* 毒：*detoxify, intoxication, toxic*

in|trac|table /ɪn'træktəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Intractable** people are very difficult to control or influence. 难驾驭的；难对付的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *What may be done to reduce the influence of intractable opponents?* 能做些什么来减轻那些难缠的反对者的影响呢？ ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Intractable** problems or situations are very difficult to deal with. (问题或情况)棘手的，难处理的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The economy still faces intractable problems.* 经济仍然面临着一些棘手的问题。

intra|mu|ral /ˌɪntrə'mjʊərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Intramural** activities happen within one college or university, rather than between different colleges or universities. 校内的；大学内部的【AM 美】❑ *...a comprehensive, well-supported program of intramural sports.* 深受支持的综合性校内运动项目

Word Link 词根词缀 *intra ≈ inside* 在…内部，*within* 在…范围内：*intramural, intranet, intravenous*

Word Link 词根词缀 *mur ≈ wall* 墙壁：*extramural, intramural, mural*

in|tra|net /'ɪntrənet/ (**intranets**) N-COUNT An **intranet** is a network of computers, similar to the Internet, within a particular company or organization. (公司、组织的)内联网，内部网络

→ see **Internet**

in|tran|si|gence /ɪn'trænsɪdʒᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you talk about someone's **intransigence**, you mean that they refuse to behave differently or to change their attitude to something. 不妥协；不让步；不调和【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [+of] *He often appeared angry and frustrated by the intransigence of both sides.* 他似乎常常为双方各不相让而生气沮丧。

in|tran|si|gent /ɪn'trænsɪdʒᵊnt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **intransigent**, you mean that they refuse to behave differently or to change their attitude to something. 不妥协的；不让步的；不调和的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *They put pressure on the Government to change its intransigent stance.* 他们向政府施压以迫使其改变不妥协的立场。

in|tran|si|tive /ɪn'trænsɪtɪv/ ADJ An **intransitive** verb does not have an object. (动词)不及物的

intra|venous /ˌɪntrə'viːnəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Intravenous** foods or drugs are given to sick people through their veins, rather than their mouths. (食物、药品)静脉注入的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...an intravenous drip.* 静脉滴注器 •**intra|venous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Premature babies have to be fed intravenously.* 早产婴儿必须靠静脉输入喂养。

in tray (**in trays**) also **in-tray** N-COUNT An **in tray** is a shallow container used in offices to put letters and documents in before they are dealt with. (办公室存放待处理信件或公文的)收文盘 (Compare 比较 **out tray**.)

in|trep|id /ɪn'trepɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **intrepid** person acts in a brave way. 勇敢的；无畏的 ❑ *...an intrepid space traveller.* 无畏的太空旅行者

in|tri|ca|cy /'ɪntrɪkəsi/ (**intricacies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Intricacy** is the state of being made up of many small parts or details. 复杂精细；错综复杂 ❑ [+of] *The price depends on the intricacy of the work.* 价格取决于做工的复杂精细度。2 N-PLURAL The **intricacies** of something are its complicated details. 错综复杂的细节；纷繁复杂之处 ❑ [+of] *Rose explained the intricacies of the job.* 罗斯解释了这项工作的繁琐复杂之处。

in|tri|cate /'ɪntrɪkət/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **intricate** to describe something that has many small parts or details. 复杂精细的；错综复杂的 ❑ *...intricate patterns and motifs.* 复杂的式样与图案 •**in|tri|cate|ly** ADV ❑ *...intricately-carved sculptures.* 精雕细刻的雕塑品

in|trigue (**intrigues, intriguing, intrigued**)

The noun is pronounced /'ɪntri:g/. The verb is pronounced /ɪn'tri:g/. 名词读作 /'ɪntri:g/。动词读作 /ɪn'tri:g/。

1 N-VAR **Intrigue** is the making of secret plans to harm or deceive people. 阴谋；诡计 ❑ *...political intrigue.* 政治阴谋 ❑ *...a powerful story of intrigue, passion and betrayal.* 一个关于阴谋、爱欲与背叛的动人心魄的故事 2 VERB If something, especially something strange, **intrigues** you, it interests you and you want to know more about it. (尤指奇怪的事物)迷住，激起…的好奇心 ❑ [v n] *The novelty of the situation intrigued him.* 新奇的环境令他好奇。

in|trigued /ɪn'tri:gd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **intrigued by** something, especially something strange, it interests you and you want to know more about it. 被吸引住的；被迷住的 ❑ *I would be intrigued to hear others' views.* 我很想听听别人的意见。

in|tri|guing /ɪn'tri:gɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **intriguing**, you mean that it is interesting or strange. 有趣的；引人入胜的；奇怪的 ❑ *This intriguing book is both thoughtful and informative.* 这本引人入胜的书既有思想性又富知识性。•**in|tri|guing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...the intriguingly-named newspaper Le Canard Enchainé (The Chained Duck).* 名字新奇的报纸《被链条锁住的鸭子》)

in|trin|sic /ɪn'trɪnsɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] If something has **intrinsic** value or **intrinsic** interest, it is valuable or interesting because of its basic nature or character, and not because of its connection with other things. 内在的；本身的；固有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The paintings have no intrinsic value except as curiosities.* 这些油画除了作为稀罕物，本身没有什么内在价值。•**in|trin|si|cal|ly** /ɪn'trɪnsɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Sometimes I wonder if people are intrinsically evil.* 有时我在想是否人性本恶。

in|tro /'ɪntrəʊ/ (**intros**) N-COUNT The **intro** to a song, programme, or book is the first part, which comes before the main part. 引子；简介；前奏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+to] *...the keyboard intro to The Who's 'Won't Get Fooled Again'.* 谁人乐队的《不会再受骗》的键盘前奏

intro|duce ↔ /ˌɪntrə'dju:s, AM 美 -'du:s/ (**introduces, introducing, introduced**) 1 VERB To **introduce** something means to cause it to enter a place or exist in a system for the first time. 引进；首次引入；推行 ❑ [v n] *The Government has introduced a number of other money-saving moves.* 政府已经采取了其他一些省钱的举措。❑ [be v-ed +into/to] *The word 'Pagoda' was introduced to Europe by the 17th-century Portuguese.* Pagoda 这个词由 17 世纪的葡萄牙人引入欧洲。•**intro|duc|tion** (**introductions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *He is best remembered for the introduction of the moving assembly-line.* 他最为人铭记的是率先采用流水装配线。2 VERB If you **introduce** someone **to** something, you cause them to learn about it or experience it for the first time. 介绍；使了解；使初次接触 ❑ [v n +to] *He introduced us to the delights of natural food.* 他让我们认识到食用天然食物的乐趣。•**intro|duc|tion** N-SING ❑ [+to] *His introduction to League football would have been gentler if he had started at a smaller club.* 如果他是在一家小俱乐部起步的话，他的首次足球联赛经历可能会更轻松些。3 VERB If you **introduce** one person **to** another, or you **introduce** two people, you tell them each other's names, so that they can get to know each other. If you **introduce yourself** to someone, you tell them your name. 介绍；引荐；使相互认识 ❑ [v n +to] *Tim, may I introduce you to my uncle's secretary, Mary Waller?* 蒂姆，我来介绍一下，这位是我叔叔的秘书玛丽·沃勒。❑ [v n] *Someone introduced us and I sat next to him.* 有人给我们作了介绍，我挨着他坐下了。❑ [v pron-refl] *Let me introduce myself.* 我来自我介绍一下。•**intro|duc|tion** (**introductions**) N-VAR ❑ *With considerable shyness, Elaine performed the introductions.* 伊莱恩非常害羞地进行了介绍。4 VERB The person who **introduces** a television or radio programme speaks at the beginning of it, and often between the different items in it, in order to explain what the programme or the items are about. 主持(电视或广播节目)；为…作开场(或串场)介绍 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *'Health Matters' is introduced by Dick Oliver on BBC World Service.* 英国广播公司对外广播频道的"健康动态"节目由迪克·奥利弗主持。[Also v n]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *introduce* with:

N. introduce **a bill** 提出法案，introduce **changes** 引入变化，introduce **legislation** 推行法律，introduce **reform** 推行改革 1

V. **allow me to** introduce 允许我介绍，**let me** introduce 让我来介绍，**want to** introduce 想要介绍 3 4

intro|duc|tion /ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃ°n/ (**introductions**) 1 N-COUNT The **introduction to** a book or talk is the part that comes at the beginning and tells you what the rest of the book or talk is about. 引言；序言；导论 ❑ [+to] *Ellen Malos, in her introduction to 'The Politics of Housework', provides a summary of the debates.* 埃伦·马洛斯在她为《家务政治学》一书所作的序言中对这些争论进行了总结。2 N-COUNT [oft in names] If you refer to a book as an **introduction to** a particular subject, you mean that it explains the basic facts about that subject. 入门书；初阶读物 ❑ [+to] *On balance, the book is a friendly, down-to-earth introduction to physics.* 总而言之，这是一本通俗而务实的物理入门书。3 → see also **introduce**

intro|duc|tory /ˌɪntrə'dʌktəri/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **introductory** remark, talk, or part of a book gives a small amount of general information about a particular subject, often before a more detailed explanation. 引言的；导论的；介绍性的 ❑ *...an introductory course in religion and theology.* 宗教与神学入门课程 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **introductory** offer or price on a new product is something such as a free gift or a low price that is meant to attract new customers. (新品)促销的，特惠的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...just out on the shelves at an introductory price of £2.99.* 刚刚以 2.99 英镑的新品促销价上架

intro|spec|tion /ˌɪntrə'spekʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Introspection** is the examining of your own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. 内省；自省；反省 ❑ *He had always had his moments of quiet introspection.* 他一直都抽时间静思己过。

intro|spec|tive /ˌɪntrə'spektɪv/ ADJ **Introspective** people spend a lot of time examining their own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. 内省的；自省的；反省的

intro|vert /'ɪntrəvɜ:t/ (**introverts**) 1 N-COUNT An **introvert** is a quiet, shy person who finds it difficult to talk to people. 性格内向的人；不爱交际的人 2 ADJ **Introvert** means the same as **introverted**. 同 introverted ❑ *The music students here are a very introvert lot.* 这里学音乐的学生都非常不爱交际。

intro|vert|ed /'ɪntrəvɜ:tɪd/ ADJ **Introverted** people are quiet and shy and find it difficult to talk to other people. 内向的；羞赧的；不爱交际的 ❑ *Machen was a lonely, introverted child.* 梅琴是个孤僻内向的孩子。

in|trude /ɪn'tru:d/ (**intrudes, intruding, intruded**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **is intruding into** a particular place or situation, you mean that they are not wanted or welcome there. 侵扰；打扰 ❑ [v +into/on/upon] *The press has been blamed for*

intruding into people's personal lives in an unacceptable way. 新闻媒体因为以令人难以容忍的方式侵扰人们的私生活而一直受到指责。❑ [v] *I hope I'm not intruding.* 希望我没有打扰你们。❷ VERB If something **intrudes on** your mood or your life, it disturbs it or has an unwanted effect on it. 干扰；扰乱 ❑ [v +on/into/upon] *Do you feel anxious when unforeseen incidents intrude on your day?* 当意外事件干扰了你的生活时，你会感到焦虑吗？ ❑ [v] *There are times when personal feelings cannot be allowed to intrude.* 有些时候是不允许夹杂个人感情的。❸ VERB If someone **intrudes into** a place, they go there even though they are not allowed to be there. 侵入；闯入 ❑ [v +into/onto] *The officer on the scene said no one had intruded into the area.* 在场的警官说没人闯入过这个地方。

Word Link 词根词缀 *trude ≈ pushing* 推：*extrude, intrude, obtrude*

in|trud|er /ɪn'tru:dəʳ/ (**intruders**) N-COUNT An **intruder** is a person who goes into a place where they are not supposed to be. 侵入者；闯入者

in|tru|sion /ɪn'tru:ʒ°n/ (**intrusions**) ❶ N-VAR If someone disturbs you when you are in a private place or having a private conversation, you can call this event an **intrusion**. 打扰；侵扰 ❑ *I hope you don't mind this intrusion, Jon.* 乔恩，希望你别介意这次打扰。❷ N-VAR An **intrusion** is something that disturbs your mood or your life in a way you do not like. 干扰；影响 ❑ [+into] *I felt it was a grotesque intrusion into our lives.* 我感觉那是对我们生活的一种干扰，让人感到荒唐可气。

in|tru|sive /ɪn'tru:sɪv/ ADJ Something that is **intrusive** disturbs your mood or your life in a way you do not like. 打扰的；侵扰的 ❑ *The cameras were not an intrusive presence.* 那些摄像机的存在并不令人反感。

in|tu|it /ɪn'tju:ɪt, AM 美 -'tu:-/ (**intuits, intuiting, intuited**) VERB If you **intuit** something, you guess what it is on the basis of your intuition or feelings, rather than on the basis of knowledge. 凭直觉感知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They would confidently intuit your very thoughts.* 他们会很有把握地凭直觉猜出你的真实想法。❑ [v that] *He was probably right to intuit that it was universal.* 他凭直觉认为它具有普遍性，也许他是正确的。

in|tui|tion /ˌɪntju'ɪʃ°n, AM 美 -tu-/ (**intuitions**) N-VAR Your **intuition** or your **intuitions** are unexplained feelings you have that something is true even when you have no evidence or proof of it. 直觉 ❑ *Her intuition was telling her that something was wrong.* 她的直觉告诉她一定出了什么问题。

in|tui|tive /ɪn'tju:ətɪv, AM 美 -'tu:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have an **intuitive** idea or feeling about something, you feel that it is true although you have no evidence or proof of it. 直觉的；凭直觉获知的 ❑ *A positive pregnancy test soon confirmed her intuitive feelings.* 阳性孕检结果很快证实了她的直觉。•**in|tui|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He seemed to know intuitively that I must be missing my mother.* 他似乎凭直觉知道我肯定在想母亲。

Inu|it /'ɪnjuɪt/ (**Inuits** or **Inuit**) N-COUNT The **Inuit** are a race of people descended from the original people of Eastern Canada and Greenland. 伊努伊特人（加拿大东部地区和格陵兰岛原住民的后裔）

in|un|date /'ɪnʌndeɪt/ (**inundates, inundating, inundated**) ❶ VERB If you say that you **are inundated with** things such as letters, demands, or requests, you are emphasizing that you receive so many of them that you cannot deal with them all.（信件、要求、请求等）使应接不暇，使不胜负荷【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [*be* V-ed +with] *Her office was inundated with requests for tickets.* 她所在的售票处收到铺天盖地的购票请求。❑ [v n +with] *They have inundated me with fan letters.* 他们转给我的粉丝来信让我应接不暇。[Also v n] ❷ VERB [usu passive] If an area of land **is inundated**, it becomes covered with water. 淹没 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Their neighborhood is being inundated by the rising waters of the Colorado River.* 他们的街区正被科罗拉多河上涨的河水淹没。

in|ured /ɪ'njuəʳd/ ADJ If you are **inured to** something unpleasant, you have become used to it so that it no longer affects you. 对（令人不快的事物）司空见惯的；习惯于…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Doctors become inured to death.* 医生们已经能坦然面对死亡。

in|vade /ɪn'veɪd/ (**invades, invading, invaded**) ❶ VERB To **invade** a country means to enter it by force with an army. 武装入侵；侵略 ❑ [v n] *In autumn 1944 the allies invaded the Italian mainland at Anzio and Salerno.* 1944 年秋，盟军从安齐奥与萨勒诺攻入意大利本土。❑ [v-ing] *The Romans and the Normans came to Britain as invading armies.* 罗马人以及诺曼人通过军事入侵来到英国。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you say that people or animals **invade** a place, you mean that they enter it in large numbers, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with.（人、动物）大批进入，涌入 ❑ [v n] *People invaded the streets in victory processions almost throughout the day.* 几乎一整天，大街上都挤满了欢庆胜利的游行队伍。❸ to **invade** someone's **privacy** → see **privacy**

in|vad|er /ɪn'veɪdəʳ/ (**invaders**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Invaders** are soldiers who are invading a country. 入侵者；侵略者 ❑ *The invaders were only finally crushed when troops overcame them at Glenshiel in June 1719.* 1719 年 6 月，部队在格兰舍一役击败了入侵者，直至此时他们才最终覆灭。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a country or army that has invaded or is about to invade another country as an **invader**. 侵略国；侵略军 ❑ *...action against a foreign invader.* 抵抗外国侵略军的战斗

in|va|lid (**invalids**)

The noun is pronounced /'ɪnvəlɪd/. The adjective is pronounced /ɪn'vælɪd/ and is hyphenated in|val|id. 名词读作 /'ɪnvəlɪd/。形容词读作 /ɪn'vælɪd/，分音为 in|val|id。

❶ N-COUNT An **invalid** is someone who needs to be cared for because they have an illness or disability. 病人；病弱者；伤残者 ❑ *I hate being treated as an invalid.* 我讨厌被人当成伤病号对待。❷ ADJ If an action, procedure, or document is **invalid**, it cannot be accepted, because it breaks the law or some official rule. 无效的；作废的 ❑ *The trial was stopped and the results declared invalid.* 审判被中止，判决结果被宣布无效。❸ ADJ An **invalid** argument or conclusion is wrong because it is based on a mistake.（论据、结论）站不住脚的，错误的 ❑ *We think that those arguments are rendered invalid by the hard facts on the ground.* 我们认为那些论点当场即被确凿的事实驳倒了。

in|vali|date /ɪn'vælɪdeɪt/ (**invalidates, invalidating, invalidated**) ❶ VERB To **invalidate** something such as an argument, conclusion, or result means to prove that it is wrong or cause it to be wrong. 驳倒；证明…站不住脚 ❑ [v n] *Any form of physical activity will invalidate the results.* 任何形式的物理活动都会证明这些结果是错误的。❷ VERB If something **invalidates** something such as a law, contract, or election, it causes it to be considered illegal. 使无效；使作废 ❑ [v n] *An official decree invalidated the vote in the capital.* 一份官方法令宣布在首都举行的投票无效。

in|va|lid|ity /ˌɪnvə'lɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Invalidity** is the state of being an invalid. 病弱；伤残 ❑ *I live on an invalidity pension.* 我靠伤残养老金过活。

in|valu|able /ɪn'væljəb°l/ ADJ If you describe something as **invaluable**, you mean that it is extremely useful. 非常宝贵的；极为有用的 ❑ *I was able to gain invaluable experience over that year.* 在那一年里我有幸获得了非常宝贵的经验。❑ [+in] *The research should prove invaluable in the study of linguistics.* 此项研究应该会被证明对语言学研究具有极高价值。[Also +to]

in|vari|able /ɪn'veərɪəb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **invariable** to describe something that never changes. 不变的；始终如一的；一贯的 ❑ *It was his invariable custom to have one whisky before his supper.* 晚饭前来杯威士忌，这是他一直以来的习惯。

in|vari|ably /ɪn'veərɪəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] If something **invariably** happens or is **invariably** true, it always happens or is always true. 不变地；总是；始终如一地 ❑ *They almost invariably get it wrong.* 他们几乎总是理解错。

in|va|sion ♦◇ /ɪn'veɪʒ°n/ (**invasions**) ❶ N-VAR [oft adj N] If there is an **invasion** of a country, a foreign army enters it by force. 武装入侵；侵略 ❑ [+of] *...seven years after the Roman invasion of Britain.* 罗马人入侵不列颠 7 年以后 ❷ N-VAR If you refer to the arrival of a large number of people or things as an **invasion**, you

Word Web 话题词汇 inventor 发明家

In the 1920s, Thomas Midgley, Jr. developed two important chemical compounds. He was the **inventor** of leaded petrol and Freon gas. He found that a lead compound added to petrol gave cars more power. Freon gas replaced the poisonous gases originally used in refrigerators. Both **products** were very popular when they first appeared. But over time, both **innovations** created new problems. **Research** has shown that leaded petrol causes lead poisoning—particularly in children. Freon gas is harmful to the ozone layer around the earth. Scientists believe this contributes to global warming, skin cancer, and other serious problems.

20 世纪 20 年代，美国工程师和化学家小托马斯·米奇利开发出两种重要的化合物。他是含铅汽油和氟利昂气体的发明者。他发现加到汽油里的一种铅化合物可以给汽车带来更大动力。氟利昂则取代了原来冰箱使用的有毒气体。两种产品在初问世时都大受欢迎，可随着时间的推移，这两项革新都带来了新问题。研究显示，含铅汽油会导致铅中毒，尤其是对儿童来说。氟利昂对地球的臭氧层有害；科学家认为这造成了全球变暖、皮肤癌和其他严重问题。

are emphasizing that they are unpleasant or difficult to deal with.（令人不快的或难以对付的人或事物的）大批进入，涌入 ❑ [+of] *...this year's annual invasion of flies, wasps and ants.* 今年，苍蝇、黄蜂和蚂蚁同往年一样的大批进犯 3 N-VAR If you describe an action as an **invasion**, you disapprove of it because it affects someone or something in a way that is not wanted. 侵扰；干扰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *Is reading a child's diary always a gross invasion of privacy?* 偷看孩子的日记一定是对个人隐私的严重侵犯吗？

in|va|sive /ɪn'veɪsɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **invasive** to describe something undesirable which spreads very quickly and which is very difficult to stop from spreading. 侵袭的；扩散的 ❑ *They found invasive cancer during a routine examination.* 他们在常规体检中发现了扩散性的癌变。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **invasive** medical procedure involves operating on a patient or examining the inside of their body. 有创（性）的；需开刀的；需手术的

in|vec|tive /ɪn'vektɪv/ N-UNCOUNT **Invective** is rude and unpleasant things that people shout at people they hate or are angry with. 咒骂；痛骂【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A woman had hurled racist invective at the family.* 一个女人对那家人大骂有种族歧视意味的脏话。

in|veigh /ɪn'veɪ/ (**inveighs, inveighing, inveighed**) VERB If you **inveigh against** something, you criticize it strongly. 猛烈抨击；痛骂【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*against*] *A lot of his writings inveigh against luxury and riches.* 他的很多文章都痛批奢华与财富。

in|vei|gle /ɪn'veɪgᵊl/ (**inveigles, inveigling, inveigled**) VERB If you **inveigle** someone **into** doing something, you cleverly persuade them to do it when they do not really want to. 诱骗；引诱【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +*into*] *She inveigles Paco into a plot to swindle Tania out of her savings.* 她引诱帕科一起合谋骗取塔妮娅的积蓄。

in|vent /ɪn'vent/ (**invents, inventing, invented**) 1 VERB If you **invent** something such as a machine or process, you are the first person to think of it or make it. 发明；创造；首创 ❑ [V n] *He invented the first electric clock.* 他发明了第一只电钟。2 VERB If you **invent** a story or excuse, you try to make other people believe that it is true when in fact it is not. 编造；捏造；虚构 ❑ [V n] *I stood still, trying to invent a plausible excuse.* 我站着不动，试图编个说得过去的借口。

Thesaurus 同类词 *invent* Also look up:

V. come up with, concoct, devise, originate 1 2
fabricate, make up 2

in|ven|tion /ɪn'venʃᵊn/ (**inventions**) 1 N-COUNT An **invention** is a machine, device, or system that has been invented by someone. 发明物；创造物 ❑ *The spinning wheel was a Chinese invention.* 纺车是中国人的发明。2 N-UNCOUNT **Invention** is the act of inventing something that has never been made or used before. 发明；创造 ❑ [+of] *...the invention of the telephone.* 电话的发明 3 N-VAR If you refer to someone's account of something as an **invention**, you think that it is untrue and that they have made it up. 捏造；虚构 ❑ *The story was certainly a favourite one, but it was undoubtedly pure invention.* 这个故事的确特别受欢迎，但它无疑纯属虚构。4 N-UNCOUNT **Invention** is the ability to invent things or to have clever and original ideas. 发明才能；创造能力 ❑ *...his great powers of invention.* 他出色的创造才能

in|ven|tive /ɪn'ventɪv/ ADJ An **inventive** person is good at inventing things or has clever and original ideas. 善于发明的；有创造才能的 ❑ *It inspired me to be more inventive with my own cooking.* 它激发我在烹饪时更富创造性。•**in|ven|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He has surprised us before with his inventiveness.* 以前他的发明才能曾令我们惊讶。

in|ven|tor /ɪn'ventəʳ/ (**inventors**) N-COUNT An **inventor** is a person who has invented something, or whose job is to invent things. 发明家；发明者；创造者 ❑ [+of] *...Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.* 亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔，电话的发明者

→ see Word Web:inventor

in|ven|tory /'ɪnvᵊntri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**inventories**) 1 N-COUNT An **inventory** is a written list of all the objects in a particular place. 详细目录；清单 ❑ [+of] *Before starting, he made an inventory of everything that was to stay.* 开始之前，他把所有要留下的东西列了详细的清单。2 N-VAR An **inventory** is a supply or stock of something. 储备；存货【AM 美】❑ [+of] *...one inventory of twelve sails for each yacht.* 每艘快艇 12 张帆的储备

in|verse /'ɪnvɜːʳs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is an **inverse** relationship between two things, one of them becomes larger as the other becomes smaller. 相反的；成反比的；相逆的 ❑ *The tension grew in inverse proportion to the distance from their final destination.* 拉力的大小与他们离终点的距离成反比。•**in|verse|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The size of the nebula at this stage is inversely proportional to its mass.* 这个阶段星云的大小与其质量成反比。2 N-SING **The inverse** of something is its exact opposite. 相反的事物；对立面【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *There is no sign that you bothered to consider the inverse of your logic.* 你根本就不想把你的逻辑反过来考虑。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Inverse** is also an adjective. ❑ *The hologram can be flipped to show the inverse image.* 全息图可以通过反转显现出逆像。

in|ver|sion /ɪn'vɜːʳʃᵊn, -ʒᵊn/ (**inversions**) N-VAR When there is an **inversion** of something, it is changed into its opposite. 反向；逆转；倒置【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a scandalous inversion of the truth.* 令人不齿的是非颠倒

Word Link 词根词缀 *vers ≈ turning* 转：*inversion, versatile, version*

in|vert /ɪn'vɜːʳt/ (**inverts, inverting, inverted**) 1 VERB If you **invert** something, you turn it the other way up or back to front. 使反向；使倒置【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Invert the cake onto a cooling rack.* 把蛋糕倒扣在冷却架上。❑ [V-ed] *...a black inverted triangle.* 一个黑色的倒三角 2 VERB If you **invert** something, you change it to its opposite. 使颠倒；颠覆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They may be hoping to invert the presumption that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.* 他们可能是希望颠覆"被告在证实有罪之前是无辜的"这一假设。❑ [V-ed] *...a telling illustration of inverted moral values.* 是非颠倒的道德观的有力证明

Word Link 词根词缀 *vert ≈ turning* 转：*convert, invert, revert*

in|ver|tebrate /ɪn'vɜːʳtɪbrət/ (**invertebrates**) N-COUNT An **invertebrate** is a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus. 无脊椎动物【TECHNICAL 术语】•ADJ **Invertebrate** is also an adjective. ❑ *...invertebrate creatures.* 无脊椎动物

in|vert|ed com|mas 1 N-PLURAL **Inverted commas** are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as '' or "". Inverted commas are also sometimes used around the titles of books, plays, or songs, or around a word

or phrase that is being discussed. 引号(写作‘’或“”)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **quotation marks**

3 PHRASE If you say **in inverted commas** after a word or phrase, you are indicating that it is inaccurate or unacceptable in some way, or that you are quoting someone else. (表示不够准确、无法接受或引用别人的话)加引号的, 所谓的【BRIT 英】 ❑ *They're asked to make objective, in inverted commas, evaluations of these statements.* 他们被要求对这些陈述作所谓“客观”的评价。

in|vest ◆◇ /ɪn'vest/ (**invests, investing, invested**) 1 VERB If you **invest in** something, or if you **invest** a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value, for example by paying it into a bank, or buying shares or property. 投资 ❑ [v +in] *They intend to invest directly in shares.* 他们打算直接投资股票。❑ [v n +in] *He invested all our profits in gold shares.* 他把我们所有的收益都投资在黄金股上了。❑ [v n] *When people buy houses they're investing a lot of money.* 购买房子时, 人们是在进行大笔的投资。2 VERB When a government or organization **invests in** something, it gives or lends money for a purpose that it considers useful or profitable. 出资; 资助 ❑ [v +in] *...the British government's failure to invest in an integrated transport system.* 英国政府未能给一体化交通系统的建设投入资金 ❑ [v n +in] *...the European Investment Bank, which invested £100 million in Canary Wharf.* 向卡纳里码头投资了 1 亿英镑的欧洲投资银行 ❑ [v n] *Why does Japan invest, on average, twice as much capital per worker per year than the United States?* 为什么日本平均每年在每个工人身上的投入是美国的两倍呢? [Also v] 3 VERB If you **invest in** something useful, you buy it, because it will help you to do something more efficiently or more cheaply. 购买; 买进 ❑ [v n +in] *The company invested thousands in an electronic order-control system.* 公司耗资数千购买了一套电子订单管理系统。❑ [v +in] *The easiest way to make ice cream yourself is to invest in an ice cream machine.* 自己制作冰激凌的最简单办法就是买一台冰激凌机。4 VERB If you **invest** time or energy **in** something, you spend a lot of time or energy on something that you consider to be useful or likely to be successful. 投入(时间、精力) ❑ [v n +in] *I would rather invest time in Rebecca than in the kitchen.* 我宁愿把时间花在丽贝卡身上也不愿花在厨房里。5 VERB To **invest** someone **with** rights or responsibilities means to give them those rights or responsibilities legally or officially. 授予(某人权力、责任)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +with] *The constitution had invested him with certain powers.* 宪法授予他某些权力。

→ see **stock market**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *invest* with:

N.	invest **in a company** 对一家公司进行投资, invest **in stocks** 投资股票 1
	invest **funds/money** 投资 1 2
	invest **energy** 投入精力, invest **time** 投入时间 4
ADV.	invest **heavily** 大力投资(或投入); 斥巨资购买 1 2 3

in|ves|ti|gate ◆◆◇ /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ (**investigates, investigating, investigated**) VERB If someone, especially an official, **investigates** an event, situation, or claim, they try to find out what happened or what is the truth. 调查 ❑ [v n] *Gas officials are investigating the cause of an explosion which badly damaged a house in Hampshire.* 煤气系统的官员正在调查一起瓦斯爆炸事故的起因, 这起事故严重毁坏了汉普郡的一所房屋。❑ [v wh] *Police are still investigating how the accident happened.* 警方仍然在调查事故的起因。[Also v] •**in|ves|ti|ga|tion** /ɪnˌvestɪ'geɪʃ°n/ (**investigations**) N-VAR ❑ [+into] *He ordered an investigation into the affair.* 他命令对此事件展开调查。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *investigate* with:

N.	investigate **complaints** 调查投诉, investigate **a crime** 调查罪案, **police** investigate 警方调查, investigate **the possibility of** *something* 调查某事的可能性
ADV.	**fully** investigate 全面调查, investigate **further** 进一步调查

in|ves|ti|gative /ɪn'vestɪgətɪv, AM 美 -geɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Investigative** work, especially journalism, involves investigating things. (尤指新闻工作)调查性的 ❑ *...an investigative reporter.* 爱寻根究底的记者

in|ves|ti|ga|tor /ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə'/ (**investigators**) N-COUNT An **investigator** is someone who carries out investigations, especially as part of their job. 调查者; (尤指)从事调查的人, 探员

in|ves|ti|ga|tory /ɪn'vestɪgətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Investigatory** means the same as **investigative**. 同 investigative ❑ *At no time did I make an attempt to impede any investigatory effort.* 我绝没有试图妨碍过任何调查工作。

in|ves|ti|ture /ɪn'vestɪtʃə'/ (**investitures**) N-COUNT An **investiture** is a ceremony in which someone is given an official title. 授职仪式; 授衔仪式 ❑ *...Edward VIII's investiture as Prince of Wales in 1911.* 爱德华八世 1911 年被封为威尔士亲王的仪式

in|vest|ment ◆◆◇ /ɪn'vesmənt/ (**investments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Investment** is the activity of investing money. 投资 ❑ *He said the government must introduce tax incentives to encourage investment.* 他说政府必须推出税收激励政策来鼓励投资。[Also +in] 2 N-VAR An **investment** is an amount of money that you invest, or the thing that you invest it in. 投资金额; 投资对象 ❑ *You'll be able to earn an average rate of return of 8% on your investments.* 你将能获得 8% 的平均投资收益率。3 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj N] If you describe something you buy as an **investment**, you mean that it will be useful, especially because it will help you to do a task more cheaply or efficiently. 有用的投资物; 值得买的东西 ❑ *When selecting boots, fine, quality leather will be a wise investment.* 在挑选长筒靴的时候, 购买上等的好皮靴会是明智的选择。4 N-UNCOUNT **Investment** of time or effort is the spending of time or effort on something in order to make it a success. (时间、精力的)投入 ❑ [+of] *I worry about this big investment of time and effort.* 我对投入这么多时间与精力感到担忧。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *investment* with:

N.	investment **advisor** 投资顾问, investment **banker** 投资银行家, investment **company** 投资公司, investment **fund** 投资基金, investment **opportunity** 投资机会, investment **plan** 投资计划 1
	capital investment 资本投资 1 2
V.	**encourage** investment 鼓励投资, **stimulate** investment 刺激投资 1
	make an investment 进行投资(或投入) 2 3 4
ADJ.	**long-term/short-term** investment 长期/短期投资 2

in|ves|tor ◆◆◇ /ɪn'vestə'/ (**investors**) N-COUNT An **investor** is a person or organization that buys stocks or shares, or pays money into a bank in order to receive a profit. 投资者; 投资机构 ❑ [+in] *The main investor in the project is the French bank Credit National.* 该项目的主要投资商是法国的国民信贷银行。

in|vet|er|ate /ɪn'vetərət/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as, for example, an **inveterate** liar or smoker, you mean that they have lied or smoked for a long time and are not likely to stop doing it. 积习不改的; 上瘾的; 根深蒂固的 ❑ *...an inveterate gambler.* 嗜赌成性的赌徒

in|vid|ious /ɪn'vɪdɪəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe a task or job as **invidious**, you mean that it is unpleasant because it is likely to make you unpopular. (任务、工作)招致不满的, 引起反感的 ❑ *The local authority could find itself in the invidious position of having to refuse.* 地方当局可能会发现自己陷于不得不拒绝但又会因此而不得人心的境地。2 ADJ An **invidious** comparison or choice between two things is an unfair one because the two things are very different or are equally good or bad. (比较、选择)不公平的, 难以决定的 ❑ *Police officers fear invidious comparisons.* 警官担心会进行不公正的比较。

in|vig|i|late /ɪn'vɪdʒɪleɪt/ (**invigilates, invigilating, invigilated**) VERB Someone who **invigilates** an examination supervises the people who are taking it in order to ensure that it starts and finishes at the correct time, and that there is no cheating. 监(考)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *I've taught sixth formers and invigilated exams.* 我教过六年级学生并监考。[Also v] •**in|vig|i|la|tor** (**invigilators**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an exam invigilator.* 监考人

in|vig|or|ate /ɪnˈvɪgəreɪt/ (**invigorates, invigorating, invigorated**) 1 VERB If something **invigorates** you, it makes you feel more energetic. 使精神振奋；使精力充沛；使活跃 ❑ [v n] *Take a deep breath in to invigorate you.* 深吸一口气提提神。 •**in|vig|or|at|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *She seemed invigorated, full of life and energy.* 她似乎精神焕发，充满生机与活力。 2 VERB To **invigorate** a situation or a process means to make it more efficient or more effective. 提振；振兴 ❑ [v n] *...the promise that they would invigorate the economy.* 他们振兴经济的承诺

Word Link 词根词缀 *vig = awake* 醒，*strong* 强：*invigorate, vigil, vigilant*

in|vig|or|at|ing /ɪnˈvɪgəreɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **invigorating**, you mean that it makes you feel more energetic. 提神的；令人精力充沛的；振奋精神的 ❑ *...the bright Finnish sun and invigorating northern air.* 明媚的芬兰阳光与令人神清气爽的北方空气

in|vin|cible /ɪnˈvɪnsɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe an army or sports team as **invincible**, you believe that they cannot be defeated. 不可战胜的；所向披靡的 ❑ *When Sotomayor is on form he is virtually invincible.* 索托马约尔状态好时几乎无人能敌。 •**in|vin|cibil|ity** /ɪnˌvɪnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...symbols of the invincibility of the Roman army.* 罗马军队不可战胜的象征 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has an **invincible** belief or attitude, it cannot be changed. (信念、态度)不可动摇的，不可改变的 ❑ *He also had an invincible faith in the medicinal virtues of garlic.* 他同时也对大蒜的医学功效深信不疑。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vict, vinc = conquering* 征服：*convict, convince, invincible*

in|vio|lable /ɪnˈvaɪələbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If a law or principle is **inviolable**, you must not break it. 不可触犯的；不可违背的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The game had a single inviolable rule: obstacles were to be overcome, not circumvented.* 该比赛有一个规则不可违背：必须跳过而不能绕过障碍物。 2 ADJ If a country says its borders are **inviolable**, it means they must not be changed or crossed without permission. 不可更改的；不可侵犯的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Yesterday's resolution says the present Polish border is 'inviolable'.* 昨天的决议称波兰现有边界"不可侵犯"。 •**in|vio|labil|ity** /ɪnˌvaɪələˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Parliament has recognised the inviolability of the current border.* 国会承认了当前边界的不可侵犯性。

in|vio|late /ɪnˈvaɪələt/ ADJ If something is **inviolate**, it has not been or cannot be harmed or affected by anything. 不受侵害的；未受损害的；不受影响的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We believed our love was inviolate.* 我们相信我们的爱情坚如磐石。

in|vis|ible /ɪnˈvɪzɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **invisible**, you mean that it cannot be seen, for example because it is transparent, hidden, or very small. 看不见的；隐形的 ❑ *The lines were so finely etched as to be invisible from a distance.* 线条蚀刻得特别精细，在远处看都看不见。 •**in|vis|ibly** /ɪnˈvɪzɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A thin coil of smoke rose almost invisibly into the sharp, bright sky.* 一缕缭绕升起的轻烟几乎淡不可见地消失在明亮耀眼的天空中。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **invisible** when you are talking about something that cannot be seen but has a definite effect. In this sense, **invisible** is often used before a noun which refers to something that can usually be seen. 无形的 ❑ *Parents fear they might overstep these invisible boundaries.* 父母担心他们可能会逾越这些无形的界限。 •**in|vis|ibly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the tradition that invisibly shapes things in the present.* 无形中塑造着当前一切的传统 3 ADJ If you say that you feel **invisible**, you are complaining that you are being ignored by other people. If you say that a particular problem or situation is **invisible**, you are complaining that it is not being considered or dealt with. 被人忽视的；不为人注意的 ❑ *The problems of the poor are largely invisible.* 穷人的问题大多不受重视。 •**in|vis|ibil|ity** /ɪnˌvɪzɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the invisibility of women's concerns in society.* 社会对女性所关注问题的忽视 4 ADJ In stories, **invisible** people or things have a magic quality which makes people unable to see them. (故事中的人或事物)隐身的，隐形的 ❑ *...The Invisible Man.* 《隐形人》 5 ADJ [ADJ n] In economics, **invisible** earnings are the money that a country makes as a result of services such as banking and tourism, rather than by producing goods. (收入)无形的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Tourism is Britain's single biggest invisible export.* 旅游业是英国最大的一项无形出口。

→ see **sun**

in|vi|ta|tion ◆◇◇ /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**invitations**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] An **invitation** is a written or spoken request to come to an event such as a party, a meal, or a meeting. 邀请 ❑ [+to] *...an invitation to lunch.* 共进午餐的邀请 ❑ [+of] *He's understood to be there at the personal invitation of President Daniel Arap Moi.* 据悉他是应总统丹尼尔·阿拉普·莫伊个人邀请到场的。 2 N-COUNT An **invitation** is the card or paper on which an invitation is written or printed. 请帖；请柬 ❑ *Hundreds of invitations are being sent out this week.* 本周要寄出数百份请柬。 3 N-SING If you believe that someone's action is likely to have a particular result, especially a bad one, you can refer to the action as an **invitation to** that result. 诱因；招致…的行为 ❑ [+to] *Don't leave your shopping on the back seat of your car—it's an open invitation to a thief.* 别把买的东西放在汽车后座上——这是开门招贼。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *invitation* with:

V. **accept an** invitation 接受邀请，**decline an** invitation 谢绝邀请，**extend an** invitation 发出邀请 1
get/receive an invitation 收到邀请(或请柬) 1 2

in|vite ◆◇◇ (**invites, inviting, invited**)

The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈvaɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnvaɪt/. 动词读作 /ɪnˈvaɪt/。名词读作 /ˈɪnvaɪt/。

1 VERB If you **invite** someone to something such as a party or a meal, you ask them to come to it. 邀请 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She invited him to her 26th birthday party in New Jersey.* 她邀请他去新泽西参加她 26 岁生日聚会。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Barron invited her to accompany him to the races.* 巴伦邀请她陪他参加比赛。 ❑ [be v-ed] *I haven't been invited.* 我没有被邀请。 ❑ [v-ed] *...an invited audience of children from inner-city schools.* 从内城学校邀请来的小学生观众 2 VERB If you **are invited to** do something, you are formally asked or given permission to do it. (正式)邀请，请求，要求 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *At a future date, managers will be invited to apply for a management buy-out.* 在将来的某天，经理们将受邀进行管理层收购。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *If a new leader emerged, it would then be for the Queen to invite him to form a government.* 如果新首脑产生了，女王就会邀请他组建政府。 ❑ [v n] *The Department is inviting applications from groups within the Borough.* 该部门欢迎本行政区内各团体提出申请。 3 VERB If something you say or do **invites** trouble or criticism, it makes trouble or criticism more likely. 招致；诱发；引发 ❑ [v n] *Their refusal to compromise will inevitably invite more criticism from the U.N.* 他们拒绝妥协必然会招致联合国更多批评。 4 N-COUNT An **invite** is an invitation to something such as a party or a meal. 邀请；请柬；请帖【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+to] *They haven't got an invite to the wedding.* 他们还没收到参加婚礼的请柬。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *invite* with:

N. invite *someone* **to dinner** 邀请某人来吃饭，invite **friends** 邀请朋友，invite **people** 邀请人们 1
invite **criticism** 招致批评，invite **questions** 引发问题 3

in|vit|ing /ɪnˈvaɪtɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **inviting**, you mean that it has good qualities that attract you or make you want to experience it. 吸引人的；诱人的 ❑ *The February air was soft, cool, and inviting.* 二月的空气柔和、凉爽而怡人。 •**in|vit|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The waters of the tropics are invitingly clear.* 热带水域清澈诱人。 2 → see also **invite**

in vi|tro /ɪn ˈviːtrəʊ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **In vitro** fertilization is a method of helping a woman to have a baby in which an egg is removed from one of her ovaries, fertilized outside her body, and then replaced in her womb. (受精)体外的

in|vo|ca|tion /ˌɪnvəˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**invocations**) 1 N-VAR An **invocation** is a request for help or forgiveness made to a god. (向神灵的)求助，祈求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *...an invocation for divine*

guidance. 祈求神的指引 2 N-COUNT An **invocation** is a prayer at a public meeting, usually at the beginning. (公共集会的)祈祷，祷告【AM 美】

in|voice /ˈɪnvɔɪs/ (**invoices, invoicing, invoiced**) 1 N-COUNT An **invoice** is a document that lists goods that have been supplied or services that have been done, and says how much money you owe for them. 发货单；发票 ❑ [+for] *We will then send you an invoice for the total course fees.* 然后我们会把全部课程费用的发票寄给你。2 VERB If you **invoice** someone, you send them a bill for goods or services you have provided them with. 给…开发票 ❑ [v n] *The agency invoices the client.* 代理处为客户开具发票。

in|voke /ɪnˈvəʊk/ (**invokes, invoking, invoked**) 1 VERB If you **invoke** a law, you state that you are taking a particular action because that law allows or tells you to. 援用，援引(法律) ❑ [v n] *The judge invoked an international law that protects refugees.* 法官援引了一项保护难民的国际法。2 VERB If you **invoke** something such as a principle, a saying, or a famous person, you refer to them in order to support your argument. 引用，援引(原则、格言、名人等) ❑ [v n] *He invoked memories of Britain's near-disastrous disarmament in the 1930s.* 他援引了英国 20 世纪 30 年代几近灾难性的裁军事件。3 VERB If something such as a piece of music **invokes** a feeling or an image, it causes someone to have the feeling or to see the image. Many people consider this use to be incorrect. 引起，唤起，激发(感情或景象，许多人认为这种用法不正确) ❑ [v n] *The music invoked the wide open spaces of the prairies.* 该音乐营造出了大草原上宽广辽阔的景象。

in|vol|un|tary /ɪnˈvɒləntri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ If you make an **involuntary** movement or exclamation, you make it suddenly and without intending to because you are unable to control yourself. 不由自主的；不自觉的 ❑ *Another surge of pain in my ankle caused me to give an involuntary shudder.* 脚踝突然又一阵疼痛，我不由自主地打了个哆嗦。•**in|vol|un|tari|ly** /ˈɪnvɒləntrəli, AM 美 -ˈteərɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His left eyelid twitched involuntarily.* 他左眼皮不自主地跳。2 ADJ You use **involuntary** to describe an action or situation which is forced on someone. 强迫的；非自愿的 ❑ *...insurance policies that cover involuntary unemployment.* 涵盖非自愿失业的保险单

→ see **muscle**

Word Link 词根词缀 *vol ≈ will* 意愿：*benevolent, involuntary, volition*

in|volve ◆◇ /ɪnˈvɒlv/ (**involves, involving, involved**) 1 VERB If a situation or activity **involves** something, that thing is a necessary part or consequence of it. 需要；包含 ❑ [v n] *Running a kitchen involves a great deal of discipline and speed.* 料理好厨房需要把一切都安排得规规矩矩，且要讲求速度。❑ [v v-ing] *Nicky's job as a public relations director involves spending quite a lot of time with other people.* 尼基作为公共关系主管，需要花很多时间与别人打交道。2 VERB If a situation or activity **involves** someone, they are taking part in it. 牵涉；涉及 ❑ [v n] *If there was a cover-up, it involved people at the very highest levels of government.* 如果有人想要隐瞒实情，那其中就涉及政府最高层的人物。3 VERB If you say that someone **involves** themselves **in** something, you mean that they take part in it, often in a way that is unnecessary or unwanted. 使陷入；使卷入 ❑ [v pron-refl +in] *I seem to have involved myself in something I don't understand.* 我似乎卷入了一件我并不知情的事情当中。4 VERB If you **involve** someone else **in** something, you get them to take part in it. 使参与；使介入 ❑ [v n +in] *Noel and I do everything together, he involves me in everything.* 我和诺埃尔什么事情都一起做，他让我参与所有的事。5 VERB If one thing **involves** you **in** another thing, especially something unpleasant or inconvenient, the first thing causes you to do or deal with the second. 使承担；使面对 ❑ [v n +in] *A late booking may involve you in extra cost.* 预订晚了的话你可能要额外多花钱。

in|volved ◆◇ /ɪnˈvɒlvd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **involved in** a situation or activity, you are taking part in it or have a strong connection with it. 卷入的；参与的；有密切关联的 ❑ [+in/with] *If she were involved in business, she would make a strong chief executive.* 如果她投身商界的话，她会是一个很强势的总裁。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **involved in** something, you give a lot of time, effort, or attention to it. 专心于…的；忙于…的 ❑ [+in] *The family were deeply involved in Jewish culture.* 这家人非常注重学习犹太文化。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] The things **involved in** something such as a job or system are the necessary parts or consequences of it. 包含的；涉及的 ❑ [+in] *We believe the time and hard work involved in completing such an assignment are worthwhile.* 我们认为完成这项任务所必须付出的时间与辛苦都是值得的。4 ADJ If a situation or activity is **involved**, it has a lot of different parts or aspects, often making it difficult to understand, explain, or do. 复杂难懂的；棘手的；难处理的 ❑ *The operations can be quite involved, requiring many procedures.* 手术可能非常复杂，要经过很多步骤。5 ADJ If one person is **involved with** another, especially someone they are not married to, they are having a sexual or romantic relationship. 关系暧昧的；有情爱关系的 ❑ [+with] *He became romantically involved with a married woman.* 他与一位已婚妇女产生了恋情。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *involved* with:

N. involved **in an accident** 卷入事故的，involved **in planning** 参与计划的，involved **in politics** 投身政治的 1
people involved 参与的人们；投入的人们，involved **in a process** 参与(或投入到)某一过程中的 1 2
risks involved 包含的危险，**work** involved 包含的工作 3
ADJ. **actively** involved 积极参与(或投入)，**directly** involved 直接参与(或投入)，**heavily** involved 大力参与(或投入)，**personally** involved 亲自参与(或投入) 1 2
deeply involved 深深卷入的；全身心投入的；关系十分暧昧的，**emotionally** involved 涉及(或投入)感情的；有感情关系的 1 2 5
romantically involved 有恋爱关系的 5

in|volve|ment ◆◇ /ɪnˈvɒlvmənt/ (**involvements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **involvement in** something is the fact that you are taking part in it. 参与；介入；卷入 ❑ [+with] *She disliked his involvement with the group and disliked his friends.* 她不喜欢他与那帮人交往，也不喜欢他的朋友。2 N-UNCOUNT **Involvement** is the enthusiasm that you feel when you care deeply about something. (倾注的)热情 ❑ [+with] *Ben has always felt a deep involvement with animals.* 本对动物始终怀有深厚的感情。3 N-VAR An **involvement** is a close relationship between two people, especially if they are not married to each other. 暧昧关系；情爱关系 ❑ *They were very good friends but there was no romantic involvement.* 他们是非常要好的朋友，但没有任何暧昧关系。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *involvement* with:

N. **community** involvement 社区参与 1
ADJ. **active** involvement 积极参与，**direct** involvement 直接参与，**parental** involvement 父母的参与 1
romantic involvement 恋爱关系 3

in|vul|ner|able /ɪnˈvʌlnərəbəl/ ADJ If someone or something is **invulnerable**, they cannot be harmed or damaged. 不会受伤害的；损毁不了的；坚不可摧的 ❑ *Many daughters assume that their mothers are invulnerable.* 很多女儿都认为她们的母亲无比坚强。[Also +to] •**in|vul|ner|abil|ity** /ɪnˌvʌlnərəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *They have a sense of invulnerability to disease.* 他们有一种百病不侵的感觉。

in|ward /ˈɪnwəd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **inward** thoughts or feelings are the ones that you do not express or show to other people. (思想、感情)内在的，内心的 ❑ *I sighed with inward relief.* 我心里舒了一口气。•**in|ward|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Sara, while remaining outwardly amiable toward all concerned, was inwardly furious.* 萨拉表面上对所有相关的人依然和蔼可亲，内心却怒火中烧。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **inward** movement is one towards the inside or centre of something. 向内的；向中心的 ❑ *...a sharp, inward breath like a gasp.* 像倒抽气一样猛地吸入一口气 3 → see also **inwards**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ward ≈ in the direction of* 朝(或在)…方向：*backward, forward, inward*

in|ward in|vest|ment N-UNCOUNT **Inward investment** is the

investment of money in a country by companies from outside that country. 外来投资【BUSINESS 商】

inward-looking ADJ If you describe a people or society as **inward-looking**, you mean that they are more interested in themselves than in other people or societies. 只关注自身的；封闭的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an insular and inward-looking community.* 一个偏狭、封闭的社区

in|wards /'ɪnwəd/ also **inward** ADV [ADV after v] If something moves or faces **inwards**, it moves or faces towards the inside or centre of something. 向内；向中心 ❑ *She pressed back against the door until it swung inwards.* 她用背顶门，直到门向内打开。

in-your-face also **in-yer-face** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has an **in-your-face** attitude seems determined to behave in a way that is unusual or shocking, and does not care what people think of them. 惊世骇俗的；我行我素的；特立独行的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's in-your-face feminism, and it's meant to shock.* 这是特立独行的女性主义，它本来就是想惊世骇俗。

iodine /'aɪədiːn, AM 美 -daɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Iodine** is a dark-coloured substance used in medicine and photography. 碘

ion /'aɪən/ (**ions**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ions** are electrically charged atoms. 离子【TECHNICAL 术语】

-ion → see **-ation**

ion|iz|er /'aɪənaɪzə^r/ (**ionizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ioniser**

N-COUNT An **ionizer** is a device which is meant to make the air in a room more healthy by removing positive ions. 负离子发生器

iota /aɪ'əʊtə/ ❶ QUANT If you say that there is not **an iota** or not **one iota** of something, you are emphasizing that there is not even a very small amount of it. 极少量；一点儿；些微【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *He's never shown an iota of interest in any kind of work.* 他从来没有对任何工作表现出一点儿兴趣。❷ PHRASE You can use **an iota** or **one iota** to emphasize a negative statement. **Not an iota** or **not one iota** means not even to a small extent or degree.（用于强调否定）一点儿也不，一点儿也没有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Our credit standards haven't changed one iota.* 我们的信贷标准一点儿都没有变。

IOU /ˌaɪ əʊ 'juː/ (**IOUs**) N-COUNT An **IOU** is a written promise that you will pay back some money that you have borrowed. **IOU** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'I owe you'. 借据；借条

IP ad|dress /aɪ piː ə'dres, AM 美 - 'ædres/ (**IP addresses**) N-COUNT An **IP address** is a series of numbers that identifies which particular computer or network is connected to the Internet. **IP** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Internet Protocol'. IP 地址；网际协议地址【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Every connection that you make to the network is stamped with your IP address.* 你每次连接到网络都会留下你的 IP 地址。

iPod /'aɪpɒd/ (**iPods**) N-COUNT An **iPod** is a portable MP3 player that can play music downloaded from the Internet. iPod（苹果公司推出的便携式数字多媒体播放器）【COMPUTING, TRADEMARK 计算机，商标】

ipso fac|to /ˌɪpsəʊ 'fæktəʊ/ ADV If something is **ipso facto** true, it must be true, because of a fact that has been mentioned. 根据该事实；根据事实本身 ❑ *If a crime occurs then there is, ipso facto, a guilty party.* 如果犯罪发生了，那么根据事实本身，就会有有罪的一方。

IQ /ˌaɪ 'kjuː/ (**IQs**) N-VAR Your **IQ** is your level of intelligence, as indicated by a special test that you do. **IQ** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'intelligence quotient'. 智商（Compare 比较 **EQ**.）❑ *His IQ is above average.* 他的智商属于中等以上。

ir-

Usually pronounced /ɪr-/ before an unstressed syllable, and /ɪr-/ before a stressed syllable. 通常在非重读音节前重读，在重读音节前弱读。

PREFIX **ir-** is added to words that begin with the letter 'r' to form words with the opposite meaning.（用于以字母 r 开头的单词前构成反义词）表示"不"、"非" ❑ *His behaviour was becoming increasingly irrational.* 他的行为变得越来越不理智了。❑ *...its mixture of satirical wit, irreverence and spontaneity.* 它融讽刺、机智、不敬、率真于一体

Ira|nian /ɪ'reɪmiən/ (**Iranians**) ❶ ADJ **Iranian** means belonging or relating to Iran, or to its people or culture. 伊朗的；伊朗人的；伊朗文化的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Iranian** is an Iranian citizen, or a person of Iranian origin. 伊朗人；伊朗裔

Ira|qi /ɪ'rɑːkiː, ɪ'ræki/ (**Iraqis**) ❶ ADJ **Iraqi** means belonging or relating to Iraq, or to its people or culture. 伊拉克的；伊拉克人的；伊拉克文化的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Iraqi** is an Iraqi citizen, or a person of Iraqi origin. 伊拉克人；伊拉克裔

iras|cible /ɪ'ræsɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **irascible**, you mean that they become angry very easily. 易怒的；性情暴躁的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He had an irascible temper.* 他脾气暴躁。

irate /aɪ'reɪt/ ADJ If someone is **irate**, they are very angry about something. 发怒的；被惹火的 ❑ *The owner was so irate he almost threw me out of the place.* 店主非常恼火，差点儿把我从那个地方扔出去。

IRC /ˌaɪ ɑː^r 'siː/ N-UNCOUNT **IRC** is a way of having conversations with people who are using the Internet, especially people you do not know. **IRC** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Internet Relay Chat'. 因特网中继聊天

ire /'aɪə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Ire** is anger. 愤怒；怒火【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their ire was directed mainly at the government.* 他们的怒火主要指向政府。

iri|des|cent /ˌɪrɪ'desᵊnt/ ADJ Something that is **iridescent** has many bright colours that seem to keep changing. 虹彩的；色彩斑斓的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...iridescent bubbles.* 虹彩泡泡

iris /'aɪərɪs/ (**irises**) ❶ N-COUNT The **iris** is the round coloured part of a person's eye. 虹膜 ❷ N-COUNT An **iris** is a tall plant with long leaves and large purple, yellow, or white flowers. 鸢尾属植物

→ see **eye, muscle**

Irish /'aɪərɪʃ/ (**Irish**) ❶ ADJ **Irish** means belonging or relating to Ireland, or to its people, language, or culture. **Irish** sometimes refers to the whole of Ireland, and sometimes only to the Republic of Ireland. 爱尔兰的；爱尔兰人的；爱尔兰语的；爱尔兰文化的 ❷ N-PLURAL **The Irish** are the people of Ireland, or of the Republic of Ireland. 爱尔兰人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Irish** is a Celtic language spoken in Ireland, especially in the Republic of Ireland. 爱尔兰语

Irish|man /'aɪərɪʃmən/ (**Irishmen**) N-COUNT An **Irishman** is a man who is an Irish citizen or is of Irish origin. 爱尔兰男子；爱尔兰裔男子

Irish|woman /'aɪərɪʃwʊmən/ (**Irishwomen**) N-COUNT An **Irishwoman** is a woman who is an Irish citizen or is of Irish origin. 爱尔兰女子；爱尔兰裔女子

irk /ɜːk/ (**irks, irking, irked**) VERB If something **irks** you, it irritates or annoys you. 使恼怒；使厌烦；使烦恼【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The rehearsal process also irked him increasingly.* 排练过程也让他越来越厌烦。❑ [v n to-inf] *I must admit it irks me to see this guy get all this free publicity.* 我必须承认，看到这个家伙不费一分一毫就这样大出风头，我心里就来气。❑ [v n that] *It irks them that some people have more of a chance than others for their voices to be heard.* 一些人比其他人有更多机会表达自己的意见，这让他们感到愤愤不平。•**irked** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *Claire had seemed a little irked when he left.* 他离开的时候克莱尔似乎已经有点儿恼火。

irk|some /'ɜːksəm/ ADJ If something is **irksome**, it irritates or annoys you. 令人恼怒的；令人厌烦的；令人烦恼的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the irksome regulations.* 令人厌烦的规章条例

iron ◆◇ /'aɪən/ (**irons, ironing, ironed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Iron** is an element which usually takes the form of a hard, dark-grey metal. It is used to make steel, and also forms part of many tools, buildings, and vehicles. Very small amounts of iron occur in your blood and in food. 铁 ❑ *The huge, iron gate was locked.* 巨大的铁门紧锁着。❑ *...the highest-grade iron ore deposits in the world.* 世界上品位最高的铁矿床 ❷ → see also **cast iron**

3 N-COUNT An **iron** is an electrical device with a flat metal base. You heat it until the base is hot, then rub it over clothes to remove creases. 熨斗 4 VERB If you **iron** clothes, you remove the creases from them using an iron. 熨：烫 ❑ [v n] *She used to iron his shirts.* 她以前常给他熨衬衫。❑ [v-ed] *...a freshly ironed shirt.* 刚熨过的衬衫 •**iron|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I managed to get all the ironing done this morning.* 我今天上午努力熨完了所有衣服。5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **iron** to describe the character or behaviour of someone who is very firm in their decisions and actions, or who can control their feelings well. 刚强的；坚强的；坚定的 ❑ *...a man of icy nerve and iron will.* 有着冰一样冷静的神经与钢铁般坚强意志的男子汉 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Iron** is used in expressions such as **an iron hand** and **iron discipline** to describe strong, harsh, or unfair methods of control which do not allow people much freedom. 强硬的；严酷的；严厉的 ❑ *He died in 1985 after ruling Albania with an iron fist for 40 years.* 以铁腕统治阿尔巴尼亚 40 年后，他于 1985 年去世。7 PHRASE If someone has a lot of **irons in the fire**, they are involved in several different activities or have several different plans. 同时要做的几件事情；同时进行的多个计划

►**iron out** PHRASAL VERB If you **iron out** difficulties, you resolve them and bring them to an end. 解决：消除 ❑ [v P n] *It was in the beginning, when we were still ironing out problems.* 那是在刚开始，我们还在着力解决问题。[Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *iron* with:

ADJ. **cast** iron 铸铁，**wrought** iron 锻铁 1
a hot iron 热熨斗 3
N. iron **bar** 铁棒，iron **gate** 铁门 1
iron **a shirt** 熨衬衫 4
an iron **fist/hand** 铁腕 6

'Iron Age N-PROPER **The Iron Age** was a period of time which began when people started making things from iron about three thousand years ago. 铁器时代（约 3000 年以前）❑ *...the remains of an Iron Age fort.* 一座铁器时代堡垒的遗迹

iron|clad /'aɪəˈnklæd/ also **iron-clad** ADJ If you describe a guarantee or plan as **ironclad**, you are emphasizing that it has been carefully put together, and that you think it is absolutely certain to work or be successful. 绝对可靠的；天衣无缝的；万无一失的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *...ironclad guarantees of safe passage.* 安全通行的绝对保证

,Iron 'Cur|tain N-PROPER People referred to the border that separated the Soviet Union and the communist countries of Eastern Europe from the Western European countries as **the Iron Curtain**. 铁幕（指苏联、东欧共产主义国家与西欧国家的边境）

iron|ic /aɪ'rɒnɪk/ or **ironical** /aɪ'rɒnɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ When you make an **ironic** remark, you say something that you do not mean, as a joke. 反语的；讽刺挖苦的 ❑ *People used to call me Mr Popularity at high school, but they were being ironic.* 中学时人们常把我称作"万人迷先生"，但他们是在挖苦我。2 ADJ If you say that it is **ironic** that something should happen, you mean that it is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast. 具有讽刺意味的；令人啼笑皆非的 ❑ *Does he not find it ironic that the sort of people his movie celebrates hardly ever watch this kind of movie?* 他电影里颂扬的那些人几乎从不看这种电影，难道他不觉得这是种讽刺吗？

iron|ic|al|ly /aɪ'rɒnɪkli/ 1 ADV You use **ironically** to draw attention to a situation which is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast. 具有讽刺意味的是；令人哭笑不得的是 ❑ *Ironically, for a man who hated war, he would have made a superb war cameraman.* 具有讽刺意味的是，他这个痛恨战争的人原本有可能成为一个优秀的战地摄影师。2 ADV [ADV with v] If you say something **ironically**, you do not mean it and are saying it as a joke. 讽刺挖苦地；说反话地 ❑ *Classmates at West Point had ironically dubbed him Beauty.* 西点军校的同学们曾挖苦地戏称他为"美人"。

'iron|ing board (**ironing boards**) N-COUNT An **ironing board** is a long narrow board covered with cloth on which you iron clothes. 熨衣板；烫衣板

iron|monger /'aɪəˈnmʌŋgəʳ/ (**ironmongers**) 1 N-COUNT An **ironmonger** is a shopkeeper who sells articles for the house and garden such as tools, nails, and pans. 五金店店主 [BRIT 英]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **hardware dealer**

2 N-COUNT An **ironmonger** or an **ironmonger's** is a shop where articles for the house and garden such as tools, nails, and pans are sold. 五金店 [BRIT 英]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **hardware store**

Word Link 词根词缀 *monger ≈ dealer in* …贩子；…商人：*fishmonger, ironmonger, warmonger*

iron|mongery /'aɪəˈnmʌŋgəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Ironmongery** is articles for the house and garden such as tools, nails, and pans which are sold in an ironmonger's shop. 五金（制品）[BRIT 英]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **hardware**

iron|work /'aɪəˈnwɜːkˈ/ N-UNCOUNT Iron objects or structures are referred to as **ironwork**. 铁制品；铁结构 ❑ *...the ironwork on the doors.* 门上的铁部件

iro|ny /'aɪrəni/ (**ironies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Irony** is a subtle form of humour which involves saying things that you do not mean. 反语；反话 ❑ *Sinclair examined the closed, clever face for any hint of irony, but found none.* 辛克莱审视着那张不动声色的精明的脸庞，试图寻找任何冷嘲的迹象，却什么都没发现。2 N-VAR If you talk about the **irony** of a situation, you mean that it is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast. 有讽刺意味的情形；令人啼笑皆非之处 ❑ *The irony is that many officials in Washington agree in private that their policy is inconsistent.* 具有讽刺意味的是，华盛顿很多官员私下里都承认他们的政策前后不一致。[Also +*of/in*]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *irony* with:

ADJ. **bitter** irony 辛辣的嘲讽 1
ultimate irony 极大的嘲讽（或讽刺意味）1 2
N. **hint of** irony 一丝嘲讽，**sense of** irony 嘲讽意味，**trace of** irony 一丝嘲讽 1
irony **of a situation** 有讽刺意味的情形 2

ir|ra|di|ate /ɪ'reɪdieɪt/ (**irradiates, irradiating, irradiated**) VERB If someone or something **is irradiated**, they are exposed to a large amount of radioactivity. 使遭受大量辐射 [TECHNICAL 术语] ❑ [v n] *...the Chernobyl disaster, which irradiated large parts of Europe.* 使欧洲大片地区受到严重核辐射的切尔诺贝利灾难 •**ir|ra|dia|tion** /ɪ,reɪdi'eɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the harmful effects of irradiation and pollution.* 辐射与污染的有害影响

ir|ra|tion|al /ɪ'ræʃənᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone's feelings and behaviour as **irrational**, you mean they are not based on logical reasons or clear thinking. 不理性的；不合逻辑的；不合理的 ❑ *...an irrational fear of science.* 对科学的莫名恐惧 •**ir|ra|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *My husband is irrationally jealous over my past loves.* 我丈夫无端嫉妒我曾经的恋人。•**ir|ra|tion|al|ity** /ɪ,ræʃᵊ'nælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the irrationality of his behaviour.* 他行为的不理性

Word Link 词根词缀 *ir ≈ not* 不：*irrational, irregular, irreparable*

Word Link 词根词缀 *ratio ≈ reasoning* 推理：*irrational, rational, rationale*

ir|rec|on|cil|able /ɪ,rekənˈsaɪləbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If two things such as opinions or proposals are **irreconcilable**, they are so different from each other that it is not possible to believe or have both of them. 相对立的；不兼容的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [+*with*] *These old concepts are irreconcilable with modern life.* 这些老观念与现代生活格格不入。2 ADJ An **irreconcilable** disagreement or conflict is so serious that it cannot be settled. 不可调和的；无法化解的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...an irreconcilable clash of personalities.* 不可调和的个性冲突

ir|re|deem|able /,ɪrɪ'di:məbᵊl/ ADJ If someone or something has an **irredeemable** fault, it cannot be corrected. 无法补救的；不可纠正的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *He is still, in the eyes of some, an*

irredeemable misogynist. 在某些人的眼里，他仍然是个无可救药的厌恶女性者。•**ir|re|deem|ably** /ˌɪrɪˈdiːməbli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *The applicant was irredeemably incompetent.* 申请人的条件差得太远了，根本不能胜任。

ir|re|duc|ible /ˌɪrɪˈdjuːsɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Irreducible** things cannot be made simpler or smaller. 不可约的；不可简化的；不能减小的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the irreducible complexity of human life.* 人生不可化简的复杂性

ir|refu|table /ˌɪrɪˈfjuːtəbᵊl/ ADJ **Irrefutable** evidence, statements, or arguments cannot be shown to be incorrect or unsatisfactory. 无可辩驳的；不能推翻的；不容否认的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The pictures provide irrefutable evidence of the incident.* 这些照片为这起事件提供了不容辩驳的证据。

ir|regu|lar /ɪˈregjʊlə/ ■ ADJ If events or actions occur at **irregular** intervals, the periods of time between them are of different lengths. 不定时的；不定期的 ❑ *Cars passed at irregular intervals.* 时不时地有汽车驶过。❑ *He worked irregular hours.* 他工作不定时。•**ir|regu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was eating irregularly, steadily losing weight.* 他饮食无规律，慢慢消瘦了下去。•**ir|regu|lar|ity** /ɪˌregjʊˈlærɪti/ (**irregularities**) N-VAR ❑ [+in] *...a dangerous irregularity in her heartbeat.* 她心律不齐的危险情况 ■ ADJ Something that is **irregular** is not smooth or straight, or does not form a regular pattern. 不规则的；不平整的；不直的 ❑ *He had bad teeth, irregular and discolored.* 他牙齿长得不好，参差不齐，而且还变了色。•**ir|regu|lar|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *Located off-center in the irregularly shaped lake was a fountain.* 这个湖形状不规则，偏离湖心的地方有一眼喷泉。•**ir|regu|lar|ity** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...treatment of abnormalities or irregularities of the teeth.* 对牙齿异常或排列不齐的矫治 ■ ADJ **Irregular** behaviour is dishonest or not in accordance with the normal rules.（行为）欺骗性的，不正当的，不合常规的 ❑ *...the minister accused of irregular business practices.* 被控存在违规商业行为的部长 •**ir|regu|lar|ity** N-VAR ❑ *...charges arising from alleged financial irregularities.* 因涉嫌金融违规操作面临的指控 ■ ADJ An **irregular** verb, noun, or adjective has different forms from most other verbs, nouns, or adjectives in the language. For example, 'break' is an irregular verb because its past form is 'broke', not 'breaked'.（动词、名词或形容词）不规则的

Word Link 词根词缀 *ir = not* 不：*irrational, irregular, irreparable*

ir|rel|evance /ɪˈrelɪvᵊns/ (**irrelevances**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **the irrelevance of** something, you mean that it is irrelevant. 无关；不相干 ❑ [+of] *...the utter irrelevance of the debate.* 辩论完全跑题 ■ N-COUNT If you describe something as an **irrelevance**, you have a low opinion of it because it is not important in a situation. 枝节问题；无关紧要的事 ❑ *The Patriotic Front has been a political irrelevance.* 爱国阵线在政治上一直无足轻重。

ir|rel|evan|cy /ɪˈrelɪvᵊnsi/ (**irrelevancies**) N-COUNT If you describe something as an **irrelevancy**, you have a low opinion of it because it is not important in a situation. 枝节问题；无关紧要的事 ❑ *Why was he wasting her time with these irrelevancies?* 他为什么要在这些无关紧要的事上浪费她的时间呢？

ir|rel|evant /ɪˈrelɪvᵊnt/ ■ ADJ If you describe something such as a fact or remark as **irrelevant**, you mean that it is not connected with what you are discussing or dealing with. 无关的；不相干的 ❑ [+to] *The government decided that their testimony would be irrelevant to the case.* 政府认定他们的证词与案件不相关。•**ir|rel|evant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She would have hated the suit, I thought irrelevantly.* 她会讨厌这套衣服，我胡乱想到。■ ADJ If you say that something is **irrelevant**, you mean that it is not important in a situation. 无关紧要的；不重要的 ❑ *The choice of subject matter is irrelevant.* 题材的选择无关紧要。

ir|re|li|gious /ˌɪrɪˈlɪdʒəs/ ADJ An **irreligious** person does not accept the beliefs of any religion or opposes all religions. 无宗教信仰的；反对宗教的

ir|re|medi|able /ˌɪrɪˈmiːdiəbᵊl/ ADJ If a bad situation or change is **irremediable**, the situation cannot be improved. 不能补救的；无可挽救的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His memory suffered irremediable damage.* 他的记忆力遭受了永久性损伤。

ir|repa|rable /ɪˈrepərəbᵊl/ ADJ **Irreparable** damage or harm is so bad that it cannot be repaired or put right. 不能修复的；不可弥补的；无可挽救的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The move would cause irreparable harm to the organization.* 这一举措会对该组织造成不可弥补的损害。•**ir|repa|rably** /ɪˈrepərəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Her heart was irreparably damaged by a virus.* 病毒使她的心脏受到了永久性损伤。

ir|re|place|able /ˌɪrɪˈpleɪsəbᵊl/ ADJ **Irreplaceable** things are so special that they cannot be replaced if they are lost or destroyed.（因为特殊而）不能替代的，独一无二的 ❑ *...a rare and irreplaceable jewel.* 举世无双的稀世珠宝

ir|re|press|ible /ˌɪrɪˈpresɪbᵊl/ ADJ An **irrepressible** person is lively and energetic and never seems to be depressed. 永不消沉的；精力充沛的；开朗乐观的 ❑ *Jon's exuberance was irrepressible.* 乔恩朝气蓬勃，精力旺盛。•**ir|re|press|ibly** /ˌɪrɪˈpresɪbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Gavin was irrepressibly rebellious.* 加文非常叛逆。

ir|re|proach|able /ˌɪrɪˈprəʊtʃəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone's character or behaviour is **irreproachable**, you mean that they behave so well that they cannot be criticized.（性格、行为）无可指摘的，无可挑剔的

ir|re|sist|ible /ˌɪrɪˈzɪstɪbᵊl/ ■ ADJ If you describe something such as a desire or force as **irresistible**, you mean that it is so powerful that it makes you act in a certain way, and there is nothing you can do to prevent this. 不可抵抗的；不可抗拒的；不能压制的 ❑ *It proved an irresistible temptation to Hall to go back.* 事实证明，回去对霍尔是个不可抗拒的诱惑。•**ir|re|sist|ibly** /ˌɪrɪˈzɪstɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I found myself irresistibly drawn to Steve's world.* 我发现自己不由自主地被吸引到了史蒂夫的世界里。■ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **irresistible**, you mean that they are so good or attractive that you cannot stop yourself from liking them or wanting them. 吸引人的；富有诱惑力的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The music is irresistible.* 音乐非常好听，令人难以抗拒。•**ir|re|sist|ibly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *She had a gamine charm which men found irresistibly attractive.* 她有一种帅气迷人的魅力，令男人难以抗拒。

ir|reso|lute /ɪˈrezəluːt/ ADJ Someone who is **irresolute** cannot decide what to do. 无决断力的；犹豫不决的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The worst reason to launch an attack would be a fear of seeming irresolute.* 因为担心看上去缺乏决断力就发动攻击，这是最糟糕的理由。

ir|re|spec|tive /ˌɪrɪˈspektɪv/ PHRASE If you say that something happens or should happen **irrespective of** a particular thing, you mean that it is not affected or should not be affected by that thing. 不考虑…的；不顾…的；不受…影响的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...their commitment to a society based on equality for all citizens irrespective of ethnic origin.* 他们建立一个不分民族出身全民平等的社会的承诺

ir|re|spon|sible /ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **irresponsible**, you are criticizing them because they do things without properly considering their possible consequences. 不负责任的；无责任感的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I felt that it was irresponsible to advocate the legalisation of drugs.* 我认为鼓吹毒品合法化是不负责任的。[Also +of] •**ir|re|spon|sibly** /ˌɪrɪsˈpɒnsɪbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They have behaved irresponsibly.* 他们的行为不负责任。•**ir|re|spon|sibil|ity** /ˌɪrɪspɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the irresponsibility of people who advocate such destruction to our environment.* 鼓吹如此毁坏环境的人的不负责任

ir|re|triev|able /ˌɪrɪˈtriːvəbᵊl/ ADJ If you talk about **irretrievable** damage or an **irretrievable** situation, you mean that the damage or situation is so bad that there is no possibility of putting it right. 无法挽救的；无法弥补的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a country in irretrievable decline.* 无可挽回地走向衰落的国家 •**ir|re|triev|ably** /ˌɪrɪˈtriːvəbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Eventually her marriage broke down irretrievably.* 最终她的婚姻无可挽救地破裂了。

ir|rev|er|ent /ɪˈrevərənt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **irreverent**, you mean that they do not show respect for people or things that are generally respected. 不尊敬的；不恭的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Taylor combined great knowledge with an irreverent attitude*

to history. 泰勒知识渊博，而且抱着游戏历史的态度。•**ir|rev|er|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *His irreverence for authority marks him out as a troublemaker.* 他对权威的不敬使他成了一个惹是生非的刺儿头。•**ir|rev|er|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'Jobs for the boys,' said Crosby irreverently.* "任人唯亲。"克罗斯比轻蔑地说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vere = fear 怕，awe 敬畏：irreverent, reverence, reverence*

ir|re|vers|ible /ˌɪrɪˈvɜːrsɪbəl/ ADJ If a change is **irreversible**, things cannot be changed back to the way they were before. 不可逆转的；不可挽回的 ❑ *She could suffer irreversible brain damage if she is not treated within seven days.* 如果 7 天之内得不到治疗，她的大脑有可能遭受不可逆转的损伤。•**ir|re|vers|ibly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Television has irreversibly changed our perception of the Royal Family.* 电视不可逆转地改变了我们对王室的印象。

ir|revo|cable /ɪˈrevəkəbəl/ ADJ If a decision, action, or change is **irrevocable**, it cannot be changed or reversed. 不可改变的；不可撤销的；不可推翻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He said the decision was irrevocable.* 他说这项决定是不可改变的。•**ir|revo|cably** /ɪˈrevəkəbli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *My relationships with friends have been irrevocably altered by my illness.* 我这场病彻底改变了我和朋友们之间的关系。

ir|ri|gate /ˈɪrɪgeɪt/ (**irrigates, irrigating, irrigated**) VERB To **irrigate** land means to supply it with water in order to help crops grow. 灌溉 ❑ [v n] *None of the water from Lake Powell is used to irrigate the area.* 鲍威尔湖没有一滴水用于灌溉该地区。•**ir|ri|ga|tion** /ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *The agricultural land is hilly and the irrigation poor.* 农田多为丘陵地，灌溉不足。

→ see **dam, farm**

ir|ri|table /ˈɪrɪtəbəl/ ADJ If you are **irritable**, you are easily annoyed. 易怒的；急躁的 ❑ *He had been waiting for over an hour and was beginning to feel irritable.* 他已经等了一个多小时，开始急躁起来。•**ir|ri|tably** /ˈɪrɪtəbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Why are you whispering?' he asked irritably.* "你们为什么嘀嘀咕咕？"他生气地问。•**ir|ri|tabil|ity** /ˌɪrɪtəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Patients usually suffer from increased irritability.* 患者通常变得越来越烦躁。

ir|ri|tant /ˈɪrɪtənt/ (**irritants**) ■ N-COUNT If you describe something as an **irritant**, you mean that it keeps annoying you. 令人生气的事物；让人恼火的事物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He said the issue was not a major irritant.* 他说那个问题不是什么令人恼火的大问题。■ N-COUNT An **irritant** is a substance which causes a part of your body to itch or become sore.（令身体部位发痒或疼痛的）刺激物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Many pesticides are irritants.* 很多杀虫剂都是刺激物。

ir|ri|tate /ˈɪrɪteɪt/ (**irritates, irritating, irritated**) ■ VERB If something **irritates** you, it keeps annoying you. 激怒；使恼怒；使烦躁 ❑ [v n] *Their attitude irritates me.* 他们的态度激怒了我。❑ [be v-ed] *Perhaps they were irritated by the sound of crying.* 也许他们被哭声惹烦了。•**ir|ri|tat|ed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *Not surprisingly, her teacher is getting irritated with her.* 毫不令人意外，她老师有点被她惹恼了。■ VERB If something **irritates** a part of your body, it causes it to itch or become sore. 刺激（身体部位）；使发痒；使疼痛 ❑ [v n] *Wear rubber gloves while chopping chillies as they can irritate the skin.* 切辣椒时要戴橡胶手套，因为辣椒会刺激皮肤。

ir|ri|tat|ing /ˈɪrɪteɪtɪŋ/ ■ ADJ Something that is **irritating** keeps annoying you. 恼人的；使人生气的 ❑ *They also have the irritating habit of interrupting.* 他们还有打岔的坏毛病。•**ir|ri|tat|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *They can be irritatingly indecisive at times.* 他们有时优柔寡断得令人气恼。■ ADJ An **irritating** substance can cause your body to itch or become sore. 有刺激性的；引起瘙痒的；引发疼痛的 ❑ [+to] *In heavy concentrations, ozone is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat.* 高浓度臭氧对眼睛、鼻子和咽喉有刺激作用。

ir|ri|ta|tion /ˌɪrɪˈteɪʃən/ (**irritations**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Irritation** is a feeling of annoyance, especially when something is happening that you cannot easily stop or control. 生气；气恼；恼怒（尤指事情无法轻松阻止或控制时）❑ *He tried not to let his irritation show as he blinked in the glare of the television lights.* 电视镁光灯的强光让他直眨眼睛，他努力不让自己的恼怒表现出来。■ N-COUNT An **irritation** is something that keeps annoying you. 恼人事；烦心事 ❑ *Don't allow a minor irritation in the workplace to mar your ambitions.* 不要让工作中的一点烦心事打击了你的雄心壮志。■ N-VAR **Irritation** in a part of your body is a feeling of slight pain and discomfort there. 刺激 ❑ [+to] *These oils may cause irritation to sensitive skins.* 这些油可会刺激敏感皮肤。

IRS /ˌaɪ ɑːr ˈes/ N-PROPER In the United States, **the IRS** is the government authority which collects taxes. **IRS** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Inland Revenue Service'.（美国）国内税务署

is /ɪz/ **Is** is the third person singular of the present tense of **be**. **Is** is often added to other words and shortened to **-'s**.（be 的第三人称单数现在时形式，常放在其他词后缩写为 -'s）

ISDN /ˌaɪ es diː ˈen/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **ISDN** is a telephone network that can send voice and computer messages. **ISDN** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Integrated Service Digital Network'. 综合业务数字网 ❑ *...an ISDN phone line.* 一条 ISDN 电话线

-ise /-aɪz/ → see **-ize**

-ish /-ɪʃ/ ■ SUFFIX **-ish** is added to adjectives to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something has a quality to a small extent. For example, something that is largish is fairly large.（用于形容词之后构成形容词）表示"稍带…的"、"有点儿…的" ❑ *She is tallish, brown-haired, and clear-skinned.* 她身材偏高，棕色头发，皮肤光洁。❑ *With her was a youngish man in a dinner jacket.* 和她在一起的是一个略显年轻、身着无尾礼服的男人。■ SUFFIX **-ish** is added to nouns and names to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something is like a particular kind of person or thing. For example, 'childish' means like a child, or typical of a child.（用于名词和名字之后构成形容词）表示"像（某类人或事物）的"、"有…特征的" ❑ *She had entirely lost her girlish chubbiness.* 她完全没有了少女时胖嘟嘟的感觉。❑ *...a man of monkish appearance.* 一个修道士模样的男人 ■ SUFFIX **-ish** is added to words referring to times, dates, or ages to form words which indicate that the time or age mentioned is approximate.（用于表示时间、日期、年龄的词之后）表示"…前后的"、"…左右的" ❑ *I'll call you guys tomorrow. Noon-ish.* 我明天给你们打电话。中午前后吧。❑ *The nurse was fiftyish.* 那个护士 50 岁上下。

Is|lam /ˈɪzlɑːm, AM 美 ɪsˈlɑːm/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Islam** is the religion of the Muslims, which was started by Mohammed. 伊斯兰教 ■ N-UNCOUNT Some people use **Islam** to refer to all the countries where Islam is the main religion. 伊斯兰国家 ❑ *...relations between Islam and the West.* 伊斯兰国家与西方国家的关系

→ see **religion**

Is|lam|ic /ɪzˈlæmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Islamic** means belonging or relating to Islam. 伊斯兰教的 ❑ *...Islamic law.* 伊斯兰教教法 ❑ *...Islamic fundamentalists.* 伊斯兰激进分子

→ see **religion**

Is|lam|ist /ˈɪzləmɪst/ (**Islamists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **Islamist** is someone who believes strongly in Islamic ideas and laws. 伊斯兰教徒 ❑ *It was clear that there was significant support for the Islamists.* 显然伊斯兰教徒获得了相当多的支持。

is|land ↔ /ˈaɪlənd/ (**islands**) N-COUNT An **island** is a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water. 岛；岛屿 ❑ *...the Canary Islands.* 加那利群岛

→ see **landform**

is|land|er /ˈaɪləndər/ (**islanders**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Islanders** are people who live on an island. 岛民；岛上居民 ❑ *The islanders endured centuries of exploitation.* 岛上居民忍受了数个世纪的剥削。

isle /aɪl/ (**isles**) N-COUNT An **isle** is an island; often used as part of an island's name, or in literary English. 岛（常用于岛名或文学语言）❑ *...the Isle of Man.* 马恩岛

is|let /ˈaɪlət/ (**islets**) N-COUNT An **islet** is a small island. 小岛【LITERARY 文】

-ism /-ɪzəm/ (**-isms**) ■ SUFFIX **-ism** is used to form uncount nouns that refer to political or religious movements and beliefs.（用于构成不可数名词）表示"…主义"、"…学说"、"…信仰"、"…运动" ❑ *Gere became interested in Buddhism in the 1970s.* 盖尔 20 世纪 70 年代对佛教产生了兴趣。❑ *...a time of growing Slovak nationalism.* 斯

洛伐克民族主义情绪日益高涨的时期 ❷ SUFFIX **-ism** is used to form uncount nouns that refer to attitudes and behaviour. (用于构成不可数名词)表示"…行为"、"…态度" ❑ *...an act of heroism.* 一次英雄壮举 ❑ *He didn't hide his pacifism.* 他没有掩饰他的和平主义立场。❸ SUFFIX **-ism** is used to form uncount nouns that refer to unfair or hostile treatment of a particular group of people. (用于构成不可数名词)表示"对(特定群体)的歧视"、"对…的敌意" ❑ *... discrimination based on racism, sexism and disability.* 基于种族主义、性别主义和残疾的歧视

isn't /ˈɪzᵊnt/ **Isn't** is the usual spoken form of 'is not'. (is not 的常用口语形式)

iso|late /ˈaɪsəleɪt/ (**isolates, isolating, isolated**) ❶ VERB To **isolate** a person or organization means to cause them to lose their friends or supporters. 使孤立; 使脱离(朋友、支持者) ❑ [v n +*from*] *This policy could isolate the country from the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.* 这一政策可能会使该国孤立于联合国安全理事会其他常任理事国之外。❑ [v n] *Political influence is being used to shape public opinion and isolate critics.* 政治影响正被用来左右舆论，使批评家们陷于孤立。•**iso|lat|ed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *They are finding themselves increasingly isolated within the teaching profession.* 他们发现自己在教育界越来越孤立无助。•**iso|la|tion** /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Diplomatic isolation could lead to economic disaster.* 外交孤立可能导致经济灾难。❷ VERB If you **isolate yourself**, or if something **isolates** you, you become physically or socially separated from other people. 使隔离; 使与世隔绝 ❑ [v pron-refl] *When he was thinking out a problem Tweed's habit was never to isolate himself in his room.* 思考问题的时候，特威德从来没有把自己关在房间里的习惯。❑ [v n] *His radicalism and refusal to compromise isolated him.* 他的激进主义思想与拒绝妥协的态度使他受到孤立。❑ [v n +*from*] *Police officers had a siege mentality that isolated them from the people they served.* 警察过去有一种受围心态，这将他们与他们服务的民众隔离开来。❑ [v-ed] *But of course no one lives totally alone, isolated from the society around them.* 但是，当然没人是完全脱离周围社会一个人生存的。❸ VERB If you **isolate** something such as an idea or a problem, you separate it from others that it is connected with, so that you can concentrate on it or consider it on its own. 单独考虑; 区别看待 ❑ [v n] *Our anxieties can also be controlled by isolating thoughts, feelings and memories.* 我们也可以通过将想法、感情和记忆分开考虑来控制焦虑情绪。❑ [v n +*from*] *Gandhi said that those who isolate religion from politics don't understand the nature of either.* 甘地说，那些将宗教与政治割裂开来的人对两者的本质都不了解。❹ VERB To **isolate** a substance means to obtain it by separating it from other substances using scientific processes. 分离【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *We can use genetic engineering techniques to isolate the gene that is responsible.* 我们可以使用基因工程技术把相关基因分离出来。❑ [v n +*from*] *Researchers have isolated a new protein from the seeds of poppies.* 研究人员已经从罂粟种子里分离出一种新蛋白质。❺ VERB To **isolate** a sick person or animal means to keep them apart from other people or animals, so that their illness does not spread. 隔离(患者、生病动物) ❑ [v n +*from*] *You don't have to isolate them from the community.* 你没必要把他们与社区隔离。[Also v n]

iso|lat|ed /ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ An **isolated** place is a long way away from large towns and is difficult to reach. 闭塞的; 偏远的; 偏僻的 ❑ *Many of the refugee villages are in isolated areas.* 很多难民村落都在偏远地区。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **isolated**, you feel lonely and without friends or help. 孤独的; 孤寂的; 孤立无援的 ❑ *Some patients may become very isolated and depressed.* 一些患者可能会变得非常孤独沮丧。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] An **isolated** example is an example of something that is not very common. (事例)孤立的，个别的 ❑ *They said the allegations related to an isolated case of cheating.* 他们说这些指控与另一件欺诈案有关。

iso|la|tion /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Isolation** is the state of feeling alone and without friends or help. 孤独; 孤寂; 孤立无援 ❑ *Many deaf people have feelings of isolation and loneliness.* 很多失聪者都有孤独无助的感觉。❷ → see also **isolate** ❸ PHRASE If something is considered **in isolation from** other things that it is connected with, it is considered separately, and those other things are not considered. 孤立地; 脱离…地 ❑ [*+from*] *Punishment cannot be discussed in isolation from social theory.* 不能脱离社会理论孤立地讨论惩罚。❹ PHRASE If someone does something **in isolation**, they do it without other people being present or without their help. 单独地; 独自地 ❑ *Malcolm works in isolation but I have no doubts about his abilities.* 马尔科姆单打独干，但我丝毫不怀疑他的能力。

iso|la|tion|ism /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **isolationism**, you are referring to a country's policy of avoiding close relationships with other countries and of not taking sides in disputes between other countries. 孤立主义(指避免与别国关系过密、在别国之间的冲突中持中立态度) ❑ *...the perils of isolationism.* 孤立主义的危险 •**iso|la|tion|ist** (**isolationists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] ❑ *The government had to overcome isolationist opposition to the plan.* 政府必须要克服孤立主义者对该计划的反对。

iso|met|rics /ˌaɪsəˈmetrɪks/

The form **isometric** is used as a modifier. isometric 用作修饰词。

N-PLURAL **Isometrics** or **isometric** exercises are exercises in which you make your muscles work against each other or against something else, for example by pressing your hands together. 等长运动; 静力性运动

iso|tope /ˈaɪsətəʊp/ (**isotopes**) N-COUNT **Isotopes** are atoms that have the same number of protons and electrons but different numbers of neutrons and therefore have different physical properties. 同位素【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen.* 氢的放射性同位素氚

ISP /ˌaɪ es ˈpiː/ (**ISPs**) N-COUNT An **ISP** is a company that provides Internet and e-mail services. **ISP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Internet Service Provider'. 因特网服务提供者

Is|rae|li /ɪzˈreɪli/ (**Israelis**) ❶ ADJ **Israeli** means belonging or relating to Israel, or to its people or culture. 以色列的; 以色列人的; 以色列文化的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Israeli** is a person who comes from Israel. 以色列人

is|sue ♦♦♦ /ˈɪsjuː, ˈɪʃuː/ (**issues, issuing, issued**) ❶ N-COUNT An **issue** is an important subject that people are arguing about or discussing. 重要问题; 议题; 争论的问题 ❑ [*+of*] *Agents will raise the issue of prize-money for next year's world championships.* 代理商将提出下年度世锦赛奖金的问题。❑ *Is it right for the Church to express a view on political issues?* 教会对政治问题发表看法是否恰当? ❷ → see also **side issue** ❸ N-SING If something is **the issue**, it is the thing you consider to be the most important part of a situation or discussion. 首要事项; 要点; 问题的要害 ❑ *I was earning a lot of money, but that was not the issue.* 我赚钱很多，但这不是最重要的。❑ *The real issue was never addressed.* 真正的要害问题根本没有处理。❹ N-COUNT An **issue** of something such as a magazine or newspaper is the version of it that is published, for example, in a particular month or on a particular day. (报刊等的)期，号，版次 ❑ [*+of*] *The growing problem is underlined in the latest issue of the Lancet.* 最近一期的《柳叶刀》杂志中强调了这一日益严重的问题。❺ VERB If you **issue** a statement or a warning, you make it known formally or publicly. 发表; 发布 ❑ [v n] *Last night he issued a statement denying the allegations.* 昨晚他发表声明否认那些指控。❑ [v n] *Yesterday his kidnappers issued a second threat to kill him.* 昨天绑匪再次威胁要将他撕票。❻ VERB [usu passive] If you **are issued with** something, it is officially given to you. 向…颁发; (正式)发放 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+with*] *On your appointment you will be issued with a written statement of particulars of employment.* 正式任命时，会给你发放一份列明聘用细则的书面声明。•N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Issue** is also a noun. ❑ *...a standard army issue rifle.* 一支常规军队配备的步枪 ❼ VERB When something such as a liquid, sound, or smell **issues from** something, it comes out of that thing. (液体、声音、气味等)流出，发出，冒出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v *+from*] *A tinny voice issued from a speaker.* 扬声器里传出了一个细微的声音。❽ PHRASE The question or point **at issue** is the question or point that is being argued about or discussed. 争论中的; 讨论中的 ❑ *The problems of immigration were not the question at issue.* 移民问题不在讨论之列。❾ PHRASE If you **make an issue of** something, you try to make other people think about it or discuss it, because you

are concerned or annoyed about it. 使引起关注；在…上挑起争论 ❑ *It seemed the Colonel had no desire to make an issue of the affair.* 看上去上校不想在那件事上挑起争论。 ⓜ PHRASE If you **take issue with** someone or something they said, you disagree with them, and start arguing about it. 不同意；对…持异议 ❑ *I will not take issue with the fact that we have a recession.* 我不否认经济衰退的事实。

→ see **philosophy**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *issue* with:

V. **become an** issue 成了问题，**debate an** issue 就问题进行辩论，**discuss an** issue 讨论问题，**raise an** issue 提出问题，**vote on an** issue 就问题进行投票 ❶
address an/the issue 解决问题（或要害），**deal with an/the** issue 处理问题（或要害） ❶ ❸

ADJ. **complicated** issue 复杂的问题，**controversial** issue 有争议的问题，**difficult** issue 棘手的问题，**legal** issue 法律问题，**political** issue 政治问题，**sensitive** issue 敏感问题，**serious** issue 严重问题，**unresolved** issue 尚未解决的问题 ❶
big issue 大问题，**critical** issue 关键问题，**important** issue 重要问题，**major** issue 重大问题 ❶ ❸
current issue 当前的问题；当期刊物，**recent** issue 近来的问题；近期刊物 ❶ ❹

N. **election** issue 选举问题，**safety** issue 安全问题，**security** issue 安保问题 ❶
issue **an appeal** 发出呼吁，issue **a statement** 发表声明，issue **a warning** 发出警告 ❺

'is|sue price (**issue prices**) N-COUNT The **issue price** of shares is the price at which they are offered for sale when they first become available to the public. （股票）发行价格【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Shares in the company slipped below their issue price on their first day of trading.* 该公司股票在首个交易日就跌破了发行价。

-ist /-ɪst/ (**-ists**) ❶ SUFFIX **-ist** is used in place of -ism to form count nouns and adjectives. The nouns refer to people who have particular beliefs. The adjectives describe something related to or based on particular beliefs. （替换 -ism，构成可数名词和形容词）表示"…主义者"、"…信仰者"、"…主义的"、"信仰…的" ❑ *Later he was to become famous as a pacifist.* 日后他会成为一位知名的和平主义者。❑ *...fascist organisations.* 法西斯组织 ❷ SUFFIX **-ist** is used to form count nouns referring to people who do a particular kind of work. （用于构成可数名词）表示"…专业人员"、"…专家"、"从事…的人" ❑ *Susi Arnott is a biologist.* 苏茜·阿诺特是一位生物学家。❸ SUFFIX **-ist** is added to nouns referring to musical instruments, in order to form nouns that refer to people who play these instruments. （用于表示乐器的名词后构成名词）表示"…演奏家"、"…演奏者" ❑ *...Hungarian pianist Christina Kiss.* 匈牙利钢琴演奏家克里斯蒂娜·基什

isth|mus /'ɪsməs/ (**isthmuses**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **isthmus** is a narrow piece of land connecting two very large areas of land. 地峡 ❑ *...the Isthmus of Panama.* 巴拿马地峡

it ⇔ /ɪt/

It is a third person singular pronoun. **It** is used as the subject or object of a verb, or as the object of a preposition. it 是第三人称单数代词，用作动词的主语、宾语或介词的宾语。

❶ PRON You use **it** to refer to an object, animal, or other thing that has already been mentioned. 它（指物体、动物或上文已提及的其他事物） ❑ *It's a wonderful city, really. I'll show it to you if you want.* 这是一座很棒的城市，真的。你想看的话我领你看看。❑ *My wife has become crippled by arthritis. She is embarrassed to ask the doctor about it.* 我妻子因为患关节炎腿瘸了。她不好意思去向医生询问相关病情。❷ PRON You use **it** to refer to a child or baby whose sex you do not know or whose sex is not relevant to what you are saying. （指小孩或婴儿）它 ❑ *She could, if she wanted, compel him, through a court of law, to support the child after it was born.* 如果她愿意，她可以通过法庭强制他在孩子出生以后抚养孩子。❸ PRON You use **it** to refer in a general way to a situation that you have just described. （笼统指代刚描述过的情景） ❑ *He was through with sports, not because he had to be but because he wanted it that way.* 他放弃了体育运动，不是因为被迫而是出于自愿。❹ PRON You use **it** before certain nouns, adjectives, and verbs to introduce your feelings or point of view about a situation. （用于某些名词、形容词、动词前，说明对某情况的感受、观点） ❑ *It was nice to see Steve again.* 再次见到史蒂夫真是太好了。❑ *It seems that you are letting things get you down.* 看上去你快要累趴下了。❺ PRON You use **it** in passive clauses which report a situation or event. （用于被动句中引出一个情况或事件） ❑ *It has been said that stress causes cancer.* 据说压力会引发癌症。❻ PRON You use **it** with some verbs that need a subject or object, although there is no noun that it refers to. （与动词连用，作形式主语或宾语） ❑ *Of course, as it turned out, three-fourths of the people in the group were psychiatrists.* 当然，结果是那群人中3/4是精神病专家。❼ PRON You use **it** as the subject of 'be', to say what the time, day, or date is. （用作 be 动词的主语，指时刻、星期、日期） ❑ *It's three o'clock in the morning.* 现在是凌晨3点整。❑ *It was a Monday, so she was at home.* 那天是星期一，因此她在家里。❽ PRON You use **it** as the subject of a link verb to describe the weather, the light, or the temperature. （用作系动词的主语，描述天气、光线或温度） ❑ *It was very wet and windy the day I drove over the hill to Milland.* 那天风雨交加，我开车翻过小山去米兰德。❑ *It's getting dark. Let's go inside.* 天色暗下来了，我们进去吧。❾ PRON You use **it** when you are telling someone who you are, or asking them who they are, especially at the beginning of a phone call. You also use **it** in statements and questions about the identity of other people. （尤用于刚接通电话时询问或告知身份） ❑ *'Who is it?' he called.—'It's your neighbor.'* "谁啊？"他问道。——"你家邻居。" ❑ *Hello Freddy, it's only me, Maxine.* 你好，弗雷迪，是我，玛克辛。❿ PRON When you are emphasizing or drawing attention to something, you can put that thing immediately after **it** and a form of the verb 'be'. （与动词 be 连用，强调或突出某物）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was the country's rulers who devised this system.* 是该国的执政者创造了这一体制。⓫ PHRASE You use **it** in expressions such as **it's not that** or **it's not simply that** when you are giving a reason for something and are suggesting that there are several other reasons. 并不是因为 / 不仅仅因为 ❑ *It's not that I didn't want to be with my family.* 并不是我不想和家人在一起。⓬ **if it wasn't for** → see **be**

IT /ˌaɪ 'tiː/ **IT** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =） **information technology**. 信息技术

Ital|ian /ɪ'tælɪən/ (**Italians**) ❶ ADJ **Italian** means belonging or relating to Italy, or to its people, language, or culture. 意大利的；意大利人的；意大利语的；意大利文化的 ❷ N-COUNT An **Italian** is a person who comes from Italy. 意大利人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Italian** is the language spoken in Italy, and in parts of Switzerland. 意大利语

ital|ic /ɪ'tælɪk/ (**italics**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Italics** are letters which slope to the right. Italics are often used to emphasize a particular word or sentence. The examples in this dictionary are printed in italics. 斜体；斜体字 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Italic** letters slope to the right. 斜体的 ❑ *She addressed them by hand in her beautiful italic script.* 她用漂亮的斜体字写上了收信人姓名和地址。

itch /ɪtʃ/ (**itches, itching, itched**) ❶ VERB When a part of your body **itches**, you have an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to scratch. 发痒 ❑ [v] *When someone has hayfever, the eyes and nose will stream and itch.* 枯草热临床表现为流泪、流涕，眼睛、鼻子发痒。❑ [v-ing] *...dry, itching skin.* 干燥发痒的皮肤 •N-COUNT **Itch** is also a noun. ❑ *Scratch my back—I've got an itch.* 帮我挠挠背——有点痒。 •**itch|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It may be that the itching is caused by contact with irritant material.* 瘙痒可能是由于接触了刺激性物质引起的。❷ VERB [usu cont] If you **are itching** to do something, you are very eager or impatient to do it. 渴望；迫切想要【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v to-inf] *I was itching to get involved and to bring my own theories into practice.* 我渴望参与其中，把我的理论付诸实践。❑ [v +for] *The general was itching for a fight.* 将军盼着打一仗。 •N-SING [usu N to-inf] **Itch** is also a noun. ❑ *...viewers with an insatiable itch to switch channels.* 总想换频道的电视观众

itchy /'ɪtʃi/ 1 ADJ If a part of your body or something you are wearing is **itchy**, you have an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to scratch. 发痒的；瘙痒的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...itchy, sore eyes.* 又痒又痛的眼睛 2 PHRASE If you have **itchy feet**, you have a strong desire to leave a place and to travel. 旅行的渴望【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The trip gave me itchy feet and I wanted to travel more.* 这次旅行让我渴望出游，想去更多地方。

it'd /ɪtəd/ 1 **It'd** is a spoken form of 'it would'. (it would 的一种口语形式) ❑ *It'd be better for a place like this to remain closed.* 像这种地方最好一直关闭。 2 **It'd** is a spoken form of 'it had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (it had 的一种口语形式，尤用于 had 用作助动词时) ❑ *Marcie was watching the news. It'd just started.* 马尔西正在看新闻，才刚开始播放。

item ⇔ /'aɪtəm/ (**items**) 1 N-COUNT An **item** is one of a collection or list of objects. (系列物品或清单中的)一件 ❑ *The most valuable item on show will be a Picasso drawing.* 展览会上最贵重的展品是毕加索的一幅素描。 2 → see also **collector's item** 3 N-COUNT An **item** is one of a list of things for someone to do, deal with, or talk about. 项目；条目；条款 ❑ *The other item on the agenda is the tour.* 日程中的另一项是旅游。 4 N-COUNT An **item** is a report or article in a newspaper or magazine, or on television or radio. 一篇报道(或文章)；(新闻等的)一条，一则 ❑ *There was an item in the paper about him.* 报纸上有一篇关于他的报道。 5 N-SING If you say that two people are an **item**, you mean that they are having a romantic or sexual relationship. 一对(情侣)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She and Gino were an item.* 她和吉诺曾是一对。

Thesaurus 同类词 *item* Also look up:

N. issue, subject, task 3
article, story 4
couple 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *item* with:

N. item **of clothing** 一件衣服 1
agenda item (or item **on an agenda**) 议程表上的事项 2
newspaper item 报纸上的报道 3

item|ize /'aɪtəmaɪz/ (**itemizes, itemizing, itemized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **itemise**

VERB If you **itemize** a number of things, you make a list of them. 逐项列出；逐条记录 ❑ [V n] *Itemise your gear and mark major items with your name and post code.* 详细列明你的个人物品，在重要物品上标明你的姓名和邮编。❑ [V-ed] *...a fully itemised bill.* 一张完整列出明细的账单

'It-girl (**It-girls**) also **It girl** N-COUNT Journalists sometimes use **It-girl** to describe a young woman who is well-known because she goes to the most fashionable places and events and knows famous people. 时尚派对女郎；社交名媛【INFORMAL, JOURNALISM 非正式，新闻】❑ *It-girl Tamara Beckwith was livid at being turned away from the party.* 交际花塔玛拉·贝克威思因为在聚会上受到冷落而恼怒。

itin|er|ant /aɪ'tɪnərənt/ (**itinerants**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **itinerant** worker travels around a region, working for short periods in different places. (工人)巡回的，流动的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the author's experiences as an itinerant musician.* 作者身为一名四处漂泊的音乐家的经历 2 N-COUNT An **itinerant** is someone whose way of life involves travelling around, usually someone who is poor and homeless. 四处奔波的人；漂泊者【FORMAL 正式】

itin|er|ary /aɪ'tɪnərəri, AM 美 -erɪ/ (**itineraries**) N-COUNT An **itinerary** is a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you will visit. 旅行计划；行程安排 ❑ *The next place on our itinerary was Silistra.* 我们行程的下一站是锡利斯特拉。

it'll /ɪtᵊl/ **It'll** is a spoken form of 'it will'. (it will 的一种口语形式) ❑ *It's ages since I've seen her so it'll be nice to meet her in town on Thursday.* 自上次见她以来已过去很长时间了，非常高兴周四在城里见她。

its ⇔ /ɪts/

Its is a third person singular possessive determiner. its 是第三人称单数所有格限定词。

DET You use **its** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a thing, place, or animal that has just been mentioned or whose identity is known. You can use **its** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a child or baby. 它的，他的，她的(用于表示某物属于某东西、地方、动物、婴儿等) ❑ *The British Labor Party concludes its annual conference today in Brighton.* 英国工党的年度会议今天在布赖顿闭幕。❑ *...Japan, with its extreme housing shortage.* 住房严重短缺的日本

Usage 用法 **its** and **it's**

Its is the possessive form of *it*, and *it's* is the contraction of *it is* or *it has*. They are often confused because they are pronounced the same and because the possessive *its* doesn't have an apostrophe: *It's been a month since Maricel's store lost its licence, but it's still doing business.*
its 是 it 的所有格形式，it's 是 it is 或 it has 的缩写形式。二者常常被混淆，因为它们的读音相同，而且作为所有格形式的 its 没有撇号：It's been a month since Maricel's store lost its licence, but it's still doing business. 马里切尔的店已经被吊销执照一个月了，但仍在营业。

it's /ɪts/ 1 **It's** is the usual spoken form of 'it is'. (it is 的常用口语形式) ❑ *It's the best news I've heard in a long time.* 这是我很久以来听到的最好消息。 2 **It's** is the usual spoken form of 'it has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (it has 的常用口语形式，尤用于 has 用作助动词时) ❑ *It's been such a long time since I played.* 自我上次演出以来已有很长时间了。

it|self ⇔ /ɪt'self/ 1 PRON **itself** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when it refers to something that is the same thing as the subject of the verb. 它自己；它本身 ❑ *Scientists have discovered remarkable new evidence showing how the body rebuilds itself while we sleep.* 科学家们已经发现了令人瞩目的新证据，说明了人体在睡眠状态下是如何自我修复的。❑ *Unemployment does not correct itself.* 失业问题不会自行解决。 2 PRON You use **itself** to emphasize the thing you are referring to. 自身；本身【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I think life itself is a learning process.* 我认为人生本身就是一个学习的过程。❑ *The involvement of the foreign ministers was itself a sign of progress.* 外交部长的介入本身就是取得进展的一个标志。 3 PRON If you say that someone is, for example, politeness **itself** or kindness **itself**, you are emphasizing they are extremely polite or extremely kind. (用于抽象名词之后)极度，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I was never really happy there, although the people were kindness itself.* 我在那里从来没有真正高兴过，不过那里的人们非常亲切。 4 **an end in itself** → see **end**

ITV ⇔ /ˌaɪ ti: 'vi:/ 1 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **ITV** refers to the group of British commercial television companies that broadcasts programmes on one channel. **ITV** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Independent Television'. 独立电视台(英国的一个商业电视集团)【BRIT 英】❑ *ITV has set its sights on winning a younger and more upmarket audience.* 独立电视台已着眼于赢得更年轻、更高端的观众群。 2 N-PROPER **ITV** is the television channel that is run by ITV. (英国)独立电视频道 ❑ *The first episode will be shown tomorrow at 10.40pm on ITV.* 第一集将于明晚 10 点 40 分在独立电视频道播出。

-ity /-ɪti/ (**-ities**) SUFFIX **-ity** is added to adjectives, sometimes in place of '-ious', to form nouns referring to the state, quality, or behaviour described by the adjective. (用于形容词后，有时替换 -ious 以构成名词)表示"…状态"、"…特征"、"…行为" ❑ *He enjoyed the tranquillity of village life.* 他非常享受乡村生活的宁静。❑ *...life with all its contradictions and complexities.* 矛盾重重、纷繁复杂的生活

IUD /ˌaɪ ju: 'di:/ (**IUDs**) N-COUNT An **IUD** is a piece of plastic or metal which is put inside a woman's womb in order to prevent her from becoming pregnant. **IUD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'intra-uterine device'. 宫内节育器

I've /aɪv/ **I've** is the usual spoken form of 'I have', especially

when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (I have 的常用口语形式，尤用于 have 用作助动词时) ❑ *I've been invited to meet with the American Ambassador.* 我受邀会见美国大使。❑ *I've no other appointments.* 我没有其他安排。

IVF /ˌaɪ viː ˈef/ N-UNCOUNT **IVF** is a method of helping a woman to have a baby in which an egg is removed from one of her ovaries, fertilized outside her body, and then replaced in her womb. **IVF** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'in vitro fertilization'. 体外受精

ivo|ry /ˈaɪvəri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Ivory** is a hard cream-coloured substance which forms the tusks of elephants. It is valuable and can be used for making carved ornaments. 象牙 ❑ *...the international ban on the sale of ivory.* 禁止销售象牙的国际禁令 2 COLOUR **Ivory** is a creamy-white colour. 象牙色；乳白色

ˌivo|ry ˈtow|er (ivory towers) N-COUNT [N n] If you describe someone as living in an **ivory tower**, you mean that they have no knowledge or experience of the practical problems of everyday life. 象牙塔(指脱离实际生活的小天地)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *They don't really, in their ivory towers, understand how pernicious drug crime is.* 他们身处象牙塔中，并不真正了解毒品犯罪的危害有多大。

ivy /ˈaɪvi/ (**ivies**) N-VAR **Ivy** is an evergreen plant that grows up walls or along the ground. 常春藤

ˈIvy League N-PROPER **The Ivy League** is a group of eight universities in the north-eastern part of the United States, which have high academic and social status. 常春藤校盟(包括美国东北部八所名牌大学) ❑ *...an Ivy League college.* 一所常春藤的大学

-ize /-aɪz/ (**-izes, -izing, -ized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **-ise**

SUFFIX Verbs that can end in either '-ize' or '-ise' are dealt with in this dictionary at the '-ize' spelling. Many verbs ending in **-ize** describe processes by which things or people are brought into a new state. (作为许多动词的结尾形式)表示"使…化"、"使处于…的新状态" ❑ *The dispute could jeopardize the negotiations.* 那一争端可能会危及谈判。❑ *...a way of trying to regularize and standardize practice.* 一种试图将具体做法正规化、标准化的途径

Jj

J also **j** /dʒeɪ/ (**J's, j's**) N-VAR **J** is the tenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 10 个字母

jab /dʒæb/ (**jabs, jabbing, jabbed**) 1 VERB If you **jab** one thing into another, you push it there with a quick, sudden movement and with a lot of force. 戳；刺；捅 ❑ [V n prep] *He saw her jab her thumb on a red button—a panic button.* 他看到她用拇指按了一个红色按钮——紧急呼叫按钮。❑ [be V-ed +into] *A needle was jabbed into the baby's arm.* 一个针头扎进了婴儿的胳膊。❑ [V +at] *Stern jabbed at me with his glasses.* 斯特恩用眼镜捅了我一下。[Also V n at n] 2 N-COUNT A **jab** is a sudden, sharp punch. 戳；捅；猛击 ❑ *He was simply too powerful for his opponent, rocking him with a steady supply of left jabs.* 对对手而言，他实在是太强大了，一顿结实的左刺拳打得对手摇摇晃晃。3 N-COUNT A **jab** is an injection of something into your blood to prevent illness. 注射；接种；预防针【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...painful anti malaria jabs.* 很疼的疟疾预防针

jab|ber /'dʒæbə^{r}/ (**jabbers, jabbering, jabbered**) VERB If you say that someone **is jabbering**, you mean that they are talking very quickly and excitedly, and you cannot understand them. 急促而含混不清地说；激动而口齿不清地说【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V] *The girl jabbered incomprehensibly.* 那个女孩儿叽里咕噜地说着，谁也没听懂。❑ [V P] *After a minute or two I left them there jabbering away.* 没几分钟，我就走开了，留下他们在那儿叽里咕噜地说个不停。

jack /dʒæk/ (**jacks**) 1 N-COUNT A **jack** is a device for lifting a heavy object off the ground, for example a car. 千斤顶；起重器 2 N-COUNT A **jack** is a playing card whose value is between a ten and a queen. A jack is usually represented by a picture of a young man. (纸牌中的) J 牌，杰克 3 → see also **jack-of-all-trades, Union Jack**

▶**jack up** PHRASAL VERB If you **jack up** a heavy object such as a car, you raise it off the ground using a jack. 用千斤顶托起(汽车等) ❑ [V P n] *They jacked up the car.* 他们用千斤顶托起了汽车。❑ [V n P] *All I had to do was jack the car up and put on the spare.* 我要做的就是用千斤顶把汽车托起来，再把备胎换上。

jack|al /'dʒækɔːl/ (**jackals**) N-COUNT A **jackal** is a wild animal that looks like a dog, has long legs and pointed ears, and lives in Africa and Southern Asia. 豺，胡狼(生活在非洲和南亚)

jack|boot /'dʒækbuːt/ (**jackboots**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Jackboots** are heavy boots that come up to the knee, such as the ones worn by some soldiers. 长筒靴；长筒军靴 2 PHRASE If a country or group of people is **under the jackboot**, they are suffering because the government is cruel and undemocratic. 处于暴政下；处于专制统治下【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

jack|daw /'dʒækdɔː/ (**jackdaws**) N-COUNT A **jackdaw** is a large black and grey bird that is similar to a crow, and lives in Europe and Asia. 寒鸦

jack|et ♦∞ /'dʒækɪt/ (**jackets**) 1 N-COUNT A **jacket** is a short coat with long sleeves. 短上衣；夹克衫 ❑ *...a black leather jacket.* 黑色皮夹克 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] Potatoes baked in their **jackets** are baked with their skin on. 土豆皮 3 N-COUNT The **jacket** of a book is the paper cover that protects the book. (书籍的)护封，书套【mainly AM 主美】4 N-COUNT A record **jacket** is the cover in which a record is kept. 唱片套【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sleeve**

5 → see also **bomber jacket, dinner jacket, flak jacket, hacking jacket, life jacket, sports jacket, straitjacket**

→ see **clothing**

ˌjack|et po'ta|to (**jacket potatoes**) N-COUNT A **jacket potato** is a large potato that has been baked with its skin on. (带皮的)烤土豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **baked potato**

'jack-in-the-box (**jack-in-the-boxes**) N-COUNT A **jack-in-the-box** is a child's toy that consists of a box with a doll inside it that jumps out when the lid is opened. (打开匣盖玩偶即可跳出的)玩偶匣

'jack-knife (**jack-knifes, jack-knifing, jack-knifed**) also **jackknife** VERB If a truck that is in two parts **jack-knifes**, the back part swings around at a sharp angle to the front part in an uncontrolled way as the truck is moving. (铰接卡车失控时)弯成 V 字形，弯折 ❑ [V] *His vehicle jack-knifed, and crashed across all three lanes of the opposite carriageway.* 他的车弯成 V 字形，撞进了反方向车道，车身挡住了所有的 3 个车道。

ˌjack-of-'all-trades (**jacks-of-all-trades**) also **jack of all trades** N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **jack-of-all-trades**, you mean that they are able to do a variety of different jobs. You are also often suggesting that they are not very good at any of these jobs. 万金油；万能博士；杂而不精的人

jack|pot /'dʒækpɒt/ (**jackpots**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **jackpot** is the most valuable prize in a game or lottery, especially when the game involves increasing the value of the prize until someone wins it. (游戏或彩票的)头奖，最高奖；(尤指游戏中的)累积赌注金 ❑ *A nurse won the £5 million jackpot.* 一个护士赢得了 500 万英镑的头奖。2 PHRASE If you **hit the jackpot**, you have a great success, for example by winning a lot of money or having a piece of good luck. 取得巨大成功；赢了一大笔钱；交好运【INFORMAL 非正式】

→ see **lottery**

Jaco|bean /ˌdʒækə'biːən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **Jacobean** building, piece of furniture, or work of art was built or produced in Britain in the style of the period between 1603 and 1625. (建筑、家具或艺术品)具有英王詹姆斯一世时期风格的

Ja|cuz|zi /dʒə'kuːzi/ (**Jacuzzis**) N-COUNT A **Jacuzzi** is a large circular bath which is fitted with a device that makes the water move around. "极可意"涡流式浴缸；按摩浴缸【TRADEMARK 商标】

jade /dʒeɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Jade** is a hard stone, usually green in colour, that is used for making jewellery and ornaments. 玉；碧玉；翡翠

jad|ed /'dʒeɪdɪd/ ADJ If you are **jaded**, you feel bored, tired, and not enthusiastic, for example because you have had too much of the same thing. 精疲力竭的；厌倦的；腻烦的；无兴致的 ❑ *We had both become jaded, disinterested, and disillusioned.* 我们两个都已经觉得疲惫不堪，毫无兴趣，失望透顶。

jag|ged /'dʒægɪd/ ADJ Something that is **jagged** has a rough, uneven shape or edge with lots of sharp points. 凹凸不平的；锯齿状的；有尖突的 ❑ *...jagged black cliffs.* 嶙峋的黑山崖 ❑ *A jagged scar runs through his lower lip.* 一道歪歪扭扭的伤疤横贯他的下嘴唇。

jagu|ar /'dʒægjuə^{r}, AM 美 -gwɑːr/ (**jaguars**) N-COUNT A **jaguar** is a large animal of the cat family with dark spots on its back.

美洲豹；美洲虎

jail ◆◇◇ /dʒeɪl/ (**jails, jailing, jailed**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **gaol**

1 N-VAR A **jail** is a place where criminals are kept in order to punish them, or where people waiting to be tried are kept. 监狱；看守所 ❑ *Three prisoners escaped from a jail.* 3 名囚犯越狱了。 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is jailed**, they are put into jail. 使入狱；监禁 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was jailed for twenty years.* 他被判了 20 年监禁。

jail|bird /'dʒeɪlbɜːd/ (**jailbirds**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **jailbird**, you mean that they are in prison, or have been in prison. 囚犯；犯人；坐过牢的人【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

jail|break /'dʒeɪlbreɪk/ (**jailbreaks**) N-COUNT A **jailbreak** is an escape from jail. 越狱

jail|er /'dʒeɪlə^r/ (**jailers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **gaoler**

N-COUNT A **jailer** is a person who is in charge of a jail and the prisoners in it. 监狱看守；狱卒【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

jail|house /'dʒeɪlhaʊs/ (**jailhouses**) N-COUNT A **jailhouse** is a small prison. （小型）监狱，看守所【AM 美】

jala|peño /hæləˈpeɪnjəʊ/ (**jalapeños**) N-COUNT **Jalapeños** are small hot peppers which can be green or red when they are ripe. They are often used in Mexican cooking. 哈乐佩纽辣椒（常用于墨西哥烹饪中）

jam /dʒæm/ (**jams, jamming, jammed**) 1 N-VAR **Jam** is a thick sweet food that is made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar, and that is usually spread on bread. 果酱【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...home-made jam.* 自制果酱

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **jelly**

2 VERB If you **jam** something somewhere, you push or put it there roughly. 硬推；硬塞；粗鲁地放 ❑ [v n prep] *He picked his cap up off the ground and jammed it on his head.* 他从地上捡起帽子，把它扣到了头上。 ❑ [v n prep] *Pete jammed his hands into his pockets.* 皮特使劲把手插进口袋里。 3 VERB If something such as a part of a machine **jams**, or if something **jams** it, the part becomes fixed in position and is unable to move freely or work properly. （机器）卡住；使卡住；（使）不能运转 ❑ [v] *The second time he fired his gun jammed.* 他开第二枪时枪卡壳了。 ❑ [v n] *A rope jammed the boat's propeller.* 一根绳子卡住了船的螺旋桨。 ❑ [v adj] *Cracks appeared in the wall and a door jammed shut.* 墙上出现了裂缝，一扇门卡住打不开了。 ❑ [be v-ed] *The intake valve was jammed open.* 进气阀卡住了，关不上。 ❑ [v-ed] *Every few minutes the motor cut out as the machinery became jammed.* 机器老是卡住，马达隔不了几分钟就突然熄火。 [Also v n adj] 4 VERB If vehicles **jam** a road, there are so many of them that they cannot move. （车辆）堵住，堵塞（道路） ❑ [v n] *Hundreds of departing motorists jammed the roads.* 数百名打算驾车离开的司机堵住了道路。 •N-COUNT **Jam** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *Trucks sat in a jam for ten hours waiting to cross the bridge.* 等待过桥的卡车堵了 10 个小时。 •**jammed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *Nearby roads and the dirt track to the beach were jammed with cars.* 附近通往海滩的公路和土路全都堵满了汽车。 5 VERB If a lot of people **jam** a place, or **jam into** a place, they are pressed tightly together so that they can hardly move. （人）挤满，挤进 ❑ [v n] *Hundreds of people jammed the boardwalk to watch.* 数百人挤在木板人行道上观看。 ❑ [v +into] *They jammed into buses provided by the Red Cross and headed for safety.* 他们挤上红十字会派来的巴士前往安全的地方。 •**jammed** ADJ ❑ *The stadium was jammed and they had to turn away hundreds of disappointed fans.* 体育场里观众爆满，他们不得不将几百名失望的球迷拒之门外。 6 VERB To **jam** a radio or electronic signal means to interfere with it and prevent it from being received or heard clearly. 干扰（无线电或电子信号） ❑ [v n] *They will try to jam the transmissions electronically.* 他们会试图用电子信号对发射进行干扰。 •**jam|ming** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The plane is used for electronic jamming and radar detection.* 这架飞机用于进行电子干扰和雷达探测。 7 VERB If callers **are jamming** telephone lines, there are so many callers that the people answering the telephones find it difficult to deal with them all. 使（电话总机）应接不暇；使（电话线）过于繁忙 ❑ [v n] *Hundreds of callers jammed the BBC switchboard for more than an hour.* 在一个多小时内，成百上千的来电使得英国广播公司的总机应接不暇。 8 VERB When jazz or rock musicians **are jamming**, they are informally playing music that has not been written down or planned in advance. （爵士乐手或摇滚乐手）即兴演奏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *He was jamming with his saxophone.* 他在即兴吹奏萨克斯管。 •N-COUNT **Jam** is also a noun. ❑ *...a jam session.* 即兴演奏环节 9 → see also **traffic jam**

→ see **traffic**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *jam* with:

N. jam **jar** 果酱罐，**strawberry** jam 草莓酱 1
traffic jam 交通阻塞；堵车 4

Ja|mai|can /dʒəˈmeɪkən/ (**Jamaicans**) 1 ADJ **Jamaican** means belonging or relating to Jamaica or to its people or culture. 牙买加的；牙买加人的；牙买加文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Jamaican** is a person who comes from Jamaica. 牙买加人

jamb /dʒæm/ (**jambs**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **jamb** is a post that forms the side part or upright of a door frame or window frame. 门窗边框

jam|bo|ree /ˌdʒæmbəˈriː/ (**jamborees**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **jamboree** is a party, celebration, or other gathering where there is a large number of people and a lot of excitement, fun, and enjoyment. 大型聚会；庆祝会；狂欢活动

jam|my /ˈdʒæmi/ (**jammier, jammiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **jammy**, you mean that they are very lucky because something good has happened to them, without their making much effort or deserving such luck. 走运的；运气好的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ˌjam-ˈpacked ADJ If somewhere is **jam-packed**, it is so full of people or things that there is no room for any more. 挤满的；拥挤的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+with] *His room was jam-packed with fruit, flowers, gifts etc.* 他的房间里堆满了水果、鲜花及礼品等。

Jan. **Jan.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **January**.

jan|gle /ˈdʒæŋgəl/ (**jangles, jangling, jangled**) 1 VERB When objects strike against each other and make an unpleasant ringing noise, you can say that they **jangle** or **are jangled**. （使）发出刺耳声；（使）发出丁零当啷的声音 ❑ [v] *Her bead necklaces and bracelets jangled as she walked.* 她的珠子项链和手镯在她走动时叮当作响。 ❑ [v n] *Jane took out her keys and jangled them.* 简掏出钥匙丁零当啷地晃着。 2 VERB If your nerves **are jangling** or if something **jangles** them, you are very anxious. （神经）紧张；刺激，烦扰（神经） ❑ [v] *Behind that quietness his nerves are jangling, he's in a terrible state.* 表面看上去平静，其实内心烦躁不安，他的情况糟透了。 ❑ [v n] *The caffeine in coffee can jangle the nerves.* 咖啡中的咖啡因会使神经兴奋。

jani|tor /ˈdʒænɪtə^r/ (**janitors**) N-COUNT A **janitor** is a person whose job is to look after a building. （建筑物的）管理人，看管人，门房【mainly AM 主美】

Janu|ary /ˈdʒænjəri, AM 美 -jueri/ (**Januaries**) N-VAR **January** is the first month of the year in the Western calendar. 一月 ❑ *We always have snow in January.* 我们这儿 1 月份总会下雪。 ❑ *She was born on January 6, 1946.* 她出生于 1946 年 1 月 6 日。

Japa|nese /ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/ (**Japanese**) 1 ADJ **Japanese** means belonging or relating to Japan, or to its people, language, or culture. 日本的；日本人的；日语的；日本文化的 2 N-PLURAL The **Japanese** are the people of Japan. 日本人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Japanese** is the language spoken in Japan. 日语

jape /dʒeɪp/ (**japes**) N-COUNT A **jape** is a silly trick that you play on someone which is quite funny and which does not really involve upsetting them. 玩笑；恶作剧；戏弄【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

jar /dʒɑː^r/ (**jars, jarring, jarred**) 1 N-COUNT A **jar** is a glass container with a lid that is used for storing food. （用于存放食物且有盖的）玻璃罐，罐子，坛子，广口瓶 ❑ *...yellow cucumbers in great glass jars.* 存放在大玻璃罐里的黄瓜 2 N-COUNT You can use **jar** to refer to a jar and its contents, or to the contents only. 一罐，一

坛(的量或物) ❑ [+of] *She opened up a glass jar of plums.* 她打开了装满梅子的玻璃罐。❑ [+of] *...two jars of filter coffee.* 两罐滴漏式咖啡 **2** VERB If something **jars on** you, you find it unpleasant, disturbing, or shocking. 令人不快；使人不安；让人震惊 ❑ [v +on] *Sometimes a light remark jarred on her father.* 有时候一句玩笑就会令她父亲不快。❑ [v n] *...televised congressional hearings that jarred the nation's faith in the presidency.* 电视里播放的动摇了全国人民对总统信心的国会听证会 ❑ [v] *You shouldn't have too many colours in a small space as the effect can jar.* 不应该在狭小的空间使用过多的颜色，那会令人感到烦躁不安。•**jar|ring** ADJ ❑ *In the context of this chapter, Dore's comments strike a jarring note.* 在这一章的语境中，多尔的评论显得很尖刻。**4** VERB If an object **jars**, or if something **jars** it, the object moves with a fairly hard shaking movement. (使)震动；(使)摇动 ❑ [v] *The ship jarred a little.* 船微微晃动了一下。❑ [v n] *The impact jarred his arm.* 冲击力震伤了他的胳膊。

→ see **can**

jar|gon /'dʒɑːɡən/ N-UNCOUNT You use **jargon** to refer to words and expressions that are used in special or technical ways by particular groups of people, often making the language difficult to understand. 行话；行业术语；黑话 ❑ *The manual is full of the jargon and slang of self-improvement courses.* 手册里满是有关自修课程的行话术语。

jas|mine /'dʒæzmɪn/ (**jasmines**) N-VAR **Jasmine** is a climbing plant which has small white or yellow flowers with a pleasant smell. 茉莉；素馨

jaun|dice /'dʒɔːndɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Jaundice** is an illness that makes your skin and eyes become yellow. 黄疸(病)

jaun|diced /'dʒɔːndɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **jaundiced** view of something, they can see only the bad aspects of it. 有偏见的；狭隘的；敌视的 ❑ *The financial markets are taking a jaundiced view of the Government's motives.* 金融市场对政府的动机存有偏见。

jaunt /dʒɔːnt/ (**jaunts**) N-COUNT A **jaunt** is a short journey which you go on for pleasure or excitement. (短途)旅行，游览

jaun|ty /'dʒɔːnti/ (**jauntier, jauntiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **jaunty**, you mean that they are full of confidence and energy. 信心十足的；精力充沛的 ❑ *...a jaunty little man.* 得意洋洋的小个子男人 •**jaun|ti|ly** /'dʒɔːntɪli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He walked jauntily into the cafe.* 他步履轻松地走进咖啡馆。❑ *The Arsenal striker remains jauntily confident.* 阿森纳队的前锋仍旧信心十足，精力充沛。

Java /'dʒɑːvə/ N-UNCOUNT **Java** is a computer programming language. It is used especially in creating websites. Java 语言(一种计算机语言，尤用于创建网站)【TRADEMARK 商标】

jave|lin /'dʒævlɪn/ (**javelins**) **1** N-COUNT A **javelin** is a long spear that is used in sports competitions. Competitors try to throw the javelin as far as possible. (体育比赛中的)标枪 **2** N-SING You can refer to the competition in which the javelin is thrown as **the javelin**. 投掷标枪项目 ❑ *...Steve Backley who won the javelin.* 标枪冠军史蒂夫·巴克利

jaw /dʒɔː/ (**jaws**) **1** N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **jaw** is the lower part of your face below your mouth. The movement of your jaw is sometimes considered to express a particular emotion. For example, if your **jaw drops**, you are very surprised. 下巴；下颌 ❑ *He thought for a moment, stroking his well-defined jaw.* 他摸着自己轮廓分明的下巴想了一会儿。**2** N-COUNT A person's or animal's **jaws** are the two bones in their head which their teeth are attached to. 颌 ❑ *...a forest rodent with powerful jaws.* 颌骨发达的森林啮齿类动物 **3** N-PLURAL If you talk about the **jaws of** something unpleasant such as death or hell, you are referring to a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 危险的局面；令人不快的情形 ❑ [+of] *A family dog rescued a newborn boy from the jaws of death.* 一只家养犬把一个新生男婴从鬼门关救了回来。

jaw|bone /'dʒɔːbəʊn/ (**jawbones**) also **jaw bone** N-COUNT A **jawbone** is the bone in the lower jaw of a person or animal. 下颌骨

jaw-dropping ADJ Something that is **jaw-dropping** is extremely surprising, impressive, or shocking. 令人目瞪口呆的；印象非常深刻的；令人震惊的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, JOURNALISM 主英，非正式，新闻】❑ *One insider who has seen the report said it was pretty jaw-dropping stuff.* 一位看过此报道的内部人士说这绝对是令人震惊的爆料。

jaw|line /'dʒɔːlaɪn/ (**jawlines**) also **jaw line** N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **jawline** is the part of your lower jaw which forms the outline of the bottom of your face. 下颌的轮廓；下巴的外形 ❑ *...high cheekbones and strong jawline.* 高颧骨和轮廓分明的下巴

jay /dʒeɪ/ (**jays**) **1** N-COUNT In Europe and Asia, a **jay** is a brownish-pink bird with blue and black wings. 松鸦(见于欧亚大陆) **2** N-COUNT In North America, a **jay** is a bird with bright blue feathers. 冠蓝鸦(见于北美洲，羽毛呈亮蓝色)

jay|walk|ing /'dʒeɪwɔːkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Jaywalking** is the act of walking across a street in a careless and dangerous way, or not at the proper place. (危险的)随意乱穿马路

jazz ♦◇ /dʒæz/ (**jazzes, jazzing, jazzed**) N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Jazz** is a style of music that was invented by African American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. Jazz music has very strong rhythms and often involves improvisation. 爵士乐 ❑ *The pub has live jazz on Sundays.* 那家酒馆每周日都有现场爵士乐演奏。

▶**jazz up** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **jazz** something **up**, you make it look more interesting, colourful, or exciting. 使更有趣；使更绚丽多彩；使更令人兴奋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *Mary Ann had made an effort at jazzing up the chilly modern interiors.* 玛丽·安曾经试图改变冷冰冰的现代室内装饰，使之更活泼多彩。❑ [v n P] *I don't think they're just jazzing it up for the media.* 我并不认为他们仅仅是为了吸引媒体的目光才把它搞得有声有色的。**2** PHRASAL VERB If someone **jazzes up** a piece of music, they change it in order to make it sound more like popular music or jazz. 使更具流行音乐(或爵士乐)风格 ❑ [v n P] *Instead of playing it in the traditional style, she jazzed it up.* 她并没有按照传统风格演奏，而是糅合了爵士乐风格。❑ [v P n] *Stephen and I are going to jazz up the love songs.* 斯蒂芬和我打算给那些爱情歌曲注入流行元素。

→ see **genre**

jazzy /'dʒæzi/ (**jazzier, jazziest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **jazzy**, you mean that it is colourful and modern. 绚丽的；花哨的；现代的 ❑ *...a jazzy tie.* 花哨的领带

jeal|ous /'dʒeləs/ **1** ADJ If someone is **jealous**, they feel angry or bitter because they think that another person is trying to take a lover or friend, or a possession, away from them. 妒忌的；吃醋的；小心守护的 ❑ *She got insanely jealous and there was a terrible fight.* 她妒忌得发疯，结果是大吵一架。•**jeal|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The formula is jealously guarded.* 配方被小心翼翼地收藏着。**2** ADJ If you are **jealous of** another person's possessions or qualities, you feel angry or bitter because you do not have them. 妒羡的；羡慕的；忌妒的 ❑ [+of] *She was jealous of his wealth.* 她忌妒他的富有。❑ *You're jealous because the record company rejected your idea.* 你之所以妒忌是因为唱片公司拒绝接受你的想法。•**jeal|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Gloria eyed them jealously.* 格洛丽亚羡慕地望着他们。

jeal|ousy /'dʒeləsi/ (**jealousies**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Jealousy** is the feeling of anger or bitterness which someone has when they think that another person is trying to take a lover or friend, or a possession, away from them. 妒忌；吃醋；小心提防 ❑ *At first his jealousy only showed in small ways—he didn't mind me talking to other guys.* 起初他的小心眼表现得不是十分明显——他并不介意我和其他男人说话。**2** N-UNCOUNT **Jealousy** is the feeling of anger or bitterness which someone has when they wish that they could have the qualities or possessions that another person has. 妒羡；羡慕 ❑ *Her beauty causes envy and jealousy.* 她的美貌惹来嫉妒和羡慕。

jeans /dʒiːnz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Jeans** are casual trousers that are usually made of strong blue cotton cloth called denim. 牛仔裤；粗斜纹棉布裤

→ see **clothing**

Jeep /dʒi:p/ (**Jeeps**) N-COUNT A **Jeep** is a type of car that can travel over rough ground. 吉普车；越野车【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *...a U.S. Army Jeep.* 美国军用越野车

jeer /dʒɪəʳ/ (**jeers, jeering, jeered**) ❶ VERB To **jeer at** someone means to say or shout rude and insulting things to them to show that you do not like or respect them. 嘲笑；嘲弄；讥讽；奚落 ❑ [v +at] *Marchers jeered at white passers-by, but there was no violence, nor any arrests.* 游行者奚落路过的白人，但没有发生暴力事件，也没有人被逮捕。❑ [v n] *Demonstrators have jeered the mayor as he arrived for a week long visit.* 市长到此进行为期一周的访问时，遭到了示威者的讥讽。❑ [v] *I didn't come here today to jeer. I want to give advice.* 我今天到这儿来不是为了讽刺挖苦，我是想提些建议。❑ [v-ing] *...mobs of jeering bystanders.* 在一旁讽刺挖苦的成群旁观者 [Also v with quote] •**jeer|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+from] *There was constant jeering and interruption from the floor.* 议员席上不断有人在嘲讽和打岔。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Jeers** are rude and insulting things that people shout to show they do not like or respect someone. 奚落人的话；冷嘲热讽 ❑ [+of] *...the heckling and jeers of his audience.* 观众对他的起哄和嘲笑

Jeez /dʒi:z/ also **Jees** EXCLAM Some people say **Jeez** when they are shocked or surprised about something, or to introduce a remark or response. **Jeez** is short for 'Jesus'. This use could cause offence. (表示震惊、惊讶或引出言论或回答，为 Jesus 的简称) 天哪，哎呀(可能具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Jeez, I wish they'd tell us what the hell is going on.* 天哪，我希望他们能告诉我们到底是怎么回事。

jeg|gings /'dʒegɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **Jeggings** are women's leggings that are designed to look like tight jeans. 牛仔样式打底裤 ❑ *There's no way that I am going anywhere near this season's alternative—an item called jeggings, a cross between leggings and jeans.* 这一季的替代品叫牛仔样式打底裤，既像打底裤又像牛仔裤，我是坚决不会尝试的。

Je|ho|vah /dʒɪ'həʊvə/ N-PROPER **Jehovah** is the name given to God in the Old Testament. 耶和华(《圣经·旧约》中对上帝的称呼)

Je|ho|vah's 'Wit|ness (**Jehovah's Witnesses**) N-COUNT A **Jehovah's Witness** is a member of a religious organization which accepts some Christian ideas and believes that the world is going to end very soon. 耶和华见证人(接受基督教的某些观点，相信世界末日在即的教派的成员)

je|june /dʒɪ'dʒu:n/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **jejune**, you are criticizing them for being very simple and unsophisticated. 幼稚的；不成熟的；头脑简单的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *They were of great service in correcting my jejune generalizations.* 他们纠正了我不成熟的泛泛之论，帮了我大忙。❷ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **jejune**, you mean they are dull and boring. 枯燥乏味的；单调的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *We knew we were in for a pretty long, jejune evening.* 我们很清楚我们注定要过一个乏味单调的漫长夜晚了。

jell /dʒel/ → see **gel**

jel|lied /'dʒelid/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Jellied** food is prepared and eaten in a jelly. (食物)制成胶冻状的，胶凝状的 ❑ *...jellied eels.* 鳗鱼冻

'Jell-O N-UNCOUNT **Jell-O** is a transparent, usually coloured food that is eaten as a dessert. It is made from gelatine, fruit juice, and sugar. 果冻【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **jelly**

jel|ly /'dʒeli/ (**jellies**) ❶ N-VAR **Jelly** is a transparent, usually coloured food that is eaten as a dessert. It is made from gelatine, fruit juice, and sugar. 果冻【BRIT 英】❑ *...a large bowl of jelly.* 一大碗果冻

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Jell-O**

❷ N-VAR **Jelly** is a thick sweet food that is made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar, and that is usually spread on bread. (通常涂在面包上的)果酱【AM 美】❑ *I had two peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.* 我吃了两个放了花生酱和果酱的三明治。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **jam**

❸ N-VAR A **jelly** is a transparent substance that is not completely solid. 胶状物；胶凝物 ❑ *...meat in jelly.* 猪肉冻 ❹ → see also **royal jelly**

→ see **dessert**

'jel|ly bean (**jelly beans**) also **jellybean** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Jelly beans** are small coloured sweets that are hard on the outside and soft inside. 软心豆粒糖

jelly|fish /'dʒelifɪʃ/ (**jellyfish**) N-COUNT A **jellyfish** is a sea creature that has a clear soft body and can sting you. 水母；海蜇

'jel|ly roll (**jelly rolls**) N-VAR **Jelly roll** is a cylindrical cake made from a thin, flat cake which is covered with jam or cream on one side, then rolled up. 卷筒蛋糕；瑞士卷【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **swiss roll**

jeop|ard|ize /'dʒepəʳdaɪz/ (**jeopardizes, jeopardizing, jeopardized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **jeopardise**

VERB To **jeopardize** a situation or activity means to do something that may destroy it or cause it to fail. 使处于危险境地；危及；危害；损害 ❑ [v n] *He has jeopardised the future of his government.* 他的行为已经危及到他这届政府的未来。

jeop|ardy /'dʒepəʳdi/ PHRASE If someone or something is **in jeopardy**, they are in a dangerous situation where they might fail, be lost, or be destroyed. 处于危险境地；受到威胁 ❑ *A series of setbacks have put the whole project in jeopardy.* 一系列的挫折使整个项目面临失败。

jerk /dʒɜ:ʳk/ (**jerks, jerking, jerked**) ❶ VERB If you **jerk** something or someone in a particular direction, or they **jerk** in a particular direction, they move a short distance very suddenly and quickly. (向某个方向)急拉，猛推；(使)猝然一动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Mr Griffin jerked forward in his chair.* 格里芬先生从椅子上猛地向前一凑。❑ [v n adv/prep] *'This is Brady Coyne,' said Sam, jerking his head in my direction.* "这位是布雷迪·科因。"萨姆突然转头对我说。❑ [v n adj] *Eleanor jerked her wrist free.* 埃莉诺猛地抽出了手腕。•N-COUNT **Jerk** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He indicated the bedroom with a jerk of his head.* 他扭头示意卧室的方向。❷ N-COUNT If you call someone a **jerk**, you are insulting them because you think they are stupid or you do not like them. 傻瓜；笨蛋；混蛋【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】❸ → see also **knee-jerk**

jer|kin /'dʒɜ:ʳkɪn/ (**jerkins**) N-COUNT A **jerkin** is a sleeveless jacket worn by men or women. 坎肩；无袖外套【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

jerky /'dʒɜ:ʳki/ (**jerkier, jerkiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Jerky** movements are very sudden and quick, and do not flow smoothly. 突然的；急促的；颠簸的；不平稳的 ❑ *Mr Griffin made a jerky gesture.* 格里芬先生急匆匆地做了个手势。•**jerki|ly** /'dʒɜ:ʳkɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Using his stick heavily, he moved jerkily towards the car.* 他费力地拄着拐杖，一瘸一拐地着向汽车走去。

jerry-built /'dʒeri bɪlt/ ADJ If you describe houses or blocks of flats as **jerry-built**, you are critical of the fact that they have been built very quickly and cheaply, without much care for safety or quality. 草率建成的；粗制滥造的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...jerry-built equipment.* 偷工减料的设备 ❑ *The place is a bit jerry-built.* 这地方建造得有些不牢靠。

jer|sey ♦♡ /'dʒɜ:ʳzi/ (**jerseys**) ❶ N-COUNT A **jersey** is a knitted piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms and does not open at the front. Jerseys are usually worn over a shirt or blouse. 针织套头毛衣；紧身套衫【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *His grey jersey and trousers were sodden with the rain.* 他的灰色针织毛衫和长裤全都被雨水淋透了。❷ N-VAR [oft N n] **Jersey** is a knitted, slightly stretchy fabric used especially to make women's clothing. (尤用于制作女性服装的)平针织物，略有弹性的织物 ❑ *Sheila had come to dinner in a black jersey top.* 希拉身着一件黑色针织上装来参加晚宴。

'Jer|sey (**Jerseys**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Jersey cow** or a **Jersey** is a light brown cow that produces very creamy milk. 泽西牛(一种浅棕色乳牛，所产牛奶含脂率很高)

Je|ru|sa|lem ar|ti|choke /dʒəˌru:sələm 'ɑ:ʳtɪtʃəʊk/ (**Jerusalem artichokes**) N-VAR **Jerusalem artichokes** are small, yellowish-white

vegetables that grow underground and look like potatoes. 菊芋；洋姜；耶路撒冷洋蓟

jest /dʒest/ (**jests, jesting, jested**) ■ N-COUNT A **jest** is something that you say that is intended to be amusing. 笑话；打趣；玩笑【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was a jest rather than a reproach.* 这与其说是责备，还不如说是句玩笑呢。•PHRASE If you say something **in jest**, you do not mean it seriously, but want to be amusing. 开玩笑地；闹着玩地 ❑ *Don't say that, even in jest.* 别那么说，即便是开玩笑也不行。■ VERB If you **jest**, you tell jokes or say amusing things. 说笑话；开玩笑；打趣【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V + with] *He enjoyed drinking and jesting with his cronies.* 他喜欢和老朋友喝喝酒、开开玩笑。

jest|er /'dʒestəʳ/ (**jesters**) N-COUNT In the courts of kings and queens in medieval Europe, the **jester** was the person whose job was to do silly things in order to make people laugh.（中世纪欧洲宫廷的）逗乐小丑，弄臣

Jesu|it /'dʒezjuɪt, AM 美 'dʒeʒuɪt/ (**Jesuits**) N-COUNT A **Jesuit** is a Catholic priest who belongs to the Society of Jesus.（天主教）耶稣会会士

Jesus ♦◇ /'dʒi:zəs/ ■ N-PROPER **Jesus** or **Jesus Christ** is the name of the man who Christians believe was the son of God, and whose teachings are the basis of Christianity. 耶稣；耶稣基督 ■ EXCLAM **Jesus** is used by some people to express surprise, shock, or annoyance. This use could cause offence.（用于表示惊讶、震惊或厌烦，可能具冒犯意味）天哪，哎呀【FEELINGS 情感】

jet ♦◇ /dʒet/ (**jets, jetting, jetted**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **jet** is an aircraft that is powered by jet engines. 喷气式飞机 ❑ *Her private jet landed in the republic on the way to Japan.* 她的私人喷气式飞机在前往日本的途中降落在该共和国境内。❑ *He had arrived from Jersey by jet.* 他乘喷气式飞机从泽西飞来。■ → see also **jump jet** ■ VERB If you **jet** somewhere, you travel there in a fast plane. 乘坐喷气式飞机飞行 ❑ [V adv/prep] *He and his wife, Val, will be jetting off on a two-week holiday in America.* 他和妻子瓦尔将乘喷气式飞机飞往美国度假两周。■ N-COUNT A **jet** of liquid or gas is a strong, fast, thin stream of it.（液体或气体的）喷射流 ❑ [+*of*] *A jet of water poured through the windows.* 一股水流从窗口喷涌而入。■ N-UNCOUNT **Jet** is a hard black stone that is used in jewellery. 煤玉；黑玉；黑色大理石

→ see **fly**

jet 'air|craft (**jet aircraft**) N-COUNT A **jet aircraft** is an aircraft that is powered by one or more jet engines. 喷气式飞机

jet 'black also jet-black ADJ Something that is **jet black** is a very intense black. 乌黑的 ❑ *...jet-black hair.* 乌黑的头发

jet 'en|gine (**jet engines**) N-COUNT A **jet engine** is an engine in which hot air and gases are forced out at the back. Jet engines are used for most modern aircraft. 喷气发动机

→ see **flight**

'jet lag

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **jetlag**

N-UNCOUNT If you are suffering from **jet lag**, you feel tired and slightly confused after a long journey by aeroplane, especially after travelling between places that have a time difference of several hours. 飞行时差综合征；时差反应

'jet-lagged ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **jet-lagged** is suffering from jet lag. 有时差反应的 ❑ *I'm still a little jet-lagged.* 我还有点儿时差反应。

jet|liner /'dʒetlaɪnəʳ/ (**jetliners**) N-COUNT A **jetliner** is a large aircraft, especially one which carries passengers. 大型喷气式飞机（尤指客机）【AM 美】

jet|sam /'dʒetsəm/ → see **flotsam**

'jet set also jet-set N-SING You can refer to rich and successful people who live in a luxurious way as **the jet set**. 富豪；阔佬 ❑ *The winter sports bring the jet set from England.* 冬季运动吸引了英格兰的富豪们。

'jet-setting ADJ [ADJ n] You use **jet-setting** to describe people who are rich and successful and who have a luxurious lifestyle. 富豪一族的；生活奢华的 ❑ *...the international jet-setting elite.* 国际财富精英

'jet ski (**jet skis**) N-COUNT A **jet ski** is a small machine like a motorcycle that is powered by a jet engine and can travel on the surface of water. 喷气式滑艇；水上摩托艇【TRADEMARK 商标】

'jet stream (**jet streams**) N-COUNT The **jet stream** is a very strong wind that blows high in the earth's atmosphere and has an important influence on the weather. 急流（大气中强风速带）

jet|ti|son /'dʒetɪsən/ (**jettisons, jettisoning, jettisoned**) ■ VERB If you **jettison** something, for example an idea or a plan, you deliberately reject it or decide not to use it. 放弃，拒绝接受（想法、计划等）❑ [V n] *The Government seems to have jettisoned the plan.* 政府似乎已经放弃了这个计划。■ VERB To **jettison** something that is not needed or wanted means to throw it away or get rid of it. 丢弃；处理掉；摆脱 ❑ [V n] *The crew jettisoned excess fuel and made an emergency landing.* 机组人员把多余燃料排掉，紧急着陆。

jet|ty /'dʒeti/ (**jetties**) N-COUNT A **jetty** is a wide stone wall or wooden platform where boats stop to let people get on or off, or to load or unload goods. 登岸码头；突堤；栈桥

Jew ♦◇ /dʒu:/ (**Jews**) N-COUNT A **Jew** is a person who believes in and practises the religion of Judaism. 犹太人；犹太教徒

jew|el /'dʒu:əl/ (**jewels**) ■ N-COUNT A **jewel** is a precious stone used to decorate valuable things that you wear, such as rings or necklaces. 宝石 ❑ *...a golden box containing precious jewels.* 放贵重宝石的金盒子 ■ → see also **crown jewel** ■ N-COUNT If you describe something or someone as a **jewel**, you mean that they are better, more beautiful, or more special than other similar things or than other people. 珍宝；珍贵的东西；出色的人；美貌超群的人 ❑ [+*of*] *Walk down Castle Street and admire our little jewel of a cathedral.* 沿城堡街走下去，欣赏一下我们美妙绝伦的大教堂。■ PHRASE If you refer to an achievement or thing as the **jewel in** someone's **crown**, you mean that it is considered to be their greatest achievement or the thing they can be most proud of. 王冠上的宝石；最有成就（或最值得骄傲）之处 ❑ [+*in*] *His achievement is astonishing and this book is the jewel in his crown.* 他的成就令人惊叹，而这部书则是他最出色的作品。

'jew|el case (**jewel cases**) ■ N-COUNT A **jewel case** is a box for keeping jewels in. 珠宝盒；首饰盒 ■ N-COUNT A **jewel case** is the plastic box in which a compact disc is kept.（塑料）光盘盒，CD 盒

jew|elled /'dʒu:əld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jeweled**

ADJ **Jewelled** items and ornaments are decorated with precious stones. 饰以宝石的；镶有宝石的

jew|el|ler /'dʒu:ələʳ/ (**jewellers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jeweler**

■ N-COUNT A **jeweller** is a person who makes, sells, and repairs jewellery and watches. 珠宝商；钟表商；宝石匠；钟表匠 ■ N-COUNT A **jeweller** or a **jeweller's** is a shop where jewellery and watches are made, sold, and repaired. 钟表首饰店；珠宝店

→ see **diamond**

jew|el|lery /'dʒu:əlri/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jewelry**

N-UNCOUNT **Jewellery** is ornaments that people wear, for example rings, bracelets, and necklaces. It is often made of a valuable metal such as gold, and sometimes decorated with precious stones. 珠宝；首饰

→ see Picture Dictionary: **jewellery**

Jew|ish ♦◇ /'dʒu:ɪʃ/ ADJ **Jewish** means belonging or relating to the religion of Judaism or to Jews. 犹太教的；犹太人的 ❑ *...the Jewish festival of the Passover.* 犹太教节日逾越节

→ see **religion**

Jew|ish|ness /'dʒu:ɪʃnəs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **Jewishness** is the fact that they are a Jew. 犹太人身份；犹太教徒身份



Jew|ry /'dʒʊəri, AM 美 'dʒʊri/ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] **Jewry** is all the people, or all the people in a particular place, who believe in and practise the religion of Judaism.（统称）犹太人，犹太教徒【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There could be no better way to strengthen the unity of world Jewry.* 没有比这更好的办法来加强全世界犹太人的团结了。

jib /dʒɪb/ (**jibs, jibbing, jibbed**) 1 N-COUNT **The jib** is the small triangular sail that is sometimes used at the front of a sailing boat. 艏三角帆 2 VERB If you **jib at** something, you are unwilling to do it or to accept it. 不愿做；不肯接受【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v +at] *...those who jib at the idea of selling their land.* 那些拒绝出让土地的人 [Also v]

jibe /dʒaɪb/ (**jibes, jibing, jibed**)

The spelling **gibe** is also used for meanings 1 and 2. 拼写 gibe 亦用于义项 1 和义项 2。

1 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **jibe** is a rude or insulting remark about someone that is intended to make them look foolish. 嘲讽；嘲弄；讥讽 ❑ *...a cheap jibe about his loss of hair.* 对他脱发的恶意讥讽 2 VERB To **jibe** means to say something rude or insulting which is intended to make another person look foolish. 嘲讽；嘲弄；嘲笑；挖苦【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'No doubt he'll give me the chance to fight him again,' he jibed, tongue in cheek.* "毫无疑问他会给我机会和他再打上一架的。"他半开玩笑地讥讽道。 3 VERB If numbers, statements, or events **jibe**, they are exactly the same as each other or they are consistent with each other.（数字、陈述或事件）一致，相符，相匹配【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *The numbers don't jibe.* 数字不一致。❑ [v +with] *How did your expectations jibe with the reality?* 你的期望和现实有多大差距？

jiffy /'dʒɪfi/ PHRASE If you say that you will do something **in a jiffy**, you mean that you will do it very quickly or very soon. 快速地；瞬间【INFORMAL 非正式】

jig /dʒɪg/ (**jigs, jigging, jigged**) 1 N-COUNT A **jig** is a lively dance. 吉格舞（一种轻快的舞蹈）❑ *She danced an Irish jig.* 她跳起了爱尔兰吉格舞。 2 VERB To **jig** means to dance or move energetically, especially bouncing up and down. 精力充沛地跳舞（或走动）；（尤指）蹦跳 ❑ [v adv/prep] *You didn't just jig about by yourself, I mean you danced properly.* 你可不是一个人在那儿瞎蹦，我的意思是你跳得很不错。[Also v]

jig|ger /'dʒɪgə^r/ (**jiggers**) N-COUNT A **jigger of** a drink such as whisky or gin is the amount of it you are given when you order it in a bar.（酒吧里点的）一小量杯酒【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+of] *...a jigger of brandy.* 一小量杯白兰地

jiggery-pokery /ˌdʒɪgəri 'pəʊkəri/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe behaviour as **jiggery-pokery**, you mean that it involves tricking people or being dishonest. 欺骗行为；骗局【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❑ *It seems astonishing that Bond got away with so much jiggery-pokery for as long as he did.* 没想到邦德一路招摇撞骗，居然能安然无恙，真是太令人惊讶了。

jig|gle /'dʒɪg^{ə}l/ (**jiggles, jiggling, jiggled**) 1 VERB If you **jiggle** something, you move it quickly up and down or from side to side. 使上下急动；使左右晃动；抖动；拨动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He jiggled the doorknob noisily.* 他使劲地晃动门把手，响声很大。 2 VERB To **jiggle** around means to move quickly up and down or from side to side. 晃动；急颤；抖动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv] *He tapped his feet, hummed tunes and jiggled about.* 他脚下打着拍子，嘴里哼着调子，身子晃来晃去的。

jig|saw /'dʒɪgsɔː/ (**jigsaws**) 1 N-COUNT A **jigsaw** or **jigsaw puzzle** is a picture on cardboard or wood that has been cut up into odd shapes. You have to make the picture again by putting the pieces together correctly. 拼图；拼图玩具 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe a complicated situation as a **jigsaw**. 错综复杂的情况；谜团 ❑ *...the jigsaw of high-level diplomacy.* 高层外交的错综复杂

ji|had /dʒɪ'hæd, AM 美 -'hɑːd/ N-SING A **jihad** is a holy war which Islam allows Muslims to fight against those who reject its teachings.（伊斯兰教的）护教战争，圣战

jilt /dʒɪlt/ (**jilts, jilting, jilted**) VERB If someone **is jilted**, the person they are having a romantic relationship with suddenly ends the relationship in a surprising and upsetting way. 抛弃，遗弃，甩掉（情人）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be v-ed] *She was jilted by her first fiancé.* 她被她第一个未婚夫甩了。❑ [v n] *Driven to distraction, he murdered the woman who jilted him.* 他被逼得发狂，于是杀死了抛弃他的那个女人。[Also v n]

jin|gle /'dʒɪŋg^{ə}l/ (**jingles, jingling, jingled**) 1 VERB When something **jingles** or when you **jingle** it, it makes a gentle ringing noise, like small bells.（使）叮当响；（使）发出叮当声 ❑ [v n] *Brian put his hands in his pockets and jingled some change.* 布赖恩把手插进口袋里，把几枚硬币拨弄得叮当作响。❑ [v] *Her bracelets jingled like bells.* 她的手镯如铃声般叮当作响。•N-SING **Jingle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the jingle of money in a man's pocket.* 一个男人口袋里钱币叮当作响的碰撞声 2 N-COUNT A **jingle** is a short, simple tune, often with words, which is used to advertise a product or programme on radio or television.（广播或电视中宣传产品或节目的）短歌，短曲，广告歌 ❑ *...advertising jingles.* 广告短歌

jin|go|ism /'dʒɪŋgəʊɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Jingoism** is a strong and unreasonable belief in the superiority of your own country. 极端爱国主义；沙文主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

jin|go|is|tic /ˌdʒɪŋgəʊ'ɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Jingoistic** behaviour shows a strong and unreasonable belief in the superiority of your own country. 鼓吹沙文主义的；大国主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The press continued its jingoistic display.* 报刊继续大力鼓吹沙文主义。

jink /dʒɪŋk/ (**jinks, jinking, jinked**) 1 VERB To **jink** somewhere means to move there quickly in an irregular way, rather than by moving in a straight line. 突然转向；急转【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *As they reached the start-finish line Prost jinked right and drew abreast.* 当他们接近起止线时，普罗斯特猛向右转，两辆车并排驶过了终点。[Also v] 2 → see also **high jinks**

jinx /dʒɪŋks/ (**jinxes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can call something or someone that is considered to be unlucky or to bring bad luck a **jinx**. 倒霉蛋；扫把星；不祥的人(或物) ❑ *He was beginning to think he was a jinx.* 他开始认为自己是个倒霉蛋。

jinxed /dʒɪŋkst/ ADJ If something is **jinxed**, it is considered to be unlucky or to bring bad luck. 倒霉的；走霉运的；不祥的；带来厄运的

jit|ters /'dʒɪtəz/ N-PLURAL If you have the **jitters**, you feel extremely nervous, for example because you have to do something important or because you are expecting important news. 紧张不安；心神不定【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Officials feared that any public announcements would only increase market jitters.* 政府官员担心任何公开声明只会加重市场恐慌。

jit|tery /'dʒɪtəri/ ADJ If someone is **jittery**, they feel nervous or are behaving nervously. 紧张不安的；举止慌张的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *International investors have become jittery about the country's economy.* 国际投资者已对该国的经济状况感到紧张不安。

jive /dʒaɪv/ (**jives, jiving, jived**) 1 VERB If you **jive**, you dance energetically, especially to rock and roll or swing music. 热烈地跳舞；(尤指)伴随摇滚乐跳舞，跳摇摆舞【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *I learnt to jive there when they got the jukebox.* 他们安了自动点唱机后，我在那儿学会了跳摇摆舞。2 N-UNCOUNT **Jive** is rock and roll or swing music that you jive to. 摇滚舞曲；摇摆舞曲

Jnr

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Jr.**

Jnr is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **junior**. It is used after a man's name to distinguish him from an older member of his family with the same name. (用于男子名后以区别于家族中同名的长辈)【BRIT 英】

job ◆◆◆ /dʒɒb/ (**jobs**) 1 N-COUNT A **job** is the work that someone does to earn money. 工作；职业；职位 ❑ *Once I'm in America I can get a job.* 我一到美国就能找到工作。❑ *Thousands have lost their jobs.* 数以千计的人失业了。❑ *I felt the pressure of being the first woman in the job.* 作为第一个从事这一工作的女性，我感到有压力。❑ *...overseas job vacancies.* 海外职位空缺 2 N-COUNT [n N] A **job** is a particular task. (一项)任务；(一份)工作，活儿 ❑ [+of] *He said he hoped that the job of putting together a coalition wouldn't take too much time.* 他说他希望结成联盟的工作不会耗时太久。3 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **job** of a particular person or thing is their duty or function. 职责；责任；作用 ❑ *Their main job is to preserve health rather than treat illness.* 它们的主要功效是保健而非治病。❑ *Drinking a lot helps the kidneys do their job.* 多饮水有助于肾脏正常工作。4 N -SING [usu adj N] If you say that someone is doing a good **job**, you mean that they are doing something well. In British English, you can also say that they are making a good **job** of something. (干得出色的)活儿 ❑ [+of] *We could do a far better job of managing it than they have.* 我们会比他们经营得好得多。5 N-SING [usu N -ing, N to-inf] If you say that you have a **job** doing something, you are emphasizing how difficult it is. 难做的工作；非常费力的事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He may have a hard job selling that argument to investors.* 他可能得磨破嘴皮才能让投资者接受那个观点。6 → see also **jobbing, day job, hatchet job, on-the-job** 7 PHRASE If you refer to work as **jobs for the boys**, you mean that the work is unfairly given to someone's friends, supporters, or relations, even though they may not be the best qualified people to do it. 为有关系的人安排的职位【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】8 PHRASE If you say that something is **just the job**, you mean that it is exactly what you wanted or needed. 正想要的东西；求之不得的东西【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+for] *Not only is it just the job for travelling, but it's handy for groceries too.* 它不仅非常适合于旅行，而且用来日常购物也很方便。9 PHRASE If someone is **on the job**, they are actually doing a particular job or task. 在工作；在干活儿；在工作岗位上 ❑ *The top pay scale after five years on the job would reach $5.00 an hour.* 在这个岗位干上 5 年后，最高薪酬可达每小时 5 美元。10 **it's a good job** → see **good** 11 **the job in hand** → see **hand**

Thesaurus 同类词 *job* Also look up:

N. employment, occupation, profession, vocation, work 1 assignment, duty, obligation, task 2 3

job|bing /'dʒɒbɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **jobbing** worker does not work for someone on a regular basis, but does particular jobs when they are asked to. 打零工的；做散工的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a jobbing builder.* 打零工的建筑工人

'job cen|tre (**job centres**) also **Jobcentre** N-COUNT In Britain, a **job centre** is a place where people who are looking for work can go to get advice on finding a job, and to look at advertisements placed by people who are looking for new employees. (英国的)就业服务中心，职业介绍所

'job de|scrip|tion (**job descriptions**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **job description** is a written account of all the duties and responsibilities involved in a particular job or position. 工作职责说明；岗位责任说明

job|less /'dʒɒbləs/ ADJ Someone who is **jobless** does not have a job, although they would like one. 失业的；无工作的 •N-PLURAL **The jobless** are people who are jobless. 失业者 ❑ *They joined the ranks of the jobless.* 他们加入了失业者的行列。•**job|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Concern over the rising level of joblessness was a feature of yesterday's debate.* 昨天的争论体现了对失业率上升的关注。

job 'lot (**job lots**) N-COUNT A **job lot** is a number of cheap things of low quality which are sold together, for example in auctions or second-hand shops. 成批出售的廉价次货

job ˌsat|is'fac|tion N-UNCOUNT **Job satisfaction** is the pleasure that you get from doing your job. 工作满足感 ❑ *I doubt I'll ever get rich, but I get job satisfaction.* 我想我永远都不会富有，但是我在工作上很有满足感。

'job seek|er (**job seekers**) N-COUNT A **job seeker** is an unemployed person who is trying to get a job. 求职者

'job share (**job shares, job sharing, job shared**) VERB If two people **job share**, they share the same job by working part-time, for example one person working in the mornings and the other in the afternoons. (两人)分担工作，轮岗 ❑ [V] *They both want to job share.* 他们两个都想轮岗。•N-COUNT **Job share** is also a noun. ❑ *She works in a bank job share.* 她在一家银行干一份轮岗制工作。•**job shar|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Part-time work and job sharing will become commonplace.* 兼职工作和工作分担制会成为常态。

jobs|worth /'dʒɒbzwɜːθ/ (**jobsworths**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **jobsworth**, you are criticizing them for using the rules connected to their job as an excuse not to be helpful. 工作刻板机械的人【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *A surly jobsworth alerted security.* 一个态度粗暴、工作死板的人叫了警卫。

jock /dʒɒk/ (**jocks**) N-COUNT A **jock** is a young man who is enthusiastic about a particular sport and spends a lot of time playing it. (某项运动的)狂热青年【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an all-American football jock.* 全美橄榄球大赛的年轻球迷

jock|ey /'dʒɒki/ (**jockeys, jockeying, jockeyed**) 1 N-COUNT A **jockey** is someone who rides a horse in a race. 赛马骑师 2 VERB If you say that someone **is jockeying for** something, you mean that they are using whatever methods they can in order to get it or do it before their competitors can get it or do it. 要各种手腕获取；用尽手段谋取 ❑ [V +for] *The rival political parties are already jockeying for power.* 相互竞争的政党已经在要各种手段争权夺势了。❑ [V to-inf] *Already, both sides are jockeying to belittle the other side.* 双方已经在使出浑身解数贬低对方了。•PHRASE If someone **is jockeying for position**, they are using whatever methods they can in order to get into a better position than their rivals. 抢占有利位置

'jock|ey shorts N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Jockey shorts** are a type of men's underpants. (男式)内裤，乔基裤【TRADEMARK 商标】

jock|strap /ˈdʒɒkstræp/ (**jockstraps**) N-COUNT A **jockstrap** is a piece of underwear worn by sportsmen to support their genitals.（男运动员用的）下体护身

jocu|lar /ˈdʒɒkjʊləʳ/ ADJ If you say that someone has a **jocular** manner, you mean that they are cheerful and often make jokes or try to make people laugh. 开朗的；爱开玩笑的；幽默的；诙谐的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was in a less jocular mood than usual.* 他不像往常一样那么爱开玩笑。

jodh|purs /ˈdʒɒdpəʳz/

The form **jodhpur** is used as a modifier. jodhpur 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Jodhpurs** are trousers that people wear when they ride a horse. Jodhpurs are usually loose above the knee and tight below the knee. 马裤

jog /dʒɒg/ (**jogs, jogging, jogged**) 1 VERB If you **jog**, you run slowly, often as a form of exercise.（常作为锻炼）慢跑，慢步长跑 ❑ [v] *I got up early the next morning to jog.* 第二天早晨我一大早起来去慢跑。•N-COUNT **Jog** is also a noun. ❑ *He went for another early morning jog.* 他又去晨跑了。•**jog|ging** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It isn't the walking and jogging that got his weight down.* 他并不是因为散步和慢跑而瘦下来的。2 VERB If you **jog** something, you push or bump it slightly so that it moves. 轻推；轻撞；轻碰 ❑ [v n] *Avoid jogging the camera.* 请勿磕碰相机。3 PHRASE If something or someone **jogs** your **memory**, they cause you to suddenly remember something that you had forgotten. 唤起…的记忆；提醒 ❑ *Police have planned a reconstruction of the crime tomorrow in the hope this will jog the memory of passers-by.* 警方已计划明天再现犯罪现场，希望当时路过的人能想起些什么。

jog|ger /ˈdʒɒgəʳ/ (**joggers**) N-COUNT A **jogger** is a person who jogs as a form of exercise. 慢跑者；慢跑锻炼者

→ see **park**

joie de vi|vre /ˌʒwɑː də ˈviːvrə/ N-UNCOUNT **Joie de vivre** is a feeling of happiness and enjoyment of life. 生活之乐；对生活的享受【LITERARY 文】❑ *He has plenty of joie de vivre.* 他尽情享受生活的乐趣。

join ⇹ /dʒɔɪn/ (**joins, joining, joined**) 1 VERB If one person or vehicle **joins** another, they move or go to the same place, for example so that both of them can do something together.（人或交通工具）加入…之中，与…一道去，与…会合 ❑ [v n] *His wife and children moved to join him in their new home.* 他的妻子和孩子们搬进了他们的新家，和他一起生活。2 VERB If you **join** an organization, you become a member of it or start work as an employee of it. 加入（组织或机构）；成为…的一员；参加 ❑ [v n] *He joined the Army five years ago.* 他 5 年前参军了。3 VERB If you **join** an activity that other people are doing, you take part in it or become involved with it. 参与（活动） ❑ [v n] *Telephone operators joined the strike and four million engineering workers are also planning action.* 电话接线员加入了罢工的行列，400 万工程技术工人也在计划采取行动。❑ [v n +*in*] *The pastor requested the women present to join him in prayer.* 牧师请在场的妇女们和他一起祈祷。❑ [v +*in*] *Private contractors joined in condemning the Government's stance.* 私人承包商们也一道谴责政府的立场。4 VERB If you **join** a queue, you stand at the end of it so that you are part of it. 加入（队伍）；排（队） ❑ [v n] *Make sure you join the queue inside the bank.* 在银行里一定要排队。5 VERB To **join** two things means to fix or fasten them together. 连接；接合 ❑ [v n] *The opened link is used to join the two ends of the chain.* 开口的链环是用来将链子的两头连接起来的。❑ [v n prep/adv] *...the conjunctiva, the skin which joins the eye to the lid.* 将眼睛和眼睑连在一起的薄膜——结膜 6 VERB If something such as a line or path **joins** two things, it connects them.（线、小路等）连接，贯通 ❑ [v n] *It has a dormer roof joining both gable ends.* 带天窗的斜屋顶连接着两边的山墙。❑ [v-ing] *...a global highway of cables joining all the continents together.* 将各大洲连接在一起的全球光缆通道 7 VERB If two roads or rivers **join**, they meet or come together at a particular point.（道路或河流）会合，汇合，交汇 ❑ [v n] *Do you know the highway to Tulsa? The airport road joins it.* 你知道通向塔尔萨的公路吗？去机场的路和它交会。❑ [v] *...Allahabad, where the Ganges and the Yamuna rivers join.* 安拉阿巴德，恒河和亚穆纳河的交汇之处 8 N-COUNT A **join** is a place where two things are fastened or fixed together. 连接处；接合点；接头；接缝 9 **join forces** → see **force** 10 **to join the ranks** → see **rank**

▶**join in** PHRASAL VERB If you **join in** an activity, you take part in it or become involved in it. 加入，参加（活动） ❑ [v P n] *I hope that everyone will be able to join in the fun.* 我希望每个人都能够加入进来，玩得开心。❑ [v P] *He started to sing and I joined in.* 他开始唱起歌来，然后我也跟着唱起来。

▶**join up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **joins up**, they become a member of the army, the navy, or the air force. 参军；入伍 ❑ [v P] *When hostilities broke out he returned to England and joined up.* 战事爆发之后，他回到英格兰参军了。2 PHRASAL VERB If one person or organization **joins up with** another, they start doing something together. 与…联合；与…会合；与…组成联盟 ❑ [v P +*with*] *Councils are joining up with their European counterparts.* 这些委员会将与欧洲对应的委员会结成联盟。❑ [v P +*in*] *They began to join up in communities.* 他们开始结成团体。

joined-ˈup 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In **joined-up** writing, you join all the letters in each word together, without taking your pen off the paper. This sort of writing is used by older children and adults.（书写）连笔的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Journalists sometimes use **joined-up** to describe plans, ideas, or organizations which seem sensible, sophisticated, and mature, especially when they think that they have been unsophisticated or immature in the past.（计划、想法或组织）明智的，精明的，趋于成熟的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...another step towards joined-up government.* 向成熟的政府迈出的又一步

join|er /ˈdʒɔɪnəʳ/ (**joiners**) N-COUNT A **joiner** is a person who makes wooden window frames, door frames, doors, and cupboards. 细木工人【mainly BRIT 主英】

join|ery /ˈdʒɔɪnəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Joinery** is the skill and work of a joiner. 细木工手艺；细木工制品【mainly BRIT 主英】

joint ⇹ /dʒɔɪnt/ (**joints**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Joint** means shared by or belonging to two or more people. 联合的；共同的；共享的 ❑ *She and Frank had never gotten around to opening a joint account.* 她和弗兰克还没有抽出时间去开联名账户。•**joint|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The Port Authority is an agency jointly run by New York and New Jersey.* 港务局是由纽约州和新泽西州共同管理的机构。2 N-COUNT A **joint** is a part of your body such as your elbow or knee where two bones meet and are able to move together. 关节 ❑ *Her joints ache if she exercises.* 她一运动关节就疼。3 N-COUNT A **joint** is the place where two things are fastened or fixed together. 接合处；连接点；接头；接缝 4 N-COUNT A **joint** is a fairly large piece of meat which is suitable for roasting.（适于烧烤的）大块肉【BRIT 英】❑ [+*of*] *He carved the joint of beef.* 他切开了那一大块牛肉。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **roast**

5 N-COUNT You can refer to a cheap place where people go for some form of entertainment as a **joint**. 廉价娱乐场所；下等娱乐场所【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a hamburger joint.* 汉堡包店 6 N-COUNT A **joint** is a cigarette which contains cannabis or marijuana. 大麻烟卷【INFORMAL 非正式】7 PHRASE If something puts someone's **nose out of joint**, it upsets or offends them because it makes them feel less important or less valued.（因感到无足轻重或不受重视而）心烦意乱，感到不快【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*by*] *Barry had his nose put out of joint by Lucy's aloof sophistication.* 露西的冷淡与世故使得巴里十分不快。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *joint* with:

N. joint **account** 联名账户，joint **agreement** 联合协议，joint **effort** 共同的努力，joint **resolution** 共同决议，joint **statement** 联合声明 1

joint|ed /ˈdʒɔɪntɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **jointed** has joints that move. 有关节的；有接缝的；有活动接头的 ❑ *The glass cover for this is cleverly jointed in the middle.* 这件东西的玻璃罩子在中间用活动接头巧妙地连接了起来。2 ADJ A **jointed** chicken or other bird has been cut into pieces so that it is ready to cook.（鸡等禽类）切成块的【BRIT 英】

joint-stock company (**joint-stock companies**) N-COUNT A **joint-stock company** is a company that is owned by the people who have bought shares in that company. 合股公司；股份公司【BUSINESS 商】

joint venture (**joint ventures**) N-COUNT A **joint venture** is a business or project in which two or more companies or individuals have invested, with the intention of working together. 合资企业（或项目）；合营企业（或项目）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *It will be sold to a joint venture created by Dow Jones and Westinghouse Broadcasting.* 它将会出售给一家由道琼斯公司和西屋广播公司合资的公司。

joist /dʒɔɪst/ (**joists**) N-COUNT **Joists** are long thick pieces of metal, wood, or concrete that form part of the structure of a building, usually to support a floor or ceiling. 搁栅；托梁

jo|jo|ba /həʊˈhəʊbə/ N-UNCOUNT **Jojoba** or **jojoba oil** is made from the seeds of the jojoba plant. It is used in many cosmetics such as shampoos. 油蜡树油，霍霍巴油（用于洗发精等化妆品中）

joke ◆∞ /dʒəʊk/ (**jokes, joking, joked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **joke** is something that is said or done to make you laugh, for example a funny story. 玩笑；笑话 ❑ [+*about*] *He debated whether to make a joke about shooting rabbits, but decided against it.* 他心里琢磨是否该开个有关打兔子的玩笑，但决定还是算了。❑ *No one told worse jokes than Claus.* 克劳斯讲的笑话最不好笑了。❷ VERB If you **joke**, you tell funny stories or say amusing things. 讲笑话；开玩笑 ❑ [v +*about*] *She would joke about her appearance.* 她会拿自己的长相开玩笑。❑ [v +*with*] *Lorna was laughing and joking with Trevor.* 洛娜边笑边和特雷弗打趣。❑ [v that] *The project was taking so long that Stephen joked that it would never be finished.* 这个项目进行了很长的时间，斯蒂芬甚至打趣说它永远都没有结束的那一天。❑ [v with quote] *'Well, a beautiful spring Thursday would probably be a nice day to be buried on,' Nancy joked.* "嗯，一个美丽春天的周四可能是个下葬的好日子。"南希开玩笑说。❸ N-COUNT A **joke** is something untrue that you tell another person in order to amuse yourself. 恶作剧；捉弄人的玩笑 ❑ *It was probably just a joke to them, but it wasn't funny to me.* 对他们而言，那可能仅仅是个恶作剧，但对我来说，它一点儿也不好笑。❹ VERB If you **joke**, you tell someone something that is not true in order to amuse yourself. 开玩笑；搞恶作剧 ❑ [v] *Don't get defensive, Charlie. I was only joking.* 别那么大戒心，查利，我只是开个玩笑罢了。❑ [v with quote] *'I wish you made as much fuss of me,' Vera joked.* "我倒真希望你也能这么好好地关心我一下。"薇拉打趣道。❺ N-SING If you say that something or someone is a **joke**, you think they are ridiculous and do not deserve respect. 荒唐可笑的事（或人）；笑料；笑柄【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *It's ridiculous, it's pathetic, it's a joke.* 这真荒谬，简直是可悲、可笑。❻ PHRASE If you say that an annoying or worrying situation is **beyond a joke**, you are emphasizing that it is worse than you think is fair or reasonable. （恼人或令人担心的事）不可理喻的，使人无法接受的【BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调】❑ *I'm not afraid of a fair fight but this is beginning to get beyond a joke.* 我不怕公平地打上一架，但是这玩笑有点儿开过头了。❼ PHRASE If you **make a joke of** something, you laugh at it even though it is in fact rather serious or sad. 拿（严肃或悲惨的事情）开玩笑；对…一笑置之 ❑ *I wish I had your courage, Michael, to make a joke of it like that.* 我真希望能有你那样的勇气，迈克尔，能把事情那么一笑置之。❽ PHRASE If you describe a situation as **no joke**, you are emphasizing that it is very difficult or unpleasant. 不是轻而易举的事；不是闹着玩的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Two hours on a bus is no joke, is it?* 在公交车上坐上两个小时可不轻松，对吧？❾ PHRASE If you say that **the joke is on** a particular person, you mean that they have been made to look very foolish by something. 出丑的是 ❑ *'For once,' he said, 'the joke's on me. And it's not very funny.'* "他说："这一次玩笑反而开到自己身上来了。这一点儿也不好玩。"❿ PHRASE If you say that someone **cannot take a joke**, you are criticizing them for getting upset or angry at something you think is funny. 开不起玩笑；经不起玩笑话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'What's the matter with you, Simon?' Curly said. 'Can't you take a joke?'* "西蒙，你怎么回事？"柯利说。"你难道开不起玩笑么？"⓫ CONVENTION You say **you're joking** or **you must be joking** to someone when they have just told you something that is so surprising or unreasonable that you find it difficult to believe. （用于表示吃惊或认为不可理喻）你一定是在开玩笑吧【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *One hundred and forty quid for a pair of headphones, you've got to be joking!* 一副耳机 140 英镑，你不是在开玩笑吧！

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *joke* with:

ADJ. **bad** joke 不好笑的笑话，**cruel** joke 残忍的笑话，**dirty** joke 下流的笑话，**funny** joke 有趣的笑话，**good** joke 好笑的笑话，**old** joke 老掉牙的笑话，**practical** joke 恶作剧 ❶

V. **crack a** joke 打趣，**laugh at a** joke 听了笑话而大笑，**make a** joke 逗笑，**play a** joke 开玩笑，**tell a** joke 讲笑话 ❶ **make a** joke **of** *something* 对…一笑置之 ❼

jok|er /ˈdʒəʊkəʳ/ (**jokers**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone who is a **joker** likes making jokes or doing amusing things. 爱开玩笑的人；逗趣的人 ❑ *He is, by nature, a joker, a witty man with a sense of fun.* 他天性是个爱开玩笑的人，说话诙谐，很有幽默感。❷ N-COUNT The **joker** in a pack of playing cards is the card which does not belong to any of the four suits. （纸牌中的）百搭牌，王牌 ❸ N-COUNT You can call someone a **joker** if you think they are behaving in a stupid or dangerous way. 愚蠢的人；危险的人；小丑【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Keep your eye on these jokers, you never know what they will come up with.* 留神那些活宝，你永远也不知道他们会想出什么样的主意。❹ PHRASE If you describe someone or something as **the joker in the pack**, you mean that they are different from the other people or things in their group, and can be unpredictable. 与众不同的人（或事物）；难以捉摸的人（或事物）

jok|ey /ˈdʒəʊki/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone behaves in a **jokey** way, they do things in a way that is intended to be amusing, rather than serious. 逗乐的；滑稽的；可笑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Bruno has not got his younger brother's jokey manner.* 布鲁诺还无法理解他弟弟诙谐的举止。

jok|ing|ly /ˈdʒəʊkɪŋli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you say or do something **jokingly**, you say or do it with the intention of amusing someone, rather than with any serious meaning or intention. 开玩笑地；闹着玩地；戏谑地 ❑ *Sarah jokingly called her 'my monster'.* 萨拉戏称她为"我的怪兽"。

jol|lity /ˈdʒɒlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Jollity** is cheerful behaviour. 欢乐；欢闹【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+*of*] *...the singing and jollity of the celebration.* 庆典上的欢歌笑语

jol|ly /ˈdʒɒli/ (**jollier, jolliest**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **jolly** is happy and cheerful in their appearance or behaviour. 兴高采烈的；快乐的；高兴的 ❑ *She was a jolly, kindhearted woman.* 她是个心地善良、整天乐呵呵的女人。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **jolly** event is lively and enjoyable. 令人愉快的；欢快的；惬意的 ❑ *She had a very jolly time in Korea.* 她在韩国玩得很惬意。❸ ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Jolly** is sometimes used to emphasize an adjective or adverb. （用于强调）很，非常【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，过时，强调】❑ *It was jolly hard work, but I loved it.* 这是件很苦的差事，不过我喜欢。

jolt /dʒəʊlt/ (**jolts, jolting, jolted**) ❶ VERB If something **jolts** or if something **jolts** it, it moves suddenly and quite violently. （使）震动；（使）摇动；（使）颠簸 ❑ [v] *The wagon jolted again.* 货车又开始颠簸起来。❑ [v prep] *The train jolted into motion.* 火车猛地一晃，开动了。❑ [v n] *They were working frantically in the fear that an aftershock would jolt the house again.* 他们拼命地干着活儿，担心余震可能会使房子再次受到震动。•N-COUNT **Jolt** is also a noun. ❑ *We were worried that one tiny jolt could worsen her injuries.* 我们担心稍微颠簸一下就可能会使她的伤势恶化。❷ VERB If something **jolts** someone, it gives them an unpleasant surprise or shock. 使震惊；使惊慌；使慌乱不安 ❑ [v n] *A stinging slap across the face jolted her.* 脸上挨了火辣辣的一巴掌，她惊呆了。[Also v n prep, v n adj] •N-COUNT **Jolt** is also a noun. ❑ *The campaign came at a time when America needed such a jolt.* 这场运动来得正是时候，美国正需要这样一场变动。

Joneses /ˈdʒəʊnzɪz/ also Jones PHRASE If you say that someone is **keeping up with the Joneses**, you mean that they are doing something in order to show that they have as much money as other people, rather than because they really want

to do it. 攀比；比排场；比阔气 ❑ *Many people were holding down three jobs just to keep up with the Joneses.* 许多人同时做 3 份工作只不过是为了和别人攀比。

Jor|da|nian /dʒɔːˈdeɪnɪən/ (**Jordanians**) ❶ ADJ **Jordanian** means belonging or relating to the country of Jordan, or to its people or culture. 约旦的；约旦人的；约旦文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Jordanian** is a Jordanian citizen, or a person of Jordanian origin. 约旦人；约旦裔人

joss stick /ˈdʒɒs stɪk/ (**joss sticks**) N-COUNT A **joss stick** is a thin stick covered with a substance that burns very slowly and smells pleasant. 香；线香

jos|tle /ˈdʒɒsᵊl/ (**jostles, jostling, jostled**) ❶ VERB If people **jostle** you, they bump against you or push you in a way that annoys you, usually because you are in a crowd and they are trying to get past you. (在人群中)挤，推，推搡 ❑ [v n] *You get 2, 000 people jostling each other and bumping into furniture.* 2，000 个人互相推推搡搡，撞在家具上。❑ [v prep/adv] *We spent an hour jostling with the crowds as we did our shopping.* 我们购物的时候，花了 1 个钟头在人群中挤来挤去。❑ [v to-inf] *She was cheered and clapped by tourists who jostled to see her.* 那些拥挤着想见她一面的游客们朝她欢呼鼓掌。[Also v n prep/adv] ❷ VERB If people or things **are jostling for** something such as attention or a reward, they are competing with other people or things in order to get it. 争抢，争夺(关注、奖赏等) ❑ [v +for] *...the contenders who have been jostling for the top job.* 一直在争夺这一高级职位的竞争者们

jot /dʒɒt/ (**jots, jotting, jotted**) ❶ VERB If you **jot** something short such as an address somewhere, you write it down so that you will remember it. 草草记下，匆匆写下(地址等) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Could you just jot his name on there.* 你能把他的名字先记在那上面吗？ •PHRASAL VERB **Jot down** means the same as **jot**. jot down 同 jot ❑ [v P n] *Keep a pad handy to jot down queries as they occur.* 手边放一本便笺簿，以便有问题时随时记下。❑ [v n P] *Listen carefully to the instructions and jot them down.* 仔细听指示，并记录下来。❷ QUANT If you say that there is not **a jot** or not **one jot** of something, you are emphasizing that there is not even a very small amount of it. 一点儿；少量【OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 过时，强调】❑ [+of] *There is not a jot of evidence to say it does them any good.* 没有丝毫的证据显示这对他们有任何好处。❑ [+of] *It makes not one jot of difference.* 这一点儿区别也没有。

jot|ting /ˈdʒɒtɪŋ/ (**jottings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Jottings** are brief, informal notes that you write down. 便条；简短笔记

joule /dʒuːl/ (**joules**) N-COUNT In physics, a **joule** is a unit of energy or work. 焦耳(物理学中能量或功的单位)【TECHNICAL 术语】

jour|nal ◆◇◇ /ˈdʒɜːrnᵊl/ (**journals**) ❶ N-COUNT A **journal** is a magazine, especially one that deals with a specialized subject. (尤指某专门学科的)杂志，刊物 ❑ *All our results are published in scientific journals.* 我们的研究结果全都发表在科学刊物上了。❷ N-COUNT A **journal** is a daily or weekly newspaper. The word journal is often used in the name of the paper. 日报，周报，报(常用于报纸名称中) ❑ *He was a newspaperman for The New York Times and some other journals.* 他是个记者，为《纽约时报》和其他一些报刊撰稿。❸ N-COUNT A **journal** is an account which you write of your daily activities. 日记；日志 ❑ *Sara confided to her journal.* 萨拉在日记中倾诉心事。

→ see **newspaper**

jour|nal|ism /ˈdʒɜːrnəlɪzəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Journalism** is the job of collecting news and writing about it for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio. 新闻工作；新闻业 ❑ *He began a career in journalism, working for the North London Press Group.* 他开始从事新闻工作，任职于北伦敦报业集团。❷ → see also **chequebook journalism**

jour|nal|ist ◆◇◇ /ˈdʒɜːrnəlɪst/ (**journalists**) N-COUNT A **journalist** is a person whose job is to collect news and write about it for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio. 新闻记者；新闻工作者

jour|nal|is|tic /ˌdʒɜːrnəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Journalistic** means relating to journalism, or produced by or typical of a journalist. 新闻业的；新闻工作(者)的；新闻记者创作的 ❑ *He began his journalistic career in the early eighties in Australia.* 他于 80 年代早期开始在澳大利亚从事新闻工作。

jour|ney ◆◇◇ /ˈdʒɜːrni/ (**journeys, journeying, journeyed**) ❶ N-COUNT When you make a **journey**, you travel from one place to another. 旅行；行程 ❑ [+to] *There is an express service from Paris which completes the journey to Bordeaux in under 4 hours.* 从巴黎有快车前往波尔多，全程不到 4 个小时。❷ N-COUNT You can refer to a person's experience of changing or developing from one state of mind to another as a **journey**. (心灵的)历程 ❑ [+of] *My films try to describe a journey of discovery, both for myself and the watcher.* 我的电影试图为我自己也为观众描述一个自我发现的心灵之旅。❸ VERB If you **journey** somewhere, you travel there. 旅行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *In February 1935, Naomi journeyed to the United States for the first time.* 1935 年 2 月，娜奥米第一次来到美国旅行。❑ [v prep/adv] *She has journeyed on horseback through Africa and Turkey.* 她骑马游历了非洲和土耳其。

→ see **traffic**

Thesaurus 同类词 *journey* Also look up:

N. adventure, trip, visit, voyage ❶
V. cruise, fly, go, travel ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *journey* with:

V. **begin a** journey 开始旅行(或历程)，**complete a** journey 结束旅程(或历程)，**make a** journey 旅行；经历过程 ❶ ❷
N. **end of a** journey 旅程(或历程)结束，**first/last leg of a** journey 第一段 / 最后一段旅程(或历程) ❶ ❷
journey **of discovery** 发现之旅 ❷

journey|man /ˈdʒɜːrnimən/ (**journeymen**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to someone as a **journeyman**, you mean that they have the basic skill which their job requires, but are not very talented or original. (缺乏天分或创造力的)熟练工，熟手【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Douglas was a 29-year-old journeyman fighter, erratic in his previous fights.* 道格拉斯 29 岁，是个技术不错的拳击手，在以前的比赛中发挥不太稳定。

joust /dʒaʊst/ (**jousts, jousting, jousted**) ❶ VERB When two or more people or organizations **joust**, they compete to see who is better. 竞争；角逐【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *...lawyers joust in the courtroom.* 法庭上展开激辩的律师们 ❑ [v +with] *The oil company jousts with Esso for lead position in U.K. sales.* 这家石油公司和埃索公司角逐英国市场销量的榜首位置。❷ VERB In medieval times, when two knights on horseback **jousted**, they fought against each other using long spears called lances. (中世纪的骑士)进行马上长矛比武，骑马比武 ❑ [v] *Knights joust and frolic.* 骑士们骑马比武，嬉戏作乐。[Also + v with] •**joust|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...medieval jousting tournaments.* 中世纪的骑士比武大赛

jo|vial /ˈdʒəʊviəl/ ADJ If you describe a person as **jovial**, you mean that they are happy and behave in a cheerful way. 快乐的；愉快的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Father Whittaker appeared to be in a jovial mood.* 惠特克神父看起来心情非常好。•**jo|vi|al|ity** /ˌdʒəʊviˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his old expansive joviality.* 他一如既往的开朗和快乐 •**jo|vi|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'No problem,' he said jovially.* "没问题。"他高兴地说。

jowl /dʒaʊl/ (**jowls**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to someone's lower cheeks as their **jowls**, especially when they hang down towards their jaw. 下颌垂肉；(尤指)双下巴【LITERARY 文】❷ PHRASE If you say that people or things are **cheek by jowl** with each other, you are indicating that they are very close to each other. 紧紧靠着；紧挨着 ❑ [+with] *She and her family have to live cheek by jowl with these people.* 她和家人不得不紧挨着这些人住。

jowly /ˈdʒaʊli/ ADJ Someone who is **jowly** has fat cheeks which hang down towards their jaw. 下颌多垂肉的；双下巴的

joy ◆◇◇ /dʒɔɪ/ (**joys**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Joy** is a feeling of great happiness. 欢欣；愉快；喜悦 ❑ *Salter shouted with joy.* 索尔特欣喜地叫喊着。❑ *...tears of joy.* 喜悦的泪水 ❷ N-COUNT A **joy** is something or someone that makes you feel happy or gives you great pleasure. 令人高兴的事(或人)；乐事；乐趣 ❑ [+of] *One can never learn all there*

is to know about cooking, and that is one of the joys of being a chef. 钻研烹饪之道是永无止境的，这也是当厨师的乐趣之一。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you get no **joy**, you do not have success or luck in achieving what you are trying to do. 成功；好运【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+from] *They expect no joy from the vote itself.* 他们对投票本身不抱任何希望。 4 PHRASE If you say that someone **is jumping for joy**, you mean that they are very pleased or happy about something. 欢欣鼓舞；欣喜若狂 ❑ *He jumped for joy on being told the news.* 得知这个消息，他高兴得手舞足蹈。 5 one's **pride and joy** → see **pride**

→ see **emotion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *joy* with:

V.	**bring** *someone* joy 给某人带来欢乐，**cry/weep for** joy 喜极而泣，**feel** joy 感到欢乐 1
ADJ.	**filled with** joy 充满欢乐，**great** joy 巨大的喜悦，**pure** joy 纯粹的欢乐，**sheer** joy 纯粹的欢乐 1
N.	**tears of** joy 喜悦的泪水 1

joy|ful /'dʒɔɪfʊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **joyful** causes happiness and pleasure. 令人愉快的；使人高兴的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A wedding is a joyful celebration of love.* 婚礼就是快乐的爱情庆典。 2 ADJ Someone who is **joyful** is extremely happy. 非常高兴的；极快乐的；欣喜若狂的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We're a very joyful people; we're very musical people and we love music.* 我们是非常快乐的民族；我们能歌善舞，热爱音乐。 •**joy|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *They greeted him joyfully.* 他们愉快地和他打招呼。

Word Link 词根词缀 *joy = being glad* 喜悦 : *enjoy, joyful, joyous*

joy|less /'dʒɔɪləs/ ADJ Something that is **joyless** produces no happiness or pleasure. 令人不愉快的；没有欢乐的；毫无乐趣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Life seemed joyless.* 生活似乎毫无乐趣。 ❑ *Eating in East Berlin used to be a hazardous and joyless experience.* 在东柏林就餐曾经是一件危险而且无趣的事情。

joy|ous /'dʒɔɪəs/ ADJ **Joyous** means extremely happy. 极快乐的；欣喜若狂的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She had made their childhood so joyous and carefree.* 她使他们的童年充满欢乐，无忧无虑。 •**joy|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *Sarah accepted joyously.* 萨拉非常高兴地接受了。

joy|ride /'dʒɔɪraɪd/ (**joyrides**) also **joy ride** N-COUNT If someone goes on a **joyride**, they steal a car and drive around in it at high speed. (用偷来的车)开快车兜风

joy|rider /'dʒɔɪraɪdə'/ (**joyriders**) also **joy rider** N-COUNT A **joyrider** is someone w steals cars in order to drive around in them at high speed. (用偷来的车)开快车兜风的人

joy|rid|ing /'dʒɔɪraɪdɪŋ/ also **joy riding** N-UNCOUNT **Joyriding** is the crime of stealing a car and driving around in it at high speed. 偷车开快车兜风(罪)

joy|stick /'dʒɔɪstɪk/ (**joysticks**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] In some computer games, the **joystick** is the lever which the player uses in order to control the direction of the things on the screen. (计算机游戏的)控制杆，游戏杆 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] In an aircraft, **the joystick** is the lever which the pilot uses to control the direction and height of the aeroplane. (飞机的)操纵杆，驾驶杆

JP /ˌdʒeɪ 'piː/ (**JPs**) N-COUNT A **JP** is a **Justice of the Peace.** 同 Justice of the Peace

JPEG /'dʒeɪpeg/ (**JPEGs**) also **Jpeg** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **JPEG** is a standard file format for compressing pictures so they can be stored or sent by e-mail more easily. **JPEG** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Joint Photographic Experts Group'. JPEG 格式；图像压缩标准【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...JPEG images.* JPEG 格式的图像 •N-COUNT A **JPEG** is a JPEG file or picture. JPEG 格式的文件；JPEG 格式的图片 ❑ *...downloaded JPEGs.* 下载的 JPEG 图片

Jr

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Jr.**

Jr is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **junior**. It is used after a man's name to distinguish him from an older member of his family with the same name. (用于男子名后以区别于家族中同名的长辈) ❑ *...Harry Connick Jr.* 小哈里·康尼克

ju|bi|lant /'dʒuːbɪlənt/ ADJ If you are **jubilant**, you feel extremely happy because of a success. (因为成功而)欢欣鼓舞的，欣喜若狂的 ❑ *Ferdinand was jubilant after making an impressive comeback from a month on the injured list.* 费迪南德受伤休养了一个月，重新归队后表现非常出色，他高兴极了。

ju|bi|la|tion /ˌdʒuːbɪ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Jubilation** is a feeling of great happiness and pleasure, because of a success. (成功带来的)欢欣鼓舞，欣喜若狂【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His resignation was greeted by jubilation on the streets of Sofia.* 他辞职下台了，索菲亚大街小巷一片欢腾。

ju|bi|lee /'dʒuːbɪliː/ (**jubilees**) 1 N-COUNT A **jubilee** is a special anniversary of an event, especially the 25th or 50th anniversary. (尤指 25 周年或 50 周年的)周年纪念，周年庆典 ❑ *...Queen Victoria's jubilee.* 维多利亚女王执政 50 周年庆典 2 → see also **golden jubilee, silver jubilee**

Ju|da|ic /dʒuːdeɪɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Judaic** means belonging or relating to Judaism. 犹太教的；与犹太教有关的【FORMAL 正式】

Ju|da|ism /'dʒuːdeɪɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Judaism** is the religion of the Jewish people. It is based on the Old Testament of the Bible and the Talmud. 犹太教

Judas /'dʒuːdəs/ (**Judases**) N-COUNT If you accuse someone of being a **Judas**, you are accusing them of being deceitful and betraying their friends or country. 犹大；出卖朋友(或国家)的人；叛徒【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

jud|der /'dʒʌdə'/ (**judders, juddering, juddered**) VERB If something **judders**, it shakes or vibrates violently. 剧烈震动；猛烈震颤【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *The lift started off, juddered, and went out of action.* 电梯开动了，接着剧烈震颤起来，然后就毫无反应了。

judge ↔ /dʒʌdʒ/ (**judges, judging, judged**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **judge** is the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished. 法官；审判官 ❑ *The judge adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.* 法官宣布休庭至下周二再审。 ❑ *Judge Mr Justice Schiemann jailed him for life.* 法官席曼先生判处他终身监禁。 2 N-COUNT A **judge** is a person who decides who will be the winner of a competition. 裁判员；评判员 ❑ *A panel of judges is now selecting the finalists.* 评判小组现正在选拔参加决赛的选手。 3 VERB If you **judge** something such as a competition, you decide who or what is the winner. 为(竞赛等)担任裁判；评定 ❑ [v n] *Colin Mitchell will judge the entries each week.* 科林·米切尔负责每周对参赛作品进行评判。 ❑ [v] *A grade B judge could only be allowed to judge alongside a qualified grade A judge.* B 级裁判只能协同有 A 级资质的裁判进行评判。 •**judg|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The judging was difficult as always.* 评判和以往一样难以作出。 4 VERB If you **judge** something or someone, you form an opinion about them after you have examined the evidence or thought carefully about them. 判断；断定；评价；认为 ❑ [v n] *It will take a few more years to judge the impact of these ideas.* 要再花上几年的时间才能判断出这些想法的影响。 ❑ [v n +on] *I am ready to judge any book on its merits.* 我愿意根据每本图书各自的优点来作出评价。 ❑ [v wh] *It's for other people to judge how much I have improved.* 我有多大的进步应该由其他人来评价。 ❑ [v n adj] *The U.N. withdrew its relief personnel because it judged the situation too dangerous.* 联合国认为局势过于危险，因此撤出了救济人员。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I judged it to be one of the worst programmes ever screened.* 我认为这是有史以来播出的最烂的节目之一。 ❑ [v that] *The doctor judged that the man's health had, up to the time of the wound, been good.* 医生认为，直到受伤之前，该男子的身体一直很好。 5 VERB If you **judge** something, you guess its amount, size, or value or you guess what it is. 估计，猜测(数量、大小、价值等) ❑ [v n] *It is important to judge the weight of your washing load correctly.* 正确估计待洗衣物的重量很重要。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I judged him to be about forty.* 我估计他 40 岁上下。 ❑ [v wh] *Though the shoreline could be dimly seen, it was impossible to judge how far away it was.* 虽然能隐隐约约地看到海岸线，但无法估计出大概有多远。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone is a good **judge of** something, they understand it and can make sensible decisions about it. If someone is a bad **judge of** something,

they cannot do this. 鉴赏家；鉴定人 ❑ [+of] *I'm a pretty good judge of character.* 我很善于判断人的性格。 ■ PHRASE You use **judging by, judging from,** or **to judge from** to introduce the reasons why you believe or think something. 根据…判断；根据…来看 ❑ [+by] *Judging by the opinion polls, he seems to be succeeding.* 从民意测验来看，他似乎胜券在握。 ❑ [+from] *Judging from the way he laughed as he told it, it was meant to be humorous.* 从他讲这件事时笑的样子来看，那应该是很幽默的了。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something is true **as far as** you **can judge** or **so far as** you **can judge,** you are assuming that it is true, although you do not know all the facts about it. 根据判断；看来 ❑ *The book, so far as I can judge, is remarkably accurate.* 就我看来，这本书内容相当准确。

→ see **gymnastics, trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *judge* with:

V. judge **approves** *something* 法官批准…，judge **asks** *something* 法官询问…，judge **decides** *something* 法官判决…，judge **denies a motion/request** 法官拒绝提议 / 请求，judge **grants** *something* 法官准予…，judge **orders** *something* 法官命令…，judge **rules** *something* 法官判定…，judge **says** *something* 法官说…，judge **sentences** *someone* 法官给某人判刑 ■

N. **decision by/of a** judge 法官的判决，**trial** judge 审判法官 ■

judg|ment ◆∞ /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ **(judgments)**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **judgement**

■ N-VAR A **judgment** is an opinion that you have or express after thinking carefully about something. 看法；意见；评价 ❑ *In your judgment, what has changed over the past few years?* 依你看，过去几年里发生了什么改变呢？ ❑ [+on] *I don't really want to make any judgments on the decisions they made.* 实际上我并不想就他们的决定作出任何评价。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Judgment** is the ability to make sensible guesses about a situation or sensible decisions about what to do. 判断力；识别力 ❑ *I respect his judgement and I'll follow any advice he gives me.* 我尊重他的判断力，会接受他提出的任何建议。 ■ N-VAR A **judgment** is a decision made by a judge or by a court of law. 判决；裁决 ❑ *The industry was awaiting a judgment from the European Court.* 该行业正在等待欧洲法庭作出裁决。 ■ PHRASE If something is **against** your **better judgment,** you believe that it would be more sensible or better not to do it. 明知不适当地；违心地 ❑ *Against my better judgement I agreed.* 我勉强同意了。 ■ PHRASE If you **pass judgment** on someone or something, you give your opinion about it, especially if you are making a criticism. 作出评价；(尤指)批评，指责 ❑ *It's not for me to pass judgement, it's a personal matter between the two of you.* 不该由我来说三道四，这是你们两个人之间的私事。 ■ PHRASE If you **reserve judgment on** something, you refuse to give an opinion about it until you know more about it. 对…保留意见；对…暂不发表意见 ❑ [+on] *Doctors are reserving judgement on his ability to travel until later in the week.* 直到本周晚些时候医生们才会对他能否出行表态。 ■ PHRASE To **sit in judgment** means to decide whether or not someone is guilty of doing something wrong. 审判；判定 ❑ *He argues very strongly that none of us has the right to sit in judgement.* 他激烈地争论说，我们中任何一个人都无权进行审判。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *judgment* with:

V. **make a** judgment 作出评价，**rush to** judgment 急于作出评价 ■

exercise judgment 运用判断力，**trust** *someone's* judgment 相信某人的判断力，**use** judgment 运用判断力 ■

ADJ. **bad** judgment 糟糕的判断力，**good** judgment 良好的判断力，**poor** judgment 差的判断力 ■

judg|men|tal /ˌdʒʌdʒ'ment°l/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **judgemental**

ADJ If you say that someone is **judgmental,** you are critical of them because they form opinions of people and situations very quickly, when it would be better for them to wait until they know more about the person or situation. 动辄品头论足的；爱妄下判断的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *We tried not to seem critical or judgmental while giving advice that would protect him from ridicule.* 我们在给他提供意见让他免受奚落时，尽量避免显得过于挑剔或妄下判断。

judg|ment call (judgment calls)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **judgement call**

N-COUNT If you refer to a decision as a **judgment call,** you mean that there are no firm rules or principles that can help you make it, so you simply have to rely on your own judgement and instinct. 本能的判断 ❑ *Well, physicians make judgment calls every day.* 其实，医生们每天都会按照自己的本能判断行事。

ju|di|cial /dʒu:'dɪʃ°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Judicial** means relating to the legal system and to judgments made in a court of law. 司法的；法庭的；审判的 ❑ *...an independent judicial inquiry.* 独立的司法调查 ❑ *...judicial decisions.* 法庭的判决 •**ju|di|cial|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Even if the amendment is passed it can be defeated judicially.* 即使修正案获得通过，也有可能通过司法途径被废除。

ju|di|ci|ary /dʒu:'dɪʃəri, AM 美 -ʃieri/ N-SING **The judiciary** is the branch of authority in a country which is concerned with law and the legal system. 司法部；司法系统 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *The judiciary must think very hard before jailing non-violent offenders.* 司法部在将非暴力犯罪者投入监狱前必须经过审慎的考虑。

ju|di|cious /dʒu:'dɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe an action or decision as **judicious,** you approve of it because you think that it shows good judgment and sense. 明智的；有见地的；审慎的 【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】 ❑ *The President authorizes the judicious use of military force to protect our citizens.* 总统授权可以审慎地动用军队保护我们的公民。 •**ju|di|cious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Modern fertilisers should be used judiciously.* 应谨慎使用现代化肥。

judo /'dʒu:dəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Judo** is a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground. 柔道

jug /dʒʌg/ **(jugs)** N-COUNT A **jug** is a cylindrical container with a handle and is used for holding and pouring liquids. (带柄的)罐，壶 •N-COUNT A **jug** of liquid is the amount that the jug contains. 一罐(或壶)液体；一罐(或壶)之量 ❑ [+of] *...a jug of water.* 一壶水

→ see **dish**

jug|ger|naut /'dʒʌgə'nɔ:t/ **(juggernauts)** ■ N-COUNT A **juggernaut** is a very large truck. 重型卡车 【mainly BRIT 主英】 ■ N-COUNT If you describe an organization or group as a **juggernaut** you are critical of them because they are large and extremely powerful, and you think they are not being controlled properly. 无法控制的强大机构；巨头集团 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *The group became a sales juggernaut in the commodity options business.* 这个集团成为了商品期权交易市场的销售巨头。

jug|gle /'dʒʌg°l/ **(juggles, juggling, juggled)** ■ VERB If you **juggle** lots of different things, for example your work and your family, you try to give enough time or attention to all of them. 尽力同时应付；尽量兼顾 ❑ [v n] *The management team meets several times a week to juggle budgets and resources.* 管理团队一周碰头几次，以同时兼顾预算和资源。 ❑ [v n +with] *Mike juggled the demands of a family of 11 with a career as a TV reporter.* 迈克在努力做好电视记者工作的同时还尽力照料着一个 11 口之家。 [Also v +with] ■ VERB If you **juggle,** you entertain people by throwing things into the air, catching each one and throwing it up again so that there are several of them in the air at the same time. 玩杂耍(指连续向空中抛接多个物体) ❑ [v n] *Soon she was juggling five eggs.* 没多会儿她就开始抛接 5 个鸡蛋了。 ❑ [v] *I can't juggle.* 我不会玩杂耍。 •**jug|gl|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He can perform an astonishing variety of acts, including mime and juggling.* 他会的表演多得让人惊叹，包括哑剧和玩杂耍。

jug|gler /'dʒʌglə'/ **(jugglers)** N-COUNT A **juggler** is someone who juggles in order to entertain people. 玩杂耍的人；耍把戏的人

jug|gl|ing act (juggling acts) N-COUNT If you say that a situation is a **juggling act,** you mean that someone is trying to do two or more things at once, and that they are finding it difficult to do those things properly. 想要左右兼顾；试图同时兼

顾几件事情 ❑ *Trying to continue with a demanding career and manage a child or two is an impossible juggling act.* 一边要做一份费神费力的工作，一边又要照顾一两个孩子，这根本无法同时兼顾。

jugular /'dʒʌgjʊlə'/ (**jugulars**) ❶ N-COUNT **A jugular** or **jugular** vein is one of the three important veins in your neck that carry blood from your head back to your heart. 颈静脉 ❷ PHRASE If you say that someone **went for the jugular**, you mean that they strongly attacked another person's weakest points in order to harm them. 抨击致命的弱点；直击软肋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Mr Black went for the jugular, asking intimate sexual questions.* 布莱克先生直攻要害，问起了性方面的隐私问题。

juice ♦◇ /dʒuːs/ (**juices**) ❶ N-VAR **Juice** is the liquid that can be obtained from a fruit. 果汁 ❑ *...fresh orange juice.* 鲜橙汁 ❷ N-PLURAL The **juices** of a piece of meat are the liquid that comes out of it when you cook it. (烹饪时产生的)肉汁 ❑ *When cooked, drain off the juices and put the meat in a processor or mincer.* 肉煮熟后，沥干肉汁，将其放入食品加工机或绞肉机中。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *juice* with:

N. **bottle of** juice 一瓶果汁，**fruit** juice 果汁，**glass of** juice 一杯果汁 ❶
ADJ. **fresh-squeezed** juice 鲜榨果汁 ❶

juicy /'dʒuːsi/ (**juicier, juiciest**) ❶ ADJ If food is **juicy**, it has a lot of juice in it and is very enjoyable to eat. 多汁的；汁液丰富的 ❑ *...a thick, juicy steak.* 厚实多汁的牛排 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Juicy** gossip or stories contain details about people's lives, especially details which are normally kept private. (流言或故事)生动的，绘声绘色的，(尤指)涉及隐私的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It provided some juicy gossip for a few days.* 这制造了一些非常八卦的流言蜚语，足够说上几天的。

juke|box /'dʒuːkbɒks/ (**jukeboxes**) also **juke-box** N-COUNT A **jukebox** is a machine that plays CDs in a place such as a pub or bar. You put money in and choose the song you want to hear. (酒吧等处的投币式)自动点唱机 ❑ *My favorite song is on the jukebox.* 自动点唱机在放我最喜欢的歌。

Jul. Jul. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **July**.

July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ (**Julys**) N-VAR **July** is the seventh month of the year in the Western calendar. 七月 ❑ *In late July 1914, he and Violet spent a few days with friends near Berwick-upon-Tweed.* 1914 年 7 月下旬，他和维奥莱特与几个朋友在特威德河畔贝里克附近度过了几天。❑ *I expect you to report for work on 28 July.* 我希望你于 7 月 28 日报到上岗。❑ *She met him for the first time last July.* 她去年 7 月第一次遇见他。

jum|ble /'dʒʌmb°l/ (**jumbles, jumbling, jumbled**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] **A jumble** of things is a lot of different things that are all mixed together in a disorganized or confused way. 杂乱的一堆；混乱的一团 ❑ [+of] *The shoreline was made up of a jumble of huge boulders.* 海岸线上堆着一大堆杂乱的巨石。❷ VERB If you **jumble** things or if things **jumble**, they become mixed together so that they are untidy or are not in the correct order. (使)混乱；(使)杂乱 ❑ [v n with together] *He's making a new film by jumbling together bits of his other movies.* 他从自己拍过的几部影片中选取一些片段，拼凑成一部新电影。❑ [v] *His thoughts jumbled and raced like children fighting.* 他的思绪杂乱无章，飘忽不定。[Also v n, v n prep] •PHRASAL VERB To **jumble up** means the same as to **jumble**. jumble up 同 jumble ❑ [v n p prep/adv] *They had jumbled it all up into a heap.* 他们把所有的东西胡乱堆成了一堆。❑ [v n p] *The bank scrambles all that money together, jumbles it all up and lends it out to hundreds and thousands of borrowers.* 银行匆忙地把所有的钱都杂乱地集中在一起，然后贷给成千上万的借款者。❑ [v p] *The watch parts fell apart and jumbled up.* 手表的零件散开了，混成一堆。❑ [v-ed p] *There were six wires jumbled up, tied together, all painted black.* 有 6 根电线混缠在一起，而且都是黑色的。[Also v p n] ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Jumble** is old or unwanted things that people give away to charity. 捐献的废旧物品【BRIT 英】❑ [+for] *She expects me to drive round collecting jumble for the church.* 她期望我能开车去四处转转，为教堂收集人们捐献的旧物。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rummage**

jum|bled /'dʒʌmb°ld/ ADJ If you describe things or ideas as **jumbled**, you mean that they are mixed up and not in order. (东西)杂乱的；(想法)混乱的，纷乱的 ❑ *These jumbled priorities should be no cause for surprise.* 这些乱七八糟的需优先考虑的事项没有什么可惊讶的。

jumble sale (**jumble sales**) N-COUNT A **jumble sale** is a sale of cheap second-hand goods, usually held to raise money for charity. 廉价旧物义卖【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rummage sale**

jum|bo /'dʒʌmbəʊ/ (**jumbos**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Jumbo** means very large; used mainly in advertising and in the names of products. (主要用于广告和产品名称中)巨大的，巨型的，特大的 ❑ *...a jumbo box of tissues.* 特大盒纸巾 ❷ N-COUNT **A jumbo** or a **jumbo jet** is a very large jet aircraft that can carry several hundred passengers. 大型喷气式客机 ❑ *...a British Airways jumbo.* 英国航空公司的大型喷气式客机

→ see **fly**

jump ♦♦◇ /dʒʌmp/ (**jumps, jumping, jumped**) ❶ VERB If you **jump**, you bend your knees, push against the ground with your feet, and move quickly upwards into the air. 跳；跃；跳跃 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I jumped over the fence.* 我跳过了栅栏。❑ [v n] *I'd jumped seventeen feet six in the long jump, which was a school record.* 我跳远曾经跳出了 17.6 英尺，创造了学校纪录。❑ [v] *Whoever heard of a basketball player who doesn't need to jump?* 有谁听说过篮球运动员不需要跳跃的吗？ •N-COUNT **Jump** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *She was taking tiny jumps in her excitement.* 她兴奋得又蹦又跳。❷ VERB If you **jump** from something above the ground, you deliberately push yourself into the air so that you drop towards the ground. 跳下；跃出 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He jumped out of a third-floor window.* 他从 3 楼的窗户跳了出去。❑ [v n] *I jumped the last six feet down to the deck.* 最后的 6 英尺我一跃而下，跳到甲板上。[Also v] ❸ VERB If you **jump** something such as a fence, you move quickly up and through the air over or across it. 跳过，跃过，跨越(栅栏等) ❑ [v n] *He jumped the first fence beautifully.* 他轻松地跨过第一道栏。❹ VERB If you **jump** somewhere, you move there quickly and suddenly. 快速移动；一跃而起 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Adam jumped from his seat at the girl's cry.* 女孩儿一哭，亚当立即从座位上跳了起来。❺ VERB If something **makes** you **jump**, it makes you make a sudden movement because you are frightened or surprised. (因害怕或吃惊)猛地一跳，突然一跳 ❑ [v] *The phone shrilled, making her jump.* 刺耳的电话铃响了起来，把她吓了一跳。❻ VERB If an amount or level **jumps**, it suddenly increases or rises by a large amount in a short time. (数量或水平)突升，激增 ❑ [v +from] *Sales jumped from $94 million to over $101 million.* 销售额从 9，400 万美元激增到了 1.01 亿美元。❑ [v +by] *The number of crimes jumped by ten per cent last year.* 去年犯罪率猛升了 10%。❑ [v amount] *Shares in Euro Disney jumped 17p.* 欧洲迪士尼的股票价格迅速上涨了 17 便士。 •N-COUNT **Jump** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...a big jump in energy conservation.* 大幅度的能源节约 [Also v +to] ❼ VERB If someone **jumps** a queue, they move to the front of it and are served or dealt with before it is their turn. 插(队)；不按顺序排(队)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *The prince refused to jump the queue for treatment at the local hospital.* 王子在本地医院候诊时拒绝插队。❽ VERB [no cont] If you **jump at** an offer or opportunity, you accept it quickly and eagerly. 迫不及待地接受，欣然应承(建议或机会) ❑ [v +at] *Members of the public would jump at the chance to become part owners of the corporation.* 一些公众会迫不及待地想要抓住机会成为这家公司的持股人。❾ VERB If someone **jumps on** you, they quickly criticize you if you do something that they do not approve of. 毫不犹豫地批评；立即责备 ❑ [v +on] *A lot of people jumped on me about that, you know.* 你知道，那件事让很多人逮着机会批评我。❿ VERB If someone **jumps** you, they attack you suddenly or unexpectedly. 突然袭击；出其不意地攻击【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *Half a dozen sailors jumped him.* 6 名水手突然袭击了他。⓫ → see also **bungee jumping, high jump, long jump, queue-jumping, show jumping, triple jump** ⓬ PHRASE If you **get a jump on** something or someone or **get the jump on** them, you gain an advantage

over them. 比…占先；胜过；优于【AM 美】❑ *Helicopters helped fire crews get a jump on the blaze.* 直升机帮助消防队员控制住了火势。 ⓫ to **jump on the bandwagon** → see **bandwagon** ⓬ to **jump bail** → see **bail** ⓭ to **jump to a conclusion** → see **conclusion** ⓮ to **jump the gun** → see **gun** ⓯ to **jump for joy** → see **joy**

▶**jump in** PHRASAL VERB If you **jump in**, you act quickly, often without thinking much about what you are doing. 匆忙行动；不假思索地做 ❑ [V P] *The Government had to jump in and purchase millions of dollars worth of supplies.* 政府不得不匆忙购进价值数百万美元的补给品。

▶**jump out** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **jumps out at** you, you mean that it is easy to notice it because it is different from other things of its type. 极易引起…的注意 ❑ [V P +*at*] *A phrase jumped out at me in a piece about copyright.* 在一篇有关版权的文章中，有一个短语引起了我的注意。[Also V P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *jump* Also look up:

V. bound, hop, leap, lunge ❶
dive, leap, parachute ❷
hurdle ❸
startle ❺
increase, rise, shoot up ❻

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *jump* with:

ADJ. **big** jump 大跳；大幅度增长 ❶ ❻
N. jump **to your feet** 快速站起身 ❹
jump **in prices** 价格的迅速上涨，jump **in sales** 销量的猛增 ❻

jumped-up ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **jumped-up**, you disapprove of them because they consider themselves to be more important than they really are. 妄自尊大的；自视甚高的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *He's nothing better than a jumped-up bank clerk!* 他只不过是个自以为了不起的银行职员罢了！

jump|er /'dʒʌmpəʳ/ (**jumpers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **jumper** is a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 针织套衫【BRIT 英】❑ *Isabel had on a simple jumper and skirt.* 伊莎贝尔穿着素净的针织套衫和裙子。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sweater**

❷ N-COUNT A **jumper** is a sleeveless dress that is worn over a blouse or sweater. （穿在衬衫或毛线衫外的）无袖连衣裙【AM 美】❑ *She wore a checkered jumper and had ribbons in her hair.* 她穿着格子连衣裙，头上系着丝带。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pinafore**

❸ N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you refer to a person or a horse as a particular kind of **jumper**, you are describing how good they are at jumping or the way that they jump. 善跳跃者；跳跃的人（或动物）❑ *He is a terrific athlete and a brilliant jumper.* 他是个出色的运动员，弹跳力非常好。

→ see **clothing**

'jump|er ˌca|bles N-PLURAL **Jumper cables** are the same as **jump leads**. 同 jump leads【AM 美】

jumping-'off point N-SING A **jumping-off point** or a **jumping-off place** is a place, situation, or occasion which you use as the starting point for something. 起点；出发点；开端 ❑ [+*for*] *Lectoure is a bustling market town and the best jumping-off point for a first visit to Le Gers.* 莱克图尔是个熙熙攘攘的集镇，第一次去热尔观光从那里开始再好不过了。

'jump jet (**jump jets**) N-COUNT A **jump jet** is a jet aircraft that can take off and land vertically. 垂直起降喷气机

'jump jock|ey (**jump jockeys**) N-COUNT A **jump jockey** is someone who rides horses in races such as steeplechases, where the horses have to jump over obstacles. 障碍赛骑师

jump leads /'dʒʌmp liːdz/ N-PLURAL **Jump leads** are two thick wires that can be used to start a car when its battery does not have enough power. The jump leads are used to connect the battery to the battery of another car that is working properly. 跨接电线，跨接引线（用以连接两辆汽车的电池从而发动其中一辆没电的汽车）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jumper cables**

'jump rope (**jump ropes**) N-COUNT A **jump rope** is a piece of rope, usually with handles at each end. You exercise with it by turning it round and round and jumping over it. 跳绳【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **skipping rope**

'jump-start (**jump-starts, jump-starting, jump-started**) also **jump start** ❶ VERB To **jump-start** a vehicle which has a flat battery means to make the engine start by getting power from the battery of another vehicle, using special cables called jump leads. 用跨接引线发动（汽车）❑ [V n] *He was huddled with John trying to jump-start his car.* 他和约翰凑在一起，试着用跨接引线发动他的汽车。 •N-COUNT **Jump-start** is also a noun. ❑ *I drove out to give him a jump start because his battery was dead.* 他的汽车电池没电了，我开车出去帮他用跨接引线发动汽车。 ❷ VERB To **jump-start** a system or process that has stopped working or progressing means to do something that will make it start working quickly or effectively. 推动（已停顿的系统或进程）；使重新快速运转 ❑ [V n] *The E.U. is trying to jump start the peace process.* 欧盟正试图推动和平进程。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Jump-start** is also a noun. ❑ *...attempts to give the industry a jump-start.* 推动该行业发展的努力

jump|suit /'dʒʌmpsuːt/ (**jumpsuits**) N-COUNT A **jumpsuit** is a piece of clothing in the form of a top and trousers in one continuous piece. 连衫裤

jumpy /'dʒʌmpi/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **jumpy**, you are nervous or worried about something. 坐立不安的；胆战心惊的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I told myself not to be so jumpy.* 我告诉自己别这么提心吊胆的。 ❑ *When he spoke his voice was jumpy.* 他说话的时候声音听起来很紧张。

Jun. Jun. is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略=）**June**.

junc|tion /'dʒʌŋkʃ°n/ (**junctions**) N-COUNT A **junction** is a place where roads or railway lines join. （公路的）交叉路口；（公路或铁路的）汇合处，枢纽站【BRIT 英】❑ *Follow the road to a junction and turn left.* 沿着这条路到交叉路口，然后左转。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **intersection**

junc|ture /'dʒʌŋktʃəʳ/ (**junctures**) N-COUNT [usu *at* N] **At** a particular **juncture** means at a particular point in time, especially when it is a very important time in a process or series of events. 特定时刻；（尤指）当口，重要关头 ❑ *What's important at this juncture is the ability of the three republics to work together.* 在这个关键时刻，最重要的是这 3 个共和国的合作能力。

June /dʒuːn/ (**Junes**) N-VAR **June** is the sixth month of the year in the Western calendar. 六月 ❑ *He spent two and a half weeks with us in June 1986.* 1986 年 6 月他和我们一起呆了两周半。 ❑ *I am moving out on 5 June.* 我打算 6 月 5 号搬走。

jun|gle /'dʒʌŋg°l/ (**jungles**) ❶ N-VAR A **jungle** is a forest in a tropical country where large numbers of tall trees and plants grow very close together. 热带丛林；密林 ❑ [+*of*] *...the mountains and jungles of Papua New Guinea.* 巴布亚新几内亚的山脉和丛林 ❑ *The mountain area is covered entirely in dense jungle.* 山区完全掩映在茂密的丛林中。 ❷ N-SING If you describe a place as **a jungle**, you are emphasizing that it is full of lots of things and very untidy. 堆满东西的地方；杂乱无章的地方【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+*of*] *...a jungle of stuffed birds, knick-knacks, potted plants.* 乱糟糟地堆满了鸟类标本、小摆设和盆栽植物的地方 ❸ N-SING If you describe a situation as **a jungle**, you dislike it because it is complicated and difficult to get what you want from it. 复杂困难的境况；尔虞我诈的环境【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *Social security law and procedure remain a jungle of complex rules.* 有关社会保障的法律和程序仍旧是个充满错综复杂规则的领域。 ❹ PHRASE If you refer to **the law of the jungle**, you are referring to a situation in which there are no

laws or rules to govern the way that people behave and people use force to get what they want. 丛林法则；弱肉强食的原则【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *If you make aggression pay, this becomes the law of the jungle.* 如果你通过侵略谋取利益，这就成了弱肉强食。

→ see **forest**

jun|ior ♦◇◇ /'dʒu:niəʳ/ (**juniors**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **junior** official or employee holds a low-ranking position in an organization or profession. 职位（或地位）较低的；年资较浅的 ❑ *Junior and middle-ranking civil servants have pledged to join the indefinite strike.* 基层和中层公务员已承诺要加入到无限期罢工中来。❑ *...a junior minister attached to the prime minister's office.* 在总理公署任职的助理部长 •N-COUNT **Junior** is also a noun. ❑ *The Lord Chancellor has said legal aid work is for juniors when they start out in the law.* 大法官曾说过，法律援助工作适合由初涉法律工作、年资较浅的律师来做。2 N-SING If you are someone's **junior**, you are younger than they are. 较年幼者；年少者 ❑ *She now lives with actor Denis Lawson, 10 years her junior.* 她现在与比她小 10 岁的演员丹尼斯·劳森同居。3 N-COUNT **Junior** is sometimes used after the name of the younger of two men in a family who have the same name, sometimes in order to prevent confusion. The abbreviation **Jr** is also used. 小（用于男子名后以区别于家族中同名的长辈，缩略形式为 Jr）【AM 美】❑ *His son, Arthur Ochs Junior, is expected to succeed him as publisher.* 他的儿子，小阿瑟·奥克斯，有望子承父业继续从事出版。4 N-COUNT In the United States, a student in the third year of a high school or university course is called a **junior**. （美国高中或大学的）三年级学生

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *junior* with:

N. junior **executive** 初级主管，junior **officer** 初级官员，junior **partner** 初级合伙人，junior **whip** 初级党鞭 1

jun|ior high (**junior highs**) N-COUNT In the United States, **junior high** is the school that young people attend between the ages of 11 or 12 and 14 or 15. （美国的）初级中学 ❑ *...Benjamin Franklin Junior High.* 本杰明·富兰克林初级中学

jun|ior school (**junior schools**) N-VAR; N-COUNT [oft in names] In England and Wales, a **junior school** is a school for children between the ages of about seven and eleven. （英格兰和威尔士的）小学 ❑ *...Middleton Road Junior School.* 米德尔顿路小学

ju|ni|per /'dʒu:nɪpəʳ/ (**junipers**) N-VAR A **juniper** is an evergreen bush with purple berries which can be used in cooking and medicine. 刺柏，桧（其紫色浆果可用于烹饪和制药）

junk /dʒʌŋk/ (**junks, junking, junked**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Junk** is old and used goods that have little value and that you do not want any more. 废弃物；废旧物 ❑ *What are you going to do with all that junk, Larry?* 这一大堆破烂儿你打算怎么处理，拉里？ 2 VERB If you **junk** something, you get rid of it or stop using it. 丢弃；抛弃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *Consumers will not have to junk their old cassettes to use the new format.* 消费者将不必丢弃他们的旧盒带而采用新的制式。

junk bond (**junk bonds**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If a company issues **junk bonds**, it borrows money from investors, usually at a high rate of interest, in order to finance a particular deal, for example the setting up or the taking over of another company. 垃圾债券（利息高，风险大，用于集资建立、收购新公司等）【BUSINESS 商】

jun|ket /'dʒʌŋkɪt/ (**junkets**) N-COUNT If you describe a trip or visit by an official or businessman as a **junket**, you disapprove of it because it is expensive, unnecessary, and often has been paid for with public money. （政府官员或商务人士的）公款旅游【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

junk food (**junk foods**) N-VAR If you refer to food as **junk food**, you mean that it is quick and easy to prepare but is not good for your health. 垃圾食品（指制作简单快捷但无益于健康的食品）

junkie /'dʒʌŋki/ (**junkies**) 1 N-COUNT A **junkie** is a drug addict. 吸毒成瘾者；瘾君子【INFORMAL 非正式】2 N-COUNT [n N] You can use **junkie** to refer to someone who is very interested in a particular activity, especially when they spend a lot of time on it. 对…上瘾的人；迷恋…的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a computer junkie.* 电脑迷

junk mail N-UNCOUNT **Junk mail** is advertisements and publicity materials that you receive through the post or by e-mail which you have not asked for and which you do not want. 垃圾邮件（指未经索取便寄来的广告宣传品）

junk|yard /'dʒʌŋkjɑ:ʳd/ (**junkyards**) N-COUNT A **junkyard** is the same as a **scrapyard**. 同 scrapyard

jun|ta /'dʒʌntə, 'hʊntə/ (**juntas**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **junta** is a military government that has taken power by force, and not through elections. （武力夺取政权的）军事集团，军政府

ju|ris|dic|tion /ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃᵊn/ (**jurisdictions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Jurisdiction** is the power that a court of law or an official has to carry out legal judgments or to enforce laws. 司法权；审判权；管辖权【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+over] *The British police have no jurisdiction over foreign bank accounts.* 外国银行账户不在英国警方的管辖权限之内。2 N-COUNT A **jurisdiction** is a state or other area in which a particular court and system of laws has authority. 管辖区域；管辖范围【LEGAL 法律】

ju|ris|pru|dence /ˌdʒʊərɪs'pru:dᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Jurisprudence** is the study of law and the principles on which laws are based. 法学；法律学【FORMAL 正式】

ju|rist /'dʒʊərɪst/ (**jurists**) N-COUNT A **jurist** is a person who is an expert on law. 法学家；法律专家【FORMAL 正式】

ju|ror /'dʒʊəraʳ/ (**jurors**) N-COUNT A **juror** is a member of a jury. 陪审团成员；陪审员

jury ♦◇◇ /'dʒʊəri/ (**juries**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, oft *by* N] In a court of law, the **jury** is the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty or not. 陪审团 ❑ *The jury convicted Mr Hampson of all offences.* 陪审团裁定汉普森先生全部罪名成立。❑ *...the tradition of trial by jury.* 由陪审团审判的惯例 2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **jury** is a group of people who choose the winner of a competition. （竞赛的）评判委员会，裁判委员会 ❑ *I am not surprised that the Booker Prize jury included it on their shortlist.* 我毫不惊讶布克奖评委会将其列在入选名单中。3 PHRASE If you say that **the jury is out** or that **the jury is still out** on a particular subject, you mean that people in general have still not made a decision or formed an opinion about that subject. （某事）悬而未决，仍未达成定论 ❑ [+on] *The jury is out on whether or not this is true.* 这是否属实仍未得出定论。

→ see **trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *jury* with:

N. jury **duty** 陪审团职责，**trial by** jury 陪审团审判 1
V. jury **convicts** 陪审团裁定…有罪 1
jury **announces** 陪审团宣布；评判委员会宣布 1 2
ADJ. **hung** jury 陷入僵局的陪审团 1
unbiased jury 公正的陪审团；公正的评判委员会 1 2

just

① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② ADJECTIVE USE 形容词用法

① **just** ♦♦♦ /dʒʌst/ → Please look at categories 20–23 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达式请参见第 20–23 项。1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **just** to say that something happened a very short time ago, or is starting to happen at the present time. For example, if you say that someone **has just arrived**, you mean that they arrived a very short time ago. 刚才；方才；刚刚 ❑ *I've just bought a new house.* 我刚买了栋新房子。❑ *The two had only just met.* 这两个人只不过才刚刚认识。❑ *I just had the most awful dream.* 我刚做了个非常可怕的梦。❑ *I'm only just beginning to take it in that he's still missing.* 我刚刚才开始反应过来，原来他仍然下落不明。2 ADV [ADV before v, ADV *about/going* to-inf] If you say that you are **just** doing something, you mean that you are doing it now and will finish it very soon. If you say that you are **just**

about to do something, or **just going to** do it, you mean that you will do it very soon. 正在；正要；正准备 ❑ *I'm just making the sauce for the cauliflower.* 我正在弄花椰菜的调味汁呢。❑ *I'm just going to walk down the lane now and post some letters.* 我正打算沿这条小巷往南走，去寄几封信。❑ *The Vietnam War was just about to end.* 那时越南战争就要结束了。 2 ADV [ADV adv/prep] You can use **just** to emphasize that something is happening at exactly the moment of speaking or at exactly the moment that you are talking about. 正，就，恰恰（在某个时刻）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Randall would just now be getting the Sunday paper.* 兰德尔这个时候应该正在拿周日的报纸。❑ *Just then the phone rang.* 正在那时，电话响了。❑ *Just as she prepared to set off to the next village, two friends arrived in a taxi.* 正当她准备出发去下一个村子时，两个朋友乘出租车来了。 4 ADV You use **just** to indicate that something is no more important, interesting, or difficult, for example, than you say it is, especially when you want to correct a wrong idea that someone may get or has already got. （尤用于纠正错误的观点）只是，仅仅是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It's just a suggestion.* 这只是个建议。❑ *It's not just a financial matter.* 这不仅仅是资金的问题。❑ *You can tell just by looking at me that I am all right.* 你只用看看我就知道我挺好的。 5 ADV [ADV n] You use **just** to emphasize that you are talking about a small part, not the whole of an amount. （用于强调所谈的只是一小部分而非全部）仅仅是，只不过是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *That's just one example of the kind of experiments you can do.* 这只不过是你可以做的各种试验中的一例罢了。 6 ADV You use **just** to emphasize how small an amount is or how short a length of time is. （用于强调数量少或时间短）只是，仅仅【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Stephanie and David redecorated a room in just three days.* 斯蒂法妮和戴维仅仅花了 3 天就把一个房间装饰一新。 7 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **just** in front of a verb to indicate that the result of something is unfortunate or undesirable and is likely to make the situation worse rather than better. （用于动词前表示事情的结果糟糕，很可能导致局面恶化）只（会），只不过 ❑ *Leaving like I did just made it worse.* 像我那样一走了之只会让事情变得更糟。 8 ADV You use **just** to indicate that what you are saying is the case, but only by a very small degree or amount. （用于表示情况在很小的程度上属实）刚刚，勉强，差一点儿就不 ❑ *Her hand was just visible by the light from the sitting room.* 借着起居室的灯光，勉强能看见她的手。❑ *I arrived just in time for my flight to London.* 我差一点儿就没赶上去伦敦的飞机。 9 ADV You use **just** with 'might,' 'may,' and 'could', when you mean that there is a small chance of something happening, even though it is not very likely. （与 might, may 和 could 连用）可能，也许 ❑ *It's an old trick but it just might work.* 这是个老掉牙的把戏了，不过也许会有用。 10 ADV [ADV before v] You use **just** to emphasize the following word or phrase, in order to express feelings such as annoyance, admiration, or certainty. （用于加强语气，表示生气、赞美、肯定等）硬是，就是，简直【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She just won't relax.* 她就是放松不下来。❑ *I knew you'd be here. I just knew.* 我知道你会在这儿的。我就是知道。 11 ADV [ADV n] You use **just** in expressions such as **just a minute** and **just a moment** to ask someone to wait for a short time. 请稍候；稍等一下【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Let me in, Di.'—'Okay. Just a minute.'* "让我进来，迪。" —— "好的。稍等一下。" 12 ADV [ADV n] You can use **just** in expressions such as **just a minute** and **just a moment** to interrupt someone, for example in order to disagree with them, explain something, or calm them down. （用于打断某人，以表示不同意、解释某事或让其保持冷静）稍等一下，且慢【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Well, now just a second, I don't altogether agree with the premise.* 嗯，且慢，我并不完全同意这个前提。 13 ADV [with neg] You can use **just** with negative question tags, for example **'isn't he just?'** and **'don't they just!'**, to say that you agree completely with what has been said. （用于否定附加问句，表示完全赞同）难道不是吗，确实如此【BRIT, SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 英，口语，强调】❑ *'That's crazy,' I said. 'Isn't it just?' he said.* "那简直是疯了。"我说。"谁说不是呢？"他说。❑ *'The manager's going to have some tough decisions to make.'—'Won't he just.'* "经理将要作一些非常艰难的决定。" —— "确实如此。" 14 ADV [ADV before v] If you say that you can **just** see or hear something, you mean that it is easy for you to imagine seeing or hearing it. （表示可以轻易想象出来）完全，简直 ❑ *I can just hear her telling her friends, 'Well, I blame his mother!'* 我简直能听到她和她的朋友们说："哎呀，都是他妈妈的错！" 15 ADV You use **just** to mean exactly, when you are specifying something precisely or asking for precise information. 确切地；精确地 ❑ *There are no statistics about just how many people won't vote.* 没有统计数字表明具体将有多少人不参加投票。❑ *My arm hurts too, just here.* 我的胳膊也疼，就是这里。 16 ADV [ADV n] You use **just** to emphasize that a particular thing is exactly what is needed or fits a particular description exactly. 恰恰是；正是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Kiwi fruit are just the thing for a healthy snack.* 猕猴桃作为有益健康的零食是再好不过了。❑ *'Let's get a coffee somewhere.'—'I know just the place.'* "我们找个地方喝杯咖啡吧。" —— "我知道个好地方。" 17 ADV [ADV *like* n, ADV *as* adj/adv, ADV n] You use **just** in expressions such as **just like, just as...as,** and **just the same** when you are emphasizing the similarity between two things or two people. 正（如）；正（像）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Behind the facade they are just like the rest of us.* 在那副外表背后，他们和我们大家是完全一样的。❑ *He worked just as hard as anyone.* 他和所有人一样非常努力。 18 PHRASE You use **just about** to indicate that what you are talking about is so close to being the case that it can be regarded as being the case. 差不多；几乎；近乎 ❑ *What does she read? Just about everything.* 她看些什么书？几乎什么都看。 19 PHRASE You use **just about** to indicate that what you are talking about is in fact the case, but only by a very small degree or amount. 勉强；差一点儿就不 ❑ *We've got just about enough time to get there.* 我们差点儿就来不及赶到那里。 20 **not just** → see **not** 21 **just now** → see **now** 22 **only just** → see **only** 23 **it just goes to show** → see **show**

Thesaurus 同类词 *just* Also look up:

ADV. barely ① 8
now, presently ① 2 3
only, merely ① 4 5 6

② **just** /dʒʌst/ 1 ADJ If you describe a situation, action, or idea as **just**, you mean that it is right or acceptable according to particular moral principles, such as respect for all human beings. 公正的；正当的；正义的；合理的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In a just society there must be a system whereby people can seek redress through the courts.* 在一个公正的社会中，一定会有一套人们可以通过法庭寻求赔偿的体制。 •**just|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *No government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.* 除非以民众的意愿为基础，否则任何一个政府的当政都是名不正言不顺的。 2 to **get** your **just deserts** → see **desert**

jus|tice ↔ /'dʒʌstɪs/ (**justices**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Justice** is fairness in the way that people are treated. 公平；公正；正义 ❑ *He has a good overall sense of justice and fairness.* 他极富正义感和公平意识。❑ *There is no justice in this world!* 这个世界毫无公平可言！ 2 N-UNCOUNT The **justice of** a cause, claim, or argument is its quality of being reasonable, fair, or right. （理由、要求或论点的）合理，正当，正确，公道 ❑ [+*of*] *We are a minority and must win people round to the justice of our cause.* 我们属于少数群体，必须赢得人们对我们这项正义性事业的支持。 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Justice** is the legal system that a country uses in order to deal with people who break the law. 司法制度；法律制度 ❑ *Many in Toronto's black community feel that the justice system does not treat them fairly.* 多伦多的黑人群体中有很多人觉得司法制度对待他们有失公正。 4 N-COUNT A **justice** is a judge. 法官【AM 美】❑ [+*on*] *Thomas will be sworn in today as a justice on the Supreme Court.* 托马斯今天将宣誓就任最高法院法官。 5 N-TITLE **Justice** is used before the names of judges. （用于法官名前）法官 ❑ *A preliminary hearing was due to start today before Mr Justice Hutchison, but was adjourned.* 今天法官哈奇森先生本来要主持一项预审，但暂时休庭了。 6 → see also **miscarriage of justice** 7 PHRASE If a criminal is **brought to justice**, he or she is punished for a crime by being arrested and tried in a court of law. 将…绳之以法；把…缉拿归案 ❑ *They demanded that those responsible be brought to justice.* 他们要求将责任人缉拿归案。 8 PHRASE To **do justice** to a person or thing means to reproduce them accurately and show how good they are. 准确地再现；逼真地重现 ❑ *The photograph I had seen didn't do her justice.* 我看到的那张照片把她拍得走样了。 9 PHRASE If you **do justice to** someone or something, you deal with them

properly and completely. 妥善应付；恰当处理；尽力全面做好 ❑ [+to] *No one article can ever do justice to the topic of fraud.* 没有哪一篇文章能把欺诈这一话题讲得恰到好处。❿ PHRASE If you **do yourself justice**, you do something as well as you are capable of doing it. 充分发挥能力；尽最大的努力 ❑ *I don't think he could do himself justice playing for England.* 我认为他为英格兰队效力时不可能充分发挥自己的水平。⓫ PHRASE If you describe someone's treatment or punishment as **rough justice**, you mean that it is not given according to the law. 不合法的待遇（或惩罚）【BRIT 英】❑ *Trial by television makes for very rough justice indeed.* 电视庭审实际上会令审判不公。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *justice* with:

V. **seek** justice 寻求公正 ❶
ADJ. **racial** justice 种族公正，**social** justice 社会公正 ❶
criminal justice 刑事司法制度，**equal** justice 公正的司法制度 ❸
N. **obstruction of** justice 妨害司法制度，justice **system** 司法制度 ❸

Jus|tice of the 'Peace (**Justices of the Peace**) ❶ N-COUNT In Britain, a **Justice of the Peace** is a person who is not a lawyer but who can act as a judge in a local criminal law court. The abbreviation **JP** is also used. （英国的）基层法院法官，治安法官（缩略形式为 JP）❷ N-COUNT In some states in the United States, a **Justice of the Peace** is an official who can carry out some legal tasks, such as settling minor cases in court or performing marriages. The abbreviation **JP** is also used. （美国一些州的）地方官（负责处理小案件、证婚等法律事务，缩略形式为 JP）

jus|ti|fi|able /ˌdʒʌstɪ'faɪəb°l/ ADJ An action, situation, emotion, or idea that is **justifiable** is acceptable or correct because there is a good reason for it. 有理由的；无可非议的；情有可原的 ❑ [+on] *The violence of the revolutionary years was justifiable on the grounds of political necessity.* 出于政治需要，革命年代的暴力行为是情有可原的。•**jus|ti|fi|ably** /ˌdʒʌstɪ'faɪəbli/ ADV ❑ *He was justifiably proud of his achievements.* 他有理由为自己的成就感到骄傲。

jus|ti|fi|ca|tion /ˌdʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**justifications**) N-VAR A **justification for** something is an acceptable reason or explanation for it. 正当理由；合理解释 ❑ [+for] *To me the only justification for a zoo is educational.* 对我来说，动物园存在的唯一正当理由是其教育作用。

jus|ti|fied /'dʒʌstɪfaɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a decision, action, or idea as **justified**, you think it is reasonable and acceptable. （决定、行为或想法）正当的，合理的 ❑ *In my opinion, the decision was wholly justified.* 我认为，这个决定完全合理。❷ ADJ If you think that someone is **justified in** doing something, you think that their reasons for doing it are good and valid. （做…）有正当理由的 ❑ [+in] *He's absolutely justified in resigning. He was treated shamefully.* 他完全有理由辞职。他受到了侮辱。

jus|ti|fy ◆◇ /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/ (**justifies, justifying, justified**) ❶ VERB To **justify** a decision, action, or idea means to show or prove that it is reasonable or necessary. 证明（决定、行为或想法）正当；表明…必要 ❑ [v n] *No argument can justify a war.* 任何理由都不能为战争开脱。❑ [v n] *Ministers agreed that this decision was fully justified by economic conditions.* 部长们一致同意，这个决定完全符合经济情况。❷ VERB To **justify** printed text means to adjust the spaces between the words so that each line of type is exactly the same length. 使齐行；使每行排齐【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Click on this icon to align or justify text.* 点击这个图标使文本排齐。❸ → see also **left-justify, right-justify**

just|ly /'dʒʌstlɪ/ ❶ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] You use **justly** to show that you approve of someone's attitude towards something, because it seems to be based on truth or reality. 有充分根据地；正当地【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Australians are justly proud of their native wildlife.* 澳大利亚人有充分的理由为他们的野生动物感到骄傲。❷ → see also **just**

jut /dʒʌt/ (**juts, jutting, jutted**) ❶ VERB If something **juts out**, it sticks out above or beyond a surface. 凸出；伸出 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The northern end of the island juts out like a long, thin finger into the sea.* 岛屿的北端如细长的手指般伸入海中。❷ VERB If you **jut** a part of your body, especially your chin, or if it **juts**, you push it forward in an aggressive or determined way. （使）（身体部位）凸出；（尤指）翘起（下巴）❑ [v adv/prep] *His jaw jutted stubbornly forward; he would not be denied.* 他的下巴倔强地翘着；他不会甘心被拒绝。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Gwen jutted her chin forward and did not answer the teacher.* 格温下巴翘得高高的，没有回答老师的问题。❑ [v] *Ken's jaw jutted with determination.* 肯坚定地扬起下颌。[Also v n]

jute /dʒu:t/ N-UNCOUNT **Jute** is a substance that is used to make cloth and rope. It comes from a plant which grows mainly in South-East Asia. 黄麻纤维（用来制布和绳）

ju|venile /'dʒu:vənaɪl/ (**juveniles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **juvenile** is a child or young person who is not yet old enough to be regarded as an adult. 少年【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The number of juveniles in the general population has fallen by a fifth in the past 10 years.* 总人口中少年所占比例在过去 10 年中下降了 1/5。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Juvenile** activity or behaviour involves young people who are not yet adults. 少年的；未成年的 ❑ *Juvenile crime is increasing at a terrifying rate.* 青少年犯罪正在以惊人的速度增长。❸ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **juvenile**, you are critical of it because you think that it is silly or childish. （行为）幼稚的，不成熟的，孩子气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He's a typical male, as he gets older he becomes more juvenile.* 他是个典型的男人，年龄越大越孩子气。

'ju|venile court (**juvenile courts**) N-VAR A **juvenile court** is a court which deals with crimes committed by young people who are not yet old enough to be considered as adults. 少年法庭；少年法院

ju|venile de'lin|quen|cy N-UNCOUNT **Juvenile delinquency** is destruction of property and other criminal behaviour that is committed by young people who are not old enough to be legally considered as adults. 少年犯罪

ju|venile de'lin|quent (**juvenile delinquents**) N-COUNT A **juvenile delinquent** is a young person who is guilty of committing crimes, especially destruction of property or violence. 少年犯

jux|ta|pose /ˌdʒʌkstə'pəʊz/ (**juxtaposes, juxtaposing, juxtaposed**) VERB If you **juxtapose** two contrasting objects, images, or ideas, you place them together or describe them together, so that the differences between them are emphasized. （为强调不同点）把…并置，把…并列【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The technique Mr Wilson uses most often is to juxtapose things for dramatic effect.* 威尔逊先生最常用的手法是将事物放在一起，以产生戏剧化的效果。❑ [be v-ed +with] *Contemporary photographs are juxtaposed with a sixteenth century, copper Portuguese mirror.* 几幅当代照片和一面 16 世纪的葡萄牙铜镜并排摆在一起。❑ [v-ed] *...art's oldest theme: the celebration of life juxtaposed with the terror of mortality.* 最古老的艺术主题：对生命的赞美伴以对死亡的恐惧 [Also v n +with]

jux|ta|po|si|tion /ˌdʒʌkstəpə'zɪʃ°n/ (**juxtapositions**) N-VAR The **juxtaposition of** two contrasting objects, images, or ideas is the fact that they are placed together or described together, so that the differences between them are emphasized. （形成反差的物体、形象或想法的）并置，并列【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *This juxtaposition of brutal reality and lyrical beauty runs through Park's stories.* 这种残忍的现实和浪漫美好事物的并存始终贯穿于帕克的短篇小说中。

J

Kk

K also **k** /keɪ/ (**K's, k's**) 1 N-VAR **K** is the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 11 个字母 2 **K** or **k** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with k, such as 'kilometre', 'kilobyte', or 'king'. (用于首字母为 k 的一些单词的缩写，如 kilometre, kilobyte 和 king) 3 NUM **K** or **k** is sometimes used to represent the number 1000, especially when referring to sums of money. (尤在指钱时代表数字 1000)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I used to make over 40k.* 我过去挣四万多。

ka|bob /kə'bɒb/ (**kabobs**) → see **kebab**

kaf|tan /'kæftæn/ (**kaftans**) → see **caftan**

Kal|ash|ni|kov /kə'læʃnɪkɒf/ (**Kalashnikovs**) N-COUNT A **Kalashnikov** is a type of rifle that is made in Russia. (俄罗斯)卡拉什尼科夫步枪

kale /keɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Kale** is a vegetable that is similar to a cabbage. 羽衣甘蓝

ka|lei|do|scope /kə'laɪdəskəʊp/ (**kaleidoscopes**) 1 N-COUNT A **kaleidoscope** is a toy in the shape of a tube with a small hole at one end. If you look through the hole and turn the other end of the tube, you can see a pattern of colours which changes as you turn the tube round. 万花筒 2 N-SING You can describe something that is made up of a lot of different and frequently changing colours or elements as a **kaleidoscope**. (色彩、成分等的)千变万化，瞬息万变 ❑ [+of] *...the vivid kaleidoscope of colours displayed in the plumage of the peacock.* 孔雀羽毛的五彩缤纷

Word Link 词根词缀 *scope = looking 看：kaleidoscope, microscope, periscope*

ka|lei|do|scop|ic /kəˌlaɪdə'skɒpɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **kaleidoscopic**, you mean that it consists of a lot of very different parts, such as different colours, patterns, or shapes. (色彩、图案、形状等)千变万化的，瞬息万变的 ❑ *...a kaleidoscopic study of the shifting ideas and symbols of French nationhood.* 对不断变化的法国民族主义思想及象征的多角度研究

ka|mi|ka|ze /ˌkæmɪ'kɑːzi/ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone such as a soldier or terrorist performs a **kamikaze** act, they attack the enemy knowing that they will be killed doing it. (进攻方式)同归于尽的，自杀性的 ❑ *...kamikaze pilots ready to bomb nuclear installations.* 准备轰炸核设施的自杀式飞行员

kan|ga|roo /ˌkæŋgə'ruː/ (**kangaroos**) N-COUNT A **kangaroo** is a large Australian animal which moves by jumping on its back legs. Female kangaroos carry their babies in a pouch on their stomach. 袋鼠(产于澳大利亚)

kan|ga|roo court (**kangaroo courts**) N-COUNT If you refer to a court or a meeting as a **kangaroo court**, you disapprove of it because it is unofficial or unfair, and is intended to find someone guilty. 袋鼠法庭(非官方或不公正的法庭或会议，意在给某人定罪)；私设的公堂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ka|put /kə'pʊt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **kaputt**, you mean that it is completely broken, useless, or finished. 坏的；无用的；完蛋的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'What's happened to your car?'—'It's kaputt.'* "你的车怎么了？" —— "坏了。" ❑ *He finally admitted that his film career was kaput.* 他最终承认他的电影生涯走到尽头了。

kara|oke /ˌkæri'əʊki/ N-UNCOUNT **Karaoke** is a form of entertainment in which a machine plays the tunes of songs, and people take it in turns to sing the words. 卡拉 OK

ka|ra|te /kə'rɑːti/ N-UNCOUNT **Karate** is a Japanese sport or way of fighting in which people fight using their hands, elbows, feet, and legs. 空手道

kar|ma /'kɑːmə/ N-UNCOUNT In religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism, **karma** is the belief that your actions in this life affect all your future lives. (印度教和佛教信仰的)羯磨，业(认为今世的行为会影响来世)

kart /kɑːt/ (**karts**) N-COUNT A **kart** is the same as a **go-kart**. 同 go-kart

kay|ak /'kaɪæk/ (**kayaks**) N-COUNT A **kayak** is a narrow boat like a canoe, used by the Inuit people and in the sport of canoeing. (伊努伊特人使用的或独木舟运动中所用的)独木舟，单人划子

ka|zoo /kə'zuː/ (**kazoos**) N-COUNT A **kazoo** is a small musical instrument that consists of a pipe with a hole in the top. You play the kazoo by blowing into it while making sounds. 卡祖笛

KB **KB** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **kilobyte** or **kilobytes**.

Kbps also **kbps** **Kbps** is a unit for measuring the speed of a modem. **Kbps** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) 'kilobits per second'. 千位 / 秒(调制解调器速度单位)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a 28.8 Kbps modem.* 传输速度为 28.8 千位 / 秒的调制解调器

ke|bab /kə'bæb, AM 美 -'bɑːb/ (**kebabs**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **kabob**

N-VAR A **kebab** is pieces of meat or vegetables grilled on a long thin stick, or slices of grilled meat served in pitta bread. 烤串；(与皮塔饼一起吃的)烤肉片

ked|geree /'kedʒəriː/ N-UNCOUNT **Kedgeree** is a cooked dish consisting of rice, fish, and eggs. 鱼蛋烩饭

keel /kiːl/ (**keels, keeling, keeled**) 1 N-COUNT The **keel** of a boat is the long, specially shaped piece of wood or steel along the bottom of it. (船的)龙骨 2 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **on an even keel**, you mean that they are working or progressing smoothly and steadily, without any sudden changes. 平稳进行；顺顺当当 ❑ *Jason had helped him out with a series of loans, until he could get back on an even keel.* 贾森接连借了几笔钱给他，在他重新走上正轨之前帮他渡过了难关。

▶ **keel over** PHRASAL VERB If someone **keels over**, they collapse because they are tired or ill. (因疲劳或生病而)倒下，瘫倒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *He then keeled over and fell flat on his back.* 然后，他便仰面倒下了。

keen ◆◇◇ /kiːn/ (**keener, keenest**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] If you are **keen on** doing something, you very much want to do it. If you are **keen that** something should happen, you very much want it to happen. 渴望的；热切的；热衷的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+on] *You're not keen on going, are you?* 你不太想去，是吗？ ❑ *I'm very keen that the European Union should be as open as possible to trade from Russia.* 我热切地希望欧盟尽可能开放与俄罗斯的贸易。 ❑ *She's still keen to keep in touch.* 她仍旧很愿意保持联系。 ❑ [+for] *I am not keen for her to have a bicycle.* 我不太放心她有辆自行车。•**keen|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] ❑ *...Doyle's keenness to please.* 多伊尔想

取悦他人的热切心情 ❑ [+for] *...a keenness for the idea of a co-ordinated approach to development.* 想要协调一致搞发展的强烈愿望 2 ADJ If you are **keen on** something, you like it a lot and are very enthusiastic about it.（对…）喜爱的，满怀热情的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+on] *I got quite keen on the idea.* 我对这个想法燃起了极大的热情。•**keen|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *...his keenness for the arts.* 他对艺术的喜爱 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **keen** to indicate that someone has a lot of enthusiasm for a particular activity and spends a lot of time doing it.（对某一活动）热情的，热心的 ❑ *She was a keen amateur photographer.* 她是业余摄影爱好者。[ALSO +on] 4 ADJ If you describe someone as **keen** you mean that they have an enthusiastic nature and are interested in everything that they do.（人）生性热情的，兴趣广博的 ❑ *He's a very keen student and works very hard.* 他是个很好学的学生，学习非常努力。•**keen|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the keenness of the students.* 学生的好学 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **keen** interest or emotion is one that is very intense.（兴趣或感情）浓厚的，强烈的 ❑ *He had retained a keen interest in the progress of the work.* 他对那项工作的进展一直很关心。•**keen|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *She remained keenly interested in international affairs.* 她仍旧对国际事务很感兴趣。❑ *This is a keenly awaited project.* 这是一个让人热切期待的项目。6 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are a **keen** supporter of a cause, movement, or idea, you support it enthusiastically.（支持）热情的，积极的 ❑ *He's been a keen supporter of the Labour Party all his life.* 他一生都是工党的热情拥护者。7 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **keen** mind, you mean that they are very clever and aware of what is happening around them. 思维敏捷的；机灵的；机智的 ❑ *They described him as a man of keen intellect.* 他们把他描述成一个才思敏捷的人。•**keen|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *They're keenly aware that whatever they decide will set a precedent.* 他们深知无论他们的决定是什么，都将开创先例。8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **keen** eye or ear, you are able to notice things that are difficult to detect.（目光或听觉）灵敏的，敏锐的 ❑ *...an amateur artist with a keen eye for detail.* 对细节非常敏感的业余画家 •**keen|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Charles listened keenly.* 查尔斯竖着耳朵听着。9 ADJ A **keen** fight or competition is one in which the competitors are all trying very hard to win, and it is not easy to predict who will win.（战斗或竞争）激烈的，紧张的 ❑ *There is expected to be a keen fight in the local elections.* 预计地方选举的竞争会非常激烈。•**keen|ly** ADV ❑ *The contest should be very keenly fought.* 比赛应该会非常激烈。10 ADJ **Keen** prices are low and competitive.（价格）低廉的，有竞争力的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The company negotiates very keen prices with their suppliers.* 该公司通过讨价还价从供货商那里拿到了很低的价格。•**keen|ly** ADV [ADV-ed] ❑ *The shops also offer a keenly priced curtain-making service.* 这些商店也提供价格优惠的窗帘制作服务。11 PHRASE If you say that someone is **mad keen on** something, you are emphasizing that they are very enthusiastic about it. 对…十分热衷；对…非常热情【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *So you're not mad keen on science then?* 那么你对科学并不是太感兴趣了？

keep ◆◆◆ /ki:p/ (**keeps, keeping, kept**) 1 V-LINK If someone **keeps** or **is kept** in a particular state, they remain in it.（使）保持 ❑ [v n adj/prep] *The noise kept him awake.* 噪音吵得他一直没有睡着。❑ [v adj/prep] *To keep warm they burnt wood in a rusty oil barrel.* 他们在一只生锈的油桶里烧木柴来保暖。❑ [v adj/prep] *For several years I kept in touch with her.* 几年来，我一直和她保持联系。2 VERB If you **keep** or you **are kept** in a particular position or place, you remain in it.（使）处于；（使）留在 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Keep away from the doors while the train is moving.* 列车运行过程中要远离车门。❑ [v n with adv] *He kept his head down, hiding his features.* 他低头掩面。❑ [v n prep] *Doctors will keep her in hospital for at least another week.* 医生会让她再住至少一个星期的院。3 VERB If you **keep off** something or **keep away from** it, you avoid it. If you **keep out of** something, you avoid getting involved in it. You can also say that you **keep** someone **off, away from** or **out of** something.（使）坚持（避免或不卷入）❑ [v prep/adv] *I managed to stick to the diet and keep off sweet foods.* 我努力做到了只吃规定饮食，不沾甜食。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The best way to keep babies off sugar is to go back to the natural diet and eat lots of fresh fruit.* 避免婴儿摄入食糖的最好办法是让其回归自然饮食，多吃新鲜水果。4 VERB If someone or something **keeps** you **from** a particular action, they prevent you from doing it. 阻止（或防止、阻碍）…做 ❑ [v n +from] *Embarrassment has kept me from doing all sorts of things.* 我总是害怕受窘，什么事都不敢去做。5 VERB If you try to **keep from** doing something, you try to stop yourself from doing it. 忍住（或克制）不做 ❑ [v +from] *She bit her lip to keep from crying.* 她咬住嘴唇不哭。6 VERB If you **keep** something **from** someone, you do not tell them about it. 保守；隐瞒 ❑ [v n +from] *She knew that Gabriel was keeping something from her.* 她知道加布里埃尔有事瞒着她。7 VERB If you **keep** doing something, you do it repeatedly or continue to do it. 重复；继续 ❑ [v v-ing] *I keep forgetting it's December.* 我总是忘了现在是 12 月了。❑ [v v-ing] *I turned back after a while, but he kept walking.* 我过了一会儿就往回走了，但他还接着走。•PHRASAL VERB **Keep on** means the same as **keep**. keep on 同 keep ❑ [v p v-ing] *Did he give up or keep on trying?* 他是放弃了还是在继续努力？8 VERB **Keep** is used with some nouns to indicate that someone does something for a period of time or continues to do it. For example, if you **keep a grip on** something, you continue to hold or control it.（与某些名词连用，表示持续一段时间或继续做某事）持续，继续（持有或控制）❑ [v n] *Until last year, the regime kept a tight grip on the country.* 直到去年，那个国家还处于该政权的严密控制之下。❑ [v n] *One of them would keep a look-out on the road behind to warn us of approaching vehicles.* 他们中会有一人看着后面的路，提醒我们注意过来的车辆。9 VERB If you **keep** something, you continue to have it in your possession and do not throw it away, give it away, or sell it. 保留；保有；留有 ❑ [v n] *Lathan had to choose between marrying her and keeping his job.* 莱森不得不在娶她和保住工作之间作出选择。10 VERB If you **keep** something in a particular place, you always have it or store it in that place so that you can use it whenever you need it. 存放；储存 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She kept her money under the mattress.* 她把钱放在床垫下。❑ [v n adj] *To make it easier to contact us, keep this card handy.* 把这张卡放在手边，以便和我们联系。11 VERB When you **keep** something such as a promise or an appointment, you do what you said you would do. 遵守；笃守；恪守 ❑ [v n] *I'm hoping you'll keep your promise to come for a long visit.* 我希望你遵守诺言来这儿多呆几天。12 VERB If you **keep** a record of a series of events, you write down details of it so that they can be referred to later. 记下；记录；记载 ❑ [v n] *Eleanor began to keep a diary.* 埃莉诺开始记日记了。13 VERB If you **keep** yourself or **keep** someone else, you support yourself or the other person by earning enough money to provide food, clothing, money, and other necessary things. 供养；抚养；养活 ❑ [v n] *She could just about afford to keep her five kids.* 她勉勉强强能养得起自己的 5 个孩子。❑ [v pron-refl] *I just cannot afford to keep myself.* 我难以维持生计。❑ [v n +in] *The pay was enough to keep him in whisky for a day or two.* 这笔钱够他喝一两天威士忌了。14 N-SING Someone's **keep** is the cost of food and other things that they need in their daily life. 生活费用 ❑ *Ray will earn his keep on local farms while studying.* 雷求学期间会在当地的农场干活赚取生活费。15 VERB If you **keep** animals, you own them and take care of them. 饲养 ❑ [v n] *I've brought you some eggs. We keep chickens.* 我给你带了些鸡蛋。我们养鸡。16 VERB If someone or something **keeps** you, they delay you and make you late. 使耽搁；使延误 ❑ [v n] *'What kept you?'—'I went in the wrong direction.'* "你为什么晚了？" —— "我走错了方向。" 17 VERB If food **keeps** for a certain length of time, it stays fresh and suitable to eat for that time.（食物）保持不坏 ❑ [v] *Whatever is left over may be put into the refrigerator, where it will keep for 2-3 weeks.* 剩下的东西都可以放进冰箱，可以保持两到三个星期不坏。18 VERB [only cont] You can say or ask how someone **is keeping** as a way of saying or asking whether they are well.（用于询问健康状况）保持健康 ❑ [v adv] *She hasn't been keeping too well lately.* 她最近身体不太好。19 N-COUNT A **keep** is the main tower of a medieval castle, in which people lived.（中世纪的）城堡主楼 20 PHRASE If you **keep at it**, you continue doing something that you have started, even if you are tired and would prefer to stop. 继续做；坚持干 ❑ *It may take a number of attempts, but it is worth keeping at it.* 可能要试几次，但还是值得坚持的。21 PHRASE If you **keep going**, you continue moving along or doing something that you have

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started, even if you are tired and would prefer to stop. 继续移动；坚持干 ❑ *She forced herself to keep going.* 她强迫自己继续下去。 22 PHRASE If one thing is **in keeping with** another, it is suitable in relation to that thing. If one thing is **out of keeping with** another, it is not suitable in relation to that thing. 协调／不协调；一致／不一致 ❑ [+with] *His office was in keeping with his station and experience.* 他的办公室与其身份和阅历相称。 23 PHRASE If you **keep it up**, you continue working or trying as hard as you have been in the past. 继续努力 ❑ *You're doing a great job! Keep it up!* 你们干得非常棒！继续好好干吧！ 24 PHRASE If you **keep** something **to yourself**, you do not tell anyone else about it. 把…秘而不宣；不将…说出去 ❑ *I have to tell someone. I can't keep it to myself.* 我得找人说说。我心里憋不住。 25 PHRASE If you **keep yourself to yourself** or **keep to yourself**, you stay on your own most of the time and do not mix socially with other people. 离群索居；不与人来往 ❑ *He was a quiet man who kept himself to himself.* 他是个喜欢安静、不爱与人来往的人。 26 to **keep** someone **company** → see **company** 27 to **keep a straight face** → see **face** 28 to **keep** your **head** → see **head** 29 to **keep pace** → see **pace** 30 to **keep the peace** → see **peace** 31 to **keep a secret** → see **secret** 32 to **keep time** → see **time** 33 to **keep track** → see **track**

▶**keep back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep back** part of something, you do not use or give away all of it, so that you still have some to use at a later time. 留存，保留（…的一部分）❑ [v p n] *Roughly chop the vegetables, and keep back a little to chop finely and serve as a garnish.* 大致切一下蔬菜，留下一点切细用作饰菜。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** some information **back**, you do not tell all that you know about something. 隐瞒；保密 ❑ [v n p] *Neither of them is telling the whole truth. Invariably, they keep something back.* 他俩谁也没把全部实情都说出来。他们总是要隐瞒些什么。[Also v p n]

▶**keep down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** the number, size, or amount of something **down**, you do not let it get bigger or go higher. 使（数目、大小、数量等）保持在低水平；抑制…增长 ❑ [v n p] *The prime aim is to keep inflation down.* 首要目标是抑制通货膨胀。 ❑ [v p n] *Administration costs were kept down to just £460.* 管理费用被控制在区区 460 英镑。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **keeps** a group of people **down**, they prevent them from getting power and status and being completely free. 压制；压服；镇压 ❑ [v n p] *No matter what a woman tries to do to improve her situation, there is some barrier or attitude to keep her down.* 女性无论如何努力去改善自己的处境，总会受到一些障碍或看法的压制。[Also v p n] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** food or drink **down**, you manage to swallow it properly and not vomit, even though you feel sick. 不使（食物或饮料）吐出 ❑ [v n p] *I tried to give her something to drink but she couldn't keep it down.* 我想给她喝点东西，但她根本喝不下去。

▶**keep on** 1 → see **keep** 7 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** someone **on**, you continue to employ them, for example after they are old enough to retire or after other employees have lost their jobs. 继续雇用 ❑ [v n p] *Sometimes they keep you on a bit longer if there's no one quite ready to step into your shoes.* 有时如果没有顶替你的合适人选，他们会继续雇用你一段时间。[Also v p n (not pron)]

▶**keep on about** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **keeps on about** something, you mean that they keep talking about it in a boring way. 就…唠叨个不停【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v p p n] *He kept on about me being 'defensive'.* 他唠叨个不停，说我"有戒心"。

▶**keep on at** PHRASAL VERB If you **keep on at** someone, you repeatedly ask or tell them something in a way that annoys them. 对…纠缠不休；对…说个没完【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v p p n] *You've constantly got to keep on at people about that.* 你总是得没完没了地和别人说那件事。 ❑ [v p p n to-inf] *She kept on at him to get some qualifications.* 她不停跟他说，让他去考取一些资格证书。

▶**keep to** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep to** a rule, plan, or agreement, you do exactly what you are expected or supposed to do. 遵守；履行 ❑ [v p n] *You've got to keep to the speed limit.* 你必须遵守限速规定。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep to** something such as a path or river, you do not move away from it as you go somewhere. 不偏离，不离开（道路等）❑ [v p n] *Please keep to the paths.* 请顺着这些小路走。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep to** a particular subject, you talk only about that subject, and do not talk about anything else. 不偏离（主题）；不跑（题）❑ [v p n] *Let's keep to the subject, or you'll get me too confused.* 别跑题，否则你会把我搞糊涂的。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** something **to** a particular number or quantity, you limit it to that number or quantity. 把…限制在（某一数量）❑ [v n p n] *Keep costs to a minimum.* 将花费降到最低。

▶**keep up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep up with** someone or something that is moving near you, you move at the same speed. （与…）齐步前进；不落后（于…）❑ [v p +with] *She shook her head and started to walk on. He kept up with her.* 她摇了摇头开始往前走。他跟了上去。[Also v p] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **keep up with** something that is changing means to be able to cope with the change, usually by changing at the same rate. 跟上（变化等）❑ [v p +with] *...wage increases which keep up with inflation.* 与通货膨胀同步的工资增长 ❑ [v p] *Things are changing so fast, it's hard to keep up.* 事情变化得太快了，很难跟上形势。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep up with** your work or **with** other people, you manage to do or understand all your work, or to do or understand it as well as other people. 跟上（活儿、人等）；同…做（或理解）得一样好 ❑ [v p +with] *Penny tended to work through her lunch hour in an effort to keep up with her work.* 为了把活儿干完，彭妮常常午饭时间也要工作。❑ [v p] *Life is tough for kids who aren't keeping up in school.* 孩子们如果在学校里功课不好，日子就会不好过。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep up with** what is happening, you make sure that you know about it. 了解；熟悉 ❑ [v p +with] *She did not bother to keep up with the news.* 她不愿花时间去了解最新消息。[Also v p] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** something **up**, you continue to do it or provide it. 继续做（或提供）❑ [v n p] *I was so hungry all the time that I could not keep the diet up for longer than a month.* 我无时无刻不觉得饿，节食坚持不到一个月就放弃了。 ❑ [v p n] *They risk losing their homes because they can no longer keep up the repayments.* 因为无力继续偿还借款，他们面临无家可归的危险。 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **keep** something **up**, you prevent it from growing less in amount, level, or degree. 使不减少（或降低）❑ [v n p] *There will be a major incentive among TV channels to keep standards up.* 将会有重大举措鼓励各电视频道维持高标准。 ❑ [v p n] *Opposition forces are keeping up the pressure against the government.* 反对势力在继续对政府施加压力。

keep|er /'ki:pə'/ (**keepers**) 1 N-COUNT In football, the **keeper** is the same as the **goalkeeper**. （在足球中）同 goalkeeper【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】2 N-COUNT In American football, a **keeper** is a play in which the quarterback keeps the ball. （橄榄球中的）护球推进打法【AM 美】3 N-COUNT A **keeper** at a zoo is a person who takes care of the animals. （动物园的）饲养员 4 PHRASE If you say that you **are not** someone's **keeper**, you mean that you are not responsible for what they do or for what happens to them. 不是…的保姆（或管家）5 → see also **keep**

,keep-'fit also **keep fit** N-UNCOUNT [oft n n] **Keep-fit** is the activity of keeping your body in good condition by doing special exercises. 健身【mainly BRIT 主英】

keep|sake /'ki:pseɪk/ (**keepsakes**) N-COUNT A **keepsake** is a small present that someone gives you so that you will not forget them. 纪念品

keg /keg/ (**kegs**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **keg** is a small barrel used for storing something such as beer or other alcoholic drinks. （盛啤酒或其他酒精饮品的）小桶

kelp /kelp/ N-UNCOUNT **Kelp** is a type of flat brown seaweed. 巨藻；大型褐藻

ken /ken/ PHRASE If something is **beyond** your **ken**, you do not have enough knowledge to be able to understand it. 为…所不理解；在…的知识范围之外 ❑ *The subject matter was so technical as to be beyond the ken of the average layman.* 该主题专业性太强，一般的外行人很难理解。

ken|nel /'ken°l/ (**kennels**) 1 N-COUNT A **kennel** is a small building made especially for a dog to sleep in. 狗窝；犬舍【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **doghouse**

Word Web 话题词汇 ketchup 番茄酱

There are many different spellings for **ketchup**, including **catsup** and catchup. The Chinese first made this **sauce** using **spices** and fish. They called it "ke-tsiap." In the 1600s, British sailors brought it back to Europe. Later, ketchup appeared in America where colonial cooks added **tomatoes**. In 1876 Henry Heinz began to sell **bottled** ketchup. It was an instant success. You can find this **condiment** in 97% of American households. Most people put ketchup on **hamburgers**, **hot dogs**, and **chips**.

番茄酱(ketchup)有很多种不同的拼写方法，例如 catsup 和 catchup。它最早不是用番茄做的，中国人首先用香料和鱼肉制作出了这种调味汁，并且叫它 ke-tsiap(闽南语，意指"腌制鱼虾产生的卤汁")。17 世纪时，英国水手将它带回欧洲。随着殖民地厨师于其中加入番茄，番茄酱出现在了美洲大陆。1876 年，亨利·海因茨开始售卖瓶装番茄酱，立刻大获成功。在 97% 的美国家庭中都可以找到这种调味品。大多数人将番茄酱涂在汉堡、热狗和薯条上。

2 N-COUNT **Kennels** or **a kennels** or **a kennel** is a place where dogs are bred and trained, or looked after when their owners are away. (驯养或寄养狗的)养狗场 ❑ *The guard dog was now in kennels as it was not aggressive.* 这条看门狗不好斗，因此正在养狗场受训。

Ken|yan /ˈkenjən/ (**Kenyans**) **1** ADJ **Kenyan** means belonging or relating to Kenya, or to its people or culture. 肯尼亚的；肯尼亚人的；肯尼亚文化的 **2** N-COUNT A **Kenyan** is a Kenyan citizen, or a person of Kenyan origin. 肯尼亚人；肯尼亚裔人

kept /kept/ **Kept** is the past tense and past participle of **keep**.

kerb /kɜːb/ (**kerbs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **curb**

N-COUNT **The kerb** is the raised edge of a pavement or sidewalk which separates it from the road. 路缘；道牙；马路牙子 ❑ *Stewart stepped off the kerb.* 斯图尔特走下马路牙子。

ˈkerb-crawling N-UNCOUNT **Kerb-crawling** is the activity of driving slowly along the side of a road in order to find and hire a prostitute. 驾车沿路边召妓【BRIT 英】

ker|chief /ˈkɜːrtʃɪf/ (**kerchiefs**) N-COUNT A **kerchief** is a piece of cloth that you can wear on your head or round your neck. 头巾；围巾【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ker|fuf|fle /kəˈrʌfəl/ N-SING A **kerfuffle** is a lot of argument, noisy activity, or fuss. 骚动；喧闹；混乱【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *There was a bit of a kerfuffle during the race when a dog impeded the leading runners.* 比赛中一条狗干扰了领先的选手，引起一阵混乱。

ker|nel /ˈkɜːrnəl/ (**kernels**) **1** N-COUNT The **kernel** of a nut is the part that is inside the shell. (坚果的)仁，核 **2** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **kernel of** something is the central and most important part of it. 核心；中心；要点 ❑ [+of] *The kernel of that message was that peace must not be a source of advantage or disadvantage for anyone.* 那一信息的核心是和平绝不应该成为对任何人有利或不利的根源。**3** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **kernel of** something is a small element of it. 一小部分 ❑ [+of] *For all I know, there may be a kernel of truth in what he says.* 据我所知，他的话可能有一点儿道理。

→ see **grain**

kero|sene /ˈkerəsiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Kerosene** is a clear, strong-smelling liquid which is used as a fuel, for example in heaters and lamps. 煤油【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **paraffin**

→ see **dry-cleaning**

kes|trel /ˈkestrəl/ (**kestrels**) N-COUNT A **kestrel** is a small bird of prey. 红隼(小型猛禽)

ketch /ketʃ/ (**ketches**) N-COUNT A **ketch** is a type of sailing ship that has two masts. 双桅帆船

ketch|up /ˈketʃʌp/

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **catsup**

N-UNCOUNT **Ketchup** is a thick, cold sauce, usually made from tomatoes, that is sold in bottles. 番茄酱

→ see Word Web: **ketchup**

ket|tle /ˈketəl/ (**kettles**) **1** N-COUNT A **kettle** is a covered container that you use for boiling water. It has a handle, and a spout for the water to come out of. 水壶【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I'll put the kettle on and make us some tea.* 我去烧壶水给大家沏茶。•N-COUNT A **kettle of** water is the amount of water contained in a kettle. 一壶的量 ❑ [+of] *Pour a kettle of boiling water over the onions.* 在洋葱上倒一壶开水。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **teakettle**

2 N-COUNT A **kettle** is a metal pot for boiling or cooking things in. 锅【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Put the meat into a small kettle.* 把肉放进一个小锅里。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pan**

3 PHRASE If you say that something is **a different kettle of fish**, you mean that it is very different from another related thing that you are talking about. 完全不同的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Playing for the reserve team is a totally different kettle of fish.* 在预备队里打比赛完全是两码事。

→ see **tea**

kettle|drum /ˈketəldrʌm/ (**kettledrums**) N-COUNT A **kettledrum** is a large bowl-shaped drum which can be tuned to play a particular note. 定音鼓

key ◆◇◇ /kiː/ (**keys, keying, keyed**) **1** N-COUNT A **key** is a specially shaped piece of metal that you place in a lock and turn in order to open or lock a door, or to start or stop the engine of a vehicle. 钥匙 ❑ [+in] *They put the key in the door and entered.* 他们用钥匙打开门进去了。**2** N-COUNT [usu pl] The **keys** on a computer keyboard or typewriter are the buttons that you press in order to operate it. (计算机或打字机的)键 **3** N-COUNT [usu pl] The **keys** of a piano or organ are the long narrow pieces of wood or plastic that you press in order to play it. (钢琴或风琴的)键 **4** N-VAR In music, a **key** is a scale of musical notes that starts on one specific note. (音乐的)调 ❑ [+of] *...the key of A minor.* A 小调 **5** N-COUNT The **key** on a map or diagram or in a technical book is a list of the symbols or abbreviations used and their meanings. (地图、图解或科技书籍的)略语表，符号表，凡例 ❑ *You will find a key at the front of the book.* 你会在书的前面找到略语表。**6** ADJ [ADJ n] The **key** person or thing in a group is the most important one. 最重要的；关键的 ❑ *He is expected to be the key witness at the trial.* 他将成为审判的关键证人。**7** N-COUNT The **key to** a desirable situation or result is the way in which it can be achieved. 关键；要诀 ❑ [+to] *The key to success is to be ready from the start.* 成功的关键在于从一开始就要准备充分。**8** → see also **master key**

▶key in PHRASAL VERB If you **key** something **in**, you put information into a computer or you give the computer a particular instruction by typing the information or instruction on the keyboard. 用键盘输入；键入 ❑ [V P n] *Brian keyed in his personal code.* 布赖恩键入了他的个人密码。[Also V n P]

→ see **graph**

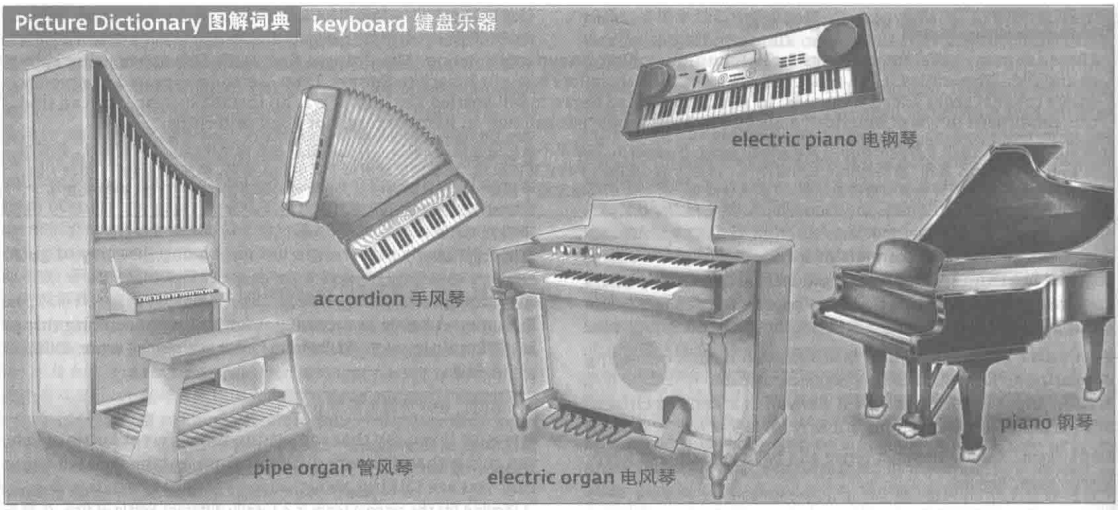
Thesaurus 同类词 *key* Also look up:

N. code, explanation, guide **5**
ADJ. critical, important, major, vital **6**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *key* with:

V. **turn a** key 转动钥匙 **1**
N. key **component** 重要组成部分，key **decision** 重要决定，key **factor** 关键因素，key **figure** 重要人物，key **ingredient** 关键成分，key **issue** 关键问题，key **official** 重要官员，key **player** 重要参与者，key **point** 关键论点，key **question** 关键问题，key **role** 重要角色，key **word** 关键词 **6**
key **to success** 成功的关键 **7**

K



key|board /ˈkiːbɔːˌd/ (**keyboards**) 1 N-COUNT The **keyboard** of a typewriter or computer is the set of keys that you press in order to operate it. (打字机或计算机的)键盘 2 N-COUNT The **keyboard** of a piano or organ is the set of black and white keys that you press in order to play it. (钢琴或风琴的)琴键，键盘 ❑ *Tanya's hands rippled over the keyboard.* 塔尼娅的双手在琴键上翻飞。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] People sometimes refer to musical instruments that have a keyboard as **keyboards**. 键盘乐器 ❑ *...Sean O'Hagan on keyboards.* 键盘手肖恩·奥黑根

→ see Picture Dictionary: **keyboard**

→ see **computer**

key|board|er /ˈkiːbɔːˌdəʳ/ (**keyboarders**) N-COUNT A **keyboarder** is a person whose job is typing information into a computer or word processor. 键盘操作员；录入员

key|board|ing /ˈkiːbɔːˌdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Keyboarding** is the activity of typing information into a computer or word processor. 用键盘输入；键入

key|board|ist /ˈkiːbɔːˌdɪst/ (**keyboardists**) N-COUNT A **keyboardist** is someone who plays keyboard instruments, especially in popular music. (尤指流行音乐的)键盘乐器演奏者，键盘手

ˈkey card (**key cards**) N-COUNT A **key card** is a small plastic card which you can use instead of a key to open a door or barrier, for example in some hotels and car parks. (酒店、停车场等用的)钥匙卡

ˌkeyed ˈup ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **keyed up**, you are very excited or nervous before an important or dangerous event. (重要事件或危险事件前)激动万分的，紧张不安的 ❑ *I wasn't able to sleep that night, I was so keyed up.* 那一夜我无法入睡，我太激动了。

key|hole /ˈkiːhəʊl/ (**keyholes**) N-COUNT A **keyhole** is the hole in a lock that you put a key in. 锁眼；钥匙孔 ❑ *I looked through the keyhole.* 我通过锁眼向里看。

ˈkey|hole sur|gery N-UNCOUNT **Keyhole surgery** is a surgical technique in which the surgeon inserts the instruments through small cuts in the patient's body, using as a guide an image provided by equipment inserted into the patient's body. 微创手术【MEDICAL 医】

key|note /ˈkiːnəʊt/ (**keynotes**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] The **keynote of** a policy, speech, or idea is the main theme of it or the part of it that is emphasized the most. (政策、讲话或想法的)要旨，主题，基调 ❑ *He would be setting out his plans for the party in a keynote speech.* 他将在其主旨发言中阐述他对该党的计划。[Also +*of*]

key|pad /ˈkiːpæd/ (**keypads**) N-COUNT The **keypad** on a modern telephone is the set of buttons that you press in order to operate it. Some other machines, such as cash dispensers, also have a keypad. (电话、自动柜员机等的)键盘

ˌkey ˈplay|er (**key players**) N-COUNT The **key players** in a particular organization, event, or situation are the most important people or things involved in it. 关键人物；关键因素 ❑ [+*in*] *The former chairman was a key player in the deals that pushed the bank to the top.* 一系列协议把那家银行推向顶峰，在这其中前主席是关键人物。

ˈkey ring (**key rings**) also **keyring** N-COUNT A **key ring** is a metal ring which you use to keep your keys together. You pass the ring through the holes in your keys. 钥匙环；钥匙圈

key|stone /ˈkiːstəʊn/ (**keystones**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **keystone of** a policy, system, or process is an important part of it, which is the basis for later developments. (政策、体系或进程的)基础，主旨 ❑ [+*of/in*] *Keeping inflation low is the keystone of their economic policy.* 将通货膨胀率保持在较低水平是他们经济政策的主旨。

→ see **architecture**

key|stroke /ˈkiːstrəʊk/ (**keystrokes**) N-COUNT A **keystroke** is one touch of one of the keys on a computer or typewriter keyboard. 击键；按键

key|worker /ˈkiːwɜːˌkəʳ/ (**keyworkers**) N-COUNT The **keyworker** for a particular group of clients or patients is the person who works with them most closely and has most responsibility for them. 专责工作员；主要负责人

kg **kg** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **kilogram** or **kilograms**.

kha|ki /ˈkɑːki, AM 美 ˈkæki/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Khaki** is a strong material of a greenish brown colour, used especially to make uniforms for soldiers. (尤指用于做军装的)卡其布 ❑ *On each side of me was a figure in khaki.* 我两边各有一个穿卡其布服装的人。 2 COLOUR Something that is **khaki** is greenish brown in colour. 暗绿色的；黄褐色的 ❑ *He was dressed in khaki trousers.* 他穿着暗绿色的裤子。

kHz **kHz** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **kilohertz**. It is often written on radios beside a range of numbers to help you find a particular radio station. (常标于收音机上)

kib|butz /kɪˈbʊts/ (**kibbutzim** /ˌkɪbʊtˈsiːm/) N-COUNT A **kibbutz** is a place of work in Israel, for example a farm or factory, where the workers live together and share all the duties and income. 基布兹(以色列的集体农场或工厂，工人集体生活，工作和收入平均分配)

kick ◆◇ /kɪk/ (**kicks, kicking, kicked**) 1 VERB If you **kick** someone or something, you hit them forcefully with your foot. 踢；踹 ❑ [v n] *He kicked the door hard.* 他使劲儿踢门。 ❑ [v] *He threw me to the ground and started to kick.* 他把我摔倒在地，开始踢我。 ❑ [v n with adj] *He escaped by kicking open the window.* 他踢开窗户逃跑了。 ❑ [v n +*in*] *The fiery actress kicked him in the shins.* 那位脾气暴躁的女演员踢了他的小腿。 ❑ [v n +*to*] *An ostrich can kick a man to death.* 鸵鸟能把人踢死。 •N-COUNT **Kick** is also a noun. ❑ [+*to*] *He suffered a kick to the knee.* 他膝盖被人踢了一下。 2 VERB When you **kick** a

ball or other object, you hit it with your foot so that it moves through the air. 踢(球或其他物体) ❑ [v n] *I went to kick the ball and I completely missed it.* 我去踢球却踢了个空。❑ [v n with adv] *He kicked the ball away.* 他把球踢开了。❑ [v n prep] *A furious player kicked his racket into the grandstand.* 一位愤怒的球员将他的球拍踢向了看台。•N-COUNT **Kick** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *Schmeichel swooped to save the first kick from Borisov.* 舒梅切尔奋力一扑，挡住了鲍里索的第一次射门。3 VERB If you **kick** or if you **kick** your legs, you move your legs with very quick, small, and forceful movements, once or repeatedly. 踢蹬；踢(腿) ❑ [v] *They were dragged away struggling and kicking.* 他们被拖走时挣扎着又踢又蹬。❑ [v n] *First he kicked the left leg, then he kicked the right.* 他先踢左腿，然后踢右腿。❑ [v n adv/prep] *He kicked his feet away from the window.* 他从窗户旁跑开了。[Also v prep] •PHRASAL VERB **Kick out** means the same as **kick**. kick out 同 kick ❑ [v p] *As its rider tried to free it, the horse kicked out.* 骑手想松开那匹马时，它乱踢乱蹬。4 VERB If you **kick** your legs, you lift your legs up very high one after the other, for example when you are dancing. 踢(腿) ❑ [v n] *He was kicking his legs like a Can Can dancer.* 他像跳康康舞一样踢着腿。❑ [v n adj] *She begins dancing, kicking her legs high in the air.* 她开始跳舞，做了空中高踢腿动作。5 VERB If you **kick** a habit, you stop doing something that is bad for you and that you find difficult to stop doing. 戒除(恶习)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She's kicked her drug habit and learned that her life has value.* 她已经戒了毒，并且认识到了生命可贵。6 N-SING If something gives you **a kick**, it makes you feel very excited or very happy for a short period of time. 极度兴奋；极度刺激；极大的乐趣【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I got a kick out of seeing my name in print.* 当看到我的名字印成铅字时，我感到无比兴奋。7 PHRASE If you say that someone **kicks** you **when** you **are down**, you think they are behaving unfairly because they are attacking you when you are in a weak position. 落井下石 ❑ *In the end I just couldn't kick Jimmy when he was down.* 最后我就是无法做到在吉米倒霉时落井下石。8 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **for kicks**, you mean that they do it because they think it will be exciting. 为了寻求刺激【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They made a few small bets for kicks.* 他们觉得好玩便小赌了几把。9 PHRASE If you say that someone is dragged **kicking and screaming into** a particular course of action, you are emphasizing that they are very unwilling to do what they are being made to do. 被强拉硬拽；极不愿意【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+into] *He had to be dragged kicking and screaming into action.* 他要被强拉硬拽才肯行动起来。10 PHRASE If you describe an event as **a kick in the teeth**, you are emphasizing that it is very disappointing and upsetting. 令人极度失望的事；重大的挫折【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *We've been struggling for years and it's a real kick in the teeth to see a new band make it ahead of us.* 我们奋斗了多年，看到一支新的乐队反而超越了我们，真让人大失所望。11 PHRASE You use **kick yourself** in expressions such as **I could have kicked myself** and **you're going to kick yourself** to indicate that you were annoyed or are going to be annoyed that you got something wrong. 我真生自己的气 / 你会感到懊恼的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I was still kicking myself for not paying attention.* 我仍在怪自己没有注意。12 **alive and kicking** → see **alive**13 to **kick up a fuss** → see **fuss**

▶**kick around** PHRASAL VERB If you **kick around** ideas or suggestions, you discuss them informally. 非正式地讨论；随便谈谈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *We kicked a few ideas around.* 我们随便谈了一些想法。❑ [v p n] *They started to kick around the idea of an electric scraper.* 他们开始讨论弄一个电铲。

▶**kick back** PHRASAL VERB If you **kick back**, you relax. 放松【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v p] *As soon as they've finished up, they kick back and wait for the next show.* 他们一完工就开始休息并等待下一场演出。

▶**kick down** OR **kick in** PHRASAL VERB If someone **kicks** something **down** or if they **kick it in**, they hit it violently with their foot so that it breaks or falls over. 踢破；踢倒 ❑ [v p n] *She was forced to kick down the front door.* 她只好踢开前门。[Also v n p]

▶**kick in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **kicks in**, it begins to take effect. 开始生效；起作用 ❑ [v p] *As discounts kicked in, bookings for immediate travel rose by 15%.* 由于开始实行打折，近期旅行的预订量上升了 15%。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **kicks in** a particular amount of money, they provide that amount of money to help pay for something. 捐献；捐助【AM 美】❑ [v p n] *Kansas City area churches kicked in $35, 000 to support the event.* 堪萨斯城地区的教会为此事捐助了 35, 000 美元。3 → see also **kick down**

▶**kick off** 1 PHRASAL VERB In football, when the players **kick off**, they start a game by kicking the ball from the centre of the pitch. (在足球比赛中)开球 ❑ [v p] *Liverpool kicked off an hour ago.* 利物浦队一小时前开的球。2 PHRASAL VERB If an event, game, series, or discussion **kicks off**, or **is kicked off**, it begins. (使)(事件、比赛或讨论等)开始 ❑ [v p] *The shows kick off on October 24th.* 演出 10 月 24 日开始。❑ [v p n] *The Mayor kicked off the party.* 市长宣布晚会开始。❑ [v p +with] *We kicked off with a slap-up dinner.* 我们先是享用了一顿考究的晚餐。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **kick off** your shoes, you shake your feet so that your shoes come off. 踢掉(鞋) ❑ [v p n] *She stretched out on the sofa and kicked off her shoes.* 她四肢平摊躺在沙发上，踢掉了鞋子。[Also v n p] 4 PHRASAL VERB To **kick** someone **off** an area of land means to force them to leave it. 强使离开；赶走【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p n] *We can't kick them off the island.* 我们不能把他们从岛上赶走。[Also v n p]

▶**kick out** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **kick** someone **out of** a place means to force them to leave it. 强使离开；赶走【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p +of] *The country's leaders kicked five foreign journalists out of the country.* 该国领导人将 5 名外国记者驱逐出境。❑ [v n p] *Her family kicked her out.* 她的家人把她赶了出来。[Also v p n] 2 → see also **kick 3**

▶**kick up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **kick up** a fuss about something, you make it very obvious that you are annoyed or dissatisfied. 开始(大吵大闹) ❑ [v p n] *Those customers who have kicked up a fuss have received refunds.* 那些大吵大闹的顾客得到了退款。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **kick up** dust or dirt, you create a cloud of dust or dirt as you move along a dusty road. 扬起(灰尘或土) ❑ [v p n] *She shuffled along, kicking up clouds of dust.* 她拖着脚走路，带起一团团灰。

Thesaurus 同类词 *kick* Also look up:

V. abandon, give up, quit, stop; (*ant.*) start, take up 5
N. enjoyment, excitement, fun, thrill 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *kick* with:

N. kick **a door** 踢门 1
kick **a ball** 踢球, **penalty** kick 罚球；点球 2
kick **a habit** 戒除恶习, kick **smoking** 戒烟 5

kick|back /'kɪkbæk/ (**kickbacks**) N-COUNT A **kickback** is a sum of money that is paid to someone illegally, for example money which a company pays someone to arrange for the company to be chosen to do an important job. (不合法的)回扣，酬金，佣金 ❑ *...alleged kickbacks and illegal party financing.* 涉嫌收受佣金和非法政党筹资

'kick box|ing also **kickboxing** N-UNCOUNT **Kick boxing** is a type of boxing in which the opponents are allowed to kick as well as punch each other. 踢拳；自由搏击

'kick-off (**kick-offs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **kickoff**

1 N-VAR In football, the **kick-off** is the time at which a particular game starts. (足球赛的)开赛【BRIT 英】❑ *The kick-off is at 1.30.* 开赛时间是 1 点 30 分。2 N-COUNT In American football, a **kickoff** is the kick that begins a play, for example at the beginning of a half or after a touchdown or field goal. (橄榄球赛的)开球【AM 美】3 N-SING The **kick-off** of an event or activity is its beginning. (事件或活动的)开始，开幕【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *People stood waiting for the kick-off of the parade.* 人们站着等候游行的开始。

,kick-'start (**kick-starts, kick-starting, kick-started**) also **kick-start** 1 VERB To **kick-start** a process that has stopped working or progressing is to take a course of action that will quickly start it going again. 使快速重新启动；使重新开始 ❑ [v n] *The President has*

chosen to kick-start the economy by slashing interest rates. 总统选择通过大幅降低利率来重新拉动经济增长。•N-COUNT **Kick-start** is also a noun. ❑ *The housing market needs a kick-start.* 房地产市场需要刺激。 2 VERB If you **kick-start** a motorcycle, you press the lever that starts it with your foot. 用脚踏启动(摩托车) ❑ [v n] *He lifted the bike off its stand and kick-started it.* 他将摩托车撑脚架往上一提，踩踏板启动。

kid ◆◆◇ /kɪd/ (**kids, kidding, kidded**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a child as a **kid**. 小孩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They've got three kids.* 他们有3个孩子。❑ *All the kids in my class could read.* 我们班所有的孩子都能阅读。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can refer to your younger brother as your **kid** brother and your younger sister as your **kid** sister. 年幼的【INFORMAL 非正式】 3 N-COUNT A **kid** is a young goat. 小山羊 4 VERB [usu cont] If you **are kidding**, you are saying something that is not really true, as a joke. 开玩笑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *I'm not kidding, Frank. There's a cow out there, just standing around.* 我没有开玩笑，弗兰克。外面有一头母牛，就站在附近。❑ [v n] *Are you sure you're not kidding me?* 你确定不是在和我开玩笑吗？ 5 VERB If you **kid** someone, you tease them. 戏弄；逗惹 ❑ [v n] *He liked to kid Ingrid a lot.* 他很喜欢捉弄英格丽德。❑ [v n +*about*] *He used to kid me about being chubby.* 他过去常取笑我胖。 6 VERB If people **kid themselves**, they allow themselves to believe something that is not true because they wish that it was true. 欺骗；哄骗 ❑ [v pron-refl] *We're kidding ourselves, Bill. We're not winning, we're not even doing well.* 我们在自己骗自己，比尔。我们没有赢，我们甚至都没有发挥好。❑ [v pron-refl that] *I could kid myself that you did this for me, but it would be a lie.* 我可以欺骗自己你这样做是为了我，但那终究是谎言。 7 CONVENTION You can say **'No kidding?'** to show that you are interested or surprised when someone tells you something. (表示感兴趣或惊讶)真的吗？【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *'We won.'—'No kidding?'* "我们赢了。" —— "真的吗？" 8 PHRASE You can say **'you've got to be kidding'** or **'you must be kidding'** to someone if they have said something that you think is ridiculous or completely untrue. (表示认为某人所言极为荒唐或完全是假的)你一定是在开玩笑【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *You've got to be kidding! I can't live here!* 你在开玩笑吧！我不可能住这儿！ 9 PHRASE You can say **'who is she kidding?'** or **'who is he trying to kid?'** if you think it is obvious that someone is not being sincere and does not mean what they say. (表示认为某人不够真诚或不相信某人所言)她骗谁啊？／他想骗谁啊？【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She played the role of a meek, innocent, shy girl. I don't know who she was trying to kid.* 她装作一个温顺、天真、害羞的女孩。真不知道她想骗谁。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *kid* with:

ADJ. **fat** kid 肥胖儿童，**friendly** kid 友好的孩子，**good** kid 好孩子，**little** kid 小孩子，**new** kid 新来的孩子，**nice** kid 好孩子，**poor** kid 穷孩子，**skinny** kid 瘦骨嶙峋的孩子，**smart** kid 聪明的孩子，**tough** kid 坚强(或粗野)的孩子，**young** kid 年幼的孩子 1

V. **raise a** kid 抚养孩子 1

N. **school** kid 学童；小学生，kid **stuff** 幼稚的事物；容易的事 1 kid **brother/sister** 弟弟／妹妹 2

kid|die /'kɪdi/ (**kiddies**) also **kiddy** N-COUNT A **kiddie** is a very young child. 小孩子；小家伙【INFORMAL 非正式】

kiddo /'kɪdəʊ/ (**kiddos**) N-COUNT You can call someone **kiddo**, especially someone who is younger than you, as a sign of affection. 小伙子，年轻人(尤用作比自己年纪轻的人的爱称)【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I'll miss you kiddo.* 小伙子，我会想念你的。

kid gloves N-PLURAL [oft *with* N] If you treat someone or something **with kid gloves**, or if you give them the **kid glove** treatment, you are very careful in the way you deal with them. 小心谨慎 ❑ *In presidential campaigns, foreign policy is treated with kid gloves.* 在总统竞选活动中，外交政策问题会被小心对待。

kid|nap /'kɪdnæp/ (**kidnaps, kidnapping, kidnapped**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **kidnaped, kidnaping**

1 VERB To **kidnap** someone is to take them away illegally and by force, and usually to hold them prisoner in order to demand something from their family, employer, or government. 劫持；绑架 ❑ [v n] *Police in Brazil uncovered a plot to kidnap him.* 巴西警方发现了有人要绑架他的阴谋。❑ [v] *They were intelligent and educated, yet they chose to kidnap and kill.* 他们聪明且有教养，却选择去绑架和杀人。❑ [v-ed] *The kidnapped man was said to have been seized by five people.* 据说那名男子是被5个人绑架的。•**kid|nap|per** (**kidnappers**) N-COUNT ❑ *His kidnappers have threatened that they will kill him unless three militants are released from prison.* 绑匪威胁说，如果不释放3名激进分子他们就杀了他。•**kid|nap|ping** (**kidnappings**) N-VAR ❑ *Two youngsters have been arrested and charged with kidnapping.* 已有两名年轻人被逮捕并被控绑架。 2 N-VAR **Kidnap** or a **kidnap** is the crime of taking someone away by force. 绑架罪 ❑ *He was charged with the kidnap of a 25 year-old woman.* 他被指控绑架一名25岁的女子。

kid|ney /'kɪdni/ (**kidneys**) 1 N-COUNT Your **kidneys** are the organs in your body that take waste matter from your blood and send it out of your body as urine. 肾；肾脏 2 N-VAR **Kidneys** are the kidneys of an animal, for example a lamb, calf, or pig, that are eaten as meat. (供食用的)腰子 ❑ *...steak and kidney pie.* 牛排和腰花馅饼

→ see **donor**

kid|ney bean (**kidney beans**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Kidney beans** are small, reddish-brown beans that are eaten as a vegetable. They are the seeds of a bean plant. 菜豆；芸豆 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Kidney beans** are long, very narrow beans that are green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. They grow on a tall climbing plant and are the cases that contain the seeds of the plant. 菜豆荚【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **French beans**

kill ◆◆◆ /kɪl/ (**kills, killing, killed**) 1 VERB If a person, animal, or other living thing **is killed**, something or someone causes them to die. 杀死；弄死；导致死亡 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *More than 1,000 people have been killed by the armed forces.* 一千多人被武装部队杀死。❑ [v pron-refl] *He had attempted to kill himself on several occasions.* 他好几次试图自杀。❑ [v n] *The earthquake killed 62 people.* 地震导致62人死亡。❑ [v] *Heroin can kill.* 海洛因能致死。•**kill|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *There is tension in the region following the killing of seven civilians.* 随着7名平民被杀害，该地区局势紧张起来。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The act of killing an animal after hunting it is referred to as **the kill**. 杀死，捕杀(动物) ❑ *After the kill the men and old women collect in an open space and eat a meal of whale meat.* 捕杀过后，男人们和老年妇女们聚集到一片空地上吃了一顿鲸鱼肉。 4 VERB If someone or something **kills** a project, activity, or idea, they completely destroy or end it. 毁灭；破坏；扼杀；使停止 ❑ [v n] *His objective was to kill the space station project altogether.* 他的目的是使空间站项目全面停止。•PHRASAL VERB **Kill off** means the same as **kill**. kill off 同 kill ❑ [v P n] *He would soon launch a second offensive, killing off the peace process.* 他不久将会再次发动进攻，彻底毁掉整个和平进程。❑ [v n P] *The Government's financial squeeze had killed the scheme off.* 政府的财政困难已使这个计划成为泡影。 5 VERB If something **kills** pain, it weakens it so that it is no longer as strong as it was. 使(疼痛)减轻 ❑ [v n] *He was forced to take opium to kill the pain.* 他被迫服用鸦片来止痛。 6 VERB [only cont] If you say that something **is killing** you, you mean that it is causing you physical or emotional pain. 使痛苦；使疼痛；折磨【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron] *My feet are killing me.* 我的脚疼死了。 7 VERB If you say that you **kill yourself to** do something, you are emphasizing that you make a great effort to do it, even though it causes you a lot of trouble or suffering. 竭尽全力；极力【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [v pron-refl] *You shouldn't always have to kill yourself to do well.* 你不该总是为了做到尽善尽美而累坏自己。 8 VERB If you say that you will **kill** someone for something they have done, you are emphasizing that you are extremely angry with them. (因对…极度愤怒而)想杀死【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v n] *Tell Richard I'm going to kill him when I get hold of him.* 告诉理查德，一旦抓住他，我要杀了他。 9 VERB If you say that something will not **kill** you, you mean that it is not really as difficult or

unpleasant as it might seem. 要…的命【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron] *Three or four more weeks won't kill me!* 再过三四周又不会要了我的命！ ❷ VERB If you **are killing** time, you are doing something because you have some time available, not because you really want to do it. 消磨(时间)；打发(时光) ❑ [v n] *I'm just killing time until I can talk to the other witnesses.* 在和其他目击者交谈前我只是在打发时间。❑ [v n] *To kill the hours while she waited, Ann worked in the garden.* 为了打发等待的那几个小时，安在菜园里干些活。[Also v n v-ing] ❸ PHRASE If you say that you will do something **if it kills** you, you are emphasizing that you are determined to do it even though it is extremely difficult or painful. 即使很难；即便很费力【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'll make this marriage work if it kills me.* 再难我也要努力使这桩婚姻幸福美满。❹ PHRASE If you say that you **killed yourself laughing**, you are emphasizing that you laughed a lot because you thought something was extremely funny. 笑得前仰后合；笑死了【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❺ PHRASE If you **move in for the kill** or if you **close in for the kill**, you take advantage of a changed situation in order to do something that you have been preparing to do. 借机行事；伺机而动 ❑ *Seeing his chance, Dennis moved in for the kill.* 看到机会来了，丹尼斯开始采取行动。❻ to **kill two birds with one stone** → see **bird** ❼ to **be killed outright** → see **outright**

▶**kill off** ❶ → see **kill 3** ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you say that a group or an amount of something **has been killed off**, you mean that all of them or all of it have been killed or destroyed. 被全部杀死；被灭绝 ❑ [be v-ed P] *Their natural predators have been killed off.* 它们的天敌被全部杀死。❑ [v n P] *It is an effective treatment for the bacteria and does kill it off.* 这是杀菌的特效药，能将其全部消灭。❑ [v P n] *All blood products are now heat treated to kill off any infection.* 目前所有血液制品均经过热处理，以防止各种感染。

→ see **war**

Thesaurus 同类词 *kill* Also look up:

V. execute, murder, put down, slay, wipe out ❶

kill|er ♦◇ /'kɪlə^r/ (**killers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **killer** is a person who has killed someone, or who intends to kill someone. 杀人者；杀手 ❑ *The police are searching for his killers.* 警方正在搜捕杀害他的凶手。❷ N-COUNT You can refer to something that causes death or is likely to cause death as a **killer**. 导致死亡的事物 ❑ [+of] *Heart disease is the biggest killer of men in most developed countries.* 在多数发达国家，心脏病是导致人们死亡的头号杀手。

,kill|er 'bee (**killer bees**) N-COUNT A **killer bee** is a type of bee which is very aggressive and likely to attack and sting people. 杀人蜂

,kill|er 'in|stinct (**killer instincts**) N-VAR If you say that a sports player or politician has **the killer instinct**, you admire them for their toughness and determination to succeed. (运动员或政客的)争强好胜的本能【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He quit the sport when he realised he didn't have the killer instinct.* 当意识到自己缺乏好胜心后他放弃了那项运动。

,kill|er 'whale (**killer whales**) N-COUNT A **killer whale** is a type of black and white whale. 逆戟鲸；虎鲸；杀人鲸

kill|ing ♦◇ /'kɪlɪŋ/ (**killings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **killing** is an act of deliberately killing a person. 杀害；谋杀 ❑ *This is a brutal killing.* 这是残忍的谋杀。❷ PHRASE If you **make a killing**, you make a large profit very quickly and easily. 发大财；获取暴利【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *They have made a killing on the deal.* 他们在这笔交易上赚了大钱。

kill|joy /'kɪldʒɔɪ/ (**killjoys**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **killjoy**, you are critical of them because they stop other people from enjoying themselves, often by reminding them of something unpleasant. 使人扫兴的人；大煞风景的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Don't be such a killjoy!* 别那么扫兴！

kiln /kɪln/ (**kilns**) N-COUNT A **kiln** is an oven that is used to bake pottery and bricks in order to make them hard. 窑(用于烧制陶器和砖)

→ see **pottery**

kilo /'kiːləʊ/ (**kilos**) N-COUNT [num N] A **kilo** is the same as a **kilogram**. 同 kilogram ❑ [+in] *He'd lost ten kilos in weight.* 他的体重已经减掉了 10 公斤。❑ [+of] *...a kilo of rice.* 1 公斤大米

kilo- /'kɪlə-/ PREFIX **Kilo-** is added to some nouns that refer to units of measurement in order to form other nouns referring to units a thousand times bigger. (用于某些表示计量单位的名词前)表示"千" ❑ *...100 kilojoules of energy.* 100 千焦能量 ❑ *...an explosion of around 20 kilotons.* 相当于约 20 千吨当量的爆炸

kilo|byte /'kɪləbaɪt/ (**kilobytes**) N-COUNT In computing, a **kilobyte** is one thousand bytes of data. 千字节

Word Link 词根词缀 ***kilo = thousand*** 千：***kilobyte, kilogram, kilometre***

kilo|gram /'kɪləgræm/ (**kilograms**) also **kilogramme** N-COUNT [num N] A **kilogram** is a metric unit of weight. One kilogram is a thousand grams, or a thousandth of a metric ton, and is equal to 2.2 pounds. 千克；公斤 ❑ *...a parcel weighing around 4.5 kilograms.* 重约 4.5 千克的包裹 [Also +of]

kilo|hertz /'kɪləhɜːts/ (**kilohertz**) N-COUNT [num N] A **kilohertz** is a unit of measurement of radio waves. One kilohertz is a thousand hertz. 千赫(兹)

kilo|metre ♦◇ /'kɪləmiːtə^r, kɪ'lɒmɪtə^r/ (**kilometres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **kilometer**

N-COUNT [num N] A **kilometre** is a metric unit of distance or length. One kilometre is a thousand metres and is equal to 0.62 miles. 千米；公里 ❑ [+from] *...about twenty kilometres from the border.* 离边界约 20 公里 ❑ [+of] *The fire destroyed some 40, 000 square kilometres of forest.* 大火烧毁了大约 4 万平方公里的森林。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***meter, metre = measuring*** 计量：***kilometre, metre, perimeter***

kilo|watt /'kɪləwɒt/ (**kilowatts**) N-COUNT [num N] A **kilowatt** is a unit of power. One kilowatt is a thousand watts. 千瓦(功率单位)

'kilowatt-hour (**kilowatt-hours**) N-COUNT A **kilowatt-hour** is a unit of energy that is equal to the energy provided by a thousand watts in one hour. 千瓦时，一度(电)(能量单位)

kilt /kɪlt/ (**kilts**) N-COUNT A **kilt** is a skirt with a lot of vertical folds, traditionally worn by Scottish men. Kilts can also be worn by women and girls. 短褶裙(苏格兰男子的传统服装，亦可为妇女、女孩穿着)

kil|ter /'kɪltə^r/ ❶ PHRASE If one thing is **out of kilter with** another, the first thing does not agree with or fit in with the second. 不匹配；不适合 ❑ *Her lifestyle was out of kilter with her politics.* 她的生活方式与她的政治主张格格不入。❷ PHRASE If something or someone is **out of kilter** or **off kilter**, they are not completely right. 不完全正确；有问题 ❑ *Ignoring feelings of tiredness knocks our body clocks out of kilter.* 忽视疲劳感会打乱我们的生物钟。

ki|mo|no /kɪ'məʊnəʊ, AM 美 -nə/ (**kimonos**) N-COUNT A **kimono** is an item of Japanese clothing. It is long, shaped like a coat, and has wide sleeves. (日本的)和服

kin /kɪn/ ❶ N-PLURAL Your **kin** are your relatives. (统称)家属，亲属，亲戚【DIALECT or OLD-FASHIONED 方言或过时】❑ *She has gone to live with her husband's kin.* 她住到丈夫的亲戚家里去了。❷ → see also **kith and kin, next of kin**

kind

① NOUN USES AND PHRASES 名词用法和短语
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① **kind** ♦♦♦ /kaɪnd/ (**kinds**) ❶ N-COUNT If you talk about a particular **kind of** thing, you are talking about one of the types or sorts of that thing. 种类 ❑ [+of] *The party needs a different kind of leadership.* 该党需要一种不同的领导风格。❑ [+of] *Had Jamie ever been in any kind of trouble?* 杰米遇到过什么麻烦吗？❑ *This book prize is the biggest of its kind in the world.* 这一图书奖项是世界上同类奖项中分量最重的。❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone's **kind**, you are referring to all the other people that are like them or that belong to the same class or set. 同类人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I can take care of your kind.* 我能对付像你这样的家伙。❸ PHRASE You

can use **all kinds of** to emphasize that there are a great number and variety of particular things or people. 各种类型的；五花八门的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Adoption can fail for all kinds of reasons.* 收养不成功可能有各种原因。❹ PHRASE You use **kind of** when you want to say that something or someone can be roughly described in a particular way. 稍微；有几分；有点儿【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ *It was kind of sad, really.* 有点儿让人难过，真的。❺ PHRASE You can use **of a kind** to indicate that something is not as good as it might be expected to be, but that it seems to be the best that is possible or available. 多少算是…的；凑凑合合的 ❑ *She finds solace of a kind in alcohol.* 她从酒精中多少得到一些安慰。❻ PHRASE If you refer to someone or something as **one of a kind**, you mean that there is nobody or nothing else like them. 独一无二的；独特的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She's a very unusual woman, one of a kind.* 她是个非常与众不同的女人，是独一无二的。❼ PHRASE If you refer, for example, to **two, three,** or **four of a kind**, you mean two, three, or four similar people or things that seem to go well or belong together. 两个／三个／四个同一类的 ❑ *They were two of a kind, from the same sort of background.* 他们俩是一类人，有相同的背景。❽ PHRASE If you respond **in kind**, you react to something that someone has done to you by doing the same thing to them. 以同样的方式 ❑ *They hurled defiant taunts at the riot police, who responded in kind.* 他们向防暴警察挑衅大骂，防暴警察同样回骂他们。❾ PHRASE If you pay a debt **in kind**, you pay it in the form of goods or services and not money. 以实物支付；以货代款；以服务偿付 ❑ *…benefits in kind.* 实物形式的福利

② **kind** /kaɪnd/ (**kinder, kindest**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **kind** behaves in a gentle, caring, and helpful way towards other people. 慈祥的；体贴的；乐于助人的 ❑ [+to] *I must thank you for being so kind to me.* 我很感激你对我这么好。❑ [+of] *It was very kind of you to come.* 你能来真是太好了。•**kind|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'You seem tired this morning, Jenny, ' she said kindly.* "你今天早上看上去很累，珍妮。"她关切地说。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] You can use **kind** in expressions such as **please be so kind as to** and **would you be kind enough to** in order to ask someone to do something in a firm but polite way. 请…，…可以吗（表示坚定且客气地请求某人做某事）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I wonder if you'd be kind enough to call him.* 请你给他打个电话好吗？❸ → see also **kindly, kindness**

Thesaurus 同类词 *kind* Also look up:

N. sort, type ① ❶
ADJ. affectionate, considerate, gentle ② ❶

kinda /'kaɪndə/ **Kinda** is used in written English to represent the words 'kind of' when they are pronounced informally. （用于笔语中，表示非正式会话中 kind of 的发音）❑ *I'd kinda like to have a sheep farm in New Mexico.* 我有点儿想在新墨西哥州开一个牧羊场。

kin|der|gar|ten /'kɪndəˌgɑːtᵊn/ (**kindergartens**) N-COUNT [oft *in/to/at* N] A **kindergarten** is an informal kind of school for very young children, where they learn things by playing. 幼儿园 ❑ *She's in kindergarten now.* 她目前在上幼儿园。

ˌkind-'hearted ADJ If you describe someone as **kind-hearted**, you mean that they are kind, caring, and generous. 仁慈的；体贴的；宽容的 ❑ *He was a warm, generous and kind-hearted man.* 他是个热情、大方、善良的人。

kin|dle /'kɪndᵊl/ (**kindles, kindling, kindled**) ❶ VERB If something **kindles** a particular emotion in someone, it makes them start to feel it. 激起（感情）；使感受到 ❑ [v n] *The second world war kindled his enthusiasm for politics.* 第二次世界大战激起了他的政治热情。❷ VERB If you **kindle** a fire, you light paper or wood in order to start it. 点燃 ❑ [v n] *I came in and kindled a fire in the stove.* 我进来把炉子点着了。

kin|dling /'kɪndlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Kindling** is small pieces of dry wood and other materials that you use to start a fire. 引火柴；引火物

kind|ly /'kaɪndli/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **kindly** person is kind, caring, and sympathetic. 仁慈的；体贴的；有同情心的 ❑ *He was a stern critic but an extremely kindly man.* 他是个苛刻的批评家，但却是个非常善良的人。❷ ADV [ADV before v] If someone **kindly** does something for you, they act in a thoughtful and helpful way. 体贴地；友好地 ❑ *He kindly carried our picnic in a rucksack.* 他很体贴地背着装有我们野餐食物的背包。❸ ADV [ADV before v] If someone asks you to **kindly** do something, they are asking you in a way which shows that they have authority over you, or that they are angry with you. （表示有权让人做某事或对其恼怒）劳驾，请【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Will you kindly obey the instructions I am about to give?* 劳驾你服从我要给出的指令好不好？❹ → see also **kind**

❺ PHRASE If you **look kindly on** or **look kindly upon** someone or something, you support them or approve of what they are doing. 支持；赞同 ❑ *Recent historical work looks kindly on the regime.* 近来的历史论著对该政权持赞同态度。❻ PHRASE If someone **does not take kindly to** something, they do not like it. 不喜欢 ❑ *She did not take kindly to being offered advice.* 她不喜欢别人给她提建议。

kind|ness /'kaɪndnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Kindness** is the quality of being gentle, caring, and helpful. 仁慈；体贴；友好 ❑ *We have been treated with such kindness by everybody.* 每个人对我们都很好。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ness ≈ state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*awareness, consciousness, kindness*

kin|dred /'kɪndrɪd/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [with poss] Your **kindred** are your family, and all the people who are related to you. （统称）家人，亲属【DIALECT OR OLD-FASHIONED 方言或过时】❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Kindred** things are similar to each other. 类似的；相似的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I recall many discussions with her on these and kindred topics.* 我回想起多次同她就这些问题及类似话题进行的讨论。

'kin|dred spir|it (**kindred spirits**) N-COUNT A **kindred spirit** is a person who has the same view of life or the same interests as you. 志同道合的人；志趣相投的人

ki|net|ic /kɪ'netɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In physics, **kinetic** is used to describe something that is concerned with movement. 运动的【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 *cine, kine ≈ motion* 运动；*cinema, cinematography, kinetic*

ˌki|net|ic 'en|er|gy N-UNCOUNT In physics, **kinetic energy** is the energy that is produced when something moves. 动能【TECHNICAL 术语】

king ↔ /kɪŋ/ (**kings**) ❶ N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **king** is a man who is the most important member of the royal family of his country, and who is considered to be the Head of State of that country. 君主；国王 ❑ [+of] *…the king and queen of Spain.* 西班牙国王和王后 ❑ [+of] *In 1154, Henry II became King of England.* 1154 年，亨利二世成为英格兰国王。❷ N-COUNT If you describe a man as **the king of** something, you mean that he is the most important person doing that thing or he is the best at doing it. 最重要者；首屈一指者；…之王 ❑ [+of] *He's the king of unlicensed boxing.* 他是黑市拳王。❸ N-COUNT A **king** is a playing card with a picture of a king on it. （纸牌中的）老 K ❑ [+of] *…the king of diamonds.* 方块 K ❹ N-COUNT In chess, the **king** is the most important piece. When you are in a position to capture your opponent's king, you win the game. （国际象棋中的）王

→ see **chess**

king|dom /'kɪŋdəm/ (**kingdoms**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft in names] A **kingdom** is a country or region that is ruled by a king or queen. 王国 ❑ *The kingdom's power declined.* 王国的势力衰弱了。❑ *…the United Kingdom.* 联合王国 ❷ N-SING [usu n N] All the animals, birds, and insects in the world can be referred to together as the animal **kingdom**. All the plants can be referred to as the plant **kingdom**. （动物或植物）界

→ see **plant**

king|fish|er /'kɪŋfɪʃəʳ/ (**kingfishers**) N-COUNT A **kingfisher** is a brightly-coloured bird which lives near rivers and lakes and catches fish. 翠鸟

king|ly /'kɪŋli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Kingly** means like a king, or related to the duties of a king. 国王似的；国王的；君主的【LITERARY 文】❑ *…a noble man, kingly in stature.* 拥有国王般声望的贵族 ❑ *They thought that he should resume his kingly duties.* 他们认为他应该继续

Word Web 话题词汇 kiss 亲吻

Some anthropologists believe mothers invented the **kiss**. They chewed a bit of food and then used their lips to place it in their child's mouth. Others believe that primates started the practice. There are many types of kisses. Kisses express affection or accompany a greeting or a goodbye. Friends and family members exchange **social kisses** on the **lips** or sometimes on the **cheek**. When people are about to kiss they **pucker** their lips. In European countries, friends kiss each other lightly on both cheeks. And in the Middle East, a kiss between two political figures indicates a pledge of mutual support.

有些人类学家认为是母亲发明了亲吻。她们嚼碎一小口食物，然后通过双唇传到孩子口中。另一些人则相信这一行为是灵长类最早开始的。亲吻有许多种，可以表达爱慕之情，或出现在欢迎、送别之时。亲朋好友交换礼节性的吻时会吻在唇上，有时也吻在脸颊上。要接吻时，人们会撅起嘴唇。在欧洲国家，朋友间相互轻轻地亲吻双颊。在中东地区，两个政治人物间的亲吻表示承诺相互支持。

履行君主的职责。

king|pin /ˈkɪŋpɪn/ (**kingpins**) N-COUNT [n N] If you describe someone as the **kingpin of** an organization, you mean that they are the most important person involved in it. (组织中的)主要人物，领袖【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*of*] *...one of the alleged kingpins of Colombia's largest drugs ring.* 据称的哥伦比亚最大的贩毒集团的头目之一

king|ship /ˈkɪŋʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Kingship** is the fact or position of being a king. 国王身份；王位 ❑ *...the duties of kingship.* 国王的职责

king-size also **king-sized** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **king-size** or **king-sized** version of something is a larger size than the standard version, and may be the largest size available. 大于正常尺寸的；特大的 ❑ *...a king-size bed.* 特大号床 ❑ *...king-size cigarettes.* 特长香烟

kink /kɪŋk/ (**kinks, kinking, kinked**) ■ N-COUNT A **kink** is a curve or twist in something which is otherwise or normally straight. (直线物体上的)弯，结 ❑ [+*in*] *...a tiny black kitten with tufted ears and a kink in her tail.* 长着毛茸茸的耳朵、尾巴卷曲的小黑猫 ■ VERB If something **kinks** or **is kinked**, it has, or it develops a curve or twist in it. (使)弯曲；(使)扭结；(使)绞缠 ❑ [v] *...her wet hair kinking in the breeze.* 她那在微风中缠结的湿发 ❑ [v n] *Care is needed when loading the roll to prevent twisting or kinking the film.* 装胶卷时要小心，别使胶片扭结。

kinky /ˈkɪŋki/ (**kinkier, kinkiest**) ADJ If you describe something, usually a sexual practice or preference, as **kinky**, you mean that it is unusual and would be considered strange by most people. (尤指性行为)变态的，反常的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He had been engaging in some kind of kinky sexual activity.* 他一直在进行一些变态的性活动。

kins|folk /ˈkɪnzfəʊk/

The spellings **kinfolk**, and sometimes in American English **kinfolks** are also used. 亦拼作 kinfolk，美国英语中有时亦拼作 kinfolks。

N-PLURAL [oft poss N] Your **kinsfolk** or **kinfolk** are the people who are related to you. 亲戚；亲属【LITERARY 文】❑ *Poor Emily. Her kinsfolk should come to her.* 可怜的埃米莉，她的亲人应该到她这来。❑ *I sent my other son to the country to stay with kinfolk.* 我把另一个儿子送到乡下和亲戚住在一起。

kin|ship /ˈkɪnʃɪp/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Kinship** is the relationship between members of the same family. 亲属关系 ❑ *The ties of kinship may have helped the young man find his way in life.* 亲情可能帮这个年轻人找到了生活的方向。■ N-UNCOUNT If you feel **kinship with** someone, you feel close to them, because you have a similar background or similar feelings or ideas. (因背景、感觉或想法相似而产生的)亲切感 ❑ [+*with*] *She evidently felt a sense of kinship with the woman.* 她明显地感到对这个女人有一种亲切感。

kins|man /ˈkɪnzmən/ (**kinsmen**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **kinsman** is their male relative. 男性亲属；男性亲戚【LITERARY OR WRITTEN 文或笔语】

kins|woman /ˈkɪnzwʊmən/ (**kinswomen**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **kinswoman** is their female relative. 女性亲属；女性亲戚【LITERARY OR WRITTEN 文或笔语】

ki|osk /ˈkiːɒsk/ (**kiosks**) ■ N-COUNT A **kiosk** is a small building or structure from which people can buy things such as sandwiches or newspapers through an open window. (出售三明治或报纸等的)售货亭，小亭 ❑ *I was getting cigarettes at the kiosk.* 我正在售货亭买烟。■ N-COUNT A **kiosk** or a **telephone kiosk** is a public telephone box. 公用电话亭【BRIT 英】❑ *He phoned me from a kiosk.* 他在公用电话亭给我打了电话。

kip /kɪp/ (**kips, kipping, kipped**) ■ N-SING **Kip** is sleep. 睡觉【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Mason went home for a couple of hours' kip.* 梅森回家睡了几个小时。■ VERB If you **kip** somewhere, usually somewhere that is not your own home or bed, you sleep there. (通常指不在自己的家或床上)睡觉【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *He moved from one friend's flat to another, first kipping on the floor of Theodore's studio.* 他从一个朋友的公寓搬到另一个朋友处，最初是睡在西奥多工作室的地板上。[Also v]

kip|per /ˈkɪpəʳ/ (**kippers**) N-COUNT A **kipper** is a fish, usually a herring, which has been preserved by being hung in smoke. 烟熏鲱鱼

kirk /kɜːʳk/ (**kirks**) ■ N-COUNT A **kirk** is a church. 教堂【SCOTTISH 苏格兰】■ N-PROPER **The Kirk** is the Church of Scotland, the main Protestant church in Scotland. 苏格兰教会【SCOTTISH 苏格兰】❑ *...ministers of the Kirk.* 苏格兰教会的牧师们

kirsch /kɪəʃ/ also **Kirsch** N-UNCOUNT **Kirsch** is a strong, colourless, alcoholic drink made from cherries which is usually drunk after a meal. (通常指餐后饮用的)樱桃白兰地，樱桃酒

kiss ♦♦♦ /kɪs/ (**kisses, kissing, kissed**) ■ VERB If you **kiss** someone, you touch them with your lips to show affection or sexual desire, or to greet them or say goodbye. 吻；亲吻 ❑ [v n +*on*] *She leaned up and kissed him on the cheek.* 她倾身向前亲吻了他的面颊。❑ [v n n] *Her parents kissed her goodbye as she set off from their home.* 她动身离开父母家时父母和她吻别。❑ [v] *They kissed for almost half a minute.* 他们吻了将近半分钟。❑ [v n] *We kissed goodbye.* 我们吻别了。•N-COUNT **Kiss** is also a noun. ❑ *I put my arms around her and gave her a kiss.* 我抱着她吻了她一下。■ VERB If you say that something **kisses** another thing, you mean that it touches that thing very gently. 轻拂；轻触 ❑ [v n] *The wheels of the aircraft kissed the runway.* 飞机的轮子轻触跑道。■ PHRASE If you **blow** someone **a kiss** or **blow a kiss**, you touch the palm of your hand lightly with your lips, and then blow across your hand towards the person, in order to show them your affection. 飞吻 ❑ *Maria blew him a kiss.* 玛丽亚给了他一个飞吻。■ PHRASE If you say that you **kiss** something **goodbye** or **kiss goodbye to** something, you accept the fact that you are going to lose it, although you do not want to. 任其失去；放弃；承认对…无能为力【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I felt sure I'd have to kiss my dancing career goodbye.* 我明确感觉到我不得不与我的舞蹈生涯说再见了。

→ see Word Web: kiss

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *kiss* with:

ADJ. **big** kiss 大大的吻，**first** kiss 初吻，**quick** kiss 轻快的吻 ■
V. **give** *someone* **a** kiss 亲吻某人，**plant a** kiss **on** *someone* 给某人深深一吻，**want to** kiss *someone* 想亲吻某人 ■
N. kiss *someone* **on the cheek/lips/mouth** 吻某人的脸颊/唇/嘴，kiss *(someone)* **goodbye/goodnight** 与某人吻别/以亲吻向某人道晚安，**hug and** kiss 拥抱亲吻 ■

kiss-and-tell ADJ [ADJ n] If someone who has had a love affair with a famous person tells the story of that affair in public, for example in a newspaper or book, you can refer to this as a **kiss-and-tell** story. 泄露与名人的私情的 ❑ *...intimate photographs and kiss-and-tell revelations.* 暧昧照片及与名人私情的披露

kiss of death N-SING If you say that a particular event is **the kiss of death for** something, you mean that it is certain to

make them fail or be a disaster. 肯定会导致失败的事物；死亡之吻 ❑ [+for] *Trying to please an audience is the kiss of death for an artist.* 试图取悦观众对艺术家来说无疑是自取灭亡。[Also + to]

kiss of life N-SING If you give someone who has stopped breathing **the kiss of life**, you put your mouth onto their mouth and breathe into their lungs to make them start breathing again. (口对口)人工呼吸【BRIT 英】❑ *Julia was given the kiss of life but she could not be revived.* 虽然对朱莉娅施行了人工呼吸，但她没能苏醒过来。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mouth-to-mouth resuscitation**

kit /kɪt/ (**kits, kitting, kitted**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **kit** is a group of items that are kept together, often in the same container, because they are all used for similar purposes. 成套工具；成套设备 ❑ *...a well-stocked first aid kit.* 一套完备的急救用品 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Kit** is special clothing and equipment that you use when you take part in a particular activity, especially a sport. (尤指用于某运动的)全套衣服和装备【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I forgot my gym kit.* 我忘带健身用品了。❸ N-COUNT A **kit** is a set of parts that can be put together in order to make something. 配套元件 ❑ *Her popular pot holder is also available in do-it-yourself kits.* 她那广受欢迎的防烫布垫也可以自己购买原料套装自己制作。❹ PHRASE If someone **gets** their **kit off** or **takes** their **kit off** they take off all their clothes. If they **keep** their **kit on**, they do not take off all their clothes, even though people may be expecting them to. 脱掉所有衣服 / 不脱掉所有衣服【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I don't like taking my kit off on screen.* 我不喜欢在银幕上表演裸戏。

→ see **football**

▶**kit out** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is kitted out**, they have everything they need at a particular time, such as clothing, equipment, or furniture. 使装备起来【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [*be* V-ed P *+with*] *She was kitted out with winter coat, skirts, jumpers.* 她全副武装，穿着冬天的外套、裙子、套头衫。❑ [*be* V-ed P *+in*] *The place is kitted out in upmarket Italian cafe style.* 整个地方被装饰成高档意大利咖啡馆风格。

kit|bag /'kɪtbæg/ (**kitbags**) N-COUNT A **kitbag** is a long narrow bag, usually made of canvas, in which soldiers or sailors keep their clothing and personal possessions. (尤指帆布做的士兵或水手的)行囊，背包【mainly BRIT 主英】

kitch|en ⇔ /'kɪtʃɪn/ (**kitchens**) N-COUNT A **kitchen** is a room that is used for cooking and for household jobs such as washing dishes. 厨房→ see also **soup kitchen**

kitch|en 'cabi|net (**kitchen cabinets**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Journalists sometimes refer to the unofficial advisers of a prime minister or president as that person's **kitchen cabinet**, especially if they disapprove of the influence that the advisers seem to have. (首相或总统的)厨房内阁，私人顾问团(尤为记者用语，表示不满)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

kitch|en|ette /ˌkɪtʃɪ'net/ (**kitchenettes**) N-COUNT A **kitchenette** is a small kitchen, or a part of a larger room that is used for cooking. 小厨房；房间里用作厨房的一角

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ette = small*** 小：*cigarette, kitchenette, statuette*

kitch|en 'gar|den (**kitchen gardens**) N-COUNT A **kitchen garden** is a garden, or part of a garden, in which vegetables, herbs, and fruit are grown. 家庭菜园(花园中用作种蔬菜、香草及水果的部分)

kite /kaɪt/ (**kites**) ❶ N-COUNT A **kite** is an object, usually used as a toy, which is flown in the air. It consists of a light frame covered with paper or cloth and has a long string attached which you hold while the kite is flying. 风筝 ❷ PHRASE If you say that someone is **as high as a kite**, you mean that they are very excited or that they are greatly affected by alcohol or drugs. 极度兴奋的；被酒精(或毒品)麻醉的

Kite|mark /'kaɪtmɑːrk/ N-SING In Britain, the **Kitemark** is a symbol which is put on products that have met certain standards of safety and quality. 风筝标记(在英国此标记表明商品达到一定的安全和质量标准)【BRIT 英】

kith and kin /ˌkɪθ ən 'kɪn/ N-PLURAL You can refer to your friends and family as your **kith and kin**. 亲戚朋友

kitsch /kɪtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a work of art or an object as **kitsch** if it is showy and thought by some people to be in bad taste. 庸俗的艺术作品；迎合低级趣味的拙劣作品 ❑ *...a hideous ballgown verging on the kitsch.* 近乎俗丽的难看的舞会礼服 •ADJ **Kitsch** is also an adjective. ❑ *Blue and green eye-shadow has long been considered kitsch.* 蓝色和绿色的眼影一直被认为是俗气的。

kit|ten /'kɪt^{ə}n/ (**kittens**) N-COUNT A **kitten** is a very young cat. 小猫

kit|ty /'kɪti/ (**kitties**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **kitty** is an amount of money gathered from several people, which is meant to be spent on things that these people will share or use together. 共同凑集的一笔钱 ❑ *You haven't put any money in the kitty for three weeks.* 你有 3 个星期没往里凑钱了。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **kitty** is the total amount of money which is bet in a gambling game, and which is taken by the winner or winners. 全部赌注 ❑ *Each month the total prize kitty is £13.5 million.* 每个月的彩池奖金总额达 1,350 万英镑。

kiwi /'kiːwiː/ (**kiwis**) ❶ N-COUNT A **kiwi** is the same as a **kiwi fruit**. 同 kiwi fruit ❷ N-COUNT A **kiwi** is a type of bird that lives in New Zealand. Kiwis cannot fly. 几维属鸟(分布于新西兰，不会飞) ❸ N-COUNT People who come from New Zealand are sometimes referred to as **Kiwis**. This use could cause offence. 新西兰人(可能具冒犯意味)【BRIT, AUSTRALIAN 英，澳】

'kiwi fruit (**kiwi fruit** or **kiwi fruits**) N-VAR A **kiwi fruit** is a fruit with a brown hairy skin and green flesh. 猕猴桃；奇异果

KKK /ˌkeɪ keɪ 'keɪ/ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **KKK** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) Ku Klux Klan.

Klans|man /'klænzmən/ (**Klansmen**) N-COUNT A **Klansman** is a man who is a member of the **Ku Klux Klan**. 三 K 党人

Kleen|ex /'kliːneks/ (**Kleenex**) N-COUNT A **Kleenex** is a piece of soft tissue paper that is used as a handkerchief. 舒洁纸巾；纸巾【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *...a box of Kleenex.* 一盒纸巾

klep|to|ma|ni|ac /ˌkleptə'meɪniæk/ (**kleptomaniacs**) N-COUNT A **kleptomaniac** is a person who cannot control their desire to steal things, usually because of a medical condition. 有盗窃癖者

kludge /klʌdʒ/ (**kludges**) N-COUNT You can refer to an unsophisticated but fairly effective solution to a problem as a **kludge**. Kludge is used especially to talk about solutions to computing problems. (尤指计算机问题的)简单而有效的解决方案

klutz /klʌts/ (**klutzes**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone who is very clumsy or who seems stupid as a **klutz**. 笨蛋；傻瓜【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】

km (**kms** or **km**) also **km**. **km** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **kilometre**.

knack /næk/ (**knacks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **knack** is a particularly clever or skilful way of doing something successfully, especially something which most people find difficult. 诀窍；本领 ❑ [+*of/for*] *He's got the knack of getting people to listen.* 他有使人倾听的本领。

knack|er /'nækə^{r}/ (**knackers**) N-COUNT A **knacker** is someone who buys up old horses and then kills them for their meat, bones, or leather. 废马屠夫(买下老马并将其屠宰以获取其肉、骨、皮的人)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Her horse was a show jumper whom the family rescued from the knacker's yard.* 她的马曾是参加跨越障碍赛的赛马，是家人从废马屠宰场挽救回来的。

knack|ered /'nækə^{r}d/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **knackered**, you are emphasizing that you are extremely tired. 筋疲力尽的；疲惫不堪的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I was absolutely knackered at the end of the match.* 在比赛结束时我体力完全透支了。❷ ADJ If you say that something is **knackered**, you mean that it is completely broken or worn out. 破(或旧)得不能用的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *My tape player's knackered.* 我的磁带放送机坏了。

knap|sack /'næpsæk/ (**knapsacks**) N-COUNT A **knapsack** is a canvas or leather bag that you carry on your back or over your shoulder, for example when you are walking in the countryside. 帆布(或皮)背包

knave /neɪv/ (**knaves**) ■ N-COUNT If someone calls a man a **knave**, they mean that he is dishonest and should not be trusted. 不诚实的人; 无赖; 恶棍【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时, 贬】■ N-COUNT In card games, **knave** is another word for **jack**. (纸牌游戏中 jack 的另一种说法)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jack**

knead /ni:d/ (**kneads, kneading, kneaded**) ■ VERB When you **knead** dough or other food, you press and squeeze it with your hands so that it becomes smooth and ready to cook. 揉, 捏(面团或其他食物) ❑ [v n] *Lightly knead the mixture on a floured surface.* 在撒上面粉的台面上轻揉该混合物。■ VERB If you **knead** a part of someone's body, you press or squeeze it with your fingers. 揉捏; 按摩; 推拿 ❑ [v n] *She felt him knead the aching muscles.* 她感到他在按摩她酸痛的肌肉。

knee ♦◇ /ni:/ (**knees, kneeing, kneed**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **knee** is the place where your leg bends. 膝; 膝盖; 膝关节 ❑ *He will receive physiotherapy on his damaged left knee.* 因左膝受伤, 他将接受物理治疗。❑ *...a knee injury.* 膝关节受伤 ■ N-COUNT [oft *on* N] If something or someone is **on** your **knee** or **on** your **knees**, they are resting or sitting on the upper part of your legs when you are sitting down. (坐下时)大腿朝上的面 ❑ *He sat with the package on his knees.* 他坐着, 将包裹放在腿上。■ N-PLURAL [usu *on/to* N] If you are **on** your **knees**, your legs are bent and your knees are on the ground. 膝部 ❑ *She fell to the ground on her knees and prayed.* 她跪到地上祈祷。■ VERB If you **knee** someone, you hit them using your knee. 用膝盖顶 ❑ [v n] *Ian kneed him in the groin.* 伊恩用膝盖顶他的下身。■ PHRASE If a country or organization **is brought to its knees**, it is almost completely destroyed by someone or something. 摧毁; 使瘫痪 ❑ *The country was being brought to its knees by the loss of 2.4 million manufacturing jobs.* 该国因制造业丧失了 240 万个就业机会而遭到严重打击。

→ see **body**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *knee* with:

N. knee **injury** 膝关节受伤 ■
ADJ. **left/right** knee 左 / 右膝 ■
V. **bend your** knees 弯曲膝盖, knees **buckle** 膝盖发软 ■
fall on your knees 跪下 ■

knee|cap /'ni:kæp/ (**kneecaps**) also **knee-cap** N-COUNT Your **kneecaps** are the bones at the front of your knees. 膝盖骨; 髌骨

'knee-capping (**knee-cappings**) also **kneecapping** N-VAR **Knee-capping** is the act of shooting someone in the knee and is carried out by some terrorist organizations as a form of punishment. 用枪击穿膝盖骨(恐怖组织中使用的一种刑罚)

,knee-'deep ■ ADJ Something that is **knee-deep** is as high as your knees. 齐膝深的 ❑ *The water was only knee-deep.* 水只有齐膝深。■ ADJ [ADJ after v] If a person or a place is **knee-deep in** something such as water, the level of the water comes up to a person's knees. 没膝的 ❑ [+*in*] *They spent much of their time knee-deep in mud.* 他们在没膝深的泥地里费了好长时间。

,knee-'high ADJ Something that is **knee-high** is as tall or high as an adult's knees. 齐膝高的

'knee-jerk ADJ [ADJ n] If you call someone's response to a question or situation a **knee-jerk** reaction, you mean that they react in a very predictable way, without thinking. 未经思考作出的; 依靠本能作出的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The knee-jerk reaction to this is to call for proper security in all hospitals.* 对此类状况的第一反应会是要求所有医院都采取适当的安全措施。

kneel /ni:l/ (**kneels, kneeling, kneeled, knelt**)

The forms **kneeled** and **knelt** can both be used for the past tense and past participle. kneeled 和 knelt 均可用作过去式和过去分词。

VERB When you **kneel**, you bend your legs so that your knees are touching the ground. 跪下; 跪着 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She knelt by the bed and prayed.* 她跪在床边祈祷。❑ [v] *Other people were kneeling, but she just sat.* 其他人跪着, 而她只是坐着。❑ [v-ing] *...a kneeling position.* 跪着的姿势 •PHRASAL VERB **Kneel down** means the same as **kneel**. kneel down 同 kneel ❑ [v p] *She kneeled down beside him.* 她在他旁边跪下。

'knees-up (**knees-ups**) N-COUNT A **knees-up** is a party or celebration. 社交聚会; 庆祝活动【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】

knelt /nelt/ **Knelt** is a past tense and past participle of **kneel**.

knew /nju:, AM 美 nu:/ **Knew** is the past tense of **know**.

knick|ers /'nɪkəz/

The form **knicker** is used as a modifier. knicker 用作修饰语。

■ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Knickers** are a piece of underwear worn by women and girls which have holes for the legs and elastic around the waist to hold them up. 女士短衬裤; 女内裤【BRIT 英】❑ *She bought Ann two bras and six pairs of knickers.* 她给安买了两件胸罩、六条内裤。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **panties**

■ PHRASE If someone **is getting** their **knickers in a twist** about something, they are getting annoyed or upset about it without good reason. 恼火; 烦闷【BRIT, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 英, 幽默, 非正式】

knick-knacks /'nɪk næks/

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **knickknacks**

N-PLURAL **Knick-knacks** are small objects which people keep as ornaments or toys, rather than for a particular use. 小装饰物; 小摆设

knife ♦◇ /naɪf/ (**knives, knifes, knifing, knifed**)

knives is the plural form of the noun and **knifes** is the third person singular of the present tense of the verb. knives 是该词的名词复数形式, knifes 是该词的动词现在时第三人称单数形式。

■ N-COUNT A **knife** is a tool for cutting or a weapon and consists of a flat piece of metal with a sharp edge on the end of a handle. 刀 ❑ *...a knife and fork.* 一副刀叉 ❑ *Two robbers broke into her home, held a knife to her throat and stole her savings.* 两个盗贼闯进了她的家, 把刀架在她的脖子上, 抢走了她的积蓄。■ VERB To **knife** someone means to attack and injure them with a knife. 用刀伤害 ❑ [v n prep] *Dawson takes revenge on the man by knifing him to death.* 道森用刀杀死了他的仇人。[Also v n] ■ N-COUNT A surgeon's **knife** is a piece of equipment used to cut flesh and organs during operations. It is made of metal and has a very thin sharp edge. 手术刀 •PHRASE If you go **under the knife**, you have an operation in a hospital. 接受手术; 动手术 ❑ *Kelly was about to go under the knife when her surgeon stopped everything.* 凯莉的手术就要开始时被她的外科医生给叫停了。■ → see also **carving knife, fish knife, flick-knife, palette knife, paper knife, pocket knife, Stanley knife** ■ PHRASE If someone does something **like a knife through butter** or **like a hot knife through butter**, they do it very easily. 轻而易举; 毫无困难 ❑ *Spending by Japanese companies has left them more competitive than companies in other nations. They will be cutting through the competition like a hot knife through butter.* 日本公司的支出使得它们比其他国家的公司更具竞争力。它们将在竞争中轻而易举地取胜。■ PHRASE If you have been in a place where there was a very tense atmosphere, you can say that you **could have cut** the atmosphere **with a knife**. (紧张的气氛)使人透不过气来【mainly BRIT 主英】■ PHRASE If a lot of people want something unpleasant to happen to someone, for example if they want them to lose their job, you can say that **the knives are out for** that person. 对…磨刀霍霍; 对…兴师问罪【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The Party knives are out for the leader.* 该党派要向其领导人开刀了。■ PHRASE If you **twist the knife** or if you **turn the knife in** someone's **wound** you do or say something to make an unpleasant situation they are in even more unpleasant. 落井下石;

K

往伤口上撒盐 ❑ *Travis twisted the knife by laughing at her.* 特拉维斯火上浇油般地嘲笑她。

→ see **tool**

'knife-edge also **knife edge** ❶ PHRASE To be **on a knife-edge** means to be in a situation in which nobody knows what is going to happen next, or in which one thing is just as likely to happen as another. 形势难料；结果未卜【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The game is poised on a knife-edge. One mistake or one piece of good luck could decide it.* 比赛形势扑朔迷离。一个失误或是一点运气就有可能决定胜负。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **knife-edge** to refer to something that is very exciting or tense because you do not know what is going to happen next. 形势难料的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Tonight's knife-edge vote could be uncomfortably close.* 今晚投票的结果很难预料，双方实力可能会很接近，这令人紧张不安。

knife|man /'naɪfmən/ (**knifemen**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **knifeman** is someone who has attacked or killed someone with a knife. 持刀伤（或杀）人者【BRIT，mainly JOURNALISM 英，主新闻】❑ *A crazed knifeman attacked three policewomen.* 一个丧心病狂的持刀者袭击了 3 名警察。

knife|point /'naɪfpɔɪnt/ also **knife-point** PHRASE If you are attacked or robbed **at knifepoint**, someone threatens you with a knife while they attack or steal from you. 在刀子威胁下【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *A 15-year-old girl was attacked at knifepoint in a subway.* 一名 15 岁的女孩在地铁里遭持刀袭击。

knif|ing /'naɪfɪŋ/ (**knifings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **knifing** is an incident in which someone is attacked and injured with a knife. 持刀行凶事件 ❷ → see also **knife**

knight /naɪt/ (**knights, knighting, knighted**) ❶ N-COUNT In medieval times, a **knight** was a man of noble birth, who served his king or lord in battle. （中世纪的）骑士 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is knighted**, they are given a knighthood. 封…为爵士 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was knighted in the Queen's birthday honours list in June 1988.* 他于 1988 年 6 月被封为爵士，是女王生日宴会上的受勋者之一。❸ N-COUNT A **knight** is a man who has been knighted. 爵士 ❹ N-COUNT In chess, a **knight** is a piece which is shaped like a horse's head. （国际象棋中的）马 ❺ PHRASE If you refer to someone as a **knight in shining armour**, you mean that they are kind and brave, and likely to rescue you from a difficult situation. 救人于危难之中的勇士 ❑ *Love songs trick us into believing in knights in shining armor.* 情歌哄骗我们去相信有勇救美人的英雄。

→ see **chess**

knight|hood /'naɪthʊd/ (**knighthoods**) N-COUNT A **knighthood** is a title that is given to a man by a British king or queen for his achievements or his service to his country. A man who has been given a knighthood can put 'Sir' in front of his name instead of 'Mr'. 爵士头衔（或称号），骑士头衔（或称号）（英国国王或女王授予男性的头衔，获得该头衔者可在姓名前加 Sir）

knit /nɪt/ (**knits, knitting, knitted**) ❶ VERB If you **knit** something, especially an article of clothing, you make it from wool or a similar thread by using two knitting needles or a machine. 编织；针织；机织 ❑ [V] *I had endless hours to knit and sew.* 我整天无休止地编织缝纫。❑ [V n] *I have already started knitting baby clothes.* 我已经开始给宝宝织衣服了。❑ [V n n] *She knitted him 10 pairs of socks to take with him.* 她给他织了 10 双袜子让他带走。❑ [V n +for] *During the war, Joan helped her mother knit scarves for soldiers.* 战争期间，琼帮妈妈给战士们织围巾。❑ [V-ed] *She pushed up the sleeves of her grey knitted cardigan and got to work.* 她撸起身上灰色开襟毛衣的衣袖开始工作。[Also V n +into] •COMB [ADJ n] **Knit** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *Ferris wore a heavy knit sweater.* 费里斯身着一件织得厚厚的毛衣。❷ VERB If someone or something **knits** things or people **together**, they make them fit or work together closely and successfully. 使紧密结合；使严密；使紧凑 ❑ [V n with together] *The best thing about sport is that it knits the whole family close together.* 体育运动最大的益处在于它使整个家庭紧密地团结在一起。❑ [V n +to/into] *Ordinary people have some reservations about their president's drive to knit them so closely to their neighbors.* 普通百姓对总统号召人们邻里间亲密相处的动机心存疑虑。[Also V n] ❸ COMB [usu ADJ n] **Knit** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *...a tightly knit society.* 紧密团结的社会 ❹ VERB When broken bones **knit**, the broken pieces grow together again. （骨头）愈合，接合 ❑ [V +together] *The bone hasn't knitted together properly.* 骨头愈合得不好。❑ [V] *...broken bones that have failed to knit.* 没能愈合好的断骨 ❺ PHRASE If you **knit** your **brows** or **knit** your **eyebrows**, you frown because you are angry or worried. 皱眉（表示恼怒、担忧）【LITERARY 文】❑ *They knitted their brows and started to grumble.* 他们皱着眉头抱怨起来。❑ *Billy's eyebrows knitted together in a little frown.* 比利眉头微皱。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *knit* with:

N. **knit a jumper** 织一件针织套衫 ❶
ADV. **closely/tightly** knit 紧密结合，knit **together** 结合在一起 ❷

knit|ting /'nɪtɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] **Knitting** is something, such as an article of clothing, that is being knitted. 编织物；针织品 ❑ *She had been sitting with her knitting at her fourth-floor window.* 她那时正坐在 5 楼的窗前织东西。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Knitting** is the action or process of knitting. 编织；针织 ❑ *Take up a relaxing hobby, such as knitting.* 培养一种能放松身心的爱好，比如编织。

'knit|ting nee|dle (**knitting needles**) N-COUNT **Knitting needles** are thin plastic or metal rods which you use when you are knitting. （塑料或金属制的）编织针，毛衣针

knit|wear /'nɪtweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Knitwear** is clothing that has been knitted. 针织衫；针织衣物 ❑ *...expensive Italian knitwear.* 昂贵的意大利产针织衫

knives /naɪvz/ **Knives** is the plural of **knife**. （knife 的复数）

knob /nɒb/ (**knobs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **knob** is a round handle on a door or drawer which you use in order to open or close it. （门或抽屉的）球形把手 ❑ *He turned the knob and pushed against the door.* 他扭动把手推了推门。❷ N-COUNT A **knob** is a round switch on a piece of machinery or equipment. （机器或设备的）旋钮 ❑ *...the volume knob.* 音量旋钮 ❸ N-COUNT A **knob of** butter is a small amount of it. 小块（黄油）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *Top the steaming hot potatoes with a knob of butter.* 在冒热气的马铃薯上放一小块黄油。

knob|bly /'nɒblɪ/ or **knobby** /'nɒbɪ/ ADJ Something that is **knobbly** or **knobby** has lumps on it which stick out and make the surface uneven. 有节的；多疙瘩的 ❑ *...knobbly knees.* 骨节凸出的膝盖

knock ◆◇◇ /nɒk/ (**knocks, knocking, knocked**) ❶ VERB If you **knock on** something such as a door or window, you hit it, usually several times, to attract someone's attention. 敲；击 ❑ [V +on/at] *She went directly to Simon's apartment and knocked on the door.* 她直奔西蒙的房间，敲了敲门。❑ [V] *He knocked before going in.* 他进去前先敲了敲门。•N-COUNT **Knock** is also a noun. ❑ [+at] *They heard a knock at the door.* 他们听到前门有人敲门。•**knock|ing** N-SING ❑ [+at] *They were wakened by a loud knocking at the door.* 他们被一阵嘈杂的敲门声吵醒。❷ VERB If you **knock** something, you touch or hit it roughly, especially so that it falls or moves. 碰，撞；（尤指）碰倒，撞倒，敲动 ❑ [V n prep] *She accidentally knocked the tea tin off the shelf.* 她不小心把架子上的茶叶罐碰了下来。❑ [V n with adv] *Isabel rose so abruptly that she knocked down her chair.* 伊莎贝尔起得太急了，以致碰倒了她坐的椅子。[Also V n] •N-COUNT **Knock** is also a noun. ❑ *The bags have tough exterior materials to protect against knocks, rain and dust.* 这些包的面料非常结实耐用，可以防撞、防雨并防尘。❸ VERB If someone **knocks** two rooms or buildings **into** one, or **knocks** them **together**, they make them form one room or building by removing a wall. 打通（房间或建筑）❑ [V n +into] *They decided to knock the two rooms into one.* 他们决定把两间屋子打通连成一间。❑ [V n with together] *The spacious kitchen was achieved by knocking together three small rooms.* 这个宽敞的厨房是由 3 个小屋子打通连成的。❹ VERB To **knock** someone into a particular position or condition means to hit them very hard so that they fall over or become unconscious. 把…撞击到（某个位置）；把…打成（某种状态）❑ [V n prep/adv] *The third wave was so strong it knocked me backwards.* 第三回浪太大，把我打了回去。❑ [V n adj] *Someone had knocked him unconscious.* 有人把他打昏了。❺ VERB [no cont] To **knock** a particular quality or characteristic **out**

of someone means to make them lose it. 使失去(某种品质或特征) ❑ [v n +out of] *The stories of his links with the actress had knocked the fun out of him.* 有关他与那位女演员有关系的传闻使他很不开心。❑ [v n] *Those people hurt me and knocked my confidence.* 那些人既伤害了我的身体又打击了我的自信心。 6 VERB If you **knock** something or someone, you criticize them and say unpleasant things about them. 批评；贬责；挑剔；非难【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *I'm not knocking them: if they want to do it, it's up to them.* 我不是批评他们：想不想做那件事取决于他们。 7 N-COUNT If someone receives a **knock**, they have an unpleasant experience which prevents them from achieving something or which causes them to change their attitudes or plans. 打击 ❑ *What they said was a real knock to my self-confidence.* 他们的话是对我自信心的一次重大打击。 8 to **knock** something **on the head** → see **head** 9 to **knock** someone or something **into shape** → see **shape**

▶**knock about** → see **knock around**

▶**knock around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **knock about**

1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **knocks** you **around** or **knocks** you **about**, they hit or kick you several times. 接连打(或踢)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n p] *He lied to me constantly and started knocking me around.* 他经常对我撒谎而且开始打我。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **knocks around** or **knocks about** somewhere, they spend time there, experiencing different situations or just passing time. 闲逛；漫游；漂泊；游荡 ❑ [v p prep/adv] *...reporters who knock around in troubled parts of the world.* 穿梭于世界动乱地区的记者们 ❑ [v p n] *I know nothing about him except that he knocked about South Africa for a while.* 我除了知道他在南非流浪过一段时间外对他一无所知。 3 PHRASAL VERB [only cont] If someone or something **is knocking around** or **knocking about**, they are present in a particular place. 在场；存在【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p] *There were a couple of decent kits knocking around, but this wasn't one of them!* 这里有几套像样的装备，但这套不是！ 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **knock around** or **knock about with** someone, you spend your spare time with them, either because you are one of their friends or because you are their boyfriend or girlfriend. 常与某人交往(或作伴)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p +with] *I used to knock about with all the lads from round where Mum lives.* 我过去常同妈妈住所周围的伙伴们一起玩儿。❑ [v p together] *They were knocking around together for about a year.* 他们交往大概有一年了。

▶**knock back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **knock back** a drink, especially an alcoholic one, you drink it quickly, and often in large amounts. 快速喝掉，豪饮(尤指酒)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *He was knocking back his 10th gin and tonic of the day.* 他正在大口喝着今天的第 10 杯金汤力。❑ [v n p] *She poured some vodka into a glass and knocked it back in two swallows.* 她往玻璃杯里倒了一些伏特加酒，两口就喝完了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an event, situation, or person **knocks** you **back**, they prevent you from progressing or achieving something. 阻止，妨碍【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n p] *It seemed as though every time we got rolling something came along to knock us back.* 每当我们开始着手行动的时候，好像都会出点什么事来拖我们后腿。❑ [v p n] *That really knocked back any hope for further peace negotiations.* 那的确一度使进一步的和平谈判成为泡影。

▶**knock down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is knocked down** or **is knocked over** by a vehicle or its driver, they are hit by a car and fall to the ground, and are often injured or killed. (被车)撞倒 ❑ [be v-ed p] *He died in hospital after being knocked down by a car.* 他被车撞倒后死在了医院。❑ [v p n] *A drunk driver knocked down and killed two girls.* 一个酒后驾驶的司机撞死了两个女孩儿。❑ [v n p] *A car knocked him over.* 一辆车把他撞倒在地。 2 PHRASAL VERB To **knock down** a building or part of a building means to demolish it. 推倒，拆掉，拆毁(建筑物) ❑ [v n p] *Why doesn't he just knock the wall down?* 他为何不干脆把墙推倒？❑ [v p n] *They have since knocked down the shack.* 从那以后他们拆掉了简陋的棚屋。 3 PHRASAL VERB To **knock down** a price or amount means to decrease it. 降(价)；杀(价)；减(量)【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v p n] *The market might abandon the stock, and knock down its price.* 市场可能会抛售该股票，从而令其股价下跌。❑ [v n p] *It manages to knock rents down to $1 per square foot.* 成功地将租金降到每平方英尺 1 美元。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **bring down**

▶**knock off** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **knock off** an amount from a price, time, or level means to reduce it by that amount. 使减少；使降低 ❑ [v n p n] *Udinese have knocked 10% off admission prices.* 乌迪内斯队将入场费降低了 10%。❑ [v p amount] *When pressed they knock off 10 per cent.* 经砍价，他们降了 10%。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **knock** something **off** a list or document, you remove it. 从(名单或文件中)删除 ❑ [v n p n] *Tighter rules for benefit entitlement have knocked many people off the unemployment register.* 更为严格的救济金申领规定将很多人剔除出了失业登记表。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB When you **knock off**, you finish work at the end of the day or before a break. 下班；收工【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *If I get this report finished I'll knock off early.* 如果我写完这篇报告，我就会早点下班。

▶**knock out** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **knock** someone **out** means to cause them to become unconscious or to go to sleep. 使不省人事；使入睡 ❑ [v n p] *The three drinks knocked him out.* 3 杯酒就让他昏昏入睡了。❑ [be v-ed p] *He had never been knocked out in a professional fight.* 在职业拳击赛中，他从未被击倒判败过。[Also v p n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a person or team **is knocked out** of a competition, they are defeated in a game, so that they take no more part in the competition. 击败；淘汰 ❑ [be v-ed p] *Henri Leconte has been knocked out in the quarter-finals of the Geneva Open.* 亨利·勒孔特在日内瓦公开赛四分之一决赛中被淘汰。❑ [v n p +of] *The Irish came so close to knocking England out of the European Championships.* 爱尔兰队险些将英格兰队从欧锦赛中淘汰出局。[Also v p n] 3 → see also **knockout** 4 PHRASAL VERB If something **is knocked out** by enemy action or bad weather, it is destroyed or stops functioning because of it. 摧毁；使瘫痪 ❑ [v p n] *Our bombers have knocked out the mobile launchers.* 我们的轰炸机摧毁了移动火箭发射台。

▶**knock over** → see **knock down** 1

Thesaurus 同类词 *knock* Also look up:

V. rap, tap 1
bash, hit, strike 2
belittle, criticize, denounce; (*ant.*) praise 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *knock* with:

V. **answer a** knock 应答敲门声，**hear a** knock 听到敲门声 1
N. knock **on/at a door** 敲门 1
ADJ. **loud** knock 响亮的敲击声 1
knock *someone* **out cold** 打晕某人，knock *someone* **unconscious** 打晕某人 4

knock|about /ˈnɒkəbaʊt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Knockabout** comedy is lively and often involves people doing funny things, rather than saying them. 喧闹喜剧的；闹剧的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He gave one of his best knockabout performances in a long time.* 他表演了很长时间，那是他最精彩的闹剧之一。

knock|back /ˈnɒkbæk/ (**knockbacks**) also **knock-back** N-COUNT A **knockback** is a problem or a rejection which delays your progress or which reverses some of the progress you have made. 挫折；挫伤；打击 ❑ *The schedule has suffered a knockback.* 该计划遭受了一个打击。

knock|down /ˈnɒkdaʊn/ also **knock-down** ADJ [ADJ n] A **knockdown** price is much lower than it would be normally. (价格)低廉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the chance to buy it now at a knockdown price.* 现在以低价购买它的机会

knock|er /ˈnɒkə/ (**knockers**) 1 N-COUNT A **knocker** is a piece of metal on the front door of a building, which you use to hit the door in order to attract the attention of the people inside. (固定在门上供敲门用的)门环 2 → see also **knock**

ˌknock-ˈkneed ADJ Someone who is **knock-kneed** has legs which turn inwards at the knees. 膝外翻的

knock|off /ˈnɒkɒf/ (**knockoffs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **knockoff** is a cheap copy of a well-known product. (廉价)冒牌货，仿制品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Frilly dresses are out; Chanel knockoffs are in.* 褶

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边连衣裙不时兴了；冒牌香奈尔时装流行起来。❑ *You can buy a nice knockoff watch from them.* 你能从他们那儿买到质量很好的仿制名牌手表。

'knock-on ADJ [ADJ n] If there is a **knock-on** effect, one action or event causes several other events to happen one after the other. 使产生连锁反应的【BRIT 英】❑ *The cut in new car prices has had a knock-on effect on the price of used cars.* 新车的降价使二手车价格产生了连锁反应。

knock|out /'nɒkaʊt/ (**knockouts**) also **knock-out** ❶ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] In boxing, a **knockout** is a situation in which a boxer wins the fight by making his opponent fall to the ground and be unable to stand up before the referee has counted to ten. (拳击比赛中)击倒对手获胜 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **knockout** blow is an action or event that completely defeats an opponent. 毁灭性的 ❑ *He delivered a knockout blow to all of his rivals.* 他给所有对手以致命一击。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **knockout** competition is one in which the players or teams that win continue playing until there is only one winner left. (比赛)淘汰制的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the European Cup, a knockout competition between the top teams in Europe.* 欧洲杯足球赛，一场欧洲顶级强队间的淘汰赛

in AM, use 美国英语用 **elimination**

❹ N-SING If you describe someone or something as **a knockout**, you think that they are extremely attractive or impressive. 迷人(或给人深刻印象)的人(或物)【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ [+*in*] *She was a knockout in navy and scarlet.* 她身着藏青色和鲜红色相间的衣服，十分迷人。

knoll /nəʊl/ (**knolls**) N-COUNT A **knoll** is a low hill with gentle slopes and a rounded top. 圆丘；土墩【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a grassy knoll.* 长满草的圆丘 ❑ *...on Nibley Knoll.* 在尼布利小山上

knot /nɒt/ (**knots, knotting, knotted**) ❶ N-COUNT If you tie a **knot** in a piece of string, rope, cloth, or other material, you pass one end or part of it through a loop and pull it tight. (用绳索、布或其他材料打的)结 ❑ *One lace had broken and been tied in a knot.* 一条鞋带已经断了，打了个结。❷ VERB If you **knot** a piece of string, rope, cloth, or other material, you pass one end or part of it through a loop and pull it tight. 把(绳索、布或其他材料)打成结 ❑ [v n with *together*] *He knotted the laces securely together.* 他系紧鞋带。❑ [v n] *He knotted the bandanna around his neck.* 他在脖子上系了一条印花大围巾。❑ [v-ed] *...a knotted rope.* 打着结的绳索 ❸ N-COUNT If you feel a **knot** in your stomach, you get an uncomfortable tight feeling in your stomach, usually because you are afraid or excited. (通常由害怕或激动引起胃部的)痉挛，郁结 ❑ [+*of*] *There was a knot of tension in his stomach.* 他紧张得心揪得紧紧的。❹ VERB If your stomach **knots** or if something **knots** it, it feels tight because you are afraid or excited. (胃部因害怕或激动而)痉挛；使痉挛 ❑ [v] *I felt my stomach knot with apprehension.* 我很担忧，心都揪紧了。❑ [v n] *The old dread knotted her stomach.* 从前那些可怕的经历让她的心都揪紧了。❺ VERB If part of your face or your muscles **knot**, they become tense, usually because you are worried or angry. (面部器官或肌肉通常因担心或愤怒而)紧张，紧绷 ❑ [v] *His forehead knotted in a frown.* 他眉头紧锁。❑ [v-ed] *...his knotted muscles.* 他紧绷的肌肉 ❻ N-COUNT A **knot** in a piece of wood is a small hard area where a branch grew. (树枝上的)节子，节疤 ❼ N-COUNT A **knot** is a unit of speed. The speed of ships, aircraft, and winds is measured in knots. 节(船、飞行器和风的速度计量单位) ❑ *They travel at speeds of up to 30 knots.* 他们以高达 30 节的速度行进。❽ PHRASE If you **tie yourself in knots**, you get very confused and anxious. (使)感到迷惑不解；(使)急切【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The press agent tied himself in knots trying to apologise.* 那个广告宣传人员急于道歉。❾ PHRASE If you say that two people **tie the knot**, you mean that they get married. 结合；结婚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Len tied the knot with Kate five years ago.* 莱恩 5 年前和凯特结婚了。

→ see **rope**

knot|ty /'nɒti/ (**knottier, knottiest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **knotty** problem is complicated and difficult to solve. 复杂的；难以解决的；棘手的 ❑ *The new management team faces some knotty problems.* 新的管理团队面临一些棘手的问题。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Knotty** wood has a lot of small hard areas on it where branches once grew. 有节的；多节的

know ◆◆◆ /nəʊ/ (**knows, knowing, knew, known**) ❶ VERB [no cont] If you **know** a fact, a piece of information, or an answer, you have it correctly in your mind. 知道；知悉；了解 ❑ [v n] *I don't know the name of the place.* 我不知道那个地方的名字。❑ [v that] *'People like doing things for nothing.'—'I know they do.'* "人们喜欢没事找事。"——"我知道确实是那样。"❑ [v wh] *I don't know what happened to her husband.* 我不知道她丈夫出了什么事。❑ [v] *'How did he meet your mother?'—'I don't know.'* "他怎么认识你母亲的？"——"我不知道。"❑ [v +*about*] *We all know about his early experiments in flying.* 我们都了解他早期的飞行试验。❑ [v n to-inf] *They looked younger than I knew them to be.* 他们看起来比我所知道的实际年龄显小。❑ [*be* v-ed wh] *It is not known whether the bomb was originally intended for the capital itself.* 尚不清楚炸弹起初的轰炸目标是否是首都。❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It's always been known that key figures in the government do very well for themselves.* 众所周知政府中的要员都很会保全自己的利益。❷ VERB [no cont] If you **know** someone, you are familiar with them because you have met them and talked to them before. 熟识；认识 ❑ [v n] *Gifford was a friend. I'd known him for nine years.* 吉福德是我的一位朋友。我和他认识 9 年了。❑ [v n] *Do you two know each other?* 你们俩互相认识吗？❸ VERB [no cont] If you say that you **know of** something, you mean that you have heard about it but you do not necessarily have a lot of information about it. 听说过；略有耳闻 ❑ [v +*of*] *We know of the incident but have no further details.* 我们听说过这件事，但对详情不是很清楚。❑ [v +*of*] *I know of no one who would want to murder Albert.* 我没听说有人想杀艾伯特。❹ VERB [no cont] If you **know about** a subject, you have studied it or taken an interest in it, and understand part or all of it. 了解，掌握(某一学科) ❑ [v +*about*] *Hire someone with experience, someone who knows about real estate.* 聘用有经验、了解房地产业的人。❑ [v amount +*about*] *She didn't know anything about music but she liked to sing.* 虽然她对音乐一无所知，但却爱唱歌。❺ VERB [no cont] If you **know** a language, you have learned it and can understand it. 学会，掌握(语言) ❑ [v n] *It helps to know French and Creole if you want to understand some of the lyrics.* 如果你想读懂一些抒情诗，学点法语和克里奥尔语是有帮助的。❻ VERB [no cont] If you **know** something such as a place, a work of art, or an idea, you have visited it, seen it, read it, or heard about it, and so you are familiar with it. 熟悉；了解 ❑ [v n] *No matter how well you know Paris, it is easy to get lost.* 不管你对巴黎多么熟悉，也很容易迷路。❼ VERB [no cont] If you **know how to** do something, you have the necessary skills and knowledge to do it. 会；能 ❑ [v wh-to-inf] *The health authorities now know how to deal with the disease.* 卫生部门现在知道如何对付这种病了。❑ [v wh-to-inf] *We know what to do to make it work.* 我们知道如何让它起作用。❽ VERB [no cont] You can say that someone **knows that** something is happening when they become aware of it. 意识到；觉察到 ❑ [v that] *Then I saw a gun under the hall table so I knew that something was wrong.* 后来我看到大厅的桌子下有一把枪，我就意识到有些不对劲儿。❑ [v +*about*] *The first I knew about it was when I woke up in the ambulance.* 当我从救护车中苏醒过来时才知道发生了什么事。❾ VERB [no cont] If you **know** something or someone, you recognize them when you see them or hear them. 认出；辨认出 ❑ [v n] *Would she know you if she saw you on the street?* 如果她在大街上看到你，能认出你吗？❿ VERB [no cont] If someone or something **is known as** a particular name, they are called by that name. 称为；叫做 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *The disease is more commonly known as Mad Cow Disease.* 这种疾病更通俗的名称是疯牛病。❑ [v n +*as*] *He was born as John Birks Gillespie, but everyone knew him as Dizzy.* 他本名为约翰·伯克斯·吉莱斯皮，但人人都叫他"小迷糊"。❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *He was the only boy in the school who was known by his Christian name and not his surname.* 他是学校里唯一一个被称呼洗礼名而不是姓氏的男孩儿。❑ [v-ed] *...British Nuclear Fuels, otherwise known as BNFL* 英国核燃料有限公司，也称 BNFL ⓫ VERB If you **know** someone or something **as** a person or thing that has particular qualities, you consider that they have those qualities. 认为…是；把…看作 ❑ [v n +*as*] *Lots of people know her as a very kind woman.* 很多人认为她是个非常善良的女人。⓬ → see also **knowing, known** ⓭ PHRASE If you talk

about a thing or system **as we know it**, you are referring to the form in which it exists now and which is familiar to most people. 现行的；我们熟悉的；我们熟知的 ❑ *He planned to end the welfare system as we know it.* 他计划终止现行的福利制度。 16 PHRASE If you **get to know** someone, you find out what they are like by spending time with them. (花时间)了解 ❑ *The new neighbours were getting to know each other.* 新邻居之间正在互相了解。 17 PHRASE People use expressions such as **goodness knows**, **Heaven knows**, and **God knows** when they do not know something and want to suggest that nobody could possibly know it. 谁知道；天晓得【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Who's he?'—'God knows.'* "他是谁?"——"天晓得。" 18 CONVENTION You say **'I know'** to show that you agree with what has just been said. (表示同意)我理解，我有同感，我知道 ❑ *'This country is so awful.'—'I know, I know.'* "这个国家太糟糕了。"——"的确是，的确是。" 19 CONVENTION You say **'I know'** to show that you accept that something is true, but think that it is not very important or relevant. (表示接受，但觉得无关紧要)我知道 ❑ *'There are trains straight from Cambridge.'—'I know, but it's no quicker.'* "有直接从剑桥开出的列车。"——"我知道，但也不快。" 20 PHRASE You use **'I know'** to express sympathy and understanding towards someone. (表示同情和理解)我理解，我知道 ❑ *I know what you're going through.* 我知道你正在经受什么样的煎熬。 21 PHRASE You can use **I don't know** to indicate that you do not completely agree with something or do not really think that it is true. 不知道，不清楚(表示不完全同意或不认为属实) ❑ *'He should quite simply resign.'—'I don't know about that.'* "他就该辞职。"——"这我不知道。" 22 PHRASE You can say **'I don't know about you'** to indicate that you are going to give your own opinion about something and you want to find out if someone else feels the same. 我不知道你(们)怎么想(表示将表达自己想法并想知道他人的看法) ❑ *I don't know about the rest of you, but I'm hungry.* 我不知道你们怎么样，但我是饿了。 23 PHRASE You use **I don't know** in expressions which indicate criticism of someone's behaviour. For example, if you say that you **do not know how** someone can do something, you mean that you cannot understand or accept them doing it. (表示批评某人的行为)真想不到，真不知道【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't know how he could do this to his own daughter.* 真想不到他竟对自己的女儿这样。 24 PHRASE People sometimes use expressions such as **I'm blessed if I know** or **damned if I know** to emphasize the fact that they do not know something. 我要是知道就好了；我根本不知道【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'What was that all about?'—'Darned if I know.'* "那都是关于什么的?"——"我要知道就好了。" 25 PHRASE If you are **in the know** about something, especially something that is not known about or understood by many people, you have information about it. 知情；(尤指)熟悉内幕，掌握内情 ❑ *It was gratifying to be in the know about important people.* 了解重要人物的一些内幕真令人高兴。 26 CONVENTION You can use expressions such as **you know what I mean** and **if you know what I mean** to suggest that the person listening to you understands what you are trying to say, and so you do not have to explain any more. (表示所说的话对方明白，无需多言)你是知道的，你明白我的意思【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *None of us stayed long. I mean, the atmosphere wasn't—well, you know what I mean.* 我们都没呆太久。我的意思是，气氛并不是——唔，你明白我的意思。 27 CONVENTION You say **'You never know'** or **'One never knows'** to indicate that it is not definite or certain what will happen in the future, and to suggest that there is some hope that things will turn out well. (指可能会发生好事)很难说，很难预料【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *You never know, I might get lucky.* 很难说，我也许会交好运呢。 28 CONVENTION You say **'Not that I know of'** when someone has asked you whether or not something is true and you think the answer is 'no' but you cannot be sure because you do not know all the facts. 据我所知没有【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *'Is he married?'—'Not that I know of.'* "他结婚了吗?"——"据我所知没有。" 29 PHRASE You can use expressions such as **What does she know?** and **What do they know?** when you think that someone has no right to comment on a situation because they do not understand it. (某人)知道什么，懂什么(表示其没有资格评论)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *Don't listen to him, what does he know?* 别听他的，他知道什么? 30 CONVENTION You use **you know** to emphasize or to draw attention to what you are saying. (加强语气或引起注意)你知道【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *The conditions in there are awful, you know.* 那里的条件很艰苦，你知道。❑ *You know, it does worry me.* 你知道，这实在让我担心。 31 CONVENTION You use **you know** when you are trying to explain more clearly what you mean, by referring to something that the person you are talking to knows about. (表示进一步解释)你是知道的【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Wear the white dress, you know, the one with all the black embroidery.* 穿那条白裙，你知道的，上面有黑色刺绣的那条。 32 PHRASE You can say **'You don't know'** in order to emphasize how strongly you feel about the remark you are going to make. 你不知道【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *You don't know how good it is to speak to somebody from home.* 你不知道和家乡来的人说说话感觉有多好。 33 **to know best** → see **best** 22 **to know better** → see **better** 23 **to know no bounds** → see **bound** 24 **to know** something **for a fact** → see **fact** 25 **as far as I know** → see **far** 26 **not to know the first thing about** something → see **first** 27 **to know full well** → see **full** 28 **to let** someone **know** → see **let** 29 **not to know the meaning of the word** → see **meaning** 30 **to know** your **own mind** → see **mind** 31 **to know the ropes** → see **rope**

Thesaurus 同类词 *know* Also look up:

V. comprehend, recognize, understand 1
be acquainted, be familiar with 2

'know-all (**know-alls**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **know-all**, you are critical of them because they think that they know a lot more than other people. 自以为无所不知的人；万事通【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **know-it-all**

'know-how ◆◇◇

in AM, use 美国英语用 **knowhow**

N-UNCOUNT **Know-how** is knowledge of the methods or techniques of doing something, especially something technical or practical. (尤指专业或实用的)知识，技术，技能【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He hasn't got the know-how to run a farm.* 他没有经营农场的专业知识。

know|ing /ˈnəʊɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **knowing** gesture or remark is one that shows that you understand something, for example the way that someone is feeling or what they really mean, even though it has not been mentioned directly. 会意的；心照不宣的；知情的 ❑ *Ron gave her a knowing smile.* 罗恩朝她会意地一笑。❑ *Dan exchanged a knowing look with Harry.* 丹和哈丽心照不宣地交换了一下眼神。•**know|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *He smiled knowingly.* 他会意地笑了。

know|ing|ly /ˈnəʊɪŋli/ ADV [ADV before v] If you **knowingly** do something wrong, you do it even though you know it is wrong. 故意；蓄意 ❑ *He repeated that he had never knowingly taken illegal drugs.* 他再三强调自己从未故意服用违禁药物。

'know-it-all (**know-it-alls**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **know-it-all**, you are critical of them because they think that they know a lot more than other people. 自以为无所不知的人；万事通【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **know-all**

knowl|edge ◆◇◇ /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Knowledge** is information and understanding about a subject which a person has, or which all people have. 知识；学问；学识 ❑ [+of] *She told Parliament she had no knowledge of the affair.* 她告诉议会她对此事并不知情。❑ *...the quest for scientific knowledge.* 对科学知识的探索 2 PHRASE If you say that something is true **to** your **knowledge** or **to the best of** your **knowledge**, you mean that you believe it to be true but it is possible that you do not know all the facts. 据…所知 ❑ *Alec never carried a gun to my knowledge.* 据我所知亚历克从来不带枪。 3 PHRASE If you do something **safe in the knowledge that** something else is the case, you do the first thing

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confidently because you are sure of the second thing. 因知道…而放心【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *You can let your kids play here, safe in the knowledge that they won't get sunburn.* 你可以放心让孩子们在这儿玩，他们肯定不会晒伤。

Thesaurus 同类词 *knowledge* Also look up:

N. comprehension, consciousness, education, intelligence, wisdom; (*ant.*) ignorance ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *knowledge* with:

V. **acquire** knowledge 获取知识，**gain** knowledge 获得知识，**have** knowledge 具备知识，**lack** knowledge 缺乏知识，**require** knowledge 需要知识，**test** *your* knowledge 考查你的知识，**use** *your* knowledge 利用你的知识 ❶

ADJ. **common** knowledge 众所周知的事，**general** knowledge 常识，**prior** knowledge 先验知识，**scientific** knowledge 科学知识，**useful** knowledge 有用的知识，**vast** knowledge 渊博的知识 ❶

N. **background** knowledge 背景知识，knowledge **base** 知识库 ❶

knowl|edge|able /ˈnɒlɪdʒəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **knowledgeable** has or shows a clear understanding of many different facts about the world or about a particular subject. 博学的；有见识的；知识渊博的 ❑ *We employ friendly and knowledgeable staff.* 我们雇佣友善的、在行的员工。•**knowl|edge|ably** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Kaspar had spoken knowledgeably about the state of agriculture in Europe.* 卡斯帕对欧洲农业状况发表了一番颇有见地的见解。

known /nəʊn/ ❶ **Known** is the past participle of **know**. ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **known** to describe someone or something that is clearly recognized by or familiar to all people or to a particular group of people. 知名的；出了名的；已知的 ❑ *…He was a known drug dealer.* 他是个臭名昭著的毒贩子。❑ *He became one of the best known actors of his day.* 他成了他那个时期最著名的演员之一。❸ ADJ If someone or something is **known for** a particular achievement or feature, they are familiar to many people because of that achievement or feature. 以…闻名的 ❑ [+*for*] *He is better known for his film and TV work.* 他的影视作品更为出名。❹ PHRASE If you **let it be known that** something is the case, or you **let** something **be known**, you make sure that people know it or can find out about it. 使人们知道（或清楚）；明确表示 ❑ *The Prime Minister has let it be known that he is against it.* 首相对此明确表示反对。

knuck|le /ˈnʌkᵊl/ (**knuckles, knuckling, knuckled**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **knuckles** are the rounded pieces of bone that form lumps on your hands where your fingers join your hands, and where your fingers bend. 指节；指关节 ❑ *Brenda's knuckles were white as she gripped the arms of the chair.* 布伦达握紧椅子扶手时指关节都变白了。❷ a **rap on the knuckles** → see **rap**

→ see **hand**

▶**knuckle down** PHRASAL VERB If someone **knuckles down**, they begin to work or study very hard, especially after a period when they have done very little work. （尤指前期不努力之后）开始努力工作（或学习）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *The only thing to do was knuckle down and get on with some serious hard work.* 唯一能做的就是开始努力工作，好好干出点儿成绩来。❑ [V P +*to*] *He managed to knuckle down to his lessons long enough to pass his examination.* 他在离考试还有足够长时间的时候开始认真学习，从而通过了考试。

▶**knuckle under** PHRASAL VERB If you **knuckle under**, you do what someone else tells you to do or what a situation forces you to do, because you realize that you have no choice. 屈服；认输【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *It is arguable whether the rebels will knuckle under.* 还不能确定反叛者是否会投降。❑ [V P +*to*] *The United States, he said, did not knuckle under to demands.* 他说，美国不会屈从于他人的要求。

ˈknuckle-duster (**knuckle-dusters**) also **knuckleduster** N-COUNT A **knuckle-duster** is a piece of metal that is designed to be worn on the back of a person's hand as a weapon, so that if they hit someone they will hurt them badly. 指节金属套（用作武器）【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **brass knuckles**

KO /ˌkeɪ ˈəʊ/ (**KO's**) N-COUNT **KO** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）**knockout**. ❑ *34 of his wins were KO's.* 他 34 次击倒对手获胜。

koa|la /kəʊˈɑːlə/ (**koalas**) N-COUNT A **koala** or a **koala bear** is an Australian animal which looks like a small bear with grey fur and lives in trees. 树袋熊；考拉

→ see **herbivore**

kohl /kəʊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Kohl** is a cosmetic used to make a dark line along the edges of someone's eyelids. 黑色眼影

kohl|ra|bi /kəʊlˈrɑːbi/ (**kohlrabi**) N-VAR **Kohlrabi** is a green vegetable that has a round ball of leaves like a cabbage. It has a thick stem that you boil in water before eating. 球茎甘蓝

kook /kuːk/ (**kooks**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone who you think is slightly strange or eccentric as a **kook**. 怪人【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

kooky /ˈkuːki/ ADJ Someone who is **kooky** is slightly strange or eccentric, but often in a way which makes you like them. 奇怪的，古怪的（常招人喜爱）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's slightly kooky, but I love it.* 这有点怪，但我喜欢。❑ *She's been mocked for her kooky ways.* 她曾因为行为古怪而遭人嘲笑。

Ko|ran /kɔːˈrɑːn/ N-PROPER **The Koran** is the sacred book on which the religion of Islam is based. 《古兰经》

Ko|ran|ic /kɔːˈrænɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Koranic** is used to describe something which belongs or relates to the Koran. 《古兰经》的 ❑ *…Koranic schools.* 古兰经学校

Ko|rean /kɔːˈriːən/ (**Koreans**) ❶ ADJ **Korean** means belonging or relating to DPRK or South Korea, or to their people, language, or culture. 朝鲜（或韩国）的；朝鲜（或韩国）人的；朝鲜（或韩）语的；朝鲜（或韩国）文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Korean** is a citizen of DPRK or South Korea, or a person of the origin of DPRK or South Korea. 朝鲜（或韩国）人；朝鲜（或韩国）裔人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Korean** is the language spoken by people who live in DPRK and South Korea. 朝鲜语；韩国语

ko|sher /ˈkəʊʃəʳ/ ❶ ADJ Something, especially food, that is **kosher** is approved of or allowed by the laws of Judaism. （尤指食物）合礼的（合乎犹太教教规的） ❑ *…a kosher butcher.* 合礼的屠户 ❷ ADJ Something that is **kosher** is generally approved of or considered to be correct. 合适的；正确的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Acting was not a kosher trade for an upper-class girl.* 演戏对一个出身上流社会的女孩儿来说不是个合适的职业。

kow|tow /ˌkaʊˈtaʊ/ (**kowtows, kowtowing, kowtowed**) also **kow-tow** VERB If you say that someone **kowtows to** someone else, you are criticizing them because they are too eager to obey or be polite to someone in authority. 叩头；磕头；卑躬屈膝；唯命是从【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V +*to*] *See how stupidly they kow-tow to persons higher in the hierarchy.* 瞧他们对上级唯命是从的样子是多么愚蠢啊。[Also V]

kph /ˌkeɪ piː ˈeɪtʃ/ **kph** is written after a number to indicate the speed of something such as a vehicle. **kph** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'kilometres per hour'. （用于数字后表示速度）千米每小时

Krem|lin ◆◇◇ /ˈkremlɪn/ N-PROPER **The Kremlin** is the building in Moscow where Russian government business takes place. 克里姆林宫（位于莫斯科，为俄罗斯政府办公的地方） ❑ *…a two hour meeting in the Kremlin.* 在克里姆林宫召开的为时两小时的会议 •N-PROPER **The Kremlin** is also used to refer to the central government of Russia and of the former Soviet Union. 俄罗斯中央政府；苏联政府 ❑ *The Kremlin is still insisting on a diplomatic solution to the crisis.* 俄罗斯中央政府依然坚持通过外交方式解决危机。

kryp|ton /ˈkrɪptɒn/ N-UNCOUNT **Krypton** is an element that is found in the air in the form of a gas. It is used in fluorescent lights and lasers. 氪

ku|dos /ˈkjuːdɒs, AM 美 ˈkuːdəʊz/ N-UNCOUNT **Kudos** is admiration or recognition that someone or something gets as a result of

a particular action or achievement. (因行为或成就而获得的)荣誉，赞誉，名声 ❑ [+for] ...*a new hotel chain that has won kudos for the way it treats guests.* 因其待客方式受到好评的新的连锁酒店

Ku Klux Klan /ˌku: klʌks 'klæn/ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Ku Klux Klan** is a secret organization of white Protestant men in the United States which promotes violence against black people, Jews, and other minorities. 三K党(美国的白人新教徒秘密组织，利用暴力迫害黑人、犹太人以及其他少数民族)

kung fu /ˌkʌŋ 'fu:/ N-UNCOUNT **Kung fu** is a Chinese way of fighting in which people use only their bare hands and feet. 中国功夫

Ku|wai|ti /kʊ'weɪti/ (**Kuwaitis**) ■ ADJ **Kuwaiti** means belonging or relating to Kuwait, or to its people or culture. 科威特的；科威特人(或文化)的 ■ N-COUNT A **Kuwaiti** is a Kuwaiti citizen, or a person of Kuwaiti origin. 科威特人；科威特裔人

KW also **kW** **KW** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **kilowatt**.

K

L l

L also **l** /el/ (**L's, l's**) 1 N-VAR **L** is the twelfth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 12 个字母 2 N-VAR **L** is the symbol for 'learner driver' in Britain. A large red 'L' on a white background is attached to cars in which people are learning to drive. (英国)"驾驶学员"标志(以白底红字的大 L 标记贴于车上)

L8R **L8R** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) 'later', mainly used in text messages and e-mails. 以后,稍后(主要用于手机短信和电子邮件)【COMPUTING 计算机】

La. La. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **lane**, and is used especially in addresses and on maps or signs. (尤用于地址、地图或路牌)道,路,巷【BRIT 英】❑ *Andy's Records, 14-16 Lower Goat La., Norwich.* 诺里奇下戈特路 14-16 号安迪唱片公司

lab /læb/ (**labs**) 1 N-COUNT A **lab** is the same as a **laboratory**. 同 laboratory 2 In Britain, **Lab** is the written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **labour**. (英国)工党❑ *...David Blunkett, MP for Sheffield (Lab).* 代表谢菲尔德的下院议员戴维·布伦基特(工党)

la|bel ♦♢ /'leɪbᵊl/ (**labels, labelling, labelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **labeling, labeled**

1 N-COUNT A **label** is a piece of paper or plastic that is attached to an object in order to give information about it. 标签;签条;标贴 ❑ [+on] *He peered at the label on the bottle.* 他仔细地看瓶上的标签。2 VERB [usu passive] If something **is labelled**, a label is attached to it giving information about it. 贴标签于;用标签标明 ❑ [be V-ed] *The stuff has never been properly logged and labelled.* 这些东西从未妥善地记录和标注过。❑ [V-ed quote] *Meat labelled 'Scotch Beef' sells for a premium in supermarkets.* 超市里带有"苏格兰牛肉"标签的肉售价不菲。❑ [be V-ed +with] *All the products are labelled with comprehensive instructions.* 所有产品均标有详尽的使用说明。3 VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone or something **is labelled as** a particular thing, you mean that people generally describe them that way and you think that this is unfair. (不公平地)把…称为,把…列为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be V-ed +as] *Too often the press are labelled as bad boys.* 新闻界往往被视为坏孩子。❑ [be V-ed +as] *Certain estates are labelled as undesirable.* 某些地产被归为不受欢迎之列。❑ [be V-ed n] *They are afraid to contact the social services in case they are labelled a problem family.* 由于害怕被贴上"问题家庭"的标签,他们不敢联系社会福利机构。❑ [be V-ed] *If you venture from 'feminine' standards, you are labelled aggressive and hostile.* 女人要是偏离"女性"纲常,就会被认为咄咄逼人并且很不友善。4 N-COUNT If you say that someone gets a particular **label**, you mean that people show disapproval of them by describing them with a critical word or phrase. (批评性的)标签,称号 ❑ [+of] *Her treatment of her husband earned her the label of the most hated woman in America.* 她对待丈夫的行径为她赢得了"全美最可恶女人"的诨号。

→ see **graph**

Thesaurus 同类词 *label* Also look up:

N. sticker, tag, ticket 1
V. brand, characterize, classify 3

la|bor /'leɪbəʳ/ → see **labour**

la|bora|tory ♦♢ /lə'bɒrətri, AM 美 'læbrətɔːri/ (**laboratories**) 1 N-COUNT A **laboratory** is a building or a room where scientific experiments, analyses, and research are carried out. (科研用的)实验室 2 N-COUNT A **laboratory** in a school, college, or university is a room containing scientific equipment where students are taught science subjects such as chemistry. (教学用的)实验室 3 → see also **language laboratory**

→ see Word Web: **laboratory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *laboratory* with:

N. laboratory **conditions** 实验室条件, **research** laboratory 研究实验室, laboratory **technician** 实验室技术员, laboratory **test** 实验室测试 1
laboratory **equipment** 实验室设备, laboratory **experiment** 实验室实验 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *labor = working* 工作: *collaborate, elaborate, laboratory*

'La|bor Day N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **Labor Day** is a public holiday in honour of working people. It is the first Monday in September. (美国的)劳工节(9 月第一个星期一)

la|bor|er /'leɪbərəʳ/ → see **labourer**

la|bo|ri|ous /lə'bɔːriəs/ ADJ If you describe a task or job as **laborious**, you mean that it takes a lot of time and effort. 耗时费力的;辛苦的;艰难的 ❑ *Keeping the garden tidy all year round can be a laborious task.* 一年到头把花园拾掇得干净整洁也不是件轻松活儿。•**la|bo|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the embroidery she'd worked on so laboriously during the long winter nights.* 她在那些漫长冬夜煞费心血绣制的刺绣

'la|bor un|ion (**labor unions**) N-COUNT A **labor union** is an organization that represents the rights and interests of workers to their employers, for example in order to improve working conditions or wages. 工会【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trade union**

la|bour ♦♦♦ /'leɪbəʳ/ (**labours, labouring, laboured**)

Word Web 话题词汇 laboratory 实验室

The discovery of the life-saving drug penicillin was a fortunate accident. While cleaning up his **laboratory**, a **researcher** named Alexander Fleming noticed that the bacteria in one **petri dish** had been killed by some kind of **mould**. He took a **sample** and found that it was a form of penicillin. Fleming and others did further **research** and **published** their **findings** in 1928, but few people took notice. However, ten years later a team at Oxford University read Fleming's **study** and began animal and human **experiments**. Within a decade, companies were manufacturing 650 billion units of penicillin a month!

发现救命药青霉素完全是个巧合。苏格兰研究员亚历山大·弗莱明在清理实验室时注意到,一个培养皿中的细菌被某种霉菌杀死了。他采集了样本,发现这是一种青霉素。弗莱明和其他研究人员经过进一步的研究,在 1928 年发表了他们的研究成果,却未能引起广泛关注。然而,10 年之后,牛津大学的一个团队读到了弗莱明的研究成果,他们开始在动物和人类身上实验。不到 10 年时间,各公司每月生产的青霉素就达 6,500 亿单位!

in AM, use 美国英语用 **labor**

1 N-UNCOUNT **Labour** is very hard work, usually physical work. (辛苦的)劳动，劳作；(通常指)体力劳动 ❑ [+of] *...the labour of seeding, planting and harvesting.* 播种、栽种和收割的辛勤劳作 ❑ *The chef at the barbecue looked up from his labours; he was sweating.* 正在烧烤台边忙活的厨师抬起头来，直冒汗。 2 → see also **hard labour** 3 VERB Someone who **labours** works hard using their hands. (用手)辛勤劳动 ❑ [v] *...peasants labouring in the fields.* 在地里劳作的农民 ❑ [v] *Her husband laboured at the plant for 17 years.* 她丈夫在厂里辛勤工作了 17 年。 4 VERB If you **labour to** do something, you do it with difficulty. 艰苦地做；吃力地做 ❑ [v to-inf] *For twenty-five years now he has laboured to build a religious community.* 他呕心沥血 25 载，要建立一个宗教社区。 ❑ [v +under] *...a young man who's labouring under all kinds of other difficulties.* 在其他各种困难下艰苦工作的小伙子 5 N-UNCOUNT **Labour** is used to refer to the workers of a country or industry, considered as a group. (总称)劳工，工人 ❑ *Latin America lacked skilled labour.* 拉丁美洲缺乏熟练工人。 ❑ *They were cheap labour.* 他们是廉价劳工。 6 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] The work done by a group of workers or by a particular worker is referred to as their **labour**. 工作 ❑ *The unemployed cannot withdraw their labour—they have no power.* 失业者没法罢工——他们没有权力。 7 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] In Britain, people use **Labour** to refer to the **Labour Party**. (英国)工党 ❑ *They all vote Labour.* 他们都投工党的票。 8 ADJ A **Labour** politician or voter is a member of a Labour Party or votes for a Labour Party. 工党的；支持工党的 ❑ *...a Labour MP.* 工党下院议员 ❑ *Millions of Labour voters went unrepresented.* 数百万支持工党的选民没有议会代表。 9 VERB If you **labour under** a delusion or misapprehension, you continue to believe something which is not true. 误以为；为…所蒙蔽 ❑ [v +under] *She laboured under the illusion that I knew what I was doing.* 她错误地认为我知道自己在做什么。 ❑ [v +under] *You seem to be labouring under considerable misapprehensions.* 你似乎存在相当大的误解。 10 VERB If you **labour** a point or an argument, you keep making the same point or saying the same thing, although it is unnecessary. 一再重申；反复说明 ❑ [v n] *I don't want to labour the point but there it is.* 我不想反复重申这一点，但事情就摆在那儿。 11 N-UNCOUNT **Labour** is the last stage of pregnancy, in which the baby is gradually pushed out of the womb by the mother. 分娩；临盆 ❑ *I thought the pains meant I was going into labour.* 我还以为这些疼痛意味着我要生了呢。

→ see **factory**

Thesaurus 同类词 *labour* Also look up:

N. effort, employment, work; (*ant.*) leisure, rest 1
employees, help, workforce, working people; (*ant.*) management 5
V. exert, strain, struggle, work; (*ant.*) relax, rest 4

ˈla|bour camp (**labour camps**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **labor camp**

N-COUNT A **labour camp** is a kind of prison, where the prisoners are forced to do hard, physical work, usually outdoors. (强迫囚犯做苦工的)劳改营

la|boured /ˈleɪbəd/ 1 ADJ If someone's breathing is **laboured**, it is slow and seems to take a lot of effort. (呼吸)困难的，费力的 ❑ *From his slow walk and laboured breathing, Ginny realized he was far from well.* 看他步履缓慢、呼吸困难的样子，金尼意识到他的身体还远未恢复。 2 ADJ If something such as someone's writing or speech is **laboured**, they have put too much effort into it so it seems awkward and unnatural. (文章或言谈)不自然的，矫揉造作的 ❑ *Daniel's few encounters with Gold had been characterized by a laboured politeness.* 丹尼尔与戈尔德的几次碰面都只是虚礼客套一番。

la|bour|er /ˈleɪbərə/ (**labourers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **laborer**

N-COUNT A **labourer** is a person who does a job which involves a lot of hard physical work. 体力劳动者；劳工 ❑ *Her husband had been a farm labourer.* 她丈夫以前是个农场雇工。

→ see **union**

ˈla|bour force (**labour forces**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The labour force** consists of all the people who are able to work in a country or area, or all the people who work for a particular company. 劳动力；全体员工【BUSINESS 商】

ˌlabour-inˈtensive ADJ **Labour-intensive** industries or methods of making things involve a lot of workers. 劳动密集型的 (Compare 比较 **capital-intensive**.)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Construction remains a relatively labour-intensive industry.* 建筑业相对来说依然是劳动密集型行业。

ˈla|bour marˌket (**labour markets**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When you talk about **the labour market**, you are referring to all the people who are able to work and want jobs in a country or area, in relation to the number of jobs there are available in that country or area. 劳动力市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The longer people have been unemployed, the harder it is for them to compete in the labour market.* 失业时间越长，就越难在劳动力市场与别人竞争。

ˈLa|bour Par|ty N-PROPER In Britain, **the Labour Party** is the main left-of-centre party. It believes that wealth and power should be shared fairly and public services should be free for everyone. (英国)工党 ❑ *The Labour Party and the teaching unions condemned the idea.* 工党与教师联合会均谴责这一主张。

ˈla|bour reˌla|tions

in AM, use 美国英语用 **labor relations**

N-PLURAL **Labour relations** refers to the relationship between employers and employees in industry, and the political decisions and laws that affect it. 劳资关系 ❑ *We have to balance good labor relations against the need to cut costs.* 我们要在搞好劳资关系与削减开支之间保持平衡。

ˈlabour-saving ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **labour-saving** device or idea makes it possible for you to do something with less effort than usual. 省力的；降低劳动强度的 ❑ *...labour-saving devices such as washing machines.* 洗衣机之类的省力设备

lab|ra|dor /ˈlæbrədɔːˈ/ (**labradors**) or **labrador retriever, Labrador retriever** N-COUNT A **labrador** or **labrador retriever** is a type of large dog with short, thick black or gold hair. 拉布拉多犬

la|bur|num /ləˈbɜːˈnəm/ (**laburnums**) N-VAR A **laburnum** or a **laburnum tree** is a small tree which has long stems of yellow flowers. 毒豆属植物

laby|rinth /ˈlæbɪrɪnθ/ (**labyrinths**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe a place as a **labyrinth**, you mean that it is made up of a complicated series of paths or passages, through which it is difficult to find your way. 迷宫；迷阵【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the labyrinth of corridors.* 迷宫般的走廊 2 N-COUNT If you describe a situation, process, or area of knowledge as a **labyrinth**, you mean that it is very complicated. 错综复杂的事物；千头万绪的局面；盘根错节的情况【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a labyrinth of conflicting political and sociological interpretations.* 错综复杂、相互矛盾的政治学与社会学诠释

laby|rin|thine /ˌlæbɪˈrɪnθaɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a place as **labyrinthine**, you mean that it is like a labyrinth. 迷宫般的；迷阵似的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The streets of the Old City are narrow and labyrinthine.* 老城街道狭窄曲折，好似迷宫一般。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation, process, or field of knowledge as **labyrinthine**, you mean that it is very complicated and difficult to understand. 错综复杂的；盘根错节的；令人费解的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his failure to understand the labyrinthine complexities of the situation.* 他对这一错综复杂的情况摸不着头脑

lace /leɪs/ (**laces, lacing, laced**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Lace** is a very delicate cloth which is made with a lot of holes in it. It is made by twisting together very fine threads of cotton to form patterns. 网眼织物；花边；蕾丝 ❑ *...a plain white lace bedspread.* 朴素的白色蕾丝床罩 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Laces** are thin pieces of material that are put through special holes in some types of clothing, especially shoes. The laces are tied together in order to tighten the clothing. (衣物的)系带；(尤指)鞋带 ❑ [+of] *Barry was sitting on the bed, tying the laces of an old pair of running shoes.* 巴里正坐在床上系他那双旧跑鞋的鞋带。 3 VERB If you **lace** something such as a pair of shoes, you tighten the shoes by pulling the

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laces through the holes, and usually tying them together. 用系带束紧；用鞋带系（鞋）❑ [v n] *I have a good pair of skates, but no matter how tightly I lace them, my ankles wobble.* 我有一双不错的溜冰鞋，可不管我把鞋带系得多紧，脚脖子那里还是晃晃荡荡的。•PHRASAL VERB **Lace up** means the same as **lace**. lace up 同 lace ❑ [v P n] *He sat on the steps, and laced up his boots.* 他坐在台阶上系靴子的鞋带。❑ [v n P] *Nancy was lacing her shoe up when the doorbell rang.* 门铃响时南希正在系鞋带。4 VERB To **lace** food or drink with a substance such as alcohol or a drug means to put a small amount of the substance into the food or drink. 在（食物或饮料）里掺入（少量的酒、药等）❑ [v n +with] *She laced his food with sleeping pills.* 她在他的食物里掺了安眠药。

▶**lace up** → see **lace** 3

lac|er|ate /'læsəreɪt/ (**lacerates, lacerating, lacerated**) VERB If something **lacerates** your skin, it cuts it badly and deeply. 划破，撕裂，割伤（皮肤）❑ [v n] *Its claws lacerated his thighs.* 它的爪子挠伤了他的大腿。[Also v] •**lac|er|ated** ADJ ❑ *She was suffering from a badly lacerated hand.* 她的手被严重撕裂。

lac|era|tion /ˌlæsə'reɪʃ°n/ (**lacerations**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lacerations** are deep cuts on your skin. 割伤；划伤；撕裂伤 ❑ [+on] *He had lacerations on his back and thighs.* 他背部和大腿都有划伤。

'lace-ups

The form **lace-up** is used as a modifier. lace-up 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Lace-ups** are shoes which are fastened with laces. 系带鞋【BRIT 英】❑ *Slip-on shoes are easier to put on than lace-ups.* 一脚蹬比系带鞋容易穿。❑ *He was wearing black lace-up shoes.* 他穿着一双黑色系带鞋。

lach|ry|mose /'lækrɪməʊs, -məʊz/ ADJ Someone who is **lachrymose** cries very easily and very often. 动辄哭哭啼啼的；爱掉眼泪的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the tears of lachrymose mourners.* 哭泣的哀悼者的泪水

lack ◆◆ /læk/ (**lacks, lacking, lacked**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If there is a **lack of** something, there is not enough of it or it does not exist at all. 缺乏；不足；没有 ❑ [+of] *Despite his lack of experience, he got the job.* 他虽然经验不足，但还是获得了这份工作。❑ [+of] *The charges were dropped for lack of evidence.* 指控因证据不足而被撤销。❑ [+of] *There is a lack of people wanting to start up new businesses.* 有创业意愿的人非常匮乏。2 VERB If you say that someone or something **lacks** a particular quality or that a particular quality **is lacking** in them, you mean that they do not have any or enough of it. 缺少；欠缺；没有 ❑ [v n] *He lacked the judgment and political acumen for the post of chairman.* 他欠缺做主席应具备的判断力和政治敏锐度。❑ [v] *Certain vital information is lacking in the report.* 该报告缺少某些关键信息。3 → see also **lacking** 4 PHRASE If you say there is **no lack of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a great deal of it. 不乏；不缺【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He said there was no lack of things for them to talk about.* 他说他们之间不缺谈资。

Thesaurus 同类词 *lack* Also look up:

N. absence, shortage; (*ant.*) abundance 1
V. be without, miss, need, require, want; (*ant.*) have, own 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lack* with:

N. lack *of* **confidence** 缺乏自信，lack *of* **control** 缺乏控制，lack *of* **enthusiasm** 缺乏热情，lack *of* **evidence** 证据不足，lack *of* **exercise** 缺乏锻炼，lack *of* **experience** 缺乏经验，lack *of* **food** 缺乏食物，lack *of* **information** 缺少信息，lack *of* **knowledge** 缺少知识，lack *of* **money** 资金不足，lack *of* **progress** 没有进展，lack *of* **resources** 缺乏资源，lack *of* **skills** 缺乏技能，lack *of* **sleep** 睡眠不足，lack *of* **support** 缺乏支持，lack *of* **trust** 缺乏信任，lack *of* **understanding** 缺少理解 1

lacka|dai|si|cal /ˌlækə'deɪzɪk°l/ ADJ If you say that someone is **lackadaisical**, you mean that they are rather lazy and do not show much interest or enthusiasm in what they do. 怠惰的；懒洋洋的；不热心的 ❑ *Dr. Jonsen seemed a little lackadaisical at times.* 约恩森医生有时似乎有些懒散。❑ *...the lackadaisical attitude of a number of the principal players.* 几名主力队员的懒散态度

lack|ey /'læki/ (**lackeys**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **lackey**, you are critical of them because they follow someone's orders completely, without ever questioning them. 唯命是从之徒；哈巴狗；应声虫【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

lack|ing /'lakɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something or someone **is lacking in** a particular quality, they do not have any of it or enough of it. 缺少的；不足的；没有的 ❑ [+in] *She felt nervous, increasingly lacking in confidence about herself.* 她感到紧张，对自己越来越没信心。❑ *Why was military intelligence so lacking?* 为什么军事情报如此匮乏？2 → see also **lack**

lack|lustre /'læklʌstə'/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lackluster**

ADJ If you describe something or someone as **lacklustre**, you mean that they are not exciting or energetic. 无生气的；无活力的；单调乏味的 ❑ *He has already been blamed for his party's lackluster performance during the election campaign.* 他们党在竞选活动中表现平平，他因此已受到指责。

la|con|ic /lə'kɒnɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **laconic**, you mean that they use very few words to say something, so that they seem casual or unfriendly. 说话惜字如金的 ❑ *Usually so laconic in the office, Dr. Lahey seemed less guarded, more relaxed.* 平常在办公室里说话惜字如金的莱希医生似乎少了些拘谨，多了几分轻松。

lac|quer /'lækə'/ (**lacquers**) N-VAR **Lacquer** is a special liquid which is painted on wood or metal in order to protect it and to make it shiny. （涂在木材或金属上的）漆 ❑ *We put on the second coating of lacquer.* 我们上了第二道漆。❑ *Only the finest lacquers are used for finishes.* 只有上等好漆才能用作罩面漆。

lac|quered /'lækə'd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Lacquered** is used to describe things that have been coated or sprayed with lacquer. 上漆的；喷有发胶的 ❑ *...17th-century lacquered cabinets.* 17 世纪的漆柜 ❑ *...perfectly lacquered hair and face powder.* 喷好发胶的头发和扑面粉

la|crosse /lə'krɒs, AM 美 -'krɔːs/ N-UNCOUNT **Lacrosse** is an outdoor game in which players use long sticks with nets at the end to catch and throw a small ball, in order to try and score goals. 兜网球，长曲棍球（用带网长棍接球和掷球的一种户外运动）

lac|ta|tion /læk'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Lactation** is the production of milk by women and female mammals during the period after they give birth. 泌乳【FORMAL 正式】

lac|tic acid /ˌlæktɪk 'æsɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Lactic acid** is a type of acid which is found in sour milk and is also produced by your muscles when you have been exercising a lot. 乳酸

lac|tose /'læktəʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Lactose** is a type of sugar which is found in milk and which is sometimes added to food. 乳糖

la|cu|na /lə'kjuːnə/ (**lacunae**) N-COUNT If you say that there is a **lacuna** in something such as a document or a person's argument, you mean that it does not deal with an important issue and is therefore not effective or convincing. （文件、论证等中对重要问题的）脱漏【FORMAL 正式】

lacy /'leɪsi/ (**lacier, laciest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lacy** things are made from lace or have pieces of lace attached to them. 网眼织物的；花边做的；带蕾丝的 ❑ *...lacy nightgowns.* 蕾丝睡裙 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lacy** is used to describe something that looks like lace, especially because it is very delicate. （尤指因娇柔）呈蕾丝状的，似蕾丝的 ❑ *...lacy ferns.* 蕾丝般娇柔的蕨

lad ◆◇ /læd/ (**lads**) 1 N-COUNT A **lad** is a young man or boy. 小伙子；年轻人；少年；男孩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When I was a lad his age I would laugh at the strangest things.* 我是他那么大的小毛孩时，莫明其妙地就会发笑。❑ *Come along, lad. Time for you to get home.* 来吧，小伙子。你该回家了。2 N-PLURAL Some men refer to their male friends or colleagues as **the lads**. 伙计；兄弟；哥们儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a drink with the lads.* 与哥们儿一块喝一杯

lad|der /'lædə'/ (**ladders**) 1 N-COUNT A **ladder** is a piece of equipment used for climbing up something or down from something. It consists of two long pieces of wood, metal, or rope with steps

fixed between them. 爬梯；梯子 2 N-SING You can use **the ladder** to refer to something such as a society, organization, or system which has different levels that people can progress up or drop down. （社会、组织、系统等中晋升或降级的）梯级，阶梯 ❑ [+of] *If they want to climb the ladder of success they should be given that opportunity.* 假如他们有出人头地的意愿，就应该给他们那样的机会。 3 N-COUNT A **ladder** is a hole or torn part in a woman's stocking or tights, where some of the vertical threads have broken, leaving only the horizontal threads. （女性长筒袜或裤袜的）纵向抽丝，纵向脱线【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **run**

lad|die /'lædi/ (**laddies**) N-COUNT A **laddie** is a young man or boy. 小伙子；男孩【mainly SCOTTISH, INFORMAL 主苏格兰，非正式】❑ *...this little laddie, aged about four.* 这个小男孩，大约有四岁大 ❑ *Now then, laddie, what's the trouble?* 行啦，小伙子，出了什么问题？

lad|dish /'lædɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **laddish**, you mean that they behave in a way that people think is typical of young men, for example by being rough and noisy, drinking a lot of alcohol, and having a bad attitude towards women. 年少轻狂的；放荡不羁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Their manager is unconcerned at the laddish image and the drinking that goes with it.* 主教练对他们年轻放浪的形象和相伴而来的恣意纵酒的行为毫不担心。

lad|en /'leɪd^{ə}n/ 1 ADJ If someone or something is **laden with** a lot of heavy things, they are holding or carrying them. 装满的；满载的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with] *I came home laden with cardboard boxes.* 我抱着一大堆纸箱回了家。❑ *...heavily-laden mules.* 驮着重物的骡子 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you describe a person or thing as **laden with** something, particularly something bad, you mean that they have a lot of it. 充满…的；饱受…的 ❑ *Many of their heavy industries are laden with debt.* 他们的重工业很多负债累累。

-laden /-leɪd^{ə}n/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-laden** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something has a lot of a particular thing or quality. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"充满…的"❑ *...a fat-laden meal.* 高脂的饭食 ❑ *...smoke-laden air.* 烟雾弥漫的空气 ❑ *...a technology-laden military.* 高科技装备的军队

lad|ette /læ'det/ (**ladettes**) N-COUNT A **ladette** is a young woman whose behaviour is regarded as typical of young men, for example because she drinks a lot of alcohol, swears, and behaves badly in public. 野丫头；狂放的年轻女子【BRIT, JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 英，新闻，贬】

la-di-da /ˌlɑ: di 'dɑ:/ also **lah-di-dah** ADJ If you describe someone as **la-di-da**, you mean that they have an upper-class way of behaving, which you think seems unnatural and is only done to impress people. 故作上流人士姿态的；故充高雅的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *I wouldn't trust them in spite of all their la-di-da manners.* 尽管他们处处显得很高雅的样子，我还是不相信他们。

'ladies' man N-SING If you say that a man is a **ladies' man**, you mean that he enjoys spending time socially with women and that women find him attractive. 喜欢和女人厮混的男人；讨女人喜欢的男人；脂粉客【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'ladies' room N-SING Some people refer to a public toilet for women as **the ladies' room**. 公共女厕；女洗手间

la|dle /'leɪd^{ə}l/ (**ladles, ladling, ladled**) 1 N-COUNT A **ladle** is a large, round, deep spoon with a long handle, used for serving soup, stew, or sauce. 长柄勺 2 VERB If you **ladle** food such as soup or stew, you serve it, especially with a ladle. （尤指用长柄勺）舀，盛 ❑ [v n prep] *Barry held the bowls while Liz ladled soup into them.* 巴里端碗，利兹向碗里盛汤。❑ [v n with adv] *Mrs King went to the big black stove and ladled out steaming soup.* 金太太走到黑色的大炉子前，舀出热气腾腾的汤来。[Also v n]

lady ↔ /'leɪdi/ (**ladies**) 1 N-COUNT You can use **lady** when you are referring to a woman, especially when you are showing politeness or respect. （尤为表示礼貌或尊敬的指称）女士；女子 ❑ *She's a very sweet old lady.* 她是一位很和蔼的老太太。❑ *...a lady doctor.* 女医生 ❑ *...a cream-coloured lady's shoe.* 乳白色女鞋 2 → see also **old lady** 3 N-COUNT You can say **'ladies'** when you are addressing a group of women in a formal and respectful way. 女士们；小姐们【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Your table is ready, ladies, if you'd care to come through.* 你们的桌位已经准备好了，女士们，请跟我来。❑ *Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.* 下午好，女士们，先生们。4 N-COUNT A **lady** is a woman from the upper classes, especially in former times. （尤指旧时上层阶级的）贵妇，夫人，小姐 ❑ *Our governess was told to make sure we knew how to talk like English ladies.* 家庭女教师被要求教会我们英国贵妇般的谈吐。5 N-TITLE In Britain, **Lady** is a title used in front of the names of some female members of the nobility, or the wives of knights. （在英国用作对女贵族或骑士妻子的尊称）夫人，小姐 ❑ *My dear Lady Mary, how very good to see you.* 亲爱的玛丽夫人，见到您真是太高兴了。6 N-COUNT If you say that a woman is a **lady**, you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified, and graceful way. 淑女；端庄女子 ❑ *His wife was great as well, beautiful-looking and a real lady.* 他妻子也很招人喜欢，样子俏丽，是位真正的淑女。7 N-SING People sometimes refer to a public toilet for women as **the ladies**. 公共女厕；女洗手间【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *At Temple station, Charlotte rushed into the Ladies.* 一到坦普尔站，夏洛特立即冲进了女厕所。8 N-COUNT **'Lady'** is sometimes used by men as a form of address when they are talking to a woman that they do not know, especially in shops and in the street. （尤用作商店里或街上男子对不相识女子的称谓）女士，小姐【AM, INFORMAL, POLITENESS 美，非正式，礼貌】❑ *What seems to be the trouble, lady?* 您遇到什么麻烦了吗，小姐？9 → see also **first lady, Our Lady**

lady|bird /'leɪdibɜ:d/ (**ladybirds**) N-COUNT A **ladybird** is a small round beetle that is red with black spots. 瓢虫【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ladybug**

lady|bug /'leɪdibʌg/ (**ladybugs**) → see **ladybird**

'lady friend (**lady friends**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A man's **lady friend** is the woman with whom he is having a romantic or sexual relationship. 女友；情妇；女性情人【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

ˌlady-in-'waiting (**ladies-in-waiting**) N-COUNT A **lady-in-waiting** is a woman whose job is to help a queen or princess. （女王、王后或公主的）侍女，宫女

'lady-killer (**lady-killers**) N-COUNT If you refer to a man as a **lady-killer**, you mean that you think he is very successful at attracting women but quickly leaves them. 女人杀手（指能轻松吸引女人但又很快抛弃她们的男子）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

lady|like /'leɪdilaɪk/ ADJ If you say that a woman or girl is **ladylike**, you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified, and graceful way. 淑女般的；端庄娴雅的 ❑ *I hate to be blunt, Frankie, but she just didn't strike me as being very ladylike.* 恕我直言，弗朗基，我觉得她不是十分淑女。❑ *She crossed the room with quick, ladylike steps.* 她迈着淑女步快速穿过房间。

Word Link 词根词缀 *like = similar* 相似：*alike, birdlike, ladylike*

Lady|ship /'leɪdiʃɪp/ (**Ladyships**) N-COUNT; N-PROPER In Britain, you use the expressions **Your Ladyship, Her Ladyship,** or **Their Ladyships** when you are addressing or referring to female members of the nobility or the wives of knights. （在英国用作对女贵族或骑士妻子的尊称）夫人阁下【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Her Ladyship's expecting you, sir.* 夫人阁下有请，先生。

lag /læg/ (**lags, lagging, lagged**) 1 VERB If one thing or person **lags behind** another thing or person, their progress is slower than that of the other. 落后；赶不上 ❑ [v +*behind*] *Britain still lags behind most of Europe in its provisions for women who want time off to have babies.* 英国在妇女生育福利方面依然落后于欧洲大多数国家。❑ [v +*behind*] *The restructuring of the pattern of consumption in Britain also lagged behind.* 在消费结构重组方面，英国也落后于人。❑ [v amount +*behind*] *He now lags 10 points behind the champion.* 他现在落后冠军 10 分。❑ [v amount] *A poll for the Observer showed Labour on 39 per cent with the Tories lagging a point behind.* 《观察家报》一项民意调查显示，工党支持率为 39%，保守党落后其 1 个百分点。❑ [v] *Hague was lagging badly in the polls.* 黑格在民意调查中被远远抛在后面。2 N-COUNT A time **lag** or a **lag** of a particular length of time is a period of time between one event and another related event. 间隔；间

Word Web 话题词汇 lake 湖泊

Several forces create **lakes**. The movement of a glacier can carve out a deep **basin** in the soil. The Great Lakes between the U.S. and Canada are **glacial** lakes. Very deep lakes appear when large pieces of the earth's crust suddenly shift. Lake Baikal in Russia is over a mile deep. When a volcano erupts, it creates a **crater**. Crater Lake in Oregon is the perfectly round remains of a volcanic cone. It contains **water** from melted snow and rain. Erosion also creates lakes. When the wind blows away sand, the hole left behind forms a natural lake **bed**.

有几种力的作用会形成湖泊。冰川运动可以在土壤中挖出深深的坑。美国和加拿大之间的五大湖就是冰川湖。当大块地壳突然移动时，就会出现深湖。俄罗斯的贝加尔湖水深超过 1 英里。火山爆发时，会形成火山口。美国俄勒冈州的火山口湖就是完美的圆形火山锥遗迹，它所含的水是雨水和融化的雪水。侵蚀也可形成湖泊。风吹走沙土时，留下的坑洞就形成了天然的湖床。

歇：时间差 ❑ [+between] *There's a time lag between infection with HIV and developing AIDS.* 从感染艾滋病病毒到病发有一段时滞。❑ [+of] *Price rises have matched rises in the money supply with a lag of two or three months.* 从增加货币供应量到物价跟着上涨有两三个月的滞后期。3 VERB If you **lag** the inside of a roof, a pipe, or a water tank, you cover it with a special material in order to prevent heat escaping from it or to prevent it from freezing. 给（屋顶、管道或水箱）装隔热层【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *If you have to take the floorboards up, take the opportunity to lag any pipes at the same time.* 如果不得不掀开地板，就趁此机会给各个管道加一层隔热保护。❑ [be V-ed] *Water tanks should be well lagged and the roof well insulated.* 水箱和屋顶都需要敷设严密的保温层。4 → see also **lagging**

la|ger /'lɑːgəʳ/ (**lagers**) N-VAR **Lager** is a type of light beer. 拉格啤酒；贮藏啤酒【BRIT 英】❑ *...a pint of lager.* 一品脱拉格啤酒 ❑ *He claims to sell the widest range of beers and lagers in the world.* 他声称自己出售的啤酒种类全球最多。•N-COUNT A glass of lager can be referred to as a **lager**. （一杯）拉格啤酒 ❑ *Hewitt ordered a lager.* 休伊特叫了一杯拉格啤酒。

lag|gard /'lægəʳd/ (**laggards**) N-COUNT If you describe a country, company, or product as a **laggard**, you mean that it is not performing as well as its competitors. 落后者；技不如人者 ❑ [+in] *The company has developed a reputation as a technological laggard in the personal-computer arena.* 该公司在个人电脑领域因技术落后遭人诟病。

lag|ging /'lægɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Lagging** is special material which is used to cover pipes, water tanks, or the inside of a roof so that heat does not escape from them or so they do not freeze. 隔热材料；保温材料【mainly BRIT 主英】

la|goon /lə'guːn/ (**lagoons**) N-COUNT A **lagoon** is an area of calm sea water that is separated from the ocean by a line of rock or sand. 潟湖

lah-di-dah /ˌlɑː di 'dɑː/ → see **la-di-da**

laid /leɪd/ **Laid** is the past tense and past participle of **lay**.

ˌlaid-'back ADJ If you describe someone as **laid-back**, you mean that they behave in a calm relaxed way as if nothing will ever worry them. 悠然自得的；悠闲自在的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Nothing worried him, he was really laid back.* 他万事无忧，日子过得十分悠闲自在。

lain /leɪn/ **Lain** is the past participle of **lie**.

lair /leəʳ/ (**lairs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **lair** is a place where a wild animal lives, usually a place which is underground or well-hidden. 兽穴；兽窝；巢穴 ❑ *...a fox's lair.* 狐狸窝 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **lair** is the particular room or hiding place that they go to, especially when they want to get away from other people. 藏匿之所；隐避之处【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The village was once a pirates' lair.* 这个村子曾一度是海盗藏匿之处。

laird /leəʳd/ (**lairds**) N-COUNT A **laird** is someone who owns a large area of land in Scotland. （苏格兰的）地主，领主

laissez-faire /ˌleɪseɪ 'feəʳ, ˌles-/ N-UNCOUNT **Laissez-faire** is the policy which is based on the idea that governments and the law should not interfere with business, finance, or the conditions of people's working lives. （政府对工商业的）自由放任政策【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a policy of laissez faire.* 自由放任政策

la|ity /'leɪɪti/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The laity** are all the people involved in the work of a church who are not clergymen, monks, or nuns. （参与教会工作的）平信徒，俗众 ❑ *The Church and the laity were increasingly active in charity work.* 教会与俗众越来越热心于慈善工作。❑ *Clergy and laity alike are divided in their views.* 神职人员和平信众同样都观点各异。

lake ♦♡ /leɪk/ (**lakes**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **lake** is a large area of fresh water, surrounded by land. 湖；湖泊 ❑ *They can go fishing in the lake.* 他们可以在湖里钓鱼。❑ *The Nile flows from Lake Victoria in East Africa north to the Mediterranean Sea.* 尼罗河由东非的维多利亚湖一路向北注入地中海。

→ see Word Web: **lake**

→ see **landform**

lake|side /'leɪksaɪd/ N-SING **The lakeside** is the area of land around the edge of a lake. 湖岸；湖边；湖畔 ❑ *They were out by the lakeside a lot.* 他们经常到湖边去。❑ *...the picturesque lakeside town of Lugano.* 风景怡人的湖畔之城卢加诺

La-La land /'lɑː ˌlɑː lænd/ also **La La land, la-la land** 1 N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to Los Angeles, in particular the Hollywood district of Los Angeles, as **La-La land**. 梦幻之都（洛杉矶别名，尤指好莱坞区）【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 幽默，非正式】❑ *...her position as La-La land's premiere hairdresser.* 她作为好莱坞首席发型师的地位 2 N-UNCOUNT People sometimes use **La-La land** to mean an imaginary place. 梦幻之地；幻境【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For much of the time he was in hospital, he was under sedation. 'I was in La La Land,' he said.* 他在医院的大部分时间里都处于镇静剂作用之下。"我在梦游奇境。"他说道。

lam /læm/ PHRASE If someone is **on the lam** or if they go **on the lam**, they are trying to escape or hide from someone such as the police or an enemy. （为逃避警方或敌人追捕）在逃，逃匿【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [+for] *He was on the lam for seven years.* 他已在逃 7 年。

lama ♦♡ /'lɑːmə/ (**lamas**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **lama** is a Buddhist priest or monk. 喇嘛

lamb /læm/ (**lambs**) 1 N-COUNT A **lamb** is a young sheep. 羔羊；羊羔；小羊 •N-UNCOUNT **Lamb** is the flesh of a lamb eaten as food. 羔羊肉 ❑ *Laura was basting the leg of lamb.* 劳拉在往羔羊腿上淋油。2 N-COUNT People sometimes use **lamb** when they are addressing or referring to someone who they are fond of and who is young, gentle, or unfortunate. （慈爱或怜悯的称呼）宝贝，乖乖【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *She came and put her arms around me. 'You poor lamb. What's wrong?'* 她走过来搂住我。"可怜的宝贝儿。出什么事儿啦？" 3 **mutton dressed as lamb** → see **mutton**

lam|bast /læm'bæst/ (**lambasts, lambasting, lambasted**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **lambaste** /læm'beɪst/

VERB If you **lambast** someone, you criticize them severely, usually in public. （通常指公开地）猛烈批评，痛斥，炮轰【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Grey took every opportunity to lambast Thompson and his organization.* 格雷抓住一切机会炮轰汤普森及其组织。

lamb|ing /'læmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Lambing** is the time in the spring when female sheep give birth to lambs. 产羔期 ❑ *...the lambing season.* 产羔季节

lame /leɪm/ (**lamer, lamest**) 1 ADJ If someone is **lame**, they are unable to walk properly because of damage to one or both of their legs. 跛的；瘸的 ❑ [+in] *He was aware that she was lame in one leg.* 他注意到她一条腿有残疾。❑ *David had to pull out of the Championships when his horse went lame.* 戴维的马瘸了，他不得不退出冠军杯赛。•N-PLURAL **The lame** are people who are lame. 腿瘸者；跛脚者 ❑ *... the wounded and the lame of the last war.* 上次战争中受伤

和腿残的人 2 ADJ If you describe something, for example an excuse, argument, or remark, as **lame**, you mean that it is poor or weak. (借口、论点、评论等)站不住脚的，蹩脚的，拙劣的 ❑ *He mumbled some lame excuse about having gone to sleep.* 他含含糊糊地找了个蹩脚的借口，想要解释自己为什么睡着了。❑ *All our theories sound pretty lame.* 我们所有的理论都很站不住脚。•**lame|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Lovely house,' I said lamely.* "房子不错。"我讪讪地说。

lamé /'lɑːmeɪ, AM 美 lɑː'meɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Lamé** is cloth that has threads of gold or silver woven into it, which make it reflect light. 金银锦缎 ❑ *...a silver lamé dress.* 银缎长裙

lame duck (**lame ducks**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone or something as a **lame duck**, you are critical of them because they are not successful and need to be helped a lot. 不中用的人(或物)；废物；草包【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...lame-duck industries.* 烂泥扶不上墙的行业 2 N-COUNT [usu N n] If you refer to a politician or a government as a **lame duck**, you mean that they have little real power, for example because their period of office is coming to an end. "跛脚鸭"(指因任期将满等无实权的官员或政府) ❑ *...a lame duck government.* "跛脚鸭"政府

la|ment /lə'ment/ (**laments, lamenting, lamented**) 1 VERB If you **lament** something, you express your sadness, regret, or disappointment about it. 为…悲痛；对…表示痛心；哀叹【mainly FORMAL or WRITTEN 主正式或笔语】❑ [v n] *Ken began to lament the death of his only son.* 肯开始对独子的死悲痛不已。❑ [v that] *He laments that people in Villa El Salvador are suspicious of the police.* 埃尔萨尔瓦多人不信任警方，他对此深感遗憾。❑ [v with quote] *'Prices are down 40 per cent since Christmas,' he lamented.* "圣诞节以来物价降了四成。"他悲叹道。[Also v] 2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **lament** is an expression of their sadness, regret, or disappointment about something. 悲痛之情；哀叹；痛惜【mainly FORMAL or WRITTEN 主正式或笔语】❑ [+that] *She spoke of the professional woman's lament that a woman's judgment is questioned more than a man's.* 她谈到职业女性的悲哀：与男性相比，她们的判断力更易遭人质疑。3 N-COUNT A **lament** is a poem, song, or piece of music which expresses sorrow that someone has died. 悼亡诗；悼词；挽歌

lam|en|table /'læməntəb^{ə}l, lə'ment-/ ADJ If you describe something as **lamentable**, you mean that it is very unfortunate or disappointing. 令人扼腕的；令人唏嘘的；使人惋惜的【LITERARY, FEELINGS 文，情感】❑ *This lamentable state of affairs lasted until 1947.* 这一令人遗憾的事态一直持续至 1947 年。❑ *His command of English was lamentable.* 他的英语水平糟得很。•**lam|en|tably** /'læməntəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *There are still lamentably few women surgeons.* 女外科医生依然少得可怜。❑ *They have failed lamentably.* 他们败得很可惜。

la|men|ta|tion /ˌlæmen'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**lamentations**) N-VAR A **lamentation** is an expression of great sorrow. 悲恸；哀悼【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was a time for mourning and lamentation.* 这是一个沉痛悼念的时刻。❑ *...special prayers and lamentations.* 特别祷告和哀悼

lami|nate /'læmɪneɪt/ (**laminates**) N-VAR A **laminate** is a tough material that is made by sticking together two or more layers of a particular substance. 层压板；层合板

lami|nat|ed /'læmɪneɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Material such as wood or plastic that is **laminated** consists of several thin sheets or layers that are stuck together. 层积的；层压的；层合的 ❑ *Modern windscreens are made from laminated glass.* 现代的汽车挡风玻璃是用夹层玻璃做的。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A product that is **laminated** is covered with a thin sheet of something, especially clear or coloured plastic, in order to protect it. 覆有薄片护层的；(尤指)覆有透明(或有色)塑料薄膜的 ❑ *The photographs were mounted on laminated cards.* 照片镶在压膜卡片上。❑ *...laminated work surfaces.* 贴了膜的工作台

lamp /læmp/ (**lamps**) 1 N-COUNT A **lamp** is a light that works by using electricity or by burning oil or gas. 灯 ❑ *She switched on the bedside lamp.* 她打开床头灯。❑ *In the evenings we eat by the light of an oil lamp.* 晚上我们在一盏油灯下吃饭。2 N-COUNT A **lamp** is an electrical device which produces a special type of light or heat, used especially in medical or beauty treatment. (尤指医疗或美容用的)发热灯，照射灯 ❑ *...a sun lamp.* 太阳灯 ❑ *...the use of infra-red lamps.* 红外线灯的使用

lamp|light /'læmplaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Lamplight** is the light produced by a lamp. 灯光 ❑ *Her cheeks glowed red in the lamplight.* 她的双颊在灯光下映得通红。

lam|poon /læm'puːn/ (**lampoons, lampooning, lampooned**) 1 VERB If you **lampoon** someone or something, you criticize them very strongly, using humorous means. 讥讽；冷嘲热讽；极力挖苦 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was lampooned for his short stature and political views.* 他的矮小身材和政治观点使他成了奚落的对象。2 N-VAR A **lampoon** is a piece of writing or speech which criticizes someone or something very strongly, using humorous means. 辛辣的讽刺文章(或言论) ❑ [+of] *...his scathing lampoons of consumer culture.* 他对消费文化的尖刻讥讽 ❑ *The style Shelley is using here is that of popular lampoon.* 这里雪莱用的是通俗的嘲讽手法。

lamp-post (**lamp-posts**) also lamppost N-COUNT A **lamp-post** is a tall metal or concrete pole that is fixed beside a road and has a light at the top. 灯杆；路灯柱【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **street lamp, street light**

lamp|shade /'læmpʃeɪd/ (**lampshades**) N-COUNT A **lampshade** is a covering that is fitted round or over an electric light bulb in order to protect it or decorate it, or to make the light less harsh. 灯罩

LAN /læn/ (**LANs**) N-COUNT A **LAN** is a group of personal computers and associated equipment that are linked by cable, for example in an office building, and that share a communications line. **LAN** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'local area network'. 局域网【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *You can take part in multiplayer games either on a LAN network or via the internet.* 可以通过局域网或因特网参加多人游戏。

lance /lɑːns, læns/ (**lances, lancing, lanced**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a boil on someone's body **is lanced**, a small cut is made in it so that the liquid inside comes out. 切开，割开(疖)【MEDICAL 医】❑ [*have* n v-ed] *It is a painful experience having the boil lanced.* 把疖子切开是很痛的。[Also *be* v-ed] 2 N-COUNT A **lance** is a long spear used in former times by soldiers on horseback. (旧时骑兵用的)长矛 ❑ *...the clang of lances striking armour.* 长矛撞击盔甲发出的吭吭声

land ♦♦♦ /lænd/ (**lands, landing, landed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Land** is an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building. (尤指具特定用途的)土地 ❑ *Good agricultural land is in short supply.* 良田短缺。❑ *...160 acres of land.* 160 英亩土地 ❑ *...a small piece of grazing land.* 一小块放牧地 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an area of land which someone owns as their **land** or their **lands**. (属于某人的)地产，地皮 ❑ *Their home is on his father's land.* 他们家建在他父亲拥有的地皮上。❑ *His lands were poorly farmed.* 他的地种得不像样。3 N-SING If you talk about **the land**, you mean farming and the way of life in farming areas, in contrast to life in the cities. 农耕；农村生活 ❑ *Living off the land was hard enough at the best of times.* 即使在年景最好的时候，务农为生也是相当艰辛的。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Land** is the part of the world that consists of ground, rather than sea or air. 陆地；大地 ❑ *It isn't clear whether the plane went down over land or sea.* 不清楚飞机是坠毁在陆地上还是海里。❑ *...a stretch of sandy beach that was almost inaccessible from the land.* 从陆路几乎难以到达的一片沙滩 5 N-COUNT You can use **land** to refer to a country in a poetic or emotional way. 国度；国土【LITERARY 文】❑ *...America, land of opportunity.* 美国，机遇之邦 6 VERB When someone or something **lands**, they come down to the ground after moving through the air or falling. 落下；跌落 ❑ [v] *Three mortar shells had landed close to a crowd of people.* 三枚迫击炮弹落在人群旁边。7 VERB When someone **lands** a plane, ship, or spacecraft, or when it **lands**, it arrives somewhere after a journey. (使)着陆；(使)登陆；抵达 ❑ [v] *The jet landed after a flight of just under three hours.* 这架喷气式飞机在飞行了将近 3 小时后降落了。❑ [v n]

The crew finally landed the plane on its belly on the soft part of the runway. 机组人员终于使飞机腹部在跑道土质松软的部分着了地。 8 VERB To **land** goods somewhere means to unload them there at the end of a journey, especially by ship.（尤指船只）卸（货）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *The vessels will have to land their catch at designated ports.* 船只必须在指定港口把捕到的鱼卸下。 9 VERB If you **land** in an unpleasant situation or place or if something **lands** you in it, something causes you to be in it.（使）落入；（使）陷于【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +in] *He landed in a psychiatric ward.* 他被关进了精神病房。❑ [v n +in] *This is not the first time his exploits have landed him in trouble.* 这已经不是他第一次因为逞英雄而惹上麻烦了。 10 VERB If someone or something **lands** you **with** a difficult situation, they cause you to have to deal with the difficulties involved.使遭遇（困境）【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n +with] *The other options simply complicate the situation and could land him with more expense.* 其他办法只会使情况复杂化，而且可能给他带来更大花销。 11 VERB If something **lands** somewhere, it arrives there unexpectedly, often causing problems.意外到来；突然冒出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *Two days later the book had already landed on his desk.* 两天后那本书竟然已经摆在了他的书桌上。 12 VERB If you **land** something that is difficult to get and that many people want, you are successful in getting it.搞到；弄到；捞到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He landed a place on the graduate training scheme.* 他弄到一个研究生培训项目名额。❑ [v n n] *His flair with hair soon landed him a part-time job at his local barbers.* 他的美发天赋令他很快在当地一家发廊找到了一份兼职工作。 13 to **land on your feet** → see **foot**

▶**land up** PHRASAL VERB If you say that you **land up** in a place or situation, you mean that you arrive there after a long journey or at the end of a long series of events.最终抵达；最终落到（某种处境）【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v p prep/adv] *Half of those who went east seem to have landed up in southern India.* 前往东方的人似乎有半数最终到了印度南部。❑ [v p prep/adv] *We landed up at the Las Vegas at about 6.30.* 我们 6 点 30 分左右终于抵达拉斯维加斯。

→ see **continent, earth, skyscraper**

Thesaurus 同类词 *land* Also look up:

N. acreage, area, country 1
V. arrive, touch down; (*ant.*) take off 6 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *land* with:

N. **acres of** land 数英亩的土地，**area of** land 一片地，**desert** land 沙漠地带，land **development** 土地开发，land **management** 土地管理，land **ownership** 土地所有权，**parcel of** land 一块土地，**piece of** land 一块地，**plot of** land 一小块地皮，**strip of** land 一片狭长的土地，**tract of** land 一大片土地，land **use** 土地使用 1 2
ADJ. **agricultural** land 农田，**fertile** land 肥沃的土地，**flat** land 平地，**grazing** land 牧场，**private** land 私有土地，**public** land 公有土地，**undeveloped** land 未开垦的土地，**vacant** land 空地，**vast** land 辽阔的土地 1 2
V. **buy** land 购置土地，**own** land 拥有土地，**sell** land 出售土地 1 2

land|ed /'lændɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Landed** means owning or including a large amount of land, especially land that has belonged to the same family for several generations.拥有（或包括）大量土地的；（尤指）有大量世袭土地的 ❑ *Most of them were the nobility and the landed gentry.* 他们大多是贵族和地主乡绅。

land|fall /'lændfɔːl/ (**landfalls**) N-VAR **Landfall** is the act of arriving somewhere after a journey at sea, or the land that you arrive at.登陆；初见陆地；初见的陆地 ❑ *By the time we had made landfall the boat looked ten years older!* 等到我们登陆时，这艘船看似已多用了 10 年！

→ see **hurricane**

land|fill /'lændfɪl/ (**landfills**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Landfill** is a method of getting rid of very large amounts of rubbish by burying it in a large deep hole.垃圾填埋 ❑ *...the environmental costs of landfill.* 垃圾填埋的环境代价 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **landfill** is a large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish are buried.垃圾填埋场 ❑ *The rubbish in modern landfills does not rot.* 现代垃圾填埋场里的垃圾不会腐烂。❑ *...the cost of disposing of refuse in landfill sites.* 垃圾填埋场处理废弃物的成本

→ see **dump**

land|form /'lændfɔːm/ (**landforms**) also **land form** N-COUNT A **landform** is any natural feature of the Earth's surface, such as a hill, a lake, or a beach.地貌；地形 ❑ *This small country has an amazing variety of landforms.* 这个小国拥有令人惊叹的丰富地貌类型。❑ *...glacial land forms.* 冰川地貌

→ see Picture Dictionary: **landform**

land|ing /'lændɪŋ/ (**landings**) 1 N-COUNT In a house or other building, the **landing** is the area at the top of the staircase which has rooms leading off it.楼梯平台 ❑ *I ran out onto the landing.* 我冲出去到了楼梯平台。 2 N-VAR A **landing** is an act of bringing an aircraft or spacecraft down to the ground.着陆；降落 ❑ [+into] *I had to make a controlled landing into the sea.* 我只好操纵飞机迫降在海上。❑ [+at] *The plane had been cleared for landing at Brunswick's Glynco Airport.* 那架飞机已获准降落于不伦瑞克的格林科机场。 3 N-COUNT When a **landing** takes place, troops are unloaded from boats or aircraft at the beginning of a military invasion or other operation.（军队的）登陆 ❑ *American forces have begun a big landing.* 美军已开始大规模登陆。 4 N-COUNT A **landing** is the same as a **landing stage**.同 landing stage

land|ing craft (**landing craft**) N-COUNT A **landing craft** is a small boat designed for the landing of troops and equipment on the shore.登陆艇

land|ing gear N-UNCOUNT The **landing gear** of an aircraft is its wheels and the structures that support the wheels.（飞机的）起落装置，起落架

land|ing stage (**landing stages**) also **landing-stage** N-COUNT A **landing stage** is a platform built over water where boats stop to let people get off, or to load or unload goods.浮动平台，栈桥（供船只装卸货物或乘客上下使用）【mainly BRIT 主英】

land|ing strip (**landing strips**) N-COUNT A **landing strip** is a long flat piece of land from which aircraft can take off and land, especially one used only by private or military aircraft.（尤指私人飞机或军机专用的）着陆跑道，简易着陆场，简易跑道

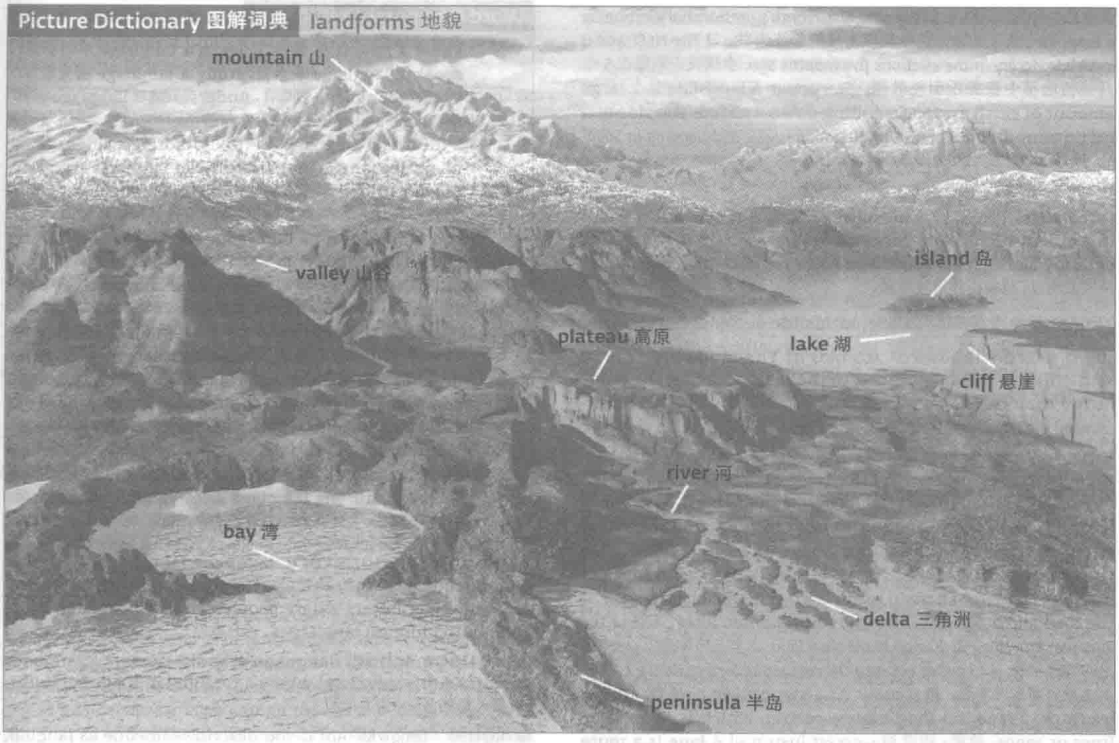
land|lady /'lændleɪdi/ (**landladies**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's **landlady** is the woman who allows them to live or work in a building which she owns, in return for rent.女房东 ❑ *We had been made homeless by our landlady.* 我们被女房东弄得无家可归。 2 N-COUNT The **landlady** of a pub is the woman who owns or runs it, or the wife of the man who owns or runs it.（酒吧的）女店主，老板娘【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...Bet, the landlady of the Rovers Return.* "浪子回头"酒吧老板娘贝特

land|less /'lændləs/ ADJ Someone who is **landless** is prevented from owning the land that they farm.无土地的；无耕地的 ❑ *...landless peasants.* 无土地的农民 •N-PLURAL **The landless** are people who are landless.无地者 ❑ *We are giving an equal area of land to the landless.* 我们给无地者分同等面积的土地。

land|locked /'lændlɒkt/ also **land-locked** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **landlocked** country is surrounded by other countries and does not have its own ports.陆封的；陆地环绕的；内陆的 ❑ *...the landlocked West African nation of Mali.* 西非内陆国家马里

land|lord /'lændlɔːd/ (**landlords**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's **landlord** is the man who allows them to live or work in a building which he owns, in return for rent.男房东 ❑ *His landlord doubled the rent.* 他的房东把租金提高了一倍。 2 N-COUNT The **landlord** of a pub is the man who owns or runs it, or the husband of the woman who owns or runs it.（酒吧的）男店主，男老板，女老板丈夫【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The landlord refused to serve him because he considered him too drunk.* 酒吧老板觉得他已经喝多了，拒绝再给他添酒。

land|lubber /'lændlʌbəʳ/ (**landlubbers**) N-COUNT A **landlubber**



is someone who is not used to or does not like travelling by boat, and has little knowledge of boats and the sea. 不习惯乘船的人；不谙航海的人；"旱鸭子"【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

land|mark /'lændmɑːk/ (**landmarks**) 1 N-COUNT A **landmark** is a building or feature which is easily noticed and can be used to judge your position or the position of other buildings or features. 地标；陆标 ❑ *The Ambassador Hotel is a Los Angeles landmark.* 国宾大饭店是洛杉矶的地标性建筑。2 N-COUNT [oft N n] You can refer to an important stage in the development of something as a **landmark**. 里程碑；转折点 ❑ *...a landmark arms control treaty.* 里程碑式的军备控制条约 ❑ [+in] *The baby was one of the big landmarks in our relationship.* 孩子的出世是我俩婚恋关系中的重大转折点之一。

'land mass (**land masses**) also **landmass** N-COUNT A **land mass** is a very large area of land such as a continent. 陆块；地块 ❑ *... the Antarctic landmass.* 南极大陆 ❑ [+of] *...the country's large land mass of 768 million hectares.* 该国 7.68 亿公顷的广阔陆地

land|mine /'lændmaɪn/ (**landmines**) also **land mine** N-COUNT A **landmine** is an explosive device which is placed on or under the ground and explodes when a person or vehicle touches it. 地雷

land|owner /'lændəʊnəʳ/ (**landowners**) N-COUNT A **landowner** is a person who owns land, especially a large amount of land. 土地所有者；(尤指)地主 ❑ *...rural communities involved in conflicts with large landowners.* 与大地主发生冲突的农村社区

land|owning /'lændəʊnɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Landowning** is used to describe people who own a lot of land, especially when they are considered as a group within society. 拥有大量土地的；(尤指)大地主阶层的 ❑ *...the Anglo-Irish landowning class.* 英格兰－爱尔兰大地主阶级

'land re|form (**land reforms**) N-VAR **Land reform** is a change in the system of land ownership, especially when it involves giving land to the people who actually farm it and taking it away from people who own large areas for profit. 土地改革 ❑ *...the new land reform policy under which thousands of peasant families are to be resettled.* 将有数以千计农民家庭被重新安置的新土改政策

'land reg|is|try (**land registries**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **land registry** is a government office where records are kept about each area of land in a country or region, including information about who owns it. (英国的)土地登记处，地政局

land|scape ♦♢ /'lændskeɪp/ (**landscapes, landscaping, landscaped**) 1 N-VAR The **landscape** is everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants. (陆上)风景，景观，自然景色 ❑ *...Arizona's desert landscape.* 亚利桑那的沙漠风光 ❑ [+of] *We moved to Northamptonshire and a new landscape of hedges and fields.* 我们迁往北安普敦郡，置身于一派树篱和田野的新景致中。2 N-COUNT A **landscape** is all the features that are important in a particular situation. 形势；情形 ❑ *June's events completely altered the political landscape.* 六月份的事件完全改变了政治格局。3 N-COUNT A **landscape** is a painting which shows a scene in the countryside. 山水风景画；乡村风景画 4 VERB If an area of land **is landscaped**, it is changed to make it more attractive, for example by adding streams or ponds and planting trees and bushes. 对…作景观美化；给…作园林美化 ❑ [be V-ed] *The gravel pits have been landscaped and planted to make them attractive to wildfowl.* 砾石采掘坑已进行了景观美化，种上了草木，希望能吸引野禽到来。❑ [V n +with] *They had landscaped their property with trees, shrubs, and lawns.* 他们用树木、灌木丛和草坪将房产装点了一番。❑ [V-ed] *...a smart suburb of landscaped gardens and wide streets.* 园景怡人、街道宽阔的时尚市郊住宅区 [Also V n] •**land|scap|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The landowner insisted on a high standard of landscaping.* 业主坚持要求高标准的景观美化。

→ see **art, painting**

,land|scape 'gar|den|er (**landscape gardeners**) or **landscape architect, landscaper** /'lændskeɪpəʳ/ N-COUNT A **landscape gardener** is a person who designs gardens or parks so that they look attractive. 园林设计师；园林建筑师

land|slide /'lændslaɪd/ (**landslides**) 1 N-COUNT A **landslide** is a victory in an election in which a person or political party gets far more votes or seats than their opponents. (选举中)大

获全胜，一面倒的胜利 ❑ *He won last month's presidential election by a landslide.* 他以压倒性优势赢得上月的总统选举。❑ *The NLD won a landslide victory in the elections five months ago.* 全国民主联盟在5个月前的选举中获得压倒性胜利。❷ N-COUNT A **landslide** is a large amount of earth and rocks falling down a cliff or the side of a mountain. 滑坡 ❑ *The storm caused landslides and flooding in Savona.* 风暴致使萨沃纳发生滑坡和洪灾。

→ see **disaster**

land|slip /ˈlændslɪp/ (**landslips**) N-COUNT A **landslip** is a small movement of soil and rocks down a slope. (小规模的)滑坡【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Roads were flooded or blocked by landslips.* 道路或被淹没，或被山体滑坡阻断。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slide, mudslide**

land|ward /ˈlændwəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **landward** side of something is the side nearest to the land or facing the land, rather than the sea. 近陆地的；朝陆地的；向岸的 ❑ *Rebels surrounded the city's landward sides.* 叛军包围了该市的近陆地区。

lane ◆◇ /leɪn/ (**lanes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lane** is a narrow road, especially in the country. (尤指乡间的)小径，小路 ❑ *...a quiet country lane.* 宁静的乡间小径 ❑ [+to] *Follow the lane to the river.* 沿着小路走到河边。❷ N-COUNT **Lane** is also used in the names of roads, either in cities or in the country. (用于路名)道，路，巷 ❑ *...The Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane.* 公园路多切斯特酒店 ❸ N-COUNT [usu adj N] A **lane** is a part of a main road which is marked by the edge of the road and a painted line, or by two painted lines. 车道 ❑ *The lorry was travelling at 20mph in the slow lane.* 卡车在慢车道上以20英里的时速行驶。❑ *I pulled out into the eastbound lane of Route 2.* 我转入2号公路东向车道。❹ N-COUNT At a swimming pool or athletics track, a **lane** is a long narrow section which is marked by lines or ropes. 泳道；跑道 ❺ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **lane** is a route that is frequently used by aircraft or ships. 航道；航线 ❑ *The collision took place in the busiest shipping lanes in the world.* 撞船事故发生在全世界最繁忙的航道上。

lan|guage ◆◆◇ /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ (**languages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **language** is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. 语言；语言文字 ❑ *...the English language.* 英语 ❑ *Students are expected to master a second language.* 学生应该掌握一门第二语言。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Language** is the use of a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds or written symbols. 言语；语言表达 ❑ *Students examined how children acquire language.* 学生们研究了儿童如何习得语言。❸ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the words used in connection with a particular subject as **the language of** that subject. (特定领域的)全部词汇，术语 ❑ [+of] *...the language of business.* 商业用语 ❹ N-UNCOUNT [adj N] You can refer to someone's use of rude words or swearing as **bad language** when you find it offensive. 粗话；脏话 ❑ *Television companies tend to censor bad language in feature films.* 电视公司往往会在审查故事片时删去其中的粗话。❑ *There's a girl gonna be in the club, so you guys watch your language.* 有个姑娘要来俱乐部，你们大家说话注意点。❺ N-UNCOUNT The **language** of a piece of writing or speech is the style in which it is written or spoken. 语言风格；措辞 ❑ *...a booklet summarising it in plain language.* 以平实语言对其作出概述的小册子 ❑ *The tone of his language was diplomatic and polite.* 他说话圆通得体，有礼有节。❻ N-VAR You can use **language** to refer to various means of communication involving recognizable symbols, non-verbal sounds, or actions. 交流方式，交际方式(包括可识别符号、非言语声音、动作等) ❑ *Some sign languages are very sophisticated means of communication.* 有些手语交流体系非常复杂。❑ [+of] *...the digital language of computers.* 计算机数字语言

→ see **culture, English**

Thesaurus 同类词 *language* Also look up:

N. communication, dialect, lexicon ❶❷❻
jargon, slang, terminology ❸❺
swear ❹

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *language* with:

V. **know a language** 懂语言，**learn a language** 学习语言，**speak a language** 说语言，**study a language** 研究语言，**teach a language** 教语言，**understand a language** 理解语言，**use a language** 使用语言 ❶

ADJ. **a different language** 不同的语言，**foreign language** 外语，**native language** 本族语，**official language** 官方语言，**second language** 第二语言，**universal language** 通用语言 ❶
bad language 脏话，**foul language** 污秽的语言，**vulgar language** 粗俗的语言 ❹
plain language 朴素的语言，**simple language** 简单的语言，**technical language** 技术语言 ❺

N. **language acquisition** 语言习得，**language barrier** 语言障碍，**child language** 儿童的语言，**language of children** 童言童语，**language classes** 语言课程，**language comprehension** 语言理解，**language development** 语言发展，**proficiency in a language** 语言水平，**language skills** 语言技能 ❶❷
body language 肢体语言，**computer language** 计算机语言，**programming language** 编程语言，**sign language** 手(势)语 ❻

lan|guage la|bora|tory (**language laboratories**) N-COUNT A **language laboratory** is a classroom equipped with tape recorders or computers where people can practise listening to and talking foreign languages. 语音教室

lan|guage school (**language schools**) N-COUNT A **language school** is a private school where a foreign language is taught. (教授外语的私立)语言学校

lan|guid /ˈlæŋgwɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **languid**, you mean that they show little energy or interest and are very slow and casual in their movements. 无精打采的；懒洋洋的；倦怠的【LITERARY 文】❑ *To his delight a familiar, tall, languid figure lowered itself down the steps of a club.* 看到一个熟悉的高大身影沿着俱乐部的台阶无精打采地走下来，他高兴极了。•**lan|guid|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *We sat about languidly after dinner.* 晚饭后我们懒洋洋地闲坐着。

lan|guish /ˈlæŋgwɪʃ/ (**languishes, languishing, languished**) ❶ VERB If someone **languishes** somewhere, they are forced to remain and suffer in an unpleasant situation. (被迫)受苦，受折磨 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Pollard continues to languish in prison.* 波拉德继续受牢狱之苦。❷ VERB If something **languishes**, it is not successful, often because of a lack of effort or because of a lot of difficulties. 衰落；未能成功 ❑ [v] *Without the founder's drive and direction, the company gradually languished.* 没有了创始人的斗志与指引，公司逐渐走向没落。

lan|guor /ˈlæŋgəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Languor** is a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and not having any energy or interest in anything. 慵懒；悠然【LITERARY 文】❑ *She, in her languor, had not troubled to eat much.* 她懒懒的，没吃多少东西。

lan|guor|ous /ˈlæŋgərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an activity as **languorous**, you mean that it is lazy, relaxed, and not energetic, usually in a pleasant way. 懒洋洋的；慢悠悠的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...languorous morning coffees on the terrace.* 清晨在露台上悠然自得地啜着咖啡

lank /læŋk/ ADJ If someone's hair is **lank**, it is long and perhaps greasy and hangs in a dull and unattractive way. (头发)长而多油的，平直而无光泽的

lanky /ˈlæŋki/ (**lankier, lankiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **lanky**, you mean that they are tall and thin and move rather awkwardly. 瘦高挑的；瘦长而行动笨拙的 ❑ *He was six feet four, all lanky and leggy.* 他身高6英尺4英寸，瘦高个儿，大长腿。

lan|tern /ˈlæntəʳn/ (**lanterns**) N-COUNT A **lantern** is a lamp in a metal frame with glass sides and with a handle on top so you can carry it. 灯笼；提灯

Lao|tian /leɪˈəʊʃᵊn/ (**Laotians**) ❶ ADJ **Laotian** means belonging or relating to Laos, or its people, language, or culture. 老挝的；

老挝人的；老挝语的；老挝文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Laotian** is a Laotian citizen, or a person of Laotian origin. 老挝人；老挝裔 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Laotian** is the language spoken in Laos. 老挝语

lap ◆◇ /læp/ (**laps, lapping, lapped**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have something on your **lap** when you are sitting down, it is on top of your legs and near to your body. (人坐着时的)大腿部 ❑ *She waited quietly with her hands in her lap.* 她双手放在腿上静静等候。 ❑ *Hugh glanced at the child on her mother's lap.* 休瞥了一眼坐在她妈妈膝上的小女孩。 ❷ N-COUNT In a race, a competitor completes a **lap** when they have gone round a course once. (赛道的)一圈 ❑ *...that last lap of the race.* 比赛最后一圈 ❑ *On lap two, Baker edged forward.* 在第二圈时贝克渐渐领先了。 ❸ VERB In a race, if you **lap** another competitor, you go past them while they are still on the previous lap. 套圈(对手)；超越…一圈 ❑ [v n] *He was caught out while lapping a slower rider.* 他套圈一位落后的骑手时被判犯规。 ❹ N-COUNT A **lap** of a long journey is one part of it, between two points where you stop. 一段路程；一段行程 ❑ [+of] *I had thought we might travel as far as Oak Valley, but we only managed the first lap of the journey.* 我原以为我们最远能到达橡树谷，结果只走完了第一段路程。 ❺ VERB When water **laps** against something such as the shore or the side of a boat, it touches it gently and makes a soft sound. (水)轻拍，轻打 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the water that lapped against the pillars of the boathouse.* 拍打着船库柱子的水 ❑ [v n] *The building was right on the river and the water lapped the walls.* 建筑物就矗立在水中，河水轻轻拍打着墙壁。 •**lap|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The only sound was the lapping of the waves.* 只闻波浪拍击之声。 ❻ VERB When an animal **laps** a drink, it uses short quick movements of its tongue to take liquid up into its mouth. (动物)舔饮 ❑ [v n] *The cat lapped milk from a dish.* 猫舔食盘子里的牛奶。 •PHRASAL VERB **Lap up** means the same as **lap.** lap up 同 lap ❑ [v n p] *She poured some water into a plastic bowl. Faust, her Great Dane, lapped it up with relish.* 她往一个塑料碗里倒了一些水，她的大丹犬福斯特便美滋滋地舔起来。 ❼ PHRASE If you say that a situation is **in the lap of the gods**, you mean that its success or failure depends entirely on luck or on things that are outside your control. (成败)难以预料，非己力所能左右 ❑ *They had to stop the operation, so at that stage my life was in the lap of the gods.* 他们不得不停止手术，所以那时的我只能听天由命。

▶lap up ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **laps up** something such as information or attention, you mean that they accept it eagerly, usually when you think they are being foolish for believing that it is sincere. 轻信；照单全收；欣然接受 ❑ [v p n] *Their audience will lap up whatever they throw at them.* 不管他们演的是什么，观众都照单全收。 ❑ [v n p] *They just haven't been to school before. They're so eager to learn, they lap it up.* 他们之前从未上过学。他们求学若渴，全盘接受。 ❷ → see **lap 6**

'lap danc|ing N-UNCOUNT **Lap dancing** is a type of entertainment in a bar or club in which a woman who is wearing very few clothes dances in a sexy way close to customers or sitting on their laps. (酒吧或夜总会里衣着暴露的女子在顾客身旁或坐于其大腿上跳的)大腿艳舞，膝上艳舞 •**lap dan|cer** (**lap dancers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a club full of lap dancers.* 一家大腿舞女云集的夜总会

la|pel /lə'pel/ (**lapels**) N-COUNT The **lapels** of a jacket or coat are the two top parts at the front that are folded back on each side and join on to the collar. (夹克或外套的)翻领

la|pis lazu|li /ˌlæpɪs 'læzjulaɪ, AM 美 -liː/ N-UNCOUNT **Lapis lazuli** is a bright blue stone, used especially in making jewellery. 青金石，天青石(尤用于制作珠宝)

'lap of hon|our (**laps of honour**) N-COUNT If the winner of a race or game does a **lap of honour**, they run or drive slowly around a race track or sports field in order to receive the applause of the crowd. 荣誉绕场一周(指得胜者绕场一圈接受观众欢呼)[BRIT 英]

lapse /læps/ (**lapses, lapsing, lapsed**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu adj n] A **lapse** is a moment or instance of bad behaviour by someone who usually behaves well. 闪失；过失；失检 ❑ *On Friday he showed neither decency nor dignity. It was an uncommon lapse.* 星期五那天他表现得既不得体，又有失尊严。如此失态非常少见。[Also +in] ❷ N-COUNT A **lapse of** something such as concentration or judgment is a temporary lack of that thing, which can often cause you to make a mistake. (一时的)疏忽，大意，开小差 ❑ [+of] *I had a little lapse of concentration in the middle of the race.* 我在比赛中途一时走神。 ❑ *The incident was being seen as a serious security lapse.* 这一事故被视为一次严重的安全疏漏。 ❸ VERB If you **lapse into** a quiet or inactive state, you stop talking or being active. 陷入，进入(安静或不活跃状态) ❑ [v +into] *She muttered something unintelligible and lapsed into silence.* 她不知嘟囔了几句什么后就陷入了沉默。 ❹ VERB If someone **lapses into** a particular way of speaking, or behaving, they start speaking or behaving in that way, usually for a short period. (通常指短暂地)进入，陷入(特定说话或行事方式) ❑ [v +into] *Teenagers occasionally find it all too much to cope with and lapse into bad behaviour.* 青少年偶尔会因感到压力太大无所适从而学坏。 •N-COUNT **Lapse** is also a noun. ❑ [+into] *Her lapse into German didn't seem peculiar. After all, it was her native tongue.* 她冒出几句德语并不足为奇。毕竟那是她的母语。 ❺ N-SING A **lapse of** time is a period that is long enough for a situation to change or for people to have a different opinion about it. (时间的)间隔 ❑ [+of] *...the restoration of diplomatic relations after a lapse of 24 years.* 时隔24年后外交关系的恢复 ❑ [+between] *There is usually a time lapse between receipt of new information and its publication.* 新信息的接收与发布之间通常会间隔一段时间。 ❻ VERB If a period of time **lapses**, it passes. (时间)流逝，消逝，推移 ❑ [v] *New products and production processes are transferred to the developing countries only after a substantial amount of time has lapsed.* 新的产品和生产工序要经过一段相当长的时间后才能向发展中国家转移。 ❼ VERB If a situation or legal contract **lapses**, it is allowed to end rather than being continued, renewed, or extended. 结束；终止；失效 ❑ [v] *Her membership of the Labour Party has lapsed.* 她的工党党员资格已经终止。 ❑ [v] *Ford allowed the name and trademark to lapse during the Eighties.* 福特在20世纪80年代废止了该名称和商标。 ❽ VERB If a member of a particular religion **lapses**, they stop believing in it or stop following its rules and practices. 停止信教；背弃宗教信仰 ❑ [v-ed] *She calls herself a lapsed Catholic.* 她称自己已不再信仰天主教。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lapse = falling* 跌落：*collapse, elapse, lapse*

lap|top /'læptɒp/ (**laptops**) N-COUNT A **laptop** or a **laptop computer** is a small portable computer. 便携式电脑；膝上(或手提)电脑 ❑ *She used to work at her laptop until four in the morning.* 她从前经常用手提电脑一直工作到凌晨4点。

lap|wing /'læpwɪŋ/ (**lapwings**) N-COUNT A **lapwing** is a small dark green bird which has a white breast and feathers sticking up on its head. 凤头麦鸡

lar|ceny /'lɑːrsəni/ N-UNCOUNT **Larceny** is the crime of stealing. 盗窃罪 [LEGAL 法律] ❑ *Haggerman now faces two to 20 years in prison on grand larceny charges.* 哈格曼被控重盗窃罪，面临2至20年刑期。

larch /lɑːrtʃ/ (**larches**) N-VAR A **larch** is a tree with needle-shaped leaves. 落叶松

lard /lɑːrd/ (**lards, larding, larded**) N-UNCOUNT **Lard** is soft white fat obtained from pigs. It is used in cooking. 猪油

lar|der /'lɑːrdər/ (**larders**) N-COUNT A **larder** is a room or large cupboard in a house, usually near the kitchen, in which food is kept. 食物贮藏室；食品柜 [mainly BRIT 主英]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pantry**

large ◆◆◆ /lɑːrdʒ/ (**larger, largest**) ❶ ADJ A **large** thing or person is greater in size than usual or average. 大的；大型的 ❑ *The pike lives mainly in large rivers and lakes.* 狗鱼主要生活在大河大湖中。 ❑ *In the largest room about a dozen children and seven adults are sitting on the carpet.* 在最大那间房里，地毯上坐了约12个小孩和7个大人。 ❑ *He was a large man with thick dark hair.* 他身材魁梧，头发浓黑。 ❷ ADJ A **large** amount or number of people or things is more than the average amount or number. 大量的；很多的 ❑ *The gang finally fled with a large amount of cash and jewellery.* 该团伙最后携大量现金和珠宝逃之夭夭。 ❑ *There are a large number of centres where you can take full-time courses.* 有很多中心提供全日制课程。 ❑ *The*

L

Word Web 话题词汇 laser 激光

Lasers are an amazing form of technology. Laser **beams** read **CDs** and **DVDs**.They can create three-dimensional **holograms**. Laser **light shows** add excitement at concerts. **Fibre optic cables** carry intense flashes of laser light. This allows a single cable to transmit thousands of e-mail and phone messages at the same time. Laser **scanners** read prices from **bar codes**. Lasers are also used as scalpels in **surgery**, and to remove hair, birthmarks and tattoos. Dentists use them to remove cavities. Laser eye surgery has become very popular. In manufacturing, lasers make precise cuts in everything from fabric to steel.

激光是一项神奇的技术。激光束能够读取 CD 和 DVD，能够创建三维全息图像。激光秀为音乐会增姿添彩。光缆传送高强度的激光信号，使一条光缆同一时间可以传输数以千计的电子邮件和电话信息。激光扫描器可以通过条形码来识读价格。激光还可以用作手术刀，用来去除毛发、胎记和刺青。牙医用激光来去除牙齿龋洞。眼部激光手术已非常流行。在制造业中，激光可以精准切割从布匹到钢铁的一切东西。

figure involved are truly very large. 涉及数目确实非常庞大。 **3** ADJ A **large** organization or business does a lot of work or commercial activity and employs a lot of people. 大型的；大规模的 ❑ *...a large company in Chicago.* 芝加哥一家大公司 ❑ *Many large organizations run courses for their employees.* 许多大机构为旗下员工开设课程。 **4** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Large** is used to indicate that a problem or issue which is being discussed is very important or serious. 重大的；重要的；严重的 ❑ *...the already large problem of under-age drinking.* 已经很严重的未成年人饮酒问题 ❑ *There's a very large question about the viability of the newspaper.* 这份报纸能否办下去很成问题。 **5** PHRASE You use **at large** to indicate that you are talking in a general way about most of the people mentioned. 大多数；一般；普遍 ❑ *I think the chances of getting reforms accepted by the community at large remain extremely remote.* 我看要使改革方案得到社会的广泛认可，机会还很渺茫。 **6** PHRASE If you say that a dangerous person, thing, or animal is **at large**, you mean that they have not been captured or made safe. 在逃的；未被捕获的 ❑ *The man who tried to have her killed is still at large.* 那个企图雇凶杀她的男子仍然在逃。 **7** PHRASE You use **by and large** to indicate that a statement is mostly but not completely true. 大致上；总体上；总的说来 ❑ *By and large, the papers greet the government's new policy document with a certain amount of scepticism.* 总体上，报界对政府的新政策文件将信将疑。 **8 to a large extent** → see **extent** **9 larger than life** → see **life** **10 in large measure** → see **measure**

Thesaurus 同类词 *large* Also look up:

ADJ. big, sizeable, spacious, substantial; (*ant.*) small **1**

Word Link 词根词缀 *er ≈ more* 更：*colder, higher, larger*

Word Link 词根词缀 *est ≈ most* 最：*coldest, highest, largest*

large|ly ◆◇ /ˈlɑːʳdʒli/ **1** ADV [ADV with v] You use **largely** to say that a statement is not completely true but is mostly true. 大致上；总体上；一般来说 ❑ *The fund is largely financed through government borrowing.* 该基金大致上由政府借款支持。 ❑ *I largely work with people who already are motivated.* 我主要同那些积极性已经被调动起来的人共事。 ❑ *Their weapons have been largely stones.* 他们的武器大半是石头。 **2** ADV **Largely** is used to introduce the main reason for a particular event or situation. (用于说明原因)主要 ❑ *Retail sales dipped 6/10ths of a percent last month, largely because Americans were buying fewer cars.* 上月零售额微降了千分之六，主要是因为美国人购车量减少了。

ˌlarge-ˈscale also **large scale** **1** ADJ [ADJ n] A **large-scale** action or event happens over a very wide area or involves a lot of people or things. 大规模的；大范围的；大型的 ❑ *...a large scale military operation.* 大规模的军事行动 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] A **large-scale** map or diagram represents a small area of land or a building or machine on a scale that is large enough for small details to be shown. (地图或简图)大比例尺的 ❑ *...a large-scale map of the county.* 一幅大比例尺郡地图

lar|gesse /lɑːʳˈʒes/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **largess**

N-UNCOUNT **Largesse** is a generous gift of money or a generous act of kindness. 慷慨的赠礼；善举【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...grateful recipients of their largesse.* 对他们慷慨解囊心存感激的受助者 ❑ *...his most recent act of largesse.* 他最近一次善举

larg|ish /ˈlɑːʳdʒɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Largish** means fairly large. 颇大的；相当大的 ❑ *...a largish modern city.* 相当大的一座现代化城市

lar|go /ˈlɑːʳgəʊ/ **(largos)** **1** ADV [ADV after v] **Largo** written above a piece of music means that it should be played slowly. (音乐)以广板 **2** N-COUNT A **largo** is a piece of music, especially part of a longer piece, that is played slowly. 广板乐章(或乐曲)

lark /lɑːʳk/ **(larks)** **1** N-COUNT A **lark** is a small brown bird which makes a pleasant sound. 百灵鸟；云雀 **2** N-COUNT If you say that doing something is a **lark**, you mean that it is fun, although perhaps naughty or dangerous. (可能具淘气或危险性质的)玩乐，玩耍，嬉戏 ❑ *The children thought it was a great lark.* 孩子们以为这很好玩。

lar|va /ˈlɑːʳvə/ **(larvae** /ˈlɑːʳviː/ **)** N-COUNT A **larva** is an insect at the stage of its life after it has developed from an egg and before it changes into its adult form. 幼虫；幼体 ❑ *The eggs quickly hatch into larvae.* 虫卵很快孵化成幼虫。

→ see **air**

lar|val /ˈlɑːʳvəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Larval** means concerning insect larvae or in the state of being an insect larva. 幼虫的；幼体的

lar|yn|gi|tis /ˌlærɪnˈdʒaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Laryngitis** is an infection of the throat in which your larynx becomes swollen and painful, making it difficult to speak. 喉炎

lar|ynx /ˈlærɪŋks/ **(larynxes)** N-COUNT Your **larynx** is the top part of the passage that leads from your throat to your lungs and contains your vocal cords. 喉【MEDICAL 医】

la|sa|gne /ləˈsænjə/ **(lasagnes)** also **lasagna** N-VAR **Lasagne** is a food dish that consists of layers of pasta, sauce, and a filling such as meat or cheese, baked in an oven. (意大利)千层面

las|civi|ous /ləˈsɪviəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **lascivious**, you disapprove of them because they show a very strong interest in sex. 好色的；淫荡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The man was lascivious, sexually perverted and insatiable.* 这个男人是一个欲壑难填的变态色情狂。 ❑ *...their lewd and lascivious talk.* 他们之间下流猥亵的对话

la|ser /ˈleɪzəʳ/ **(lasers)** **1** N-COUNT A **laser** is a narrow beam of concentrated light produced by a special machine. It is used for cutting very hard materials, and in many technical fields such as surgery and telecommunications. 激光 ❑ *...new laser technology.* 新的激光技术 **2** N-COUNT A **laser** is a machine that produces a laser beam. 激光器 ❑ *...the first-ever laser, built in 1960.* 有史以来第一台激光器，于 1960 年制造

→ see Word Web:**laser**

ˈla|ser disc **(laser discs)** also **laser disk** N-COUNT [oft N n, oft *on* N] A **laser disc** is a shiny flat disc which can be played on a machine which uses lasers to convert signals on the disc into television pictures and sound of a very high quality. 激光视盘

ˈla|ser print|er **(laser printers)** N-COUNT A **laser printer** is a computer printer that produces clear words and pictures by using laser beams. 激光打印机

lash /læʃ/ **(lashes, lashing, lashed)** **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **lashes** are the hairs that grow on the edge of your upper and lower eyelids. 睫毛 ❑ *...sombre grey eyes, with unusually long lashes.* 忧郁的灰眼睛，睫毛长得出奇 ❑ *Joanna studied him through her lashes.* 乔安娜眯着眼睛打量他。 **2** VERB If you **lash** two or more things together, you tie one of them firmly to the other. 绑紧；系牢 ❑ [v n +*to*] *Secure the anchor by lashing it to the rail.* 把锚牢牢地系到栏杆上。 ❑ [v n with *together*] *The shelter is built by lashing poles*

together to form a small dome. 棚子是用一些杆子捆扎而成的，样子是个小穹顶。❑ [v n with adv] *We were worried about the lifeboat which was not lashed down.* 我们为那艘没有系牢的救生艇悬着心。[Also v n] 3 VERB If wind, rain, or water **lashes** someone or something, it hits them violently. (风、雨或水)猛抽，狠打，狂扫【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *The worst winter storms of the century lashed the east coast of North America.* 本世纪最恶劣的冬季风暴横扫北美东海岸。❑ [v prep/adv] *Suddenly rain lashed against the windows.* 蓦地，大雨猛烈地抽打在窗户上。4 VERB If someone **lashes** you or **lashes into** you, they speak very angrily to you, criticizing you or saying you have done something wrong. 怒斥；严责；抨击 ❑ [v n] *She went quiet for a moment while she summoned up the words to lash him.* 她沉默了一会儿，想着该用什么话来斥责他。❑ [v +into] *The report lashes into police commanders for failing to act on intelligence information.* 该报告严斥警局指挥官没有根据情报采取行动。5 N-COUNT A **lash** is a thin strip of leather at the end of a whip. 鞭梢；鞭端皮条 6 N-COUNT A **lash** is a blow with a whip, especially a blow on someone's back as a punishment. (尤指作为惩罚抽在背部的)鞭打 ❑ [+for] *The villagers sentenced one man to five lashes for stealing a ham from his neighbor.* 村民们裁定将一名偷邻居火腿的男子鞭打 5 下。

▶**lash out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lash out**, you attempt to hit someone quickly and violently with a weapon or with your hands or feet. (用武器或手脚)迅猛攻击，殴打 ❑ [v P] *Riot police fired in the air and lashed out with clubs to disperse hundreds of demonstrators.* 防暴警察朝天开枪并挥舞警棍驱散数百名示威者。❑ [v P +at] *Her husband has a terrible temper and lashes out at her when he's angry.* 她丈夫脾气特别差，一生气就殴打她。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **lash out at** someone or something, you speak to them or about them very angrily or critically. 抨击；批评 ❑ [v P +at/against] *As a politician Jefferson frequently lashed out at the press.* 作为一个政治人物，杰斐逊常常抨击新闻界。[Also v P]

lash|ing /'læʃɪŋ/ (**lashings**) 1 QUANT **Lashings of** something means a large quantity or amount of it. 大量；许多【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [+of] *Serve by cutting the scones in half and spreading with jam and lashings of clotted cream.* 上菜时把烤饼从中间切开，涂上果酱和大量的凝脂奶油。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lashings** are ropes or cables that are used to tie one thing to another. 绑扎绳；绑扎索 ❑ *We made a tour of the yacht, checking lashings and emergency gear.* 我们在那艘游艇上四处看了看，检查了绑扎索和应急装置。3 N-COUNT If you refer to someone's comments as a **lashing**, you mean that they are very critical and angry. 抨击；严厉批评 ❑ *He never grew used to the lashings he got from the critics.* 他始终无法忍受评论界对他的抨击。4 N-COUNT A **lashing** is a punishment in which a person is hit with a whip. 鞭笞；鞭打

lass /læs/ (**lasses**) N-COUNT A **lass** is a young woman or girl. 姑娘；少女【mainly SCOTTISH OR NORTHERN ENGLISH 主苏格兰或英格兰北部】❑ *Anne is a Lancashire lass from Longton, near Preston.* 安妮是兰开夏郡姑娘，老家在普雷斯顿附近的朗顿。❑ *'What is it, lass?' Finlay cried.* "怎么回事，姑娘?"芬利嚷道。

las|sie /'læsi/ (**lassies**) N-COUNT A **lassie** is a young woman or girl. 姑娘；少女【mainly SCOTTISH, INFORMAL 主苏格兰，非正式】

las|si|tude /'læsɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Lassitude** is a state of tiredness, laziness, or lack of interest. 无力；困乏；倦怠【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Symptoms of anaemia include general fatigue and lassitude.* 贫血症状包括全身疲劳和困乏。

las|so /læ'suː, AM 美 'læsoʊ/ (**lassoes, lassoing, lassoed**) 1 N-COUNT A **lasso** is a long rope with a loop at one end, used especially by cowboys for catching cattle. (尤指牛仔套捕马、牛等用的)套索 2 VERB If you **lasso** an animal, you catch it by throwing a lasso round its neck and pulling it tight. 抛套索套捕(动物) ❑ [v n] *Cowboys drove covered wagons and rode horses, lassoing cattle.* 牛仔们赶着大篷车，骑着马，一边抛套索捕牛。

last ⇹ /lɑːst, læst/ (**lasts, lasting, lasted**) 1 DET You use **last** in expressions such as **last Friday, last night**, and **last year** to refer, for example, to the most recent Friday, night, or year. (星期五、夜晚、年等)刚过去的 ❑ *I got married last July.* 我在刚过去的7月里结了婚。❑ *He never made it home at all last night.* 他昨晚根本没回家。❑ *It is not surprising they did so badly in last year's elections.* 他们在去年的选举中表现如此糟糕并不奇怪。2 ADJ The **last** event, person, thing, or period of time is the most recent one. 最近的；最近一次的 ❑ *Much has changed since my last visit.* 从我上次去到现在，很多事情已经变了。❑ *At the last count inflation was 10.9 per cent.* 最近一次统计显示通胀率为 10.9%。❑ *I split up with my last boyfriend three years ago.* 我3年前和前任男友分的手。❑ *The last few weeks have been hectic.* 过去几周一直忙得不可开交。•PRON **Last** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The next tide, it was announced, would be even higher than the last.* 据报，下一次潮水甚至会比上一次涨得更高。3 ADV [ADV with v] If something **last** happened on a particular occasion, that is the most recent occasion on which it happened. 上次；最近一次 ❑ *When were you there last?* 你上次去是什么时候？❑ *The house is a little more dilapidated than when I last saw it.* 那房子比我上次见到时更破旧了些。❑ *Hunting on the trust's 625, 000 acres was last debated two years ago.* 有关在该托管机构管理的 62.5 万英亩土地上狩猎一事，最近一次辩论是两年前。4 ORD The **last** thing, person, event, or period of time is the one that happens or comes after all the others of the same kind. 最后的；最末的 ❑ *This is his last chance as prime minister.* 这是他作为首相的最后机会。❑ *...the last three pages of the chapter.* 该章最后 3 页 ❑ *She said it was the very last house on the road.* 她说就是路边最后那座房子。❑ *They didn't come last in their league.* 他们没有在联赛中垫底。•PRON **Last** is also a pronoun. ❑ *It wasn't the first time that this particular difference had divided them and it wouldn't be the last.* 他们因此事产生分歧不是第一次，也不会是最后一次。❑ *The trickiest bits are the last on the list.* 最棘手的部分列在最后。5 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **last**, you do it after everyone else does, or after you do everything else. 最后；最末 ❑ *I testified last.* 我最后一个作证。❑ *I was always picked last for the football team at school.* 学校里组足球队时，我总是最后才被选中。❑ *The foreground, nearest the viewer, is painted last.* 距离观者最近的前景是最后才画的。6 PRON If you are **the last to** do or know something, everyone else does or knows it before you. 最后的人 ❑ [+ to-inf] *She was the last to go to bed.* 她最后一个上床。❑ [+ to-inf] *Riccardo and I are always the last to know what's going on.* 我和里卡尔多总是最后才知道发生什么事情。7 ADJ **Last** is used to refer to the only thing, person, or part of something that remains. 最后剩下的；最末的 ❑ *Jed nodded, finishing off the last piece of pizza.* 杰德点点头，把最后一块比萨饼吃完。❑ *...the freeing of the last hostage.* 释放最后一名人质 •N-SING **Last** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He finished off the last of the wine.* 他喝完了最后一点酒。❑ [+of] *The last of the ten inmates gave themselves up after twenty eight hours on the roof of the prison.* 在监狱屋顶上坚持了 28 小时后，10 名囚犯中的最后几个终于投降。8 ADJ You use **last** before numbers to refer to a position that someone has reached in a competition after other competitors have been knocked out. (竞赛中)最后留下的，排位在前的 ❑ *Sampras reached the last four at Wimbledon.* 桑普拉斯杀入了温布尔登网球赛四强。❑ *...the only woman among the authors making it through to the last six.* 进入最后六人名单的唯一一位女作家 9 ADJ You can use **last** to indicate that something is extremely undesirable or unlikely. 最不想要的；最不可能的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The last thing I wanted to do was teach.* 我最不想干的事情就是教书。❑ *He would be the last person who would do such a thing.* 他最不可能干这种事情。•PRON **Last** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I would be the last to say that science has explained everything.* 我绝对不认为科学已经解释了所有事情。10 PRON **The last** you see of someone or **the last** you hear of them is the final time that you see them or talk to them. 最后一次；最末一次 ❑ *She disappeared shouting, 'To the river, to the river!' And that was the last we saw of her.* 她高喊道："往河里去，往河里去!"然后就消失了。那是我们最后一次看到她时的情形。❑ *I had a feeling it would be the last I heard of him.* 我有一种感觉，这将是我最后一次听到他的消息。11 VERB If an event, situation, or problem **lasts** for a particular length of time, it continues to exist or happen for that length of time. 持续，延续，维持(一段时间) ❑ [v +for] *The marriage had lasted for less than two years.* 这段婚姻维持了不到两年。❑ [v n] *The games lasted only half the normal time.* 比赛只持续了正常时间的一半。❑ [v] *Enjoy it because it won't last.* 尽情享受吧，因为这不会长久。[Also v adv] 12 VERB If something **lasts** for a particular length of time, it continues to be able to be used for that time, for example because there

is some of it left or because it is in good enough condition. 够用，可用（一段时间）❑ [V +for] *You only need a very small blob of glue, so one tube lasts for ages.* 只需一点点胶水，因此一管可以用很长时间。❑ [V n] *The repaired sail lasted less than 24 hours.* 修好的帆支撑了不到 24 小时。❑ [V adv] *The implication is that this battery lasts twice as long as other batteries.* 言外之意是，这种电池的寿命是其他电池的两倍。[Also V] 13 → see also **lasting** 14 PHRASE If you say that something has happened **at last** or **at long last** you mean it has happened after you have been hoping for it for a long time. 终于；最后；到底 ❑ *I'm so glad that we've found you at last!* 我们终于找到你了，我真是太高兴了！❑ *Here, at long last, was the moment he had waited for.* 他等待已久的时刻终于到来了。❑ *At last the train arrived in the station.* 火车终于到站了。15 PHRASE You use expressions such as **the night before last**, **the election before last** and **the leader before last** to refer to the period of time, event, or person that came immediately before the most recent one in a series. 前天晚上 / 上上次选举 / 上上任领导人 ❑ *It was the dog he'd heard the night before last.* 他前晚听到的是那条狗的叫声。❑ *In the budget before last a tax penalty on the mobile phone was introduced.* 上上次的预算案中对移动电话引入了惩罚性税收。16 PHRASE You can use phrases such as the **last but one**, the **last but two**, or the **last but three**, to refer to the thing or person that is, for example, one, two, or three before the final person or thing in a group or series. 倒数第二 / 倒数第三 / 倒数第四 ❑ *It's the last but one day in the athletics programme.* 那是田径比赛结束的前一天。❑ *The British team finished last but one.* 英国队位列倒数第二。17 PHRASE You can use expressions such as **the last I heard** and **the last she heard** to introduce a piece of information that is the most recent that you have on a particular subject. 我 / 她最近一次听到有关…的消息；最新消息 ❑ *The last I heard, Joe and Irene were still happily married.* 我最近一次听说，乔和艾琳仍然是一对快乐的夫妻。18 PHRASE If you **leave** something or someone **until last**, you delay using, choosing, or dealing with them until you have used, chosen, or dealt with all the others. 把…留到最后 ❑ *I have left my best wine until last.* 我把最好的酒留到了最后。❑ *I picked first all the people who usually were left till last.* 我先挑了所有通常留到最后的人。19 to **have the last laugh** → see **laugh** 20 **last-minute** → see **minute** 21 **the last straw** → see **straw** 22 **last thing** → see **thing**

Usage 用法 **last** and **latter**

Both *last* and *latter* refer to the final person or thing mentioned. Use *last* when more than two persons or things have been mentioned: *Whales, dolphins, and sharks all have fins and live in the ocean, but only the last is a fish.* Use *latter* when exactly two persons or things have been mentioned: *Jorge and Ana applied for the same scholarship, which was awarded to the latter.*

last 和 latter 均可指所提到的最后一个人或物。last 指两个以上人或物中的最后一个：Whales, dolphins, and sharks all have fins and live in the ocean, but only the last is a fish. 蓝鲸、海豚和鲨鱼都有鳍，都生活在海洋里，但只有鲨鱼是鱼类。latter 指两者中的后者：Jorge and Ana applied for the same scholarship, which was awarded to the latter. 若热和安娜申请了同一项奖学金，最后颁给了安娜。

last-ditch ADJ [ADJ n] A **last-ditch** action is done only because there are no other ways left to achieve something or to prevent something happening. It is often done without much hope that it will succeed. 孤注一掷的；最后一搏的 ❑ *...a last-ditch attempt to prevent civil war.* 阻止内战发生的最后努力

last hurrah N-COUNT [usu sing] Someone's **last hurrah** is the last occasion on which they do something, especially at the end of their career. （尤指职业生涯的）最后一次作为；告别表演 ❑ *I haven't even begun to think about quitting, or having a last hurrah, or allowing my career to wind down.* 不论是突然退出，来个告别演出，还是逐渐淡出，我甚至完全没有考虑过。

lasting /'lɑ:stɪŋ, 'læst-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **lasting** to describe a situation, result, or agreement that continues to exist or have an effect for a very long time. 持续的；持久的；长久的 ❑ *We are well on our way to a lasting peace.* 我们已经踏上了通向持久和平的道路。❑ *She left a lasting impression on him.* 她给他留下了难以磨灭的印象。2 → see also **last**

Last Judgment also **Last Judgement** N-PROPER In the Christian religion, **the Last Judgement** is the last day of the world when God will judge everyone who has died and decide whether they will go to Heaven or Hell. （基督教的）最后审判日

lastly /'lɑ:stli, 'læst-/ 1 ADV You use **lastly** when you want to make a final point, ask a final question, or mention a final item that is connected with the other ones you have already asked or mentioned. （几项中）最后一点 ❑ *Lastly, I would like to ask about your future plans.* 最后，我想问一下你未来的计划。2 ADV You use **lastly** when you are saying what happens after everything else in a series of actions or events. （一系列动作或事件中）最后 ❑ *They wash their hands, arms and faces, and lastly, they wash their feet.* 他们洗手、胳膊和脸，最后洗脚。

last-minute → see **minute**

last rites N-PLURAL **The last rites** are a religious ceremony performed by a Christian priest for a dying person. 临终圣礼（基督教牧师为将死之人举行的宗教仪式）❑ [+to] *Father Stephen Lea administered the last rites to the dead men.* 斯蒂芬·利神父为死者主持了临终圣礼。

latch /lætʃ/ (**latches, latching, latched**) 1 N-COUNT A **latch** is a fastening on a door or gate. It consists of a metal bar which you lift in order to open the door. 门闩；插销 ❑ *You left the latch off the gate and the dog escaped.* 你没把门闩插上，狗跑了。2 N-COUNT A **latch** is a lock on a door which locks automatically when you shut the door, so that you need a key in order to open it from the outside. 碰锁；弹簧锁 ❑ [+of] *...a key clicked in the latch of the front door.* 钥匙插进前门弹簧锁里发出咔嗒一声 3 VERB If you **latch** a door or gate, you fasten it by means of a latch. 用门闩上；用碰锁锁上 ❑ [V n] *He latched the door, tested it, and turned around to speak to Frank.* 他把门锁上，又试了试，然后转身和弗兰克说话。

▶**latch onto** or **latch on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **latches onto** a person or an idea or **latches on**, they become very interested in the person or idea, often finding them so useful that they do not want to leave them. 缠住（或抓住）…不放；对…产生浓厚兴趣【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Rob had latched onto me. He followed me around, sat beside me at lunch, and usually ended up working with me.* 罗布缠上了我，我去哪儿他都跟着，吃午饭时就坐我身边，最后还往往和我一起工作。❑ [V P] *Other trades have been quick to latch on.* 其他行业很快便紧跟而上。2 PHRASAL VERB If one thing **latches onto** another, or if it **latches on**, it attaches itself to it and becomes part of it. 依附（于）；附着（于）❑ [V P n] *These are substances which specifically latch onto the protein on the cell membrane.* 这些物质专门依附在细胞膜的蛋白质之上。[Also V P]

latchkey /'lætʃki:/ also **latch-key** ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a child as a **latchkey** kid, you disapprove of the fact that they have to let themselves into their home when returning from school because their parents are out at work. （儿童）挂钥匙的（指儿童因父母都是上班族放学回家后不得不自行开门）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

late ⇹ /leɪt/ (**later, latest**) 1 ADV **Late** means near the end of a day, week, year, or other period of time. （时间上）接近终了，临近末了 ❑ [+in] *It was late in the afternoon.* 那是下午近黄昏的时候。❑ [+at] *She had to work late at night.* 她不得不深夜工作。❑ [+in] *His autobiography was written late in life.* 他的自传写于晚年。❑ *The case is expected to end late next week.* 这个案子预计在下周晚些时候结案。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Late** is also an adjective. ❑ *The talks eventually broke down in late spring.* 暮春时谈判最终破裂。❑ *He was in his late 20s.* 他将近 30 岁。❑ *...the late 1960s.* 20 世纪 60 年代末 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If it is **late**, it is near the end of the day or it is past the time that you feel something should have been done. 近日暮的；近深夜的；时间不早的 ❑ *It was very late and the streets were deserted.* 时间已经很晚了，街上空荡荡的。❑ *We've got to go now. It's getting late.* 我们得走了。时候不早了。•**lateness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *A large crowd had gathered despite the lateness of the hour.* 尽管天色已晚，仍聚集了一大群人。3 ADV [ADV after v] **Late** means after the time that was arranged or expected. （比安排或预计时间）晚，迟 ❑ *Steve arrived late.* 史蒂夫迟到了。❑ *The talks began some fifteen minutes late.*

会谈推迟了大概 15 分钟才开始。❑ *We got up late.* 我们起晚了。•ADJ **Late** is also an adjective. ❑ *His campaign got off to a late start.* 他的竞选活动启动较晚。❑ *We were a little late.* 我们有点儿晚了。❑ *The train was 40 minutes late.* 火车晚点了 40 分钟。❑ *He's a half hour late.* 他迟到了半小时。•**late|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He apologised for his lateness.* 他为迟到道了歉。 4 ADV [ADV after v] **Late** means after the usual time that a particular event or activity happens. (比通常时间)晚，迟 ❑ *We went to bed very late.* 我们很晚才睡。❑ *He married late.* 他结婚晚。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Late** is also an adjective. ❑ *They had a late lunch in a cafe.* 他们很晚才在一家小餐馆吃了午饭。❑ *He was a very late developer.* 他发育很迟。 5 ADJ You use **late** when you are talking about someone who is dead, especially someone who has died recently. 已故的；已逝的；(尤指)新近去世的 ❑ *...my late husband.* 我已故的丈夫 ❑ *...the late Mr Parkin.* 已故的帕金先生 6 ADJ Someone who is **late of** a particular place or institution lived or worked there until recently. 在…居住(或工作)直至最近的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...Cousin Zachary, late of Bellevue Avenue.* 直到不久前还住在贝尔邸大道的表兄扎卡里 ❑ [+of] *...Strobe Talbott, late of Time magazine.* 刚离开《时代》杂志不久的斯特罗布·塔尔博特 7 → see also **later, latest** 8 CONVENTION If you say **better late than never** when someone has done something, you think they should have done it earlier. 迟到好过没到；晚做好过不做 ❑ *It's been a long time coming but better late than never.* 早就该如此了。不过，也总比没有的强。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone is doing something **late in the day**, you mean that their action or behaviour may not be fully effective because they have waited too long before doing it. 为时太晚；坐失良机 ❑ *I'd left it all too late in the day to get anywhere with these strategies.* 我按兵不动时间太长，致使这些策略都不管用了。 10 PHRASE If an action or event is **too late**, it is useless or ineffective because it occurs after the best time for it. 为时已晚；过迟 ❑ *It was too late to turn back.* 回头已经太晚了。❑ *We realized too late that we were caught like rats in a trap.* 等我们发觉自己已成瓮中之鳖时已经太晚了。 11 **a late night** → see **night**

Thesaurus 同类词 *late* Also look up:

ADJ. belated, overdue, tardy; (*ant.*) early 3 4 deceased; (*ant.*) living 5

late|comer /'leɪtkʌmə^{r}/ (**latecomers**) N-COUNT A **latecomer** is someone who arrives after the time that they should have done, or later than others. 迟来者；迟到者 ❑ *The latecomers stood just outside at door and window.* 迟来者就在门外和窗户外站着。

late|ly /'leɪtli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **lately** to describe events in the recent past, or situations that started a short time ago. 近来；最近；不久前 ❑ *Dad's health hasn't been too good lately.* 爸爸的健康状况近来不太好。❑ *Lord Tomas had lately been appointed Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.* 托马斯勋爵最近被任命为政策研究中心主席。❑ *'Have you talked to her lately?'* "你最近有没有跟她谈过？" 2 ADV You can use **lately** to refer to the job a person has been doing until recently. 新近卸任；最近离任【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Timothy Jean Geoffrey Pratt, lately deputy treasury solicitor.* 蒂莫西·让·杰弗里·普拉特，新卸任的财政部次席律师

'late-night 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Late-night** is used to describe events, especially entertainments, that happen late in the evening or late at night. (尤指娱乐节目)深夜的，午夜的，半夜的 ❑ *...John Peel's late-night show on BBC Radio One.* 约翰·皮尔在英国广播公司一台主持的深夜节目 ❑ *...late-night drinking parties.* 深夜饮酒派对 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Late-night** is used to describe services that are available late at night and do not shut when most commercial activities finish. 营业到深夜的 ❑ *Saturday night was a late-night shopping night.* 周六晚上购物可以持续到深夜。❑ *...late-night trains.* 午夜列车

la|tent /'leɪtᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Latent** is used to describe something which is hidden and not obvious at the moment, but which may develop further in the future. 潜在的；潜藏的；隐伏的 ❑ *Advertisements attempt to project a latent meaning behind an overt message.* 广告试图透过其广而告之的信息投射出隐含的意义。

lat|er ⇹ /'leɪtə^{r}/ 1 **Later** is the comparative of **late**. (late 的比较级) 2 ADV You use **later** to refer to a time or situation that is after the one that you have been talking about or after the present one. 后来；以后；过后 ❑ *He resigned ten years later.* 10 年后他辞了职。❑ *I'll join you later.* 我呆会儿和你会合。❑ *Burke later admitted he had lied.* 伯克后来承认自己撒了谎。•PHRASE You use **later on** to refer to a time or situation that is after the one that you have been talking about or after the present one. 后来；以后；过一阵子 ❑ *Later on I'll be speaking to Patty Davis.* 等会儿我要跟帕蒂·戴维斯谈。❑ *This is only going to cause me more problems later on.* 这只会在以后给我带来更多麻烦。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **later** to refer to an event, period of time, or other thing which comes after the one that you have been talking about or after the present one. 后来的；以后的 ❑ *At a later news conference, he said differences should not be dramatized.* 在后来的新闻发布会上，他说不应夸大分歧。❑ *The competition should have been re-scheduled for a later date.* 这次比赛本应该重新安排在之后的某一天进行。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **later** to refer to the last part of someone's life or career or the last part of a period of history. 晚年的；后期的；末期的 ❑ *He found happiness in later life.* 他在晚年找到了幸福。❑ *In his later years he wrote very little.* 晚年他甚少动笔。❑ *...the later part of the 20th century.* 20 世纪后半叶 5 → see also **late** 6 **sooner or later** → see **sooner**

lat|er|al /'lætərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lateral** means relating to the sides of something, or moving in a sideways direction. 侧面的；横向的；侧向的 ❑ *McKinnon estimated the lateral movement of the bridge to be between four and six inches.* 麦金农估计大桥的横向平移距离介于 4 至 6 英寸之间。•**lat|er|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *Shafts were sunk, with tunnels dug laterally.* 竖井掘好了，还在侧面挖了一些隧道。

,lat|er|al 'think|ing N-UNCOUNT **Lateral thinking** is a method of solving problems by using your imagination to help you think of solutions that are not obvious at first. 横向思维；侧向思维【mainly BRIT 主英】

lat|est ⇹ /'leɪtɪst/ 1 **Latest** is the superlative of **late**. (late 的最高级) 2 ADJ You use **latest** to describe something that is the most recent thing of its kind. 最近的；最新的 ❑ *...her latest book.* 她的新书 ❑ *Latest reports say another five people have been killed.* 最新报道称又有 5 人被害。 3 ADJ You can use **latest** to describe something that is very new and modern and is better than older things of a similar kind. 最新式的；最现代的 ❑ *Crooks are using the latest laser photocopiers to produce millions of fake banknotes.* 犯罪分子正利用最新式的激光复印机制造数以百万计的假钞。❑ *I got to drive the latest model.* 我开上了最新款的车。❑ [+in] *Computers have always represented the latest in technology.* 计算机向来是最新科技的象征。[Also +of] 4 → see also **late** 5 PHRASE You use **at the latest** in order to indicate that something must happen at or before a particular time and not after that time. 最晚；至迟【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She should be back by ten o'clock at the latest.* 她最晚应该在 10 点前回来。

la|tex /'leɪteks/ N-UNCOUNT **Latex** is a substance obtained from some kinds of trees, which is used to make products like rubber and glue. 胶乳

lathe /leɪð/ (**lathes**) N-COUNT A **lathe** is a machine which is used for shaping wood or metal. 车床

lath|er /'lɑːðə^{r}, 'læðə^{r}/ (**lathers, lathering, lathered**) 1 N-SING A **lather** is a white mass of bubbles which is produced by mixing a substance such as soap or washing powder with water. (肥皂水等的)泡沫 ❑ [+with] *...the sort of water that easily makes a lather with soap.* 那种很容易使肥皂起泡沫的水 ❑ *He wiped off the remains of the lather with a towel.* 他用毛巾抹去残留的皂沫。 2 VERB When a substance such as soap or washing powder **lathers**, it produces a white mass of bubbles because it has been mixed with water. (肥皂、洗衣粉等)起泡，形成泡沫 ❑ [v] *The shampoo lathers and foams so much it's very hard to rinse it all out.* 这种洗发水泡沫太多，很难冲干净。 3 VERB If you **lather** something, you rub a substance such as soap or washing powder on it until a lather is produced, in order to clean it. 给…打上肥皂(或洗衣粉等)(以产生泡沫并清洗) ❑ [v n] *Lather your hair as normal.* 像平常那样给头发

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打上泡沫。❑ [v n with adv] *For super-soft skin, lather on a light body lotion before you bathe.* 如果肌肤特别柔嫩，洗澡前先打上一层清爽的润肤露。[Also v n prep]

→ see **soap**

Lat|in ♦◇ /ˈlætɪn/ (**Latins**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Latin** is the language which the ancient Romans used to speak. 拉丁语 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Latin** countries are countries where Spanish, or perhaps Portuguese, Italian, or French, is spoken. You can also use **Latin** to refer to things and people that come from these countries. (国家)操拉丁系语言的；拉丁语系国家的 ❑ *Cuba was one of the least Catholic of the Latin countries.* 古巴是受天主教影响最小的拉丁语系国家之一。❑ *The enthusiasm for Latin music is worldwide.* 全球掀起拉丁音乐热潮。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Latins** are people who come from countries where Spanish, or perhaps Portuguese, Italian, or French, are spoken or whose families come from one of these countries. 拉丁语系国家人；拉丁裔 ❑ *They are role models for thousands of young Latins.* 他们是千万拉丁青年的榜样。

→ see **English**

,Lat|in A'meri|can (**Latin Americans**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Latin American** means belonging or relating to the countries of South America, Central America, and Mexico. **Latin American** also means belonging or relating to the people or culture of these countries. 拉丁美洲的；拉丁美洲人(或文化)的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Latin American** is a person who comes from South America, Central America, or Mexico. 拉丁美洲人

La|ti|no /læˈtiːnəʊ/ (**Latinos**) also **latino** ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Latino** is a citizen of the United States who originally came from Latin America, or whose family originally came from Latin America. 美籍拉美移民；美籍拉美后裔【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He was a champion for Latinos and blacks within the educational system.* 他一直致力于在教育系统内为美籍拉美人和黑人争取权益。❑ *... the city's office of Latino Affairs.* 该市的拉美族裔事务局 ❷ ADJ **Latino** means belonging or relating to Latino people or their culture. 美籍拉美人的；美籍拉美文化的

lati|tude /ˈlætɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**latitudes**) ❶ N-VAR The **latitude** of a place is its distance from the equator. 纬度(Compare 比较 **longitude**.)❑ *In the middle to high latitudes rainfall has risen steadily over the last 20-30 years.* 在过去二三十年里，中高纬度地区的降雨量持续增加。•ADJ **Latitude** is also an adjective. ❑ *The army must cease military operations above 36 degrees latitude north.* 在北纬 36 度以北地区，军队必须停止军事行动。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Latitude** is freedom to choose the way in which you do something. 选择的自由；回旋余地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He would be given every latitude in forming a new government.* 他将被赋予组建新政府所需的一切自由。

→ see **globe, cartography**

la|trine /ləˈtriːn/ (**latrines**) N-COUNT A **latrine** is a structure, usually consisting of a hole in the ground, that is used as a toilet, for example in a military camp. (军营等处的)茅厕，便坑

→ see **plumbing**

lat|te /ˈlæteɪ, AM 美 ˈlɑːteɪ/ (**lattes**) N-UNCOUNT **Latte** is strong coffee made with hot milk. 拿铁(一种加热奶的浓咖啡)•N-COUNT A **latte** is a cup of latte. 一杯拿铁

lat|ter ♦◇ /ˈlætəʳ/ ❶ PRON When two people, things, or groups have just been mentioned, you can refer to the second of them as **the latter**. (两者之中的)后者 ❑ *He tracked down his cousin and uncle. The latter was sick.* 他追查到了堂弟和叔叔的下落，发现叔叔有病在身。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Latter** is also an adjective. ❑ *There are the people who speak after they think and the people who think while they're speaking. Mike definitely belongs in the latter category.* 有些人开口之前会三思，而有些人想到什么就说什么。迈克绝对属于后者。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **latter** to describe the later part of a period of time or event. (一个时期或事件)后一半的，接近终了的 ❑ *The latter part of the debate concentrated on abortion.* 后半部分辩论集中在堕胎问题上。

'latter-day ADJ [ADJ n] **Latter-day** is used to describe someone or something that is a modern equivalent of a person or thing in the past. (旧时的人或物的)当代翻版的，现代的，当今的 ❑ *He holds the belief that he is a latter-day prophet.* 他深信自己是当代先知。

lat|ter|ly /ˈlætəʳli/ ADV You can use **latterly** to indicate that a situation or event is the most recent one. 近日；近来；最近【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He was to remain active in the association, latterly as vice president, for the rest of his life.* 他此后一生都活跃于协会中，后来还当上了副会长。

lat|tice /ˈlætɪs/ (**lattices**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **lattice** is a pattern or structure made of strips of wood or another material which cross over each other diagonally leaving holes in between. 格栅 ❑ [+of] *We were crawling along the narrow steel lattice of the bridge.* 我们沿着桥上狭窄的钢制格栅往前爬。

lat|ticed /ˈlætɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, oft v-link ADJ *with* n] Something that is **latticed** is decorated with or is in the form of a lattice. 装有格栅的；格栅状的 ❑ *...latticed doors.* 格栅门 ❑ *The surface of the brain is pinky-grey and latticed with tiny blood vessels.* 大脑表面灰中带点儿粉红，微细血管纵横交错，宛如格栅。

lat|tice|work /ˈlætɪswɜːk/ N-UNCOUNT **Latticework** is any structure that is made in the form of a lattice. 格栅结构 ❑ *...latticework chairs.* 格栅椅

laud /lɔːd/ (**lauds, lauding, lauded**) VERB If people **laud** someone, they praise and admire them. 嘉许；赞扬；称赞【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *He lauded the work of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.* 他赞扬了联合国难民事务高级专员的工作。❑ [v n +*as*] *They lauded the former president as a hero.* 他们颂扬前总统为英雄。❑ [v n +*for*] *Dickens was lauded for his social and moral sensitivity.* 狄更斯以其敏锐的社会和道德触觉为人称道。•**laud|ed** ADJ ❑ *...the most lauded actress in New York.* 纽约最受赞誉的女演员

laud|able /ˈlɔːdəbəl/ ADJ Something that is **laudable** deserves to be praised or admired. 可嘉的；值得赞美的；值得称许的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *One of Emma's less laudable characteristics was her jealousy.* 总妒心强是埃玛的一个不那么让人称道的个性特点。

lauda|tory /ˈlɔːdətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **laudatory** piece of writing or speech expresses praise or admiration for someone. (文章或言谈)表示赞美的，颂扬性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The New York Times has this very laudatory article about your retirement.* 《纽约时报》刊文谈及你退休的事，对你大加赞扬。❑ *Beth spoke of Dr. Hammer in laudatory terms.* 贝丝谈及哈默医生时赞不绝口。

laugh ♦♦♦ /lɑːf, læf/ (**laughs, laughing, laughed**) ❶ VERB When you **laugh**, you make a sound with your throat while smiling and show that you are happy or amused. People also sometimes laugh when they feel nervous or are being unfriendly. 笑；大笑 ❑ [v] *He was about to offer an explanation, but she was beginning to laugh.* 他正要解释，她却笑了起来。❑ [v +*with*] *He laughed with pleasure when people said he looked like his dad.* 人们说他长得像父亲时，他乐得大笑起来。❑ [v +*at*] *The British don't laugh at the same jokes as the French.* 法国人觉得好笑的笑话，英国人不一定会笑。❑ [v with quote] *'I'll be astonished if I win on Sunday,' laughed Lyle.* "我要是星期天能赢那就真是奇了怪了。"莱尔笑道。•N-COUNT **Laugh** is also a noun. ❑ [+*at*] *Lysenko gave a deep rumbling laugh at his own joke.* 李森科说笑话的时候自己咯咯直乐。❷ VERB If people **laugh at** someone or something, they mock them or make jokes about them. 笑话；嘲笑；讥笑 ❑ [v +*at*] *I thought they were laughing at me because I was ugly.* 我觉得他们嘲笑我是因为我长得丑。❸ PHRASE If you do something **for a laugh** or **for laughs**, you do it as a joke or for fun. 寻开心；图个乐子 ❑ *They were persuaded onstage for a laugh by their mates.* 他们被同伴们说服，上台一乐。❑ *It's a project she's doing for laughs.* 这个项目是她图好玩儿才做的。❹ PHRASE If a person or their comment **gets a laugh** or **raises a laugh**, they make the people listening to them laugh. 引人发笑；逗笑【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The joke got a big laugh, which encouraged me to continue.* 这个笑话让人们大笑，鼓舞了我接着说下去。❺ PHRASE If you describe a situation as **a laugh**, **a good laugh**, or **a bit of a laugh**, you think that it is fun and do not take it too seriously. 好玩儿 / 开心 / 有点儿意思【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Working there's great. It's quite a good laugh actually.* 在那儿工作挺不错。说实在的，蛮好玩儿的。❻ PHRASE If you describe someone as **a laugh** or **a good laugh**, you like them because they are amusing and fun to be with. 开心果；逗笑好玩的人【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Mickey was a good laugh and great to have in the dressing room.*

Word Web 话题词汇 laugh 笑

There is an old saying, "**Laughter** is the best medicine." New scientific research supports the idea that **humour** really is good for your health. For example, laughing 100 times provides the same exercise benefits as a 15-minute bike ride. When a person **bursts out laughing**, levels of stress hormones in the bloodstream immediately drop. And laughter is more than just a sound. **Howling with laughter** gives face, stomach, leg, and back muscles a good workout. From polite **giggles** to noisy **guffaws**, laughter allows the release of anger, sadness, and fear. And that has to be good for you.

有句老话说得好："一笑胜良药。"新的科学研究支持这一观点，即幽默确实有益于健康。比方说，大笑 100 次与骑自行车运动 15 分钟的效果相当。人放声大笑时，血液中应激激素水平会即刻降低。而且笑也不只是出声而已。开怀大笑可以使脸部、腹部、腿部和背部的肌肉都得到一次很好的锻炼。从有礼貌的轻笑到闹哄哄的狂笑，笑声释放了愤怒、悲伤和恐惧的情绪：这对你也一定是有好处的。

米基是个活宝，在化妆室里总是逗人笑个不停。 7 PHRASE If you say that you **have the last laugh**, you mean that you become successful at something so that people who criticize or oppose you look foolish. 笑到最后；取得最后胜利 ❑ *Des O'Connor is expecting to have the last laugh on his critics by soaring to the top of the Christmas hit parade.* 德斯·奥康纳预计会飙升至圣诞畅销唱片排行榜的榜首，这回受嘲笑的该是批评他的那帮人了。 8 to **laugh** your **head off** → see **head** 9 **no laughing matter** → see **matter**

▶**laugh off** PHRASAL VERB If you **laugh off** a difficult or serious situation, you try to suggest that it is amusing and unimportant, for example by making a joke about it. 对…一笑置之；对…付之一笑 ❑ [v P n] *The couple laughed off rumours that their marriage was in trouble.* 夫妻两人对他们婚姻出现问题的谣言一笑置之。 ❑ [v n P] *Whilst I used to laugh it off, I'm now getting irritated by it.* 这种事情我从前会付之一笑，但现在开始觉得可气。

→ see Word Web:**laugh**

Thesaurus 同类词 *laugh* Also look up:

V. chuckle, crack up, giggle, howl, snicker; (*ant.*) cry 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *laugh* with:

V. **begin/start to** laugh 开始笑，**hear** *someone* laugh 听见某人笑，**make** *someone* laugh 使某人笑，**try to** laugh 努力去笑 1

ADJ. **big** laugh 大笑，**hearty** laugh 纵情的笑，**little** laugh 轻声笑 1
good laugh 好笑 5

laugh|able /'lɑːfəb°l, 'læf-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something such as an idea or suggestion is **laughable**, you mean that it is so stupid as to be funny and not worth serious consideration. 可笑的；滑稽的；荒唐的 ❑ *The idea that TV shows like 'Dallas' or 'Dynasty' represent typical American life is laughable.* 说《豪门恩怨》、《锦绣豪门》这类电视剧是美国人生活的典型写照是很滑稽的。 •**laugh|ably** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *To an outsider, the issues that we fight about would seem almost laughably petty.* 对局外人来说，我们为之抗争的这些议题可能看上去无关痛痒，几近滑稽。

'laugh|ing gas N-UNCOUNT **Laughing gas** is a type of anaesthetic gas which sometimes has the effect of making people laugh uncontrollably. 笑气；一氧化二氮

laugh|ing|ly /'lɑːfɪŋli, 'læf-/ ADV [ADV with v] If you **laughingly** refer to something with a particular name or description, the description is not appropriate and you think that this is either amusing or annoying. 戏弄地；开玩笑地；可笑地 ❑ *I spent much of what I laughingly call 'the holidays' working through 621 pages of typescript.* 我把我戏称为"假日"的大部分时间都花在那 621 页打字稿上了。

'laugh|ing stock (**laughing stocks**) also **laughing-stock** N-COUNT If you say that a person or an organization has become a **laughing stock**, you mean that they are supposed to be important or serious but have been made to seem ridiculous. 笑柄；笑料 ❑ *The truth must never get out. If it did she would be a laughing-stock.* 真相一定不能传出去。万一传出去，她会成为笑柄。 ❑ [+of] *...his policies became the laughing stock of the financial community.* 他的政策成了金融界的笑柄

laugh|ter ♦◇ /'lɑːftə', 'læf-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Laughter** is the sound of people laughing, for example because they are amused or happy. 笑声 ❑ *Their laughter filled the corridor.* 整个走廊都回荡着他们的笑声。 ❑ *He delivered the line perfectly, and everybody roared with laughter.* 那句台词他拿捏得恰到好处，引得众人哈哈大笑。 ❑ *...hysterical laughter.* 歇斯底里的笑声 2 N-UNCOUNT **Laughter** is the fact of laughing, or the feeling of fun and amusement that you have when you are laughing. 笑；快乐 ❑ *Pantomime is about bringing laughter to thousands.* 圣诞童话剧旨在把欢笑带给千千万万的人。

→ see **laugh**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *laughter* with:

V. **burst into** laughter 放声大笑，**hear** laughter 听见笑声，**roar with** laughter 发出哄笑 1
N. **burst of** laughter 一阵大笑，**sound of** laughter 笑声 1
ADJ. **hysterical** laughter 歇斯底里的笑声，**loud** laughter 大笑声，**nervous** laughter 不安的笑声 1

launch ♦◇ /lɔːntʃ/ (**launches, launching, launched**) 1 VERB To **launch** a rocket, missile, or satellite means to send it into the air or into space. 发射（火箭、导弹或卫星） ❑ [v n] *NASA plans to launch a satellite to study cosmic rays.* 美国国家航空航天局计划发射一颗卫星研究宇宙射线。 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *A Delta II rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral early this morning.* 今天一早，一枚"德尔塔"II 型火箭在卡纳维拉尔角发射升空。 •N-VAR **Launch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *This morning's launch of the space shuttle Columbia has been delayed.* 原定今早"哥伦比亚"号航天飞机的发射已被推迟。 2 VERB To **launch** a ship or a boat means to put it into water, often for the first time after it has been built. 使（船）下水；使（新船）首次下水 ❑ [v n] *There was no time to launch the lifeboats because the ferry capsized with such alarming speed.* 渡轮瞬间倾覆，根本没时间放救生艇下水。 •N-COUNT [usu with poss] **Launch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The launch of a ship was a big occasion.* 新船下水是件大事。 3 VERB To **launch** a large and important activity, for example a military attack, means to start it. 开展，发起，发动（重大活动） ❑ [v n] *Heavy fighting has been going on after the guerrillas had launched their offensive.* 游击队发起攻击后，激烈的战斗一直持续不断。 ❑ [v n] *The police have launched an investigation into the incident.* 警方已对该事件展开调查。 •N-COUNT **Launch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the launch of a campaign to restore law and order.* 发起一场旨在恢复法律和秩序的运动 4 VERB If a company **launches** a new product, it makes it available to the public. 推出，发布（新产品） ❑ [v n] *Crabtree & Evelyn has just launched a new jam, Worcesterberry Preserve.* 瑰珀翠刚推出一款新果酱——伍斯特浆果果酱。 ❑ [v n] *Marks & Spencer recently hired model Linda Evangelista to launch its new range.* 玛莎百货最近聘请模特儿琳达·伊万格丽斯塔为其发布新系列产品。 •N-COUNT **Launch** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The company's spending has also risen following the launch of a new Sunday magazine.* 发行一本新周日杂志后，公司的开支也跟着上升。 5 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **launch** is a large motorboat that is used for carrying people on rivers and lakes and in harbours. （在江河、湖泊和港口载人的）大型汽艇 ❑ *The captain was on the deck of the launch, steadying the boat for the pilot.* 船长站在汽艇甲板上为领航员保向。

▶**launch into** PHRASAL VERB If you **launch into** something such as a speech, task, or fight, you enthusiastically start it. 积极投入；猛烈展开 ❑ [v P n] *Horrigan launched into a speech about the importance of new projects.* 霍里根就新项目的重要性慷慨陈词。 ❑ [v pron-refl P n] *Geoff has launched himself into fatherhood with great enthusiasm.* 杰夫满怀热情地做起父亲来。

→ see **satellite**

L

'launch|ing pad (**launching pads**) N-COUNT A **launching pad** is the same as a **launch pad**. 同 launch pad

'launch pad (**launch pads**) ❶ N-COUNT A **launch pad** or **launching pad** is a platform from which rockets, missiles, or satellites are launched. (火箭、导弹或卫星的)发射台 ❷ N-COUNT A **launch pad** or **launching pad** is a situation, for example a job, which you can use in order to go forward to something better or more important. 跳板；踏脚石 ❑ [+for] *Wimbledon has been a launch pad for so many players.* 温布尔登一直是成就众多球手的地方。

laun|der /'lɔ:ndə^r/ (**launders, laundering, laundered**) ❶ VERB When you **launder** clothes, sheets, and towels, you wash and iron them. 洗熨(衣物)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [V n] *How many guests who expect clean towels every day in an hotel launder their own every day at home?* 希望在酒店里天天有干净毛巾用的客人，有多少会在家里每天洗烫自己的毛巾呢？ ❷ VERB To **launder** money that has been obtained illegally means to process it through a legitimate business or to send it abroad to a foreign bank, so that when it comes back nobody knows that it was illegally obtained. 洗(钱) ❑ [V n] *The House voted today to crack down on banks that launder drug money.* 众议院今天表决打击为毒资洗钱的银行。 •**laun|der|er** (**launderers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a businessman and self-described money launderer.* 一位自称从事洗钱活动的商人

Laun|der|ette /ˌlɔ:n'dret/ (**Launderettes**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **laundrette**

N-COUNT A **Launderette** is a place where people can pay to use machines to wash and dry their clothes. (自助)洗衣店，洗衣铺【mainly BRIT, TRADEMARK 主英，商标】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Laundromat**

Laun|dro|mat /'lɔ:ndrəmæt/ (**Laundromats**) N-COUNT A **Laundromat** is the same as a **Launderette**. 同 Launderette【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

laun|dry /'lɔ:ndri/ (**laundries**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Laundry** is used to refer to clothes, sheets, and towels that are about to be washed, are being washed, or have just been washed. 将要(或正在)洗的衣物；刚洗好的衣物 ❑ *I'll do your laundry.* 我来帮你洗衣服。 ❑ [+in] *He'd put his dirty laundry in the clothes basket.* 他会把自己的脏衣服扔进洗衣篮里。 ❷ N-COUNT A **laundry** is a firm that washes and irons clothes, sheets, and towels for people. 洗衣公司；洗衣店 ❑ *We had to have the washing done at the laundry.* 我们得把衣服拿到洗衣店去洗。 ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **laundry** or a **laundry room** is a room in a house, hotel, or institution where clothes, sheets, and towels are washed. 洗衣间；洗衣房 ❑ [+at] *He worked in the laundry at Oxford prison.* 他在牛津监狱的洗衣房工作。 ❹ to **wash** your **dirty laundry in public** → see **dirty**

→ see **soap**

'laun|dry list (**laundry lists**) N-COUNT If you describe something as a **laundry list of** things, you mean that it is a long list of them. 一长串 ❑ [+of] *...a laundry list of reasons why shareholders should reject the bid.* 股东们应该拒绝这一报价的一长串理由

lau|rel /'lɒr^{ə}l, AM 美 'lɔ:r-/ (**laurels**) ❶ N-VAR A **laurel** or a **laurel tree** is a small evergreen tree with shiny leaves. The leaves are sometimes used to make decorations such as wreaths. 月桂(树) ❷ PHRASE If someone is **resting on** their **laurels**, they appear to be satisfied with the things they have achieved and have stopped putting effort into what they are doing. 满足于既有成就；不思进取；故步自封【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The government can't rest on its laurels and must press ahead with major policy changes.* 政府不能故步自封，必须继续大刀阔斧地推行政策改革。

lava /'lɑ:və/ (**lavas**) N-VAR **Lava** is the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano. (火山)熔岩

→ see **rock, volcano**

lava|to|rial /ˌlævə'tɔ:riəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lavatorial** jokes or stories involve childish references to urine or faeces. (笑话或故事)以屎尿为题的，低级粗俗的【mainly BRIT 主英】

lava|tory /'lævətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ (**lavatories**) N-COUNT A **lavatory** is the same as a **toilet**. 同 toilet【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+at] *...the ladies' lavatory at the University of London.* 伦敦大学的女厕所 ❑ *...a public lavatory.* 公厕

'lava|tory pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Lavatory paper** is paper that you use to clean yourself after you have got rid of urine or faeces from your body. 厕纸；卫生纸【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **toilet paper**

lav|en|der /'lævɪndə^r/ (**lavenders**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Lavender** is a garden plant with sweet-smelling, bluish-purple flowers. 薰衣草 ❷ COLOUR **Lavender** is used to describe things that are pale bluish-purple in colour. 淡紫色

lav|ish /'lævɪʃ/ (**lavishes, lavishing, lavished**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **lavish**, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it. 铺张的；奢侈的；盛大的 ❑ *...a lavish party to celebrate Bryan's fiftieth birthday.* 庆祝布赖恩 50 寿辰的盛大宴会 ❑ *He staged the most lavish productions of Mozart.* 他筹划了一场空前盛大的莫扎特作品演奏会。 •**lav|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the train's lavishly furnished carriages.* 装饰豪华的列车车厢 ❷ ADJ If you say that spending, praise, or the use of something is **lavish**, you mean that someone spends a lot or that something is praised or used a lot. (花费)挥霍的；(赞美等)慷慨给予的；(行为)毫无节制的 ❑ *Critics attack his lavish spending and flamboyant style.* 批评者攻击他花销无度、热衷炫耀。 ❑ *The book drew lavish praise from literary critics.* 文学评论家们对此书好评如潮。 ❸ ADJ If you say that someone is **lavish** in the way they behave, you mean that they give, spend, or use a lot of something. (人)过分慷慨的，挥霍的 ❑ [+in] *American reviewers are lavish in their praise of this book.* 美国评论家们对该书不吝赞美之词。 ❑ *He was always a lavish spender.* 他花钱总是大手大脚。 [Also +with] •**lav|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Entertaining in style needn't mean spending lavishly.* 隆重待客并不意味着要大肆铺张。 ❹ VERB If you **lavish** money, affection, or praise **on** someone or something, you spend a lot of money on them or give them a lot of affection or praise. 滥花；浪费；非常(或过分)慷慨地给予 ❑ [V n +on/upon] *Prince Sadruddin lavished praise on Britain's contributions to world diplomacy.* 萨德尔丁王子大力赞扬英国对世界外交作出的贡献。 ❑ [V n +with] *The emperor promoted the general and lavished him with gifts.* 皇帝擢升了将军并赏给他丰厚的礼物。

law ⇹ /lɔ:/ (**laws**) ❶ N-SING **The law** is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships. You can also use **the law** to refer to the people who work in this system. 法律(体系)；法律界人士 ❑ *Obscene and threatening phone calls are against the law.* 猥亵和恐吓电话都是违法的。 ❑ [+on] *They are seeking permission to begin criminal proceedings against him for breaking the law on financing political parties.* 他们正寻求取得对他提起刑事诉讼的许可令，以控告他违反了有关政党资助的法律。 ❑ *There must be changes in the law quickly to stop this sort of thing ever happening to anyone else.* 我们必须迅速修订法律，以杜绝此类事情发生在其他人身上。 ❑ *The book analyses why women kill and how the law treats them.* 该书分析了女性杀人的动机以及法律对此是如何规定的。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] **Law** is used to refer to a particular branch of the law, such as **criminal law** or **company law**. (指特定类型的法律)刑法 / 公司法 ❑ *He was a professor of criminal law at Harvard University law school.* 他是哈佛大学法学院的刑法学教授。 ❑ *Important questions of constitutional law were involved.* 其中涉及有关宪法的一些重大问题。 ❸ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **law** is one of the rules in a system of law which deals with a particular type of agreement, relationship, or crime. (针对特定协议、关系或罪行的)法律，法 ❑ *...the country's liberal political asylum law.* 该国开明的政治庇护法 ❑ *The law was passed on a second vote.* 此法在第二次表决时通过。 ❹ N-PLURAL **The laws of** an organization or activity are its rules, which are used to organize and control it. (组织或活动的)规则，规章，条例 ❑ [+of] *...the laws of the Church of England.* 英国国教会的教规 ❑ [+of] *Match officials should not tolerate such behaviour but instead enforce the laws of the game.* 赛事官员不应纵容这种行为，而应严格执行比赛规则。 ❺ N-COUNT A **law** is a rule or set of rules for good behaviour which is considered right and important by the majority of people for moral, religious, or

emotional reasons. 准则；规矩；原则 ❑ *...inflexible moral laws.* 不容改变的道德准则 6 N-COUNT A **law** is a natural process in which a particular event or thing always leads to a particular result. 规律；法则 ❑ *The laws of nature are absolute.* 自然法则至高无上。 7 N-COUNT A **law** is a scientific rule that someone has invented to explain a particular natural process. 定律 ❑ [+of] *...the law of gravity.* 万有引力定律 8 N-UNCOUNT **Law** or **the law** is all the professions which deal with advising people about the law, representing people in court, or giving decisions and punishments. 司法界；法律行业 ❑ *A career in law is becoming increasingly attractive to young people.* 法律行业对年轻人的吸引力越来越大。 ❑ *Nearly 100 law firms are being referred to the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal.* 近百家律师事务所被送上事务律师惩戒法庭。 9 N-UNCOUNT **Law** is the study of systems of law and how laws work. 法学 ❑ *He came to Oxford and studied law.* 他来到牛津学习法律。 ❑ *He holds a law degree from Bristol University.* 他拥有布里斯托尔大学的法律学位。 10 → see also **court of law, rule of law** 11 PHRASE If you accuse someone of thinking they are **above the law**, you criticize them for thinking that they are so clever or important that they do not need to obey the law. 凌驾于法律之上；高于法律【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *One opposition member of parliament accuses the government of wanting to be above the law.* 议会一名反对党议员指责政府意图凌驾于法律之上。 12 PHRASE **The law of averages** is the idea that something is sure to happen at some time, because of the number of times it generally happens or is expected to happen. 平均律；平均法则 ❑ *On the law of averages we just can't go on losing.* 根据平均律，我们不会再输下去了。 13 PHRASE If you have to do something **by law** or if you are not allowed to do something **by law**, the law states that you have to do it or that you are not allowed to do it. 根据法律；依法 ❑ *By law all restaurants must display their prices outside.* 根据法律，所有餐厅都必须在店外明示用餐价格。 14 PHRASE If you say that someone **lays down the law**, you are critical of them because they give other people orders and they think that they are always right. （自以为是地）发号施令【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...traditional parents, who believed in laying down the law for their offspring.* 认为应对子女发号施令的传统家长 15 PHRASE If someone **takes the law into their own hands**, they punish someone or do something to put a situation right, instead of waiting for the police or the legal system to take action. 不通过法律自行解决，以暴代法（以惩罚他人或摆平某事）❑ *The speeding motorist was pinned to the ground by angry locals who took the law into their own hands until police arrived.* 愤怒的当地人以暴代法，将超速司机强行按在地上，直至警察赶来。 16 PHRASE If you say that someone is **a law unto** himself or herself, you mean that they behave in an independent way, ignoring laws, rules, or conventional ways of doing things. （无视法律、规则或惯例而）我行我素，自行其是 ❑ *Some of the landowners were a law unto themselves. There was nobody to check their excesses and they exploited the people.* 某些土地所有者目无法纪。他们横行霸道，鱼肉乡里。 17 **Sod's Law** → see **sod**

'law-abiding ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **law-abiding** person always obeys the law and is considered to be good and honest because of this. 遵纪守法的 ❑ *The Prime Minister said: 'I am anxious that the law should protect decent law-abiding citizens and their property'.* 首相说："我非常希望法律能保护正派的守法公民和他们的财产。"

,law and 'order N-UNCOUNT When there is **law and order** in a country, the laws are generally accepted and obeyed, so that society there functions normally. 法律和秩序；治安 ❑ *If there were a breakdown of law and order, the army might be tempted to intervene.* 如果治安被破坏，军队可能会介入。

'law-breaker (**law-breakers**) also **lawbreaker** N-COUNT A **law-breaker** is someone who breaks the law. 违法者；犯法者；不法分子

'law-breaking also **law breaking** N-UNCOUNT **Law-breaking** is any kind of illegal activity. 违法活动；犯法活动；不法活动 ❑ *Civil disobedience, violent or non-violent, is intentional law breaking.* 公民抗命，不管是暴力还是非暴力的，都是故意犯法。

'law court (**law courts**) N-COUNT A **law court** is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate. 法院；法庭 ❑ *She would never resort to the law courts to resolve her marital problems.* 她无论如何不会上法庭解决婚姻问题。

'law-enforcement N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Law-enforcement** agencies or officials are responsible for catching people who break the law. 执法（机关或官员）【mainly AM 主美】❑ *We need to restore respect for the law-enforcement agencies.* 我们需要重塑执法机关的声望。

law|ful /'lɔ:fʊl/ ADJ If an activity, organization, or product is **lawful**, it is allowed by law. 合法的；法律允许的；法定的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was lawful for the doctors to treat her in whatever way they considered was in her best interests.* 不论医生采用何种疗法，只要他们认为对她最有利，就是合法的。 ❑ *Hunting is a lawful activity.* 狩猎是合法活动。 •**law|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Amnesty International is trying to establish whether the police acted lawfully in shooting him.* "大赦国际"正试图查明警方射杀他是否合法。

law|less /'lɔ:ləs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lawless** actions break the law, especially in a wild and violent way. （尤指疯狂暴力的行为）违法的，非法的，不法的 ❑ *The government recognised there were problems in urban areas but these could never be an excuse for lawless behaviour.* 政府承认市区存在问题，但决不可拿这些作为不法行为的借口。 •**law|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Lawlessness is a major problem.* 法治败坏是一个重大问题。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lawless** place or time is one where people do not respect the law. （地方或时期）目无法纪的，法网不及的 ❑ *...lawless inner-city streets plagued by muggings, thefts, assaults and even murder.* 不断有抢劫、盗窃、伤人乃至谋杀案件发生的无法无天的内城街道

law|maker /'lɔ:meɪkəʳ/ (**lawmakers**) N-COUNT A **lawmaker** is someone such as a politician who is responsible for proposing and passing new laws. 立法者【AM 美】

law|man /'lɔ:mæn/ (**lawmen**) 1 N-COUNT **Lawmen** are men such as policemen or lawyers, whose work involves the law. （警察等）执法者；（律师等）法律工作者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the 61-year-old lawman who headed the enquiry.* 那位主持调查的 61 岁执法官 2 N-COUNT In former times in western North America, a **lawman** was a sheriff or deputy sheriff. （昔日北美西部的）行政司法官，行政司法官助理【AM 美】

lawn /lɔ:n/ (**lawns**) N-VAR A **lawn** is an area of grass that is kept cut short and is usually part of someone's garden or backyard, or part of a park. 草坪；草地

lawn|mow|er /'lɔ:nməʊəʳ/ (**lawnmowers**) also **lawn mower** N-COUNT A **lawnmower** is a machine for cutting grass on lawns. 割草机；剪草机；刈草机

'lawn ten|nis N-UNCOUNT **Lawn tennis** is the same as **tennis**. 同 tennis

law|suit /'lɔ:su:t/ (**lawsuits**) N-COUNT A **lawsuit** is a case in a court of law which concerns a dispute between two people or organizations. 诉讼；官司【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+against] *The dispute culminated last week in a lawsuit against the government.* 上周这一纠纷达到高潮，政府被告上了法庭。

law|yer ◆◇ /'lɔɪəʳ/ (**lawyers**) N-COUNT A **lawyer** is a person who is qualified to advise people about the law and represent them in court. 律师 ❑ *Prosecution and defense lawyers are expected to deliver closing arguments next week.* 下周控辩双方律师将作最后陈词。

lax /læks/ (**laxer, laxest**) ADJ If you say that a person's behaviour or a system is **lax**, you mean they are not careful or strict about maintaining high standards. 松懈的；马虎的；不严格的 ❑ *One of the problem areas is lax security for airport personnel.* 问题之一是对机场员工的安检措施马虎松懈。 ❑ *There have been allegations from survivors that safety standards had been lax.* 生还者一直指责安全标准执行不严。 •**lax|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The laxity of export control authorities has made a significant contribution to the problem.* 出口管制部门工作懈怠是造成此问题的重要原因。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lax ≈ allowing* 允许，*loosening* 松：*lax, laxative, relax*

laxa|tive /'læksətɪv/ (**laxatives**) 1 N-VAR A **laxative** is food or medicine that you take to make you go to the toilet. 轻泻药；通便剂 ❑ *Foods that ferment quickly in the stomach are excellent nat-*

ural laxatives. 能在肠胃里迅速发酵的食物是绝佳的天然通便剂。 2 ADJ A **laxative** food or medicine is one that you take to make you go to the toilet. 有泻药作用的；有通便作用的 ❑ *The artificial sweetener sorbitol has a laxative effect.* 人工甜味剂山梨糖醇有通便作用。 ❑ *Molasses are mildly laxative and something of a general tonic.* 糖蜜有些通便作用，兼具滋补功效。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lax ≈ allowing* 允许，*loosening* 松：*lax, laxative, relax*

lay

① VERB AND NOUN USES 动词和名词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① lay ↔ /leɪ/ (**lays, laying, laid**)

In standard English, the form **lay** is also the past tense of the verb **lie** in some meanings. In informal English, people sometimes use the word **lay** instead of **lie** in those meanings. 在规范英语中，lay 亦作动词 lie 某些义项的过去式。而在非正式英语中，人们有时用 lay 来代替这些义项中的 lie。

→ Please look at categories 9 to 18 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 9–18 项。 1 VERB If you **lay** something somewhere, you put it there in a careful, gentle, or neat way. 放置；安放；搁 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Lay a sheet of newspaper on the floor.* 在地上铺一张报纸。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *My father's working bench was covered with a cloth and his coffin was laid there.* 爸爸的工作台上盖了一块布，他的灵柩就停放在那儿。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Mothers routinely lay babies on their backs to sleep.* 母亲们一般让婴儿平躺着睡。 2 VERB If you **lay** the table or **lay** the places at a table, you arrange the knives, forks, and other things that people need on the table before a meal. 布置（餐桌）；摆放（餐具）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *The butler always laid the table.* 每次都是男管家把餐具摆好。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **set**

3 VERB If you **lay** something such as carpets, cables, or foundations, you put them into their permanent position. 铺放；敷设；铺设 ❑ [v n] *A man came to lay the saloon carpet.* 一名男子来给大厅铺上地毯。 ❑ [v n] *Public utilities dig up roads to lay pipes.* 公共事业公司挖路铺设管道。 4 VERB To **lay** a trap means to prepare it in order to catch someone or something. 布设，设置（陷阱）❑ [v n] *They were laying a trap for the kidnapper.* 他们设下一个圈套引绑匪上钩。 5 VERB When a female bird **lays** an egg, it produces an egg by pushing it out of its body. （雌鸟）产（卵），下（蛋）❑ [v n] *My canary has laid an egg.* 我家金丝雀生了一个蛋。 ❑ [v] *Freezing weather in spring hampered the hens' ability to lay.* 春天严寒的天气降低了母鸡的产蛋能力。 6 VERB **Lay** is used with some nouns to talk about making official preparations for something. For example, if you **lay the basis** for something or **lay plans** for it, you prepare it carefully. （与某些名词连用）奠定基础 / 制定规划 ❑ [v n] *Diplomats meeting in Chile have laid the groundwork for far-reaching environmental regulations.* 在智利会面的外交官们已经为那些影响深远的环境保护条例的制定打好了基础。 ❑ [v n] *The organisers meet in March to lay plans.* 组织者于 3 月碰头制订计划。 7 VERB **Lay** is used with some nouns in expressions about accusing or blaming someone. For example, if you **lay the blame** for a mistake on someone, you say it is their fault, or if the police **lay charges** against someone, they officially accuse that person of a crime. （与某些名词连用）归咎 / 起诉 ❑ [v n prep] *She refused to lay the blame on any one party.* 她拒绝归咎于任何一方。 ❑ [v n] *Police have decided not to lay charges over allegations of a telephone tapping operation.* 警方决定不就涉嫌窃听电话一事提出起诉。 8 PHRASE If you **lay** yourself **open to** criticism or attack, or if something **lays** you **open to** it, something you do makes it possible or likely that other people will criticize or attack you. 使易受批评（或攻击）❑ *The party thereby lays itself open to charges of conflict of interest.* 该党因此难免被人指责有利益冲突。 ❑ *Such a statement could lay her open to ridicule.* 这种言论会让人家笑话她。 9 to **lay** something **bare** → see **bare** 10 to **lay claim to** something → see **claim** 11 to **lay** something **at** someone's **door** → see **door** 12 to **lay eyes on** something → see **eye** 13 to **lay a finger on** someone → see **finger** 14 to **lay** your **hands on** something → see **hand** 15 to **lay down the law** → see **law** 16 to **lay down** your **life** → see **life** 17 to **lay** something **to rest** → see **rest** 18 to **lay siege to** something → see **siege**

▶**lay aside** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lay** something **aside**, you put it down, usually because you have finished using it or want to save it to use later. 把…放在一边；搁置；储存…以备后用 ❑ [v n p] *He finished the tea and laid the cup aside.* 他喝完茶后把杯子搁在一边。 ❑ [v p n] *This allowed Ms. Kelley to lay aside money to start her business.* 这样凯利女士就可以把钱存起来创业。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **lay aside** a feeling or belief, you reject it or give it up in order to progress with something. 放下，抛开（情感或信仰）❑ [v p n] *Perhaps the opposed parties will lay aside their sectional interests and rise to this challenge.* 也许各反对党会撇开派系利益，迎接这一挑战。[Also v n p]

▶**lay down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lay** something **down**, you put it down, usually because you have finished using it. （通常指用完后）放下，搁下 ❑ [v n p] *Daniel finished the article and laid the newspaper down on his desk.* 丹尼尔看完文章后把报纸放在他的书桌上。 ❑ [v p n] *She laid down her knife and fork and pushed her plate away.* 她放下刀叉，推开盘子。 2 PHRASAL VERB If rules or people in authority **lay down** what people should do or must do, they officially state what they should or must do. 规定；制定；颁布 ❑ [v p n] *Taxis must conform to the rigorous standards laid down by the police.* 出租车必须遵守警方的严格规定。 3 PHRASAL VERB If someone **lays down** their weapons, they stop fighting a battle or war and make peace. 放下（武器）❑ [v p n] *The drug-traffickers have offered to lay down their arms.* 毒贩们主动提出放下武器。

▶**lay in** PHRASAL VERB If you **lay in** an amount of something, you buy it and store it to be used later. （购进后）储备，贮存 ❑ [v p n] *They began to lay in extensive stores of food supplies.* 他们开始储备大量食品。

▶**lay off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If workers **are laid off**, they are told by their employers to leave their job, usually because there is no more work for them to do. （通常指因工作岗位不足而）辞退，解雇，使下岗【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be v-ed p] *100, 000 federal workers will be laid off to reduce the deficit.* 10 万联邦公务人员将被辞退以减少赤字。 ❑ [v p n] *They did not sell a single car for a month and had to lay off workers.* 他们一个月来连一辆车都没卖出去，只好裁员。[Also v n p] 2 → see also **layoff**

▶**lay on** PHRASAL VERB If you **lay on** something such as food, entertainment, or a service, you provide or supply it, especially in a generous or grand way. （尤指慷慨或盛情地）提供（食物、娱乐、服务等）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p n] *They laid on a superb evening.* 他们办了一场非常精彩的晚会。[Also v n p]

▶**lay out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lay out** a group of things, you spread them out and arrange them neatly, for example so that they can all be seen clearly. （整齐地）铺开，展开，摊开 ❑ [v p n] *Grace laid out the knives and forks at the lunch-table.* 格雷丝把刀叉摆放在午餐桌上。 ❑ [v n p] *She took a deck of cards and began to lay them out.* 她拿了一副扑克，开始摆牌。 2 PHRASAL VERB To **lay out** ideas, principles, or plans means to explain or present them clearly, for example in a document or a meeting. 阐述；讲解；说明 ❑ [v p n] *Maxwell listened closely as Johnson laid out his plan.* 马克斯韦尔仔细听着约翰逊讲解其计划。 ❑ [v n p] *Cuomo laid it out in simple language.* 科莫用简单的语言作了解释。 3 PHRASAL VERB To **lay out** an area of land or a building means to plan and design how its different parts should be arranged. 规划，布置，设计（场地或建筑）❑ [v p n] *When we laid out the car parks, we reckoned on one car per four families.* 规划停车场时，我们预计的是每 4 个家庭有一辆车。 ❑ [v n p] *Only people that use a kitchen all the time understand the best way to lay it out.* 只有经常使用厨房的人才会懂得如何设计好厨房。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **lay out** money on something, you spend a large amount of money on it. 花（大钱）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *You won't have to lay out a fortune for this dining table.* 你不必为这张餐桌花一大笔钱。 5 → see also **layout**

▶**lay up** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is laid up with** an illness, the illness makes it necessary for them to stay in bed.（疾病）使卧床【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed P +with] *I was laid up in bed with acute rheumatism.* 我染上了急性风湿，卧病在床。❑ [be V-ed P] *Powell ruptured a disc in his back and was laid up for a year.* 鲍威尔的椎间盘破裂，在床上躺了一年。

② **lay** /leɪ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **lay** to describe people who are involved with a Christian church but are not members of the clergy or are not monks or nuns.（基督教中）平信徒的，世俗的，非神职的 ❑ *Edwards is a Methodist lay preacher and social worker.* 爱德华是一位循道宗在俗传教士兼社会工作者。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **lay** to describe people who are not experts or professionals in a particular subject or activity. 业余的；外行的；门外汉的 ❑ *It is difficult for a lay person to gain access to medical libraries.* 非业内人士难以进入医学图书馆。

lay|about /'leɪəbaʊt/ (**layabouts**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **layabout**, you disapprove of them because they do not work and you think they are lazy. 游手好闲之徒；好逸恶劳之辈【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】

'lay-by (**lay-bys**) N-COUNT A **lay-by** is a short strip of road by the side of a main road, where cars can stop for a while. 路侧停车带【BRIT 英】❑ *I left my car in a lay-by and set off on foot.* 我把车留在路侧停车带，徒步而行。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pull-off, turn-out**

lay|er ◆◇ /'leɪəʳ/ (**layers, layering, layered**) 1 N-COUNT A **layer** of a material or substance is a quantity or piece of it that covers a surface or that is between two other things. 层 ❑ [+of] *A fresh layer of snow covered the street.* 街上覆盖了一层新雪。❑ *Arrange all the vegetables except the potatoes in layers.* 把除土豆外的所有蔬菜分层放置。2 N-COUNT If something such as a system or an idea has many **layers**, it has many different levels or parts. 层次；阶层；等级 ❑ [+of] *...an astounding ten layers of staff between the factory worker and the chief executive.* 工厂工人和首席执行官之间 10 个等级的巨大差距 ❑ [+of] *Critics and the public puzzle out the layers of meaning in his photos.* 评论界和公众揭开了他照片中的重重深意。3 VERB If you **layer** something, you arrange it in layers. 分层放置 ❑ [V n] *Layer the potatoes, asparagus and salmon in the tin.* 把土豆、芦笋和大麻哈鱼分层装入罐头内。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *layer* with:

ADJ. **bottom/top** layer 底层 / 顶层，**lower/upper** layer 下层 / 上层，**outer** layer 外层，**protective** layer 保护层，**single** layer 单层，**thick/thin** layer 厚层 / 薄层 1

N. layer **cake** 夹心蛋糕，layer **of dust** 一层灰尘，layer **of fat** 一层油脂，**ozone** layer 臭氧层，layer **of skin** 一层皮肤，**surface** layer 表层 1

lay|ered /'leɪəʳd/ ADJ Something that is **layered** is made or exists in layers. 分层的；层叠的 ❑ *Maria wore a layered white dress that rustled when she moved.* 玛丽亚穿一袭白色节裙，一动裙子就窸窣作响。

lay|man /'leɪmən/ (**laymen**) 1 N-COUNT A **layman** is a person who is not trained, qualified, or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行；门外汉 ❑ *The mere mention of the words 'heart failure', can conjure up, to the layman, the prospect of imminent death.* 一提"心脏衰竭"四字，外行人就联想到命不久矣的情景。2 N-COUNT A **layman** is a man who is involved with the Christian church but is not a member of the clergy or a monk.（基督教中的）平信徒，在俗教徒 ❑ *In 1932, one Boston layman wrote to Archbishop William O'Connell in support of Father Coughlin.* 1932 年，波士顿一名平信徒致函大主教威廉·奥康奈尔，声援库格林神父。

lay|off /'leɪɒf, AM 美 -ɔːf/ (**layoffs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] When there are **layoffs** in a company, workers are told by their employers to leave their job, usually because there is no more work for them in the company.（通常指因工作岗位不足的）解雇，裁员，下岗【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *It will close more than 200 stores nationwide resulting in the layoffs of an estimated 2, 000 employees.* 它将关闭全国 200 多家店铺，估计会有 2, 000 名员工因此失业。2 N-COUNT A **layoff** is a period of time in which people do not work or take part in their normal activities, often because they are resting or are injured. 休养；疗养；养伤 ❑ *They both made full recoveries after lengthy injury layoffs.* 他俩因受伤长期休养后都已完全康复。

lay|out /'leɪaʊt/ (**layouts**) N-COUNT The **layout** of a garden, building, or piece of writing is the way in which the parts of it are arranged. 布置；设计；布局 ❑ [+of] *He tried to recall the layout of the farmhouse.* 他努力回想农舍的布局。❑ *This boat has a good deck layout making everything easy to operate.* 这艘船的甲板布局合理，使得所有操控都很方便。

'lay per|son (**lay persons** or **lay people**) also **layperson** N-COUNT A **lay person** is a person who is not trained, qualified, or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行；门外汉

laze /leɪz/ (**lazes, lazing, lazed**) VERB If you **laze** somewhere for a period of time, you relax and enjoy yourself, not doing any work or anything else that requires effort. 懒散；消闲 ❑ [V] *Fred lazed in an easy chair.* 弗雷德优哉游哉地躺在安乐椅上。❑ [V prep] *They used the swimming-pool, rode, lazed in the deep shade of the oaks in the heat of the day.* 他们去游泳池游泳，去骑马，一天之中最热之时在橡树的浓阴下消磨时间。•PHRASAL VERB **Laze around** or **laze about** means the same as **laze**. laze around 或 laze about 同 laze ❑ [V P] *He went to Spain for nine months, to laze around and visit relations.* 他到西班牙呆了 9 个月，在那里消闲度日，探访亲戚。❑ [V P] *I was happy enough to laze about on the beach.* 可以在沙滩上懒洋洋地躺着，我高兴极了。

lazy /'leɪzi/ (**lazier, laziest**) 1 ADJ If someone is **lazy**, they do not want to work or make any effort to do anything. 懒惰的；懒散的 ❑ *Lazy and incompetent police officers are letting the public down.* 懒惰兼无能的警官令公众失望。❑ [+ to-inf] *I was too lazy to learn how to read music.* 我太懒，没有学如何识谱。•**la|zi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Current employment laws will be changed to reward effort and punish laziness.* 现行雇佣法要变，要奖勤罚懒。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **lazy** to describe an activity or event in which you are very relaxed and which you do or take part in without making much effort. 令人精神松弛的；令人懒洋洋的 ❑ *Her latest novel is perfect for a lazy summer's afternoon reading.* 在慵懒的夏日午后阅读她最新的小说最合适不过了。❑ *We would have a lazy lunch and then lie on the beach in the sun.* 我们会慵懒地吃顿午饭，然后躺在沙滩上晒太阳。•**la|zi|ly** /'leɪzɪli/ ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *Liz went back into the kitchen, stretching lazily.* 利兹伸着懒腰返回厨房。

lb **lb** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**pound**, when it refers to weight. 磅 ❑ *The baby was born three months early weighing only 3 lb 5 oz.* 婴儿早产 3 个月，体重只有 3 磅 5 盎司。

LCD /ˌel siː 'diː/ (**LCDs**) N-COUNT An **LCD** is a display of information on a screen, which uses liquid crystals that become visible when electricity is passed through them. **LCD** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'liquid crystal display'. 液晶显示

lead

① BEING AHEAD OR TAKING SOMEONE SOMEWHERE 领先；带领某人去某处
② SUBSTANCES 物质

①**lead** ◆◆◆ /liːd/ (**leads, leading, led**) → Please look at categories 21 to 31 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 21–24 项。1 VERB If you **lead** a group of people, you walk or ride in front of them. 在…前面走（或骑）；为…带头 ❑ [V n] *John Major and the Duke of Edinburgh led the mourners.* 约翰·梅杰和爱丁堡公爵走在送葬队伍前面。❑ [V n prep/adv] *He walks with a stick but still leads his soldiers into battle.* 他虽然拄着拐杖，但依然带领士兵们投入战斗。❑ [V] *Tom was leading, a rifle slung over his back.* 汤姆走在前面，背上挂着一支步枪。2 VERB If you **lead** someone to a particular place or thing, you take them there. 给…引路（或带路）；带…（到某处）❑ [V n prep/adv] *He took Dickon by the hand to lead him into the house.* 他牵着迪康的手把他领进屋。❑ [V n] *Leading the horse, Evandar walked to the door.* 伊万德牵着马走到门前。3 VERB If a road, gate, or door **leads** somewhere, you can get there by following the road or going through the gate or door.（路或门）通，至，达 ❑ [V prep/adv] *...the doors that led to the yard.* 通往院子的

大门 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...a short roadway leading to the car park.* 通往停车场的一小段路 4 VERB If you **are leading** at a particular point in a race or competition, you are winning at that point. (在比赛或竞赛中)领先，占先 ❑ [v] *He's leading in the presidential race.* 他在总统竞选中领先。❑ [v +by] *So far Fischer leads by five wins to two.* 目前费希尔以 5 胜 2 负领先。❑ [v n] *Aston Villa last led the League in March 1990.* 阿斯顿维拉队上一次赢得联赛冠军是在 1990 年 3 月。5 N-SING [oft *in/into the* N] If you have **the lead** or are **in the lead** in a race or competition, you are winning. 领先的地位；占先的位置 ❑ *England took the lead after 31 minutes with a goal by Peter Nail.* 英格兰队第 31 分钟由彼得·纳伊攻进一球，取得领先。❑ *Labour are still in the lead in the opinion polls.* 工党在民意测验中仍然领先。6 N-SING Someone's **lead over** a competitor at a particular point in a race or competition is the distance, amount of time, or number of points by which they are ahead of them. 超前量；领先程度 ❑ [+*for*]*A commanding lead for the opposition is clearly emerging throughout the country.* 显然反对党已开始在全国占据一边倒的领先地位。❑ *His goal gave Forest a two-goal lead against Southampton.* 他的进球使森林队以两球领先南安普敦队。❑ *Sainz now has a lead of 28 points.* 塞恩斯目前领先 28 分。[Also +*over*] 7 VERB If one company or country **leads** others in a particular activity such as scientific research or business, it is more successful or advanced than they are in that activity. 在…中领先；胜过；主导 ❑ [v n] *When it comes to pop music we not only lead Europe, we lead the world.* 说到流行音乐，我们不仅引领着欧洲而且引领着全球的潮流。❑ [v n +*in*] *...foodstores such as Marks & Spencer, which led the market in microwaveable meals.* 玛莎百货等在微波炉食品市场占主导地位的食品卖场 8 VERB If you **lead** a group of people, an organization, or an activity, you are in control or in charge of the people or the activity. 领导；率领；指挥 ❑ [v n] *Mr Mendes was leading a campaign to save Brazil's rainforest from exploitation.* 门德斯先生正领导一场运动，以拯救遭到乱砍滥伐的巴西热带雨林。9 N-COUNT If you give a **lead**, you do something new or develop new ideas or methods that other people consider to be a good example or model to follow. 先河；榜样；表率 ❑ [+*in*] *The American and Japanese navies took the lead in the development of naval aviation.* 美国海军和日本海军是发展海军航空部队的佼佼者。❑ *Over the next 150 years, many others followed his lead.* 随后 150 年，许多人效法于他。10 VERB You can use **lead** when you are saying what kind of life someone has. For example, if you **lead** a busy life, your life is busy. 过(某种生活) ❑ [v n] *She led a normal, happy life with her sister and brother.* 她和弟弟妹妹一起过着平凡而幸福的生活。11 VERB If something **leads to** a situation or event, usually an unpleasant one, it begins a process which causes that situation or event to happen. 招致；致使；导致 ❑ [v +*to*] *Ethnic tensions among the republics could lead to civil war.* 共和国之间紧张的种族关系可能会引发内战。❑ [v +*to*] *He warned yesterday that a pay rise for teachers would lead to job cuts:* 他昨天警告说，给教师们加薪会导致职位的裁减。12 VERB If something **leads** you **to** do something, it influences or affects you in such a way that you do it. 促使；使得；使 ❑ [v n to-inf] *His abhorrence of racism led him to write The Algiers Motel Incident.* 对种族主义的憎恨促使他写了《阿尔及尔汽车旅馆事件》一书。❑ [v n to-inf] *What was it ultimately that led you to leave Sarajevo for Zagreb?* 最终是什么让你离开萨拉热窝前往萨格勒布的？13 VERB If you say that someone or something **led** you **to** think something, you mean that they caused you to think it, although it was not true or did not happen. 诱使；误导 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Mother had led me to believe the new baby was a kind of present for me.* 母亲让我相信新出生的宝宝是给我的一个礼物。❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *It was not as straightforward as we were led to believe.* 这事并非如我们所误以为的那样简单。14 VERB If you **lead** a conversation or discussion, you control the way that it develops so that you can introduce a particular subject. 引导，掌控(谈话或讨论的内容) ❑ [v n adv/prep] *After a while I led the conversation around to her job.* 过了一阵子，我把话题引到她的工作上。❑ [v n] *He planned to lead the conversation and keep Matt from changing the subject.* 他计划控制谈话局面，不让马特转换话题。15 VERB You can say that one point or topic in a discussion or piece of writing **leads** you **to** another in order to introduce a new point or topic that is linked with the previous one. (讨论或文章中某一观点或话题)把…带到，为…引出(另一观点或话题) ❑ [v n +*to*] *Well, I think that leads me to the real point.* 这个嘛，我看这让我说到正题了。16 N-COUNT A **lead** is a piece of information or an idea which may help people to discover the facts in a situation where many facts are not known, for example in the investigation of a crime or in a scientific experiment. 线索；头绪 ❑ *The inquiry team is also following up possible leads after receiving 400 calls from the public.* 在接到民众 400 个热线电话后，调查组亦在对可能的线索进行追踪。17 N-COUNT **The lead** in a play, film, or show is the most important part in it. The person who plays this part can also be called the **lead**. (戏剧、电影等中的)主角；扮演主角的演员 ❑ *Nina Ananiashvili and Alexei Fadeyechev from the Bolshoi Ballet dance the leads.* 由莫斯科大剧院芭蕾舞团的尼娜·阿纳尼阿什维利和阿列克谢·法捷耶切夫担纲演出。❑ *The leads are Jack Hawkins and Glynis Johns.* 主演是杰克·霍金斯和格莉妮丝·约翰斯。18 N-COUNT A dog's **lead** is a long, thin chain or piece of leather which you attach to the dog's collar so that you can control the dog. 狗绳；牵狗带【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *An older man came out with a little dog on a lead.* 一个年纪较大的男子牵着一条小狗走了出来。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leash**

19 N-COUNT A **lead** in a piece of equipment is a piece of wire covered in plastic which supplies electricity to the equipment or carries it from one part of the equipment to another. 导线；连接线 20 N-SING [oft N n] The **lead story** or **lead** in a newspaper or on the television or radio news is the most important story. (报纸或电视、电台的)要闻，头条 ❑ [+*in*] *The Turkish situation makes the lead in tomorrow's Guardian.* 土耳其局势将成为明天《卫报》的头条。❑ *Cossiga's reaction is the lead story in the Italian press.* 科西加的反应成了意大利各大媒体的头条新闻。21 → see also **leading**, **-led** 22 to **lead** someone **astray** → see **astray** 23 **one thing led to another** → see **thing** 24 to **lead the way** → see **way**

▶**lead off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a door, room, or path **leads off** a place or **leads off from** a place, you can go directly from that place through that door, into that room, or along that path. 起始于(某处) ❑ [v P n] *There were two doors leading off the central room.* 中厅开有两扇门。❑ [v P +*from*] *The treatment rooms lead off from the swimming pool.* 从游泳池可以通到治疗室。❑ [v P prep] *A corridor led off to the left.* 一条走廊通往左边。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **leads off** in an activity, meeting, or conversation, they start it. 开始；启动；带头 ❑ [v P] *Whenever there was a dance he and I led off.* 任何一支舞都是我和他领跳。❑ [v P n] *Boren surprisingly led off the most intensive line of questioning today.* 博伦今天出人意料地一上来就开始连珠炮似地盘问起来。

▶**lead on** PHRASAL VERB If someone **leads** you **on**, they encourage you to do something, especially by pretending that something is true. 怂恿；教唆；鼓动 ❑ [v n P] *I bet she led him on—but how could he be so weak?* 我看他一定是被她唆使的——可他怎么这么容易受人影响？

▶**lead up to** 1 PHRASAL VERB The events that **led up to** a particular event happened one after the other until that event occurred. (一系列事件)导致，致使，引致 ❑ [v P P n] *Alan Tomlinson has reconstructed the events that led up to the deaths.* 艾伦·汤姆林森再现了导致多人死亡的一系列事件。❑ [v P P n] *They had a series of arguments, leading up to a decision to separate.* 他们经过连番争吵后决定分居。2 → see also **lead-up** 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] The period of time **leading up to** an event is the period of time immediately before it happens. (时间)临近，紧挨在…之前 ❑ [v P P n] *...the weeks leading up to Christmas.* 圣诞节前的几个星期 4 PHRASAL VERB If someone **leads up to** a particular subject, they gradually guide a conversation to a point where they can introduce it. (把谈话)引向(某个话题) ❑ [v P P n] *I'm leading up to something quite important.* 我正要谈到相当重要的部分。

Thesaurus 同类词 *lead* Also look up:

V. escort, guide, precede; (*ant.*) follow ① 1 2
govern, head, manage ① 8

② **lead** /led/ (**leads**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Lead** is a soft, grey, heavy

metal. 铅 ❑ *...drinking water supplied by old-fashioned lead pipes.* 由老式铅管输送的饮用水 ❷ N-COUNT The **lead** in a pencil is the centre part of it which makes a mark on paper. (铅笔的)笔芯

→ see **mineral, plumbing**

lead|ed /'ledɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Leaded** petrol has had lead added to it. (汽油)加铅的, 含铅的 ❑ *Japanese refiners stopped producing leaded petrol in December 1987.* 日本的炼油厂于 1987 年 12 月停止生产含铅汽油。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Leaded** windows are made of small pieces of glass held together by strips of lead. (窗户)铅框固定的

lead|en /'ledᵊn/ ❶ ADJ A **leaden** sky or sea is dark grey and has no movement of clouds or waves. (天空或海水)铅灰色的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The weather was at its worst; bitterly cold, with leaden skies that gave minimum visibility.* 天气极其恶劣。寒风凛冽, 天色晦暗, 能见度极低。❷ ADJ A **leaden** conversation or piece of writing is not very interesting. (谈话或文章)乏味的, 沉闷的 ❑ *...a leaden English translation from the Latin.* 一篇从拉丁文翻译过来的沉闷的英译文章 ❸ ADJ If your movements are **leaden**, you move slowly and heavily, usually because you are tired. 迟缓的; 沉重的; 费力的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He heard the father's leaden footsteps move down the stairs.* 他听见父亲拖着沉重的脚步下楼。

lead|er ◆◆◆ /'li:dəʳ/ (**leaders**) ❶ N-COUNT [n N] The **leader** of a group of people or an organization is the person who is in control of it or in charge of it. 领袖; 领导者 ❑ [+of] *We now need a new leader of the party and a new style of leadership.* 我们现在需要一位新的政党领袖和一种新的领导作风。❑ *We are going to hold a rally next month to elect a new leader.* 我们打算下月举行集会, 选举一位新的领导人。❷ N-COUNT The **leader** at a particular point in a race or competition is the person who is winning at that point. (比赛或竞赛中的)领先者, 占先者 ❑ *The world drivers' championship leader crossed the line ahead of the Swede.* 在世界车手锦标赛上, 领先选手比瑞典人快一步冲线。❸ N-COUNT The **leader** among a range of products or companies is the one that is most successful. (产品或公司中的)首屈一指者, 佼佼者 ❑ [+in] *Procter & Gamble is the leader in the mass market cosmetics industry.* 宝洁是大众化妆品行业中的领头羊。❹ N-COUNT A **leader** in a newspaper is a piece of writing which gives the editor's opinion on an important news item. (报纸上的)社评, 社论【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **editorial**

❺ N-COUNT A **leader** in a newspaper is the most important story in it. (报纸的)要闻, 头条【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lead, lead story**

lead|er|board /'li:dəˌbɔ:d/ N-SING The **leaderboard** is a board that shows the names and positions of the leading competitors in a competition, especially a golf tournament. (尤指高尔夫锦标赛的)选手积分榜

lead|er|ship ◆◆◇ /'li:dəʳʃɪp/ (**leaderships**) ❶ N-COUNT You refer to people who are in control of a group or organization as the **leadership**. 领导层; 领导班子 ❑ *He is expected to hold talks with both the Croatian and Slovenian leaderships.* 预计他将与克罗地亚和斯洛文尼亚领导层举行会谈。❑ [+of] *...the Labour leadership of Haringey council in north London.* 北伦敦哈林盖政务委员会的工党领导层 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **leadership** is their position or state of being in control of a group of people. 领导; 领导权; 领导地位 ❑ *He praised her leadership during the crisis.* 他赞扬她在危机中领导有方。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Leadership** refers to the qualities that make someone a good leader, or the methods a leader uses to do his or her job. 领导才能; 领导方法; 领导作风 ❑ *What most people want to see is determined, decisive action and firm leadership.* 大多数人希望看到的是果决的行动和强有力的领导作风。

lead-free /ˌled 'fri:/ ADJ Something such as petrol or paint which is **lead-free**, is made without lead, or has no lead added to it. (汽油、油漆等)无铅的, 不含铅的

lead-in /'li:d ɪn/ (**lead-ins**) N-COUNT A **lead-in** is something that is said or done as an introduction before the main subject or event, especially before a radio or television programme. 引子; 前奏; 开场白

lead|ing ◆◆◇ /'li:dɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **leading** person or thing in a particular area is the one which is most important or successful. 最重要的; 卓著的; 显赫的 ❑ *...a leading member of Bristol's Sikh community.* 布里斯托尔锡克教社群一位出类拔萃的成员 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **leading** role in a play or film is the main role. A **leading** lady or man is an actor who plays this role. 主角的; 主演的 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] The **leading** group, vehicle, or person in a race or procession is the one that is at the front. (在比赛或行列中)首位的, 居前的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *leading* with:

N. **leading advocate** 主要的倡导者, **leading cause of death** 主要的死因, **leading expert** 一流专家, **leading manufacturer** 主要制造商 ❶
leading candidate 主要候选者, **leading contender** 主要的竞争对手, **leading in the polls** 在民意调查中领先, **leading in a race** 在比赛中领先, **leading runner** 领先的赛跑运动员, **leading scorer** 领先的得分者 ❸

ˌlead|ing 'ar|ti|cle (**leading articles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **leading article** in a newspaper is a piece of writing which gives the editor's opinion on an important news item. (报纸中的)社评, 社论【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **editorial**

❷ N-COUNT A **leading article** in a newspaper is the most important story in it. (报纸的)要闻, 头条【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lead**

ˌlead|ing 'edge N-SING **The leading edge of** a particular area of research or development is the area of it that seems most advanced or sophisticated. 尖端领域; 高新领域; 最前沿 ❑ [+of] *I think Israel tends to be at the leading edge of technological development.* 我认为以色列在技术发展领域往往处于最前沿。•**leading-edge** ADJ ❑ *...leading-edge technology.* 尖端技术

ˌlead|ing 'light (**leading lights**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **leading light** in an organization, campaign, or community, you mean that they are one of the most important, active, enthusiastic, and successful people in it. 显赫人物; 积极分子; 中流砥柱

ˌlead|ing 'ques|tion (**leading questions**) N-COUNT A **leading question** is expressed in such a way that it suggests what the answer should be. 诱导性问题

lead sing|er /ˌli:d 'sɪŋəʳ/ (**lead singers**) N-COUNT The **lead singer** of a pop group is the person who sings most of the songs. (乐队的)主唱

→ see **concert**

'lead time (**lead times**) ❶ N-COUNT **Lead time** is the time between the original design or idea for a particular product and its actual production. 研制时间; 开发周期【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They aim to cut production lead times to under 18 months.* 他们力求把开发周期缩至 18 个月以下。❷ N-COUNT **Lead time** is the period of time that it takes for goods to be delivered after someone has ordered them. (从订货到交货的)交付周期【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+on] *Lead times on new equipment orders can run as long as three years.* 新设备订单的交货周期可长达 3 年。

lead-up /'li:d ʌp/ N-SING The **lead-up to** an event is the things connected to that event that happen before it. 先声; 前导; 前奏【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+to] *The lead-up to the wedding was extremely interesting.* 婚礼的前奏非常有意思。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **run-up**

leaf ◆◆◇ /li:f/ (**leaves, leafs, leafing, leafed**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *in/into* N] The **leaves** of a tree or plant are the parts that are flat, thin, and usually green. Many trees and plants lose their leaves in the winter and grow new leaves in the spring. 树叶; 叶子 ❑ [+of] *In the garden, the leaves of the horse chestnut had already fallen.* 园子里七叶树的叶子已经落了。❑ *The Japanese maple*

that stands across the drive had just come into leaf. 私人车道对面那棵鸡爪枫刚吐新叶。 ❷ → see also **-leaved** ❸ N-COUNT A **leaf** is one of the pieces of paper of which a book is made.（书）页 ❑ [+of] *He flattened the wrappers and put them between the leaves of his book.* 他把包装纸压平，夹在书里。 ❹ PHRASE If you **take a leaf from** someone's **book** you behave in the same way as them because you want to be like that person or as successful as they are. 师法；效法；以（某人）为榜样 ❑ *Maybe we should take a leaf out of Branson's book. It's easy to see how he became a billionaire.* 也许我们应该效法布兰森。我们都不难看出他是怎样成为亿万富翁的。 ❺ PHRASE If you say that you are going to **turn over a new leaf**, you mean that you are going to start to behave in a better or more acceptable way. 重新开始；洗心革面；改过自新 ❑ *He realized he was in the wrong and promised to turn over a new leaf.* 他认识到自己错了，答应改过自新。

→ see **forest, herbivore**

▶**leaf through** PHRASAL VERB If you **leaf through** something such as a book or magazine, you turn the pages without reading or looking at them very carefully. 翻阅；浏览 ❑ [V P n] *Most patients derive enjoyment from leafing through old picture albums.* 大多数病人都很喜欢翻看旧相册。

leaf|less /'li:fləs/ ADJ If a tree or plant is **leafless**, it has no leaves.（植物）无叶子的，光秃秃的

leaf|let /'li:flət/ (**leaflets, leafleting, leafleted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **leaflet** is a little book or a piece of paper containing information about a particular subject. 传单；小册子 ❑ [+on] *Campaigners handed out leaflets on passive smoking.* 活动人士派发了有关被动吸烟的宣传页。 ❷ VERB If you **leaflet** a place, you distribute leaflets there, for example by handing them to people, or by putting them through letter boxes. 在（某处）散发传单（或小册子） ❑ [V n] *We've leafleted the university today to try to drum up some support.* 我们今天在大学散发了传单，希望能争取到支持。 ❑ [V] *The only reason we leafleted on the Jewish New Year was because more people than usual go to the synagogue on that day.* 我们在犹太新年派发传单，纯粹是因为那天去犹太教堂的人比平日多。

leaf mould

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leaf mold**

N-UNCOUNT **Leaf mould** is a substance consisting of decayed leaves that is used to improve the soil. 腐叶土

leafy /'li:fi/ ❶ ADJ **Leafy** trees and plants have lots of leaves on them.（植物）叶茂的，多叶的 ❑ *His two-story brick home was graced with a patio and surrounded by tall, leafy trees.* 他那两层高的砖房有一个漂亮的露台，四周环拥绿叶成阴的大树。 ❷ ADJ You say that a place is **leafy** when there are lots of trees and plants there.（地方）草木葱茏的，树木繁茂的 ❑ *...semi-detached homes with gardens in leafy suburban areas.* 位于草木葱茏的市郊住宅区、带花园的半独立房子

→ see **vegetable**

league ♦◇ /li:g/ (**leagues**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft in names] A **league** is a group of people, clubs, or countries that have joined together for a particular purpose, or because they share a common interest. 联盟；同盟 ❑ [+of] *...the League of Nations.* 国际联盟 ❑ *... the World Muslim League.* 世界穆斯林联盟 ❷ N-COUNT A **league** is a group of teams that play the same sport or activity against each other.（体育运动队的）联合会，联赛 ❑ *...the American League series between the Boston Red Sox and World Champion Oakland Athletics.* 波士顿红袜队对世界大赛冠军奥克兰运动家队的美国联盟系列赛 ❑ *The club are on the brink of promotion to the Premier League.* 俱乐部即将晋级超级联赛。 ❸ N-COUNT You use the word **league** to make comparisons between different people or things, especially in terms of their quality. 级别；档次；水平 ❑ *Her success has taken her out of my league.* 她的成绩令我望尘莫及。 ❑ *Their record sales would put them in the same league as The Rolling Stones.* 他们的唱片销量可与"滚石"乐队比肩。 ❹ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in league with** another person to do something bad, you mean that they are working together to do that thing. 沆瀣一气；勾结 ❑ [+with] *There is no evidence that the broker was in league with the fraudulent vendor.* 没有证据表明该经纪人与进行诈骗的卖主狼狈为奸。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *league* with:

N. league **leader** 联赛领先队，league **record** 联赛纪录，league **schedule** 联赛日程表 ❷
V. **lead the** league 在联赛中领先 ❷
PREP. **out of** *someone's* league 超出某人的能力范围 ❸, **in** league **with** *someone* 和某人勾结 ❹

'league ta|ble (**league tables**) N-COUNT A **league table** is a list that shows how successful an organization such as a sports team or a business is when it is compared to other similar organizations. 名次表；排名表【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...a league table of British schools ranked by exam results.* 按考试结果排名的英国学校排行榜

leak ♦◇ /li:k/ (**leaks, leaking, leaked**) ❶ VERB If a container **leaks**, there is a hole or crack in it which lets a substance such as liquid or gas escape. You can also say that a container **leaks** a substance such as liquid or gas. 漏；渗漏；泄漏 ❑ [V] *The roof leaked.* 屋顶漏雨。 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The pool's fiberglass sides had cracked and the water had leaked out.* 游泳池的玻璃钢面已经开裂并往外渗水了。 ❑ [V n +into] *A large diesel tank mysteriously leaked its contents into the river.* 一个大型柴油罐的柴油莫名其妙地泄漏到河里去了。[Also V n] •N-COUNT **Leak** is also a noun. ❑ *It's thought a gas leak may have caused the blast.* 爆炸被认为可能是因煤气泄漏引起的。 ❷ N-COUNT A **leak** is a crack, hole, or other gap that a substance such as a liquid or gas can pass through. 裂缝；漏隙；漏洞 ❑ [+in] *...a leak in the radiator.* 暖气片上的一条裂缝 ❑ [+in] *In May engineers found a leak in a hydrogen fuel line.* 5月份工程师们在氢燃料管线上发现一条裂隙。 ❸ VERB If a secret document or piece of information **leaks** or **is leaked**, someone lets the public know about it. 走漏；泄露；透露 ❑ [V n +to] *Last year, a civil servant was imprisoned for leaking a document to the press.* 去年，一名公务员因向报界泄露了一份文件而被监禁。 ❑ [V n] *He revealed who leaked a confidential police report.* 他说出了泄露警方机密报告内容的人。 ❑ [V] *We don't know how the transcript leaked.* 我们不知道文字记录是怎么泄露出去的。 ❑ [V-ed] *...a leaked report.* 走漏了风声的报告 •N-COUNT **Leak** is also a noun. ❑ *More serious leaks, possibly involving national security, are likely to be investigated by the police.* 情节更为严重的泄密事件可能涉及国家安全，多半会交由警方调查。 •PHRASAL VERB **Leak out** means the same as **leak**. leak out 同 leak ❑ [V P] *More details are now beginning to leak out.* 更多的细节正透露出来。 ❑ [V P +to] *He said it would leak out to the newspapers and cause a scandal.* 他说这件事会泄露给报界，引起丑闻。

Thesaurus 同类词 *leak* Also look up:

V. discharge, drip, ooze, seep, trickle ❶, come out, divulge, pass on ❸
N. crack, hole, opening ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *leak* with:

V. **cause a** leak 造成泄漏 ❶ **spring a** leak 开现裂缝 ❷
N. **fuel** leak 燃料泄漏，**gas** leak 煤气泄漏，**oil** leak 石油泄漏，leak **in the roof** 屋顶漏雨，**water** leak 漏水 ❶, leak **information** 透露信息，leak **news** 泄露消息，leak a **story** 泄露内情 ❸

leak|age /'li:kɪdʒ/ (**leakages**) N-VAR A **leakage** is an amount of liquid or gas that is escaping from a pipe or container by means of a crack, hole, or other fault. 漏出物（或量）；渗漏物（或量） ❑ *A leakage of kerosene has polluted water supplies.* 泄漏的煤油污染了水源。 ❑ [+from] *It should be possible to reduce leakage from pipes.* 应该可以减少管道的渗漏量。

leak|er /'li:kə^r/ (**leakers**) N-COUNT A **leaker** is someone who lets people know secret information. 泄密者；走漏消息者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He found no direct evidence to identify a leaker.* 他找不到确认泄密者的直接证据。

leaky /'li:ki/ (**leakiest**) ADJ Something that is **leaky** has holes,

cracks, or other faults which allow liquids and gases to pass through. 漏的；有裂缝的；有漏洞的 ❑ *...the cost of repairing the leaky roof.* 维修漏雨屋顶的费用

lean ◆◇/li:n/ (**leans, leaning, leaned, leant, leaner, leanest**)

American English uses the form **leaned** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **leaned** or **leant**. 美国英语用 leaned 作过去式和过去分词，英国英语则用 leaned 或 leant。

1 VERB When you **lean** in a particular direction, you bend your body in that direction. (身体)倾斜，倾侧 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Eileen leaned across and opened the passenger door.* 艾琳探身过去，打开了客舱门。❑ [v adv/prep] *They stopped to lean over a gate.* 他们停下来，趴在一扇大门前。2 VERB If you **lean on** or **against** someone or something, you rest against them so that they partly support your weight. If you **lean** an object **on** or **against** something, you place the object so that it is partly supported by that thing. (使)倚；(使)靠 ❑ [v adv] *She was feeling tired and was glad to lean against him.* 她正感到有些疲倦，因此很高兴可以靠在他身上。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Lean the plants against a wall and cover the roots with peat.* 把植物靠墙摆放，用泥煤盖住根部。3 ADJ If you describe someone as **lean**, you mean that they are thin but look strong and healthy. (壮健而)清瘦的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *Like most athletes, she was lean and muscular.* 跟大部分运动员一样，她身形清瘦，肌肉结实。❑ *She watched the tall, lean figure step into the car.* 她看着那个瘦高个儿上了车。4 ADJ If meat is **lean**, it does not have very much fat. (肉)瘦的 ❑ *It is a beautiful meat, very lean and tender.* 这块肉很好，又瘦又嫩。5 ADJ If you describe an organization as **lean**, you mean that it has become more efficient and less wasteful by getting rid of staff, or by dropping projects which were unprofitable. (组织)精简的，精干的 ❑ *The value of the pound will force British companies to be leaner and fitter.* 英镑目前的汇率将迫使英国公司厉行精兵简政。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe periods of time as **lean**, you mean that people have less of something such as money or are less successful than they used to be. 萧条的；不景气的 ❑ *...the lean years of the 1930s.* 萧条的 20 世纪 30 年代 ❑ *With fewer tourists in town, the taxi trade is going through its leanest patch for 30 years.* 随着镇里游客减少，出租车业正经历着 30 年来最惨淡的时期。

▶**lean on** or **lean upon** PHRASAL VERB If you **lean on** someone or **lean upon** them, you depend on them for support and encouragement. 依赖；依靠 ❑ [v P n] *She leaned on him to help her to solve her problems.* 她依靠他的帮助解决问题。

▶**lean towards** PHRASAL VERB If you **lean towards** or **lean toward** a particular idea, belief, or type of behaviour, you have a tendency to think or act in a particular way. 倾向于；偏向于 ❑ [v P n] *Most scientists would probably lean toward this viewpoint.* 大多数科学家可能会倾向于这个观点。

Thesaurus 同类词 *lean* Also look up:

V. bend, incline, prop, tilt 1 recline, rest 2
ADJ. angular, lanky, slender, slim, wiry 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lean* with:

ADV. lean **heavily** 重重地倚靠 2
ADJ. **long and** lean 高挑清瘦，**tall and** lean 瘦高 3
N. lean **body** 精瘦的身体 3
lean **beef** 瘦牛肉，lean **meat** 瘦肉 4

lean|ing /'li:nɪŋ/ (**leanings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your particular **leanings** are the beliefs, ideas, or aims you hold or a tendency you have towards them. 倾向；偏向；爱好 ❑ *Many companies are wary of their Nazi leanings.* 很多公司都对他们的纳粹主义倾向保持警惕。❑ [+towards] *I always had a leaning towards sport.* 我一向喜欢运动。

lean ,manu'fac|tur|ing N-UNCOUNT **Lean manufacturing** is a manufacturing method which aims to reduce wastage, for example by keeping stocks low and by working more flexibly. 精益生产(或制造) [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *...efficiency-raising techniques such as lean manufacturing.* 诸如精益生产之类提高效率的技术手段

,lean pro'duc|tion N-UNCOUNT **Lean production** is the same as **lean manufacturing**. 同 lean manufacturing [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *...Japanese-style lean production techniques.* 日式精益生产的技术

leant /lent/ **Leant** is one of the forms of the past tense and past participle of **lean**. [BRIT 英]

'lean-to (**lean-tos**) N-COUNT A **lean-to** is a building such as a shed or garage which is attached to one wall of a larger building, and which usually has a sloping roof. (依附于大建筑物的)披屋，披棚，单坡屋顶小房

leap ◆◇/li:p/ (**leaps, leaping, leaped** or **leapt**)

British English usually uses the form **leapt** as the past tense and past participle. American English usually uses **leaped**. 英国英语通常用 leapt 作过去式和过去分词，美国英语则通常用 leaped。

1 VERB If you **leap**, you jump high in the air or jump a long distance. 纵身；跳；跃 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He had leapt from a window in the building and escaped.* 他从大楼一个窗口跳出去跑了。❑ [v] *The man threw his arms out as he leapt.* 该男子张开双臂，纵身一跳。•N-COUNT **Leap** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Smith took Britain's fifth medal of the championships with a leap of 2.37 metres.* 史密斯跳出 2.37 米的成绩，为英国夺得锦标赛的第 5 枚奖牌。2 VERB If you **leap** somewhere, you move there suddenly and quickly. 迅捷地移动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The two men leaped into the jeep and roared off.* 两名男子跳上吉普车，疾驰而去。❑ [v prep/adv] *With a terrible howl, he leapt forward and threw himself into the water.* 他狂吼一声，向前猛冲，纵身跳进水中。3 VERB If a vehicle **leaps** somewhere, it moves there in a short sudden movement. (车辆)飞奔，疾驶 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The car leapt forward.* 汽车向前飞驰。4 N-COUNT A **leap** is a large and important change, increase, or advance. 骤变；激增；飞跃 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [+in] *The result has been a giant leap in productivity.* 其结果是生产力的大幅提高。❑ [+from] *...the leap in the unemployed from 35, 000 to 75, 000.* 由 35, 000 猛增至 75, 000 的失业人数 ❑ *Contemporary art has taken a huge leap forward in the last five or six years.* 当代艺术在过去五六年间突飞猛进。5 VERB If you **leap to** a particular place or position, you make a large and important change, increase, or advance. 骤变；激增；飞跃 ❑ [v prep] *Warwicks leap to third in the table, 31 points behind leaders Essex.* 沃里克郡队在排行榜上跃居第三，比领先的埃塞克斯郡队落后 31 分。6 VERB If you **leap at** a chance or opportunity, you accept it quickly and eagerly. 赶紧抓住(机会) ❑ [v +at] *The post of principal of the theatre school became vacant and he leapt at the chance.* 戏剧学校校长一职出缺，他马上抓住了这个机会。7 PHRASE You can use **in leaps and bounds** or **by leaps and bounds** to emphasize that someone or something is improving or increasing quickly and greatly. (改善或增长)非常迅速地，飞跃地 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *He's improved in leaps and bounds this season.* 他这个赛季成绩突飞猛进。❑ *The total number of species on the planet appears to be growing by leaps and bounds.* 地球上的物种数目似乎正飞速增长。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *leap* with:

V. **make a** leap 纵身一跳；飞速增长，**take a** leap 纵身一跃；发生飞跃性变化 1 4
ADJ. **big** leap 大步跳跃；大幅增长，**giant** leap 巨大的跳跃；巨大的增长，**sudden** leap 突然一跃；猛增 1 4
N. leap **to *your* feet** 迅速站起来 2

leap|frog /'li:pfrɒg, AM 美 -frɔ:g/ (**leapfrogs, leapfrogging, leapfrogged**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Leapfrog** is a game which children play, in which a child bends over, while others jump over their back. (一人弯腰、另一人从其背上跳过的)跳背游戏 2 VERB If one group of people **leapfrogs** into a particular position or **leapfrogs** someone else, they use the achievements of another person or group in order to make advances of their own. (借势)超越，赶超 ❑ [v prep] *It is already obvious that all four American*

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systems have leapfrogged over the European versions. 现在已经很明显，所有四套美国系统都已经超过欧洲的版本了。❑ [v n] *American researchers have now leapfrogged the Japanese and are going to produce a digital system within a year or two.* 美国研究人员现已乘日本人之东风赶超而上，将在一两年内研制出一套数字系统。

leap of faith (**leaps of faith**) N-COUNT If you take **a leap of faith**, you do something even though you are not sure it is right or will succeed. 大胆一试；选择相信 ❑ *Take a leap of faith and trust them.* 你就放胆一试，选择信他们吧。

leapt /lept/ **Leapt** is a past tense and past participle of **leap**.

leap year (**leap years**) N-COUNT A **leap year** is a year which has 366 days. The extra day is the 29th February. There is a leap year every four years. 闰年

→ see **year**

learn ♦♦♦ /lɜːrn/ (**learns, learning, learned, learnt**)

American English uses the form **learned** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **learned** or **learnt**. 美国英语用 learned 作过去式和过去分词，英国英语则用 learned 或 learnt。

1 VERB If you **learn** something, you obtain knowledge or a skill through studying or training. 学；学习 ❑ [v n] *Their children were going to learn English.* 他们的小孩会学英语。❑ [v to-inf] *He is learning to play the piano.* 他在学钢琴。❑ [v wh] *...learning how to use new computer systems.* 学习如何使用新的电脑系统 ❑ [v] *Experienced teachers help you learn quickly.* 经验丰富的老师可助你学习快速有成。[Also v *+about*] •**learning** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...a bilingual approach to the learning of English.* 通过双语学习英语的方法 2 VERB If you **learn** of something, you find out about it. 获悉；得知 ❑ [v *+of*] *It was only after his death that she learned of his affair with Betty.* 一直到他死后她才知道他和贝蒂有染。❑ [v that] *It didn't come as a shock to learn that the fuel and cooling systems are the most common causes of breakdown.* 燃油和冷却系统最容易引发故障，这没什么值得大惊小怪的。❑ [v wh] *...the Admiral, who, on learning who I was, wanted to meet me.* 得知我是谁后想和我结识的海军上将 3 VERB If people **learn to** behave or react in a particular way, they gradually start to behave in that way as a result of a change in attitudes. 学会（以某种方式行事或反应）❑ [v to-inf] *You have to learn to face your problem.* 你要学会面对自己的问题。❑ [v wh-to-inf] *We are learning how to confront death instead of avoiding its reality.* 我们在学习如何直面死亡，而非回避死亡这一现实。4 VERB If you **learn from** an unpleasant experience, you change the way you behave so that it does not happen again or so that, if it happens again, you can deal with it better. （从…中）吸取（教训）❑ [v *+from*] *I am convinced that he has learned from his mistakes.* 我深信他已从错误中吸取了教训。❑ [v n *+from*] *The company failed to learn any lessons from this experience.* 公司未能从这次经历中吸取任何教训。5 VERB If you **learn** something such as a poem or a role in a play, you study or repeat the words so that you can remember them. 熟记；记住；背下 ❑ [v n] *He learned this song as an inmate at a Texas prison.* 他在得克萨斯监狱服刑时学会了这首歌。6 → see also **learned, learning** 7 to **learn the ropes** → see **rope**

Usage 用法 **learn** and **teach**

Learn means 'to get information or knowledge about something' : *Kim can read English well but hasn't learned to speak it. Teach* means 'to give someone information or knowledge about something' : *Michaël enjoys teaching his friends how to drive.*
learn 表示"获得关于某事的信息或知识"：Kim can read English well but hasn't learned to speak it. 金能用英语自如地阅读，但还没学会说英语。teach 表示"教给某人关于某事的信息或知识"：Michael enjoys teaching his friends how to drive. 迈克尔喜欢教朋友们开车。

Thesaurus 同类词 *learn* Also look up:

V. master, pick up, study 1
discover, find out, understand 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *learn* with:

V. learn **to drive** 学习开车，learn **to read** 学习阅读，learn **to speak** 学习说话，learn **to swim** 学习游泳，learn **to use** *something* 学习使用某物，learn **to write** 学习写作 1
have to learn 不得不学习（或记住），**must** learn 必须学习（或记住），**need to** learn 需要学习（或记住），**try to** learn 努力学习（或记住），**want to** learn 想学习（或记住）1 2 3 4 5
learn **to cope with** *someone/something* 学习应付某人/某事 3

N. learn **a language** 学习语言，learn **a secret** 发现秘密，learn **a skill** 学习技能，learn **things** 学东西，learn **the truth** 了解真相 1
children learn 儿童学习（或认识到），learn **from experience** 从经验中学习，learn **a lesson** 吸取教训，learn **from mistakes** 从错误中吸取教训，**opportunity to** learn 学习的机会，**people** learn 人们学习（意识到），learn **in school** 在校学习，**students** learn 学生学习（或学会）1 3 4

ADJ. **eager to** learn 渴望学习；急于了解 1 2 3
shocked to learn 震惊地得知（或觉察到）2 4

learned /ˈlɜːrnɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **learned** person has gained a lot of knowledge by studying. 学识渊博的；博学的 ❑ *He is a serious scholar, a genuinely learned man.* 他是一位严谨的学者，一个真正的学问家。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Learned** books or papers have been written by someone who has gained a lot of knowledge by studying. （书或论文）学者（撰写）的，学问精深的；学术性的 ❑ *This learned book should start a real debate on Western policy towards the Baltics.* 这部学术性著作应该会引发一场关于西方对波罗的海国家政策的大辩论。3 → see also **learn**

learner /ˈlɜːrnər/ (**learners**) N-COUNT A **learner** is someone who is learning about a particular subject or how to do something. 学习者；初学者 ❑ *...a new aid for younger children or slow learners.* 针对年幼者和学习迟缓者的新教辅手段

learning /ˈlɜːrnɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Learning** is the process of gaining knowledge through studying. 学习 ❑ *The brochure described the library as the focal point of learning on the campus.* 这本小册子把图书馆形容为校园的学习中心。2 → see also **learn, seat of learning**

→ see **brain**

learning curve (**learning curves**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **learning curve** is a process where people develop a skill by learning from their mistakes. A steep learning curve involves learning very quickly. 学习曲线；练习曲线 ❑ *Both he and the crew are on a steep learning curve.* 他和组员们都学得很快。

learnt /lɜːrnt/ **Learnt** is a past tense and past participle of **learn**. [BRIT 英]

lease ♦◇◇ /liːs/ (**leases, leasing, leased**) 1 N-COUNT A **lease** is a legal agreement by which the owner of a building, a piece of land, or something such as a car allows someone else to use it for a period of time in return for money. 租约；租契；出租协议 ❑ [*+on*] *He took up a 10 year lease on the house at Rossie Priory.* 他签了一份 10 年租约，租下了罗茜大宅的房子。2 VERB If you **lease** property or something such as a car from someone or if they **lease** it to you, they allow you to use it in return for regular payments of money. 租借；租用；出租 ❑ [v n] *He went to Toronto, where he leased an apartment.* 他去了多伦多，在那儿租了一间公寓。❑ [v n *+to*] *She hopes to lease the building to students.* 她希望把房子租给学生。❑ [v n n] *He will need more grazing land and perhaps La Prade could lease him a few acres.* 他将需要更多牧场，也许拉普拉德可以租几英亩地给他。3 PHRASE If you say that someone or something has been given **a new lease of life**, you are emphasizing that they are much more lively or successful than they have been in the past. （较昔日更加）焕发生机；重振雄风 ❑ *The operation has given me a new lease of life.* 手术使我重获新生。

leasehold /ˈliːshoʊld/ 1 ADJ If a building or land is described as **leasehold**, it is allowed to be used in return for payment according to the terms of a lease. 租赁的；租借的 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *I went into a leasehold property at four hundred and fifty pounds rent*

per year. 我以每年 450 英镑的租金租了一所房子。 2 N-COUNT If you have the **leasehold** of a building or piece of land, you have the legal right to use it for a period of time as arranged according to a lease.（按租约使用房屋或土地的）租赁权【mainly BRIT 主英】

lease|holder /'li:shəʊldə'/ (**leaseholders**) N-COUNT A **leaseholder** is a person who is allowed to use a property according to the terms of a lease. 租赁人；租借人；承租人【mainly BRIT 主英】

leash /li:ʃ/ (**leashes**) N-COUNT A dog's **leash** is a long thin piece of leather or a chain, which you attach to the dog's collar so that you can keep the dog under control.（牵狗的）皮带，链条 ❑ *All dogs in public places should be on a leash.* 在公共场所所有的狗都应该用皮带牵住。

least ◆◆◆ /li:st/

Least is often considered to be the superlative form of **little**. least 常被看作 little 的最高级。

1 PHRASE You use **at least** to say that a number or amount is the smallest that is possible or likely and that the actual number or amount may be greater. The forms **at the least** and **at the very least** are also used.（数量）至少，不少于 ❑ *Aim to have at least half a pint of milk each day.* 目标是每天至少喝半品脱的牛奶。 ❑ *Normally it has only had eleven or twelve members in all. Now it will have seventeen at the very least.* 通常总共只有十一二个会员。现在将至少有十七个。 2 PHRASE You use **at least** to say that something is the minimum that is true or possible. The forms **at the least** and **at the very least** are also used.（表示真实性或可能性）至少，最不济 ❑ *She could take a nice holiday at least.* 最不济她也可以去过一个愉快的假期。 ❑ *At the least, I needed some sleep.* 起码我得睡一会儿。 ❑ *His possession of classified documents in his home was, at the very least, a violation of Navy security regulations.* 他把机密文件藏在家中，至少是违反了海军安全条例。 3 PHRASE You use **at least** to indicate an advantage that exists in spite of the disadvantage or bad situation that has just been mentioned.（表示相对于不利条件或糟糕情形）起码，不管怎样 ❑ *We've no idea what his state of health is but at least we know he is still alive.* 我们不清楚他的健康情况如何，但起码知道他仍然活着。 ❑ *If something awful happens to you at least you can write about it.* 如果你遭遇了不幸，至少你有东西可写。 4 PHRASE You use **at least** to indicate that you are correcting or changing something that you have just said.（表示更正或改变自己刚说过的话）至少，起码 ❑ *It's not difficult to get money for research or at least it's not always difficult.* 争取到研究资金并不难，起码不总是那么难。 5 ADJ You use **the least** to mean a smaller amount than anyone or anything else, or the smallest amount possible. 最少的 ❑ *I try to offend the least amount of people possible.* 我尽量少得罪人。 ❑ *If you like cheese, go for the ones with the least fat.* 要是喜欢吃奶酪，就吃脂肪含量最少的。 •PRON **Least** is also a pronoun. ❑ *On education funding, Japan performs best but spends the least per student.* 在教育投资方面，日本花在每位学生身上的钱最少，但却做得最好。 •ADV **Least** is also an adverb. ❑ *Damming the river may end up benefitting those who need it the least.* 筑坝截流最终可能使与该河最无利害关系的人受益。 6 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **least** to indicate that someone or something has less of a particular quality than most other things of its kind.（某一特性）最少，最缺 ❑ *The least experienced athletes had caused a great many false-starts through the day's proceedings.* 那天的比赛中，经验最浅的运动员抢跑无数次。 7 ADJ You use **the least** to emphasize the smallness of something, especially when it hardly exists at all. 丝毫的；一丁点儿的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't have the least idea of what you're talking about.* 我一点儿都不知道你在说什么。 ❑ *They neglect their duty at the least hint of fun elsewhere.* 别处哪怕发生一丁点儿乐事，他们便会忘记自己的职责。 8 ADV [ADV with v] You use **least** to indicate that something is true or happens to a smaller degree or extent than anything else or at any other time.（程度）最小 ❑ *He had a way of throwing her off guard with his charm when she least expected it.* 他往往趁她最没有心理准备时发动魅力攻势，令她措手不及。 9 ADJ You use **least** in structures where you are emphasizing that a particular situation or event is much less important or serious than other possible or actual ones. 无足轻重的；微乎其微的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *Having to get up at three o'clock every morning was the least of her worries.* 她发愁的事多着呢，相比之下，每天早上 3 点就要起床根本就不算什么。 ❑ [+of] *At that moment, they were among the least of the concerns of the government.* 那时，他们还谈不上是政府的心头之患。 10 PRON You use **the least** in structures where you are stating the minimum that should be done in a situation, and suggesting that more should really be done.（应该做的）最少量，最低程度 ❑ *Well, the least you can do, if you won't help me yourself, is to tell me where to go instead.* 你自己要是不帮我，好歹也告诉我该上哪儿去呀。 ❑ *The least his hotel could do is provide a little privacy.* 他的酒店至少应该提供一点隐私保护。 11 PHRASE You can use **in the least** and **the least bit** to emphasize a negative. 丝毫；一点儿【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm not like that at all. Not in the least.* 我哪里是那种人。绝对不是。 ❑ *I'm not in the least bit touched by the Marilyn Monroe kind of beauty.* 我对玛丽莲·梦露那种美一点儿都不动心。 ❑ *Alice wasn't the least bit frightened.* 艾丽斯一点儿都不怕。 12 PHRASE You use **last but not least** to say that the last person or thing to be mentioned is as important as all the others. 最后不能不提；最后但同样重要的是 ❑ *... her four sons, Christopher, twins Daniel and Nicholas, and last but not least 2-year-old Jack.* 她的 4 个儿子，克里斯托弗、双胞胎丹尼尔和尼古拉斯，还有不能不提的两岁大的杰克 13 PHRASE You can use **least of all** after a negative statement to emphasize that it applies especially to the person or thing mentioned.（用于否定句后）（多者之中）尤其，尤数【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No one ever reads these articles, least of all me.* 从没有人读这些文章，我就更不用说了。 ❑ *Such a speech should never have been made, least of all by a so called responsible politician.* 这种话本来就不应该说，尤其是不应出自一个所谓负责任的政客之口。 14 PHRASE You can use **not least** to emphasize a particularly important example or reason.（强调某一例证或原因）尤其是，特别是，相当重要地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Dieting can be bad for you, not least because it is a cause of stress.* 节食可能不利于健康，相当重要的原因是它会引起精神压力。 ❑ *Everyone is more reluctant to travel these days, not least the Americans.* 这段时间大家都减少了出游的欲望，美国人尤其如此。 15 PHRASE You can use **to say the least** to suggest that a situation is actually much more extreme or serious than you say it is. 轻则；往轻里说；客气点说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Accommodation was basic to say the least.* 往轻里说是住宿条件简陋。 ❑ *Some members of the public can be a bit abusive to say the least.* 有些民众客气点说是嘴里不大干净。

Thesaurus 同类词 *least* Also look up:

ADJ. fewest, lowest, minimum, smallest 5

leath|er ◆◇◇ /'leðə'/ (**leathers**) N-VAR **Leather** is treated animal skin which is used for making shoes, clothes, bags, and furniture. 皮革 ❑ *He wore a leather jacket and dark trousers.* 他身穿皮夹克和深色裤子。 ❑ *...an impressive range of upholstered furniture, in a choice of fabrics and leathers.* 琳琅满目的覆面家具，有多种布料和皮革可供选择

leath|ery /'leðəri/ ADJ If the texture of something, for example someone's skin, is **leathery**, it is tough and hard, like leather. 粗糙的；粗涩的；似皮革的

leave ◆◆◆ /li:v/ (**leaves, leaving, left**) 1 VERB If you **leave** a place or person, you go away from that place or person. 离开（某处或某人）❑ [v n] *He would not be allowed to leave the country.* 他可能会被禁止离开该国。 ❑ [v n] *I simply couldn't bear to leave my little girl.* 我就是受不了要离开我的小女儿。 ❑ [v +in] *My flight leaves in less than an hour.* 我乘坐的航班一小时内起飞。 ❑ [v +for] *The last of the older children had left for school.* 年龄较大的几个孩子中，最后一个也已经上学去了。 2 VERB If you **leave** an institution, group, or job, you permanently stop attending that institution, being a member of that group, or doing that job. 脱离；退出；辞去 ❑ [v n] *He left school with no qualifications.* 他没有获得任何学历证书便离开了学校。 ❑ [v] *I am leaving to concentrate on writing fiction.* 我辞职是为了专心写小说。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a leaving present.* 告别礼物 3 VERB If you **leave** your husband, wife, or some other person with whom you have had a close relationship, you stop living with them or you finish the relationship. 抛下，离弃（配偶）；离开（关系亲密的人）❑ [v n] *He'll never leave you. You need have no worry.* 他

不会离开你的，你不用担心。❑ [v n +for] *I would be insanely jealous if Bill left me for another woman.* 如果比尔为了别的女人离开我，我会妒忌得发疯的。[Also v] 4 VERB If you **leave** something or someone in a particular place, you let them remain there when you go away. If you **leave** something or someone with a person, you let them remain with that person so they are safe while you are away. 放下；丢下；把…交给 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *From the moment that Philippe had left her in the bedroom at the hotel, she had heard nothing of him.* 自菲利普把她独自丢在酒店房间后，她就再也没有听到他的消息了。❑ [v n +with] *Leave your key with a neighbour in case you lock yourself out one day.* 给邻居留把钥匙，以防有朝一日把自己反锁在外面。5 VERB If you **leave** a message or an answer, you write it, record it, or give it to someone so that it can be found or passed on. 留(信息、口信) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *You can leave a message on our answering machine.* 您可以在我们的答录机上留言。❑ [v n] *Decide whether the ball is in square A, B, C, or D, then call and leave your answer.* 选定球放在A、B、C、D哪个方格，然后打电话来，留下您的答案。❑ [v n +with] *I left my phone number with several people.* 我把电话号码留给了几个人。6 VERB If you **leave** someone doing something, they are doing that thing when you go away from them. 剩下，留下(某人做某事) ❑ [v n v-ing] *Salter drove off, leaving Callendar surveying the scene.* 索尔特开车走了，剩下卡伦德勘查现场。7 VERB If you **leave** someone **to** do something, you go away from them so that they do it on their own. If you **leave** someone **to** himself or herself, you go away from them and allow them to be alone. 听任(某人做某事)；听(某人)自便 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I'd better leave you to get on with it, then.* 那我还是让你一个人接着干吧。❑ [v n to it] *Diana took the hint and left them to it.* 戴安娜会了意，任由他们自己去解决。❑ [be v-ed +to] *One of the advantages of a department store is that you are left to yourself to try things on.* 逛百货公司的好处之一是可以自行试穿衣服。[Also v n to pron-refl] 8 VERB To **leave** an amount of something means to keep it available after the rest has been used or taken away. 留出(一定的量)备用 ❑ [v n +for] *He always left a little food for the next day.* 他总是留下一点儿食物第二天吃。❑ [v n n] *Double rooms at any of the following hotels should leave you some change from £150.* 以下任何一间酒店的双人房价格都不到150英镑。9 VERB If you take one number away from another, you can say that it **leaves** the number that remains. For example, five take away two leaves three. (数目相减后)剩余，余下 10 VERB To **leave** someone **with** something, especially when that thing is unpleasant or difficult to deal with, means to make them have it or make them responsible for it. (尤指把令人不快或困难的事)留给，扔给(某人) ❑ [v n +with] *...a crash which left him with a broken collar-bone.* 造成他锁骨骨折的车祸 11 VERB If an event **leaves** people or things in a particular state, they are in that state when the event has finished. 招致；造成 ❑ [v n adj] *...violent disturbances which have left at least ten people dead.* 造成至少10人死亡的暴乱 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The documentary left me in a state of shock.* 那部纪录片使我大为震惊。12 VERB If you **leave** food or drink, you do not eat or drink it, often because you do not like it. (常指因不喜欢而)不碰(食物或饮料) ❑ [v n] *If you don't like the cocktail you ordered, just leave it and try a different one.* 你要是不喜欢你要的鸡尾酒，就别喝了，要点别的吧。13 VERB If something **leaves** a mark, effect, or sign, it causes that mark, effect, or sign to remain as a result. 留下(痕迹、影响等) ❑ [v n] *A muscle tear will leave a scar after healing.* 肌肉撕裂复原后会留下疤痕。14 VERB If you **leave** something in a particular state, position, or condition, you let it remain in that state, position, or condition. 使处于(某个状态或位置) ❑ [v n adj] *He left the album open on the table.* 他把相册摊在桌上。❑ [v n adv/prep] *I've left the car lights on.* 我没把车灯关掉。❑ [v n v-ing] *I left the engine running.* 我让发动机一直开着。15 VERB If you **leave** a space or gap in something, you deliberately make that space or gap. (有意)留出(空间) ❑ [v n] *Leave a gap at the top and bottom so air can circulate.* 上下各留一个口子通风。16 VERB If you **leave** a job, decision, or choice **to** someone, you give them the responsibility for dealing with it or making it. 把(工作)交托；把(决定或选择权)留交 ❑ [v n +to] *Affix the blue airmail label and leave the rest to us.* 贴上蓝色的空邮标签，其余的事情交给我们。❑ [v n +to] *The judge should not have left it to the jury to decide.* 法官本不该把案子交给陪审团来裁定。❑ [v n to-inf] *For the moment, I leave you to take all decisions.* 我把决定权暂时全交给你。17 VERB If you say that something such as an arrangement or an agreement **leaves** a lot **to** another thing or person, you are critical of it because it is not adequate and its success depends on the other thing or person. (安排、协议等很大程度上)视乎，取决于【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v amount +to] *The ceasefire leaves a lot to the goodwill of the forces involved.* 停火协议的执行很大程度上取决于各方武装力量的意愿。18 VERB To **leave** someone **with** a particular course of action or the opportunity to do something means to let it be available to them, while restricting them in other ways. 限制(某人于某一行动或机会) ❑ [v n n] *This left me only one possible course of action.* 这样我只有一条路可走。❑ [be v-ed +with] *He was left with no option but to resign.* 他除了辞职外别无选择。19 VERB If you **leave** something **until** a particular time, you delay doing it or dealing with it until then. 搁延(至某一时刻) ❑ [v n +until/to] *Don't leave it all until the last minute.* 不要把什么都拖到最后一分钟。•PHRASE If you **leave** something **too late**, you delay doing it so that when you eventually do it, it is useless or ineffective. 使坐失良机；使为时已晚 ❑ *I hope I haven't left it too late.* 但愿我没有错失良机。20 VERB If you **leave** a particular subject, you stop talking about it and start discussing something else. 搁下，转换(话题) ❑ [v n] *I think we'd better leave the subject of Nationalism.* 我看我们最好还是搁下民族主义这个话题吧。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He suggested we get together for a drink sometime. I said I'd like that, and we left it there.* 他建议我们找个时间出来喝一杯。我说好，然后我们就换了个话题。21 VERB If you **leave** property or money **to** someone, you arrange for it to be given to them after you have died. (死后)遗留 ❑ [v n +to] *He died two and a half years later, leaving everything to his wife.* 他于两年半后去世，把所有遗产都留给了妻子。22 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Leave** is a period of time when you are not working at your job, because you are on holiday or vacation, or for some other reason. If you are **on leave**, you are not working at your job. 假期；休假 ❑ *Why don't you take a few days' leave?* 你为什么不休几天假？❑ *...maternity leave.* 产假 ❑ *He is home on leave from the Navy.* 他从海军部队休假回到家里。23 → see also **left** 24 PHRASE If you **leave** someone or something **alone**, or if you **leave** them **be**, you do not pay them any attention or bother them. 听…自便；随…去；不打扰 ❑ *Some people need to confront a traumatic past; others find it better to leave it alone.* 有人需要直面过去的创伤，有人则觉得不去想它为妙。❑ *Why can't you leave him be?* 你就不能不管他？25 PHRASE If something continues **from where** it **left off**, it starts happening again at the point where it had previously stopped. (从…)中断之处，停止之处 ❑ *As soon as the police disappear the violence will take up from where it left off.* 警察一走，暴力事件就会死灰复燃。26 **to leave a lot to be desired** → see **desire** 27 **to leave** someone **to** their **own devices** → see **device** 28 **to take leave of** your **senses** → see **sense** 29 **take it or leave it** → see **take**

▶**leave behind** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **leave** someone or something **behind**, you go away permanently from them. 永久离开；抛下 ❑ [v n P] *Many of the women had left their husbands behind and they told of their fears that they may never see them again.* 这些女人中很多都抛下了自己的丈夫，她们说害怕可能永远都见不到他们了。❑ [v P n] *We hear of women who run away, leaving behind their homes and families.* 我们听说有女人离家出走，扔下了家人不管。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **leave behind** an object or a situation, it remains after you have left a place. 留下；余留 ❑ [v n P] *I don't want to leave anything behind.* 我不想留下任何东西。❑ [v P n] *A misty rain in the morning had left behind a coolness that would stay for hours.* 早上，蒙蒙细雨带来一股清凉之意，数小时不散。3 PHRASAL VERB If a person, country, or organization **is left behind**, they remain at a lower level than others because they are not as quick at understanding things or developing. 把…抛在后面；超过 ❑ [be v-ed P] *We're going to be left behind by the rest of the world.* 我们将被全世界甩在后面。❑ [get v-ed P] *I got left behind at school with the maths.* 在校时我的数学跟不上。❑ [v n P] *Inflation has left them way behind.* 通货膨胀使他们远远落后了。

▶**leave off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **is left off** a list, they are not included on that list. 剔除，排除（在名单之外）❑ [be v-ed p n] *She has been deliberately left off the guest list.* 她被故意排除在嘉宾名单之外。❑ [v n p n] *The judge left Walsh's name off the list of those he wanted arrested.* 法官把沃尔什的名字从逮捕名单中拿掉了。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **leaves off** doing something, they stop doing it. 停止，中断（做某事）❑ [v p v-ing] *We all left off eating and stood about with bowed heads.* 我们都停下不吃了，低着头闲站着。❑ [v p n] *Some of the patients left off treatment.* 有些病人停止了治疗。

▶**leave out** PHRASAL VERB If you **leave** someone or something **out** of an activity, collection, discussion, or group, you do not include them in it. 排除；不包括 ❑ [v n p +of] *Some would question the wisdom of leaving her out of the team.* 有人会质疑把她排除在团队之外是否明智。❑ [v p n] *If you prefer mild flavours reduce or leave out the chilli.* 如果喜欢清淡的口味，可少放或不放辣椒。❑ [v n p] *Now have we left any country out?* 咱们落了什么国家没有？ •PHRASE If someone **feels left out**, they feel sad because they are not included in a group or activity. 感到受冷落（或排挤）

Thesaurus 同类词 *leave* Also look up:

V. abandon, depart, go away; (*ant.*) arrive, come, stay 1 give up, quit, resign; (*ant.*) remain, stay 2 abandon, desert, ditch, take off 3

-leaved /-li:vd/ also **-leafed** COMB **-leaved** or **-leafed** combines with adjectives to form other adjectives which describe the type of leaves a tree or plant has.（用于形容词后构成另一形容词）表示"…叶的"❑ *...broad-leaved trees.* 阔叶树 ❑ *...very dense and small-leafed maples.* 茂密的小叶枫树

leav|en /'levᵊn/ (**leavens, leavening, leavened**) VERB If a situation or activity **is leavened by** or **with** something, it is made more interesting or cheerful. 给…添趣；为…增色；使生动 ❑ [be v-ed +by/with] *His mood of deep pessimism cannot have been leavened by his mode of transport—a black cab.* 他极度悲观沮丧，而他的代步工具——一辆黑色的出租车，丝毫不能舒缓这一情绪。❑ [v n +by/with] *He found congenial officers who knew how to leaven war's rigours with riotous enjoyment.* 他遇到了志趣相投的军官，他们懂得用狂欢来冲淡战争的严酷的。[Also v n]

leave of ab|sence (**leaves of absence**) N-VAR If you have **leave of absence** you have permission to be away from work for a certain period. 休假；准假

leaves /li:vz/ **Leaves** is the plural form of **leaf**, and the third person singular form of **leave**.（leaf 的复数和 leave 的第三人称单数）→ see **tea**

Leba|nese /ˌlebəˈni:z/ (**Lebanese**) 1 ADJ **Lebanese** means belonging or relating to Lebanon, or to its people or culture. 黎巴嫩的；黎巴嫩人的；黎巴嫩文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Lebanese** is a Lebanese citizen, or a person of Lebanese origin. 黎巴嫩人

lech|er /'letʃəʳ/ (**lechers**) N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **lecher**, you disapprove of him because you think he behaves towards women in a way which shows he is only interested in them sexually. 好色之徒；色鬼【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

lech|er|ous /'letʃərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man as **lecherous**, you disapprove of him because he behaves towards women in a way which shows he is only interested in them sexually.（男子）好色的，淫荡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

lech|ery /'letʃəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Lechery** is the behaviour of men who are only interested in women sexually.（男子的）好色，纵欲【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His lechery made him the enemy of every self-respecting husband and father in the county.* 他的好色放浪使他成为全县所有自尊自重的丈夫和父亲的公敌。

lec|tern /'lektəʳn/ (**lecterns**) N-COUNT A **lectern** is a high sloping desk on which someone puts their notes when they are standing up and giving a lecture.（演）讲台

lec|ture ◆◇ /'lektʃəʳ/ (**lectures, lecturing, lectured**) 1 N-COUNT A **lecture** is a talk someone gives in order to teach people about a particular subject, usually at a university or college.（通常指大学或学院里的）演讲，讲座，讲课 ❑ [+by] *...a series of lectures by Professor Eric Robinson.* 埃里克·鲁宾逊教授的系列讲座 2 VERB If you **lecture on** a particular subject, you give a lecture or a series of lectures about it.（就…）作演讲（或讲座）❑ [v +on/in] *She then invited him to Atlanta to lecture on the history of art.* 她于是邀请他去亚特兰大讲艺术史。❑ [v] *She has danced, choreographed, lectured and taught all over the world.* 她在世界各地跳过舞、编过舞、讲过学、也教过书。3 VERB If someone **lectures** you about something, they criticize you or tell you how they think you should behave. 训诫；教训 ❑ [v n +about/on] *He used to lecture me about getting too much sun.* 他以前常唠叨我太阳晒得太多。❑ [v n] *Chuck would lecture me, telling me to get a haircut.* 查克会数落我一顿，让我去理发。❑ [v] *She was no longer interrogating but lecturing.* 她已经不是在审问而是在教训人了。[Also v n to-inf] •N-COUNT **Lecture** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *Our captain gave us a stern lecture on safety.* 船长就安全问题严厉地训斥了我们一顿。

lec|tur|er /'lektʃərəʳ/ (**lecturers**) N-COUNT A **lecturer** is a teacher at a university or college.（大学或学院的）讲师 ❑ [+in] *...a lecturer in law at Southampton University.* 南安普敦大学的一位法学讲师

lec|ture|ship /'lektʃəʳʃɪp/ (**lectureships**) N-COUNT A **lectureship** is the position of lecturer at a university or college.（大学或学院的）讲师职位

led /led/ **Led** is the past tense and past participle of **lead**.

-led /-led/ 1 COMB [usu ADJ n] **-led** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something is organized, directed, or controlled by a particular person or group.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"…领导的"、"…管理的"、"…控制的"❑ *...the student-led democracy movement.* 由学生领导的民主运动 ❑ *...a German-led European consortium.* 由德国人主事的欧洲财团 2 COMB **-led** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something is mainly caused or influenced by a particular factor.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"…起主导作用（或影响）的"❑ *Their prosperity depends on export-led growth.* 他们的繁荣依靠的是出口带动的经济增长。❑ *...a market-led economy.* 市场主导的经济

ledge /ledʒ/ (**ledges**) 1 N-COUNT A **ledge** is a piece of rock on the side of a cliff or mountain, which is in the shape of a narrow shelf.（位于山崖边向外平伸的）岩架，岩脊 2 N-COUNT A **ledge** is a narrow shelf along the bottom edge of a window. 窗台 ❑ *She had climbed onto the ledge outside his window.* 她爬到了他窗外的窗台上。

ledg|er /'ledʒəʳ/ (**ledgers**) N-COUNT A **ledger** is a book in which a company or organization writes down the amounts of money it spends and receives. 总账；账簿；账本【BUSINESS 商】

lee ◆◇ /li:/ (**lees**) 1 N-SING [with poss] **The lee** of a place is the shelter that it gives from the wind or bad weather. 庇护所；背风处【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the cathedral, which nestles in the lee of a hill beneath the town.* 坐落于小镇下面一座小山背风处的大教堂 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In sailing, **the lee** side of a ship is the one that is away from the wind.（船）背风（面）的，下风的【TECHNICAL 术语】

leech /li:tʃ/ (**leeches**) 1 N-COUNT A **leech** is a small animal which looks like a worm and lives in water. Leeches feed by attaching themselves to other animals and sucking their blood. 水蛭；蚂蟥 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **leech**, you disapprove of them because they deliberately depend on other people, often making money out of them. 吸血鬼；寄生虫【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They're just a bunch of leeches cadging off others!* 他们只不过是一帮伸手向人要这要那的寄生虫！

leek /li:k/ (**leeks**) N-VAR **Leeks** are long thin vegetables which smell similar to onions. They are white at one end, have long light green leaves, and are eaten cooked. 韭葱；扁葱

leer /liəʳ/ (**leers, leering, leered**) VERB If someone **leers** at you, they smile in an unpleasant way, usually because they are sexually interested in you. 不怀好意地笑；猥亵地笑；淫笑【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v prep/adv] *Men were standing around, swilling beer and occasionally leering at passing females.* 男人们吊儿郎当地站着，大口大口地喝着啤酒，偶尔还对着路过的女性猥亵地笑。❑ [v] *He looked back at Kenworthy and leered.* 他回头看了看肯沃西，色迷迷地笑了。

L

•N-COUNT **Leer** is also a noun. ❑ *When I asked the clerk for my room key, he gave it to me with a leer.* 我向接待员要房间钥匙的时候，他边给边露出一个不怀好意的笑。

leery /'lɪəri/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **leery of** something, you are cautious and suspicious about it and try to avoid it. 猜疑的；警觉的；有戒心的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Executives say they are leery of the proposed system.* 管理者说他们对提议的制度心存顾虑。❑ [+about] *They were leery about investing in a company controlled by a single individual.* 把资金投向一个由一人独自操控的公司，他们不大放心。❷ ADJ If someone looks or smiles at you in a **leery** way, they look or smile at you in an unpleasant way, usually because they are sexually interested in you. 不怀好意的；色迷迷的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a leery grin.* 淫笑

lee|way /'liːweɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Leeway** is the freedom that someone has to take the action they want to or to change their plans. 自由；自由空间；回旋余地 ❑ [+ to-inf] *Rarely do schoolteachers have leeway to teach classes the way they want.* 中小学老师很少能有自由空间按照自己的方式进行教学。

left

① REMAINING 剩余的
② DIRECTION AND POLITICAL GROUPINGS 方向与政治集团

① **left** ♦∞ /left/ ❶ **Left** is the past tense and past participle of **leave**. ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If there is a certain amount of something **left**, or if you have a certain amount of it **left**, it remains when the rest has gone or been used. 剩余的；剩下的；余下的 ❑ *Is there any gin left?* 还有杜松子酒吗？ ❑ *He's got plenty of money left.* 他还剩有大把的钱。❑ *They still have six games left to play.* 他们还剩 6 场比赛要打。•PHRASE If there is a certain amount of something **left over**, or if you have it **left over**, it remains when the rest has gone or been used. 剩余；剩下；余下 ❑ *So much income is devoted to monthly mortgage payments that nothing is left over.* 收入的大部分都付了按揭月供款，以至于分文不剩。❑ *...a large bucket of cut flowers left over from the wedding.* 婚礼留下的一大桶鲜切花

Thesaurus 同类词 *left* Also look up:

ADJ. extra, leftover, remaining ① ❷

② **left** ♦♦♦ /left/

The spelling **Left** is also used for meanings ❸ and ❹. 拼写 Left 亦用于义项 3 和 4。

❶ N-SING The **left** is one of two opposite directions, sides, or positions. If you are facing north and you turn to the left, you will be facing west. In the word 'to', the 't' is to the left of the 'o'. 左；左边；左面；左侧 ❑ *In Britain cars drive on the left.* 在英国，汽车靠左行驶。❑ [+of] *...the brick wall to the left of the conservatory.* 温室左边那面砖墙 ❑ *Beaufort Castle is on your left.* 博福尔城堡在你左手边。•ADV [ADV after v] **Left** is also an adverb. ❑ [+at] *Turn left at the crossroads into Clay Lane.* 十字路口左转进克雷巷。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **left** arm, leg, or ear, for example, is the one which is on the left side of your body. Your **left** shoe or glove is the one which is intended to be worn on your left foot or hand. 左边的；左面的；左侧的；用在左边的 ❸ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to people who support the political ideals of socialism as **the left**. They are often contrasted with **the right**, who support the political ideals of capitalism and conservatism. 左派；左翼 ❑ *...the traditional parties of the Left.* 传统的左翼政党 ❹ N-SING [usu *to the* N] If you say that a person or political party has moved **to the left**, you mean that their political beliefs have become more left-wing. 左派（或激进）立场 ❑ *After Mrs Thatcher's first election victory in 1979, Labour moved sharply to the left.* 1979 年撒切尔夫人首次大选获胜后，工党的路线明显左转。

left-|click (**left-clicks**, **left-clicking**, **left-clicked**) VERB To **left-click** or to **left-click on** something means to press the left-hand button on a computer mouse. 左击；点击（鼠标）左键【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V +on] *When the menu has popped up you should left-click on one of the choices to make it operate.* 弹出菜单后，须左击其中一个选项方可运行。

left field ❶ N-SING If you say that someone or something has come **out of left field** or is **out in left field**, you mean that they are untypical, unusual, or strange in some way. 古怪；乖张；不同寻常 ❑ *The question came out of left field, but Mary Ann wasn't really surprised.* 问题虽然问得有点怪，但玛丽·安并不觉得惊讶。❑ *He is, like most theorists, out there in left field, ignoring the experimental evidence.* 一如大多数理论家般，他想法古怪，行事出人意表，竟对实验得来的证据置之不理。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Left-field** means slightly odd or unusual. 有点怪的；有些不同寻常的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *...a left-field cabaret act.* 怪诞的卡巴莱歌舞表演 ❑ *Her parents were creative and left-field and wanted Polly to become a singer or a truck driver.* 波莉的父母想法新奇怪异，竟希望她做歌星或是货车司机。

left-hand ADJ [ADJ n] If something is on the **left-hand** side of something, it is positioned on the left of it. 左手边的；左边的；左侧的 ❑ *The keys are in the back left-hand corner of the drawer.* 钥匙放在抽屉里面左边一角。

left-hand drive ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **left-hand drive** vehicle has the steering wheel on the left side, and is designed to be used in countries where people drive on the right-hand side of the road. 左方向盘的；左座驾驶的

left-handed ADJ Someone who is **left-handed** uses their left hand rather than their right hand for activities such as writing and sports and for picking things up. 惯用左手的；左撇子的 ❑ *There is a place in London that supplies practically everything for left-handed people.* 伦敦有一个地方卖左撇子用品，几乎什么都有。•ADV [ADV after v] **Left-handed** is also an adverb. ❑ *My father thought that I'd be at a disadvantage if I wrote left-handed.* 我爸觉得我如果用左手写字，将来会吃亏的。

left-hander (**left-handers**) N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **left-hander** if they use their left hand rather than their right hand for activities such as writing and sports and for picking things up. 惯用左手的人；左撇子

left|ism /'leftɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Leftism** refers to the beliefs and behaviour of people who support socialist ideals. 左派思想（或观点）；左倾行为 ❑ *...changes which would move the party away from the dreamy leftism that alienated so many people.* 将使该党远离不切实际的左派思想的变革，这一思想曾令其疏远了众多民众

left|ist /'leftɪst/ (**leftists**) ❶ N-COUNT Socialists and Communists are sometimes referred to as **leftists**. （社会主义者、共产主义者等）左派成员，左派人士 ❑ *Two of the men were leftists and two were centrists.* 这些人中，有两位是左派，有两位是中间派。❑ *...Chilean leftists.* 智利的左派人士 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone, their ideals, or their activities as **leftist**, you mean that they support the ideas of socialism or communism. 左派的；社会主义思想的；共产主义思想的 ❑ *...an alliance of seven leftist parties.* 7 个左派政党组成的联盟 ❑ *...extreme leftist ideas.* 极左思想

left-|justify (**left-justifies**, **left-justifying**, **left-justified**) VERB If printed text is **left-justified**, each line begins at the same distance from the left-hand edge of the page or column. 使左对齐 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The data in the cells should be left-justified.* 单元格里的数据应该靠左对齐。[Also V, V n]

left luggage N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Left luggage** is used to refer to luggage that people leave at a special place in a railway station or an airport, and which they collect later. 寄存的行李【BRIT 英】❑ *...a left luggage locker at Victoria Station.* 维多利亚站的一个行李寄存柜

left-of-centre

in AM, use 美国英语用 **left of center**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Left-of-centre** people or political parties support political ideas which are closer to socialism than to capitalism. （人或政党）中间偏左的

left|over /'leftəʊvəʳ/ (**leftovers**) also **left-over** ❶ N-PLURAL You can refer to food that has not been eaten after a meal as **leftovers**. 残羹剩饭；剩菜；吃剩的食物 ❑ *Refrigerate any leftovers.* 把剩菜放进冰箱里。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **leftover** to describe an amount of something that remains after the rest of it has been used

or eaten. 剩余的；用剩的；吃剩的 ❑ *Leftover chicken makes a wonderful salad.* 剩下的鸡肉可做成一盘美味色拉。

left|ward /'leftwəd/ also **leftwards** ADJ [ADJ n] **Leftward** or **leftwards** means on or towards a political position that is closer to socialism than to capitalism. (政治上)左倾的 ❑ *Their success does not necessarily reflect a leftward shift in politics.* 他们的成功并不一定表示政治气候转向亲左。•ADV [ADV after v] **Leftward** is also an adverb. ❑ *He seemed to move leftwards as he grew older.* 随着年龄的增长，他的思想似乎变得左起来。

left-'wing also **left wing** 1 ADJ **Left-wing** people have political ideas that are based on socialism. 左翼的；左派的 ❑ *They said they would not be voting for him because he was too left-wing.* 他们说不会投他的票，因为他思想太左。2 N-SING **The left wing** of a group of people, especially a political party, consists of the members of it whose beliefs are closer to socialism than are those of its other members. (尤指政党内的)左翼，左派 ❑ *The left-wing of the party is confident that the motion will be carried.* 党内的左翼成员有信心该动议会获得通过。

left-'winger (**left-wingers**) N-COUNT A **left-winger** is a person whose political beliefs are close to socialism, or closer to them than most of the other people in the same group or party. (团体或政党内的)左翼成员(或人士) ❑ *We were accused of being militant left-wingers.* 我们被人指责是好战的左翼分子。

lefty /'lefti/ (**lefties**) also **leftie** 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to someone as a **lefty**, you mean that they have socialist beliefs. 左派分子【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *...a large group of students and trendy lefties.* 一大群学生和赶时髦的左派分子 2 N-COUNT A **lefty** is someone, especially a sports player, who is left-handed. 左撇子；(尤指)惯用左手的运动员【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

leg ◆◆◇ /leg/ (**legs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A person or animal's **legs** are the long parts of their body that they use to stand on. 腿 ❑ *He was tapping his walking stick against his leg.* 他用手杖轻敲着腿。•**-legged** /-legɪd/ COMB ❑ *Her name was Sheila, a long-legged blonde.* 她叫希拉，是一位长腿的金发女郎。❑ *...a large four-legged animal.* 大型四足动物 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **legs** of a pair of trousers are the parts that cover your legs. (裤)腿 ❑ *He moved on through wet grass that soaked his trouser legs.* 他继续前行，穿过湿漉漉的草地，裤腿全湿透了。3 N-COUNT [n N] A **leg** of lamb, pork, chicken, or other meat is a piece of meat that consists of the animal's or bird's leg, especially the thigh. (供食用动物的)腿肉 ❑ *...a chicken leg.* 鸡腿 ❑ [+of] *...a leg of mutton.* 羊腿 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] The **legs** of a table, chair, or other piece of furniture are the parts that rest on the floor and support the furniture's weight. (桌、椅等家具的)腿，脚 ❑ [+of] *His ankles were tied to the legs of the chair.* 他的脚脖子被绑在椅腿上。•**-legged** COMB ❑ *...a three-legged stool.* 三脚凳 5 N-COUNT A **leg** of a long journey is one part of it, usually between two points where you stop. 一段路程；一段旅程 ❑ [+of] *The first leg of the journey was by boat to Lake Naivasha in Kenya.* 行程的首段是乘船到肯尼亚的奈瓦沙湖。6 N-COUNT A **leg** of a sports competition is one of a series of games that are played to find an overall winner. (系列赛中的)一场，一轮，一段【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *They will televise both legs of Leeds' European Cup clash with Rangers.* 欧洲杯利兹联队与流浪者队的两场争夺战都将进行电视转播。7 PHRASE If you say that something or someone is **on** their **last legs**, you mean that the period of time when they were successful or strong is ending. 大势已去；玩儿完；没戏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This relationship is on its last legs.* 这段关系已经快玩儿完了。8 PHRASE If you **are pulling** someone's **leg**, you are teasing them by telling them something shocking or worrying as a joke. 戏弄；捉弄【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Of course I won't tell them; I was only pulling your leg.* 我当然不会告诉他们啦。我跟你开玩笑的。9 PHRASE If you say that someone does not **have a leg to stand on**, or **hasn't got a leg to stand on**, you mean that a statement or claim they have made cannot be justified or proved. 能够证实／无法证实；站得住脚／站不住脚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's only my word against his, I know. So I don't have a leg to stand on.* 现在是我和他各说各的，这我知道。所以我的话无法证实。10 **an arm and a leg** → see **arm** 11 **with your tail between your legs** → see **tail**

→ see **body**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *leg* with:

V. **amputate a/*your* leg** 截腿，**break a/*your* leg** 使腿骨折，**lose a/*your* leg** 失去腿 1

ADJ. **front leg** 前腿，**hind leg** 后腿，**left/right leg** 左／右腿，**lower leg** 小腿 1
broken leg 断腿；断了的家具腿 1 4

N. **leg bones** 腿骨，**leg injury** 腿部伤痛，**leg muscles** 腿部肌肉，**leg pain** 腿疼 1
final/first/last/second leg of a journey/trip/tour 旅行／旅途／旅游的终段／首段／最后一段／第二段行程 5

lega|cy /'legəsi/ (**legacies**) 1 N-COUNT A **legacy** is money or property which someone leaves to you when they die. 遗产；遗赠 ❑ *You could make a real difference to someone's life by leaving them a generous legacy.* 慷慨留下您的遗产，改写他人的人生。2 N-COUNT [n N] A **legacy of** an event or period of history is something which is a direct result of it and which continues to exist after it is over. (事件或历史的)遗留问题，后遗症 ❑ [+of] *...the legacy of inequality and injustice created by Apartheid.* 种族隔离政策所造成的不平等和不公正等恶果

le|gal ◆◆◇ /'li:gᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Legal** is used to describe things that relate to the law. 法律(上)的；司法的；法制的 ❑ *He vowed to take legal action.* 他誓言要采取法律行动。❑ *...the British legal system.* 英国的法律体系 ❑ *I sought legal advice on this.* 我就此进行了法律咨询。•**le|gal|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *There are reasons to doubt that a second trial is morally, legally or politically justified.* 我们有理由怀疑重审是否有道德、法律或政治理据。❑ *It could be a bit problematic, legally speaking.* 从法律上讲，会有点问题。2 ADJ An action or situation that is **legal** is allowed or required by law. 合法的；法定的 ❑ *What I did was perfectly legal.* 我所做的绝对合法。❑ *...drivers who have more than the legal limit of alcohol.* 血液中酒精含量超过法定限度的司机

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *legal* with:

N. **legal action** 法律行动，**legal advice** 法律咨询，**legal battle** 法律斗争，**legal bills** 诉讼费账单，**legal costs/expenses** 诉讼费用，**legal defence** 法律辩护，**legal department** 法务部，**legal documents** 法律文件，**legal expert** 法律专家，**legal fees** 司法费用，**legal guardian** 法定监护人，**legal issue** 法律问题，**legal liability** 法律责任，**legal matters** 法律问题，**legal obligation** 法律上的义务，**legal opinion** 法律界观点，**legal problems/troubles** 法律难题／困境，**legal procedures/proceedings** 法律程序／诉讼，**legal profession** 法律职业，**legal responsibility** 法律责任，**legal rights** 法定权利，**legal services** 法律服务，**legal status** 法律地位，**legal system** 法律制度 1

ADV. **perfectly legal** 完全合法 2

|le|gal 'aid N-UNCOUNT **Legal aid** is money given by the government or another organization to people who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. (政府等提供的金钱上的)法律援助

|le|gal 'high (**legal highs**) N-COUNT A **legal high** is a drug that is taken because of its pleasant effects, but which is not illegal. 合法毒品 ❑ *The girl suffered a dangerous reaction after taking a legal high.* 这个女孩在服用合法毒品后出现了不良反应，情况危急。

le|gal|ise /'li:gəlaɪz/ → see **legalize**

le|gal|is|tic /ˌli:gə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone's language or ideas are **legalistic**, you are criticizing them for paying too much attention to legal details. 墨守法规的；条文主义的；拘泥于法律条文的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...complicated legalistic language.* 复杂难懂的条文主义语言 ❑ *...his fussily legalistic mind.* 他过分拘泥于法律条文细节的脑子

le|gal|ity /li'gælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **the legality of** an action or situation, you are talking about whether it is legal or not. 合法(性) ❑ [+of] *The auditor has questioned the legality of the contracts.* 审计员质疑这些合同是否合法。

L

le|gal|ize /ˈliːgəlaɪz/ (**legalizes, legalizing, legalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **legalise**

VERB If something **is legalized**, a law is passed that makes it legal. 使合法化；使得到法律认可 ❑ [be V-ed] *Divorce was legalized in 1981.* 离婚合法化是在 1981 年。❑ [V n] *...the decision of the Georgian government to legalise multi-party elections.* 格鲁吉亚政府让多党选举合法化的决定 •**le|gal|i|za|tion** /ˌliːgəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *She ruled out the legalisation of drugs.* 她排除了毒品合法化的可能性。

ˌle|gal ˈten|der N-UNCOUNT **Legal tender** is money, especially a particular coin or banknote, which is officially part of a country's currency at a particular time. 法定货币

leg|ate /ˈlegɪt/ (**legates**) N-COUNT A **legate** is a person who is the official representative of another person, especially the Pope's official representative in a country. （尤指教皇在某一国的）使节【FORMAL 正式】

le|ga|tion /lɪˈgeɪʃᵊn/ (**legations**) 1 N-COUNT A **legation** is a group of government officials and diplomats who work in a foreign country and represent their government in that country. 公使馆全体人员 ❑ *...a member of the U.S. legation.* 美国公使馆人员 2 N-COUNT A **legation** is the building in which a legation works. 公使馆

leg|end /ˈledʒᵊnd/ (**legends**) 1 N-VAR A **legend** is a very old and popular story that may be true. 传说；传奇 ❑ [+of] *...the legends of ancient Greece.* 古希腊传说 ❑ *The play was based on Irish legend.* 这部戏取材于爱尔兰传说。2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **legend**, you mean that they are very famous and admired by a lot of people. 传奇人物；巨匠；大师【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...blues legends John Lee Hooker and B.B. King.* 布鲁斯音乐大师约翰·李·胡克和 B. B. 金 3 N-VAR A **legend** is a story that people talk about, concerning people, places, or events that exist or are famous at the present time. 传奇故事；家喻户晓的故事；热门故事 ❑ *The incident has since become a family legend.* 此事自此成为了家族传奇。❑ *His frequent brushes with death are the stuff of legend among the press.* 他频繁地与死神擦肩而过，成了报章杂志的热门猛料。

→ see **fantasy**

leg|end|ary /ˈledʒᵊndri, AM 美 -deri/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **legendary**, you mean that they are very famous and that many stories are told about them. 传奇般的；家喻户晓的 ❑ *...the legendary Jazz singer Adelaide Hall.* 大名鼎鼎的爵士乐歌手阿德莱德·霍尔 ❑ *His political skill is legendary.* 他的政治手腕高超是出了名的。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **legendary** person, place, or event is mentioned or described in an old legend. 传说中的；古老传奇中的 ❑ *The hill is supposed to be the resting place of the legendary King Lud.* 这座山据称是传说中的卢德王的长眠之处。

-legged /-legɪd/ → see **leg**

leg|gings /ˈlegɪŋz/ 1 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Leggings** are close-fitting trousers, usually made out of a stretchy fabric, that are worn by women and girls. （女式）紧身裤 2 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Leggings** are an outer covering of leather or other strong material, often in the form of trousers, that you wear over your normal trousers in order to protect them. 裹腿；绑腿；护腿 ❑ *...a pair of leggings to slip on over your other clothes.* 套在其他衣服外面的一副裹腿

leg|gy /ˈlegi/ ADJ If you describe someone, usually a woman, as **leggy**, you mean that they have very long legs and usually that you find this attractive. （通常指女子）长腿的，美腿的 ❑ *The leggy beauty was none other than our own Naomi Campbell.* 这位长腿美女不是别人，正是咱们的娜奥米·坎贝尔。

leg|ible /ˈledʒɪbᵊl/ ADJ **Legible** writing is clear enough to read. （字迹）清晰可辨的，清楚易读的 ❑ *My handwriting isn't very legible.* 我写的字不那么好认。❑ *...a barely legible sign.* 字迹难辨的招牌

le|gion /ˈliːdʒᵊn/ (**legions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **legion** is a large group of soldiers who form one section of an army. 军团；兵团 ❑ *...the Sudan-based troops of the Libyan Islamic Legion.* 利比亚伊斯兰军团驻扎在苏丹的部队 2 N-COUNT A **legion of** people or things is a great number of them. 众多；大批；大量【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *His delightful sense of humour won him a legion of friends.* 他的幽默风趣为他赢得了众多的朋友。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that things of a particular kind are **legion**, you mean that there are a great number of them. 比比皆是的；不胜枚举的；多如牛毛的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Ellie's problems are legion.* 埃莉的问题多如牛毛。

leg|is|late /ˈledʒɪsleɪt/ (**legislates, legislating, legislated**) VERB When a government or state **legislates**, it passes a new law. 立法；制定（或通过）法律【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*against*] *Most member countries have already legislated against excessive overtime.* 大多数成员国均已立法禁止过度加班。❑ [V to-inf] *You cannot legislate to change attitudes.* 态度是不能用立法来改变的。❑ [V n] *...attempts to legislate a national energy strategy.* 为国家能源战略立法的努力 [Also V] [Also V +*for*/*on*]

leg|is|la|tion ♦○○ /ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Legislation** consists of a law or laws passed by a government. 法律；法规【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a letter calling for legislation to protect women's rights.* 一封呼吁立法保护妇女权益的信

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *legislation* with:

V. **draft** legislation 起草法律，**enact** legislation 制定法律，**introduce** legislation 推行法律，**oppose** legislation 反对立法，**pass** legislation 通过立法，**support** legislation 支持立法，**veto** legislation 否决立法

ADJ. **federal** legislation 联邦立法，**new** legislation 新法规，**proposed** legislation 法律提案

leg|is|la|tive /ˈledʒɪslətɪv, AM 美 -leɪ-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Legislative** means involving or relating to the process of making and passing laws. 立法的；有关立法的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Today's hearing was just the first step in the legislative process.* 今天的听证会只是展开立法程序的第一步。❑ *...the country's highest legislative body.* 国家的最高立法机关

leg|is|la|tor /ˈledʒɪsleɪtəʳ/ (**legislators**) N-COUNT A **legislator** is a person who is involved in making or passing laws. 立法者；立法机关成员；议会议员【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an attempt to get U.S. legislators to change the system.* 旨在推动美国的立法者进行制度变革的努力

leg|is|la|ture /ˈledʒɪslətʃəʳ, AM 美 -leɪ-/ (**legislatures**) N-COUNT The **legislature** of a particular state or country is the group of people in it who have the power to make and pass laws. 立法机关；议会【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The proposals before the legislature include the creation of two special courts to deal exclusively with violent crimes.* 呈交立法机关的提案内容包括成立两个专门审理暴力犯罪的特别法庭。

le|git /ləˈdʒɪt/ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If you describe a person or thing as **legit**, you mean that they are in accordance with the law or with a particular set of rules and regulations. 奉公守法的；守规矩的；合法的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I checked him out, he's legit.* 我调查过他了，他是个规矩人。❑ *What is the point of going legit and getting married?* 规规矩矩、结婚成家，有什么用？

le|giti|mate /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/ 1 ADJ Something that is **legitimate** is acceptable according to the law. 合法的；依法的；法律认可的 ❑ *The government will not seek to disrupt the legitimate business activities of the defendant.* 政府无意干扰被告的合法经营活动。•**le|giti|ma|cy** /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmɪsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The opposition parties do not recognise the political legitimacy of his government.* 反对党不承认他的政府在政治上的合法性。•**le|giti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *The government has been legitimately elected by the people.* 政府是由人民依法选出的。2 ADJ If you say that something such as a feeling or claim is **legitimate**, you think that it is reasonable and justified. 合情理的；有道理的；正当的 ❑ *That's a perfectly legitimate fear.* 怀有这种恐惧完全在情理之中。❑ *The New York Times has a legitimate claim to be a national newspaper.* 《纽约时报》有理由称自己是一份全国性报纸。•**le|giti|ma|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *As if to prove the legitimacy of these fears, the Cabinet of Franz von Papen collapsed on December 2.* 仿佛是要印证这些恐惧事出有因似的，弗朗茨·冯·巴本的内阁于 12 月 2 日倒台了。•**le|giti|mate|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ [+*with*] *They could quarrel quite legitimately with some of my choices.* 他们大有理由不同意我的一些选择。3 ADJ A **legitimate** child is one whose parents were married before he or she was born. 婚生的 ❑ *We only*

married in order that the child should be legitimate. 我们结婚纯粹是为了给孩子一个合法身份。

le|giti|mize /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmaɪz/ (**legitimizes, legitimizing, legitimized**)

The spellings **legitimise** in British English, and **legitimatize** in American English are also used. 亦拼作 legitimise（英国英语）和 legitimatize（美国英语）。

VERB To **legitimize** something, especially something bad, means to officially allow it, approve it, or make it seem acceptable. 使（尤其是坏事）合法化；正式批准（或认可）；证明…为有理（或正当）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They will accept no agreement that legitimizes the ethnic division of the country.* 他们不会接受任何使国家民族分裂合法化的协议。

leg|less /'leglәs/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **legless** person or animal has no legs. 无腿的 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **legless**, you mean that they are extremely drunk. 烂醉如泥的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They found the locals getting legless on tequila.* 他们发现当地人喝龙舌兰喝得酩酊大醉。

'leg room N-UNCOUNT **Leg room** is the amount of space, especially in a car or other vehicle, that is available in front of your legs. （尤指汽车或其他交通工具座位前）伸腿的空间，放腿的空间 ❑ *Tall drivers won't have enough leg room.* 个子高的司机会没有足够的空间伸腿。

leg|ume /'legju:m/ (**legumes**) N-COUNT People sometimes use **legumes** to refer to peas, beans, and other related vegetables. 豆类；豆科植物【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **peanut**

lei|sure /'leʒәr, AM 美 'li:ʒ-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Leisure** is the time when you are not working and you can relax and do things that you enjoy. 闲暇；空余；休闲时间 ❑ *...a relaxing way to fill my leisure time.* 我打发空余时间的轻松办法 ❑ *...one of Britain's most popular leisure activities.* 英国最受欢迎的休闲活动之一 ❷ PHRASE If someone does something **at leisure** or **at their leisure**, they enjoy themselves by doing it when they want to, without hurrying. 从容不迫；不慌不忙；慢悠悠 ❑ *You will be able to stroll at leisure through the gardens.* 你将能够在这些园子里悠闲地遛遛弯儿。❑ *He could read all the national papers at his leisure.* 他可以悠然阅读所有的全国性报纸。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *leisure* with:

N. leisure **activity** 消闲活动，leisure **class** 有闲阶层，leisure **goods** 休闲商品，leisure **hours** 闲暇时光，leisure **time** 空余时间 ❶

'lei|sure cen|tre (**leisure centres**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **leisure centre** is a large public building containing different facilities for leisure activities, such as a sports hall, a swimming pool, and rooms for meetings. 康乐中心；休闲中心【BRIT 英】

lei|sured /'leʒәd, AM 美 'li:ʒ-/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Leisured** people are people who do not work, usually because they are rich. （通常指人因为富有而）有闲的，清闲自在的 ❑ *...the leisured classes.* 有闲阶级 ❷ ADJ **Leisured** activities are done in a relaxed way or do not involve work. （活动）从容不迫的，慢悠悠的 ❑ *...this leisured life of reading and writing.* 读书和写作的逍遥日子

lei|sure|ly /'leʒәli, AM 美 'li:ʒ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **leisurely** action is done in a relaxed and unhurried way. 悠闲的；从容的；慢悠悠的 ❑ *Lunch was a leisurely affair.* 午饭吃得很悠闲。❑ *Tweed walked at a leisurely pace.* 特威德漫步而行。•ADV [ADV with v] **Leisurely** is also an adverb. ❑ *We walked leisurely into the hotel.* 我们慢悠悠地走进酒店。

leisure|wear /'leʒәweәr, AM 美 'li:ʒ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Leisurewear** is informal clothing which you wear when you are not working, for example at weekends or on holiday. 便服；休闲服【BRIT, WRITTEN 英，笔语】❑ *Their range of leisurewear is aimed at fashion-conscious 13 to 25 year-olds.* 他们的休闲服系列瞄准的是追求时髦的 13 到 25 岁青少年。

leit|mo|tif /'laɪtməʊti:f/ (**leitmotifs**) also **leitmotiv** N-COUNT A **leitmotif** in something such as a book or film or in a person's life is an idea or an object which occurs again and again. （书、电影、人生等的）中心思想，主题，主旨【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The title of one of Dietrich's best-known songs could serve as the leitmotif for her life.* 黛德丽的一生可用她一首名曲的名字来概括。

lem|ming /'lemɪŋ/ (**lemmings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lemming** is an animal that looks like a large rat with thick fur. Lemmings live in cold northern regions and sometimes travel in very large numbers. 旅鼠 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] If you say that a large group of people are acting like **lemmings**, you are critical of them because they all follow each other into an action without thinking about it. （如旅鼠般）盲目从众者，随大流者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The French crowds pour like lemmings down the motorway to Paris.* 一群群法国人像旅鼠一样涌上通往巴黎的高速公路。

lem|on /'lemәn/ (**lemons**) ❶ N-VAR A **lemon** is a bright yellow fruit with very sour juice. Lemons grow on trees in warm countries. 柠檬 ❑ *...a slice of lemon.* 一片柠檬 ❑ *...oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits.* 橙子、柠檬和其他柑橘类水果 ❑ *...lemon juice.* 柠檬汁 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Lemon** is a drink that tastes of lemons. 柠檬汁；柠檬味饮料

→ see **fruit**

lem|on|ade /ˌlemə'neɪd/ (**lemonades**) N-VAR **Lemonade** is a colourless sweet fizzy drink. A drink that is made from lemons, sugar, and water and is not fizzy can also be referred to as **lemonade**. 柠檬汽水；柠檬饮料；鲜柠水 ❑ *He was pouring ice and lemonade into tall glasses.* 他正把冰块和柠檬汽水倒进高脚杯里。•N-COUNT A glass of lemonade can be referred to as a **lemonade**. 一杯柠檬汽水；一杯柠檬饮料 ❑ *I'm going to get you a lemonade.* 我去给你拿一杯柠檬汽水。

ˌlem|on 'curd N-UNCOUNT **Lemon curd** is a thick yellow food made from lemons. You spread it on bread or use it to fill cakes or pastries. 柠檬酪；柠檬酱【mainly BRIT 主英】

lem|on|grass /'lemәngrɑ:s, -græs/ also **lemon grass** N-UNCOUNT **Lemongrass** is a type of grass that grows in warm countries. It is used as a flavouring in food. （用作香料的）柠檬草，香茅

'lem|on squeez|er (**lemon squeezers**) N-COUNT A **lemon squeezer** is an object used for squeezing juice out of lemons and oranges. 柠檬榨汁器；鲜橙榨汁器

lem|ony /'lemәni/ ADJ Something that smells or tastes of lemons can be described as **lemony**. 柠檬味的；柠檬香的

ˌlem|on 'yel|low also **lemon-yellow** COLOUR **Lemon yellow** or **lemon** is used to describe things that are pale yellow in colour. 柠檬黄；淡黄色

le|mur /'li:mәr/ (**lemurs**) N-COUNT A **lemur** is an animal that looks like a small monkey and has a long tail and a face similar to that of a fox. 狐猴

lend ◆◇ /lend/ (**lends, lending, lent**) ❶ VERB When people or organizations such as banks **lend** you money, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back at a future date, often with an extra amount as interest. 借（钱）（给…）；（银行）贷（款）❑ [v n] *The bank is reassessing its criteria for lending money.* 银行正重新评估其贷款标准。❑ [v n n] *I had to lend him ten pounds to take his children to the pictures.* 我只好借给他 10 英镑，让他带孩子们去看电影。❑ [v] *...financial de-regulation that led to institutions being more willing to lend.* 使金融机构更愿意提供贷款的金融管制的解除 [Also v n +to, v +to] •**lend|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a financial institution that specializes in the lending of money.* 专门从事贷款业务的金融机构 ❑ *...a slump in bank lending.* 银行贷款的骤减 ❷ VERB If you **lend** something that you own, you allow someone to have it or use it for a period of time. 借出；把…借给 ❑ [v n n] *Will you lend me your jacket for a little while?* 你能把上衣借给我穿一会儿吗？❑ [v n +to] *He had lent the bungalow to the Conrads for a couple of weeks.* 他把那间平房借给康拉德一家住了两三个星期。❸ VERB If you **lend** your support **to** someone or something, you help them with what they are doing or with a problem that they have. 提供，给予（支持）❑ [v n +to] *He was approached by the organisers to lend support to a benefit concert.* 主办方找过他，希望他能对慈善音乐会给予支持。❑ [v n] *Stipe attended yesterday's news conference to lend his support.* 斯蒂普出席

了昨天的新闻发布会以示支持。[Also v n n] 4 VERB If something **lends itself to** a particular activity or result, it is easy for it to be used for that activity or to achieve that result. 使适合；使有帮助 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *The room lends itself well to summer eating with its light, airy atmosphere.* 这个房间又亮堂又通风，夏天在此用餐最合适不过。 5 VERB If something **lends** a particular quality **to** something else, it adds that quality to it. 平添；增添；赋予 ❑ [v n +to] *Enthusiastic applause lent a sense of occasion to the proceedings.* 热烈的掌声给活动平添了几分隆重感。❑ [v n n] *A more relaxed regime and regular work lends the inmates a dignity not seen in other prisons.* 由于管理较为宽松而且经常从事劳动，这里的囚犯因此多了一份其他监狱的囚犯所没有的尊严感。[Also v n] 6 → see also **lent** 7 to **lend an ear** → see **ear** 8 to **lend a hand** → see **hand**

→ see **bank**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lend* with:

N. lend **money** 借钱 1
lend **support** 提供支持 3

lend|er /'lendəʳ/ (**lenders**) N-COUNT A **lender** is a person or an institution that lends money to people. 放款人；贷款机构【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the six leading mortgage lenders.* 六大按揭贷款机构

→ see **interest**

lending li|brary (**lending libraries**) N-COUNT A **lending library** is a library from which the public are allowed to borrow books. (书籍可外借的)公共图书馆

lending rate (**lending rates**) N-COUNT The **lending rate** is the rate of interest that you have to pay when you are repaying a loan. 贷款利率；借款利率；放款利率【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The bank left its lending rates unchanged.* 该银行的贷款利率保持不变。

length ↔ /leŋθ/ (**lengths**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **length** of something is the amount that it measures from one end to the other along the longest side. 长度；距离 ❑ *It is about a metre in length.* 它长约 1 米。❑ [+of] *...the length of the fish.* 鱼的体长 ❑ [+of] *The plane had a wing span of 34ft and a length of 22ft.* 这架飞机的翼展长 34 英尺，机身长 22 英尺。 2 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **length** of something such as a piece of writing is the amount of writing that is contained in it. (文章等的)篇幅 ❑ *...a book of at least 100 pages in length.* 至少一百页厚的书 ❑ *The length of a paragraph depends on the information it conveys.* 段落的长短取决于它所传达的信息量。 3 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **length** of an event, activity, or situation is the period of time from beginning to end for which something lasts or during which something happens. (持续)时间的长短 ❑ [+of] *The exact length of each period may vary.* 每一阶段的确切时长可能会有所不同。❑ *His film, over two hours in length, is a subtle study of family life.* 他这部长逾两个小时的电影对家庭生活进行了巧妙的剖析。 4 N-COUNT A **length of** rope, cloth, wood, or other material is a piece of it that is intended to be used for a particular purpose or that exists in a particular situation. (绳、布、木头等的)一段，一节，一截 ❑ [+of] *...a 30ft length of rope.* 一根 30 英尺长的绳子 ❑ [+of] *You can hang lengths of fabric behind the glass.* 你可以在玻璃后面挂几条织品。 5 N-UNCOUNT The **length of** something is its quality of being long. (与短相对的)长 ❑ [+of] *Many have been surprised at the length of time it has taken him to make up his mind.* 他居然花了那么长时间才拿定主意，许多人都对此感到吃惊。❑ [+of] *I noticed, too, the length of her fingers.* 我也注意到她的手指很长。 6 N-COUNT If you swim a **length** in a swimming pool, you swim the distance from one end to the other. (游泳池的)池长 ❑ *I swim 40 lengths a day.* 我每天游 20 个来回。 7 N-COUNT In boat racing or horse racing, a **length** is the distance from the front to the back of the boat or horse. You can talk about one boat or horse being one or more **lengths** in front of or behind another. (赛艇中的)艇位；(赛马中的)马位，马身长度 ❑ *Harvard won by four lengths.* 哈佛大学队领先 4 个艇位胜出。 8 N-SING If something happens or exists along **the length of** something, it happens or exists for the whole way along it. 全程；全长 ❑ [+of] *I looked along the length of the building.* 我的视线掠过整幢大楼。❑ [+of] *The inspiration stemming from his travels lasted the length of his career.* 由旅行得来的灵感伴随了他整个职业生涯。 9 → see also **full-length** 10 PHRASE If someone does something **at length**, they do it after a long period of time. 终究；终归；最终【LITERARY 文】❑ *At length my father went into the house.* 我父亲最后还是进了屋。 11 PHRASE If someone does something **at length**, they do it for a long time or in great detail. 长久地；详尽地 ❑ *They spoke at length, reviewing the entire incident.* 他们把事情的整个经过详尽地复述了一遍。 12 PHRASE If you say that someone **goes to great lengths** to achieve something, you mean that they try very hard and perhaps do extreme things in order to achieve it. 不遗余力；竭尽全力；千方百计 ❑ *Greta Garbo went to great lengths to hide from reporters and photographers.* 葛丽泰·嘉宝想方设法躲开记者和摄影师。 13 **at arm's length** → see **arm** 14 **the length and breadth of** → see **breadth**

→ see **ratio**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *length* with:

ADJ. **average** length 平均距离；平均时长，**entire** length 全长；整个时间段 1 2 3 4
N. length **and width** 长度和宽度 1 5
length **of your stay** 停留的时间；停留时间之长，length **of time** 时长；时间之长，length **of treatment** 治疗时长；治疗时间之长 3 5

-length /-leŋθ/ 1 COMB **-length** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something that is of a certain length, or long enough to reach the point indicated by the noun. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"长度为…的"、"长及…的"❑ *...shoulder-length hair.* 披肩长发 ❑ *...knee-length boots.* 长及膝部的靴子 ❑ *...a feature-length film.* 一般正片长度的电影 2 → see also **full-length**

length|en /'leŋθən/ (**lengthens, lengthening, lengthened**) 1 VERB When something **lengthens** or when you **lengthen** it, it increases in length. (使)加长；(使)伸长 ❑ [v] *The evening shadows were lengthening.* 残阳下的影子越拉越长。❑ [v n] *She began to walk faster, but he lengthened his stride to keep up with her.* 她开始加快步子，但他加大了步幅以跟上她。 2 VERB When something **lengthens** or when you **lengthen** it, it lasts for a longer time than it did previously. (使)(时间)延长；(使…)持续更长时间 ❑ [v] *Vacations have lengthened and the work week has shortened.* 假期延长，工作周则缩短了。❑ [v n] *The council does not support lengthening the school day to fit in other activities.* 委员会不支持通过延长在校时间来插入其他活动。

length|ways /'leŋθweɪz/ or **lengthwise** /'leŋθwaɪz/ ADV [ADV after v] **Lengthways** or **lengthwise** means in a direction or position along the length of something. 纵向地；纵长地 ❑ *Cut the aubergines in half lengthways.* 把茄子纵向切成两半。

length|wise /'leŋθwaɪz/ ADV [ADV after v] **Lengthwise** means the same as **lengthways**. 同 lengthways ❑ *Peel the onion and cut it in half lengthwise.* 剥掉洋葱皮并把它纵向切成两半。

lengthy /'leŋθi/ (**lengthier, lengthiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **lengthy** to describe an event or process which lasts for a long time. 漫长的；冗长的；长期的 ❑ *...a lengthy meeting.* 冗长的会议 ❑ *...the lengthy process of filling out passport application forms.* 填写护照申请表的漫长过程 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lengthy** report, article, book, or document contains a lot of speech, writing, or other material. (报告、文章等)长篇大论的，冗长的 ❑ *...a lengthy report from the Council of Ministers.* 部长会议发布的冗长报告

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lengthy* with:

N. lengthy **period** 长期 1
lengthy **description** 冗长的描写，lengthy **discourse** 冗长的话语，lengthy **discussion** 冗长的讨论，lengthy **report** 冗长的报告 2

le|ni|en|cy /'li:niənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Leniency** is a lenient attitude or lenient behaviour. 仁慈；宽大 ❑ *The judge rejected pleas for leniency and sentenced him to six months in prison.* 法官驳回了宽大处理的请求，判处他 6 个月的监禁。[Also +to/towards]

le|ni|ent /'li:niənt/ ADJ When someone in authority is **lenient**, they are not as strict or severe as expected. 仁慈的；宽大的；宽容的 ❑ [+with] *He believes the government already is lenient with*

drug traffickers. 他认为政府对毒贩已经很宽容了。❑ *Professor Oswald takes a sightly more lenient view.* 奥斯瓦尔德教授的观点稍微温和些。•**le|ni|ent|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Many people believe reckless drivers are treated too leniently.* 很多人认为对鲁莽驾驶的司机处罚过轻。

lens ♦◇ /lenz/ (**lenses**) 1 N-COUNT A **lens** is a thin curved piece of glass or plastic used in things such as cameras, telescopes, and pairs of glasses. You look through a lens in order to make things look larger, smaller, or clearer. 透镜；镜片 ❑ *...a camera lens.* 照相机镜头 ❑ *I packed your sunglasses with the green lenses.* 我把你那副绿色镜片的太阳镜装好了。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] In your eye, the **lens** is the part behind the pupil that focuses light and helps you to see clearly. (眼球的)晶状体 3 → see also **contact lens, telephoto lens, wide-angle lens, zoom lens**

→ see **eye**

lent /lent/ **Lent** is the past tense and past participle of **lend**.

Lent N-UNCOUNT **Lent** is the period of forty days before Easter, during which some Christians give up something that they enjoy. (基督徒在复活节前斋戒 40 天的)大斋期，四旬期

len|til /'lentɪl/ (**lentils**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lentils** are the seeds of a lentil plant. They are usually dried and are used to make soups and stews. 兵豆；小扁豆

Leo /'li:əʊ/ (**Leos**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Leo** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a lion. People who are born approximately between the 23rd of July and the 22nd of August come under this sign. 狮子宫，狮子座(黄道十二宫之一。出生于 7 月 23 日至 8 月 22 日之间的人属此星座) 2 N-COUNT A **Leo** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Leo. 出生于狮子宫时段的人

leo|nine /'li:ənaɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Leonine** means like a lion, and is used especially to describe men with a lot of hair on their head, or with big beards. 狮子般的，美髯公般的(尤指男子须发蓬松如狮者)【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a tall leonine grey-haired man.* 一头白发蓬松如狮的高个子男人

leop|ard /'lepəd/ (**leopards**) N-COUNT A **leopard** is a type of large, wild cat. Leopards have yellow fur and black spots, and live in Africa and Asia. 豹

leo|tard /'li:ətɑ:d/ (**leotards**) N-COUNT A **leotard** is a tight-fitting piece of clothing, covering the body but not the legs, that some people wear when they practise dancing or do exercise. (跳舞或锻炼时穿的)紧身上衣

lep|er /'lepə/ (**lepers**) 1 N-COUNT A **leper** is a person who has leprosy. This word could cause offence. 麻风病人(有冒犯意味) 2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **leper**, you mean that people in their community avoid them because they have done something that has shocked or offended people. (因行为令人震惊或反感)大家唯恐避之不及的人，被排斥的人 ❑ *The newspaper article had branded her a social leper not fit to be seen in company.* 报纸上的这篇文章给她冠以"社交毒药"之名，称人皆不宜与其为伍。

lep|ro|sy /'leprəsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Leprosy** is an infectious disease that damages people's flesh. 麻风(病)

les|bian ♦◇ /'lezbiən/ (**lesbians**) 1 ADJ **Lesbian** is used to describe homosexual women. 女同性恋的 ❑ *Many of her best friends were lesbian.* 她最要好的朋友中有很多都是女同性恋者。•N-COUNT A **lesbian** is a woman who is lesbian. 女同性恋者 ❑ *...a youth group for lesbians, gays and bisexuals.* 女同性恋者、男同性恋者和双性恋者都可参加的青年团体 2 ADJ **Lesbian** is used to describe the relationships and activities of homosexual women, and the organizations or publications intended for them or created by them. 有关女同性恋者的 ❑ *...a long-term lesbian relationship.* 长期的女同性恋关系

les|bi|an|ism /'lezbiənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Lesbianism** refers to homosexual relationships between women or the preference that a woman shows for sexual relationships with women. 女同性恋关系(或性取向) ❑ *...today's increased public awareness of lesbianism.* 当今公众对女同性恋现象的更多认识

le|sion /'li:ʒ°n/ (**lesions**) N-COUNT A **lesion** is an injury or wound to someone's body. 损伤；伤口【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...skin lesions.* 皮肤损伤 ❑ *...a lesion of the spinal cord.* 脊髓损伤

less ♦♦♦ /les/

Less is often considered to be the comparative form of **little**. less 常被看作 little 的比较级。

1 DET You use **less** to indicate that there is a smaller amount of something than before or than average. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far', and 'much' in front of **less**. (数量)较小(或少)的；更小(或少)的(前面可用 a little, a lot, a bit, far 和 much 等修饰) ❑ *People should eat less fat to reduce the risk of heart disease.* 人们应该减少脂肪摄入，以降低患心脏病的危险。❑ *...a dishwasher that uses less water and electricity than older machines.* 较旧式机器省水省电的洗碗机 •PRON **Less** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Borrowers are striving to ease their financial position by spending less and saving more.* 借债人正努力减少支出、增加储蓄，以缓解财务紧张的窘况。•QUANT **Less** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Last year less of the money went into high-technology companies.* 去年，投入高科技公司的资金有所减少。2 PHRASE You use **less than** before a number or amount to say that the actual number or amount is smaller than this. (用在数字或数量前)少于，低于，比…少 ❑ *Motorways actually cover less than 0.1 percent of the countryside.* 高速公路的实际覆盖面积还不到农村地区的 0.1%。❑ *Less than a half hour later he returned upstairs.* 不到半个小时，他又跑上楼来。3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **less** to indicate that something or someone has a smaller amount of a quality than they used to or than is average or usual. (某一特性的程度)与以往或一般情况相比)较轻地，较差地 ❑ *Other amenities, less commonly available, include a library and exercise room.* 还有一些不太常有的设施，包括图书馆和健身房。❑ [+of] *Poverty is less of a problem now than it used to be.* 贫穷问题已较过去有所缓解。4 ADV If you say that something is **less** one thing **than** another, you mean that it is like the second thing rather than the first. 不像…(更像…)；与其说…(倒不如说…) ❑ *At first sight it looked less like a capital city than a mining camp.* 乍看上去，它不像是首府，更像是采矿营地。5 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **less** than before or **less** than someone else, you do it to a smaller extent or not as often. (做得)较少，更少 ❑ *We are eating more and exercising less.* 我们吃得多了，锻炼却少了。❑ [+of] *I see less of any of my friends than I used to.* 我见所有朋友都比以前少了。6 PHRASE You use the expressions **still less, much less,** and **even less** after a negative statement in order to introduce and emphasize a further statement, and to make it negative too. (用于否定句后)遑论，更何况，更不用说【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *I never talked about it, still less about her.* 我从来没说起过这事，更没有提起过她。❑ *The boy didn't have a girlfriend, much less a wife.* 这小伙子连女朋友都没有，更不用提老婆了。7 PREP When you are referring to amounts, you use **less** in front of a number or quantity to indicate that it is to be subtracted from another number or quantity already mentioned. (用在数字或数量前)扣除，减去 ❑ *...Boyton Financial Services Fees: £750, less £400.* 博伊顿金融服务费：750 英镑，扣除 400 英镑 ❑ *Company car drivers will pay between ten and twenty five percent, less tax.* 公司的司机要支付 10% 到 25%，从中扣除税款。8 PHRASE You use **less than** to say that something does not have a particular quality. For example, if you describe something as **less than** perfect, you mean that it is not perfect at all. 毫不；完全不；一点都不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Her greeting was less than enthusiastic.* 她的问候一点都不热情。❑ *Her advice has frequently been less than wholly helpful.* 她的建议往往毫无帮助。9 PHRASE You use **no less than** before an amount to indicate that the amount is larger than you expected. (对某一数目之大表示惊奇)多达【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No less than 35 per cent of the country is protected in the form of parks and nature sanctuaries.* 该国多达 35% 的地区以公园和自然保护区的形式受到保护。❑ *He is lined up for no less than four U.S. television interviews.* 多达 4 家美国电视媒体排期邀请他上节目接受采访。10 **couldn't care less** → see **care** 11 **more or less** → see **more**

Usage 用法 **less** and **fewer**

Less is used to describe general amounts (or noncount nouns). *Less snow fell in December than in January. Fewer* is used to describe amounts of countable items. *Maria is working fewer hours this term.* less 用于描述大致的数量(与不可数名词连用)：Less snow fell in December than in January. 12 月的降雪量比 1 月要小。fewer 用于描述可数名词的数量：Maria is working fewer hours this term. 玛丽亚这学期在学习上花的时间少了。

-less /-ləs/ SUFFIX **-less** is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that indicate that someone or something does not have the thing that the noun refers to.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"无"、"没有"❑ *...drink and talk and meaningless laughter.* 喝酒、聊天和无来由的哈哈大笑❑ *He is not as friendless as he appeared to be.* 他并不像看上去那样孤独无助。

les|see /ˌleˈsiː/ (**lessees**) N-COUNT A **lessee** is a person who has taken out a lease on something such as a house or piece of land.（房屋、土地等的）承租人，租户【LEGAL 法律】

Word Link 词根词缀 *ee ≈ one who receives* …接收者：*addressee, lessee, payee*

less|en /ˈlesᵊn/ (**lessens, lessening, lessened**) VERB If something **lessens** or you **lessen** it, it becomes smaller in size, amount, degree, or importance.（使）缩小；（使）减少；（使）减轻❑ [v] *He is used to a lot of attention from his wife, which will inevitably lessen when the baby is born.* 他习惯了妻子对他的百般关注，但孩子出生后这种关注就会不可避免地减少。❑ [v n] *Make sure that your immunisations are up to date to lessen the risk of serious illness.* 要确保接种最新的疫苗，以降低患上严重疾病的危险。•**less|en|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of/in] *...increased trade and a lessening of tension on the border.* 边界地区贸易的增长和紧张气氛的缓和

less|er /ˈlesəʳ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **lesser** in order to indicate that something is smaller in extent, degree, or amount than another thing that has been mentioned.较少的；较轻的；较小的❑ *No medication works in isolation but is affected to a greater or lesser extent by many other factors.* 药物治疗不可能孤立地发生作用，多多少少会受很多其他因素的影响。❑ *The more obvious potential allies are Ireland, Denmark and, to a lesser degree, the Netherlands.* 最可能成为盟国的有爱尔兰和丹麦，放宽些还可以把荷兰算上。•ADV [ADV -ed] **Lesser** is also an adverb.❑ *...lesser known works by famous artists.* 著名艺术家不太为人所知的作品 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **lesser** to refer to something or someone that is less important than other things or people of the same type.次要的；较不重要的❑ *They pleaded guilty to lesser charges of criminal damage.* 他们承认了刑事损害这一较轻的罪名。❑ *He was feared by other, lesser, men.* 其他那些不如他的男人都很怕他。 3 **the lesser of two evils** → see **evil**

les|son ◆◇◇ /ˈlesᵊn/ (**lessons**) 1 N-COUNT A **lesson** is a fixed period of time when people are taught about a particular subject or taught how to do something.课程；一堂课❑ *It would be his last French lesson for months.* 这将是他以后几个月里的最后一堂法语课。❑ *Johanna took piano lessons.* 约翰娜上了钢琴课。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You use **lesson** to refer to an experience which acts as a warning to you or an example from which you should learn.教训；经验❑ *There's still one lesson to be learned from the crisis—we all need to better understand the thinking of the other side.* 从这次危机中我们还可以吸取一个教训——我们都需要更好地了解对方的想法。•PHRASE If you say that you are going to **teach** someone **a lesson**, you mean that you are going to punish them for something that they have done so that they do not do it again.给…一个教训；给…一点颜色

Thesaurus 同类词 *lesson* Also look up:

N. class, course, instruction, session 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lesson* with:

ADJ. **private** lesson 私人课程 1
hard lesson 沉痛的教训，**important** lesson 重大的教训，**painful** lesson 惨痛的教训，**valuable** lesson 宝贵的教训 2
V. **get a** lesson（学生）上课；得到教训，**give a** lesson（老师）上课；教训 1 2
learn a lesson 得出经验教训，**teach** *someone* **a** lesson 给某人一个教训 2

les|sor /leˈsɔːʳ/ (**lessors**) N-COUNT A **lessor** is a person who owns something such as a house or piece of land and leases it to someone else.（房屋、土地等的）出租人【LEGAL 法律】

lest /lest/ CONJ If you do something **lest** something unpleasant should happen, you do it to try to prevent the unpleasant thing from happening.唯恐；免得【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I was afraid to open the door lest he should follow me.* 我不敢开门，唯恐他还跟着我。❑ *And, lest we forget, Einstein wrote his most influential papers while working as a clerk.* 大家不要忘记，爱因斯坦最有影响力的论文还是当文员的时候写的。

let ◆◆◆ /let/ (**lets, letting**)

The form **let** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. let 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **let** something happen, you allow it to happen without doing anything to stop or prevent it.允许，任由，让（某事发生）❑ [v n inf] *Thorne let him talk.* 索恩让他畅所欲言。❑ [v n inf] *She let the door slam.* 她听任门砰地关上。❑ [v pron-refl inf] *I can't let myself be distracted by those things.* 我不能因为那些事情让自己分神。 2 VERB If you **let** someone do something, you give them your permission to do it.允许，准许，同意（某人做某事）❑ [v n inf] *I love sweets but Mum doesn't let me have them very often.* 我爱吃糖，可妈妈不让我常吃。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Visa or no visa, they won't let you into the country.* 不管有没有签证，他们都不会让你入境。 3 VERB If you **let** someone into, out of, or through a place, you allow them to enter, leave, or go through it, for example by opening a door or making room for them.（开门、让路等）允许（…进、出或通过）❑ [v n prep/adv] *I had to get up at seven o'clock this morning to let them into the building because they had lost their keys.* 今天早上我不得不 7 点钟就起床开门让他们进楼，因为他们把钥匙弄丢了。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I'd better go and let the dog out.* 我还是去把这狗放出去吧。 4 VERB You use **let me** when you are introducing something you want to say.（用于引出要说的话）让我，我来❑ [v *me* inf] *Let me tell you what I saw last night.* 我来告诉你我昨晚见到了什么。❑ [v *me* inf] *Let me explain why.* 让我来解释为什么。 5 VERB You use **let me** when you are offering politely to do something.（用于礼貌地表示愿意提供帮助）让我，我来【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v *me* inf] *Let me take your coat.* 我来帮您拿外套。❑ [v *me* inf] *Let me get you something to drink.* 我给你拿杯喝的来。 6 VERB You say **let's** or, in more formal English, **let us**, to direct the attention of the people you are talking to towards the subject that you want to consider next.（用于将他人的注意力引向下面的话题）让我们❑ [v *us* inf] *Let's consider ways of making it easier.* 咱们来想想办法把它变得更容易些吧。❑ [v *us* inf] *Let us look at these views in more detail.* 我们来具体研究一下这些观点。 7 VERB You say **let's** or, in formal English, **let us**, when you are making a suggestion that involves both you and the person you are talking to, or when you are agreeing to a suggestion of this kind.（用于提出建议或表示赞同）让我们❑ [v *us* inf] *I'm bored. Let's go home.* 我觉得好无聊。我们回家吧。❑ [v 's] *'Shall we go in and have some supper?'—'Yes, let's.'* "我们要不要进去吃点晚饭？"——"好啊，走吧。" 8 VERB Someone in authority, such as a teacher, can use **let's** or, in more formal English, **let us**, in order to give a polite instruction to another person or group of people.（用于委婉地发出指令）让我们【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v *us* inf] *Let's have some hush, please.* 请大家安静一下。❑ [v *us* inf] *'Let us pray,' said the Methodist chaplain.* "我们来祈祷吧。"那个循道宗牧师说。 9 VERB People often use **let** in expressions such as **let me see** or **let me think** when they are hesitating or thinking of what to say next.（表示犹豫或思考）让我看看 / 让我想想【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [v pron inf] *Now, let's see. Where did I leave my bag?* 嗯，我想想。我把包放哪儿了？❑ [v pron inf] *'How long have you been living together then?'—'Erm, let me think. It's about four years now.'* "那你们住在一起有多久了？"——"呃，我想想。到现在差不多 4 年了。" 10 VERB You can use **let** to say that you do not care if someone does something, although you think it is unpleasant or wrong.（表示不关心）任由，让，随❑ [v n inf] *If he wants to do that, let him do it.* 他要做，就让他做好了。❑ [v n inf] *Let them talk about me; I'll be dead, anyway.* 随他们怎么说我吧；我反正是要死的。 11 VERB You can use **let** when you are saying what you think someone should do, usually when they are behaving in a way that you think is unreasonable or wrong.（表示认为某人应该做某事）让❑ [v n inf] *Let him get his own cup of tea.* 自己的茶让他自己端。 12 VERB You can use **let** when you are praying or hoping very much that something will happen.（表

示祈祷或盼望）让 ❑ [v n inf] *Please God, let him telephone me.* 上帝啊，求你让他打电话给我吧。 ❸ VERB You can use **let** to introduce an assumption on which you are going to base a theory, calculation, or story. 假设；假定；如果 ❑ [v n inf] *Let x equal 5 and y equal 3.* 设 x 等于 5，y 等于 3。 ❹ VERB If you **let** your house or land **to** someone, you allow them to use it in exchange for money that they pay you regularly. 出租（房屋、土地等）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n +to] *She is thinking of letting her house to an American serviceman.* 她正考虑把房子租给一个美国军人。 ❑ [v n] *The reasons for letting a house, or part of one, are varied.* 把整套房子或其中一部分租出去，其原因是多种多样的。 •PHRASAL VERB **Let out** means the same as **let**. let out 同 let ❑ [v n P] *I couldn't sell the London flat, so I let it out to pay the mortgage.* 我不能把伦敦那套公寓卖掉，所以我把它租出去偿还按揭。 ❑ [v P n] *Home owners who have extra space available may want to let out a room.* 有多余空间的屋主也许会想租出个把房间。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rent**

❺ PHRASE **Let alone** is used after a statement, usually a negative one, to indicate that the statement is even more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. （通常用在否定句后）遑论，更别提，更不用说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is incredible that the 12-year-old managed to even reach the pedals, let alone drive the car.* 12 岁的孩子能踩到踏板已经是不可思议，就更不用说开车了。 ❻ PHRASE If you **let go of** someone or something, you stop holding them. 松开；放开 ❑ [+of] *She let go of Mona's hand and took a sip of her drink.* 她放开莫娜的手，抿了一口饮料。 ❼ PHRASE If you **let** someone or something **go**, you allow them to leave or escape. 放走；释放；让…逃走 ❑ *They held him for three hours and they let him go.* 他们扣留了他 3 个小时后放走了他。 ❽ PHRASE When someone leaves a job, either because they are told to or because they want to, the employer sometimes says that they are **letting** that person **go**. 解雇；解聘；让…离职【BUSINESS 商】❑ *I've assured him I have no plans to let him go.* 我向他保证，我绝对没打算让他走人。 ❑ *Peterson was let go after less than two years.* 不到两年彼得森就被解雇了。 ❾ PHRASE If you say that you did not know what you were **letting yourself in for** when you decided to do something, you mean you did not realize how difficult, unpleasant, or expensive it was going to be. （使自己）陷入，卷入，招惹（麻烦等）❑ *He got the impression that Miss Hawes had no idea of what she was letting herself in for.* 他觉得霍斯小姐根本不知道自己会惹来什么麻烦。 ❿ PHRASE If you **let** someone **know** something, you tell them about it or make sure that they know about it. 告知；告诉；使知情 ❑ *They want to let them know that they are safe.* 他们想让他们知道他们安全无事。 ❑ *If you do want to go, please let me know.* 如果你真想去的话就请告诉我。 [Also +*about*] ⓫ to **let fly** → see **fly** ⓬ to **let** your **hair down** → see **hair** ⓭ to **let** someone **off the hook** → see **hook** ⓮ to **let it be known** → see **known** ⓯ to **let the side down** → see **side** ⓰ to **let off steam** → see **steam**

▶**let down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **let** someone **down**, you disappoint them, by not doing something that you have said you will do or that they expected you to do. 使失望；使沮丧；辜负 ❑ [v n P] *Don't worry, Xiao, I won't let you down.* 别担心，肖，我不会让你失望的。 ❑ [v P n] *When such advisers fail in their duty, they let down the whole system.* 如果这些顾问未能履行他们的职责，他们就会令整个统治集团失望。 •**let down** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *The company now has a large number of workers who feel badly let down.* 公司很多职工现在都感到非常沮丧。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If something **lets** you **down**, it is the reason you are not as successful as you could have been. 使美中不足；使差强人意；使不理想 ❑ [v n P] *Many believe it was his shyness and insecurity which let him down.* 很多人认为是他的腼腆和缺乏安全感拖了他的后腿。 ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *Sadly, the film is let down by an excessively simple plot.* 遗憾的是，过于简单的情节使得这部电影差强人意。 [Also v P n] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **let down** something such as a tyre, you allow air to escape from it. 给（轮胎等）放气【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n P] *I let the tyres down on his car.* 我把他的汽车轮胎放了气。 ❑ [v P n] *Remove wheelnuts, let down tyre, put on spare.* 拧下车轮螺母，放掉车胎的气，换上备用胎。

▶**let in** PHRASAL VERB If an object **lets in** something such as air, light, or water, it allows air, light, or water to get into it, for example because the object has a hole in it. 允许（空气、光线、水等）进入 ❑ [v P n] *...balconies shaded with lattice-work which lets in air but not light.* 用斜格木架遮阴和通风的阳台 [Also v n P]

▶**let in on** PHRASAL VERB If you **let** someone **in on** something that is a secret from most people, you allow them to know about it. 让…得知；向…透露 ❑ [v n P P n] *I'm going to let you in on a little secret.* 我要向你透露一个小秘密。

▶**let into** PHRASAL VERB If you **let** someone **into** a secret, you allow them to know it. 使知道（秘密）❑ [v n P n] *I'll let you into a little showbiz secret.* 我来告诉你一个娱乐圈的小秘密。

▶**let off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone in authority **lets** you **off** a task or duty, they give you permission not to do it. 准许…不必做（或不必工作）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n P n/v-ing] *In those days they didn't let you off work to go home very often.* 在当时，他们并不经常准许请假回家。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **let** someone **off**, you give them a lighter punishment than they expect or no punishment at all. 对…宽大处理 ❑ [v n P] *Because he was a Christian, the judge let him off.* 由于他是基督徒，法官便对他从轻发落。 ❑ [v n P prep/adv] *When police realised who he was, they asked for an autograph and let him off with a warning.* 警察知道他是谁后，便向他要了签名，然后只给了他个警告就放他走了。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **let off** an explosive or a gun, you explode or fire it. 使（炸药等）爆炸；开（枪、炮等）❑ [v P n] *A resident of his neighbourhood had let off fireworks to celebrate the Revolution.* 他家附近的一个居民燃放了烟花庆祝革命胜利。 [Also v n P]

▶**let on** PHRASAL VERB If you do not **let on** that something is true, you do not tell anyone that it is true, and you keep it a secret. 透露；泄露【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P that/wh] *She never let on that anything was wrong.* 她从来没有透露过有什么不妥。 ❑ [v P +to] *I didn't let on to the staff what my conversation was.* 我没有将谈话内容向员工们透露。 ❑ [v P] *He knows the culprit but is not letting on.* 他知道罪犯是谁，但却闭口不说。

▶**let out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If something or someone **lets** water, air, or breath **out**, they allow it to flow out or escape. 放出，释放（水、空气等）；呼（气）❑ [v n P] *It lets sunlight in but doesn't let heat out.* 它吸收阳光，但并不释放热量。 ❑ [v P n] *Meer let out his breath in a long sigh.* 米尔长叹了一口气。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **let out** a particular sound, you make that sound. 发出（声音）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v P n] *When she saw him, she let out a cry of horror.* 她看见他时吓得大叫一声。 [Also v n P] ❸ → see also **let 14**

▶**let up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If an unpleasant, continuous process **lets up**, it stops or becomes less intense. （指持续的令人不快的过程）停止，缓和，减弱 ❑ [v P] *The rain had let up.* 雨势已经减弱。 ❷ → see also **let-up**

Usage 用法 lets

Be sure to include the apostrophe when you write let's (the contraction of let us), in order to avoid confusing it with lets: *Nisim sometimes lets his workers go home early, and when he does, he always laughs and says, 'Let's stop now. We've done enough damage for one day!'*

let us 的缩约形式是 let's，请不要与 lets 相混淆：Nisim sometimes lets his workers go home early, and when he does, he always laughs and says, 'Let's stop now. We've done enough damage for one day!' 尼西姆有时让工人们提前下班回家，这种时候他总是会笑着说："咱们到此为止吧。这一天我们搞的破坏足够多啦！"

Thesaurus 同类词 *let* Also look up:

V. allow, approve, permit; (*ant.*) prevent, stop ❶ ❷

'let-down (**let-downs**) also **letdown** N-VAR A **let-down** is a disappointment that you suffer, usually because something has not happened in the way in which you expected it to happen. 令人失望的事；失望；沮丧 ❑ *The flat was really very nice, but compared with what we'd been used to, it was a terrible let-down.* 这套公寓真的很不错，但比起我们以往住的地方，那就差太远了。 ❑ *The sense of let-down today is all the greater because in the past doctors*

have been over-confident about these treatments. 医生们过去对这些疗法过度自信，导致今天的挫败感尤其强烈。

le|thal /ˈliːθᵊl/ 1 ADJ A substance that is **lethal** can kill people or animals. 致命的；可致死的 ❑ *...a lethal dose of sleeping pills.* 剂量足以致命的安眠药 2 ADJ If you describe something as **lethal**, you mean that it is capable of causing a lot of damage. 危害极大的；毁灭性的 ❑ *Frost and wet are the lethal combination for plants.* 霜雨天气对植物危害极大。

le|thar|gic /lɪˈθɑːʳdʒɪk/ ADJ If you are **lethargic**, you do not have much energy or enthusiasm. 慵懒的；没精打采的；懒洋洋的 ❑ *He felt too miserable and lethargic to get dressed.* 他心情低落，无精打采，完全没有心思穿衣整装。

leth|ar|gy /ˈleθəʳdʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Lethargy** is the condition or state of being lethargic. 慵懒；倦怠；没精打采 ❑ *Symptoms include tiredness, paleness, and lethargy.* 症状包括疲倦、脸色苍白、没有精神。

let's ◆◆◇ /lets/ **Let's** is the usual spoken form of 'let us'. (let us 的常用口语形式)

let|ter ◆◆◆ /ˈletəʳ/ (**letters, lettering, lettered**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] If you write a **letter** to someone, you write a message on paper and send it to them, usually by post. 信；信函 ❑ [+*from*] *I had received a letter from a very close friend.* 我收到一个很要好的朋友的来信。❑ [+*of*] *...a letter of resignation.* 辞职信 ❑ *Our long courtship had been conducted mostly by letter.* 我俩长期的恋爱过程基本上靠的是书信。2 N-COUNT **Letters** are written symbols which represent one of the sounds in a language. 字母 ❑ [+*of*] *...the letters of the alphabet.* 字母表中的字母 ❑ *...the letter E.* 字母 E 3 N-COUNT If a student earns a **letter** in sports or athletics by being part of the university or college team, they are entitled to wear on their jacket the initial letter of the name of their university or college. (校队队衣的)校名首字母标志(以嘉许优秀运动员)【AM 美】❑ [+*in*] *Valerie earned letters in three sports: volleyball, basketball, and field hockey.* 瓦莱丽在排球、篮球和曲棍球三个项目上获得了佩戴校名首字母标志的荣誉。4 VERB If a student **letters** in sports or athletics by being part of the university or college team, they are entitled to wear on their jacket the initial letter of the name of their university or college. 赢得佩戴校名首字母标志的荣誉【AM 美】❑ [V prep] *Burkoth lettered in soccer.* 伯考思在足球上获得了佩戴校名首字母标志的荣誉。5 → see also **capital letter, covering letter, dead letter, love letter, newsletter, poison-pen letter** 6 PHRASE If you say that someone carries out instructions **to the letter**, you mean that they do exactly what they are told to do, paying great attention to every detail. (执行指示)毫厘不爽地，不折不扣地 ❑ *She obeyed his instructions to the letter.* 她分毫不差地遵照他的吩咐去做。

'let|ter bomb (**letter bombs**) N-COUNT A **letter bomb** is a small bomb which is disguised as a letter or parcel and sent to someone through the post. It is designed to explode when it is opened. 书信(或邮包)炸弹

let|ter|box /ˈletəʳbɒks/ (**letterboxes**) also **letter box** 1 N-COUNT A **letterbox** is a rectangular hole in a door or a small box at the entrance to a building into which letters and small parcels are delivered. (门上的)投信孔；(建筑物入口处的)信箱(Compare 比较 **post box.**)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mailbox**

2 ADJ If something is displayed on a television or computer screen in **letterbox** format, it is displayed across the middle of the screen with dark bands at the top and bottom of the screen. (电视或计算机显示)信箱格式的，上下黑边的，宽屏的

let|tered /ˈletəʳd/ ADJ Something that is **lettered** is covered or decorated with letters or words. 标有字母(或文字)的；饰有字母(或文字)的 ❑ *...a crudely lettered cardboard sign.* 字迹粗糙的硬纸板标志牌

letter|head /ˈletəʳhed/ (**letterheads**) N-COUNT A **letterhead** is the name and address of a person, company, or organization which is printed at the top of their writing paper. 信(笺抬)头(指印于信笺上端的个人、公司或组织的名称和地址) ❑ [+*with*] *Colleagues at work enjoy having a letterhead with their name at the top.* 在职的同事可把其名字印在信头之上。

let|ter|ing /ˈletərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Lettering** is writing, especially when you are describing the type of letters used. 字；(尤指)字体 ❑ *...a small blue sign with white lettering.* 一块蓝底白字的小招牌

,let|ter of 'cred|it (**letters of credit**) 1 N-COUNT A **letter of credit** is a letter written by a bank authorizing another bank to pay someone a sum of money. Letters of credit are often used by importers and exporters. (银行授权另一家银行付款的)信用证，信用状【BUSINESS 商】2 N-COUNT A **letter of credit** is a written promise from a bank stating that they will repay bonds to lenders if the borrowers are unable to pay them. (银行为债券担保的)信用证，信用状【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*from*] *The project is being backed by a letter of credit from Lasalle Bank.* 这个项目有拉萨尔银行的信用状支持。

let|tuce /ˈletɪs/ (**lettuces**) N-VAR A **lettuce** is a plant with large green leaves that is the basic ingredient of many salads. 莴苣；生菜

'let-up N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If there is **no let-up in** something, usually something unpleasant, there is no reduction in the intensity of it. (通常指令人不快的事情的)缓和，减弱 ❑ [+*in*] *There was no let-up in the battle on the money markets yesterday.* 对金融市场的争夺战昨天依然非常激烈。

leu|kae|mia /luˈkiːmiə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leukemia**

N-UNCOUNT **Leukaemia** is a disease of the blood in which the body produces too many white blood cells. 白血病

lev|el ◆◆◆ /ˈlevᵊl/ (**levels, levelling, levelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leveling, leveled**

1 N-COUNT A **level** is a point on a scale, for example a scale of amount, quality, or difficulty. 水平；程度；等级 ❑ *If you don't know your cholesterol level, it's a good idea to have it checked.* 你要是不清楚自己的胆固醇水平，最好去检查一下。❑ [+*of*] *We do have the lowest level of inflation for some years.* 我们的通货膨胀率多年来确实一直保持在最低水平。❑ [+*of*] *The exercises are marked according to their level of difficulty.* 这些练习题标有难易程度。2 N-SING The **level** of a river, lake, or ocean or the **level** of liquid in a container is the height of its surface. 水位；液位 ❑ [+*of*] *The water level of the Mississippi River is already 6.5 feet below normal.* 密西西比河的水位已经比正常值低了 6.5 英尺。❑ *The gauge relies upon a sensor in the tank to relay the fuel level.* 油表靠油箱里的感应器来显示燃料的液位。3 → see also **sea level** 4 ADJ [ADJ n] In cookery, a **level** spoonful of a substance such as flour or sugar is an amount that fills the spoon exactly, without going above the top edge. (烹饪中的量)与匙口平齐的 ❑ *Stir in 1 level teaspoon of yeast.* 加入一平茶匙的酵母后搅拌。5 N-SING If something is at a particular **level**, it is at that height. 高度 ❑ *Liz sank down until the water came up to her chin and the bubbles were at eye level.* 莉兹往下沉，直到水没过下巴，泡沫浮至眼睛。6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If one thing is **level with** another thing, it is at the same height as it. (与…)等高的，齐平的 ❑ [+*with*] *He leaned over the counter so his face was almost level with the boy's.* 他倾身伏在柜台上，一张脸几乎凑到小男孩的面前。❑ *Amy knelt down so that their eyes were level.* 埃米屈膝在地，两人目光相对平视。7 ADJ When something is **level**, it is completely flat with no part higher than any other. 平的；平坦的 ❑ *The floor was level, but the ceiling sloped toward his head.* 地板是平的，但天花板朝他的头这边倾斜。❑ *...a plateau of fairly level ground.* 地势相当平坦的高原 8 ADV [ADV after v] If you draw **level** with someone or something, you get closer to them until you are by their side. 靠近地；接近地【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+*with*] *Just before we drew level with the gates, he slipped out of the jeep and disappeared into the crowd.* 我们快到门前时，他溜出吉普车，消失在人群中。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Level** is also an adjective. ❑ [+*with*] *He waited until they were level with the door before he turned around sharply and punched Graham.* 等两人都到了门边后，他才猛地转过身来朝格雷厄姆挥手就是一拳。9 VERB If someone or something such as a violent storm **levels** a building or area of land, they destroy it completely or make it completely flat. (人、风暴等)摧毁，夷平，荡平 ❑ [V n] *The storm was the most*

powerful to hit Hawaii this century. It leveled sugar plantations and destroyed homes. 这是本世纪夏威夷遭遇的最强风暴。无数甘蔗园和住宅被夷为平地。 10 VERB If an accusation or criticism **is levelled at** someone, they are accused of doing wrong or they are criticized for something they have done. 使(指责、批评等)针对；使矛头指向 ❑ [be v-ed +at/against] *Allegations of corruption were levelled at him and his family.* 他和他的家人受到了贪污指控。❑ [v n +at/against] *He leveled bitter criticism against the U.S.* 他对美国提出了尖锐的批评。[Also v n] 11 VERB If you **level** an object at someone or something, you lift it and point it in their direction. 使瞄准；使对准 ❑ [v n +at] *He said thousands of Koreans still levelled guns at one another along the demilitarised zone between them.* 他说在非军事区两边仍然有数以千计的韩国和朝鲜军人用枪互相瞄准对方。[Also v n] 12 VERB If you **level with** someone, you tell them the truth and do not keep anything secret. (对某人)说实话；直言相告【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +with] *I'll level with you. I'm no great detective. I've no training or anything.* 实话告诉你吧，我根本不是什么大侦探。我没有受过任何训练。 13 → see also **A level** 14 PHRASE If you say that you will **do** your **level best** to do something, you are emphasizing that you will try as hard as you can to do it, even if the situation makes it very difficult. 竭尽所能；全力以赴【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The President told American troops that he would do his level best to bring them home soon.* 总统跟美军士兵说他会尽其所能让他们早日回家。 15 **a level playing field** → see **playing field**

▶**level off** or **level out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a changing number or amount **levels off** or **levels out**, it stops increasing or decreasing at such a fast speed. (数字或数量)趋向平缓，趋于稳定 ❑ [v p] *The figures show evidence that murders in the nation's capital are beginning to level off.* 数据表明，该国首都谋杀案件的数量开始保持在稳定的水平。❑ [v p prep] *Inflation is finally levelling out at around 11% a month.* 通货膨胀率最终稳定在每月 11% 左右。 2 PHRASAL VERB If an aircraft **levels off** or **levels out**, it travels horizontally after having been travelling in an upwards or downwards direction. (飞机在爬升或下降后)进入平飞 ❑ [v p] *The aircraft levelled out at about 30, 000 feet.* 飞机在大约 3 万英尺的高度进入水平飞行。

▶**level out** → see **level off**

Thesaurus 同类词 *level* Also look up:

ADJ. even, flat, horizontal, smooth 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *level* with:

ADJ. **basic** level 基础级，**increased** level 提高级，**intermediate** level 中级，**top** level 最高级，**upper** level 较高级 1 **high/low** level 高 / 上层；高 / 低 1 2 5

N. level **of activity** 活动水平，level **of awareness** 认识水平，**cholesterol** level 胆固醇水平，**college** level 大学水平，**comfort** level 舒适度，level **of difficulty** 难度，**energy** level 能量水平，**noise** level 噪音程度，**reading** level 阅读水平，**skill** level 技术水平，**stress** level 压力程度，level **of violence** 暴力水平 1 **eye** level 齐眼的高度，**ground** level 地面高度，**street** level 街道标高 5

ˌlev|el ˈcross|ing (**level crossings**) N-COUNT A **level crossing** is a place where a railway line crosses a road. (铁路和公路交会的)平交道口，平面交叉处【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grade crossing, railroad crossing**

ˌlevel-ˈheaded ADJ If you describe a person as **level-headed**, you mean that they are calm and sensible even in difficult situations. 头脑冷静的；稳健的 ❑ *Simon is level-headed and practical.* 西蒙为人头脑冷静，讲求实际。❑ *His level-headed approach suggests he will do what is necessary.* 他这人沉稳冷静，会见机行事的。

lev|el|ler /ˈlevələʳ/ (**levellers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leveler**

N-COUNT [usu sing, oft adj n] If you describe something as a **leveller**, you mean that it makes all people seem the same, in spite of their differences in, for example, age or social status. 使人平等的事物 ❑ *The computer is a leveller, making information available to everyone.* 计算机使得人人平等，可以让每个人都能获得信息。

ˌlev|el ˈpeg|ging also **level-pegging** ADJ [v-link ADJ] If two opponents in a competition or contest are **level pegging**, they are equal with each other. 不相伯仲的；势均力敌的【BRIT 英】❑ [+with] *An opinion poll published in May showed Mrs Yardley was level-pegging with Mr Simpson.* 5 月份公布的一项民意调查显示，亚德利夫人与辛普森先生的支持率不相上下。

lev|er /ˈliːvəʳ, AM also 美亦 ˈlev-/ (**levers, levering, levered**) 1 N-COUNT A **lever** is a handle or bar that is attached to a piece of machinery and which you push or pull in order to operate the machinery. (操作机械的)杆，柄，把手 ❑ [+on] *Push the tiny lever on the lock.* 推一下锁上的小柄。❑ *The taps have a lever to control the mix of hot and cold water.* 水阀上有一个手柄控制冷热水。 2 → see also **gear lever** 3 N-COUNT A **lever** is a long bar, one end of which is placed under a heavy object so that when you press down on the other end you can move the object. 杠杆；撬棒 4 VERB If you **lever** something in a particular direction, you move it there, especially by using a lot of effort. 撬动；撬起；用力移动 ❑ [v n with adj] *Neighbours eventually levered open the door with a crowbar.* 邻居们最终用一根铁撬棍把门撬开了。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Insert the fork about 6in. from the root and simultaneously lever it backwards.* 将耙子插入到离根部约 6 英寸的地方并同时向后扳。[Also v, v n] 5 N-COUNT A **lever** is an idea or action that you can use to make people do what you want them to do, rather than what they want to do. (用作施加压力等的)手段，方法 ❑ *Radical, militant factions want to continue using the hostages as a lever to gain concessions from the west.* 激进的好战派想要继续利用人质作筹码来换取西方的让步。

lev|er|age /ˈliːvərɪdʒ, AM 美 ˈlev-/ (**leverages, leveraging, leveraged**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Leverage** is the ability to influence situations or people so that you can control what happens. (能够操控形势的)影响力，手段，优势 ❑ *His function as a Mayor affords him the leverage to get things done through attending committee meetings.* 他的市长身份使他有能力通过出席委员会会议来达成一些事情。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Leverage** is the force that is applied to an object when something such as a lever is used. 杠杆力；杠杆作用 ❑ *The spade and fork have longer shafts, providing better leverage.* 锹和耙的手柄较长，可发挥较好的杠杆作用。 3 VERB To **leverage** a company or investment means to use borrowed money in order to buy it or pay for it. 举债经营；为…融资【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *He might feel that leveraging the company at a time when he sees tremendous growth opportunities would be a mistake.* 他也许觉得，在他认为大有可为的时候让公司借贷经营是一个错误。•**lev|er|aged** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *The committee voted to limit tax refunds for corporations involved in leveraged buyouts.* 委员会投票决定限制参与杠杆收购的企业的退税额度。

le|via|than /lɪˈvaɪəθən/ (**leviathans**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **leviathan** is something which is extremely large and difficult to control, and which you find rather frightening. 庞然大物；巨无霸【LITERARY 文】❑ *Democracy survived the Civil War and the developing industrial leviathan and struggled on into the twentieth century.* 民主经历了内战和庞大工业体系的逐渐兴起仍然幸存了下来，并且艰难挺进了 20 世纪。

Levi's /ˈliːvaɪz/ also **Levis** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Levi's** are jeans. 李维斯牛仔裤【TRADEMARK 商标】

levi|tate /ˈlevɪteɪt/ (**levitates, levitating, levitated**) VERB If someone or something **levitates**, they appear to rise and float in the air without any support from other people or objects. 升空；悬浮；飘浮 ❑ [v] *He has claimed he can levitate.* 他声称自己可以悬浮在空中。❑ [v n] *Nina can, apparently, levitate a small ball between her hands.* 尼娜看起来好像能够使一个小球悬浮在双手之间。•**levi|ta|tion** /ˌlevɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...such magical powers as levitation, prophecy, and healing.* 诸如空中飘浮、预知未来和灵术治病等神奇力量

lev|ity /ˈlevɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Levity** is behaviour that shows a tendency to treat serious matters in a non-serious way. 孟浪；轻佻；轻浮【LITERARY 文】❑ *At the time, Arnold had disapproved of such levity.* 那时候的阿诺德对这种轻浮行为很看不惯。

L

levy /'levi/ (**levies, levying, levied**) ■ N-COUNT A **levy** is a sum of money that you have to pay, for example as a tax to the government. 征收额；税款 ❑ [+on] *...an annual motorway levy on all drivers.* 以所有司机为征收对象的高速公路年税 ■ VERB If a government or organization **levies** a tax or other sum of money, it demands it from people or organizations. 征收，课征（税款等） ❑ [v n +on] *They levied religious taxes on Christian commercial transactions.* 他们对基督徒的商业交易征收宗教税。❑ [v n] *Taxes should not be levied without the authority of Parliament.* 未经议会授权不得征税。

lewd /lju:d, AM 美 lu:d/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **lewd**, you are critical of it because it is sexual in a rude and unpleasant way. 淫秽的；猥亵的；下流的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Drew spends all day eyeing up the women and making lewd comments.* 德鲁整天就盯着女人看，说些下流话。•**lewd|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The critics condemned the play for lewdness.* 评论家批评这出戏内容淫亵。

lexi|cal /'leksɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lexical** means relating to the words of a language. 词汇的；字汇的 ❑ *We chose a few of the commonest lexical items in the languages.* 我们选取了各语言中最常见的几个词汇。

lexi|cog|ra|phy /ˌleksɪ'kɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Lexicography** is the activity or profession of writing dictionaries. 词典编纂（学）•**lexi|cog|ra|pher** (**lexicographers**) N-COUNT ❑ *A lexicographer's job is to describe the language.* 词典编纂者的工作就是对语言加以描述。

lexi|con /'leksɪkən/ (**lexicons**) ■ N-SING The **lexicon** of a particular subject is all the terms associated with it. The **lexicon** of a person or group is all the words they commonly use. （某一学科、个人或群体的）全部词汇 ❑ [+of] *...the lexicon of management.* 管理学词汇 ❑ *Chocolate equals sin in most people's lexicon.* 巧克力在大多数人的字典里等同于罪恶。■ N-COUNT A **lexicon** is an alphabetical list of the words in a language or the words associated with a particular subject. （某一语言或学科的）词汇表

lex|is /'leksɪs/ N-UNCOUNT In linguistics, the words of a language can be referred to as the **lexis** of that language. （某一语言的）词汇（层），全部词汇【TECHNICAL 术语】

LGBT /ˌel dʒi: bi: 'ti:/ **LGBT** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender'.

lia|bil|ity /ˌlaɪə'bɪlɪti/ (**liabilities**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone or something is **a liability**, you mean that they cause a lot of problems or embarrassment. 累赘；负累；负担 ❑ *As the president's prestige continues to fall, they're clearly beginning to consider him a liability.* 随着总统的声望持续下跌，他们显然开始视他为负累。❑ *What was once a vote catching policy, is now a political liability.* 这一曾经吸引选票的政策，如今成了政治上的负累。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] A company's or organization's **liabilities** are the sums of money which it owes. 负债；债务【BUSINESS or LEGAL 商或法律】❑ *The company had assets of $138 million and liabilities of $120.5 million.* 这家公司资产为 1.38 亿美元，负债为 1.205 亿美元。■ → see also **liable**

lia|ble /'laɪəbᵊl/ ■ PHRASE When something **is liable to** happen, it is very likely to happen. 很可能 ❑ *Only a small minority of the mentally ill are liable to harm themselves or others.* 在精神病患者中，只有一小部分有可能会伤害自己或他人。■ ADJ If people or things are **liable to** something unpleasant, they are likely to experience it or do it. 有…危险的；可能遭受…的；有…倾向的 ❑ [+to] *She will grow into a woman particularly liable to depression.* 她长大成人后会特别容易患抑郁症。❑ [+to] *Steroids are used to reduce the inflammation, which makes the muscles of the airways liable to constriction.* 类固醇用于消除可能导致气道肌肉收缩的炎症。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **liable for** something such as a debt, you are legally responsible for it. （在法律上）有责任的，有义务的 ❑ [+for] *The airline's insurer is liable for damages to the victims' families.* 航空公司所投的保险公司有责任向受害者家属赔付损害赔偿金。❑ *As the killings took place outside British jurisdiction, the Ministry of Defence could not be held liable.* 谋杀案发生在英国司法管辖范围外，故国防部无须对其负责。•**lia|bil|ity** /ˌlaɪə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He is claiming damages from London Underground, which has admitted liability but disputes the amount of his claim.* 他正向伦敦地铁公司索赔。该公司承认负有责任，但对索赔金额持有异议。

li|aise /li'eɪz/ (**liaises, liaising, liaised**) VERB When organizations or people **liaise**, or when one organization **liaises with** another, they work together and keep each other informed about what is happening. （与…）建立合作关系，联络 ❑ [v +with] *Detectives are liaising with Derbyshire police following the bomb explosion early today.* 今天早些时候的炸弹爆炸案发生后，警探正与德比郡警方紧密合作。❑ [v with pron-recip] *The three groups will all liaise with each other to help the child.* 这 3 个团体之间会互通信息，共同帮助那个孩子。❑ [v] *Social services and health workers liaise closely.* 社会福利机构和医疗工作者之间联络密切。[Also v +between]

liai|son /li'eɪzɒn, AM 美 'li:əzɑ:n/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Liaison** is co-operation and the exchange of information between different organizations or between different sections of an organization. 联络；联系；沟通 ❑ [+between] *Liaison between police forces and the art world is vital to combat art crime.* 警方和艺术界的联手对于打击艺术品犯罪至关重要。❑ [+with] *...those who work in close liaison with alcoholics.* 在工作中与酗酒者密切接触的人们 ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] If someone acts as **liaison** with a particular group, or **between** two or more groups, their job is to encourage co-operation and the exchange of information. 联络人；联系人 ❑ [+with] *I have a professor on my staff here as liaison with our higher education institutions.* 我的员工中有一名教授充当我们和高等教育机构的联络人。❑ [+between] *She acts as a liaison between patients and staff.* 她在病人与医护人员间充当沟通的桥梁。■ N-COUNT You can refer to a sexual or romantic relationship between two people as a **liaison**. 私通；私情；通奸 ❑ [+with] *She embarked on a series of sexual liaisons with society figures.* 她开始接二连三地与社会名流有染。

liar /'laɪə'/ (**liars**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **liar**, you mean that they tell lies. 说谎者；骗子 ❑ *He was a liar and a cheat.* 他曾坑蒙拐骗。❑ *'She seems at times an accomplished liar,' he said.* "她有时像个撒谎高手。"他说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ar, er = one who acts as* 充当…者：*buyer, liar, seller*

lib /lɪb/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Lib** is used in the names of some movements that are concerned with achieving social and legal freedom for particular groups in society. **Lib** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'liberation'.（用于为特定群体争取社会和法律自由的某些运动的名称中）解放运动 ❑ *...Women's Lib.* 妇女解放运动 ■ → see also **ad-lib**

li|ba|tion /laɪ'beɪʃᵊn/ (**libations**) N-COUNT In ancient Greece and Rome, a **libation** was an alcoholic drink that was offered to the gods. （古希腊和罗马供奉神的）酹酒，祭酒，奠酒【LITERARY 文】

Lib Dem /ˌlɪb 'dem/ (**Lib Dems**) N-PROPER [N n] In Britain, you can refer to the Liberal Democrat Party or its members as **the Lib Dems**. （英国的）自由民主党，自由民主党党员 ❑ *Three published polls all revealed the Lib Dems gaining ground at the Tories' expense.* 3 个已公布的民意调查均显示自由民主党正在夺取保守党的阵地。❑ *...Lib-Dem councillors.* 自由民主党政务委员

li|bel /'laɪbᵊl/ (**libels, libelling, libelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **libeling, libeled**

■ N-VAR **Libel** is a written statement which wrongly accuses someone of something, and which is therefore against the law. （书面）诽谤（罪）（Compare 比较 **slander**.）【LEGAL 法律】❑ *Warren sued him for libel over the remarks.* 沃伦就此言论起诉他诽谤。❑ *...a libel action against the paper.* 对该报提出的诽谤讼诉 ■ VERB To **libel** someone means to write or print something in a book, newspaper, or magazine which wrongly damages that person's reputation and is therefore against the law. （在书报、杂志上）对…进行诽谤【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n] *The newspaper which libelled him had already offered compensation.* 诽谤他的报纸已经向他提出支付赔偿金。

li|bel|lous /'laɪbələs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **libelous**

ADJ If a statement in a book, newspaper, or magazine is **libellous**, it wrongly accuses someone of something, and is therefore

against the law. (书报、杂志的言论)诽谤(性)的 ❑ *He claimed the articles were libellous and damaging to the interests of the team.* 他声称那些文章造谣诽谤，对全队的利益造成了损害。

lib|er|al ♦◇ /ˈlɪbərəl/ (**liberals**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has **liberal** views believes people should have a lot of freedom in deciding how to behave and think. 开明的；开通的；(个人)自由主义的 ❑ *She is known to have liberal views on divorce and contraception.* 众所周知，她在离婚与避孕方面思想很开明。•N-COUNT **Liberal** is also a noun. ❑ *...a nation of free-thinking liberals.* 思想开放的自由主义者的国度 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **liberal** system allows people or organizations a lot of political or economic freedom. (制度等)开放的；(政治或经济上)自由主义的 ❑ *...a liberal democracy with a multiparty political system.* 多党制的自由民主 ❑ *They favour liberal free-market policies.* 他们支持开放的自由市场政策。•N-COUNT **Liberal** is also a noun. ❑ *These kinds of price controls go against all the financial principles of the free market liberals.* 这些价格调控措施与信奉自由市场的自由主义者所倡导的经济原则完全背道而驰。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **Liberal** politician or voter is a member of a Liberal Party or votes for a Liberal Party. 自由党的；支持自由党的 ❑ *The Liberal leader has announced his party's withdrawal from the ruling coalition.* 自由党领袖已宣布该党退出执政联盟。•N-COUNT **Liberal** is also a noun. ❑ *The Liberals hold twenty-three seats in parliament.* 自由党党员在议会中占 23 席。❹ ADJ **Liberal** means giving, using, or taking a lot of something, or existing in large quantities. 慷慨的；肆意的；大量的；丰富的 ❑ [+*with*] *As always he is liberal with his jokes.* 像平时一样，他出口就是笑话。❑ *She made liberal use of her elder sister's make-up and clothes.* 她把姐姐的化妆品和衣服拿来随便用。•**lib|er|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Chemical products were used liberally over agricultural land.* 化学产品曾被大量地用于农田。

Word Link 词根词缀 *liber ≈ free* 自由：*liberal, liberate, liberty*

ˌlib|er|al ˈarts N-PLURAL At a university or college, **liberal arts** courses are on subjects such as history or literature rather than science, law, medicine, or business. (历史、文学等)大学文科【AM 美】

ˌLib|er|al ˈDemo|crat (**Liberal Democrats**) N-PROPER In Britain, a **Liberal Democrat** is a member of the Liberal Democrat Party. (英国的)自由民主党党员

ˌLib|er|al ˈDemo|crat Par|ty N-PROPER [N n] **The Liberal Democrat Party** is the third largest political party in Britain and the main centre party. It believes in improving the constitution and the voting system and in providing good welfare services. (英国的)自由民主党

lib|er|al|ism /ˈlɪbərəlɪzəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Liberalism** is a belief in gradual social progress by changing laws, rather than by revolution. (主张通过修改法律逐步实现社会进步的)自由主义 ❑ *...a democrat who has decided that economic liberalism is the best way to secure change.* 认定经济自由主义是促进变革的最好办法的民主党党员 ❑ *...the tradition of nineteenth-century liberalism.* 19 世纪的自由主义传统 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Liberalism** is the belief that people should have a lot of political and individual freedom. (主张个体拥有广泛的政治和个人自由的)自由主义 ❑ *He was concerned over growing liberalism in the Church.* 他对教会中日益增强的自由主义倾向心存忧虑。

lib|er|al|ize /ˈlɪbərəlaɪz/ (**liberalizes, liberalizing, liberalized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **liberalise**
VERB When a country or government **liberalizes**, or **liberalizes** its laws or its attitudes, it becomes less strict and allows people more freedom in their actions. 放宽(对…的)限制；(使)自由化 ❑ [v] *...authoritarian states that have only now begun to liberalise.* 才刚刚开始实行自由化的独裁国家 ❑ [v n] *...the decision to liberalize travel restrictions.* 放宽旅游限制的决定 •**lib|er|al|i|za|tion** /ˌlɪbərəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the liberalization of divorce laws in the late 1960s.* 20 世纪 60 年代后期对离婚法规的放宽

ˈLib|er|al Par|ty N-PROPER [N n] In Britain, **the Liberal Party** was a political party which believed in limited controls on industry, the providing of welfare services, and more local government and individual freedom. **Liberal Party** is also used to refer to similar parties in some other countries. (英国或其他国家的)自由党

lib|er|ate ♦◇ /ˈlɪbəreɪt/ (**liberates, liberating, liberated**) ❶ VERB To **liberate** a place or the people in it means to free them from the political or military control of another country, area, or group of people. 解放 ❑ [v n] *They planned to march on and liberate the city.* 他们计划继续挺进，解放该城市。•**lib|era|tion** /ˌlɪbəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a mass liberation movement.* 群众解放运动 ❷ VERB To **liberate** someone **from** something means to help them escape from it or overcome it, and lead a better way of life. 使解脱；使脱离；解救 ❑ [v n +*from*] *He asked how committed the leadership was to liberating its people from poverty.* 他问领导层有多大决心要让人民脱贫。[Also v n] •**lib|er|at|ing** ADJ ❑ *If you have the chance to spill your problems out to a therapist it can be a very liberating experience.* 如果能有机会向治疗师倾诉自己的烦恼，你将会体验到一种如释重负的解脱感。•**lib|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the women's liberation movement.* 妇女解放运动 ❸ VERB To **liberate** a prisoner means to set them free. 释放(囚犯) ❑ [v n] *The government is devising a plan to liberate prisoners held in detention camps.* 政府计划释放关押在拘留营内的囚犯。

Thesaurus 同类词 *liberate* Also look up:

V. emancipate, free, let out, release; (*ant.*) confine, enslave ❶

lib|er|at|ed /ˈlɪbəreɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **liberated**, you mean that they do not accept their society's traditional values or restrictions on behaviour. 思想解放的；不受传统思想束缚的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She was determined that she would become a liberated businesswoman.* 她下定决心做一个思想解放的女实业家。

ˌlib|era|tion the|ol|ogy N-UNCOUNT **Liberation theology** is the belief that the Christian Church should be actively involved in politics in order to bring about social change. (认为基督教会应该积极参与政治以促成社会变革的)解放神学

lib|era|tor /ˈlɪbəreɪtəʳ/ (**liberators**) N-COUNT A **liberator** is someone who sets people free from a system, situation, or set of ideas that restricts them in some way. 解放者；拯救者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*from*] *We were the people's liberators from oppression.* 我们将人民从压迫中解放出来。

Li|berian /laɪˈbɪərɪən/ (**Liberians**) ❶ ADJ **Liberian** means belonging or relating to Liberia, its people, or its culture. 利比里亚的；利比里亚人(或文化)的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Liberian** is a person who comes from Liberia, or a person of Liberian origin. 利比里亚人

lib|er|tar|ian /ˌlɪbəʳˈteərɪən/ (**libertarians**) ADJ If someone is **libertarian** or has **libertarian** attitudes, they believe in or support the idea that people should be free to think and behave in the way that they want. 持自由论的；自由论者的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the libertarian argument that people should be allowed to choose.* 认为人民应有选择权的自由论理据 •N-COUNT A **libertarian** is someone with libertarian views. 自由论者 ❑ *Libertarians argue that nothing should be censored.* 自由论者主张一切均不应受到审查。

lib|er|tine /ˈlɪbəʳtiːn/ (**libertines**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **libertine**, you mean that they are sexually immoral and do not care about the effect their behaviour has on other people. 登徒子；浪荡子；好色之徒【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】

lib|er|ty ♦◇ /ˈlɪbəʳti/ (**liberties**) ❶ N-VAR **Liberty** is the freedom to live your life in the way that you want, without interference from other people or the authorities. (自己选择生活方式的)自由 ❑ *Wit Wolzek claimed the legislation could impinge on privacy, self determination and respect for religious liberty.* 威特·沃尔泽克声称这项法律可能会对隐私权和自主权造成侵犯，并破坏对宗教自由的尊重。❑ *Such a system would be a fundamental blow to the rights and liberties of the English people.* 这样一种制度将对英国人民的权利与自由造成根本性的打击。❷ → see also **civil liberties** ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft *at* N] **Liberty** is the freedom to go wherever you want, which you lose when you are a prisoner. 行动自由；人身自由 ❑ *Why not say that three convictions before court for stealing cars means three months'*

L

Word Web 话题词汇 library 图书馆

Public libraries are changing. You can still **borrow** and **return books**, **magazines**, DVDs, CDs, and other **media**. However, many new **services** are now available. Websites often allow you to search the library's **catalogue** of books and **periodicals**. Many libraries have computers with Internet access for the public. Some offer literacy classes, tutoring, and homework assistance. You can still wander through the **fiction** section to find a good **novel**. You can also search the **non-fiction bookshelves** for an interesting **biography**. And if you need help, the **librarian** is still there to answer your questions.

公共图书馆正在发生改变。你仍然可以借出和归还图书、杂志、DVD、CD 以及其他媒介；不过，现在已经出现了许多新的服务。你常常可以在网站上搜索图书馆图书和期刊的目录。许多图书馆都有连接因特网的计算机供公众使用。一些图书馆还提供识字课程、家教服务和作业辅导。你仍旧可以在虚构类区域内闲逛，找到一本不错的小说，也可以在非虚构类书架上搜索，寻找一本有趣的传记。如果需要帮助，馆里的图书馆管理员也仍旧会为你答疑解难。

loss of liberty? 为什么不说被判 3 项偷车罪名就意味着丧失 3 个月的人身自由呢？ 4 PHRASE If someone is **at liberty to** do something, they have been given permission to do it. 获准的；有权的 ❑ *The island's in the Pacific Ocean; I'm not at liberty to say exactly where, because we're still negotiating for its purchase.* 这个岛在太平洋上；我无权说出它的具体位置，因为我们仍在洽谈购买事宜。 5 PHRASE If you say that you have **taken the liberty of** doing something, you are saying that you have done it without asking permission. People say this when they do not think that anyone will mind what they have done. 擅自；自行；冒昧【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I took the liberty of going into Assunta's wardrobe, as it was open; I was looking for a towel.* 阿孙塔的衣橱敞着，我便擅自在里面翻了一下。我想找一条毛巾。 6 PHRASE If you **take liberties** or **take a liberty** with someone or something, you act in a way that is too free and does not show enough respect. （对某人）过分亲昵，表现无礼；（对某事物）过于随便 ❑ [+*with*] *Try and retain the excitement of the event in your writing, without taking liberties with the truth.* 请尽量在文字中再现活动的热烈气氛，但不要对事实添油加醋。❑ *She knew she was taking a big liberty in developing Mick's photos without his knowledge.* 她知道没告诉米克就擅自冲洗他的照片是太过放肆了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *liberty* Also look up:

N. freedom, independence, privilege 1 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *liberty* with:

ADJ. **human** liberty 人类自由，**individual** liberty 个体自由，**personal** liberty 个人自由，**religious** liberty 宗教自由 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *liber = free* 自由；*liberal, liberate, liberty*

li|bidi|nous /lɪ'bɪdɪnəs/ ADJ People who are **libidinous** have strong sexual feelings and express them in their behaviour. 好色的；淫荡的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Powell let his libidinous imagination run away with him.* 鲍威尔淫心顿起，浮想联翩。

li|bi|do /lɪ'biːdəʊ/ (**libidos**) N-VAR A person's **libido** is the part of their personality that is considered to cause their emotional, especially sexual, desires. 力比多；欲望；（尤指）性欲 ❑ *Lack of sleep is a major factor in loss of libido.* 睡眠不足是导致性欲丧失的一个主要因素。

Li|bra /'liːbrə/ (**Libras**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Libra** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a pair of scales. People who are born approximately between the 23rd of September and the 22nd of October come under this sign. 天秤宫，天秤座（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 9 月 23 日至 10 月 22 日之间的人属此星座） 2 N-COUNT A **Libra** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Libra. 出生于天秤宫时段的人

li|brar|ian /laɪ'breərɪən/ (**librarians**) N-COUNT A **librarian** is a person who is in charge of a library or who has been specially trained to work in a library. 图书馆馆长；图书馆管理员

→ see **library**

li|brary ♦◇ /'laɪbrəri, AM 美 -breri/ (**libraries**) 1 N-COUNT A public **library** is a building where things such as books, newspapers, videos, and music are kept for people to read, use, or borrow. （公共）图书馆 ❑ *...the local library.* 当地图书馆 ❑ *She issued them library cards.* 她给他们发了借书证。 2 N-COUNT A private **library** is a collection of things such as books or music, that is normally only used with the permission of the owner. （私人）收藏的图书（或唱片等） ❑ *My thanks go to the British School of Osteopathy, for the use of their library.* 感谢不列颠骨疗法学校允许我使用他们的藏书。

→ see Word Web: **library**

li|bret|tist /lɪ'bretɪst/ (**librettists**) N-COUNT A **librettist** is a person who writes the words that are used in an opera or musical play. （歌剧或音乐剧的）歌词作者

li|bret|to /lɪ'bretəʊ/ (**librettos** or **libretti**) N-COUNT The **libretto** of an opera is the words that are sung in it. （歌剧或音乐剧的）歌词，剧本 ❑ *...the author of one or two opera librettos.* 一两个歌剧剧本的作者

Liby|an /'lɪbiən/ (**Libyans**) 1 ADJ **Libyan** means belonging or relating to Libya, or to its people or culture. 利比亚的；利比亚人（或文化）的 2 N-COUNT A **Libyan** is a Libyan citizen, or a person of Libyan origin. 利比亚人

lice /laɪs/ **Lice** is the plural of **louse**. （louse 的复数）

li|cence ♦◇ /'laɪs^{ə}ns/ (**licences**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **license**

1 N-COUNT A **licence** is an official document which gives you permission to do, use, or own something. 执照；证书；许可证 ❑ *Payne lost his driving licence a year ago for drink-driving.* 佩恩一年前因为酒驾被扣了驾照。❑ *The painting was returned to Spain on a temporary import licence.* 这幅画凭着临时进口许可证被送回了西班牙。❑ [+ to-inf] *It gained a licence to operate as a bank from the Bank of England in 1981.* 它于 1981 年从英格兰银行得到了银行经营执照。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N, N to-inf] If you say that something gives someone **licence** or **a licence to** act in a particular way, you mean that it gives them an excuse to behave in an irresponsible or excessive way. 放纵；放肆；无法无天【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'Dropping the charges has given racists a licence to kill,' said Jim's aunt.* "撤销指控等于是放纵种族主义者去杀人。"吉姆的阿姨说。 3 → see also **poetic licence** 4 PHRASE If someone does something **under licence**, they do it by special permission from a government or other authority. 得到（政府或其他权威机构的）许可（做某事） ❑ *...a company which made the Mig-21 jet fighter under licence from Russia.* 获俄罗斯授权制造米格 -21 喷气式战斗机的公司

Thesaurus 同类词 *licence* Also look up:

N. certificate, permit, warrant 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *licence* with:

N. **driver's** licence 驾驶执照，licence **fees** 执照费，**hunting** licence 狩猎许可证，**liquor** licence 烈酒销售执照，**marriage** licence 结婚证，**pilot's** licence 飞行员执照，**software** licence 软件许可证 1

V. **get/obtain a** licence 得到 / 获得执照，**renew a** licence 延长执照期限，**revoke a** licence（暂时）吊销执照 1

ADJ. **suspended** licence 被吊销的执照，**valid** licence 有效执照 1

li|cense /'laɪs^{ə}ns/ (**licenses, licensing, licensed**) VERB To **license** a person or activity means to give official permission for the person to do something or for the activity to take place. 批准；许可 ❑ [v n] *...a proposal that would require the state to license guns.* 要求该州对枪支实行许可管理的议案 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Under the agreement, the council can license a U.S. company to produce the drug.* 根据协议，委员会可授权一家美国公司生产这种药品。[Also v n +*to*]

li|censed /'laɪs^{ə}nst/ 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **licensed to**

do something, you have official permission from the government or from the authorities to do it. 得到许可的；持有执照的 ❑ *There were about 250 people on board, about 100 more than the ferry was licensed to carry.* 渡船上大约有 250 名乘客，超出了核定载客量约 100 名。❑ *...a licensed doctor.* 有执照的医生 2 ADJ If something that you own or use is **licensed**, you have official permission to own it or use it. 获准拥有（或使用）的 ❑ *While searching the house they discovered an unlicensed shotgun and a licensed rifle.* 搜查房子时，他们找到了一把无牌猎枪和一把有牌步枪。3 ADJ If a place such as a restaurant or hotel is **licensed**, it has been given a licence to sell alcoholic drinks. 持有售酒执照的；特许销售酒类的【BRIT 英】❑ *...licensed premises.* 持有售酒执照的经营场所

li|cen|see /ˌlaɪsᵊnˈsiː/ (**licensees**) 1 N-COUNT A **licensee** is a person or organization that has been given a licence. 执照持有人；许可证接受者【FORMAL 正式】2 N-COUNT A **licensee** is someone who has been given a licence to sell alcoholic drinks, for example in a pub. 售酒执照持有人【BRIT 英】

li|cense num|ber (**license numbers**) N-COUNT The **license number** of a car or other road vehicle is the series of letters and numbers that are shown at the front and back of it. 车牌号码【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **registration number**

li|cense plate (**license plates**) N-COUNT A **license plate** is a sign on the front and back of a vehicle that shows its license number. 车牌【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **number plate**

li|cens|ing laws N-PLURAL In Britain, the **licensing laws** are the laws which control the selling of alcoholic drinks. （英国的）售酒法

li|cen|tious /laɪˈsenʃəs/ ADJ If you describe a person as **licentious**, you mean that they are very immoral, especially in their sexual behaviour. 不道德的；（尤指）放荡的，淫乱的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...alarming stories of licentious behaviour.* 关于放荡淫乱行为的骇人听闻的故事 •**li|cen|tious|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...moral licentiousness.* 道德败坏

li|chen /ˈlaɪkən/ (**lichens**) N-VAR **Lichen** is a group of tiny plants that looks like moss and grows on the surface of things such as rocks, trees, and walls. 地衣

lick /lɪk/ (**licks, licking, licked**) 1 VERB When people or animals **lick** something, they move their tongue across its surface. 舔 ❑ [v n] *The dog rose awkwardly to his feet and licked the man's hand excitedly.* 那只狗笨拙地站起来，兴奋地舔着那个男人的手。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Lick** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Kevin wanted a lick of Sarah's lollipop.* 凯文想舔一下萨拉的棒棒糖。2 to **lick** your **lips** → see **lip** 3 to **lick into shape** → see **shape**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lick* with:

PREP. lick *something* **off** *something* 从某物上舔去某物 1
N. lick *someone's* **hand** 舔某人的手 1
lick *your* **lips** 热切期望 2

lick|ing /ˈlɪkɪŋ/ (**lickings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **licking** is a severe defeat by someone in a fight, battle, or competition. 痛击；痛打；惨败 ❑ *They gave us a hell of a licking.* 他们把我们打得落花流水。

lico|rice /ˈlɪkərɪʃ, -rɪs/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **liquorice**

N-UNCOUNT **Licorice** is a firm black substance with a strong taste. It is used for making sweets. （用于制糖的）甘草精

lid /lɪd/ (**lids**) 1 N-COUNT A **lid** is the top of a box or other container which can be removed or raised when you want to open the container. （容器的）盖，盖子 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **lids** are the pieces of skin which cover your eyes when you close them. 眼睑；眼皮 ❑ *A dull pain began to throb behind his lids.* 他的眼皮后面开始隐隐作痛地抽动。3 N-SING If you say that someone is **keeping the lid on** an activity or a piece of information, you mean that they are restricting the activity or are keeping the information secret. 限制；抑制；隐瞒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *The soldiers' presence seemed to keep a lid on the violence.* 士兵的存在似乎抑制住了暴力活动。❑ [+on] *Their finance ministry is still trying to put a lid on the long-simmering securities scandal.* 他们的财政部仍在试图遮掩一触即发的证券丑闻。

→ see **can**

lid|ded /ˈlɪdɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lidded** is used to describe a container that has a lid. （容器）有盖的，带盖的 ❑ *...a lidded saucepan.* 有盖炖锅 2 ADJ When someone has **lidded** eyes, their eyelids are partly or fully closed. 眼皮半闭（或全闭）的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Julie squinted at her through lidded eyes.* 朱莉耷拉着眼皮斜眼看了看她。

lido /ˈliːdəʊ/ (**lidos**) N-COUNT A **lido** is an outdoor swimming pool or a part of a beach which is used by the public for swimming or water sports. 露天游泳池；海滨浴场；海滨游乐场【mainly BRIT 主英】

lie

① POSITION OR SITUATION 位置；情形
② THINGS THAT ARE NOT TRUE 不实之事

①lie ◆◇ /laɪ/ (**lies, lying, lay, lain**) → Please look at categories 4 and 9 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 8 项和第 9 项。1 VERB If you **are lying** somewhere, you are in a horizontal position and are not standing or sitting. 躺；平卧 ❑ [v prep/adv] *There was a child lying on the ground.* 地上躺着一个小孩。❑ [v adj] *He lay awake watching her for a long time.* 他睁着眼躺在那里看她看了很长时间。2 VERB If an object **lies** in a particular place, it is in a flat position in that place. 被平放 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...a newspaper lying on a nearby couch.* 放在旁边沙发上的一张报纸 ❑ [v adj] *Broken glass lay scattered on the carpet.* 碎玻璃散落在地毯上。3 VERB If you say that a place **lies** in a particular position or direction, you mean that it is situated there. （某处）位于（某个位置或方向）❑ [v prep/adv] *The islands lie at the southern end of the Kurile chain.* 这些岛屿位于千岛群岛的南端。4 V-LINK You can use **lie** to say that something is or remains in a particular state or condition. For example, if something **lies forgotten**, it has been and remains forgotten. 处于…状态 ❑ [v adj] *The picture lay hidden in the archives for over 40 years.* 这张照片在档案室中藏了 40 多年。❑ [v prep] *His country's economy lies in ruins.* 他的国家的经济崩溃了。5 VERB You can use **lie** to say what position a competitor or team is in during a competition. （比赛等中）排名，占名次【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v ord] *I was going well and was lying fourth.* 我当时发挥不错，排在第四。❑ [v +in] *Blyth Tait is lying in second place.* 布莱思·泰特目前名列第二。6 VERB You can talk about where something such as a problem, solution, or fault **lies** to say what you think it consists of, involves, or is caused by. （问题、解决方法、过错等）存在，在于 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The problem lay in the large amounts spent on defence.* 问题在于防务方面耗资巨大。7 VERB You use **lie** in expressions such as **lie ahead**, **lie in store**, and **lie in wait** when you are talking about what someone is going to experience in the future, especially when it is something unpleasant or difficult. （尤指不快或困难之事）将发生，在等待 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She'd need all her strength and bravery to cope with what lay in store.* 她需要所有的力量与勇气去应付将会出现的问题。❑ [v prep/adv] *The President's most serious challenges lie ahead.* 对总统来说最为严重的挑战还在后面。8 to **lie in state** → see **state** 9 to **take** something **lying down** → see **take**

▶lie around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **lie about**

PHRASAL VERB If things are left **lying around** or **lying about**, they are not tidied away but left casually somewhere where they can be seen. 到处乱扔乱放 ❑ [v p] *People should be careful about their possessions and not leave them lying around.* 人们应该小心自己的财物，不要随便乱放。

▶lie behind PHRASAL VERB If you refer to what **lies behind** a situation or event, you are referring to the reason the situation exists or the event happened. 是…的原因（或理由）❑ [v p n] *It seems that what lay behind the clashes was disagreement over the list*

of candidates. 冲突的原因似乎是在候选人名单方面没有达成共识。

▶**lie down** PHRASAL VERB When you **lie down**, you move into a horizontal position, usually in order to rest or sleep. 躺下(休息或睡眠) ❑ [V P] *Why don't you go upstairs and lie down for a bit?* 你不为什么不上楼去躺一会儿呢?

Usage 用法 **lie** and **lay**

Lie and *lay* are often confused. *Lie* is generally used without an object: *Please lie down. Lay* usually requires an object: *Lay your head on the pillow.*
lie 和 lay 经常被混淆。lie 一般不接宾语: Please lie down. 请躺下。lay 通常需要有宾语: Lay your head on the pillow. 把你的头放到枕头上。

② **lie** ◆∞/laɪ/ (**lies, lying, lied**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lie** is something that someone says or writes which they know is untrue. 谎言; 假话 ❑ *'Who else do you work for?'—'No one.'—'That's a lie.'* "你还为谁卖命?" —— "没有谁。" —— "你撒谎。" ❑ *I've had enough of your lies.* 我已经听够了你的谎言。❑ *All the boys told lies about their adventures.* 所有这些男孩谈论他们的冒险经历时都没说实话。❷ → see also **white lie** ❸ VERB If someone **is lying**, they are saying something which they know is not true. 说谎; 骗人 ❑ [V] *I know he's lying.* 我知道他在说谎。❑ [V +about] *If asked, he lies about his age.* 有人问起时, 他就会谎报年龄。❑ [V +to] *She lied to her husband so she could meet her lover.* 她对丈夫撒了谎, 好与情人幽会。❑ [V-ing] *He reportedly called her 'a lying little twit'.* 据说他称她是"满嘴谎话的可恶白痴"。•**ly|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Lying is something that I will not tolerate.* 我绝不容忍撒谎的行为。❹ VERB If you say that something **lies**, you mean that it does not express or represent something accurately. (事物)造成假象, 不可靠 ❑ [V] *The camera can sometimes lie.* 照相机有时也会骗人。❺ → see also **lying**

Thesaurus 同类词 *lie* Also look up:

V. recline, rest; (*ant.*) stand ① ❶ ❷
deceive, distort, fake, falsify, mislead ② ❸
N. dishonesty, falsehood, fib ② ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lie* with:

ADJ. lie **awake** 躺着醒着 ① ❶
lie **flat** 平放 ① ❷
lie **hidden** 处于被隐藏的状态 ① ❹
N. lie **on *your* back** 仰卧, lie **on the beach** 躺在海滩上, lie **in/on a bed** 躺在床上, lie **on a couch/sofa** 躺在长沙发/沙发上 ① ❶
lie **on the floor** 放在地板上, lie **on the ground** 放在地上 ① ❷
lie **in ruins** 处于崩溃状态 ① ❹
PREP. lie **about *something*** 说关于…的谎话, lie **to *someone*** 对某人撒谎 ② ❶
V. **tell a** lie 说谎 ② ❶

'lie de|tec|tor (**lie detectors**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **lie detector** is an electronic machine used mainly by the police to find out whether a suspect is telling the truth. 测谎器; 测谎仪 ❑ *...the results of a lie detector test.* 测谎仪测试的结果

'lie-down N-SING If you have **a lie-down**, you have a short rest, usually in bed. (通常指躺在床上的)小睡, 小憩【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ *She had departed upstairs for a lie-down.* 她去了楼上小睡一会儿。

'lie-in (**lie-ins**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **lie-in**, you rest by staying in bed later than usual in the morning. 睡懒觉; 赖床【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ *I have a lie-in on Sundays.* 我星期天都会睡懒觉。

lieu /ljuː, AM 美 luː/ ❶ PHRASE If you do, get, or give one thing **in lieu of** another, you do, get, or give it instead of the other thing, because the two things are considered to have the same value or importance. 代替…; 作为…的替代【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He left what little furniture he owned to his landlord in lieu of rent.* 他把自己仅有的那点家具留给了房东抵房租。❷ PHRASE If you do, get, or give something **in lieu**, you do, get, or give it instead of something else, because the two things are considered to have the same value or importance. …以代之【mainly BRIT, FORMAL 主英, 正式】❑ *...an increased salary or time off in lieu.* 加薪或代之以休假

Lieut. **Lieut.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **lieutenant** when it is a person's title. (用于头衔中) ❑ *...Lieut. J. J. Doughty.* J. J. 道蒂中尉

lieu|ten|ant /lef'tenənt, AM 美 luː-/ (**lieutenants**) ❶ N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **lieutenant** is an officer of low rank in the army, navy, marines, or air force, or in the American police force. (陆军、海军陆战队、空军)中尉; (海军)上尉; (美国警察的)警督 ❑ *Lieutenant Campbell ordered the man at the wheel to steer for the gunboat.* 坎贝尔上尉命令舵手将船开向炮艇。•N-TITLE **Lieutenant** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...Lieutenant Colonel Gale Carter.* 盖尔·卡特中校 ❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] If you refer to someone as a person's **lieutenant**, you mean they are that person's assistant, especially their main assistant, in an organization or activity. 助理; (尤指)副职 ❑ *He was my right-hand man, my lieutenant on the field, a cool, calculated footballer.* 他是我的左膀右臂, 球场上的得力助手, 是一个冷静而有头脑的足球运动员。

lieu,ten|ant 'gov|er|nor (**lieutenant governors**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lieutenant governor** is an elected official who acts as the deputy of a state governor in the United States. 副州长【AM 美】❷ N-COUNT A **lieutenant governor** is an official elected by the Canadian government to act as a representative of the British king or queen in a province of Canada. (加拿大)省督

life ◆◆◆/laɪf/ (**lives** /laɪvz/) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Life** is the quality which people, animals, and plants have when they are not dead, and which objects and substances do not have. 生命; 生存 ❑ *...a baby's first minutes of life.* 婴儿生命的最初几分钟 ❑ *Amnesty International opposes the death penalty as a violation of the right to life.* "大赦国际"反对死刑, 称其违背了生命权。❑ *...the earth's supply of life-giving oxygen.* 地球上生物赖以维生的氧气量 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can use **life** to refer to things or groups of things which are alive. (总称)生物 ❑ *Is there life on Mars?* 火星上有生物吗? ❑ *The book includes some useful facts about animal and plant life.* 这本书包括了有关动植物的一些有用知识。❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] If you refer to someone's **life**, you mean their state of being alive, especially when there is a risk or danger of them dying. (尤指处于危险之中的)生命, 性命 ❑ *Your life is in danger.* 你现在有性命之危。❑ *A nurse began to try to save his life.* 一名护士开始试图挽救他的生命。❑ *The intense fighting is reported to have claimed many lives.* 据报道激烈的战斗导致很多人丧生。❹ N-COUNT Someone's **life** is the period of time during which they are alive. 寿命; 一生 ❑ [+in] *He spent the last fourteen years of his life in retirement.* 他在人生最后的 14 年里过着隐居的生活。❑ *For the first time in his life he regretted that he had no faith.* 有生以来第一次他为自己没有信仰而后悔。❺ N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can use **life** to refer to a period of someone's life when they are in a particular situation or job. 人生阶段 ❑ *Interior designers spend their working lives keeping up to date with the latest trends.* 室内设计师的整个职业生涯都是紧跟时尚潮流的。❑ [+in] *That was the beginning of my life in the television business.* 这是我电视生涯的开始。❻ N-COUNT You can use **life** to refer to particular activities which people regularly do during their lives. (特定的)生活 ❑ *My personal life has had to take second place to my career.* 我的私人生活不得不让位于事业。❑ *Most diabetics have a normal sex life.* 绝大多数糖尿病患者有着正常的性生活。❼ N-UNCOUNT You can use **life** to refer to the events and experiences that happen to people while they are alive. 生活 ❑ *Life won't be dull!* 生活绝不会沉闷! ❑ *It's the people with insecurities who make life difficult.* 就是那些没有安全感的人让生活变得问题不断。❽ N-UNCOUNT If you know a lot about **life**, you have gained many varied experiences, for example by travelling a lot and meeting different kinds of people. 世事; 人生 ❑ *I was 19 and too young to know much about life.* 我当时才 19 岁, 太年轻了, 不谙世事。❑ *I needed some time off from education to experience life.* 我需要从学校教育中抽身一段时间去体验人生。❾ N-UNCOUNT You can use **life** to refer to the things that people do and experience that are characteristic of a particular

place, group, or activity. (有关特定地方、团体或活动的)生活 ❑ *How did you adjust to college life?* 你是如何适应大学生活的? ❑ [+of] *...the culture and life of north Africa.* 北非的文化与生活 10 N-UNCOUNT A person, place, book, or film that is full of **life** gives an impression of excitement, energy, or cheerfulness. 活力; 生气【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The town itself was full of life and character.* 这个城镇本身充满活力, 个性十足。11 N-UNCOUNT If someone is sentenced to **life**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life or for a very long time. 无期徒刑; 终身监禁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He could get life in prison, if convicted.* 如果罪名成立, 他可能会被判终身监禁。12 N-COUNT [with poss] The **life** of something such as a machine, organization, or project is the period of time that it lasts for. (机器等的)使用期, 有效期; (组织、项目等的)存在期 ❑ [+of] *The repairs did not increase the value or the life of the equipment.* 维修既没有使设备增值, 也没有延长其使用寿命。13 PHRASE If you **bring** something **to life** or if it **comes to life**, it becomes interesting or exciting. (使)变得生动; (使)变得有趣 ❑ *The cold, hard cruelty of two young men is vividly brought to life in this true story.* 这个真实的故事把两个年轻人的冷酷残忍刻画得入木三分。❑ *Poems which had seemed dull and boring suddenly came to life.* 原本显得沉闷枯燥的诗歌突然有了生气。14 PHRASE If something or someone **comes to life**, they become active. 变得活跃 ❑ *The volcano came to life a week ago.* 一个星期前, 火山开始变得活跃。15 PHRASE If you say that someone **is fighting for** their **life**, you mean that they are in a very serious condition and may die as a result of an accident or illness. 在死亡线上挣扎; 与生命抗争【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He was in a critical condition, fighting for his life in hospital.* 他的情况很危急, 正在医院里与死神搏斗。16 PHRASE **For life** means for the rest of a person's life. 终生 ❑ *He was jailed for life in 1966 for the murder of three policemen.* 他因谋杀了 3 名警察而在 1966 年被终身监禁。❑ *She may have been scarred for life.* 她可能会留下永久的创伤。17 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **for dear life** or **for** their **life**, you mean that they do it using all their strength and effort because they are in a dangerous or urgent situation. 拼命地; 尽最大努力地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式, 强调】❑ *I made for the life raft and hung on for dear life.* 我游到救生筏前, 死命地抓住它。18 PHRASE If you tell someone to **get a life**, you are expressing frustration with them because their life seems boring or they seem to care too much about unimportant things. 做点有益的事; 不要成天鸡毛蒜皮【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式, 贬】19 PHRASE You can use **in all my life** or **in my life** to emphasize that you have never previously experienced something to such a degree. (强调从来没有经历过)我一生中【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I have never been so scared in all my life.* 我一生中从来没有这么害怕过。20 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **larger than life**, you mean that they appear or behave in a way that seems more exaggerated or important than usual. 夸张的; 夸大的; 超群的 ❑ *...not that we should expect all good publishers to be larger than life.* 不等于说我们要求所有的优秀出版社都与众不同 ❑ *Throughout his career he's always been a larger than life character.* 在整个职业生涯中, 他一直都是一个非同凡响的人物。21 PHRASE If someone **lays down** their **life** for another person, they die so that the other person can live. 牺牲生命【LITERARY 文】❑ *Man can have no greater love than to lay down his life for his friends.* 牺牲自己的生命去救朋友, 没有比这更伟大的爱了。22 PHRASE If someone **risks life and limb**, they do something very dangerous that may cause them to die or be seriously injured. 冒着生命危险 ❑ *Viewers will remember the dashing hero, Dirk, risking life and limb to rescue Daphne from the dragons.* 观众不会忘记风度翩翩的男主角德克冒着生命危险把达芙妮从恶龙爪下救出的情形。23 PHRASE If you refer to someone as **the life and soul of the party**, you mean that they are very lively and entertaining on social occasions, and are good at mixing with people. In American English, you usually say that they are **the life of the party**. 聚会的灵魂人物, 社交场合的活跃人物(美国英语中通常作 the life of the party)【APPROVAL 褒】24 PHRASE If something **starts life** or **begins life** as a particular thing, it is that thing when it first starts to exist. (以…形式)开始存在 ❑ [+as] *Herr's book started life as a dramatic screenplay.* 赫尔的书一开始是一个电影剧本。25 PHRASE If someone **takes** another person's **life**, they kill them. If someone **takes** their own **life**, they kill themselves. 杀死(某人)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Before execution, he admitted to taking the lives of at least 35 more women.* 被处决之前, 他承认另外还杀死过至少 35 名女性。❑ *He helped his first wife take her life when she was dying of cancer.* 他曾帮助自己身患癌症、不久于人世的第一任妻子自杀。26 PHRASE You can use expressions such as **to come to life**, **to spring to life**, and **to roar into life** to indicate that a machine or vehicle suddenly starts working or moving. (机器、车辆)突然开动【LITERARY 文】❑ *To his great relief the engine came to life.* 发动机突然又开始转了, 这让他大大松了一口气。❑ *In the garden of the Savoy Hotel the sprinklers suddenly burst into life.* 萨伏伊酒店花园里的洒水器突然开始喷水。27 → see also **fact of life**, **kiss of life** 28 a matter of **life and death** → see **death** 29 **a new lease of life** → see **lease** 30 to **have the time of** your **life** → see **time** 31 **true to life** → see **true**

→ see **biosphere, earth**

'life-affirming ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **life-affirming** activity or attitude emphasizes the positive aspects of life. 积极向上的; 励志的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The exhibition is an enjoyable and, ultimately, life-affirming experience.* 这次展览不但令人愉快, 而且鼓舞人心。

,life-and-'death → see **death**

'life as|sur|ance N-UNCOUNT **Life assurance** is the same as **life insurance**. 同 life insurance【BRIT 英】❑ *...a life assurance policy.* 人寿保险单

life|belt /'laɪfbelt/ (**lifebelts**) N-COUNT A **lifebelt** is a large ring, usually made of a light substance such as cork, which someone who has fallen into deep water can use to float. 救生圈

life|blood /'laɪfblʌd/ also **life-blood** N-SING [usu with poss] The **lifeblood** of an organization, area, or person is the most important thing that they need in order to exist, develop, or be successful. 生命线; 命根子; 生命力 ❑ [+of] *Small businesses are the lifeblood of the economy.* 小型企业是经济的生命力所在。❑ *Coal and steel were the region's lifeblood.* 煤炭和钢铁曾是这个地区的生命线。

life|boat /'laɪfbəʊt/ (**lifeboats**) 1 N-COUNT A **lifeboat** is a medium-sized boat that is sent out from a port or harbour in order to rescue people who are in danger at sea. (派往海上救助遇险者的)救生船 2 N-COUNT A **lifeboat** is a small boat that is carried on a ship, which people on the ship use to escape when the ship is in danger of sinking. (船上备用的)救生艇

'life coach (**life coaches**) N-COUNT A **life coach** is someone whose job involves helping people to improve their lives by doing challenging or worthwhile things. (帮助他人挑战自我、实现人生价值的)生命教练, 人生导师 •**life coach|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...life-coaching workshops.* 生命指导讲习班

'life cy|cle (**life cycles**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **life cycle** of an animal or plant is the series of changes and developments that it passes through from the beginning of its life until its death. (生物的)生活史, 生活周期 ❑ [+of] *The dormant period is another stage in the life cycle of the plant.* 休眠期是这种植物生活史中的另一个阶段。2 N-COUNT The **life cycle** of something such as an idea, product, or organization is the series of developments that take place in it from its beginning until the end of its usefulness. (想法、产品、组织等的)存在周期 ❑ *Each new product would have a relatively long life cycle.* 每种新产品都将会有相对较长的生命周期。

→ see **plant**

'life-enhancing ADJ If you describe something as **life-enhancing**, you mean that it makes you feel happier and more content. 使人更加快乐满足的 ❑ *...a life-enhancing and exciting trip.* 一次充实而激动人心的旅行 ❑ *His letters, like his poetry, are life-enhancing and a delight.* 他的信跟他的诗一样, 读来令生活更添滋味, 可谓一大乐事。

,life ex'pec|tan|cy (**life expectancies**) N-UNCOUNT The **life expectancy** of a person, animal, or plant is the length of time that they are normally likely to live. 期望寿命 ❑ *The average life expectancy was 40.* 平均期望寿命曾是 40 岁。❑ *They had longer life expectancies than their parents.* 他们的期望寿命比上一辈人要长。

'life force also **life-force** N-UNCOUNT **Life force** is energy that some people believe exists in all living things and keeps them alive. 生命力

'life form (**life forms**) N-COUNT A **life form** is any living thing such as an animal or plant. 生物；活物；生命形式

→ see **earth**

life|guard /'laɪfgɑːd/ (**lifeguards**) N-COUNT A **lifeguard** is a person who works at a beach or swimming pool and rescues people when they are in danger of drowning. (海滩、游泳池等处的)救生员

,life 'his|to|ry (**life histories**) N-COUNT The **life history** of a person is all the things that happen to them during their life. 个人经历；生平 ❑ *Some people give you their life history without much prompting.* 有些人不用问就主动给你讲他们的生活经历。

,life im'pris|on|ment N-UNCOUNT If someone is sentenced to **life imprisonment**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life, or for a very long period of time. 无期徒刑；终身监禁

'life in|sur|ance N-UNCOUNT **Life insurance** is a form of insurance in which a person makes regular payments to an insurance company, in return for a sum of money to be paid to them after a period of time, or to their family if they die. 人寿保险 ❑ [+on] *I have also taken out a life insurance policy on him just in case.* 为防万一，我还给他买了一份人寿保险。

'life jack|et (**life jackets**) also **lifejacket** N-COUNT A **life jacket** is a sleeveless jacket which helps you to float when you have fallen into deep water. 救生衣

life|less /'laɪfləs/ 1 ADJ If a person or animal is **lifeless**, they are dead, or are so still that they appear to be dead. 死的；像死了一般的 ❑ *Their cold-blooded killers had then dragged their lifeless bodies upstairs to the bathroom.* 那些冷血杀手那时已经将他们的尸体拖到楼上的浴室里。 2 ADJ If you describe an object or a machine as **lifeless**, you mean that they are not living things, even though they may resemble living things. 无生命的 ❑ *It was made of plaster, hard and white and lifeless, bearing no resemblance to human flesh.* 它由石膏制成，坚硬苍白，毫无生命，与人的肌体没有任何相似之处。 3 ADJ A **lifeless** place or area does not have anything living or growing there at all. 无生物的 ❑ *Dry stone walls may appear stark and lifeless, but they provide a valuable habitat for plants and animals.* 干砌石墙看起来也许荒凉且毫无生机，但它们为动植物提供了宝贵的栖息地。 4 ADJ If you describe a person, or something such as an artistic performance or a town as **lifeless**, you mean they lack any lively or exciting qualities. 无生气的；沉闷的；单调的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a lifeless portrait of an elderly woman.* 一幅毫无生气的老妇人肖像

life|like /'laɪflaɪk/ ADJ Something that is **lifelike** has the appearance of being alive. 像有生命的 ❑ *...a lifelike doll.* 像真人的玩偶

life|line /'laɪflaɪn/ (**lifelines**) N-COUNT A **lifeline** is something that enables an organization or group to survive or to continue with an activity. 生命线；命脉 ❑ [+for/to] *Information about the job market can be a lifeline for those who are out of work.* 对于那些失业的人而言，就业信息可谓是他们的生命线。

life|long /'laɪflɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Lifelong** means existing or happening for the whole of a person's life. 终生的；毕生的 ❑ *...her lifelong friendship with Naomi.* 她与娜奥米之间终生不渝的友谊

,life 'mem|ber (**life members**) N-COUNT If you are a **life member** of a club or organization, you have paid or been chosen to be a member for the rest of your life. 终身会员

,life 'peer (**life peers**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **life peer** is a person who is given a title such as 'Lord' or 'Lady' which they can use for the rest of their life but which they cannot pass on when they die. (英国爵位不能世袭的)终身贵族 ❑ *He was made a life peer in 1991.* 他于 1991 年被封为终身贵族。[Also +of]

'life pre|serv|er (**life preservers**) N-COUNT A **life preserver** is something such as a life jacket, which helps you to float when you have fallen into deep water. (救生衣等)救生用具【AM 美】

life|r /'laɪfə^r/ (**lifers**) N-COUNT A **lifer** is a criminal who has been given a life sentence. 无期徒刑犯【INFORMAL 非正式】

'life raft (**life rafts**) also **life-raft** N-COUNT A **life raft** is a small rubber boat carried on an aircraft or large boat which can be filled with air and used in an emergency. 救生筏；充气救生艇

life|sav|er /'laɪfseɪvə^r/ (**lifesavers**) N-COUNT If you say that something is a **lifesaver**, you mean that it helps people in a very important way, often in a way that is important to their health. (常指在健康方面)帮助解除困境之物 ❑ *The cervical smear test is a lifesaver.* 宫颈刮片检查能够帮上大忙。

'life-saving 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **life-saving** drug, operation, or action is one that saves someone's life or is likely to save their life. 救命的；救生的 ❑ *...life-saving drugs such as antibiotics.* 抗生素之类的救生药物 ❑ *She decided her child should go to America for life-saving treatment.* 她决定把孩子送到美国去接受可能挽救生命的治疗。 2 N-UNCOUNT You use **life-saving** to refer to the skills and activities connected with rescuing people, especially people who are drowning. (尤指救助溺水者的)救生术

,life 'sci|ence (**life sciences**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **life sciences** are sciences such as zoology, botany, and anthropology which are concerned with human beings, animals, and plants. (动物学、植物学、人类学等)生命科学

,life 'sen|tence (**life sentences**) N-COUNT If someone receives a **life sentence**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life, or for a very long period of time. 无期徒刑；终身监禁 ❑ [+for] *Some were serving life sentences for murder.* 有些人因为谋杀罪在服无期徒刑。

,life-'size ADJ A **life-size** representation of someone or something, for example a painting or sculpture, is the same size as the person or thing that they represent. (绘画、雕塑等)与真人(或实物)一样大小的 ❑ *...a life-size statue of an Indian boy.* 与真人一样大的印度男孩雕像

,life-'sized ADJ **Life-sized** means the same as **life-size**. 同 life-size

life|span /'laɪfspæn/ (**lifespans**) also **life span** 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **lifespan** of a person, animal, or plant is the period of time for which they live or are normally expected to live. (人、动植物的)寿命，预期生命期限 ❑ *A 15-year lifespan is not uncommon for a dog.* 狗活 15 年并不少见。 2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **lifespan** of a product, organization, or idea is the period of time for which it is expected to work properly or to last. (产品等的)预期使用期限；(组织、想法等的)预期存在期限 ❑ [+of] *Most boilers have a lifespan of 15 to 20 years.* 绝大多数锅炉有 15 至 20 年的使用期限。

life|style /'laɪfstaɪl/ (**lifestyles**) also **life style**, **life-style** 1 N-VAR The **lifestyle** of a particular person or group of people is the living conditions, behaviour, and habits that are typical of them or are chosen by them. 生活方式 ❑ *They enjoyed an income and lifestyle that many people would envy.* 他们的收入和生活方式会令很多人都羡慕不已。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lifestyle** magazines, television programmes, and products are aimed at people who wish to be associated with glamorous and successful lifestyles. (杂志、电视节目或产品)有关时尚生活的 ❑ *Her dream is to present a lifestyle show on television.* 她的梦想是主持一档电视时尚生活节目。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lifestyle** drugs are drugs that are intended to improve people's quality of life rather than to treat particular medical disorders. (药物)改善生活品质的 ❑ *'I see anti-depressants as a lifestyle drug,' says Dr Charlton.* "我认为抗抑郁药是一种改善生活品质的药物。"查尔顿医生说。

,life-sup'port ma|chine (**life-support machines**) N-COUNT A **life-support machine** is the equipment that is used to keep a person alive when they are very ill and cannot breathe without help. 呼吸机；生命维持设备【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He is in a coma and on a life-support machine.* 他处于昏迷中，靠呼吸机维持生命。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **respirator**

,life-sup'port sys|tem (**life-support systems**) N-COUNT A **life-support system** is the same as a **life-support machine**. 同

life-support machine

life's work N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **life's work** or **life work** is the main activity that they have been involved in during their life, or their most important achievement. 毕生的事业；一生中最大的成就 ❑ *An exhibition of his life's work is being shown in the garden of his home.* 他平生的得意之作现正在他家的花园里展出。❑ *My father's life work was devoted to the conservation of the Longleat estate.* 我父亲一生致力于保护朗利特庄园。

life-threatening ADJ [oft adv ADJ] If someone has a **life-threatening** illness or is in a **life-threatening** situation, there is a strong possibility that the illness or the situation will kill them. 危及生命的；可能致命的 ❑ *Caitlin was born with a life-threatening heart abnormality.* 凯特琳患有可能致命的先天性心脏畸形。

life|time /'laɪftaɪm/ (**lifetimes**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] A **lifetime** is the length of time that someone is alive. 一生；终生 ❑ *During my lifetime I haven't got around to much travelling.* 我一生中没怎么去旅行过。❑ [+of] *...an extraordinary lifetime of achievement.* 成就斐然的一生 ❷ N-SING [with poss] The **lifetime** of a particular thing is the period of time that it lasts. (事物的)存在期，使用期 ❑ [+of] *...the lifetime of a parliament.* 议会的届期 ❑ *...a satellite's lifetime.* 卫星的使用期 ❸ PHRASE If you describe something as the chance or experience **of a lifetime**, you are emphasizing that it is the best or most important chance or experience that you are ever likely to have. 终生难遇的；千载难逢的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This could be not just the trip of a lifetime but the experience of a lifetime.* 这可能不仅是一趟终生难遇的旅行，也将是一次终生难遇的体验。

lift ↔ /lɪft/ (**lifts, lifting, lifted**) ❶ VERB If you **lift** something, you move it to another position, especially upwards. 提；抬；举；(尤指)向上移动 ❑ [v n] *The Colonel lifted the phone and dialed his superior.* 上校拿起电话，拨通了上司的号码。❑ [v n prep/adv] *She lifted the last of her drink to her lips.* 她将最后一点饮料送到唇边。•PHRASAL VERB **Lift up** means the same as **lift**. life up 同 lift ❑ [v n P] *She put her arms around him and lifted him up.* 她抱住他，把他举了起来。❑ [v P n] *Curious shoppers lifted up their children to take a closer look at the parade.* 好奇的顾客们举起他们的孩子，让他们更仔细地看看游行队伍。❷ VERB If you **lift** a part of your body, you move it to a higher position. 抬起，举起(身体的一部分) ❑ [v n] *Amy lifted her arm to wave. 'Goodbye,' she called.* 埃米举起胳膊挥挥手。"再见。"她喊道。❑ [v n] *She lifted her foot and squashed the wasp into the ground.* 她抬起脚把黄蜂在地上踩扁。•PHRASAL VERB **Lift up** means the same as **lift**. life up 同 lift ❑ [v n P] *Tom took his seat again and lifted his feet up on to the railing.* 汤姆又坐了下来，把双脚抬起搭到栏杆上。❑ [v P n] *The boys lifted up their legs, indicating they wanted to climb in.* 男孩们抬起腿，示意想要爬进来。❸ VERB If you **lift** your eyes or your head, you look up, for example when you have been reading and someone comes into the room. 抬起(头或眼睛) ❑ [v n] *When he finished he lifted his eyes and looked out the window.* 他完成后抬起双眼往窗外看去。❹ VERB If people in authority **lift** a law or rule that prevents people from doing something, they end it. 撤销，解除(法令等) ❑ [v n] *The European Commission has urged France to lift its ban on imports of British beef.* 欧盟委员会敦促法国解除进口英国牛肉的禁令。❺ VERB If something **lifts** your spirits or your mood, or if they **lift**, you start feeling more cheerful. (使)(情绪)高涨；(使)(心情)振奋 ❑ [v n] *He used his incredible sense of humour to lift my spirits.* 他用自己不可思议的幽默感逗我开心。❑ [v] *As soon as she heard the telephone ring her spirits lifted.* 她一听到电话铃响就立刻来了精神。❻ N-SING If something gives you a **lift**, it gives you a feeling of greater confidence, energy, or enthusiasm. 鼓舞；振奋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My selection for the team has given me a tremendous lift.* 入选该队给了我极大的鼓舞。❼ N-COUNT A **lift** is a device that carries people or goods up and down inside tall buildings. 电梯【BRIT 英】❑ *They took the lift to the fourth floor.* 他们坐电梯到了五楼。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **elevator**

❽ N-COUNT If you give someone a **lift** somewhere, you take them there in your car as a favour to them. 搭便车；搭顺风车 ❑ *He had a car and often gave me a lift home.* 他有车，经常让我搭他的车回家。❾ VERB If a government or organization **lifts** people or goods in or out of an area, it transports them there by aircraft, especially when there is a war. (尤指在战争中)空运(居民或货物) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The army lifted people off rooftops where they had climbed to escape the flooding.* 军队空运转移了为躲避洪水而爬到房顶的群众。❿ VERB To **lift** something means to increase its amount or to increase the level or the rate at which it happens. 提高；增加 ❑ [v n +to/from/by] *The bank lifted its basic home loans rate to 10.99% from 10.75%.* 银行将基本房贷利率从 10.75% 提高到 10.99%。❑ [v n] *A barrage would halt the flow upstream and lift the water level.* 一道拦河坝将会在上游拦住水流，抬升水位。⓫ VERB If fog, cloud, or mist **lifts**, it reduces, for example by moving upwards or by becoming less thick. (雾、云等)上升，消散 ❑ [v] *The fog had lifted and revealed a warm, sunny day.* 雾散了，迎来了温暖的、阳光明媚的一天。⓬ **to lift a finger** → see **finger**

→ see **skyscraper**

▶**lift off** PHRASAL VERB When an aircraft or rocket **lifts off**, it leaves the ground and rises into the air. (飞机、火箭等)起飞，升空，发射 ❑ [v P] *The plane lifted off and climbed steeply into the sky.* 飞机起飞并迅速爬升至空中。

▶**lift up** → see **lift 1, 2**

Thesaurus 同类词 *lift* Also look up:

V. boost, hoist, pick up; (*ant.*) drop, lower, put down ❶ cancel, repeal, rescind, terminate ❹ boost, enhance, raise ❺

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lift* with:

N. lift **weights** 举哑铃 ❶ lift *your* **arm** 举起胳膊, lift *your* **hand** 举手 ❷ lift **a ban** 解除禁令, lift **a blockade** 解除封锁, lift **an embargo** 取消禁运令, lift **restrictions** 撤销限制, lift **sanctions** 解除制裁, lift **a siege** 解除围困 ❹

'lift-off (**lift-offs**) N-VAR **Lift-off** is the beginning of a rocket's flight into space, when it leaves the ground. (火箭的)发射，发射时刻 ❑ *The lift-off was delayed about seven minutes.* 发射时间推迟了 7 分钟左右。❑ *The rocket tumbled out of control shortly after lift-off.* 发射后不久，火箭就失控坠落了。

liga|ment /'lɪgəmənt/ (**ligaments**) N-COUNT A **ligament** is a band of strong tissue in a person's body which connects bones. 韧带 ❑ [+in] *He suffered torn ligaments in his knee.* 他膝关节韧带拉伤了。

light

① BRIGHTNESS OR ILLUMINATION 光亮；照明
② NOT GREAT IN WEIGHT, AMOUNT, OR INTENSITY 重量、数量或强度不大
③ UNIMPORTANT OR NOT SERIOUS 不重要；不严肃

① **light** ↔ /laɪt/ (**lights, lighting, lit, lighted, lighter, lightest**)

The form **lit** is the usual past tense and past participle, but the form **lighted** is also used. 过去式和过去分词形式通常用 lit，但亦使用 lighted。

→ Please look at category ⓾ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达式请参见第 19 项。❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Light** is the brightness that lets you see things. Light comes from sources such as the sun, moon, lamps, and fire. 光；光线；光亮 ❑ *Cracks of light filtered through the shutters.* 斑驳的光线透过百叶窗照射进来。❑ *It was difficult to see in the dim light.* 光线很昏暗，看不太清楚。❑ *...ultraviolet light.* 紫外线 ❷ N-COUNT A **light** is something such as an electric lamp which produces light. 发光体；光源；(电)灯 ❑ *The janitor comes round to turn the lights out.* 看门人巡视一圈，把灯熄灭。❑ *...street lights.* 街灯 ❸ N-PLURAL You can use **lights** to refer to a set of traffic lights. 交通信号灯；红绿灯 ❑ *...the heavy city traffic with its endless delays at lights and crossings.* 在交通灯和十字路口前长久等待的拥堵的城市车流 ❹ VERB If a place or object **is lit** by something, it has light shining on it. 照亮；照耀 ❑ [v n] *It was*

dark and a giant moon lit the road so brightly you could see the landscape clearly. 天黑了，一轮巨大的月亮把道路照得通明，周围的景物可以看得一清二楚。❑ [be V-ed] *The room was lit by only the one light.* 房间里仅靠这一盏灯照明。❑ [V n +with] *The low sun lit the fortress walls with yellow light.* 低悬的太阳将黄灿灿的阳光洒在堡垒的墙壁上。 5 ADJ If it is **light**, the sun is providing light at the beginning or end of the day. (清晨或黄昏)天色亮的 ❑ *It was still light when we arrived at Lalong Creek.* 我们到达拉隆溪时天还没黑。❑ *...light summer evenings.* 天色明亮的夏日黄昏 6 ADJ If a room or building is **light**, it has a lot of natural light in it, for example because it has large windows. (自然)光线充足的 ❑ *It is a light room with tall windows.* 这间房有高大的窗子，光线充足。 •**light|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The dark green spare bedroom is in total contrast to the lightness of the large main bedroom.* 墨绿色的备用卧室与宽敞明亮的主卧形成了巨大的反差。 7 VERB If you **light** something such as a cigarette or fire, or if it **lights**, it starts burning. 点燃；点着 ❑ [V n] *Stephen hunched down to light a cigarette.* 斯蒂芬弓着身子点燃一支烟。❑ [V] *If the charcoal does fail to light, use a special liquid spray and light it with a long taper.* 要是木炭确实着不了的话，使用一种特殊的液体喷剂，再用长纸捻将其点燃。❑ [V-ed] *...a lighted candle.* 点着了的蜡烛 8 N-SING If someone asks you for **a light**, they want a match or cigarette lighter so they can start smoking. (火柴、打火机等)点火物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Have you got a light anybody?* 你们谁有火吗？ 9 N-COUNT If something is presented in a particular **light**, it is presented so that you think about it in a particular way or so that it appears to be of a particular nature. 角度；(事物呈现的)状态 ❑ *He has worked hard in recent months to portray New York in a better light.* 最近几个月里他努力从更积极的角度来描绘纽约。 10 → see also **lighter, lighting, bright lights, night light, pilot light, red light** 11 PHRASE If something **comes to light** or **is brought to light**, it becomes obvious or is made known to a lot of people. 显露；揭露；为人所知 ❑ *The truth is unlikely to be brought to light by the promised enquiry.* 真相是不可能通过承诺要进行的询问就披露出来的。 12 PHRASE If **light dawns on** you, you begin to understand something after a period of not being able to understand it. 开始明白 ❑ *At last the light dawned. He was going to marry Phylis!* 终于明白过来了——他要和菲莉丝结婚了！ 13 PHRASE If someone in authority gives you **a green light**, they give you permission to do something. 准许；许可 ❑ *The food industry was given a green light to extend the use of these chemicals.* 食品业获准继续使用这些化学品。 14 PHRASE If something is possible **in the light of** particular information, it is only possible because you have this information. 鉴于；由于；根据 ❑ *In the light of this information it is now possible to identify a number of key issues.* 根据这一信息，现在有可能弄清楚几个关键问题了。 15 PHRASE If someone **sees the light**, they finally realize something or change their attitude or way of behaving to a better one. 明白过来；领悟 ❑ *I saw the light and ditched him.* 我终于醒悟，甩掉了他。 16 PHRASE If you **set light to** something, you make it start burning. 点燃；点着【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *They had poured fuel through the door of the flat and had then set light to it.* 他们隔着公寓门往里边倒汽油，然后点着了火。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **set fire to**

17 PHRASE To **shed light on, throw light on,** or **cast light on** something means to make it easier to understand, because more information is known about it. 使(某事)显得非常清楚；使人了解(某事) ❑ *A new approach offers an answer, and may shed light on an even bigger question.* 新方法提供了一个答案，而且有可能让人们进一步了解更重大的问题。 18 PHRASE When you talk about **the light at the end of the tunnel**, you are referring to the end of the difficult or unpleasant situation that you are in at the moment. 隧道尽头的曙光；黑暗尽头的希望 ❑ *All I can do is tell her to hold on, that there's light at the end of the tunnel.* 我只能告诉她要坚持，让她知道总会柳暗花明的。 19 **all sweetness and light** → see **sweetness**

→ see **eye, laser, light bulb, telescope, wave**

▶**light up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **light** something **up** or if it **lights up**, it becomes bright, usually when you shine light on it. 照亮；发亮 ❑ [V P] *...a keypad that lights up when you pick up the handset.* 拿起听筒就会发亮的电话键盘 ❑ [V P n] *On September 5, at the end of the festival, a massive display of fireworks will light up the sky around Broadlands.* 9月5日，也就是庆祝活动的最后，会有大型焰火表演照亮布罗德兰附近的夜空。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If your face or your eyes **light up** you suddenly look very surprised or happy. 现出吃惊的神情；露出喜色 ❑ [V P +with] *Sue's face lit up with surprise.* 休的脸上露出惊喜的神情。❑ [V P] *You should see his eyes light up when he talks about home.* 你真该看看他谈到家的时候眼睛放光的模样。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **light up**, you make a cigarette, cigar, or pipe start burning and you start smoking it. 点烟；开始吸烟【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *He held a match while she lit up.* 他拿了根火柴为她点烟。❑ [V P n] *He took his time lighting up a cigarette.* 他不慌不忙地点了一支烟。[Also V n P]

Word Link 词根词缀 *light = shining* 发光：*daylight, enlighten, light*

② **light** ◆◇ /laɪt/ **(lighter, lightest)** 1 ADJ Something that is **light** does not weigh very much, or weighs less than you would expect it to. 轻的；不重的 ❑ *Modern tennis rackets are now apparently 20 per cent lighter.* 新式网球拍据说比以前的轻20%。❑ *...weight training with light weights.* 轻量负重训练 ❑ *Try to wear light, loose clothes.* 尽量穿轻便宽松的衣服。 •**light|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The toughness, lightness, strength, and elasticity of whalebone gave it a wide variety of uses.* 鲸须既韧又轻，而且强度和弹性大，这些特点使其用途广泛。 2 ADJ Something that is **light** is not very great in amount, degree, or intensity. 少量的；程度轻的；强度低的 ❑ *It's a Sunday like any other with the usual light traffic in the city.* 这是一个星期天，像任何一个星期天一样，城里的车辆不多。❑ *...a light breeze.* 微风 •**light|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Put the onions in the pan and cook until lightly browned.* 将洋葱放入平底锅内，炒至略呈棕色。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Light** equipment and machines are small and easily moved, especially because they are not heavy. (设备、机器等)轻型的，轻便的 ❑ *...a convoy of light armoured vehicles.* 轻型装甲车队 ❑ *They used light machine guns and AK forty-sevens.* 他们使用了轻机枪和AK-47步枪。 4 ADJ Something that is **light** is very pale in colour. (颜色)淡的，浅的 ❑ [+in] *The walls are light in colour and covered in paper.* 墙的颜色素淡，贴了墙纸。❑ *He is light haired with gray eyes.* 他浅色头发，灰色眼睛。 •ADJ **Light** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *We know he has a light green van.* 我们知道他有一辆淡绿色小货车。❑ *...a light blue box.* 淡蓝色盒子 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **light** sleep is one that is easily disturbed and in which you are often aware of the things around you. If you are a **light** sleeper, you are easily woken when you are asleep. (睡眠)不深的；(人)容易惊醒的 ❑ *She had drifted into a light sleep.* 她迷迷糊糊地进入了浅睡。❑ *She was usually a light sleeper.* 她通常很容易惊醒。 •**light|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He was dozing lightly in his chair.* 他坐在椅子上半睡半醒地打着盹儿。 6 ADJ A **light** sound, for example someone's voice, is pleasantly quiet. (声音、嗓音等)轻柔的 ❑ *The voice was sweet and light.* 那嗓音甜美轻柔。 7 ADJ A **light** meal consists of a small amount of food, or of food that is easy to digest. (餐食)少量的，易消化的 ❑ *...a light, healthy lunch.* 量少而健康的午餐 •**light|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She found it impossible to eat lightly.* 她发现要吃得少简直不可能。 8 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Light** work does not involve much physical effort. 不费力的；轻松的 ❑ *He was on the training field for some light work yesterday.* 昨天他在训练场进行了一些强度较小的训练。 9 ADJ If you describe the result of an action or a punishment as **light**, you mean that it is less serious or severe than you expected. (行为后果、处罚等)轻微的，不严重的 ❑ *She confessed her astonishment at her light sentence when her father visited her at the jail.* 父亲来探监时，她承认对自己受到的从轻判决感到诧异。 •**light|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *One of the accused got off lightly in exchange for pleading guilty to withholding information from Congress.* 其中一名被告承认了对国会隐瞒信息的罪名，从而获得从轻处理。 10 ADJ Movements and actions that are **light** are graceful or gentle and are done with very little force or effort. 轻捷的；轻盈的；用力小的 ❑ *Use a light touch when applying cream or make-up.* 涂抹乳霜或化妆品时动作要轻。❑ *There was a light knock at the door.* 有人在轻轻地敲门。 •**light|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He kissed her lightly on the mouth.* 他轻轻地吻了她的唇。❑ *Knead*

L

Word Web 话题词汇 light bulb 灯泡

The **incandescent light bulb** has changed little since the 1870s. It consists of a **glass** globe containing an inert gas, such as argon, some wires, and a **filament**. **Electricity** flows through the wires and the tungsten filament. The filament heats up and **glows**. Light bulbs aren't very efficient. They give off more heat than **light**. **Fluorescent** lights are much more efficient. They contain liquid mercury and argon gas. A layer of phosphorus covers the inside of the tube. When electricity begins to flow, the mercury becomes a gas and **emits** ultraviolet light. This causes the phosphorus coating to **shine**.

白炽灯泡自 19 世纪 70 年代以来几乎没什么变化。它由一个含惰性气体(如氩)的玻璃球体、几段金属线和一根灯丝构成。电流通过金属线和钨丝，灯丝受热后发光。白炽灯泡发热更甚于发光，因此并不十分节能。荧光灯则高效得多。荧光灯含有液态水银和氩气，灯管内壁覆有一层磷。电流开始通过时，水银变成气体，放射出紫外线，磷质涂层因此发起光来。

the dough very lightly. 轻轻地揉面团。•**light|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She danced with a grace and lightness that were breathtaking.* 她的舞跳得优雅轻盈，令人惊叹。 11 → see also **lighter**

Thesaurus 同类词 *light* Also look up:

N. brightness, gleam, glow, radiance, shine ① 1
ADJ. bright, sunny ① 5 6
weightless; (*ant.*) heavy, solid ② 1

③ **light** ◆◇ /laɪt/ (**lighter, lightest**) → Please look at categories 5 and 6 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 5 项和第 6 项。 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe things such as books, music, and films as **light**, you mean that they entertain you without making you think very deeply. (书、音乐、电影等)消遣性的，娱乐性的，轻松的 ❑ *...light classical music.* 轻古典音乐 ❑ *...a light entertainment programme.* 轻松的娱乐节目 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say something in a **light** way, you sound as if you think that something is not important or serious. (说话方式)随意的，不严肃的 ❑ *Talk to him in a friendly, light way about the relationship.* 用友好、随意的方式跟他谈谈这段感情。 ❑ *Let's finish on a lighter note.* 最后，我们谈一个比较轻松的话题吧。•**light|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'Once a detective, always a detective,' he said lightly.* "一日为侦探，终生为侦探。"他满不在意地说。•**light|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *'I'm not an authority on them,' Jessica said with forced lightness.* "我又不是这些方面的权威。"杰茜卡故作轻松地说。 3 ADJ If you say that something is not a **light** matter, you mean that it should be treated or considered as being important and serious. (通常用于否定句)轻微的，不重要的 ❑ *It can be no light matter for the Home Office that so many young prisoners should have wanted to kill or injure themselves.* 竟然有那么多的年轻囚犯想要自杀或自残，内政部决不可等闲视之。•**light|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His allegations cannot be lightly dismissed.* 不能把他提出的指控当儿戏。 4 PHRASE If you **make light of** something, you treat it as though it is not serious or important, when in fact it is. 轻视；对…不在乎；视…为微不足道 ❑ *Roberts attempted to make light of his discomfort.* 罗伯茨试图不把他的不舒服当回事。 5 → see also **lighter** 6 to **make light work of** → see **work**

,light 'air|craft (**light aircraft**) N-COUNT A **light aircraft** is a small aeroplane that is designed to carry a small number of passengers or a small amount of goods. 轻型飞机

'light bulb (**light bulbs**) N-COUNT A **light bulb** or **bulb** is the round glass part of an electric light or lamp which light shines from. (电)灯泡

→ see Word Web: **light bulb**

,light 'cream N-UNCOUNT **Light cream** is thin cream that does not have a lot of fat in it. 淡奶油；一次分离稀奶油【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **single cream**

light|en /'laɪtᵊn/ (**lightens, lightening, lightened**) 1 VERB When something **lightens** or when you **lighten** it, it becomes less dark in colour. (使)发亮；(使)变得明亮；(使)变淡 ❑ [v] *The sky began to lighten.* 天空开始变亮了。 ❑ [v n] *Leslie lightens her hair and has now had it cut into a short, feathered style.* 莱斯莉将头发染成了浅色，现在又剪了个短蓬头。 2 VERB If someone **lightens** a situation, they make it less serious or less boring. 使缓和；调剂 ❑ [v n] *Anthony felt the need to lighten the atmosphere.* 安东尼觉得有必要缓和一下气氛。 3 VERB If your attitude or mood **lightens**, or if someone or something **lightens** it, they make you feel more cheerful, happy, and relaxed. (使)(态度、心情等)变得轻松(或愉快) ❑ [v] *As they approached the outskirts of the city, Ella's mood visibly lightened.* 他们快到市郊时，埃拉的情绪明显好转。 ❑ [v n] *The sun was streaming in through the window, yet it did nothing to lighten his mood.* 阳光透过窗户照进来，可是这也不能让他的心情开朗起来。 4 VERB If you **lighten** something, you make it less heavy. 使变轻 ❑ [v n] *It is a good idea to blend it in a food processor as this lightens the mixture.* 用食品处理机搅拌是个好主意，因为这样可以让搅拌物变稀软。 ❑ [v-ed] *He pulled the lightened sled with all his strength.* 他用尽全力拉减轻了负载的雪橇。

Word Link 词根词缀 *light = not heavy* 轻：*lighten, light-headed, light-hearted*

light|er /'laɪtəʳ/ (**lighters**) N-COUNT A **lighter** is a small device that produces a flame which you can use to light cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. 打火机；点火器

,light-'fingered ADJ If you say that someone is **light-fingered**, you mean that they steal things. 惯扒窃的；好顺手牵羊的【INFORMAL 非正式】

,light-'headed ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **light-headed**, you feel rather unsteady and strange, for example because you are ill or because you have drunk too much alcohol. (因生病、醉酒等而)头晕目眩的

,light-'hearted 1 ADJ Someone who is **light-hearted** is cheerful and happy. 轻松愉快的；无忧无虑的 ❑ *They were light-hearted and prepared to enjoy life.* 他们无忧无虑，随时准备享受生活。 2 ADJ Something that is **light-hearted** is intended to be entertaining or amusing, and not at all serious. 不严肃的；随便的；为了好玩的 ❑ *There have been many attempts, both light-hearted and serious, to locate the Loch Ness Monster.* 有很多人或随意或认真地尝试过，想要找到尼斯湖水怪。

,light 'heavy|weight (**light heavyweights**) N-COUNT A **light heavyweight** is a professional boxer who weighs between 160 and 175 pounds, or an amateur boxer who weighs between 165 and 179 pounds. (体重为 160 至 175 磅的)轻重量级职业拳击手；(体重为 165 至 179 磅的)轻重量级业余拳击手

light|house /'laɪthaʊs/ (**lighthouses**) N-COUNT A **lighthouse** is a tower containing a powerful flashing lamp that is built on the coast or on a small island. Lighthouses are used to guide ships or to warn them of danger. 灯塔

,light 'in|dus|try (**light industries**) N-VAR **Light industry** is industry in which only small items are made, for example household goods and clothes. 轻工业

→ see **industry**

light|ing /'laɪtɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **lighting** in a place is the way that it is lit, for example by electric lights, by candles, or by windows, or the quality of the light in it. 照明；灯光 ❑ [+of] *...the bright fluorescent lighting of the laboratory.* 实验室里明亮的日光灯照明 ❑ *The whole room is bathed in soft lighting.* 整个房间沐浴在柔光之中。 ❑ *...street lighting.* 街道照明 2 N-UNCOUNT The **lighting** in a film or play is the use of different electric lights to give a particular effect. (电影、戏剧等的)布光，灯光 ❑ *Peter Mumford's lighting and David Freeman's direction make a crucial contribution to the success of the staging.* 彼得·芒福德的灯光和戴维·弗里曼的导演对演出的成功功不可没。

→ see **concert, photography**

L

Word Web 话题词汇 lightning 闪电

Lightning originates in storm clouds. Strong winds cause tiny **particles** within the clouds to rub together violently. This creates **positive charges** on some particles and **negative charges** on others.The negatively charged particles sink to the bottom of the cloud. There they are attracted by the positively charged surface of the earth. Gradually a large negative charge accumulates in a cloud. When it is large enough, a **bolt** of lightning strikes the earth. When a bolt branches out, the result is called **forked lightning**. Sheet lightning occurs when the bolt **discharges** within a cloud, instead of on the earth.

闪电源自暴风云。强风导致云层内的微粒相互猛烈摩擦，由此一些粒子带上正电荷，另一些则带上负电荷。负电荷微粒沉降到云层底部；在那里，它们受到带正电荷的地面的吸引。大量负电荷逐渐在云中积累，达到一定数量时，一道闪电就会击中地面。分叉的闪电称为叉状闪电。当闪电在云中而不是在地面上放电时，则会产生片状闪电。

light|ning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Lightning** is the very bright flashes of light in the sky that happen during thunderstorms. 闪电 ❑ *One man died when he was struck by lightning.* 一人遭雷击致死。❑ *Another flash of lightning lit up the cave.* 又一道闪电照亮了山洞。❑ *...thunder and lightning.* 雷电 2 → see also **forked lightning** 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lightning** describes things that happen very quickly or last for only a short time. 闪电似的；极快的 ❑ *Driving today demands lightning reflexes.* 如今开车需要反应极其迅速。

→ see Word Web:**lightning**

→ see **storm**

'light|ning bug (**lightning bugs**) N-COUNT A **lightning bug** is a type of beetle that produces light from its body. 萤火虫【AM 美】

'light|ning con|duc|tor (**lightning conductors**) N-COUNT A **lightning conductor** is a long thin piece of metal on top of a building that attracts lightning and allows it to reach the ground safely. 避雷针【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lightning rod**

'light|ning rod (**lightning rods**) 1 N-COUNT A **lightning rod** is the same as a **lightning conductor**. 同 lightning conductor【AM 美】2 PHRASE If you say that someone **is a lightning rod for** something, you mean that they attract that thing to themselves. 招引…的人【AM 美】❑ *He is a lightning rod for controversy.* 他是个争议性人物。

'light|ning strike (**lightning strikes**) N-COUNT A **lightning strike** is a strike in which workers stop work suddenly and without any warning, in order to protest about something. （事先没有警告的）闪电式罢工【BRIT 英】❑ *Bank staff are to stage a series of lightning strikes in a dispute over staffing.* 银行职员因雇佣争端将发起一系列的闪电式罢工。

light|ship /'laɪtʃɪp/ (**lightships**) N-COUNT A **lightship** is a small ship that stays in one place and has a powerful flashing lamp. Lightships are used to guide ships or to warn them of danger. （导航用的）灯船

light|weight /'laɪtweɪt/ (**lightweights**) also **light-weight** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **lightweight** weighs less than most other things of the same type. 轻量的；轻质的；比通常重量轻的 ❑ *...lightweight denim.* 轻磅牛仔面料 ❑ *The company manufactures a range of innovative light-weight cycles.* 这家公司生产一系列的新型轻便自行车。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Lightweight** is a category in some sports, such as boxing, judo, or rowing, based on the weight of the athlete. （拳击、柔道、赛艇等运动中的）轻量级 ❑ *By the age of sixteen he was the junior lightweight champion of Poland.* 16 岁时他已经是波兰的青少年组轻量级冠军。•N-COUNT A **lightweight** is a person who is in the lightweight category in a particular sport. 轻量级运动员 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **lightweight**, you are critical of them because you think that they are not very important or skilful in a particular area of activity. 无足轻重的人；无能的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Hill considered Sam a lightweight, a real amateur.* 希尔认为萨姆是一个无足轻重的人，一个纯粹的外行。•ADJ **Lightweight** is also an adjective. ❑ *Some of the discussion in the book is lightweight and unconvincing.* 书中的有些论述肤浅琐碎，毫无说服力。

'light year (**light years**) 1 N-COUNT A **light year** is the distance that light travels in a year. 光年（指光在 1 年中所经过的距离）❑ *...a star system millions of light years away.* 几百万光年外的一个星系 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can say that two things are **light years** apart to emphasize a very great difference or a very long distance or period of time between them. 极大的差距；极远的距离；极长的时期【INFORMAL，EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *She says the French education system is light years ahead of the English one.* 她说法国的教育体制遥遥领先于英国。

→ see **galaxy**

lik|able /'laɪkəb°l/ → see **likeable**

like

① PREPOSITION AND CONJUNCTION USES 介词和连词用法
② VERB USES 动词用法
③ NOUN USES AND PHRASES 名词用法和短语

① **like** ⟷ /laɪk/ (**likes**) 1 PREP If you say that one person or thing is **like** another, you mean that they share some of the same qualities or features. 像；像…一样 ❑ *He looks like Father Christmas.* 他长得像圣诞老人。❑ *Kathy is a great mate, we are like sisters.* 凯茜是个很好的伙伴，我们亲如姐妹。❑ *It's nothing like what happened in the mid-Seventies.* 这跟 70 年代中期的情形截然不同。❑ *This is just like old times.* 宛如时光倒转。❑ *...a mountain shaped like a reclining woman.* 形似斜倚女子的高山 2 PREP If you talk about what something or someone is **like**, you are talking about their qualities or features.（是）…样的人（或事物）❑ *What was Bulgaria like?* 保加利亚是个怎样的地方？❑ *What did she look like?* 她长什么样子？❑ *What was it like growing up in Hillsborough?* 在希尔斯伯勒长大的生活是怎样的？3 PREP You can use **like** to introduce an example of the set of things or people that you have just mentioned. 比如；例如 ❑ *The neglect that large cities like New York have received over the past 12 years is tremendous.* 过去 12 年里，纽约等大城市受到了极大的冷遇。❑ *He could say things like, 'Let's go to the car' or 'Let us go for a walk' in French.* 他能用法语说“我们去开车吧”或“我们去散步吧”之类的话。4 PREP You can use **like** to say that someone or something is in the same situation as another person or thing. 与…情形一样 ❑ *It also moved those who, like me, are too young to have lived through the war.* 它也打动了那些像我一样年纪太轻而没有经历过战争的人。5 PREP If you say that someone is behaving **like** something or someone else, you mean that they are behaving in a way that is typical of that kind of thing or person. **Like** is used in this way in many fixed expressions, for example **to cry like a baby** and **to watch someone like a hawk**.（表示行为如同…一样）像孩子一样哭泣 / 像老鹰一样监视某人 ❑ *I was shaking all over, trembling like a leaf.* 我像是一片落叶，浑身直哆嗦。❑ *Greenfield was behaving like an irresponsible idiot.* 格林菲尔德表现得像一个不负责任的白痴。6 PREP You can use **like** in expressions such as **that's just like her** and **it wasn't like him** to indicate that the person's behaviour is or is not typical of their character.（表示行为符合…的特点）她就是这么个人 / 这一点也不像他 ❑ *You should have told us. But it's just like you not to share.* 你应该早点告诉我们的。不过你就是这么个人，把事情都藏在心里。7 CONJ **Like** is sometimes used as a conjunction in order to say that something appears to be the case when it is not. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 好像，似乎（但事实并非如此）（一些人认为此用法不正确）❑ *On the train up to Waterloo, I felt like I was going on an adventure.* 坐在开往滑铁卢的火车上，我觉得自己好像正踏上一趟冒险旅程。8 CONJ **Like** is sometimes used as a conjunction in order to indicate that something happens or is done in the same way as something else. Some people consider this use to be in-

correct. 如同(一些人认为此用法不正确) ❑ *People are strolling, buying ice cream for their children, just like they do every Sunday.* 人们在闲逛，给孩子们买冰激凌，就像每个星期天一样。❑ *He spoke exactly like I did.* 他的话跟我的一模一样。❑ *We really were afraid, not like in the cinema.* 我们是真的很害怕，不是像看电影时的那种害怕。❾ PREP [with neg] You can use **like** in negative expressions such as **nothing like it** and **no place like it** to emphasize that there is nothing as good as the situation, thing, or person mentioned. (用于否定短语中)没有什么能比得上它 / 没有什么地方能比得上它【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There's nothing like candlelight for creating a romantic mood.* 再没什么比烛光更能营造浪漫气氛了。❑ *There was no feeling like it in the world.* 天底下没有比这更好的感觉了。⓫ PREP [with neg] You can use **like** in expressions such as **nothing like** to make an emphatic negative statement. (强调否定)没有，不到【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Three hundred million dollars will be nothing like enough.* 3 亿美元远远不够。❑ *It's really not anything like as bad as it looks.* 根本不像表面上看起来这么糟糕。

② **like** ♦♦♦ /laɪk/ (**likes, liking, liked**) ❶ VERB [no cont] If you **like** something or someone, you think they are interesting, enjoyable, or attractive. 喜欢；喜爱 ❑ [v n] *He likes baseball.* 他喜欢棒球。❑ [v n] *I can't think why Grace doesn't like me.* 我不明白为什么格雷丝不喜欢我。❑ [v n] *What music do you like best?* 你最喜欢什么音乐？❑ [v v-ing] *I just didn't like being in crowds.* 我就是不喜欢呆在人多的地方。❑ [v to-inf] *Do you like to go swimming?* 你喜欢去游泳吗？❑ [v n adj/prep] *I like my whisky neat.* 我喜欢喝纯威士忌。❑ [v n *+about*] *That's one of the things I like about you. You're strong.* 这是我喜欢你的一个地方。你很坚强。❷ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you ask someone how they **like** something, you are asking them for their opinion of it and whether they enjoy it or find it pleasant. (用于征询意见)觉得 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *How do you like America?* 你觉得美国怎么样？❑ [v n/v-ing] *How did you like the trip?* 这趟旅行感觉如何？❸ VERB [no cont] If you **like** something such as a particular course of action or way of behaving, you approve of it. (表示赞同)喜欢，希望 ❑ [v n] *I've been looking at the cookery book. I like the way it is set out.* 我翻过那本烹饪书。我喜欢它的版式设计。❑ [v to-inf] *The U.S. administration would like to see a negotiated settlement to the war.* 美国政府希望看到战争能以和谈方式解决。❑ [v n v-ing] *Opal, his wife, didn't really like him drinking so much.* 他的妻子奥珀尔不太喜欢他喝这么多酒。❑ [v v-ing] *I don't like relying on the judges' decisions.* 我不爱依赖评委的评判结果。[Also v n *+about* n/v-ing] ❹ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say that you **like to** do something or that you **like** something to be done, you mean that you prefer to do it or prefer it to be done as part of your normal life or routine. (表示习惯)愿意，希望 ❑ [v to-inf] *I like to get to airports in good time.* 我习惯早早地赶到机场。❑ [v n to-inf] *I hear Mary's husband likes her to be home no later than six o'clock.* 我听说玛丽的丈夫希望她 6 点前就回到家里。❺ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say that you **would like** something or **would like** to do something, you are indicating a wish or desire that you have. (表示愿意)想要 ❑ [v n] *I'd like a bath.* 我想洗个澡。❑ [v to-inf] *If you don't mind, I think I'd like to go home.* 如果你不介意的话，我想我要回家了。❻ VERB [no cont, no passive] You can say that you **would like** to say something to indicate that you are about to say it. 想要(说) ❑ [v to-inf] *I'd like to apologize.* 我想道歉。❑ [v to-inf] *I would like to take this opportunity of telling you about a new service which we are offering.* 我想借此机会向您介绍我们推出的一项新服务。❼ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you ask someone if they **would like** something or **would like** to do something, you are making a polite offer or invitation. (表示提议或邀请)想要【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v n] *Here's your change. Would you like a bag?* 这是找您的钱。您需要袋子吗？❑ [v n] *Perhaps while you wait you would like a drink at the bar.* 等候时，您或许可以去酒吧喝点东西。❑ [v to-inf] *Would you like to come back for coffee?* 有时间再过来喝杯咖啡好吗？❽ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say to someone that you **would like** something or you **would like** them to do something, or ask them if they **would like** to do it, you are politely telling them what you want or what you want them to do. (表示请求或命令)希望【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v n] *I'd like an explanation.* 我希望有人能解释一下。❑ [v n to-inf] *We'd like you to look around and tell us if anything is missing.* 请您四处看看，告诉我们是不是缺了什么东西。❑ [v to-inf] *Would you like to tell me what happened?* 能告诉我发生了什么事吗？

Thesaurus 同类词 *like* Also look up:

PREP. alike, comparable, similar ① ❶
V. admire, appreciate, enjoy; (*ant.*) dislike ② ❶

③ **like** ♦♦♦ /laɪk/ (**likes**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can use **like** in expressions such as **like attracts like**, when you are referring to two or more people or things that have the same or similar characteristics. 同样(或相似)的人(或事物) ❑ *You have to make sure you're comparing like with like.* 你必须确保是在进行同类比较。❑ *Homeopathic treatment is based on the 'like cures like' principle.* 顺势疗法是基于"以毒攻毒"的原理。❷ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Someone's **likes** are the things that they enjoy or find pleasant. 爱好；喜欢的事物 ❑ *I thought that I knew everything about Jemma: her likes and dislikes, her political viewpoints.* 我原以为我了解耶马的一切：她的好恶爱憎，她的政治观点。❸ → see also **liking** ❹ PHRASE You say **if you like** when you are making or agreeing to an offer or suggestion in a casual way. (用于非正式地提出或同意建议)如果你乐意的话 ❑ *You can stay here if you like.* 如果你愿意，可以呆在这里。❑ *'Shall we stop talking about her?'—'If you like.'* "我们不说她了好不好？"——"听你的。"❺ PHRASE You say **if you like** when you are expressing something in a different way, or in a way that you think some people might disagree with or find strange. 可以说；换句话说 ❑ *This is more like a downpayment, or a deposit, if you like.* 这更像是首付，也可以说是预付款。❻ PHRASE You can use the expressions **like anything, like crazy,** or **like mad** to emphasize that someone is doing something or something is happening in a very energetic or noticeable way. 拼命地；猛烈地；极快地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He's working like mad at the moment.* 他眼下正在拼命地工作。❼ PHRASE You say **like this, like that,** or **like so** when you are showing someone how something is done. (用于展示过程)像这样 / 像那样 / 照这样 ❑ *It opens and closes, like this.* 这个能开能关，就像这样。❽ PHRASE You use **like this** or **like that** when you are drawing attention to something that you are doing or that someone else is doing. (用于吸引注意力)像这样 / 像那样 ❑ *I'm sorry to intrude on you like this.* 很抱歉这样来打扰你。❑ *Stop pacing like that.* 别再那样走来走去了。❾ PHRASE You use the expression **something like** with an amount, number, or description to indicate that it is approximately accurate. 大约；左右；接近 ❑ *They can get something like £3, 000 a year.* 他们一年能挣到 3,000 英镑左右。❑ *'When roughly would this be? Monday?'—'Something like that.'* "大概会在什么时候？星期一？"——"差不多吧。"❿ PHRASE If you refer to something **the like of which** or **the likes of which** has never been seen before, you are emphasizing how important, great, or noticeable the thing is. 前所未有(或闻所未闻)的事物【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...technological advances the like of which the world had previously only dreamed of.* 只存在于前人梦想中的惊人科技进步 ❑ *We are dealing with an epidemic the likes of which we have never seen in this century.* 我们面临的疫情规模在本世纪尚属空前。

-like /-laɪk/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-like** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe something as being similar to the thing referred to by the noun. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"像…的"、"有…特征的" ❑ *...beautiful purple-red petunia-like flowers.* 类似矮牵牛花的美丽的紫红色花朵 ❑ *...a tiny worm-like creature.* 像蠕虫一样的微小生物

like|able /'laɪkəb°l/ also **likable** ADJ Someone or something that is **likeable** is pleasant and easy to like. 可爱的；讨人喜欢的 ❑ *He was an immensely likeable chap.* 他是个极讨人喜欢的家伙。

like|li|hood /'laɪklɪhʊd/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **likelihood of** something happening is how likely it is to happen. 可能；可能性 ❑ [*+of*] *The likelihood of infection is minimal.* 感染的可能性极小。❷ N-SING

[N that] If something is a **likelihood**, it is likely to happen. 可能的事 ❑ *But the likelihood is that people would be willing to pay if they were certain that their money was going to a good cause.* 但如果人们确切知道自己的钱会用于做善事，他们就可能更愿意掏腰包。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in all likelihood**, you mean that it will probably happen. 十之八九；极有可能 ❑ *In all likelihood, the committee will have to interview every woman who's worked with Thomas.* 十有八九，委员会将不得不与每一位曾和托马斯共过事的女性面谈。

like|ly ◆◆◆ /'laɪkli/ (**likelier, likeliest**) ■ ADJ You use **likely** to indicate that something is probably the case or will probably happen in a particular situation. 可能的；看来要发生的 ❑ *Experts say a 'yes' vote is still the likely outcome.* 专家说结果仍可能是投赞成票。❑ *If this is your first baby, it's far more likely that you'll get to the hospital too early.* 如果是第一胎，孕妇很有可能会过早地赶到医院。❑ *Francis thought it likely John still loved her.* 弗朗西斯觉得约翰可能还爱着她。•ADV **Likely** is also an adverb. ❑ *Profit will most likely have risen by about £25 million.* 利润极可能增加 2，500 万英镑左右。❑ *Very likely he'd told them he had American business interests.* 很可能他已经告诉他们自己拥有美国商业股权。 ■ ADJ If someone or something is **likely to** do a particular thing, they will very probably do it. 可能（做…）的；有（…）倾向的 ❑ *In the meantime the war of nerves seems likely to continue.* 与此同时，心理战似乎还可能继续。❑ *Once people have seen that something actually works, they are much more likely to accept change.* 一旦人们看到有些东西确实奏效，那他们可能会更容易接受变化。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **likely** person, place, or thing is one that will probably be suitable for a particular purpose. 合适的；恰当的 ❑ *At one point he had seemed a likely candidate to become Prime Minister.* 他一度看似是个合适的首相人选。❑ *We aimed the microscope at a likely looking target.* 我们把显微镜对准了一个看起来合适的目标。 ■ CONVENTION You can say **not likely** as an emphatic way of saying 'no', especially when someone asks you whether you are going to do something. （尤用于回答他人）绝不可能，绝对不会 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *'How about having a phone out here?'—'Not likely!'* "在这儿装个电话怎么样？"——"绝对不行！"

'like-minded ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Like-minded** people have similar opinions, ideas, attitudes, or interests. 想法相同的；志趣相投的 ❑ *...the opportunity to mix with hundreds of like-minded people.* 与数百位志趣相投的人交往的机会

lik|en /'laɪkən/ (**likens, likening, likened**) VERB If you **liken** one thing or person **to** another thing or person, you say that they are similar. 把…比作；把…比拟为 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *The pain is often likened to being drilled through the side of the head.* 这种疼痛常被比作钻头钻入头部的感觉。

like|ness /'laɪknəs/ (**likenesses**) ■ N-SING If two things or people have a **likeness to** each other, they are similar to each other. 相像；相似 ❑ [+to] *These myths have a startling likeness to one another.* 这些神话彼此间有惊人的相似性。❑ [+between] *There might be a likeness between their features, but their eyes were totally dissimilar.* 他们的相貌也许有些相似，但眼睛却完全不同。 ■ N-COUNT [with poss] A **likeness of** someone is a picture or sculpture of them. 肖像；画像；照片；塑像 ❑ [+of] *The museum displays wax likenesses of every U.S. president.* 这家博物馆陈列着历任美国总统的蜡像。 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj N] If you say that a picture of someone is a good **likeness**, you mean that it looks just like them. （照片与本人的）相似 ❑ [+of] *She says the artist's impression is an excellent likeness of her abductor.* 她说画家勾勒的画像像极了绑架她的人。

like|wise /'laɪkwaɪz/ ■ ADV [ADV with v] You use **likewise** when you are comparing two methods, states, or situations and saying that they are similar. 同样地；类似地 ❑ *All attempts by the Socialists to woo him back were spurned. Similar overtures from the right have likewise been rejected.* 社会党人试图请他回去，遭到拒绝。同样，右翼党人类似的示好也被回绝了。 ■ ADV [ADV after v] If you do something and someone else does **likewise**, they do the same or a similar thing. 照样地 ❑ *He lent money, made donations and encouraged others to do likewise.* 他又借钱又捐款捐物，并且鼓励别人也这样做。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wise = in the direction or manner of* 朝（或在）…方向；以…方式：*clockwise, likewise, otherwise*

lik|ing /'laɪkɪŋ/ ■ N-SING If you have **a liking for** something or someone, you like them. 喜爱；爱好；嗜好 ❑ [+for] *She had a liking for good clothes.* 她喜欢高级服装。❑ [+to] *Mrs Jermyn took a great liking to him.* 杰明夫人非常喜欢他。 ■ PHRASE [with *too/not enough*] If something is, for example, too fast **for** your **liking**, you would prefer it to be slower. If it is not fast enough **for** your **liking**, you would prefer it to be faster. （不）合（某人的）意 ❑ *She's asking far too many personal questions for my liking.* 她问了我太多太多的个人问题。 ■ PHRASE If something is **to** your **liking**, it suits your interests, tastes, or wishes. 合（某人的）意；对（某人）的胃口 ❑ *London was more to his liking than Rome.* 伦敦比罗马更称他的心。

li|lac /'laɪlək/ (**lilacs** or **lilac**) ■ N-VAR A **lilac** or a **lilac tree** is a small tree which has sweet-smelling purple, pink, or white flowers in large, cone-shaped groups. 丁香（树） ❑ *Lilacs grew against the side wall.* 丁香树倚着边墙生长。❑ *...a twig of lilac.* 丁香细枝 •N-VAR **Lilacs** are the flowers which grow on this tree. 丁香花 ❑ *...a vase of tulips, lilies, lilacs and primroses.* 插有郁金香、百合花、丁香花和报春花的花瓶 ❑ *Her hair smelt of lilac.* 她的头发散发出丁香花的香味。 ■ COLOUR Something that is **lilac** is pale pinkish-purple in colour. 丁香紫；淡紫色；淡雪青 ❑ *All shades of mauve, lilac, lavender and purple were fashionable.* 深深浅浅的各种木槿紫、丁香紫、薰衣草紫和紫罗兰紫的色调都是很时尚的。

lilt /lɪlt/ N-SING If someone's voice has a **lilt** in it, the pitch of their voice rises and falls in a pleasant way, as if they were singing. （说话声调的）欢快，抑扬顿挫 ❑ *Her voice is child-like, with a West Country lilt.* 她的声音如孩童般，带有英格兰西部地区特有的抑扬顿挫。

lilt|ing /'lɪltɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lilting** voice or song rises and falls in pitch in a pleasant way. （说话声调或歌曲节奏）欢快的 ❑ *He had a pleasant, lilting northern accent.* 他说话带着悦耳的、抑扬顿挫的北方口音。

lily /'lɪli/ (**lilies**) N-VAR A **lily** is a plant with large flowers. Lily flowers are often white. 百合

,lily of the 'val|ley (**lilies of the valley** or **lily of the valley**) N-VAR **Lily of the valley** are small plants with large leaves and small, white, bell-shaped flowers. 铃兰

lima bean /'liːmə biːn/ (**lima beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lima beans** are flat round beans that are light green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. They are the seeds of a plant that grows in tropical parts of America. 利马豆；菜豆

limb /lɪm/ (**limbs**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **limbs** are your arms and legs. 肢；臂；腿 ❑ *She would be able to stretch out her cramped limbs and rest for a few hours.* 她将能伸展一下蜷缩的四肢，休息几个小时。 ■ N-COUNT The **limbs** of a tree are its branches. 树枝 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [+of] *This entire rickety structure was hanging from the limb of an enormous leafy tree.* 这整个快要散架的搭建物吊挂在一棵枝繁叶茂的大树的枝杈上。 ■ PHRASE If someone goes **out on a limb**, they do something they strongly believe in even though it is risky or extreme, and is likely to fail or be criticized by other people. 冒着遭受失败（或指责）的风险；处于孤立无援的境地 ❑ *They can see themselves going out on a limb, voting for a very controversial energy bill.* 他们可以预见到要是给极具争议性的能源法案投赞成票，可能会陷入孤立。 ■ to **risk life and limb** → see **life**

→ see **mammal**

-limbed /-lɪmd/ COMB **-limbed** combines with adjectives to form other adjectives which indicate that a person or animal has limbs of a particular type or appearance. （与形容词连用构成形容词）表示"有…肢的" ❑ *He was long-limbed and dark-eyed.* 他四肢修长，眼睛乌溜溜的。

lim|ber /'lɪmbə'/ (**limbers, limbering, limbered**)

▶**limber up** PHRASAL VERB If you **limber up**, you prepare for an energetic physical activity such as a sport by moving and stretching your body. （比赛等前）做准备活动，热身 ❑ [V P] *Next door, 200 girls are limbering up for their ballet exams.* 隔壁屋里，200 名

女孩正在为芭蕾舞考试做热身。❑ [v p n] *A short walk will limber up the legs.* 散一小会儿步能放松腿部。

lim|bo /'lɪmbəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in/into* N] If you say that someone or something is **in limbo**, you mean that they are in a situation where they seem to be caught between two stages and it is unclear what will happen next. 不确定的状态 ❑ *The negotiations have been in limbo since mid-December.* 从 12 月中旬开始谈判就一直处于停滞状态。

lime /laɪm/ (**limes**) 1 N-VAR A **lime** is a green fruit that tastes like a lemon. Limes grow on trees in tropical countries. 来檬；青柠 ❑ *...peeled slices of lime.* 去了皮的来檬片 ❑ *Add a few drops of lime juice.* 加几滴来檬汁。2 N-VAR A **lime** or a **lime tree** is a large tree with pale green leaves. It is often planted in parks in towns and cities. 椴(树) ❑ *...dilapidated avenues of limes.* 破败不堪的椴树林荫道 3 N-UNCOUNT **Lime** is a substance containing calcium. It is found in soil and water. 石灰 ❑ *If your soil is very acid, add lime.* 如果土壤酸性太强，就加些石灰。•COMB **Lime** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...lime-rich sand.* 石灰含量高的沙子 ❑ *...old lime-stained baths.* 有石灰渍的旧浴缸

lime green also **lime-green** COLOUR Something that is **lime green** is light yellowish-green in colour. 酸橙绿；暗黄绿色

lime|light /'laɪmlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is in the **limelight**, a lot of attention is being paid to them, because they are famous or because they have done something very unusual or exciting. 公众注意的中心 ❑ *Tony has now been thrust into the limelight, with a high-profile job.* 托尼现在一下子成了众人关注的中心，因为他有一份经常出镜、见报的工作。

lim|er|ick /'lɪmərɪk/ (**limericks**) N-COUNT A **limerick** is a humorous poem which has five lines. 五行打油诗

lime|stone /'laɪmstəʊn/ (**limestones**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Limestone** is a whitish-coloured rock which is used for building and for making cement. 灰岩；石灰岩 ❑ *...high limestone cliffs.* 高耸的石灰岩峭壁 ❑ *The local limestone is very porous.* 当地的石灰岩有很多孔隙。

lim|ey /'laɪmi/ (**limeys**) N-COUNT Some Americans refer to British people as **limeys**. Some people consider this use offensive. (有些美国人对英国人的称呼) 英国佬(一些人认为此用法具冒犯意味) 【INFORMAL 非正式】

lim|it ◆◇ /'lɪmɪt/ (**limits, limiting, limited**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **limit** is the greatest amount, extent, or degree of something that is possible. 极限 ❑ *Her love for him was being tested to its limits.* 她对他的爱经受着极其严峻的考验。❑ [+to] *There is no limit to how much fresh fruit you can eat in a day.* 每天食用多少新鲜水果都可以。2 N-COUNT A **limit** of a particular kind is the largest or smallest amount of something such as time or money that is allowed because of a rule, law, or decision. (特定的) 限期，限额，限度 ❑ *The three month time limit will be up in mid-June.* 3 个月的限期截至 6 月中旬。❑ [+on] *The economic affairs minister announced limits on petrol sales.* 经济部长宣布了对石油销售的限制。3 N-COUNT The **limit** of an area is its boundary or edge. (区域的) 界限 ❑ [+of] *... the city limits of Baghdad.* 巴格达市区 4 N-PLURAL **The limits of** a situation are the facts involved in it which make only some actions or results possible. (可能行动或结果的) 范围 ❑ [+of] *She has to work within the limits of a fairly tight budget.* 她不得不在相当紧张的预算范围内精打细算。❑ [+of] *He outlined the limits of British power.* 他勾画了英国的势力范围。5 VERB If you **limit** something, you prevent it from becoming greater than a particular amount or degree. 限制；限定 ❑ [v n] *He limited payments on the country's foreign debt.* 他对该国外债的偿还作出了限制。❑ [v n +to] *The view was that the economy would grow by 2.25 per cent. This would limit unemployment to around 2.5 million.* 这一观点认为经济将会增长 2.25%，这将把失业人数限定在 250 万左右。6 VERB If you **limit yourself** to something, or if someone or something **limits** you, the number of things that you have or do is reduced. 使(某人)受限 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *It is now accepted that men should limit themselves to 20 units of alcohol a week.* 现在人们已经接受，男性一周饮酒量不应超过 20 个单位。❑ [v n +to] *Voters cut councillors' pay and limited them to one staff member each.* 选民削减了市政会委员的薪酬，并且限定他们每人只配一个工作人员。[Also v pron-refl] •**lim|it|ing** ADJ ❑ *The conditions laid down to me were not too limiting.* 给我规定的条件还不算太苛刻。7 VERB [usu passive] If something **is limited to** a particular place or group of people, it exists only in that place, or is had or done only by that group. (使)限于(某一地方或群体) ❑ [be v-ed +to] *The protests were not limited to New York.* 抗议活动不只限于纽约。❑ [be v-ed +to] *Entry to this prize draw is limited to U.K. residents.* 这次抽奖只限英国公民参加。8 → see also **age limit, limited** 9 PHRASE If an area or a place is **off limits**, you are not allowed to go there. 禁止进入 ❑ *A one-mile area around the wreck is still off limits.* 沉船方圆一英里内仍然禁止进入。❑ *These establishments are off limits to ordinary citizens.* 这些建筑禁止普通公民入内。10 PHRASE If someone **is over the limit**, they have drunk more alcohol than they are legally allowed to when driving a vehicle. (驾驶时)血液中酒精浓度超标的【BRIT 英】❑ *If police breathalyse me and find I am over the limit I face a long ban.* 如果警察对我作呼气测醉试验，发现我饮酒过量，我将会被禁驾很长时间。11 PHRASE If you say **the sky is the limit**, you mean that there is nothing to prevent someone or something from being very successful. 没有任何限制；一切都是可能的(或能达到的) ❑ *They have found that, in terms of both salary and career success, the sky is the limit.* 他们发现，就收入和事业成功来讲，再高再大都是有可能的。12 PHRASE If you add **within limits** to a statement, you mean that it is true or applies only when talking about reasonable or normal situations. 在一定范围内；有限度地 ❑ *In the circumstances we'll tell you what we can, within limits, of course, and in confidence.* 在这种情况下，我们会把能告诉你的都告诉你，当然这是有限度的，而且需要保密。

Thesaurus 同类词 *limit* Also look up:

N. ceiling, maximum 1
border, edge, extremity, perimeter 3
V. cap, check, confine, reduce, restrict 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *limit* with:

ADJ. **lower** limit 下限，**upper** limit 上限 1 2
legal limit 法定限度 2
PREP. **beyond the** limit 超出限度，**over the** limit 超过限度 2
N. **credit** limit 信贷限额，**term** limit 任期时限，**time** limit 时间限制 2
limit **the amount of** *something* 限定某物的数量，limit **benefits** 给救济金设定限额，limit **damage** 限制损失，limit **growth** 限制增长，limit **the number of** *something* 限制某物的数目，limit **spending** 限制开支 5

lim|i|ta|tion /ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃ°n/ (**limitations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **limitation** of something is the act or process of controlling or reducing it. 限制；控制 ❑ [+of] *All the talk had been about the limitation of nuclear weapons.* 谈话都是围绕着限制核武器进行的。❑ *...damage limitation.* 损失控制 2 N-VAR A **limitation on** something is a rule or decision which prevents that thing from growing or extending beyond certain limits. 起限制作用的规则(或决定) ❑ [+on] *...a limitation on the tax deductions for people who make more than $100, 000 a year.* 对年收入 10 万美元以上者的课税减免限制 ❑ [+on] *There is to be no limitation on the number of opposition parties.* 反对党的数量没有限制。3 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] If you talk about the **limitations** of someone or something, you mean that they can only do some things and not others, or cannot do something very well. (能力的)局限 ❑ [+of] *Parents are too likely to blame schools for the educational limitations of their children.* 父母十之八九将子女在教育上的不足归咎于学校。4 N-VAR A **limitation** is a fact or situation that allows only some actions and makes others impossible. 限制性事实(或情形) ❑ *This drug has one important limitation. Its effects only last six hours.* 这种药有一个严重缺陷：它的药力只能持续 6 个小时。

lim|it|ed ◆◇ /'lɪmɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **limited** is not very great in amount, range, or degree. 有限的；有限度的 ❑ *They may only have a limited amount of time to get their points across.* 他们可能只有有限的时间来说明自己的意思。2 ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] A **limited** company is one whose owners are legally responsible for only a part of any money that it may owe if it

goes bankrupt. (公司)有限责任的【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *They had plans to turn the club into a limited company.* 他们计划将这个俱乐部变为一家股份有限公司。❑ *He is the founder of International Sports Management Limited.* 他是国际体育管理有限公司的创始人。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **incorporated**

ˌlim|it|ed e|di|tion (**limited editions**) N-COUNT A **limited edition** is a work of art, such as a book which is only produced in very small numbers, so that each one will be valuable in the future. 限量版

lim|it|less /ˈlɪmɪtləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **limitless**, you mean that there is or appears to be so much of it that it will never be exhausted. 无限的；无穷无尽的 ❑ *...a cheap and potentially limitless supply of energy.* 廉价且可能永远不会枯竭的能源供应 ❑ *The opportunities are limitless.* 机会无限。

limo /ˈlɪməʊ/ (**limos**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **limo** is a **limousine**. 同 limousine【INFORMAL 非正式】

lim|ou|sine /ˌlɪməˈziːn/ (**limousines**) N-COUNT A **limousine** is a large and very comfortable car. Limousines are usually driven by a chauffeur and are used by very rich or important people. (通常由专职司机驾驶的)大型高级轿车，豪华轿车

limp /lɪmp/ (**limps, limping, limped, limper, limpest**) ❶ VERB If a person or animal **limps**, they walk with difficulty or in an uneven way because one of their legs or feet is hurt. 一瘸一拐地走；跛行；蹒跚 ❑ [v] *I wasn't badly hurt, but I injured my thigh and had to limp.* 我伤得不重，但一条大腿伤到了，只好一瘸一拐地走。❑ [v adv/prep] *He had to limp off with a leg injury.* 他腿上有伤，离开时只能一瘸一拐地走。•N-COUNT **Limp** is also a noun. ❑ *A stiff knee following surgery forced her to walk with a limp.* 手术后她的膝盖活动不便，走路时被迫跛行。❷ VERB If you say that something such as an organization, process, or vehicle **limps along**, you mean that it continues slowly or with difficulty, for example because it has been weakened or damaged. 进展缓慢；艰难地行进 ❑ [v adv/prep] *In recent years the newspaper had been limping along on limited resources.* 近年来这家报社一直在靠有限的资源艰难维持。❑ [v adv/prep] *A British battleship, which had been damaged severely in the battle of Crete, came limping into Pearl Harbor.* 一艘在克里特岛战役中严重受损的英国战舰艰难缓慢地驶进珍珠港。❸ ADJ If you describe something as **limp**, you mean that it is soft or weak when it should be firm or strong. 软弱的；无力的 ❑ *A residue can build up on the hair shaft, leaving the hair limp and dull looking.* 残留物会积聚在头发上，使头发看起来软塌塌的，毫无光泽。•**limp|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Flags and bunting hung limply in the still, warm air.* 空气暖暖的，也没有风，旗帜和彩旗无精打采地垂着。❹ ADJ If someone is **limp**, their body has no strength and is not moving, for example because they are asleep or unconscious. 四肢无力的；身体一动不动的 ❑ *He carried her limp body into the room and laid her on the bed.* 他把绵软无力的她抱进房间，放在床上。

lim|pet /ˈlɪmpɪt/ (**limpets**) N-COUNT A **limpet** is a small sea animal with a cone-shaped shell which attaches itself tightly to rocks. 笠贝

lim|pid /ˈlɪmpɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you say that something is **limpid**, you mean that it is very clear and transparent. 清澈的；透明的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...limpid blue eyes.* 清澈的蓝眼睛 ❑ *...limpid rockpools.* 清澄的岩石区潮水潭 ❷ ADJ If you describe speech, writing, or music as **limpid**, you like it because it is clear, simple and flowing. 清晰的；畅达的【LITERARY, APPROVAL 文，褒】❑ *He thought the speech a model of its kind, limpid and unaffected.* 他认为这一演讲堪称典范，简洁流畅，清新自然。

linch|pin /ˈlɪntʃpɪn/ (**linchpins**) also **lynchpin** N-COUNT If you refer to a person or thing as the **linchpin** of something, you mean that they are the most important person or thing involved in it. 关键；关键性人物(或事物) ❑ [+*of*] *He's the lynchpin of our team and crucial to my long-term plans.* 他是我们队伍的核心，对实现我的长远规划举足轻重。

lin|den /ˈlɪndᵊn/ (**lindens**) N-VAR A **linden** or a **linden tree** is a large tree with pale green leaves which is often planted in parks in towns and cities. 椴(树)

line ◆◆◆/laɪn/ (**lines, lining, lined**) ❶ N-COUNT A **line** is a long thin mark which is drawn or painted on a surface. 线(条) ❑ *Draw a line down that page's center.* 沿那一页的中心画一条竖线。❑ *...a dotted line.* 虚线 ❑ *The ball had clearly crossed the line.* 球明显出界了。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **lines** on someone's skin, especially on their face, are long thin marks that appear there as they grow older. (尤指脸部的)皱纹，纹路 ❑ *He has a large, generous face with deep lines.* 他宽大的脸盘上布满了深深的皱纹。❸ N-COUNT A **line** of people or things is a number of them arranged one behind the other or side by side. (排成的)行，列 ❑ [+*of*] *The sparse line of spectators noticed nothing unusual.* 那一排稀稀落落的观众没留意到任何不寻常之处。❹ N-COUNT A **line** of people or vehicles is a number of them that are waiting one behind another, for example in order to buy something or to go in a particular direction. (人、车辆等在等候时排成的)队，队伍 ❑ *Children clutching empty bowls form a line.* 紧紧抓着空碗的孩子们排成一队。❺ N-COUNT A **line** of a piece of writing is one of the rows of words, numbers, or other symbols in it. 字行 ❑ *The next line should read: Five days, 23.5 hours.* 下一行应该是：5 天，23.5 小时。❑ *Tina wouldn't have read more than three lines.* 蒂娜肯定读不过三行。❻ N-COUNT A **line** of a poem, song, or play is a group of words that are spoken or sung together. If an actor **learns** his or her **lines** for a play or film, they learn what they have to say. 诗行；歌词；台词；对白 ❑ [+*from*] *...a line from Shakespeare's Othello: 'one that loved not wisely but too well'.* 莎士比亚剧作《奥赛罗》中的一句台词："一个在恋爱上不智而过于深情的人" ❑ *Learning lines is very easy. Acting is very difficult.* 记台词很容易。表演很难。❼ N-VAR You can refer to a long piece of wire, string, or cable as a **line** when it is used for a particular purpose. 线；绳；索 ❑ *She put her washing on the line.* 她把洗好的衣物晾在绳子上。❑ *...a piece of fishing-line.* 一节钓线 ❑ *The winds downed power lines.* 风吹落了电线。❽ N-COUNT [oft *on the* N] A **line** is a connection which makes it possible for two people to speak to each other on the telephone. 电话线 ❑ *The telephone lines went dead.* 电话断线了。❑ *It's not a very good line. Shall we call you back Susan?* 电话线路不太好。苏珊，我们再打给你好吗？❑ *She's on the line from her home in Boston.* 她是在波士顿家中打电话。❾ N-COUNT [oft in names] You can use **line** to refer to a telephone number which you can ring in order to get information or advice. 热线(电话) ❑ *...the 24-hours information line.* 24 小时信息热线 ❿ N-COUNT [usu pl] A **line** is a route, especially a dangerous or secret one, along which people move or send messages or supplies. (尤指危险或秘密的)路线，线路 ❑ *Negotiators say they're keeping communication lines open.* 谈判代表说他们保持着沟通渠道的畅通。❑ *...the guerrillas' main supply lines.* 游击队的主要补给线 ⓫ N-COUNT The **line** in which something or someone moves is the particular route that they take, especially when they keep moving straight ahead. (尤指径直向前行进的)路线 ❑ *Walk in a straight line.* 沿直线行进。❑ [+*of*] *The wings were at right angles to the line of flight.* 机翼与航线成直角。⓬ N-COUNT [oft in names] A **line** is a particular route, involving the same stations, roads, or stops along which a train or bus service regularly operates. (铁道或公交)线路 ❑ *They've got to ride all the way to the end of the line.* 他们得一直坐到终点站。❑ *I would be able to stay on the Piccadilly Line and get off the tube at South Kensington.* 我就可以留在皮卡迪利线上，然后在南肯辛顿站下地铁。⓭ N-COUNT A railway **line** consists of the pieces of metal and wood which form the track that the trains travel along. 铁轨；轨道 ⓮ N-COUNT A shipping, air, or bus **line** is a company which provides services for transporting people or goods by sea, air, or bus. 运输公司；航运公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The Foreign Office offered to pay the shipping line all the costs of diverting the ship to Bermuda.* 外交部愿意向海运公司支付将该船改道至百慕大的一切费用。⓯ N-COUNT [usu sing] A state or county **line** is a boundary between two states or counties. 界线；边界【AM 美】❑ *...the California state line.* 加利福尼亚州州界 ⓰ N-COUNT You can use **lines** to refer to the set of physical defences or the soldiers that have been established along the boundary of an area occupied by an army. 防线；前线 ❑ *Their unit was shelling the German lines only seven miles away.* 他们的部队在炮轰仅有 7 英里之遥的德军

防线。 N-COUNT [usu sing] The particular **line** that a person has towards a problem is the attitude that they have towards it. For example, if someone takes a **hard line** on something, they have a firm strict policy which they refuse to change. 立场；方针 ❑ *Forty members of the governing Conservative party rebelled, voting against the government line.* 执政的保守党有 40 名党员倒戈，投票反对政府的方针。 N-COUNT You can use **line** to refer to the way in which someone's thoughts or activities develop, particularly if it is logical. （思想或行动的）步骤，方式，方法 ❑ [+of] *What are some of the practical benefits likely to be of this line of research?* 这一研究方法可能会产生哪些实际效益？ N-PLURAL If you say that something happens **along** particular **lines**, or **on** particular **lines**, you are giving a general summary or approximate account of what happens, which may not be correct in every detail. 概况；大致情形 ❑ *He'd said something along those lines already.* 他已经说过类似的话了。❑ *Our forecast for 1990 was on the right lines.* 我们有关 1990 年的预测大体是正确的。 N-PLURAL If something is organized **on** particular **lines**, or **along** particular **lines**, it is organized according to that method or principle. （组织的）方式，原则 ❑ *...so-called autonomous republics based on ethnic lines.* 基于民族划分的所谓自治共和国 ❑ *...reorganising old factories to work along Japanese lines.* 重组旧工厂使其按日本模式生产 N-COUNT Your **line of** business or work is the kind of work that you do. 行业；行当【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *So what was your father's line of business?* 那你父亲当时是做什么工作的？ ❑ [+of] *In my line of work I often get home too late for dinner.* 干我们这一行的，经常回家太迟都吃不上晚饭。 N-COUNT A **line** is a particular type of product that a company makes or sells. （产品的）种，类 ❑ *His best selling line is the cheapest lager at £1.99.* 他最畅销的产品是最便宜的只卖 1.99 英镑的淡啤酒。 N-COUNT In a factory, a **line** is an arrangement of workers or machines where a product passes from one worker to another until it is finished. 流水线；生产线 ❑ *...a production line capable of producing three different products.* 一条能生产三种不同产品的流水线 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **line** when you are referring to a number of people who are ranked according to status. （按身份高低确定的）排序 ❑ [+of] *Nicholas Paul Patrick was seventh in the line of succession to the throne.* 尼古拉斯·保罗·帕特里克是王位的第七顺位继承人。 ❑ [+for] *...the man who stands next in line for the presidency.* 总统职位的第一顺位接任者 N-COUNT [usu sing] A particular **line of** people or things is a series of them that has existed over a period of time, when they have all been similar in some way, or done similar things. （按时间顺序排的）一系列，一连串 ❑ [+of] *We were part of a long line of artists.* 我们同属一脉相承的艺术家。 ❑ [+of] *It's the latest in a long line of tragedies.* 这是一长串悲剧事件中最新发生的一起。 VERB If people or things **line** a road, room, or other place, they are present in large numbers along its edges or sides. 沿…排列成行；遍布…的边沿 ❑ [v n] *Thousands of local people lined the streets and clapped as the procession went by.* 数以千计的当地居民站在街道两旁，为由此经过的队伍鼓掌。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a square lined with pubs and clubs.* 四周遍布酒吧和俱乐部的广场 **•-lined** COMB ❑ *...a long tree-lined drive.* 两旁绿树林立的一条很长的私人车道 VERB If you **line** a wall, container, or other object, you put a layer of something such as leaves or paper on the inside surface of it in order to make it stronger, warmer, or cleaner. 给…安衬里；使有内衬 ❑ [v n] *Scoop the blanket weed out and use it to line hanging baskets.* 把那些丝状水藻捞出来，垫在吊篮里。 ❑ [v n +with] *Female bears tend to line their dens with leaves or grass.* 母熊往往会在洞穴里垫些树叶或草。 **•-lined** COMB ❑ *...a dark, suede-lined case.* 用绒面革做衬里的深色箱子 VERB If something **lines** a container or area, especially an area inside a person, animal, or plant, it forms a layer on the inside surface. 在（容器或器官）的内壁形成一层 ❑ [v n] *...the muscles that line the intestines.* 肠道内壁的一层肌肉 → see also **lined, lining, bottom line, branch line, dividing line, front line, party line, picket line, yellow line** PHRASE If you **draw the line at** a particular activity, you refuse to do it, because you disapprove of it or because it is more extreme than what you normally do. 划定底线；不能容忍；反对 ❑ [+at] *Letters have come from prisoners, declaring that they would draw the line at hitting an old lady.* 已经有囚犯写信来，宣称就连他们也绝对不会殴打老太太。 PHRASE If you **draw a line between** two things, you make a distinction between them. 划界线；区别 ❑ *It is, however, not possible to draw a distinct line between the two categories.* 不过，这两个类别无法泾渭分明地区分开来。 PHRASE If you do something or if it happens to you **in the line of duty**, you do it or it happens as part of your regular work or as a result of it. 在执行公务中；在履行职责时 ❑ *More than 3, 000 police officers were wounded in the line of duty last year.* 去年有 3, 000 多名警察因公受伤。 PHRASE If you refer to a method as **the first line of**, for example, defence or treatment, you mean that it is the first or most important method to be used in dealing with a problem. 第一项举措；最重要的方法 ❑ *Passport checks will remain the first line of defence against terrorists.* 护照检查仍将是对付恐怖分子的第一道防线。 PHRASE If you are **in line for** something, it is likely to happen to you or you are likely to obtain it. If something is **in line to** happen, it is likely to happen. 将轮到…的；很有可能获得…的；…很有可能（发生）的 ❑ [+for] *He must be in line for a place in the Guinness Book of Records.* 他肯定能在《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》中获得一席之地。 ❑ *Public sector pay is also in line to be hit hard.* 公共部门的薪资也很可能受到重创。 PHRASE If one object is **in line with** others, or moves **into line with** others, they are arranged in a line. You can also say that a number of objects are **in line** or move **into line.** （与…）成一直线 ❑ [+with] *The device itself was right under the vehicle, almost in line with the gear lever.* 该装置本身就在车子正下方，几乎与变速杆处于同一直线上。 ❑ *Venus, the Sun and Earth all moved into line.* 金星、太阳和地球都到了一条直线上。 PHRASE If one thing is **in line with** another, or is brought **into line with** it, the first thing is, or becomes, similar to the second, especially in a way that has been planned or expected. （与…）一致；（与…）相符 ❑ [+with] *The structure of our schools is now broadly in line with the major countries of the world.* 我们的学校建构现在基本上与世界上主要国家的相一致了。 ❑ [+with] *This brings the law into line with most medical opinion.* 这使得该法与绝大多数医学见解保持了一致。 PHRASE When people **stand in line** or **wait in line**, they stand one behind the other in a line, waiting their turn for something. 排队【AM 美】❑ *I had been standing in line for three hours.* 我已经排了 3 个小时的队。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **queue**

PHRASE If you **keep** someone **in line** or **bring** them **into line**, you make them obey you, or you make them behave in the way you want them to. 使（某人）就范；使（某人）听从吩咐 ❑ *All this was just designed to frighten me and keep me in line.* 所有这一切不过是设计好了来恐吓我、让我乖乖听话的。 ❑ *...if the Prime Minister fails to bring rebellious Tories into line.* 如果首相无法使倒戈的托利党人就范的话 PHRASE If a machine or piece of equipment comes **on line**, it starts operating. If it is **off line**, it is not operating. 在运行中／不在运行；在工作中／不在工作 ❑ *The new machine will go on line in June 2006.* 新机器将于 2006 年 6 月投入使用。 ❑ *Every second her equipment was off line cost the company money.* 她的设备每停产一秒钟，公司都要损失钱。 PHRASE If you do something **on line**, you do it using a computer or a computer network. 在计算机上；在网上；在线 ❑ *They can order their requirements on line.* 他们可以在线下订单。 ❑ *...on-line transaction processing.* 在线交易处理 PHRASE If something such as your job, career, or reputation is **on the line**, you may lose or harm it as a result of what you are doing or of the situation you are in. 发岌可危；冒极大的险【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He wouldn't put his career on the line to help a friend.* 他不会为了帮助朋友而让自己的事业受到威胁。 PHRASE If one thing is **out of line** with another, the first thing is different from the second in a way that was not agreed, planned, or expected. 不一致；不符合 ❑ [+with] *...if one set of figures is sharply out of line with a trend.* 如果一组数据与总的趋势有很大的出入 PHRASE If someone steps **out of line**, they disobey someone or behave in an unacceptable way. 不服从；出格；举止不当 ❑ *Any one of my players who steps out of line will be in trouble with me as well.* 我的任何队员若是为所欲为我也不会轻饶。 ❑ *You're way out of line, lady.* 女士，你实在是太过分了。 PHRASE If you **read between the lines**, you understand what someone really means, or what

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is really happening in a situation, even though it is not said openly. 体会隐含之意；领会言外之意 ❑ *Reading between the lines, it seems neither Cole nor Ledley King will be going to Japan.* 言外之意，科尔和莱德利·金两个人似乎都不会去日本了。 ◆ to **sign on the dotted line** → see **dotted** ◆ to **line your pockets** → see **pocket** ◆ **the line of least resistance** → see **resistance** ◆ to **toe the line** → see **toe**

▶**line up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If people **line up** or if you **line** them **up**, they move so that they are standing in a line. (使)(某一批人)排成行；(使)列队 ❑ [V P] *The senior leaders lined up behind him in orderly rows.* 高级将领整齐有序地在他身后站成几排。 ❑ [V n P] *The gym teachers lined us up against the cement walls.* 体育老师让我们靠着水泥墙排好。 ❑ [V P n] *When he came back the sergeant had lined up the terrorists.* 他回来时，中士已经让恐怖分子列队站好了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **line** things **up**, you move them into a straight row. 使(某一批物)排列成行 ❑ [V P n] *I would line up my toys on this windowsill and play.* 我会把玩具在窗台上排好了去玩。 ❑ [V n P] *He finished polishing the cocktail glasses and lined them up behind the bar.* 他擦完了鸡尾酒杯，把它们成排摆放在吧台后面。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **line** one thing **up with** another, or one thing **lines up with** another, the first thing is moved into its correct position in relation to the second. You can also say that two things **line up**, or **are lined up**. (使)对齐 ❑ [V n P +*with*] *You have to line the car up with the ones beside you.* 你得把车子和旁边的车停齐。 ❑ [V P +*with*] *Gas cookers are adjustable in height to line up with your kitchen work top.* 燃气灶的高度可调整，使之与厨房操作台齐平。 ❑ [V P n] *Mahoney had lined up two of the crates.* 马奥尼已经摆好了其中两个板条箱。 ❑ [V P] *When the images line up exactly, the projectors should be fixed in place.* 图像完全对齐时，投影仪的位置就应该固定下来。 ❑ [V-ed P] *All we have to do is to get the two pieces lined up properly.* 我们所要做的就是将这两个部件对齐。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **line up** an event or activity, you arrange for it to happen. If you **line** someone **up** for an event or activity, you arrange for them to be available for that event or activity. 组织；邀集 ❑ [V P n to-inf] *She lined up executives, politicians and educators to serve on the board of directors.* 她邀请了高管、政坛人物和教育家加入董事会。 ❑ [V P n] *Bob Dylan is lining up a two-week U.K. tour for the New Year.* 鲍勃·迪伦正在组织一个为期两周的英国新年巡回演唱会。 [Also V n P, V n P to-inf] 5 → see also **line-up**

→ see **fish, graph, mass production, mathematics, tennis, train**

Thesaurus 同类词 *line* Also look up:

N. cable, clothes line, rope, wire 7

lin|eage /'lɪnɪɪdʒ/ (**lineages**) N-VAR Someone's **lineage** is the series of families from which they are directly descended. 家系；家族；血统【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They can trace their lineage directly back to the 18th century.* 他们的世系可以直接追溯到18世纪。

lin|eal /'lɪnɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **lineal** descendant of a particular person or family is someone in a later generation who is directly related to them. 直系的【FORMAL 正式】

lin|ear /'lɪnɪəʳ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **linear** process or development is one in which something changes or progresses straight from one stage to another, and has a starting point and an ending point. (过程或发展)线性的 ❑ *...the linear view of time, with the idea that the past is moving into the present and the present into the future.* 线性的时间观，认为过去通向现在，现在通向未来。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **linear** shape or form consists of straight lines. 线构的；利用线条的 ❑ *...the sharp, linear designs of the Seventies and Eighties.* 七八十年代轮廓清晰的线条设计 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Linear** movement or force occurs in a straight line rather than in a curve. (运动或力)成一直线的，沿直线的

line|back|er /'laɪnbækəʳ/ (**linebackers**) N-COUNT In American football, a **linebacker** is a player who tries to stop members of the other team from scoring by tackling them. (美式橄榄球中的)线卫

lined /laɪnd/ 1 ADJ If someone's face or skin is **lined**, it has lines on it as a result of old age, tiredness, worry, or illness. 有皱纹的 ❑ *His lined face was that of an old man.* 他的脸像老人一样布满皱纹。 2 ADJ **Lined** paper has lines printed across it to help you write neatly. (纸张)画有横线的 3 → see also **line**

'line danc|ing N-UNCOUNT **Line dancing** is a style of dancing in which people move across the floor in a line, accompanied by country and western music. 队列舞(一种由乡村和西部音乐伴奏、跳舞者排成一行的舞蹈)

'line draw|ing (**line drawings**) N-COUNT A **line drawing** is a drawing which consists only of lines. 线条画

'line man|ag|er (**line managers**) N-COUNT Your **line manager** is the person at work who is in charge of your department, group, or project. 部门经理【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

lin|en /'lɪnɪn/ (**linens**) 1 N-VAR **Linen** is a kind of cloth that is made from a plant called flax. It is used for making clothes and things such as tablecloths and sheets. 亚麻布；亚麻织品 ❑ *...a white linen suit.* 白色亚麻套装 ❑ *...cottons, woolens, silks and linens.* 棉毛丝麻织品 2 N-UNCOUNT **Linen** is tablecloths, sheets, pillowcases, and similar things made of cloth that are used in the home. (桌布、床单、枕套等)家庭日用织品 ❑ *...embroidered bed linen.* 绣花床单和枕套 3 to **wash** your **dirty linen in public** → see **dirty**

,line of 'sight (**lines of sight**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft with poss] Your **line of sight** is an imaginary line that stretches between your eye and the object that you are looking at. 视线 ❑ *He was trying to keep out of the bird's line of sight.* 他试图躲到那只鸟看不到的地方。

,line of 'vi|sion N-SING [usu with poss] Your **line of vision** is the same as your **line of sight**. 同 line of sight ❑ *Any crack in a car windscreen always seems to be right in the driver's line of vision.* 汽车挡风玻璃上的任何一条裂缝看起来总是正对着司机的视线。

lin|er /'laɪnəʳ/ (**liners**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **liner** is a large ship in which people travel long distances, especially on holiday. (尤指度假时乘坐的)邮轮，客轮 ❑ *...luxury ocean liners.* 豪华远洋客轮 2 → see also **bin liner**

→ see **ship**

'lin|er note (**liner notes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **liner notes** on record jackets are short pieces of writing that tell you something about the record or the musicians playing on the record. (唱片封套上的)内容简介，小段说明文字【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sleeve notes**

lines|man /'laɪnzmən/ (**linesmen**) N-COUNT A **linesman** is an official who assists the referee or umpire in games such as football and tennis by indicating when the ball goes over the lines around the edge of the field or court. (足球、网球等运动中的)边线裁判员，巡边员，司线员

'line-up (**line-ups**) 1 N-COUNT A **line-up** is a group of people or a series of things that have been gathered together to be part of a particular event. 一组人；一批东西 ❑ [+*of*] *The programme is back for a new series with a great line-up of musicians and comedy acts.* 该节目重新开播了，新系列片中汇集了一大批音乐家和喜剧剧目。 2 N-COUNT At a **line-up**, a witness to a crime tries to identify the criminal from among a line of people. 辨认队列(由警方安排让证人从中辨认嫌疑犯的一列人) ❑ *He failed to identify Graham from photographs, but later picked him out of a police line-up.* 他没能从疑犯照片中指认出格雷厄姆，但后来在警方安排的列队辨认中把他挑了出来。

lin|ger /'lɪŋgəʳ/ (**lingers, lingering, lingered**) 1 VERB When something such as an idea, feeling, or illness **lingers**, it continues to exist for a long time, often much longer than expected. 继续存留 ❑ [V adv/prep] *The scent of her perfume lingered on in the room.* 她的香水味道在房间里久久不散。 ❑ [V] *He was ashamed. That feeling lingered, and he was never comfortable in church after that.* 他深感羞耻。这种感觉一直萦绕在心头，并且自那以后他在教堂总是觉得不自在。 ❑ [V-ing] *He would rather be killed in a race than die a lingering death in hospital.* 他宁肯在比赛中丢了性命也不愿在医院里苟延残喘。 2 VERB If you **linger** somewhere, you stay there for a longer time than is necessary, for example because you are enjoying yourself. 流连；徘徊；逗留 ❑ [V adv/prep] *Customers are welcome to linger over coffee until around midnight.* 客人尽可以喝着咖啡逗留到午夜左右。 ❑ [V] *It is a dreary little town where few would choose to linger.* 这是个沉闷的小镇，没几个人会愿意在此流连。

lin|gerie /ˈlænʒəri, AM 美 ˌlɑːnʒəˈreɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Lingerie** is women's underwear and nightclothes. 女式贴身内衣裤；女内衣；女睡衣

lin|go /ˈlɪŋgəʊ/ (**lingos**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] People sometimes refer to a foreign language, especially one that they do not speak or understand, as a **lingo**. (尤指不会说或听不懂的)外国语，外国话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't speak the lingo.* 我不会说这种语言。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] A **lingo** is a range of words or a style of language which is used in a particular situation or by a particular group of people. 行话；隐语【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In record-business lingo, that means he wanted to buy the rights to the song and market it.* 用唱片业的行话来说，就是他想买下那首歌曲的版权，然后包装推出。❑ *...an author who writes in a lurid lingo, freely punctuated with crude expletives.* 文笔间充斥着低俗的暗语和随兴插入的粗话的作者

lin|gua fran|ca /ˌlɪŋgwə ˈfræŋkə/ N-SING A **lingua franca** is a language or way of communicating which is used between people who do not speak one another's native language. (母语不同的人之间使用的)通用语，交际语，混合语【FORMAL 正式】❑ *English is rapidly becoming the lingua franca of Asia.* 英语正迅速成为亚洲的通用语。

lin|guist /ˈlɪŋgwɪst/ (**linguists**) 1 N-COUNT A **linguist** is someone who is good at speaking or learning foreign languages. 通晓数国语言的人 ❑ *Her brother was an accomplished linguist.* 她的哥哥能熟练地说好几种语言。 2 N-COUNT A **linguist** is someone who studies or teaches linguistics. 语言学家

Word Link 词根词缀 *lingu = language* 语言：*bilingual, linguist, multilingual*

lin|guis|tic /lɪŋˈgwɪstɪks/ (**linguistics**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Linguistic** abilities or ideas relate to language or linguistics. 语言的；语言学的 ❑ *...linguistic skills.* 语言技能 ❑ *...linguistic theory.* 语言学理论 •**lin|guis|ti|cal|ly** /lɪŋˈgwɪstɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Somalia is an ethnically and linguistically homogeneous nation.* 索马里是民族和语言单一的国家。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Linguistics** is the study of the way in which language works. 语言学 ❑ *...applied linguistics.* 应用语言学

lini|ment /ˈlɪnɪmənt/ (**liniments**) N-VAR **Liniment** is a liquid that you rub into your skin in order to reduce pain or stiffness. 搽剂；擦剂

lin|ing /ˈlaɪnɪŋ/ (**linings**) 1 N-VAR The **lining** of something such as a piece of clothing or a curtain is a layer of cloth attached to the inside of it in order to make it thicker or warmer, or in order to make it hang better. (衣服、帘子等的)衬里，里子，衬料 ❑ *...a padded satin jacket with quilted lining.* 带夹棉衬里的缎面短外套 2 N-VAR You can use **lining** to refer to a layer of paper, plastic, metal, or another substance that is attached to the inside of something, for example in order to protect it. (纸张、塑料、金属等材质的)内衬，衬垫，衬层 ❑ *...brake linings.* 制动衬片 ❑ [+to] *Moss makes an attractive lining to wire baskets.* 用苔藓垫在铁丝篮里很漂亮。 3 N-COUNT The **lining** of your stomach or other organ is a layer of tissue on the inside of it. (身体器官的)内膜 ❑ [+of] *...a bacterium that attacks the lining of the stomach.* 攻击胃黏膜的细菌 ❑ *...the uterine lining.* 子宫内膜 4 → see also **line**

link ↔ /lɪŋk/ (**links, linking, linked**) 1 N-COUNT If there is a **link between** two things or situations, there is a relationship between them, for example because one thing causes or affects the other. 联系；关系；关联 ❑ [+between] *...the link between smoking and lung cancer.* 吸烟与胃癌之间的关联 [Also +with] 2 VERB If someone or something **links** two things or situations, there is a relationship between them, for example because one thing causes or affects the other. 使联系在一起；使相关联 ❑ [V n +to] *The U.N. Security Council has linked any lifting of sanctions to compliance with the ceasefire terms.* 联合国安全理事会将取消制裁与遵守停火协议挂钩。❑ [V n +to] *Liver cancer is linked to the hepatitis B virus.* 肝癌与乙肝病毒存在关联。❑ [V-ed] *The detention raised two distinct but closely linked questions.* 这一拘留行为引发了两个互为独立但又密切相关的问题。[Also + V n with] 3 → see also **index-linked** 4 N-COUNT A **link between** two things or places is a physical connection between them. 连接物；连接线 ❑ [+between] *...the high-speed rail link between London and the Channel Tunnel.* 伦敦与英吉利海峡隧道间的高速铁路连接线 ❑ [+with] *Stalin insisted that the radio link with the German Foreign Ministry should remain open.* 斯大林坚持与德国外交部的无线电联系应该保持开放。 5 VERB If two places or objects **are linked** or something **links** them, there is a physical connection between them. 连接；接合 ❑ [V n +with/to] *...the Rama Road, which links the capital, Managua, with the Caribbean coast.* 连接首都马那瓜和加勒比海岸的拉马路 ❑ [be V-ed +with/to] *The campus is linked by regular bus services to Coventry.* 校园与考文垂之间由班车连接起来。❑ [V n] *...the Channel Tunnel linking Britain and France.* 连通英国与法国的英吉利海峡隧道 6 N-COUNT A **link** between two people, organizations, or places is a friendly or business connection between them. (友好的或商业上的)联系，关系 ❑ [+with] *Kiev hopes to cement close links with Bonn.* 基辅希望能加强与波恩的密切关系。❑ [+between] *In 1984 the long link between AC Cars and the Hurlock family was severed.* 1984 年，AC 汽车公司与赫洛克家族长久以来的关系破裂了。❑ [+to] *A cabinet minister came under investigation for links to the Mafia.* 一位内阁大臣因被怀疑与黑手党有关联而受到调查。 7 N-COUNT A **link** to another person or organization is something that allows you to communicate with them or have contact with them. 联系物；纽带 ❑ *She was my only link with the past.* 她是我与过去的唯一纽带。❑ *These projects will provide vital links between companies and universities.* 这些项目将会成为公司和大学之间至关重要的联系纽带。 8 VERB If you **link** one person or thing to another, you claim that there is a relationship or connection between them. 声称…(与…)有关系(或关联) ❑ [V n +to/with] *Criminologist Dr Ann Jones has linked the crime to social circumstances.* 犯罪学家安·琼斯博士认为这起罪案与社会环境有关。❑ [V n +to/with] *They've linked her with various men, including magnate Donald Trump.* 他们把她与不同的男人扯上关系，包括大亨唐纳德·特朗普。[Also V n] 9 N-COUNT In computing, a **link** is a connection between different documents, or between different parts of the same document, using hypertext. (超文本)链接 •VERB **Link** is also a verb. ❑ [V n] *Certainly, Andreessen didn't think up using hypertext to link Internet documents.* 当然，用超文本链接因特网文档并不是安德烈亚森发明的。 10 N-COUNT A **link** is one of the rings in a chain. (链的)环，节，圈 11 VERB If you **link** one thing with another, you join them by putting one thing through the other. 串联；挽住；勾住 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *She linked her arm through his.* 她挽住他的手臂。❑ [V n prep/adv] *He linked the fingers of his hands together on his stomach.* 他双手十指交叉放在腹部。[Also V n] •PHRASE If two or more people **link arms**, or if one person **links arms** with another, they stand next to each other, and each person puts their arm round the arm of the person next to them. 手挽手 ❑ *She stayed with them, linking arms with the two girls, joking with the boys.* 她跟他们呆在一起，与两个女孩手挽手，和男孩子们开着玩笑。 12 → see also **link-up**

►**link up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **link up with** someone, you join them for a particular purpose. (与…)联合 ❑ [V P +with] *They linked up with a series of local anti-nuclear and anti-apartheid groups.* 他们加入了一系列当地的反核和反种族隔离团体。❑ [V P] *The Russian and American armies linked up for the first time on the banks of the river Elbe.* 苏美两军在易北河岸首次会师。 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If one thing **is linked up to** another, the two things are connected to each other. 连接；接合 ❑ [be V-ed P +to] *The television screens of the next century will be linked up to an emerging world telecommunications grid.* 下个世纪，电视屏幕将会接入到正在形成的全球电信网络中。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *link* with:

ADJ. **direct** link 直接的联系；笔直的连线，**possible** link 可能的联系；可能的纽带，**vital** link 关键的联系；关键的纽带 1 4 6 7
strong/weak link 牢固的 / 微弱的联系(或关系) 1 6 7

V. **establish a** link 建立联系；确立关系，**find a** link 发现联系；发现关系 1 4 6 7
attempt to link 试图连接；试图关联 2 5 8 11
click on a link 点击链接 9

L

link|age /ˈlɪŋkɪdʒ/ (**linkages**) ■ N-VAR A **linkage between** two things is a link or connection between them. The **linkage of** two things is the act of linking or connecting them. 联系；关联；连接 ❑ [+between] *No one disputes the direct linkage between the unemployment rate and crime.* 谁都不会质疑失业率与犯罪之间存在直接联系。❑ [+between] *We're trying to establish linkages between these groups and financial institutions.* 我们正努力在这些团体和金融机构之间建立联系。❑ [+of] *...the creation of new research materials by the linkage of previously existing sources.* 通过整合已有资源而创造出新的研究材料 [Also +of] ■ N-UNCOUNT **Linkage** is an arrangement where one country agrees to do something only if another country agrees to do something in return.（国际关系中，一方同意做某事，以换取对方同意做另一件事的）关联原则 ❑ [+between] *There is no formal linkage between the two agreements.* 这两项协议之间不存在正式的关联。❑ [+with] *He insisted that there could be no linkage with other Mideast problems.* 他坚持主张不把它与其他中东问题挂钩。

ˈlink|ing verb (**linking verbs**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **link verb**

N-COUNT A **linking verb** is a verb which links the subject of a clause and a complement. 'Be', 'seem', and 'become' are linking verbs. 连系动词（如 be, seem, become）

ˈlink|ing word (**linking words**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **link word**

N-COUNT A **linking word** is a word which shows a connection between clauses or sentences. 'However' and 'so' are linking words. 连接词（如 however, so）

ˈlink-up (**link-ups**) ■ N-COUNT A **link-up** is a connection between two machines or communication systems.（两台机器或两个通信系统之间的）连接，接合 ❑ [+with] *...a live satellite link-up with Bonn.* 与波恩的直播卫星连接 ❑ [+with] *...computer link-ups with banks in Spain, Portugal, and France.* 与西班牙、葡萄牙、法国银行的计算机联网 [Also +between] ■ N-COUNT A **link-up** is a relationship or partnership between two organizations.（两个组织之间的）联系，合作关系 ❑ [+between] *...new link-ups between school and commerce.* 学校与商业的新合作 [Also +with]

lino /ˈlaɪnəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Lino** is the same as **linoleum**. 同 linoleum【BRIT 英】❑ *...lino floors.* 铺油毡的地板

li|no|leum /lɪˈnəʊliəm/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Linoleum** is a floor covering which is made of cloth covered with a hard shiny substance.（铺地用的）油毡，漆布 ❑ *...a gray linoleum floor.* 灰色的油毡地面 ❑ *...black-and-white squares of linoleum.* 黑白相间的油地毡块

lin|seed oil /ˈlɪnsiːd ɔɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Linseed oil** is an oil made from seeds of the flax plant. It is used to make paints and inks, or to rub into wooden surfaces to protect them. 亚麻子油

lint /lɪnt/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Lint** is cotton or linen fabric which you can put on your skin if you have a cut.（包伤口用的）软麻布，绒布 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Lint** is small unwanted threads or fibres that collect on clothes.（衣服上的）线头，毛絮，毛球【mainly AM 主美】

lin|tel /ˈlɪntᵊl/ (**lintels**) N-COUNT A **lintel** is a piece of stone or wood over a door or window which supports the bricks above the door or window.（门窗的）过梁

li|on /ˈlaɪən/ (**lions**) N-COUNT A **lion** is a large wild member of the cat family that is found in Africa. Lions have yellowish fur, and male lions have long hair on their head and neck. 狮子

→ see **carnivore**

li|on|ess /ˈlaɪənɪs/ (**lionesses**) N-COUNT A **lioness** is a female lion. 母狮

Word Link 词根词缀 *ess ≈ female* 女；雌：*actress, heiress, lioness*

li|on|ize /ˈlaɪənaɪz/ (**lionizes, lionizing, lionized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **lionise**

VERB If someone **is lionized**, they are treated as if they are very important or special by a particular group of people, often when they do not really deserve to be. 把…视作要人；把…奉为名人【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *By the 1920's, he was lionised by literary London.* 到了 20 世纪 20 年代，他成为伦敦文学界的宠儿。❑ [v n] *The press began to lionize him enthusiastically.* 媒体开始狂热地吹捧他。❑ [be V-ed +as] *In 1936, Max Schmeling had been lionised as boxing's great hope.* 在 1936 年，马克斯·施梅林被奉为拳击界的一大希望。

ˈlion's share N-SING If a person, group, or project gets **the lion's share of** something, they get the largest part of it, leaving very little for other people. 最大的一份 ❑ [+of] *Military and nuclear research have received the lion's share of public funding.* 大部分公共资金都为军事与核研究所占。

lip ♦∞ /lɪp/ (**lips**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **lips** are the two outer parts of the edge of your mouth. 嘴唇 ❑ *Wade stuck the cigarette between his lips.* 韦德双唇间夹着香烟。■ N-COUNT The **lip** of something such as a container or a high area of land is its edge. 唇状物；边缘；（容器等的）嘴 ❑ [+of] *...the lip of the jug.* 壶嘴 ❑ [+of] *...the lip of Mount Etna's smouldering crater.* 埃特纳火山冒着烟的火山口 ■ PHRASE If you **lick** your **lips**, you move your tongue across your lips as you think about or taste something pleasant.（在想到美好的事物或尝到好东西时）舔嘴唇 ❑ *They licked their lips in anticipation.* 他们舔舔嘴唇，满怀期待。❑ *We swallowed the chocolates in one gulp, licking our lips.* 我们一口吞下了巧克力，满意地舔着嘴唇。

→ see **face, kiss**

ˈlip gloss (**lip glosses**) N-VAR **Lip gloss** is a clear or very slightly coloured substance that some women put on their lips to make them shiny. 唇彩；亮唇膏

lipo|suc|tion /ˈlɪpəʊsʌkʃən/ N-UNCOUNT **Liposuction** is a form of cosmetic surgery where fat is removed from a particular area of the body by dissolving it with special chemicals and then sucking it out with a tube. 吸脂术；脂肪抽吸术 ❑ *You can have a face-lift and liposuction, but your voice will still betray your age.* 你可以做个脸部拉皮，做个抽脂，但声音仍然会暴露你的年龄。

-lipped /-lɪpt/ ■ COMB **-lipped** combines with adjectives to form other adjectives which describe the sort of lips that someone has.（用于形容词后构成复合形容词）表示"有…唇的" ❑ *A thin-lipped smile spread over the captain's face.* 船长的薄唇边露出一个微笑，随之在脸上漾开来。❑ *...his full-lipped mouth.* 他双唇丰满的嘴 ■ → see also **tight-lipped**

lip|py /ˈlɪpi/ (**lippies**) ■ ADJ If someone is **lippy**, they speak to other people in a way that shows no respect. 出言不逊的；冒犯顶撞的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Bruce Willis plays a lippy cop battling it out with a female partner.* 布鲁斯·威利斯扮演一个言辞莽撞、与女搭档唇枪舌剑的警察。■ N-VAR **Lippy** is short for **lipstick**.（lipstick 的缩约形式）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

lip-read (**lip-reads, lip-reading**)

The form **lip-read** is pronounced /ˈlɪpriːd/ when it is the present tense, and /ˈlɪpred/ when it is the past tense and past participle. lip-read 现在式读作 /ˈlɪpriːd/，过去式和过去分词读作 /ˈlɪpred/。

VERB If someone can **lip-read**, they are able to understand what someone else is saying by looking at the way the other person's lips move as they speak, without actually hearing any of the words. 唇读；观唇辨意 ❑ [v] *They are not given hearing aids or taught to lip-read.* 没有给他们提供助听设备，也没教过他们唇读。•**lip read|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The teacher should not move around too much as this makes lip reading more difficult.* 老师不应该频繁走动，因为这会加大唇读的难度。

ˈlip ser|vice N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone pays **lip service** to an idea, you are critical of them because they say they are in favour of it, but they do not do anything to support it. 空口的应酬话；口惠【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *Unhappily, he had done no more than pay lip service to their views.* 不幸的是，他对他们观点的支持只是口惠而实不至。

lip|stick /ˈlɪpstɪk/ (**lipsticks**) N-VAR **Lipstick** is a coloured substance in the form of a stick which women put on their lips. 口红；唇膏 ❑ *She was wearing red lipstick.* 她抹了红色唇膏。•N-COUNT A **lipstick** is a small tube containing this substance.（一支）口红，唇膏

→ see **make-up**

liq|ue|fy /'lɪkwɪfaɪ/ (**liquefies, liquefying, liquefied**) VERB When a gas or solid substance **liquefies** or **is liquefied**, it changes its form and becomes liquid.（使）液化 ❑ [v] *Heat the jam until it liquefies.* 把果酱加热至其化开。❑ [v n] *You can liquefy the carbon dioxide to separate it from the other constituents.* 可以将二氧化碳液化，以便和其他成分分开。❑ [v-ed] *...a truck carrying liquefied petroleum gas.* 装着液化石油气的卡车

li|queur /lɪ'kjʊəʳ, AM 美 -'kɜːr/ (**liqueurs**) N-VAR A **liqueur** is a strong alcoholic drink with a sweet taste. You drink it after a meal.（餐后的）利口酒，烈性甜酒 ❑ *...liqueurs such as Grand Marnier and Kirsch.* 柑曼怡、樱桃酒等利口酒 ❑ *...small glasses of liqueur.* 小杯甜酒 •N-COUNT A **liqueur** is a glass of liqueur. 一杯利口酒（或烈性甜酒）❑ [+with] *'What about a liqueur with your coffee?' suggested the waitress.* "咖啡里加杯甜酒怎么样？"女服务员建议。

liq|uid /'lɪkwɪd/ (**liquids**) ❶ N-VAR A **liquid** is a substance which is not solid but which flows and can be poured, for example water. 液体；液态物 ❑ *Drink plenty of liquid.* 多喝液体。❑ *Boil for 20 minutes until the liquid has reduced by half.* 煮 20 分钟，直到液体的量减半。❑ *Solids turn to liquids at certain temperatures.* 在特定温度下固体会变成液体。❷ ADJ A **liquid** substance is in the form of a liquid rather than being solid or a gas. 液体的；液态的；流质的 ❑ *Wash in warm water with liquid detergent.* 用洗衣液加温水洗。❑ *...liquid nitrogen.* 液态氮 ❑ *Fats are solid at room temperature, and oil is liquid at room temperature.* 脂肪在室温下为固态，油在室温下为液态。❸ ADJ **Liquid** assets are the things that a person or company owns which can be quickly turned into cash if necessary.（资产）易变为现金的，流动的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The bank had sufficient liquid assets to continue operations.* 这家银行有充足的流动资产来维持经营。

→ see **matter**

liq|ui|date /'lɪkwɪdeɪt/ (**liquidates, liquidating, liquidated**) ❶ VERB To **liquidate** a company is to close it down and sell all its assets, usually because it is in debt. 停业清理，清算，清盘（破产的公司等）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *A unanimous vote was taken to liquidate the company.* 投票一致通过停业清理公司。•**liq|ui|da|tion** /ˌlɪkwɪ'deɪʃᵊn/ (**liquidations**) N-VAR ❑ *The company went into liquidation.* 公司进入了清盘阶段。❑ *The number of company liquidations rose 11 per cent.* 停业清理的公司数量上升了 11%。❷ VERB If a company **liquidates** its assets, its property such as buildings or machinery is sold in order to get money. 将（资产等）变换成现金；变卖【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The company closed down operations and began liquidating its assets in January.* 公司停止了各项业务，于 1 月份开始变卖资产。❸ VERB If someone in a position of power **liquidates** people who are causing problems, they get rid of them, usually by killing them. 清除；（通常指）杀戮 ❑ [v n] *They have not hesitated in the past to liquidate their rivals.* 过去他们曾毫不犹豫地铲除对手。

liq|ui|da|tor /'lɪkwɪdeɪtəʳ/ (**liquidators**) N-COUNT A **liquidator** is a person who is responsible for settling the affairs of a company that is being liquidated. 清算人；公司资产清理人【BUSINESS 商】

'liq|uid crys|tal (**liquid crystals**) N-COUNT A **liquid crystal** is a liquid that has some of the qualities of crystals, for example reflecting light from different directions in different ways. 液晶

'liq|uid crys|tal dis|play (**liquid crystal displays**) also **liquid-crystal display** N-COUNT A **liquid crystal display** is a display of information on a screen, which uses liquid crystals that become visible when electricity is passed through them. 液晶显示

li|quid|ity /lɪ'kwɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In finance, a company's **liquidity** is the amount of cash or liquid assets it has easily available. 资产流动性；资产折现力【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company maintains a high degree of liquidity.* 公司保持着很高的资产折现度。

liq|uid|ize /'lɪkwɪdaɪz/ (**liquidizes, liquidizing, liquidized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **liquidise**

VERB If you **liquidize** food, you process it using an electrical appliance in order to make it liquid.（用电动器具）将（食物等）打成泥状；使成液态物

liq|uid|iz|er /'lɪkwɪdaɪzəʳ/ (**liquidizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **liquidiser**

N-COUNT A **liquidizer** is an electric machine that you use to liquidize food. 榨汁机；食物搅拌器【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **blender**

liq|uor /'lɪkəʳ/ (**liquors**) N-VAR Strong alcoholic drinks such as whisky, vodka, and gin can be referred to as **liquor**.（威士忌、伏特加、杜松子酒等）烈性酒【AM 美】❑ *The room was filled with cases of liquor.* 房间里堆满了整箱整箱的烈性酒。❑ *...intoxicating liquors.* 致醉的烈酒

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **spirits**

liquo|rice /'lɪkərɪʃ, -rɪs/ → see **licorice**

'liq|uor store (**liquor stores**) N-COUNT A **liquor store** is a store which sells beer, wine, and other alcoholic drinks.（准许外卖的）酒类商店；外卖酒店【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **off-licence**

lira /'lɪərə/ (**lire** /'lɪərə/) N-COUNT The **lira** was the unit of money that was used in Italy. Turkey and Syria also have a unit of money called a **lira**. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro in Italy. 里拉（意大利 2002 年使用欧元前的货币单位，也是土耳其和叙利亚的货币单位）❑ *It only cost me 400, 000 lire.* 只花了我 40 万里拉。❑ *Coin-operated telephones took 100, 200 and 500 lire coins.* 投币电话接受 100，200 和 500 里拉的硬币。•N-SING **The lira** was also used to refer to the Italian currency system, and it also sometimes refers to the currency system of other countries which use the lira. 里拉（前意大利币制；有时也指使用里拉的其他国家的币制）❑ *The franc had been under no pressure compared with the lira.* 与里拉相比，法郎并没受到压力。

lisp /lɪsp/ (**lisps, lisping, lisped**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has **a lisp**, they pronounce the sounds 's' and 'z' as if they were 'th'. For example, they say 'thing' instead of 'sing'. 咬舌（指将 s 和 z 读作 th，如把 sing 念作 thing 等）❑ *He has a slight lisp.* 他说话有点咬舌。❷ VERB If someone **lisps**, they say something with a lisp or speak with a lisp. 咬着舌说；口齿不清地说 ❑ [v] *The little man, upset, was lisping badly.* 那个矮个子男人非常生气，所以说话咬舌咬得很厉害。❑ [v n] *Bochmann lisped his congratulations.* 博克曼口齿不清地表示祝贺。❑ [v-ing] *...her low, lisping voice.* 她低沉、不清晰的声音

list ⇹ /lɪst/ (**lists, listing, listed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **list** of things such as names or addresses is a set of them which all belong to a particular category, written down one below the other. 一览表；名单；目录 ❑ [+of] *We are making a list of the top ten men we would not want to be married to.* 我们正在列一份我们最不愿意嫁的十大男人的名单。❑ *There were six names on the list.* 名单上有六个名字。❑ *...fine wine from the hotel's exhaustive wine list.* 酒店详尽的酒单上的美酒 ❷ → see also **Civil List, hit list, honours list, laundry list, mailing list, shopping list, waiting list** ❸ N-COUNT A **list** of things is a set of them that you think of as being in a particular order.（特定顺序的）一系列，一长串 ❑ [+of] *High on the list of public demands is to end military control of broadcasting.* 公众要求结束军方对广播电视的控制的呼声很高。❑ *I would have thought if they were looking for redundancies I would be last on the list.* 我本来以为要是他们打算裁员，我最不可能被裁。❑ [+of] *'First City' joined a long list of failed banks.* "第一城市银行"加入了一长串破产银行之列。❹ VERB To **list** several things such as reasons or names means to write or say them one after another, usually in a particular order. 列举；历数 ❑ [v n] *Manufacturers must list ingredients in order of the amount used.* 生产商必须按用量多少列出配料。❺ VERB To **list** something in a particular way means to include it in that way in a list or report.（以特定方式）把…列入表单（或报告）❑ [v n prep] *A medical examiner has listed the deaths as homicides.* 一名验尸官将这些死亡事件列为凶杀。❑ [v-ed +under] *He was not listed under his real name on the residents panel.* 他未以真名在居民名册上登记。❻ VERB If a company **is listed**, or if it **lists**, on a stock exchange, it obtains an official quotation for its shares so that people can buy and sell them.（使）上市；把（证券）列入上市证券表【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v] *It will list on the London Stock Exchange next week with a value of 130*

million pounds. 它将以 1.3 亿英镑的市值于下星期在伦敦证券交易所上市。[Also v n] ❷ → see also **listed, listing**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *list* with:

ADJ. **disabled** list（体育赛事的）伤病名单（美国英语）, **injured** list（体育赛事的）伤病名单 ❶
complete list 完整的清单, **long** list 长长的清单, **short** list 简短的清单 ❶ ❸
V. **add *someone/something* to a** list 把某人 / 某物加入列表, list **includes** 列表中包括, **make a** list 列清单 ❶ ❸
N. list **of candidates** 候选人名单, list **of demands** 需求列表, **guest** list 宾客名单, list **of ingredients** 配料表, list **of items** 项目清单, list **of names** 名单, **price** list 价格清单, list **of questions** 问题列表, **reading** list 阅读书目, list **of things** 物品清单, **wine** list（餐厅的）酒水单, **wish** list 愿望清单, list **of words** 单词表 ❶ ❸

list|ed /ˈlɪstɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In Britain, a **listed** building is protected by law against being destroyed or altered because it is historically or architecturally important.（英国的建筑物）列入文物保护名册的

ˌlist|ed ˈcom|pa|ny (**listed companies**) N-COUNT A **listed company** is a company whose shares are quoted on a stock exchange. 上市公司【BUSINESS 商】

lis|ten ⇔ /ˈlɪsᵊn/ (**listens, listening, listened**) ❶ VERB If you **listen to** someone who is talking or **to** a sound, you give your attention to them or it.（注意地）听 ❑ [v +to] *He spent his time listening to the radio.* 他听收音机打发时间。❑ [v] *Sonia was not listening.* 索尼娅没有用心听。•**lis|ten|er** (**listeners**) N-COUNT ❑ *One or two listeners had fallen asleep while the President was speaking.* 总统讲话时有一两名听众睡着了。❷ VERB If you **listen for** a sound, you keep alert and are ready to hear it if it occurs. 留神听；留心听 ❑ [v +for] *We listen for footsteps approaching.* 我们留神听是不是有脚步声传来。❑ [v] *They're both asleep upstairs, but you don't mind listening just in case of trouble, do you?* 他俩都在楼上睡着了，请你留神听着点以防万一，你不会介意吧？ •PHRASAL VERB **Listen out** means the same as **listen**. listen out 同 listen【BRIT 英】❑ [v P +for] *I didn't really listen out for the lyrics.* 我没怎么注意听歌词。[Also v P] ❸ VERB If you **listen to** someone, you do what they advise you to do, or you believe them. 听从；听信 ❑ [v +to] *Anne, you need to listen to me this time.* 安妮，这次你得听我的。❑ [v] *When I asked him to stop, he would not listen.* 我叫他停下，可他不听。❹ CONVENTION You say **listen** when you want someone to pay attention to you because you are going to say something important. 听着；听我说 ❑ *Listen, I finish at one.* 听我说，我一点钟收工。

▶**listen in** PHRASAL VERB If you **listen in** to a private conversation, you secretly listen to it. 偷听；监听 ❑ [v P +to/on] *He assigned federal agents to listen in on Martin Luther King's phone calls.* 他派了联邦探员去窃听马丁·路德·金的电话。[Also v P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *listen* Also look up:

V. catch, pick up, tune in; (*ant.*) ignore ❶
heed, mind ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *listen* with:

N. listen **to *someone's* voice** 听某人的声音 ❶
V. **sit up and** listen 注意听；留神听 ❶ ❷ ❸
ADJ. **willing to** listen 愿意听；愿意听从 ❶ ❷ ❸
ADV. listen **carefully** 认真听, listen **closely** 注意听 ❶ ❷

lis|ten|able /ˈlɪsᵊnəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **listenable**, it is very pleasant to listen to. 悦耳的；好听的 ❑ *It's an eminently listenable CD.* 这张 CD 非常好听。

lis|ten|er /ˈlɪsnəʳ/ (**listeners**) ❶ N-COUNT A **listener** is a person who listens to the radio or to a particular radio programme.（电台广播的）收听者，听众之一 ❑ [+to] *I'm a regular listener to her show.* 我经常收听她的节目。❷ N-COUNT [adj n] If you describe someone as a good **listener**, you mean that they listen carefully and sympathetically to you when you talk, for example about your problems. 倾听者 ❑ *Dr Brian was a good listener.* 布莱恩医生善于倾听。❑ *If you can be a sympathetic listener, it may put your own problems in perspective.* 如果你能充满同情心地倾听别人的说话，也许就能够正确地认识自己的问题。❸ → see also **listen**

→ see **radio**

list|ing /ˈlɪstɪŋ/ (**listings**) N-COUNT A **listing** is a published list, or an item in a published list. 目录；名册；（目录或名册等上的）一项 ❑ [+of] *A full listing of the companies will be published quarterly.* 公司名录大全每季度出版一次。

list|less /ˈlɪstləs/ ADJ Someone who is **listless** has no energy or enthusiasm. 无精打采的；倦怠的 ❑ *He was listless and pale and wouldn't eat much.* 他无精打采，脸色苍白，食欲不振。•**list|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Usually, you would just sit listlessly, too hot to do anything else.* 通常只能百无聊赖地坐着，天气实在热，根本做不了别的。•**list|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Amy was distressed by Helen's listlessness.* 海伦无精打采的，这让埃米很忧虑。

ˌlist ˈprice (**list prices**) N-COUNT The **list price** of an item is the price which the manufacturer suggests that a shopkeeper should charge for it. 价目表价格；制造商定价；建议售价

lit /lɪt/ **Lit** is a past tense and past participle of **light**.

lita|ny /ˈlɪtəni/ (**litanies**) ❶ N-COUNT If you describe what someone says as a **litany of** things, you mean that you have heard it many times before, and you think it is boring or insincere. 陈词滥调；枯燥冗长的陈述【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *She remained in the doorway, listening to his litany of complaints against her client.* 她站在门口，听他喋喋不休地抱怨她的客户。❷ N-COUNT A **litany** is part of a church service in which the priest says a set group of words and the people reply, also using a set group of words. 连祷；应答祈祷

lite /laɪt/ ADJ **Lite** is used to describe foods or drinks that contain few calories or low amounts of sugar, fat, or alcohol.（食物或饮料）低热量的，低糖的，低脂的；酒精含量低的 ❑ *...lite beer.* 低度啤酒 ❑ *...lite yogurt.* 低脂酸奶

li|ter /ˈliːtəʳ/ → see **litre**

lit|era|cy /ˈlɪtərəsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Literacy** is the ability to read and write. 读写能力；识字；有文化 ❑ *Many adults have some problems with literacy and numeracy.* 很多成年人在读写和计算方面都有困难。❑ *The literacy rate there is the highest in Central America.* 那里的识字率居中美洲之首。

lit|er|al /ˈlɪtərəl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **literal** sense of a word or phrase is its most basic sense. 字面上的；原义的 ❑ *In many cases, the people there are fighting, in a literal sense, for their homes.* 很多情况下，那里的人们是真刀真枪地在为家园而抗争。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **literal** translation is one in which you translate each word of the original work rather than giving the meaning of each expression or sentence using words that sound natural. 逐字的；直（译）的 ❑ *A literal translation of the name Tapies is 'walls.'* Tapies 这个名字直译过来是"墙"。❸ ADJ You use **literal** to describe someone who uses or understands words in a plain and simple way. 言辞刻板的；听话不听音的 ❑ *Dennis is a very literal person.* 丹尼斯是个听话不听音的人。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as the **literal** truth or a **literal** fact, you are emphasizing that it is true. 确确实实的；完完全全的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He was saying no more than the literal truth.* 他说的全是不折不扣的事实。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***liter* = *letter*** 字；字母：*alliteration, illiterate, literal*

lit|er|al|ly /ˈlɪtərəli/ ❶ ADV [ADV before v, ADV adj] You can use **literally** to emphasize a statement. Some careful speakers of English think that this use is incorrect. 简直（一些用词谨慎者认为此用法不正确）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We've got to get the economy under control or it will literally eat us up.* 我们必须设法控制经济，不然它非把我们吞噬了不可。❑ *The views are literally breath-taking.* 景色美得简直让人窒息。❷ ADV [ADV before v] You use **literally** to emphasize that what you are saying is true, even though it seems exaggerated or surprising. 确实地；真正地；不加夸张地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Putting on an opera is a tremendous enterprise involving literally hundreds of people.* 上演一台歌剧是一项浩大的工程，

说要牵扯好几百号人真是一点都不夸张。❑ *I literally crawled to the car.* 我真的是爬到车那边去的。❸ ADV [ADV with v] If a word or expression is translated **literally**, its most simple or basic meaning is translated. 照字面地；直(译)地 ❑ *The word 'volk' translates literally as 'folk'.* volk 这个单词直译过来为 folk(人们)。❑ *A stanza is, literally, a room.* 诗节的原意为"房间"。❹ PHRASE If you **take** something **literally**, you think that a word or expression is being used with its most simple or basic meaning. 照字面理解 ❑ *If you tell a person to 'step on it' or 'throw on your coat,' they may take you literally, with disastrous consequences.* 如果你告诉一个人 step on it("加速；加快"，字面意义"踩在上面")或者 throw on your coat("赶快穿上外套"，字面意义"扔在你的外套上")，他们可能会按字面理解你的话，从而引起灾难性的后果。

lit|er|ary ♦◇ /'lɪtərəri, AM 美 -reri/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Literary** means concerned with or connected with the writing, study, or appreciation of literature. 文学(上)的 ❑ *She's the literary editor of the 'Sunday Review'.* 她是《星期天评论》的文学编辑。❑ *...a literary masterpiece.* 文学名著 ❷ ADJ **Literary** words and expressions are often unusual in some way and are used to create a special effect in a piece of writing such as a poem, speech, or novel. (词语、表达方式等)书面的，书卷气的

→ see **book**

lit|er|ary 'criti|cism N-UNCOUNT **Literary criticism** is the academic study of the techniques used in the creation of literature. 文学批评

lit|er|ate /'lɪtərət/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **literate** is able to read and write. 有读写能力的 ❑ *Over one-quarter of the adult population are not fully literate.* 四分之一以上的成年人读写能力不足。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **literate**, you mean that they are intelligent and well-educated, especially about literature and the arts. 受过良好教育的；(尤指)有文化修养的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Scientists should be literate and articulate as well as able to handle figures.* 科学家除了要能处理数字，还应该具备文学素养，善于表达。❸ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If you describe someone as **literate** in a particular subject, especially one that many people do not know anything about, you mean that they have a good knowledge and understanding of that subject. 熟练的；通晓的 ❑ *Head teachers need to be financially literate.* 校长需要通晓财政。❹ → see also **computer-literate**

lit|era|ti /ˌlɪtə'rɑːti/ N-PLURAL **Literati** are well-educated people who are interested in literature. 文人学士【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the Australian storyteller who was loved by readers but disdained by the literati.* 受读者喜爱而遭文人蔑视的澳大利亚作家

lit|era|ture ♦◇ /'lɪtrətʃə', AM 美 -tərətʃʊr/ (**literatures**) ❶ N-VAR Novels, plays, and poetry are referred to as **literature**, especially when they are considered to be good or important. 文学；文学作品 ❑ *...classic works of literature.* 文学经典 ❑ *...a Professor of English Literature.* 英国文学教授 ❑ *It may not be great literature but it certainly had me riveted!* 这可能不算伟大的文学作品，但它无疑深深地吸引了我！ ❑ *The book explores the connection between American ethnic and regional literatures.* 这本书探讨了美国族裔文学与地区文学之间的关系。❷ N-UNCOUNT **The literature** on a particular subject of study is all the books and articles that have been published about it. (某一学科的)著述，文献，图书资料 ❑ [+on] *The literature on immigration policy is extremely critical of the state.* 关于移民政策方面的著述极力地批评了政府。❑ *This work is documented in the scientific literature.* 这一著作在这篇科学文献中有记载。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Literature** is written information produced by people who want to sell you something or give you advice. 印刷品；宣传品 ❑ [+from] *I am sending you literature from two other companies that provide a similar service.* 我把另外两家提供类似服务的公司的宣传资料发给你。

→ see **genre**

lithe /laɪð/ ADJ A **lithe** person is able to move and bend their body easily and gracefully. 身体柔软的；动作轻巧自如的 ❑ *...a lithe young gymnast.* 身体柔软的年轻体操运动员 ❑ *His walk was lithe and graceful.* 他走路轻盈而优雅。

litho|graph /'lɪθəgrɑːf, -græf/ (**lithographs**) N-COUNT A **lithograph** is a printed picture made by the method of lithography. 平版印刷品；石印品

li|thog|ra|phy /lɪ'θɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Lithography** is a method of printing in which a piece of stone or metal is specially treated so that ink sticks to some parts of it and not to others. 平版印刷术；石印术 •**litho|graph|ic** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *The book's 85 colour lithographic plates look staggeringly fresh and bold.* 这本书的 85 张彩色平版看起来异常鲜艳醒目。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lith = stone 石：lithography, monolith, Neolithic*

Lithua|nian /ˌlɪθju'eɪmiən/ (**Lithuanians**) ❶ ADJ **Lithuanian** means belonging or relating to Lithuania, or to its people, language, or culture. 立陶宛的；立陶宛人的；立陶宛语(或文化)的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Lithuanian** is a person who comes from Lithuania. 立陶宛人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Lithuanian** is the language spoken in Lithuania. 立陶宛语

liti|gant /'lɪtɪgənt/ (**litigants**) N-COUNT A **litigant** is a person who is involved in a civil legal case, either because they are making a formal complaint about someone, or because a complaint is being made about them. 诉讼当事人【LEGAL 法律】

liti|gate /'lɪtɪgeɪt/ (**litigates, litigating, litigated**) VERB To **litigate** means to take legal action. 提起诉讼；打官司【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n] *...the cost of litigating personal injury claims in the county court.* 在县级法院打人身伤害索赔官司的费用 ❑ [v] *If we have to litigate, we will.* 迫不得已的话，我们会提起诉讼。

liti|ga|tion /ˌlɪtɪ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Litigation** is the process of fighting or defending a case in a civil court of law. 诉讼；讼争 ❑ *The settlement ends more than four years of litigation on behalf of the residents.* 这一和解协议结束了代表居民提起的超过四年之久的诉讼。

liti|ga|tor /'lɪtɪgeɪtə'/ (**litigators**) N-COUNT A **litigator** is a lawyer who helps someone take legal action. 诉讼律师【LEGAL 法律】

li|ti|gious /lɪ'tɪdʒəs/ ADJ Someone who is **litigious** often makes formal complaints about people to a civil court of law. 好诉讼的；好打官司的【FORMAL 正式】

lit|mus test /'lɪtməs test/ (**litmus tests**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is a **litmus test of** something, you mean that it is an effective and definite way of proving it or measuring it. 试金石；立见分晓的检验办法 ❑ [+of] *Ending the fighting must be the absolute priority, the litmus test of the agreements' validity.* 停火绝对是第一要务，也是检验协议是否有效的试金石。❑ [+for] *The success of wind power represents a litmus test for renewable energy.* 风能作为动力的成功是对可再生能源一次立见分晓的检验。

li|tre /'liːtə'/ (**litres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **liter**

N-COUNT [num N] A **litre** is a metric unit of volume that is a thousand cubic centimetres. It is equal to 1.76 British pints or 2.11 American pints. 升(米制容量单位，等于 1.76 英国品脱或 2.11 美国品脱) ❑ [+of] *...15 litres of water.* 15 升水 ❑ *This tax would raise petrol prices by about 3.5p per litre.* 这项税收会使每升汽油价格提高约 3.5 便士。❑ *...a Ford Escort with a 1.9-litre engine.* 装配 1.9 升发动机的福特雅士

lit|ter /'lɪtə'/ (**litters, littering, littered**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Litter** is rubbish that is left lying around outside. 废弃物；被胡乱扔掉的东西；垃圾 ❑ *If you see litter in the corridor, pick it up.* 在过道里看到垃圾的话请捡起来。❑ *On Wednesday we cleared a beach and woodland of litter.* 星期三我们清理了一块海滨林地的垃圾。❷ N-UNCOUNT A **litter of** things is a quantity of them that are lying around in a disorganized way. 杂乱的一堆 ❑ [+of] *He pushed aside the litter of books and papers and laid two places at the table.* 他把桌子上凌乱堆放着的书本和报纸推开，摆了两套餐具。❸ VERB If a number of things **litter** a place, they are scattered untidily around it or over it. 使凌乱 ❑ [v n] *Glass from broken bottles litters the pavement.* 人行道上满是破碎瓶子的玻璃渣。•**lit|tered** ADJ [ADJ prep/adv] ❑ *The entrance hall is littered with toys and wellington boots.* 门厅里到处乱扔着玩具和雨靴。❑ *Concrete purpose-built resorts are littered across the mountainsides.* 山坡上到处都是专门建造的水泥度假屋。❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If something is **littered with** things, it contains many examples of it. 充满的 ❑ [+with] *History is littered with men*

and women spurred into achievement by a father's disregard. 历史上因为被父亲漠视而发奋成功的儿女数不胜数。❑ [+with] *Charles' speech is littered with lots of marketing buzzwords like 'package' and 'product'.* 查尔斯的演讲充斥着"包装"、"产品"之类的营销领域流行用语。5 N-COUNT A **litter** is a group of animals born to the same mother at the same time. 一窝(幼崽)❑ [+of] *...a litter of pups.* 一窝小狗 6 N-UNCOUNT **Litter** is a dry substance that you put in the container where you want your cat to go to the toilet. 猫砂

Thesaurus 同类词 *litter* Also look up:

N. clutter, debris, garbage, trash 1
V. clutter, scatter, strew 3

'lit|ter bin (**litter bins**) N-COUNT A **litter bin** is a container, usually in a street, park, or public building, into which people can put rubbish. (常指公共场所的)废物箱，垃圾箱【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trash can**

little

① DETERMINER, QUANTIFIER, AND ADVERB USES 限定词、量词和副词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① **lit|tle** ◆◆◆ /'lɪtᵊl/ 1 DET You use **little** to indicate that there is only a very small amount of something. You can use 'so', 'too', and 'very' in front of **little**. (数量上)微少的，几乎没有的(可用 so, too, very 修饰)❑ *I had little money and little free time.* 我没什么钱，也没多少空闲时间。❑ *I find that I need very little sleep these days.* 我发现最近我只需要睡很少时间。❑ *There is little doubt that a diet high in fibre is more satisfying.* 毫无疑问，高纤维的饮食更尽人意。❑ *So far little progress has been made towards ending the fighting.* 到目前为止，在结束交战方面还没取得什么进展。•QUANT **Little** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Little of the existing housing is of good enough quality.* 现有的住房几乎少有质量过关的。•PRON **Little** is also a pronoun. ❑ *In general, employers do little to help the single working mother.* 一般而言，雇主很少为工作的单亲妈妈提供帮助。❑ *Little is known about his childhood.* 对他的童年所知甚少。2 ADV [ADV with v] **Little** means not very often or to only a small extent. (频率)极低地；(程度)微小地 ❑ *On their way back to Marseille they spoke very little.* 返回马赛的路上，他们没怎么说话。3 DET **A little** of something is a small amount of it, but not very much. You can also say **a very little**. (数量上)不多的(亦作 a very little)❑ *Mrs Caan needs a little help getting her groceries home.* 卡安太太需要有人帮把手将食品杂货拿回家。❑ *A little food would do us all some good.* 吃点东西对我们大家都会有好处。❑ *I shall be only a very little time.* 我很快就好。•PRON **Little** is also a pronoun. ❑ *They get paid for it. Not much. Just a little.* 他们干这个是有报酬的。不多，只有一点。•QUANT **Little** is also a quantifier. ❑ [+of] *Pour a little of the sauce over the chicken.* 在鸡肉上浇一点调味汁。❑ [+of] *I'm sure she won't mind sparing us a little of her time.* 我肯定她不会介意为我们抽点时间。4 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **a little**, you do it for a short time. 短时间地；一会儿 ❑ *He walked a little by himself in the garden.* 他一个人在花园里散了一会儿步。5 ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/adv] **A little** or **a little bit** means to a small extent or degree. (程度上)一点地，少量地 ❑ *He complained a little of a nagging pain between his shoulder blades.* 他提了句肩胛骨之间一直在疼。❑ *He was a little bit afraid of his father's reaction.* 他有点害怕父亲的反应。❑ *If you have to drive when you are tired, go a little more slowly than you would normally.* 如果不得不疲劳驾驶，那就开得比平时慢一点。6 PHRASE If something happens **little by little**, it happens very gradually. 逐渐地；一点一点地 ❑ *In the beginning he had felt well, but little by little he was becoming weaker.* 一开始他感觉很好，但慢慢地就变虚弱了。

② **lit|tle** ◆◆◆ /'lɪtᵊl/ (**littler, littlest**)

The comparative **littler** and the superlative **littlest** are sometimes used in spoken English for meanings 1, 3, and 4, but otherwise the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective **little** are not used. 口语中义项 1、3、4 有时用比较级 littler 和最高级 littlest，但除此之外 little 作形容词时都不用比较级和最高级。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Little** things are small in size. **Little** is slightly more informal than **small**. 小的(比 small 略欠正式)❑ *We sat around a little table, eating and drinking wine.* 我们围坐在一张小桌旁吃吃喝喝。❑ *...the little group of art students.* 那一小群艺术专业的学生 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **little** to indicate that someone or something is small, in a pleasant and attractive way. 娇小的；小巧的 ❑ *She's got the nicest little house not far from the library.* 她有一幢非常漂亮的小房子，就在离图书馆不远处。❑ *...a little old lady.* 身材娇小的老太太 ❑ *James usually drives a little hatchback.* 詹姆斯通常开一辆小巧的掀背式轿车。3 ADJ **A little** child is young. 幼小的 ❑ *I have a little boy of 8.* 我有个年幼的儿子，8 岁。❑ *When I was little I was very hyper-active.* 我小时候异常好动。4 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **little** sister or brother is younger than you are. (兄弟或姐妹)年纪较小的 ❑ *Whenever Daniel's little sister was asked to do something she always had a naughty reply.* 每次让丹尼尔的妹妹做什么事，她总是要淘气地回嘴。5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **little** distance, period of time, or event is short in length. (距离、时间、事件等)短的 ❑ *Just go down the road a little way, turn left, and cross the bridge.* 就沿这条路走一小段，向左转，然后过桥。❑ *Why don't we just wait a little while and see what happens?* 为什么不再等一下看看事态的发展。❑ *I've been wanting to have a little talk with you.* 我一直想找机会跟你谈几句。6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **little** sound or gesture is quick. (声音、手势等)快速的 ❑ *I had a little laugh to myself.* 我自顾自地笑了一下。❑ *She stood up quickly, giving a little cry of astonishment.* 她迅速站了起来，惊叫了一声。❑ *He turned with a little nod and I watched him walk away.* 他边点了点头边转过身，我看着他走了。7 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **little** to indicate that something is not serious or important. 微不足道的；细小的；琐碎的 ❑ *...irritating little habits.* 烦人的小毛病 ❑ *Harry found himself getting angry over little things that had never bothered him before.* 哈里发现自己会因为小事而生气，而以前他从不会在意这些事情。

Thesaurus 同类词 *little* Also look up:

DET. bit, dab, hint, touch, trace ① 1 3
ADJ. miniature, petite, slight, small; (*ant.*) big ② 1
casual, insignificant, minor, small, unimportant; (*ant.*) important ② 7

,lit|tle 'fin|ger (**little fingers**) N-COUNT Your **little finger** is the smallest finger on your hand. 小指

'Lit|tle ,League N-PROPER The **Little League** is an organization of children's baseball teams that compete against each other in the United States. (美国)少年棒球联合会

lit|to|ral /'lɪtərəl/ (**littorals**) N-COUNT [usu sing, N n] In geography, the **littoral** means the coast. 沿(海)岸地区【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the countries of the north African littoral.* 北非沿岸各国 ❑ *...the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf.* 波斯湾沿岸国家

li|tur|gi|cal /lɪ'tɜːᵊdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Liturgical** things are used in or relate to church services. (用于)礼拜仪式的【FORMAL 正式】

lit|ur|gy /'lɪtəᵊdʒi/ (**liturgies**) N-VAR A **liturgy** is a particular form of religious service, usually one that is set and approved by a branch of the Christian Church. (基督教的)礼拜仪式 ❑ *A clergyman read the liturgy from the prayer-book.* 一名牧师照着祈祷书念祷文。❑ *...the many similarities in ministry, liturgy and style between the two churches.* 两个教会在牧师职责、礼拜仪式和风格方面的诸多相似之处

live

① VERB USES 动词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① **live** ◆◆◆ /lɪv/ (**lives, living, lived**) → Please look at categories 7 to 9 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 7–9 项。1 VERB If someone **lives** in a particular place or with a particular person, their home is in that place or with that person. 居住 ❑ [v adv/prep] *She has lived here for 10 years.* 她在这里住了 10 年了。❑ [v adv/prep] *She always said I ought to live alone.* 她总说我应该一个人住。❑ [v adv/prep] *Where do you live?* 你住在哪里？ ❑ [v adv/prep] *He still lives with his parents.* 他还和父母住在一起。2 VERB If you say that someone **lives** in particular circumstances or

that they **live** a particular kind of life, you mean that they are in those circumstances or that they have that kind of life. 生活；过活 ❑ [V adv/prep] *We lived quite grandly.* 我们生活得非常快乐。❑ [V adv/prep] *Compared to people living only a few generations ago, we have greater opportunities to have a good time.* 比起上几辈人，我们有更多机会享受生活。❑ [V n] *We can start living a normal life again now.* 我们现在可以重新过上正常的生活了。 3 VERB If you say that someone **lives for** a particular thing, you mean that it is the most important thing in their life. 为…而生活 ❑ [V +*for*] *He lived for his work.* 他为工作而活。 4 VERB To **live** means to be alive. If someone **lives to** a particular age, they stay alive until they are that age. 活；生存 ❑ [V adv] *He's got a terrible disease and will not live long.* 他已身患重疾，时日无多。❑ [V to-inf] *He lived to be 103.* 他活了 103 岁。❑ [V +*to*] *Matilda was born in northern Italy in 1046 and apparently lived to a ripe old age.* 玛蒂尔达 1046 年出生在意大利北部，据说活到了很大岁数。❑ [V-ing] *The blue whale is the largest living thing on the planet.* 蓝鲸是地球上体型最大的生物。 5 VERB [no cont] If people **live by** doing a particular activity, they get the money, food, or clothing they need by doing that activity. 靠…过活；以…为生 ❑ [V +*by*] *...the last indigenous people to live by hunting.* 最后一个以狩猎为生的土著民族 ❑ [V +*by*] *These crimes were committed largely by professional criminals who lived by crime.* 这些罪案大都是由以犯罪为生的职业罪犯制造的。 6 VERB If you **live by** a particular rule, belief, or ideal, you behave in the way in which it says you should behave. 恪守（规则、信念、理想等）❑ [V +*by*] *They live by the principle that we are here to add what we can to life.* 他们恪守着这样的原则：我们来到世上是要为生活作力所能及的贡献。 7 → see also **living** 8 to **live beyond your means** → see **means** 9 to **live in sin** → see **sin**

▶**live down** PHRASAL VERB If you are unable to **live down** a mistake, failure, or bad reputation, you are unable to make people forget about it. 使人们忘记（错误、失败、恶名等）❑ [V P n] *Labour was also unable to live down its reputation as the party of high taxes.* 工党也无法让人忘记其高税党的名声。❑ [V n P] *I thought I'd never live it down.* 我原以为大家永远都不会忘记这件事了。

▶**live off** PHRASAL VERB If you **live off** another person, you rely on them to provide you with money. 依赖（某人）生活 ❑ [V P n] *...a man who all his life had lived off his father.* 一辈子都依靠父亲生活的男人

▶**live on** or **live off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **live on** or **live off** a particular amount of money, you have that amount of money to buy things. 靠（某一数目的钱）过活 ❑ [V P amount] *Even with efficient budgeting, most students are unable to live on £4000 per year.* 就算是精打细算，大多数学生也无法每年只靠 4,000 英镑过活。❑ [V P amount] *You'll have enough to live on.* 你会有足够的钱生活下去。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **live on** or **live off** a particular source of income, that is where you get the money that you need. 靠（某一收入来源）过活 ❑ [V P n] *The proportion of Americans living on welfare rose.* 靠救济生活的美国人比例有所上升。❑ [V P n] *He's been living off state benefits.* 他一直依赖国家福利过活。 3 PHRASAL VERB If an animal **lives on** or **lives off** a particular food, this is the kind of food that it eats. （动物）靠吃（某种食物）维持生命，以…为食 ❑ [V P n] *The fish live on the plankton.* 这种鱼靠吃浮游生物为生。❑ [V P n] *Most species live off aquatic snails.* 大多数种类以吃螺为生。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that a person **lives on** or **lives off** a particular kind of food, you mean that it seems to be the only thing that they eat, for example because they like it a lot or because they do not have other foods. （人）以…为主要食物 ❑ [V P n] *The children live on chips.* 这些孩子整天吃薯条。❑ [V P n] *Their room was bare of furniture and they lived off porridge.* 他们家徒四壁，靠喝粥度日。

▶**live on** PHRASAL VERB If someone **lives on**, they continue to be alive for a long time after a particular point in time or after a particular event. 继续活着 ❑ [V P] *I know my life has been cut short by this terrible virus but Daniel will live on after me.* 我知道这种可怕的病毒会让我的生命提前结束，但丹尼尔会在我死后继续活下去。

▶**live out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **live out** your life in a particular place or in particular circumstances, you stay in that place or in those circumstances until the end of your life or until the end of a particular period of your life. （在某处或某种境况下）度过余生 ❑ [V P n] *Gein did not stand trial but lived out his days in a mental asylum.* 盖因没有受审，而是在一家精神病院度过了余生。❑ [V n P] *I couldn't live my life out on tour like he does.* 我没法像他那样一辈子到老都在各地巡回演出。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **live out** a dream or idea, you do the things that you have thought about. 实践；身体力行 ❑ [V P n] *He began living out his rock 'n' roll fantasy during his last year in law school.* 在法学院的最后一年，他开始着手实践自己的摇滚梦想。❑ [V n P] *I suppose some people create an idea of who they want to be, and then they live it out.* 我想有些人会先设定好自己要成为什么样的人，然后身体力行。

▶**live through** PHRASAL VERB If you **live through** an unpleasant event or change, you experience it and survive. 活过；经过（不愉快的事件或变故）之后仍旧活着 ❑ [V P n] *We are too young to have lived through the war.* 我们太年轻，没经历过那场战争。

▶**live together** PHRASAL VERB If two people are not married but live in the same house and have a sexual relationship, you can say that they **live together**. （未婚）同居 ❑ [V P] *The couple had been living together for 16 years.* 这对情侣已经同居了 16 年。

▶**live up to** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **lives up to** what they were expected to be, they are as good as they were expected to be. 遵守（诺言）；符合，不辜负（期望）❑ [V P P n] *Sales have not lived up to expectations this year.* 今年的销售额不尽如人意。

② **live** ◆◇ /laɪv/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Live** animals or plants are alive, rather than being dead or artificial. 活的；有生命的 ❑ *...a protest against the company's tests on live animals.* 反对该公司利用活体动物做试验的抗议 ❑ *...baskets of live chickens.* 一篮篮的活鸡 2 ADJ A **live** television or radio programme is one in which an event or performance is broadcast at exactly the same time as it happens, rather than being recorded first. 现场直播的；实况转播的 ❑ *Murray was a guest on a live radio show.* 默里在一个直播的电台节目里当嘉宾。❑ *...we were laughing and gossiping, oblivious to the fact that we were on live TV.* 我们大笑着、闲聊着，忘记了自己是在做电视直播。❑ *A broadcast of the speech was heard in San Francisco, but it is not known if this was live.* 在旧金山听到了这次演说的转播，但不知道是不是实况。•ADV [ADV after v] **Live** is also an adverb. ❑ *It was broadcast live in 50 countries.* 它在 50 个国家进行了直播。❑ *We'll be going live to Nottingham later in this bulletin.* 在本次新闻快报中，我们稍后将有来自诺丁汉的现场报道。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **live** performance is given in front of an audience, rather than being recorded and then broadcast or shown in a film. （表演）现场的 ❑ *The Rainbow has not hosted live music since the end of 1981.* 1981 年末之后，彩虹剧院就再没主办过现场音乐会。❑ *A live audience will pose the questions.* 问题将由现场的观众提出。❑ *The band was forced to cancel a string of live dates.* 乐队被迫取消了一系列的现场表演。•ADV [ADV after v] **Live** is also an adverb. ❑ [+*with*] *Kat Bjelland has been playing live with her new band.* 凯特·比耶兰最近一直在与她的新乐队作现场表演。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **live** recording is a recording of a band playing at a concert, rather than in a studio. （唱片）音乐会现场录制的 ❑ *This is my favourite live album of all time.* 这是我有史以来最喜欢的音乐会现场录制的专辑。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **live** wire or piece of electrical equipment is directly connected to a source of electricity. 带电的；通电的 ❑ *The plug broke, exposing live wires.* 插头坏了，带电的电线露在外面。❑ *He warned others about the live electric cables as they climbed to safety.* 在他们爬向安全地带的过程中，他提醒其他人当心带电的电缆。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Live** bullets are made of metal, rather than rubber or plastic, and are intended to kill people rather than injure them. （子弹）金属的；实（弹）的 ❑ *They trained in the jungle using live ammunition.* 他们在丛林中接受真枪实弹的训练。 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **live** bomb or missile is one which has not yet exploded. （炸弹或导弹）尚未爆炸的 ❑ *A live bomb had earlier been defused.* 一枚未爆炸的炸弹稍早被拆除了雷管。

Thesaurus 同类词 *live* Also look up:

V. dwell, inhabit, occupy, reside ① 1
manage, subsist, survive ① 2
exist ① 4
ADJ. active, alive, living, vigorous ② 1

live|blog /ˈlaɪvblɒg/ (**liveblogs, liveblogging, liveblogged**) 1 N-COUNT A **liveblog** is a blog in which you write about an event as it happens. 博客直播 ❑ *She provided a liveblog from the conflict area.* 她从冲突地区进行了博客直播。 2 VERB If you **liveblog** or **liveblog** an event, you write on your blog about an event as it happens. 用博客直播；用博客对…进行直播 ❑ [v] *Several people were liveblogging from the scene.* 好几个人从现场进行了博客直播。 [also v n]

live-in ♦◇◇ /ˌlɪvˈɪn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **live-in** partner is someone who lives in the same house as the person they are having a sexual relationship with, but is not married to them. (与性伴侣)同居的 ❑ *She shared the apartment with her live-in partner.* 她与同居伴侣共住这一间公寓。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **live-in** servant or other domestic worker sleeps and eats in the house where they work. (佣人等在雇主家)寄居的，寄住的 ❑ *I have a live-in nanny for my youngest daughter.* 我为小女儿请了个住家保姆。

live|li|hood /ˈlaɪvlihʊd/ (**livelihoods**) N-VAR Your **livelihood** is the job or other source of income that gives you the money to buy the things you need. 营生；生计 ❑ *...fishermen who depend on the seas for their livelihood.* 靠大海为生的渔夫 ❑ *As a result of this conflict he lost both his home and his means of livelihood.* 这场冲突使他同时失去了住所和生计来源。

live|ly /ˈlaɪvli/ (**livelier, liveliest**) 1 ADJ You can describe someone as **lively** when they behave in an enthusiastic and cheerful way. 活泼的；精力充沛的；生气勃勃的 ❑ *Josephine was bright, lively and cheerful.* 约瑟芬聪明、活泼、开朗。 •**live|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Amy could sense his liveliness even from where she stood.* 埃米从她所站的位置都能感到他活力逼人。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lively** event or a **lively** discussion, for example, has lots of interesting and exciting things happening or being said in it. (事件、讨论等)热闹的，热烈的，激烈的 ❑ *It turned out to be a very interesting session with a lively debate.* 结果这成了一场非常有意思的、气氛热烈的辩论会。 ❑ *Their 4-1 win in Honduras was a particularly lively affair.* 他们在洪都拉斯以 4 比 1 获胜的那场比赛尤其激动人心。 •**live|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Some may enjoy the liveliness of such a restaurant for a few hours a day or week.* 有些人可能每天或每周都要光顾像这样的一个生意兴隆的餐馆，呆上几小时。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **lively** mind is intelligent and interested in a lot of different things. 才思敏捷的；思维活跃的；兴趣广泛的 ❑ *She was a very well educated girl with a lively mind, a girl with ambition.* 她是个受过良好教育、思维敏捷、抱负远大的女孩子。 ❑ *...her very lively imagination.* 她那活跃奔放的想象力

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lively* with:

ADV. **very** lively 很活泼；很热烈；很活跃 1 2 3
N. **lively atmosphere** 热烈的气氛，lively **conversation** 热烈的谈话，lively **debate** 激烈的辩论，lively **discussion** 热烈的讨论，lively **music** 活泼的音乐，lively **performance** 充满活力的表演 2
lively **imagination** 活跃奔放的想象力，lively **interest** 浓厚的兴趣，lively **sense of humour** 强烈的幽默感 3

liv|en /ˈlaɪvᵊn/ (**livens, livening, livened**)

▶**liven up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a place or event **livens up**, or if something **livens it up**, it becomes more interesting and exciting. (使)(某地或某事)有生气；(使)变热闹 ❑ [v n P] *How could we decorate the room to liven it up?* 我们怎么才能把这房间装饰得更有生气呢？ ❑ [v P n] *The multicoloured rag rug was chosen to liven up the grey carpet.* 选择这块五彩缤纷的碎呢小毯是为了给这灰色的地毯添些生气。 ❑ [v P] *The arena livens up only on Saturdays and Sundays when a flea market is open there.* 只有在周六周日跳蚤市场开市时，这片场地才会热闹起来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If people **liven up**, or if something **livens** them **up**, they become more cheerful and energetic. (使)(某人)愉快起来；(使)活跃起来 ❑ [v n P] *Talking about her daughters livens her up.* 谈到她的女儿时，她的心情愉快起来。 ❑ [v P] *George livens up after midnight, relaxing a little.* 午夜过后，乔治活跃起来，也放开了一点。

liv|er /ˈlɪvəʳ/ (**livers**) 1 N-COUNT Your **liver** is a large organ in your body which processes your blood and helps to clean unwanted substances out of it. (指人体器官)肝，肝脏 2 N-VAR **Liver** is the liver of some animals, especially lambs, pigs, and cows, which is cooked and eaten. (尤指羊、猪、牛等动物供食用的)肝 ❑ *...grilled calves' liver.* 烤小牛肝

→ see **donor**

liv|eried /ˈlɪvərid/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **liveried** servant is one who wears a special uniform. (仆人)穿制服的，穿号衣的 ❑ *The tea was served to guests by liveried footmen.* 由穿制服的男仆为客人倒茶。

liv|ery /ˈlɪvəri/ (**liveries**) 1 N-VAR A servant's **livery** is the special uniform that he or she wears. (仆人的)制服，号衣 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **livery** of a particular company is the special design or set of colours associated with it that is put on its products and possessions. (公司的)徽记，专色 ❑ *...buffet cars in the railway company's bright red and yellow livery.* 铁路公司独有的亮红色和黄色外观的餐车

lives 1 **Lives** is the plural of **life**. (life 的复数) 2 **Lives** is the third person singular form of **live**.

live|stock /ˈlaɪvstɒk/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm are referred to as **livestock**. (牛、羊等)家畜，牲畜，牲口 ❑ *The heavy rains and flooding killed scores of livestock.* 暴雨和大水淹死了许多牲口。

→ see **barn**

live wire /ˌlaɪv ˈwaɪəʳ/ (**live wires**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **live wire**, you mean that they are lively and energetic. 精力充沛之人；生龙活虎之人 [INFORMAL 非正式]

liv|id /ˈlɪvɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **livid** is extremely angry. 盛怒的；暴怒的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [+*about*] *I am absolutely livid about it.* 我对此极为愤怒。 ❑ [+*that*] *She is livid that I have invited Dick.* 她因为我请了迪克而大发雷霆。 2 ADJ Something that is **livid** is an unpleasant dark purple or red colour. 青紫色的；黑红色的 ❑ *The scarred side of his face was a livid red.* 他结了伤疤的那侧脸青紫发红。

liv|ing ♦◇◇ /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ (**livings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The work that you do for a **living** is the work that you do in order to earn the money that you need. 生计；饭碗 ❑ *Father never talked about what he did for a living.* 父亲从不谈他的谋生之道。 ❑ *He earns his living doing all kinds of things.* 他做各种各样的活计来谋生。 2 N-UNCOUNT You use **living** when you are talking about the quality of people's daily lives. 生活质量；生活品质；生活(方式) ❑ *Olivia has always been a model of healthy living.* 奥利维娅一向是健康生活的楷模。 ❑ *...the stresses of urban living.* 城市生活的压力 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **living** to talk about the places where people relax when they are not working. 居住的；起居的 ❑ *The spacious living quarters were on the second floor.* 宽敞的生活区位于 3 楼。 ❑ *The study links the main living area to the kitchen.* 书房把主要的生活区与厨房连在一起。 4 N-PLURAL **The living** are people who are alive, rather than people who have died. 生者；活着的人们 ❑ *The young man is dead. We have only to consider the living.* 这位年轻人已经死了。我们只能考虑在生之人。 5 **in living memory** → see **memory**

'liv|ing room (**living rooms**) also **living-room** N-COUNT The **living room** in a house is the room where people sit and relax. 起居室；客厅 ❑ *We were sitting on the couch in the living room watching TV.* 我们当时正坐在客厅的沙发上看电视。

'liv|ing stand|ard (**living standards**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Living standards** or **living standard** is used to refer to the level of comfort in which people live, which usually depends on how much money they have. 生活水平；生活水准 ❑ [+*of*] *Cheaper housing would vastly improve the living standards of ordinary people.* 更低廉的房价可大大改善老百姓的生活水平。 ❑ *Critics say his reforms have caused the fall in living standards.* 批评家说他的改革措施导致了生活水准下降。

ˌliv|ing 'wage N-SING A **living wage** is a wage which is just enough to enable you to buy food, clothing, and other necessary things. 基本生活工资；仅能维持生活的工资 ❑ *Many farmers have to depend on subsidies to make a living wage.* 许多农民的基本生活工资要靠补贴来维持。

ˌliv|ing 'will (**living wills**) N-COUNT A **living will** is a document

in which you say what medical or legal decisions you want people to make for you if you become too ill to make these decisions yourself.（预先声明病危时希望采取何种措施的）生前预嘱

liz|ard /ˈlɪzəd/ (**lizards**) N-COUNT A **lizard** is a reptile with short legs and a long tail. 蜥蜴

-'ll /-əl/ **-'ll** is the usual spoken form of 'will'. It is added to the end of the pronoun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'you will' can be shortened to 'you'll'.（will 的常用口语形式，置于作主语的代词之后）

lla|ma /ˈlɑːmə/ (**llamas**) N-COUNT A **llama** is a South American animal with thick hair, which looks like a small camel without a hump. 家羊驼；美洲驼

lo /ləʊ/ CONVENTION **Lo and behold** or **lo** is used to emphasize a surprising event that is about to be mentioned, or to emphasize in a humorous way that something is not surprising at all. 你瞧；哎哟；真想不到【HUMOROUS OR LITERARY, EMPHASIS 幽默或文，强调】❑ *He called the minister of the interior and, lo and behold, within about an hour, the prisoners were released.* 他给内政部长打了个电话，结果你看，不到一个钟头囚犯就给释放了。❑ *I looked and lo! Every one of the fifteen men who had been standing with me had disappeared.* 我一看，哎哟！原来那 15 个和我站一起的家伙全没了踪影。

load ◆◇ /ləʊd/ (**loads, loading, loaded**) 1 VERB If you **load** a vehicle or a container, you put a large quantity of things into it. 装载；装满 ❑ [v n] *The three men seemed to have finished loading the truck.* 这 3 名男子似乎已把东西往卡车上装载完毕。❑ [v n +with] *Mr. Dambar had loaded his plate with lasagne.* 丹巴尔先生盛了一大盘千层面。❑ [v n +into/onto] *They load all their equipment into backpacks.* 他们把设备全装进背包里面。❑ [v-ed] *She deposited the loaded tray.* 她放下了那个装着食物的托盘。•PHRASAL VERB **Load up** means the same as **load**. load up 同 load ❑ [v n P] *I've just loaded my truck up.* 我刚把货装上了卡车。❑ [v P n] *The giggling couple loaded up their red sports car and drove off.* 笑咧咧的夫妻把东西装上他们的红色跑车后疾驰而去。❑ [v P n +with] *We loaded up carts with all the blankets, bandages, medication, water we could spare.* 我们把所有可以腾出来的毯子、绷带、药物和水塞进推车。❑ [v P n +into/onto] *She loaded up his collection of vintage wines into crates.* 她把他收藏的陈年佳酿装进板条箱里。[Also v n P +with/into/onto] •**load|ing** N-SING ❑ *...the loading of baggage onto international flights.* 国际航班的行李装运 2 N-COUNT A **load** is something, usually a large quantity or heavy object, which is being carried. 负载；重荷 ❑ [+of] *He drove by with a big load of hay.* 他载着一大车干草驶过。❑ *He was carrying a very heavy load.* 他身上背着沉甸甸的东西。3 QUANT If you refer to **a load of** people or things or **loads of** them, you are emphasizing that there are a lot of them. 很多；大量【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+of] *I've got loads of money.* 我有大把的钱。❑ [+of] *His people came up with a load of embarrassing information.* 他的部下亮出一大堆令人尴尬的资料来。❑ [+of] *...a load of kids.* 一大群小孩 4 VERB When someone **loads** a weapon such as a gun, they put a bullet or missile in it so that it is ready to use. 给（枪、炮等）装填弹药 ❑ [v n] *I knew how to load and handle a gun.* 我知道怎么上子弹，也知道枪怎么用。❑ [v-ed] *He carried a loaded gun.* 他带了一把子弹上膛的枪。5 VERB To **load** a camera or other piece of equipment means to put film, tape, or data into it so that it is ready to use. 把（胶卷、磁带等）装入；将（数据）载入 ❑ [v n +with] *A photographer from the newspaper was loading his camera with film.* 那家报社的一名摄影师正往相机里装胶卷。❑ [be v-ed +into/onto/on] *The data can subsequently be loaded on a computer for processing.* 接下来可将数据载入计算机处理。6 N-COUNT You can refer to the amount of work you have to do as a **load**. 工作量 ❑ [+off] *She's taking some of the load off the secretaries.* 她在给秘书们减轻一些工作量。7 N-COUNT The **load** of a system or piece of equipment, especially a system supplying electricity or a computer, is the extent to which it is being used at a particular time.（尤指电网或计算机的）负荷 ❑ [+of] *An efficient bulb may lighten the load of power stations.* 一个节能灯泡也许就能减轻发电站的负荷。❑ [+of] *Several processors can share the load of handling data in a single program.* 几个处理器可分担某一单一程序中的数据处理需求。8 N-SING The **load on** something is the amount of weight that is pressing down on it or the amount of strain that it is under. 荷载；压力；负担 ❑ [+on] *Some of these chairs have flattened feet which spread the load on the ground.* 这些椅子中有的是平脚的，这样可分散地面所受的压力。❑ [+on] *High blood pressure imposes an extra load on the heart.* 高血压会给心脏增加额外的负担。9 → see also **loaded** 10 **a load off** your **mind** → see **mind**

▶**load up** → see **load** 1

→ see **photography**

Thesaurus 同类词 *load* Also look up:

V. arrange, fill, pack, pile up, stack 1
N. bundle, cargo, freight, haul, shipment 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *load* with:

N. load **a truck** 装车 1
ADJ. **big** load 重负，**full** load 满负荷，**heavy** load 繁重的工作量 2 6
V. **carry a** load 承受负荷（或工作量），**handle a** load 处理负荷（或工作量），**lighten a** load 减轻负载（或工作量），**take on a** load 担负重荷（或工作量）2 6

-load /-ləʊd/ (**-loads**) COMB **-load** combines with nouns referring to a vehicle or container to form nouns that refer to the total amount of something that the vehicle or container mentioned can hold or carry.（与车辆或容器名词连用，构成名词）表示"总装载量"、"总容纳量" ❑ [+of] *The first plane-loads of food, children's clothing and medical supplies began arriving.* 首批飞机运送的食物、儿童衣物和药品开始抵达。❑ [+of] *...a lorry-load of sheep on their way across Europe.* 穿越欧洲途中的一卡车羊

load|ed /ˈləʊdɪd/ 1 ADJ A **loaded** question or word has more meaning or purpose than it appears to have, because the person who uses it hopes it will cause people to respond in a particular way.（问题或词语）哄骗性的，意味深长的，另有所指的 ❑ *That's a loaded question.* 那是个诱导性的问题。❑ *...the loaded word 'sexist'.* 言外有言的"性别歧视者"一词 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **loaded with** a particular characteristic, it has that characteristic to a very great degree.（特点）浓烈的，深厚的，丰富的 ❑ [+with] *The President's visit is loaded with symbolic significance.* 总统之行充满象征性意义。❑ [+with] *The phrase is loaded with irony.* 此语满含讽刺意味。3 ADJ If you say that something is **loaded in favour of** someone, you mean it works unfairly to their advantage. If you say it is **loaded against** them, you mean it works unfairly to their disadvantage.（不公平地）有…倾向的，有…偏向的，倒向…的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+in favour of] *The press is loaded in favour of this present government.* 新闻界偏袒本届政府。❑ [+against] *The article was heavily loaded against Morrissey.* 文章对莫里西非常不利。

loaf /ləʊf/ (**loaves**) N-COUNT A **loaf** of bread is bread which has been shaped and baked in one piece. It is usually large enough for more than one person and can be cut into slices. 一条（面包）❑ [+of] *...a loaf of crusty bread.* 一条硬皮面包 ❑ *...freshly baked loaves.* 新鲜出炉的面包

→ see **bread**

loaf|er /ˈləʊfəʳ/ (**loafers**) N-COUNT **Loafers** are flat leather shoes with no straps or laces. 懒汉鞋；平底便鞋【mainly AM 主美】

loam /ləʊm/ N-UNCOUNT **Loam** is soil that is good for growing crops and plants in because it contains a lot of decayed vegetable matter and does not contain too much sand or clay.（含丰富植物腐质、沙土或黏土量适宜的）壤土，沃土，肥土

loan ◆◆◇ /ləʊn/ (**loans, loaning, loaned**) 1 N-COUNT A **loan** is a sum of money that you borrow. 贷款；借款 ❑ *The president wants to make it easier for small businesses to get bank loans.* 总统希望能让小企业更方便地获得银行贷款。❑ *...loan repayments.* 清偿贷款的分期付还款项 2 → see also **bridging loan, soft loan** 3 N-SING If someone gives you a **loan of** something, you borrow it from them. 暂借 ❑ [+of] *He had offered the loan of his small villa at Cap Ferrat.* 他把自己在费拉角的小别墅借出去了。4 VERB If you **loan** something to someone, you lend it to them. 借出 ❑ [v n n] *He had kindly offered to loan us all the plants required for the exhibit.* 他好心地主动

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提出把展览需要的所有植物通通借给我们。❑ [V n +to] *We were approached by the Royal Yachting Association to see if we would loan our boat to them.* 皇家游艇协会的人找过我们，问我们能不能把船借给他们。[Also V n] •PHRASAL VERB **Loan out** means the same as **loan**. loan out 同 loan ❑ [V P n +to] *It is common practice for clubs to loan out players to sides in the lower divisions.* 俱乐部把球员外借给下级联赛中的球队是常例。❑ [be V-ed *out*] *The ground was loaned out for numerous events including pop concerts.* 场地被借用来搞过无数活动，包括流行音乐会。[Also V n P, V P n] ❸ PHRASE If something is **on loan**, it has been borrowed. 借用中；借出中 ❑ *...impressionist paintings on loan from the National Gallery.* 从国家美术馆借出的印象派画作

→ see **bank, interest**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *loan* with:

N. loan **agreement** 贷款协议，loan **application** 贷款申请，**bank** loan 银行贷款，**home** loan 住房贷款，**interest on a** loan 贷款利息，**mortgage** loan 按揭贷款，loan **payment/repayment** 贷款的偿还款项 / 分期偿付款，**savings and** loan 储蓄和贷款，**student** loan 助学贷款 ❶

V. **apply for a** loan 申请贷款，**get/receive a** loan 获得 / 得到贷款，**make a** loan 放贷，**pay *off* a** loan 偿还贷款，**repay a** loan 偿付贷款 ❶

'loan shark (**loan sharks**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **loan shark**, you disapprove of them because they lend money to people and charge them very high rates of interest on the loan. 放高利贷者；放印子钱者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

loath /ləʊθ/ also **loth** ADJ If you are **loath to** do something, you do not want to do it. 不乐意的；不情愿的；勉强的 ❑ [+ to-inf] *The new finance minister seems loth to cut income tax.* 新任财政部长似乎不愿削减所得税。

loathe /ləʊð/ (**loathes, loathing, loathed**) VERB If you **loathe** something or someone, you dislike them very much. 厌恶；讨厌；憎恨 ❑ [V n] *The two men loathe each other.* 两个男人互相看不顺眼。❑ [V v-ing] *She loathed being the child of impoverished labourers.* 她憎恨自己是贫困工人的孩子。

loath|ing /'ləʊðɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Loathing** is a feeling of great dislike and disgust. 厌恶；憎恶；强烈的反感 ❑ *She looked at him with loathing.* 她厌恶地看着他。

loath|some /'ləʊðsəm/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **loathsome**, you are indicating how much you dislike them or how much they disgust you. 令人憎恶的；让人恶心的；讨厌的 ❑ *...the loathsome spectacle we were obliged to witness.* 我们不得不目睹的令人恶心的场面。

loaves /ləʊvz/ **Loaves** is the plural of **loaf**. (loaf 的复数)

lob /lɒb/ (**lobs, lobbing, lobbed**) VERB If you **lob** something, you throw it so that it goes quite high in the air. (向高空)投，掷，扔 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Enemy forces lobbed a series of artillery shells onto the city.* 敌军对该城发起一连串炮轰。❑ [V n] *A group of protesters gathered outside, chanting and lobbing firebombs.* 一群抗议人士聚集在外面，边喊口号边扔燃烧弹。

lob|by ◆◇ /'lɒbi/ (**lobbies, lobbying, lobbied**) ❶ VERB If you **lobby** someone such as a member of a government or council, you try to persuade them that a particular law should be changed or that a particular thing should be done. 向(政府官员、委员会委员等)进行游说(或疏通) ❑ [V n] *Carers from all over the U.K. lobbied Parliament last week to demand a better financial deal.* 英国各地的家庭看护人员上周向议会游说，要求改善经济待遇。❑ [V +*for*] *Gun control advocates are lobbying hard for new laws.* 枪械管制支持者正努力游说通过新法。[Also V +*against*] •**lob|by|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*by*] *The aid was frozen in June after intense lobbying by conservative Republicans.* 经保守派共和党人的激烈游说，援助于 6 月份被冻结。❷ N-COUNT A **lobby** is a group of people who represent a particular organization or campaign, and try to persuade a government or council to help or support them. 游说团体；活动集团 ❑ [+*of*] *He set up this lobby of independent producers.* 他组织了这个由独立生产商组成的游说团。❸ N-COUNT In a hotel or other large building, the **lobby** is the area near the entrance that usually has corridors and staircases leading off it. (旅馆等大型建筑的)门厅，大厅，大堂 ❑ [+*of*] *I met her in the lobby of the museum.* 我在博物馆的前厅遇见了她。

lob|by|ist /'lɒbɪɪst/ (**lobbyists**) N-COUNT A **lobbyist** is someone who tries actively to persuade a government or council that a particular law should be changed or that a particular thing should be done. (对政府或委员会进行游说的)说客

lobe /ləʊb/ (**lobes**) ❶ N-COUNT The **lobe** of your ear is the soft, fleshy part at the bottom. 耳垂 ❷ N-COUNT A **lobe** is a rounded part of something, for example one of the sections of your brain or lungs, or one of the rounded sections along the edges of some leaves. (脑、肺等的)叶；(树叶的)裂片 ❑ [+*of*] *...damage to the temporal lobe of the brain.* 对大脑颞叶的损伤

lo|boto|my /lə'bɒtəmi/ (**lobotomies**) N-VAR A **lobotomy** is a surgical operation in which some of the nerves in the brain are cut in order to treat severe mental illness. 叶切断术；前脑叶白质切除术【MEDICAL 医】

lob|ster /'lɒbstə'/ (**lobsters**) N-VAR A **lobster** is a sea creature that has a hard shell, two large claws, and eight legs. 龙虾；海螯虾 ❑ *She sold me a couple of live lobsters.* 她卖了几只活龙虾给我。•N-UNCOUNT **Lobster** is the flesh of a lobster eaten as food. 龙虾肉 ❑ *...lobster on a bed of fresh vegetables.* 放在一层新鲜蔬菜上的龙虾肉

'lob|ster pot (**lobster pots**) N-COUNT A **lobster pot** is a trap used for catching lobsters. It is in the shape of a basket. 捕(龙)虾笼

lo|cal ◆◆◆ /'ləʊkᵊl/ (**locals**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Local** means existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or to the area that you are talking about. 本地的；当地的；地方性的 ❑ *We'd better check on the match in the local paper.* 我们最好在本地报纸上查一下这场比赛。❑ *Some local residents joined the students' protest.* 当地一些居民也加入了学生的抗议行列。❑ *I was going to pop up to the local library.* 我正打算到当地的图书馆跑一趟。•N-COUNT [usu pl] The **locals** are local people. 本地人；当地居民 ❑ *That's what the locals call the place.* 当地人就是这么叫这个地方的。•**lo|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after V, ADV -ed] ❑ *We've got cards which are drawn and printed and designed by someone locally.* 我们买了一些当地人绘画、印制和设计的明信片。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Local** government is elected by people in one area of a country and controls aspects such as education, housing, and transport within that area. (政府)地方的，当地的 ❑ *Education comprises two-thirds of all local council spending.* 教育占地方市政会全部开支的三分之二。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] Your **local** is a pub which is near where you live and where you often go for a drink. (常去的)邻近小酒馆，本地酒吧【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The Black Horse is my local.* "黑马"是我常去的附近酒吧。❹ ADJ A **local** anaesthetic or condition affects only a small area of your body. 局部的【MEDICAL 医】

Thesaurus 同类词 *local* Also look up:

ADJ. neighbouring, regional ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *local* with:

N. **local area** 当地，**local artist** 当地的艺术家，**local business** 本地业务，**local (telephone) call** 本地通话，**local community** 地方社区，**local customs** 当地风俗，**local group** 当地团体，**local hospital** 当地医院，**local library** 当地图书馆，**local news** 本地新闻，**local newspaper** 当地报纸，**local office** 当地办事处，**local people** 当地人，**local residents** 当地居民，**local restaurant** 当地餐馆，**local store** 当地书店 ❶

local government 地方政府，**local officials** 地方官员，**local police** 地方警察，**local politicians** 地方从政者，**local politics** 地方政治 ❷

,lo|cal area 'net|work (**local area networks**) N-COUNT A **local area network** is a group of personal computers and associated equipment that are linked by cable, for example in an office building, and that share a communications line. The abbre-

viation **LAN** is also used. 局域网，本地网（缩略形式为 LAN）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Users can easily move files between PCs connected by local area networks or the internet.* 用户可在由局域网或因特网连接的个人计算机之间很容易地传递文件。

lo|cal au'thor|ity ♦◇◇ (**local authorities**) N-COUNT A **local authority** is an organization that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area. 地方当局；地方政府【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **local government**

lo|cal 'col|our

in AM, use 美国英语用 **local color**

N-UNCOUNT **Local colour** is used to refer to customs, traditions, dress, and other things which give a place or period of history its own particular character. 地方色彩；乡土特色；时代特色 ❑ *The fishing boat harbour was usually bustling with lots of local colour.* 该渔港通常都是一派热闹繁忙的景象，很有地方色彩。

lo|cale /ləu'kɑ:l/ (**locales**) N-COUNT A **locale** is a small area, for example the place where something happens or where the action of a book or film is set. 场所；地点【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *An amusement park is the perfect locale for a bunch of irrepressible youngsters to have all sorts of adventures.* 游乐场是一帮精力充沛的年轻人寻求各种惊险刺激的绝佳场所。

lo|cal 'gov|ern|ment (**local governments**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Local government** is the system of electing representatives to be responsible for the administration of public services and facilities in a particular area. 地方自治 ❷ N-COUNT A **local government** is the same as a **local authority**. 同 local authority【AM 美】

lo|cal|ity /ləu'kælɪti/ (**localities**) N-COUNT A **locality** is a small area of a country or city. （某一国家或城市的小块）地区【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Following the discovery of the explosives the president cancelled his visit to the locality.* 发现炸药后，总统取消了对该地的访问。

lo|cal|ize /'ləukəlaɪz/ (**localizes, localizing, localized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **localise**

❶ VERB If you **localize** something, you identify precisely where it is. 找出…的地方；确定…的位置 ❑ [v n] *Examine the painful area carefully in an effort to localize the most tender point.* 仔细检查痛处，找出最痛的地方来。❷ VERB If you **localize** something, you limit the size of the area that it affects and prevent it from spreading. 使局部化；使局限于 ❑ [be v-ed] *Few officers thought that a German-Czech war could be localized.* 没几个军官认为德捷之战可被控制为局部战争。

lo|cal|ized /'ləukəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **localised**

ADJ Something that is **localized** remains within a small area and does not spread. 局部的；未扩散的 ❑ *She had localized breast cancer and both of her doctors had advised surgery.* 她的乳癌尚未扩散，两位医生均建议她动手术。

'lo|cal time N-UNCOUNT **Local time** is the official time in a particular region or country. 当地时间；本地时间 ❑ *It was around 10.15 pm local time, 3.15 am at home.* 当地时间约为晚上 10 点 15 分，本土时间则是早上 3 点 15 分。

lo|cate /ləu'keɪt, AM 美 'ləukeɪt/ (**locates, locating, located**) ❶ VERB If you **locate** something or someone, you find out where they are. 找到；探明；确定…的位置【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The scientists want to locate the position of the gene on a chromosome.* 科学家希望找出该基因在染色体中的位置。❑ [v n] *We've simply been unable to locate him.* 我们就是没办法找到他。❷ VERB If you **locate** something in a particular place, you put it there or build it there. 放置；设立；建立【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *Atlanta was voted the best city in which to locate a business by more than 400 chief executives.* 逾 400 名行政总裁投票推选亚特兰大为最佳企业落户城市。❑ [v prep/adv] *Tudor Court represents your opportunity to locate at the heart of the new Birmingham.* 都铎宛，您在新伯明翰中心区置业的好机会。❸ VERB If you **locate** in a particular place, you move there or open a business there. 迁居；开办公司【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ [v] *...tax breaks for businesses that locate in run-down neighborhoods.* 针对开办在老旧街区的商户的减税措施

lo|cat|ed /ləu'keɪtɪd, AM 美 'ləuk-/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If something is **located** in a particular place, it is present or has been built there. 位于；坐落于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+within] *A boutique and beauty salon are conveniently located within the grounds.* 时装店和美容院就在区内，非常方便。

lo|ca|tion ♦◇◇ /ləu'keɪʃ°n/ (**locations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **location** is the place where something happens or is situated. （某事发生或某物坐落的）位置，场所 ❑ *The first thing he looked at was his office's location.* 他首先看的是自己办公室的位置。❑ *Macau's newest small luxury hotel has a beautiful location.* 澳门最新的小型豪华酒店地理位置优美。❷ N-COUNT [with poss] The **location** of someone or something is their exact position. （某人或某物所在的确切）位置，地点 ❑ [+of] *She knew the exact location of The Eagle's headquarters.* 她知道“飞鹰”总部的确切地点。❸ N-VAR [oft on N] A **location** is a place away from a studio where a film or part of a film is made. 外景拍摄地 ❑ *...an art movie with dozens of exotic locations.* 在众多异域之地取景的艺术片 ❑ *We're shooting on location.* 我们正在拍摄外景。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *location* with:

ADJ. **central** location 中心位置，**convenient** location 方便的位置，**secret** location 秘密地点 ❶
exact location 确切位置，**geographic** location 地理位置，**present** location 当前位置，**specific** location 具体位置 ❷
V. **pinpoint a** location 准确找到位置（或场所）❶ ❷

loch /lɒx, lɒk/ (**lochs**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **loch** is a large area of water in Scotland that is completely or almost completely surrounded by land. （苏格兰的）湖，狭长海湾 ❑ *...twenty miles north of Loch Ness.* 尼斯湖以北 20 英里

loci /'ləusaɪ, 'ləukaɪ/ **Loci** is the plural of **locus**. （locus 的复数）

lock ♦◇◇ /lɒk/ (**locks, locking, locked**) ❶ VERB When you **lock** something such as a door, drawer, or case, you fasten it, usually with a key, so that other people cannot open it. 锁；锁上；锁住 ❑ [v n] *Are you sure you locked the front door?* 你确定锁了前门吗？ ❑ [v-ed] *Wolfgang moved along the corridor towards the locked door at the end.* 沃尔夫冈走向过道尽头锁着的那扇门。❷ N-COUNT The **lock** on something such as a door or a drawer is the device which is used to keep it shut and prevent other people from opening it. Locks are opened with a key. 锁 ❑ [+of] *At that moment he heard Gill's key turning in the lock of the door.* 那一刻，他听见吉尔的钥匙开启门锁的声音。❑ *An intruder forced open a lock on French windows at the house.* 有人强行撬开落地窗上的锁闯入屋里。❸ VERB If you **lock** something or someone in a place, room, or container, you put them there and fasten the lock. 把… 锁起藏好；把…关起来 ❑ [v n +in/into] *Her maid locked the case in the safe.* 她的女佣把箱子锁进保险柜里。❑ [v n +in/into] *They beat them up and locked them in a cell.* 他们殴打了他们，并把他们锁在一间囚室里。❹ VERB If you **lock** something in a particular position or if it **lock** there, it is held or fitted firmly in that position. 扣住；拴住；（使）固定 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He leaned back in the swivel chair and locked his fingers behind his head.* 他仰靠在转椅上，十指交叉枕在脑后。❑ [v prep/adv] *There was a whine of hydraulics as the undercarriage locked into position.* 随着液压系统嘎吱一声响，起落架进入了锁定位置。❺ N-COUNT On a canal or river, a **lock** is a place where walls have been built with gates at each end so that boats can move to a higher or lower section of the canal or river, by gradually changing the water level inside the gates. （运河或河流上的）船闸，水闸 ❻ N-COUNT A **lock of** hair is a small bunch of hairs on your head that grow together and curl or curve in the same direction. 一绺（头发）❑ [+of] *She brushed a lock of hair off his forehead.* 她拂开他脑门上的一绺头发。❼ **lock, stock, and barrel** → see **barrel**

▶**lock away** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **lock** something **away** in a place or container, you put or hide it there and fasten the lock. 把…锁起藏好 ❑ [v n P] *She meticulously cleaned the gun and locked it away in its case.* 她小心翼翼地把枪擦拭干净，放进枪盒里锁好。❑ [v P n] *He had even locked away all the videos of his previous exploits.* 他甚至将记录他以前伟绩的录像带通通锁起来了。❷ PHRAS-

L

AL VERB To **lock** someone **away** means to put them in prison or a secure mental hospital. 把…关入监狱(或精神病院) ❑ [v n p] *Locking them away is not sufficient, you have to give them treatment.* 把他们关起来是不够的，还要对他们进行治疗才行。[Also v p n]

3 PHRASAL VERB If you **lock** yourself **away**, you go somewhere where you can be alone, and do not come out or see anyone for some time. (自我)隔绝，封闭 ❑ [v pron-refl p] *I locked myself away with books and magazines.* 我自行与外界隔绝，仅以书和杂志为伴。

▶**lock in** PHRASAL VERB If you **lock** someone **in**, you put them in a room and lock the door so that they cannot get out. 把…锁在屋里 ❑ [v n p] *Manda cried out that Mr Hoelt had no right to lock her in.* 曼达大喊着说赫尔特先生无权把她关起来。

▶**lock out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **locks** you **out** of a place, they prevent you entering it by locking the doors. 把…关在门外 ❑ [v n p +of] *They had had a row, and she had locked him out of the apartment.* 他们吵了一架，于是她把他锁在公寓外面。❑ [v n p] *My husband's locked me out.* 我丈夫把我关在了外面。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **lock** yourself **out** of a place, such as your house, you cannot get in because the door is locked and you do not have your keys. 把(自己)反锁在外 ❑ [v pron-refl p +of] *The new tenants locked themselves out of their apartment and had to break in.* 新房客被自己反锁在屋外，不得不破门进去。❑ [v pron-refl p] *There had been a knock at the door and when she opened it she locked herself out.* 外面有敲门声，她去开门，结果把自己反锁在了外面。❑ [v-ed p] *The wind had made the door swing closed, and she was now locked out.* 风把门带上了，她现在被反锁在外面。3 PHRASAL VERB In an industrial dispute, if a company **locks** its workers **out**, it closes the factory or office in order to prevent the employees coming to work. (在劳资纠纷中公司)不准(工人)进入工作场所【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v p n] *The company locked out the workers, and then the rest of the work force went on strike.* 公司禁止工人入厂，其余工人便开始罢工。[Also v n p]

▶**lock up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lock** something **up** in a place or container, you put or hide it there and fasten the lock. 把…锁起藏好 ❑ [v n p] *Give away any food you have on hand, or lock it up and give the key to the neighbours.* 把手头的所有食物都送给别人，或者把食物藏好锁起，然后将钥匙交给邻居。❑ [v p n] *Control of materials could be maintained by locking up bombs.* 把炸弹锁起藏好可实现对物资的控制。2 PHRASAL VERB To **lock** someone **up** means to put them in prison or a secure psychiatric hospital. 把…关入监狱(或精神病院) ❑ [v p n] *Mr Milner persuaded the federal prosecutors not to lock up his client.* 米尔纳先生说服联邦检察官不把他的当事人关起来。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB When you **lock up** a building or car or **lock up**, you make sure that all the doors and windows are locked so that nobody can get in. 锁好(建筑物或汽车的)门窗 ❑ [v p] *Don't forget to lock up.* 别忘了锁好门窗。❑ [v n p] *Leave your car here and lock it up.* 把车停在这里锁好。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lock* with:

N. lock **a car** 锁车，lock **a door** 锁门，lock **a room** 锁房间 1 **combination** lock 暗码锁，**door** lock 门锁，lock **and key** 锁和钥匙，**key in a** lock 插入锁中的钥匙 2

V. **change a** lock 换锁，**open a** lock 开锁，**pick a** lock 撬锁 2

locked ♦∞ /lɒkt/ ADJ If you say that people are **locked in** conflict or in battle, you mean they are arguing or fighting in a fierce or determined way, and neither side seems likely to stop. (冲突或战斗)纠缠不清的，僵持不下的

lock|er /'lɒkəʳ/ (**lockers**) N-COUNT A **locker** is a small metal or wooden cupboard with a lock, where you can put your personal possessions, for example in a school, place of work, or sports club. (学校、工作场所或运动俱乐部等处的)寄物柜，储物柜

'lock|er room (**locker rooms**) N-COUNT A **locker room** is a room in which there are a lot of lockers. 储物间；衣物间；更衣室

lock|et /'lɒkɪt/ (**lockets**) N-COUNT A **locket** is a piece of jewellery containing something such as a picture, which a woman wears on a chain around her neck. (项链上装照片等的)盒式吊坠

'lock-keeper (**lock-keepers**) N-COUNT A **lock-keeper** is a person whose job is to be in charge of and maintain a lock or group of locks on a canal. (运河)船闸管理员

'lock-out (**lock-outs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lockout**

N-COUNT A **lock-out** is a situation in which employers close a place of work and prevent workers from entering it until the workers accept the employer's new proposals on pay or conditions of work. (雇主)封厂，闭厂(以逼迫工人接受新的薪资或工作条件)【BUSINESS 商】

'lock-up (**lock-ups**) also **lockup** 1 N-COUNT A **lock-up** is the same as a **jail**. 同 jail【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】2 N-COUNT A **lock-up** is a garage that is used by someone, but is not next to their house. (不与车主房子相连的)车库【BRIT 英】•ADJ [ADJ n] **Lock-up** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a lock-up garage.* 独立车库

lo|co|mo|tion /ˌləʊkə'məʊʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Locomotion** is the ability to move and the act of moving from one place to another. 运动(力)；移动(力)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Flight is the form of locomotion that puts the greatest demands on muscles.* 飞行是对肌肉要求最高的运动形式。

lo|co|mo|tive /'ləʊkəməʊtɪv/ (**locomotives**) N-COUNT A **locomotive** is a large vehicle that pulls a railway train. 机车；火车头【FORMAL 正式】

→ see **train**

lo|cum /'ləʊkəm/ (**locums**) N-COUNT A **locum** is a doctor or priest who does the work for another doctor or priest who is ill or on holiday. (生病或休假的医生或牧师的)临时代理【mainly BRIT 主英】

lo|cus /'ləʊkəs/ (**loci**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **locus of** something is the place where it happens or the most important area or point with which it is associated. (发生)地点；核心；中心【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Barcelona is the locus of Spanish industry.* 巴塞罗那是西班牙工业中心。

lo|cust /'ləʊkəst/ (**locusts**) N-COUNT **Locusts** are large insects that live mainly in hot countries. They fly in large groups and eat crops. 蝗虫

lodge /lɒdʒ/ (**lodges, lodging, lodged**) 1 N-COUNT A **lodge** is a house or hut in the country or in the mountains where people stay on holiday, especially when they want to shoot or fish. (乡间或山里的)度假屋，小舍(尤用于狩猎或钓鱼时暂住) ❑ *...a Victorian hunting lodge.* 维多利亚式狩猎度假屋 ❑ *...a ski lodge.* 滑雪度假屋 2 N-COUNT A **lodge** is a small house at the entrance to the grounds of a large house. (宅第大门口的)小屋，门房 ❑ *I drove out of the gates, past the keeper's lodge.* 我驶出大门，经过守门人的小屋。3 N-COUNT In some organizations, a **lodge** is a local branch or meeting place of the organization. 地方分会；地方分部；分会集会处 ❑ *My father would occasionally go to his Masonic lodge.* 我爸爸偶尔会到他的共济会分会那里去。4 VERB If you **lodge** a complaint, protest, accusation, or claim, you officially make it. (正式)提出(投诉、抗议、指控、索赔等) ❑ [v n] *He has four weeks in which to lodge an appeal.* 他有 4 个星期的时间提出上诉。5 VERB If you **lodge** somewhere, such as in someone else's house or if you **are lodged** there, you live there, usually paying rent. 寄宿；租住 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the story of the farming family she lodged with as a young teacher.* 她还是一名年轻教师时所寄宿的那个农家的故事 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *The building he was lodged in turned out to be a church.* 原来，他租住的那栋建筑是一座教堂。6 VERB If someone **lodges** you somewhere, they give you a place to stay, for example because they are responsible for your safety or comfort. 收容；安置；安顿 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They lodged the delegates in different hotels.* 他们把代表团的成员安顿在不同的酒店。7 VERB If an object **lodges** somewhere, it becomes stuck there. 卡住；搁住；嵌入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The bullet lodged in the sergeant's leg, shattering his thigh bone.* 子弹嵌进了中士的腿里，使其股骨碎裂。❑ [v-ed] *His car has a bullet lodged in the passenger door.* 有一颗子弹打进了他的小汽车客座车门。8 → see also **lodging**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lodge* with:

N. **country** lodge 乡村小屋，**hunting** lodge 狩猎小屋，**ski** lodge 滑雪度假屋 1

lodg|er /'lɒdʒə'/ (**lodgers**) N-COUNT A **lodger** is a person who pays money to live in someone else's house. 寄宿者；租住者；房客 ❑ *Jennie took in a lodger to help with the mortgage.* 珍妮收了一个房客，以减轻按揭的负担。

lodg|ing /'lɒdʒɪŋ/ (**lodgings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you are provided with **lodging** or **lodgings**, you are provided with a place to stay for a period of time. You can use **lodgings** to refer to one or more of these places. 寄宿；借宿 ❑ [+*in*] *He was given free lodging in a three-room flat.* 他得以在一间三室公寓里免费住宿。❑ *...travel expenses including meals and lodgings while traveling away from home.* 旅费包括离家在外的食宿费 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you live in **lodgings**, you live in a room or rooms in someone's house and you pay them for this. 寄宿舍；租住的房间 ❑ *David had changed his lodgings, leaving no address behind.* 戴维换了一间租屋，没留下地址。3 → see also **board and lodging**

lodg|ing house (**lodging houses**) N-COUNT A **lodging house** is a house where people can rent rooms to live in or stay in. 公寓；出租屋【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rooming house**

loft /lɒft, AM 美 lɔ:ft/ (**lofts**) 1 N-COUNT A **loft** is the space inside the sloping roof of a house or other building, where things are sometimes stored. 阁楼；顶楼 ❑ *A loft conversion can add considerably to the value of a house.* 将阁楼改造一下就可以使房子的价值大增。2 N-COUNT A **loft** is an apartment in the upper part of a building, especially a building such as a warehouse or factory that has been converted for people to live in. Lofts are usually large and not divided into separate rooms. （尤指仓库或工厂等改造后住人并整层打通的）上层楼面

Word Link 词根词缀 *loft ≈ air 空气：aloft, loft, lofty*

lofty /'lɒfti, AM 美 'lɔ:f-/ (**loftier, loftiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lofty** ideal or ambition is noble, important, and admirable. 崇高的；高尚的 ❑ *It was a bank that started out with grand ideas and lofty ideals.* 这是一家创办伊始抱有雄心壮志的银行。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lofty** building or room is very high. （建筑物）巍峨的，高耸的；（房间）屋顶高的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a light, lofty apartment in the suburbs of Salzburg.* 位于萨尔茨堡市郊的一间采光好、屋顶高的公寓 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone behaves in a **lofty** way, you are critical of them for behaving in a proud and rather unpleasant way, as if they think they are very important. 傲慢的；高傲的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the lofty disdain he often expresses for his profession.* 他常在言语间流露出来的、对其职业不屑一顾的傲慢态度 ❑ *...lofty contempt.* 倨傲不屑

log /lɒg, AM 美 lɔ:g/ (**logs, logging, logged**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **log** is a piece of a thick branch or of the trunk of a tree that has been cut so that it can be used for fuel or for making things. 原木；圆材；干材 ❑ *He dumped the logs on the big stone hearth.* 他将一根根短棍木柴扔进巨大的石壁炉里。❑ *...the original log cabin where Lincoln was born.* 林肯诞生的原来那座原木小屋 2 N-COUNT A **log** is an official written account of what happens each day, for example on board a ship. （航海等的）日志，日记 ❑ *The family made an official complaint to a ship's officer, which was recorded in the log.* 这家人曾向一位高级船员正式投诉过，这在航海日志里有记录。3 VERB If you **log** an event or fact, you record it officially in writing or on a computer. （正式地）记载，记录（在纸上或计算机里）❑ [*be* V-ed] *Details of the crime are then logged in the computer.* 随后会将罪案的详细情况录入到计算机里。4 → see also **logging**

▶**log in** or **log on** PHRASAL VERB When someone **logs in** or **logs on**, or **logs into** a computer system, they start using the system, usually by typing their name or identity code and a password. 登录，登入（计算机系统）❑ [V P] *Customers pay to log on and gossip with other users.* 顾客付费后登录系统与其他用户聊天。❑ [V P n] *They would log into their account and take a look at prices and decide what they'd like to do.* 他们会登入自己的账户，查看价格后再决定怎么做。

▶**log out** or **log off** PHRASAL VERB When someone who is using a computer system **logs out** or **logs off**, they finish using the system by typing a particular command. 注销；退出，离开（计算机系统）❑ [V P] *If a computer user fails to log off, the system is accessible to all.* 如果计算机用户没有成功退出，那么谁都可以进入该系统。

→ see **blog**

logan|berry /'ləʊgənbəri, AM 美 -beri/ (**loganberries**) N-COUNT A **loganberry** is a purplish red fruit that is similar to a raspberry. 洛根莓；罗甘莓

loga|rithm /'lɒgərɪðəm, AM 美 'lɔ:g-/ (**logarithms**) N-COUNT In mathematics, the **logarithm** of a number is a number that it can be represented by in order to make a difficult multiplication or division sum simpler. 对数

Word Link 词根词缀 *arithm ≈ number 数：algorithm, arithmetic, logarithm*

log book (**log books**) N-COUNT A **log book** is a book in which someone records details and events relating to something, for example a journey or period of their life, or a vehicle. 日志簿；日记簿

log|ger /'lɒgə', AM 美 'lɔ:g-/ (**loggers**) N-COUNT A **logger** is a man whose job is to cut down trees. 伐木工【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lumberjack**

log|ger|heads /'lɒgə'hed, AM 美 'lɔ:g-/ PHRASE If two or more people or groups are **at loggerheads**, they disagree very strongly with each other. 争执不下；针锋相对；唱对台戏 ❑ [+*over*] *For months dentists and the health department have been at loggerheads over fees.* 数月来，牙医和卫生部门为费用问题针锋相对。❑ [+*with*] *France was left isolated and at loggerheads with other E.U. member countries over its refusal to fall into line with demands to cut state borrowing.* 法国与其他欧盟成员国要求削减国家借贷的意见相左，因而受到孤立，双方闹得不可开交。

log|gia /'lɒdʒə/ (**loggias**) N-COUNT A **loggia** is a roofed area attached to a house. （与房屋相连的）凉廊【FORMAL 正式】

log|ging /'lɒgɪŋ, AM 美 'lɔ:g-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Logging** is the activity of cutting down trees in order to sell the wood. 伐木作业 ❑ *Logging companies would have to leave a central area of the forest before the end of the year.* 伐木公司可能要在年底前把森林的一处中心地带留出来。

log|ic /'lɒdʒɪk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Logic** is a method of reasoning that involves a series of statements, each of which must be true if the statement before it is true. 逻辑（学）❑ *Apart from criminal investigation techniques, students learn forensic medicine, philosophy and logic.* 除罪案调查技巧外，学生们还要学习法医学、哲学和逻辑学。2 N-UNCOUNT The **logic** of a conclusion or an argument is its quality of being correct and reasonable. 逻辑性；条理性 ❑ [+*of*] *I don't follow the logic of your argument.* 我不明白你的论点逻辑性何在。❑ [+*in* v-ing] *There would be no logic in upsetting the agreements.* 把协议推翻在逻辑上站不住脚。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] A particular kind of **logic** is the way of thinking and reasoning about things that is characteristic of a particular type of person or particular field of activity. （某类人或某个活动领域特有的）推理方法，思维方式 ❑ *The plan was based on sound commercial logic.* 此计划基于合理的商业逻辑。

→ see **philosophy**

Word Link 词根词缀 *log ≈ reason 理，speech 话：apology, dialogue, logic*

logi|cal /'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a **logical** argument or method of reasoning, each step must be true if the step before it is true. 逻辑（上）的；（论证或推理方法）符合逻辑的 ❑ *Only when each logical step has been checked by other mathematicians will the proof be accepted.* 只有每一逻辑步骤都被其他数学家验证之后，证明才能成立。•**logi|cal|ly** /'lɒdʒɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *My professional training has taught me to look at things logically.* 专业训练使我懂得看问题要讲求逻辑。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **logical** conclusion or result of a series of facts or events is the only one which can come from it, according to the rules of logic. （结论或结果）逻辑上必然的，顺理成章的 ❑ *If the climate gets drier, then the logical conclusion is that even more drought will occur.* 如果气候变得更干燥，必然会出现更多旱情。❑ *...a society that dismisses God as a logical impossibility.* 一个视上帝为逻辑上不可能存在而对其不予接受

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的社会 •**log|ic|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *From that it followed logically that he would not be meeting Hildegarde.* 由此，他不去见希尔德加德便是顺理成章的事了。 3 ADJ Something that is **logical** seems reasonable or sensible in the circumstances. 合理的；在理的 ❑ *Connie suddenly struck her as a logical candidate.* 她突然想到康妮是个合适人选。❑ *There was a logical explanation.* 存在一个合理的解释。❑ [+ to-inf] *It is logical to take precautions.* 采取防范措施是合乎常理的。•**log|ic|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This was the one possibility I hadn't taken into consideration, though logically I should have done.* 这是唯一一个我没有考虑过的可能性，但按道理我应该想到才是。

-logical → see **-ological**

'log|ic bomb (**logic bombs**) N-COUNT A **logic bomb** is an unauthorized program that is inserted into a computer system so that when it is started it affects the operation of the computer. 逻辑炸弹（一种嵌入系统的未授权程序，启动时会破坏计算机运行）【COMPUTING 计算机】

lo|gi|cian /lə'dʒɪʃ°n/ (**logicians**) N-COUNT A **logician** is a person who is a specialist in logic. 逻辑学家

-logist → see **-ologist**

lo|gis|tic /lə'dʒɪstɪk/ or **logistical** /lə'dʒɪstɪk°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Logistic** or **logistical** means relating to the organization of something complicated. 后勤的；物流的；组织管理的 ❑ *Logistical problems may be causing the delay.* 可能是物流问题造成了延误。❑ *She described the distribution of food and medical supplies as a logistical nightmare.* 她把分配食物和药品的工作说成是组织管理上的噩梦。•**lo|gis|ti|cal|ly** /lə'dʒɪstɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Organised junior football was either restricted or logistically impossible to operate.* 有组织的少年足球要么受到限制，要么在管理安排上无法操作。❑ *It is about time that the U.N. considers logistically deploying additional military resources.* 现在该是联合国统筹考虑增加部署军事资源的时候了。❑ *Logistically it is very difficult to value unit-linked policies.* 为单位信托保单估值操作起来非常困难。

lo|gis|tics /lə'dʒɪstɪks/ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] If you refer to the **logistics** of doing something complicated that involves a lot of people or equipment, you are referring to the skilful organization of it so that it can be done successfully and efficiently. 后勤；物流；组织工作 ❑ [+of] *The skills and logistics of getting such a big show on the road pose enormous practical problems.* 搞如此大型的巡演，无论是技术上还是统筹上都面临着巨大的实际问题。

log|jam /'lɒgdʒæm/ (**logjams**) N-COUNT [usu sing] To break the **logjam** means to change or deal with a difficult situation which has existed for a long time. 僵局；困局；死局【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *A new initiative was needed to break the logjam.* 要打破僵局，就需要采取新的行动。

logo /'ləʊgəʊ/ (**logos**) N-COUNT The **logo** of a company or organization is the special design or way of writing its name that it puts on all its products, notepaper, or advertisements. 标志；徽标

→ see **advertising**

-logy → see **-ology**

loin /lɔɪn/ (**loins**) 1 N-PLURAL Someone's **loins** are the front part of their body between their waist and legs, especially their sexual parts. 耻骨区；私处；（尤指）性器官【LITERARY，OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】2 N-VAR **Loin** or a **loin** is a piece of meat which comes from the back or sides of an animal, quite near the tail end. （动物的）腰肉，脊背肉 ❑ *Heat the honey and brush it on to the outside of the loin.* 将蜂蜜加热后涂抹在腰子的表面。❑ [+of] *...roast loin of venison.* 烤鹿腰肉

loin|cloth /'lɔɪnklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**loincloths**) N-COUNT A **loincloth** is a piece of cloth sometimes worn by men in order to cover their sexual parts, especially in countries when it is too hot to wear anything else. （尤指某些炎热国家的男子用来蔽体的）缠腰布，遮羞布

loi|ter /'lɔɪtə^r/ (**loiters, loitering, loitered**) VERB If you **loiter** somewhere, you remain there or walk up and down without any real purpose. 闲逛；游荡；徘徊 ❑ [v] *Unemployed young men loiter at the entrance of the factory.* 失业的小年轻在工厂门口游荡。

LOL **LOL** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）'laughing out loud', often used in text messages.（常用于手机短信）【INFORMAL 非正式】

loll /lɒl/ (**lolls, lolling, lolled**) 1 VERB If you **loll** somewhere, you sit or lie in a very relaxed position. 懒洋洋地坐（或躺）❑ [v prep/adv] *He was lolling on the sofa in the shadows near the fire.* 他懒洋洋地躺在炉火边一个背光的沙发上。❑ [v prep/adv] *He lolled back in his comfortable chair.* 他懒洋洋地靠在舒适的椅子上。2 VERB If something fairly heavy, especially someone's head or tongue, **lolls**, it hangs down in a loose, uncontrolled way.（尤指头或舌）耷拉，垂下 ❑ [v adv/prep] *When he let go the head lolled sideways.* 他一放手，脑袋便垂向一侧。❑ [v] *Tongue lolling, the dog came lolloping back from the forest.* 那只狗伸着舌头从树林里蹒跚地跑回来。

lol|li|pop /'lɒlipɒp/ (**lollipops**) N-COUNT A **lollipop** is a sweet consisting of a hard disc or ball of a sugary substance on the end of a stick. 棒棒糖

lol|lop /'lɒlәp/ (**lollops, lolloping, lolloped**) VERB When an animal or a person **lollops** along, they run along awkwardly and not very fast. 缓慢而蹒跚地跑【mainly BRIT，LITERARY 主英，文】❑ [v prep/adv] *A herd of elephants lolloped across the plains towards a watering hole.* 一群大象缓慢而笨拙地穿过平原，朝水潭走去。

lol|ly /'lɒli/ (**lollies**) 1 N-COUNT A **lolly** is the same as a **lollipop**. 同 lollipop【mainly BRIT 主英】2 → see also **ice lolly**

lone /ləʊn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about a **lone** person or thing, you mean that they are alone. 孤身的；单独的；独自的 ❑ *He was shot by a lone gunman.* 他被一名独行枪手射杀。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **lone** parent is a parent who is looking after her or his child or children and who is not married or living with a partner. 单亲的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Ninety per cent of lone parent families are headed by mothers.* 90% 的单亲家庭由母亲持家。

lone|li|ness /'ləʊnlinəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Loneliness** is the unhappiness that is felt by someone because they do not have any friends or do not have anyone to talk to. 孤独；寂寞 ❑ *I have so many friends, but deep down, underneath, I have a fear of loneliness.* 我虽然有很多朋友，但心底里还是惧怕寂寞。

lone|ly /'ləʊnli/ (**lonelier, loneliest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **lonely** is unhappy because they are alone or do not have anyone they can talk to. 孤独的；寂寞的；孤单的 ❑ *...lonely people who just want to talk.* 只想找人倾诉的孤独的人 ❑ *I feel lonelier in the middle of London than I do on my boat in the middle of nowhere.* 我身处伦敦市中心，却感到比驾船航行于茫茫大海更孤单。•N-PLURAL **The lonely** are people who are lonely. 孤独的人；寂寞的人 ❑ *He looks for the lonely, the lost, the unloved.* 他找的是孤独的人、失落的人和缺少爱的人。2 ADJ A **lonely** situation or period of time is one in which you feel unhappy because you are alone or do not have anyone to talk to.（指状态或时期）孤独的，寂寞的，孤零零的 ❑ *I desperately needed something to occupy me during those long, lonely nights.* 在那一个个漫长、孤单的夜晚，我极需找点事做。❑ *...her lonely childhood.* 她寂寞的童年 3 ADJ A **lonely** place is one where very few people come. 偏僻的；荒凉的；人迹罕至的 ❑ *It felt like the loneliest place in the world.* 感觉这就像是天底下最荒凉的地方。❑ *...dark, lonely streets.* 昏暗偏僻的街道

,lone|ly 'hearts ADJ [ADJ n] A **lonely hearts** section in a newspaper or a **lonely hearts** club is used by people who are trying to find a lover or friend.（报纸栏目或俱乐部）征求伴侣的，征友的

lon|er /'ləʊnə^r/ (**loners**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **loner**, you mean they prefer to be alone rather than with a group of people. 孤僻的人；不合群的人 ❑ *I'm very much a loner—I never go out.* 我这人非常孤僻，从不出门。

lone|some /'ləʊnsəm/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **lonesome** is unhappy because they do not have any friends or do not have anyone to talk to. 孤独的；寂寞的；孤单的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I've grown so lonesome, thinking of you.* 想起你，我觉得非常寂寞。2 ADJ A **lonesome** place is one which very few people come to and which is a long way from places where people live. 荒僻的；荒凉的；人迹罕至的【AM 美】❑ *He was finding the river lonesome.* 他发现这条河很偏僻。

long

① TIME 时间
② DISTANCE AND SIZE 距离和大小
③ PHRASES 短语
④ VERB USES 动词用法

① **long** ◆◆◆ /lɒŋ, AM 美 lɔːŋ/ (**longer** /ˈlɒŋgəʳ, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋgər/, **longest** /ˈlɒŋgɪst, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋgɪst/) 1 ADV [ADV with v] **long** means a great amount of time or for a great amount of time. 长时间的；长久的；长期的 ❑ *Repairs to the cable did not take too long.* 维修电缆没有花太长的时间。❑ *Have you known her parents long?* 你认识她父母很久了吗？❑ *I learned long ago to avoid these invitations.* 我很早就学会怎样躲开这种邀请了。❑ *The railway had obviously been built long after the house.* 显然，这条铁路是房子建成后很久才造的。❑ *...long-established social traditions.* 确立已久的社会传统 •PHRASE The expression **for long** is used to mean 'for a great amount of time'. 长久地；长期地；很久地 ❑ *'Did you live there?'—'Not for long.'* "你在那儿住过？" —— "没住多久。" ❑ *Developing countries won't put up with the situation for much longer.* 这种状况发展中国家容忍不了多长时间了。❑ *For too long there was a huge gap in the market.* 长久以来，市场有一块巨大的空白。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long** event or period of time lasts for a great amount of time or takes a great amount of time. (事件或时期)持续时间长的，花长时间的 ❑ *We had a long meeting with the attorney general.* 我们和检察总长开了一个长会。❑ *They sat looking at each other for a long while.* 他们坐着对视了很长时间。❑ *He must have started writing his book a long time ago.* 他一定很久以前就开始写这本书了。3 ADV You use **long** to ask or talk about amounts of time. (多)长(时间) ❑ *How long have you lived around here?* 你住在这一带有多长时间了？❑ *He has been on a diet for as long as any of his friends can remember.* 在朋友的记忆中，他一直都在节食。❑ *She reflected no longer than a second before she decisively slit the envelope.* 她考虑了那么一瞬间就果决地撕开了信封。•ADJ **Long** is also an adjective. ❑ *How long is the usual stay in hospital?* 住院通常要多长时间？❑ *The average commuter journey there is five hours long.* 那里的通勤一族平均上下班要花 5 个小时。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long** speech, book, film, or list contains a lot of information or a lot of items and takes a lot of time to listen to, read, watch, or deal with. 篇幅长的 ❑ *He was making quite a long speech.* 他的讲话颇为冗长。❑ *This is a long film, three hours and seven minutes.* 这部电影较长，有 3 小时 7 分钟。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a period of time or work as **long**, you mean it lasts for more hours or days than is usual, or seems to last for more time than it actually does. 超长的；过长的；拖长的 ❑ *Go to sleep. I've got a long day tomorrow.* 睡觉吧。我明天还得忙呢。❑ *She was a TV reporter and worked long hours.* 她是电视台记者，总是工作到很晚。❑ *This has been the longest week of my life.* 这是我一辈子过的最长的一个星期。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **long** memory, they are able to remember things that happened far back in the past. (记忆力)强的，好的 7 ADV [n ADV] **Long** is used in expressions such as **all year long**, **the whole day long**, and **your whole life long** to say and emphasize that something happens for the whole of a particular period of time. 始终；整个地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We played that record all night long.* 我们整晚都在放那张唱片。❑ *Snow is sometimes found all summer long upon the highest peaks.* 有时候山峰上整个夏天都有积雪。

② **long** ◆◆◆ /lɒŋ, AM 美 lɔːŋ/ (**longer** /ˈlɒŋgəʳ, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋgər/, **longest** /ˈlɒŋgɪst, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋgɪst/) 1 ADJ Something that is **long** measures a great distance from one end to the other. (长度)长的 ❑ *...a long table.* 长桌 ❑ *A long line of people formed outside the doctor's office.* 医生的诊所外排起了长队。❑ *Her hair was long and dark.* 她的头发又长又黑。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long** distance is a great distance. A **long** journey or route covers a great distance. (距离、旅途、路程等)长的 ❑ *His destination was Chobham Common, a long way from his Cotswold home.* 他的目的地是乔伯姆公地，那里和他在科茨沃尔德的家离得很远。❑ *The long journey tired him.* 长途旅行使他疲惫不堪。❑ *I went for a long walk.* 我散步走了很远。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **long** piece of clothing covers the whole of someone's legs or more of their legs than usual. Clothes with **long** sleeves cover the whole of someone's arms. (衣服、衣袖或下摆)长的 ❑ *She is wearing a long black dress.* 她身穿一袭黑色长裙。❑ *...a long-sleeved blouse.* 长袖女式衬衫 4 ADJ [*as* ADJ *as*] You use **long** to talk or ask about the distance something measures from one end to the other. (从一端到另一端)(多)长的 ❑ *An eight-week-old embryo is only an inch long.* 8 星期大的胚胎只有一英寸长。❑ *How long is the tunnel?* 这条隧道有多长？❑ *In the roots of the olives, you could find centipedes as long as a pencil.* 在橄榄树的根部可以找到像铅笔一样长的蜈蚣。•COMB **Long** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...a three-foot-long gash in the tanker's side.* 油轮一侧 3 英尺长的划口

→ see **ratio**

③ **long** ◆◆◆ /lɒŋ, AM 美 lɔːŋ/ (**longer** /ˈlɒŋgəʳ, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋgər/) → Please look at categories 6 to 13 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达式请参见第 6–13 项。1 PHRASE If you say that something is the case **as long as** or **so long as** something else is the case, you mean that it is only the case if the second thing is the case. 只要 ❑ *The interior minister said he would still support them, as long as they didn't break the rules.* 内政部长说，只要他们不违规，他仍然会支持他们。❑ *The president need not step down so long as the elections are held under international supervision.* 只要选举在国际监督下进行，总统就不用下台。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **won't be long**, you mean that you think they will arrive or be back soon. If you say that it **won't be long** before something happens, you mean that you think it will happen soon. 马上就到；很快回来；为时不远 ❑ *'What's happened to her?'—'I'm sure she won't be long.'* "她怎么回事？" —— "我相信她快到了。" ❑ *If every tune from Radiohead is as good as this one is, it can't be long before they are household names.* 如果电台司令乐队的每首歌都像这首这么棒的话，那它很快便会家喻户晓了。3 PHRASE If you say that something will happen or happened **before long**, you mean that it will happen or happened soon. 行将；不久；很快 ❑ *German interest rates will come down before long.* 德国的利率水平很快就会降下来。❑ *Before long he took over the editing of the magazine.* 他不久就接手负责了杂志的编辑工作。4 PHRASE Something that is **no longer** the case used to be the case but is not the case now. You can also say that something is not the case **any longer**. 不再；已不 ❑ *Food shortages are no longer a problem.* 食物短缺不再是个问题。❑ *I noticed that he wasn't sitting by the door any longer.* 我注意到他已经不再坐在门边了。5 CONVENTION You can say **so long** as an informal way of saying goodbye. 再见；回见【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Well, so long, pal, see you around.* 再见了，朋友，咱们回见。6 **a long face** → see **face** 7 **at long last** → see **last** 8 **in the long run** → see **run** 9 **a long shot** → see **shot** 10 **in the long term** → see **term** 11 **long in the tooth** → see **tooth** 12 to **take the long view** → see **view** 13 to **go a long way** → see **way**

④ **long** /lɒŋ, AM 美 lɔːŋ/ (**longs**, **longing**, **longed**) 1 VERB If you **long for** something, you want it very much. 渴望；渴求；企盼 ❑ [v +for] *Steve longed for the good old days.* 史蒂夫渴望重度昔日的美好时光。❑ [v to-inf] *I'm longing to meet her.* 我渴望见到她。❑ [v +for] *He longed for the winter to be over.* 他企盼冬天早日过去。2 → see also **longing**

long-awaited ADJ [ADJ n] A **long-awaited** event or thing is one that someone has been waiting for for a long time. 翘首以待的；期待已久的 ❑ *...the long-awaited signing of a peace agreement.* 期待已久的和约的签订

long-distance 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Long-distance** is used to describe travel between places that are far apart. 长距离的；长途的；远途的 ❑ *Trains are reliable, cheap and best for long-distance journeys.* 火车安全可靠、费用低廉，最适宜长途旅行。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Long-distance** is used to describe communication that takes place between people who are far apart. (通信)长途的 ❑ *He received a long-distance phone call from his girlfriend in Colorado.* 他接到女朋友从科罗拉多打来的长途电话。•ADV [ADV after v] **Long-distance** is also an adverb. ❑ *I phoned Nicola long distance to suggest it.* 我给妮古拉打了长途电话，向她作此提议。

long drawn out also **long-drawn-out** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long drawn out** process or conflict lasts an unnecessarily long time or an unpleasantly long time. 旷日持久的；拖长的；冗长的 ❑ *...a long drawn out election campaign.* 拖得很长的选举活动

longed-for ADJ [ADJ n] A **longed-for** thing or event is one

that someone wants very much. 梦寐以求的；朝思暮想的 ❑ *...the wet weather that prevents your longed-for picnic.* 使你们朝思暮想的野餐计划泡汤的下雨天

lon|gev|ity /lɒnˈdʒevɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Longevity** is long life. 长寿；长命【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Human longevity runs in families.* 人类的长寿具有家族遗传性。❑ *The main characteristic of the strike has been its longevity.* 这次罢工的主要特点是持续时间长。

long|hand /ˈlɒŋhænd, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋ-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] If you write something down in **longhand**, you write it by hand using complete words and normal letters rather than typing it or using shortened forms or special symbols. （与打字或速记相对的）普通书写

ˌlong-ˈhaul ADJ [ADJ n] **Long-haul** is used to describe things that involve transporting passengers or goods over long distances. （运输）长途的，远途的，远程的（Compare 比较 **short-haul.**）❑ *...learning how to avoid the unpleasant side-effects of long-haul flights.* 学习怎样避免长途飞行时令人不舒服的副作用

ˌlong-ˈhours ˌcul|ture N-SING The **long-hours culture** is the way in which some workers feel that they are expected to work much longer hours than they are paid to do. 超时工作环境（或压力）；加班文化【BUSINESS 商】

long|ing /ˈlɒŋɪŋ, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋ-/ (**longings**) N-VAR [N to-inf] If you feel **longing** or a **longing for** something, you have a rather sad feeling because you want it very much. 渴望；热望；憧憬 ❑ [+*for*] *He felt a longing for the familiar.* 他怀念故交。❑ [+ to-inf] *Imelda spoke of her longing to return home.* 伊梅尔达说她期望能够回家。

long|ing|ly /ˈlɒŋɪŋli, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋ-/ ADV [ADV with v] If you look **longingly** at something you want, or think **longingly** about it, you look at it or think about it with a feeling of desire. 渴望地；盼望地 ❑ [+*at*] *Claire looked longingly at the sunlit gardens outside the window.* 克莱尔望着窗外洒满阳光的花园，内心充满渴望。

long|ish /ˈlɒŋɪʃ, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Longish** means fairly long. 颇长的；较长的 ❑ *She's about my age, with longish hair.* 她年龄与我相仿，头发较长。

lon|gi|tude /ˈlɒndʒɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**longitudes**) N-VAR The **longitude** of a place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich. 经度（Compare 比较 **latitude.**）❑ *He noted the latitude and longitude, then made a mark on the admiralty chart.* 他记下纬度和经度，然后在航海图上做了个标记。•ADJ **Longitude** is also an adjective. ❑ *A similar feature is found at 13 degrees North between 230 degrees and 250 degrees longitude.* 在北纬 13 度、经度 230 度到 250 度之间发现了类似的特征。

→ see **globe, cartography**

lon|gi|tu|di|nal /ˌlɒndʒɪˈtjuːdɪnᵊl, AM 美 -ˈtuː-/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **longitudinal** line or structure goes from one end of an object to the other rather than across it from side to side. 纵向的

ˈlong johns N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Long johns** are warm underpants with long legs. 长内裤；长衬裤

ˈlong jump N-SING **The long jump** is an athletics contest which involves jumping as far as you can from a marker which you run up to. 跳远

ˌlong-ˈlasting (**longer-lasting**) also **long lasting** ADJ Something that is **long-lasting** lasts for a long time. 持久的；持续的；长期的 ❑ *One of the long-lasting effects of the infection is damage to a valve in the heart.* 这种感染的一个长期影响就是会对心脏瓣膜有所损害。

ˈlong-life ADJ [ADJ n] **Long-life** light bulbs and batteries are manufactured so that they last longer than ordinary ones. **Long-life** fruit juice and milk have been specially treated so that they last a long time. （灯泡、电池等）寿命长的；（果汁、牛奶等）保质期长的

ˈlong-list (**long-lists, long-listing, long-listed**) also **longlist** 1 N-COUNT A **long-list** for something such as a job or a prize is a large group that has been chosen from all the people who applied for the job, or all the people or things that are competing for the prize. The successful ones from this group are chosen to go on the **shortlist.** 初选名单；初审名单；初赛名单 ❑ *There are 27 riders on the long-list.* 27 位骑手进入初赛。2 VERB If someone or something **is long-listed** for a job or a prize, they are put on a long-list of those to be considered for that job or prize. 将…列入初选名单 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*for*] *She was long-listed for the senior team last year.* 她去年被列入了一线队初选名单。

ˌlong-ˈlived also **long lived** ADJ Something that is **long-lived** lives or lasts for a long time. 长命的；持久的；耐久的 ❑ *The flowers may only last a day but the plants are long-lived.* 这些花也许只开一天，但植物本身却很长寿。❑ *...huge piles of long-lived radioactive material.* 一大堆耐久的放射性物质

ˌlong-ˈlost ADJ [ADJ n] You use **long-lost** to describe someone or something that you have not seen for a long time. 失去已久的；久违的；久别的 ❑ *...finding a long-lost sixth century manuscript.* 发现一份失传很久的 6 世纪手稿

ˌlong-ˈrange 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long-range** piece of military equipment or vehicle is able to hit or detect a target a long way away or to travel a long way in order to do something. （军事装备或运载工具）远程的 ❑ *He is very keen to reach agreement with the U.S. on reducing long-range nuclear missiles.* 他很想和美国达成协议，减少远程核导弹的数量。❑ *...the growing use on the North Atlantic routes of long-range twin-engined aircraft.* 远程双引擎飞机在北大西洋航线上越来越多的使用 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long-range** plan or prediction relates to a period extending a long time into the future. （计划、预测）长远的，长期的 ❑ *Eisenhower was intensely aware of the need for long-range planning.* 艾森豪威尔深谙长远规划的必要性。

ˌlong-ˈrunning (**longest-running**) ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **long-running** has been in existence, or has been performed, for a long time. 长期存在的；持续相当长时间的；上演很长时间的 ❑ *...a long-running trade dispute.* 旷日持久的贸易争端

long|shore|man /ˈlɒŋʃɔːmən, AM 美 ˈlɔːŋ-/ (**longshoremen**) N-COUNT A **longshoreman** is a person who works in the docks, loading and unloading ships. 港口工人；码头搬运工【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **docker**

ˌlong-ˈsighted ADJ **Long-sighted** people cannot see things clearly that are close to them, and therefore need to wear glasses. 远视的【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **far-sighted**

ˌlong-ˈstanding ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **long-standing** situation has existed for a long time. 长期存在的；由来已久的 ❑ *They are on the brink of resolving their long-standing dispute over money.* 他们很快就能解决长期以来的金钱纠纷。❑ *...long-standing economic links between Europe and much of Africa.* 欧洲和非洲大部分地区由来已久的经贸联系

ˌlong-ˈsuffering ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **long-suffering** patiently puts up with a lot of trouble or unhappiness, especially when it is caused by someone else. 长期忍受的；饱受磨难的 ❑ *He went back to Yorkshire to join his loyal, long-suffering wife.* 他回到约克郡，与对他忠贞不贰、饱受磨难的妻子团聚。

ˈlong-term ↔ (**longer-term**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **long-term** has continued for a long time or will continue for a long time in the future. 长期的；长远的 ❑ *A new training scheme to help the long-term unemployed is expected.* 一项旨在帮助长期失业者的新的培训计划有望出台。❑ *The association believes new technology will provide a long-term solution to credit card fraud.* 该协会相信新技术将可长远地解决信用卡诈骗问题。2 N-SING When you talk about what happens in **the long term**, you are talking about what happens over a long period of time, either in the future or after a particular event. 长期；长远 ❑ *In the long term the company hopes to open in Moscow and other major cities.* 公司的长期目标是希望在莫斯科等大城市开门营业。❑ *Over the long term, such measures may only make the underlying situation worse.* 长远来看，这些措施可能只会使潜在问题恶化。

→ see **memory**

ˈlong-time ↔ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **long-time** to describe something that has existed or been a particular thing for a long time. 为时甚久的；长时间的 ❑ *She married her long-time boy-*

friend. 她嫁给了多年的男友。

'long wave N-UNCOUNT **Long wave** is a range of radio waves which are used for broadcasting. 长波 ❑ *...broadcasting on long wave.* 用长波广播 ❑ *...1500m on long wave.* 1，500 米的长波波长

,long-'wearing also **long wearing** ADJ Something that is **long-wearing** is strong and well made so that it lasts for a long time and stays in good condition even though it is used a lot. 耐久的；经久耐用的【AM 美】❑ *...luxurious, long-wearing, real-leather slippers.* 奢华耐用的真皮拖鞋

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hard-wearing**

,long-'winded ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something that is written or said as **long-winded**, you are critical of it because it is longer than necessary. 长篇累牍的；冗长的；啰唆的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The manifesto is long-winded, repetitious and often ambiguous or poorly drafted.* 这份声明冗长繁复，多处存在歧义或行文拙劣。❑ *I hope I'm not being too long-winded.* 我希望我不是太啰唆。

loo /lu:/ (**loos**) N-COUNT A **loo** is a toilet. 厕所；洗手间【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I asked if I could go to the loo.* 我问是否可以上厕所。

loo|fah /'lu:fə/ (**loofahs**) N-COUNT A **loofah** is a long rough sponge-like piece of plant fibre which you use to scrub your body. (洗澡用的) 丝瓜络

look

① USING YOUR EYES OR YOUR MIND 用眼或心
② APPEARANCE 外貌

① **look** ◆◆◆ /luk/ (**looks, looking, looked**) → Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 14 项。1 VERB If you **look** in a particular direction, you direct your eyes in that direction, especially so that you can see what is there or see what something is like. (向某一方向) 看，瞧，望 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I looked down the hallway to room number nine.* 我顺着走廊看了一眼 9 号房。❑ [v prep/adv] *She turned to look at him.* 她转头看他。❑ [v prep/adv] *He looked away, apparently enraged.* 他眼睛看向别处，似乎极为愤怒。❑ [v] *If you look, you'll see what was a lake.* 你看一眼就能知道什么叫湖。•N-SING **Look** is also a noun. ❑ *Lucille took a last look in the mirror.* 露西尔最后照了一下镜子。❑ *Assisi has a couple of churches that are worth a look if you have time.* 如果你有时间的话，阿西西有几座教堂值得一看。2 VERB If you **look at** a book, newspaper, or magazine, you read it fairly quickly or read part of it. (大致) 浏览，翻阅 (书报、杂志等) ❑ [v +at] *You've just got to look at the last bit of Act Three.* 你只要看一下第 3 幕最后那部分。•N-SING **Look** is also a noun. ❑ [+at] *A quick look at Monday's British newspapers shows that there's plenty of interest in foreign news.* 大致浏览一下周一的英国报纸就会发现，国外新闻饶有趣味。3 VERB If someone, especially an expert, **looks** at something, they examine it, and then deal with it or say how it should be dealt with. (尤指专家) 检查，察看 ❑ [v +at] *Can you look at my back? I think something's wrong.* 您能看一下我的后背吗？我觉得有点儿不对劲。[Also v] •N-SING **Look** is also a noun. ❑ [+at] *The car has not been running very well and a mechanic had to come over to have a look at it.* 这辆车最近跑起来一直不是很顺，只好请修理工来看了一下。4 VERB If you **look at** someone in a particular way, you look at them with your expression showing what you are feeling or thinking. (以某种方式) 看，瞧，望 ❑ [v +at] *She looked at him earnestly. 'You don't mind?'* 她认真地看着他说："你不介意吗？" •N-COUNT [oft adj N] **Look** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave her a blank look, as if he had no idea who she was.* 他面无表情地看了她一眼，仿佛根本不认识她一样。❑ [+of] *Sally spun round, a feigned look of surprise on her face.* 萨莉急转过身来，脸上装出一副吃惊的表情。5 VERB If you **look for** something, for example something that you have lost, you try to find it. 找；寻 ❑ [v +for] *I'm looking for a child. I believe your husband can help me find her.* 我在找一个小孩。我相信你丈夫可以帮我找到她。❑ [v +for] *I had gone to Maine looking for a place to work.* 我去了缅因州找工作。❑ [v prep/adv +for] *I looked everywhere for ideas.* 我到处找点子。❑ [v prep/adv] *Have you looked on the piano?* 你在钢琴上找过没有？ •N-SING **Look** is also a noun. ❑ *Go and have another look.* 再去找一下。6 VERB If you **are looking for** something such as the solution to a problem or a new method, you want it and are trying to obtain it or think of it. 寻找，寻求，谋求 (解决方案或新的方法) ❑ [v +for] *The working group will be looking for practical solutions to the problems faced by doctors.* 工作小组将寻求切实可行的方案，以解决医生们遇到的难题。7 VERB If you **look at** a subject, problem, or situation, you think about it or study it, so that you know all about it and can perhaps consider what should be done in relation to it. 考虑；研究 ❑ [v +at] *Next term we'll be looking at the Second World War period.* 下学期咱们会研究二战时期。❑ [v +at] *He visited Florida a few years ago looking at the potential of the area to stage a big match.* 他几年前去过佛罗里达，考察在当地举办一场大型比赛的可能性。•N-SING **Look** is also a noun. ❑ [+at] *A close look at the statistics reveals a troubling picture.* 仔细看过统计数据后，会发现情况令人担忧。8 VERB If you **look at** a person, situation, or subject from a particular point of view, you judge them or consider them from that point of view. 看待；对待 ❑ [v +at] *Brian had learned to look at her with new respect.* 布赖恩看她时变得多了一分尊重。❑ [v +at] *It depends how you look at it.* 这要看你怎么看待它。9 CONVENTION You say **look** when you want someone to pay attention to you because you are going to say something important. (用于唤起他人注意) 瞧，听着，听我说 ❑ *Look, I'm sorry. I didn't mean it.* 哎，对不起。我不是故意的。❑ *Now, look, here is how things stand.* 现在听好啦，情况眼下是这样的。10 VERB You can use **look** to draw attention to a particular situation, person, or thing, for example because you find it very surprising, significant, or annoying. (用于让他人注意令人惊讶、重要或使人厌烦的事) 瞧，看看 ❑ [v +at] *Hey, look at the time! We'll talk about it tonight. All right?* 嘿，看看都几点啦？咱们晚上再讨论，好不好？ ❑ [v wh] *Look what a mess you've made of your life.* 看看你把自己的生活都弄成什么样子啦。11 VERB If something such as a building or window **looks** somewhere, it has a view of a particular place. (建筑物、窗户等) 面向，朝向，对着 ❑ [v prep] *The castle looks over private parkland.* 城堡俯瞰一片私家绿地。•PHRASAL VERB **Look out** means the same as **look**. look out 同 look ❑ [v p prep] *We sit on the terrace, which looks out on the sea.* 我们坐在面朝大海的露台上。12 VERB If you **are looking** to do something, you are aiming to do it. 打算；准备；计划 ❑ [v to-inf] *We're not looking to make a fortune.* 我们没打算大赚一笔。13 EXCLAM If you say or shout **'look out!'** to someone, you are warning them that they are in danger. 当心；小心 ❑ *'Look out!' somebody shouted, as the truck started to roll toward the sea.* 卡车冲向大海时，有人大喊"当心！" 14 to **look down** your **nose at** someone → see **nose**

▶**look after** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **look after** someone or something, you do what is necessary to keep them healthy, safe, or in good condition. 照料；照顾；照管 ❑ [v p n] *I love looking after the children.* 我喜欢照顾小孩。❑ [v p n] *People don't look after other people's property in the same way as they look after their own.* 人们是不会像照管自己的房产那样照管别人的房产的。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **look after** something, you are responsible for it and deal with it or make sure it is all right, especially because it is your job to do so. (尤指作为工作) 料理，打理 ❑ [v p n] *...the farm manager who looks after the day-to-day organization.* 负责日常管理工作的农场经理 ❑ [v p n] *We'll help you look after your finances.* 我们将会帮您理财。

▶**look ahead** PHRASAL VERB If you **look ahead**, you think about what is going to happen in the future and perhaps make plans for the future. 展望未来；规划未来 ❑ [v p] *I'm trying to look ahead at what might happen and be ready to handle it.* 我打算未雨绸缪，作好应对准备。

▶**look around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **look round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **look around** or **look round** a building or place, you walk round it and look at the different parts of it. (四处) 转转；参观 ❑ [v p n] *We went to look round the show homes.* 我们去参观了一下样板间。❑ [v p] *I'm going to look around and see what I can find.* 我去四下里转转，看能发现些什么。

▶**look back** PHRASAL VERB If you **look back**, you think about

things that happened in the past. 追忆；回顾 ❑ [V P] *Looking back, I am staggered how easily it was all arranged.* 回头一想，我惊异地发现这一切的安排竟是如此简单。

▶look down on PHRASAL VERB To **look down on** someone means to consider that person to be inferior or unimportant, usually when this is not true. 蔑视；轻视；小看 ❑ [V P P n] *I wasn't successful, so they looked down on me.* 我一无所成，所以他们瞧不起我。

▶look forward to 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **look forward to** something that is going to happen, you want it to happen because you think you will enjoy it. 期待；盼望 ❑ [V P P v-ing/n] *He was looking forward to working with the new Prime Minister.* 他期待着与新首相共事。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is looking forward** to something useful or positive, you mean they expect it to happen. 预期；预料 ❑ [V P P n] *Motor traders are looking forward to a further increase in vehicle sales.* 汽车经销商预期汽车销量会进一步攀升。

▶look into PHRASAL VERB If a person or organization **is looking into** a possible course of action, a problem, or a situation, they are finding out about it and examining the facts relating to it. 考察；调查；研究 ❑ [V P v-ing/n] *He had once looked into buying his own island off Nova Scotia.* 他曾一度考察过在新斯科舍附近购买岛屿。

▶look on PHRASAL VERB If you **look on** while something happens, you watch it happening without taking part yourself. 旁观；观看 ❑ [V P] *About 150 local people looked on in silence as the two coffins were taken into the church.* 两具棺材被抬进教堂时，约有150名当地人在一旁默默观看。

▶look on or **look upon** PHRASAL VERB If you **look on** or **look upon** someone or something in a particular way, you think of them in that way. （以某种方式）看待 ❑ [V P n *+as*] *A lot of people looked on him as a healer.* 很多人视他为信仰疗法术士。 ❑ [V P n prep/adv] *A lot of people look on it like that.* 这件事情很多人都这样看。 ❑ [V P n] *Employers look favourably on applicants who have work experience.* 雇主往往青睐有工作经验的求职者。

▶look out → see **look** 11

▶look out for PHRASAL VERB If you **look out for** something, you pay attention to things so that you notice it if or when it occurs. 留心；注意；留意 ❑ [V P P n] *Look out for special deals.* 留意特价。

▶look over PHRASAL VERB If you **look** something **over**, you examine it quite quickly in order to get a general idea of what it is like. （快速）翻阅，浏览 ❑ [V n P] *They presented their draft to the president, who looked it over, nodded and signed it.* 他们把草案提交给了总统，总统翻了一遍，点了点头，然后就签了字。 ❑ [V P n] *He could have looked over the papers in less than ten minutes.* 他本可在10分钟内把文件翻看一遍的。

▶look round → see **look around**

▶look through 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **look through** a group of things, you examine each one so that you can find or choose the one that you want. 逐一查看 ❑ [V P n] *Peter starts looking through the mail as soon as the door shuts.* 彼得一关上门就开始逐一查看起邮件来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **look through** something that has been written or printed, you read it. 浏览；翻阅 ❑ [V P n] *He happened to be looking through the medical book 'Gray's Anatomy' at the time.* 那时，他正好在看医书《格雷氏解剖学》。

▶look to 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **look to** someone or something for a particular thing that you want, you expect or hope that they will provide it. 寄望；指望；依靠 ❑ [V P n] *The difficulties women encounter with their doctors partly explain why so many of us are looking to alternative therapies.* 我们很多人都寄望于替代疗法，个中原因从女性看医生所遇到的困难可知一二。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **look to** something that will happen in the future, you think about it. 考虑；预想；展望 ❑ [V P n] *Looking to the future, though, we asked him what the prospects are for a vaccine to prevent infection in the first place.* 不过，展望未来，我们问到他研制出一种首先能防止感染的疫苗究竟有多大的可能性。

▶look up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **look up** a fact or a piece of information, you find it out by looking in something such as a reference book or a list. （在参考书、列表等中）查检（事实或信息） ❑ [V n P] *I looked your address up in the personnel file.* 我在人事档案里找到了你的地址。 ❑ [V P n] *Many people have to look up the meaning of this word in the dictionary.* 这个词的意思很多人都要查字典才知道。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **look** someone **up**, you visit them after not having seen them for a long time. 拜访，探访，看望（久未见面的人） ❑ [V n P] *I'll try to look him up, ask him a few questions.* 我会设法登门拜访，问他几个问题。 ❑ [V P n] *She looked up some friends of bygone years.* 她去看望了一些过去的老朋友。 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If a situation **is looking up**, it is improving. 改善；好转 【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [V P] *Things could be looking up in the computer industry.* 计算机行业的情况可能会好转。

▶look upon → see **look on**

▶look up to PHRASAL VERB If you **look up to** someone, especially someone older than you, you respect and admire them. （尤指对年长者）敬仰，钦佩，仰慕 ❑ [V P P n] *You're a popular girl, Grace, and a lot of the younger ones look up to you.* 你很受大家欢迎，格蕾丝，很多比你小的女孩子都很崇拜你。

Usage 用法 look, see, and watch

If you *look* at something, you purposely direct your eyes at it: *Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before.* If you *see* something, it is visible to you: *Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it.* If you *watch* something, you pay attention to it and keep it in sight: *Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album.* look 指有意识地直视某物：Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before. 丹尼尔不停地转身向大屏幕电视看去——他以前从没见过这种东西。see 指看见某物：Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it. 玛丽亚看不见电视，赫克托站在她前面在看呢。watch 指留意把某物纳入视线范围内：Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album. 每个人都在看电视，而不是看相册。

② **look** ⇹ /lʊk/ (**looks, looking, looked**) 1 V-LINK You use **look** when describing the appearance of a person or thing or the impression that they give. 显得；看上去 ❑ [V adj] *Sheila was looking miserable.* 希拉看上去愁眉苦脸的。 ❑ [V n] *He does not look the most reliable of animals.* 它看上去不像是最可信赖的动物。 ❑ [V *+like*] *They look like stars to the naked eye.* 肉眼看来，它们像是星星。 ❑ [V *+as if*] *He looked as if he was going to smile.* 他仿佛要笑的样子。 ❑ [V to-inf] *Everybody in the club looked to be fourteen years old.* 俱乐部里的人个个看起来都像14岁的模样。 **•-looking** COMB ❑ *She was a very peculiar-looking woman.* 她是个样貌怪异的女人。 2 N-SING If someone or something has a particular **look**, they have a particular appearance or expression. 外表；神态；表情 ❑ *She had the look of someone deserted and betrayed.* 她一副遭人遗弃和背叛的样子。 ❑ *When he came to decorate the kitchen, Kenneth opted for a friendly rustic look.* 装修厨房的时候，肯尼思选择的是一种亲切质朴的田园风格。 3 N-PLURAL When you refer to someone's **looks**, you are referring to how beautiful or ugly they are, especially how beautiful they are. 容貌；（尤指）美貌 ❑ *I never chose people just because of their looks.* 我从不以貌取人。 ❑ *...a young woman with wholesome good looks.* 健康、美丽的年轻女子 4 V-LINK You use **look** when indicating what you think will happen in the future or how a situation seems to you. 看来（要发生）；（情况）显得 ❑ [V adj] *He had lots of time to think about the future, and it didn't look good.* 他有很多时间考虑将来，但情况似乎并不乐观。 ❑ [V adj] *Britain looks set to send a major force of over 100 tanks and supporting equipment.* 看来，英国已下决心要派遣一支配备有百余坦克和支援装备的主力部队。 ❑ [V *like/as if*] *So far it looks like Warner Brothers' gamble is paying off.* 目前看来，华纳兄弟公司这一赌注下对了。 ❑ [V *like* v-ing] *The Europeans had hoped to win, and, indeed, had looked like winning.* 欧洲人早就想赢了，而且他们看上去的确是一副要赢的样子。 ❑ [V to-inf] *The team had stormed into a two-goal lead and looked to be cruising to a third round place.* 该队攻势如潮，很快便取得两球的领先优势，看样子可以轻松进入第三轮。 5 PHRASE You use expressions such as **by**

the look of him and **by the looks of it** when you want to indicate that you are giving an opinion based on the appearance of someone or something. 从…的外表(或表面)看来 ❑ *He was not a well man by the look of him.* 外表看来，他不太健康。❑ *By the look of things, Mr Stone and company will stay busy.* 照目前的情况看，斯通先生他们还有的忙。 6 PHRASE If you **don't like the look of** something or someone, you feel that they may be dangerous or cause problems. 担心…引起危险(或麻烦) ❑ *I don't like the look of those clouds.* 看那些云的样子，我觉得可能要下雨。 7 PHRASE If you ask **what** someone or something **looks like**, you are asking for a description of them. 如何；怎样

Thesaurus 同类词 *look* Also look up:

N. gaze, glance, glimpse, stare ① 1
V. gaze, glance, observe, stare, view, watch ① 1 examine, inspect, investigate, observe, study, survey ① 3
V-LINK. appear, seem ② 1

look|alike /'lʊkəlaɪk/ (**lookalikes**) also **look-alike** N-COUNT A **lookalike** is someone who has a very similar appearance to another person, especially a famous person. 酷似…的人 ❑ *...a Marilyn Monroe look-alike.* 酷似玛丽莲·梦露的女子

look|er /'lʊkə'/ (**lookers**) N-COUNT You can refer to an attractive man or woman as a **looker** or a **good looker**. 俊男；靓女【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was quite a looker before this happened.* 这事发生前她曾是个大美人。

'look-in N-SING If you are trying to take part in an activity and you do not get a **look-in**, you do not get the chance to take part because too many other people are doing it. 参加的机会；受到注意的份儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They want to make sure the newcomers don't get a look-in.* 他们不想让新人有露脸的机会。

'looking glass (**looking glasses**) also **looking-glass** N-COUNT A **looking glass** is a mirror. 镜子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

look|out /'lʊkaʊt/ (**lookouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **lookout** is a place from which you can see clearly in all directions. 瞭望台；观察所 ❑ *Troops tried to set up a lookout post inside a refugee camp.* 部队试图在难民营里设一个瞭望哨。 2 N-COUNT A **lookout** is someone who is watching for danger in order to warn other people about it. 观察员；守望员；望风者 3 PHRASE If someone **keeps a lookout**, especially on a boat, they look around all the time in order to make sure there is no danger. (尤指在船上)守望，警戒 ❑ *He denied that he'd failed to keep a proper lookout that night.* 他否认当晚守望不力。

loom /lu:m/ (**looms, looming, loomed**) 1 VERB If something **looms over** you, it appears as a large or unclear shape, often in a frightening way. (庞然大物或形状模糊之物)耸现，出现 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the bleak mountains that loomed out of the blackness and towered around us.* 黑暗中若隐若现、耸立在我们四周的荒山 [Also v] 2 VERB If a worrying or threatening situation or event **is looming**, it seems likely to happen soon. 迫近；逼近；即将爆发【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *Another government spending crisis is looming in the United States.* 另一场政府开支危机在美国一触即发。❑ [v adv/prep] *The threat of renewed civil war looms ahead.* 内战战火重燃的威胁正迫在眉睫。❑ [v-ing] *...the looming threat of recession.* 日益迫近的经济衰退的威胁 3 N-COUNT A **loom** is a machine that is used for weaving thread into cloth. 织机；织布机

loony /'lu:ni/ (**loonies, loonier, looniest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or ideas as **loony**, you mean that they seem mad, strange, or eccentric. Some people consider this use offensive. (行为或想法)疯癫的，神经的，古怪的(一些人认为用该词具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *What's she up to? She's as loony as her brother!* 她打算干什么？她跟她那兄弟一样神经！ 2 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **loony**, you mean that they behave in a way that seems mad, strange, or eccentric. Some people consider this use offensive. 疯子，怪胎，神经病(一些人认为用该词具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *At first they all thought I was a loony.* 一开始他们都以为我是个疯子。

loop /lu:p/ (**loops, looping, looped**) 1 N-COUNT A **loop** is a curved or circular shape in something long, for example in a piece of string. (绳等形成的)圈，环 ❑ *Mrs. Morrell reached for a loop of garden hose.* 莫雷尔太太伸手去拿绕成圈的花园浇水用的软管。 2 VERB If you **loop** something such as a piece of rope around an object, you tie a length of it in a loop around the object, for example in order to fasten it to the object. 把(绳等)打成圈(或环) ❑ [v n prep] *He looped the rope over the wood.* 他把绳子绕到木头上。❑ [v-ed] *He wore the watch and chain looped round his neck like a medallion.* 他将链表系在脖子上，就像戴了一枚大奖章。 3 VERB If something **loops** somewhere, it goes there in a circular direction that makes the shape of a loop. 打环；成圈 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The helicopter took off and headed north. Then it looped west, heading for the hills.* 直升机起飞后向北飞行，接着又兜向西边，朝山那边飞去。 4 PHRASE If someone is **in the loop**, they are part of a group of people who make decisions about important things, or they know about these decisions. If they are **out of the loop**, they do not make or know about important decisions. 属于/不属于圈内人士【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I think that the vice president was in the loop.* 我认为副总统是局内人。❑ *These activists don't want to feel out of the loop.* 这些活跃分子不想做局外人。

loop|hole /'lu:phəʊl/ (**loopholes**) N-COUNT A **loophole** in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal. (法律上的)漏洞，空子 ❑ [+in] *It is estimated that 60, 000 shops open every Sunday and trade by exploiting some loophole in the law to avoid prosecution.* 据估计，每逢周日开门营业的店铺有6万家，通过钻法律漏洞来避免遭到起诉。

loose ◆◇ /lu:s/ (**looser, loosest, looses, loosing, loosed**) 1 ADJ Something that is **loose** is not firmly held or fixed in place. 松动的；未固定牢的 ❑ *If a tooth feels very loose, your dentist may recommend that it's taken out.* 如果某颗牙松动得很厉害，牙医会建议把它拔掉。❑ [+from] *Two wooden beams had come loose from the ceiling.* 房顶上有两根木梁已经松动。❑ *She idly pulled at a loose thread on her skirt.* 她无聊地扯着裙子上一根松掉的线头。 •**loose|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Tim clasped his hands together and held them loosely in front of his belly.* 蒂姆双手紧扣，放松置于腹前。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **loose** is not attached to anything, or held or contained in anything. 零散的；不相连的；松脱的 ❑ *Frank emptied a handful of loose change on the table.* 弗兰克将一把零钱撒在桌子上。❑ *A page came loose and floated onto the tiles.* 有一页纸脱落下来，飘落到地砖上。 3 ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If people or animals break **loose** or are set **loose**, they are no longer held, tied, or kept somewhere and can move around freely. 不受束缚的；未拴住的 ❑ [+from] *She broke loose from his embrace and crossed to the window.* 她从他怀抱里挣脱出来，走到窗前。❑ *Why didn't you tell me she'd been set loose?* 你干吗不告诉我她已经自由了？ 4 ADJ Clothes that are **loose** are rather large and do not fit closely. (衣服)宽松的，肥大的，宽大的 ❑ *Wear loose clothes as they're more comfortable.* 穿宽松的衣服，这样会更舒服。 •**loose|ly** ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *His shirt hung loosely over his thin shoulders.* 衬衫在他单薄肩膀的支撑下显得松松垮垮。 5 ADJ If your hair is **loose**, it hangs freely round your shoulders and is not tied back. (头发)披散的，散开的 ❑ *She was still in her nightdress, with her hair hanging loose over her shoulders.* 她还穿着睡衣，头发披散至肩。 6 ADJ If something is **loose** in texture, there is space between the different particles or threads it consists of. 疏松的；稀松的；结构不紧密的 ❑ *She gathered loose soil and let it filter slowly through her fingers.* 她捧起疏松的泥土，任其缓缓地从指间漏下。 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **loose** grouping, arrangement, or organization is flexible rather than strictly controlled or organized. (分组、安排、组织等)松散的，随便的，自由的 ❑ *Murray and Alison came to some sort of loose arrangement before he went home.* 默里在回家前和艾莉森达成了大致的约定。❑ *He wants a loose coalition of left wing forces.* 他希望左翼力量形成一个松散的联盟。 •**loose|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The investigation had aimed at a loosely organised group of criminals.* 调查针对一个组织松散的犯罪团伙展开。 8 PHRASE If a person or an animal is **on the loose**, they are free because they have escaped from a person or place. 在逃 ❑ *Up to a thousand prisoners may be on the loose inside the jail.* 监狱里可能有上千名囚犯跑出了牢房。 9 a

loose cannon → see **cannon** 10 **all hell breaks loose** → see **hell**

Thesaurus 同类词 *loose* Also look up:

ADJ. slack, wobbly 1
free 3
baggy, loose-fitting 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *loose* with:

V. **break** loose 挣脱；进发，**cut** *someone/something* loose 使某人 / 某物摆脱影响；使某人 / 某物摆脱束缚，**set** *someone/something* loose 松开某人 / 某物的绳索；把某人 / 某物放出来，**turn** *someone/something* loose 放开某人 / 某物的绳索；让某人 / 某物自由 1 2 3
hang loose 宽松地垂下；披散 1 2 4 5
come loose 松动；松脱；松散 1 2 5
N. loose **coalition** 松散的联盟，loose **confederation** 松散的同盟 7

ˌloose ˈend (loose ends) 1 N-COUNT A **loose end** is part of a story, situation, or crime that has not yet been explained.（故事、情况、罪案等）有待解释的地方，未了结的部分 ❑ [+in] *There are some annoying loose ends in the plot.* 情节中有些地方没有交代清楚，甚为讨厌。 2 PHRASE If you are **at a loose end**, you are bored because you do not have anything to do and cannot think of anything that you want to do. In American English, you usually say that you are **at loose ends**. 百无聊赖，无所事事，不知做什么好（美国英语中通常作 at loose ends）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Adolescents are most likely to get into trouble when they're at a loose end.* 青少年无所事事的时候最容易惹出麻烦来。

ˌloose-ˈfitting also **loose fitting** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Loose-fitting** clothes are rather large and do not fit tightly on your body.（衣服）宽松的，松身式的

loos|en /ˈluːsᵊn/ **(loosens, loosening, loosened)** 1 VERB If someone **loosens** restrictions or laws, for example, they make them less strict or severe. 放宽，放松（限制、法律等）❑ [v n] *Drilling regulations, too, have been loosened to speed the development of the fields.* 钻探条例亦已放宽，以加速油田的开发。•**loos|en|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *Domestic conditions did not justify a loosening of monetary policy.* 国内的情况并不足以成为放松货币政策的正当理由。 2 VERB If someone or something **loosens** the ties between people or groups of people, or if the ties **loosen**, they become weaker.（使）（关系）弱化（或疏远）❑ [v n] *The Federal Republic must loosen its ties with the United States.* 联邦共和国必须疏远其与美国的关系。❑ [v n] *The deputy leader is cautious about loosening the links with the unions.* 该政党的二把手对疏远与工会之间关系一事态度谨慎。❑ [v] *The ties that bind them together are loosening.* 将他们紧密联系在一起的纽带正在弱化。 3 VERB If you **loosen** your clothing or something that is tied or fastened or if it **loosens**, you undo it slightly so that it is less tight or less firmly held in place. 解开；松开；变松 ❑ [v n] *Loosen the bolt so the bars can be turned.* 松一松插销，好转动门闩。❑ [v] *Her hair had loosened and was tangled around her shoulders.* 她的头发散开来，乱蓬蓬地披在肩上。 4 VERB If you **loosen** something that is stretched across something else, you make it less stretched or tight. 使松弛 ❑ [v n] *Insert a small knife into the top of the chicken breast to loosen the skin.* 在鸡胸上方插进一把小刀，以使鸡皮不要绷得太紧。 5 VERB If you **loosen** your grip on something, or if your grip **loosens**, you hold it less tightly. 松（手）❑ [v n] *Harry loosened his grip momentarily and Anna wriggled free.* 哈里的手稍一放松，安娜便挣脱出来。❑ [v] *When his grip loosened she eased herself away.* 他紧抓她的手松了一下，她便抽身而出。 6 VERB If a government or organization **loosens** its grip on a group of people or an activity, or if its grip **loosens**, it begins to have less control over it. 放宽，放松（控制）❑ [v n] *There is no sign that the Party will loosen its tight grip on the country.* 没有迹象显示该党会放松对国家的严密控制。❑ [v] *The Soviet Union's grip on Eastern Europe loosened.* 苏联放松了对东欧的控制。

▶**loosen up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a person or situation **loosens up**, they become more relaxed and less tense. 放松；（情况）缓和 ❑ [v p] *Young people often loosen up on the dance floor.* 年轻人常在舞池中放松自己。❑ [v p n] *I think people have loosened up their standards.* 我认为人们放低了标准。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **loosen up** your body, or if it **loosens up**, you do simple exercises to get your muscles ready for a difficult physical activity, such as running or playing football.（使）（肌肉）松弛；（使）做准备活动 ❑ [v p n] *Squeeze the foot with both hands, again to loosen up tight muscles.* 双手捏脚，再一次使紧张的肌肉松弛下来。❑ [v p] *Close your eyes. Relax. Let your body loosen up.* 闭上眼睛。放松。让身体尽量松弛。[Also v n p]

loot /luːt/ **(loots, looting, looted)** 1 VERB If people **loot** shops or houses, they steal things from them, for example during a war or riot.（战争、暴乱等时）洗劫，劫掠（商店或民宅）❑ [v n] *The trouble began when gangs began breaking windows and looting shops.* 一些团伙开始破窗抢劫商店时发生了骚乱。❑ [v] *There have been reports of youths taking advantage of the general confusion to loot and steal.* 有报道说一些年轻人乘局势一片混乱之际抢劫盗窃。•**loot|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In the country's largest cities there has been rioting and looting.* 该国的大城市有暴乱和抢劫发生。 2 VERB If someone **loots** things, they steal them, for example during a war or riot.（战争、暴乱等时）掠夺，抢劫（财物）❑ [v n] *The town has been plagued by armed thugs who have looted food supplies and terrorized the population.* 武装暴徒抢掠食物、恐吓群众，该镇居民深受其苦。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Loot** is stolen money or goods.（盗抢而来的）赃赃，赃物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Most criminals steal in order to sell their loot for cash on the black market.* 罪犯盗窃大多是为了把赃物在黑市上卖掉，换取现金。

loot|er /ˈluːtəʳ/ **(looters)** N-COUNT A **looter** is a person who steals things from shops or houses, for example during a war or riot.（战争、暴乱等中的）抢劫者，劫掠者

lop /lɒp/ **(lops, lopping, lopped)**

▶**lop off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lop** something **off**, you cut it away from what it was attached to, usually with a quick, strong stroke.（通常指快而狠地）砍下，剪去，截掉 ❑ [v n p] *Somebody lopped the heads off our tulips.* 有人剪掉了我们郁金香的花冠。❑ [v p n] *... men with axes, lopping off branches.* 手持斧头砍树枝的男人们 ❑ [v p n] *His ponytail had been lopped off.* 他的马尾辫被削掉了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **lop** an amount of money or time **off** something such as a budget or a schedule, you reduce the budget or schedule by that amount. 从（预算等中）削减（金钱）；从（计划等中）缩减（时间）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p n] *The Air France plane lopped over four hours off the previous best time.* 法国航空公司的飞机在原来最短航行时间的基础上又缩减了 4 个多小时。❑ [v n p n] *More than 100 million pounds will be lopped off the prison building programme.* 将从监狱建设项目中砍掉逾 1 亿英镑。[Also v p n, v n p]

lope /ləʊp/ **(lopes, loping, loped)** VERB If a person or animal **lopes** somewhere, they run in an easy and relaxed way, taking long steps.（轻松而大步地）慢跑，缓跑 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He was loping across the sand toward Nancy.* 他迈着大步穿过沙滩缓缓向南希跑去。❑ [v prep/adv] *Matty saw him go loping off, running low.* 马蒂看着他大步慢慢跑远。[Also v] •**lop|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *She turned and walked away with long, loping steps.* 她转过身，大步走开。

lop|sided /ˌlɒpˈsaɪdɪd/ also **lop-sided** ADJ Something that is **lopsided** is uneven because one side is lower or heavier than the other. 侧倾的；不匀称的 ❑ *His suit had shoulders that made him look lopsided.* 他那套西服的两肩不平，让他整个人看起来一边高一边低。❑ *...a friendly, lopsided grin.* 友好的撇嘴一笑

lo|qua|cious /ləˈkweɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **loquacious**, you mean that they talk a lot. 喋喋不休的；话多的；饶舌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The normally loquacious Mr O'Reilly has said little.* 平常话多的奥赖利先生几乎没说什么。

Word Link 词根词缀 *loqu = talking* 说话：*colloquial, eloquent, loquacious*

lord ↔ /lɔːʳd/ **(lords)** 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, a **lord** is a man who has a high rank in the nobility, for example an earl, a viscount, or a marquis.（英国的男性）勋爵 ❑ *She married a lord and lives in this huge house in the Cotswolds.* 她嫁给了一位勋爵，住在科茨沃尔德的这幢大房子里。❑ *A few days earlier he had received a telegram from Lord Lloyd.* 几天前，他收到劳埃德勋爵发来的一封电报。 2 N-COUNT In Britain, judges, bishops, and some male

members of the nobility are addressed as **'my Lord'**.（在英国对法官、主教及某些男性贵族的尊称）阁下，大人【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *My lord, I am instructed by my client to claim that the evidence has been tampered with.* 法官大人，本人受当事人委托，主张此证据已被人篡改。 3 In Britain, **Lord** is used in the titles of some officials of very high rank.（用于英国某些高级官员的头衔）❑ *He was Lord Chancellor from 1970 until 1974.* 他于 1970 年到 1974 年间出任大法官。❑ *...Sir Brian Hutton, the Lord Chief Justice for Northern Ireland.* 北爱尔兰首席法官布赖恩·赫顿爵士 4 N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Lords** is the same as **the House of Lords**. the Lords 同 the House of Lords ❑ *It's very likely the bill will be defeated in the Lords.* 该法案很可能会在上议院遭到否决。 5 N-PROPER In the Christian church, people refer to God and to Jesus Christ as the **Lord**. 上帝；耶稣基督；主 ❑ *I know the Lord will look after him.* 我知道上帝会眷顾他的。❑ *She prayed now. 'Lord, help me to find courage.'* 她马上祈祷道："上帝呀，请赐我勇气吧。" ❑ *...the birth of the Lord Jesus Christ.* 主耶稣基督的降生 6 → see also **Our Lord** 7 EXCLAM **Lord** is used in exclamations such as **'good Lord!'** and **'oh Lord!'** to express surprise, shock, frustration, or annoyance about something. 上帝呀！主呀！天哪！（表示吃惊、懊丧或不快）【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Good lord, that's what he is: he's a policeman.'* "我的天哪，他原来是警察呀。" ❑ *'They didn't fire you for drinking, did they?'—'Lord, no! I only drink beer, nowadays.'* "他们不是因为你喝酒而开除你的吧？" —— "天哪，当然不是！我现在只喝啤酒了。"

lord|ly /'lɔ:dli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone's behaviour is **lordly**, you are critical of them because they treat other people in a proud and arrogant way. 趾高气扬的；不可一世的；傲慢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...their usual lordly indifference to patients.* 他们对病人那种一贯的高傲冷漠 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lordly** means impressive and suitable for a lord. 贵族气派的；高贵的；威严的 ❑ *...the site of a lordly mansion.* 一座宏伟宅第的所在地

Lord|ship /'lɔ:dʃɪp/ (**Lordships**) N-COUNT; N-PROPER You use the expressions **Your Lordship, His Lordship,** or **Their Lordships** when you are addressing or referring to a judge, bishop, or male member of the nobility.（对法官、主教和男性贵族的尊称）阁下，大人【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *My name is Richard Savage, your Lordship.* 尊敬的阁下，我叫理查德·萨维奇。❑ *His Lordship expressed the hope that the Law Commission might look at the subject.* 大人表达了他的愿望，希望法律委员会研究一下这一问题。

,Lord's 'Prayer N-PROPER **The Lord's Prayer** is a Christian prayer that was originally taught by Jesus Christ to his followers. 主祷文；天主经

lore /lɔ:/ N-UNCOUNT The **lore** of a particular country or culture is its traditional stories and history. 传说；典故 ❑ *...the Book of the Sea, which was stuffed with sailors' lore.* 尽是有关水手的传说故事的《航海志》❑ *...ancient Catalan lore.* 古老的加泰罗尼亚传说

lor|ry /'lɒri, AM 美 'lɔ:ri/ (**lorries**) N-COUNT A **lorry** is a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road. 卡车；货车【BRIT 英】❑ *...a seven-ton lorry.* 7 吨的卡车

in AM, use 美国英语用 **truck**

lose ◆◆◆ /lu:z/ (**loses, losing, lost**) 1 VERB If you **lose** a contest, a fight, or an argument, you do not succeed because someone does better than you and defeats you. 输掉（比赛、战斗、争论等）❑ [V n] *A C Milan lost the Italian Cup Final.* AC 米兰队输掉了意大利杯决赛。❑ [V n] *The government lost the argument over the pace of reform.* 政府在有关改革步调快慢的争论中是输家。❑ [V-ing] *No one likes to be on the losing side.* 没人喜欢输。 2 VERB If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is, for example because you have forgotten where you put it. 遗失；丢失 ❑ [V n] *I lost my keys.* 我把钥匙丢了。❑ [V n] *I had to go back for my checkup; they'd lost my X-rays.* 我得回去再做一次体检。他们把我的 X 光片弄丢了。 3 VERB You say that you **lose** something when you no longer have it because it has been taken away from you or destroyed.（因被夺走或遭损坏而）丧失，失去 ❑ [V n] *I lost my job when the company moved to another state.* 公司搬到了另一个州，我便失业了。❑ [V n] *She was terrified they'd lose their home.* 她很害怕他们会丧失家园。 4 VERB If someone **loses** a quality, characteristic, attitude, or belief, they no longer have it. 丧失，失去（某一特性、特点、态度或信念）❑ [V n] *He lost all sense of reason.* 他完全丧失了理智。❑ [V n] *He had lost his desire to live.* 他已失去了活下去的念头。 5 VERB If you **lose** an ability, you stop having that ability because of something such as an accident.（因意外等）丧失，失去（某种能力）❑ [V n] *They lost their ability to hear.* 他们失去了听觉。❑ [V n] *He had lost the use of his legs.* 他双腿的功能已经丧失。 6 VERB If someone or something **loses** heat, their temperature becomes lower. 散失（热量）❑ [V n] *Babies lose heat much faster than adults.* 婴儿散失热量较成人快很多。 7 VERB If you **lose** blood or fluid from your body, it leaves your body so that you have less of it. 损失（血或体液）❑ [V n] *During fever a large quantity of fluid is lost in perspiration.* 发烧时，大量水分会通过排汗而丧失。 8 VERB If you **lose** weight, you become less heavy, and usually look thinner. 减轻（体重）❑ [V n] *I have lost a lot of weight.* 我体重减了不少。❑ [V n] *Martha was able to lose 25 pounds.* 玛莎减掉了 25 磅。 9 VERB If you **lose** a part of your body, it is cut off in an operation or in an accident.（因手术或意外）丧失，失去（身体部位）❑ [V n] *He lost a foot when he was struck by a train.* 他被火车撞伤，失去了一只脚。 10 VERB If someone **loses** their life, they die. 丧失，失去（生命）❑ [V n] *...the ferry disaster in 1987, in which 192 people lost their lives.* 1987 年那场致使 192 人丧命的渡轮灾难 ❑ [be V-ed] *Hundreds of lives were lost in fighting.* 数以百计的人在战斗中丧生。 11 VERB If you **lose** a close relative or friend, they die. 丧失，失去（亲人或朋友）❑ [V n] *My Grandma lost her brother in the war.* 我祖母在那场战争中失去了兄弟。 12 VERB [usu passive] If things **are lost**, they are destroyed in a disaster.（灾难）损毁，毁灭 ❑ [be V-ed] *...the famous Nankin pottery that was lost in a shipwreck off the coast of China.* 在中国沿海的一场海难中丢失的著名白底青花瓷 13 VERB If you **lose** time, something slows you down so that you do not make as much progress as you hoped. 错过，浪费（时间）❑ [V n] *They claim that police lost valuable time in the early part of the investigation.* 他们声称警方在调查之初错过了宝贵的时间。❑ [be V-ed] *Six hours were lost in all.* 一共浪费了 6 个小时。 14 VERB If you **lose** an opportunity, you do not take advantage of it. 错过，浪费（机会）❑ [V n] *If you don't do it soon you're going to lose the opportunity.* 不赶紧行动就没机会了。❑ [V n to-inf] *They did not lose the opportunity to say what they thought of events.* 他们不失时机地表达了自己对事件的看法。❑ [V-ed] *...a lost opportunity.* 错失的机会 15 VERB If you **lose yourself in** something or if you **are lost in** it, you give a lot of attention to it and do not think about anything else. 使专注（于）；使沉湎（于）❑ [V pron-refl +in] *Michael held on to her arm, losing himself in the music.* 迈克尔抓着她的手臂，沉醉于音乐中。❑ [be V-ed +in] *He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape.* 他对着眼前的景色沉思起来。 16 VERB If a business **loses** money, it earns less money than it spends, and is therefore in debt. 亏损【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *His shops stand to lose millions of pounds.* 他的店铺很可能会损失数百万英镑。 17 VERB If something **loses** you a contest or **loses** you something that you had, it causes you to fail or to no longer have what you had. 使失败；使失去 ❑ [V n n] *My own stupidity lost me the match.* 是我自己的愚蠢使我输掉了那场比赛。❑ [V n n] *His economic mismanagement has lost him the support of the general public.* 他对经济的管理不善使他失去了广大民众的支持。 18 → see also **lost** 19 PHRASE If someone **loses it**, they become extremely angry or upset. 大发雷霆；情绪失控【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I completely lost it. I went mad, berserk.* 我火冒三丈，发了疯似的。 20 PHRASE If you **lose** your **way**, you become lost when you are trying to go somewhere. 迷路；迷失方向 ❑ *The men lost their way in a sandstorm.* 这些士兵在沙暴中迷了路。 21 **to lose your balance** → see **balance** 22 **to lose the battle but win the war** → see **battle** 23 **to lose contact** → see **contact** 24 **to lose your cool** → see **cool** 25 **to lose face** → see **face** 26 **to lose your grip** → see **grip** 27 **to lose your head** → see **head** 28 **to lose heart** → see **heart** 29 **to lose your mind** → see **mind** 30 **to lose your nerve** → see **nerve** 31 **to lose the plot** → see **plot** 32 **to lose sight of** → see **sight** 33 **to lose your temper** → see **temper** 34 **to lose touch** → see **touch** 35 **to lose track of** → see **track**

▶**lose out** PHRASAL VERB If you **lose out**, you suffer a loss or disadvantage because you have not succeeded in what you were doing. 失败；受损；吃亏 ❑ [V P] *We both lost out.* 我们俩都输了。❑ [V P +to] *Laura lost out to Tom.* 劳拉输给了汤姆。❑ [V P +in] *Women*

have lost out in this new pay flexibility. 在这一新的薪资弹性化政策中吃亏的是女性。❑ [V P +on] *Egypt has lost out on revenues from the Suez Canal.* 埃及在苏伊士运河上的收益上受损了。

Usage 用法 lose and loose

Be careful not to write *loose* when you mean *lose*. *Lose* means that you no longer have something, and *loose* describes something that is not held firmly or attached. *Loose* rhymes with *goose*, while *lose* rhymes with *shoes*: *You might lose your dog if you let him run loose.*
留意不要把 lose 误写成 loose。lose 指失去某物，loose 指没有抓牢或没有固定好。loose 和 goose 押韵，lose 和 shoes 押韵：You might lose your dog if you let him run loose. 如果你让狗松开缰绳撒欢跑，有可能会把它弄丢。

los|er /'luːzə'/ (**losers**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **losers** of a game, contest, or struggle are the people who are defeated or beaten. 失败者；负方；输家 ❑ [+of] *...the Dallas Cowboys and Buffalo Bills, the winners and losers of this year's Super Bowl.* 达拉斯牛仔队和布法罗比尔队，今年超级碗的赢家和输家 •PHRASE If someone is a **good loser**, they accept that they have lost a game or contest without complaining. If someone is a **bad loser**, they hate losing and complain about it. 输得起的人 / 输不起的人 ❑ *I'm sure the prime minister will turn out to be a good loser.* 我相信首相会是个输得起的人。❑ *You are a very bad loser Lou, aren't you?* 卢，你这人输不起，不是吗？ ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **loser**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they are always unsuccessful. 废物；无用之人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They've only been trained to compete with other men, so a successful woman can make them feel like a real loser.* 他们所受的教育只是和其他男人一争高下，所以一位成功的女性会使他们觉得非常有挫败感。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] People who are **losers** as the result of an action or event, are in a worse situation because of it or do not benefit from it. 受损者；受害者；吃亏者 ❑ *Some of Britain's top business leaders of the 1980s became the country's greatest losers in the recession.* 英国一些 20 世纪 80 年代的商界杰出领袖，成为了该国经济衰退中最大的受害者。

loss ◆◇ /lɒs, AM 美 lɔːs/ (**losses**) ❶ N-VAR **Loss** is the fact of no longer having something or having less of it than before. 遗失；丧失；失去；减少 ❑ [+of] *...loss of sight.* 失明 ❑ [+of] *The loss of income for the government is about $250 million a month.* 政府收入每月大概减少 2.5 亿美元。❑ *...hair loss.* 脱发 ❑ *The job losses will reduce the total workforce to 7, 000.* 职位减少后，在职工人总数将减至 7, 000 人。❷ N-VAR **Loss** of life occurs when people die. (人命的) 丧失 ❑ [+of] *...a terrible loss of human life.* 伤亡惨重 ❑ *The allies suffered less than 20 casualties while enemy losses were said to be high.* 盟军伤亡人数不到 20，而敌军则据说人员损失惨重。❸ N-UNCOUNT The **loss** of a relative or friend is their death. (亲人或朋友的) 丧故，亡故，逝世 ❑ [+of] *They took the time to talk about the loss of Thomas and how their grief was affecting them.* 他们慢慢谈到了托马斯的死和悲痛给他们带来的影响。❑ [+of] *...the loss of his mother.* 他母亲的亡故 ❹ N-VAR If a business makes a **loss**, it earns less than it spends. 亏损；亏蚀 ❑ [+of] *In 1986 Rover made a loss of nine hundred million pounds.* 1986 年，路虎亏损 9 亿英镑。❑ *The company said it will stop producing fertilizer in 1990 because of continued losses.* 由于持续亏损，该公司说它将在 1990 年停止生产化肥。❑ *...profit and loss.* 盈亏 ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Loss** is the feeling of sadness you experience when someone or something you like is taken away from you. 失落；惆怅 ❑ *Talk to others about your feelings of loss and grief.* 把自己的失落和悲伤向他人倾诉。❻ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **loss** is the disadvantage you suffer when a valuable and useful person or thing leaves or is taken away. 损失；不幸 ❑ [+to] *She said his death was a great loss to herself.* 她说他的死对自己来说是巨大的损失。❼ N-UNCOUNT The **loss** of something such as heat, blood, or fluid is the gradual reduction of it or of its level in a system or in someone's body. (热量、血液、液体等的) 流失，散失，减少 ❑ *...blood loss.* 失血 ❑ *...weight loss.* 瘦身 ❑ [+of] *...a rapid loss of heat from the body.* 体内热量的迅速散失 ❽ PHRASE If a business produces something **at a loss**, they sell it at a price which is less than it cost them to produce it or buy it. (经营) 亏本地，赔钱地【BUSINESS 商】❑ *New fashion designs have to be sold off at a loss if sales are poor.* 新款时装遇上销路不畅就要赔本卖出。❾ PHRASE If you say that you are **at a loss**, you mean that you do not know what to do in a particular situation. 茫然不知所措；不知如何是好 ❑ *The government is at a loss to know how to tackle the violence.* 对于如何应对暴力问题，政府现在一筹莫展。❿ PHRASE If you **cut** your **losses**, you stop doing what you were doing in order to prevent the bad situation that you are in becoming worse. 及时止损；趁早撤手 ❑ *Directors are right to cut their losses, admit they chose the wrong man and make a change.* 董事们非常明智地悬崖勒马，承认他们选错了人并作出调整。⓫ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **a dead loss**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they are completely useless or unsuccessful. 无用的人 (或物)【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *I'd had no experience of organizing anything of that sort. I think I was largely a dead loss.* 筹办那类活动我毫无经验。我看我基本是个废物。

→ see **disaster**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *loss* with:

N. **loss of appetite** 食欲不振，**loss of control** 失控，**loss of income** 收入损失，**loss of a job** 失业 ❶
blood loss 失血，**hair** loss 脱发，**hearing** loss 听力丧失，**memory** loss 记忆丧失，**weight** loss 瘦身 ❶ ❼
ADJ. **great/huge/substantial** loss 严重的 / 巨大的 / 重大的损失 (或伤亡) ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼
tragic loss 悲剧性的人员损失 (或亡故) ❷ ❸
net loss 净亏损 ❽

'loss adjust|er (**loss adjusters**) also **loss adjustor** N-COUNT A **loss adjuster** is someone who is employed by an insurance company to decide how much money should be paid to a person making a claim. (保险公司的) 险损估价师，险损理算人【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **insurance adjuster, claims adjuster**

'loss lead|er (**loss leaders**) also **loss-leader** N-COUNT A **loss leader** is an item that is sold at such a low price that it makes a loss in the hope that customers will be attracted by it and buy other goods at the same shop. (为吸引顾客而) 亏本出售的商品【BUSINESS 商】

lost ◆◇ /lɒst, AM 美 lɔːst/ ❶ **Lost** is the past tense and past participle of **lose**. ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **lost** or if you get **lost**, you do not know where you are or are unable to find your way. 迷路的；迷失的；走失的 ❑ *Barely had I set foot in the street when I realised I was lost.* 我在街上没走几步就意识到自己迷路了。❑ *I took a wrong turn and we got lost in the mountains.* 我拐错了弯，我们便在山里迷了路。❸ ADJ If something is **lost**, or gets **lost**, you cannot find it, for example because you have forgotten where you put it. 遗失的；丢失的 ❑ *...a lost book.* 遗失的书 ❑ *My paper got lost.* 我的论文丢了。❑ *He was scrabbling for his pen, which had got lost somewhere under the sheets of paper.* 他摸索着找他那支丢在那摞纸下面的钢笔。❹ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **lost**, you feel very uncomfortable because you are in an unfamiliar situation. 茫然的；不知所措的 ❑ *Of the funeral he remembered only the cold, the waiting, and feeling very lost.* 关于葬礼，他只记得那冷冷的天，那久久的等候和那种茫然若失的感觉。❑ *I feel lost and lonely in a strange town alone.* 在陌生的城镇里只身一人，我感到不知所措、孤单寂寞。❺ ADJ If you describe a person or group of people as **lost**, you think that they do not have a clear idea of what they want to do or achieve. 迷惘的；无目标的；无方向的 ❑ *They are a lost generation in search of an identity.* 他们属于迷惘的一代，想要找寻自我。❻ ADJ If you describe something as **lost**, you mean that you no longer have it or it no longer exists. 丧失的；不复存在的 ❑ *...a lost job or promotion.* 失去的工作或晋升机会 ❑ *The sense of community is lost.* 社区意识不复存在。❑ *The riots will also mean lost income for Los Angeles County.* 暴乱还意味着洛杉矶县收入的损失。❼ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **lost** to refer to a period or state of affairs that existed in the past and no longer exists. 消逝的；逝去的；过去的 ❑ *He seemed to pine for his lost youth.* 他似乎很怀念逝去的青春。❑ *...the relics of a lost civilisation.* 一个逝去文明的遗迹 ❽ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **lost**, it is not used properly and is consid-

ered wasted. 浪费掉的；错过的 ❑ *Fox is not bitter about the lost opportunity to compete in the Games.* 福克斯并没有对错过了参赛机会感到不悲。❑ *The advantage is lost.* 错失优势。❾ PHRASE If advice or a comment **is lost on** someone, they do not understand it or they pay no attention to it. 未被…理解（或注意）❑ *The meaning of that was lost on me.* 那意思我没听懂。

Thesaurus 同类词 *lost* Also look up:

ADJ. missing ❸

lost and found ❶ N-SING **Lost and found** is the place where lost property is kept. 失物招领处【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lost property**

❷ ADJ **Lost and found** things are things which someone has lost and which someone else has found. 拾获的；捡获的；捡到的 ❑ *...the shelf where they stored lost-and-found articles.* 他们存放拾获物品的架子 ❑ *...the local paper's lost-and-found column.* 当地报纸的失物招领专栏

lost cause (**lost causes**) N-COUNT If you refer to something or someone as **a lost cause**, you mean that people's attempts to change or influence them have no chance of succeeding. 必败无疑的事；无望之人 ❑ *They do not want to expend energy in what, to them, is a lost cause.* 他们不想把精力投到他们认为注定不会成功的事中去。

lost property ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Lost property** consists of things that people have lost or accidentally left in a public place, for example on a train or in a school. （遗失在公共场所的）失物 ❑ *Lost property should be handed to the driver.* 请将失物交给司机。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Lost property** is a place where lost property is kept. 失物招领处【BRIT 英】❑ *I was enquiring in Lost Property at Derby.* 我当时正在德比的失物招领处打听。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lost and found**

lost soul (**lost souls**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **lost soul**, you mean that they seem unhappy, and unable to fit in with any particular group of people in society. 孤苦的人；为社会所弃的人 ❑ *They just clung to each other like two lost souls.* 他们就像两个孤苦无依的人互相依偎着。

lot ◆◆◆ /lɒt/ (**lots**) ❶ QUANT **A lot of** something or **lots of** it is a large amount of it. **A lot of** people or things, or **lots of** them, is a large number of them. 许多；很多；大量 ❑ *A lot of our land is used to grow crops for export.* 我们有大片土地用来种植出口作物。❑ *I remember a lot of things.* 我记得很多事情。❑ *'You'll find that everybody will try and help their colleague.'—'Yeah. There's a lot of that.'* "你会发现同事们都会尽力互相帮助。"——"是呀，有很多这样的事。"❑ *He drank lots of milk.* 他喝了很多牛奶。❑ *A lot of the play is very funny.* 这出剧有许多地方都非常有趣。•PRON **Lot** is also a pronoun. ❑ *There's lots going on at Selfridges this month.* 塞尔福里奇百货公司这个月有很多活动。❑ [+from] *I learned a lot from him about how to run a band.* 我从他那里学到了许多关于经营乐队的门道。❑ *I know a lot has been said about my sister's role in my career.* 我知道关于我姐姐对我事业的影响已经说了很多了。❷ ADV [ADV after v] **A lot** means to a great extent or degree. 很；非常 ❑ *Matthew's out quite a lot doing his research.* 马修经常外出做研究。❑ *I like you, a lot.* 我喜欢你，非常喜欢。❑ *If I went out and accepted a job at a lot less money, I'd jeopardize a good career.* 我要是出去接下一份报酬低很多的工作，这将危及我的大好前程。❸ ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **a lot**, you do it often or for a long time. 常常；往往；长久地 ❑ *They went out a lot, to the Cafe Royal or the The Ivy.* 他们常常出去谈情说爱，不是去皇家咖啡馆，就是去常春藤。❑ [+about] *He talks a lot about his own children.* 他经常谈到自己的孩子。❹ N-COUNT [num N] You can use **lot** to refer to a set or group of things or people. （一）组；（一）批；（一）群 ❑ [+of] *He bought two lots of 1, 000 shares in the company during August and September.* 他在 8 月和 9 月买进了两批这家公司的股票，每次 1,000 股。❑ [+of] *We've just sacked one lot of builders.* 我们刚炒掉一批建筑工人。❺ N-SING [adj N] You can refer to a specific group of people as a particular **lot**, （特定的）（一）类（人）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Future generations are going to think that we were a pretty boring lot.* 未来几代人会觉得我们无趣乏味得很。❻ N-SING You can use **the lot** to refer to the whole of an amount that you have just mentioned. （指刚提到的数量的）全部，整个儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Instead of using the money to pay his rent, he went to a betting shop and lost the lot in half an hour.* 他没有拿钱去交房租，而是去了投注站，半小时内就把这笔钱全输光了。❼ N-SING [usu with poss] Your **lot** is the kind of life you have or the things that you have or experience. 际遇；境况；命运 ❑ [+in] *She tried to accept her marriage as her lot in life but could not.* 她想认命接受这段婚姻，但却做不到。❽ N-COUNT A **lot** is a small area of land that belongs to a person or company. （一小块）土地【AM 美】❑ *If oil or gold are discovered under your lot, you can sell the mineral rights.* 如果在你这块地底下发现了石油或金子，你可以把采矿权卖掉。❾ → see also **parking lot** ❿ N-COUNT A **lot** in an auction is one of the objects or groups of objects that are being sold. 一件（或成组的一批）拍卖品 ❑ *The receivers are keen to sell the stores as one lot.* 破产事务官想要将这些店铺打包整体出售。⓫ PHRASE If people **draw lots** to decide who will do something, they each take a piece of paper from a container. One or more pieces of paper is marked, and the people who take marked pieces are chosen. 抽签；抓阄 ❑ *For the first time in a World Cup finals, lots had to be drawn to decide who would finish second and third.* 这是世界杯决赛首次用抽签的方法来决定亚军和季军。⓬ PHRASE If you **throw in** your **lot with** a particular person or group, you decide to work with them and support them from then on, whatever happens. 决心与…共命运；决定与…站在一起 ❑ *He has decided to throw in his lot with the far-right groups in parliament.* 他已决定与议会中的极右团体共进退。

Usage 用法 **lot**

Both *a lot* and *lots* mean 'very many, ' 'a large number, ' or 'a large amount, ' and both can be followed by a singular or plural verb, depending on what's being talked about: *Lots/A lot of people are here. A lot* is also an adverb: *I like him a lot.*
a lot 和 lots 均表示"许多"、"很多"、"大量"，根据所谈论的具体对象，可接动词单数形式或复数形式：Lots/A lot of people are here. 这里有很多人。a lot 也可用作副词：I like him a lot. 我很喜欢他。

loth /ləʊθ/ → see **loath**

lotion /ˈləʊʃᵊn/ (**lotions**) N-VAR [usu n N] A **lotion** is a liquid that you use to clean, improve, or protect your skin or hair. 护肤液；洁肤乳；发乳 ❑ *...suntan lotion.* 防晒乳液 ❑ *...cleansing lotions.* 清洗液

lottery /ˈlɒtəri/ (**lotteries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lottery** is a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets. Several numbers are then chosen, and the people who have those numbers on their tickets win a prize. （通过发行彩票方式的）抽彩给奖法，博彩 ❑ *...the national lottery.* 国家博彩 ❷ N-SING If you describe something as **a lottery**, you mean that what happens depends entirely on luck or chance. 听天由命的事；全凭运气的事 ❑ *Which judges are assigned to a case is always a bit of a lottery.* 一个案子安排哪些法官来审理，往往有点看运气。

→ see Word Web: **lottery**

lotus /ˈləʊtəs/ (**lotuses**) N-COUNT A **lotus** or a **lotus flower** is a type of water lily that grows in Africa and Asia. 荷花；莲花；莲属植物

lotus position N-SING If someone doing meditation or yoga is in **the lotus position**, they are sitting with their legs crossed and each foot resting on top of the opposite thigh. （冥想或瑜伽中的）跏趺坐（姿），莲花坐（姿）

louche /luːʃ/ ADJ If you describe a person or place as **louche**, you mean that they are unconventional and not respectable, but often in a way that people find rather attractive. （指颇具吸引力的人或地方）离经叛道的，反传统的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...that section of London society which somehow managed to be louche and fashionable at the same time.* 既有点离经叛道、又不失时髦新潮的伦敦社会阶层

loud ◆◇◇ /laʊd/ (**louder, loudest**) ❶ ADJ If a noise is **loud**, the level of sound is very high and it can be easily heard. Someone or something that is **loud** produces a lot of noise. （声音）响亮的；（声源）发出响亮声音的，吵闹的 ❑ *Suddenly there was a loud bang.* 忽然传来一声巨响。❑ *His voice became harsh and loud.* 他提高了嗓门，嗓音也刺耳起来。❑ *The band was starting to play a fast, loud number.* 乐队奏起一首很大声的快歌。❑ *...amazingly loud discos.* 劲爆

L

Word Web 话题词汇 **lottery** 博彩

People **gamble** for many different reasons. Some want to become rich. Some find it entertaining or exciting. Others need more **money** to live. **Lotteries** have become a popular form of **betting**. Most places have a lottery. **Winners** can choose between a **lump sum** payment and annual **payouts**. Either way, they usually have to pay the government about half their **winnings** in taxes. The **odds** of **winning** a lottery are very tiny. There is often only about one chance in 20 million of winning the **jackpot**. Studies have shown that poor people are the most likely to **play** the lottery.

人们出于各自不同的原因而赌博。有些人想要发财，有些人则为了好玩或刺激。另有些人需要更多钱才能活下来。博彩已经成为大受欢迎的下注方式。许多地方都有博彩，中奖者可以选择一次性支付奖金还是每年分期支付。不管哪一种，他们通常都得把约一半的奖金作为税款交给政府。中奖的概率是非常小的，约两千万人里常常只有一个人能中头奖。研究显示，穷人最有可能参与博彩。

喧闹的迪斯科舞曲 •ADV [ADV after v] **Loud** is also an adverb. ❑ *She wonders whether Paul's hearing is OK because he turns the television up very loud.* 她怀疑保罗的听力是否正常，因为他把电视机的音量开得很大。•**loud|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His footsteps echoed loudly in the tiled hall.* 他的脚步声响亮地回荡在铺着地砖的走廊里。•**loud|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The students began to enter the classroom and Anna was startled at their loudness.* 学生们开始进入教室。安娜被他们的喧闹声吓了一跳。 **2** ADJ If someone is **loud** in their support for or criticism of something, they express their opinion very often and in a very strong way. (对某事的支持或批评)强烈的，激烈的 ❑ [+in] *Mr Adams' speech yesterday was very loud in condemnation of the media.* 亚当斯先生在昨天的演讲中痛斥媒体。❑ *Mr Jones received loud support from his local community.* 琼斯先生获得了他所在社区民众的热烈支持。•**loud|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Mac talked loudly in favour of the good works done by the Church.* 麦克对教会的善举大加赞扬。 **3** ADJ If you describe something, especially a piece of clothing, as **loud**, you dislike it because it has very bright colours or very large, bold patterns which look unpleasant. (尤指衣服)大红大绿的，花里胡哨的，俗艳的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He liked to shock with his gold chains and loud clothes.* 他喜欢戴金链子、穿花里胡哨的衣服来招人反感。 **4** PHRASE If you tell someone something **loud and clear**, you are very easily understood, either because your voice is very clear or because you express yourself very clearly. 清晰明了；清楚明白 ❑ *Lisa's voice comes through loud and clear.* 丽莎的声音非常清楚。❑ *The message is a powerful one, and I hope it will be heard loud and clear by the tobacco industry.* 这是一个很强烈的信息，我希望烟草业能明白无误地听到。 **5** PHRASE If you say or read something **out loud**, you say it or read it so that it can be heard, rather than just thinking it. 出声地；大声地 ❑ *Even Ford, who seldom smiled, laughed out loud a few times.* 即使是很少笑的福特，有几次也笑出声来。❑ *He began to read out loud.* 他开始大声读起来。 **6** **for crying out loud** → see **cry**

Thesaurus 同类词 *loud* Also look up:

ADJ. deafening, noisy, piercing; (*ant.*) quiet, soft **1** flashy, gaudy, tasteless **3**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *loud* with:

N. loud **bang** 砰的一声巨响，loud **crash** 响亮的碰撞声，loud **explosion** 震耳欲聋的爆炸声，loud **music** 响亮的音乐，loud **noise** 很大的噪音，loud **voice** 响亮的嗓音 **1**

ADJ. loud **and clear** 清楚明了 **4**

V. **laugh out** loud 出声笑，**read out** loud 大声读，**say** *something* **out** loud 大声说某事，**think out** loud 自言自语 **5**

loud|hail|er /ˌlaʊdˈheɪlə^r/ (**loudhailers**) also **loud-hailer** N-COUNT A **loudhailer** is a portable device with a microphone at one end and a cone-shaped speaker at the other end, used to make your voice heard more easily outdoors. 手提式扩音器；喇叭筒【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bullhorn**

loud|mouth /ˈlaʊdmaʊθ/ (**loudmouths** /ˈlaʊdmaʊðz/) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **loudmouth**, you are critical of them because they talk a lot, especially in an unpleasant, offensive, or stupid way. (尤指说话内容令人不悦、具冒犯性或愚蠢可笑的)高谈阔论者，夸夸其谈者，胡吹乱侃者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'loud-mouthed ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **loud-mouthed**, you are critical of them because they talk a lot, especially in an unpleasant, offensive, or stupid way. (尤指以令人不悦、具冒犯性或愚蠢可笑的方式)高谈阔论的，夸夸其谈的，胡吹乱侃的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a loud-mouthed oaf with very little respect for women.* 不尊重女性、吼里呱啦的蠢货

loud|speak|er /ˌlaʊdˈspiːkə^r/ (**loudspeakers**) also **loud speaker** N-COUNT A **loudspeaker** is a piece of equipment, for example part of a radio or hi-fi system, through which sound comes out. 扩音器；扬声器；喇叭

lounge /laʊndʒ/ (**lounges, lounging, lounged**) **1** N-COUNT In a house, a **lounge** is a room where people sit and relax. (私宅中的)起居室，客厅【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The Holmbergs were sitting before a roaring fire in the lounge, sipping their cocoa.* 霍姆伯格一家坐在客厅里，对着熊熊炉火呷着可可。 **2** N-COUNT In a hotel, club, or other public place, a **lounge** is a room where people can sit and relax. (酒店、俱乐部或其他公共场所的)休息厅，休息室 ❑ [+of] *I spoke to her in the lounge of a big Johannesburg hotel where she was attending a union meeting.* 我在约翰内斯堡一家大酒店的休息大厅跟她打过招呼，她当时在那里参加一个工会会议。 **3** N-COUNT In an airport, a **lounge** is a very large room where people can sit and wait for aircraft to arrive or leave. 候机厅；候机大堂 ❑ *Instead of taking me to the departure lounge they took me right to my seat on the plane.* 他们没有带我去候机厅，而是直接领我上飞机到了我的座位上。 **4** VERB If you **lounge** somewhere, you sit or lie there in a relaxed or lazy way. (懒洋洋地)坐，躺 ❑ [v prep] *They ate and drank and lounged in the shade.* 他们在阴凉处吃吃喝喝，懒懒地闲坐着。

louse /laʊs/ (**lice**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lice** are small insects that live on the bodies of people or animals and bite them in order to feed off their blood. 虱(子)

lousy /ˈlaʊzi/ (**lousier, lousiest**) **1** ADJ If you describe something as **lousy**, you mean that it is of very bad quality or that you do not like it. 很差的；糟糕的；恶劣的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He blamed Fiona for a lousy weekend.* 他责怪菲奥娜让他过了一个糟糕的周末。❑ [+ to-inf] *It's lousy to be the new kid.* 作为新来学生的滋味总是不大好受。 **2** ADJ If you describe someone as **lousy**, you mean that they are very bad at something they do. 蹩脚的；不擅长的；不中用的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was a lousy secretary.* 我是个不称职的秘书。❑ [+at] *There can be no argument about how lousy he is at public relations.* 毋庸置疑，他在公关方面很是差劲。 **3** ADJ If you describe the number or amount of something as **lousy**, you mean it is smaller than you think it should be. 微薄的；些微的；可怜的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The pay is lousy.* 工资很低。 **4** ADJ If you feel **lousy**, you feel very ill. 很难受的；非常不舒服的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I wasn't actually sick but I felt lousy.* 我倒没生病，只是觉得很不舒服。

lout /laʊt/ (**louts**) N-COUNT If you describe a man or boy as a **lout**, you are critical of them because they behave in an impolite or aggressive way. 举止粗野的男子(或男孩)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a drunken lout.* 粗鲁的醉汉

lout|ish /ˈlaʊtɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man or a boy as **loutish**, you are critical of them because their behaviour is impolite and aggressive. (男子或男孩)粗野的，粗鲁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I was appalled by the loutish behaviour.* 这种粗野行为令我大为震惊。

lou|vre /ˈluːvə^r/ (**louvres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **louver**

N-COUNT [oft N n] A **louvre** is a door or window with narrow, flat, sloping pieces of wood or glass across its frame. 百叶门；百叶窗

Word Web 话题词汇 love 爱情

Until the Middle Ages, **romance** was not an important part of **marriage**. Parents decided who their children would marry. Often social class and political connections were the deciding factor. No one expected a couple to **fall in love**. However, during the Middle Ages, poets and musicians began to write about love in a new way. These **romantic** poems and songs describe a new type of **courtship**. In them, the man **woos** a woman for her **affection**. This is the basis for the modern idea of a romantic **bond** between **husband** and **wife**.

直到中世纪之前，浪漫爱情还不算是婚姻的重要组成部分。父母为孩子订下婚约，社会阶级和政治关系常常成为决定因素。没人想当然地认为夫妇就要坠入爱河。然而中世纪时，诗人和歌手开始用新方法来歌颂爱情。在这些浪漫的诗篇和歌曲中，男子为了得到女子的好感而大献殷勤。这些作品描绘了一种新的求爱方式，成为丈夫和妻子间需存在爱情纽带这一现代理念的基础。

lov|able /'lʌvəb°l/ ADJ If you describe someone as **lovable**, you mean that they have attractive qualities, and are easy to like. 可爱的；讨人喜欢的 ❑ *His vulnerability makes him even more lovable.* 他的脆弱反倒让他更加讨人喜欢。

love ◆◆◆ /lʌv/ (**loves, loving, loved**) 1 VERB If you **love** someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them, and they are very important to you. 爱；爱慕 ❑ [v n] *Oh, Amy, I love you.* 哦，埃米，我爱你。 ❑ [v n] *We love each other. We want to spend our lives together.* 我们彼此相爱。我们希望共度一生。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Love** is a very strong feeling of affection towards someone who you are romantically or sexually attracted to. 爱情；爱意 ❑ [+for] *Our love for each other has been increased by what we've been through together.* 我们共同经历了这些风风雨雨后，彼此更加相爱了。 ❑ *...a old fashioned love story.* 老式爱情故事 ❑ *...an album of love songs.* 情歌专辑 3 VERB You say that you **love** someone when their happiness is very important to you, so that you behave in a kind and caring way towards them. 疼爱；关爱 ❑ [v n] *You'll never love anyone the way you love your baby.* 你决不会像疼爱自己的宝宝一样疼爱别人。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Love** is the feeling that a person's happiness is very important to you, and the way you show this feeling in your behaviour towards them. 疼爱；关爱 ❑ [+for] *My love for all my children is unconditional.* 我对自己所有孩子的爱都是无条件的。 ❑ *She's got a great capacity for love.* 她很懂得如何去爱。 5 VERB If you **love** something, you like it very much. 喜欢；喜爱 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *We loved the food so much, especially the fish dishes.* 我们很爱吃这些食物，尤其是鱼。 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *I loved reading.* 我很爱读书。 ❑ [v to-inf] *...one of these people that loves to be in the outdoors.* 喜欢户外活动的这些人中的一个 ❑ [v it wh] *I love it when I hear you laugh.* 我喜欢听你笑。 6 VERB You can say that you **love** something when you consider that it is important and want to protect or support it. 热爱；珍爱 ❑ [v n] *I love my country as you love yours.* 我热爱我的祖国，就像你热爱你的祖国一样。 7 N-UNCOUNT **Love** is a strong liking for something, or a belief that it is important. 热爱 ❑ [+of] *The French are known for their love of their language.* 法国人热爱自己的语言是出了名的。 8 N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **love** is someone or something that you love. 爱人；情人；所爱之物 ❑ *'She is the love of my life,' he said.* "她是我一生所爱。"他说道。 ❑ *Music's one of my great loves.* 音乐是我的一大爱好。 9 VERB If you **would love to** have or do something, you very much want to have it or do it. 乐于；很愿意 ❑ [v to-inf] *I would love to play for England again.* 我很乐意再次为英格兰队效力。 ❑ [v n] *I would love a hot bath and clean clothes.* 要是能洗个热水澡，换身干净的衣服，那就太好了。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *His wife would love him to give up his job.* 他妻子很乐意他辞去工作。 10 N-COUNT Some people use **love** as an affectionate way of addressing someone. (用于昵称) 亲爱的 【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】 ❑ *Well, I'll take your word for it then, love.* 唔，那我就信你吧，亲爱的。 ❑ *Don't cry, my love.* 别哭，亲爱的。 11 NUM In tennis, **love** is a score of zero. (网球比赛中的) 零分 ❑ *He beat Thomas Muster of Austria three sets to love.* 他 3 比 0 直取奥地利的托马斯·穆斯特。 12 CONVENTION You can use expressions such as **'love'**, **'love from'**, and **'all my love'**, followed by your name, as an informal way of ending a letter to a friend or relation. (给朋友或亲人写信时结尾具名前的非正式用语) 爱你(们)的 ❑ *...with love from Grandma and Grandpa.* 爱你的爷爷、奶奶 13 N-UNCOUNT If you send someone your **love**, you ask another person, who will soon be speaking or writing to them, to tell them that you are thinking about them with affection. 问候；致意 ❑ *Please give her my love.* 请代我问候她。 14 → see also **-loved, loving, free love, peace-loving, tug-of-love** 15 PHRASE If you **fall in love with** someone, you start to be in love with them. 坠入爱河；(与…) 相爱 ❑ [+with] *I fell in love with him because of his kind nature.* 我爱上他，是因为他秉性善良。 ❑ *We fell madly in love.* 我们疯狂地相爱了。 16 PHRASE If you **fall in love with** something, you start to like it very much. 喜欢上；喜爱上 ❑ *Working with Ford closely, I fell in love with the cinema.* 与福特的密切合作开始令我爱上了电影。 17 PHRASE If you **are in love with** someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them, and they are very important to you. 对…倾心；爱慕；与…相爱 ❑ *Laura had never before been in love.* 劳拉之前从来没有恋爱过。 ❑ [+with] *I've never really been in love with anyone.* 我从来没有真正爱上过谁。 ❑ *We were madly in love for about two years.* 我们疯狂地热恋了大概两年。 18 PHRASE If you are **in love with** something, you like it very much. 喜欢；喜爱；热爱 ❑ *He had always been in love with the enchanted landscape of the West.* 他一向热爱西部的迷人风光。 19 PHRASE When two people **make love**, they have sex. 做爱；性交 ❑ [+to] *Have you ever made love to a girl before?* 你和女孩有过云雨之欢吗？ [Also +with]

→ see Word Web: **love**

→ see **emotion**

Thesaurus 同类词 *love* Also look up:

V. adore, cherish, treasure; (*ant.*) dislike, hate 1 3 6

N. adoration, devotion, tenderness; (*ant.*) hate 4 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *love* with:

N. love **a girl/guy** 爱一个女孩 / 男孩，love ***your* husband/wife** 爱丈夫 / 妻子，love **a man/woman** 爱一个男人 / 女人 1 3
love-**hate relationship** 爱恨交加的关系，love **and marriage** 恋爱与婚姻，love **music** 爱情音乐 2 4
love ***of* books** 对书本的喜爱，love ***of* life** 对生活的热爱，love ***of* nature** 对大自然的热爱 7

ADJ. **passionate** love 热烈的爱，**romantic** love 情爱，**sexual** love 性爱 2
great love 至爱，**true** love 真爱 2 4 7 8

'love af|fair (**love affairs**) 1 N-COUNT A **love affair** is a romantic and usually sexual relationship between two people who love each other but who are not married or living together. 风流韵事；(非夫妻或同居情侣间的) 恋爱(或性) 关系 ❑ [+with] *...a stressful love affair with a married man.* 与一个已婚男人的痛苦婚外情 [Also +between] 2 N-SING If you refer to someone's **love affair with** something, you mean that they like it a lot and are very enthusiastic about it. 极大的喜爱；强烈的兴趣 ❑ [+with] *...the American love affair with firearms.* 美国人对枪支的癖好

love|birds /'lʌvbɜ:dz/ N-PLURAL You can refer to two people as **lovebirds** when they are obviously very much in love. 爱侣；鸳鸯 【HUMOROUS 幽默】

'love bite (**love bites**) also **lovebite** N-COUNT A **love bite** is a mark which someone has on their body as a result of being bitten by their partner when they were kissing or making love. 爱痕 (接吻或做爱时在皮肤上咬出的齿痕)

'love child (**love children**) also **love-child** N-COUNT If journalists refer to someone as a **love child**, they mean that the person was born as a result of a love affair between two people

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who have never been married to each other. 私生子 ❑ *Eric has a secret love child.* 埃里克有个不为人知的私生子。

-loved /-lʌvd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-loved** combines with adverbs to form adjectives that describe how much someone or something is loved. (与副词连用构成形容词)表示"被爱(或受喜爱)程度" ❑ *The similarities between the much-loved father and his son are remarkable.* 这位深受爱戴的父亲和他儿子之间惊人地相似。❑ *...two of Mendelssohn's best-loved works.* 门德尔松最受喜爱的作品中的两部

ˌlove-ˈhate re|la|tion|ship (**love-hate relationships**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **love-hate relationship** with someone or something, your feelings towards them change suddenly and often from love to hate. 爱恨交加的关系; 又爱又恨的关系 ❑ *...a book about the close love-hate relationship between two boys.* 一本关于两个男孩爱恨交加的亲密关系的书

love|less /ˈlʌvləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **loveless** relationship or situation is one where there is no love. 没有爱的; 无爱情的 ❑ *She is in a loveless relationship.* 她身陷一段没有爱情的关系中。

ˈlove let|ter (**love letters**) N-COUNT A **love letter** is a letter that you write to someone in order to tell them that you love them. 情书

ˈlove life (**love lives**) N-COUNT Someone's **love life** is the part of their life that consists of their romantic and sexual relationships. 爱情生活; 感情生活 ❑ *His love life was complicated, and involved intense relationships.* 他的爱情生活很复杂, 几段感情都是轰轰烈烈。

love|lorn /ˈlʌvlɔːrn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lovelorn** means the same as **lovesick**. 同 lovesick ❑ *He was acting like a lovelorn teenager.* 他表现得像个害单相思的少年。

love|ly ◆◇ /ˈlʌvli/ (**lovelier, loveliest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **lovely**, you mean that they are very beautiful and therefore pleasing to look at or listen to. 可爱的; 迷人的; 悦耳的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *You look lovely, Marcia.* 你真好看, 马西娅。❑ *He had a lovely voice.* 他的声音很动听。❑ *It was just one of those lovely old English gardens.* 它正是那种古老的英式花园, 非常迷人。•**love|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *You are a vision of loveliness.* 你真是漂亮极了。2 ADJ If you describe something as **lovely**, you mean that it gives you pleasure. 令人愉快的; 美好的【mainly BRIT, mainly SPOKEN 主英, 主口语】❑ *Mary! How lovely to see you!* 玛丽, 见到你真是太高兴了! ❑ *It's a lovely day.* 今天天气真好。❑ *What a lovely surprise!* 真是个惊喜! 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **lovely**, you mean that they are friendly, kind, or generous. 亲切和善的; 心地善良的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Laura is a lovely young woman.* 劳拉是个亲切友好的姑娘。❑ *She's a lovely child.* 她是个心地善良的孩子。

love|making /ˈlʌvmeɪkɪŋ/ also **love-making** N-UNCOUNT **Love-making** refers to sexual activities that take place between two people who love each other. 做爱; 性事; 性爱 ❑ *Their love-making became less and less frequent.* 他们做爱的频率越来越低。

ˈlove nest (**love nests**) also **love-nest** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **love nest** is a house or flat where two people who are having a love affair live or meet. 爱巢; 情人幽会处【JOURNALISM 新闻】

lov|er ◆◇ /ˈlʌvəʳ/ (**lovers**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **lover** is someone who they are having a sexual relationship with but are not married to. (非婚的)爱人, 情人 ❑ *He and Liz became lovers soon after they first met.* 他和莉兹初次见面后不久就成了情侣。2 N-COUNT If you are a **lover** of something such as animals or the arts, you enjoy them very much and take great pleasure in them. 热爱者; 爱好者; 发烧友 ❑ [+of] *She is a great lover of horses and horse racing.* 她很喜欢马, 是个超级赛马迷。❑ *Are you an opera lover?* 你是歌剧发烧友吗?

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lover* with:

ADJ. **former** lover 以前的情人, **great** lover 好情人, **jealous** lover 嫉妒的情人, **married** lover 已婚情人 1
N. **animal** lover 动物爱好者, **music** lover 音乐爱好者, **nature** lover 热爱大自然的人 2

ˈlove rat (**love rats**) N-COUNT Journalists sometimes use **love rat** to refer to a man who treats his wife or girlfriend in a cruel way, especially by having sexual relationships with other women. 薄幸郎; 负心汉; 爱情骗子【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻, 贬】❑ *...the womanising of royal love rat James Hewitt.* 玩弄王妃的情场老千詹姆斯·休伊特的花心行径

love|sick /ˈlʌvsɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **lovesick**, you mean that they are so in love with someone who does not love them, that they are behaving in a strange and foolish way. 单相思的; 苦恋的 ❑ *...a lovesick boy consumed with self-pity.* 顾影自怜的单相思男孩

ˈlove sto|ry (**love stories**) N-COUNT A **love story** is something such as a novel or film about a love affair. 爱情故事(指小说、电影等)

ˈlove-stricken also **lovestruck** ADJ If you describe someone as **love-stricken**, you mean that they are so much in love that they are behaving in a strange and foolish way. 被爱冲昏头脑的

ˈlove tri|an|gle (**love triangles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **love triangle** is a relationship in which three people are each in love with at least one other person in the relationship. 三角恋【JOURNALISM 新闻】

lovey-dovey /ˌlʌvi ˈdʌvi/ ADJ You can use **lovey-dovey** to describe, in a humorous or slightly disapproving way, lovers who show their affection for each other very openly. 恩爱缠绵的; 卿卿我我的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式, 贬】❑ *All my friends were either lovey-dovey couples or wild, single girls.* 我的朋友不是卿卿我我的情侣, 就是狂野的单身女郎。

lov|ing /ˈlʌvɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **loving** feels or shows love to other people. 充满爱的; 钟爱的; 关爱的 ❑ *Jim was a most loving husband and father.* 吉姆是个非常体贴的丈夫和慈爱的父亲。❑ *The children there were very loving to me.* 那里的孩子都很爱我。•**lov|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Brian gazed lovingly at Mary Ann.* 布赖恩爱怜地凝视着玛丽·安。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Loving** actions are done with great enjoyment and care. (行为)爱护有加的, 细心周到的 ❑ *The house has been restored with loving care.* 此屋已被悉心修复。•**lov|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *I lifted the box and ran my fingers lovingly over the top.* 我拎起盒子, 爱惜地抚摩着盒盖。3 → see also **peace-loving**

low ◆◆◆ /ləʊ/ (**lower, lowest, lows**) 1 ADJ Something that is **low** measures only a short distance from the bottom to the top, or from the ground to the top. (高度)低的, 矮的 ❑ *...the low garden wall that separated the front garden from next door.* 把前花园和隔壁隔开的低矮的花园围墙 ❑ *She put it down on the low table.* 她把它放在了矮桌上。❑ *The Leisure Center is a long and low modern building.* 休闲中心是一个狭长而低矮的现代建筑。2 ADJ If something is **low**, it is close to the ground, to sea level, or to the bottom of something. (位置)低的, 近地面的, 近底部的 ❑ *He bumped his head on the low beams.* 他的头碰到了低梁上。❑ *It was late afternoon and the sun was low in the sky.* 当时是傍晚时分, 太阳低悬于空中。❑ *They saw a government war plane make a series of low-level bombing raids.* 他们看见一架政府军战斗机连番低空轰炸。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When a river is **low**, it contains less water than usual. 水位低的; 水浅的 ❑ *...pumps that guarantee a constant depth of water even when the supplying river is low.* 确保供水河水位较低时水深仍能处于既定水平的水泵 4 ADJ You can use **low** to indicate that something is small in amount or that it is at the bottom of a particular scale. You can use phrases such as **in the low 80s** to indicate that a number or level is less than 85 but not as little as 80. (数量)少的, 接近下限的 ❑ *British casualties remained remarkably low.* 英国的伤亡人数始终很少。❑ *They are still having to live on very low incomes.* 他们现在还得靠微薄的收入过日子。❑ *The temperature's in the low 40s.* 温度是 40 度多一点。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low** is used to describe people who are not considered to be very important because they are near the bottom of a particular scale or system. (地位)低微的, 低下的 ❑ *She refused to promote Colin above the low rank of 'legal adviser'.* 她拒绝把科林由"法律顾问"这一低级别往上提。6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something reaches a **low** of a particular amount or degree, that is the smallest it has ever been. 低点; 最低点 ❑ [+of] *Eventually my weight stabilised at seven and a half stone after dropping*

to a low of five and a half stone. 我的体重在降到 5.5 英石的最低点后，最终稳定在 7.5 英石。❑ *The dollar fell to a new low.* 美元跌至新低。 7 ADJ If you drive or ride a bicycle in a **low** gear, you use a gear, usually first or second, which gives you the most control over your car or bicycle when travelling slowly. (汽车或自行车的排挡)低速的，低挡的 ❑ *She selected a low gear and started down the track carefully.* 她选了低速挡，小心翼翼地沿小径下行。 8 ADJ If the quality or standard of something is **low**, it is very poor. (质量或标准)低的，差的 ❑ *A school would not accept low-quality work from any student.* 任何学生，如果课业质量不合要求，学校都不会接受。❑ *...low-grade coal.* 劣质煤 9 ADJ If a food or other substance is **low in** a particular ingredient, it contains only a small amount of that ingredient. 成分少的；含量低的 ❑ [+in] *They look for foods that are low in calories.* 他们要找低卡路里的食物。 •COMB [usu ADJ n] **Low** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...low-sodium tomato sauce.* 低钠番茄酱 ❑ *Low-odour paints help make decorating so much easier.* 气味小的油漆会使装修轻松很多。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone such as a student or a worker as a **low** achiever, you mean that they are not very good at their work, and do not achieve or produce as much as others. 落后的；后进的 ❑ *Low achievers in schools will receive priority.* 重点将放在学校里的后进生身上。 11 ADJ If you have a **low** opinion of someone or something, you disapprove of them or dislike them. (评论)贬低的，轻蔑的 ❑ *I have an extremely low opinion of the British tabloid newspapers.* 我对英国小报完全没有好感。 12 ADJ You can use **low** to describe negative feelings and attitudes. 消沉的；消极的 ❑ *We are all very tired and morale is low.* 我们大家都非常疲惫，士气低落。❑ *People had very low expectations.* 人们几乎不抱什么期望。 13 ADJ If a sound or noise is **low**, it is deep. (声音)低沉的 ❑ *Then suddenly she gave a low, choking moan and began to tremble violently.* 她突然发出一声沉闷的呻吟，身体开始剧烈地颤抖。❑ *My voice has got so low now I was mistaken for a man the other day on the phone.* 我的声音变得很低沉，以至于前几天在电话里被人误以为是男人。 14 ADJ If someone's voice is **low**, it is quiet or soft. 悄声的；轻声的 ❑ *Her voice was so low he had to strain to catch it.* 她的声音很低，他很费力才听得到。 15 ADJ A light that is **low** is not bright or strong. (光线)暗淡的，微弱的 ❑ *Their eyesight is poor in low light.* 光线很暗时他们视力不佳。 16 ADJ If a radio, oven, or light is on **low**, it has been adjusted so that only a small amount of sound, heat, or light is produced. (收音机、烤炉、灯光等调至)低挡的，低强度的 ❑ *She turned her little kitchen radio on low.* 她把厨房用小收音机的音量调低。❑ *Buy a dimmer switch and keep the light on low, or switch it off altogether.* 买一个调光开关，把灯光调暗，或者干脆把灯关掉。❑ *Cook the sauce over a low heat until it boils and thickens.* 以小火加热酱汁至其沸腾变浓。 17 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **low on** something or if a supply of it is **low**, there is not much of it left. 不足的；短缺的；剩余不多的 ❑ [+on] *We're a bit low on bed linen.* 我们的床上用品有点不够了。❑ *World stocks of wheat were getting very low.* 全球小麦储备严重不足。 18 ADJ If you are **low**, you are depressed. 沮丧的；不开心的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *'I didn't ask for this job, you know,' he tells friends when he is low.* "你知道，我可没主动要求要干这份工作。"他情绪低落时会这样跟朋友说。 19 → see also **lower** 20 PHRASE If you **are lying low**, you are hiding or not drawing attention to yourself. 不露面；不引起注意；保持低调 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *Far from lying low, Kuti became more outspoken than ever.* 库蒂不但没暂避风头，而且较以往更加直言不讳。 21 to look **high and low** → see **high** 22 **low profile** → see **profile** 23 to **be running low** → see **run**

Thesaurus 同类词 *low* Also look up:

ADJ. bottom 6
inferior, second-rate, shoddy 8

low|brow /'ləʊbraʊ/ also **low-brow** ADJ If you say that something is **lowbrow**, you mean that it is easy to understand or appreciate rather than intellectual and is therefore perhaps inferior. 浅薄的；庸俗的；格调低的 ❑ *His choice of subject matter has been regarded as lowbrow.* 他选择的主题被认为是浅薄的。❑ *...lowbrow novels.* 低俗小说

low-cal ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-cal** food is food that contains only a few calories. People who are trying to lose weight eat low-cal food. 低卡路里的；低热量的

,low-'cut ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-cut** dresses and blouses do not cover the top part of a woman's chest. 领口开得低的；低胸的

'low-down also **lowdown** 1 N-SING If someone gives you **the low-down on** a person or thing, they tell you all the important information about them. 内幕；实情；真相 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [+on] *We want you to give us the low-down on your team-mates.* 我们希望你告诉我们你的队友的真实情况。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **low-down** to emphasize how bad, dishonest, or unfair you consider a particular person or their behaviour to be. 卑鄙的；无耻的；下流的 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *...a lowdown, evil drunkard.* 卑鄙下流的酒鬼 ❑ *They will stoop to every low-down trick.* 他们什么卑劣的手段都使得出来。

low|er ◆◇◇ /'ləʊə'/ (**lowers, lowering, lowered**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n, *the* ADJ] You can use **lower** to refer to the bottom one of a pair of things. (成对物中)下方的，下面的 ❑ *She bit her lower lip.* 她咬了咬下唇。❑ *...the lower deck of the bus.* 公共汽车的下层 ❑ *The upper layer of felt should overlap the lower.* 毛毡的上层应与下层重叠。❑ *...the lower of the two holes.* 两个洞中下面的那个 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **lower** to refer to the bottom part of something. 底端的；底部的 ❑ *Use a small cushion to help give support to the lower back.* 用一个小靠垫帮助支撑腰部。❑ *...fires which started in the lower part of a tower block.* 从塔楼底部开始烧起的大火 3 ADJ [ADJ n, *the* ADJ] You can use **lower** to refer to people or things that are less important than similar people or things. 较低级的；低等的 ❑ *Already the awards are causing resentment in the lower ranks of council officers.* 奖项已使政务委员会的低层官员们愤愤不平。❑ *The nation's highest court reversed the lower court's decision.* 该国最高法院已推翻了下级法院的判决。❑ *The higher orders of society must rule the lower.* 上层社会必须统治下层社会。 4 VERB If you **lower** something, you move it slowly downwards. (缓慢地)降下，放下 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Two reporters had to help lower the coffin into the grave.* 两名记者不得不帮忙把灵柩慢慢地放进墓穴中。❑ [v pron-refl] *Sokolowski lowered himself into the black leather chair.* 索科洛夫斯基缓缓地坐到黑色皮椅上。❑ [v n] *'No movies of me getting out of the pool, boys.' They dutifully lowered their cameras.* "小伙子们，不要拍摄我从泳池出来的画面。"他们便乖乖地把摄像机放下了。 •**low|er|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the extinguishing of the Olympic flame and the lowering of the flag.* 奥林匹克圣火的熄灭和五环旗的缓缓降下 5 VERB If you **lower** something, you make it less in amount, degree, value, or quality. 降低；减少；减弱 ❑ [v n] *The Central Bank has lowered interest rates by 2 percent.* 中央银行已将利率调低了两个百分点。 •**low|er|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a package of social measures which included the lowering of the retirement age.* 包括将退休年龄提前在内的一揽子社会措施 6 VERB If someone **lowers** their head or eyes, they look downwards, for example because they are sad or embarrassed. 垂下，低下(头或眼睛) ❑ [v n] *She lowered her head and brushed past photographers as she went back inside.* 她再次回到里面时低着头，与摄影师擦身而过。❑ [v n] *She lowered her gaze to the hands in her lap.* 她低头盯着放在大腿上的双手。 7 VERB If you say that you would not **lower yourself** by doing something, you mean that you would not behave in a way that would make you or other people respect you less. 降低，贬低(身份) ❑ [v pron-refl] *Don't lower yourself, don't be the way they are.* 不要自贬身份，不要学他们那样。❑ [v pron-refl +to] *I've got no qualms about lowering myself to Lemmer's level to get what I want.* 为得到我想要的东西，我一点都不忌讳把自己降格到跟莱麦尔一样。 8 VERB If you **lower** your voice or if your voice **lowers**, you speak more quietly. 压低，放低(声音) ❑ [v n] *The man moved closer, lowering his voice.* 那位男子靠近了一步，压低声音。❑ [v] *His voice lowers confidentially.* 他神秘地压低了嗓音。 9 → see also **low**

,low|er 'case also **lower-case** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Lower-case** letters are small letters, not capital letters. (西文字母的)小写体 ❑ *It was printed in lower case.* 它是用小写体印刷的。❑ *We did the logo in lower-case letters instead of capitals.* 我们的徽标用了小写字母，没用大写。

,low|er 'class (**lower classes**) also **lower-class** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu pl] Some people use **the lower class** or **the lower classes** to refer to the division of society that they con-

sider to have the lowest social status. 下层阶级；底层社会；草根阶层 ❑ *Education now offers the lower classes access to job opportunities.* 教育如今为社会底层的人带来了工作机会。•ADJ **Lower class** is also an adjective. ❑ *...lower-class families.* 下层阶级家庭

ˌlow|est com|mon de|nomi|na|tor (**lowest common denominators**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a plan or policy as **the lowest common denominator**, you are critical of it because it has been deliberately made too simple so that nobody will disagree. 刻意迎合大多数人的计划（或政策）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Although the plan received unanimous approval, this does not mean that it represents the lowest common denominator.* 虽然计划获得一致通过，但这并不意味着它为回避矛盾而刻意简单化了。■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is designed to appeal to **the lowest common denominator**, you are critical of it because it is designed to be liked by the majority of people. 大众；大多数人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Tabloid newspapers pander to the lowest common denominator.* 小报都竭力迎合大众口味。■ N-COUNT In mathematics, **the lowest common denominator** is the smallest number that all the numbers on the bottom of a particular group of fractions can be divided into. 最小公分母【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˌlow-ˈflying ADJ [ADJ n] **Low-flying** aircraft or birds are flying very close to the ground, or lower than normal. 低飞的；比正常飞行高度低的

ˌlow-ˈimpact ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-impact** exercise does not put a lot of stress on your body. （锻炼）对身体冲击小的，低强度的 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-impact** projects, developments, and activities such as holidays are designed to cause minimum harm to the environment. （项目、活动等）对环境影响小的，环保的 ❑ *...sensitive, enlightened, low-impact ecotourism.* 自觉、文明、环保的生态旅游

ˌlow-ˈkey ADJ If you say that something is **low-key**, you mean that it is on a small scale rather than involving a lot of activity or being made to seem impressive or important. 低调的；小规模的 ❑ *The wedding will be a very low-key affair.* 婚礼将低调举行。❑ *He wanted to keep the meetings low-key.* 他希望让会议保持低调。

low|lands /ˈləʊləndz/ also **lowland**

The form **lowland** is also used as a modifier. lowland 亦用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Lowlands** are an area of low, flat land. 低地 ❑ [+*of*] *...wherever you travel in the lowlands of the United Kingdom.* 无论你在英国哪里的低地旅行 ❑ *...the fever-haunted old town on the lowland across the lake.* 湖对面低地上那个备受热病困扰的老镇 ❑ *...lowland areas.* 低地地区

ˈlow life also **low-life**, **lowlife** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] People sometimes use **low life** to refer in a disapproving way to people who are involved in criminal, dishonest, or immoral activities, or to these activities. 罪犯；恶棍；社会渣滓；下层社会生活【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the sort of low-life characters who populate this film.* 充斥这部电影的那种地痞流氓角色

low|ly /ˈləʊli/ (**lowlier**, **lowliest**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **lowly**, you mean that they are low in rank, status, or importance. 卑微的；低级的；无足轻重的 ❑ *...lowly bureaucrats pretending to be senators.* 假称是参议员的低级官员

ˌlow-ˈlying ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-lying** land is at, near, or below sea level. 与海平面齐平的；近海平面的；低于海平面的 ❑ *Sea walls collapsed, and low-lying areas were flooded.* 海堤溃决，海水淹没了低洼地区。

ˌlow-ˈpaid ADJ If you describe someone or their job as **low-paid**, you mean that their work earns them very little money. 低薪的；低报酬的；工资低的 ❑ *...low-paid workers.* 低薪工人 ❑ *The majority of working women are in low-paid jobs.* 大部分上班女性从事的都是低薪工作。•N-PLURAL **The low-paid** are people who are low-paid. 低薪工人；廉价工人

ˌlow-ˈpitched ■ ADJ A sound that is **low-pitched** is deep. （声音）低沉的，沉闷的 ❑ *With a low-pitched rumbling noise, the propeller began to rotate.* 伴随着低沉的隆隆声，螺旋桨开始旋转起来。■ ADJ A voice that is **low-pitched** is very soft and quiet. （嗓音）轻柔的，轻细的 ❑ *He kept his voice low-pitched in case someone was listening.* 他把声音放低以防被人听见。

ˌlow-ˈrent ■ ADJ If someone lives in a **low-rent** house, they only have to pay a small amount of money to live there. 房租便宜的；租金低廉的 ❑ *...a low-rent housing development.* 廉租房住宅区 ■ ADJ You can use **low-rent** to describe something that is of poor quality, especially when it is compared with something else. （尤指比较而言）低档的，劣质的，次的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a low-rent horror movie.* 粗制滥造的恐怖片

ˈlow seaˌson N-SING **The low season** is the time of year when a place receives the fewest visitors, and fares and holiday accommodation are often cheaper. （旅游胜地等的）淡季【BRIT 英】❑ *Prices drop to £315 in the low season.* 淡季时价格会降到 315 英镑。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **off-season**

ˌlow-ˈslung ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-slung** chairs or cars are very low, so that you are close to the ground when you are sitting in them. 低椅座的；低车身的

ˌlow-ˈtech ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Low-tech** machines or systems are ones that do not use modern or sophisticated technology. 低技术的；技术含量低的 ❑ *...a simple form of low-tech electric propulsion.* 简单的低技术电力推进装置

ˌlow ˈtide (**low tides**) N-VAR [oft *at* N] At the coast, **low tide** is the time when the sea is at its lowest level because the tide is out. 低潮（时间）；干潮（时间）；枯潮（期）❑ *The causeway to the island is only accessible at low tide.* 通往该岛的堤道只有在枯潮时才能通行。

→ see **tide**

ˌlow ˈwaˌter N-UNCOUNT **Low water** is the same as **low tide**. 同 low tide

lox /lɒks/ N-UNCOUNT **Lox** is salmon that has been smoked and is eaten raw. （供生吃的）熏鲑鱼，熏大麻哈鱼【mainly AM 主美】

loy|al /ˈlɔɪəl/ ADJ Someone who is **loyal** remains firm in their friendship or support for a person or thing. 忠诚的；忠心的；忠贞不渝的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+*to*] *They had remained loyal to the president.* 他们始终对总统忠心耿耿。❑ *He'd always been such a loyal friend to us all.* 他一直是我们大家忠实的朋友。•**loy|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They have loyally supported their party and their leader.* 他们忠诚地拥护他们的政党和领袖。

→ see **hero**

loy|al|ist /ˈlɔɪəlɪst/ (**loyalists**) N-COUNT A **loyalist** is a person who remains firm in their support for a government or ruler. （政府或统治者的）忠诚支持者 ❑ *Party loyalists responded as they always do, waving flags and carrying placards.* 党的忠诚支持者们的反应一如既往，他们挥舞着旗帜，高举着标语牌。

loy|al|ty /ˈlɔɪəlti/ (**loyalties**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Loyalty** is the quality of staying firm in your friendship or support for someone or something. 忠诚；忠心；忠贞不渝 ❑ [+*to*] *I have sworn an oath of loyalty to the monarchy.* 我已发誓效忠皇室。❑ *This is seen as a reward for the army's loyalty during a barracks revolt earlier this month.* 此举被视为是对在本月初一场军营叛变中表现忠心不贰的军队的奖赏。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Loyalties** are feelings of friendship, support, or duty towards someone or something. 忠于…的强烈情感 ❑ [+*to*] *She had developed strong loyalties to the Manet family.* 她对马内家族忠心耿耿。

ˈloy|al|ty card (**loyalty cards**) N-COUNT A **loyalty card** is a plastic card that some shops give to regular customers. Each time the customer buys something from the shop, points are electronically stored on their card and can be exchanged later for goods or services. （商店的）积分卡

loz|enge /ˈlɒzɪndʒ/ (**lozenges**) ■ N-COUNT **Lozenges** are sweets which you can suck to make a cough or sore throat better. 止咳糖；润喉糖 ❑ *...throat lozenges.* 润喉糖 ■ N-COUNT A **lozenge** is a shape with four corners. The two corners that point up and down are further away than the two pointing sideways. 菱形

LP /ˌel ˈpiː/ (**LPs**) N-COUNT An **LP** is a record which usually has about 25 minutes of music or speech on each side. **LP** is an

abbreviation for (缩略=) 'long-playing record'. (每面通常播放约25分钟的)密纹唱片, LP 唱片 ❑ *...his first LP since 1986.* 他自1986年以来的首张大碟

LPG /ˌel piː ˈdʒiː/ N-UNCOUNT **LPG** is a type of fuel consisting of hydrocarbon gases in liquid form. **LPG** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'liquefied petroleum gas'. 液化石油气

L-plate (**L-plates**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In Britain, **L-plates** are signs with a red 'L' on them which you attach to a car to warn other drivers that you are a learner. L字牌, 学车牌(英国实习司机置于车上以提醒其他驾驶者的标志)

LSD /ˌel es ˈdiː/ N-UNCOUNT **LSD** is a very powerful illegal drug which makes the user see things that only exist in their mind. 麦角酰二乙胺(一种致幻药)

Lt **Lt** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **lieutenant.** ❑ *He was replaced by Lt Frank Fraser.* 他被弗兰克·弗雷泽中尉顶替。

Ltd ◆◇ **Ltd** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **limited** when it is used after the name of a company. (用于公司名后) (Compare 比较 **plc.**) [BRIT, BUSINESS 英, 商]

lub|ri|cant /ˈluːbrɪkənt/ (**lubricants**) ❶ N-VAR A **lubricant** is a substance which you put on the surfaces or parts of something, especially something mechanical, to make the parts move smoothly. (尤用于机械的)润滑剂, 润滑油 ❑ *Its nozzle was smeared with some kind of lubricant.* 它的喷嘴抹了某种润滑油。❑ *...industrial lubricants.* 工业用润滑油 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **lubricant** in a particular situation, you mean that it helps to make things happen without any problems. (比喻有利于事情顺利进行的)润滑剂 ❑ [+for] *I think humor is a great lubricant for life.* 我认为幽默是人生的上好润滑剂。

lu|bri|cate /ˈluːbrɪkeɪt/ (**lubricates, lubricating, lubricated**) ❶ VERB If you **lubricate** something such as a part of a machine, you put a substance such as oil on it so that it moves smoothly. 润滑; 加润滑油于 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v n] *Mineral oils are used to lubricate machinery.* 矿物油被用来润滑机器。❑ [v-ing] *...lubricating oil.* 润滑油 [Also v] •**lu|bri|ca|tion** /ˌluːbrɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Use a touch of linseed oil for lubrication.* 用一点亚麻子油来润滑一下。❷ VERB If you say that something **lubricates** a particular situation, you mean that it helps things to happen without any problems. 促进; 使顺畅 ❑ [v n] *Franklin's task was to lubricate the discussions with the French.* 富兰克林的任务是促使与法国方面的会谈顺畅进行。

lu|cerne /luːˈsɜːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Lucerne** is a plant that is grown for animals to eat and in order to improve the soil. (紫花)苜蓿 [BRIT 英]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **alfalfa**

lu|cid /ˈluːsɪd/ ❶ ADJ **Lucid** writing or speech is clear and easy to understand. 明晰的; 明了易懂的 ❑ *...a lucid account of the history of mankind.* 对人类历史的清楚记述 ❑ *His prose is always lucid and compelling.* 他的散文素来清楚明了, 很有说服力。•**lu|cid|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Both of them had the ability to present complex matters lucidly.* 两人都具有深入浅出地表述复杂事物的能力。•**lu|cid|ity** /luːˈsɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *His writings were marked by an extraordinary lucidity and elegance of style.* 他的作品简洁明晰, 文风典雅。❷ ADJ If someone is **lucid**, they are thinking clearly again after a period of illness or confusion. (病后或糊涂过后)清醒的, 头脑清楚的, 思路清晰的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *He wasn't very lucid, he didn't quite know where he was.* 他神志不是很清醒, 不太知道自己在哪里。•**lu|cid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The pain had lessened in the night, but so had his lucidity.* 夜里他的痛苦是减轻了, 但人也不那么清醒了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *luc = light* 光; *elucidate, lucid, translucent*

luck ◆◇ /lʌk/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Luck** or **good luck** is success or good things that happen to you, that do not come from your own abilities or efforts. 好运; 幸运; 侥幸 ❑ [+ to-inf] *I knew I needed a bit of luck to win.* 我知道自己要赢需要点运气。❑ [+with] *The Sri Lankans have been having no luck with the weather.* 斯里兰卡人在天气方面运气一直很差。❑ *The goal, when it came, owed more to good luck than good planning.* 最后终于进球了, 但这更多的是靠侥幸, 而不是良好的战术配合。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Bad luck** is lack of success or bad things that happen to you, that have not been caused by yourself or other people. 厄运; 噩运; 背运 ❑ *I had a lot of bad luck during the first half of this season.* 上半赛季我一直走背运。❑ *Randall's illness was only bad luck.* 兰德尔生病纯粹是时运不济。❸ → see also **hard luck** ❹ CONVENTION If you ask someone the question '**Any luck?**' or '**No luck?**', you want to know if they have been successful in something they were trying to do. 运气如何? / 没搞定? [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *'Any luck?'—'No.'* "成功了没?"——"没有。" ❺ CONVENTION You can say '**Bad luck**', or '**Hard luck**', to someone when you want to express sympathy to them. (表示同情)真不幸, 真倒霉 [INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式, 惯用语] ❑ *Well, hard luck, mate.* 唉, 真不走运, 哥儿们。❻ PHRASE If you describe someone as **down on their luck**, you mean that they have had bad experiences, often because they do not have enough money. (常指因缺钱而)遭遇厄运, 时运不济 ❼ CONVENTION If you say '**Good luck**' or '**Best of luck**' to someone, you are telling them that you hope they will be successful in something they are trying to do. 祝好运; 祝成功 [INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式, 惯用语] ❑ *He kissed her on the cheek. 'Best of luck!'* 他吻了吻她的脸颊。"祝你好运!" ❽ PHRASE You can say someone **is in luck** when they are in a situation where they can have what they want or need. 运气好; 走运 ❑ *You're in luck. The doctor's still in.* 你真走运。医生还没走。❾ PHRASE If you say that someone **is out of luck**, you mean that they cannot have something which they can normally have. 运气不好; 不走运; 不凑巧 ❑ *'What do you want, Roy? If it's money, you're out of luck.'* "你想要什么, 罗伊? 要钱的话, 那你别指望了。" ❿ PHRASE If you say that someone **is pushing their luck**, you think they are taking a bigger risk than is sensible, and may get into trouble. 得寸进尺; 不明智地冒险 ❑ *I didn't dare push my luck too far and did not ask them to sign statements.* 我不敢太过贪心不足, 没有要他们签署声明。⓫ PHRASE If someone **tries their luck at** something, they try to succeed at it, often when it is very difficult or there is little chance of success. 试试运气; 碰碰运气 ❑ *She was going to try her luck at the Las Vegas casinos.* 她打算去拉斯维加斯的赌场碰碰运气。⓬ **pot luck** → see **pot**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *luck* with:

ADJ. **dumb** luck 撞上的运气, **good** luck 好运, **just** luck 只是运气好, **pure** luck 纯粹的运气, **sheer** luck 全凭好运 ❶

V. **bring** *someone* luck 带给某人运气, **need a little** luck 需要一点运气, **need some** luck 需要一些运气, **wish** *someone* luck 祝某人好运 ❶
have any/bad/better/good/no luck 运气如何 / 走霉运 / 运气更好 / 好运 / 不走运 ❶ ❷
push *your* luck 得寸进尺 ❿
try *your* luck 碰碰运气 ⓫

luck|ily /ˈlʌkɪli/ ADV You add **luckily** to a statement to indicate that it is good that a particular thing happened or is the case because otherwise the situation would have been difficult or unpleasant. 幸好; 好在 ❑ *Luckily, we both love football.* 幸好我们俩都爱足球。❑ *Luckily for me, he spoke very good English.* 算我幸运, 他英语讲得很好。

luck|less /ˈlʌkləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **luckless**, you mean that they are unsuccessful or unfortunate. 不幸的; 不走运的; 失败的 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ *...the luckless parent of an extremely difficult child.* 一个孩子极其难哄的不幸家长

lucky ◆◇ /ˈlʌki/ (**luckier, luckiest**) ❶ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] You say that someone is **lucky** when they have something that is very desirable or when they are in a very desirable situation. 幸运的; 走运的 ❑ *I am luckier than most. I have a job.* 我比大部分人幸运。我有份工作。❑ *He is incredibly lucky to be alive.* 他能活下来真是命大。❑ *Those who are lucky enough to be wealthy have a duty to give to the hungry.* 有幸成了富人的人有义务捐助忍饥挨饿的人。❷ ADJ Someone who is **lucky** seems to always have good luck. 有福气的; 运气好的 ❑ *Some people are born lucky, aren't they?* 有人生来就有福气, 不是吗? ❑ [+at] *He had always been lucky at cards.* 他打牌的手气向来很

好。2 ADJ If you describe an action or experience as **lucky**, you mean that it was good or successful, and that it happened by chance and not as a result of planning or preparation. 侥幸的；凑巧的 ❑ *They admit they are now desperate for a lucky break.* 他们承认现在急盼幸运之神的降临。❑ [+that] *He was lucky that it was only a can of beer that knocked him on the head.* 算他命大，砸到他脑袋上的只是一罐啤酒。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lucky** object is something that people believe helps them to be successful. 吉祥的；吉利的；带来（或预示）好运的 ❑ *He did not have on his other lucky charm, a pair of green socks.* 他没把另一件吉祥物——一双绿色的袜子——穿在脚上。5 → see also **happy-go-lucky** 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **will be lucky to** do or get something, you mean that they are very unlikely to do or get it, and will definitely not do or get any more than that. 算走运；算幸运 ❑ *You'll be lucky if you get any breakfast.* 你能吃到早饭就已经算幸运了。❑ *Those remaining in work will be lucky to get the smallest of pay increases.* 那些仍在工作的人，有那么一丁点儿加薪就算是走运了。7 PHRASE If you **strike lucky** or **strike it lucky**, you have some good luck. 交好运；撞大运【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *You may strike lucky and find a sympathetic and helpful clerk, but, there again, you might not.* 走运的话，你可能赶上一位有同情心、乐于助人的职员。但话又说回来，你也可能没这运气。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lucky* with:

V. **be** lucky 幸运，**feel** lucky 感到幸运，**get** lucky 交好运，lucky **to get** *something* 幸运地得到某物，lucky **to have** *something* 幸运地拥有某物 1

ADV. lucky **enough** 足够幸运，**pretty** lucky 相当幸运，**really** lucky 的确幸运，**so** lucky 如此幸运，**very** lucky 很幸运 1

N. lucky **break** 好运，lucky **guess** 侥幸猜中 3

ˌlucky ˈdip (**lucky dips**) N-COUNT a **lucky dip** is a game in which you take a prize out of a container full of hidden prizes and then find out what you have chosen. 摸彩游戏；抽奖游戏【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grab bag**

lu|cra|tive /ˈluːkrətɪv/ ADJ A **lucrative** activity, job, or business deal is very profitable. 获利多的；赚大钱的 ❑ *Thousands of ex-army officers have found lucrative jobs in private security firms.* 数以千计的退伍军官在私营保安公司找到了收入不菲的工作。

lu|cre /ˈluːkəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to money or profit as **lucre**, especially when they think that it has been obtained by dishonest means. 阿堵物；孔方兄；金钱收益；（尤指）不义之财【HUMOROUS or OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 幽默或过时，贬】❑ *...so they can feel less guilty about their piles of filthy lucre.* 这样他们就可以对那大把大把的黑心钱感到不那么内疚

Lud|dite /ˈlʌdaɪt/ (**Luddites**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to someone as a **Luddite**, you are criticizing them for opposing changes in industrial methods, especially the introduction of new machines and modern methods. （尤指反对使用新的机器和方法的）反对技术进步者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The majority have a built-in Luddite mentality; they are resistant to change.* 大部分人天生有种反对技术进步的心理；他们抗拒变革。

lu|di|crous /ˈluːdɪkrəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **ludicrous**, you are emphasizing that you think it is foolish, unreasonable, or unsuitable. 愚蠢的；荒唐的；可笑的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was ludicrous to suggest that the visit could be kept secret.* 认为此次访问能够保密真是可笑。❑ *It's a completely ludicrous idea.* 这主意真是荒唐透顶。•**lu|di|crous|ly** ADV ❑ *By Western standards the prices are ludicrously low.* 以西方标准来看，价格低得离谱。

lug /lʌg/ (**lugs, lugging, lugged**) VERB If you **lug** a heavy or awkward object somewhere, you carry it there with difficulty. （用力）拉，拖，提【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n with adv] *Nobody wants to lug around huge suitcases full of clothes.* 谁都不想拖着装满衣服的大箱子到处走。❑ [V n prep] *I hastily packed the hamper and lugged it to the car.* 我匆忙装好食品篮，吃力地把它拎上车子。[Also V n]

luge /luːʒ/ (**luges**) N-COUNT A **luge** is an object that is designed to be used for racing downhill over snow or ice. Riders lie on their backs and travel with their feet pointing towards the front of the luge. 无舵雪橇；仰卧滑行式雪橇

lug|gage /ˈlʌgɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Luggage** is the suitcases and bags that you take with you when travel. 行李 ❑ *Leave your luggage in the hotel.* 将您的行李放在酒店。❑ *Each passenger was allowed two 30-kg pieces of luggage.* 每位乘客可带两件30公斤的行李。2 → see also **left luggage**

→ see **hotel**

ˈlug|gage rack (**luggage racks**) 1 N-COUNT A **luggage rack** is a shelf for putting luggage on, on a vehicle such as a train or bus. （火车、公共汽车等上的）行李架 2 N-COUNT A **luggage rack** is a metal frame that is fixed on top of a car and used for carrying large objects. （车顶上的）行李架【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **roof rack**

lu|gu|bri|ous /luːˈguːbrɪəs/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **lugubrious**, you mean that they are sad rather than lively or cheerful. 悲戚的；悲伤的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a tall, thin man with a long and lugubrious face.* 一张长脸、面色悲戚的瘦高男子 ❑ *He plays some passages so slowly that they become lugubrious.* 有些段落他演奏得异常徐缓，听上去有些忧伤。•**lu|gu|bri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with V, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The dog gazed at us lugubriously for a few minutes.* 那只狗阴郁地盯着我们看了几分钟。

luke|warm /ˌluːkˈwɔːm/ 1 ADJ Something, especially a liquid, that is **lukewarm** is only slightly warm. （尤指液体）微温的，微热的，不冷不热的 ❑ *Wash your face with lukewarm water.* 用温水洗脸。❑ *The coffee was weak and lukewarm.* 咖啡寡淡无味，温乎乎的。2 ADJ If you describe a person or their attitude as **lukewarm**, you mean that they are not showing much enthusiasm or interest. 缺乏兴趣的；不热情的；冷淡的 ❑ *The study received a lukewarm response from the Home Secretary.* 内政大臣对这项研究反应不是很热烈。

lull /lʌl/ (**lulls, lulling, lulled**) 1 N-COUNT A **lull** is a period of quiet or calm in a longer period of activity or excitement. 间歇期；平静期 ❑ [+in] *There was a lull in political violence after the election of the current president.* 现任总统当选之后，政治暴力进入了一段暂时的平静期。❑ [+in] *...a lull in the conversation.* 谈话中的一时沉寂 2 VERB If you **are lulled into** feeling safe, someone or something causes you to feel safe at a time when you are not safe. 哄骗；麻痹；使放松警惕 ❑ [be V-ed +into] *It is easy to be lulled into a false sense of security.* 很容易就会被麻痹，进而产生一种虚假的安全感。❑ [V-ed] *Lulled by almost uninterrupted economic growth, too many European firms assumed that this would last for ever.* 经济几乎是在持续增长，这使太多的欧洲公司误以为会好景长久。[Also V n +into] 3 VERB If someone or something **lulls** you, they cause you to feel calm or sleepy. 使安静；使昏昏欲睡 ❑ [V n] *With the shutters half-closed and the calm airy height of the room to lull me, I soon fell into a doze.* 百叶窗半掩着，高大的房间宁静又通风，这让我睡意渐生，很快便打起盹儿来。❑ [V n +into/to] *Before he knew it, the heat and hum of the forest had lulled him to sleep.* 森林里的热气和嗡嗡的声音让他不知不觉便睡着了。4 PHRASE If you describe a situation as **the lull before the storm**, you mean that although it is calm now, there is going to be trouble in the future. 暴风雨前的宁静

lulla|by /ˈlʌləbaɪ/ (**lullabies**) N-COUNT A **lullaby** is a quiet song which is intended to be sung to babies and young children to help them go to sleep. 摇篮曲；催眠曲

lum|ba|go /lʌmˈbeɪgəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT If someone has **lumbago**, they have pains in the lower part of their back. 腰痛

lum|bar /ˈlʌmbəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Lumbar** means relating to the lower part of your back. 腰部的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Lumbar support is very important if you're driving a long way.* 长途驾驶时，腰部的支撑十分重要。

lum|ber /ˈlʌmbəʳ/ (**lumbers, lumbering, lumbered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Lumber** consists of trees and large pieces of wood that have been roughly cut up. 木材；方材【mainly AM 主美】❑ *It was made of soft lumber, spruce by the look of it.* 其制作材料是软木，看起来像是云杉。❑ *He was going to have to purchase all his lumber at full retail price.* 他将不得不把所有木材按零售价分文不少地买下来。2 VERB If someone or something **lumbers** from one place to another,

they move there very slowly and clumsily.（缓慢而笨拙地）挪动，移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He turned and lumbered back to his chair.* 他转过身来，蹒跚着走回到椅子边坐下。❑ [v-ing] *He looked straight ahead and overtook a lumbering lorry.* 他眼睛直视前方，加速超过了前面一辆慢吞吞行进的大卡车。

▶**lumber with** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you **are lumbered with** someone or something, you have to deal with them or take care of them even though you do not want to and this annoys you. 拖累；成为…的负累【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *I was lumbered with the job of taking charge of all the money.* 我不得不负责管着所有的钱。❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *She was lumbered with a bill for about ninety pounds.* 她必须得偿付一张 90 英镑左右的账单。

lumber|jack /ˈlʌmbəʳdʒæk/ (**lumberjacks**) N-COUNT A **lumberjack** is a person whose job is to cut down trees. 伐木工；原木采运工

lumber|man /ˈlʌmbəʳmən/ (**lumbermen**) N-COUNT A **lumberman** is a man who sells timber. 木材商【AM 美】

lumber|yard /ˈlʌmbəʳjɑːʳd/ (**lumberyards**) also **lumber yard** N-COUNT A **lumberyard** is a place where wood is stored and sold. 贮木场；板院【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **timber yard**

lu|mi|nary /ˈluːmɪnəri, AM 美 -neri/ (**luminaries**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **luminary**, you mean that they are an expert in a particular subject or activity. 方家；大家；泰斗【LITERARY 文】❑ *…the political opinions of such luminaries as Sartre or de Beauvoir.* 诸如萨特、波伏娃等大家的政见

Word Link 词根词缀 *lumin ≈ light* 光：*illuminate, luminary, luminescence*

lu|mi|nes|cence /ˌluːmɪˈnesᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Luminescence** is a soft, glowing light. 柔和的光；冷光【LITERARY 文】❑ *Lights reflected off dust-covered walls creating a ghostly luminescence.* 灯光照在满是灰尘的墙上，反射回苍白的冷光。

lu|mi|nos|ity /ˌluːmɪˈnɒsɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **luminosity** of a star or sun is how bright it is.（恒星等的）光度，亮度【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *For a few years its luminosity flared up to about 10, 000 times the present-day luminosity of the Sun.* 它的亮度有几年一度达到了现在太阳亮度的一万倍左右。❷ N-UNCOUNT You can talk about the **luminosity** of someone's skin when it has a healthy glow. 发光；发亮 ❑ *Ultrafine powder with a rosy tinge gives the skin warmth and luminosity.* 略显玫瑰色的超细香粉使皮肤显得红润而有光泽。

lu|mi|nous /ˈluːmɪnəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **luminous** shines or glows in the dark. 发光的；发亮的 ❑ *The luminous dial on the clock showed five minutes to seven.* 那只钟的夜光钟面显示时间为 6 点 55 分。

lump /lʌmp/ (**lumps, lumping, lumped**) ❶ N-COUNT A **lump of** something is a solid piece of it.（一）块 ❑ [*+of*] *The potter shaped and squeezed the lump of clay into a graceful shape.* 制陶工人把黏土块捏塑成优美的形状。❑ [*+of*] *…a lump of wood.* 一块木头 ❑ *They used to buy ten kilos of beef in one lump.* 他们过去常买 10 公斤重的整块牛肉。❷ N-COUNT A **lump** on or in someone's body is a small, hard swelling that has been caused by an injury or an illness. 肿块 ❑ [*+on*] *I've got a lump on my shoulder.* 我肩上肿了一块。❑ [*+in*] *Howard had to have cancer surgery for a lump in his chest.* 霍华德不得不做肿瘤手术以切除胸部的肿块。❸ N-COUNT A **lump of** sugar is a small cube of it. 一小块（方糖）❑ *'No sugar,' I said, and Jim asked for two lumps.* "不加糖，"我说道。吉姆则要了两块。❹ → see also **sugar lump** ❺ → see also **lump sum** ❻ PHRASE If you say that you have a **lump in** your **throat**, you mean that you have a tight feeling in your throat because of a strong emotion such as sorrow or gratitude.（因情绪激动）喉咙哽塞，哽咽 ❑ *I stood there with a lump in my throat and tried to fight back tears.* 我站在那里，喉咙哽塞，拼命想忍住眼泪。

▶**lump together** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a number of different people or things **are lumped together**, they are considered as a group rather than separately. 把…归并在一起；把…混到一块儿 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Policemen, bankers and butchers are all lumped together in the service sector.* 警察、银行家和卖肉的全被一股脑儿地并在了服务行业里。❑ [*be* V-ed P *+with*] *Because she was lumped together with alcoholics and hard-drug users, Claire felt out of place.* 因为被归到了酒鬼和硬毒品吸食者当中，克莱尔觉得很不自在。

lum|pec|to|my /lʌmˈpektəmi/ (**lumpectomies**) N-COUNT A **lumpectomy** is an operation in which a woman has a lump such as a tumour removed from one of her breasts, rather than having the whole breast removed. 乳房肿块切除术

lump|en /ˈlʌmpən/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **lumpen** object is large, heavy, and lumpy. 笨重的；大块的【mainly BRIT, LITERARY 主英，文】❑ *She was kneading a lumpen mass of dough.* 她正揉着一大块面团。❑ *Lumpen shapes began to appear out of the shadows.* 阴影里闪出几个大大的黑影。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe people as **lumpen**, you think they are dull and clumsy. 呆头呆脑的；蠢笨乏味的【mainly BRIT, LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 主英，文，贬】❑ *The people seemed lumpen and boring.* 这些人看起来蠢笨无趣得紧。

'lump sum (**lump sums**) N-COUNT A **lump sum** is an amount of money that is paid as a large amount on a single occasion rather than as smaller amounts on several separate occasions. 一次总付的钱款 ❑ [*+of*] *…a tax-free lump sum of £50, 000 at retirement age.* 退休时一次总付且不用缴税的 5 万英镑

→ see **lottery**

lumpy /ˈlʌmpi/ (**lumpier, lumpiest**) ADJ Something that is **lumpy** contains lumps or is covered with lumps. 多结块的；起疙瘩的 ❑ *When the rice isn't cooked properly it goes lumpy and gooey.* 米饭没煮好会结块，而且软黏黏的。

lu|na|cy /ˈluːnəsi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **lunacy**, you mean that it seems very strange or foolish. 荒诞；愚蠢【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [*+of*] *…the lunacy of the tax system.* 税制的荒谬 ❑ *It remains lunacy to produce yet more coal to add to power stations' stockpiles.* 煤越产越多，而发电站的煤堆越来越高，这始终是愚蠢的行为。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Lunacy** is severe mental illness. 精神错乱【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Word Link 词根词缀 *luna ≈ moon* 月亮：*lunacy, lunar, lunatic*

lu|nar /ˈluːnəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Lunar** means relating to the moon. 月球的；月亮的 ❑ *The vast volcanic slope was eerily reminiscent of a lunar landscape.* 开阔的火山坡让人心生怪异地联想起月球的地貌。❑ *…a magazine article celebrating the anniversary of man's first lunar landing.* 一篇庆祝人类首次登月周年纪念的杂志文章

→ see **eclipse**

lu|na|tic /ˈluːnətɪk/ (**lunatics**) ❶ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **lunatic**, you think they behave in a dangerous, stupid, or annoying way. 疯子；蠢人；狂人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Her son thinks she's an absolute raving lunatic.* 她儿子认为她是个十足的疯子。❷ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or ideas as **lunatic**, you think they are very foolish and possibly dangerous. 愚不可及的；癫狂的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *…the operation of the market taken to lunatic extremes.* 走向疯狂极端的市场运营 ❑ *…a country spurned until now by all except the more lunatic of journalists and adventurers.* 一个迄今为止除了那些更为疯狂的记者和探险家外其他所有人都予以唾弃的国家 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a place or situation as **lunatic**, you mean that it is confused and seems out of control. 混乱的；失控的 ❑ *He pleads for sanity in a lunatic world.* 他祈求在这混乱的世界里仍能保持头脑清明。❹ N-COUNT People who were mentally ill used to be called **lunatics**. 精神病患者；疯子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'lu|na|tic asy|lum (**lunatic asylums**) N-COUNT A **lunatic asylum** was a place where mentally disturbed people used to be locked up. 疯人院【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ˌlu|na|tic 'fringe N-SING If you refer to a group of people as the **lunatic fringe**, you mean that they are very extreme in their opinions or behaviour. 极端分子集团；狂热分子团体 ❑ *Demands for a separate Siberia are confined for now to the lunatic fringe.* 要求西伯利亚独立的人如今只局限于一小撮极端主义分子。

L

lunch ↔ /lʌntʃ/ (**lunches, lunching, lunched**) ■ N-VAR **Lunch** is the meal that you have in the middle of the day. 午餐；午饭 ❑ *Shall we meet somewhere for lunch?* 我们约个地方一起吃午饭好不好？ ❑ *He did not enjoy business lunches.* 他不喜欢吃工作午餐。❑ [+with] *If anyone wants me, I'm at lunch with a client.* 有人找我，就说我在跟客户吃午餐。■ VERB When you **lunch**, you have lunch, especially at a restaurant.（尤指在餐馆）用午餐，吃午饭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *Only the extremely rich could afford to lunch at the Mirabelle.* 只有非常有钱的人才能在米拉贝勒餐厅吃得起午餐。❑ [v] *Having not yet lunched, we went to the refreshment bar for ham sandwiches.* 我们都没吃午饭，于是便去小吃店买了火腿三明治。

→ see **meal**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *lunch* with:

V. **break for** lunch 休息一下去吃午餐，**bring** *your* lunch 自带午餐，**buy** *someone* lunch 给某人买午餐，**eat** lunch 吃午餐，**go** *somewhere* **for** lunch 去某处吃午餐，**go to** lunch 去吃午饭，**have** lunch 吃午饭，**pack a** lunch 把午饭打包，**serve** lunch 送上午餐 ■

ADJ. **free** lunch 免费的午餐，**good** lunch 不错的午餐，**hot** lunch 热腾腾的午餐，**late** lunch 吃得晚的午餐 ■

'lunch box (**lunch boxes**) also **lunchbox** N-COUNT A **lunch box** is a small container with a lid. You put food such as sandwiches in it to eat for lunch at work or at school. 午餐盒；饭盒

'lunch break (**lunch breaks**) also **lunchbreak** N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **lunch break** is the period in the middle of the day when you stop work in order to have a meal. 午休时间

'lunch coun|ter (**lunch counters**) N-COUNT A **lunch counter** is an informal café or a counter in a shop where people can buy and eat meals. 小吃店；便餐馆；便餐柜台【AM 美】

lunch|eon /'lʌntʃən/ (**luncheons**) N-COUNT A **luncheon** is a formal lunch, for example to celebrate an important event or to raise money for charity. 午宴 ❑ [+for] *Earlier this month, a luncheon for former U.N. staff was held in Vienna.* 本月早些时候在维也纳设午宴招待了前联合国工作人员。

lunch|eon|ette /lʌntʃə'net/ (**luncheonettes**) N-COUNT A **luncheonette** is a small restaurant that serves light meals. 小吃店；便餐馆【AM 美】

'lunch|eon meat (**luncheon meats**) ■ N-VAR **Luncheon meat** is meat that you eat in a sandwich or salad, and that is usually cold and either sliced or formed into rolls.（三明治或色拉里的）午餐肉【AM 美】■ N-VAR **Luncheon meat** is a type of cooked meat that is often sold in tins. It is a mixture of pork and cereal.（罐装）午餐肉【BRIT 英】

'lunch hour (**lunch hours**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **lunch hour** is the period in the middle of the day when you stop working, usually for one hour, in order to have a meal. 午餐时间；午休时间

lunch|room /'lʌntʃrum/ (**lunchrooms**) also **lunch room** N-COUNT A **lunchroom** is the room in a school or company where you buy and eat your lunch.（学校、公司等的）餐厅，食堂【AM 美】

lunch|time /'lʌntʃtaɪm/ (**lunchtimes**) also **lunch time** N-VAR **Lunchtime** is the period of the day when people have their lunch. 午餐时间；午饭时间 ❑ *Could we meet at lunchtime?* 我们能不能午饭时间见？ ❑ *...a lunchtime meeting.* 午餐会

lung /lʌŋ/ (**lungs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **lungs** are the two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. 肺

→ see **air, cardiovascular, donor, respiratory**

lunge /lʌndʒ/ (**lunges, lunging, lunged**) VERB If you **lunge** in a particular direction, you move in that direction suddenly and clumsily. 猛冲；扑 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He lunged at me, grabbing me violently.* 他向我扑过来，使劲把我抓住。❑ [v prep/adv] *I lunged forward to try to hit him.* 我猛冲向前要打他。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Lunge** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *The attacker knocked on their door and made a lunge for Wendy when she answered.* 歹徒敲了他们家的门，温迪一开门，歹徒便向她扑去。

lung|ful /'lʌŋfʊl/ (**lungfuls**) N-COUNT If someone takes a **lungful** of something such as fresh air or smoke, they breathe in deeply so that their lungs feel as if they are full of that thing. 深吸的一大口（新鲜空气、香烟等）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *I bobbed to the surface and gasped a lungful of air.* 我浮上水面，深吸了一口气。

lurch /lɜːtʃ/ (**lurches, lurching, lurched**) ■ VERB To **lurch** means to make a sudden movement, especially forwards, in an uncontrolled way.（尤指向前）突然一蹿，突然急动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *As the car sped over a pothole she lurched forward.* 车子飞速驶过一个坑洼处时，她身子猛地向前一倾。❑ [v adv/prep] *Henry looked, stared, and lurched to his feet.* 亨利看了看，瞪大了眼睛，然后猛地站了起来。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Lurch** is also a noun. ❑ *The car took a lurch forward but grounded in a deep rut.* 车子猛地向前动了一下，但是随后就陷在一条深深的车辙里了。■ VERB If you say that a person or organization **lurches from** one thing **to** another, you mean they move suddenly from one course of action or attitude to another in an uncontrolled way.（在不同的行动、态度之间）摇摆不定【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v *from* n *to* n] *The state government has lurched from one budget crisis to another.* 州政府陷入一个又一个的预算危机。❑ [v prep/adv] *The first round of multilateral trade talks has lurched between hope and despair.* 首轮多边贸易谈判在希望与绝望间来回摇摆。•N-COUNT **Lurch** is also a noun. ❑ *The property sector was another casualty of the lurch towards higher interest rates.* 房地产业是受利率猛然攀高影响的又一重灾区。■ PHRASE If someone **leaves** you **in the lurch**, they go away or stop helping you at a very difficult time. 弃…于危难之中；对…坐视不救【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You wouldn't leave an old friend in the lurch, surely?* 你总不会对老朋友见死不救吧？

lure /ljʊəʳ, AM 美 lʊr/ (**lures, luring, lured**) ■ VERB To **lure** someone means to trick them into a particular place or to trick them into doing something that they should not do. 引诱；诱惑；哄骗 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He lured her to his home and shot her with his father's gun.* 他把她哄到家里，用他父亲的枪射杀了她。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The company aims to lure smokers back to cigarettes.* 该公司旨在把吸烟人士诱回到香烟上来。■ N-COUNT A **lure** is an object which is used to attract animals so that they can be caught. 诱饵 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **lure** is an attractive quality that something has, or something that you find attractive. 诱惑力；魅力；有诱惑力（或魅力）的事物 ❑ [+to] *The excitement of hunting big game in Africa has been a lure to Europeans for 200 years.* 到非洲猎取大型野生动物的刺激两百年来一直吸引着欧洲人。❑ [+of] *The lure of rural life is proving as strong as ever.* 事实证明，乡村生活的魅力丝毫未减。

lu|rid /'ljʊərɪd, AM 美 'lʊrɪd/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **lurid**, you are critical of it because it involves a lot of violence, sex, or shocking detail.（因涉及许多暴力、性爱等内容或骇人细节而）耸人听闻的，触目惊心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...lurid accounts of Claire's sexual exploits.* 有关克莱尔性生活史的露骨描述 ❑ *Some reports have contained lurid accounts of deaths and mutilations.* 一些报道中有关于死状和毁尸的令人毛骨悚然的描述。•**lu|rid|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His cousin was soon cursing luridly.* 他的表弟立刻用极其难听的脏话大骂起来。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **lurid**, you do not like it because it is very brightly coloured. 妖冶的；俗丽的；浓艳的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She took care to paint her toe nails a lurid red or orange.* 她精心地把脚指甲涂成妖艳的红色或橙色。•**lu|rid|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *It had a high ceiling and a luridly coloured square of carpet on the floor.* 房间天花板很高，地上铺着一块颜色俗丽的方毯。

lurk /lɜːk/ (**lurks, lurking, lurked**) ■ VERB If someone **lurks** somewhere, they wait there secretly so that they cannot be seen, usually because they intend to do something bad.（通常指意图不轨地）潜伏，潜藏，埋伏 ❑ [v] *He thought he saw someone lurking above the chamber during the address.* 他觉得自己看见有人在演讲时潜藏在会议厅顶上。■ VERB If something such as a danger, doubt, or fear **lurks** somewhere, it exists but is not obvious or easily recognized.（危险、疑虑、恐惧等）暗藏，潜在 ❑ [v] *Hidden dangers lurk in every family saloon car.* 每部家庭式双排座小轿车都存在隐患。❑ [v] *Around every corner lurked doubt and uncertainty.* 每个角落都暗藏着疑虑和不安。

lus|cious /'lʌʃəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman or something about her as **luscious**, you mean that you find her or this thing sexually attractive. 妖娆的；性感的 ❑ *...a luscious young blonde.* 年轻性感的金发女郎 ❑ *What I like most about Gabby is her luscious lips!* 我最喜欢的是盖比那性感饱满的双唇！ 2 ADJ **Luscious** food is juicy and very good to eat. 甘美多汁的；美味的 ❑ *...a small apricot tree which bore luscious fruit.* 一棵结出甘甜多汁的果实的小杏树

lush /lʌʃ/ (**lusher**, **lushest**) 1 ADJ **Lush** fields or gardens have a lot of very healthy grass or plants. 葱郁的；葱茏的；草木茂盛的 ❑ *...the lush green meadows bordering the river.* 河畔郁郁葱葱的青草地 ❑ *The beautifully landscaped gardens sprawl with lush vegetation.* 一个个花园打理得煞是好看，到处是绿茵茵的植被。 •**lush|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a tropical lushness.* 热带的葱茏景象 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you describe a place or thing as **lush**, you mean that it is very luxurious. 豪华的；奢侈的 ❑ *...a mirrored bathroom done in soft pink tiles with a lush, plush carpet.* 装有镜子的盥洗室贴满柔和的粉色瓷砖，铺着奢华的长绒地毯 ❑ *The fabrics were lush.* 布料奢华。

lust /lʌst/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Lust** is a feeling of strong sexual desire for someone. (强烈的)肉欲，淫欲，色欲 ❑ *His relationship with Angie was the first which combined lust with friendship.* 他和安吉的关系属第一种，即肉欲加友谊。 ❑ [+for] *His lust for her grew until it was overpowering.* 他企图在肉体上占有她的欲望变得一发不可收拾。 2 N-UNCOUNT A **lust** for something is a very strong and eager desire to have it. (强烈的)欲望，渴望 ❑ [+for] *It was Fred's lust for glitz and glamour that was driving them apart.* 是弗雷德对浮华、奢靡生活的强烈欲望使他们分道扬镳。

▶**lust after** or **lust for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **lust after** someone or **lust for** them, you feel a very strong sexual desire for them. 对…充满性欲；渴望与…做爱 ❑ [v P n] *From what I hear, half the campus is lusting after her.* 从我听到的来看，半个学校的人都想和她上床。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **lust after** or **lust for** something, you have a very strong desire to possess it. 渴望；渴求 ❑ [v P n] *Sheard lusted after the Directorship.* 希尔德一心想当董事。

lust|ful /'lʌstfʊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Lustful** means feeling or expressing strong sexual desire. 肉欲的；淫荡的；好色的 ❑ *...lustful thoughts.* 淫念

lus|tre /'lʌstə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **luster**

1 N-UNCOUNT **Lustre** is gentle shining light that is reflected from a surface, for example from polished metal. 光泽；光彩 ❑ *Gold retains its lustre for far longer than other metals.* 黄金保持其原有光泽的时间较其他金属要长得多。 ❑ *It is softer than cotton and nylon and has a similar lustre to silk.* 它较棉布和尼龙柔软，光泽则与丝绸相仿。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Lustre** is the qualities that something has that make it interesting and exciting. 情致；意趣；荣光 ❑ *What do you do if your relationship is beginning to lose its lustre?* 如果你们的关系开始失去情趣，你会怎么办？

lus|trous /'lʌstrəs/ ADJ Something that is **lustrous** shines brightly and gently, because it has a smooth or shiny surface. 有光泽的；闪亮的；光亮的 ❑ *...a head of thick, lustrous, wavy brown hair.* 一头浓密、富有光泽的褐色鬈发

lusty /'lʌsti/ (**lustier**, **lustiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **lusty**, you mean that it is healthy and full of strength and energy. 精力充沛的；生气勃勃的；健壮的 ❑ *...plants with large, lusty roots.* 根部粗大而壮实的植物 ❑ *...remembering his lusty singing in the open park.* 回忆他在露天公园的热情歌唱 •**lusti|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Bob ate lustily.* 鲍勃起劲地吃着。

lute /luːt/ (**lutes**) N-VAR A **lute** is a stringed instrument with a rounded body that is quite like a guitar and is played with the fingers. 诗琴；琉特琴

luv /lʌv/ N-COUNT **Luv** is a written form of the word 'love', when it is being used as an informal way of addressing someone. (love 的非正式写法，用于称呼)亲爱的【BRIT 英】❑ *'Don't worry, luv.'* "别担心，亲爱的。"

luv|vie /'lʌvi/ (**luvvies**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to actors as **luvvies** as a humorous way of criticizing their emotional behaviour and their feeling that they are important. 矫情的演员；作秀的演员；自以为是的演员【BRIT, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，幽默，非正式，贬】

luxu|ri|ant /lʌg'ʒʊərɪənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Luxuriant** plants, trees, and gardens are large, healthy, and growing well. 葱茏的；茂密的；茂盛的 ❑ *There were two very large oak trees in front of our house with wide spreading branches and luxuriant foliage.* 我们家门口有两棵枝繁叶茂的大橡树。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's hair as **luxuriant**, you mean that it is very thick and healthy. (须发)浓密的，健康的 ❑ *Hair that's thick and luxuriant needs regular trimming.* 健康浓密的头发需要定期修剪。

luxu|ri|ate /lʌg'ʒʊərɪeɪt/ (**luxuriates**, **luxuriating**, **luxuriated**) VERB If you **luxuriate in** something, you relax in it and enjoy it very much, especially because you find it comfortable and luxurious. 沉湎于，陶醉于(尤指舒适豪华的事物) ❑ [v +in] *Lie back and luxuriate in the scented oil.* 躺下来尽情感受精油的滋润。 ❑ [v +in] *Ralph was luxuriating in the first real holiday he'd had in years.* 拉尔夫正尽情享受假期，这是他这么多年来第一个真正的假期。

luxu|ri|ous /lʌg'ʒʊərɪəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **luxurious**, you mean that it is very comfortable and expensive. 舒适的；豪华的；奢侈的 ❑ *She had come to enjoy Roberto's luxurious life-style.* 她渐渐地喜欢上了罗伯托奢侈的生活方式。 •**luxu|ri|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *The dining-room is luxuriously furnished and carpeted.* 饭厅陈设豪华，地上铺有地毯。 2 ADJ **Luxurious** means feeling or expressing great pleasure and comfort. 心满意足的；惬意的；舒适的 ❑ *Amy tilted her wine in her glass with a luxurious sigh.* 埃米微倾酒杯晃了晃酒，惬意地舒了一口气。 •**luxu|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Liz laughed, stretching luxuriously.* 莉兹大笑起来，惬意地伸着懒腰。

luxu|ry ◆◇ /'lʌkʃəri/ (**luxuries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Luxury** is very great comfort, especially among beautiful and expensive surroundings. 奢侈；奢华；奢侈的享受 ❑ *By all accounts he leads a life of considerable luxury.* 据说他的生活颇为奢侈。 ❑ *She was brought up in an atmosphere of luxury and wealth.* 她在锦衣玉食的环境中长大。 2 N-COUNT A **luxury** is something expensive which is not necessary but which gives you pleasure. 奢侈品 ❑ *A week by the sea is a luxury they can no longer afford.* 到海边度假一周成了他们再也消费不起的一种奢侈体验。 ❑ *Telephones are still a luxury in some parts of Spain, Portugal, and Greece.* 在西班牙、葡萄牙和希腊的一些地方，电话仍然是奢侈品。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **luxury** item is something expensive which is not necessary but which gives you pleasure. 奢侈的；奢华的 ❑ *He could not afford luxury food on his pay.* 靠自己的工资他买不起奢侈的食品。 ❑ *He rode on the president's luxury train through his own state.* 他乘坐总统的豪华列车经过自己所在的州。 4 N-SING A **luxury** is a pleasure which you do not often have the opportunity to enjoy. 不常有的乐趣；难得的享受 ❑ *Hot baths are my favourite luxury.* 泡个热水澡是我的最大乐事。 ❑ [+of] *We were going to have the luxury of a free weekend, to rest and do whatever we pleased.* 我们将有一个难得空闲的周末，可以休息，还可以高兴干什么就干什么。

Thesaurus 同类词 *luxury* Also look up:

N. comfort, richness, splendour 1
extra, extravagance, nonessential, treat 2 4

'luxu|ry goods N-PLURAL **Luxury goods** are things which are not necessary, but which give you pleasure or make your life more comfortable. 奢侈品 ❑ *...increased taxes on luxury goods, such as boats, fur coats and expensive cars.* 对游艇、毛皮大衣、豪华汽车等奢侈品增收的税

LW LW is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **long wave**.

-ly /-li/ (**-lier**, **-liest**) 1 SUFFIX **-ly** is added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate the manner or nature of something. (加在形容词后构成副词)表示"以…方式"、"至…程度" ❑ *I saw Louise walking slowly to the bus stop.* 我看见路易丝慢慢地走向公共汽车站。 ❑ *They were badly injured.* 他们伤势严重。 ❑ *Sarah has typically British fair skin.* 萨拉有着典型英国人的白皙皮肤。 2 SUFFIX **-ly** is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe someone or something as being like or typical of a particular kind of person or thing. (加在名词后构成形容词)表示"像…一样的"、"有…特性的" ❑ *The staff are very friendly.* 员工们很友善。 ❑ *This was a cowardly*

thing to do. 做这种事是懦弱的行为。 3 SUFFIX **-ly** is added to nouns referring to periods of time to form adjectives or adverbs that say how often something happens or is done. (加在名词后构成形容词或副词)表示"每隔…时间(的)"、"在…时间(的)" ❑ *...a weekly newspaper.* 周报 ❑ *...monthly payments.* 每月支付的款项 ❑ *...the language that we use daily.* 日常生活语言

ly|chee /ˈlaɪtʃiː, AM 美 ˈliːtsiː/ (**lychees**) N-VAR **Lychees** are Chinese fruit which have white flesh and large stones inside and a pinkish-brown skin. 荔枝

Ly|cra /ˈlaɪkrə/ N-UNCOUNT **Lycra** is a type of stretchy fabric, similar to elastic, which is used to make tight-fitting garments such as tights and swimming costumes. 莱卡(用于制作紧身衣、游泳衣等的强力弹性面料)【TRADEMARK 商标】

ly|ing /ˈlaɪɪŋ/ **Lying** is the present participle of **lie**.

lymph node /ˈlɪmf nəʊd/ (**lymph nodes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Lymph nodes** or **lymph glands** are small masses of tissue in your body where white blood cells are formed. 淋巴结

lynch /lɪntʃ/ (**lynches, lynching, lynched**) VERB If an angry crowd of people **lynch** someone, they kill that person by hanging them, without letting them have a trial, because they believe that that person has committed a crime. 以私刑绞死(某人) ❑ [v n] *They were about to lynch him when reinforcements from the army burst into the room and rescued him.* 他们正准备动私刑绞死他时，援军闯入房间把他救下了。 •**lynch|ing** (**lynchings**) N-VAR ❑ *Some towns found that lynching was the only way to drive away bands of outlaws.* 一些城镇发现，私处绞刑是赶走匪帮的唯一办法。

ˈlynch mob (**lynch mobs**) 1 N-COUNT A **lynch mob** is an angry crowd of people who want to kill someone without a trial, because they believe that person has committed a crime. 动用私刑的暴民 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people as a **lynch mob** if they are very angry with someone because they believe that person has done something bad or wrong. 愤怒的群众 ❑ *Something approaching a lynch mob has been gathering against the Chancellor for even daring to consider higher interest rates.* 怒不可遏的群众聚集起来，抗议财政大臣胆敢动提高利率的念头。

lynch|pin /ˈlɪntʃpɪn/ → see **linchpin**

lynx /lɪŋks/ (**lynxes**) N-COUNT A **lynx** is a wild animal similar to a large cat. 猞猁

lyre /ˈlaɪəʳ/ (**lyres**) N-COUNT A **lyre** is a stringed instrument that looks like a small harp. 里拉琴

lyr|ic /ˈlɪrɪk/ (**lyrics**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **lyrics** of a song are its words. 歌词 ❑ [+by] *...Kurt Weill's Broadway opera with lyrics by Langston Hughes.* 由兰斯顿·休斯作词、库尔特·魏尔作曲的百老汇歌剧 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Lyric** poetry is written in a simple and direct style, and usually expresses personal emotions such as love. 抒情(诗)的 ❑ *...Lawrence's splendid short stories and lyric poetry.* 劳伦斯精彩的短篇小说和抒情诗

lyri|cal /ˈlɪrɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **lyrical** is poetic and romantic. 抒情诗般的；浪漫的；热情奔放的 ❑ *His paintings became more lyrical.* 他的画变得更加热情奔放。 ❑ *...its remarkable free-flowing and often lyrical style.* 其令人惊叹的流畅文笔和往往富有诗意的写作风格 2 to **wax lyrical** → see **wax**

lyri|cism /ˈlɪrɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Lyricism** is gentle and romantic emotion, often expressed in writing, poetry, or music. (文字、诗歌、音乐等的)抒情 ❑ *...a natural lyricism which can be expressed through dance and music.* 可通过舞蹈和音乐来表达的自然抒情

lyri|cist /ˈlɪrɪsɪst/ (**lyricists**) N-COUNT A **lyricist** is someone who writes the words for modern songs or for musicals. (流行歌曲或音乐剧的)词作者，作词人

L

Mm

M also **m** /em/ (**M's, m's**) 1 N-VAR **M** is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 13 个字母 2 **m** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **metres** or **metre.** ❑ *The island is only 200m wide at its narrowest point.* 该岛最窄处仅 200 米宽。 3 **m** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) the number **million.** ❑ *Last year exports reached $150m in value.* 去年出口额达到了 1.5 亿美元。 ❑ *...500m tonnes of coal.* 5 亿吨煤

-'m /-m/ **'m** is the usual spoken form of 'am', used after 'I' in 'I'm'. (am 的常用口语形式，用于 I 之后)

ma /mɑ:/ (**mas**) N-COUNT Some people refer to or address their mother as **ma.** 妈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Ma was still at work when I got back.* 我回来时妈还在工作。

MA /ˌem 'eɪ/ (**MAs**) also **M.A.** N-COUNT An **MA** is a master's degree in an arts or social science subject. **MA** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Master of Arts'. 文科硕士学位 ❑ *She then went on to university where she got a BA and then an MA.* 她后来接着上了大学，先后获得了文科学士与文科硕士学位。

ma'am /mæm, mɑ:m/ N-COUNT People sometimes say **ma'am** as a very formal and polite way of addressing a woman whose name they do not know or a woman of superior rank. 夫人；太太；女士；小姐【mainly AM, POLITENESS 主美，礼貌】❑ *Would you repeat that please, ma'am?* 夫人，请重复一遍好吗？

mac /mæk/ (**macs**) N-COUNT A **mac** is a raincoat, especially one made from a particular kind of waterproof cloth. (尤指用特殊防水布做成的) 雨衣【BRIT 英】

ma|ca|bre /mə'kɑ:brə/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You describe something such as an event or story as **macabre** when it is strange and horrible or upsetting, usually because it involves death or injury. 恐怖的；可怕的；令人毛骨悚然的 ❑ *Police have made a macabre discovery.* 警方有了一个令人毛骨悚然的发现。

maca|ro|ni /ˌmækə'rəʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Macaroni** is a kind of pasta made in the shape of short hollow tubes. 通心面；通心粉

ˌmaca|ro|ni 'cheese

in AM, use 美国英语用 **macaroni and cheese**

N-UNCOUNT **Macaroni cheese** is a dish made from macaroni and cheese sauce. 干酪通心粉；芝士意面

maca|roon /ˌmækə'ru:n/ (**macaroons**) N-COUNT **Macaroons** are sweet cake-like biscuits that are flavoured with coconut or almond. 马卡龙饼干；蛋圆饼干；杏元饼干

mace /meɪs/ (**maces**) 1 N-COUNT A **mace** is an ornamental stick carried by an official or placed somewhere as a symbol of authority. 权杖；权标 2 N-UNCOUNT **Mace** is a substance that causes tears and sickness, and that is used in sprays as a defence against rioters or attackers. 梅斯催泪毒剂【TRADEMARK 商标】

mac|er|ate /'mæsəreɪt/ (**macerates, macerating, macerated**) VERB If you **macerate** food, or if it **macerates**, you soak it in a liquid for a period of time so that it absorbs the liquid. 浸泡，浸渍(食品)；(食品)浸软 ❑ [v n +in] *I like to macerate the food in liqueur for a few minutes before serving.* 我喜欢先把这种食物在利口酒里浸泡几分钟再端上桌。 ❑ [v n] *Cognac is also used to macerate and flavour ingredients and casseroles.* 干邑白兰地也用于浸渍食材，给砂锅炖菜提味。 ❑ [v] *Seal tightly then leave for four to five days to macerate.* 密封后浸泡上四五天。

Mach /mɑ:k/ N-UNCOUNT **Mach** is used as a unit of measurement in stating the speed of a moving object in relation to the speed of sound. For example, if an aircraft is travelling at Mach 1, it is travelling at exactly the speed of sound. 马赫(速度单位，1 马赫等于 1 倍音速)【TECHNICAL 术语】

ma|chete /mə'ʃeti/ (**machetes**) N-COUNT A **machete** is a large knife with a broad blade. 大砍刀

Machia|vel|lian /ˌmækiə'veliən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **Machiavellian**, you are critical of them because they often make clever and secret plans to achieve their aims and are not honest with people. 诡计多端的；不择手段的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...Machiavellian republicans plotting to destabilise the throne.* 不择手段密谋推翻王权的共和党人 ❑ *A Machiavellian plot was suspected.* 人们怀疑背后有不可告人的阴谋。

machi|na|tions /ˌmækɪ'neɪʃ°nz, ˌmæʃ-/ N-PLURAL You use **machinations** to describe secret and complicated plans, especially to gain power. (尤指夺权的) 阴谋，诡计，奸计【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the political machinations that brought him to power.* 将他推上权力宝座的政治阴谋

ma|chine ↔ /mə'ʃi:n/ (**machines, machining, machined**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **machine** is a piece of equipment which uses electricity or an engine in order to do a particular kind of work. 机器；机械 ❑ *I put the coin in the machine and pulled the lever.* 我把硬币投入机器，拉动控制杆。 ❑ *...a color photograph of the sort taken by machine to be pasted in passports.* 由机器拍摄的那种护照用彩色照片 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **machine** something, you make it or work on it using a machine. 用机器制造；用机器加工 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The material is machined in a factory.* 这种材料是在一家工厂里用机器加工的。 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+from*] *All parts are machined from top grade, high tensile aluminium.* 所有零件都是用顶级高强度铝加工而成。 ❑ [v-ed] *...machined brass zinc alloy gears.* 机器加工的铜锌合金齿轮 •**ma|chin|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...our machining, fabrication and finishing processes.* 我们的机器加工、预制和精整程序 3 N-COUNT You can use **machine** to refer to a large and well-controlled system or organization. 机器(指控制良好的大型体系或组织) ❑ *...Nazi Germany's military machine.* 纳粹德国的军事机器 ❑ *He has put the party publicity machine behind another candidate.* 他已用党的宣传机器为另一位候选人造势。 4 → see also **fruit machine, sewing machine, slot machine, vending machine**

→ see **dairy**

Thesaurus 同类词 *machine* Also look up:

N. appliance, computer, gadget, mechanism 1
organization, structure, system 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *machine* with:

V. **design a** machine 设计机器，**invent a** machine 发明机器，**use a** machine 使用机器 1
ADJ. **heavy** machine 沉重的机器，**new** machine 新机器，machine **washable** 可机洗的 1
N. machine **oil** 机油，machine **parts** 机器零件，machine **shop** 金工车间，**Xerox** machine 静电复印机 1

ma|chine code N-UNCOUNT **Machine code** is a way of expressing

instructions and information in the form of numbers which can be understood by a computer or microchip. 机器码【COMPUTING 计算机】

ma'chine gun (**machine guns**) also **machine-gun** 1 N-COUNT A **machine gun** is a gun which fires a lot of bullets one after the other very quickly. 机关枪；机枪 ❑ *...a burst of machine-gun fire.* 一阵机关枪扫射 2 → see also **sub-machine gun**

ma|chin|ery /mə'ʃi:nəri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can use **machinery** to refer to machines in general, or machines that are used in a factory or on a farm. (总称)机械 ❑ *...quality tools and machinery.* 质量上乘的工具和机械 ❑ *...your local garden machinery specialist.* 你们当地的园艺机械专家 2 N-SING **The machinery** of a government or organization is the system and all the procedures that it uses to deal with things. (政府或组织的)机制，制度 ❑ [+of] *The machinery of democracy could be created quickly.* 民主制度可以迅速建立起来。

ma'chine tool (**machine tools**) N-COUNT A **machine tool** is a machine driven by power that cuts, shapes, or finishes metal or other materials. 机床；工作母机

ma|chin|ist /mə'ʃi:nɪst/ (**machinists**) N-COUNT A **machinist** is a person whose job is to operate a machine, especially in a factory. (尤指工厂的)机工，机械师

ma|chis|mo /mæ'tʃɪzməʊ, AM 美 mɑ:'tʃi:z-/ N-UNCOUNT You use **machismo** to refer to men's behaviour or attitudes when they are very conscious and proud of their masculinity. 男子汉气概 ❑ *Hooky, naturally, has to prove his machismo by going on the scariest rides twice.* 胡基，自然，要坐两次最恐怖的过山车来表现一下自己的男子汉气概。

macho /'mætʃəʊ, AM 美 'mɑ:-/ ADJ You use **macho** to describe men who are very conscious and proud of their masculinity. 富有男子汉气概的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...displays of macho bravado.* 显示男子汉气概的举动

mac|in|tosh /'mækɪntɒʃ/ → see **mackintosh**

macke|rel /'mækərəl/ (**mackerel**) N-VAR A **mackerel** is a sea fish with a dark, patterned back. 鲭鱼 ❑ *They'd gone out to fish for mackerel.* 他们已经出海去捕鲭鱼了。•N-UNCOUNT **Mackerel** is this fish eaten as food. 鲭鱼肉

mack|in|tosh /'mækɪntɒʃ/ (**mackintoshes**) N-COUNT A **mackintosh** is a raincoat, especially one made from a particular kind of waterproof cloth. (尤指用特殊防水布做成的)雨衣【mainly BRIT 主英】

macro /'mækrəʊ/ (**macros**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **macro** to indicate that something relates to a general area, rather than being detailed or specific. 宏观的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...coordinated programmes of regulation of the economy both at the macro level and at the micro level.* 宏观与微观层面相协调的经济调控计划 2 N-COUNT A **macro** is a shortened version of a computer command which makes the computer carry out a set of actions. 宏；宏指令【COMPUTING 计算机】

macro- /'mækrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Macro-** is added to words in order to form new words that are technical and that refer to things which are large or involve the whole of something. (用于某些词前构成术语)表示"大的"、"整体的"、"宏观的" ❑ *...the cornerstone of macro-economic policy.* 宏观经济政策的基石 ❑ *...the macro-relationship between unemployment and imprisonment.* 失业与坐牢之间的宏观联系

macro|bi|ot|ic /ˌmækrəʊbaɪ'ɒtɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Macrobiotic** food consists of whole grains and vegetables that are grown without chemicals. (食物)延年益寿的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a strict macrobiotic diet.* 严格的长寿食谱

Word Link 词根词缀 *macro ≈ big* 大：*macrobiotic, macrocosm, macroeconomic*

macro|bi|ot|ics /ˌmækrəʊbaɪ'ɒtɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Macrobiotics** is the practice of eating macrobiotic food. 长寿饮食法【TECHNICAL 术语】

macro|cosm /'mækrəʊkɒzəm/ N-SING A **macrocosm** is a complex organized system such as the universe or a society, considered as a single unit. 大宇宙；宏观世界；复杂而系统的整体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The macrocosm of the universe is mirrored in the microcosm of the mind.* 宇宙宏观世界映射在心灵微观世界中。

macro|eco|nom|ics /ˌmækrəʊi:kə'nɒmɪks, -ek-/ also **macro-economics** N-UNCOUNT【BUSINESS 商】**Macroeconomics** is the branch of economics that is concerned with the major, general features of a country's economy, such as the level of inflation, unemployment, or interest rates. 宏观经济学 ❑ *Too many politicians forget the importance of macroeconomics.* 有太多政治家忘记了宏观经济学的重要性。•**ma|cro|ec|o|nom|ic** /ˌmækrəʊi:kə'nɒmɪk, -ek-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the attempt to substitute low inflation for full employment as a goal of macroeconomic policy.* 以低通胀取代充分就业作为宏观经济政策目标的尝试

→ see **economics**

mad ◆◇◇ /mæd/ (**madder, maddest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **mad** has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behaviour is very strange. 疯的；精神错乱的 ❑ *She was afraid of going mad.* 她担心自己会疯掉。•**mad|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was driven to the brink of madness.* 他快被逼疯了。2 ADJ You use **mad** to describe people or things that you think are very foolish. 愚蠢透顶的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You'd be mad to work with him again.* 你再和他共事简直是疯了。❑ *Isn't that a rather mad idea?* 那难道不是一个相当愚蠢的想法吗？•**mad|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is political madness.* 这是政治上的疯狂举动。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **mad**, you mean that they are very angry. 十分愤怒的；异常恼火的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+at] *You're just mad at me because I don't want to go.* 因为我不想去，你就对我火冒三丈。[Also +about] 4 ADJ If you are **mad about** or **mad on** something or someone, you like them very much indeed. 着迷的；迷恋的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *She's not as mad about sport as I am.* 她不像我那么痴迷体育。❑ [+about] *He's mad about you.* 他很迷恋你。❑ [+on] *He's mad on trains.* 他非常喜欢火车。•COMB **Mad** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...his football-mad son.* 他那个足球迷儿子 ❑ *He's not power-mad.* 他不贪恋权力。5 ADJ **Mad** behaviour is wild and uncontrolled. (行为)狂乱的，失控的 ❑ *You only have an hour to complete the game so it's a mad dash against the clock.* 你只有一个小时来完成游戏，所以得铆足劲头争分夺秒。❑ *The audience went mad.* 观众们十分狂热。•**mad|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Down in the streets people were waving madly.* 街道上，人们在疯狂挥手。6 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **drives** you **mad**, you mean that you find them extremely annoying. 使发狂；惹…发怒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There are certain things he does that drive me mad.* 他做的某些事让我很生气。❑ *This itching is driving me mad.* 这种瘙痒快把我折磨疯了。7 PHRASE If you do something **like mad**, you do it very energetically or enthusiastically. 拼命地；全力以赴地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was weight training like mad.* 他在拼命地进行负重训练。8 → see also **madly** 9 **mad keen** → see **keen**

Thesaurus 同类词 *mad* Also look up:

ADJ. crazy, deranged, insane 1
crazy, foolish, senseless 2
angry, furious 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mad* with:

V. **go** mad 发疯 1
get mad 大发雷霆，**make** *someone* mad 使某人火冒三丈 3
N. mad **dog** 疯狗，mad **scientist** 疯狂的科学家 1
mad **as hell** 大为光火 3
mad **dash** 乱冲，mad **rush** 狂奔 5

mad|am /'mædəm/ also **Madam** N-COUNT People sometimes say **Madam** as a very formal and polite way of addressing a woman whose name they do not know or a woman of superior rank. For example, a shop assistant might address a woman customer as **Madam**. (尊称)女士，太太，夫人【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Try them on, madam.* 试穿一下吧，太太。

mad|cap /'mædkæp/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **madcap** plan or scheme is very foolish and not likely to succeed. (计划等)荒唐的，鲁莽的，愚昧的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The politicians simply flitted from one madcap scheme to another.* 政客们只是蜻蜓点水般辗转于一个又一个荒唐的计划之间。

mad 'cow dis|ease N-UNCOUNT **Mad cow disease** is a disease which affects the nervous system of cattle and causes death. 疯牛病【mainly BRIT 主英】

mad|den /'mædᵊn/ (**maddens, maddening, maddened**) VERB To **madden** a person or animal means to make them very angry. 使极为恼火；使狂怒 ❑ [V n] *He knew that what he was saying did not reach her. And the knowledge of it maddened him.* 他知道她没有听他的话，这让他大为光火。

mad|den|ing /'mædənɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **maddening**, you mean that it makes you feel angry, irritated, or frustrated. 令人生气的；让人沮丧的；使人恼火的 ❑ *Shopping in the January sales can be maddening.* 在一月促销期间购物可能会让人很懊恼。•**mad|den|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *The service is maddeningly slow.* 这里的服务慢得叫人抓狂。

made /meɪd/ 1 **Made** is the past tense and past participle of **make**. 2 ADJ If something is **made of** or **made out of** a particular substance, that substance was used to build it. (由…)构成的；(由…)制成的 ❑ [+of] *The top of the table is made of glass.* 桌面是玻璃的。❑ [+out of] *What is the statue made out of?* 这个塑像是用什么做的？ 3 PHRASE If you say that someone **has it made** or **has got it made**, you mean that they are certain to be rich or successful. 胜券在握；有成功(或发财)的把握【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When I was at school, I thought I had it made.* 上学的时候，我觉得自己一定会出人头地。

-made /-meɪd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-made** combines with words such as 'factory' to make adjectives that indicate that something has been made or produced in a particular place or in a particular way. (与 factory 等词连用构成形容词)表示"…制造的"、"…生产的" ❑ *...a British-made car.* 英国产的轿车 ❑ *...specially-made footwear.* 特制的鞋

made-to-'measure ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **made-to-measure** suit, shirt, or other item of clothing is one that is made by a tailor to fit you exactly, rather than one that you buy already made in a shop. (衣服等)量身定做的

'made-up ♦◇ also **made up** 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, adv ADJ n] If you are **made-up**, you are wearing make-up such as powder or eye shadow. 化过妆的 ❑ *She was beautifully made-up, beautifully groomed.* 她妆容姣好，服饰华美。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **made-up** word, name, or story is invented, rather than really existing or being true. 虚构的；捏造的 ❑ *It looks like a made-up word.* 这个词似乎是自造的。 3 ADJ If you are **made-up**, you are happy. 高兴的；开心的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I'll be made up if I get in the top five, that would be great.* 要是能进前五名我会非常高兴，那样就太好了。

mad|house /'mædhaʊs/ (**madhouses**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a place or situation as a **madhouse**, you mean that it is full of confusion and noise. 乱哄哄的地方；喧闹的场所 ❑ *That place is a madhouse.* 那个地方乱哄哄的。

mad|ly /'mædli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **madly** to indicate that one person loves another a great deal. 狂热地，疯狂地(爱恋) ❑ *She has fallen madly in love with him.* 她疯狂地爱上了他。 2 ADV [ADV adj] You can use **madly** in front of an adjective in order to emphasize the quality expressed by the adjective. 很；非常；十分【mainly BRIT, EMPHASIS 主英，强调】❑ *Inside it is madly busy.* 里面异常忙碌。

mad|man /'mædmən/ (**madmen**) N-COUNT A **madman** is a man who is insane. 疯子；精神失常的男人 ❑ *He wanted to jump up and run outside, screaming like a madman.* 他想跳起来跑到外面去，像疯子那样尖叫。

Ma|don|na /mə'dɒnə/ N-PROPER Catholics and other Christians sometimes call Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, **the Madonna**. (基督教的)圣母马利亚

mad|ras /mə'dræs, -'drɑːs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **madras** curry is a rather hot spicy curry. (咖喱)马德拉斯产的，中等辣味的

mad|ri|gal /'mædrɪgᵊl/ (**madrigals**) N-COUNT A **madrigal** is a song sung by several singers without any musical instruments. Madrigals were popular in England in the sixteenth century. 牧歌(一种无伴奏合唱歌曲，16世纪流行于英格兰)

mad|woman /'mædwʊmən/ (**madwomen**) N-COUNT A **madwoman** is a woman who is insane. 疯女人；精神失常的女人【INFORMAL 非正式】

mael|strom /'meɪlstrɒm/ (**maelstroms**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a situation as a **maelstrom**, you mean that it is very confused or violent. 大动乱；大混乱【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the maelstrom of ethnic hatreds and vendetta politics.* 种族仇恨与政治积怨造成的大动乱 ❑ [+of] *Inside, she was a maelstrom of churning emotions.* 内心中，她的情感似波涛汹涌，激荡不定。

maes|tro /'maɪstrəʊ/ (**maestros**) N-COUNT A **maestro** is a skilled and well-known musician or conductor. 音乐大师；指挥名家 ❑ *...the urbane maestro's delightful first show.* 这位儒雅的音乐大师赏心悦目的首场演出

ma|fia /'mæfiə, AM 美 'mɑːf-/ (**mafias**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The Mafia** is a criminal organization that makes money illegally, especially by threatening people and dealing in drugs. 黑手党 ❑ *The Mafia is by no means ignored by Italian television.* 意大利电视台绝对不会无视黑手党。 2 N-COUNT You can use **mafia** to refer to an organized group of people who you disapprove of because they use unfair or illegal means in order to get what they want. 黑帮；团伙；帮派；集团【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They are well-connected with the south-based education-reform mafia.* 他们同以南方为大本营的教育改革集团有着密切联系。

mag /mæg/ (**mags**) N-COUNT A **mag** is the same as a magazine. 同 magazine【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a well-known glossy mag.* 著名的高光纸杂志

maga|zine ♦◇ /ˌmægə'ziːn, AM 美 'mægəziːn/ (**magazines**) 1 N-COUNT A **magazine** is a publication with a paper cover which is issued regularly, usually every week or every month, and which contains articles, stories, photographs, and advertisements. 杂志；期刊 ❑ *Her face is on the cover of a dozen or more magazines.* 她的面孔出现在十几种杂志的封面上。 2 N-COUNT In an automatic gun, the **magazine** is the part that contains the bullets. (自动枪支的)弹夹，弹匣

→ see **advertising, library**

ma|gen|ta /mə'dʒentə/ (**magentas**) COLOUR **Magenta** is used to describe things that are dark reddish-purple in colour. 品红色；洋红色

mag|got /'mægət/ (**maggots**) N-COUNT **Maggots** are creatures that look like very small worms and turn into flies. 蛆

mag|ic ♦◇ /'mædʒɪk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Magic** is the power to use supernatural forces to make impossible things happen, such as making people disappear or controlling events in nature. 魔法；巫术；法术 ❑ *They believe in magic.* 他们相信巫术。❑ *Older legends say that Merlin raised the stones by magic.* 更为古老的传说称墨林利用法术堆起了那些石头。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **magic** when you are referring to an event that is so wonderful, strange, or unexpected that it seems as if supernatural powers have caused it. You can also say that something happens **as if by magic** or **like magic**. 奇迹；神奇之事 ❑ *All this was supposed to work magic.* 这一切被认为会创造奇迹。❑ *The picture will now appear, as if by magic!* 这幅画立刻就会出现，好像变魔术一般！ 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **magic** to describe something that does things, or appears to do things, by magic. (似)用魔法变成的；神奇的 ❑ *So it's a magic potion?* 那么，这是神奇药水？ ❑ *...the magic ingredient that helps to keep skin looking smooth.* 有助于保持肌肤光滑的神奇成分 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Magic** is the art and skill of performing mysterious tricks to entertain people, for example by making things appear and disappear. 魔术；戏法 ❑ *His secret hobby: performing magic tricks.* 他私底下的嗜好：变戏法。 5 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to **the magic of** something, you mean that it has a special mysterious quality which makes it seem wonderful and exciting to you and which makes you feel happy. 魅力；魔力；

M

Word Web 话题词汇 magnet 磁铁

Magnets have a north **pole** and a south pole. One side has a **negative charge** and the other side has a **positive** charge. The negative side of a magnet **attracts** the positive side of another magnet. This is where the phrase "opposites attract" comes from. Two sides that have the same charge will **repel** each other. The earth itself is a huge magnet, with a North Pole and a South Pole. A **compass** uses a **magnetized** needle to indicate directions. The "north" end of the needle always points toward the earth's North Pole.

磁铁有一个指北极和一个指南极，一端带负电荷，一端带正电荷。磁铁带负电荷的一端吸引另一磁铁带正电荷的一端，这就是"异性相吸"这个说法的由来。带有同种电荷的两端会相互排斥。地球本身就是一块巨大的磁铁，有南极和北极。指南针用磁化的指针来指示方向。指针的"北"端永远指向地球的北极。

神奇（性）❑ [+of] *It infected them with some of the magic of a lost age.* 它给他们平添了几分逝去岁月的魅力。•ADJ **Magic** is also an adjective. ❑ *Then came those magic moments in the rose-garden.* 接着便是玫瑰园里的那些奇妙时刻。 6 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you refer to a person's **magic**, you mean a special talent or ability that they have, which you admire or consider very impressive.（令人钦佩的）特殊才能，奇特能力 ❑ *The fighter believes he can still regain some of his old magic.* 这位斗士相信自己仍然可以恢复从前的一些魔力。 7 ADJ You can use expressions such as **the magic number** and **the magic word** to indicate that a number or word is the one which is significant or desirable in a particular situation.（数目、词语等）重要的，关键的，合意的 ❑ *...their quest to gain the magic number of 270 electoral votes on Election Day.* 大选之日他们对胜败攸关的 270 张选举人票的争取 8 ADJ [ADJ n, with neg] **Magic** is used in expressions such as **there is no magic formula** and **there is no magic solution** to say that someone will have to make an effort to solve a problem, because it will not solve itself. 立见奇效的；立竿见影的 ❑ *There is no magic formula for producing winning products.* 生产制胜产品没有妙方。 9 ADJ If you say that something is **magic**, you think it is very good or enjoyable. 极好的；了不起的；非常棒的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 主英，非正式，褒】❑ *It was magic—one of the best days of my life.* 真是太棒了——这是我生命中最美好的一天。

Thesaurus 同类词 *magic* Also look up:

N. enchantment, illusion, sorcery, witchcraft 1
appeal, beauty, charm 5

magical /ˈmædʒɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **magical** seems to use magic or to be able to produce magic. 施魔法的；能产生魔力的 ❑ *...the story of Sin-Sin, a little boy who has magical powers.* 有魔力的小男孩辛辛的故事 •**magically** /ˈmædʒɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the story of a young boy's adventures after he is magically transported through the cinema screen.* 一个小男孩神奇地进入银幕之后的历险故事 2 ADJ You can say that a place or object is **magical** when it has a special mysterious quality that makes it seem wonderful and exciting.（地方或物体）奇妙的，神奇的 ❑ *The beautiful island of Cyprus is a magical place to get married.* 美丽的塞浦路斯岛是缔结良缘的圣境。

magic bullet (**magic bullets**) 1 N-COUNT In medicine, a **magic bullet** is a drug or treatment that can cure a disease quickly and completely. 魔弹，灵丹妙药（指能快速治愈疾病的药物或疗法） 2 N-COUNT A **magic bullet** is an easy solution to a difficult problem.（能轻松解决难题的）妙法【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A lot of people are looking for some sort of magic bullet that will solve this problem.* 许多人都在寻找能够解决这个问题的良方。

magic carpet (**magic carpets**) N-COUNT In stories, a **magic carpet** is a special carpet that can carry people through the air.（故事中可载人飞行的）魔毯

magician /məˈdʒɪʃᵊn/ (**magicians**) N-COUNT A **magician** is a person who entertains people by doing magic tricks. 魔术师；变戏法的人

magic mushroom (**magic mushrooms**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Magic mushrooms** are a type of mushroom which contain a drug and may make the person who eats them believe they are seeing things which are not real.（食用后会产生幻觉的）神奇蘑菇，致幻蘑菇

magic realism also **magical realism** N-UNCOUNT **Magic realism** is a style of writing or painting which sometimes describes dreams as though they were real, and real events as though they were dreams. 魔幻现实主义

magic wand (**magic wands**) 1 N-COUNT A **magic wand** or a **wand** is a long thin rod that magicians and fairies wave when they are performing tricks and magic. 魔杖；魔术棒 2 N-COUNT You use **magic wand**, especially in the expression **there is no magic wand**, to indicate that someone is dealing with a difficult problem which cannot be solved quickly and easily. 妙招；灵丹妙药 ❑ *There is no magic wand to secure a just peace.* 不存在能够保证公正的和平的灵丹妙药。❑ *People can't expect him to just wave a magic wand.* 人民不能指望他创造奇迹。

magisterial /ˌmædʒɪˈstɪərɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour or work as **magisterial**, you mean that they show great authority or ability.（行为）威风的，威严的；（作品）权威的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his magisterial voice and bearing.* 他威严的言行举止 ❑ *The Cambridge World History of Human Disease is a magisterial work.*《剑桥世界人类疾病史》是一部权威著作。

magistrate /ˈmædʒɪstreɪt/ (**magistrates**) N-COUNT A **magistrate** is an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes.（处理轻罪或纠纷的）治安法官，基层司法专员

magma /ˈmægmə/ N-UNCOUNT **Magma** is molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth. 岩浆【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The volcano threw new showers of magma and ash into the air.* 火山又向空中喷出了岩浆和火山灰。

→ see **volcano**

magnanimity /ˌmægnəˈnɪmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Magnanimity** is kindness and generosity towards someone, especially after defeating them or being treated badly by them.（尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人的）宽宏大量，宽厚，大度【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The father of one victim spoke with remarkable magnanimity.* 一名受害者的父亲以极为大度的口吻发了言。

Word Link 词根词缀 *magn ≈ great* 大：*magnanimity, magnanimous, magnate*

magnanimous /mægˈnænɪməs/ ADJ If you are **magnanimous**, you behave kindly and generously towards someone, especially after defeating them or being treated badly by them.（尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人）宽宏大量的，宽厚的，大度的 ❑ *I was prepared to be magnanimous, prepared to feel compassion for him.* 我准备表现出宽宏大量，准备同情他的境遇。•**magnanimously** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'You were right, and we were wrong,' he said magnanimously.* "你是对的，我们错了。"他大度地说。

magnate /ˈmægneɪt/ (**magnates**) N-COUNT A **magnate** is someone who has earned a lot of money from a particular business or industry. 实业巨头；大亨；大企业家 ❑ *...a multimillionaire shipping magnate.* 身家数百万的船业巨头

magnesium /mægˈniːziəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Magnesium** is a light silvery-white metal which burns with a bright white flame. 镁

magnet /ˈmægnɪt/ (**magnets**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that something is a **magnet** or is like a **magnet**, you mean that people are very attracted by it and want to go to it or look at it. 极具吸引力的事物 ❑ [+for] *Prospect Park, with its vast lake, is a magnet for all health freaks.* 普罗斯佩克特公园以其广阔的湖面吸引着所有注重健康的人。 2 N-COUNT A **magnet** is a piece of iron or other material which attracts iron towards it. 磁体；磁石；磁铁 ❑ *...a fridge magnet.* 冰箱贴

→ see Word Web: **magnet**

mag|net|ic /mæg'netɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something metal is **magnetic**, it acts like a magnet. 磁的；磁性的 ❑ *...magnetic particles.* 磁性微粒 2 ADJ You use **magnetic** to describe something that is caused by or relates to the force of magnetism. 磁力的；磁力产生的 ❑ *The electrically charged gas particles are affected by magnetic forces.* 带电气体粒子受磁力影响。•**mag|neti|cal|ly** /mæg'netɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *...metal fragments held together magnetically.* 磁力作用下吸在一起的金属碎片 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **magnetic** to describe tapes and other objects which have a coating of a magnetic substance and contain coded information that can be read by computers or other machines. (录音带等)磁化的，带磁性的 ❑ *...her magnetic strip ID card.* 她的磁条身份证 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **magnetic**, you mean that it is very attractive to people because it has unusual, powerful, and exciting qualities. 引人注目的；极具吸引力的 ❑ *...the magnetic effect of the prosperous German economy on would-be immigrants.* 繁荣的德国经济对未来移民的吸引力

ˌmag|net|ic 'field (**magnetic fields**) N-COUNT A **magnetic field** is an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt. 磁场

ˌmag|net|ic 'tape (**magnetic tapes**) N-VAR **Magnetic tape** is plastic tape covered with iron oxide or a similar magnetic substance. It is used for recording sounds, film, or computer information. 磁带

mag|net|ism /'mægnɪtɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Someone or something that has **magnetism** has unusual, powerful, and exciting qualities which attract people to them. 魅力；吸引力 ❑ *There was no doubting the animal magnetism of the man.* 毋庸置疑，这个男人身上透着野性魅力。2 N-UNCOUNT **Magnetism** is the natural power of some objects and substances, especially iron, to attract other objects towards them. 磁性

mag|net|ize /'mægnɪtaɪz/ (**magnetizes, magnetizing, magnetized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **magnetise**

VERB If you **magnetize** something, you make it magnetic. 使磁化；使有磁性 ❑ [v n] *Make a Mobius strip out of a ribbon of mild steel and magnetise it.* 用一根软钢条做成默比乌斯带，将其磁化。❑ [v-ed] *...a small metal chessboard with magnetized playing pieces.* 配有磁性棋子的金属小棋盘

→ see **magnet**

ˌmag|net ˌschool (**magnet schools**) N-COUNT A **magnet school** is a state-funded school, usually in a poor area, which is given extra resources in order to attract new pupils from other areas and help improve the school's performance. 磁石学校，特色学校(通常设在贫困地区，以特色资源吸引外地学生就学，以提高学校业绩)【JOURNALISM 新闻】

mag|ni|fi|ca|tion /ˌmægnɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**magnifications**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Magnification** is the act or process of magnifying something. 放大；扩大 ❑ *Pores are visible without magnification.* 毛孔无须放大就可以看见。2 N-VAR **Magnification** is the degree to which a lens, mirror, or other device can magnify an object, or the degree to which the object is magnified. 放大率；放大倍数 ❑ *The electron microscope uses a beam of electrons to produce images at high magnifications.* 电子显微镜利用电子束形成高倍影像。

mag|nifi|cent /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **magnificent**, you mean that you think they are extremely good, beautiful, or impressive. 宏伟的；壮丽的；令人印象深刻的 ❑ *...a magnificent country house in wooded grounds.* 绿树掩映的一幢乡间豪宅 ❑ *...magnificent views over the San Fernando Valley.* 圣费尔南多河谷的壮丽美景 •**mag|nifi|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the magnificence of the Swiss mountains.* 瑞士山峦的壮丽风光 •**mag|nifi|cent|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *The team played magnificently throughout the competition.* 队伍整个比赛发挥出色。

mag|ni|fy /'mægnɪfaɪ/ (**magnifies, magnifying, magnified**) 1 VERB To **magnify** an object means to make it appear larger than it really is, by means of a special lens or mirror. 放大；扩大 ❑ [v n n] *This version of the Digges telescope magnifies images 11 times.* 这款迪格斯望远镜可将图像放大 11 倍。❑ [v n] *A lens would magnify the picture so it would be like looking at a large TV screen.* 透镜会把图片放大，这样就会像是在看大电视屏幕一样。❑ [v-ing] *...magnifying lenses.* 放大镜 2 VERB To **magnify** something means to increase its effect, size, loudness, or intensity. 加强；加大；加剧 ❑ [v n] *Their noises were magnified in the still, wet air.* 他们的喧闹声在凝滞而潮湿的空气中显得更吵了。3 VERB If you **magnify** something, you make it seem more important or serious than it really is. 夸大；夸张 ❑ [v n] *They do not grasp the broad situation and spend their time magnifying ridiculous details.* 他们不去把握大局，而是在细枝末节上花费时间大做文章。

'mag|ni|fy|ing glass (**magnifying glasses**) N-COUNT A **magnifying glass** is a piece of glass which makes objects appear bigger than they actually are. 放大镜

mag|ni|tude /'mægnɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **magnitude** of something, you are talking about its great size, scale, or importance. 巨大；庞大；重大 ❑ *An operation of this magnitude is going to be difficult.* 这么大的手术实施起来有难度。2 PHRASE You can use **order of magnitude** when you are giving an approximate idea of the amount or importance of something. 数量级；重要性 ❑ *America and Russia do not face a problem of the same order of magnitude as Japan.* 美俄两国所面临的问题与日本的不可同日而语。

mag|no|lia /mæg'nəʊliə/ (**magnolias**) N-VAR A **magnolia** is a kind of tree with white, pink, yellow, or purple flowers. 木兰属植物

mag|num /'mægnəm/ (**magnums**) N-COUNT A **magnum** is a wine bottle holding the equivalent of two normal bottles, approximately 1.5 litres. 大酒瓶(容量约为 1.5 升) ❑ [+of] *...a magnum of champagne.* 一大瓶香槟

ˌmagnum 'opus N-SING [oft poss N] A **magnum opus** is the greatest or most important work produced by a writer, artist, musician, or academic. (作家、艺术家、音乐家或学者的)代表作，巨著，杰作 ❑ *...Gadamer's magnum opus 'Truth and Method'.* 伽达默尔的杰作《真理与方法》

mag|pie /'mægpaɪ/ (**magpies**) N-COUNT A **magpie** is a large black and white bird with a long tail. 喜鹊；鹊

ma|ha|ra|ja /ˌmɑːhə'rɑːdʒə/ (**maharajas**) also **maharajah** N-COUNT A **maharaja** is the head of one of the royal families that used to rule parts of India. (印度的)土邦主，王公，大君

ma|hoga|ny /mə'hɒgəni/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Mahogany** is a dark reddish-brown wood that is used to make furniture. 红木，桃花心木(用于制造家具) ❑ *...mahogany tables and chairs.* 红木桌椅

maid /meɪd/ (**maids**) 1 N-COUNT A **maid** is a woman who works as a servant in a hotel or private house. (旅馆)女服务员；(家庭)女佣，保姆 ❑ *A maid brought me breakfast at half past eight.* 八点半有个女佣给我送来了早餐。2 → see also **old maid**

maid|en /'meɪd°n/ (**maidens**) 1 N-COUNT A **maiden** is a young girl or woman. 少女；姑娘【LITERARY 文】❑ *...stories of noble princes and their brave deeds on behalf of beautiful maidens.* 高贵的王子和他们英雄救美的故事 2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **maiden** voyage or flight of a ship or aircraft is the first official journey that it makes. (航行、飞行等)初次的，首次的 ❑ *In 1912, the Titanic sank on her maiden voyage.* 1912 年，"泰坦尼克"号在处女航中沉没。

ˌmaid|en 'aunt (**maiden aunts**) N-COUNT A **maiden aunt** is an aunt who is not married. 未婚的姑妈(或姨妈)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

ˌmaid|en 'name (**maiden names**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A married woman's **maiden name** is her parents' surname, which she used before she got married and started using her husband's surname. (已婚女子的)娘家姓，婚前姓

ˌmaid|en 'speech (**maiden speeches**) N-COUNT A politician's **maiden speech** is the first speech that he or she makes in parliament after becoming a member of it. (政治家当选议员后在议会作的)第一次演说，首次演讲【BRIT 英】

ˌmaid of 'hon|our (**maids of honour**) N-COUNT A **maid of**

M

honour is the chief bridesmaid at a wedding. 首席女傧相；主伴娘【AM 美】

→ see **wedding**

mail ◆◇◇ /meɪl/ (**mails, mailing, mailed**) ❶ N-SING [oft *by* N] **The mail** is the public service or system by which letters and parcels are collected and delivered. 邮政；邮政系统 ❑ *Your check is in the mail.* 您的支票正在邮递中。❑ *The firm has offices in several large cities, but does most of its business by mail.* 公司在几座大城市设有办事处，不过大部分业务都通过邮政系统来开展。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] You can refer to letters and parcels that are delivered to you as **mail**. 邮件；信件；邮包 ❑ *There was no mail except the usual junk addressed to the occupier.* 除了寄给住户的常见垃圾信件之外，再没有其他邮件了。❸ VERB If you **mail** a letter or parcel to someone, you send it to them by putting it in a post box or taking it to a post office. 寄；邮寄【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n +to] *Last year, he mailed the documents to French journalists.* 去年，他把这些文件寄给了法国记者。❑ [V n n] *He mailed me the contract.* 他把合同邮寄给了我。❑ [V n +*with*] *The Government has already mailed some 18 million households with details of the public offer.* 政府已向大约 1,800 万个家庭寄发了公开报价的详情。[Also V n]

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **post**

❹ VERB To **mail** a message to someone means to send it to them by means of e-mail or a computer network. 发送（电子邮件等）❑ [*be* V-ed prep] *...if a report must be electronically mailed to an office by 9 am the next day.* 如果一份报告必须在次日上午 9 时之前以电子邮件的形式发送至办公室 [Also V n] •N-UNCOUNT **Mail** is also a noun. ❑ *If you have any problems then send me some mail.* 如有任何问题，就给我发邮件。❺ → see also **mailing, chain mail, e-mail, electronic mail, hate mail, junk mail, surface mail**

▶**mail out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **mails out** things such as letters, leaflets, or bills, they send them to a large number of people at the same time. 批量邮寄；群发【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V P n] *This week, the company mailed out its annual report.* 本周，该公司群发了其年度报告。[Also V n P]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **send out**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mail* with:

PREP. **by** mail 以邮递方式，**in the** mail 在邮递中，**through the** mail 通过邮政系统 ❶
N. mail **carrier** 邮递员，**fan** mail 粉丝邮件 ❷
V. **deliver** mail 投递邮件，**get** mail 收到邮件，**open** mail 打开邮件，**read** mail 看信，**receive** mail 接收邮件，**send** mail 发送邮件 ❷

mail|bag /'meɪlbæg/ (**mailbags**) also **mail bag** N-COUNT A **mailbag** is a large bag that is used by postal workers for carrying mail.（运送邮件的）邮袋

mail|box /'meɪlbɒks/ (**mailboxes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mailbox** is a box outside your house where your letters are delivered.（私宅门口接收信件的）信箱【AM 美】❷ N-COUNT A **mailbox** is a metal box in a public place, where you put letters and packets to be collected. They are then sorted and delivered.（公共场所投寄邮件用的）邮箱，邮筒【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **post box**

❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] On a computer, your **mailbox** is the file where your e-mail is stored. 电子邮箱；电子信箱

mail|ing /'meɪlɪŋ/ (**mailings**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Mailing** is the activity of sending things to people through the postal service. 邮递；邮寄 ❑ *The newsletter was printed towards the end of June in readiness for mailing.* 快到 6 月底时，简报印刷完毕准备邮寄。❑ *The owners of the store have stepped up customer mailings.* 店主们加大了对顾客的邮寄宣传力度。❷ N-COUNT A **mailing** is something that is sent to people through the postal service. 邮件 ❑ *The seniors organizations sent out mailings to their constituencies.* 老年人组织向各自选区的选民寄送了邮件。

'mail|ing list (**mailing lists**) N-COUNT A **mailing list** is a list of names and addresses that a company or organization keeps, so that they can send people information or advertisements.（公司或机构寄送资料或广告的）邮件发送清单，邮寄名单

mail|man /'meɪlmæn/ (**mailmen**) N-COUNT A **mailman** is a man whose job is to collect and deliver letters and parcels that are sent by post. 邮递员；邮差【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **postman**

'mail ,merge N-UNCOUNT **Mail merge** is a word processing procedure which enables you to combine a document with a data file, for example a list of names and addresses, so that copies of the document are different for each person it is sent to. 邮件合并【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *He sent every member of staff a mail-merge letter wishing them a merry Christmas.* 他使用邮件合并功能给每一位员工发了一封信，祝大家圣诞快乐。

,mail 'or|der (**mail orders**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *by* N, N n] **Mail order** is a system of buying and selling goods. You choose the goods you want from a company by looking at their catalogue, and the company sends them to you by post. 邮购 ❑ *The toys are available by mail order from Opi Toys.* 这些玩具可以从 Opi 玩具公司邮购。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Mail orders** are goods that have been ordered by mail order. 邮购商品【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I supervise the packing of all mail orders.* 我负责监管所有邮购商品的包装。

mail|shot /'meɪlʃɒt/ (**mailshots**) N-COUNT A **mailshot** is a letter advertising something or appealing for money for a particular charity. Mailshots are sent out to a large number of people at once.（用于宣传或慈善募捐的）邮寄资料，邮寄广告【BRIT 英】

maim /meɪm/ (**maims, maiming, maimed**) VERB To **maim** someone means to injure them so badly that part of their body is permanently damaged. 使伤残；使残废 ❑ [V n] *Mines have been scattered in rice paddies and jungles, maiming and killing civilians.* 地雷散布在稻田与丛林中，炸死炸残平民。

main ◆◆◆ /meɪn/ (**mains**) ❶ ADJ The **main** thing is the most important one of several similar things in a particular situation. 主要的；最重要的 ❑ *...one of the main tourist areas of Amsterdam.* 阿姆斯特丹主要旅游区之一 ❑ *My main concern now is to protect the children.* 我现在最关心的就是要保护孩子们。❑ *What are the main differences and similarities between them?* 他们之间主要的异同点是什么？❷ PHRASE If you say that something is true **in the main**, you mean that it is generally true, although there may be exceptions. 大体上；基本上 ❑ *Tourists are, in the main, sympathetic people.* 游客们呢，大体说来，都是好心人。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **mains** are the pipes which supply gas or water to buildings, or which take sewage away from them.（建筑供气供水或排放污水的）总管道，主管道 ❑ *...the water supply from the mains.* 总管道供水 ❑ *The capital has been without mains water since Wednesday night.* 周三晚上起，首都主水管就停水了。❹ N-PLURAL **The mains** are the wires which supply electricity to buildings, or the place where the wires end inside the building. 干线；主电源【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...amplifiers which plug into the mains.* 接通主电源的放大器

Thesaurus 同类词 *main* Also look up:

ADJ. chief, major, primary, principal ❶

,main 'clause (**main clauses**) N-COUNT A **main clause** is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.（语法中的）主句（Compare 比较 **subordinate clause.**）

'main ,drag N-SING **The main drag** in a town or city is its main street.（城镇的）中心街，大街【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

main|frame /'meɪnfreɪm/ (**mainframes**) N-COUNT A **mainframe** or **mainframe computer** is a large powerful computer which can be used by many people at the same time and which can do very large or complicated tasks. 主机；主计算机

main|land /'meɪnlænd/ N-SING [N n] You can refer to the largest part of a country or continent as **the mainland** when contrasting it with the islands around it.（指与周围岛屿相对的）大陆，本土 ❑ *She was going to Nanaimo to catch the ferry to the mainland.* 她准备去纳奈莫乘渡船回大陆。❑ *...the islands that lie off the*

coast of mainland Britain. 英国本土海岸外的岛屿

main|line /ˈmeɪnlaɪn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **mainline** railway is a major railway between two important places. (铁路)干线的,主线的 ❑ *...the first mainline railway to be built in Britain for almost a hundred years.* 近一百年来英国将要建设的首条干线铁路 ❑ *...London's mainline stations.* 伦敦的干线车站 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **mainline** to describe people, ideas, and activities that belong to the most central, conventional, and normal part of a tradition, institution, or business. (人、观点、活动)主流的 ❑ *We observe a striking shift away from a labor theory among all mainline economists.* 我们注意到所有主流经济学家中间出现了一种显著偏离劳动理论的变化。

main|ly ↔ /ˈmeɪnli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **mainly** when mentioning the main reason or thing involved in something. 主要;大部分 ❑ *The stockmarket scandal is refusing to go away, mainly because there's still no consensus over how it should be dealt with.* 股市丑闻迟迟没有消散,这主要是因为就如何应对它尚未达成共识。❑ *The birds live mainly on nectar.* 这些鸟主要以花蜜为食。2 ADV You use **mainly** when you are referring to a group and stating something that is true of most of it. 主要:大多数 ❑ *The African half of the audience was mainly from Senegal or Mali.* 观众中有一半是非洲人,其中大多数来自塞内加尔或马里。❑ *The spacious main bedroom is mainly blue.* 宽敞的主卧以蓝色为主色调。

ˌmain ˈroad (**main roads**) N-COUNT A **main road** is an important road that leads from one town or city to another. 干道;主要公路 ❑ *Webb turned off the main road and drove round to the car park.* 韦布驶离干道,拐进停车场。

main|spring /ˈmeɪnsprɪŋ/ (**mainsprings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that an idea, emotion, or other factor is **the mainspring of** something, you mean that it is the most important reason or motive for that thing. 主要原因;主要动机【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *My life has been music, and a constant search for it has been the mainspring of my life.* 我以音乐为生,对音乐的不懈探索已经成为我生活的主要动力。❑ *You begin to understand what actions were the mainspring of the story.* 你开始体会到是什么样的行动在推动这个故事的发展。

main|stay /ˈmeɪnsteɪ/ (**mainstays**) N-COUNT If you describe something as **the mainstay of** a particular thing, you mean that it is the most basic part of it. 支柱;中坚 ❑ *Fish and rice were the mainstays of the country's diet.* 鱼和米是该国的主要食品。❑ *This principle of collective bargaining has been a mainstay in labor relations in this country.* 这一集体谈判原则已经成为该国劳资关系的重要基础。

main|stream /ˈmeɪnstriːm/ (**mainstreams**) N-COUNT [usu sing] People, activities, or ideas that are part of the **mainstream** are regarded as the most typical, normal, and conventional because they belong to the same group or system as most others of their kind. (人、活动、思想的)主流 ❑ *...people outside the economic mainstream.* 经济主流之外的人 ❑ *The show wanted to attract a mainstream audience.* 演出希望能够吸引主流观众。

→ see **culture**

ˈMain ˌStreet 1 N-PROPER In small towns in the United States, the street where most of the shops are is often called **Main Street**. (美国小城镇的)大街,中心街 2 N-UNCOUNT **Main Street** is used by journalists to refer to the ordinary people of America who live in small towns rather than big cities or are not very rich. 普通人,老百姓(新闻用语,指美国小城镇居民或不太富裕的人)【AM 美】❑ *This financial crisis had a much greater impact on Main Street.* 这次金融危机对老百姓的影响更为深远。

main|tain ↔ /meɪnˈteɪn/ (**maintains, maintaining, maintained**) 1 VERB If you **maintain** something, you continue to have it, and do not let it stop or grow weaker. 维持;保持 ❑ [v n] *The Department maintains many close contacts with the chemical industry.* 这个部门与化工行业保持着诸多密切联系。2 VERB If you say that someone **maintains that** something is true, you mean that they have stated their opinion strongly but not everyone agrees with them or believes them. 断言;宣称;坚称 ❑ [v that] *He has maintained that the money was donated for international purposes.* 他坚称这笔捐款有国际用途。❑ [v with quote] *'Not all feminism has to be like this,' Jo maintains.* "女性主义不必全然如此。"乔断言道。❑ [v n] *He had always maintained his innocence.* 他始终坚称自己无辜。3 VERB If you **maintain** something **at** a particular rate or level, you keep it at that rate or level. 保持,维持(在特定比率或水平) ❑ [v n +at] *The government was right to maintain interest rates at a high level.* 政府维持高利率的做法是正确的。4 VERB If you **maintain** a road, building, vehicle, or machine, you keep it in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary. 维修;保养 ❑ [v n] *The house costs a fortune to maintain.* 这幢房子维修起来花销不菲。❑ [v-ed] *The cars are getting older and less well-maintained.* 车越来越旧,保养得也越来越差。5 VERB If you **maintain** someone, you provide them with money and other things that they need. 养活;供养;赡养 ❑ [v n] *...the basic costs of maintaining a child.* 抚养一个孩子的基本费用

Thesaurus 同类词 *maintain* Also look up:

V. carry on, continue; (*ant.*) neglect 1
keep up, look after, protect, repair 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *maintain* with:

N. maintain **friendship** 维持友谊, maintain **law** 维护法律, maintain a **relationship** 维持关系 1
V. **need to** maintain 需要维持(或维修、养活), **pledge to** maintain 承诺维持(或维修、养活), **try to** maintain 试图维持(或维修、养活) 1 2 3 4 5

main|te|nance /ˈmeɪntɪnəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **maintenance** of a building, vehicle, road, or machine is the process of keeping it in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary. (建筑物、车辆、道路、机器等的)维修,保养,养护 ❑ *...maintenance work on government buildings.* 政府大楼的维护工作 ❑ *The window had been replaced last week during routine maintenance.* 上周例行维修的时候换了窗户。2 N-UNCOUNT **Maintenance** is money that someone gives regularly to another person to pay for the things that the person needs. 生活费;抚养费;赡养费 ❑ *...the government's plan to make absent fathers pay maintenance for their children.* 使弃家的父亲支付子女抚养费的政府计划 3 N-UNCOUNT If you ensure the **maintenance of** a state or process, you make sure that it continues. (状态、进程等的)维持,保持 ❑ [+of] *...the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia.* 维护亚洲的和平与稳定

mai|son|ette /ˌmeɪzɔˈnet/ (**maisonettes**) N-COUNT A **maisonette** is a flat that usually has a separate door to the outside from other flats in the same building. Many maisonettes are on two floors. 独立公寓(大多为两层,有独立入口)【BRIT 英】

maize /meɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Maize** is a tall plant which produces long objects covered with yellow seeds called sweetcorn. It is often grown as a food crop. 玉米;玉蜀黍【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...vast fields of maize.* 广袤的玉米地

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **corn**

Maj N-TITLE **Maj** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **major** when it is used as a title. (用作头衔)少校 ❑ *...Maj D B Lee.* D.B. 李少校

ma|jes|tic /məˈdʒestɪk/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **majestic**, you think they are very beautiful, dignified, and impressive. 壮丽的;庄严的;雄伟的 ❑ *...a majestic country home that once belonged to the Astor family.* 一座曾经属于阿斯特家族的气派的乡间住宅 •**ma|jes|ti|cal|ly** /məˈdʒestɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Fuji is a majestically beautiful mountain.* 富士山雄伟壮丽。

maj|es|ty /ˈmædʒɪsti/ (**majesties**) 1 N-COUNT You use **majesty** in expressions such as **Your Majesty** or **Her Majesty** when you are addressing or referring to a King or Queen. 陛下(对国王或王后的尊称)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *His Majesty requests your presence in the royal chambers.* 陛下要在皇宫召见你。2 N-UNCOUNT **Majesty** is the quality of being beautiful, dignified, and impressive. 壮观;庄严;雄伟 ❑ *...the majesty of the mainland mountains.* 大陆山脉的壮观

M

ma|jor ⇹ /ˈmeɪdʒəʳ/ (**majors, majoring, majored**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **major** when you want to describe something that is more important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation. 更重要的；更重大的；主要的 ❑ *The major factor in the decision to stay or to leave was usually professional.* 决定去留的主要因素一般是职业上的。❑ *Drug abuse has long been a major problem for the authorities there.* 在那里，吸毒长久以来一直是当局的一大难题。❑ *Exercise has a major part to play in preventing and combating disease.* 体育锻炼在疾病防治方面发挥着重要作用。2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **major** is an officer of middle rank in the British army or the United States army, air force, or marines. （英国陆军）少校；（美国陆军、空军、海军陆战队）少校 ❑ *...Major Alan Bulman.* 艾伦·布尔曼少校 3 N-COUNT [oft poss N] At a university or college in the United States, a student's **major** is the main subject that they are studying. （美国高校的）主修课程，专业 ❑ *His major is sociology.* 他主修社会学。4 N-COUNT [n N] At a university or college in the United States, if a student is, for example, a geology **major**, geology is the main subject they are studying. （美国高校中）主修…的学生，…专业学生 ❑ *She was named the outstanding undergraduate history major at the University of Oklahoma.* 她被评为俄克拉何马大学历史专业优等生。5 VERB If a student at a university or college in the United States **majors in** a particular subject, that subject is the main one they study. （在美国高校）主修，专攻 ❑ [v +in] *He majored in finance at Claremont Men's College in California.* 他在加利福尼亚州克莱尔蒙特男子学院主修金融。6 ADJ [n ADJ, ADJ n] In music, a **major** scale is one in which the third note is two tones higher than the first. （音阶）大调的 ❑ *...Mozart's Symphony No 35 in D Major.* 莫扎特 D 大调第 35 号交响曲 7 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **major** is a large or important company. 大型公司；重要企业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Oil majors need not fear being unable to sell their crude.* 大型石油公司无须担心原油卖不出去。8 N-PLURAL **The majors** are groups of professional sports teams that compete against each other, especially in American baseball. 职业体育大联盟；（尤指）美国职业棒球大联盟【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I knew what I could do in the minor leagues, I just wanted a chance to prove myself in the majors.* 我知道自己在职棒小联盟中实力如何，我只是想有个机会能在职棒大联盟中证明一下自己。9 N-COUNT A **major** is an important sporting competition, especially in golf or tennis. 大型体育比赛；（尤指高尔夫球或网球）大赛 ❑ *Sarazen became the first golfer to win all four majors.* 萨拉曾成为了首位夺得高尔夫四大赛冠军的球手。

Thesaurus 同类词 *major* Also look up:

ADJ. chief, critical, crucial, key, main, principal; (*ant.*) little, minor, unimportant 1

Word Link 词根词缀 ***major*** ***≈ larger*** 更大：*major, major-general, majority*

ma|jor|ette /ˌmeɪdʒəˈret/ (**majorettes**) N-COUNT A **majorette** is one of a group of girls or young women who march at the front of a musical band in a procession. 行进乐队女指挥；行进乐队女领队

ˌma|jor ˈgen|er|al (**major generals**) also **major-general** N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, a **major general** is a senior officer in the army. In the United States, a **major general** is a senior officer in the army, air force, or marines. （英国陆军）少将；（美国陆军、空军、海军陆战队）少将

ma|jor|ity ⇹ /məˈdʒɒrɪti, AM 美 -ˈdʒɔːr-/ (**majorities**) 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] The **majority** of people or things in a group is more than half of them. 多数；半数以上 ❑ [+of] *The vast majority of our cheeses are made with pasteurised milk.* 我们绝大部分干酪是用巴氏灭菌奶制成的。❑ *Still, a majority continue to support the treaty.* 然而，多数人依然支持这份条约。•PHRASE If a group is **in a majority** or **in the majority**, they form more than half of a larger group. 占多数；过半数 ❑ *Surveys indicate that supporters of the treaty are still in the majority.* 调查表明，该条约的支持者仍然占多数。2 N-COUNT A **majority** is the difference between the number of votes or seats in parliament or legislature that the winner gets in an election, and the number of votes or seats that the next person or party gets. （议会或立法机构选举中获胜方的）领先优势，领先的票数（或席位数）❑ *Members of parliament approved the move by a majority of ninety-nine.* 议员们批准了这项举措，支持方比反对方多出 99 票。❑ *According to most opinion polls, he is set to win a clear majority.* 从大多数民意调查来看，他很有可能以明显优势胜出。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Majority** is used to describe opinions, decisions, and systems of government that are supported by more than half the people involved. （观点、决定、政治体制等）多数派的，多数人支持的 ❑ *...her continuing disagreement with the majority view.* 她始终与多数派观点不一致 ❑ *A majority vote of 75% is required from shareholders for the plan to go ahead.* 这项计划若要实施，必须获得股东 75% 的多数票。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Majority** is the state of legally being an adult. In Britain and most states in the United States, people reach their majority at the age of eighteen. 法定成年年龄（英国和美国大多数州规定为 18 周岁）❑ *The age of majority in Romania is eighteen.* 罗马尼亚的法定成年年龄为 18 周岁。5 → see also **absolute majority, moral majority**

→ see **election**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *majority* with:

N. **majority of people** 多数人，**majority of the population** 多数人口 1
majority opinion 多数派观点，**majority rule** 多数规则；多数裁定原则，**majority vote** 多数票 2
majority leader 多数党领袖 3
ADJ. **overwhelming** majority 压倒性多数（或优势），**vast** majority 绝大多数；巨大优势 1 2

ˌma|jor ˌleague (**major leagues**) 1 N-PLURAL **The major leagues** are groups of professional sports teams that compete against each other, especially in American baseball. 职业体育大联盟；（尤指）美国职业棒球大联盟 ❑ *Chandler was instrumental in making Jackie Robinson the first black player in the major leagues.* 钱德勒在杰基·罗宾逊成为职业棒球大联盟首位黑人球员的过程中发挥了重要作用。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Major league** means connected with the major leagues in baseball. 美国职业棒球大联盟的 ❑ *...a town with no major league baseball.* 没有职业棒球大联盟球队的城镇 3 ADJ **Major league** people or institutions are important or successful. 重要的；成功的 ❑ *James Hawes's first film boasts major-league stars.* 詹姆斯·霍斯的电影处女作明星云集。4 PHRASE If someone **moves into the major league** or **makes it into the major league**, they become very successful in their career. 跻身成功人士行列【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Once a girl has made it into the major league every detail is mapped out by her agency.* 女孩子一旦打响名气，事无巨细全会由她的经纪公司来安排。

make

① CARRYING OUT AN ACTION 做动作
② CAUSING OR CHANGING 致使；改变
③ CREATING OR PRODUCING 创造；生产
④ LINK VERB USES 连系动词用法
⑤ ACHIEVING OR REACHING 达到；到达
⑥ STATING AN AMOUNT OR TIME 报数量或时间
⑦ PHRASAL VERBS 短语动词

① make ⇹ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**)

Make is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression 'to make sense' is explained at 'sense'. make 用于构成大量短语，其释义列于本词典其他词目下，如 to make sense 的释义见于 sense。

1 VERB You can use **make** with a wide range of nouns to indicate that someone performs an action or says something. For example, if you **make** a suggestion, you suggest something. （与大量名词连用，表示做动作、说话等）做出，作出 ❑ [v n] *I'd just like to make a comment.* 我只想说一句。❑ [v n] *I made a few phone calls.* 我打了几个电话。❑ [v n] *I think you're making a serious mistake.* 我认为你正在犯一个严重错误。2 VERB You can use **make** with certain nouns to indicate that someone does something well or badly. For example, if you **make** a success of something, you do it successfully, and if you **make** a mess of something, you

do it very badly. (与某些名词连用)把…做(好),把…搞(糟) ❑ [v n +of] *Apparently he made a mess of his audition.* 看样子他把试镜搞砸了。❑ [v n +of] *Are you really going to make a better job of it this time?* 这一次你真的能做得更好吗? 3 VERB If you **make as if to** do something or **make to** do something, you behave in a way that makes it seem that you are just about to do it. 摆出…的姿态;做出…的样子【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v *as if* to-inf] *Mary made as if to protest, then hesitated.* 玛丽好像要抗议,却又犹豫了。❑ [v to-inf] *He made to chase Davey, who ran back laughing.* 他作势要去追赶戴维,戴维一边往回跑一边大笑。4 VERB In cricket, if a player **makes** a particular number of runs, they score that number of runs. In baseball or American football, if a player **makes** a particular score, they achieve that score. (板球、棒球、美式橄榄球比赛中)得(分) ❑ [v amount] *He made 1,972 runs for the county.* 他为本郡赢得了 1,972 分。5 PHRASE If you **make do with** something, you use or have it instead of something else that you do not have, although it is not as good. 将就使用;凑合着用 ❑ *Why make do with a copy if you can afford the genuine article?* 要是买得起真品,为什么还要拿复制品来凑合呢? 6 PHRASE If you **make like** you are doing something, you act as if you are doing it, and if you **make like** someone, you act as if you are that person. 装作;假装;模仿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Bob makes like he's a fish blowing bubbles.* 鲍勃装成一条吐泡泡的鱼。

Usage 用法 cook and make

Cook is used when referring to the preparation of food using a process involving heat. If preparation only involves assembling ingredients which may have previously been cooked, then *make* is used. *'Who made this salad? It's delicious!' 'Oh, I just threw it together while I was cooking/making the rest of the dinner.'*

cook 指通过加热准备食物。如果准备过程只涉及将可能预先已经cooked (加热做过的)配料组合起来,则使用 make。如:'Who made this salad? It's delicious!' 'Oh, I just threw it together while I was cooking/making the rest of the dinner.' "'这沙拉是谁做的?真好吃!""噢,我就趁做其他饭菜的当儿拌了一下。"

② **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**) → Please look at category 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 11 项。1 VERB If something **makes** you do something, it causes you to do it. 使;致使;引发 ❑ [v n inf] *Grit from the highway made him cough.* 公路上扬起的沙子呛得他咳嗽起来。❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *I was made to feel guilty and irresponsible.* 我被弄得心生内疚,觉得自己不负责任。2 VERB If you **make** someone do something, you force them to do it. 迫使;强迫 ❑ [v n inf] *You can't make me do anything.* 你不能强迫我做任何事情。❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *They were made to pay $8.8 million in taxes.* 他们被迫缴纳 880 万美元税款。3 VERB You use **make** to talk about causing someone or something to be a particular thing or to have a particular quality. For example, to **make** someone a star means to cause them to become a star, and to **make** someone angry means to cause them to become angry. 使成为(特定人或物);使具有(某种特性) ❑ [v n n] *...James Bond, the role that made him a star.* 詹姆斯·邦德,这个使他一举成名的角色 ❑ [v n adj] *She made life very difficult for me.* 她使我的日子变得举步维艰。❑ [v n adj that] *She's made it obvious that she's appalled by me.* 她坦言被我吓着了。❑ [v n adj to-inf] *Rationing has made it easier to find some products like eggs, butter and meat.* 定量配给后,更容易找到鸡蛋、黄油、肉类等产品了。❑ [v n +of] *Does your film make a hero of Jim Garrison?* 您的影片是否将吉姆·加里森塑造成一位英雄? 4 VERB If you say that one thing or person **makes** another seem, for example, small, stupid, or good, you mean that they cause them to seem small, stupid, or good in comparison, even though they are not. 使显得:使看上去 ❑ [v n inf adj/prep/n] *They live in fantasy worlds which make Euro Disney seem uninventive.* 他们生活在幻想的世界里,相形之下欧洲迪士尼乐园都显得毫无创意了。5 VERB If you **make yourself** understood, heard, or known, you succeed in getting people to understand you, hear you, or know that you are there. 使自己(被理解、听见、知晓等) ❑ [v pron-refl -ed] *Aron couldn't speak Polish. I made myself understood with difficulty.* 阿伦不会说波兰语。我好不容易才让他明白了我的意思。6 VERB If you **make** someone something, you appoint them to a particular job, role, or position. 委任;任命 ❑ [v n n] *Mr Blair made him transport minister.* 布莱尔先生任命他为交通大臣。7 VERB If you **make** something **into** something else, you change it in some way so that it becomes that other thing. 把…变成;使成为 ❑ [v n +*into*] *We made it into a beautiful home.* 我们把这里变成了美丽的家园。8 VERB To **make** a total or score a particular amount means to increase it to that amount. 使(总数)升至;使(分数)达到 ❑ [v n amount] *This makes the total cost of the bulb and energy £27.* 这使灯泡与能耗总费用达到 27 英镑。9 VERB When someone **makes** a friend or an enemy, someone becomes their friend or their enemy, often because of a particular thing they have done. 交(朋友);树(敌);结(仇) ❑ [v n] *Lorenzo was a natural leader who made friends easily.* 洛伦佐是天生的领袖,善于交友。❑ [v n +of] *He was unruly in class and made an enemy of most of his teachers.* 他上课调皮捣蛋,成为大多数老师的眼中钉。10 PHRASE If someone **makes something of** themselves or **makes something of** their **life**, they become successful. 成功;有所成就 ❑ *My father lived long enough to see that I'd made something of myself.* 父亲在有生之年看到了我出人头地的那一天。❑ *The nuns who taught him urged him to make something of his life and he did.* 教他念书的修女激励他有所作为,他做到了。11 to **make friends** → see **friend**

③ **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**) 1 VERB To **make** something means to produce, construct, or create it. 制造;建造;创造 ❑ [v n] *She made her own bread.* 她自己做面包。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *Having curtains made professionally can be costly.* 找专业公司做窗帘会很花钱。❑ [v n +*from/out of*] *They make compost out of all kinds of waste.* 他们用各种废料制造堆肥。2 VERB If you **make** a note or list, you write something down in that form. 写(便条);记(笔记);列(清单) ❑ [v n] *Mr Perry made a note in his book.* 佩里先生在他的书上作了一个注解。❑ [v n] *Make a list of your questions beforehand.* 事先列一个问题清单。3 VERB If you **make** rules or laws, you decide what these should be. 制定(规则、法律等) ❑ [v n] *The police don't make the laws, they merely enforce them.* 警察不制定法律,只负责执行。4 VERB If you **make** money, you get it by working for it, by selling something, or by winning it. 挣,赚(钱) ❑ [v n] *I think every business's goal is to make money.* 我认为每一个企业的目标都是赚钱。❑ [v n +*out of/from*] *Can it be moral to make so much money out of a commodity which is essential to life?* 靠着一种生命必需的商品赚这么多钱,这道德吗? 5 VERB If something **makes** something else, it is responsible for the success of that thing. 使成功;成就;造就 ❑ [v n] *What really makes the book are the beautiful designs.* 真正成就这本书的是精美的设计。6 N-COUNT The **make** of something such as a car or radio is the name of the company that made it. (汽车、收音机等的)品牌 ❑ *...a certain make of wristwatch.* 某种品牌的手表 7 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the make**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to get a lot of money or power, possibly by illegal or immoral methods. (可能以非法或不道德手段)一心追逐金钱(或权力)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

Thesaurus 同类词 *make* Also look up:

V. build, compose, create, fabricate, produce; (*ant.*) destroy ③ 1

④ **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**) 1 V-LINK You can use **make** to say that someone or something has the right qualities for a particular task or role. For example, if you say that someone will **make** a good politician, you mean that they have the right qualities to be a good politician. 有资格成为;足以成为 ❑ [v n] *You've a very good idea there. It will make a good book.* 你的构思很好,会成为一部佳作。❑ [v n n] *I'm very fond of Maurice and I'd make him a good wife.* 我非常喜欢莫里斯,我会成为他的贤内助。2 V-LINK If people **make** a particular pattern such as a line or a circle, they arrange themselves in this way. 组成;形成;排列成 ❑ [v n] *A group of people made a circle around the Pentagon.* 一群人在五角大楼四周围成一圈。3 V-LINK You can use **make** to say what two numbers add up to. 等于;合计为 ❑ [v amount] *Four twos make eight.* 4 个 2 加起来等于 8。

⑤ **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**) 1 VERB If someone

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makes a particular team or **makes** a particular high position, they do so well that they are put in that team or get that position. 成为…的一员；加入；谋得（高级职位）❑ [v n] *The athletes are just happy to make the British team.* 运动员们很乐意加入英国队。❑ [v n] *He knew he was never going to make director.* 他明白自己永远也当不了导演。 2 VERB If you **make** a place in or by a particular time, you get there in or by that time, often with some difficulty. （常指克服一定困难）赶到 ❑ [v n prep] *They were trying to make New Orleans by nightfall.* 他们力图在黄昏前赶到新奥尔良。 3 PHRASE If you **make it** somewhere, you succeed in getting there, especially in time to do something. 成功到达（尤指来得及做某事）❑ *...the hostages who never made it home.* 再也没能回家的人质 ❑ *I just made it!* 我可到了！ 4 PHRASE If you **make it**, you are successful in achieving something difficult, or in surviving through a very difficult period. （经历艰难困苦后）成功，活下来 ❑ *I believe I have the talent to make it.* 我相信自己有成功的天分。 5 PHRASE If you cannot **make it**, you are unable to attend an event that you have been invited to. 赶上，出席（受邀出席的活动）❑ *He hadn't been able to make it to our dinner.* 他没能出席我们的晚宴。

⑥ **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**) 1 VERB You use **make it** when saying what you calculate or guess an amount to be. 估计是，猜是（某一数量）❑ [v n] *All I want to know is how many T-shirts Jim Martin has got. I make it three.* 我就想知道吉姆·马丁一共有多少件T恤衫。我猜是3件。 2 VERB You use **make it** when saying what time your watch says it is. 自己的表显示时间为 ❑ [v n n] *I make it nearly 9.30.* 我的表显示快9点半了。❑ [v n n] *'What time d'you make it?' — 'Thirteen past.'* "你的表几点？" —— "整点过13分。"

⑦ **make** ◆◆◆ /meɪk/ (**makes, making, made**)

▶**make for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **make for** a place, you move towards it. 走向；朝…前进 ❑ [v p n] *He rose from his seat and made for the door.* 他起身离座，向门口走去。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **makes for** another thing, it causes or helps to cause that thing to happen or exist. 导致；造成；促成【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *A happy parent makes for a happy child.* 有快乐的父母，才有快乐的孩子。

▶**make of** PHRASAL VERB If you ask a person what they **make of** something, you want to know what their impression, opinion, or understanding of it is. 理解；看待 ❑ [v p n] *Nancy wasn't sure what to make of Mick's apology.* 南希不知应该如何理解米克的道歉。

▶**make off** PHRASAL VERB If you **make off**, you leave somewhere as quickly as possible, often in order to escape. 匆忙离开；逃走 ❑ [v p] *They broke free and made off in a stolen car.* 他们挣脱后开着一辆偷来的车逃之夭夭。

▶**make off with** PHRASAL VERB If you **make off with** something, you steal it and take it away with you. 偷走 ❑ [v p p n] *Masked robbers broke in and made off with $8,000.* 蒙面抢匪破门而入，偷走了8,000美元。

▶**make out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **make** something **out**, you manage with difficulty to see or hear it. （勉强）辨认出，看出，听出 ❑ [v p n] *I could just make out a tall, pale, shadowy figure tramping through the undergrowth.* 我只依稀看见一个身材高大、肤色苍白的模糊人影穿过矮树丛。❑ [v n p] *She thought she heard a name. She couldn't make it out, though.* 她觉得自己听到了一个名字。不过，她没听清。❑ [v p wh] *I heard the voices, but couldn't make out what they were saying.* 我听见有人说话，却听不清他们说些什么。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you try to **make** something **out**, you try to understand it or decide whether or not it is true. 弄清；理解；明白 ❑ [v n p] *I couldn't make it out at all.* 我一头雾水。❑ [v p wh] *It is hard to make out what criteria are used.* 很难弄清楚使用的是什么标准。❑ [v p] *At first I thought it was an accident, but as far as I can make out, the police consider that's unlikely.* 起先我还以为是一场意外，但是据我了解，警方认为那不太可能。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **make out that** something is the case or **make** something **out to** be the case, you try to cause people to believe that it is the case. 力图说成；努力让人相信 ❑ [v p that] *They were trying to make out that I'd actually done it.* 他们力图让人以为我真的干过这件事。❑ [v n p to-inf] *I don't think it was as glorious as everybody made it out to be.* 我觉得这件事没有大家说的那样了不起。❑ [v p] *He was never half as bad as his teachers made out.* 他远不像老师说的那么糟。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **make out** a case **for** something, you try to establish or prove that it is the best thing to do. 力图证明（…是最好的）❑ [v p n +for/against] *You could certainly make out a case for this point of view.* 你肯定能够证明这个观点。[Also v n p] 5 PHRASAL VERB When you **make out** a cheque, receipt, or order form, you write all the necessary information on it. 开具，填写（支票、收据或订货单）❑ [v n p +to] *If you would like to send a donation, you can make a cheque out to Feed the Children.* 您如有意捐款，可以开一张支票给救助饥饿儿童基金会。❑ [v p n] *I'm going to make out a receipt for you.* 我开一张收据给你。 6 PHRASAL VERB If two people **are making out**, they are engaged in sexual activity. 亲热；爱抚【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *...pictures of the couple making out in their underwear on the beach.* 夫妻俩穿着内衣在海滩上卿卿我我的照片 [Also v p +with]

▶**make up** 1 PHRASAL VERB The people or things that **make up** something are the members or parts that form that thing. 组成；构成 ❑ [v p n] *North Africans make up the largest and poorest immigrant group in the country.* 北非人构成了该国最大、最贫困的移民群体。❑ [be v-ed p +of] *Insects are made up of tens of thousands of proteins.* 昆虫由数万种蛋白质构成。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **make up** something such as a story or excuse, you invent it, sometimes in order to deceive people. 编造，虚构（故事、借口等）❑ [v p n] *I think it's very unkind of you to make up stories about him.* 我认为你编造他的谣言很不厚道。❑ [v n p] *I'm not making it up. The character exists in real life.* 我没有凭空捏造。这种人现实生活中确实存在。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **make** yourself **up** or if someone else **makes** you **up**, make-up such as powder or lipstick is put on your face. 给…化妆；为…打扮 ❑ [v n p] *She spent too much time making herself up.* 她化妆花去了太多时间。❑ [v n p] *She chose Maggie to make her up for her engagement photographs.* 拍订婚照时她选择玛吉为她化妆。❑ [v p n] *I can't be bothered to make up my face.* 我懒得化妆。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **make up** an amount, you add something to it so that it is as large as it should be. 凑足，补齐（数量）❑ [v p n] *Less than half of the money that students receive is in the form of grants, and loans have made up the difference.* 学生领到的钱有不到一半是助学金，差额部分由贷款补足。❑ [v n p] *The team had six professionals and made the number up with five amateurs.* 该队有6名职业运动员，还有5名业余运动员凑足人数。❑ [v n p +to] *For every £100 you invest into a pension plan the Inland Revenue makes it up to £125.* 你每向养老金计划中投入100英镑，国内税收署就会将其补加至125英镑。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **make up** time or hours, you work some extra hours because you have previously taken some time off work. （加班）补足，补上（耽误的时间）❑ [v p n] *They'll have to make up time lost during the strike.* 他们将不得不加班弥补罢工耽误的时间。[Also v n p] 6 PHRASAL VERB If two people **make up** or **make it up** after a quarrel or disagreement, they become friends again. 和解；和好 ❑ [v p] *She came back and they made up.* 她回来了，他们和好如初。❑ [v p n] *They never made up the quarrel.* 他们吵嘴后再也没能和解。❑ [v p +with] *They should make up with their ex-enemy in the West.* 他们应该和西方的老对头和解。❑ [v n p +with] *I'll make it up with him again.* 我会与他重归于好。 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **make up** something such as food or medicine, you prepare it by mixing or putting different things together. 配（食品、药等）❑ [v p n] *Prepare the souffle dish before making up the souffle mixture.* 搅拌蛋奶酥配料之前先把盘子备好。[Also v n p] 8 PHRASAL VERB If you **make up** a bed, you put sheets and blankets on it so that someone can sleep there. 铺（床）；搭（铺）❑ [v p n] *Her mother made up a bed in her old room.* 她母亲在她曾经住过的房间里铺好了一张床。

▶**make up for** PHRASAL VERB To **make up for** a bad experience or the loss of something means to make the situation better or make the person involved happier. 弥补，补偿（令人不快的遭遇或损失）❑ [v p p n] *Ask for an extra compensation payment to make up for the stress you have been caused.* 为补偿你为此承受的压力，你要申请额外的补偿金。

▶**make up to** PHRASAL VERB If you say that you will **make it up to** someone, you are promising that you will do something good for them after they have been upset or disappointed, especially by you. （尤指因自己的过失）补偿 ❑ [v n p p n] *I'll make it*

Word Web 话题词汇 make-up 化妆品

The women of ancient Egypt were among the first to **wear make-up**. They **applied foundation** to lighten their skin and used kohl as **eye shadow** to darken their eyelids. Greek women used charcoal as an **eyeliner** and **rouge** on their cheeks. In 14th century Europe, the most popular **cosmetic** was wheat flour. Women whitened their faces to show their social class. A light **complexion** indicated the woman didn't have to work outdoors. **Cosmetics** containing lead and arsenic sometimes caused illness and death. Make-up use increased in the early 1900s. Suddenly many women could afford mass-produced **lipstick**,**mascara**, and **face powder**.

古代埃及的女子是最早化妆的人之一。她们打上粉底以提亮肤色，用黑色眼影粉作眼影以加深眼睑颜色。古希腊女子用木炭来画眼线，在脸颊上涂胭脂。在 14 世纪的欧洲，使用最广的化妆品是小麦粉。女子美白面部以显示她们的社会地位，白皙的肤色说明这个女子不需要在户外劳作。含铅和砷的化妆品有时会引发疾病，导致死亡。化妆品的使用在 20 世纪初时出现了增长，因为许多女子突然间能够负担得起批量生产的口红、睫毛膏和香粉了。

up to you, I promise. 我保证，我会补偿你的。❑ [v n P P n +*for*] *I must make it up to him for the awful intrusion of last night.* 我必须对他有所补偿，昨晚打扰太过了。

,make-be'lieve 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone is living in a **make-believe** world, they are pretending that things are better, different, or more exciting than they really are instead of facing up to reality. 虚构；虚幻【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the glamorous make-believe world of show business.* 娱乐界令人眼花缭乱的虚华世界 2 N-UNCOUNT You use **make-believe** to refer to the activity involved when a child plays a game in which they pretend something, for example that they are someone else. （孩子玩的）假装，假扮（游戏）❑ *She used to play games of make-believe with her elder sister.* 她过去常跟姐姐玩扮家家的游戏。❑ *...his make-believe playmate.* 他玩扮家家的伙伴 3 ADJ You use **make-believe** to describe things, for example in a play or film, that imitate or copy something real, but which are not what they appear to be. 虚假的；虚幻的；虚构的❑ *The violence in those films was too unreal, it was make-believe.* 那些影片里的暴力场面太不真实了，都是假的。

make|over /'meɪkəʊvə^{r}/ (**makeovers**) 1 N-COUNT If a person or room is given a **makeover**, their appearance is improved, usually by an expert. （通常指专家对人或房间进行的）美容，改头换面❑ *She received a cosmetic makeover at a beauty salon as a birthday gift.* 她得到了一份生日礼物，可以在美容院享受一次美容。 2 N-COUNT If an organization or system is given a **makeover**, important changes are made in order to improve it. （对组织或制度进行的）重大改造，革新❑ *The biggest makeover has been in TV drama.* 最大的变革发生在电视剧行业。

mak|er ◆◇ /'meɪkə^{r}/ (**makers**) 1 N-COUNT The **maker** of a product is the firm that manufactures it. 生产商；制造商❑ *...Japan's two largest car makers.* 日本最大的两家汽车制造商 2 N-COUNT You can refer to the person who makes something as its **maker**. 制造者；制作人❑ *...the makers of news and current affairs programmes.* 新闻和时事节目制作人 3 → see also **peacemaker**

make|shift /'meɪkʃɪft/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Makeshift** things are temporary and usually of poor quality, but they are used because there is nothing better available. 权宜的；临时凑合的❑ *...the cardboard boxes and makeshift shelters of the homeless.* 无家可归者的纸箱与临时栖身处

'make-up ◆◇ also **makeup** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Make-up** consists of things such as lipstick, eye shadow, and powder which some women put on their faces to make themselves look more attractive or which actors use to change or improve their appearance. 化妆品❑ *Normally she wore little make-up.* 她一般不怎么化妆。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **make-up** is their nature and the various qualities in their character. 天性；性格❑ *There was some fatal flaw in his makeup, and as time went on he lapsed into long silences or became off-hand.* 他性格里有致命缺陷，随着时间推移，他陷入了久久的沉默，或者变得漫不经心。 3 N-UNCOUNT The **make-up** of something consists of its different parts and the way these parts are arranged. 组成；构成❑ [+*of*] *The ideological make-up of the unions is now radically different from what it had been.* 现在工会的意识形态构成与过去截然不同。

→ see Word Web:**make-up**

make|weight /'meɪkweɪt/ (**makeweights**) N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as a **makeweight**, you think that they are not good or valuable and that they have been included in an activity in order to fill up a gap. 凑数的人（或物）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has not been signed to the club as a makeweight to fill out the numbers.* 俱乐部签下他可不是凑数的。

mak|ing /'meɪkɪŋ/ (**makings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [n N] The **making** of something is the act or process of producing or creating it. 制作；制造；创造❑ [+*of*] *...Salamon's book about the making of this movie.* 萨拉蒙讲述本片制作过程的书 2 PHRASE If you describe a person or thing as something **in the making**, you mean that they are going to become known or recognized as that thing. 在成长中；在形成中❑ *Her drama teacher is confident Julie is a star in the making.* 朱莉的戏剧老师相信她会成为一颗冉冉升起的明星。 3 PHRASE If something **is the making of** a person or thing, it is the reason that they become successful or become very much better than they used to be. 是…成功（或改善）的原因；造就❑ *This discovery may yet be the making of him.* 这个发现还是可能会成就他。 4 PHRASE If you say that a person or thing **has the makings of** something, you mean it seems possible or likely that they will become that thing, as they have the necessary qualities. 具备成为…的必要素质❑ *Godfrey had the makings of a successful journalist.* 戈弗雷具有成为一名成功记者的潜质。 5 PHRASE If you say that something such as a problem you have is **of** your **own making**, you mean you have caused or created it yourself. （问题等）自己造成的❑ *Some of the university's financial troubles are of its own making.* 这所大学的一些财务困难是自身造成的。

mal- /mæl-/ PREFIX **Mal-** is added to words in order to form new words which describe things that are bad or unpleasant, or that are unsuccessful or imperfect. （用于某些词之前构成新词）表示“坏”、“不良”、“不当”❑ *Forty per cent of the population is suffering from malnutrition.* 人口中有 40% 营养不良。❑ *The animals were seriously maltreated.* 这些动物遭到残酷虐待。

mal|ad|just|ed /,mælə'dʒʌstɪd/ ADJ If you describe a child as **maladjusted**, you mean that they have psychological problems and behave in a way which is not acceptable to society. （儿童）适应不良的❑ *...a school for maladjusted children.* 为适应不良的儿童开设的学校

mal|ad|min|is|tra|tion /,mælæd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT **Maladministration** is the act or process of running a system or organization incorrectly. 管理不善；行政不当；弊政【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a request to investigate a claim about maladministration.* 要求针对管理不善的指控展开调查

mala|droit /,mælə'drɔɪt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **maladroit**, you mean that they are clumsy or handle situations badly. 不灵巧的；笨拙的；不老练的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Some of his first interviews with the press were rather maladroit.* 他最早接受媒体采访时有几次显得很生涩。

mala|dy /'mælədi/ (**maladies**) 1 N-COUNT A **malady** is an illness or disease. 病；疾病【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He was stricken at twenty-one with a crippling malady.* 他 21 岁时突患致残重疾。 2 N-COUNT In written English, people sometimes use **maladies** to refer to serious problems in a society or situation. （书面语，指社会、局势等的）弊病❑ *When apartheid is over the maladies will linger on.* 种族隔离政策结束后，痼疾依然会存在。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mal = bad* 坏：*malady, malaria, malfunction*

ma|laise /mæ'leɪz/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Malaise** is a state in which

there is something wrong with a society or group, for which there does not seem to be a quick or easy solution. (社会或群体的)痼疾，顽疾【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is no easy short-term solution to Britain's chronic economic malaise.* 没有什么妙方能够短期内轻松治愈英国经济顽症。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Malaise** is a state in which people feel dissatisfied or unhappy but feel unable to change, usually because they do not know what is wrong. (通常指莫名的)无力改变的不满(或不快)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He complained of depression, headaches and malaise.* 他主诉抑郁、头痛和说不出来的不舒服。

ma|laria /mə'leəriə/ N-UNCOUNT **Malaria** is a serious disease carried by mosquitoes which causes periods of fever. 疟疾

Word Link 词根词缀 *mal ≈ bad* 坏：*malady, malaria, malfunction*

ma|lar|ial /mə'leəriəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **malarial** to refer to things connected with malaria or areas which are affected by malaria. 疟疾的；(地区)疟疾流行的 ❑ *...malarial parasites.* 疟原虫

Ma|lay /mə'leɪ/ (**Malays**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Malay** means belonging or relating to the people, language, or culture of the largest racial group in Malaysia. 马来人的；马来语的；马来文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Malay** is a member of the largest racial group in Malaysia. 马来人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Malay** is a language that is spoken in Malaysia and in parts of Indonesia. 马来语

Ma|lay|sian /mə'leɪʒ°n/ (**Malaysians**) 1 ADJ **Malaysian** means belonging or relating to Malaysia, or to its people or culture. 马来西亚的；马来西亚人的；马来西亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Malaysian** is a person who comes from Malaysia. 马来西亚人

mal|con|tent /'mælkəntent/ (**malcontents**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You can describe people as **malcontents** when you disapprove of the fact that they are dissatisfied with a situation and want it to change. 愤世者；心怀不满者【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Five years ago a band of malcontents, mainly half-educated radicals, seized power.* 五年前一帮心怀不满者夺取了政权，其中主要是文化程度不高的激进分子。

male ↔ /meɪl/ (**males**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **male** is a man or a boy. 男性的 ❑ *Many women achievers appear to pose a threat to their male colleagues.* 许多事业有成的女性似乎对她们的男同事构成了威胁。❑ *Most of the demonstrators were white and male.* 大多数示威者是白人男子。•**male|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the solidarity among men which is part of maleness.* 男子气的一种表现——男人间的义气 2 N-COUNT Men and boys are sometimes referred to as **males** when they are being considered as a type. 男性 ❑ *A high proportion of crime is perpetrated by young males in their teens and twenties.* 很大一部分罪案是十几二十几岁的年轻男性所为。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Male** means relating, belonging, or affecting men rather than women. 男性的；男子的 ❑ *The rate of male unemployment in Britain is now the third worst in Europe.* 英国男性失业率目前高居欧洲第三位。❑ *...a deep male voice.* 浑厚的男性嗓音 4 N-COUNT You can refer to any creature that belongs to the sex that cannot lay eggs or have babies as a **male**. 雄性 ❑ *Males and females take turns brooding the eggs.* 雄鸟和雌鸟轮流孵蛋。•ADJ **Male** is also an adjective. ❑ *After mating the male wasps tunnel through the sides of their nursery.* 交配之后，雄黄蜂就从蜂王笼侧面钻出去。

male 'chau|vin|ism N-UNCOUNT If you accuse a man of **male chauvinism**, you disapprove of him because his beliefs and behaviour show that he thinks men are naturally superior to women. 大男子主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

male 'chau|vin|ist (**male chauvinists**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an attitude or remark as **male chauvinist**, you are critical of it because you think it is based on the belief that men are naturally superior to women. (态度、言语等)大男子主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The male chauvinist attitude of some people in the company could get you down.* 公司里一些人的大男子主义作风会让人不快。•N-COUNT A **male chauvinist** is a man who has male chauvinist views. 大男子主义者 ❑ *I'm not a male chauvinist.* 我不是大男子主义者。

'male-dominated ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **male-dominated** society, organization, or area of activity is one in which men have most of the power and influence. (社会、组织或活动领域)男人主宰的，男性占主导地位的 ❑ *...the male-dominated world of journalism.* 男性主宰的新闻界

mal|efac|tor /'mælɪfæktə'/ (**malefactors**) N-COUNT A **malefactor** is someone who has done something bad or illegal. 作恶者；坏人；罪犯【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a well-known criminal lawyer who had saved many a malefactor from going to jail.* 一位使许多犯罪分子逃脱牢狱之灾的著名刑事律师

ma|levo|lent /mæ'levələnt/ ADJ A **malevolent** person deliberately tries to cause harm or evil. 狠毒的；恶毒的；存心不良的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Her stare was malevolent, her mouth a thin line.* 她目光狠毒，嘴抿成了一条细线。•**ma|levo|lence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a rare streak of malevolence.* 罕见的蛇蝎心肠 •**ma|levo|lent|ly** ADV ❑ *Mark watched him malevolently.* 马克恶狠狠地盯着他。

mal|for|ma|tion /ˌmælfɔ:'meɪʃ°n/ (**malformations**) N-COUNT A **malformation** in a person's body is a part which does not have the proper shape or form, especially when it has been like this since birth. (尤指先天的)畸形【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...babies with a high incidence of congenital malformations.* 先天畸形发生率高的婴儿

mal|formed /ˌmæl'fɔ:md/ ADJ If people or parts of their body are **malformed**, they do not have the shape or form that they are supposed to, especially when they have been like this since birth. (尤指先天)畸形的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...malformed babies.* 畸形婴儿 ❑ *More rarely, the tubes have been malformed from birth.* 更少见的是，这些管先天就是畸形的。

mal|func|tion /ˌmæl'fʌŋkʃ°n/ (**malfunctions, malfunctioning, malfunctioned**) VERB If a machine or part of the body **malfunctions**, it fails to work properly. (机器)失灵，出故障；(人体部位)出现功能障碍【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The radiation can damage microprocessors and computer memories, causing them to malfunction.* 辐射会损坏微处理器和计算机存储器，使之失灵。•N-COUNT **Malfunction** is also a noun. ❑ *There must have been a computer malfunction.* 一定是计算机出了故障。

mal|ice /'mælɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Malice** is behaviour that is intended to harm people or their reputations, or cause them embarrassment and upset. 恶意；怨恨 ❑ *There was a strong current of malice in many of his portraits.* 他的许多肖像画中都透着一股强烈的怨恨。

ma|li|cious /mə'lɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone's words or actions as **malicious**, you mean that they are intended to harm people or their reputation, or cause them embarrassment and upset. 恶意的；恶毒的；怀恨的 ❑ *That might merely have been malicious gossip.* 那也许仅仅是些不怀好意的流言罢了。•**ma|li|cious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...his maliciously accurate imitation of Hubert de Burgh.* 他对休伯特·德伯格到位的恶搞模仿

ma|lign /mə'laɪn/ (**maligns, maligning, maligned**) 1 VERB If you **malign** someone, you say unpleasant and untrue things about them. 诽谤；中伤；污蔑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We maligned him dreadfully when you come to think of it.* 回头想想，我们狠狠地中伤了他。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If something is **malign**, it causes harm. 有害的；不良的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the malign influence jealousy had on their lives.* 妒忌给他们生活造成的不良影响 3 → see also **much-maligned**

ma|lig|nan|cy /mə'lɪgnənsi/ (**malignancies**) N-VAR A tumour or disease in a state of **malignancy** is out of control and is likely to cause death. 恶变，恶性(肿瘤或疾病)【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Tissue that is removed during the operation is checked for signs of malignancy.* 对手术切除的组织进行检验，看是否有恶变迹象。

ma|lig|nant /mə'lɪgnənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **malignant** tumour or disease is out of control and likely to cause death. (肿瘤或疾病)恶性的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *She developed a malignant breast tumour.* 她长了一个恶性的乳房肿瘤。 2 ADJ If you say that someone is **malignant**, you think they are cruel and like to cause harm. (人)恶意的，恶毒的 ❑ *He said that we were evil, malignant and mean.* 他说我们邪恶、歹毒、卑鄙。

Word Web 话题词汇 mammal 哺乳动物

Elephants, dogs, mice, and humans all belong to the class of animals called **mammals**. Mammals have live babies rather than laying eggs. The females also **suckle** their **young** with milk from their bodies. Mammals are **warm-blooded** and usually have hair on their bodies. Some, such as the brown bear and the raccoon, are **omnivorous**. Deer and zebras are **herbivorous**, living mostly on grass and leaves. Lions and tigers are **carnivorous**. They must have a supply of large **game** to survive. Mammals have a variety of different types of **limbs**. Monkeys have long arms for climbing. Seals have **flippers** for swimming.

象、狗、鼠和人类都属于哺乳动物这一纲。哺乳动物胎生，而非卵生，母兽还给幼崽哺乳。它们是恒温动物，身体上通常覆有毛发。有些哺乳动物是杂食性的，如棕熊和浣熊。鹿和斑马是草食性的，主要以青草和树叶为食。狮子和老虎是肉食性的，必须要有源源不断的大型猎物才能生存。哺乳动物的四肢类型各不相同：猴子的长臂适于攀缘，海豹的鳍肢适于游泳。

ma|lin|ger /məˈlɪŋgəʳ/ (**malingers, malingering, malingered**) VERB [usu cont] If someone **is malingering**, they pretend to be ill in order to avoid working. （为逃避工作而）装病，诈病【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *She was told by her doctor that she was malingering.* 医生告诉她，她是诈病。

mall /mɔːl, mæl/ (**malls**) N-COUNT A **mall** is a very large enclosed shopping area. （封闭式）大型购物区，购物中心

mal|lard /ˈmælɑːʳd/ (**mallards**) N-COUNT A **mallard** is a kind of wild duck which is very common. 绿头鸭（一种常见野鸭）

mal|le|able /ˈmælɪəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **malleable**, you mean that they are easily influenced or controlled by other people. （人）温顺的，易受影响的，易被操控的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She was young enough to be malleable.* 她年纪轻，容易被操控。 2 ADJ A substance that is **malleable** is soft and can easily be made into different shapes. （材料）柔软的，韧性的，可锻的 ❑ *Silver is the most malleable of all metals.* 银是延展性最好的金属。

→ see **metal**

mal|let /ˈmælɪt/ (**mallets**) N-COUNT A **mallet** is a wooden hammer with a square head. 木槌

ˈmall rat (**mall rats**) N-COUNT **Mall rats** are young people who spend a lot of time hanging around in shopping malls with their friends. 贸鼠（喜欢结伴逛商场的年轻人）【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】

mal|nour|ished /ˌmælˈnʌrɪʃt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **malnourished**, they are physically weak because they do not eat enough food or do not eat the right kind of food. 营养不良的 ❑ *About thirty percent of the country's children were malnourished.* 该国约有 30% 的儿童营养不良。

mal|nu|tri|tion /ˌmælnjuːˈtrɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -nuː-/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **malnutrition**, they are physically weak and extremely thin because they have not eaten enough food. 营养不良 ❑ *Infections are more likely in those suffering from malnutrition.* 营养不良的人更有可能被传染。

mal|odor|ous /mæˈləʊdərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **malodorous** has an unpleasant smell. 恶臭的；难闻的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...tons of malodorous garbage bags.* 成吨散发着恶臭的垃圾袋

mal|prac|tice /ˌmælˈpræktɪs/ (**malpractices**) N-VAR [oft N n] If you accuse someone of **malpractice**, you are accusing them of breaking the law or the rules of their profession in order to gain some advantage for themselves. 失当；渎职；营私舞弊【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There were only one or two serious allegations of malpractice.* 只有一两起有关营私舞弊的严重指控。❑ *...alleged financial malpractices.* 涉嫌的财务舞弊

malt /mɔːlt/ (**malts**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Malt** is a substance made from grain that has been soaked in water and then dried in a hot oven. Malt is used in the production of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. （酿制威士忌、啤酒等酒类用的）麦芽 ❑ *German beer has traditionally been made from just four ingredients—hops, malt, yeast and water.* 德国啤酒传统上只用 4 种原料——啤酒花、麦芽、酵母和水。 2 N-COUNT A **malt** is a drink made from malted milk and sometimes other flavourings. 麦乳精饮料【AM 美】

malt|ed /ˈmɔːltɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Malted** barley has been soaked in water and then dried in a hot oven. It is used in the production of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. （大麦）被制成麦芽的

Mal|tese /ˌmɔːlˈtiːz/ (**Maltese**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Maltese** means belonging or relating to Malta, or to its people, language, or culture. 马耳他的；马耳他人的；马耳他语的；马耳他文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Maltese** is a person who comes from Malta. 马耳他人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Maltese** is a language spoken in Malta. 马耳他语

mal|treat /ˌmælˈtriːt/ (**maltreats, maltreating, maltreated**) VERB [usu passive] If a person or animal **is maltreated**, they are treated badly, especially by being hurt. 虐待；粗暴对待 ❑ [be V-ed] *He said that he was not tortured or maltreated during his detention.* 他说自己在押期间并未遭受拷打虐待。

mal|treat|ment /ˌmælˈtriːtmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Maltreatment** is cruel behaviour, especially involving hurting a person or animal. （尤指对人或动物的）虐待，粗暴对待 ❑ [+of] *2,000 prisoners died as a result of torture and maltreatment.* 2,000 名犯人死于拷打和虐待。

ˌmalt ˈwhis|ky (**malt whiskies**) N-VAR **Malt whisky** or **malt** is whisky that is made from malt. 麦芽威士忌

mal|ware /ˈmælweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Malware** is a type of computer program that is designed to damage or disrupt a computer. 恶意软件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Hackers conceal malware in pop-up windows.* 黑客将恶意软件隐藏在弹出式窗口中。

mam /mæm/ (**mams**) N-COUNT **Mam** is used to mean mother. You can call your mam 'Mam'. 妈妈【BRIT, DIALECT 英，方言】❑ *You sit here and rest, Mam.* 你坐这儿歇一会儿，妈妈。

mama /məˈmɑː/ (**mamas**) N-COUNT **Mama** means the same as **mother**. You can call your mama 'Mama'. 同 mother【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

mam|ma /ˈmɑːmə/ (**mammas**) also **mama** N-COUNT **Mamma** means the same as **mother**. You can call your mamma 'Mamma'. 同 mother【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

mam|mal /ˈmæmᵊl/ (**mammals**) N-COUNT **Mammals** are animals such as humans, dogs, lions, and whales. In general, female mammals give birth to babies rather than laying eggs, and feed their young with milk. 哺乳动物

→ see Word Web: **mammal**

→ see **bat, whale**

mam|ma|lian /mæˈmeɪliən/ ADJ [ADJ n] In zoology, **mammalian** means relating to mammals. 哺乳类的；哺乳动物的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The disease can spread from one mammalian species to another.* 这种疾病能够在不同的哺乳类物种之间传播。

mam|ma|ry /ˈmæmərɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mammary** means relating to the breasts. 乳房的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the mammary glands.* 乳腺

mam|mo|gram /ˈmæməgræm/ (**mammograms**) N-COUNT A **mammogram** is a test used to check whether women have breast cancer, using x-rays. （用于筛查乳腺癌的）乳房 X 线照相检查

Mam|mon /ˈmæmən/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **Mammon** to refer to money and business activities if you want to show your disapproval of people who think that becoming rich is the most important thing in life. 钱财；财富【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is not every day that one meets a business-person who is not obsessed with Mammon.* 不贪财的生意人可遇不可求。

mam|moth /ˈmæməθ/ (**mammoths**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **mammoth** to emphasize that a task or change is very large and needs a lot of effort to achieve. （任务）庞大的，艰巨的；（改变）巨大的，重大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the mammoth task of relocating the library.* 图书馆搬迁的艰巨任务 2 N-COUNT A **mammoth** was an animal like an elephant, with very long tusks and

long hair, that lived a long time ago but no longer exists. 猛犸(象)(一种史前动物)

mam|my /'mæmi/ (**mammies**) N-COUNT In some dialects of English, **mammy** is used to mean mother. You can call your mammy 'Mammy'. (用于某些英语方言中)妈咪，妈妈【INFORMAL 非正式】

man ◆◆◆ /mæn/ (**men, mans, manning, manned**) ❶ N-COUNT A **man** is an adult male human being. 男人；男子 ❑ *He had not expected the young man to reappear before evening.* 他没想到这个年轻男子会在黄昏前再次出现。❑ [+of] *I have always regarded him as a man of integrity.* 我一向认为他是个正人君子。❑ *...the thousands of men, women and children who are facing starvation.* 成千上万面临饥饿的男人、女人和儿童 ❷ N-VAR **Man** and **men** are sometimes used to refer to all human beings, including both males and females. Some people dislike this use. 人，人类(有些人反感此用法) ❑ *The chick initially has no fear of man.* 小鸡最初不怕人。❸ N-COUNT If you say that a man is, for example, **a gambling man** or **an outdoors man**, you mean that he likes gambling or outdoor activities. 嗜好…的人 ❑ *Are you a gambling man, Mr Graham?* 格雷厄姆先生，你是赌徒吗？❹ N-COUNT If you say that a man is, for example, **a London man** or **an Oxford man**, you mean that he comes from London or Oxford, or went to university there. (某地)人；在(某地)上过学的人 ❑ *...as the Stockport man collected his winnings.* 那名斯托克波特人收拢他赢的钱时 ❺ N-COUNT If you refer to a particular company's or organization's **man**, you mean a man who works for or represents that company or organization. (特定公司或组织的)男性职员，男性代表【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the Daily Telegraph's man in Abu Dhabi.* 《每日电讯报》驻阿布扎比记者 ❻ N-SING Some people refer to a woman's husband, lover, or boyfriend as her **man**. 丈夫；情人；男朋友【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...if they see your man cuddle you in the kitchen or living room.* 假如他们看见你男人在厨房或起居室里搂着你的话 ❼ N-COUNT In very informal social situations, **man** is sometimes used as a greeting or form of address to a man. (在很不正式的场合用以称呼男子)老弟，老兄，哥们儿【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Hey wow, man! Where d'you get those boots?* 哎哟，老弟！哪里搞来的靴子？ ❽ VERB If you **man** something such as a place or machine, you operate it or are in charge of it. 在(场所等)工作；操作(机器等) ❑ [v n] *...the person manning the phone at the complaints department.* 投诉部接听电话的人 ❑ [be v-ed] *The station is seldom manned in the evening.* 这个站晚上很少有人值班。❾ → see also **manned, ladies' man, no-man's land** ❿ PHRASE If you say that a man is **man enough** to do something, you mean that he has the necessary courage or ability to do it. 够爷们儿 ❑ *I told him that he should be man enough to admit he had done wrong.* 我对他说，他应该像个爷们儿那样，承认自己错了。⓫ PHRASE If you describe a man as **a man's man**, you mean that he has qualities which make him popular with other men rather than with women. 受男人欢迎的男人 ⓬ PHRASE If you say that a man **is his own man**, you approve of the fact that he makes his decisions and his plans himself, and does not depend on other people. 能自己做主【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Be your own man. Make up your own mind.* 要有主见。你自己做主吧。⓭ PHRASE If you say that a group of men are, do, or think something **to a man**, you are emphasizing that every one of them is, does, or thinks that thing. 一致；无一例外【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *To a man, the surveyors blamed the government.* 调查员们无一例外都指责政府。⓮ PHRASE A **man-to-man** conversation or meeting takes place between two men, especially two men who meet to discuss a serious personal matter. (谈话、会面)两人间的，一对一的 ❑ *He called me to his office for a man-to-man talk.* 他把我叫到他的办公室当面谈了谈。❑ *Me and Ben should sort this out man to man.* 我和本应该当面把这件事解决掉。⓯ **the man in the street** → see **street** ⓰ **man of the world** → see **world**

→ see **age**

▶**man up** PHRASAL VERB If you **man up**, you start to be more brave in the way that you deal with a situation. 勇敢起来；爷们儿起来 ❑ [v p] *You need to man up and confront them.* 你得爷们儿起来跟他们干。

-man /-mæn/ COMB [ADJ n] **-man** combines with numbers to make adjectives which indicate that something involves or is intended for that number of people. (与数词连用构成形容词)表示"…人" ❑ *...the four-man crew on board the fishing trawler.* 拖网渔船上的四人员工队伍 ❑ *...a two-man tent.* 双人帐篷

mana|cle /'mænək°l/ (**manacles, manacling, manacled**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Manacles** are metal devices attached to a prisoner's wrists or legs in order to prevent him or her from moving or escaping. 镣铐；手铐；脚镣 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If a prisoner **is manacled**, their wrists or legs are put in manacles in order to prevent them from moving or escaping. 给(囚犯)戴上镣铐(或手铐、脚镣) ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *His hands were manacled behind his back.* 他的双手被铐在身后。❑ [be v-ed] *He was manacled by the police.* 他让警察给铐了起来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *man = hand* 手：*emancipate, manacle, manicure*

man|age ◆◆◇ /'mænɪdʒ/ (**manages, managing, managed**) ❶ VERB If you **manage** an organization, business, or system, or the people who work in it, you are responsible for controlling them. 管理；经营；掌管 ❑ [v n] *Within two years he was managing the store.* 不出两年他就开始管理这家店了。❑ [be v-ed] *Most factories in the area are obsolete and badly managed.* 这个地区大多数工厂都十分陈旧，经营状况也非常糟糕。❑ [v n] *There is a lack of confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy.* 人民对政府管理经济的能力缺乏信心。❷ VERB If you **manage** time, money, or other resources, you deal with them carefully and do not waste them. 谨慎使用，好好利用，管理(时间、金钱等) ❑ [v n] *In a busy world, managing your time is increasingly important.* 在忙碌的世界里，管理好时间变得越来越重要。❑ [v n] *Josh expects me to manage all the household expenses on very little.* 乔希指望我靠很少一点钱应付全部家庭花销。❸ VERB If you **manage to** do something, especially something difficult, you succeed in doing it. 设法做到，成功完成(尤指难事) ❑ [v to-inf] *Somehow, he'd managed to persuade Kay to buy one for him.* 不知用了什么办法，他成功说服凯给他买了一个。❑ [v n] *Over the past 12 months the company has managed a 10 per cent improvement.* 过去 12 个月里，公司业绩成功提高了 10%。❹ VERB If you **manage**, you succeed in coping with a difficult situation. 成功应对，设法应付(困境) ❑ [v] *She had managed perfectly well without medication for three years.* 三年来，她一直没有用药却活得好好的。❑ [v] *I am managing, but I could not possibly give up work.* 我在努力应付，但我不可能放弃工作。❺ VERB If you say that you can **manage** an amount of time or money for something, you mean that you can afford to spend that time or money on it. 抽出，腾出，安排出(时间、金钱) ❑ [v n] *'All right, I can manage a fiver,' McMinn said with reluctance.* "好吧，我可以出 5 镑。"麦克明不情愿地说。❻ VERB If you say that someone **managed** a particular response, such as a laugh or a greeting, you mean that it was difficult for them to do it because they were feeling sad or upset. 勉强做出(微笑、寒暄等)；强作 ❑ [v n] *He looked dazed as he spoke to reporters, managing only a weak smile.* 他跟记者谈话时神情恍惚，只勉强挤出一丝淡淡的微笑。❼ CONVENTION You say **'I can manage'** or **'I'll manage'** as a way of refusing someone's offer of help and insisting on doing something by yourself. (用于拒绝他人给予帮助)我能对付，我能行 ❑ *I know you mean well, but I can manage by myself.* 我明白您的好意，不过我自己能行。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *manage* with:

N.	manage **a business/company** 管理企业 / 公司，manage **people** 管理众人 ❶
	manage **expenses** 管理支出，manage **money** 理财，manage **resources** 管理资源，manage **time** 管理时间 ❷
ADV.	manage **effectively** 有效管理(或应对) ❶❷❸❹
V.	manage **to escape** 设法逃脱，manage **to survive** 勉强保命 ❸

man|age|able /'mænɪdʒəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **manageable** is of a size, quantity, or level of difficulty that people are able to deal with. 可管理的；能对付的 ❑ *He will now try to cut down the task to a manageable size.* 他现在要努力把任务规模缩减至可

控的程度。❑ *The present flow of refugees was manageable.* 目前难民流可控。

man|age|ment ◆◆◇ /ˈmænɪdʒmənt/ (**managements**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Management** is the control and organizing of a business or other organization.（企业或其他组织的）管理，经营 ❑ *The zoo needed better management rather than more money.* 这座动物园需要改进管理，而不是需要更多资金。❑ [+of] *The dispute is about wages, working conditions and the management of the mining industry.* 这场争论围绕着工资、工作条件以及矿业管理展开。❑ *...the responsibility for its day-to-day management.* 日常管理责任 2 N-VAR [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to the people who control and organize a business or other organization as the **management**. 资方；管理层；经营者【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The management is doing its best to improve the situation.* 管理层正在竭尽全力改善局面。❑ *We need to get more women into top management.* 我们需要让更多女性进入高管层。3 N-UNCOUNT **Management** is the way people control different parts of their lives. 管理；安排；驾驭 ❑ [+of] *...her management of her professional life.* 她对自己职业生涯的规划 ❑ *...intelligent money management, for example paying big bills monthly where possible.* 聪明的理财手法，例如尽量按月支付大额账单

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *management* with:

N. **business** management 企业管理，**crisis** management 危机管理，management **skills** 管理技能，management **style** 管理风格，**waste** management 废物管理 1
management **team** 管理团队，management **training** 管理人员培训 2
anger management 愤怒管理，**money** management 理财，**stress** management 压力管理 3

ADJ. **new** management 新管理层，**senior** management 高级管理层 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *ment = state* 状态，*condition* 情况；*agreement, management, movement*

ˌman|age|ment ˈbuy|out (**management buyouts**) N-COUNT A **management buyout** is the buying of a company by its managers. The abbreviation **MBO** is also used. 管理层收购（缩略形式为 MBO）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Of the first three franchises to be awarded, two went to management buyouts led by former BR executives.* 头三项特许权中有两项给予了由英国铁路公司前高管牵头的管理层收购项目。

ˌman|age|ment conˈsult|ant (**management consultants**) N-COUNT A **management consultant** is someone whose job is to advise companies on the most efficient ways to run their business. 管理顾问；管理咨询师【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a leading firm of management consultants.* 一流的管理咨询公司

man|ag|er ◆◆◇ /ˈmænɪdʒəʳ/ (**managers**) 1 N-COUNT A **manager** is a person who is responsible for running part of or the whole of a business organization. 经理；管理人 ❑ *The chef, staff and managers are all Chinese.* 厨师、工作人员和管理人员都是中国人。❑ *...a retired bank manager.* 退休的银行经理 2 N-COUNT The **manager** of a pop star or other entertainer is the person who looks after their business interests.（明星、艺人等的）经纪人，经理人 3 N-COUNT The **manager** of a sports team is the person responsible for training the players and organizing the way they play. In American English, **manager** is only used for baseball; in other sports, **coach** is used instead.（运动队的）主教练（在美国英语中，manager 只指棒球队主教练，其他运动队主教练则用 coach 表示）

→ see **concert, restaurant**

man|ag|er|ess /ˌmænɪdʒəˈres/ (**manageresses**) N-COUNT The **manageress** of a shop, restaurant, or other small business is the woman who is responsible for running it. Some women object to this word and prefer to be called a 'manager'. 女经理，女管理人（有些女性抵制这个词，喜欢被称为 manager）❑ [+of] *...the manageress of a betting shop.* 投注点女经理

mana|gerial /ˌmænɪˈdʒɪərɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Managerial** means relating to the work of a manager. 经理的；管理上的；经营上的 ❑ *...his managerial skills.* 他的管理技能 ❑ *...a managerial career.* 管理生涯 ❑ *Some see themselves as the provider of ideas, while others view their role as essentially managerial.* 有些人自认为是出谋划策者，其他人则认为他们主要起管理作用。

ˌman|ag|ing diˈrec|tor (**managing directors**) N-COUNT The **managing director** of a company is the most important working director, and is in charge of the way the company is managed. The abbreviation **MD** is also used. 总裁，总经理（缩略形式为 MD）【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **chief executive officer**

man|da|rin /ˈmændərɪn/ (**mandarins**) 1 N-COUNT Journalists sometimes use **mandarin** to refer to someone who has an important job in the Civil Service.（新闻用语）政要，政府高官【BRIT 英】❑ *...Foreign Office mandarins.* 外交部高官 2 N-UNCOUNT **Mandarin** is the commonly used language of China.（中国）官话，普通话 3 N-COUNT A **mandarin** or a **mandarin orange** is a small orange whose skin comes off easily. 沙柑 4 N-COUNT A **mandarin** was, in former times, an important government official in China.（中国古代的）官员，官僚，大臣

man|date /ˈmændeɪt/ (**mandates, mandating, mandated**) 1 N-COUNT [N to-inf] If a government or other elected body has a **mandate** to carry out a particular policy or task, they have the authority to carry it out as a result of winning an election or vote.（政府或经选举产生的机构所获得的）授权，职权 ❑ [+for] *The President and his supporters are almost certain to read this vote as a mandate for continued economic reform.* 总统及其支持者几乎肯定将这次投票解读为对继续进行经济改革的授权。2 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If someone is given a **mandate** to carry out a particular policy or task, they are given the official authority to do it.（执行特定政策或任务的）职权，授权 ❑ *How much longer does the independent prosecutor have a mandate to pursue this investigation?* 独立检察官调查这件事的权限还有多久？3 N-COUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to the fixed length of time that a country's leader or government remains in office as their **mandate**.（国家领导人或政府的）任期【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his intention to leave politics once his mandate ends.* 他关于任期一满就离开政界的打算 4 VERB [usu passive] When someone **is mandated to** carry out a particular policy or task, they are given the official authority to do it. 授权；委派；委托【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *He'd been mandated by the West African Economic Community to go in and to enforce a ceasefire.* 他受西非经济共同体委派介入并执行停火协议。❑ [be V-ed] *The elections are mandated by a peace accord signed by the government last May.* 选举是经去年 5 月政府签署的一项和平协议授权的。5 VERB To **mandate** something means to make it mandatory. 规定；强制；命令【AM 美】❑ [V n] *The proposed initiative would mandate a reduction of carbon dioxide of 40%.* 倡议将规定把二氧化碳排放量降低 40%。❑ [V that] *Quebec mandated that all immigrants send their children to French schools.* 魁北克强制所有移民将子女送进法语学校就读。❑ [V-ed] *...constitutionally mandated civil rights.* 宪法规定的公民权

man|da|tory /ˈmændətri Am -tɔːri/ 1 ADJ If an action or procedure is **mandatory**, people have to do it, because it is a rule or a law.（行动或规程）强制性的，法定的，规定的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the mandatory retirement age of 65.* 65 岁的法定退休年龄 ❑ *Attendance is mandatory.* 务必出席。2 ADJ If a crime carries a **mandatory** punishment, that punishment is fixed by law for all cases, in contrast to crimes for which the judge or magistrate has to decide the punishment for each particular case.（惩罚）强制性的，法定的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the mandatory life sentence for murder.* 谋杀罪法定的无期徒刑

man|di|ble /ˈmændɪbᵊl/ (**mandibles**) 1 N-COUNT A **mandible** is the bone in the lower jaw of a person or animal.（人、动物的）下颌骨【TECHNICAL 术语】2 N-COUNT [usu pl] An insect's **mandibles** are the two parts of its mouth which it uses for biting, similar to an animal's jaws.（昆虫的）上颚【TECHNICAL 术语】

man|do|lin /ˌmændəˈlɪn, ˈmændəlɪn/ (**mandolins**) N-VAR A **mandolin** is a musical instrument that looks like a small guitar and has four pairs of strings. 曼陀林，曼多林（乐器，形似小吉他，有 4 对双弦）

M

mane /meɪn/ (**manes**) N-COUNT The **mane** on a horse or lion is the long thick hair that grows from its neck. (狮子的)鬃毛;(马)鬃

man-eating ADJ [ADJ n] A **man-eating** animal is one that has killed and eaten human beings, or that people think might do so. 吃人的;食人的 ❑ *...man-eating lions.* 食人狮

ma|neu|ver /mə'nu:vəʳ/ → see **manoeuvre**

ma|neu|ver|able /mə'nu:vərəbᵊl/ → see **manoeuvrable**

man|ful|ly /'mænfᵊli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you say that someone, especially a man, does something **manfully**, you mean that they do it in a very determined or brave way. (尤指男人)英勇地,果敢地,有男子汉气概地 ❑ *They stuck to their task manfully.* 他们恪尽职守,很爷们儿。

man|ga /'mæŋgə/ N-UNCOUNT **Manga** is a type of Japanese comic book, which often contains material that is intended for adults. 日本漫画(常含成人题材) ❑ *Most manga is targeted toward a specific readership.* 大多数日本漫画都有特定的读者群。❑ *When he smiles, he looks like a character from a manga comic or computer game.* 他微笑时像个连环漫画或电脑游戏人物。

man|ga|nese /'mæŋgəni:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Manganese** is a greyish-white metal that is used in making steel. 锰

man|ger /'meɪndʒəʳ/ (**mangers**) N-COUNT A **manger** is a low open container which cows, horses, and other animals feed from when indoors. (牛、马等的)食槽【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

mange|tout /ˌmɑ:nʒ'tu:/ (**mangetout** or **mangetouts**) also **mange-tout** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Mangetout** are a type of pea whose pods are eaten as well as the peas inside them. 食荚豌豆;甜豌豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **snow pea**

man|gle /'mæŋgᵊl/ (**mangles, mangling, mangled**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If a physical object **is mangled**, it is crushed or twisted very forcefully, so that it is difficult to see what its original shape was. 压烂;绞坏;使面目全非 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *His body was crushed and mangled beyond recognition.* 他的身体被碾压得血肉模糊,无法辨认。❑ [v-ed] *...the mangled wreckage.* 面目全非的残骸 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **mangles** words or information, you are criticizing them for not speaking or writing clearly or correctly. 扭曲,歪曲(词语、信息的意思)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *They don't know what they're talking about and mangle scientific information.* 他们不知所云,把科学信息讲得错误百出。

man|go /'mæŋgəʊ/ (**mangoes** or **mangos**) N-VAR A **mango** is a large sweet yellowish fruit which grows on a tree in hot countries. 杧果 ❑ *Peel, stone and dice the mango.* 将杧果削皮、去核、切丁。❑ *...mango chutney.* 杧果酸辣酱 •N-VAR [oft N n] A **mango** or a **mango tree** is the tree that this fruit grows on. 杧果树 ❑ *...orchards of lime and mango trees.* 种着柔檬树与杧果树的座座果园

man|grove /'mæŋgrəʊv/ (**mangroves**) N-VAR [oft N n] A **mangrove** or **mangrove tree** is a tree with roots which are above the ground and that grows along coasts or on the banks of large rivers in hot countries. 红树(生长于热带国家沿海或江河之畔,其根须高于地面) ❑ *...mangrove swamps.* 红树林沼泽

→ see **wetland**

man|gy /'meɪndʒi/ (**mangier, mangiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mangy** animal looks dirty, uncared for or ill. (动物)肮脏的,患病的,无人看管的 ❑ *...mangy old dogs.* 老癞皮狗

man|handle /'mænhændᵊl/ (**manhandles, manhandling, manhandled**) ❶ VERB If someone **is manhandled**, they are physically held or pushed, for example when they are being taken somewhere. 粗暴对待;推搡 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Foreign journalists were manhandled by armed police, and told to leave.* 外国记者遭到武装警察推搡,被要求离开。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They manhandled the old man along the corridor.* 他们沿着走廊把老人拖走。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **manhandle** something big or heavy somewhere, you move it there by hand. 用人力搬动(大或重的物体) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The three of us manhandled the uncovered dinghy out of the shed.* 我们三个把无篷小艇推出了棚子。

man|hole /'mænhəʊl/ (**manholes**) N-COUNT A **manhole** is a large hole in a road or path, covered by a metal plate that can be removed. Workers climb down through manholes when they want to examine or clean the drains. 人孔;检查井

man|hood /'mænhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Manhood** is the state of being a man rather than a boy. (男性)成年(期),成人 ❑ *They were failing lamentably to help their sons grow from boyhood to manhood.* 他们未能帮助儿子们顺利长大成人,实在可惜。

Word Link 词根词缀 *hood ≈ state 状态, condition 情况 : adulthood, childhood, manhood*

man-hour (**man-hours**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **man-hour** is the average amount of work that one person can do in an hour. **Man-hours** are used to estimate how long jobs take, or how many people are needed to do a job in a particular time. 工时(每人每小时的平均工作量) ❑ *The restoration took almost 4,000 man-hours over four years.* 修复工作历时 4 年,耗费近 4,000 工时。

man|hunt /'mænhʌnt/ (**manhunts**) N-COUNT A **manhunt** is a major search for someone who has escaped or disappeared. (对逃亡者或失踪者的)搜索,追捕

ma|nia /'meɪniə/ (**manias**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, n N] If you say that a person or group has a **mania for** something, you mean that they enjoy it very much or spend a lot of time on it. 狂热;癖好 ❑ [+*for*, +*for*] *It seemed to some observers that the English had a mania for travelling.* 在某些观察家看来,英国人对旅行似乎抱有一种狂热。❑ *...Mozart mania.* 莫扎特热 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Mania** is a mental illness which causes the sufferer to become very worried or concerned about something. 躁狂症 ❑ *...the treatment of mania.* 对躁狂症的治疗

ma|ni|ac /'meɪniæk/ (**maniacs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **maniac** is a mad person who is violent and dangerous. 危险狂暴的疯子;狂人 ❑ *...a drug-crazed maniac.* 吸毒发狂的疯子 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour as **maniac**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely foolish and uncontrolled. 极其愚蠢的;疯狂的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A maniac driver sped 35 miles along the wrong side of a motorway at 110 mph.* 一个疯狂的司机以 110 英里的时速在高速公路上逆行飙车 35 英里。❸ N-COUNT If you call someone, for example, a religious **maniac** or a sports **maniac**, you are critical of them because they have such a strong interest in religion or sport. (宗教、体育等的)狂热分子,过激分子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *My mum is turning into a religious maniac.* 我妈妈正在变为一个宗教狂热分子。❑ *...football maniacs.* 铁杆足球迷

Word Link 词根词缀 *mania ≈ obsession 迷;癖;狂 : egomaniac, maniac, pyromaniac*

ma|ni|a|cal /mə'naɪəkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **maniacal**, you mean that it is extreme, violent, or very determined, as if the person were insane. (行为)极端的,狂暴的,疯狂的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was almost maniacal in his pursuit of sporting records.* 他近乎发疯地追求创造体育纪录。❑ *She is hunched forward over the wheel with a maniacal expression.* 她弓身伏在方向盘上,表情像疯了一样。•**ma|ni|a|cal|ly** /mə'naɪəkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He was last seen striding maniacally to the hotel reception.* 最后一次有人看见他的时候,他正发疯似的大步走向饭店前台。

man|ic /'mænɪk/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **manic**, you mean that they do things extremely quickly or energetically, often because they are very excited or anxious about something. (常因过度兴奋或焦虑)风风火火的,疯狂的,十分起劲的 ❑ *He was really manic.* 他真跟疯了一般。❑ *He seemed to have an almost manic energy.* 他似乎有一股近乎疯狂的劲头。•**man|ic|al|ly** /'mænɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *We cleaned the house manically over the weekend.* 周末,我们干劲十足地把房子打扫了一遍。❷ ADJ If you describe someone's smile, laughter, or sense of humour as **manic**, you mean that it seems excessive or strange, as if they were insane. (微笑、笑声或幽默)过度的,奇怪的,疯癫的 ❑ *...a manic grin.* 傻笑

manic-de|pressive (**manic-depressives**) also **manic**

depressive ADJ If someone is **manic-depressive**, they have a medical condition in which they sometimes feel excited and confident and at other times very depressed. 患躁狂抑郁症的；躁狂抑郁性的 ❑ *She told them that her daughter-in-law was manic-depressive.* 她告诉他们，她儿媳患有躁狂抑郁症。•N-COUNT A **manic-depressive** is someone who is manic-depressive. 狂躁抑郁症患者 ❑ *Her mother is a manic depressive.* 她母亲是狂躁抑郁症患者。

mani|cure /'mænɪkjʊə^r/ (**manicures, manicuring, manicured**) VERB If you **manicure** your hands or nails, you care for them by softening your skin and cutting and polishing your nails. 修指甲；美甲；手部护理 ❑ [v n] *He was surprised to see how carefully she had manicured her broad hands.* 看到她那么细心地护理她那双大手，他吃了一惊。•N-COUNT **Manicure** is also a noun. ❑ *I have a manicure occasionally.* 我偶尔做一次美甲。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cur ≈ caring* 照顾：*curative, curator, manicure*

Word Link 词根词缀 *man ≈ hand* 手：*emancipate, manacle, manicure*

mani|cured /'mænɪkjʊə^{r}d/ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] A **manicured** lawn, park, or garden has very short neatly cut grass. （草坪、公园、花园）草剪得又短又齐的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...the manicured lawns of Government House.* 总督府修剪一新的草坪

mani|curist /'mænɪkjʊərɪst/ (**manicurists**) N-COUNT A **manicurist** is a person whose job is manicuring people's hands and nails. 修甲师；美甲师

mani|fest /'mænɪfest/ (**manifests, manifesting, manifested**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **manifest**, you mean that it is clearly true and that nobody would disagree with it if they saw it or considered it. 明显的；显而易见的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the manifest failure of the policies.* 政策的明显失败 ❑ *There may be unrecognised cases of manifest injustice of which we are unaware.* 也许还有一些我们不知道的明显不公平现象被忽视了。•**mani|fest|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She manifestly failed to last the mile and a half of the race.* 她显然没能坚持跑完一英里半的赛程。2 VERB If you **manifest** a particular quality, feeling, or illness, or if it **manifests itself**, it becomes visible or obvious. 显示；显露【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He manifested a pleasing personality on stage.* 他在台上表现出惹人喜爱的个性。❑ [v pron-refl +*in*] *Their frustration and anger will manifest itself in crying and screaming.* 他们的沮丧和愤怒会表现为哭泣与尖叫。•ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Manifest** is also an adjective. ❑ *The same alarm is manifest everywhere.* 到处弥漫着同样的恐慌。

mani|fes|ta|tion /ˌmænɪfe'steɪʃ^n/ (**manifestations**) N-COUNT A **manifestation of** something is one of the different ways in which it can appear. 表现；显示；表示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Different animals in the colony had different manifestations of the disease.* 在这一群体里，这种疾病在不同动物身上有着不同表现。

mani|fes|to /ˌmænɪ'festəʊ/ (**manifestos** or **manifestoes**) N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] A **manifesto** is a statement published by a person or group of people, especially a political party, or a government, in which they say what their aims and policies are. （尤指政党或政府的）宣言，声明 ❑ *The Tories are currently drawing up their election manifesto.* 保守党人目前正在起草竞选宣言。

mani|fold /'mænɪfəʊld/ ADJ Things that are **manifold** are of many different kinds. 多样的；各种各样的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Gaelic can be heard here in manifold forms.* 在这里可以听到多种形式的盖尔语。

ma|nila /mə'nɪlə/ also **manilla** ADJ [ADJ n] A **manila** envelope or folder is made from a strong paper that is usually light brown. （信封、文件夹）马尼拉纸的

ma|nipu|late /mə'nɪpjʊleɪt/ (**manipulates, manipulating, manipulated**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **manipulates** people, you disapprove of them because they skilfully force or persuade people to do what they want. 摆布，操纵，控制（他人）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *He is a very difficult character. He manipulates people.* 他是个极难对付的角色，总是把人玩弄于股掌之间。❑ [v n to-inf] *She's always borrowing my clothes and manipulating me to give her vast sums of money.* 她老向我借衣服，还支使我给她大笔大笔的钱。❑ [v n +*into*] *They'll have kids who are two, three, who are manipulating them into buying toys.* 他们会有两三岁的孩子缠着他们买玩具。•**ma|nipu|la|tion** /mə,nɪpjʊ'leɪʃ^n/ (**manipulations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...repeated criticism or manipulation of our mind.* 对我们思想的反复批评或一再操控 2 VERB If you say that someone **manipulates** an event or situation, you disapprove of them because they use or control it for their own benefit, or cause it to develop in the way they want. 操纵（事件或局势）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *She was unable, for once, to control and manipulate events.* 只有一次，她没能控制住事态并左右其走向。•**ma|nipu|la|tion** N-VAR ❑ *...accusations of political manipulation.* 对政治操纵的指控 3 VERB If you **manipulate** something that requires skill, such as a complicated piece of equipment or a difficult idea, you operate it or process it. 操作，操纵，处理（复杂设备等）❑ [v n] *The puppets are expertly manipulated by Liz Walker.* 利兹·沃克熟练地操纵着木偶。•**ma|nipu|la|tion** N-VAR ❑ *...science that requires only the simplest of mathematical manipulations.* 只需要最简单的数学运算的科学 4 VERB If someone **manipulates** your bones or muscles, they skilfully move and press them with their hands in order to push the bones into their correct position or make the muscles less stiff. 推拿；手法治疗 ❑ [v n] *The way he can manipulate my leg has helped my arthritis so much.* 他为我的腿实施了推拿，我的关节炎大有改善。•**ma|nipu|la|tion** N-VAR ❑ *A permanent cure will only be effected by acupuncture, chiropractic or manipulation.* 只有针灸、捏脊或者推拿才能实现彻底治愈。

ma|nipu|la|tive /mə'nɪpjʊlətɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone as **manipulative**, you disapprove of them because they skilfully force or persuade people to act in the way that they want. 善于操纵（或摆布）人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He described Mr Long as cold, calculating and manipulative.* 他说朗先生为人冷酷，工于心计，善于摆布人。

ma|nipu|la|tor /mə'nɪpjʊleɪtə^r/ (**manipulators**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **manipulator**, you mean that they skilfully control events, situations, or people, often in a way that other people disapprove of. 善于操纵（或摆布）者 ❑ *Jean Brodie is a manipulator. She cons everybody.* 琼·布罗迪是个摆布人的高手。她谁都骗。

man|kind /ˌmæn'kaɪnd/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to all human beings as **mankind** when considering them as a group. Some people dislike this use. 人，人类（有些人反感此用法）❑ *...the evolution of mankind.* 人类的进化

man|ly /'mænli/ (**manlier, manliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man's behaviour or appearance as **manly**, you approve of it because it shows qualities that are considered typical of a man, such as strength or courage. 有男子气概的；阳刚的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was the ideal of manly beauty.* 他是完美的阳刚美男。•**man|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He has no doubts about his manliness.* 他毫不怀疑自己的男人气概。

,man-'made ADJ **Man-made** things are created or caused by people, rather than occurring naturally. 人造的；人工的；人为的 ❑ *Man-made and natural disasters have disrupted the Government's economic plans.* 天灾人祸打乱了政府的经济计划。❑ *...a variety of materials, both natural and man-made.* 各种各样的材料，有天然的，也有人造的

,man 'man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT **Man management** involves controlling and organizing the people who work in a business or organization. 人员管理【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Team captains need to have effective man-management skills.* 队长需要具备有效的人员管理技能。

man|na /'mænə/ PHRASE If you say that something unexpected is **manna from heaven**, you mean that it is good and happened just at the time that it was needed. （正当时的）天赐佳物 ❑ *Ex-forces personnel could be the manna from heaven employers are seeking.* 退伍军人大概是雇主们寻找的宝贝了。

manned /mænd/ 1 ADJ A **manned** vehicle such as a spacecraft has people in it who are operating its controls. （航天器等）载

M

人的，由人操纵的 ❑ *In thirty years from now the United States should have a manned spacecraft on Mars.* 现在起再过 30 年，美国应该会把载人航天器送上火星。 ❷ → see also **man**

man|ne|quin /'mænɪkɪn/ (**mannequins**) N-COUNT A **mannequin** is a life-sized model of a person which is used to display clothes, especially in shop windows. （尤指商店橱窗中展示服装用的）人体模型【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

man|ner ◆◇◇ /'mænəʳ/ (**manners**) ❶ N-SING The **manner** in which you do something is the way that you do it. 做法；方式 ❑ *She smiled again in a friendly manner.* 她又友好地微笑了一下。 ❑ *I'm a professional and I have to conduct myself in a professional manner.* 我是专业人士，必须以专业的方式行事。 ❑ *The manner in which young children are spoken to varies depending on who is present.* 对小孩子说话的方式视在场人的不同而有所变化。 ❷ N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **manner** is the way in which they behave and talk when they are with other people, for example whether they are polite, confident, or bad-tempered. 态度；举止 ❑ *His manner was self-assured and brusque.* 他态度傲慢无礼。 •**-mannered** COMB ❑ *Forrest was normally mild-mannered, affable, and untalkative.* 福里斯特通常态度温和，待人亲切，少言寡语。 ❑ *The British are considered ill-mannered, badly dressed and unsophisticated.* 英国人被认为缺乏教养，衣着邋遢，头脑简单。 ❸ N-PLURAL If someone has **good manners**, they are polite and observe social customs. If someone has **bad manners**, they are impolite and do not observe these customs. 有礼貌 / 没礼貌 ❑ *He dressed well and had impeccable manners.* 他衣冠楚楚，待人接物无可挑剔。 ❑ *They taught him his manners.* 他们教他礼节。 ❹ → see also **bedside manner**, **table manners** ❺ PHRASE If you refer to **all manner of** objects or people, you are talking about objects or people of many different kinds. 各种各样的；形形色色的 ❑ *Mr Winchester is impressively knowledgeable about all manner of things.* 温切斯特先生知识广博，无所不晓。 ❻ PHRASE You say **in a manner of speaking** to indicate that what you have just said is true, but not absolutely or exactly true. 不妨说；也可以说；从某种意义上说【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *An attorney is your employee, in a manner of speaking.* 律师是你的雇员，也可以这么说。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *manner* with:

ADJ: **effective** manner 有效的方式，**efficient** manner 高效的方式 ❶
abrasive manner 粗鲁的方式，**abrupt** manner 无礼的态度，**appropriate** manner 合宜的举止，**businesslike** manner 有条不紊的方式，**different** manner 不同的方式，**friendly** manner 友好的态度，**usual** manner 惯常的方式 ❶ ❷

man|nered /'mænəʳd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour or a work of art as **mannered**, you dislike it because it is elaborate or formal, and therefore seems false or artificial. （行为、艺术品）矫揉造作的，不自然的，做作的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...Naomi's mannered voice.* 娜奥米做作的嗓音 ❑ *If you arrange your picture too systematically the results can look very mannered and artificial.* 如果你把图片安排得太有条理，结果就会看上去非常假，不自然。 ❷ ADJ **Mannered** behaviour is polite and observes social customs. 有礼貌的；彬彬有礼的 ❑ *Its intention is to restore pride in the past and create a more mannered society.* 其目的是要重拾过去的自豪感，建立一个有礼节的社会。

man|ner|ism /'mænərɪzəm/ (**mannerisms**) N-COUNT Someone's **mannerisms** are the gestures or ways of speaking which are very characteristic of them, and which they often use. 习性，习气（指某人特有的姿势或说话方式）；言谈举止 ❑ *His mannerisms are more those of a preoccupied math professor.* 他举手投足更像是一个全神贯注的数学教授。

man|nish /'mænɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman's appearance or behaviour as **mannish**, you mean it is more like a man's appearance or behaviour than a woman's. （女人）男人似的，像男人的，男性化的 ❑ *She shook hands in a mannish way, her grip dry and firm.* 她像个男人似的握了手，不动声色而又坚实有力。 ❑ *...a mannish trouser suit.* 一套男款风格的女式衣裤套装

ma|noeu|vrable /mə'nu:vərəbᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **maneuverable**

ADJ Something that is **manoeuvrable** can be easily moved into different positions. 容易移动的；操纵灵活的 ❑ *Ferries are very powerful and manoeuvrable compared to cargo ships.* 与货船相比，渡船马力大且易操纵。 ❑ *...the light, manoeuvrable cart.* 轻便灵活的马车

ma|noeu|vre /mə'nu:vəʳ/ (**manoeuvres**, **manoeuvring**, **manoeuvred**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **maneuver**

❶ VERB If you **manoeuvre** something into or out of an awkward position, you skilfully move it there. （熟练地）移动，调动，操纵 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *We attempted to manoeuvre the canoe closer to him.* 我们试图让独木舟靠他更近一些。 ❑ *I manoeuvred my way among the tables to the back corner of the place.* 我在桌子中间穿行，来到后面的角落里。 ❑ [v] *The pilot instinctively manoeuvered to avoid them.* 飞行员本能地做动作避开他们。 •N-VAR **Manoeuvre** is also a noun. ❑ *...a ship capable of high speed and rapid manoeuvre.* 速度快、机动性强的轮船 ❷ VERB If you **manoeuvre** a situation, you change it in a clever and skilful way so that you can benefit from it. 操纵；控制；要花招 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The authorities have to manoeuvre the markets into demanding a cut in interest rates.* 当局不得不操纵市场，使其要求降息。 ❑ [v] *He manoeuvres to foster recovery.* 他采取手段促进复苏。 •N-COUNT **Manoeuvre** is also a noun. ❑ *...manoeuvres to block the electoral process.* 阻碍选举进程的伎俩 •**man|oeu|vring** (**manoeuvrings**) N-VAR ❑ *...his unrivalled skill in political manoeuvring.* 他那无人能及的政治手腕 ❑ *...his manoeuvrings on the matter of free trade.* 他在自由贸易问题上耍的花招 ❸ N-PLURAL Military **manoeuvres** are training exercises which involve the movement of soldiers and equipment over a large area. 军事演习 ❑ *Allied troops begin manoeuvres tomorrow to show how quickly forces could be mobilized in case of a new invasion.* 盟军明日开始演习，意在展示一旦发生新的入侵其动员兵力的速度。 ❹ **room for manoeuvre** → see **room**

man|or /'mænəʳ/ (**manors**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **manor** is a large private house in the country, usually built in the Middle Ages, and also includes the land and smaller buildings around it. （通常指中世纪建造的）庄园，采邑，领地【BRIT 英】❑ *Thieves broke into the manor at night.* 窃贼们晚上闯进了庄园。

'man|or house (**manor houses**) N-COUNT A **manor house** is the main house that is or was on a medieval manor. （中世纪的）庄园主宅邸，领主宅邸【BRIT 英】

man|power /'mænpauəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT Workers are sometimes referred to as **manpower** when they are being considered as a part of the process of producing goods or providing services. 人力；劳动力 ❑ *...the shortage of skilled manpower in the industry.* 该行业熟练劳动力的短缺 ❑ *These people do not have the equipment or the manpower to cut down the trees.* 这些人没有设备和人手砍伐这些树。

man|qué /'mɒŋkeɪ, AM 美 mɑ:ŋ'keɪ/ ADJ [n ADJ] You use **manqué** to describe someone who has never had the type of job indicated, although they had the ability for it or wanted it. （有能力或愿望却）没做成（某种工作）的 ❑ *...his inescapable feeling that he is a great actor manqué.* 他自认为是个遭埋没的好演员这一难以释怀的想法

manse /mæns/ (**manses**) N-COUNT In some Christian churches, a **manse** is the house provided for a clergyman to live in. （某些基督教会的）教士住宅，牧师住宅【mainly BRIT 主英】

man|servant /'mænsɜ:'vᵊnt/ (**manservants**) N-COUNT A **manservant** is a man who works as a servant in a private house. （私宅的）男仆，男佣【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **houseman**

man|sion /'mænʃᵊn/ (**mansions**) N-COUNT A **mansion** is a very large house. 宅邸；大宅 ❑ *...an eighteenth century mansion in Hampshire.* 汉普郡一座 18 世纪宅邸

man|slaughter /'mænslɔ:təʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Manslaughter** is the illegal killing of a person by someone who did not intend to kill them. 非预谋杀人罪【LEGAL 法律】❑ *A judge accepted her plea that she was guilty of manslaughter, not murder.* 她答辩说自己并非蓄

意谋杀，而是非预谋杀人，法官接受了她的答辩。

man|tel /'mænt°l/ (**mantels**) N-COUNT A **mantel** is a mantelpiece. 壁炉架；壁炉台【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

mantel|piece /'mænt°lpi:s/ (**mantelpieces**) also **mantlepiece** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **mantelpiece** is a wood or stone shelf which is the top part of a border round a fireplace. 壁炉架；壁炉台 ❑ *On the mantelpiece are a pair of bronze Ming vases.* 壁炉台上是一对明代青铜花瓶。

mantel|shelf /'mænt°lʃelf/ (**mantelshelves**) also **mantleshelf** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **mantelshelf** is a mantelpiece. 壁炉架；壁炉台【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

man|tle /'mænt°l/ (**mantles**) ❶ N-SING If you take on **the mantle of** something such as a profession or an important job, you take on the responsibilities and duties which must be fulfilled by anyone who has this profession or job. (某一职业、要职等的)责任，职责，衣钵【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *Glasgow has broadened its appeal since taking on the mantle of European City of Culture in 1990.* 自从1990年接过"欧洲文化城市"的衣钵以来，格拉斯哥魅力大增。❷ N-COUNT A **mantle** of something is a layer of it covering a surface, for example a layer of snow on the ground. 覆盖物；幔；罩；幕【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *The parks and squares looked grim under a mantle of soot and ash.* 在烟尘笼罩之下，公园和广场显得阴沉沉的。❸ → see also **mantel**

→ see **continent**

mantle|piece /'mænt°lpi:s/ → see **mantelpiece**

man-to-man → see **man**

man|tra /'mæntrə/ (**mantras**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mantra** is a word or phrase repeated by Buddhists and Hindus when they meditate, or to help them feel calm. (佛教和印度教中的)真言，曼怛罗，咒 ❷ N-COUNT You can use **mantra** to refer to a statement or a principle that people repeat very often because they think it is true, especially when you think that it not true or is only part of the truth. (他人经常重复的)声明，准则，原则(尤指自己并不认可或只是部分认可) ❑ [+of] *Listening to customers is now part of the mantra of new management in public services.* 倾听顾客意见现在已成了公共事业机构新管理层念念不忘的准则之一。

manu|al /'mænjuəl/ (**manuals**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Manual** work is work in which you use your hands or your physical strength rather than your mind. 人力的；体力的；手工的 ❑ *...skilled manual workers.* 熟练的体力劳动者 ❑ *They have no reservations about taking factory or manual jobs.* 他们对进工厂做工或者干体力活儿都没有意见。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Manual** is used to talk about movements which are made by someone's hands. 用手的；手工的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...toys designed to help develop manual dexterity.* 用来培养双手灵活性的玩具 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Manual** means operated by hand, rather than by electricity or a motor. 手动的；用手操作的 ❑ *There is a manual pump to get rid of the water.* 有一台手动泵用来排水。•**manu|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The device is manually operated, using a simple handle.* 这个装置是手动的，用的是一只简单手柄。❹ N-COUNT A **manual** is a book which tells you how to do something or how a piece of machinery works. 使用手册；说明书 ❑ *...the instruction manual.* 使用说明书

Word Link 词根词缀 *manu ≈ hand* 手：*manual, manufacture, manure*

manu|fac|ture ♦◇◇ /,mænjʊ'fæktʃə^{r}/ (**manufactures, manufacturing, manufactured**) ❶ VERB To **manufacture** something means to make it in a factory, usually in large quantities. (通常指大量)制造，生产【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *They manufacture the class of plastics known as thermoplastic materials.* 他们生产的塑料属于热塑性材料这个等级。❑ [v-ed] *We import foreign manufactured goods.* 我们进口国外制成品。•N-UNCOUNT **Manufacture** is also a noun. ❑ *...the manufacture of nuclear weapons.* 核武器制造 ❑ *...celebrating 90 years of car manufacture.* 庆祝汽车制造90周年 •**manu|fac|tur|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...management headquarters for manufacturing.* 生产管理总部 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Manufactures** are goods or products which have been made in a factory. 产品；制造品；工业品【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a long-term rise in the share of manufactures in non-oil exports.* 非石油出口产品中工业品份额的长期增长 ❸ VERB If you say that someone **manufactures** information, you are criticizing them because they invent information that is not true. 编造；捏造【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *According to the prosecution, the officers manufactured an elaborate story.* 据控方称，军官们精心编造了事情经过。

→ see **mass production**

manu|fac|tur|er ♦◇◇ /,mænjʊ'fæktʃərə^{r}/ (**manufacturers**) N-COUNT A **manufacturer** is a business or company which makes goods in large quantities to sell. 生产商；制造商【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the world's largest doll manufacturer.* 世界最大的玩偶生产商

→ see **industry**

ma|nure /mə'njʊə^{r}, AM 美 -'nʊr/ (**manures**) N-VAR **Manure** is animal faeces, sometimes mixed with chemicals, that is spread on the ground in order to make plants grow healthy and strong. 粪肥；农家肥 ❑ *...bags of manure.* 一袋袋农家肥

manu|script /'mænjuskrɪpt/ (**manuscripts**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **manuscript** is a handwritten or typed document, especially a writer's first version of a book before it is published. 手稿；原稿 ❑ *He had seen a manuscript of the book.* 他见过这本书的手稿。❑ *I am grateful to him for letting me read his early chapters in manuscript.* 他让我拜读了其手稿的前几章，对此我十分感激。

Word Link 词根词缀 *script ≈ writing* 书写：*manuscript, scripture, transcript*

Manx /mæŋks/ ADJ **Manx** is used to describe people or things that belong to or concern the Isle of Man and the people who live there. 马恩岛的；马恩岛人的

many ♦♦♦ /'meni/ ❶ DET You use **many** to indicate that you are talking about a large number of people or things. 许多；很多 ❑ *I don't think many people would argue with that.* 我认为很多人对此不会有异议。❑ *Not many films are made in Finland.* 芬兰出品的电影不多。❑ *Many holidaymakers had avoided the worst of the delays by consulting tourist offices.* 许多度假者通过咨询旅游局避免了最严重的延误情况。❑ *Acting is definitely a young person's profession in many ways.* 从许多方面来说，表演无疑是吃青春饭的行当。•PRON **Many** is also a pronoun. ❑ *We stood up, thinking through the possibilities. There weren't many.* 我们站起身来，考虑着所有可能发生的情况。可能发生的情况并不多。•QUANT **Many** is also a quantifier. ❑ [+of] *So, once we have cohabited, why do many of us feel the need to get married?* 那么，一旦我们同居了，为什么我们当中许多人觉得有必要结婚呢？❑ [+of] *It seems there are not very many of them left in the sea.* 海里它们的数量似乎已所剩不多了。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Many** is also an adjective. ❑ *Among his many hobbies was the breeding of fine horses.* 他诸多爱好之一是饲养骏马良驹。❑ *The possibilities are many.* 有许多可能性。❷ ADV You use **many** in expressions such as 'not many', 'not very many', and 'too many' when replying to questions about numbers of things or people. (回答有关数量的提问时)多 ❑ [+of] *'How many of the songs that dealt with this theme became hit songs?'—'Not very many.'* "有多少以此为主题的歌曲风靡一时呢？""没有多少。" ❑ *How many years is it since we've seen each other? Too many, anyway.* 我们多少年没有见面了？反正有好多年了。❸ PREDET You use **many** followed by 'a' and a noun to emphasize that there are a lot of people or things involved in something. (用于a+单数名词之前)许多，很多【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Many a mother tries to act out her unrealized dreams through her daughter.* 许多母亲试图在女儿身上实现自己未竟的梦想。❹ DET You use **many** after 'how' to ask questions about numbers or quantities. You use **many** after 'how' in reported clauses to talk about numbers or quantities. (用于how之后)多少 ❑ *How many years have you been here?* 你在这里有多少年了？ ❑ *No-one knows how many people have been killed since the war began.* 没有人知道开战以来有多少人丧生。•PRON **Many** is also a pronoun. ❑ *How many do you smoke a day?* 你一天抽多少根烟？ ❺ DET You use **many** with 'as' when you are comparing numbers of things or people. (与as连用，用于比较物或人的数量) ❑ *I've always entered as many photo competitions as I can.* 我总是尽可能多地参加摄影比赛。❑ *We produced ten times as many tractors as the United States.* 我们生产的拖拉机数量是

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美国的 10 倍。•PRON [as PRON] **Many** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Let the child try on as many as she likes.* 这个孩子想试穿多少件就让她试穿多少件吧。 6 PRON You use **many** to mean 'many people'. 许多人 ❑ *Iris Murdoch was regarded by many as a supremely good and serious writer.* 艾丽丝·默多克被许多人视为极其优秀和严肃的作家。 7 N-SING **The many** means a large group of people, especially the ordinary people in society, considered as separate from a particular small group. 多数人;(尤指)民众,百姓 ❑ *The printing press gave power to a few to change the world for the many.* 印刷机赋予少数人力量去替多数人改变世界。 8 PHRASE You use **as many as** before a number to suggest that it is surprisingly large. (用于数字之前表示数目奇大)多达…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *As many as four and a half million people watched today's parade.* 多达 450 万人观看了今天的游行。 9 PHRASE You use **a good many** or **a great many** to emphasize that you are referring to a large number of things or people. 许多;大量;众多【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We've both had a good many beers.* 我俩都喝了很多啤酒。❑ *For a great many men and women, romance can be a most important part of marriage.* 对于众多男女而言,浪漫是婚姻中极其重要的一部分。 10 **many happy returns** → see **return** 11 **in so many words** → see **word**

Maori /ˈmaʊri/ (**Maoris**) 1 ADJ **Maori** means belonging to or relating to the race of people who have lived in New Zealand and the Cook Islands since before Europeans arrived. 毛利人的 2 N-COUNT The **Maori** or the **Maoris** are people who are Maori. 毛利人

map ♦◇ /mæp/ (**maps, mapping, mapped**) 1 N-COUNT A **map** is a drawing of a particular area such as a city, a country, or a continent, showing its main features as they would appear if you looked at them from above. 地图 ❑ *He unfolded the map and set it on the floor.* 他展开地图,铺在地板上。❑ [+of] *Have you got a map of the city centre?* 你有市中心的地图吗? 2 VERB To **map** an area means to make a map of it. 绘制(某地区)的地图 ❑ [v n] *…a spacecraft which is using radar to map the surface of Venus.* 使用雷达绘制金星表面地图的航天器 3 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **put** a person, thing, or place **on the map**, you approve of the fact that they made it become well-known and important. 使出名;使名扬四方【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *…the attempts of the Edinburgh Festival's organisers to put C.P. Taylor firmly on the map.* 爱丁堡艺术节的组织者们为使 C.P. 泰勒名扬四海所作的努力

▶**map out** PHRASAL VERB If you **map out** something that you are intending to do, you work out in detail how you will do it. 设计;计划;规划;安排 ❑ [v P n] *I went home and mapped out my strategy.* 我回到家里制定出了我的战略。❑ [v n P] *I cannot conceive of anybody writing a play by sitting down and mapping it out.* 我想象不出有谁能闭门造车写出剧本。❑ [be V-ed P] *This whole plan has been most carefully mapped out.* 这整个方案规划得极为精细。

→ see **cartography**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *map* with:

ADJ. **detailed** map 详细地图 1
V. **draw a** map 绘制地图, **look at a** map 查看地图, **open a** map 打开地图, **read a** map 看地图 1

maple /ˈmeɪpᵊl/ (**maples**) N-VAR A **maple** or a **maple tree** is a tree with five-pointed leaves which turn bright red or gold in autumn. 槭树;枫树 •N-VAR **Maple** is the wood of this tree. 槭木;枫木 ❑ *…a solid maple worktop.* 结实的枫木操作台

maple syrup N-UNCOUNT **Maple syrup** is a sweet, sticky, brown liquid made from the sap of maple trees, that can be eaten with pancakes or used to make desserts. 槭糖浆;枫糖浆

mar /mɑːr/ (**mars, marring, marred**) VERB To **mar** something means to spoil or damage it. 破坏;损坏;毁坏 ❑ [v n] *A number of problems marred the smooth running of this event.* 许多问题搅乱了这个活动的顺利进展。

Mar. Mar. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **March**.

marathon /ˈmærəθɒn, AM 美 -θɑn/ (**marathons**) 1 N-COUNT A **marathon** is a race in which people run a distance of 26 miles, which is about 42 km. 马拉松赛跑(全程 26 英里,约合 42 公里) ❑ *…running in his first marathon.* 参加他生平第一次马拉松比赛 ❑ *Rodgers can also claim four victories in the New York Marathon.* 罗杰斯也能在纽约马拉松比赛中 4 次夺冠。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you use **marathon** to describe an event or task, you are emphasizing that it takes a long time and is very tiring. 马拉松式的;漫长而累人的;耗时费力的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *People make marathon journeys to buy glass here.* 人们千里迢迢赶到这里买玻璃。❑ *…a marathon session of talks with government representatives.* 同政府代表的一次马拉松式会谈

marauder /məˈrɔːdəʳ/ (**marauders**) N-COUNT If you describe a group of people or animals as **marauders**, you mean they are unpleasant and dangerous, because they wander around looking for opportunities to steal or kill. 强盗;掳掠者;攫食的野兽【LITERARY 文】❑ *They were raided by roaming bands of marauders.* 他们遭到了流窜作案的抢劫团伙的袭击。

marauding /məˈrɔːdɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about **marauding** groups of people or animals, you mean they are unpleasant and dangerous, because they wander around looking for opportunities to steal or kill. (团伙)四处掳掠的;(野兽群)四处攫食的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Marauding gangs of armed men have been looting food relief supplies.* 持械抢劫团伙一直在四处掳掠救济食品。

marble /ˈmɑːʳbᵊl/ (**marbles**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Marble** is a type of very hard rock which feels cold when you touch it and which shines when it is cut and polished. Statues and parts of buildings are sometimes made of marble. 大理石 ❑ *The house has a superb staircase made from oak and marble.* 这座房子的楼梯特别棒,是用橡木与大理石做成的。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Marbles** are sculptures made of marble. 大理石雕塑 ❑ *…marbles and bronzes from the Golden Age of Athens.* 雅典黄金时代的大理石雕塑与青铜器 3 N-UNCOUNT **Marbles** is a children's game played with small balls, usually made of coloured glass. You roll a ball along the ground and try to hit an opponent's ball with it. (小孩子在地上玩的)弹子游戏,弹球游戏 ❑ *On the far side of the street, two boys were playing marbles.* 在街道的那一边,两个男孩在玩弹子游戏。 4 N-COUNT A **marble** is one of the small balls used in the game of marbles. 弹子;弹球

marbled /ˈmɑːʳbᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, Also v-link ADJ *with/in* n] Something that is **marbled** has a pattern or colouring like that of marble. 大理石般的;有大理石纹彩的 ❑ *…green marbled soap.* 绿色大理石花纹皂

march ♦◇ /mɑːʳtʃ/ (**marches, marching, marched**) 1 VERB When soldiers **march** somewhere, or when a commanding officer **marches** them somewhere, they walk there with very regular steps, as a group. (使)行军;(使)前进;(使)齐步走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A Scottish battalion was marching down the street.* 一个苏格兰营正沿街行进。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Captain Ramirez called them to attention and marched them off to the main camp.* 拉米雷斯上尉命令他们立正,然后齐步走到主营地。❑ [v amount/n] *We marched fifteen miles to Yadkin River.* 我们前进了 15 英里,来到亚德金河畔。[Also v] •N-COUNT **March** is also a noun. ❑ *After a short march, the column entered the village.* 短途行军后,纵队进了村。 2 VERB When a large group of people **march** for a cause, they walk somewhere together in order to express their ideas or to protest about something. 示威游行;抗议游行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The demonstrators then marched through the capital chanting slogans and demanding free elections.* 示威者然后穿越首都游行,反复高喊口号要求进行自由选举。[Also v] •N-COUNT **March** is also a noun. ❑ *Organisers expect up to 300,000 protesters to join the march.* 组织者们预计会有多达 30 万名抗议者参加这次游行。•**marcher** (**marchers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Fights between police and marchers lasted for three hours.* 警方与游行者之间的冲突持续了 3 个小时。 3 VERB If you say that someone **marches** somewhere, you mean that they walk there quickly and in a determined way, for example because they are angry. (因生气等)快速毅然地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He marched into the kitchen without knocking.* 他没敲门就闯进了厨房。 4 VERB If you **march** someone somewhere, you force them to walk there with you, for example by holding their arm tightly. 迫使…同行;强迫…一起走 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I marched him across the room, down the hall and out onto the doorstep.* 我拽着他穿过房间,一路经过大厅,来到外

面的门阶上。 5 N-SING **The march of** something is its steady development or progress. 进步；进展；发展 ❑ *It is easy to feel trampled by the relentless march of technology.* 技术发展日新月异，人们容易感到自己被其踩在脚下。 6 N-COUNT **A march** is a piece of music with a regular rhythm that you can march to. 进行曲 ❑ *A military band played Russian marches and folk tunes.* 一支军乐队演奏了俄罗斯的进行曲与民乐。 7 PHRASE If you give someone their **marching orders**, you tell them that you no longer want or need them, for example as your employee or as your lover. 逐客令；辞退通知【BRIT 英】❑ *What does it take for a woman to say 'that's enough' and give her man his marching orders?* 女人如何才开得了口对她男人说出"我受够了"，让他走人？

in AM, use 美国英语用 **walking papers**

8 PHRASE If you **steal a march on** someone, you start doing something before they do it in order to gain an advantage over them. 抢先；抢占先机 ❑ *If its strategy succeeds, Mexico could even steal a march on its northern neighbour.* 如果战略得当，墨西哥甚至可以赶在其北部邻国之前抢得先机。

March (**Marches**) N-VAR **March** is the third month of the year in the Western calendar. 三月 ❑ *I flew to Milan in early March.* 我 3 月初飞到了米兰。 ❑ *She was born in Austria on 6 March, 1920.* 她 1920 年 3 月 6 日出生在奥地利。 ❑ *The election could be held as early as next March.* 选举可能最早于明年 3 月举行。

'marching ,band (**marching bands**) N-COUNT A **marching band** is a group of musicians who play music as they march along the street or march as part of a ceremony. 行进乐队

mar|chion|ess /ˌmɑːʳʃəˈnes/ (**marchionesses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **marchioness** is the wife of a marquis, or a woman with the same rank as a marquis. 侯爵夫人；女侯爵

'march-past (**march-pasts**) also **march past** N-COUNT When soldiers take part in a **march-past**, they march past an important person as part of a ceremonial occasion. （检阅队伍经过主席台前时的）分列式

Mar|di Gras /ˌmɑːʳdi ˈgrɑː/ N-UNCOUNT **Mardi Gras** is the Christian festival of Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent, which people in some places celebrate by wearing colourful costumes and dancing through the streets. 肥美的星期二，忏悔星期二（即基督教大斋期的前一天，某些地方的人会身着绚丽的服装上街跳舞）

mare /meəʳ/ (**mares**) N-COUNT A **mare** is an adult female horse. 成年母马

→ see **horse**

mar|ga|rine /ˌmɑːʳdʒəˈriːn, AM 美 ˈmɑːrdʒərɪn/ (**margarines**) N-VAR **Margarine** is a yellow substance made from vegetable oil and animal fats that is similar to butter. You spread it on bread or use it for cooking. 珠酯；人造黄油；麦淇淋

marge /mɑːʳdʒ/ also **marg** N-UNCOUNT **Marge** is the same as **margarine**. 同 margarine【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

mar|gin ◆◇ /ˈmɑːʳdʒɪn/ (**margins**) 1 N-COUNT A **margin** is the difference between two amounts, especially the difference in the number of votes or points between the winner and the loser in an election or other contest. （尤指选票或得分的）差额，差数 ❑ *They could end up with a 50-point winning margin.* 他们最终可能会以 50 分的优势获胜。 ❑ *The Sunday Times remains the brand leader by a huge margin.* 《星期日泰晤士报》仍以巨大优势稳居品牌榜首。 2 N-COUNT The **margin** of a written or printed page is the empty space at the side of the page. 页边空白 ❑ *She added her comments in the margin.* 她在页边空白处加了评注。 3 N-VAR If there is a **margin** for something in a situation, there is some freedom to choose what to do or decide how to do it. 余地；富余 ❑ [+for] *The money is collected in a straightforward way with little margin for error.* 钱是直接收取的，不太容易出错。 4 N-COUNT The **margin** of a place or area is the extreme edge of it. 边缘；边沿 ❑ *...the low coastal plain along the western margin.* 沿着西部边境延伸的地势低平的海滨平原 5 N-PLURAL To be **on the margins** of a society, group, or activity means to be among the least typical or least important parts of it. （社会、群体或活动中的）边缘地位 ❑ *Students have played an important role in the past, but for the moment, they're on the margins.* 过去学生发挥了重要作用，不过现在他们被边缘化了。 6 → see also **profit margin**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *margin* with:

ADJ. **comfortable** margin 较大优势，**large** margin 大幅度，**slim** margin 微弱差距 1
narrow margin 微弱差距；狭窄的页边空白，**wide** margin 大幅度；宽宽的页边空白 1 2
N. margin **for error** 出错余地 3

mar|gin|al /ˈmɑːʳdʒɪnᵊl/ (**marginals**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **marginal**, you mean that it is small or not very important. （事情）微小的，不重要的 ❑ *This is a marginal improvement on October.* 这是在 10 月份基础上的一个小小改善。 ❑ *The role of the opposition party proved marginal.* 结果显示反对党的作用微乎其微。 2 ADJ If you describe people as **marginal**, you mean that they are not involved in the main events or developments in society because they are poor or have no power. （人）边缘的，非主流的 ❑ *The tribunals were established for the well-integrated members of society and not for marginal individuals.* 特别法庭是为主流社会成员而非边缘个体设立的。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] In political elections, a **marginal** seat or constituency is one which is usually won or lost by only a few votes, and is therefore of great interest to politicians and journalists. （席位或选区）边缘的，胜负相差无几的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the views of voters in five marginal seats.* 选民对 5 个边缘席位的看法 •N-COUNT A **marginal** is a marginal seat. 边缘席位；差距微弱的席位【BRIT 英】❑ *The votes in the marginals are those that really count.* 边缘席位的选票才是关键所在。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Marginal** activities, costs, or taxes are not the main part of a business or an economic system, but often make the difference between its success or failure, and are therefore important to control. （活动、花费、税等）边际的，边缘的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The analysts applaud the cuts in marginal businesses, but insist the company must make deeper sacrifices.* 分析师们赞同削减边缘业务，但坚持认为公司必须作出更大牺牲。

mar|gin|al|ize /ˈmɑːʳdʒɪnəlaɪz/ (**marginalizes, marginalizing, marginalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **marginalise**

VERB To **marginalize** a group of people means to make them feel isolated and unimportant. 使边缘化；排挤 ❑ [be V-ed] *We've always been marginalized, exploited, and constantly threatened.* 我们一直遭到排挤、剥削和不断恐吓。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ize ≈ making* 使：*finalize, marginalize, normalize*

mar|gin|al|ly /ˈmɑːʳdʒɪnəli/ ADV [ADV with V] **Marginally** means to only a small extent. 略微；稍微 ❑ *Sales last year were marginally higher than in 1991.* 去年销售额比 1991 年略有增加。 ❑ *These cameras have increased only marginally in value over the past decade.* 过去 10 年里，这些照相机只是略有提价。

mari|gold /ˈmærɪgəʊld/ (**marigolds**) N-VAR A **marigold** is a type of yellow or orange flower. 万寿菊属植物

→ see **plant**

ma|ri|jua|na /ˌmærɪˈwɑːnə/ N-UNCOUNT **Marijuana** is a drug which is made from the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, and which can be smoked. 大麻（一种毒品）

ma|ri|na /məˈriːnə/ (**marinas**) N-COUNT A **marina** is a small harbour for small boats that are used for leisure. 小游艇船坞；系船池

mari|nade /ˌmærɪˈneɪd/ (**marinades, marinading, marinaded**) 1 N-COUNT A **marinade** is a sauce of oil, vinegar, spices, and herbs, which you pour over meat or fish before you cook it, in order to add flavour, or to make the meat or fish softer. （用油、醋、香料等调成的）腌泡汁 2 VERB To **marinade** means the same as to **marinate**. 同 marinate ❑ [V n] *Marinade the chicken breasts in the tandoori paste.* 把鸡胸肉放入唐杜里烧烤酱中腌泡。 ❑ [V] *Leave to marinade for 24 hours.* 腌制 24 小时。

M

mari|nate /'mærɪneɪt/ (**marinates, marinating, marinated**) VERB If you **marinate** meat or fish, or if it **marinates**, you keep it in a mixture of oil, vinegar, spices, and herbs, before cooking it, so that it can develop a special flavour. 腌泡 ❑ [v n] *Marinate the chicken for at least 4 hours.* 把鸡肉腌泡上至少 4 小时。❑ [v] *Put it in a screw-top jar with French dressing and leave to marinate.* 将它放入螺旋口瓶中，撒上法式色拉调料腌泡。

ma|rine ♦◇◇ /mə'ri:n/ (**marines**) 1 N-COUNT A **marine** is a member of an armed force, for example the US Marine Corps or the Royal Marines, who is specially trained for military duties at sea as well as on land. 海军陆战队士兵 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Marine** is used to describe things relating to the sea or to the animals and plants that live in the sea. 海洋的；海生的；海产的 ❑ *...breeding grounds for marine life.* 海洋生物繁殖场 ❑ *...research in marine biology.* 海洋生物学研究 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Marine** is used to describe things relating to ships and their movement at sea. 海运的；海事的 ❑ *...a solicitor specialising in marine law.* 专攻海事法的律师 ❑ *...marine insurance claims.* 海事保险索赔

→ see **ship**

Word Link 词根词缀 *mar = sea 海：marine, maritime, submarine*

mari|ner /'mærɪnə'/ (**mariners**) N-COUNT A **mariner** is a sailor. 水手；海员【LITERARY 文】

mari|on|ette /ˌmærɪə'net/ (**marionettes**) N-COUNT A **marionette** is a puppet whose different parts you can move using strings or wires. 牵线木偶

mari|tal /'mærɪtᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Marital** is used to describe things relating to marriage. 婚姻的 ❑ *Caroline was keen to make her marital home in London.* 卡罗琳一心想婚后把家安在伦敦。❑ *Her son had no marital problems.* 她儿子没有婚姻问题。

ˌmari|tal 'sta|tus N-UNCOUNT Your **marital status** is whether you are married, single, or divorced. 婚姻状况【FORMAL 正式】❑ *How well off you are in old age is largely determined by race, sex, and marital status.* 老年生活的幸福程度在很大程度上取决于种族、性别以及婚姻状况。

mari|time /'mærɪtaɪm/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Maritime** is used to describe things relating to the sea and to ships. 海上的；海事的；航海的 ❑ *...the largest maritime museum of its kind.* 同类中最大的航海博物馆

mar|jo|ram /'mɑ:dʒərəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Marjoram** is a kind of herb. 甘牛至

mark ♦♦◇ /mɑ:k/ (**marks, marking, marked**) 1 N-COUNT A **mark** is a small area of something such as dirt that has accidentally got onto a surface or piece of clothing. 斑点；污点；污迹 ❑ *The dogs are always rubbing against the wall and making dirty marks.* 那些狗老是往墙上蹭，留下斑斑污迹。❑ *A properly fitting bra should never leave red marks.* 合适的胸罩绝不会留下红色勒痕。2 VERB If something **marks** a surface, or if the surface **marks**, the surface is damaged by marks or a mark. (使)留下印迹；(使)留下污痕 ❑ [v n] *Leather overshoes were put on the horses' hooves to stop them marking the turf.* 马蹄上套了皮套子，以免弄脏赛马场。❑ [v] *I have to be more careful with the work tops, as wood marks easily.* 我必须更加小心使用操作台，因为木头上容易留下污迹。3 N-COUNT A **mark** is a written or printed symbol, for example a letter of the alphabet. 记号；标记 ❑ *He made marks with a pencil.* 他用铅笔做了记号。4 VERB If you **mark** something with a particular word or symbol, you write that word or symbol on it. 标示；为…做记号(或标记) ❑ [v n quote] *The bank marks the check 'certified'.* 银行在支票上加盖"保付"戳记。❑ [v n +with] *Mark the frame with your postcode.* 在这个框里写上你的邮政编码。❑ [v-ed] *For more details about these products, send a postcard marked HB/FF.* 要了解这些产品的详细信息，请寄来标明 HB/FF 字样的明信片。5 N-COUNT A **mark** is a point that is given for a correct answer or for doing something well in an exam or competition. A **mark** can also be a written symbol such as a letter that indicates how good a student's or competitor's work or performance is. (考试或竞赛的)成绩，分数 ❑ *...a simple scoring device of marks out of 10, where '1' equates to 'Very poor performance'.* 简单的十分制计分器，其中"1"即"极差" ❑ *He did well to get such a good mark.* 他表现不错，得了这么高的分数。6 N-PLURAL If someone gets good or high **marks** for doing something, they have done it well. If they get poor or low **marks**, they have done it badly. 评价 ❑ *You have to give her top marks for moral guts.* 你不得不对她维护正义的勇气竖起大拇指。❑ *His administration has earned low marks for its economic policies.* 他的班子在经济政策上所获评价很低。7 VERB When a teacher **marks** a student's work, the teacher decides how good it is and writes a number or letter on it to indicate this opinion. 给(作业)评分(或打分)；批改 ❑ [v n] *He was marking essays in his small study.* 他正在他那间小书房里批阅文章。•**mark|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *For the rest of the lunchbreak I do my marking.* 我在余下的午休时间里批改作业。8 N-COUNT A particular **mark** is a particular number, point, or stage which has been reached or might be reached, especially a significant one. (重要的)水平，指标，阶段 ❑ *Unemployment is rapidly approaching the one million mark.* 失业人数正迅速逼近百万大关。9 N-COUNT The **mark of** something is the characteristic feature that enables you to recognize it. 特征；特色 ❑ [+of] *The mark of a civilized society is that it looks after its weakest members.* 文明社会的特征是照顾最弱势群体。10 N-SING If you say that a type of behaviour or an event is **a mark of** a particular quality, feeling, or situation, you mean it shows that that quality, feeling, or situation exists. (品质、情感、情景的)标志，表现，迹象 ❑ [+of] *It was a mark of his unfamiliarity with Hollywood that he didn't understand that an agent was paid out of his client's share.* 他居然不知道经纪人的报酬得从其客户的收入中出，这说明他对好莱坞不了解。11 VERB If something **marks** a place or position, it shows where something else is or where it used to be. 标明，标示(地方或位置) ❑ [v n] *A huge crater marks the spot where the explosion happened.* 巨大的弹坑标明了爆炸发生的地点。12 VERB An event that **marks** a particular stage or point is a sign that something different is about to happen. 标志着；意味着；是…的征兆 ❑ [v n] *The announcement marks the end of an extraordinary period in European history.* 该声明标志着欧洲历史上一个伟大时代的终结。13 VERB If you do something to **mark** an event or occasion, you do it to show that you are aware of the importance of the event or occasion. 纪念；庆祝 ❑ [v n] *Hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets to mark the occasion.* 数十万人走上街头庆祝这一时刻。14 VERB Something that **marks** someone **as** a particular type of person indicates that they are that type of person. 将…归为；把…列为 ❑ [v n +as] *Her opposition to abortion and feminism mark her as a convinced traditionalist.* 她对堕胎和女权主义的反对态度表明她是个不折不扣的传统主义者。15 VERB In a team game, when a defender **is marking** an attacker, they are trying to stay close to the attacker and prevent them from getting the ball. (团队比赛中)盯住(对方进攻队员)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *...Manchester United defender Rio Ferdinand, who so effectively marked Michael Owen.* 成功盯死了迈克尔·欧文的曼联队后卫里奥·费迪南德

in AM, use 美国英语用 guard, cover

•**mark|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They had stopped Ecuador from building up attacks with good marking.* 他们运用出色的盯人战术使厄瓜多尔队无法组织起进攻。16 N-COUNT The **mark** was the unit of money that was used in Germany. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro. 马克(德国旧时货币单位，2002 年改用欧元) ❑ *The government gave 30 million marks for new school books.* 政府拨款 3000 万马克用于购置学校新教材。•N-SING **The mark** was also used to refer to the German currency system. 德国货币制度 ❑ *The mark appreciated 12 per cent against the dollar.* 德国马克对美元升值了 12%。17 N-UNCOUNT **Mark** is used before a number to indicate a particular temperature level in a gas oven. (燃气灶上表示温度的)挡【BRIT 英】❑ *Set the oven at gas mark 4.* 将燃气灶开至 4 挡。18 N-UNCOUNT **Mark** is used before a number to indicate a particular version or model of a vehicle, machine, or device. (车辆、机器、设备等的)型，款 ❑ *...his Mark II Ford Cortina.* 他的福特"跑天下"二代车 19 → see also **marked, marking, black mark, check mark, exclamation mark, full marks, high-water mark, punctuation mark, question mark, scuff mark, stretch marks** 20 PHRASE If someone or something **leaves** their **mark** or **leaves a mark**, they have a lasting effect on another person or thing. 留下深刻的印记；留

下深远的影响 ❑ *Years of conditioning had left their mark on her, and she never felt inclined to talk to strange men.* 多年的调教对她影响很深，她从不愿意跟陌生人说话。 21 PHRASE If you **make** your **mark** or **make a mark**, you become noticed or famous by doing something impressive or unusual. 成名；引人注目 ❑ [+on/in] *She made her mark in the film industry in the 1960s.* 她在 20 世纪 60 年代的电影界占有一席之地。 22 PHRASE If you are **quick off the mark**, you are quick to understand or respond to something. If you are **slow off the mark**, you are slow to understand or respond to something. (理解力或反应)敏捷的 / 迟钝的 23 CONVENTION **On your marks** in British English, or **on your mark** in American English, is a command given to runners at the beginning of a race in order to get them into the correct position to start. 各就各位 ❑ *On your marks—get set—go!* 各就各位——预备——跑！ 24 PHRASE If something is **off the mark**, it is inaccurate or incorrect. If it is **on the mark**, it is accurate or correct. 不准确 / 准确；不正确 / 正确 ❑ *Robinson didn't think the story was so far off the mark.* 鲁宾逊认为这个报道算不上太离谱。 25 PHRASE If something such as a claim or estimate is **wide of the mark**, it is incorrect or inaccurate. 离谱；不正确；不精确 ❑ *That comparison isn't as wide of the mark as it seems.* 那种比较没有看起来那么离谱。 26 to **overstep the mark** → see **overstep**

▶**mark down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **mark** something **down**, you write it down. 记下；抄下 ❑ [V n P] *I tend to forget things unless I mark them down.* 除非把事情记下来，否则我常常会忘事。 ❑ [V P n] *As he marks down the prices, he stops now and then to pack things into a large bag.* 他一边抄价钱，一边不时停下来往一个大袋子里装东西。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **mark** someone **down as** a particular type of person, especially a type that you do not like, you consider that they have the qualities which make them that type of person. 把…归为(尤指反感的类型的人) ❑ [V n P +as] *If he'd taken that five pounds, I would have marked him down as a greedy fool.* 他要是拿了那 5 英镑，我就会认定他是个贪心的蠢货。 3 PHRASAL VERB To **mark** an item **down** or **mark** its price **down** means to reduce its price. 减(价)；降低…的价钱 ❑ [V P n] *A toy store has marked down the Sonic Hedgehog computer game.* 一家玩具店降低了电脑游戏《刺猬索尼克》的售价。 ❑ [V-ed P] *Clothes are the best bargain, with many items marked down.* 买衣服最划算，许多衣服都降价了。 [Also V n P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If a teacher **marks** a student **down**, the teacher puts a lower grade on the student's work because of a mistake that has been made. 给(学生作业)扣分；降低…的分数 ❑ [V n P] *If you mark each other's work, they don't mark you down because then you can mark them down.* 大家互相批改作业的话，别人不会给你打低分，因为你随后也能给他们打低分。

▶**mark off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **mark off** a piece or length of something, you make it separate, for example by putting a line on it or around it. (用线等)标出，画出，圈出 ❑ [V P n] *He used a rope to mark off the circle.* 他用绳子把那个圈围了起来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a particular quality or feature **marks** someone or something **off** from other people or things, it is unusual and makes them obviously different. 使突出；使与众不同 ❑ [V n P +from] *Her clothes, of course, marked her off from a great number of the delegates at the conference.* 她的穿着，毫无疑问，使她有别于与会的众多代表。 ❑ [V n P +as] *The traditionalist influences within the navy marked it off as a rather old-fashioned institution.* 传统势力在海军内部的影响使其显得像是一个相当守旧的机构。

▶**mark out** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **mark out** an area or shape means to show where it begins and ends. 标出；给…划界 ❑ [V P n] *When planting seedlings I prefer to mark out the rows in advance.* 种树苗的时候，我喜欢事先划出行来。 [Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a particular quality or feature **marks** someone or something **out**, it makes them obviously different from other people or things. 使与众不同 ❑ [V n P +as] *There were several things about that evening that marked it out as very unusual.* 那晚因几件事情显得非同寻常。 ❑ [V n P +from] *Her independence of spirit marked her out from her male fellow officers.* 她的独立精神使她有别于与其共事的男性军官。 [Also V P n]

▶**mark up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **mark** something **up**, you increase its price. 提高(或标高)…的价格 ❑ [V n P] *You can sell it to them at a set wholesale price, allowing them to mark it up for retail.* 你可以以固定的批发价出售给他们，这样他们可以提高零售价格。 ❑ [V P n] *A typical warehouse club marks up its goods by only 10 to 15 percent.* 典型的仓储式俱乐部仅给商品加价 10% 至 15%。 2 → see also **mark-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *mark* Also look up:

N. bruise, dot, smudge 1
attribute, feature, label, quality, trait 2
V. dent, scratch 2

mark|down /'mɑːkdaʊn/ (**markdowns**) N-COUNT A **markdown** is a reduction in the price of something. 减价；降价 ❑ *Customers know that our stocktake sales offer genuine markdowns across the store.* 顾客们知道我们的清仓大甩卖是实实在在的全场降价。

marked ♦♢♢ /mɑːkt/ 1 ADJ A **marked** change or difference is very obvious and easily noticed. (变化或区别)显著的，显而易见的 ❑ *There has been a marked increase in crimes against property.* 侵犯财产性犯罪案件明显增加。 ❑ *He was a man of austere habits, in marked contrast to his more flamboyant wife.* 他一贯朴素，与他张扬的妻子形成了鲜明对比。 •**mark|ed|ly** /'mɑːkɪdli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *America's current economic downturn is markedly different from previous recessions.* 美国目前的经济下行与以往的衰退明显不同。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **marked** man or woman, you mean that they are in danger from someone who wants to harm or kill them. 成为攻击对象的；处境危险的 ❑ *All he needs to do is make one phone call and I'm a marked man.* 他只消打一个电话，我就大难临头了。

mark|er /'mɑːkə'/ (**markers**) 1 N-COUNT A **marker** is an object which is used to show the position of something, or is used to help someone remember something. (表示位置或帮助记忆的)标记，记号 ❑ *He put a marker in his book and followed her out.* 他在书里夹了一个书签后便随她出去了。 2 N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **marker for** a particular quality or feature, you mean that it demonstrates the existence or presence of that quality or feature. (品质或特点的)标志，代表 ❑ [+for] *Vitamin C is a good marker for the presence of other vitamins and nutrients in frozen food.* 维生素 C 的存在是冷冻食品里含有其他维生素和营养成分的很好说明。 3 N-COUNT A **marker** or a **marker pen** is a pen with a thick tip made of felt, which is used for drawing and for colouring things. 记号笔，毡头笔(笔头粗，由毡制成，用于绘画和着色) ❑ *Draw your child's outline with a heavy black marker.* 用浓黑色的毡头笔画出你孩子的轮廓。

mar|ket ♦♦♦ /'mɑːkɪt/ (**markets, marketing, marketed**) 1 N-COUNT A **market** is a place where goods are bought and sold, usually outdoors. (通常指露天)集市，市场 ❑ *He sold boots on a market stall.* 他在集市上摆摊卖靴子。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **market** for a particular type of thing is the number of people who want to buy it, or the area of the world in which it is sold. 市场(指欲购人数或行销地区)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The foreign market was increasingly crucial.* 国外市场越来越重要。 ❑ [+for] *...the Russian market for personal computers.* 俄罗斯个人计算机市场 [Also +in] 3 N-SING The **market** refers to the total amount of a product that is sold each year, especially when you are talking about the competition between the companies who sell that product. 市场总量(尤用于谈论同行业竞争时)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The two big companies control 72% of the market.* 两大公司控制 72% 的市场份额。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about a **market** economy, or the **market** price of something, you are referring to an economic system in which the prices of things depend on how many are available and how many people want to buy them, rather than prices being fixed by governments. 市场的；由市场决定的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Their ultimate aim was a market economy for Hungary.* 他们的最终目标是为匈牙利建立起市场经济。 ❑ *He must sell the house for the current market value.* 他必须以目前市值出售这座房子。 ❑ *...the market price of cocoa.* 可可的市价 5 VERB To **market** a product means to organize its sale, by deciding on its price, where it should be sold, and how it should be advertised. 营销；推销；对…进行市场推广【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *...if you marketed our music the way you market pop music.*

要是你用了你推广流行音乐的方式推广我们的音乐 ❑ [be v-ed +as] ... *if a soap is marketed as an anti-acne product.* 假如把肥皂作为祛痘产品营销 C N-SING **The job market** or **the labour market** refers to the people who are looking for work and the jobs available for them to do. 就业市场 / 劳动力市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Every year, 250,000 people enter the job market.* 每年有 25 万人进入就业市场。❑ *...the changes in the labour market during the 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代劳动力市场的变化 2 N-SING The stock market is sometimes referred to as **the market**. 股票市场；股市【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The market collapsed last October.* 去年 10 月股市崩盘。 3 → see also **black market, market forces, open market** 9 PHRASE If you say that it is **a buyer's market**, you mean that it is a good time to buy a particular thing, because there is a lot of it available, so its price is low. If you say that it is **a seller's market**, you mean that very little of it is available, so its price is high. 买方市场 / 卖方市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Don't be afraid to haggle: for the moment, it's a buyer's market.* 别怕还价：现在是买方市场。 10 PHRASE If you are **in the market for** something, you are interested in buying it. 有意购买；想买进 ❑ *If you're in the market for a new radio, you'll see that the latest models are very different.* 你要是打算买一台新收音机，你会发现最新型号变化非常大。 11 PHRASE If something is **on the market**, it is available for people to buy. If it comes **onto the market**, it becomes available for people to buy. 在出售；上市；投放市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...putting more empty offices on the market.* 出售更多闲置办公室 ❑ *...new medicines that have just come onto the market.* 刚刚上市的新药 12 PHRASE If you **price** yourself **out of the market**, you try to sell goods or services at a higher price than other people, with the result that no one buys them from you. 要价过高而无人购买【BUSINESS 商】❑ *At £150,000 for a season, he really is pricing himself out of the market.* 他一个赛季要价 15 万英镑，真让人不敢问津。

Thesaurus 同类词 *market* Also look up:

N. farmers' market, grocery store, supermarket 1

mar|ket|able /ˈmɑːkɪtəbəl/ ADJ Something that is **marketable** is able to be sold because people want to buy it. 适销的；有市场的；有销路的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...telling them how to turn their prize research projects into marketable products.* 告诉他们如何把他们的获奖研究项目转化为适销产品

mar|ket|eer /mɑːkɪˈtɪəʳ/ (**marketeers**) 1 N-COUNT A **marketeer** is the same as a **marketer**. 同 marketer【BUSINESS 商】2 → see also **black marketeer, free-marketeer**

mar|ket|er /ˈmɑːkɪtəʳ/ (**marketers**) N-COUNT A **marketer** is someone whose job involves marketing. 买卖人；生意人；营销员【BUSINESS 商】

ˌmar|ket ˈforces N-PLURAL When politicians and economists talk about **market forces**, they mean the economic factors that affect the availability of goods and the demand for them, without any help or control by governments. 市场力量【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...opening the economy to market forces and increasing the role of private enterprise.* 放开经济由市场力量调节，让私有企业发挥更大的作用

ˌmar|ket ˈgar|den (**market gardens**) N-COUNT A **market garden** is a small farm where vegetables and fruit are grown for sale. 商品果蔬园；果蔬农场【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **truck farm**

mar|ket|ing ◆◇ /ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Marketing** is the organization of the sale of a product, for example, deciding on its price, the areas it should be supplied to, and how it should be advertised. 市场营销；营销【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...expert advice on production and marketing.* 对生产和营销的专业建议 ❑ *...a marketing campaign.* 营销活动

ˈmar|ket|ing ˌmix N-SING A company's **marketing mix** is the combination of marketing activities it uses in order to promote a particular product or service. (市场)营销组合【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The key focus of the marketing mix will be on price and distribution.* 营销组合的重点将放在价格与配送上。

ˌmar|ket ˈlead|er (**market leaders**) N-COUNT A **market leader** is a company that sells more of a particular product or service than most of its competitors do. 市场领先者；市场领导者；行业龙头【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We are becoming one of the market leaders in the fashion industry.* 我们正在成为时装业领军者之一。

market|place /ˈmɑːkɪtpleɪs/ (**marketplaces**) also **market place** 1 N-COUNT The **marketplace** refers to the activity of buying and selling products. 买卖；市场交易；商业(活动)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *It's our hope that we will play an increasingly greater role in the marketplace and, therefore, supply more jobs.* 我们希望在市场中扮演越来越重要的角色，从而提供更多就业岗位。 2 N-COUNT A **marketplace** is a small area in a town or city where goods are bought and sold, often outdoors. 集市；市场；(常指)露天市场 ❑ *The marketplace was jammed with a noisy crowd of buyers and sellers.* 集市上熙熙攘攘，挤满了买卖东西的人。

ˌmar|ket re|ˈsearch N-UNCOUNT **Market research** is the activity of collecting and studying information about what people want, need, and buy. 市场研究；市场调查【BUSINESS 商】❑ *A new all-woman market research company has been set up to find out what women think about major news and issues.* 一家清一色由女性组成的市场调查公司成立了，其宗旨是调查女性对于重大新闻和问题的看法。

ˌmar|ket ˈshare (**market shares**) N-VAR [oft with poss] A company's **market share** in a product is the proportion of the total sales of that product that is produced by that company. 市场份额；市场占有率【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Ford has been gaining market share this year at the expense of GM.* 今年福特公司的市场份额在扩大，导致通用汽车公司市场份额下降。

ˈmar|ket ˌtest (**market tests, market testing, market tested**) 1 N-COUNT If a company carries out a **market test**, it asks a group of people to try a new product or service and give their opinions on it. 市场测试；试销【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Results from market tests in the U.S. and Europe show little enthusiasm for the product.* 美国和欧洲的市场测试结果显示，人们对该产品没什么兴趣。 2 VERB If a new product or service **is market tested**, a group of people are asked to try it and then asked for their opinions on it. 对…进行市场测试；试销【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The company uses the simulator to market test new designs.* 公司使用模拟器对新设计进行市场测试。 •**mar|ket test|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They learnt a lot from the initial market testing exercise.* 他们从最初的市场测试中了解了许多信息。

ˈmar|ket ˌtown (**market towns**) N-COUNT A **market town** is a town, especially in a country area, that has or used to have a market in it. (尤指乡村地区的)集市城镇，集镇

mark|ing /ˈmɑːkɪŋ/ (**markings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Markings** are coloured lines, shapes, or patterns on the surface of something, which help to identify it. 标记；标志 ❑ *A plane with Danish markings was over-flying his vessel.* 一架绘有丹麦标志的飞机从他的船上空飞过。 2 → see also **mark**

marks|man /ˈmɑːksmən/ (**marksmen**) N-COUNT A **marksman** is a person who can shoot very accurately. 神枪手；神射手 ❑ *Police marksmen opened fire.* 警察中的神枪手开了火。

marks|man|ship /ˈmɑːksmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Marksmanship** is the ability to shoot accurately. 枪法；射击术

ˈmark-up (**mark-ups**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **markup**

N-COUNT A **mark-up** is an increase in the price of something, for example the difference between its cost and the price that it is sold for. 加价；加成

mar|ma|lade /ˈmɑːməleɪd/ (**marmalades**) N-VAR **Marmalade** is a food made from oranges, lemons, or grapefruit that is similar to jam. It is eaten on bread or toast at breakfast. (用橘子、柠檬或葡萄柚制成的)马茉兰果酱

mar|mo|set /ˈmɑːməzet/ (**marmosets**) N-COUNT A **marmoset** is a type of small monkey. 狨；绢毛猴

ma|roon /məˈruːn/ (**maroons, marooning, marooned**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **maroon** is dark reddish-purple in colour. 紫酱色；栗色 ❑ *...maroon velvet curtains.* 紫酱色天鹅绒窗帘 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is marooned** somewhere, they are

left in a place that is difficult for them to escape from. 困住；使无法逃脱 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *Five couples were marooned in their caravans when the River Avon broke its banks.* 埃文河决堤时，有 5 对夫妇被困在了他们的房车里。

ma|rooned /mə'ru:nd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **marooned**, you mean that you feel alone and helpless and you cannot escape from the place or situation you are in. 被围困的；孤立无援的；无法脱身的 ❑ *...families marooned in decaying inner-city areas.* 无法脱离日益衰败的内城区的家庭

marque /mɑ:k/ (**marques**) N-COUNT A **marque** is the name of a famous company that makes motor vehicles, or the vehicles it produces. （名牌汽车的）品牌，商标，型号 ❑ *...a marque long-associated with motor racing success, Alfa Romeo.* 一个多次在赛车比赛中胜出的知名汽车品牌——阿尔法·罗密欧

mar|quee /mɑ:'ki:/ (**marquees**) ❶ N-COUNT A **marquee** is a large tent which is used at a fair, garden party, or other outdoor event, usually for eating and drinking in. 大帐篷（户外活动时一般用作餐饮场所） ❷ N-COUNT A **marquee** is a cover over the entrance of a building, for example a hotel or a theatre. （饭店、剧院等入口处的）遮篷，遮檐【AM 美】

mar|quis /'mɑ:kwɪs/ (**marquises**) also **marquess** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **marquis** is a male member of the nobility who has a rank between duke and earl. 侯爵

mar|riage ◆◇ /'mærɪdʒ/ (**marriages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **marriage** is the relationship between two people who are married. 婚姻 ❑ *When I was 35 my marriage broke up.* 我 35 岁时婚姻破裂。❑ *His son by his second marriage lives in Paris.* 他二婚生的儿子住在巴黎。❷ N-VAR A **marriage** is the act of marrying someone, or the ceremony at which this is done. 结婚；婚礼 ❑ [+to] *I opposed her marriage to Darryl.* 我反对她嫁给达里尔。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Marriage** is the state of being married. 婚姻生活；已婚状态 ❑ *Marriage might not suit you.* 婚姻也许不适合你。❹ → see also **arranged marriage**

→ see **love, wedding**

Word Link 词根词缀 *age = state of* …状态，*related to* 有关…：*courage, marriage, parentage*

mar|riage|able /'mærɪdʒəb'l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **marriageable**, you mean that they are suitable for marriage, especially that they are the right age to marry. 适合结婚的；（尤指）达到适婚年龄的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...girls of marriageable age.* 适婚女子 ❑ *...a marriageable daughter.* 已到结婚年龄的女儿

'mar|riage ,guid|ance N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Marriage guidance** is advice given to couples who are having problems in their relationship. 婚姻指导；婚姻咨询【BRIT 英】

mar|ried ◆◇ /'mærɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **married**, you have a husband or wife. 结婚的；已婚的 ❑ *We have been married for 14 years.* 我们已经结婚 14 年了。❑ [+to] *She is married to an Englishman.* 她嫁给了一个英格兰人。❑ *...a married man with two children.* 有两个孩子的已婚男人 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Married** means relating to marriage or to people who are married. 婚姻的；夫妇的 ❑ *For the first ten years of our married life we lived in a farmhouse.* 我们结婚头 10 年住在一座农舍里。❸ ADJ If you say that someone is **married to** their work or another activity, you mean that they are very involved with it and have little interest in anything else. 献身（于…）的；致力（于…）的 ❑ [+to] *She was a very strict Christian who was married to her job.* 她是个非常虔诚的基督徒，对工作全身心投入。

mar|row /'mærəʊ/ (**marrows**) ❶ N-VAR A **marrow** is a long, thick, green vegetable with soft white flesh that is eaten cooked. 西葫芦【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **squash**

❷ N-SING **The marrow of** something is the most important and basic part of it. 精华；精髓；核心 ❑ [+of] *We're getting into the marrow of the film.* 我们就要进入这部电影最精彩的部分了。

'mar|row bone (**marrow bones**) also **marrowbone** N-VAR **Marrow bones** are the bones of certain animals, especially cows, that contain a lot of bone marrow. They are used in cooking and in dog food. （尤指牛的）髓骨 ❑ *...marrowbone jelly.* 髓骨肉冻

mar|ry ◆◆◇ /'mæri/ (**marries, marrying, married**) ❶ VERB When two people **get married** or **marry**, they legally become partners in a special ceremony. **Get married** is less formal and more commonly used than **marry**. 结婚；嫁；娶 ❑ [get V-ed] *I thought he would change after we got married.* 我原以为我们结婚后他会改变的。❑ [V] *They married a month after they met.* 他们相识一个月就结婚了。❑ [V n] *He wants to marry her.* 他想娶她。❑ [get V-ed +to] *He got married to wife Beryl when he was 19.* 他 19 岁同妻子贝丽尔结了婚。❑ [get V-ed] *I am getting married on Monday.* 我星期一结婚。❑ [V] *She ought to marry again, don't you think?* 她应该再婚，你不觉得吗？❷ VERB When a priest or official **marries** two people, he or she conducts the ceremony in which the two people legally become partners. （牧师或官员）为…主婚 ❑ [V n] *The local vicar has agreed to marry us in the chapel on the estate.* 当地代牧已经同意在庄园的小教堂里为我们主婚。

marsh /mɑ:ʃ/ (**marshes**) N-VAR A **marsh** is a wet, muddy area of land. 沼泽；草沼

→ see **wetland**

mar|shal /'mɑ:ʃ'l/ (**marshals, marshalling, marshalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **marshaling, marshaled**

❶ VERB If you **marshal** people or things, you gather them together and arrange them for a particular purpose. 召集；收集；组织 ❑ [V n] *Richard was marshalling the doctors and nurses, showing them where to go.* 理查德在召集医护人员，向他们说明去哪里。❑ [V n] *...the way in which Britain marshalled its economic and political resources to protect its security interests.* 英国集中经济与政治资源保护其安全利益的方法 ❷ N-COUNT A **marshal** is an official who helps to supervise a public event, especially a sports event. 司仪；典礼官；（尤指体育赛事的）场地管理人员 ❑ *The grand prix is controlled by well-trained marshals.* 大奖赛由训练有素的工作人员管理。❸ N-COUNT In the United States and some other countries, a **marshal** is a police officer, often one who is responsible for a particular area. （美国等国的）警察局局长 ❑ *A federal marshal was killed in a shoot-out.* 枪战中一名联邦警察局局长身亡。❹ N-COUNT A **marshal** is an officer in a fire department. 消防局长【AM 美】❑ *...a Cleveland county fire marshal.* 克利夫兰县消防局长 ❺ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain and some other countries, a **marshal** is the most senior officer in an army or air force. （英国等国陆军或空军的）元帅 ❑ *...Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Cross.* 空军上将肯尼思·克罗斯爵士

marsh|land /'mɑ:ʃlænd/ N-UNCOUNT **Marshland** is land with a lot of wet, muddy areas. 沼泽地

marsh|mal|low /,mɑ:ʃ'mæləʊ, AM 美 -mel-/ (**marshmallows**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Marshmallow** is a soft, sweet food that is used in some cakes, puddings, and sweets. 蜀葵糖稀 ❷ N-COUNT **Marshmallows** are sweets made from marshmallow. 棉花软糖

marshy /'mɑ:ʃi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Marshy** land is always wet and muddy. 沼泽般的；湿软泥泞的 ❑ *...the broad, marshy plain of the River Spey.* 斯佩河流域宽阔的沼泽平原

mar|su|pial /mɑ:'su:piəl/ (**marsupials**) N-COUNT A **marsupial** is an animal such as a kangaroo or an opossum. Female marsupials carry their babies in a pouch on their stomach. 有袋动物（如袋鼠和有袋负鼠）

mart /mɑ:t/ (**marts**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **mart** is a place such as a market where things are bought and sold. 集市；市场；贸易场所【AM 美】❑ *...the flower mart.* 花卉市场

mar|tial /'mɑ:ʃ'l/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Martial** is used to describe things relating to soldiers or war. 军人的；军事的；战争的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The paper was actually twice banned under the martial regime.* 军政府时期，该报其实曾经两度遭禁。❷ → see also **court martial**

,mar|tial 'art (**martial arts**) N-COUNT A **martial art** is one of the methods of fighting, often without weapons, that come from East Asia, for example kung fu, karate, or judo. 武术

,mar|tial 'law N-UNCOUNT **Martial law** is control of an area by soldiers, not the police. 军事管制；戒严 ❑ *The military leadership have lifted martial law in several more towns.* 军方领导层又解除了几个

M

城镇的军事管制。

Mar|tian /'mɑːʳʃn/ (**Martians**) 1 N-COUNT A **Martian** is an imaginary creature from the planet Mars.（假想的）火星人 ❑ *Orson Welles managed to convince many Americans that they were being invaded by Martians.* 奥森·韦尔斯曾使许多美国人相信他们正遭到火星人入侵。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **Martian** exists on or relates to the planet Mars. 火星的 ❑ *The Martian atmosphere contains only tiny amounts of water.* 火星大气层中只含有极少量的水。

mar|tin /'mɑːʳtɪn/ (**martins**) N-COUNT A **martin** is a small bird with a forked tail. 燕科小鸟

mar|ti|net /ˌmɑːʳtɪ'net/ (**martinets**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **martinet**, you are criticizing them because they are very strict and demand that people obey their rules and orders. 死板执行纪律的人；主张绝对服从命令的人【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He's a retired Lieutenant Colonel and a bit of a martinet.* 他是个退役中校，有点儿军人作风。

mar|tyr /'mɑːʳtəʳ/ (**martyrs, martyring, martyred**) 1 N-COUNT A **martyr** is someone who is killed or made to suffer greatly because of their religious or political beliefs, and is admired and respected by people who share those beliefs. 殉道者；殉教者；烈士 ❑ [+to] *...a glorious martyr to the cause of liberty.* 为自由事业光荣献身的烈士 ❑ *...a Christian martyr.* 基督教殉教者 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is martyred**, they are killed or made to suffer greatly because of their religious or political beliefs.（因宗教或政治信仰）处死，使殉难，折磨 ❑ [be V-ed] *St Pancras was martyred in 304 AD.* 圣潘克拉斯于公元 304 年殉道。 ❑ [V-ed] *...whether its martyred leader is released or not.* 受难的领袖是否获释 3 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **martyr**, you disapprove of the fact that they pretend to suffer, or exaggerate their suffering, in order to get sympathy or praise from other people.（为博取同情或赞赏的）假装受苦者，装可怜者，乞怜者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *When are you going to quit acting like a martyr?* 你什么时候才能不再摆出一副可怜样？ 4 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **martyr to** something, you mean that they suffer as a result of it. 为…所苦者；受…折磨者 ❑ [+to] *Ellsworth was a martyr to his sense of honour and responsibility.* 埃尔斯沃思为自己的荣誉感和责任感所累。 5 → see also **martyred**

mar|tyr|dom /'mɑːʳtəʳdəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers **martyrdom**, they are killed or made to suffer greatly because of their religious or political beliefs.（政治或宗教信仰导致的）殉道，殉难，殉教，受难 ❑ [+of] *...the martyrdom of Bishop Feliciano.* 费利恰诺主教的殉教 ❑ *He suffered martyrdom by stoning.* 他被处以石刑，以身殉道。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **martyrdom**, you are critical of them because they are exaggerating their suffering in order to gain sympathy or praise.（意在博取同情或赞赏的）夸大痛苦的行为，装可怜【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She sat picking at her small plate of rice salad with an air of martyrdom.* 她坐在那里一点点地吃着一小盘米饭色拉，一副可怜兮兮的模样。

mar|tyred /'mɑːʳtəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a person or their behaviour as **martyred**, you mean that they often exaggerate their suffering in order to gain sympathy or praise.（为博取同情或赞赏而）假装可怜的，满脸苦相的【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *'As usual,' muttered his martyred wife.* "老样子。"他那故作可怜的妻子嘟囔道。 ❑ *...with a lot of sighs, moans and a martyred air.* 不断叹息、呻吟，一副受苦受难的神情

mar|vel /'mɑːʳvəl/ (**marvels, marvelling, marvelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **marveling, marveled**

1 VERB If you **marvel** at something, you express your great surprise, wonder, or admiration. 惊讶不已；不胜惊羡；大为赞叹 ❑ [V +at] *Her fellow members marveled at her seemingly infinite energy.* 她的同事们对她似乎无穷的精力大为惊叹。 ❑ [V] *Sara and I read the story and marveled.* 我和萨拉读了这部小说后惊叹不已。 ❑ [V with quote] *'That's the weirdest thing I've ever seen,' marveled Carl.* "那是我所见过的最怪异的事情。"卡尔惊叹道。 ❑ [V that] *He marvelled that a man in such intense pain could be so coherent.* 一个男人在如此剧痛下还能这般条理清晰，他对此赞叹不已。 2 N-COUNT You can describe something or someone as a **marvel** to indicate that you think that they are wonderful. 不可思议的事（或人）；奇迹 ❑ [+of] *The whale, like the dolphin, has become a symbol of the marvels of creation.* 鲸，和海豚一样，已经成为造物杰作的象征。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Marvels** are things that people have done, or that have happened, which are very unexpected or surprising. 奇迹；令人惊奇的成就 ❑ *He's done marvels with the team.* 他与全队创造了奇迹。

mar|vel|lous /'mɑːʳvələs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **marvelous**

ADJ If you describe someone or something as **marvellous**, you are emphasizing that they are very good. 绝妙的；非凡的；不可思议的 ❑ *He certainly is a marvellous actor.* 他真是个了不起的演员。 ❑ *He looked marvellous.* 他看上去容光焕发。 •**mar|vel|lous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *He always painted marvellously.* 他画的画总是令人叹为观止。

Marx|ism /'mɑːʳksɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Marxism** is a political philosophy based on the writings of Karl Marx which stresses the importance of the struggle between different social classes. 马克思主义

Marx|ist /'mɑːʳksɪst/ (**Marxists**) 1 ADJ **Marxist** means based on Marxism or relating to Marxism. 马克思主义的 ❑ *...a Marxist state.* 马克思主义国家 ❑ *...Marxist ideology.* 马克思主义意识形态 2 N-COUNT A **Marxist** is a person who believes in Marxism or who is a member of a Marxist party. 马克思主义者；马克思主义政党党员

mar|zi|pan /'mɑːʳzɪpæn/ N-UNCOUNT **Marzipan** is a paste made of almonds, sugar, and egg which is sometimes put on top of cakes. 扁桃仁蛋白糊；马司板；扁桃仁膏

masc. **Masc.** is a written abbreviation of（书面缩略 =）**masculine.**

mas|cara /mæ'skɑːrə, AM 美 -'skær-/ (**mascaras**) N-VAR **Mascara** is a substance used as make-up to make eyelashes darker. 睫毛膏 ❑ *...water-resistant mascaras.* 防水睫毛膏

→ see **make-up**

mas|car|pone /mæskə'pəʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Mascarpone** is a soft white cheese traditionally made in Italy. It is used to make desserts. 马斯卡彭干酪（一种意大利传统白色软干酪，用于制作甜点）

mas|cot /'mæskɒt/ (**mascots**) N-COUNT A **mascot** is an animal, toy, or symbol which is associated with a particular organization or event, and which is thought to bring good luck. 吉祥物 ❑ [+of] *...the official mascot of the Barcelona Games.* 巴塞罗那奥运会的官方吉祥物

mas|cu|line /'mæskjʊlɪn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Masculine** qualities and things relate to or are considered typical of men, in contrast to women. 男性的；男子的 ❑ *...masculine characteristics like a husky voice and facial hair.* 嗓音低沉沙哑、面部长有胡须之类的男性特征 ❑ *...masculine pride.* 男性的骄傲 2 ADJ If you say that someone or something is **masculine**, you mean that they have qualities such as strength or confidence which are considered typical of men. 有男子气概的；阳刚的；男子汉的 ❑ *...her aggressive, masculine image.* 她咄咄逼人、汉子般的形象 ❑ *The Duke's study was very masculine, with deep red wall-covering and dark oak shelving.* 公爵的书房阳刚气十足，有着深红色墙纸和深色的橡木搁板。 3 ADJ In some languages, a **masculine** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a feminine or neuter one, or behaves in a different way.（某些语言中的词）阳性的

Word Link 词根词缀 *mascul ≈ man* 男：*emasculate, masculine, masculinity*

mas|cu|lin|ity /ˌmæskjʊ'lɪnɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT A man's **masculinity** is the fact that he is a man. 男子身份；男性 ❑ *...a project on the link between masculinity and violence.* 关于男性与暴力之间关系的研究项目 2 N-UNCOUNT **Masculinity** means the qualities, especially sexual qualities, which are considered to be typical of men. 男子气概；阳刚气 ❑ *The old ideas of masculinity do not work for most men.* 关于男子气概的老套观点对于大多数男人已不适用。

mas|cu|lin|ize /'mæskjʊlɪnaɪz/ (**masculinizes, masculinizing, masculinized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **masculinise**

VERB [usu passive] To **masculinize** something means to make it into something that involves mainly men or is thought suitable for or typical of men. 使男性化；使具备男性特征【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Not all plantation work has been masculinized.* 种植园里的工作并非全是些男人们干的活。

mash /mæʃ/ (**mashes, mashing, mashed**) ❶ VERB If you **mash** food that is solid but soft, you crush it so that it forms a soft mass. 捣烂，弄碎（食物）；把…捣成糊状 ❑ [v n] *Mash the bananas with a fork.* 用叉子把香蕉捣烂。❑ [v-ed] *…mashed potatoes.* 土豆泥 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Mash** is mashed potato. 土豆泥【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

mask ◆◇ /mɑːsk, mæsk/ (**masks, masking, masked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mask** is a piece of cloth or other material, which you wear over your face so that people cannot see who you are, or so that you look like someone or something else. 面具；面罩；假面 ❑ *The gunman, whose mask had slipped, fled.* 面罩滑落的枪手逃之夭夭。❑ *…actors wearing masks.* 戴面具的演员 ❷ N-COUNT A **mask** is a piece of cloth or other material that you wear over all or part of your face to protect you from germs or harmful substances. （防细菌或有害物质的）防护面罩，面具，口罩 ❑ *You must wear goggles and a mask that will protect you against the fumes.* 为了免受烟雾危害，你必须戴上护目镜和面罩。❸ N-COUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as a **mask**, you mean that they do not show their real feelings or character. （掩盖真实感情或性格的）伪装，掩饰 ❑ [+of] *His mask of detachment cracked, and she saw for an instant an angry and violent man.* 他超然的伪装破碎了，一瞬间她的面前出现了一个愤怒而又狂暴的男人。❹ N-COUNT A **mask** is a thick cream or paste made of various substances, which you spread over your face and leave for some time in order to improve your skin. 面膜 ❑ *This mask leaves your complexion feeling soft and supple.* 这种面膜能使你的皮肤变得柔软细嫩。❺ VERB If you **mask** your feelings, you deliberately do not show them in your behaviour, so that people cannot know what you really feel. 掩饰（情感）❑ [v n] *Dena lit a cigarette, trying to mask her agitation.* 德娜点燃一根烟，试图掩饰不安。❻ VERB If one thing **masks** another, it prevents people from noticing or recognizing the other thing. 遮住；掩蔽；使不被察觉 ❑ [v n] *Too much salt masks the true flavour of the food.* 盐太多会盖住食物本来的味道。❼ → see also **death mask, gas mask, oxygen mask**

→ see **scuba diving, theatre**

masked /mɑːskt, mæskt/ ADJ If someone is **masked**, they are wearing a mask. 蒙面的；戴着面具（或面罩）的 ❑ *Masked youths threw stones and fire-bombs.* 蒙面年轻人投掷了石块和燃烧弹。

'mask|ing tape N-UNCOUNT **Masking tape** is plastic or paper tape which is sticky on one side and is used, for example, to protect part of a surface that you are painting. 遮蔽胶带；防护胶布；防污条

maso|chism /'mæsəkɪzəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Masochism** is behaviour in which someone gets sexual pleasure from their own pain or suffering. 受虐癖 ❑ *The tendency towards masochism is however always linked with elements of sadism.* 不过，受虐癖倾向总是与施虐癖有些联系。•**maso|chist** (**masochists**) N-COUNT ❑ *…consensual sexual masochists.* 两厢情愿的性受虐狂 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **masochism**, you mean that they seem to be trying to get into a situation which causes them suffering or great difficulty. 自虐；自讨苦吃 ❑ *Once you have tasted life in southern California, it takes a peculiar kind of masochism to return to a British winter.* 一旦体验过南加州的生活，重返冬天里的英国就有点自讨苦吃了。•**maso|chist** N-COUNT ❑ *Anybody who enjoys this is a masochist.* 以此为乐的人便是自虐狂。❸ → see also **sado-masochism**

maso|chis|tic /ˌmæsə'kɪstɪk/ ❶ ADJ **Masochistic** behaviour involves a person getting sexual pleasure from their own pain or suffering. 受虐癖的 ❑ *…his masochistic tendencies.* 他的受虐癖倾向 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **masochistic**, you mean that they seem to be trying to get into a situation which causes them suffering or great difficulty. 自虐的；自讨苦吃的 ❑ *It seems masochistic, somehow.* 这有点自虐的意思。❸ → see also **sado-masochistic**

ma|son /'meɪs³n/ (**masons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mason** is a person who is skilled at making things or building things with stone. In American English, **masons** are people who work with stone or bricks. 石匠；砌石工；（美国英语）砖石工 ❷ N-COUNT A **Mason** is the same as a **Freemason**. 同 Freemason

Ma|son|ic /mə'sɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Masonic** is used to describe things relating to the organization of Freemasons. 共济会的 ❑ *…a Masonic lodge on Broughton Street.* 布劳顿街的共济会会所

ma|son|ry /'meɪsənri/ N-UNCOUNT **Masonry** is bricks or pieces of stone which have been stuck together with cement as part of a wall or building. （砖石）砌体

mas|quer|ade /ˌmæskə'reɪd/ (**masquerades, masquerading, masqueraded**) ❶ VERB To **masquerade as** someone or something means to pretend to be that person or thing, particularly in order to deceive other people. 伪装；伪装；冒充 ❑ [v +as] *He masqueraded as a doctor and fooled everyone.* 他冒充医生，骗过了所有人。❷ N-COUNT A **masquerade** is an attempt to deceive people about the true nature or identity of something. 伪装；掩饰；欺骗 ❑ *He told a news conference that the elections would be a masquerade.* 他在新闻发布会上说选举将是一场骗人的把戏。❸ N-COUNT A **masquerade** is an event such as a party or dance where people dress up in disguise and wear masks. 化装聚会；假面聚会 ❑ *…a masquerade ball.* 化装舞会

mass ◆◆◇ /mæs/ (**masses, massing, massed**) ❶ N-SING A **mass of** things is a large number of them grouped together. （聚成一体的）大团，大堆，大块 ❑ [+of] *On his desk is a mass of books and papers.* 他书桌上有一大堆书籍和文件。❷ N-SING A **mass of** something is a large amount of it. 大堆；许多；大量 ❑ [+of] *She had a mass of auburn hair.* 她有一头浓密的茶褐色头发。❸ QUANT **Masses of** something means a great deal of it. 大量；许多；大堆【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There's masses of work for her to do.* 她有大堆工作要做。❑ *It has masses of flowers each year.* 它每年都开许多花。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mass** is used to describe something which involves or affects a very large number of people. 大规模的；影响大批人的 ❑ *…ideas on combating mass unemployment.* 对付大量失业的点子 ❑ *…weapons of mass destruction.* 大规模杀伤性武器 ❺ N-COUNT A **mass of** a solid substance, a liquid, or a gas is an amount of it, especially a large amount which has no definite shape. （尤指无定形的）块，堆，团 ❑ *…before it cools and sets into a solid mass.* 在它冷却成一团固体之前 ❑ [+of] *The fourteenth century cathedral was reduced to a mass of rubble.* 这座 14 世纪的大教堂化为一堆瓦砾。❻ N-PLURAL If you talk about **the masses**, you mean the ordinary people in society, in contrast to the leaders or the highly educated people. （与领导人或高知人群相对的）大众，群众，老百姓 ❑ *His music is commercial. It is aimed at the masses.* 他的音乐走商业化路线，针对的是一般大众。❼ N-SING **The mass of** people are most of the people in a country, society, or group. （民众中的）大部分，大多数 ❑ [+of] *The 1939-45 world war involved the mass of the population.* 1939 至 1945 年间的世界大战使大多数民众卷入其中。❽ VERB When people or things **mass**, or when you **mass** them, they gather together into a large crowd or group. （使）聚集；（使）集中；（使）集结 ❑ [v] *Shortly after the workers went on strike, police began to mass at the shipyard.* 工人们罢工后不久，警察就开始在船厂集结。❑ [v n] *The General was massing his troops for a counterattack.* 将军正在集结部队准备反攻。❾ N-SING If you say that something is **a mass of** things, you mean that it is covered with them or full of them. 充满；布满 ❑ [+of] *In the spring, the meadow is a mass of daffodils.* 春天，草地上开满了黄水仙。❿ N-VAR In physics, the **mass** of an object is the amount of physical matter that it has. （物理学中的）质量【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Astronomers know that Pluto and Triton have nearly the same size, mass, and density.* 天文学家知道冥王星与海卫一拥有几乎相同的体积、质量与密度。⓫ N-VAR **Mass** is a Christian church ceremony, especially in a Roman Catholic or Orthodox church, during which people eat bread and drink wine in order to remember the last meal of Jesus Christ. 弥撒（尤指天主教或东正教的圣餐仪式，以此纪念耶稣基督的最后的晚餐）❑ *She attended a convent school and went to Mass each*

M

Word Web 话题词汇 mass production 批量生产

Up until 1913, the automobile was an expensive, **custom-made** product. But that year Henry Ford created the first moving **assembly line** in his car **factory**. This changed the **manufacturing** process forever. It also introduced the world to **mass production**. For the first time, workers stayed in one place. Their work came to them on a conveyor belt. And Ford's cars used only **standardized** parts. These things helped **streamline** the process. Today's assembly lines look quite different. The **components** still move along on a conveyor belt. However, **robots** have taken over much of the work.

直到 1913 年前，汽车还是昂贵的定制产品。但是就在那一年，美国汽车制造商亨利·福特在他的车厂里创建了第一条移动装配线，从此改变了制造流程，也向世界推出了批量生产。有史以来第一次，工人呆在原地不动，要干的活儿通过一根传送带运送到他们面前。而且福特汽车只使用标准化部件。这些使得生产过程更高效。今天的装配线看上去大不相同。零件仍旧在传送带上流动，但是大部分工作已经由机器人来完成。

day. 她上的是女修道会学校，每天都做弥撒。 ◘ → see also **massed, critical mass, land mass**

→ see **continent, transport**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mass* with:

N. mass **communication** 大众传播，mass **destruction** 大规模杀伤，mass **evacuation** 大规模撤离，mass **execution** 大规模处决，mass **exodus** 大规模迁离，mass **grave** 万人坑，mass **hysteria** 群体性歇斯底里；集体性癔症，mass **killings** 大规模杀人，mass **layoffs** 大规模下岗，mass **mailing** 大量群发邮件，mass **migration** 大规模迁移，mass **protest** 大规模抗议，mass **unemployment** 大规模失业 4

bone mass 骨块，**muscle** mass 肌集群 5

mas|sa|cre /'mæsəkəʳ/ (**massacres, massacring, massacred**) ◘ N-VAR A **massacre** is the killing of a large number of people at the same time in a violent and cruel way. 大屠杀 ❑ *Maria lost her 62-year-old mother in the massacre.* 玛丽亚在大屠杀中失去了62岁的母亲。❑ *...reports of massacre, torture and starvation.* 关于大屠杀、拷打与挨饿的报道 ◘ VERB If people **are massacred**, a large number of them are attacked and killed in a violent and cruel way. 屠杀；大规模残杀 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *300 civilians are believed to have been massacred by the rebels.* 据信有300名平民被叛乱分子屠杀。❑ [v n] *Troops indiscriminately massacred the defenceless population.* 军队肆无忌惮地屠杀手无寸铁的民众。

mas|sage /'mæsɑ:ʒ, AM 美 mə'sɑ:ʒ/ (**massages, massaging, massaged**) ◘ N-VAR **Massage** is the action of squeezing and rubbing someone's body, as a way of making them relax or reducing their pain. 按摩；推拿 ❑ *Alex asked me if I wanted a massage.* 亚力克斯问我是否想做按摩。◘ VERB If you **massage** someone or a part of their body, you squeeze and rub their body, in order to make them relax or reduce their pain. 为…按摩；给…推拿 ❑ [v n] *She continued massaging her right foot, which was bruised and aching.* 她继续按摩又肿又疼的右脚。◘ VERB If you say that someone **massages** statistics, figures, or evidence, you are criticizing them for changing or presenting the facts in a way that misleads people. 窜改，改动(数据或证据)；对…做手脚 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Their governments have no reason to 'massage' the statistics.* 他们的政府没有理由"窜改"这些数据。

'mas|sage ˌpar|lour (**massage parlours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **massage parlor**

N-COUNT A **massage parlour** is a place where people go and pay for a massage. Some places that are called **massage parlours** are in fact places where people pay to have sex. 按摩院；(挂按摩院招牌的)妓院

masse → see **en masse**

massed /mæst/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Massed** is used to describe a large number of people who have been brought together for a particular purpose. (人们出于特定目的)成群的，聚集的，联合的 ❑ *He could not escape the massed ranks of newsmen.* 他没法躲开成群的记者。

mas|seur /mæ'sɜ:ʳ, AM 美 -'sʊr/ (**masseurs**) N-COUNT A **masseur** is a person whose job is to give massages. 男按摩师

mas|seuse /mæ'sɜ:z, AM 美 -'su:s/ (**masseuses**) N-COUNT A **masseuse** is a woman whose job is to give massages. 女按摩师

mas|sif /mæ'si:f/ (**massifs**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **massif** is a group of mountains that form part of a mountain range. 丛山；断块山

mas|sive ◆◇◇ /'mæsɪv/ ◘ ADJ Something that is **massive** is very large in size, quantity, or extent. 巨大的；庞大的 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There was evidence of massive fraud.* 有证据表明存在巨额欺诈。❑ *...massive air attacks.* 大规模空袭 ❑ *The scale of the problem is massive.* 这个问题涉及面很广。•**mas|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *...a massively popular game.* 广受欢迎的游戏 ◘ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a medical condition as **massive**, you mean that it is extremely serious. (疾病)非常严重的，十分危急的 ❑ *He died six weeks later of a massive heart attack.* 六周后他因严重的心脏病发作去世。

ˌmass 'mar|ket (**mass markets**) ◘ N-COUNT **Mass market** is used to refer to the large numbers of people who want to buy a particular product. (有意购买特定产品的)大众市场 【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *They now have access to the mass markets of Japan and the U.K.* 他们现在进入了日本和英国的大众市场。◘ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mass-market** products are designed and produced for selling to large numbers of people. (产品)大众市场的，面向大众的 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...mass-market paperbacks.* 面向大众的平装本

ˌmass 'me|dia N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can use the **mass media** to refer to the various ways, especially television, radio, newspapers, and magazines, by which information and news are given to large numbers of people. 大众传媒，大众媒体(尤指电视、广播、报纸和杂志)❑ *...mass media coverage of the issue.* 大众传媒对此事的报道

ˌmass 'mur|der (**mass murders**) N-VAR **Mass murder** is the deliberate illegal killing of a large number of people by a person or an organization. 大肆杀戮；大规模杀戮

ˌmass 'mur|der|er (**mass murderers**) N-COUNT A **mass murderer** is someone who deliberately kills a large number of people illegally. 大肆杀戮者；大规模杀戮者

'mass noun (**mass nouns**) ◘ N-COUNT A **mass noun** is a noun such as 'wine' which is usually uncount but is used with 'a' or 'an' or used in the plural when it refers to types of that substance, as in 'a range of Australian wines'. 物质名词(通常不可数，但在表示物质种类时可与不定冠词连用，亦可用复数形式) ◘ N-COUNT In some descriptions of grammar, a **mass noun** is the same as an **uncount noun**. (在某些语法描述中)同 uncount noun

ˌmass-pro'duce (**mass-produces, mass-producing, mass-produced**) VERB If someone **mass-produces** something, they make it in large quantities, usually by machine. This means that the product can be sold cheaply. (通常指用机器)大规模生产，批量生产，大量生产【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *...the invention of machinery to mass-produce footwear.* 批量制鞋机器的发明 •**mass-produced** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...the first mass-produced mountain bike.* 首款批量生产的山地自行车

ˌmass pro'duc|tion also **mass-production** N-UNCOUNT **Mass production** is the production of something in large quantities, especially by machine. (尤指用机器进行的)大规模生产，批量生产，大量生产【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *...equipment that would allow the mass production of baby food.* 能够批量生产婴儿食品的设备

→ see Word Web: **mass production**

mast /mɑ:st, mæst/ (**masts**) ◘ N-COUNT The **masts** of a boat are the tall upright poles that support its sails. 桅；桅杆 ◘ N-COUNT A radio **mast** is a tall upright structure that is used to transmit radio or television signals. 天线杆

mas|tec|to|my /mæ'stektəmi/ (**mastectomies**) N-VAR A **mastectomy** is a surgical operation to remove a woman's breast.

乳房切除术

mas|ter ◆◆ /'mɑːstəʳ, 'mæs-/ (**masters, mastering, mastered**) 1 N-COUNT A servant's **master** is the man that he or she works for. 主人；雇主；老板 ❑ *My master ordered me not to deliver the message except in private.* 我的主人命令我只能私下里传递消息。 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A dog's **master** is the man or boy who owns it. (狗的)拥有者，主人 ❑ *The dog yelped excitedly when his master opened a desk drawer and produced his leash.* 主人打开抽屉拿出牵狗的皮带时，狗兴奋地叫了起来。 3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **master** of a particular activity, you mean that they are extremely skilled at it. 大师；能手；高手 ❑ *They appear masters in the art of making regulations work their way.* 他们似乎十分擅长利用规章制度为自己服务。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Master** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a master craftsman.* 巧匠 ❑ *...a master criminal.* 手段高明的罪犯 4 → see also **past master** 5 N-VAR If you are **master** of a situation, you have complete control over it. (局势的)控制者，主宰者 ❑ [+of] *Jackson remained calm and always master of his passions.* 杰克逊镇定自若，始终克制着情绪。 6 VERB If you **master** something, you learn how to do it properly or you succeed in understanding it completely. 掌握；精通 ❑ [v n] *Duff soon mastered the skills of radio production.* 达夫很快掌握了广播节目制作技能。 ❑ [v n] *Students are expected to master a second language.* 学生应该掌握一门第二语言。 7 VERB If you **master** a difficult situation, you succeed in controlling it. 控制；掌控 ❑ [v n] *When you have mastered one situation you have to go on to the next.* 一旦控制住了一个局面，又得接着应付下一个。 8 N-COUNT A famous male painter of the past is often called a **master**. (已故男性)绘画大师，巨匠 ❑ *...a portrait by the Dutch master, Vincent Van Gogh.* 一幅由荷兰绘画大师文森特·凡·高所作的肖像 9 → see also **old master** 10 ADJ [ADJ n] A **master** copy of something such as a film or a tape recording is an original copy that can be used to produce other copies. (电影、录音等拷贝)原始的，原版的，母版的 ❑ *Keep one as a master copy for your own reference and circulate the others.* 一盘留作母带自用，其余的都分发出去。 11 N-SING A **master's degree** can be referred to as a **master's**. 硕士学位 ❑ [+in] *I've a master's in economics.* 我获得了经济学硕士学位。

Thesaurus 同类词 *master* Also look up:

N. owner; (*ant.*) servant, slave 1
artist, expert, professional 3
V. learn, study, understand 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *master* with:

N. **lord and** master 夫君，master **and slave** 主人和奴隶 1
master **chef** 顶级厨师，master **craftsman** 工艺大师，master **criminal** 手段高明的罪犯，master **of disguise** 伪装大师，master **spy** 谍报高手，**Zen** master 禅宗大师 3 4
master **a skill** 掌握技能 6
master **drawings** 样图 10

ˌmas|ter 'bed|room (**master bedrooms**) N-COUNT The **master bedroom** in a large house is the largest bedroom. 主卧室

mas|ter|class /'mɑːstəˌklɑːs, 'mæstəˌklæs/ (**masterclasses**) N-COUNT A **masterclass** is a lesson where someone who is an expert at something such as dancing or music gives advice to a group of good students. Masterclasses usually take place in public or are broadcast on television. (由舞蹈、音乐等名家为优秀生讲授的)大师课，大师班

mas|ter|ful /'mɑːstəˈfʳl, 'mæs-/ 1 ADJ If you describe a man as **masterful**, you approve of him because he behaves in a way which shows that he is in control of a situation and can tell other people what to do. 善于掌控局势的；指挥若定的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *Big, successful moves need bold, masterful managers.* 重大而成功的举措需要既大胆又善于控制局势的经理来实施。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or actions as **masterful**, you mean that they show great skill. 巧妙的；熟练的；精湛的 ❑ *...a masterful performance of boxing and punching skills.* 一场拳击技法的精彩表演

'mas|ter key (**master keys**) N-COUNT A **master key** is a key which will open all the locks in a set, even though each lock has its own different key. 万能钥匙

mas|ter|ly /'mɑːstəʳli, 'mæs-/ ADJ If you describe something as **masterly**, you admire it because it has been done extremely well or shows the highest level of ability and skill. 巧妙的；精湛的；技艺高超的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *Malcolm Hebden gives a masterly performance.* 马尔科姆·赫布登上演了一场精湛的表演。

master|mind /'mɑːstəʳmaɪnd, 'mæs-/ (**masterminds, masterminding, masterminded**) 1 VERB If you **mastermind** a difficult or complicated activity, you plan it in detail and then make sure that it happens successfully. 谋划，策划(艰难或复杂的活动) ❑ [v n] *The finance minister will continue to mastermind Poland's economic reform.* 财政部长将继续谋划波兰的经济改革。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **mastermind behind** a difficult or complicated plan, often a criminal one, is the person who is responsible for planning and organizing it. (常指罪案的)主谋，出谋划策者，幕后操纵者 ❑ [+behind/of] *He was the mastermind behind the plan to acquire the explosives.* 他是密谋获取炸药的主谋。

ˌMas|ter of 'Arts N-SING A **Master of Arts** degree is the same as an **MA** degree. 同 MA

→ see **graduation**

ˌmas|ter of 'cer|emo|nies (**masters of ceremonies**) N-COUNT At events such as formal dinners, award ceremonies, and variety shows, the **master of ceremonies** is the person who introduces the speakers or performers, and who announces what is going to happen next. 主持人；司仪；典礼官

ˌMas|ter of 'Sci|ence N-SING A **Master of Science** degree is the same as an **MSc** or **MS** degree. 同 MSc 或 MS

→ see **graduation**

master|piece /'mɑːstəˈpiːs, 'mæs-/ (**masterpieces**) 1 N-COUNT A **masterpiece** is an extremely good painting, novel, film, or other work of art. 杰作；名著 ❑ *His book, I must add, is a masterpiece.* 他的书，我必须补充一点，是一部杰作。 2 N-COUNT [with poss] An artist's, writer's, or composer's **masterpiece** is the best work that they have ever produced. (画家、作家或作曲家的)最佳作品，代表作 ❑ *'Man's Fate,' translated into sixteen languages, is probably his masterpiece.* 《人类的命运》被译成了 16 种语言，可能是他的头号佳作。 3 N-COUNT A **masterpiece** is an extremely clever or skilful example of something. 典范 ❑ [+of] *The whole thing was a masterpiece of crowd management.* 整件事就是人群管理的典范。

'mas|ter plan (**master plans**) N-COUNT A **master plan** is a clever plan that is intended to help someone succeed in a very difficult or important task. 总体规划 ❑ *...the master plan for the reform of the economy.* 经济改革的总体规划

'mas|ter's de|gree (**master's degrees**) also **Master's degree** N-COUNT A **master's degree** is a university degree such as an MA or an MSc which is of a higher level than a first degree and usually takes one or two years to complete. 硕士学位

master|stroke /'mɑːstəʳstrəʊk, 'mæs-/ (**masterstrokes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **masterstroke** is something you do which is unexpected but very clever and which helps you to achieve something. 妙招；高招 ❑ *Graham pulled a masterstroke by playing Paul Merson in the centre of midfield.* 格雷厄姆让保罗·默森打中场中路堪称神来之笔。

master|work /'mɑːstəʳwɜːʳk, 'mæs-/ (**masterworks**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] If you describe something such as a book or a painting as a **masterwork**, you think it is extremely good or the best that someone has produced. (书、画等的)杰作，代表作 ❑ [+of] *They endure as masterworks of American musical theatre.* 它们作为美国音乐剧杰作流芳于世。

mas|tery /'mɑːstəri, 'mæs-/ N-UNCOUNT If you show **mastery of** a particular skill or language, you show that you have learned or understood it completely and have no difficulty using it. 精通；掌握 ❑ [+of] *He doesn't have mastery of the basic rules of grammar.* 他没有掌握基本的语法规则。

mast|head /'mɑːsthed, 'mæst-/ (**mastheads**) 1 N-COUNT A ship's **masthead** is the highest part of its mast. (船只的)桅顶 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] A newspaper's **masthead**

M

is the part at the top of the front page where its name appears in big letters. 报头(指报纸头版顶端印有报名的部分)

mas|ti|cate /'mæstɪkeɪt/ (**masticates, masticating, masticated**) VERB When you **masticate** food, you chew it. 咀嚼; 嚼碎【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Her mouth was working, as if she was masticating some tasty titbit.* 她的嘴在动, 好像在嚼什么好吃的。❑ [v] *Don't gulp everything down without masticating.* 别不嚼就把什么都给一股脑地吞下去。•**mas|ti|ca|tion** /ˌmæstɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Poor digestion can be caused by defective mastication of the food in the mouth.* 消化不良可能是由于嘴里的食物没有得到充分的咀嚼。

mas|tiff /'mæstɪf/ (**mastiffs**) N-COUNT A **mastiff** is a large, powerful, short-haired dog. 獒, 马士迪夫犬(体大, 强壮, 毛短)

mas|tur|bate /'mæstə'beɪt/ (**masturbates, masturbating, masturbated**) VERB If someone **masturbates**, they stroke or rub their own genitals in order to get sexual pleasure. 自慰; 手淫 •**mas|tur|ba|tion** /ˌmæstə''beɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The sperm sample is produced by masturbation.* 精子样本通过手淫获取。

mat /mæt/ (**mats**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mat** is a small piece of something such as cloth, card, or plastic which you put on a table to protect it from plates or cups. (杯、盘的)垫, 衬垫 ❑ *The food is served on polished tables with mats.* 饭菜摆放在擦得锃亮、铺着衬垫的餐桌上。❷ N-COUNT A **mat** is a small piece of carpet or other thick material which is put on the floor for protection, decoration, or comfort. 地毯; 地垫; 地席 ❑ *There was a letter on the mat.* 地垫上有一封信。❸ → see also **matt, place mat**

→ see **gymnastics**

mata|dor /'mætədɔ:r/ (**matadors**) N-COUNT A **matador** is the person in a bullfight who is supposed to kill the bull. 斗牛士

match ⇹ /mætʃ/ (**matches, matching, matched**) ❶ N-COUNT A **match** is an organized game of football, tennis, cricket, or some other sport. (体育)比赛【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was watching a football match.* 他在看一场足球赛。❑ *France won the match 28-19.* 法国队以 28 比 19 赢得了这场比赛。❷ N-COUNT A **match** is a small wooden stick with a substance on one end that produces a flame when you rub it along the rough side of a matchbox. 火柴 ❑ *...a packet of cigarettes and a box of matches.* 一包香烟和一盒火柴 ❸ VERB If something of a particular colour or design **matches** another thing, they have the same colour or design, or have a pleasing appearance when they are used together. (颜色、样式等)与…相称, 与…相配 ❑ [v n] *Her nails were painted bright red to match her dress.* 她把指甲涂成了鲜红色, 为的是与裙子相配。❑ [v] *All the chairs matched.* 所有椅子都是配套的。❑ [v n +to/with] *You don't have to match your lipstick exactly to your outfit.* 你不一定非要让唇膏的颜色同礼服完全搭配。❑ [v n] *Mix and match your tableware and textiles from the new Design House collection.* 从"设计屋"新系列中挑选餐具和纺织品混合搭配。•PHRASAL VERB **Match up** means the same as **match**. match up 同 match ❑ [v P +with/to] *The pillow cover can match up with the sheets.* 这条枕巾可以和床单配上。❑ [v n P +with/to] *Because false eyelashes come in various lengths and shades, it's so easy to match them up with your own.* 假睫毛有各种不同的长度和色调, 所以很容易与你自己的睫毛配上。❹ VERB If something such as an amount or a quality **matches with** another amount or quality, they are both the same or equal. If you **match** two things, you make them the same or equal. (数量、质量等)比得上, 与…不相上下, 使相同 ❑ [v] *Their strengths in memory and spatial skills matched.* 他们在记忆力和空间想象能力方面势均力敌。❑ [v +with] *Our value system does not match with their value system.* 我们的价值体系和他们的并不相同。❑ [v n +with] *...efforts to match demand with supply by building new schools.* 通过建立新学校以达到供需平衡的努力 [Also v n] ❺ VERB If one thing **matches** another, they are connected or suit each other in some way. 与…配对; 与…匹配 ❑ [v n +with/to] *The students are asked to match the books with the authors.* 学生被要求把书籍与作者对应起来。❑ [v n] *It can take time and effort to match buyers and sellers.* 给买卖双方牵线可能需要一些时间和工夫。❑ [v] *The sale would only go ahead if the name and number matched.* 只有名称与数目吻合, 才能销售。❑ [be v-ed +with] *Pictures of road signs are matched with their Highway Code meanings.* 道路标志图同其《公路法规》意义一致。•PHRASAL VERB **Match up** means the same as **match**. match up 同 match ❑ [v P n +with] *The consultant seeks to match up jobless professionals with small companies in need of expertise.* 这个顾问力求给失业的专业人员和需要专门技术的小公司牵线搭桥。❑ [v n P +with] *They compared the fat intake of groups of vegetarians and meat eaters, and matched their diets up with levels of harmful blood fats.* 他们比较了素食者组与肉食者组的脂肪摄入量, 将其膳食与有害血脂水平对应起来。❑ [v P] *My sister and I never really matched up.* 我和妹妹从没真正合得来过。❑ [v P +to/with] *I'm sure that yellow lead matched up to that yellow socket.* 我敢肯定那根黄色引线接那个黄色插口。[Also v P n] ❻ N-SING [adj N] If a combination of things or people is a good **match**, they have a pleasing effect when placed or used together. 相配的物(或人) ❑ *Helen's choice of lipstick was a good match for her skin-tone.* 海伦选择的唇膏很适合她的肤色。❑ *Moira was a perfect match for him.* 莫伊拉和他是绝配。❼ VERB If you **match** something, you are as good as it or equal to it, for example in speed, size, or quality. 比得上; 配得上; 敌得过 ❑ [v n] *They played some fine attacking football, but I think we matched them in every respect.* 他们攻势足球打得不错, 不过我认为我们各方面都不输于他们。❽ VERB In a sport or other contest, if you **match** one person or team against another, in sports or other contests, you make them compete with each other to see which one is better. 使较量; 使捉对厮杀 ❑ [v n +with/against] *The finals of the Championship begin today, matching the United States against France.* 锦标赛决赛于今天打响, 由美国队对阵法国队。❾ → see also **matched, matching** ❿ PHRASE If you **meet** your **match**, you find that you are competing or fighting against someone who you cannot beat because they are as good as you, or better than you. 遇到匹敌者 ❑ *I had finally met my match in power and intellect.* 我终于遇上了与我在力量与智力上不相上下的劲敌。⓫ PHRASE If one person or thing is **no match for** another, they are unable to compete successfully with the other person or thing. 不能与…相比; 敌不过… ❑ *I was no match for a man with such power.* 遇到这样强大的男人, 我根本不是对手。

▶**match up** → see **match** 3, 5

▶**match up to** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something does not **match up to** what was expected, they are smaller, less impressive, or of poorer quality. 与…相当; 符合…标准; 达到 ❑ [v P P n] *Her career never quite matched up to its promise.* 她的事业从未达到预期。

→ see **fire**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *match* with:

N. **boxing** match 拳击比赛, **chess** match 国际象棋比赛, **tennis** match 网球比赛, **wrestling** match 摔跤比赛 ❶
V. **strike a** match 划火柴 ❷
ADJ. **bad** match 糟糕的搭配, **good** match 不错的搭配, **perfect** match 绝配 ❻

match|box /'mætʃbɒks/ (**matchboxes**) N-COUNT A **matchbox** is a small box that you buy with matches in it. 火柴盒

matched /mætʃt/ ❶ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you say that two people are well **matched**, you mean that they have qualities that will enable them to have a good relationship. 相配的; 相称的 ❑ *My parents were not very well matched.* 我父母不十分般配。❷ ADJ [adv ADJ] In sports and other competitions, if the two opponents or teams are well **matched**, they are both of the same standard in strength or ability. (体育等竞赛中)不相上下的, 势均力敌的 ❑ *Two well-matched sides conjured up an entertaining game.* 双方势均力敌, 奉献了一场精彩的比赛。

match|ing /'mætʃɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Matching** is used to describe things which are of the same colour or design. (颜色、款式)相同的, 相配的, 相称的 ❑ *...a coat and a matching handbag.* 大衣和配套的手包

match|less /'mætʃləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **matchless** to emphasize that you think something is extremely good. 无与伦比的; 举世无双的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A timeless comic actor—his simplicity and his apparent ease are matchless.* 作为喜剧界的常青树, 他的简单淳朴与自然大方无人能及。❑ *The Savoy provides a matchless*

hotel experience. 萨沃伊酒店为您提供无与伦比的下榻享受。

match|maker /ˈmætʃmeɪkəʳ/ (**matchmakers**) N-COUNT A **matchmaker** is someone who tries to encourage people they know to form a romantic relationship or to get married. 媒人；红娘；月老 ❑ *Some friends played matchmaker and had us both over to dinner.* 一些朋友牵线搭桥，把我们两个都请去赴宴。

match|making /ˈmætʃmeɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Matchmaking** is the activity of encouraging people you know to form relationships or get married. 做媒；保媒；牵线搭桥

ˈmatch play N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Match play** is a form of golf where the game is scored by the number of holes someone wins rather than the number of strokes it takes them to complete the course. （高尔夫）比洞赛（按照赢得的洞数而不是完赛杆数决定胜负）

ˌmatch ˈpoint (**match points**) N-VAR In a game of tennis, **match point** is the situation when the player who is in the lead can win the whole match if they win the next point. （网球比赛的）赛点

match|stick /ˈmætʃstɪk/ (**matchsticks**) N-COUNT A **matchstick** is the wooden part of a match. 火柴棍；火柴杆

mate ♦◇ /meɪt/ (**mates, mating, mated**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to someone's friends as their **mates**, especially when you are talking about a man and his male friends. 伙伴，朋友（尤指男性之间）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He's off drinking with his mates.* 他跟哥们儿出去喝酒了。❷ N-COUNT Some men use **mate** as a way of addressing other men when they are talking to them. （用作男性之间的称呼）老兄，老弟，哥们儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Come on mate, things aren't that bad.* 得啦，老弟，情况没那么糟。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] Someone's wife, husband, or sexual partner can be referred to as their **mate**. 配偶；性伙伴 ❑ *He has found his ideal mate.* 他找到了理想的伴侣。❹ N-COUNT [usu poss N] An animal's **mate** is its sexual partner. （动物的）配偶，交配对象 ❑ *The males guard their mates zealously.* 雄性死死地保卫着配偶。❺ VERB When animals **mate**, a male and a female have sex in order to produce young. 交配 ❑ [v] *This allows the pair to mate properly and stops the hen staying in the nest-box.* 这样可以使这对公鸡和母鸡正常交配，阻止母鸡待在产蛋箱里。❑ [v +with] *They want the males to mate with wild females.* 他们想让这些雄性和野生雌性交配。❑ [v] *It is easy to tell when a female is ready to mate.* 雌性何时准备交配一目了然。❑ [v-ing] *...the mating season.* 交配季节 ❻ N-COUNT On a commercial ship, **the mate** or **the first mate** is the most important officer except for the captain. Officers of lower rank are also called **mates**. （商船的）大副；（亦指大副以下的）高级职员 ❑ *...the mate of a fishing trawler.* 拖网渔船上的大副 ❼ N-UNCOUNT In chess, **mate** is the same as **checkmate**. （国际象棋中）同 checkmate ❽ → see also **cellmate, classmate, flatmate, playmate, roommate, running mate, schoolmate, shipmate, soul mate**

ma|terial ♦◇ /məˈtɪəriəl/ (**materials**) ❶ N-VAR A **material** is a solid substance. 物质；材料 ❑ *...electrons in a conducting material such as a metal.* 金属等导电材料中的电子 ❑ *...the design of new absorbent materials.* 新型吸收剂的设计 ❷ N-VAR **Material** is cloth. 布料；衣料 ❑ [+of] *...the thick material of her skirt.* 她裙子的厚布料 ❑ *The materials are soft and comfortable to wear.* 这些布料质地柔软，穿着很舒服。❸ N-PLURAL **Materials** are the things that you need for a particular activity. 原料；材料 ❑ *The builders ran out of materials.* 建筑商耗尽了材料。❑ *...sewing materials.* 缝纫材料 ❹ N-UNCOUNT Ideas or information that are used as a basis for a book, play, or film can be referred to as **material**. （书、戏剧或电影的）素材，资料 ❑ *In my version of the story, I added some new material.* 我讲述这个故事时加入了新素材。❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Material** things are related to possessions or money, rather than to more abstract things such as ideas or values. （指与抽象事物相对）物质的，实利的，钱财的 ❑ *Every room must have been stuffed with material things.* 每个房间肯定都塞满了财宝。❑ *...the material world.* 物质世界 •**ma|teri|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *He has tried to help this child materially and spiritually.* 他尽力在物质和精神上帮助这个孩子。❻ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is a particular kind of **material**, you mean that they have the qualities or abilities to do a particular job or task. 人才；…的料 ❑ *She was not university material.* 她不是上大学的料。❑ *His message has changed little since he became presidential material.* 成为总统候选人后，他的宣言没有多少变化。❼ ADJ [ADJ n] **Material** evidence or information is directly relevant and important in a legal or academic argument. （证据或信息）实质性的，直接且重要的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The nature and availability of material evidence was not to be discussed.* 实质性证据的性质和可用性不会被讨论。

→ see **industry**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *material* with:

ADJ. **genetic** material 遗传物质，**hazardous** material 危险品 ❶
raw materials 原材料 ❸
new material 新材料（或素材），**original** material 原始材料（或素材）❸ ❹
classified material 保密资料，**instructional** material 教学资料，**sensitive** material 敏感资料 ❹

ma|teri|al|ise /məˈtɪəriəlaɪz/ → see **materialize**

ma|teri|al|ism /məˈtɪəriəlɪzəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Materialism** is the attitude of someone who attaches a lot of importance to money and wants to possess a lot of material things. 实利主义；物质主义 ❑ *...the rising consumer materialism in society at large.* 全社会日渐抬头的消费物质主义 •**ma|teri|al|ist** (**materialists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Leo is a materialist, living for life's little luxuries.* 利奥是个物质主义者，贪恋生活中的小享受。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Materialism** is the belief that only physical matter exists, and that there is no spiritual world. 唯物主义；唯物论

ma|teri|al|ist /məˈtɪəriəlɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Materialist** is used to describe things relating to the philosophy of materialism. 唯物主义的；唯物论的 ❑ *...the materialist view of nature and society.* 唯物主义的自然观和社会观

ma|teri|al|is|tic /məˌtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe a person or society as **materialistic**, you are critical of them because they attach too much importance to money and material possessions. 实利主义的；物质主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *During the 1980s Britain became a very materialistic society.* 20 世纪 80 年代期间，英国变成了一个物质至上的社会。

ma|teri|al|ize /məˈtɪəriəlaɪz/ (**materializes, materializing, materialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **materialise**

❶ VERB If a possible or expected event does not **materialize**, it does not happen. 变为现实；实现；发生 ❑ [v] *A rebellion by radicals failed to materialize.* 激进分子叛乱未遂。❷ VERB If a person or thing **materializes**, they suddenly appear, after they have been invisible or in another place. 突然出现；现身；显形 ❑ [v] *Tamsin materialized at her side, notebook at the ready.* 塔姆辛从她身旁冒了出来，且备好了笔记本。

ma|ter|nal /məˈtɜːʳnᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Maternal** is used to describe feelings or actions which are typical of those of a kind mother towards her child. 母亲般的；慈母般的 ❑ *She had little maternal instinct.* 她没什么母性本能。❑ *Her feelings towards him were almost maternal.* 她对他的感情是近乎母亲般的。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Maternal** is used to describe things that relate to the mother of a baby. 母亲的；母性的 ❑ *Maternal smoking can damage the unborn child.* 母亲吸烟会损害胎儿。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **maternal** relative is one who is related through a person's mother rather than their father. 母亲一方的；母系的 ❑ *Her maternal grandfather was Mayor of Karachi.* 她外公是卡拉奇市市长。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mater, matr ≈ mother* 母亲：*maternal, maternity, matron*

ma|ter|nity /məˈtɜːʳnɪti/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Maternity** is used to describe things relating to the help and medical care given to a woman when she is pregnant and when she gives birth. 孕妇的；产妇的 ❑ *Your job will be kept open for your return after maternity leave.* 你的职位会一直保留到你休完产假回来。❑ *...maternity*

Word Web 话题词汇 mathematics 数学

At first prehistoric people **counted** things they could see—for example, four sheep. Later they began to use **numbers** with abstract **quantities** like time—for example, two days. This led to the development of basic **arithmetic**—**addition**, **subtraction**, **multiplication**, and **division**. When people discovered how to use written **numerals**, they could do more complex **mathematical calculations**. **Mathematicians** developed new types of **maths** to **measure** land and keep financial records. **Algebra** and **geometry** developed in the Middle East between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago. Algebra uses letters to represent possible quantities. Geometry deals with the relationships among **lines**, **angles**, and **shapes**.

最早的时候史前人类计数他们看得到的东西，比如四只羊。接着他们开始用数字来衡量时间等抽象的量，比如两天。由此基础算术——加减乘除——产生了。当人们发现了如何使用书面数词时，他们就能完成更复杂的数学计算了。数学家发明了各种新型数学来测量土地和记账。代数和几何在三千年前至两千年前于中东地区发展起来。代数用字母来代表可能的量，几何则处理线、角和形状之间的关系。

clothes. 孕妇装

Word Link 词根词缀 *mater, matr ≈ mother* 母亲：*maternal, maternity, matron*

matey /'meɪti/ 1 ADJ If someone is **matey**, they behave in a very friendly way, usually without sincerity.（通常指不真诚地）亲热的，热和的，近乎的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...her irritatingly matey tone.* 她说话烦人的近乎劲儿 2 N-COUNT You can address someone as **matey** when you are being friendly towards them. People sometimes also use **matey** when they are annoyed with someone.伙计，哥们儿（友好称呼，有时亦用于不悦时）【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】❑ *No problem, matey.* 没问题，伙计。

math /mæθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Math** is the same as **mathematics**.同 mathematics【AM 美】❑ *He studied math in college.* 他大学学的是数学。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **maths**

math|emati|cal /ˌmæθəˈmætɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **mathematical** involves numbers and calculations.数学的 ❑ *...mathematical calculations.* 数学计算 •**math|emati|cal|ly** /ˌmæθəˈmætɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...a mathematically complicated formula.* 运算复杂的公式 ❑ *Mathematically, it made sense.* 从数学角度而言，这是有道理的。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have **mathematical** abilities or a **mathematical** mind, you are clever at doing calculations or understanding problems that involve numbers.（具有）数学（头脑）的；运算能力强的 ❑ *...a mathematical genius.* 数学天才 •**math|emati|cal|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *Anyone can be an astrologer as long as they are mathematically minded.* 但凡哪个人善于运算，都可以成为占星家。

→ see **mathematics**

math|ema|ti|cian /ˌmæθəməˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**mathematicians**) 1 N-COUNT A **mathematician** is a person who is trained in the study of numbers and calculations.数学家 ❑ *The risks can be so complex that banks hire mathematicians to puzzle them out.* 风险有时错综复杂，银行聘请数学家来指点迷津。2 N-COUNT A **mathematician** is a person who is good at doing calculations and using numbers.善于计算的人；有数学头脑的人 ❑ *I'm not a very good mathematician.* 我不太擅长计算。

→ see **mathematics, ratio**

math|emat|ics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mathematics** is the study of numbers, quantities, or shapes.数学 ❑ *...a professor of mathematics at Boston College.* 波士顿学院数学教授 2 N-UNCOUNT **The mathematics of** a problem is the calculations that are involved in it.数学运算；（数学题的）运算过程 ❑ [+of] *Once you understand the mathematics of debt you can work your way out of it.* 一旦掌握了债务计算，你就能迎刃而解。

→ see Word Web:**mathematics**

maths /mæθs/ N-UNCOUNT **Maths** is the same as **mathematics**.同 mathematics【BRIT 英】❑ *He taught science and maths.* 他教科学和数学。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **math**

→ see **mathematics**

mati|nee /ˈmætɪneɪ, AM 美 ˌmætᵊnˈeɪ/ (**matinees**) N-COUNT A **matinee** is a performance of a play or a showing of a film which takes place in the afternoon.（戏剧、电影的）下午场，午后场

ma|tri|arch /ˈmeɪtriɑːʳk/ (**matriarchs**) 1 N-COUNT A **matriarch** is a woman who rules in a society in which power passes from mother to daughter.（母系社会的）女族长，女家长，女统治者 2 N-COUNT A **matriarch** is an old and powerful female member of a family, for example a grandmother.家族中德高望重的女性（如祖母）

ma|tri|ar|chal /ˌmeɪtriˈɑːʳkᵊl/ 1 ADJ A **matriarchal** society, family, or system is one in which the rulers are female and power or property is passed from mother to daughter.（社会、家族或体系）母系的，母权的 ❑ *...the 3,000 years of the matriarchal Sumerian society.* 苏美尔人 3,000 年的母系社会 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman as **matriarchal**, you mean that she has authority and power within her family or group.（女性）统领的，掌权的 ❑ *... the matriarchal figure of his grandmother.* 他祖母的家长角色

ma|tri|ar|chy /ˈmeɪtriɑːʳki/ (**matriarchies**) N-VAR A **matriarchy** is a system in which power or property is passed from mother to daughter.母权制；母系制；母系氏族制

→ see **society**

ma|tri|ces /ˈmeɪtrɪsiːz/ **Matrices** is the plural of **matrix**.（matrix 的复数）

ma|tricu|late /məˈtrɪkjʊleɪt/ (**matriculates, matriculating, matriculated**) VERB In some countries, if you **matriculate**, you register formally as a student at a university, or you satisfy the academic requirements necessary for registration for a course.注册入大学；被大学录取 ❑ [v] *I had to matriculate if I wanted to do a degree.* 我要想攻读学位，必须先被大学录取。•**ma|tricu|la|tion** /məˌtrɪkjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The head decided I should have another go at matriculation.* 主任决定我应该重新注册入学。

mat|ri|mo|nial /ˌmætrɪˈməʊnɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Matrimonial** means concerning marriage or married people.婚姻的；夫妇的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the matrimonial home.* 婚房

mat|ri|mo|ny /ˈmætrɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Matrimony** is marriage.婚姻【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the bonds of matrimony.* 婚姻的纽带

Word Link 词根词缀 *mony ≈ resulting state* 作为结果的状态：*matrimony, patrimony, testimony*

ma|trix /ˈmeɪtrɪks/ (**matrices**) 1 N-COUNT A **matrix** is the environment or context in which something such as a society develops and grows.（事物发展成长的）环境，情境【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the matrix of their culture.* 他们文化的发展环境 2 N-COUNT In mathematics, a **matrix** is an arrangement of numbers, symbols, or letters in rows and columns which is used in solving mathematical problems.（数学中的）矩阵

ma|tron /ˈmeɪtrən/ (**matrons**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE The **matron** in a nursing home is the woman who is in charge of all the nurses. In the past, the woman in charge of the nurses in a hospital was also called a **matron**.（养老院及旧时医院的）女护士长【BRIT 英】❑ *The Matron at the nursing home expressed a wish to attend.* 养老院护士长说她愿意参加。

ma|tron|ly /ˈmeɪtrənli/ ADJ You can use **matronly** to describe a woman who is fairly fat and looks middle-aged, especially if you think the clothes she is wearing are not fashionable or attractive.（女子）大妈似的（指身材偏胖，貌似中年，尤其是衣着过时难看的女性）❑ *...a matronly woman with an air of authority.* 面露威严的大妈型女人

matt /mæt/

The spellings **matte** in British English, and **matte** or **mat** in American English are also used. 英国英语中亦拼作 matte，美国英语中亦拼作 matte 或 mat。

ADJ A **matt** colour, paint, or surface is dull rather than shiny. 无光的；消光的；暗淡的 ❑ *...a creamy white matt emulsion.* 乳白色无光乳液 ❑ *...matt black.* 暗黑色

mat|ted /'mætɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone's hair as **matted**, you mean that it has become a thick untidy mass, often because it is wet or dirty.（头发）乱成一团的，乱蓬蓬的 ❑ *She had matted hair and torn dusty clothes.* 她蓬头乱发，衣衫褴褛，满是灰尘。

mat|ter ⇹ /'mætə/ (**matters, mattering, mattered**) 1 N-COUNT A **matter** is a task, situation, or event which you have to deal with or think about, especially one that involves problems. 事情；状况；问题 ❑ *It was clear that she wanted to discuss some private matter.* 很明显，她想谈些私事。❑ *Until the matter is resolved the athletes will be ineligible to compete.* 除非这个问题得到解决，否则这些运动员没有资格参加比赛。❑ [+for] *Don't you think this is now a matter for the police?* 你不觉得这件事现在该由警方处理吗？❑ *Business matters drew him to Paris.* 他因公前往巴黎。2 N-PLURAL [no det] You use **matters** to refer to the situation you are talking about, especially when something is affecting the situation in some way. 事态；情况；局面 ❑ *If your ordinary life is out of control, then retreating into a cosy ritual will not improve matters.* 如果正常生活都一团糟了，那么再讲究小情调根本无济于事。❑ *If it would facilitate matters, I would be happy to come to New York.* 如果对事态发展有利，我很乐意来纽约。❑ *Matters took an unexpected turn.* 事态发生了意想不到的转变。3 N-SING If you say that a situation is **a matter of** a particular thing, you mean that that is the most important thing to be done or considered when you are involved in the situation or explaining it.（…的）问题；取决于…的问题；关乎…的问题 ❑ [+of] *History is always a matter of interpretation.* 历史始终是一个怎么阐释的问题。❑ [+of] *Jack had attended these meetings as a matter of routine for years.* 数年来，杰克把参加这些会议当成例行公事。4 N-UNCOUNT Printed **matter** consists of books, newspapers, and other texts that are printed. Reading **matter** consists of things that are suitable for reading, such as books and newspapers. 印刷品；阅读材料 ❑ *...the Government's plans to levy VAT on printed matter.* 政府对印刷品征收增值税的计划 ❑ *...a rich variety of reading matter.* 丰富多彩的阅读材料 5 N-UNCOUNT **Matter** is the physical part of the universe consisting of solids, liquids, and gases.（宇宙）物质 ❑ *A proton is an elementary particle of matter.* 质子是物质的一种基本粒子。6 N-UNCOUNT You use **matter** to refer to a particular type of substance.（特定类型的）物质 ❑ *...waste matter from industries.* 工业废弃物 7 N-SING You use **matter** in expressions such as **'What's the matter?'** or **'Is anything the matter?'** when you think that someone has a problem and you want to know what it is. 麻烦事；问题 ❑ *Carole, what's the matter? You don't seem happy.* 卡萝尔，出什么事了？你好像不开心。❑ *She told him there was nothing the matter.* 她告诉他没出什么事。[Also +with] 8 N-SING You use **matter** in expressions such as **'a matter of weeks'** when you are emphasizing how small an amount is or how short a period of time is.（强调数量少、时间短）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Within a matter of days she was back at work.* 没出几天，她就回去上班了。9 VERB [no cont] If you say that something does not **matter**, you mean that it is not important to you because it does not have an effect on you or on a particular situation. 有关系；要紧；有影响 ❑ [v] *A lot of the food goes on the floor but that doesn't matter.* 许多食品掉在地板上，不过也没什么关系。❑ [v wh] *As long as staff are smart, it does not matter how long their hair is.* 员工只要整洁，头发留多长不打紧。❑ [v that] *Does it matter that people don't know this?* 人们对此不知情，要紧吗？❑ [v +to] *Money is the only thing that matters to them.* 他们只认钱。10 → see also **grey matter, subject matter** 11 PHRASE If you say that something is **another matter** or **a different matter**, you mean that it is very different from the situation that you have just discussed. 另一码事；另一回事 ❑ *Being responsible for one's own health is one thing, but being responsible for another person's health is quite a different matter.* 对自己的健康负责是一回事，对他人的健康负责就完全是另一回事了。12 PHRASE If you are going to do something **as a matter of** urgency or priority, you are going to do it as soon as possible, because it is important. 作为（紧急或头等）事件 ❑ *Your doctor and health visitor can help a great deal and you need to talk about it with them as a matter of urgency.* 你的医生和卫生访视员会帮很大的忙，你得赶紧和他们谈一谈。13 PHRASE If something is **no easy matter**, it is difficult to do it. 难事；不简单的事 ❑ *Choosing the colour for the drawing-room walls was no easy matter.* 选择客厅墙壁颜色并非易事。14 PHRASE If someone says **that's the end of the matter** or **that's an end to the matter**, they mean that a decision that has been taken must not be changed or discussed any more. 此事就这么定了；此事到此为止 ❑ *'He's moving in here,' Maria said. 'So that's the end of the matter.'* "他就要搬来住了。"玛丽亚说，"那么就这么定了。"15 PHRASE You use **the fact of the matter is** or **the truth of the matter is** to introduce a fact which supports what you are saying or which is not widely known, for example because it is a secret. 事情真相是；真实情况是 ❑ *The fact of the matter is that most people consume far more protein than they actually need.* 真实的情况是，多数人摄入的蛋白质比自身实际所需多出许多。16 PHRASE You can use **for that matter** to emphasize that the remark you are making is true in the same way as your previous, similar remark. 就此而言；关于这一点【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The irony was that Shawn had not seen her. Nor for that matter had anyone else.* 讽刺的是，肖恩没有见过她。别人也同样如此。17 CONVENTION You say **'it doesn't matter'** to tell someone who is apologizing to you that you are not angry or upset, and that they should not worry. 不要紧；没关系 ❑ *'Did I wake you?'—'Yes, but it doesn't matter.'* "我把你吵醒了吧？"——"是的，不过没关系。"18 PHRASE If you say that something is **no laughing matter**, you mean that it is very serious and not something that you should laugh or joke about. 非常严肃的事；不是开玩笑的事 ❑ *Their behaviour is an offence. It's no laughing matter.* 他们这么做是犯罪。这可不是开玩笑的。19 PHRASE If you say that something **makes matters worse**, you mean that it makes a difficult situation even more difficult. 使情况变得更糟 ❑ *Don't let yourself despair; this will only make matters worse.* 不要想不开；这样只能糟上加糟。20 PHRASE You use **no matter** in expressions such as **'no matter how'** and **'no matter what'** to say that something is true or happens in all circumstances. 不管…；无论… ❑ *No matter what your age, you can lose weight by following this program.* 不论年龄多大，都可以按这套方案来减肥。21 PHRASE If you say that you are going to do something **no matter what**, you are emphasizing that you are definitely going to do it, even if there are obstacles or difficulties. 不管怎样；无论如何【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He had decided to publish the manuscript no matter what.* 他已经决定无论如何都要出版那部手稿。22 PHRASE If you say that a statement is **a matter of opinion**, you mean that it is not a fact, and that other people, including yourself, do not agree with it. 看法因人而异的事；见仁见智的问题 ❑ *'We're not that contrived. We're not that theatrical.'—'That's a matter of opinion.'* "我们没那么造作。没那么夸张。"——"见仁见智喽。"23 PHRASE If you say that something is just **a matter of time**, you mean that it is certain to happen at some time in the future.（只是）时间的问题（用于说明某事必定发生）❑ *It would be only a matter of time before he went through with it.* 他完成这件事只是时间问题。**a matter of life and death** → see **death** **as a matter of course** → see **course** **as a matter of fact** → see **fact** **mind over matter** → see **mind** → see Word Web: **matter**

matter-of-fact ADJ If you describe a person as **matter-of-fact**, you mean that they show no emotions such as enthusiasm, anger, or surprise, especially in a situation where you would expect them to be emotional.（尤指理应情绪激动时）不带感情的，不露声色的 ❑ *John was doing his best to give Francis the news in a matter-of-fact way.* 约翰尽量不露声色地把消息告诉弗朗西斯。• **matter-of-factly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'She thinks you're a spy,' Scott said matter-of-factly.* "她认为你是间谍。"斯科特不动声色地说。

mat|ting /'mætɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Matting** is strong thick material, usually made from a material like rope, straw, or rushes, which

Word Web 话题词汇 matter 物质

Matter exists in three states—**solid, liquid,** and **gas**. When a solid becomes hot enough, it **melts** and becomes a liquid. When a liquid is hot enough, it **evaporates** into a gas. The process also works the other way around. A gas which becomes very cool will **condense** into a liquid. And a liquid that is cooled enough will freeze and become a solid. Other changes in **state** are possible. Sublimation describes what happens when a solid, dry ice, turns directly into a gas, carbon dioxide. And did you know that glass is actually a liquid, not a solid?

物质有三种存在形态：固态、液态和气态。当固体加热到一定程度，即会熔化为液体。当液体加热到一定程度，即会蒸发为气体。反过来这一过程也成立。气体温度变得很低时会冷凝为液体。液体冷到一定程度时就会冻结为固体。还可能存在其他类型的形态变化。升华指的是固态干冰直接转变为气态二氧化碳的过程。还有，你知道玻璃其实是一种液体，而不是固体吗？

is used as a floor covering. 地席；草席；蒲席

mat|tress /'mætrəs/ (**mattresses**) N-COUNT A **mattress** is the large, flat object which is put on a bed to make it comfortable to sleep on. 褥垫；床垫

→ see **bed**

matu|ra|tion /ˌmætjʊ'reɪʃən/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **maturation** of something such as wine or cheese is the process of its being left for a time to become mature. (葡萄酒、干酪等的)酿熟，熟化【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The period of maturation is determined by the cellar master.* 酿熟期的长短由酒窖主管决定。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **maturation** of a young person's body is the process of it becoming like an adult's. (年轻人)发育成熟【FORMAL 正式】

ma|ture /mə'tjʊə'/ (**matures, maturing, matured, maturer, maturest**) ❶ VERB When a child or young animal **matures**, it becomes an adult. (儿童或幼兽)发育成熟 ❑ [v] *You will learn what to expect as your child matures physically.* 孩子身体发育成熟时，你就知道会发生什么事了。❷ VERB When something **matures**, it reaches a state of complete development. 成熟；发育完全 ❑ [v] *When the trees matured they were cut in certain areas.* 在某些地区，树木长成后会被砍掉。❸ VERB If someone **matures**, they become more fully developed in their personality and emotional behaviour. (在人格、感情等方面)成熟 ❑ [v] *Hopefully after three years at university I will have matured.* 希望 3 年大学生活之后我能变成熟。❹ ADJ If you describe someone as **mature**, you think that they are fully developed and balanced in their personality and emotional behaviour. (人格、感情等方面)成熟的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They are emotionally mature and should behave responsibly.* 他们在情感上已经成熟，做事应该负责任。❺ VERB If something such as wine or cheese **matures** or **is matured**, it is left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. (使)(葡萄酒、干酪等)酿熟；熟化 ❑ [v] *Unlike wine, brandy matures only in wood, not glass.* 和葡萄酒不同，白兰地只能在木制容器而非玻璃容器里熟化。❑ [*be* v-ed] *... the cellars where the cheeses are matured.* 熟化干酪的地窖 ❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mature** cheese or wine has been left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. (干酪、葡萄酒等)酿熟的，熟化的 ❑ *Grate some mature cheddar cheese.* 将一些酿熟的切达干酪磨碎。❼ VERB When an investment such as a savings policy or pension plan **matures**, it reaches the stage when you stop paying money and the company pays you back the money you have saved, and the interest your money has earned. (存单、养老金计划等投资)到期【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v] *These bonuses will be paid when your savings plan matures in ten years' time.* 这些红利会在 10 年后存款到期时支付。❽ ADJ If you say that someone is **mature** or of **mature** years, you are saying politely that they are middle-aged or old. 成熟的；老成的【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *...a man of mature years who had been in the job for longer than most of the members could remember.* 一个老成的男子，大多数成员都不记得他干这行有多久了

ma|ture 'stu|dent (**mature students**) N-COUNT A **mature student** is a person who begins their studies at university or college a number of years after leaving school, so that they are older than most of the people they are studying with. (中学毕业数年后才进入高校的)超龄学生，大龄学生，成人学生【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **adult student**

ma|tur|ity /mə'tjʊərɪti/ (**maturities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Maturity** is the state of being fully developed or adult. (发育)成熟 ❑ *Humans experience a delayed maturity; we arrive at all stages of life later than other mammals.* 人类成熟晚；我们进入生命各个阶段的时间都晚于其他哺乳动物。❷ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **maturity** is their quality of being fully developed in their personality and emotional behaviour. (人格、情感等的)成熟 ❑ *Her speech showed great maturity and humanity.* 她的演讲思想高度成熟，洋溢着博爱精神。❸ N-VAR When an investment such as a savings policy or pension plan reaches **maturity**, it reaches the stage when you stop paying money and the company pays you back the money you have saved, and the interest your money has earned. (存单、养老金计划等投资的)到期【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Customers are told what their policies will be worth on maturity.* 客户被告知保险单的到期价值。

Thesaurus 同类词 *maturity* Also look up:

N. adulthood, manhood, womanhood; (*ant.*) immaturity ❶

maud|lin /'mɔːdlɪn/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **maudlin**, you mean that they are being sad and sentimental in a foolish way, perhaps because of drinking alcohol. (尤指酒后)伤感的，多愁善感的 ❑ *Jimmy turned maudlin after three drinks.* 三杯酒下肚，吉米愁上心头。❑ *...maudlin self-pity.* 自艾自怜 ❷ ADJ If you describe a song, book, or film as **maudlin**, you are criticizing it for being very sentimental. (歌曲、书、电影等)伤感的，凄凄哀哀的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the most maudlin song of all time.* 有史以来最伤感的歌曲 ❑ *...a hugely entertaining (if over-long and maudlin) movie.* 十分精彩(尽管超长又伤感)的影片

maul /mɔːl/ (**mauls, mauling, mauled**) VERB If you **are mauled** by an animal, you are violently attacked by it and badly injured. (动物)袭击，猛烈攻击 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *He had been mauled by a bear.* 他被熊袭击过。❑ [v n] *The dog went berserk and mauled one of the girls.* 狗突然发疯撕咬了其中一个女孩。

Maun|dy Thurs|day /ˌmɔːndi 'θɜːzdeɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Maundy Thursday** is the Thursday before Easter Sunday. 濯足节，圣周四(复活节前的星期四)

Mau|ri|tian /mə'rɪʃ^n, AM 美 mɔː-/ (**Mauritians**) ❶ ADJ **Mauritian** means belonging or relating to Mauritius, or to its people or culture. 毛里求斯的；毛里求斯人的；毛里求斯文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Mauritian** is a Mauritian citizen, or a person of Mauritian origin. 毛里求斯人；毛里求斯裔人

mau|so|leum /ˌmɔːzə'liːəm/ (**mausoleums**) N-COUNT A **mausoleum** is a building which contains the grave of a famous person or the graves of a rich family. (名人、富人的)陵寝，陵墓

mauve /məʊv/ (**mauves**) COLOUR Something that is **mauve** is of a pale purple colour. 淡紫色 ❑ *It bears clusters of mauve flowers in early summer.* 初夏时节，它开出一簇簇淡紫色的花。

mav|er|ick /'mævərɪk/ (**mavericks**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **maverick**, you mean that they are unconventional and independent, and do not think or behave in the same way as other people. 特立独行者；异类 ❑ *He was too much of a maverick ever to hold high office.* 他太特立独行，做不了高官。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Maverick** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a maverick group of scientists, who oppose the prevailing medical opinion on the disease.* 一群异类科学家，他们不赞同医学界对这种病的普遍看法

maw /mɔː/ (**maws**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something as a **maw**, you mean that it is like a big open mouth which swallows everything near it. (吞噬周围一切的)大嘴，大洞【LITERARY 文】❑ *...helping to chop wood to feed the red maw of the stove.* 帮忙劈柴，塞进炉子红彤彤的大嘴里

mawk|ish /'mɔːkɪʃ/ ADJ You can describe something as **mawkish** when you think it is sentimental and silly. (事物)感伤可笑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A sordid, sentimental plot unwinds, with an inevitable mawkish ending.* 一段灰暗而感伤的情节慢慢展开，最后是一个不可避免的感伤可笑的结局。

max. /mæks/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Max.** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **maximum**, and is often used after numbers or amounts. (常用于数字或数量之后) ❑ *I'll give him eight out of 10, max.* 我给他八成，最多。

max|im /'mæksɪm/ (**maxims**) N-COUNT A **maxim** is a rule for good or sensible behaviour, especially one in the form of a saying. 格言；箴言；准则 ❑ *I believe in the maxim 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it'.* 我相信这样一条箴言："不破不修。"

Word Link 词根词缀 *maxim = greatest* 最大：*maxim, maximize, maximum*

max|im|ize /'mæksɪmaɪz/ (**maximizes, maximizing, maximized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **maximise**

1 VERB If you **maximize** something, you make it as great in amount or importance as you can. 使最大化 ❑ [v n] *In order to maximize profit the firm would seek to maximize output.* 为了实现利润最大化，这家公司会力争产量最大化。•**maxi|mi|za|tion** /ˌmæksɪmaɪ'zeɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a pricing policy that was aimed at profit maximisation.* 着眼于实现利润最大化的定价政策 [Also +of] 2 VERB If you **maximize** a window on a computer screen, you make it as large as possible. 使(计算机屏幕上的窗口)最大化 ❑ [v n] *Click on the square icon to maximize the window.* 点击方块图标，把窗口最大化。

maxi|mum ◆◇◇ /'mæksɪməm/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **maximum** to describe an amount which is the largest that is possible, allowed, or required. (数量)最大的，最多的 ❑ *Under planning law the maximum height for a fence or hedge is 2 metres.* 规划法规定，围栏或树篱最高两米。❑ *China headed the table with maximum points.* 中国队以最高分位居榜首。•N-SING **Maximum** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The law provides for a maximum of two years in prison.* 法律规定最高可处以两年监禁。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **maximum** to indicate how great an amount is. (表示数量之大) ❑ *...the maximum amount of information.* 海量信息 ❑ *It was achieved with minimum fuss and maximum efficiency.* 事情事半功倍地完成了。❑ *...a maximum security prison.* 戒备森严的监狱 3 ADV If you say that something is a particular amount **maximum**, you mean that this is the greatest amount it should be or could possibly be, although a smaller amount is acceptable or very possible. 最多；顶多；充其量 ❑ *We need an extra 6g a day maximum.* 我们一天最多还需要 6 克。4 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **to the maximum**, you are emphasizing that they do it to the greatest degree possible. 最大限度地；尽可能充分地；竭尽全力地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You have to develop your capabilities to the maximum.* 你必须竭尽全力培养自己的才干。

Thesaurus 同类词 *maximum* Also look up:

ADJ. biggest, greatest, highest, most; (*ant.*) lowest, minimum 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *maximum* with:

N. maximum **charge** 最高收费，maximum **fine** 最高罚金，maximum **height** 最大高度，maximum **penalty** 最高处罚，maximum **rate** 最大速率，maximum **sentence** 最高刑罚，maximum **speed** 最大速度 1
maximum **benefit** 最大利益，maximum **efficiency** 最高效率，maximum **flexibility** 最大灵活性 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *maxim = greatest* 最大：*maxim, maximize, maximum*

may ◆◆◆ /meɪ/

May is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. may 是情态动词，与动词原形连用。

1 MODAL You use **may** to indicate that something will possibly happen or be true in the future, but you cannot be certain. 也许，可能(发生或出现)【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *We may have some rain today.* 今天可能会下点雨。❑ *I may be back next year.* 我可能明年回来。❑ *I don't know if they'll publish it or not. They may.* 我不知道他们是否会出版。他们可能会。❑ *Scientists know that cancer may not show up for many years.* 科学家们知道癌症可能很多年都无症状出现。2 MODAL You use **may** to indicate that there is a possibility that something is true, but you cannot be certain. 有可能，也许(用于表示某事可能属实，但不确定)【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Civil rights officials say there may be hundreds of other cases of racial violence.* 民权官员说可能还有数百宗种族暴力事件。3 MODAL You use **may** to indicate that something is sometimes true or is true in some circumstances. 也许，可能(用于表示某事有时或在某些情况下属实) ❑ *A vegetarian diet may not provide enough calories for a child's normal growth.* 素食也许不足以提供一个孩子正常成长所需的热量。❑ *Up to five inches of snow may cover the mountains.* 山上的积雪可能厚达 5 英寸。4 MODAL You use **may have** with a past participle when suggesting that it is possible that something happened or was true, or when giving a possible explanation for something. (与过去分词连用，表示有可能已经发生、属实，或给出一个可能的解释)【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He may have been to some of those places.* 那些地方他也许去过一些。❑ *The chaos may have contributed to the deaths of up to 20 people.* 混乱可能已导致多达 20 人丧生。5 MODAL You use **may** in statements where you are accepting the truth of a situation, but contrasting it with something that is more important. 尽管，诚然(用于承认情况属实，但同时与更重要的事情作比较) ❑ *I may be almost 50, but there's not a lot of things I've forgotten.* 尽管我快 50 了，但记忆力却不那么糟糕。6 MODAL You use **may** when you are mentioning a quality or fact about something that people can make use of if they want to. 可以(用于举出在需要时可以利用的特性、事实等) ❑ *The bag has narrow straps, so it may be worn over the shoulder or carried in the hand.* 这个包有细带子，可以肩挎，也可以手拎。7 MODAL You use **may** to indicate that someone is allowed to do something, usually because of a rule or law. You use **may not** to indicate that someone is not allowed to do something. (通常根据规则或法律)可以/不可以 ❑ *Any two persons may marry in Scotland provided that both persons are at least 16 years of age on the day of their marriage.* 在苏格兰，双方结婚当日均年满 16 岁就可以结婚。❑ *Adolescents under the age of 18 may not work in jobs that require them to drive.* 未满 18 岁的未成年人不得从事需要开车的工作。8 MODAL You use **may** when you are giving permission to someone to do something, or when asking for permission. 可以(表示准许或请求许可)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Mr Hobbs? May we come in?* 霍布斯先生？我们可以进来吗？❑ *If you wish, you may now have a glass of milk.* 你想喝的话，现在可以喝一杯牛奶。9 MODAL You use **may** when you are making polite requests. 可否，可以(用于礼貌请求)【FORMAL, POLITENESS 正式，礼貌】❑ *I'd like the use of your living room, if I may.* 可以的话，我想用一下您的客厅。❑ *May I come with you to Southampton?* 我可否与您共赴南安普敦？10 MODAL You use **may** when you are mentioning the reaction or attitude that you think someone is likely to have to something you are about to say. 也许会，可能会(用于提及他人对自己所说的话可能会有的反应或态度) ❑ *You know, Brian, whatever you may think, I work hard for a living.* 你知道，布赖恩，不论你怎么看，我都在为生计而拼命工作。11 MODAL You use **may** in expressions such as **I may add** and **I may say** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making. 可以说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They spent their afternoons playing golf—extremely badly, I may add—around Loch Lomond.* 他们下午都在洛蒙德湖边打高尔夫——球技糟透了，可以说。❑ *Both of them, I may say, are thoroughly reliable men.* 他们俩，可以说，都是绝对可靠的人。12 MODAL If you do something so that a particular thing **may** happen, you do it so that there is an opportunity for that thing to happen. (以便)能，可以(使某事发生) ❑ *...the need for an increase in the numbers of surgeons so that patients may be treated as soon as possible.* 需要增加外科医生人数，以便患者能够及早得到救治 13 MODAL People sometimes use **may** to express hopes and wishes. 祝；但愿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Courage seems now to have deserted him. May it quickly*

M

reappear. 他现在似乎失去了勇气。但愿他能很快重新振作起来。 ■ **be that as it may** → see **be** ■ **may as well** → see **well**

Usage 用法 can and may

Both *can* and *may* are used to talk about possibility and permission: *Highway traffic can/may be heavier in the summer than in the winter. Can/May I interrupt you for a moment?* To talk about ability, use *can* but not *may*: *Kazuo can run a mile in five minutes.*
can 和 may 都用于表示可能性和许可：Highway traffic can/may be heavier in the summer than in the winter. 夏季公路交通流量可能比冬季大。Can/May I interrupt you for a moment? 能打扰您一下吗？表示能力时，用 can，不用 may：Kazuo can run a mile in five minutes. 一雄五分钟能跑一英里。

May /meɪ/ (**Mays**) N-VAR **May** is the fifth month of the year in the Western calendar. 五月 ❑ *University examinations are held in May.* 大学考试于 5 月举行。❑ *They got married on 18 May.* 他们 5 月 18 号结婚。❑ *The report was published last May.* 报告发布于去年 5 月。

may|be ◆◇ /'meɪbi/ ■ ADV You use **maybe** to express uncertainty, for example when you do not know that something is definitely true, or when you are mentioning something that may possibly happen in the future in the way you describe. 或许；大概；可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Maybe she is in love.* 她大概是恋爱了。❑ *I do think about having children, maybe when I'm 40.* 我的确考虑要孩子，也许等到我 40 岁吧。■ ADV You use **maybe** when you are making suggestions or giving advice. **Maybe** is also used to introduce polite requests. 也许，或许（用于提出建议、礼貌请求等）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Maybe we can go to the movies or something.* 也许我们可以去看场电影什么的。❑ *Wait a while, maybe a few days.* 等一等吧，也许要过几天。■ ADV You use **maybe** to indicate that, although a comment is partly true, there is also another point of view that should be considered. 可能，也许（用于表示某一观点部分属实，但另一观点也应得到考虑）❑ *Maybe there is jealousy, but I think the envy is more powerful.* 也许有嫉妒，但我认为更多是羡慕。■ ADV You can say **maybe** as a response to a question or remark, when you do not want to agree or disagree. 可能吧（用于表示不置可否）❑ *'Is she coming back?'—'Maybe. No one hears from her.'* "她要回来了吗？"——"也许吧。都还没信儿呢。" ■ ADV You use **maybe** when you are making a rough guess at a number, quantity, or value, rather than stating it exactly. 大概，大约（用于对数目、数量或价值等作出约略估计）【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *The men were maybe a hundred feet away and coming closer.* 那些人大约有 100 英尺远，正在向这里靠近。■ ADV People use **maybe** to mean 'sometimes', particularly in a series of general statements about what someone does, or about something that regularly happens. 有时（尤用于笼统地描述某人的行为或经常发生的事情）❑ *They'll come to the bar for a year, or maybe even two, then they'll find another favourite spot.* 他们会在一年，有时甚至是两年里一直光顾这个酒吧，然后另寻好去处。

Usage 用法 maybe

Maybe is often confused with *may be*. *Maybe* is an adverb: *Maybe we'll be a little late. May be* is a verb form that means the same thing as *might be*: *We may be a little late.*
maybe 常与 may be 混淆。maybe 是副词：Maybe we'll be a little late. 也许我们会晚一会儿。may be 是动词形式，意思与 might be 相同：We may be a little late. 我们可能会晚一会儿。

May|day /'meɪdeɪ/ (**Maydays**) N-COUNT If someone in a plane or ship sends out a **Mayday** or a **Mayday** message, they send out a radio message calling for help because they are in serious difficulty. （飞机或船只发出的）遇险无线电呼救信号 ❑ *He raced to pick up the lifejackets while his stepmother sent out a Mayday call.* 他继母发出无线电求救信号的同时，他飞跑着去拿救生衣。

'May Day N-UNCOUNT **May Day** is the 1st of May, which in many countries is celebrated as a public holiday, especially as one in honour of working people. 五一节；国际劳动节

may|fly /'meɪflaɪ/ (**mayflies**) N-COUNT A **mayfly** is an insect which lives near water and only lives for a very short time as an adult. 蜉蝣

may|hem /'meɪhem/ N-UNCOUNT You use **mayhem** to refer to a situation that is not controlled or ordered, when people are behaving in a disorganized, confused, and often violent way. 纷乱；混乱；骚乱 ❑ *Their arrival caused mayhem as crowds of refugees rushed towards them.* 他们到达后，大批难民一拥而上，引起一片混乱。

mayn't /'meɪənt/ **Mayn't** is a spoken form of 'may not'. （may not 的口语形式）

mayo /'meɪəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Mayo** is the same as **mayonnaise**. 同 mayonnaise【INFORMAL 非正式】

may|on|naise /ˌmeɪə'neɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Mayonnaise** is a thick pale sauce made from egg yolks and oil. It is put on salad. 蛋黄酱

mayor ◆◇ /meə, 'meɪər/ (**mayors**) N-COUNT The **mayor** of a town or city is the person who has been elected to represent it for a fixed period of time or, in some places, to run its government. 市长；镇长

mayor|ess /'meərəs, 'meɪərəs/ (**mayoresses**) ■ N-COUNT A woman who holds the office of mayor is sometimes referred to as a **mayoress**. 女市长；女镇长【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **mayoress** is the wife of a mayor. 市长夫人；镇长夫人【BRIT 英】

may've /'meɪəv/ **May've** is a spoken form of 'may have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. （may have 的口语形式，尤其是 have 为助动词时）

maze /meɪz/ (**mazes**) ■ N-COUNT A **maze** is a complex system of passages or paths between walls or hedges and is designed to confuse people who try to find their way through it, often as a form of amusement. 迷宫 ❑ *The palace has extensive gardens, a maze, and tennis courts.* 这座宫殿有几个大园子、一处迷宫和数个网球场。■ N-COUNT A **maze of** streets, rooms, or tunnels is a large number of them that are connected in a complicated way, so that it is difficult to find your way through them. （街道、房间、隧道）错综复杂，纵横交错 ❑ [+of] *The children lead me through the maze of alleys to the edge of the city.* 孩子们领我穿过迷宫般的巷子，来到城边。■ N-COUNT You can refer to a set of ideas, topics, or rules as a **maze** when a large number of them are related to each other in a complicated way that makes them difficult to understand. 错综复杂的想法；复杂难懂的话题；纷繁复杂的规则 ❑ [+of] *The book tries to steer you through the maze of alternative therapies.* 本书力图引导你从错综复杂的替代疗法中寻得方向。

MBA /ˌem bi: 'eɪ/ (**MBAs**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **M.B.A.**

N-COUNT An **MBA** is a master's degree in business administration. You can also refer to a person who has this degree as an **MBA**. **MBA** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'Master of Business Administration'. 工商管理硕士

MBE /ˌem bi: 'i:/ (**MBEs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **MBE** is a British honour that is awarded to a person by the King or Queen for a particular achievement. **MBE** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'Member of the Order of the British Empire'. 英帝国勋位获得者 ❑ *He had to go to Buckingham Palace to accept an MBE from the Queen.* 他必须前往白金汉宫接受女王授予的英帝国勋位。

MBO /ˌem bi: 'əʊ/ N-COUNT An **MBO** is the buying of a company by its managers. **MBO** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'management buyout'. 管理层收购【BUSINESS 商】

MC /ˌem 'si:/ (**MCs**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE An **MC** is the same as a **master of ceremonies**. 同 master of ceremonies

McCoy /mə'kɔɪ/ PHRASE If you describe someone or something as **the real McCoy**, you mean that they really are what they claim to be and are not an imitation. 本人；真品【INFORMAL 非正式】

MD /ˌem 'di:/ (**MDs**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **M.D.**

■ **MD** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have been awarded a degree in medicine and are qualified to practise as a doctor. 医学博士 ■ N-COUNT **MD** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）**managing director**.【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *He's going to be the MD of the Park Lane company.* 他即将出任柏宁

Word Web 话题词汇 meal 餐食

Mealtime customs vary widely around the world. In the Middle East, popular **breakfast** foods include pitta bread, olives and white cheese. In China, favourite **fast food** breakfast items are steamed buns and fried breadsticks. The **continental breakfast** in Europe consists of bread, butter, jam, and a hot drink. In many places **lunch** is a light **meal**, perhaps a **sandwich**. But in Germany, it is the main meal of the day. In most places, **dinner** is the name of the meal eaten in the evening. However, some people say they eat dinner at noon and supper at night.

用餐时的习惯在世界各地大不相同。在中东，受到喜爱的早餐食物是皮塔饼、橄榄和白干酪。在中国，最受欢迎的速食早餐是包子和油条。欧洲的大陆式早餐由面包、黄油、果酱和一杯热饮组成。在许多地方，午餐吃得很简单，或许就是个三明治；但在德国，它是一天中的主餐。在大多数地方，正餐指的是晚上吃的那一顿；然而，有些人说他们中午吃正餐，晚上吃晚餐。

公司总经理。

me /mi, STRONG 强读 mi:/ PRON A speaker or writer uses **me** to refer to himself or herself. **Me** is a first person singular pronoun. **Me** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. 我（第一人称单数宾格代词）❑ *He asked me to go to Cambridge with him.* 他要我和他一起去剑桥。❑ *She looked up at me, smiling.* 她抬头笑眯眯地看着我。

ME /ˌem 'i:/ N-UNCOUNT **ME** is a long-lasting illness that is thought to be caused by a virus. Its symptoms include feeling tired all the time and muscle pain. **ME** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'myalgic encephalomyelitis'. 肌痛性脑脊髓炎；慢性疲劳综合征

mead /mi:d/ N-UNCOUNT In former times, **mead** was an alcoholic drink made of honey, spices, and water. 蜂蜜酒

mead|ow /'medəʊ/ (**meadows**) N-COUNT A **meadow** is a field which has grass and flowers growing in it. 草甸；草地；牧场

mea|gre /'mi:gəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **meager**

ADJ If you describe an amount or quantity of something as **meagre**, you are critical of it because it is very small or not enough. 数量很少的；微薄的；贫乏的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The bank's staff were already angered by a meagre 3.1% pay rise.* 银行职员对只加薪 3.1% 已心生怒火。

meal /mi:l/ (**meals**) 1 N-COUNT A **meal** is an occasion when people sit down and eat, usually at a regular time. 一餐；一顿饭 ❑ *She sat next to him throughout the meal.* 用餐时她一直坐在他身旁。❑ *It's rare that I have an evening meal with my children.* 我难得跟孩子们一起吃晚饭。2 N-COUNT A **meal** is the food you eat during a meal. 一餐所吃的食物 ❑ *The waiter offered him red wine or white wine with his meal.* 侍者为他端上佐餐的红葡萄酒或白葡萄酒。3 → see also **bone meal** 4 PHRASE If you think someone is taking more time and energy to do something than is necessary, you can say that they are **making a meal of** it. 在…上花费过多时间和精力；对…小题大做【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Lawyers always make such a meal of the simplest little thing.* 律师总是对再简单不过的事情小题大做。5 PHRASE If you have a **square meal**, you have a large healthy meal. 健康丰盛的一餐

→ see Word Web:**meal**

→ see **restaurant**

Thesaurus 同类词 *meal* Also look up:

N. breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *meal* with:

V. **enjoy a** meal 用餐，**miss a** meal 误餐，**skip a** meal 不吃饭 1
cook a meal 做饭，**eat a** meal 吃饭，**have a** meal 进餐，**order a** meal 点餐，**prepare a** meal 备餐，**serve a** meal 上餐 2

ADJ. **big** meal 大餐，**delicious** meal 美餐，**good** meal 好饭，**hot** meal 热饭，**large** meal 盛餐，**simple** meal 便饭，**well-balanced** meal 营养均衡的饭菜 2

meals on wheels also **Meals on Wheels** N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **meals on wheels** is a service provided by the local authority that delivers hot meals to people who are too old or too sick to cook for themselves.（英国地方政府专为无法自理的老人或病人提供的）送餐上门服务

meal ticket also **meal-ticket** N-SING If you say that something or someone is a **meal ticket**, you mean that they provide a person with money or a lifestyle which they would not otherwise have. 饭票（指供养者或赖以为生的事物）❑ *His chosen field was unlikely to be a meal ticket for life.* 他选的这一行是不可能赖以为生的。❑ *I don't intend to be a meal-ticket for anyone.* 我无意做谁的饭票。

mealtime /'mi:ltaɪm/ (**mealtimes**) also **meal time** N-VAR [usu pl] **Mealtimes** are occasions when you eat breakfast, lunch, or dinner. 用餐时间；吃饭时间 ❑ *At mealtimes he would watch her eat.* 用餐时，他会看着她吃。

mealy /'mi:li/ ADJ Food that is dry and powdery can be described as **mealy**.（食物）干粉状的 ❑ *...the mealy stodge of pulse, grain and potato dishes.* 用豆子、谷物和土豆做成的干粉状易饱腹食物

mealy-mouthed /ˌmi:li 'maʊðd/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **mealy-mouthed**, you are critical of them for being unwilling to speak in a simple or open way because they want to avoid talking directly about something unpleasant. 说话不直率的；讲话兜圈子的；拐弯抹角的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He repeated that he did not intend to be mealy-mouthed with the country's leaders.* 他重申道，他和国家领导人谈话时无意拐弯抹角。

mean

① VERB USES 动词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
③ NOUN USE 名词用法

① **mean** /mi:n/ (**means, meaning, meant**) → Please look at categories 19–21 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 19–21 项。1 VERB [no cont] If you want to know what a word, code, signal, or gesture **means**, you want to know what it refers to or what its message is.（词语、编码、信号或手势）表示，意思是，作…解 ❑ [v n] *In modern Welsh, 'glas' means 'blue'.* 在现代威尔士语中，glas 意为"蓝色"。❑ [v that] *The red signal means you can shoot.* 红色信号表示可以射击。2 VERB [no cont] If you ask someone what they **mean**, you are asking them to explain exactly what or who they are referring to or what they are intending to say. 意指；表示；意思是 ❑ [v n] *Do you mean me?* 你指我吗？ ❑ [v that] *I think he means that he does not want this marriage to turn out like his friend's.* 我认为他的意思是，他不愿意这桩婚姻落得跟他朋友一样的下场。3 VERB [no cont] If something **means** something **to** you, it is important to you in some way.（某事物）对（某人）很重要（或意义重大）❑ *The idea that she witnessed this shameful incident meant nothing to him.* 虽然她目睹了这可耻的一幕，但这对他来说无关紧要。❑ [v n to-inf] *It would mean a lot to them to win.* 获胜对他们来说非常重要。[Also v amount] 4 VERB [no cont] If one thing **means** another, it shows that the second thing exists or is true. 表明…存在（或属实）❑ [v n] *An enlarged prostate does not necessarily mean cancer.* 前列腺增大不一定就是癌症。❑ [v that] *Just because he has a beard doesn't necessarily mean he's a hippy.* 不能因为他蓄须就说他是嬉皮士。5 VERB [no cont] If one thing **means** another, the first thing leads to the second thing happening. 导致；产生…的结果 ❑ [v n] *It would almost certainly mean the end of NATO.* 这几乎肯定会导致北约终结。❑ [v that] *The change will mean that the country no longer has full diplomatic relations with other states.* 这个变化将意味着该国断绝与其他国家的正式外交关系。6 VERB If doing one thing **means** doing another, it involves doing the second thing. 涉及；包含 ❑ [v v-ing] *Managing well*

means communicating well. 良好的管理需要有效的沟通。 7 VERB [no cont] If you say that you **mean** what you are saying, you are telling someone that you are serious about it and are not joking, exaggerating, or just being polite. 对…当真 ❑ [v n] *He says you're fired if you're not back at work on Friday. And I think he meant it.* 他说你星期五不回来上班的话就解雇你。我想他是当真的。 8 VERB [no cont] If you say that someone **meant to** do something, you are saying that they did it deliberately. 有意；故意 ❑ [v to-inf] *I didn't mean to hurt you.* 我无意伤害你。❑ [v n to-inf] *I can see why you believed my letters were threatening but I never meant them to be.* 我能理解你为什么认为我的信是在吓唬人，但我绝无此意。 9 VERB [no cont] If you say that someone **did not mean any** harm, offence, or disrespect, you are saying that they did not intend to upset or offend people or to cause problems, even though they may in fact have done so. 本意并非；并未打算 ❑ [v n] *I'm sure he didn't mean any harm.* 我相信他并无恶意。 10 VERB [no cont] If you **mean to** do something, you intend or plan to do it. 计划；打算；准备 ❑ [v to-inf] *Summer is the perfect time to catch up on the new books you meant to read.* 夏天是恶补一下想读却没读成的新书的绝佳时机。 11 VERB [usu passive, no cont] If you say that something **was meant to** happen, you believe that it was made to happen by God or fate, and did not just happen by chance. 注定（或肯定）要… ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *John was constantly reassuring me that we were meant to be together.* 约翰不断安慰我说，我们注定要在一起。 12 PHRASE You say **'I mean'** when making clearer something that you have just said. 我的意思是，我是说（用于使表述更加清楚）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *It was his idea. Gordon's, I mean.* 这是他的主意。戈登的，我是说。 13 PHRASE You can use **'I mean'** to introduce a statement, especially one that justifies something that you have just said. 我的意思是，我是说（用于引出陈述，尤指能够证明自己刚才所说的话）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I'm sure he wouldn't mind. I mean, I was the one who asked him.* 我肯定他不会在意的。我是说，是我问他的。 14 PHRASE You say **I mean** when correcting something that you have just said. 我的意思是，我是说（用于纠正刚刚所说的话）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *It was law or classics—I mean English or classics.* 是法律或古典文学——我的意思是英语或古典文学。 15 PHRASE If you **know what it means** to do something, you know everything that is involved in a particular activity or experience, especially the effect that it has on you. 理解…的滋味；了解…的影响 ❑ *I know what it means to lose a child under such tragic circumstances.* 我明白在这种悲惨的情况下失去孩子的滋味。 16 PHRASE If a name, word, or phrase **means something to** you, you have heard it before and you know what it refers to. 听说过；了解 ❑ *'Oh, Gairdner,' he said, as if that meant something to him.* "哦，盖尔德纳。"他说道，好像他听说过这个名字。 17 PHRASE If you say that someone **means well**, you mean they are trying to be kind and helpful, even though they might be causing someone problems or upsetting them. 出于好意；怀有善意 ❑ *I know you mean well, but I can manage by myself.* 我明白您的好意，不过我自己能行。 18 PHRASE You use **'you mean'** in a question to check that you have understood what someone has said. 你是说（疑问句中用于询问对方自己对其言论的理解是否正确）❑ *What accident? You mean Christina's?* 什么事故？你是说克里斯蒂娜那次？ ❑ *'What if I had said no?' 'About the apartment, you mean?'* "我要是说了不呢？""公寓那件事，你是说？" 19 → see also **meaning, means, meant** 20 to **mean business** → see **business** 21 **if you know what I mean** → see **know**

② **mean** /miːn/ (**meaner, meanest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **mean**, you are being critical of them because they are unwilling to spend much money or to use very much of a particular thing. 吝啬的；小气的【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *Don't be mean with fabric, otherwise curtains will end up looking skimpy.* 别吝啬布料，不然窗帘做出来都不够长。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cheap, stingy**

•mean|ness N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This very careful attitude to money can sometimes border on meanness.* 这种对待金钱十分谨慎的态度有时会几近于吝啬。 2 ADJ If you describe an amount as **mean**, you are saying that it is very small. （数量）很小的，少得可怜的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *...the meanest grant possible from the local council.* 从地方政务委员会可能获得的微乎其微的拨款 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is being **mean**, they are being unkind to another person, for example by not allowing them to do something. 恶毒的；刻薄的 ❑ [+to] *The little girls had locked themselves in upstairs because Mack had been mean to them.* 小姑娘们把自己锁在楼上，因为麦克对她们很刻薄。 ❑ *I'd feel mean saying no.* 拒绝的话我说不出口。 **•mean|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He had been behaving very meanly to his girlfriend.* 他对女朋友一直非常刻薄。 4 ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **mean**, you are saying that they are very bad-tempered and cruel. （人或动物）脾气极坏的，残暴的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the meanest fighter in the world.* 世界上最残暴的斗士 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a place as **mean**, you think that it looks poor and dirty. （地方）又破又脏的，简陋的，破旧的 ❑ *He was raised on the mean streets of the central market district of Panama City.* 他从小在巴拿马城中心集市区的穷街陋巷里长大。 6 PHRASE You can use **no mean** in expressions such as **'no mean writer'** and **'no mean golfer'** to indicate that someone does something well. 不含糊的；不赖的；优秀的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *She was no mean performer on a variety of other instruments.* 许多别的乐器她也演奏得不赖。 7 PHRASE You can use **no mean** in expressions such as **'no mean achievement'** and **'no mean task'** to indicate that someone has done something they deserve to be proud of. 了不起的；非凡的 ❑ *To destroy 121 enemy aircraft is no mean record.* 歼灭 121 架敌机是个了不起的纪录。

Thesaurus 同类词 *mean* Also look up:

V.	aim, intend, plan ① 8 10
ADJ.	miserly, penny-pinching, stingy, tight-fisted ② 1
	nasty, unfriendly, unkind; (*ant.*) kind ② 3

③ **mean** /miːn/ 1 N-SING [oft N n] **The mean** is a number that is the average of a set of numbers. 平均数；均值 ❑ *Take a hundred and twenty values and calculate the mean.* 取 120 个值计算平均数。 ❑ *...the mean score for 26-year-olds.* 26 岁年龄组的平均分 2 → see also **means**

me|ander /miˈændəʳ/ (**meanders, meandering, meandered**) 1 VERB If a river or road **meanders**, it has a lot of bends, rather than going in a straight line from one place to another. （河流、道路）蜿蜒而行，迂回曲折 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...roads that meandered round the edges of the fields.* 田地周围蜿蜒的道路 ❑ [v-ing] *We crossed a small iron bridge over a meandering stream.* 我们从一座小铁桥上经过，桥下是弯弯曲曲的小河。[Also v] 2 N-COUNT A **meander** is a large bend in a river. 曲流；河曲 3 VERB If you **meander** somewhere, you move slowly and not in a straight line. 漫步 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We meandered through a landscape of mountains, rivers, and vineyards.* 我们在群山、河流和葡萄园构成的美丽画卷中漫步。[Also v] 4 VERB If a speech, account, or piece of writing **meanders**, it seems to move from one topic to another without any order or purpose. （讲话、文章等）漫无边际；漫谈 ❑ [v] *His talk appears to meander but by the end focuses attention on the true state of affairs.* 他的谈话看似不着边际，最终却集中到了事情真相上来。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a rich and meandering novel.* 一部内容丰富、天马行空的小说

mean|ing ◆◇◇ /ˈmiːnɪŋ/ (**meanings**) 1 N-VAR **The meaning** of a word, expression, or gesture is the thing or idea that it refers to or represents and which can be explained using other words. （词语、表达方式或手势的）意思，含义 ❑ [+of] *I hadn't a clue to the meaning of 'activism'.* 我根本不明白 activism 的意思。 ❑ *I became more aware of the symbols and their meanings.* 我进一步理解了这些符号及其意义。 2 N-VAR **The meaning** of what someone says or of something such as a book or film is the thoughts or ideas that are intended to be expressed by it. （言语、书、电影等的）含义，主旨，意图 ❑ [+of] *Unsure of the meaning of this remark, Ryle chose to remain silent.* 由于不确定这句话究竟是什么意思，赖尔选择了保持沉默。 3 N-UNCOUNT If an activity or action has **meaning**, it has a purpose and is worthwhile. （活动、行动的）意义 ❑ *Art has real meaning when it helps people to understand themselves.* 当艺术有助于人们了解自身的时候才有真正的意义。 ❑ *...a challenge that gives meaning to life.* 赋予生活意义的挑战 4 PHRASE If you mention

something and say that someone **doesn't know the meaning of the word**, you are emphasizing that they have never experienced the thing mentioned or do not have the quality mentioned.（由于缺乏经历、资质等）不理解…一词的含义，不知道什么叫…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Don't mention failure when Kevin is around. He doesn't know the meaning of the word.* 凯文在的时候不要提"失败"这个词儿，他不知道什么叫"失败"。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *meaning* with:

N. meaning **of a term** 术语的意思，meaning **of a word** 词义 1

ADJ. **literal** meaning 字面意义 1 2
deeper meaning 深层含义，**new** meaning 新的含义，**real** meaning 真实含义，**true** meaning 真正的意义 1 2 3

V. **explain the** meaning **of** *something* 解释…的意义，**understand the** meaning **of** *something* 理解…的意义 1 2 3

mean|ing|ful /'mi:nɪŋfʊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **meaningful**, you mean that it is serious, important, or useful in some way. 严肃的；重要的；有意义的 ❑ *She believes these talks will be the start of a constructive and meaningful dialogue.* 她认为这些会谈将是一次有意义的建设性对话的开端。❑ *He asked people to tell him about a meaningful event or period in their lives.* 他让人们讲讲他们生命中有意义的一件事或一段时期。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **meaningful** look or gesture is one that is intended to express something, usually to a particular person, without anything being said.（眼神、手势）意味深长的 ❑ *Upon the utterance of this word, Dan and Harry exchanged a quick, meaningful look.* 这个字眼儿一出口，丹和哈里马上交换了一个意味深长的眼神。•**mean|ing|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *He glanced meaningfully at the other policeman, then he went up the stairs.* 他向另一名警察意味深长地扫了一眼，然后走上楼去。3 → see also **meaningfully**

mean|ing|ful|ly /'mi:nɪŋfʊli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] You use **meaningfully** to indicate that someone has deliberately chosen their words in order to express something in a way which is not obvious but which is understood by the person they are talking to. 有用意地；有目的地；意味深长地 ❑ *'I have a knack for making friends, you know,' she added meaningfully.* "我交朋友有一套的，你知道。"她有意补充说。2 → see also **meaningful**

mean|ing|less /'mi:nɪŋləs/ 1 ADJ If something that someone says or writes is **meaningless**, it has no meaning, or appears to have no meaning.（话语、文字）无意义的，貌似无意义的 ❑ *She is fascinated by algebra while he considers it meaningless nonsense.* 她对代数非常着迷，而他却认为代数毫无意义。2 ADJ Something that is **meaningless** in a particular situation is not important or relevant. 不重要的；不相干的 ❑ *Fines are meaningless to guys earning millions.* 罚款对挣大钱的人来说无关痛痒。3 ADJ If something that you do is **meaningless**, it has no purpose and is not at all worthwhile. 无意义的；无目的和价值的 ❑ *They seek strong sensations to dull their sense of a meaningless existence.* 他们追求强烈的刺激，以麻痹生活毫无意义的感觉。

means ⇔ /mi:nz/ 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **means** of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. **Means** is both the singular and the plural form for this use. 方法，手段，工具（means 用于此义时单复数同形）❑ *The move is a means to fight crime.* 此举是打击犯罪的一种手段。❑ [+of] *The army had perfected the use of terror as a means of controlling the population.* 军队已经深谙利用恐怖手段控制民众之道。❑ *Business managers are focused on increasing their personal wealth by any available means.* 企业经理一心只想用尽办法增加个人财富。2 N-PLURAL [oft N to-inf] You can refer to the money that someone has as their **means**. 收入；财富；金钱【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a person of means.* 富人 ❑ *He did not have the means to compensate her.* 他没有钱补偿她。3 PHRASE If someone is living **beyond** their **means**, they are spending more money than they can afford. If someone is living **within** their **means**, they are not spending more money than they can afford. 入不敷出 / 量入为出 ❑ *The more gifts she received, the more she craved, until he was living beyond his means.* 得到礼物越多，她胃口就越大，直到他寅吃卯粮。4 PHRASE If you do something **by means of** a particular method, instrument, or process, you do it using that method, instrument, or process. 用；以；通过 ❑ *This is a two year course taught by means of lectures and seminars.* 本课程为期两年，授课形式为讲座与研讨会。5 CONVENTION You can say **'by all means'** to tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something. 当然可以；完全可以【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Can I come and have a look at your house?'—'Yes, by all means'.* "我可以过来看看你的房子吗？" —— "当然可以。" 6 PHRASE You use expressions such as **'by no means'**, **'not by any means'**, and **'by no manner of means'** to emphasize that something is not true. 决不；丝毫不；一点儿也不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This is by no means out of the ordinary.* 这丝毫不足为奇。❑ *They were not finished, however, not by any means.* 不过，他们并没有完蛋，绝对没有。7 PHRASE If you say that something is **a means to an end**, you mean that it helps you to achieve what you want, although it may not be enjoyable or important itself. 达到目的的手段 ❑ *We seem to have lost sight of the fact that marketing is only a means to an end.* 我们似乎忽略了这样一个事实：营销只是达到目的的手段。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *means* with:

ADJ. **available** means 可用方法，**different** means 不同方法，**diplomatic** means 外交手段，**legal** means 法律手段，**military** means 军事手段，**necessary** means 必要手段，**other** means 其他方法 1

N. means **of communication** 通信工具，means **of transportation** 运输工具 1

'means test (means tests) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **means test** is a test in which your income is calculated in order to decide whether you qualify for a grant or benefit from the state. 收入调查，经济情况调查（用以判定受调查者是否有资格领取政府补助金或救济金）

'means-tested ADJ A grant or benefit that is **means-tested** varies in amount depending on a means test.（补助金、救济金）基于收入调查的，根据经济情况调查确定的 ❑ *...means-tested benefits.* 根据收入调查结果发放的救济金

meant /ment/ 1 **Meant** is the past tense and past participle of **mean**. 2 ADJ You use **meant to** to say that something or someone was intended to be or do a particular thing, especially when they have failed to be or do it. 原本打算的；本应的 ❑ *I can't say any more, it's meant to be a big secret.* 我不能多说了，这本是重大机密。❑ *I'm meant to be on holiday.* 我本该度假。3 ADJ If something **is meant for** particular people or for a particular situation, it is intended for those people or for that situation. 为…而做的；为…而准备的 ❑ [+for] *Fairy tales weren't just meant for children.* 童话不仅仅是写给孩子们的。❑ [+for] *The seeds were not meant for human consumption.* 这些种子不是给人吃的。4 PHRASE If you say that something **is meant to** happen, you mean that it is expected to happen or that it ought to happen. 理应；应该 ❑ *Parties are meant to be fun.* 派对就是为了乐和一下。5 PHRASE If you say that something **is meant to** have a particular quality or characteristic, you mean that it has a reputation for being like that. 被认为，据传扬（具有某种特性或特点）❑ *Beaujolais is meant to be a really good wine.* 博若莱葡萄酒据说是上好的佳酿。

mean|time /'mi:ntaɪm/ 1 PHRASE **In the meantime** or **meantime** means in the period of time between two events. 在此期间；其间 ❑ *Eventually your child will leave home to lead her own life as a fully independent adult, but in the meantime she relies on your support.* 最终你的孩子会长大成人，完全独立，离开家过自己的生活，不过在此期间她靠你供养。❑ *It now hopes to hold elections in February. Meantime, the state will continue to be run from Delhi.* 现在有望在 2 月进行选举。在此期间，该邦继续由德里政府管理。2 PHRASE **For the meantime** means for a period of time from now until something else happens. 目前；眼下；暂时 ❑ *The Prime Minister has, for the meantime, seen off the challenge of the opposition.* 首相目前已经经受住了反对派的挑战。

mean|while ⇔ /'mi:nʰwaɪl/ 1 ADV **Meanwhile** means while a particular thing is happening. 同时；与此同时 ❑ *Brush the aubergines with oil, add salt and pepper, and bake till soft. Meanwhile, heat*

the remaining oil in a heavy pan. 给茄子刷上油，加盐和胡椒烤至松软。与此同时，在大平底锅中加热剩余的油。❑ *Kate turned to beckon Peter across from the car, but Bill waved him back, meanwhile pushing Kate inside.* 凯特转身示意汽车对面的彼得过来，可是比尔却挥手示意他回去，同时把凯特推进车内。 2 ADV **Meanwhile** means in the period of time between two events. 在此期间；其间 ❑ *You needn't worry; I'll be ready to greet them. Meanwhile I'm off to discuss the Fowler's party with Felix.* 你不必担心；我会招呼他们的。其间，我还要去跟费利克斯商量一下福勒举办聚会的事儿。 3 ADV You use **meanwhile** to introduce a different aspect of a particular situation, especially one that is completely opposite to the one previously mentioned. (用于引出特定情形的另一面，尤其是与前面所提到的完全相反的一面)与之相比，然而 ❑ *He had always found his wife's mother a bit annoying. The mother-daughter relationship, meanwhile, was close.* 他总是觉得丈母娘有点儿烦人。然而，她们娘儿俩关系却很亲密。

mea|sles /'mi:zᵊlz/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Measles** is an infectious illness that gives you a high temperature and red spots on your skin. 麻疹

mea|sly /'mi:zli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an amount, quantity, or size as **measly**, you are critical of it because it is very small or inadequate. (数量、大小)微不足道的，少得可怜的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The average British bathroom measures a measly 3.5 square metres.* 英国人的卫生间平均面积只有区区 3.5 平方米。❑ *...a measly twelve-year-old like me.* 像我这样一个才 12 岁的小孩

meas|ur|able /'meʒərəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **measurable**, you mean that it is large enough to be noticed or to be significant. 可观的；明显的；显著的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Both leaders seemed to expect measurable progress.* 两位领导人似乎都期望取得显著进展。•**meas|ur|ably** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *The old man's voice was measurably weaker than the last time they'd talked.* 老头的声音明显比他们上次谈话时微弱。 2 ADJ Something that is **measurable** can be measured. 可测量的；可计量的 ❑ *Economists emphasize measurable quantities—the number of jobs, the per capita income.* 经济学家看重可测定的量——岗位数量、人均收入等。

meas|ure ↔ /'meʒəʳ/ (**measures, measuring, measured**) 1 VERB If you **measure** the quality, value, or effect of something, you discover or judge how great it is. 衡量；评估；判断 ❑ [v n prep] *I continued to measure his progress against the charts in the doctor's office.* 我继续比照医生办公室里的图表来判断他的进步。❑ [v n] *It was difficult to measure the precise impact of the labor action.* 此次罢工影响几何，难以准确评估。 2 VERB If you **measure** a quantity that can be expressed in numbers, such as the length of something, you discover it using a particular instrument or device, for example a ruler. 测量；度量；计量 ❑ [v n] *Measure the length and width of the gap.* 测量一下缝隙的长宽。 3 VERB [no cont] If something **measures** a particular length, width, or amount, that is its size or intensity, expressed in numbers. 测得(长度、宽度、数量等)为… ❑ [v amount] *The house is more than twenty metres long and measures six metres in width.* 这座房子长 20 多米，宽 6 米。 4 N-SING A **measure of** a particular quality, feeling, or activity is a fairly large amount of it. 相当大的数量(或程度)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The colonies were claiming a larger measure of self-government.* 殖民地正要求获得更大程度的自治。 5 N-SING If you say that one aspect of a situation is **a measure of** that situation, you mean that it shows that the situation is very serious or has developed to a very great extent. (形势十分严峻或发展到了极大程度的)体现，表现，标志 ❑ [+of] *That is a measure of how bad things have become at the bank.* 那就是银行里糟糕局面的写照。 6 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] When someone, usually a government or other authority, takes **measures** to do something, they carry out particular actions in order to achieve a particular result. 措施；举措；行动【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The government warned that police would take tougher measures to contain the trouble.* 政府警告说，警方将采取更为强硬的措施遏制动乱。[Also +*against*] 7 N-COUNT A **measure of** a strong alcoholic drink such as brandy or whisky is an amount of it in a glass. In pubs and bars, a **measure** is an official standard amount. (标准量的)一杯(烈酒) ❑ [+of] *He poured himself another generous measure of malt.* 他又给自己倒了满满一大杯麦芽威士忌。 8 N-COUNT In music, a **measure** is one of the several short parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided. (音乐的)小节【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bar**

9 → see also **measured, measuring, counter-measure, half measure, tape measure** 10 PHRASE If you say that something has changed or that it has affected you **beyond measure**, you are emphasizing that it has done this to a great extent. 不可估量地；大大【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Mankind's knowledge of the universe has increased beyond measure.* 人类对于宇宙的了解已经大大增加。 11 PHRASE If you say that something is done **for good measure**, you mean that it is done in addition to a number of other things. 额外；另外 ❑ *I repeated my question for good measure.* 我额外重复了我的问题。 12 PHRASE If you **get** or **take the measure of** someone or something, you discover what they are like, so that you are able to control them or deal with them. If you **have the measure of** someone or something, you have succeeded in doing this. 搞清…的实情；摸清…的底细 ❑ *The governments of the industrialized world had failed to get the measure of the crisis.* 各工业化国家的政府没有意识到这次危机的严重程度。❑ *Lili was the only person I knew who had the measure of her brother.* 我认识的人里面只有莉莉清楚她兄弟几斤几两。 13 PHRASE If something is true **in some measure** or **in large measure**, it is partly or mostly true. 在某种程度上 / 在很大程度上【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Power is in some measure an act of will.* 权力在某种程度上是一种意志行为。

▶**measure out** PHRASAL VERB If you **measure out** a certain amount of something, you measure that amount and take it or mark it because it is the amount that you want or need. (按需)量出，量取 ❑ [v P n] *I'd already measured out the ingredients.* 我已经量好了配料。[Also v n P]

▶**measure up** PHRASAL VERB If you do not **measure up to** a standard or to someone's expectations, you are not good enough to achieve the standard or fulfil the person's expectations. 符合，达到(标准或期望) ❑ [v P +*to*] *It was fatiguing sometimes to try to measure up to her standard of perfection.* 有时候，力求达到她尽善尽美的标准让人觉得很累。❑ [v P] *She's always comparing me to other people, and somehow I never measure up.* 她老拿我跟别人比，不知为何我总是比不过。

→ see **mathematics**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *measure* with:

N.	measure **intelligence** 评估情报，measure **performance** 评判表现，measure **progress** 评估进展 1 **tests** measure 检测测量 1 2 3 **emergency** measure 应急措施，**safety** measure 安全措施，**security** measure 安保措施 6
V.	**adopt a** measure 采取措施，**approve a** measure 批准举措，**support a** measure 支持措施，**veto a** measure 否决措施 6
ADJ.	**drastic** measure 严厉措施，**economic** measure 经济措施 6

meas|ured /'meʒəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **measured** to describe something that is careful and deliberate. 慎重的；有分寸的 ❑ *The men spoke in soft, measured tones.* 这些人说话语气轻柔而有分寸。❑ *Her more measured response will appeal to voters.* 她那更为慎重的回应会受到选民欢迎。

meas|ure|ment /'meʒəʳmənt/ (**measurements**) 1 N-COUNT A **measurement** is a result, usually expressed in numbers, that you obtain by measuring something. 测量结果；计量结果 ❑ *We took lots of measurements.* 我们得到了许多测量结果。 2 N-VAR **Measurement** of something is the process of measuring it in order to obtain a result expressed in numbers. 测量；计量 ❑ [+of] *Measurement of blood pressure can be undertaken by practice nurses.* 测量血压可以由执业护士完成。 3 N-VAR The **measurement** of the quality, value, or effect of something is the activity of deciding how great it is. (质量、价值或影响的)衡量，评估，估量 ❑ [+of]

Word Web 话题词汇 meat 肉类

The English language has different words for animals and the **meat** that comes from them. In the year 1066 AD the Anglo-Saxons of England lost a major battle to the French-speaking Normans. As a result, the Normans became the ruling class and the Anglo-Saxons worked on farms. The Anglo-Saxons tended the animals. They tended **sheep**, **cows**, **chickens**, and **pigs** in the fields. The wealthier Normans, who purchased and ate the meat from these animals, used different words. They bought "mouton," which became the word **mutton**, "boeuf," which became **beef**, "poulet," which became **poultry**, and "porc," which became **pork**.

在英语中，动物有不同的名称，动物的肉也随之有不同的叫法。公元 1066 年，英格兰的盎格鲁－撒克逊人在一场大战中败给了说法语的诺曼人。诺曼人由此成为统治阶级，盎格鲁－撒克逊人则在农场干活儿，饲养动物。他们在地里养了羊、牛、鸡和猪。购买和食用动物肉类的富有诺曼人用不同单词为这些肉类命了名。他们购买了羊肉（mouton），后来演变为单词 mutton：牛肉（boeuf），后来演变为 beef；禽肉（poulet），后来演变为 poultry；以及猪肉（porc），后来演变为 pork。

...the measurement of output in the non-market sector. 评估非市场部门的效益 ❹ N-PLURAL [with poss] Your **measurements** are the size of your waist, chest, hips, and other parts of your body, which you need to know when you are buying clothes.（身材）尺寸；三围

meas|ur|ing /'meʒərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **measuring** jug, cup, or spoon is specially designed for measuring quantities, especially in cooking.（尤指烹饪时）测量（或称量）用的（壶、杯、匙等）

meat ♦◇ /mi:t/ (**meats**) ❶ N-VAR **Meat** is flesh taken from a dead animal that people cook and eat.（食用的）肉 ❑ *Meat and fish are relatively expensive.* 肉和鱼相对较贵。❑ *...imported meat products.* 进口肉制品 ❑ *...a buffet of cold meats and salads.* 有冷盘肉和色拉的自助餐 ❷ → see also **luncheon meat**, **red meat**, **white meat**

→ see Word Web: **meat**

→ see **carnivore**, **vegetarian**

meat|ball /'mi:tbɔ:l/ (**meatballs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Meatballs** are small balls of chopped meat. They are usually eaten with a sauce. 肉丸

'meat ,grind|er (**meat grinders**) N-COUNT A **meat grinder** is a machine which cuts meat into very small pieces by forcing it through very small holes. 绞肉机【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **mincer**

'meat loaf (**meat loaves**) also **meatloaf** N-VAR **Meat loaf** is chopped meat made into the shape of a loaf of bread. 肉糕

meaty /'mi:ti/ (**meatier**, **meatiest**) ❶ ADJ Food that is **meaty** contains a lot of meat.（食物）多肉的 ❑ *...a pleasant lasagne with a meaty sauce.* 美味的意大利肉卤宽面 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe something such as a piece of writing or a part in a film as **meaty** if it contains a lot of interesting or important material.（文章、电影片段等）有料的，含有大量有趣（或重要）材料的 ❑ *The short, meaty reports are those he likes best.* 这些简短而有料的报告是他的最爱。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe a part of someone's body as **meaty** if it is big and strong.（身体部位）肉乎乎的，粗壮的 ❑ *He looked up and down the corridor, meaty hands resting on his thighs.* 他肉乎乎的双手搁在大腿上，上下打量着走廊。

mec|ca /'mekə/ (**meccas**) ❶ N-PROPER **Mecca** is a city in Saudi Arabia, which is the holiest city in Islam because the Prophet Mohammed was born there. All Muslims face towards Mecca when they pray. 麦加（沙特阿拉伯城市，伊斯兰教圣城、先知穆罕默德诞生地，穆斯林祈祷时朝拜的方向）❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a place as a **mecca** or **Mecca** for a particular thing or activity, you mean that many people who are interested in it go there. 众人向往之地；圣地；胜地 ❑ *Thailand has become the tourist mecca of Asia.* 泰国已经成为亚洲的旅游胜地。

me|chan|ic /mɪ'kænɪk/ (**mechanics**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mechanic** is someone whose job is to repair and maintain machines and engines, especially car engines.（尤指修理汽车发动机的）技工，机修工，机械师 ❑ *If you smell gas fumes or burning, take the car to your mechanic.* 要是闻见汽油味或燃烧的气味，应把车送修。❷ N-PLURAL **The mechanics of** a process, system, or activity are the way in which it works or the way in which it is done.（过程、系统、活动运作的）方式，方法，技巧 ❑ [+of] *What are the mechanics of this new process?* 这一新工序如何操作？❸ N-UNCOUNT **Mechanics** is the part of physics that deals with the natural forces that act on moving or stationary objects. 力学 ❑ *He has not studied mechanics or engineering.* 他没有学过力学和工程学。

me|chani|cal /mɪ'kænɪk²l/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mechanical** device has parts that move when it is working, often using power from an engine or from electricity.（装置）机械的，机动的 ❑ *...a small mechanical device that taps out the numbers.* 能够输出数字的小型机械装置 ❑ *...the oldest working mechanical clock in the world.* 世界上最古老的还在走动的机械钟 •**me|chani|cal|ly** /mɪ'kænɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The air was circulated mechanically.* 空气循环是靠机械驱动的。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mechanical** means relating to machines and engines and the way they work. 机械的；机械原理的 ❑ *...mechanical engineering.* 机械工程学 ❑ *The train had stopped due to a mechanical problem.* 火车因为机械故障停了下来。•**me|chani|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *The car was mechanically sound, he decided.* 这辆车机械性能良好，他断定。❸ ADJ If you describe a person as **mechanical**, you mean they are naturally good at understanding how machines work.（人）有机械头脑的，精通机械的 ❑ *He was a very mechanical person, who knew a lot about sound.* 他精通机械，了解许多有关声音的知识。•**me|chani|cal|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *I'm not mechanically minded.* 我没有搞机械的头脑。❹ ADJ If you describe someone's action as **mechanical**, you mean that they do it automatically, without thinking about it.（行动）机械的，不动脑筋的 ❑ *It is real prayer, and not mechanical repetition.* 这是真正的祈祷，不是机械性重复。•**me|chani|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He nodded mechanically, his eyes fixed on the girl.* 他机械地点点头，眼睛直勾勾地盯着那个姑娘。

mecha|nise /'mekənaɪz/ → see **mechanize**

mecha|nism ♦◇ /'mekənɪzəm/ (**mechanisms**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] In a machine or piece of equipment, a **mechanism** is a part, often consisting of a set of smaller parts, which performs a particular function.（机器的）机构，装置 ❑ *...the locking mechanism.* 闭锁机构 ❑ *A bomb has been detonated by a special mechanism.* 炸弹已由一个特别装置引爆。❷ N-COUNT A **mechanism** is a special way of getting something done within a particular system. 方法；途径；程序；机制 ❑ [+for] *There's no mechanism for punishing arms exporters who break the rules.* 惩罚违规军火出口商尚无机制可循。❸ N-COUNT A **mechanism** is a part of your behaviour that is automatic and that helps you to survive or to cope with a difficult situation.（使人得以生存或应对困境的）机制 ❑ *...a survival mechanism, a means of coping with intolerable stress.* 一种生存机制，一种应对无法承受的压力的方法 ❹ → see also **defence mechanism**

mecha|nis|tic /ˌmekə'nɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe a view or explanation of something as **mechanistic**, you are criticizing it because it describes a natural or social process as if it were a machine.（观点或解释）机械论的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a mechanistic view of things that ignores the emotional realities in people's lives.* 罔顾人们生活中各种情感现实的机械论观点 ❑ *Most of my colleagues in biology are still very mechanistic in their thinking.* 我在生物学领域的多数同事思想仍十分僵化。

mecha|nize /'mekənaɪz/ (**mechanizes**, **mechanizing**, **mechanized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mechanise**

VERB If someone **mechanizes** a process, they cause it to be done by a machine or machines, when it was previously done by people. 使机械化 ❑ [v n] *Only gradually are technologies being*

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developed to mechanize the task. 使这项任务实现机械化的技术只能逐步发展。•**mecha|nized** ADJ ❑ *...highly mechanised production methods.* 高度机械化的生产方式 •**mecha|ni|za|tion** /ˌmekənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Mechanization happened years ago on the farms of Islay.* 数年前，艾莱的农场就实现了机械化。

med|al ♦◇◇ /ˈmedᵊl/ (**medals**) N-COUNT A **medal** is a small metal disc which is given as an award for bravery or as a prize in a sporting event. 奖章；奖牌；勋章

me|dal|lion /mɪˈdælɪən/ (**medallions**) N-COUNT A **medallion** is a round metal disc which some people wear as an ornament, especially on a chain round their neck. （尤指用链子挂于颈部的）圆形金属饰品，奖牌状饰品

med|al|list /ˈmedəlɪst/ (**medallists**) N-COUNT A **medallist** is a person who has won a medal in sport. （体育比赛中的）奖牌获得者，奖牌得主【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the Olympic gold medallists.* 奥运会金牌得主

med|dle /ˈmedᵊl/ (**meddles, meddling, meddled**) VERB If you say that someone **meddles** in something, you are criticizing the fact that they try to influence or change it without being asked. 干涉；插手；管闲事【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*in/with*] *Already some people are asking whether scientists have any right to meddle in such matters.* 已经有人在问科学家是否有权插手这类事情。❑ [v] *If only you hadn't felt compelled to meddle.* 要是你没有觉得非插手不可就好了。❑ [v-ing] *...the inept and meddling bureaucrats.* 既无能又爱管闲事的官僚老爷们 •**med|dler** (**meddlers**) N-COUNT ❑ *They view activists as little more than meddlers.* 在他们眼中，积极分子不过是爱管闲事的人罢了。

med|dle|some /ˈmedᵊlsəm/ ADJ If you describe a person as **meddlesome**, you are criticizing them because they try to influence or change things that do not concern them. 好干涉的；爱管闲事的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a meddlesome member of the public.* 一个爱管闲事的公众人士

me|dia ♦◇◇ /ˈmiːdɪə/ ❶ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to television, radio, newspapers, and magazines as **the media**. 媒体（如电视、广播、报纸和杂志）❑ *It is hard work and not a glamorous job as portrayed by the media.* 这是份苦差，没有媒体描绘的那样光鲜。❑ *...bias in the news media.* 新闻媒体的偏见 ❑ *Media coverage of cycling in July was pretty impressive.* 媒体对 7 月份自行车活动的报道令人记忆深刻。❷ → see also **mass media, multimedia** ❸ **Media** is a plural of **medium**. （medium 的复数之一）

→ see **library**

Word Link 词根词缀 *med = middle* 中间：*intermediary, media, median*

ˌme|dia ˈcir|cus (**media circuses**) N-COUNT If an event is described as a **media circus**, a large group of people from the media is there to report on it and take photographs. 媒体马戏团；媒体云集的场面【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The couple married in the Caribbean to avoid a media circus.* 这对新人在加勒比喜结连理，以避开媒体马戏团。

me|di|aeval /ˌmedɪˈiːvᵊl, AM 美 ˌmiːd-/ → see **medieval**

me|dian /ˈmiːdɪən/ (**medians**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **median** value of a set of values is the middle one when they are arranged in order. For example, if a group of five students take a test and their marks are 5, 7, 7, 8, and 10, the median mark is 7. （数值）中位的【TECHNICAL 术语】❷ N-COUNT A **median** is the same as a **median strip**. 同 median strip【AM 美】

ˈme|dian strip (**median strips**) N-COUNT The **median strip** is the strip of ground, often covered with grass, that separates the two sides of a major road. （主干道的）中央分隔带，中央隔离带【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **central reservation**

me|di|ate /ˈmiːdɪeɪt/ (**mediates, mediating, mediated**) ❶ VERB If someone **mediates between** two groups of people, or **mediates** an agreement **between** them, they try to settle an argument between them by talking to both groups and trying to find things that they can both agree to. 调解；调停；斡旋；促成（协议等）❑ [v +*between*] *My mom was the one who mediated between Zelda and her mom.* 我妈妈充当了泽尔达和她妈妈之间的调解人。❑ [v n +*between*] *United Nations officials have mediated a series of peace meetings between the two sides.* 联合国官员已经促成了双方一系列的和平会谈。❑ [v] *The Vatican successfully mediated in a territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile in 1984.* 梵蒂冈成功调解了 1984 年阿根廷与智利之间的领土争端。❑ [v n] *U.N. peacekeepers mediated a new cease-fire.* 联合国维和人员斡旋后实现了新一轮停火。•**me|dia|tion** /ˌmiːdiˈeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*between*] *The agreement provides for United Nations mediation between the two sides.* 协议规定由联合国对双方进行调解。•**me|dia|tor** (**mediators**) N-COUNT ❑ [+*between*] *An archbishop has been acting as mediator between the rebels and the authorities.* 一位大主教一直在叛乱分子与当局之间斡旋。❷ VERB If something **mediates** a particular process or event, it allows that process or event to happen and influences the way in which it happens. 调节；影响【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the thymus, the organ which mediates the response of the white blood cells.* 胸腺，调节白细胞反应的器官 •**me|dia|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This works through the mediation of the central nervous system.* 这是通过中枢神经系统调节实现的。

→ see **war**

med|ic /ˈmedɪk/ (**medics**) ❶ N-COUNT A **medic** is a doctor or medical student. 医生；医科学生【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ N-COUNT A **medic** is a doctor who works with the armed forces, as part of a medical corps. 军医；随军卫生员【AM 美】❑ *A Navy medic was wounded by sniper fire.* 一名海军军医被狙击手射伤了。

med|i|cal ♦◇◇ /ˈmedɪkᵊl/ (**medicals**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Medical** means relating to illness and injuries and to their treatment or prevention. 医学的；医疗的；医药的 ❑ *Several police officers received medical treatment for cuts and bruises.* 几名警官因割伤和擦伤而接受了医治。❑ *...the medical profession.* 医疗行业 •**med|i|cal|ly** /ˈmedɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Therapists cannot prescribe drugs as they are not necessarily medically qualified.* 由于治疗师不一定具有行医资格，所以他们不可以开处方。❷ N-COUNT A **medical** is a thorough examination of your body by a doctor, for example before you start a new job. 体格检查；体检

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *medical* with:

N. medical **advice** 医嘱, medical **attention** 医疗护理, medical **bills** 医药费, medical **care** 医疗处理, medical **centre** 医疗中心, medical **doctor** 医学博士, medical **emergency** 紧急医疗事件, medical **practice** 行医, medical **problems** 医疗问题, medical **research** 医学研究, medical **science** 医学, medical **supplies** 药品；医疗用品, medical **tests** 医学检查, medical **treatment** 医疗 ❶

ˌmedi|cal exˈam|in|er (**medical examiners**) ❶ N-COUNT A **medical examiner** is a medical expert who is responsible for investigating the deaths of people who have died in a sudden, violent, or unusual way. 法医；验尸官【AM 美】❷ N-COUNT A **medical examiner** is a doctor whose job is to examine people, for example when they apply for a job or for health insurance. 体检医师【AM 美】

medi|cat|ed /ˈmedɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **medicated** soap or shampoo contains substances which are intended to kill bacteria and therefore make your skin or hair healthier. （肥皂、洗发液等）含药物成分的

medi|ca|tion /ˌmedɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**medications**) N-VAR **Medication** is medicine that is used to treat and cure illness. 药物；药 ❑ *Are you on any medication?* 你在服什么药吗？

me|dic|i|nal /məˈdɪsənᵊl/ ADJ **Medicinal** substances or substances with **medicinal** effects can be used to treat and cure illnesses. 药用的；有药效的 ❑ *...medicinal plants.* 药用植物 •**me|dic|i|nal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Root ginger has been used medicinally for centuries.* 姜根药用有几百年了。

medi|cine ♦◇◇ /ˈmedsᵊn, AM 美 ˈmedɪsɪn/ (**medicines**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Medicine** is the treatment of illness and injuries by doctors and nurses. 医学 ❑ *He pursued a career in medicine.* 他从医。❑ *I was interested in alternative medicine and becoming an aromatherapist.* 我对

Word Web 话题词汇 medicine 医学

Western **medicine** began in ancient Greece. The Greek philosopher Hippocrates separated medicine from religion and **disease** from supernatural explanations. He is also responsible for the **Hippocratic oath** which describes a **physician's** duties. During the Middle Ages, Andreas Vesalius helped to advance medicine through his **research** on **anatomy**. Another major step forward was Friedrich Henle's development of **germ** theory. An understanding of germs led to Joseph Lister's demonstrations of the effective use of **antiseptics**, and Alexander Fleming's discovery of the **antibiotic** penicillin.

西方医学始自古希腊。古希腊哲学家希波克拉底把宗教和医学区分开来，不再用超自然的力量来解释疾病。规范了医生职责的希波克拉底誓言也出自他之口。中世纪时，安德烈亚斯·维萨里通过对解剖学的研究促进了医学的发展。另一重大进步是弗里德里希·汉勒提出的细菌学说。对细菌的理解使约瑟夫·李斯特演示了抗菌剂的有效使用，也使亚历山大·弗莱明发现了抗生青霉素。

替代医学感兴趣，想做个芳疗师。❑ *Psychiatry is an accepted branch of medicine.* 精神病学是公认的医学分支。❷ N-VAR **Medicine** is a substance that you drink or swallow in order to cure an illness. (口服的)药品，药物，药剂 ❑ *People in hospitals are dying because of shortage of medicine.* 由于药品匮乏，医院里的病人濒临死亡。❑ *...herbal medicines.* 草药

→ see Word Web:**medicine**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *medicine* with:

V. **practice** medicine 行医，**study** medicine 学医 ❶
give *someone* medicine 给…开药，**take** medicine 服药，**use** medicine 用药 ❷

me|di|eval /ˌmediˈiːvəl, AM 美 ˌmiːd-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mediaeval**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **medieval** relates to or was made in the period of European history between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and about 1500 AD. 中世纪的(中世纪指公元 476 年西罗马帝国灭亡至公元 1500 年左右这段时期) ❑ *...a medieval castle.* 中世纪城堡 ❑ *...the medieval chroniclers.* 中世纪编年史家

me|dio|cre /ˌmiːdiˈəʊkə/ ADJ If you describe something as **mediocre**, you mean that it is of average quality but you think it should be better. (事物)普通的，平庸的，一般的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His school record was mediocre.* 他在学校成绩平平。❑ *...mediocre music.* 不尽如人意的音乐

me|di|oc|rity /ˌmiːdiˈɒkrɪti, ˌmed-/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **mediocrity** of something, you mean that it is of average quality but you think it should be better. 平庸；平凡；普通【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the mediocrity of most contemporary literature.* 多数当代文学作品的平庸

medi|tate /ˈmedɪteɪt/ (**meditates, meditating, meditated**) ❶ VERB If you **meditate on** something, you think about it very carefully and deeply for a long time. 沉思；深思；深思熟虑 ❑ [v +on] *On the day her son began school, she meditated on the uncertainties of his future.* 儿子开始上学那一天，她认真考虑了他未来的种种不确定因素。❷ VERB If you **meditate** you remain in a silent and calm state for a period of time, as part of a religious training or so that you are more able to deal with the problems and difficulties of everyday life. (作为宗教修习或为更好地处理日常生活问题)冥想，默想 ❑ [v] *I was meditating, and reached a higher state of consciousness.* 我在冥想，进入了一个更高的意识境界。

medi|ta|tion /ˌmedɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**meditations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Meditation** is the act of remaining in a silent and calm state for a period of time, as part of a religious training, or so that you are more able to deal with the problems of everyday life. (以宗教修习或更好地处理日常生活问题为目的的)冥想，默想 ❑ *Many busy executives have begun to practice yoga and meditation.* 许多忙碌的高管开始练习瑜伽和冥想。❷ → see also **transcendental meditation** ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Meditation** is the act of thinking about something very carefully and deeply for a long time. 深思熟虑；苦思冥想 ❑ *...the man, lost in meditation, walking with slow steps along the shore.* 那个男子，陷在沉思里，沿着岸边慢慢地走着 ❑ *In his lonely meditations Antony had been forced to the conclusion that there had been rumours.* 独自静心想来，安东尼断定曾有流言蜚语。

medi|ta|tive /ˈmedɪtətɪv, AM 美 -teɪt-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Meditative** describes things that are related to the act of meditating or the act of thinking very deeply about something. 冥想的；沉思的；深思的 ❑ *Music can induce a meditative state in the listener.* 音乐能够引导倾听者进入沉思状态。❑ *...moments of meditative silence.* 深思中的片刻宁静 •**medi|ta|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Martin rubbed his chin meditatively.* 马丁若有所思地抚摸着下巴。

Medi|ter|ra|nean /ˌmedɪtəˈreɪmiən/ ❶ N-PROPER **The Mediterranean** is the sea between southern Europe and North Africa. 地中海 ❷ N-PROPER **The Mediterranean** refers to the southern part of Europe, which is next to the Mediterranean Sea. 地中海地区(指欧洲南部毗邻地中海的地区) ❑ *...one of the most dynamic and prosperous cities in the Mediterranean.* 地中海地区最有活力、最为繁荣的城市之一 ❸ ADJ Something that is **Mediterranean** is characteristic of or belongs to the people or region around the Mediterranean Sea. 地中海的；地中海地区的；地中海居民的 ❑ *...the classic Mediterranean diet.* 地道的地中海饮食

me|dium ♦♢♢ /ˈmiːdiəm/ (**mediums, media**)

The plural of the noun can be either **mediums** or **media** for meanings ❹ and ❺. The form **mediums** is the plural for meaning ❻. 义项 4 和 5 的复数形式用 mediums 或 media 均可。义项 6 的复数形式为 mediums。

❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is of **medium** size, it is neither large nor small, but approximately half way between the two. 中等的；中号的 ❑ *A medium dose produces severe nausea within hours.* 中等剂量几小时之内会引发严重的恶心。❑ *He was of medium height with blond hair and light blue eyes.* 他中等身材，金发碧眼。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **medium** to describe something which is average in degree or amount, or approximately half way along a scale between two extremes. 中间的；平均的 ❑ *Foods that contain only medium levels of sodium are bread, cakes, milk, butter and margarine.* 含钠量仅为中等水平的食物有面包、蛋糕、牛奶、黄油和人造黄油。❑ *...a sweetish, medium-strength beer.* 带甜味的中等劲道的啤酒 •ADV [ADV adj] **Medium** is also an adverb. ❑ *Cook under a medium-hot grill.* 在热度适中的烤架下烹制。❸ ADJ If something is of a **medium** colour, it is neither light nor dark, but approximately half way between the two. (颜色)不深不浅的，适中的 ❑ *Andrea has medium brown hair, grey eyes and very pale skin.* 安德烈娅有着深浅适中的棕发、灰色的眼睛和十分白皙的皮肤。❹ N-COUNT A **medium** is a way or means of expressing your ideas or of communicating with people. (表现)方式；(交流)手段；媒介 ❑ [+of] *In Sierra Leone, English is used as the medium of instruction for all primary education.* 在塞拉利昂，基础教育阶段一律使用英语授课。❑ *But Artaud was increasingly dissatisfied with film as a medium.* 但是阿尔托对电影这种表现方式越来越不满。❺ N-COUNT A **medium** is a substance or material which is used for a particular purpose or in order to produce a particular effect. 媒介；介质 ❑ *Blood is the medium in which oxygen is carried to all parts of the body.* 血液是将氧气输送到人体各个部位的媒介。❑ *Hyatt has found a way of creating these qualities using the more permanent medium of oil paint.* 海厄特已经找到了一种利用油彩这种更加持久的媒介产生这些特性的方法。❻ N-COUNT A **medium** is a person who claims to be able to contact and speak to people who are dead, and to pass messages between them and people who are still alive. (自称能够在死者与生者之间传递信息的)巫师，灵媒 ❼ → see also **media** ❽ PHRASE If you strike or find a **happy medium** between two extreme and opposite courses of action, you find a sensible way of behaving that is somewhere between the two extremes. 中庸之道；折中办法 ❑ *I still aim to strike a happy medium between producing football that's*

worth watching and getting results. 我仍致力于打造这样一种球风——既具观赏性，又能得分，两全其美。

'medium-dry also **medium dry** ADJ **Medium-dry** wine or sherry is not very sweet.（葡萄酒或雪利酒）半干的，不太甜的

'medium-sized also **medium size** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Medium-sized** means neither large nor small, but approximately half way between the two. 中号的；中型的；中等大小的 ❑ *...a medium-sized saucepan.* 中号炖锅 ❑ *...medium-sized accountancy firms.* 中等规模的会计事务所

'medium-term N-SING [usu N n] **The medium-term** is the period of time which lasts a few months or years beyond the present time, in contrast with the short term or the long term. 中期 ❑ *The medium-term economic prospects remained poor.* 中期经济前景仍然黯淡。❑ *If a woman gives up her job to look after her baby, she will risk losing her salary in the medium-term and may seriously damage her long-term career prospects.* 一个女人若放弃工作去照看宝宝，她不但将面临中期领不到薪水的风险，而且有可能严重影响她事业的长期发展。

'me|dium wave N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] **Medium wave** is a range of radio waves which are used for broadcasting.（无线电广播的）中波【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a station broadcasting pop music on medium wave.* 中波流行音乐电台

med|ley /'medli/ (**medleys**) 1 N-COUNT In music, a **medley** is a collection of different tunes or songs that are played one after the other as a single piece of music. 杂锦歌；混合曲；音乐串烧 ❑ [+*of*] *...a medley of traditional songs.* 传统歌曲串烧 2 N-COUNT In sport, a **medley** is a swimming race in which the four main strokes are used one after the other. 混合泳 ❑ *Japan won the Men's 200 metres Individual Medley.* 日本赢得了男子 200 米个人混合泳比赛。

meek /mi:k/ (**meeker**, **meekest**) ADJ If you describe a person as **meek**, you think that they are gentle and quiet, and likely to do what other people say. 温顺的；顺从的 ❑ *He was a meek, mild-mannered fellow.* 他是一个温顺随和的人。•**meek|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Most have meekly accepted such advice.* 多数人都已顺从地接受了这样的建议。

meet ⇹ /mi:t/ (**meets**, **meeting**, **met**) 1 VERB If you **meet** someone, you happen to be in the same place as them and start talking to them. You may know the other person, but be surprised to see them, or you may not know them at all. 碰到；遇见 ❑ [v n] *I have just met the man I want to spend the rest of my life with.* 我刚刚遇到了我想与之共度余生的男人。❑ [v n] *He's the kindest and sincerest person I've ever met.* 他是我所见到的最善良、最真诚的人。❑ [v] *We met by chance.* 我们偶然相遇。•PHRASAL VERB **Meet up** means the same as **meet**. meet up 同 meet ❑ [v P +*with*] *When he was in the supermarket, he met up with a buddy he had at Oxford.* 他在超市遇见了他在牛津时的一个朋友。❑ [v P] *They met up in 1956, when they were both young schoolboys.* 他们 1956 年相遇，那时他俩都还是小男生。2 VERB If two or more people **meet**, they go to the same place, which they have earlier arranged to do, so that they can talk or do something together.（约定在某处）相会，碰头 ❑ [v] *We could meet for a drink after work.* 下班后我们可以见个面喝上一杯。❑ [v n] *Meet me down at the beach tomorrow, at 6 am sharp.* 明天早上 6 点整在海滩上跟我见面。•PHRASAL VERB **Meet up** means the same as **meet**. meet up 同 meet ❑ [v P] *We tend to meet up for lunch once a week.* 我们往往每周共进一次午餐。❑ [v P +*with*] *My intention was to have a holiday and meet up with old friends.* 我原本打算度个假，跟老朋友们见见面。3 VERB If you **meet** someone, you are introduced to them and begin talking to them and getting to know them. 结交；结识 ❑ [v n] *Hey, Terry, come and meet my Dad.* 嘿，特里，过来见一下我爸爸。4 VERB You use **meet** in expressions such as '**Pleased to meet you**' and '**Nice to have met you**' when you want to politely say hello or goodbye to someone you have just met for the first time.（初次）见面；认识【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ [v n] *'Jennifer,' Miss Mallory said, 'this is Leigh Van-Voreen.'—'Pleased to meet you,' Jennifer said.* "珍妮弗，"马洛里小姐说，"这位是利·范-沃林。"——"很高兴见到您。"珍妮弗说。❑ [v n] *I have to leave. Nice to have met you.* 我得走了。认识您很高兴。5 VERB If you **meet** someone off their train, plane, or bus, you go to the station, airport, or bus stop in order to be there when they arrive.（到火车站、机场或公交车站）迎接 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Mama met me at the station.* 妈妈在车站接我。❑ [v n +*off*] *Lili and my father met me off the boat.* 莉莉和我父亲在码头迎接我。❑ [v n] *Kurt's parents weren't able to meet our plane so we took a taxi.* 库尔特的父母无法来接机，于是我们打了车。6 VERB When a group of people such as a committee **meet**, they gather together for a particular purpose. 会晤；开会 ❑ [v] *Officials from the two countries will meet again soon to resume negotiations.* 两国官员不久将再度会晤以重启谈判。❑ [v] *The commission met 14 times between 1988 and 1991.* 1988 至 1991 年间，该委员会举行了 14 次会议。7 VERB If you **meet with** someone, you have a meeting with them.（与…）会晤【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v +*with*] *Most of the lawmakers who met with the president yesterday said they backed the mission.* 昨天多数与总统会晤的立法者说他们支持这个军事行动。8 VERB If something such as a suggestion, proposal, or new book **meets with** or **is met with** a particular reaction, it gets that reaction from people. 遭到；遇到；获得 ❑ [v +*with*] *The idea met with a cool response from various quarters.* 这个想法遭到了各方人士的冷遇。❑ [v n +*with*] *Reagan's speech was met with incredulity in the U.S.* 里根的演讲在美国遭到了质疑。9 VERB If something **meets** a need, requirement, or condition, it is good enough to do what is required. 满足；达到；符合 ❑ [v n] *The current arrangements for the care of severely mentally ill people are inadequate to meet their needs.* 目前对严重精神病患者的护理安排不足以满足他们的需要。❑ [v n] *Out of the original 23,000 applications, 16,000 candidates meet the entry requirements.* 最初的 2.3 万份申请中有 1.6 万申请人满足入选要求。10 VERB If you **meet** something such as a problem or challenge, you deal with it satisfactorily or do what is required. 对付；应对；克服 ❑ [v n] *They had worked heroically to meet the deadline.* 为了如期完成，他们拼命工作。11 VERB If you **meet** the cost of something, you provide the money that is needed for it. 偿付；支付 ❑ [v n] *The government said it will help meet some of the cost of the damage.* 政府说将帮助支付损害造成的部分费用。❑ [v n] *As your income increases you will find less difficulty in finding the money to meet your monthly repayments.* 随着收入增加，你会发现筹钱支付每月的还款没那么难。12 VERB If you **meet** a situation, attitude, or problem, you experience it or become aware of it. 碰上，遇到，遭遇（情况、态度、问题等）❑ [v n] *I honestly don't know how I will react the next time I meet a potentially dangerous situation.* 我真不知道下次再碰上有潜在危险的情况时会作何反应。13 VERB You can say that someone **meets with** success or failure when they are successful or unsuccessful. 获得（成功）；遭到（失败）❑ [v +*with*] *Attempts to find civilian volunteers have met with embarrassing failure.* 寻找平民志愿者的种种尝试都遭遇了令人难堪的失败。14 VERB When a moving object **meets** another object, it hits or touches it. 撞上；碰上；接触 ❑ [v n] *You sense the stresses in the hull each time the keel meets the ground.* 每次龙骨触地时，你都能感受到船体所受的压力。❑ [v] *Nick's head bent slowly over hers until their mouths met.* 尼克慢慢向她低下头去，直到二人嘴唇碰在了一起。15 VERB If your eyes **meet** someone else's, you both look at each other at the same time.（目光）接触，相遇【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *Nina's eyes met her sisters' across the table.* 尼娜与桌子对面的姐妹们目光相遇。❑ [v] *I found myself smiling back instinctively when our eyes met.* 我发现我们目光相遇时，我本能地还以微笑。16 VERB If two areas **meet**, especially two areas of land or sea, they are next to one another.（两片区域，尤指两片陆地或海洋）相接，相邻，毗邻 ❑ [v n] *It is one of the rare places in the world where the desert meets the sea.* 世界上沙漠与大海相接的地方非常少见，这里就是一处。❑ [v] *...the southernmost point of South America where the Pacific and Atlantic oceans meet.* 南美洲最南端、太平洋与大西洋的汇合处 17 VERB The place where two lines **meet** is the place where they join together.（两条线）相交，交叉 ❑ [v] *Parallel lines will never meet no matter how far extended.* 平行线无论延伸多长，永不相交。❑ [v n] *The track widened as it met the road.* 小路在和公路相交的地方变宽了。18 VERB If two sportsmen, teams, or armies **meet**, they compete or fight against one another.（两个运动员、运动队或军队）较量，交锋 ❑ [v] *The two women will meet tomorrow in the final.* 这两位女选手将在明天的决赛里一决胜负。❑ [v n] *...when England last met the Aussies in a cricket Test match.* 英格兰队上次在国际板球对抗赛中遭遇澳大利亚队时 19 N-COUNT A **meet** is an event in

which athletes come to a particular place in order to take part in a race or races. 运动会 ❑ *John Pennel became the first person to pole-vault 17 ft., at a meet in Miami, Florida.* 约翰·佩内尔在佛罗里达州迈阿密的一场运动会上成为撑竿越过 17 英尺的第一人。 20 PHRASE If you do not **meet** someone's **eyes** or **meet** someone's **gaze**, you do not look at them although they are looking at you, for example because you are ashamed. 迎着(或直视)…的目光 ❑ *He hesitated, then shook his head, refusing to meet her eyes.* 他犹豫起来，然后摇摇头，避开了她的目光。 21 PHRASE If someone **meets** their **death** or **meets** their **end**, they die, especially in a violent or suspicious way. 死去；(尤指)横死，蹊跷地死去【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Jacob Sinclair met his death at the hands of a soldier.* 雅各布·辛克莱命丧一名士兵之手。 22 to **make ends meet** → see **end** 23 **there's more to** this **than meets the eye** → see **eye** 24 to **meet** someone's **eyes** → see **eye** 25 to **meet** someone **halfway** → see **halfway** 26 to **meet** your **match** → see **match**

▶**meet up** → see **meet 1, 2**

Thesaurus 同类词 *meet* Also look up:

V. bump into, encounter, run into 1
get together 1
gather 6
comply with, follow, fulfill 9
accomplish, achieve, complete, make 10

meet|ing ◆◆◆ /'mi:tɪŋ/ (**meetings**) 1 N-COUNT A **meeting** is an event in which a group of people come together to discuss things or make decisions. 会议；集会 ❑ *Can we have a meeting to discuss that?* 我们开个会讨论那件事好吗？ ❑ *...business meetings.* 商业会议 •N-SING You can also refer to the people at a meeting as **the meeting**. 参会人员；与会者 ❑ *The meeting decided that further efforts were needed.* 与会者认定有必要作出进一步努力。 2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] When you meet someone, either by chance or by arrangement, you can refer to this event as a **meeting**. (有意或无意的)碰见，遇到 ❑ *In January, 37 years after our first meeting, I was back in the studio with Denis.* 1 月，在我们初次相遇 37 年之后，我和丹尼斯回到了工作室。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *meeting* with:

N. meeting **agenda** 会议日程，**board** meeting 董事会会议，**business** meeting 商业会议 1
V. **attend a** meeting 出席会议，**call a** meeting 召集会议，**go to a** meeting 参加会议，**have a** meeting 召开会议，**hold a** meeting 举行会议 1
plan a meeting 筹备会议；安排见面，**schedule a** meeting 安排会议；安排见面 1 2

'meet|ing house (**meeting houses**) N-COUNT A **meeting house** is a building in which certain groups of Christians, for example Quakers, meet in order to worship together. (贵格会等基督教派的)会所，会堂

'meet|ing place (**meeting places**) N-COUNT A **meeting place** is a place where people meet. 聚会处；会场；会面地点

mega /'megə/ 1 ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] Young people sometimes use **mega** in front of adjectives or adverbs in order to emphasize them. (年轻人用语，置于形容词和副词前)极其，非常，很【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He has become mega rich.* 他成了巨富。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Young people sometimes use **mega** in front of nouns in order to emphasize that the thing they are talking about is very good, very large, or very impressive. (年轻人用语，用于名词前)特别好的，异常大的，非常棒的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *...the mega superstar Madonna.* 超级巨星麦当娜

mega- /'megə-/ 1 PREFIX **Mega-** is added to nouns that refer to units of measurement in order to form other nouns referring to units that are a million times bigger. (加在计量单位之前)表示"兆"、"百万" ❑ *...a 100 megaton explosion.* 100 兆吨级的爆炸 ❑ *...a two thousand megawatt surge in electricity.* 2,000 兆瓦的电流冲击 2 PREFIX **Mega-** combines with nouns and adjectives in order to emphasize the size, quality, or importance of something. (与名词、形容词构成合成词)表示"很大的"、"极多的"、"很重要的"【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Now he can begin to earn the sort of mega-bucks he has always dreamed about.* 现在他可以开始挣他一直梦寐以求的大钱了。

mega|byte /'megəbaɪt/ (**megabytes**) N-COUNT In computing, a **megabyte** is one million bytes of data. 兆字节；百万字节

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mega*** ≈ *great* 大，*million* 兆；百万：*megabyte, megaphone, megaton*

mega|hertz /'megəhɜ:ʳts/ (**megahertz**) N-COUNT [num N] A **megahertz** is a unit of frequency, used especially for radio frequencies. One megahertz equals one million cycles per second. 兆赫 ❑ *...UHF frequencies of around 900 megahertz.* 900 兆赫左右的特高频

mega|lo|ma|nia /ˌmegələ'meɪniə/ N-UNCOUNT **Megalomania** is the belief that you are more powerful and important than you really are. Megalomania is sometimes a mental illness. 夸大狂；妄自尊大；自大症

mega|lo|ma|ni|ac /ˌmegələ'meɪniæk/ (**megalomaniacs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **megalomaniac**, you are criticizing them because they enjoy being powerful, or because they believe that they are more powerful or important than they really are. 自大狂；妄自尊大者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

mega|mall /'megəmɔ:l, -mæl/ (**megamalls**) also **mega-mall** N-COUNT A **megamall** is a very large shopping area containing very many shops, cinemas, and restaurants. 超级商场；超级购物中心

mega|phone /'megəfəʊn/ (**megaphones**) N-COUNT A **megaphone** is a cone-shaped device for making your voice sound louder in the open air. 扩音器；传声筒；扩音喇叭

mega|pixel /'megəpɪksᵊl/ N-COUNT A **megapixel** is one million pixels: used as a measure of the quality of the picture created by a digital camera, scanner, or other device. 兆像素；百万像素

mega|ton /'megətʌn/ (**megatons**) N-COUNT [num N] You can use **megaton** to refer to the power of a nuclear weapon. A one megaton bomb has the same power as one million tons of TNT. 百万吨级(可用于表示核武器威力，1 百万吨级核弹相当于 100 万吨梯恩梯炸药)

mega|watt /'megəwɒt/ (**megawatts**) N-COUNT [num N] A **megawatt** is a unit of power. One megawatt is a million watts. 兆瓦；百万瓦 ❑ [+of] *The project is designed to generate around 30 megawatts of power for the national grid.* 该工程计划为国家电网发电约 30 兆瓦。

meh /mɛ/ EXCLAM You can say **meh** to show that you do not care about something. 嗯(表示不在乎)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If I'm wrong about any of this, meh.* 我要是搞错了这里面哪个，嗯。

-meister /-maɪstaʳ/ (**-meisters**) COMB **-meister** combines with nouns to form nouns which refer to someone who is extremely good at a particular activity. (与名词连用构成名词)表示"…高手"、"…大师"、"…专家" ❑ *The film—tautly directed by horror-meister Sam Raimi—is almost assured an Oscar nomination.* 这部影片由恐怖片大师萨姆·赖米倾力执导，几乎可以稳获奥斯卡提名。

mel|an|cho|lia /ˌmelən'kəʊliə/ N-UNCOUNT **Melancholia** is a feeling of great sadness, especially one that lasts a long time. 忧郁；抑郁【LITERARY 文】❑ *He sank into deep melancholia.* 他陷入了深深的忧郁之中。

mel|an|chol|ic /ˌmelən'kɒlɪk/ (**melancholics**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **melancholic**, you mean that they are very sad. 忧郁的；忧伤的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his gentle, melancholic songs.* 他温柔而忧伤的歌曲

mel|an|choly /'melənkɒli/ 1 ADJ You describe something that you see or hear as **melancholy** when it gives you an intense feeling of sadness. 使人忧郁的；令人忧伤的 ❑ *The only sounds were the distant, melancholy cries of the sheep.* 唯一的声响是远处羊群的哀鸣。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Melancholy** is an intense feeling of sadness which lasts for a long time and which strongly affects your

behaviour and attitudes. 忧郁；忧伤；悲忧【LITERARY 文】❑ *I was deeply aware of his melancholy as he stood among the mourners.* 他站在送葬的人群之中，我深深地体会到了他的忧伤。 3 ADJ If someone feels or looks **melancholy**, they feel or look very sad. 忧郁的；忧伤的【LITERARY 文】❑ *It was in these hours of the late afternoon that Tom Mulligan felt most melancholy.* 傍晚这几个小时里，汤姆·马利根最为抑郁。❑ *He fixed me with those luminous, empty eyes and his melancholy smile.* 他笑容哀伤地凝视着我，闪亮的眼睛里空荡荡的。

me|lange /meɪˈlɒnʒ/ (**melanges**) also **mélange** N-COUNT A **melange of** things is a mixture of them, especially when this is attractive or exciting. （尤指吸引人或令人兴奋的）混合物，大杂烩【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...a successful melange of music styles, from soul and rhythm and blues to rap.* 从灵乐、节奏布鲁斯到说唱等各种音乐风格的成功组合 ❑ [+of] *...a wonderful melange of flavours.* 不同风味的奇妙组合

mela|nin /ˈmelənɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Melanin** is a dark substance in the skin, eyes, and hair of people and animals, which gives them colour and can protect them against strong sunlight. 黑（色）素

→ see **skin**

mela|no|ma /ˌmelәˈnәʊmә/ (**melanomas**) N-VAR A **melanoma** is an area of cancer cells in the skin which is caused by very strong sunlight. 黑（色）素瘤

me|lee /ˈmeleɪ, AM 美 ˈmeɪ-/ (**melees**) also **mêlée** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **melee** is a noisy confusing fight between the people in a crowd. 混战；乱战【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *A policeman was killed and scores of people were injured in the melee.* 混战中一名警察遇害，许多人受伤。 2 N-SING A **melee** of things is a large, confusing, disorganized group of them. 混乱；杂乱【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...the melee of streets around the waterfront.* 滨水区混乱交错的街道

mel|lif|lu|ous /mɪˈlɪfluәs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mellifluous** voice or piece of music is smooth and gentle and very pleasant to listen to. 甜美的；悦耳的；动听的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I grew up around people who had wonderful, mellifluous voices.* 从小到大，我周围的人都有着悦耳动听的嗓音。

mel|low /ˈmeləʊ/ (**mellower, mellowest, mellows, mellowing, mellowed**) 1 ADJ **Mellow** is used to describe things that have a pleasant, soft, rich colour, usually red, orange, yellow, or brown. （颜色）柔和的，温暖的 ❑ *...the softer, mellower light of evening.* 夜晚更为温和、柔媚的光线 2 ADJ A **mellow** sound or flavour is pleasant, smooth, and rich. （声音）悦耳的，圆润的；（味道）香醇的 ❑ *His voice was deep and mellow.* 他的声音低沉而圆润。❑ *...a delightfully mellow, soft and balanced wine.* 口感香醇、柔和、恰到好处的葡萄酒 3 VERB If someone **mellows** or if something **mellows** them, they become kinder or less extreme in their behaviour, especially as a result of growing older. （使）变平和；（使）变温和 ❑ [v] *When the children married and had children of their own, he mellowed a little.* 等孩子们结婚有了自己的小孩以后，他变得平和了一些。❑ [v n] *Marriage had not mellowed him.* 婚姻并没有让他温和下来。•ADJ **Mellow** is also an adjective. ❑ *Is she more mellow and tolerant?* 她更温和、更宽容吗？ 4 ADJ If someone is **mellow**, they feel very relaxed and cheerful, especially as the result of alcohol or good food. （尤指酒后或享用美食后）轻松快活的，怡然自得的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He'd had a few glasses of champagne himself and was fairly mellow.* 他自己喝了几杯香槟，很是飘飘然。

me|lod|ic /mɪˈlɒdɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Melodic** means relating to melody. 旋律的；曲调的 ❑ *...Schubert's effortless gift for melodic invention.* 舒伯特驾轻就熟的旋律创作天分 •**me|lodi|cal|ly** /mɪˈlɒdɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...the third of Tchaikovsky's ten operas, and melodically one of his richest scores.* 柴可夫斯基十部歌剧中的第三部，也是旋律最为丰富的乐曲之一 2 ADJ Music that is **melodic** has beautiful tunes in it. （音乐）旋律优美的，悦耳动听的 ❑ *Wonderfully melodic and tuneful, his songs have made me weep.* 他的歌旋律优美、悦耳动听，让我闻之潸然泪下。•**me|lodi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The leader has also learned to play more melodically.* 这位领导人也学会了演奏得更加优美动听。

me|lo|dious /mɪˈlәʊdiәs/ ADJ A **melodious** sound is pleasant to listen to. （声音）优美的，悦耳的，动听的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She spoke in a quietly melodious voice.* 她说话轻声细语，甜美动听。

melo|dra|ma /ˈmeləˌdrɑːmә/ (**melodramas**) N-VAR A **melodrama** is a story or play in which there are a lot of exciting or sad events and in which people's emotions are very exaggerated. （情节离奇夸张的）惊险故事，情节剧，传奇剧

melo|dra|mat|ic /ˌmeləˌdrәˈmætɪk/ ADJ **Melodramatic** behaviour is behaviour in which someone treats a situation as much more serious than it really is. （行为）过于夸张的，小题大做的 ❑ *'Don't you think you're being rather melodramatic?' Jane asked.* "你不觉得自己有些太夸张了吗？"简问。•**melo|dra|mati|cal|ly** /ˌmeləˌdrәˈmætɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'For God's sake,' Michael said melodramatically, 'Whatever you do, don't look down.'* "看在上帝的份上，"迈克尔煞有介事地说，"不管你做什么，千万别向下看。"

melo|dy /ˈmelәdi/ (**melodies**) N-COUNT A **melody** is a tune. 旋律；曲调【FORMAL 正式】

mel|on /ˈmelәn/ (**melons**) N-VAR A **melon** is a large fruit which is sweet and juicy inside and has a hard green or yellow skin. 瓜；甜瓜

melt /melt/ (**melts, melting, melted**) 1 VERB When a solid substance **melts** or when you **melt** it, it changes to a liquid, usually because it has been heated. 熔化；融化；溶化 ❑ [v] *The snow had melted, but the lake was still frozen solid.* 雪已经融化，但湖面仍冻得结结实实的。❑ [v n] *Meanwhile, melt the white chocolate in a bowl suspended over simmering water.* 同时，把碗置于微沸的水上，将白巧克力放入碗中化开。❑ [v-ed] *Add the melted butter, molasses, salt, and flour.* 加入化开的黄油、糖浆、盐和面粉。 2 VERB If something such as your feelings **melt**, they suddenly disappear and you no longer feel them. （情绪等）消失，消散【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *His anxiety about the outcome melted, to return later but not yet.* 他对结果的焦虑消散了，这种焦虑过后还会袭上心头，但现在还没有。•PHRASAL VERB **Melt away** means the same as **melt**. melt away 同 melt ❑ [v p] *When he heard these words, Shinran felt his inner doubts melt away.* 听到这番话，亲鸾感到内心的疑虑消散了。 3 VERB If a person or thing **melts into** something such as darkness or a crowd of people, they become difficult to see, for example because they are moving away from you or are the same colour as the background. 逐渐融入（黑暗、人群等）；与…融为一体【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +into] *The youths dispersed and melted into the darkness.* 年轻人散开了，消失在夜幕之中。 4 VERB If someone or something **melts** your heart, or if your heart **melts**, you start to feel love or sympathy towards them. （使）（心）软化 ❑ [v n] *When his lips break into a smile, it is enough to melt any woman's heart.* 他粲然一笑就足以让任何女人心软。❑ [v] *When a bride walks down the aisle to a stirring tune, even the iciest of hearts melt.* 当新娘伴着激动人心的乐曲走过教堂通道时，即便最冰冷的心都会融化。

→ see **glacier, matter**

▶**melt away** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a crowd of people **melts away**, members of the crowd gradually leave until there is no-one left. （人群）逐渐散去 ❑ [v p] *The crowd around the bench began to melt away.* 长凳周围的人群开始渐渐散去。 2 → see also **melt 2**

▶**melt down** PHRASAL VERB If an object **is melted down**, it is heated until it melts, so that the material can be used to make something else. 熔化（以再利用）❑ [be v-ed p] *Some of the guns were melted down and used to help build a statue.* 一些枪炮被熔化掉用来建造了一座雕像。❑ [v n p] *When Jefferson didn't like a pair of goblets given to him as a gift, he asked a local smith to melt them down.* 杰斐逊不喜欢别人作为礼物送给他的一对高脚杯，就请当地的一个铁匠把酒杯熔掉了。❑ [v p n] *Some thieves do not even bother to melt down stolen silver for its scrap value.* 有的小偷甚至懒得为了一点蝇头小利去费劲把偷来的银器熔掉。

Thesaurus 同类词 *melt* Also look up:

V. dissolve, soften, thaw 1
disappear, fade 2 3

melt|down /ˈmeltdaʊn/ (**meltdowns**) 1 N-VAR If there is **meltdown** in a nuclear reactor, the fuel rods start melting because of a failure in the system, and radiation starts to escape. （核

反应堆燃料棒的)熔化 ❑ *Emergency cooling systems could fail and a reactor meltdown could occur.* 应急冷却系统有可能失灵，反应堆有可能发生熔化。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT The **meltdown** of a company, organization, or system is its sudden and complete failure. (公司、组织或系统的)崩溃【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Urgent talks are going on to prevent the market going into financial meltdown during the summer.* 紧急会谈正在进行中，以防止市场在夏季出现金融崩溃。

'melt|ing point (**melting points**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **melting point** of a substance is the temperature at which it melts when you heat it. 熔点；融点

'melt|ing pot (**melting pots**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **melting pot** is a place or situation in which people or ideas of different kinds gradually get mixed together. 熔炉(指不同人群或思想逐渐融合混杂的地方或状况) ❑ *The republic is a melting pot of different nationalities.* 这个共和国是多民族的大熔炉。 ❷ PHRASE If something is **in the melting pot**, you do not know what is going to happen to it. 尚难预料；仍在变化中【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Their fate is still in the melting-pot.* 他们的命运仍然难以预料。

mem|ber ◆◆◆ /'membəʳ/ (**members**) ❶ N-COUNT A **member** of a group is one of the people, animals, or things belonging to that group. (群体的)成员，一分子 ❑ [+of] *He refused to name the members of staff involved.* 他拒绝说出涉事员工的姓名。 ❑ [+of] *Their lack of training could put members of the public at risk.* 他们缺乏训练，可能会使民众面临风险。 ❷ N-COUNT A **member** of an organization such as a club or a political party is a person who has officially joined the organization. (俱乐部、政党等组织的)成员 ❑ *The support of our members is of great importance to the Association.* 会员的支持对于我们协会来说非常重要。 ❑ [+of] *Britain is a full member of NATO.* 英国是北约正式成员。 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **member country** or **member state** is one of the countries that has joined an international organization or group. (国际组织或团体的)成员国，会员国 ❑ *...the member countries of the European Free Trade Association.* 欧洲自由贸易联盟的成员国 ❹ N-COUNT A **member** or **Member** is a person who has been elected to a parliament or legislature. 议员；立法机构成员 ❑ [+for] *He was elected to Parliament as the Member for Leeds.* 他作为利兹市议员入选议会。

,Mem|ber of 'Con|gress (**Members of Congress**) N-COUNT A **Member of Congress** is a person who has been elected to the United States Congress. (美国)国会议员

,Mem|ber of 'Par|lia|ment (**Members of Parliament**) N-COUNT A **Member of Parliament** is a person who has been elected by the people in a particular area to represent them in a country's parliament. The abbreviation **MP** is often used. (议会中代表特定地区的)议员(常用缩略形式 MP)

→ see **election**

mem|ber|ship ◆◇◇ /'membəʳʃɪp/ (**memberships**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Membership** of an organization is the state of being a member of it. 会员身份；成员资格 ❑ [+of] *The country has also been granted membership of the World Trade Organisation.* 这个国家也被准予加入世界贸易组织。 ❑ *He sent me a membership form.* 他寄给我一份会员登记表。 ❷ N-VAR [with sing or pl verb] The **membership** of an organization is the people who belong to it, or the number of people who belong to it. 全体会员(或成员)；全体会员(或成员)人数 ❑ [+of] *The European Builders Confederation has a membership of over 350,000 building companies.* 欧洲建筑商联合会会拥有逾 35 万家建筑公司会员。 ❑ *...the recent fall in party membership.* 近期党员人数的下降

mem|brane /'membreɪn/ (**membranes**) N-COUNT A **membrane** is a thin piece of skin which connects or covers parts of a person's or animal's body. (人或动物身体上的)膜，膜片

meme /miːm/ (**memes**) N-COUNT A **meme** is something such as a video, picture, or phrase that a lot of people send to each other on the Internet. 迷因(指因特网上疯传的视频、图片、语句等) ❑ *The image quickly became a meme.* 这张图片很快疯传起来。

me|men|to /mɪ'mentəʊ/ (**mementos** or **mementoes**) N-COUNT A **memento** is an object which you keep because it reminds you of a person or a special occasion. 纪念物；纪念品 ❑ [+of] *More anglers are taking cameras when they go fishing to provide a memento of catches.* 更多垂钓者去钓鱼时带上照相机，以便钓上鱼后留个念。

memo /'meməʊ/ (**memos**) N-COUNT A **memo** is a short official note that is sent by one person to another within the same company or organization. (公司或组织内部的)备忘录，便笺，便函

mem|oirs /'memwɑːʳz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] A person's **memoirs** are a written account of the people who they have known and events that they remember. 回忆录 ❑ *In his memoirs, De Gaulle wrote that he had come to London determined to save the French nation.* 戴高乐在他的回忆录中写道，他怀着拯救法兰西民族的坚定信念来到了伦敦。

memo|ra|bilia /,memərə'bɪlɪə/ N-PLURAL **Memorabilia** are things that you collect because they are connected with a person or organization in which you are interested. (与自己感兴趣的个人或组织相关的)收藏品，纪念品

memo|rable /'memərəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **memorable** is worth remembering or likely to be remembered, because it is special or very enjoyable. 难忘的；值得纪念的 ❑ *...the perfect setting for a nostalgic memorable day.* 度过令人难忘的怀旧一日的绝佳环境 ❑ *Annette's performance as Eliza Doolittle in 'Pygmalion' was truly memorable.* 安妮特在《卖花女》中扮演的伊丽莎·杜利特尔这个角色实在令人难忘。 •**memo|rably** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The National Theatre's production is memorably staged.* 国家剧院排演的剧目隆重上演了。

memo|ran|dum /,memə'rændəm/ (**memoranda** or **memorandums**) ❶ N-COUNT A **memorandum** is a written report that is prepared for a person or committee in order to provide them with information about a particular matter. 备忘录 ❑ *The delegation submitted a memorandum to the Commons on the blatant violations of basic human rights.* 代表团向下院呈交了一份有关公然践踏基本人权的备忘录。 ❷ N-COUNT A **memorandum** is a short official note that is sent by one person to another within the same company or organization. (公司或组织内部的)备忘录，便笺，便函【FORMAL 正式】

me|mo|rial /mɪ'mɔːrɪəl/ (**memorials**) ❶ N-COUNT A **memorial** is a structure built in order to remind people of a famous person or event. 纪念碑 ❑ *Every village had its war memorial.* 每座村庄都有自己的战争纪念碑。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **memorial** event, object, or prize is in honour of someone who has died, so that they will be remembered. (对逝者)纪念的；悼念的；追思的 ❑ *A memorial service is being held for her at St Paul's Church.* 她的追悼会正在圣保罗教堂举行。 ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something will be a **memorial to** someone who has died, you mean that it will continue to exist and remind people of them. (追忆逝者的)纪念物，纪念品 ❑ [+to] *The museum will serve as a memorial to the millions who passed through Ellis Island.* 这个博物馆将用来纪念经过埃利斯岛的那数百万人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *memor ≈ memory 记忆：commemorate, memorial, memory*

Me'mo|rial Day N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **Memorial Day** is a public holiday when people honour the memory of Americans who have died in wars. Memorial Day is celebrated in most states on the last Monday in May. 阵亡将士纪念日(美国法定假日，多数州为 5 月最后一个星期一)

me|mo|ri|al|ize /mɪ'mɔːrɪəlaɪz/ (**memorializes**, **memorializing**, **memorialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **memorialise**

VERB If a person or event **is memorialized**, something is produced that will continue to exist and remind people of them. 纪念；使被记住 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was praised in print and memorialized in stone throughout the South.* 在整个南方地区，他被人们著书称颂，刻碑纪念。 ❑ [v n] *When she died in 1946, her friends wanted to memorialize her in some significant way.* 她 1946 年去世时，她的朋友们希望以某种隆重的方式纪念她。

memo|rize /'meməraɪz/ (**memorizes**, **memorizing**, **memorized**)

M

Word Web 话题词汇 memory 记忆力

Scientists divide **memory** into three types. **Short-term** memory holds small amounts of information for a short time. The information is then **forgotten**. Short-term memory lasts from two to thirty seconds. Working memory organizes items in the short-term memory. For example, adding up several numbers in your mind involves working memory. **Long-term** memory can last for years. Several things influence long-term memory. You remember an event with meaningful **associations** better than a routine event. **Rehearsing** the information also helps preserve a long-term memory. In addition, **mnemonics** can help you **remember** the most important details.

科学家将记忆分为三类。短时记忆在短时间内保留少量信息，信息随后被遗忘。短时记忆持续 2 到 30 秒不等。工作记忆对短时记忆的内容进行组织；例如，在头脑中将几个数字相加就需要用到工作记忆。长时记忆可以持续数年。有一些因素会影响到长时记忆：带来丰富联想的事件比例行事件要记得牢；重复信息也有助于保存长时记忆；此外，记忆术可以帮助记起最重要的细节。

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **memorise**

VERB If you **memorize** something, you learn it so that you can remember it exactly. 记住 ❑ [v n] *He studied his map, trying to memorize the way to Rose's street.* 他研究了地图，试图记住到罗丝家那条街的路。

memo|ry ◆◇ /'meməri/ (**memories**) ❶ N-VAR [oft poss N] Your **memory** is your ability to remember things. 记忆力；记性 ❑ *All the details of the meeting are fresh in my memory.* 我对会议的所有细节都记忆犹新。❑ [+for] *He'd a good memory for faces, and he was sure he hadn't seen her before.* 他对别人的长相过目不忘，他确信自己以前没有见过她。❑ *But locals with long memories thought this was fair revenge for the injustice of 1961.* 对陈年旧事记忆犹新的当地人却认为，这是对 1961 年那起不公正事件的正当复仇。❷ N-COUNT A **memory** is something that you remember from the past. 记忆；回忆 ❑ *She cannot bear to watch the film because of the bad memories it brings back.* 她看不了那部电影，因为它会勾起痛苦的回忆。❑ [+of] *He had happy memories of his father.* 他对父亲有着愉快的记忆。❑ *Her earliest memory is of singing at the age of four to wounded soldiers.* 她最早的记忆是 4 岁时为受伤战士唱歌。❸ N-COUNT A computer's **memory** is the part of the computer where information is stored, especially for a short time before it is transferred to disks or magnetic tapes. 存储器；（尤指）内存【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The data are stored in the computer's memory.* 资料存在计算机存储器里。❹ N-SING [usu with poss, oft *in* N *of* N] If you talk about the **memory** of someone who has died, especially someone who was loved or respected, you are referring to the thoughts, actions, and ceremonies by which they are remembered. （尤指对所爱或所尊敬的逝者的）怀念，悼念 ❑ *She remained devoted to his memory.* 她对他仍十分怀念。❑ *The congress opened with a minute's silence in memory of those who died in the struggle.* 代表大会开幕时默哀一分钟，以悼念在斗争中牺牲的人们。❺ PHRASE If you do something **from memory**, for example speak the words of a poem or play a piece of music, you do it without looking at it, because you know it very well. 凭记忆（诵诗、奏曲等）❑ *Many members of the church sang from memory.* 许多教徒都是凭记忆唱颂歌。❻ PHRASE If you say that something is, for example, the best, worst, or first thing of its kind **in living memory**, you are emphasizing that it is the only thing of that kind that people can remember. 在人们的记忆中（最…的事情）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The floods are the worst in living memory.* 那场洪水是人们记忆中最严重的一次。❼ PHRASE If you **lose your memory**, you forget things that you used to know. 失去记忆力；失忆 ❑ *His illness caused him to lose his memory.* 疾病使他失忆了。❽ **to commit something to memory** → see **commit**

→ see Word Web: **memory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *memory* with:

ADJ. **collective** memory 集体记忆，**conscious** memory 清醒的记忆，**failing** memory 衰退的记忆力，**fresh in *your*** memory 记忆犹新，**long-/short-term** memory 长时／短时记忆，**poor** memory 糟糕的记忆力，**in recent** memory 在近期记忆中 ❶

bad memory 糟糕的记忆，**good** memory 良好的记忆 ❶❷

happy memory 幸福的记忆，**painful** memory 痛苦的记忆，**sad** memory 悲伤的回忆，**vivid** memory 鲜活的记忆 ❷

N. **computer** memory 计算机存储器，**random access** memory 随机存储器，memory **storage** 存储器存储 ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 ***memor* = memory** 记忆：***com*memo*rate*, *memorial*, *memory***

'memo|ry card (**memory cards**) N-COUNT A **memory card** is a type of card containing computer memory that is used in digital cameras and other devices. 存储卡【COMPUTING 计算机】

'memo|ry chip (**memory chips**) N-COUNT In a computer, the **memory chip** is the microchip in which information is stored. （计算机的）存储芯片

'memo|ry stick (**memory sticks**) N-COUNT A **memory stick** is a small device that connects to a computer and allows you to store and copy information. U 盘 ❑ *I'll bring my presentation on a memory stick.* 我会把我的报告存在 U 盘上带过来。

mem|sa|hib /'memsɑ:b/ (**memsahibs**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE **Memsahib** was used to refer to or address white women in India, especially during the period of British rule, or sometimes to refer to or address upper-class Indian women. 夫人，太太（尤在英国统治时期指称印度的白人妇女，有时也指称印度上层社会妇女）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

men /men/ **Men** is the plural of **man**. （man 的复数）

men|ace /'menɪs/ (**menaces, menacing, menaced**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone or something is a **menace** to other people or things, you mean that person or thing is likely to cause serious harm. 威胁；祸害 ❑ [+to] *In my view you are a menace to the public.* 在我看来，你对公众是个祸害。❑ [+of] *...the menace of fascism.* 法西斯主义的威胁 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone or something as a **menace** when you want to say that they cause you trouble or annoyance. 惹麻烦的人（或物）；惹人讨厌的人（或物）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+to] *You're a menace to my privacy, Kenworthy.* 肯沃西，你这人真讨厌，居然侵犯我的隐私。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Menace** is a quality or atmosphere that gives you the feeling that you are in danger or that someone wants to harm you. 威胁性；危险气氛 ❑ *...a voice full of menace.* 充满威胁的声音 ❹ VERB If you say that one thing **menaces** another, you mean that the first thing is likely to cause the second thing serious harm. 危及；对…构成威胁 ❑ [v n] *The European states retained a latent capability to menace Britain's own security.* 欧洲国家仍具有威胁英国自身安全的潜在能力。❺ VERB If you **are menaced** by someone, they threaten to harm you. 威胁；恐吓 ❑ [be v-ed] *She's being menaced by her sister's latest boyfriend.* 她正受到姐姐新任男友的恐吓。[Also v n]

men|ac|ing /'menɪsɪŋ/ ADJ If someone or something looks **menacing**, they give you a feeling that they are likely to cause you harm or put you in danger. 威胁的；恐吓的；危险的 ❑ *The strong dark eyebrows give his face an oddly menacing look.* 两道浓黑的眉毛使他的脸看起来异常凶狠。•**men|ac|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *A group of men suddenly emerged from a doorway and moved menacingly forward to block her way.* 一群男子突然出现在门口，向她逼近，堵住了她的去路。

me|nage /meɪ'nɑ:ʒ/ also **ménage** N-SING A **menage** is a group of people living together in one house. 家庭；一家；住在同一所房子里的人【FORMAL 正式】

me|nage a trois /meɪˌnɑ:ʒ ɑ: 'twɑ:/ (**menages a trois**) also **ménage à trois** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **menage a trois** is a situation where three people live together, especially when one of them is having a sexual relationship with both of the others. （尤指有性关系的）三人同居

me|nag|erie /mə'nædʒəri/ (**menageries**) N-COUNT A **menagerie** is a collection of wild animals. 一群野生动物

mend /mend/ (**mends, mending, mended**) 1 VERB If you **mend** something that is broken or not working, you repair it, so that it works properly or can be used. 修理；修补 ❑ [v n] *They took a long time to mend the roof.* 他们花了很长时间修屋顶。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I should have had the catch mended, but never got round to it.* 我原本应该修好这个挂钩的，却一直没能抽出时间来。2 VERB If a person or a part of their body **mends** or **is mended**, they get better after they have been ill or have had an injury. (使)康复；(使)痊愈；(使)愈合 ❑ [v] *I'm feeling a good bit better. The cut aches, but it's mending.* 我感觉好多了。伤口疼，但正在愈合。❑ [v n] *He must have a major operation on his knee to mend severed ligaments.* 为了让断裂的韧带愈合，他的膝盖必须动一次大手术。3 VERB If you try to **mend** divisions between people, you try to end the disagreements or quarrels between them. 弥合(分歧)；修复(关系) ❑ [v n] *He sent Evans as his personal envoy to discuss ways to mend relations between the two countries.* 他派埃文斯以私人特使的身份前往商讨修复两国关系的途径。4 PHRASE If a relationship or situation is **on the mend** after a difficult or unsuccessful period, it is improving. (关系)正在改善；(形势)正在好转【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *More evidence that the economy was on the mend was needed.* 需要更多证据来证明经济正在好转。5 PHRASE If you are **on the mend** after an illness or injury, you are recovering from it. (病人)正在恢复中，正在康复中【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The baby had been poorly but seemed on the mend.* 宝宝一度病得厉害，但似乎正在好起来。6 PHRASE If someone who has been behaving badly **mends** their **ways**, they begin to behave well. 改过自新；改邪归正 ❑ *He has promised drastic disciplinary action if they do not mend their ways.* 如果他们不改邪归正的话，他保证一定严惩不贷。7 **to mend fences** → see **fence**

men|da|cious /men'deɪʃəs/ ADJ A **mendacious** person is someone who tells lies. A **mendacious** statement is one that is a lie. (人)撒谎的，不诚实的；(声明)不真实的，捏造的【FORMAL 正式】

men|dac|ity /men'dæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Mendacity** is lying, rather than telling the truth. 撒谎；编造；捏造【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an astonishing display of cowardice and mendacity.* 懦弱和撒谎的表现令人吃惊

mend|ing /'mendɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mending** is the sewing and repairing of clothes that have got holes in them. (对衣服的)缝补【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Who will then do the cooking, the washing, the mending?* 那么谁来做饭、洗衣、缝补呢？2 → see also **mend**

men|folk /'menfəʊk/ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] When women refer to their **menfolk**, they mean the men in their family or society. (家庭或社会中的)男人们，爷们儿

me|nial /'miːniəl/ ADJ **Menial** work is very boring, and the people who do it have a low status and are usually badly paid. (工作)枯燥的，低级的 ❑ *...low paid menial jobs, such as cleaning and domestic work.* 工钱少又低贱的工作，如打扫卫生和干家务

men|in|gi|tis /ˌmenɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Meningitis** is a serious infectious illness which affects your brain and spinal cord. 脑(脊)膜炎

meno|pause /'menəpɔːz/ N-SING **The menopause** is the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating, usually when she is about fifty years old. 绝经期(通常在 50 岁左右) •**meno|pau|sal** ADJ ❑ *...a menopausal woman.* 绝经期妇女

'men's room (**men's rooms**) N-COUNT **The men's room** is a toilet for men in a public building. 男厕所；男卫生间【mainly AM 主美】

men|strual /'menstruəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Menstrual** means relating to menstruation. 月经的 ❑ *...the menstrual cycle.* 月经周期

men|stru|ate /'menstrueɪt/ (**menstruates, menstruating, menstruated**) VERB When a woman **menstruates**, a flow of blood comes from her womb. Women menstruate once a month unless they are pregnant or have reached the menopause. 行经；来月经【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Lean hard-training women athletes may menstruate less frequently or not at all.* 训练强度大的瘦削女运动员行经可能不那么频繁，或者根本不来月经。•**men|strua|tion** /ˌmenstru'eɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Menstruation may cease when a woman is anywhere between forty-five and fifty years of age.* 女性可能在 45 至 50 岁期间停经。

mens|wear /'menzweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Menswear** is clothing for men. 男装 ❑ *...the menswear industry.* 男装行业

-ment /-mənt/ SUFFIX **-ment** is added to some verbs to form nouns that refer to actions, processes, or states. (加在某些动词后构成名词)表示"动作"、"过程"、"状态" ❑ *...shortly after the commencement of the service.* 这项服务开始实施后不久 ❑ *...the enrichment of uranium.* 铀的富集

men|tal ◆◇ /'ment°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mental** means relating to the process of thinking. 思考的；思维的；心智的 ❑ *...the mental development of children.* 儿童的心智发育 ❑ *...intensive mental effort.* 高强度的脑力劳动 •**men|tal|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *I think you are mentally tired.* 我想你是心累了。❑ *Physically I might not have been overseas but mentally and spiritually I was with them.* 虽然我人也许不在国外，可是在思想和心灵上我和他们在一起。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mental** means relating to the state or the health of a person's mind. 心理的；精神的 ❑ *The mental state that had created her psychosis was no longer present.* 导致她精神失常的那种心理状态已经消失了。❑ *...mental health problems.* 心理健康问题 •**men|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with cl/group, oft ADV after v] ❑ *...an inmate who is mentally disturbed.* 精神失常的囚犯 ❑ *...the needs of the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped.* 精神病患者与智障人士的需要 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **mental** act is one that involves only thinking and not physical action. 内心的；在头脑中的 ❑ *Practise mental arithmetic when you go out shopping.* 外出购物时练习一下心算。•**men|tal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This technique will help people mentally organize information.* 这项技术将帮助人们在大脑中组织信息。4 ADJ If you say that someone is **mental**, you mean that you think they are mad. 疯的；发疯的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *I just said to him 'you must be mental'.* 我刚才对他说："你一定是疯了。"5 PHRASE If you **make a mental note of** something, you make an effort to store it in your memory so that you will not forget it. 把…牢记在心 ❑ *She made a mental note to have his prescription refilled.* 她记着要拿他的处方再配一回药。

→ see **hypnosis**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ment ≈ mind 心理：demented, mental, mentality*

ˌmen|tal 'age (**mental ages**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A person's **mental age** is the age which they are considered to have reached in their ability to think or reason. 心理年龄；智力年龄

'men|tal hos|pi|tal (**mental hospitals**) N-COUNT A **mental hospital** is a hospital for people who are suffering from mental illness. 精神病院

men|tal|ity /men'tælɪti/ (**mentalities**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **mentality** is your attitudes and your way of thinking. 心理；心态 ❑ *...a criminal mentality.* 犯罪心理 ❑ *Running a business requires a very different mentality from being a salaried employee.* 经营企业要具备的心态和上班族大不相同。

men|thol /'menθɒl, AM 美 -θɔːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Menthol** is a substance that smells a bit like peppermint and is used to flavour things such as cigarettes and toothpaste. It is also used in some medicines, especially for curing colds. 薄荷醇；薄荷脑

men|tion ◆◆◇ /'menʃ°n/ (**mentions, mentioning, mentioned**) 1 VERB If you **mention** something, you say something about it, usually briefly. (通常指简短地)谈及，说起，提到 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *She did not mention her mother's absence.* 她没说起她母亲没去的事。❑ [v n +*to*] *I may not have mentioned it to her.* 我可能没跟她提过这件事。❑ [v that] *I had mentioned that I didn't really like contemporary music.* 我提到过，我其实并不喜欢当代音乐。❑ [v wh] *She shouldn't have mentioned how heavy the dress was.* 她本不该说起这条裙子有多沉。❑ [v n +*as*] *I felt as though I should mention it as an option.* 我觉得我好像应该把它作为一种选择提出来。2 N-VAR A **mention** is a reference to something or someone. 提及；谈到 ❑ [+*of*] *The statement made no mention of government casualties.* 声明没有提及政府方面的伤亡情况。3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is mentioned** in writing, a reference is made to them by name, often to criticize or praise something that they have done. (文章

M

中）提到，谈及（某人，常为褒贬对象）❑ [be v-ed] *I was absolutely outraged that I could be even mentioned in an article of this kind.* 我大为恼火，我的名字居然出现在这种文章里面。❑ [be v-ed +as] *...Brigadier Ferguson was mentioned in the report as being directly responsible.* 弗格森准将作为直接责任人在报道中被提及。4 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is mentioned as** a candidate for something such as a job, it is suggested that they might become a candidate. 提名；推荐 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *Her name has been mentioned as a favoured leadership candidate.* 她已被提名，成了领导职位的热门候选人。5 N-VAR A special or honourable **mention** is formal praise that is given for an achievement that is very good, although not usually the best of its kind. 提名表扬；荣誉奖；鼓励奖 ❑ *So many people have helped me with this book that it is hard to pick out the few for special mention.* 帮助我完成本书的人太多，难以从中选出几位特别致谢。6 CONVENTION People sometimes say **'don't mention it'** as a polite reply to someone who has just thanked them for doing something. 别客气；不用谢【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Thank you very much.'—'Don't mention it.'* "非常感谢！" —— "别客气。" 7 PHRASE You use **not to mention** when you want to add extra information which emphasizes the point that you are making. 不用说；更不必说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The audience, not to mention the bewildered cast, were not amused.* 观众们并没有觉得好笑，更不用说那些一头雾水的演员了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mention* with:

V. **fail to** mention 未提及，**forget to** mention 忘记提一下，**neglect to** mention 疏忽而没有提及 1
make no mention **of** *someone/something* 只字未提… 2
ADJ. **honourable** mention 荣誉奖，**special** mention 特别表扬 5

men|tor /'mentɔ:r/ (**mentors, mentoring, mentored**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss n] A person's **mentor** is someone who gives them help and advice over a period of time, especially help and advice related to their job. （尤指工作上的）导师，指导者，辅导者 2 VERB To **mentor** someone means to give them help and advice over a period of time, especially help and advice related to their job. （尤指在工作上）指导，辅导 ❑ [v n] *He had mentored scores of younger doctors.* 他指导过许多更年轻的医生。• **men|tor|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the company's mentoring programme.* 公司的员工辅导方案

menu /menju:/ (**menus**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] In a restaurant or café, or at a formal meal, the **menu** is a list of the food and drinks that are available. 菜单 ❑ *A waiter offered him the menu.* 一个服务生给他送上了菜单。❑ *Even the most elaborate dishes on the menu were quite low on calories.* 这份菜单上制作最精美的菜品热量也很低。2 N-COUNT A **menu** is the food that you serve at a meal. 饭菜；菜肴；菜品 ❑ *Try out the menu on a few friends.* 让几个朋友尝尝菜品。3 N-COUNT On a computer screen, a **menu** is a list of choices. Each choice represents something that you can do using the computer. （计算机屏幕上的）选单，菜单

meow /mi'au/ → see **miaow**

MEP /ˌem i: 'pi:/ (**MEPs**) N-COUNT An **MEP** is a person who has been elected to the European Parliament. **MEP** is an abbreviation for （缩略＝）'Member of the European Parliament'. 欧洲议会议员

mer|can|tile /'mɜ:rkəntaɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mercantile** means relating to or involved in trade. 商业的；贸易的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the emergence of a new mercantile class.* 新兴商业阶层的出现

Word Link 词根词缀 *merc ≈ trading* 贸易：*mercantile, merchandise, merchant*

mer|ce|nary /'mɜ:rsənri, AM 美 -neri/ (**mercenaries**) 1 N-COUNT A **mercenary** is a soldier who is paid to fight by a country or group that they do not belong to. （外籍）雇佣兵 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **mercenary**, you are criticizing them because you think that they are only interested in the money that they can get from a particular person or situation. 唯利是图的；见钱眼开的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

mer|chan|dise /'mɜ:rtʃəndaɪz, -daɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Merchandise** is goods that are bought, sold, or traded. 商品；货物【FORMAL 正式】

mer|chan|dis|er /'mɜ:rtʃəndaɪzə^r/ (**merchandisers**) N-COUNT A **merchandiser** is a person or company that sells goods to the public. 商人；商家【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *In 1979, Liquor Barn thrived as a discount merchandiser.* 1979 年，Liquor Barn 烈酒折扣店生意红火。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **retailer**

mer|chan|dis|ing /'mɜ:rtʃəndaɪzɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Merchandising** consists of goods such as toys and clothes that are linked with something such as a film, sports team, or pop group. （与影片、运动队、流行乐队等相关的）衍生品 ❑ *We are selling the full range of World Cup merchandising.* 我们出售全系列世界杯衍生品。❑ *The club says it will make increasing amounts from merchandising.* 俱乐部称会从衍生商品中获得越来越多的利润。2 N-UNCOUNT **Merchandising** is used to refer to the way shops and businesses organize the sale of their products, for example the way they are displayed and the prices that are chosen. 商品销售；销售规划【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ *Company executives say revamped merchandising should help Macy's earnings to grow.* 公司主管说销售规划改进后应该能够帮助梅西百货提高收益。

mer|chant ◆◇ /'mɜ:rtʃənt/ (**merchants**) 1 N-COUNT A **merchant** is a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities, especially one who imports and exports them. （尤指从事进出口的）商人，贸易商 ❑ *Any knowledgeable wine merchant would be able to advise you.* 任何一个懂行的葡萄酒商人都可以给你提出建议。2 N-COUNT A **merchant** is a person who owns or runs a shop, store, or other business. 店主；商人；零售商【AM 美】❑ *The family was forced to live on credit from local merchants.* 这家人不得不向当地商人赊账度日。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **retailer, shopkeeper**

3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Merchant** seamen or ships are involved in carrying goods for trade. 海运的；商船的 ❑ *There's been a big reduction in the size of the British merchant fleet in recent years.* 近些年来英国商船队伍的规模大为缩减。

ˌmer|chant 'bank (**merchant banks**) N-COUNT A **merchant bank** is a bank that deals mainly with firms, investment, and foreign trade, rather than with the public. 商业银行【BUSINESS 商】

ˌmer|chant 'bank|er (**merchant bankers**) N-COUNT A **merchant banker** is someone who works for a merchant bank. 商业银行职员【BUSINESS 商】

mer|ci|ful /'mɜ:rsɪfʊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe God or a person in a position of authority as **merciful**, you mean that they show kindness and forgiveness to people. 仁慈的；宽厚的 ❑ *We can only hope the court is merciful.* 我们唯有寄希望于法庭宽大处理。2 ADJ If you describe an event or situation as **merciful**, you mean that it is a good thing, especially because it stops someone's suffering or discomfort. （尤指因结束某人的痛苦或不适）幸运的，有福气的 ❑ *Eventually the session came to a merciful end.* 这次开庭的最终结果令人庆幸。

mer|ci|ful|ly /'mɜ:rsɪfʊli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] You can use **mercifully** to show that you are glad that something good has happened, or that something bad has not happened or has stopped. 幸运地；有福气地；幸好【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Mercifully, a friend came to the rescue.* 幸好，一个朋友前来解围。

mer|ci|less /'mɜ:rsɪləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **merciless**, you mean that they are very cruel or determined and do not show any concern for the effect their actions have on other people. 残忍的；无情的 ❑ *...the merciless efficiency of a modern police state.* 现代警察国家的铁血效率 • **mer|ci|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *We teased him mercilessly.* 我们肆无忌惮地拿他开心。❑ *The sun beat down mercilessly.* 阳光无情地照射下来。

mer|cu|rial /mɜ:r'kjʊəriəl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **mercurial**, you mean that they frequently change their mind or mood without warning. （人）善变的，变化无常的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his mercurial temperament.* 他反复无常的气质

mer|cu|ry /'mɜ:rkjʊri/ N-UNCOUNT **Mercury** is a silver-coloured

liquid metal that is used especially in thermometers and barometers. 水银；汞

mer|cy /'mɜːrsi/ (**mercies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone in authority shows **mercy**, they choose not to harm someone they have power over, or they forgive someone they have the right to punish. 仁慈；怜悯；宽恕 ❑ *Neither side took prisoners or showed any mercy.* 双方都没有抓俘虏，也没有表现出丝毫的心慈手软。❑ *They cried for mercy but their pleas were met with abuse and laughter.* 他们哭喊着求饶，可是他们的恳求却遭到了谩骂和嘲笑。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mercy** is used to describe a special journey to help someone in great need, such as people who are sick or made homeless by war. 慈善的；爱心的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *She vanished nine months ago while on a mercy mission to West Africa.* 她9个月前去西非从事慈善活动时消失了。3 N-COUNT If you refer to an event or situation as a **mercy**, you mean that it makes you feel happy or relieved, usually because it stops something unpleasant happening. 幸运；侥幸；恩惠 ❑ *It really was a mercy that he'd died so rapidly at the end.* 他最后去得那么快，真是上天垂怜。4 PHRASE [with poss] If one person or thing is **at the mercy of** another, the first person or thing is in a situation where they cannot prevent themselves being harmed or affected by the second. 由…支配；被…摆布 ❑ *Buildings are left to decay at the mercy of vandals and the weather.* 建筑物日益破败，任由人为肆意破坏和日晒雨淋。5 PHRASE If you tell someone who is in an unpleasant situation that they should be **grateful** or **thankful for small mercies**, you mean that although their situation is bad, it could be even worse, and so they should be happy. 感激／感谢小小的恩惠（指为坏情况没有变得更糟而庆幸） ❑ *But so low has morale sunk that the team and the fans would have been grateful for small mercies.* 士气如此低落，一丁点儿的好运都会让队员和球迷庆幸不已。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mercy* with:

V. **beg for** mercy 恳求宽恕，**call for** mercy 求情，**have** mercy **on** *someone* 怜悯…，**show** mercy 留情 1
N. mercy **of God** 上帝的仁慈 1
PREP. **at the** mercy **of** *someone/something* 由…摆布 4

'mer|cy kill|ing (**mercy killings**) N-VAR A **mercy killing** is an act of killing someone who is very ill, in order to stop them suffering any more pain. 安乐死；人道致死；无痛苦致死

mere ♦◇ /mɪəʳ/ (**merest**)

Mere does not have a comparative form. The superlative form **merest** is used to emphasize how small something is, rather than in comparisons. mere 没有比较级形式，最高级形式 merest 并无比较之义，而是用来强调微小程度。

1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **mere** to emphasize how unimportant or inadequate something is, in comparison to the general situation you are describing. 只不过，仅仅，一丁点儿（强调与总体情况相比不重要或不足）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...successful exhibitions which go beyond mere success.* 不仅仅是成功而是大获成功的展览 ❑ *There is more to good health than the mere absence of disease.* 身体健康不仅仅指没有病，还包括更多。❑ *She'd never received the merest hint of any communication from him.* 她从未得到他准备沟通的一丁点儿暗示。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **mere** to indicate that a quality or action that is usually unimportant has a very important or strong effect. 极小的，微不足道的，单单（表示某个性质或行动通常不起眼，却有十分重要或强大的影响） ❑ *The mere mention of food had triggered off hunger pangs.* 单单提到吃的就引起阵阵饥饿感。❑ *The team manager has been quick to clamp down on the merest hint of complacency.* 球队主教练很快就消除了自满的小苗头。3 ADJ You use **mere** to emphasize how small a particular amount or number is. 只不过，仅仅（用于强调数量之小）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Sixty per cent of teachers are women, but a mere 5 percent of women are heads and deputies.* 有60%的教师是女性，但是担任校长和副校长职务的女性仅占5%。

mere|ly ♦◇ /'mɪəʳli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **merely** to emphasize that something is only what you say and not better, more important, or more exciting. 只不过，仅仅（用于强调仅限于所说内容，而非更好、更重要或更激动人心）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Michael is now merely a good friend.* 迈克尔现在仅仅是个不错的朋友。❑ *They are offering merely technical assistance.* 他们提供的仅仅是技术援助。2 ADV You use **merely** to emphasize that a particular amount or quantity is very small. 只不过，仅仅（用于强调数量微小）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The brain accounts for merely three per cent of body weight.* 大脑仅占体重的3%。3 PHRASE You use **not merely** before the less important of two contrasting statements, as a way of emphasizing the more important statement. 不仅仅（用于两个对照表述中次要的一个之前，强调重要的一个）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The team needs players who want to play cricket for England, not merely any country that will have them.* 球队需要的是想为英格兰而战的板球选手，而不仅仅是愿为任何国家效力的选手。

mer|etri|cious /ˌmerɪ'trɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **meretricious**, you disapprove of it because although it looks attractive it is actually of little value. 华而不实的；徒有其表的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...vulgar, meretricious and shabby souvenirs.* 俗气花哨、质量低劣的纪念品

merge /mɜːʳdʒ/ (**merges, merging, merged**) 1 VERB If one thing **merges with** another, or **is merged with** another, they combine or come together to make one whole thing. You can also say that two things **merge**, or **are merged**. 合并；融合 ❑ [v +*with*] *Bank of America merged with a rival bank.* 美国银行与一家曾经是其竞争对手的银行合并了。❑ [v] *The rivers merge just north of a vital irrigation system.* 就在一个重要灌溉系统的北边，这些河流交汇在一起。❑ [v +*into*] *The two countries merged into one.* 两国合而为一。❑ [v n] *He sees sense in merging the two agencies while both are new.* 他觉得将这两家成立不久的机构合而为一是明智的。❑ [v n +*with*] *Then he showed me how to merge the graphic with text on the same screen.* 然后他教我如何将图文合并在同一个屏幕上。[Also v n +*into*] 2 VERB If one sound, colour, or object **merges** into another, the first changes so gradually into the second that you do not notice the change. 渐渐消失于；融入；相融 ❑ [v +*into*] *Like a chameleon, he could merge unobtrusively into the background.* 他就像一条变色龙，可以神不知鬼不觉地隐藏在背景中间。❑ [v +*with*] *His features merged with the darkness.* 他的面容消失在黑暗之中。❑ [v] *Night and day begin to merge.* 夜尽昼来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *merg = sinking* 下沉：*emerge, merge, submerge*

mer|ger ♦◇ /'mɜːʳdʒəʳ/ (**mergers**) N-COUNT A **merger** is the joining together of two separate companies or organizations so that they become one. （公司、组织等的）合并，兼并【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a merger between two of Britain's biggest trades unions.* 英国两个最大工会的合并

me|rid|ian /mə'rɪdiən/ (**meridians**) N-COUNT A **meridian** is an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole. Meridians are drawn on maps to help you describe the position of a place. 子午线；经线

→ see **globe**

me|ringue /mə'ræŋ/ (**meringues**) N-VAR **Meringue** is a mixture of beaten egg whites and sugar which is baked in the oven. 蛋白酥皮

mer|it /'merɪt/ (**merits, meriting, merited**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If something has **merit**, it has good or worthwhile qualities. 良好品质；可取之处；价值 ❑ *The argument seemed to have considerable merit.* 这番论证似乎颇有可取之处。❑ *Box-office success mattered more than artistic merit.* 票房成功比艺术成就更重要。2 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] The **merits** of something are its advantages or other good points. 优点；长处；优势 ❑ [+*of*] *...the technical merits of a film.* 一部电影的技术水平 3 VERB If someone or something **merits** a particular action or treatment, they deserve it. 值得；应受到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He said he had done nothing wrong to merit a criminal investigation.* 他说自己没有干坏事，不应该受到刑事调查。4 PHRASE If you judge something or someone **on merit** or **on** their **merits**, your judgment is based on what you notice when you consider them, rather than on things that you know about them from other sources. 根据事物本身情况（来评价）

❑ *Everybody is selected on merit.* 每个人都是凭个人实力入选的。❑ *Each case is judged on its merits.* 每个案件都是按照案件本身情况判定的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *merit = earning* 赢得：*demerit, merit, meritocracy*

meri|toc|ra|cy /ˌmerɪˈtɒkrəsi/ (**meritocracies**) N-VAR A **meritocracy** is a society or social system in which people get status or rewards because of what they achieve, rather than because of their wealth or social status. 精英领导的社会；贤能统治

Word Link 词根词缀 *cracy = rule by* 由…统治：*aristocracy, democracy, meritocracy*

meri|to|crat|ic /ˌmerɪtəˈkrætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **meritocratic** society or social system gives people status or rewards because of what they achieve, rather than because of their wealth or social position. 精英领导的；贤能统治的

meri|to|ri|ous /ˌmerɪˈtɔːrɪəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **meritorious**, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities. 优异的；可取的；有价值的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *I had been promoted for what was called gallant and meritorious service.* 我之所以得到提拔是由于立下了所谓的英勇卓越的功勋。

mer|maid /ˈmɜːmeɪd/ (**mermaids**) N-COUNT In fairy stories and legends, a **mermaid** is a woman with a fish's tail instead of legs, who lives in the sea. (童话和传说中的)美人鱼

mer|ri|ly /ˈmerɪli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If you say that someone **merrily** does something, you are critical of the fact that they do it without realizing that there are a lot of problems which they have not thought about. 自顾自地；盲目乐观地【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There they were, merrily describing their 16-hour working days while simultaneously claiming to be happily married.* 他们一面不知忧愁地描绘着每天 16 小时的工作，一面还声称自己婚姻幸福。❷ ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something is happening **merrily**, you mean that it is happening fairly quickly, and in a pleasant or satisfactory way. 轻快地；欢快地 ❑ *The ferry cut merrily through the water.* 渡船轻快地划过水面。❸ → see also **merry**

mer|ri|ment /ˈmerɪmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Merriment** means laughter. 欢笑；欢乐【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

mer|ry /ˈmeri/ (**merrier, merriest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe someone's character or behaviour as **merry**, you mean that they are happy and cheerful. 欢乐的；愉快的；兴高采烈的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *From the house come the bursts of merry laughter.* 房子里传出一阵阵欢快的笑声。•**mer|ri|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Chris threw back his head and laughed merrily.* 克里斯猛回过头，开心地笑了。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get **merry**, you get slightly drunk. 微醉的；微醺的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They went off to Glengarriff to get merry.* 他们到格伦加里夫去好好喝上一杯。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] Some people use **merry** to emphasize something that they are saying, often when they want to express disapproval or humour. (常有不赞成或幽默之意)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It hasn't stopped the British Navy proceeding on its merry way.* 这没有阻止英国海军继续得意洋洋地前进。❹ → see also **merrily** ❺ CONVENTION Just before Christmas and on Christmas Day, people say '**Merry Christmas**' to other people to express the hope that they will have a happy time. 圣诞快乐【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Merry Christmas, everyone.* 祝大家圣诞快乐！❑ *I just wanted to wish you a merry Christmas.* 我只想祝福你圣诞快乐。❻ to **play merry hell** → see **hell**

'merry-go-round (**merry-go-rounds**) ❶ N-COUNT A **merry-go-round** is a large circular platform at a fairground on which there are model animals or vehicles for people to sit on or in as it turns round. 旋转木马 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a continuous series of activities as a **merry-go-round**. 一连串活动；走马灯似的活动 ❑ [+of] *...a merry-go-round of teas, fetes, musical events and the like.* 一连串茶会、游乐会、音乐活动以及诸如此类的事情

'merry-making N-UNCOUNT **Merry-making** is the activities of people who are enjoying themselves together in a lively way, for example by eating, drinking, or dancing. 作乐；狂欢 ❑ *... a time of merry-making, feasting and visiting friends.* 尽情狂欢、山吃海喝、走亲访友的时刻

me|sa /ˈmeɪsə/ (**mesas**) N-COUNT A **mesa** is a large hill with a flat top and steep sides; used mainly of hills in the south-western United States. 平顶山(顶部平坦、四周陡峭的高地，常见于美国西南部)【AM 美】

mesh /meʃ/ (**meshes, meshing, meshed**) ❶ N-VAR **Mesh** is material like a net made from wire, thread, or plastic. 网状物；网眼织物 ❑ *The ground-floor windows are obscured by wire mesh.* 一层窗户有铁丝网遮挡。❷ VERB If two things or ideas **mesh** or **are meshed**, they go together well or fit together closely. (使)相匹配；(使)相协调；(使)吻合 ❑ [v] *Their senses of humor meshed perfectly.* 他们的幽默感配合得天衣无缝。❑ [v +with] *This of course meshes with the economic philosophy of those on the right.* 这自然与右派的经济哲学吻合。❑ [v n-pl] *Meshing the research and marketing operations will be Mr. Furlaud's job.* 把研究与市场运作紧密结合起来将成为弗劳德先生的工作任务。[Also v n +with]

mes|mer|ize /ˈmezməraɪz/ (**mesmerizes, mesmerizing, mesmerized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mesmerise**

VERB If you **are mesmerized** by something, you are so interested in it or so attracted to it that you cannot think about anything else. 吸引；迷住 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was absolutely mesmerised by Pavarotti on television.* 他完全被电视上的帕瓦罗蒂迷住了。❑ [v n] *There was something about Pearl that mesmerised her.* 珀尔身上有什么东西吸引住了她。•**mes|mer|ized** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *I sat mesmerized long after the fairground closed.* 露天游乐场关门许久之后，我还痴迷地坐在那里。•**mes|mer|iz|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *She has a mesmerising smile.* 她的笑容令人着迷。

mess ♦♢ /mes/ (**messes, messing, messed**) ❶ N-SING If you say that something is **a mess** or **in a mess**, you think that it is in an untidy state. 脏乱；凌乱 ❑ *The house is a mess.* 屋里一片狼藉。❑ *Linda can't stand mess.* 琳达受不了脏乱。❷ N-VAR If you say that a situation is **a mess**, you mean that it is full of trouble or problems. You can also say that something is **in a mess**. 困境；麻烦；混乱 ❑ *I've made such a mess of my life.* 我把自己的生活弄得一团糟。❑ *...the many reasons why the economy is in such a mess.* 经济陷入如此困境的众多原因 ❸ N-VAR **A mess** is something liquid or sticky that has been accidentally dropped on something. 意外落下的液体(或黏性物) ❑ *I'll clear up the mess later.* 我过会儿会把滴落的一滩擦干净。❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **mess** at a military base or military barracks is the building in which members of the armed forces can eat or relax. (军队的)餐厅，食堂 ❑ *...a party at the officers' mess.* 在军官餐厅举行的聚会

▶**mess around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mess about**

❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **mess around** or **mess about**, you spend time doing things without any particular purpose or without achieving anything. 消磨时间；混日子 ❑ [v p] *We were just messing around playing with paint.* 我们只是玩玩油彩，打发时间而已。❑ [v p +with] *Boys and girls will enjoy messing about with any kind of machine.* 男孩和女孩会喜欢摆弄各种机械装置。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is messing around with** or **messing about with** something, you mean that they are interfering with it in a harmful way. 乱弄；瞎摆弄 ❑ [v p +with] *I'd like to know who's been messing about with the pram.* 我想知道是谁在瞎摆弄这辆婴儿车。❸ PHRASAL VERB If someone **is messing around** or **messing about**, they are behaving in a joking or silly way. 胡闹；瞎闹 ❑ [v p] *I thought she was messing about.* 我认为她是在胡闹。❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **mess** someone **around** or **mess** them **about**, you treat them badly, for example by not being honest with them, or by continually changing plans which affect them. 恶劣地对待；玩弄；捉弄【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n p] *I think they've been messed around far too much.* 我认为他们被耍得太过头了。

▶**mess up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **mess** something **up** or if you **mess up**, you cause something to fail or be spoiled. 搞砸；弄糟【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *When politicians mess things up, it is the people who pay the price.* 政客们把事情搞砸的时候，埋单的是老百

姓。❑ [V P n] *He had messed up one career.* 他把一份工作弄砸了。❑ [V P] *If I messed up, I would probably be fired.* 要是我搞砸了，很可能会被炒鱿鱼。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **mess up** a place or a thing, you make it untidy or dirty. 弄脏；弄乱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *I hope they haven't messed up your video tapes.* 我希望他们没把您的录像带弄乱。[Also V n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If something **messes** someone **up**, it causes them to be very confused or worried, or to have psychological problems. 干扰；搅乱；使不得安宁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *That really messed them up, especially the boys.* 那件事真把他们搅得鸡犬不宁，男孩子们受害尤甚。[Also V P n]

▶**mess with** PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone not to **mess with** a person or thing, you are warning them not to get involved with that person or thing. 干涉；卷入；与…有牵连 ❑ [V P n] *You are messing with people's religion and they don't like that.* 你是在干涉别人的宗教信仰，这让他们很反感。❑ [V P n] *Do you know who you're messing with—do you know who I am?* 知道你在跟谁打交道吗——知道我是谁吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mess* with:

V. **clean up a** mess 清理脏乱，**leave a** mess 留下脏乱，**make a** mess 弄脏乱 ❶❷❸
get into a mess 陷入混乱 ❷

mes|sage ↔ /'mesɪdʒ/ (**messages, messaging, messaged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **message** is a piece of information or a request that you send to someone or leave for them when you cannot speak to them directly. 留言；消息 ❑ *I got a message you were trying to reach me.* 我收到一条留言，说你想跟我联系。❑ *Would you like to leave a message?* 您要留言吗？ ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **message** that someone is trying to communicate, for example in a book or play, is the idea or point that they are trying to communicate. (书、戏剧等要传递的)要旨，主题思想，信息 ❑ *The report's message was unequivocal.* 报告传达的信息是明确的。❑ *I think they got the message that this is wrong.* 我想他们已经明白这样做是错误的。❸ VERB If you **message** someone, you send them a message electronically using a computer or another device such as a mobile phone. (用计算机、手机等)给…发消息，给…留言 ❑ [V] *People who message a lot feel unpopular if they don't get many back.* 人们发出大量短信但回复者寥寥的话，就会觉得自己不受欢迎。❑ [V n] *She messaged him saying she wished they were together.* 她给他留言说希望跟他在一起。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *message* with:

V. **give** *someone* **a** message 给…留言，**leave a** message 留言，**read a** message 看消息，**take a** message 收到消息 ❶
deliver a message 传递信息，**get a** message 收到信息，**hear a** message 听到信息，**send a** message 发送信息 ❶❷
get a message **across** 传达信息，**spread a** message 传播信息 ❷
ADJ. **clear** message 明确的信息，**important** message 重要的信息，**urgent** message 紧急的信息 ❶❷
powerful message 强烈的信息，**simple** message 简单的信息，**strong** message 强烈的信息，**wrong** message 错误的信息 ❷

'mes|sage board (**message boards**) N-COUNT In computing, a **message board** is a system that allows users to send and receive messages of general interest. 留言板；消息公告板【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Have your say on our message board by clicking here.* 点击此处在留言板上留言。

mes|sag|ing /'mesɪdʒɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Messaging** is the sending of written or spoken messages using a computer or another electronic device such as a mobile phone. (用计算机、手机等实现的)信息发送，消息发送 ❑ *Messaging allows real-time communication by keyboard with up to five people at any one time.* 电子信息发送能使多至 5 人在任一时间同时通过键盘进行实时交流。

mes|sen|ger /'mesɪndʒəʳ/ (**messengers**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **messenger** takes a message to someone, or takes messages regularly as their job. 送信者；通信员；信使 ❑ *There will be a messenger at the Airport to collect the photographs from our courier.* 机场会有一名信使从我们快递员手中取走照片。

'mes|sen|ger boy (**messenger boys**) N-COUNT A **messenger boy** is a boy who is employed to take messages to people. 信童；送信的男孩；小通信员

'mess hall (**mess halls**) N-COUNT A **mess hall** is a large room where a particular group of people, especially members of the armed forces, eat meals together. (尤指军队的)食堂，餐厅

mes|si|ah /mɪ'saɪə/ (**messiahs**) ❶ N-PROPER For Jews, **the Messiah** is the King of the Jews, who will be sent to them by God. 弥赛亚(犹太教徒所谓的上帝派去拯救他们的犹太王) ❷ N-PROPER For Christians, **the Messiah** is Jesus Christ. (基督徒所信仰的)耶稣基督，救世主 ❸ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **messiah**, you mean that they are expected to do wonderful things, especially to rescue people from a very difficult or dangerous situation, or that they are thought to have done these things. 救星；救世主 ❑ *People saw Mandela as their messiah.* 人民把曼德拉看作他们的大救星。

mes|si|an|ic /ˌmesi'ænɪk/ also Messianic ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Messianic** means relating to the belief that a divine being has been born, or will be born, who will change the world. (信奉)救世主的，大救星的 ❑ *The cult leader saw himself as a Messianic figure.* 这个邪教头子把自己看作救世主一般的人物。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Messianic** means relating to the belief that there will be a complete change in the social order in a country or in the world. 相信世道会彻底改变的 ❑ *The defeated radicals of the French Revolution were the first to have this messianic vision in 1794.* 1794 年法国大革命中失败的激进分子最先预见到了社会会发生这种根本改变。

Messrs /'mesəʳz/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Messrs.**

N-TITLE **Messrs** is used before the names of two or more men as part of the name of a business. (用在两个或多个男性名字之前，作为企业名称的一部分)【BRIT 英】❑ *The repairs were to be done by Messrs Clegg & Sons of Balham.* 修理工作将交给巴尔哈姆的克莱格父子建筑公司完成。

messy /'mesi/ (**messier, messiest**) ❶ ADJ A **messy** person or activity makes things dirty or untidy. 邋遢的；弄脏乱的 ❑ *She was a good, if messy, cook.* 她不爱干净，却还算个好厨子。❑ *As the work tends to be a bit messy you'll need to wear old clothes.* 这个活儿有点儿脏，你得穿旧衣服。•**messily** ADV [usu ADV with V, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She wrote it hastily and messily on a scrap of paper.* 她在一张纸片上匆忙而潦草地写了下来。❷ ADJ Something that is **messy** is dirty or untidy. 混乱的；肮脏的；凌乱的 ❑ *Don't worry if this first coat of paint looks messy.* 头一道漆花了的话，不用担心。❸ ADJ If you describe a situation as **messy**, you are emphasizing that it is confused or complicated, and therefore unsatisfactory. (局面)混乱的，复杂的，棘手的 ❑ *John had been through a messy divorce himself.* 约翰自己经历过一次十分棘手的离婚。

met /met/ **Met** is the past tense and past participle of **meet**.

meta|bol|ic /ˌmetə'bɒlɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Metabolic** means relating to a person's or animal's metabolism. 新陈代谢的；代谢的 ❑ *...people who have inherited a low metabolic rate.* 因遗传而新陈代谢速度慢的人

me|tabo|lism /mɪ'tæbəlɪzəm/ (**metabolisms**) N-VAR [oft with poss] Your **metabolism** is the way that chemical processes in your body cause food to be used in an efficient way, for example to make new cells and to give you energy. 新陈代谢；代谢

Word Link 词根词缀 ***meta*** ***≈ beyond*** 在…之外，***change*** 变化：***metabolism, metamorphosis, metaphor***

me|tabo|lize /mɪ'tæbəlaɪz/ (**metabolizes, metabolizing, metabolized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **metabolise**

VERB When you **metabolize** a substance, it is affected by chemical processes in your body so that, for example, it is broken down, absorbed, and used. 使新陈代谢；使代谢【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [V n] *Diabetics cannot metabolise glucose properly.* 糖尿病患者不能

M

Word Web 话题词汇 metal 金属

In their natural state, most **metals** are not pure. They are usually combined with other materials in mixtures known as **ores**. Almost all metals are **shiny**. Many metals share certain special properties—they are ductile, meaning that they can be made into **wire**; they are **malleable** and can be formed into thin, flat sheets; they are also good **conductors** of heat and electricity. Except for **copper** and **gold**, metals are generally gray or silver in colour.

在自然状态下，大多数金属都含有杂质。它们通常与其他物质结合成混合物，称为矿石。几乎所有的金属都具有光泽。许多金属共有某些特性：可延，能被制成线材；可展，能被制成薄薄的片材；还是热和电的良好导体。除了铜和金，金属一般是灰色或银色的。

正常代谢葡萄糖。

met|al ◆◇ /'metᵊl/ (**metals**) ❶ N-VAR **Metal** is a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead. 金属 ❑ *...pieces of furniture in wood, metal and glass.* 用木头、金属和玻璃制成的一件件家具 ❑ *He hit his head against a metal bar.* 他一头撞在一根金属杆上。❷ → see also **base metal**

→ see Word Web: **metal**

→ see **can, mineral**

meta|lan|guage /'metəlæŋgwɪdʒ/ (**metalanguages**) also **meta-language** N-VAR In linguistics, the words and expressions that people use to describe or refer to language can be called **metalanguage**. 元语言（用以描写或论述语言的语言）【TECHNICAL 术语】

met|alled /'metᵊld/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **metalled** road has a level surface made of small pieces of stone; used especially of country roads and tracks. （尤指乡间道路）碎石路面的【mainly BRIT 主英】

me|tal|lic /mə'tælɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **metallic** sound is like the sound of one piece of metal hitting another. （声音）金属撞击般的 ❑ *There was a metallic click and the gates swung open.* 随着一声金属碰击的咔嗒声，大门打开了。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Metallic** paint or colours shine like metal. （涂料、颜色）有金属光泽的，金属般闪亮的 ❑ *He had painted all the wood with metallic silver paint.* 他给所有木材都涂上了一层闪耀着金属光泽的银漆。❸ ADJ Something that tastes **metallic** has a bitter unpleasant taste. 金属味的 ❑ *There was a metallic taste at the back of his throat.* 他喉咙深处有一股金属味儿。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Metallic** means consisting entirely or partly of metal. 金属的；含金属的 ❑ *Even the smallest metallic object, whether a nail file or cigarette lighter, is immediately confiscated.* 即便是最小的金属物品，不管是指甲锉刀还是打火机，都会当场没收。

met|al|lur|gist /me'tælə'dʒɪst, AM 美 'metəlɜ:rdʒɪst/ (**metallurgists**) N-COUNT A **metallurgist** is an expert in metallurgy. 冶金学家

met|al|lur|gy /me'tælə'dʒi, AM 美 'metəlɜ:'dʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Metallurgy** is the scientific study of the properties and uses of metals. 冶金学

→ see **mineral**

metal|work /'metᵊlwɜ:'k/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Metalwork** is the activity of making objects out of metal in a skilful way. 金属加工；金工 ❑ *He was a craftsman in metalwork from Dresden.* 他是来自德累斯顿的金工工匠。❷ N-UNCOUNT **The metalwork** is the metal part of something. 金属配件；金属部件 ❑ *Rust and flaking paint mean the metalwork is in poor condition.* 生锈和掉漆说明金属配件损毁严重。

met|a|morph|ic /ˌmetə'mɔ:'fɪk/ ADJ **Metamorphic** rocks are rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat. （岩石）变质的【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **rock**

meta|mor|phose /ˌmetə'mɔ:'fəʊz/ (**metamorphoses, metamorphosing, metamorphosed**) ❶ VERB To **metamorphose** or be **metamorphosed** means to develop and change into something completely different. （使）完全变态；（使）彻底改变【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*into/from*] *...hysterical laughter which gradually metamorphoses into convulsive sobs.* 歇斯底里的笑声渐渐变成了痉挛性的抽泣 ❑ [V] *The tadpoles metamorphose and emerge onto land.* 蝌蚪经历变态发育，登上陆地。❑ [*be* V-ed] *She had been metamorphosed by the war.* 她被这场战争彻底改变了。[Also V n] ❷ → see also **metamorphosis**

meta|mor|pho|sis /ˌmetə'mɔ:'fəsɪs/ (**metamorphoses**) N-VAR When a **metamorphosis** occurs, a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different. 变态；彻底变化【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his metamorphosis from a republican to a democrat.* 他从共和党人到民主党人的转变

→ see **air**

Word Link 词根词缀 *meta ≈ beyond* 在…之外，*change* 变化：*metabolism, metamorphosis, metaphor*

Word Link 词根词缀 *morph ≈ form* 形状，*shape* 外形：*amorphous, metamorphosis, morphology*

Word Link 词根词缀 *osis ≈ state or condition* 状态或情况：*halitosis, hypnosis, metamorphosis*

meta|phor /'metəfɔ:'/ (**metaphors**) ❶ N-VAR A **metaphor** is an imaginative way of describing something by referring to something else which is the same in a particular way. For example, if you want to say that someone is very shy and frightened of things, you might say that they are a mouse. 隐喻；暗喻 ❑ *...the avoidance of 'violent expressions and metaphors' like 'kill two birds with one stone'.* 避免使用"一石二鸟"之类"有暴力意味的表达和隐喻" ❑ *...the writer's use of metaphor.* 作者对隐喻的运用 ❷ N-VAR If one thing is a **metaphor for** another, it is intended or regarded as a symbol of it. 象征；标志 ❑ [+*for*] *The divided family remains a powerful metaphor for a society that continued to tear itself apart.* 破碎的家庭仍旧是一个继续撕裂的社会的有力象征。❸ PHRASE If you **mix** your **metaphors**, you use two conflicting metaphors. People do this accidentally, or sometimes deliberately as a joke. 混用隐喻（指同时运用两个矛盾的隐喻）❑ *To mix yet more metaphors, you were trying to run before you could walk, and I've clipped your wings.* 混用更多隐喻来说，你还不会走就想跑，而我又剪掉了你的翅膀。

meta|phor|ical /ˌmetə'fɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 -'fɔ:r-/ ADJ You use the word **metaphorical** to indicate that you are not using words with their ordinary meaning, but are describing something by means of an image or symbol. 隐喻的；暗喻的；象征的 ❑ *It turns out Levy is talking in metaphorical terms.* 利维说的原来是一种隐喻。•**meta|phor|ical|ly** /ˌmetə'fɒrɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *You're speaking metaphorically, I hope.* 我希望你是在打比方。

meta|physi|cal /ˌmetə'fɪzɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Metaphysical** means relating to metaphysics. 玄学的；形而上学的 ❑ *...metaphysical questions like personal responsibility for violence.* 个人对暴力行为的责任这一类形而上学问题

meta|phys|ics /ˌmetə'fɪzɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Metaphysics** is a part of philosophy which is concerned with understanding reality and developing theories about what exists and how we know that it exists. 玄学；形而上学

Word Link 词根词缀 *physi ≈ of nature* 自然的：*metaphysics, physical, physician*

mete /mi:t/ (**metes, meting, meted**)

▶**mete out** PHRASAL VERB To **mete out** a punishment means to order that someone should be punished in a certain way. （以某种方式）给予，祭出（惩罚）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V P n] *His father meted out punishment with a slipper.* 他父亲用一只拖鞋进行惩罚。[Also V n P]

me|teor /'mi:tiəʳ/ (**meteors**) N-COUNT A **meteor** is a piece of rock or metal that burns very brightly when it enters the earth's atmosphere from space. 流星

Word Web 话题词汇 meteor 流星

As an **asteroid** flies through **space**, small pieces called meteoroids sometimes break off. When a meteoroid enters the earth's **atmosphere**, we call it a **meteor**. As the earth passes through asteroid belts we see spectacular **meteor showers**. Meteors that reach the earth are called **meteorites**. Scientists believe a huge meteorite struck the earth about 65 million years ago. It left a pit in Mexico called the Chicxulub **Crater**. It's about 240 kilometres wide. The crash caused earthquakes and tsunamis. It may also have produced a change in the earth's environment. Some believe this event caused the dinosaurs to die out.

当小行星飞过太空时，名为流星体的碎片有时会脱落下来。流星体若进入地球的大气层，我们就称之为流星。地球穿过小行星带时，我们会看到壮观的流星雨。落到地面上的流星称为陨石。科学家认为，6,500 万年前，有一块巨大的陨石击中了地球，在墨西哥留下了名为奇克苏鲁布陨石坑的坑穴。它有约 240 千米宽。坠落时的撞击引起了地震和海啸，还可能引发了地球环境的变化。有人认为正是这次事件造成了恐龙灭绝。

→ see Word Web: meteor

me|teor|ic /ˌmiːtiˈɒrɪk, AM 美 -ˈɔːr-/ ADJ If you use **meteoric** when you are describing someone's career, you mean that they achieved success very quickly. （某人的事业）迅速成功的，一举成名的 ❑ *...his meteoric rise to fame.* 他的一举成名

me|teor|ite /ˈmiːtiəraɪt/ (**meteorites**) N-COUNT A **meteorite** is a large piece of rock or metal from space that has landed on Earth. 陨星；陨石

→ see meteor

me|teo|ro|logi|cal /ˌmiːtiərəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Meteorological** means relating to meteorology. 气象学的 ❑ *...adverse meteorological conditions.* 不利的气象条件

me|teor|ol|ogy /ˌmiːtiəˈrɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Meteorology** is the study of the processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause particular weather conditions, especially in order to predict the weather. 气象学 •**me|teor|olo|gist** /ˌmiːtiəˈrɒlədʒɪst/ (**meteorologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Meteorologists have predicted mild rains for the next few days.* 气象学家预测接下来几天有小雨。

→ see forecast

me|ter /ˈmiːtəʳ/ (**meters, metering, metered**) 1 N-COUNT A **meter** is a device that measures and records something such as the amount of gas or electricity that you have used. 计；表；仪；计量表 ❑ *He was there to read the electricity meter.* 他到那里抄电表。 2 VERB To **meter** something such as gas or electricity means to use a meter to measure how much of it people use, usually in order to calculate how much they have to pay. 用表计量（耗用的燃气、电等） ❑ [v n] *Only a third of these households thought it reasonable to meter water.* 这些家庭当中只有三分之一认为用水表计量是合理的。 ❑ [v-ed] *Metered taxis are relatively inexpensive.* 打表计价的出租车相对便宜。 3 N-COUNT A **meter** is the same as a **parking meter**. 同 parking meter 4 → see also metre

me|thane /ˈmiːθeɪn, AM 美 ˈmeθ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Methane** is a colourless gas that has no smell. Natural gas consists mostly of methane. 甲烷；沼气

meth|od ◆◇ /ˈmeθəd/ (**methods**) N-COUNT A **method** is a particular way of doing something. 方法；办法 ❑ [+of] *The pill is the most efficient method of birth control.* 服用避孕药是最有效的节育方法。 ❑ *...new teaching methods.* 新式教学法

→ see experiment, science

Thesaurus 同类词 *method* Also look up:

N.	manner, procedure, process, system, technique

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *method* with:

ADJ.	**alternative/traditional** method 替代性 / 传统方法，**best** method 最佳方法，**effective** method 有效办法，**new** method 新方法，**preferred** method 首选方法，**scientific** method 科学方法
V.	**develop a** method 创造出方法，**use a** method 运用方法
N.	method **of payment** 支付方式，**teaching** method 教学法

me|thodi|cal /məˈθɒdɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **methodical**, you mean that they do things carefully, thoroughly, and in order. 有板有眼的；有条不紊的；井然有序的 ❑ *Da Vinci was methodical in his research, carefully recording his observations and theories.* 达·芬奇搞研究井井有条，他详细记录观察结果和理论心得。 •**me|thodi|cal|ly** /məˈθɒdɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She methodically put the things into her suitcase.* 她把物品井然有序地放进手提箱。

Meth|od|ism /ˈmeθədɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Methodism** is the beliefs and practices of Methodists. 循道宗

Meth|od|ist /ˈmeθədɪst/ (**Methodists**) N-COUNT **Methodists** are Christians who follow the teachings of John Wesley and who have their own branch of the Christian church and their own form of worship. 循道宗信徒

meth|od|ol|ogy /ˌmeθəˈdɒlədʒi/ (**methodologies**) N-VAR A **methodology** is a system of methods and principles for doing something, for example for teaching or for carrying out research. （教学、研究等的）方法论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Teaching methodologies vary according to the topic.* 题目不同，教学方法也不一样。 •**meth|odo|logi|cal** /ˌmeθədəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...theoretical and methodological issues raised by the study of literary texts.* 文学文本研究提出的理论与方法论问题

meths /meθs/ N-UNCOUNT **Meths** is the same as **methylated spirits**. 同 methylated spirits【BRIT 英】

meth|yl|at|ed spir|its /ˌmeθəleɪtɪd ˈspɪrɪts/ N-UNCOUNT **Methylated spirits** is a liquid made from alcohol and other chemicals. It is used for removing stains and as a fuel in small lamps and heaters. 甲基化酒精，变性酒精（用作去污剂和燃料）【BRIT 英】

me|ticu|lous /məˈtɪkjʊləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **meticulous**, you mean that they do things very carefully and with great attention to detail. 小心谨慎的；一丝不苟的 ❑ *He was so meticulous about everything.* 他凡事都一丝不苟。 ❑ *The painting had been executed with meticulous attention to detail.* 这幅画的创作非常注意细节。 •**me|ticu|lous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The flat had been meticulously cleaned.* 公寓被仔仔细细打扫过了。

me|ti|er /ˈmetɪeɪ, AM 美 meˈtjeɪ/ (**metiers**) also **métier** N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **metier** is the type of work that you have a natural talent for and do well. 专长；特长；得心应手的工作【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was as the magazine's business manager that he found his true metier.* 他担任杂志的业务经理后才发现自己真正的专长。

me|tre ◆◇ /ˈmiːtəʳ/ (**metres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **meter**

1 N-COUNT [num n] A **metre** is a metric unit of length equal to 100 centimetres. 米 ❑ *Chris Boardman won the Olympic 4,000 metres pursuit.* 克里斯·博德曼赢得了奥运会 4,000 米自行车追逐赛的冠军。 ❑ *The tunnel is 10 metres wide and 600 metres long.* 隧道宽 10 米，长 600 米。 [Also +of] 2 N-VAR In the study of poetry, **metre** is the regular and rhythmic arrangement of syllables according to particular patterns. （诗歌的）韵律，格律【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *They must each compose a poem in strict alliterative metre.* 他们每人必须作一首严格押头韵的诗。 ❑ *All of the poems are written in traditional metres and rhyme schemes.* 所有的诗都按传统的韵律和韵式而作。

Word Link 词根词缀 *meter, metre ≈ measuring* 计量：*kilometre, metre, perimeter*

met|ric /ˈmetrɪk/ ADJ **Metric** means relating to the metric system. 公制的；米制的 ❑ *Converting metric measurements to U.S. equivalents is easy.* 将公制计量换算成美制计量不难。

met|ric sys|tem N-SING **The metric system** is the system of measurement that uses metres, grams, and litres. 公制，米制（以米、克、升为单位）

M

ˌmet|ric ˈton (**metric tons**) N-COUNT [num N] A **metric ton** is 1,000 kilograms. 公吨（1 公吨等于 1,000 千克）❑ [+of] *The Wall Street Journal uses 220,000 metric tons of newsprint each year.* 《华尔街日报》每年用掉 22 万公吨新闻纸。

met|ro /ˈmetrəʊ/ (**metros**) also **Metro** N-COUNT **The metro** is the underground railway system in some cities, for example in Paris. 地铁；地下铁路

→ see **transport**

met|ro|nome /ˈmetrənəʊm/ (**metronomes**) N-COUNT A **metronome** is a device which is used to indicate how quickly a piece of music should be played. It can be adjusted to make regular sounds at different speeds. 节拍器

me|tro|lis /məˈtrɒpəlɪs/ (**metropolises**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **metropolis** is the largest, busiest, and most important city in a country or region. 大都会；大都市 ❑ *...the bustling metropolis of Chengdu.* 熙熙攘攘的大都会成都

Word Link 词根词缀 *poli ≈ city* 城市：*metropolis, police, policy*

met|ro|poli|tan /ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtᵊn/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Metropolitan** means belonging to or typical of a large busy city. 大都会的；大都市的 ❑ *...the metropolitan district of Miami.* 迈阿密都市区 ❑ *...a dozen major metropolitan hospitals.* 大城市的 12 家大医院 ❑ *...metropolitan sophistication and rustic naivety.* 大城市的圆滑世故和乡村的天真纯朴

met|ro|sex|ual /ˌmetrəʊˈsekʃʊəl/ (**metrosexuals**) N-COUNT A **metrosexual** is a man who spends a lot of time and money on his appearance, and often his home. 潮男，都市玉男，都会美型男（耗费大量时间和金钱打扮自己的男子）❑ *A true metrosexual, Brad buys fresh flowers every week to brighten up the apartment.* 作为一个地道的都市玉男，布拉德每周都会买鲜花装点公寓。•ADJ **Metrosexual** is also an adjective. ❑ *My metrosexual husband has so many shirts that he needs more wardrobe space.* 我的都会型男丈夫衬衣太多，他需要更多的衣柜空间。

met|tle /ˈmetᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **mettle** is their ability to do something well in difficult circumstances. 善对困境的才能 ❑ *His first important chance to show his mettle came when he opened the new session of the Legislature.* 他召开新一届立法会议的时候，让他展示济世之才的第一次重要机会来了。

mew /mjuː/ (**mews, mewing, mewed**) VERB When a cat **mews**, it makes a soft high-pitched noise. （猫）咪咪叫，喵喵叫 ❑ [v] *From somewhere, the kitten mewed.* 从哪个地方传来猫咪喵喵的叫声。

mews /mjuːz/ (**mews**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **mews** is a street or small area surrounded by houses that were originally built as stables. （四周有旧时马厩的）巷道，庭院【BRIT 英】❑ *The house is in a secluded mews.* 这座房子坐落在一个偏僻的巷道里。

Mexi|can /ˈmeksɪkən/ (**Mexicans**) 1 ADJ **Mexican** means belonging or relating to Mexico, or to its people or culture. 墨西哥的；墨西哥人的；墨西哥文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Mexican** is a Mexican citizen, or a person of Mexican origin. 墨西哥人；墨西哥裔人

Word Link 词根词缀 *an, ian ≈ one of* …之一，*relating to* 有关…的：*Christian, Mexican, pedestrian*

ˌMexi|can ˈstand-off (**Mexican stand-offs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **Mexican stand-off** is a situation in which neither of the people or groups in a conflict or dispute can win and neither wants to give in first. （有冲突或争端时的）僵持，对峙【AM 美】

ˌMexi|can ˈwave (**Mexican waves**) N-COUNT If a crowd of people do a **Mexican wave**, each person in the crowd stands up and puts their arms in the air after the person to one side of them, creating a continuous wave-like motion through the crowd. 墨西哥人浪（人群依次站起挥动双臂再坐下所形成的波浪式场面）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wave**

mez|za|nine /ˈmezəniːn/ (**mezzanines**) 1 N-COUNT A **mezzanine** is a small floor which is built between two main floors of a building. 夹层（两层主楼面之间的小楼层）❑ *...the dining room on the mezzanine.* 位于夹层的餐厅 2 N-COUNT The **mezzanine** is the lowest balcony in a theatre, or the front rows in the lowest balcony. （剧院的）最底层楼厅，最底层楼厅前座【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **dress circle**

mez|zo /ˈmetsəʊ/ (**mezzos**) N-COUNT A **mezzo** is the same as a **mezzo-soprano**. 同 mezzo-soprano

ˌmezzo-so|prano (**mezzo-sopranos**) N-COUNT A **mezzo-soprano** is a female singer who sings with a higher range than a contralto but a lower range than a soprano. 女中音歌手；次女高音歌手 ❑ *She became a professional mezzo-soprano.* 她成了专业女中音歌手。❑ *...her remarkable mezzo soprano voice.* 她那出类拔萃的女中音歌喉

mg **mg** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**milligram** or **milligrams**. ❑ *...300 mg of calcium.* 300 毫克钙

Mgr **Mgr** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**Monsignor**.

MHz **MHz** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**megahertz**.

MIA /ˌem aɪ ˈeɪ/ ADJ **MIA** is used to describe members of the armed forces who do not return from a military operation but who are not known to have been killed or captured. **MIA** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'missing in action'. 作战中失踪的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He was listed as MIA.* 他被列为作战失踪人员。

miaow /miˈaʊ/ (**miaows, miaowing, miaowed**) also **meow** N-COUNT **Miaow** is used to represent the noise that a cat makes. 喵（猫叫声）❑ *He made a frightened noise a little like the miaow of a cat.* 他发出了一个惊恐的声音，有点儿像猫叫。•VERB **Miaow** is also a verb. ❑ [v] *Cats miaow when they are unhappy, purr when they are happy.* 猫不高兴时会喵喵叫，高兴时会发出呜呜声。

mi|as|ma /miˈæzmə/ (**miasmas**) N-VAR You can describe something bad or confused that seems to be in the air all around you as a **miasma**. 瘴气；瘴气似的东西【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *His ambition to be part of the U.S. Supreme Court faded in a miasma of alcohol and despair.* 他跻身美国最高法院的雄心壮志在弥漫着酒精和绝望的乌烟瘴气中消失殆尽。

mic. /maɪk/ (**mics**) N-COUNT A **mic.** is the same as a **microphone**. 同 microphone【INFORMAL 非正式】

mica /ˈmaɪkə/ (**micas**) N-VAR **Mica** is a hard mineral which is found as small flat crystals in rocks. It has a great resistance to heat and electricity. 云母

mice /maɪs/ **Mice** is the plural of **mouse**.（mouse 的复数）

mick|ey /ˈmɪki/ PHRASE If you **take the mickey** out of someone or something, you make fun of them, usually in an unkind way. 捉弄；取笑；嘲弄【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+out of] *He started taking the mickey out of this poor man just because he is bald.* 就因为这个可怜的人是个秃顶，他就开始嘲弄他。

ˌMickey ˈMouse ADJ You use **Mickey Mouse** to show that you think something is silly, childish, easy, or worthless. 幼稚的；小儿科的；毫无价值的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This is not a Mickey Mouse course where every player has a chance.* 这可不是哪个选手都有机会的小儿科场地。

mi|cro /ˈmaɪkrəʊ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **micro** to indicate that something relates to a specific area, rather than a general one 微观的【mainly TECHNICAL 主术语】❑ *The vital task was to allow the economy to operate freely at a micro level.* 关键任务是要实现经济在微观层面自由运转。

micro- /ˈmaɪkrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Micro-** is used to form nouns that refer to something that is a very small example or fraction of a particular type of thing.（用于构成名词）表示"微"、"小" ❑ *These are the cells that directly attack and kill micro-organisms.* 这些细胞可以直接攻击和杀死微生物。❑ *The pulse is usually timed in micro-seconds.* 脉冲通常以微秒计。

mi|crobe /ˈmaɪkrəʊb/ (**microbes**) N-COUNT A **microbe** is a very small living thing, which you can only see if you use a microscope. 微生物

micro|bio|logi|cal /ˌmaɪkrəʊbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Microbiological** refers to studies or tests relating to very small living things such as bacteria and their effects on people. 微生物学的；微生物的 ❑ *...microbiological testing.* 微生物试验

micro|bi|ol|ogy /ˌmaɪkrəʊbaɪˈɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Microbiology** is the branch of biology which is concerned with very small living things such as bacteria and their effects on people. 微生物学 ❑ *...a professor of microbiology and immunology.* 微生物学与免疫学教授 •**micro|bi|olo|gist** (**microbiologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a microbiologist at Liverpool University.* 利物浦大学微生物学家

mi|cro|blog /ˈmaɪkrəʊblɒg/ (**microblogs**) N-COUNT A **microblog** is a blog which is often intended for a particular group of people and consists of very short messages. 微博【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Traditional media organizations have begun to send headlines and links in microblog posts.* 传统媒体机构已经开始在微博帖子上发布要闻和链接。

micro-ˈbrewery (**micro-breweries**) N-COUNT A **micro-brewery** is a type of small brewery where beer is produced using traditional methods.（使用传统方法酿造啤酒的）微酿啤酒厂，小啤酒厂

micro|chip /ˈmaɪkrəʊtʃɪp/ (**microchips**) N-COUNT A **microchip** is a very small piece of silicon inside a computer. It has electronic circuits on it and can hold large quantities of information or perform mathematical and logical operations. 微芯片

Word Link 词根词缀 *micro ≈ small* 微：*microchip, microfilm, microscope*

micro|com|put|er /ˌmaɪkrəʊkəmˈpjuːtəʳ/ (**microcomputers**) also **micro-computer** N-COUNT A **microcomputer** is a small computer, especially one used for writing documents. 微机；微型计算机

micro|cosm /ˈmaɪkrəʊkɒzəm/ (**microcosms**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **microcosm** is a small society, place, or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one and so seems like a smaller version of it. 微宇宙；小宇宙；缩影【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Kitchell says the city was a microcosm of all American culture during the '60s.* 基切尔说这个城市曾经是 20 世纪 60 年代全部美国文化的缩影。

micro|cred|it /ˈmaɪkrəʊkredɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Microcredit** is credit in the form of small loans offered to local businesses, especially in developing countries.（尤指发展中国家的）小额信贷【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a microcredit scheme which provides credit to small businesses.* 为小微企业提供信贷的小额信贷计划

micro|ec|o|nom|ics /ˌmaɪkrəʊiːkəˈnɒmɪks, -ekə-/ also **micro-economics** N-UNCOUNT【BUSINESS 商】**Microeconomics** is the branch of economics that is concerned with individual areas of economic activity, such as those within a particular company or relating to a particular market. 微观经济学 ❑ *He has 250 students in his microeconomics module.* 他的微观经济学授课单元有 250 名学生。•**micro|ec|o|nom|ic** /ˌmaɪkrəʊiːkəˈnɒmɪk, -ekə-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a textbook on microeconomic theory.* 微观经济学理论教材

→ see **economics**

micro|elec|tron|ics /ˌmaɪkrəʊɪlekˈtrɒnɪks/

The form **microelectronic** is used as a modifier. microelectronic 用作修饰语。

N-UNCOUNT **Microelectronics** is the branch of electronics that deals with miniature electronic circuits. 微电子学

micro|fibre /ˈmaɪkrəʊfaɪbəʳ/ (**microfibres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **microfiber**

N-VAR [oft N n] **Microbfibres** are extremely light artificial fibres that are used to make cloth. 微纤维

micro|fiche /ˈmaɪkrəʊfiːʃ/ (**microfiches**) N-VAR A **microfiche** is a small sheet of film on which writing or other information is stored, greatly reduced in size. 缩微平片；缩微胶片

micro|film /ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪlm/ (**microfilms**) N-VAR **Microfilm** is film that is used for photographing information and storing it in a reduced form. 缩微胶片；缩微胶卷

micro-ˈorganism (**micro-organisms**) also **microorganism** N-COUNT A **micro-organism** is a very small living thing which you can only see if you use a microscope. 微生物

→ see **fungus**

micro|phone /ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/ (**microphones**) N-COUNT A **microphone** is a device that is used to make sounds louder or to record them on a tape recorder. 传声器；话筒；麦克风

→ see **concert**

Word Link 词根词缀 *phon ≈ sound* 声音：*microphone, phonetics, telephone*

micro|pro|ces|sor /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈprəʊsesəʳ/ (**microprocessors**) N-COUNT In a computer, the **microprocessor** is the main microchip, which controls its most important functions. 微处理器【COMPUTING 计算机】

micro|scope /ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/ (**microscopes**) 1 N-COUNT A **microscope** is a scientific instrument which makes very small objects look bigger so that more detail can be seen. 显微镜 2 PHRASE If you say that something is **under the microscope**, you mean that it is being studied very closely, usually because it is believed that something is wrong with it.（通常由于被认为存在问题）被仔细研究 ❑ *The media put their every decision under the microscope.* 媒体仔细研究他们的每一个决定。

Word Link 词根词缀 *scope ≈ looking* 看：*kaleidoscope, microscope, periscope*

micro|scop|ic /ˌmaɪkrəˈskɒpɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Microscopic** objects are extremely small, and usually can be seen only through a microscope. 极小的；微小的 ❑ *...microscopic fibres of protein.* 微细的蛋白质纤维 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **microscopic** examination is done using a microscope. 用显微镜的 ❑ *Microscopic examination of a cell's chromosomes can reveal the sex of the fetus.* 利用显微镜检查细胞染色体可以查明胎儿性别。•**micro|scopi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The tissue is examined microscopically to rule out or confirm cancer.* 利用显微镜检查组织，以排除或确认癌变。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is done in **microscopic** detail, you are emphasizing that it is done in a very thorough, detailed way. 非常仔细的；一丝不苟的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He carefully recounts the tale, the microscopic details of those crucial minutes.* 他详细讲述了事情经过，讲述了那关键的几分钟里所发生的微小细节。

micro|sec|ond /ˈmaɪkrəʊsekənd/ (**microseconds**) N-COUNT A **microsecond** is one millionth of a second. 微秒（百万分之一秒）

micro|sur|gery /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈsɜːʳdʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Microsurgery** is a form of surgery where doctors repair or remove parts of the body that are so small that they can only be seen clearly using a microscope. 显微外科；显微手术

micro|wave /ˈmaɪkrəʊweɪv/ (**microwaves, microwaving, microwaved**) 1 N-COUNT A **microwave** or a **microwave oven** is an oven which cooks food very quickly by electromagnetic radiation rather than by heat. 微波炉 2 VERB To **microwave** food or drink means to cook or heat it in a microwave oven. 用微波炉烹调（或加热）❑ [v n] *Steam or microwave the vegetables until tender.* 把蔬菜上锅蒸或者用微波炉加热，直至变软。

→ see **cook, wave**

micro|wave|able /ˈmaɪkrəʊweɪvəbəl/ also **microwavable** ADJ **Microwaveable** food can be cooked in a microwave. 可用微波炉烹调的

mid- /mɪd-/ PREFIX **Mid-** is used to form nouns or adjectives that refer to the middle part of a particular period of time, or the middle point of a particular place.（用于构成名词或形容词）表示“中间”、“中部”、“中期” ❑ *...the mid-eighteenth century.* 18 世纪中叶 ❑ *Davis is in her mid-thirties.* 戴维丝 35 岁左右。❑ *...the mid-west of America.* 美国中西部

ˌmid-ˈair N-UNCOUNT If something happens in **mid-air**, it happens in the air, rather than on the ground. 空中；半空中 ❑ *The bird stopped and hovered in mid-air.* 鸟儿停了下来，在半空中盘旋。❑ *...a mid-air collision.* 空中相撞

mid|day /ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] **Midday** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the day. 中午；正午 ❑ *At midday everyone would go down to Reg's Cafe.* 中午，大家都会下楼去雷吉餐馆。❑ *It's eight minutes after midday.* 现在时间是正午过 8 分钟。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Midday** is the middle part of the day, from late

M

morning to early afternoon. 中午时分(指中午 12 点钟前后的一段时间) ❑ *People were beginning to tire in the midday heat.* 在正午时分的热浪之中，人们开始感到疲倦。

mid|dle ◆◆◆ /'mɪdᵊl/ (**middles**) ❶ N-COUNT **The middle of** something is the part of it that is furthest from its edges, ends, or outside surface. 中部；中央；中间 ❑ [+of] *Howard stood in the middle of the room sipping a cup of coffee.* 霍华德站在房间中央，小口抿着一杯咖啡。❑ [+of] *Hyde accelerated away from the kerb, swerving out into the middle of the street.* 海德加速驶离路边，突然向街道中央一个急转弯。❑ *Make sure the roast potatoes aren't raw in the middle.* 要确保这些烤土豆不夹生。❷ **the middle of nowhere** → see **nowhere** ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] The **middle** object in a row of objects is the one that has an equal number of objects on each side. 当中的；正中的 ❑ *The middle button of his uniform jacket was strained over his belly.* 制服上装中间的纽扣在他肚子上绷得紧紧的。❑ *...the middle finger of her left hand.* 她左手中指 ❹ N-SING **The middle of** an event or period of time is the part that comes after the first part and before the last part. (事件或时间段的)中期，中间 ❑ *I woke up in the middle of the night and could hear a tapping on the window.* 我半夜里醒来，听见有敲窗户的声音。❑ *It was now the middle of November, cold and often foggy.* 现在是 11 月中旬，天气寒冷而且经常有雾。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Middle** is also an adjective. ❑ *The month began and ended quite dry, but the middle fortnight saw nearly 100mm of rain fall nationwide.* 本月月初和月末颇为干燥，不过中间两周全国有将近 100 毫米的降水。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] The **middle** course or way is a moderate course of action that lies between two opposite and extreme courses. (路线、道路)折中的，中间的，中庸的 ❑ *He favoured a middle course between free enterprise and state intervention.* 他倾向于在自由企业制与国家干预之间走一条中庸之道。❻ PHRASE If you divide or split something **down the middle**, you divide or split it into two equal halves or groups. 平均(分割) ❑ *They agreed to split the bill down the middle.* 他们同意均摊费用。❼ PHRASE If you are **in the middle of** doing something, you are busy doing it. 正忙于 ❑ *It's a bit hectic. I'm in the middle of cooking for nine people.* 有点儿忙不过来。我正忙着给 9 个人做饭呢。

mid|dle 'age N-UNCOUNT **Middle age** is the period in your life when you are no longer young but have not yet become old. Middle age is usually considered to take place between the ages of 40 and 60. 中年(通常指 40 至 60 岁之间) ❑ *Men tend to put on weight in middle age.* 男人到了中年往往会发福。

,middle-'aged ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **middle-aged**, you mean that they are neither young nor old. People between the ages of 40 and 60 are usually considered to be middle-aged. 中年的 ❑ *...middle-aged, married businessmen.* 已婚中年商人 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone's activities or interests as **middle-aged**, you are critical of them because you think they are typical of a middle-aged person, for example by being conventional or old-fashioned. 似中年人的；具中年人特点的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Her novels are middle-aged and boring.* 她的小说循规蹈矩，没有意思。

→ see **age**

Mid|dle 'Ages N-PLURAL In European history, **the Middle Ages** was the period between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and about 1500 AD, especially the later part of this period. 中世纪(指欧洲历史上公元 476 年西罗马帝国灭亡至公元 1500 年左右这段时期，尤指这段时期的后半部分)

Mid|dle A'meri|ca ❶ N-UNCOUNT Journalists use **Middle America** to refer to middle class people in America who are believed not to like change. 美国中产阶级(据认为不喜改变，为新闻用语) ❑ *People in the United States want the president to pay attention to Middle America.* 美国民众希望总统关注美国中产阶级。❷ N-PROPER **Middle America** is the same as the **Midwest**. 同 Midwest ❸ N-PROPER **Middle America** is used to refer to the area consisting of Mexico and Central America, sometimes including the West Indies. 中部美洲(包括墨西哥和中美洲，有时也包括西印度群岛)

middle|brow /'mɪdᵊlbraʊ/ also **middle-brow** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a piece of entertainment such as a book or film as **middlebrow**, you mean that although it may be interesting and enjoyable, it does not require much thought. (书、电影等娱乐产品)庸俗的，肤浅的，品味一般的 ❑ *...such middlebrow fare as Poirot, Sherlock Holmes and Jeeves and Wooster.* 《大侦探波洛》、《夏洛克·福尔摩斯》、《万能管家》之类的庸俗剧

,mid|dle 'class ◆◇◇ (**middle classes**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The middle class** or **middle classes** are the people in a society who are not working class or upper class. Business people, managers, doctors, lawyers, and teachers are usually regarded as middle class. 中产阶级，中产阶层(介于工人阶级和上层阶级之间，通常指商人、经理、医生、律师和教师) ❑ *...the expansion of the middle class in the late 19th century.* 19 世纪晚期中产阶级的壮大 ❑ *The President may have secured some support from the middle classes.* 总统可能已经得到了中产阶级的一些支持。•ADJ **Middle class** is also an adjective. ❑ *He is rapidly losing the support of blue-collar voters and of middle-class conservatives.* 他正在迅速失去蓝领选民与中产阶级保守派的支持。

,mid|dle 'dis|tance ❶ N-SING [usu *into/in the* N] If you are looking **into the middle distance**, you are looking at a place that is neither near nor far away. (视野的)不近不远处，中景 ❑ *He stares detachedly into the middle distance, towards nothing in particular.* 他超然地注视着不远处，双眼漫无目标。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **middle-distance** runner is someone who takes part in races of medium length, for example 800 metres. (赛跑选手)中距离的

,Mid|dle 'East ◆◇◇ N-PROPER **The Middle East** is the area around the eastern Mediterranean that includes Iran and all the countries in Asia to the west and south-west of Iran. 中东；中东地区 ❑ *The two great rivers of the Middle East rise in the mountains of Turkey.* 中东两大河流发源于土耳其山区。

,Mid|dle 'East|ern ADJ [ADJ n] **Middle Eastern** means relating to the Middle East. 中东的；中东地区的 ❑ *Most Middle Eastern countries have extremely high rates of population growth.* 大多数中东国家人口增长率都极高。

,Mid|dle 'Eng|land N-UNCOUNT Journalists use **Middle England** to refer to middle class people in England who are believed not to like change. 英格兰中产阶级(据认为不喜改变，为新闻用语) ❑ *This shows that the people of Middle England no longer trust the Tories.* 这表明英格兰中产阶级不再信任保守党人。

middle|man /'mɪdᵊlmæn/ (**middlemen**) ❶ N-COUNT A **middleman** is a person or company which buys things from the people who produce them and sells them to the people who want to buy them. 中间商【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Why don't they cut out the middleman and let us do it ourselves?* 他们何不甩开中间商让我们自己干呢？❷ N-COUNT A **middleman** is a person who helps in negotiations between people who are unwilling to meet each other directly. 中间人；调解人；斡旋人 ❑ *The two sides would only meet indirectly, through middlemen.* 双方只愿通过中间人间接接触。

,mid|dle 'man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT **Middle management** refers to managers who are below the top level of management, and who are responsible for controlling and running an organization rather than making decisions about how it operates. 中层管理人员；中级管理层【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The proportion of women in middle management has risen to 40%.* 中层管理人员中女性所占比例已经升至 40%。❑ *...middle-management jobs.* 中层管理职位

'mid|dle name (**middle names**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **middle name** is the name that comes between your first name and your surname. 中名(名与姓之间的名字) ❑ *His middle name is Justin.* 他的中名是贾斯廷。❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can use **middle name** in expressions such as **'discretion was her middle name'** and **'his middle name is loyalty'** to indicate that someone always behaves with a great deal of a particular quality. 突出个性；明显特征【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *Geniality is my middle name. I rarely write a fierce word about any restaurant.* 与人为善是我最大的特点。我给饭店写评语时很少用到激烈的言辞。

,middle-of-the-'road ❶ ADJ If you describe someone's opinions or policies as **middle-of-the-road**, you mean that they are neither left-wing nor right-wing, and not at all extreme. (观点或政策)中间道路的，温和路线的 ❑ *Consensus need not be weak, nor need it result in middle-of-the-road policies.* 一致意见未必缺少说服力，

也未必会产生中间路线政策。 ❷ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **middle-of-the-road**, you mean that they are ordinary or unexciting. 普通的；一般的；平淡无奇的 ❑ *I actually don't want to be a middle-of-the-road person, married with a mortgage.* 我其实不想做个平庸之辈，结个婚，背上房贷。 ❸ ADJ **Middle-of-the-road** music is pop music which a large number of people like because it is pleasant and does not sound extreme or unusual. The abbreviation **MOR** is also used. （音乐）受大众喜爱的，不标新立异的（缩略形式为 MOR） ❑ *I like cheerful, uplifting middle-of-the-road pop.* 我喜欢曲调欢快、令人振奋的大众流行乐。

ˌmiddle-ˈranking ADJ [ADJ n] A **middle-ranking** person has a fairly important or responsible position in a particular organization, but is not one of the most important people in it. 中层的；中级的 ❑ *...middle-ranking army officers.* 中层陆军军官

ˈmid|dle school (middle schools) ❶ N-VAR [oft in names] In the United States, a **middle school** is a school for children in the fifth to eighth grades, between the ages of 10 and 13 or 14. （美国）初中（设立五至八年级的学校，学生年龄在十岁至十三四岁） ❑ *...Harlem Park Middle School.* 哈莱姆公园中学 ❷ N-VAR [oft in names] In Britain, a **middle school** is a state school that children go to between the ages of 8 or 9 and 12 or 13. （英国）中级学校（学生年龄在八九岁至十二三岁之间的公立学校）

ˌMid|dle ˈWest N-PROPER **The Middle West** is the central part of the United States. （美国）中西部

mid|dling /ˈmɪdəlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a quality such as the size of something as **middling**, you mean that it is average. 中等的；普通的；一般的 ❑ *The Beatles enjoyed only middling success until 1963.* 直到 1963 年，披头士乐队还只是半红不紫。 ❑ *...a man of middling height.* 中等个头儿的男子

midge /mɪdʒ/ **(midges)** N-COUNT **Midges** are very small insects which bite. 摇蚊

midg|et /ˈmɪdʒɪt/ **(midgets)** N-COUNT People who are very short are sometimes referred to as **midgets**. 侏儒；矮子；矬子【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

Mid|lands /ˈmɪdləndz/ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Midlands** is the region or area in the central part of a country, in particular the central part of England. （尤指英格兰的）中部地区 ❑ *...an engineering company in the Midlands.* 中部地区一家工程公司

mid|life cri|sis /ˌmɪdlaɪf ˈkraɪsɪs/ **(midlife crises)** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **midlife crisis** is a period of doubt and anxiety that some people experience in middle age, when they think about whether their life is the kind of life that they want. 中年危机 ❑ *I went through my midlife crisis about four or five years ago, when I was forty.* 四五年前，我 40 岁的时候，经历了中年危机。

mid|night ◆◇ /ˈmɪdnaɪt/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Midnight** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the night. 子夜；午夜；半夜 ❑ *It was well after midnight by the time Anne returned to her apartment.* 安妮回到寓所时早就过了午夜。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Midnight** is used to describe something which happens or appears at midnight or in the middle of the night. 子夜的；午夜的；半夜的 ❑ *It is totally out of the question to postpone the midnight deadline.* 推迟午夜这个最后期限绝无可能。 ❸ PHRASE If someone **is burning the midnight oil**, they are staying up very late in order to study or do some other work. 开夜车；挑灯夜战；学习（或工作）至深夜 ❑ *Chris is asleep after burning the midnight oil trying to finish his article.* 克里斯为了写完文章挑灯夜战，现在已经睡着了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mid ≈ middle* 中间：*midnight, midpoint, midstream*

ˌmid|night ˈblue COLOUR Something that is **midnight blue** is a very dark blue colour, almost black. 午夜蓝；墨蓝色；深蓝色

mid|point /ˈmɪdpɔɪnt/ also **mid-point** ❶ N-SING **The midpoint between** two things is the point that is the same distance from both things. 中点；正中间 ❑ *[+between/of] ...the midpoint between Paris and Warsaw.* 巴黎和华沙的正中间 ❷ N-SING **The midpoint of** an event is the time halfway between the beginning and the end of it. （事件或时间段的）中间，一半 ❑ *[+of] She has not yet reached the midpoint of her life.* 她的人生还没有走到一半。

ˈmid-ˌrange ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **mid-range** to describe products or services which are neither the most expensive nor the cheapest of their type. （产品或服务）中档的 ❑ *...the price of a mid-range family car.* 中档家用轿车的价格

mid|riff /ˈmɪdrɪf/ **(midriffs)** N-COUNT [usu sing] Someone's **midriff** is the middle part of their body, between their waist and their chest. 躯中区，中腰部，上腹部（胸与腰之间的部分） ❑ *...the girl with the bare midriff.* 露上腹部的女孩

mid|sized /ˈmɪdsaɪzd/ also **mid-sized, midsize** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **midsized** or **midsize** to describe products, cities, companies, and other things that are neither large nor small. 中等大小的；中型的；中号的 ❑ *...a low-cost midsized car.* 廉价的中型汽车 ❑ *...a mid-size city.* 中等城市

midst /mɪdst/ ❶ PHRASE If you are **in the midst of** doing something, you are doing it at the moment. 在（做…）中 ❑ *We are in the midst of one of the worst recessions for many, many years.* 我们正处在很多很多年来最严重的一次经济衰退之中。 ❷ PHRASE If something happens **in the midst of** an event, it happens during it. 在（事件）中间 ❑ *Eleanor arrived in the midst of a blizzard.* 埃莉诺在雪暴中到达。 ❸ PHRASE If someone or something is **in the midst of** a group of people or things, they are among them or surrounded by them. 在（人群或一堆东西）当中；在…中间 ❑ *Many were surprised to see him exposed like this in the midst of a large crowd.* 许多人看到他像这样暴露在一大群人中间都感到吃惊。 ❹ PHRASE You say that someone is **in** your **midst** when you are drawing attention to the fact that they are in your group. 在（…们）之中；和…一起【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *We're lucky to have such a man in our midst.* 我们中间有这样一个人是我们的幸运。

mid|stream /ˌmɪdˈstriːm/ also **mid-stream** ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] Someone or something that is **in midstream** is in the middle of a river, where the current is strongest. 中流；河心 ❑ *Their boat had capsized in midstream.* 他们的船在河中央翻了。 •ADV [usu ADV after v] **Midstream** is also an adverb. [oft n ADV] ❑ *Some of them got caught midstream by the tide.* 他们中一些人被潮水困在了河心。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If someone who has been doing something such as talking stops or pauses **in midstream**, they stop doing it, often before continuing. （事情的）中途，一半 ❑ *I was cut off in midstream.* 我话说到一半被打断了。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Midstream** is also an adverb. ❑ *The most difficult thing in a fast game of rugby is to change course midstream.* 在一场快节奏的橄榄球比赛中，最困难的就是中途变线。

mid|sum|mer /ˌmɪdˈsʌmər/ N-UNCOUNT **Midsummer** is the period in the middle of the summer. 仲夏；盛夏 ❑ *In midsummer every town is impossibly crowded.* 仲夏时节，每个城镇都人满为患。 ❑ *It was a lovely midsummer morning.* 那是一个怡人的仲夏清晨。

ˌMid|sum|mer's ˈDay N-PROPER **Midsummer's Day** or **Midsummer Day** is the 24th of June. 施洗约翰节（6 月 24 日）

mid|way /ˌmɪdˈweɪ/ also **mid-way** ❶ ADV If something is **midway between** two places, it is between them and the same distance from each of them. （两地的）中途，半路，中间 ❑ *The studio is midway between his aunt's old home and his cottage.* 工作室就在从他姑姑家老宅到他家小屋之间的中点位置。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Midway** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the midway point between Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester.* 格洛斯特、赫里福德和伍斯特三地之间的中间点 ❷ ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **midway through** a period of time, it happens during the middle part of it. （时间段）中间，一半 ❑ *[+through] He crashed midway through the race.* 他比赛中途撞车了。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Midway** is also an adjective. ❑ *They were denied an obvious penalty before the midway point of the first half.* 上半场前半段，他们明显应得到一个点球，裁判却没有判。

mid|week /ˌmɪdˈwiːk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Midweek** describes something that happens in the middle of the week. 一周中间的；周中的 ❑ *The package includes midweek flights from Gatwick.* 套餐里包括周中从盖特威克机场出发的航班机票。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Midweek** is also an adverb. ❑ *They'll be able to go up to London midweek.* 他们可以在周中上伦敦去。

Mid|west /ˌmɪdˈwest/ N-PROPER **The Midwest** is the region in

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the north of the central part of the United States. 美国中西部（指美国中部靠北的地区）❑ *...farmers in the Midwest.* 美国中西部的农场主 ❑ *...the Midwest states.* 美国中西部诸州

Mid|west|ern /ˌmɪdˈwestən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Midwestern** means belonging or relating to the Midwest. 美国中西部的 ❑ *...the Midwestern plains.* 美国中西部平原 ❑ *...traditional Midwestern values.* 传统的美国中西部价值观

mid|wife /ˈmɪdwaɪf/ (**midwives**) N-COUNT A **midwife** is a nurse who is trained to deliver babies and to advise pregnant women. 助产士；接生员

mid|wife|ry /ˌmɪdˈwɪfəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Midwifery** is the work of delivering babies and advising pregnant women. 助产；接生

mid|win|ter /ˌmɪdˈwɪntəʳ/ also mid-winter N-UNCOUNT **Midwinter** is the period in the middle of winter. 仲冬；隆冬 ❑ *...the bleak midwinter.* 肃杀的仲冬时节 ❑ *...the cold midwinter weather.* 寒冷的仲冬天气

mien /miːn/ N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **mien** is their general appearance and manner, especially the expression on their face, which shows what they are feeling or thinking. 仪表；神态；风度；（尤指）面部表情【LITERARY 文】❑ *It was impossible to tell from his mien whether he was offended.* 从他的神态中无法看出他是否生气了。❑ *...his mild manner and aristocratic mien.* 他温文尔雅的举止和高贵风度

miffed /mɪft/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **miffed**, you are slightly annoyed and hurt because of something which someone has said or done to you. 生气的；恼火的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *I was a bit miffed about that.* 我对那件事有点儿恼火。

might

① MODAL USES 情态用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法

① might ⇹/maɪt/

Might is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. might 是情态动词，与动词原形连用。

→ Please look at category 10 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 13 项。 1 MODAL You use **might** to indicate that something will possibly happen or be true in the future, but you cannot be certain. （将来）也许，可能会【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Smoking might be banned totally in most buildings.* 大多数建筑中可能会全面禁烟。❑ *I might well regret it later.* 这件事我很可能以后会后悔的。❑ *He said he might not be back until tonight.* 他说他有可能要到今晚才回来。 2 MODAL You use **might** to indicate that there is a possibility that something is true, but you cannot be certain. 或许；可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *She and Simon's father had not given up hope that he might be alive.* 她和西蒙的父亲还没有放弃他或许还活着的希望。❑ *You might be right.* 你或许是对的。 3 MODAL You use **might** to indicate that something could happen or be true in particular circumstances. （特定情况下）可能会【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *America might sell more cars to the islands if they were made with the steering wheel on the right.* 方向盘装在右边的话，美国可能会在这些岛屿卖出更多汽车。❑ *...the type of person who might appear in a fashion magazine.* 那种可能会登上时装杂志的人 4 MODAL You use **might have** with a past participle to indicate that it is possible that something happened or was true, or when giving a possible explanation for something. 可能（与过去分词连用，表示已经发生或过去某事可能属实，有时用于提供一种可能的解释）❑ *I heard what might have been an explosion.* 我听见了一声巨响，可能是爆炸声。❑ *She thought the shooting might have been an accident.* 她想这次枪击可能是一次意外。 5 MODAL You use **might have** with a past participle to indicate that something was a possibility in the past, although it did not actually happen. （与过去分词连用）本来可以，原本可能 ❑ *Had the bomb dropped over a populated area of the city, there might have been a great deal of damage.* 炸弹如果投在了该市人口密集的地区，那损失就大了。 6 MODAL You use **might** in statements where you are accepting the truth of a situation, but contrasting it with something that is more important. 可能，也许（表示虽然接受某一事实，但将其与更为重要之事对比）❑ *They might not have two cents to rub together, but at least they have a kind of lifestyle that is different.* 他们也许穷得叮当响，但他们至少拥有一种不同的生活方式。 7 MODAL You use **might** when you are saying emphatically that someone ought to do the thing mentioned, especially when you are annoyed because they have not done it. 应该，应当（表达对某人未做应做之事的不满）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You might have told me that before!* 你之前应该告诉我那件事！ 8 MODAL You use **might** to make a suggestion or to give advice in a very polite way. 可以，不妨（用于提出建议或忠告）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *They might be wise to stop advertising on television.* 他们不妨停止在电视上做广告，这可能是明智之举。❑ *You might try the gas station down the street.* 你可以到街那头的加油站试试。 9 MODAL You use **might** as a polite way of interrupting someone, asking a question, making a request, or introducing what you are going to say next. 可不可以，能否（用于打断别人、发问、提出请求或引出接下来要说的话）【FORMAL, SPOKEN, POLITENESS 正式，口语，礼貌】❑ *Might I make a suggestion?* 我能否提个建议？ ❑ *Might I draw your readers' attention to the dangers in the Government's proposal.* 请各位审议人注意一下政府提案中的风险。 10 MODAL You use **might** in expressions such as **as you might expect** and **as you might imagine** in order to indicate that the statement you are making is not surprising. （表示正在作出的陈述并不令人惊讶）可以，能够（预料）❑ *'How's Jan?' she asked.—'Bad. As you might expect.'* "简怎么样？"她问道。——"不好。你可以想见。" ❑ *The drivers, as you might imagine, didn't care much for that.* 这些司机，可想而知，对此并不太在意。 11 MODAL You use **might** in expressions such as **I might add** and **I might say** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making. 不妨说；可以说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It didn't come as a great surprise to me, I might say.* 可以说，这并没有令我大吃一惊。 12 MODAL You use **might** in expressions such as **I might have known** and **I might have guessed** to indicate that you are not surprised at a disappointing event or fact. 我早该知道 / 我早该猜到（表示对令人失望的事情或情况并不感到吃惊）❑ *'I detest clutter, you know.'—'I didn't know, but I might have guessed.'* "我特别厌恶杂乱无章，你是知道的。"——"我可不知道，不过我早该猜到了。" 13 **might as well** → see **well**

② might /maɪt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Might** is power or strength. 能力；力量【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The might of the army could prove a decisive factor.* 军事力量可能会成为决定性因素。 2 PHRASE If you do something **with all** your **might**, you do it using all your strength and energy. 全力以赴；竭尽全力 ❑ *She swung the hammer at his head with all her might.* 她使出全身力气抡起锤头砸向他的脑袋。

might|i|ly /ˈmaɪtɪli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV after v] **Mightily** means to a great extent or degree. 非常；很；极其【OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 过时，强调】❑ *He had given a mightily impressive performance.* 他的表演极为精彩。❑ *She strove mightily to put Mike from her thoughts.* 她极力想忘却迈克。

mightn't /ˈmaɪtᵊnt/ **Mightn't** is a spoken form of 'might not'. （might not 的口语形式）

might've /ˈmaɪtəv/ **Might've** is the usual spoken form of 'might have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. （might have 的常用口语形式，尤其是 have 作助动词时）

mighty /ˈmaɪti/ (**mightier, mightiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mighty** is used to describe something that is very large or powerful. 强大的；强有力的；巨大的【LITERARY 文】❑ *There was a flash and a mighty bang.* 一道闪光划过，一声巨响接踵而至。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Mighty** is used in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing. （置于形容词和副词之前）很，非常，十分【mainly AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 主美，非正式，强调】❑ *It's something you'll be mighty proud of.* 这是你们会非常引以为豪的事情。 3 → see also **high and mighty**

mi|graine /ˈmiːgreɪn, AM 美 ˈmaɪ-/ (**migraines**) N-VAR A **migraine** is an extremely painful headache that makes you feel very ill. 偏头痛 ❑ *Her mother suffered from migraines.* 她母亲患有偏头痛。

mi|grant /ˈmaɪgrənt/ (**migrants**) 1 N-COUNT A **migrant** is a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work. （尤指以寻找工作为目的的）移民，移居者；流动工人 ❑ *The government divides asylum-seekers into economic migrants and*

genuine refugees. 政府把寻求避难者划分为经济移民与真正的难民。❑ *...migrant workers following harvests northward.* 在收获季节北上的流动工人 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] **Migrants** are birds, fish, or animals that migrate from one part of the world to another. 迁徙动物；候鸟；洄游鱼类 ❑ *Migrant birds shelter in the reeds.* 候鸟在芦苇丛中筑巢。

Word Link 词根词缀 *migr = moving* 移动，*changing* 变化：*emigrant, immigrant, migrant*

mi|grate /maɪ'greɪt, AM 美 'maɪgreɪt/ (**migrates, migrating, migrated**) 1 VERB If people **migrate**, they move from one place to another, especially in order to find work or to live somewhere for a short time. 移居，迁移（尤指到外地寻找工作或暂住）❑ [v prep/adv] *People migrate to cities like Jakarta in search of work.* 人们为找工作而迁移到雅加达这类城市里。❑ [v] *Farmers have learned that they have to migrate if they want to survive.* 农民已经认识到，想要生存就必须外出打工。•**mi|gra|tion** /maɪ'greɪʃ°n/ (**migrations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the migration of Soviet Jews to Israel.* 苏联犹太人向以色列的迁徙 2 VERB When birds, fish, or animals **migrate**, they move at a particular season from one part of the world or from one part of a country to another, usually in order to breed or to find new feeding grounds. （鸟兽随季节变化）迁徙；（鱼类）洄游 ❑ [v] *Most birds have to fly long distances to migrate.* 大多数鸟类为了迁徙都不得不长距离飞行。❑ [v prep/adv] *...a dam system that kills the fish as they migrate from streams to the ocean.* 导致鱼类在从溪流向海洋洄游途中死亡的水坝系统 •**mi|gra|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the migration of animals in the Serengeti.* 塞伦盖蒂地区的动物迁徙

mi|gra|tory /'maɪgrətəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **migratory** bird, fish, or animal is one that migrates every year. （鸟兽）迁徙的；（鱼类）洄游的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Migratory** means relating to the migration of people, birds, fish, or animals. 移居的；迁徙的；迁移的；（鱼类）洄游的 ❑ *...migratory farm labour.* 流动农业劳动力

Word Link 词根词缀 *ory = relating to* 有关…的：*advisory, contradictory, migratory*

mike /maɪk/ (**mikes**) N-COUNT A **mike** is the same as a **microphone**. 同 microphone【INFORMAL 非正式】

mil /mɪl/ NUM **Mil** means the same as **million**. 同 million【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Zhamnov, 22, signed for $1.25 mil over three years.* 扎姆诺夫，22岁，签下了为期3年、价值125万美元的合同。

mild ◆◇ /maɪld/ (**milder, mildest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mild** is used to describe something such as a feeling, attitude, or illness that is not very strong or severe. 温和的；不强烈的；不严重的 ❑ *Teddy turned to Mona with a look of mild confusion.* 泰迪略带困惑地向莫娜求助。❑ *Anna put up a mild protest.* 安娜温和地提出了抗议。•**mild|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Josephine must have had the disease very mildly as she showed no symptoms.* 约瑟芬没有表现出任何症状，她的病情一定还很轻。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mild** person is gentle and does not get angry easily. （人）温和的，温良的 ❑ *He is a mild man, who is reasonable almost to the point of blandness.* 他生性温和，几乎理智到了无趣的地步。•**mild|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'I'm not meddling,' Kenworthy said mildly, 'I'm just curious.'* "我不是多管闲事，"肯沃西温和地说，"我只是好奇。" 4 ADJ **Mild** weather is pleasant because it is neither extremely hot nor extremely cold. （天气）温暖的，和煦的 ❑ *The area is famous for its very mild winter climate.* 这个地区因冬季气候十分温和而闻名。5 ADJ You describe food as **mild** when it does not taste or smell strong, sharp, or bitter, especially when you like it because of this. （味道）温和的，清淡的，不刺激的 ❑ *This cheese has a soft, mild flavour.* 这种干酪味道清淡柔滑。❑ *...a mild curry powder.* 微辣的咖喱粉 6 → see also **mildly**

Thesaurus 同类词 *mild* Also look up:

ADJ. slight 1
friendly, gentle, kind, warm 2
comfortable, pleasant, warm; (*ant.*) harsh, severe 3
weak; (*ant.*) spicy, strong 4

mil|dew /'mɪldjuː, AM 美 -duː/ N-UNCOUNT **Mildew** is a soft white fungus that grows in damp places. 霉；霉菌 ❑ *The room smelled of mildew.* 房间里有股霉味。
→ see **fungus**

mil|dewed /'mɪldjuːd, AM 美 -duːd/ ADJ Something that is **mildewed** has mildew growing on it. 生霉的；发霉的

mild|ly /'maɪldli/ 1 → see **mild** 2 PHRASE You use **to put it mildly** to indicate that you are describing something in language that is much less strong, direct, or critical than what you really think. 说得轻一些；说得委婉一些 ❑ *But not all the money, to put it mildly, has been used wisely.* 说得好听一点，并非所有的钱都花得很明智。

,mild-'mannered ADJ If you describe someone as **mild-mannered**, you approve of them because they are gentle, kind, and polite. 温文尔雅的；文质彬彬的【APPROVAL 褒】

mile ◆◆ /maɪl/ (**miles**) 1 N-COUNT [num N] A **mile** is a unit of distance equal to 1760 yards or approximately 1.6 kilometres. 英里（长度单位，1英里合1,760码或约合1.6千米）❑ *They drove 600 miles across the desert.* 他们驱车600英里穿越沙漠。❑ *The hurricane is moving to the west at about 18 miles per hour.* 飓风正以约18英里的时速向西移动。❑ *She lives just half a mile away.* 她就住在半英里以外。❑ *...a 50-mile bike ride.* 50英里的骑行 2 N-PLURAL **Miles** is used, especially in the expression **miles away**, to refer to a long distance. 长距离；很长的路程 ❑ *If you enrol at a gym that's miles away, you won't be visiting it as often as you should.* 如果你加入的健身馆非常远，就不会去得那么勤快了。❑ *I was miles and miles from anywhere.* 我离哪儿都非常远。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Miles** or **a mile** is used with the meaning 'very much' in order to emphasize the difference between two things or qualities, or the difference between what you aimed to do and what you actually achieved. 远远，非常多（强调区别或目标与现实的差距）【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You're miles better than most of the performers we see nowadays.* 你比当下我们见到的大多数表演者都强得多。❑ *With a Labour candidate in place they won by a mile.* 有一个工党候选人坐镇，他们大获全胜。❑ *The rehearsals were miles too slow and no work was getting done.* 排练进度实在太慢，什么工作都没有完成。4 PHRASE If you say that someone is **miles away**, you mean that they are unaware of what is happening around them because they are thinking about something else. 心不在焉；开小差；走神【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What were you thinking about? You were miles away.* 你刚才在想什么呢？你开小差了。5 PHRASE If you say that someone is willing to **go the extra mile**, you mean that they are willing to make a special effort to do or achieve something. 格外努力；加把劲儿 ❑ *The President is determined 'to go the extra mile for peace'.* 总统决心"为实现和平而加倍努力"。6 PHRASE If you say that you can see or recognize something **a mile off**, you are emphasizing that it is very obvious and easy to recognize. 打老远（认出）【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You can spot undercover cops a mile off.* 你老远就能认出便衣警察。7 PHRASE If you say that someone would **run a mile** when faced with a particular situation, you mean that they would be very frightened or unwilling to deal with it. （因极度害怕或不愿面对）避而远之，跑得远远的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If anybody had told me when I first got married that I was going to have seven children, I would have run a mile.* 若是有人在我刚结婚时跟我说我会生7个孩子，我一定会躲得远远的。8 PHRASE If you say that something or someone **sticks out a mile** or **stands out a mile**, you are emphasizing that they are very obvious and easy to recognize. 显而易见；很明显【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'How do you know he's Irish?'—'Sticks out a mile.'* "你怎么知道他是爱尔兰人呢？"——"明摆的嘛。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mile* with:

ADJ. **mile high** 一英里高，**mile long** 一英里长，**nautical mile** 海里，**square mile** 平方英里，**mile wide** 一英里宽 1

mile|age /'maɪlɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mileage** refers to the distance that you have travelled, measured in miles. 英里里程；（旅程的）英里数 ❑ *Most of their mileage is in and around town.* 他们开车大多数时候是在城里和城市周边转悠。2 N-UNCOUNT The

M

mileage of a vehicle is the number of miles that it can travel using one gallon or litre of fuel. (车辆消耗一加仑或一升汽油所行驶的)英里数 ❑ *They are willing to pay up to $500 more for cars that get better mileage.* 他们愿意多出 500 美元来买更省油的汽车。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **mileage** in a particular course of action is its usefulness in getting you what you want. 好处；益处；用处 ❑ [+*out of/in*] *It's obviously important to get as much mileage out of the convention as possible.* 显然，尽可能利用这项公约很重要。

mile|stone /'maɪlstəʊn/ (**milestones**) N-COUNT A **milestone** is an important event in the history or development of something or someone. 里程碑；重大事件 ❑ [+*in*] *He said the launch of the party represented a milestone in Zambian history.* 他说该党的创立是赞比亚历史上的一座里程碑。

mi|lieu /'miːljɜː, AM 美 mɪ'ljuː/ (**milieux** or **milieus**) N-COUNT Your **milieu** is the group of people or activities that you live among or are familiar with. 生活圈子；周围环境；社会背景【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They stayed, safe and happy, within their own social milieu.* 他们呆在自己的社交圈子里，安稳快活。

mili|tant ♦◇ /'mɪlɪtənt/ (**militants**) ADJ You use **militant** to describe people who believe in something very strongly and are active in trying to bring about political or social change, often in extreme ways that other people find unacceptable. 激进的；好战的 ❑ *Militant mineworkers in the Ukraine have voted for a one-day stoppage next month.* 乌克兰激进的矿工已经投票决定下个月罢工一天。 •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Militant** is also a noun. ❑ *The militants might still find some new excuse to call a strike.* 那些激进分子也许还会找到新的借口举行罢工。 •**mili|tan|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the rise of trade union militancy.* 工会斗志的高涨 •**mili|tant|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Their army is militantly nationalist.* 他们的军队信奉激进的民族主义。

mili|ta|rism /'mɪlɪtərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Militarism** is a country's desire to strengthen their armed forces in order to make themselves more powerful. 军国主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The country slipped into a dangerous mixture of nationalism and militarism.* 这个国家滑入了民族主义和军国主义合流的危险境地。

mili|ta|rist /'mɪlɪtərɪst/ (**militarists**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **militarist**, you mean that they want their country's armed forces to be strengthened in order to make it more powerful. 军国主义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Militarist** means the same as **militaristic**. 同 militaristic【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...militarist policies.* 军国主义政策

mili|ta|ris|tic /ˌmɪlɪtə'rɪstɪk/ ADJ **Militaristic** is used to describe groups, ideas, or policies which support the strengthening of the armed forces of their country in order to make it more powerful. 军国主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...aggressive militaristic governments.* 侵略成性的军国主义政府

mili|ta|rized /'mɪlɪtəraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **militarised**

❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **militarized** area or region has members of the armed forces and military equipment in it. (地区)军事化的 ❑ *...the militarized zone that separates the faction leaders' areas of control.* 将派别领袖的管制区分隔开的军事区 ❷ ADJ You can use **militarized** to show disapproval of something that has many military characteristics, for example the quality of being aggressive or strict. 军事化的(指具有好战性、纪律性等军队特色的)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a militarized and confrontationist style of politics.* 军事化、对抗性的政治风格

mili|tary ♦♦♦ /'mɪlɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ (**militaries**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Military** means relating to the armed forces of a country. 军事的；军队的；军用的 ❑ *Military action may become necessary.* 也许有必要采取军事行动。 ❑ *The president is sending in almost 20,000 military personnel to help with the relief efforts.* 总统将派出近 2 万名军事人员协助救灾。 ❑ *...last year's military coup.* 去年的军事政变 •**mili|tari|ly** /ˌmɪlɪ'terɪli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *They remain unwilling to intervene militarily in what could be an unending war.* 他们仍然不愿意对一场可能会旷日持久的战争进行军事干预。 ❷ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] **The military** are the armed forces of a country, especially officers of high rank. 军队；军方；(尤指)高级军官 ❑ *The bombing has been far more widespread than the military will admit.* 轰炸范围远远大于军方愿意承认的范围。 ❸ ADJ **Military** means well-organized, controlled, or neat, in a way that is typical of a soldier. 军人般的；军人作风的 ❑ *Your working day will need to be organized with military precision.* 你的工作日得像军人一样安排得一丝不苟。

→ see **army**

Word Link 词根词缀 *milit ≈ soldier 军人：demilitarize, military, militia*

ˌmili|tary po'lice ❶ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The military police** are the part of an army, navy, or air force that act as its police force. 宪兵队 ❑ *The government has said it will reform the military police.* 政府已经声称要改革宪兵队。 ❷ N-PLURAL **Military police** are men and women who are members of the part of an army, navy, or air force that act as its police force. 宪兵 ❑ *The camp is surrounded by razor-wire fences and guarded by military police.* 营地周围架着尖利的铁丝网，且有宪兵值守。

ˌmili|tary po'lice|man (**military policemen**) N-COUNT A **military policeman** is a member of the military police. 宪兵

ˌmili|tary 'ser|vice N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Military service** is a period of service in the armed forces that every man in certain countries has to do. 兵役 ❑ *Many conscripts resent having to do their military service.* 许多应征入伍者对被迫服兵役愤愤不平。

mili|tate /'mɪlɪteɪt/ (**militates, militating, militated**) VERB To **militate against** something means to make it less possible or likely. To **militate against** someone means to prevent them from achieving something. 妨碍；阻碍【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +*against*] *Her background militates against her.* 她的背景对她不利。 ❑ [V +*against*] *We can never promise to sail anywhere in particular, because the weather might militate against it.* 天有不测风云，所以我们永远都无法保证会航行到哪个地方。

mi|li|tia /mɪ'lɪʃə/ (**militias**) N-COUNT A **militia** is an organization that operates like an army but whose members are not professional soldiers. 民兵组织 ❑ *The troops will not attempt to disarm the warring militias.* 部队无意解除交战各派民兵的武装。

→ see **army**

mi|li|tia|man /mɪ'lɪʃəmən/ (**militiamen**) N-COUNT A **militiaman** is a member of a militia. 民兵

milk ♦◇ /mɪlk/ (**milks, milking, milked**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Milk** is the white liquid produced by cows, goats, and some other animals, which people drink and use to make butter, cheese, and yoghurt. (牛、山羊等的)奶 ❑ *He popped out to buy a pint of milk.* 他匆匆出门去买一品脱牛奶。 ❑ *...basic foods such as meat, bread and milk.* 肉、面包、牛奶之类的基本食品 ❷ VERB If someone **milks** a cow or goat, they get milk from it, using either their hands or a machine. 给(牛、山羊)挤奶；挤…的奶 ❑ [V n] *Farm-workers milked cows by hand.* 农场工人用手挤牛奶。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Milk** is the white liquid produced by women to feed their babies. 母乳 ❑ *Milk from the mother's breast is a perfect food for the human baby.* 母乳是宝宝的最佳食品。 ❹ N-VAR Liquid products for cleaning your skin or making it softer are sometimes referred to as **milks**. (清洁皮肤或使其柔嫩的)乳液 ❑ *...sales of cleansing milks, creams and gels.* 洁面乳、润肤霜和啫喱的销量 ❺ VERB If you say that someone **milks** something, you mean that they get as much benefit or profit as they can from it, without caring about the effects this has on other people. 榨取；剥削【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *A few people tried to milk the insurance companies.* 一些人试图敲保险公司一笔钱。 ❑ [V n +*from*] *The callous couple milked money from a hospital charity to fund a lavish lifestyle.* 为了过上奢靡的生活，这对冷漠无情的夫妇竟然贪污医院慈善基金。 ❻ → see also **coconut milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, skimmed milk**

→ see **dairy**

ˌmilk 'choco|late N-UNCOUNT **Milk chocolate** is chocolate that has been made with milk. It is lighter in colour and has a creamier taste than plain chocolate. 牛奶巧克力

milk float (**milk floats**) N-COUNT A **milk float** is a small electric van with a roof and no sides which is used to deliver milk to people's houses. (电动)送奶车【BRIT 英】

milk|maid /'mɪlkmeɪd/ (**milkmaids**) N-COUNT In former times, a **milkmaid** was a woman who milked cows and made butter and cheese on a farm. (旧时的)挤奶女工,牛奶场女工

milk|man /'mɪlkmən, AM 美 -mæn/ (**milkmen**) N-COUNT A **milkman** is a person who delivers milk to people's homes. 送奶工

milk product (**milk products**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Milk products** are foods made from milk, for example butter, cheese, and yoghurt. 奶制品;乳制品

milk round (**milk rounds**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone has a **milk round**, they work as a milkman, going from house to house delivering milk. 挨家挨户送牛奶的工作【BRIT 英】❑ *Milk rounds are threatened as customers switch to buying from supermarkets.* 随着顾客转而从超市购买牛奶,送奶工的生意受到了威胁。❷ N-SING **The milk round** is an event that happens once a year when people from large companies visit colleges and universities and interview students who are interested in working for them. (每年一度的)校园巡回招聘【BRIT 英】❑ *He obtained his first job through the milk round.* 他在校园巡回招聘会上找到了第一份工作。

milk|shake /'mɪlkʃeɪk/ (**milkshakes**) also **milk shake** N-VAR A **milkshake** is a cold drink made by mixing milk with a flavouring or fruit, and sometimes ice cream. 奶昔 ❑ *...a strawberry milkshake.* 草莓奶昔

milk tooth (**milk teeth**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **milk teeth** are the first teeth that grow in your mouth, which later fall out and are replaced by a second set. 乳牙

milk white COLOUR You can use **milk white** to describe things that are a milky white colour. 乳白色【LITERARY 文】❑ *Mist was rising, and trees and shrubs began to disappear in a milk-white haze.* 起雾了,树木和灌丛开始消失在一片乳白色的雾霭中。

milky /'mɪlki/ (**milkier, milkiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **milky**, you mean that it is pale white in colour. You can describe other colours as **milky** when they are very pale. 乳白色的;苍白的;淡白色的 ❑ *A milky mist filled the valley.* 白茫茫的轻雾弥漫山谷。❷ ADJ Drinks or food that are **milky** contain a lot of milk. 含奶多的;掺奶的 ❑ *...a large bowl of milky coffee.* 一大碗牛奶咖啡

Milky Way N-PROPER **The Milky Way** is the pale strip of light consisting of many stars that you can see stretched across the sky at night. 银河

→ see **galaxy**

mill ♦♢ /mɪl/ (**mills, milling, milled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mill** is a building in which grain is crushed to make flour. 磨坊;磨粉厂 ❷ N-COUNT A **mill** is a small device used for grinding something such as coffee beans or pepper into powder. 研磨器 ❑ *...a pepper mill.* 胡椒研磨器 ❸ N-COUNT A **mill** is a factory used for making and processing materials such as steel, wool, or cotton. (制造加工钢材、羊毛、棉花等的)工厂 ❑ *...a steel mill.* 钢厂 ❑ *...a textile mill.* 纺织厂 ❹ VERB To **mill** something such as wheat or pepper means to grind it in a mill. 把…磨成粉;碾碎 ❑ [V n] *They mill 1000 tonnes of flour a day in every Australian state.* 澳大利亚各州每天都要磨 1,000 吨面粉。❑ [v-ed] *...freshly milled black pepper.* 新磨的黑胡椒粉 ❺ → see also **milling, rolling mill, run-of-the-mill, watermill** ❻ **grist to the mill** → see **grist**

▶**mill around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mill about**

PHRASAL VERB When a crowd of people **mill around** or **mill about**, they move around within a particular place or area, so that the movement of the whole crowd looks very confused. (一群人)乱兜圈子,乱转 ❑ [V P] *Quite a few people were milling about, but nothing was happening.* 有不少人在附近转来转去,可什么事情也没有发生。❑ [V P n] *Dozens of people milled around Charing Cross Road and Denmark Street.* 数十人在查令十字路和丹麦街附近徘徊。

mil|len|nium /mɪ'lenɪəm/ (**millenniums** or **millennia**) ❶ N-COUNT A **millennium** is a period of one thousand years, especially one which begins and ends with a year ending in '000', for example the period from the year 1000 to the year 2000. 千年【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-SING Many people refer to the year 2000 as **the Millennium**. 千禧年(指 2000 年) ❑ *...the eve of the Millennium.* 千禧年前夜

Word Link 词根词缀 *enn ≈ year* 年 : *biennial, centennial, millennium*

Word Link 词根词缀 *mill ≈ thousand* 千 : *millennium, million, millionaire*

mil|ler /'mɪlə^r/ (**millers**) N-COUNT A **miller** is a person who owns or operates a mill in which grain is crushed to make flour. 磨坊主;磨粉厂厂长

mil|let /'mɪlɪt/ (**millets**) N-VAR **Millet** is a cereal crop that is grown for its seeds or for hay. 粟;黍;小米

milli- /'mɪlɪ-/ PREFIX **Milli-** is added to some nouns that refer to units of measurement in order to form other nouns referring to units a thousand times smaller. (用于某些度量单位名词之前,构成新的度量单位名词)表示"毫"、"千分之一" ❑ *...a small current, around 5 milliamps.* 5 毫安左右的弱电流

mil|li|gram /'mɪlɪgræm/ (**milligrams**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **milligramme**

N-COUNT [num N] A **milligram** is a unit of weight that is equal to a thousandth of a gramme. 毫克 ❑ [+of] *...0.5 milligrams of mercury.* 0.5 毫克水银

Word Link 词根词缀 *milli ≈ thousandth* 毫 : *milligram, millilitre, millimetre*

mil|li|li|tre /'mɪlɪliːtə^r/ (**millilitres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **milliliter**

N-COUNT [num N] A **millilitre** is a unit of volume for liquids and gases that is equal to a thousandth of a litre. 毫升 ❑ [+of] *...100 millilitres of blood.* 100 毫升血液

mil|li|metre /'mɪlɪmiːtə^r/ (**millimetres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **millimeter**

N-COUNT [num N] A **millimetre** is a metric unit of length that is equal to a tenth of a centimetre or a thousandth of a metre. 毫米 ❑ *...a tiny little transparent pill, about 20 millimetres long.* 一颗小小的透明药片,约 20 毫米长

mil|li|ner /'mɪlɪnə^r/ (**milliners**) N-COUNT A **milliner** is a person whose job is making or selling women's hats. 女帽生产商;女帽销售商

mil|li|nery /'mɪlɪnəri, AM 美 -neri/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Millinery** is used to refer to women's hats. 女帽【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...her aunt's modest millinery shop.* 她姑姑的女帽小店

mill|ing /'mɪlɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] The people in a **milling** crowd move around within a particular place or area, so that the movement of the whole crowd looks very confused. (一群人)乱兜圈子的,乱转的 ❑ *They moved purposefully through the milling crowd.* 他们目的明确地穿过乱哄哄的人群。

mil|lion ♦♦♦ /'mɪlɪən/ (**millions**)

The plural form is **million** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 在数字或 several, a few 等表示数字的词或表达方式后,复数形式为 million。

❶ NUM A **million** or one **million** is the number 1,000,000. 百万;兆 ❑ *Up to five million people a year visit the county.* 每年到访该县的人多达 500 万。❑ *Profits for 1999 topped £100 million.* 1999 年利润超过了 1 亿英镑。❷ QUANT If you talk about **millions of** people or things, you mean that there is a very large number of them but you do not know or do not want to say exactly how many. 数百万的;大量的;数不清的 ❑ [+of] *The programme was viewed on television in millions of homes.* 无数家庭通过电视收看了这个节目。

M

Word Link 词根词缀 *mill = thousand* 千：*millennium, million, millionaire*

mil|lion|aire /ˌmɪliə'neəʳ/ (**millionaires**) N-COUNT A **millionaire** is a very rich person who has money or property worth at least a million pounds or dollars. 百万富翁 ❑ *By the time he died, he was a millionaire.* 他去世时已经是百万富翁了。

mil|lion|air|ess /ˌmɪliə'neəres/ (**millionairesses**) N-COUNT A **millionairess** is a woman who has money or property worth at least a million pounds or dollars. 百万富婆

mil|lionth ◆◆ /'mɪliənθ/ (**millionths**) 1 ORD The **millionth** item in a series is the one you count as number one million. 第一百万 ❑ *Last year the millionth truck rolled off the assembly line.* 去年，第 100 万辆卡车驶下了装配线。2 FRACTION A **millionth of** something is one of a million equal parts of it. 百万分之一 ❑ [+of] *The bomb must explode within less than a millionth of a second.* 炸弹必须在不到百万分之一秒的时间内爆炸。

mil|li|pede /'mɪlɪpi:d/ (**millipedes**) N-COUNT A **millipede** is a small creature with a long narrow body and a lot of legs. 马陆；千足虫

mil|li|sec|ond /'mɪlɪsekənd/ (**milliseconds**) N-COUNT A **millisecond** is a unit of time equal to one thousandth of a second. 毫秒

mill|stone /'mɪlstəʊn/ (**millstones**) 1 N-COUNT A **millstone** is a large, flat, round stone which is one of a pair of stones used to grind grain into flour. 磨石；磨盘 2 PHRASE If you describe something as **a millstone** or **a millstone around** your **neck**, you mean that it is a very unpleasant problem or responsibility that you cannot escape from. 重担；重负；累赘【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *For today's politicians, the treaty is becoming a millstone.* 对于今天的政客而言，这个条约正在变成一个包袱。❑ *That contract proved to be a millstone around his neck.* 那个合同结果成了他的一个负担。

mime /maɪm/ (**mimes, miming, mimed**) 1 N-VAR **Mime** is the use of movements and gestures in order to express something or tell a story without using speech. 哑剧艺术 ❑ *Music, mime and strong visual imagery play a strong part in the productions.* 音乐、哑剧和强烈的视觉影像在演出中产生了强烈效果。❑ *...a mime artist.* 哑剧艺术家 2 VERB If you **mime** something, you describe or express it using mime rather than speech. 以哑剧动作表达 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *It featured a solo dance in which a woman in a short overall mimed a lot of dainty housework.* 它的亮点是一段独舞，一名身穿短罩衫的女子以哑剧形式优雅地表演了许多做家务的动作。❑ [v n/v-ing] *I remember asking her to mime getting up in the morning.* 我记得曾经让她用哑剧动作表演早上起床的情景。[Also v] 3 VERB If you **mime**, you pretend to be singing or playing an instrument, although the music is in fact coming from a CD or cassette. 对口型；假唱；假装演奏 ❑ [v] *Richey's not miming, he's playing very quiet guitar.* 里奇并非在摆样子，只是他吉他声音弹得很小罢了。❑ [v n] *In concerts, the group mime their songs.* 这个组合在音乐会上假唱。❑ [v +to] *The waiters mime to records playing on the jukebox.* 服务员们跟着自动点唱机里播放的唱片对口型假唱。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mim = copying* 模仿：*mime, mimic, pantomime*

mi|met|ic /mɪ'metɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mimetic** movements or activities are ones in which you imitate something. 模仿的；模拟的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Both realism and naturalism are mimetic systems or practices of representation.* 现实主义和自然主义都是一种模仿体系或表现手法。

mim|ic /'mɪmɪk/ (**mimics, mimicking, mimicked**) 1 VERB If you **mimic** the actions or voice of a person or animal, you imitate them, usually in a way that is meant to be amusing or entertaining. 模仿；戏仿；（开玩笑地）学…的样子 ❑ [v n] *He could mimic anybody.* 他可以模仿任何人。2 VERB If someone or something **mimics** another person or thing, they try to be like them. 模仿；仿效 ❑ [v n] *The computer doesn't mimic human thought; it reaches the same ends by different means.* 计算机并没有模仿人的思维，而是通过不同的手段达到了相同的目的。3 N-COUNT A **mimic** is a person who is able to mimic people or animals. 善于模仿他人（或动物）的人

mim|ic|ry /'mɪmɪkri/ N-UNCOUNT **Mimicry** is the action of mimicking someone or something. 模仿；学样 ❑ *One of his few strengths was his skill at mimicry.* 他为数不多的强项之一就是善于模仿。

min. **Min.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**minimum**, or for **minutes** or **minute**.

mina|ret /ˌmɪnə'ret/ (**minarets**) N-COUNT A **minaret** is a tall thin tower which is part of a mosque.（清真寺的）宣礼塔

mince /mɪns/ (**minces, mincing, minced**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mince** is meat which has been cut into very small pieces using a machine. 肉末【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Brown the mince in a frying pan.* 在煎锅里把肉末煎至棕色。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ground beef, hamburger meat**

2 VERB If you **mince** food such as meat, you put it into a machine which cuts it into very small pieces.（用机器）切碎，绞碎，剁碎（肉等）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *Perhaps I'll buy lean meat and mince it myself.* 也许我会买点瘦肉自己绞。❑ [v-ed] *...minced beef.* 牛肉末

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **grind**

3 VERB If you say that someone, especially a homosexual man, **minces** somewhere, you mean that they walk there with quick small steps.（尤指同性恋男子）迈着小碎步快走【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v prep/adv] *They minced in, in beach costumes and make-up.* 他们穿着沙滩装，化了妆，迈着小碎步快走进来。4 PHRASE If you say that someone does not **mince** their **words**, you mean that they speak in a forceful and direct way, especially when saying something unpleasant to someone. 说话转弯抹角；言语婉转 ❑ *The doctors didn't mince their words, and predicted the worst.* 医生直言相告，做了最坏的预测。

→ see **cut**

mince|meat /'mɪnsmi:t/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mincemeat** is a sticky mixture of small pieces of dried fruit. It is usually cooked in pastry to make mince pies. 百果馅（用切碎的干果混合而成，通常用于做百果馅饼）2 N-UNCOUNT **Mincemeat** is the same as **mince**. 同 mince【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ground beef, hamburger meat**

3 PHRASE If you **make mincemeat of** someone or **make mincemeat out of** them, you defeat them completely in an argument, fight, or competition.（在辩论、打斗、竞争中）彻底击败，把…打得落花流水 ❑ *I can imagine a defence lawyer making mincemeat of him if we ever put him up in court.* 要是我们把他弄到法庭上，我能够想象出辩护律师把他驳斥得体无完肤的情形。

mince pie (**mince pies**) N-COUNT **Mince pies** are small pies containing a sticky mixture of small pieces of dried fruit. Mince pies are usually eaten at Christmas.（通常在圣诞节时食用的）百果馅饼

minc|er /'mɪnsəʳ/ (**mincers**) N-COUNT A **mincer** is a machine which cuts meat into very small pieces by forcing it through very small holes. 绞肉机【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **meat grinder**

mind

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB USES 动词用法

①**mind** ◆◆◆ /maɪnd/ (**minds**) → Please look at category 3 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 45 项。1 N-COUNT [with poss] You refer to someone's **mind** when talking about their thoughts. For example, if you say that something is **in your mind**, you mean that you are thinking about it, and if you say that something is **at the back of your mind**, you mean that you are aware of it, although you are not thinking about it very much. 思想；心思；脑子 ❑ *I'm trying to clear my mind of all this.* 我正在努力忘掉这一切。❑ *There was no doubt in his mind that*

the man was serious. 在他看来，这个人无疑是认真的。❑ *I put what happened during that game to the back of my mind.* 我把比赛期间发生的事情抛诸脑后。❑ *He spent the next hour going over the trial in his mind.* 接下来的一小时里，他在脑子里反复考虑了这次审判。2 N-COUNT Your **mind** is your ability to think and reason. 头脑，脑筋（指思考和推理的能力）❑ *You have a good mind.* 你有聪明的头脑。❑ *Studying stretched my mind and got me thinking about things.* 学习拓展了我的脑筋，启发我思考问题。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a particular type of **mind**, you have a particular way of thinking which is part of your character, or a result of your education or professional training. 思维方式；心理 ❑ *Andrew, you have a very suspicious mind.* 安德鲁，你疑心太重了。❑ *The key to his success is his logical mind.* 他成功的关键在于他擅长逻辑思维。❑ *...an American writer who has researched the criminal mind.* 研究过犯罪心理的美国作家 4 N-COUNT You can refer to someone as a particular kind of **mind** as a way of saying that they are clever, intelligent, or imaginative. 有才智的人；富有想象力的人；精英 ❑ *She moved to London, meeting some of the best minds of her time.* 她搬到了伦敦，遇见了她那个时代最有头脑的一些人。5 → see also **minded, -minded, frame of mind, state of mind** 6 PHRASE If you tell someone to **bear** something **in mind** or to **keep** something **in mind**, you are reminding or warning them about something important which they should remember. 牢记；把…放在心上 ❑ *Bear in mind that petrol stations are scarce in the more remote areas.* 要牢记一点：在比较偏远的地方加油站很少。❑ *I should not be surprised about some of her comments, bearing in mind the party she belongs to.* 想到她所属的那个党派，我对她的一些评论并不感到惊讶。7 PHRASE If something **brings** another thing **to mind** or **calls** another thing **to mind**, it makes you think of that other thing, usually because it is similar in some way. 使记起；使联想起 ❑ *That brings to mind a wonderful poem by Riokin.* 那使我记起了里奥金的一首绝妙好诗。8 PHRASE If you **cast** your **mind back to** a time in the past, you think about what happened then. 回想起，追忆起（某个时间）❑ *Cast your mind back to 1978, when Forest won the title.* 回想一下 1978 年，福里斯特夺冠的时候。9 PHRASE If you **close** your **mind to** something, you deliberately do not think about it or pay attention to it. 不去想；对…不予考虑 ❑ *She has closed her mind to last year's traumas.* 她不再去想去年遭受的创伤。10 PHRASE If you **change** your **mind**, or if someone or something **changes** your **mind**, you change a decision you have made or an opinion that you had. （使）改变主意；（使）改变决定 ❑ *I was going to vote for him, but I changed my mind and voted for Reagan.* 我原本准备投票给他，后来改变了主意，把票投给了里根。❑ *It would be impossible to change his mind.* 让他改变想法绝无可能。11 PHRASE If something **comes to mind** or **springs to mind**, you think of it without making any effort. （想法）自然进入脑海，一下子冒出来 ❑ *Integrity and honesty are words that spring to mind when talking of the man.* 谈到这个人的时候，自然会想起“正直”、“诚实”这样的字眼。12 PHRASE If you say that an idea or possibility never **crossed** your **mind**, you mean that you did not think of it. （想法、可能性）掠过心头，被想到，进入脑海 ❑ *It had never crossed his mind that there might be a problem.* 他从未想过可能会有问题。13 PHRASE If you see something **in your mind's eye**, you imagine it and have a clear picture of it in your mind. 在脑海里；在想象中 ❑ *In his mind's eye, he can imagine the effect he's having.* 他能在脑海里想象出将会达到的效果。14 PHRASE If you **have a mind to** do something, you want, intend, or choose to do it. 有心，打算，选择（做…）❑ *The captain of the guard looked as if he had a mind to challenge them.* 卫队长看上去似乎有心挑战他们。15 PHRASE If you say that you **have a good mind to** do something or **have half a mind to** do it, you are threatening or announcing that you have a strong desire to do it, although you probably will not do it. 很想，真想（表示威胁或声明，实际可能不会做）❑ *He raged on about how he had a good mind to resign.* 他还在大发脾气，叫嚷着真想辞职不干。16 PHRASE If you ask someone what they **have in mind**, you want to know in more detail about an idea or wish they have. 在考虑；想要 ❑ *'Maybe we could celebrate tonight.'—'What did you have in mind?'* “也许今晚我们可以庆祝一下。”——“你有何打算？” 17 PHRASE If you **have it in mind to** do something, you intend or want to do it. 意欲，想要，打算（做…）❑ *Collins Harvill had it in mind to publish a short volume about Pasternak.* 柯林斯·哈维尔公司打算出版一本帕斯捷尔纳克的小集子。18 PHRASE If you do something **with** a particular thing **in mind**, you do it with that thing as your aim or as the reason or basis for your action. 以…为目标（或理由、基础）；考虑到 ❑ *These families need support. With this in mind a group of 35 specialists met last weekend.* 这些家庭需要帮助。为此，一个 35 人专家组上周末开会进行了商谈。19 PHRASE If you say that something such as an illness is **all in the mind**, you mean that it relates to someone's feelings or attitude, rather than having any physical cause. （疾病等）纯属心理作用的 ❑ *It could be a virus, or it could be all in the mind.* 它可能是病毒感染，也可能纯属心理作用。20 PHRASE If you **know** your **own mind**, you are sure about your opinions, and are not easily influenced by other people. 有主见 21 PHRASE If you say that someone **is losing** their **mind**, you mean that they are becoming mad. 精神失常；失去理智 ❑ *Sometimes I feel I'm losing my mind.* 有时候我觉得自己快要疯掉了。22 PHRASE If you **make up** your **mind** or **make** your **mind up**, you decide which of a number of possible things you will have or do. 拿定主意；下定决心 ❑ *Once he made up his mind to do something, there was no stopping him.* 一旦他下定决心做什么事，就没有什么能够阻止他。❑ *She said her mind was made up.* 她说自己主意已定。23 PHRASE You can use the expression **mind over matter** to describe situations in which a person seems to be able to control events, physical objects, or the condition of their own body using their mind. 心胜于物，思想支配物质（指人似乎能用其思想控制事情、物体或自身身体状况）❑ *Good health is simply a case of mind over matter.* 身体健康不过是个心胜于物的问题。24 PHRASE If a number of people are **of one mind**, **of like mind**, or **of the same mind**, they all agree about something. 意见一致；看法相同 ❑ *Contact with other disabled yachtsmen of like mind would be helpful.* 和其他志同道合的残疾人帆船运动员接触会有帮助。❑ *The food companies are not of one mind about these new regulations.* 对于这些新规，各食品公司意见不一。25 PHRASE If you say that something that happens **is a load off** your **mind** or **a weight off** your **mind**, you mean that it causes you to stop worrying, for example because it solves a problem that you had. 心中一块石头落地；不再忧虑 26 PHRASE If something is **on** your **mind**, you are worried or concerned about it and think about it a lot. 担心；惦记；挂念 ❑ *This game has been on my mind all week.* 整整一个星期我心里都想着这场比赛。❑ *I just forgot. I've had a lot on my mind.* 我完全忘了。我脑子里事儿太多了。27 PHRASE If your **mind is on** something or you **have** your **mind on** something, you are thinking about that thing. 心思在…上；把心思放在…上 ❑ *At school I was always in trouble—my mind was never on my work.* 上学时我老惹麻烦——我的心思从来不在学业上。28 PHRASE If you have **an open mind**, you avoid forming an opinion or making a decision until you know all the facts. 开放的心态；不抱成见的心态 ❑ *It's hard to see it any other way, though I'm trying to keep an open mind.* 此事很难有其他见解，不过我努力不妄下定论。29 PHRASE If something **opens** your **mind to** new ideas or experiences, it makes you more willing to accept them or try them. 使思想开放；使更愿意接受（或尝试）（新事物）❑ *She also stimulated his curiosity and opened his mind to other cultures.* 她还激发了他的好奇心，使他愿意了解其他文化。30 PHRASE If you say that someone is **out of their mind**, you mean that they are mad or very foolish. 精神失常；极其愚蠢【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *What are you doing? Are you out of your mind?* 你在干什么？你疯了吗？ 31 PHRASE If you say that someone is **out of their mind with** a feeling such as worry or fear, you are emphasizing that they are extremely worried or afraid. （用于强调感受）极其，极度【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】32 PHRASE If you say that someone is, for example, **bored out of** their **mind**, **scared out of** their **mind**, or **stoned out of** their **mind**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely bored, scared, or affected by drugs. 烦得要命／吓得丢了魂／在毒品作用下意乱神迷【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】33 PHRASE If you **put** your **mind to** something, you start making an effort to do it. 专心做；用心做 ❑ *You could do fine in the world if you put your mind to it.* 只要用心，任何事都可以做好。34 PHRASE If something **puts** you **in**

M

mind of something else, it reminds you of it because it is similar to it or is associated with it. 使想起，使联想起(类似或相关的事物) ❑ *This put me in mind of something Patrick said many years ago.* 这使我想起多年前帕特里克曾说过的话。 ▣ PHRASE If you can **read** someone's **mind**, you know what they are thinking without them saying anything. 看出…的心思 ❑ *Don't expect others to read your mind.* 别指望别人会看出你的心思。 ▣ PHRASE To **put** someone's **mind at rest** or **set** their **mind at rest** means to stop them worrying about something. 使安心；使放心 ❑ *It may be advisable to have a blood test to put your mind at rest.* 最好验一下血，好让自己放心。 ▣ PHRASE If you say that nobody **in** their **right mind** would do a particular thing, you are emphasizing that it is an irrational thing to do and you would be surprised if anyone did it. 心智正常，头脑正常(而不会做某事)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No one in her right mind would make such a major purchase without asking questions.* 哪个心智正常的人都不会连问都不问就花这么一大笔钱买东西。 ▣ PHRASE If you **set** your **mind on** something or **have** your **mind set on** it, you are determined to do it or obtain it. 下定决心，拿定主意(做或要取得…) ❑ *When my wife sets her mind on something, she invariably finds a way to achieve it.* 凡事我妻子一旦下定决心做，就总能设法做成。 ▣ PHRASE If something **slips** your **mind**, you forget it. 被忘记 ❑ *I was going to mention it, but it slipped my mind.* 我刚想提这件事，却又忘了。 ▣ PHRASE If you **speak** your **mind**, you say firmly and honestly what you think about a situation, even if this may offend or upset people. 坦率直言；心里有什么说什么 ❑ *Martina Navratilova has never been afraid to speak her mind.* 玛蒂娜·纳芙拉蒂洛娃从来不怕说实话。 ▣ PHRASE If something **sticks in** your **mind**, it remains firmly in your memory. 被牢记在心；印在脑海中 ❑ *I've always been fond of poetry and one piece has always stuck in my mind.* 我向来喜爱诗歌，有一首诗一直铭刻在我心间。 ▣ PHRASE If something **takes** your **mind off** a problem or unpleasant situation, it helps you to forget about it for a while. 使暂时忘记(问题或不愉快) ❑ *'How about a game of tennis?' suggested Alan. 'That'll take your mind off things.'* "打一场网球怎么样？"艾伦建议说，"那样会让你暂时忘掉烦心事儿。" ▣ PHRASE You say or write **to my mind** to indicate that the statement you are making is your own opinion. 依我看；我的意见是 ❑ *There are scenes in this play which to my mind are incredibly violent.* 这出戏里有些场面在我看来过于暴力。 ▣ PHRASE If you are **in two minds**, you are uncertain about what to do, especially when you have to choose between two courses of action. The expression **of two minds** is also used, especially in American English. (尤指在两种行动选择间)犹豫不决，拿不定主意(亦用 of two minds，尤见于美国英语) ❑ [+about] *Like many parents, I am in two minds about school uniforms.* 跟许多家长一样，我对是否该穿校服也拿不定主意。 ▣ to **give** someone **a piece of** your **mind** → see **piece**

② **mind** ◆◇ /maɪnd/ (**minds, minding, minded**) → Please look at category ▣ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 18 项。 ❶ VERB If you do not **mind** something, you are not annoyed or bothered by it. 介意；在乎；反感 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *I don't mind the noise during the day.* 我不介意白天的噪音。 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *Do you mind being alone?* 你介意独处吗？ ❑ [v n v-ing] *I hope you don't mind me calling in like this, without an appointment.* 希望您不会介意我这样没有预约就来访。 ❑ [v] *It involved a little extra work, but nobody seemed to mind.* 这稍微增加了一些工作量，不过似乎没有人介意。 ❷ VERB You use **mind** in the expressions **'do you mind?'** and **'would you mind?'** as a polite way of asking permission or asking someone to do something. (征求对方同意或者请求对方做事时的礼貌说法)您介意吗？【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v if] *Do you mind if I ask you one more thing?* 您介意我再问您一个事儿吗？ ❑ [v v-ing] *Would you mind waiting outside for a moment?* 您介意在外面等一会儿吗？ ❑ [v] *'Would you like me to read that for you?'—'If you wouldn't mind, please.'* "要我给您读吗？" —— "您不介意的话就请吧。" ❸ VERB If someone does not **mind** what happens or what something is like, they do not have a strong preference for any particular thing. 在意；在乎 ❑ [v wh] *I don't mind what we play, really.* 玩什么我都无所谓，真的。 ❹ VERB [usu imper] If you tell someone to **mind** something, you are warning them to be careful not to hurt themselves or other people, or damage something. 留神；当心【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Mind that bike!* 小心那辆自行车！

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **watch**

❺ VERB You use **mind** when you are reminding someone to do something or telling them to be careful not to do something. 别忘了；注意【BRIT 英】❑ [v that] *Mind you don't burn those sausages.* 注意别把那些香肠给烤焦了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **make sure, take care**

❻ VERB If you **mind** a child or something such as a shop or luggage, you look after it, usually while the person who owns it or is usually responsible for it is somewhere else. 照料；照看【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Jim Coulters will mind the store while I'm away.* 我不在的时候吉姆·库尔特斯会照看店铺。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **take care of, watch**

❼ CONVENTION If you are offered something or offered a choice and you say **'I don't mind'**, you are saying politely that you will be happy with any of the things offered. 都可以；我没有意见【BRIT, FORMULAE 英，惯用语】❑ *'Which one of these do you want?'—'I don't mind.'* "你想要这里面哪一个？" —— "都可以。" ❽ CONVENTION You say **'Don't mind me'** to apologize for your presence when you think that it might embarrass someone, and to tell them to carry on with what they were doing or about to do. (用于认为自己在场可能使某人尴尬时)不用考虑我，不用在意我 ❾ PHRASE You use **don't mind** in expressions such as **don't mind him** or **don't mind them** to apologize for someone else's behaviour when you think it might have offended the person you are speaking to. (用于认为他人行为可能冒犯谈话对象时替人道歉)别在意他(或他们) ❑ *Don't mind the old lady. She's getting senile.* 不要在意这个老太太。她有点儿老糊涂了。 ❿ CONVENTION Some people say **'Mind how you go'** when they are saying goodbye to someone who is leaving. 路上小心；多保重【BRIT, INFORMAL, FORMULAE 英，非正式，惯用语】⓫ PHRASE People use the expression **if you don't mind** when they are rejecting an offer or saying that they do not want to do something, especially when they are annoyed. (尤用于生气地拒绝提议或表示不愿做某事)如果你不介意【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Sit down.'—'I prefer standing for a while, if you don't mind.'* "坐下吧。" —— "你不介意的话，我想站一会儿。" ⓬ PHRASE You use **mind you** to emphasize a piece of information that you are adding, especially when the new information explains what you have said or contrasts with it. Some people use **mind** in a similar way. (尤指新信息对之前所说的话作出解释或形成对比)注意【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They pay full rates. Mind you, they can afford it.* 他们付全价。注意，他们买得起。 ❑ *You need a bit of cold water. Not too cold, mind.* 你得来点儿凉水。不要太凉，注意。 ⓭ CONVENTION You say **never mind** when you are emphasizing that something is not serious or important, especially when someone is upset about it or is saying sorry to you. 没关系；不要紧；没什么【EMPHASIS 强调】⓮ PHRASE You use **never mind** to tell someone that they need not do something or worry about something, because it is not important or because you will do it yourself. 不用了；不必担心；不用着急 ❑ *'Was his name David?'—'No I don't think it was, but never mind, go on.'* "他是叫戴维吗？" —— "不，我想不是，不过不要紧，继续吧。" ❑ *Dorothy, come on. Never mind your shoes. They'll soon dry off.* 多萝西，快点儿。别管你的鞋子了。很快就会干的。 ❑ *'Fewter didn't seem to think so.'—'Never mind what Fewter said.'* "菲特似乎不这么想。" —— "别去管菲特怎么说。" ⓯ PHRASE You use **never mind** after a statement, often a negative one, to indicate that the statement is even more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. (常用于否定陈述句后)更不用说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm not going to believe it myself, never mind convince anyone else.* 我自己都不会相信，更别提说服别人了。 ⓰ CONVENTION You use **never you mind** to tell someone not to ask about something because it is not their concern or they should not know about it. 与你无关；别管闲事【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Where is it?'—'Never you mind.'* "它在哪里？" —— "与你无关。" ⓱ PHRASE If you say that you **wouldn't mind** something, you mean that you would quite like it. 很喜欢；很乐意

❑ *I wouldn't mind a coffee.* 我很愿意喝杯咖啡。 ⓫ to **mind** your **own business** → see **business**

'mind-altering ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mind-altering** drug is one that produces mood changes in the person who has taken it. (药品)致幻的，改变情绪的

'mind-bending ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **mind-bending**, you mean that it is difficult to understand or think about. 费脑筋的；难以理解的 ❑ *...mind-bending debates about the nature of life.* 围绕生命本质的深奥难懂的辩论 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mind-bending** means the same as **mind-altering**. 同 mind-altering ❑ *...mind-bending drugs.* 致幻药

'mind-blowing also **mind blowing** ADJ If you describe something as **mind-blowing**, you mean that it is extremely impressive or surprising. 令人大为惊叹的；使人震惊的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a mind-blowing array of treatments.* 令人大开眼界的各种治疗

'mind-boggling also **mind boggling** ADJ If you say that something is **mind-boggling**, you mean that it is so large, complicated, or extreme that it is very hard to imagine. (巨大、复杂、极端得)令人难以想象的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The amount of paperwork involved is mind-boggling.* 相关的文书工作量大得令人难以想象。

mind|ed /'maɪndɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, *so* ADJ] If someone is **minded to** do something, they want or intend to do it. 打算…的；想要…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Home Office said at that time that it was minded to reject his application for political asylum.* 当时内政部称准备驳回他的政治避难申请。

-minded /-'maɪndɪd/ ❶ COMB **-minded** combines with adjectives to form words that describe someone's character, attitude, opinions, or intelligence. (与形容词连用)表示"有…性格(或态度、意见、头脑)的" ❑ *These are evil-minded people.* 这是一些心地邪恶的人。❑ *He is famous for his tough-minded professionalism.* 他说一不二的职业作风是出了名的。❷ COMB **-minded** combines with adverbs to form adjectives that indicate that someone is interested in a particular subject or is able to think in a particular way. (与副词连用构成形容词)表示"对…感兴趣的"、"有…头脑的" ❑ *I am not an academically-minded person.* 我不是一个喜欢搞学术研究的人。❸ COMB **-minded** combines with nouns to form adjectives that indicate that someone thinks a particular thing is important or cares a lot about it. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"一心想…的"、"满脑子是…的" ❑ *He is seen as more business-minded than his predecessor.* 与前任相比，他被认为更注重实干。❑ *...career-minded women.* 一心扑在事业上的女人

mind|er /'maɪndə^r/ (**minders**) ❶ N-COUNT A **minder** is a person whose job is to protect someone, especially someone famous. (尤指名人的)保镖，护卫【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❷ N-COUNT A **minder** is the same as a **childminder**. 同 childminder【BRIT 英】

mind|ful /'maɪndfʊl/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **mindful of** something, you think about it and consider it when taking action. 留心的；注意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *We must be mindful of the consequences of selfishness.* 我们必须考虑自私自利的后果。

mind|ful|ness /'maɪndfʊlnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Mindfulness** is a way of training your mind to concentrate on the present, in order to feel calm and improve your mental state. 正念减压法 ❑ *We have started teaching mindfulness techniques to our pupils.* 我们已经开始向学生传授正念减压技法。

mind|less /'maɪndləs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a violent action as **mindless**, you mean that it is done without thought and will achieve nothing. (暴行)盲目的，不过脑子的【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *...a plot that mixes blackmail, extortion and mindless violence.* 交织着敲诈勒索和盲目暴力的故事情节 ❷ ADJ If you describe a person or group as **mindless**, you mean that they are stupid or do not think about what they are doing. 愚蠢的；无知的；没有脑子的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She wasn't at all the mindless little wife so many people perceived her to be.* 她绝对不是那么多人认为的那种愚蠢的小媳妇。•**mind|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I was annoyed with myself for having so mindlessly lost thirty dollars.* 我恨自己怎么会这么傻乎乎地丢了 30 美元。❸ ADJ If you describe an activity as **mindless**, you mean that it is extremely dull. (活动)乏味透顶的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the mindless repetitiveness of some tasks.* 一些工作中的机械重复 •**mind|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I spent many hours mindlessly banging a tennis ball against the wall.* 我好多小时都在机械地往墙上打网球。

'mind-numbing ADJ If you describe an event or experience as **mind-numbing**, you mean that it is so bad, boring, or great in extent that you are unable to think about it clearly. (糟糕、无聊或程度强烈到)令人头脑麻木的 ❑ *It was another day of mind-numbing tedium.* 那又是一个令人麻木的单调乏味的日子。•**mind-numbingly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a mind-numbingly boring sport.* 令人头大、无聊透顶的运动

'mind-set (**mind-sets**) also **mindset** N-COUNT [oft with poss, adj N] If you refer to someone's **mind-set**, you mean their general attitudes and the way they typically think about things. 心理定势；思维模式 ❑ *The greatest challenge for the Americans is understanding the mindset of Eastern Europeans.* 对美国人来说，最大的挑战在于理解东欧人的思维方式。

mine

① PRONOUN USE 代词用法
② NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法

① **mine** ⧫⧫ /maɪn/ PRON **Mine** is the first person singular possessive pronoun. A speaker or writer uses **mine** to refer to something that belongs or relates to himself or herself. (第一人称单数所有格代词)我的(东西) ❑ *Her right hand is inches from mine.* 她的右手和我的手挨得很近。❑ *I'm looking for a friend of mine who lives here.* 我正在寻找一位住在这里的朋友。

② **mine** /maɪn/ (**mines, mining, mined**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **mine** is a place where deep holes and tunnels are dug under the ground in order to obtain a mineral such as coal, diamonds, or gold. 矿；矿山；矿井 ❑ *...coal mines.* 煤矿 ❷ VERB [usu passive] When a mineral such as coal, diamonds, or gold **is mined**, it is obtained from the ground by digging deep holes and tunnels. 开采；采掘 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The pit is being shut down because it no longer has enough coal that can be mined economically.* 这座煤矿即将关闭，因为从经济上考虑，矿井里已经没有足够的煤可供开采。❸ N-COUNT A **mine** is a bomb which is hidden in the ground or in water and which explodes when people or things touch it. 地雷；水雷 ❹ VERB If an area of land or water **is mined**, mines are placed there which will explode when people or things touch them. 在…布雷 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The approaches to the garrison have been heavily mined.* 通往驻防地的路上地雷密布。[Also V n] ❺ PHRASE If you say that someone is a **mine of information**, you mean that they know a great deal about something. 知识宝库；信息源泉 ❻ → see also **mining**

→ see **diamond**

mine|field /'maɪnfiːld/ (**minefields**) ❶ N-COUNT A **minefield** is an area of land or water where explosive mines have been hidden. 雷区；雷场 ❷ N-COUNT [oft adj N] If you describe a situation as a **minefield**, you are emphasizing that there are a lot of hidden dangers or problems, and where people need to behave with care because things could easily go wrong. 危机四伏的局势；充满问题的情况【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The whole subject is a political minefield.* 整个话题就是一个政治雷区。[Also +*of*]

min|er ⧫◇ /'maɪnə^r/ (**miners**) N-COUNT A **miner** is a person who works underground in mines in order to obtain minerals such as coal, diamonds, or gold. 矿工

min|er|al /'mɪnərəl/ (**minerals**) N-COUNT A **mineral** is a substance such as tin, salt, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Minerals are also found in small quantities in food and drink. 矿物；矿物质；矿产

→ see Word Web: **mineral**

→ see **diamond, photosynthesis, rock**

'min|er|al wa|ter (**mineral waters**) N-VAR **Mineral water** is water that comes out of the ground naturally and is considered healthy to drink. 矿泉水 •N-COUNT A glass of mineral water can be referred to as a **mineral water**. 一杯矿泉水

min|estro|ne /ˌmɪnɪ'strəʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Minestrone** soup is a

Word Web 话题词汇 mineral 矿物

The **extraction** of **minerals** from ore is an ancient process. Neolithic man discovered **copper** around 8000 BC. Using fire and charcoal, they **reduced** the ore to its pure **metal** form. About 4,000 years later, Egyptians learned to pour molten copper into moulds and **metallurgy** was born. **Silver** ore often contains large amounts of copper and **lead**. Silver **refineries** often use the **smelting** process to remove these impurities. Most **gold** does not exist as an ore. Instead, veins of gold run through the earth. Refiners use solvents such as cyanide to obtain pure gold.

从矿石中提取矿物自古有之。新石器时代的人类在公元前 8000 年左右发现了铜。利用火和木炭，他们将铜矿石冶炼成纯金属形态。大约 4,000 年后，古埃及人学会了把熔化的铜倒到模子里，冶金术从此诞生。银矿石常常含有大量的铜和铅。银的提炼厂常使用熔炼工艺来去除杂质。大多数金并不以矿石的形式存在。金的矿脉在地下绵延。提炼者用氰化物等溶剂来获取纯金。

type of soup made from meat stock that contains small pieces of vegetable and pasta.（用含蔬菜和意大利面的肉汤做成的）意大利浓汤

mine|sweeper /'maɪnswi:pəʳ/ (**minesweepers**) also **mine sweeper** N-COUNT A **minesweeper** is a ship that is used to clear away explosive mines in the sea. 扫雷舰

min|gle /'mɪŋg°l/ (**mingles, mingling, mingled**) 1 VERB If things such as sounds, smells, or feelings **mingle**, they become mixed together but are usually still recognizable.（声音、气味等）混合，混杂；（感情）交织 ❑ [V] *Now the cheers and applause mingled in a single sustained roar.* 此刻，欢呼声和掌声汇成了一片经久不息的喧闹声。❑ [V +with] *Foreboding mingled with his excitement.* 他在兴奋的同时又有一种不祥的预感。2 VERB At a party, if you **mingle with** the other people there, you move around and talk to them. 应酬；交际 ❑ [V +with] *Go out of your way to mingle with others at the wedding.* 去跟婚礼上的其他人聊聊。❑ [V] *Guests ate and mingled.* 客人们边用餐边攀谈。❑ [V] *Alison mingled for a while and then went to where Douglas stood with John.* 艾利森去应酬了一会儿，然后走到道格拉斯和约翰站着的地方。

mini /'mɪni/ (**minis**) N-COUNT A **mini** is the same as a **mini-skirt**. 同 mini-skirt

mini- /'mɪni-/ PREFIX **Mini-** is used before nouns to form nouns which refer to something which is a smaller version of something else.（用于名词前构成新的名词）表示"小型的"、"微型的"、"迷你的" ❑ *Provisions may be purchased from the mini-market.* 日常用品或许能在小超市买。❑ *We were playing mini-golf.* 我们在打迷你高尔夫。

minia|ture /'mɪnɪtʃəʳ, AM 美 'mɪniətʃʊr/ (**miniatures**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Miniature** is used to describe something which is very small, especially a smaller version of something which is normally much bigger. 微小的；（尤指）微型的，微缩版的 ❑ *...miniature roses.* 微型月季 ❑ *He looked like a miniature version of his handsome and elegant big brother.* 他看上去就像是他那个英俊儒雅的哥哥的迷你版。2 PHRASE If you describe one thing as another thing **in miniature**, you mean that it is much smaller in size or scale than the other thing, but is otherwise exactly the same. 微型的；缩微的 ❑ *Ecuador provides a perfect introduction to South America; it's a continent in miniature.* 厄瓜多尔是认识南美洲的绝佳切入点，它是南美大陆的缩影。3 N-COUNT A **miniature** is a very small detailed painting, often of a person.（常指人物的）微型画，袖珍画 4 N-COUNT A **miniature** is a very small bottle of strong alcohol such as whisky or brandy, and usually contains enough for one or two drinks. 小瓶装烈酒

Word Link 词根词缀 *mini = very small* 微：*miniature, minibar, minibus*

minia|tur|ize /'mɪnɪtʃəraɪz/ (**miniaturizes, miniaturizing, miniaturized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **miniaturise**

VERB If you **miniaturize** something such as a machine, you produce a very small version of it. 使小型化；使微型化 ❑ [V n] *...the problems of further miniaturizing the available technologies.* 进一步实现现有技术微型化的问题 ❑ [V-ed] *...miniaturized amplifiers and receivers.* 微型放大器与受话器 • **minia|turi|za|tion** /ˌmɪnɪtʃəraɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...increasing miniaturization in the computer industry.* 计算机产业的日益微型化

mini|bar /'mɪnibɑ:ʳ/ (**minibars**) N-COUNT In a hotel room, a **minibar** is a small fridge containing alcoholic drinks.（宾馆房间放酒的）小冰箱

mini-break (**mini-breaks**) N-COUNT A **mini-break** is a short holiday. 短假【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】

mini|bus /'mɪnibʌs/ (**minibuses**) also **mini-bus** N-COUNT [oft by N] A **minibus** is a large van which has seats in the back for passengers, and windows along its sides. 小型客车

mini|cab /'mɪnikæb/ (**minicabs**) also **mini-cab** N-COUNT A **minicab** is a taxi which you have to arrange to pick you up by telephone.（需要电话预约的）小型出租汽车【BRIT 英】❑ *If you want a cheap ride, take a minicab.* 要想出行便宜，就坐小型出租车吧。

mini|cam /'mɪnikæm/ (**minicams**) N-COUNT A **minicam** is a very small television camera. 小型电视摄像机；微型摄像机

mini|disc /'mɪnidɪsk/ (**minidiscs**) N-COUNT A **minidisc** is a small compact disc which you can record music or data on. 小型碟片；迷你光碟【TRADEMARK 商标】

mini|dish /'mɪnidɪʃ/ (**minidishes**) N-COUNT A **minidish** is a small satellite dish that can receive signals from communications satellites for media such as television programmes and the Internet. 卫星锅（接收电视、因特网等通信卫星信号的一种碟形天线）

min|im /'mɪnɪm/ (**minims**) N-COUNT A **minim** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two crotchets or two quarter notes. 二分音符；半音符【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **half note**

mini|mal /'mɪnɪm°l/ ADJ Something that is **minimal** is very small in quantity, value, or degree. 最小的；极少的；最低限度的 ❑ *The co-operation between the two is minimal.* 双方合作极少。❑ *One aim of these reforms is effective defence with minimal expenditure.* 这些改革的目的之一就是以最低开支实现有效防卫。

Word Link 词根词缀 *minim = smallest* 最小：*minimal, minimize, minimum*

mini|mal|ism /'mɪnɪməlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Minimalism** is a style in which a small number of very simple things are used to create a particular effect. 极简主义；简约主义 ❑ *In her own home, she replaced austere minimalism with cosy warmth and colour.* 在她自己家里，她一改朴素简约的风格，将家布置得温馨而多彩。

mini|mal|ist /'mɪnɪməlɪst/ (**minimalists**) 1 N-COUNT A **minimalist** is an artist or designer who uses minimalism. 极简派设计师；极简派艺术家 ❑ *He was influenced by the minimalists in the 1970s.* 他受到了 20 世纪 70 年代极简派艺术家的影响。2 ADJ **Minimalist** is used to describe ideas, artists, or designers that are influenced by minimalism. 极简派的；受极简主义影响的 ❑ *The two designers settled upon a minimalist approach.* 两位设计师决定采用极简派风格。

mini|mal|istic /ˌmɪnɪmə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ A **minimalistic** style is simple and plain, without any decoration.（风格）极简的，简约的 ❑ *The modern trend is minimalistic with the use of glass, stainless-steel wires and simple, square timber components.* 现代潮流崇尚简约，使用玻璃、不锈钢丝和简单的方木构件。

mini|mize /'mɪnɪmaɪz/ (**minimizes, minimizing, minimized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **minimise**

1 VERB If you **minimize** a risk, problem, or unpleasant situation,

you reduce it to the lowest possible level, or prevent it increasing beyond that level. 将…降至最低程度；使保持在最低水平 ❑ [be V-ed] *Many of these problems can be minimised by sensible planning.* 这些问题很多可以通过合理安排尽可能避免。 2 VERB If you **minimize** something, you make it seem smaller or less significant than it really is. 对…轻描淡写；使显得不重要 ❑ [V n] *Some have minimized the importance of ideological factors.* 有些人淡化了意识形态因素的重要性。 3 VERB If you **minimize** a window on a computer screen, you make it very small, because you do not want to use it. 把（计算机屏幕上的窗口）最小化 ❑ [V n] *Click the square icon again to minimize the window.* 再次点击正方形图标，把窗口最小化。

Word Link 词根词缀 *minim ≈ smallest* 最小：*minimal, minimize, minimum*

mini|mum ◆◇ /ˈmɪnɪməm/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **minimum** to describe an amount which is the smallest that is possible, allowed, or required. 最小的；最低限度的 ❑ *He was only five feet nine, the minimum height for a policeman.* 他只有五英尺九英寸高，刚刚达到当警察的最低身高要求。 ❑ *...a rise in the minimum wage.* 最低工资的提高 •N-SING **Minimum** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *This will take a minimum of one hour.* 这至少要花一个小时。 ❑ *Four foot should be seen as an absolute minimum.* 四英尺应视为绝对下限。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **minimum** to state how small an amount is.（数量）极少的，极小的 ❑ *The basic needs of life are available with minimum effort.* 稍加努力就能满足生活的基本需求。 ❑ *Neil and Chris try to spend the minimum amount of time on the garden.* 尼尔与克里斯想尽可能少花时间打理花园。 •N-SING **Minimum** is also a noun. ❑ *With a minimum of fuss, she produced the grandson he had so desperately wished for.* 没费什么周折，她就生了一个他梦寐以求的孙子。 3 ADV If you say that something is a particular amount **minimum**, you mean that this is the smallest amount it should be or could possibly be, although a larger amount is acceptable or very possible. 最低；至少 ❑ *You're talking over a thousand pounds minimum for one course.* 你说的可是一门课程收费至少 1,000 英镑。 4 PHRASE You use **at a minimum**, or **at the minimum**, when you want to indicate that something is the very least which could or should happen. 至少；最小 ❑ *This would take three months at a minimum.* 这至少要 3 个月。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone keeps something **to a minimum**, or **to the minimum**, you mean that they keep the amount of it as small as possible. 至最少数量；到最低限度 ❑ *Office machinery is kept to a minimum.* 办公设备数量维持在最低限度。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *minimum* with:

N. minimum **age** 最低年龄，minimum **balance** 最低余额，minimum **payment** 最低付款额，minimum **purchase** 最低采购量，minimum **requirement** 最低要求，minimum **salary** 最低工资 1

ADJ. **absolute** minimum 绝对极小值，**bare** minimum 最少量 1 2

ˌmini|mum ˈsecˌcu|rity ˈpris|on (**minimum security prisons**) N-COUNT A **minimum security prison** is a prison where there are fewer restrictions on prisoners than in a normal prison.（对犯人限制较少的）低度设防监狱【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **open prison**

ˌmini|mum ˈwage N-SING **The minimum wage** is the lowest wage that an employer is allowed to pay an employee, according to a law or agreement.（法律或协议规定的）最低工资

min|ing /ˈmaɪnɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Mining** is the industry and activities connected with getting valuable or useful minerals from the ground, for example coal, diamonds, or gold. 采矿；采掘；采矿业 ❑ *...traditional industries such as coal mining and steel making.* 采煤、轧钢之类的传统产业

→ see **industry, tunnel**

min|ion /ˈmɪnjən/ (**minions**) N-COUNT [usu pl, usu poss N] If you refer to someone's **minions**, you are referring to people who have to do what that person tells them to do, especially unimportant or boring tasks.（尤指从事无关紧要或乏味工作的）仆从，下属，小卒【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *She delegated the job to one of her minions.* 她把这份工作派给她的一个手下。

ˈmini-series (**mini-series**) N-COUNT A **mini-series** is a drama shown on television in two or three parts, usually in one week.（通常在一周内分两至三集播完的）电视连续短片，迷你剧

ˈmini-skirt (**mini-skirts**) also **miniskirt** N-COUNT A **mini-skirt** is a very short skirt. 超短裙；迷你裙

min|is|ter ◆◆◆ /ˈmɪnɪstəʳ/ (**ministers, ministering, ministered**) 1 N-COUNT [n N] In Britain and some other countries, a **minister** is a person who is in charge of a particular government department.（政府）部长，大臣 ❑ [+of] *When the government had come to power, he had been named minister of culture.* 这届政府上台时，他被任命为文化部长。 ❑ *The new Defence Minister is Senator Robert Ray.* 新任国防部长是参议员罗伯特·雷。 2 N-COUNT A **minister** is a person who officially represents their government in a foreign country and has a lower rank than an ambassador.（比大使低一级的）公使，外交使节 ❑ *He concluded a deal with the Danish minister in Washington.* 他与丹麦驻华盛顿公使签订了一项协议。 3 N-COUNT A **minister** is a member of the clergy, especially in Protestant churches. 教士；神职人员；（尤指新教的）牧师 ❑ *His father was a Baptist minister.* 他父亲是浸礼会牧师。 4 VERB If you **minister to** people or **to** their needs, you serve them or help them, for example by making sure that they have everything they need or want. 满足（…的需要）；服侍；帮助【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +to] *For 44 years he had ministered to the poor, the sick, the neglected and the deprived.* 44 年来，他一直致力于帮助穷人、病人、无人照料的人和生活无着的人。

min|is|terial /ˌmɪnɪˈstɪərɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ministerial** to refer to people, events, or jobs that are connected with government ministers. 部长的；大臣的 ❑ *The prime minister's initial ministerial appointments haven't pleased all his supporters.* 首相最初的大臣任命没能让所有支持者满意。

mini|stra|tions /ˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃ⁽ə⁾nz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] A person's **ministrations** are the things they do to help or care for someone in a particular situation, especially someone who is weak or ill.（尤指对弱者或病患的）服务，照顾，服侍【HUMOROUS OR LITERARY 幽默或文】❑ *...the tender ministrations of the buxom woman who cut his hair.* 为他理发的那个丰满女人亲切温柔的服务

min|is|try ◆◇ /ˈmɪnɪstri/ (**ministries**) 1 N-COUNT [n N] In Britain and some other countries, a **ministry** is a government department which deals with a particular thing or area of activity, for example trade, defence, or transport.（政府的）部 ❑ [+of] *...the Ministry of Justice.* 司法部 ❑ *...a spokesman for the Agriculture Ministry.* 农业部发言人 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu with poss] The **ministry** of a religious person is the work that they do that is based on or inspired by their religious beliefs. 圣职；神职 ❑ *His ministry is among the poor.* 他是穷人的牧师。

mink /mɪŋk/ (**minks** or **mink**) 1 N-COUNT A **mink** is a small animal with highly valued fur.（水）貂；貂属动物 ❑ *...a proposal for a ban on the hunting of foxes, mink and hares.* 要求禁猎狐狸、水貂和野兔的提案 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Mink** is the fur of a mink. 貂皮；水貂毛皮 ❑ *...a mink coat.* 貂皮大衣 2 N-COUNT A **mink** is a coat or other garment made from the fur of a mink. 貂皮大衣；貂皮衣服 ❑ *Some people like to dress up in minks and diamonds.* 有些人喜欢穿貂戴钻。

min|now /ˈmɪnəʊ/ (**minnows**) N-COUNT A **minnow** is a very small fish that lives in lakes and rivers.（真）鱥（一种很小的淡水鱼）；小型鲤科鱼

mi|nor ◆◇ /ˈmaɪnəʳ/ (**minors, minoring, minored**) 1 ADJ You use **minor** when you want to describe something that is less important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation. 次要的；不重要的；不严重的 ❑ *She is known in Italy for a number of minor roles in films.* 她饰演过一些电影小角色，在意大利有些名气。 ❑ *Western officials say the problem is minor, and should be quickly overcome.* 西方官员称这个问题并不严重，应该很快就会解决。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **minor** illness or operation is not likely to be dangerous to someone's life or health.（疾病）不危重的，轻微的；（手

M

术）小的，不危险的 ❑ *Sarah had been plagued continually by a series of minor illnesses.* 萨拉一直小病不断。❑ *His mother had to go to the hospital for minor surgery.* 他母亲得去医院做个小手术。 3 ADJ [n ADJ, ADJ n] In European music, a **minor** scale is one in which the third note is three semitones higher than the first.（音阶）小的，小调的 ❑ *...the unfinished sonata movement in F minor.* 未完成的F小调奏鸣曲乐章 4 N-COUNT A **minor** is a person who is still legally a child. In Britain and most states in the United States, people are minors until they reach the age of eighteen. 未成年人（在英国和美国多数州指未满18岁的人）❑ *The approach has virtually ended cigarette sales to minors.* 此举实际上杜绝了向未成年人出售香烟的现象。 5 N-COUNT [oft poss N] At a university or college in the United States, a student's **minor** is a subject that they are studying in addition to their main subject, or major.（美国高校学生的）辅修课程，副修课程 6 N-COUNT [n N] At a university or college in the United States, if a student is, for example, a geology **minor**, they are studying geology as well as their main subject.（美国高校的）辅修生，副修生 7 VERB If a student at a university or college in the United States **minors in** a particular subject, they study it in addition to their main subject.（在美国高校）辅修，副修 ❑ [v +in] *I'm minoring in computer science.* 我副修计算机科学。

Thesaurus 同类词 *minor* Also look up:

ADJ. insignificant, lesser, small, unimportant; (*ant.*) important, major, significant 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *minor* with:

N. minor **adjustment** 微调，minor **damage** 轻微损毁，minor **detail** 次要细节，minor **problem** 小问题 1
minor **illness** 小病，minor **injury** 轻伤，minor **operation** 小手术，minor **surgery** 小外科 2
ADV. **relatively** minor 相对轻微 1 2

mi|nor|ity ◆◇ /maɪ'nɒrɪti, AM 美 -'nɔːr-/ (**minorities**) 1 N-SING If you talk about a **minority** of people or things in a larger group, you are referring to a number of them that forms less than half of the larger group, usually much less than half. 少数；少数派 ❑ [+of] *Local authority nursery provision covers only a tiny minority of working mothers.* 当地政府提供的保育服务只有少数上班族母亲才能够享受到。❑ *...minority shareholders.* 少数股东 •PHRASE If people are **in a minority** or **in the minority**, they belong to a group of people or things that form less than half of a larger group. 属于少数派；占少数 ❑ *Even in the 1960s, politically active students and academics were in a minority.* 即使在20世纪60年代，热衷政治的学生与学者也是少数。❑ *In the past conservatives have been in the minority.* 过去保守派一直占少数。 2 N-COUNT A **minority** is a group of people of the same race, culture, or religion who live in a place where most of the people around them are of a different race, culture, or religion. 少数民族；少数群体 ❑ *...the region's ethnic minorities.* 这个地区的少数民族

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *minority* with:

N. minority **leader** 少数党领袖，minority **party** 少数党 1
minority **applicants** 少数民族申请人，minority **community** 少数民族族群，minority **group** 少数民族群体，minority **population** 少数民族人口，minority **students** 少数民族学生，minority **voters** 少数民族选民，minority **women** 少数民族妇女 2

min|strel /'mɪnstrəl/ (**minstrels**) N-COUNT In medieval times, a **minstrel** was a singer and musician who travelled around and entertained noble families.（中世纪云游各地为贵族表演的）吟游歌手，吟游艺人

mint /mɪnt/ (**mints, minting, minted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mint** is a herb with fresh-tasting leaves. 薄荷 ❑ *Garnish with mint sprigs.* 用薄荷枝装点。 2 N-COUNT A **mint** is a sweet with a peppermint flavour. Some people suck mints in order to make their breath smell fresher. 薄荷糖 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The mint** is the place where the official coins of a country are made. 造币厂；铸币厂 ❑ *In 1965 the mint stopped putting silver in dimes.* 1965年，造币厂停止向10分硬币中掺银。 4 VERB To **mint** coins or medals means to make them in a mint. 造，铸造（硬币、奖牌）❑ [v n] *...the right to mint coins.* 造币权 5 N-SING If you say that someone makes **a mint**, you mean that they make a very large amount of money. 巨款；巨额钱财 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Everybody thinks I'm making a mint.* 人人都认为我发大财了。 6 PHRASE If you say that something is **in mint condition**, you mean that it is in perfect condition. 完美；完好无缺
→ see **herb, money**

mint|ed /'mɪntɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, adv ADJ] If you describe something as **newly minted** or **freshly minted**, you mean that it is very new, and that it has only just been produced or completed. 崭新的；新制作的；刚完成的 ❑ *He seemed to be pleased by this newly minted vehicle.* 他似乎很满意这辆新出厂的车。❑ *...the movie's freshly minted script.* 这部电影新鲜出炉的剧本

'mint ,sauce N-UNCOUNT **Mint sauce** is a sauce made from mint leaves, vinegar, and sugar, which is often eaten with lamb. 薄荷酱，薄荷沙司（用薄荷叶、醋和糖制成，常配羔羊肉食用）

minu|et /,mɪnju'et/ (**minuets**) 1 N-COUNT In the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a **minuet** is a piece of music with three beats in a bar which is played at moderate speed. 小步舞曲（流行于17、18世纪）2 N-COUNT A **minuet** is a fairly slow and formal dance which was popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 小步舞

mi|nus /'maɪnəs/ (**minuses**) 1 CONJ You use **minus** to show that one number or quantity is being subtracted from another. 减；减去 ❑ *One minus one is zero.* 1减1等于0。❑ *They've been promised their full July salary minus the hardship payment.* 他们已经得到承诺，7月份工资除去困难补助将全额发放。 2 ADJ **Minus** before a number or quantity means that the number or quantity is less than zero. 负的；小于零的 ❑ *The aircraft was subjected to temperatures of minus 65 degrees and plus 120 degrees.* 这架飞机曾经在零下65度和零上120度的温度下飞行。 3 Teachers use **minus** in grading work in schools and colleges. 'B minus' is not as good as 'B', but is a better grade than 'C'. 减（指学校评分中某一等级中的"略差"，但又好于下一个等级）❑ *I'm giving him a B minus.* 我准备给他一个B-。 4 PREP To be **minus** something means not to have that thing. 失去；缺少 ❑ *The film company collapsed, leaving Chris jobless and minus his life savings.* 电影公司垮了，克里斯没了工作，也失去了毕生积蓄。 5 N-COUNT A **minus** is a disadvantage. 劣势；缺点；不利条件【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The minuses far outweigh that possible gain.* 弊端远远大于那可能获得的收益。 6 PHRASE You use **plus or minus** to give the amount by which a particular number may vary. 上下；左右 ❑ *The poll has a margin of error of plus or minus 5 per cent.* 民意测验有上下5%的误差率。

Thesaurus 同类词 *minus* Also look up:

PREP. without 4
N. deficiency, disadvantage, drawback 5

Word Link 词根词缀 *min = small* 小，*lessen* 减：*diminish, minus, minute*

mi|nus|cule /'mɪnɪskjuːl/ ADJ If you describe something as **minuscule**, you mean that it is very small. 很小的；微小的 ❑ *The film was shot in 17 days, a minuscule amount of time.* 这部电影17天便拍摄完毕，用时真短。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cule = small* 小：*minuscule, molecule, ridicule*

'mi|nus sign (**minus signs**) N-COUNT A **minus sign** is the sign - which is put between two numbers in order to show that the second number is being subtracted from the first one. It is also put before a number to show that the number is less than zero. 减号；负号

minute
① NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法
② ADJECTIVE USE 形容词用法

①mi|nute ◆◆◆ /'mɪnɪt/ (**minutes, minuting, minuted**) ❶ N-COUNT **A minute** is one of the sixty parts that an hour is divided into. People often say '**a minute**' or '**minutes**' when they mean a short length of time. 分；分钟；一小会儿 ❑ *The pizza will then take about twenty minutes to cook.* 然后比萨饼做出来大约要用 20 分钟。❑ *Bye Mum, see you in a minute.* 拜拜妈妈，一会儿见。❑ *Within minutes we realized our mistake.* 没过多久，我们就意识到了自己的错误。❷ N-PLURAL The **minutes** of a meeting are the written records of the things that are discussed or decided at it. 会议纪要 ❑ [+of] *He'd been reading the minutes of the last meeting.* 他刚才一直在看上次会议的纪要。❸ VERB When someone **minutes** something that is discussed or decided at a meeting, they make a written record of it. 将…写入会议纪要 ❑ [v n] *You don't need to minute that.* 你不必把那一点记入会议纪要。❹ → see also **up-to-the-minute** ❺ CONVENTION People often use expressions such as **wait a minute** or **just a minute** when they want to stop you doing or saying something. （用于阻止对方做事或说话）等一下，且慢，慢着 ❑ *Wait a minute, folks, something is wrong here.* 等一下，伙计们，这里有点儿不对劲。❑ *Hey, just a minute!* 嗨，等一下！❻ PHRASE If you say that something will or may happen **at any minute** or **any minute now**, you are emphasizing that it is likely to happen very soon. 随时；马上；很快【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It looked as though it might rain at any minute.* 看上去好像马上就要下雨了。❑ *Any minute now, that phone is going to ring.* 那部电话随时会响。❼ PHRASE If you say that you do **not** believe **for a minute** or **for one minute** that something is true, you are emphasizing that you do not believe that it is true. 根本不；一点儿也不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't believe for one minute she would have been scared.* 我压根儿不认为她会有所畏惧。❽ PHRASE A **last-minute** action is one that is done at the latest time possible. 最后关头；最后一刻 ❑ *She was doing some last-minute revision for her exams.* 她在为考试进行最后的复习。❑ *He will probably wait until the last minute.* 他也许会等到最后一刻。❾ PHRASE You use the expression **the next minute** or expressions such as '**one minute** he was there, **the next** he was gone' to emphasize that something happens suddenly. 下一刻（强调事情发生得很突然）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The next minute my father came in.* 接着我父亲突然进来了。❑ *Jobs are there one minute, gone the next.* 工作机会稍纵即逝。❿ PHRASE If you say that something happens **the minute** something else happens, you are emphasizing that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一…就…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The minute you do this, you'll lose control.* 你一旦做了这件事，就会失去控制。⓫ PHRASE If you say that something must be done **this minute**, you are emphasizing that it must be done immediately. 此刻；立即【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Anna, stop that. Sit down this minute.* 安娜，住手。马上坐下。

②mi|nute /maɪ'njuːt, AM 美 -'nuːt/ (**minutest**) ADJ If you say that something is **minute**, you mean that it is very small. 微小的；非常小的 ❑ *Only a minute amount is needed.* 只需要很少的一点点。❑ *The party was planned in the minutest detail.* 派对策划得细致入微。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *minute* with:

V. **take a** minute 用一小会儿时间 ①❶
wait a minute 且慢 ①❻
DET. **a** minute **or two** 一两分钟，**another** minute 又一分钟，**each** minute 每一分钟，**every** minute 每分钟，**half a** minute 半分钟 ①❶
any minute **now** 随时，**at any** minute 马上 ①❻
N. minute **detail** 微小的细节，minute **quantity of** *something* 极少量的… ②

Word Link 词根词缀 *min* ≈ *small* 小，*lessen* 减：*diminish, minus, minute*

mi|nute|ly /maɪ'njuːtli, AM 美 -'nuːt-/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] You use **minutely** to indicate that something is done in great detail. 仔细地；详细地 ❑ *The metal is then minutely examined to ensure there are no cracks.* 然后仔细检查了这块金属，确保没有裂缝。❷ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] You use **minutely** to indicate that the size or extent of something is very small. 微小地；很少地 ❑ *The benefit of an x-ray far outweighs the minutely increased risk of cancer.* X 光的好处远远大于其增加的那么一点点患癌风险。

mi|nu|tiae /maɪ'njuːʃiː, AM 美 mɪ'nuːʃ-/ N-PLURAL **The minutiae of** something such as someone's job or life are the very small details of it. 琐碎细节；细枝末节【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Much of his early work is concerned with the minutiae of rural life.* 他早期作品大多关注的是农村生活中一些鸡毛蒜皮的琐事。

mira|cle /'mɪrəkᵊl/ (**miracles**) ❶ N-COUNT If you say that a good event is a **miracle**, you mean that it is very surprising and unexpected. 奇迹；出人意料的好事 ❑ *It is a miracle no one was killed.* 真是奇迹，没人遇难。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **miracle** drug or product does something that was thought almost impossible. （药物或产品）神奇的，不可思议的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *…a miracle drug that is said to be a cure for Aids and cancer.* 据说可以治愈艾滋病和癌症的神药 ❸ N-COUNT A **miracle** is a wonderful and surprising event that is believed to be caused by God. （据信上帝创造的）神迹，圣迹 ❑ *…Jesus's ability to perform miracles.* 耶稣行神迹的能力

'mira|cle ˌwork|er (**miracle workers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **miracle worker**, you mean that they have achieved or are able to achieve success in something that other people have found very difficult. 奇才；奇迹创造者【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *At work he was regarded as a miracle worker, the man who took risks and could not lose.* 工作中他被看成奇才，冒了不少风险却从不会失败。

mi|racu|lous /mɪ'rækjʊləs/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a good event as **miraculous**, you mean that it is very surprising and unexpected. （好事）神奇的，奇迹般的，不可思议的 ❑ *The horse made a miraculous recovery to finish a close third.* 这匹马奇迹般地恢复了状态，以微弱之差夺得季军。❑ *…a miraculous escape.* 奇迹般的逃脱 •**mi|racu|lous|ly** ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Miraculously, the guards escaped death or serious injury.* 不可思议的是，警卫们死里逃生，也没有受重伤。❷ ADJ If someone describes a wonderful event as **miraculous**, they believe that the event was caused by God. （神奇事件）神创的，上帝引起的 ❑ *…miraculous healing.* 奇迹般的痊愈 ❑ *…miraculous powers.* 神奇的力量

mi|rage /'mɪrɑːʒ/ (**mirages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mirage** is something which you see when it is extremely hot, for example in the desert, and which appears to be quite near but is actually a long way away or does not really exist. 蜃景；海市蜃楼 ❑ [+of] *It hovered before his eyes like the mirage of an oasis.* 它在他眼前盘旋，好像海市蜃楼里的绿洲。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something as a **mirage**, you mean that it is not real or true, although it may seem to be. 妄想；幻想 ❑ *The girl was a mirage, cast up by his troubled mind.* 那个女孩是个幻觉，是他那纷乱的头脑妄想出来的。

mire /maɪəʳ/ ❶ N-SING You can refer to an unpleasant or difficult situation as a **mire** of some kind. 泥潭；困境【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *…a mire of poverty and ignorance.* 贫穷与无知的泥淖 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Mire** is dirt or mud. 泥土；烂泥【LITERARY 文】❑ *…the muck and mire of sewers and farmyards.* 下水道和农家院的污秽和烂泥

mir|ror ◆◇◇ /'mɪrəʳ/ (**mirrors, mirroring, mirrored**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mirror** is a flat piece of glass which reflects light, so that when you look at it you can see yourself reflected in it. 镜子 ❑ *He absent-mindedly looked at himself in the mirror.* 他心不在焉地看着镜中的自己。•**mir|rored** ADJ ❑ *…a mirrored ceiling.* 装了镜子的天花板 ❷ VERB If something **mirrors** something else, it has similar features to it, and therefore seems like a copy or representation of it. 反映 ❑ [v n] *The book inevitably mirrors my own interests and experiences.* 这本书不可避免地反映出我个人的喜好与经历。❸ VERB If you see something reflected in water, you can say that the water **mirrors** it. （水）照出，映出【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *…the sudden glitter where a newly-flooded field mirrors the sky.* 刚刚被洪水淹没的田野映照出了天空，那里突然泛起亮光

→ see **telescope**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mirror* with:

PREP. **in front of a** mirror 在镜前 ❶
V. **glance in a** mirror 扫一眼镜子，**look in a** mirror 照镜子，**reflect in a** mirror 镜子中映照出，**see in a** mirror 在镜中看见 ❶
N. **reflection in a** mirror 镜中的映像 ❶

mir|ror ˈim|age (**mirror images**) also **mirror-image** N-COUNT If something is a **mirror image** of something else, it is like a reflection of it, either because it is exactly the same or because it is the same but reversed. 镜像；反像；映像；翻版；完全相同之物 ❑ [+of] *I saw in him a mirror image of my younger self.* 我在他身上看见了年轻时的自己。

ˈmir|ror ˌsite (**mirror sites**) N-COUNT A **mirror site** is a website which is the same as another website operated by the same person or organization but has a slightly different address. Mirror sites are designed to make it easier for more people to visit a popular website. 镜像站点（与另一网站内容相同，但网址略有不同，方便更多人登录受欢迎的网站）

mirth /mɜːrθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Mirth** is amusement which you express by laughing. 欢笑；欢乐【LITERARY 文】❑ *That caused considerable mirth amongst pupils and sports masters alike.* 那个举动引得学生和体育老师大笑不止。

mirth|less /ˈmɜːrθləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone gives a **mirthless** laugh or smile, it is obvious that they are not really amused.（笑）并不快乐的，苦涩的【WRITTEN 笔语】

mis- /mɪs-/ PREFIX **Mis-** is added to some verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns which indicate that something is done badly or wrongly.（用于某些动词和名词前，构成新的动词和名词）表示"坏的"、"错误的"、"糟糕地"、"不当地" ❑ *The local newspaper misreported the story by claiming the premises were rented.* 当地报纸报道有误，称这些房屋已经出租了。❑ *He was eventually convicted for the misuse of official funds.* 他最终因滥用公款被判有罪。

mis|ad|ven|ture /ˌmɪsədˈventʃər/ (**misadventures**) N-VAR A **misadventure** is an unfortunate incident. 不幸事件；灾难【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a series of misadventures.* 一连串不幸事件 ❑ *A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded.* 判定为意外死亡。

mis|an|thrope /ˈmɪzənθrəʊp/ (**misanthropes**) N-COUNT A **misanthrope** is a person who does not like other people. 恨世者；厌世者；愤世嫉俗者【FORMAL 正式】

mis|an|throp|ic /ˌmɪzənˈθrɒpɪk/ ADJ If you describe a person or their feelings as **misanthropic**, you mean that they do not like other people. 恨世的；厌世的；愤世嫉俗的【FORMAL 正式】

mis|an|thro|py /mɪˈzænθrəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Misanthropy** is a general dislike of people. 恨世；厌世；愤世嫉俗【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *anthrop ≈ mankind 人类：anthropology, misanthropy, philanthropy*

mis|ap|pli|ca|tion /ˌmɪsæplɪˈkeɪʃən/ (**misapplications**) N-VAR If you talk about the **misapplication of** something, you mean it is used for a purpose it was not intended for. 误用；错用；滥用 ❑ [+of] *He's charged with conspiracy, misapplication of funds and other crimes.* 他被控阴谋破坏、滥用资金以及其他罪行。❑ [+of] *...a common misapplication of the law.* 滥用法律的常见现象

mis|ap|ply /ˌmɪsəˈplaɪ/ (**misapplies, misapplying, misapplied**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is misapplied**, it is used for a purpose for which it is not intended or not suitable. 误用；错用；滥用 ❑ [be V-ed] *Many lines from Shakespeare's plays are misquoted and misapplied.* 莎士比亚戏剧中有许多台词被人误引误用。❑ [be V-ed] *The law had been misapplied.* 法律遭到了误用。

mis|ap|pre|hen|sion /ˌmɪsæprɪˈhenʃən/ (**misapprehensions**) N-VAR [oft N that, *under* N] A **misapprehension** is a wrong idea or impression that you have about something. 误解；误会 ❑ *Men still appear to be labouring under the misapprehension that women want hairy, muscular men.* 男人似乎仍然错误地认为女人喜欢多毛的肌肉男。

mis|ap|pro|pri|ate /ˌmɪsəˈprəʊprieɪt/ (**misappropriates, misappropriating, misappropriated**) VERB If someone **misappropriates** money which does not belong to them, they take it without permission and use it for their own purposes. 盗用；挪用；侵吞 ❑ [v n] *I took no money for personal use and have not misappropriated any funds whatsoever.* 我一分也没有挪为己用，也没有挪用过任何资金。• **mis|ap|pro|pri|a|tion** /ˌmɪsəprəʊprɪˈeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He pleaded guilty to charges of misappropriation of bank funds.* 他对挪用银行资金的指控供认不讳。

mis|be|have /ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪv/ (**misbehaves, misbehaving, misbehaved**) VERB If someone, especially a child, **misbehaves**, they behave in a way that is not acceptable to other people.（尤指儿童）行为不当，举止失礼 ❑ [v] *When the children misbehaved she was unable to cope.* 孩子们调皮捣蛋时她管不了。

mis|be|hav|iour /ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪvjər/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **misbehavior**

N-UNCOUNT **Misbehaviour** is behaviour that is not acceptable to other people. 不当行为；失礼举止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *If the toddler had been dealt with properly at first, the rest of his misbehaviour would have been avoided.* 要是一开始就对这个小孩儿妥善管教，他就不会养成其他坏毛病。

mis|cal|cu|late /ˌmɪsˈkælkjʊleɪt/ (**miscalculates, miscalculating, miscalculated**) VERB If you **miscalculate**, you make a mistake in judging a situation or in making a calculation. 判断错误；算错；误算 ❑ [v n] *It's clear that he has badly miscalculated the mood of the people.* 显然，他大大误判了人们的情绪。❑ [v] *The government appears to have miscalculated and bills are higher as a result.* 政府好像计算有误，结果导致支出有所增加。• **mis|cal|cu|la|tion** /ˌmɪskælkjʊˈleɪʃən/ (**miscalculations**) N-VAR ❑ *The coup failed because of miscalculations by the plotters.* 由于策划者判断失误，政变失败了。

mis|car|riage /mɪsˈkærɪdʒ, ˈmɪskær-/ (**miscarriages**) N-VAR If a pregnant woman has a **miscarriage**, her baby dies and she gives birth to it before it is properly formed. 小产；流产

mis|car|riage of ˈjus|tice (**miscarriages of justice**) N-VAR A **miscarriage of justice** is a wrong decision made by a court, as a result of which an innocent person is punished. 错判；审判不公；司法不公 ❑ *I can imagine no greater miscarriage of justice than the execution of an innocent man.* 我想象不出比处死无辜者更严重的错判了。

mis|car|ry /mɪsˈkæri, ˌmɪsˈkæri/ (**miscarries, miscarrying, miscarried**) VERB If a woman **miscarries**, she has a miscarriage. 小产；流产 ❑ [v] *Many women who miscarry eventually have healthy babies.* 许多小产过的女人最终都生下了健康的宝宝。[Also V n]

mis|cast /mɪsˈkɑːst, ˌmɪsˈkæst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone who is acting in a play or film is **miscast**, the role that they have is not suitable for them, so that they appear silly or unconvincing to the audience.（演员）角色分派不当的，角色不合适的

mis|cel|la|neous /ˌmɪsəˈleɪniəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **miscellaneous** group consists of many different kinds of things or people that are difficult to put into a particular category. 混杂的；五花八门的；各式各样的 ❑ *...a hoard of miscellaneous junk.* 积攒的一堆乱七八糟的破烂儿

Word Link 词根词缀 *misc ≈ mixing 混杂：miscellaneous, miscellany, promiscuous*

mis|cel|la|ny /mɪˈseləni, AM 美 ˈmɪsəleɪni/ (**miscellanies**) N-COUNT A **miscellany** of things is a collection or group of many different kinds of things. 混杂物；大杂烩【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...glass cases filled with a miscellany of objects.* 杂七杂八塞满了东西的玻璃柜

mis|chief /ˈmɪstʃɪf/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mischief** is playing harmless tricks on people or doing things you are not supposed to do. It can also refer to the desire to do this. 恶作剧；淘气；使坏的念头 ❑ *The little lad was a real handful. He was always up to mischief.* 这个小家伙真难对付。他总是调皮捣蛋。❑ *His eyes were full of mischief.* 他眼中充满了狡黠。2 N-UNCOUNT **Mischief** is behaviour that is intended to cause trouble for people. It can also refer to the trouble that is caused. 害人之举；损害；麻烦 ❑ *The more sinister explanation is that he is about to make mischief in the Middle East again.* 更为险恶的解释是，他准备再次在中东地区制造事端。

ˈmischief-maker (**mischief-makers**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **mischief-maker**, you are criticizing them for saying or doing things which are intended to cause trouble between people. 挑拨离间者；搬弄是非者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The letter had come from an unknown mischief-maker.* 这封信来自一个匿名的挑拨离间者。

mis|chie|vous /'mɪstʃɪvəs/ 1 ADJ A **mischievous** person likes to have fun by playing harmless tricks on people or doing things they are not supposed to do. 调皮的；淘气的；喜欢搞恶作剧的 ❑ *She rocks back and forth on her chair like a mischievous child.* 她坐在椅子上来回摇晃，像个顽皮的孩子。•**mis|chie|vous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Kathryn winked mischievously.* 凯瑟琳狡黠地眨了眨眼睛。2 ADJ A **mischievous** act or suggestion is intended to cause trouble. 恶意的；居心不良的；不怀好意的 ❑ *...a mischievous campaign by the press to divide the ANC.* 媒体恶意分裂非洲人国民大会的活动 •**mis|chie|vous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *That does not require 'massive' military intervention, as some have mischievously claimed.* 那并不需要像某些不怀好意者所主张的那样进行"大规模的"军事干预。

mis|com|mu|ni|ca|tion /ˌmɪskəmjuːnɪ'keɪʃən/ (**miscommunications**) N-VAR A **miscommunication** is a failure to communicate effectively. 沟通失败；沟通不良 ❑ *Don't let your marriage fall apart because of a simple miscommunication.* 别让你的婚姻就因为沟通不畅而破裂。

mis|con|ceived /ˌmɪskən'siːvd/ ADJ If you describe a plan or method as **misconceived**, you mean it is not the right one for dealing with a particular problem or situation. (计划、方法)错误的，不合适的 ❑ *The teachers say the tests for 14-year-olds are misconceived.* 老师们说这些测试并不适合 14 岁的孩子。❑ *...Lawrence's worthy but misconceived idea.* 劳伦斯值得一提但考虑不周的想法

mis|con|cep|tion /ˌmɪskən'sepʃ°n/ (**misconceptions**) N-COUNT A **misconception** is an idea that is not correct. 错误观念；错误看法；误解 ❑ *There are many fears and misconceptions about cancer.* 人们对癌症忧惧重重，误解多多。

mis|con|duct /ˌmɪs'kɒndʌkt/ N-UNCOUNT **Misconduct** is bad or unacceptable behaviour, especially by a professional person. (尤指专业人员的)不端行为；不当行为 ❑ *Dr Lee was cleared of serious professional misconduct.* 李医生严重失职的罪名被洗清了。

mis|con|strue /ˌmɪskən'struː/ (**misconstrues, misconstruing, misconstrued**) VERB If you **misconstrue** something that has been said or something that happens, you interpret it wrongly. 曲解；误解【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *An outsider might misconstrue the nature of the relationship.* 外人也许会误解这种关系的性质。

mis|cre|ant /'mɪskrɪənt/ (**miscreants**) N-COUNT A **miscreant** is someone who has done something illegal or behaved badly. 不法之徒；恶棍；歹徒【LITERARY 文】❑ *Local people demanded that the District Magistrate apprehend the miscreants.* 当地人要求地区治安法官逮捕那些歹徒。

mis|deed /ˌmɪs'diːd/ (**misdeeds**) N-COUNT A **misdeed** is a bad or evil act. 恶行；劣迹；不端行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the alleged financial misdeeds of his government.* 他的政府被控的财务舞弊行为

mis|de|mean|our /ˌmɪsdɪ'miːnə'/ (**misdemeanours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **misdemeanor**

1 N-COUNT A **misdemeanour** is an act that some people consider to be wrong or unacceptable. 不端行为；不检点行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Emily knew nothing about her husband's misdemeanours.* 埃米莉对丈夫的越轨行为一无所知。2 N-COUNT In the United States and other countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones, a **misdemeanour** is a less serious crime. (美国等国家的)轻罪【LEGAL 法律】❑ *She was charged with a misdemeanour, that of carrying a concealed weapon.* 她被指控犯有随身藏匿武器的轻罪。

mis|di|rect /ˌmɪsdɪ'rekt, -daɪ'-/ (**misdirects, misdirecting, misdirected**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If resources or efforts **are misdirected**, they are used in the wrong way or for the wrong purposes. 对…使用不当；错用；误用 ❑ [be v-ed] *Many of the aid projects in the developing world have been misdirected in the past.* 过去，对发展中国家的许多援助计划都用错了地方。•**mis|di|rect|ed** ADJ ❑ *...a misdirected effort to mollify the bishop.* 对主教不对头的安抚 2 VERB If you **misdirect** someone, you send them in the wrong direction. 误导；将…引错方向；给…指错方向 ❑ [v n] *He had deliberately misdirected the reporters.* 他故意误导记者。

mi|ser /'maɪzə'/ (**misers**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **miser**, you disapprove of them because they seem to hate spending money, and to spend as little as possible. 吝啬鬼；守财奴【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm married to a miser.* 我嫁给了一个守财奴。

Word Link 词根词缀 *miser = wretched* 可怜的：*commiserate, miser, miserable*

mis|er|able /'mɪzərəb°l/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **miserable**, you are very unhappy. 苦恼的；痛苦的 ❑ *I took a series of badly paid secretarial jobs which made me really miserable.* 我一连做了几份薪酬微薄的秘书工作，让我非常郁闷。•**mis|er|ably** /'mɪzərəbli/ ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He looked miserably down at his plate.* 他难过地低下头看着盘子。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a place or situation as **miserable**, you mean that it makes you feel unhappy or depressed. (地方、形势)令人难受的，令人抑郁的 ❑ *There was nothing at all in this miserable place to distract him.* 这个鬼地方根本没有什么东西可以让他分心。3 ADJ If you describe the weather as **miserable**, you mean that it makes you feel depressed, because it is raining or dull. (天气)阴郁的，令人苦恼的 ❑ *It was a grey, wet, miserable day.* 那是阴郁灰暗、淫雨霏霏的一天。4 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as **miserable**, you mean that you do not like them because they are bad-tempered or unfriendly. 脾气坏的；不友善的；乖戾的 ❑ *He always was a miserable man. He never spoke to me nor anybody else.* 他脾气一直很糟。他从不跟我和其他任何人讲话。5 ADJ You can describe a quantity or quality as **miserable** when you think that it is much smaller or worse than it ought to be. 远远不足的；非常差劲的；少得可怜的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Our speed over the ground was a miserable 2.2 knots.* 我们的实际航速仅为 2.2 节。•**mis|er|ably** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the miserably inadequate supply of books now provided for schools.* 目前提供给学校的数量远远不够的图书 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **miserable** failure is a very great one. (失败)惨重的，巨大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The film was a miserable commercial failure both in Italy and in the United States.* 这部电影在意大利和美国均遭遇票房惨败。•**mis|er|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Some manage it. Some fail miserably.* 有些人成功了。有些人则一败涂地。

Thesaurus 同类词 *miserable* Also look up:

ADJ. unhappy 1
unfortunate, wretched 2

mi|ser|ly /'maɪzə'li/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **miserly**, you disapprove of them because they seem to hate spending money, and to spend as little as possible. 吝啬的；小气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is miserly with both his time and his money.* 他对时间和金钱都很吝啬。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an amount of something as **miserly**, you are critical of it because it is very small. 极少的；少得可怜的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Being a student today with miserly grants and limited career prospects is difficult.* 现今，做个补助金少得可怜、职业前景渺茫的学生不容易。

mis|ery /'mɪzəri/ (**miseries**) 1 N-VAR **Misery** is great unhappiness. 苦难；痛苦；不幸 ❑ *All that money brought nothing but sadness and misery and tragedy.* 那笔钱带来的只有伤心、痛苦和悲剧。❑ [+of] *...the miseries of his youth.* 他年轻时遭受的不幸 2 N-UNCOUNT **Misery** is the way of life and unpleasant living conditions of people who are very poor. 穷困；困苦；悲惨境遇 ❑ [+of] *A tiny, educated elite profited from the misery of their two million fellow countrymen.* 一小撮受过良好教育的精英从他们 200 万同胞的困苦中牟利。3 PHRASE If someone **makes** your **life a misery**, they behave in an unpleasant way towards you over a period of time and make you very unhappy. 使生活痛苦；使日子不好过 ❑ *...the gangs of kids who make our lives a misery.* 弄得我们过不安宁的那几帮孩子 4 PHRASE If you **put** someone **out of** their **misery**, you tell them something that they are very anxious to know. (告诉某人其急于知道的事)消除…的忧虑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Please put me out of my misery. How do you do it?* 求你别让我着急了。你是怎样做的？ 5 PHRASE If you **put** an animal **out of** its **misery**, you kill it because it is sick or injured and cannot be cured or healed. 结束(动物)的痛苦(指杀死伤病无法治愈的动物)

mis|ery mem|oir (**misery memoirs**) N-COUNT A **misery memoir** is a book that someone has written about their own life in

which they describe many sad things that happened when they were a child. 苦难童年回忆录 ❑ *His latest book is a misery memoir about his life in rural Africa.* 他的新作是一部苦难童年回忆录，讲述了他在非洲农村的生活。

mis|fire /ˌmɪsˈfaɪəʳ/ (**misfires, misfiring, misfired**) 1 VERB If a plan **misfires**, it goes wrong and does not have the results that you intend it to have. 未奏效；未获得预期效果；失败 ❑ [v] *Some of their policies had misfired.* 他们有些政策已经失败了。 2 VERB If an engine **misfires**, the fuel fails to start burning when it should. (发动机)打不着火，不启动 ❑ [v] *The boat's engine misfired after he tried to start it up.* 他试着启动船的发动机，但没发动起来。 3 VERB If a gun **misfires**, the bullet is not sent out as it should be when the gun is fired. (枪)不能击发，射不出子弹 ❑ [v] *The gun misfired after one shot and jammed.* 开过一枪后，枪哑火卡壳了。

mis|fit /ˈmɪsfɪt/ (**misfits**) N-COUNT A **misfit** is a person who is not easily accepted by other people, often because their behaviour is very different from that of everyone else. 不合群的人 ❑ *I have been made to feel a social and psychological misfit for not wanting children.* 因为不想要孩子，让我感到自己在社会和心理上与别人格格不入。

mis|for|tune /ˌmɪsˈfɔːʳtʃuːn/ (**misfortunes**) N-VAR A **misfortune** is something unpleasant or unlucky that happens to someone. 不幸；灾祸 ❑ [+of] *She seemed to enjoy the misfortunes of others.* 她似乎喜欢幸灾乐祸。❑ *He had his full share of misfortune.* 他吃尽了苦头。

mis|giv|ing /ˌmɪsˈgɪvɪŋ/ (**misgivings**) N-VAR If you have **misgivings** about something that is being suggested or done, you feel that it is not quite right, and are worried that it may have unwanted results. 疑虑；担心 ❑ *She had some misgivings about what she was about to do.* 她对自己即将要做的事情存有一些顾虑。

mis|guid|ed /ˌmɪsˈgaɪdɪd/ ADJ If you describe an opinion or plan as **misguided**, you are critical of it because you think it is based on an incorrect idea. You can also describe people as misguided. (观点、计划)受错误思想引导的；(人)被误导的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *In a misguided attempt to be funny, he manages only offensiveness.* 他本想表现得风趣一点，却弄巧成拙冒犯了别人。

mis|han|dle /ˌmɪsˈhændᵊl/ (**mishandles, mishandling, mishandled**) VERB If you say that someone **has mishandled** something, you are critical of them because you think they have dealt with it badly. 对…处置不当 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *The judge said the police had mishandled the siege.* 法官说警方对围攻事件处置不当。•**mis|han|dling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the Government's mishandling of the economy.* 政府对经济问题的处理不当

mis|hap /ˈmɪshæp/ (**mishaps**) N-VAR A **mishap** is an unfortunate but not very serious event that happens to someone. 晦气事；倒霉事；波折 ❑ *After a number of mishaps she did manage to get back to Germany.* 经历了一番波折之后，她终于设法返回德国。❑ *The plot passed off without mishap.* 剧情发展波澜不惊。

mis|hear /ˌmɪsˈhɪəʳ/ (**mishears, mishearing, misheard**) VERB If you **mishear** what someone says, you hear it incorrectly, and think they said something different. 听错 ❑ [v n] *You misheard me, Frank.* 你听错了，弗兰克。❑ [v] *She must have misheard.* 她一定是听错了。

mish|mash /ˈmɪʃmæʃ/ also **mish-mash** N-SING [usu *a* N *of* n] If something is a **mishmash**, it is a confused mixture of different types of things. 混杂物；大杂烩 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The letter was a mish-mash of ill-fitting proposals taken from two different reform plans.* 这封信乱七八糟地写到了一些风马牛不相及的提议，分别摘自两个不同的改革计划。

mis|in|form /ˌmɪsɪnˈfɔːʳm/ (**misinforms, misinforming, misinformed**) VERB If you **are misinformed**, you are told something that is wrong or inaccurate. 向…提供错误消息 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He has been misinformed by members of his own party.* 他从自己党内成员那里得到了错误消息。❑ [v n] *The president accused the media of misinforming the people.* 总统指责媒体误导民众。

mis|in|for|ma|tion /ˌmɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Misinformation** is wrong information which is given to someone, often in a deliberate attempt to make them believe something which is not true. (常指有意提供的)假消息，错误消息 ❑ *This was a deliberate piece of misinformation.* 这是一条故意制造的假消息。

mis|in|ter|pret /ˌmɪsɪnˈtɜːʳprɪt/ (**misinterprets, misinterpreting, misinterpreted**) VERB If you **misinterpret** something, you understand it wrongly. 误解；曲解 ❑ [v n] *He was amazed that he'd misinterpreted the situation so completely.* 他震惊地发现自己竟然完全误解了情况。•**mis|in|ter|pre|ta|tion** /ˌmɪsɪnˌtɜːʳprɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**misinterpretations**) N-VAR ❑ *...a misinterpretation of the aims and ends of socialism.* 对社会主义目标的误解

Word Link 词根词缀 *mis = bad* 坏：*misinterpret, misleading, misnamed*

mis|judge /ˌmɪsˈdʒʌdʒ/ (**misjudges, misjudging, misjudged**) VERB If you say that someone **has misjudged** a person or situation, you mean that they have formed an incorrect idea or opinion about them, and often that they have made a wrong decision as a result of this. 错看；对…判断错误；对…有错误认识 ❑ [v n] *Perhaps I had misjudged him, and he was not so predictable after all.* 也许我看错了他，毕竟他不是可以一眼看透的人。

mis|judg|ment /ˌmɪsˈdʒʌdʒmənt/ (**misjudgments**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **misjudgement**

N-VAR A **misjudgment** is an incorrect idea or opinion that is formed about someone or something, especially when a wrong decision is made as a result of this. (尤指导致错误决定的)错误判断，错误认识 ❑ *...a misjudgment in British foreign policy which had far-reaching consequences.* 影响深远的对英国外交政策的误判 ❑ *Many accidents were due to pilot misjudgement.* 许多事故都是飞行员判断失误造成的。

mis|kick (**miskicks, miskicking, miskicked**)

The verb is pronounced /mɪsˈkɪk/. The noun is pronounced /ˈmɪskɪk/. 动词读作 /mɪsˈkɪk/。名词读作 /ˈmɪskɪk/。

VERB To **miskick** the ball in a game such as football means to kick it badly so that it does not go in the direction you want it to. 踢(球)失误；把(球)踢偏 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *He miskicked the ball twice at the edge of the penalty box.* 他两次在禁区边缘将球踢飞。❑ [v] *He miskicked completely as he lost his footing.* 由于失去重心，他脚头完全没有了准星。•N-COUNT **Miskick** is also a noun. ❑ *A miskick gave Mark Leonard a clear shot at goal.* 一脚踢球失误让马克·伦纳德轻松射门。

mis|lay /ˌmɪsˈleɪ/ (**mislays, mislaying, mislaid**) VERB If you **mislay** something, you put it somewhere and then forget where you have put it. 把…放在记不起的地方 ❑ [v n] *I appear to have mislaid my jumper.* 我好像忘了把套头衫放哪儿了。

mis|lead /ˌmɪsˈliːd/ (**misleads, misleading, misled**) VERB If you say that someone **has misled** you, you mean that they have made you believe something which is not true, either by telling you a lie or by giving you a wrong idea or impression. 误导；使误信 ❑ [v n] *Jack was furious with his London doctors for having misled him.* 杰克对误导自己的伦敦医生大发雷霆。

mis|lead|ing /ˌmɪsˈliːdɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **misleading**, you mean that it gives you a wrong idea or impression. 误导性的 ❑ *It would be misleading to say that we were friends.* 说我们是朋友会误导人。❑ *The article contains several misleading statements.* 这篇文章有几处误导性说法。•**mis|lead|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The data had been presented misleadingly.* 这些数据的呈现方式具有误导性。

mis|led /ˌmɪsˈled/ **Misled** is the past tense and past participle of **mislead**.

mis|man|age /ˌmɪsˈmænɪdʒ/ (**mismanages, mismanaging, mismanaged**) VERB To **mismanage** something means to manage it badly. 对…管理不善；对…处置不当 ❑ [v n] *75% of voters think the President has mismanaged the economy.* 75% 的选民认为总统对经济管理不善。

mis|man|age|ment /ˌmɪsˈmænɪdʒmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **mismanagement** of a system or organization is the bad way they have dealt with it or organized it. 管理不善；

处置不当 ❑ *His gross mismanagement left the company desperately in need of restructuring.* 他管理上的重大失误使公司陷入亟须重组的境地。

mis|match (**mismatches, mismatching, mismatched**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈmɪsmætʃ/. The verb is pronounced /mɪsˈmætʃ/. 名词读作 /ˈmɪsmætʃ/。动词读作 /mɪsˈmætʃ/。

1 N-COUNT If there is a **mismatch between** two or more things or people, they do not go together well or are not suitable for each other. 不匹配；不协调；不般配 ❑ [+*between*] *There is a mismatch between the skills offered by people and the skills needed by industry.* 行业需要的技能与人们提供的技能不匹配。❑ [+*of*] *...an unfortunate mismatch of styles.* 令人遗憾的风格搭配失调 2 VERB To **mismatch** things or people means to put them together although they do not go together well or are not suitable for each other. 使（人或事物）错配 ❑ [v n] *She was deliberately mismatching articles of clothing.* 她故意胡乱搭配衣服。•**mis|matched** ADJ ❑ *The two opponents are mismatched.* 这两个对手实力悬殊。

mis|named /ˌmɪsˈneɪmd/ V-PASSIVE If you say that something or someone **is misnamed**, you mean that they have a name that describes them incorrectly. 误称；给…取名不当 ❑ [*be* v-ed n] *...a high school teacher who was misnamed Mr. Witty.* 被误称“智多星”的中学老师 ❑ [v-ed] *...the misnamed Grand Hotel.* 名不副实的“大酒店” ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The truth is that junk bonds were misnamed, and therefore misunderstood.* 事实上人们对垃圾债券的称谓有误，所以产生了误解。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mis = bad* 坏：*misinterpret, misleading, misnamed*

mis|no|mer /ˌmɪsˈnəʊmə^{r}/ (**misnomers**) N-COUNT If you say that a word or name is a **misnomer**, you mean that it describes something incorrectly. 用词不当；名称误用；误称 ❑ *Herbal 'tea' is something of a misnomer because these drinks contain no tea at all.* 花草“茶”在某种程度上是个误称，因为这类饮料根本不含茶。

Word Link 词根词缀 *nom = name* 名称：*misnomer, nominal, nominee*

mi|sogy|nist /mɪˈsɒdʒɪnɪst/ (**misogynists**) 1 N-COUNT A **misogynist** is a man who dislikes women. 厌恶女性者 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Misogynist** attitudes or actions are ones that involve or show a strong dislike of women. （态度、举动）厌恶女性的

Word Link 词根词缀 *gyn = female* 雌，*woman* 女：*androgyny, gynaecology, misogynist*

miso|gyn|is|tic /ˌmɪsɒdʒɪˈnɪstɪk/ ADJ **Misogynistic** means the same as **misogynist**. 同 misogynist

mi|sogy|ny /mɪˈsɒdʒɪnɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Misogyny** is a strong dislike of women. 厌恶女性；厌女症

mis|place /ˌmɪsˈpleɪs/ (**misplaces, misplacing, misplaced**) VERB If you **misplace** something, you lose it, usually only temporarily. （通常只是暂时）弄丢 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Somehow the suitcase with my clothes was misplaced.* 不知怎么搞的，我弄丢了装衣服的箱子。

mis|placed /ˌmɪsˈpleɪst/ ADJ If you describe a feeling or action as **misplaced**, you are critical of it because you think it is inappropriate, or directed towards the wrong thing or person. （感情、行动）不适当的，不得体的，搞错对象的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Lenders rely on the misplaced loyalty of existing borrowers to make their profit.* 放贷人依赖现有借贷人的盲目忠诚来谋利。

mis|print /ˈmɪsprɪnt/ (**misprints**) N-COUNT A **misprint** is a mistake in the way something is printed, for example a spelling mistake. 印刷错误

mis|pro|nounce /ˌmɪsprəˈnaʊns/ (**mispronounces, mispronouncing, mispronounced**) VERB If you **mispronounce** a word, you pronounce it wrongly. 读错；把…发错音 ❑ [v n] *He repeatedly mispronounced words and slurred his speech.* 他一再读错单词，说话含含糊糊。

mis|quote /ˌmɪsˈkwəʊt/ (**misquotes, misquoting, misquoted**) VERB If someone **is misquoted**, something that they have said or written is repeated incorrectly. 错误地引用；误引 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He claimed that he had been misquoted and he threatened to sue the magazine for libel.* 他声称自己的话被错误地引用，并威胁说要以诽谤罪起诉这家杂志。

mis|read /ˌmɪsˈriːd/ (**misreads, misreading**)

The form **misread** is used in the present tense, and is the past tense and past participle, when it is pronounced /ˌmɪsˈred/. misread 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同，但读作 /ˌmɪsˈred/。

1 VERB If you **misread** a situation or someone's behaviour, you do not understand it properly. 误读；误解；误会 ❑ [v n] *The government largely misread the mood of the electorate.* 政府在很大程度上误读了选民情绪。❑ [v n] *Mothers may also misread signals and think the baby is crying because he is hungry.* 妈妈们也可能误读信号，以为宝宝哭是因为肚子饿了。•**mis|read|ing** (**misreadings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...a misreading of opinion in France.* 对法国民意的误解 2 VERB If you **misread** something that has been written or printed, you look at it and think that it says something that it does not say. 看错；读错 ❑ [v n] *His chauffeur misread his route and took a wrong turning.* 他的司机看错路线拐错了路。

mis|re|mem|ber /ˌmɪsrɪˈmembə^{r}/ (**misremembers, misremembering, misremembered**) VERB If you **misremember** something, you remember it incorrectly. 记错【mainly AM, FORMAL 主美，正式】❑ [v n] *He proved over-confident on the witness stand, misremembering a key piece of evidence.* 他在证人席上表现得过于自信，记错了一条关键证据。

mis|rep|re|sent /ˌmɪsrepɹɪˈzent/ (**misrepresents, misrepresenting, misrepresented**) VERB If someone **misrepresents** a person or situation, they give a wrong or inaccurate account of what the person or situation is like. 误述；歪曲；对…作不准确叙述 ❑ [v n *as* adj] *He said that the press had misrepresented him as arrogant and bullying.* 他说媒体把他歪曲成了一个傲慢而霸道的人。❑ [v n +*as*] *Hollywood films misrepresented us as drunks, maniacs and murderers.* 好莱坞电影把我们歪曲成酒鬼、疯子和杀人凶手。❑ [v n] *Keynes deliberately misrepresented the views of his opponents.* 凯恩斯故意歪曲了反对者的观点。•**mis|rep|re|sen|ta|tion** /ˌmɪsˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**misrepresentations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *I wish to point out your misrepresentation of the facts.* 我希望指出你的失实之处。

mis|rule /ˌmɪsˈruːl/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's government of a country as **misrule**, you are critical of them for governing their country badly or unfairly. 弊政；恶政；治理不善【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was arrested last December, accused of corruption and misrule.* 他去年 12 月被捕，被控腐败和蠹政。

miss

① USED AS A TITLE OR A FORM OF ADDRESS 用作头衔或称谓
② VERB AND NOUN USES 动词和名词用法

① **Miss** ⇹ /mɪs/ (**Misses**) 1 N-TITLE You use **Miss** in front of the name of a girl or unmarried woman when you are speaking to her or referring to her. 小姐（用于女孩或未婚女子的姓名前）❑ *It was nice talking to you, Miss Giroux.* 和您谈话很愉快，吉鲁小姐。2 N-COUNT In some schools, children address their women teachers as **Miss**. 小姐，老师（一些学校里孩子对女教师的称呼）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *'Chivers!'—'Yes, Miss?'* “奇弗斯！”——“什么事，老师？”

② **miss** ⇹ /mɪs/ (**misses, missing, missed**) → Please look at categories 10-12 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 11–13 项。1 VERB If you **miss** something, you fail to hit it, for example when you have thrown something at it or you have shot a bullet at it. 打偏；未击中 ❑ [v n] *She hurled the ashtray across the room, narrowly missing my head.* 她把烟灰缸从房间那头甩过来，差点儿砸到我的脑袋。❑ [v] *When I'd missed a few times, he suggested I rest the rifle on a rock to steady it.* 好几次我都没打中，他建议我把步枪架在石头上方便稳定。•N-COUNT **Miss** is also a noun. ❑ *After more misses, they finally put two arrows into the lion's chest.* 又射偏了几次之后，他们终于把两支箭射入了狮子的胸流膛。2 VERB In sport, if you **miss** a shot, you fail to get the

ball in the goal, net, or hole.（体育运动中）未射中，未打进 ❑ [v n] *He scored four of the goals but missed a penalty.* 他打进四球，却罚失了一粒点球。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Miss** is also a noun. ❑ *Striker Alan Smith was guilty of two glaring misses.* 前锋艾伦·史密斯两次错失绝佳得分良机。 3 VERB If you **miss** something, you fail to notice it. 未注意到；未觉察到；忽略掉 ❑ [v n] *From this vantage point he watched, his searching eye never missing a detail.* 他从这个有利的地点观察，目光敏锐，不放过任何一个细节。 ❑ [v n] *It's the first thing you see as you come round the corner. You can't miss it.* 你转过拐角后第一眼就会看到它。不会错过的。 4 VERB If you **miss** the meaning or importance of something, you fail to understand or appreciate it. 不理解，没有领会（意义或重要性） ❑ [v n] *Tambov had slightly missed the point.* 坦波夫有点儿不得要领。 5 VERB If you **miss** a chance or opportunity, you fail to take advantage of it. 错过，失掉（机会） ❑ [v n] *Williams knew that she had missed her chance of victory.* 威廉姆斯知道她已经失掉了获胜的机会。 ❑ [v n] *It was too good an opportunity to miss.* 这个机会太好了，不容错过。 6 VERB If you **miss** someone who is no longer with you or who has died, you feel sad and wish that they were still with you. 思念，想念，怀念（离人或逝者） ❑ [v n] *Your mama and I are gonna miss you at Christmas.* 我和你妈妈过圣诞节的时候会想念你的。 7 VERB If you **miss** something, you feel sad because you no longer have it or are no longer doing or experiencing it. 想念，惦念，留恋（失去之物） ❑ [v n/v-ing] *I could happily move back into a flat if it wasn't for the fact that I'd miss my garden.* 要不是因为我会想念自己的花园的话，我会很乐意搬回公寓住。 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *He missed having good friends.* 他怀念曾经拥有好朋友的时光。 8 VERB If you **miss** something such as a plane or train, you arrive too late to catch it. 未赶上，错过（飞机、火车等） ❑ [v n] *He missed the last bus home.* 他没有赶上回家的末班公交车。 9 VERB If you **miss** something such as a meeting or an activity, you do not go to it or take part in it. 没有参加，缺席（会议、活动等） ❑ [v n] *It's a pity Makku and I had to miss our lesson last week.* 很遗憾我和马库上周不得不缺课。 ❑ [v n] *'Are you coming to the show?'—'I wouldn't miss it for the world.'* "你会去看演出吗？"——"我说什么都不会错过的。" 10 PHRASE If you **give** something a **miss**, you decide not to do it or not to go to it. 决定不做；决定不参加【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 ❑ *Do you mind if I give it a miss?* 我决定不去的话你会介意吗？ 11 → see also **missing, hit and miss, near miss** 12 **to miss the boat** → see **boat** 13 **not to miss a trick** → see **trick**

▶**miss out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **miss out on** something that would be enjoyable or useful to you, you are not involved in it or do not take part in it. 没有参加，错过（益事或乐事） ❑ [v P +on] *We're missing out on a tremendous opportunity.* 我们在坐失良机。 ❑ [v P] *Well, I'm glad you could make it. I didn't want you to miss out.* 嗯，很高兴你能赶来。我可不希望你错过。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **miss out** something or someone, you fail to include them. 遗漏；漏掉；没把…包括在内【BRIT 英】 ❑ [v P n] *There should be an apostrophe here, and look, you've missed out the word 'men' altogether!* 这里应该有一个撇号，还有你看，你把 men 这个词彻底漏掉了！ ❑ [v n P] *What about Sally? You've missed her out.* 萨莉呢？你把她给漏掉了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **leave out**

Usage 用法 **miss** and **lose**

Miss and *lose* have similar meanings. *Miss* is used to express something you didn't do: *I missed a class yesterday. Lose* is used when you can't find something you once had. *Cancel your bank card if you lose your wallet.*

miss 和 lose 意思相近。miss 表示过去未做某事：I missed a class yesterday. 我昨天缺了一堂课。lose 表示找不到曾经拥有的东西：Cancel your bank card if you lose your wallet. 丢了钱包要注销银行卡。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *Miss* with:

N. **miss the point** 不得要领 ②4
miss a chance 错过机会，**miss an opportunity** 错过时机 ②5
miss a class 缺一节课，**miss school** 缺课 ②9
ADV. **miss *someone/something* terribly** 极为思念（或留恋）…②5 7

ˌmis-ˈsell (**mis-sells, mis-selling, mis-sold**) VERB To **mis-sell** something such as a pension or an insurance policy means to sell it to someone even though you know that it is not suitable for them. 违规销售，过失销售，误导性销售（养老金、保险单等）【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ [v n] *The company has been accused of mis-selling products to thousands of elderly investors.* 该公司被控向数千名老年投资者违规销售产品。

misˈshapen /ˌmɪsˈʃeɪpən/ ADJ If you describe something as **misshapen**, you think that it does not have a normal or natural shape. 畸形的；异形的；扭曲变形的 ❑ *...misshapen vegetables.* 奇形怪状的蔬菜 ❑ *Her hands were misshapen by arthritis.* 她的双手因为关节炎扭曲变形了。

ˈmissile ◆◇ /ˈmɪsaɪl, AM 美 -sᵊl/ (**missiles**) 1 N-COUNT A **missile** is a tube-shaped weapon that travels long distances through the air and explodes when it reaches its target. 导弹 ❑ *The authorities offered to stop firing missiles if the rebels agreed to stop attacking civilian targets.* 当局提出如果叛乱分子答应停止攻击平民目标，就不再发射导弹。 ❑ *...nuclear missiles.* 核导弹 2 N-COUNT Anything that is thrown as a weapon can be called a **missile**.（作为武器的）投射物，抛掷物 ❑ *The football supporters began throwing missiles, one of which hit the referee.* 球迷们开始扔东西，有个东西砸到了主裁判。 3 → see also **cruise missile, guided missile**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***miss*** ≈ *sending* 发送：*dismiss, missile, missionary*

ˈmissing ◆◇ /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **missing**, it is not in its usual place, and you cannot find it. 丢失的；不见的 ❑ *It was only an hour or so later that I discovered that my gun was missing.* 仅仅过了一个小时左右，我发现我的枪不见了。 ❑ *The playing cards had gone missing.* 扑克牌不见了。 2 ADJ If a part of something is **missing**, it has been removed or has come off, and has not been replaced. 被去除的；缺损的；缺失的 ❑ *Three buttons were missing from his shirt.* 他的衬衫掉了3枚纽扣。 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **missing**, you mean that it has not been included, and you think that it should have been. 遗漏的；漏掉的 ❑ *She had given me an incomplete list. One name was missing from it.* 她给我的名单不完整。有一个名字漏掉了。 4 ADJ Someone who is **missing** cannot be found, and it is not known whether they are alive or dead.（人）失踪的，下落不明的 ❑ *Five people died in the explosion and more than one thousand were injured. One person is still missing.* 爆炸中有5人死亡，超过1,000人受伤，1人至今下落不明。 •PHRASE If a member of the armed forces is **missing in action**, they have not returned from a battle, their body has not been found, and they are not thought to have been captured.（士兵）作战中失踪的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *missing* with:

ADV. **still missing** 仍然丢失（或缺失、漏掉、失踪）的 1 2 3 4
N. **missing piece** 不见（或缺失、漏掉）的一块 1 2 3
missing information 遗漏信息，**missing ingredient** 遗漏成分 2
missing children 失踪儿童，**missing girl** 失踪女孩，**missing people** 失踪人员，**missing soldiers** 失踪士兵 4

ˌmissing ˈlink (**missing links**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **missing link** in a situation is the piece of information or evidence that you need in order to make your knowledge or understanding of something complete. 缺环，缺失的环节（指为完全理解某事物尚需知道的一则信息或证据） ❑ *We're dealing with probably the biggest missing link in what we know about human evolution.* 我们正在解决的可能是我们所知的人类进化过程中最大的一个缺环。

ˌmissing ˈperson (**missing persons**) N-COUNT A **missing person** has suddenly left their home without telling their family where they are going, and it is not known whether they are alive or dead. 失踪者；下落不明者

misˈsion ◆◆ /ˈmɪʃᵊn/ (**missions**) 1 N-COUNT A **mission** is an important task that people are given to do, especially one that involves travelling to another country.（尤指赴他国的）使命，重要任务 ❑ *Salisbury sent him on a diplomatic mission to North America.*

索尔兹伯里派他到北美执行一项外交任务。❑ *...the most crucial stage of his latest peace mission.* 他最近执行的和平使命中最关键的一个阶段 2 N-COUNT A **mission** is a group of people who have been sent to a foreign country to carry out an official task. 驻外使团；出国代表团 ❑ *...a senior member of a diplomatic mission.* 外交使团的高级成员 3 N-COUNT A **mission** is a special journey made by a military aeroplane or space rocket. (军用飞机或空间火箭的)飞行任务 ❑ *...a bomber that crashed during a training mission in the west Texas mountains.* 在得克萨斯州西部山区执行训练任务时坠毁的轰炸机 ❑ *...the first shuttle mission.* 首次航天飞机飞行任务 4 N-SING [usu poss N] If you say that you have a **mission**, you mean that you have a strong commitment and sense of duty to do or achieve something. 使命；天职 ❑ *He viewed his mission in life as protecting the weak from the evil.* 他认为自己毕生的使命就是保护弱者不受邪恶势力欺凌。 5 N-COUNT A **mission** is the activities of a group of Christians who have been sent to a place to teach people about Christianity. (基督徒的)传教，布道 ❑ *They say God spoke to them and told them to go on a mission to the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.* 他们说上帝让他们去西半球最贫困的国家传播教义。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mission* with:

ADJ. **dangerous** mission 危险使命，**secret** mission 秘密使命，**successful** mission 成功的使命 1

N. **peacekeeping** mission 维和使命(或使团) 1 2，**combat** mission 战斗任务，**rescue** mission 救援任务，**suicide** mission 自杀式任务，**training** mission 训练任务 1 3

V. **accomplish a** mission 完成使命，**carry out a** mission 执行任务 1 3 4

mis|sion|ary /'mɪʃənri, -neri/ (**missionaries**) 1 N-COUNT A **missionary** is a Christian who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity. (派往国外的基督教)传教士 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Missionary** is used to describe the activities of missionaries. 传教的；布道的 ❑ *You should be in missionary work.* 你应该从事传教工作。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to someone's enthusiasm for an activity or belief as **missionary** zeal, you are emphasizing that they are very enthusiastic about it. (热情)传教士般的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had a kind of missionary zeal about bringing culture to the masses.* 她对于向大众传播文化有着满腔的热忱。

Word Link 词根词缀 *miss = sending* 发送；*dismiss, missile, missionary*

ˈmis|sion|ary po,si|tion N-SING The **missionary position** is a position for sexual intercourse in which the man lies on top of the woman and they are facing each other. 传教士式姿势(男上女下面对面的性交姿势)

,mis|sion con'trol N-UNCOUNT **Mission control** is the group of people on Earth who are in charge of a flight by a spacecraft, or the place where these people work. (航天)任务控制团队，任务控制中心

ˈmis|sion ,state|ment (**mission statements**) N-COUNT A company's or organization's **mission statement** is a document which states what they aim to achieve and the kind of service they intend to provide. (公司、组织等的)宗旨声明【BUSINESS 商】

mis|sive /'mɪsɪv/ (**missives**) N-COUNT A **missive** is a letter or other message that someone sends. 信件；函件【HUMOROUS or LITERARY 幽默或文】❑ *...the customary missive from your dear mother.* 你老母亲来的家信

mis|spell /,mɪs'spel/ (**misspells, misspelling, misspelled** or **misspelt**) VERB If someone **misspells** a word, they spell it wrongly. 拼错；写错 ❑ [V n] *Sorry I misspelled your last name.* 对不起，我把你的姓拼错了。•**mis|spell|ing** (**misspellings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...a misspelling of the writer's name.* 拼错作者姓名

mis|spend /,mɪs'spend/ (**misspends, misspending, misspent**) VERB If you say that time or money **has been misspent**, you disapprove of the way in which it has been spent. 浪费，滥用，挥霍(时间或金钱)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be V-ed] *Much of the money was grossly misspent.* 大部分钱都被肆意挥霍掉了。

mis|state /,mɪs'steɪt/ (**misstates, misstating, misstated**) VERB If you **misstate** something, you state it incorrectly or give false information about it. 误述；错误地说明【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n] *Look at the false police reports that omitted or misstated crucial facts.* 看看这份失实的警方报告吧，它忽略或歪曲了关键的事实。❑ [be V-ed] *The amount was misstated in the table because of an error by regulators.* 由于监管者失误，图表里的数目并不准确。

mis|state|ment /,mɪs'steɪtmənt/ (**misstatements**) N-COUNT A **misstatement** is an incorrect statement, or the giving of false information. 错误陈述；虚假说法；谎报【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He finally corrected his misstatement and offered to reduce the fee.* 他终于纠正了自己的错误说法，提出减少收费。❑ [+of] *While this booklet has become an official source of information, it is filled with misstatements of fact.* 虽然这本小册子已经成为正式的信息来源，里面仍然错误百出。

mis|sus /'mɪsɪz/ also **missis** 1 N-SING Some people refer to a man's wife as his **missus**. 妻子；太太【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *That's what bugs my missus more than anything.* 那种事最容易激怒我太太。❑ *I do a bit of shopping for the missus.* 我帮老婆买了一点儿东西。 2 N-COUNT In some parts of Britain, people use **missus** as a very informal way of addressing a woman who they do not know. 女士，夫人(在英国某些地区用于非常随意地称呼不认识的妇女)❑ *Thanks, missus.* 谢谢，夫人。

mist /mɪst/ (**mists, misting, misted**) 1 N-VAR **Mist** consists of a large number of tiny drops of water in the air, which make it difficult to see very far. 轻雾；霭 ❑ *Thick mist made flying impossible.* 浓霭致使无法飞行。❑ *Mists and fog swirled about the road.* 路上雾霭缭绕。 2 VERB If a piece of glass **mists** or **is misted**, it becomes covered with tiny drops of moisture, so that you cannot see through it easily. (玻璃)结雾；使蒙上水汽 ❑ [V] *The windows misted, blurring the stark streetlight.* 窗上蒙了水汽，原本突兀的街灯变得模糊起来。❑ [V n] *The temperature in the car was misting the window.* 车内的热气使车窗蒙上了一层雾气。•PHRASAL VERB **Mist over** and **mist up** mean the same as **mist**. mist over, mist up 同 mist ❑ [V P] *The front windshield was misting over.* 前挡风玻璃上蒙着一层雾气。❑ [V-ed P] *She stood in front of the misted-up mirror.* 她站在蒙着一层水汽的镜子前。

▶**mist over** → see **mist 2**

▶**mist up** → see **mist 2**

mis|take ↔ /mɪ'steɪk/ (**mistakes, mistaking, mistook, mistaken**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] If you make a **mistake**, you do something which you did not intend to do, or which produces a result that you do not want. 错误；过失 ❑ [+of] *They made the big mistake of thinking they could seize its border with a relatively small force.* 他们大错特错，居然认为以较少的兵力就能够夺取其边境地区。❑ *I think it's a serious mistake to confuse books with life.* 我认为把书本同生活混为一谈是大错特错。❑ *There must be some mistake.* 一定是弄错了。❑ *He has been arrested by mistake.* 他被错抓了。 2 N-COUNT A **mistake** is something or part of something which is incorrect or not right. 不正确的事物；错处 ❑ *Her mother sighed and rubbed out another mistake in the crossword puzzle.* 她母亲叹了口气，擦去了纵横填字游戏里另一个填错的地方。❑ *...spelling mistakes.* 拼写错误 3 VERB If you **mistake** one person or thing **for** another, you wrongly think that they are the other person or thing. 搞错；把…错当成 ❑ [V n +for] *I mistook you for Carlos.* 我把你错当成卡洛斯了。 4 VERB If you **mistake** something, you fail to recognize or understand it. 认错；误解；误会 ❑ [V n] *The government completely mistook the feeling of the country.* 政府完全没有把握住该国民意。❑ [V wh] *No one should mistake how serious the issue is.* 任何人都不该错估该问题的严重性。 5 PHRASE You can say **there is no mistaking** something when you are emphasizing that you cannot fail to recognize or understand it. 绝不可能搞错【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There's no mistaking the eastern flavour of the food.* 那种食物就是东方风味，绝对错不了。

M

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mistake* with:

ADJ. **fatal** mistake 致命错误, **honest** mistake 无心之失, **tragic** mistake 悲惨的错误 1
big mistake 大错, **common** mistake 常见错误, **costly** mistake 代价高昂的错误, **huge** mistake 巨大的错误, **serious** mistake 严重错误, **terrible** mistake 重大错误 1 2
V. **admit a** mistake 承认错误, **correct a** mistake 纠正错误, **fix a** mistake 修正错误, **make a** mistake 犯错, **realize a** mistake 意识到犯了错误 1 2

mis|tak|en /mɪ'steɪkən/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **mistaken about** something, you are wrong about it. 搞错的; 弄错的; 误解的 ❑ [+*about*] *I see I was mistaken about you.* 我明白我以前错怪你了。❑ *You couldn't be more mistaken, Alex. You've utterly misread the situation.* 你真是大错特错, 亚历克斯。你对局势的判断根本不对。•PHRASE You use expressions such as **if I'm not mistaken** and **unless I'm very much mistaken** as a polite way of emphasizing the statement you are making, especially when you are confident that it is correct. 如果我没有弄错的话 / 除非我大错特错(用于强调自己的说法正确, 尤指自信)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I think he wanted to marry her, if I am not mistaken.* 我觉得他曾经想娶她为妻, 如果我没有弄错的话。❑ *Unless I'm mistaken, he didn't specify what time.* 除非我记错了, 他并没有说明具体时间。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **mistaken** belief or opinion is incorrect. (信仰、意见)错误的, 不正确的 ❑ *...a limited understanding of addiction and mistaken beliefs about how it can be overcome.* 对上瘾的有限认识和关于如何将其戒除的错误观念 •**mis|tak|en|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He says they mistakenly believed the standard licenses they held were sufficient.* 他说他们曾误以为有标准执照就足够了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mistaken* with:

V. **if I'm not** mistaken 如果我没有弄错的话 1
N. mistaken **belief** 错误观念, mistaken **impression** 错误印象, mistaken **notion** 错误想法 1

mi|stak|en i|den|tity N-UNCOUNT When someone incorrectly thinks that they have found or recognized a particular person, you refer to this as a case of **mistaken identity**. 认错人; 张冠李戴 ❑ *The dead men could have been the victims of mistaken identity. Their attackers may have wrongly believed them to be soldiers.* 这些死者可能死得冤, 被认错了人。袭击者可能误以为他们是当兵的。

mis|ter /'mɪstə^r/ N-COUNT Men are sometimes addressed as **mister**, especially by children and especially when the person talking to them does not know their name. 先生(对男子的称呼, 尤为儿语或用于称呼不知姓名的男子)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Look, Mister, we know our job, so don't try to tell us what to do.* 嘿, 先生, 我们知道自己该怎么做, 不用你指挥。

mis|time /ˌmɪs'taɪm/ (**mistimes, mistiming, mistimed**) VERB If you **mistime** something, you do it at the wrong time, so that it is not successful. 在不适当的时候做(因而不成功) ❑ [v n] *You're bound to mistime a tackle every so often.* 有时候你肯定会把握不好铲球时机。❑ [v-ed] *...a certain mistimed comment.* 一则不合时宜的评论

mis|tle|toe /'mɪs^{ə}ltəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Mistletoe** is a plant with pale berries that grows on the branches of some trees. Mistletoe is used in Britain and the United States as a Christmas decoration, and people often kiss under it. 白果槲寄生(在英国和美国用作圣诞节装饰, 人们常在其下接吻)

mis|took /mɪ'stʊk/ **Mistook** is the past tense and past participle of **mistake**.

mis|treat /ˌmɪs'tri:t/ (**mistreats, mistreating, mistreated**) VERB If someone **mistreats** a person or an animal, they treat them badly, especially by making them suffer physically. (尤指在身体上)虐待 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *She has been mistreated by men in the past.* 她以前被男人虐待过。

mis|treat|ment /ˌmɪs'tri:tmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Mistreatment** of a person or animal is cruel behaviour towards them, especially by making them suffer physically. (尤指身体上的)虐待 ❑ [+*of*] *...issues like police brutality and mistreatment of people in prisons.* 像警察暴力执法和囚犯受虐之类的问题

mis|tress /'mɪstrəs/ (**mistresses**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] A married man's **mistress** is a woman who is not his wife and with whom he is having a sexual relationship. 情妇【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *She was his mistress for three years.* 她做过他三年的情妇。2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A dog's **mistress** is the woman or girl who owns it. (狗的)女主人 ❑ *The huge wolfhound danced in circles around his mistress.* 这条大狼犬围着女主人蹦蹦跳跳地绕圈子。

mis|tri|al /'mɪstraɪəl, AM 美 mɪs'traɪ-/ (**mistrials**) 1 N-COUNT A **mistrial** is a legal trial that is conducted unfairly, for example because not all the evidence is considered, so that there must be a new trial. 错误审判, 无效审判(指由于没有考虑到所有证据等而出现审判不公, 必须重审) ❑ *The past has been scarred by countless mistrials and perversions of justice.* 过去劣迹斑斑, 冤假错案和枉法行为多如牛毛。2 N-COUNT A **mistrial** is a legal trial which ends without a verdict, for example because the jury cannot agree on one. 流审(指由于陪审团意见不一等而无法作出裁决)【AM 美】❑ *The judge said he would declare a mistrial if the jury did not reach its verdict today.* 法官说陪审团今天不能作出裁决的话, 他就宣布流审。

mis|trust /ˌmɪs'trʌst/ (**mistrusts, mistrusting, mistrusted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mistrust** is the feeling that you have towards someone who you do not trust. 不相信; 不信任; 怀疑 ❑ *There was mutual mistrust between the two men.* 两个男人互相猜疑。❑ [+*of*] *...a deep mistrust of state banks.* 对国有银行的极端不信任 2 VERB If you **mistrust** someone or something, you do not trust them. 不相信; 不信任; 怀疑 ❑ [v n] *It frequently appears that Bell mistrusts all journalists.* 贝尔似乎常常对所有新闻记者都持怀疑态度。

mis|trust|ful /ˌmɪs'trʌstfʊl/ ADJ If you are **mistrustful** of someone, you do not trust them. 不信任的; 怀疑的 ❑ [+*of*] *He had always been mistrustful of women.* 他一直不相信女人。

misty /'mɪsti/ ADJ On a **misty** day, there is a lot of mist in the air. 多雾的; 雾蒙蒙的 ❑ *The air was cold and misty.* 空气寒冷多雾。

'misty-eyed ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something makes you **misty-eyed**, you mean that it makes you feel so happy or sentimental, especially about the past, that you feel as if you are going to cry. (尤指因忆起过去而开心或感伤得)双眼泛潮的 ❑ *They got misty-eyed listening to records of Ruby Murray singing 'Danny Boy'.* 听着唱片里鲁比·默里演唱《丹尼男孩》, 他们双眼泛潮。

mis|under|stand /ˌmɪsʌndə^r'stænd/ (**misunderstands, misunderstanding, misunderstood**) 1 VERB If you **misunderstand** someone or something, you do not understand them properly. 误解; 误会 ❑ [v wh] *They have simply misunderstood what rock and roll is.* 他们根本没有理解什么是摇滚乐。❑ [v n] *Maybe I misunderstood you.* 也许我误会你了。2 → see also **misunderstood** 3 CONVENTION You can say **don't misunderstand me** when you want to correct a wrong impression that you think someone may have got about what you are saying. 别误会(用于纠正所说的话可能给人的错误印象) ❑ *I'm not saying what he did was good, don't misunderstand me.* 我并不是说他所做的是好事, 别误会。

mis|under|stand|ing /ˌmɪsʌndə^r'stændɪŋ/ (**misunderstandings**) 1 N-VAR A **misunderstanding** is a failure to understand something properly, for example a situation or a person's remarks. 误解; 误会 ❑ *Tell your midwife what you want so she can make a note of it and avoid misunderstandings.* 把你的要求告诉助产士, 这样她可以记下来, 免得误会。2 N-COUNT You can refer to a disagreement or slight quarrel as a **misunderstanding**. 分歧; 不和; 争执【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*with*] *...a little misunderstanding with the police.* 和警方的小误会

mis|under|stood /ˌmɪsʌndə^r'stʊd/ 1 **Misunderstood** is the past tense and past participle of **misunderstand**. 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **misunderstood**, you mean that people do not understand them and have a wrong impression or idea of them. 被误解的; 被误会的 ❑ *Eric is very badly misunderstood.* 埃里克被人误会很深。❑ *The cost of capital is widely misunderstood.* 对资本成本存在着广泛误解。

mis|use (**misuses, misusing, misused**)

The noun is pronounced /ˌmɪs'ju:s/. The verb is pronounced /ˌmɪs'ju:z/. 名词读作 /ˌmɪs'ju:s/。动词读作 /ˌmɪs'ju:z/。

1 N-VAR The **misuse** of something is incorrect, careless, or dishonest use of it. 误用；滥用；盗用；不当使用 ❑ [+of] *...the misuse of power and privilege.* 滥用权力和特权 ❑ *The effectiveness of this class of drug has, however, led to their misuse.* 不过，此类药品的疗效已经导致滥用。 2 VERB If someone **misuses** something, they use it incorrectly, carelessly, or dishonestly. 误用；滥用；盗用；不当使用 ❑ [v n] *You are protected instantly if a thief misuses your credit card.* 如果小偷盗用你的信用卡，你会立即受到保护。

mite /maɪt/ (**mites**) 1 PHRASE **A mite** means to a small extent or degree. It is sometimes used to make a statement less extreme. 一点点；极少 ❑ *I can't help feeling just a mite uneasy about it.* 我对此不禁感到一丝不安。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Mites** are very tiny creatures that live on plants, for example, or in animals' fur. 螨（在植物上或动物皮毛中生存） ❑ *...an itching skin disorder caused by parasitic mites.* 寄生螨引起的皮肤瘙痒

miti|gate /'mɪtɪgeɪt/ (**mitigates, mitigating, mitigated**) VERB To **mitigate** something means to make it less unpleasant, serious, or painful. 减轻；缓解；缓和 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *...ways of mitigating the effects of an explosion.* 减轻爆炸威力的种种方法

miti|gat|ing /'mɪtɪgeɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mitigating** circumstances or factors make a bad action easier to understand and excuse, and may result in the person responsible being punished less severely. （情节、因素）可考虑从轻处置的，可减轻罪责的 【LEGAL, FORMAL 法律，正式】 ❑ *The judge found that in her case there were mitigating circumstances.* 法官认为她这个案子存在从轻情节。 ❑ *There are various mitigating factors.* 有各种可以减轻罪责的因素。

miti|ga|tion /ˌmɪtɪ'geɪʃ°n/ 1 PHRASE If someone, especially in a court, is told something **in mitigation**, they are told something that makes a crime or fault easier to understand and excuse. 为减轻罪责；为从轻处置；为了开脱 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Kieran Coonan QC told the judge in mitigation that the offences had been at the lower end of the scale.* 御用大律师基兰·库南对法官说这些罪行情节较轻，希望从轻发落。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Mitigation** is a reduction in the unpleasantness, seriousness, or painfulness of something. 减轻；缓解；缓和 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *...the mitigation or cure of a physical or mental condition.* 身心疾病的缓解或痊愈

mitt /mɪt/ (**mitts**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a person's hands as their **mitts**. 手 【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *I pressed a dime into his grubby mitt.* 我把一枚 10 分硬币塞进他脏兮兮的手里。 2 N-COUNT A baseball **mitt** is a large glove worn by a player whose job involves catching the ball. 棒球手套

mit|ten /'mɪt°n/ (**mittens**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Mittens** are gloves which have one section that covers your thumb and another section that covers your four fingers together. 连指手套

mix ↔ /mɪks/ (**mixes, mixing, mixed**) 1 VERB If two substances **mix** or if you **mix** one substance **with** another, you stir or shake them together, or combine them in some other way, so that they become a single substance. 混合；调和；掺和 ❑ [v] *Oil and water don't mix.* 油水不相溶。 ❑ [v +with] *It mixes easily with cold or hot water to make a tasty, filling drink.* 它易溶于冷热水，冲成既可口又充饥的饮料。 ❑ [v n] *A quick stir will mix them thoroughly.* 迅速搅拌可使它们充分混合。 ❑ [v n +with] *Mix the cinnamon with the rest of the sugar.* 把桂皮和剩下的糖混合在一起。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Mix the ingredients together slowly.* 把各种原料慢慢混在一起。 •**mix|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This final part of the mixing is done slowly and delicately.* 调和的这最后一步缓慢而精细。 2 VERB If you **mix** something, you prepare it by mixing other things together. 调制；配制 ❑ [v n] *He had spent several hours mixing cement.* 他花了几个小时搅拌水泥。 ❑ [v n n] *Are you sure I can't mix you a drink?* 你确定不用我为你调一杯饮料吗？ 3 N-VAR A **mix** is a powder containing all the substances that you need in order to make something such as a cake or a sauce. When you want to use it, you add liquid. （制作糕点、调味汁等的）混合原料，混合配料 ❑ *...packets of pizza dough mix.* 几包比萨饼混合粉 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **mix of** different things or people is two or more of them together. 结合体；混合体 ❑ [+of] *The story is a magical mix of fantasy and reality.* 这个故事是幻想与现实的奇妙结合。 ❑ *We get a very representative mix of people.* 我们现在有了非常具有代表性的一群人。 5 VERB If two things or activities do not **mix** or if one thing does not **mix with** another, it is not a good idea to have them or do them together, because the result would be unpleasant or dangerous. 相协调；相容 ❑ [v] *Politics and sport don't mix.* 政治与体育不可混为一谈。 ❑ [v +with] *...some of these pills that don't mix with drink.* 这些药片中一些不能用饮料冲服的 ❑ [v n +with] *Ted managed to mix business with pleasure.* 特德设法做到了工作与娱乐两不误。 ❑ [v n] *The military has accused the clergy of mixing religion and politics.* 军方指责教士们将宗教与政治混为一谈。 6 VERB If you **mix with** other people, you meet them and talk to them. You can also say that people **mix**. 交际；交往；结交 ❑ [v +with] *I ventured the idea that the secret of staying young was to mix with older people.* 我大胆地提出了这样的观点：保持年轻的秘诀在于和年长的人交往。 ❑ [v] *People are supposed to mix, do you understand?* 人们应该互相交际，你明白吗？ ❑ [v] *When you came away you made a definite effort to mix.* 你离开时下了大力气和大家搞好关系。 7 VERB When a record producer **mixes** a piece of music, he or she puts together the various sounds that have been recorded in order to make the finished record. 混录；混合录制 ❑ [v n] *They've been mixing tracks for a new album due out later this year.* 他们一直在为定于今年稍后推出的新专辑混录歌曲。 •**mix|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Final mixing should be completed by the end of this week.* 最后的混录工作应该于本周末完成。 8 → see also **mixed, cake mix** 9 **to mix your metaphors** → see **metaphor**

▶**mix up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **mix up** two things or people, you confuse them, so that you think that one of them is the other one. 混淆；弄混 ❑ [v n P +with] *People often mix me up with other actors.* 人们常常把我同其他演员弄混。 ❑ [v P n] *Depressed people may mix up their words.* 抑郁的人可能会前言不搭后语。 ❑ [v n P] *Any time you told one of them something, they'd swear you'd mixed them up and told the other.* 每次你告诉他们俩当中一个人什么时，他们都会发誓说你把他们弄混了，告诉另一个。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **mix up** a number of things, you put things of different kinds together or place things so that they are not in order. 弄乱；胡乱堆放 ❑ [v P n] *I like to mix up designer clothes.* 我喜欢把各种名牌服装混搭在一起。 ❑ [v n P] *Part of the plan was that the town should not fall into office, industrial and residential zones, but mix the three up together.* 计划的一部分是：这座城不应该划分为办公区、工业区和居住区，而应把三个部分融合在一起。 ❑ [v n P +with] *This is music from a different era. I've taken those sounds from childhood and mixed them up with other things.* 这是来自另一个时代的音乐。我把儿时听到的那些声音同其他东西混录在一起了。 3 → see also **mixed up, mix-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配	Use *mix* with:
N.	mix **ingredients** 混合原料，mix **with water** 与水混合 1 2
ADV.	mix **thoroughly** 充分混合，mix **together** 混在一起 1 2

mixed ↔ /mɪkst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have **mixed** feelings about something or someone, you feel uncertain about them because you can see both good and bad points about them. （感情）复杂的，矛盾的 ❑ *I came home from the meeting with mixed feelings.* 开完会我怀着矛盾的心情回到家。 ❑ *There has been a very mixed reaction to the decision.* 人们对这个决定的反应非常矛盾。 2 ADJ A **mixed** group of people consists of people of many different types. （人群）混合的，混杂的，形形色色的 ❑ *I found a very mixed group of individuals some of whom I could relate to and others with whom I had very little in common.* 我发现了一个千差万别的人群，有些人合得来，其他那些则和我没什么共同之处。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mixed** is used to describe something that involves people from two or more different races. 不同种族混合的 ❑ *...a woman of mixed race.* 混血种女子 ❑ *She had attended a racially mixed school.* 她曾在一所多种族学校读书。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mixed** education or accommodation is intended for both males and females. （教育或住宿）男女混合的 ❑ *Girls who have always been at a mixed school know how to stand up for themselves.* 一直上男女混合学校的女孩知道如何维护自己的利益。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mixed** is used to describe something which includes or consists of different things of the same general kind. 混合的；什锦的 ❑ *...a small mixed salad.* 一小份什锦色拉 ❑ *...a teaspoon of mixed herbs.* 一茶匙混合草药 6 **a mixed blessing** → see **blessing**

M

mixed a|bil|ity ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **mixed ability** class or teaching system is one in which pupils of different abilities are taught together in the same class.（班级或教学系统）混合能力的，学生能力参差不齐的【BRIT 英】

mixed bag N-SING If you describe a situation or a group of things or people as a **mixed bag**, you mean that it contains some good items, features, or people and some bad ones. 杂集；大杂烩；混合体 ❑ [+of] *Research on athletes and ordinary human subjects has yielded a mixed bag of results.* 研究运动员和普通人所得结果不一。❑ *This autumn's collections are a very mixed bag.* 今年秋装系列风格迥异。

mixed dou|bles N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] In some sports, such as tennis and badminton, **mixed doubles** is a match in which a man and a woman play as partners against another man and woman.（网球、羽毛球等的）混合双打，混双

mixed e|cono|my (**mixed economies**) N-COUNT A **mixed economy** is an economic system in which some companies are owned by the state and some are not. 混合经济（国企和私企并存的经济制度）【BUSINESS 商】

mixed mar|riage (**mixed marriages**) N-COUNT A **mixed marriage** is a marriage between two people who are not of the same race or religion. 混合婚姻；异族（或异教）通婚

mixed mar|tial arts N-UNCOUNT **Mixed martial arts** is a sport in which two people fight by hitting, kicking, and holding each other, both in a standing position and on the ground. 综合格斗 ❑ *It's a film about the world of mixed martial arts.* 那是一部讲述综合格斗界的电影。

mixed up ❶ ADJ If you are **mixed up**, you are confused, often because of emotional or social problems.（常指因情感或社会问题而）头脑混乱的，迷惑不解的 ❑ *I think he's a rather mixed up kid.* 我认为他是一个相当迷茫的孩子。❷ ADJ To be **mixed up in** something bad, or **with** someone you disapprove of, means to be involved in it or with them. 卷入…的；牵连进…的；与…厮混在一起的 ❑ *Why did I ever get mixed up with you?* 我怎么会跟你混在一起呢？

mix|er /'mɪksəʳ/ (**mixers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mixer** is a machine used for mixing things together. 搅拌机；搅拌器 ❑ *...an electric mixer.* 电动搅拌器 ❷ → see also **cement mixer**, **food mixer** ❸ N-COUNT A **mixer** is a non-alcoholic drink such as fruit juice that you mix with strong alcohol such as gin. 调酒用的饮料 ❹ N-COUNT [adj N] If you say that someone is a good **mixer**, you mean that they are good at talking to people and making friends.（善于）交际的人 ❑ *Cooper was a good mixer, he was popular.* 库珀擅长交际，人缘好。❺ N-COUNT A **mixer** is a piece of equipment that is used to make changes to recorded music or film.（音视频）混合器；混音器 ❑ *...a three channel audio mixer.* 三通道混音器

mix|ing bowl (**mixing bowls**) N-COUNT A **mixing bowl** is a large bowl used for mixing ingredients. 搅拌碗；搅拌钵

mix|ture ♦♡ /'mɪkstʃəʳ/ (**mixtures**) ❶ N-SING A **mixture of** things consists of several different things together. 混合物；混合体 ❑ [+of] *They looked at him with a mixture of horror, envy, and awe.* 他们望着他，心情复杂，有恐惧，有嫉妒，也有敬畏。❑ [+of] *...a mixture of spiced, grilled vegetables served cold.* 一道加香料烤制的蔬菜冷拼盘 ❷ N-COUNT A **mixture** is a substance that consists of other substances which have been stirred or shaken together. 混合物；混合料 ❑ *Prepare the gravy mixture.* 将肉汁混合料调好。❑ [+of] *...a mixture of water and sugar and salt.* 水、糖和盐的混合液 ❸ → see also **cough mixture**

Thesaurus 同类词 *mixture* Also look up:

N. blend, collection, variety ❶
blend, compound, fusion ❷

mix-up (**mix-ups**) N-COUNT A **mix-up** is a mistake or a failure in the way that something has been planned.（计划上的）失误，差错，失败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a mix-up over travel arrangements.* 旅行安排上的差错

Mk **Mk** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**mark**. **Mk** is used to refer to a particular model or design of a car or machine.（指汽车或机器的型号、款式）…型，…式 ❑ *...a 1974 white MG Midget Mk 3.* 一辆 1974 年生产的白色 3 代名爵迷你跑车

ml **ml** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**millilitre** or **millilitres**. ❑ *Boil the sugar and 100 ml of water.* 把糖加 100 毫升水煮沸。

MLA /ˌem el 'eɪ/ (**MLAs**) N-COUNT In Australia and some other countries, an **MLA** is a person who has been elected as a member of parliament. **MLA** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'member of the legislative assembly'.（澳大利亚等国的）立法院议员

mm ♦♡ **mm** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**millimetre** or **millimetres**. ❑ *...a 135mm lens.* 135 毫米镜头 ❑ *...0.25mm of rain.* 0.25 毫米降雨

MMR /ˌem em 'ɑːʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **MMR** is a vaccine that is given to young children to protect them against certain diseases. **MMR** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**measles, mumps, and rubella**. 麻疹、腮腺炎和风疹联合疫苗；麻腮风三联疫苗 ❑ *...the MMR vaccine.* 麻腮风三联疫苗

mne|mon|ic /nɪ'mɒnɪk/ (**mnemonics**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **mnemonic** is a word, short poem, or sentence that is intended to help you remember things such as scientific rules or spelling rules. For example, 'i before e, except after c' is a mnemonic to help people remember how to spell words like 'believe' and 'receive'. 助记手段；助记口诀 ❑ *...mnemonic devices.* 助记工具

→ see **memory**

mo /məʊ/ N-SING A **mo** is a very short length of time. It is short for **moment**. 瞬间，顷刻（moment 的缩写）【BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN 英，非正式，口语】❑ *Hang on a mo.* 等一下，别挂。

moan /məʊn/ (**moans, moaning, moaned**) ❶ VERB If you **moan**, you make a low sound, usually because you are unhappy or in pain. 呻吟 ❑ [v] *Tony moaned in his sleep and then turned over on his side.* 托尼在睡梦中发出呻吟声，然后翻了个身。❑ [v with quote] *'My head, my head,' he moaned. 'I can't see.'* "我的头，我的头，"他呻吟着说，"我看不见了。" •N-COUNT **Moan** is also a noun. ❑ *Suddenly she gave a low, choking moan and began to tremble violently.* 突然她发出一声低沉而透不过气的呻吟，开始剧烈地颤抖起来。❷ VERB To **moan** means to complain or speak in a way which shows that you are very unhappy. 抱怨；牢骚【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *I used to moan if I didn't get at least six hours' sleep at night.* 过去晚上睡眠时间不足 6 小时的话，我就会抱怨。❑ [v prep/adv] *...moaning about the weather.* 抱怨天气 ❑ [v with quote] *Meg moans, 'I hated it!'* 梅格牢骚道："我讨厌这样！" ❑ [v that] *The gardener was moaning that he had another garden to do later that morning.* 园丁抱怨说，那天上午晚些时候他还要到另一个花园干活儿。❸ N-COUNT A **moan** is a complaint. 抱怨；牢骚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They have been listening to people's gripes, moans and praise.* 他们一直在倾听人们的牢骚、抱怨和表扬。❹ PHRASE If you **have a moan**, you complain about something. 抱怨；发牢骚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You can go see him and have a good old moan.* 你可以去看看他，好好诉诉苦。❺ N-COUNT A **moan** is a low noise.（低沉声【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...the occasional moan of the wind round the corners of the house.* 风刮过屋角时间或发出的萧萧声

moan|er /'məʊnəʳ/ (**moaners**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **moaner**, you are critical of them because they often complain about things. 经常抱怨的人；爱发牢骚的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Film critics are dreadful moaners.* 影评人都是些特别爱发牢骚的人。

moat /məʊt/ (**moats**) N-COUNT A **moat** is a deep, wide channel dug round a place such as a castle and filled with water, in order to protect the place from attack. 城壕；护城河

mob /mɒb/ (**mobs, mobbing, mobbed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mob** is a large, disorganized, and often violent crowd of people. 一大群乱糟糟的人 ❑ *The inspectors watched a growing mob of demonstrators gathering.* 巡官们看见示威者越聚越多。❷ N-SING People sometimes use **the mob** to refer in a disapproving way to the majority of people in a country or place, especially when these people are behaving in a violent or uncontrolled way. 乌合之众（指一国或一地的多数人）；（尤指）暴民【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *If they*

Word Web 话题词汇 mobile phone 移动电话

The word **"cell"** does not refer to something inside the **cellular** or **mobile phone** itself. It describes the area around a **wireless transmitter**. The electrical system and **battery** in today's mobile phones are tiny. This makes their electronic **signals** weak. They can't travel very far. Therefore today's cellular phone systems need a lot of closely-spaced cells. When you make a call, your phone connects to the transmitter with the strongest signal. Then it chooses a **channel** and connects you to the number you dialed. If you are riding in a car, **stations** in several different cells sites may handle your call.

"蜂窝"(cell)并非指移动电话(cellular/mobile phone)内部的某样东西，而是用来形容无线发射站周围的区域。现今移动电话的电力系统和电池体积微小，这使其电子信号相当微弱，不能远距离传送。因此，今天的移动电话系统需要很多紧邻的信号区域，即"蜂窝"。打电话时，移动电话连接到信号最强的发射站，然后选择一个频道，将你连接到拨打的号码。如果是在开车时，处理电话的可能会是几个不同的"蜂窝区"内的站点。

continue like this there is a danger of the mob taking over. 他们继续这样下去，就有可能被暴民控制局面。 **3** N-SING You can refer to the people involved in organized crime as **the Mob.** 黑帮：黑社会：犯罪集团【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...casinos that the Mob had operated.* 黑社会经营的赌场 **4** VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone **is being mobbed by** a crowd of people, you mean that the people are trying to talk to them or get near them in an enthusiastic or threatening way. 团团围住；成群围住 ❑ [be V-ed] *They found themselves being mobbed in the street for autographs.* 他们发现自己被索要签名的人群围堵在大街上。

mo|bile ◆◇ /ˈməʊbaɪl, AM 美 -bᵊl/ (**mobiles**) **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **mobile** to describe something large that can be moved easily from place to place. (大型物体)活动的，可轻松移动的 ❑ *...the four hundred seat mobile theatre.* 有 400 个座位的流动剧场 **2** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **mobile**, you can move or travel easily from place to place, for example because you are not physically disabled or because you have your own transport. 行动自如的；出行方便的 ❑ *I'm still very mobile.* 我仍然行动自如。 **•mo|bil|ity** /məʊˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Two cars gave them the freedom and mobility to go their separate ways.* 两辆车使他们能自由自在地各自单独行动。 **3** ADJ In a **mobile** society, people move easily from one job, home, or social class to another. (社会)流动性的 ❑ *We're a very mobile society, and people move after they get divorced.* 我们的社会流动性很大，离婚以后人们就会搬家。❑ *...young, mobile professionals.* 流动的年轻专业人员 **•mo|bil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Prior to the nineteenth century, there were almost no channels of social mobility.* 19 世纪以前，几乎不存在社会流动的渠道。 **4** N-COUNT A **mobile** is a decoration which you hang from a ceiling. It usually consists of several small objects which move as the air around them moves. (悬挂在天花板上的)风动小饰物 **5** N-COUNT A **mobile** is the same as a **mobile phone**. 同 mobile phone **6** → see also **upwardly mobile**

→ see **mobile phone**

Thesaurus 同类词 *mobile* Also look up:

ADJ. movable, portable **1**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mobile* with:

N. mobile **communications** 移动通信，mobile **device** 移动设备，mobile **service** 移动服务 **1**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***mobil*** = *moving* 移动：*automobile, mobile, mobilize*

mo|bile home (**mobile homes**) N-COUNT A **mobile home** is a large caravan that people live in and that usually remains in the same place, but which can be pulled to another place using a car or van. 拖车式活动房屋

mo|bile phone (**mobile phones**) N-COUNT A **mobile phone** is a telephone that you can carry with you and use to make or receive calls wherever you are. 手机；移动电话【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cellular phone, cellphone**

→ see Word Web: **mobile phone**

mo|bi|lize /ˈməʊbɪlaɪz/ (**mobilizes, mobilizing, mobilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mobilise**

1 VERB If you **mobilize** support or **mobilize** people to do something, you succeed in encouraging people to take action, especially political action. If people **mobilize**, they prepare to take action. 动员；鼓动；(人们)动员起来 ❑ [v n] *The best hope is that we will mobilize international support and get down to action.* 最好的希望是我们能争取到国际支持，然后采取行动。❑ [v] *Faced with crisis, people mobilized.* 面对危机，民众动员了起来。 **•mo|bi|li|za|tion** /ˌməʊbɪlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the rapid mobilization of international opinion in support of the revolution.* 迅速动员起国际舆论声援这场革命 **2** VERB If you **mobilize** resources, you start to use them or make them available for use. 调动，动用(资源) ❑ [v n] *If you could mobilize the resources, you could get it done.* 你能调动资源的话，就能把这件事办成。 **•mo|bi|li|za|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the mobilisation of resources for education.* 调动教育资源 **3** VERB If a country **mobilizes**, or **mobilizes** its armed forces, or if its armed forces **mobilize**, they are given orders to prepare for a conflict. (国家或军队)动员起来；动员(军队)【JOURNALISM or MILITARY 新闻或军】❑ [v] *Sudan even threatened to mobilize in response to the ultimatums.* 作为对最后通牒的回应，苏丹甚至威胁称要动员军队。❑ [v n] *India is now in a better position to mobilise its forces.* 印度现在更有条件动员军队了。 **•mo|bi|li|za|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a demand for full-scale mobilisation to defend the republic.* 为保卫共和国而进行全面动员的要求

mob|ster /ˈmɒbstəʳ/ (**mobsters**) N-COUNT A **mobster** is someone who is a member of an organized group of violent criminals. 黑帮分子；黑社会成员；犯罪集团成员

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ster*** = *one who does* 行…事者：*gangster, mobster, polister*

moc|ca|sin /ˈmɒkəsɪn/ (**moccasins**) N-COUNT **Moccasins** are soft leather shoes which have a low heel and a raised join round the top of the front part. 莫卡辛鞋

mock /mɒk/ (**mocks, mocking, mocked**) **1** VERB If someone **mocks** you, they show or pretend that they think you are foolish or inferior, for example by saying something funny about you, or by imitating your behaviour. 嘲笑；嘲弄；(模仿)取笑 ❑ [v n] *I thought you were mocking me.* 我以为你在嘲笑我。❑ [v with quote] *'I'm astonished, Benjamin,' she mocked.* "这太让我吃惊了，本杰明。"她嘲弄道。 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **mock** to describe something which is not real or genuine, but which is intended to be very similar to the real thing. 假的；仿制的；假装的 ❑ *'It's tragic!' swoons Jeffrey in mock horror.* "真惨啊！"杰弗里假装吓昏了过去。 **3** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Mocks** are practice exams that you take as part of your preparation for real exams. 模拟考试【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She went from a D in her mocks to a B in the real thing.* 她模拟考试得了 D，到了真正考试的时候拿了个 B。

mock|ery /ˈmɒkəri/ **1** N-UNCOUNT If someone mocks you, you can refer to their behaviour or attitude as **mockery**. 嘲笑；嘲弄；讥笑 ❑ *Was there a glint of mockery in his eyes?* 他眼里是不是闪过一丝讥讽？ **2** N-SING If something makes **a mockery of** something, it makes it appear worthless and foolish. 嘲笑对象；笑柄 ❑ [+of] *This action makes a mockery of the Government's continuing protestations of concern.* 这一行动是对政府一再表示关切的嘲弄。

mock|ing /ˈmɒkɪŋ/ ADJ A **mocking** expression or **mocking** behaviour indicates that you think someone or something is stupid or inferior. 嘲笑的；嘲弄的；讥笑的 ❑ *She gave a mocking smile.* 她露出了嘲弄的笑容。❑ *Behind the mocking laughter lurks a growing sense of unease.* 嘲笑声的背后潜伏着一种越来越强烈的不安。

mocking|bird /ˈmɒkɪŋbɜːʳd/ (**mockingbirds**) N-COUNT A **mockingbird** is a grey bird with a long tail which is found in North America.

M

Mockingbirds are able to copy the songs of other birds. 嘲鸫(灰色，长尾，见于北美洲，善模仿其他鸟的叫声)

mock-up (mock-ups) N-COUNT A **mock-up of** something such as a machine or building is a model of it which is used in tests or to show people what it will look like. (机器、建筑物等的)模型 ❑ [+of] *There's a mock-up of the high street where the Goodwins go shopping.* 有一个模型重现了古德温一家前往购物的那条大街。

mod /mɒd/ (mods) N-COUNT **Mods** are young people in Britain who wear a special kind of neat clothes, ride motor scooters, and like soul music. Many young people were mods in the early 1960s. 摩登派(指英国 20 世纪 60 年代初穿着时髦整洁、骑小轮摩托车并喜欢灵乐的青少年)

mod|al /'məʊdᵊl/ (modals) N-COUNT In grammar, a **modal** or a **modal auxiliary** is a word such as 'can' or 'would' which is used with a main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, or necessity. 情态(助)动词【TECHNICAL 术语】

mod cons N-PLURAL **Mod cons** are the modern facilities in a house that make it easy and pleasant to live in. (房屋的)现代化生活设施【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The house is spacious with all mod cons, handy for the station and has a garden.* 这座房子十分宽敞，现代化生活设施一应俱全，距离车站很近，而且还有一个花园。

mode /məʊd/ (modes) ❶ N-COUNT A **mode** of life or behaviour is a particular way of living or behaving. 模式；方式【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He switched automatically into interview mode.* 他自动切换到访谈模式。❷ N-COUNT A **mode** is a particular style in art, literature, or dress. (艺术、文学、着装等的)风格 ❑ *...a slightly more elegant and formal mode of dress.* 略显典雅和正式的着装风格 ❸ N-COUNT On some cameras or electronic devices, the different **modes** available are the different programs or settings that you can choose when you use them. (照相机、电子设备的)模式 ❑ *...when the camera is in manual mode.* 相机处于手动模式时

M

Word Link 词根词缀 *mod = measure* 措施，*manner* 方式：*mode, model, modern*

mod|el ◆◇ /'mɒdᵊl/ (models, modelling, modelled)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **modeling, modeled**

❶ N-COUNT A **model** of an object is a physical representation that shows what it looks like or how it works. The model is often smaller than the object it represents. 模型 ❑ [+of] *...an architect's model of a wooden house.* 一幢木屋的建筑模型 ❑ [+of] *...a working scale model of the whole Bay Area.* 整个旧金山湾区的工作比例模型 ❑ *I made a model out of paper and glue.* 我用纸和胶水制作了一个模型。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Model** is also an adjective. ❑ *I had made a model aeroplane.* 我做了个飞机模型。❑ *...a model railway.* 铁路模型 ❷ N-COUNT A **model** is a system that is being used and that people might want to copy in order to achieve similar results. 样板；模式【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He wants companies to follow the European model of social responsibility.* 他希望各公司走欧洲社会责任模式。❸ N-COUNT A **model** of a system or process is a theoretical description that can help you understand how the system or process works, or how it might work. (理论描述的)模型【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ [+of] *Darwin eventually put forward a model of biological evolution.* 达尔文最终提出了生物进化模型。❹ VERB If someone such as a scientist **models** a system or process, they make an accurate theoretical description of it in order to understand or explain how it works. 建立(系统或过程)的模型；为…建模【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ [v n] *...the mathematics needed to model a nonlinear system like an atmosphere.* 建立大气之类非线性系统的模型所需的数学知识 ❺ N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is **a model of** a particular quality, you are showing approval of them because they have that quality to a large degree. (某种特质的)模范，榜样【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *A model of good manners, he has conquered any inward fury.* 作为一个非常懂礼貌的人，他已经克制住了内心的任何愤怒情绪。❻ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **model** to express approval of someone when you think that they perform their role or duties extremely well. 模范的；榜样的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *As a girl she had been a model pupil.* 小时候，她一直是模范学生。❼ VERB If one thing **is modelled on** another, the first thing is made so that it is like the second thing in some way. 仿做 ❑ [be v-ed +on/after] *The quota system was modelled on those operated in America and continental Europe.* 该配额制度是仿照美国以及欧洲大陆国家的同类制度制定的。❑ [v n +on/after] *She asked the author if she had modelled her hero on anybody in particular.* 她问作者书中的主人公是否是以某个人为原型。❽ VERB If you **model** yourself **on** someone, you copy the way that they do things, because you admire them and want to be like them. 使仿效；使模仿 ❑ [v pron-refl +on/after] *There's absolutely nothing wrong in modelling yourself on an older woman.* 以年纪较长的女性为仿效对象绝没有什么不对。❑ [v n +on/after] *They will tend to model their behaviour on the teacher's behaviour.* 他们会倾向于模仿老师的行为举止。❾ N-COUNT A particular **model** of a machine is a particular version of it. (机器的)型 ❑ *To keep the cost down, opt for a basic model.* 要想花钱少些，就选择基本型。❑ *The model number is 1870/285.* 型号为 1870/285。❿ N-COUNT An artist's **model** is a person who stays still in a particular position so that the artist can make a picture or sculpture of them. (艺术家的)模特儿 ⓫ VERB If someone **models** for an artist, they stay still in a particular position so that the artist can make a picture or sculpture of them. (为艺术家)做模特儿 ❑ [v +for] *Tullio has been modelling for Sandra for eleven years.* 图利奥已为桑德拉做了 11 年模特儿。[Also v] ⓬ N-COUNT A fashion **model** is a person whose job is to display clothes by wearing them. (时装)模特儿 ❑ *...Paris's top photographic fashion model.* 巴黎顶级时装摄影模特儿 ⓭ VERB If someone **models** clothes, they display them by wearing them. 当模特儿展示(服装)；做时装模特儿 ❑ [v n] *I wasn't here to model clothes.* 我不是来这儿当时装模特儿的。❑ [v] *She began modelling in Paris aged 15.* 她 15 岁就开始在巴黎做时装模特儿。•**mod|el|ling** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *She was being offered a modelling contract.* 她得到一份做时装模特儿的合约。⓮ VERB If you **model** shapes or figures, you make them out of a substance such as clay or wood. (用黏土、木头等)做…的模型，塑造 ❑ [v] *There she began to model in clay.* 在那儿她开始用黏土做模型。❑ [v n] *Sometimes she carved wood and sometimes stone; sometimes she modelled clay.* 她有时做木雕，有时做石雕，有时塑泥塑。⓯ → see also **role model**

→ see **forecast**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *model* with:

V. **build a** model 建造模型，**make a** model 制作模型 ❶
base *something* **on a** model 将…建立在模型的基础上，**follow a** model 仿照模型，**serve as a** model 充当模型 ❶ ❷ ❸
N. **business** model 商业模式 ❸
ADJ. **basic** model 基本型，**current** model 当前型，**latest** model 最新型，**new** model 新型，**standard** model 标准型 ❸ ❾

mod|el|ler /'mɒdəlᵊ/ (modellers)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **modeler**

❶ N-COUNT A **modeller** is someone who makes shapes or figures out of substances such as wood or clay. 模型制造者；模型工；塑造者 ❷ N-COUNT A **modeller** is someone who makes theoretical descriptions of systems or processes in order to understand them and be able to predict how they will develop. 建模者；模型建立者 ❑ *...climate modellers.* 气候建模者

mo|dem /'məʊdem/ (modems) N-COUNT [oft by N] A **modem** is a device which uses a telephone line to connect computers or computer systems. 调制解调器【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *He sent his work to his publishers by modem.* 他通过调制解调器把作品发给了出版商。

mod|er|ate ◆◇ (moderates, moderating, moderated)

The adjective and noun are pronounced /'mɒdərət/. The verb is pronounced /'mɒdəreɪt/. 形容词和名词读作 /'mɒdərət/。动词读作 /'mɒdəreɪt/。

❶ ADJ **Moderate** political opinions or policies are not extreme. (政治观点或政策)温和的，不激进的 ❑ *He was an easygoing man of very moderate views.* 他的观点非常温和，容易相处。❑ *Both countries have called for a moderate approach to the use of force.* 两国都呼吁慎用武力。❷ ADJ You use **moderate** to describe people or groups

who have moderate political opinions or policies.（人或团体）温和的，不激进的 ❑ *...a moderate Democrat.* 温和的民主党人 ❑ *...the moderate wing of the army.* 军中的温和派 •N-COUNT **A moderate** is someone with moderate political opinions. 温和派人士；持温和政见者 ❑ *If he presents himself as a radical he risks scaring off the moderates.* 他表现激进的话，就有可能吓跑温和派人士。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **moderate** to describe something that is neither large nor small in amount or degree. 适中的；适量的；适度的 ❑ *While a moderate amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you.* 适度的压力是有好处的，但压力太大会把人压垮。 ❑ *...moderate exercise.* 适度的锻炼 •**mod|er|ate|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Both are moderately large insects.* 两种昆虫都是中等大小。 ❑ *I don't smoke and I drink only moderately.* 我不吸烟，喝酒也是适可而止。 4 ADJ **A moderate** change in something is a change that is not great.（变化）不大的，有限的 ❑ *Most drugs offer either no real improvement or, at best, only moderate improvements.* 大多数药物要么不能使病情真正好转，要么最多只能带来轻微改善。 •**mod|er|ate|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Share prices on the Tokyo Exchange declined moderately.* 东京股票交易所股价小幅下跌。 5 VERB If you **moderate** something or if it **moderates**, it becomes less extreme or violent and easier to deal with or accept. 缓和；减轻；减弱 ❑ [v n] *They are hoping that once in office he can be persuaded to moderate his views.* 他们希望等他上台后，可以说服他观点别那么激进。 ❑ [v] *Amongst relief workers, the immediate sense of crisis has moderated somewhat.* 救援人员当中紧迫的危机感已经有所减弱。 •**mod|era|tion** /ˌmɒdəˈreɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of/in] *A moderation in food prices helped to offset the first increase in energy prices.* 食品价格趋稳帮助抵消了能源价格首次上涨的影响。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *moderate* with:

N. moderate **approach** 温和方法，moderate **position** 温和立场，moderate **view** 温和观点 1
moderate **amount** 适量，moderate **exercise** 适度的锻炼，moderate **heat** 中热，moderate **prices** 适中的价格，moderate **speed** 中速 3
moderate **growth** 小幅增长，moderate **improvement** 小小改进 4

mod|era|tion /ˌmɒdəˈreɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone's behaviour shows **moderation**, you approve of them because they act in a way that you think is reasonable and not extreme. 克制；节制；温和【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The United Nations Secretary General called on all parties to show moderation.* 联合国秘书长呼吁各方采取克制态度。 •PHRASE If you say that someone does something such as eat, drink, or smoke **in moderation**, you mean that they do not eat, smoke, or drink too much or more than is reasonable.（饮食、吸烟等）适度地，有节制地 ❑ *Many adults are able to drink in moderation, but others become dependent on alcohol.* 许多成年人饮酒都能做到适可而止，但是另一些人却嗜酒成性。 2 → see also **moderate**

mod|era|tor /ˈmɒdəreɪtə˞/ (**moderators**) 1 N-COUNT In some Protestant churches, a **moderator** is a senior member of the clergy who is in charge at large and important meetings.（某些新教教会重大会议的）主席 ❑ [+of] *...a former moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.* 苏格兰长老会大会前任主席 2 N-COUNT In debates and negotiations, the **moderator** is the person who is in charge of the discussion and makes sure that it is conducted in a fair and organized way.（辩论的）主持人；（谈判的）调停者【FORMAL 正式】

mod|ern ↔ /ˈmɒdə˞n/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Modern** means relating to the present time, for example the present decade or present century. 近代的；现代的 ❑ *...the problem of materialism in modern society.* 现代社会的实利主义问题 ❑ *...the risks facing every modern marriage.* 每一桩现代婚姻所面临的风险 2 ADJ Something that is **modern** is new and involves the latest ideas or equipment. 现代化的；新式的 ❑ *Modern technology has opened our eyes to many things.* 现代技术开阔了我们的眼界，让我们了解了许多东西。 ❑ *In many ways, it was a very modern school for its time.* 从很多方面来说，这所学校在当时是非常先进的。 •**mo|der|nity** /mɒˈdɜːnɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an office block that astonished the city with its modernity.* 现代化程度令全市叹为观止的一幢办公楼 3 ADJ People are sometimes described as **modern** when they have opinions or ways of behaviour that have not yet been accepted by most people in a society. 新潮的；时髦的；摩登的 ❑ *She is very modern in outlook.* 她的人生观非常新潮。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Modern** is used to describe styles of art, dance, music, and architecture that have developed in recent times, in contrast to classical styles.（艺术、舞蹈、音乐、建筑的风格）现代的，近代的 ❑ *...a modern dance company.* 现代舞蹈团 ❑ *...the Museum of Modern Art.* 现代艺术博物馆

Thesaurus 同类词 *modern* Also look up:

ADJ. contemporary, current, present 1 4
state-of-the-art, up-to-date 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *modern* with:

N. modern **civilization** 现代文明，modern **culture** 现代文化，modern **era** 现代，modern **life** 现代生活，modern **science** 现代科学，modern **society** 现代社会，modern **times** 现代，modern **warfare** 现代战争 1
modern **conveniences** 现代化生活设备，modern **equipment** 现代化设备，modern **methods** 现代方法，modern **techniques** 现代技法，modern **technology** 现代技术 2
modern **art** 现代艺术，modern **dance** 现代舞蹈，modern **literature** 现代文学，modern **music** 现代音乐 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *mod = measure* 措施，*manner* 方式：*mode, model, modern*

ˌmodern-ˈday ADJ [ADJ n] **Modern-day** is used to refer to the new or modern aspects of a place, an activity, or a society. 现代的；当代的 ❑ *...modern-day America.* 当代美国 ❑ *...the by-products of modern-day living.* 现代生活的副产品

mod|ern|ise /ˈmɒdə˞naɪz/ → see **modernize**

mod|ern|ism /ˈmɒdə˞nɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Modernism** was a movement in the arts in the first half of the twentieth century that rejected traditional values and techniques, and emphasized the importance of individual experience. 现代主义（20世纪上半叶的一场艺术运动，摒弃传统的价值观和技法，强调个人体验） 2 → see also **post-modernism**

mod|ern|ist /ˈmɒdə˞nɪst/ (**modernists**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Modernist** means relating to the ideas and methods of modern art. 现代主义的；现代派的 ❑ *...modernist architecture.* 现代主义建筑 ❑ *...modernist art.* 现代主义艺术 2 → see also **post-modernist**

mod|ern|is|tic /ˌmɒdə˞ˈnɪstɪk/ ADJ **A modernistic** building or piece of furniture looks very modern.（建筑、家具等）非常现代的，摩登的

mod|ern|ize /ˈmɒdə˞naɪz/ (**modernizes, modernizing, modernized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **modernise**

VERB To **modernize** something such as a system or a factory means to change it by replacing old equipment or methods with new ones. 使现代化；对…进行现代化改造 ❑ [v n] *...plans to modernize the refinery.* 炼油厂现代化改造方案 •**mod|ern|iz|ing** ADJ ❑ *In effect, modernizing societies are portrayed as battlegrounds.* 实际上，正在实现现代化的社会被描绘成战场。 •**mod|erni|za|tion** /ˌmɒdə˞naɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a five-year modernization programme.* 实现现代化的五年计划

mod|ern|iz|er /ˈmɒdə˞naɪzə˞/ (**modernizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **moderniser**

N-COUNT **A modernizer** is someone who replaces old equipment or methods with new ones. 实现现代化者；进行现代化改造者

ˌmod|ern ˈlan|guages N-PLURAL **Modern languages** refers to the modern European languages, for example French, German, and Russian, which are studied at school or university. 现代语言（指作为学校课程学习的法、德、俄等现代欧洲国家的语言） ❑ *...head of modern languages at a London grammar school.* 伦敦一所

M

文法学校的现代语言教学部主任

mod|est ◆◇ /ˈmɒdɪst/ 1 ADJ A **modest** house or other building is not large or expensive. (房屋等)不大的，不昂贵的 ❑ *...the modest home of a family who lived off the land.* 靠土地过活的一户人家的简朴住房 ❑ *A one-night stay in a modest hotel costs around £35.* 在小旅店里过一夜要花 35 英镑左右。2 ADJ You use **modest** to describe something such as an amount, rate, or improvement which is fairly small. (数量、比率、改进等)不大的，相当小的 ❑ *Swiss unemployment rose to the still modest rate of 0.7%.* 瑞士失业率上升到了 0.7%，仍不算高。❑ *The democratic reforms have been modest.* 民主改革力度不大。•**mod|est|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Britain's balance of payments improved modestly last month.* 上个月英国的国际收支略有改善。3 ADJ If you say that someone is **modest**, you approve of them because they do not talk much about their abilities or achievements. 谦虚的；谦逊的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He's modest, as well as being a great player.* 他是一名谦虚而伟大的运动员。•**mod|est|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'You really must be very good at what you do.'—'I suppose I am,' Kate said modestly.* "你工作一定非常出色。" —— "也许是吧。"凯特谦虚地说。4 ADJ You can describe a woman as **modest** when she avoids doing or wearing anything that might cause men to have sexual feelings towards her. You can also describe her clothes or behaviour as **modest**. (女性或其衣着、行为)端庄的，庄重的 ❑ *Asian women are more modest and shy, yet they tend to have an inner force.* 亚洲女性表现得更为端庄腼腆，却往往外柔内刚。•**mod|est|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *She sat down cautiously on the red canvas cushions, knees modestly together.* 她小心翼翼地在红帆布垫上坐下，双膝庄重地并拢着。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *modest* with:

N. modest **home/house** 简朴的房子 1
modest **amount** 少量，modest **fee** 不高的费用，modest **income** 微薄的收入，modest **increase** 小幅增加 2

mod|es|ty /ˈmɒdɪsti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Someone who shows **modesty** does not talk much about their abilities or achievements. 谦虚；谦逊【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *His modesty does him credit, for the food he produces speaks for itself.* 他的谦逊值得赞扬，因为他做的食物就能说明一切。2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the **modesty** of something such as a place or amount when it is fairly small. (地方)小；(数量等)少 ❑ [+of] *The modesty of the town itself comes as something of a surprise.* 这座城本身小得让人吃惊。3 N-UNCOUNT If someone, especially a woman, shows **modesty**, they are cautious about the way they dress and behave because they are aware that other people may view them in a sexual way. (尤指女性的)端庄，庄重 ❑ *There were shrieks of embarrassment as the girls struggled to protect their modesty.* 女孩们竭力保持端庄，有的发出了尴尬的尖叫。

modi|cum /ˈmɒdɪkəm/ QUANT A **modicum** of something, especially something that is good or desirable, is a reasonable but not large amount of it. (尤指好东西或合意之物的)适量，合理数量【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *I'd like to think I've had a modicum of success.* 我愿意认为自己小有成就。❑ [+of] *...a modicum of privacy.* 适量的隐私

modi|fi|er /ˈmɒdɪfaɪəʳ/ (**modifiers**) N-COUNT A **modifier** is a word or group of words that modifies another word or group. In some descriptions of grammar, only words that are used before a noun are called **modifiers**. 修饰语；修饰词

modi|fy /ˈmɒdɪfaɪ/ (**modifies, modifying, modified**) 1 VERB If you **modify** something, you change it slightly, usually in order to improve it. 微调；略微改动；(通常指)小幅改进 ❑ [v n] *The club members did agree to modify their recruitment policy.* 俱乐部成员的确同意微调吸纳新成员的政策。❑ [v-ed] *The plane was a modified version of the C-130.* 这架飞机是 C-130 的改进型。•**modi|fi|ca|tion** /ˌmɒdɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**modifications**) N-VAR ❑ *Relatively minor modifications were required.* 只需稍作改动。2 VERB A word or group of words that **modifies** another word describes or classifies something, or restricts the meaning of the word. 修饰；限定【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *It is a rule of English that adjectives generally precede the noun they modify: we say 'a good cry', not 'a cry good'.* 英语规定形容词通常放在其修饰的名词前：我们说 a good cry，不说 a cry good。

mod|ish /ˈməʊdɪʃ/ ADJ Something that is **modish** is fashionable. 时髦的；时尚的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a short checklist of much that is modish at the moment.* 时下潮品的简表 ❑ *...modish young women from London society.* 伦敦上流社会的时髦年轻女子

modu|lar /ˈmɒdʒʊləʳ/ 1 ADJ In building, **modular** means relating to the construction of buildings in parts called modules. (建筑中)模块化的，模件的，组合的 ❑ *They ended up buying a prebuilt modular home on a two-acre lot.* 最后他们购买了一幢建在两英亩土地上的预制模件住宅。2 ADJ **Modular** means relating to the teaching of courses at college or university in units called modules. (高校教学)模块化的，单元的【BRIT 英】❑ *The course is modular in structure.* 该课程在结构上是模块化的。

modu|late /ˈmɒdʒʊleɪt/ (**modulates, modulating, modulated**) 1 VERB If you **modulate** your voice or a sound, you change or vary its loudness, pitch, or tone in order to create a particular effect. 改变，调节(嗓音或声音)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *He carefully modulated his voice.* 他小心调整了声音。[Also v] 2 VERB To **modulate** an activity or process means to alter it so that it is more suitable for a particular situation. 调整，调节(活动或过程)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *These chemicals modulate the effect of potassium.* 这些化学物质可以调节钾的功效。•**modu|la|tion** /ˌmɒdʒʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**modulations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The famine turned the normal modulation of climate into disaster.* 饥荒将正常的气候变化变成了灾难。

mod|ule /ˈmɒdʒuːl/ (**modules**) 1 N-COUNT A **module** is one of the separate parts of a course taught at a college or university. (高校课程的)模块，单元【BRIT 英】❑ *These courses cover a twelve-week period and are organised into three four-week modules.* 这些课程要上 12 周，分为 3 个模块，每模块 4 周。2 N-COUNT A **module** is a part of a spacecraft which can operate by itself, often away from the rest of the spacecraft. (航天器的)舱 ❑ *A rescue plan could be achieved by sending an unmanned module to the space station.* 救援计划可以通过向空间站发射无人舱来实施。

mo|dus op|eran|di /ˌməʊdəs ɒpəˈrændiː, -daɪ/ N-SING A **modus operandi** is a particular way of doing something. (特别的)做法，方法【FORMAL 正式】❑ *An example of her modus operandi was provided during a terse exchange with the defendant.* 与被告的简短交流体现了她独特的办事方式。

mo|dus vi|ven|di /ˌməʊdəs vɪˈvendiː, -daɪ/ N-SING A **modus vivendi** is an arrangement which allows people who have different attitudes to live or work together. (使矛盾双方共同生活或工作的)妥协，权宜之计【FORMAL 正式】❑ *After 1940, a modus vivendi between church and state was achieved.* 1940 年后，教会和政府达成了妥协。

mog|gy /ˈmɒgi/ (**moggies**) also **moggie** N-COUNT A **moggy** is a cat. 猫【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

mo|gul /ˈməʊgᵊl/ (**moguls**) 1 N-COUNT A **Mogul** was a Muslim ruler in India in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. 莫卧儿(16 至 18 世纪印度的穆斯林统治者) 2 N-COUNT A **mogul** is an important, rich, and powerful businessman, especially one in the news, film, or television industry. (尤指新闻、影视业的)巨头，大亨 ❑ *...an international media mogul.* 国际传媒大亨

mo|hair /ˈməʊheəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Mohair** is a type of very soft wool. 马海毛；安哥拉山羊毛 ❑ *...a brown mohair dress.* 棕色马海毛长裙

moist /mɔɪst/ (**moister, moistest**) ADJ Something that is **moist** is slightly wet. 潮湿的；湿润的 ❑ *Wipe off any excess make-up with a clean, moist cotton flannel.* 用干净的湿绒布擦去多余的妆。

mois|ten /ˈmɔɪsᵊn/ (**moistens, moistening, moistened**) VERB To **moisten** something means to make it slightly wet. 使潮湿；使湿润 ❑ [v n] *She took a sip of water to moisten her dry throat.* 她抿了一口水，润一下发干的喉咙。

mois|ture /ˈmɔɪstʃəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Moisture** is tiny drops of water in the air, on a surface, or in the ground. 湿气；潮气；水分 ❑ *When the soil is dry, more moisture is lost from the plant.* 土壤干燥时，植物会流失更多水分。

mois|tur|ize /ˈmɔɪstʃəraɪz/ (**moisturizes, moisturizing, moisturized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **moisturise**

VERB If you **moisturize** your skin, you rub cream into it to make it softer. If a cream **moisturizes** your skin, it makes it softer. 润(肤)；使(皮肤)湿润 ❑ [v n] *...products to moisturise, protect and firm your skin.* 润肤、护肤和紧肤产品 ❑ [v] *The lotion moisturizes while it cleanses.* 这种乳液具有清洁和润肤双重功效。

moist|ur|iz|er /ˈmɔɪstʃəraɪzəʳ/ (**moisturizers**) also moisturiser N-VAR A **moisturizer** is a cream that you put on your skin to make it feel softer and smoother. 润肤霜；润肤露

mo|ji|to /məˈhiːtəʊ/ (**mojitos**) N-COUNT A **mojito** is a drink consisting of rum, sugar, lime, mint, and soda water. 莫吉托鸡尾酒(用朗姆酒、蔗糖、来檬、薄荷和苏打水调制而成) ❑ *Marina remained faithful to the local taste by ordering a mojito.* 玛丽娜还是钟爱本地口味，点了一杯莫吉托鸡尾酒。

mo|jo /ˈməʊdʒəʊ/ (**mojos** or **mojoes**) N-COUNT Your **mojo** is your personal power or influence over other people, often your sexual power or attraction. (个人)魅力，影响力；(常指)性感魅力【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *She worked her musical mojo, while tossing roses to the crowd.* 她一边向人群中抛撒玫瑰，一边展现着自己的音乐魅力。

mo|lar /ˈməʊləʳ/ (**molars**) N-COUNT Your **molars** are the large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that you use for chewing food. 磨牙；臼齿

mo|las|ses /məˈlæsɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Molasses** is a thick, dark brown syrup which is produced when sugar is processed. It is used in cooking. 糖蜜；糖浆

→ see **sugar**

mold /məʊld/ → see **mould**

mold|ing /ˈməʊldɪŋ/ → see **moulding**

moldy /ˈməʊldi/ → see **mouldy**

mole /məʊl/ (**moles**) 1 N-COUNT A **mole** is a natural dark spot or small dark lump on someone's skin. 痣；痦子 2 N-COUNT A **mole** is a small animal with black fur that lives underground. 鼹鼠 3 N-COUNT A **mole** is a member of a government or other organization who gives secret information to the press or to a rival organization. 间谍；卧底；内奸 ❑ *He had been recruited by the Russians as a mole and trained in Moscow.* 他被俄国人招募为卧底，在莫斯科接受了培训。

mo|lecu|lar /məˈlekjʊləʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Molecular** means relating to or involving molecules. 分子的 ❑ *...the molecular structure of fuel.* 燃料的分子结构

mo|lecu|lar bi|ol|ogy N-UNCOUNT **Molecular biology** is the study of the structure and function of the complex chemicals that are found in living things. 分子生物学 •**mo|lecu|lar bi|olo|gist** (**molecular biologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *This substance has now been cloned by molecular biologists.* 这种物质现已被分子生物学家克隆。

mol|ecule /ˈmɒlɪkjuːl/ (**molecules**) N-COUNT A **molecule** is the smallest amount of a chemical substance which can exist by itself. 分子 ❑ *...the hydrogen bonds between water molecules.* 水分子间的氢键

→ see **element**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cule ≈ small* 小：*minuscule, molecule, ridicule*

mole|hill /ˈməʊlhɪl/ (**molehills**) 1 N-COUNT A **molehill** is a small pile of earth made by a mole digging a tunnel. (由鼹鼠打洞扒出的泥土堆成的)鼹鼠丘 2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **making a mountain out of a molehill**, you are critical of them for making an unimportant fact or difficulty seem like a serious one. 小题大做；大惊小怪【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The British press, making a mountain out of a molehill, precipitated an unnecessary economic crisis.* 英国报界小题大做，酿成了一场不必要的经济危机。

mo|lest /məˈlest/ (**molests, molesting, molested**) VERB A person who **molests** someone, especially a woman or a child, interferes with them in a sexual way against their will. 猥亵(尤指妇孺)；对…进行性骚扰 ❑ [v n] *He was accused of sexually molesting a female colleague.* 他被控对一位女同事进行性骚扰。•**mo|les|ta|tion** /ˌmɒlesˈteɪʃᵊn, AM 美 ˌməʊl-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Any case of sexual molestation of a child should be reported to the police.* 任何猥亵儿童的案件都应报警。•**mo|lest|er** (**molesters**) N-COUNT ❑ *He'd been publicly labelled a child molester.* 他已经被公众贴上了猥亵儿童犯的标签。

mol|li|fy /ˈmɒlɪfaɪ/ (**mollifies, mollifying, mollified**) VERB If you **mollify** someone, you do or say something to make them less upset or angry. 抚慰；安抚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The investigation was undertaken primarily to mollify pressure groups.* 展开调查主要是为了安抚压力集团。

mol|lusc /ˈmɒləsk/ (**molluscs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mollusk**

N-COUNT A **mollusc** is an animal such as a snail, clam, or octopus which has a soft body. Many types of mollusc have hard shells to protect them. 软体动物(如蜗牛、蛤、章鱼)

molly|coddle /ˈmɒlikɒdᵊl/ (**mollycoddles, mollycoddling, mollycoddled**) VERB If you accuse someone of **mollycoddling** someone else, you are critical of them for doing too many things for the other person and protecting them too much from unpleasant experiences. 溺爱；娇惯【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Christopher accused me of mollycoddling Andrew.* 克里斯托弗指责我溺爱安德鲁。

Molotov cock|tail /ˌmɒlətɒv ˈkɒkteɪl/ (**Molotov cocktails**) N-COUNT A **Molotov cocktail** is a simple bomb made by putting petrol and cloth into a bottle. It is exploded by setting fire to the cloth. 莫洛托夫燃烧瓶(将汽油和布条装入瓶子制成的简易炸弹)

molt /məʊlt/ → see **moult**

mol|ten /ˈməʊltᵊn/ ADJ [USU ADJ n] **Molten** rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid. 熔化的；熔融的 ❑ *The molten metal is poured into the mould.* 熔化的金属倒入铸模。

→ see **volcano**

mom /mɒm/ (**moms**) N-COUNT Your **mom** is your mother. You can call your mom 'Mom'. 妈妈【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *We waited for Mom and Dad to get home.* 我们等爸爸妈妈回家。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **mum**

mo|ment ◆◆◆ /ˈməʊmənt/ (**moments**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a very short period of time, for example a few seconds, as a **moment** or **moments**. 片刻；瞬间 ❑ *In a moment he was gone.* 一转眼他就不见了。❑ *She stared at him a moment, then turned away.* 她凝视了他片刻，然后转过脸去。❑ *Stop for one moment and think about it!* 稍停片刻，想一想！❑ *In moments, I was asleep once more.* 不一会儿工夫，我又睡着了。 2 N-COUNT A particular **moment** is the point in time at which something happens. 时刻；时候 ❑ *At this moment a car stopped at the house.* 就在这时，一辆轿车在房前停了下来。❑ *Many people still remember the moment when they heard that President Kennedy had been assassinated.* 很多人仍然记得听到肯尼迪总统遇刺的那一刻。 3 PHRASE If you say that something will or may happen **at any moment** or **any moment now**, you are emphasizing that it is likely to happen very soon. 随时；马上；即刻【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They ran the risk of being shot at any moment.* 他们冒着随时会中弹的危险。❑ *He'll be here to see you any moment now.* 他马上就会来这儿看你。 4 PHRASE You use expressions such as **at the moment, at this moment**, and **at the present moment** to indicate that a particular situation exists at the time when you are speaking. 此刻；目前；眼下 ❑ *At the moment, no one is talking to me.* 此刻，没人跟我说话。❑ *This is being planned at the present moment.* 目前此事正在计划中。 5 PHRASE If you say that you do not believe **for a moment** or **for one moment** that something is true, you are emphasizing that you do not believe that it could possibly be true. 哪怕一闪念【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't for a moment think there'll be a divorce.* 我从来没想过将来会离婚。 6 PHRASE You use **for the moment** to indicate that something

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is true now, even if it will not be true in the future. 暂时；目前 ❑ *For the moment, however, the government is happy to live with it.* 不过目前政府对此还乐于容忍。 7 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **has** their **moments**, you are indicating that there are times when they are successful or interesting, but that this does not happen very often. 有成功（或得意）的时刻；有吸引人的时刻 ❑ *The film has its moments.* 这部电影有其吸引人之处。 8 PHRASE If something or someone **is having a moment**, they are successful or popular at the present time. 目前获得成功；正在流行；风头正劲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Long skirts are having a moment.* 长半截裙正在流行。 9 PHRASE If someone does something at **the last moment**, they do it at the latest time possible. 最后一刻；最后时刻 ❑ *They changed their minds at the last moment and refused to go.* 他们在最后一刻改变主意，决定不去了。 10 PHRASE You use the expression **the next moment**, or expressions such as **'one moment** he was there, **the next** he was gone', to emphasize that something happens suddenly, especially when it is very different from what was happening before. 下一刻，一会儿，紧接着（尤指突然发生很大变化）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The next moment there was an almighty crash.* 接着发生了剧烈的撞击。❑ *He is unpredictable, weeping one moment, laughing the next.* 他喜怒无常，一会儿哭，一会儿笑。 11 PHRASE You use **of the moment** to describe someone or something that is or was especially popular at a particular time, especially when you want to suggest that their popularity is unlikely to last long or did not last long. 红极一时；盛行一时 ❑ *He's the man of the moment, isn't he?* 他现在很红，不是吗？ 12 PHRASE If you say that something happens **the moment** something else happens, you are emphasizing that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一…就【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The moment I closed my eyes, I fell asleep.* 我闭上眼睛就睡着了。 13 **spur of the moment** → see **spur**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *moment* with:

- ADV. **a moment ago** 刚才，**just a moment** 稍等 1
- N. **moment of silence** 片刻的沉默，**moment of thought** 片刻的思考 1
- V. **stop for a moment** 停一会儿，**take a moment** 用一会儿，**think for a moment** 思考片刻，**wait a moment** 等一会儿 1
- ADJ. **an awkward moment** 尴尬的时刻，**a critical moment** 关键时刻，**the right moment** 正确的时间 2

mo|men|tar|i|ly /ˌməʊmənˈteərɪli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v] **Momentarily** means for a short time. 片刻；短暂地【mainly BRIT, WRITTEN 主英，笔语】❑ *She paused momentarily when she saw them.* 看到他们，她停了片刻。 2 ADV [usu ADV after v] **Momentarily** means very soon. 不久；很快【AM 美】❑ *The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to vote momentarily on his nomination to the Supreme Court.* 参议院司法委员会有望很快就提名他进入最高法院进行投票。

mo|men|tary /ˈməʊməntəri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ Something that is **momentary** lasts for a very short period of time, for example for a few seconds or less. 瞬息的；片刻的；短暂的 ❑ *...a momentary lapse of concentration.* 片刻的走神儿

ˌmo|ment of ˈtruth (**moments of truth**) N-COUNT If you refer to a time or event as **the moment of truth**, you mean that it is an important time when you must make a decision quickly, and whatever you decide will have important consequences in the future. 紧要关头；决定性时刻 ❑ *The moment of truth had arrived.* 决定性时刻到了。

mo|men|tous /məʊˈmentəs/ ADJ If you refer to a decision, event, or change as **momentous**, you mean that it is very important, often because of the effects that it will have in the future. 重大的；关键的；影响大的 ❑ *...the momentous decision to send in the troops.* 派遣部队的重大决定

mo|men|tum /məʊˈmentəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If a process or movement gains **momentum**, it keeps developing or happening more quickly and keeps becoming less likely to stop. 势头；冲劲 ❑ *This campaign is really gaining momentum.* 该运动势头越来越猛。 2 N-UNCOUNT In physics, **momentum** is the mass of a moving object multiplied by its speed in a particular direction. （物理学中的）动量【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **motion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *momentum* with:

- V. **build momentum** 增强势头，**gain momentum** 势头增强，**gather momentum** 势头增强，**have momentum** 得势，**lose momentum** 势头减弱，**maintain momentum** 保持势头 1

mom|ma /ˈmɒmə/ (**mommas**) N-COUNT **Momma** means the same as **mommy**. You can call your momma 'Momma'. 同 mommy【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

mom|my /ˈmɒmi/ (**mommies**) N-COUNT Some people, especially young children, call their mother **mommy**. 妈咪（尤为儿语）【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Mommy and I went in an aeroplane.* 我和妈咪坐飞机去的。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **mummy**

Mon. **Mon.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **Monday**. ❑ *...Mon Oct 19.* 10 月 19 日星期一

mon|arch /ˈmɒnəˈk/ (**monarchs**) N-COUNT The **monarch** of a country is the king, queen, emperor, or empress. 君主；帝王；女王；女皇

Word Link 词根词缀 *arch = rule* 统治：*anarchy, monarch, patriarchy*

mo|nar|chi|cal /mɒˈnɑːˈkɪkˀl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Monarchical** means relating to a monarch or monarchs. 君主的；帝王的 ❑ *...a monarchical system of government.* 君主政体

mon|ar|chist /ˈmɒnəˈkɪst/ (**monarchists**) ADJ If someone has **monarchist** views, they believe that their country should have a monarch, such as a king or queen. 君主主义的；主张君主制的 ❑ *...the tiny monarchist party.* 主张君主制的小党派 •N-COUNT A **monarchist** is someone with monarchist views. 君主主义者；主张君主制者

mon|ar|chy /ˈmɒnəˈki/ (**monarchies**) 1 N-VAR A **monarchy** is a system in which a country has a monarch. 君主制；君主政体 ❑ *...a serious debate on the future of the monarchy.* 关于君主制前途的严肃辩论 2 N-COUNT A **monarchy** is a country that has a monarch. 君主国；君主制国家 3 N-COUNT The **monarchy** is used to refer to the monarch and his or her family. 皇室；王室；皇族；王族 ❑ *The monarchy has to create a balance between its public and private lives.* 王室不得不在公众生活和私生活之间建立起一种平衡。

mon|as|tery /ˈmɒnəstri, AM 美 -teri/ (**monasteries**) N-COUNT A **monastery** is a building or collection of buildings in which monks live. 寺院；隐修院；修道院

mo|nas|tic /məˈnæstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Monastic** means relating to monks or to a monastery. 僧侣的；修士（或修女）的；隐修院的；修道院的 ❑ *He was drawn to the monastic life.* 他入寺修行。

Mon|day /ˈmʌndeɪ, -di/ (**Mondays**) N-VAR **Monday** is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday. 星期一；周一 ❑ *I went back to work on Monday.* 我周一回去上班了。❑ *The attack took place last Monday.* 袭击发生在上周一。❑ *I'm usually here on Mondays and Fridays.* 我通常周一和周五在这儿。❑ *The deaths on Monday afternoon were being treated as accidental.* 周一下午的死亡事件被视作意外处理。

mon|etar|ism /ˈmʌnɪtərɪzəm, AM 美 ˈmɑːn-/ N-UNCOUNT **Monetarism** is an economic policy that involves controlling the amount of money that is available and in use in a country at any one time. 货币主义【BUSINESS 商】

mon|etar|ist /ˈmʌnɪtərɪst, AM 美 ˈmɑːn-/ (**monetarists**) ADJ **Monetarist** policies or views are based on the theory that the amount of money that is available and in use in a country at any one time should be controlled. （政策、观点）货币主义的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...tough monetarist policies.* 严格的货币主义政策 •N-COUNT A **monetarist** is someone with monetarist views. 货币主义者

mon|etary ♦◇◇ /ˈmʌnɪtri, AM 美 ˈmɑːnɪteri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Monetary** means relating to money, especially the total amount of

Word Web 话题词汇 money 金钱

Early traders used a system of **barter** which didn't involve **money**. For example, a farmer might trade a cow for a wooden cart. In China, India, and Africa, cowrie shells became a form of **currency**. The first **coins** were crude lumps of metal. Uniform circular coins appeared in China around 1500 BC. In 1150 AD, the Chinese started using paper bills. In 560 BC, the Lydians (living in what is now Turkey) **minted** three types of coins—a **gold** coin, a **silver** coin, and a mixed metal coin. Their use quickly spread through Asia Minor and Greece.

早期的交易者实行的是没有金钱参与其中的物物交换。比如说，一个农民会拿一头牛来交换一辆木车。在中国、印度和非洲，宝贝贝壳被用作一种货币。最早的硬币是未经提炼的块状金属；统一的环状硬币出现在约公元前 1500 年的中国。到了 1150 年，中国人开始使用纸钞。公元前 560 年，生活在今天土耳其境内的吕底亚人铸造了三种硬币：金币、银币和一种混合金属硬币。这些硬币的使用范围迅速扩展到了小亚细亚和希腊。

money in a country. 货币的；（尤指一国）货币总量的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Some countries tighten monetary policy to avoid inflation.* 一些国家收紧货币政策，以免通货膨胀。

mon|ey ◆◆◆ /'mʌni/ (**monies** or **moneys**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Money** is the coins or bank notes that you use to buy things, or the sum that you have in a bank account. 钱；金钱 ❑ *A lot of the money that you pay at the cinema goes back to the film distributors.* 你在电影院花掉的钱里面有很多会回到电影发行商手里。❑ *Players should be allowed to earn money from advertising.* 应该允许运动员拍广告挣钱。❑ *...discounts and money saving offers.* 折扣及省钱的特价品 2 N-PLURAL **Monies** is used to refer to several separate sums of money that form part of a larger amount that is received or spent. 款项；钱款【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We drew up a schedule of payments for the rest of the monies owed.* 我们起草了一份剩余欠款的还款计划。3 → see also **blood money, pocket money** 4 PHRASE If you say that someone **has money to burn**, you mean that they have more money than they need or that they spend their money on things that you think are unnecessary. 有花不完的钱；钱多得烫手；钱多得烧包 ❑ *He was a high-earning broker with money to burn.* 他是高收入的经纪人，有花不完的钱。5 PHRASE If you are **in the money**, you have a lot of money to spend. 非常有钱；手头阔绰【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you are one of the lucky callers chosen to play, you could be in the money.* 如果你有幸成为其中一个被选中参加表演的来电者，就可能会赚大钱。6 PHRASE If you **make money**, you obtain money by earning it or by making a profit. 挣钱；赚钱 ❑ *...the only bit of the firm that consistently made money.* 公司唯一一直赚钱的一小块儿业务 7 PHRASE If you say that you want someone to **put** their **money where their mouth is**, you want them to spend money to improve a bad situation, instead of just talking about improving it. 不开空头支票；不口惠而实不至；说到做到 ❑ *The government might be obliged to put its money where its mouth is to prove its commitment.* 政府也许会被迫付诸行动，兑现承诺。8 PHRASE If you say that **the smart money** is on a particular person or thing, you mean that people who know a lot about it think that this person will be successful, or this thing will happen.（懂行人下的）高明赌注【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *With England not playing, the smart money was on the Germans.* 英格兰队没有参赛，懂行人看好德国队。9 PHRASE If you say that **money talks**, you mean that if someone has a lot of money, they also have a lot of power. 金钱万能；有钱能使鬼推磨 ❑ *The formula in Hollywood is simple—money talks.* 好莱坞的套路很简单——金钱万能。10 PHRASE If you say that someone is **throwing money at** a problem, you are critical of them for trying to improve it by spending money on it, instead of doing more thoughtful and practical things to improve it. 在…上白白扔钱（或花冤枉钱）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Australian government's answer to the problem has been to throw money at it.* 澳大利亚政府对这个问题的解决方案一直是大把往里扔钱。11 PHRASE If you say that someone is **throwing good money after bad**, you are critical of them for trying to improve a bad situation by spending more money on it, instead of doing more thoughtful or practical things to improve it. 花了冤枉钱后继续扔钱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Further heavy intervention would be throwing good money after bad.* 进一步大力干预只会是赔了夫人又折兵。12 PHRASE If you **get your money's worth**, you get something which is worth the money that it costs or the effort you have put in. 钱花得值；物有所值；没白忙活 ❑ *The fans get their money's worth.* 粉丝们没白花钱。13 to **be rolling in money** → see **rolling** 14 **money for old rope** → see **rope** 15 to **give** someone **a run for their money** → see **run**

→ see Word Web:**money**

→ see **bank, donor, interest, lottery, salt**

Thesaurus 同类词 *money* Also look up:

N. capital, cash, currency, funds, wealth 1

'mon|ey box (**money boxes**) N-COUNT A **money box** is a small box with an opening at the top, into which a child puts coins as a way of saving money. 存钱盒；存钱罐；扑满【mainly BRIT 主英】

mon|eyed /'mʌnid/ also **monied** ADJ A **moneyed** person has a lot of money. 有钱的；富有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Fear of crime among Japan's new monied classes is rising rapidly.* 日本新富阶层对犯罪的恐惧情绪在迅速高起。

'mon|ey laun|der|ing N-UNCOUNT **Money laundering** is the crime of processing stolen money through a legitimate business or sending it abroad to a foreign bank, to hide the fact that the money was illegally obtained. 洗钱 ❑ *...the largest money-laundering scandal in history.* 有史以来最大的一桩洗钱丑闻

money|lender /'mʌnilendəʳ/ (**moneylenders**) also **money-lender** N-COUNT A **moneylender** is a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest. 放债人；放高利贷者【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'money-maker (**money-makers**) also **moneymaker** N-COUNT If you say that a business, product, or investment is a **money-maker**, you mean that it makes a big profit. 赚钱的生意（或产品、投资）【BUSINESS 商】

'mon|ey mar|ket (**money markets**) N-COUNT A country's **money market** consists of all the banks and other organizations that deal with short-term loans, capital, and foreign exchange. 货币市场；短期资金市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *On the money markets the dollar was weaker against European currencies.* 在货币市场上，美元兑欧洲货币疲软。

'mon|ey or|der (**money orders**) N-COUNT A **money order** is a piece of paper representing a sum of money which you can buy at a post office and send to someone as a way of sending them money by post. 邮政汇票【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **postal order**

'money-spinner (**money-spinners**) also **moneyspinner** N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you say that something is a **money-spinner**, you mean that it earns a lot of money for someone. 摇钱树；赚大钱的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The films have been fantastic money-spinners.* 这些电影已成为大大的摇钱树。

'mon|ey sup|ply N-UNCOUNT **The money supply** is the total amount of money in a country's economy at any one time. 货币供应量【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They believed that controlling the money supply would reduce inflation.* 他们相信控制货币供应量会减少通货膨胀。

Mon|gol /'mɒŋgᵊl/ (**Mongols**) 1 N-COUNT The **Mongols** were an Asian people who, led by Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan, took control of large areas of China and Central Asia in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. 蒙古人；蒙古族人 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mongol** means belonging or relating to the Mongols. 蒙古人的；蒙古族人的 ❑ *...the Mongol invasions of the 13th century.* 13 世纪蒙古人的入侵

Mon|go|lian /mɒŋ'gəʊliən/ (**Mongolians**) 1 ADJ **Mongolian**

means belonging or relating to Mongolia, or to its people, language, or culture. 蒙古的；蒙古人的；蒙古语的；蒙古文化的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Mongolian** is a person who comes from Mongolia. 蒙古国人；蒙古族人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Mongolian** is the language that is spoken in Mongolia. 蒙古语

mon|grel /ˈmʌŋgrəl/ (**mongrels**) N-COUNT A **mongrel** is a dog which is a mixture of different breeds. 杂种狗

mon|ied /ˈmʌnid/ → see **moneyed**

moni|ker /ˈmɒnɪkəʳ/ (**monikers**) N-COUNT The **moniker** of a person or thing is their name, especially when they have changed it. 名字；名称；（尤指）曾用名【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She's the author of three detective novels under the moniker of Janet Neel.* 她是三部署名为珍妮特·尼尔的侦探小说的作者。

moni|tor ◆◇ /ˈmɒnɪtəʳ/ (**monitors, monitoring, monitored**) ❶ VERB If you **monitor** something, you regularly check its development or progress, and sometimes comment on it. 监控；监视；监督；监测 ❑ [v n] *Officials had not been allowed to monitor the voting.* 以前不允许官员监督投票。❑ [v n] *You need feedback to monitor progress.* 你需要利用反馈信息来监控进展。•**moni|tor|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...analysis and monitoring of the global environment.* 全球环境分析与监测 ❷ VERB If someone **monitors** radio broadcasts from other countries, they record them or listen carefully to them in order to obtain information. 监听（外国无线电广播） ❑ [v n] *Peter Murray is in London and has been monitoring reports out of Monrovia.* 彼得·默里住在伦敦，一直在监听来自蒙罗维亚的报道。❸ N-COUNT [usu n n] A **monitor** is a machine that is used to check or record things, for example processes or substances inside a person's body. 监视器；监控器；监测仪器 ❑ *The heart monitor shows low levels of consciousness.* 心脏监护器显示患者神志不清。❹ N-COUNT [oft n n] A **monitor** is a screen which is used to display certain kinds of information, for example in airports or television studios. 监视器；显示器 ❑ *He was watching a game of tennis on a television monitor.* 他在看电视转播的网球赛。❺ N-COUNT You can refer to a person who checks that something is done correctly, or that it is fair, as a **monitor**. 监督员；监控人；核查员 ❑ *Government monitors will continue to accompany reporters.* 政府监督员将继续陪同记者。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *monitor* with:

N. monitor **activity** 监督活动，monitor **elections** 监督选举，monitor **performance** 监测性能，monitor **progress** 监督进展，monitor **a situation** 监督局势 ❶
colour monitor 彩色监视器，**computer** monitor 计算机监视器，**video** monitor 视频监控器 ❹

ADV. **carefully** monitor 仔细监测（或监听），**closely** monitor 密切监督（或监听）❶ ❷

monk /mʌŋk/ (**monks**) N-COUNT A **monk** is a member of a male religious community that is usually separated from the outside world. 僧侣；和尚；修道士 ❑ *...saffron-robed Buddhist monks.* 身着藏红色僧袍的佛教僧侣

mon|key /ˈmʌŋki/ (**monkeys**) ❶ N-COUNT A **monkey** is an animal with a long tail which lives in hot countries and climbs trees. 猴 ❷ N-COUNT [usu adj n] If you refer to a child as a **monkey**, you are saying in an affectionate way that he or she is very lively and naughty. 淘气鬼；捣蛋鬼【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *She's such a little monkey.* 她真是个小捣蛋鬼。

→ see **primate**

mon|key bars N-PLURAL **Monkey bars** are metal or wooden bars that are joined together to form a structure for children to climb and play on. 猴架，攀爬架（供儿童攀爬玩耍的架子）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **climbing frame**

mon|key wrench (**monkey wrenches**) → see **wrench**

mono /ˈmɒnəʊ/ ❶ ADJ **Mono** is used to describe a system of playing music in which all the sound is directed through one speaker only. 单声道的（Compare 比较 **stereo**.）❑ *This model has a mono soundtrack.* 该型号有单声道音响。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Mono** is the same as **mononucleosis**. 同 mononucleosis【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

mono- /ˈmɒnəʊ-/ PREFIX **Mono-** is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'one' or 'single' as part of their meanings. （用于名词和形容词前）表示"一"、"单" ❑ *...high in mono-unsaturated fats.* 单不饱和脂肪含量高 ❑ *...interaction between bilingual parents and monolingual teachers.* 双语父母和单语教师之间的互动

mono|chrome /ˈmɒnəkrəʊm/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **monochrome** film, photograph, or television shows black, white, and shades of grey, but no other colours. （电影、照片或电视）单色的，黑白的 ❑ *...color and monochrome monitors.* 彩色和单色监视器 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **monochrome** picture uses only one colour in various shades. 单色的 ❑ *...an old monochrome etching of a brewery.* 一幅陈旧的啤酒厂单色蚀刻画

Word Link 词根词缀 *chrom ≈ color* 颜色：*chromatic, chromium, monochrome*

mono|cle /ˈmɒnəkᵊl/ (**monocles**) N-COUNT A **monocle** is a glass lens which people wore in former times in front of one of their eyes to improve their ability to see with that eye. （旧时的）单片眼镜

mo|noga|mous /məˈnɒgəməs/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **monogamous** or who has a **monogamous** relationship has a sexual relationship with only one partner. 单偶的；一夫一妻制的；有单一性伴侣的 ❑ *Do you believe that men are not naturally monogamous?* 你相信人类并非本来就是一夫一妻的吗？❷ ADJ **Monogamous** animals have only one sexual partner during their lives or during each mating season. 单配的；一雄一雌的

mo|noga|my /məˈnɒgəmi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Monogamy** is used to refer to the state or custom of having a sexual relationship with only one partner. 单偶婚；单配制；一夫一妻制 ❑ *People still opt for monogamy and marriage.* 人们仍然选择单配偶和婚姻。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Monogamy** is the state or custom of being married to only one person at a particular time. 单配偶；一夫一妻 ❑ *In many non-Western societies, however, monogamy has never dominated.* 然而，在许多非西方社会，一夫一妻从未占据主导地位。

mono|gram /ˈmɒnəgræm/ (**monograms**) N-COUNT A **monogram** is a design based on the first letters of a person's names, which is put on things they own, such as their clothes. 交织字母，花押字（由姓名首字母组成，标于衣物等上）

Word Link 词根词缀 *mono ≈ one* 一；单；独：*monogram, monologue, monopoly*

mono|grammed /ˈmɒnəgræmd/ ADJ **Monogrammed** means marked with a design based on the first letters of a person's names. 标有交织字母的；有花押字的 ❑ *...a monogrammed handkerchief.* 有花押字的手帕

mono|graph /ˈmɒnəgrɑːf, -græf/ (**monographs**) N-COUNT A **monograph** is a book which is a detailed study of only one subject. 专论；专著；专题著作【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *...a monograph on her favourite author, John Masefield.* 关于她最喜欢的作者约翰·梅斯菲尔德的一本专著

mono|lin|gual /ˌmɒnəʊˈlɪŋgwəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Monolingual** means involving, using, or speaking one language. 单语的；只使用一种语言的 ❑ *...a largely monolingual country such as Great Britain.* 像英国这样主要使用一种语言的国家

mono|lith /ˈmɒnəlɪθ/ (**monoliths**) ❶ N-COUNT A **monolith** is a very large, upright piece of stone, especially one that was put in place in ancient times. （尤指古代竖立的）单块巨石，独石柱 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to an organization or system as a **monolith**, you are critical of it because it is very large and very slow to change, and it does not seem to have different parts with different characters. 庞大而僵化的组织；庞大而单一的体系【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A deal between the two powerful institutions would have created a banking monolith.* 若是这两个强大机构之间达成交易，就会产生一个银行巨无霸。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lith ≈ stone* 石：*lithography, monolith, Neolithic*

mono|lith|ic /ˌmɒnəˈlɪθɪk/ 1 ADJ If you refer to an organization or system as **monolithic**, you are critical of it because it is very large and very slow to change, and does not seem to have different parts with different characters.（组织或体系）庞大而僵化的，庞大而单一的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an authoritarian and monolithic system.* 庞大僵化的独裁体制 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a building as **monolithic**, you do not like it because it is very large and plain with no character.（建筑等）庞大而无特点的，巨大而单调的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a huge monolithic concrete building.* 毫无特色的庞大混凝土建筑

mono|logue /ˈmɒnəlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**monologues**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a long speech by one person during a conversation as a **monologue**, you mean it prevents other people from talking or expressing their opinions.（一个人说个不停的）长篇大论 ❑ *Morris ignored the question and continued his monologue.* 莫里斯不理会这个问题，继续兀自长篇大论。 2 N-VAR A **monologue** is a long speech which is spoken by one person as an entertainment, or as part of an entertainment such as a play. 独白；独角戏 ❑ *...a monologue based on the writing of Quentin Crisp.* 根据昆廷·克里斯普的作品改编的独角戏

Word Link 词根词缀 *mono ≈ one* 一；单；独：*monogram, monologue, monopoly*

mono|nu|cleo|sis /ˌmɒnəunjuːkliˈəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Mononucleosis** is a disease which causes swollen glands, fever, and a sore throat.（传染性）单核细胞增多症；腺热【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **glandular fever**

mo|nopo|lis|tic /məˌnɒpəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to a business or its practices as **monopolistic**, you mean that it tries to control as much of an industry as it can and does not allow fair competition. 垄断的；独占的

mo|nopo|lize /məˈnɒpəlaɪz/ (**monopolizes, monopolizing, monopolized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **monopolise**

1 VERB If you say that someone **monopolizes** something, you mean that they have a very large share of it and prevent other people from having a share. 垄断；独占 ❑ [V n] *They are controlling so much cocoa that they are virtually monopolizing the market.* 他们控制了大量的可可粉，几乎垄断了市场。 ❑ [V n] *Johnson, as usual, monopolized the conversation.* 约翰逊呢，跟平常一样，一个人说个没完，别人插不上话。•**mo|nopo|li|za|tion** /məˌnɒpəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the monopolization of a market by a single supplier.* 单一供应商对市场的垄断 2 VERB If something or someone **monopolizes** you, they demand a lot of your time and attention, so that there is very little time left for anything or anyone else. 占去…很多时间和精力；独占 ❑ [V n] *He would monopolize her totally, to the exclusion of her brothers and sisters.* 他想完全独占她，让她无暇顾及她的兄弟姐妹。

mo|nopo|ly /məˈnɒpəli/ (**monopolies**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] If a company, person, or state has a **monopoly on** something such as an industry, they have complete control over it, so that it is impossible for others to become involved in it. 垄断；独占【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+on] *...Russian moves to end a state monopoly on land ownership.* 俄国人终止国家垄断土地所有权的措施 ❑ [+over] *...the governing party's monopoly over the media.* 执政党对媒体的垄断 2 N-COUNT A **monopoly** is a company which is the only one providing a particular product or service. 垄断企业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a state-owned monopoly.* 国有垄断企业 3 N-SING If you say that someone does not have a **monopoly on** something, you mean that they are not the only person who has that thing. 独有；独具 ❑ [+on] *Women do not have a monopoly on feelings of betrayal.* 遭背叛的感觉并非女性所独有。

mono|rail /ˈmɒnəʊreɪl/ (**monorails**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **monorail** is a system of transport in which small trains travel along a single rail which is usually high above the ground. 单轨铁路；独轨铁路

mono|so|dium glu|ta|mate /ˌmɒnəsəʊdiəm ˈgluːtəmeɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Monosodium glutamate** is a substance which is sometimes added to savoury food to make it taste better. The abbreviation **MSG** is also used. 谷氨酸钠，谷氨酸一钠，味精（缩略形式为 MSG）

mono|syl|lab|ic /ˌmɒnəʊsɪˈlæbɪk/ ADJ If you refer to someone or the way they speak as **monosyllabic**, you mean that they say very little, usually because they do not want to have a conversation.（说话）简短冷淡的 ❑ *He could be gruff and monosyllabic.* 他说话噎人，且不多说。

Word Link 词根词缀 *syl ≈ together* 一起：*monosyllabic, syllable, syllabus*

mono|syl|la|ble /ˈmɒnəʊsɪləbᵊl/ (**monosyllables**) N-COUNT If you say that someone speaks in **monosyllables** you mean that they speak very little, usually because they do not want to have a conversation.（通常因不愿交谈）少言寡语 ❑ *A taciturn man, he replied to my questions in monosyllables.* 他不爱说话，对我的问题一两个字就打发了。

mono|tone /ˈmɒnətəʊn/ (**monotones**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *in* N] If someone speaks in a **monotone**, their voice does not vary at all in tone or loudness and so it is not interesting to listen to. 单一音调 ❑ *The evidence was read out to the court in a dull monotone.* 证词被当庭呆板地宣读了一遍。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **monotone** sound or surface does not have any variation in its tone or colour.（声音或表面）单调的，无变化的 ❑ *He was seen on TV delivering platitudes about the crisis in a monotone voice.* 人们看到他在电视上念经似的就这场危机老调重弹。

mo|noto|nous /məˈnɒtənəs/ ADJ Something that is **monotonous** is very boring because it has a regular, repeated pattern which never changes. 单调乏味的 ❑ *It's monotonous work, like most factory jobs.* 这份工作单调乏味，与工厂里的大部分工作一样。•**mo|noto|nous|ly** ADV ❑ *The rain dripped monotonously from the trees.* 雨水从树上嘀嘀嗒嗒地落下。

mo|noto|ny /məˈnɒtəni/ N-UNCOUNT The **monotony** of something is the fact that it never changes and is boring. 单调乏味；无变化；一成不变 ❑ [+of] *A night on the town may help to break the monotony of the week.* 上城里住一晚或许有助于消除一周生活的单调。

mon|ox|ide /məˈnɒksaɪd/ → see **carbon monoxide**

Mon|sig|nor /mɒnˈsiːnjɔːʳ/ (**Monsignors**) N-TITLE; N-COUNT [usu sing] **Monsignor** is the title of a priest of high rank in the Catholic Church. 大人（天主教高级教士的头衔）❑ *Monsignor Jaime Goncalves was also there.* 热姆·贡萨尔维斯大人也在那里。

mon|soon /mɒnˈsuːn/ (**monsoons**) 1 N-COUNT The **monsoon** is the season in Southern Asia when there is a lot of very heavy rain.（南亚的）季风季节，雨季 ❑ *...the end of the monsoon.* 雨季的尾声 2 N-PLURAL Monsoon rains are sometimes referred to as **the monsoons**. 季风雨 ❑ *In Bangladesh, the monsoons have started.* 在孟加拉，季风雨已经开始了。

→ see **disaster**

mon|ster /ˈmɒnstəʳ/ (**monsters**) 1 N-COUNT A **monster** is a large imaginary creature that looks very ugly and frightening. 怪物；妖怪 2 N-COUNT A **monster** is something which is extremely large, especially something which is difficult to manage or which is unpleasant.（尤指棘手或令人不快的）庞然大物，大事 ❑ *... the monster which is now the London marathon.* 目前棘手的大事，即伦敦马拉松赛 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Monster** means extremely and surprisingly large. 巨大的；庞大的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The film will be a monster hit.* 这部电影将会非常卖座。 4 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **monster**, you mean that they are cruel, frightening, or evil. 残忍的人；吓人的人；恶人

mon|stros|ity /mɒnˈstrɒsɪti/ (**monstrosities**) N-COUNT If you describe something, especially something large, as a **monstrosity**, you mean that you think it is extremely ugly.（尤指大的）丑八怪，极丑之物【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Most of the older buildings have been torn down and replaced by modern monstrosities.* 大部分旧建筑已被拆除，取而代之的是丑陋无比的现代建筑物。

M

mon|strous /'mɒnstrəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or event as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely shocking or unfair. 骇人听闻的；极不公正的 ❑ *She endured the monstrous behaviour for years.* 多年来她一直忍受着这种骇人听闻的暴行。•**mon|strous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Your husband's family has behaved monstrously.* 你婆家人的行为实在可恶。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an unpleasant thing as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely large in size or extent.（令人不悦之物）极大的，特大规模的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a monstrous copper edifice.* 又大又难看的铜色大厦 •**mon|strous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *It would be monstrously unfair.* 这样会极不公正。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely frightening because it appears unnatural or ugly. 极可怕的；丑陋怪异的 ❑ *...the film's monstrous fantasy figure.* 电影里虚构出来的恐怖形象

mon|tage /mɒn'tɑ:ʒ, 'mɒntɑ:ʒ/ (**montages**) N-COUNT A **montage** is a picture, film, or piece of music which consists of several different items that are put together, often in an unusual combination or sequence. 蒙太奇；剪辑组合作品 ❑ *...a photo montage of some of Italy's top television stars.* 一些意大利顶级电视明星的照片剪辑

month ♦♦♦ /mʌnθ/ (**months**) 1 N-COUNT A **month** is one of the twelve periods of time that a year is divided into, for example January or February. 月；月份 ❑ *The trial is due to begin next month.* 审判将于下个月开始。❑ *...an exhibition which opens this month at London's Design Museum.* 本月在伦敦设计博物馆开幕的展览 ❑ *I send him fifteen dollars a month.* 我每月给他寄 15 美元。2 N-COUNT A **month** is a period of about four weeks. 月（指约四周的时间）❑ *She was here for a month.* 她在这儿逗留了一个月。❑ *Over the next several months I met most of her family.* 在后来的几个月里，我见到了她的大部分家人。❑ *...a month's unlimited train travel.* 一个月内不限次数乘坐火车

→ see **year**

month|ly ♦♦♦ /'mʌnθli/ (**monthlies**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **monthly** event or publication happens or appears every month. 每月的；每月一次的 ❑ *Many people are now having trouble making their monthly house payments.* 现在很多人支付房子月供都有困难。❑ *...Young Guard, a monthly journal founded in 1922.*《青年近卫军》，1922 年创办的月刊 •ADV [ADV after v] **Monthly** is also an adverb. ❑ *In some areas the property price can rise monthly.* 有一些地区房价可能月月上涨。2 N-COUNT [oft in names] You can refer to a publication that is published monthly as a **monthly**. 月刊 ❑ *...Scallywag, a London satirical monthly.*《无赖汉》，伦敦的一种讽刺月刊 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Monthly** quantities or rates relate to a period of one month. 每月的；按月的 ❑ *The monthly rent for a two-bedroom flat would be £953.33.* 两居室公寓月租要 953.33 英镑。

monu|ment /'mɒnjʊmənt/ (**monuments**) 1 N-COUNT A **monument** is a large structure, usually made of stone, which is built to remind people of an event in history or of a famous person. 纪念碑 2 N-COUNT A **monument** is something such as a castle or bridge which was built a very long time ago and is regarded as an important part of a country's history. 古迹；历史遗迹 ❑ [+of] *...the ancient monuments of England* 英格兰古代遗迹 3 N-COUNT If you describe something as a **monument to** someone's qualities, you mean that it is a very good example of the results or effects of those qualities. 丰碑；典范 ❑ [+to] *By his international achievements he leaves a fitting monument to his beliefs.* 他在国际上的成就为其信念作出了最好的注解。

monu|men|tal /,mɒnju'ment³l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **monumental** to emphasize the size or extent of something. 巨大的；极大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a series of monumental disappointments.* 一连串大失所望 •**monu|men|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Suddenly it was monumentally successful.* 突然间它获得了极大的成功。❑ *...the most monumentally hideous night of my life.* 我生命里最可怕的一夜 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a book or musical work as **monumental**, you are emphasizing that it is very large and impressive, and is likely to be important for a long time.（书或音乐作品）丰碑式的，不朽的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...his monumental work on Chinese astronomy.* 他关于中国天文学的不朽巨著 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **monumental** building or sculpture is very large and impressive.（建筑物或雕塑）宏伟的，恢宏的 ❑ *...monumental sculpture.* 恢宏的雕塑

moo /mu:/ (**moos, mooing, mooed**) VERB When cattle, especially cows, **moo**, they make the long low sound that cattle typically make.（牛）哞哞叫 ❑ [v] *...a sound like a cow mooing.* 像牛叫一样的声音 •N-COUNT **Moo** is also a noun. ❑ *The cow says 'moo-moo'.* 奶牛"哞哞"叫。

MOOC /mu:k/ (**MOOCs**) N-COUNT A **MOOC** is a free online course that many people can study. **MOOC** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'massive open online course'. 慕课（大规模开放式在线课程）❑ *The university has developed a MOOC in clinical psychology.* 这所大学已经开发出了临床心理学慕课。

mooch /mu:tʃ/ (**mooches, mooching, mooched**)
▶**mooch around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mooch about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **mooch around** or **mooch about** a place, you move around there slowly with no particular purpose. 在…徘徊（或游荡）❑ [v p n] *Andrew was left to mooch around the house on his own.* 只剩安德鲁一人在房子里走来走去。❑ [v p] *He was awake at 3 am, mooching about in the darkness.* 他凌晨 3 点醒来，在黑暗中徘徊。

mood ♦♦♦ /mu:d/ (**moods**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N, oft *in* N] Your **mood** is the way you are feeling at a particular time. If you are **in** a good **mood**, you feel cheerful. If you are **in** a bad **mood**, you feel angry and impatient. 心境；心情 ❑ *He is clearly in a good mood today.* 他显然今天心情不错。❑ *When he came back, he was in a foul mood.* 他回来时，心情糟透了。❑ *His moods swing alarmingly.* 他的心情波动很大，令人忧虑。•PHRASE If you say that you are **in the mood for** something, you mean that you want to do it or have it. If you say that you are **in no mood to** do something, you mean that you do not want to do it or have it. 有心情 / 没心情（做某事）❑ *After a day of air and activity, you should be in the mood for a good meal.* 你在户外活动了一天，应该很想好好吃一顿。❑ *He was in no mood to celebrate.* 他没心情庆祝。2 N-COUNT [oft *in a* N] If someone is **in a mood**, the way they are behaving shows that they are feeling angry and impatient. 闹情绪；有情绪 ❑ *She was obviously in a mood.* 她显然有情绪。3 N-SING [oft with poss] **The mood** of a group of people is the way that they think and feel about an idea, event, or question at a particular time.（群体的）情绪，态度 ❑ [+of] *They largely misread the mood of the electorate.* 他们很大程度上误读了选民情绪。4 N-COUNT **The mood** of a place is the general impression that you get of it. 气氛；氛围 ❑ *First set the mood with music.* 首先用音乐烘托气氛。5 N-VAR In grammar, the **mood** of a clause is the way in which the verb forms are used to show whether the clause is, for example, a statement, a question, or an instruction.（语法中的）语气

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mood* with:

ADJ.	**bad/good** mood 坏 / 好心境，**depressed** mood 低落的心情，**foul** mood 糟糕的心情，**positive** mood 积极的心境，**tense** mood 紧张的心情 1
N.	mood **change** 心境变化，mood **disorder** 心境障碍，mood **swings** 心境波动 1
V.	**create a** mood 营造气氛，**set a** mood 烘托气氛 4

moody /'mu:di/ (**moodier, moodiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **moody**, you mean that their feelings and behaviour change frequently, and in particular that they often become depressed or angry without any warning. 心境不稳的；情绪多变的 ❑ *David's mother was unstable and moody.* 戴维的妈妈精神不稳定，情绪起伏大。•**moodi|ly** /'mu:dɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He sat and stared moodily out the window.* 他坐在那儿，心潮起伏地凝视着窗外。•**moodi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His moodiness may have been caused by his poor health.* 他喜怒无常可能是身体欠佳所致。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a picture, film, or piece of music as

Word Web 话题词汇 moon 月球

Scientists believe the **moon** is about five billion years old. They think a large **asteroid** hit the earth. A big piece of the earth broke off. It went flying into **space**. However, Earth's **gravity** caught it and it began to circle the earth. This piece became our moon. The moon orbits the earth once a month. It also **rotates** on its **axis** every thirty days. The moon has no **atmosphere**, so meteoroids constantly crash into it. When a meteoroid hits the surface of the moon, it makes a **crater**. Craters cover the surface of the moon.

科学家相信月球已有约 50 亿年的历史。他们认为，当时一颗很大的小行星撞击地球，导致地球的一大块脱离出去，飞入了太空。然而，地球的引力捕捉到了它，它开始围绕地球旋转。这块碎片就变成了我们的月球。月球每月绕行地球一周，同时每 30 天绕轴自转一次。月球上没有大气层，所以流星体不断撞击它。当流星体击中月球表面时，就形成了陨石坑。月球表面布满称为环形山的陨石坑。

moody, you mean that it suggests particular emotions, especially sad ones.（图片、电影、音乐）含…情绪的；（尤指）感伤的 ❑ *...moody black and white photographs.* 令人伤感的黑白照片

moon ♦◇◇ /muːn/ (**moons**) ❶ N-SING [oft *full/new* N] **The moon** is the object that you can often see in the sky at night. It goes round the Earth once every four weeks, and as it does so its appearance changes from a circle to part of a circle. 月亮；月球 ❑ *...the first man on the moon.* 登上月球的第一人 ❑ *...the light of a full moon.* 满月时的月光 ❷ → see also **new moon** ❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] A **moon** is an object similar to a small planet that travels around a planet. 卫星 ❑ *...Neptune's large moon.* 海王星的大卫星 ❹ PHRASE If you say that something happens **once in a blue moon**, you are emphasizing that it does not happen very often at all. 千载难逢；百年不遇【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Once in a blue moon you get some problems.* 你极少会碰到麻烦。❺ PHRASE If you say that you are **over the moon**, you mean that you are very pleased about something. 非常高兴；乐翻了天；狂喜【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

→ see Word Web:**moon**

→ see **astronomer, eclipse, satellite, solar system, tide**

moon|beam /ˈmuːnbiːm/ (**moonbeams**) N-COUNT A **moonbeam** is a ray of light from the moon.（一道）月光

moon|less /ˈmuːnləs/ ADJ A **moonless** sky or night is dark because there is no moon. 没有月亮的；没有月光的

moon|light /ˈmuːnlaɪt/ (**moonlights, moonlighting, moonlighted**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Moonlight** is the light that comes from the moon at night. 月光 ❑ *They walked along the road in the moonlight.* 他们在月光下沿着路走。❑ *We went to the temple of Atlantis and saw it by moonlight.* 我们去了亚特兰蒂斯神殿，在月光下游览了一番。❷ VERB If someone **moonlights**, they have a second job in addition to their main job, often without informing their main employers or the tax office. 兼职，从事第二职业（尤指不为专职工作的老板和税务部门所知）❑ [v +*as*] *...an engineer who was moonlighting as a taxi driver.* 兼职开出租车的工程师 ❑ [v] *Workers in state enterprises were permitted to moonlight.* 国有企业职工可以兼职。

moon|lit /ˈmuːnlɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **moonlit** is lit by moonlight. 月光照耀的 ❑ *...a beautiful moonlit night.* 美丽的月夜

moon|shine /ˈmuːnʃaɪn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Moonshine** is whisky that is made illegally. 非法私酿的威士忌【mainly AM 主美】❷ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone's thoughts, ideas, or comments are **moonshine**, you think they are foolish and not based on reality. 空谈；空想；蠢话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *As Morison remarks, the story is pure moonshine.* 正如莫里森所说，这个故事纯属妄想。

moor /mʊəʳ/ (**moors, mooring, moored**) ❶ N-VAR A **moor** is an area of open and usually high land with poor soil that is covered mainly with grass and heather.（主要生长杂草和石南的）荒原，荒芜高地【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Colliford is higher, right up on the moors.* 科利福德地势更高，就在荒原之上。❑ *Exmoor National Park stretches over 265 square miles of moor.* 埃克斯穆尔国家公园位于荒芜的高地上，占地 265 平方英里。❷ VERB If you **moor** a boat somewhere, you stop and tie it to the land with a rope or chain so that it cannot move away.（使）（船）停泊；系泊 ❑ [v n] *She had moored her barge on the right bank of the river.* 她把驳船停泊在河右岸。❑ [v] *I decided to moor near some tourist boats.* 我决定在一些游船附近停泊。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **Moors** were a Muslim people who established a civilization in North Africa and Spain between the 8th and the 15th century A.D. 摩尔人（8 至 15 世纪在北非和西班牙建立文明，信奉伊斯兰教）❹ → see also **mooring**

moor|ing /ˈmʊərɪŋ/ (**moorings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mooring** is a place where a boat can be tied so that it cannot move away, or the object it is tied to. 系泊地；系泊设施 ❑ *Free moorings will be available.* 将会有免费系泊区。❷ N-PLURAL **Moorings** are the ropes, chains, and other objects used to moor a boat.（绳、链等）系泊索具，系泊设备 ❑ *Emergency workers fear that the burning ship could slip its moorings.* 急救人员担心起火的船可能会从系泊绳上滑脱漂走。

Moor|ish /ˈmʊərɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **Moorish** belongs to or is characteristic of the Muslim civilization in North Africa and Spain between the 8th and the 15th century A.D. 摩尔人的 ❑ *...a medieval Moorish palace.* 中世纪摩尔人的宫殿

moor|land /ˈmʊəʳlænd/ (**moorlands**) N-UNCOUNT **Moorland** is land which consists of moors. 荒原；荒芜高地 ❑ *...rugged Yorkshire moorland.* 约克郡崎岖多石的荒原

moose /muːs/ (**moose**) N-COUNT A **moose** is a large type of deer. Moose have big flat horns called antlers and are found in Northern Europe, Asia, and North America. Some British speakers use **moose** to refer to the North American variety of this animal, and **elk** to refer to the European and Asian varieties. 驼鹿，犴（北欧、亚洲和北美的一种大型鹿；一些英国人用该词指北美变种，用 elk 指欧洲和亚洲变种）

moot /muːt/ (**moots, mooting, mooted**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If a plan, idea, or subject **is mooted**, it is suggested or introduced for discussion. 提出（计划、主意或主题）供讨论【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Plans have been mooted for a 450,000-strong Ukrainian army.* 建立一支拥有 45 万名士兵的乌克兰军队的计划已被提出供讨论。❷ ADJ If something is a **moot** point or question, people cannot agree about it. 有争议的；未达成一致的；未决的 ❑ *How long he'll be able to do so is a moot point.* 他还能这样做多久存疑。

mop /mɒp/ (**mops, mopping, mopped**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mop** is a piece of equipment for washing floors. It consists of a sponge or many pieces of string attached to a long handle. 拖把 ❷ VERB If you **mop** a surface such as a floor, you clean it with a mop. 用拖把拖（地板等）❑ [v n] *There was a woman mopping the stairs.* 有个女人在拖楼梯。❸ VERB If you **mop** sweat from your forehead or **mop** your forehead, you wipe it with a piece of cloth.（用布）擦去，揩干（额头汗水）❑ [v n +*from*] *He mopped perspiration from his forehead.* 他擦去了前额的汗水。❑ [v n] *The Inspector took out a handkerchief and mopped his brow.* 巡官掏出手帕擦了擦眉头。❹ N-COUNT If someone has a **mop of** hair, they have a lot of hair and it looks rather untidy. 拖把样的头发；乱蓬蓬的头发 ❑ [+*of*] *He was long-limbed and dark-eyed, with a mop of tight, dark curls.* 他四肢修长，眼睛乌黑，留着一头蓬乱浓密的黑色卷发。

▶**mop up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **mop up** a liquid, you clean it with a cloth so that the liquid is absorbed.（用布）揩干，抹干 ❑ [v P n] *A waiter mopped up the mess as best he could.* 一名侍者尽力抹掉了脏东西。❑ [v n P] *When the washing machine spurts out water at least we can mop it up.* 洗衣机喷出水时，我们至少能把水抹干。❑ [v P] *Michael mopped up quickly with his napkin.* 迈克尔迅速用餐巾揩干。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **mop up** something that you think is undesirable or dangerous, you remove it or deal with it so that it is no longer a problem. 除去，处理掉（不合意或危险的东西）❑ [v P n] *The infantry divisions mopped up remaining centres of resistance.* 陆军各师肃清了残余的抵抗据点。[Also v n P]

M

mope /məʊp/ (**mopes, moping, moped**) VERB If you **mope**, you feel miserable and do not feel interested in doing anything. 感到沮丧；闷闷不乐；百无聊赖 ❑ [v] *Get on with life and don't sit back and mope.* 好好生活，别闲呆着闷闷不乐。

▶**mope around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **mope about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **mope around** or **mope about** a place, you wander around there not doing anything, looking and feeling unhappy. 在…百无聊赖地游荡 ❑ [v p n] *He moped around the office for a while, feeling bored.* 他在办公室闲荡了一会儿，感到百无聊赖。❑ [v p] *He mopes about all day.* 他整天百无聊赖地游荡。

mo|ped /'məʊped/ (**mopeds**) N-COUNT A **moped** is a small motorcycle which you can also pedal like a bicycle. 机动脚踏车【mainly BRIT 主英】

MOR /ˌem əʊ 'ɑː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **MOR** is a type of pop music which is pleasant and not extreme or unusual. **MOR** is an abbreviation of '缩略=' 'middle-of-the-road'. 大众流行乐 ❑ *...MOR singer Daniel O'Donnell.* 大众流行乐歌手丹尼尔·奥唐奈

mor|al ◆◇ /'mɒrᵊl, AM 美 'mɔːr-/ (**morals**) 1 N-PLURAL **Morals** are principles and beliefs concerning right and wrong behaviour. 道德(规范)；品德 ❑ *...Western ideas and morals.* 西方的思想和道德规范 ❑ *They have no morals.* 他们没有道德。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Moral** means relating to beliefs about what is right or wrong. 道德的 ❑ *She describes her own moral dilemma in making the film.* 她讲述了这部电影拍摄过程中自己遭遇的道德困境。❑ *...matters of church doctrine and moral teaching.* 教会信条和道德教化的事情 •**mor|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV after v] ❑ *When, if ever, is it morally justifiable to allow a patient to die?* 如果可能的话，允许病人放弃生命的行为什么时候在道德上是可以接受的？3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Moral** courage or duty is based on what you believe is right or acceptable, rather than on what the law says should be done. (勇气或职责)道义上的，基于道德规范的 ❑ *The Government had a moral, if not a legal duty to pay compensation.* 政府即使没有法律责任，在道义上也有责任来赔偿。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **moral** person behaves in a way that is believed by most people to be good and right. (人)有道德的，品行端正的 ❑ *The people who will be on the committee are moral, cultured, competent people.* 进入委员会的人要品行端正，有文化，有能力。•**mor|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Art is not there to improve you morally.* 艺术不是用来提升人的道德修养的。5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you give someone **moral** support, you encourage them in what they are doing by expressing approval. (支持)道义上的 ❑ *Moral as well as financial support was what the West should provide.* 西方国家应该提供道义支持和经济援助。6 N-COUNT **The moral** of a story or event is what you learn from it about how you should or should not behave. (故事、事件的)寓意，教训 ❑ [+of] *I think the moral of the story is let the buyer beware.* 我想这个故事的寓意是提醒购物者当心。7 **moral victory** → see **victory**

→ see **philosophy**

Thesaurus 同类词 *moral* Also look up:

N.	ideology, philosophy, principle, standard 1
ADJ.	moralistic, respectable, upright 2 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *moral* with:

N.	**moral dilemma** 道德困境，**moral sense** 道德感，**moral values** 道德价值 2 **moral obligation** 道义责任，**moral responsibility** 道义责任 3 **moral behaviour** 有道德的行为，**moral character** 道德品质 4 **moral support** 道义支持 5

mo|rale /mə'rɑːl, -'ræl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Morale** is the amount of confidence and cheerfulness that a group of people have. 士气；精神面貌 ❑ *Many pilots are suffering from low morale.* 很多飞行员目前士气低落。

mo'rale boost|er (**morale boosters**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to something that makes people feel more confident and cheerful as a **morale booster**. 鼓舞士气的事物；振奋精神的事情 ❑ *This win has been a great morale booster.* 这次获胜是一个巨大的精神鼓舞。

mo'rale-boosting ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **morale-boosting** action or event makes people feel more confident and cheerful. 鼓舞士气的；振奋精神的 ❑ *...the President's morale-boosting visit to the troops.* 总统鼓舞士气的军中视察

ˌmor|al 'fi|bre

in AM, use 美国英语用 **moral fiber**

N-UNCOUNT **Moral fibre** is the quality of being determined to do what you think is right. 坚定意志；坚强品质 ❑ *...a man of stern moral fibre.* 意志坚定、毫不动摇的男人

mor|al|ise /'mɒrəlaɪz, AM 美 'mɔːr-/ → see **moralize**

mor|al|ist /'mɒrəlɪst, AM 美 'mɔːr-/ (**moralists**) N-COUNT A **moralist** is someone who has strong ideas about right and wrong behaviour, and who tries to make other people behave according to these ideas. 道学家；说教者；德育家

mor|al|is|tic /ˌmɒrə'lɪstɪk, AM 美 ˌmɔːr-/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **moralistic**, you are critical of them for making harsh judgments of other people on the basis of their own ideas about what is right and wrong. 道学的；说教的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has become more moralistic.* 他变得更喜欢说教了。

mo|ral|ity /mə'rælɪti/ (**moralities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Morality** is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong. 道德；品德 ❑ *...standards of morality and justice in society.* 社会道德和正义的标准 2 N-COUNT A **morality** is a system of principles and values concerning people's behaviour, which is generally accepted by a society or by a particular group of people. 道德体系 ❑ *...a morality that is sexist.* 存在性别歧视的道德体系 3 N-UNCOUNT **The morality of** something is how right or acceptable it is. 道德性 ❑ [+of] *...the arguments about the morality of blood sports.* 有关流血运动是否道德的争论

mor|al|ize /'mɒrəlaɪz, AM 美 'mɔːr-/ (**moralizes, moralizing, moralized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **moralise**

VERB If you say that someone **is moralizing**, you are critical of them for telling people what they think is right or wrong, especially when they have not been asked their opinion. 进行道德说教【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *As a dramatist I hate to moralize.* 作为剧作家，我憎恨道德说教。•**mor|al|iz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We have tried to avoid any moralising.* 我们力图避免道德说教。

ˌmor|al ma'jor|ity N-SING; N-PROPER If there is a large group in society that holds strong, conservative opinions on matters of morality and religion, you can refer to these people as **the moral majority**. In the United States, there is an organized group called **the Moral Majority**. (主张严守道德和宗教标准的)道德多数派；(美国)"道德多数派"组织 ❑ *...unless the writers begin to write decent comedy and stop pandering to the moral majority.* 除非作家开始写正派的喜剧，不再迎合道德多数派

mo|rass /mə'ræs/ (**morasses**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe an unpleasant or confused situation as a **morass**, you mean that it seems impossible to escape from or resolve, because it has become so serious or so complicated. 严重困境；复杂混乱的局面 ❑ [+of] *I tried to drag myself out of the morass of despair.* 我试图从绝望的困境中走出来。❑ *...the economic morass.* 经济困境

mora|to|rium /ˌmɒrə'tɔːriəm, AM 美 ˌmɔːr-/ (**moratoriums** or **moratoria**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **moratorium on** a particular activity or process is the stopping of it for a fixed period of time, usually as a result of an official agreement. (活动或过程的)暂停，中止 ❑ [+on] *The House voted to impose a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing.* 众议院投票表决将核试验暂停一年。

mor|bid /'mɔːbɪd/ ADJ If you describe a person or their interest in something as **morbid**, you mean that they are very interested in unpleasant things, especially death, and you think this is strange. 病态的；不正常的；心理不健康的【DISAPPROVAL

贬】❑ *Some people have a morbid fascination with crime.* 一些人对犯罪有一种病态的痴迷。•**mor|bid|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *There's something morbidly fascinating about the thought.* 这个想法中有某种不正常却令人痴迷的东西。

mor|dant /ˈmɔːʳdᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mordant** humour is very critical and often mocks someone or something. (幽默)尖刻的，刻薄的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A wicked, mordant sense of humour has come to the fore in Blur's world.* 在布勒的生活圈子里，一种恶毒、刻薄的幽默感大行其道。

more ♦♦♦ /mɔːʳ/

More is often considered to be the comparative form of **much** and **many**. more 常被看作 much 和 many 的比较级。

1 DET You use **more** to indicate that there is a greater amount of something than before or than average, or than something else. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far', and 'much' in front of **more**. 更多，较多(该词前可用 a little, a lot, a bit, far 和 much) ❑ *More and more people are surviving heart attacks.* 越来越多心脏病患者存活下来。❑ *He spent more time perfecting his dance moves instead of gym work.* 他把更多时间用于完善舞蹈动作，而不是健身训练。❑ *...teaching more children foreign languages other than English.* 教更多的孩子英语以外的其他外语 •PRON **More** is also a pronoun. ❑ *As the level of work increased from light to heavy, workers ate more.* 随着工作强度加大，工人们吃得更多了。❑ *He had four hundred dollars in his pocket. Billy had more.* 他兜里有 400 美元。比利带的钱更多。•QUANT **More** is also a quantifier. ❑ [+of] *Employees may face increasing pressure to take on more of their own medical costs in retirement.* 员工可能会面临越来越大的压力，退休后要自己负担更多的医疗费。2 PHRASE You use **more than** before a number or amount to say that the actual number or amount is even greater. 多于；超过；超出 ❑ *The Afghan authorities say the airport had been closed for more than a year.* 阿富汗当局称，该机场已经关闭一年多了。❑ *...classy leather and silk jackets at more than £250.* 价格在 250 英镑以上的时髦皮革和丝绸夹克 3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **more** to indicate that something or someone has a greater amount of a quality than they used to or than is average or usual. 更加 ❑ *Prison conditions have become more brutal.* 监狱条件变得更加严酷。❑ *We can satisfy our basic wants more easily than in the past.* 现在我们的基本需求比过去更容易得到满足。4 ADV If you say that something is **more** one thing **than** another, you mean that it is like the first thing rather than the second. 更像(前者)；与其说(是)…，倒不如说(是)… ❑ *The exhibition at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts is more a production than it is a museum display.* 波士顿美术博物馆的展览与其说是一次博物馆展出，倒不如说是一场展演。❑ *He's more like a film star than a lifeguard, really.* 他与其说像救生员，不如说更像电影明星，真的。❑ *She looked more sad than in pain.* 她看起来更多是悲伤，而不是疼痛。❑ *Sue screamed, not loudly, more in surprise than terror.* 休尖叫起来，声音不大，吃惊多于恐惧。❑ *She's more of a social animal than me.* 她比我更喜欢社交。5 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **more** than before or **more** than someone else, you do it to a greater extent or more often. 更大程度地；更经常地 ❑ *When we are tired, tense, depressed or unwell, we feel pain much more.* 我们劳累、紧张、沮丧或生病时，疼痛感更强烈。❑ *What impressed me more was that she knew Tennessee Williams.* 让我印象更深的是她认识田纳西·威廉斯。6 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **more** to indicate that something continues to happen for a further period of time. 继续；再 ❑ *Things might have been different if I'd talked a bit more.* 如果当时我再多说一点的话，结果或许会不一样。•PHRASE You can use **some more** to indicate that something continues to happen for a further period of time. 继续一段时间 ❑ *We walked some more.* 我们又走了一段。7 ADV [adv ADV, n ADV] You use **more** to indicate that something is repeated. For example, if you do something 'once more', you do it again once. 再；另外；又一次 ❑ *This train would stop twice more in the suburbs before rolling southeast toward Munich.* 本次列车会在郊区再停两站，然后一路向东南驶往慕尼黑。❑ *The breathing exercises should be repeated several times more.* 呼吸练习应该再多重复几次。8 DET You use **more** to refer to an additional thing or amount. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far' and 'much' in front of **more**. 另外的，额外的(该词前可用 a little, a lot, a bit, far 和 much) ❑ *They needed more time to consider whether to hold an inquiry.* 他们需要更多时间来考虑是否进行调查。•ADJ [ADJ n] **More** is also an adjective. ❑ *We stayed in Danville two more days.* 我们在丹维尔多待了两天。❑ *Are you sure you wouldn't like some more wine?* 你真的不再要点儿葡萄酒了吗？•PRON **More** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Oxfam has appealed to western nations to do more to help the refugees.* 乐施会已呼吁西方各国为难民提供更多帮助。❑ *'None of them are very nice folks.'—'Tell me more.'* "他们都不是好人。"——"说具体点儿。"9 ADV You use **more** in conversations when you want to draw someone's attention to something interesting or important that you are about to say. 更(提醒听者注意自己接下来要说更有意思或更重要的事情) ❑ *Europe's economies have converged in several areas. More interestingly, there has been convergence in economic growth rates.* 欧洲各经济体已在数个领域趋同。更有意思的是，各国经济增长率也渐趋一致。❑ *More seriously for him, there are members who say he is wrong on this issue.* 对他来说更严重的是，有成员说他在这个问题上犯了错。10 PHRASE You can use **more and more** to indicate that something is becoming greater in amount, extent, or degree all the time. 越来越 ❑ *Her life was heading more and more where she wanted it to go.* 她的生活越来越接近她理想的目标。11 PHRASE If something is **more or less** true, it is true in a general way, but is not completely true. 或多或少；基本上；几乎【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *The Conference is more or less over.* 会议快结束了。❑ *He more or less started the firm.* 他基本上启动了公司的业务。12 PHRASE If something is **more than** a particular thing, it has greater value or importance than this thing. 比…更；比…更重要 ❑ *He's more than a coach, he's a friend.* 他不只是教练，更是朋友。13 PHRASE You use **more than** to say that something is true to a greater degree than is necessary or than average. 超出需要；超乎寻常 ❑ *Lithuania produces more than enough food to feed itself.* 立陶宛产的粮食自己吃不完。14 PHRASE You use **no more than** or **not more than** when you want to emphasize how small a number or amount is. 不超过；不到；至多【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He was a kid really, not more than eighteen or nineteen.* 他实际上还是个孩子，最多不过十八九岁。15 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **nothing more than** a particular thing, you are emphasizing that they are only that thing, and nothing more interesting or important. 只不过；仅仅【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The newly discovered notes are nothing more than Lang's personal journal.* 新发现的笔记只不过是朗的个人日志。16 PHRASE You can use **what is more** or **what's more** to introduce an extra piece of information which supports or emphasizes the point you are making. 更有甚者；更为重要的是；此外【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You should remember it, and what's more, you should get it right.* 你应该记住它，更重要的是，应该正确理解它。17 **all the more** → see **all** 18 **any more** → see **any**

more|ish /ˈmɔːrɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe food as **moreish**, you mean that it is so nice that you want to keep eating more of it once you have started. 让人吃不够的；让人吃了还想吃的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Thai food's very moreish, isn't it?* 泰餐特别好吃，不是吗？

more|over ♦♦♦ /mɔːˈrəʊvəʳ/ ADV You use **moreover** to introduce a piece of information that adds to or supports the previous statement. 再者；而且；此外【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She saw that there was indeed a man immediately behind her. Moreover, he was observing her strangely.* 她看见真有一个男的紧跟在她身后。而且，他在怪异地注视自己。

mo|res /ˈmɔːreɪz/ N-PLURAL The **mores** of a particular place or group of people are the customs and behaviour that are typically found in that place or group. 习俗；传统习惯；惯例【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the accepted mores of British society.* 英国社会遵守的习俗

morgue /mɔːʳg/ (**morgues**) N-COUNT A **morgue** is a building or a room in a hospital where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated, or before they are identified or examined. (医院的)太平间，停尸房

mori|bund /ˈmɒrɪbʌnd, AM 美 ˈmɔːr-/ ADJ If you describe something as **moribund**, you mean that it is in a very bad condition. 垂死的；奄奄一息的；十分糟糕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the moribund economy.* 毫无生机的经济

M

Mor|mon /ˈmɔːʳmən/ (**Mormons**) ADJ **Mormon** means relating to the religion started by Joseph Smith in the United States. 摩门教的 ❑ *...the Mormon church.* 摩门教教会 •N-COUNT **Mormons** are people who are Mormon. 摩门教徒

morn /mɔːʳn/ N-SING **Morn** means the same as morning. 同 morning【LITERARY 文】❑ *...one cold February morn.* 二月一个寒冷的早晨

morn|ing ⇹ /ˈmɔːʳnɪŋ/ (**mornings**) 1 N-VAR The **morning** is the part of each day between the time that people usually wake up and 12 o'clock noon or lunchtime. 早晨，上午（从人们通常醒来到中午 12 点或午餐前的一段时间）❑ *During the morning your guide will take you around the city.* 导游上午会带你们在市内游览。❑ *On Sunday morning Bill was woken by the telephone.* 星期天早晨，比尔被电话铃声吵醒了。❑ *He read about it in his morning paper.* 他在晨报上看到了这条消息。 2 N-SING If you refer to a particular time in **the morning**, you mean a time between 12 o'clock midnight and 12 o'clock noon. 凌晨，早晨，上午（从子夜到中午 12 点的这段时间）❑ *I often stayed up until two or three in the morning.* 我经常凌晨两三点才睡。 3 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in the morning**, you mean that it will happen during the morning of the following day. 明天上午；第二天上午；次日上午 ❑ *I'll fly it to London in the morning.* 我明天上午会把它用航空快件寄到伦敦。 4 PHRASE If you say that something happens **morning, noon and night**, you mean that it happens all the time. 一天到晚；从早到晚 ❑ *You get fit by playing the game, day in, day out, morning, noon and night.* 从早到晚都坚持做这项运动，日复一日，你就能强壮起来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *morning* Also look up:

N. dawn, daybreak, light, sunrise 1

,morning-'after pill (**morning-after pills**) N-COUNT The **morning-after pill** is a pill that a woman can take some hours after having sex to prevent herself from becoming pregnant. （女性房事后服用的）紧急避孕药

'morn|ing dress N-UNCOUNT **Morning dress** is a suit that is worn by men for very formal occasions such as weddings. It consists of a grey or black coat that is longer at the back than the front, grey trousers, a white shirt, a grey tie, and often a top hat. 男式晨礼服，男式常礼服（指男子在婚礼等非常正式的场合穿的一种套装，包括灰色或黑色晨燕尾服、灰色裤子、白衬衫、灰色领带，往往还有大礼帽）

'morn|ing room (**morning rooms**) also **morning-room** N-COUNT In some large, old houses, the **morning room** is a living room which gets the sun in the morning. （一些老式大宅上午能照到阳光的）晨室，晨间起居室【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'morn|ing sick|ness N-UNCOUNT **Morning sickness** is a feeling of sickness that some women have, often in the morning, when they are pregnant. 早孕反应；晨吐

,morn|ing 'star N-SING **The morning star** is the planet Venus, which can be seen shining in the sky just after the sun rises. 金星；晨星；启明星

Mo|roc|can /məˈrɒkən/ (**Moroccans**) 1 ADJ **Moroccan** means belonging or relating to Morocco or to its people or culture. 摩洛哥的；摩洛哥人的；摩洛哥文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Moroccan** is a person who comes from Morocco. 摩洛哥人

mor|on /ˈmɔːrɒn/ (**morons**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **moron**, you think that they are very stupid. 白痴；傻子；低能儿【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】❑ *I used to think that Gordon was a moron.* 我曾以为戈登是个白痴。

mo|ron|ic /mɔˈrɒnɪk/ ADJ If you say that a person or their behaviour is **moronic**, you think that they are very stupid. 白痴的；低能的；愚鲁的【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】❑ *It was wanton, moronic vandalism.* 这是无端、愚蠢的恶意破坏。

mo|rose /məˈrəʊs/ ADJ Someone who is **morose** is miserable, bad-tempered, and not willing to talk very much to other people. 阴郁的；坏脾气的；孤僻的 ❑ *She was morose, pale, and reticent.* 她恹恹不乐，面色苍白，沉默寡言。•**mo|rose|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *One elderly man sat morosely at the bar.* 一位老者闷闷不乐地坐在酒吧里。

morph /mɔːʳf/ (**morphs, morphing, morphed**) VERB If one thing **morphs into** another thing, especially something very different, the first thing changes into the second. （尤指大大地）改变，变化【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V +into] *Mild-mannered Stanley morphs into a confident, grinning hero.* 性情温和的斯坦利大不一样了，成了充满自信、笑口常开的英雄。

mor|pheme /ˈmɔːʳfiːm/ (**morphemes**) N-COUNT A **morpheme** is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. The words 'the', 'in', and 'girl' consist of one morpheme. The word 'girls' consists of two morphemes: 'girl' and 's'. 语素；词素

mor|phine /ˈmɔːʳfiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Morphine** is a drug used to relieve pain. 吗啡（解痛药物）

morph|ing /ˈmɔːʳfɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Morphing** is a technique which involves using a computer to make an image on film or television appear to change shape or change into something else. 渐变，变形（运用计算机使影视图像变形的一种技术）

mor|phol|ogy /mɔːʳˈfɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT The **morphology** of something is its form and structure. In linguistics, **morphology** refers to the way words are constructed with stems, prefixes, and suffixes. 形态（学）；词法（学）【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 ***morph*** *= form* 形状，***shape*** 外形：*amorphous, metamorphosis, morphology*

mor|ris danc|er /ˈmɒrɪs dɑːnsəʳ, -dæns-/ (**morris dancers**) N-COUNT A **morris dancer** is a person who takes part in morris dancing. 莫里斯舞舞者

mor|ris danc|ing /ˈmɒrɪs dɑːnsɪŋ, -dæns-/ N-UNCOUNT **Morris dancing** is a type of old English country dancing which is performed by people wearing special costumes. 莫里斯舞（英格兰一种古老的乡村化装舞）

mor|row /ˈmɒrəʊ, AM 美 ˈmɔːr-/ 1 N-SING [oft *on the* N] **The morrow** means the next day or tomorrow. 翌日；次日；明日【LITERARY or OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *We do depart for Wales on the morrow.* 我们明日确要赴威尔士。 2 CONVENTION **Good morrow** means the same as 'good morning'. good morrow 同 good morning【LITERARY or OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *Good morrow to you, my lord.* 早上好，老爷。

morse code /ˌmɔːˈs kəʊd/ also Morse code N-UNCOUNT **Morse code** or **morse** is a code used for sending messages. It represents each letter of the alphabet using short and long sounds or flashes of light, which can be written down as dots and dashes. 莫尔斯（电）码

mor|sel /ˈmɔːʳsᵊl/ (**morsels**) N-COUNT A **morsel** is a very small amount of something, especially a very small piece of food. 一点点，一小份（尤指食物）❑ [+*of*] *...a delicious little morsel of meat.* 一小块美味可口的肉

mor|tal /ˈmɔːʳtᵊl/ (**mortals**) 1 ADJ If you refer to the fact that people are **mortal**, you mean that they have to die and cannot live for ever. 终有一死的；不能永生的 ❑ *A man is deliberately designed to be mortal. He grows, he ages, and he dies.* 人注定终有一死：长大，衰老，死亡。•**mor|tal|ity** /mɔːʳˈtælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] ❑ *She has suddenly come face to face with her own mortality.* 她突然间陷入了直面死亡的境地。 2 N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **mortal** when you want to say that they are an ordinary person. 凡人；普通人 ❑ *Tickets seem unobtainable to the ordinary mortal.* 普通人好像根本买不到票。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **mortal** to show that something is very serious or may cause death. 非常严重的；致命的 ❑ *The police were defending themselves and others against mortal danger.* 警察在保护自己和他人免遭致命危险。•**mor|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj/adv] ❑ *He falls, mortally wounded.* 他倒下了，受了致命伤。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **mortal** to emphasize that a feeling is extremely great or severe. （情感）极度的，极强烈的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *When self-esteem is high, we lose our mortal fear of jealousy.* 自尊很强时，我们不再对妒忌怕得要死。•**mor|tal|ly** ADV ❑ *Candida admits to having been 'mortally embarrassed'.* 坎迪达承认当时"尴尬得要命"。

mor|tal|ity /mɔːˈtælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] The **mortality** in a particular place or situation is the number of people who die. 死亡人数；死亡率 ❑ *The nation's infant mortality rate has reached a record low.* 该国婴儿死亡率已降至历史新低。

mor|tal sin (**mortal sins**) N-VAR In the Roman Catholic Church, a **mortal sin** is an extremely serious sin and the person who has committed it will be punished after death unless they are forgiven by the Church. 死罪，大罪，重罪（天主教会中指极端严重的罪恶，犯此罪者死后会受到惩罚，除非获得教会宽恕）

mor|tar /ˈmɔːtəʳ/ (**mortars**) 1 N-COUNT A **mortar** is a big gun which fires missiles high into the air over a short distance. 迫击炮 ❑ *He was killed in a mortar attack.* 他死于迫击炮炮击。2 N-UNCOUNT **Mortar** is a mixture of sand, water, and cement or lime which is put between bricks to hold them together. 砂浆 3 N-COUNT A **mortar** is a bowl in which you can crush things such as herbs, spices, or grain using a rod called a pestle. 研钵；臼 4 **bricks and mortar** → see **brick**

mor|tar board (**mortar boards**) also **mortarboard** N-COUNT A **mortar board** is a stiff black cap which has a flat square top with a bunch of threads attached to it. In Britain, mortar boards are sometimes worn on formal occasions by university students and teachers. In the United States, mortar boards are worn by students at graduation ceremonies at high schools, colleges, and universities. 学位帽（英国有时高校师生出席正式场合时也可佩戴；美国则是学生在中学和高校毕业典礼时佩戴）

mort|gage ◆◆◇ /ˈmɔːʳgɪdʒ/ (**mortgages, mortgaging, mortgaged**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **mortgage** is a loan of money which you get from a bank or building society in order to buy a house. 房屋抵押贷款；房屋按揭贷款 ❑ *...an increase in mortgage rates.* 房屋抵押贷款利率的提高 2 VERB If you **mortgage** your house or land, you use it as a guarantee to a company in order to borrow money from them. 抵押（房屋、土地）借款 ❑ [v n] *They had to mortgage their home to pay the bills.* 他们不得不抵押房屋借贷来支付这些款项。

→ see **interest**

mor|tice lock /ˈmɔːʳtɪs lɒk/ (**mortice locks**) also **mortise lock** N-COUNT A **mortice lock** is a type of lock which fits into a hole cut into the edge of a door rather than being fixed to one side of it. 榫眼锁；插锁；嵌锁

mor|ti|cian /mɔːʳˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**morticians**) N-COUNT A **mortician** is a person whose job is to deal with the bodies of people who have died and to arrange funerals. 殡葬业者【mainly AM 主美】

mor|ti|fi|ca|tion /ˌmɔːʳtɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] **Mortification** is a strong feeling of shame and embarrassment. 屈辱感；窘迫感 ❑ *The chairman tried to disguise his mortification.* 主席试图掩饰自己的窘迫。

mor|ti|fied /ˈmɔːʳtɪfaɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **mortified**, you mean that they feel extremely offended, ashamed, or embarrassed. 感到屈辱的；窘迫的；惭愧的 ❑ *If I reduced somebody to tears I'd be mortified.* 如果我把谁弄哭了，我会惭愧的。

mor|ti|fy /ˈmɔːʳtɪfaɪ/ (**mortifies, mortifying, mortified**) VERB [no cont] If you say that something **mortifies** you, you mean that it offends or embarrasses you a great deal. 使丢面子；使窘迫；使惭愧 ❑ [v n] *Jane mortified her family by leaving her husband.* 简离开丈夫的做法使她的家人蒙羞。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mort ≈ death* 死：*immortal, mortify, mortuary*

mor|ti|fy|ing /ˈmɔːʳtɪfaɪɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that something is **mortifying**, you mean that it makes you feel extremely ashamed or embarrassed. 令人惭愧的；让人窘迫的 ❑ *She felt it would be utterly mortifying to be seen in such company as his by anyone.* 她觉得要是让人看到自己和他在一起会颜面扫地。

mor|tise lock /ˈmɔːʳtɪs lɒk/ → see **mortice lock**

mor|tu|ary /ˈmɔːʳtʃʊəri, AM 美 -eri/ (**mortuaries**) N-COUNT A **mortuary** is a building or a room in a hospital where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated, or before they are identified or examined. （医院的）太平间，停尸房

mo|sa|ic /məʊˈzeɪɪk/ (**mosaics**) N-VAR A **mosaic** is a design which consists of small pieces of coloured glass, pottery, or stone set in concrete or plaster. 马赛克；镶嵌图案 ❑ *...a Roman villa which once housed a fine collection of mosaics.* 曾收藏有一批精美马赛克镶嵌画的罗马别墅

mo|sey /ˈməʊzi/ (**moseys, moseying, moseyed**) VERB If you **mosey** somewhere, you go there slowly, often without any particular purpose. 溜达；闲逛；漫步【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *He usually moseys into town for no special reason.* 他常溜达进城里，也没什么要紧事儿。

mosh /mɒʃ/ (**moshes, moshing, moshed**) VERB If people at a rock concert **mosh**, they jump up and down together in front of the stage, often pushing each other. （摇滚音乐会上台前观众往往推搡着）一起跳上跳下，集体狂舞 ❑ [v] *Moshing down the front, crushed against the stage in a sweat-drenched T-shirt is all part of the gig experience.* 穿着汗透的T恤衫在台前集体狂舞、冲台，这就是摇滚音乐会上的体验。

mosh|pit /ˈmɒʃpɪt/ (**moshpits**) also **mosh pit** N-COUNT The **moshpit** at a rock concert is the area in front of the stage where people jump up and down. （摇滚音乐会上台前的）集体狂舞区【mainly BRIT 主英】

Mos|lem /ˈmɒzləm, ˈmʊzlɪm/ → see **Muslim**

mosque /mɒsk/ (**mosques**) N-COUNT A **mosque** is a building where Muslims go to worship. 清真寺

mos|qui|to /mɒsˈkiːtəʊ/ (**mosquitoes** or **mosquitos**) N-COUNT **Mosquitos** are small flying insects which bite people and animals in order to suck their blood. 蚊子

mos|qui|to net (**mosquito nets**) N-COUNT A **mosquito net** is a curtain made of very fine cloth which is hung round a bed in order to keep mosquitoes and other insects away from a person while they are sleeping. 蚊帐

moss /mɒs, AM 美 mɔːs/ (**mosses**) N-VAR **Moss** is a very small soft green plant which grows on damp soil, or on wood or stone. 藓；藓类 ❑ *...ground covered over with moss.* 长满藓类的地面

mossy /ˈmɒsi, AM 美 ˈmɔːsi/ ADJ A **mossy** surface is covered with moss. 布满藓类的 ❑ *...a mossy wall.* 长满藓类的墙壁

most ◆◆◆ /məʊst/

Most is often considered to be the superlative form of **much** and **many**. most 常被看作 much 和 many 的最高级。

1 QUANT You use **most** to refer to the majority of a group of things or people or the largest part of something. 多数；大部分；最大的部分 ❑ [+of] *By stopping smoking you are undoing most of the damage smoking has caused.* 戒烟可以消除吸烟造成的大部分危害。❑ [+of] *Sadly, most of the house was destroyed by fire in 1828.* 可悲的是，这座房子在1828年被大面积烧毁。•DET **Most** is also a determiner. ❑ *Most people think the Queen has done a good job over the last 50 years.* 多数人认为女王在过去50年间做得不错。•PRON **Most** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Seventeen civilians were hurt. Most are students who had been attending a twenty-first birthday party.* 17名平民受伤。大部分是学生，当时在参加一个21岁生日聚会。2 ADJ You use **the most** to mean a larger amount than anyone or anything else, or the largest amount possible. 最多的；最大量的 ❑ *The President himself won the most votes.* 总统本人所获票数最多。•PRON **Most** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The most they earn in a day is ten roubles.* 他们一天最多挣10卢布。3 ADV [ADV with v] You use **most** to indicate that something is true or happens to a greater degree or extent than anything else. 尤其；最为 ❑ *What she feared most was becoming like her mother.* 她最怕的就是变得像她妈那样。❑ *...Professor Morris, the person he most hated.* 莫里斯教授，他最恨的人 •PHRASE You use **most of all** to indicate that something happens or is true to a greater extent than anything else. 最大程度；最 ❑ *She said she wanted most of all to be fair.* 她说她最想要的是公平。4 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **most** to indicate that someone or something has a greater amount of a particular quality than most

M

other things of its kind. 最：极其 ❑ *He was one of the most influential performers of modern jazz.* 他是现代爵士乐最有影响力的表演者之一。❑ *If anything, swimming will appeal to her most strongly.* 如果说有什么特别能吸引她，那就是游泳了。5 ADV If you do something **the most**, you do it to the greatest extent possible or with the greatest frequency. 最大限度；最频繁；最多 ❑ *What question are you asked the most?* 你们被问得最多的问题是什么？6 ADV You use **most** in conversations when you want to draw someone's attention to something very interesting or important that you are about to say. 最，极其（提醒听者注意自己接下来要说特别有意思或特别重要的事情）❑ *Most surprisingly, quite a few said they don't intend to vote at all.* 最让人吃惊的是，相当多的人说他们根本不打算投票。7 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **most** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. 十分；特别；非常【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *I'll be most pleased to speak to them.* 能跟他们谈谈我会十分高兴。8 PHRASE You use **at most** or **at the most** to say that a number or amount is the maximum that is possible and that the actual number or amount may be smaller. 至多；最多 ❑ *Poach the pears in apple juice for perhaps ten minutes at most.* 把梨放入苹果汁中，最多煮 10 分钟左右。❑ *...staying on at school for two extra years to study only three, or at the most four subjects.* 在学校再多呆两年，学习仅仅三门、至多四门课程 9 PHRASE If you **make the most of** something, you get the maximum use or advantage from it. 尽量利用；充分利用 ❑ *Happiness is the ability to make the most of what you have.* 幸福就是能充分利用你所拥有的。10 **for the most part** → see **part**

Usage 用法 almost and most

Be sure to use *almost*, not *most*, before such words as *all*, *any*, *anyone*, *every*, and *everyone*: *Almost all people like chocolate. Almost anyone can learn to ride a bike. Strangely, almost every student in the class is left-handed.*

注意，在 all, any, anyone, every, everyone 之类的词语前要用 almost，不用 most：Almost all people like chocolate. 几乎所有人都喜欢巧克力。Almost anyone can learn to ride a bike. 几乎谁都能学会骑自行车。Strangely, almost every student in the class is left-handed. 奇怪的是，班上几乎每一个学生都是左撇子。

-most /-məʊst/ SUFFIX **-most** is added to adjectives in order to form other adjectives that describe something as being further in a particular direction than other things of the same kind. （用于形容词后构成新的形容词）表示"最远的" ❑ *...the topmost branches of the trees.* 最高处的树枝 ❑ *Many patients have told me their innermost thoughts.* 很多患者告诉过我他们内心深处的想法。❑ *...the northernmost suburbs of Chicago.* 芝加哥最北郊

most|ly ♦∞ /ˈməʊstli/ ADV You use **mostly** to indicate that a statement is generally true, for example true about the majority of a group of things or people, true most of the time, or true in most respects. 多半；多数；大多 ❑ *I am working with mostly highly motivated people.* 和我共事的人大多积极性很高。❑ *Cars are mostly metal.* 轿车大部分是金属材质。❑ *...men and women, mostly in their 30s.* 男男女女，多为 30 多岁

MOT /ˌem əʊ ˈtiː/ (**MOTs**) N-COUNT In Britain, an **MOT** is a test which, by law, must be made each year on all road vehicles that are more than 3 years old, in order to check that they are safe to drive. 机动车年检，验车（英国法律规定凡车龄在 3 年以上的机动车必须每年参检）❑ *My car is due for its MOT in two days' time.* 我的车再有两天就该年检了。

mo|tel /məʊˈtel/ (**motels**) N-COUNT A **motel** is a hotel intended for people who are travelling by car. 汽车旅馆

moth /mɒθ, AM 美 mɔːθ/ (**moths**) N-COUNT A **moth** is an insect like a butterfly which usually flies about at night. 蛾

moth|ball /ˈmɒθbɔːl, AM 美 ˈmɔːθ-/ (**mothballs, mothballing, mothballed**) 1 N-COUNT A **mothball** is a small ball made of a special chemical, which you can put among clothes or blankets in order to keep moths away. 樟脑丸；卫生球 2 VERB If someone in authority **mothballs** a plan, factory, or piece of equipment, they decide to stop developing or using it, perhaps temporarily. 暂停（计划、工厂、设备等）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *...the decision to mothball the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant, for safety and political reasons.* 出于安全和政治原因暂时关闭巴丹核电厂的决定

moth-eaten 1 ADJ **Moth-eaten** clothes look very old and have holes in them. （衣服）虫蛀的，有蛀洞的 2 ADJ If you describe something as **moth-eaten**, you mean that it seems unattractive or useless because it is old or has been used too much. 老掉牙的；陈旧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We drove through a somewhat moth-eaten deer park.* 我们驾车穿过有些破旧的鹿苑。❑ *This strategy looks increasingly moth-eaten.* 这种策略愈来愈显得老套。

moth|er ♦♦♦ /ˈmʌðəʳ/ (**mothers, mothering, mothered**) 1 N-COUNT Your **mother** is the woman who gave birth to you. You can also call someone your **mother** if she brings you up as if she was this woman. You can call your mother 'Mother'. 母亲，妈妈（用作称呼语时用 Mother）❑ *She sat on the edge of her mother's bed.* 她坐在母亲床边。❑ [+of] *She's an English teacher and a mother of two children.* 她是英语教师，也是两个孩子的母亲。❑ *I'm here, Mother.* 我在这儿呢，妈妈。2 VERB If a woman **mothers** a child, she looks after it and brings it up, usually because she is its mother. （通常指母亲）抚养，养育 ❑ [v n] *Colleen had dreamed of mothering a large family.* 科琳曾梦想养一群孩子。•**moth|er|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The reality of mothering is frequently very different from the romantic ideal.* 养育孩子的现实经常与浪漫的理想大相径庭。3 VERB If you **mother** someone, you treat them with great care and affection, as if they were a small child. 如母亲般爱护；宠爱 ❑ [v n] *Stop mothering me.* 别再跟我妈一样管我了。

→ see **family**

mother|board /ˈmʌðəʳbɔːʳd/ (**motherboards**) N-COUNT In a computer, the **motherboard** is the main electronic circuit board to which the microchips that perform important functions are attached. （计算机的）母板，主板

'moth|er coun|try (**mother countries**) also **Mother Country** 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **mother country** is the country in which they or their ancestors were born and to which they still feel emotionally linked, even if they live somewhere else. 祖国 ❑ *Dr Kengerli looks to Turkey as his mother country.* 肯盖礼博士视土耳其为祖国。2 N-SING If you refer to **the mother country** of a particular state or country, you are referring to the very powerful country that used to control its affairs. （控制别国的）母国，宗主国 ❑ *Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, had no colonial conflict with the mother country.* 澳大利亚、新西兰和加拿大跟它们的宗主国不曾有殖民冲突。

'moth|er fig|ure (**mother figures**) also **mother-figure** N-COUNT If you regard someone as a **mother figure**, you think of them as having the role of a mother and being the person you can turn to for help, advice, or support. 母亲般的人

mother|fucker /ˈmʌðəʳfʌkəʳ/ (**motherfuckers**) N-COUNT If someone calls a person, usually a man, a **motherfucker**, they are insulting him in a very unpleasant way. （通常指男性）王八蛋，混账东西【mainly AM, VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非常无礼，贬】

moth|er|hood /ˈmʌðəʳhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Motherhood** is the state of being a mother. 母亲身份 ❑ *...women who try to combine work and motherhood.* 试图做好工作又要当好母亲的女性

ˌMoth|er|ing 'Sun|day N-UNCOUNT **Mothering Sunday** is the fourth Sunday in Lent, when children give cards and presents to their mothers as a sign of their love for them. 母亲节，归宁日（基督教四旬期的第四个星期日）【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

'mother-in-law (**mothers-in-law**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **mother-in-law** is the mother of their husband or wife. 婆婆；岳母

→ see **family**

mother|land /ˈmʌðəʳlænd/ also **Motherland** N-SING **The motherland** is the country in which you or your ancestors were born and to which you still feel emotionally linked, even if you live somewhere else. 祖国 ❑ *...love for the motherland.* 对祖国的爱

moth|er|less /ˈmʌðəʳləs/ ADJ You describe children as **motherless**

Word Web 话题词汇 motion 运动

Newton's three laws of **motion** describe how **forces** affect the movement of objects. This is the first law: an object at **rest** won't move unless a force makes it move. Similarly, a moving object keeps its **momentum** unless something stops it. The second law describes **acceleration**. The **rate** of acceleration depends on two things: how strong the push on the object is, and how much the object weighs. The third law says that for every **action** there is an equal and opposite **reaction**. When one object **exerts** a force on another, the second object pushes back with an equal force.

牛顿的三条运动定律描述了力是如何影响物体运动的。第一定律为：不受外力的物体保持静止；与之类似，移动中的物体在不受外力时保持其动量。第二定律描述了加速度。加速度的速率取决于两个因素：对物体的推力有多大，以及物体有多重。第三定律阐明，任一作用力都会产生大小相等、方向相反的反作用力。当一物体施加力于另一物体时，后者会以同等的力反推。

if their mother has died or does not live with them. 没妈的；母亲已故的；母亲不在身边的 ❑ *...Michael's seven motherless children.* 迈克尔的 7 个没妈的孩子

moth|er|ly /'mʌðəʳli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Motherly** feelings or actions are like those of a kind mother. 慈母般的 ❑ *It was an incredible display of motherly love and forgiveness.* 那是慈母般关爱与宽容的了不起的表现。

Moth|er 'Nature N-UNCOUNT **Mother Nature** is sometimes used to refer to nature, especially when it is being considered as a force that affects human beings. 大自然（尤指被视为影响人类的力量） ❑ *...when Mother Nature created Iceland out of volcanic lava and glaciers.* 当时大自然用火山熔岩和冰川造就了冰岛

Moth|er of 'God N-PROPER In Christianity, **the Mother of God** is another name for the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ. （基督教）圣母马利亚

mother-of-'pearl also **mother of pearl** N-UNCOUNT **Mother-of-pearl** is the shiny layer on the inside of some shells. It is used to make buttons or to decorate things. 珍珠母；珠母层

'Moth|er's Day N-UNCOUNT **Mother's Day** is a special day on which children give cards and presents to their mothers as a sign of their love for them. In Britain, Mother's Day is the fourth Sunday in Lent. In the United States, it is the second Sunday in May. 母亲节（在英国是四旬期的第四个星期日；在美国是五月的第二个星期日）

Moth|er Su|peri|or (**Mother Superiors**) N-COUNT A **Mother Superior** is a nun who is in charge of the other nuns in a convent. 女隐修院院长；女修道院院长

mother-to-'be (**mothers-to-be**) N-COUNT A **mother-to-be** is a woman who is pregnant, especially for the first time. （尤指初次怀孕的）孕妇；准妈妈

'moth|er tongue (**mother tongues**) also **mother-tongue** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **mother tongue** is the language that you learn from your parents when you are a baby. 母语；本族语

mo|tif /məʊ'ti:f/ (**motifs**) N-COUNT A **motif** is a design which is used as a decoration or as part of an artistic pattern. 基调（作为装饰或艺术图案一部分的设计） ❑ *...a rose motif.* 玫瑰基调

mo|tion ♦◇◇ /'məʊʃᵊn/ (**motions, motioning, motioned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Motion** is the activity or process of continually changing position or moving from one place to another. 运动 ❑ *...the laws governing light, sound, and motion.* 有关光、声和运动的定律 ❑ *One group of muscles sets the next group in motion.* 一组肌肉带动另一组肌肉运动。❑ *The wind from the car's motion whipped her hair around her head.* 汽车行驶中带起的风吹乱了她的头发。2 N-COUNT A **motion** is an action, gesture, or movement. 动作；手势；移动 ❑ *He made a neat chopping motion with his hand.* 他挥手做了一个干净利落的劈砍动作。3 N-COUNT A **motion** is a formal proposal or statement in a meeting, debate, or trial, which is discussed and then voted on or decided on. （会议、辩论或审判时提出的）动议，提议，申请 ❑ *The conference is now debating the motion and will vote on it shortly.* 大会正在就该提议进行辩论，稍后将就此表决。❑ [+*against*] *Opposition parties are likely to bring a no-confidence motion against the government.* 反对党可能提出对政府的不信任案。4 VERB If you **motion** to someone, you move your hand or head as a way of telling them to do something or telling them where to go. 打手势；示意 ❑ [v +*for*] *She motioned for the locked front doors to be opened.* 她示意把上锁的前门打开。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He stood aside and motioned Don to the door.* 他站到一边，示意唐到门口去。❑ [v n to-inf] *I motioned him to join us.* 我示意他加入到我们中间来。❑ [v +*to*] *He motioned to her to go behind the screen.* 他示意她走到屏风后面。5 → see also **slow motion, time and motion** 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **is going through the motions**, you think they are only saying or doing something because it is expected of them without being interested, enthusiastic, or sympathetic. 做做样子；敷衍了事；应付差事 ❑ *'You really don't care, do you?' she said quietly. 'You're just going through the motions.'* "'你其实不在意，对不对？'她悄声说，'你就是装装样子而已。'" 7 PHRASE If a process or event is **in motion**, it is happening. If it is set **in motion**, it is happening or beginning to happen. 正在发生；在进行中；即将发生 ❑ *His job as England manager begins in earnest now his World Cup campaign is in motion.* 现在世界杯的征战工作已经展开，他作为英格兰队主教练的工作也真正开始了。❑ *Her sharp, aggressive tone set in motion the events that led to her downfall.* 她那咄咄逼人的尖锐语调拉开了导致她垮台的事件的序幕。8 PHRASE If someone **sets the wheels in motion**, they take the necessary action to make something start happening. 开动；激活；启动 ❑ *I have set the wheels in motion to sell Endsleigh Court.* 我已着手出售恩德斯勒公馆。

→ see Word Web: **motion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *motion* with:

ADJ. **constant** motion 不断运动，**full** motion 全动，**perpetual** motion 永恒运动 1
circular motion 圆周运动，**smooth** motion 平滑运动 1 2
quick motion 快动作 2
V. **set** *something* **in** motion 使…动起来；使开始 1 7 8

mo|tion|less /'məʊʃᵊnləs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone or something that is **motionless** is not moving at all. 不动的；静止的 ❑ *He stood there motionless.* 他一动不动地站在那儿。

'mo|tion pic|ture (**motion pictures**) N-COUNT A **motion picture** is a film made for cinema. 电影；影片【mainly AM 主美】❑ *It was there that I saw my first motion picture.* 我就是在那儿第一次看电影的。

mo|ti|vate ♦◇◇ /'məʊtɪveɪt/ (**motivates, motivating, motivated**) 1 VERB If you **are motivated** by something, especially an emotion, it causes you to behave in a particular way. （尤指情绪）激发，激励，驱使 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *They are motivated by a need to achieve.* 他们被对成功的渴望驱策着。❑ [v n to-inf] *I don't want to be missing out. And that motivates me to get up and do something every day.* 我不想错过。这促使我每天起来做点事。[Also v n] •**mo|ti|vat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...highly motivated employees.* 积极性很高的雇员 •**mo|ti|va|tion** /ˌməʊtɪ'veɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His poor performance may be attributed to lack of motivation rather than to reading difficulties.* 他成绩不佳也许要归因于缺乏积极性，而不是阅读障碍。2 VERB If someone **motivates** you to do something, they make you feel determined to do it. 使决心做；使决意做 ❑ [v n to-inf] *How do you motivate people to work hard and efficiently?* 你是怎样激励大家奋发高效地工作的？❑ [v n] *Never let it be said that the manager doesn't know how to motivate his players.* 绝对不要让人说这位主教练不知道如何激励他的队员。•**mo|ti|va|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Gross's skill in motivation looked in doubt when his side began the second half badly.* 球队下半场开局不利，看来格罗斯的动员能力值得怀疑。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *motivate* with:

N. motivate **an audience** 鼓动观众，motivate **consumers** 刺激消费者，motivate **employees** 激励员工，motivate **people** 鼓动人们，motivate **students** 鼓励学生 2

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Word Link 词根词缀 *ate ≈ causing to be* 造成：*complicate, humiliate, motivate*

Word Link 词根词缀 *mot ≈ moving* 移动：*automotive, motivate, promote*

mo|ti|va|tion /ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃᵊn/ (**motivations**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **motivation** for doing something is what causes you to want to do it. 动机；动力；诱因 ❑ *Money is my motivation.* 金钱是我的动力。❑ *The timing of the attack, and its motivations, are unknown.* 袭击时间及动机尚不清楚。

mo|tive /ˈməʊtɪv/ (**motives**) N-COUNT Your **motive** for doing something is your reason for doing it.（行动的）动机，缘由 ❑ [+for] *Police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the killing.* 警方已排除抢劫杀人的可能。❑ *...the motives and objectives of British foreign policy.* 英国外交政策的动机与目标

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *motive* with:

PREP. motive **behind** *something* …背后的动机，motive **for** *something* …的动机

ADJ. **possible** motive 可能的动机，**primary** motive 主要动机，**ulterior** motive 不可告人的动机

mot|ley /ˈmɒtli/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe a group of things as a **motley** collection if you think they seem strange together because they are all very different. 杂七杂八的；混杂的 ❑ *...a motley collection of vans, old buses, cattle-trucks, and even a fire engine.* 杂七杂八的一堆车，有厢式货车、旧巴士、牲畜运输车，甚至还有一辆消防车

mo|tor ↔ /ˈməʊtəʳ/ (**motors**) 1 N-COUNT The **motor** in a machine, vehicle, or boat is the part that uses electricity or fuel to produce movement, so that the machine, vehicle, or boat can work. 发动机（如电动机、内燃机）；马达；引擎 ❑ *She got in and started the motor.* 她钻进车发动了引擎。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Motor** vehicles and boats have a petrol or diesel engine. 机动的；由发动机驱动的 ❑ *Theft of motor vehicles is up by 15.9%.* 机动车盗窃发案率上升了 15.9%。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Motor** is used to describe activities relating to vehicles such as cars and buses. 汽车的；机动车的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the future of the British motor industry.* 英国汽车工业的未来 ❑ *He worked as a motor mechanic.* 他做汽车修理工。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **automotive, automobile**

4 N-COUNT Some people refer to a car as a **motor**. 汽车；轿车【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】5 → see also **motoring, outboard**

→ see **boat**

motor|bike /ˈməʊtəˈbaɪk/ (**motorbikes**) also **motor-bike** 1 N-COUNT A **motorbike** is the same as a **motorcycle**. 同 motorcycle【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT A **motorbike** is a lighter, less powerful motorcycle. 轻骑；轻型摩托车【AM 美】

motor|boat /ˈməʊtəˈbəʊt/ (**motorboats**) also **motor boat** N-COUNT A **motorboat** is a boat that is driven by an engine. 摩托艇；汽艇；汽船

→ see **boat**

motor|cade /ˈməʊtəˈkeɪd/ (**motorcades**) N-COUNT A **motorcade** is a line of slow-moving cars carrying important people, usually as part of a public ceremony.（载有要人的）车队 ❑ *At times the president's motorcade slowed to a crawl.* 总统车队时不时放慢速度缓缓而行。

ˈmo|tor car (**motor cars**) also **motorcar** N-COUNT A **motor car** is the same as a **car**. 同 car【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

motor|cycle /ˈməʊtəˈsaɪkᵊl/ (**motorcycles**) N-COUNT A **motorcycle** is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine. 摩托车

motor|cyclist /ˈməʊtəˈsaɪklɪst/ (**motorcyclists**) N-COUNT A **motorcyclist** is a person who rides a motorcycle. 摩托车手；摩托车驾驶员

ˈmo|tor home (**motor homes**) N-COUNT A **motor home** is a large vehicle containing beds and equipment for cooking and washing. Motor homes can be used for holidays or very long journeys. 房车；旅居汽车

mo|tor|ing /ˈməʊtərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Motoring** means relating to cars and driving. 汽车的；汽车驾驶的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a three-month sentence for motoring offences.* 因违法驾驶被判 3 个月徒刑 ❑ *Police and motoring organizations said the roads were slightly busier than normal.* 警方和一些汽车组织表示，这些公路比平常稍繁忙一些。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **driving, automobile**

mo|tor|ised /ˈməʊtəraɪzd/ → see **motorized**

mo|tor|ist /ˈməʊtərɪst/ (**motorists**) N-COUNT A **motorist** is a person who drives a car. 汽车驾驶人；汽车司机【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **driver**

→ see **traffic**

mo|tor|ized /ˈməʊtəraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **motorised**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **motorized** vehicle has an engine.（车辆）机动的，装有发动机的 ❑ *Around 1910 motorized carriages were beginning to replace horse-drawn cabs.* 1910 年前后，机动车开始取代马车。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **motorized** group of soldiers is equipped with motor vehicles.（部队）机动化的，摩托化的 ❑ *...motorized infantry and artillery.* 摩托化的步兵和炮兵部队

motor|mouth /ˈməʊtəˈmaʊθ/ N-SING If you describe someone as a **motormouth**, you mean that they talk a lot, especially in a loud or aggressive way. 话痨；喋喋不休的人；“马达嘴”【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

ˌmo|tor ˈneu|rone dis|ease N-UNCOUNT **Motor neurone disease** is a disease which destroys the part of a person's nervous system that controls movement. 运动神经元病

motor|way /ˈməʊtəˈweɪ/ (**motorways**) N-VAR A **motorway** is a major road that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances. Motorways have several lanes and special places where traffic gets on and leaves. 高速公路【BRIT 英】❑ *...the M1 motorway.* M1 高速公路 ❑ *...the national motorway network.* 全国高速公路网

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **freeway**

mott|led /ˈmɒtᵊld/ ADJ Something that is **mottled** is covered with patches of different colours which do not form a regular pattern. 杂色的；斑驳的 ❑ *...mottled green and yellow leaves.* 黄绿相间的斑驳树叶

mot|to /ˈmɒtəʊ/ (**mottoes** or **mottos**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **motto** is a short sentence or phrase that expresses a rule for sensible behaviour, especially a way of behaving in a particular situation. 箴言；格言；座右铭 ❑ *Our motto is 'Plan for the worst and hope for the best'.* 我们的格言是“做最坏的打算，抱最大的希望”。

mould /məʊld/ (**moulds, moulding, moulded**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mold**

1 N-COUNT A **mould** is a hollow container that you pour liquid into. When the liquid becomes solid, it takes the same shape as the mould. 模；模具；铸型；铸模 ❑ *Spoon the mixture carefully into the mould.* 用勺小心地把混合物舀入模具内。❑ *...jelly moulds.* 果冻模具 2 N-COUNT If a person fits into or is cast in a **mould** of a particular kind, they have the characteristics, attitudes, behaviour, or lifestyle that are typical of that type of person.（性格、态度、行为或生活方式的）模式，类型 ❑ *He was from the same mould as the men she had gazed at worshipfully when a child: rich, handsome, of impeccable social standing.* 他富有，英俊，社会地位无可挑剔，是她孩提时就仰慕的那种男人。•PHRASE If you say that someone **breaks the mould**, you mean that they do completely different things from what has been done before or from what is usually done. 打破模式；打破窠臼 ❑ *Memorial services have become tedious and expected. I would like to help break the mould.* 纪念仪式已变得令人生厌，毫无新意。我想为打破这种固有模式做点什么。3 VERB If you **mould** a soft substance such as plastic or clay, you make it into a particular shape or into an object. 塑造；使成型 ❑ [V n +into] *Using 2 spoons, mould the cheese mixture into small*

balls or ovals. 用两把勺子将干酪混合物塑成小球或小椭圆球。 ❹ VERB To **mould** someone or something means to change or influence them over a period of time so that they develop in a particular way. 影响；改变 ❑ [v n] *She was only 17 at the time and the experience moulded her personality.* 那时她只有 17 岁，那次经历影响了她的人格。❑ [v n *+into*] *Too often we try to mold our children into something they do not wish to be.* 我们常常试图把孩子塑造成他们自己不愿成为的样子。 ❺ VERB When something **moulds** to an object or when you **mould** it there, it fits round the object tightly so that the shape of the object can still be seen. 紧裹；紧包 ❑ [v *+to/around/round*] *You need a malleable pillow that will mould to the curves of your neck.* 你需要一个柔韧性好、能与你的颈部弯曲弧度相吻合的枕头。❑ [v n *+around/round/to*] *She stood there, the wind moulding the dress around her.* 她站在那儿，风把长裙吹得紧紧裹在身上。 ❻ N-VAR **Mould** is a soft grey, green, or blue substance that sometimes forms in spots on old food or on damp walls or clothes. 霉；霉菌 ❼ → see also **leaf mould**

→ see **fungus, laboratory**

mould|er /'məʊldəʳ/ (**moulders, mouldering, mouldered**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **molder**

VERB [usu cont] If something **is mouldering**, it is decaying slowly where it has been left. 腐败；腐烂；腐朽 ❑ [v] *...one of your scripts that's been mouldering under the bed for ages.* 你的一部在床下尘封已久已经开始腐烂的剧本 ❑ [v] *It is clear that such ideas will be left to moulder.* 明摆着，这些想法将会被任由自生自灭。❑ [v-ing] *...the empty, mouldering old house.* 空空荡荡、凋败不堪的老房子

mould|ing /'məʊldɪŋ/ (**mouldings**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **molding**

N-COUNT A **moulding** is a strip of plaster or wood along the top of a wall or round a door, which has been made into an ornamental shape or decorated with a pattern. （墙壁顶端或门框周围装饰用的）线脚

mouldy /'məʊldi/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **moldy**

ADJ Something that is **mouldy** is covered with mould. 发霉的；生霉的；腐烂的 ❑ *...mouldy bread.* 发霉的面包 ❑ *Oranges can be kept for a long time without going mouldy.* 橙子可以长期存放而不霉烂。

moult /məʊlt/ (**moults, moulting, moulted**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **molt**

VERB When an animal or bird **moults**, it gradually loses its coat or feathers so that a new coat or feathers can grow. 蜕皮；蜕毛；换羽 ❑ [v] *Finches start to moult at around twelve weeks of age.* 雀大约在 12 周时开始换羽。

mound /maʊnd/ (**mounds**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mound** of something is a large rounded pile of it. 堆；垛 ❑ [*+of*] *The bulldozers piled up huge mounds of dirt.* 推土机堆起大堆大堆的泥土。 ❷ N-COUNT In baseball, the **mound** is the raised area where the pitcher stands when he or she throws the ball. （棒球场的）投手丘

mount ♦◇ /maʊnt/ (**mounts, mounting, mounted**) ❶ VERB If you **mount** a campaign or event, you organize it and make it take place. 组织，发起，开展（活动等）❑ [v n] *...a security operation mounted by the army.* 军队实施的一项安保行动 ❷ VERB If something **mounts**, it increases in intensity. 增强；加剧 ❑ [v] *For several hours, tension mounted.* 有几个小时，紧张局势有所加剧。❑ [v-ing] *There was mounting concern in her voice.* 她的声音里流露出越来越重的担心。 ❸ VERB If something **mounts**, it increases in quantity. 增多；增加 ❑ [v] *The uncollected garbage mounts in city streets.* 未收的垃圾在市区街道上越积越多。❑ [v-ing] *He ignored his mounting debts.* 他对日益增加的债务视而不见。•PHRASAL VERB To **mount up** means the same as to **mount**. mount up 同 mount ❑ [v P] *Her medical bills mounted up.* 她的医疗费不断增加。 ❹ VERB If you **mount** the stairs or a platform, you go up the stairs or go up onto the platform. 爬上，登上（台阶、平台）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Llewelyn was mounting the stairs up into the keep.* 卢埃林拾阶而上，走进城堡主楼。 ❺ VERB If you **mount** a horse or cycle, you climb on to it so that you can ride it. 骑上（马、自行车等）❑ [v n] *A man in a crash helmet was mounting a motorbike.* 一个戴防撞头盔的男子正跨上一辆轻型摩托车。❑ [v] *He went to the small stable where his horse was, harnessed it, mounted, and rode out to the beach.* 他走进拴马的小马厩，套上马具，上马赶往海滩。 ❻ VERB If you **mount** an object **on** something, you fix it there firmly. 固定；安装；安置 ❑ [v n *+on*] *Her husband mounts the work on velour paper and makes the frame.* 她丈夫把作品裱在绒面纸上，并制作了画框。❑ [v-ed] *...a specially mounted horse shoe.* 专门安装的马蹄铁 [Also v n] •**-mounted** COMB ❑ *...a wall-mounted electric fan.* 安装在墙上的电扇 ❼ VERB If you **mount** an exhibition or display, you organize and present it. 组织，举办（展览或展示）❑ [v n] *The gallery has mounted an exhibition of art by Irish women painters.* 美术馆已举办了一场爱尔兰女画家作品展。 ❽ N-COUNT **Mount** is used as part of the name of a mountain. （用于山名中）山 ❑ *... Mount Qomolangma.* 珠穆朗玛峰 ❾ → see also **mounted**

▶**mount up** → see **mount 3**

moun|tain ♦◇ /'maʊntɪn, AM 美 -t^{ə}n/ (**mountains**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mountain** is a very high area of land with steep sides. 山 ❑ *Ben Nevis, in Scotland, is Britain's highest mountain.* 苏格兰境内的本内维斯山是英国最高的山。 ❷ QUANT If you talk about a **mountain of** something, or **mountains of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a large amount of it. 大量；大堆【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *They are faced with a mountain of bureaucracy.* 他们面对一大堆繁文缛节。 ❸ PHRASE If you say that someone has **a mountain to climb**, you mean that it will be difficult for them to achieve what they want to achieve. 极大的困难；艰巨的挑战；棘手的难题【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *'We had a mountain to climb after the second goal went in,' said Crosby.* "第二个球进了之后，我们面临着严峻的挑战。"克罗斯比说。 ❹ to **make a mountain out of a molehill** → see **molehill**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **mountain**

→ see **landform**

'moun|tain bike (**mountain bikes**) N-COUNT A **mountain bike** is a type of bicycle that is suitable for riding over rough ground. It has a strong frame and thick tyres. 山地车

→ see **bicycle**

moun|tain|eer /ˌmaʊntɪ'nɪəʳ/ (**mountaineers**) N-COUNT A **mountaineer** is a person who is skilful at climbing the steep sides of mountains. 登山家；登山运动员

Word Link 词根词缀 *eer = one who does* 行…事者：*auctioneer, mountaineer, volunteer*

moun|tain|eer|ing /ˌmaʊntɪ'nɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Mountaineering** is the activity of climbing the steep sides of mountains as a hobby or sport. 登山（运动）

'moun|tain lion (**mountain lions**) N-COUNT A **mountain lion** is a wild animal that is a member of the cat family. Mountain lions have brownish-grey fur and live in mountain regions of North and South America. 美洲狮；红猫；短尾猫；猞猁【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **puma**

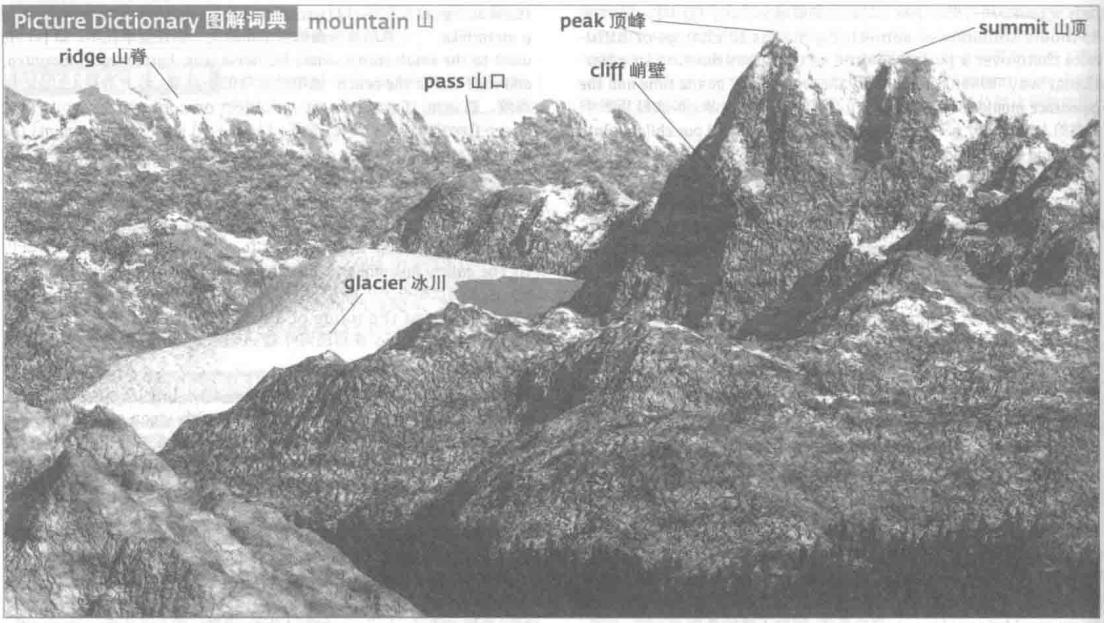
moun|tain|ous /'maʊntɪnəs/ ❶ ADJ A **mountainous** place has a lot of mountains. 多山的 ❑ *...the mountainous region of Campania.* 坎帕尼亚山区 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **mountainous** to emphasize that something is great in size, quantity, or degree. 如山的；庞大的；巨大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The plan is designed to reduce some of the company's mountainous debt.* 该计划旨在减少公司堆积如山的债务。

moun|tain|side /'maʊntɪnsaɪd/ (**mountainsides**) N-COUNT A **mountainside** is one of the steep sides of a mountain. 山腰；山坡 ❑ *The couple trudged up the dark mountainside.* 夫妇俩在黑魆魆的山坡上艰难跋涉。

moun|ted /'maʊntɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mounted** police or soldiers ride horses when they are on duty. （警察、战士等）骑马执勤的 ❑ *A dozen mounted police rode into the square.* 十二名骑警骑马进入了广场。 ❷ → see also **mount**

mourn /mɔːn/ (**mourns, mourning, mourned**) ❶ VERB If you **mourn** someone who has died or **mourn for** them, you are very

M



sad that they have died and show your sorrow in the way that you behave. 悼念；哀悼；向…致哀 ❑ [v n] *Joan still mourns her father.* 琼仍在为父亲的死伤心。❑ [v +for] *He mourned for his valiant men.* 他向他的勇士们致哀。❑ [v] *As the nation continued to mourn, the new President of South Africa paid his own tribute.* 举国仍在哀悼之际，南非新任总统也表达了自己的怀念之情。2 VERB If you **mourn** something or **mourn for** it, you regret that you no longer have it and show your regret in the way that you behave. 为失去…而后悔；为…感到遗憾 ❑ [v n] *We mourned the loss of our cities.* 我们为失去多座城市而痛心。❑ [v +for] *She mourned for the beloved past.* 她怀念美好的过去。3 → see also **mourning**

mourn|er /'mɔːrnər/ (**mourners**) N-COUNT A **mourner** is a person who attends a funeral, especially as a relative or friend of the dead person. 送葬者，哀悼者（尤指逝者的亲朋）

→ see **funeral**

mourn|ful /'mɔːrnfʊl/ 1 ADJ If you are **mournful**, you are very sad. 悲哀的；悲伤的 ❑ *He looked mournful, even near to tears.* 他看起来很悲伤，几乎要流泪了。•**mourn|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He stood mournfully at the gate waving bye bye.* 他伤心地站在大门口，挥手告别。2 ADJ A **mournful** sound seems very sad. （声音）凄厉的，悲切的 ❑ *...the mournful wail of bagpipes.* 风笛凄厉的哀诉声

mourn|ing /'mɔːrnɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mourning** is behaviour in which you show sadness about a person's death. 哀悼；伤逝 ❑ *Expect to feel angry, depressed and confused. It's all part of the mourning process.* 理应感到愤怒、消沉和不知所措。这些都是哀悼的组成部分。2 PHRASE If you are **in mourning**, you are dressed or behaving in a particular way because someone you love or respect has died. 服丧；戴孝；哀悼 ❑ *Yesterday the whole of Greece was in mourning.* 昨天希腊举国哀悼。

mouse /maʊs/ (**mice**)

The plural **mouses** can be used for meaning 2. 复数 mouses 可用于义项 2。

1 N-COUNT A **mouse** is a small furry animal with a long tail. 老鼠；耗子 ❑ *...a mouse running in a wheel in its cage.* 在笼中转轮上跑动的老鼠 2 N-COUNT A **mouse** is a device that is connected to a computer. By moving it over a flat surface and pressing its buttons, you can move the cursor around the screen and do things without using the keyboard. 鼠标 3 **game of cat and mouse** → see **cat**

'mouse mat (**mouse mats**) also **mousemat** N-COUNT A **mouse mat** is a flat piece of plastic or some other material that you rest the mouse on while using a computer. 鼠标垫【BRIT 英】

'mouse pad (**mouse pads**) also **mousepad** N-COUNT A **mouse pad** is the same as a **mouse mat**. 同 mouse mat【mainly AM 主美】

mouse|trap /'maʊstræp/ (**mousetraps**) N-COUNT A **mousetrap** is a small device that catches or kills mice. 捕鼠器；捕鼠夹

mous|ey /'maʊsi/ → see **mousy**

mous|sa|ka /muː'sɑːkə/ (**moussakas**) N-VAR **Moussaka** is a Greek dish consisting of layers of meat and aubergine. 莫萨卡，希腊茄盒（一种希腊菜肴，由数层肉和茄子组成）

mousse /muːs/ (**mousses**) 1 N-VAR **Mousse** is a sweet light food made from eggs and cream. It is often flavoured with fruit or chocolate. 慕斯，奶油冻（用鸡蛋、奶油制成，常加入水果或巧克力）2 N-VAR **Mousse** is a soft substance containing a lot of tiny bubbles, for example one that you can put in your hair to make it easier to shape into a particular style. 摩丝

→ see **dessert**

mous|tache /mə'stɑːʃ, AM 美 'mʌstæʃ/ (**moustaches**) also **mustache** N-COUNT A man's **moustache** is the hair that grows on his upper lip. If it is very long, it is sometimes referred to as his **moustaches**. （很长时称作 moustaches）髭，口上须，八字须 ❑ *He was short and bald and had a moustache.* 他个头不高，秃顶，留着八字胡。•**mous|tached** ADJ ❑ *...three burly, moustached middle-aged men.* 三个身材魁梧、留着八字须的中年男子

mous|ta|chi|oed /mə'stæʃiəʊd, AM 美 -'stætʃoʊd/ also **mustachioed** ADJ A **moustachioed** man has a moustache. 有髭的；蓄着八字须的【HUMOROUS OR WRITTEN 幽默或笔语】

mousy /'maʊsi/ also **mousey** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Mousy** hair is a dull light brown colour. （头发）灰褐色的，暗浅棕色的 ❑ *He was aged between 25 and 30, with a medium build and collar-length mousy hair.* 他年龄在 25 至 30 岁之间，中等身材，灰褐色的头发长及衣领。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **mousy**, you mean that they are quiet and shy and that people do not notice them. 矜持的；安静羞怯的；不引人注意的 ❑ *The Inspector remembered her as a small, mousy woman, invariably worried.* 巡官记得她是一个怯生生的小女人，总是忧心忡忡。

mouth ↔ (**mouths, mouthing, mouthed**)

Pronounced /maʊθ/ for the noun, and /maʊð/ for the verb. The form **mouths** is pronounced /maʊðz/. 名词读作 /maʊθ/，动词读作 /maʊð/。mouths 读作 /maʊðz/。

1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **mouth** is the area of your face where your lips are or the space behind your lips where your teeth and tongue are. 口；嘴 ❑ *She clamped her hand against her mouth.* 她用手捂上嘴。❑ *His mouth was full of peas.* 他满嘴都是豌豆。•**-mouthed** /-mauðd/ COMB ❑ *He straightened up and looked at me, open-mouthed.* 他直起身，张大嘴巴看着我。2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] You can say that someone has a particular kind of **mouth** to indicate that they speak in a particular kind of way or that they say particular kinds of things. 说话方式；言谈类型 ❑ *You've got such a crude mouth!* 你说话真粗鲁！ •**-mouthed** COMB ❑ *...Simon, their smart-mouthed teenage son.* 西蒙，他们口齿伶俐的十几岁的儿子 3 N-COUNT The **mouth** of a cave, hole, or bottle is its entrance or opening. （洞、瓶的）口 ❑ [+of] *By the mouth of the tunnel he bent to retie his lace.* 到隧道口时，他弯腰重新系好鞋带。•**-mouthed** COMB ❑ *He put the flowers in a wide-mouthed blue vase.* 他把花放进蓝色广口花瓶。4 N-COUNT The **mouth** of a river is the place where it flows into the sea. 河口；入海口 ❑ [+of] *...the town at the mouth of the River Dart.* 位于达特河口的城镇 5 VERB If you **mouth** something, you form words with your lips without making any sound. 不出声地说；用口型默示 ❑ [v n] *I mouthed a goodbye and hurried in behind Momma.* 我用口型默示告别，然后匆匆跟在妈妈身后走了进去。❑ [v with quote] *'It's for you,' he mouthed.* "给你的。"他用口型示意。6 VERB If you **mouth** something, you say it, especially without believing it or without understanding it. 说；（尤指）言不由衷地说，信口说，不知所云地说 ❑ [v n] *I mouthed some sympathetic platitudes.* 我言不由衷地说了些表示同情的套话。7 → see also **hand-to-mouth** 8 PHRASE If you have a number of **mouths to feed**, you have the responsibility of earning enough money to feed and look after that number of people. 要养活的人 ❑ *He had to feed his family on the equivalent of four hundred pounds a month and, with five mouths to feed, he found this very hard.* 他每月要用相当于 400 英镑的钱来维持五口之家的生计，感觉很艰难。9 PHRASE If you say that someone does not **open** their **mouth**, you are emphasizing that they never say anything at all. 开口，张嘴（说话）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Sometimes I hardly dare open my mouth.* 有时我几乎不敢开口。10 PHRASE If you **keep** your **mouth shut** about something, you do not talk about it, especially because it is a secret. 保持缄默；守口如瓶 ❑ *You wouldn't be here now if she'd kept her mouth shut.* 如果她守口如瓶的话，你现在就不会在这儿。11 **heart in your mouth** → see **heart** 12 **from the horse's mouth** → see **horse** 13 **keep your mouth shut** → see **shut** 14 to **put** your **money where** your **mouth is** → see **money** 15 to be **born with a silver spoon in** your **mouth** → see **spoon** 16 **word of mouth** → see **word**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mouth* with:

ADJ. **big** mouth 大嘴；广口 1 2 3
V. **close** *your* mouth 闭嘴，**keep** *your* mouth **closed/shut** 保持缄默，**shut** *your* mouth 闭嘴 1 10

mouth|ful /'mauθful/ (**mouthfuls**) 1 N-COUNT A **mouthful** of drink or food is the amount that you put or have in your mouth. （饮料或食物）一口之量 ❑ [+of] *She gulped down a mouthful of coffee.* 她喝了一大口咖啡。2 N-SING If you describe a long word or phrase as a **mouthful**, you mean that it is difficult to say. 冗长拗口的词（或短语）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's called the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project, which is quite a mouthful.* 它被称为 the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project（泛加勒比备灾防灾项目），相当拗口。

'mouth or|gan (**mouth organs**) N-COUNT A **mouth organ** is the same as a **harmonica**. 同 harmonica【mainly BRIT 主英】

mouth|piece /'mauθpi:s/ (**mouthpieces**) 1 N-COUNT The **mouthpiece** of a telephone is the part that you speak into. （电话的）话筒，送话器 ❑ *He shouted into the mouthpiece.* 他对着电话话筒大叫。2 N-COUNT The **mouthpiece** of a musical instrument or other device is the part that you put into your mouth. （乐器的）吹口；（其他装置的）衔口，嘴儿 ❑ *He showed him how to blow into the ivory mouthpiece.* 他给他演示如何吹象牙嘴儿。3 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **mouthpiece** of an organization or person is someone who informs other people of the opinions and policies of that organization or person. 发言人；代言人；喉舌 ❑ *Their mouthpiece is the vice-president.* 他们的代言人是副总统。

→ see **scuba diving**

,mouth-to-,mouth re|sus|ci|ta|tion or **mouth-to-mouth** N-UNCOUNT If you give someone who has stopped breathing **mouth-to-mouth resuscitation**, you breathe into their mouth to make them start breathing again. 口对口复苏术；口对口人工呼吸

mouth|wash /'mauθwɒʃ/ (**mouthwashes**) N-VAR **Mouthwash** is a liquid that you put in your mouth and then spit out in order to clean your mouth and make your breath smell pleasant. 漱口液；漱口水

'mouth-watering also **mouthwatering** 1 ADJ **Mouth-watering** food looks or smells extremely nice. （食品）令人垂涎的，叫人流口水的 ❑ *...hundreds of cheeses, in a mouth-watering variety of shapes, textures and tastes.* 数百种奶酪，形状、质地和味道各异，让人垂涎 2 ADJ If you describe something as **mouth-watering**, you are emphasizing that it is very attractive. 吸引人的；诱人的【JOURNALISM, EMPHASIS 新闻，强调】❑ *Prizes worth a mouth-watering £9.6 million are unclaimed.* 价值 960 万英镑的诱人大奖无人认领。

mov|able /'mu:vəb°l/ also **moveable** ADJ Something that is **movable** can be moved from one place or position to another. 可移动的；活动的 ❑ *It's a vinyl doll with movable arms and legs.* 这是一个乙烯树脂娃娃，四肢可以活动。

→ see **printing**

move ↔ /mu:v/ (**moves, moving, moved**) 1 VERB When you **move** something or when it **moves**, its position changes and it does not remain still. 移动；（使）活动 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She moved the sheaf of papers into position.* 她把那捆报纸挪到合适的地方。❑ [v n] *A traffic warden asked him to move his car.* 交通管理员让他挪车。❑ [v prep/adv] *I could see the branches of the trees moving back and forth.* 我能看到树枝来回摇晃。❑ [v] *The train began to move.* 火车开动了。2 VERB When you **move**, you change your position or go to a different place. 改变姿势；移动位置 ❑ [v] *She waited for him to get up, but he didn't move.* 她等他起床，但他没动弹。❑ [v prep/adv] *He moved around the room, putting his possessions together.* 他在屋子里走来走去，把自己的东西放在一起。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Move** is also a noun. ❑ *The doctor made a move towards the door.* 医生朝门口走去。❑ *Daniel's eyes followed her every move.* 丹尼尔的目光追随着她的一举一动。3 VERB If you **move**, you act or you begin to do something. 行动；开始行动 ❑ [v] *Industrialists must move fast to take advantage of new opportunities in Eastern Europe.* 实业家们必须迅速行动，抓住东欧的新机遇。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **move** is an action that you take in order to achieve something. 举动；措施 ❑ *The one point cut in interest rates was a wise move.* 降息一个点是明智之举。❑ *The thirty-five member nations agreed to the move.* 35 个成员国赞同该举措。5 VERB If a person or company **moves**, they leave the building where they have been living or working, and they go to live or work in a different place, taking their possessions with them. 搬家；搬迁 ❑ [v] *My family home is in Yorkshire and they don't want to move.* 我家人住在约克郡，他们不想搬家。❑ [v +to] *She had often considered moving to London.* 她过去常想搬到伦敦去住。❑ [v n] *They move house fairly frequently.* 他们搬家相当频繁。•N-COUNT **Move** is also a noun. ❑ *Modigliani announced his move to Montparnasse in 1909.* 莫迪里阿尼 1909 年宣布移居蒙帕尔纳斯。6 VERB If people in authority **move** someone, they make that person go from one place or job to another one. 调动；派遣 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *His superiors moved him to another parish.* 上级把他派往另一个教区。❑ [v n] *Ms Clark is still in position and there are no plans to move her.* 克拉克女士仍然在位，没有动她的计划。7 VERB If you **move from** one job or interest **to** another, you change to it. 变换（职位或兴趣）❑ [v +from/to] *He moved from being an extramural tutor to being a lecturer in social history.* 他原先是校外辅导老师，后调入学校讲授社会史。❑ [v n] *In the early days Christina moved jobs to get experience.* 起初克里斯蒂娜通过换工作来积累经验。•N-COUNT **Move** is also a noun. ❑ *His move to the chairmanship means he will take a less active role in day-to-day management.* 他改任董事长，意味着他对日常管理工作的参与将减少。8 VERB

M

If you **move to** a new topic in a conversation, you start talking about something different. 转到(新话题) ❑ [V +from/to] *Let's move to another subject, Dan.* 我们换个话题吧，丹。 ❷ VERB If you **move** an event or the date of an event, you change the time at which it happens. 改变(活动日期) ❑ [V n +to] *The club has moved its meeting to Saturday, January 22nd.* 俱乐部把会议日期改到了1月22日，星期六。 ❑ [V n with adv] *The band have moved forward their Leeds date to October 27.* 乐队已把利兹站演出提前至10月27日。 [Also V n] ❸ VERB If you **move** towards a particular state, activity, or opinion, you start to be in that state, do that activity, or have that opinion. 变得；着手 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Since the Convention was drawn up international opinion has begun to move against it.* 自该公约起草之日起，国际舆论就开始唱起反调。 •N-COUNT **Move** is also a noun. ❑ *His move to the left was not a sudden leap but a natural working out of ideas.* 他转向左派不是突然跃进，而是思想意识发展的水到渠成。 ❹ VERB [usu cont] If a situation or process **is moving**, it is developing or progressing, rather than staying still. 发展；前进；进展 ❑ [V] *Events are moving fast.* 事件进展迅速。 ❑ [get n V-ing] *Someone has got to get things moving.* 有人得把事儿做起来。 ❺ VERB [usu passive, with neg] If you say that you will not **be moved**, you mean that you have come to a decision and nothing will change your mind. 动摇；改变…的主意 ❑ [be V-ed] *Everyone thought I was mad to go back, but I wouldn't be moved.* 大家都认为我回去很不明智，但我不为所动。 ❻ VERB If something **moves** you **to** do something, it influences you and causes you to do it. 促使；驱使 ❑ [V n to-inf] *It was punk that first moved him to join a band seriously.* 最初是朋克摇滚乐促使他真心加入乐队。 ❼ VERB If something **moves** you, it has an effect on your emotions and causes you to feel sadness or sympathy for another person. 感动；打动 ❑ [V n] *These stories surprised and moved me.* 这些故事让我吃惊，也让我感动。 ❑ [V n +to] *His prayer moved me to tears.* 他的祈祷把我感动得热泪盈眶。 •**moved** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *Those who listened to him were deeply moved.* 听众被他深深打动了。 ❽ VERB If you say that someone **moves in** a particular society, circle, or world, you mean that they know people in a particular social class or group and spend most of their time with them. 活跃，出入，涉足(于某社团、圈子或领域) ❑ [V +in] *She moves in high-society circles in London.* 她出入于伦敦上流社会。 ❾ VERB At a meeting, if you **move** a motion, you formally suggest it so that everyone present can vote on it. (在会议上)提出(动议) ❑ [V n] *Labour quickly moved a closure motion to end the debate.* 工党很快提出了终止辩论的动议。 ❑ [V that] *I move that the case be dismissed.* 我提议对该案不予理会。 ❿ N-COUNT A **move** is an act of putting a chess piece or other counter in a different position on a board when it is your turn to do so in a game. (下棋的)步，着 ❑ *With no idea of what to do for my next move, my hand hovered over the board.* 不知道下一步该怎么走，我一只手在棋盘上举落不定。 ⓫ PHRASE If you say that one **false move** will cause a disaster, you mean that you or someone else must not make any mistakes because the situation is so difficult or dangerous. 错误之举 ❑ *He knew one false move would end in death.* 他明白稍有差池就会送命。 ⓬ PHRASE If you tell someone to **get a move on**, you are telling them to hurry. 快点；抓紧【INFORMAL 非正式】 ⓭ PHRASE If you **make a move**, you prepare or begin to leave one place and go somewhere else. 动身；离开；出发 ❑ *He glanced at his wristwatch. 'I suppose we'd better make a move.'* 他看了一眼手表说："我看我们最好动身吧。" ⓮ PHRASE If you **make a move**, you take a course of action. 采取行动 ❑ *The week before the deal was supposed to close, fifteen Japanese banks made a move to pull out.* 在交易预定结束时间的前一周，15家日本银行采取行动退出。 ⓯ PHRASE If you are **on the move**, you are going from one place to another. 在行进；在迁移 ❑ *Jack never wanted to stay in one place for very long, so they were always on the move.* 杰克从不想在一个地方呆很久，所以他们一直在奔波辗转。 ⓰ to **move the goalposts** → see **goalpost** ⓱ to **move a muscle** → see **muscle**

▶**move about** → see **move around**

▶**move along** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone, especially a police officer, tells you to **move along**, or if they **move** you **along**, they tell you to stop standing in a particular place and to go somewhere else. (尤指被警察告知)往前走，别停留；命令…离开 ❑ [V P] *Curious pedestrians were ordered to move along.* 好奇的路人被责令离开。 ❑ [V n P] *Our officers are moving them along and not allowing them to gather in large groups.* 我们的警察正让他们离开，不许他们大批聚集。 [Also V P n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If a process **moves along** or if something **moves** it **along**, it progresses. (使)取得进展；(使)发展 ❑ [V P] *Research tends to move along at a slow but orderly pace.* 研究往往进展缓慢，但有条不紊。 ❑ [V n P] *Delay is part of the normal process, but I hope we can move things along.* 延误虽是家常便饭，但我希望我们能继续推进。

▶**move around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **move about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **move around** or **move about**, you keep changing your job or keep changing the place where you live. 频繁换工作；经常搬迁 ❑ [V P] *I was born in Fort Worth but we moved around a lot and I was reared in east Texas.* 我生在沃思堡，但由于老爹家，所以我是在得克萨斯州东部长大的。 ❑ [V P n] *He moved around the country working in orange groves.* 他在乡下不断换地儿，为不同的柑橘园干活儿。

▶**move away** PHRASAL VERB If you **move away**, you go and live in a different town or area of a country. 搬走；迁出 ❑ [V P] *He moved away and broke off relations with the family.* 他搬走了，断绝了和家人的关系。

▶**move down** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **moves down**, they go to a lower level, grade, or class. 降低；降级 ❑ [V P] *Gold prices moved down.* 金价走低。 [Also V P n]

▶**move in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When you **move in** somewhere, you begin to live there as your home. 搬来；迁入 ❑ [V P] *Her house was in perfect order when she moved in.* 她搬进来时，房子里井井有条。 ❑ [V P +with] *Her husband had moved in with a younger woman.* 她丈夫和一个年轻些的女人同居了。 ❑ [V P together] *We'd been seeing each other for a year when he suggested we should move in together.* 我们已经交往一年了，这时他提议搬到一起住。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If police, soldiers, or attackers **move in**, they go towards a place or person in order to deal with or attack them. (警察、士兵或袭击者)逼近，进逼 ❑ [V P] *Police moved in to disperse the crowd.* 警察赶来驱散人群。 ❑ [V P +on] *Forces were moving in on the town of Knin.* 军队正在向克宁镇进逼。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If someone **moves in on** an area of activity which was previously only done by a particular group of people, they start becoming involved with it for the first time. 插手；涉足 ❑ [V P +on] *These black models are moving in on what was previously white territory: the lucrative cosmetic contracts.* 这些黑人模特正逐步涉足先前白人主宰的领地：酬劳丰厚的化妆品合约。 [Also V P]

▶**move into** PHRASAL VERB If you **move into** a new house, you start living there. 搬入，迁入(新居) ❑ [V P n] *I want you to move into my apartment. We've a spare room.* 我想让你住进我的公寓。我们有一个房间空着。

▶**move off** PHRASAL VERB When you **move off**, you start moving away from a place. 离开；离去 ❑ [V P] *Gil waved his hand and the car moved off.* 吉尔挥了挥手，汽车开走了。

▶**move on** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When you **move on** somewhere, you leave the place where you have been staying or waiting and go there. 离开；继续前进 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *Mr Brooke moved on from Paris to Belgrade.* 布鲁克先生离开巴黎，继续前往贝尔格莱德。 ❑ [V P] *What's wrong with his wanting to sell his land and move on?* 他想卖掉地走人有什么错？ ❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone such as a policeman **moves** you **on**, they order you to stop standing in a particular place and to go somewhere else. (警察等)命令…不要停留(或走开) ❑ [V n P] *Eventually the police were called to move them on.* 最后有人叫来警察驱散他们。 [Also V P n] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **move on**, you finish or stop one activity and start doing something different. (结束或停下某活动)接着做其他事 ❑ [V P +to] *She ran this shop for ten years before deciding to move on to fresh challenges.* 她这家店开了10年，决定尝试新的挑战。 ❑ [V P] *Now, can we move on and discuss the vital business of the day.* 现在，我们接着往下讨论今天的重头戏。

▶**move out** PHRASAL VERB If you **move out**, you stop living in

a particular house or place and go to live somewhere else. 迁出；搬走 ❑ [V P] *The harassment had become too much to tolerate and he decided to move out.* 骚扰越来越过分，他难以忍受，决定搬走。❑ [V P +of] *They had a huge row and Sally moved out of the house.* 他们大吵了一架，萨莉搬了出来。

▶**move over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **move over to** a new system or way of doing something, you change to it. 转变；变更 ❑ [V P +to] *The government is having to introduce some difficult changes, particularly in moving over to a market economy.* 政府不得不推行一些艰难的变革，尤其是向市场经济的转变。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **moves over**, they leave their job or position in order to let someone else have it. 让位；离职 ❑ [V P] *They said Mr Jenkins should make balanced programmes about the Black community or move over and let someone else who can.* 他们说詹金斯先生应该针对黑人社区制订均衡的规划，否则就让贤。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **move over**, you change your position in order to make room for someone else.（为给别人腾出空间而）变换位置，让开 ❑ [V P] *Move over and let me drive.* 让开，我来开车。

▶**move up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **move up**, you change your position, especially in order to be nearer someone or to make room for someone else.（尤指为靠近他人或给他人让出空间而）挪动 ❑ [V P] *Move up, John, and let the lady sit down.* 挪一挪，约翰，让这位女士坐下。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **moves up**, they go to a higher level, grade, or class. 上涨；升级；升迁 ❑ [V P] *Share prices moved up.* 股价走高。❑ [V P n] *Children learn in mixed-ability classes and move up a class each year.* 孩子们在混合能力班学习，每年升一级。

move|able /'mu:vəbᵊl/ → see **movable**

move|ment ↔ /'mu:vmənt/ (**movements**) 1 N-COUNT A **movement** is a group of people who share the same beliefs, ideas, or aims. 运动；运动团体（指具有共同信仰、思想或目标的一群人）❑ *It's part of a broader Hindu nationalist movement that's gaining strength throughout the country.* 一场更为广阔的印度教民族主义运动在全国上下日渐得势，这是其中一部分。2 N-VAR **Movement** involves changing position or going from one place to another. 活动；移动 ❑ *There was movement behind the window in the back door.* 后门窗户后面有动静。❑ [+of] *A tall, thin man was waving his arms in an effort to direct the movements of a large removal van.* 一名瘦高个男子挥舞着双臂指挥一辆大型搬家车挪动。3 N-VAR A **movement** is a planned change in position that an army makes during a battle or military exercise.（军队作战或演习时的）调遣，调动 ❑ *There are reports of fresh troop movements across the border.* 据报新近有军队越境。4 N-VAR **Movement** is a gradual development or change of an attitude, opinion, or policy.（态度、观点、政策等的）渐进，渐变；进程 ❑ [+towards/away from] *...the movement towards democracy in Latin America.* 拉丁美洲民主化进程 5 N-PLURAL Your **movements** are everything which you do or plan to do during a period of time.（某人在一段时间内的）行动，活动 ❑ *I want a full account of your movements the night Mr Gower was killed.* 请你完整描述一下高尔先生遇害当晚你的行踪。6 N-COUNT A **movement** of a piece of classical music is one of its main sections. 乐章 ❑ [+of] *...the first movement of Beethoven's 7th symphony.* 贝多芬《第七交响曲》的第一乐章

→ see **brain**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *movement* with:

N. **freedom** movement 自由运动，**labour** movement 劳工运动，**leader of a** movement 运动领袖，**peace** movement 和平运动，**reform** movement 改革运动 1

ADJ. **environmental** movement 环境运动，**political** movement 政治运动 1
rapid movement 迅速移动，**slow** movement 缓慢移动，**sudden** movement 猛动 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *ment = state* 状态，*condition* 情况：*agreement, management, movement*

Word Link 词根词缀 *mov = moving* 移动：*immovable, movement, movie*

mov|er /'mu:vəʳ/ (**movers**) 1 N-COUNT [adj N] If you describe a person or animal as a particular kind of **mover**, you mean that they move at that speed or in that way. 移动者；行动者 ❑ *We found him a nice horse—a good mover who could gallop.* 我们发现它是匹好马——跑起来风驰电掣。2 → see also **prime mover** 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Movers** are people whose job is to move furniture and equipment from one building to another. 搬家工人【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **removal men**

4 PHRASE The **movers and shakers** in a place or area of activity are the people who have most power or influence. 有权势者；头头脑脑 ❑ *It is the movers and shakers of the record industry who will decide which bands make it.* 决定乐队成功与否的是唱片业的大佬们。

movie ↔ /'mu:vi/ (**movies**) 1 N-COUNT A **movie** is a film. 电影；影片【AM, also BRIT, INFORMAL 美，亦英，非正式】❑ *In the first movie Tony Curtis ever made he played a grocery clerk.* 托尼·柯蒂斯在其首部电影里扮演了一个食品杂货店店员。2 N-PLURAL You can talk about **the movies** when you are talking about seeing a movie in a movie theater. 看电影【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He took her to the movies.* 他带她去看电影。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **the cinema**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *movie* with:

ADJ. **bad/good** movie 烂片／好片，**favourite** movie 最喜欢的电影，**new/old** movie 新片／老片，**popular** movie 叫座的影片 1

N. **scene in a** movie 电影场景，movie **screen** 电影屏幕，movie **set** 电影布景，movie **studio** 电影制片厂，**television/TV** movie 电视电影 1

V. **go to a** movie 去看电影，**see a** movie 看电影，**watch a** movie 观影 1

movie|goer /'mu:vigəuəʳ/ (**moviegoers**) also **movie-goer** N-COUNT A **moviegoer** is a person who often goes to the cinema. 常看电影的人；影迷【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cinema-goer, film-goer**

'movie house (**movie houses**) N-COUNT A **movie house** is the same as a **movie theater**. 同 movie theater【AM 美】

'movie star (**movie stars**) N-COUNT A **movie star** is a famous actor or actress who appears in films. 电影明星【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **film star**

'movie thea|ter (**movie theaters**) N-COUNT A **movie theater** is a place where people go to watch films for entertainment. 电影院【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cinema**

mov|ing /'mu:viŋ/ 1 ADJ If something is **moving**, it makes you feel strongly an emotion such as sadness, pity, or sympathy. 感人的；动人的 ❑ *It is very moving to see how much strangers can care for each other.* 看到陌生人彼此这般关照，非常感人。•**mov|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *You write very movingly of your sister Amy's suicide.* 你对令妹埃米自杀的描写很是让人伤感。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **moving** model or part of a machine moves or is able to move.（模型或机器部件）活动的，可移动的 3 PHRASE The **moving spirit** or **moving force** behind something is the person or thing that caused it to start and to keep going, or that influenced people to take part in it. 推动力；驱动力量 ❑ [+behind/in] *She alone must have been the moving spirit behind the lawsuit that lost me my position.* 肯定是她一个人主使了让我丢掉职位的诉讼。

,mov|ing 'pic|ture (**moving pictures**) N-COUNT A **moving picture** is a film. 电影；影片【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

mow /məu/ (**mows, mowing, mowed, mowed** or **mown**) VERB If you **mow** an area of grass, you cut it using a machine called a lawnmower.（用割草机）割，修剪 ❑ [V n] *He continued to mow the lawn and do other routine chores.* 他继续剪草坪，还做些其他日常杂务。[Also V]

▶**mow down** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is mown down**, they

are killed violently by a vehicle or gunfire. (车辆或炮火)撞倒，杀死 ❑ [be v-ed p] *She was mown down on a pedestrian crossing.* 她在人行横道上被撞死了。❑ [v p n] *Gunmen mowed down 10 people in one attack.* 持枪歹徒在一次袭击中射杀了 10 个人。[Also v n p]

mow|er /'məʊəʳ/ (**mowers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mower** is the same as a **lawnmower**. 同 lawnmower ❷ N-COUNT A **mower** is a machine that has sharp blades for cutting something such as corn or wheat. 收割机；割草机

MP ⇔ /ˌem 'pi:/ (**MPs**) N-COUNT In Britain, an **MP** is a person who has been elected to represent the people from a particular area in the House of Commons. **MP** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Member of Parliament'. (英国)下院议员 ❑ *Several Conservative MPs have voted against the government.* 几个保守党下院议员给政府投了反对票。

MP3 /ˌem pi: 'θri:/ N-UNCOUNT **MP3** is a kind of technology which enables you to record and play music from the Internet. MP3 音频压缩技术

ˌMP'3 play|er (**MP3 players**) N-COUNT An **MP3 player** is a machine on which you can play music downloaded from the Internet. MP3 播放器

MPEG /'empeg/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **MPEG** is a standard file format for compressing video images so that they can be stored or sent by e-mail more easily. **MPEG** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Motion Picture Experts Group'. MPEG(运动图像压缩)标准【COMPUTING 计算机】

mpg /ˌem pi: 'dʒi:/ **mpg** is written after a number to indicate how many miles a vehicle can travel using one gallon of fuel. **mpg** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'miles per gallon'. 英里 / 加仑 ❑ *Fuel consumption is 38 mpg around town, 55 mpg on the open road.* 油耗为城区 38 英里 / 加仑，宽阔路面 55 英里 / 加仑。

mph /ˌem pi: 'eɪtʃ/ **mph** is written after a number to indicate the speed of something such as a vehicle. **mph** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'miles per hour'. 英里 / 小时 ❑ *Inside these zones, traffic speeds are restricted to 20 mph.* 这些区域内限速为 20 英里 / 小时。

MPV /ˌem pi: 'vi:/ (**MPVs**) N-COUNT An **MPV** is a large, tall car whose seats can be moved or removed, for example so that it can carry large loads. **MPV** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'multi-purpose vehicle'. 多用途汽车

Mr /'mɪstəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Mr.**

❶ N-TITLE **Mr** is used before a man's name when you are speaking or referring to him. 先生 ❑ *...Mr Grant.* 格兰特先生 ❑ *...Mr Bob Price.* 鲍勃·普赖斯先生 ❑ *...Mr and Mrs Daniels.* 丹尼尔斯夫妇 ❷ N-COUNT [N n] **Mr** is sometimes used in front of words such as 'President' and 'Chairman' to address the man who holds the position mentioned. 先生(有时加于"总统"、"主席"等职衔前作为称谓) ❑ *Mr. President, you're aware of the system.* 总统先生，你是清楚这种体制的。❸ → see also **Messrs**

MRI /ˌem ɑːr 'aɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **MRI** is a method by which medical staff can get a picture of soft parts inside a patient's body, using a powerful magnetic field. **MRI** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'magnetic resonance imaging'. 磁共振成像

Mrs /'mɪsɪz/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Mrs.**

N-TITLE **Mrs** is used before the name of a married woman when you are speaking or referring to her. 夫人，太太(用于已婚女士姓名前) ❑ *Hello, Mrs Miles.* 您好，迈尔斯夫人。❑ *...Mrs Anne Pritchard.* 安妮·普里查德夫人 ❑ *...Mr and Mrs D H Alderson.* D. H. 奥尔德森夫妇

MRSA /ˌem ɑːr es 'eɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **MRSA** is a bacterium that is resistant to most antibiotics. **MRSA** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus'. 耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(对大多数抗生素耐药) ❑ *...the problem of MRSA in hospitals.* 医院的耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌问题

Ms /məz, mɪz/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Ms.**

N-TITLE **Ms** is used, especially in written English, before a woman's name when you are speaking to her or referring to her. If you use **Ms**, you are not specifying if the woman is married or not. 女士(尤用于书面语，用在女子名字前，不指明婚否) ❑ *...Ms Brown.* 布朗女士 ❑ *...Ms Elizabeth Harman.* 伊丽莎白·哈曼女士

ms. (**mss**) **ms.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **manuscript**.

MS /ˌem 'es/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **MS** is a serious disease of the nervous system, which gradually makes a person weaker, and sometimes affects their sight or speech. **MS** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'multiple sclerosis'. 多发性硬化(一种严重的神经系统疾病) ❷ An **MS** or **M.S.** is the same as an **MSc**. 同 MSc【AM 美】

MSc /ˌem es 'si:/ (**MScs**) also **M.Sc.** N-COUNT An **MSc** is a master's degree in a science subject. **MSc** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Master of Science'. 理学硕士；理科硕士

MSG /ˌem es 'dʒi:/ N-UNCOUNT **MSG** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **monosodium glutamate**.

Msgr also **Msgr.** **Msgr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Monsignor**.

MSP /ˌem es 'pi:/ (**MSPs**) N-COUNT An **MSP** is someone who has been elected as a member of the Scottish Parliament. **MSP** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Member of the Scottish Parliament'. 苏格兰议会议员

Mt (**Mts**) also **Mt.** **Mt** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **mount** or **mountain**. ❑ *...Mt Qomolangma.* 珠穆朗玛峰 ❑ *...the Rocky Mts.* 落基山脉

much ⇔ /mʌtʃ/ ❶ ADV [ADV after v] You use **much** to indicate the great intensity, extent, or degree of something such as an action, feeling, or change. **Much** is usually used with 'so', 'too', and 'very', and in negative clauses with this meaning. (表示行动、感情、变化等的强烈程度，通常和 so, too, very 连用，也用于否定句中)很多 ❑ *She laughs too much.* 她笑得太多了。❑ *Thank you very much.* 非常感谢。❑ *My hairstyle hasn't changed much since I was five.* 我 5 岁起发型就没怎么变过。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If something does not happen **much**, it does not happen very often. 经常；常常 ❑ *He said that his father never talked much about the war.* 他说他父亲从来不多谈那场战争。❑ *Gwen had not seen her Daddy all that much, because mostly he worked on the ships.* 格温一直不常见到父亲，因为他大部分时间在船上工作。❑ *Do you get back East much?* 你经常回东部吗？❸ ADV [ADV *too*] You use **much** in front of 'too' or comparative adjectives and adverbs in order to emphasize that there is a large amount of a particular quality. (置于 too 或比较级前)太，很【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The skin is much too delicate.* 皮肤太娇嫩了。❑ *You'd be so much happier if you could see yourself the way I see you.* 如果你能像我看你那样看待自己，你会快乐得多。❹ ADV [ADV *like* n, ADV n] If one thing is **much** the same as another thing, it is very similar to it. 很大程度上 ❑ *The day ended much as it began.* 这一天的开始和结束几乎是一样的。❑ *Sheep's milk is produced in much the same way as goat's milk.* 绵羊奶和山羊奶的生产过程差不多。❺ DET You use **much** to indicate that you are referring to a large amount of a substance or thing. 许多；大量 ❑ *They are grown on the hillsides in full sun, without much water.* 它们被种植在阳光充足、水分不多的山坡上。❑ *The Home Office acknowledges that much crime goes unreported.* 内政部承认很多罪案未被报道。•PRON **Much** is also a pronoun. ❑ *...eating too much and drinking too much.* 饮食过度 ❑ *There was so much to talk about.* 要说的太多。•QUANT **Much** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Much of the time we do not notice that we are solving problems.* 很多时候我们没意识到自己正在解决问题。❑ *She does much of her work abroad.* 她的很多工作在国外做。❻ ADV You use **much** in expressions such as **not much**, **not very much**, and **too much** when replying to questions about amounts. (用于回答关于数量的提问)不多 / 不太多 / 太多 ❑ *'Can you hear it where you live?' He shook his head. 'Not much.'* "你住的地方听得到吗？"他摇摇头说："不怎么听得到。" ❑ *'Do you care very much about what other people think?'—'Too much.'* "你对别人的看法很在意吗？"——"太在意了。" ❼ QUANT If you do not see **much of** someone, you do not see them very often. 常常；多次 ❑ *I don't see*

much of Tony nowadays. 我现在不常见到托尼。 ⑤ DET You use **much** in the expression **how much** to ask questions about amounts or degrees, and also in reported clauses and statements to give information about the amount or degree of something. (用于询问或说明数量)多少 ❑ *How much money can I afford?* 我能出得起多少钱? ❑ *See just how much fat and cholesterol you're eating.* 看看你究竟摄入了多少脂肪和胆固醇。 •ADV **Much** is also an adverb. ❑ *She knows how much this upsets me but she persists in doing it.* 她知道这样会让我有多苦恼,但她执意这样做。 •PRON **Much** is also a pronoun. ❑ *How much do you earn?* 你挣多少钱? ⑥ DET You use **much** in the expression **as much** when you are comparing amounts. (用于比较数量)同样多 ❑ *Their aim will be to produce as much milk as possible.* 他们的目标是尽可能提高牛奶产量。 ⑦ PHRASE You use **much as** to introduce a fact which makes something else you have just said or will say rather surprising. 虽然;尽管 ❑ *Much as they hope to go home tomorrow, they're resigned to staying on until the end of the year.* 虽然他们希望明天就回家,但还是准备继续呆到年底。 ⑧ PHRASE You use **as much** in expressions such as '**I thought as much**' and '**I guessed as much**' after you have just been told something and you want to say that you already believed or expected it to be true. 我想 / 我猜也是这样 ❑ *You're waiting for a woman—I thought as much.* 你在等一位女士——果然不出我所料。 ⑨ PHRASE You use **as much as** before an amount to suggest that it is surprisingly large. (置于数量前)多达【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The organisers hope to raise as much as £6m for charity.* 组织者希望能募集到高达 600 万英镑的善款。 ⑩ PHRASE You use **much less** after a statement, often a negative one, to indicate that the statement is more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. 更不用说;更何况 ❑ *They are always short of water to drink, much less to bathe in.* 他们的饮用水一直短缺,更别提洗澡水了。 ⑪ PHRASE You say **nothing much** to refer to something that is not very interesting or important. 没什么;不重要 ❑ *'What was stolen?'—'Oh, nothing much.'* "什么被偷了?" —— "噢,没什么。" ⑫ PHRASE If you describe something as **not much of a** particular type of thing, you mean that it is small or of poor quality. 不太好的;称不上…的 ❑ *It hasn't been much of a holiday.* 这简直不像假日。 ⑬ PHRASE **So much for** is used to indicate that you have finished talking about a subject. 就讲这么多;到此为止【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Well, so much for the producers. But what of the consumers?* 好,关于生产商就讲这么多。那消费者呢? ⑭ PHRASE If you say **so much for** a particular thing, you mean that it has not been successful or helpful. 不过如此;没有益处【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He has spent 19 million pounds, lost three cup finals and been relegated. So much for money.* 他已经花了 1,900 万英镑,输掉了三场杯赛决赛,还降了级。钱也不是万能的。 ⑮ PHRASE If you say that something is not **so much** one thing **as** another, you mean that it is more like the second thing than the first. 与其说是…不如说是… ❑ *I don't really think of her as a daughter so much as a very good friend.* 我与其说把她当女儿,不如说把她当好朋友。 ⑯ PHRASE If you say that someone did not do **so much as** perform a particular action, you are emphasizing that they did not even do that, when you were expecting them to do more. 甚至;竟然【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I didn't so much as catch sight of him all day long.* 我甚至一整天都没见过他的人影。 ⑰ PHRASE You use **so much so** to indicate that your previous statement is true to a very great extent, and therefore it has the result mentioned. 太…以至于… ❑ *He himself believed in freedom, so much so that he would rather die than live without it.* 他本人非常崇尚自由,不自由,毋宁死。 ⑱ PHRASE If a situation or action is **too much for** you, it is so difficult, tiring, or upsetting that you cannot cope with it. 非…力所能及的;非…应付得了的 ❑ *[+for] His inability to stay at one job for long had finally proved too much for her.* 他没有哪份工作能干长,这一点最终让她难以忍受。 ⑲ PHRASE You use **very much** to emphasize that someone or something has a lot of a particular quality, or that the description you are about to give is particularly accurate. 非常;确实【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *…a man very much in charge of himself.* 自制力很强的人 ⑳ **a bit much** → see **bit** ㉑ **not up to much** → see **up**

much- /mʌtʃ-/ COMB **Much-** combines with past participles to form adjectives which emphasize the intensity of the specified state or action. (与过去分词构成形容词,强调状况或行动的强度)特别,尤其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm having a much-needed rest.* 我实在太累了,正在休息。 ❑ *…a much-improved version of last season's model.* 比上一季款式有了大幅改良的新款

ˌmuch-maˈligned ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **much-maligned**, you mean that they are often criticized by people, but you think the criticism is unfair or exaggerated because they have good qualities too. 备受非议的;备受批评的;饱受诟病的 ❑ *I'm happy for James. He's a much-maligned player but has tremendous spirit.* 我为詹姆斯感到高兴。他是一位饱受争议的球员,但他斗志非凡。

ˌmuch-ˈtravelled

in AM, use 美国英语用 **much-traveled**

ADJ A **much-travelled** person has travelled a lot in foreign countries. 游历广的;常在国外旅行的

muck /mʌk/ (**mucks, mucking, mucked**) N-UNCOUNT **Muck** is dirt or some other unpleasant substance. 污物;污秽【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This congealed muck was interfering with the filter.* 这团凝固的污物堵塞了过滤器。

▶muck around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **muck about**

① PHRASAL VERB If you **muck around** or **muck about**, you behave in a childish or silly way, often so that you waste your time and fail to achieve anything. 虚度光阴;混日子;胡闹【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英,非正式】❑ [V P] *We do not want people of his age mucking around risking people's lives.* 我们不想看到他这个年龄的人四处闲荡,危及他人生命。 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *He'd spent his boyhood summers mucking about in boats.* 小时候,他都是在船上胡闹度过的夏天。 ② PHRASAL VERB If you **muck around with** or **muck about with** something, you alter it, often making it worse than it was. 瞎弄;瞎动;乱摆弄【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英,非正式】❑ [V P *+with*] *The president's wife doesn't muck around with policy or sit in on Cabinet meetings.* 总统夫人既没有胡乱干预政策,也没有列席内阁会议。 ③ PHRASAL VERB If you **muck** someone **around** or **muck** them **about**, you treat them badly, for example by not being honest with them or by continually changing plans which affect them. 耍弄,玩弄(某人)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英,非正式】❑ [V n P] *He does not tolerate anyone who mucks him about.* 他对耍弄他的人毫不客气。

▶muck in PHRASAL VERB If someone **mucks in**, they join in with an activity or help other people with a job and do not consider themselves to be too important to do it. 一起干活儿;一起出力;参加【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英,非正式】❑ [V P] *Course residents are expected to muck in and be prepared to share rooms.* 场地周边居民也将出力,准备分享自己的房间。 ❑ [V P *+with*] *She mucked in with the chores and did her own washing and ironing.* 她也一起做些家务,自己洗熨衣服。 [Also V P *together*]

▶muck up PHRASAL VERB If you **muck up** or **muck** something **up**, you do something very badly so that you fail to achieve what you wanted to. 弄糟;搞砸【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英,非正式】❑ [V P] *I mucked up at the 13th hole and told myself that this was getting stupid.* 我第 13 洞打得很臭,心说这下没戏了。 ❑ [V P n] *Scientists should figure out how to keep the natural world from mucking up the affairs of people.* 科学家应该想办法防止大自然扰乱人类事务。[Also V n P]

ˈmuck-raking also **muckraking** N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **muck-raking**, you are criticizing them for finding and spreading unpleasant or embarrassing information about someone, especially a public figure. "扒粪"(尤指搜罗并散布名人的丑闻)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Prime Minister accused opposition leaders of muck-raking.* 首相指责反对党领袖"扒粪"。

mucky /ˈmʌki/ (**muckier, muckiest**) ADJ Something that is **mucky** is very dirty. 肮脏的;污秽的【INFORMAL 非正式】

muˈcous memˈbrane /ˌmjuːkəs ˈmembreɪn/ (**mucous membranes**) N-COUNT A **mucous membrane** is skin that produces

mucus to prevent itself from becoming dry. It covers delicate parts of the body such as the inside of your nose. 黏膜【TECHNICAL 术语】

mu|cus /'mju:kəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Mucus** is a thick liquid that is produced in some parts of your body, for example the inside of your nose. (人体分泌的)黏液

mud /mʌd/ N-UNCOUNT **Mud** is a sticky mixture of earth and water. 泥；泥浆；淤泥 ❑ *His uniform was crumpled, untidy, splashed with mud.* 他的制服皱皱巴巴、邋邋遢遢，还溅满了泥。

mud|dle /'mʌd°l/ (**muddles, muddling, muddled**) ❶ N-VAR [oft *in/into a* N] If people or things are **in a muddle**, they are in a state of confusion or disorder. 糊涂；困惑；混乱 ❑ *My thoughts are all in a muddle.* 我的思绪一片混乱。 ❑ [+of] *...a general muddle of pencils and boxes.* 凌乱堆放的铅笔和盒子 ❷ VERB If you **muddle** things or people, you get them mixed up, so that you do not know which is which. 搞混；弄乱 ❑ [v n] *Already, one or two critics have begun to muddle the two names.* 已经有一两个评论家开始把这两个名字弄混了。 •PHRASAL VERB **Muddle up** means the same as **muddle**. muddle up 同 muddle ❑ [v P n] *The question muddles up three separate issues.* 这个问题把三件不同的事情混为一谈。 ❑ [v n P +*with*] *He sometimes muddles me up with other patients.* 他有时把我跟其他患者搞混。 •**mud|dled up** ADJ ❑ *I know that I am getting my words muddled up.* 我知道自己前言不搭后语。

▶**muddle through** PHRASAL VERB If you **muddle through**, you manage to do something even though you do not have the proper equipment or do not really know how to do it. 胡乱应付过去；勉强蒙混过关 ❑ [v P] *We will muddle through and just play it day by day.* 我们会应付过关的，就一天一天地练习吧。 ❑ [v P n] *The BBC may be able to muddle through the next five years like this.* 英国广播公司也许能像这样勉强再应付 5 年。 ❑ [v n P] *Somehow or other, we muddled our way through.* 不管怎么样，我们勉强撑了过来。

▶**muddle up** → see **muddle 2**

mud|dled /'mʌd°ld/ ADJ If someone is **muddled**, they are confused about something. 困惑的；糊涂的 ❑ *I'm afraid I'm a little muddled. I'm not exactly sure where to begin.* 恐怕我有点儿糊涂了。我拿不定主意从何处着手。

mud|dy /'mʌdi/ (**muddier, muddiest, muddies, muddying, muddied**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **muddy** contains mud or is covered in mud. 有泥的；泥泞的；沾满泥的 ❑ *...a muddy track.* 泥泞的小道 ❑ *The ground was still very muddy.* 地上还很泥泞。 ❷ VERB If you **muddy** something, you cause it to be muddy. 使沾上泥 ❑ [v n] *The ground still smelled of rain and they muddied their shoes.* 地面还散发着雨的气息，他们把鞋上弄得全是泥。 ❸ VERB If someone or something **muddies** a situation or issue, they cause it to seem less clear and less easy to understand. 使更为复杂；使难以理解 ❑ [v n] *It's difficult enough without muddying the issue with religion.* 即使不把宗教牵扯进去，这个问题也已经够棘手的了。 •**mud|died** ADJ ❑ *Overseas the legal issues are more muddied.* 在海外，法律问题更为繁复。 •PHRASE If someone or something **muddies the waters**, they cause a situation or issue to seem less clear and less easy to understand. 搅浑水；使局势(或问题)更不明朗 ❑ *They keep on muddying the waters by raising other political issues.* 他们不停地提出其他政治问题，力图把水搅浑。

mud|flats /'mʌdflæts/ N-PLURAL **Mudflats** are areas of flat empty land at the coast which are covered by the sea only when the tide is in. 泥滩(涨潮时才被海水淹没的海边平坦空地)

mud|guard /'mʌdgɑ:d/ (**mudguards**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **mudguards** of a bicycle or other vehicle are curved pieces of metal or plastic above the tyres, which stop mud getting on the rider or vehicle. (自行车等的)挡泥板【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **fender, splashguard**

mud|slide /'mʌdslaɪd/ (**mudslides**) N-COUNT A **mudslide** is a large amount of mud sliding down a mountain, usually causing damage or destruction. 泥石流

→ see **disaster**

mud-slinging N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **mud-slinging**, you are accusing them of making insulting, unfair, and damaging remarks about their opponents. 诽谤；诬蔑；中伤【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *Voters are disillusioned with the mud-slinging campaigns run by many candidates in recent years.* 选民们对近些年很多候选人在竞选活动中互相诋毁深感失望。

mues|li /'mju:zli/ (**mueslis**) N-VAR **Muesli** is a breakfast cereal made from chopped nuts, dried fruit, and grains. 穆兹利(用碎果仁、干果和谷物混合制成的一种早餐食品)

mu|ez|zin /mu'ezɪn/ (**muezzins**) N-COUNT A **muezzin** is an official who calls from the tower of a mosque when it is time for Muslims to pray. (伊斯兰教的)穆安津，宣礼员

muff /mʌf/ (**muffs, muffing, muffed**) ❶ VERB If you **muff** something, you do it badly or you make a mistake while you are doing it, so that it is not successful. 把…弄糟；做…时出差错【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v n] *He muffed his opening speech.* 他把开幕致辞搞砸了。 ❷ N-COUNT A **muff** is a piece of fur or thick cloth shaped like a short hollow cylinder. You wear a muff on your hands to keep them warm in cold weather. (御寒用的)手筒，手笼

muf|fin /'mʌfɪn/ (**muffins**) ❶ N-COUNT **Muffins** are small, round, sweet cakes, usually with fruit or bran inside. They are often eaten with butter for breakfast. 松饼，松糕(常含水果或麸皮，涂黄油后作早餐食用)【AM 美】 ❑ *...breakfasts of pancakes, blueberry muffins, eggs, and bacon.* 有煎饼、蓝莓松饼、鸡蛋和熏肉的早餐 ❷ N-COUNT **Muffins** are small, flat, sweet bread rolls that you eat hot with butter. (涂黄油后趁热吃的)小甜面包卷【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **English muffins**

muf|fle /'mʌf°l/ (**muffles, muffling, muffled**) VERB If something **muffles** a sound, it makes it quieter and more difficult to hear. 消(声)；使(声音)减弱 ❑ [v n] *Blake held his handkerchief over the mouthpiece to muffle his voice.* 布莱克把手绢包在话筒上，好让自己的声音听起来模糊不清。 ❑ [v-ed] *She heard a muffled cough behind her.* 她听到身后一声低沉的咳嗽。

muf|fled /'mʌf°ld/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **muffled**, you are wearing a lot of heavy clothes so that very little of your body or face is visible. (穿许多厚衣服把身体和脸)裹起来的，包住的 ❑ [+in] *...children muffled in scarves and woolly hats.* 裹着围巾、戴着毛线帽的孩子们

muf|fler /'mʌflə'/ (**mufflers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **muffler** is the same as a **scarf**. 同 scarf【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 ❷ N-COUNT A **muffler** is a device on a car exhaust that makes it quieter. (汽车排气管上的)消声器【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **silencer**

mug /mʌg/ (**mugs, mugging, mugged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **mug** is a large deep cup with straight sides and a handle, used for hot drinks. 马克杯 ❑ *He spooned instant coffee into two of the mugs.* 他把速溶咖啡舀入两个马克杯中。 •N-COUNT A **mug** of something is the amount of it contained in a mug. 一马克杯的量 ❑ [+of] *He had been drinking mugs of coffee to keep himself awake.* 为让自己保持清醒，他一杯接一杯地喝咖啡。 ❷ VERB If someone **mugs** you, they attack you in order to steal your money. 抢劫；打劫 ❑ [v n] *I was walking out to my car when this guy tried to mug me.* 我正出门朝我的车走去，就在这时这家伙企图打劫我。 •**mug|ging** (**muggings**) N-VAR ❑ *Bank robberies, burglaries and muggings are reported almost daily in the press.* 报纸上几乎每天都有抢银行、入室盗窃和拦路抢劫的报道。 ❸ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **mug**, you mean that they are stupid and easily deceived by other people. 冤大头；傻瓜【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】 ❑ *He's a mug as far as women are concerned.* 他在女性眼里是个冤大头。 ❹ PHRASE If you say that an activity is **a mug's game**, you mean that it is not worth doing because it does not give the person who is doing it any benefit or satisfaction. 傻瓜才干的事；吃力不讨好的事【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】 ❑ *I used to be a very heavy gambler, but not any more. It's a mug's game.* 我曾经非常好赌，但现在不赌了。那是傻瓜才干的事。 ❺ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **mug** is their face. 脸；面孔【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He managed to get his ugly mug on the telly.* 他设法让自己那张丑脸上了电视。

mug|ger /ˈmʌgəʳ/ (**muggers**) N-COUNT A **mugger** is a person who attacks someone violently in a street in order to steal money from them. 抢劫犯

mug|gy /ˈmʌgi/ (**muggier, muggiest**) ADJ **Muggy** weather is unpleasantly warm and damp. (天气)闷热的 ❑ *It was muggy and overcast.* 天气闷热，天色阴沉。

'mug shot (**mug shots**) N-COUNT A **mug shot** is a photograph of someone, especially a photograph of a criminal which has been taken by the police. (尤指警方拍摄的罪犯的)面部照片，头像 【INFORMAL 非正式】

mul|berry /ˈmʌlbəri, AM 美 -beri/ (**mulberries**) N-VAR A **mulberry** or a **mulberry tree** is a tree which has small purple berries which you can eat. 桑树 •N-COUNT **Mulberries** are the fruit of a mulberry tree. 桑葚

mulch /mʌltʃ/ (**mulches, mulching, mulched**) 1 N-VAR A **mulch** is a layer of something such as old leaves, small pieces of wood, or manure which you put on the soil round plants in order to protect them and help them to grow. 覆盖物，覆盖层(置于植株周围土壤上助其生长的枯叶、木屑、粪肥等) 2 VERB To **mulch** plants means to put a mulch round them to protect them and help them to grow. 用覆盖物(或覆盖层)覆盖 ❑ [v n +*with*] *In May, mulch the bed with garden compost.* 五月，用花园堆肥覆盖苗圃。[Also v n]

mule /mju:l/ (**mules**) 1 N-COUNT A **mule** is an animal whose parents are a horse and a donkey. 骡 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **mule** is a shoe or slipper which is open around the heel. 拖鞋式便鞋；拖鞋

mull /mʌl/ (**mulls, mulling, mulled**) VERB If you **mull** something, you think about it for a long time before deciding what to do. 长时间考虑；仔细考虑【AM 美】❑ [v n] *Last month, a federal grand jury began mulling evidence in the case.* 上个月，一个联邦大陪审团开始仔细审查本案证据。❑ [v] *Do you know why he was mulling and hesitating?* 你知道他为什么前思后想、犹豫不决吗？

►**mull over** PHRASAL VERB If you **mull** something **over**, you think about it for a long time before deciding what to do. 长时间思考；仔细琢磨 ❑ [v P n] *McLaren had been mulling over an idea to make a movie.* 麦克拉伦一直琢磨着要拍一部电影。❑ [v n P] *I'll leave you alone here so you can mull it over.* 我不打扰你了，你在这儿可以仔细考虑考虑这事儿。

mul|lah /ˈmʊlə, ˈmʌlə/ (**mullahs**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **mullah** is a Muslim who is a religious teacher or leader. 毛拉(伊斯兰教教师或领袖)

mulled /mʌld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Mulled** wine has sugar and spice added to it and is then heated. (酒)香甜温热的，加糖和香料后烫热的

mul|let /ˈmʌlɪt/ (**mullets** or **mullet**) N-VAR A **mullet** is a small sea fish that people cook and eat. 鲻鱼(一种可食用的小海鱼) •N-UNCOUNT **Mullet** is this fish eaten as food. (作为餐食的)鲻鱼

multi- /ˈmʌlti-/ PREFIX **Multi-** is used to form adjectives indicating that something consists of many things of a particular kind. (用于构成形容词)表示"多…的" ❑ *...the introduction of multi-party democracy.* 多党民主制的实行 ❑ *...a multi-million-dollar outfit.* 几百万美元的装备

multi|coloured /ˈmʌltikʌləd/ also **multi-coloured**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **multicolored** or **multi-colored**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **multicoloured** object has many different colours. 多彩的；五彩缤纷的 ❑ *...a sea of multicoloured umbrellas.* 五颜六色的伞的海洋

Word Link 词根词缀 *multi = many* 多：*multicoloured, multimedia, multinational*

multi|cul|tur|al /ˌmʌlti'kʌltʃərəl/ also **multi-cultural** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multicultural** means consisting of or relating to people of many different nationalities and cultures. 多元文化的 ❑ *...children growing up in a multicultural society.* 在多元文化社会中长大的孩子们

multi|cul|tur|al|ism /ˌmʌlti'kʌltʃərəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Multiculturalism** is a situation in which all the different cultural or racial groups in a society have equal rights and opportunities, and none is ignored or regarded as unimportant. 多元文化主义；多元文化论

multi-faceted also **multifaceted** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multi-faceted** means having a variety of different and important features or elements. 多面的；多样的 ❑ *Webb is a multi-faceted performer.* 韦布是一个多才多艺的表演者。❑ *Her job is multi-faceted.* 她的工作涉及多方面。

multi|far|ious /ˌmʌltɪ'feərɪəs/ ADJ If you describe things as **multifarious**, you mean that they are many in number and of many different kinds. 多种多样的；五花八门的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Spain is a composite of multifarious traditions and people.* 西班牙是众多传统和民族的合成体。❑ *The reasons for closure are multifarious.* 关闭是多种原因造成的。

multi|lat|er|al /ˌmʌlti'lætərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multilateral** means involving at least three different groups of people or nations. 多边的；多方的 ❑ *Many want to abandon the multilateral trade talks in Geneva.* 很多国家想退出在日内瓦举行的多边贸易会谈。

multi-level 'mar|ket|ing N-UNCOUNT **Multi-level marketing** is a marketing technique which involves people buying a product, then earning a commission by selling it to their friends. The abbreviation **MLM** is also used. 传销(缩略形式为 MLM) ❑ *...multi-level marketing schemes.* 传销计划

multi|lin|gual /ˌmʌlti'lɪŋgwəl/ also **multi-lingual** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multilingual** means involving several different languages. 多语言的；多语种的 ❑ *...a multilingual country.* 多语种国家 ❑ *...multilingual dictionaries.* 多语词典 2 ADJ A **multilingual** person is able to speak more than two languages very well. (人)能说多种语言的 ❑ *He recruited two multilingual engineers.* 他招聘了两个懂多种语言的工程师。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lingu = language* 语言：*bilingual, linguist, multilingual*

multi|media /ˌmʌlti'mi:diə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] You use **multimedia** to refer to computer programs and products which involve sound, pictures, and film, as well as text. 多媒体 ❑ *...the next generation of computers, which will be 'multimedia machines' that allow users to control and manipulate sound, video, text and graphics.* 下一代计算机，即允许用户操控声音、视频、文本和图形的"多媒体机" 2 N-UNCOUNT In education, **multimedia** is the use of television and other different media in a lesson, as well as books. 多媒体教学

multi-millio|naire (**multi-millionaires**) also **multimillionaire** N-COUNT A **multi-millionaire** is a very rich person who has money or property worth several million pounds or dollars. (拥有价值数百万英镑或美元财产的)大富翁

multi|na|tion|al /ˌmʌlti'næʃənəl/ (**multinationals**) also **multi-national** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **multinational** company has branches or owns companies in many different countries. (公司)跨国的 •N-COUNT **Multinational** is also a noun. ❑ *...multinationals such as Ford and IBM.* 福特、IBM 等跨国公司 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multinational** armies, organizations, or other groups involve people from several different countries. (军队、组织等)人员来自多个国家的，多国的 ❑ *The U.S. troops would be part of a multinational force.* 美军将是多国部队的一个组成部分。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multinational** countries or regions have a population that is made up of people of several different nationalities. (国家或地区)多民族的

mul|ti|play|er /ˌmʌlti'pleɪəʳ/ ADJ A **multiplayer** computer or video game is played by more than one player at one time. (计算机或电子游戏)多人的，多玩家的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Internet multiplayer games are responsible for much of the increase in broadband use.* 网络多人游戏是宽带用户增多的一个主要原因。

multi|ple /ˈmʌltɪpəl/ (**multiples**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **multiple** to describe things that consist of many parts, involve many people, or have many uses. 多部分的；涉及多人的；有多种

M

用途的 ❑ *He died of multiple injuries.* 他死于多发性损伤。❑ *The most common multiple births are twins, two babies born at the same time.* 最常见的多胎是双胞胎，两个婴儿同时出生。❷ N-COUNT If one number is a **multiple of** a smaller number, it can be exactly divided by that smaller number. 倍数 ❑ [+of] *Their numerical system, derived from the Babylonians, was based on multiples of the number six.* 他们的数制源自古巴比伦人，以数字 6 的倍数为基数。❸ N-COUNT A **multiple** or a **multiple store** is a shop with a lot of branches in different towns. 连锁店【BRIT 英】❑ *It made it almost impossible for the smaller retailer to compete against the multiples.* 这使得小零售商几乎不可能跟连锁店竞争。

→ see **copy**

ˌmulti|ple ˈchoice also **multiple-choice** ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a **multiple choice** test or question, you have to choose the answer that you think is right from several possible answers that are listed on the question paper. （考试或考题）多项选择的

multi|ple scle|ro|sis /ˌmʌltɪpᵊl sklɪˈrəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Multiple sclerosis** is a serious disease of the nervous system, which gradually makes a person weaker, and sometimes affects their sight or speech. The abbreviation **MS** is also used. 多发性硬化（一种严重的神经系统疾病，亦用缩略形式 MS）

multi|plex /ˈmʌltɪpleks/ (**multiplexes**) N-COUNT A **multiplex** is a cinema complex with six or more screens. 多放映厅影院，多厅影院（拥有 6 块或 6 块以上银幕）

multi|pli|ca|tion /ˌmʌltɪplɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Multiplication** is the process of calculating the total of one number multiplied by another. 乘法 ❑ *There will be simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.* 会有简单的加、减、乘、除测试。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **multiplication** of things of a particular kind is the process or fact of them increasing in number or amount. （数量方面的）增加，增多 ❑ [+of] *Increasing gravity is known to speed up the multiplication of cells.* 已知增加重力会加速细胞增殖。

→ see **mathematics**

ˌmulti|pli|ca|tion sign (**multiplication signs**) N-COUNT A **multiplication sign** is the sign x which is put between two numbers to show that they are being multiplied. 乘号

ˌmulti|pli|ca|tion ta|ble (**multiplication tables**) N-COUNT A **multiplication table** is a list of the multiplications of numbers between one and twelve. Children often have to learn multiplication tables at school. 乘法表

multi|plic|ity /ˌmʌltɪˈplɪsɪti/ QUANT A **multiplicity of** things is a large number or a large variety of them. 大量；多种多样【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a writer who uses a multiplicity of styles.* 文风多样的作家

multi|ply /ˈmʌltɪplaɪ/ (**multiplies, multiplying, multiplied**) ❶ VERB When something **multiplies** or when you **multiply** it, it increases greatly in number or amount. （使）成倍增加；（使）大大增加 ❑ [v] *Such disputes multiplied in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.* 这类纠纷在 18 和 19 世纪激增。❑ [v n] *Her husband multiplied his demands on her time.* 她丈夫需要她的时间大大增加。❷ VERB When animals and insects **multiply**, they increase in number by giving birth to large numbers of young. （动物）繁殖，增殖 ❑ [v] *These creatures can multiply quickly.* 这些动物能迅速繁殖。❸ VERB If you **multiply** one number by another, you add the first number to itself as many times as is indicated by the second number. For example 2 multiplied by 3 is equal to 6. 乘；乘以 ❑ [v n +by] *What do you get if you multiply six by nine?* 6 乘以 9 等于多少？❑ [v n] *...the remarkable ability to multiply huge numbers correctly without pen or paper.* 不借助纸笔就能正确计算大数字乘积的非凡能力

multi|ra|cial /ˌmʌltɪˈreɪʃᵊl/ also **multi-racial** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Multiracial** means consisting of or involving people of many different nationalities and cultures. 多种族的 ❑ *We live in a multiracial society.* 我们生活在一个多种族社会里。

ˌmulti-ˈskilled ADJ **Multi-skilled** employees have a number of different skills, enabling them to do more than one kind of work. （员工）拥有多种技能的 ❑ *...the development of a more adaptable, multi-skilled workforce, capable of moving with the times.* 一支适应能力更强、掌握多种技能、与时俱进的劳动力队伍的培养

ˌmulti-ˈskilling N-UNCOUNT **Multi-skilling** is the practice of training employees to do a number of different tasks. 多技能培训 ❑ *He said restructuring at the station would lead to increased multi-skilling among staff.* 他说该站重组需要加大对员工的多技能培训。

ˌmulti-ˈstorey also **multistorey, multi-storeyed**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **multi-story, multistory,** or **multi-storied**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **multi-storey** building has several floors at different levels above the ground. （建筑）多层的 ❑ *...the Moskovski Department Store, a vast multi-story complex near the city's center.* 莫斯科夫斯基百货商场，一座靠近市中心的大型多层综合建筑 ❑ *...a multi-storey car park.* 多层停车场

ˈmulti-ˌtasking N-UNCOUNT **Multi-tasking** is a situation in which a computer or person does more than one thing at the same time. 多任务处理 ❑ *The big advantage of multi-tasking is that all equipment is used most of the time.* 多任务处理的一大优势是所有设备大部分时间都在被使用。

multi|tude /ˈmʌltɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**multitudes**) ❶ QUANT A **multitude of** things or people is a very large number of them. 许多；大量 ❑ [+of] *There are a multitude of small quiet roads to cycle along.* 有很多可以骑车的僻静小路。❑ [+of] *Addiction to drugs can bring a multitude of other problems.* 毒瘾会带来许多其他问题。•PHRASE If you say that something covers or hides **a multitude of sins**, you mean that it hides something unattractive or does not reveal the true nature of something. 种种错误（或问题）❑ *'Strong, centralized government' is a term that can cover a multitude of sins.* "强大的中央集权政府"是一个能掩饰种种问题的措辞。❷ N-COUNT You can refer to a very large number of people as a **multitude**. 大群人【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...surrounded by a noisy multitude.* 被喧闹的人群围着 ❸ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to the great majority of people in a particular country or situation as **the multitude** or **the multitudes**. 民众；大众；群众 ❑ *The hideous truth was hidden from the multitude.* 向大众隐瞒了骇人听闻的真相。

mum ♦◇ /mʌm/ (**mums**) ❶ N-COUNT Your **mum** is your mother. You can call your mum 'Mum'. 妈妈【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *He misses his mum.* 他想念妈妈。❑ *Mum and Dad are coming for lunch.* 爸爸妈妈要来吃午饭。❑ *Don't worry, Mum.* 别担心，妈妈。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mom**

❷ PHRASE If you **keep mum** or **stay mum** about something, you do not tell anyone about it. 保守秘密；闭口不谈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *He is keeping mum about his feelings on the matter.* 他闭口不谈个人对此事的感受。

mum|ble /ˈmʌmbᵊl/ (**mumbles, mumbling, mumbled**) VERB If you **mumble**, you speak very quietly and not at all clearly with the result that the words are difficult to understand. 咕哝；含糊地说 ❑ [v] *Her grandmother mumbled in her sleep.* 她奶奶含混不清地说了梦话。❑ [v n] *He mumbled a few words.* 他咕哝了几句。❑ [v with quote] *'Today of all days,' she mumbled.* "偏偏是今天，"她咕哝道。•N-COUNT **Mumble** is also a noun. ❑ *He could hear the low mumble of Navarro's voice.* 他能听到纳瓦罗在小声咕哝。

mum|bo jum|bo /ˌmʌmbəʊ ˈdʒʌmbəʊ/ also **mumbo-jumbo** N-UNCOUNT If you describe ideas or words, especially religious or technical ones, as **mumbo jumbo**, you mean that they are nonsense. 谬论，胡话（尤指宗教或技术方面的想法或言论）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *It's all full of psychoanalytic mumbo-jumbo.* 这里面全是精神分析的谬论。

mum|mi|fy /ˈmʌmɪfaɪ/ (**mummifies, mummifying, mummified**) VERB [usu passive] If a dead body **is mummified**, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth. 将（尸体）制成木乃伊 ❑ [be v-ed] *In America, people are paying up to $150,000 to be mummified after death.* 在美国，人们愿意花高达 15 万美元在死后将尸体制成木乃伊。❑ [v-ed] *...the mummified pharaoh.* 法老木乃伊

mum|my /'mʌmi/ (**mummies**) 1 N-COUNT Some people, especially young children, call their mother **mummy**. (尤作儿语)妈咪【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I want my mummy.* 我要妈咪。❑ *Mummy says I can play out in the garden.* 妈咪说我可以到外面的花园里玩。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mommy**

2 N-COUNT A **mummy** is a dead body which was preserved long ago by being rubbed with special oils and wrapped in cloth. 木乃伊 ❑ *...an Egyptian mummy.* 埃及木乃伊

mumps /mʌmps/ N-UNCOUNT **Mumps** is a disease usually caught by children. It causes a mild fever and painful swelling of the glands in the neck. 流行性腮腺炎；痄腮

munch /mʌntʃ/ (**munches, munching, munched**) VERB If you **munch** food, you eat it by chewing it slowly, thoroughly, and rather noisily. 用力嚼；出声地嚼 ❑ [v n] *Luke munched the chicken sandwiches.* 卢克嘎吱嘎吱地嚼着鸡肉三明治。❑ [v] *Across the table, his son Benjie munched appreciatively.* 桌子对面，他儿子本吉有滋有味地大嚼着。❑ [v +way through] *Sheep were munching their way through a yellow carpet of leaves.* 绵羊边吃边走，穿行在厚厚的一层黄色落叶间。[Also v +away at/on]

mun|chies /'mʌntʃiz/ N-PLURAL If someone gets **the munchies**, they suddenly feel a strong desire to eat a snack or something sweet, especially when they have been taking drugs. (尤指吸毒后的)饥饿感【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an attack of the munchies.* 一阵饥饿感

mun|dane /ˌmʌn'deɪn/ ADJ Something that is **mundane** is very ordinary and not at all interesting or unusual. 普通的；平凡的；平庸的 ❑ *Be willing to do even mundane tasks.* 即使平凡的工作也乐意承担。❑ *...the mundane realities of life.* 平淡的现实生活 •N-SING You can refer to mundane things as **the mundane**. 普通事物；平凡事物 ❑ *It's an attitude that turns the mundane into something rather more interesting and exciting.* 将平淡无奇的事情变得趣味横生、激动人心，这是一种态度。

mu|nici|pal /mju:'nɪsɪp°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Municipal** means associated with or belonging to a city or town that has its own local government. 城市的；市政的 ❑ *The municipal authorities gave the go-ahead for the march.* 市政当局批准了这次游行。❑ *...next month's municipal elections.* 下个月的市政选举 ❑ *...the municipal library.* 市图书馆

mu|nici|pal|ity /mju:nɪsɪ'pælɪti/ (**municipalities**) 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **municipality** is a city or town which is governed by its own locally-appointed officials. You can also refer to a city's or town's local government as a **municipality**. (英国的)自治市镇，市镇政府 2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **municipality** is a city or town that is incorporated and can elect its own government, which is also called a **municipality**. (美国能自行选举政府的)自治市

mu|nifi|cent /mju:'nɪfɪsənt/ ADJ A **munificent** person is very generous. 慷慨的；大方的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...one of the country's most munificent artistic benefactors.* 该国最慷慨的艺术捐助人之一 ❑ *...a munificent donation.* 慷慨的捐赠

mu|ni|tions /'mju:nɪ°nz/ N-PLURAL **Munitions** are military equipment and supplies, especially bombs, shells, and guns. 军需品；(尤指)军火 ❑ *...the shortage of men and munitions.* 人员和军火短缺 ❑ *...a munitions factory.* 兵工厂

mu|ral /'mjʊərəl/ (**murals**) N-COUNT A **mural** is a picture painted on a wall. 壁画 ❑ [+of] *...a mural of Tangier bay.* 一幅丹吉尔湾壁画

Word Link 词根词缀 *mur = wall* 墙壁：*extramural, intramural, mural*

mur|der ◆◆◇ /'mɜ:dəʳ/ (**murders, murdering, murdered**) 1 N-VAR **Murder** is the deliberate and illegal killing of a person. 谋杀；凶杀 ❑ *The three accused, aged between 19 and 20, are charged with attempted murder.* 三名被告年纪在 19 到 20 岁之间，被控谋杀未遂。❑ *She refused to testify, unless the murder charge against her was dropped.* 她拒绝作证，除非撤销对她的谋杀指控。❑ *...brutal murders.* 惨无人道的谋杀 2 VERB To **murder** someone means to commit the crime of killing them deliberately. 谋杀；杀害 ❑ [v n] *...a thriller about two men who murder a third to see if they can get away with it.* 讲述两名男子为了看看能否逍遥法外而谋杀另一名男子的惊悚片 ❑ [v-ed] *...the body of a murdered religious and political leader.* 一具遭谋杀的宗教和政治领袖的尸体 [Also v] 3 PHRASE If you say that someone **gets away with murder**, you are complaining that they can do whatever they like without anyone trying to control them or punish them. 为所欲为(而不受控制或惩罚)；逍遥法外【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *His charm and the fact that he is so likeable often allows him to get away with murder.* 他很有魅力，而且很讨人喜欢，这常让他能够为所欲为。

mur|der|er /'mɜ:dəʳərəʳ/ (**murderers**) N-COUNT A **murderer** is a person who has murdered someone. 凶犯；谋杀者；杀人犯 ❑ *One of these men may have been the murderer.* 这些人中有一个可能是杀人凶手。

mur|der|ess /'mɜ:dərɪs/ (**murderesses**) N-COUNT A **murderess** is a woman who has murdered someone. 女凶犯；女谋杀者；女杀人犯

mur|der|ous /'mɜ:dərəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **murderous** is likely to murder someone and may already have murdered someone. 蓄意谋杀的；杀人的 ❑ *This murderous lunatic could kill them both without a second thought.* 这个杀人狂会毫不犹豫地把他俩都杀了。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **murderous** attack or other action is very violent and intended to result in someone's death. (袭击等)凶残的，下死手的 ❑ *He made a murderous attack on his wife that evening.* 他那天晚上对妻子下了死手。

mur|der|ous|ly /'mɜ:dərəsli/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] You use **murderously** to indicate that something is extremely unpleasant or threatening. 极讨厌地；极危险地 ❑ *Beauchamp glared at her murderously.* 比彻姆瞪着她，眼露凶光。

murk /mɜ:k/ N-SING **The murk** is darkness, dark water, or thick mist that is very difficult to see through. 黑暗；浑水；浓雾 ❑ *All of a sudden a tall old man in a black cloak loomed out of the murk.* 突然，一位身着黑斗篷的高个儿老者从暗处闪了出来。

murky /'mɜ:ki/ (**murkier, murkiest**) 1 ADJ A **murky** place or time of day is dark and rather unpleasant because there is not enough light. 晦暗的；昏暗的 ❑ [+with] *The large lamplit room was murky with woodsmoke.* 木柴冒出的烟把亮着灯的大房间弄得烟雾弥漫。2 ADJ **Murky** water or fog is so dark and dirty that you cannot see through it. (水或雾)污浊的，浑浊的 ❑ *...the deep, murky waters of Loch Ness.* 内斯湖幽深浑浊的湖水 3 ADJ If you describe an activity or situation as **murky**, you suspect that it is dishonest or morally wrong. 可疑的；不可告人的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *There has been a murky conspiracy to keep them out of power.* 有人策划了一个不可告人的阴谋，要将他们排斥在权力中心之外。4 ADJ If you describe something as **murky**, you mean that the details of it are not clear or that it is difficult to understand. 含糊不清的；难以理解的 ❑ *The law here is a little bit murky.* 这方面的法律有点儿含糊不清。

mur|mur /'mɜ:məʳ/ (**murmurs, murmuring, murmured**) 1 VERB If you **murmur** something, you say it very quietly, so that not many people can hear what you are saying. 低声说；悄声说 ❑ [v n +to] *He turned and murmured something to the professor.* 他转身对教授小声说了些什么。❑ [v n] *She murmured a few words of support.* 她小声说了几句支持的话。❑ [v with quote] *'How lovely,' she murmured.* "好可爱。"她低语道。❑ [v that] *Murmuring softly that they must go somewhere to talk, he led her from the garden.* 他低声温柔地说他们必须找个地方谈谈，然后带她出了花园。2 N-COUNT [usu adj n] A **murmur** is something that is said which can hardly be heard. 低语；咕哝；喃喃细语 ❑ *They spoke in low murmurs.* 他们低声说话。3 N-SING A **murmur** is a continuous low sound, like the noise of a river or of voices far away. 持续低沉的声音(如流水的汩汩声、远处的说话声) ❑ [+of] *The piano music mixes with the murmur of conversation.* 钢琴曲混杂着低沉的谈话声。❑ *The clamor of traffic has receded to a distant murmur.* 车辆的喧闹声已渐渐远去，变得模糊起来。4 N-COUNT A **murmur of** a particular emotion is a quiet expression of it. (特定情绪的)低声表达；咕哝；嘟囔 ❑ [+of] *The promise of some basic working rights draws murmurs of approval.* 对一些基本工

M

Word Web 话题词汇 muscle 肌肉

There are three types of **muscles** in the body. **Voluntary** or **skeletal** muscles produce external movements. **Involuntary** or **smooth** muscles provide internal movement within the body. For example, the smooth muscles in the **iris** of the eye adjust the size of the pupil. This controls how much light enters the eye. **Cardiac** muscles are found only in the heart. They work constantly but never get tired. When we **exercise**, voluntary muscles **contract** and then **relax**. With repeated **workouts**, we can **build** these muscles and increase their **strength**. If we don't exercise, these muscles can **atrophy** and become **weak**.

人体有三种类型的肌肉。随意肌也叫骨骼肌，产生外部运动。不随意肌也叫平滑肌，提供身体内部运动。例如，眼睛虹膜的平滑肌调整瞳孔的大小，以此来控制光线进入眼睛的多少。心肌只存在于心脏，一刻不停却不知疲倦地工作。锻炼时，随意肌先是收缩，然后放松。经过反复练习，我们可以使这些肌肉更发达，增强其力量。不锻炼时，这些肌肉就会萎缩，变得无力。

作权利的承诺引来阵阵低声赞许。 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **murmur** is an abnormal sound which is made by the heart and which shows that there is probably something wrong with it.（心脏的）杂音 ❑ *The doctor said James had now developed a heart murmur.* 医生说詹姆斯的心脏有杂音。 PHRASE If someone does something **without a murmur**, they do it without complaining. 毫无怨言

mur|mur|ings /ˈmɜːʳmərɪŋz/ N-PLURAL If there are **murmurings of**, for example, approval or disapproval, people are expressing their approval or disapproval of something in a quiet way.（赞同、不满等的）小声表达 ❑ *For some time there have been murmurings of discontent over the government policy on inflation.* 一段时间以来，人们在暗发牢骚，不满政府应对通货膨胀的政策。 ❑ [+of] *At this point there were murmurings of approval from the experts.* 到了这个时候，已经有专家低声表示赞同。

Murphy's Law /ˈmɜːʳfiz lɔː/ N-PROPER **Murphy's Law** is the idea that whatever can go wrong in a situation will go wrong. 墨菲法则（认为凡有可能出错的地方终将出错）

mus|cle ◆◇ /ˈmʌsᵊl/ (**muscles, muscling, muscled**) N-VAR A **muscle** is a piece of tissue inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement. 肌肉 ❑ *Keeping your muscles strong and in tone helps you to avoid back problems.* 保持肌肉强健有力有助于避免背部疾病。 ❑ *He is suffering from a strained thigh muscle.* 他大腿肌肉拉伤了。 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **muscle**, you mean that they have power and influence, which enables them to do difficult things. 力量；势力 ❑ *Eisenhower used his muscle to persuade Congress to change the law.* 艾森豪威尔用他的影响力说服国会修法。 PHRASE If a group, organization, or country **flexes** its **muscles**, it does something to impress or frighten people, in order to show them that it has power and is considering using it. 秀肌肉，显示实力（意在炫耀或恫吓） ❑ *The Fair Trade Commission has of late been flexing its muscles, cracking down on cases of corruption.* 公平贸易委员会最近一直在发威，严厉打击腐败案件。 PHRASE If you say that someone did not **move a muscle**, you mean that they stayed absolutely still. 动一下；动一动 ❑ *He stood without moving a muscle, unable to believe what his eyes saw so plainly.* 他一动不动地站着，无法相信眼前如此清楚的一切。

▸muscle in PHRASAL VERB If someone **muscles in on** something, they force their way into a situation where they have no right to be and where they are not welcome, in order to gain some advantage for themselves. 强行介入，强行插手（以谋求私利）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P +on] *Cohen complained that Kravis was muscling in on his deal.* 科恩抱怨克拉维斯非要在他的买卖中插上一脚。 ❑ [V P] *It would be surprising were the Mafia not to have muscled in.* 黑手党若不插上一脚，那反倒令人奇怪了。

→ see Word Web:**muscle**

→ see **nervous system**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *muscle* with:

N.	muscle **aches** 肌痛，muscle **mass** 肌集群，muscle **pain** 肌痛，muscle **tone** 肌张力 1
V.	**contract a** muscle 收缩肌肉，**flex a** muscle 绷紧肌肉，**pull a** muscle 拉伤肌肉 1

ˈmuscle-bound ADJ If you describe someone as **muscle-bound**, you mean that their muscles are well developed, usually in an unattractive way. 肌肉粗大的；肌肉发达的 ❑ *...a cartoon of a muscle-bound woman standing victorious astride a prone male.* 画有一位得意洋洋、肌肉发达的女人骑跨着一个伏地男人的卡通画

mus|cu|lar /ˈmʌskjuləʳ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Muscular** means involving or affecting your muscles. 肌肉的 ❑ *As a general rule, all muscular effort is enhanced by breathing in as the effort is made.* 一般而言，所有肌肉力量都是通过发力时吸气得到增强的。 ❑ *Early symptoms include anorexia, muscular weakness and fatigue.* 早期症状有厌食、肌无力和疲劳。 2 ADJ If a person or their body is **muscular**, they are very fit and strong, and have firm muscles which are not covered with a lot of fat. 肌肉发达的；强健的 ❑ *Like most female athletes, she was lean and muscular.* 像多数女运动员一样，她苗条而健美。

mus|cu|lar dys|tro|phy /ˌmʌskjuləʳ ˈdɪstrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Muscular dystrophy** is a serious disease in which your muscles gradually weaken. 肌营养不良

mus|cu|la|ture /ˈmʌskjuləʧəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Musculature** is used to refer to all the muscles in your body, or to a system of muscles that you use to perform a particular type of action. 肌肉系统；肌肉组织【FORMAL 正式】

muse /mjuːz/ (**muses, musing, mused**) 1 VERB If you **muse** on something, you think about it, usually saying or writing what you are thinking at the same time. 思考；（通常指）边思考边说（或边写）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V +on/about/over] *Many of the papers muse on the fate of the President.* 很多报纸都在揣测总统的命运。 ❑ [V with quote] *'As a whole,' she muses, 'the 'organized church' turns me off'.* "总的来说，"她思忖道，"'有组织的教会'令我生厌。" ❑ [V that] *He once mused that he would have voted Labour in 1964 had he been old enough.* 他曾考虑过，如果 1964 年时自己够年龄，就会投工党的票。 •**mus|ing** (**musings**) N-COUNT ❑ *His musings were interrupted by Montagu who came and sat down next to him.* 他的沉思被走过来挨着他坐下的蒙塔古打断了。 2 N-COUNT A **muse** is a person, usually a woman, who gives someone, usually a man, a desire to create art, poetry, or music, and gives them ideas for it. 缪斯（给人创作灵感的人，多为女性） ❑ [+to] *Once she was a nude model and muse to French artist Henri Matisse.* 她曾是法国画家亨利·马蒂斯的裸体模特和灵感女神。

mu|seum ◆◆◇ /mjuːˈziːəm/ (**museums**) N-COUNT A **museum** is a building where a large number of interesting and valuable objects, such as works of art or historical items, are kept, studied, and displayed to the public. 博物馆；博物院 ❑ *For months Malcolm had wanted to visit the Parisian art museums.* 几个月来马尔科姆一直想参观巴黎的艺术博物馆。 ❑ [+of] *...the American Museum of Natural History.* 美国自然历史博物馆

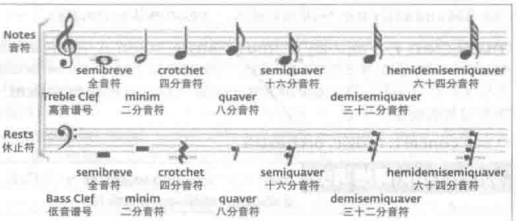
→ see **gallery**

mu|seum piece (**museum pieces**) N-COUNT If you describe an object or building as a **museum piece**, you mean that it is old and unusual. 博物馆藏品；古老而不寻常之物 ❑ *One day these are multi-million-dollar war machines and the next they are museum pieces.* 今天这些是价值数百万美元的战争武器，明天就会成为博物馆藏品。

mush /mʌʃ/ (**mushes, mushing, mushed**) 1 N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Mush** is a thick, soft paste. 糊状物 ❑ *The brown mush in the fridge is some veg soup left over.* 冰箱里的棕色糊状东西是剩的蔬菜汤。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe something such as a film or book as **mush**, you mean that it is very sentimental. 感伤的事物；多愁善感的作品【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Whenever famous actresses get together to make a 'woman's film' you can bet on an overload of sentimental mush.* 无论什么时候，只要知名女演员们聚在一起拍一部"女性题材电影"，那毫无疑问会有一堆多愁善感的故事。 3 VERB If you **mush** something, you make it into a mush. 把…打成糊 ❑ [v-ed up] ...

Word Web 话题词汇 music 音乐

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived only 35 years (1756-1791). However, he is one of the most important **musicians** in history. Mozart began playing the **piano** at the age of four. A year later he **composed** his first **song**. Since he hadn't yet learned musical **notation**, his father wrote out the **score** for him. Mozart's father arranged for the boy to play for royalty across Europe. Soon Mozart became known as a gifted **composer**. During his lifetime, he wrote more than 50 **symphonies**. He also composed numerous **operas**, **concertos**, **arias**, and other musical works.



沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特在世仅仅 35 年(1756—1791)。然而，他已经跻身历史上最伟大的音乐家之列。莫扎特 4 岁的时候开始弹钢琴；一年之后创作了自己的第一首歌曲。由于他还没有学过五线谱，他的父亲为他记下了曲子。莫扎特的父亲安排儿子到欧洲各地为王室表演。不久莫扎特就成为了闻名遐迩的天才作曲家。他的一生中谱写了 50 多部交响曲，还创作了无数歌剧、协奏曲、咏叹调和其他音乐作品。

mushed-up potato and cauliflower. 打成糊的土豆和花菜 [Also v n, v-ed]

mush|room /ˈmʌʃruːm/ (**mushrooms, mushrooming, mushroomed**) ❶ N-VAR **Mushrooms** are fungi that you can eat. 蘑菇；食用菌 ❑ *There are many types of wild mushrooms.* 野生蘑菇有很多种。❑ *...mushroom omelette.* 蘑菇煎蛋饼 ❷ → see also **button mushroom** ❸ VERB If something such as an industry or a place **mushrooms**, it grows or comes into existence very quickly. 迅速成长；大量涌现 ❑ [v] *The media training industry has mushroomed over the past decade.* 过去 10 年里，媒体培训产业迅速壮大。❑ [v +to/into] *A sleepy capital of a few hundred thousand people has mushroomed to a crowded city of 2 million.* 几十万人的沉寂首府迅速发展成为拥有两百万人口的拥挤都市。

→ see **fungus**

'mush|room cloud (**mushroom clouds**) N-COUNT A **mushroom cloud** is an extremely large cloud caused by a nuclear explosion. (核爆炸形成的)蘑菇云

mushy /ˈmʌʃi/ (**mushier, mushiest**) ❶ ADJ Vegetables and fruit that are **mushy** are soft and have lost most of their shape. (果蔬)蔫的，软塌塌的 ❑ *When the fruit is mushy and cooked, remove from the heat.* 水果绵软煮好后，从火上端下来。❷ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **mushy**, you mean that they are very sentimental. 感伤的；多愁善感的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Don't go getting all mushy and sentimental.* 不要变得那么多愁善感。

mu|sic ◆◆◆ /ˈmjuːzɪk/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Music** is the pattern of sounds produced by people singing or playing instruments. 音乐；乐曲 ❑ *...classical music.* 古典音乐 ❑ [+of] *...the music of George Gershwin.* 乔治·格什温的音乐作品 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Music** is the art of creating or performing music. 音乐创作(或表演)艺术 ❑ *He went on to study music, specialising in the clarinet.* 他继续学习音乐，专攻单簧管。❑ *...a music lesson.* 音乐课 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Music** is the symbols written on paper which represent musical sounds. 乐谱 ❑ *He's never been able to read music.* 他一直都不识谱。❹ → see also **sheet music** ❺ PHRASE If something that you hear is **music to your ears**, it makes you feel very happy. 悦耳之声；佳音；中听的话【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [+of] *Popular support—it's music to the ears of any politician.* 大众的支持对任何一位政界人士来说都是佳音。❻ PHRASE If you **face the music**, you put yourself in a position where you will be criticized or punished for something you have done. 承担自己行为的后果；接受批评(或惩罚)❑ *Sooner or later, I'm going to have to face the music.* 迟早我得自己承担后果。

→ see Word Web: **music**

→ see **concert, DVD**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *music* with:

ADJ. **live** music 现场音乐，**loud** music 响亮的音乐，**new** music 新音乐，**pop(ular)** music 流行音乐 ❶

N. **background** music 背景乐，music **critic** 乐评人，music **festival** 音乐节 ❶
music **business** 音乐行业，music **industry** 音乐产业，music **lesson** 音乐课 ❷

V. **compose** music 创作乐曲，**download** music 下载音乐，**hear** music 听见音乐，**listen to** music 听音乐，**play** music 播放音乐，**write** music 谱写乐曲 ❶
study music 学习音乐 ❷

mu|si|cal ◆◇◇ /ˈmjuːzɪkᵊl/ (**musicals**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **musical** to indicate that something is connected with playing or studying music. 音乐的 ❑ *We have a wealth of musical talent in this region.* 我们在这个地区拥有大量音乐人才。❑ *Stan Getz's musical career spanned five decades.* 斯坦·盖茨的音乐生涯跨越 50 个春秋。•**mu|si|cal|ly** /ˈmjuːzɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Musically there is a lot to enjoy.* 从音乐角度看，有很多可以欣赏之处。❷ N-COUNT A **musical** is a play or film that uses singing and dancing in the story. 音乐剧；音乐歌舞片 ❑ *...London's smash hit musical Miss Saigon.* 伦敦轰动一时的音乐剧《西贡小姐》❸ ADJ Someone who is **musical** has a natural ability and interest in music. 有音乐天赋的；喜爱音乐的 ❑ *I came from a musical family.* 我出身于音乐世家。❹ ADJ Sounds that are **musical** are light and pleasant to hear. 好听的；悦耳的 ❑ *He had a soft, almost musical voice.* 他声音柔和，如音乐般动听。

'mu|si|cal box (**musical boxes**) N-COUNT A **musical box** is the same as a **music box**. 同 music box【BRIT 英】

,mu|si|cal 'chairs ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Musical chairs** is a game that children play at parties. They run round a row of chairs while music plays and try to sit down on one when the music stops. 抢椅子游戏 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you describe the situation within a particular organization or area of activity as **musical chairs**, you are critical of the fact that people in that organization or area exchange jobs or positions very often. (像抢椅子游戏似的)人员频繁跳槽，频繁调换职位【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It was musical chairs. Creative people would switch jobs just to get more money.* 这就像抢椅子游戏一样。有创造力的人为挣更多钱不断跳槽。

'mu|si|cal com|edy (**musical comedies**) N-VAR **Musical comedy** is a type of play or film that has singing and dancing as part of the story and that is humorous and entertaining, especially one written before the middle of the twentieth century. (尤指写于 20 世纪中期之前的)音乐喜剧，歌舞喜剧，音乐喜剧片

'mu|si|cal di|rec|tor (**musical directors**) N-COUNT A **musical director** is the same as a **music director**. 同 music director

,mu|si|cal 'in|stru|ment (**musical instruments**) N-COUNT A **musical instrument** is an object such as a piano, guitar, or violin which you play in order to produce music. 乐器 ❑ *The drum is one of the oldest musical instruments.* 鼓是最古老的乐器之一。

'mu|sic box (**music boxes**) N-COUNT A **music box** is a box that plays a tune when you open the lid. 八音盒

,mu|sic 'di|rec|tor (**music directors**) N-COUNT The **music director** of an orchestra or other group of musicians is the person who decides what they will play and where, and usually conducts them as well. 乐团指挥；乐队指挥

'mu|sic hall (**music halls**) also **music-hall** ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Music hall** was a popular form of entertainment in the theatre in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It consisted of a series of performances by comedians, singers, and dancers. (19 世纪和 20 世纪早期剧院里的)歌舞杂耍演出【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...an old music hall song.* 歌舞杂耍演出里的一曲老歌

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **vaudeville**

❷ N-COUNT A **music hall** was a theatre that presented popular entertainment. 歌舞杂耍戏院【mainly BRIT 主英】

M

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **vaudeville theater**

mu|si|cian ◆◇◇ /mju:'zɪʃ°n/ (**musicians**) N-COUNT A **musician** is a person who plays a musical instrument as their job or hobby. 音乐家；乐师；乐手 ❑ *...one of Britain's best known rock musicians.* 英国最知名的摇滚乐手之一

→ see **concert, music, orchestra**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ician ≈ person who works at* …工作者：*dietician, musician, physician*

mu|si|cian|ship /mju:'zɪʃ°nʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Musicianship** is the skill involved in performing music. 音乐技艺 ❑ *Her musicianship is excellent.* 她的音乐技艺出类拔萃。

'mu|sic stand (**music stands**) N-COUNT A **music stand** is a device that holds pages of music in position while you play a musical instrument. 乐谱架

musk /mʌsk/ N-UNCOUNT **Musk** is a substance with a strong smell which is used in making perfume. 麝香

mus|ket /'mʌskɪt/ (**muskets**) N-COUNT A **musket** was an early type of gun with a long barrel, which was used before rifles were invented. 滑膛枪；火枪

musky /'mʌski/ ADJ A **musky** smell is strong, warm, and sweet. (气味)有麝香味的，令人沉醉的 ❑ *She dabbed a drop of the musky perfume behind each ear.* 她在两耳后分别擦上一滴麝香香水。

Mus|lim ◆◇◇ /'mʊzlɪm, 'mʊ:s-, AM 美 'mɑz-/ (**Muslims**) 1 N-COUNT A **Muslim** is someone who believes in Islam and lives according to its rules. 穆斯林 2 ADJ **Muslim** means relating to Islam or Muslims. 伊斯兰教的；穆斯林的 ❑ *...Iran and other Muslim countries.* 伊朗和其他伊斯兰国家

mus|lin /'mʌzlɪn/ (**muslins**) N-VAR **Muslin** is very thin cotton cloth. 平纹细布 ❑ *...white muslin curtains.* 白色平纹细布窗帘

muso /'mju:zəʊ/ (**musos**) 1 N-COUNT A **muso** is a musician. 音乐家；乐师；乐手【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...country muso Shania Twain.* 乡村乐歌手莎尼娅·特温 2 ADJ **Muso** means the same as **musical**. 同 musical【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Bruce Springsteen has re-hired his muso collective, the E Street Band.* 布鲁斯·斯普林斯汀重新组建了他的音乐团队——E 街乐队。

muss /mʌs/ (**musses, mussing, mussed**) VERB To **muss** something, especially someone's hair, or to **muss it up**, means to make it untidy. 弄乱(尤指头发)；使不整洁【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *He reached out and mussed my hair.* 他伸手弄乱了我的头发。❑ [be v-ed up] *His clothes were all mussed up.* 他的衣服全被弄皱了。

mus|sel /'mʌs°l/ (**mussels**) N-COUNT **Mussels** are a kind of shellfish that you can eat from their shells. 贻贝

must ◆◆◆ /məst, STRONG 强读 mʌst/ (**musts**)

The noun is pronounced /mʌst/. 名词读作 /mʌst/。

Must is a modal verb. It is followed by the base form of a verb. must 为情态动词，后跟动词原形。

1 MODAL You use **must** to indicate that you think it is very important or necessary for something to happen. You use **must not** or **mustn't** to indicate that you think it is very important or necessary for something not to happen. 必须；一定要 ❑ *What you wear should be stylish and clean, and must definitely fit well.* 你穿着应该整洁入时，而且必须非常合身。❑ *The doctor must not allow the patient to be put at risk.* 医生绝对不能坐视患者被置于危境而不顾。2 MODAL You use **must** to indicate that it is necessary for something to happen, usually because of a rule or law. (通常因为规则或法律)必须 ❑ *Candidates must satisfy the general conditions for admission.* 候选人必须满足参选的总体条件。❑ *Equipment must be supervised if children are in the house.* 孩子们在屋里时，设备必须有人监管。3 MODAL You use **must** to indicate that you are fairly sure that something is the case. (用于表示推测)一定，肯定 ❑ *At 29 Russell must be one of the youngest-ever Wembley referees.* 29 岁的拉塞尔一定是有史以来温布利球场上最年轻的主裁判之一。❑ *I'm sure he must feel he has lost a close family friend, because I know I do.* 我敢说他一定觉得自己失去了一位亲密的世交，因为我知道我是这种感觉。❑ *I must have been a bore.* 我一定让人觉得很无聊。4 MODAL You use **must**, or **must have** with a past participle, to indicate that you believe that something is the case, because of the available evidence. (表示据现有证据推测)想必是，肯定是 ❑ *'You must be Emma,' said the visitor.* "你肯定是埃玛。"来客说。❑ *Miss Holloway had a weak heart. She must have had a heart attack.* 霍洛韦小姐心脏不好。她肯定得过心脏病。5 MODAL If you say that one thing **must have** happened in order for something else to happen, you mean that it is necessary for the first thing to have happened before the second thing can happen. (表示前者为后者的前提)应该已经 ❑ *In order to take that job, you must have left another job.* 为得到那份工作，你应该已辞去了另一份工作。6 MODAL You use **must** to express your intention to do something. (表示意图)一定，必须 ❑ *I must be getting back.* 我一定回来。❑ *I must telephone my parents.* 我必须给父母打电话。❑ *He told the Prime Minister that he felt he must now leave.* 他告诉首相他感觉自己现在必须离开。7 MODAL You use **must** to make suggestions or invitations very forcefully. (表示强烈建议或邀请)务必，一定要 ❑ *You must see a doctor, Frederick.* 你一定得去让医生看看，弗雷德里克。❑ *You must see the painting Paul has given me as a wedding present.* 你一定要看看保罗送给我作结婚礼物的那幅画。8 MODAL You use **must** in remarks and comments where you are expressing sympathy. (表示同情)必定，想必 ❑ *This must be a very difficult job for you.* 这份工作对你来说肯定很难。9 MODAL You use **must** in conversation in expressions such as **'I must say'** and **'I must admit'** in order to emphasize a point that you are making. (用于强调)我得说 / 我得承认【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This came as a surprise, I must say.* 这真是个惊喜，我得说。❑ *I must admit I like looking feminine.* 我得承认我喜欢显得淑女些。10 MODAL You use **must** in expressions such as **'it must be noted'** and **'it must be remembered'** in order to draw the reader's or listener's attention to what you are about to say. (用于引起读者或听者注意)必须指出 / 必须记住 ❑ *It must be noted, however, that not all British and American officers carried out orders.* 然而，必须指出，不是所有的英美军官都执行了命令。❑ *It must be stated that this illness is one of the most complex conditions known to man.* 必须声明，这种病是人类已知的最为复杂的疾病之一。11 MODAL You use **must** in questions to express your anger or irritation about something that someone has done, usually because you do not understand their behaviour. (用于问句中表示生气、恼火)偏偏得，非要【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Why must she interrupt?* 她为什么非要插嘴？❑ *Must you always run when the pressure gets too much?* 难道压力一大你就非要逃走吗？12 MODAL You use **must** in exclamations to express surprise or shock. (用于感叹句中表示惊讶、震惊)一定是，准是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Go! Please go.'—'You must be joking!'* "走！请走开。"——"你一定是在开玩笑吧！"❑ *I really must be quite mad!* 我一定是气坏了！13 N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **must**, you mean that it is absolutely necessary. 必不可少的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The new 37th issue of National Savings Certificates is a must for any taxpayer.* 新发行的第 37 期国民储蓄券是任何一个纳税人的必然之选。14 PHRASE You say **'if you must'** when you know that you cannot stop someone doing something that you think is wrong or stupid. 如果你一定要(这样做的话)❑ *If you must be in the sunlight, use the strongest filter cream you can get.* 一定要呆在太阳底下的话，就擦上你能买到的防晒系数最高的防晒霜。❑ *'Could I have a word?'—'Oh dear, if you must.'* "我能说一句吗？"——"哎呀，如果你非说不可的话。"15 PHRASE You say **'if you must know'** when you tell someone something that you did not want them to know and you want to suggest that you think they were wrong to ask you about it. 你一定要知道的话 ❑ *'Why don't you wear your jogging shorts Mum?'—'Well, my legs are too skinny, if you must know.'* "妈妈，为什么不穿你的慢跑短裤呢？"——"哦，你非要问的话，因为我的腿太瘦了。"

must- /mʌst-/ COMB **Must-** is added to verbs such as 'see', 'have', or 'read' to form adjectives and nouns which describe things that you think people should see, have, or read. For example, a **must-have** is something which you think people should get, and a **must-win** game is one which a team needs to win. (用于动词前构成形容词、名词)表示"必须(要看、拥有、要读)的"、"必须…之物"【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】❑ *...a list of must-see movies.* 必看电影一览表

mus|tache /mə'stɑ:ʃ, AM 美 'mʌstæʃ/ → see **moustache**

mus|tang /'mʌstæŋ/ (**mustangs**) N-COUNT A **mustang** is a

small wild horse which lives on the plains of North America. (北美平原的)野马

mus|tard /'mʌstəd/ (**mustards**) 1 N-VAR **Mustard** is a yellow or brown paste usually eaten with meat. It tastes hot and spicy. 芥末(酱) ❑ *...a pot of mustard.* 一罐芥末酱 2 COLOUR **Mustard** is used to describe things that are brownish-yellow in colour. 芥黄色;棕黄色 ❑ *...a mustard-coloured jumper.* 芥黄色羊毛衫 3 PHRASE [usu with neg] If someone does not **cut the mustard**, their work or their performance is not as good as it should be or as good as it is expected to be. 符合要求;如所期待的那么好【INFORMAL 非正式】

mus|tard and cress N-UNCOUNT **Mustard and cress** is very young mustard plants and cress plants grown together and eaten in salad. 芥菜苗(混合种植的芥菜苗和野芥菜苗,拌色拉用)

mus|tard gas N-UNCOUNT **Mustard gas** is a gas which burns the skin and was used in war as a weapon. 芥子气(曾用作战争武器)

mus|tard pow|der N-UNCOUNT **Mustard powder** is a yellow powder. You add hot water to it in order to make mustard. 芥末粉

mus|ter /'mʌstə^{r}/ (**musters, mustering, mustered**) 1 VERB If you **muster** something such as support, strength, or energy, you gather as much of it as you can in order to do something. 聚集,集中(支持、力量、精力等) ❑ [v n] *He travelled around West Africa trying to muster support for his movement.* 他在西非四处奔走,为自己的运动争取支持。 2 VERB When soldiers **muster** or **are mustered**, they gather together in one place in order to take part in a military action. 召集,集合(士兵) ❑ [v] *The men mustered before their clan chiefs.* 男人们聚集在族长们面前。 ❑ [v n] *The general had mustered his troops north of the Hindu Kush.* 将军在兴都库什山脉以北集结军队。 3 PHRASE If someone or something **passes muster**, they are good enough for the thing they are needed for. 合格;符合要求 ❑ *I could not pass muster in his language.* 我说不好他的语言。 ❑ *If it doesn't pass muster, a radio station could have its license challenged.* 如果不合要求,电台可能会被吊销执照。

'must-|have (**must-haves**) N-COUNT A **must-have** is something modern that many people want to have. 必备品 ❑ *The mobile phone is now a must-have for children.* 手机现在已经成了孩子们的必备品。 •ADJ **Must-have** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a must-have fashion accessory.* 必备时尚饰品

mustn't /'mʌs^{ə}nt/ **Mustn't** is the usual spoken form of 'must not'. (must not 的常用口语形式)

must've /'mʌstəv/ **Must've** is the usual spoken form of 'must have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (must have 的常用口语形式,尤其是 have 作助动词时)

mus|ty /'mʌsti/ (**mustier, mustiest**) ADJ Something that is **musty** smells old and damp. 有霉味的;发霉的 ❑ *...that terrible musty smell.* 难闻的霉味

mu|tant /'mju:t^{ə}nt/ (**mutants**) N-COUNT A **mutant** is an animal or plant that is physically different from others of the same species because of a change in its genes. 突变体;突变株

mu|tate /mju:'teɪt, AM 美 'mju:teɪt/ (**mutates, mutating, mutated**) 1 VERB If an animal or plant **mutates**, or something **mutates** it, it develops different characteristics as the result of a change in its genes. (使)突变 ❑ [v] *The virus mutates in the carrier's body.* 病毒会在携带者体内发生突变。 ❑ [v +into] *A newer anti-HIV drug called pyridinone caused HIV to mutate into a form which could not reproduce or infect new cells.* 一种叫吡啶酮的新型抗艾滋病药物能促使艾滋病毒突变,使其不能增殖,也不能再感染新的细胞。 ❑ [v n] *The technique has been to mutate the genes by irradiation or chemicals.* 该技术是通过辐照或化学物质使基因发生突变。[Also v n +into] •**mu|ta|tion** /mju:'teɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**mutations**) N-VAR ❑ *Scientists have found a genetic mutation that appears to be the cause of Huntington's disease.* 科学家们已经发现一种基因突变可能是引起亨廷顿舞蹈病的元凶。 2 VERB If something **mutates into** something different, it changes into that thing. 变化;改变 ❑ [v +into] *Overnight, the gossip begins to mutate into headlines.* 一夜之间,传闻开始变成报纸头条。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mut = changing* 改变 : *commute, immutable, mutate*

mute /mju:t/ (**mutes, muting, muted**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **mute** is silent for a particular reason and does not speak. 缄默的;无言的 ❑ *He was mute, distant, and indifferent.* 他一句话也不说,态度冷淡,漠不关心。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Mute** is also an adverb. ❑ *He could watch her standing mute by the phone.* 他能看到她一声不响地站在电话机旁。 •**mute|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I crouched by him and grasped his hand, mutely offering what comfort I could.* 我蹲在他身旁,握住他的手,默默地尽我所能安慰他。 2 ADJ Someone who is **mute** is unable to speak. 哑的;不能说话的【OLD-FASHIONED, OFFENSIVE 过时,冒犯】❑ *Marianna, the duke's daughter, became mute after a shock.* 公爵的女儿玛丽安娜受惊后失声了。 3 VERB If someone **mutes** something such as their feelings or their activities, they reduce the strength or intensity of them. 抑制,减弱,缓和(情感、活动强度) ❑ [v n] *The corruption does not seem to have muted the country's prolonged economic boom.* 腐败似乎没有影响国家经济的持续繁荣。 •**mut|ed** ADJ ❑ *The threat contrasted starkly with his administration's previous muted criticism.* 这一威胁和他这届政府之前委婉的批评形成了鲜明对比。 4 VERB If you **mute** a noise or sound, you lower its volume or make it less distinct. 降低,减弱(音量) ❑ [v n] *They begin to mute their voices, not be as assertive.* 他们开始压低嗓门,不那么肯定了。 •**mut|ed** ADJ ❑ *'Yes,' he muttered, his voice so muted I hardly heard his reply.* "是。"他小声说,声音低得我几乎听不到。

mut|ed /'mju:tɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Muted** colours are soft and gentle, not bright and strong. (颜色)柔和的,不鲜艳的 ❑ *He likes sombre, muted colours—she likes bright colours.* 他喜欢暗淡、柔和的颜色,而她喜欢明艳的颜色。

mu|ti|late /'mju:tɪleɪt/ (**mutilates, mutilating, mutilated**) 1 VERB If a person or animal **is mutilated**, their body is severely damaged, usually by someone who physically attacks them. 使残缺不全;使严重受损 ❑ [be v-ed] *More than 30 horses have been mutilated in the last nine months.* 过去 9 个月来,30 多匹马受了重伤。 ❑ [v n] *He tortured and mutilated six young men.* 他将 6 名年轻男子折磨致残。 ❑ [v-ed] *The mutilated bodies of seven men have been found beside a railway line.* 铁路旁发现了 7 具面目全非的男尸。 •**mu|ti|la|tion** /ˌmju:tɪ'leɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**mutilations**) N-VAR ❑ *They chronicle cases of torture and mutilation.* 他们按时间顺序记录酷刑和暴力伤害事件。 2 VERB If something **is mutilated**, it is deliberately damaged or spoiled. 故意毁坏;蓄意破坏 ❑ [be v-ed] *Brecht's verdict was that his screenplay had been mutilated.* 布雷赫特的结论是他的电影剧本已被窜改。[Also v n]

mu|ti|neer /ˌmju:tɪ'nɪə^{r}/ (**mutineers**) N-COUNT A **mutineer** is a person who takes part in a mutiny. 叛乱者;起义者;哗变者

mu|ti|nous /'mju:tɪnəs/ ADJ If someone is **mutinous**, they are strongly dissatisfied with a person in authority and are likely to stop obeying them. 有反叛倾向的;可能叛乱的 ❑ *His own army, stung by defeats, is mutinous.* 经历屡败之痛后,他自己军中出现了反叛情绪。

mu|ti|ny /'mju:tɪni/ (**mutinies, mutinying, mutinied**) 1 N-VAR A **mutiny** is a refusal by people, usually soldiers or sailors, to continue obeying a person in authority. (通常指士兵或水手的)叛乱,起义,哗变 ❑ *A series of coup attempts and mutinies within the armed forces destabilized the regime.* 军队内部一连串的未遂政变和叛乱动摇了该政权。 2 VERB If a group of people, usually soldiers or sailors, **mutiny**, they refuse to continue obeying a person in authority. (通常指士兵或水手)叛乱,起义,哗变 ❑ [v] *Units stationed around the capital mutinied because they had received no pay for nine months.* 驻扎在首都周边的部队因 9 个月没有领到军饷而哗变。 ❑ [v +against] *Sailors at a naval base had mutinied against their officers.* 一处海军基地的水兵不服从军官领导,发生了兵变。

mutt /mʌt/ (**mutts**) N-COUNT A **mutt** is the same as a **mongrel**. 同 mongrel【INFORMAL 非正式】

mut|ter /'mʌtə^{r}/ (**mutters, muttering, muttered**) VERB If you **mutter**, you speak very quietly so that you cannot easily be heard, often because you are complaining about something. 咕哝;轻声说话;小声抱怨 ❑ [v with quote] *'God knows what's happening in that madman's mind,' she muttered.* "天知道那个疯子在想什么。"她咕哝道。 ❑ [v +about] *She can hear the old woman muttering about consideration.* 她能听到那个老妇人在小声抱怨考虑不周。 ❑ [v +to] *He sat there shaking his head, muttering to himself.* 他坐在那儿摇着头,喃喃自语。 ❑ [v] *She was staring into the fire muttering.* 她目不

M

转睛地盯着火苗，嘴里念念有词。•N-COUNT **Mutter** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *They make no more than a mutter of protest.* 他们不过是低声抗议了一下。•mut|ter|ing (**mutterings**) N-VAR ❑ *He heard muttering from the front of the crowd.* 他听到人群前面有人在嘀咕什么。

mut|ton /'mʌtᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Mutton** is meat from an adult sheep that is eaten as food. 羊肉 ❑ *...a leg of mutton.* 羊腿 ❑ *... mutton stew.* 炖羊肉 2 PHRASE If you describe a woman as **mutton dressed as lamb**, you are criticizing her for trying to look younger than she really is, in a way that you consider unattractive. 装嫩的女人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

→ see **meat**

mu|tu|al ◆◇ /'mju:tʃuəl/ 1 ADJ You use **mutual** to describe a situation, feeling, or action that is experienced, felt, or done by both of two people mentioned. 相互的；彼此的；二者共同的 ❑ *The East and the West can work together for their mutual benefit and progress.* 东西方可以为彼此共同的利益和发展而协作。❑ *It's plain that he adores his daughter, and the feeling is mutual.* 明摆着他很喜欢自己的女儿，女儿也喜欢他。•mu|tu|al|ly ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV before v] ❑ *Attempts to reach a mutually agreed solution had been fruitless.* 试图达成一个双方都赞成的解决方案的几番努力毫无结果。2 **mutually exclusive** → see **exclusive** 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **mutual** to describe something such as an interest which two or more people share. 共同的；共有的 ❑ *They do, however, share a mutual interest in design.* 不过，他们确实都对设计感兴趣。❑ *We were introduced by a mutual friend.* 我们由一位共同的朋友介绍认识。4 ADJ [ADJ n] If a building society or an insurance company has **mutual** status, it is not owned by shareholders but by its customers, who receive a share of the profits. （指建屋互助会或保险公司）互助的，利益共享的【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *Britain's third-largest building society abandoned its mutual status and became a bank.* 英国第三大建屋互助会放弃了其互助性质，变身为银行。

M

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mutual* with:

N. **the feeling is** mutual 感受是共同的，mutual **respect** 互相尊重，mutual **trust** 互信，mutual **understanding** 互谅 1 mutual **agreement** 双方协定，mutual **friend** 共同的朋友，mutual **interest** 共同利益 3

'mu|tu|al fund (**mutual funds**) N-COUNT A **mutual fund** is an organization which invests money in many different kinds of business and which offers units for sale to the public as an investment. 共同基金【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **unit trust**

Mu|zak /'mju:zæk/ also **muzak** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Muzak** is recorded music that is played as background music in shops or restaurants. 米光扎克（商店、餐馆播放的背景音乐）【TRADEMARK 商标】2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe music as **muzak**, you dislike it because you think it is dull or unnecessary. 无趣的音乐；多余的音乐【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

muz|zle /'mʌzᵊl/ (**muzzles, muzzling, muzzled**) 1 N-COUNT The **muzzle** of an animal such as a dog is its nose and mouth. （动物的）口鼻部 2 N-COUNT A **muzzle** is an object that is put over a dog's nose and mouth so that it cannot bite people or make a noise. （狗等的）嘴套，口套 ❑ *...dogs like pit bulls which have to wear a muzzle.* 像比特犬这种得戴嘴套的狗 3 VERB If you **muzzle** a dog or other animal, you put a muzzle over its nose and mouth. 给（狗等）戴上嘴套 ❑ [v n] *He was convicted of failing to muzzle a pit bull.* 他因未给比特犬戴嘴套而被判有罪。4 VERB If you say that someone **is muzzled**, you are complaining that they are prevented from expressing their views freely. 使缄默；迫使…保持沉默【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be v-ed] *He complained of being muzzled by the chairman.* 他抱怨主席不让他发言。❑ [v n] *She was opposed to new laws to muzzle the press.* 她反对钳制新闻界言论的新法。5 N-COUNT The **muzzle** of a gun is the end where the bullets come out when it is fired. 枪口；炮口

muz|zy /'mʌzi/ 1 ADJ If someone feels **muzzy**, they are confused and unable to think clearly, usually because they are ill or have drunk too much alcohol. （通常由于生病或饮酒过量而）昏昏沉沉的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】2 ADJ If a photograph or television picture is **muzzy**, it is unclear. （照片或电视图像）模糊不清的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

MVP /ˌem vi: 'pi:/ (**MVPs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] Journalists sometimes use **MVP** to talk about the player in a sports team who has performed best in a particular match or series of matches. **MVP** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'most valuable player'. 最有价值球员【AM 美】❑ *Brondello secured the MVP award by scoring 357 points.* 布龙代洛以 357 分的得分稳获最有价值球员奖。[Also +of]

MW 1 **MW** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）**medium wave**. 2 **MW** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）**megawatt**.

my ◆◆◆ /maɪ/

My is the first person singular possessive determiner. my 是第一人称单数所有格限定词。

1 DET A speaker or writer uses **my** to indicate that something belongs or relates to himself or herself. 我的 ❑ *I invited him back to my flat for a coffee.* 我邀请他回我的公寓喝杯咖啡。❑ *John's my best friend.* 约翰是我最好的朋友。2 DET In conversations or in letters, **my** is used in front of a word like 'dear' or 'darling' to show affection. （用于谈话或书信中，表示亲昵）我的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Yes, of course, my darling.* 是，当然了，亲爱的。3 DET **My** is used in phrases such as **'My God'** and **'My goodness'** to express surprise or shock. （用于 My God, My goodness 等短语中，表示惊讶、震惊）哎呀，天哪【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *My God, I've never seen you so nervous.* 天哪，我从没见你这么紧张过。❑ *My goodness, Tim, you have changed!* 我的天，蒂姆，你变了！

myo|pia /maɪ'əʊpɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Myopia** is the inability to see things properly when they are far away, because there is something wrong with your eyes. 近视【FORMAL 正式】

my|op|ic /maɪ'ɒpɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **myopic**, you are critical of them because they seem unable to realize that their actions might have negative consequences. 短视的；目光短浅的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Government still has a myopic attitude to spending.* 政府在开支问题上仍然目光短浅。2 ADJ If someone is **myopic**, they are unable to see things which are far away from them. 近视的【FORMAL 正式】

myr|iad /'mɪrɪəd/ 1 QUANT **A myriad** or **myriads of** people or things is a very large number or great variety of them. 无数；大量；各种各样 ❑ [+of] *They face a myriad of problems bringing up children.* 他们养孩子面临各种各样的问题。❑ [+of] *These myriads of fish would be enough to keep any swimmer entranced for hours.* 这些种类繁多的鱼足以让任何一位游泳者流连忘返数小时。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Myriad** means having a large number or great variety. 无数的；大量的；各种各样的 ❑ *...British pop and culture in all its myriad forms.* 形式多种多样的英国流行音乐和文化

my|self ◆◇ /maɪ'self/

Myself is the first person singular reflexive pronoun. myself 是第一人称单数反身代词。

1 PRON A speaker or writer uses **myself** to refer to himself or herself. **Myself** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject refers to the same person. （用作动词或介词宾语，与句子主语指代同一人）我自己 ❑ *I asked myself what I would have done in such a situation.* 我问自己在这种情况下我会怎么做。❑ *I looked at myself in the mirror.* 我看着镜子里的自己。2 PRON You use **myself** to emphasize a first person singular subject. In more formal English, **myself** is sometimes used instead of 'me' as the object of a verb or preposition, for emphasis. （用于强调第一人称单数主语）我本人，我自己【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I myself enjoy cinema, poetry, eating out and long walks.* 我本人喜欢电影、诗歌、下馆子和长距离散步。❑ *I'm fond of cake myself.* 我本人很喜欢蛋糕。3 PRON If you say something such as 'I did it **myself**', you are emphasizing that you did it, rather than anyone else. 自己；独自；独立【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Where did you get that embroidery?'—'I made it myself.'* "你从哪儿弄到的那件刺绣品？" —— "我自己绣的。"

mys|ter|ious /mɪ'stɪərɪəs/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **mysterious** is strange and is not known about or understood.

Word Web 话题词汇 myth 神话

The scholar Joseph Campbell believed that **mythologies** explain a **culture's** understanding of their world. **Stories**, **symbols**, **rituals**, and **myths** explain the **psychological**, **social**, **cosmological**, and **spiritual** parts of life. Campbell also believed that artists and philosophers are a culture's mythmakers. He explored **archetypal themes** in myths from many different cultures. He showed how these themes are repeated in many different cultures. For example, the **hero's** journey appeared in ancient Greece in *The Odyssey*, and the same theme appears later in England in King Arthur's search for the Holy Grail. A 20th century version shows up in the film *Star Wars*.

美国学者约瑟夫·坎贝尔认为，神话阐释了一种文化对其世界的理解。故事、象征、仪式和神话解释了心理、社会、宇宙、精神等生命的各个方面。坎贝尔还认为，艺术家和哲学家是文化的神话制造者。他探究了神话中的原型主题，展示这些主题如何在许多不同的文化中反复出现。例如，英雄的旅程出现在古希腊史诗《奥德赛》中；同样的主题后来在英格兰的亚瑟王对圣杯的寻求中反映出来。一个 20 世纪的版本则出现在电影《星球大战》中。

神秘的；离奇的 ❑ *He died in mysterious circumstances.* 他死得蹊跷。❑ *A mysterious illness confined him to bed for over a month.* 他得了一种怪病，卧床一个多月。❑ *The whole thing seems very mysterious.* 整件事看起来都很诡异。•**mys|teri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *A couple of messages had mysteriously disappeared.* 几条信息神秘消失了。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **mysterious** about something, they deliberately do not talk much about it, sometimes because they want to make people more interested in it. (人)故弄玄虚的，神秘兮兮的 ❑ [+*about*] *As for his job—well, he was very mysterious about it.* 至于他的工作——嗨，他显得神秘兮兮的。•**mys|teri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Asked what she meant, she said mysteriously: 'Work it out for yourself'.* 问她什么意思，她故弄玄虚地说："你自己想吧。"

mys|tery ◆◇ /'mɪstəri/ (**mysteries**) 1 N-COUNT A **mystery** is something that is not understood or known about. 谜；神秘事物；难懂的事物 ❑ *The source of the gunshots still remains a mystery.* 枪声从哪里传来仍是个谜。❑ [+*of*] *...the mysteries of mental breakdown.* 精神崩溃之谜 2 N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **mystery** of someone or something, you are talking about how difficult they are to understand or know about, especially when this gives them a rather strange or magical quality. 神秘色彩 ❑ *She's a lady of mystery.* 她是个神秘的女人。❑ *It is an elaborate ceremony, shrouded in mystery.* 仪式是精心筹划的，笼罩着一层神秘色彩。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **mystery** person or thing is one whose identity or nature is not known. 神秘的；身份不明的 ❑ *The mystery hero immediately alerted police after spotting a bomb.* 那个无名英雄发现炸弹后马上报了警。❑ *...a mystery prize of up to £1,000.* 高达 1,000 英镑的神秘奖品 4 N-COUNT A **mystery** is a story in which strange things happen that are not explained until the end. 悬疑小说；推理小说 ❑ *His fourth novel is a murder mystery set in London.* 他的第四部小说讲述的是一起发生在伦敦的凶杀疑案。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *mystery* with:

V. **remain a** mystery 仍是个谜，**unravel a** mystery 解开谜团 1
solve a mystery 破解谜案 1 4
N. **murder** mystery 凶杀疑案 1 4
mystery **novel** 悬疑小说，mystery **readers** 悬疑小说读者 4

mys|tic /'mɪstɪk/ (**mystics**) 1 N-COUNT A **mystic** is a person who practises or believes in religious mysticism. 神秘主义者 ❑ *...an Indian mystic known as Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh.* 人称巴格万·什里·劳伊尼希的印度神秘主义者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Mystic** means the same as **mystical**. 同 mystical ❑ *...mystic union with God.* 和上帝的神秘结合

mys|ti|cal /'mɪstɪk°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **mystical** involves spiritual powers and influences that most people do not understand. 神秘的；神秘主义的 ❑ *That was clearly a deep mystical experience.* 显然，那是内心深处的一次神秘体验。

mys|ti|cism /'mɪstɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Mysticism** is a religious practice in which people search for truth, knowledge, and closeness to God through meditation and prayer. 神秘主义(指通过冥想和祷告寻求真理、知识以及与神灵相通的宗教修行)

mys|ti|fy /'mɪstɪfaɪ/ (**mystifies**, **mystifying**, **mystified**) VERB If you **are mystified** by something, you find it impossible to explain or understand. 使困惑；使不解 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The audience must have been totally mystified by the plot.* 观众一定让剧情给彻底搞晕了。❑ [v n] *There was something strange in her attitude which mystified me.* 她态度有些奇怪，让我迷惑不解。•**mys|ti|fy|ing** ADJ ❑ *I find your attitude a little mystifying, Moira.* 我觉得你的态度有点儿让人困惑，莫伊拉。

mys|tique /mɪ'stiːk/ N-SING [oft N - UNCOUNT] If there is a **mystique** about someone or something, they are thought to be special and people do not know much about them. 神秘感；神秘色彩 ❑ [+*of*] *His book destroyed the mystique of monarchy.* 他的书打破了君主制的神秘色彩。

myth ◆◇ /mɪθ/ (**myths**) 1 N-VAR A **myth** is a well-known story which was made up in the past to explain natural events or to justify religious beliefs or social customs. 神话 ❑ *There is a famous Greek myth in which Icarus flew too near to the Sun.* 有一个著名的希腊神话，讲的是伊卡洛斯飞得离太阳过近的故事。2 N-VAR If you describe a belief or explanation as a **myth**, you mean that many people believe it but it is actually untrue. 错误看法(或认识)；误解 ❑ *Contrary to the popular myth, women are not reckless spendthrifts.* 和流行的观念恰恰相反，女性并不胡乱挥霍。

→ see Word Web: **myth**

→ see **fantasy**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *myth* with:

ADJ. **ancient** myth 古老神话，**Greek** myth 希腊神话 1
popular myth 流行的观念 2

myth|ic /'mɪθɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone or something that is **mythic** exists only in myths and is therefore imaginary. 神话的；只存在于神话中的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *...the mythic figure of King Arthur.* 亚瑟王这一神话人物 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **mythic**, you mean that they have become very famous or important. 神话般的；很著名的；很重要的 ❑ *...a team whose reputation has achieved mythic proportions.* 声名显赫的队伍

myth|ical /'mɪθɪk°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something or someone that is **mythical** exists only in myths and is therefore imaginary. 神话的；只存在于神话中的 ❑ *...the Hydra, the mythical beast that had seven or more heads.* 许德拉，神话里有 7 个或更多脑袋的怪兽 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **mythical**, you mean that it is untrue or does not exist. 虚构的；杜撰的 ❑ *...the American West, not the mythical, romanticized West of cowboys and gunslingers, but the real West.* 美国西部，不是虚构的、浪漫化的有牛仔和神枪手的西部，而是真正的西部

my|thol|ogy /mɪ'θɒlədʒi/ (**mythologies**) 1 N-VAR **Mythology** is a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture. (尤指某一国家、宗教或文化的全部的)神话，神话故事 ❑ *In Greek mythology, the god Zeus took the form of a swan to seduce Leda.* 在希腊神话里，主神宙斯化作天鹅引诱勒达。❑ *This is well illustrated in the mythologies of many cultures.* 这一点在很多文化的神话里都得到了充分体现。•**mytho|logi|cal** /ˌmɪθə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the mythological beast that was part lion and part goat.* 神话里半狮半羊的怪兽 2 N-VAR You can use **mythology** to refer to the beliefs or opinions that people have about something, when you think that they are false or untrue. 错误观念；谬论 ❑ *Altman strips away the pretence and mythology to expose the film industry as a business like any other.* 奥尔特曼揭开了电影产业的虚伪面具，戳穿了相关谬论，暴露了其与其他任何产业并无二致的商业本质。

→ see **hero**, **myth**

M

Nn

N also **n** /en/ (**N's, n's**) 1 N-VAR **N** is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 14 个字母 2 **N** or **n** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with N or n, such as 'north', 'northern', or 'noun'. (用于首字母为 n 的一些单词的缩写，如 north, northern 和 noun)

'n' /ən/ CONJ The word 'and' is sometimes written as **'n'** between certain pairs of words. (用于某些成对出现的词中代替 and)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a country 'n' western song.* 西部乡村歌曲 ❑ *...a fish 'n' chips restaurant.* 炸鱼薯条餐馆

N.A. also **n/a** CONVENTION **N.A.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **not applicable** or **not available**. 不适用；没货；不可用

naan /nɑ:n/ (**naans**) also **nan** N-VAR **Naan** or **naan bread** is a type of bread that comes in a large, round, flat piece and is usually eaten with Indian food. 印度烤饼

nab /næb/ (**nabs, nabbing, nabbed**) VERB If people in authority such as the police **nab** someone who they think has done something wrong, they catch them or arrest them. 抓住；逮捕【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He killed 12 people before the authorities finally nabbed him.* 他杀了 12 人后才最终被当局抓获。❑ [get v-ed] *Soon he was back in the armed robbery business. Again, he got nabbed.* 他不久再次持械抢劫，结果又一次被逮捕。

N **na|dir** /'neɪdɪə', AM 美 -dɔr/ 1 N-SING [usu with poss] The **nadir** of something such as someone's career or the history of an organization is its worst time. 最低点；最不幸的时刻【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *1945 to 1946 was the nadir of Truman's presidency.* 1945 年至 1946 年是杜鲁门总统执政最艰难的时期。2 N-SING In astronomy, **the nadir** is the point at which the sun or moon is directly below you, on the other side of the earth. 天底(Compare 比较 **zenith.**)【TECHNICAL 术语】

naff /næf/ (**naffer, naffest**) ADJ If you say that something is **naff**, you mean it is very unfashionable or unsophisticated. 不时髦的；没有品位的；土气的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The music's really naff.* 这音乐真是太土了。❑ *...naff 'his and hers' matching outfits.* 土得掉渣的情侣装

nag /næg/ (**nags, nagging, nagged**) 1 VERB If someone **nags** you, they keep asking you to do something you have not done yet or do not want to do. 纠缠不休；唠叨【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *The more Sarah nagged her, the more stubborn Cissie became.* 萨拉越对茜茜唠叨，茜茜越是固执。❑ [v n to-inf] *My girlfriend nagged me to cut my hair.* 我女朋友老是念叨着让我去理发。❑ [v n +about] *She had stopped nagging him about never being home.* 她不再不停地指责他总不在家了。❑ [v n +into] *...children nagging their parents into buying things.* 一直吵着让父母买东西的孩子们 [Also v] •N-COUNT A **nag** is someone who nags. 不断指责的人；唠叨的人 ❑ [+about] *Aunt Molly is a nag about regular meals.* 莫莉姨妈是一日三餐都挑三拣四的人。•**nag|ging** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her endless nagging drove him away from home.* 她无休止的唠叨逼得他离家出走了。2 VERB If something such as a doubt or worry **nags at** you, or **nags** you, it keeps worrying you. 不断困扰；使不得安宁 ❑ [v +at] *He could be wrong about her. The feeling nagged at him.* 他可能冤枉她了，这种感觉让他备受折磨。❑ [v n] *...the anxiety that had nagged Amy all through lunch.* 整个午餐期间一直折磨着埃米的焦虑心情 ❑ [v] *Something was nagging in the back of his mind.* 潜意识里有种让他不安的东西。

nag|ging /'nægɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **nagging** pain is not very severe but is difficult to cure. (疼痛)无法摆脱的，烦人的 ❑ *He complained of a nagging pain between his shoulder blades.* 他主诉肩胛骨之间有个地方总是疼。2 → see also **nag**

nail /neɪl/ (**nails, nailing, nailed**) 1 N-COUNT A **nail** is a thin piece of metal with one pointed end and one flat end. You hit the flat end with a hammer in order to push the nail into something such as a wall. 钉子 ❑ *A mirror hung on a nail above the washstand.* 脸盆架上方用钉子挂着一面镜子。2 VERB If you **nail** something somewhere, you fix it there using one or more nails. (用钉子)钉住，钉牢 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Frank put the first plank down and nailed it in place.* 弗兰克放下第一块厚木板，把它钉在合适的位置上。❑ [v n with adj] *They nail shut the front door.* 他们把前门钉死了。3 N-COUNT Your **nails** are the thin hard parts that grow at the ends of your fingers and toes. 指甲；趾甲 ❑ *Keep your nails short and your hands clean.* 常剪指甲，保持双手清洁。4 VERB To **nail** someone means to catch them and prove that they have been breaking the law. 抓住；逮住；证明…有罪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +for] *The prosecution still managed to nail him for robberies at the homes of leading industrialists.* 检控方还是设法使他入室抢劫知名实业家们的罪名成立了。5 PHRASE If you say that someone is **as hard as nails**, you mean that they are extremely tough and aggressive, either physically or in their attitude towards other people or other situations. 冷酷无情的；铁石心肠的；强硬好斗的 ❑ *He's a shrewd businessman and hard as nails.* 他是一个既精明又铁石心肠的生意人。6 PHRASE If you say that someone **has hit the nail on the head**, you think they are exactly right about something. 正中要害；一语中的 ❑ *'I think it would civilize people a bit more if they had decent conditions.'—'I think you've hit the nail on the head.'* "我认为，如果人们有良好的环境，就会更有教养一点。"——"我想你说到点子上了。" 7 **a nail in the coffin** → see **coffin** 8 to **fight tooth and nail** → see **tooth**

►**nail down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **nail down** something unknown or uncertain, you find out exactly what it is. 弄清；确定 ❑ [v P n] *It would be useful if you could nail down the source of this tension.* 如果你能弄清这一紧张局势的根源，将会大有益处。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **nail down** an agreement, you manage to reach a firm agreement with a definite result. 确定(协议) ❑ [v P n] *The Secretary of State and his Russian counterpart met to try to nail down the elusive accord.* 美国国务卿和俄罗斯外交部长进行了会晤，试图敲定这项难以达成的协议。[Also v n P]

'nail-biting ADJ If you describe something such as a story or a sports match as **nail-biting**, you mean that it makes you feel very excited or nervous because you do not know how it is going to end. 紧张不安的；使人焦虑的 ❑ *...the nail-biting legal thriller, 'The Pelican Brief'.* 扣人心弦的法理悬疑惊悚片《塘鹅暗杀令》

'nail bomb (**nail bombs**) N-COUNT A **nail bomb** is a bomb which contains nails that are intended to cause a lot of damage and injury when the bomb goes off. (爆炸后以尖钉伤人的)钉子炸弹

'nail brush (**nail brushes**) also **nailbrush** N-COUNT A **nail brush** is a small brush that you use to clean your nails when washing your hands. (清洁指甲的)指甲刷

'nail file (**nail files**) also **nailfile** N-COUNT A **nail file** is a small strip of rough metal or card that you rub across the ends of your nails to shorten them or shape them. 指甲锉

'nail pol|ish (**nail polishes**) N-VAR **Nail polish** is a thick liquid that women paint on their nails. 指甲油

nail scissors also **nail-scissors** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Nail scissors** are small scissors that you use for cutting your nails. 指甲剪 ❑ *Mishka got some nail scissors and started carefully trimming his fingernails.* 米什卡找到个指甲剪，开始仔细地修剪指甲。

nail varnish (**nail varnishes**) N-VAR **Nail varnish** is the same as **nail polish**. 同 nail polish【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nail polish**

naive /naːˈiːv, AM 美 nɑː-/ also **naïve** ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you describe someone as **naive**, you think they lack experience and so expect things to be easy or people to be honest or kind. 天真的；幼稚的 ❑ *It's naive to think that teachers are always tolerant.* 认为老师们总那么宽容是幼稚的。❑ *...naive idealists.* 天真的理想主义者 ❑ *Their view was that he had been politically naive.* 他们认为他在政治上一直很幼稚。•**naive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *...naively applying Western solutions to Eastern problems.* 幼稚地利用西方的办法解决东方的问题 ❑ *I thought, naively, that this would be a nine-to-five job.* 我天真地以为这是份朝九晚五的工作。•**naive|ty** /naːˈiːvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I was alarmed by his naivety and ignorance of international affairs.* 他的幼稚和对国际事务的无知让我吃惊。

naked /ˈneɪkɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] Someone who is **naked** is not wearing any clothes. 裸露的；赤身裸体的 ❑ *Her naked body was found wrapped in a sheet in a field.* 在田里发现了她的尸体，全身赤裸，裹在一条床单里。❑ *The hot paving stones scorched my naked feet.* 烫人的铺路石灼烤着我的一双赤脚。❑ *They stripped me naked.* 他们扒光了我的衣服。❑ *He stood naked in front of me.* 他赤身裸体地站在我面前。•**naked|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] ❑ *He had pulled the blanket over his body to hide his nakedness.* 他把毛毯扯过来裹住自己赤裸的身体。2 → see also **stark naked** 3 ADJ If an animal or part of an animal is **naked**, it has no fur or feathers on it. (动物)没有皮毛的，没有羽毛的 ❑ *The nest contained eight little mice that were naked and blind.* 窝里有 8 只还没长毛、眼睛尚未睁开的小老鼠。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe an object as **naked** when it does not have its normal covering. 无遮蔽的；无覆盖的 ❑ *...a naked bulb dangling in a bare room.* 空荡荡的房间里吊着的一只没有灯罩的灯泡 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **naked** to describe unpleasant or violent actions and behaviour which are not disguised or hidden in any way. 公然的；赤裸裸的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Naked aggression and an attempt to change frontiers by force could not go unchallenged.* 公然的侵略和企图用武力改变边界的行径是不能置之不理的。6 PHRASE If you say that something cannot be seen **by the naked eye**, you mean that it cannot be seen without the help of equipment such as a telescope or microscope. (观察时)用肉眼，用裸眼 ❑ *There's so much going on that you can't see with the naked eye.* 有很多正在发生的事情是肉眼无法察觉的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *naked* with:

ADV. **bare** naked 赤裸的，**completely** naked 全裸的，**half** naked 半裸的，**nearly** naked 几近裸体的 1

name ♦♦♦ /neɪm/ (**names, naming, named**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **name** of a person, place, or thing is the word or group of words that is used to identify them. 名字；名称；姓名 ❑ *'What's his name?'—'Peter.'* "他叫什么？" —— "彼得。" ❑ *I don't even know if Sullivan's his real name.* 我甚至不知道沙利文是否是他的真名。❑ *They changed the name of the street.* 他们把街道名称改了。2 VERB When you **name** someone or something, you give them a name, usually at the beginning of their life. 给…取名；给…命名 ❑ [v n n] *My mother insisted on naming me Horace.* 我母亲坚持给我取名叫霍勒斯。❑ [v-ed] *...a man named John T. Benson.* 名叫约翰·T. 本森的男人 3 VERB If you **name** someone or something **after** another person or thing, you give them the same name as that person or thing. (以…)为…命名 ❑ [v n *+after*] *Why have you not named any of your sons after yourself?* 为什么没给哪个儿子起和你一样的名字呢？ [Also v n *+for*] 4 VERB If you **name** someone, you identify them by stating their name. 叫出…的名称；说出…的名字 ❑ [v n] *It's nearly thirty years since a journalist was jailed for refusing to name a source.* 一名记者因拒绝说出消息来源而入狱已经是近 30 年前的事了。❑ [*be* v-ed *+as*] *One of the victims of the weekend's snowstorm has been named as twenty-year-old John Barr.* 周末暴风雪中的一名罹难者已确认是 20 岁的约翰·巴尔。5 VERB If you **name** something such as a price, time, or place, you say what you want it to be. 提出，说出，指出(价格、时间、地点等) ❑ [v n] *Call Marty, tell him to name his price.* 给马蒂打电话，让他出个价。6 VERB If you **name** the person for a particular job, you say who you want to have the job. 提名；任命 ❑ [v n] *The England manager will be naming a new captain, to replace the injured David Beckham.* 英格兰队主教练将任命新队长，以接替受伤的大卫·贝克汉姆。❑ [*be* v-ed *+as*] *When the chairman of Campbell's retired, McGovern was named as his successor.* 坎贝尔公司的总裁退休后，麦戈文被选定为继任者。❑ [*be* v-ed n] *Early in 1941 he was named commander of the Afrika Korps.* 他早在 1941 年就被任命为非洲军团的指挥官。[Also v n *+as*, v n n] 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to the reputation of a person or thing as their **name**. 名声；名望；声誉 ❑ [*+for*] *He had a name for good judgement.* 他以判断准确而闻名。❑ *She's never had any drug problems or done anything to give jazz a bad name.* 她从没有吸过毒，也没做过任何有损爵士乐名声的事。8 N-COUNT [oft adj N] You can refer to someone as, for example, a famous **name** or a great **name** when they are well-known. 名人；红人【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [*+in*] *...some of the most famous names in modelling and show business.* 模特和时装界一些最知名的红人 9 → see also **assumed name, big name, brand name, Christian name, code name, first name, given name, maiden name, middle name, pet name** 10 PHRASE If something is **in** someone's **name**, it officially belongs to them or is reserved for them. 以…的名义；在…的名下 ❑ *The house is in my husband's name.* 房子是我丈夫名下的。❑ *A double room had been reserved for him in the name of Muller.* 已用穆勒的名字为他预订了一个双人间。11 PHRASE If someone does something **in the name of** a group of people, they do it as the representative of that group. 代表；以…的名义 ❑ *In the United States the majority governs in the name of the people.* 在美国，多数派代表民众执政。12 PHRASE If you do something **in the name of** an ideal or an abstract thing, you do it in order to preserve or promote that thing. 籍…为由；以…为名 ❑ *...one of those rare occasions in history when a political leader risked his own power in the name of the greater public good.* 历史上少有的例子之一，即政治领袖为更大的公共利益甘冒丢官弃职的风险 13 PHRASE People sometimes use expressions such as **'in the name of** heaven' or **'in the name of** humanity' to add emphasis to a question or request. (加强提问或要求的语气)看在(上帝、人道等)的份儿上【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *What in the name of heaven's going on?* 看在上帝份儿上，这到底是怎么回事？❑ *In the name of humanity I ask the government to reappraise this important issue.* 我以人道的名义请求政府重新评估这一重大问题。14 PHRASE When you mention someone or something **by name**, or address someone **by name**, you use their name. 以名字；指名道姓地 ❑ *He greets customers by name and enquires about their health.* 他跟顾客打招呼时直呼其名，并问他们身体可好。15 PHRASE You can use **by name** or **by the name of** when you are saying what someone is called. 名叫…；以…为名【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a young Australian, Harry Busteed by name.* 名叫哈里·巴斯蒂德的澳大利亚年轻人 ❑ *This guy, Jack Smith, does he go by the name of Jackal?* 这个叫杰克·史密斯的家伙是不是还有个名字叫杰凯尔？16 PHRASE If someone **calls** you **names**, they insult you by saying unpleasant things to you or about you. 谩骂；对…口出恶言 ❑ *At my last school they called me names because I was so slow.* 在之前的学校，因为我反应慢，他们骂过我。❑ *They had called her rude names.* 他们用粗鲁的言语谩骂她。17 PHRASE If you say that something is **the name of the game**, you mean that it is the most important aspect of a situation. 最重要的东西；实质【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The name of the game is survival.* 重要的是活下去。18 PHRASE If you **make a name for yourself** or **make** your **name as** something, you become well-known for that thing. (因…)成名；(以…)出名 ❑ [*+as*] *She was beginning to make a name for herself as a portrait photographer.* 她开始成为一个小有名气的肖像摄影师。❑ *He made his name with several collections of short stories.* 他是以几部短篇小说集成名的。19 PHRASE If you **name names**, you identify the people who have done something, often something wrong. 点出(或指出)(做错事者)的名字 ❑ *Nobody was prepared to risk prosecution by actually naming names.* 没有人愿意冒着被起诉的风险去真

N

正指认别人。 PHRASE If something such as a newspaper or an official body **names and shames** people who have performed badly or who have done something wrong, it identifies those people by name.（报纸或官方机构）曝光，点名，指名（业绩差或犯错的人）❑ *The government will also name and shame the worst performing airlines.* 政府还将曝光业绩最差的航空公司。 PHRASE You say **you name it**, usually after or before a list, to indicate that you are talking about a very wide range of things. 凡是你说得出的，凡是你能想到的（应有尽有）❑ *I also enjoy windsurfing, tennis, racquetball, swimming, you name it.* 我也喜欢帆板、网球、短柄墙球、游泳等等，不一而足。

→ see **Internet**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *name* with:

N. name **and address** 姓名和地址，**company** name 公司名称，name **and number** 姓名和电话号码 1

ADJ. **common** name 常用名，**full** name 全名，**real** name 真名 1 **familiar** name 家喻户晓的人，**famous** name 名人，**well-known** name 声名远扬的人 3

name|check /'neɪmtʃek/ (**namechecks, namechecking, namechecked**) also **name-check** N-COUNT If someone gets a **namecheck** in something such as an article or interview, their name is mentioned in it. 列出名字；提到名字 ❑ [+*in*] *She has had many credits and name-checks in American Vogue.* 美国版《时尚》多次对她进行赞扬或是提到她的名字。•VERB **Namecheck** is also a verb. ❑ [v n] *Several bands have namechecked Lee Hazelwood in interviews.* 在采访中，几个乐队都提到了李·黑兹尔伍德的名字。

'name-drop (**name-drops, name-dropping, name-dropped**) VERB If you say that someone **name-drops**, you disapprove of them referring to famous people they have met in order to impress people. 抬出名人显要以提高身价；说出名人名字以抬高自己【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *The assistant carried on talking to his mate, name-dropping all the famous riders he knew.* 那位助手继续对同伴讲个不停，搬出他认识的所有知名自行车手。❑ [v] *I must stop saying everyone famous is a good friend. It sounds as if I'm name-dropping.* 我不能再说每位知名人士都是我的好朋友了，听起来像是我在借他们抬高自己。•**name-dropping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*with*] *One can do a lot of name-dropping with names of the school's parents. President Nixon sent his daughters there.* 那所学校的学生家长很多都是名人。尼克松总统就把女儿们送进了那所学校。

name|less /'neɪmləs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You describe people or things as **nameless** when you do not know their name or when they do not have a name. 不知其名的；无名的 ❑ *They can have their cases rejected, without reasons being given, by nameless officials.* 他们的诉求可能会被一些不知姓名的官员们莫名其妙地驳回。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone or something **will remain nameless**, you mean that you will not mention their name, often because you do not want to embarrass them. 不宜说出名字（或名称）的 ❑ *A local friend who shall be nameless warned me that I was in for trouble soon.* 一个不便说出其名的当地朋友警告我，我不久肯定会有麻烦。

name|ly /'neɪmli/ ADV [ADV n] You use **namely** to introduce detailed information about the subject you are discussing, or a particular aspect of it. 即；那就是；也就是 ❑ *One group of people seems to be forgotten, namely pensioners.* 有一类人似乎被遗忘了，就是那些领养老金的人。❑ *They were hardly aware of the challenge facing them, namely, to re-establish prosperity.* 他们几乎没有意识到自己面临的挑战，即再创繁荣。

name|plate /'neɪmpleɪt/ (**nameplates**) also **name-plate** N-COUNT A **nameplate** is a sign on a door, wall, or desk which shows the name of the person or organization that occupies a particular place.（标在门上、墙上或桌上的）名牌，标示牌

name|sake /'neɪmseɪk/ (**namesakes**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's or something's **namesake** has the same name as they do. 同名的人；同名物【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He is putting together a four-man team, including his son and namesake Tony O'Reilly Jnr.* 他正在组建一个4人小队，包括和自己同名的儿子小托尼·奥赖利。❑ *Notre-Dame Cathedral in Senlis is less famous than its namesake in Paris.* 桑利斯的圣母院不如在巴黎与其同名的圣母院有名。

nan /næn/ (**nans**) 1 N-COUNT Some people refer to their grandmother as their **nan**. 奶奶；姥姥【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I was brought up by my nan.* 我是奶奶带大的。 2 → see also **naan**

nan|dro|lone /'nændrəloʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Nandrolone** is type of drug that can improve performance in sports and is used illegally by some sportspeople. 诺龙（可提高运动成绩的违禁药品）

nan|ny /'næni/ (**nannies**) N-COUNT A **nanny** is a woman who is paid by parents to look after their child or children.（受雇照看小孩的）保姆，阿姨

nan|ny|ing /'nænɪɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Nannying** is the job of being a nanny. 保姆工作；照看小孩【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...low-paid jobs such as nannying.* 诸如保姆之类的低收入工作 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to activities such as helping and advising people as **nannying**, you disapprove of these activities because you think that they are protecting people too much.（帮助、建议等）过多干涉，过度保护【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *...governmental nannying and interference in markets.* 政府对市场的过度保护和干涉

ˌnan|ny 'state N-SING If you refer to the government as **the nanny state**, you disapprove of it because you think it tries to protect its citizens too much and makes them rely on the state too much.（过度保护其公民，并使他们过于依赖政府的）保姆国家，保姆政府【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *The tussle to free the individual from the nanny state is still far from won.* 将个体从保姆式国家解放出来的斗争离胜利尚远。

nano|tech|nol|ogy /ˌnænəʊtek'nɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Nanotechnology** is the science of making or working with things that are so small that they can only be seen using a powerful microscope. 纳米技术

nap /næp/ (**naps, napping, napped**) 1 N-COUNT If you have a **nap**, you have a short sleep, usually during the day.（尤指在白天的）打盹，小睡 ❑ *Use your lunch hour to have a nap in your chair.* 利用午饭时间坐在椅子上打个盹吧。❑ *I might take a little nap.* 我可能会打个盹。 2 VERB If you **nap**, you sleep for a short period of time, usually during the day.（尤指在白天）小睡，打盹 ❑ [v] *An elderly person may nap during the day and then sleep only five hours a night.* 老年人白天会小睡一会儿，然后晚上只睡5个小时。 3 N-SING The **nap** of a carpet or of a cloth such as velvet is the top layer of short threads, which usually lie smoothly in one direction.（地毯或天鹅绒等布料表面的）绒毛 4 PHRASE If someone **is caught napping**, something happens when they are not prepared for it, although they should have been. 被弄得措手不及；猝不及防【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The security services were clearly caught napping.* 安保工作明显有漏洞。

→ see **sleep**

na|palm /'neɪpɑːm/ (**napalms, napalming, napalmed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Napalm** is a substance containing petrol which is used to make bombs that burn people, buildings, and plants. 凝固汽油（弹）❑ *The government has consistently denied using napalm.* 政府始终否认使用过凝固汽油弹。 2 VERB If people **napalm** other people or places, they attack and burn them using napalm. 用凝固汽油弹攻击 ❑ [v n] *Why napalm a village now?* 为什么现在用凝固汽油弹攻击一个村庄？

nape /neɪp/ (**napes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **nape** of your neck is the back of it. 颈背；后颈；项 ❑ [+*of*] *...the way that his hair grew at the nape of his neck.* 他颈背处头发生长的样子

nap|kin /'næpkɪn/ (**napkins**) N-COUNT A **napkin** is a square of cloth or paper that you use when you are eating to protect your clothes, or to wipe your mouth or hands. 餐巾；餐巾纸 ❑ *She was taking tiny bites of a hot dog and daintily wiping her lips with a napkin.* 她小口地吃着热狗，用餐巾优雅地擦着嘴。

'nap|kin ring (**napkin rings**) N-COUNT A **napkin ring** is a ring-shaped object which is used to hold a rolled-up napkin.（套餐巾用的）餐巾环

nap|py /'næpi/ (**nappies**) N-COUNT A **nappy** is a piece of soft thick cloth or paper which is fastened round a baby's bottom in order to soak up its urine and faeces. 尿布【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **diaper**

ˈnap|py rash N-UNCOUNT If a baby has **nappy rash**, the skin under its nappy is red and sore. 尿布疹【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **diaper rash**

nar|cis|si /nɑːˈsɪsaɪ/ **narcissi** is a plural form of **narcissus**. (narcissus 的一个复数形式)

nar|cis|sism /ˈnɑːsɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Narcissism** is the habit of always thinking about yourself and admiring yourself. 自我陶醉；孤芳自赏；自恋【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Those who suffer from narcissism become self-absorbed or chronic show-offs.* 被自恋症折磨的人会变得只专注于自己的事情，或者不断地自我炫耀。

nar|cis|sis|tic /ˌnɑːsɪˈsɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **narcissistic**, you disapprove of them because they think about themselves a lot and admire themselves too much. 自我陶醉的；自我欣赏的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He was insufferable at times—self-centred and narcissistic.* 他有时让人难以容忍——自我中心，自我陶醉。

nar|cis|sus /nɑːˈsɪsəs/ (**narcissi** or **narcissus**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Narcissi** are plants which have yellow or white flowers with cone-shaped centres that appear in the spring. 水仙；水仙花

narco- /ˈnærkəʊ-/ PREFIX **Narco-** is added to words to form new words that relate to illegal narcotics. 表示"与非法麻醉剂(或麻醉品)有关的" ❑ *...efforts to curb illicit and illegal narco-trafficking.* 打击违禁药物和非法毒品交易的努力

nar|co|lep|sy /ˈnɑːkəlepsɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Narcolepsy** is a rare medical condition. It causes people who suffer from it to fall into a deep sleep at any time without any warning. 发作性睡(眠)病；嗜睡症

nar|cot|ic /nɑːˈkɒtɪk/ (**narcotics**) 1 N-COUNT **Narcotics** are drugs such as opium or heroin which make you sleepy and stop you feeling pain. You can also use **narcotics**, especially in American English, to mean any kind of illegal drug. 致幻毒品；麻醉品；(泛指)毒品(亦作 narcotics，尤用于美国英语中) ❑ *He was indicted for dealing in narcotics.* 他因从事毒品交易被起诉。2 ADJ If something, especially a drug, has a **narcotic** effect, it makes the person who uses it feel sleepy. (尤指药物)麻醉的，致幻的，催眠的 ❑ *...hormones that have a narcotic effect on the immune system.* 对免疫系统有麻醉作用的激素

narked /nɑːkt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **narked** is annoyed about something. 恼火的；烦恼的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He's probably narked because he didn't see the ad himself.* 他可能会有些恼火，因为没有亲眼看到广告。

nar|rate /nəˈreɪt, AM 美 ˈnæreɪt/ (**narrates, narrating, narrated**) 1 VERB If you **narrate** a story, you tell it from your own point of view. 叙述；讲述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The book is narrated by Richard Papen, a Californian boy.* 这本书是以一个叫理查德·巴本的加利福尼亚男孩的口吻讲述的。•**nar|ra|tion** /nəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Its story-within-a-story method of narration is confusing.* 其故事套故事的叙事方法让人觉得很糊涂。•**nar|ra|tor** /nəˈreɪtəʳ, AM 美 ˈnæreɪt-/ (**narrators**) N-COUNT ❑ *Jules, the story's narrator, is an actress in her late thirties.* 这个故事的叙述者朱尔斯是个年近不惑的女演员。2 VERB The person who **narrates** a film or programme speaks the words which accompany the pictures, but does not appear in it. 给(电影或节目)作解说 ❑ [V n] *She also narrated a documentary about the Kirov Ballet School.* 她还为一部关于基洛夫芭蕾舞学院的纪录片作过解说。[Also V] •**nar|ra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *As the crew gets back from lunch, we can put your narration on it right away.* 工作人员吃过午饭回来后，我们就能马上把你的解说加上去。•**nar|ra|tor** (**narrators**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...the narrator of the documentary.* 纪录片的解说员

Word Link 词根词缀 *ator ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*creator, illustrator, narrator*

nar|ra|tive /ˈnærətɪv/ (**narratives**) 1 N-COUNT A **narrative** is a story or an account of a series of events. 故事；叙事 ❑ *...a fast-moving narrative.* 快节奏的叙事 ❑ *Sloan began his narrative with the day of the murder.* 斯隆以发生谋杀案的那天作为故事的开端。2 N-UNCOUNT **Narrative** is the description of a series of events, usually in a novel. (通常指小说中一系列事件的)记叙，叙述，讲述 ❑ *Neither author was very strong on narrative.* 两个作者都不是很善于讲故事。❑ *...Nye's simple narrative style.* 奈简约的叙事风格

nar|row ↔ /ˈnærəʊ/ (**narrower, narrowest, narrows, narrowing, narrowed**) 1 ADJ Something that is **narrow** measures a very small distance from one side to the other, especially compared to its length or height. 狭窄的；狭小的 ❑ *...through the town's narrow streets.* 穿过该镇狭窄的街道 ❑ *She had long, narrow feet.* 她的双脚瘦长。❑ *...the narrow strip of land joining the peninsula to the rest of the island.* 把半岛和岛屿其他部分连在一起的狭长陆地 •**nar|row|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the narrowness of the river mouth.* 河口的狭窄 2 VERB If something **narrows**, it becomes less wide. 变狭窄；变窄 ❑ [V] *The wide track narrows before crossing another stream.* 宽宽的小径在穿过另一条小溪前逐渐收窄。3 VERB If your eyes **narrow** or if you **narrow** your eyes, you almost close them, for example because you are angry or because you are trying to concentrate on something. (使)(眼睛)眯起【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V] *Coggins' eyes narrowed angrily. 'You think I'd tell you?'* 科金斯气得眯起眼睛："你认为我会告诉你？" ❑ [V n] *He paused and narrowed his eyes in concentration.* 他停下来，眯起眼睛专注地看着。4 ADJ If you describe someone's ideas, attitudes, or beliefs as **narrow**, you disapprove of them because they are restricted in some way, and often ignore the more important aspects of an argument or situation. (想法、态度或信仰)狭隘的，有局限的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a narrow and outdated view of family life.* 对家庭生活狭隘过时的看法 •**nar|row|ly** ADV [ADV after V, ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *They're making judgments based on a narrowly focused vision of the world.* 他们的判断是基于一种狭隘的世界观。•**nar|row|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the narrowness of their mental and spiritual outlook.* 他们心理和精神世界的狭隘 5 VERB If something **narrows** or if you **narrow** it, its extent or range becomes smaller. 缩小；(使)变小 ❑ [V] *Most recent opinion polls suggest that the gap between the two main parties has narrowed.* 最新的民意测验显示这两大主要政党之间的差距已经缩小了。❑ [V n] *Senate negotiators further narrowed their differences over the level of federal spending for anti-drug programs.* 关于联邦政府在反毒品项目上的支出问题，参议院的谈判代表们进一步缩小了分歧。•**nar|row|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...a narrowing of the gap between rich members and poor.* 成员间贫富差距的缩小 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **narrow** victory, you succeed in winning but only by a small amount. (胜利)勉强的；(胜负)差距微弱的；险胜的 ❑ *Delegates have voted by a narrow majority in favour of considering electoral reform.* 代表们投票表决，以微弱多数票赞同考虑选举制度的改革。•**nar|row|ly** ADV ❑ *She narrowly failed to win enough votes.* 她只差一点点就能获得足够的选票。•**nar|row|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The narrowness of the government's victory reflected deep division within the Party.* 政府的勉强获胜反映了党内的严重分歧。7 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **narrow** escape, something unpleasant nearly happens to you. 很险的；勉强的 ❑ *Two police officers had a narrow escape when separatists attacked their vehicles.* 分裂主义者袭击他们的车辆时，两名警官死里逃生。•**nar|row|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Five firemen narrowly escaped death when a staircase collapsed beneath their feet.* 他们脚下的一段楼梯坍塌，5 名消防队员险些丧命。8 **on the straight and narrow** → see **straight**

▶**narrow down** PHRASAL VERB If you **narrow down** a range of things, you reduce the number of things included in it. 缩减；压缩；减小 ❑ [V P n] *What's happened is that the new results narrow down the possibilities.* 现有的情况是，新的结果缩小了可能性的范围。❑ [V n P +to] *I've managed to narrow the list down to twenty-three.* 我已设法把清单上的项目压缩到了 23 项。[Also V n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *narrow* Also look up:

ADJ. close, cramped, restricted, tight; (*ant.*) broad, wide 1 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *narrow* with:

ADV. **relatively** narrow 相对狭小的，**too** narrow 过于狭窄的 1
N. narrow **band** 窄带子，narrow **hallway** 狭窄的门廊，narrow **opening** 狭小的开口，narrow **path** 狭窄的道路 1
narrow **definition** 狭义，narrow **focus** 狭隘的关注点，narrow **mind** 狭隘的心胸，narrow **view** 狭隘的观点 4

N

ˈnar|row boat (narrow boats) also **narrowboat** N-COUNT A **narrow boat** is a long, low boat used on canals. 运河船【BRIT 英】

nar|row|ly /ˈnærəʊli/ ■ ADV [ADV after v] If you look at someone **narrowly**, you look at them in a concentrated way, often because you think they are not giving you full information about something. 仔细地 ❑ *He grimaced and looked narrowly at his colleague.* 他做了个鬼脸，然后仔细打量着同事。 ❷ → see also **narrow**

ˌnarrow-ˈminded ADJ If you describe someone as **narrow-minded**, you are criticizing them because they are unwilling to consider new ideas or other people's opinions. 思想狭隘的；心胸狭窄的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a narrow-minded bigot.* 狭隘的顽固分子 •**narrow-mindedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is unbelievable that as a result of this narrow-mindedness a group of people should suffer.* 就因为这种狭隘的思想造成某一群体的痛苦，这简直令人难以置信。

NASA /ˈnæsə/ N-PROPER **NASA** is the American government organization concerned with spacecraft and space travel. **NASA** is an abbreviation for (缩略＝) 'National Aeronautics and Space Administration'. (美国)国家航空航天局

na|sal /ˈneɪz°l/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nasal** is used to describe things relating to the nose and the functions it performs. 鼻的 ❑ *...inflamed nasal passages.* 鼻腔发炎 ❑ *...nasal decongestant sprays.* 减轻鼻充血的喷雾剂 ❷ ADJ If someone's voice is **nasal**, it sounds as if air is passing through their nose as well as their mouth while they are speaking. 带鼻音的；有鼻音的 ❑ *She talked in a deep nasal monotone.* 她说话鼻音很重，语调单一。

→ see **smell**

nas|cent /ˈnæs°nt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nascent** things or processes are just beginning, and are expected to become stronger or to grow bigger. 新兴的；新生的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Kenya's nascent democracy.* 新生的肯尼亚民主政治 ❑ *...the still nascent science of psychology.* 方兴未艾的心理学

na|stur|tium /nəˈstɜːʃəm/ (nasturtiums) N-COUNT **Nasturtiums** are low plants with large round leaves and orange, red, and yellow flowers. 旱金莲

nas|ty /ˈnɑːsti, ˈnæsti/ (nastier, nastiest) ■ ADJ Something that is **nasty** is very unpleasant to see, experience, or feel. 令人不快的；令人厌恶的；恶劣的 ❑ *...an extremely nasty murder.* 令人发指的谋杀 ❑ *This divorce could turn nasty.* 这场离婚可能会撕破脸。 •**nas|ti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the nastiness of war.* 战争的残酷 ❷ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **nasty**, you mean that they behave in an unkind and unpleasant way. 恶毒的；恶意的；凶相的 ❑ *What nasty little snobs you all are.* 你们全都是些可恶的势利小人。 ❑ *The guards looked really nasty.* 卫兵们看起来真凶。 ❑ *Mummy is so nasty to me when Daddy isn't here.* 爸爸不在这儿时，妈妈对我很凶。 •**nas|ti|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She took the money and eyed me nastily.* 她拿了钱，恶狠狠地打量着我。 ❑ *Nikki laughed nastily.* 尼基恶毒地笑起来。 •**nas|ti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *As the years went by his nastiness began to annoy his readers.* 年深日久，他恶毒的文字开始让读者生厌。 ❸ ADJ If you describe something as **nasty**, you mean it is unattractive, undesirable, or in bad taste. 遍遍的；低劣的；下流的；污秽的 ❑ *...Emily's nasty little house in Balham.* 埃米莉在巴勒姆的脏乱小屋 ❑ *That damned Farrel made some nasty jokes here about Mr. Lane.* 那个该死的法雷尔开了些关于莱恩先生的下流玩笑。 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **nasty** problem or situation is very worrying and difficult to deal with. 令人担忧的；难对付的 ❑ *A spokesman said this firm action had defused a very nasty situation.* 一位发言人称这一坚决的行动缓和了极为棘手的局面。 ❺ ADJ If you describe an injury or a disease as **nasty**, you mean that it is serious or looks unpleasant. (伤口、疾病等)严重的，恶性的 ❑ *Lili had a nasty chest infection.* 莉莉胸部感染很严重。 ❻ → see also **video nasty**

natch /nætʃ/ ADV **Natch** is used to indicate that a particular fact or event is what you would expect and not at all surprising. 当然；自然【mainly JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 主新闻，非正式】❑ *Ina is a bad girl so, natch, ends up in prison.* 艾娜是个坏女孩，后来自然就进了监狱。

na|tion ⇹ /ˈneɪʃ°n/ (nations) ■ N-COUNT A **nation** is an individual country considered together with its social and political structures. 国家 ❑ *Such policies would require unprecedented cooperation between nations.* 这样的政策要求国家间进行空前的合作。 ❑ *The Arab nations agreed to meet in Baghdad.* 阿拉伯各国同意在巴格达会晤。 ❷ N-SING **The nation** is sometimes used to refer to all the people who live in a particular country. (全体)国民【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *It was a story that touched the nation's heart.* 这是一个感动了全体国民的故事。

→ see **country**

Thesaurus 同类词 *nation* Also look up:

N. country, democracy, population, republic, society ■

na|tion|al ⇹ /ˈnæʃən°l/ (nationals) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **National** means relating to the whole of a country or nation rather than to part of it or to other nations. 国家的；全国的 ❑ *Ruling parties have lost ground in national and local elections.* 执政党在全国和地区选举中均败北。 ❑ *...major national and international issues.* 国内和国际重大问题 •**na|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...a nationally televised speech.* 全国电视讲话 ❑ *Duncan Campbell is nationally known for his investigative work.* 邓肯·坎贝尔因其调查工作闻名全国。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **National** means typical of the people or customs of a particular country or nation. 国民的；民族的 ❑ *...the national characteristics and history of the country.* 这个国家的民族特征和历史 ❑ *Baseball is the national pastime.* 棒球是全民性的休闲运动。 ❸ N-COUNT [usu adj n] You can refer to someone who is legally a citizen of a country as a **national** of that country. 国民；国人 ❑ *...a Sri-Lankan-born British national.* 出生于斯里兰卡的英国国民

ˌna|tion|al ˈan|them (national anthems) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **national anthem** is a nation's official song which is played or sung on public occasions. 国歌

ˌNa|tion|al Curˈricu|lum N-PROPER **The National Curriculum** is the course of study that most school pupils in England and Wales are meant to follow between the ages of 5 and 16. (英格兰和威尔士5至16岁学生的)全国统一课程

ˌna|tion|al ˈgov|ern|ment (national governments) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **national government** is a government with members from more than one political party, especially one that is formed during a crisis. (尤指危机时建立的)国民政府【mainly BRIT 主英】

ˌNa|tion|al ˈGuard (National Guards) N-COUNT In the United States, **the National Guard** is a military force within an individual state, which can become part of the national army if there is a war or emergency. (美国各州的)国民警卫队 ❑ *...the leader of the Arkansas National Guard.* 阿肯色州国民警卫队的首领

ˌNa|tion|al ˈGuards|man (National Guardsmen) N-COUNT A **National Guardsman** is a member of the National Guard in the United States. 国民警卫队队员

ˌNa|tion|al ˈHealth Ser|vice N-PROPER In Britain, **the National Health Service** is the state system for providing medical care. It is paid for by taxes. (英国)国民医疗保健系统 ❑ *An increasing number of these treatments are now available on the National Health Service.* 现在越来越多这样的治疗项目已纳入国民医疗保健系统。

ˌna|tion|al inˈsur|ance N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **national insurance** is the state system of paying money to people who are ill, unemployed, or retired. It is financed by money that the government collects from people who work, or from their employers. (英国)国民保险制度【BUSINESS 商】

na|tion|al|ise /ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ → see **nationalize**

na|tion|al|ism /ˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Nationalism** is the desire for political independence of people who feel they are historically or culturally a separate group within a country. 国家主义；民族独立主义 ❑ *...the rising tide of Slovak nationalism.* 不断高涨的斯洛伐克民族独立主义浪潮 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a person's great love for their nation as **nationalism**. It is often associated with the belief that a particular nation is better than any other nation, and in this case is often used showing disapproval. 民族主义；民族优越感 ❑ *This kind of fierce nationalism is a powerful and potentially volatile force.* 这种强烈的民族主义情绪是一股强大的、可能会突然爆发的潜在力量。

na|tion|al|ist ◆◇ /'næʃənəlɪst/ (**nationalists**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nationalist** means connected with the desire of a group of people within a country for political independence. 国家主义的；民族独立主义的 ❑ *The crisis has set off a wave of nationalist feelings in Quebec.* 这一危机已在魁北克激起了一波民族独立主义情绪。•N-COUNT A **nationalist** is someone with nationalist views. 民族独立主义者 ❑ *...demands by Slovak nationalists for an independent state.* 斯洛伐克民族独立主义者建立独立国家的要求 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nationalist** means connected with a person's great love for their nation. It is often associated with the belief that their nation is better than any other nation, and in this case is often used showing disapproval. 民族主义的；怀有民族优越感的 ❑ *Political life has been infected by growing nationalist sentiment.* 政治生活已受到了不断高涨的民族主义情绪的影响。•N-COUNT A **nationalist** is someone with nationalist views. 民族主义者 ❑ *Some nationalists would like to depict the British monarchy as a purely English institution.* 一些民族主义者喜欢把英国的君主政体描绘为纯粹的英格兰制度。

na|tion|al|is|tic /ˌnæʃənə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **nationalistic**, you mean they are very proud of their nation. They also often believe that their nation is better than any other nation, and in this case it is often used showing disapproval. 民族主义的；怀有民族自豪感的；怀有民族优越感的 ❑ *...the nationalistic pride of the Catalan people.* 加泰罗尼亚人的民族自豪感

na|tion|al|ity /ˌnæʃə'nælɪti/ (**nationalities**) ❶ N-VAR If you have the **nationality** of a particular country, you were born there or have the legal right to be a citizen. 国籍 ❑ *The crew are of different nationalities and have no common language.* 船员来自不同国家，语言不通。❷ N-COUNT You can refer to people who have the same racial origins as a **nationality**, especially when they do not have their own independent country. （尤指未建立独立国家的）民族 ❑ *...the many nationalities that comprise Ethiopia.* 组成埃塞俄比亚的众多民族

na|tion|al|ize /'næʃənəlaɪz/ (**nationalizes, nationalizing, nationalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **nationalise**

VERB If a government **nationalizes** a private company or industry, that company or industry becomes owned by the state and controlled by the government. 把…收归国有；使国有化【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *In 1987, Garcia introduced legislation to nationalize Peru's banking and financial systems.* 1987 年，加西亚立法将秘鲁银行业和金融系统收归国有。•**na|tion|al|i|za|tion** /ˌnæʃənəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ (**nationalizations**) N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the campaign for the nationalization of the coal mines.* 争取将煤矿收归国有的运动 ❑ *The steel workers were relatively indifferent to the issue of nationalization.* 相对而言，钢铁工人对国有化的议题并不太关心。

na|tion|al 'park (**national parks**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **national park** is a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit. 国家公园 ❑ *...the Masai Mara game reserve and Amboseli national park.* 马萨伊马拉自然保护区和安博塞利国家公园

na|tion|al 'ser|vice N-UNCOUNT **National service** is service in the armed forces, which young people in certain countries have to do by law. 国民兵役【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+in] *Banks spent his national service in the Royal Navy.* 班克斯在皇家海军服过兵役。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **selective service**

'nation-building N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] Journalists sometimes use **nation-building** to refer to government policies that are designed to create a strong sense of national identity. 国家建构，民族塑造（指旨在构建民族认同感的政府方针）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...calling for reconciliation and nation building after the bitter election campaign.* 竞争异常激烈的选举活动过后，对和解及国家建构的呼声 ❑ *This revolutionary expansion required energetic nation-building policies.* 这种跨越式的扩张需要有活力的国家建设政策。

na|tion|hood /'neɪʃnhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT A country's **nationhood** is its status as a nation. 国家地位；独立国地位 ❑ *To them, the monarchy is the special symbol of nationhood.* 在他们看来，君主制是独立国地位的特殊象征。

,nation-'state (**nation-states**) also **nation state** N-COUNT A **nation-state** is an independent state which consists of people from one particular national group. 民族国家；单一民族的独立国家 ❑ [+of] *Albania is a small nation state of around 3 million people.* 阿尔巴尼亚是一个大约有 300 万人口的单一民族独立国家。

nation|wide /ˌneɪʃn'waɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Nationwide** activities or situations happen or exist in all parts of a country. 全国性的；全国范围的 ❑ *The rising number of car crimes is a nationwide problem.* 汽车犯罪数量不断飙升是全国性的问题。❑ *...the strike by teachers which is nationwide.* 全国范围的教师罢工 •ADV **Nationwide** is also an adverb. ❑ *The figures show unemployment falling nationwide last month.* 数字显示，上个月全国范围内失业率有所下降。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wide ≈ extending throughout* 遍及…：*nationwide, statewide, worldwide*

na|tive ◆◇ /'neɪtɪv/ (**natives**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **native** country or area is the country or area where you were born and brought up. 出生地的；儿时居住的 ❑ *It was his first visit to his native country since 1948.* 这是自 1948 年以来他首次回到自己的祖国。❑ *Mother Teresa visited her native Albania.* 特雷莎修女访问了她的祖国阿尔巴尼亚。❷ N-COUNT A **native of** a particular country or region is someone who was born in that country or region. 本国人；本地人 ❑ [+of] *Dr Aubin is a native of St Blaise.* 奥宾博士是圣布莱斯人。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Native** is also an adjective. ❑ *Joshua Halpern is a native Northern Californian.* 乔舒亚·哈尔彭是土生土长的北加州人。❑ [+to] *...men and women native to countries such as Japan.* 出生在像日本这样国家的人们 ❸ N-COUNT Some European people use **native** to refer to a person living in a non-Western country who belongs to the race or tribe that the majority of people there belong to. This use could cause offence. 土人，土著（一些欧洲人指非西方国家的原住民，具冒犯意味）❑ *They used force to banish the natives from the more fertile land.* 他们使用武力把土著居民驱逐出了比较肥沃的土地。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Native** is also an adjective. ❑ *Native people were allowed to retain some sense of their traditional culture and religion.* 当地原住民获准可以保留一些自己的传统文化和宗教。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **native** language or tongue is the first language that you learned to speak when you were a child. （语言）本国的，出生地的 ❑ *She spoke not only her native language, Swedish, but also English and French.* 她不仅讲自己的母语瑞典语，还讲英语和法语。❑ *French is not my native tongue.* 法语不是我的母语。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] Plants or animals that are **native to** a particular region live or grow there naturally and were not brought there. （动植物）当地土生的，原产地的 ❑ *...a project to create a 50 acre forest of native Caledonian pines.* 营造 50 英亩喀里多尼亚土生松树林的项目 ❑ [+to] *Many of the plants are native to Brazil.* 这些植物中有很多原产地在巴西。•N-COUNT **Native** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The coconut palm is a native of Malaysia.* 椰子树原产于马来西亚。❻ ADJ [ADJ n] A **native** ability or quality is one that you possess naturally without having to learn it. （能力或品质）生来就有的，天赋的 ❑ *We have our native inborn talent, yet we hardly use it.* 我们有天生的才能，但却几乎未曾使用过。

Thesaurus 同类词 *native* Also look up:

N. citizen, resident ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *native* with:

N. native **country** 祖国，native **land** 故土 ❶
native **language** 母语，native **tongue** 母语 ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *nat ≈ being born* 出生：*innate, native, neonatal*

Na|tive A|mer|i|can (**Native Americans**) N-COUNT **Native Americans** are people from any of the many groups who were already living in North America before Europeans arrived. 北美土著居民；印第安人 ❑ *The eagle is the animal most sacred to the Native Americans.* 对印第安人来说，鹰是最神圣的动物。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Native American** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a gathering of Native American elders.* 印第安长者的聚会

N

native speaker (native speakers) N-COUNT A **native speaker** of a language is someone who speaks that language as their first language rather than having learned it as a foreign language. 以(某种语言)为母语的人: 说母语的人 ❑ *Our programme ensures daily opportunities to practice your study language with native speakers.* 我们的学习课程保证你们每天有机会和讲母语的人一起进行语言练习。

Nativity /nə'tɪvɪti/ N-SING **The Nativity** is the birth of Jesus, which is celebrated by Christians at Christmas. 耶稣诞生; 圣诞 ❑ *They admired the tableau of the Nativity.* 他们欣赏着耶稣降生的场景造型。❑ *...the Nativity story.* 耶稣诞生的故事

nativity play (nativity plays) N-COUNT A **nativity play** is a play about the birth of Jesus, usually one performed by children at Christmas time. (通常在圣诞节由儿童表演的)耶稣诞生剧, 圣诞剧

NATO ◆◇ /'neɪtəʊ/ N-PROPER **NATO** is an international organization which consists of the USA, Canada, Britain, and other European countries, all of whom have agreed to support one another if they are attacked. **NATO** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. 北大西洋公约组织 ❑ *NATO says it will keep a reduced number of modern nuclear weapons to guarantee peace.* 北约宣称将削减现代核武器的数量并将其维持在这一水平, 以保障和平。

natter /'nætə'/ (natters, nattering, nattered) VERB When people **natter**, they talk casually for a long time about unimportant things. 瞎扯; 闲聊 [mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英, 非正式] ❑ [v] *If something dramatic has happened during the day, we'll sit and natter about it.* 如果白天发生了什么出人意料的事情, 我们就会坐下来聊聊。❑ [v *away/on*] *Susan and the girl were still nattering away in German.* 苏姗和那个女孩还在用德语聊个没完。❑ [v *+with*] *Ahead of you is a day of nattering with fellow farmers at the local market.* 你将会有一天时间在当地市场和农民兄弟们聊天。❑ [v] *You natter all day long at the hospital.* 你在医院白话了一整天。❑ [v *+to*] *His mother would natter to anyone.* 他妈妈跟随便哪个人都会说个不停。•N-SING **Natter** is also a noun. ❑ *What's the topic of conversation when a group of new mums get together for a natter?* 一群新妈妈聚在一起聊天时会聊什么呢?

natty /'næti/ (nattier, nattiest) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe clothes, especially men's clothes, as **natty**, you mean that they are smart and neat. (尤指男士服装)整洁漂亮的, 时髦的 [INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式, 褒] ❑ *...a natty pin stripe suit.* 笔挺时尚的细条纹西装 ❑ *Cliff was a natty dresser.* 克利夫是讲究衣着整洁美观的人。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **natty**, you think it is smart and cleverly designed. 灵巧的; 设计巧妙的 [INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式, 褒] ❑ *...natty little houses.* 设计精巧的小屋

natural ◆◆ /'nætʃərəl/ (naturals) 1 ADJ If you say that it is **natural** for someone to act in a particular way or for something to happen in that way, you mean that it is reasonable in the circumstances. 自然的; 正常的; 合乎常情的 ❑ [*+for*] *It is only natural for youngsters to crave the excitement of driving a fast car.* 年轻人追求开快车的刺激是太正常不过的事情。❑ *A period of depression can be a perfectly natural response to certain aspects of life.* 某段时间感到抑郁可能是对生活某些方面很正常的反应。2 ADJ **Natural** behaviour is shared by all people or all animals of a particular type and has not been learned. (行为)出于本性的, 生来就有的 ❑ *...the insect's natural instinct to feed.* 昆虫进食的本能 ❑ *Anger is the natural reaction we experience when we feel threatened or frustrated.* 我们觉得受到威胁或遭受挫折时本能地会感到气愤。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone with a **natural** ability or skill was born with that ability and did not have to learn it. (能力或技能)天赋的, 天生的 ❑ *She has a natural ability to understand the motives of others.* 她有一种洞察他人动机的天赋。❑ *He had a natural flair for business.* 他有做生意的天分。4 N-COUNT If you say that someone is **a natural**, you mean that they do something very well and very easily. 天生的料子; 天才 ❑ [*+with*] *He's a natural with any kind of engine.* 他天生就会摆弄各种发动机。❑ *She proved to be a natural on camera.* 事实证明她在镜头前很有表演天赋。5 ADJ If someone's behaviour is **natural**, they appear to be relaxed and are not trying to hide anything. 轻松自如的; 不局促的; 不做作的 ❑ *Bethan's sister was as friendly and natural as the rest of the family.* 贝唐的妹妹和她家的其他人一样友好、随性。•**naturally** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *For pictures of people behaving naturally, not posing for the camera, it is essential to shoot unnoticed.* 要拍出举止自然的非摆拍人物照片, 抓拍是关键。❑ *She is magnificent at making you feel you can talk quite naturally to her.* 她让你觉得能和她畅所欲言, 这是她非常了不起的地方。•**naturalness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *The critics praised the reality of the scenery and the naturalness of the acting.* 评论家称赞了舞台布景的逼真和表演的真实自然。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Natural** things exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people. 非人为的; 自然的; 天然的 ❑ *It has called the typhoon the worst natural disaster in South Korea in many years.* 它称这次台风为韩国多年来最严重的自然灾害。❑ *The gigantic natural harbour of Poole is a haven for boats.* 巨型天然港普尔港是船只的避风港。•**naturally** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Nitrates are chemicals that occur naturally in water and the soil.* 硝酸盐是水和土壤中自然存在的化学物质。7 PHRASE If someone dies **of** or **from natural causes**, they die because they are ill or old rather than because of an accident or violence. (死亡)出于自然原因 ❑ *According to the Home Office, your brother died of natural causes.* 根据内政部的调查, 你哥哥属正常死亡。

Thesaurus 同类词 *natural* Also look up:

ADJ. normal 1
inborn, innate, instinctive 2 3
genuine, sincere, unaffected 5
wild; (*ant.*) artificial 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *natural* with:

ADV. **perfectly** natural 不足为奇 1 2
N. natural **reaction** 本能反应, natural **tendency** 自然倾向 2
natural **beauty** 天然美, natural **disaster** 自然灾害, natural **food** 天然食物 6

natural childbirth N-UNCOUNT If a woman gives birth by **natural childbirth**, she is not given any drugs to relieve her pain or to send her to sleep. 自然分娩(法)

natural gas N-UNCOUNT **Natural gas** is gas which is found underground or under the sea. It is collected and stored, and piped into people's homes to be used for cooking and heating. 天然气

natural history N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Natural history** is the study of animals and plants and other living things. 博物学 ❑ *Schools regularly bring children to the beach for natural history lessons.* 学校经常安排孩子们去海滩上博物学课。

naturalise /'nætʃərəlaɪz/ → see **naturalize**

naturalism /'nætʃərəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Naturalism** is a theory in art and literature which states that people and things should be shown in a realistic way. 自然主义, 写实主义(一种文学和艺术理论)

naturalist /'nætʃərəlɪst/ (naturalists) N-COUNT A **naturalist** is a person who studies plants, animals, insects, and other living things. 博物学家

→ see **aquarium**

naturalistic /ˌnætʃərə'lɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ **Naturalistic** art or writing tries to show people and things in a realistic way. (艺术或写作)自然主义的, 写实主义的 ❑ *These drawings are among his most naturalistic.* 这几幅画是最能体现他自然主义手法的作品。2 ADJ **Naturalistic** means resembling something that exists or occurs in nature. 模拟自然的; 根据自然的 ❑ *Further research is needed under rather more naturalistic conditions.* 需要在更自然的条件下进行进一步研究。

naturalize /'nætʃərəlaɪz/ (naturalizes, naturalizing, naturalized)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **naturalise**

1 VERB To **naturalize** a species of plant means to start it growing in an area where it is not usually found. If a plant **naturalizes** in an area where it was not found before, it starts to grow there naturally. 移植(植物); (使)(植物)适应异地生长环境

❑ [v n] *A friend sent me a root from Mexico, and I hope to naturalize it.* 一个朋友从墨西哥给我寄来一段根茎，我希望能在这儿把它种活。❑ [v] *The plant naturalises well in grass.* 这种植物适应了环境，在草丛里生长得很好。2 VERB If the government of a country **naturalizes** someone, they allow a person who was not born in that country to become a citizen of it. 使加入国籍；归化 ❑ [v n] *No one expects the Baltic states to naturalise young Russian soldiers, but army pensioners can be given citizenship.* 没人期待波罗的海各国会让年轻的俄罗斯士兵入籍，但领取抚恤金的军人可获得公民身份。•**natu|rali|za|tion** /ˌnætʃərəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They swore their allegiance to the U.S.A. and received their naturalization papers.* 他们起誓忠诚于美国，随后就接到了批准他们入籍的文件。3 → see also **naturalized**

natu|ral|ized /ˈnætʃərəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **naturalised**

ADJ [ADJ n] A **naturalized** citizen of a particular country is someone who has legally become a citizen of that country, although they were not born there. 加入国籍的；归化的

natu|ral|ly ◆◇◇ /ˈnætʃərəli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v, ADV adj] You use **naturally** to indicate that you think something is very obvious and not at all surprising in the circumstances. 自然地；当然地 ❑ *When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel disappointed and frustrated.* 出问题时，我们大家自然都感到失望和沮丧。❑ *Naturally these comings and goings excited some curiosity.* 所发生的这些事自然激起了某种好奇。❑ *He had been stunned and, naturally, deeply upset.* 他感到震惊，当然也深感不安。2 ADV [ADV after v] If one thing develops **naturally** from another, it develops as a normal consequence or result of it. 自然地；合理地；顺理成章地 ❑ *A study of yoga leads naturally to meditation.* 习练瑜伽自然而然就可以进行冥想。3 ADV [ADV adj] You can use **naturally** to talk about a characteristic of someone's personality when it is the way that they normally act. 大方地；自然地 ❑ *He has a lively sense of humour and appears naturally confident.* 他有一种活泼外向的幽默感，看上去大方自信。4 ADV [ADV adj] If someone is **naturally** good at something, they learn it easily and quickly and do it very well. 轻而易举地；天生地 ❑ *Some individuals are naturally good communicators.* 一些人天生善于交流沟通。5 PHRASE If something **comes naturally to** you, you find it easy to do and quickly become good at it. (对…而言)轻而易举 ❑ *With football, it was just something that came naturally to me.* 说起踢足球，对我来说再容易不过。

ˌnatu|ral reˈsources N-PLURAL **Natural resources** are all the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people. 天然资源；自然资源 ❑ *Angola was a country rich in natural resources.* 安哥拉是一个自然资源丰富的国家。

ˌnatu|ral seˈlec|tion N-UNCOUNT **Natural selection** is a process by which species of animals and plants that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce, while those that are less well adapted die out. (生物的)自然选择，物竞天择，适者生存 ❑ *Natural selection ensures only the fittest survive to pass their genes on to the next generation.* 自然选择确保只有最适应环境的物种得以存活下来，把基因传给下一代。

ˌnatu|ral ˈwast|age N-UNCOUNT **Natural wastage** is the process of employees leaving their jobs because they want to retire or move to other jobs, rather than because their employer makes them leave. (劳动力的)自然流失，自然减员【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *The company hopes the job cuts will be made through natural wastage and voluntary redundancy.* 公司希望通过自然减员和自愿离职来削减职位。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **attrition**

na|ture ◆◆◇ /ˈneɪtʃəʳ/ (**natures**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Nature** is all the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people, and all the events and processes that are not caused by people. 大自然；自然界 ❑ *...grasses that grow wild in nature.* 自然界里各种野生的草 ❑ *...the ecological balance of nature.* 自然界的生态平衡 2 → see also **Mother Nature** 3 N-SING [oft n N, oft *by/in* N] The **nature** of something is its basic quality or character. 本质；性质 ❑ [+of] *Mr Sharp would not comment on the nature of the issues being investigated.* 夏普先生不愿就被调查问题的性质发表评论。❑ [+of] *...the ambitious nature of the programme.* 雄心勃勃的计划 ❑ *The rise of a major power is both economic and military in nature.* 一个大国的崛起究其实质包括经济和军事两个方面。4 N-SING [with poss, oft *by* N] Someone's **nature** is their character, which they show by the way they behave. 性格；性情；禀性；天性 ❑ *Jeya feels that her ambitious nature made her unsuitable for an arranged marriage.* 耶娅觉得她不安分的个性不适合包办婚姻。❑ *She trusted people. That was her nature.* 她信任别人，这是她的天性。❑ *He was by nature affectionate.* 他生性温柔亲切。5 → see also **human nature** 6 PHRASE If you want to get **back to nature**, you want to return to a simpler way of living. 回归自然；返璞归真 ❑ *She was very anxious to get away from cities and back to nature.* 她特别渴望离开城市，回归自然。7 PHRASE If you say that something has a particular characteristic **by** its **nature** or **by** its **very nature**, you mean that things of that type always have that characteristic. 按其固有的性质；就其本质 ❑ *Peacekeeping, by its nature, makes pre-planning difficult.* 维和行动本身的特点决定了预先制订计划很困难。❑ *One could argue that smoking, by its very nature, is addictive.* 有人可能认为抽烟从本质上说就具有成瘾性。8 PHRASE Some people talk about **a call of nature** when referring politely to the need to go to the toilet. (委婉说法)内急，需要去洗手间【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I'm afraid I have to answer a call of nature.* 抱歉我要去趟洗手间。9 PHRASE If you say that something is **in the nature of things**, you mean that you would expect it to happen in the circumstances mentioned. 理所当然地；必然地 ❑ *Many have already died, and in the nature of things many more will die.* 很多人已经死去，更多的人势必也将会死去。10 PHRASE If you say that one thing is **in the nature of** another, you mean that it is like the other thing. 具有…性质的；与…类似的；…之类的 ❑ *It was in the nature of a debate rather than an argument.* 那更像是一场辩论，而不是争吵。11 PHRASE If a way of behaving is **second nature to** you, you do it almost without thinking because it is easy for you or obvious to you. 第二天性；习性 ❑ *Planning ahead had always come as second nature to her.* 预先计划一直是她的习惯。❑ *It's not easy at first, but it soon becomes second nature.* 起初不容易，但很快就习惯了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nature* with:

V. **love** nature 热爱大自然，**preserve** nature 保护大自然 1
N. **love of** nature 对大自然的爱，**wonders of** nature 自然奇观 1
nature **of life** 生活本质，nature **of society** 社会本质，nature **of work** 工作性质 3
nature **and nurture** 先天与后天；遗传与环境 4

ˈna|ture study N-UNCOUNT **Nature study** is the study of animals and plants by looking at them directly, for example when it is taught to young children. 观察自然；(儿童的)自然课

ˈna|ture trail (**nature trails**) N-COUNT A **nature trail** is a route through an area of countryside which has signs drawing attention to interesting animals, plants, or rocks. (乡村的)观景小径，自然小径

na|tur|ism /ˈneɪtʃərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Naturism** is the same as **nudism**. 同 nudism【mainly BRIT 主英】•**na|tur|ist** (**naturists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...a naturist beach.* 裸体海滩

naught /nɔːt/ → see **nought**

naugh|ty /ˈnɔːti/ (**naughtier, naughtiest**) 1 ADJ If you say that a child is **naughty**, you mean that they behave badly or do not do what they are told. 顽皮的；淘气的；不听话的 ❑ *Girls, you're being very naughty.* 姑娘们，你们真是淘气。❑ *You naughty boy, you gave me such a fright.* 你这调皮鬼，吓了我一跳。2 ADJ You can describe books, pictures, or words, as **naughty** when they are slightly rude or related to sex. (书籍、照片、词语等)不规矩的，淫猥的，下流的 ❑ *You know what little boys are like with naughty words.* 你知道小男孩们说下流话是什么样子。❑ *...saucy TV shows, crammed full of naughty innuendo.* 充斥着淫猥暗示的下流电视节目

nau|sea /ˈnɔːziə/ N-UNCOUNT **Nausea** is the condition of feeling sick and the feeling that you are going to vomit. 恶心；呕吐感 ❑ *I was overcome with a feeling of nausea.* 我觉得想吐。

N

Word Web 话题词汇 navigation 航海

Early explorers used the **sun** and **stars** to navigate the seas. The **sextant** allowed later navigators to use these celestial objects to accurately calculate their **position**. By sighting or measuring their position at noon, sailors could determine their latitude. The **compass** helped sailors determine their position at any time of night or day. It also worked in any weather. Today all sorts of travellers use the **global positioning system (GPS)** to guide their journeys. A **GPS receiver** is connected to a system of 24 **satellites** that can establish a location within a few feet.

早期的探险家依靠太阳和星辰在海上航行。六分仪让后来的航海者能够利用这些天体来精确计算自己的位置。通过观测或测量天体在正午时的方位，水手可以算出纬度。罗盘则让水手不论白天还是晚上，不论何种天气状况，随时都能确定自己的位置。如今，各式各样的旅行者通过全球定位系统(GPS)来为其旅程导航。GPS接收机与24颗卫星组成的系统相联，定位误差可在几英尺内。


compass 罗盘


sextant 六分仪


GPS 全球定位系统

nau|seam /'nɔːziæm/ → see **ad nauseam**

nau|seate /'nɔːzieɪt/ (**nauseates, nauseating, nauseated**) VERB If something **nauseates** you, it makes you feel as if you are going to vomit. 使恶心；使想呕吐 ❑ [v n] *The smell of frying nauseated her.* 油炸的气味让她想吐。❑ [v-ed] *She could not eat anything without feeling nauseated.* 她吃什么都想吐。

nau|seat|ing /'nɔːzieɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone's attitude or their behaviour as **nauseating**, you mean that you find it extremely unpleasant and feel disgusted by it. 令人厌恶的；令人恶心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The judge described the offences as nauseating and unspeakable.* 法官称这些犯罪行为令人作呕、说不出口。❑ *For them to attack the Liberals for racism is nauseating hypocrisy.* 他们攻击自由党搞种族歧视是令人作呕的虚伪行径。

nau|seous /'nɔːziəs, AM 美 -ʃəs/ ADJ If you feel **nauseous**, you feel as if you want to vomit. 恶心的；想呕吐的 ❑ *If the patient is poorly nourished, the drugs make them feel nauseous.* 如果患者营养不良，这些药物会让他们感觉恶心。❑ *A nauseous wave of pain broke over her.* 她感到一阵令人恶心的疼痛。

nau|ti|cal /'nɔːtɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Nautical** means relating to ships and sailing. 航海的；海上的 ❑ *...a nautical chart of the region you sail.* 你航行途经地区的航海图

Word Link 词根词缀 ***naut* = *sailor*** 船员：***aeronautics, astronaut, nautical***

ˌnau|ti|cal ˈmile (**nautical miles**) N-COUNT A **nautical mile** is a unit of measurement used at sea. It is equal to 1852 metres. 海里(合1,852米)

na|val ✦✧ /'neɪvᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Naval** means belonging to, relating to, or involving a country's navy. 海军的 ❑ *He was the senior serving naval officer.* 他那时是现役海军高级军官。❑ *...the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay.* 关塔那摩湾美国海军基地

Word Link 词根词缀 ***nav* = *ship*** 船：***naval, navigate, navy***

nave /neɪv/ (**naves**) N-COUNT The **nave** of a church is the long central part where people gather to worship. (教堂的)中殿

na|vel /'neɪvᵊl/ (**navels**) N-COUNT Your **navel** is the small hollow just below your waist at the front of your body. 肚脐；脐

'navel-gazing N-UNCOUNT If you refer to an activity as **navel-gazing**, you are critical of it because people are thinking about something for a long time but take no action on it. 长时间空想；只想不做【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She dismisses the reform process as an exercise in collective navel gazing.* 她对这场改革嗤之以鼻，认为只是无实际行动的集体空想而已。

navi|gable /'nævɪgəbᵊl/ ADJ A **navigable** river is wide and deep enough for a boat to travel along safely. (河流)通航的，可航行的，适于航行的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the navigable portion of the Nile.* 尼罗河通航河段

navi|gate /'nævɪgeɪt/ (**navigates, navigating, navigated**) 1 VERB When someone **navigates** a ship or an aircraft somewhere, they decide which course to follow and steer it there. You can also say that a ship or an aircraft **navigates** somewhere. 为(船只、飞机)导航；(船只、飞机等)航行 ❑ [v n] *Captain Cook safely navigated his ship without accident for 100 voyages.* 库克船长驾船安全出航100次无事故。❑ [v prep/adv] *The purpose of the visit was to navigate into an ice-filled fiord.* 这次出行是为了驶入冰封的峡湾。❑ [v] *...the new navigation system which will enable aircraft to navigate with total pinpoint accuracy.* 将使飞机能够精确定位飞行的新导航系统 •**navi|ga|tion** /ˌnævɪ'geɪʃᵊn/ (**navigations**) N-VAR ❑ *The expedition was wrecked by bad planning and poor navigation.* 这次探险因计划不周和导航不利而失败。❑ *...the boat's navigation system.* 船只的导航系统 2 VERB When a ship or boat **navigates** an area of water, it sails on or across it. (船只)航行于，横渡 ❑ [v n] *...a lock system to allow sea-going craft to navigate the upper reaches of the river.* 使海轮可以进入河流上游航行的船闸系统 ❑ [v prep] *Such boats can navigate on the Nile.* 这种船可以在尼罗河上航行。3 VERB When someone in a car **navigates**, they decide what roads the car should be driven along in order to get somewhere. (驾车者)确定行车路线 ❑ [v] *When travelling on fast roads at night it is impossible to drive and navigate at the same time.* 晚上在高速路上行驶时根本做不到边开车边找路。❑ [v prep/adv] *...the relief at successfully navigating across the Golden Gate Bridge to arrive here.* 驾车成功驶过金门大桥抵达这里后的轻松 ❑ [v n prep] *They had just navigated their way through Maidstone on their way to the coast.* 他们开车去海滨的路上刚刚经过了梅德斯通。[Also v n] 4 VERB When fish, animals, or insects **navigate** somewhere, they find the right direction to go and travel there. (鱼、动物或昆虫)导航 ❑ [v adv/prep] *In tests, the bees navigate back home after being placed in a field a mile away.* 在多次试验中，放置于一英里以外田野中的蜜蜂都能导航飞回蜂巢。[Also v] 5 VERB If you **navigate** an obstacle, you move carefully in order to avoid hitting the obstacle or hurting yourself. 小心翼翼地绕过(障碍) ❑ [v n] *He was not able to walk without a cane and could only navigate steps backwards.* 没有手杖他无法走路，只能小心翼翼地向后退。❑ [v n prep/adv] *In the corridors he let her navigate her own way round the trolleys and other obstacles.* 在通道里，他让她自己小心地绕过小推车和其他障碍物。❑ [v prep/adv] *If guests wished to use the sofa, they had first to navigate around chairs in the middle of the room.* 如果客人想坐沙发，他们得先绕过屋中间的那几把椅子。

→ see **star**

navi|ga|tion /ˌnævɪ'geɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the movement of ships as **navigation**. 航行；航海 ❑ *Pack ice around Iceland was becoming a threat to navigation.* 冰岛周围的浮冰群日渐威胁到船只航行。2 → see also **navigate**

→ see Word Web: **navigation**

→ see **GPS**

navi|ga|tion|al /ˌnævɪ'geɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Navigational** means relating to the act of navigating a ship or an aircraft. 航行的；导航的 ❑ *The crash was a direct result of inadequate navigational aids.* 坠机是导航不力的直接后果。

navi|ga|tor /'nævɪgeɪtəʳ/ (**navigators**) N-COUNT The **navigator** on an aircraft or ship is the person whose job is to work out the direction in which the aircraft or ship should be travelling. (飞机或船只的)领航员，导航员 ❑ *He became an RAF navigator during the war.* 他在战争期间成为皇家空军的领航员。

nav|vy /'nævi/ (**navvies**) N-COUNT A **navvy** is a person who is employed to do hard physical work, for example building

roads or canals. 苦工，劳工（如筑路工、挖河工）【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

navy ◆◆◇ /'neɪvi/ (**navies**) ■ N-COUNT A country's **navy** consists of the people it employs to fight at sea, and the ships they use. 海军 ❑ *Her own son was also in the Navy.* 她自己的儿子那时也在海军。❑ *...a United States navy ship.* 一艘美国海军军舰 ■ COLOUR Something that is **navy** or **navy-blue** is very dark blue. 海军蓝；深蓝色；藏青色 ❑ *I mostly wore black or navy trousers.* 我大部分时间穿黑色或深蓝色裤子。❑ *...a navy-blue blazer.* 海军蓝的便上装

Word Link 词根词缀 *nav ≈ ship* 船：*naval, navigate, navy*

nay /neɪ/ ■ ADV You use **nay** in front of a stronger word or phrase which you feel is more correct than the one you have just used and helps to emphasize the point you are making. （用于对已叙述内容作更确切的补充）不【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *Long essays, nay, whole books have been written on this.* 许多长篇大论的文章，不，应该说是整部整部的书都是讲这件事的。■ CONVENTION **Nay** is sometimes used to mean 'no' when talking about people voting against something or refusing to give consent for something. 否决；反对 ❑ *The House of Commons can merely say yea or nay to the executive judgment.* 下院只能对行政决议表示赞同或反对。■ CONVENTION **Nay** is an old-fashioned, literary, or dialect word for 'no'. （no 的过时用法、文学用语或方言用法）【FORMULAE 惯用语】

Nazi ◆◇◇ /'nɑ:tsi/ (**Nazis**) ■ N-COUNT **The Nazis** were members of the right-wing political party, led by Adolf Hitler, which held power in Germany from 1933 to 1945. 纳粹分子 ■ ADJ You use **Nazi** to say that something relates to the Nazis. 纳粹党的；纳粹（主义）的 ❑ *...the rise of the Nazi Party.* 纳粹党的兴起 ❑ *...the Nazi occupation of the Channel Islands.* 纳粹对海峡群岛的占领

Na|zism /'nɑ:tsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Nazism** was the political ideas and activities of the German Nazi Party. 纳粹主义

NB /ˌen 'bi:/ You write **NB** to draw someone's attention to what you are about to say or write. 注意，留心（用于提醒注意所说或所写内容）❑ *NB The opinions stated in this essay do not necessarily represent those of the Church of God Missionary Society.* 请注意：文中所述观点并不代表上帝教会的立场。

NCO /ˌen si: 'əʊ/ (**NCOs**) N-COUNT An **NCO** is a soldier who has a fairly low rank such as sergeant or corporal. **NCO** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'non-commissioned officer'. 士官；军士 ❑ *Food for the ordinary Soviet troops and NCOs was very poor.* 苏联普通士兵的伙食很糟糕。

-nd SUFFIX **-nd** is added to written numbers ending in 2, except for numbers ending in 12, in order to form ordinal numbers. （用于除 12 之外以 2 结尾的数字后构成序数词）❑ *...22nd February.* 2 月 22 号 ❑ *...2nd edition.* 第二版

NE **NE** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**north-east**. ❑ *...on the NE outskirts of Bath.* 在巴斯东北郊区

ne|an|der|thal /nɪ'ændə'tɑ:l, -θɔ:l/ (**neanderthals**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Neanderthal** people lived in Europe between 35,000 and 70,000 years ago. （欧洲生活在 3.5 万年至 7 万年之前的）尼安德特人的 ❑ *Neanderthal man was able to kill woolly mammoths and bears.* 尼安德特人能够捕杀浑身覆毛的猛犸象和熊。•N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to people from the Neanderthal period as **Neanderthals**. 尼安德特人 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe people's, especially men's, ideas or ways of behaving as **Neanderthal**, you disapprove of them because they are very old-fashioned and uncivilized. （尤指男性）极端守旧的，粗鲁的，未开化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Let us deal with the question of his notoriously Neanderthal attitude to women.* 我们现在来说说他臭名昭著的、对女性态度粗鲁的问题。■ N-COUNT If you call a man a **neanderthal**, you disapprove of him because you think he behaves in a very uncivilized way. （男性）原始人，野蛮人，凶猛粗鲁的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...drunken neanderthals.* 醉酒的粗汉

near ◆◆◆ /nɪə'/ (**nearer, nearest, nears, nearing, neared**) ■ PREP If something is **near** a place, thing, or person, it is a short distance from them. 靠近；在…附近 ❑ *Don't come near me.* 别靠近我。❑ *Her children went back every year to stay in a farmhouse near the cottage.* 她的孩子们每年都回去，住在小屋边的农舍里。❑ *He drew his chair nearer the fire.* 他把椅子往炉火边拉了拉。❑ *Some of the houses nearest the bridge were on fire.* 离桥最近的一些房屋着火了。•ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] **Near** is also an adverb. ❑ [+to] *He crouched as near to the door as he could.* 他蹲得距门尽可能近。❑ *She took a step nearer to the barrier.* 她朝障碍物又迈近了一步。❑ *As we drew near, I saw that the boot lid was up.* 我们靠近时，我看见汽车行李箱的盖子翘了起来。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Near** is also an adjective. ❑ *He collapsed into the nearest chair.* 他倒在离他最近的那把椅子上。❑ *Where's the nearest telephone?* 最近的电话机在哪儿？❑ *The nearer of the two barges was perhaps a mile away.* 两艘驳船中较近的那艘可能有一英里远。•**near|ness** N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ *He was suddenly aware of his nearness.* 他突然意识到离得近了。■ PHRASE If someone or something is **near to** a particular state, they have almost reached it. 接近（特定状态）；几乎；差不多 ❑ *After the war, The House of Hardie came near to bankruptcy.* 战后，哈迪家族濒于破产。❑ *The repairs to the Hafner machine were near to completion.* 哈夫纳机器的修理工作即将结束。❑ *Apart from anything else, he comes near to contradicting himself.* 不说别的，他几乎自己就是自相矛盾。•PREP **Near** means the same as **near to**. near 同 near to ❑ *He was near tears.* 他几乎要掉泪了。❑ *We are no nearer agreement now than in the past.* 我们现在和过去一样，还是不能达成一致意见。■ PHRASE If something is similar to something else, you can say that it is **near to** it. 近似于；和…差不多 ❑ *...a sickening sensation that was near to nausea.* 近乎恶心的难受感觉 •PREP **Near** means the same as **near to**. near 同 near to ❑ *Often her feelings were nearer hatred than love.* 她的感情常常近乎恨而不是爱。■ ADJ You describe the thing most similar to something as **the nearest** thing **to** it when there is no example of the thing itself. （与…）最相似的；（和…）几乎差不多的 ❑ *It would appear that the legal profession is the nearest thing to a recession-proof industry.* 律师业看来是最不易受经济萧条影响的行业了。■ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If a time or event draws **near**, it will happen soon. （时间或事件）临近，接近【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The time for my departure from Japan was drawing nearer every day.* 我离开日本的日子一天天近了。■ PREP If something happens **near** a particular time, it happens just before or just after that time. 离（特定时间）不远；临近 ❑ *Performance is lowest between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m., and reaches a peak near midday.* 凌晨 3 点至 5 点表现最差，近中午时分最好。❑ *I'll tell you nearer the day.* 那一天临近时我会告诉你。■ PREP You use **near** to say that something is a little more or less than an amount or number stated. （数量或数字）接近，左右，上下 ❑ *...to increase manufacturing from about 2.5 million cars a year to nearer 4.75 million.* 将轿车年产量从 250 万辆左右增加到接近 475 万辆 ■ PREP You can say that someone will **not go near** a person or thing when you are emphasizing that they refuse to see them or go there. 往（见某人）；去（到某处）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He will absolutely not go near a hospital.* 他绝对不会去医院。❑ *I'm so annoyed with her that I haven't been near her for a week.* 我很生她的气，有一个星期没见她了。■ ADJ **The near** one of two things is the one that is closer. （两者中）距离较近的 ❑ *...a mighty beech tree on the near side of the little clearing.* 矗立在林间小块空地近侧的一棵高大的山毛榉树 ❑ *Jane put one foot in the near stirrup and turned to look at the stranger.* 简一只脚就近蹬上马镫，转脸看着陌生人。■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **near** to indicate that something is almost the thing mentioned. 近似的；差不多的 ❑ *She was believed to have died in near poverty on the French Riviera.* 据信她在法国里维埃拉去世时几乎穷困潦倒。❑ *...the 48-year-old who was brought in to rescue the bank from near collapse.* 被调来挽救银行于濒临破产困境的 48 岁的新任 •ADV [ADV adj] **Near** is also an adverb. ❑ *...his near fatal accident two years ago.* 两年前令他差点儿丧命的事故 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] In a contest, your **nearest** rival or challenger is the person or team that is most likely to defeat you. （在竞赛中）实力接近的，旗鼓相当的 ❑ *That victory put the Ukrainians beyond the reach of their nearest challengers, Dynamo Moscow.* 本场胜利使乌克兰人甩开了最强有力的挑战者，莫斯科迪那摩队。■ VERB [no passive] When you **near** a place, you get quite near to it. 靠近；走近【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *As he neared the stable, he slowed the horse and patted it on the neck.* 接近马厩时，他勒马缓行，轻拍它的脖颈。■ VERB [no passive] When someone or something **nears** a particular stage or point, they will soon reach that stage or point. 接近，临近（特

N

定阶段或点）❑ [v n] *His age was hard to guess—he must have been nearing fifty.* 很难猜测他的年龄——他一定快 50 了。❑ [v n] *The project is taking a long time but is now nearing completion.* 这个项目耗时很长，但现在就快完工了。 VERB You say that an important time or event **nears** when it is going to occur quite soon. 临近；即将来临【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *As half time neared, Hardyman almost scored twice.* 临近中场休息时，哈迪曼差点梅开二度。 PHRASE People sometimes refer to their close relatives and friends as their **nearest and dearest.** 最亲近的人；最亲密的人；至亲 ❑ *...that English convention of not showing your feelings, even to your nearest and dearest.* 甚至不向最亲近的人流露自己情感的英国社会习俗 PHRASE You use **near and far** to indicate that you are referring to a very large area or distance. 远近；到处；四面八方 ❑ *People would gather from near and far.* 人们会从四面八方聚到一起。 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in the near future**, you mean that it will happen quite soon. 在不久的将来；在近期 ❑ *The controversy regarding vitamin C is unlikely to be resolved in the near future.* 关于维生素 C 的争议短期内不可能平息。 PHRASE You use **nowhere near** and **not anywhere near** to emphasize that something is not the case. 一点儿也不；完全不；远不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They are nowhere near good enough.* 他们还远不够好。❑ *It was nowhere near as painful as David had expected.* 这远没有戴维所料想的那么痛苦。

near|by ◆◇ /ˌnɪəˈbaɪ/ also **near by, near-by** ADV [ADV after v, n ADV, *from* ADV] If something is **nearby**, it is only a short distance away. 在附近；在近处 ❑ *He might easily have been seen by someone who lived nearby.* 住在附近的人很可能有谁见过他。❑ *There is less expensive accommodation nearby.* 附近有不太贵的住处。❑ *There were one or two suspicious looks from nearby.* 附近有一两个人投来怀疑的目光。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Nearby** is also an adjective. ❑ *At a nearby table a man was complaining in a loud voice.* 邻桌有一位男士当时正高声地抱怨着。❑ *...the nearby village of Crowthorne.* 附近的克罗索恩村

ˌnear-death exˈperi|ence (near-death experiences) N-COUNT A **near-death experience** is a strange experience that some people who have nearly died say they had when they were unconscious. 濒死体验；濒死经历

ˌNear ˈEast N-PROPER **The Near East** is the same as **the Middle East.** 同 Middle East

near|ly ◆◆◇ /ˈnɪəˈli/ ADV [ADV before v] **Nearly** is used to indicate that something is not quite the case, or not completely the case. 几乎；差不多 ❑ *Goldsworth stared at me in silence for nearly twenty seconds.* 戈兹沃思一声不响地盯着我看了将近 20 秒。❑ *Hunter knew nearly all of this already.* 这事亨特几乎已全知道了。❑ *Several times Thorne nearly fell.* 有好几次索恩都差点跌倒。❑ *I nearly had a heart attack when she told me.* 她告诉我时，我差点没犯心脏病。❑ *The beach was nearly empty.* 海滩差不多空无一人了。❑ *They nearly always ate outside.* 他们几乎总在外面吃饭。 ADV [ADV before v] **Nearly** is used to indicate that something will soon be the case. 即将；就要 ❑ *It was already nearly eight o'clock.* 已经快 8 点了。❑ *I was nearly asleep.* 我差不多都睡着了。❑ *The voyage is nearly over.* 航行即将结束。❑ *You're nearly there.* 你就快做到了。❑ *I've nearly finished the words for your song.* 我马上就要完成你那首歌的歌词了。 PHRASE You use **not nearly** to emphasize that something is not the case. 远远不；根本不；远非【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Father's flat in Paris wasn't nearly as grand as this.* 爸爸在巴黎的公寓远不如这处气派。❑ *Minerals in general are not nearly so well absorbed as other nutrients.* 总体来说，矿物质远不如其他营养成分好吸收。❑ *British car workers did not earn nearly enough money to buy the products they were turning out.* 英国汽车工人的工资远不足以购买自己制造的产品。

Thesaurus 同类词 *nearly* Also look up:

ADV. almost, approximately

ˌnear|ly ˈnew ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Nearly new** items are items for sale that have belonged to another person but have not been used much and are still in very good condition. A **nearly new** shop sells nearly new items. （二手物品）接近全新的，八成新的；（商店）出售接近全新的二手物品的

ˌnear ˈmiss (near misses) also **near-miss** N-COUNT You can say that there is a **near miss** when something is nearly hit by another thing, for example by a vehicle or a bomb. 侥幸躲过（或逃过）一劫；死里逃生 ❑ [+*between*] *Details have been given of a near miss between two airliners over southern England earlier this week.* 本周早些时候两架客机在英格兰南部险些相撞，有关细节现已公布。❑ *We've had a few near misses in the raids, as I expect you've noticed.* 在袭击中有几次我们险些被击中，我想你已经注意到了。 N-COUNT A **near miss** is an attempt to do something which fails by a very small amount. 功败垂成之事；功亏一篑之事 ❑ [+*in*] *...Milan's successful defence of the European Cup and near-miss in the Italian championship last season.* 米兰队成功卫冕欧洲冠军杯以及在上赛季意甲联赛中差点夺冠

near|side /ˈnɪəˈsaɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **nearside** wheels, lights, or doors of a vehicle are those nearest the edge of the road when the vehicle is being driven on the correct side of the road. In Britain, the nearside is on the left. （车轮、车灯或车门）靠近路边的；（在英国指）左侧的【BRIT 英】❑ *The nearside front tyre had been slashed.* 左前胎被割破了。 N-SING **The nearside** of a vehicle is the side that is nearest the edge of the road when the vehicle is being driven on the correct side of the road. （车辆）靠近路边的一侧，左侧【BRIT 英】❑ *It hit the kerb on the nearside and seemed to ricochet across the road on two wheels.* 车左侧撞到路缘上，似乎飞弹了起来，靠两只车轮越过了马路。

ˌnear-ˈsighted also **nearsighted** ADJ Someone who is **near-sighted** cannot see distant things clearly. 近视的【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】❑ *The girl squinted at the photograph. She seemed to be nearsighted.* 女孩眯起眼睛看照片。她好像近视。

→ see **eye**

neat ◆◇ /niːt/ (**neater, neatest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **neat** place, thing, or person is tidy and smart, and has everything in the correct place. 整洁的；整齐的 ❑ *She undressed and put her wet clothes in a neat pile in the corner.* 她脱掉衣服，把湿衣服整齐地码成一堆放在角落里。❑ *...a girl in a neat grey flannel suit.* 身着整洁的灰色法兰绒套装的女孩 ❑ *Everything was neat and tidy and gleamingly clean.* 所有的东西都整整齐齐、干干净净、闪闪发亮。 •**neat|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *He folded his paper neatly and sipped his coffee.* 他把报纸整齐地叠起来，然后抿了口咖啡。❑ *At the door was a neatly dressed, dignified man.* 门口站着一位穿戴整齐、仪态庄重的男子。 •**neat|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The grounds were a perfect balance between neatness and natural wildness.* 这些庭园是整齐有序和天然粗放的完美结合。 ADJ Someone who is **neat** keeps their home or possessions tidy, with everything in the correct place. 爱整洁的；爱收拾的 ❑ *'That's not like Alf,' he said, 'leaving papers muddled like that. He's always so neat.'* "这不像是阿尔夫的风格，"他说，"他不会把文件弄得那么乱。他一向那么爱整洁。" •**neat|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He had maybe a thousand tapes, all neatly labelled and catalogued.* 他大约有 1,000 盒磁带，都整齐地贴着标签并分了类。 •**neat|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a paragon of neatness, efficiency and reliability.* 整洁、高效与可靠的典范 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **neat** object, part of the body, or shape is quite small and has a smooth outline. 秀气的；小巧优雅的 ❑ *...a faded woman with neat features.* 姿色已衰但五官清秀的女人 ❑ *...neat handwriting.* 娟秀的笔迹 •**neat|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *She was a small woman, slender and neatly made.* 她是一个玲珑娇小的女士，身材苗条匀称。 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **neat** movement or action is done accurately and skilfully, with no unnecessary movements. （行动等）干净利落的，利索的 ❑ *A neat move between Black and Keane left Nigel Clough in the clear, but his shot skimmed wide of the far post.* 奈杰尔·克拉夫凭借一次漂亮的跑位在布莱克和基恩之间扯出了空当儿，但是他的射门却偏出远门柱不少。 •**neat|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He watched her peel and dissect a pear neatly, no mess, no sticky fingers.* 他看着她利索地削完梨，再切成块，没有弄得乱七八糟，手指也没弄得黏糊糊的。 ADJ A **neat** way of organizing, achieving, explaining, or expressing something is clever and convenient. 巧妙的；简洁的；简便易行的 ❑ *It had been such a neat, clever plan.* 这曾是个如此巧妙、机智的计划。❑ *Neat solutions are not easily found to these issues.* 很难找到解决这些问题的巧妙办法。 •**neat|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Real people do not fit neatly into these categories.* 现实中的人是没法简单地归入这些类别的。 •**neat|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *He knew full well he had been outflanked, and he appreciated the neatness of it.* 他十分清楚自己已经输了，他很欣

赏这种干净利落的落败方式。 ❻ ADJ If you say that something is **neat**, you mean that it is very good. 很好的；很棒的【AM, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 美，非正式，褒】❑ *'Oh, those new apartments are really neat,' the girl babbled on.* "噢，那些新公寓真是非常棒。"那个女孩赞不绝口地说道。 ❑ *It'll be neat to have a father and son playing on the same team.* 父子同队效力，那真是太棒了。 ❼ ADJ [ADJ n] When someone drinks strong alcohol **neat**, they do not add a weaker liquid such as water to it. （烈性酒）未掺水的，纯的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He poured himself a brandy and swallowed it neat.* 他给自己倒了一杯白兰地，没兑水就一饮而尽。 ❑ *He took a mouthful of neat whisky, and coughed.* 他喝了一口纯威士忌，咳嗽了起来。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **straight**

Thesaurus 同类词 *neat* Also look up:

ADJ. orderly, tidy, uncluttered ❶ ❷

nebu|la /'nebjələ/ (**nebulae**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **nebula** is a cloud of dust and gas in space. New stars are produced from nebulae. 星云

→ see **solar system**

nebu|lous /'nebjələs/ ADJ If you describe something as **nebulous**, you mean that it is vague and not clearly defined or not easy to describe. 模糊的；不清楚的 ❑ *The notions we children were able to form of the great world beyond were exceedingly nebulous.* 我们这些孩子所能形成的对外部世界的认识是非常模糊的。 ❑ *Music is such a nebulous thing.* 音乐是如此不可名状之物。

nec|es|sari|ly ♦◇◇ /ˌnesɪ'serɪli, -srɪli/ ❶ ADV [with neg, ADV before v] If you say that something is **not necessarily** the case, you mean that it may not be the case or is not always the case. 一定地；必要地【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Anger is not necessarily the most useful or acceptable reaction to such events.* 对于这种事，发火不见得是最有用或最能被接受的反应。 ❑ *A higher fee does not necessarily mean a better course.* 收费更高并不意味着课程就一定更好。 •CONVENTION If you reply **'Not necessarily'**, you mean that what has just been said or suggested may not be true. 未必；不一定 ❑ *'He was lying, of course.' —'Not necessarily.'* "他当然是撒谎。" —"不一定。" ❷ ADV [ADV before v] If you say that something **necessarily** happens or is the case, you mean that it has to happen or be the case and cannot be any different. 不可避免地；必然地 ❑ *The most desirable properties necessarily command astonishingly high prices.* 最值得拥有的房产必然要价不菲。 ❑ *Tourism is an industry that has a necessarily close connection with governments.* 旅游业是与政府有着必然的密切联系的产业。

nec|es|sary ♦◇◇ /'nesɪsəri/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **necessary** is needed in order for something else to happen. 必要的；必需的 ❑ [+ to-inf] *I kept the engine running because it might be necessary to leave fast.* 我没让发动机熄火，因为也许需要迅速离开。 ❑ *We will do whatever is necessary to stop them.* 我们要采取一切必要措施去阻止他们。 ❑ *Is that really necessary?* 那真有必要吗？ ❑ *Make the necessary arrangements.* 作一下必要的安排。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **necessary** consequence or connection must happen or exist, because of the nature of the things or events involved. （结果或联系）必然的，势必的 ❑ *Wastage was no doubt a necessary consequence of war.* 巨大的损耗无疑是战争的必然后果。 ❑ *Scientific work is differentiated from art by its necessary connection with the idea of progress.* 科学工作与艺术的区别在于它与人类进步有着必然联系。 ❸ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **if necessary**, **when necessary**, or **where necessary**, you mean that it will happen if it is necessary, when it is necessary, or where it is necessary. 必要的话；必要时 ❑ *If necessary, the airship can stay up there for days to keep out of danger.* 必要时，飞艇能在那里停留数天以躲避危险。 ❑ *The army needs men who are willing to fight, when necessary.* 军队需要在必要时愿意投入战斗的军人。 ❑ *All the rigging had been examined, and renewed where necessary.* 所有索具都进行了检查，该更换的部件也都更换了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *necessary* Also look up:

ADJ. essential, mandatory, obligatory, required; (*ant.*) unnecessary ❶
unavoidable ❷

ne|ces|si|tate /nɪ'sesɪteɪt/ (**necessitates, necessitating, necessitated**) VERB If something **necessitates** an event, action, or situation, it makes it necessary. 使成为必需；需要【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n/v-ing] *A prolonged drought had necessitated the introduction of water rationing.* 由于持续干旱，用水需要实行配给了。

ne|ces|sity /nɪ'sesɪti/ (**necessities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **necessity** of something is the fact that it must happen or exist. 必然；必要 ❑ [+of] *There is agreement on the necessity of reforms.* 对改革的必要性已经达成了共识。 ❑ *Most women, like men, work from economic necessity.* 与男人一样，大部分女人也是出于经济原因而工作。 ❑ *Some people have to lead stressful lifestyles out of necessity.* 一些人迫于生计不得不过着紧张忙碌的生活。 •PHRASE If you say that something is **of necessity** the case, you mean that it is the case because nothing else is possible or practical in the circumstances. 势必；必定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Negotiations between the enemies are of necessity indirect.* 敌手之间的谈判必定是间接的。 ❷ N-COUNT A **necessity** is something that you must have in order to live properly or do something. 必需品；必不可少的事物 ❑ [+of] *Water is a basic necessity of life.* 生命离不开水。 ❑ *...food, fuel and other daily necessities.* 食物、燃料和其他日常必需品 ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] A situation or action that is a **necessity** is necessary and cannot be avoided. 不可避免的情况（或行动）❑ *The President pleaded that strong rule from the centre was a regrettable, but temporary necessity.* 总统辩解说，实行高度的中央集权虽不尽如人意，但暂时来说却是必要的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *necessity* with:

ADJ. **absolute** necessity 绝对必需品 ❷
economic necessity 经济必要性，**political** necessity 政治必要性 ❶

neck ♦◇◇ /nek/ (**necks, necking, necked**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss n] Your **neck** is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body. 颈；脖子 ❑ *She threw her arms round his neck and hugged him warmly.* 她伸出双臂搂住他的脖子，热情地拥抱他。 ❑ *He was short and stocky, and had a thick neck.* 他矮壮结实，脖子很粗。 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **neck** of an article of clothing such as a shirt, dress, or sweater is the part which surrounds your neck. 衣领；领口 ❑ [+of] *...the low, ruffled neck of her blouse.* 她打褶低胸的衬衫领口 ❑ *He wore a blue shirt open at the neck.* 他穿了件蓝衬衫，领口敞开着。 ❸ N-COUNT The **neck** of something such as a bottle or a guitar is the long narrow part at one end of it. （瓶子、吉他等的）颈状部位，细长部分，颈部 ❑ [+of] *Catherine gripped the broken neck of the bottle.* 凯瑟琳紧握着破裂的瓶颈。 ❹ VERB [usu cont] If two people **are necking**, they are kissing each other in a sexual way. 搂着脖子亲吻；拥吻【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *They sat talking and necking in the car for another ten minutes.* 他们在车里又坐了 10 分钟，边说边搂着亲热。 ❑ [v +with] *I found myself behind a curtain, necking with my best friend's wife.* 我意识到自己在帘子后面吻着至交的妻子。 [Also v n] ❺ PHRASE If you say that someone **is breathing down** your **neck**, you mean that they are watching you very closely and checking everything you do. 密切监视；紧紧盯住 ❑ *Most farmers have bank managers breathing down their necks.* 大部分农场主的一举一动都受到银行经理们的密切关注。 ❻ PHRASE In a competition, especially an election, if two or more competitors are **neck and neck**, they are level with each other and have an equal chance of winning. （尤指选举中）并驾齐驱，难分高下 ❑ *The latest polls indicate that the two main parties are neck and neck.* 最新民意测验显示两个主要政党难分高下。 ❑ [+with] *The party is running neck-and-neck with Labour.* 该党和工党目前是旗鼓相当。 ❼ PHRASE If you say that someone **is risking** their **neck**, you mean they are doing something very dangerous, often in order to achieve something. （常指为实现某事）冒巨大风险 ❑ *I won't have him risking his neck on that motorcycle.* 我不会让他冒险骑那辆摩托车。 ❽ PHRASE If you **stick** your **neck out**, you bravely say or do something that might be criticized or might turn out to be wrong. 勇担风险【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *During my political life I've earned myself a reputation as someone who'll stick his neck out, a bit of a rebel.* 我在政治生涯中敢冒风险、有点儿叛逆是小有名气的。 ❾ PHRASE If you say that someone is in some sort of trouble or criminal activity **up to** their **neck**, you mean

N

that they are deeply involved in it. 深深陷入，被卷入（麻烦、罪行等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He is probably up to his neck in debt.* 他很有可能债务缠身。■ PHRASE Someone or something that is from your **neck of the woods** is from the same part of the country as you are. 地段；附近地区【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's so good to see you. What brings you to this neck of the woods?* 见到你真高兴，哪阵风把你吹来了？ ■ to **have a millstone round** your **neck** → see **millstone** ■ **the scruff of** your **neck** → see **scruff**

→ see **body**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *neck* with:

N. **back/nape of the** neck 颈背，**head and** neck 头颈，neck **injury** 颈伤 ■

ADJ. **long** neck 长脖子，**stiff** neck 僵硬的脖子，**thick** neck 粗脖子 ■

broken neck 破裂的颈部 ■

neck|er|chief /'nekə'tʃi:f, -tʃɪf/ (**neckerchiefs**) N-COUNT A **neckerchief** is a piece of cloth which is folded to form a triangle and worn round your neck. 围巾；领巾

neck|lace /'neklɪs/ (**necklaces**) N-COUNT A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery such as a chain or a string of beads which someone, usually a woman, wears round their neck. 项链 ❑ *...a diamond necklace and matching earrings.* 钻石项链和与之相配的耳环

→ see **jewellery**

neck|line /'neklaɪn/ (**necklines**) N-COUNT The **neckline** of a dress, blouse, or other piece of clothing is the edge that goes around your neck, especially the front part of it. （连衣裙、女衬衫等的）领口，开领 ❑ *...a dress with pale pink roses around the neckline.* 领口周围饰有淡粉色玫瑰花的裙装

neck|tie /'nektaɪ/ (**neckties**) N-COUNT A **necktie** is a narrow piece of cloth that someone, usually a man, puts under his shirt collar and ties so that the ends hang down in front. 领带

nec|ro|man|cy /'nekrəmænsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Necromancy** is magic that some people believe brings a dead person back to this world so that you can talk to them. 招魂术；通灵术【FORMAL 正式】

nec|ro|philia /ˌnekrə'fɪliə/ N-UNCOUNT **Necrophilia** is the act of having sexual intercourse with a dead body, or the desire to do this. 恋尸狂；恋尸癖

ne|cropo|lis /nɪ'krɒpəlɪs/ (**necropolises**) N-COUNT A **necropolis** is a place where dead people are buried. 墓地；坟地【FORMAL 正式】

ne|cro|sis /nɪ'krəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Necrosis** is the death of part of someone's body, for example because it is not getting enough blood. （人体部位的）坏死【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...liver necrosis.* 肝坏死

nec|tar /'nektə'/ (**nectars**) N-UNCOUNT **Nectar** is a sweet liquid produced by flowers, which bees and other insects collect. 花蜜

nec|tar|ine /'nektərɪn, -rɪn/ (**nectarines**) N-COUNT A **nectarine** is a round, juicy fruit which is similar to a peach but has a smooth skin. 油桃

née /neɪ/ also **nee** You use **née** after a married woman's name and before you mention the surname she had before she got married. （用在已婚妇女的姓名后，以示其婚前姓）娘家姓…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Lady Helen Taylor (née Windsor).* 海伦·泰勒夫人（娘家姓温莎）

need ◆◆◆ /ni:d/ (**needs, needing, needed**)

Need sometimes behaves like an ordinary verb, for example 'She needs to know' and 'She doesn't need to know' and sometimes like a modal, for example 'She need know', 'She needn't know', or, in more formal English, 'She need not know.' need 有时用作普通动词，例如：She needs to know. 她需要知道。She doesn't need to know. 她不需要知道。有时 need 用作情态动词，例如：She need know. 她必须知道。She needn't know. 她不必要知道。或更为正式的说法：She need not know. 她不必要知道。

■ VERB [no cont] If you **need** something, or **need to** do something, you cannot successfully achieve what you want or live properly without it. （为做成某事或正常生活）要求有，必须有，需要 ❑ [v n] *He desperately needed money.* 他迫切需要钱。❑ [v to-inf] *I need to make a phone call.* 我要打个电话。❑ [v n to-inf] *I need you to do something for me.* 我需要你为我做点儿什么。❑ [v n adv/prep] *I need you here, Wally.* 我这儿需要你，沃利。❑ [v n adj] *I need you sane and sober.* 我要你清醒、冷静。•N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] **Need** is also a noun. ❑ *Charles has never felt the need to compete with anyone.* 查尔斯从未感到有与任何人竞争的必要。❑ [+for] *...the child who never had his need for attention and importance satisfied.* 渴望得到关注和重视但从未获得过满足的孩子 ❑ [+of] *...the special nutritional needs of the elderly.* 老年人的特殊营养需要 ■ VERB [no cont] If an object or place **needs** something doing to it, that action should be done to improve the object or place. If a task **needs** doing, it should be done to improve a particular situation. （表示某举动对某事物或地方有益）应该，应当，需要 ❑ [v n] *The building needs quite a few repairs.* 该建筑有好几处需要修缮。❑ [v v-ing] *...a garden that needs tidying.* 应该清整的花园 ❑ [v to-inf] *The taste of vitamins is not too nice so the flavour sometimes needs to be disguised.* 维生素味道不太好，所以有时需要掩盖一下。■ N-SING [N to-inf] If there is a **need for** something, that thing would improve a situation or something cannot happen without it. 必要；需要 ❑ [+for] *Mr Forrest believes there is a need for other similar schools throughout Britain.* 福里斯特先生认为全英国都需要有其他类似的学校。❑ [+for] *'I think we should see a specialist.'—'I don't think there's any need for that.'* "我想我们应该见见专家。"——"我认为没有任何必要。"❑ [+for] *There's no need for you to stay.* 你不需要呆在这儿。■ MODAL [with neg] If you say that someone **needn't** do something, you are telling them not to do it, or advising or suggesting that they should not do it. 不要，没有必要（用于告知或建议）❑ *Look, you needn't shout.* 嗨，你不要大喊大叫。❑ *She need not know I'm here.* 她不需要知道我在这儿。•VERB [no cont, with neg] **Need** is also a verb. ❑ [v to-inf] *Come along, Mother, we don't need to take up any more of Mr Kemp's time.* 走吧，妈妈，我们不要再打扰肯普先生了。■ MODAL If you tell someone that they **needn't** do something, or that something **needn't** happen, you are telling them that that thing is not necessary, in order to make them feel better. （与否定词连用）不必，没有必要 ❑ *You needn't worry.* 你不必担心。❑ *Buying budget-priced furniture needn't mean compromising on quality or style.* 买价钱经济的家具并不意味着就要牺牲质量和样式。❑ *Loneliness can be horrible, but it need not remain that way.* 孤独可能会很可怕，但也并非一定如此。■ VERB [no cont, with neg] **Need** is also a verb. ❑ [v to-inf] *He replied, with a reassuring smile, 'Oh, you don't need to worry about them.'* 他面带让人安心的微笑回答道："噢，你不必为他们担心。"❑ [v to-inf] *You don't need to be a millionaire to consider having a bank account in Switzerland.* 想在瑞士银行开个账户，你不必非得是个百万富翁。■ MODAL [with neg] You use **needn't** when you are giving someone permission not to do something. 准许不做；可以不做 ❑ *You needn't come again, if you don't want to.* 如果你不想来，可以不用再来。•VERB [no cont] **Need** is also a verb. ❑ [v to-inf] *You don't need to wait for me.* 你不必等我。■ MODAL [with neg] If something **need not** be true, it is not necessarily true or not always true. 未必；不一定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *What is right for us need not be right for others.* 对我们来说对的东西，对别人来说未必正确。❑ *Freedom need not mean independence.* 自由不一定意味着独立。■ MODAL [with neg] If someone **needn't have** done something, it was not necessary or useful for them to do it, although they did it. 本来不必；本来不需要 ❑ *I was a little nervous when I announced my engagement to Grace, but I needn't have worried.* 我宣布和格雷丝订婚时有点儿紧张，但我本不必担心的。❑ *We spent a hell of a lot of money that we needn't have spent.* 我们花了很多本来不需要花的钱。•VERB [no cont, with neg] If someone **didn't need to** do something, they needn't have done it. 本不必做；本无须做 ❑ [v to-inf] *You didn't need to give me any more money you know, but thank you.* 你看你原本不必再给我钱的，但还是要谢谢你。■ MODAL You use **need** in expressions such as **I need hardly say** and **I needn't add** to emphasize that the person you are talking to already knows what you are going to say. 无须说；不必说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I needn't add that if you fail to do as I ask, you will suffer the consequences.* 如果你没按我

的要求做的话，后果自负——这话我就不必再说了吧。•VERB [no cont] **Need** is also a verb. ❑ [V to-inf] *I hardly need to say that I have never lost contact with him.* 几乎不用说，我从未和他失去联系。 11 MODAL You can use **need** in expressions such as **'Need I say more'** and **'Need I go on'** when you want to avoid stating an obvious consequence of something you have just said. 还需要再说吗；还要我继续说吗 ❑ *Mid-fifties, short black hair, grey moustache, distinctive Russian accent. Need I go on?* 五十四五岁，黑色短发，灰色八字胡，明显的俄国口音，还需要我继续说吗？ 12 PHRASE People **in need** do not have enough of essential things such as money, food, or good health. 贫困的；困难中的 ❑ *The education authorities have to provide for children in need.* 教育主管部门得救助贫困儿童。❑ *Remember that when both of you were in need, I was the one who loaned you money.* 记住，在你们两个都有困难的时候，是我借钱给你们的。 13 PHRASE If you are **in need of** something, you need it or ought to have it. 有…的需要；有…的必要 ❑ *I was all right but in need of rest.* 我没事，就是需要休息一下。❑ *He was badly in need of a shave.* 他早就应该刮一下胡子了。❑ *The house was in need of modernisation when they bought it.* 他们买下时，这栋房子需要进行现代化改造。 14 PHRASE If you say that you will do something, especially an extreme action, **if need be**, you mean that you will do if it is necessary. In British English, you can also say **if needs be**. 需要的话，如有必要（英国英语中亦作 if needs be） ❑ *They will now seek permission to take their case to the House of Lords, and, if need be, to the European Court of Human Rights.* 他们现在将争取获准将案件呈交上议院审理，并且，如有必要，会上诉到欧洲人权法院。 15 PHRASE If you say that someone **needs to get out more**, you mean that they are boring or that they are spending too much time concentrating on one particular thing. 需要出去透透气；需要出门见见世面【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I found myself reading The Inner Game Of Tennis the other day (I really do need to get out more).* 我有一天花了一整天时间在读《网球的内心游戏》（我真需要出门透透气）。 16 PHRASE You can tell someone that **there's no need** for them to do something as a way of telling them not to do it or of telling them to stop doing it, for example because it is unnecessary. 没有必要；不必【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *There's no need to call a doctor.* 没有必要叫医生。❑ *'I'm going to come with you.'—'Now look, Sue, there's no need.'* "我跟你一起去。" —— "哎，休，没这个必要。" [Also +*for*] 17 PHRASE You can say **'Who needs** something?' as a way of emphasizing that you think that this thing is unnecessary or not useful. 谁需要，哪个需要（强调不必要或无用）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *With apologies to my old history teacher, who needs history lessons?* 这话对不住我亲爱的历史老师，不过有谁需要历史课呢？ ❑ *Cigarettes, who needs them?* 香烟，谁会要呀？

Thesaurus 同类词 *need* Also look up:

V. demand, must have, require 1

need|ful /'ni:dful/ ADJ **Needful** means necessary. 需要的；必要的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+*of*] *The section of society most needful of such guidance is the young male.* 最需要这种指导的社会群体是青年男性。❑ *...stoppages for needful rest and recreation.* 进行必要休息和娱乐的间歇

nee|dle /'ni:d^{ə}l/ (**needles, needling, needled**) 1 N-COUNT A **needle** is a small, very thin piece of polished metal which is used for sewing. It has a sharp point at one end and a hole in the other for a thread to go through. 缝衣针；针 2 N-COUNT Knitting **needles** are thin sticks that are used for knitting. They are usually made of plastic or metal and have a point at one end. 编织针；棒针 3 N-COUNT A **needle** is a thin hollow metal rod with a sharp point, which is part of a medical instrument called a syringe. It is used to put a drug into someone's body, or to take blood out. 注射针；针头 4 N-COUNT A **needle** is a thin metal rod with a point which is put into a patient's body during acupuncture. （针灸疗法用的）银针，金针 5 N-COUNT On an instrument which measures something such as speed or weight, the **needle** is the long strip of metal or plastic on the dial that moves backwards and forwards, showing the measurement. （仪表上的）指针 ❑ *She kept looking at the dial on the boiler. The needle had reached 250 degrees.* 她一直看着锅炉上的刻度盘，指针已指向了 250 度。 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **needles** of a fir or pine tree are its thin, hard, pointed leaves. （杉树、松树等的）针叶 ❑ *The carpet of pine needles was soft underfoot.* 脚下厚厚的松针踩上去软绵绵的。 7 VERB If someone **needles** you, they annoy you continually, especially by criticizing you. 刺激；惹…发火；（尤指）不断数落 ❑ [V n] *Blake could see he had needled Jerrold, which might be unwise.* 布莱克看得出他已经惹怒了杰罗尔德，这也许并不是什么明智之举。 8 → see also **pins and needles** 9 **like looking for a needle in a haystack** → see **haystack**

'nee|dle ex|change (**needle exchanges**) also **needle-exchange** N-COUNT A **needle exchange** is a place where drug addicts are able to obtain new syringes in exchange for used ones. （吸毒者的）针具交换中心 ❑ *...needle exchange schemes.* 针具交换方案

need|less /'ni:dləs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **needless** is completely unnecessary. 不需要的；不必要的 ❑ *But his death was so needless.* 但他的死太没有必要了。❑ *'I have never knowingly exposed any patient to needless risks,' he said.* "我从未故意将任何病人置于不必要的风险中。"他说。 •**need|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Half a million women die needlessly each year during childbirth.* 每年有 50 万女性难产致死是本可避免的。 2 PHRASE You use **needless to say** when you want to emphasize that what you are about to say is obvious and to be expected in the circumstances. 不用说；不必说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Our budgie got out of its cage while our cat was in the room. Needless to say, the cat moved quicker than me and caught it.* 我们家虎皮鹦鹉飞出鸟笼的时候，猫正好在室内。不用说，猫比我快，抓住了它。

needle|work /'ni:d^{ə}lwɜ:^{ə}k/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Needlework** is sewing or stitching that is done by hand. 缝制品；女红；刺绣品 ❑ *She did beautiful needlework and she embroidered table napkins.* 她针线活儿很漂亮，还会刺绣台布。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Needlework** is the activity of sewing or stitching. 缝纫；刺绣；针线活儿 ❑ *...watching my mother and grandmothers doing needlework.* 看我妈妈和祖母、外祖母做针线活儿

→ see **quilt**

needn't /'ni:d^{ə}nt/ **Needn't** is the usual spoken form of 'need not'. （need not 的常用口语形式）

needy /'ni:di/ (**needier, neediest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Needy** people do not have enough food, medicine, or clothing, or adequate houses. 贫苦的；穷困的 ❑ *...a multinational force aimed at ensuring that food and medicine get to needy Somalis.* 旨在确保将食品和药品送至贫困的索马里民众手中的多国部队 •N-PLURAL **The needy** are people who are needy. 贫困者；穷人 ❑ *There will be efforts to get larger amounts of food to the needy.* 将努力为贫困者筹措更多食品。

ne|fari|ous /nɪ'feərɪəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an activity as **nefarious**, you mean that it is wicked and immoral. 恶毒的；不道德的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Why make a whole village prisoner if it was not to some nefarious purpose?* 如果不是出于某种恶毒的目的，为什么把整村人囚禁起来？

neg. **Neg.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **negative**.

ne|gate /nɪ'geɪt/ (**negates, negating, negated**) 1 VERB If one thing **negates** another, it causes that other thing to lose the effect or value that it had. 抵消；使无效【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *These weaknesses negated his otherwise progressive attitude towards the staff.* 这些缺点抵消了他在其他方面对待员工还算开明的态度。 2 VERB If someone **negates** something, they say that it does not exist. 否认…之存在；否定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He warned that to negate the results of elections would only make things worse.* 他警告说，否定选举结果只会恶化时局。

ne|ga|tion /nɪ'geɪ^{ʃ}n/ 1 N-SING The **negation of** something is its complete opposite or something which destroys it or makes it lose its effect. 反面；对立面；破坏物；抵消物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Unintelligible legislation is the negation of the rule of law and of parliamentary democracy.* 晦涩的法律法规有悖于法治和议会民主。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Negation** is disagreement, refusal, or denial. 否定；否认；拒绝【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Isabella shook her head, but in bewilderment, not negation.* 伊莎贝拉摇了摇头，是困惑，而非拒绝。

nega|tive ◆◇◇ /'negətɪv/ (**negatives**) 1 ADJ A fact, situation, or experience that is **negative** is unpleasant, depressing, or harmful. （事实、局势或经历）令人不悦的，使人沮丧的，有害的 ❑ *The news from overseas is overwhelmingly negative.* 来自海外的消息特别不

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乐观。❑ *All this had an extremely negative effect on the criminal justice system.* 这一切对刑事司法制度产生了极坏的影响。•**nega|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This will negatively affect the result over the first half of the year.* 这将对上半年的结果产生不利影响。❷ ADJ If someone is **negative** or has a **negative** attitude, they consider only the bad aspects of a situation, rather than the good ones. 消极的；负面的；悲观的 ❑ *When asked for your views about your current job, on no account must you be negative about it.* 被问及你对自己目前工作的看法时，无论如何不要流露出消极情绪。❑ *Why does the media present such a negative view of this splendid city?* 媒体为什么对这座光彩夺目的城市持如此负面的看法？•**nega|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *A few weeks later he said that maybe he viewed all his relationships rather negatively.* 几个星期后，他说他也许把自己的各种人际关系看得太消极了。**nega|tiv|ity** /ˌnegəˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I loathe negativity. I can't stand people who moan.* 我厌恶消极态度，不能忍受唉声叹气的人。❸ ADJ A **negative** reply or decision indicates the answer 'no'. (回答或决定)否定的，表示否认的 ❑ *Dr Velayati gave a vague but negative response.* 韦拉亚提医生给了一个含糊而否定的回答。❑ *Upon a negative decision, the applicant loses the protection offered by Belgian law.* 一旦得到否定裁决，申请人就失去了比利时法律的保护。•**nega|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *60 percent of the sample answered negatively.* 抽样调查中 60% 的受调查者作出了否定回答。❹ N-COUNT A **negative** is a word, expression, or gesture that means 'no' or 'not'. 否定词；否定语；否定表示 ❑ *In the past we have heard only negatives when it came to following a healthy diet.* 说到遵循健康饮食习惯，我们过去听到的都是否定的说法。❺ ADJ In grammar, a **negative** clause contains a word such as 'not', 'never', or 'no-one'. (语法中)否定句的，否定式的 ❻ ADJ If a medical test or scientific test is **negative**, it shows no evidence of the medical condition or substance that you are looking for. (医学检查或科学试验)呈阴性的，结果为否定的 ❑ *So far 57 have taken the test and all have been negative.* 到目前为止，接受检测的有 57 人，检测结果均呈阴性。❑ *...negative test results.* 阴性检测结果 ❼ **HIV negative** → see **HIV** ❽ N-COUNT In photography, a **negative** is an image that shows dark areas as light and light areas as dark. Negatives are made from a camera film, and are used to print photographs. (摄影的)负片，底片 ❾ ADJ A **negative** charge or current has the same electrical charge as an electron. (电荷、电流)负的 ❑ *Stimulate the site of greatest pain with a small negative current.* 以微弱负电流刺激疼得最厉害的部位。•**nega|tive|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *As these electrons are negatively charged they will attempt to repel each other.* 因为这些电子都带负电，它们会互相排斥。❿ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **negative** number, quantity, or measurement is less than zero. (数字、数量等)小于零的，负的 ❑ *The weakest students can end up with a negative score.* 最差的学生可能会以负分收场。⓫ PHRASE If an answer is **in the negative**, it is 'no' or means 'no'. (回答)否定的，否定地 ❑ *Seventy-nine voted in the affirmative, and none in the negative.* 有 79 人投赞成票，没有人投反对票。

→ see **lightning, magnet**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *negative* with:

N. negative **effect** 负面的影响，negative **experience** 不好的经历，negative **image** 负面的形象，negative **publicity** 负面的宣传 ❶
negative **attitude** 负面(或消极)的态度，negative **thoughts** 负面(或消极)的想法 ❶❷
negative **comment** 否定的评价，negative **reaction** 否定的反应，negative **response** 否定的回答 ❸

ˌnega|tive ˈequi|ty N-UNCOUNT If someone who has borrowed money to buy a house or flat has **negative equity**, the amount of money they owe is greater than the present value of their home. 负资产【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

ne|glect /nɪˈglekt/ (**neglects, neglecting, neglected**) ❶ VERB If you **neglect** someone or something, you fail to look after them properly. 忽视；忽略；疏于照看 ❑ [v n] *The woman denied that she had neglected her child.* 那位女士否认疏于照管自己的孩子。❑ [v n] *Feed plants and they grow, neglect them and they suffer.* 人勤地生宝，人懒地长草。❑ [v-ed] *...an ancient and neglected church.* 疏于维护的古教堂 •N-UNCOUNT **Neglect** is also a noun. ❑ *The town's old quayside is collapsing after years of neglect.* 镇上老码头区多年来疏于维护，快要塌陷了。❷ VERB If you **neglect** someone or something, you fail to give them the amount of attention that they deserve. 不重视；忽视 ❑ [v n] *He'd given too much to his career, worked long hours, neglected her.* 他为事业付出太多，加班加点地工作，忽视了她。❑ [v n] *If you are not careful, children tend to neglect their homework.* 你不注意的话，孩子们往往会不重视他们的家庭作业。•**ne|glect|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] ❑ *The fact that she is not coming today makes her grandmother feel lonely and neglected.* 她今天不来，这让她奶奶感到孤独，觉得受了冷落。❑ *...a neglected aspect of London's forgotten history.* 伦敦湮没的历史中被忽略了的一个方面 ❑ *The journal she had begun lay neglected on her bedside table.* 她早就开始看的那本杂志搁在床头柜上，好久没翻了。❸ VERB If you **neglect to** do something that you ought to do or **neglect** your duty, you fail to do it. 疏忽；疏漏 ❑ [v to-inf] *We often neglect to make proper use of our bodies.* 我们经常忘记该合理地使用我们的身体。❑ [v n] *They never neglect their duties.* 他们从未玩忽职守。

ne|glect|ful /nɪˈglektfʊl/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **neglectful**, you think they fail to do everything they should do to look after someone or something properly. 疏忽的；不注意的；马虎的 ❑ *...neglectful parents.* 漫不经心的父母 ❷ ADJ If someone is **neglectful of** something, they do not give it the attention or consideration that it should be given. 不重视的；不尽职的 ❑ [+of] *Have I been neglectful of my friend, taking him for granted?* 我是不是对朋友不够尽心，太不把他当回事了？

neg|li|gee /ˈneglɪʒeɪ, AM 美 ˌneglɪˈʒeɪ/ (**negligees**) also **négligée** N-COUNT A **negligee** is a very thin garment which a woman wears over her nightclothes. (质地轻薄的)女式晨衣 ❑ *...a pink satin negligee.* 粉色绸料的女式晨衣

neg|li|gence /ˈneglɪdʒ³ns/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is guilty of **negligence**, they have failed to do something which they ought to do. 疏忽；失误；失职【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The soldiers were ordered to appear before a disciplinary council on charges of negligence.* 士兵们被控玩忽职守，被勒令接受纪律委员会审查。

neg|li|gent /ˈneglɪdʒ³nt/ ADJ If someone in a position of responsibility is **negligent**, they do not do something which they ought to do. 疏忽的；玩忽职守的；失职的 ❑ *The jury determined that the airline was negligent in training and supervising the crew.* 陪审团裁定航空公司在对全体机组人员的培训和监管上存在疏漏。❑ *The Council had acted in a negligent manner.* 市政会的做法属于失职。•**neg|li|gent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A manufacturer negligently made and marketed a car with defective brakes.* 有个厂家由于疏忽，制造并销售了一款刹车系统存在缺陷的汽车。

neg|li|gible /ˈneglɪdʒɪb³l/ ADJ An amount or effect that is **negligible** is so small that it is not worth considering or worrying about. 微不足道的；可忽略不计的 ❑ *The pay that the soldiers received was negligible.* 士兵拿到的军饷少得可怜。❑ *Senior managers are convinced that the strike will have a negligible impact.* 高管们相信罢工的影响微不足道。

ne|go|tiable /nɪˈgəʊʃəb³l/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **negotiable** can be changed or agreed when people discuss it. 可谈判的；可协商的 ❑ *He warned that his economic programme for the country was not negotiable.* 他警告说，他为这个国家制定的经济计划没有商量的余地。❑ *The Manor is for sale at a negotiable price.* 该庄园现在出售，价格可议。❷ ADJ Contracts or assets that are **negotiable** can be transferred to another person in exchange for money. (契约或资产)可转让的，可流通的 ❑ *The bonds may no longer be negotiable.* 这些债券或许不能再行转让了。❑ *...negotiable bearer bonds.* 可转让不记名债券

ne|go|ti|ate ◆◇ /nɪˈgəʊʃɪeɪt/ (**negotiates, negotiating, negotiated**) ❶ VERB If people **negotiate with** each other or **negotiate** an agreement, they talk about a problem or a situation such as a business arrangement in order to solve the problem or complete the arrangement. 谈判；协商；洽谈 ❑ [v +with] *It is not clear whether the president is willing to negotiate with the democrats.* 还不清楚总统是否愿意和民主人士谈判。❑ [v] *When you have two adversaries negotiating, you need to be on neutral territory.* 让敌对双方坐

下来谈判时，你得保持中立。❑ [v n] *The local government and the army negotiated a truce.* 地方政府和军方经过谈判达成休战协定。❑ [v] *Western governments have this week urged him to negotiate and avoid force.* 西方各国政府本周敦促他进行谈判，避免使用武力。❑ [v n] *The South African president has negotiated an end to white-minority rule.* 南非总统已通过谈判结束了少数白人的统治。❑ [v +for] *His publishing house had just begun negotiating for her next books.* 他的出版社刚刚开始就她随后几本书的出版问题进行商谈。❑ [v to-inf] *There were reports that three companies were negotiating to market the drug.* 有报道说，有3家公司在洽谈这种药的市场推广。[Also v n +with] ❷ VERB If you **negotiate** an area of land, a place, or an obstacle, you successfully travel across it or around it. 顺利通过；成功越过 ❑ [v n] *Frank Mariano negotiates the desert terrain in his battered pickup.* 弗兰克·马里亚诺驾驶他那辆破烂不堪的皮卡车成功穿越了沙漠地带。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I negotiated my way out of the airport and joined the flow of cars.* 我驱车驶出机场，汇入车流之中。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *negotiate* with:

V. **agree to** negotiate 同意进行谈判，**fail to** negotiate 谈判失败，**refuse to** negotiate 拒绝协商，**try to** negotiate 尝试协商 ❶

N. negotiate **an agreement** 商定协议，negotiate **a contract** 商定合同，negotiate **a deal** 谈成协议，negotiate **a settlement** 协商达成和解，negotiate **the terms of** *something* 协商…的条款 ❶

ne|go|ti|at|ing ta|ble N-SING If you say that people are at **the negotiating table**, you mean that they are having discussions in order to settle a dispute or reach an agreement. 谈判桌 ❑ *'We want to settle all matters at the negotiating table,' he said.* "我们想在谈判桌上解决所有问题。"他说。

ne|go|tia|tion ◆◆◇ /nɪˌgəʊʃiˈeɪʃ°n/ (**negotiations**) N-VAR **Negotiations** are formal discussions between people who have different aims or intentions, especially in business or politics, during which they try to reach an agreement. (尤指商业或政治方面的)谈判，协商，磋商 ❑ *We have had meaningful negotiations and I believe we are very close to a deal.* 我们已进行了有益的磋商，我相信我们很快能成交。❑ *After 10 years of negotiation, the Senate ratified the strategic arms reduction treaty.* 经过10年协商，参议院批准了削减战略武器条约。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *negotiation* with:

N. **basis for** negotiation 谈判基础，**process of** negotiation 谈判进程

PREP. negotiation **between** …和…间的协商，**under** negotiation 正在磋商的

ADJ. **successful** negotiation 成功的谈判

ne|go|tia|tor /nɪˈgəʊʃieɪtəʳ/ (**negotiators**) N-COUNT **Negotiators** are people who take part in political or financial negotiations. 谈判人；协商者 ❑ *…the rebels' chief negotiator at the peace talks.* 和谈中叛军的首席谈判代表 ❑ *The two American negotiators are calling for substantial cuts in external subsidies.* 两名美国谈判代表正在呼吁大幅削减外部补贴。

Ne|gro /ˈniːgrəʊ/ (**Negroes**) N-COUNT A **Negro** is someone with dark skin who comes from Africa or whose ancestors came from Africa. 黑人【OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED 冒犯，过时】

neigh /neɪ/ (**neighs, neighing, neighed**) VERB When a horse **neighs**, it makes a loud sound with its mouth. (马)嘶，嘶鸣 ❑ [v] *The mare neighed once more, turned and disappeared amongst the trees.* 母马又嘶鸣了一声，扭头消失在树林里。•N-COUNT **Neigh** is also a noun. ❑ *The horse gave a loud neigh.* 这匹马发出一声长嘶。

neigh|bour ◆◇◇ /ˈneɪbəʳ/ (**neighbours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **neighbor**

❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **neighbour** is someone who lives near you. 邻居；邻人 ❑ *I got chatting with my neighbour in the garden.* 我在花园里和邻居聊了一会儿。❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to the person who is standing or sitting next to you as your **neighbour**. 邻座；身边的人；邻近的人 ❑ *The woman prodded her neighbour and whispered urgently in his ear.* 那位女士捅了捅邻座，急切地在他耳边低语。❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can refer to something which stands next to something else of the same kind as its **neighbour**. 邻近的同类物 ❑ *Each house was packed close behind its neighbour.* 每幢房子都紧挨着前面的房子。

neigh|bour|hood /ˈneɪbəʳhʊd/ (**neighbourhoods**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **neighborhood**

❶ N-COUNT A **neighbourhood** is one of the parts of a town where people live. (城镇中的)邻里，街坊 ❑ *It seemed like a good neighbourhood to raise my children.* 它看起来像是一个有利于我家孩子们成长的理想居住区。❷ N-COUNT The **neighbourhood** of a place or person is the area or the people around them. 周边地区；邻居；社区 ❑ *He was born and grew up in the Flatbush neighbourhood of Brooklyn.* 他出生在布鲁克林的弗拉特布什一带，并在那儿长大成人。❸ PHRASE **In the neighbourhood of** a number means approximately that number. 大约；在…左右 ❑ *He's won in the neighbourhood of four million dollars.* 他已经赢了约400万美元。❹ PHRASE A place **in the neighbourhood of** another place is near it. 在…附近；靠近 ❑ *…the loss of woodlands in the neighbourhood of large towns.* 大城镇周边林地的丧失

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *neighbourhood* with:

ADJ. **poor** neighbourhood 贫穷的街区，**residential** neighbourhood 住宅区，**run-down** neighbourhood 破败的街区 ❶

neigh|bour|ing /ˈneɪbərɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **neighboring**

ADJ [ADJ n] **Neighbouring** places or things are near other things of the same kind. 邻近的；比邻的；附近的 ❑ *Rwanda is to hold talks with leaders of neighbouring countries next week.* 卢旺达下周将与周边国家领导人举行会谈。❑ *…the hotel's boutique and neighboring shops.* 宾馆里的精品店和附近的商店

neigh|bour|ly /ˈneɪbəʳli/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **neighborly**

ADJ If the people who live near you are **neighbourly**, they are friendly and helpful. If you live in a **neighbourly** place, it has a friendly atmosphere. (人或地方)睦邻的，和善的，友好的 ❑ *The noise would have provoked alarm and neighbourly concern.* 吵闹本会引起担忧和好意的关注。❑ *The older people had stopped being neighbourly to each other.* 老人们彼此已不再友好相待。

nei|ther ◆◆◇ /ˈnaɪðəʳ, ˈniːðəʳ/ ❶ CONJ You use **neither** in front of the first of two or more words or expressions when you are linking two or more things which are not true or do not happen. The other thing is introduced by 'nor'. 既不…(也不…) ❑ *Professor Hisamatsu spoke neither English nor German.* 久松教授既不会讲英语，也不会讲德语。❑ *The play is neither as funny nor as disturbing as Tabori thinks it is.* 这部戏既不像塔博里想象的那么滑稽，也不像他想象的那么让人讨厌。❷ DET You use **neither** to refer to each of two things or people, when you are making a negative statement that includes both of them. 两个都不；(两者之中)无一个 ❑ *At first, neither man could speak.* 起初，两个人都不会说。•QUANT **Neither** is also a quantifier. ❑ *Neither of us felt like going out.* 我俩都不想外出。•PRON **Neither** is also a pronoun. ❑ *They both smiled; neither seemed likely to be aware of my absence for long.* 他俩都笑了，看来两人都未意识到我已离开很长时间了。❸ CONJ If you say that one person or thing does not do something and **neither** does another, what you say is true of all the people or things that you are mentioning. 也不；都不 ❑ *I never learned to swim and neither did they.* 我从没学过游泳，他们也没有。❑ *Britain does not agree and neither do Denmark, Portugal and Ireland.* 英国不同意，丹麦、葡萄牙和爱尔兰也持反对意见。❹ CONJ You use **neither** after a negative statement to emphasize that you are introducing another negative statement. (用于否定陈述后，强调要引出另一否定陈述)也不【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I can't ever recall Dad hugging me. Neither did I sit on his knee.* 我不记得爸爸曾经抱过我，我也没在他膝盖上坐过。❺ PHRASE If you say that something is **neither**

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here nor there, you mean that it does not matter because it is not a relevant point. 不相干；无关紧要 ❑ *'I'd never heard of her before I came here.'—'That is neither here nor there.'* "来这儿之前我从未听说过她。"——"那没什么。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *neither* with:

V. neither **confirm nor deny** 既不证实也不否认 1
N. neither **candidate** 两位候选人都不…, neither **man** 两人都不…, neither **party** 两个党派都不…, neither **side** 双方都不…, neither **team** 两个队伍都不… 2

nem|esis /'nemɪsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **nemesis** of a person or thing is a situation, event, or person which causes them to be seriously harmed, especially as a punishment. 报应；天谴 ❑ *Yet the imminent crisis in its balance of payments may be the President's nemesis.* 不过迫近的国际收支平衡危机也许是对总统的报应。

neo- /'ni:əʊ-/ PREFIX **Neo-** is used with nouns to form adjectives and nouns that refer to modern versions of styles and political groups that existed in the past. (与名词连用构成形容词和名词，指曾经存在过的风格和政治团体的新形式)表示"新"、"新式的" ❑ *...10ft high neo-Victorian gates.* 10英尺高的新维多利亚式大门 ❑ *The neo-Socialists were a small right wing group.* 新社会党人是一个小型右翼团体。

neo|clas|si|cal /ˌni:əʊ'klæsɪkᵊl/ also **neo-classical** ADJ **Neo-classical** architecture or art is from the late 18th century and uses designs from Roman and Greek architecture and art. (流行于18世纪晚期，汲取希腊罗马建筑艺术设计精华的)新古典主义的 ❑ *The building was erected between 1798 and 1802 in the neoclassical style of the time.* 该建筑建于1798至1802年间，属于当时的新古典主义风格。

Word Link 词根词缀 *neo = new* 新：*neoclassical, Neolithic, neonatal*

Neo|lith|ic /ˌni:ə'lɪθɪk/ also **neolithic** ADJ **Neolithic** is used to describe things relating to the period when people had started farming but still used stone for making weapons and tools. 新石器时代的 ❑ *...neolithic culture.* 新石器时代文化 ❑ *...the monument was Stone Age or Neolithic.* 这个遗址属于石器时代或新石器时代。

Word Link 词根词缀 *lith = stone* 石：*lithography, monolith, Neolithic*

ne|olo|gism /'ni:ələdʒɪzəm, ni'ɒl-/ (**neologisms**) N-COUNT A **neologism** is a new word or expression in a language, or a new meaning for an existing word or expression. 新词；新义；新语【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The newspaper used the neologism 'dinks', Double Income No Kids.* 报纸使用了新词"丁克"，即"双收入无子女"。

neon /'ni:ɒn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Neon** lights or signs are made from glass tubes filled with neon gas which produce a bright electric light. 霓虹的 ❑ *In the city squares the neon lights flashed in turn.* 在城市广场上，霓虹灯依次闪烁。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Neon** is a gas which occurs in very small amounts in the atmosphere. 氖(一种稀有气体) ❑ *...inert gases like neon and argon.* 像氖、氩这样的惰性气体

neo|na|tal /ˌni:əʊ'neɪtᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Neonatal** means relating to the first few days of life of a new born baby. 新生儿的；新生期的 ❑ *...the neonatal intensive care unit.* 新生儿重症监护治疗病房

Word Link 词根词缀 *nat = being born* 出生：*innate, native, neonatal*

,neo-'Nazi (**neo-Nazis**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Neo-Nazis** are people who admire Adolf Hitler and the beliefs of the right-wing party which he led in Germany from 1933 to 1945. 新纳粹主义分子

neo|phyte /'ni:əfaɪt/ (**neophytes**) N-COUNT A **neophyte** is someone who is new to a particular activity. 初学者；新手；生手【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the self-proclaimed political neophyte Ross Perot.* 自称政治新人的罗斯·佩罗

neph|ew /'nefju:, 'nev-/ (**nephews**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] *Someone's* **nephew** *is the son of their sister or brother.* 外甥；侄子 ❑ *I am planning a 25th birthday party for my nephew.* 我在为侄子筹划他25岁的生日聚会。

nepo|tism /'nepətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Nepotism** is the unfair use of power in order to get jobs or other benefits for your family or friends. 裙带关系；任人唯亲【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many will regard his appointment as the kind of nepotism British banking ought to avoid.* 很多人会把他的任命看作英国银行业应该避免的那种裙带关系。

nerd /nɜ:d/ (**nerds**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **nerd**, you mean that they are stupid or ridiculous, especially because they wear unfashionable clothes or show too much interest in computers or science. (尤指穿着落伍或过于迷恋计算机或科学的)傻瓜，(书)呆子【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】❑ *Mark claimed he was made to look a nerd.* 马克称自己被搞得像个傻瓜。❑ *...the notion that users of the Internet are all sad computer nerds.* 认为因特网用户全是可悲的计算机呆子的看法

nerdy /'nɜ:di/ (**nerdier, nerdiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **nerdy**, you think that they are a nerd or look like a nerd. 傻瓜似的；呆傻的；蠢的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...nerdy types who never exercise.* 从不锻炼的书呆子们 ❑ *...the Prince's nerdy hairstyle.* 王子可笑的发型

nerve ♦◇ /nɜ:v/ (**nerves**) 1 N-COUNT **Nerves** are long thin fibres that transmit messages between your brain and other parts of your body. 神经 ❑ *...spinal nerves.* 脊神经 ❑ *...in cases where the nerve fibres are severed.* 在神经纤维被割断的病例中 2 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] If you refer to someone's **nerves**, you mean their ability to cope with problems such as stress, worry, and danger. 承受力；意志力 ❑ *Jill's nerves are stretched to breaking point.* 吉尔的神经紧绷到了极点。❑ *I can be very patient, and then I can burst if my nerves are worn out.* 我有时很有耐心，可如果我的承受力到了极限，我有时就撑不住了。 3 N-PLURAL You can refer to someone's feelings of anxiety or tension as **nerves**. 神经紧张；情绪不安 ❑ *I just played badly. It wasn't nerves.* 我就是打得糟，不是紧张造成的。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Nerve** is the courage that you need in order to do something difficult or dangerous. 勇气；胆量；气魄 ❑ *The brandy made him choke, but it restored his nerve.* 虽说白兰地呛了他一下，却让他恢复了勇气。❑ *He never got up enough nerve to meet me.* 他从没有足够的胆量见我。 5 PHRASE If someone or something **gets on your nerves**, they annoy or irritate you. 使烦恼；使心烦【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Lately he's not done a bloody thing and it's getting on my nerves.* 近来他啥事也没干，这让我心神不定起来。 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **has a nerve** or **has the nerve** to do something, you are criticizing them for doing something which you feel they had no right to do. 胆敢；竟敢；有脸【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They've got a nerve, complaining about our behaviour.* 他们竟敢对我们的行为表示不满。❑ *He had the nerve to ask me to prove who I was.* 他竟敢要求我证明我自己的身份。 7 PHRASE If you **hold** your **nerve** or **keep** your **nerve**, you remain calm and determined in a difficult situation. 保持镇定 ❑ *He held his nerve to beat Andre Agassi in a five-set thriller on Court One.* 他镇定自若，在1号场地惊心动魄的5盘对决中击败了安德烈·阿加西。❑ *We need to keep our nerve now.* 我们现在需要保持镇静。 8 PHRASE If you **lose** your **nerve**, you suddenly panic and become too afraid to do something that you were about to do. 失去勇气；变得胆怯；惊慌失措 ❑ *The bomber had lost his nerve and fled.* 安放炸弹的人没了胆子，逃之夭夭。 9 PHRASE If you say that you have **touched a nerve** or **touched a raw nerve**, you mean that you have accidentally upset someone by talking about something that they feel strongly about or are very sensitive about. 触及痛处；触及敏感问题 ❑ *Alistair saw Henry shrink, as if the words had touched a nerve.* 阿利斯泰尔看到亨利向后缩了一下，好像那番话触到了他的痛处。❑ *The mere mention of John had touched a very raw nerve indeed.* 提到约翰就真的让人心痛。

→ see **ear, eye, nervous system, smell**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nerve* with:

N. nerve **cells** 神经细胞，nerve **damage** 神经损伤，nerve **fibres** 神经纤维，nerve **impulses** 神经冲动 1
V. **hit a** nerve 触及痛处，**strike a** nerve 触到要害，**touch a** nerve 触到痛处 9
get up the nerve 厚颜，**got a/the** nerve 胆敢，**have a/the** nerve 竟敢 6

Word Web 话题词汇 nervous system 神经系统

The body's **nervous system** is a two-way road which transmits **electrochemical** messages to and from various parts of the body. **Sensory neurons** carry information from both inside and outside the body to the **central nervous system**(CNS) which consists of the **brain** and the **spinal cord**. Motor neurons carry impulses from the CNS to **organs** and to **muscles** such as the muscles in the hand, telling them how to move. Sensory and motor neurons are bound together, creating **nerves** that run throughout the body.
人体的神经系统是一条双向通道，从身体的各个部位接收电子化学信息并向之传送。感觉神经元将体内和体外的信息都传输到由大脑和脊髓构成的中枢神经系统（CNS）；运动神经元再将神经冲动从中枢神经系统传送到器官和手部等的肌肉，指令它们作出何种动作。感觉和运动神经元结合在一起，形成连通全身的神经。

'nerve agent (nerve agents) N-VAR A **nerve agent** is a chemical weapon that affects people's nervous systems. 神经性毒剂（一种化学武器）

'nerve cen|tre (nerve centres)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nerve center**

N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **nerve centre** of an organization is the place from where its activities are controlled and where its leaders meet. 神经中枢；控制中心 ❑ [+of] *My office is the nerve centre of the operation.* 我的办公室是此次行动的控制中心。

'nerve end|ing (nerve endings) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **nerve endings** are the millions of points on the surface of your body and inside it which send messages to your brain when you feel sensations such as heat, cold, and pain. 神经末梢

'nerve gas (nerve gases) N-VAR **Nerve gas** is a poisonous gas used in war as a weapon. 神经性毒气（战争中用作武器）

'nerve-racking also nerve-wracking ADJ A **nerve-racking** situation or experience makes you feel very tense and worried. 令人焦虑的；使人十分紧张的 ❑ *The women and children spent a nerve-racking day outside waiting while fighting continued around them.* 女人和孩子们在外面紧张不安地等了一天，而战斗仍在她们身边继续。❑ *It was more nerve-wracking than taking a World Cup penalty.* 这比在世界杯上罚点球还扣人心弦。

ner|vo|sa /nɜːˈvəʊsə/ → see **anorexia, bulimia**

nerv|ous ◆◇ /ˈnɜːvəs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **nervous**, they are frightened or worried about something that is happening or might happen, and show this in their behaviour. 神经紧张的；担忧的；焦虑的 ❑ [+about] *The party has become deeply nervous about its prospects of winning the next election.* 该党对赢得下一次选举的前景深感忧虑。❑ *She described Mr Hutchinson as nervous and jumpy after his wife's disappearance.* 据她描述，哈钦森先生自从妻子失踪后变得神经兮兮、一惊一乍的。[Also +of] •**nerv|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Brunhilde stood up nervously as the men came into the room.* 那些人进屋时，布伦希尔德紧张地站了起来。•**nerv|ous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I smiled warmly so he wouldn't see my nervousness.* 我热情地微笑起来，这样他就不会看出我紧张。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **nervous** person is very tense and easily upset. 神经质的；神经敏感的 ❑ *She was apparently a very nervous woman, and that affected her career.* 她显然是一个很神经质的女人，这一点影响了她的事业。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **nervous** illness or condition is one that affects your emotions and your mental state. （病等）神经性的，神经的 ❑ *The number of nervous disorders was rising in the region.* 该地区神经障碍患者人数在上升。❑ *He developed nervous problems after people began repeatedly correcting him.* 人们开始不停地纠正他的错误，之后他的神经就出现了问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nervous* with:

PREP. nervous **about** *something* 为某事担忧 1
V. **become** nervous 变得紧张，**feel** nervous 感到紧张，**get** nervous 开始紧张，**look** nervous 看起来紧张，**make** *someone* nervous 使某人紧张 1
ADV. **increasingly** nervous 越来越焦虑（或神经质），**a little** nervous 有一点紧张（或神经质），**too** nervous 过分紧张（或神经质），**very** nervous 神经十分紧张（或敏感）1 2

nerv|ous 'break|down (nervous breakdowns) N-COUNT If someone has a **nervous breakdown**, they become extremely depressed and cannot cope with their normal life. 神经崩溃；精神崩溃 ❑ *His wife would not be able to cope and might suffer a nervous breakdown.* 他妻子会无法应对，也许会精神崩溃。

'nerv|ous sys|tem (nervous systems) N-COUNT Your **nervous system** consists of all the nerves in your body together with your brain and spinal cord. 神经系统

→ see Word Web: **nervous system**

'nerv|ous wreck (nervous wrecks) N-COUNT If you say that someone is **a nervous wreck**, you mean that they are extremely nervous or worried about something. 极度神经质的人；极度精神紧张的人 ❑ *She was a nervous wreck, crying when anyone asked her about her experience.* 她是个极度神经质的人，有人问起她的经历她就哭。

nervy /ˈnɜːvi/ 1 ADJ If someone is **nervy**, their behaviour shows that they are very tense or anxious, or they are the type of person who is easily upset. 紧张不安的；焦虑不安的；神经质的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Alan was irritable, and very evidently in a nervy state.* 艾伦很急躁，很明显处于紧张不安的状态。2 ADJ If you say that someone is **nervy**, you mean that their behaviour is bold or daring. 有胆量的；大胆的【AM 美】❑ *John liked him because he was a nervy guy and would go out and shoot anybody who John wanted him to shoot.* 约翰喜欢他，因为他胆大，约翰想干掉谁他就会出门去一枪把那人干掉。

-ness /-nəs/ SUFFIX **-ness** is added to adjectives to form nouns which often refer to a state or quality. For example, 'sadness' is the state of being sad and 'kindness' is the quality of being kind. （用于形容词后构成名词）表示"状态"、"性质" ❑ *'This is not good,' he said with great seriousness.* "这可不好。"他特别严肃地说。

nest /nest/ (nests, nesting, nested) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A bird's **nest** is the home that it makes to lay its eggs in. （鸟）巢；（鸟）窝 ❑ [+on] *I can see an eagle's nest on the rocks.* 我能看到岩上有个雕巢。2 VERB When a bird **nests** somewhere, it builds a nest and settles there to lay its eggs. （鸟）筑巢，做窝 ❑ [v] *Some species may nest in close proximity to each other.* 一些鸟类会彼此紧挨着筑巢。❑ [v-ing] *...nesting sites.* 巢址 3 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A **nest** is a home that a group of insects or other creatures make in order to live in and give birth to their young in. （昆虫或动物的）巢，穴 ❑ [+in] *Some solitary bees make their nests in burrows in the soil.* 一些独居蜂把巢筑在地洞里。❑ *...a rat's nest.* 鼠穴 4 → see also **crow's nest, love nest** 5 PHRASE When children **fly the nest**, they leave their parents' home to live on their own. （子女）自立门户，独立生活 ❑ *When their children had flown the nest, he and his wife moved to a thatched cottage in Dorset.* 孩子们独立生活后，他和妻子搬到多塞特一座茅草屋去住了。6 **a hornet's nest** → see **hornet**

→ see **bird**

'nest egg (nest eggs) also nest-egg N-COUNT [usu sing] A **nest egg** is a sum of money that you are saving for a particular purpose. 储备金；存款【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They have a little nest egg tucked away somewhere for a rainy day.* 他们把一小笔钱藏在了什么地方，以备不时之需。

nes|tle /ˈnesᵊl/ (nestles, nestling, nestled) 1 VERB If you **nestle** or **are nestled** somewhere, you move into a comfortable position, usually by pressing against someone or against something soft. （使）舒适地安顿下来，安卧，偎依 ❑ [v prep] *John took one child into the crook of each arm and let them nestle against him.* 约翰一只臂弯搂着一个孩子，让他们舒服地靠着他。❑ [v n prep] *Jade nestled her first child in her arms.* 杰德怀里抱着她的第一个孩子。2 VERB If something such as a building **nestles** somewhere or if it **is nestled** somewhere, it is in that place and seems safe or sheltered. （使）置于，坐落在（安全、有遮蔽之处）❑ [v prep] *Nearby, nestling in the hills, was the children's home.* 孩子们的家就在附近的山里。

N

❑ [v n prep] *She nestled the eggs safely in the straw in Jim's basket.* 她把鸡蛋轻轻地放在吉姆篮子里的稻草上。

nest|ling /'nestlɪŋ/ (**nestlings**) N-COUNT A **nestling** is a young bird that has not yet learned to fly. 巢雏；留巢雏

net

① NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法
② ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB USES 形容词和副词用法

① **net** ♦◇ /net/ (**nets, netting, netted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Net** is a kind of cloth that you can see through. It is made of very fine threads woven together so that there are small equal spaces between them. 网；网状物 2 N-COUNT A **net** is a piece of netting which is used as a protective covering for something, for example to protect vegetables from birds. (保护性)网罩 ❑ *I threw aside my mosquito net and jumped out of bed.* 我把蚊帐掀到一边，跳下床来。3 N-COUNT A **net** is a piece of netting which is used for catching fish, insects, or animals. 渔网；罗网 ❑ *Several fishermen sat on wooden barrels, tending their nets.* 几个渔夫坐在木桶上打理渔网。4 N-SING **The Net** is the same as the **Internet**. 同 Internet 5 VERB If you **net** a fish or other animal, you catch it in a net. (用网)捕捉，罩 ❑ [v n] *I'm quite happy to net a fish and then let it go.* 我特别喜欢用网捕到鱼后再把它放了。6 N-COUNT In games such as tennis, **the net** is the piece of netting across the centre of the court which the ball has to go over. (网球场等的)球网 7 N-COUNT **The net** on a football or hockey field is the framework with netting over it which is attached to the back of the goal. (足球或曲棍球场地的)球网 ❑ *He let the ball slip through his grasp and into the net.* 他扑球脱手，球钻进了球网。8 N-COUNT In basketball, **the net** is the netting which hangs from the metal hoop. You score goals by throwing the ball through the hoop and netting. (篮球)球网 9 VERB If you **net** something, you manage to get it, especially by using skill. (尤指运用技巧)获取，得到 ❑ [v n] *They took to the water intent on netting the £250,000 reward offered for conclusive proof of the monster's existence.* 他们前往那片水域，打算找到怪物存在的确凿证据，以获得为此设立的25万英镑奖金。10 VERB If you **net** a particular amount of money, you gain it as profit after all expenses have been paid. 净得；净赚 ❑ [v n] *Last year he netted a cool 3 million pounds by selling his holdings.* 去年他通过出售自己持有的股份获得了整整300万英镑净收入。11 → see also **netting, safety net** 12 PHRASE If you **cast** your **net wider**, you look for or consider a greater variety of things. 广撒网；从更大范围考虑 ❑ *The security forces are casting their net wider.* 安全部队正在更广泛地布网。13 PHRASE If criminals **slip through the net**, they avoid being caught by the system or trap that was meant to catch them. (罪犯)漏网，逃脱 ❑ *Officials fear some of the thugs identified by British police may have slipped through the net.* 官员们担心英国警方指认的一些罪犯可能已成为漏网之鱼。14 PHRASE You use **slip through the net** or **fall through the net** to describe a situation where people are not properly cared for by the system that is intended to help them. (在体制中)被遗漏，被遗忘 ❑ *The existence of more than one agency with power to intervene can lead to children falling through the net.* 多个部门都可干预的事实可能会导致一些孩子被遗漏。

→ see **fish, tennis**

② **net** ♦◇ /net/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **nett**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **net** amount is one which remains when everything that should be subtracted from it has been subtracted. (数量)净的，纯的 ❑ *...a rise in sales and net profit.* 销售额和纯利润的增长 ❑ *At the year end, net assets were £18 million.* 到年底，净资产达1,800万英镑。❑ [+of] *What you actually receive is net of deductions for the airfare and administration.* 你实际上得到的是扣除机票和管理费的净额。•ADV [ADV after v] **Net** is also an adverb. ❑ *Balances of £5,000 and above will earn 11 per cent gross, 8.25 per cent net.* 结余在5,000英镑及以上将获毛利11%，纯利8.25%。❑ *All bank and building society interest is paid net.* 所有银行和建房互助会的贷款都要支付纯利息。2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **net** weight of something is its weight without its container or the material that has been used to wrap it. (重量)净的，纯的 ❑ *...350 mg net weight.* 净重350毫克 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **net** result is a final result after all the details have been considered or included. (结果)最终的，最后的 ❑ *We have a net gain of nearly 50 seats, the biggest for any party in Scotland.* 我们最终获得了近50个席位，是苏格兰政党里赢得席位最多的。❑ *We will be a net exporter of motor cars in just a few years' time.* 我们将在仅仅几年时间里成为汽车净出口国。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *net* with:

N. **fishing** net 渔网 ① 3
V. **access the** Net 联网，**surf the** Net 上网浏览，Net **users** 因特网用户 ① 4
N. net **earnings** 净赚，net **income/loss** 净收入/净亏损，net **proceeds** 净收益，net **profit** 净利润，net **revenue** 净收入 ② 1
net **gain** 净增益，net **increase** 净增长，net **result** 最终结果 ② 1 3

net|ball /'netbɔ:l/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain and some other countries, **netball** is a game played by two teams of seven players, usually women. Each team tries to score goals by throwing a ball through a net on the top of a pole at each end of the court. 无挡板篮球

net|book /'netbʊk/ (**netbooks**) N-COUNT A **netbook** is a type of small computer that you can easily carry around with you. 上网本(小巧轻便的便携式计算机)【COMPUTING 计算机】

ˌnet 'cur|tain (**net curtains**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Net curtains** are curtains made of thin cloth that people hang across their windows to stop people outside seeing into their houses in the daytime. 网眼帘；纱帘【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sheers**

net|head /'nethed/ (**netheads**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **nethead**, you mean that they spend a lot of time using the Internet. 网虫；网迷【INFORMAL 非正式】

neth|er /'neðəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nether** means the lower part of a thing or place. 下面的；下部的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He was escorted back to the nether regions of Main Street.* 他被护送回中央大道南面的地方。

nether|world /'neðəʳwɜ:ʳld/ also **nether world** N-SING If you refer to a place as a **netherworld**, you mean that it is dangerous and full of poor people and criminals. 下层社会(指犯罪频仍的地区) ❑ [+of] *Waits sang about the boozy netherworld of urban America.* 韦茨歌唱美国都市纵酒豪饮的下层世界。

neti|quette /'netɪket/ N-UNCOUNT **Netiquette** is the set of rules and customs that it is considered polite to follow when you are communicating by means of e-mail or the Internet. 网络礼仪

net|surf|ing /'netsɜ:ʳfɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Netsurfing** is the activity of looking at different sites on the Internet, especially when you are not looking for anything in particular. 网上冲浪；上网浏览【COMPUTING 计算机】•**net|surfer** (**netsurfers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Seen from a netsurfer's screen, there are plenty of stores to 'visit'.* 从网上冲浪者的显示器上可以看到很多可"光顾"的商店。

nett /net/ → see **net**

net|ting /'netɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Netting** is a kind of material made of pieces of thread or metal wires. These are woven together so that there are equal spaces between them. 网；网状(织)物 ❑ *...mosquito netting.* 蚊帐纱 ❑ *...wire netting.* 铁丝网

net|tle /'netᵊl/ (**nettles, nettling, nettled**) 1 N-COUNT **Nettles** are wild plants which have leaves covered with fine hairs that sting you when you touch them. 荨麻 ❑ *The nettles stung their legs.* 荨麻扎了他们的腿。2 VERB If you **are nettled** by something, you are annoyed or offended by it. 惹恼；冒犯 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was nettled by her manner.* 她的举止惹恼了他。❑ [v n] *It was the suggestion that he might alter course to win an election that really nettled him.* 是那条让他改变策略以赢得选举的建议惹恼了他。

net|work ♦♦◇ /'netwɜ:k/ (**networks, networking, networked**) 1 N-COUNT A **network of** lines, roads, veins, or other long thin

things is a large number of them which cross each other or meet at many points. 网状物：网状系统 ❑ [+of] *...Strasbourg, with its rambling network of medieval streets.* 中世纪街道纵横交织的斯特拉斯堡 ❑ [+of] *The uterus is supplied with a rich network of blood vessels and nerves.* 密布的血管和神经网向子宫输送养料。 2 N-COUNT A **network of** people or institutions is a large number of them that have a connection with each other and work together as a system. (人或机构组成的)网络 ❑ [+of] *Distribution of the food is going ahead using a network of local church people and other volunteers.* 食品正通过当地教会人士和其他志愿者组成的网络分发下去。 ❑ *He is keen to point out the benefits which the family network can provide.* 他很乐意指出家庭网络可以带来的好处。 3 → see also **old-boy network** 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] A particular **network** is a system of things which are connected and which operate together. For example, a **computer network** consists of a number of computers that are part of the same system. (特定)网络 ❑ [+with] *... a computer network with 154 terminals.* 有 154 个终端的计算机网络 ❑ *Huge sections of the rail network are out of action.* 铁路网有很多区段停运。 5 → see also **neural network** 6 N-COUNT A radio or television **network** is a company or group of companies that broadcasts radio or television programmes throughout an area. 广播网；电视网 ❑ *An American network says it has obtained the recordings.* 美国一家广播网声称已经得到了那些录音材料。 7 VERB [usu passive] When a television or radio programme **is networked**, it is broadcast at the same time by several different television companies. 对(电视或广播节目)进行联播 ❑ [be V-ed] *Lumsdon would like to see his programme sold and networked.* 拉姆斯敦希望看到自己的节目卖出，并进行联播。 ❑ [V-ed] *He had once had his own networked chat show.* 他曾经拥有自己的电视联播访谈节目。 8 VERB If you **network**, you try to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job. 建立工作关系网；交际【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V +with] *In business, it is important to network with as many people as possible on a face to face basis.* 在生意场上，通过与尽可能多的人面对面地打交道来建立工作关系很重要。 [Also V]

→ see **Internet**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *network* with:

N. **broadcast** network 广播网，**cable** network 有线电视网，**radio** network 无线电台网，**television/TV** network 电视网 6 network **administrator** 网络管理员，**computer** network 计算机网络，network **coverage** 网络覆盖，network **support** 联网支持 4

ADJ. **extensive** network 广泛的网络，**nationwide** network 全国性网络，**vast** network 巨大的网络，**worldwide** network 世界性网络 1 2 3 4
wireless network 无线网络 4

ˈnet|work ˌcard (**network cards**) or **network interface card** N-COUNT A **network card** or a **network interface card** is a card that connects a computer to a network. 网卡【COMPUTING 计算机】

net|work|ing /ˈnetwɜːkɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Networking** is the process of trying to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job, often through social activities. 建立工作关系网【BUSINESS 商】❑ *If executives fail to exploit the opportunities of networking they risk being left behind.* 如果高管们未能抓住机会建立关系网，他们就有落后的风险。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the things associated with a computer system or the process of establishing such a system as **networking**. (计算机系统的)联网，连网 ❑ *Managers have learned to grapple with networking, artificial intelligence, computer-aided engineering and manufacturing.* 经理们已经学会了如何应对联网、人工智能、计算机辅助工程和制造。 ❑ *...computer and networking equipment.* 计算机和联网设备

neu|ral /ˈnjʊərəl, AM 美 ˈnʊr-/ ADJ **Neural** means relating to a nerve or to the nervous system. 神经的；神经系统的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...neural pathways in the brain.* 大脑里的神经通路

Word Link 词根词缀 *neur = nerves* 神经：*neural, neuralgia, neurology*

neu|ral|gia /njʊəˈrældʒə, AM 美 nʊ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Neuralgia** is very severe pain along the whole length of a nerve caused when the nerve is damaged or not working properly. 神经痛【MEDICAL 医】

ˌneu|ral ˈnet|work (**neural networks**) N-COUNT In computing, a **neural network** is a program or system which is modelled on the human brain and is designed to imitate the brain's method of functioning, particularly the process of learning. 神经网络(模拟人脑功能设计的计算机程序或系统)

neuro- /ˈnjʊərəʊ-, AM 美 ˈnʊrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Neuro-** is used to form words that refer or relate to a nerve or the nervous system. 表示"神经"、"神经系统" ❑ *...Karl Pribram, the well-known neuro-scientist.* 卡尔·普利布拉姆，知名的神经科学专家 ❑ *...disorders of the neuro-muscular system.* 神经肌肉系统障碍

neu|ro|logi|cal /ˌnjʊərəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl, AM 美 ˌnʊr-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Neurological** means related to the nervous system. 神经系统的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease.* 诸如帕金森病之类的神经系统障碍

neu|rol|ogy /njʊəˈrɒlədʒi, AM 美 nʊ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Neurology** is the study of the structure, function, and diseases of the nervous system. 神经病学【MEDICAL 医】❑ *He trained in neurology at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases.* 他在国家神经病医院接受了神经病学训练。 •**neu|rol|o|gist** (**neurologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...Dr Simon Shorvon, consultant neurologist of the Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy.* 西蒙·肖文博士，查尔芬特癫痫中心神经病学顾问医师

neu|ron /ˈnjʊərɒn, AM 美 ˈnʊr-/ (**neurons**) also **neurone** 1 N-COUNT A **neuron** is a cell which is part of the nervous system. Neurons send messages to and from the brain. 神经元【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Information is transferred along each neuron by means of an electrical impulse.* 信息在电脉冲作用下经神经元传递。 2 → see also **motor neurone disease**

→ see **nervous system**

neu|ro|sis /njʊəˈrəʊsɪs, AM 美 nʊ-/ (**neuroses** /njʊəˈrəʊsiːz, AM 美 nʊ-/) N-VAR **Neurosis** is a mental condition which causes people to have unreasonable fears and worries over a long period of time. 神经症 ❑ *He was anxious to the point of neurosis.* 他焦虑得都要得神经症了。 ❑ [+about] *She got a neurosis about chemicals and imagined them everywhere doing her harm.* 她对化学品有神经症，认为它们无处不在地伤害着自己。

neu|rot|ic /njʊəˈrɒtɪk, AM 美 nʊ-/ (**neurotics**) ADJ If you say that someone is **neurotic**, you mean that they are always frightened or worried about things that you consider unimportant. 神经质的：极为焦虑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *He was almost neurotic about being followed.* 他对被跟踪几乎到了神经过敏的程度。 •N-COUNT A **neurotic** is someone who is neurotic. 神经过敏者；神经症患者 ❑ *These patients are not neurotics.* 这些人不是神经症患者。

Word Link 词根词缀 *otic = affecting* 影响…的，*causing* 引起…的：*erotic, neurotic, patriotic*

neu|ter /ˈnjuːtəʳ, AM 美 ˈnuːt-/ (**neuters, neutering, neutered**) 1 VERB [usu passive] When an animal **is neutered**, its reproductive organs are removed so that it cannot create babies. 阉割；给(动物)绝育 ❑ [have n V-ed] *We ask the public to have their dogs neutered and keep them under close supervision.* 我们要求公众为自家的狗做绝育手术，并严格看管。 2 VERB To **neuter** an organization, group, or person means to make them powerless and ineffective. 使无效；使无权【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ [V n] *...the Government's 'hidden agenda' to neuter local authorities.* 削夺地方政府权力的政府"秘密议程" ❑ [be V-ed] *Their air force had been neutered before the work began.* 任务开始之前他们的空军就已经丧失了攻击力。 3 ADJ In some languages, a **neuter** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a masculine or feminine one, or behaves in a different way. (某些语言中名词、代词、形容词等)中性的

neu|tral /ˈnjuːtrəl, AM 美 ˈnuːt-/ (**neutrals**) 1 ADJ If a person or country adopts a **neutral** position or remains **neutral**, they do not support anyone in a disagreement, war, or contest. (个人或国家)持中立态度的，中立的，无倾向性的 ❑ *Let's meet on neutral territory.* 我们在中立地区会面吧。 ❑ [+in] *Those who had decided to*

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remain neutral in the struggle now found themselves required to take sides. 那些先前决定在争斗中保持中立的人现在发现自己需要选边站了。•N-COUNT A **neutral** is someone who is neutral. 中立者；持中立态度的人 ❑ *It was a good game to watch for the neutrals.* 对中立方来说，这是一场精彩的比赛。•**neu|tral|ity** /ˈnjuːtrælɪti, AM 美 ˈnuːt-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a reputation for political neutrality and impartiality.* 政治上保持中立、不偏不倚的声誉 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone speaks in a **neutral** voice or if the expression on their face is **neutral**, they do not show what they are thinking or feeling. （声音或表情）不露声色的，平淡的 ❑ *Isabel put her magazine down and said in a neutral voice, 'You're very late, darling.'* 伊莎贝尔放下杂志，平静地说道："你来得太晚了，亲爱的。" ❑ *He told her about the death, describing the events in as neutral a manner as he could.* 他告诉了她这场死亡事故的情况，描述经过时尽可能不掺杂个人感情。•**neu|tral|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I noticed, behind the neutrality of his gaze, a deep weariness.* 我注意到，他不露声色的注视背后藏着深深的厌倦。 3 ADJ If you say that something is **neutral**, you mean that it does not have any effect on other things because it lacks any significant qualities of its own, or it is an equal balance of two or more different qualities, amounts, or ideas. 中性的；不引起变化的 ❑ *Three in every five interviewed felt that the Budget was neutral and they would be no better off.* 五分之三的受访者觉得该预算案不好不坏，他们的境况不会好到哪里去。 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/in* N] **Neutral** is the position between the gears of a vehicle such as a car, in which the gears are not connected to the engine. （车辆排挡的）空挡 ❑ *Graham put the van in neutral and jumped out into the road.* 格雷厄姆把货车挂到空挡，自己跳到马路上。 5 ADJ In an electrical device or system, the **neutral** wire is one of the three wires needed to complete the circuit so that the current can flow. The other two wires are called the earth wire and the live or positive wire. （电线）中性的 6 COLOUR **Neutral** is used to describe things that have a pale colour such as cream or grey, or that have no colour at all. 浅色的；中性色的；无色的 ❑ *At the horizon the land mass becomes a continuous pale neutral grey.* 陆地在地平线处变成了一片浅灰。 7 ADJ In chemistry, **neutral** is used to describe things that are neither acid nor alkaline. （化学中）中性的，非酸非碱的 ❑ *Pure water is neutral with a pH of 7.* 纯水是中性的，酸碱度为 7。

→ see **war**

neu|tral|ize /ˈnjuːtrəlaɪz, AM 美 ˈnuːt-/ (**neutralizes, neutralizing, neutralized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **neutralise**

1 VERB To **neutralize** something means to prevent it from having any effect or from working properly. 使无效；使无法正常工作 ❑ [v n] *The U.S. is trying to neutralize the resolution in the U.N. Security Council.* 美国正试图在联合国安理会使该决议无效。 ❑ [v n] *The intruder smashed a window to get in and then neutralized the alarm system.* 闯入者打碎了一扇窗户进来，然后破坏了警报系统。•**neu|tral|za|tion** /ˌnjuːtrəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 ˌnuːt-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the sale or neutralization of the suspected nuclear site.* 可疑核基地的出售或去功能化 2 VERB When a chemical substance **neutralizes** an acid, it makes it less acid. （化学品）中和，使成为中性 ❑ [v n] *Antacids are alkaline and they relieve pain by neutralizing acid in the contents of the stomach.* 抗酸药是碱性的，通过中和胃容物中的酸来缓解疼痛。

neu|tron /ˈnjuːtrɒn, AM 美 ˈnuːt-/ (**neutrons**) N-COUNT A **neutron** is an atomic particle that has no electrical charge. 中子 ❑ *Each atomic cluster is made up of neutrons and protons.* 每个原子团都由中子和质子构成。

ˈneu|tron bomb (**neutron bombs**) N-COUNT A **neutron bomb** is a nuclear weapon that is designed to kill people and animals without a large explosion and without destroying buildings or causing serious radioactive pollution. 中子弹

ˌneu|tron ˈstar (**neutron stars**) N-COUNT A **neutron star** is a star that has collapsed under the weight of its own gravity. 中子星

nev|er ◆◆◆ /ˈnevəʳ/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] **Never** means at no time in the past or at no time in the future. 从不；永不 ❑ *I have never lost the weight I put on in my teens.* 我十几岁时增加的体重一直没有减下来。 ❑ *Never had he been so free of worry.* 他从未如此无忧无虑过。 ❑ *That was a mistake. We'll never do it again.* 那是个错误，我们永远不会再犯了。 ❑ *Never say that. Never, do you hear?* 永远都别那样说，永远都不，你听见了吗？ ❑ *He was never really healthy.* 他从来就没有真正健康过。 ❑ *This is never to happen again.* 再也不会发生这样的事了。 2 ADV [ADV before v] **Never** means 'not in any circumstances at all'. 决不；无论如何也不 ❑ *I would never do anything to hurt him.* 我决不会做任何伤害他的事情。 ❑ *Even if you are desperate to get married, never let it show.* 即使你想结婚想得发狂，也决不要表现出来。 ❑ *Divorce is never easy for children.* 父母离婚对孩子来说绝不是件轻松的事。 ❑ *The golden rule is never to clean a valuable coin.* 重要的原则是决不要清除贵重硬币上的污垢。 3 PHRASE **Never ever** is an emphatic way of saying 'never'. 永不；永无；从未【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *I never, ever sit around thinking, 'What shall I do next?'* 我从不闲坐着琢磨："我接下来做什么呢？" ❑ *He's vowed never ever to talk about anything personal in public, ever again.* 他已发誓再也不当众谈论任何个人事情，永远不。 4 ADV **Never** is used to refer to the past and means 'not'. （指过去）不，没有 ❑ *He never achieved anything.* 他从未取得任何成就。 ❑ *He waited until all the luggage was cleared, but Paula's never appeared.* 他一直等到所有的行李都拿走了，但始终没看见葆拉的。 ❑ *I never knew the lad.* 我从来都不认识这个小伙子。 ❑ *I'd never have dreamt of doing such a thing.* 我做梦也没想过干这样的事。 5 EXCLAM You say **'never!'** to indicate how surprised or shocked you are by something that someone has just said. （表示惊讶）不会！不可能！【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】 6 EXCLAM You say **'Well, I never'** to indicate that you are very surprised about something that you have just seen or found out. （表示惊讶）我真没看到（或发现、想到）过【OLD-FASHIONED, SPOKEN, FEELINGS 过时，口语，情感】 ❑ *'What were you up to there?'—'I was head of the information department.'—'Well I never!'* "你在那儿干什么？"——"我是信息部负责人。"——"啊，真没想到！" 7 PHRASE If you say that something **will never do** or **would never do**, you are saying, often humorously, that you think it is not appropriate or not suitable in some way. （经常为幽默地表示）不好，不行，不合适 ❑ *It would never do to have Henry there in her apartment.* 亨利呆在她的公寓里怎么也不合适。 ❑ *I don't think it is an example of bad writing myself, otherwise I'd be agreeing with Leavis, and that would never do.* 我本人不认为这是篇糟糕的文章，否则我就和利维斯看法一样了，那可不行。 8 **never mind** → see **mind**

ˌnever-ˈending ADJ If you describe something bad or unpleasant as **never-ending**, you are emphasizing that it seems to last a very long time. 没完没了的；永无休止的；永恒的【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *...a never-ending series of scandals.* 一系列无休止的丑闻

ˌnever-ˈnever land N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Never-never land** is an imaginary place where everything is perfect and no-one has any problems. 幻境；理想之地；世外桃源【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [+of] *We became suspended in some stately never-never land of pleasure, luxury and idleness.* 我们流连忘返于大气、奢华、惬意、闲适的世外桃源。

never|the|less ◆◇◇ /ˌnevəʳðəˈles/ ADV You use **nevertheless** when saying something that contrasts with what has just been said. 然而；不过【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Most marriages fail after between five and nine years. Nevertheless, people continue to get married.* 大部分婚姻在婚后五至九年间失败。然而，人们仍会选择结婚。

new ◆◆◆ /njuː, AM 美 nuː/ (**newer, newest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **new** has been recently created, built, or invented or is in the process of being created, built, or invented. 新的；刚出现的；新做的；新建的 ❑ *They've just opened a new hotel in the Stoke area.* 他们刚在斯托克地区开了一家新宾馆。 ❑ *The new invention ensures the beer keeps a full, frothy head.* 这项新发明能保证啤酒始终保持丰富的泡沫。 ❑ *...the introduction of new drugs to suppress the immune system.* 抑制免疫系统的新药的使用 ❑ *Their epic fight is the subject of a new film.* 他们史诗般的战斗是一部新电影的主题。 ❑ *These ideas are nothing new in America.* 这些观念在美国毫不新鲜。•**new|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The board acknowledges problems which arise from the newness of the approach.* 董事会承认使用新方法产生了种种问题。 2 ADJ Something that is **new** has not been used or owned by anyone. 崭新的；未使用过的 ❑ *That afternoon she went out and bought a new dress.* 那天下午她出门买了一条新裙子。 ❑ *There are many boats, new and used, for sale.* 有很多新旧不一的船待售。 ❑ *They cost nine pounds*

new, three pounds secondhand. 新的 9 英镑，二手的 3 英镑。 3 ADJ You use **new** to describe something which has replaced another thing, for example because you no longer have the old one, or it no longer exists, or it is no longer useful. 更新的；新换的 ❑ *Under the new rules, some factories will cut emissions by as much as 90 percent.* 按照新规定，一些工厂的减排量要高达 90%。❑ *I had been in my new job only a few days.* 我到新的工作岗位只有几天的时间。❑ *I had to find somewhere new to live.* 我不得不另找住处。❑ *Rachel has a new boyfriend.* 蕾切尔新换了个男朋友。❑ *They told me I needed a new battery.* 他们告诉我需要换新电池。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **New** is used to describe something that has only recently been discovered or noticed. 新发现的；刚注意到的 ❑ *The new planet is about ten times the size of the earth.* 新发现的行星大约是地球的 10 倍那么大。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **new** day or year is the beginning of the next day or year. （一天或一年）新开始的 ❑ *The start of a new year is a good time to reflect on the many achievements of the past.* 新年伊始是反思过去一年诸多成就的好时机。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **New** is used to describe someone or something that has recently acquired a particular status or position. （身份、地位等）新近获得的 ❑ *...the usual exhaustion of a new mother.* 新妈妈通常会有的疲惫感 ❑ *The Association gives a free handbook to all new members.* 协会给新成员人手一本免费手册。 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **new to** a situation or place, or if the situation or place is **new to** you, you have not previously seen it or had any experience of it. 新接触的；不熟悉的 ❑ [+to] *She wasn't new to the company.* 公司对她早有耳闻。❑ [+to] *His name was new to me then and it stayed in my mind.* 当时我是第一次听到他的名字，就记住了。❑ *I'm new here and all I did was follow orders.* 我初来乍到，所做的无非是奉命行事。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] **New** potatoes, carrots, or peas are produced early in the season for such vegetables and are usually small with a sweet flavour. （土豆、胡萝卜、豆子等）稚的，早的 ❑ → see also **brand-new** 10 **as good as new** → see **good** 11 to **turn over a new leaf** → see **leaf** 12 **a new lease of life** → see **lease** 13 **pastures new** → see **pasture**

Thesaurus 同类词 *new* Also look up:

ADJ. contemporary, current, latest, modern, novel; (*ant.*) existing, old, past 3

new- /nju:-, AM 美 nu:-/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **New-** combines with the past participle of some verbs to form adjectives which indicate that an action has been done or completed very recently. （与过去分词连用构成形容词）表示"新近" ❑ *He loved the smell of new-mown grass.* 他特别喜欢刚修剪过的草地的味道。❑ *Gerald treasures his new-won independence.* 杰拉尔德珍视自己刚赢得的自立。

,New 'Age ADJ [usu ADJ n] **New Age** is used to describe spiritual or non-scientific activities such as meditation, astrology, and alternative medicine, or people who are connected with such activities. （指精神或非科学活动）新时代的，新纪元的（如冥想、占星术和替代医学） ❑ *She was involved in many New Age activities such as yoga and healing.* 她参加了很多"新时代"活动，如瑜伽和治愈术。

,New Age 'trav|el|ler (**New Age travellers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **New Age travellers** are people who live in tents and vehicles and travel from place to place, and who reject many of the values of modern society. 新时代旅行者（指居住在帐篷和车里、排斥现代社会价值观的居无定所者）[BRIT 英]

new|bie /'nju:bi, AM 美 'nu:bi/ (**newbies**) N-COUNT A **newbie** is someone who is new to an activity, especially in computing or on the Internet. （尤指使用电脑或网络的）新人，新手，菜鸟 ❑ *All newbies are offered an individually tailored training and development programme.* 每位新人都有量身定制的培训和发展规划。

,new 'blood N-UNCOUNT If people talk about bringing **new blood** into an organization or sports team, they are referring to new people who are likely to improve the organization or team. 新鲜血液；新生力量 ❑ [+of] *That's what we need, some new blood in the team.* 这正是我们所需要的，为团队注入新鲜血液。

new|born /'nju:bɔ:'n, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**newborns**) also **new-born, new born** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **newborn** baby or animal is one that has just been born. （婴儿或动物）新生的，初生的 ❑ *This equipment has saved the lives of a number of new born children.* 这套设备已经挽救了许多新生儿的生命。❑ *...new born lambs.* 刚出生的羔羊 •N-PLURAL **The newborn** are babies or animals who are newborn. 新生儿；新生动物 ❑ *Mild jaundice in the newborn is common and often clears without treatment.* 新生儿有轻微黄疸很普遍，往往不需要治疗就能自愈。

,new 'broom (**new brooms**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Someone who has just started a new job and who is expected to make a lot of changes can be referred to as a **new broom**. （劲头十足的）新就职者，新上任者 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *The company seemed set to make a fresh start under a new broom.* 公司似乎准备在新任领导的带领下开创新局面。

new|comer /'nju:kʌmə', AM 美 'nu:-/ (**newcomers**) N-COUNT A **newcomer** is a person who has recently arrived in a place, joined an organization, or started a new activity. 新来者；新参加的人；新手 ❑ [+to] *He must be a newcomer to town and he obviously didn't understand our local customs.* 他一定是刚到镇上来的，明显不了解我们这儿的风俗。❑ [+to] *The candidates are both relative newcomers to politics.* 两位候选人相对而言都是政坛新人。

,new 'face (**new faces**) N-COUNT Someone who is new in a particular public role can be referred to as a **new face**. 新面孔；新人 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [+in] *All together there are six new faces in the cabinet.* 内阁现在共有 6 张新面孔。

new-fangled /,nju: 'fæŋg'ld, AM 美 ,nu: -/ also **newfangled** ADJ [ADJ n] If someone describes a new idea or a new piece of equipment as **new-fangled**, they mean that it is too complicated or is unnecessary. （新想法或新设备）太复杂的，不必要的 [OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬] ❑ *Mr Goss does not believe in any of this 'new-fangled nonsense' about lean meat.* 戈斯先生一点儿都不相信有关瘦肉的这种"奇谈怪论"。❑ *...a newfangled tax structure.* 过于复杂的税收结构

,new-'found also **newfound** ADJ [ADJ n] A **new-found** quality or ability is one that you have got recently. 新发现的；新找到的 ❑ *Juliana was brimming over with new-found confidence.* 朱莉安娜心中充满了重新找回的信心。

new|ly ◆◇◇ /'nju:li, AM 美 'nu:li/ ADV [ADV -ed/adj] **Newly** is used before a past participle or an adjective to indicate that a particular action is very recent, or that a particular state of affairs has very recently begun to exist. （用于过去分词或形容词前）新近，最近 ❑ *She was young at the time, and newly married.* 她那时年纪轻轻，刚结婚。❑ *...the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia.* 非洲和亚洲新独立的国家

newly|wed /'nju:liwed, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**newlyweds**) also **newly-wed** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Newlyweds** are a man and woman who have very recently got married to each other. 新婚夫妇 ❑ *Lavalais raised his glass to propose a toast to the newlyweds.* 拉瓦雷举起酒杯，提议为新婚夫妇干杯。

,new 'man (**new men**) N-COUNT A **new man** is a man who has modern ideas about the relations between men and women, and believes that men should share the work of looking after the home and caring for the children. （分担家务、照料子女的模范丈夫型）新男性，新派男子 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *Sarah says I only change nappies when we have visitors. It is easy to be a new man in public; in private it's hard work.* 萨拉说我只在来客人时换换尿布。当众做个新式丈夫容易，在私下却不是件容易的事。

,new 'me|dia N-PLURAL **New media** are new technologies such as the Internet, and digital television and radio. 新媒体（因特网、数字广播电视等） ❑ *...a company which specialises in new media.* 专注于新媒体业务的公司 ❑ *The new-media industry attracts young and creative people.* 新媒体产业吸引着有创意的年轻人。

,new 'moon (**new moons**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **new moon** is the moon when it first appears as a thin curved shape at the start of its four-week cycle. **The new moon** is also the time of the month when the moon appears in this way. 新月；新月期 ❑ *...the pale crescent of a new moon.* 淡淡的新月 ❑ *The new moon was the occasion of festivals of rejoicing in Egypt.* 在埃及，新月之时是欢庆之日。

news ◆◆◆ /nju:z, AM 美 nu:z/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **News** is information about a recently changed situation or a recent event. 新闻；消息 ❑ [+of] *We waited and waited for news of him.* 我们左等右等，

N

Word Web 话题词汇 newspaper 报纸

Newspapers first appeared in Britain more than 350 years ago. The number of newspapers increased as the English Civil Wars in the 1640s brought about a great demand for **news**. **Printers published pamphlets** and small books full of news about the war. One of the first **periodicals** in England was the *Daily Courant*. By 1720 there were a dozen different London newspapers and twice as many outside the city. One of the earliest newspapers is still published today. In 1665 the news **publication** the *London Gazette* became the first official **journal** of **record** and newspaper of the Crown. Published daily, it is one of the official publications of the United Kingdom government. The *Gazette* does not have a large **circulation** because it does not offer general news coverage.

报纸最早于 350 多年前出现在英国。17 世纪 40 年代的英国内战导致人们对新闻需求旺盛，报纸数量随之增加。印刷商发行各种满篇战事消息的小册子和小书。英格兰最早发行的定期出版物中有一种叫《每日新闻》。到了 1720 年，伦敦已有 12 家不同的报纸，非伦敦本地的则达两倍之多。最早的报纸中有一种到今天仍在发行：1665 年，新闻出版物《伦敦公报》成为第一份正式档案日志和王室报纸。这份每日发行的报纸是英国政府的官方出版物之一。由于并不报道一般新闻时事，《伦敦公报》的发行量并不大。

盼着他的消息。❑ [+about] *They still haven't had any news about when they'll be able to go home.* 他们仍然没有何时能回家的消息。❑ [+for] *I wish I had better news for you.* 我多希望能带给你好消息。❑ *He's thrilled to bits at the news.* 他听到这个消息欣喜若狂。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **News** is information that is published in newspapers and broadcast on radio and television about recent events in the country or world or in a particular area of activity. (报纸、广播电视上的)新闻 ❑ *Foreign News is on Page 16.* 国外新闻在 16 版。❑ *We'll also have the latest sports news.* 我们也会收到最新的体育新闻。❑ *The announcement was made at a news conference.* 这项声明是在新闻发布会上宣布的。❑ *Those are some of the top stories in the news.* 那些是新闻头条里的一部分内容。 3 N-SING **The news** is a television or radio broadcast which consists of information about recent events in the country or the world. (广播电视的)新闻节目 ❑ *I heard all about the bombs on the news.* 我从新闻广播里得知了关于炸弹的全部消息。❑ *...the six o'clock news.* 6 点钟的新闻 4 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something is **news**, you mean that they are considered to be interesting and important at the moment, and that people want to hear about them on the radio and television and in newspapers. 新闻人物；新闻事件【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A murder was big news.* 谋杀案是重大新闻事件。❑ *If you are a celebrity, you are headline news.* 如果你是名人，你就是头条新闻。 5 PHRASE If you say that something is **bad news**, you mean that it will cause you trouble or problems. If you say that something is **good news**, you mean that it will be useful or helpful to you. 坏事 / 好事 ❑ [+for] *The drop in travel is bad news for the airline industry.* 出行人次下降对航空业来说是个坏消息。❑ [+to] *This new attitude is good news to AIDS activists.* 这种新态度对艾滋病活动家来说是件好事。 6 PHRASE If you say that something **is news to** you, you mean that you did not previously know what you have just been told, especially when you are surprised or annoyed about it. 对(某人)来说是新闻 ❑ *I'd certainly tell you if I knew anything, but I don't. What you're saying is news to me.* 我真知道什么的话，我肯定会告诉你，可我不知道。你现在说的我都没听过。

→ see **newspaper**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *news* with:

ADJ. **big** news 重大消息，**grim** news 令人沮丧的消息，**sad** news 令人伤心的消息 1
latest news 最新消息(或新闻) 1 2
V. **spread the** news 散布消息，**tell** *someone* **the** news 告诉某人消息 1
hear the news 听到消息(或新闻) 1 2 3
listen to the news 听广播新闻，**watch the** news 看电视新闻 3
N. news **headlines** 新闻提要，news **media** 新闻媒体，news **report** 新闻报道，news **update** 最新新闻报道 2

news|agen|cy ◆◇◇ (**news agencies**) N-COUNT A **news agency** is an organization that gathers news stories from a particular country or from all over the world and supplies them to journalists. 通讯社 ❑ *A correspondent for Reuters news agency says he saw a number of demonstrators being beaten.* 路透社通讯员说，他看到一些示威者遭到殴打。

news|agent /'nju:zeɪdʒ°nt, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsagents**) 1 N-COUNT A **newsagent** or a **newsagent's** is a shop that sells newspapers and magazines, and things such as cigarettes and sweets. 报刊经销店；书报亭【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT A **newsagent** is a shopkeeper who sells newspapers and magazines, and things such as cigarettes and sweets. 报刊经销商【BRIT 英】

news|cast /'nju:zkɑ:st, AM 美 'nu:zkæst/ (**newscasts**) N-COUNT A **newscast** is a news programme that is broadcast on the radio or on television. 新闻广播；新闻节目【mainly AM 主美】

news|caster /'nju:zkɑ:stə^r, AM 美 'nu:zkæstə^r/ (**newscasters**) N-COUNT A **newscaster** is a person who reads the news on the radio or on television. 新闻播音员

'news con|fer|ence (**news conferences**) N-COUNT A **news conference** is a meeting held by a famous or important person in which they answer journalists' questions. 新闻发布会；记者招待会

news|flash /'nju:zflæʃ, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsflashes**) also **news flash** N-COUNT A **newsflash** is an important item of news that television or radio companies broadcast as soon as they receive it, often interrupting other programmes to do so. (经常中断其他电视或广播节目而播出的)快讯 ❑ *We interrupt our programmes for a newsflash.* 我们中断节目，插播一条快讯。

news|group /'nju:zgru:p, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsgroups**) N-COUNT A **newsgroup** is an Internet site where people can put information and opinions about a particular subject so they can be read by everyone who looks at the site. (因特网上的)新闻组

news|letter /'nju:zletə^r, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsletters**) also **news letter** N-COUNT A **newsletter** is one or more printed sheets of paper containing information about an organization that is sent regularly to its members. (组织定期发送给成员的)内部通讯，简报 ❑ *The organization now has around 18,000 members who receive a quarterly newsletter.* 该组织现有大约 18,000 名成员，他们会收到一份内部通讯季刊。

news|man /'nju:zmən, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsmen**) N-COUNT A **newsman** is a journalist for a newspaper or for a television or radio news programme. 新闻记者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

news|paper ◆◇◇ /'nju:speɪpə^r, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newspapers**) 1 N-COUNT A **newspaper** is a publication consisting of a number of large sheets of folded paper, on which news, advertisements, and other information is printed. 报纸；报 ❑ *He was carrying a newspaper.* 他拿着一份报纸。❑ *They read their daughter's allegations in the newspaper.* 他们从报纸上看到了女儿的说法。❑ *...a Sunday newspaper feature about AIDS in America.* 周日报纸上一篇关于美国艾滋病情况的专题文章 2 N-COUNT A **newspaper** is an organization that produces a newspaper. 报社；报馆 ❑ *It is Britain's fastest growing national daily newspaper.* 这是英国发展最快的全国性日报社。❑ *Alexander Lazarus is a food critic for the newspaper.* 亚历山大·拉扎勒斯是为该报撰稿的饮食评论家。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Newspaper** consists of pieces of old newspapers, especially when they are being used for another purpose such as wrapping things up. (尤指用作他途的)旧报纸 ❑ *He found two pots, each wrapped in newspaper.* 他发现了两个分别用报纸包着的罐子。

→ see Word Web:**newspaper**

→ see **advertising**

news|paper|man /'nju:speɪpə^{r}mæn, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newspapermen**) N-COUNT A **newspaperman** is a journalist, especially a man, who works for a newspaper. (尤指男)新闻记者，报社记

者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

news|print /'nju:zprɪnt, AM 美 'nu:z-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Newsprint** is the cheap, fairly rough paper on which newspapers are printed. 新闻纸；白报纸 2 N-UNCOUNT **Newsprint** is the text that is printed in newspapers. 报纸上的文字 ❑ *...the acres of newsprint devoted to celebrities' personal lives.* 报纸对名流私人生活的大篇幅报道 3 N-UNCOUNT **Newsprint** is the ink which is used to print newspapers and magazines. 报刊油墨 ❑ *They get their hands covered in newsprint.* 他们手上满是报刊油墨。

news|read|er /'nju:zri:də', AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsreaders**) N-COUNT A **newsreader** is a person who reads the news on the radio or on television. 新闻播音员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **newscaster**

news|reel /'nju:zri:l, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsreels**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **newsreel** is a short film of national or international news events. In the past newsreels were made for showing in cinemas. 新闻短片（旧时供电影院放映）

'news re|lease (**news releases**) N-COUNT A **news release** is a written statement about a matter of public interest which is given to the press by an organization concerned with the matter. （有关机构提供给媒体的）新闻稿【mainly AM 主美】❑ *In a news release, the company said it had experienced severe financial problems.* 在新闻稿中，该公司表示自己遭遇了严重的财务问题。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **press release**

news|room /'nju:zru:m, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsrooms**) N-COUNT A **newsroom** is an office in a newspaper, radio, or television organization where news reports are prepared before they are printed or broadcast. （报社、电台或电视台的）新闻编辑室

'news-sheet (**news-sheets**) N-COUNT A **news-sheet** is a small newspaper that is usually printed and distributed in small quantities by a local political or social organization. （地方政治或社会组织小批量印发的）单张报纸，小报

news|stand /'nju:zstænd, AM 美 'nu:z-/ (**newsstands**) also **news-stand** N-COUNT A **newsstand** is a stall in the street or a public place, which sells newspapers and magazines. 报摊；报刊亭 ❑ *Eight new national newspapers have appeared on the newsstands since 1981.* 自 1981 年以来，8 种新的全国性报纸出现在报摊上。

news|worthy /'nju:zwɜ:ðɪ, AM 美 'nu:z-/ ADJ An event, fact, or person that is **newsworthy** is considered to be interesting enough to be reported in newspapers or on the radio or television. 有报道价值的；有新闻价值的；值得报道的 ❑ *The number of deaths makes the story newsworthy.* 死亡人数使这篇报道具有了新闻价值。

newt /nju:t, AM 美 nu:t/ (**newts**) N-COUNT A **newt** is a small creature that has four legs and a long tail and can live on land and in water. 蝾螈（一种两栖动物）

,New 'Tes|ta|ment N-PROPER **The New Testament** is the part of the Bible that deals with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and with Christianity in the early Church. （《圣经》的）新约全书

'new town (**new towns**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **new town** is a town that has been planned and built as a single project, including houses, shops, and factories, rather than one that has developed gradually. （有规划地兴建的）新城，新市镇【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...Basildon New Town.* 巴西尔登新镇

,new 'wave (**new waves**) N-COUNT In the arts or in politics, a **new wave** is a group or movement that deliberately introduces new or unconventional ideas instead of using traditional ones. （在艺术或政治领域打破传统观念的）新浪潮运动，新浪潮派 ❑ [+of] *...the new wave of satirical comedy.* 讽刺喜剧的新浪潮 ❑ *... New Wave music.* 新浪潮音乐

,New 'World N-PROPER **The New World** is used to refer to the continents of North and South America. 新世界，新大陆（指北美和南美大陆）❑ *...the massive growth in imports of good wines from the New World and Australasia.* 来自新大陆和澳大拉西亚的优质葡萄酒进口的大幅增长

→ see **cartography**

,New 'Year 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **New Year** or **the New Year** is the time when people celebrate the start of a year. 新年；元旦 ❑ *Happy New Year, everyone.* 诸位，新年好！ ❑ *The restaurant was closed over the New Year.* 元旦期间餐馆关门歇业。 ❑ *He returned home each year to celebrate Christmas and New Year with his family.* 他每年都回家和家人一起欢度圣诞和新年。 2 N-SING **The New Year** is the first few weeks of a year. 新年头几个星期；年初 ❑ *Isabel was expecting their baby in the New Year.* 伊莎贝尔年初要生孩子。 ❑ *The oil shortages could lead the government to raise prices before the New Year.* 石油短缺有可能导致政府在年前提高油价。

,New 'Year's N-UNCOUNT **New Year's** is another name for **New Year's Day** or **New Year's Eve**. 同 New Year's Day 或 New Year's Eve【AM 美】

,New Year's 'Day N-UNCOUNT **New Year's Day** is the first day of the year. In Western countries this is the 1st of January. 元旦（1 月 1 日）❑ *On New Year's Day in 1974, I started keeping a journal.* 1974 年元旦我开始记日记。

,New Year's 'Eve N-UNCOUNT **New Year's Eve** is the last day of the year, the day before New Year's Day. 除夕；元旦前一天 ❑ *On New Year's Eve I usually give a party, which is always chaotic.* 我通常在除夕举行派对，总是很闹。

,New Year's reso'lu|tion (**New Year's resolutions**) also **New Year resolution** N-COUNT If you make a **New Year's resolution**, you make a decision at the beginning of a year to start doing something or to stop doing something. 新年决心；新年计划 ❑ *She made a New Year's resolution to get fit.* 她的新年决心是要保持身材健美。

New Zea|land|er /,nju:'zi:ləndə', AM 美 ,nu:-/ (**New Zealanders**) N-COUNT A **New Zealander** is a citizen of New Zealand, or a person of New Zealand origin. 新西兰人；新西兰裔

next ◆◆◆ /nekst/ 1 ORD The **next** period of time, event, person, or thing is the one that comes immediately after the present one or after the previous one. 紧接在后的；接下去的 ❑ *I got up early the next morning.* 第二天早晨我早早地起了床。 ❑ *...the next available flight.* 下一趟可搭乘的航班 ❑ *Who will be the next prime minister?* 谁将成为下一任首相呢？ ❑ *I want my next child born at home.* 我下次想在家生孩子。 ❑ *Many senior citizens have very few visitors from one week to the next.* 很多老人一周又一周很少有人探望。 2 DET You use **next** in expressions such as **next Friday**, **next day** and **next year** to refer, for example, to the first Friday, day, or year that comes after the present or previous one. 紧接在后的；下一个的 ❑ *Let's plan a big night next week.* 我们下周组织一次盛大的晚会吧。 ❑ *He retires next January.* 他明年一月退休。 ❑ *Next day the E.U. summit strengthened their ultimatum.* 次日，欧盟峰会发出了更加强硬的最后通牒。 •ADJ [n ADJ] **Next** is also an adjective. ❑ *I shall be 26 years old on Friday next.* 下周五我就 26 岁了。 •PRON **Next** is also a pronoun. ❑ *He predicted that the region's economy would grow by about six per cent both this year and next.* 他预测，今明两年这一地区的经济均会有约 6% 的增幅。 3 ADJ **The next** place or person is the one that is nearest to you or that is the first one that you come to. 紧邻的；贴近的 ❑ *Grace sighed so heavily that Trish could hear it in the next room.* 格雷斯重重的叹息声连隔壁房间的特里斯都能听见。 ❑ *The man in the next chair was asleep.* 邻座的男士睡着了。 ❑ *Stop at the next corner. I'm getting out.* 在下一个拐角停下，我要下车。 4 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] The thing that happens **next** is the thing that happens immediately after something else. 接着；随后 ❑ *Next, close your eyes then screw them up tight.* 接着，合上双眼，然后再用力闭紧。 ❑ *I don't know what to do next.* 我不知道接着该干什么。 ❑ *The news is next.* 接下来是新闻。 5 ADV [ADV before v] When you **next** do something, you do it for the first time since you last did it. 又一次；再次 ❑ *I next saw him at his house in Berkshire.* 我在伯克郡他的家中再次见到了他。 ❑ *When we next met, he was much more jovial.* 我们再次见面时，他友好多了。 6 ADV You use **next** to say that something has more of a particular quality than all other things except one. For example, the thing that is **next** best is the one that is the best except for one other thing. 仅次于…的；

N

第二…的 ❑ *The one thing he didn't have was a son. I think he's felt that a grandson is the next best thing.* 他唯一缺的就是个儿子。我想他觉得有个外孙也不错。❑ *At least three times more daffodils are grown than in Holland, the next largest grower.* 水仙花栽培量至少是第二种植大国荷兰的 3 倍。 7 PHRASE You use **after next** in expressions such as **the week after next** to refer to a period of time after the next one. For example, when it is May, the month after next is July. 再下(周)；下下(周) ❑ *...the party's annual conference, to be held in Bournemouth the week after next.* 下下周在伯恩茅斯召开的该党年会 8 PHRASE If you say that you do something or experience something as much **as the next** person, you mean that you are no different from anyone else in the respect mentioned. 跟别人一样【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm as ambitious as the next man. I'd like to manage at the very highest level.* 我和别人一样雄心勃勃，想进入最高管理层。 9 PHRASE If one thing is **next to** another thing, it is at the other side of it. 紧靠…旁边；在…近旁；贴近 ❑ *She sat down next to him on the sofa.* 她紧挨着他在沙发上坐下。❑ *...at the southern end of the Gaza Strip next to the Egyptian border.* 在紧邻埃及边境的加沙地带南端 ❑ *The car was parked in the small weedy lot next to the hotel.* 轿车停在紧挨旅馆的一小块草地上。 10 PHRASE You use **next to** in order to give the most important aspect of something when comparing it with another aspect. 居于…之后；次于 ❑ *Her children were the number two priority in her life next to her career.* 对她而言，孩子们的重要性仅次于她的事业。 11 PHRASE You use **next to** before a negative, or a word that suggests something negative, to mean almost, but not completely. (用于否定词前)几乎，差不多 ❑ *Johnson still knew next to nothing about tobacco.* 约翰逊仍然对烟草几乎一无所知。❑ *Most pre-prepared weight loss products are next to useless.* 大多数预制减肥产品几乎都没有什么功效。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *next* with:

N. next **election** 下一届选举，next **generation** 下一代，next **level** 下一层级，next **meeting** 下一次会议，next **move** 下一步行动，next **question** 下一个问题，next **step** 下一步，next **stop** 下一站，next **time** 下一次，next **train** 下一趟火车 1
next **day/hour/month/week/year** 第二天/下一个钟头/下个月；第二个月/下周；第二个礼拜/明年；第二年 1 2
V. **come** next 接下来的是，**go** next 下一个是，**happen** next 接下来发生 4

ˌnext ˈdoor

The adjective is also spelled **next-door**. 形容词亦拼作 next-door。

1 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, oft n ADV] If a room or building is **next door**, it is the next one to the right or left. 在隔壁 ❑ *I went next door to the bathroom.* 我去了隔壁的卫生间。❑ *She was next door at the time.* 那时她就住隔壁。❑ *...the old lady who lived next door.* 隔壁老太太 ❑ *The flat next door was empty.* 隔壁公寓没住人。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Next door** is also an adjective. ❑ *She wandered back into the next door room.* 她溜达着又回到了隔壁房间。❑ *The wires trailed through other parts of the HQ into a next door building.* 线路穿过总部的其他地方，接入邻近的建筑。•PHRASE If a room or building is **next door to** another one, it is the next one to the left or right. 邻近；在…的隔壁 ❑ *The kitchen is right next door to the dining room.* 厨房紧挨着餐厅。 2 ADV [n ADV] The people **next door** are the people who live in the house or flat to the right or left of yours. 在隔壁 ❑ *The neighbours thought the family next door had moved.* 邻居们认为隔壁那户人家已经搬走了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Next door** is also an adjective. ❑ *Our next door neighbour knocked on the door to say that our car had been stolen.* 我们隔壁邻居敲门说，我们的车被偷了。 3 PHRASE If you refer to someone as **the boy next door** or **the girl next door**, you mean that they are pleasant and respectable but rather dull. 邻家男孩/邻家女孩 ❑ *She was the girl-next-door type.* 她是邻家女孩那种类型的。

ˌnext ˈdoor's DET You can use **next door's** to indicate that something belongs to the person or people who live in the house to the right or left of your own. 隔壁的；隔壁人家的 ❑ *...next door's dog.* 邻居家的狗

ˌnext of ˈkin N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Next of kin** is sometimes used to refer to the person who is your closest relative, especially in official or legal documents. (尤用于官方或法律文件)最近亲属【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We have notified the next of kin.* 我们已经通知了最近的亲属。

nex|us /ˈneksəs/ (**nexus**) N-COUNT A **nexus** is a connection or series of connections within a particular situation or system. 联系；关系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*between*] *...the nexus between the dominant class and the State.* 主导阶层和国家之间的关系

NGO /ˌen dʒi: ˈəʊ/ (**NGOs**) N-COUNT An **NGO** is an organization which is not run by the government. **NGO** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'non-governmental organization'. 非政府组织

NHS ♦◇ /ˌen eɪtʃ ˈes/ N-SING [N n] **NHS** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **National Health Service**. ❑ *This vaccine is not normally provided free under the NHS.* 这种疫苗在国民医疗保健系统中通常不是免费提供的。❑ *...NHS patients.* 享受国民医疗保健服务的患者

nia|cin /ˈnaɪəsɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Niacin** is a vitamin that occurs in milk, liver, yeast, and some other foods. 烟酸，尼克酸(存在于牛奶、肝脏、酵母等中的一种维生素)

nib /nɪb/ (**nibs**) N-COUNT A **nib** is a pointed piece of metal at the end of some pens, which controls the flow of ink as you write. (钢笔)笔尖

nib|ble /ˈnɪbᵊl/ (**nibbles, nibbling, nibbled**) 1 VERB If you **nibble** food, you eat it by biting very small pieces of it, for example because you are not very hungry. 啃；一点一点地咬(或吃) ❑ [v n] *He started to nibble his biscuit.* 他开始啃饼干。❑ [v +*at/on*] *She nibbled at the corner of a piece of dry toast.* 她啃着干巴巴的烤面包的一角。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Nibble** is also a noun. ❑ *We each took a nibble.* 我们每人咬了一小口。 2 VERB If you **nibble** something, you bite it very gently. 轻咬；啃 ❑ [v n] *John found he was kissing and nibbling her ear.* 约翰意识到自己在亲吻并轻咬她的耳朵。❑ [v +*on/at*] *Daniel Winter nibbled on his pen.* 丹尼尔·温特咬着他的钢笔。 3 VERB When an animal **nibbles** something, it takes small bites of it quickly and repeatedly. (动物)小口地啃，蚕食 ❑ [v n] *A herd of goats was nibbling the turf around the base of the tower.* 一群山羊在啃塔基四周的草皮。❑ [v +*at/on*] *The birds cling to the wall and nibble at the brickwork.* 鸟儿们紧贴在墙上，啄着砖体。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Nibble away** means the same as **nibble**. nibble away 同 nibble ❑ [v p +*on/at*] *The rabbits nibbled away on the herbaceous plants.* 兔子把那些草本植物一点点地啃吃掉了。 4 VERB If one thing **nibbles at** another, it gradually affects, harms, or destroys it. 蚕食；逐渐影响；渐渐损坏 ❑ [v +*at*] *...how best to compete with the overseas nations nibbling at our traditional markets.* 如何最有效地与正在蚕食我国传统市场的海外对手竞争 •PHRASAL VERB **Nibble away** means the same as **nibble**. nibble away 同 nibble ❑ [v p +*at*] *Several manufacturers are also nibbling away at Ford's traditional customer base.* 几家制造商也在蚕食福特公司的传统客户群。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Nibbles** are small snacks such as biscuits, crisps, and nuts that are often offered to you at parties. (常为聚会上提供的)点心，小零食【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...crisps, nuts, and other nibbles.* 薯片、坚果和其他小零食

ni|cad /ˈnaɪkæd/ also **ni-cad** ADJ A **nicad** battery is a battery made from a combination of nickel and cadmium. (电池)镍镉的

nice ♦♦◇ /naɪs/ (**nicer, nicest**) 1 ADJ If you say that something is **nice**, you mean that you find it attractive, pleasant, or enjoyable. 吸引人的；美好的；令人愉快的 ❑ *I think silk ties can be quite nice.* 我认为丝绸领带相当不错。❑ *It's nice to be here together again.* 又在这儿相聚太好了。❑ *We had a nice meal with a bottle of champagne.* 我们美餐了一顿，还喝了一瓶香槟。•**nice|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *He's just written a book, nicely illustrated and not too technical.* 他刚写了一本书，插图精美，内容也并不艰涩。 2 ADJ If you say that it is **nice of** someone to say or do something, you are saying that they are being kind and thoughtful. This is often used as a way of thanking someone. (常用于表示谢意)好心的，体贴人的 ❑ [+*of*] *It's awfully nice of you to come all this way to see me.* 你真是太好了，大老远来看我。❑ [+*of*] *'How are your*

boys?'—'How nice of you to ask.' "你家几个儿子好吗?" ——"谢谢关心。" 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **nice**, you mean that you like them because they are friendly and pleasant. 友好的; 亲切的; 和善的 ❑ *He was a nice fellow, very quiet and courteous.* 他是个好小伙, 非常文静, 彬彬有礼。 •**nice|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Mr Pearce was rather bowled over by his niceness, his concern and his ordinariness.* 皮尔斯先生简直为他的友善、关心和平民化惊呆了。 4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **nice to** people, you are friendly, pleasant, or polite towards them. (对人)友好的, 亲切的, 有礼貌的 ❑ [+to] *She met Mr and Mrs Ricciardi, who were very nice to her.* 她见到了里恰尔迪夫妇, 他们对她非常友好。 •**nice|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He treated you very nicely and acted like a decent guy.* 他对你非常有礼貌, 举止得体。 5 ADJ When the weather is **nice**, it is warm and pleasant. (天气)温暖宜人的 ❑ *He nodded to us and said, 'Nice weather we're having.'* 他冲我们点点头, 说道: "天气真不错。" 6 ADJ [ADJ *and* adv after v] You can use **nice** to emphasize a particular quality that you like. 美好的; 令人喜爱的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *With a nice dark colour, the wine is medium to full bodied.* 这种葡萄酒色泽深暗可人, 酒体中等至丰满。 ❑ *Add the oats to thicken the mixture and stir until it is nice and creamy.* 加上燕麦让混合料变稠, 然后搅拌成细腻的奶油状。 7 ADJ A **nice** point or distinction is very clear, precise, and based on good reasoning. (观点、区别等)细致的, 微妙的, 精细的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Those are nice academic arguments, but what about the immediate future?* 那些是微妙的学术争论, 但不久的将来怎么办? •**nice|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I think this puts the problem very nicely.* 我认为这点很好地说明了那个问题。 8 ADJ You can use **nice** when you are greeting people. For example, you can say **'Nice to meet you'**, **'Nice to have met you'**, or **'Nice to see you'**. (用于打招呼)很高兴见到你【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ [+ to-inf] *Good morning. Nice to meet you and thanks for being with us this weekend.* 早上好! 见到你真高兴, 感谢你和我们共度这个周末。 ❑ [+ to-inf] *'It's so nice to see you,' said Charles.* "见到你真是太高兴了。"查尔斯说。 9 → see also **nicely**

Thesaurus 同类词 *nice* Also look up:

ADJ. friendly, kind, likeable, pleasant, polite; (*ant.*) mean, unpleasant 2 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nice* with:

ADJ. nice **and clean** 干净整洁 1
V. **look** nice 看起来不错, nice **to see** *someone/something* 很高兴见到… 1
N. nice **clothes** 不错的衣服, nice **guy** 友善的家伙, nice **people** 友好的人, nice **place** 好地方, nice **smile** 友好的微笑 1 3
nice **day** 天气好的日子, nice **weather** 好天气 5

nice-looking ADJ Someone who is **nice-looking** is physically attractive. 好看的; 漂亮的 ❑ *I saw this nice-looking man in a gray suit.* 我见到过这个身着灰色套装的英俊男士。 ❑ *We got on very well and she was very nice-looking.* 我们相处得很好, 并且她很漂亮。

nice|ly /'naɪsli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If something is happening or working **nicely**, it is happening or working in a satisfactory way or in the way that you want it to. 令人满意的; 合意的 ❑ *She has a bit of private money, so they manage quite nicely.* 她有一点儿私房钱, 所以他们过得很舒心。 ❑ *The crowds had been soaked and were now nicely drying out.* 这群人都浑身湿透, 现在谢天谢地快晾干了。 2 → see also **nice** 3 PHRASE [usu cont] If someone or something **is doing nicely**, they are being successful. 成功; 进展顺利 ❑ *...another hotel owner who is doing very nicely.* 又一个成功的酒店老板 4 PHRASE If you say that something will **do nicely**, you mean that it is good enough for the situation. 很不错; 很适合 ❑ *A shirt and jersey and an ordinary pair of trousers will do nicely, thank you.* 一件衬衫和毛衣, 再加一条普通的裤子就很不错, 谢谢你。

nice|ty /'naɪsɪti/ (**niceties**) N-COUNT [usu pl, adj N] **The niceties of** a situation are its details, especially with regard to good manners or the appropriate behaviour for that situation. (尤指好的礼仪或得体的举止方面的)细节, 小节 ❑ [+of] *By the end of term, girls will have learnt the niceties of dinner party conversation.* 到学期结束, 女生们将完成对晚宴谈话礼仪细节的学习。 ❑ *He wasted no time with social niceties.* 他没有在社交礼仪细节上浪费时间。

niche /niːʃ, AM 美 nɪtʃ/ (**niches**) 1 N-COUNT A **niche** in the market is a specific area of marketing which has its own particular requirements, customers, and products. (有自己特定的需求、顾客和产品的)补缺市场, 利基市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+in] *I think we have found a niche in the toy market.* 我想我们已经在玩具市场找到了一个补缺市场。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Niche** marketing is the practice of dividing the market into specialized areas for which particular products are made. A **niche** market is one of these specialized areas. (营销)针对补缺市场的, 细分的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Many media experts see such all-news channels as part of a general move towards niche marketing.* 很多传媒专家把这些纯新闻频道看作朝着细分市场营销这一大势转变的组成部分。 ❑ *The Japanese are able to supply niche markets because of their flexible production methods.* 日本人具有灵活的生产方式, 故而能满足补缺市场的需求。 3 N-COUNT A **niche** is a hollow area in a wall which has been made to hold a statue, or a natural hollow part in a hill or cliff. 壁龛; (山体或悬崖上的)凹洞 ❑ [+on] *Above him, in a niche on the wall, sat a tiny veiled Ganesh, the elephant god.* 在他上方墙上的壁龛里安放着一尊极小的蒙面象头神伽内什的塑像。 ❑ [+in] *There was a niche in the rock where the path ended.* 小路尽头的岩石上有一个凹洞。 4 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **niche** is the job or activity which is exactly suitable for you. 称心的工作; 合适的活动 ❑ [+as] *Simon Lane quickly found his niche as a busy freelance model maker.* 西蒙·莱恩很快找到了适合自己的位置, 成了一名忙碌的制作模型的自由职业者。

nick /nɪk/ (**nicks, nicking, nicked**) 1 VERB If someone **nicks** something, they steal it. 偷; 偷窃【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ [v n] *He smashed a window to get in and nicked a load of silver cups.* 他破窗而入, 偷走了很多银杯。 2 VERB If the police **nick** someone, they arrest them. 抓住; 逮捕【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ [v n] *The police nicked me for carrying an offensive weapon.* 警察以携带攻击性武器为由逮捕了我。 ❑ [*get/be* v-ed] *Keep quiet or we'll all get nicked.* 别出声, 要不然我们都会被抓住的。 3 VERB If you **nick** something or **nick** yourself, you accidentally make a small cut in the surface of the object or your skin. 使有划痕; 划伤; 擦伤 ❑ [v n] *When I pulled out of the space, I nicked the rear bumper of the car in front of me.* 我把车从车位开出来时, 蹭到了前面那辆车的后保险杠。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He dropped a bottle in the kitchen and nicked himself on broken glass.* 他在厨房不小心打碎了一个瓶子, 被碎玻璃片划伤了。 4 N-COUNT A **nick** is a small cut made in the surface of something, usually in someone's skin. (通常指皮肤上的)划痕, 破口 ❑ *The barbed wire had left only the tiniest nick just below my right eye.* 带刺铁丝网在我的右眼正下方只留了个非常小的划痕。 5 VERB If you **are nicked** by someone, they cheat you, for example by charging you too much money. 欺骗; 敲…竹杠【AM, INFORMAL 美, 非正式】❑ [*be* v-ed] *College students already are being nicked, but probably don't realize it.* 大学生已经上了当, 但他们或许还没有意识到。 6 PHRASE **Nick** is used in expressions such as **'in good nick'** or **'in bad nick'** to describe the physical condition of someone or something. 处于良好状态 / 处于糟糕状态【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ *His ribs were damaged, but other than that he's in good nick.* 他有几根肋骨受了损伤, 但除此之外一切都还好。 ❑ *Tom's house is actually in better nick than mine.* 说实在的, 汤姆家房子的状况比我家的强。 7 PHRASE If you say that something happens **in the nick of time**, you are emphasizing that it happens at the last possible moment. 在最后一刻【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Seems we got here just in the nick of time.* 看来我们来得刚刚好。

nick|el /'nɪk^{ə}l/ (**nickels**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Nickel** is a silver-coloured metal that is used in making steel. 镍 2 N-COUNT In the United States and Canada, a **nickel** is a coin worth five cents. (美国和加拿大的)五分硬币

nick|name /'nɪkneɪm/ (**nicknames, nicknaming, nicknamed**) 1 N-COUNT A **nickname** is an informal name for someone or something. 绰号; 诨号; 外号 ❑ *Red got his nickname for his red hair.* "红毛"这个绰号源于他的红头发。 2 VERB If you **nickname** someone or something, you give them an informal name. 给…起绰号 ❑ [v n n] *When he got older I nicknamed him Little Alf.* 当他大一点时, 我给他起了个"小阿尔夫"的绰号。 ❑ [*be* v-ed n] *Which newspaper was once nicknamed The Thunderer?* 哪家报纸一度被称为"怒吼者"?

N

nico|tine /ˈnɪkɪtiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Nicotine** is the substance in tobacco that people can become addicted to. 烟碱；尼古丁 ❑ *Nicotine marks stained his chin and fingers.* 尼古丁渍染黄了他的下巴和手指。

niece /niːs/ (**nieces**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **niece** is the daughter of their sister or brother. 侄女；外甥女 ❑ *...his niece from America, the daughter of his eldest sister.* 他从美国来的外甥女，他大姐的女儿

nif|ty /ˈnɪfti/ (**niftier**, **niftiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **nifty**, you think it is neat and pleasing or cleverly done. 整洁的；漂亮的；极好的；绝妙的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *Bridgeport was a pretty nifty place.* 布里奇波特是个十分漂亮的地方。❑ *It was a nifty arrangement, a perfect partnership.* 这是绝妙的安排，完美的搭档。

Ni|gerian /naɪˈdʒɪərɪən/ (**Nigerians**) 1 ADJ **Nigerian** means belonging or relating to Nigeria, its people, or its culture. 尼日利亚的；尼日利亚人的；尼日利亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Nigerian** is a Nigerian citizen, or a person of Nigerian origin. 尼日利亚人；尼日利亚裔

nig|gard|ly /ˈnɪgəˈdli/ ADJ If you describe someone as **niggardly**, you are criticizing them because they do not give or provide much of something. 吝啬的；小气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Officials say the E.U., which is supposed to provide most of the food needs, is being particularly niggardly.* 官员们说应该提供所需的大部分食品的欧盟现在特别小气。❑ *...a niggardly supply of hot water.* 吝啬的热水供应

nig|ger /ˈnɪgəˈ/ (**niggers**) N-COUNT **Nigger** is an extremely offensive word for a black person. 黑鬼【VERY OFFENSIVE 非常冒犯】

nig|gle /ˈnɪgˈl/ (**niggles**, **niggling**, **niggled**) 1 VERB If something **niggles** you, it causes you to worry slightly over a long period of time. (长时间地)使不安，使烦恼【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *I realise now that the things which used to niggle and annoy me just don't really matter.* 我现在意识到那些曾令我烦恼不快的事情其实无关紧要。❑ [v +at] *It's been niggling at my mind ever since I met Neville in Nice.* 自从在尼斯见到内维尔后，我一直忐忑不安。❑ [v *away*] *The puzzle niggled away in Arnold's mind.* 这个谜团在阿诺德脑海里挥之不去。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Niggle** is also a noun. ❑ *So why is there a little niggle at the back of my mind?* 那为什么我潜意识里会有一丝不安呢？ 2 VERB If someone **niggles** you, they annoy you by continually criticizing you for what you think are small or unimportant things. 对…吹毛求疵；挑剔【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *I don't react anymore when opponents try to niggle me.* 对手找茬时，我不再理睬他们。❑ [v +at] *You tend to niggle at your partner, and get hurt when he doesn't hug you.* 你往往会对伴侣吹毛求疵，他不拥抱你，你就感到受了伤害。[Also v, v n that] •N-COUNT **Niggle** is also a noun. ❑ *The life we have built together is more important than any minor niggle either of us might have.* 咱们共同建立的生活要比你我各自可能会有的任何小小不满重要。

nig|gling /ˈnɪgəlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **niggling** injury or worry is small but bothers you over a long period of time. 麻烦的；琐碎的；细小的 ❑ *Both players have been suffering from niggling injuries.* 两名运动员一直受轻微伤痛困扰。❑ *...a niggling worry that the cheap car is also the one that will cause endless trouble.* 对廉价轿车会麻烦不断的一丝担忧

nigh /naɪ/ 1 ADV [*be* ADV] If an event **is nigh**, it will happen very soon. 即将发生；接近地【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *The end of the world may be nigh, but do we really care?* 世界末日可能不远了，但我们真的在意吗？ 2 → see also **well-nigh** 3 PHRASE **Nigh on** an amount, number, or age means almost that amount, number, or age. (数量、数字或年龄)将近，接近【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *I had to pay nigh on forty pounds for it.* 我不得不为它花了将近 40 英镑。

night ◆◆◆ /naɪt/ (**nights**) 1 N-VAR The **night** is the part of each day when the sun has set and it is dark outside, especially the time when people are sleeping. 夜间；夜晚 ❑ *He didn't sleep a wink all night.* 他一夜没合眼。❑ *The fighting began in the late afternoon and continued all night.* 战斗在傍晚时分打响，持续了一夜。❑ *Our reporter spent the night crossing the border from Austria into Slovenia.* 我们的记者用了一夜时间，穿过奥地利边境进入斯洛文尼亚。❑ *Finally night fell.* 夜幕终于降临了。2 N-COUNT The **night** is the period of time between the end of the afternoon and the time that you go to bed, especially the time when you relax before going to bed. 晚间，晚上(尤指睡觉前放松的时间) ❑ *So whose party was it last night?* 那么，昨晚的聚会是谁办的？ ❑ *Demiris took Catherine to dinner the following night.* 第二天晚上，德米里斯请凯瑟琳共进晚餐。3 N-COUNT A particular **night** is a particular evening when a special event takes place, such as a show or a play. (演出等的)夜场，夜间活动；…之夜 ❑ *The first night crowd packed the building.* 第一个夜场演出爆满。❑ *...election night.* 选举之夜 4 PHRASE If it is a particular time **at night**, it is during the time when it is dark and is before midnight. 晚间；晚上 ❑ *It's eleven o'clock at night in Moscow.* 现在是莫斯科晚间 11 点。❑ *He works obsessively from 7.15 am to 9 or 10 at night.* 他工作极为投入，从早上七点一刻一直干到晚上九十点钟。5 PHRASE If something happens **at night**, it happens regularly during the evening or night. 在晚间；在夜里 ❑ *He was going to college at night, in order to become an accountant.* 为了成为会计师，他上夜校学习。❑ *The veranda was equipped with heavy wooden rain doors that were kept closed at night.* 阳台装有厚重的木制防雨门，夜里是关着的。6 PHRASE If something happens **day and night** or **night and day**, it happens all the time without stopping. 日日夜夜；夜以继日 ❑ *Dozens of doctors and nurses have been working day and night for weeks.* 很多医生和护士已经夜以继日地工作数周了。❑ *He was at my door night and day, demanding my attention.* 他日夜守在我门口，想引起我的注意。7 PHRASE If you have **an early night**, you go to bed early. If you have **a late night**, you go to bed late. 睡得早 / 睡得晚 ❑ *I've had a hell of a day, and all I want is an early night.* 这一天糟透了，我就想早点上床睡觉。❑ *In spite of the travelling and the late night, she did not feel tired.* 尽管旅途劳顿，而且睡得很晚，她并没觉得累。8 **morning, noon, and night** → see **morning**

→ see **star**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *night* with:

ADJ. **cold** night 寒冷的夜晚，**cool** night 凉爽的夜晚，**dark** night 黑夜，**rainy** night 雨夜，**warm** night 温暖的夜晚 1

V. **spend a/the** night 过夜 1 2
sleep at night 晚上睡觉，**stay out at** night 晚上出去(娱乐)，**stay the** night 过夜，**work at** night 晚上上班 1 5

N. **election** night 选举之夜，**wedding** night 新婚之夜 3

night|cap /ˈnaɪtkæp/ (**nightcaps**) N-COUNT A **nightcap** is a drink that you have just before you go to bed, usually an alcoholic drink. 睡前饮料；(通常指)睡前酒 ❑ *Perhaps you would join me for a nightcap?* 也许你愿意睡前和我一起喝一杯？

night|clothes /ˈnaɪtkləʊðz/ N-PLURAL **Nightclothes** are clothes that you wear in bed. 睡衣

night|club /ˈnaɪtklʌb/ (**nightclubs**) also **night club** N-COUNT A **nightclub** is a place where people go late in the evening to drink and dance. 夜总会

night|club|bing /ˈnaɪtklʌbɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Nightclubbing** is the activity of going to nightclubs. 逛夜总会

night|dress /ˈnaɪtdres/ (**nightdresses**) N-COUNT A **nightdress** is a sort of loose dress that a woman or girl wears in bed. (女式)睡衣，睡袍【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nightgown**

night|fall /ˈnaɪtfɔːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Nightfall** is the time of day when it starts to get dark. 黄昏；傍晚；日暮 ❑ *I need to get to Lyon by nightfall.* 我需要在黄昏前赶到里昂。

night|gown /ˈnaɪtgaʊn/ (**nightgowns**) N-COUNT A **nightgown** is the same as a **nightdress**. 同 nightdress【AM 美】

nightie /ˈnaɪti/ (**nighties**) N-COUNT A **nightie** is the same as a **nightdress** or **nightgown**. 同 nightdress 或 nightgown【INFORMAL 非正式】

night|in|gale /ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl, AM 美 -tˈn-/ (**nightingales**) N-COUNT A **nightingale** is a small brown bird. The male, which can be heard at night, sings beautifully. 夜莺；歌鸽

night|life /ˈnaɪtlaɪf/ also **night-life** N-UNCOUNT **Nightlife** is all the entertainment and social activities that are available at night in towns and cities, such as nightclubs and theatres. 夜生活 ❑ *...Hamburg's energetic nightlife.* 汉堡活跃的夜生活 ❑ *There are free buses around the resort and plenty of nightlife.* 这个游览胜地到处都有免费大巴，夜生活也很丰富。

'night light (**night lights**) N-COUNT A **night light** is a light that is not bright and is kept on during the night, especially in a child's room. (尤指儿童房间的)夜灯，小夜灯

night|ly /ˈnaɪtli/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **nightly** event happens every night. 每夜的；每晚的 ❑ *I'm sure we watched the nightly news, and then we turned on the movie.* 我肯定我们是先看了晚间新闻，然后才开始看的电影。❑ *For months at a time, air raids were a nightly occurrence.* 一度有几个月，每天晚上都会发生空袭。•ADV [usu ADV after v] **Nightly** is also an adverb. ❑ *She appears nightly on the television news.* 她每晚在电视新闻里露面。

night|mare ◆◇◇ /ˈnaɪtmeəʳ/ (**nightmares**) ❶ N-COUNT A **nightmare** is a very frightening dream. 噩梦；梦魇 ❑ *All the victims still suffered nightmares.* 所有受害者仍然被噩梦困扰。❑ *Jane did not eat cheese because it gives her nightmares.* 简没吃奶酪，因为那会让她做噩梦。❷ N-COUNT If you refer to a situation as a **nightmare**, you mean that it is very frightening and unpleasant. 令人恐怖的处境；可怕的情景 ❑ *The years in prison were a nightmare.* 监狱里的那些年是一场噩梦。❸ N-COUNT If you refer to a situation as a **nightmare**, you are saying in a very emphatic way that it is irritating because it causes you a lot of trouble. 恼人的情景；惹人烦的局面【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Taking my son Peter to a restaurant was a nightmare.* 带我儿子彼得下馆子简直糟透了。❑ *In practice a graduate tax is an administrative nightmare.* 毕业税具体操作起来不啻一场行政噩梦。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nightmare* with:

ADJ. **worst** nightmare 最可怕的噩梦 ❶❷
bureaucratic nightmare 官僚主义噩梦，**logistical** nightmare 组织管理上的噩梦 ❸
V. **become a** nightmare 成为一场噩梦，**turn into a** nightmare 变成一场噩梦 ❷❸

ˌnight|mare sce'nario (**nightmare scenarios**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a situation or event as a **nightmare scenario**, you mean that it is the worst possible thing that could happen. 噩梦般的镜头；梦魇般的场景 ❑ *Discovering your child takes drugs is a nightmare scenario for most parents.* 对大多数父母来说，发现自己的孩子吸毒简直就是场噩梦。

night|mar|ish /ˈnaɪtmeərɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe something as **nightmarish**, you mean that it is extremely frightening and unpleasant. 梦魇般的；令人毛骨悚然的 ❑ *She described a nightmarish scene of dead bodies lying in the streets.* 她描述了尸横街头、令人毛骨悚然的一幕。

'night owl (**night owls**) N-COUNT A **night owl** is someone who regularly stays up late at night, or who prefers to work at night. 好熬夜的人；夜猫子【INFORMAL 非正式】

'night por|ter (**night porters**) N-COUNT A **night porter** is a person whose job is to be on duty at the main reception desk of a hotel throughout the night. (宾馆总服务台的)夜班接待员【mainly BRIT 主英】

'night school (**night schools**) N-VAR Someone who goes to **night school** does an educational course in the evenings. 夜校 ❑ *People can go out to work in the daylight hours and then come to night school in the evening.* 人们可以白天外出工作，晚上来夜校学习。

night|shirt /ˈnaɪtʃɜːt/ (**nightshirts**) N-COUNT A **nightshirt** is a long, loose shirt worn in bed. 衬衫式长睡衣

night|spot /ˈnaɪtspɒt/ (**nightspots**) N-COUNT A **nightspot** is a nightclub. 夜总会【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...Harlem's most famous nightspot, the Cotton Club.* 哈勒姆最著名的夜总会，棉花俱乐部

'night stand (**night stands**) N-COUNT A **night stand** is a small table or cupboard that you have next to your bed. 床头几；床头柜【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bedside table**

night|stick /ˈnaɪtstɪk/ (**nightsticks**) N-COUNT A **nightstick** is a short thick club that is carried by policemen in the United States. (美国警察携带的)警棍【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **truncheon**

'night-time also **night time** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Night-time** is the period of time between when it gets dark and when the sun rises. 夜间；夜里 ❑ *They wanted someone responsible to look after the place at night-time.* 他们想要个有责任心的人夜间照管这个地方。❑ *A twelve hour night time curfew is in force.* 正在实行 12 小时的宵禁。

'night vi|sion N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Night vision** equipment enables people, for example soldiers or pilots, to see better at night. 夜视 ❑ *...night vision goggles.* 夜视镜

night|watch|man /ˌnaɪtˈwɒtʃmən/ (**nightwatchmen**) also **night watchman** N-COUNT A **nightwatchman** is a person whose job is to guard buildings at night. 夜间警卫；值夜者；守夜者

night|wear /ˈnaɪtweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Nightwear** is clothing that you wear in bed. 睡衣

ni|hil|ism /ˈnaɪɪlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Nihilism** is a belief which rejects all political and religious authority and current ideas in favour of the individual. 虚无主义 •**ni|hil|ist** (**nihilists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Why wasn't Weber a nihilist?* 为什么韦伯不是个虚无主义者？

ni|hil|is|tic /ˌnaɪɪˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **nihilistic**, you mean they do not trust political and religious authority and place their faith in the individual. 虚无主义的；虚无主义者的 ❑ *She exhibited none of the narcissistic and nihilistic tendencies of her peers.* 她一点儿都没表现出同龄人那种自恋和虚无主义的倾向。

nil /nɪl/ ❶ NUM **Nil** means the same as zero. It is usually used to say what the score is in sports such as rugby or football. 零(通常用于表示橄榄球、足球等比赛中的得分)【BRIT 英】❑ *They beat Argentina one-nil in the final.* 他们在决赛中以 1 比 0 击败了阿根廷队。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something **is nil**, you mean that it does not exist at all. 零；无；不存在 ❑ *Their legal rights are virtually nil.* 他们几乎没有法律权利。

nim|ble /ˈnɪmbᵊl/ (**nimbler**, **nimblest**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **nimble** is able to move their fingers, hands, or legs quickly and easily. 敏捷的；灵活的；灵巧的 ❑ *Everything had been stitched by Molly's nimble fingers.* 每一件东西都是莫莉灵巧的双手缝制出来的。❑ [+on] *Val, who was light and nimble on her feet, learnt to dance the tango.* 脚步轻盈灵活的瓦尔学会了跳探戈舞。•**nim|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Sabrina jumped nimbly out of the van.* 萨布丽娜敏捷地跳出货车。❷ ADJ If you say that someone has a **nimble** mind, you mean they are clever and can think very quickly. 敏锐的；聪明的；机智的 ❑ *A nimble mind backed by a degree in economics gave him a firm grasp of financial matters.* 机敏的头脑再加上经济学学位作后盾使他对金融问题把握非常准。

nim|bus /ˈnɪmbəs/ N-SING [usu N n] A **nimbus** is a large grey cloud that brings rain or snow. 雨云【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...layers of cold nimbus clouds.* 冷冷的雨云层

nim|by /ˈnɪmbi/ also **Nimby**, **NIMBY** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **nimby** attitude, you are criticizing them because they do not want something such as a new road, housing estate, or prison built near to where they live. **Nimby** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'not in my backyard'. (批评不满新道路、住宅区、监狱等建在自己居住地附近的人)邻避主义的，"别在我家后院"论的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...the usual nimby protests from local residents.* 和往常一样的当地居民的邻避抗议

nine ◆◆◆ /naɪn/ (**nines**) ❶ NUM **Nine** is the number 9. (数字) 9 ❑ *We still sighted nine yachts.* 我们还是看见了 9 艘游艇。❑ *...nine hundred pounds.* 900 磅 ❷ **nine times out of ten** → see **time**

911 /ˌnaɪn ˌwʌn ˈwʌn/ NUM **911** is the number that you call in the United States in order to contact the emergency services. (美国的紧急求助电话号码) ❑ *The women made their first 911 call about a prowler at 12:46 a.m.* 那些女人在凌晨 12 点 46 分第一次打 911 报警说

N

有小偷。

999 /ˌnaɪn ˌnaɪn ˈnaɪn/ NUM **999** is the number that you call in Britain in order to contact the emergency services. (英国的紧急求助电话号码) ❑ *...a fire engine answering a 999 call.* 应 999 紧急呼叫出动的消防车 ❑ *She dialled 999 on her mobile.* 她用手机拨打了 999。

nine|pins /ˈnaɪnpɪnz/ PHRASE If you say that people or things are going down **like ninepins**, you mean that large numbers of them are suddenly becoming ill, collapsing, or doing very badly. 大量地，大批地(倒下)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *There was a time when Liverpool players never seemed to get injured, but now they are going down like ninepins.* 利物浦队的队员一度似乎怎么都不会受伤，但现在一倒就倒了一片。

nine|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/ (**nineteens**) NUM **Nineteen** is the number 19. (数字) 19 ❑ *They have nineteen days to make up their minds.* 他们有 19 天时间作决定。

nine|teenth ◆◆◇ /ˌnaɪnˈtiːnθ/ ❶ ORD The **nineteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number nineteen. 第十九 ❑ *... my nineteenth birthday.* 我的 19 岁生日 ❑ *...the nineteenth century.* 19 世纪 ❷ FRACTION A **nineteenth** is one of nineteen equal parts of something. 十九分之一

nine|ti|eth ◆◆◇ /ˈnaɪntiəθ/ ORD The **ninetieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number ninety. 第九十 ❑ *He celebrates his ninetieth birthday on Friday.* 他周五过 90 大寿。

nine|ty ◆◆◆ /ˈnaɪnti/ (**nineties**) ❶ NUM **Ninety** is the number 90. (数字) 90 ❑ *It was decided she had to stay another ninety days.* 已经决定了，她不得不再呆 90 天。❷ N-PLURAL When you talk about the **nineties**, you are referring to numbers between 90 and 99. For example, if you are **in** your **nineties**, you are aged between 90 and 99. If the temperature is **in the nineties**, the temperature is between 90 and 99 degrees. 九十多；九十几 ❑ *By this time she was in her nineties and needed help more and more frequently.* 到这个时候她已经 90 多岁了，越来越频繁地需要帮助。❸ N-PLURAL **The nineties** is the decade between 1990 and 1999. 九十年代(指 1990 年至 1999 年) ❑ *These trends only got worse as we moved into the nineties.* 我们步入 20 世纪 90 年代后，这些潮流变得更糟了。

nin|ny /ˈnɪni/ (**ninnies**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **ninny**, you think that they are foolish or silly. 傻瓜；笨蛋【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】

ninth ◆◆◇ /naɪnθ/ (**ninths**) ❶ ORD The **ninth** item in a series is the one that you count as number nine. 第九 ❑ *...January the ninth.* 1 月 9 日 ❑ *...students in the ninth grade.* 九年级学生 ❑ *...ninth century illustrated manuscripts.* 9 世纪绘有插图的手稿 ❷ FRACTION A **ninth** is one of nine equal parts of something. 九分之一 ❑ *In Brussels the dollar rose by a ninth of a cent.* 在布鲁塞尔，美元升值了 1/9 美分。

nip /nɪp/ (**nips, nipping, nipped**) ❶ VERB [no passive] If you **nip** somewhere, usually somewhere nearby, you go there quickly or for a short time. 迅速前往；急忙赶往【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *Should I nip out and get some groceries?* 要我赶紧出去一趟买些食品吗？❷ VERB If an animal or person **nips** you, they bite you lightly or squeeze a piece of your skin between their finger and thumb. 轻咬；轻拍；轻捏 ❑ [v n] *I have known cases where dogs have nipped babies.* 我知道有一些狗咬婴儿的事情。[Also v *at* n, v] •N-COUNT **Nip** is also a noun. ❑ *Some ants can give you a nasty nip.* 一些蚂蚁小小咬一口就会让你很疼。❸ N-COUNT A **nip** is a small amount of a strong alcoholic drink. (烈性酒的)一小口，一呷，少量 ❑ [+*from*] *She had a habit of taking an occasional nip from a flask of cognac.* 她有偶尔喝一小口干邑的习惯。❹ to **nip** something **in the bud** → see **bud**

nip|per /ˈnɪpəʳ/ (**nippers**) N-COUNT A **nipper** is a child. 小孩儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I'm not ever going to forget what you've done for the nippers.* 我永远忘不了你为这些小孩儿所做的一切。

nip|ple /ˈnɪpᵊl/ (**nipples**) ❶ N-COUNT The **nipples** on someone's body are the two small pieces of slightly hard flesh on their chest. Babies suck milk from their mothers' breasts through their mothers' nipples. 乳头 ❑ *Sore nipples can inhibit the milk supply.* 乳头疼会抑制出奶。❷ N-COUNT A **nipple** is a piece of rubber or plastic which is fitted to the top of a baby's bottle. (橡皮或塑料)奶嘴 ❑ *...a white plastic bottle with a rubber nipple.* 有橡皮奶嘴的白色塑料奶瓶

nip|py /ˈnɪpi/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If the weather is **nippy**, it is rather cold. 刺骨的；寒冷的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It could get suddenly nippy in the evenings.* 晚上会突然变得很冷。❷ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **nippy**, you mean that they can move very quickly over short distances. 短距离移动迅速的；敏捷的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *This nippy new car has fold down rear seats.* 这辆迅捷的新车配有可以放倒的后座。

nir|va|na /nɪəˈrˈvɑːnə, nɜːˈ-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT In the Hindu and Buddhist religions, **Nirvana** is the highest spiritual state that can possibly be achieved. (印度教和佛教的)涅槃 ❑ *Entering the realm of Nirvana is only possible for those who have become pure.* 心无杂念，方可入灭。❷ N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to a state of complete happiness and peace as **nirvana**. 极乐境界；和美状态 ❑ *Many businessmen think that a world where relative prices never varied would be nirvana.* 很多商人认为，一个相对价格从不变化的世界是完美的。

Nissen hut /ˈnɪsᵊn hʌt/ (**Nissen huts**) N-COUNT A **Nissen hut** is a military hut made of metal. The walls and roof form the shape of a semi-circle. 尼森式活动房屋(金属制军用小屋，墙体和屋顶呈半圆状)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Quonset hut**

nit /nɪt/ (**nits**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Nits** are the eggs of insects called lice which live in people's hair. 虱卵；虮子 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nit**, you think they are stupid or silly. 笨人；蠢人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *I'd rather leave the business than work with such a nit.* 我宁愿不干这一行，也不愿和这样的笨蛋共事。

nit|pick /ˈnɪtpɪk/ (**nitpicks, nitpicking, nitpicked**) VERB If someone **nitpicks**, they criticize small and unimportant details. 挑剔；吹毛求疵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I looked hard for items to nitpick about, and couldn't find any. Altogether a great car.* 我为了挑毛病仔细瞧了一圈，却一个都挑不出来。这完完全全是辆好车。

nit|pick|ing /ˈnɪtpɪkɪŋ/ also **nit-picking** N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's opinion as **nitpicking**, you disapprove of the fact that it concentrates on small and unimportant details, especially to try and find fault with something. 挑剔；(尤指)吹毛求疵【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A lot of nit-picking was going on about irrelevant things.* 对于毫不相干的事情进行大量吹毛求疵的批评。❑ *I can get down to nitpicking detail, I am pretty fussy about certain things.* 我会挑剔细节，我对某些事情相当讲究。

ni|trate /ˈnaɪtreɪt/ (**nitrates**) N-VAR **Nitrate** is a chemical compound that includes nitrogen and oxygen. Nitrates are used as fertilizers in agriculture. 硝酸盐(用作化肥) ❑ *High levels of nitrate occur in eastern England because of the heavy use of fertilizers.* 英格兰东部因大量使用化肥导致土壤硝酸盐浓度过高。

ni|tric /ˈnaɪtrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nitric** means relating to or containing nitrogen. 氮的；含氮的 ❑ *...nitric oxide.* 氧化氮

ˌni|tric ˈacid N-UNCOUNT **Nitric acid** is a strong colourless acid containing nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen. 硝酸

nitro- /ˈnaɪtrəʊ-/ COMB **Nitro-** combines with nouns to form other nouns referring to things which contain nitrogen and oxygen. (与名词连用构成其他名词)表示"硝基"、"硝化" ❑ *...highly corrosive substances such as nitro-phosphates.* 强腐蚀性物质，如硝酸磷肥

ni|tro|gen /ˈnaɪtrədʒən/ N-UNCOUNT **Nitrogen** is a colourless element that has no smell and is usually found as a gas. It forms about 78% of the earth's atmosphere, and is found in all living things. 氮；氮气

→ see **air**

ni|tro|glyc|er|in /ˌnaɪtrəʊˈglɪsərɪn/ also **nitroglycerine** N-UNCOUNT **Nitroglycerin** is a liquid that is used to make explosives and also in some medicines. 硝化甘油；甘油三硝酸酯

→ see **tunnel**

ni|trous /ˈnaɪtrəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nitrous** means coming from,

relating to, or containing nitrogen. 源自氮的；含氮的；与氮有关的 ❑ *...nitrous oxides.* 氮氧化物

nitty-gritty /ˌnɪti ˈgrɪti/ also **nitty gritty** N-SING If people get down to **the nitty-gritty** of a matter, situation, or activity, they discuss the most important, basic parts of it or facts about it. 本质；实质；基本事实【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...the nitty gritty of everyday politics.* 日常政治生活的本质

nit|wit /ˈnɪtwɪt/ (**nitwits**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nitwit**, you think they are stupid or silly. 笨蛋；蠢人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *You great nitwit!* 你这大笨蛋！

no ♦♦♦ /nəʊ/ (**noes** or **no's**) 1 CONVENTION You use **no** to give a negative response to a question.（用于否定回答）不，没有 ❑ *'Any problems?'—'No, I'm O.K.'* "有问题吗？" —— "没有，我挺好的。" ❑ *'Haven't you got your driver's licence?'—'No.'* "你没有拿到驾照吗？" —— "没有。" 2 CONVENTION You use **no** to say that something that someone has just said is not true. 不对；不是 ❑ *'We thought you'd emigrated.'—'No, no.'* "我们以为你移居国外了。" —— "不，没有。" ❑ *'You're getting worse than me.'—'No I'm not.'* "你比我还糟。" —— "不，才不是呢。" 3 CONVENTION You use **no** to refuse an offer or a request, or to refuse permission.（用于拒绝建议、请求或拒绝给予许可）不要，不行，不用 ❑ *'Here, have mine.'—'No, this is fine.'* "喏，用我的。" —— "不用，这就挺好。" ❑ *'Can you just get the message through to Pete for me?'—'No, no I can't.'* "你就帮我把话带给皮特，行吗？" —— "不，不行，我不能。" ❑ *After all, the worst the boss can do is say no if you ask him.* 毕竟，如果你向老板提出请求，最糟糕的情况也不过就是他说"不行"。 4 EXCLAM You use **no** to indicate that you do not want someone to do something.（用于表示不想让某人做某事）不要，不可 ❑ *No. I forbid it. You cannot.* 不，我不允许那样。你不能。 ❑ *She put up a hand to stop him. 'No. It's not right. We mustn't.'* 她举起一只手阻止他。"不，这不对。我们绝不能这样。" 5 CONVENTION You use **no** to acknowledge a negative statement or to show that you accept and understand it.（表示接受、理解对方的否定说法）对的，是的 ❑ *'We're not on the main campus.'—'No.'* "我们不在主校区。" —— "是的，不在。" ❑ *'It's not one of my favourite forms of music.'—'No.'* "这不是我喜欢的音乐形式。" —— "对，这不是。" 6 CONVENTION You use **no** before correcting what you have just said.（用于纠正刚说的话）不，不对 ❑ *I was twenty-two—no, twenty-one.* 我当时 22 岁——不对，是 21 岁。 7 EXCLAM You use **no** to express shock or disappointment at something you have just been told.（表示震惊或失望）不会吧，是吗，真的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'John phoned to say that his computer wasn't working.'—'Oh God no.'* "约翰打电话说他的电脑坏了。" —— "噢，天哪，不会吧。" 8 DET You use **no** to mean not any or not one person or thing. 没有一点；没有一个 ❑ *He had no intention of paying the cash.* 他根本没有付钱的打算。 ❑ *No job has more influence on the future of the world.* 没有哪份工作能对世界的未来有更大的影响。 ❑ *No letters survive from this early period.* 早期的信件并没有保留下来。 9 DET You use **no** to emphasize that someone or something is not the type of thing mentioned. 完全不是；远非【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He is no singer.* 他完全没有歌唱天分。 ❑ *I make it no secret that our worst consultants earn nothing.* 实不相瞒，我们最差的顾问挣不到一分钱。 10 ADV You can use **no** to make the negative form of a comparative.（用于构成比较级的否定形式）不 ❑ *It is to start broadcasting no later than the end of next year.* 开播时间不会晚于明年年底。 ❑ *Yesterday no fewer than thirty climbers reached the summit.* 昨天不少于 30 名登山者登上了顶峰。 11 DET You use **no** in front of an adjective and noun to make the noun group mean its opposite.（用于形容词和名词前，使其表示相反意义）倒不，并非 ❑ *Sometimes a bit of selfishness, if it leads to greater self-knowledge, is no bad thing.* 如果能唤起更多自知之明，有时候有一点点自私并非坏事。 ❑ *Today's elections are of no great importance in themselves.* 今天的选举本身并不是很重要。 12 DET **No** is used in notices or instructions to say that a particular activity or thing is forbidden.（用于告示或指示中）不准，禁止 ❑ *The captain turned out the 'no smoking' signs.* 队长把"严禁吸烟"的标志牌都翻了出来。 ❑ *...a notice saying 'No Dogs'.* 写着"请勿携犬入内"的告示 13 N-COUNT A **no** is a person who has answered 'no' to a question or who has voted against something. **No** is also used to refer to their answer or vote. 作否定回答者；投反对票者；否定回答；反对票 ❑ *According to the latest opinion polls, the noes have 50 percent, the yeses 35 percent.* 根据最新的民意测验，有 50% 的人反对，35% 的人赞成。 14 PHRASE If you say **there is no** doing a particular thing, you mean that it is very difficult or impossible to do that thing. 很难，不可能，无法（做某事）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There is no going back to the life she had.* 她无法再回到从前的生活。 15 **not to take no for an answer** → see **answer** 16 **no doubt** → see **doubt** 17 **no less than** → see **less** 18 **no longer** → see **long** 19 **in no way** → see **way** 20 **there's no way** → see **way** 21 **no way** → see **way**

No. (**Nos**) **No.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**number.** ❑ *That year he was named the nation's No. 1 college football star.* 那年他被评为全国头号大学生球星。 ❑ *Columbia Law Review, vol. no. 698 p1317.*《哥伦比亚法律评论》，第 698 卷，第 1317 页

ˈno-acˌcount ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **no-account** person or thing is one that you consider worthless. 无足轻重的；没用的；没有价值的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *...a mongrelized, no-account place.* 种族混杂、无关紧要的地方

nob /nɒb/ (**nobs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to a group of people as **the nobs**, you mean they are rich or come from a much higher social class than you do. 上层人士；有钱人【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❑ *...the nobs who live in the Big House.* 住在深宅大院里的有钱人

ˌno-ˈball (**no-balls**) N-COUNT In cricket, a **no-ball** is a ball that is bowled in a way that is not allowed by the rules. It results in an extra run being given to the side that is batting.（板球运动中的）坏球 ❑ *In the nine matches up to the final, England bowled 48 wides and 29 no-balls.* 在打入决赛前的 9 场比赛中，英格兰队总计投出 48 个偏球，29 个坏球。

nob|ble /ˈnɒbᵊl/ (**nobbles, nobbling, nobbled**) 1 VERB If someone **nobbles** an important group of people such as a committee, they offer them money or threaten them in order to make them do something. 收买，贿赂，恐吓（委员会等）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n] *The trial was stopped before Christmas after allegations of attempts to nobble the jury.* 企图收买陪审团的指控传出后，审判在圣诞节前被中止。 2 VERB If someone **nobbles** a racehorse, they deliberately harm it, often using drugs, in order to prevent it from winning a race.（赛马前用药物等）害（马）使其不能取胜【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n] *...the drug used to nobble two horses at Doncaster.* 在唐克斯特用来阻止两匹马取胜的药物 3 VERB If someone **nobbles** your plans or chances of succeeding, they prevent you from achieving what you want. 阻止，阻挠（实现愿望）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *His opportunity to re-establish himself had been nobbled by the manager's tactics.* 他重新树立自己地位的机会因教练的战术而流产了。

Nobel Prize /nəʊˌbel ˈpraɪz/ (**Nobel Prizes**) N-COUNT A **Nobel Prize** is one of a set of prizes that are awarded each year to people who have done important work in science, literature, or economics, or for world peace. 诺贝尔奖 ❑ [+for] *...the Nobel Prize for literature.* 诺贝尔文学奖

no|bil|ity /nəʊˈbɪlɪti/ 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The nobility** of a society are all the people who have titles and belong to a high social class. 贵族（阶层） ❑ *They married into the nobility and entered the highest ranks of state administration.* 他们同贵族阶层联姻，进入了国家最高行政层。 2 N-UNCOUNT A person's **nobility** is their noble character and behaviour. 高尚品质；高贵举止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...his nobility of character, and his devotion to his country.* 他的高尚品格和对祖国的忠诚

no|ble /ˈnəʊbᵊl/ (**nobles, nobler, noblest**) 1 ADJ If you say that someone is a **noble** person, you admire and respect them because they are unselfish and morally good.（人）高尚的，崇高的，高贵的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was an upright and noble man who was always willing to help in any way he could.* 他是一个正直高尚的人，总是愿意尽其所能帮助他人。 ❑ *I wanted so much to believe he was pure and noble.* 我非常愿意相信他是纯洁高尚的。 •**no|bly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Eric's sister had nobly volunteered to help with the gardening.* 埃里克的姐姐真好，自告奋勇帮助收拾花园。 2 ADJ If you say that something is a **noble** idea, goal, or action, you admire it because it is based on high moral principles.（想法、目标、行动等）高尚的，崇高的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He had implicit faith in the noble intentions of the Emperor.* 他对皇帝的高尚意图深信不疑。 ❑ *We'll always justify our*

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actions with noble sounding theories. 我们总会用听起来非常高尚的理论为我们的行动辩护。 3 ADJ If you describe something as **noble**, you think that its appearance or quality is very impressive, making it superior to other things of its type. 壮观的；宏伟的；卓越的；优质的 ❑ *...the great parks with their noble trees.* 树木参天的大公园 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Noble** means belonging to a high social class and having a title. 贵族的 ❑ *Although he was of noble birth he lived as a poor man.* 虽然他出身贵族，却过着穷人的日子。

noble|man /ˈnəʊbᵊlmən/ (**noblemen**) N-COUNT In former times, a **nobleman** was a man who was a member of the nobility. (旧时的)(男)贵族 ❑ *It had once been the home of a wealthy nobleman.* 这里曾是一个有钱贵族的宅邸。

no|blesse oblige /nəʊˌbles əˈbliːʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Noblesse oblige** is the idea that people with advantages, for example those of a high social class, should help and do things for other people. 位高则任重；贵族义务【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They did so without hope of further profit and out of a sense of noblesse oblige.* 他们这样做并未打算进一步获利，而是出于一种义不容辞的贵族责任感。

noble|woman /ˈnəʊbᵊlwʊmən/ (**noblewomen**) N-COUNT In former times, a **noblewoman** was a woman who was a member of the nobility. (旧时的)女贵族

no|body ◆◇ /ˈnəʊbɒdi/ (**nobodies**) 1 PRON **Nobody** means not a single person, or not a single member of a particular group or set. 没有人；无人 ❑ *They were shut away in a little room where nobody could overhear.* 他们被关在一个小屋里，没人能听到他们的动静。❑ *Nobody realizes how bad things are.* 没人意识到情况有多么糟糕。❑ *Nobody else in the neighbourhood can help.* 邻居中找不到谁还能帮忙。 2 N-COUNT If someone says that a person is a **nobody**, they are saying in an unkind way that the person is not at all important. 无名之辈；小人物【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A man in my position has nothing to fear from a nobody like you.* 处在我这样位置的人，一点都不害怕你这种小人物。

no-brainer /ˌnəʊˈbreɪnəʳ/ (**no-brainers**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe a question or decision as a **no-brainer**, you mean that it is a very easy one to answer or make. 无需动脑的问题；容易作出的决定【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *If it's illegal for someone under 21 to drive, it should be illegal for them to drink and drive. That's a no-brainer.* 如果不满 21 岁开车是违法的，那他们酒后驾车也应是违法的。这非常容易理解。 2 N-COUNT If you describe a person or action as a **no-brainer**, you mean that they are stupid. 没脑子的人(或行为)【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

ˌno-ˈclaims also **no-claims** ADJ [ADJ n] A **no claims** discount or bonus is a reduction in the money that you have to pay for an insurance policy, which you get when you have not made any claims in the previous year. (保险折扣或赠金)未出险的，因上一年无索赔而获得的 ❑ *Motorists could lose their no-claims discount, even if they are not at fault in an accident.* 驾驶员即便在事故中没有过错，也可能丧失未出险折扣。

ˌno-ˈconfidence 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu n *of* N, N n] If members of an organization pass a vote or motion of **no-confidence** in someone, they take a vote which shows that they no longer support that person or their ideas. (组织成员的)不信任(投票或动议) ❑ [+*in*] *A call for a vote of no-confidence in the president was rejected.* 对总统进行不信任投票的请求被否决。❑ *...a no-confidence motion.* 不信任动议 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu n *of* N] You can refer to something people say or do as a **vote of no-confidence** when it shows that they no longer support a particular person or organization. 不信任；不支持 ❑ [+*in*] *Many police officers view this action as a vote of no-confidence in their service.* 很多警官把这种举动看作对他们服务的不信任。

noc|turnal /nɒkˈtɜːrnᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Nocturnal** means occurring at night. 夜间发生的；夜间的 ❑ *...long nocturnal walks.* 远途夜路 2 ADJ **Nocturnal** creatures are active mainly at night. (动物)夜行的，夜出的 ❑ *When there is a full moon, this nocturnal rodent is careful to stay in its burrow.* 月圆之夜，这种夜行啮齿动物会小心地呆在地洞里不出来。

→ see **bat**

noc|turne /ˈnɒktɜːrn/ (**nocturnes**) N-COUNT A **nocturne** is a short gentle piece of music, often one written to be played on the piano. (多为钢琴演奏的)夜曲

nod ◆◇ /nɒd/ (**nods, nodding, nodded**) 1 VERB [no passive] If you **nod**, you move your head downwards and upwards to show that you are answering 'yes' to a question, or to show agreement, understanding, or approval. 点头；点头赞同 ❑ [v] *'Are you okay?' I asked. She nodded and smiled.* "你没事儿吧？"我问。她点点头，笑了。❑ [v n] *Jacques tasted one and nodded his approval.* 雅克尝了一个，点头称好。❑ [v with quote] *'Oh, yes,' she nodded. 'I understand you very well.'* "噢，是的，"她点点头说，"我非常理解你。" •N-COUNT **Nod** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave a nod and said, 'I see.'* 她点了下头说："我明白了。" ❑ *He gave Sabrina a quick nod of acknowledgement.* 他朝萨布丽娜快速点了下头，示意看到了她。 2 VERB [no passive] If you **nod** in a particular direction, you bend your head once in that direction in order to indicate something or to give someone a signal. (朝特定方向)扬头，扬头示意 ❑ [v prep] *'Does it work?' he asked, nodding at the piano.* "它能用吗？"他边问边朝钢琴方向扬了下头。❑ [v +*to*] *He lifted the end of the canoe, nodding to me to take up mine.* 他一边抬起独木舟一端，一边扬头示意我抬起我这端。 3 VERB [no passive] If you **nod**, you bend your head once, as a way of saying hello or goodbye. (用于打招呼或告别)点头，点头招呼 ❑ [v] *All the girls nodded and said 'Hi'.* 所有女孩都点头招呼道："嗨！" ❑ [v n] *Tom nodded a greeting but didn't say anything.* 汤姆点头致意，但什么都没说。❑ [v +*at/to*] *Both of them smiled and nodded at friends.* 他们俩都笑着跟朋友们点头打招呼。❑ [v n +*to*] *They nodded goodnight to the security man.* 他们跟保安点头道晚安。 4 VERB In football, if a player **nods** the ball in a particular direction, they hit the ball there with their head. (足球中)顶(球)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n adv/prep] *Taylor leapt up to nod the ball home.* 泰勒跃起头球破门。

▶**nod off** PHRASAL VERB If you **nod off**, you fall asleep, especially when you had not intended to. (尤指不打算入睡时)打瞌睡，打盹儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *The judge appeared to nod off yesterday while a witness was being cross-examined.* 昨天一名证人接受盘问时，法官好像在打盹儿。❑ [v P +*to*] *He was nodding off to sleep in an armchair.* 他坐在扶手椅上打盹儿，睡着了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nod* with:

N. nod **in agreement** 点头赞同，nod ***your head*** 点头 1
V. **give a** nod 点头 1

node /nəʊd/ (**nodes**) N-COUNT A **node** is a point, especially in the form of lump or swelling, where one thing joins another. 节；点；结；瘤 ❑ *Cut them off cleanly through the stem just below the node.* 就从茎节下面，沿茎把它们全砍掉。❑ *...nerve nodes.* 神经结

nod|ule /ˈnɒdjuːl, AM 美 -dʒuːl/ (**nodules**) 1 N-COUNT A **nodule** is a small round lump that can appear on your body and is a sign of an illness. 结节【MEDICAL 医】 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **nodule** is a small round lump which is found on the roots of certain plants. (植物的)瘤，根瘤

Noel /nəʊˈel/ N-PROPER **Noel** is sometimes printed on Christmas cards and Christmas wrapping paper to mean 'Christmas'. 圣诞节(有时印在圣诞卡和圣诞包装纸上)

ˌno-ˈfly zone (**no-fly zones**) N-COUNT A **no-fly zone** is an area of sky where military and other aircraft are not allowed to fly, especially because of a war. (尤指战时的)禁飞区

ˌno-ˈgo area (**no-go areas**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a place as a **no-go area**, you mean that it has a reputation for violence and crime which makes people frightened to go there. 禁区；危险区【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a subway system whose reputation for violence and lawlessness makes it a no-go area for many natives of the city.* 暴力和违法事件时有发生、被本市很多市民视为危险区域的地铁系统 2 N-COUNT A **no-go area** is a place which is controlled by a group of people who use force to prevent other people from entering it. (以武力控制的)禁入区，禁区【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The area of the President's residence is a no-go area after six p.m.* 总统官邸区域在下午 6 点钟后禁止进入。

noise ◆◇ /nɔɪz/ (**noises**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Noise** is a loud or unpleasant sound. 喧闹声；嘈杂声 ❑ *There was too much noise in the*

room and he needed peace. 屋子里太吵闹，他需要安静。❑ [+of] *The noise of bombs and guns was incessant.* 炸弹爆炸声和枪炮声接连不断。❑ *The baby was filled with alarm at the darkness and the noise.* 在黑暗和嘈杂声中，婴儿饱受惊吓。2 N-COUNT A **noise** is a sound that someone or something makes. 响声；声音 ❑ *Sir Gerald made a small noise in his throat.* 杰拉尔德爵士喉咙里发出了点儿声音。❑ *...birdsong and other animal noises.* 鸟鸣声和其他动物的声音 3 N-PLURAL If someone **makes noises** of a particular kind about something, they say things that indicate their attitude to it in a rather indirect or vague way. （含蓄表明态度的）言语 ❑ [+about] *The President took care to make encouraging noises about the future.* 总统小心谨慎地表达了他对未来的乐观态度。❑ [+about] *His mother had also started making noises about it being time for him to leave home.* 他妈妈也开始旁敲侧击，暗示他应该离家自立了。4 PHRASE If you say that someone **makes the right noises** or **makes all the right noises**, you think that they are showing concern or enthusiasm about something because they feel they ought to rather than because they really want to. 随声附和；故作踊跃 ❑ *He was making all the right noises about multi-party democracy and human rights.* 他假意支持多党民主和人权。5 → see also **big noise**

Thesaurus 同类词 *noise* Also look up:

N. boom, crash; (*ant.*) quiet, silence 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *noise* with:

N. **background** noise 背景噪声，noise **level** 噪声等级，noise **pollution** 噪音污染，**traffic** noise 交通噪声 1

ADJ. **loud** noise 大的噪音（或响声）1 2

V. **hear a** noise 听到响声，**make a** noise 发出响声 2

noise|less /'nɔɪzləs/ ADJ Something or someone that is **noiseless** does not make any sound. 无声的；安静的 ❑ *The snow was light and noiseless as it floated down.* 雪花轻盈飘落，无声无息。•**noise|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I shut the door noiselessly behind me.* 我把门轻轻地带上。

noi|some /'nɔɪsəm/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **noisome**, you mean that you find them extremely unpleasant. 令人十分不愉快的；叫人讨厌的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Noisome vapours arise from the mud left in the docks.* 难闻的蒸汽由船坞中余留的泥浆散发出来。❑ *His noisome reputation for corruption had already begun to spread.* 他贪腐的恶名已经四处传播开了。

noisy /'nɔɪzi/ (**noisier, noisiest**) 1 ADJ A **noisy** person or thing makes a lot of loud or unpleasant noise. 喧闹的；聒噪的 ❑ *...my noisy old typewriter.* 我那台噪音很大的旧打字机 ❑ *His daughter was very active and noisy in the mornings.* 他女儿一到上午就很好动，吵吵闹闹的。•**noisi|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The students on the grass bank cheered noisily.* 学生们在河岸的草滩上吵闹地欢呼。❑ *She sat by the window, noisily gulping her morning coffee.* 清晨，她坐在窗边，咕咚咕咚地喝着咖啡。2 ADJ A **noisy** place is full of a lot of loud or unpleasant noise. 充满噪音的；嘈杂的 ❑ *It's a noisy place with film clips showing constantly on one of the cafe's giant screens.* 这个咖啡馆很嘈杂，室内的一个大屏幕上不停地播放着电影片段。❑ *The baggage hall was crowded and noisy.* 行李大厅拥挤嘈杂。3 ADJ If you describe someone as **noisy**, you are critical of them for trying to attract attention to their views by frequently and forcefully discussing them. （为引起注意）吵吵嚷嚷的；哗众取宠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the noisy and unpopular fringe groups that are attempting to change the culture of their society.* 企图变革社会文化的哗众取宠、不受欢迎的边缘群体

no|mad /'nəʊmæd/ (**nomads**) N-COUNT A **nomad** is a member of a group of people who travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. 游牧民；游牧部落的人 ❑ *...a country of nomads who raise cattle and camels.* 饲养牛和骆驼的游牧国度

no|mad|ic /nəʊ'mædɪk/ 1 ADJ **Nomadic** people travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. 游牧的；游牧生活的 ❑ *...the great nomadic tribes of the Western Sahara.* 西撒哈拉伟大的游牧部落 2 ADJ If someone has a **nomadic** way of life, they travel from place to place and do not have a settled home. 流浪的；漂泊的 ❑ *The daughter of a railway engineer, she at first had a somewhat nomadic childhood.* 作为一个铁路工程师的女儿，她最初的童年生活有些漂泊不定。

'no-man's land 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **No-man's land** is an area of land that is not owned or controlled by anyone, for example the area of land between two opposing armies. 无人地带；无人管辖地区 ❑ *In Tobruk, leading a patrol in no-man's land, he was blown up by a mortar bomb.* 他带领巡逻队在图卜鲁格无人区巡逻时遭迫击炮弹击中身亡。❑ [+between] *...the no-man's land between the Jordanian and Iraqi frontier posts.* 约旦和伊拉克边境哨所之间的无人地带 2 N-SING If you refer to a situation as a **no-man's land** between different things, you mean that it seems unclear because it does not fit into any of the categories. 尚未确定的情况；中间状态 ❑ [+between] *The play is set in the dangerous no-man's land between youth and adolescence.* 这部戏描写的是青年时期和青春期之间那段危险、暧昧的时光。

nom de guerre /ˌnɒm də 'geə^r/ (**noms de guerre**) N-COUNT A **nom de guerre** is a false name which is sometimes used by people who belong to an unofficial military organization. （非官方军事组织成员有时使用的）假名，化名【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a Serb militia leader who goes by the nom de guerre Arkan.* 化名为阿尔坎的塞尔维亚民兵组织领袖

nom de plume /ˌnɒm də 'plu:m/ (**noms de plume**) N-COUNT An author's **nom de plume** is a name that he or she uses instead of their real name. （作者的）笔名【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *She writes under the nom de plume of Alison Cooper.* 她用笔名艾莉森·库珀写作。

no|men|cla|ture /nə'menklətʃə^r, AM 美 'nəʊmənkleɪtʃər/ (**nomenclatures**) N-UNCOUNT The **nomenclature** of a particular set of things is the system of naming those things. 命名法【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...mistakes arising from ignorance of the nomenclature of woody plants.* 因不了解木本植物命名法而产生的错误

no|men|kla|tu|ra /ˌnəʊmenklə'tʊərə/ N-SING In former communist countries, **the nomenklatura** were the people the Communist Party approved of and appointed to positions of authority. 党政要员（苏联和原东欧社会主义国家由共产党任命的干部）

nomi|nal /'nɒmɪnᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **nominal** to indicate that someone or something is supposed to have a particular identity or status, but in reality does not have it. 名义上的；有名无实的 ❑ *As he was still not allowed to run a company, his wife became its nominal head.* 因为他仍未获准经营公司，他妻子成了名义上的老板。❑ *I was brought up a nominal Christian.* 我成长为名不副实的基督徒。•**nomi|nal|ly** ADV [oft ADV before v] ❑ *The Sultan was still nominally the Chief of Staff.* 苏丹仍是名义上的参谋长。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **nominal** price or sum of money is very small in comparison with the real cost or value of the thing that is being bought or sold. （价格或款项）微不足道的，象征性的 ❑ *All the ferries carry bicycles free or for a nominal charge.* 所有渡船都免费或以极低的收费运载自行车。3 ADJ [ADJ n] In economics, the **nominal** value, rate, or level of something is the one expressed in terms of current prices or figures, without taking into account general changes in prices that take place over time. （价值、比率或水平）名义的 ❑ *Inflation would be lower and so nominal rates would be rather more attractive in real terms.* 通货膨胀会更低，因此名义利率实际上会更具吸引力。

Word Link 词根词缀 *nom = name* 名称：*misnomer, nominal, nominee*

nomi|nal 'group (**nominal groups**) N-COUNT A **nominal group** is the same as a **noun group**. 同 noun group

nomi|nate /'nɒmɪneɪt/ (**nominates, nominating, nominated**) 1 VERB If someone **is nominated** for a job or position, their name is formally suggested as a candidate for it. （为工作或职位）提名，推荐 ❑ [be v-ed] *Under party rules each candidate has to be nominated by 55 Labour MPs.* 根据党章，每个候选人必须得到 55 名工党下院议员的提名。❑ [v n +for] *The public will be able to nominate candidates for awards such as the MBE.* 公众将可以推荐大英帝国勋章之类的奖项的候选人。❑ [v n +as] *...a presidential decree nominating him as sports ambassador.* 提名他为体育大使的总统令 [Also v n, v n to-inf] 2 VERB If you **nominate** someone to a job or position,

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you formally choose them to hold that job or position. 任命；指定 ❑ [v n] *Voters will choose fifty of the seventy five deputies. The Emir will nominate the rest.* 选民将选出 75 名代表中的 50 名，其余代表由埃米尔指定。❑ [v n *+to*] *The E.U. would nominate two members to the committee.* 欧盟将为该委员会指定两名委员。❑ [*be* v-ed *+as*] *He was nominated by the African National Congress as one of its team at the Groote Sehuur talks.* 非洲人国民大会指派他为参加格鲁特舒尔会谈的代表团成员之一。❑ [v n to-inf] *It is legally possible for an elderly person to nominate someone to act for them, should they become incapable of looking after themselves.* 从法律上来说，如果老人生活不能自理，他可以指定某人为其代理事务。[Also v n *+as*, v n n] ❸ VERB If someone or something such as an actor or a film **is nominated** for an award, someone formally suggests that they should be given that award. （为某奖项）提名（演员、影片等）❑ [*be* v-ed *+for*] *Practically every movie he made was nominated for an Oscar.* 他执导的影片几乎每部都获得过奥斯卡奖提名。❑ [v n *+as*] *...a campaign to nominate the twice World Champion as Sports Personality of the Year.* 提名那位两届世界冠军获得者为年度体育人物的拉票活动 [Also v n *+for*]

nomi|na|tion /ˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃ°n/ (**nominations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **nomination** is an official suggestion of someone as a candidate in an election or for a job. （选举、职务竞争中的）提名 ❑ *...his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination.* 他参加共和党总统提名角逐的候选资格 ❑ [*+for*] *...a list of nominations for senior lectureships.* 高级讲师提名名单 ❷ N-COUNT A **nomination for** an award is an official suggestion that someone or something should be given that award. （奖项的）提名 ❑ [*+for*] *They say he's certain to get a nomination for best supporting actor.* 他们说他肯定能获得最佳男配角奖的提名。❑ *Alan Parker's film 'The Commitments' has six nominations.* 艾伦·帕克的电影《追梦者》获得了 6 项提名。❸ N-VAR The **nomination** of someone to a particular job or position is their appointment to that job or position. 任命；指定 ❑ [*+of*] *They opposed the nomination of a junior officer to the position of Inspector General of Police.* 他们反对任命一名低级警官担任警务总监。

nomi|na|tive /ˈnɒmɪnətɪv/ N-SING In the grammar of some languages, **the nominative** or **the nominative case** is the case used for a noun when it is the subject of a verb. （某些语言语法中的）主格（Compare 比较 **accusative.**）

nomi|nee /ˌnɒmɪˈniː/ (**nominees**) N-COUNT A **nominee** is someone who is nominated for a job, position, or award. 被提名者 ❑ *I was delighted to be a nominee and to receive such a prestigious award in recognition of our company's achievements.* 我很高兴获得提名，也很荣幸接受如此声誉卓著的奖项，这是对我们公司所取得成就的认可。

Word Link 词根词缀 *nom ≈ name* 名称：*misnomer, nominal, nominee*

non- /nɒn-/ ❶ PREFIX **Non-** is used in front of adjectives and nouns to form adjectives that describe something as not having a particular quality or feature. （置于形容词和名词前构成形容词，指不具有某一特质或特定方面）表示“非”、“无” ❑ *...non-nuclear weapons.* 非核武器 ❑ *...non-verbal communication.* 非言语交流 ❷ PREFIX **Non-** is used in front of nouns to form nouns which refer to situations where a particular action has not or will not take place. （置于名词前构成名词，指特定行动尚未或不会发生）表示“不”、“未” ❑ *He was disqualified from the council for non-attendance.* 他因缺席而被该委员会取消了资格。❑ *Both countries agreed that normal relations would be based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs.* 两国一致认为正常邦交关系应建立在互不干涉内政的基础之上。❸ PREFIX **Non-** is used in front of nouns to form nouns which refer to people who do not belong to a particular group or category. （置于名词前构成名词，指不属于特定群体或类别的人）表示“非”、“不” ❑ *Children of smokers are more likely to start smoking than are children of non-smokers.* 吸烟者的子女比不吸烟者的子女更有可能会抽烟。

ˌnon-aˈggression

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonaggression**

N-UNCOUNT If a country adopts a policy of **non-aggression**, it declares that it will not attack or try to harm a particular country in any way. 不侵略；不侵犯 ❑ *A non-aggression pact will be signed between the two countries.* 两国将签署互不侵犯条约。

ˌnon-alcoˈholic

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonalcoholic**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **non-alcoholic** drink does not contain alcohol. 不含酒精的 ❑ *...bottles of non-alcoholic beer.* 一瓶瓶不含酒精的啤酒

ˌnon-aˈligned

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonaligned**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-aligned** countries did not support or were in no way linked to groups of countries headed by the United States or the former Soviet Union. 不结盟的 ❑ *...a meeting of foreign ministers from non-aligned countries.* 不结盟国家外交部长会议

ˌnon-aˈlignment

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonalignment**

N-UNCOUNT **Non-alignment** is the state or policy of being non-aligned. 不结盟 ❑ *The Afro-Asian nations had approved the basic general principles of non-alignment.* 亚非国家已经同意了不结盟的基本通则。

non|cha|lant /ˈnɒnʃələnt, AM 美 ˌnɑːnʃəˈlɑːnt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **nonchalant**, you mean that they appear not to worry or care about things and that they seem very calm. 无动于衷的；漠不关心的 ❑ [*+about*] *Clark's mother is nonchalant about her role in her son's latest work.* 克拉克的母亲对自己在儿子最新作品中的角色漠不关心。❑ *It merely underlines our rather more nonchalant attitude to life.* 这仅仅是更凸显了我们相当漠然的生活态度。•**non|cha|lance** /ˈnɒnʃələns, AM 美 ˌnɑːnʃəˈlɑːns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Affecting nonchalance, I handed her two hundred dollar bills.* 我装作一副无动于衷的样子，递给她 200 美元钞票。•**non|cha|lant|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'Does Will intend to return with us?' Joanna asked as nonchalantly as she could.* “威尔打算和我们一起回去吗？”乔安娜尽量装作若无其事地问道。

ˌnon-ˈcombatant (**non-combatants**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **noncombatant**

❶ N-COUNT [usu N n] **Non-combatant** troops are members of the armed forces whose duties do not include fighting. （军队中的）非战斗人员 ❑ *The General does not like non-combatant personnel near a scene of action.* 将军不喜欢非战斗人员靠近战场。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] In a war, **non-combatants** are people who are not members of the armed forces. （战争时期的）平民 ❑ *The Red Cross has arranged two local ceasefires, allowing non-combatants to receive medical help.* 红十字会已经安排了两次局部停火，以使平民能够接受医疗救助。

ˌnon-comˈmissioned

in AM, use 美国英语用 **noncommissioned**

ADJ [ADJ n] A **non-commissioned** officer in the armed forces is someone with a rank such as corporal or sergeant who used to have a lower rank, rather than an officer of higher rank who has been given a commission. 未授军官衔的；军士的

non|com|mit|tal /ˌnɒnkəˈmɪtᵊl/ also **non-committal** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You can describe someone as **noncommittal** when they deliberately do not express their opinion or intentions clearly. （态度、观点等）不明朗的；不表态的 ❑ *Mr Hall is non-committal about the number of jobs that the development corporation has created.* 霍尔先生并未明确说明开发公司已创造的岗位数量。❑ *Sylvia's face was noncommittal.* 西尔维娅一脸不置可否。❑ *...a very bland non-committal answer.* 不疼不痒、不明不白的答复 •**non|com|mit|tal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'I like some of his novels better than others,' I said noncommittally.* “他的小说有几部我更喜欢些。”我不置可否地说。

non|con|form|ist /ˌnɒnkənˈfɔːˈmɪst/ (**nonconformists**) also **non-conformist** ❶ ADJ If you say that someone's way of life or opinions are **nonconformist**, you mean that they are different from those of most people. 不墨守成规的；不遵循主流思想的 ❑ *Their views are non-conformist and their political opinions are extreme.* 他们的看法与众不同，政治见解也很极端。❑ *...a nonconformist*

lifestyle. 与众不同的生活方式 •N-COUNT **A nonconformist** is someone who is nonconformist. 不墨守成规的人；不合主流者 ❑ *Victoria stood out as a dazzling non-conformist.* 维多利亚以令人惊叹的打破陈规者的形象而引人注目。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **In Britain, nonconformist** churches are Protestant churches which are not part of the Church of England. (英国)不信奉英国国教的，非圣公会的 ❑ *His father was a Nonconformist minister.* 他父亲是新教牧师。 •N-COUNT **A nonconformist** is a member of a nonconformist church. (不信奉英国国教的)新教徒 ❑ *Although he seems to be an old-fashioned non-conformist, he is in fact a very devout Catholic.* 虽然他看起来像传统的新教徒，实际是非常虔诚的天主教徒。

non|con|form|ity /ˌnɒnkənˈfɔːmɪti/ also **non-conformity** N-UNCOUNT **Nonconformity** is behaviour or thinking which is different from that of most people. 不符常规的行为；不合主流的思维 ❑ *You're deliberately unconventional. Even your choice of clothes is a statement of your non-conformity.* 你故意有悖传统，甚至连着装都在表明自己不认同主流思想。 ❑ *Lovelock's principled nonconformity can be traced to his childhood.* 洛夫洛克自成一套的特立独行可以追溯到他的童年。

ˌnon-cusˈtodial 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone who has been found guilty of a crime or offence is given a **non-custodial** sentence, their punishment does not involve going to prison. 非监禁的；监外执行的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...non-custodial punishments for minor criminals.* 对轻刑罪犯的非监禁惩罚 2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **non-custodial** parent in a couple who are separated or divorced is the parent who does not live with the children. (分居或离异夫妇中)非监护人的，无监护权的 ❑ *More than half the children of divorce did not see the non-custodial parent on a regular basis.* 超出半数的离婚家庭的孩子没有定期与无监护权的家长见面。

non|de|script /ˈnɒndɪskrɪpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **nondescript**, you mean that their appearance is rather dull, and not at all interesting or attractive. 毫无特色的；毫无吸引力的 ❑ *Europa House is one of those hundreds of nondescript buildings along the Bath Road.* 欧罗巴大楼是巴斯大道沿路那些成百上千幢毫无特色的建筑之一。 ❑ *...a nondescript woman of uncertain age.* 年龄不详、相貌平庸的女士

non-dom /ˈnɒndɒm/ (**non-doms**) N-COUNT **A non-dom** is a person who does not live in the country in which they were born. 非本国居民 ❑ *The spotlight is on the bewildering world of non-doms and offshore taxation.* 关注焦点在令人晕头转向的非本国居民和离岸税务问题上。

none ◆◆ /nʌn/ 1 QUANT **None of** something means not even a small amount of it. **None of** a group of people or things means not even one of them. 没有一点儿；全无；没有一个 ❑ [+of] *She did none of the maintenance on the vehicle itself.* 她对车子本身没有进行半点养护。 ❑ [+of] *None of us knew how to treat her.* 我们没有人知道该如何对待她。 •PRON **None** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I turned to bookshops and libraries seeking information and found none.* 我去了书店和图书馆查找资料，但什么也没找到。 ❑ *No one could imagine a great woman painter. None had existed yet.* 没有谁能想象出一位伟大的女画家是什么样子。这样的画家还没有出现过。 ❑ *Only two cars produced by Austin-Morris could reach 100 mph and none could pass the 10-second acceleration test.* 奥斯丁－莫里斯集团生产的车中只有两款能达到每小时 100 英里的速度，而且没有一款能通过 10 秒加速测试。 2 PHRASE If you say that someone **will have none of** something, or **is having none of** something, you mean that they refuse to accept it. 不准；拒绝接受【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He knew his own mind and was having none of their attempts to keep him at home.* 他心意已决，坚决不答应他们想要将自己留在家中。 3 PHRASE You use **none too** in front of an adjective or adverb in order to emphasize that the quality mentioned is not present. (用于形容词或副词前，强调提到的特质不存在)毫无，毫不【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He was none too thrilled to hear from me at that hour.* 在那个钟点接到我的电话，他一点儿也兴奋不起来。 ❑ *Her hand grasped my shoulder, none too gently.* 她的手抓住了我的肩膀，特别用力。 4 PHRASE You use **none the** to say that someone or something does not have any more of a particular quality than they did before. (表示原有的特质现已失去)毫不，一点也不 ❑ *You could end up committed to yet another savings scheme and none the wiser about managing your finances.* 你可能最终又会把钱投入另一个储蓄计划，在理财方面丝毫没有变得明智些。 ❑ *He became convinced that his illness was purely imaginary: that made it none the better.* 他逐渐相信了自己的病纯粹是想象出来的，但那也没有让他的病情有任何好转。 5 **none of your business** → see **business** 6 **none other than** → see **other** 7 **second to none** → see **second**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *none* with:

PRON. none **of that/this/those** 那个／这个／那些中全无，none **of them/us** 他们／我们中没有一个人 1
ADV. **almost** none 几乎没有，**virtually** none 实际上没有，none **whatsoever** 一点也没有 1
none **too** 一点也不 3

non|en|tity /nɒˈnentɪti/ (**nonentities**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nonentity**, you mean that they are not special or important in any way. 无名小卒；无足轻重的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Amidst the current bunch of nonentities, he is a towering figure.* 在当前这帮无足轻重的人里面，他算是鹤立鸡群。 ❑ *She was written off then as a political nonentity.* 她当时被认定是成不了气候的政坛小人物。

ˌnon-esˈsential (non-essentials)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonessential**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-essential** means not absolutely necessary. 非必要的 ❑ *The crisis has led to the closure of a number of non-essential government services.* 危机已导致许多可有可无的政府机构关闭。 ❑ *...non-essential goods.* 非必要商品 2 N-PLURAL **Non-essentials** are things that are not absolutely necessary. 非必要的东西 ❑ *In a recession, consumers could be expected to cut down on non-essentials like toys.* 经济不景气时，消费者可能会减少在类似玩具等非必需品上的支出。

none|the|less /ˌnʌnðəˈles/ ADV **Nonetheless** means the same as **nevertheless**. 同 nevertheless【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was still a long way to go. Nonetheless, some progress had been made.* 路还很长，不过已经取得了一些进展。 ❑ *His face is serious but nonetheless very friendly.* 他一脸严肃，但还是非常友好。

ˌnon-eˈvent (non-events)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonevent**

N-COUNT If you say that something was a **non-event**, you mean that it was disappointing or dull, especially when this was not what you had expected. (尤指出乎意料的)令人失望的事，无趣的事 ❑ *Unfortunately, the entire evening was a total non-event.* 遗憾的是，整个晚上都没什么特别有趣的事。

ˌnon-exˈecutive (non-executives) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone who has a **non-executive** position in a company or organization gives advice but is not responsible for making decisions or ensuring that decisions are carried out. (董事等)非执行的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...non-executive directors.* 非执行董事 2 N-COUNT **A non-executive** is someone who has a non-executive position in a company or organization. 非执行董事；无行政职权者【BUSINESS 商】

ˌnon-eˈxistence also **nonexistence** N-UNCOUNT **Non-existence** is the fact of not existing. 不存在 ❑ [+of] *I was left with puzzlement as to the existence or non-existence of God.* 我对上帝存在与否还是困惑不解。

ˌnon-eˈxistent also **nonexistent** ADJ If you say that something is **non-existent**, you mean that it does not exist when you feel that it should. 不存在的 ❑ *Hygiene was non-existent: no running water, no bathroom.* 卫生根本谈不上：没有自来水，没有卫生间。

ˈnon-fat also **nonfat** ADJ **Non-fat** foods have very low amounts of fat in them. 脱脂的 ❑ *...plain non-fat yogurt.* 原味脱脂酸奶

Word Link 词根词缀 ***non*** = ***not*** 不；非：*non-fat, non-fiction, non-profit*

ˌnon-ˈfiction also **nonfiction** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Non-fiction** is writing that gives information or describes real events, rather than telling a story. 非小说作品；纪实文学 ❑ *The series will include both fiction and non-fiction.* 本系列丛书将包括小说和非小说作

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品。❑ *Lewis is the author of thirteen novels and ten non-fiction books.* 刘易斯写了 13 部小说和 10 部纪实文学作品。

→ see **genre, library**

Word Link 词根词缀 *non ≈ not* 不；非：*non-fat, non-fiction, non-profit*

non-finite also **nonfinite** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **non-finite** clause is a clause which is based on an infinitive or a participle and has no tense.（从句）非限定的（Compare 比较 **finite**.）

non-governmental organization (non-governmental organizations) N-COUNT A **non-governmental organization** is the same as an **NGO**. 同 NGO

non-human also **nonhuman** ADJ **Non-human** means not human or not produced by humans. 非人类的；不属于人类的 ❑ *Hostility towards outsiders is characteristic of both human and non-human animals.* 对外来者怀有敌意是人类和其他动物共有的特征。

non-intervention

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonintervention**

N-UNCOUNT **Non-intervention** is the practice or policy of not becoming involved in a dispute or disagreement between other people and of not helping either side. 不干涉；不介入 ❑ *Generally, I think the policy of non-intervention is the correct one.* 总的来说，我认为不干涉政策是正确选择。

non-linear also **nonlinear** ADJ If you describe something as **non-linear**, you mean that it does not progress or develop smoothly from one stage to the next in a logical way. Instead, it makes sudden changes, or seems to develop in different directions at the same time. 不按逻辑规律的；非线性的 ❑ *...a non-linear narrative structure.* 非线性叙事结构

non-member (non-members)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonmember**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Non-members** of a club or organization are people who are not members of it. 非会员；非成员 ❑ *The scheme is also open to non-members.* 该方案也向非成员开放。❑ *Spain imposed levies on farm imports from non-member states.* 西班牙对来自非成员国的进口农产品征税。

non-nuclear

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonnuclear**

ADJ **Non-nuclear** means not using or involving nuclear weapons or nuclear power. 非核的；非核武器的 ❑ *The agreement is the first postwar treaty to reduce non-nuclear weapons in Europe.* 该协议是战后欧洲削减非核武器的第一个条约。

no-no N-SING If you say that something is **a no-no**, you think it is undesirable or unacceptable. 不容许的事物；不能接受的事物；被禁止的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We all know that cheating on our taxes is a no-no.* 我们都知道偷逃税是绝对不行的。

no-nonsense 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **no-nonsense** person, you approve of the fact that they are efficient, direct, and quite tough. 讲究实际的；干脆利索的；不容胡闹的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She saw herself as a direct, no-nonsense modern woman.* 她认为自己是个直截了当、不拖泥带水的现代女性。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as a **no-nonsense** thing, you approve of the fact that it is plain and does not have unnecessary parts. 简单实用的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *You'll need no-nonsense boots for the jungle.* 你需要一双实用的靴子穿越丛林。

non-partisan

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nonpartisan**

ADJ A person or group that is **non-partisan** does not support or help a particular political party or group. 无党派的；超党派的 ❑ *...a non-partisan organization that does economic research for business and labor groups.* 为商业团体和劳工组织做经济研究的无党派组织 ❑ *...the president's Thanksgiving Day call for a non-partisan approach to the problem.* 总统在感恩节发出的寻求以无党派途径解决该问题的呼吁

non-payment also **nonpayment** N-UNCOUNT **Non-payment** is a failure to pay a sum of money that you owe. 不付；未付；❑ [+of] *She has received an eviction order from the council for non-payment of rent.* 因为没有支付租金，她已经收到了市政会发给她的驱逐令。

nonplussed /nɒn'plʌst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **nonplussed**, you feel confused and unsure how to react. 不知所措的；进退维谷的 ❑ *She expected him to ask for a scotch and was rather nonplussed when he asked her to mix him a martini and lemonade.* 她料想他会要一杯苏格兰威士忌，所以当他请她调一杯马提尼酒加柠檬水时，她有点不知所措。

non-profit also **nonprofit** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **non-profit** organization is one which is not run with the aim of making a profit. 非营利的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Her center is typical of many across the country—a non-profit organization that cares for about 50 children.* 她的中心照顾着大约 50 名儿童，是全国众多非营利机构的典型代表。

non-profit-making also **nonprofit-making** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **non-profit-making** organization or charity is not run with the intention of making a profit. 非营利的【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *...the Film Theatre Foundation, a non-profit-making company which raises money for the arts.* 电影院基金会，为艺术募集资金的非营利机构

non-proliferation also **nonproliferation** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Non-proliferation** is the limiting of the production and spread of something such as nuclear or chemical weapons.（核武器、化学武器等的）防扩散，不扩散 ❑ *...the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.*《防止核扩散条约》

non-resident (non-residents)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonresident**

ADJ A **non-resident** person is someone who is visiting a particular place but who does not live or stay there permanently. 非定居的；暂住的；非常住的 ❑ *The paper said that 100,000 non-resident workers would have to be sent back to their home villages.* 报纸上说 10 万名暂住工人将不得不被遣送回乡。•N-COUNT A **non-resident** is someone who is non-resident. 非定居者；暂住者 ❑ *Both hotels have gardens and restaurants open to non-residents.* 两个宾馆都有向非住客开放的花园和餐厅。

nonsense /'nɒnsəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something spoken or written is **nonsense**, you mean that you consider it to be untrue or silly. 胡说；假话；蠢话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Most orthodox doctors however dismiss this as complete nonsense.* 但大多数传统医生认为此说法完全是胡说八道。❑ *...all that poetic nonsense about love.* 所有那些关于爱情的充满诗情画意的假话 ❑ *'I'm putting on weight.'—'Nonsense my dear.'* "我长胖了。"——"哪里的话，亲爱的。"2 N-VAR [oft *a* N] You can use **nonsense** to refer to something that you think is foolish or that you disapprove of. 愚蠢的举动；冒失（或轻浮）的行为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Surely it is an economic nonsense to deplete the world of natural resources.* 耗尽世界的自然资源毋庸置疑是愚蠢的经济行为。❑ *I think there is a limit to how much of this nonsense people are going to put up with.* 我想人们对这种胡闹总有一个承受极限。3 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to spoken or written words that do not mean anything because they do not make sense as **nonsense**. 无意义的话；荒谬的话 ❑ *...a children's nonsense poem by Charles E Carryl.* 查尔斯·E. 卡里尔胡写的一首儿童打油诗 4 → see also **no-nonsense** 5 PHRASE To **make a nonsense of** something or to **make nonsense of** it means to make it seem ridiculous or pointless. 使显得荒唐；使失去意义 ❑ *The fighting made a nonsense of peace pledges made in London last week.* 这场战斗使上周在伦敦所作的和平承诺变成一纸空文。

Thesaurus 同类词 *nonsense* Also look up:

N. foolishness, gibberish 1 3
absurdity, irrationality, rubbish 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nonsense* with:

ADJ. **absolute** nonsense 一派胡言；纯粹胡闹，**complete** nonsense 一派胡言；纯粹胡闹，**utter** nonsense 一派胡言；纯粹胡闹 1 2 3

V. **talk** nonsense 胡说八道 1 3

non|sen|si|cal /nɒn'sensɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **nonsensical**, you think it is stupid, ridiculous, or untrue. 愚蠢的；荒唐的；虚假的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It seemed to me that Sir Robert's arguments were nonsensical.* 在我看来，罗伯特爵士的争辩纯属瞎说。❑ *There were no nonsensical promises about reviving the economy.* 复苏经济的承诺是千真万确的。

non sequitur /ˌnɒn 'sekwɪtəʳ/ (**non sequiturs**) N-VAR A **non sequitur** is a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has just been said. 前后不连贯的陈述；不根据前提的推理；不合逻辑的推论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Had she missed something important, or was this just a non sequitur?* 她是不是漏掉了什么重要的东西，抑或这只是瞎猜呢？

non-smoker (**non-smokers**) also **nonsmoker** N-COUNT A **non-smoker** is someone who does not smoke. 不吸烟的人❑ *Nobody will be allowed to smoke in an office if there are non-smokers present.* 如果有不吸烟的人在场，任何人不得在办公室吸烟。

non-smoking also **nonsmoking** 1 ADJ A **non-smoking** area in a public place is an area in which people are not allowed to smoke. (公共场所)禁止吸烟的❑ *More and more restaurants are providing non-smoking areas.* 越来越多的餐厅开始辟出无烟区。2 ADJ A **non-smoking** person is a person who does not smoke. (人)不吸烟的❑ *The fertility of women who smoke is half that of non-smoking women.* 吸烟女士的生育能力是不吸烟女士的一半。

non-specific also **nonspecific** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-specific** medical conditions or symptoms have more than one possible cause. (病况、症状等)非特异性的，有不止一种原因的❑ *...non-specific headaches.* 非特异性头痛 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **non-specific** is general rather than precise or exact. 不明确的；非特定的❑ *I intend to use these terms in a deliberately non-specific and all-embracing way.* 我有意含糊笼统地使用这些词语。

non-standard also **nonstandard** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-standard** things are different from the usual version or type of that thing. 不标准的；不规范的❑ *The shop is completely out of non-standard sizes.* 这家商店完全不是标准的规模。

non-starter (**non-starters**) also **nonstarter** N-COUNT If you describe a plan or idea as a **non-starter**, you mean that it has no chance of success. 无望成功的计划(或想法)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The United States is certain to reject the proposal as a non-starter.* 美国肯定会以无成功希望为由拒绝这项提案。

non-stick also **nonstick** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-stick** saucepans, frying pans, or baking tins have a special coating on the inside which prevents food from sticking to them. (煎锅等)不粘(食物)的

non-stop also **nonstop** ADJ Something that is **non-stop** continues without any pauses or interruptions. 不停的；不间断的；直达的❑ *Many U.S. cities now have non-stop flights to Aspen.* 美国很多城市现在都有直飞阿斯彭的航班。❑ *...80 minutes of non-stop music.* 80 分钟不间断的音乐❑ *The training was non-stop and continued for three days.* 培训不间断地连续进行了 3 天。•ADV [ADV after v] **Non-stop** is also an adverb. ❑ *Amy and her group had driven non-stop through Spain.* 埃米和她的小组一路马不停蹄地驱车穿越西班牙。❑ [+for] *The snow fell non-stop for 24 hours.* 这场雪连续下了 24 小时。

Thesaurus 同类词 *non-stop* Also look up:

ADJ. continuous, direct, uninterrupted

non-union

in AM, use 美国英语用 **nonunion**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-union** workers do not belong to a trade union or labor union. A **non-union** company or organization does not employ workers who belong to a trade union or labor union. (工人)不属于工会的，未加入工会的；(公司或组织)不雇用工会会员的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company originally intended to reopen the factory with non-union workers.* 公司原打算雇用不属于工会的工人重新开工。

non-verbal also **nonverbal** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Non-verbal** communication consists of things such as the expression on your face, your arm movements, or your tone of voice, which show how you feel about something without using words. 不使用语言的；非言语的

non-violent also **nonviolent** 1 ADJ **Non-violent** methods of bringing about change do not involve hurting people or causing damage. (手段)非暴力的，不诉诸武力的❑ *King was a worldwide symbol of non-violent protest against racial injustice.* 金是全世界非暴力抗议种族不平等运动的象征。❑ *I would only belong to an environmental movement if it was explicitly non-violent.* 我只会投身明确宣称采用非暴力手段的环境保护运动。•**non-violence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His commitment to non-violence remains an example for international community.* 他对非暴力事业的执著至今仍是国际社会的表率。2 ADJ You can refer to someone or something such as a crime as **non-violent** when that person or thing does not hurt or injure people. (犯罪等)不使用暴力的，不伤害他人的❑ *...non-violent offenders.* 非暴力犯罪的罪犯

non-white (**non-whites**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **nonwhite**

ADJ A **non-white** person is a member of a race of people who are not of European origin. 非欧洲血统的；非白种人的❑ *Non-white people are effectively excluded from certain jobs.* 一些特定的工作事实上将非白种人排斥在外。❑ *60 percent of the population is non-white.* 60% 的人口属于非欧洲血统。•N-COUNT **Non-white** is also a noun. ❑ *Not one non-white has ever been selected to play for the team.* 没有一个非白种人曾入选球队。

noo|dle /'nu:dᵊl/ (**noodles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Noodles** are long, thin, curly strips of pasta. They are used especially in Chinese and Italian cooking. 面条

nook /nʊk/ (**nooks**) 1 N-COUNT A **nook** is a small and sheltered place. 隐蔽处；偏僻处❑ *We found a seat in a little nook, and had some lunch.* 我们在一个小角落找了个位子，吃了点午饭。2 PHRASE If you talk about every **nook and cranny** of a place or situation, you mean every part or every aspect of it. 各个角落；到处【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Boxes are stacked in every nook and cranny at the factory.* 盒子叠放在工厂的各个角落。❑ [+of] *...Cole's vast knowledge of the nooks and crannies of British politics.* 科尔对英国政治方方面面的熟识

nookie /'nʊki/ also **nooky** N-UNCOUNT You can refer to sexual intercourse as **nookie**. Some people consider this word offensive. 性交(有些人认为此词具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the fearful Hollywood sin of pre-marital nookie.* 好莱坞可怕的婚前性罪恶

noon /nu:n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] **Noon** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the day. 正午；中午❑ *The long day of meetings started at noon.* 从中午开始，各种会议开个没完，真是漫长的一天。❑ *Our branches are open from 9 am to 5 pm during the week and until 12 noon on Saturdays.* 我们的分行每周一至周五上午 9 点到下午 5 点营业，周六营业到中午 12 点。2 → see also **high noon** 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Noon** means happening or appearing in the middle part of the day. 正午的；中午的❑ *The noon sun was fierce.* 正午的阳光火辣辣的。❑ *He expected the transfer to go through by today's noon deadline.* 他希望转账在今天中午的最后期限之前完成。4 **morning, noon, and night** → see **morning**

noon|day /'nu:ndeɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Noonday** means happening or appearing in the middle part of the day. 正午发生的；中午出现的❑ *It was hot, nearly 90 degrees in the noonday sun.* 天很热，正午的阳光下，温度高达近 90 华氏度。

'no one ↔ also **no-one** PRON **No one** means not a single person, or not a single member of a particular group or set. 没有人；无人❑ *Everyone wants to be a hero, but no one wants to die.* 每个人都想成为英雄，但没有人想死。❑ *No one can open mail except the person to whom it has been addressed.* 除收信人本人外，没人能打开邮件。

noose /nu:s/ (**nooses**) N-COUNT A **noose** is a circular loop at the end of a piece of rope or wire. A noose is tied with a knot that allows it to be tightened, and it is usually used to trap animals or hang people. 绳套；套索；活扣

nope /nəʊp/ CONVENTION **Nope** is sometimes used instead of 'no' as a negative response. (有时用以替代 no 作否定回答)不，不是【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *'Is she supposed to work today?'—'Nope, tomorrow.'* "今天她会上班吗？"——"不，她明天上。"

N

nor ◆◇ /nɔːr/ 1 CONJ You use **nor** after 'neither' in order to introduce the second alternative or the last of a number of alternatives in a negative statement. (在否定句中用于 neither 之后以引出第二项或几项中的最后一项)也不，也没有 ❑ *Neither Mr Rose nor Mr Woodhead was available for comment yesterday.* 昨天罗斯先生和伍德黑德先生都无暇发表意见。❑ *I can give you neither an opinion nor any advice.* 我既不能给你意见，也不能提供任何建议。❑ *They can neither read nor write, nor can they comprehend such concepts.* 他们不会读，不会写，也理解不了这样的概念。2 CONJ You use **nor** after a negative statement in order to indicate that the negative statement also applies to you or to someone or something else. (用于否定陈述后，表示该否定句也适用于自己、其他人或其他事物)也不，也没有 ❑ *'None of us has any idea how long we're going to be here.'—'Nor do I.'* "我们没有人知道要在这儿呆多久。"——"我也不知道。" ❑ *'If my husband has no future,' she said, 'then nor do my children.'* "如果我丈夫没有前途，"她说，"那我的孩子们也没有。" ❑ *He doesn't want to live in the country when he grows up, nor does he want to live in the city.* 他长大后不想住在乡下，也不想住在城里。3 CONJ You use **nor** after a negative statement in order to introduce another negative statement which adds information to the previous one. (用于否定句后，引出另一否定句补充前句) ❑ *Cooking up a quick dish doesn't mean you have to sacrifice flavour. Nor does fast food have to be junk food.* 烹饪快餐并不意味着牺牲风味，快餐也不见得就一定是垃圾食品。

Nor|dic /ˈnɔːrdɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Nordic** means relating to the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe. 北欧诸国的；斯堪的纳维亚的 ❑ *The Nordic countries have been quick to assert their interest in the development of the Baltic States.* 北欧诸国很快就表示它们对波罗的诸国的发展感兴趣。

norm /nɔːrm/ (**norms**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Norms** are ways of behaving that are considered normal in a particular society. 行为准则；规范 ❑ [+of] *...the commonly accepted norms of democracy.* 被人们普遍接受的民主准则 ❑ *...a social norm that says drunkenness is inappropriate behaviour.* 认为醉酒是不当行为的社会规范 2 N-SING If you say that a situation is **the norm**, you mean that it is usual and expected. 通例；常规 ❑ [+in] *Families of six or seven are the norm in Borough Park.* 在波罗公园区，六口或七口之家十分普遍。❑ [+of] *The changes will lead to more flexible leases, and leases nearer to 15 years than the present norm of 25 years.* 这些变化将带来更灵活的、接近 15 年的租期，而不是现行的为期 25 年的常规租期。[Also +for] 3 N-COUNT A **norm** is an official standard or level that organizations are expected to reach. 标准；规范 ❑ *...an agency which would establish European norms and co-ordinate national policies to halt pollution.* 确立各项欧洲环保标准、协调各国政策以阻遏污染的机构

nor|mal ◆◇ /ˈnɔːrməl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **normal** is usual and ordinary, and is what people expect. 正常的；通常的；平常的 ❑ *He has occasional injections to maintain his good health but otherwise he lives a normal life.* 他偶尔要注射药物保持身体健康，但除此之外他生活一切正常。❑ *The two countries resumed normal diplomatic relations.* 两国恢复了正常的外交关系。❑ [+for] *Some of the shops were closed but that's quite normal for a Thursday afternoon.* 一些商店关门了，但在星期四下午这是很平常的。❑ *Life in Israel will continue as normal.* 在以色列，生活将一如既往。2 ADJ A **normal** person has no serious physical or mental health problems. 身体健康的；精神正常的 ❑ *Statistics indicate that depressed patients are more likely to become ill than are normal people.* 统计数据显示抑郁症患者比正常人更容易生病。❑ *Will the baby be normal?* 婴儿会一切正常吗？

Thesaurus 同类词 *normal* Also look up:

ADJ. ordinary, regular, typical, usual 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *normal* with:

N. normal **conditions** 正常情况，normal **development** 正常发展，normal **routine** 平常习惯 1

V. **return to** normal 回归平常 1

ADV. **back to** normal 回到常态 1
completely normal 完全正常(或健康)，**perfectly** normal 十分正常(或健康) 1 2

nor|mal|cy /ˈnɔːrməlsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Normalcy** is a situation in which everything is normal. 正常状态；常态 ❑ *Underneath this image of normalcy, addiction threatened to rip this family apart.* 在这一切正常的表象下潜伏的是将使这个家庭四分五裂的毒瘾。

nor|mal|ity /nɔːrˈmælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Normality** is a situation in which everything is normal. 正常状态；常态 ❑ *A semblance of normality has returned with people going to work and shops re-opening.* 随着人们开始上班，商店重新开张，表面上一切又恢复了正常。[Also +of]

nor|mal|ize /ˈnɔːrməlaɪz/ (**normalizes, normalizing, normalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **normalise**

1 VERB When you **normalize** a situation or when it **normalizes**, it becomes normal. (使)正常化；(使)变得正常 ❑ [v n] *Meditation tends to lower or normalize blood pressure.* 冥想有助于使血压降低或恢复正常。❑ [v] *There may be some deep-seated emotional reason which has to be dealt with before your eating habits normalize.* 要使饮食习惯正常，你也许要先处理好一些根深蒂固的情感问题。2 VERB If people, groups, or governments **normalize** relations, or when relations **normalize**, they become normal or return to normal. (使)(关系)正常化 ❑ [v n] *The two governments were close to normalizing relations.* 两国政府即将恢复正常邦交。❑ [v n +with] *The United States says they are not prepared to join in normalizing ties with their former enemy.* 美国表示他们不准备加入到和宿敌恢复正常关系的行动中。❑ [v] *If relations between Hanoi and Washington begin to normalise, anything is possible.* 如果河内和华盛顿之间的关系开始恢复正常，任何事情都有可能。•**nor|mali|za|tion** /ˌnɔːrməlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The two sides would like to see the normalisation of diplomatic relations.* 双方都愿意看到外交关系的正常化。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ize = making* 使：*finalize, marginalize, normalize*

nor|mal|ly ◆◇ /ˈnɔːrməli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something **normally** happens or that you **normally** do a particular thing, you mean that it is what usually happens or what you usually do. 正常地；通常；平常 ❑ *All airports in the country are working normally today.* 今天国内所有机场都运转正常。❑ *Social progress is normally a matter of struggles and conflicts.* 社会进步通常是斗争和冲突的结果。❑ *Normally, the transportation system in Paris carries 950,000 passengers a day.* 正常情况下，巴黎的交通系统每天运送乘客 95 万人次。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **normally**, you do it in the usual or conventional way. 常规地；按惯例 ❑ *She would apparently eat normally and then make herself sick.* 她显然还会照吃不误，然后把自己吃到恶心。❑ *...failure of the blood to clot normally.* 血液未能正常凝结

Nor|man /ˈnɔːrmən/ (**Normans**) 1 N-COUNT **The Normans** were the people who came from northern France and took control of England in 1066, or their descendants. 诺曼人；诺曼人后裔 2 ADJ **Norman** is used to refer to the period of history in Britain from 1066 until around 1300, and in particular to the style of architecture of that period. 诺曼时期的；(尤指建筑风格)诺曼式的 ❑ *In Norman England, the greyhound was a symbol of nobility.* 灵猩在诺曼时期的英格兰是高贵的象征。❑ *...a Norman castle.* 诺曼式城堡

nor|ma|tive /ˈnɔːrmətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Normative** means creating or stating particular rules of behaviour. 规范的；标准的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Normative sexual behaviour in our society remains heterosexual.* 我们社会标准的性行为仍旧是异性间的。❑ *...a normative model of teaching.* 教学的标准模式

Norse /nɔːrs/ 1 ADJ **Norse** means belonging or relating to Scandinavian countries in medieval times. (中世纪)斯堪的纳维亚的；与斯堪的纳维亚有关的 ❑ *In Norse mythology the moon is personified as male.* 在斯堪的纳维亚神话里，月亮被赋予了男性身份。2 N-UNCOUNT **Norse** is the language that was spoken in Scandinavian countries in medieval times. (中世纪的)斯堪的纳维亚语

Norse|man /ˈnɔːrsmən/ (**Norsemen**) N-COUNT **The Norsemen** were people who lived in Scandinavian countries in medieval times. (中世纪的)斯堪的纳维亚人

north ⇹ /nɔːrθ/ also **North** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **north** is the direction which is on your left when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises. 北；北方 ❑ *In the north the ground becomes very cold as the winter snow and ice covers the ground.* 冬天冰雪覆盖大地，北方的地面变得非常寒冷。❑ *Birds usually migrate from north to south.* 鸟类通常由北向南迁徙。2 N-SING **The north** of a place, country, or region is the part which is in the north. 北部；北部地区 ❑ *The scheme mostly benefits people in the North and Midlands.* 该方案主要的受益者是北部和中部地区的人们。❑ [+of] *...a tiny house in a village in the north of France.* 法国北部村庄里的一所小房子 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **north**, you travel towards the north. 向北方 ❑ *Anita drove north up Pacific Highway.* 安妮塔驱车沿太平洋公路向北行驶。4 ADV Something that is **north of** a place is positioned to the north of it. 在北方 ❑ [+of] *...a little village a few miles north of Portsmouth.* 位于朴次茅斯以北几英里处的小村庄 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **north** edge, corner, or part of a place or country is the part which is towards the north. 在北方的；北部的；向北方的；面朝北的 ❑ *...the north side of the mountain.* 山的北面 ❑ *They were coming in to land on the north coast of Crete.* 他们将从克里特岛北海岸登陆。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **'North'** is used in the names of some countries, states, and regions in the north of a larger area. (用在国家、州和地区名中)北(的) ❑ *There were demonstrations this weekend in cities throughout North America, Asia and Europe.* 本周末在北美洲、亚洲和欧洲的多个城市举行了示威游行。7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **north** wind is a wind that blows from the north. (风)从北方吹来的 ❑ *...a bitterly cold north wind.* 凛冽的北风 8 N-SING **The North** is used to refer to the richer, more developed countries of the world. 北方发达国家(指大部分位于北半球的富裕、发达国家) ❑ *Malaysia has emerged as the toughest critic of the North's environmental attitudes.* 马来西亚已成为对北方发达国家环保态度最严厉的批评者。

north|bound /ˈnɔːrθbaʊnd/ ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] **Northbound** roads or vehicles lead or are travelling towards the north. 通向北的；向北行驶的 ❑ *A 25 mile traffic jam clogged the northbound carriageway of the M6.* 长达 25 英里的交通拥堵阻塞了 M6 号高速公路的北行车道。❑ *Traffic was already very congested by six thirty this morning, particularly on the M1 northbound.* 今早 6 点 30 分时道路已经拥塞严重，尤其是 M1 号高速公路北行方向。

ˌnorth-ˈeast ⇹ also **northeast** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **north-east** is the direction which is halfway between north and east. 东北；东北方 ❑ *The land to the north-east fell away into meadows.* 陆地在东北方向地势渐低，形成草地。2 N-SING **The north-east** of a place, country, or region is the part which is in the north-east. 东北部；东北部地区 ❑ *The north-east, with 60 million people, is the most densely populated part of the United States.* 有 6,000 万人口的东北部是美国人口最稠密的地区。❑ [+of] *They're all from Newcastle in the North East of England.* 他们都来自英格兰东北部的纽卡斯尔。3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **north-east**, you travel towards the north-east. 向东北 ❑ *The streets were jammed with slow moving traffic, army convoys moving north-east.* 军车队向东北方向行驶，致使街道上车流缓慢，交通拥挤。4 ADV Something that is **north-east of** a place is positioned to the north-east of it. 在东北 ❑ [+of] *This latest attack was at Careysburg, twenty miles north-east of the capital, Monrovia.* 最近的这次袭击发生在首都蒙罗维亚东北 20 英里处的凯里斯堡。5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **north-east** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the north-east. 在东北的；东北部的 ❑ *...Waltham Abbey on the north-east outskirts of London.* 位于伦敦东北市郊的沃尔瑟姆修道院 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **north-east** wind is a wind that blows from the north-east. (风)从东北方吹来的 ❑ *By 9:15 a bitter north-east wind was blowing.* 9 点 15 分时刮起了寒冷的东北风。

ˌnorth-ˈeasterly also **northeasterly** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **north-easterly** point, area, or direction is to the north-east or towards the north-east. 东北的；向东北的

ˌnorth-ˈeastern also **north eastern** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **North-eastern** means in or from the north-east of a region or country. (在)东北部的；来自东北部的 ❑ *...the north-eastern coast of the United States.* 美国东北部海岸

nor|ther|ly /ˈnɔːrðərli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **northerly** point, area, or direction is to the north or towards the north. 北的；向北的 ❑ *Unst is the most northerly island in the British Isles.* 安斯特岛是不列颠群岛中最北的一个。❑ *I wanted to go a more northerly route across Montana.* 我想走一条穿过蒙大拿州的更靠北的路线。2 ADJ A **northerly** wind is a wind that blows from the north. (风)从北方吹来的

north|ern ⇹ /ˈnɔːrðərn/ also **Northern** ADJ [ADJ n] **Northern** means in or from the north of a region, state, or country. 北的；(在)北部的；来自北部的 ❑ *Prices at three-star hotels fell furthest in several northern cities.* 三星级宾馆的住宿价格在几个北方城市降得最多。

→ see **globe**

north|ern|er /ˈnɔːrðərnər/ (**northerners**) N-COUNT A **northerner** is a person who was born in or who lives in the north of a place or country. 北方人；北部居民 ❑ *I like the openness and directness of northerners.* 我喜欢北方人的豪爽和直率。

north|ern|most /ˈnɔːrðərnməʊst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **northernmost** part of an area or the **northernmost** place is the one that is farthest towards the north. 最北的；极北的 ❑ *...the northernmost tip of the British Isles.* 不列颠群岛的最北端 ❑ *The Chablis vineyard is the northernmost in Burgundy.* 沙布利葡萄园在勃艮第的最北边。

ˌNorth ˈPole N-PROPER **The North Pole** is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the north. 北极

→ see **globe**

north|ward /ˈnɔːrθwərd/ also **northwards** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft n ADV] **Northward** or **northwards** means towards the north. 向北 ❑ *Tropical storm Marco is pushing northward up Florida's coast.* 热带风暴"马可"正沿佛罗里达海岸向北推进。❑ *...the flow of immigrants northward.* 向北推进的移民潮 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Northward** is also an adjective. ❑ *The northward journey from Jalalabad was no more than 120 miles.* 从贾拉拉巴德向北的旅程不到 120 英里。

ˌnorth-ˈwest ⇹ also **northwest** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **north-west** is the direction which is halfway between north and west. 西北；西北方 ❑ *...Ushant, five miles out to the north-west.* 西北方向 5 英里外的阿申特岛 2 N-SING **The north-west** of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the north-west. 西北部；西北部地区 ❑ *Labour took its pre-election campaign to the North-West.* 工党在西北部地区展开了其选举前的竞选活动。❑ [+of] *...the extreme north-west of South America.* 南美洲的最西北部 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **north-west**, you travel towards the north-west. 向西北 ❑ *Take the narrow lane going north-west parallel with the railway line.* 走和铁路线平行的那条西北向的窄巷。4 ADV Something that is **north-west of** a place is positioned to the north-west of it. 在西北 ❑ [+of] *This was situated to the north-west of the town, a short walk from the railway station.* 这里地处镇子的西北方，离火车站仅有一小段步行距离。5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **north-west** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the north-west. 在西北的；西北部的 ❑ *...the north-west coast of the United States.* 美国的西北海岸 ❑ *...Sydney's north-west suburbs.* 悉尼的西北郊 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **north-west** wind is a wind that blows from the north-west. (风)从西北方吹来的 ❑ *A brisk north-west wind swept across the region.* 寒冷干燥的西北风横扫了这个地区。

ˌnorth-ˈwesterly also **northwesterly** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **north-westerly** point, area, or direction is to the north-west or towards the north-west. 在西北方的；向西北的

ˌnorth-ˈwestern also **north western** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **North-western** means in or from the north-west of a region or country. 西北部的；来自西北部的 ❑ *He was from north-western Russia.* 他来自俄罗斯西北部。

Nor|we|gian /nɔːrˈwiːdʒən/ (**Norwegians**) 1 ADJ **Norwegian** means belonging or relating to Norway, or to its people, language, or culture. 挪威的；挪威人的；挪威语言(或文化)的 2 N-COUNT A **Norwegian** is a person who comes from Norway. 挪威人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Norwegian** is the language spoken in Norway. 挪威语

ˌno-ˌscore ˈdraw (**no-score draws**) N-COUNT A **no-score draw** is the result of a football match in which neither team scores any goals. (足球比赛中的)零比零平局

N

nose ◆◇◇ /nəʊz/ (**noses, nosing, nosed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **nose** is the part of your face which sticks out above your mouth. You use it for smelling and breathing. 鼻子 ❑ *She wiped her nose with a tissue.* 她用纸巾擦了擦鼻子。❑ *She's got funny eyes and a big nose.* 她有一双古怪的眼睛和一个大鼻子。2 N-COUNT [oft poss N] The **nose** of a vehicle such as a car or aeroplane is the front part of it. (汽车或飞机的)前部；车头；机头 ❑ *Sue parked off the main street, with the van's nose pointing away from the street.* 休把小货车停在远离大街的地方，车头背对着大街。3 N-COUNT You can refer to your sense of smell as your **nose**. 嗅觉 ❑ *The river that runs through Middlesbrough became ugly on the eye and hard on the nose.* 穿过米德尔斯伯勒的那条河变得污秽不堪、臭不可闻。4 VERB If a vehicle **noses** in a certain direction or if you **nose** it there, you move it slowly and carefully in that direction. (使)小心翼翼地缓慢行驶 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He could not see the driver as the car nosed forward.* 车慢慢向前开，他却看不见司机。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Ben drove past them, nosing his car into the garage.* 本开车超过了他们，缓缓地将车开进车库。5 → see also **hard-nosed, toffee-nosed** 6 PHRASE If you **keep** your **nose clean**, you behave well and stay out of trouble. 行为规矩；不惹是非【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you kept your nose clean, you had a job for life.* 如果你规规矩矩，就可以一辈子都有一份工作做。7 PHRASE If you **follow** your **nose** to get to a place, you go straight ahead or follow the most obvious route. 笔直往前；沿最明显路线 ❑ *Just follow your nose and in about five minutes you're at the old railway.* 径直往前开，大约 5 分钟就能到旧铁路线。8 PHRASE If you **follow** your **nose**, you do something in a particular way because you feel it should be done like that, rather than because you are following any plan or rules. 凭直觉行事；凭本能行事 ❑ *You won't have to think, just follow your nose.* 你不必思考，跟着你的直觉走。9 PHRASE If you say that someone **has a nose for** something, you mean that they have a natural ability to find it or recognize it. 对…敏感；善于发现 ❑ *He had a nose for trouble and a brilliant tactical mind.* 他善于发现问题，还总能想出高明的策略。10 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **gets up** your **nose**, you mean that they annoy you. 使生气；惹…发火【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He's just getting up my nose so much at the moment.* 他这会儿真让我生气。11 PHRASE If you say that someone **looks down** their **nose** at something or someone, you mean that they believe they are superior to that person or thing and treat them with disrespect. 瞧不起；不把…放在眼里【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They rather looked down their noses at anyone who couldn't speak French.* 他们相当瞧不起不会说法语的人。12 PHRASE If you say that you **paid through the nose** for something, you are emphasizing that you had to pay what you consider too high a price for it. 付高价；付出过大代价【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+for] *We don't like paying through the nose for our wine when eating out.* 下馆子时，我们不喜欢在酒水上花很多钱。13 PHRASE If someone **pokes** their **nose into** something or **sticks** their **nose into** something, they try to interfere with it even though it does not concern them. 探问；探看；干预【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *We don't like strangers who poke their noses into our affairs.* 我们不喜欢陌生人干预我们的事务。❑ *Why did you have to stick your nose in?* 你为什么非要插手？14 PHRASE To **rub** someone's **nose in** something that they do not want to think about, such as a failing or a mistake they have made, means to remind them repeatedly about it. 反复向…提及(不愉快的事)；揭…的疮疤【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His enemies will attempt to rub his nose in past policy statements.* 他的政敌会抓住他过去的政策声明不放。15 PHRASE If you say that someone **is cutting off** their **nose to spite** their **face**, you mean they do something that they think will hurt someone, without realizing or caring that it will hurt themselves as well. 跟别人怄气却害了自己；赌气做出不顾后果的事【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There is evidence that the industry's greed means that it is cutting off its nose to spite its face.* 有证据表明该产业的贪婪是在作茧自缚。16 PHRASE If vehicles are **nose to tail**, the front of one vehicle is close behind the back of another. (车辆)首尾相连【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a line of about twenty fast-moving trucks driving nose to tail.* 一排大约 20 辆首尾相接、快速行驶的卡车

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bumper-to-bumper**

17 PHRASE If you **thumb** your **nose at** someone, you behave in a way that shows that you do not care what they think. 对…嗤之以鼻；蔑视 ❑ *He has always thumbed his nose at the media.* 他对媒体一直都嗤之以鼻。18 PHRASE If you **turn up** your **nose at** something, you reject it because you think that it is not good enough for you. 对…不屑一顾；嫌弃 ❑ *I'm not in a financial position to turn up my nose at several hundred thousand pounds.* 我的经济境况使我无法对几十万英镑无动于衷。19 PHRASE If you do something **under** someone's **nose**, you do it right in front of them, without trying to hide it from them. 当着…的面；在…的眼皮底下 ❑ *Okay so have an affair, but not right under my nose.* 有外遇就有外遇好了，但别在我眼皮底下。20 to put someone's **nose out of joint** → see **joint**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nose* with:

ADJ. **big** nose 大鼻子, **bloody** nose 血淋淋的鼻子, **broken** nose 骨折的鼻子, **long** nose 长鼻子, **red** nose 红鼻子, **runny** nose 流鼻涕的鼻子, **straight** nose 笔直的鼻子 1

nose|bleed /'nəʊzbli:d/ (**nosebleeds**) also **nose bleed** N-COUNT If someone has a **nosebleed**, blood comes out from inside their nose. 鼻出血 ❑ *Whenever I have a cold I get a nosebleed.* 每次我感冒都会流鼻血。

nose|dive /'nəʊzdaɪv/ (**nosedives, nosediving, nosedived**) also **nose-dive** 1 VERB If prices, profits, or exchange rates **nosedive**, they suddenly fall by a large amount. (价格、利润或汇率)暴跌，急剧下降【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *The value of other shares nosedived by £2.6 billion.* 其他股票市值暴跌 26 亿英镑。•N-SING **Nosedive** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *The bank yesterday revealed a 30 per cent nosedive in profits.* 该银行昨天透露其利润骤降 30%。2 VERB If something such as someone's reputation or career **nosedives**, it suddenly gets much worse. (名声或事业)一落千丈，急转直下【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *Since the U.S. invasion the president's reputation has nosedived.* 自美国入侵以来，总统的声望一落千丈。•N-SING **Nosedive** is also a noun. ❑ *He told the tribunal his career had 'taken a nosedive' since his dismissal last year.* 他告诉仲裁庭，自去年被解雇以来，他的职业生涯就陷入了低谷。

'nose job (**nose jobs**) N-COUNT A **nose job** is a surgical operation that some people have to improve the shape of their nose. 鼻整形手术【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've never had plastic surgery, though people always think I've had a nose job.* 虽然人们一直以为我整过鼻子，其实我从没做过整形手术。

nos|ey /'nəʊzi/ → see **nosy**

nosh /nɒʃ/ (**noshes, noshing, noshed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Food can be referred to as **nosh**. 食品；食物【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Fancy some nosh?* 来点儿吃的？2 N-SING A **nosh** is a snack or light meal. 小吃；点心【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】3 VERB If you **nosh**, you eat. 吃；进餐【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *She sprinkled pepper on my grub, watching me nosh.* 她在我的食物上撒了点胡椒粉，看着我吃。❑ [v n] *...a big-bellied bird noshing some heather.* 一只在吃石南花的大腹鸟

,no-'show N-SING If someone who is expected to go somewhere fails to go there, you can say that they are a **no-show**. 未能如期出现的人；爽约者 ❑ *John Henry Williams was a no-show at last week's game in Milwaukee.* 上周在密尔沃基进行的比赛约翰·亨利·威廉斯没有出场。

nos|tal|gia /nɒ'stældʒə/ N-UNCOUNT **Nostalgia** is an affectionate feeling you have for the past, especially for a particularly happy time. (尤指对极幸福时光的)怀念；怀旧；念旧 ❑ [+for] *He might be influenced by nostalgia for his happy youth.* 也许是对年轻时幸福时光的怀恋影响了他。❑ *He discerned in the novel an air of Sixties nostalgia.* 他在小说中感受到了 60 年代的怀旧气息。

nos|tal|gic /nɒ'stældʒɪk/ 1 ADJ **Nostalgic** things cause you to think affectionately about the past. 使人怀念过去的；引起怀旧之情的 ❑ *Although we still depict nostalgic snow scenes on Christmas cards, winters are now very much warmer.* 虽然我们仍在圣诞卡上描绘着具有怀旧气氛的雪景，但现在的冬天比过去暖和多了。❑ *Somehow the place even smelt wonderfully nostalgic.* 不知为什么，这个地方竟透出一种浓郁的怀旧气息。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel nos-

talgic, you think affectionately about experiences you had in the past. 恋旧的；怀旧的 ❑ [+*for/about*] *Many people were nostalgic for the good old days.* 很多人都很留恋过去的好时光。•**nos|tal|gi|cal|ly** /nɒ'stældʒɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *People look back nostalgically on the war period, simply because everyone pulled together.* 人们怀念战争时期，就因为那时大家都齐心协力。

nos|tril /'nɒstrɪl/ (**nostrils**) N-COUNT Your **nostrils** are the two openings at the end of your nose. 鼻孔

nos|trum /'nɒstrəm/ (**nostrums**) **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to ideas or theories about how something should be done as **nostrums**, especially when you think they are old-fashioned or wrong in some way. (尤指老套或有所欠缺的)解决方案；未必奏效的计策【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...yesterday's failed socialist nostrums.* 昨日社会党人失败的对策 [Also +*of*] **2** N-COUNT If you refer to a medicine as a **nostrum**, you mean that it is not effective or has not been tested in a proper scientific way. (未经科学证明有效的)灵丹妙药，神药 ❑ *...pills, tablets, and other nostrums claiming to be magic potions.* 声称包治百病的药丸、药片和其他灵丹妙药

nosy /'nəʊzɪ/ (**nosier**, **nosiest**) also **nosey** ADJ If you describe someone as **nosy**, you mean that they are interested in things which do not concern them. 爱管闲事的；喜欢打听的；八卦的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was having to whisper in order to avoid being overheard by their nosy neighbours.* 他不得不小声说，免得被爱管闲事的邻居们听到。❑ *I agree that the press is often too nosy about a candidate's personal history.* 的确，媒体常常过分关注候选人的个人经历。

not ⇹ /nɒt/

> **Not** is often shortened to **n't** in spoken English, and added to the auxiliary or modal verb. For example, 'did not' is often shortened to 'didn't'. not 在口语中常略作 n't，用在助动词或情态动词后，例如 did not 常略作 didn't。

1 ADV You use **not** with verbs to form negative statements. (与动词连用构成否定句)不，非，没有 ❑ *The sanctions are not working the way they were intended.* 制裁没有发挥预期的作用。❑ *I was not in Britain at the time.* 当时我不在英国。❑ *There are many things you won't understand here.* 这儿有很多事情是你无法理解的。❑ *I don't trust my father anymore.* 我再也不相信爸爸了。**2** ADV You use **not** to form questions to which you expect the answer 'yes'. (构成期望得到肯定回答的疑问句) ❑ *Haven't they got enough problems there already?* 难道他们那儿的问题还少吗？ ❑ *Didn't I see you at the party last week?* 我在上周的聚会上见过你，对不对？ ❑ *Didn't you just love the Waltons?* 你难道不喜欢看《沃尔顿一家》吗？ **3** ADV You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in questions which imply that someone should have done something, or to express surprise that something is not the case. (通常以 n't 的形式出现在问句中，用于推断某人应已做某事或表示惊讶) ❑ *Why didn't you do it months ago?* 几个月以前你为什么不做呢？ ❑ *Hasn't anyone ever kissed you before?* 以前从没有人吻过你吗？ ❑ *Shouldn't you have gone further?* 你不是该更深入一步了吗？ **4** ADV You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in question tags after a positive statement. (通常以 n't 的形式出现，用于肯定陈述后的附加疑问句中)是吗？不是吗？ ❑ *'It's a nice piece of jewellery though, isn't it?'* "可这是一件漂亮的首饰，不是吗？" ❑ *I've been a great husband, haven't I?* 我一直是个很不错的丈夫，不是吗？ **5** ADV You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in polite suggestions. (通常以 n't 的形式，表示建议)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Actually we do have a position in mind. Why don't you fill out our application?* 实际上我们的确在考虑一个职位，你先填一下我们的求职表好吗？ ❑ *Couldn't they send it by train?* 他们不能用火车运过来吗？ **6** ADV You use **not** to represent the negative of a word, group, or clause that has just been used. (用于表示对刚提及的单词、词组或从句的否定)不，没有 ❑ *'Have you found Paula?'—'I'm afraid not, Kate.'* "你找到葆拉了吗？" —— "很遗憾，没有，凯特。" ❑ *At first I really didn't care whether he came or not.* 起先我真的不在乎他是否会来。**7** ADV You can use **not** in front of 'all' or 'every' when you want to say something that applies only to some members of the group that you are talking about. (用于 all 或 every 前，表示部分否定)并非，不是 ❑ *Not all the money, to put it mildly, has been used wisely.* 说得好听些，不是所有的钱都花得是地方。❑ *Not every applicant had a degree.* 不是所有的求职者都有学位。**8** ADV If something is **not** always the case, you mean that sometimes it is the case and sometimes it is not. 并非(总是…) ❑ *She couldn't always afford a babysitter.* 她并不是总能请得起临时保姆。❑ *The life of an FBI agent wasn't always as glamorous as people thought.* 美国联邦调查局特工的生活并非总像人们想象的那么光鲜。**9** ADV You can use **not** or **not even** in front of 'a' or 'one' to emphasize that there is none at all of what is being mentioned. (用于 a 或 one 前加强语气)(一个…)也不，(一个…)也没有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The houses are beautiful, but there's no shop, not even a pub to go into.* 这些房子很漂亮，但周围没有商店，甚至连一个酒馆都没有。❑ *I sent report after report. But not one word was published.* 我寄了一篇又一篇的报告，但一个字都没有发表。**10** ADV You can use **not** in front of a word referring to a distance, length of time, or other amount to say that the actual distance, time, or amount is less than the one mentioned. (用于表示距离、时间或其他数量的词前)不到，少于 ❑ *The tug crossed our stern not fifty yards away.* 拖船擦着我们的船尾开了过去，距离不到 50 码。❑ *They were here not five minutes ago!* 他们不到 5 分钟前还在这儿！ **11** ADV You use **not** when you are contrasting something that is true with something that is untrue. You use this especially to indicate that people might think that the untrue statement is true. (用于对比真实和不真实的情况，尤用于可能使人产生误解的陈述)不是 ❑ *He has his place in the Asian team not because he is white but because he is good.* 他在这支亚洲球队中占有一席之地，不是因为他是白人，而是因为他确实出色。❑ *Training is an investment not a cost.* 培训是投资，而不是花费。**12** ADV You use **not** in expressions such as 'not only', 'not just', and 'not simply' to emphasize that something is true, but it is not the whole truth. (用于 not only, not just, not simply 等短语中，强调某事物的真实性，但不是全部事实)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *These movies were not only making money; they were also perceived to be original.* 这些电影不仅赚钱，而且被视为具有原创性。❑ *There is always a 'black market' not just in Britain but in Europe as a whole.* 黑市一直存在，不只是在英国，整个欧洲也是。**13** PHRASE You use **not that** to introduce a negative clause that contradicts something that the previous statement implies. (用于引出否定从句)并不是说，并非 ❑ *His death took me a year to get over, not that you're ever really over it.* 我用一年时间慢慢接受了他去世的事实，但其实你永远不会真正完全忘掉。**14** CONVENTION **Not at all** is an emphatic way of saying 'No' or of agreeing that the answer to a question is 'No'. 一点不；根本没有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Sorry. I sound like Abby, don't I?'—'No. Not at all.'* "抱歉，我讲起话来像阿比，是不是？" —— "不，一点儿不像。" ❑ *'You don't think that you've betrayed your country.'—'No I don't. No, not at all.'* "你认为你没有背叛自己的国家。" —— "我没有，根本没有。" **15** CONVENTION **Not at all** is a polite way of acknowledging a person's thanks. 不用谢；别客气【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Thank you very much for speaking with us.'—'Not at all.'* "非常感谢您能和我们交谈。" —— "不客气。" **16** **not half** → see **half** **17** **if not** → see **if** **18** **not least** → see **least** **19** **not to mention** → see **mention** **20** **nothing if not** → see **nothing** **21** **more often than not** → see **often**

no|table /'nəʊtəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **notable** is important or interesting. 值得注意的；显著的；有趣的 ❑ [+*for*] *The proposed new structure is notable not only for its height, but for its shape.* 拟建的新建筑令人瞩目，不仅是因其高度，也因其外形。❑ *With a few notable exceptions, doctors are a pretty sensible lot.* 除了一些明显的例外，医生都是很通情达理的人。

no|tably /'nəʊtəblɪ/ **1** ADV You use **notably** to specify an important or typical example of something that you are talking about. 特别；尤其 ❑ *The divorce would be granted when more important problems, notably the fate of the children, had been decided.* 更为重要的问题，尤其是孩子将来的安排得到解决后，离婚会获批准。❑ *It was a question of making sure certain needs were addressed, notably in the pensions area.* 问题是确保满足某些需求，尤其是养老金这块儿。**2** ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **notably** to emphasize a particular quality that someone or something has. 显著地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Old established friends are notably absent, so it's a good opportunity to make new contacts.* 老朋友们显然都没有来，因此这是个结交新朋友的好机会。

N

no|ta|ry /'nəʊtəri/ (**notaries**) N-COUNT A **notary** or a **notary public** is a person, usually a lawyer, who has legal authority to witness the signing of documents in order to make them legally valid. 公证人(通常为律师)

no|ta|tion /nəʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**notations**) N-VAR A system of **notation** is a set of written symbols that are used to represent something such as music or mathematics. (音乐、数学等的)标记系统,成套符号 ❑ *Musical notation was conceived for the C major scale and each line and space represents a note in this scale.* 用音乐符号来表示C大调音阶,每一个线和间代表该音阶的一个音符。❑ *...some other abstract notation system like a computer language.* 其他的抽象符号系统,如计算机语言

notch /nɒtʃ/ (**notches, notching, notched**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a level on a scale of measurement or achievement as a **notch**. 等级;档次【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Average earnings in the economy moved up another notch in August.* 8月份这个国家的平均收入又上了一个台阶。❑ *In this country the good players are pulled down a notch or two.* 在这个国家,优秀选手的水平降了一两个档次。2 VERB If you **notch** a success, especially in a sporting contest, you achieve it. (尤指体育比赛中)赢得,获得【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The President is keen to notch a political triumph that would foster freer world trade and faster economic growth.* 总统渴望获得政治胜利,以促使世界贸易更为自由,经济发展更为迅速。3 N-COUNT A **notch** is a small V-shaped or circular cut in the surface or edge of something. V形槽口;圆形切口 ❑ [+in] *They cut notches in the handle of their pistol for each man they shot.* 他们每杀一个人就在枪托上刻下一个V形记号。4 → see also **top-notch**

▶**notch up** PHRASAL VERB If you **notch up** something such as a score or total, you achieve it. 赢得;达到【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P n] *He had notched up more than 25 victories worldwide.* 他已赢得了超过25次国际级别赛事的胜利。[Also v n P]

note ⇔ /nəʊt/ (**notes, noting, noted**) 1 N-COUNT A **note** is a short letter. 便条;便笺 ❑ *Stevens wrote him a note asking him to come to his apartment.* 史蒂文斯给他写了张便条,请他去自己的公寓。❑ [+for] *I'll have to leave a note for Karen.* 我得给卡伦留张便条。2 N-COUNT A **note** is something that you write down to remind yourself of something. 记录;笔记 ❑ *I knew that if I didn't make a note I would lose the thought so I asked to borrow a pen or pencil.* 我知道如果我不把这个想法记下来就会忘记,所以我找人借了支笔。❑ *Take notes during the consultation as the final written report is very concise.* 磋商的时候要作记录,因为最终的书面报告非常简洁。3 N-COUNT In a book or article, a **note** is a short piece of additional information. (书或文章的)按语,注释,说明 ❑ *See Note 16 on page 223.* 参阅223页注释16。4 N-COUNT A **note** is a short document that has to be signed by someone and that gives official information about something. 票据;单据;证明书 ❑ *Since Mr Bennett was going to need some time off work, he asked for a sick note.* 本内特先生想请一段时间假,就请医生开了病假条。❑ *I've got half a ton of gravel in the lorry but he won't sign my delivery note.* 我的卡车里装着半吨沙砾,但他不给我签收送货单。5 N-COUNT You can refer to a banknote as a **note**. 纸币;钞票【BRIT 英】❑ *They exchange traveller's cheques at a different rate from notes.* 他们兑换旅行支票时依据的汇率跟兑换现钞时不同。❑ *...a five pound note.* 5英镑的纸币

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bill**

6 N-COUNT In music, a **note** is the sound of a particular pitch, or a written symbol representing this sound. 音符 ❑ *She has a deep voice and doesn't even try for the high notes.* 她嗓音低沉,从没试过高音。7 N-SING You can use **note** to refer to a particular quality in someone's voice that shows how they are feeling. (说话的)声调,语气 ❑ [+of] *There is an unmistakable note of nostalgia in his voice when he looks back on the early years of the family business.* 他回忆早些年的家族生意时,无疑是带着一种怀旧的语气。❑ [+of] *It was not difficult for him to catch the note of bitterness in my voice.* 他不难听出我话语中的愤愤不平。8 N-SING You can use **note** to refer to a particular feeling, impression, or atmosphere. 调子;感觉;印象;气氛 ❑ [+of] *Yesterday's testimony began on a note of passionate but civilized disagreement.* 昨天证人是在激烈但文明地表达分歧的氛围中开始给出证言的。❑ [+of] *Somehow he tells these stories without a note of horror.* 不知为什么他讲这些故事时一点都不害怕。❑ *The furniture strikes a traditional note which is appropriate to its Edwardian setting.* 这些家具给人一种古香古色的感觉,与周围爱德华七世时期风格的布置很协调。9 VERB If you **note** a fact, you become aware of it. 留意到;意识到 ❑ [v n] *The White House has noted his promise to support any attack that was designed to enforce the U.N. resolutions.* 白宫注意到他保证对任何旨在执行联合国决议的打击活动给予支持。❑ [v that] *Suddenly, I noted that the rain had stopped.* 突然,我意识到雨已经停了。❑ [v wh] *Haig noted how he 'looked pinched and rather tired'.* 黑格注意到了他"看上去消瘦,非常劳累"的样子。10 VERB If you tell someone to **note** something, you are drawing their attention to it. 注意;留意 ❑ [v n] *Note the statue to Sallustio Bandini, a prominent Sienese.* 请看这座萨卢斯蒂奥·班迪尼的雕像,他是一位杰出的锡耶纳人。❑ [v that] *Please note that there are a limited number of tickets.* 请注意,票的数量有限。11 VERB If you **note** something, you mention it in order to draw people's attention to it. 强调指出;特别提到 ❑ [v that] *The report notes that export and import volumes picked up in leading economies.* 报告特别指出经济大国的进出口量回升。❑ [v n] *The yearbook also noted a sharp drop in reported cases of sexually transmitted disease.* 年鉴同时指出,性传播疾病的报告病例数显著下降。12 VERB When you **note** something, you write it down as a record of what has happened. 记录;记下 ❑ [v with quote] *'He has had his tonsils out and has been ill, too,' she noted in her diary.* "他切除了扁桃体,一直病着。"她在日记里写道。❑ [v n] *One policeman was clearly visible noting the number plates of passing cars.* 能清楚地看到一名警察记下了过往车辆的车牌号。❑ [v wh] *A guard came and took our names and noted where each of us was sitting.* 一名警卫来记了我们的名字,还记下了我们每个人当时的座位。[Also v that] 13 → see also **noted, promissory note, sleeve note** 14 PHRASE If you **compare notes** with someone on a particular subject, you talk to them and find out whether their opinion, information, or experience is the same as yours. 交换意见;交流情况 ❑ *The women were busily comparing notes on the queen's outfit.* 女人们忙着交换对女王衣着的看法。[Also +with] 15 PHRASE Someone or something that is **of note** is important, worth mentioning, or well-known. 显要的;有名的 ❑ *...politicians of note.* 政要 ❑ *He has published nothing of note in the last ten years.* 他在过去的10年里没有发表任何有影响的作品。16 PHRASE If someone or something **strikes** a particular **note** or **sounds** a particular **note**, they create a particular feeling, impression, or atmosphere. 表达…的情感;带有…的印象;营造…的氛围 ❑ *Before his first round of discussions, Mr Baker sounded an optimistic note.* 第一轮讨论前,贝克先生听上去还比较乐观。❑ *Plants growing out of cracks in paving strike the right note up a cottage-garden path.* 从铺路石缝隙间长出的植物恰好营造出乡间农舍花园小径的感觉。17 PHRASE If you **take note of** something, you pay attention to it because you think that it is important or significant. 留心;注意 ❑ [+of] *Take note of the weather conditions.* 留心一下天气状况。❑ *They took note that she showed no surprise at the news of the murder.* 他们注意到她对谋杀的消息一点都不感到惊讶。18 to **make a mental note** → see **mental**

▶**note down** PHRASAL VERB If you **note down** something, you write it down quickly, so that you have a record of it. 作记录;记笔记 ❑ [v P n] *She had noted down the names and she told me the story simply and factually.* 她记下了那些名字,并且简单地给我讲了这件事的真实情况。❑ [v n P] *If you find a name that's on the list I've given you, note it down.* 如果你发现有我给你的那张单子上的名字,就记下来。❑ [v P wh] *Please note down what I'm about to say.* 请把我下面要说的内容记录下来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *note* with:

V. **leave a** note 留便条,**send a** note 寄短信 1
find a note 找到便条(或笔记),**read a** note 读便条(或笔记),**scribble a** note 草草地写便条(或笔记),**write a** note 写便条(或笔记) 1 2
make a note 记笔记 2
sound a note 演奏音符,**strike a** note 弹奏音符 6
take note **of** *something* 留心 17

note|book /'nəʊtbʊk/ (**notebooks**) 1 N-COUNT A **notebook** is a small book for writing notes in. 笔记本;笔记簿 ❑ *He brought out*

a notebook and pen from his pocket. 他从口袋里掏出笔记本和钢笔。❑ *...her reporter's notebook.* 她的记者专用笔记本 ❷ N-COUNT [usu N n] A **notebook** computer is a small personal computer. 笔记本(电脑)❑ *...a range of notebook computers which allows all your important information to travel safely with you.* 使你能够随身携带所有重要信息安全旅行的各种笔记本电脑

noted ♦◇◇ /ˈnəʊtɪd/ ADJ To be **noted for** something you do or have means to be well-known and admired for it. 著名的；知名的 ❑ [+for] *...a television programme noted for its attacks on organised crime.* 以抨击有组织犯罪而知名的电视节目 ❑ [+for] *Lawyers are not noted for rushing into change.* 律师并非以仓促求变著称。

notepad /ˈnəʊtpæd/ (**notepads**) N-COUNT A **notepad** is a pad of paper that you use for writing notes or letters on. 记事手册；拍纸簿；笔记本

notepaper /ˈnəʊtpeɪpəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Notepaper** is paper that you use for writing letters on. 信纸；便笺 ❑ *He had written letters on official notepaper to promote a relative's company.* 他用官方信纸写信推荐一个亲戚的公司。

noteworthy /ˈnəʊtwɜːʳðɪ/ ADJ A fact or event that is **noteworthy** is interesting, remarkable, or significant in some way. 值得注意的；显著的；有趣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is noteworthy that the programme has been shifted from its original August slot to July.* 值得注意的是该节目已从原来 8 月份的档期换到了 7 月份。❑ *I found nothing particularly noteworthy to report.* 我并无特别重要的事情要报告。❑ *The most noteworthy feature of the list is that there are no women on it.* 这份名单最显著的特点是上面没有女性。

nothing ♦♦◇ /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ (**nothings**) ❶ PRON **Nothing** means not a single thing, or not a single part of something. 没有什么；没有一件(东西)；没有一点 ❑ *I've done nothing much since coffee time.* 咖啡时间过后，我什么都没干。❑ [+of] *Mr Pearson said he knew nothing of his wife's daytime habits.* 皮尔逊先生说，他对妻子白天的生活习惯一无所知。❑ *He was dressed in jeans and nothing else.* 他穿着牛仔裤，没别的了。❑ *There is nothing wrong with the car.* 这车一点毛病也没有。❷ PRON You use **nothing** to indicate that something or someone is not important or significant. 无关紧要的事物(或人)；微不足道的事物(或人)❑ *Because he had always had money it meant nothing to him.* 因为他一直不缺钱，所以这对他来说不算什么。❑ *While the increase in homicides is alarming, it is nothing compared to what is to come in the rest of the decade.* 虽然凶杀案的增多令人担忧，但和这个十年里接下来的几年将要发生的事相比却是小巫见大巫了。❑ *She kept bursting into tears over nothing at work.* 她老是为工作上微不足道的事情哭鼻子。❑ *Do our years together mean nothing?* 难道我们这么多年在一起都毫无意义吗？ •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Nothing** is also a noun. ❑ *It is the picture itself that is the problem; so small, so dull. It's a nothing, really.* 问题在图片本身：这么小，这么无趣。没什么价值，真的。❸ PRON If you say that something cost **nothing** or is worth **nothing**, you are indicating that it cost or is worth a surprisingly small amount of money. 极低的价格；极低的价值 ❑ *The furniture was threadbare; he'd obviously picked it up for nothing.* 这件家具很破旧，显然是他白捡来的。❑ *Homes in this corner of Mantua that once went for $350,000 are now worth nothing.* 曼图阿市这个地段的房子曾一度卖到 35 万美元，现在不值几个钱了。❹ PRON You use **nothing** before an adjective or 'to'-infinitive to say that something or someone does not have the quality indicated. (用于形容词或带 to 的不定式前表示事物或人不具备所说的性质)没有什么，不是什么 ❑ *Around the lake the countryside generally is nothing special.* 湖四周的乡村总的来说没有什么特别的。❑ *There was nothing remarkable about him.* 他没有什么特别之处。❑ *All kids her age do silly things; it's nothing to worry about.* 她这个年龄的孩子都会做傻事，根本不用担心。❺ PRON You can use **nothing** before 'so' and an adjective or adverb, or before a comparative, to emphasise how strong or great a particular quality is. (用于 so 加形容词、副词前或比较级前)没有别的东西，没有别的事情【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Youngsters learn nothing so fast as how to beat the system.* 年轻人对如何钻制度的空子学得最快。❑ *I consider nothing more important in my life than songwriting.* 我想我的生活中没什么比写歌更重要了。❑ *There's nothing better than a good cup of hot coffee.* 没什么比一大杯热咖啡更好的了。❻ PHRASE You can use **all or nothing** to say that either something must be done fully and completely or else it cannot be done at all. 要么彻底干完，要么根本不干 ❑ *Either he went through with this thing or he did not; it was all or nothing.* 他要么把这件事做完，要么就不做，只有这两种选择。❼ PHRASE If you say that something is **better than nothing**, you mean that it is not what is required, but that it is better to have that thing than to have nothing at all. (有)比没有好，比没有强 ❑ *After all, 15 minutes of exercise is better than nothing.* 毕竟，锻炼 15 分钟比不锻炼好。❽ PHRASE You use **nothing but** in front of a noun, an infinitive without 'to', or an '-ing' form to mean 'only'. (用于名词、不带 to 的不定式或 -ing 形式前)只有，仅仅 ❑ *All that money brought nothing but sadness and misery and tragedy.* 那笔钱带来的只有伤心、痛苦和不幸。❑ *It did nothing but make us ridiculous.* 这只是让我们显得很滑稽。❑ *They care for nothing but fighting.* 他们只知道打架，什么也不关心。❾ PHRASE If you say that **there is nothing for it** but to take a particular action, you mean that it is the only possible course of action that you can take, even though it might be unpleasant. 别无他法；只此一计【BRIT 英】❑ *Much depends on which individual ingredients you choose. There is nothing for it but to taste and to experiment for yourself.* 很大程度上取决于你选择哪种配料。除了亲口品尝和亲自试验外，没有别的方法。❿ PHRASE You use **nothing if not** in front of an adjective to indicate that someone or something clearly has a lot of the particular quality mentioned. 极其；非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Professor Fish has been nothing if not professional.* 菲什教授一贯表现出很高的职业水准。⓫ CONVENTION People sometimes say **'It's nothing'** as a polite response after someone has thanked them for something they have done. 没什么；小事情【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Thank you for the wonderful dinner.'—'It's nothing,' Sarah said.* "谢谢你准备了这么美味的晚餐。"——"这没什么。"萨拉说。❑ *'I'll be on my way. I can't thank you enough, Alan.'—'It was nothing, but take care.'* "艾伦，我要走了。真不知该怎么感谢你。"——"小事情，多保重。"⓬ PHRASE If you say about a story or report that there is **nothing in it** or **nothing to it**, you mean that it is untrue. 不真实；不可信 ❑ *It's all rubbish and superstition, and there's nothing in it.* 这都是废话和迷信，不是真的。⓭ PHRASE If you say about an activity that there is **nothing to it** or **nothing in it**, you mean that it is extremely easy. 不费事；轻而易举 ❑ *This device has a gripper that electrically twists off the jar top. Nothing to it.* 这个装置有一个能拧开瓶盖的电动夹子，并不复杂。❑ *If you've shied away from making pancakes in the past, don't be put off—there's really nothing in it!* 如果你过去不敢做烤薄饼的话，现在别迟疑了，真是一点儿都不费事！⓮ PHRASE If you say about a contest or competition that there is **nothing in it**, you mean that two or more of the competitors are level and have an equal chance of winning. (比赛或竞争中)水平不相上下，势均力敌 ⓯ PHRASE **Nothing of the sort** is used when strongly contradicting something that has just been said. 绝对没有；绝无此事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'We're going to talk this over in my office.'—'We're going to do nothing of the sort.'* "我们打算到我办公室把这件事谈个明白。"——"我们决不同意这么做。"❑ *Mrs Adamson said that she was extremely sorry, in tones that made it clear that she was nothing of the sort.* 亚当森夫人说她深感抱歉，但她的语气清楚地让人感到她毫无歉意。⓰ → see also **sweet nothings** ⓱ **nothing to write home about** → see **home** ⓲ **to say nothing of** → see **say** ⓳ **nothing short of** → see **short** ⓴ **to stop at nothing** → see **stop** ㉑ **to think nothing of** → see **think**

nothingness /ˈnʌθɪŋnəs/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Nothingness** is the fact of not existing. 不存在；无 ❑ *There might be something beyond the grave, you know, and not nothingness.* 除了坟墓也许还有些什么，你知道，并非万事皆空。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Nothingness** means complete emptiness. 虚无；空虚 ❑ *Her eyes, glazed with the drug, stared with half closed lids at nothingness.* 她因吸食毒品而目光呆滞，双眼半睁半闭，茫然望着。

notice ♦♦◇ /ˈnəʊtɪs/ (**notices, noticing, noticed**) ❶ VERB If you **notice** something or someone, you become aware of them. 觉察；注意 ❑ [v n] *People should not hesitate to contact the police if they've noticed anyone acting suspiciously.* 如果发现形迹可疑的人，应该马上报警。❑ [v that] *I noticed that most academics were writing papers during the summer.* 我注意到大部分学者暑期都在写论文。❑ [v wh] *Luckily, I'd noticed where you left the car.* 幸运的是我注意到

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了你把车停在哪里。❑ [v n v-ing] *Mrs Shedden noticed a bird sitting on the garage roof.* 谢登夫人注意到一只鸟落在车库顶上。❑ [v] *She needn't worry that he'll think she looks a mess. He won't notice.* 她不必担心自己在他眼里显得不修边幅，他根本不会注意。[Also v n inf] 2 N-COUNT A **notice** is a written announcement in a place where everyone can read it. (书面)通知；告示；通告牌 ❑ *A few guest houses had 'No Vacancies' notices in their windows.* 有几家旅社在窗户上贴出了"客满"的告示。❑ *...a notice which said 'Beware Flooding'.* 写有"小心山洪"字样的告示牌 3 N-UNCOUNT If you give **notice** about something that is going to happen, you give a warning in advance that it is going to happen. 预告；警告；事先声明 ❑ *Interest is paid monthly. Three months' notice is required for withdrawals.* 利息按月支付。提款须提前3个月通知银行。❑ *She was transferred without notice.* 她事先没接到通知就被调走了。4 N-COUNT A **notice** is a formal announcement in a newspaper or magazine about something that has happened or is going to happen. (报刊上的)启事，声明 ❑ [+in] *I rang The Globe with news of Blake's death, and put notices in the personal column of The Times.* 我给环球剧院打电话告知了布莱克的死讯，然后在《泰晤士报》的私人广告栏登了讣告。5 N-COUNT A **notice** is one of a number of letters that are similar or exactly the same which an organization sends to people in order to give them information or ask them to do something. (机构发送给相关人员的)通告 ❑ *Bonus notices were issued each year from head office to local agents.* 分红通告每年由总公司发送至地方代理商。6 N-COUNT A **notice** is a written article in a newspaper or magazine in which someone gives their opinion of a play, film, or concert. (报刊上关于戏剧、电影或音乐会的)短评，评论 ❑ *Nevertheless, it's good to know you've had good notices, even if you don't read them.* 不过，即便你不看，知道有一些对你的好评也挺好。7 PHRASE **Notice** is used in expressions such as **'at short notice'**, **'at a moment's notice'** or **'at twenty-four hours' notice'**, to indicate that something can or must be done within a short period of time. 短时间内 / 一经通知 / 24小时内 ❑ *There's no one available at such short notice to take her class.* 只提前这么短的时间通知，找不到人替她的课。❑ *All our things stayed in our suitcase, as if we had to leave at a moment's notice.* 我们的东西都放在手提箱里，好像我们一经通知就得马上离开。8 PHRASE If you **bring** something to someone's **notice**, you make them aware of it. 引起(某人)对…的注意；使(某人)察觉到 ❑ *I am so glad that you have brought this to my notice.* 我很高兴你让我注意到了这件事情。9 PHRASE If something **comes to** your **notice**, you become aware of it. 引起…注意 ❑ *Her work also came to the notice of the French actor-producer Louis Jouvet.* 她的作品也引起了法国演员兼制片人路易·茹韦的注意。10 PHRASE If something **escapes** your **notice**, you fail to recognize it or realize it. 没有引起…注意；没有被…察觉 ❑ [PHR that] *It hasn't escaped our notice that the hospital has come out of all the proposed changes really quite nicely.* 我们注意到医院很好地兑现了所有拟议的变革举措。11 PHRASE If a situation is said to exist **until further notice**, it will continue for an uncertain length of time until someone changes it. 直至另行通知 ❑ *All flights to Lanzhou had been cancelled until further notice.* 所有飞往兰州的航班都已取消，何时恢复另行通知。12 PHRASE If an employer **gives** an employee **notice**, the employer tells the employee that he or she must leave his or her job within a fixed period of time. 通知…离职；给…解雇通知【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The next morning I telephoned him and gave him his notice.* 第二天早晨我给他打了电话，通知他已被解雇。13 PHRASE If you **hand in** your **notice** or **give in** your **notice**, you tell your employer that you intend to leave your job soon within a set period of time. 提出辞职；递交辞呈【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He handed in his notice at the bank and ruined his promising career.* 他向银行提出了辞职，毁掉了自己的大好前程。14 PHRASE If you **take notice of** a particular fact or situation, you behave in a way that shows that you are aware of it. 注意；关注 ❑ [+of] *We want the government to take notice of what we think they should do for single parents.* 我们希望政府能够关注单亲父母，为他们做一些应该做的事。❑ *This should make people sit up and take notice.* 这件事应引起人们的关注。15 PHRASE If you **take no notice of** someone or something, you do not consider them to be important enough to affect what you think or what you do. 不关注；不理会 ❑ *They took no notice of him, he did not stand out, he was in no way remarkable.* 他们没在意他，他并不突出，一点也不引人注目。❑ *I tried not to take any notice at first but then I was offended by it.* 起初我尽量不予理会，但后来我被惹恼了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *notice* Also look up:

V. note, observe, perceive, see 1
N. advertisement, announcement 2 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *notice* with:

N. notice **a change** 觉察到变化，notice **a difference** 觉察到不同之处 1
V. **begin to** notice 开始注意到，**fail to** notice 没有注意到，**pretend not to** notice 假装没有注意到 1
receive notice 事先收到通知，**serve** notice 发出预先通知 3
give notice 预先通知；发出解雇通知；递交辞呈 3 12 13

no|tice|able /ˈnəʊtɪsəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **noticeable** is very obvious, so that it is easy to see, hear, or recognize. 容易注意到的；显著的；明显的 ❑ *It is noticeable that women do not have the rivalry that men have.* 显而易见，女人不像男人那样好斗。❑ *The most noticeable effect of these changes is in the way people are now working together.* 这些变化带来的最明显效果体现在人们现在一起工作的方式上。•**no|tice|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Standards of living were deteriorating rather noticeably.* 生活水平下降得十分明显。❑ *There are also many physical signs, most noticeably a change in facial features.* 还有很多体貌特征，最明显的是面容的变化。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *noticeable* with:

ADV. **barely** noticeable 几乎注意不到，**hardly** noticeable 很难注意到，**less** noticeable 不那么容易注意到，**more** noticeable 更容易注意到
N. noticeable **change** 显著的变化，noticeable **difference** 明显的不同之处，noticeable **improvement** 明显的改进

no|tice|board /ˈnəʊtɪsbɔːd/ (**noticeboards**) N-COUNT A **noticeboard** is a board which is usually attached to a wall in order to display notices giving information about something. 布告牌；布告栏【BRIT 英】❑ *She added her name to the list on the noticeboard.* 她把自己的名字加在了布告栏上的名单里。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bulletin board**

no|ti|fi|able /ˈnəʊtɪfaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ A **notifiable** disease or crime is one that must be reported to the authorities whenever it occurs, because it is considered to be dangerous to the community. (疾病、罪行等)须报告当局的，应向官方汇报的 ❑ *Many doctors fail to report cases, even though food poisoning is a notifiable disease.* 很多医生没有报告病例，尽管食物中毒是应该通报的。

no|ti|fi|ca|tion /ˌnəʊtɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**notifications**) N-VAR If you are given **notification of** something, you are officially informed of it. 正式通知；正式通告 ❑ [+of] *Names of the dead and injured are being withheld pending notification of relatives.* 在正式通知亲属前，伤亡人员名单暂时保密。❑ *Payments should be sent with the written notification.* 支付款应该随书面通知寄出。

no|ti|fy /ˈnəʊtɪfaɪ/ (**notifies, notifying, notified**) VERB If you **notify** someone of something, you officially inform them about it. 通知；告知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +of/about] *The skipper notified the coastguard of the tragedy.* 船长向海岸警卫队报告了这起灾难。❑ [be v-ed that] *Earlier this year they were notified that their homes were to be cleared away.* 今年早些时候他们接到通知说他们的房屋要拆迁。❑ [v n] *She confirmed that she would notify the police and the hospital.* 她确认说她会通知警方和医院。[Also v n that]

no|tion ♦∞ /ˈnəʊʃᵊn/ (**notions**) N-COUNT [N that] A **notion** is an idea or belief about something. 看法；观念；理念 ❑ [+of] *We each have a notion of just what kind of person we'd like to be.* 我们每人都有一个自己想成为什么样的人的想法。❑ [+that] *I reject absolutely the notion that privatisation of our industry is now inevitable.* 我绝对不能

接受我们这一产业的私有化目前已成必然的看法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *notion* Also look up:

N. concept, idea, opinion, thought

no|tion|al /ˈnəʊʃənᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **notional** exists only in theory or as a suggestion or idea, but not in reality. 名义上的；理论上的；概念的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the notional value of state assets.* 国有资产的名义价值 **•no|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...those who notionally supported the republic but did nothing in terms of action.* 那些理论上支持共和政体却无任何实际行动的人 ❑ *That meant that he, notionally at least, outranked them all.* 那意味着至少理论上他比他们级别高。

no|to|ri|ety /ˌnəʊtəˈraɪɪti/ N-UNCOUNT To achieve **notoriety** means to become well-known for something bad. 声名狼藉；臭名昭著 ❑ *He achieved notoriety as chief counsel to President Nixon in the Watergate break-in.* 他因在水门事件中担任尼克松总统的首席法律顾问而声名狼藉。

no|to|ri|ous /nəʊˈtɔːriəs/ ADJ To be **notorious** means to be well-known for something bad. 声名狼藉的；臭名昭著的；众所周知的 ❑ [+for] *...an area notorious for drugs, crime and violence.* 因毒品、犯罪和暴力而臭名昭著的地区 ❑ *She told us the story of one of Britain's most notorious country house murders.* 她给我们讲述了英国最骇人听闻的一起乡村别墅谋杀案。**•no|to|ri|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV group, oft ADV before v] ❑ *The train company is overstaffed and notoriously inefficient.* 铁路公司冗员过多、工作效率低下是出了名的。❑ *Doctors notoriously neglect their own health and fail to seek help when they should.* 众所周知，医生不注意自身的健康，而且在应该求助时也不这么做。

not|with|stand|ing /ˌnɒtwɪðˈstændɪŋ/ PREP If something is true **notwithstanding** something else, it is true in spite of that other thing. 尽管【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He despised William Pitt, notwithstanding the similar views they both held.* 尽管他和威廉·皮特看法相似，却瞧不起他。**•**ADV [n ADV] **Notwithstanding** is also an adverb. ❑ *His relations with colleagues, differences of opinion notwithstanding, were unfailingly friendly.* 尽管有意见分歧，他和同事们一直关系融洽。

nou|gat /ˈnuːgɑː, AM 美 -gət/ N-UNCOUNT **Nougat** is a kind of firm sweet, containing nuts and sometimes fruit. 牛轧糖（内含坚果，有时也含有果肉）

nought /nɔːt/ (**noughts**)

The spelling **naught** is also used for meaning 2. 拼写 naught 用于义项 2。

1 NUM **Nought** is the number 0. （数字）0【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Sales rose by nought point four per cent last month.* 上个月销售额上升了 0.4%。❑ *Houses are graded from nought to ten for energy efficiency.* 房屋按照能耗标准划分为 0 至 10 级。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **zero**

2 PHRASE If you try to do something but your efforts are not successful, you can say that your efforts **come to nought**. 毫无结果；一事无成【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Numerous attempts to persuade him to write his memoirs came to nought.* 无数次劝他写回忆录的尝试均以失败告终。

Noughties also **noughties** /ˈnɔːtiz/ N-PLURAL The **Noughties** is the decade between 2000 to 2009. 二十一世纪头十年；零零年代【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the economic realities of the noughties.* 二十一世纪头十年的经济现实

noun /naʊn/ (**nouns**) 1 N-COUNT A **noun** is a word such as 'car', 'love', or 'Anne' which is used to refer to a person or thing. 名词 2 → see also **collective noun, count noun, mass noun, proper noun, singular noun, uncount noun**

noun group (**noun groups**) N-COUNT A **noun group** is a noun or pronoun, or a group of words based on a noun or pronoun. In the sentence, 'He put the bottle of wine on the kitchen table', 'He', 'the bottle of wine', and 'the kitchen table' are all noun groups. 名词组；名词短语

noun phrase (**noun phrases**) N-COUNT A **noun phrase** is the same as a **noun group**. 同 noun group

nour|ish /ˈnʌrɪʃ, AM 美 ˈnɜːrɪʃ/ (**nourishes, nourishing, nourished**) 1 VERB To **nourish** a person, animal, or plant means to provide them with the food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health. 给…提供营养；滋养 ❑ [v n] *The food she eats nourishes both her and the baby.* 她吃的食物给她和婴儿提供了营养。❑ [v n] *...microbes in the soil which nourish the plant.* 土壤中为植物提供营养的微生物 **•nour|ish|ing** ADJ ❑ *Most of these nourishing substances are in the yolk of the egg.* 这些营养物质中的大部分在蛋黄里。❑ *...sensible, nourishing food.* 合理的、有营养的食物 2 VERB To **nourish** something such as a feeling or belief means to allow or encourage it to grow. 滋长，助长（感情、信念等）❑ [v n] *Journalists on the whole don't create public opinion. They can help to nourish it.* 大体说来记者不制造舆论。他们会助长舆论。3 → see also **-nourished**

-nourished /-ˈnʌrɪʃt, AM 美 -ˈnɜːr-/ COMB **-nourished** is used with adverbs such as 'well' or 'under' to indicate how much food someone eats or whether it is the right kind of food. （与 well、under 等副词连用）表示"营养…的" ❑ *To make sure the children are well-nourished, vitamin drops are usually recommended.* 为确保孩子充分摄取营养，通常推荐使用维生素滴剂。❑ *...under-nourished and poorly dressed orphans.* 营养不良、破衣烂衫的孤儿

nour|ish|ment /ˈnʌrɪʃmənt, AM 美 ˈnɜːr-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If something provides a person, animal, or plant with **nourishment**, it provides them with the food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health. 食物；滋养品；营养品 ❑ *He was unable to take nourishment for several days.* 他有几天不能吃东西了。2 N-UNCOUNT The action of nourishing someone or something, or the experience of being nourished, can be referred to as **nourishment**. 滋养；吸收营养 ❑ *Sugar gives quick relief to hunger but provides no lasting nourishment.* 糖能快速缓解饥饿感，但不能提供持久的营养。

nous /naʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Nous** is intelligence or common sense. 智力；常识；理性【BRIT 英】❑ *Few ministers have the nous or the instinct required to understand the ramifications.* 没有几个大臣具备理解这些后果所需要的理性或直觉。❑ *He is a man of extraordinary vitality, driving ambition and political nous.* 他是一个精力非凡、志向远大、政治上很有见识的人。

nou|veau riche /ˌnuːvəʊ ˈriːʃ/ (**nouveau riche** or **nouveaux riches**) also **nouveau-riche** 1 N-PLURAL **The nouveaux riches** are people who have only recently become rich and who have tastes and manners that some people consider vulgar. 暴发户【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The nouveau riche have to find a way to be accepted.* 暴发户不得不去想法获得大家的接受和认可。2 ADJ **Nouveau-riche** means belonging or relating to the nouveaux riches. 暴发户的；与暴发户有关的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...critics who did not appreciate his nouveau-riche taste.* 不屑于其暴发户品位的批评家们

nou|velle cui|sine /ˌnuːvel kwɪˈziːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Nouvelle cuisine** is a style of cooking in which very fresh foods are lightly cooked and served in unusual combinations. You can also refer to food that has been cooked in this way as **nouvelle cuisine**. 新式烹饪，新式烹饪食物（着重使用时鲜蔬菜，口味清淡）❑ *Dining out is easy with everything from a hamburger to hyper expensive nouvelle cuisine on your doorstep.* 外出就餐不难，无论是汉堡包还是天价的新式烹饪食物都能在家门口吃到。

Nov. **Nov.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**November**. ❑ *The first ballot is on Tuesday Nov 20.* 第一轮投票在 11 月 20 号，星期二。

nov|el ◆◆◇ /ˈnɒvᵊl/ (**novels**) 1 N-COUNT A **novel** is a long written story about imaginary people and events. （长篇）小说 ❑ [+by] *...a novel by Hermann Hesse.* 一部赫尔曼·海塞的小说 ❑ *...historical novels set in the time of the Pharaohs.* 以法老时代为背景的历史小说 2 ADJ **Novel** things are new and different from anything that has been done, experienced, or made before. 新的；新奇的；新颖的 ❑ *Protesters found a novel way of demonstrating against steeply rising oil prices.* 抗议者找到了抗议油价飞涨的新办法。❑ *The very idea of a sixth form college was novel in 1962.* 六学级学院在 1962 年还是新提法。→ see **library**

Word Link 词根词缀 *nov = new* 新：*innovate, novel, renovate*

N

nov|el|ist /ˈnɒvəlɪst/ (**novelists**) N-COUNT A **novelist** is a person who writes novels. 小说家 ❑ *...a romantic novelist.* 浪漫派小说家

→ see **fantasy**

no|vel|la /nəʊˈvelə/ (**novellas**) N-COUNT A **novella** is a short novel or a long short story. 短篇小说；中篇小说 ❑ *[+from] ...an autobiographical novella from French writer Marguerite Duras.* 法国作家玛格丽特·杜拉斯的自传体小说

nov|el|ty /ˈnɒvᵊlti/ (**novelties**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Novelty** is the quality of being different, new, and unusual. 新奇性；新颖 ❑ *In the contemporary western world, rapidly changing styles cater to a desire for novelty and individualism.* 在当代西方社会，快速变化的时尚迎合了人们追求新奇和个性的需求。 2 N-COUNT A **novelty** is something that is new and therefore interesting. 新奇的事物 ❑ *It came from the days when a motor car was a novelty.* 这要从轿车还是新鲜玩意儿那会儿说起。 3 N-COUNT **Novelties** are cheap toys, ornaments, or other objects that are sold as presents or souvenirs. 廉价小饰物；小玩意儿 ❑ *At Easter, we give them plastic eggs filled with small toys, novelties and coins.* 复活节时，我们给他们分发塑料彩蛋，里面装着小玩具、新奇的小玩意儿和硬币。

No|vem|ber /nəʊˈvembəʳ/ (**Novembers**) N-VAR **November** is the eleventh month of the year in the Western calendar. 十一月 ❑ *He arrived in London in November 1939.* 他于 1939 年 11 月抵达伦敦。❑ *He died on 24 November 2001, aged 80.* 他于 2001 年 11 月 24 日逝世，享年 80 岁。❑ *There's no telling what the voters will do next November.* 很难说投票人明年 11 月会如何表现。

nov|ice /ˈnɒvɪs/ (**novices**) 1 N-COUNT [N n] A **novice** is someone who has been doing a job or other activity for only a short time and so is not experienced at it. 新手；生手；初学者 ❑ *[+at] I'm a novice at these things, Lieutenant. You're the professional.* 中尉，做这些事情我是新手，你是行家。❑ *As a novice writer, this is something I'm interested in.* 作为初涉写作的人，我对此很感兴趣。 2 N-COUNT In a monastery or convent, a **novice** is a person who is preparing to become a monk or nun. 见习修士（或修女）

now ♦♦♦ /naʊ/ 1 ADV You use **now** to refer to the present time, often in contrast to a time in the past or the future. 现在；如今 ❑ *She's a widow now.* 她现在是寡妇。❑ *But we are now a much more fragmented society.* 但我们现在所处的是一个更加四分五裂的社会。❑ *Beef now costs well over 30 roubles a pound.* 现在每磅牛肉的售价远远超过 30 卢布。❑ *She should know that by now.* 她现在应该知道了。•PRON **Now** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Now is the time when we must all live as economically as possible.* 现在到了我们都必须尽可能节衣缩食的时候了。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **now**, you do it immediately. 马上；立刻 ❑ *I'm sorry, but I must go now.* 很抱歉我得马上走了。❑ *I fear that if I don't write now I shall never have another opportunity to do so.* 我担心如果我不立即开始写作的话，就永远都不会再有机会了。•PRON **Now** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Now is your chance to talk to him.* 现在你跟他说话的机会来了。 3 CONJ You use **now** or **now that** to indicate that an event has occurred and as a result something else may or will happen. 既然；由于 ❑ *Now you're settled, why don't you take up some serious study?* 既然你已经安顿下来了，为什么不开始正经地学点东西呢？ ❑ *Now that she was retired she lived with her sister.* 现在她已经退休了，和姐姐一起住。 4 ADV [ADV before v] You use **now** to indicate that a particular situation is the result of something that has recently happened. 这一来；这下 ❑ *She told me not to repeat it, but now I don't suppose it matters.* 她曾告诉我不要再重蹈覆辙，但这下我认为已经无关紧要了。❑ *Diplomats now expect the mission to be much less ambitious.* 这一来外交官们估计这次任务会轻松很多。 5 ADV In stories and accounts of past events, **now** is used to refer to the particular time that is being written or spoken about. （用于讲述故事或过去的事情）这时，这会儿 ❑ *She felt a little better now.* 这时她觉得好点儿了。❑ *It was too late now for Blake to lock his room door.* 这会儿布莱克再锁房门已太晚了。❑ *By now it was completely dark outside.* 这会儿外面全黑了。 6 ADV [ADV with v, n ADV] You use **now** in statements which specify the length of time up to the present that something has lasted. 到现在；迄今 ❑ *They've been married now for 30 years.* 到现在他们已经结婚 30 年了。❑ *They have been missing for a long time now.* 现在他们已失踪很长一段时间了。❑ *It's some days now since I heard anything.* 我已经有一段时间没听到过什么消息了。 7 ADV You say **'Now'** or **'Now then'** to indicate to the person or people you are with that you want their attention, or that you are about to change the subject. （引起听者的注意或改变话题）喂，喏，好【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Now then,' Max said, 'to get back to the point.'* "好吧，"马克斯说，"回到正题上来。" ❑ *Now, can we move on and discuss the vital business of the day, please.* 好，我们继续讨论一下今天的重要事务好吧。 8 ADV You use **now** to give a slight emphasis to a request or command. （用于委婉地强调请求或命令）好，行【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Come on now. You know you must be hungry.* 好，来吧，你肯定已经饿了。❑ *Come and sit down here, now.* 好，来，坐在这儿。❑ *Now don't talk so loud and bother him, honey.* 亲爱的，好了，别这么大声说话打扰他。 9 ADV You can say **'Now'** to introduce information which is relevant to the part of a story or account that you have reached, and which needs to be known before you can continue. （引出与已讲述内容有关的信息及继续讲述之前需要了解的信息）你看，喏【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *My son went to Almeria in Southern Spain. Now he and his wife are people who love a quiet holiday.* 我儿子去了西班牙南部的阿尔梅里亚。你看，他和妻子是喜欢过安静假期的那种人。❑ *Now, I hadn't told him these details, so he must have done some research on his own.* 你看，我没有告诉他这些细节，因此他一定是自己进行了一些调查。 10 ADV You say **'Now'** to introduce something which contrasts with what you have just said. （引出对照）然而，不过【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Now, if it was me, I'd want to do more than just change the locks.* 不过，如果是我，我要做的就不仅仅是换锁了。 11 PHRASE If you say that something happens **now and then** or **every now and again**, you mean that it happens sometimes but not very often or regularly. 时而；有时 ❑ *My father has a collection of magazines to which I return every now and then.* 我爸爸收藏了很多杂志，我有时会翻看一下。❑ *Now and again he'd join in when we were playing video games.* 我们玩电子游戏时，他偶尔会和我们一起玩。 12 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **any day now**, **any moment now**, or **any time now**, you mean that it will happen very soon. 很快；不久；随时 ❑ *Jim expects to be sent to Europe any day now.* 吉姆预计随时会被派到欧洲去。❑ *Any moment now the silence will be broken.* 寂静随时会被打破。 13 PHRASE People such as television presenters sometimes use **now for** when they are going to start talking about a different subject or presenting a new activity. （用于转换话题或播报新活动）下面【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *And now for something completely different.* 下面是完全不同的事情。❑ *Now for a quick look at some of the other stories in the news.* 下面我们快速浏览一下其他新闻报道。 14 PHRASE **Just now** means a very short time ago. 刚才；方才【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *You looked pretty upset just now.* 你刚才看上去很难过。❑ *I spoke just now of being in love.* 我刚才说起坠入爱河的事。 15 PHRASE You use **just now** when you want to say that a particular situation exists at the time when you are speaking, although it may change in the future. 此刻；目前【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I'm pretty busy just now.* 我现在特别忙。❑ *Mr Goldsworth is not available just now.* 戈兹沃斯先生这会儿没时间。 16 PHRASE If you say **'It's now or never'**, you mean that something must be done immediately, because if it is not done immediately there will not be another chance to do it. 机不可失；勿失良机【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *It's now or never, so make up your mind.* 机不可失，下决心吧。 17 CONVENTION You can say **'now, now'** as a friendly way of trying to comfort someone who is upset or distressed. （用于劝慰他人）好啦，好啦；得啦，得啦【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'I figure it's all over.'—'Now, now. You did just fine.'* "我想都过去了。"——"好啦，好啦，你做得还不错。" 18 CONVENTION You can say **'Now then'** or **'Now, now'** when you want to give someone you know well a friendly warning not to behave in a particular way. （用于友好地告诫别人）算了，算了；好了，好了【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Now then, no unpleasantness, please.* 好了，别争了，好吧。❑ *Now, now Roger, I'm sure you didn't mean it but that remark was in very poor taste.* 算了，罗杰，我肯定你不是那个意思，但那话太难听了。

nowa|days /ˈnaʊədeɪz/ ADV **Nowadays** means at the present time, in contrast with the past. 如今；现今 ❑ *Nowadays it's acceptable for women to be ambitious. But it wasn't then.* 如今，女性胸怀大志也能被接受，但那时候不是这样。❑ *I don't see much of Tony nowadays.* 我现在不经常见到托尼了。

no|where ◆◇ /ˈnəʊʰweəʳ/ 1 ADV [ADV with *be*, ADV after v] You use **nowhere** to emphasize that a place has more of a particular quality than any other places, or that it is the only place where something happens or exists. 任何地方都不；没有别的地方会【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Nowhere is language a more serious issue than in Hawaii.* 没有哪个地方像夏威夷那样，语言成了如此重要的问题。❑ *This kind of forest exists nowhere else in the world.* 在世界其他地方找不到这样的森林。❑ *If you are extremely rich, you could stay nowhere better than the Ruislip Court Hotel.* 如果你非常有钱，那就住赖斯利普宫廷酒店吧，没有比它更好的地方了。2 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v, usu ADV to-inf] You use **nowhere** when making negative statements to say that a suitable place of the specified kind does not exist. 没有任何地方；无处 ❑ *There was nowhere to hide and nowhere to run.* 无处可藏，也无处可逃。❑ *I have nowhere else to go, nowhere in the world.* 我没有其他地方可去，在这个世界上没有任何容身之处。❑ *He had nowhere to call home.* 他根本没有可称为家的地方。3 ADV [*be* ADV, oft ADV to-inf, ADV adv/prep] You use **nowhere** to indicate that something or someone cannot be seen or found. 没有踪影；找不到 ❑ *Michael glanced anxiously down the corridor, but Wilfred was nowhere to be seen.* 迈克尔焦急地顺着走廊望去，可根本看不到威尔弗雷德的影子。❑ *The escaped prisoner was nowhere in sight.* 越狱的囚犯已经无影无踪了。4 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **nowhere** to refer in a general way to small, unimportant, or uninteresting places. 在不重要的地方；在无趣之处 ❑ *...endless paths that led nowhere in particular.* 不知通往何处的没有尽头的小路 ❑ *... country roads that go from nowhere to nowhere.* 不知从哪里来也不知通向何方的乡间公路 5 ADV If you say that something or someone appears **from nowhere** or **out of nowhere**, you mean that they appear suddenly and unexpectedly. 突然(发生)；一下子(冒出来) ❑ *A car came from nowhere, and I had to jump back into the hedge just in time.* 一辆轿车不知从什么地方突然冒了出来，我只得向后跳到树篱中躲避，险些躲不及。❑ *Houses had sprung up out of nowhere on the hills.* 山丘上突然冒出一幢幢的房子。6 ADV [ADV before v, *be* ADV] You use **nowhere** to mean not in any part of a text, speech, or argument. (文字、言谈或争论中)没出现过地 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He nowhere offers concrete historical background to support his arguments.* 他没给出具体的历史背景来支撑他的论点。❑ *Point taken, but nowhere did we suggest that this yacht's features were unique.* 你说得对，但我们压根儿没讲过这艘游艇的特色是独一无二的。❑ *The most important issue for most ordinary people was nowhere on the proposed agenda.* 在提交的议事日程上找不到对大部分普通人来说最重要的议题。7 PHRASE If you say that a place is **in the middle of nowhere**, you mean that it is a long way from other places. 在遥远偏僻处 ❑ *At dusk we pitched camp in the middle of nowhere.* 黄昏时，我们在茫茫荒野中扎营。8 PHRASE If you say that you **are getting nowhere**, or **getting nowhere fast**, or that something **is getting** you **nowhere**, you mean that you are not achieving anything or having any success. (使)毫无结果；(使)毫无进展 ❑ *My mind won't stop going round and round on the same subject and I seem to be getting nowhere.* 我的脑子一直在不停地围绕着同一个问题转啊转，但一无所获。❑ *'Getting nowhere fast,' pronounced Crosby, 'that's what we're doing.'* 克罗斯比断言说："我们一无所获，在做无用功。" ❑ *Oh, stop it! This is getting us nowhere.* 哦，停下吧！这样不会有结果的。9 PHRASE If you use **nowhere near** in front of a word or expression, you are emphasizing that the real situation is very different from, or has not yet reached, the state which that word or expression suggests. 远非；远不及【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He's nowhere near recovered yet from his experiences.* 他还远没有从自己的经历中走出来。❑ *The chair he sat in was nowhere near as comfortable as the custom-designed one behind his desk.* 他坐的那把椅子远不如他书桌后面那把定做的舒服。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nowhere* with:

V. nowhere **to be found** 哪里都找不到，nowhere **to be seen** 哪里都看不到，*have* nowhere **to go** 无处可去，*have* nowhere **to hide** 无处可藏，*have* nowhere **to run** 无处可逃 2 3

go nowhere 不知去往何地 4

no-win ADJ [ADJ n] If you are in a **no-win** situation, any action you take will fail to benefit you in any way. 无望取胜的；必败的 ❑ *It was a no-win situation. Either she pretended she hated Ned and felt awful or admitted she loved him and felt even worse!* 这个问题没法解决，要么她假装讨厌内德，自己难过；要么承认自己爱他，然后觉得更糟！

nowt /naʊt/ PRON **Nowt** is sometimes used to mean the same as 'nothing'. 没有什么；无【BRIT, DIALECT 英，方言】❑ *I'd got nowt to worry about.* 我没什么可担心的。

nox|ious /ˈnɒkʃəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **noxious** gas or substance is poisonous or very harmful. 有毒的；有害的 ❑ *Many household products give off noxious fumes.* 很多家用产品散发有害气体。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone or something as **noxious**, you mean that they are extremely unpleasant. 令人厌恶的；讨厌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the heavy, noxious smell of burning sugar, butter, fats, and flour.* 烧焦了的糖、黄油、油脂和面粉浓烈难闻的气味 ❑ *Their behaviour was noxious.* 他们的行为令人生厌。

noz|zle /ˈnɒzᵊl/ (**nozzles**) N-COUNT The **nozzle** of a hose or pipe is a narrow piece fitted to the end to control the flow of liquid or gas. 喷管；喷嘴 ❑ *If he put his finger over the nozzle he could produce a forceful spray.* 如果他把手指按在喷嘴上，就可以产生强力的喷射。

nr In addresses, **nr** is used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **near**. (用于地址中)在…附近【BRIT 英】❑ *Brackhurst Agricultural College, nr Southwell, Notts.* 布拉克赫斯特农业学院，在诺丁汉郡绍斯韦尔附近

-n't /-ⁿnt/ → see **not**

nth /enθ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to the most recent item in a series of things as the **nth** item, you are emphasizing the number of times something has happened. (一系列事物中)第 n 次的，无数次的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The story was raised with me for the nth time two days before the article appeared.* 文章刊出前两天，人们已经无数次向我提起这件事了。

nu|ance /ˈnjuːɑːns, AM 美 ˈnuː-/ (**nuances**) N-VAR A **nuance** is a small difference in sound, feeling, appearance, or meaning. (声音、感受、外貌或意义的)细微差别 ❑ *We can use our eyes and facial expressions to communicate virtually every subtle nuance of emotion there is.* 我们用眼睛和面部表情几乎就能传达出情感上的每一丝微妙变化。

nub /nʌb/ N-SING The **nub** of a situation, problem, or argument is the central and most basic part of it. (局势、问题或争论的)要害，核心，要点 ❑ [+*of*] *That, I think, is the nub of the problem.* 我想那才是问题的要害。❑ [+*of*] *Here we reach the nub of the argument.* 现在我们谈到了争论的核心部分。

nu|bile /ˈnjuːbaɪl, AM 美 ˈnuːbɪl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **nubile** woman is young, physically mature, and sexually attractive. (女子)年轻迷人的，性感的 ❑ *What is this current television obsession with older men and nubile young women?* 现在的电视节目为什么这么喜欢描写老男人和妙龄性感女郎的故事呢？

nu|clear ◆◇ /ˈnjuːkliəʳ, AM 美 ˈnuːk-/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Nuclear** means relating to the nuclei of atoms, or to the energy released when these nuclei are split or combined. 原子核的；核能的 ❑ *... a nuclear power station.* 核电站 ❑ *...nuclear energy.* 核能 ❑ *...nuclear physics.* 核物理 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Nuclear** means relating to weapons that explode by using the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or combined. 核武器的 ❑ *They rejected a demand for the removal of all nuclear weapons from U.K. soil.* 他们拒绝了将所有核武器从英国国土上撤除的要求。❑ *...nuclear testing.* 核试验

→ see **energy**

nu|clear ca|pa|bil|ity (**nuclear capabilities**) N-VAR If a country has **nuclear capability**, it is able to produce nuclear power and usually nuclear weapons. (通常指制造核武器的)核能力，核力量

nu|clear fam|ily (**nuclear families**) N-COUNT A **nuclear family** is a family unit that consists of father, mother, and children. (由父母和子女组成的)核心家庭，小家庭

nuclear-free ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **nuclear-free** place is a place where nuclear energy or nuclear weapons are forbidden. (地区)无核(武器)的 ❑ *Strathclyde council has declared itself a nuclear-free*

N

zone. 斯特拉思克莱德区委员会宣布本区为无核区。

nu|clear 'fuel (**nuclear fuels**) N-VAR **Nuclear fuel** is fuel that provides nuclear energy, for example in power stations. 核燃料

nu|clear re'ac|tor (**nuclear reactors**) N-COUNT A **nuclear reactor** is a machine which is used to produce nuclear energy or the place where this machine and other related machinery and equipment is kept. 核反应堆 ❑ *They shut down the nuclear reactor for safety reasons.* 出于安全原因他们关闭了核反应堆。

nu|clear 'win|ter N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Nuclear winter** refers to the possible effects on the environment of a war in which large numbers of nuclear weapons are used. It is thought that there would be very low temperatures and very little light during a nuclear winter. 核冬天（核战争中可能出现的情景，大量核武器的使用导致温度急剧下降，弥漫的烟尘遮天蔽日）

nu|cleic acid /nju:kleɪnk 'æsɪd, AM 美 ˌnu:-/ (**nucleic acids**) N-VAR **Nucleic acids** are complex chemical substances, such as DNA, which are found in living cells. 核酸【TECHNICAL 术语】

nu|cleus /'nju:kliəs, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**nuclei** /'nju:kliaɪ, AM 美 'nu:-/) ❶ N-COUNT The **nucleus** of an atom or cell is the central part of it.（原子或细胞的）核 ❑ [+of] *Neutrons and protons are bound together in the nucleus of an atom.* 在原子核里，中子和质子是结合在一起的。❷ N-COUNT **The nucleus of** a group of people or things is the small number of members which form the most important part of the group.（组织的）核心，中心 ❑ [+of] *The Civic Movement could be the nucleus of a centrist party of the future.* 公民运动的成员可能会成为未来中间派政党的核心。

nude /nju:d, AM 美 nu:d/ (**nudes**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] A **nude** person is not wearing any clothes. 裸体的；赤裸的 ❑ *The occasional nude bather comes here.* 偶尔会裸泳的那个人到这里来了。❑ *She turned down £1.2 million to pose nude in Playboy.* 她拒绝了为《花花公子》杂志拍摄裸照的 120 万英镑开价。•PHRASE If you do something **in the nude**, you are not wearing any clothes. If you paint or show someone **in the nude**, they are not wearing any clothes. 赤身裸体；赤裸裸 ❑ *Sleeping in the nude, if it suits you, is not a bad idea.* 如果你习惯的话，裸睡并不是个坏主意。❷ N-COUNT A **nude** is a picture or statue of a person who is not wearing any clothes. A **nude** is also a person in a picture who is not wearing any clothes. 裸体画；裸体雕像；裸体人像 ❑ *He was one of Australia's most distinguished artists, renowned for his portraits, landscapes and nudes.* 他是澳大利亚最为杰出的艺术家之一，以肖像画、风景画和裸体画而闻名。

nudge /nʌdʒ/ (**nudges, nudging, nudged**) ❶ VERB If you **nudge** someone, you push them gently, usually with your elbow, in order to draw their attention to something.（通常指用肘）轻推，轻碰（以引起注意） ❑ [v n] *I nudged Stan and pointed again.* 我轻轻推了推斯坦，又指了一下。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Nudge** is also a noun. ❑ *She slipped her arm under his and gave him a nudge.* 她挽住他的胳膊，轻轻推了他一下。❷ VERB If you **nudge** someone or something into a place or position, you gently push them there. 轻轻地推动（或推向） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Edna Swinson nudged him into the sitting room.* 埃德娜·斯温森把他推进了起居室。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Nudge** is also a noun. ❑ *McKinnon gave the wheel another slight nudge.* 麦金农又轻轻推了一下轮子。❸ VERB If you **nudge** someone into doing something, you gently persuade them to do it. 劝说；鼓动 ❑ [v n +into] *Bit by bit Bob had nudged Fritz into selling his controlling interest.* 鲍勃一步一步劝说弗里茨卖掉了他的控股权益。❑ [v n +towards] *Foreigners must use their power to nudge the country towards greater tolerance.* 外国人必须动用他们的力量促使这个国家变得更加宽容。❑ [v n to-inf] *British tour companies are nudging clients to travel further afield.* 英国旅游公司正鼓动客户到更远的地方去旅游。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Nudge** is also a noun. ❑ *I had a feeling that the challenge appealed to him. All he needed was a nudge.* 我感觉这个挑战对他颇具吸引力，他所需要的就是有人推他一把。❹ VERB [usu cont] If someone or something **is nudging** a particular amount, level, or state, they have almost reached it. 几乎达到；接近 ❑ [v n] *The temperature when we were there was nudging 80°F.* 我们在的时候，那里温度接近 80 华氏度。

nud|ism /'nju:dɪzəm, AM 美 'nu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Nudism** is the practice of not wearing any clothes on beaches and other areas specially set aside for this purpose. 裸体主义（行为） ❑ *Nudism, the council decided, was doing the resort more harm than good.* 委员会认定在休闲胜地的裸体行为弊大于利。•**nud|ist** (**nudists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] ❑ *There are no nudist areas and topless sunbathing is only allowed on a few beaches.* 并未为裸体主义者划定专用区域，并且仅有几个海滩允许无上装日光浴。

nu|dity /'nju:dɪti, AM 美 'nu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Nudity** is the state of wearing no clothes. 裸体；赤裸 ❑ *...constant nudity and bad language on TV.* 电视上不断出现的裸体画面和脏话

nug|get /'nʌgɪt/ (**nuggets**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **nugget** is a small lump of something, especially gold. 小块东西；（尤指）小金块 ❑ *...pure high-grade gold nuggets.* 高纯度金块 ❑ [+of] *...a small nugget of butter.* 小块黄油

nui|sance /'nju:s³ns, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**nuisances**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone or something is a **nuisance**, you mean that they annoy you or cause you a lot of problems. 讨厌的人；麻烦的事情 ❑ *He could be a bit of a nuisance when he was drunk.* 他醉酒时有点讨厌。❑ *Sorry to be a nuisance.* 抱歉添麻烦了。•PHRASE If someone **makes a nuisance of** themselves, they behave in a way that annoys other people. 使惹人讨厌 ❑ [+of] *He spent three days making an absolute nuisance of himself.* 他用 3 天时间就把自己变成了个地地道道的“讨人嫌”。

nuke /nju:k, AM 美 nu:k/ (**nukes, nuking, nuked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **nuke** is a nuclear weapon. 核武器【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They have nukes, and if they're sufficiently pushed, they'll use them.* 他们拥有核武器，如果逼得太紧，他们就有可能会使用。❷ VERB If one country **nukes** another, it attacks it using nuclear weapons. 对…进行核打击【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He wanted to nuke the area.* 他想用核弹轰掉那个地区。

null /nʌl/ PHRASE If an agreement, a declaration, or the result of an election is **null and void**, it is not legally valid.（协议、宣言或选举结果）无法律效力的，无效的 ❑ *A spokeswoman said the agreement had been declared null and void.* 女发言人称该协议已宣布无效。

→ see **zero**

nul|li|fy /'nʌlɪfaɪ/ (**nullifies, nullifying, nullified**) ❶ VERB To **nullify** a legal decision or procedure means to declare that it is not legally valid. 使失去法律效力；废除；取消【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He used his broad executive powers to nullify decisions by local governments.* 他利用自己适用范围广泛的行政权力废止当地政府所作的决策。❑ [be v-ed] *It is worth remembering that previous wills are nullified automatically upon marriage.* 要记住的是，一旦结婚，原遗嘱自动失效。❷ VERB To **nullify** something means to make it have no effect. 使无效；使无用；抵消【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He may be able to nullify that disadvantage by offering a wider variety of produce.* 他也许能通过供应更为多样化的农产品来抵消那一劣势。

numb /nʌm/ (**numbs, numbing, numbed**) ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a part of your body is **numb**, you cannot feel anything there. 麻木的；失去知觉的 ❑ *He could feel his fingers growing numb at their tips.* 他能感到指尖正在变得麻木。❑ *My legs felt numb and my toes ached.* 我双腿麻木，脚趾疼痛。•**numb|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *I have recently been suffering from pain and numbness in my hands.* 我近来双手一直疼痛麻木。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **numb with** shock, fear, or grief, you are so shocked, frightened, or upset that you cannot think clearly or feel any emotion.（因震惊、害怕、悲痛等）失态的，木然的 ❑ [+with] *The mother, numb with grief, has trouble speaking.* 那位母亲因过于悲痛而说不出话来。❑ *I was so shocked I went numb.* 我太过震惊，呆若木鸡。•**numb|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] ❑ *Many men become more aware of emotional numbness in their 40s.* 很多男性到了不惑之年以后会愈加意识到自己的情感麻木。•**numb|ly** /'nʌmli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He walked numbly into the cemetery.* 他糊里糊涂地走进了墓地。❸ VERB If an event or experience **numbs** you, you can no longer think clearly or feel any emotion. 使木然；使迟钝 ❑ [v n] *For a while the shock of Philippe's letter numbed her.* 菲利普来信的打击让她愣了好一会儿。❑ [v n] *The horror of my experience has numbed my senses.* 我经历的那种恐怖已使我感觉迟钝。•**numbed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *I'm so numbed*

with shock that I can hardly think. 我惊呆了，几乎无法思考。❑ *...the sort of numbed hush which usually follows an automobile accident.* 通常在车祸之后出现的那种死寂 ◼ → see also **mind-numbing** ❷ VERB If cold weather, a drug, or a blow **numbs** a part of your body, you can no longer feel anything in it.（天气、药品或重击）使（身体某部位）麻木，使失去知觉 ❑ [v n] *An injection of local anaesthetic is usually given first to numb the area.* 通常先注射局部麻醉药，以使该部位失去知觉。❑ [v-ed] *She awoke with a numbed feeling in her left leg.* 她醒来觉得左腿麻了。

num|ber ⇹ /'nʌmbə/ (**numbers, numbering, numbered**) ❶ N-COUNT A **number** is a word such as 'two', 'nine', or 'twelve', or a symbol such as 1, 3, or 47. You use numbers to say how many things you are referring to or where something comes in a series. 数；数字 ❑ *No, I don't know the room number.* 不，我不知道房间号。❑ *Stan Laurel was born at number 3, Argyll Street.* 斯坦·劳雷尔出生在阿盖尔街 3 号。❑ *The number 47 bus leaves in 10 minutes.* 47 路公共汽车 10 分钟后开车。❷ N-COUNT [adj n] You use **number** with words such as 'large' or 'small' to say approximately how many things or people there are.（与 large 或 small 连用，表示约数）数量，数目 ❑ [+of] *Quite a considerable number of interviews are going on.* 大量的采访在继续。❑ [+of] *I have had an enormous number of letters from single parents.* 我已经收到了大量单亲家长的来信。❑ [+of] *Growing numbers of people in the rural areas are too frightened to vote.* 越来越多生活在乡下的人被吓得不敢投票了。❸ N-SING If there are **a number of** things or people, there are several of them. If there are **any number of** things or people, there is a large quantity of them. 若干 / 许多 ❑ [+of] *I seem to remember that Sam told a number of lies.* 我好像记得萨姆说过不少谎话。❑ [+of] *There must be any number of people in my position.* 一定有很多人处在我这种境况。❹ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to someone's or something's position in a list of the most successful or most popular of a particular type of thing as, for example, **number** one or **number** two.（排名）第…位 ❑ *...the world number one, Tiger Woods.* 世界排名第一的泰格·伍兹 ❑ *Before you knew it, the single was at Number 90 in the U.S. singles charts.* 转眼之间这支单曲已在美国单曲唱片排行榜上排名第 90 位了。❺ VERB If a group of people or things **numbers** a particular total, that is how many there are. 总计；计有 ❑ [v num] *They told me that their village numbered 100.* 他们告诉我他们村子有 100 人。❑ [be v-ed +in] *This time the dead were numbered in hundreds, not dozens.* 这次死亡人数是数以百计，而非几十人。[Also v n +in] ❻ N-COUNT A **number** is the series of numbers that you dial when you are making a telephone call.（电话）号码 ❑ *Sarah sat down and dialled a number.* 萨拉坐下来拨了一个电话号码。❑ *...a list of names and telephone numbers.* 姓名和电话号码表 ❑ *My number is 414-3925.* 我的电话号码是 414-3925。❑ *'You must have a wrong number,' she said. 'There's no one of that name here.'* "你一定是拨错电话号码了，"她说，"这儿没有这个人。"❼ N-COUNT You can refer to a short piece of music, a song, or a dance as a **number**. 一段音乐；一首歌曲；一支舞 ❑ *...'Unforgettable', a number that was written and performed in 1951.*《难以忘怀》，一首 1951 年创作并演唱的歌曲 ❑ *Responsibility for the dance numbers was split between Robert Alton and the young George Balanchine.* 舞蹈节目分别由罗伯特·奥尔顿和年轻的乔治·巴兰钦负责。❽ VERB If someone or something **is numbered among** a particular group, they are believed to belong in that group. 把…算作；把…归入【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +among] *The Leicester Swannington Railway is numbered among Britain's railway pioneers.* 莱斯特至斯旺宁顿的铁路被看作英国最早的铁路之一。❑ [v n +among] *He numbered several Americans among his friends.* 他把几个美国人看成朋友。❾ VERB If you **number** something, you mark it with a number, usually starting at 1. 把…编号；给…标号 ❑ [v n] *He cut his paper up into tiny squares, and he numbered each one.* 他把纸剪成了小方块，然后逐一编号。❿ → see also **opposite number, prime number, serial number** ⓫ PHRASE [with poss] If you say that someone's or something's **days are numbered**, you mean that they will not survive or be successful for much longer. 寿命不长；时日无多 ❑ *Critics believe his days are numbered because audiences are tired of watching him.* 批评家猜想他走红的时间不会长了，因为观众现在厌倦了他的表演。⓬ PHRASE If you refer to **the numbers game**, **the numbers racket**, or **the numbers**, you are referring to an illegal lottery or illegal betting.（非法的）彩票赌博，博彩【AM 美】⓭ → see also **numbers game** ⓮ **safety in numbers** → see **safety**

→ see **mathematics, zero**

'num|ber crunch|er (**number crunchers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to **number crunchers**, you mean people whose jobs involve dealing with numbers or mathematical calculations, for example in finance or statistics. 捣鼓数字的人；和数字打交道的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Even if the recovery is under way, it may be some time before the official number crunchers confirm it.* 即便经济已经开始复苏，仍要过一段时间官方统计数字公布后才能确认。

'num|ber crunch|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] If you refer to **number crunching**, you mean activities or processes concerned with numbers or mathematical calculation, for example in finance, statistics, or computing.（金融、统计或计算处理领域的）数字运算，数字处理【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The computer does most of the number crunching.* 计算机会完成大部分运算。

num|ber|less /'nʌmbəlɪs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there are **numberless** things, there are too many to be counted. 无数的；数不胜数的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...numberless acts of personal bravery by firefighters and rescue workers.* 消防员和救援人员数不清的英勇行为

,num|ber 'one (**number ones**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Number one** means better, more important, or more popular than anything else of its kind. 头号的；头等的；最重要的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The economy is the number one issue by far.* 到目前为止，经济是头等大事。❑ *By the way, I'm your number-one fan.* 顺便说一句，我是你的头号粉丝。❷ N-COUNT In popular music, the **number one** is the best selling CD in any one week, or the group or person who has made that CD. 排行榜冠军（指周销售量最高的流行歌曲 CD、歌手或乐队组合）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Paula is the only artist to achieve four number ones from a debut album.* 葆拉是唯一一位首张专辑 4 次荣登排行榜榜首的艺人。

'num|ber plate (**number plates**) also **numberplate** N-COUNT A **number plate** is a sign on the front and back of a vehicle that shows its registration number. 车牌【BRIT 英】❑ *He drove a Rolls-Royce with a personalised number plate.* 他开一辆挂有个性车牌的劳斯莱斯。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **license plate**

'num|bers game ❶ N-SING If you say that someone is playing **the numbers game**, you think that they are concentrating on the aspects of something which can be expressed in statistics, usually in order to mislead people.（通常为误导他人的）数字游戏【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Regrettably, he resorts to the familiar numbers game when he boasts that fewer than 300 state enterprises currently remain in the public sector.* 遗憾的是，他又玩起了老一套的数字游戏，吹嘘说目前属于公有部门的国营企业已不到 300 家。❷ → see also **number**

,Num|ber 'Ten N-PROPER **Number Ten** is often used to refer to 10 Downing Street, London, which is the official home of the British Prime Minister. 唐宁街 10 号（指英国首相官邸）❑ *He called senior Unionist politicians to a meeting at Number Ten.* 他召集老资格的统一派政客参加唐宁街 10 号的会议。

numb|skull /'nʌmskʌl/ (**numbskulls**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **numbskull**, you mean that they are very stupid. 笨蛋；傻瓜【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】❑ *How were we to know that he was a numbskull?* 我们怎么会知道他是个呆瓜呢？

nu|mera|cy /'nju:mərəsi, AM 美 'nu:-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Numeracy** is the ability to do arithmetic. 识数；计算能力 ❑ *Six months later John had developed literacy and numeracy skills, plus confidence.* 6 个月后，约翰已经渐渐能够识字和算数，也有了自信。

nu|mer|al /'nju:mərəl, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**numerals**) N-COUNT **Numerals** are written symbols used to represent numbers. 数字 ❑ *...a flat, square wristwatch with classic Roman numerals.* 一块扁平、标有古典式罗马数字的方形手表 ❑ *...the numeral six.* 数字 6

→ see **mathematics**

Word Link 词根词缀 *numer ≈ number 数：enumerate, innumerable, numeral*

nu|mer|ate /'nju:mərət, AM 美 'nu:-/ ADJ Someone who is **numerate** is able to do arithmetic. 识数的；有计算能力的 ❑ *Your children should be literate and numerate.* 你的孩子应该会识字算数。

nu|meri|cal /nju:'merɪk°l, AM 美 'nu:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Numerical** means expressed in numbers or relating to numbers. 数值的；用数字表示的；数字的 ❑ *Your job is to group them by letter and put them in numerical order.* 你的工作是把他们按字母顺序分组，然后按数字顺序排序。 •**nu|meri|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *...a numerically coded colour chart.* 用数字编码的色谱 ❑ *Numerically, there are a lot of young people involved in crime.* 从数字上看，有很多年轻人犯罪。

nu|mer|ol|ogy /ˌnju:mə'rɒlədʒi, AM 美 ˌnu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Numerology** is the study of particular numbers, such as a person's date of birth, in the belief that they may have special significance in a person's life. 数字命理学；数字占卦术

nu|mer|ous ♦◇◇ /'nju:mərəs, AM 美 'nu:m-/ ADJ If people or things are **numerous**, they exist or are present in large numbers. 众多的；许多的 ❑ *Sex crimes were just as numerous as they are today.* 当时和现在一样，性犯罪多发。❑ *Despite numerous attempts to diet, her weight soared.* 尽管多次尝试节食，她的体重仍然飙升了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *numerous* with:

N. numerous **attempts** 多次尝试，numerous **examples** 众多例子，numerous **occasions** 多个场合，numerous **problems** 众多问题，numerous **times** 多次

nu|mi|nous /'nju:mɪnəs, AM 美 'nu:m-/ ADJ Things that are **numinous** seem holy or spiritual and mysterious. 神圣的；神秘的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The account of spiritual struggle that follows has a humbling and numinous power.* 之后关于精神挣扎的叙述有一种令人心生卑微之感的神秘力量。

nun /nʌn/ (**nuns**) N-COUNT A **nun** is a member of a female religious community. 尼姑；修女 ❑ *Mr Thomas was taught by the Catholic nuns whose school he attended.* 托马斯先生是在天主教修女创办的学校接受的教育。

nun|cio /'nʌnsiəʊ/ (**nuncios**) N-COUNT In the Roman Catholic church, a **nuncio** is an official who represents the Pope in a foreign country. （天主教）教廷大使 ❑ *...the papal nuncio.* 教皇使节

nun|nery /'nʌnəri/ (**nunneries**) N-COUNT A **nunnery** is a group of buildings in which a community of nuns live together. 女修道院；尼姑庵【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

nup|tial /'nʌpʃ°l/ (**nuptials**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Nuptial** is used to refer to things relating to a wedding or to marriage. 结婚的；婚姻的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *I went to the room which he had called the nuptial chamber.* 我走进了他称之为洞房的房间。 2 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Someone's **nuptials** are their wedding celebrations. 结婚典礼；婚礼【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *She became immersed in planning her nuptials.* 她一门心思筹备自己的婚礼。

nurse ♦◇◇ /nɜ:s/ (**nurses, nursing, nursed**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **nurse** is a person whose job is to care for people who are ill. 护士 ❑ *She had spent 29 years as a nurse.* 她做了 29 年的护士。❑ *Patients were dying because of an acute shortage of nurses.* 因为护理人员严重不足，患者生命垂危。 2 VERB If you **nurse** someone, you care for them when they are ill. 护理；照顾；照料 ❑ [v n] *All the years he was sick my mother had nursed him.* 他生病的这些年来，我妈妈一直照料着他。 ❑ [v n +*back*] *She rushed home to nurse her daughter back to health.* 她赶回家去，要照顾女儿恢复健康。 3 VERB If you **nurse** an illness or injury, you allow it to get better by resting as much as possible. 调养，调治（伤病）❑ [v n] *We're going to go home and nurse our colds.* 我们打算回家休息，把感冒治好。 4 VERB If you **nurse** an emotion or desire, you feel it strongly for a long time. 怀有，抱有（强烈的希望、愿望等）❑ [v n] *Jane still nurses the pain of rejection.* 简仍因遭到拒绝而痛苦。❑ [v n] *He had nursed an ambition to lead his own big orchestra.* 他一直有一个梦想，希望能指挥一支自己的大型管弦乐队。 5 VERB When a baby **nurses** or when its mother **nurses** it, it feeds by sucking milk from its mother's breast. （婴儿）吃奶；（母亲）给…喂奶【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v] *Most authorities recommend letting the baby nurse whenever it wants.* 大部分权威人士建议婴儿饿了就让他吃奶。❑ [v n] *...young women nursing babies.* 给孩子喂奶的年轻妈妈 ❑ [v-ing] *Young people and nursing mothers are exempted from charges.* 未成年人和哺乳期女性免予起诉。 6 → see also **nursery nurse, nursing, wet nurse**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *nurse* with:

N. nurse's **aide** 助理护士，**visiting** nurse 家访护士 1

nurse|maid /'nɜ:smeɪd/ (**nursemaids**) N-COUNT A **nursemaid** is a woman or girl who is paid to look after young children. 保姆；保育员【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】

nurse|ry /'nɜ:səri/ (**nurseries**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *at/from/to* N] A **nursery** is a place where children who are not old enough to go to school are looked after. 托儿所 ❑ *This nursery will be able to cater for 29 children.* 这家托儿所能照料 29 个孩子。❑ *Her company ran its own workplace nursery.* 她的公司开办了内部的托儿所。 2 → see also **day nursery** 3 N-VAR [oft N n] **Nursery** is a school for very young children. 幼儿园 ❑ *An affordable nursery education service is an essential basic amenity.* 人们能负担得起的幼儿园教育是一项基本的社会福利。❑ *...a nursery teacher.* 幼儿园老师 4 N-COUNT A **nursery** is a room in a family home in which the young children of the family sleep or play. 育儿室；儿童房 ❑ *He has painted murals in his children's nursery.* 他在孩子们的儿童房墙壁上画了画。 5 N-COUNT A **nursery** is a place where plants are grown in order to be sold. 苗圃 ❑ *The garden, developed over the past 35 years, includes a nursery.* 这个有 35 年历史的花园里有一个苗圃。

nursery|man /'nɜ:sərɪmən/ (**nurserymen**) N-COUNT A **nurseryman** is a man who works in a place where young plants are grown in order to be sold. 园丁；苗圃工人

'nurse|ry nurse (**nursery nurses**) N-COUNT A **nursery nurse** is a person who has been trained to look after very young children. （受过训练的）保育员【BRIT 英】

'nurse|ry rhyme (**nursery rhymes**) N-COUNT A **nursery rhyme** is a poem or song for young children, especially one that is old or well known. 儿歌；童谣

'nurse|ry school (**nursery schools**) N-VAR A **nursery school** or a **nursery** is a school for very young children. 幼儿园 ❑ *The availability of nursery school places varies widely across London.* 伦敦幼儿园的分布非常不均衡。

nurs|ing /'nɜ:sɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Nursing** is the profession of looking after people who are ill. 护理（工作）；护理行业 ❑ *She had no aptitude for nursing.* 她没有从事护理工作的天赋。❑ *Does the nursing staff seem to care?* 护理人员看上去有爱心吗？

'nurs|ing bot|tle (**nursing bottles**) N-COUNT A **nursing bottle** is a plastic bottle with a special rubber top through which a baby can suck milk or another liquid. 奶瓶【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **feeding bottle**

'nurs|ing home (**nursing homes**) N-COUNT A **nursing home** is a private hospital, especially one for old people. 私人疗养院；（尤指）私立养老院 ❑ *He died in a nursing home at the age of 87.* 他在一家养老院去世，享年 87 岁。

nur|ture /'nɜ:tʃə/ (**nurtures, nurturing, nurtured**) 1 VERB If you **nurture** something such as a young child or a young plant, you care for it while it is growing and developing. 养育；培育【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Parents want to know the best way to nurture and raise their child to adulthood.* 父母希望知道养育孩子长大成人的最佳方法。❑ [v n] *The modern conservatory is not an environment for nurturing plants.* 这个现代化温室的环境不适合培育植物。 •**nur|tur|ing** ADJ ❑ *She was not receiving warm nurturing care.* 她没有得到温暖的抚育。 •**nur|tur|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Which adult in these children's lives will provide the nurturing they need?* 这些孩子生活中的哪个成人会为他们提供所需的养育呢？ 2 VERB If you **nurture** plans, ideas, or people, you encourage them or help them to develop. 发展，孕育（计划、想法等）；培养（人等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She had always nurtured great ambitions for her son.* 她一直是望子成龙。❑ [be v-ed] *...parents whose political views were nurtured in the sixties.* 政治观点形成于 60 年代的父母一辈 •**nur|tur|ing** N-UNCOUNT

❑ [+of] *The decision to cut back on film-making had a catastrophic effect on the nurturing of new talent.* 削减电影制作经费的决定在扶植新人方面有灾难性的影响。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Nurture** is care that is given to someone while they are growing and developing. 教育；养育；培养 ❑ *The human organism learns partly by nature, partly by nurture.* 人的学习能力部分是天生的，部分是后天培养的。

nut /nʌt/ (**nuts**) 1 N-COUNT The firm shelled fruit of some trees and bushes are called **nuts**. Some nuts can be eaten. 坚果 ❑ *Nuts and seeds are good sources of vitamin E.* 坚果和种子富含维生素 E。 2 → see also **groundnut, hazelnut, peanut** 3 N-COUNT A **nut** is a thick metal ring which you screw onto a metal rod called a bolt. Nuts and bolts are used to hold things such as pieces of machinery together. 螺母 ❑ *If you want to repair the wheels you just undo the four nuts.* 如果你想修理轮子，只需拧开这 4 个螺母。 ❑ *...nuts and bolts that haven't been tightened up.* 没有拧紧的螺母和螺栓 4 N-COUNT If you describe someone as, for example, a football **nut** or a health **nut**, you mean that they are extremely enthusiastic about the thing mentioned. 对…着迷的人；…迷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a football nut who spends thousands of pounds travelling to watch games.* 花上几千英镑四处去看比赛的足球迷 5 ADJ If you are **nuts about** something or someone, you like them very much. 狂热的；执著的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ [+about] *She's nuts about you.* 她迷恋上你了。 6 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nut**, you mean that they are mad. 疯子；狂人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *There's some nut out there with a gun.* 外边有个拿着枪的疯子。 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone goes **nuts** or is **nuts**, you mean that they go crazy or are very foolish. 发疯的；愚蠢的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You guys are nuts.* 你们这些人简直是有毛病。 ❑ *A number of the French players went nuts, completely out of control.* 有几个法国运动员简直是疯了，完全失去了控制。 8 PHRASE If someone **goes nuts**, or in British English **does** their **nut**, they become extremely angry. 大发雷霆；极度恼火【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My father would go nuts if he saw bruises on me.* 如果我爸爸看到我脸上有伤痕，他会气疯的。 ❑ *We heard your sister doing her nut.* 我们听到你妹妹在大发脾气。 9 PHRASE If you talk about **the nuts and bolts of** a subject or an activity, you are referring to the detailed practical aspects of it rather than abstract ideas about it. 具体内容；基本内容 ❑ *He's more concerned about the nuts and bolts of location work.* 他更为担忧的是外景拍摄的具体内容。

→ see **peanut**

nut-brown COLOUR **Nut-brown** is used to describe things that are dark reddish brown in colour. 栗色；深棕色

nut|case /'nʌtkeɪs/ (**nutcases**) also **nut case** N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nutcase**, you mean that they are mad or that their behaviour is very strange. 疯子；狂人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The woman's a nutcase. She needs locking up.* 那个女的是个疯子，得把她关起来。

nut|cracker /'nʌtkrækəʳ/ (**nutcrackers**) N-COUNT A **nutcracker** is a device used to crack the shell of a nut. **Nutcrackers** can be used to refer to one or more of these devices. 胡桃夹子；坚果钳

nut|meg /'nʌtmeg/ N-UNCOUNT **Nutmeg** is a spice made from the seed of a tree that grows in hot countries. Nutmeg is usually used to flavour sweet food. 肉豆蔻仁（多用作调味品）

nu|tri|ent /'nju:trɪənt, AM 美 'nu:-/ (**nutrients**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Nutrients** are substances that help plants and animals to grow. 营养物质；养分；滋养物 ❑ *...the role of vegetable fibres, vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients.* 植物纤维、维生素、矿物质和其他必不可少的营养物质的作用

→ see **cardiovascular, food**

nu|tri|tion /nju:'trɪʃᵊn, AM 美 nu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Nutrition** is the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods. 营养（作用）；滋养（过程）❑ *There are alternative sources of nutrition to animal meat.* 存在替代肉类的其他营养来源。

nu|tri|tion|al /nju:'trɪʃənᵊl, AM 美 nu:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **nutritional** content of food is all the substances that are in it which help you to remain healthy. （食物中）营养的，营养成分的 ❑ *It does sometimes help to know the nutritional content of foods.* 知道食物所含的营养成分有时的确有帮助。 ❑ *Cooking vegetables reduces their nutritional value.* 烹饪蔬菜会降低其营养价值。 •**nu|tri|tion|al|ly** ADV ❑ *...a nutritionally balanced diet.* 营养均衡的饮食

nu|tri|tion|ist /nju:'trɪʃənɪst, AM 美 nu:-/ (**nutritionists**) N-COUNT A **nutritionist** is a person whose job is to give advice on what you should eat to remain healthy. 营养学家 ❑ *Nutritionists say only 33% of our calorie intake should be from fat.* 营养学家说我们所摄入的卡路里中应只有 33% 来自脂肪。

nu|tri|tious /nju:'trɪʃəs, AM 美 nu:-/ ADJ **Nutritious** food contains substances which help your body to be healthy. 富含营养的；营养价值高的 ❑ *It is always important to choose enjoyable, nutritious foods.* 选择好吃的、营养价值高的食物总是很重要。 ❑ *Some ready made meals are nutritious and very easy to prepare.* 一些预制膳食很有营养，而且烹调起来很简单。

nu|tri|tive /'nju:trɪtɪv, AM 美 'nu:-/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **nutritive** content of food is all the substances that are in it which help you to remain healthy. 营养的；滋养的 ❑ *Coconut milk has little nutritive value.* 椰子汁没什么营养价值。

nut|shell /'nʌtʃel/ PHRASE You can use **in a nutshell** to indicate that you are saying something in a very brief way, using few words. 概括地说；简言之 ❑ *In a nutshell, the owners thought they knew best.* 简而言之，业主们认为自己最了解情况。

nut|ter /'nʌtəʳ/ (**nutters**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **nutter**, you mean that they are mad or that their behaviour is very strange. 疯子；狂人；怪人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *He was a bit of a nutter.* 他有点怪。

nut|ty /'nʌti/ (**nuttier, nuttiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe food as **nutty**, you mean that it tastes of nuts, has the texture of nuts, or is made with nuts. 坚果味的；坚果般的 ❑ *...nutty butter cookies.* 坚果味牛油曲奇 ❑ *Chick peas have a distinctive, delicious and nutty flavour.* 鹰嘴豆有独特可口的坚果风味。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **nutty**, you mean that their behaviour is very strange or foolish. 发疯的；奇怪的；愚蠢的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He looked like a nutty professor.* 他看上去像个疯疯癫癫的教授。 ❑ *That's a nutty idea.* 这是个疯狂的想法。

nuz|zle /'nʌzᵊl/ (**nuzzles, nuzzling, nuzzled**) VERB If you **nuzzle** someone or something, you gently rub your nose and mouth against them to show affection. （用鼻子和嘴）轻擦，轻触（以表示亲热）❑ [v n] *She nuzzled me and I cuddled her.* 她用嘴轻轻蹭蹭我，我搂住了她。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The dog came and nuzzled up against me.* 小狗跑过来，依偎在我身边。

NW NW is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略＝）**north-west**. ❑ *...Ivor Place, London NW1.* 伦敦艾弗街，邮编 NW1

ny|lon /'naɪlɒn/ (**nylons**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Nylon** is a strong, flexible artificial fibre. 尼龙 ❑ *I put on a new pair of nylon socks.* 我穿上了一双新尼龙袜。 2 N-PLURAL **Nylons** are stockings made of nylon. 尼龙长袜【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *This woman wore seamed nylons and kept smoothing her skirt.* 这位女士穿着长筒尼龙缝袜，不停地把裙子弄平整。

→ see **rope**

nymph /nɪmf/ (**nymphs**) 1 N-COUNT In Greek and Roman mythology, **nymphs** were spirits of nature who appeared as young women. （希腊、罗马神话中居于山林水泽的）仙女 2 N-COUNT A **nymph** is the larva, or young form, of an insect such as a dragonfly. 若虫

nym|pho|ma|ni|ac /ˌnɪmfə'meɪniæk/ (**nymphomaniacs**) N-COUNT If someone refers to a woman as a **nymphomaniac**, they mean that she has sex or wants to have sex much more often than they consider normal or acceptable. 女色情狂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

N

Oo

O also **o** /əʊ/ (**O's, o's**) 1 N-VAR **O** is the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 15 个字母 2 NUM **O** is used to mean zero, for example when you are telling someone a telephone number, or mentioning a year such as 1908. 零（报电话号码、年份等时用）【SPOKEN 口语】3 EXCLAM **O** is used in exclamations, especially when you are expressing strong feelings. （尤用于表示强烈感情）啊，哦，哟【LITERARY, FEELINGS 文，情感】❑ *O how mistaken you are!* 噢，你大错特错了！ ❑ *O God, I want to go home.* 哦，天哪！我想回家了。4 → see also **oh**

o' /ə/ 1 PREP **O'** is used in written English to represent the word 'of' pronounced in a particular way. （书面英语中用于代表 of 的特定发音）❑ *I lost a lot o' blood.* 我失了很多血。❑ *Can we have a cup o' coffee, please?* 可以一起喝杯咖啡吗？ 2 → see also **o'clock**

oaf /əʊf/ (**oafs**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] If you refer to someone, especially a man or boy, as an **oaf**, you think that they are impolite, clumsy, or aggressive. 泼皮，蠢货（尤指男性）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Leave the lady alone, you drunken oaf.* 离这位女士远点，你这醉鬼。

oaf|ish /ˈəʊfɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone, especially a man or a boy, as **oafish**, you disapprove of their behaviour because you think that it is impolite, clumsy, or aggressive. （尤指男性）无礼的，鲁钝的，放肆的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The bodyguards, as usual, were brave but oafish.* 这些保镖照旧勇气可嘉，但鲁钝无礼。❑ *...oafish humour.* 粗俗的幽默

oak /əʊk/ (**oaks**) N-VAR An **oak** or an **oak tree** is a large tree that often grows in woods and forests and has strong, hard wood. 栎树；橡树 ❑ *Many large oaks were felled during the war.* 很多高大的橡树在战争中遭到了砍伐。❑ *...forests of beech, chestnut, and oak.* 一片片山毛榉、栗树和橡树林 •N-UNCOUNT **Oak** is the wood of this tree. 栎木；橡木 ❑ *The cabinet was made of oak.* 这个柜子是橡木做的。

→ see **plant**

OAP /ˌəʊ eɪ ˈpiː/ (**OAPs**) N-COUNT An **OAP** is a person who is old enough to receive an old age pension from the government. **OAP** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'old age pensioner'. 养老金领取者【BRIT 英】❑ *...tickets only £6 each and half that for OAPs and kids.* 每张票只要 6 英镑，养老金领取者和孩子半价

oar /ɔːr/ (**oars**) N-COUNT **Oars** are long poles with a wide, flat blade at one end which are used for rowing a boat. 桨

→ see **boat**

oar|lock /ˈɔːrlɒk/ (**oarlocks**) N-COUNT The **oarlocks** on a rowing boat are the U-shaped pieces of metal that keep the oars in position while you move them backwards and forwards. 桨架；桨叉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rowlock**

oasis /əʊˈeɪsɪs/ (**oases** /əʊˈeɪsiːz/) 1 N-COUNT An **oasis** is a small area in a desert where water and plants are found. （沙漠中的）绿洲 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a pleasant place or situation as an **oasis** when it is surrounded by unpleasant ones. （恶劣环境中的）宜人之地，乐土；（不愉快情形下的）开心时刻，乐事 ❑ [+in] *The immaculately tended gardens are an oasis in the midst of Cairo's urban sprawl.* 在开罗无序扩张的都市版图内，这些被悉心照料的花园成了一片世外桃源。

oath /əʊθ/ (**oaths**) 1 N-COUNT An **oath** is a formal promise, especially a promise to be loyal to a person or country. （尤指对个人或国家的）誓言，誓约 ❑ [+of] *He took an oath of loyalty to the government.* 他宣誓效忠政府。2 → see also **Hippocratic oath** 3 N-SING [oft *on/under* N] In a court of law, when someone takes **the oath**, they make a formal promise to tell the truth. You can say that someone is **on oath** or **under oath** when they have made this promise. （在法庭上承诺说实话的）誓言 ❑ *His girlfriend had gone into the witness box and taken the oath.* 他女朋友进入证人席宣了誓。❑ *Under oath, Aston finally admitted that he had lied.* 宣誓过后，阿斯顿终于承认自己撒了谎。❑ *Three officers gave evidence on oath against him.* 三位警官宣誓后提出了对他不利的证据。4 N-COUNT An **oath** is an offensive or emphatic word or expression which you use when you are angry or shocked. （表示愤怒、震惊的）咒骂，粗话【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Wellor let out a foul oath and hurled himself upon him.* 韦勒骂了一句脏话，向他猛扑过去。

oat|meal /ˈəʊtmiːl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Oatmeal** is a kind of flour made by crushing oats. 燕麦粉 ❑ *...oatmeal biscuits.* 燕麦饼干 2 N-UNCOUNT **Oatmeal** is a thick sticky food made from oats cooked in water or milk and eaten hot, especially for breakfast. 燕麦片粥（尤作早餐）【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **porridge**

oats /əʊts/

The form **oat** is used as a modifier. oat 用作修饰语。

1 N-PLURAL **Oats** are a cereal crop or its grains, used for making biscuits or a food called porridge, or for feeding animals. 燕麦（指作物或籽粒）❑ *Oats provide good, nutritious food for horses.* 燕麦是营养丰富的优质马饲料。❑ *...oat bran.* 燕麦麸皮 2 PHRASE If a young person **sows** their **wild oats**, they behave in a rather uncontrolled way, especially by having a lot of sexual relationships. （尤指在性方面）放荡不羁 ❑ *The kids need to sow a few wild oats.* 小伙子们需要放纵一下。

→ see **grain**

ob|du|ra|cy /ˈɒbdjʊrəsi, AM 美 -dʊr-/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **obduracy**, you think their refusal to change their decision or opinion is unreasonable. 冥顽不化；倔强；执拗【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *MPs have accused the government of obduracy and called on ministers to reverse their decision.* 议员指责政府冥顽不化，呼吁部长们改变决定。

ob|du|rate /ˈɒbdjʊrət, AM 美 -dʊr-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **obdurate**, you think that they are being unreasonable in their refusal to change their decision or opinion. 冥顽不化的；倔强的；执拗的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Parts of the administration may be changing but others have been obdurate defenders of the status quo.* 政府中有些部门可能正在作出改变，但是其他部门却执意维护现状。

obedi|ent /əʊˈbiːdiənt/ ADJ A person or animal who is **obedient** does what they are told to do. 服从的；顺从的；温驯的 ❑ *He was very respectful at home and obedient to his parents.* 他在家里对父母十分恭敬，百依百顺。•**obedi|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *...unquestioning obedience to the law.* 对法律的绝对服从 •**obedi|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was looking obediently at Keith, waiting for orders.* 他恭顺地看着基思，静候命令。

obei|sance /əʊ'beɪsəns/ (**obeisances**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Obeisance to** someone or something is great respect shown for them. 敬意；尊敬；敬重【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *While he was still young and strong all paid obeisance to him.* 他年轻力壮时所有人都对他毕恭毕敬。 2 N-VAR An **obeisance** is a physical gesture, especially a bow, that you make in order to show your respect for someone or something. 敬礼；（尤指）鞠躬【FORMAL 正式】❑ *One by one they came forward, mumbled grudging words of welcome, made awkward obeisances.* 他们挨个儿上前，勉强咕哝出几句欢迎词，生硬地鞠躬致意。

ob|elisk /'ɒbəlɪsk/ (**obelisks**) N-COUNT An **obelisk** is a tall stone pillar that has been built in honour of a person or an important event. 方尖碑；方尖塔

→ see **time**

obese /əʊ'biːs/ ADJ If someone is **obese**, they are extremely fat. 肥胖的；臃肿的 ❑ *Obese people tend to have higher blood pressure than lean people.* 胖人往往比瘦人血压高。 •**obesity** /əʊ'biːsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the excessive consumption of sugar that leads to problems of obesity.* 导致肥胖问题的过量食糖摄入

→ see **diet, sugar**

obey /əʊ'beɪ/ (**obeys, obeying, obeyed**) VERB If you **obey** a person, a command, or an instruction, you do what you are told to do. 服从；顺从；听从；遵守 ❑ [v n] *Cissie obeyed her mother without question.* 茜茜对她母亲言听计从。 ❑ [v n] *Most people obey the law.* 多数人遵守该法。 ❑ [v] *It was still Baker's duty to obey.* 贝克依然有义务服从。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *obey* with:

N. obey **a command** 遵守指令，obey **God** 遵从上帝，obey **the law** 守法，obey **orders** 遵守命令，obey **the rules** 遵守规则

V. **refuse to** obey 拒不遵守

ob|fus|cate /'ɒbfʌskeɪt/ (**obfuscates, obfuscating, obfuscated**) VERB To **obfuscate** something means to deliberately make it seem confusing and difficult to understand. （故意）混淆，使困惑，使费解【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They are obfuscating the issue, as only insurance companies can.* 他们在此问题上混淆视听，这事只有保险公司才做得出来。 ❑ [v] *Macdonald accepted that such information could be used to manipulate, to obfuscate, and to mislead.* 麦克唐纳承认这样的信息可以用来操纵人、蒙蔽人、误导人。

obi|tu|ary /əʊ'bɪtʃʊəri, AM 美 -ʃueri/ (**obituaries**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **obituary** is an account of their life and character which is printed in a newspaper or broadcast soon after they die. （报纸上或广播里的）讣告，讣闻 ❑ [+in] *I read your brother's obituary in the Times.* 我在《泰晤士报》上看到了令兄的讣告。

ob|ject ◆◇ (**objects, objecting, objected**)

The noun is pronounced /'ɒbdʒɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /əb'dʒekt/. 名词读作 /'ɒbdʒɪkt/。动词读作 /əb'dʒekt/。

1 N-COUNT An **object** is anything that has a fixed shape or form, that you can touch or see, and that is not alive. 物体；东西 ❑ *...an object the shape of a coconut.* 形似椰子的物体 ❑ *In the cosy consulting room the children are surrounded by familiar objects.* 在温馨的诊疗室里，孩子们周围摆满了熟悉的物件。 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **object** of what someone is doing is their aim or purpose. 目的；目标；宗旨 ❑ [+of] *The object of the exercise is to raise money for the charity.* 那样做旨在筹集善款。 ❑ *My object was to publish a scholarly work on Peter Mourne.* 我的目标是出版一部关于彼得·莫恩的学术著作。 3 N-COUNT The **object of** a particular feeling or reaction is the person or thing it is directed towards or that causes it. （情感或反应的）对象 ❑ [+of] *The object of her hatred was 24-year-old model Ros French.* 令她心头生恨的是 24 岁的模特罗斯·弗伦奇。 ❑ [+of] *The object of great interest at the Temple was a large marble tower built in memory of Buddha.* 这处庙宇最引人注目的是一座为纪念佛陀而修建的宏伟的大理石塔。 4 → see also **sex object** 5 N-COUNT In grammar, the **object** of a verb or a preposition is the word or phrase which completes the structure begun by the verb or preposition. （语法中的）宾语 6 → see also **direct object, indirect object** 7 VERB If you **object** to something, you express your dislike or disapproval of it. 不喜欢；不赞成；反对 ❑ [v +to] *A lot of people will object to the book.* 很多人都会反感这本书。 ❑ [v that] *Cullen objected that his small staff would be unable to handle the added work.* 卡伦提出反对，说他人手少，无法完成额外工作。 ❑ [v] *We objected strongly but were outvoted.* 我们强烈反对，但势单力孤被否决了。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Hey, I don't know what you're talking about,' Russo objected.* "嘿，我不知道你在说些什么。"拉索反驳道。 8 PHRASE If you say that **money is no object** or **distance is no object**, you are emphasizing that you are willing or able to spend as much money as necessary or travel whatever distance is required. 钱不成问题 / 距离不在话下【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Hugh Johnson's shop in London has a range of superb Swedish crystal glasses that I would have if money were no object.* 休·约翰逊伦敦店出售各种美轮美奂的瑞典水晶玻璃杯，钱不成问题的话我都想买。 ❑ *Although he was based in Wales, distance was no object.* 虽然他住在威尔士，但距离不是问题。

Thesaurus 同类词 *object* Also look up:

N. item, thing 1
aim, goal, intent 2
V. argue, disagree, oppose, protest against 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *object* with:

ADJ. **foreign** object 异物，**inanimate** object 非生物，**moving** object 运动物体，**solid** object 固体 1
PREP. object **to** *someone/something* 反对… 7

ob|jec|tion /əb'dʒekʃ°n/ (**objections**) 1 N-VAR If you make or raise an **objection to** something, you say that you do not like it or agree with it. 不喜欢；反对；异议 ❑ *Some managers have recently raised objection to the PFA handling these negotiations.* 一些主教练最近就职业足球运动员协会负责这些谈判提出了异议。 ❑ [+by] *Despite objections by the White House, the Senate voted today to cut off aid.* 参议院不顾白宫反对于今天投票决定中止援助。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that you have **no objection to** something, you mean that you are not annoyed or bothered by it. 恼火；烦心 ❑ *I have no objection to banks making money.* 我不反感银行赚钱。 ❑ *I no longer have any objection to your going to see her.* 我不会再因为你去见她而烦恼。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *objection* with:

V. **make an** objection 表示反对，**raise an** objection 提出异议，**sustain an** objection 支持反对 1
have no objection 无恶感 2

ob|jec|tion|able /əb'dʒekʃənəb°l/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **objectionable**, you consider them to be extremely offensive and unacceptable. 令人不快的；让人反感的；讨厌的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I don't like your tone young woman, in fact I find it highly objectionable.* 我不喜欢你的口气，姑娘，实际上我觉得这让人非常不快。

ob|jec|tive ◆◇ /əb'dʒektɪv/ (**objectives**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **objective** is what you are trying to achieve. 目的；目标；宗旨 ❑ *Our main objective was the recovery of the child safe and well.* 我们的主要目标是将孩子安然无恙地找回来。 ❑ *His objective was to play golf and win.* 他的目标是参加高尔夫球比赛并赢得胜利。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Objective** information is based on facts. （信息）客观的，如实的 ❑ *He had no objective evidence that anything extraordinary was happening.* 他没有客观证据表明正在发生什么不同寻常之事。 •**ob|jec|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *We simply want to inform people objectively about events.* 我们只是想如实地向人们通报事件情况。 •**ob|jec|tiv|ity** /ˌɒbdʒek'tɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The poll, whose objectivity is open to question, gave the party a 39% share of the vote.* 在这次客观性令人质疑的投票中，该党获得了 39% 的选票。 3 ADJ If someone is **objective**, they base their opinions on facts rather than on their personal feelings. （观点）客观的，不带个人感情的 ❑ *I believe that a journalist should be completely objective.* 我认为记者应该完全客观。 ❑ *I would really like to have your objective opinion on this.* 我很想听听你对此事的客观见解。 •**ob|jec|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Try to view situations more objectively, especially with regard to work.* 要更

O

客观地审视形势，尤其是在工作上。•**ob|jec|tiv|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The psychiatrist must learn to maintain an unusual degree of objectivity.* 精神科医师务必要学会保持超乎寻常的客观态度。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *objective* with:

V. **achieve an** objective 实现目标 1
ADJ. **important** objective 重要目标，**main** objective 主要目标，**primary** objective 首要目标 1

'ob|ject les|son (**object lessons**) N-COUNT If you describe an action, event, or situation as an **object lesson**, you think that it demonstrates the correct way to do something, or that it demonstrates the truth of a particular principle. 样板；范例 ❑ [+*on/in*] *It was an object lesson in how to use television as a means of persuasion.* 这是如何利用电视进行劝导的一个范例。

ob|ject|or /əb'dʒektə^r/ (**objectors**) 1 N-COUNT An **objector** is someone who states or shows that they oppose or disapprove of something. 反对者 ❑ *The district council agreed with the objectors and turned down the application.* 区政务会同意反对者的意见，拒绝了这一申请。2 → see also **conscientious objector**

,object-'oriented ADJ [USU ADJ n] In computing, **object-oriented** programming involves dealing with code and data in blocks so that it is easier to change or do things with. (计算机编程)面向对象的，对象式的 ❑ *...object-oriented software.* 面向对象的软件

ob|jet d'art /,ɒbʒeɪ 'dɑː^r/ (**objets d'art**) N-COUNT [USU PL] **Objets d'art** are small ornaments that are considered to be attractive and of quite good quality. 小艺术品；小工艺品【FORMAL 正式】

ob|li|gate /'ɒblɪgeɪt/ (**obligates, obligating, obligated**) VERB If something **obligates** you to do a particular thing, it creates a situation where you have to do it. 使负有义务；迫使【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n to-inf] *The ruling obligates airlines to release information about their flight delays.* 这一裁决规定航空公司有义务发布航班晚点信息。

ob|li|gat|ed /'ɒblɪgeɪtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If you feel **obligated** to do something, you feel that it is your duty to do it. If you are **obligated to** someone, you feel that it is your duty to look after them. 有义务的；有责任的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I felt obligated to let him read the letter.* 我觉得有责任让他看这封信。❑ [+*to*] *He had got a girl pregnant and felt obligated to her and the child.* 他让一个女孩怀了孕，觉得有义务照顾母子俩。

ob|li|ga|tion /,ɒblɪ'geɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**obligations**) 1 N-VAR [USU N to-inf] If you have an **obligation to** do something, it is your duty to do that thing. 义务；责任 ❑ *When teachers assign homework, students usually feel an obligation to do it.* 老师布置家庭作业时，学生们通常觉得做作业是分内之事。❑ *Ministers are under no obligation to follow the committee's recommendations.* 部长们没有义务听从该委员会的建议。2 N-VAR If you have an **obligation to** a person, it is your duty to look after them or protect their interests. (照顾某人或保护某人利益的)义务，责任 ❑ [+*to*] *The United States will do that which is necessary to meet its obligations to its own citizens.* 美国将采取必要手段为自己的公民尽应尽的义务。❑ [+*to*] *I have an ethical and a moral obligation to my client.* 我对我的当事人负有道义上的责任。3 PHRASE In advertisements, if a product or a service is available **without obligation**, you do not have to pay for that product or service until you have tried it and are satisfied with it. (广告中产品或服务)免费试用地，免费体验地 ❑ *If you are selling your property, why not call us for a free valuation without obligation?* 如果您打算出售房产，何不来电让我们免费给估个价呢？

Thesaurus 同类词 *obligation* Also look up:

N. duty, responsibility 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *obligation* with:

V. obligation **to pay** 付款义务 1
feel an obligation 感觉有义务，**fulfill an** obligation 履行义务，**meet an** obligation 尽义务 1 2
ADJ. **legal** obligation 法定义务，**moral** obligation 道义上的责任 1 2
N. **sense of** obligation 责任感 1 2

ob|liga|tory /ə'blɪgətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ 1 ADJ If something is **obligatory**, you must do it because of a rule or a law. (按照规定或法律)必须履行的，强制性的 ❑ *Most women will be offered an ultrasound scan during pregnancy, although it's not obligatory.* 多数妊娠期妇女将被建议接受超声波检查，不过这不是强制性的。❑ *These rates do not include the charge for obligatory medical consultations.* 这些费用不含必要的就诊费。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **obligatory**, you mean that it is done from habit or custom and not because the person involved has thought carefully about it or really means it. 习惯性的；惯常的 ❑ *She was wearing the obligatory sweater and pearl necklace.* 她穿着常穿的毛衣，戴着常戴的珍珠项链。

oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/ (**obliges, obliging, obliged**) 1 VERB If you **are obliged to** do something, a situation, rule, or law makes it necessary for you to do that thing. (形势、规定或法律)强迫，迫使 ❑ [*be* V-ed to-inf] *The storm got worse and worse. Finally, I was obliged to abandon the car and continue on foot.* 风暴越来越猛烈。最终，我不得不弃车步行。❑ [V n to-inf] *This decree obliges unions to delay strikes.* 该法令迫使工会推迟罢工。2 VERB To **oblige** someone means to be helpful to them by doing what they have asked you to do. 施恩惠于；帮…的忙 ❑ [V] *If you ever need help with the babysitting, I'd be glad to oblige.* 你什么时候需要找人照看孩子，我很乐意帮忙。❑ [V +*with*] *We called up three economists to ask how to eliminate the deficit and they obliged with very straightforward answers.* 我们致电三位经济学家询问如何消除赤字，他们坦率作了答复。❑ [V n +*with*] *Mr Oakley always has been ready to oblige journalists with information.* 奥克利先生总是乐于向记者透露消息。[Also V n] 3 CONVENTION People sometimes use **obliged** in expressions such as **'much obliged'** or **'I am obliged to you'** when they want to indicate that they are very grateful for something. 感激不尽；不胜感激【FORMAL or OLD-FASHIONED, FORMULAE 正式或过时，惯用语】❑ [+*for*] *Much obliged for your assistance.* 对您的协助我不胜感激。❑ [+*to*] *Thank you very much indeed, Doctor, I am extremely obliged to you.* 真心太感谢您了，大夫，您是我的大恩人。4 CONVENTION If you tell someone that you **would be obliged** or **should be obliged** if they would do something, you are telling them in a polite but firm way that you want them to do it. 如蒙…将不胜感激；劳驾…好吗【FORMAL, POLITENESS 正式，礼貌】❑ [+*if*] *I would be obliged if you could read it to us.* 您若能把它读给大家听，我将不胜感激。

oblig|ing /ə'blaɪdʒɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **obliging**, you think that they are willing and eager to be helpful. 乐于助人的【OLD-FASHIONED or WRITTEN, APPROVAL 过时或笔语，褒】❑ *He is an extremely pleasant and obliging man.* 他是个非常友善、古道热肠的人。•**oblig|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *He swung round and strode towards the door. Benedict obligingly held it open.* 他突然转身大步朝门口走去。本尼迪克特主动上前将门打开。

oblique /əu'bliːk/ 1 ADJ If you describe a statement as **oblique**, you mean that is not expressed directly or openly, making it difficult to understand. 不直截了当的；拐弯抹角的 ❑ *Mr Golding delivered an oblique warning, talking of the danger of sudden action.* 戈尔丁先生委婉地发出警告，说到了草率行事的危险。•**oblique|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *He obliquely referred to the U.S., Britain and Saudi Arabia.* 他旁敲侧击地提到了美国、英国和沙特阿拉伯。2 ADJ [USU ADJ n] An **oblique** line is a straight line that is not horizontal or vertical. An **oblique** angle is any angle other than a right angle. (线或角)斜的 ❑ *It lies between the plain and the sea at an oblique angle to the coastline.* 它位于平原与大海之间，跟海岸线形成一个斜角。•**oblique|ly** ADV [ADV after V] ❑ *This muscle runs obliquely downwards inside the abdominal cavity.* 这块肌肉在腹腔内斜向下延伸。

oblit|erate /ə'blɪtəreɪt/ (**obliterates, obliterating, obliterated**) 1 VERB If something **obliterates** an object or place, it destroys it completely. 消灭；毁掉；清除 ❑ [V n] *Their warheads are enough to obliterate the world several times over.* 他们的核弹头足以将世界毁灭好几次。•**oblit|era|tion** /ə,blɪtə'reɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the obliteration of three isolated rainforests.* 三处孤立雨林的毁灭 2 VERB If you **obliterate** something such as a memory, emotion, or thought, you remove it completely from your mind. 抹除，忘却(记忆、情绪、想法等)【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *There was time enough*

to obliterate memories of how things once were for him. 时间足以抹去他对过去经历的记忆。

oblivion /ə'blɪvɪən/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu *into* N] **Oblivion** is the state of not being aware of what is happening around you, for example because you are asleep or unconscious. 无意识状态；沉睡；昏迷 ❑ *He just drank himself into oblivion.* 他喝得完全不省人事。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *into* N] **Oblivion** is the state of having been forgotten or of no longer being considered important. 被遗忘状态；湮没 ❑ *It seems that the so-called new theory is likely to sink into oblivion.* 这个所谓的新理论看来很可能会湮没无闻。3 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is bombed or blasted **into oblivion**, you are emphasizing that it is completely destroyed. 被摧毁；被毁灭；被夷为平地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *An entire poor section of town was bombed into oblivion.* 城内一整片贫民区被炸为平地。

oblivious /ə'blɪvɪəs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **oblivious** to something or oblivious of it, you are not aware of it. 不知道的；未注意的；未觉察的 ❑ [+*to/of*] *She lay motionless where she was, oblivious to pain.* 她一动不动躺在原地，已经感觉不到疼痛。•**obliviously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Burke was asleep, sprawled obliviously against the window.* 伯克睡着了，无意识地摊开四肢靠着窗户。•**obliviousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *Her obliviousness of what was happening in Germany seems extraordinary.* 她对德国正在发生的事情一无所知，这似乎很离奇。

oblong /'ɒblɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ (**oblongs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **oblong** is a shape which has two long sides and two short sides and in which all the angles are right angles. 矩形；长方形 ❑ *...an oblong table.* 长方形桌子

obnoxious /ɒb'nɒkʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **obnoxious**, you think that they are very unpleasant. 令人讨厌的；使人反感的；可憎的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *One of the parents was a most obnoxious character. No-one liked him.* 其中一位家长特别惹人厌。没人喜欢他。

oboe /'əʊbəʊ/ (**oboes**) N-VAR An **oboe** is a musical instrument shaped like a tube which you play by blowing through a double reed in the top end. 双簧管

→ see **orchestra, woodwind**

oboist /'əʊbəʊɪst/ (**oboists**) N-COUNT An **oboist** is someone who plays the oboe. 双簧管手；双簧管吹奏者

obscene /ɒb'siːn/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **obscene**, you mean it offends you because it relates to sex or violence in a way that you think is unpleasant and shocking. 淫秽的；猥亵的；下流的；暴力的 ❑ *I'm not prudish but I think these photographs are obscene.* 我不是假正经，但我觉得这些照片很下流。❑ *He continued to use obscene language and also to make threats.* 他仍然不住口地说些污言秽语，还进行了威胁。2 ADJ In legal contexts, books, pictures, or films which are judged **obscene** are illegal because they deal with sex or violence in a way that is considered offensive to the general public.（法律上指书刊、图片、电影等）淫秽的，色情的，暴力的 ❑ *A city magistrate ruled that the novel was obscene and copies should be destroyed.* 一位市执法官裁定该小说为色情作品，应全数销毁。3 ADJ If you describe something as **obscene**, you disapprove of it very strongly and consider it to be offensive or immoral. 可憎的；令人厌恶的；道德败坏的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It was obscene to spend millions producing unwanted food.* 耗资数百万去生产不需要的食品，真是令人发指。

obscenity /ɒb'senɪti/ (**obscenities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Obscenity** is behaviour, art, or language that is sexual and offends or shocks people. 淫秽；猥亵；下流 ❑ *He insisted these photographs were not art but obscenity.* 他坚持认为这些照片并非艺术，而是淫秽物品。2 N-VAR An **obscenity** is a very offensive word or expression. 猥亵话；下流话 ❑ *They shouted obscenities at us and smashed bottles on the floor.* 他们冲着我们大骂下流话，还往地上摔瓶子。

obscurantism /ˌɒbskjʊ'ræntɪzəm, AM 美 ɒb'skjʊrənt-/ N-UNCOUNT **Obscurantism** is the practice or policy of deliberately making something vague and difficult to understand, especially in order to prevent people from finding out the truth.（尤指为避免人们发觉真相的）蒙昧主义，愚民政策，故弄玄虚【FORMAL OR WRITTEN 正式或笔语】❑ *...legalistic obscurantism.* 条文主义的愚民政策

obscurantist /ˌɒbskjʊ'ræntɪst, AM 美 ɒb'skjʊrənt-/ ADJ If you describe something as **obscurantist**, you mean that it is deliberately vague and difficult to understand, so that it prevents people from finding out the truth about it. 蒙昧主义的；故弄玄虚的；愚民的【FORMAL OR WRITTEN 正式或笔语】❑ *I think that a lot of poetry published today is obscurantist nonsense.* 我认为当今出版的很多诗歌都是故弄玄虚的无病呻吟。

obscure /ɒb'skjʊə'/ (**obscurer, obscurest, obscures, obscuring, obscured**) 1 ADJ If something or someone is **obscure**, they are unknown, or are known by only a few people. 无名的；鲜为人知的；默默无闻的 ❑ *The origin of the custom is obscure.* 这一习俗的起源鲜为人知。❑ *The hymn was written by an obscure Greek composer for the 1896 Athens Olympics.* 这首赞歌是希腊一位名不见经传的作曲家为 1896 年雅典奥运会创作的。2 ADJ Something that is **obscure** is difficult to understand or deal with, usually because it involves so many parts or details.（通常指因内容繁琐而）晦涩的，费解的，难懂的 ❑ *The contracts are written in obscure language.* 这些合同语言晦涩。3 VERB If one thing **obscures** another, it prevents it from being seen or heard properly. 遮掩；遮蔽；使模糊不清 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *One wall of the parliament building is now almost completely obscured by a huge banner.* 议会大楼有一面墙现在几乎被一条巨型横幅完全盖住了。4 VERB To **obscure** something means to make it difficult to understand. 使晦涩；使费解；使难懂 ❑ [v n] *...the jargon that frequently obscures educational writing.* 经常让教育著作变得艰深晦涩的术语 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *This issue has been obscured by recent events.* 最近发生的事件使这一问题变得混淆不清。

obscurity /ɒb'skjʊərɪti/ (**obscurities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Obscurity** is the state of being known by only a few people. 无名；鲜为人知；默默无闻 ❑ *For the lucky few, there's the chance of being plucked from obscurity and thrown into the glamorous world of modelling.* 只有少数幸运儿才有机会从籍籍无名中脱颖而出，进入光鲜亮丽的模特圈。2 N-VAR **Obscurity** is the quality of being difficult to understand. An **obscurity** is something that is difficult to understand. 晦涩；费解；难懂的事物 ❑ [+*of*] *'How can that be?' asked Hunt, irritated by the obscurity of Henry's reply.* "怎么会那样呢？"亨特问道，亨利费解的回答让他恼火。

obsequious /ɒb'siːkwɪəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **obsequious**, you are criticizing them because they are too eager to help or agree with someone more important than them. 奉承的；巴结的；谄媚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Barrow was positively obsequious to me until he learnt that I too was the son of a labouring man.* 巴罗竭力讨好我，直到得知我也是工人家庭出身。•**obsequiously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He smiled and bowed obsequiously to Winger.* 他谄媚地对着温格微笑鞠躬。•**obsequiousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I told him to get lost and leave me alone and his tone quickly changed from obsequiousness to outright anger.* 我叫他滚开，不要烦我，他的口气一下子就从阿谀逢迎变成了勃然大怒。

observable /əb'zɜːvəbəl/ ADJ Something that is **observable** can be seen. 看得见的；察觉得到的 ❑ *Mars is too faint and too low in the sky to be observable.* 火星星光暗淡，位置又低，难以得见。

observance /əb'zɜːvəns/ (**observances**) N-VAR The **observance** of something such as a law or custom is the practice of obeying or following it.（对法律、习俗等的）遵守，奉行 ❑ [+*of*] *Local councils should use their powers to ensure strict observance of laws.* 地方政务委员会应当行使权力保证人们严守法律。

observant /əb'zɜːvənt/ ADJ Someone who is **observant** pays a lot of attention to things and notices more about them than most people do. 用心观察的；密切留意的 ❑ *That's a marvellous description, Mrs Drummond. You're unusually observant.* 您的描述令人惊叹，德拉蒙德太太。您真是慧眼独具。❑ *An observant doctor can often detect depression from expression, posture, and movement.* 用心观察的医生常常能根据人的表情、姿势和动作诊察出抑郁症。

observation /ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən/ (**observations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Observation** is the action or process of carefully watching someone or something. 观察；观测 ❑ [+*of*] *...careful observation of the movement of the planets.* 对行星运动的仔细观测 ❑ *In hospital she'll be under observation all the time.* 医院会 24 小时对她进行观察。2 N-COUNT An **observation** is something that you have learned by seeing

or watching something and thinking about it. 观察所得；观察资料；观测数据 ❑ [+about] *This book contains observations about the causes of addictions.* 本书包括有关成瘾原因的观察发现。 3 N-COUNT If a person makes an **observation**, they make a comment about something or someone, usually as a result of watching how they behave. (通常指观察后发表的)评论 ❑ *'You're an obstinate man,' she said. 'Is that a criticism,' I said, 'or just an observation?'* "你是个很执拗的人。"她说。"你这是批评呢，"我说，"还是评论一下而已？" 4 N-UNCOUNT **Observation** is the ability to pay a lot of attention to things and to notice more about them than most people do. 观察力 ❑ *She has good powers of observation.* 她的观察力很敏锐。

→ see **experiment, forecast, science**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *observation* with:

PREP. **by** observation 凭借观测，**through** observation 通过观测，**under** observation 在观察中 1

ADJ. **careful** observation 仔细观察 1
direct observation 直接观察；直接观察所得；直截了当的评论 1 2 3

V. **make an** observation 发表评论 3

ob|ser|va|tion|al /ˌɒbzəˈveɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ **Observational** means relating to the watching of people or things, especially in order to learn something new. (尤指为获得新知)观察的，观测的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...observational humour.* 观察性幽默 ❑ *The observational work is carried out on a range of telescopes.* 观测工作借助于各种望远镜。

ob|ser|va|tory /əbˈzɜːvətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**observatories**) N-COUNT An **observatory** is a building with a large telescope from which scientists study things such as the planets by watching them. 天文台；观象台；观测站

ob|serve ◆◇ /əbˈzɜːv/ (**observes, observing, observed**) 1 VERB If you **observe** a person or thing, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them. (尤指为了解而)观察，观测 ❑ [v n] *Stern also studies and observes the behaviour of babies.* 斯特恩还研究观察婴儿的行为。❑ [v n v-ing] *Our sniper teams observed them manning an anti-aircraft gun.* 我们的狙击小组观察到他们操作高射炮。[Also v, v n inf] 2 VERB If you **observe** someone or something, you see or notice them. 看到；注意到 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *In 1664 Hooke observed a reddish spot on the surface of the planet.* 1664 年，胡克注意到这颗行星表面有一个发红的斑点。 3 VERB If you **observe** that something is the case, you make a remark or comment about it, especially when it is something you have noticed and thought about a lot. (尤指就注意到并深思熟虑过的事物)评论，评述 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *We observe that the first calls for radical transformation did not begin until the period of the industrial revolution.* 我们认为直到工业革命时期才出现了要求激进变革的第一波呐喊。❑ [v with quote] *'He is a fine young man,' observed Stephen.* "他是个很不错的小伙子。"斯蒂芬评论道。 4 VERB If you **observe** something such as a law or custom, you obey it or follow it. 遵守，奉行(法律、习俗等) ❑ [v n] *Imposing speed restrictions is easy, but forcing motorists to observe them is trickier.* 实行限速容易，但强制司机遵守限速规定就难办多了。❑ [v n] *The army was observing a ceasefire.* 军队在履行停火协议。

Thesaurus 同类词 *observe* Also look up:

V. study, watch 1
detect, notice, spot 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *observe* with:

N. observe **behaviour** 观察行为，**opportunity to** observe 观测机会 1 2
observe **guidelines** 遵守指导方针，observe **rules** 遵守规则 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *serv = keeping* 保持：*conserve, observe, preserve*

ob|serv|er ◆◇ /əbˈzɜːvəʳ/ (**observers**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to someone who sees or notices something as an **observer**. 观察者；观测者；旁观者 ❑ *A casual observer would have taken them to be three men out for an evening stroll.* 乍一看还以为他们是晚上出来散步的。❑ *Observers say the woman pulled a knife out of the bunch of flowers and stabbed him in the neck.* 旁观者说那名女子从花束中拔出一把刀来，刺进他的颈部。 2 N-COUNT An **observer** is someone who studies current events and situations, especially in order to comment on them and predict what will happen next. (尤指评论并预测事态发展的)观察家，评论员 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Political observers believe that a new cabinet may be formed shortly.* 政治观察家认为新内阁可能很快就会组建。 3 N-COUNT An **observer** is a person who is sent to observe an important event or situation, especially in order to make sure it happens as it should, or so that they can tell other people about it. (监督重大事件或局势的)观察员 ❑ *The president suggested that a U.N. observer should attend the conference.* 总统建议联合国派一名观察员与会。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *observer* with:

ADJ. **casual** observer 不经意的旁观者 1
independent observer 独立观察员，**outside** observer 外部观察者 1 2 3

ob|sess /əbˈses/ (**obsesses, obsessing, obsessed**) VERB If something **obsesses** you or if you **obsess about** something, you keep thinking about it and find it difficult to think about anything else. (使)着迷；(使)心神不宁；困扰 ❑ [v n] *A string of scandals is obsessing America.* 一系列丑闻困扰着美国。❑ [v +about/over] *She stopped drinking but began obsessing about her weight.* 她戒了酒，但又开始执著于体重问题。❑ [v that] *I started obsessing that Trish might die.* 我开始心神不宁，想着特里希可能会死。

ob|sessed /əbˈsest/ ADJ If someone is **obsessed with** a person or thing, they keep thinking about them and find it difficult to think about anything else. (对…)着迷的；(受…)困扰的；(为…)心神不宁的 ❑ [+with] *He was obsessed with American gangster movies.* 他迷上了美国黑帮片。❑ [+by] *She wasn't in love with Steve, she was obsessed by him physically.* 她没有爱上史蒂夫，只是被他的身体迷住了。

ob|ses|sion /əbˈseʃᵊn/ (**obsessions**) N-VAR If you say that someone has an **obsession** with a person or thing, you think they are spending too much time thinking about them. 痴迷；着魔 ❑ [+with] *She would try to forget her obsession with Christopher.* 她会努力忘记对克里斯托弗的迷恋。❑ *95% of patients know their obsessions are irrational.* 95% 的患者都知道他们的痴迷是不理智的。

ob|ses|sion|al /əbˈseʃənᵊl/ ADJ **Obsessional** means the same as **obsessive**. 同 obsessive ❑ *She became almost obsessional about the way she looked.* 她对自己外表的关注近乎强迫症了。

ob|ses|sive /əbˈsesɪv/ (**obsessives**) 1 ADJ If someone's behaviour is **obsessive**, they cannot stop doing a particular thing or behaving in a particular way. 着迷的；强迫性的 ❑ [+about] *Williams is obsessive about motor racing.* 威廉斯痴迷赛车。•**ob|ses|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He couldn't help worrying obsessively about what would happen.* 他禁不住时刻担心会发生什么事儿。❑ *The Ministry is being obsessively secretive about the issue.* 该部对这个问题讳莫如深。 2 N-COUNT An **obsessive** is someone who is obsessive about something or who behaves in an obsessive way. 着迷者；强迫症患者 ❑ *I am not an obsessive. Not at all.* 我不是强迫症患者。绝对不是。

ob|sessive-com|pulsive dis|or|der N-UNCOUNT If someone suffers from **obsessive-compulsive disorder**, they cannot stop doing a particular thing, for example washing their hands. 强迫症

ob|so|les|cence /ˌɒbsəˈlesᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Obsolescence** is the state of being no longer needed because something newer or more efficient has been invented. 过时；废弃；淘汰 ❑ *The aircraft was nearing obsolescence by early 1942.* 这种飞机在 1942 年初就濒临淘汰了。

ob|so|les|cent /ˌɒbsəˈlesᵊnt/ ADJ If something is **obsolescent**, it is no longer needed because something better has been

invented. 过时的；废弃的；淘汰的 ❑ *...outmoded, obsolescent equipment.* 陈旧老化的设备

ob|so|lete /ˌɒbsəˈliːt/ ADJ Something that is **obsolete** is no longer needed because something better has been invented. 过时的；废弃的；淘汰的 ❑ *So much equipment becomes obsolete almost as soon as it's made.* 这么多设备几乎一生产出来就要被淘汰。

ob|sta|cle /ˈɒbstəkᵊl/ (**obstacles**) 1 N-COUNT An **obstacle** is an object that makes it difficult for you to go where you want to go, because it is in your way. 障碍物 ❑ *Most competition cars will only roll over if they hit an obstacle.* 多数赛车只有撞上障碍物时才会翻车。❑ *He left her to navigate her own way round the trolleys and other obstacles.* 他抛下她让她一个人在手推车和其他障碍物之间绕来绕去。2 N-COUNT You can refer to anything that makes it difficult for you to do something as an **obstacle**. 障碍；困难；阻碍 ❑ [+to] *Overcrowding remains a large obstacle to improving conditions.* 过分拥挤仍然是改善环境的一大障碍。❑ *To succeed, you must learn to overcome obstacles.* 要成功，必须学会克服困难。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *obstacle* with:

N. obstacle **course** 障碍赛跑场地 1
obstacle **to peace** 实现和平的障碍 2
V. **be an** obstacle 是个障碍，**hit an** obstacle 撞上障碍物，**overcome an** obstacle 克服障碍 1 2
ADJ. **big/biggest** obstacle 大／最大障碍，**main** obstacle 主要障碍，**major** obstacle 重大障碍，**serious** obstacle 严重障碍 1 2

ob|sta|cle course (**obstacle courses**) N-COUNT In a race, an **obstacle course** is a series of obstacles that people have to go over or round in order to complete the race. 障碍赛跑场地

ob|ste|tri|cian /ˌɒbstəˈtrɪʃᵊn/ (**obstetricians**) N-COUNT An **obstetrician** is a doctor who is specially trained to deal with pregnant women and with women who are giving birth. 产科医师【MEDICAL 医】

ob|stet|rics /ɒbˈstetrɪks/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Obstetrics** is the branch of medicine that is concerned with pregnancy and giving birth. 产科学【MEDICAL 医】2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Obstetric** medicine and care is concerned with pregnancy and giving birth. （医护）产科的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *For a child to be born with this disability indicates a defect in obstetric care.* 孩子一出生就有这种残疾，表明产科护理有问题。

ob|sti|nate /ˈɒbstɪnət/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **obstinate**, you are being critical of them because they are very determined to do what they want, and refuse to change their mind or be persuaded to do something else. 固执的；执拗的；倔强的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is obstinate and determined and will not give up.* 他非常顽固，铁了心不放弃。•**ob|sti|nate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I stayed obstinately in my room, sitting by the telephone.* 我执意呆在房间里，坐在电话机旁。•**ob|sti|na|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I might have become a dangerous man with all that stubbornness and obstinacy built into me.* 我若是养就了那种根深蒂固的犟脾气，也许就成了危险分子。2 ADJ You can describe things as **obstinate** when they are difficult to move, change, or destroy. 难以移动的；难以改变的；难以毁灭的 ❑ *...rusted farm equipment strewn among the obstinate weeds.* 扔在恣意蔓生的杂草丛中的锈迹斑斑的农具 •**ob|sti|nate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the door of the shop which obstinately stayed closed when he tried to push it open.* 他怎么使劲也推不开的店门

ob|strep|er|ous /ɒbˈstrepərəs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **obstreperous**, you think that they are noisy and difficult to control. 吵闹而难以管束的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You know I have no intention of being awkward and obstreperous.* 你知道我无意存心作对吵嚷。

ob|struct /ɒbˈstrʌkt/ (**obstructs, obstructing, obstructed**) 1 VERB If something **obstructs** a road or path, it blocks it, stopping people or vehicles getting past. 阻塞，堵塞（道路）❑ [v n] *Tractors and container lorries have completely obstructed the road.* 拖拉机和集装箱货车已经将路堵死了。2 VERB To **obstruct** someone or something means to make it difficult for them to move forward by blocking their path. 阻止，妨碍（通行）❑ [v n] *A number of local people have been arrested for trying to obstruct lorries loaded with logs.* 一些当地人因试图阻止满载原木的卡车通行而被捕。3 VERB To **obstruct** progress or a process means to prevent it from happening properly. 阻挠，妨碍（进展或进程）❑ [v n] *The authorities are obstructing a United Nations investigation.* 当局正在阻挠联合国调查。4 VERB If someone or something **obstructs** your view, they are positioned between you and the thing you are trying to look at, stopping you from seeing it properly. 遮住，挡住（视线）❑ [v n] *Claire positioned herself so as not to obstruct David's line of sight.* 克莱尔为了不挡住戴维的视线挪了一下身子。

ob|struc|tion /ɒbˈstrʌkʃᵊn/ (**obstructions**) 1 N-COUNT An **obstruction** is something that blocks a road or path. 路障；障碍物 ❑ *John was irritated by drivers parking near his house and causing an obstruction.* 约翰对那些在他家附近泊车堵塞通道的司机感到恼火。2 N-VAR An **obstruction** is something that blocks a passage in your body. （体内通道的）梗阻 ❑ *The boy was suffering from a bowel obstruction and he died.* 男孩患肠梗阻死了。3 N-UNCOUNT **Obstruction** is the act of deliberately delaying something or preventing something from happening, usually in business, law, or government. （通常指对生意、法律或政府的）阻挠，妨碍 ❑ *Mr Guest refused to let them in and now faces a criminal charge of obstruction.* 格斯特先生将他们拒之门外，现在面临妨碍公务的刑事指控。

ob|struc|tion|ism /ɒbˈstrʌkʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Obstructionism** is the practice of deliberately delaying or preventing a process or change, especially in politics. （尤指政治上的）蓄意阻挠，故意妨碍 ❑ *Obstructionism is generally most evident at the stage of implementing a law.* 蓄意阻挠通常在法律实施阶段最为常见。

ob|struc|tive /ɒbˈstrʌktɪv/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **obstructive**, you think that they are deliberately causing difficulties for other people. 故意刁难的；蓄意阻挠的 ❑ *Mr Smith was obstructive and refused to follow correct procedure.* 史密斯先生故意刁难，就是不肯照章办事。

ob|tain ◆◇◇ /ɒbˈteɪn/ (**obtains, obtaining, obtained**) VERB To **obtain** something means to get it or achieve it. 得到；获得；实现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Evans was trying to obtain a false passport and other documents.* 埃文斯正试图取得一本假护照和其他证件。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *obtain* with:

ADJ. **able to** obtain 能获得的，**difficult to** obtain 难得到的，**easy to** obtain 容易得到的，**unable to** obtain 无法获得的
N. obtain **approval** 获准，obtain **a copy** 得到一册，obtain **financing** 获得资金，obtain **help** 得到帮助，obtain **information** 获得信息，obtain **insurance** 得到保险，obtain **permission** 获得许可，obtain **weapons** 得到武器

ob|tain|able /ɒbˈteɪnəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **obtainable**, it is possible to get or achieve it. 可得到的；可获得的；可实现的 ❑ [+*from*] *The dried herb is obtainable from health shops.* 这种干药草能在保健品店里买到。

ob|trude /ɒbˈtruːd/ (**obtrudes, obtruding, obtruded**) VERB When something **obtrudes** or when you **obtrude** it, it becomes noticeable in an undesirable way. （使）强行闯入；（使）搅扰；（使）打扰【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *A 40 watt bulb would be quite sufficient and would not obtrude.* 40瓦的灯泡完全够用，并且不会晃眼。❑ [v n] *Gertrude now clearly felt that she had obtruded her sorrow.* 格特鲁德此时明显感到自己的悲伤情绪已影响到他人。❑ [v +*on*] *He didn't want to obtrude on her privacy.* 他不想侵犯她的隐私。

Word Link 词根词缀 *trude = pushing* 推：*extrude, intrude, obtrude*

ob|tru|sive /ɒbˈtruːsɪv/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **obtrusive**, you think they are noticeable in an unpleasant way. 扎眼的；刺眼的 ❑ *These heaters are less obtrusive and are easy to store away in the summer.* 这些加热器没那么碍眼，夏天收起来也方便。•**ob|tru|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Hawke got up and walked obtrusively out of the building.* 霍克站起身来，大摇大摆地走出了大楼。

ob|tuse /əbˈtjuːs, AM 美 -ˈtuːs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **obtuse** has difficulty understanding things, or makes no effort to understand

them. 迟钝的；愚笨的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I've really been very obtuse and stupid.* 我实在笨得不可理喻。•**ob|tuse|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Naivety bordering on obtuseness helped sustain his faith.* 近乎鲁钝的天真使他坚守信仰。2 ADJ An **obtuse** angle is between 90° and 180°. (角)钝的(Compare 比较 **acute** angle.)【TECHNICAL 术语】

ob|verse /'ɒbvɜːrs/ N-SING The **obverse** of an opinion, situation, or argument is its opposite. (观点、形势或论证的)反面，对立面【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The obverse of rising unemployment is continued gains in productivity.* 失业率上升，相反生产率却进一步提高。

ob|vi|ate /'ɒbvieɪt/ (**obviates, obviating, obviated**) VERB To **obviate** something such as a problem or a need means to remove it or make it unnecessary. 消除；排除；使不必要【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The use of a solicitor trained as a mediator would obviate the need for independent legal advice.* 聘请受过调解员培训的事务律师就省却了独立法律咨询之需。

ob|vi|ous ♦♢ /'ɒbviəs/ 1 ADJ If something is **obvious**, it is easy to see or understand. 明显的；显然的；浅显的❑ *...the need to rectify what is an obvious injustice.* 矫正明显不公的需要 ❑ *Determining how the Democratic challenger would conduct his presidency isn't quite so obvious.* 这位民主党挑战者将如何履行总统职责尚无法作出明确判断。2 ADJ If you describe something that someone says as **obvious**, you are being critical of it because you think it is unnecessary or shows lack of imagination. 不必要的；无新意的；缺乏想象力的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There are some very obvious phrases that we all know or certainly should know better than to use.* 我们都知道或肯定应该知道有些说法已毫无新意，最好避免使用。•**ob|vi|ous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Francis smiled agreement, irritated by the obviousness of his answer.* 弗朗西斯笑了笑以示赞同，对他那了无新意的回答有些恼火。•PHRASE If you say that someone **is stating the obvious**, you mean that they are saying something that everyone already knows and understands. 陈述尽人皆知的事实(或道理)；说出明摆着的事 ❑ *It may be stating the obvious, but most teleworking at present is connected with computers.* 这一点或许人人皆知，但当前大部分远程办公都离不开计算机。

Thesaurus 同类词 *obvious* Also look up:

ADJ. noticeable, plain, unmistakable 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *obvious* with:

N. **obvious answer** 可想而知的回答，**obvious choice** 显而易见的选择，**obvious differences** 明显的区别，**obvious example** 明显的例证，**obvious question** 浅显的问题，**obvious reasons** 浅显的道理，**obvious solution** 显而易见的解决办法 1 2

ADV. **fairly** obvious 相当明显，**immediately** obvious 一目了然，**less** obvious 不太明显，**most** obvious 格外明显，**painfully** obvious 非常显然，**quite** obvious 相当明显，**so** obvious 如此明显 1 2

ob|vi|ous|ly ♦♢ /'ɒbviəsli/ 1 ADV You use **obviously** when you are stating something that you expect the person who is listening to know already. (用于陈述认为听者已经知道的事)显然，明显【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Obviously, they've had sponsorship from some big companies.* 显然，他们已经得到了某些大公司的赞助。❑ *There are obviously exceptions to this.* 这显然存在特例。2 ADV You use **obviously** to indicate that something is easily noticed, seen, or recognized. 明显；显然 ❑ *They obviously appreciate you very much.* 他们显然对你感恩戴德。

obvs /ɒbvz/ ADV **Obvs** is a written and sometimes spoken abbreviation for 'obviously', often used in emails and text messages 明显，显然(常用于电子邮件和手机短信)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I won't be inviting Jenna, obvs.* 我不会邀请詹娜，显然。

oc|ca|sion ♦♢ /ə'keɪʒᵊn/ (**occasions**) 1 N-COUNT An **occasion** is a time when something happens, or a case of it happening. 时刻；时节；场合 ❑ *I often think fondly of an occasion some years ago at Covent Garden.* 我时常愉快地回想起几年前在科文特加登歌剧院的一个场景。❑ *Mr Davis has been asked on a number of occasions.* 戴维斯先生曾被多次问及。2 N-COUNT An **occasion** is an important event, ceremony, or celebration. 重大活动；仪式；庆典 ❑ *Taking her with me on official occasions has been a challenge.* 带她出席正式场合对我来说一直是个挑战。❑ *It will be a unique family occasion.* 这将是一次特别的家庭聚会。3 N-COUNT An **occasion for** doing something is an opportunity for doing it. 机会；时机【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *It is an occasion for all the family to celebrate.* 这是个值得举家庆祝的时刻。❑ [+for] *It is always an important occasion for setting out government policy.* 这历来都是阐明政府政策的重要时机。4 VERB To **occasion** something means to cause it. 导致；引起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He argued that the release of hostages should not occasion a change in policy.* 他认为释放人质不应造成政策改变。5 → see also **sense of occasion** 6 PHRASE If you **have occasion to** do something, it is necessary for you to do it. 有必要(做)；需要(做)❑ *We have had occasion to deal with members of the group on a variety of charges.* 我们有必要以多项罪名起诉该团伙的成员。7 PHRASE If something happens **on occasion**, it happens sometimes, but not very often. 偶尔；间或；有时 ❑ *He translated not only from the French but also, on occasion, from the Polish.* 他不仅做法文翻译，有时也做些波兰语翻译。8 PHRASE If you say that someone **rose to the occasion**, you mean that they did what was necessary to successfully overcome a difficult situation. 成功应付困难局面；关键时刻发挥作用 ❑ *Inverness, however, rose to the occasion in the second half, producing some of the best football they have played for some time.* 然而，因弗内斯队在下半场经受住了考验，踢出了一段时间以来的最佳水平。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *occasion* with:

ADJ. **festive** occasion 节庆，**historic** occasion 历史性时刻，**rare** occasion 为数不多的场合，**solemn** occasion 庄严的仪式，**special** occasion 特殊场合 1 2

V. **mark an** occasion 纪念某个事件 2
rise to an occasion 成功应付困难局面 3

oc|ca|sion|al ♦♢ /ə'keɪʒənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Occasional** means happening sometimes, but not regularly or often. 偶尔的；间或的；有时的 ❑ *I've had occasional mild headaches all my life.* 我这辈子一直有间或发作的轻微头疼。❑ *Esther used to visit him for the occasional days and weekends.* 埃丝特过去偶尔在周末或别的日子探望他。•**oc|ca|sion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He still misbehaves occasionally.* 他偶尔还是会不规矩。

oc|ci|den|tal /ˌɒksɪ'dentᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Occidental** means relating to the countries of Europe and America. 西方(国家)的；欧美的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In some respects the African mind works rather differently from the occidental one.* 在某些方面，非洲人的思维方式与欧美人相差甚远。

oc|cult /ɒ'kʌlt, 'ɒkʌlt/ N-SING **The occult** is the knowledge and study of supernatural or magical forces. 神秘学 ❑ *...sinister experiments with the occult.* 邪恶的神秘学实验 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Occult** is also an adjective. ❑ *...organisations which campaign against paganism and occult practice.* 发起运动反对异教和神秘学活动的组织

oc|cult|ist /ɒ'kʌltɪst/ (**occultists**) N-COUNT An **occultist** is a person who believes in the supernatural and the power of magic. 神秘学信奉者；术士

oc|cu|pan|cy /'ɒkjʊpənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Occupancy** is the act of using a room, building, or area of land, usually for a fixed period of time. (通常指固定时间段内对房屋、土地等的)占用【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Hotel occupancy has been as low as 40%.* 酒店入住率低至40%。

oc|cu|pant /'ɒkjʊpənt/ (**occupants**) 1 N-COUNT The **occupants** of a building or room are the people who live or work there. (建筑物、房间等的)居住者，使用者 ❑ *Most of the occupants had left before the fire broke out.* 大部分住户在火灾发生前就已经离开。2 N-PLURAL You can refer to the people who are in a place such as a room, vehicle, or bed at a particular time as the **occupants**. (特定时刻房间、交通工具、床等的)占用者 ❑ *The lifeboat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water.* 救生艇倾覆，艇上人员落水。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ant*** ≈ *one who does* 行…事者，*has* 有：*defendant, deodorant, occupant*

oc|cu|pa|tion ◆◇◇ /ˌɒkjuˈpeɪʃᵊn/ (**occupations**) 1 N-COUNT Your **occupation** is your job or profession. 职业；工作 ❑ *I suppose I was looking for an occupation which was going to be an adventure.* 我想我找的是一份具有冒险性的工作。❑ *Occupation: administrative assistant.* 职业：行政助理。2 N-COUNT An **occupation** is something that you spend time doing, either for pleasure or because it needs to be done. 消遣；须做的事 ❑ *Parachuting is a dangerous occupation.* 跳伞是一项危险的消遣运动。3 N-UNCOUNT The **occupation** of a country happens when it is entered and controlled by a foreign army. 占领；占据；侵占 ❑ *...the deportation of Jews from Paris during the German occupation.* 德国占领巴黎期间对犹太人的驱逐

oc|cu|pa|tion|al /ˌɒkjuˈpeɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Occupational** means relating to a person's job or profession. 职业的；工作的 ❑ *Some received substantial occupational assistance in the form of low-interest loans.* 一些人得到了低息贷款形式的巨大职业援助。•**oc|cu|pa|tion|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *You might be having an occupationally related skin problem.* 你可能得了职业性皮肤病。

ˌoc|cu|pa|tion|al ˈhaz|ard (**occupational hazards**) N-COUNT An **occupational hazard** is something unpleasant that you may suffer or experience as a result of doing your job or hobby. 职业危害；业余爱好的风险 ❑ *Catching colds is unfortunately an occupational hazard in this profession.* 不幸的是，感冒是这个行业的一种职业危害。

ˌoc|cu|pa|tion|al ˈhealth N-UNCOUNT **Occupational health** is the branch of medicine that deals with the health of people in their workplace or in relation to their job. 职业健康；职业卫生 ❑ *Experts in occupational health have puzzled over symptoms reported by office workers, including headache, nausea and fatigue.* 职业卫生专家一直在苦苦研究办公室职员所反映的头疼、恶心、疲劳等症状。

ˌoc|cu|pa|tion|al ˈthera|pist (**occupational therapists**) N-COUNT An **occupational therapist** is someone whose job involves helping people by means of occupational therapy. 作业治疗师；职业治疗师

ˌoc|cu|pa|tion|al ˈthera|py N-UNCOUNT **Occupational therapy** is a method of helping people who have been ill or injured to develop skills or get skills back by giving them certain activities to do. （帮助患者或伤者培养或恢复技能的）作业疗法，职业疗法 ❑ *She will now begin occupational therapy to regain the use of her hands.* 她现在将开始接受职业疗法以恢复双手功能。

oc|cu|pi|er /ˈɒkjupaɪəʳ/ (**occupiers**) 1 N-COUNT The **occupier** of a house, flat, or piece of land is the person who lives or works there. （房屋、公寓、土地的）占用者，居住者，使用人【FORMAL 正式】 2 → see also **owner-occupier**

oc|cu|py ◆◇◇ /ˈɒkjupaɪ/ (**occupies, occupying, occupied**) 1 VERB The people who **occupy** a building or a place are the people who live or work there. 占用，居住，使用（建筑物或地方） ❑ [v n] *There were over 40 tenants, all occupying one wing of the hospital.* 有四十多位房客，全部住在这家医院的一个病区。❑ [v n] *Land is, in most instances, purchased by those who occupy it.* 土地在大多数情况下都是由其使用者购得。2 V-PASSIVE If a room or something such as a seat **is occupied**, someone is using it, so that it is not available for anyone else. 占用，使用（房间、座位等） ❑ [be v-ed] *The hospital bed is no longer occupied by his wife.* 这张病床上躺的已经不是他妻子了。❑ [be v-ed] *I saw three camp beds, two of which were occupied.* 我看见了三张行军床，其中两张有人占用。3 VERB If a group of people or an army **occupies** a place or country, they move into it, using force in order to gain control of it. 占领；占据；侵占 ❑ [v n] *U.S. forces now occupy a part of the country.* 美军现在占领了该国的一部分。❑ [v-ed] *...the occupied territories.* 被占领土 4 VERB If someone or something **occupies** a particular place in a system, process, or plan, they have that place. 担任（…职务）；居于（…地位） ❑ [v n] *Men still occupy more positions of power than women.* 身居要职的男性仍然比女性多。5 VERB If something **occupies** you, or if you **occupy** yourself, your time, or your mind with it, you are busy doing that thing or thinking about it. 占用（时间）；使忙碌；使全神贯注 ❑ [v n] *Her parliamentary career has occupied all of her time.* 议会工作已经占用了她全部时间。❑ [v pron-refl +with] *He hurried to take the suitcases and occupy himself with packing the car.* 他急匆匆去拎手提箱，忙着往车里装。❑ [v pron-refl] *I would deserve to be pitied if I couldn't occupy myself.* 我不能让自己忙碌起来的话，实在让人可怜。[Also v n +with] •**oc|cu|pied** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *Keep the brain occupied.* 保持大脑全神贯注。❑ [+with] *I had forgotten all about it because I had been so occupied with other things.* 我把这事儿忘得一干二净，因为一心忙着其他事情。6 VERB If something **occupies** you, it requires your efforts, attention, or time. 使从事；使关注；使花费时间 ❑ [v n] *I had other matters to occupy me, during the day at least.* 我还有别的事情要做，起码白天如此。❑ [v n] *This challenge will occupy Europe for a generation or more.* 这将是欧洲未来一代或者更长时间里所要面临的挑战。7 VERB If something **occupies** a particular area or place, it fills or covers it, or exists there. 占（空间或面积） ❑ [v n] *Even quite small aircraft occupy a lot of space.* 哪怕很小的飞机也要占很大空间。❑ [v n] *Bookshelves occupied most of the living room walls.* 书架占了客厅大部分墙面。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *occupy* with:

N. **occupy a house** 占用房屋，occupy **land** 占用土地 1
occupy a place 占用场所；居于…地位 1 3 4 7
occupy a position 占据位置；担任职位 3 4
occupy an area 占用地方，**forces** occupy *someplace* 军队占领某地，occupy **space** 占空间，**troops** occupy *someplace* 军队占领某地 3 7

oc|cur ◆◇◇ /əˈkɜːʳ/ (**occurs, occurring, occurred**) 1 VERB When something **occurs**, it happens. 发生 ❑ [v] *If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air and oxygen is often the cause.* 只是晚上头疼的话，往往是缺乏新鲜空气和氧气的缘故。❑ [v] *The crash occurred when the crew shut down the wrong engine.* 机务人员关错了发动机，随即飞机坠毁。❑ *In March 1770, there occurred what became known as the Boston Massacre.* 1770 年 3 月，发生了后来所谓的波士顿惨案。2 VERB When something **occurs** in a particular place, it exists or is present there. 存在；出现；有 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The cattle disease occurs more or less anywhere in Africa where the fly occurs.* 非洲凡是有这种蝇的地方，多少都会发生这种牛病。❑ [v adv/prep] *These snails do not occur on low-lying coral islands or atolls.* 地势低洼的珊瑚岛或环礁上没有这种螺。3 VERB [no passive, no cont] If a thought or idea **occurs to** you, you suddenly think of it or realize it. （想法或主意）突然被想起，涌上心头 ❑ [v to n to-inf] *It did not occur to me to check my insurance policy.* 我没有想到要核实我的保单。❑ [v +to] *The same idea had occurred to Elizabeth.* 伊丽莎白也想到了这个主意。

Thesaurus 同类词 *occur* Also look up:

V. come about, develop, happen 1
dawn on, strike 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *occur* with:

N. **accidents** occur 事故发生，**changes** occur 变化发生，**deaths** occur 死亡发生，**diseases** occur 疾病发生，**events** occur 事件发生，**injuries** occur 伤害发生，**problems** occur 问题出现 1
ADV. **frequently** occur 频繁发生，**naturally** occur 自然发生，**normally** occur 一般发生，**often** occur 经常发生，**usually** occur 通常发生 1 2 3

oc|cur|rence /əˈkʌrəns, AM 美 -kɜːr-/ (**occurrences**) 1 N-COUNT An **occurrence** is something that happens. 发生的事；事件【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Complaints seemed to be an everyday occurrence.* 投诉似乎是家常便饭。❑ *The food queues have become a daily occurrence across the country.* 排队购买食品已成全国各地每日可见的景象。2 N-COUNT **The occurrence of** something is the fact that it happens or is present. 发生；出现 ❑ [+of] *The greatest occurrence of coronary heart disease is in those over 65.* 冠心病发病率最高的是 65 岁以上人群。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *occurrence* with:

ADJ. **common** occurrence 常事，**daily** occurrence 日常发生的事，**everyday** occurrence 司空见惯的事，**frequent** occurrence 频繁发生的事，**rare** occurrence 稀罕事，**unusual** occurrence 奇事 1 2

Word Web 话题词汇 ocean 海洋

Oceans cover over seventy-five percent of the earth's surface. These huge bodies of **saltwater** are constantly in motion. On the surface, the wind pushes the water into **waves**. At the same time, **currents** under the surface flow like rivers through the oceans. These currents are affected by the earth's rotation. It shifts them to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. Other forces affect the oceans as well. For example, the gravitational pull of the moon and sun cause the **ebb** and **flow** of ocean **tides**.

海洋覆盖了地球表面超过 75% 的面积。这些巨大的咸水水域处于不断的运动之中。水面上，风卷浪涌；与此同时，水面下的洋流像河一样在海洋中流动。这些洋流受到地球自转的影响。在北半球，洋流受其影响向右偏；在南半球则向左偏。其他自然力也会影响到海洋；例如，月球和太阳的引力造成海洋潮汐。

ocean ♦◇ /'əʊʃᵊn/ (**oceans**) 1 N-SING **The ocean** is the sea. 海洋；大海 ❑ *There were few sights as beautiful as the calm ocean on a warm night.* 鲜有景致能与温暖夜色下风平浪静的大海媲美。 2 N-COUNT An **ocean** is one of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface. (五大洋之一的)洋 ❑ *They spent many days cruising the northern Pacific Ocean.* 他们在北太平洋航行了很多天。❑ *...the Indian Ocean.* 印度洋 3 N-COUNT If you say that there is an **ocean of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a very large amount of it. 海量；巨大的量【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+of] *I had cried oceans of tears.* 我泪流成海。❑ [+of] *APEC seems be drowning in an ocean of jargon.* 亚太经合组织似乎淹没在专业术语的海洋之中。 4 PHRASE If you say that something is **a drop in the ocean**, you mean that it is a very small amount which is unimportant compared to the cost of other things or is so small that it has very little effect on something. 沧海一粟；九牛一毛【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His fee is a drop in the ocean compared with the real cost of broadcasting.* 比起播出的实际开支，他那点费用不过是九牛一毛。

→ see Word Web:**ocean**

→ see **beach, earth, ship, tide, whale**

ocean-going ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ocean-going** ships are designed for travelling on the sea rather than on rivers, canals, or lakes. (船舶)远洋航行的，远洋的 ❑ *At the height of his shipping career he owned about 60 ocean-going vessels.* 他在航运事业的巅峰时期拥有约 60 艘远洋船。

→ see **ship**

ocean|ic /ˌəʊʃiˈænɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Oceanic** means belonging or relating to an ocean or to the sea. 海洋的；大洋的 ❑ *Many oceanic islands are volcanic.* 很多海洋岛是火山活动形成的。

ocean|og|ra|phy /ˌəʊʃəˈnɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Oceanography** is the scientific study of sea currents, the sea bed, and the fish and animals that live in the sea. 海洋学；海洋地理学 •**ocean|og|ra|pher** (**oceanographers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an oceanographer working on an environmental protection programme.* 致力于一个环境保护项目的海洋学家 •**ocean|graph|ic** /ˌəʊʃənəˈgræfɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...oceanographic research.* 海洋学研究

och /ɒx/ CONVENTION **Och** is used to express surprise at something, or to emphasize agreement or disagreement with what has just been said. (表示惊讶，或强调赞同或反对)啊，哦，呀，哟【IRISH, SCOTTISH 爱尔兰，苏格兰】❑ *'Och be quiet then,' Shawn said.* "哎，安静一下。"肖恩说道。❑ *Och aye. I always liked him.* 啊对。我一直喜欢他。

ochre /'əʊkəʳ/ also **ocher** COLOUR Something that is **ochre** is a yellowish orange colour. 赭色；黄橙色 ❑ *For our dining room I have chosen ochre yellow walls.* 餐厅我决定把墙刷成赭黄色。

o'clock ♦◇ /əˈklɒk/ ADV You use **o'clock** after numbers from one to twelve to say what time it is. For example, if you say that it is 9 o'clock, you mean that it is nine hours after midnight or nine hours after midday. ...点钟 ❑ *The trouble began just after ten o'clock last night.* 昨晚刚过 10 点钟麻烦就开始了。❑ *I went to sleep, and at two o'clock in the morning I woke up.* 我睡着了，凌晨两点醒了过来。

Usage 用法 o'clock

Use *o'clock* for times that are exactly on the hour: *'Is it four o'clock yet?' 'Not quite, it's three forty-five.'*

o'clock 用于表示整点：'Is it four o'clock yet?' 'Not quite, it's three forty-five.' "四点了吗？""还没到，三点四十五。"

Oct. **Oct.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **October**. ❑ *...Tuesday Oct. 25th.* 10 月 25 日星期二

oc|ta|gon /'ɒktəgən/ (**octagons**) N-COUNT An **octagon** is a shape that has eight straight sides. 八边形；八角形

Word Link 词根词缀 *gon ≈ angle* 角：*hexagon, octagon, pentagon*

Word Link 词根词缀 *oct ≈ eight* 八：*octagon, octave, octopus*

oc|tago|nal /ɒkˈtægənᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **octagonal** has eight straight sides. 八边形的；八角形的 ❑ *...a white octagonal box.* 白色八角形盒子

oc|tane /'ɒkteɪn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Octane** is a chemical substance that exists in petrol or gasoline and that is used to measure the quality of the fuel. 辛烷(汽油中的化学物质，用于衡量燃油品质) ❑ *...high octane fuel for cars.* 高辛烷值汽车燃油 2 → see also **high-octane**

oc|tave /'ɒktɪv/ (**octaves**) N-COUNT An **octave** is a series of eight notes in a musical scale. It is also used to talk about the difference in pitch between the first and last notes in a musical scale. 八度音阶

oc|tet /ɒkˈtet/ (**octets**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **octet** is a group of eight singers or musicians. 八重唱组合；八重奏组合 ❑ *...the Stan Tracey Octet.* 斯坦·特雷西八重奏组合

Oc|to|ber /ɒkˈtəʊbəʳ/ (**Octobers**) N-VAR **October** is the tenth month of the year in the Western calendar. 十月 ❑ *Most seasonal hiring is done in early October.* 大部分季节性招聘在 10 月初举行。❑ *The first plane is due to leave on 2 October.* 第一架飞机定于 10 月 2 号离港。❑ *My grandson has been away since last October.* 我孙子去年 10 月份就离开了。

oc|to|genar|ian /ˌɒktəʊdʒɪˈneərɪən/ (**octogenarians**) N-COUNT An **octogenarian** is a person who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old. 八旬老人

oc|to|pus /'ɒktəpəs/ (**octopuses**) N-VAR An **octopus** is a soft sea creature with eight long arms called tentacles which it uses to catch food. 章鱼；蛸类；八爪鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Octopus** is this creature eaten as food. (食用的)章鱼

ocu|lar /'ɒkjəlaʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ocular** means relating to the eyes or the ability to see. 眼睛的；视觉的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Other ocular signs include involuntary rhythmic movement of the eyeball.* 其他眼征包括眼球的无意识节律性运动。

OD /ˌəʊ 'di:/ (**OD's, OD'ing, OD'd**) VERB To **OD** means the same as to **overdose**. 同 overdose【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *His son was a junkie, the kid OD'd a year ago.* 他儿子是个瘾君子，这孩子一年前吸食了过量毒品。•N-COUNT **OD** is also a noun. ❑ *'I had a friend who died of an OD,' she said.* "我有一个朋友吸毒过量死了。"她说道。

odd ♦◇ /ɒd/ (**odder, oddest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **odd**, you think that they are strange or unusual. 奇怪的；古怪的；异常的 ❑ *He'd always been odd, but not to this extent.* 他一直比较怪异，不过并没有到这种程度。❑ *What an odd coincidence that he should have known your family.* 他居然认识你家人，真是太巧了。❑ *Something odd began to happen.* 怪事开始出现。•**odd|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...an oddly shaped hill.* 形状怪异的小山 ❑ *His own boss was behaving rather oddly.* 他自己的老板举动相当反常。 2 → see also **odd-looking** 3 ADJ You use **odd** before a noun to indicate that you are not mentioning the type, size, or quality of something because it is not important. (用于名词前)

少量的，微小的，不重要的 ❑ *...moving from place to place where she could find the odd bit of work.* 她为了打点儿零工东奔西走 ❑ *I knew that Alan liked the odd drink.* 我知道艾伦喜欢喝点儿小酒。 4 ADV You use **odd** after a number to indicate that it is only approximate. (用于数字后)大约，左右，挂零【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He has now appeared in sixty odd films.* 他迄今出演过六十多部影片。 ❑ *'How long have you lived here?'—'Twenty odd years.'* "你在这里住多久了？" ——"二十年左右。" 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Odd** numbers, such as 3 and 17, are those which cannot be divided exactly by the number two. 奇数的；单数的 ❑ *The odd numbers are on the left as you walk up the street.* 沿这条街走，单号在左边。 ❑ *There's an odd number of candidates.* 候选人总数为单数。 6 ADJ You say that two things are **odd** when they do not belong to the same set or pair. 不同类的；不成对的；单个的 ❑ *I'm wearing odd socks today by the way.* 顺便提一下，我今天穿的袜子不成对。 7 PHRASE **The odd man out, the odd woman out,** or **the odd one out** in a particular situation is a person who is different from the other people in it. 不同于群体中其他人的人；异类 ❑ *Azerbaijan has been the odd man out, the one republic not to hold democratic elections.* 阿塞拜疆没有举行民主选举，是这些共和国中的异类。 ❑ *Mark and Rick were the odd ones out in claiming to like this cherry beer.* 就马克和里克与众不同，声称喜欢喝这种樱桃啤酒。 8 → see also **odds, odds and ends**

Thesaurus 同类词 *odd* Also look up:

ADJ. bizarre, different, eccentric, peculiar, strange, unusual, weird; (*ant.*) normal, regular 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *odd* with:

V. **feel** odd 觉得奇怪，**look** odd 样子怪异，**seem** odd 显得古怪，**sound** odd 听起来怪怪的，**strike** *someone* **as** odd 令某人感到奇怪，**think** *something* odd 觉得…奇怪 1

N. odd **combination** 奇特的组合，odd **thing** 奇怪的东西 1 odd **job** 零工 3

ADJ. odd **numbered** 奇数的 5

odd|ball /ˈɒdbɔːl/ (**oddballs**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as an **oddball**, you think they behave in a strange way. 怪胎；怪人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His mother and father thought Jim was a bit of an oddball too.* 他父母也觉得吉姆有点儿古怪。 •ADJ **Oddball** is also an adjective. ❑ *I came from a family that was decidedly oddball you know.* 你知道，我家人个个古怪得很。

odd|ity /ˈɒdɪti/ (**oddities**) 1 N-COUNT An **oddity** is someone or something that is very strange. 怪人；怪事；怪东西 ❑ *Carlson noticed another oddity; his plant had bloomed twice.* 卡尔森还注意到一件怪事：他的植物开了两次花。 2 N-COUNT The **oddity of** something is the fact that it is very strange. 奇怪；古怪；奇特 ❑ [+of] *...the oddities of the Welsh legal system.* 威尔士法律体系的奇特之处

ˌodd-ˈjob man (**odd-job men**) N-COUNT An **odd-job man** is a man who is paid to do various jobs such as cleaning or repairing things, usually in someone's home. (通常指受雇于私人家庭的)打零工者，干杂活者

ˈodd-looking ADJ If you describe someone or something as **odd-looking**, you think that they look strange or unusual. 相貌奇特的；外表怪异的；奇形怪状的 ❑ *They were an odd-looking couple.* 这对夫妇长相奇特。

odd|ly /ˈɒdli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] You use **oddly** to indicate that what you are saying is true, but that it is not what you expected. 奇怪的是；说来也怪 ❑ *He said no and seemed oddly reluctant to talk about it.* 他说没有，而且奇怪的是，他似乎不愿谈及此事。 ❑ *Oddly, Emma says she never considered her face was attractive.* 奇怪的是，埃玛说她从不觉得自己脸蛋儿漂亮。 2 → see also **odd**

odd|ment /ˈɒdmənt/ (**oddments**) N-COUNT **Oddments** are unimportant objects of any kind, usually ones that are old or left over from a larger group of things. 零碎物品；边角料；残余物 ❑ *...searching street markets for interesting jewellery and oddments.* 在街市上搜寻好玩的首饰和零碎玩意儿

odds /ɒdz/ 1 N-PLURAL You refer to how likely something is to happen as the **odds** that it will happen. 几率；可能性 ❑ [+of] *What are the odds of finding a parking space right outside the door?* 就在门口找到停车位的可能性有多大？ ❑ *The odds are that you are going to fail.* 你很可能会失败。 2 → see also **odds-on** 3 N-PLURAL In betting, **odds** are expressions with numbers such as '10 to 1' and '7 to 2' that show how likely something is thought to be, for example how likely a particular horse is to lose or win a race. (赌博中的)赔率 ❑ [+of] *Gavin Jones, who put £25 on Eugene, at odds of 50 to 1, has won £1,250.* 尤金获胜的赔率为 1 赔 50，加文·琼斯押了 25 英镑，赢了 1,250 英镑。 4 PHRASE If someone is **at odds** with someone else, or if two people are **at odds**, they are disagreeing or quarrelling with each other. (与…)不和，有矛盾 ❑ [+with] *He was at odds with his Prime Minister.* 他与首相不睦。 ❑ *An adviser said there was no reason why the two countries should remain at odds.* 一位顾问说这两个国家没有道理一直争执下去。 5 PHRASE If you say that **the odds are against** something or someone, you mean that they are unlikely to succeed. (成功)可能性小，希望渺茫 ❑ *He reckoned the odds are against the scheme going ahead.* 他认为实施这项计划的希望渺茫。 6 PHRASE If something happens **against** all **odds**, it happens or succeeds although it seemed impossible or very unlikely. 尽管困难重重；虽然希望渺茫 ❑ *Some women do manage to achieve business success against all odds.* 尽管困难重重，一些女性还是在商界获得了成功。 7 PHRASE If you say that **the odds are in** someone's **favour**, you mean that they are likely to succeed in what they are doing. (某人)很可能成功 ❑ *His troops will only engage in a ground battle when all the odds are in their favour.* 他的部队只有在胜券在握时才打地面战。 8 PHRASE To **shorten the odds** on something happening means to make it more likely to happen. To **lengthen the odds** means to make it less likely to happen. You can also say that the **odds shorten** or **lengthen**. 使更有希望 / 使不大可能；几率增大 / 几率降低 ❑ *His reception there shortened the odds that he might be the next Tory leader.* 他在那里受到的接待使他更有希望成为保守党下一任领导人。

→ see **lottery**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *odds* with:

V. **beat the** odds 获得出乎意料的成功 1

PREP. **the** odds **of** *something* …的几率 1 3
at odds (**with** *someone*) (与…)不和 4
odds **against** *something* …希望渺茫 5
against all odds 尽管困难重重 6

N. odds **of winning** 获胜几率 1 3
odds **in** *someone's/something's* **favour** …很可能成功 7

ˌodds and ˈends N-PLURAL You can refer to a disorganized group of things of various kinds as **odds and ends**. 零碎儿；小东小西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She put in some clothes, odds and ends, and make-up.* 她放了些衣服、零碎儿和化妆品进去。

ˌodds-ˈon also odds on ADJ If there is an **odds-on** chance that something will happen, it is very likely that it will happen. 很有可能发生的；大有希望的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Gerald was no longer the odds-on favourite to win the contest.* 杰拉尔德不再是有望赢得比赛的热门选手。 ❑ *It was odds-on that there was no killer.* 十有八九根本就没有凶手。

ode /əʊd/ (**odes**) N-COUNT An **ode** is a poem, especially one that is written in praise of a particular person, thing, or event. 颂(诗) ❑ [+of] *...Keats' Ode to a Nightingale.* 济慈的《夜莺颂》

odi|ous /ˈəʊdiəs/ ADJ If you describe people or things as **odious**, you think that they are extremely unpleasant. 可恶至极的；讨厌透顶的 ❑ *Herr Schmidt is certainly the most odious man I have ever met.* 赫尔·施密特无疑是我见过的最恶心的人。

odium /ˈəʊdiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Odium** is the dislike, disapproval, or hatred that people feel for a particular person, usually because of something that the person has done. (通常指因他人做过某事而对其产生的)憎恨，厌恶，不满【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The complainant has been exposed to public odium, scandal and contempt.* 原告遭到公众憎恨、非议与蔑视。

odom|eter /ɒˈdɒmɪtəʳ/ (**odometers**) N-COUNT An **odometer** is a device in a vehicle which shows how far the vehicle has travelled. 里程表；计程仪【mainly AM 主美】

odor /ˈəʊdəʳ/ → see **odour**

odour /ˈəʊdəʳ/ (**odours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **odor**

1 N-VAR An **odour** is a particular and distinctive smell. 气味 ❑ *The whole herb has a characteristic taste and odour.* 整株药草有种独特的味道和气味。❑ *The taste is only slightly bitter, and there is little odour.* 味道只是稍微有点儿苦，没有什么气味。2 → see also **body odour**

→ see **smell, taste**

odour|less /ˈəʊdəʳləs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **odorless**

ADJ An **odourless** substance has no smell. 无气味的；无臭的 ❑ *...a completely odourless, colourless, transparent liquid.* 完全无臭、无色、透明的液体 ❑ *The gases are odourless.* 这些气体没有气味。

od|ys|sey /ˈɒdɪsi/ (**odysseys**) N-COUNT An **odyssey** is a long exciting journey on which a lot of things happen. 漫长而刺激的旅行【LITERARY 文】❑ *The march to Travnik was the final stretch of a 16-hour odyssey.* 去特拉夫尼克这段路是 16 小时艰险旅行的最后一程。

Oedipus com|plex /ˈiːdɪpəs kɒmpleks/ N-SING If a boy or man has an **Oedipus complex**, he feels sexual desire for his mother and has hostile feelings towards his father. 恋母情结；俄狄浦斯情结

o'er /ɔːʳ/ PREP **O'er** means the same as **over**. 同 over【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】❑ *As long as mist hangs o'er the mountains, the deeds of the brave will be remembered.* 只要群山不改薄雾缭绕，勇士的壮举就会被人铭记。

oesopha|gus /iːˈsɒfəgəs/ (**oesophaguses**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **esophagus**

N-COUNT Your **oesophagus** is the part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach. 食管；食道

oes|tro|gen /ˈiːstrədʒᵊn, AM 美 ˈes-/ also **estrogen** N-UNCOUNT **Oestrogen** is a hormone produced in the ovaries of female animals. Oestrogen controls the reproductive cycle and prepares the body for pregnancy. 雌激素 ❑ *As ovulation gets nearer, oestrogen levels rise.* 临近排卵期，雌激素水平上升。

of ⇸/əv, STRONG 强读 ɒv, AM 美 ʌv/

In addition to the uses shown below, **of** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **Of** is also used in phrasal prepositions such as 'because of', 'instead of' and 'in spite of', and in phrasal verbs such as 'make of' and 'dispose of'. 除下列用法外，of 可以用在某些动词、名词和形容词之后引出附加信息。of 还可用于 because of, instead of, in spite of 等短语介词和 make of, dispose of 等短语动词中。

1 PREP You use **of** to combine two nouns when the first noun identifies the feature of the second noun that you want to talk about.（用于连接两个名词，其中前者表示后者的特定方面）❑ *The average age of the women interviewed was only 21.5.* 参加面试的女性平均年龄才 21.5 岁。❑ *...the population of this town.* 该镇的人口 ❑ *The aim of the course is to help students to comprehend the structure of contemporary political and social systems.* 这门课程旨在帮助学生了解当代政治与社会体制的结构。2 PREP You use **of** to combine two nouns, or a noun and a present participle, when the second noun or present participle defines or gives more information about the first noun.（用于连接两个名词，或一个名词与一个现在分词，其中后者对前者进行界定或补充）❑ *She let out a little cry of pain.* 她疼得小声叫了一声。❑ *...the problem of a national shortage of teachers.* 全国性教师短缺问题 ❑ *...an idealized but hazy notion of world socialism.* 理想化而又含糊不清的世界社会主义提法 ❑ *...the recession of 1974-75.* 1974 至 1975 年的经济衰退 3 PREP You use **of** after nouns referring to actions to specify the person or thing that is affected by the action or that performs the action. For example, 'the kidnapping of the child' refers to an action affecting a child; 'the arrival of the next train' refers to an action performed by a train.（用于指称动作的名词后，说明该动作的对象或主体）❑ *...the reduction of trade union power inside the party.* 党内工会权力的削弱 ❑ *...the assessment of future senior managers.* 对未来高级经理的评估 ❑ *...the death of their father.* 他们父亲的死 4 PREP You use **of** after words and phrases referring to quantities or groups of things to indicate the substance or thing that is being measured.（用于指称数量或组群的词和短语后，表示计量的对象）❑ *...7.6 litres of pure alcohol.* 7.6 升纯酒精 ❑ *...dozens of people.* 几十个人 ❑ *...billions of dollars.* 数十亿美元 ❑ *...a collection of short stories.* 短篇小说集 5 PREP You use **of** after the name of someone or something to introduce the institution or place they belong to or are connected with.（用于人或事物的名称后，引出其所属或相关的机构或地方）❑ *...the Prince of Wales.* 威尔士亲王 ❑ *...the Finance Minister of Bangladesh.* 孟加拉国财政部长 6 PREP You use **of** after a noun referring to a container to form an expression referring to the container and its contents.（用于指称容器的名词后，说明容器及其内容物）❑ *Conder opened another bottle of wine.* 康德又开了一瓶酒。❑ *...a box of tissues.* 一盒纸巾 ❑ *...a packet of cigarettes.* 一盒香烟 ❑ *...a roomful of people.* 一屋子人 7 PREP You use **of** after a count noun and before an uncount noun when you want to talk about an individual piece or item.（用于可数名词后、不可数名词前，表示单个事物）❑ *...a blade of grass.* 一根草 ❑ *Marina ate only one slice of bread.* 玛丽娜只吃了一片面包。❑ *With a stick of chalk he wrote her order on a blackboard.* 他用一根粉笔将她的指示写在黑板上。8 PREP You use **of** to indicate the materials or things that form something.（表示材料或成分）由…制成（或组成）的 ❑ *...local decorations of wood and straw.* 用本头和稻草制成的本地饰品 ❑ *...loose-fitting garments of linen.* 宽松的亚麻布衣服 ❑ *...a mixture of paint-thinner and petrol.* 涂料稀释剂与汽油的混合物 9 PREP You use **of** after a noun which specifies a particular part of something, to introduce the thing that it is a part of.（用于名词后表示其为某事物的一部分）❑ *...the other side of the square.* 广场另一侧 ❑ *We had almost reached the end of the street.* 我们几乎到了街的尽头。❑ *...the beginning of the year.* 一年之始 ❑ *Edward disappeared around 9.30pm on the 23rd of July.* 爱德华失踪于 7 月 23 号晚上 9 点 30 分左右。❑ *...the core of the problem.* 问题的核心 10 PREP You use **of** after some verbs to indicate someone or something else involved in the action.（用于某些动词后，表示动作所涉及的其他人或事物）❑ *He'd been dreaming of her.* 他一直梦见她。❑ *Listen, I shall be thinking of you always.* 听着，我会一直想你的。❑ *Her parents did not approve of her decision.* 父母不赞成她的决定。11 PREP You use **of** after some adjectives to indicate the thing that a feeling or quality relates to.（用于某些形容词后，表示与情感或特性相关的事物）❑ *I have grown very fond of Alec.* 我越来越喜欢亚力克。❑ *His father was quite naturally very proud of him.* 他父亲自然为他感到无比骄傲。❑ *I think everyone was scared of her.* 我觉得大家都怕她。12 PREP You use **of** before a word referring to the person who performed an action when saying what you think about the action.（用于指称施动者的词前，说明对该动作的看法）❑ *This has been so nice, so terribly kind of you.* 这太好了，你真是太体贴了。❑ *That's certainly very generous of you Tony.* 你真是太慷慨了，托尼。13 PREP You use **of** after a noun which describes someone or something, to introduce the person or thing you are talking about.（用于描述性名词后，引出所指的人或事物）❑ *...an awkward, slow-moving giant of a man.* 笨手笨脚、行动迟缓的巨人般的男子 14 PREP If something is **more of** or **less of** a particular thing, it is that thing to a greater or smaller degree.（表示程度）更大／较小程度上的… ❑ *Your extra fat may be more of a health risk than you realize.* 多余脂肪对健康的威胁可能比你意识到的要大。❑ *As time goes by, sleeping becomes less of a problem.* 随着时间推移，睡眠逐渐不再成为问题。15 PREP You use **of** to indicate a characteristic or quality that someone or something has.（表示人或事物具有的特点或特性）❑ *She is a woman of enviable beauty.* 她的美貌令人艳羡。❑ *...a matter of overwhelming importance.* 至关重要的事情 16 PREP You use **of** to specify an amount, value, or age.（用于说明数量、价值或年龄）❑ *Last Thursday, Nick announced record revenues of $3.4 billion.* 上星期四，尼克宣布公司收入创下 34 亿美元的纪录。❑ *He has been sentenced to a total of 21 years in prison since 1973.* 自 1973 年以来，他已累计被判处 21 年监禁。❑ *...young people under the age of 16 years.* 16 岁以下的青少年 17 PREP You use **of** after a noun such as 'month' or 'year' to indicate the length of time that some state or activity continues.（用于年、

月等名词后，表示状态或活动的持续时间）❑ *...eight bruising years of war.* 八年艰苦卓绝的战争 ❑ *The project has gone through nearly a dozen years of planning.* 该项目已历经近 12 年的规划。 ⓫ PREP You can use **of** to say what time it is by indicating how many minutes there are before the hour mentioned.（表示时间离某一钟点还有几分钟）在…之前【AM 美】❑ *At about a quarter of eight in the evening Joe Urber calls.* 大约晚上 8 点差一刻的时候，乔·乌尔贝尔打来电话。 ❑ *We got to the beach at five of one in the afternoon.* 我们下午 1 点差 5 分的时候到达海滩。

of course ⋯ ❶ ADV You say **of course** to suggest that something is normal, obvious, or well-known, and should therefore not surprise the person you are talking to.（表示平常、显然或众所周知的事实）当然，自然【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Of course there were lots of other interesting things at the exhibition.* 当然，展览上还有很多其他有趣的东西。❑ *'I have read about you in the newspapers of course,' Charlie said.* "当然我已经在报纸上看过一些关于你的报道了。"查利说道。❑ *The only honest answer is, of course, yes.* 唯一诚实的回答自然是"是"。 ❷ CONVENTION You use **of course** as a polite way of giving permission.（表示许可的礼貌说法）当然（可以）【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'Can I just say something about the cup game on Saturday?'—'Yes of course you can.'* "我能说点儿周六杯赛的事情吗？"——"当然可以。"❑ *'Could I see these documents?'—'Of course.'* "我能看看这些文件吗？" —— "当然。" ❸ ADV You use **of course** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making, especially when you are agreeing or disagreeing with someone.（尤用于赞同或不赞同某人时）当然，自然【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *'I expect you're right.'—'Of course I'm right.'* "我希望你是对的。"——"我当然是对的。"❑ *'You will strictly observe your diet: no wine or spirits, very little meat.'—'Of course.'* "你要严格控制饮食：禁酒，少吃荤。"——"这是自然。" ❹ CONVENTION **Of course not** is an emphatic way of saying no.（表示否定）当然不【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *'You're not really seriously considering this thing, are you?'—'No, of course not.'* "你不是真的在认真考虑这件事，是吧？" —— "没有，当然没有。"

off ⋯

The preposition is pronounced /ɒf, AM ɔːf/. The adverb is pronounced /ˈɒf, AM ˈɔːf/. 介词读作 /ɒf, 美 ɔːf/，作副词时在句中重读。

In addition to the uses shown below, **off** is used after some verbs and nouns in order to introduce extra information. **Off** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'get off', 'pair off', and 'sleep off'. 除下列用法外，off 可以用在某些动词和名词之后引出附加信息。off 还可用于 get off, pair off, sleep off 等短语动词中。

❶ PREP If something is taken **off** something else or moves **off** it, it is no longer touching that thing. 从…移开；从…脱离 ❑ *He took his feet off the desk.* 他把脚从桌上移开。❑ *I took the key for the room off a rack above her head.* 我从她头上方的架子上取下房间钥匙。❑ *Hugh wiped the rest of the blood off his face with his handkerchief.* 休用手帕擦去脸上残留的血迹。•ADV [ADV after v] **Off** is also an adverb. ❑ *Lee broke off a small piece of orange and held it out to him.* 李掰下一小瓣橘子递给他。❑ *His exhaust fell off six laps from the finish.* 离比赛结束还有 6 圈时，他的排气管掉了。 ❷ PREP When you get **off** a bus, train, or plane, you come out of it or leave it after you have been travelling on it. 从（交通工具）上下来 ❑ *Don't try to get on or off a moving train!* 火车运行时勿上下车！ ❑ *As he stepped off the aeroplane, he was shot dead.* 他一走下飞机便中枪身亡。•ADV [ADV after v] **Off** is also an adverb. ❑ *At the next stop the man got off too and introduced himself.* 那个男人在下一站也下了车，并作了自我介绍。 ❸ PREP If you keep **off** a street or piece of land, you do not step on it or go there. 不去，不涉足（某处）❑ *Locking up men does nothing more than keep them off the streets.* 把人关起来只是做到了不让他们上街而已。❑ *The local police had warned visitors to keep off the beach at night.* 当地警方告诫游客不要在夜间去海滩。•ADV **Off** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a sign saying 'Keep Off'.* 写着"请勿入内"的牌子 ❹ PREP If something is situated **off** a place such as a coast, room, or road, it is near to it or next to it, but not exactly in it. 离（某地）不远；在…附近；挨着 ❑ *The boat was anchored off the northern coast of the peninsula.* 这艘船停泊在离半岛北部海岸不远的地方。❑ *Lily lives in a penthouse just off Park Avenue.* 莉莉住在公园大道附近一套顶层豪华公寓里。 ❺ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, oft ADV -ing] If you go **off**, you leave a place. 离开 ❑ *He was just about to drive off when the secretary came running out.* 他正打算驾车离开，这时秘书跑了出来。❑ *She gave a hurried wave and set off across the grass.* 她匆匆挥了挥手便穿过草地走了。❑ *She was off again. Last year she had been to Kenya. This year it was Goa.* 她又走了。去年去了肯尼亚，今年则是果阿。❑ *When his master's off traveling, Caleb stays with Pierre's parents.* 主人外出旅行时，凯莱布与皮埃尔的父母住在一起。 ❻ ADV [ADV after v] When you take **off** clothing or jewellery that you are wearing, you remove it from your body.（脱）掉（衣服）；（取）下（首饰）❑ *He took off his spectacles and rubbed frantically at the lens.* 他摘下眼镜，疯狂地擦镜片。❑ *He hastily stripped off his old uniform and began pulling on the new one.* 他匆匆脱下旧制服，开始穿上新的。 ❼ ADV [oft *be* ADV] If you have time **off** or a particular day **off**, you do not go to work or school, for example because you are ill or it is a day when you do not usually work.（因生病、放假等）休息，不工作，不上学 ❑ *The rest of the men had the day off.* 其他人这天没上班。❑ *She was sacked for demanding Saturdays off.* 她因为要求星期六不上班而被解雇了。❑ *I'm off tomorrow.* 我明天不上班。❑ *The average Swede was off sick 27 days last year.* 去年瑞典人平均休病假 27 天。•PREP **Off** is also a preposition. ❑ *He could not get time off work to go on holiday.* 他工作很忙，抽不出时间去度假。 ❽ PREP If you keep **off** a subject, you deliberately avoid talking about it. 避开（话题）❑ *Keep off the subject of politics.* 勿谈政治。❑ *Keep the conversation off linguistic matters.* 避谈语言学问题。 ❾ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If something such as an agreement or a sporting event is **off**, it is cancelled.（协议、赛事等）被取消 ❑ *Until Pointon is completely happy, however, the deal's off.* 但是，在波因顿完全满意之前，这一协议不作数。❑ *Greenpeace refused to call off the event.* 绿色和平组织拒绝取消这一活动。 ❿ PREP If someone is **off** something harmful such as a drug, they have stopped taking or using it. 戒掉，停服，停用（毒品等有害物）❑ *She felt better and the psychiatrist took her off drug therapy.* 她感觉好些了，那位精神科医生让她停止了药物治疗。 ⓫ PREP If you are **off** something, you have stopped liking it. 不再喜欢 ❑ *I'm off coffee at the moment.* 我眼下不好咖啡了。❑ *Diarrhoea can make you feel weak, as well as putting you off your food.* 腹泻会让人感到乏力，没有胃口。 ⓬ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] When something such as a machine or electric light is **off**, it is not functioning or in use. When you switch it **off**, you stop it functioning.（机器、电灯等）关掉，停掉，不再运转 ❑ *As he pulled into the driveway, he saw her bedroom light was off.* 他把车开进自家车道时，看到她卧室的灯已经熄了。❑ *We used sail power and turned the engine off to save our fuel.* 我们借助风帆动力航行，关掉发动机以节省燃油。❑ *The microphones had been switched off.* 麦克风已被关掉。 ⓭ PREP If there is money **off** something, its price is reduced by the amount specified.（价格）减掉，降低 ❑ *...Simons Leatherwear, 37 Old Christchurch Road. 20 per cent off all jackets this Saturday.* 西蒙斯皮装店，老基督堂路 37 号。本周六所有夹克降价 20%。❑ *...discounts offering thousands of pounds off the normal price of a car.* 比平时车价低几千英镑的折扣 •ADV [ADV after v, v-link ADV] **Off** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'm prepared to knock five hundred pounds off but no more.* 我做好了降价 500 英镑的打算，但不会再低了。 ⓮ ADV If something is a long way **off**, it is a long distance away from you.（空间上）离，距 ❑ *Florida was a long way off.* 佛罗里达离这儿很远。❑ *Below you, though still 50 miles off, is the most treeless stretch of land imaginable.* 在你下方，不过是在 50 英里开外，是一片你能想象到的最荒凉的不毛之地。 ⓯ ADV If something is a long time **off**, it will not happen for a long time.（时间上）离，距 ❑ *An end to the crisis seems a long way off.* 这场危机看来远未结束。❑ *The required technology is probably still two years off.* 所需技术可能还要两年才能开发出来。 ⓰ PREP If you get something **off** someone, you obtain it from them. 从…（获得）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I don't really get a lot of information, and if I do I get it off Mark.* 我得到的信息其实不多，即使有也是马克告诉我的。❑ *'Telmex' was bought off the government by a group of investors.* 墨西哥电信公司被一群投资商从政府手中买下。 ⓱ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If food has gone **off**, it tastes and smells bad because it is no longer fresh enough to be eaten.（食物）腐败的，变质的，变味

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的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Don't eat that! It's mouldy. It's gone off!* 别吃！那东西发霉了。已经坏了！

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **spoiled, bad**

1 PREP If you live **off** a particular kind of food, you eat it in order to live. If you live **off** a particular source of money, you use it to live. 依靠(特定食物、财源等生存) ❑ *Her husband's memories are of living off roast chicken and drinking whisky.* 她丈夫只记得吃烤鸡、喝威士忌的日子。❑ *Antony had been living off the sale of his own paintings.* 安东尼一直靠卖自己的画为生。2 PREP If a machine runs **off** a particular kind of fuel or power, it uses that power in order to function. (机器)靠(特定燃料或动力运转) ❑ *The Auto Compact Disc Cleaner can run off batteries or mains.* 这种自动光盘清洗机可用电池或电源两种方式驱动。3 PHRASE If something happens **on and off**, or **off and on**, it happens occasionally, or only for part of a period of time, not in a regular or continuous way. 偶尔；断断续续 ❑ *I was still working on and off as a waitress to support myself.* 我为了糊口仍然间或去做服务员。❑ *We lived together, off and on, for two years.* 我们断断续续在一起生活了两年。

ˌoff-ˈair also **off air** ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] In radio or television, when a programme goes **off-air** or when something happens **off-air**, it is not broadcast. (广播、电视节目)不在播出中；(发生)在播送节目之外 ❑ *The argument continued off air.* 这场争论下了节目之后仍在继续。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Off-air** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a special off-air advice line.* 节目外咨询专线

off|fal /ˈɒfl, AM 美 ˈɔːfl/ N-UNCOUNT **Offal** is the internal organs of animals, for example their hearts and livers, when they are cooked and eaten. (食用的)动物内脏，下水

ˌoff-ˈbalance also **off balance** 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **off-balance**, they can easily fall or be knocked over because they are not standing firmly. 不平衡的；站立不稳的；摇摇欲坠的 ❑ *He tried to use his own weight to push his attacker off but he was off balance.* 他试图用自己的身体撞开袭击者，但却失去了平衡。2 ADJ If someone is caught **off-balance**, they are extremely surprised or upset by a particular event or piece of news they are not expecting. 冷不防的；大出意料的；猝不及防的 ❑ *Mullins knocked me off-balance with his abrupt change of subject.* 马林斯突然改变话题，让我措手不及。❑ *The government was thrown off-balance by the attempted coup.* 政府对这一未遂政变猝不及防。

ˌoff-ˈbeam also **off beam** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something or someone as **off-beam**, you mean that they are wrong or inaccurate. 错误的；不准确的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Everything she says is a little off beam.* 她的话都不大靠谱。

off|beat /ˌɒfˈbiːt, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ also **off-beat** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **offbeat**, you think that they are different from normal. 不寻常的；非常规的；非正统的 ❑ *...a wickedly offbeat imagination.* 绝妙另类的想象力

off-Broadway /ˌɒf ˈbrɔːdweɪ, AM 美 ˌɔːf -/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **off-Broadway** theatre is located close to Broadway, the main theatre district in New York. (剧院)外百老汇的，百老汇附近的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **off-Broadway** play is less commercial and often more unusual than those usually staged on Broadway. (戏剧)外百老汇的(商业化程度低，往往更加另类)

ˌoff-ˈcentre

in AM, use 美国英语用 **off-center**

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **off-centre**, it is not exactly in the middle of a space or surface. 偏离中心的；中心错位的 ❑ *If the blocks are placed off-centre, they will fall down.* 积木搭得中心错位就会倒塌。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone or something as **off-centre**, you mean that they are less conventional than other people or things. 偏离正统的；非传统的 ❑ *Davies's writing is far too off-centre to be commercial.* 戴维斯的作品太过另类，难以获得商业成功。

ˈoff-chance also **off chance** PHRASE If you do something **on the off-chance**, you do it because you hope that it will succeed, although you think that this is unlikely. 心存侥幸地；怀着渺茫希望地 ❑ [PHR that] *He had taken a flight to Paris on the off-chance that he might be able to meet Francesca.* 他搭飞机去了巴黎，心想着或许能遇到弗朗西丝卡。[Also +*of*]

ˌoff-ˈcolour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **off-color**

1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are feeling **off-colour**, you mean that you are slightly ill. 不舒服的；身体欠佳的【BRIT 英】❑ *For three weeks Maurice felt off-colour but did not have any dramatic symptoms.* 莫里斯连续三周都不大舒服，但又没有什么明显症状。2 ADJ If you say that someone's performance is **off-colour**, you mean that they are not performing as well as they usually do. (表现)有失水准的，状态不佳的【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *Milan looked off-colour but eventually took the lead in the 82nd minute.* 米兰队显得不在状态，但最终在第 82 分钟取得了领先。

ˈoff day (**off days**) also **off-day** N-COUNT If someone **has an off day**, they do not perform as well as usual. 状态欠佳【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Whittingham, the League's top scorer, had an off day, missing three good chances.* 联赛射手王惠廷厄姆状态不佳，错失了 3 个得分良机。

ˌoff-ˈduty ADJ When someone such as a soldier or policeman is **off-duty**, they are not working. (士兵、警察等)不在岗的，不当值的 ❑ *The place is the haunt of off-duty policemen.* 这里是不当班的警察经常光顾的地方。

of|fence ◆◇ /əˈfens/ (**offences**)

The spelling **offense** is used in American English. 拼写 offense 用于美国英语中。

1 N-COUNT An **offence** is a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment. 违法行为；罪行 ❑ *Thirteen people have been charged with treason—an offence which can carry the death penalty.* 13 人被控叛国罪——可处死刑的一种罪行。❑ *In Britain the Consumer Protection Act makes it a criminal offence to sell goods that are unsafe.* 英国《消费者保护法》规定销售不安全商品属刑事犯罪。2 N-VAR **Offence** or an **offence** is behaviour which causes people to be upset or embarrassed. 冒犯；得罪 ❑ *The book might be published without creating offense.* 出版这本书可能不会冒犯谁。❑ [+*to*] *Privilege determined by birth is an offence to any modern sense of justice.* 出身决定的特权是对现代公正意识的亵渎。3 CONVENTION Some people say **'no offence'** to make it clear that they do not want to upset you, although what they are saying may seem rather rude. 别见怪；无冒犯之意【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Dad, you need a bath. No offence.* 爸爸，你该洗澡了。别见怪啊。4 PHRASE If someone **takes offence at** something you say or do, they feel upset, often unnecessarily, because they think you are being rude to them. (常指不必要地)(对…)生气，(因…)见怪 ❑ *She never takes offence at anything.* 她啥事儿都不生气。❑ *Never had she seen him so tense, so quick to take offence as he had been in recent weeks.* 她从未见过他像近几周这样神经如此紧张，动不动就生气。

Thesaurus 同类词 *offence* Also look up:

N. crime, infraction, violation, wrongdoing 1
assault, attack, insult, put-down, snub 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *offence* with:

ADJ. **criminal** offence 刑事犯罪 1
serious offence 严重罪行；严重的冒犯 1 2
V. **commit an** offence 犯罪 1
take offence 生气 4

of|fend /əˈfend/ (**offends, offending, offended**) 1 VERB If you **offend** someone, you say or do something rude which upsets or embarrasses them. 冒犯；得罪；触怒 ❑ [v n] *He apologizes for his comments and says he had no intention of offending the community.* 他为自己的言论道歉，称无意冒犯该社群。❑ [*be* v-ed] *The survey found almost 90 percent of people were offended by strong swearwords.* 这项调查发现近 90% 的人会被不堪入耳的脏话触怒。❑ [v] *Television censors are cutting out scenes which they claim may offend.* 电视节目审查官正在剪掉他们认为有可能令人反感的镜头。•**of|fend|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *She is terribly offended, angered and hurt by this.* 她被

此举严重冒犯，怒不可遏，深受伤害。 2 VERB To **offend against** a law, rule, or principle means to break it. 违反，违犯，违背（法律、规则、原则等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v *+against*] *This bill offends against good sense and against justice.* 该法案有悖于理智和正义。❑ [v n] *In showing contempt for the heavyweight championship Douglas offended a stern code.* 道格拉斯藐视重量级拳王称号之举违背了严格的准则。 3 VERB [no cont] If someone **offends**, they commit a crime. 犯罪；犯法【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *In Western countries girls are far less likely to offend than boys.* 在西方国家，女孩犯罪倾向远小于男孩。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fend ≈ striking* 击打：*defend, fender, offend*

of|fend|er /ə'fendə^r/ (**offenders**) 1 N-COUNT An **offender** is a person who has committed a crime. 犯罪者；违法者；罪犯 ❑ *This led to a large number of convicted offenders being released from prison.* 这导致大量已决犯获释出狱。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone or something which you think is causing a problem as an **offender**. 造成问题的人（或事物） ❑ *The contraceptive pill is the worst offender, but it is not the only drug to deplete the body's vitamin levels.* 避孕药危害最大，但它并不是唯一一种导致体内维生素水平下降的药物。

of|fend|ing /ə'fendɪŋ/ 1 ADJ You can use **offending** to describe something that is causing a problem that needs to be dealt with. 惹麻烦的；造成问题的 ❑ *The book was withdrawn for the offending passages to be deleted.* 这本书因需要删除问题章节而被召回。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Offending** is the act of committing a crime. 犯罪 ❑ *Ms Mann is working with young offenders and trying to break cycles of offending.* 曼女士正在从事帮助少年犯的工作，试图打破犯罪的恶性循环。

of|fense /ə'fens, 'ɒfens/ → see **offence**

of|fen|sive ◆◇ /ə'fensɪv/ (**offensives**) 1 ADJ Something that is **offensive** upsets or embarrasses people because it is rude or insulting. 冒犯性的；得罪人的；唐突无礼的 ❑ *Some friends of his found the play horribly offensive.* 他有些朋友觉得该剧非常让人反感。❑ *...offensive remarks which called into question the integrity of my firm.* 令我公司信誉遭受质疑的冒犯性言论 •**of|fen|sive|ly** ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The group who had been shouting offensively opened to let her through.* 那群无礼叫嚷的人让开一条路让她通过。 3 N-COUNT A military **offensive** is a carefully planned attack made by a large group of soldiers. （军事）进攻 ❑ [*+against*] *Its latest military offensive against rebel forces is aimed at re-opening important trade routes.* 它对叛军的最新一轮军事进攻旨在重新打通重要的贸易路线。 3 N-COUNT If you conduct an **offensive**, you take strong action to show how angry you are about something or how much you disapprove of something. （表示愤怒或反对的）强硬行动 ❑ [*+on*] *Republicans acknowledged that they had little choice but to mount an all-out offensive on the Democratic nominee.* 共和党人承认他们别无选择，只有对民主党提名人展开全面攻击。 4 → see also **charm offensive** 5 PHRASE If you **go on the offensive**, **go over to the offensive**, or **take the offensive**, you begin to take strong action against people who have been attacking you. 采取强硬行动；发动攻击；展开反击 ❑ *The West African forces went on the offensive in response to attacks on them.* 西非部队对袭击者展开还击。❑ *The Foreign Secretary has decided to take the offensive in the discussion on the future of the community.* 外交大臣决定在事关该社群未来的讨论中采取攻势。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *offensive* with:

N. offensive **language** 冒犯性语言 1
offensive **capability** 攻击力，**ground** offensive 地面进攻，offensive **operations** 攻击行动，offensive **weapons** 进攻性武器 2
V. **launch an** offensive 发动攻击，**mount an** offensive 展开进攻 2 3
take the offensive 采取攻势 2 3 5

of|fer ◆◆◆ /'ɒfə^r, AM 美 'ɔːfər/ (**offers, offering, offered**) 1 VERB If you **offer** something to someone, you ask them if they would like to have it or use it. 提供；给予 ❑ [v n *+to*] *He has offered seats at the conference table to the Russian leader and the president of Kazakhstan.* 他已邀请俄罗斯领导人和哈萨克斯坦总统参加会谈。❑ [v n n] *The number of companies offering them work increased.* 越来越多的公司向他们提供工作机会。❑ [v n] *Western governments have offered aid.* 西方政府提供了援助。 2 VERB If you **offer to** do something, you say that you are willing to do it. （主动）表示愿意，提议（做某事） ❑ [v to-inf] *Peter offered to teach them water-skiing.* 彼得主动提出教他们滑水。❑ [v with quote] *'Can I get you a drink?' she offered.* "想喝点儿什么吗？"她提议道。 3 N-COUNT An **offer** is something that someone says they will give you or do for you. 提供（物）；给予（物）；提议 ❑ [*+of*] *The offer of talks with Moscow marks a significant change from the previous western position.* 提议与莫斯科举行会谈标志着西方立场的重大转变。❑ *'I ought to reconsider her offer to move in,' he mused.* "我该重新考虑她让我搬去一起住的提议。"他思忖着。❑ *He had refused several excellent job offers.* 他已经拒绝了好几个绝佳的工作机会。 4 VERB If you **offer** someone information, advice, or praise, you give it to them, usually because you feel that they need it or deserve it. 提供（信息、建议等）；给予（表扬等） ❑ [v n] *They manage a company offering advice on mergers and acquisitions.* 他们经营着一家并购咨询公司。❑ [*be* v-ed n] *They are offered very little counselling or support.* 他们没有得到多少指导和支持。 [Also v n *+to*] 5 VERB If you **offer** someone something such as love or friendship, you show them that you feel that way towards them. 给予，表示（爱、友谊等） ❑ [v n *+to*] *The President has offered his sympathy to the Georgian people.* 总统向格鲁吉亚人民表示了同情。❑ [v n n] *It must be better to be able to offer them love and security.* 要是能给予他们关爱和安全感肯定会更好。❑ [v n] *John's mother and sister rallied round offering comfort.* 约翰的母亲和姐姐来到他身边给予安慰。 6 VERB If people **offer** prayers, praise, or a sacrifice to God or a god, they speak to or give something to their god. （向上帝或神）奉献（祈祷、赞美），祭献（牺牲） ❑ [v n] *Church leaders offered prayers and condemned the bloodshed.* 教会领袖向上帝祈祷并谴责流血事件。❑ [v n *+to*] *He will offer the first harvest of rice to the sun goddess.* 他将把收获的第一束稻子献给太阳女神。 [Also v n n] •PHRASAL VERB **Offer up** means the same as **offer**. offer up 同 offer ❑ [v P n] *He should consider offering up a prayer to St Lambert.* 他应当考虑向圣朗贝尔祷告。 7 VERB If an organization **offers** something such as a service or product, it provides it. （机构）提供，给予（服务、产品等） ❑ [v n] *We have been successful because we are offering a quality service.* 我们之所以成功，是因为我们提供了优质的服务。❑ [v n n] *Sainsbury's is offering customers 1p for each shopping bag re-used.* 塞恩斯伯里超市为重复利用购物袋的顾客提供每只 1 便士的奖励。❑ [v n *+to*] *Eagle Star offers a 10% discount to the over-55s.* 鹰星公司给予 55 岁以上客户 10% 的折扣。 8 N-COUNT [oft *on* N] An **offer** in a shop is a specially low price for a specific product or something extra that you get if you buy a certain product. （商品的）特价，特惠 ❑ *This month's offers include a shirt, trousers and bed covers.* 本月特价商品包括一款衬衫、裤子和多种床罩。❑ *Today's special offer gives you a choice of three destinations.* 今天特价线路有三个目的地可选。❑ *Over 40 new books are on offer at 25 per cent off their normal retail price.* 超过 40 种新书降价 25% 特惠销售。 9 VERB If you **offer** a particular amount of money for something, you say that you will pay that much to buy it. （买方）开出（价码） ❑ [v amount] *Whitney has offered $21.50 a share in cash for 49.5 million Prime shares.* 惠特尼公司开出每股 21.50 美元的现金价收购普赖姆公司 4,950 万股股票。❑ [v n amount] *They are offering farmers $2.15 a bushel for corn.* 他们向农民开出每蒲式耳 2.15 美元的玉米收购价。❑ [v n n] *He will write Rachel a note and offer her a fair price for the land.* 他会给蕾切尔写一张便条，就那块土地开出合理的价码。❑ [v n] *It was his custom in buying real estate to offer a rather low price.* 他在购买地产时习惯把价格压得很低。 [Also v n *+to*] 10 N-COUNT An **offer** is the amount of money that someone says they will pay to buy something or give to someone because they have harmed them in some way. （买方的）报价，出价；赔偿金出价 ❑ *He has dismissed an offer of compensation.* 他拒绝接受赔偿金。 11 PHRASE If you **have something to offer**, you have a quality or ability that makes you important, attractive, or useful. 具有某种品质（或能力） ❑ *In your free time, explore all that this incredible city has to offer.* 您闲暇时可以探索一下这座美妙城市的各种风情。 12 PHRASE If there is something **on offer**, it is available to be used or

bought. 提供的；供使用的；待售的 ❑ *Savings schemes are the best retail investment products on offer.* 储蓄方案是现有的最佳零售投资产品。❑ *...country cottages on offer at bargain prices.* 特价出售的乡村别墅 ■ PHRASE If you are **open to offers**, you are willing to do something if someone will pay you an amount of money that you think is reasonable. 欢迎出价；愿意接受合理报价 ❑ *It seems that while the Kiwis are keen to have him, he is still open to offers.* 看来尽管几维队很想得到他，他仍然欢迎其他球队开价。

▶**offer up** → see **offer** 6

of|fer|ing ◆◇◇ /'ɒfərɪŋ, AM 美 ɔːf-/ (**offerings**) ■ N-COUNT An **offering** is something that is specially produced to be sold. (特制的)待售品，出售品 ❑ [+in] *It was very, very good, far better than vegetarian offerings in many a posh restaurant.* 这道菜真是人间美味，远胜过很多豪华餐厅的素食菜品。■ N-COUNT An **offering** is a gift that people offer to their God or gods as a form of worship. 祭品；供品 ❑ *...the holiest of the Shinto rituals, where offerings are made at night to the great Sun.* 神道教仪式中最神圣的时刻，即夜间祭祀"天照大神"

'of|fer price (**offer prices**) ■ N-COUNT The **offer price** for a particular stock or share is the price that the person selling it says that they want for it. (股票卖方的)要价，发盘价【BUSINESS 商】❑ *BET shares closed just above the offer price, up 1.5p at 207p.* 英国电力牵引公司的股价微涨 1.5 便士，报收于 207 便士，略高于发盘价。■ → see also **asking price, bid price**

,off-'guard ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **caught off-guard**, they are not expecting a surprise or danger that suddenly occurs. 措手不及的；猝不及防的；无思想准备的 ❑ *The question caught her completely off-guard.* 这个问题令她猝不及防。

off|hand /,ɒf'hænd/ also **off-hand** ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is being **offhand**, you are critical of them for being unfriendly or impolite, and not showing any interest in what other people are doing or saying. 不友好的；不礼貌的；漫不经心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Consumers found the attitude of its staff offhand and generally offensive to the paying customer.* 消费者觉得其员工态度漫不经心，对付款顾客通常表现得令人反感。■ ADV [ADV after v] If you say something **offhand**, you say it without checking the details or facts of it. 未经核实地；不假思索地 ❑ *'Have you done the repairs?'—'Can't say off-hand, but I doubt it.'* "你们修过了吗？"——"一时说不清楚，但怕是没有。"

of|fice ◆◆◆ /'ɒfɪs, AM 美 'ɔːf-/ (**offices**) ■ N-COUNT An **office** is a room or a part of a building where people work sitting at desks. 办公室 ❑ *He had an office big enough for his desk and chair, plus his VDU.* 他有一间足以容纳书桌、椅子和可视显示器的办公室。❑ *At about 4.30 p.m. Audrey arrived at the office.* 大约下午 4 点 30 分，奥德丽到了办公室。❑ *Telephone their head office for more details.* 可致电他们总部了解详情。❑ *...an office block.* 办公楼 ■ N-COUNT An **office** is a department of an organization, especially the government, where people deal with a particular kind of administrative work. (尤指政府的)部，局，厅，处 ❑ *Thousands have registered with unemployment offices.* 已有数千人在失业管理处登记。❑ *...Downing Street's press office.* 唐宁街新闻办公室 ❑ *...the Congressional Budget Office.* 国会预算办公室 ■ N-COUNT An **office** is a small building or room where people can go for information, tickets, or a service of some kind. (问询、购票或提供服务的)处，所 ❑ *The tourist office operates a useful room-finding service.* 旅游局提供十分实用的住宿查询服务。❑ *...the airline ticket offices.* 航空公司售票处 ■ N-COUNT A doctor's or dentist's **office** is a place where a doctor or dentist sees their patients. 诊所【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **surgery**

■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/out of* N] If someone holds **office** in a government, they have an important job or position of authority. 要职；公职；官职 ❑ *The events to mark the President's ten years in office went ahead as planned.* 总统任职 10 周年庆祝活动按计划进行。❑ *They are fed up with the politicians and want to vote them out of office.* 他们烦透了这些政客，想通过选举把他们赶下台。❑ *The president shall hold office for five years.* 总统任期为 5 年。❑ *He ran for office.* 他角逐过公职。■ → see also **booking office, box office, post office, register office, registry office**

'of|fice boy (**office boys**) N-COUNT An **office boy** is a young man, especially one who has just left school, who is employed in an office to do simple tasks. (尤指刚离校的)办公室勤杂员【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'office-holder (**office-holders**) also **office holder** N-COUNT An **office-holder** is a person who has an important official position in an organization or government. (机构或政府中的)任要职者，高官，官员 ❑ *They appear to be in a mood to vote against office-holders in the elections.* 他们在选举中似乎不愿选官员。

,of|fice 'hours N-PLURAL **Office hours** are the times when an office or similar place is open for business. For example, office hours in Britain are usually between 9 o'clock and 5 o'clock from Monday to Friday. 办公时间；营业时间 ❑ *If you have any queries, please call Anne Fisher during office hours.* 如有疑问，请在办公时间致电安妮·费希尔咨询。

of|fic|er ◆◆◆ /'ɒfɪsəʳ, AM 美 'ɔːf-/ (**officers**) ■ N-COUNT In the armed forces, an **officer** is a person in a position of authority. 军官 ❑ *...a retired British army officer.* 退役的英国陆军军官 ❑ *Her husband served during the Civil War as an officer in the White Army.* 她丈夫在内战时期是白军军官。■ N-COUNT An **officer** is a person who has a responsible position in an organization, especially a government organization. (机构的)管理人员；(尤指政府机构的)官员，公务员 ❑ *...a local authority education officer.* 当地政府的教育官员 ■ N-COUNT Members of the police force can be referred to as **officers**. 警察；警官 ❑ *...senior officers in the West Midlands police force.* 西米德兰兹郡警察局高级警官 ❑ *Thank you, Officer.* 谢谢你，警官。■ → see also **commanding officer, petty officer, pilot officer, police officer, probation officer, returning officer, warrant officer**

of|fi|cial ◆◆◆ /ə'fɪʃ°l/ (**officials**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Official** means approved by the government or by someone in authority. 官方的；正式的 ❑ *According to the official figures, over one thousand people died during the revolution.* 根据官方数据，上千人在这场革命中丧生。❑ *A report in the official police newspaper gave no reason for the move.* 警方官方报纸上的一篇报道没有说明此次行动的原因。•**of|fi|cial|ly** ADV [oft ADV-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The nine-year civil war is officially over.* 九年内战正式宣告结束。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Official** activities are carried out by a person in authority as part of their job. 公务的；公职的；公事的 ❑ *The President is in Brazil for an official two-day visit.* 总统正在巴西进行为期两天的正式访问。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Official** things are used by a person in authority as part of their job. 官员(因职务使用)的 ❑ *...the official residence of the Head of State.* 国家元首的官邸 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's explanation or reason for something as the **official** explanation, you are suggesting that it is probably not true, but is used because the real explanation is embarrassing. (解释、理由等)官方给出的，桌面上的 ❑ *The official reason given for the President's absence was sickness.* 官方公布的总统缺席原因是身体有恙。•**of|fi|cial|ly** ADV ❑ *Officially, the guard was to protect us. In fact, they were there to report on our movements.* 警卫名曰保护我们。实际上，他们在那里是为了随时报告我们的一举一动。■ N-COUNT [oft n N] An **official** is a person who holds a position of authority in an organization. 官员；管理人员 ❑ *A senior U.N. official hopes to visit Baghdad this month.* 一位联合国高级官员希望于本月访问巴格达。■ N-COUNT An **official** at a sports event is a referee, umpire, or other person who checks that the players follow the rules. (体育比赛中的)裁判员

Thesaurus 同类词 *official* Also look up:

ADJ. authentic, formal, legitimate, valid; (*ant.*) unauthorized, unofficial ■

N. administrator, director, executive, manager ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *official* with:

N. official **documents** 官方文件, official **language** 官方语言, official **report** 官方报告, official **sources** 官方消息人士, official **statement** 官方声明 1
official **duties** 公务, official **visit** 正式访问 2
administration official 行政官员, **city** official 市政官员, **government** official 政府官员, **military** official 军官 3

ADJ. **elected** official 当选官员, **federal** official 联邦官员, **local** official 地方官员, **senior** official 高级官员, **top** official 高官 3

of|fi|cial|dom /əˈfɪʃᵊldəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Officialdom** is used to refer to officials who work for the government or in other organizations, especially when you think that their rules are unhelpful. (尤指奉行不合理规章制度的)官僚, 官员【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Officialdom has been against us from the start.* 官僚们从一开始就是我们的阻碍。

of|fi|ci|ate /əˈfɪʃɪeɪt/ (**officiates, officiating, officiated**) 1 VERB When someone **officiates at** a ceremony or formal occasion, they are in charge and perform the official part of it. (在仪式等正式场合)担任主持 ❑ [V +*at*] *Bishop Silvester officiated at the funeral.* 西尔韦斯特主教主持了葬礼。❑ [V] *A memorial service was held yesterday at Wadhurst Parish Church. The Rev Michael Inch officiated.* 昨天, 悼念仪式在沃德赫斯特堂区教堂举行。迈克尔·英奇牧师担任主持。2 VERB When someone **officiates at** a sports match or competition, they are in charge and make sure the players do not break the rules. (在体育比赛、竞赛中)执法, 担任裁判 ❑ [V +*at*] *Mr Ellis was selected to officiate at a cup game between Grimsby and Rotherham.* 埃利斯先生获选执法格里姆斯比队与罗瑟勒姆队的一场杯赛。❑ [V] *Frik Burger will officiate when the Pumas play Scotland.* 弗里克·伯格将执法普马斯队与苏格兰队的比赛。[Also V +*in*]

of|fi|cious /əˈfɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **officious**, you are critical of them because they are eager to tell people what to do when you think they should not. 好管闲事的; 爱指手画脚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *When people put on uniforms, their attitude becomes more confident and their manner more officious.* 人们穿上制服后信心增强, 表现得爱指手画脚起来。•**of|fi|cious|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *Lance Corporal Williams officiously ordered them out.* 一等兵威廉斯派头十足地命令他们出去。

of|fing /ˈɒfɪŋ, AM 美 ɔːf-/ PHRASE If you say that something is **in the offing**, you mean that it is likely to happen soon. 即将发生; 在望 ❑ *A general amnesty for political prisoners may be in the offing.* 大赦政治犯可能为期不远。

ˌoff-ˈkey ADJ When music is **off-key**, it is not in tune. (音乐)走调的, 不着调的, 不和谐的 ❑ *...wailing, off-key vocals and strangled guitars.* 悲戚走调的歌声与卡壳的吉他声 •ADV [ADV after V] **Off-key** is also an adverb. ❑ *Moe was having fun banging the drums and singing off-key.* 穆厄自得其乐地一边敲鼓, 一边不成调地唱歌。

ˈoff-licence (**off-licences**) N-COUNT An **off-licence** is a shop which sells beer, wine, and other alcoholic drinks. 外卖酒商店; 酒品商店【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **liquor store**

ˌoff ˈlim|its also **off-limits** 1 ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If a place is **off limits** to someone, they are not allowed to go there. 禁止入内的 ❑ [+*to*] *Downing Street has been off limits to the general public since 1982.* 唐宁街从 1982 年起就已禁止公众进入。❑ [+*to*] *Certain areas have been declared off limits to servicemen.* 某些地区已被宣布军人禁入。2 ADJ [V-link ADJ] If you say that an activity or a substance is **off limits** for someone, you mean that they are not allowed to do it or have it. 不得从事的; 禁止拥有的 ❑ *Fraternizing with the customers is off-limits.* 禁止与顾客过从甚密。[Also +*for*]

ˌoff|ˈline /ˌɒfˈlaɪn/ 1 ADJ If a computer is **offline**, it is not connected to the Internet. (计算机)脱机的, 离线的 (Compare 比较 **online**.)【COMPUTING 计算机】•ADV [ADV with V] **Offline** is also an adverb. ❑ *Most software programs allow you to compose emails offline.* 大部分软件程序允许用户在脱机状态下写电子邮件。2 **off line** → see **line**

off|load /ˌɒfˈləʊd, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ (**offloads, offloading, offloaded**) 1 VERB If you **offload** something that you do not want, you get rid of it by giving it or selling it to someone else. 出手, 转手, 清理(不需要之物)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *Prices have been cut by developers anxious to offload unsold apartments.* 急于脱手未售出公寓的开发商降低了房价。❑ [V n +*onto*] *Already in financial difficulties, Turner offloaded the painting on to the Getty Museum.* 特纳在财务上已经捉襟见肘, 于是将这幅画卖给了盖蒂博物馆。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **unload**

2 VERB When goods **are offloaded**, they are removed from a container or vehicle and put somewhere else. 卸(货)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [*be* V-ed] *The cargo was due to be offloaded in Singapore three days later.* 货物定于 3 天后在新加坡卸船。[Also V n]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **unload**

ˌoff-ˈmessage ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If a politician is **off-message**, they say something that does not follow the official policy of their party. (政治家)言论偏离本党政策的

ˌoff-ˈpeak ADJ [ADJ n] You use **off-peak** to describe something that happens or that is used at times when there is least demand for it. Prices at off-peak times are often lower than at other times. 非峰时的; 非高峰时段的 ❑ *The price for indoor courts is £10 per hour at peak times and £7 per hour at off-peak times.* 室内场地价格为高峰时段每小时 10 英镑, 非高峰时段每小时 7 英镑。❑ *...off-peak electricity.* 非峰时电力 •ADV [ADV after V] **Off-peak** is also an adverb. ❑ *Each tape lasts three minutes and costs 36p per minute off-peak and 48p at all other times.* 每盘磁带时长 3 分钟, 非高峰时段每分钟 36 便士, 其他时间每分钟 48 便士。

ˌoff-ˈputting ADJ If you describe a quality or feature of something as **off-putting**, you mean that it makes you dislike that thing or not want to get involved with it. (特性或特定方面)讨厌的, 让人避而远之的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *However, many customers found the smell of this product distinctly off-putting.* 然而, 很多顾客觉得该产品气味非常难闻。

ˌoff-ˈroader (**off-roaders**) N-COUNT An **off-roader** is the same as an **off-road vehicle**. 同 off-road vehicle【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌoff-ˈroading N-UNCOUNT **Off-roading** is the activity of driving off-road vehicles over rough ground. 越野驾驶 ❑ *...training sessions for anyone who wants to go off-roading.* 为有意越野驾驶的人开办的培训班

ˌoff-ˌroad ˈvehicle (**off-road vehicles**) N-COUNT An **off-road vehicle** is a vehicle that is designed to travel over rough ground. 越野车

ˌoff-ˈscreen also **offscreen** ADV You use **off-screen** to refer to the real lives of film or television actors, in contrast with the lives of the characters they play. (电影、电视演员)在银幕(或荧屏)外, 在实际生活中 ❑ *He was immensely attractive to women, on-screen and offscreen.* 他令女性倾倒, 无论是银幕内还是银幕外。❑ *Off-screen, Kathy is under the watchful eye of her father Terry.* 在银幕之外, 凯茜受到父亲特里的严格看管。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Off-screen** is also an adjective. ❑ *They were quick to dismiss rumours of an off-screen romance.* 他们迅速否认了两人在银幕外恋爱的传言。

ˈoff sea|son also **off-season** 1 N-SING [oft N n] The **off season** is the time of the year when not many people go on holiday and when things such as hotels and plane tickets are often cheaper. (旅游)淡季 ❑ *It is possible to vacation at some of the more expensive resorts if you go in the off-season.* 如果在淡季出游, 就有可能去一些价格较为昂贵的旅游胜地度假。❑ *Although it was off-season, the hotel was fully occupied.* 虽是淡季, 这家宾馆也客满了。❑ *...off-season prices.* 淡季价格 •ADV [oft ADV after V] **Off season** is also an adverb. ❑ *Times become more flexible off-season, especially in the smaller provincial museums.* 淡季开放时间较为灵活, 尤其是小些的地方博物馆。2 N-SING [oft N n] The **off season** is the time of the year when a particular sport is not played. (特定体育运动的)休赛期 ❑ *He has coached and played in Italy during the Australian off-season.* 他趁澳大利亚休赛期在意大利执教并参赛。❑ *...intensive off-season training.* 休赛期强化训练 •ADV [oft ADV after V] **Off season** is also an adverb. ❑ *To stay fit off season, I play tennis or football.* 休赛期为了保持状态, 我打打网球, 踢踢足球。

O

off|set /ˌɒfˈset, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ (**offsets, offsetting**)

The form **offset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. offset 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB If one thing **is offset** by another, the effect of the first thing is reduced by the second, so that any advantage or disadvantage is cancelled out. 抵消；弥补 ❑ [be v-ed] *The increase in pay costs was more than offset by higher productivity.* 生产率提高抵消工资成本上涨后仍有富余。❑ [v n] *The move is designed to help offset the shortfall in world oil supplies caused by the U.N. embargo.* 此举旨在缓解联合国禁运所造成的世界石油供应短缺局面。

off|shoot /ˈɒfʃuːt, AM 美 ˈɔːf-/ (**offshoots**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] If one thing is an **offshoot** of another, it has developed from that other thing. 分支；衍生物 ❑ *Psychology began as a purely academic offshoot of natural philosophy.* 心理学最初仅仅是自然哲学的一个学术分支。

off|shore /ˌɒfˈʃɔːr, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Offshore** means situated or happening in the sea, near to the coast. 近海的；滨外的 ❑ *...Britain's offshore oil industry.* 英国近海石油工业 ❑ *...offshore islands.* 沿海岛屿 •ADV [ADV after v, be ADV] **Offshore** is also an adverb. ❑ *One day a larger ship anchored offshore.* 一天，一艘更大的船泊在了近海。❑ *When they hit the rocks, they were just 500 yards offshore.* 他们触礁时离海岸仅有 500 码。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] An **offshore** wind blows from the land towards the sea. (风) 离岸的，向海的 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Offshore** investments or companies are located in a place, usually an island, which has fewer tax regulations than most other countries. (投资或公司) 位于海外 (尤指税制较宽松的岛屿) 的，离岸的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The island offers a wide range of offshore banking facilities.* 这座岛上有很多离岸银行机构。

off|shor|ing /ˈɒfʃɔːrɪŋ, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ N-UNCOUNT **Offshoring** is the practice of moving a company's work to a foreign country where labour costs are cheaper. 离岸外包 (将公司业务转移至劳动力成本更为低廉的外国的做法)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Offshoring provides an opportunity to obtain I.T. services at low cost.* 离岸外包提供了以低成本获得信息技术服务的机会。

off|side /ˌɒfˈsaɪd, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ also **off-side** ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] In games such as football or hockey, when an attacking player is **offside**, they have broken the rules by being nearer to the goal than a defending player when the ball is passed to them. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中) 越位的 ❑ *The goal was disallowed because Wark was offside.* 这个进球被判无效，因为沃克越位在先。•ADV [ADV after v] **Offside** is also an adverb. ❑ *Wise was standing at least ten yards offside.* 怀斯站的位置至少越位 10 码。•N-UNCOUNT **Offside** is also a noun. ❑ *Rush had a 45th-minute goal disallowed for offside.* 拉什第 45 分钟的进球被判越位无效。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] In American football, a player is **offside** if they cross the line of scrimmage before a play begins. (美式橄榄球中) 越位的【AM 美】❸ N-SING [usu N n] The **offside** of a vehicle is the side that is farthest from the edge of the road when the vehicle is being driven normally. (车辆正常行驶时的) 远侧【BRIT 英】❑ *The driver of the car lowered his offside front window.* 司机摇下远侧的前窗。

,off-'site → see **site**

off|spring /ˈɒfsprɪŋ, AM 美 ˈɔːf-/ (**offspring**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] You can refer to a person's children or to an animal's young as their **offspring**. 孩子；子女；后代；(动物的) 崽【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Eleanor was now less anxious about her offspring than she had once been.* 埃莉诺现在不像以往那样为孩子忧心了。

off|stage /ˌɒfˈsteɪdʒ, AM 美 ˌɔːf-/ also **off-stage** ❶ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] When an actor or entertainer goes **offstage**, they go into the area behind or to the side of the stage, so that the audience no longer sees them. 舞台外；舞台下 ❑ *She ran offstage in tears.* 她哭着跑下台。❑ *There was a lot of noise offstage.* 台后十分嘈杂。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Offstage** is used to describe the behaviour of actors or entertainers in real life, when they are not performing. (演员、艺人) 台下的，现实生活中的 ❑ *...the tragedies of their off-stage lives.* 他们台下生活的悲剧 •ADV **Offstage** is also an adverb. ❑ *Despite their bitter screen rivalry, off-stage they are close friends.* 他们虽然在银幕上是誓不两立的对头，但台下却是密友。

,off-the-'cuff → see **cuff**

,off-the-'peg → see **peg**

,off-the-'record → see **record**

,off-the-'shelf → see **shelf**

,off-the-'wall ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **off-the-wall**, you mean that it is unusual and rather strange but in an amusing or interesting way. 离奇可笑的；稀奇古怪的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...surreal off-the-wall humor.* 荒诞不经的超现实幽默 ❷ ADJ If you say that a person, their ideas, or their ways of doing something are **off-the-wall**, you are critical of them because you think they are mad or very foolish. (人、思想、行为方式) 疯狂的，愚蠢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It can be done without following some absurd, off-the-wall investment strategy.* 不用遵照荒唐愚蠢的投资策略也可以做到。

,off 'top|ic also **off-topic** ADJ If you describe something that someone says or writes as **off topic**, you mean that it is not relevant to the current discussion; used especially of discussions on the Internet. (尤指因特网上的讨论) 跑题的，与主题无关的 ❑ *In addition to the 81 positive comments, 26 students had neutral, mixed, negative or off topic views.* 除了 81 条正面评价之外，有 26 位学生或中立，或褒贬参半，或负面，甚或跑了题。

,off-'white COLOUR Something that is **off-white** is not pure white, but slightly grey or yellow. 米色；米黄色；灰白色

,off-'year (**off-years**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **off-year** is a year when no major political elections are held. 非大选年【AM 美】❑ *Election officials predict they'll set a new turnout record for an off-year election in Washington state.* 选举官员预测他们将在华盛顿州创下非大选年投票人数新纪录。

oft- /ɒft-, AM 美 ɔːft-/ COMB **Oft-** combines with past participles to form adjectives that mean that something happens or is done often. (与过去分词连用构成形容词) 表示"时常"、"经常"【LITERARY 文】❑ *The Foreign Secretary's views on the treaty are well-documented and oft-repeated.* 外交大臣就该条约发表的观点有大量记述并被屡屡提及。

of|ten ⇹ /ˈɒfn, AM 美 ˈɔːf-/

Often is usually used before the verb, but it may be used after the verb when it has a word like 'less' or 'more' before it, or when the clause is negative. often 通常用于动词前，但若前面有 less, more 这样的词，或子句为否定形式，可置于动词之后。

❶ ADV [ADV before v] If something **often** happens, it happens many times or much of the time. 常常；经常 ❑ *They often spent Christmas at Prescott Hill.* 他们经常在普雷斯科特山过圣诞节。❑ *It was often hard to work and do the course at the same time.* 半工半读往往很艰难。❑ *That doesn't happen very often.* 那样的事并不常见。❷ ADV You use **how often** to ask questions about frequency. You also use **often** in reported clauses and other statements to give information about the frequency of something. (用于询问或说明发生频率) 每隔多久，(多) 常 ❑ *How often do you brush your teeth?* 你多久刷一次牙？❑ *Unemployed Queenslanders were victims of personal crime twice as often as employed people.* 在昆士兰，失业人群沦为个人犯罪受害者的可能性比就业人群高一倍。❸ PHRASE If something happens **every so often**, it happens regularly, but with fairly long intervals between each occasion. 时常，不时 (定期但间隔较久) ❑ *She's going to come back every so often.* 她会时常回来的。❑ *Every so often he would turn and look at her.* 他会时不时回头看她一眼。❹ PHRASE If you say that something happens **as often as not**, or **more often than not**, you mean that it happens fairly frequently, and that this can be considered as typical of the kind of situation you are talking about. 往往；多半；通常 ❑ *Yet, as often as not, they find themselves the target of persecution rather than praise.* 然而，他们发现自己往往不是被赞扬而是遭迫害。

Thesaurus 同类词 *often* Also look up:

ADV. regularly, repeatedly, usually; (*ant.*) never, rarely, seldom ❶

Word Web 话题词汇 **oil 石油**

There is a great demand for **petroleum** in the world today. Companies are constantly **drilling oil wells** in **oilfields** on land and on the ocean floor. Some offshore drilling **rigs** or **oil platforms** sit on a concrete or metal foundation on a man-made island. Others float on a ship. The **crude oil** obtained from these wells goes to **refineries** through **pipelines** or in huge **tanker** ships. At the refinery, the crude oil is processed into a variety of products including **petrol**, **aviation fuel**, and **plastics**.

当今世界对石油的需求量十分巨大。石油公司不断在陆地和海底的油田钻探油井。一些海上钻井平台或石油平台建立在人工岛的混凝土或金属基座上，另有一些则漂浮在船上。从这些油井获取的原油通过输油管或巨型油轮运送到炼油厂。在炼油厂，原油经过加工制成汽油、航空燃料、塑料等一系列产品。

often|times /ˈɒfᵊnˈtaɪmz, AM 美 ˈɔːf-/ ADV [ADV with v] If something **oftentimes** happens, it happens many times or much of the time. 常常；经常【AM 美】❑ *Oftentimes, I wouldn't even return the calls.* 我甚至经常不回电话。

ogle /ˈəʊgᵊl/ (**ogles, ogling, ogled**) VERB If you say that one person is **ogling** another, you disapprove of them continually staring at that person in a way that indicates a strong sexual interest. 色迷迷地盯视【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *All she did was hang around ogling the men in the factory.* 她所做的就是在厂里荡来荡去，朝男人抛媚眼。❑ [v +at] *Paula is not used to everyone ogling at her while she undresses backstage.* 葆拉不习惯后台换衣服时所有人都色迷迷地盯着自己看。[Also v]

ogre /ˈəʊgəʳ/ (**ogres**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as an **ogre**, you are saying in a humorous way that they are very frightening. 魔头，魔鬼（幽默说法，指非常可怕的人）❑ *Bank managers—like tax inspectors—do not really like being thought of as ogres.* 银行经理像税务稽查员一样，不喜欢被人们认为是魔鬼。

oh ⇔ /əʊ/ 1 CONVENTION You use **oh** to introduce a response or a comment on something that has just been said. （引出答话或评论）哦，噢【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Had you seen the car before?'—'Oh yes, it was always in the drive.'* "之前你见过那辆车吗？"——"哦，见过，它总是停在私家车道上。" ❑ *'You don't understand!'—'Oh, I think I do, Grace.'* "你不明白！" —— "噢，我想我明白，格雷丝。" 2 EXCLAM You use **oh** to express a feeling such as surprise, pain, annoyance, or happiness. （表示惊讶、痛苦、恼怒、喜悦等心情）噢，啊，呀【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *'Oh!' Kenny blinked. 'Has everyone gone?'* "啊！"肯尼眨了眨眼睛，"人都走了？" ❑ *Oh, I'm so glad you're here.* 噢，我太高兴你在这儿了。 3 CONVENTION You use **oh** when you are hesitating while speaking, for example because you are trying to estimate something, or because you are searching for the right word. （表示犹豫）呃，嗯【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I've been here, oh, since the end of June.* 我是，呃，6月底到这里的。

ohm /əʊm/ (**ohms**) N-COUNT An **ohm** is a unit which is used to measure electrical resistance. 欧姆（电阻单位）【TECHNICAL 术语】

OHMS /ˌəʊ eɪtʃ em ˈes/ **OHMS** is used on official letters from British or Commonwealth government offices. **OHMS** is the abbreviation for （缩略＝）'On Her Majesty's Service' or 'On His Majesty's Service'. （用于英国或英联邦政府公函上）为女王（或英王）陛下效劳

OHP /ˌəʊ eɪtʃ ˈpiː/ (**OHPs**) N-COUNT An **OHP** is the same as an **overhead projector**. 同 overhead projector

oi /ɔɪ/ EXCLAM In informal situations, people say or shout '**oi**' to attract someone's attention, especially if they are angry. （非正式场合中尤用于愤怒时引起注意）哎，嘿，喂【BRIT 英】❑ *Oi! You lot! Shut up!* 哎！你们几个！闭嘴！

oik /ɔɪk/ (**oiks**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as an **oik**, you think that they behave in a rude or unacceptable way, especially in a way that you believe to be typical of a low social class. （尤指社会底层的）大老粗，乡巴佬，土包子【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *She has to live cheek by jowl with oiks, people with tattoos and stolen videos.* 她不得不跟刺着文身、偷盗影碟的大老粗厮混。

oil ⇔ /ɔɪl/ (**oils, oiling, oiled**) 1 N-VAR **Oil** is a smooth, thick liquid that is used as a fuel and for making the parts of machines move smoothly. Oil is found underground. 石油；燃油；润滑油 ❑ *The company buys and sells about 600,000 barrels of oil a day.* 该公司每天买卖约 60 万桶石油。❑ *...the rapid rise in prices for oil and petrol.* 石油与汽油价格快速上涨 ❑ *...a small oil lamp.* 一盏小油灯 2 VERB If you **oil** something, you put oil onto or into it, for example to make it work smoothly or to protect it. 给…膏油；给…上油 ❑ [v n] *A crew of assistants oiled and adjusted the release mechanism until it worked perfectly.* 一班助手给释放机构又是膏油又是调试，直到其达到理想工作状态。 3 N-VAR [usu n N] **Oil** is a smooth, thick liquid made from plants and is often used for cooking. 食用油；植物油 ❑ *Combine the beans, chopped mint and olive oil in a large bowl.* 将菜豆、碎薄荷和橄榄油放在大碗里拌。 4 N-VAR **Oil** is a smooth, thick liquid, often with a pleasant smell, that you rub into your skin or add to your bath. 润肤油；沐浴油 ❑ *Try a hot bath with some relaxing bath oil.* 用舒缓的沐浴油洗个热水澡吧。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Oils** are **oil paintings**. 同 oil painting ❑ *Her colourful oils and works on paper have a naive, dreamlike quality.* 她色彩斑斓的油画与纸上作品给人一种天真、梦幻般的感觉。 6 N-PLURAL When an artist paints in **oils**, he or she uses oil paints. 油画颜料；油彩 ❑ *When she paints in oils she always uses the same range of colours.* 她创作油画时总是使用同一组色彩。 7 → see also **castor oil, crude oil, olive oil** 8 PHRASE If someone or something **oils the wheels** of a process or system, they help things to run smoothly and successfully. 使顺利进行；使流畅运转 ❑ *On all such occasions, the king stands in the wings, oiling the wheels of diplomacy.* 在所有此类场合，国王总是严阵以待，确保外交活动顺利进行。 9 to **burn the midnight oil** → see **midnight**

→ see Word Web:**oil**

oil|cloth /ˈɔɪlklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**oilcloths**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Oilcloth** is a cotton fabric with a shiny waterproof surface. 油布 2 N-COUNT An **oilcloth** is a covering made from oilcloth, such as a tablecloth. 油布制覆盖物（如桌布）

oiled /ɔɪld/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **oiled** has had oil put into or onto it, for example to make it work smoothly or to protect it. 膏过油的；上过油的 ❑ *Oiled wood is water-resistant and won't flake.* 上过油的木头既防水又不会剥落。 2 → see also **well-oiled**

oil|field /ˈɔɪlfiːld/ (**oilfields**) also **oil field** N-COUNT An **oilfield** is an area of land or sea under which there is oil. 油田

→ see **oil**

ˈoil-fired ADJ [ADJ n] **Oil-fired** heating systems and power stations use oil as a fuel. （供暖系统、发电站等）燃油的，烧油的 ❑ *... an oil-fired furnace.* 烧油的炉子

oil|man /ˈɔɪlmæn/ (**oilmen**) also **oil man** N-COUNT An **oilman** is a man who owns an oil company or who works in the oil business. 石油商；石油人【JOURNALISM 新闻】

ˈoil paint (**oil paints**) N-UNCOUNT **Oil paint** is a thick paint used by artists. It is made from coloured powder and linseed oil. 油画颜料；油彩

ˈoil paint|ing (**oil paintings**) N-COUNT An **oil painting** is a picture which has been painted using oil paints. 油画（作品） ❑ *Several magnificent oil paintings adorn the walls.* 几幅恢宏的油画装点着墙面。

ˈoil pan (**oil pans**) N-COUNT An **oil pan** is the place under an engine which holds the engine oil. 油底壳（在发动机下部，贮存发动机油）【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **sump**

ˈoil plat|form (**oil platforms**) N-COUNT An **oil platform** is a structure that is used when getting oil from the ground under the sea. （海上）石油平台

→ see **oil**

O

oil rig (**oil rigs**) N-COUNT An **oil rig** is a structure on land or in the sea that is used when getting oil from the ground. 石油钻塔；石油钻井平台

oil|seed rape /ˌɔɪlsiːd ˈreɪp/ also **oil-seed rape** N-UNCOUNT **Oilseed rape** is a plant with yellow flowers which is grown as a crop. Its seeds are crushed to make cooking oil. 芜菁甘蓝；（欧洲）油菜；甘蓝型油菜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rape**

oil|skins /ˈɔɪlskɪnz/ N-PLURAL **Oilskins** are a coat and a pair of trousers made from thick waterproof cotton cloth. 油衣；油布衣裤

oil slick (**oil slicks**) N-COUNT An **oil slick** is a layer of oil that is floating on the sea or on a lake because it has accidentally come out of a ship or container. （海面或湖面）油膜 ❑ *The oil slick is now 35 miles long.* 油膜现长 35 英里。

oil tank|er (**oil tankers**) N-COUNT An **oil tanker** is a ship that is used for transporting oil. 油轮；油船

→ see **ship**

oil well (**oil wells**) N-COUNT An **oil well** is a deep hole which is made in order to get oil out of the ground. 油井

→ see **oil**

oily /ˈɔɪli/ (**oilier, oiliest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **oily** is covered with oil or contains oil. 涂油的；含油的；油污的 ❑ *He was wiping his hands on an oily rag.* 他正在用一块满是油污的破布擦手。❑ *When she was younger, she had very oily skin.* 她年轻时皮肤油性很大。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Oily** means looking, feeling, tasting, or smelling like oil. 似油的；油状的；油味的 ❑ *...traces of an oily substance.* 少许油状物 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **oily**, you dislike them because you think they are too polite or say exaggeratedly nice things, and are insincere. 油滑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had behaved with undue and oily familiarity.* 他表现得过于亲热，媚态毕现。

ointment /ˈɔɪntmənt/ (**ointments**) 1 N-VAR An **ointment** is a smooth thick substance that is put on sore skin or a wound to help it heal. 软膏；油膏 ❑ *A range of ointments and creams is available for the treatment of eczema.* 有一系列治疗湿疹的软膏和乳膏可用。❑ *He received ointment for his flaking skin.* 他取了治疗脱皮的软膏。2 PHRASE If you describe someone or something as a **fly in the ointment**, you think they spoil a situation and prevent it being as successful as you had hoped. 败兴的人（或事物）；煞风景的人（或事物）：❑ *Rachel seems to be the one fly in the ointment of Caroline's smooth life.* 蕾切尔似乎是卡罗琳一帆风顺的生活中唯一的麻烦。

OK /ˌəʊˈkeɪ/ → see **okay**

okay /ˌəʊˈkeɪ/ (**okays, okaying, okayed**) also OK, O.K., ok 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **okay**, you find it satisfactory or acceptable. （表示令人满意或可以接受）不错的，可以的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a shooting range where it's OK to use weapons.* 可以使用武器的射击场 ❑ *Is it okay if I come by myself?* 我一个人来行吗？ ❑ *I guess for a fashionable restaurant like this the prices are OK.* 我想对于这样一家高级餐厅来说，价格算是可以接受吧。•ADV [ADV after v] **Okay** is also an adverb. ❑ *We seemed to manage okay for the first year or so after David was born.* 戴维出生后头一两年，我们似乎还能对付。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **okay**, you mean that they are safe and well. （人）安好的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Check that the baby's okay.* 看看孩子是不是还好。❑ *'Don't worry about me,' I said. 'I'll be okay.'* "别担心我，"我说，"我不会有事儿的。"3 CONVENTION You can say '**Okay**' to show that you agree to something. （表示同意）行，好【INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式，惯用语】❑ *'Just tell him Sir Kenneth would like to talk to him.'—'OK.'* "就跟他说肯尼思爵士想跟他谈谈。" —— "好。" ❑ *'Shall I give you a ring on Friday?'—'Yeah okay.'* "我星期五给你打电话好吗？"——"好的。"4 CONVENTION You can say '**Okay?**' to check whether the person you are talking to understands what you have said and accepts it. （询问对方是否领会并接受）好吗？行吗？【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We'll get together next week, OK?* 我们下周聚一聚，好吗？5 CONVENTION You can use **okay** to indicate that you want to start talking about something else or doing something else. （表示希望转换话题或转做他事）好，好了【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *OK. Now, let's talk some business.* 好。现在，我们言归正传。❑ *Tim jumped to his feet. 'Okay, let's go.'* 蒂姆一跃而起，"好了，咱们走吧。"6 CONVENTION You can use **okay** to stop someone arguing with you by showing that you accept the point they are making, though you do not necessarily regard it as very important. （表示为制止争辩而接受对方观点，但不一定觉得其观点很重要）得了，行了【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Okay, there is a slight difference.* 行了，略有不同。❑ *Okay, so I'm forty-two.* 得了，我就算 42 岁吧。7 VERB If someone in authority **okays** something, they officially agree to it or allow it to happen. 批准；同意；允许【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *His doctor wouldn't OK the trip.* 医生不会同意他去旅行。•N-SING **Okay** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave the okay to issue a new press release.* 他同意发布一篇新的新闻稿。

okey doke /ˌəʊkɪ ˈdəʊk/ or **okey dokey** CONVENTION **Okey doke** is used in the same way as 'OK' to show that you agree to something, or that you want to start talking about something else or doing something else. （表示同意，或希望转换话题或转做他事）好，好了【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *Okey doke. I'll give you a ring.* 好。我会给你打电话的。

okra /ˈəʊkrə/ N-UNCOUNT **Okra** is a vegetable that consists of long green parts containing seeds. 秋葵，羊角豆（一种蔬菜）

old /əʊld/ (**older, oldest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **old** has lived for many years and is no longer young. 年老的；年迈的；上年纪的 ❑ *...a white-haired old man.* 白发老人 ❑ [+for] *He was considered too old for the job.* 他被认为年纪太大，不适合这个职位。•N-PLURAL **The old** are people who are old. 老年人 ❑ *...providing a caring response for the needs of the old and the handicapped.* 对老年人和残疾人的需求予以关心照顾 2 ADJ [oft *as* ADJ *as*] You use **old** to talk about how many days, weeks, months, or years someone or something has lived or existed. （人）年纪为…大的；（事物）存在有…之久的 ❑ *He was abandoned by his father when he was three months old.* 他三个月大时遭父亲遗弃。❑ *The paintings in the chapel were perhaps a thousand years old.* 小礼拜堂里的这些画可能有 1,000 年历史了。❑ *How old are you now?* 你现在多大了？ ❑ *Bill was six years older than David.* 比尔比戴维大 6 岁。3 ADJ Something that is **old** has existed for a long time. 老的；古老的；历史悠久的 ❑ *She loved the big old house.* 她喜欢这幢古老的大房子。❑ *These books must be very old.* 这些书肯定有好些年头了。❑ *...an old Arab proverb.* 一句古老的阿拉伯谚语 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **old** is no longer in good condition because of its age or because it has been used a lot. 陈旧的；破旧的 ❑ *He took a bunch of keys from the pocket of his old corduroy trousers.* 他从破旧的灯芯绒裤子口袋里掏出一串钥匙。❑ *...an old toothbrush.* 一把旧牙刷 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **old** to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. 旧时的；过去的；从前的 ❑ *The old road had disappeared under grass and heather.* 老路已经湮没在杂草和帚石南之下。❑ *Although the old secret police have been abolished, the military police still exist.* 虽然旧时的秘密警察业已废除，但宪兵队依然存在。6 ADJ You use **old** to refer to something that used to belong to you, or to a person or thing that used to have a particular role in your life. 原来（属于自己）的；原先（生活中）的 ❑ *I'll make up the bed in your old room.* 我会把你原来房间的床铺整理好。❑ *Mark was heartbroken when Jane returned to her old boyfriend.* 简同前男友复合了，马克心碎了。7 ADJ [ADJ n] An **old** friend, enemy, or rival is someone who has been your friend, enemy, or rival for a long time. （朋友、敌人、对手）长期的 ❑ *I called my old friend John Horner.* 我给老朋友约翰·霍纳打了电话。❑ *The French and English are old rivals.* 法国人跟英国人是老对头。8 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **old** to express affection when talking to or about someone you know. （表示亲昵）老…【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Are you all right, old chap?* 你还好吗，老伙计？ ❑ *Good old Bergen would do him the favor.* 好心肠的老伯根会帮他这个忙的。9 PHRASE You use **any old** to emphasize that the quality or type of something is not important. If you say that a particular thing is **not any old** thing, you are emphasizing how special or famous it is. 随便哪个 / 不是随便哪个【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The portraits and sumptuous ornaments, and the gold clock, show that this is not just any old front room.* 画像、奢华的装

饰和那座金钟都表明这可不是随便哪家的客厅。 ■ PHRASE **In the old days** means in the past, before things changed. 以前；从前；过去 ❑ *In the old days we got a visit from the vet maybe once a year.* 以前，兽医大概每年来我们这里出诊一次。 ■ PHRASE When people refer to **the good old days**, they are referring to a time in the past when they think that life was better than it is now. 美好的往昔；过去的好时光 ❑ *He remembers the good old days when everyone in his village knew him and you could leave your door open at night.* 他忆起美好的往昔，村里人都认识他，可以夜不闭户。 ■ **good old** → see **good** ■ to **settle an old score** → see **score** ■ **up to** one's **old tricks** → see **trick**

Thesaurus 同类词 *old* Also look up:

ADJ. elderly, mature, senior; (*ant.*) young ■
ancient, antique, archaic, dated, old-fashioned, outdated, traditional; (*ant.*) new ■

,old 'age N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Your **old age** is the period of years towards the end of your life. 老年；晚年 ❑ *They worry about how they will support themselves in their old age.* 他们担心自己晚年如何养活自己。

,old age 'pen|sion (**old age pensions**) also **old-age pension** N-COUNT An **old age pension** is a regular amount of money that people receive from the government when they have retired from work. 养老金；退休金【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **social security benefit**, **social security payment**

,old age 'pen|sion|er (**old age pensioners**) also **old-age pensioner** N-COUNT An **old age pensioner** is a person who is old enough to receive an pension from their employer or the government. 养老金（或退休金）领取者【BRIT 英】

,old 'bat (**old bats**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone refers to an old person, especially an old woman, as an **old bat**, they think that person is silly, annoying, or unpleasant. 老疯子；老混账；（尤指）癞婆子，老恶婆【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】

'old boy (**old boys**) N-COUNT You can refer to a man who used to be a pupil at a particular school or university as an **old boy**. 男校友【BRIT 英】❑ *...Eton College, with all its traditions and long list of famous old boys.* 拥有各种传统和一长串知名校友的伊顿公学

'old-boy net|work (**old-boy networks**) also **old boy network** N-COUNT When people talk about the **old-boy network**, they are referring to a situation in which people who went to the same public school or university use their positions of influence to help each other. 老同学关系网；校友关系网【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *The majority obtained their positions through the old boy network.* 多数人通过校友关系谋得了职位。

olde /əʊld/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Olde** is used in names of places and in advertising to make people think that something is very old and interesting. （用于地名、广告，显得古老而有趣）古的，老的 ❑ *I always feel at home at Ye Olde Starre Inn.* 我在昨日星辰客栈总有种宾至如归的感觉。

olden /'əʊldən/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a period in the past as **the olden days**, you feel affection for it. （深感怀念的时光）往昔的，过去的【LITERARY 文】❑ *We had a delightful time talking about the olden days on his farm.* 我们兴高采烈地聊起了在他家农场度过的那段往昔时光。❑ *...the nicely painted railways of olden times.* 画得很美的老铁路 •PHRASE **In the olden days** or **in olden days** means in the past. 在从前；在过去 ❑ *In the olden days the girls were married young.* 过去女孩子早早就出嫁了。

olde worlde /,əʊldi 'wɜ:ldi/ ADJ **Olde worlde** is used to describe places and things that are or seem to be from an earlier period of history, and that look interesting or attractive. 旧时的；仿古的；古雅的；古色古香的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the quaint olde worlde part of town.* 古色古香的老城区 ❑ *There is an olde worlde look about the clothes for summer.* 这些夏装有复古风范。

,old-'fashioned ■ ADJ Something such as a style, method, or device that is **old-fashioned** is no longer used, done, or admired by most people, because it has been replaced by something that is more modern. 老式的；过时的 ❑ *The house was dull, old-fashioned and in bad condition.* 这幢房子死气沉沉，风格过时，破败不堪。❑ *There are some traditional farmers left who still make cheese the old-fashioned way.* 还有一些传统的农场主仍旧在用老式的方法制作奶酪。 ■ ADJ **Old-fashioned** ideas, customs, or values are the ideas, customs, and values of the past. （观点、习俗、价值观等）老派的，陈旧的，过去的 ❑ *She has some old-fashioned values and can be a strict disciplinarian.* 她有些观念比较老派，可以严明执纪。❑ *...good old-fashioned English cooking.* 美味的传统英式烹饪

,old 'flame (**old flames**) N-COUNT An **old flame** is someone with whom you once had a romantic relationship. 旧情人；旧欢 ❑ *Sue was seen dating an old flame.* 有人看见休跟旧情人约会。

'old girl (**old girls**) N-COUNT You can refer to a woman who used to be a pupil at a particular school or university as an **old girl**. 女校友【BRIT 英】❑ *...the St Mary's Ascot Old Girls' Reunion Lunch.* 圣玛丽阿斯科特女子寄宿学校校友团聚午餐

,Old 'Glo|ry N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to the flag of the United States as **Old Glory**. 美国国旗；星条旗【AM 美】

,old 'guard N-SING [with sing or pl verb] If you refer to a group of people as the **old guard**, you mean that they have worked in a particular organization for a very long time and are unwilling to accept new ideas or practices. （组织中的）保守派，守旧派，老顽固【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The old guard did not like the changes that Brewer introduced.* 保守派不满布鲁尔推行的变革。

,old 'hand (**old hands**) N-COUNT If someone is an **old hand** at something, they are very skilled at it because they have been doing it for a long time. 老手；内行；经验丰富的人 ❑ [+*at*] *An old hand at photography, Tim has been shooting wildlife as a hobby for the last 13 years.* 蒂姆是个摄影老手，13 年来业余一直爱好拍摄野生生物。

,old 'hat → see **hat**

oldie /'əʊldi/ (**oldies**) ■ N-COUNT You can refer to something such as an old song or film as an **oldie**, especially when you think it is still good. （尤指美好的）旧事物（如老歌、老电影）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Radio Aire only plays Top 40 stuff and oldies.* 空中电台仅播放排行前 40 位的歌曲和老歌。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Oldie** is also an adjective. ❑ *During the festival, we'll be showing 13 classic oldie films.* 节日期间，我们将放映 13 部经典老片。 ■ N-COUNT You can use **oldies** to refer to fairly old people. 老人儿【BRIT, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 英，幽默，非正式】❑ *...a lush English fairy tale that many oldies will remember from their youth.* 很多老人儿会记得年轻时代的王子公主式英国童话

,old 'lady N-SING [usu poss N] Some men refer to their wife, girlfriend, or mother as their **old lady**. 老婆；女朋友；老妈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He had met his old lady when he was a house painter and she was a waitress.* 他认识他老婆那会儿他是个房屋粉刷工，她是个女服务员。

,old 'maid (**old maids**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to an old or middle-aged woman as an **old maid** when she has never married and they think that it is unlikely that she ever will marry. This use could cause offence. 老姑娘，剩女（可能具冒犯意味）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Alex is too young to be already thinking of herself as an old maid.* 亚历克丝认为自己是个老姑娘的想法还太早了点。

,old 'man N-SING Some people refer to their father, husband, or boyfriend as their **old man**. 老爷子；老头子；老公；男朋友【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her old man left her a few million when he died.* 她老头子去世时留给了她好几百万。

,old 'mas|ter (**old masters**) N-COUNT An **old master** is a painting by one of the famous European painters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. These painters can also be referred to as the **Old Masters**. （16 至 18 世纪欧洲的）绘画大师作品，绘画大师 ❑ *...his collection of old masters and modern art.* 他收藏的 16 至 18 世纪欧洲名画和当代艺术品 ❑ *...portraits by Gainsborough, Rubens and other Old Masters.* 庚斯博罗、鲁本斯及其他大师所绘的肖像画

,old peo|ple's 'home (**old people's homes**) N-COUNT An **old people's home** is a place where old people live and are cared for when they are too old to look after themselves. 养老院；敬

老院；老年人之家【mainly BRIT 主英】

old school tie N-SING When people talk about **the old school tie**, they are referring to the situation in which people who attended the same public school use their positions of influence to help each other.（公学毕业生的）同学情谊，校友关系【BRIT 英】❑ *Of course, the old school tie has been a help.* 当然，校友关系是帮了忙的。

old-style ADJ [ADJ n] You use **old-style** to describe something or someone of a type that was common or popular in the past but is not common or popular now. 老式的；旧式的；旧体的 ❑ *...a proper barber shop with real old-style barber chairs.* 拥有地道旧式理发椅的正宗理发店

Old Testament N-PROPER **The Old Testament** is the first part of the Bible. It deals especially with the relationship between God and the Jewish people.《圣经》的）旧约全书

old-time ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **old-time**, you mean that it was common or popular in the past but is not common or popular now. 老式的；旧式的；过时的 ❑ *...an old-time dance hall which still has a tea dance on Monday afternoons.* 每周一下午依旧举办茶舞会的老式舞厅

old-timer (**old-timers**) ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as an **old-timer**, you mean that he or she has been living in a particular place or doing a particular job for a long time. 老人儿；老住户；老前辈；老手【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The old-timers and established families clutched the reins of power.* 老住户和世家大族牢牢掌控了权力。❷ N-COUNT An old man is sometimes referred to as an **old-timer**. 老人；老头儿【AM，INFORMAL 美，非正式】

old wives' tale (**old wives' tales**) N-COUNT An **old wives' tale** is a traditional belief, especially one which is incorrect.（常指错误的）传统观念；迷信 ❑ *Ann Bradley dispels the old wives' tales and gives the medical facts.* 安·布拉德利破除迷信，给出医学事实。

old woman (**old women**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone, especially a man, as an **old woman**, you are critical of them because you think they are too anxious about things. 大惊小怪的人，紧张兮兮的人（尤指男人）【INFORMAL，DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

ole /əʊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ole** is used in written English to represent the word 'old' pronounced in a particular way.（书面英语中用于代表 old 的特定发音）❑ *'I started fixin' up ole bicycles fer poor kids.'* "我开始为穷孩子修理旧自行车。"

oleander /ˌəʊliˈændə*/ (**oleanders**) N-VAR An **oleander** is an evergreen tree or shrub that has white, pink, or purple flowers. Oleanders grow in Mediterranean countries and in some parts of Asia and Australia. 夹竹桃

olfactory /ɒlˈfæktəri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Olfactory** means concerned with the sense of smell. 嗅觉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This olfactory sense develops in the womb.* 这一嗅觉在子宫内形成。

→ see **smell**

oligarchy /ˈɒlɪgɑːˈki/ (**oligarchies**) ❶ N-COUNT An **oligarchy** is a small group of people who control and run a particular country or organization. You can also refer to a country which is governed in this way as an **oligarchy**. 寡头组织；寡头统治集团；寡头政治国家 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Oligarchy** is a situation in which a country or organization is run by an oligarchy. 寡头政治；寡头统治 ❑ *...a protest against imperialism and oligarchy in the region.* 对该地区帝国主义和寡头政治的抗议

olive /ˈɒlɪv/ (**olives**) ❶ N-VAR **Olives** are small green or black fruit with a bitter taste. Olives are often pressed to make olive oil. 油橄榄；木樨榄 ❷ N-VAR An **olive** or an **olive tree** is a tree on which olives grow. 油橄榄树；木樨榄树 ❑ *...an olive grove.* 一片油橄榄树丛 ❸ COLOUR Something that is **olive** is yellowish-green in colour. 油橄榄色；木樨榄色；黄绿色 ❑ *...glowing colours such as deep red, olive, saffron and ochre.* 深红色、油橄榄色、藏红花色、赭色等鲜艳的颜色 •ADJ **Olive** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *She wore an olive-green T-shirt.* 她穿了一件橄榄绿的 T 恤衫。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **olive** skin, the colour of their skin is light brown.（皮肤）油橄榄色的，浅褐色的 ❑ *They are handsome with dark, shining hair, olive skin and fine brown eyes.* 他们很帅，乌黑闪亮的头发，油橄榄色的皮肤，迷人的棕色眼睛。

olive branch (**olive branches**) also **olive-branch** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you offer an **olive branch** to someone, you say or do something in order to show that you want to end a disagreement or quarrel.（象征和平的）橄榄枝 ❑ *Clarke also offered an olive branch to critics in his party.* 克拉克还向党内批评人士伸出了橄榄枝。

olive oil (**olive oils**) N-VAR **Olive oil** is oil that is obtained by pressing olives. It is used for putting on salads or in cooking. 橄榄油

-ological /-əˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ SUFFIX **-ological** is used to replace '-ology' at the end of nouns in order to form adjectives that describe something as relating to a particular science or subject. For example, 'biological' means relating to biology.（用于代替名词词尾的 -ology，构成形容词）表示"…学的"

-ologist /-ɒlədʒɪst/ SUFFIX **-ologist** is used to replace '-ology' at the end of nouns in order to form other nouns that refer to people who are concerned with a particular science or subject. For example, a 'biologist' is concerned with biology.（用于代替名词词尾的 -ology，构成新的名词）表示"…学家"、"…学者"

-ology /-ɒlədʒi/ SUFFIX **-ology** is used at the end of some nouns that refer to a particular science or subject, for example 'geology' or 'sociology'.（用于某些名词词尾）表示"…学"

Olympian /əˈlɪmpiən/ (**Olympians**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Olympian** means very powerful, large, or impressive. 强有力的；巨大的；令人惊叹的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Getting his book into print has been an Olympian task in itself.* 将他的书付印本身就是一项浩大的工程。❷ N-COUNT An **Olympian** is a competitor in the Olympic Games. 奥运会选手；奥运会运动员 ❑ *The importance of being an Olympian will vary from athlete to athlete.* 参加奥运会对运动员而言意义因人而异。

Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ (**Olympics**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Olympic** means relating to the Olympic Games. 奥林匹克运动会的；奥运会的 ❑ *...the reigning Olympic champion.* 现奥运会冠军 ❷ N-PROPER **The Olympics** are the Olympic Games. 奥林匹克运动会；奥运会 ❑ *She won the individual gold medal at the Winter Olympics.* 她在冬奥会上获得了个人金牌。

Olympic Games N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Olympic Games** are a set of international sports competitions which take place every four years, each time in a different country. 奥林匹克运动会；奥运会 ❑ *At the 1968 Olympic Games she had won gold medals in races at 200, 400, and 800m.* 她在 1968 年奥运会上获得了 200 米、400 米和 800 米赛跑金牌。

ombudsman /ˈɒmbʊdzmən/ (**ombudsmen**) N-COUNT **The ombudsman** is an independent official who has been appointed to investigate complaints that people make against the government or public organizations. 监察专员；廉政专员；调查官 ❑ *The leaflet explains how to complain to the banking ombudsman.* 这份宣传页介绍了如何向银行监察专员投诉。

omelette /ˈɒmlət/ (**omelettes**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **omelet**

N-COUNT An **omelette** is a type of food made by beating eggs and cooking them in a flat pan. 煎蛋饼；摊鸡蛋 ❑ *...a cheese omelette.* 奶酪蛋饼

→ see **egg**

omen /ˈəʊmen/ (**omens**) N-COUNT If you say that something is an **omen**, you think it indicates what is likely to happen in the future and whether it will be good or bad. 征兆；预兆；兆头 ❑ [+for] *Could this at last be a good omen for peace?* 这是否终于可以视作和平的吉兆了？

OMG **OMG** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）'Oh my God!', used especially in emails and text messages. 天哪，老天爷啊（尤用于电子邮件和手机短信）

ominous /ˈɒmɪnəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **ominous**, you mean that it worries you because it makes you think that something unpleasant is going to happen. 不祥的；恶兆的；不吉利的 ❑ *There was an ominous silence at the other end of the phone.* 电话那头出现了不祥的沉默。•**ominously** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v]

❑ *The bar seemed ominously quiet.* 酒吧里非常安静，给人一种不祥的预感。❑ *Ominously, car sales slumped in August.* 8月份汽车销量暴跌，这可不是好兆头。

omission /əʊˈmɪʃᵊn/ (**omissions**) 1 N-COUNT An **omission** is something that has not been included or has not been done, either deliberately or accidentally. 省略物；删节物；遗漏物 ❑ [+from] *The duke was surprised by his wife's omission from the guest list.* 公爵对自己夫人未在获邀宾客之列感到意外。2 N-VAR **Omission** is the act of not including a particular person or thing or of not doing something. 省略；删节；遗漏 ❑ [+of] *...the prosecution's seemingly malicious omission of recorded evidence.* 控方似乎恶意将录下的证据排除在外的做法

omit /əʊˈmɪt/ (**omits, omitting, omitted**) 1 VERB If you **omit** something, you do not include it in an activity or piece of work, deliberately or accidentally. 省略；删节；遗漏 ❑ [v n] *Omit the salt in this recipe.* 省略菜谱中放盐这一步。❑ [v n +from] *Our apologies to David Pannick for omitting his name from last week's article.* 我们在上周的文章里漏掉了戴维·潘尼克的名字，特此向他致歉。2 VERB If you **omit to** do something, you do not do it. 未，没有（做）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *His new girlfriend had omitted to tell him she was married.* 他的新女友未把自己已婚的事实告诉他。

Thesaurus 同类词 *omit* Also look up:

V. forget, leave out, miss; (*ant.*) add, include 1

omnibus /ˈɒmnɪbʌs/ (**omnibuses**) 1 N-COUNT [usu N n] An **omnibus** edition of a radio or television programme contains two or more similar programmes that were originally broadcast separately. （广播、电视的）汇播节目，联播节目【BRIT 英】❑ *I enjoy the omnibus edition of Eastenders on Sunday.* 我喜欢看《伦敦东区》周日联播版。2 N-COUNT An **omnibus** is a book which contains a large collection of stories or articles, often by a particular person or about a particular subject. （特定作家或主题作品的）选集，汇编 ❑ *...a new omnibus edition of three Ruth Rendell chillers.* 露丝·伦德尔三篇恐怖小说的新选集

omnipotence /ɒmˈnɪpətəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Omnipotence** is the state of having total authority or power. 全能；万能【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the omnipotence of God.* 上帝的全能

omnipotent /ɒmˈnɪpətənt/ ADJ Someone or something that is **omnipotent** has complete power over things or people. 全能的；万能的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Doug lived in the shadow of his seemingly omnipotent father.* 道格生活在他那看似万能的父亲的阴影里。

Word Link 词根词缀 *omni = all* 全：*omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient*

Word Link 词根词缀 *potent = ability* 能力，*power* 力量：*impotent, omnipotent, potential*

omnipresent /ˌɒmnɪˈprezᵊnt/ ADJ Something that is **omnipresent** is present everywhere or seems to be always present. 无所不在的；普遍存在的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The sound of sirens was an omnipresent background noise in New York.* 在纽约，警报声是无处不在的背景噪音。

omniscient /ɒmˈnɪsɪənt, AM 美 -ˈnɪʃənt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **omniscient**, you mean they know or seem to know everything. 全知的；无所不知的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a benevolent and omniscient deity.* 仁慈、全知的神 ❑ *...the Financial Times's omniscient data-gathering network.* 《金融时报》无所不知的数据搜集网络 •**omniscience** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the divine attributes of omnipotence, benevolence and omniscience.* 全能、仁慈、全知的神性

Word Link 词根词缀 *sci = knowing* 知：*conscious, omniscient, science*

omnivorous /ɒmˈnɪvərəs/ 1 ADJ An **omnivorous** person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants. 杂食的【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ *Brown bears are omnivorous, eating anything that they can get their paws on.* 棕熊是杂食动物，抓到什么吃什么。2 ADJ **Omnivorous** means liking a wide variety of things of a particular type. （在某一方面）兴趣广泛的，什么都喜欢的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *As a child, Coleridge developed omnivorous reading habits.* 柯尔律治在孩提时期便养成了广泛阅读的习惯。

→ see **carnivore, mammal**

Word Link 词根词缀 *vor = eating* 食：*carnivore, herbivore, omnivorous*

on ⟿

The preposition is pronounced /ɒn/. The adverb and the adjective are pronounced /ˈɒn/. 作介词时读作 /ɒn/，作副词和形容词时在句中重读。

In addition to the uses shown below, **on** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **On** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'keep on', 'cotton on', and 'sign on'. 除下列用法外，on 可以用在某些动词、名词和形容词之后引出附加信息。on 还可用于 keep on, cotton on, sign on 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If someone or something is **on** a surface or object, the surface or object is immediately below them and is supporting their weight. （表示支撑）在…上 ❑ *He is sitting beside her on the sofa.* 他挨着她坐在沙发上。❑ *On top of the cupboards are vast straw baskets which Pat uses for dried flower arrangements.* 橱柜顶上摆着帕特用来插干花的大草篮。❑ *On the table were dishes piled high with sweets.* 桌上放着堆满了糖果的碟子。2 PREP If something is **on** a surface or object, it is stuck to it or attached to it. （表示粘贴或附着）在…上 ❑ *I admired the peeling paint on the ceiling.* 我欣赏着天花板上正在剥落的涂料。❑ *The clock on the wall showed one minute to twelve.* 墙上的钟指向 11 点 59 分。❑ *There was a smear of gravy on his chin.* 他下巴上沾了些肉汁。•ADV [ADV after v] **On** is also an adverb. ❑ *I know how to darn, and how to sew a button on.* 我会织补，会钉纽扣。3 PREP If you put, throw, or drop something **on** a surface, you move it or drop it so that it is then supported by the surface. （放、扔或掉）在…上面 ❑ *He got his winter jacket from the closet and dropped it on the sofa.* 他从衣橱里取出冬天穿的夹克扔到沙发上。❑ *He threw a folded dollar on the counter.* 他将一张折起的 1 美元钞票扔到柜台上。4 PREP You use **on** to say what part of your body is supporting your weight. （身体重量）由（某部位）支撑 ❑ *He continued to lie on his back and look at clouds.* 他仍旧仰卧望着天上的云彩。❑ *He raised himself on his elbows, squinting into the sun.* 他用胳膊肘支起身子，眯起眼睛看了看太阳。❑ *She was on her hands and knees in the bathroom.* 她趴在浴室地上。5 PREP You use **on** to say that someone or something touches a part of a person's body. （表示接触身体某部位）在…上 ❑ *He leaned down and kissed her lightly on the mouth.* 他俯下身在她嘴唇上轻轻吻了一下。❑ *His jaw was broken after he was hit on the head.* 他头部受重击之后下颌骨折了。6 PREP If someone has a particular expression **on** their face, their face has that expression. （特定表情）在（脸）上 ❑ *The maid looked at him, a nervous smile on her face.* 女仆看着他，脸上露出一丝局促不安的微笑。❑ *She looked at him with a hurt expression on her face.* 她望着他，脸上流露出受伤害的表情。7 ADV [ADV after v] When you put a piece of clothing **on**, you place it over part of your body in order to wear it. If you have it **on**, you are wearing it. （穿或戴）上，在身上 ❑ *He put his coat on while she opened the front door.* 她打开前门时，他穿上了大衣。❑ *I had a hat on.* 我戴了顶帽子。8 PREP You can say that you have something **on** you if you are carrying it in your pocket or in a bag. 带在…身上 ❑ *I didn't have any money on me.* 我身无分文。9 PREP If someone's eyes are **on** you, they are looking or staring at you. （视线）落在…身上 ❑ *Everyone's eyes were fixed on him.* 每个人都盯着他看。❑ *It's as if all eyes are focused on me.* 好像所有的目光都聚焦在我身上似的。10 PREP If you hurt yourself **on** something, you accidentally hit a part of your body against it and that thing causes damage to you. （碰撞）上…（而受伤）❑ *Mr Pendle hit his head on a wall as he fell.* 彭德尔先生摔倒时头磕到了墙上。11 PREP If you are **on** an area of land, you are there. 在（某）地 ❑ *You lived on the farm until you came back to America?* 你回美国之前一直生活在那个农场吗？❑ *...a tall tree on a mountain.* 山上的一棵大树 12 PREP If something is situated **on** a place such as a road or coast, it forms part of it or is by the side of it. 是（道路、

海岸等)的一部分;在…边上 ❑ *Bergdorf Goodman has opened a men's store on Fifth Avenue.* 波道夫·古德曼在第五大道上开了一家男装店。❑ *The hotel is on the coast.* 这家宾馆在海边。❑ *He visited relatives at their summer house on the river.* 他拜访了河畔避暑别墅里的亲戚。13 PREP If you get **on** a bus, train, or plane, you go into it in order to travel somewhere. If you are **on** it, you are travelling in it. 上,乘(公交车、火车或飞机)❑ *We waited till twelve and we finally got on the plane.* 我们一直等到12点才终于上了飞机。❑ *I never go on the bus into the town.* 我从不坐公交车进城。•ADV [ADV after v] **On** is also an adverb. ❑ *He showed his ticket to the conductor and got on.* 他向售票员出示车票上了车。14 PREP If there is something **on** a piece of paper, it has been written or printed there. (写或印刷)在(纸)上 ❑ *The writing on the back of the card was cramped but scrupulously neat.* 卡片背面密密麻麻写满了字,但十分工整。❑ *The numbers she put on the chart were 98.4, 64, and 105.* 她在图表上写的数字是98.4,64和105。15 PREP If something is **on** a list, it is included in it. 在(名单)上 ❑ *The Queen now doesn't even appear on the list of the 40 richest people in Britain.* 女王如今甚至连英国富豪榜的前40名都挤不进去。❑ *...the range of topics on the agenda for their talks.* 他们会谈日程表上的议题范围 16 PREP Books, discussions, or ideas **on** a particular subject are concerned with that subject. (书、讨论或观点)关于,涉及,就 ❑ *They offer a free counselling service which can offer help and advice on legal matters.* 他们提供免费咨询服务,就法律问题提供援助和建议。❑ *He declined to give any information on the Presidential election.* 他拒绝透露总统选举的消息。17 PREP You use **on** to introduce the method, principle, or system which is used to do something. 以,凭,靠(方法、原则或制度)❑ *...a television that we bought on credit two months ago.* 我们两个月前赊购的电视机 ❑ *...a levelling system which acts on the same principle as a spirit level.* 工作原理与气泡式水准仪相同的水准测量系统 ❑ *They want all groups to be treated on an equal basis.* 他们希望所有团体都能得到一视同仁的对待。18 PREP If something is done **on** an instrument or a machine, it is done using that instrument or machine. 利用,借助(仪器或机器)❑ *...songs that I could just sit down and play on the piano.* 我坐下来就可以在钢琴上弹出的歌曲 ❑ *I could do all my work on the computer.* 我所有的工作都能在计算机上完成。19 PREP If information is, for example, **on** tape or **on** computer, that is the way that it is stored. 在(磁带、计算机等)上(存储信息)❑ *'I thought it was a load of rubbish.'—'Right we've got that on tape.'* "我觉得那是一派胡言。"——"没错,我们已经把它录在磁带上了。"❑ *Descriptions of the pieces have been logged on computer by the Art Loss Register.* 艺术品丢失登记处已经将这些艺术品的描述信息输入到了计算机里。20 PREP If something is being broadcast, you can say that it is **on** the radio or television. 在(广播或电视)上播出 ❑ *Every sporting event on television and satellite over the next seven days is listed.* 未来7天通过电视和卫星转播的每一项体育赛事都列在节目预告单上。❑ *Here, listen, they're talking about it on Radio-Paris right now.* 嘿,听,巴黎电台正在谈论这事儿呢。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **On** is also an adjective. ❑ *...teenagers complaining there's nothing good on.* 抱怨没有好节目看的青少年 21 ADJ [v-link ADJ] When an activity is taking place, you can say that it is **on**. 正在发生的 ❑ *There's a marvellous match on at Wimbledon at the moment.* 此刻在温布尔登正进行着一场精彩的比赛。❑ *We in Berlin hardly knew a war was on during the early part of 1941.* 我们身处柏林,在1941年初几乎不知道在打仗。22 ADV [ADV after v] You use **on** in expressions such as **'have a lot on'** and **'not have very much on'** to indicate how busy someone is. (表示忙碌程度)忙得很/没什么可忙【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I have a lot on in the next week.* 我下周很忙。23 PREP You use **on** to introduce an activity that someone is doing, particularly travelling. (引出所进行的活动,特别是旅行)处于…活动中,在从事… ❑ *I've always wanted to go on a cruise.* 我一直想坐游轮旅游。❑ *Students on the full-time course of study are usually sponsored.* 全日制学生通常都得到资助。24 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] When something such as a machine or an electric light is **on**, it is functioning or in use. When you switch it **on**, it starts functioning. (机器、电灯等)开着,工作着,使用中 ❑ *The central heating's been turned off. I've turned it on again.* 中央供暖系统已被关上。我又将它打开了。❑ *The light had been left on.* 灯没有关。❑ *He didn't bother to switch on the light.* 他懒得开灯。25 PREP If you are **on** a committee or council, you are a member of it. 是(委员会或理事会)成员;供职于 ❑ *Claire and Beryl were on the organizing committee.* 克莱尔和贝丽尔是组委会成员。❑ *He was on the Council of Foreign Relations.* 他任职于外交关系委员会。26 PREP You can indicate when something happens by saying that it happens **on** a particular day or date. (发生)在(特定日子)❑ *This year's event will take place on June 19th, a week earlier than usual.* 今年的活动将于6月19日举行,比往年提前一周。❑ *She travels to Korea on Monday.* 她周一前往韩国。❑ *I was born on Christmas day.* 我出生在圣诞节当天。❑ *Dr. Keen arrived about seven on Sunday morning.* 基恩博士是星期天早上7点左右抵达的。27 PREP You use **on** when mentioning an event that was followed by another one. 继…之后;一…就 ❑ *She waited in her hotel to welcome her children on their arrival from London.* 她在宾馆里等候,准备第一时间迎接孩子们从伦敦过来。❑ *On reaching Dubai the evacuees are taken straight to Dubai international airport.* 撤离人员一抵达迪拜就被径直送往迪拜国际机场。28 ADV [ADV after v] You use **on** to say that someone is continuing to do something. 继续下去 ❑ *They walked on in silence for a while.* 他们继续默默无语地走了一会儿。❑ *If the examination shows your company enjoys basically good health, read on.* 要是检查表明你们公司运营状况基本良好,继续往下看。❑ *He happened to be in England when the war broke out and he just stayed on.* 战争爆发时他碰巧在英格兰,于是就留下了。29 ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] If you say that someone goes **on at** you, you mean that they continually criticize you, complain to you, or ask you to do something. 不停地(数落、抱怨、纠缠等)❑ [+*at*] *She's been on at me for weeks to show her round the stables.* 她缠了我好几个星期,要我带她去马厩看看。❑ [+*at*] *He used to keep on at me about the need to win.* 他以前总是跟我唠叨必须获胜才行。30 ADV [*from* n ADV] You use **on** in expressions such as **from now on** and **from then on** to indicate that something starts to happen at the time mentioned and continues to happen afterwards. 从…时候起;自…以后 ❑ *Perhaps it would be best not to see much of you from now on.* 也许从现在起我们最好少见面。❑ *We can expect trouble from this moment on.* 从此刻起,我们可能要麻烦缠身。31 ADV [adv ADV] You often use **on** after the adverbs 'early', 'late', 'far', and their comparative forms, especially at the beginning or end of a sentence, or before a preposition. (常用于副词early, late, far及其比较级之后,尤置于句首、句尾或介词之前)❑ *The market square is a riot of colour and animation from early on in the morning.* 从大清早起集市广场就色彩缤纷,生机勃勃。❑ *Later on I learned how to read music.* 后来我学会了怎么识谱。❑ *The pub where I had arranged to meet Nobby was a good five minutes walk further on.* 我约诺比见面的那家酒馆至少还要走5分钟才到。32 PREP Someone who is **on** a drug takes it regularly. 定期服用 ❑ *She was on antibiotics for an eye infection that wouldn't go away.* 由于眼睛感染一直不见好,她在服用抗生素。❑ *Many of the elderly are on medication.* 许多老年人都定期用药。33 PREP If you live **on** a particular kind of food, you eat it. If a machine runs **on** a particular kind of power or fuel, it uses it in order to function. 靠吃…(生存);(机器)依赖(某种动力或燃料)(运转)❑ *The caterpillars feed on a wide range of trees, shrubs and plants.* 毛虫广泛食用乔木、灌木和草本植物。❑ *He lived on a diet of water and tinned fish.* 他靠喝水、吃鱼罐头过活。❑ *...making and selling vehicles that run on batteries or fuel-cells.* 生产销售靠电池或燃料电池驱动的机动车 34 PREP If you are **on** a particular income, that is the income that you have. 以…(为收入)❑ *He's on three hundred a week.* 他周薪300块。❑ *You won't be rich as an MP, but you'll have enough to live on.* 当议员发不了财,但过日子还是绰绰有余。35 PREP Taxes or profits that are obtained from something are referred to as taxes or profits **on** it. (税收或利润)获自…,来自… ❑ *...a general strike to protest a tax on food and medicine last week.* 上周抗议食品药品税的大罢工 ❑ *The Church was to receive a cut of the profits on every record sold.* 每卖出一张唱片就会有一部分利润捐给教会。36 PREP When you buy something or pay for something, you spend money **on** it. 在…上(花钱)❑ *I resolved not to waste money on a hotel.* 我决心不在旅馆上浪费钱。❑ *He spent more on feeding the dog than he spent on feeding himself.* 他喂狗花的钱比自己的饮食开销还多。❑ *More money should be spent on education and housing.* 应当在教育和住房方面投入更多资金。37 PREP When you spend time or energy **on** a particular activity, you spend time or energy doing it. 在…活动上(耗

费时间或精力）❑ *People complain about how children spend so much time on computer games.* 人们抱怨孩子花太多时间玩电脑游戏。❑ *... the opportunity to concentrate more time and energy on America's domestic agenda.* 集中更多时间和精力处理美国国内事务的机会 ⓮ PHRASE If you say that something is **not on** or is **just not on**, you mean that it is unacceptable or impossible. 不可接受的；不可能的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *We shouldn't use the police in that way. It's just not on.* 我们不该那样动用警力。那根本不可接受。⓯ PHRASE If you say that something happens **on and on**, you mean that it continues to happen for a very long time. 不停地；连续不断地 ❑ *...designers, builders, fitters—the list goes on and on.* 设计师，建筑工人，装配工——这个单子可以没完没了 ❑ *Lobell drove on and on through the dense and blowing snow.* 洛贝尔冒着纷飞的大雪不停往前开。❑ *...a desert of ice stretching on and on.* 连绵不绝的冰原 ⓰ PHRASE If you ask someone **what** they **are on about** or **what** they **are going on about**, you are puzzled because you cannot understand what they are talking about.（表示困惑）在谈论什么【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *What on earth are you going on about?* 你到底在说什么呀？ ❑ *Honest, Kate, I don't know what you're on about.* 说真的，凯特，我不知道你在说什么。⓱ PHRASE If you say that someone **knows what** they **are on about**, you are confident that what they are saying is true or makes sense, for example because they are an expert.（表示有信心）知道自己在说什么，说得没错【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It looks like he knows what he's on about.* 看起来他很在行。⓲ PHRASE If someone **has** something **on** you, they have evidence that you have done something wrong or bad. If they **have** nothing **on** you, they cannot prove that you have done anything wrong or bad. 有不利于（某人）的证据；握有（某人）的把柄【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He may have something on her. He may have supplied her with drugs, and then threatened to tell if she didn't do this.* 他或许抓住了她什么把柄。他可能给她提供过毒品，然后威胁她如果不这样做的话就告发她。❑ *You've got nothing on me and you know it. Your theory would never stand up in a court of law.* 你手里没有我任何把柄，这一点你很清楚。你的揣测在法庭上是绝对站不住脚的。⓳ **on behalf of** → see **behalf** ⓴ **on and off** → see **off** ㉑ **and so on** → see **so** ㉒ **on top of** → see **top**

once ⧫⧫⧫ /wʌns/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If something happens **once**, it happens one time only. 一次；一回 ❑ *I met Wilma once, briefly.* 我和威尔玛有过一面之缘，很短暂。❑ *Since that evening I haven't once slept through the night.* 从那晚起，我没有睡过一次安稳觉。❑ *Mary had only been to Manchester once before.* 玛丽以前只去过一次曼彻斯特。•PRON **Once** is also a pronoun. ❑ *'Have they been to visit you yet?'—'Just the once, yeah.'* "他们来看过你吗？"——"就一次，对。" ❑ *Listen to us, if only this once.* 听我们的吧，哪怕就这么一次。❷ ADV You use **once** with 'a' and words like 'day', 'week', and 'month' to indicate that something happens regularly, one time in each day, week, or month.（与后接 day, week, month 等的 a 连用）（每…）一次，一回 ❑ *Lung cells die and are replaced about once a week.* 肺细胞约每周新老更替一次。❑ *We arranged a special social event once a year to which we invited our major customers.* 我们每年举办一次专门的社交活动，邀请大客户出席。❸ ADV [ADV with v, ADV with *be*] If something was **once** true, it was true at some time in the past, but is no longer true. 曾经，一度（属实）❑ *The culture minister once ran a theatre.* 这位文化部长曾经经营过一家剧院。❑ *I lived there once myself, before I got married.* 我结婚前曾独自在那儿住过。❑ *The house where she lives was once the village post office.* 她现在住的房子曾经是村里的邮局。❑ *My memory isn't as good as it once was.* 我的记性不如从前了。❹ ADV [ADV with v] If someone **once** did something, they did it at some time in the past. 曾经（做过某事）❑ *I once went camping at Lake Darling with a friend.* 我曾和一位朋友去达令湖露营。❑ *We once walked across London at two in the morning.* 我们曾在凌晨两点步行穿过伦敦。❑ *Diana had taken that path once.* 黛安娜曾走过那条路。❺ CONJ If something happens **once** another thing has happened, it happens immediately afterwards. 一旦…，一…（就…）❑ *The decision had taken about 10 seconds once he'd read a market research study.* 他看过一份市场调研报告后大概 10 秒钟就作出了决定。❑ *Once customers come to rely on these systems they almost never take their business elsewhere.* 顾客一旦依赖上这些系统，几乎就不会再光顾其他商家。❻ PHRASE If something happens **all at once**, it happens suddenly, often when you are not expecting it to happen. 突然；忽然 ❑ *All at once there was someone knocking on the door.* 忽然有人敲门。❼ PHRASE If you do something **at once**, you do it immediately. 立即；马上 ❑ *I have to go, I really must, at once.* 我得走了，我真的必须马上就走。❑ *Remove from the heat, add the parsley, toss and serve at once.* 从炉子上端下来，加上欧芹，拌一下就立刻上桌。❑ *The audience at once greeted him warmly.* 观众立即热情向他致意。❽ PHRASE If a number of different things happen **at once** or **all at once**, they all happen at the same time. 同时；一起 ❑ *You can't be doing two things at once.* 一心不可二用。❑ *No bank could ever pay off its creditors if they all demanded their money at once.* 如果所有储户同时要求提取存款，没有哪家银行能办得到。❾ PHRASE **For once** is used to emphasize that something happens on this particular occasion, especially if it has never happened before, and may never happen again. 就这么一次；只这么一回【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *For once, dad is not complaining.* 就这么一次，爸爸没有牢骚。❑ *His smile, for once, was genuine.* 他的微笑，就这么一次是真诚的。❿ PHRASE If something happens **once again** or **once more**, it happens again. 又一次；再次 ❑ *Amy picked up the hairbrush and smoothed her hair once more.* 埃米拿起发刷又理了一次头发。❑ *Once again an official inquiry has spoken of weak management and ill-trained workers.* 官方调查又一次提到了管理不力与工人缺乏培训的问题。⓫ PHRASE If something happens **once and for all**, it happens completely or finally. 彻底；一劳永逸地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We have to resolve this matter once and for all.* 我们必须彻底解决这一问题。❑ *If we act fast, we can once and for all prevent wild animals in Britain from suffering terrible cruelty.* 如果我们迅速采取行动，就可以一劳永逸地使英国的野生动物免受残忍的虐待。⓬ PHRASE If something happens **once in a while**, it happens sometimes, but not very often. 偶尔；间或 ❑ *Earrings need to be taken out and cleaned once in a while.* 耳环要偶尔取出来清洁一下。⓭ PHRASE If you have done something **once or twice**, you have done it a few times, but not very often. 一两次；几次 ❑ *I popped my head round the door once or twice.* 我有几次头撞到了门上。❑ *Once or twice she had caught a flash of interest in William's eyes.* 有那么一两次，她发现威廉的眼睛里流露出一丝感兴趣的神色。⓮ PHRASE **Once upon a time** is used to indicate that something happened or existed a long time ago or in an imaginary world. It is often used at the beginning of children's stories.（常用于儿童故事的开头）从前，很久以前 ❑ *'Once upon a time,' he began, 'there was a man who had everything.'* "很久以前，"他开始说道，"有这么一个人，他什么都不缺。" ❑ *Once upon a time, asking a woman if she has a job was quite a straightforward question.* 从前，问女性是否有工作是个相当直接的问题。⓯ **once in a blue moon** → see **moon**

once-over PHRASE If you **give** something or someone **the once-over**, you quickly look at or examine them. 匆匆过目；草草察看【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She gave the apartment a once-over.* 她匆匆扫视了一下公寓。

on|coming /'ɒnkʌmɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Oncoming** means moving towards you. 迎面而来的；即将到来的 ❑ *She was thrown from his car after it skidded into the path of an oncoming car.* 他的车滑到正有车迎面驶来的逆向车道后，她被抛了出去。

one ⧫⧫⧫ /wʌn/ (**ones**) ❶ NUM **One** is the number 1.（数字）一 ❑ *They had three sons and one daughter.* 他们有三个儿子，一个女儿。❑ *...one thousand years ago.* 一千年以前 ❑ *Scotland beat England one-nil at Wembley.* 苏格兰队在温布利球场以 1 比 0 击败了英格兰队。❑ *...one of the children killed in the crash.* 死于撞车事故的其中一个孩子 ❷ ADJ If you say that someone or something is the **one** person or thing of a particular kind, you are emphasizing that they are the only person or thing of that kind. 唯一的；仅有的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They had alienated the one man who knew the business.* 他们疏远了唯一懂行的人。❑ *His one regret is that he has never learned a language.* 他唯一的遗憾是从未学过一门语言。❸ DET **One** can be used instead of 'a' to emphasize the following noun.（用于代替 a 以强调之后的名词）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There is one thing I would like to know—What is it about Tim that you find so irresistible?* 有一件事我很想知道——蒂姆到底哪一点让你对他如此倾心？ ❑ *One person I hate is Russ.* 我讨厌的一个人是拉斯。❹ DET You can use **one** instead of 'a' to emphasize the following adjective or expression.（用于

代替 a 以强调之后的形容词或短语）【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *If we ever get married we'll have one terrific wedding.* 如果我们哪一天结婚的话，一定要有一场很棒的婚礼。❑ *It's like one enormous street carnival here.* 这就像是一场盛大的街头狂欢节。5 DET You can use **one** to refer to the first of two or more things that you are comparing.（表示与其他的作比较）第一个 ❑ *Prices vary from one shop to another.* 各家商店价格不同。❑ *The road hugs the coast for hundreds of miles, the South China Sea on one side, jungle on the other.* 这条路傍着海岸绵延数百英里，一边是中国南海，另一边则是丛林。•ADJ **One** is also an adjective. ❑ *We ask why peace should have an apparent chance in the one territory and not the other.* 我们问为什么一方领土上和平在望而另一方却毫无希望。•PRON **One** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The twins were dressed differently and one was thinner than the other.* 这对双胞胎穿着不同，而且有一个要瘦一点。6 PRON You can use **one** or **ones** instead of a noun when it is clear what type of thing or person you are referring to and you are describing them or giving more information about them.（用于代替名词，指代某类明确的人或事物）❑ *They are selling their house to move to a smaller one.* 他们正要卖掉房子搬到一个小点的房子住。❑ *We test each one to see that it flies well.* 我们测试每一架飞机，确保飞行性能良好。7 PRON You use **ones** to refer to people in general.（泛指）人们 ❑ *We are the only ones who know.* 我们是唯一的知情者。8 PRON You can use **one** instead of a noun group when you have just mentioned something and you want to describe it or give more information about it.（用于代替名词词组，表示刚提到过的事物）❑ *His response is one of anger and frustration.* 他的回应充满了愤怒和懊丧。❑ *The issue of land reform was one that dominated Hungary's parliamentary elections.* 土地改革是左右匈牙利议会选举的一大话题。9 DET You can use **one** when you have been talking or writing about a group of people or things and you want to say something about a particular member of the group.（特指一群人或事物中的）一个 ❑ *'A college degree isn't enough', said one honors student.* "光有一个大学学位还不够。"一位优等生说。•PRON **One** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Some of them couldn't eat a thing. One couldn't even drink.* 他们中有些人无法进食。其中一个连水都喝不了。10 QUANT You use **one** in expressions such as **'one of the biggest airports'** or **'one of the most experienced players'** to indicate that something or someone is bigger or more experienced than most other things or people of the same kind.（同类事物或人中）（最…之）一 ❑ *Subaru is one of the smallest Japanese car makers.* 斯巴鲁是日本最小的汽车制造商之一。11 DET You can use **one** when referring to a time in the past or in the future. For example, if you say that you did something **one day**, you mean that you did it on a day in the past.（过去或将来的）某一（时刻）❑ *How would you like to have dinner one night, just you and me?* 哪天晚上一起吃饭怎么样？就咱俩。❑ *Then one evening Harry phoned, asking me to come to their flat as soon as possible.* 后来一天晚上哈里打来电话，叫我尽快到他们的公寓去。12 **one day** → see **day** 13 PRON You use **one** to make statements about people in general which also apply to themselves. **One** can be used as the subject or object of a sentence.（泛指包括自己的人，可作句子的主语或宾语）一个人，任何人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *If one looks at the longer run, a lot of positive things are happening.* 如果把目光放长远些，就会发现很多积极的事情正在发生。❑ *Shares and bonds can bring one quite a considerable additional income.* 股票和债券能给人带来不菲的额外收入。14 PHRASE If you say that someone is **one for** or is **a one for** something, you mean that they like or approve of it or enjoy doing it.喜欢（或赞成、乐于）…的人 ❑ *I'm not one for political discussions.* 我不是个热衷于谈论政治的人。❑ *She was a real one for flirting with the boys.* 她是个情场高手。15 PHRASE You can use **for one** to emphasize that a particular person is definitely reacting or behaving in a particular way, even if other people are not.（强调某人与众不同的反应或行为方式）举个例说【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I, for one, hope you don't get the job.* 就我而言，并不希望你得到那份工作。16 PHRASE You can use expressions such as **a hundred and one**, **a thousand and one**, and **a million and one** to emphasize that you are talking about a large number of things or people.很多；不计其数【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There are a hundred and one ways in which you can raise money.* 筹钱的办法有很多。17 PHRASE You can use **in one** to indicate that something is a single unit, but is made up of several different parts or has several different functions.集（若干部分或功能）为一体 ❑ *…a love story and an adventure all in one.* 集爱情和探险于一体的故事 ❑ *This cream moisturises and repairs in one.* 这种护肤霜兼具滋润和修复功能。18 PHRASE You use **one after the other** or **one after another** to say that actions or events happen with very little time between them.一个接一个地；接连地；陆续地 ❑ *My three guitars broke one after the other.* 我的三把吉他陆续都坏了。❑ *One after another, people described how hard it is for them to get medical care.* 人们一个接一个地诉说获得医疗保健服务何其艰难。19 PHRASE **The one and only** can be used in front of the name of an actor, singer, or other famous person when they are being introduced on a show.（用于节目中介绍演员、歌手或其他名人）绝无仅有的，独一无二的 ❑ *…one of the greatest ever rock performers, the one and only Tina Turner.* 史上最伟大的摇滚艺人之一，举世无双的蒂娜·特纳 20 PHRASE You can use **one by one** to indicate that people do things or that things happen in sequence, not all at the same time.逐个；依次 ❑ *We went into the room one by one.* 我们挨个儿走进房间。❑ *One by one the houses burst into flames.* 房子一幢接一幢地燃起熊熊大火。21 PHRASE You use **one or other** to refer to one or more things or people in a group, when it does not matter which particular one or ones are thought of or chosen.（一组事物或人之中的）这个或那个，不管哪一个 ❑ *[+of] One or other of the two women was wrong.* 这两个女人当中有一个人错了。22 PHRASE **One or two** means a few.一两个；几个 ❑ *We may make one or two changes.* 我们可能作一两处改动。❑ *[+of] I asked one or two of the stallholders about it.* 我向一两个摊贩打听了此事。23 PHRASE If you say that someone is **not one to** do something, you think that it is very unlikely that they would do it because it is not their normal behaviour.不大可能（做…）的人 ❑ *I'm not one to waste time on just anyone.* 我可不是随便在谁身上浪费时间的主。24 PHRASE If you try to get **one up on** someone, you try to gain an advantage over them.略胜…一筹；占…的上风 ❑ *…the competitive kind who will see this as the opportunity to be one up on you.* 具有竞争意识、将此视作占据上风的契机的那种人 25 **one another** → see **another** 26 **one thing after another** → see **another** 27 **of one mind** → see **mind** 28 **in one piece** → see **piece**

Usage 用法 **one and you**

Sometimes *one* is used to refer to any person or to people in general, but it sounds formal: *One has to be smart about buying a computer.* In everyday English, use *you* instead of *one*: *You should only call 999 in an emergency.*
有时 one 用于指代任何人或泛指人，但显得很正式：One has to be smart about buying a computer. 买电脑必须头脑灵光。在日常英语中，用 you 代替 one：You should only call 999 in an emergency. 紧急情况下只需拨打 999。

ˌone-armed ˈbanˌdit (**one-armed bandits**) N-COUNT A **one-armed bandit** is the same as a **fruit machine**.同 fruit machine

ˈone-horse 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone describes a town as a **one-horse** town, they mean it is very small, dull, and old-fashioned.（城镇）极小的，闭塞落后的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Would you want to live in a small, one-horse town for your whole life?* 你想在一个闭塞落后的小镇上过一辈子吗？2 ADJ [ADJ n] If a contest is described as a **one-horse** race, it is thought that one person or thing will obviously win it.（比赛）一骑绝尘的，胜负分明的 ❑ *He described the referendum as a one-horse race.* 他称这次全民公决是一场胜负分明的角逐。

ˌone-ˈliner (**one-liners**) N-COUNT A **one-liner** is a funny remark or a joke told in one sentence, for example in a play or comedy programme.（单句的）俏皮话，打趣话，小笑话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The book is witty and peppered with good one-liners.* 这本书诙谐幽默，妙语趣话随处可见。

ˈone-man 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-man** performance is given by only one man rather than by several people.（表演）单人的 ❑ *I saw him do his one-man show in London, which I loved.* 我在伦敦看过他的独角戏，非常喜欢。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-man** organization, such as a business or type of government, is controlled by one person,

rather than by several people. (企业、政府等组织)一个人控制的 ❑ *It has grown from a one-man business to a multi-million dollar business with close to $10 million in assets.* 它已从一个人经营的企业发展成资产规模近千万、业务额达数百万美元的公司。❑ *He established one-man rule in his country seven months ago.* 他7个月前在自己的国家建立了个人统治。

,one-man 'band (one-man bands) N-COUNT A **one-man band** is a street entertainer who wears and plays a lot of different instruments at the same time. 单人乐队(一个人同时演奏数种乐器的街头艺人)

,one-night 'stand (one-night stands) N-COUNT A **one-night stand** is a very brief sexual relationship, usually one that is casual and perhaps only lasts one night. 一夜情【INFORMAL 非正式】

,one-of-a-'kind ADJ [ADJ n] You use **one-of-a-kind** to describe something that is special because there is nothing else exactly like it. 独特的; 独一无二的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a small one-of-a-kind publishing house.* 一家独树一帜的小出版公司

'one-off (one-offs) ❶ N-COUNT You can refer to something as a **one-off** when it is made or happens only once. 一次性事物【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Our survey revealed that these allergies were mainly one-offs.* 我们的调查显示这些过敏反应多是一次性的。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-off** thing is made or happens only once. 一次性的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...one-off cash benefits.* 一次性现金补助

,one-on-'one ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **one-on-one** situation, meeting, or contest involves only two people. 面对面的; 一对一的; 仅限两人之间的 ❑ *...a one-on-one therapy session.* 一次面对面治疗 •ADV [ADV after v] **One-on-one** is also an adverb. ❑ [+with] *Talking one-on-one with people is not his idea of fun.* 他不觉得一对一交谈有趣。•N-SING **One-on-one** is also a noun. ❑ [+with] *Holloway was beaten in a one-on-one with Miklosko just before half-time.* 就在中场休息前，霍洛韦在跟米克洛什科一对一的较量中败下阵来。

,one-parent 'family (one-parent families) N-COUNT A **one-parent family** is a family that consists of one parent and his or her children living together. 单亲家庭 ❑ *Many children are now born into or raised in one-parent families.* 现在很多孩子在单亲家庭中出生或成长。

'one-piece (one-pieces) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-piece** article of clothing consists of one piece only, rather than two or more separate parts. (衣服)连体式的 ❑ *...a blue one-piece bathing suit.* 蓝色连体泳衣 ❷ N-COUNT A **one-piece** is a type of woman's swimming costume that consists of one piece of material and which covers her chest. (女式)连体泳衣 ❑ *A one-piece is more flattering than a bikini.* 连体泳衣穿起来比比基尼更好看。

on|er|ous /'ɒnərəs, AM 美 'ɑːn-/ ADJ If you describe a task as **onerous**, you dislike having to do it because you find it difficult or unpleasant. (任务)艰巨的, 麻烦的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...parents who have had the onerous task of bringing up a very difficult child.* 曾经含辛茹苦抚养任性难缠的孩子长大的父母亲

one's ♦◇◇ /wʌnz/ ❶ DET Speakers and writers use **one's** to indicate that something belongs or relates to people in general, or to themselves in particular. 人们的; 自己的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a feeling of responsibility for the welfare of others in one's community.* 为社群其他成员谋福利的责任感 ❷ **One's** can be used as a spoken form of 'one is' or 'one has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (one is 或 one has 的一种口语形式, 尤其是 has 为助动词时)❑ *No one's going to hurt you.* 没人会伤害你。❑ *One's got to consider all the possibilities.* 必须考虑到各种可能性。❸ → see **one**

one|self /wʌn'self/

Oneself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. oneself 是第三人称单数反身代词。

❶ PRON A speaker or writer uses **oneself** as the object of a verb or preposition in a clause where 'oneself' meaning 'me' or 'any person in general' refers to the same person as the subject of the verb. (用作子句中动词或介词的宾语, 指代动词主语"我"或"任何人")自己, 自身【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To work one must have time to oneself.* 一个人要工作就必须有属于自己的时间。❷ PRON **Oneself** can be used as the object of a verb or preposition, when 'one' is not present but is understood to be the subject of the verb. (one 虽缺失但可理解为动词主语时, 用作动词或介词的宾语)自己, 自身【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The historic feeling of the town makes it a pleasant place to base oneself for summer vacations.* 该镇的历史气息让它成为人们夏季度假的好去处。❑ *It's so easy to feel sorry for oneself.* 人很容易为自己感到委屈。

,one-'sided ❶ ADJ If you say that an activity or relationship is **one-sided**, you think that one of the people or groups involved does much more than the other or is much stronger than the other. 不均衡的; 一边倒的; 单方面的 ❑ *The negotiating was completely one-sided.* 谈判完全呈一边倒之势。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **one-sided**, you are critical of what they say or do because you think it shows that they have considered only one side of an issue or event. 片面的; 偏颇的; 不公正的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There has been a very one-sided account of her problems with Ted.* 关于她与特德的问题, 有一则非常片面的报道。

one|sie /'wʌnziː/ (onesies) N-COUNT A **onesie** is a single piece of clothing that combines a top with trousers. It is usually worn for sleeping or at home. 连体衣(通常睡觉或居家时穿)❑ *She came down to breakfast wearing a onesie.* 她穿着连体衣下楼来吃早饭。

'one-stop ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-stop** shop is a place where you can buy everything you need for a particular purpose. (商店)一站式的 ❑ *A marvellous discovery for every bride-to-be, The Wedding Centre is the ultimate one-stop shop.* 每位准新娘都会惊喜地发现，婚庆中心提供全方位的一站式服务。

'one-time also **onetime** ADJ [ADJ n] **One-time** is used to describe something such as a job, position, or role which someone used to have, or something which happened in the past. 以前的; 从前的; 一度的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The legislative body had voted to oust the country's onetime rulers.* 立法机构投票表决将该国的前度领导人赶下了台。

,one-to-'one ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] In a **one-to-one** relationship, one person deals directly with only one other person. (关系)一对一的, 单独的 ❑ *...one-to-one training.* 一对一的训练 ❑ *...negotiating on a one-to-one basis.* 单独磋商 •ADV [ADV after v] **One-to-one** is also an adverb. ❑ *She would like to talk to people one to one.* 她想跟人一对一地谈话。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If there is a **one-to-one** match between two sets of things, each member of one set matches a member of the other set. (对应)一对一的 ❑ *In English, there is not a consistent one-to-one match between each written symbol and each distinct spoken sound.* 英语中，每个书写符号和每个独特发音之间没有固定的一一对应关系。

one-upmanship /ˌwʌn 'ʌpmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's behaviour as **one-upmanship**, you disapprove of them trying to make other people feel inferior in order to make themselves appear more important. 高人一等; 巧占上风(的伎俩)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...political one-upmanship.* 政治上高人一等的伎俩

,one-'way ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] In **one-way** streets or traffic systems, vehicles can only travel along in one direction. 单行的; 单向的 ❑ *He zoomed through junctions without stopping and sped the wrong way down a one-way street.* 他停都不停就冲过交叉口，误开进一条单行道。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **One-way** describes journeys which go to just one place, rather than to that place and then back again. (旅行)单程的 ❑ *The trailers will be rented for one-way trips.* 这些旅行拖车将供单程旅行租用。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **one-way** ticket or fare is for a journey from one place to another, but not back again. (票或票价)单程的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a one-way ticket from New York to Los Angeles.* 从纽约到洛杉矶的单程票 •ADV [ADV after v] **One-way** is also an adverb. ❑ *Unrestricted fares will be increased as much as $80 one-way.* 无限制票价单程上浮最高可达80美元。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **single**

❹ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that a course of action is a **one-way** ticket to a place or situation, or is a **one-way** journey there, you are sure that it will lead to the place or situation mentioned. (必

定）通往…的，导致…的 ❑ *It seemed like a one-way ticket to riches, but then it all went wrong.* 这看起来可以一举致富，但到后来全乱了套。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **One-way** glass or a **one-way** mirror is a piece of glass which acts as a mirror when looked at from one side, but acts as a window when looked through from the other side. They are used for watching people without their knowledge.（玻璃或镜子）单向的 6 PHRASE If you describe an agreement or a relationship as a **one-way street**, you mean that only one of the sides in the agreement or relationship is offering something or is benefitting from it. 单向付出的关系；单方受益的协议 ❑ *The experience of the last 10 years has shown that, for the Eurosceptics, loyalty is a one-way street; something you demand but do not give.* 过去 10 年的经验表明，对于欧盟怀疑论者而言，忠诚是单向的：只索取，不给予。 ❑ *So trade between the two nations has been something of a one-way street, with Cuba deriving the benefit.* 所以两国间的贸易可以说是条单行道，只有古巴从中受惠。

'one-woman ADJ [ADJ n] A **one-woman** performance or business is done by only one woman, rather than by several people.（表演或企业）一个女人的 ❑ *She has already presented a one-woman show of her paintings.* 她已经举办过个人画展。

on|going /ˌɒn'gəʊɪŋ/ ADJ An **ongoing** situation has been happening for quite a long time and seems likely to continue for some time in the future. 持续的；进行中的 ❑ *There is an ongoing debate on the issue.* 一场围绕这个问题的争论正在进行。 ❑ *That research is ongoing.* 那项研究在进行中。

on|ion /'ʌnjən/ (**onions**) N-VAR An **onion** is a round vegetable with a brown skin that grows underground. It has many white layers on its inside which have a strong, sharp smell and taste. 洋葱；葱头 ❑ *It is made with fresh minced meat, cooked with onion and a rich tomato sauce.* 这道菜用鲜肉末加洋葱和浓郁的番茄酱做成。

→ see **spice**

on|line /ˌɒn'laɪn/ also **on-line** 1 ADJ If a company goes **online**, its services become available on the Internet.（公司）开通在线业务的，网上的【BUSINESS, COMPUTING 商，计算机】❑ *...the first bank to go online.* 第一家开通网上业务的银行 ❑ *...an online shopping centre.* 网上购物中心 ❑ *...an online catalogue.* 网上商品目录 2 ADJ If you are **online**, your computer is connected to the Internet. 联机的；在线的（Compare 比较 **offline**.）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *You can chat to other people who are online.* 你可以和其他在线的人聊天。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Online** is also an adverb. ❑ *...the cool stuff you find online.* 你在网上找到的时髦玩意儿 3 **on line** → see **line**

→ see **bank**

on|looker /'ɒnlʊkə'/ (**onlookers**) N-COUNT An **onlooker** is someone who watches an event take place but does not take part in it. 旁观者 ❑ *A handful of onlookers stand in the field watching.* 少数几个旁观者站在现场观看。

only ⇹ /'əʊnli/

In written English, **only** is usually placed immediately before the word it qualifies. In spoken English, however, you can use stress to indicate what **only** qualifies, so its position is not so important. 在书面英语中，only 通常直接置于被修饰词之前。但在口语中，由于可通过重读指示修饰对象，其位置没有那么重要。

1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **only** to indicate the one thing that is true, appropriate, or necessary in a particular situation, in contrast to all the other things that are not true, appropriate, or necessary.（表示比较而言唯一真实、恰当或必要的情况）只，只有 ❑ *Only the President could authorize the use of the atomic bomb.* 只有总统才能授权使用原子弹。 ❑ *Only here were the police visible in any strength at all.* 只有这里才能看到寥寥几个警察。 ❑ *44-year-old woman seeks caring, honest male of similar age for friendship and fun. Genuine replies only.* 44 岁女士寻觅年龄相仿、体贴正直的男士为友，共享快乐。非诚勿扰。 ❑ *A business can only be built and expanded on a sound financial base.* 企业只有具备了稳固的经济基础才能立足和发展。 2 ADV You use **only** to introduce the thing which must happen before the thing mentioned in the main part of the sentence can happen.（引出发生的必要条件）只有…（才） ❑ *The lawyer is paid only if he wins.* 只有官司赢了才付律师费。 ❑ *The Bank of England insists that it will cut interest rates only when it is ready.* 英格兰银行坚持只有条件成熟才会降息。 3 ADJ If you talk about **the only** person or thing involved in a particular situation, you mean there are no others involved in it. 唯一的；仅有的 ❑ *She was the only woman in Shell's legal department.* 她是壳牌公司法务部唯一的女性。 ❑ *My cat Gustaf was the only thing I had—the only company.* 我的猫古斯塔夫是我所有的一切——我唯一的伴侣。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] An **only** child is a child who has no brothers or sisters.（孩子）独生的 5 ADV [ADV before v] You use **only** to indicate that something is no more important, interesting, or difficult, for example, than you say it is, especially when you want to correct a wrong idea that someone may get or has already got.（尤用于想要纠正错误观点时）只不过，仅…而已 ❑ *At the moment it is only a theory.* 眼下这只不过是个推测而已。 ❑ *'I'm only a sergeant,' said Clements.* "我只是一名中士。"克莱门茨说道。 ❑ *Don't get defensive, Charlie. I was only joking.* 别那么大戒心，查利。我只是开个玩笑罢了。 6 ADV You use **only** to emphasize how small an amount is or how short a length of time is.（表示数量少或时间短）才，仅仅【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Child car seats only cost about £10 a week to hire.* 儿童汽车座椅一周租金才 10 英镑左右。 ❑ *...spacecraft guidance systems weighing only a few grams.* 仅有几克重的航天器制导系统 ❑ *I've only recently met him.* 我最近才认识他。 7 ADV [ADV n] You use **only** to emphasize that you are talking about a small part of an amount or group, not the whole of it.（表示一小部分，而非全部）只，仅仅【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *These are only a few of the possibilities.* 这些仅仅是其中几种可能。 ❑ *Only a minority of the people supported the Revolution.* 只有少数人支持这场革命。 8 ADV **Only** is used after 'can' or 'could' to emphasize that it is impossible to do anything except the rather inadequate or limited action that is mentioned.（用于 can 或 could 之后，表示除此以外别无可为）只（能）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *For a moment I could say nothing. I could only stand and look.* 有一会儿我一句话都说不出来，只能站在那里看着。 ❑ *The police can only guess at the scale of the problem.* 警方只能猜测问题的严重性。 9 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **only** in the expressions **I only wish** or **I only hope** in order to emphasize what you are hoping or wishing. 只（愿）；但（愿）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I only wish he were here now that things are getting better for me.* 现在我的境况好转了，但愿他能在这里。 10 CONJ **Only** can be used to add a comment which slightly changes or limits what you have just said.（表示稍加改动或限定刚说过的话）只是，不过【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It's just as dramatic as a film, only it's real.* 这就像电影一样充满戏剧性，不过这是真实发生的。 ❑ *Drop in and see me when you're ready. Only don't take too long about it.* 方便时来我这里坐坐。只是别让我等太久。 11 CONJ **Only** can be used after a clause with 'would' to indicate why something is not done.（用于含有 would 的子句后，引出未做某事的原因）只是，只不过【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I'd invite you to come with me, only it's such a long way.* 我想邀你一同前往，只不过路太远了。 ❑ *I'd be quite happy to go. Only I don't know what my kids would say about living there.* 我是很乐意去的，只是住在那里不知道孩子们会怎么说。 12 ADV [ADV to-inf] You can use **only** before an infinitive to introduce an event which happens immediately after one you have just mentioned, and which is rather surprising or unfortunate.（用于不定式前）不料，结果却 ❑ *Ryle tried the Embassy, only to be told that Hugh was in a meeting.* 赖尔试着找了大使馆，却被告知休正在开会。 ❑ *He raced through the living room, only to find the front door closed.* 他冲过客厅，却发现前门关上了。 13 ADV [usu ADV adj] You can use **only** to emphasize how appropriate a certain course of action or type of behaviour is.（表示行动或行为恰当）完全，真正【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It's only fair to let her know that you intend to apply.* 告诉她你打算申请，这才光明正大嘛。 ❑ *She appeared to have changed considerably, which was only to be expected.* 她看起来变化很大，不过这完全在意料之中。 14 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **only** in front of a verb to indicate that the result of something is unfortunate or undesirable and is likely to make the situation worse rather than better.（用于动词前，表示结果令人遗憾或不快）只（会），愈加 ❑ *The embargo would only hurt innocent civilians.* 禁运只会殃及无辜百姓。 ❑ *She says that legalising prostitution*

will only cause problems. 她说卖淫合法化只会引发问题。 15 PHRASE If you say you **only have to** or **have only to** do one thing in order to achieve or prove a second thing, you are emphasizing how easily the second thing can be achieved or proved. 只需(做…)即可【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Any time you want a babysitter, dear, you only have to ask.* 你什么时候需要人帮忙照看孩子，亲爱的，只要开口说一声就行。❑ *We have only to read the labels to know what ingredients are in foods.* 我们只要看一下标签即可知道食品的成分。 16 PHRASE You can say that something has **only just** happened when you want to emphasize that it happened a very short time ago. 刚才；刚刚【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I've only just arrived.* 我刚到。❑ *The signs of an economic revival are only just beginning.* 经济复苏的迹象刚刚开始显现。 17 PHRASE You use **only just** to emphasize that something is true, but by such a small degree that it is almost not true at all. 仅仅；勉强【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *For centuries farmers there have only just managed to survive.* 几个世纪以来，那里的农民只能勉强糊口。❑ *I am old enough to remember the Blitz, but only just.* 伦敦大空袭那阵儿我已经记事儿，不过也就刚刚记事儿。 18 PHRASE You can use **only too** to emphasize that something is true or exists to a much greater extent than you would expect or like. (表示大大超出预期或思想准备)太，极【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I know only too well that plans can easily go wrong.* 我太清楚不过了，计划很容易出岔子。❑ *When the new baby comes along it is only too easy to shut out the others.* 新生儿出世后，其他孩子极容易受到冷落。 19 PHRASE You can say that you are **only too** happy to do something to emphasize how willing you are to do it. (表示乐意)极，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'll be only too pleased to help them out with any queries.* 我非常乐意为他们答疑解惑。 20 **if only** → see **if** 21 **not only** → see **not** 22 **the one and only** → see **one**

Thesaurus 同类词 *only* Also look up:

ADJ. alone, individual, single, solitary, unique 3

ˌon-ˈmessage ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a politician is **on-message**, they say something that follows the official policy of their party. (政治家)言论符合本党政策的

o.n.o. In advertisements, **o.n.o.** is used after a price to indicate that the person who is selling something is willing to accept slightly less money than the sum they have mentioned. **o.n.o.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) 'or near offer'. (广告用语，用于价格后)或略低于此价，可还价【BRIT 英】

ono|mato|poeia /ˌɒnəmætəˈpiːə/ N-UNCOUNT **Onomatopoeia** refers to the use of words which sound like the noise they refer to. 'Hiss', 'buzz', and 'rat-a-tat-tat' are examples of onomatopoeia. 摹声；拟声；象声【TECHNICAL 术语】

ono|mato|poe|ic /ˌɒnəmætəˈpiːɪk/ ADJ **Onomatopoeic** words sound like the noise they refer to. 'Hiss', 'buzz', and 'rat-a-tat-tat' are examples of onomatopoeic words. (词)摹声的，拟声的，象声的【TECHNICAL 术语】

on|rush /ˈɒnrʌʃ/ N-SING The **onrush** of something is its sudden development, which happens so quickly and forcefully that you are unable to control it. 突如其来；猛然袭来 ❑ [+of] *The onrush of tears took me by surprise.* 我没料到自己竟一下子泪如泉涌。❑ [+of] *She was screwing up her eyes against the onrush of air.* 一阵风突然吹来，她眯起了眼睛。

on|rush|ing /ˈɒnrʌʃɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Onrushing** describes something such as a vehicle that is moving forward so quickly or forcefully that it would be very difficult to stop. 猛冲的；汹涌的 ❑ *He was killed by an onrushing locomotive.* 他被飞驰而来的火车头撞死了。❑ *...the roar of the onrushing water.* 水汹涌奔流的咆哮声

ˌon-ˈscreen also **onscreen** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **On-screen** means appearing on the screen of a television, cinema, or computer. 银幕上的；屏幕上的 ❑ *...a clear and easy-to-follow menu-driven on-screen display.* 清楚易操作的菜单驱动式屏幕显示 ❑ *Read the on-screen lyrics and sing along.* 跟着屏幕上的歌词一起唱。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **On-screen** means relating to the roles played by film or television actors, in contrast with their real lives. 银幕(或荧幕)上的；电影(或电视)中的；非现实中的 ❑ *...her first onscreen kiss.* 她的银幕初吻 •ADV **On-screen** is also an adverb. ❑ *He was immensely attractive to women, onscreen and offscreen.* 他令女性倾倒，无论是银幕内还是银幕外。

on|set /ˈɒnset/ N-SING **The onset of** something is the beginning of it, used especially to refer to something unpleasant. (尤指不快之事的)开始，开端，肇始 ❑ [+of] *Most of the passes have been closed with the onset of winter.* 冬天来临，大部分关口均已关闭。

on|shore /ˌɒnˈʃɔːʳ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Onshore** means happening on or near land, rather than at sea. 在陆地上的；在岸上的；滨岸的 ❑ *...Western Europe's biggest onshore oilfield.* 西欧最大的陆上油田 •ADV [ADV after v] **Onshore** is also an adverb. ❑ *They missed the ferry and remained onshore.* 他们没有赶上渡轮，滞留在岸上。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Onshore** means happening or moving towards the land. 向岸的；朝陆地的 ❑ *The onshore wind blew steadily past him.* 向岸风在他身边徐徐吹过。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Onshore** is also an adverb. ❑ *There was a bit of a wind and it was blowing onshore.* 有一丝风，在向岸边轻轻吹拂。

on|side /ˌɒnˈsaɪd/ 1 ADJ In games such as football and hockey, when an attacking player is **onside**, they have not broken the rules because at least two players from the opposing team are between them and the goal when the ball is passed to them. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中)未越位的 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a person or group of people is **onside**, they support you and agree with what you are doing. 支持的；赞同的 ❑ *Granada and Forte are continuing to telephone shareholders in an attempt to bring them onside.* 格拉纳达和福特两家公司正在继续给股东们打电话争取支持。

ˌon-ˈsite → see **site**

on|slaught /ˈɒnslɔːt/ (**onslaughts**) 1 N-COUNT An **onslaught** on someone or something is a very violent, forceful attack against them. 攻击；袭击；猛攻 ❑ [+against] *The rebels responded to a military onslaught against them by launching a major assault on an army camp.* 叛军为报复政府军事打击，向一处军营大举进攻。 [Also +by] 2 N-COUNT If you refer to an **onslaught of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it, often so that it is very difficult to deal with. (常指难以应付的)大批，大量 ❑ [+of] *...the constant onslaught of ads on American TV.* 美国电视上铺天盖地的广告

on|stage /ˌɒnˈsteɪdʒ/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] When someone such as an actor or musician goes **onstage**, they go onto the stage in a theatre to give a performance. 在(或到)舞台上 ❑ *When she walked onstage she was given a standing ovation.* 她走上台时，观众起立鼓掌。

→ see **theatre**

ˌon-the-ˈjob → see **job**

ˌon-the-ˈspot ADJ [ADJ n] **On-the-spot** things are done at the place that you are in at the time that you are there. 现场的；当场的 ❑ *Rail travellers who try to avoid paying their fares could face on-the-spot fines.* 试图逃票的铁路旅客会被当场罚款。

onto ◆◇◇ /ˈɒntuː/ also **on to**

In addition to the uses shown below, **onto** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'hold onto' and 'latch onto'. 除下列用法外，onto 还可用于 hold onto, latch onto 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If something moves or is put **onto** an object or surface, it is then on that object or surface. 到…之上；向…之上 ❑ *I took my bags inside, lowered myself onto the bed and switched on the TV.* 我把包拎进屋，往床上一倒，打开了电视机。❑ *Smear Vaseline on to your baby's skin to prevent soreness.* 给孩子皮肤上抹些凡士林以防酸痛。 2 PREP You can sometimes use **onto** to mention the place or area that someone moves into. 到，上(某处) ❑ *The players emerged onto the field.* 运动员登场了。❑ *Alex turned his car on to the Albert Quay and drove along until he found a parking place.* 亚历克斯掉头把车开上艾伯特码头，一直往前开，直到找到停车位。 3 PREP You can use **onto** to introduce the place towards which a light or someone's look is directed. (光线或视线)朝向，转向 ❑ *...the metal part of the door onto which the sun had been shining.* 门在阳光照耀下闪闪发亮的金属部分 ❑ *...the house with its leafy garden and its view on to Regent's Park.* 有郁郁葱葱的花园、可俯瞰摄政公园的房子 4 PREP You can use **onto** to introduce a place that you would immediately come to

after leaving another place that you have just mentioned, because they are next to each other. 通向(某处) ❑ *...windows opening onto carved black-wood balconies.* 开向黑檀雕花阳台的窗户 ❑ *The door opened onto a lighted hallway.* 这扇门打开后是亮着灯的走廊。 ❺ PREP When you change the position of your body, you use **onto** to introduce the part your body which is now supporting you. (身体重心)到(某部位)上 ❑ *As he stepped backwards she fell onto her knees, then onto her face.* 他向后退时，她双膝跪倒在地，接着迎面倒了下去。 ❑ *I willed my eyes to open and heaved myself over on to my back.* 我竭力睁开眼睛，费劲地翻过身来仰面躺着。 ❻ PREP When you get **onto** a bus, train, or plane, you enter it in order to travel somewhere. 到(交通工具)上 ❑ *As he got on to the plane, he asked me how I was feeling.* 他上飞机时问我感觉如何。 ❑ *'I'll see you onto the train.'—'Thank you.'* "我送你上火车。" —— "谢谢。" ❼ PREP **Onto** is used after verbs such as 'hold', 'hang', and 'cling' to indicate what someone is holding firmly or where something is being held firmly. (用于 hold, hang, cling 等动词后，表示抓紧或牢牢固定)在…上 ❑ *The reflector is held onto the sides of the spacecraft with a frame.* 反射体用支架牢牢固定在航天器侧面。 ❑ *She was conscious of a second man hanging on to the rail.* 她意识到还有一个男人紧抓着栏杆。 ❽ PREP If people who are talking get **onto** a different subject, they begin talking about it. 转到(新话题)上 ❑ *Let's get on to more important matters.* 咱们谈谈更重要的事儿吧。 ❑ *So, if we could just move onto something else?* 那么，我们可不可以干脆谈点儿别的？ ❾ PREP You can sometimes use **onto** to indicate that something or someone becomes included as a part of a list or system. 成为(列表、系统等)的一部分 ❑ *The Macedonian question had failed to get on to the agenda.* 马其顿问题未能列入议程。 ❑ *The pill itself has changed a lot since it first came onto the market.* 该丸剂本身自首次上市以来变化很大。 ❑ *Twelve thousand workers will go onto a four-day week at their factory in Birmingham.* 他们伯明翰工厂的 12,000 名工人将施行每周四天工作制。 ❿ PREP If someone **is onto** something, they are about to discover something important. 即将发现(重要事物)【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He leaned across the table and whispered to me, 'I'm really onto something.'* 他倚在桌上俯身对我低声说："我真的要有重大发现了。" ❑ *Archaeologists knew they were onto something big when they started digging.* 考古学家在发掘伊始就知道将有重大发现。 ⓫ PREP If someone **is onto** you, they have discovered that you are doing something illegal or wrong. 发现，发觉，觉察到(某人做坏事)【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *I had told people what he had been doing, so now the police were onto him.* 我跟人说过他的所作所为，因此这会儿警方盯上了他。

on|tol|ogy /ɒnˈtɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Ontology** is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence. 本体论【TECHNICAL 术语】• **on|to|logi|cal** /ˌɒntəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the ontological question of the relationship between mind and body.* 心身关系这一本体论问题

onus /ˈəʊnəs/ N-SING If you say that **the onus is on** someone **to** do something, you mean it is their duty or responsibility to do it. 义务；责任；职责【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *The onus is on the shopkeeper to provide goods which live up to the quality of their description.* 店主有义务提供质量与其描述相符的商品。 [Also +*of*]

on|ward /ˈɒnwəd/ also **onwards**

> In British English, **onwards** is an adverb and **onward** is an adjective. In American English and sometimes in formal British English, **onward** may also be an adverb. 在英国英语中，onwards 为副词，onward 为形容词。在美国英语及有时在正式的英国英语中，onward 亦可为副词。

❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Onward** means moving forward or continuing a journey. 向前的；前进的 ❑ *British Airways have two flights a day to Bangkok, and there are onward flights to Phnom Penh.* 英国航空公司每天有两个航班飞往曼谷，那里有前往金边的续程航班。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Onward** is also an adverb. ❑ *The bus continued onward.* 公交车继续往前开。 ❑ [+*to*] *He measured the distance to the nearest Antarctic coast, and onwards to the South Pole.* 他测量了到南极洲海岸最近的距离，以及从海岸再到南极的距离。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Onward** means developing, progressing, or becoming more important over a period of time. 发展的；进步的；日趋重要的 ❑ *...the onward march of progress in the British aircraft industry.* 英国航空业的稳步发展 •ADV [ADV after v] **Onward** is also an adverb. ❑ *I can see things just going onwards and upwards for us now.* 我认为现在我们的境况只会越来越好。 ❸ ADV [*from* n ADV] If something happens from a particular time **onwards** or **onward**, it begins to happen at that time and continues to happen afterwards. (从某时起)一直 ❑ *From the turn of the century onward, she shared the life of the aborigines.* 自世纪之交起，她一直同土著生活在一起。

onyx /ˈɒnɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Onyx** is a stone which can be various colours. It is used for making ornaments, jewellery, or furniture. 缟玛瑙(用于制作装饰品、首饰或家具)

oo /uː/ → see **ooh**

oodles /ˈuːdᵊlz/ QUANT If you say that there is **oodles of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a very large quantity of it. 大量；很多【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】 ❑ [+*of*] *The recipe calls for oodles of melted chocolate.* 这道食谱要用大量熔好的巧克力。

ooh /uː/ also **oo** EXCLAM People say **'ooh'** when they are surprised, looking forward to something, or find something pleasant or unpleasant. (表示吃惊、企盼、高兴或不快)唔【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】 ❑ *'Ooh dear me, that's a bit of a racist comment isn't it.'* "唔，我的天！那评论有点儿种族歧视，不是吗？" ❑ *'Red? Ooh how nice.'* "红色？唔，真不错。"

oomph /ʊmf/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **oomph**, you mean that they are energetic and exciting. 活力；热情；劲头【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】 ❑ *'There's no buzz, there's no oomph about the place,' he complained.* "这地方没有人气，没有活力。"他抱怨道。

oops /ʊps, uːps/ EXCLAM You say **'oops'** to indicate that there has been a slight accident or mistake, or to apologize to someone for it. (表示出了小意外或小错误，或就此表示歉意)哎哟，啊呀【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】 ❑ *Today they're saying, 'Oops, we made a mistake.'* 今天他们说："哎哟，我们犯了个错误。"

ooze /uːz/ **(oozes, oozing, oozed)** ❶ VERB When a thick or sticky liquid **oozes** from something or when something **oozes** it, the liquid flows slowly and in small quantities. (使)(黏稠液体)渗出 ❑ [v] *He saw there was a big hole in the back of the man's head, blood was still oozing from it.* 他看到男子后脑勺有个大洞，血还在往外渗。 ❑ [v adv] *The lava will just ooze gently out of the crater.* 岩浆只会从火山口缓缓渗出来。 ❑ [v n] *The wounds may heal cleanly or they may ooze a clear liquid.* 伤口可能会利索地愈合，也可能会渗出一种透明的液体。 ❷ VERB If you say that someone or something **oozes** a quality or characteristic, or **oozes** with it, you mean that they show it very strongly. 凸显，洋溢(特质或特点) ❑ [v n] *The Elizabethan house oozes charm.* 这幢伊丽莎白时期的房子散发着魅力。 ❑ [v +*with*] *Manchester United were by now oozing with confidence.* 曼联队这会儿信心满满。

op /ɒp/ **(ops)** ❶ N-COUNT An **op** is a medical operation. 手术【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】 ❑ *...breast cancer ops.* 乳腺癌手术 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ops** are military operations. 军事行动；作战 ❑ *Flt Lt Beamont had completed a 200 hour tour of ops in December 1941.* 空军上尉比蒙特在 1941 年 12 月完成了 200 小时的空战任务。

op. In music, **op.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **opus**. (用于音乐中) ❑ *...Beethoven's Op. 101 and 111 sonatas.* 贝多芬的第 101 和 111 号奏鸣曲

opac|ity /əʊˈpæsɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Opacity** is the quality of being difficult to see through. 不透明性；不透明度【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+*of*] *Opacity of the eye lens can be induced by deficiency of certain vitamins.* 眼球晶状体混浊可能因缺乏某些维生素造成。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something's **opacity**, you mean that it is difficult to understand. 费解；难懂；晦涩【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Its dramatic nuances were often generalised to the point of opacity.* 其戏剧性的微妙之处常被归结得很晦涩。

opal /ˈəʊpᵊl/ **(opals)** N-VAR An **opal** is a precious stone. Opals are colourless or white, but other colours are reflected in them. 蛋白石；欧泊

opal|es|cent /ˌəʊpəˈlesᵊnt/ ADJ **Opalescent** means colourless or white like an opal, or changing colour like an opal. 蛋白石

般的；乳白色的；发乳光的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Elaine turned her opalescent eyes on him.* 伊莱恩一双乳白色的眼睛转向他。❑ *...a sky which was still faintly opalescent.* 仍然泛白的天空 •**opal|es|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The sunset was making great splashes of fiery opalescence across the sky.* 夕阳给大片大片的天空染上炽烈的乳光。

opaque /əʊˈpeɪk/ 1 ADJ If an object or substance is **opaque**, you cannot see through it. 不透明的；不透光的 ❑ *You can always use opaque glass if you need to block a street view.* 如果不想看到街景，总可以使用乳浊玻璃。 2 ADJ If you say that something is **opaque**, you mean that it is difficult to understand. 费解的；难懂的；晦涩的 ❑ *...the opaque language of the inspector's reports.* 巡视员报告中晦涩的语言

op. cit. /ˌɒp ˈsɪt/ In reference books, **op. cit.** is used after an author's name to refer to a book of theirs which has already been mentioned. （置于作者姓名后，指前文已提到的其著作）见前引书，同前【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...quoted in Iyer, op. cit., p. 332.* 引自伊耶（同前，第 332 页）

OPEC /ˈəʊpek/ N-PROPER **OPEC** is an organization of countries that produce oil. It tries to develop a common policy and system of prices. **OPEC** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries'. 石油输出国组织；欧佩克 ❑ *Each member of OPEC would seek to maximize its own production.* 欧佩克各成员都寻求最大限度提高本国石油产量。

op-ed ADJ [ADJ n] In a newspaper, the **op-ed** page is a page containing articles in which people express their opinions about things.（报纸版面）特稿的，社论版对页的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

open ◆◆◆ /ˈəʊpən/ (**opens, opening, opened**) 1 VERB If you **open** something such as a door, window, or lid, or if it **opens**, its position is changed so that it no longer covers a hole or gap. 打开（门、窗、盖等）❑ [v n] *He opened the window and looked out.* 他打开窗户往外看。❑ [v] *The church doors would open and the crowd would surge out.* 教堂的门会打开，人群会蜂拥而出。 •ADJ **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an open window.* 开着的窗户 ❑ *A door had been forced open.* 一扇门遭强行打开。 2 VERB If you **open** something such as a bottle, box, parcel, or envelope, you move, remove, or cut part of it so you can take out what is inside. 将（瓶、盒等）开封；拆开（包裹、信封等）❑ [v n] *The Inspector opened the packet of cigarettes.* 检查员撕开了那包烟。❑ [v n] *The capsules are fiddly to open.* 这些小塑料盒很难打开。 •ADJ **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an open bottle of milk.* 一瓶已开封的牛奶 ❑ *I tore the letter open.* 我拆开信。 •PHRASAL VERB **Open up** means the same as **open**. open up 同 open ❑ [v p n] *He opened up a cage and lifted out a 6ft python.* 他打开笼子，拎出一条 6 英尺长的蟒蛇。[Also v n p] 3 VERB If you **open** something such as a book, an umbrella, or your hand, or if it **opens**, the different parts of it move away from each other so that the inside of it can be seen. 翻开；撑开；张开；展开 ❑ [v n] *He opened the heavy Bible.* 他翻开那本厚厚的《圣经》。❑ [v] *The officer's mouth opened, showing white, even teeth.* 军官咧开嘴，露出洁白整齐的牙齿。 •ADJ **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *Without warning, Bardo smacked his fist into his open hand.* 巴多毫无预兆地一拳砸在自己摊开的手掌上。❑ *His mouth was a little open, as if he'd started to scream.* 他的嘴微微张开，似乎是要尖叫。 •PHRASAL VERB **Open out** means the same as **open**. open out 同 open ❑ [v n p] *Keith took a map from the dashboard and opened it out on his knees.* 基思从仪表板上取过一幅地图，在双膝上展开。❑ [v p] *...oval tables which open out to become circular.* 展开后呈圆形的椭圆形桌子 [Also v p n] 4 VERB If you **open** a computer file, you give the computer an instruction to display it on the screen. 打开（计算机文件）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Double click on the icon to open the file.* 双击图标打开文件。 5 VERB When you **open** your eyes or your eyes **open**, you move your eyelids upwards, for example when you wake up, so that you can see.（使）（眼睛）睁开 ❑ [v n] *When I opened my eyes I saw a man with an axe standing at the end of my bed.* 我睁开眼睛时，看见一个手持斧头的男人站在床尾。❑ [v] *His eyes were opening wide.* 他双眼圆睁。 •ADJ **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *As soon as he saw that her eyes were open he sat up.* 一看见她的眼睛睁开他就坐了起来。 6 VERB If you **open** your arms, you stretch them wide apart in front of you, usually in order to put them round someone. 张开（双臂）❑ [v n] *She opened her arms and gave me a big hug.* 她张开双臂紧紧地给我了个拥抱。 7 ADJ If you describe a person or their character as **open**, you mean they are honest and do not want or try to hide anything or to deceive anyone.（人、性格）坦率的，坦诚的 ❑ [+with] *He had always been open with her and she always felt she would know if he lied.* 他对她总是坦诚相待，她也一直觉得如果他说谎，自己一定能察觉。❑ *She has an open, trusting nature.* 她天性坦诚，容易轻信人。 •**open|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a relationship based on honesty and openness.* 基于诚实和坦率的关系 8 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a situation, attitude, or way of behaving as **open**, you mean it is not kept hidden or secret. 公开的；不隐瞒的 ❑ *The action is an open violation of the Vienna Convention.* 此举公然违背了《维也纳公约》。❑ *Hearing the case in open court is only one part of the judicial process.* 公开审理此案只是司法程序的一部分。 •**open|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the new climate of political openness.* 政治开放的新气候 9 ADJ If you are **open to** suggestions or ideas, you are ready and willing to consider or accept them. 乐意接受（建议、观点等）的 ❑ [+to] *They are open to suggestions on how working conditions might be improved.* 他们乐意就如何改善工作条件听取各种意见。 10 ADJ If you say that a system, person, or idea is **open to** something such as abuse or criticism, you mean they might receive abuse or criticism because of their qualities, effects, or actions. 容易招致（滥用、批评等）的 ❑ [+to] *The system, though well-meaning, is open to abuse.* 该制度用意虽好，却易遭滥用。 11 ADJ If you say that a fact or question is **open to** debate, interpretation, or discussion, you mean that people are uncertain whether it is true, what it means, or what the answer is. 悬而未决的；尚未决定的 ❑ *It is an open question how long that commitment can last.* 这一承诺能维持多久还不确定。 12 VERB If people **open** something such as a blocked road or a border, or if it **opens**, people can then pass along it or through it. 开放（被封的道路、边界等）；开通 ❑ [v n] *The rebels have opened the road from Monrovia to Côte d'Ivoire.* 叛乱分子已经开放了从蒙罗维亚到科特迪瓦的道路。❑ [v] *The solid rank of police officers lining the courtroom opened to let them pass.* 把法庭围得水泄不通的警察让开一条路让他们通过。 •ADJ **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *We were part of an entire regiment that had nothing else to do but to keep that highway open.* 有一整个团除了保持那条公路畅通就无事可干，我们就隶属于这个团。 •PHRASAL VERB **Open up** means the same as **open**. open up 同 open ❑ [v p n] *As rescue workers opened up roads today, it became apparent that some small towns were totally devastated.* 今天救援人员打通了道路后，发现一些小镇显然已被彻底摧毁。❑ [v p] *When the Berlin Wall came down it wasn't just the roads that opened up but the waterways too.* 柏林墙一倒，不仅是陆路，水路也开通了。[Also v n p] 13 VERB If a place **opens into** another, larger place, you can move from one directly into the other. 通向（更大的地方）❑ [v +into/onto/to] *The corridor opened into a low smoky room.* 这条走廊通向一间烟雾弥漫的低矮房间。 •PHRASAL VERB **Open out** means the same as **open**. open out 同 open ❑ [v p +into/onto/to] *...narrow streets opening out into charming squares.* 通向迷人广场的狭窄小街 14 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **open** area is a large area that does not have many buildings or trees in it.（地方）开阔的，空旷的 ❑ *Officers will also continue their search of nearby open ground.* 警察还将继续在附近的开阔地带搜寻。 15 ADJ [ADJ n] An **open** structure or object is not covered or enclosed.（建筑物或物体）敞开的，无遮盖的，无围挡的 ❑ *Don't leave a child alone in a room with an open fire.* 房间里有明火时，不要让孩子独处其中。❑ *...open sandwiches.* 开口单片三明治 16 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **open** wound is one from which a liquid such as blood is coming.（创伤）开放性的 17 VERB If you **open** your shirt or coat, you undo the buttons or pull down the zip.解开（衣服）；拉开…的拉链 ❑ [v n] *I opened my coat and let him see the belt.* 我解开外衣，让他看那条皮带。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *The top can be worn buttoned up or open over a T-shirt.* 这件上衣穿的时候可以系上纽扣，也可以敞着里面套件 T 恤。 18 VERB When a shop, office, or public building **opens** or **is opened**, its doors are unlocked and the public can go in.（使）开门，开始营业 ❑ [v] *Banks closed on Friday afternoon and did not open again until Monday morning.* 银行星期五下午关门，直到星期一上午才开门。❑ [v n] *...a gang of three who'd apparently been lying in wait for him to open the shop.* 显然一直潜伏着等他打开店门的三人团伙 ❑ [v-ing] *...opening and closing times.* 开门和打烊时间 •ADJ **Open** is also an

adjective. ❑ *His shop is open Monday through Friday, 9 am to 6 pm.* 他的店周一到周五每天上午 9 点到下午 6 点对外营业。 10 VERB When a public building, factory, or company **opens** or when someone **opens** it, it starts operating for the first time. (使)(公共建筑、工厂、公司等)开始运行 ❑ [V] *The original station opened in 1754.* 最初的车站于 1754 年投入使用。❑ [V +to] *The complex opens to the public tomorrow.* 这幢综合大楼将于明天对公众开放。❑ [V n] *They are planning to open a factory in Eastern Europe.* 他们计划在东欧开办一家工厂。 •ADJ [V-link ADJ] **Open** is also an adjective. ❑ *...any operating subsidy required to keep the pits open.* 维持矿井运转所需的任何运营补贴 •**open|ing** (**openings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] ❑ *He was there, though, for the official opening.* 不过，他出席了正式的揭幕仪式。 11 VERB If something such as a meeting or series of talks **opens**, or if someone **opens** it, it begins. (使)(会议、会谈等)开始；召开 ❑ [V] *...an emergency session of the Russian Parliament due to open later this morning.* 将于今天上午晚些时候召开的俄罗斯议会紧急会议 ❑ [V n] *They are now ready to open negotiations.* 他们现在已经准备好开启谈判。 •**open|ing** N-SING ❑ *...a communique issued at the opening of the talks.* 会谈之初发布的公报 12 VERB If an event such as a meeting or discussion **opens with** a particular activity or if a particular activity **opens** an event, that activity is the first thing that happens or is dealt with. You can also say that someone such as a speaker or singer **opens by** doing a particular thing. (以…)开始，开场 ❑ [V +*with*] *The service opened with a hymn.* 仪式以唱圣歌开始。❑ [V +*by*] *I opened by saying, 'Honey, you look sensational.'* 我开口道："宝贝，你真美。" ❑ [V n +*with*] *Pollard opened the conversation with some small talk.* 波拉德寒暄了几句便开始了谈话。[Also V n +*by*] 13 VERB On the stock exchange, the price at which currencies, shares, or commodities **open** is their value at the start of that day's trading. (股市等)开盘，开市 【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V prep/adv] *Gold declined $2 in Zurich to open at 385.50.* 苏黎世金价下挫 2 美元，以 385.50 开盘。❑ [V adj] *In Paris and Milan, the dollar opened almost unchanged.* 在巴黎和米兰，美元开市时几乎没有变化。 14 VERB When a film, play, or other public event **opens**, it begins to be shown, be performed, or take place for a limited period of time. 上映；开演；开幕 ❑ [V] *A photographic exhibition opens at the Royal College of Art on Wednesday.* 星期三一个摄影展在皇家艺术学院开展。 •**open|ing** N-SING ❑ [+*of*] *He is due to attend the opening of the Asian Games on Saturday.* 他预定出席星期六的亚运会开幕式。 15 VERB If you **open** an account with a bank or a commercial organization, you begin to use their services. (在银行等处)开立(账户) ❑ [V n] *He tried to open an account at the branch of his bank nearest to his workplace.* 他想在自己银行离工作单位最近的支行开个账户。 16 ADJ If an opportunity or choice **is open to** you, you are able to do a particular thing if you choose to. (机会、选择等)可利用的，可得到的 ❑ [+*to*] *There are a wide range of career opportunities open to young people.* 年轻人有各种职业机会可选。 17 VERB To **open** opportunities or possibilities means the same as to **open** them **up**. (使)(机会、可能性等)出现；(使)产生 ❑ [V n] *The chief of naval operations wants to open opportunities for women in the Navy.* 海军作战部长想为女兵提供机会。❑ [V] *A series of fortunate opportunities opened to him.* 很多好机会陆续向他招手。 18 ADJ You can use **open** to describe something that anyone is allowed to take part in or accept. 人人均可参加(或接受)的；公开的；开放的 ❑ *A recent open meeting of College members revealed widespread dissatisfaction.* 最近一次学会成员公开会上，大家普遍流露出不满情绪。❑ *A portfolio approach would keep entry into the managerial profession open and flexible.* 业务组合法会使跻身管理岗的机会公开灵活。❑ *...an open invitation.* 公开邀请 19 ADJ [V-link ADJ] If something such as an offer or job is **open**, it is available for someone to accept or apply for. (提议等)有效的；(职位等)空缺的，可申请的 ❑ *The offer will remain open until further notice.* 该提议保持有效，失效期另行通知。 20 → see also **opening 6** 21 PHRASE If you do something **in the open**, you do it out of doors rather than in a house or other building. 露天；在户外 ❑ *Many are sleeping in the open because they have no shelter.* 很多人没有栖身之所，只好露宿在外。 22 PHRASE If an attitude or situation is **in the open** or **out in the open**, people know about it and it is no longer kept secret. 公开的；尽人皆知的 ❑ *The medical service had advised us to keep it a secret, but we wanted it in the open.* 这家医疗机构建议我们保密，而我们却想公之于众。 23 PHRASE If something is **wide open**, it is open to its full extent. 大开的；敞开的 ❑ *The child had left the inner door wide open.* 这个孩子将里面的门大敞着。 24 PHRASE If you say that a competition, race, or election is **wide open**, you mean that anyone could win it, because there is no competitor who seems to be much better than the others. (比赛、选举等)结果不确定的，胜负难定的 ❑ *The competition has been thrown wide open by the absence of the world champion.* 由于世界冠军缺阵，这场比赛胜负难料。 25 **with open arms** → see **arm** 26 **to open the door** → see **door** 27 **to keep** your **eyes open** → see **eye** 28 **with** your **eyes open** → see **eye** 29 **to open** your **eyes** → see **eye** 30 **to open fire** → see **fire** 31 **to open** your **heart** → see **heart** 32 **the heavens open** → see **heaven** 33 **an open mind** → see **mind** 34 **to open** your **mind** → see **mind** 35 **to keep** your **options open** → see **option**

▶**open out** → see **open 3, 13**

▶**open up** 1 → see **open 2, 12** 2 PHRASAL VERB If a place, economy, or area of interest **opens up**, or if someone **opens** it **up**, more people can go there or become involved in it. (使)(地方、经济、兴趣领域等)开放 ❑ [V P] *As the market opens up, I think people are going to be able to spend more money on consumer goods.* 随着市场放开，我认为人们将能够增加用于消费品的支出。❑ [V P +*to*] *He said he wanted to see how Albania was opening up to the world.* 他说他想看看阿尔巴尼亚是如何对外开放的。❑ [V P n] *These programmes will open up markets for farmers.* 这些计划将为农民打开市场。[Also V n P, V n P *to* n] 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **opens up** opportunities or possibilities, or if they **open up**, they are created. (使)(机会、可能性等)出现；(使)产生 ❑ [V P n] *It was also felt that the collapse of the system opened up new possibilities.* 也有人认为这一制度的崩溃开启了新的可能性。❑ [V P] *New opportunities are opening up for investors who want a more direct stake in overseas companies.* 新机会在向希望更加直接地参股海外公司的投资者招手。[Also V n P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **open up** a lead in a race or competition, you get yourself into a position where you are leading, usually by quite a long way. (在比赛中)取得(通常指遥遥领先) ❑ [V P n] *The Chinese team had opened up a lead of more than two minutes.* 中国队取得了两分多钟的领先优势。 5 PHRASAL VERB When you **open up** a building, you unlock and open the door so that people can get in. 打开(建筑物)的门 ❑ [V P n] *Three armed men were waiting when the postmaster and his wife arrived to open up the shop.* 邮政局长和妻子赶到打开店门时，三名持械男子正在等着他们。 6 PHRASAL VERB If someone **opens up**, they start to say exactly what they think or feel. 打开话匣子；敞开心扉 ❑ [V P +*to*] *Lorna found that people were willing to open up to her.* 洛娜发现人们愿意向她吐露心扉。

Thesaurus 同类词 *open* Also look up:

V. crack, reveal, unblock 1
extend, stretch 3
ADJ. friendly, outgoing 7

,open-'air also **open air** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **open-air** place or event is outside rather than in a building. 露天的；户外的；室外的 ❑ *...the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park.* 摄政公园里的露天剧场 ❑ *...an open air concert in brilliant sunshine.* 沐浴在明媚阳光中的露天音乐会 2 N-SING If you are **in the open air**, you are outside rather than in a building. 露天；户外；室外 ❑ *We sleep out under the stars, and eat our meals in the open air.* 我们在星空下露宿，在旷野用餐。

,open-and-'shut ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a dispute or a legal case as **open-and-shut**, you mean that is easily decided or solved because the facts are very clear. (争端、案件等)容易裁决(或解决)的，一目了然的 ❑ *It's an open and shut case. The hospital is at fault.* 这个案子一目了然：错在医院。

open|cast /'əʊpənkɑːst, -kæst/ also **open-cast** ADJ [ADJ n] At an **opencast** mine, the coal, metal, or minerals are near the surface and underground passages are not needed. (矿)露天的，露天开采的 【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **strip mine, open pit**

'open day (**open days**) N-COUNT An **open day** is a day on which members of the public are encouraged to visit a particular school, university, or other institution to see what it is like.（学校、大学或其他机构的）开放日【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **open house**

,open-'door also **open door** ADJ [ADJ n] If a country or organization has an **open-door** policy towards people or goods, it allows them to come there freely, without any restrictions.（政策）门户开放的 ❑ *...reformers who have advocated an open door economic policy.* 倡导经济开放政策的改革者 •N-SING **Open door** is also a noun. ❑ *...an open door to further foreign investment.* 吸引更多外资的开放政策

,open-'ended ADJ [usu ADJ n] When people begin an **open-ended** discussion or activity, they do not have a particular result, decision, or timespan in mind.（讨论或活动）开放式的，无意得出结论的，无期限的 ❑ *Girls do better on open-ended tasks that require them to think for themselves.* 女孩子更擅长需要独立思考的开放式任务。❑ *...open-ended questions about what passengers expect of an airline.* 关于乘客对航空公司有何期望的开放性问题

open|er /'əʊpənə^r/ (**openers**) ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] An **opener** is a tool which is used to open containers such as tins or bottles. 开罐器；开瓶器；起子 ❑ *...a tin opener.* 开罐器 ■ → see also **eye-opener**

,open 'house ■ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone keeps **open house**, you mean that they welcome friends or visitors to their house whenever they arrive and allow them to stay for as long as they want to.（对来客的）敞门欢迎；好客 ❑ *Father Illtyd kept open house and the boys would congregate in his study during their recreation time, playing cards or games.* 伊尔蒂德神父总是敞开大门欢迎来客，男孩子们会在娱乐时间聚在他的书房里打打牌，玩玩游戏。■ N-VAR [oft N n] An **open house** is a day on which members of the public are encouraged to visit a particular institution or place to see what it is like.（机构等的）开放日【AM 美】❑ [+at] *A week later, Sara and I attended open house at Ted's school.* 一周后，萨拉和我参加了特德学校的开放日活动。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **open day**

open|ing ◆◇◇ /'əʊpənɪŋ/ (**openings**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] The **opening** event, item, day, or week in a series is the first one. 开始的；开端的；开场的 ❑ *They returned to take part in the season's opening game.* 他们回来参加本赛季的揭幕战。❑ *...the opening day of the fifth General Synod.* 第 5 届主教大会开幕日 ■ N-COUNT **The opening of** something such as a book, play, or concert is the first part of it. 开始；开端；开场 ❑ [+of] *The opening of the scene depicts Akhnaten and his family in a moment of intimacy.* 这场戏开头描绘了法老阿肯那顿和他的家人其乐融融的情景。■ N-COUNT An **opening** is a hole or empty space through which things or people can pass. 孔；洞；缺口 ❑ [+in] *He squeezed through a narrow opening in the fence.* 他从围栏上的一个狭窄缺口挤了过去。■ N-COUNT An **opening** in a forest is a small area where there are no trees or bushes.（林中）空地【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+by] *I glanced down at the beach as we passed an opening in the trees.* 我们经过一块林中空地时，我往下扫了一眼海滩。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **clearing**

■ N-COUNT An **opening** is a good opportunity to do something, for example to show people how good you are. 良机；好机会 ❑ *Her capabilities were always there; all she needed was an opening to show them.* 她能力一直都有；她需要的只是一展身手的机会。■ N-COUNT An **opening** is a job that is available.（职位）空缺 ❑ *We don't have any openings now, but we'll call you if something comes up.* 我们现在没有职位空缺，一旦有的话我们会给你打电话。■ → see also **open**

Thesaurus 同类词 *opening* Also look up:

N. cut, door, gap, slot, space, window ■
clearing, glade ■
job, position ■

'open|ing hours N-PLURAL **Opening hours** are the times during which a shop, bank, library, or bar is open for business.（商店、银行、酒吧等的）营业时间；（图书馆等的）开放时间 ❑ *Opening hours are 9.30 am-5.45 pm, Mon-Fri.* 营业时间为周一到周五每天上午 9:30 至下午 5:45。

,open|ing 'night (**opening nights**) N-COUNT The **opening night** of a play or an opera is the first night on which a particular production is performed.（戏剧、歌剧等的）首演之夜

'open|ing time (**opening times**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] You can refer to the time that a shop, bank, library, or bar opens for business as its **opening time**.（商店、银行、酒吧等的）开始营业时间；（图书馆等的）开门时间 ❑ *Shoppers began arriving long before the 10 am opening time.* 离上午 10 点开门时间还早，顾客就陆陆续续地来了。■ N-PLURAL The **opening times** of a place such as a shop, a restaurant, or a museum is the period during which it is open.（商店、餐馆等的）营业时间；（博物馆等的）开放时间 ❑ *Ask the local tourist office about opening times.* 向当地旅游局咨询开放时间。

,open 'let|ter (**open letters**) N-COUNT An **open letter** is a letter that is published in a newspaper or magazine. It is addressed to a particular person but is intended for the general reader, usually in order to protest or give an opinion about something. 公开信 ❑ *The Lithuanian parliament also sent an open letter to the United Nations.* 立陶宛议会也向联合国递交了一封公开信。

open|ly /'əʊpənli/ ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **openly**, you do it without hiding any facts or hiding your feelings. 公开地；坦率地；不加隐瞒地 ❑ *The Bundesbank has openly criticised the German Government.* 德国央行公开批评德国政府。

,open 'mar|ket N-SING Goods that are bought and sold on **the open market** are advertised and sold to anyone who wants to buy them. 公开市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The Central Bank is authorized to sell government bonds on the open market.* 中央银行经授权面向公开市场发售政府债券。

,open-'minded ADJ If you describe someone as **open-minded**, you approve of them because they are willing to listen to and consider other people's ideas and suggestions. 豁达的；思想开明的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+about] *He was very open-minded about other people's work.* 他非常坦荡地看待别人的工作。•**open-mindedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was praised for his enthusiasm and his open-mindedness.* 人们称赞他的热情与开明。

,open-'mouthed ADJ [usu ADJ after v, ADJ n] If someone is looking **open-mouthed**, they are staring at something with their mouth wide open because it has shocked, frightened, or excited them.（因震惊、恐惧、兴奋等而）张大嘴的，目瞪口呆的 ❑ *They watched almost open-mouthed as the two men came towards them.* 他们几乎目瞪口呆地看着那两个人朝他们走过来。❑ *The finale had 50,000 adults standing in open-mouthed wonderment.* 终场一幕让 50,000 名成年观众惊叹得张大嘴巴站了起来。

,open-'necked also **open-neck** ADJ [ADJ n] If you are wearing an **open-necked** shirt or blouse, you are wearing a shirt or blouse which has no buttons at the top or on which the top button is not done up.（衬衫等）开领的

,open 'pit (**open pits**) N-COUNT An **open pit** is a mine where the coal, metal, or minerals are near the surface and underground passages are not needed. 露天矿；露天采场【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **opencast mine**

,open-'plan ADJ An **open-plan** building, office, or room has no internal walls dividing it into smaller areas.（建筑物、办公室、房间等）开敞式的，大开间平面的 ❑ *The firm's top managers share the same open-plan office.* 公司高管共用一个大开间办公室。

,open 'pris|on (**open prisons**) N-COUNT [oft in names] An **open prison** is a prison where there are fewer restrictions on prisoners than in a normal prison. 开放式监狱（对犯人限制较少）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **minimum security prison**

,open 'ques|tion (**open questions**) N-COUNT If something is **an open question**, people have different opinions about it and nobody can say which opinion is correct. 未决问题；没有定论的问题 ❑ *A British official said he thought it was an open question*

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whether sanctions would do any good. 一位英国官员表示，对于制裁是否能够起到作用，他认为尚无定论。

ˌopen ˈsea|son N-UNCOUNT If you say that it is **open season on** someone or something, you mean that a lot of people are currently criticizing or attacking them. （针对某人或某事物的）言论开放期，自由抨击期 ❑ [+on] *'It's open season on smokers,' I say.* "现在是可以向烟民自由开炮的时期。"我说道。

ˌopen ˈse|cret (open secrets) N-COUNT If you refer to something as **an open secret**, you mean that it is supposed to be a secret, but many people know about it. 公开的秘密 ❑ [+ that] *It's an open secret that the security service bugged telephones.* 安全部门窃听电话是公开的秘密。

ˌopen ˈsource also **open-source** ADJ **Open source** material is computer programming code or software that anyone is allowed to use or modify without asking permission from the company that developed it. 开放源码的；开源的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Supporters say open source software is more secure.* 拥护者认为开源软件安全性更高。

ˌopen-ˈtop also **open-topped** ADJ [ADJ n] An **open-top** bus has no roof, so that the people sitting on the top level can see or be seen more easily. An **open-top** car has no roof or has a roof that can be removed. （巴士、汽车）敞顶的，敞篷的 ❑ *The team drove through the streets of Leeds city centre in an open-top bus.* 球队开着敞篷巴士穿过利兹市中心的街道。

ˌOpen Uniˈver|sity N-PROPER In Britain, **the Open University** is a university that runs degree courses online and using the radio and television, for students who want to study part-time or mainly at home. （英国以广播、电视教学为主的）开放大学，公开大学

op|era ◆◇◇ /ˈɒpərə/ **(operas)** ■ N-VAR An **opera** is a play with music in which all the words are sung. 歌剧 ❑ [+about] *...a one-act opera about contemporary women in America.* 演绎当代美国女性的独幕歌剧 ❑ *...an opera singer.* 歌剧演员 ❑ *He was also learned in classical music with a great love of opera.* 他还是个酷爱歌剧的古典音乐行家。■ → see also **soap opera**

→ see **music**

Word Link 词根词缀 *oper ≈ work* 工作：*co-operate, opera, operation*

ˈop|era house (opera houses) N-COUNT An **opera house** is a theatre that is specially designed for the performance of operas. 歌剧院 ❑ *...Sydney Opera House.* 悉尼歌剧院

op|eran|di /ˌɒpəˈrændaɪ/ → see **modus operandi**

op|er|ate ◆◆◆ /ˈɒpəreɪt/ **(operates, operating, operated)** ■ VERB If you **operate** a business or organization, you work to keep it running properly. If a business or organization **operates**, it carries out its work. 经营；管理；运营；运作 ❑ [v n] *Until his death in 1986 Greenwood owned and operated an enormous pear orchard.* 在1986年去世前，格林伍德一直拥有并管理着一大片梨园。❑ [v] *...allowing commercial banks to operate in the country.* 允许商业银行在该国开展业务 ❑ [v-ing] *Operating costs jumped from £85.3m to £95m.* 运营费用从8,530万英镑激增至9,500万英镑。•**op|era|tion** /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Company finance is to provide funds for the everyday operation of the business.* 公司融资是要为日常业务运营提供资金。■ VERB The way that something **operates** is the way that it works or has a particular effect. 工作；起作用 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Ceiling and wall lights can operate independently.* 顶灯和壁灯可单独开关。❑ [v adv] *The world of work doesn't operate that way.* 职场可不是那样的。•**op|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Why is it the case that taking part-time work is made so difficult by the operation of the benefit system?* 为什么实行福利制度会使打零工变得这么困难？■ VERB When you **operate** a machine or device, or when it **operates**, you make it work. 操作（机器等）；（机器等）运转 ❑ [v n] *A massive rock fall trapped the men as they operated a tunnelling machine.* 这些工人在操作隧道掘进机时被一大块落石困住了。❑ [v] *The number of these machines operating around the world has now reached ten million.* 现在全球在用的这种机器已达1,000万台。•**op|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...over 1,000 dials monitoring every aspect of the operation of the aeroplane.* 监控飞机所有运转细节的上千个仪表盘 ■ VERB When surgeons **operate on** a patient in a hospital, they cut open a patient's body in order to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part. （给…）动手术 ❑ [v +on] *The surgeon who operated on the King released new details of his injuries.* 为国王动手术的外科医生发布了国王伤势的最新详情。❑ [v] *You examine a patient and then you decide whether or not to operate.* 先为病人作检查，然后再决定是否做手术。■ VERB If military forces **are operating in** a particular region, they are in that place in order to carry out their orders. （军队在特定地区）作战，执行任务 ❑ [v prep] *Up to ten thousand Zimbabwean soldiers are operating in Mozambique.* 多达1万名津巴布韦士兵正在莫桑比克执行任务。

Thesaurus 同类词 *operate* Also look up:

V. function, perform, run, work; (*ant.*) break down, fail ■■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *operate* with:

N. operate **a business/company** 经营企业／公司，**schools** operate 学校运转 ■
forces operate 力量发挥作用；部队展开军事活动 ■■■
ADV. operate **efficiently** 高效运转 ■■
operate **independently** 独立运行 ■
V. ***be* allowed to** operate 获准运行，**continue to** operate 继续运行 ■■

op|er|at|ic /ˌɒpəˈrætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Operatic** means relating to opera. 歌剧的 ❑ *...the local amateur operatic society.* 当地业余歌剧协会

op|er|at|ing /ˈɒpəreɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Operating** profits and costs are the money that a company earns and spends in carrying out its ordinary trading activities, in contrast to such things as interest and investment. 经营的；营业的；业务上的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The group made operating profits of £80m before interest.* 该集团实现了8,000万英镑的息前营业利润。

ˈop|er|at|ing room (operating rooms) N-COUNT An **operating room** is the same as an **operating theatre**. 同 operating theatre【AM 美】

ˈop|er|at|ing sys|tem (operating systems) N-COUNT The **operating system** of a computer is its most basic program, which it needs in order to function and run other programs. 操作系统【COMPUTING 计算机】

ˈop|er|at|ing ta|ble (operating tables) N-COUNT An **operating table** is a table which a patient in a hospital lies on during a surgical operation. 手术台

ˈop|er|at|ing thea|tre (operating theatres) N-COUNT An **operating theatre** is a special room in a hospital where surgeons carry out medical operations. 手术室【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **operating room**

op|era|tion ◆◆◆ /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃᵊn/ **(operations)** ■ N-COUNT An **operation** is a highly organized activity that involves many people doing different things. （由大量人员参与、具有高度组织性的）行动 ❑ *The rescue operation began on Friday afternoon.* 救援行动于星期五下午开始。❑ *The soldiers were engaged in a military operation close to the Ugandan border.* 这些士兵参加了乌干达边境附近的一次军事行动。❑ *...a big operation against the drugs trade.* 打击毒品贸易的大规模行动 ■ N-COUNT A business or company can be referred to as an **operation**. 企业；公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Thorn's electronics operation employs around 5,000 people.* 索恩的电子公司雇用了约5,000名员工。❑ *The two parent groups now run their business as a single combined operation.* 两家集团母公司现在合并为一家企业开展业务。■ N-COUNT When a patient has an **operation**, a surgeon cuts open their body in order to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part. 手术 ❑ *Charles was at the clinic recovering from an operation on his arm.* 查尔斯胳膊动了手术，正在诊所进行康复治疗。■ N-UNCOUNT [*in/out of* N] If a system is **in operation**, it is being used. 使用；运作 ❑ *Until the rail links are in operation, passengers can only travel through the tunnel by coach.* 在铁路联络线开通之前，乘客只能乘

坐大客车穿越隧道。 5 N-UNCOUNT [*in/out of* N] If a machine or device is **in operation**, it is working. (机器、设备等的)运转，运行 ❑ *There are three ski lifts in operation.* 有三台滑雪缆车在运行。 6 PHRASE When a rule, system, or plan **comes into operation** or you **put it into operation**, you begin to use it. 开始实施；将…投入使用 ❑ *The Financial Services Act came into operation four years ago.* 《金融服务法》于四年前开始实施。 ❑ *Cheaper energy conservation techniques have been put into operation in the developed world.* 更廉价的节能技术在发达国家已经投入使用。

→ see **hospital**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *operation* with:

N. **relief** operation 救灾行动，**rescue** operation 救援行动 1
ADJ. **covert** operation 秘密行动，**massive** operation 大规模行动，**military** operation 军事行动，**undercover** operation 秘密行动 1
major operation 重大行动；大企业；大手术，**successful** operation 成功的行动(或企业、手术) 1 2 3
emergency operation 紧急行动；急症手术 1 3
V. **carry out an** operation 开展行动，**plan an** operation 筹划行动 1
perform an operation 实施行动(或手术) 1 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *oper = work* 工作：*co-operate, opera, operation*

op|era|tion|al /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A machine or piece of equipment that is **operational** is in use or is ready for use. (机器、设备等)运转的，准备就绪的 ❑ *The whole system will be fully operational by December 1995.* 整个系统到 1995 年 12 月将全面就绪。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Operational** factors or problems relate to the working of a system, device, or plan. (因素、问题等)操作上的，运行中的 ❑ *The nuclear industry was required to prove that every operational and safety aspect had been fully researched.* 核工业被要求证明其在运行与安全各方面都进行过充分研究。•**op|era|tion|al|ly** ADV [oft ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *The device had been used operationally some months previously.* 该设备几个月之前曾投入运行。

op|era|tive /ˈɒpərətɪv/ (**operatives**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A system or service that is **operative** is working or having an effect. 工作的；作业的；有效应的 ❑ *The commercial telephone service was no longer operative.* 商业电话服务已不再运营。 2 N-COUNT An **operative** is a worker, especially one who does work with their hands. 工人；(尤指)技工，操作员 ❑ *In an automated car plant there is not a human operative to be seen.* 自动化汽车制造厂里看不到一个工人。 3 N-COUNT An **operative** is someone who works for a government agency such as the intelligence service. 特工；间谍；密探；情报人员 ❑ *Naturally the CIA wants to protect its operatives.* 中情局自然想保护其特工。 4 PHRASE If you describe a word as **the operative word**, you want to draw attention to it because you think it is important or exactly true in a particular situation. 关键词 ❑ *As long as the operative word is 'greed', you can't count on people keeping the costs down.* 只要"贪婪"占据主导地位，就别指望人们会降低成本。

op|era|tor ◆◇ /ˈɒpəreɪtə/ (**operators**) 1 N-COUNT An **operator** is a person who connects telephone calls at a telephone exchange or in a place such as an office or hotel. 话务员；电话接线员 ❑ *He dialled the operator and put in a call for Rome.* 他拨了接线员的号，让他接通一个到罗马的电话。 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] An **operator** is a person who is employed to operate or control a machine. (机器)操作员，技工 ❑ *...computer operators.* 计算机操作员 3 N-COUNT An **operator** is a person or a company that runs a business. 经营者；运营商 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *...'Tele-Communications', the nation's largest cable TV operator.* 电视通信公司，全国最大的有线电视运营商 4 N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you call someone a good **operator**, you mean that they are skilful at achieving what they want, often in a slightly dishonest way. 作手；操纵者；精明圆滑者 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [+*in*] *...one of the shrewdest political operators in the Arab World.* 阿拉伯世界最精明的政治作手之一 5 → see also **tour operator**

op|er|et|ta /ˌɒpəˈretə/ (**operettas**) N-VAR An **operetta** is a light-hearted opera which has some of the words spoken rather than sung. 小歌剧；轻歌剧

oph|thal|mic /ɒfˈθælmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ophthalmic** means relating to or concerned with the medical care of people's eyes. 眼科学的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Ophthalmic surgeons are now performing laser surgery to correct myopia.* 眼外科医师现在采用激光手术矫正近视。

oph|thal|molo|gist /ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒɪst/ (**ophthalmologists**) N-COUNT An **ophthalmologist** is a medical doctor who specializes in diseases and problems affecting people's eyes. 眼科医生

oph|thal|mol|ogy /ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Ophthalmology** is branch of medicine concerned with people's eyes and the problems that affect them. 眼科学

opi|ate /ˈəʊpɪət/ (**opiates**) N-COUNT An **opiate** is a drug that contains opium. Opiates are used to reduce pain or to help people to sleep. (用于镇痛或安眠的)鸦片制剂

opine /əʊˈpaɪn/ (**opines, opining, opined**) VERB To **opine** means to express your opinion. 认为；主张；发表意见 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v with quote] *'She's probably had a row with her boyfriend,' Charles opined.* "她大概跟男朋友吵架了。"查尔斯说道。 ❑ [v that] *He opined that the navy would have to start again from the beginning.* 他认为海军将不得不再从零开始。 [Also v *+on/about*]

opin|ion ◆◆◇ /əˈpɪnjən/ (**opinions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N, N that] Your **opinion** about something is what you think or believe about it. 意见；见解；主张 ❑ *I wasn't asking for your opinion, Dick.* 我没有问你的意见，迪克。 ❑ *He held the opinion that a government should think before introducing a tax.* 他认为政府在开征新税前应仔细斟酌。 ❑ *Most who expressed an opinion spoke favorably of Thomas.* 大多数发表看法的人都支持托马斯。 2 N-SING Your **opinion of** someone is your judgment of their character or ability. (对某人的)评价，印象 ❑ [+*of*] *That improved Mrs Goole's already favourable opinion of him.* 那件事加深了古尔太太对他的好感。 3 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the beliefs or views that people have as **opinion**. 舆论 ❑ *Some, I suppose, might even be in positions to influence opinion.* 有些人，我认为，甚至有可能影响舆论。 ❑ [+*about*] *There is a broad consensus of opinion about the policies which should be pursued.* 对于应当实行何种政策，舆论达成了广泛共识。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] An **opinion** from an expert is the advice or judgment that they give you in the subject that they know a lot about. (专家的)意见，鉴定 ❑ *Even if you have had a regular physical check-up recently, you should still seek a medical opinion.* 即使近期做过常规体检，也应当征求医生的意见。 5 → see also **public opinion, second opinion** 6 PHRASE You add expressions such as **'in my opinion'** or **'in their opinion'** to a statement in order to indicate that it is what you or someone else thinks, and is not necessarily a fact. 在…看来；据…的意见 ❑ *Well he's not making a very good job of it in my opinion.* 然而，在我看来，这件事他做得不尽如人意。 7 PHRASE If someone is **of the opinion that** something is the case, that is what they believe. 持…观点；认为；相信 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Frank is of the opinion that the 1934 yacht should have won.* 弗兰克认为本该是那艘 1934 年的帆船获胜。 8 **a matter of opinion** → see **matter**

Thesaurus 同类词 *opinion* Also look up:

N. estimation, feeling, judgment, thought, viewpoint 1 2 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *opinion* with:

ADJ. **favourable** opinion 好评 2
expert opinion 专家意见，**legal** opinion 法律意见，**majority** opinion 多数人的意见，**medical** opinion 医生的意见 3 4
V. **express an** opinion 发表意见，**give an** opinion 作出评论，**share an** opinion 意见一致 1 2
ask for an opinion 征求意见 1 2 4

opin|ion|at|ed /əˈpɪnjəneɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **opinionated**, you mean that they have very strong opinions and refuse to accept that they may be wrong. 固执己见的；顽固的 ❑ *Sue is the extrovert in the family; opinionated, talkative and passionate*

O

about politics. 休是家中的外向行动派，性格固执，能说会道，热衷政治。

o'pin|ion for|mer (opinion formers) also **opinion maker** N-COUNT **Opinion formers** are people who have a lot of influence over what the public thinks about things. 左右舆论者；舆论导向者

o'pin|ion poll (opinion polls) N-COUNT An **opinion poll** involves asking people's opinions on a particular subject, especially one concerning politics. (尤指政治议题的)民意调查 ❑ *Nearly three-quarters of people questioned in an opinion poll agreed with the government's decision.* 将近 3/4 的民意调查受访者赞同政府的决定。

opium /'əʊpɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Opium** is a powerful drug made from the juice or sap of a type of poppy. Opium is used in medicines that relieve pain or help someone sleep. 鸦片；阿片

opos|sum /ə'pɒsəm/ **(opossums)** N-VAR An **opossum** is a small animal that lives in America. It carries its young in a pouch on its body, and has thick fur and a long tail. 负鼠(美洲有袋类动物)

op|po|nent ◆◇ /ə'pəʊnənt/ **(opponents)** ❶ N-COUNT [usu with poss] A politician's **opponents** are other politicians who belong to a different party or who have different aims or policies. (政治上的)对手，敌手 ❑ [+in] *...Mr Kennedy's opponent in the leadership contest.* 与肯尼迪先生争夺领导权的对手 ❑ *He described the detention without trial of political opponents as a cowardly act.* 他称未经审判就将政敌关押起来是懦夫之举。❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] In a sporting contest, your **opponent** is the person who is playing against you. (体育比赛中的)对手 ❑ *Norris twice knocked down his opponent in the early rounds of the fight.* 诺里斯在头几个回合中两次击倒对手。❸ N-COUNT The **opponents of** an idea or policy do not agree with it and do not want it to be carried out. (观点、政策等的)反对者 ❑ [+of] *...opponents of the spread of nuclear weapons.* 反对核武器扩散的人士

→ see **chess**

op|por|tune /'ɒpə'tjuːn, AM 美 -tuːn/ ADJ If something happens at an **opportune** time or is **opportune**, it happens at the time that is most convenient for someone or most likely to lead to success. (时机)恰当的，适宜的；及时的；适时的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I believe that I have arrived at a very opportune moment.* 我想我到得正是时候。❑ *The timing of the meetings was opportune.* 会议时间安排得恰到好处。

op|por|tun|ism /ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪzəm, AM 美 -'tuːn-/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's behaviour as **opportunism**, you are criticizing them for taking advantage of any opportunity that occurs in order to gain money or power, without thinking about whether their actions are right or wrong. 机会主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Energy Minister responded by saying that the opposition's concern for the environment was political opportunism.* 能源部长回应说，反对派对环境问题的关切是政治上的机会主义。

op|por|tun|ist /ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪst, AM 美 -'tuːn-/ **(opportunists)** ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **opportunist**, you are critical of them because they take advantage of any situation in order to gain money or power, without considering whether their actions are right or wrong. (人)机会主义的，投机取巧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...corrupt and opportunist politicians.* 腐化堕落、投机取巧的政客 •N-COUNT An **opportunist** is someone who is opportunist. 机会主义者；投机取巧者 ❑ *Like most successful politicians, Sinclair was an opportunist.* 跟大多数得志的政客一样，辛克莱也是个机会主义者。❑ *Car thieves are opportunists.* 偷车贼是瞅准机会就下手。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Opportunist** actions are not planned, but are carried out in order to take advantage of a situation that has just occurred. (行动)机会性的，临时抓住机会的 ❑ *Eric Cantona made the game safe with a brilliant opportunist goal.* 比赛中埃里克·坎通纳攻入一粒精彩的机会球，锁定胜局。

op|por|tun|is|tic /ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪstɪk, AM 美 -tuː 'n-/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **opportunistic**, you are critical of them because they take advantage of situations in order to gain money or power, without thinking about whether their actions are right or wrong. (行为)机会主义的，投机取巧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many of the party's members joined only for opportunistic reasons.* 该党很多党员只是抱着投机取巧的心理才入党的。•**op|por|tun|is|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *This nationalist feeling has been exploited opportunistically by several important politicians.* 几位头面政客不失时机地利用起了这种民族主义情绪。

op|por|tu|nity ◆◇ /ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪti, AM 美 -'tuːn-/ **(opportunities)** ❶ N-VAR [oft N to-inf] An **opportunity** is a situation in which it is possible for you to do something that you want to do. 机会；时机 ❑ *I had an opportunity to go to New York and study.* 我有过一个去纽约学习的机会。❑ [+for] *I want to see more opportunities for young people.* 我希望看到年轻人能有更多机会。❑ *...equal opportunities in employment.* 同等就业机会 ❷ → see also **photo opportunity**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *opportunity* with:

N. **business** opportunity 商业机会，**employment** opportunity 就业机会，**investment** opportunity 投资机会
ADJ. **economic** opportunity 经济机会，**educational** opportunity 教育机会，**equal** opportunity 同等机会，**golden** opportunity 黄金机会，**great** opportunity 良机，**lost** opportunity 错失的机会，**rare** opportunity 难得的机会，**unique** opportunity 绝无仅有的机会
V. **have an** opportunity 有机会，**miss an** opportunity 错过机会，**see an** opportunity 看到机会，**seize an** opportunity 抓住机会，opportunity **to speak** 发言的机会，**take advantage of an** opportunity 利用机会

op|pose ◆◇ /ə'pəʊz/ **(opposes, opposing, opposed)** VERB If you **oppose** someone or **oppose** their plans or ideas, you disagree with what they want to do and try to prevent them from doing it. 反对；不赞成 ❑ [v n] *Mr Taylor was not bitter towards those who had opposed him.* 泰勒先生对反对过他的那些人并未怀恨在心。❑ [v n] *Many parents oppose bilingual education in schools.* 很多家长反对学校实行双语教育。

op|posed ◆◇ /ə'pəʊzd/ ❶ ADJ If you **are opposed to** something, you disagree with it or disapprove of it. 反对的；不赞成的 ❑ [+to] *I am utterly opposed to any form of terrorism.* 我坚决反对任何形式的恐怖主义。❷ ADJ You say that two ideas or systems are **opposed** when they are opposite to each other or very different from each other. 对立的；相反的；迥异的 ❑ [+to] *...people with policies almost diametrically opposed to his own.* 政策与他几乎截然相反的人 ❑ *This was a straight conflict of directly opposed aims.* 这是完全对立的目标之间的正面冲突。❸ PHRASE You use **as opposed to** when you want to make it clear that you are talking about one particular thing and not something else. 而不是 ❑ *We ate in the restaurant, as opposed to the bistro.* 我们是在餐厅吃的饭，而不是在小饭馆。

op|pos|ing /ə'pəʊzɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Opposing** ideas or tendencies are totally different from each other. (观点、倾向等)对立的，截然相反的 ❑ *I have a friend who has the opposing view and felt that the war was immoral.* 我有位朋友的看法截然不同，他认为这场战争是不道德的。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Opposing** groups of people disagree about something or are in competition with one another. (群体)对立的，对抗的 ❑ *The Georgian leader said in a radio address that he still favoured dialogue between the opposing sides.* 这位格鲁吉亚领导人在广播讲话中称他依然赞成对立双方进行对话。❑ *The opposing team must in turn try to keep the ball in the air before hitting it back over the net.* 对方队员必须轮流击球，在球落地前击球过网。

op|po|site ◆◇ /'ɒpəzɪt/ **(opposites)** ❶ PREP If one thing is **opposite** another, it is on the other side of a space from it. 在…的对面 ❑ *Jennie had sat opposite her at breakfast.* 珍妮吃早餐时坐在她对面。•ADV [ADV after v] **Opposite** is also an adverb. ❑ *He looked up at the buildings opposite, but could see no open window.* 他抬头看对面的楼，但没有看见哪扇窗户开着。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **opposite** side or part of something is the side or part that is furthest away from you. 另一边的；对面的 ❑ *...the opposite corner of the room.* 房间的对角 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n, v-link ADJ, Also v-link ADJ *to* n] **Opposite** is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions, and winning and losing are opposite results in a game. (同类事物在特定方面)截然相反

的，全然不同的 ❑ *All the cars driving in the opposite direction had their headlights on.* 对面驶来的车都亮着大灯。❑ *I should have written the notes in the opposite order.* 我本应按相反的顺序记笔记的。4 N-COUNT **The opposite of** someone or something is the person or thing that is most different from them. 对立物；对立面 ❑ *Ritter was a very complex man but Marius was the opposite, a simple farmer.* 里特城府很深，而马里厄斯则恰恰相反，是个淳朴的农民。❑ *Well, whatever he says you can bet he's thinking the opposite.* 呃，不管他说什么，都可以断定他想的完全是另一套。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *opposite* with:

ADV. **directly** opposite 正对面 1
exactly (the) opposite 正对面；恰恰相反，**precisely (the)** opposite 正对面；完全相反 1 3 4
quite the opposite 刚好相反 3 4
ADJ. **complete** opposite 完全相反，**exact** opposite 恰恰相反 4
N. opposite **corner** 对角，opposite **end** 相反端，opposite **side** 另一边 2
opposite **direction** 反向，opposite **effect** 反效果 3
PREP. **the** opposite **of** *someone/something* …的对立面 4

ˌop|po|site ˈnum|ber (**opposite numbers**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **opposite number** is a person who has the same job or rank as you, but works in a different department, firm, or organization. （其他部门、公司、组织中的）对等者，职务相同者，同级别者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The French Defence Minister is to visit Japan later this month for talks with his Japanese opposite number.* 本月晚些时候法国防长将访问日本，与日本防卫大臣举行会谈。

ˌop|po|site ˈsex N-SING If you are talking about men and refer to **the opposite sex**, you mean women. If you are talking about women and refer to **the opposite sex**, you mean men. 异性 ❑ *Body language can also be used to attract members of the opposite sex.* 肢体语言也可以用来吸引异性。

op|po|si|tion ◆◇ /ˌɒpəˈzɪʃᵊn/ (**oppositions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Opposition** is strong, angry, or violent disagreement and disapproval. （强烈的）反对，不赞成 ❑ *The government is facing a new wave of opposition in the form of a student strike.* 政府面临着学生通过罢课掀起的新一轮反对浪潮。❑ [+to] *Much of the opposition to this plan has come from the media.* 该计划的主要反对声音来自媒体。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing, oft N n] **The opposition** is the political parties or groups that are opposed to a government. （与政府意见相左的）反对派，反对党 ❑ *The main opposition parties boycotted the election, saying it would not be conducted fairly.* 主要反对党联合抵制这次选举，认为选举无法公正举行。3 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu sing] In a country's parliament or legislature, **the opposition** refers to the politicians or political parties that form part of the parliament or legislature, but are not the government. （议会或立法机构中的）反对派，反对党 ❑ *…the Leader of the Opposition.* 反对党领袖 4 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The opposition** is the person or team you are competing against in a sports event. （体育比赛中的）对手 ❑ [+for] *Poland provide the opposition for the Scots' last warm-up match at home.* 波兰队是苏格兰队上个主场热身赛的对手。

op|press /əˈpres/ (**oppresses, oppressing, oppressed**) 1 VERB To **oppress** people means to treat them cruelly, or to prevent them from having the same opportunities, freedom, and benefits as others. 压迫；压制 ❑ [be V-ed] *These people often are oppressed by the governments of the countries they find themselves in.* 这些人经常受到所在国政府的压迫。❑ [V n] *We are not normal like everybody else. If we were they wouldn't be oppressing us.* 我们跟其他正常人不一样。否则，他们就不会压迫我们了。[Also V, V n +with] 2 VERB If something **oppresses** you, it makes you feel depressed, anxious, and uncomfortable. 使压抑；使苦恼；使心情沉重【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *It was not just the weather which oppressed her.* 让她心烦的不只是天气。

op|pressed /əˈprest/ ADJ People who are **oppressed** are treated cruelly or are prevented from having the same opportunities, freedom, and benefits as others. 受压迫的；受压制的 ❑ [+by] *Before they took power, they felt oppressed by the white English speakers who controlled things.* 他们夺权前，觉得受到了那些控制一切的说英语的白人的压迫。•N-PLURAL **The oppressed** are people who are oppressed. （总称）受压迫者，受压制者 ❑ *…a sense of community with the poor and oppressed.* 对穷人和受压迫者的认同感

op|pres|sion /əˈpreʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Oppression** is the cruel or unfair treatment of a group of people. 压迫；压制 ❑ *…an attempt to escape political oppression.* 逃避政治压迫的努力 [Also +of]

op|pres|sive /əˈpresɪv/ 1 ADJ If you describe a society, its laws, or customs as **oppressive**, you think they treat people cruelly and unfairly. （社会、法律、习俗等）压迫的，压制的，暴虐的 ❑ *The new laws will be just as oppressive as those they replace.* 新法只会与它们所取代的旧法一样暴虐。❑ *…refugees from the oppressive regime.* 逃离暴政的难民 2 ADJ If you describe the weather or the atmosphere in a room as **oppressive**, you mean that it is unpleasantly hot and damp. （天气、空气等）闷热的，湿热的 ❑ *The oppressive afternoon heat had quite tired him out.* 下午闷热的天气使他疲惫不堪。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **oppressive** situation makes you feel depressed and uncomfortable. 让人感到压抑的；令人心情沉重的 ❑ *…the oppressive sadness that weighed upon him like a physical pain.* 如肉体疼痛一样压在他心头的郁结的悲伤

op|pres|sor /əˈpresəʳ/ (**oppressors**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] An **oppressor** is a person or group of people that is treating another person or group of people cruelly or unfairly. 压迫者；压制者 ❑ *Lacking sovereignty, they could organise no defence against their oppressors.* 没有主权，他们无法组织起来反抗压迫者。

op|pro|brium /əˈprəʊbrɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Opprobrium** is open criticism or disapproval of something that someone has done. （公开的）批评，抨击，反对【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *His political opinions have attracted the opprobrium of the Left.* 他的政治观点遭到左派抨击。

opt ◆◇ /ɒpt/ (**opts, opting, opted**) VERB If you **opt for** something, or **opt to** do something, you choose it or decide to do it in preference to anything else. 选择；作出抉择 ❑ [V +for] *Depending on your circumstances you may wish to opt for one method or the other.* 依据自身情况，你可能希望选择这种或那种方法。❑ [V to-inf] *Our students can also opt to stay in residence.* 我们的学生也可以选择住校。

▶opt in PHRASAL VERB If you can **opt in to** something, you are able to choose to be part of an agreement or system. 选择加入 ❑ [V P +to] *He proposed that only those countries which were willing and able should opt in to phase three.* 他提议只有那些有意愿、有能力的国家才应选择参与第三阶段。❑ [V P] *He didn't exactly opt out because he never opted in.* 确切地说他并没有退出，因为他压根儿就没有加入。

▶opt out PHRASAL VERB If you **opt out of** something, you choose to be no longer involved in it. 选择退出 ❑ [V P +of] *… powers for hospitals to opt out of health authority control.* 医院选择退出卫生局管理体系的权力 ❑ [V P] *Under the agreement the Vietnamese can opt out at any time.* 依据该协定，越南可以随时选择退出。

Word Link 词根词缀 *opt = choosing* 选择：*adopt, co-opt, opt*

op|tic /ˈɒptɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Optic** means relating to the eyes or to sight. 眼的；视力的；视觉的 ❑ *The reason for this is that the optic nerve is a part of the brain.* 这其中的原因在于视神经是大脑的一部分。2 → see also **optics**

→ see **eye, laser**

op|ti|cal /ˈɒptɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Optical** devices, processes, and effects involve or relate to vision, light, or images. 光的；光学的；视力的；视觉的 ❑ *…optical telescopes.* 光学望远镜 ❑ *…the optical effects of volcanic dust in the stratosphere.* 火山灰在平流层造成的光学效应

Word Link 词根词缀 *op = eye* 眼：*optical, optician, optometrist*

ˌop|ti|cal ˈfi|bre (**optical fibres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **optical fiber**

N-VAR An **optical fibre** is a very thin thread of glass inside a protective coating. Optical fibres are used to carry information in the form of light. 光纤；光导纤维；光学纤维

O

optical illusion (optical illusions) N-COUNT An **optical illusion** is something that tricks your eyes so that what you think you see is different from what is really there. 视错觉 ❑ *Sloping walls on the bulk of the building create an optical illusion.* 大楼主体的斜墙给人造成一种视错觉。

optician /ɒpˈtɪʃᵊn/ (opticians) 1 N-COUNT An **optician** is someone whose job involves testing people's sight, and making or selling glasses and contact lenses. 验光配镜师；眼镜商 2 N-COUNT An **optician** or an **optician's** is a shop where you can have your eyes tested and buy glasses and contact lenses. 眼镜店 ❑ *Some may need specialist treatment at the optician's.* 有些人可能需要到眼镜店接受专业处置。

Word Link 词根词缀 *op ≈ eye* 眼：*optical, optician, optometrist*

optics /ˈɒptɪks/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Optics** is the branch of science concerned with vision, sight, and light. 光学 2 → see also **fibre optics**

optimal /ˈɒptɪmᵊl/ → see **optimum**

optimism /ˈɒptɪmɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Optimism** is the feeling of being hopeful about the future or about the success of something in particular. 乐观 ❑ *The Indian Prime Minister has expressed optimism about India's future relations with the U.S.A.* 印度总理对未来的印美关系表示乐观。❑ *...a mood of cautious optimism.* 谨慎乐观的心态

Word Link 词根词缀 *ism ≈ action or state* 动作；状态：*communism, optimism, patriotism*

Word Link 词根词缀 *optim ≈ the best* 最好：*optimism, optimize, optimum*

optimist /ˈɒptɪmɪst/ (optimists) N-COUNT An **optimist** is someone who is hopeful about the future. 乐观者 ❑ *Optimists reckon house prices will move up with inflation this year.* 乐观者认为今年房价会随通货膨胀上行。

optimistic ◆◇◇ /ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ that] Someone who is **optimistic** is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular. 乐观的 ❑ *The President says she is optimistic that an agreement can be worked out soon.* 总统说她对很快达成协议持乐观态度。❑ *Michael was in a jovial and optimistic mood.* 迈克尔情绪愉快乐观。[Also +about] •**optimistically** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Both sides have spoken optimistically about the talks.* 双方都对会谈表示乐观。

optimize /ˈɒptɪmaɪz/ (optimizes, optimizing, optimized)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **optimise**

1 VERB To **optimize** a plan, system, or machine means to arrange or design it so that it operates as smoothly and efficiently as possible. 使最优化；使尽可能流畅高效【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *The new systems have been optimised for running Microsoft Windows.* 新系统已经进行了优化处理，以便运行微软视窗。2 VERB To **optimize** a situation or opportunity means to get as much advantage or benefit from it as you can. 充分利用（形势或机遇）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *What can you do to optimize your family situation?* 你如何能充分利用自己的家境？

optimum /ˈɒptɪməm/ or **optimal** ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **optimum** or **optimal** level or state of something is the best level or state that it could achieve. 最优的；最佳的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Aim to do some physical activity three times a week for optimum health.* 要力争每周进行 3 次身体锻炼，以达到最佳的健康状况。❑ *...regions in which optimal conditions for farming can be created.* 能创造最适宜耕种条件的地区

option ◆◆◇ /ˈɒpʃᵊn/ (options) 1 N-COUNT An **option** is something that you can choose to do in preference to one or more alternatives. 选项 ❑ *He's argued from the start that America and its allies are putting too much emphasis on the military option.* 他从一开始就认为美国及其盟国过于强调军事选项。❑ *What other options do you have?* 你还有别的选项吗？2 N-SING [N to-inf] If you have the **option** of doing something, you can choose whether to do it or not. 选择权 ❑ [+of] *Criminals are given the option of going to jail or facing public humiliation.* 罪犯可以选择坐牢，也可以选择当众受辱。❑ *We had no option but to abandon the meeting.* 我们别无选择，只有放弃这次会面。3 N-COUNT In business, an **option** is an agreement or contract that gives someone the right to buy or sell something such as property or shares at a future date. 期权【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Each bank has granted the other an option on 19.9% of its shares.* 两家银行都给予对方本行 19.9% 股份的期权。4 N-COUNT An **option** is one of a number of subjects which a student can choose to study as a part of his or her course. 选修课 ❑ *Several options are offered for the student's senior year.* 毕业班学生开设有几门选修课。5 PHRASE If you **keep** your **options open** or **leave** your **options open**, you delay making a decision about something. 暂不作决定 ❑ *I am keeping my options open. I have not made a decision on either matter.* 我暂不作决定。这两件事我都还没有作出决定。6 PHRASE If you take the **soft option**, you do the thing that is easiest or least likely to cause trouble in a particular situation. 最容易的选择；最保险的选择【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The job of chairman can no longer be regarded as a convenient soft option.* 不能再以为董事长这份工作是那么容易做的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *option* Also look up:

N. alternative, choice, opportunity, preference, selection 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *option* with:

ADJ. **available** option 现有选项，**best** option 最佳选项，**other** option 其他选项，**viable** option 可行的选项 1 2

V. **have an/the** option 有选择 1 2
choose an option 选择一个选项；选择选修课 1 4
option **to buy/purchase** 买入期权，**exercise an** option 行使期权 3

optional /ˈɒpʃənᵊl/ ADJ If something is **optional**, you can choose whether or not you do it or have it. 可选的；非强制的 ❑ *Sex education is a sensitive area for some parents, and thus it should remain optional.* 性教育对某些家长而言是个敏感领域，因此应该保持其非强制性。

optometrist /ɒpˈtɒmətrɪst/ (optometrists) N-COUNT An **optometrist** is the same as an **optician**. 同 optician【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **optician**

opt-out (opt-outs) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **opt-out** school or hospital has chosen to leave local government control and manage itself using national government money. （学校或医院）选择不受当地政府管辖的【BRIT 英】❑ *...teachers at opt-out schools.* 选择不受当地政府管辖的学校的教师 2 N-COUNT You can refer to the action taken by a school or hospital in which they choose not to be controlled by a local government authority as an **opt-out**. （学校或医院）选择不受当地政府管辖【BRIT 英】❑ *More freedom and choice will be given to parents, and the school opt-outs will be stepped up.* 家长将会获得更多的自由和选择权，选择脱离地方政府管辖的学校会越来越多。3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **opt-out** clause in an agreement gives people the choice not to be involved in one part of that agreement. （协议条款）允许退出的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...an opt-out clause.* 退出条款 4 N-COUNT You can refer to the action of choosing not to be involved in a particular part of an agreement as an **opt-out**. （针对协议特定部分的）退出 ❑ *...a list of demands, such as opt-outs from some parts of the treaty.* 一系列要求，如退出条约部分条款

opulent /ˈɒpjʊlənt/ 1 ADJ **Opulent** things or places look grand and expensive. 豪华的；奢侈的；富丽堂皇的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an opulent office on Wimpole Street in London's West End.* 伦敦西区温波尔街上一间豪华办公室 •**opulence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the elegant opulence of the German embassy.* 德国大使馆的典雅堂皇 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Opulent** people are very wealthy and spend a lot of money. 富有的；阔绰的；挥金如土的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Most of the cash went on supporting his opulent lifestyle.* 大部分现金都花在了维系他挥金如土的生活方式上。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ulent ≈ full of* 充满…的：*corpulent, fraudulent, opulent*

opus /ˈəʊpəs, ˈɒpəs/ (**opuses** or **opera**) 1 N-COUNT An **opus** is a piece of classical music by a particular composer. **Opus** is usually followed by a number which indicates at what point the piece was written. The abbreviation **op.** is also used.（按创作次序排列的特定作曲家的）编号作品（缩略形式为 op.）❑ *...Beethoven's Piano Sonata in E minor, Opus 90.* 贝多芬的第 90 号 E 小调钢琴奏鸣曲 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an artistic work such as a piece of music or writing or a painting as an **opus**. 艺术作品（如音乐作品、著作、画作等）❑ *...the new opus from Peter Gabriel.* 彼得·加布里埃尔的新作 3 → see also **magnum opus**

or ◆◆◆ /ə, STRONG 强读 ɔː/ 1 CONJ You use **or** to link two or more alternatives.（连接两个或两个以上可选项）或，或者，还是 ❑ *'Tea or coffee?' John asked.* "茶还是咖啡？"约翰问道。❑ *He said he would try to write or call as soon as he reached the Canary Islands.* 他说他一到加那利群岛就会设法写信或者打电话来。❑ *Students are asked to take another course in English, or science, or mathematics.* 学生被要求在英语、科学和数学中再选一门课。 2 CONJ You use **or** to give another alternative, when the first alternative is introduced by 'either' or 'whether'.（与 either 或 whether 连用，给出另一个选项）或，还是，要么 ❑ *Items like bread, milk and meat were either unavailable or could be obtained only on the black market.* 面包、牛奶、肉之类的东西要么买不到，要么只能去黑市买。❑ *Either you can talk to him, or I will.* 要么你跟他谈，要么我谈。❑ *I don't know whether people will buy it or not.* 我不知道是否会有人买。 3 CONJ You use **or** between two numbers to indicate that you are giving an approximate amount.（用于两个数字之间表示概数）或，大约 ❑ *Everyone benefited from limiting their intake of tea to just three or four cups a day.* 每天只喝三四杯茶对身体有益。❑ *Normally he asked questions, and had a humorous remark or two.* 通常他提问题，还会冒出一两句俏皮话。 4 CONJ You use **or** to introduce a comment which corrects or modifies what you have just said.（用于更正或补充刚说过的话）或者说 ❑ *The man was a fool, he thought, or at least incompetent.* 那人是个傻瓜，他想，或者至少不称职。❑ *There was nothing more he wanted, or so he thought.* 他别无所求，或者说他是这么想的。 5 CONJ If you say that someone should do something **or** something unpleasant will happen, you are warning them that if they do not do it, the unpleasant thing will happen.（用于警告）否则，要不然 ❑ *She had to have the operation, or she would die.* 她必须动手术，要不然就没命了。 6 CONJ You use **or** to introduce something which is evidence for the truth of a statement you have just made.（用于证明刚刚所述属实）否则，要不然 ❑ *He must have thought Jane was worth it or he wouldn't have wasted time on her, I suppose.* 他一定认为简值得他这么做，否则他不会在她身上浪费时间，我想。 7 PHRASE You use **or no** or **or not** to emphasize that a particular thing makes no difference to what is going to happen.（表示特定事物对即将发生的事没有影响）不管是不是…【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Chairman or no, if I want to stop the project, I can.* 不管我是不是董事长，只要我想停止这个项目，我就办得到。❑ *The first difficulty is that, old-fashioned or not, it is very good.* 首要的难题是，过时也好，不过时也罢，它很不错。 8 PHRASE You use **or no** between two occurrences of the same noun in order to say that whether something is true or not makes no difference to a situation.（用于重复的同一名词之间，表示某事物是否属实对形势没有影响）不管是否有…，无论有没有… ❑ *The next day, rain or no rain, it was business as usual.* 第二天，下雨与否，一切照常。 9 **or else** → see **else** 10 **or other** → see **other** 11 **or so** → see **so** 12 **or something** → see **something**

-or /-ə^{r}/ SUFFIX **-or** is used at the end of nouns that refer to people or things which perform a particular action.（用于名词词尾）表示"实施…动作的人或物" ❑ *...a major investor.* 主要投资者 ❑ *...the translator.* 译员 ❑ *...an electric generator.* 发电机

oracle /ˈɒrəkᵊl, AM 美 ˈɔːr-/ (**oracles**) N-COUNT In ancient Greece, an **oracle** was a priest or priestess who made statements about future events or about the truth.（古希腊的）传神谕者，神使，宣示神谕的祭司

oral /ˈɔːrəl/ (**orals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Oral** communication is spoken rather than written.（交流）口头的 ❑ *...the written and oral traditions of ancient cultures.* 文字记载和口头传说的古代文化 ❑ *...an oral agreement.* 口头协议 •**orally** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *...their ability to present ideas orally and in writing.* 他们口头与笔头表达观点的能力 2 N-COUNT An **oral** is an examination, especially in a foreign language, that is spoken rather than written.（尤指外语）口试 ❑ *I spoke privately to the candidate after the oral.* 口试后我私下里与那位考生谈了谈。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **oral** to indicate that something is done with a person's mouth or relates to a person's mouth.口的；口腔的；用口的 ❑ *...good oral hygiene.* 良好的口腔卫生 •**orally** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *...antibiotic tablets taken orally.* 口服的抗生素片

oral history N-VAR **Oral history** consists of spoken memories, stories, and songs, and the study of these, as a way of communicating and discovering information about the past.口述史学；口述历史

oral sex N-UNCOUNT **Oral sex** is sexual activity involving contact between a person's mouth and their partner's genitals.口交

orange ◆◇◇ /ˈɒrɪndʒ, AM 美 ˈɔːr-/ (**oranges**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **orange** is of a colour between red and yellow.橙色；橘色 ❑ *...men in bright orange uniforms.* 身着亮橙色制服的男子 2 N-VAR [oft N n] An **orange** is a round juicy fruit with a thick, orange coloured skin.柑橘；橙子；橘子 ❑ *...orange trees.* 橙子树 ❑ *...fresh orange juice.* 鲜橙汁 3 N-UNCOUNT **Orange** is a drink that is made from or tastes of oranges.橙汁；橘子水 ❑ *...vodka and orange.* 橙汁伏特加

→ see **rainbow**

orange blossom N-UNCOUNT The flowers of the orange tree are called **orange blossom.** Orange blossom is white and is traditionally associated with weddings in Europe and America.橙花，香橙花（白色，传统上用于欧美婚礼）

orangery /ˈɒrɪndʒri, AM 美 ˈɔːr-/ (**orangeries**) N-COUNT An **orangery** is a building with glass walls and roof which is used for growing orange trees and other plants which need to be kept warm.柑橘温室

orangey /ˈɒrɪndʒi, AM 美 ˈɔːr-/ ADJ **Orangey** means slightly orange in colour.略带橙色的；泛橙色的 •ADJ **Orangey** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *The hall is decorated in bright orangey-red with black and gold woodwork.* 大厅用鲜艳的橘红色装饰，木建部分漆成黑色和金色。

orang-utan /ɔːˌræŋ uːˈtæn/ (**orang-utans**) also **orang-utang, orangutan, orang-outan** N-COUNT An **orang-utan** is an ape with long reddish hair that comes from Borneo and Sumatra.猩猩（分布于加里曼丹和苏门答腊二岛）

oration /əˈreɪʃᵊn, AM 美 ɔːˈr-/ (**orations**) N-COUNT An **oration** is a formal speech made in public.演说；演讲【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a brief funeral oration.* 简短的悼词

orator /ˈɒrətəʳ, AM 美 ˈɔːr-/ (**orators**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] An **orator** is someone who is skilled at making formal speeches, especially ones which affect people's feelings and beliefs.（尤指能影响人们情感和思想的）演说家，演讲家，雄辩家 ❑ [+of] *Lenin was the great orator of the Russian Revolution.* 列宁是俄国革命时期伟大的演说家。

oratorical /ˌɒrəˈtɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 ˌɔːrəˈtɔːr-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Oratorical** means relating to or using oratory.演说的；演说术的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He reached oratorical heights which left him and some of his players in tears.* 他演讲到慷慨激昂之处，他自己和他指导的一些运动员不禁热泪盈眶。

oratorio /ˌɒrəˈtɔːriəʊ, AM 美 ˌɔːr-/ (**oratorios**) N-COUNT An **oratorio** is a long piece of music with a religious theme which is written for singers and an orchestra.（宗教主题的）清唱剧，神剧

oratory /ˈɒrətəri, AM 美 ˈɔːrətɔːri/ (**oratories**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Oratory** is the art of making formal speeches which strongly affect people's feelings and beliefs.演说术；演讲术；雄辩术【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He displayed determination as well as powerful oratory.* 他既展示了震撼人心的雄辩术，又彰显了矢志不移的决心。 2 N-COUNT [oft in names] An **oratory** is a room or building where Christians go to pray.（基督徒的）祈祷室，小礼拜堂 ❑ *The wedding will be at the Brompton Oratory next month.* 婚礼将于下月在布朗普顿礼拜堂举行。

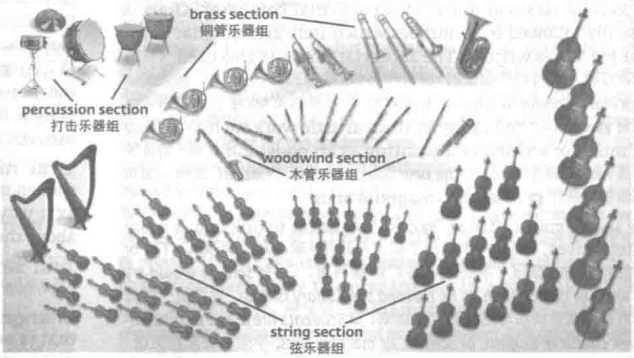
orb /ɔːb/ (**orbs**) 1 N-COUNT An **orb** is something that is shaped like a ball, for example the sun or moon.球状物（如太阳、月

O

Word Web 话题词汇 orchestra 管弦乐队

The modern **symphony orchestra** usually has from 60 to 100 **musicians**. The largest group of musicians are in the **string** section. It gives the orchestra its rich, flowing sound. String **instruments** include **violins**, **violas**, **cellos**, and usually **double basses**. **Flutes**, **oboes**, **clarinets**, and **bassoons** make up the **woodwind** section. The **brass** section is usually quite small. Too much of this sound could overwhelm the more delicate strings. Brass **instruments** include the **French horn**, **trumpet**, **trombone** and **tuba**. The size of the **percussion section** depends on the **composition** being performed. However, there is almost always a **timpani** player.

现代交响乐团通常有 60 到 100 名演奏家。最大的演奏群体是弦乐器组，给管弦乐队带来丰富、流畅的乐音。弦乐器包括小提琴、中提琴、大提琴，通常还有低音提琴。长笛、双簧管、单簧管和低音管构成了木管乐器组。铜管乐器组通常人数很少，太多铜管乐器的声音可能会淹没更细腻的弦乐声。铜管乐器包括法国号、小号、长号和大号。打击乐器组的规模取决于演奏的作品。不过，几乎总有一个定音鼓是不可或缺的。



亮）【LITERARY 文】❑ *The moon's round orb would shine high in the sky, casting its velvety light on everything.* 圆球形的月亮会高悬在夜空中，将柔和的月光洒向人间万物。❷ N-COUNT An **orb** is a small, ornamental ball with a cross on top that is carried by some kings or queens at important ceremonies. 宝球（顶部饰有十字架，某些国王或女王在重大仪式上携带）

Word Link 词根词缀 *orb ≈ circle* 圆；*exorbitant, orb, orbit*

or|bit /'ɔːrbɪt/ (**orbits, orbiting, orbited**) ❶ N-VAR [oft *in/into* N] An **orbit** is the curved path in space that is followed by an object going round and round a planet, moon, or star.（天体等运行的）轨道 ❑ *Mars and Earth have orbits which change with time.* 火星与地球的轨道随着时间而变化。❑ *The planet is probably in orbit around a small star.* 这颗行星可能正环绕着一颗小恒星运行。❷ VERB If something such as a satellite **orbits** a planet, moon, or sun, it moves around it in a continuous, curving path.（卫星等）环绕…运行 ❑ [V n] *In 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first satellite to orbit the Earth.* 1957 年，苏联发射了第一颗绕地卫星。

→ see **GPS, satellite, solar system**

or|bit|al /'ɔːrbɪtᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **orbital** road goes all the way round a large city.（道路）环城的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a new orbital road round Paris.* 新修的巴黎环城路

in AM, use 美国英语用 **beltway**

❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Orbital** describes things relating to the orbit of an object in space. 轨道的 ❑ *The newly discovered world followed an orbital path unlike that of any other planet.* 新发现的这个天体具有不同于其他任何行星的轨迹。

or|ca /'ɔːrkə/ (**orcas** or **orca**) N-COUNT An **orca** is a large black and white killer whale. 虎鲸；逆戟鲸；杀人鲸

or|chard /'ɔːrtʃərd/ (**orchards**) N-COUNT An **orchard** is an area of land on which fruit trees are grown. 果园

→ see **barn**

or|ches|tra /'ɔːrkɪstrə/ (**orchestras**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft in names] An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play a variety of different instruments together. Orchestras usually play classical music. 管弦乐队；管弦乐团 ❑ *...the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.* 利物浦皇家爱乐乐团 ❷ → see also **chamber orchestra, symphony orchestra** ❸ N-SING [N n] **The orchestra** or **the orchestra seats** in a theatre or concert hall are the seats on the ground floor directly in front of the stage.（剧院或音乐厅的）正厅前座【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **stalls**

→ see Word Web: **orchestra**

or|ches|tral /ɔːr'kestrəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Orchestral** means relating to an orchestra and the music it plays. 管弦乐队的；管弦乐团的；管弦乐的 ❑ *...an orchestral concert.* 管弦乐音乐会

'or|ches|tra pit N-SING In a theatre, **the orchestra pit** is the space reserved for the musicians playing the music for an opera, musical, or ballet, immediately in front of or below the stage.（剧院的）乐池

or|ches|trate /'ɔːrkɪstreɪt/ (**orchestrates, orchestrating, orchestrated**) VERB If you say that someone **orchestrates** an event or situation, you mean that they carefully organize it in a way that will produce the result that they want. 策划；精心安排 ❑ [V n] *The colonel was able to orchestrate a rebellion from inside an army jail.* 上校得以在军队监狱里策动了一场叛乱。❑ [V-ed] *...a carefully orchestrated campaign.* 精心策划的活动 •**or|ches|tra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...his skilful orchestration of latent nationalist feeling.* 他对潜藏的民族主义情绪的巧妙策动

or|ches|tra|tion /ˌɔːrkɪ'streɪʃᵊn/ (**orchestrations**) N-COUNT An **orchestration** is a piece of music that has been rewritten so that it can be played by an orchestra. 管弦乐编曲 ❑ *Mahler's own imaginative orchestration was heard in the same concert.* 同一场音乐会上还听到了马勒自己别出心裁的管弦乐编曲。

or|chid /'ɔːrkɪd/ (**orchids**) N-COUNT **Orchids** are plants with brightly coloured, unusually shaped flowers. 兰花；兰科植物

or|dain /ɔːr'deɪn/ (**ordains, ordaining, ordained**) ❶ VERB When someone **is ordained**, they are made a member of the clergy in a religious ceremony. 授予…圣职；任命…为神职人员 ❑ [*be* V-ed n] *He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1982.* 他于 1982 年被任命为天主教神父。❑ [*be* V-ed] *Women have been ordained for many years in the Church of Scotland.* 苏格兰长老会任命女性担任圣职已有多年。❑ [V n] *He ordained his own priests, and threatened to ordain bishops.* 他自行任命了牧师，还扬言要任命主教。❷ VERB If some authority or power **ordains** something, they decide that it should happen or be in existence. 规定；决定；判定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V that] *Nehru ordained that socialism should rule.* 尼赫鲁判定社会主义当兴。❑ [*be* V-ed] *His rule was ordained by heaven.* 他的统治乃是天命。❑ [V n] *The recession may already be severe enough to ordain structural change.* 这次经济衰退可能已经严重到必须进行结构改革的地步了。

or|deal /ɔːr'diːl/ (**ordeals**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft with poss] If you describe an experience or situation as an **ordeal**, you think it is difficult and unpleasant. 煎熬；磨难；折磨 ❑ *She described her agonising ordeal.* 她描述了自己备受折磨的苦难经历。

order

① SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION USES 从属连词用法
② COMMANDS AND REQUESTS 命令；要求
③ ARRANGEMENTS, SITUATIONS, AND GROUPINGS 安排；情形；归类

① **order** ◆◆◇ /ˈɔːrdər/ 1 PHRASE If you do something **in order to** achieve a particular thing or **in order that** something can happen, you do it because you want to achieve that thing. 为了；以便；目的在于 ❑ *Most schools are extremely unwilling to cut down on staff in order to cut costs.* 大部分学校都特别不愿意为缩减开支而裁员。 2 PHRASE If someone must be in a particular situation **in order to** achieve something they want, they cannot achieve that thing if they are not in that situation. (某人)要想…(必须…) ❑ *They need hostages in order to bargain with the government.* 他们要想同政府讨价还价就得有人质。 3 PHRASE If something must happen **in order for** something else to happen, the second thing cannot happen if the first thing does not happen. (某事必须发生)…才能… ❑ *In order for their computers to trace a person's records, they need both the name and address of the individual.* 用他们的电脑查询个人记录，需要提供被查询人的姓名和地址。

② **order** ◆◆◆ /ˈɔːrdər/ (**orders, ordering, ordered**) → Please look at categories 10 and 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 12 项和第 13 项。 1 VERB If a person in authority **orders** someone **to** do something, they tell them to do it. 命令，指示(某人做…) ❑ [v n to-inf] *Williams ordered him to leave.* 威廉斯命令他离开。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He ordered the women out of the car.* 他命令这几个女人下车。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Let him go!' he ordered.* "让他走！"他命令道。 ❑ [v n with quote] *'Go up to your room. Now,' he ordered him.* "上楼回你的房间去。现在就去。"他命令他道。 2 VERB If someone in authority **orders** something, they give instructions that it should be done. 就…下令 ❑ [v n] *The President has ordered a full investigation.* 总统已经下令进行全面调查。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The radio said that the prime minister had ordered price controls to be introduced.* 电台说首相已下令实行价格管制。 ❑ [v that] *He ordered that all party property be confiscated.* 他指示没收所有党产。 ❑ [v n -ed] *The President ordered him moved because of fears that his comrades would try to free him.* 总统担心他的同党会设法营救他，于是下令将他转移。 3 N-COUNT If someone in authority gives you an **order**, they tell you to do something. 命令；指示 ❑ [+ to-inf] *The activists were shot when they refused to obey an order to halt.* 这些激进分子因拒不服从停止前进的命令而被击毙。 ❑ [+for] *As darkness fell, Clinton gave orders for his men to rest.* 夜幕降临，克林顿命令手下休息。 ❑ *They were later arrested and executed on the orders of Stalin.* 他们后来被斯大林下令逮捕处决。 4 N-COUNT A court **order** is a legal instruction stating that something must be done. (法院的)命令 ❑ *She has decided not to appeal against a court order banning her from keeping animals.* 对于法院禁止她饲养动物的命令，她决定不上诉。 ❑ *He was placed under a two-year supervision order.* 他被处以两年监管。 5 VERB When you **order** something that you are going to pay for, you ask for it to be brought to you, sent to you, or obtained for you. 点，叫(饭菜等)；订购 ❑ [v n] *Atanas ordered a shrimp cocktail and a salad.* 阿塔纳斯点了一份虾仁杯和一份色拉。 ❑ [v] *The waitress appeared. 'Are you ready to order?'* 女侍者走了过来。"您准备好点餐了吗？" ❑ [v n n] *We ordered him a beer.* 我们给他要了一瓶啤酒。 6 N-COUNT An **order** is a request for something to be brought, made, or obtained for you in return for money. 点餐；订购；订单 ❑ [+for] *British Rail are going to place an order for a hundred and eighty-eight trains.* 英国铁路公司将订购 188 列火车。 7 N-COUNT Someone's **order** is what they have asked to be brought, made, or obtained for them in return for money. 点的餐；订购的货物 ❑ *The waiter returned with their order and Graham signed the bill.* 侍者把他们点的餐端了上来，格雷厄姆签了单。 ❑ *They can't supply our order.* 我们订的货他们无法供应。 8 → see also **holy orders, mail order, postal order, standing order** 9 PHRASE Something that is **on order** at a shop or factory has been asked for but has not yet been supplied. 已订购；在订购中 ❑ *The airlines still have 2,500 new aeroplanes on order.* 这家航空公司还有 2,500 架已订购的新飞机尚未交付。 10 PHRASE If you do something **to order**, you do it whenever you are asked to do it. 按照吩咐(或要求) ❑ *She now makes wonderful dried flower arrangements to order.* 她现在为顾客定做漂亮的干花插花。 11 PHRASE If you are **under orders to** do something, you have been told to do it by someone in authority. 遵照命令，按照指示(做) ❑ *I am under orders not to discuss his mission or his location with anyone.* 遵照命令，我不能与任何人谈论他执行的任务和他所在的地点。 12 your **marching orders** → see **march** 13 **a tall order** → see **tall**

▶**order around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **order about**

PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is ordering** you **around** or **is ordering** you **about**, you mean they are telling you what to do as if they have authority over you, and you dislike this. 把…差来遣去；不断支使 ❑ [v n P] *Grandmother felt free to order her about just as she wished.* 奶奶随心所欲地支使她。 [Also v P n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *order* Also look up:

V. charge, command, direct, tell ② 1
buy, request ② 5
N. command, direction, instruction ② 3 4

③ **order** ◆◆◇ /ˈɔːrdər/ (**orders, ordering, ordered**) → Please look at categories 17 and 18 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 17 项和第 18 项。 1 N-VAR [oft *a* N, oft *in/into* N] If a set of things are arranged or done **in** a particular **order**, they are arranged or done so one thing follows another, often according to a particular factor such as importance. 顺序；次序 ❑ *Write down (in order of priority) the qualities you'd like to have.* (按照优先次序)写下你想具有的品质。 ❑ *Music shops should arrange their recordings in simple alphabetical order, rather than by category.* 音像店应当按照简单的字母顺序而不是依类别来摆放唱片。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Order** is the situation that exists when everything is in the correct or expected place, or happens at the correct or expected time. 整齐；有条理 ❑ *The wish to impose order upon confusion is a kind of intellectual instinct.* 想在混乱中理出头绪是一种知性本能。 ❑ *Making lists can create order and control.* 列清单能使一切井然有序、便于管理。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Order** is the situation that exists when people obey the law and do not fight or riot. 秩序；治安 ❑ *Troops were sent to the islands to restore order last November.* 去年 11 月，军队被派往这些岛屿以恢复秩序。 ❑ *He has the power to use force to maintain public order.* 他掌握着动用武力维持公共秩序的权力。 4 N-SING When people talk about a particular **order**, they mean the way society is organized at a particular time. (特定时间社会的)秩序，组织方式 ❑ *The end of the Cold War has produced the prospect of a new world order based on international co-operation.* 冷战的结束带来了建立一个以国际合作为基础的世界新秩序的希望。 5 VERB The way that something **is ordered** is the way that it is organized and structured. 组织；安排 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...a society which is ordered by hierarchy.* 按等级划分的社会 ❑ [v n] *We know the French order things differently.* 我们知道法国人安排事情的方式与众不同。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a carefully ordered system in which everyone has his place.* 精心设定、人人各得其所的体制 6 N-COUNT [usu *of* supp N] If you refer to something **of** a particular **order**, you mean something of a particular kind. 种类；类别 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *Another unexpected event, though of quite a different order, occurred one evening in 1973.* 1973 年一个夜晚，又发生了一件始料未及的事情，不过这两件事完全不同。 7 N-COUNT A religious **order** is a group of monks or nuns who live according to a particular set of rules. 修道会 ❑ [+of] *...the Benedictine order of monks.* 本笃会 8 → see also **ordered, law and order, pecking order, point of order** 9 PHRASE If you put or keep something **in order**, you make sure that it is tidy or properly organized. 整齐；井然有序 ❑ *Now he has a chance to put his life back in order.* 现在他有了一个让自己的生活回归正轨的机会。 ❑ *Someone comes in every day to check all is in order.* 每天都有人来检查一切是否都井然有序。 10 PHRASE If you think something is **in order**, you think it should happen or be provided. 应当发生(或提供)的；合宜的 ❑ *Reforms are clearly in order.* 改革势在必行。 11 PHRASE You use **in the order of** or **of the order of** when mentioning an approximate figure. (用于数字前)大约，大概 ❑ *They borrowed something in the order of £10 million.* 他们借了大约 1,000 万英镑。 12 PHRASE If something is **in good order**, it is in good condition. 处于良好状态 ❑ *The vessel's safety equipment was not in good order.* 这艘船的安全设备状况不佳。 13 PHRASE A machine or device that is **in working order** is functioning properly and is not broken. (机器、设备)

O

处于工作状态 ❑ *Only half of the spacecraft's six science instruments are still in working order.* 这艘航天器的 6 台科学仪器中只有一半还在正常运转。 16 PHRASE If a particular way of behaving or doing something is **the order of the day**, it is very common. 时下常见的；普遍的；流行的 ❑ *These are strange times in which we live, and strange arrangements appear to be the order of the day.* 我们生活在这个千奇百怪的时代，各种奇怪的安排如今都司空见惯。 17 PHRASE A machine or device that is **out of order** is broken and does not work. (机器、设备)出故障，有毛病 ❑ *Their phone's out of order.* 他们的电话坏了。 18 PHRASE If you say that someone or their behaviour is **out of order**, you mean that their behaviour is unacceptable or unfair. 令人无法接受的；不得体的；不公平的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You don't think the paper's a bit out of order in publishing it?* 你不觉得这家报纸发表这篇文章有点儿不妥吗？ 19 to **put your house in order** → see **house** 20 **order of magnitude** → see **magnitude**

'order book (**order books**) N-COUNT When you talk about the state of a company's **order book** or **order books**, you are talking about how many orders for their goods the company has. 订货簿；订单量【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ [+for] *He has a full order book for his boat-building yard on the Thames.* 他在泰晤士河边的造船厂订单充足。

or|dered /'ɔːʳdəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ordered** society or system is well-organized and has a clear structure. (社会、制度)组织有序的，结构井然的 ❑ *An objective set of rules which we all agree to accept is necessary for any ordered society.* 任何井然有序的社会都需要一套为大家所接受的客观准则。

or|der|ly /'ɔːʳdəʳli/ (**orderlies**) 1 ADJ If something is done in an **orderly** fashion or manner, it is done in a well-organized and controlled way. (方式)有序的，按部就班的 ❑ *The organizers guided them in orderly fashion out of the building.* 组织者引导他们有序走出大楼。 ❑ *Despite the violence that preceded the elections, reports say that polling was orderly and peaceful.* 尽管选举前发生了暴力事件，但报道说投票进行得和平有序。 2 ADJ Something that is **orderly** is neat or arranged in a neat way. 整齐的；有条理的 ❑ *Their vehicles were parked in orderly rows.* 他们的车一排排井然有序地停放着。 •**or|der|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A balance is achieved in the painting between orderliness and unpredictability.* 这幅画在秩序感和莫测感之间取得了平衡。 3 N-COUNT An **orderly** is a person who works in a hospital and does jobs that do not require special medical training. (医院的)勤杂工，护理员

or|di|nal num|ber /ˌɔːʳdɪnᵊl 'nʌmbəʳ/ (**ordinal numbers**) N-COUNT An **ordinal number** or an **ordinal** is a word such as 'first', 'third', and 'tenth' that tells you where a particular thing occurs in a sequence of things. 序数(Compare 比较 **cardinal number.**)

or|di|nance /'ɔːʳdɪnəns/ (**ordinances**) N-COUNT An **ordinance** is an official rule or order. 法令；法规；条例【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...ordinances that restrict building development.* 限制房屋开发的法规

or|di|nar|ily /'ɔːʳdɪnərəli, AM 美 -nerɪli/ ADV [oft ADV adj, ADV before v] If you say what is **ordinarily** the case, you are saying what is normally the case. 通常；正常情况下 ❑ *The streets would ordinarily have been full of people. There was no one.* 街上通常应该已经人满为患。此时却空无一人。 ❑ *...places where the patient does not ordinarily go.* 患者通常不会去的地方

or|di|nary ♦◇ /'ɔːʳdɪnri, AM 美 -neri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ordinary** people or things are normal and not special or different in any way. 平常的；普通的；一般的；平凡的 ❑ *I strongly suspect that most ordinary people would agree with me.* 我坚定地认为大部分老百姓会赞同我的观点。 ❑ *It has 25 calories less than ordinary ice cream.* 它所含热量比普通冰激凌少了 25 卡路里。 ❑ *It was just an ordinary weekend for us.* 对我们来说，这只是一个平常的周末。 2 PHRASE Something that is **out of the ordinary** is unusual or different. 不寻常的；非凡的；特殊的 ❑ *The boy's knowledge was out of the ordinary.* 这个男孩懂得的知识非比寻常。 ❑ *I've noticed nothing out of the ordinary.* 我没注意到什么特别之处。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ordinary* Also look up:

ADJ. common, everyday, normal, regular, standard, typical, usual; (*ant.*) abnormal, unusual 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ordinary* with:

N. ordinary **circumstances** 一般情况，ordinary **citizens** 普通公民，ordinary **day** 寻常日子，ordinary **expenses** 日常费用，ordinary **folk** 普通人，ordinary **life** 平常生活，ordinary **people** 平常人，ordinary **person** 一般人 1

PREP. **out of the** ordinary 不寻常的 2

ˌor|di|nary 'shares N-PLURAL **Ordinary shares** are shares in a company that are owned by people who have a right to vote at the company's meetings and to receive part of the company's profits after the holders of preference shares have been paid. 普通股(Compare 比较 **preference shares.**)【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **common stock**

or|di|na|tion /ˌɔːʳdɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ (**ordinations**) N-VAR When someone's **ordination** takes place, they are made a member of the clergy. 按立圣职；派立礼；授圣职 ❑ [+of] *...supporters of the ordination of women.* 支持授予妇女圣职的人

ord|nance /'ɔːʳdnəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Ordnance** refers to military supplies, especially weapons. 军需品；军用物资；(尤指)武器，军械【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a team clearing an area littered with unexploded ordnance.* 在布满未爆弹药的地区排爆的小组

ˌOrd|nance 'Sur|vey map (**Ordnance Survey maps**) N-COUNT An **Ordnance Survey map** is a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organization. (英国或爱尔兰官方地图绘制机构绘制的)测量局地图，地形测量图

ore /ɔːʳ/ (**ores**) N-VAR **Ore** is rock or earth from which metal can be obtained. 矿；矿石 ❑ *...a huge iron ore mine.* 巨大的铁矿

→ see **metal**

orega|no /ˌɒrɪ'gɑːnəʊ, AM 美 ə'regənoʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Oregano** is a herb that is used in cooking. 牛至(用于调味的一种香草)

→ see **herb, spice**

or|gan /'ɔːʳgən/ (**organs**) 1 N-COUNT An **organ** is a part of your body that has a particular purpose or function, for example your heart or lungs. 器官 ❑ *...damage to the muscles and internal organs.* 对肌肉与内脏的损伤 ❑ *...the reproductive organs.* 生殖器官 ❑ *...organ transplants.* 器官移植 2 → see also **sense organ** 3 N-COUNT An **organ** is a large musical instrument with pipes of different lengths through which air is forced. It has keys and pedals rather like a piano. 风琴；管风琴 4 → see also **barrel organ, mouth organ** 5 N-COUNT You refer to a newspaper or organization as **the organ of** the government or another group when it is used by them as a means of giving information or getting things done. (政府、集团等的)喉舌，机关 ❑ [+of] *The Security Service is an important organ of the State.* 军情五处是该国重要机关。

→ see **donor, keyboard, nervous system**

or|gan|die /'ɔːʳgəndi/ also **organdy** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Organdie** is a thin, slightly stiff cotton fabric. 蝉翼纱，奥甘迪(一种薄棉布，略硬)

'or|gan grind|er (**organ grinders**) also **organ-grinder** N-COUNT An **organ grinder** was an entertainer who played a barrel organ in the streets. (街头)手摇风琴师

or|gan|ic /ɔː'gænɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Organic** methods of farming and gardening use only natural animal and plant products to help the plants or animals grow and be healthy, rather than using chemicals. 有机的；无公害的 ❑ *Organic farming is expanding everywhere.* 有机农业正在各地迅速发展起来。 ❑ *...organic fruit and vegetables.* 有机水果和蔬菜 •**or|gani|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *...organically grown vegetables.* 有机种植的蔬菜 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Organic** substances are of the sort produced by or found in living things. 有机体的 ❑ *Incorporating organic material into chalky soils will reduce the alkalinity.* 往白垩质土壤中添加有机质可降低其碱度。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Organic** change or development happens gradually and naturally rather than suddenly. (变化或发展)有机的，自然渐进的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...to manage the company and supervise its organic growth.* 经营公司并指导其有机发展 4 ADJ [ADJ n] If a community or structure is an **organic** whole, each part of it is necessary and fits well with the other parts. (社群或结构)有机

统一的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *City planning treats the city as a unit, as an organic whole.* 城市规划将城市视为一个单位，一个有机的整体。

or|gani|sa|tion /ˌɔːrgənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ → see **organization**

or|gani|sa|tion|al /ˌɔːrgənaɪˈzeɪʃənᵊl/ → see **organizational**

or|gan|ise /ˈɔːrgənaɪz/ → see **organize**

or|gan|is|er /ˈɔːrgənaɪzəʳ/ → see **organizer**

or|gan|ism /ˈɔːrgənɪzəm/ (**organisms**) N-COUNT An **organism** is an animal or plant, especially one that is so small that you cannot see it without using a microscope. 生物；有机体；（尤指）微生物 ❑ *...the insect-borne organisms that cause sleeping sickness.* 导致昏睡病的虫媒传播微生物

or|gan|ist /ˈɔːrgənɪst/ (**organists**) N-COUNT An **organist** is someone who plays the organ. 风琴手；管风琴手

or|gani|za|tion ♦◇ /ˌɔːrgənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**organizations**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organisation**

❶ N-COUNT [oft in names] An **organization** is an official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity, or a club. 组织；机构 ❑ *Most of these specialized schools are provided by voluntary organizations.* 这些专业学校大多由志愿组织资助。❑ *...a report by the International Labour Organisation.* 国际劳工组织的报告 ❷ N-UNCOUNT The **organization** of an event or activity involves making all the necessary arrangements for it. （活动等的）组织，安排，筹备 ❑ [+of] *...the exceptional attention to detail that goes into the organisation of this event.* 这次活动组织中对细节特别关注 ❑ *Several projects have been delayed by poor organisation.* 几个项目因组织不力而被延期。❸ N-UNCOUNT The **organization of** something is the way in which its different parts are arranged or relate to each other. 编排；配置；结构 ❑ [+of] *I am aware that the organization of the book leaves something to be desired.* 我知道该书的编排还有待改进。

or|gani|za|tion|al /ˌɔːrgənaɪˈzeɪʃənᵊl/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organisational**

❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Organizational** abilities and methods relate to the way that work, activities, or events are planned and arranged. 组织的；安排的；筹备的 ❑ *Evelyn's excellent organisational skills were soon spotted by her employers.* 伊夫琳出色的组织能力很快就被老板发现。❑ *Because we took the whole class for a complete afternoon session, organisational problems were minimal.* 我们带着全班上了整整一下午课，所以组织上基本没什么问题。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Organizational** means relating to the structure of an organization. （组织或机构）结构的 ❑ *The police now recognise that big organisational changes are needed.* 警方现在意识到需要进行大幅机构调整。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Organizational** means relating to organizations, rather than individuals. 组织的；机构的 ❑ *This problem needs to be dealt with at an organizational level.* 这个问题需要在机构层面解决。

or|gan|ize ♦◇ /ˈɔːrgənaɪz/ (**organizes, organizing, organized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organise**

❶ VERB If you **organize** an event or activity, you make sure that the necessary arrangements are made. 组织，安排，筹备（活动等）❑ [v n] *In the end, we all decided to organize a concert for Easter.* 最终，我们一致决定组织一场复活节音乐会。❑ [v n] *...a two-day meeting organised by the United Nations.* 由联合国组织的为期两天的会议 ❑ [v n] *The initial mobilisation was well organised.* 初步动员组织得很有章法。❷ VERB If you **organize** something that someone wants or needs, you make sure that it is provided. 安排，准备（想要或所需之物）❑ [v n] *I will organize transport.* 我来安排交通。❑ [v n] *He rang his wife and asked her to organize coffee and sandwiches.* 他给妻子打了电话，叫她准备咖啡和三明治。❸ VERB If you **organize** a set of things, you arrange them in an ordered way or give them a structure. 整理；使有条理；使具结构 ❑ [v n] *He began to organize his materials.* 他开始整理材料。❑ [v n] *...the way in which the Army is organised.* 陆军的组织方式 ❹ VERB If you **organize** yourself, you plan your work and activities in an ordered, efficient way. 规划（自己）；使有序高效 ❑ [v pron-refl] *...changing the way you organize yourself.* 改变自我规划的方式 ❑ [v n] *Go right ahead, I'm sure you don't need me to organize you.* 只管干吧，我相信你用不着我来为你安排。❑ [v-ed] *Get organised and get going.* 规划起来，马上行动吧。❺ VERB If someone **organizes** workers or if workers **organize**, they form a group or society such as a trade union in order to have more power. （使）组织起来 ❑ [v n] *...helping to organize women working abroad.* 帮助组织在国外工作的妇女 ❑ [v] *It's the first time farmers have decided to organize.* 这是农场主首次决定组织起来。❑ [v-ed] *...organised labour.* 有组织的劳工

Thesaurus 同类词 *organize* Also look up:

V. co-ordinate, plan, set up ❶
arrange, line up, straighten out ❸

or|ga|nized ♦◇ /ˈɔːrgənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organised**

❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **organized** activity or group involves a number of people doing something together in a structured way, rather than doing it by themselves. （活动、群体）有组织的 ❑ *...organised groups of art thieves.* 有组织的艺术品盗窃团伙 ❑ *...organised religion.* 有组织的宗教 ❑ *...years of steadfast, organized resistance.* 多年不屈不挠的有组织抵抗 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **organized** plans their work and activities efficiently. （人）有条理的 ❑ *These people are very efficient, very organized and excellent time managers.* 这些人做事效率很高，井井有条，十分善于管理时间。

-organized /-ɔːrgənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **-organised**

COMB [ADJ n] **-organized** is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate who organizes something. （用于名词后构成形容词）表示“由…组织的”、“在…组织下的” ❑ *...student-organized seminars.* 学生组织的研讨会

ˌor|ga|nized ˈcrime

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organised crime**

N-UNCOUNT **Organized crime** refers to criminal activities which involve large numbers of people and are organized and controlled by a small group. 有组织犯罪；集团犯罪

or|gan|iz|er ♦◇ /ˈɔːrgənaɪzəʳ/ (**organizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **organiser**

❶ N-COUNT The **organizer** of an event or activity is the person who makes sure that the necessary arrangements are made. （活动等的）组织者 ❑ *The organisers of the demonstration concede that they hadn't sought permission for it.* 示威组织者承认他们并未申请批准这次活动。❑ *She was a good organiser.* 她是个出色的组织者。❷ → see also **personal organizer**

→ see **union**

or|gano|phos|phate /ɔːˌgænəʊˈfɒsfeɪt/ (**organophosphates**) N-COUNT **Organophosphates** are chemical substances that are used to make crops grow or protect them from insects. 有机磷酸酯；有机磷杀虫剂

or|gan|za /ɔːrˈgænzə/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Organza** is a thin, stiff fabric made of silk, cotton, or an artificial fibre. 透明硬纱

or|gasm /ˈɔːrgæzəm/ (**orgasms**) N-VAR An **orgasm** is the moment of greatest pleasure and excitement in sexual activity. 性高潮

or|gas|mic /ɔːrˈgæzmɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Orgasmic** means relating to a sexual orgasm. 性高潮的 ❑ *Testosterone does not increase their erectile or orgasmic ability.* 睾酮没有提高他们勃起和达到性高潮的能力。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Some people refer to things they find extremely enjoyable or exciting as **orgasmic**. 令人愉悦至极的；使人极为兴奋的【mainly JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 主新闻，非正式】❑ *...jerking the neck of his guitar in orgasmic fits of ecstasy.* 在一阵阵极度亢奋的狂喜中猛拨他吉他的琴颈

or|gi|as|tic /ˌɔːrdʒiˈæstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **orgiastic** event is one in which people enjoy themselves in an extreme, uncontrolled way. （活动）狂欢的，放纵的 ❑ *...an orgiastic party.* 纵情狂欢的聚会

orgy /ˈɔːrdʒi/ (**orgies**) ❶ N-COUNT An **orgy** is a party in which

people behave in a very uncontrolled way, especially one involving sexual activity.（尤指纵欲的）狂欢聚会 ❑ *...a drunken orgy.* 纵酒狂欢会 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to an activity as an **orgy** of that activity to emphasize that it is done to an excessive extent. 放纵；无节制【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *One eye-witness said the rioters were engaged in an orgy of destruction.* 一位目击者称暴徒肆无忌惮地到处进行破坏。

ori|ent /'ɔːrient/ (**orients, orienting, oriented**) or **orientate** ❶ VERB When you **orient yourself to** a new situation or course of action, you learn about it and prepare to deal with it. 使适应，使熟悉（新的环境或行为方式）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl +*towards/to*] *You will need the time to orient yourself to your new way of eating.* 你需要这段时间适应新的饮食方式。❷ → see also **oriented**

Ori|ent /'ɔːriənt/ N-PROPER The eastern part of Asia is sometimes referred to as **the Orient**. 东方（指东亚地区）【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】

ori|en|tal /ˌɔːri'ent°l/ (**orientals**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Oriental** means coming from or associated with eastern Asia, especially China and Japan. 东方的（即东亚的，尤指中国和日本的）❑ *There were Oriental carpets on the floors.* 地上铺着东方地毯。❑ *...oriental food.* 东方食物 ❷ N-COUNT Some people refer to people from eastern Asia, especially China or Japan as **Orientals**. This use could cause offence. 东方人（即东亚人，尤指中国人或日本人，可能具冒犯意味）

Usage 用法 Oriental

Oriental should not be used to refer to people, because it may cause offence. Instead, use either *Asian* or the person's nationality. Use *Oriental* only to describe things: *I bought an Oriental vase.*

指人时不要用 Oriental，因为可能会具冒犯意味；而要用 Asian 或其国籍。Oriental 只用于描述物品：I bought an Oriental vase. 我买了个东方花瓶。

Ori|en|tal|ist /ˌɔːri'entəlɪst/ (**Orientalists**) also **orientalist** N-COUNT An **Orientalist** is someone from the West who studies the language, culture, history, or customs of countries in eastern Asia. 东方学学家；东方学研究者

ori|en|tate /'ɔːriənteɪt/ → see **orient**

ori|en|tat|ed /'ɔːriənteɪtɪd/ → see **oriented**

-orientated /-ɔːriənteɪtɪd/ → see **-oriented**

ori|en|ta|tion /ˌɔːriən'teɪʃ°n/ (**orientations**) ❶ N-VAR If you talk about the **orientation** of an organization or country, you are talking about the kinds of aims and interests it has.（组织、国家等的）导向，目标，定位 ❑ *...a marketing orientation.* 营销导向 ❑ *To a society which has lost its orientation he has much to offer.* 对于一个迷失了导向的社会，他大有可为。❑ *The movement is liberal and social democratic in orientation.* 这场运动以自由和社会民主为目标。❷ N-VAR Someone's **orientation** is their basic beliefs or preferences. 取向（个人的基本信仰或偏好）❑ *...legislation that would have made discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation illegal.* 本来会将性取向歧视定为非法的法规 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Orientation** is basic information or training that is given to people starting a new job, school, or course.（岗前、学前、课前等的）情况介绍，培训 ❑ *...a one-day orientation session.* 为期一天的迎新会 ❹ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **orientation** of a structure or object is the direction it faces.（建筑物等的）朝向 ❑ [+of] *Farnese had the orientation of the church changed so that the front would face a square.* 法尔内塞改变了教堂朝向，这样它的正面就可以对着广场了。

ori|ent|ed /'ɔːrientɪd/ or **orientated** ADJ If someone **is oriented towards** or **oriented to** a particular thing or person, they are mainly concerned with that thing or person. 以…为导向的；兴趣点主要在…的；重视…的 ❑ [+*towards*] *It seems almost inevitable that North African economies will still be primarily oriented towards Europe.* 看来北非经济体几乎不可避免还将以欧洲为主要导向。❑ [+*to*] *Most students here are oriented to computers.* 这里大部分学生都对计算机感兴趣。

-oriented /-ɔːrientɪd/ or **-orientated** COMB **-oriented** is added to nouns and adverbs to form adjectives which describe what someone or something is mainly interested in or concerned with.（用于名词和副词后构成形容词）表示"以…为导向的"、"兴趣点主要在…的"、"重视…的" ❑ *...a market-oriented economy.* 市场导向型经济 ❑ *...family oriented holidays.* 面向家庭的假日游

ori|ent|eer|ing /ˌɔːrien'tɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Orienteering** is a sport in which people run from one place to another, using a compass and a map to guide them between points that are marked along the route. 定向运动；定向越野

ori|fice /'ɒrɪfɪs, AM 美 'ɔːr-/ (**orifices**) N-COUNT An **orifice** is an opening or hole, especially one in your body such as your mouth.（尤指人体的）口，孔，洞【FORMAL 正式】❑ *After a massive heart attack, he was strapped to a bed, with tubes in every orifice.* 经历了一次严重的心脏病发作之后，他被绑在床上，全身都插着管子。

ori|ga|mi /ˌɒrɪ'gɑːmi, AM 美 ˌɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Origami** is the craft of folding paper to make models of animals, people, and objects. 折纸

ori|gin ◆◇ /'ɒrɪdʒɪn, AM 美 'ɔːr-/ (**origins**) ❶ N-VAR [usu with poss, oft *in/of* N] You can refer to the beginning, cause, or source of something as its **origin** or **origins**. 起源；来源；起因；由来 ❑ *...theories about the origin of life.* 有关生命起源的各种学说 ❑ *The disorder in military policy had its origins in Truman's first term.* 军事政策混乱可溯源至杜鲁门的第一届任期。❑ *Their medical problems are basically physical in origin.* 他们的病症主要是身体原因引起的。❑ *Most of the thickeners are of plant origin.* 大部分增稠剂来源于植物。❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N, oft *of/in* N] When you talk about a person's **origin** or **origins**, you are referring to the country, race, or social class of their parents or ancestors. 出身；身世；血统 ❑ *Thomas has not forgotten his humble origins.* 托马斯没有忘记自己卑微的出身。❑ *...people of Asian origin.* 亚裔民众 ❑ *They are forced to return to their country of origin.* 他们被迫返回原籍国。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *origin* with:

N. origin **of life** 生命起源，**point of** origin 起始点，origin **of the universe** 宇宙的起源 ❶
country of origin 原籍国，**family of** origin 原生家庭 ❷
ADJ. **unknown** origin 不明来源（或出身）❶ ❷
ethnic origin 族裔，**Hispanic** origin 西班牙裔，**national** origin 民族始籍 ❷

origi|nal ◆◆◇ /ə'rɪdʒɪn°l/ (**originals**) ❶ ADJ You use **original** when referring to something that existed at the beginning of a process or activity, or the characteristics that something had when it began or was made. 起初的；最初的；原先的；原来的 ❑ *The inhabitants have voted overwhelmingly to restore the city's original name of Chemnitz.* 居民以压倒性多数票要求恢复该市原来的名字"开姆尼茨"。❷ N-COUNT If something such as a document, a work of art, or a piece of writing is an **original**, it is not a copy or a later version. 原物；原件；原作 ❑ *When you have filled in the questionnaire, copy it and send the original to your employer.* 填好问卷后，复印一份，然后将原卷交给雇主。❑ *For once the sequel is as good as the original.* 续集破天荒地与第一部一样精彩。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **original** document or work of art is not a copy. 原物的；原件的；原作的 ❑ *...an original movie poster.* 原版电影海报 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **original** piece of writing or music was written recently and has not been published or performed before.（文章、音乐等）原创的，新创作的 ❑ *...its policy of commissioning original work.* 其委托原创作品的政策 ❑ *...with catchy original songs by Richard Warner.* 以及理查德·沃纳朗朗上口的原创歌曲 ❺ ADJ If you describe someone or their work as **original**, you mean that they are very imaginative and have new ideas. 独创的；新颖的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *It is one of the most original works of imagination in the language.* 这是用该语言写成的最具独创性的幻想作品之一。❑ *...an original writer.* 独树一帜的作家 • **origi|nality** /əˌrɪdʒɪ'nælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was capable of writing things of startling originality.* 他能够写出极具创意的作品。❻ PHRASE If you read or sing something **in the original** or, for example, **in the original French**, you read or sing it in the language it was written in, rather than a translation. 以（未经翻译的）原语言 ❑ *He read every book or author it deals*

with, often in the original. 这方面的每一本书和每一位作家他都读过，而且往往读的是原著。❑ *The texts were sung in the original Italian.* 这些歌词是用原来的意大利语演唱的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *original* Also look up:

ADJ. early, first, initial 2
authentic, genuine 3
creative, unique 5
N. master; (*ant.*) copy 2

origi|nal|ly ♦∞ /əˈrɪdʒɪnəli/ ADV [ADV with v] When you say what happened or was the case **originally**, you are saying what happened or was the case when something began or came into existence, often to contrast it with what happened later. 起初；原来 ❑ *The plane has been kept in service far longer than originally intended.* 这架飞机已经超期服役很长时间了。❑ *France originally refused to sign the treaty.* 法国最初拒绝签署该条约。

o,rigi|nal 'sin N-UNCOUNT According to some Christians, **original sin** is the wickedness that all human beings are born with, because the first human beings, Adam and Eve, disobeyed God.（基督教的）原罪

origi|nate /əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/ (**originates, originating, originated**) VERB When something **originates** or when someone **originates** it, it begins to happen or exist. 发源；起源；肇始【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *The disease originated in Africa.* 这种病源于非洲。❑ [v n] *I suppose no one has any idea who originated the story?* 我想没有人知道是谁编了这个故事？

origi|na|tor /əˈrɪdʒɪneɪtəʳ/ (**originators**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **originator** of something such as an idea or scheme is the person who first thought of it or began it. 创始人；首次提出者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the originator of the theory of relativity.* 相对论最早的提出者

or|na|ment /ˈɔːʳnəmənt/ (**ornaments**) 1 N-COUNT An **ornament** is an attractive object that you display in your home or in your garden.（家中或花园里的）装饰品，点缀品 ❑ *...a shelf containing a few photographs and ornaments.* 摆放着几张照片和些许装饰品的架子 ❑ *...Christmas tree ornaments.* 圣诞树装饰物 2 N-UNCOUNT Decorations and patterns on a building or a piece of furniture can be referred to as **ornament**.（建筑或家具的）装饰物，装饰图案【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...walls of glass overlaid with ornament.* 贴着装饰物的玻璃墙

or|na|men|tal /ˌɔːʳnəˈmentᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ornamental** things have no practical function but are put in a place because they look attractive. 作装饰的；供观赏的 ❑ *...ornamental trees.* 观赏树 2 ADJ Something that is **ornamental** is attractive and decorative. 装饰性的；美观的 ❑ *...ornamental plaster mouldings.* 装饰性石膏线脚

or|na|men|ta|tion /ˌɔːʳnəmenˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT Decorations and patterns can be referred to as **ornamentation**. 装饰物；装饰图案；装饰【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The chairs were comfortable, functional and free of ornamentation.* 这些椅子舒适实用，朴实无华。

or|na|ment|ed /ˈɔːʳnəmentɪd/ ADJ If something is **ornamented with** attractive objects or patterns, it is decorated with them.（以…）装点的，装饰的，点缀的 ❑ [+with] *It had a high ceiling, ornamented with plaster fruits and flowers.* 天花板很高，上面装饰着石膏水果和花朵。

or|nate /ɔːʳˈneɪt/ ADJ An **ornate** building, piece of furniture, or object is decorated with complicated patterns or shapes.（建筑、家具等）装饰华丽的，修饰繁复的 ❑ *...an ornate iron staircase.* 装饰华丽的铁艺楼梯 •**or|nate|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *Eventually they reached a pair of ornately carved doors.* 最终他们来到一扇精雕细刻的对开门前。

or|nery /ˈɔːʳnəri/ ADJ If you describe someone as **ornery**, you mean that they are bad-tempered, difficult, and often do things that are mean. 脾气暴躁的；难相处的；刻薄的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *The old lady was still being ornery, but at least she had consented to this visit.* 老太太脾气还是那么坏，但至少她同意接受此次拜访。

or|ni|thol|ogy /ˌɔːʳnɪˈθɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Ornithology** is the study of birds. 鸟类学【FORMAL 正式】•**or|ni|tho|logi|cal** /ˌɔːʳnɪθəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...a member of the Hampshire Ornithological Society.* 汉普郡鸟类学会会员 •**or|ni|tho|logist** (**ornithologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *That area is an ornithologist's paradise.* 那个地区是鸟类学家的天堂。

or|phan /ˈɔːʳfən/ (**orphans, orphaned**) 1 N-COUNT An **orphan** is a child whose parents are dead. 孤儿 ❑ *...a young orphan girl brought up by peasants.* 由农民抚养成人的幼小孤女 2 V-PASSIVE [no cont] If a child **is orphaned**, their parents die, or their remaining parent dies. 使成为孤儿 ❑ [V-ed] *...a fifteen-year-old boy left orphaned by the recent disaster.* 被最近那场灾难夺走父母的 15 岁男孩

or|phan|age /ˈɔːʳfənɪdʒ/ (**orphanages**) N-COUNT An **orphanage** is a place where orphans live and are looked after. 孤儿院

ortho|don|tist /ˌɔːʳθəˈdɒntɪst/ (**orthodontists**) N-COUNT An **orthodontist** is a dentist who corrects the position of people's teeth. 口腔正畸医师

→ see **teeth**

ortho|dox /ˈɔːʳθədɒks/

The spelling **Orthodox** is also used for meaning 3. 拼写 Orthodox 亦用于义项 3。

1 ADJ **Orthodox** beliefs, methods, or systems are ones which are accepted or used by most people.（思想、方法、制度等）正统的，广为接受的 ❑ *Many of these ideas are now being incorporated into orthodox medical treatment.* 这些理念中有很多现在正被吸收进正统医学治疗中。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **orthodox**, you mean that they hold the older and more traditional ideas of their religion or party.（人）正统的，传统的 ❑ *...orthodox Jews.* 正统的犹太教徒 3 ADJ The **Orthodox** churches are Christian churches in Eastern Europe which separated from the western church in the eleventh century. 正教的；东正教的 ❑ *...the Greek Orthodox Church.* 希腊东正教会

Word Link 词根词缀 *dox ≈ opinion* 观点：*heterodox, orthodox, paradox*

ortho|doxy /ˈɔːʳθədɒksi/ (**orthodoxies**) 1 N-VAR An **orthodoxy** is an accepted view about something. 正统观念；普遍接受的观念 ❑ *These ideas rapidly became the new orthodoxy in linguistics.* 这些思想迅速成为语言学中新的正统观念。❑ *What was once a novel approach had become orthodoxy.* 一度很新奇的做法已被广为接受。2 N-UNCOUNT The old, traditional beliefs of a religion, political party, or philosophy can be referred to as **orthodoxy**.（宗教、政党或哲学的）传统观念，正统思想 ❑ *...a conflict between Nat's religious orthodoxy and Rube's belief that his mission is to make money.* 纳特坚守宗教传统信仰与鲁布以赚钱为目的之间的冲突

ortho|paedic /ˌɔːʳθəˈpiːdɪk/ also **orthopedic** ADJ [ADJ n] **Orthopaedic** means relating to problems affecting people's joints and spines.（关节和脊柱）矫形的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...an orthopaedic surgeon.* 矫形外科医生 ❑ *...orthopedic shoes.* 矫形鞋

os|cil|late /ˈɒsɪleɪt/ (**oscillates, oscillating, oscillated**) 1 VERB If an object **oscillates**, it moves repeatedly from one position to another and back again, or keeps getting bigger and smaller. 振荡；振动；摆动【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *I checked to see if the needle indicating volume was oscillating.* 我查看了那根音量指针是否在振动。•**os|cil|la|tion** /ˌɒsɪˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**oscillations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *Some oscillation of the fuselage had been noticed on early flights.* 早先的飞行中就已经察觉到机身有些振动。2 VERB [no passive] If the level or value of something **oscillates between** one amount and another, it keeps going up and down between the two amounts.（水平、价值等）震荡，波动【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Oil markets oscillated on the day's reports from Geneva.* 石油市场因当天来自日内瓦的报道出现了震荡。❑ [v-ing] *...an oscillating signal of microwave frequency.* 微波频率的震荡信号 •**os|cil|la|tion** (**oscillations**) N-VAR ❑ [+in] *There have always been slight oscillations in world temperature.* 全球气温一直在轻微波动。3 VERB [no passive] If you **oscillate between** two moods, attitudes, or types of behaviour, you keep changing from one to the other and back again.（情绪、态度或行为）

O

摇摆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +between/and] *The president of the Republic oscillated between a certain audacity and a prudent realism.* 该共和国总统时而大胆冒进，时而谨慎务实。•**os|cil|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between/and] *...that perpetual oscillation between despair and distracted joy.* 在绝望和心不在焉的欢乐之间永无休止的徘徊

os|mo|sis /ɒzˈməʊsɪs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Osmosis** is the process by which a liquid passes through a thin piece of solid substance such as the roots of a plant. 渗透（作用）【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the processes of diffusion and osmosis.* 扩散与渗透作用 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *by/through* N] If you say that people influence each other **by osmosis**, or that skills are gained **by osmosis**, you mean that this is done gradually and without any obvious effort. 潜移默化；耳濡目染【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She allowed her life to be absorbed by his, taking on as if by osmosis his likes and dislikes.* 她让自己融入他的生活，似乎是潜移默化地养成和他同样的好恶。

os|si|fy /ˈɒsɪfaɪ/ (**ossifies, ossifying, ossified**) VERB If an idea, system, or organization **ossifies** or if something **ossifies** it, it becomes fixed and difficult to change. （使）僵化【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v n] *It reckons that rationing would ossify the farm industry.* 它认为配给制会使农业僵化不前。❑ [v] *British society tended to ossify and close ranks as the 1930s drew to their close.* 英国社会在 20 世纪 30 年代末趋于僵化和自闭。[Also v *into* n]

os|ten|sible /ɒˈstensɪbᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ostensible** is used to describe something that seems to be true or is officially stated to be true, but about which you or other people have doubts. 表面上的；名义上的；宣称的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The ostensible purpose of these meetings was to gather information on financial strategies.* 这些会议声称旨在收集有关金融策略的信息。•**os|ten|sibly** /ɒˈstensɪbli/ ADV [usu ADV with cl/group] ❑ *...ostensibly independent organisations.* 名义上独立的组织

os|ten|ta|tion /ˌɒsten'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **ostentation**, you are criticizing them for doing or buying things in order to impress people. 炫耀；显摆；卖弄【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *On the whole she had lived modestly, with a notable lack of ostentation.* 总的来说，她生活低调，不事张扬。

os|ten|ta|tious /ˌɒsten'teɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **ostentatious**, you disapprove of it because it is expensive and is intended to impress people. 奢华的；浮华的；铺张的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...an ostentatious wedding reception.* 奢华铺张的婚宴 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **ostentatious**, you disapprove of them because they want to impress people with their wealth or importance. （人）炫耀的，显摆的，卖弄的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Obviously he had plenty of money and was generous in its use without being ostentatious.* 显然他很有钱，出手大方，却不炫富。•**os|ten|ta|tious|ly** ADV ❑ *Her servants were similarly, if less ostentatiously attired.* 她的仆人们穿着虽然没有她那么显摆，却也同样考究。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe an action or behaviour as **ostentatious** when it is done in an exaggerated way to attract people's attention. （动作、行为等）招摇的❑ *His wife was fairly quiet but she is not an ostentatious person anyway.* 他妻子相当安静，不过她本来就不是好出风头的人。•**os|ten|ta|tious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Harry stopped under a street lamp and ostentatiously began inspecting the contents of his bag.* 哈里在一盏街灯下停了下来，开始大模大样地查看包里的东西。

os|teo|path /ˈɒstɪəpæθ/ (**osteopaths**) N-COUNT An **osteopath** is a person who treats painful conditions or illnesses by pressing and moving parts of the patient's body. 按骨术医师；骨疗法医师

os|teo|po|ro|sis /ˌɒstɪəʊpəˈrəʊsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Osteoporosis** is a condition in which your bones lose calcium and become more likely to break. 骨质疏松（症）【MEDICAL 医】

os|tra|cism /ˈɒstrəsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Ostracism** is the state of being ostracized or the act of ostracizing someone. 排斥；排挤；孤立【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...those who have decided to risk social ostracism and stay on the wrong side of town.* 那些决定冒着遭受社会孤立之险继续待在贫民区的人 ❑ [+from] *...denunciation, tougher sanctions and ostracism from the civilised world.* 来自文明世界的谴责、更加严厉的制裁和排斥

os|tra|cize /ˈɒstrəsaɪz/ (**ostracizes, ostracizing, ostracized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ostracise**

VERB [usu passive] If someone **is ostracized**, people deliberately behave in an unfriendly way towards them and do not allow them to take part in any of their social activities. 排斥；排挤；孤立【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *She claims she's being ostracized by some members of her local community.* 她声称受到当地社区一些人的排挤。

os|trich /ˈɒstrɪtʃ, AM 美 ˈɔːst-/ (**ostriches**) N-COUNT An **ostrich** is a very large African bird that cannot fly. 鸵鸟

OTC /ˌəʊ tiː ˈsiː/ ADJ [ADJ n] **OTC** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =） **over-the-counter**. ❑ *...the first OTC heartburn drug.* 首款治疗胃灼热的非处方药 ❑ *...head of OTC trading at PaineWebber Inc.* 普惠公司场外交易部主管

oth|er ⇹ /ˈʌðəʳ/ (**others**)

When **other** follows the determiner **an**, it is written as one word: see **another**. 当 other 跟在限定词 an 之后时，两词合写作一个词。See 见 another.

1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **other** to refer to an additional thing or person of the same type as one that has been mentioned or is known about. （表示在与已提及或已知的人或事物同一类中）别的，其他的，另外的，额外的 ❑ *They were just like any other young couple.* 他们同别的年轻夫妇没什么两样。❑ *The communique gave no other details.* 这份公报并未透露其他细节。•PRON **Other** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Four crewmen were killed, one other was injured.* 四位船员遇难，还有一位受伤。❑ *In 1914 he (like so many others) lied about his age so that he could join the war effort.* 1914 年他（跟其他很多人一样）谎报了年龄以便能够参战。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **other** to indicate that a thing or person is not the one already mentioned, but a different one. （表示与已提及的人或事物不同）别的，其他的 ❑ *Calls cost 36p per minute cheap rate and 48p per minute at all other times.* 优惠时段话费为每分钟 36 便士，其他时段一律为每分钟 48 便士。❑ *He would have to accept it; there was no other way.* 对此他只有接受；别无选择。•PRON **Other** is also a pronoun. ❑ *This issue, more than any other, has divided her cabinet.* 这个问题，比哪个都要命，使她的内阁发生了分裂。❑ *Some of these methods will work. Others will not.* 这些方法中有一些会奏效，其他的则行不通。3 ADJ You use **the other** to refer to the second of two things or people when the identity of the first is already known or understood, or has already been mentioned. （两个中）另一的 ❑ *The Captain was at the other end of the room.* 船长在房间另一头。❑ *Half of PML's scientists have first degrees, the other half have PhDs.* 普利茅斯海洋研究所的科学家一半有学士学位，另一半则有博士学位。•PRON **The other** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Almost everybody had a cigarette in one hand and a martini in the other.* 几乎每个人都是一手夹着香烟，一手端着马提尼酒。4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **other** at the end of a list or a group of examples, to refer generally to people or things like the ones just mentioned. （用于列举之后）其他类似的 ❑ *Queensway Quay will incorporate shops, restaurants and other amenities.* 女王道码头将融商店、餐馆以及其他生活便利设施为一体。❑ *Place them in a jam jar, porcelain bowl, or other similar container.* 将它们装入果酱罐、瓷碗或其他类似容器中。•PRON **Other** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Descartes received his stimulus from the new physics and astronomy of Copernicus, Galileo, and others.* 笛卡儿从哥白尼、伽利略等人的新物理学和新天文学中得到启发。5 ADJ You use **the other** to refer to the rest of the people or things in a group, when you are talking about one particular person or thing. （一组人或事物中）其余的，剩下的 ❑ *When the other pupils were taken to an exhibition, he was left behind.* 其余学生被带去参观展览时，他被留了下来。•PRON **The others** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Aubrey's on his way here, with the others.* 奥布里正在往这儿赶，同来的还有其他人。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Other** people are people in general, as opposed to yourself or a person you have already mentioned. （泛指人）别的，其他的 ❑ *The suffering of other people appals me.* 他人的苦难让我无比震惊。❑ *She likes to be with other people.* 她喜欢与人交往。•PRON **Others** means the same as **other people**. others 同 other people ❑ *His humour depended on contempt*

for others. 他的幽默基于对别人的贬低。 7 ADJ You use **other** in informal expressions of time such as **the other day, the other evening,** or **the other week** to refer to a day, evening, or week in the recent past.（用于表示时间的非正式表达中）最近的，前不久的 ❑ *I rang her the other day and she said she'd like to come round.* 我前几天给她打电话，她说想过来玩儿。 8 PHRASE You use expressions like **among other** things or **among others** to indicate that there are several more facts, things, or people like the one or ones mentioned, but that you do not intend to mention them all. 除了别的以外；以及其他；等等【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He moved to England in 1980 where, among other things, he worked as a journalist.* 他 1980 年移居英格兰，从事过记者等工作。❑ *His travels took him to Dublin, among other places.* 他游历过都柏林等地。❑ *He is expected to be supported at the meeting by Dennis Skinner and Tony Benn among others.* 他预计在会上会获得丹尼斯·斯金纳、托尼·本等人的支持。 9 PHRASE If something happens, for example, **every other day** or **every other month,** there is a day or month when it does not happen between each day or month when it happens. 每隔一天 / 每隔一月 ❑ *Their food is adequate. It includes meat at least every other day, vegetables and fruit.* 他们不缺吃的，有蔬菜、水果，至少每隔一天吃一次肉。❑ *Now that their children have grown up she joins Paddy in London every other week.* 他们的孩子都长大了，她便每隔一周就到伦敦帕迪那里。 10 PHRASE You use **every other** to emphasize that you are referring to all the rest of the people or things in a group.（表示一组人或事物中）其余的，剩下的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The same will apply in every other country.* 这同样适用于其他任何国家。 11 PHRASE You use **none other than** and **no other than** to emphasize the name of a person or thing when something about that person or thing is surprising in a particular situation. 就是；不是别的而正是【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He called together all his employees and announced that the manager was none other than his son.* 他把全体员工召集到一起，宣布经理不是别人，正是他的儿子。 12 PHRASE You use **nothing other than** and **no other than** when you are going to mention a course of action, decision, or description and emphasize that it is the only one possible in the situation. 只有；除…外没有【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Nothing other than an immediate custodial sentence could be justified.* 只有判决立即监禁才算合理。❑ *The rebels would not be happy with anything other than the complete removal of the current regime.* 叛乱分子只有彻底推翻现政权才肯罢休。❑ *They have left us with no other choice than to take formal action.* 他们逼得我们别无选择，只有采取正式行动。 13 PHRASE You use **or other** in expressions like **somehow or other** and **someone or other** to indicate that you cannot or do not want to be more precise about the information that you are giving.（表示无法或不想确切说明）某一，某些，什么【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *The Foundation is holding a dinner in honour of something or other.* 基金会正在举办什么纪念宴会。❑ *Somehow or other he's involved.* 不知怎的，他也牵涉在内。 14 PHRASE You use **other than** after a negative statement to say that the person, item, or thing that follows is the only exception to the statement.（用于否定陈述后）除了…以外 ❑ *She makes no reference to any feminist work other than her own.* 除了自己的之外，她没有提及其他女权主义著作。 15 **each other** → see **each** 16 **one after the other** → see **after** 17 **one or other** → see **one** 18 **this, that and the other** → see **this** 19 **in other words** → see **word**

oth|er|ness /ˈʌðəˌnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Otherness** is the quality that someone or something has which is different from yourself or from the things that you have experienced. 相异（性）；不同（性）❑ [+of] *I like the otherness of men's minds and bodies.* 我喜欢男人与我在思想和身体上的不同之处。

other|wise ◆◆◇ /ˈʌðəˌwaɪz/ 1 ADV You use **otherwise** after stating a situation or fact, in order to say what the result or consequence would be if this situation or fact was not the case. 否则；不然 ❑ *Make a note of the questions you want to ask. You will invariably forget some of them otherwise.* 把想问的问题记下来，否则总是会忘掉其中一些。❑ *I'm lucky that I'm interested in school work, otherwise I'd go mad.* 幸好我对学习怀有兴趣，不然我会疯掉的。 2 ADV You use **otherwise** before stating the general condition or quality of something, when you are also mentioning an exception to this general condition or quality. 除此以外；在其他方面 ❑ *The decorations for the games have lent a splash of colour to an otherwise drab city.* 为运动会所作的装扮给原本毫无生气的城市增添了一抹亮色。❑ *…a blue and gold caravan, slightly travel-stained but otherwise in good condition.* 蓝金色旅行拖车，除了在旅途中弄得有点儿脏以外，车况良好 3 ADV [ADV with v] You use **otherwise** to refer in a general way to actions or situations that are very different from, or the opposite to, your main statement. 与之大不同；相反【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Take approximately 60mg up to four times a day, unless advised otherwise by a doctor.* 每次服用大约 60 毫克，每天最多 4 次，或遵医嘱。❑ *All photographs are by the author unless otherwise stated.* 除另有说明，所有照片均由作者拍摄。 4 ADV [ADV before v] You use **otherwise** to indicate that other ways of doing something are possible in addition to the way already mentioned. 以其他方式；用别的方法 ❑ *The studio could punish its players by keeping them out of work, and otherwise controlling their lives.* 电影公司惩罚艺人可以让他们坐冷板凳，也可以采用其他方式控制他们的生活。 5 PHRASE You use **or otherwise** or **and otherwise** to mention something that is not the thing just referred to or is the opposite of that thing. 及其他；或相反；或其反面 ❑ *It was for the police to assess the validity or otherwise of the evidence.* 应该由警方来判定证据有效与否。❑ *I was feeling really ill, mentally and otherwise.* 我觉得身心俱疲。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wise = in the direction or manner of* 朝（或在）…方向；以…方式：*clockwise, likewise, otherwise*

other|worldly /ˌʌðəˈwɜːldli/ also **other-worldly** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Otherworldly** people, things, and places seem strange or spiritual, and not much connected with ordinary things. 非现实世界的；超世俗的；超自然的 ❑ *They encourage an image of the region as an otherworldly sort of place.* 他们想将这个地区打造成世外桃源。❑ *…a strange, other-worldly smile.* 古怪超俗的微笑

OTT /ˌəʊ tiː ˈtiː/ ADJ If you describe something as **OTT,** you mean that it is exaggerated and extreme. **OTT** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'over the top'. 过分的；过火的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *…an OTT comedy cabaret revue.* 过分的卡巴莱时俗讽刺喜剧

ot|ter /ˈɒtəˈ/ (**otters**) N-COUNT An **otter** is a small animal with brown fur, short legs, and a long tail. Otters swim well and eat fish. 水獭

ouch /aʊtʃ/ EXCLAM **'Ouch!'** is used in writing to represent the noise that people make when they suddenly feel pain.（表示突然觉得疼痛）哎哟 ❑ *She was barefoot and stones dug into her feet. 'Ouch, ouch,' she cried.* 她光着脚被石头硌到了。"哎哟，哎哟。"她叫道。

ought ◆◇◇ /ɔːt/

Ought to is a phrasal modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. The negative form of **ought to** is **ought not to,** which is sometimes shortened to **oughtn't to** in spoken English. ought to 是短语情态动词，与动词原形连用。否定形式为 ought not to，口语中有时略作 oughtn't to。

1 PHRASE You use **ought to** to mean that it is morally right to do a particular thing or that it is morally right for a particular situation to exist, especially when giving or asking for advice or opinions.（表示某事道义上正确，尤用于提出或征求建议或意见）应当，应该 ❑ *Mark, you've got a good wife. You ought to take care of her.* 马克，你娶了个好妻子，应该好好待她。❑ *You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. You've created this problem.* 你们应该感到惭愧，都是你们惹的祸。 2 PHRASE You use **ought to** when saying that you think it is a good idea and important for you or someone else to do a particular thing, especially when giving or asking for advice or opinions.（表示某事可行或重要，尤用于提出或征求建议或意见）应当，应该 ❑ *You don't have to be alone with him and I don't think you ought to be.* 你不必单独跟他待在一起，而且我认为你也不该这样。❑ *You ought to ask a lawyer's advice.* 你应当征求一下律师的意见。❑ *We ought not to be quarrelling now.* 我们现在不应该吵架。 3 PHRASE You use **ought to** to indicate that you expect something to be true or to happen. You use **ought to have** to indicate that you expect something to have happened already.（表

示预计某事属实，或预计某事发生或已经发生）应该 / 应该已经 ❑ *'This ought to be fun,' he told Alex, eyes gleaming.* "这应该很好玩儿。"他对亚历克斯说，两眼放光。 4 PHRASE You use **ought to** to indicate that you think that something should be the case, but might not be.（表示某事理应如此，但实际未必）应该 ❑ *By rights the Social Democrats ought to be the favourites in the election. But nothing looks less certain.* 按理说社会民主党应该最有希望赢得这次选举，但一切从未如此不确定过。❑ *Though this gives them a nice feeling, it really ought to worry them.* 虽然这让他们感觉良好，但他们其实应该为此担心才对。 5 PHRASE You use **ought to** to indicate that you think that something has happened because of what you know about the situation, but you are not certain.（表示从已知情况推测某事已经发生，但不确定）应该【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He ought to have reached the house some time ago.* 他应该一段时间以前就赶到房子那儿了。 6 PHRASE You use **ought to have** with a past participle to indicate that something was expected to happen or be the case, but it did not happen or was not the case.（与过去分词连用，表示预期的事未发生或不属实）本该，本当 ❑ *Basically the system ought to have worked.* 总的来说，这套系统本应发挥作用的。❑ *The money to build the power station ought to have been sufficient.* 建设电站的资金本该足够了。 7 PHRASE You use **ought to have** with a past participle to indicate that although it was best or correct for someone to do something in the past, they did not actually do it.（与过去分词连用，表示未做本应做的事情）本该，本当 ❑ *I realize I ought to have told you about it.* 我意识到自己本该把这件事告诉你的。❑ *Perhaps we ought to have trusted people more.* 也许我们本应对人多一些信任。❑ *I ought not to have asked you a thing like that. I'm sorry.* 我不该问你那样的事情。不好意思。❑ *I'm beginning to feel now we oughtn't to have let her go away like that.* 我现在开始觉得我们不该就那样让她走了。 8 PHRASE You use **ought to** when politely telling someone that you must do something, for example that you must leave.（告知某人自己必须做某事）该，得【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I really ought to be getting back now.* 现在我真得回去了。❑ *I think I ought to go.* 我想我该走了。

Usage 用法 ought

Ought is generally used with *to*: *We ought to go home soon. You ought to tell her the good news right away!*
ought 一般与 to 连用：We ought to go home soon. 我们很快就该回家了。You ought to tell her the good news right away! 你该马上告诉她这个好消息！

oughtn't /ˈɔːtᵊnt/ **Oughtn't** is a spoken form of 'ought not'.（ought not 的一种口语形式）

ouija board /ˈwiːdʒə bɔːʳd/ (**ouija boards**) N-COUNT A **ouija board** is a board with the letters of the alphabet written on it. It is used to ask questions which are thought to be answered by the spirits of dead people. 灵应板，扶乩板（刻有字母、用于向亡灵提问的板）

ounce /aʊns/ (**ounces**) 1 N-COUNT [num N] An **ounce** is a unit of weight used in Britain and the USA. There are sixteen ounces in a pound and one ounce is equal to 28.35 grams. 盎司（英国和美国的重量单位，1 磅合 16 盎司，1 盎司等于 28.35 克）❑ *[+of] ...four ounces of sugar.* 4 盎司糖 2 N-SING You can refer to a very small amount of something, such as a quality or characteristic, as an **ounce**. 少许；少量；一点点 ❑ *[+of] If only my father had possessed an ounce of business sense.* 要是我父亲有一点点商业头脑就好了。❑ *[+of] I spent every ounce of energy trying to hide.* 我费尽力气想藏起来。 3 → see also **fluid ounce**

our ♦♦♦ /ˈaʊəʳ/

Our is the first person plural possessive determiner. our 是第一人称复数所有格限定词。

1 DET You use **our** to indicate that something belongs or relates both to yourself and to one or more other people. 我们的 ❑ *We're expecting our first baby.* 我们怀上了第一个孩子。❑ *I locked myself out of our apartment and had to break in.* 我把自己锁在了我们的公寓外面，不得不破门而入。 2 DET A speaker or writer sometimes uses **our** to indicate that something belongs or relates to people in general.（泛指）我们的，人们的 ❑ *We are all entirely responsible for our actions, and for our reactions.* 我们都对自己的行为和反应负全责。

Our Lady N-PROPER Some Christians, especially Catholics, refer to Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, as **Our Lady**. 圣母（天主教徒等基督徒所指的耶稣基督之母马利亚）❑ *Will you pray to Our Lady for me?* 你能为我向圣母祈祷吗？

Our Lord N-PROPER Christians refer to Jesus Christ as **Our Lord**. 我主（基督徒指耶稣基督）❑ *Let us remember the words of Our Lord from the gospel of Mark.* 让我们铭记《马可福音》中我主的话吧。

ours /aʊəʳz/

Ours is the first person plural possessive pronoun. ours 是第一人称复数所有格代词。

PRON You use **ours** to refer to something that belongs or relates both to yourself and to one or more other people. 我们的 ❑ *There are few strangers in a town like ours.* 我们这样的镇子很少有生人。❑ *Half the houses had been fitted with alarms and ours hadn't.* 有半数房子装了警报器，不过我们家没有装。

ourself /aʊəʳˈself/ PRON **Ourself** is sometimes used instead of 'ourselves' when it clearly refers to a singular subject. Some people consider this use to be incorrect.（在明确指单数主语时，有时用于代替 ourselves；一些人认为此用法不正确）我们自己 ❑ *... the way we think of ourself and others.* 我们看待自己和他人的方式

ourselves ♦◊◊ /aʊəʳˈselvz/

Ourselves is the first person plural reflexive pronoun. ourselves 是第一人称复数反身代词。

1 PRON You use **ourselves** to refer to yourself and one or more other people as a group. 我们自己 ❑ *We sat round the fire to keep ourselves warm.* 我们围坐在火边取暖。❑ *It was the first time we admitted to ourselves that we were tired.* 这是我们第一次承认自己累了。 2 PRON A speaker or writer sometimes uses **ourselves** to refer to people in general. **Ourselves** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject refers to the same people.（泛指）我们自己，人们自己（当主语和宾语指同一群人时，用作动词或介词的宾语）❑ *We all know that when we exert ourselves our heart rate increases.* 我们都知道用劲儿时心率会上升。 3 PRON You use **ourselves** to emphasize a first person plural subject. In more formal English, **ourselves** is sometimes used instead of 'us' as the object of a verb or preposition, for emphasis.（用作强调第一人称复数主语；在比较正式的英语中，有时代替 us 作动词或介词的宾语）我们自己，我们本人【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Others are feeling just the way we ourselves would feel in the same situation.* 别人此时的感受和我们自己在同样情形下时没什么两样。❑ *The people who will suffer won't be people like ourselves.* 受苦的不会是像我们这样的人。 4 PRON If you say something such as 'We did it **ourselves**', you are indicating that something was done by you and a particular group of other people, rather than anyone else. 我们自己；我们亲自 ❑ *We villagers built that ourselves, we had no help from anyone.* 那是我们村民自己修建的，没有依靠任何人的帮助。

oust /aʊst/ (**ousts, ousting, ousted**) VERB If someone **is ousted** from a position of power, job, or place, they are forced to leave it. 罢黜；把…撤职；驱逐【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [be v-ed] *The leaders have been ousted from power by nationalists.* 这些领导人被民族主义者赶下了台。❑ [v n] *Last week they tried to oust him in a parliamentary vote of no confidence.* 上周，他们试图通过议会的不信任投票将他罢免。❑ [v-ed] *...the ousted government.* 遭推翻的政府 •**ousting** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The ousting of his predecessor was one of the most dramatic coups the business world had seen in years.* 扳倒他的前任是商界多年以来最富戏剧性的一场"政变"。

out
① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB USES 形容词和副词用法
③ VERB USE 动词用法
④ PREPOSITION USES 介词用法

① **out** ⇹ /aʊt/

Out is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'give out' and 'run out'. out 常与 walk, pull 等动作动词连用，亦用于 give out, run out 等短语动词中。

1 ADV [ADV after v] When something is in a particular place and you take it **out**, you remove it from that place.（拿）出；（取）出 ❑ *Carefully pull out the centre pages.* 小心翼翼地抽出中间的几页。❑ *He took out his notebook and flipped the pages.* 他掏出笔记本，飞快地翻着。❑ *They paid in that cheque a couple of days ago, and drew out around two thousand in cash.* 他们几天前将那张支票存入了银行，然后支取了约 2,000 元现金。2 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **out** to indicate that you are talking about the situation outside, rather than inside buildings. 在外面；在室外 ❑ *It's hot out—very hot, very humid.* 外面热——非常热，湿度非常大。3 ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] If you are **out**, you are not at home or not at your usual place of work. 外出；不在（家或单位）❑ *I tried to get in touch with you yesterday evening, but I think you were out.* 我昨晚想联系你，但感觉你不在家里。❑ *She had to go out.* 她得出趟门。4 ADV [ADV adv/prep] If you say that someone is **out** in a particular place, you mean that they are in a different place, usually one far away. 在他处；（通常指）在远处 ❑ *The police tell me they've finished their investigations out there.* 警方告诉我他们已完成了在那儿的调查工作。❑ *Rosie's husband was now out East.* 罗茜的丈夫此刻远在东部。5 ADV [ADV after v, be ADV] When the sea or tide goes **out**, the sea moves away from the shore.（海水或潮水）远去，退却 ❑ *The tide was out and they walked among the rock pools.* 潮水退去，他们走在潮池间。6 ADV [ADV n] If you are **out** a particular amount of money, you have that amount less than you should or than you did. 缺少，不足，损失（特定数目的钱）【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Me and my friends are out ten thousand dollars, with nothing to show for it!* 我和朋友亏了 1 万美金，还一无所得！

② **out** ⇹ /aʊt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a light or fire is **out** or goes **out**, it is no longer shining or burning.（灯、火）熄灭的 ❑ *All the lights were out in the house.* 房子里的灯全都灭了。❑ *Several of the lights went out, one after another.* 其中几盏灯一个接一个地熄灭了。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If flowers are **out**, their petals have opened.（花）开放的 ❑ *Well, the daffodils are out in the gardens and they're always a beautiful show.* 哎呀，花园里的黄水仙开了，它们永远都是一道亮丽的风景。•ADV [ADV after v] **Out** is also an adverb. ❑ *I usually put it in my diary when I see the wild flowers coming out.* 我看到野花开时总会记在日记里。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something such as a book or CD is **out**, it is available for people to buy.（图书、唱片等）出版，上市，面世 ❑ *...cover versions of 40 British Number Ones—out now.* 40 首英国榜首歌曲翻唱版——现已上市 •ADV [ADV after v] **Out** is also an adverb. ❑ *The French edition came out in early 1992.* 法文版于 1992 年初出版。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If workers are **out**, they are on strike.（工人）罢工的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We've been out for two and a half months and we're not going back until we get what we're asking for.* 我们已经罢工两个半月了，除非要求得到满足，否则我们不会复工。•ADV [ADV after v] **Out** is also an adverb. ❑ *In June last year, 26 people came out on strike protesting against a compulsory 65-hour week.* 去年 6 月，26 人举行罢工，抗议强制实行每周 65 小时工作制。5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] In a game or sport, if someone is **out**, they can no longer take part either because they are unable to or because they have been defeated. 无法参赛的；被淘汰的 6 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] In baseball, a player is **out** if they do not reach a base safely. When three players in a team are out in an inning, then the team is **out**.（棒球比赛中选手）出局的 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a proposal or suggestion is **out**, you mean that it is unacceptable.（提议或建议）不可接受的 ❑ *That's right out, I'm afraid.* 那恐怕根本行不通。8 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a particular thing is **out**, you mean that it is no longer fashionable at the present time. 不时髦的；不流行的；过时的 ❑ *Romance is making a comeback. Reality is out.* 浪漫主义正在卷土重来。现实主义过时了。9 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a calculation or measurement is **out**, you mean that it is incorrect.（计算或测量）不准确的，错误的 ❑ *When the two ends of the tunnel met in the middle they were only a few inches out.* 隧道合龙时仅有几英寸误差。10 ADJ If someone is **out** to do something, they intend to do it. 打算的；有意的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Most companies these days are just out to make a quick profit.* 大多数公司如今只想能迅速获利。

③ **out** /aʊt/ (**outs, outing, outed**) VERB If a group of people **out** a public figure or famous person, they reveal that person's homosexuality against their wishes. 揭露（公众人物、名人等）的同性恋身份 ❑ [V n] *The New York gay action group 'Queer Nation' recently outed an American Congressman.* 纽约男同性恋行动组织"酷儿国度"最近揭露一位美国国会议员为同性恋。•**outing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The gay and lesbian rights group, Stonewall, sees outing as completely unhelpful.* 男女同性恋权益组织"石墙"认为曝光同性恋者身份毫无益处。

④ **out** ⇹

Out of is used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'do out of' and 'grow out of'. In American English and informal British English, **out** is often used instead of **out of**. out of 与 walk, pull 等动作动词连用，亦用于 do out of, grow out of 等短语动词中。在美国英语和非正式英国英语中，out 常用于代替 out of。

1 PHRASE If you go **out of** a place, you leave it. 从（某处）离开 ❑ *She let him out of the house.* 她让他出了屋子。2 PHRASE If you take something **out of** the container or place where it has been, you remove it so that it is no longer there. 从（容器等）里面（拿、取）出来 ❑ *I always took my key out of my bag and put it in my pocket.* 我总是将钥匙从包里取出来放进口袋。3 PHRASE If you look or shout **out of** a window, you look or shout away from the room where you are towards the outside. 向（窗）外 ❑ *He went on staring out of the window.* 他继续凝视着窗外。❑ *He looked out the window at the car on the street below.* 他望着窗下街上的那辆汽车。4 PHRASE If you are **out of** the sun, the rain, or the wind, you are sheltered from it. 避开，未暴露于（太阳、雨或风）❑ *People can keep out of the sun to avoid skin cancer.* 人们可以通过避免阳光照射来预防皮肤癌。5 PHRASE If someone or something gets **out of** a situation, especially an unpleasant one, they are then no longer in it. If they keep **out of** it, they do not start being in it. 摆脱，脱离，避免陷入（尤指不愉快的处境）❑ *In the past army troops have relied heavily on air support to get them out of trouble.* 过去，陆军严重依赖空中支援来摆脱困境。❑ *The economy is starting to climb out of recession.* 经济开始缓慢走出衰退。6 PHRASE You can use **out of** to say that someone leaves an institution. 离开（机构）❑ *You come out of university and find there are no jobs available.* 走出大学却找不到工作。❑ *Doctors should be able to decide who they can safely let out of hospital early.* 医生应该有权决定谁可以安全地提前出院。7 PHRASE If you are **out of** range of something, you are beyond the limits of that range. 在…界限之外；超过…界限 ❑ *Shaun was in the bedroom, out of earshot, watching television.* 肖恩在卧室里看电视，听不见。❑ *He turned to look back, but by then she was out of sight.* 他回头看，但此时她已经不见了。8 PHRASE You use **out of** to say what feeling or reason causes someone to do something. For example, if you do something **out of** pity, you do it because you pity someone. 出于；由于 ❑ *He took up office out of a sense of duty.* 他就任公职是出于责任感。9 PHRASE If you get something such as information or work **out of** someone, you manage to make them give it to you, usually when they are unwilling to give it.（通常指在对方不情愿的情况下）从（某人）身上（获得信息、工作成果等）❑ *'Where is she being held prisoner?' I asked. 'Did you get it out of him?'.* "她被囚禁在什么地方？"我问道，"你从他嘴里套出来没有？" ❑ *We knew we could get better work out of them.* 我们知道我们可以叫他们做得更漂亮。10 PHRASE If you get pleasure or an advantage **out of** something, you get it as a result of being involved with that thing or making use of it. 由，从…中（得到快乐、益处）❑ *We all had a lot of fun out of him.* 我们都从他身上获得了很多快乐。❑ *To get the most out of your money, you have to invest.* 要想把钱的收益最大化，就必须投资。11 PHRASE If you are **out of** something, you no longer have any of it. 缺乏；没有 ❑ *I can't find the sugar—and we're out of milk.* 我找不到糖——而且我们也没牛奶了。12 PHRASE If something is made **out of** a particular material, it consists of that material because it has been formed or

constructed from it. 用…，由…（制成、建成）❑ *Would you advise people to make a building out of wood or stone?* 你会建议人们用木材还是石头建房子呢？ ■ PHRASE You use **out of** to indicate what proportion of a group of things something is true of. For example, if something is true of one **out of** five things, it is true of one fifth of all things of that kind.（表示比例）每…中 ❑ *Two out of five thought the business would be sold privately on their retirement or death.* 五个人中有两个认为企业会在他们退休或去世时被私下卖掉。

out- /aʊt-/ PREFIX You can use **out-** to form verbs that describe an action as being done better by one person than by another. For example, if you can outswim someone, you can swim further or faster than they can.（构成动词）表示"超过"、"胜过" ❑ *European investors may outspend the Japanese this year.* 今年欧洲投资者的支出可能会超过日本投资者。❑ *...a younger brother who always outperformed him.* 总是比他出色的弟弟

out|age /'aʊtɪdʒ/ (**outages**) N-COUNT An **outage** is a period of time when the electricity supply to a building or area is interrupted, for example because of damage to the cables. 停电期【AM 美】❑ *A windstorm in Washington is causing power outages throughout the region.* 风暴造成整个华盛顿地区电力供应中断。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **power cut**

,out-and-'out ADJ [ADJ n] You use **out-and-out** to emphasize that someone or something has all the characteristics of a particular type of person or thing. 十足的；完全的；彻头彻尾的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Much of what has been written about us is out-and-out lies.* 关于我们的报道大都是彻头彻尾的胡编乱造。

out|back /'aʊtbæk/ N-SING The parts of Australia that are far away from towns are referred to as **the outback**.（澳大利亚的）偏远地区，内陆地区，内地

out|bid /ˌaʊt'bɪd/ (**outbids, outbidding**)

The form **outbid** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. outbid 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB If you **outbid** someone, you offer more money than they do for something that you both want to buy. 出价高于；比…报价高 ❑ [v n] *The Museum has antagonised rivals by outbidding them for the world's greatest art treasures.* 该博物馆为这些世界上最伟大的艺术瑰宝开出了更高价格，惹恼了竞争对手。

out|board /'aʊtbɔːʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **outboard** motor is one that you can fix to the back of a small boat.（小船的发动机）舷外的，尾挂的

→ see **boat**

out|bound /'aʊtbaʊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **outbound** flight is one that is leaving or about to leave a particular place.（航班）离港的

out|break /'aʊtbreɪk/ (**outbreaks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is an **outbreak of** something unpleasant, such as violence or a disease, it suddenly starts to happen.（暴力活动等的）爆发；（疾病等的）暴发，突发 ❑ [+of] *...the outbreak of war in the Middle East.* 中东战争的爆发 ❑ *In Peru, a cholera outbreak continues to spread.* 在秘鲁，霍乱疫情还在扩散。

out|build|ing /'aʊtbɪldɪŋ/ (**outbuildings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Outbuildings** are small buildings for keeping things in or working in which are near a house, on the land belonging to it. 附属建筑物；外围建筑；外屋

out|burst /'aʊtbɜːʳst/ (**outbursts**) ■ N-COUNT An **outburst** of an emotion, especially anger, is a sudden strong expression of that emotion.（愤怒等感情的）爆发，迸发 ❑ [+of] *...a spontaneous outburst of cheers and applause.* 自发爆发出的欢呼和掌声 ❑ [+against] *There has been another angry outburst against the new local tax introduced today.* 于今日开始实施的新地方税再次遭到人们愤怒抗议。■ N-COUNT An **outburst of** violent activity is a sudden period of this activity.（暴力活动的）爆发期，突发期 ❑ [+of] *Five people were reported killed today in a fresh outburst of violence.* 据报道在今天最新发生的暴乱中有 5 人丧生。❑ [+of] *...this first great outburst of nationalist student protest.* 首次大规模爆发的这场民族主义学生抗议活动

out|cast /'aʊtkɑːst, -kæst/ (**outcasts**) N-COUNT An **outcast** is someone who is not accepted by a group of people or by society. 被排斥者；被抛弃者 ❑ *He had always been an outcast, unwanted and alone.* 他一直都被视为异类，无人理睬，形单影只。

out|class /ˌaʊt'klɑːs, -'klæs/ (**outclasses, outclassing, outclassed**) ■ VERB If you **are outclassed** by someone, they are a lot better than you are at a particular activity.（在特定活动上）远远超过，远胜于 ❑ [be V-ed] *Mason was outclassed by Lennox Lewis in his tragic last fight at Wembley.* 梅森在他悲剧性的最后一场拳赛中于温布利惨败给了伦诺克斯·刘易斯。❑ [v n] *Few city hotels can outclass the Hotel de Crillon.* 没有几家城市酒店能与克里雍大饭店媲美。■ VERB If one thing **outclasses** another thing, the first thing is of a much higher quality than the second thing. 质量远远优于 ❑ [be V-ed] *These planes are outclassed by the most recent designs from the former Soviet Union.* 苏联的最新产品远远比这些飞机性能优越。❑ [v n] *The story outclasses anything written by Frederick Forsyth.* 这本小说比弗雷德里克·福赛思的所有作品都精彩。

out|come ♦◇◇ /'aʊtkʌm/ (**outcomes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **outcome** of an activity, process, or situation is the situation that exists at the end of it. 结果；结局 ❑ *Mr. Singh said he was pleased with the outcome.* 辛格先生说他对这一结果感到满意。❑ [+of] *It's too early to know the outcome of her illness.* 现在要想知道她病情的结果还为时过早。

out|crop /'aʊtkrɒp/ (**outcrops**) or **outcropping** N-COUNT An **outcrop** is a large area of rock sticking out of the ground. 露头（露出地面的大片岩层）❑ [+of] *...an outcrop of rugged granite.* 粗糙的花岗岩露头

out|cry /'aʊtkraɪ/ (**outcries**) N-VAR An **outcry** is a reaction of strong disapproval and anger shown by the public or media about a recent event.（公众或媒体对新近事件的）哗然，强烈抗议 ❑ *The killing caused an international outcry.* 这起谋杀引起国际社会一片哗然。

out|dat|ed /ˌaʊt'deɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe something as **outdated**, you mean that you think it is old-fashioned and no longer useful or relevant to modern life. 过时的；陈旧的；老式的 ❑ *...outdated and inefficient factories.* 陈旧、低效的工厂 ❑ *Caryl Churchill's play about Romania is already outdated.* 卡里尔·丘吉尔关于罗马尼亚的戏剧已经过时了。

out|did /ˌaʊt'dɪd/ **Outdid** is the past tense of **outdo**.

out|dis|tance /ˌaʊt'dɪstəns/ (**outdistances, outdistancing, outdistanced**) ■ VERB If you **outdistance** someone, you are a lot better and more successful than they are at a particular activity over a period of time.（在一段时间内在特定活动上）远远超过，大大超越 ❑ [v n] *It didn't matter that Ingrid had outdistanced them as a movie star.* 作为一名影星，英格丽已经远远超越了她们，但这无关紧要。■ VERB If you **outdistance** your opponents in a contest of some kind, you beat them easily.（在竞赛中）轻取，轻松击败 ❑ [v n] *...a millionaire businessman who easily outdistanced his major rivals for the nomination.* 轻松击败主要对手获得提名的百万富商

out|do /ˌaʊt'duː/ (**outdoes, outdoing, outdid, outdone**) ■ VERB If you **outdo** someone, you are a lot more successful than they are at a particular activity.（在特定活动上）超过，胜过，比…干得好 ❑ [v n] *Both sides have tried to outdo each other to show how tough they can be.* 双方互不相让，都想显示自己有多厉害。■ PHRASE You use **not to be outdone** to introduce an action which someone takes in response to a previous action. 不甘人后；不甘示弱 ❑ *She wore a lovely tiara but the groom, not to be outdone, had on a very smart embroidered waistcoat.* 她戴了一顶漂亮的冕状头饰，而新郎也毫不逊色，身着一件非常讲究的刺绣马甲。

out|door /ˌaʊt'dɔːʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Outdoor** activities or things happen or are used outside and not in a building. 户外的；室外的；露天的 ❑ *If you enjoy outdoor activities, this is the trip for you.* 如果你喜欢户外活动，此行便是为你而设。❑ *There were outdoor cafes on almost every block.* 几乎每个街区都有露天咖啡馆。

out|doors /ˌaʊt'dɔːʳz/ ■ ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] If something happens **outdoors**, it happens outside in the fresh air rather than in a building. 在户外；在室外 ❑ *It was warm enough to be outdoors all afternoon.* 天气暖和，整个下午都可以待在户外。❑ *The ceremony*

was being held outdoors. 该仪式正在户外举行。 **2** N-SING You refer to **the outdoors** when talking about work or leisure activities which take place outside away from buildings. 户外工作；户外休闲活动 ❑ *I'm a lover of the outdoors.* 我喜爱户外活动。 ❑ *Life in the great outdoors isn't supposed to be luxurious.* 美好的户外活动不必很奢侈。

out|er /'aʊtə'/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **outer** parts of something are the parts which contain or enclose the other parts, and which are furthest from the centre. (组成部分)外面的，外部的，靠外的 ❑ *He heard a voice in the outer room.* 他听到外屋有人说话。 ❑ *...the outer suburbs of the city.* 城市远郊区

→ see **core**

outer|most /'aʊtə'məʊst/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **outermost** thing in a group is the one that is furthest from the centre. 最外面的；最靠外的 ❑ *They are going to explore Jupiter's outermost atmosphere for the first time.* 他们将首次探索木星最外层大气。

,outer 'space N-UNCOUNT **Outer space** is the area outside the earth's atmosphere where the other planets and stars are situated. 外层空间；外太空 ❑ *In 1957, the Soviets launched Sputnik 1 into outer space.* 1957 年，苏联将"人造地球卫星一号"发射到外太空。

→ see **satellite**

outer|wear /'aʊtə'weə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Outerwear** is clothing that is not worn underneath other clothing. 外衣；外套 ❑ *The latest in sports bras are colorful tops designed as outerwear.* 最新款的运动内衣是可外穿的彩色上装。

out|fall /'aʊtfɔːl/ (**outfalls**) N-COUNT An **outfall** is a place where water or waste flows out of a drain, often into the sea. (常指通往大海的)排水口，出水口，排污口 ❑ *During the winter months, great flocks of gulls gather at rubbish tips and sewage outfalls.* 冬季的几个月里，大群大群的海鸥聚集在垃圾堆和排污口。

out|field /'aʊtfiːld/ N-SING In baseball and cricket, **the outfield** is the part of the field that is furthest from the batting area. (棒球、板球运动中的)外场，外野

out|field|er /'aʊtfiːldə'/ (**outfielders**) N-COUNT In baseball and cricket, the **outfielders** are the players in the part of the field that is furthest from the batting area. (棒球、板球运动中的)外场手，外野手

out|fit /'aʊtfɪt/ (**outfits, outfitting, outfitted**) **1** N-COUNT An **outfit** is a set of clothes. 成套服装 ❑ *She was wearing an outfit she'd bought the previous day.* 她穿着前一天买的一套衣服。 **2** N-COUNT You can refer to an organization as an **outfit**. 组织；机构 ❑ *He works for a private security outfit.* 他在一家私人保安公司工作。 **3** VERB To **outfit** someone or something means to provide them with equipment for a particular purpose. 装备；配备；供给…设备【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n +with] *They outfitted him with artificial legs.* 他们为他安了假腿。[Also v n +*as*]

out|fit|ter /'aʊtfɪtə'/ (**outfitters**) also **outfitters** N-COUNT An **outfitter** or an **outfitters** is a shop that sells clothes and equipment for a specific purpose. (专门的)服装备店【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...J. Hepworth, the men's outfitter.* J. 赫普沃思男装店 ❑ *...a sports outfitters.* 运动服装装备店

out|flank /,aʊt'flæŋk/ (**outflanks, outflanking, outflanked**) **1** VERB In a battle, when one group of soldiers **outflanks** another, it succeeds in moving past the other group in order to be able to attack it from the side. (战斗中)从侧翼包抄 ❑ [v n] *...plans designed by General Schwarzkopf to outflank them from the west.* 施瓦茨科普夫将军制订的从西面包抄他们的作战计划 **2** VERB If you **outflank** someone, you succeed in getting into a position where you can defeat them, for example in an argument. 占…的上风 ❑ [v n] *He had tried to outflank them.* 他曾试图占据上风，胜过他们。

out|flow /'aʊtfləʊ/ (**outflows**) N-COUNT When there is an **outflow of** money or people, a large amount of money or people move from one place to another. (金钱、人等的)外流，流出 ❑ [+of] *There was a net outflow of about £650m in short-term capital.* 短期资本净流出约 6.5 亿英镑。 ❑ [+of] *...an increasing outflow of refugees.* 越来越多的难民出逃

out|fox /,aʊt'fɒks/ (**outfoxes, outfoxing, outfoxed**) VERB If you **outfox** someone, you defeat them in some way because you are cleverer than they are. 智胜；谋略上比…更胜一筹 ❑ [v n] *There is no greater thrill than to bluff a man, trap him and outfox him.* 虚张声势吓唬人，让他钻入圈套，用计将他击败，没有比这更刺激的了。

out|going /,aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ **1** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **outgoing** to describe a person in charge of something who is soon going to leave that position. 即将离职的；快要卸任的 ❑ *...the outgoing director of the Edinburgh International Festival.* 即将卸任的爱丁堡国际艺术节主席 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] **Outgoing** things such as planes, mail, and passengers are leaving or being sent somewhere. 离去的；往外去的 ❑ *All outgoing flights were grounded.* 所有离港航班皆已停飞。 **3** ADJ Someone who is **outgoing** is very friendly and likes meeting and talking to people. 外向的；友好的；喜欢交际的

out|go|ings /'aʊtgəʊɪŋz/ N-PLURAL Your **outgoings** are the regular amounts of money which you have to spend every week or every month, for example in order to pay your rent or bills. (经常性)开支，开销【BRIT 英】❑ *She suggests you first assess your income and outgoings.* 她建议你先估算一下自己的收入和开销。 ❑ *...monthly outgoings.* 每月的固定开支

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **outlay, expenses**

out|grow /,aʊt'grəʊ/ (**outgrows, outgrowing, outgrew, outgrown**) **1** VERB If a child **outgrows** a piece of clothing, they grow bigger, so that it no longer fits them. (小孩)长得穿不下(衣服) ❑ [v n] *She outgrew her clothes so rapidly that Patsy was always having to buy new ones.* 她长得太快，衣服很快便穿不下了，帕齐只好经常给她买新衣服。 **2** VERB If you **outgrow** a particular way of behaving or thinking, you change and become more mature, so that you no longer behave or think in that way. 因长大而放弃(以前的行为或想法) ❑ [v n] *The girl may or may not outgrow her interest in fashion.* 这个女孩对时尚的兴趣可能会随着年龄的增长而消失，也可能不会。

out|growth /'aʊtgrəʊθ/ (**outgrowths**) N-COUNT Something that is an **outgrowth of** another thing has developed naturally as a result of it. 产物；自然发展的结果 ❑ [+of] *Her first book is an outgrowth of an art project she began in 1988.* 她的第一本书是一个她开始于 1988 年的艺术项目的产物。

out|guess /,aʊt'ges/ (**outguesses, outguessing, outguessed**) VERB If you **outguess** someone, you try to predict what they are going to do in order to gain some advantage. 猜出…的意图；看透 ❑ [v n] *Only by being him can you hope to out-guess him.* 只有化作他肚子里的蛔虫才有可能猜出他在想什么。 ❑ [v n] *A very good investor will outguess the market.* 精明的投资者能准确预测市场。

out|gun /,aʊt'gʌn/ (**outguns, outgunning, outgunned**) **1** VERB [usu passive] In a battle, if one army **is outgunned**, they are in a very weak position because the opposing army has more or better weapons. (在火力上)超过，压过 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *First Airborne Division was heavily outgunned by German forces.* 第一空降师完全被德军的凶猛火力压住了。 **2** VERB If you **are outgunned** in a contest, you are beaten because your rival is stronger or better than you. (在竞赛中)超过，胜过 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Clearly, the BBC is being outgunned by ITV's original drama.* 很显然，英国独立电视台原创剧集的收视胜过了英国广播公司的节目。 ❑ [v n] *He soon hit top speed to outgun all his rivals in the opening qualifying session.* 他不久便在首场资格赛中跑出了最快速度，击败了所有对手。

out|house /'aʊthaʊs/ (**outhouses**) **1** N-COUNT An **outhouse** is a small building attached to a house or very close to the house, used, for example, for storing things in. 附属建筑；外围建筑；外屋 **2** N-COUNT An **outhouse** is an outside toilet. 茅房；户外厕所【AM 美】

out|ing /'aʊtɪŋ/ (**outings**) **1** N-COUNT An **outing** is a short enjoyable trip, usually with a group of people, away from your home, school, or place of work. (通常指集体)短途游，外出游玩 ❑ [+to] *One evening, she made a rare outing to the local discotheque.* 她有天晚上破天荒去了一次当地的迪斯科舞厅。 ❑ *...families on a Sunday afternoon outing.* 星期天下午外出游玩的家庭 **2** N-COUNT In sport, an **outing** is an occasion when a player competes in

a particular contest or competition.（在体育比赛中）出场 ❑ *Playing against Zebre in England's first outing, he suffered a whiplash injury to his neck.* 在英格兰首次出场对阵斑马军团的比赛中，他颈部受了挥鞭伤。 ❸ → see also **out 3**

out|land|ish /aʊtˈlændɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe something as **outlandish**, you disapprove of it because you think it is very unusual, strange, or unreasonable. 稀奇古怪的；怪里怪气的；荒唐的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This idea is not as outlandish as it sounds.* 这主意听上去荒诞不经，实则不然。

out|last /ˌaʊtˈlɑːst, -ˈlæst/ (**outlasts, outlasting, outlasted**) VERB [no passive] If one thing **outlasts** another thing, the first thing lives or exists longer than the second. 比…活得长；比…存在得久 ❑ [v n] *These naturally dried flowers will outlast a bouquet of fresh blooms.* 这些自然风干的花会比一束鲜花更加持久。

out|law /ˈaʊtlɔː/ (**outlaws, outlawing, outlawed**) ❶ VERB When something **is outlawed**, it is made illegal. 宣布…为非法；使成为非法；取缔 ❑ [be v-ed] *In 1975 gambling was outlawed.* 1975 年赌博被宣布为非法。 ❑ [v n] *The German government has outlawed some fascist groups.* 德国政府已经取缔了一些法西斯团体。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the outlawed political parties.* 被取缔的政党 ❷ N-COUNT An **outlaw** is a criminal who is hiding from the authorities. 逃犯；亡命之徒【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

out|lay /ˈaʊtleɪ/ (**outlays**) N-VAR **Outlay** is the amount of money that you have to spend in order to buy something or start a project.（必要的）费用，开支 ❑ [+of] *Apart from the capital outlay of buying the machine, dishwashers can actually save you money.* 除了购置费用，洗碗机实际上能为你省钱。

out|let /ˈaʊtlet/ (**outlets**) ❶ N-COUNT An **outlet** is a shop or organization which sells the goods made by a particular manufacturer.（特定生产商的）经销店，专营店 ❑ [+in] *...the largest retail outlet in the city.* 该市最大的零售店 ❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] An **outlet** or an **outlet store** is a place which sells slightly damaged or outdated goods from a particular manufacturer, or goods that it made in greater quantities than needed.（特定生产商的）处理品折扣店 ❑ *...the factory outlet store in Belmont.* 位于贝尔蒙特的厂家直营折扣店 ❸ N-COUNT If someone has an **outlet for** their feelings or ideas, they have a means of expressing and releasing them.（情感、思想的）出口，发泄途径，表达方式 ❑ [+for] *Her father had found an outlet for his ambition in his work.* 她父亲在工作中找到了施展抱负的机会。 ❹ N-COUNT An **outlet** is a hole or pipe through which liquid or air can flow away. 出口；排放管 ❑ *...a warm air outlet.* 热气出口 ❺ N-COUNT An **outlet** is a place, usually in a wall, where you can connect electrical devices to the electricity supply.（通常指墙上的）插座【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **socket**

out|line ◆◇ /ˈaʊtlaɪn/ (**outlines, outlining, outlined**) ❶ VERB If you **outline** an idea or a plan, you explain it in a general way. 概述；概括 ❑ [v n] *The mayor outlined his plan to clean up the town's image.* 市长概述了他整顿市容的计划。 ❷ N-VAR [oft *in* N] An **outline** is a general explanation or description of something. 概要；概述；梗概 ❑ [+of] *Following is an outline of the survey findings.* 以下是调查结果概要。 ❑ *The proposals were given in outline by the Secretary of State.* 国务卿概述了这些提议。 ❸ V-PASSIVE You say that an object **is outlined** when you can see its general shape because there is light behind it.（背后光线）映照出…的轮廓 ❑ [be v-ed] *The Ritz was outlined against the lights up there.* 高悬的灯光映照出丽思酒店的轮廓。 ❹ N-COUNT The **outline** of something is its general shape, especially when it cannot be clearly seen.（尤指模糊的）轮廓，外形 ❑ [+of] *He could see only the hazy outline of the goalposts.* 他只能看见球门柱模糊的轮廓。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *outline* with:

N.	outline **a paper** 概述论文，outline **a plan** 概述计划 ❶
V.	**write an** outline 写概要 ❶
ADJ.	**broad** outline 粗略的概述；大致轮廓，**detailed** outline 详细提纲；详细轮廓，**general** outline 大纲；总体轮廓 ❷ ❹

out|live /ˌaʊtˈlɪv/ (**outlives, outliving, outlived**) VERB If one person **outlives** another, they are still alive after the second person has died. If one thing **outlives** another thing, the first thing continues to exist after the second has disappeared or been replaced. 比…活得长；比…存在得久 ❑ [v n] *I'm sure Rose will outlive many of us.* 我肯定罗丝会比我们中的很多人长命。 ❑ [v n] *The U.N. is an organisation which has long since outlived its usefulness.* 联合国是一个早已形同虚设的机构。

out|look /ˈaʊtlʊk/ (**outlooks**) ❶ N-VAR [usu sing, oft *in* N] Your **outlook** is your general attitude towards life.（对生活的）观点，看法；人生观 ❑ [+on] *I adopted a positive outlook on life.* 我树立起了积极的人生观。 ❑ *We were quite different in outlook, Philip and I.* 我和菲利普的人生观大不相同。 ❷ N-SING The **outlook** for something is what people think will happen in relation to it. 展望；前景 ❑ *The economic outlook is one of rising unemployment.* 展望经济走势，失业率将会上升。

out|ly|ing /ˈaʊtlaɪɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Outlying** places are far away from the main cities of a country. 偏僻的；边远的；远离城市的 ❑ *Tourists can visit outlying areas like the Napa Valley Wine Country.* 游客可以前往像纳帕谷酒乡这样远离城市喧嚣的地方游览。

out|ma|noeu|vre /ˌaʊtməˈnuːvə/ (**outmanoeuvres, outmanoeuvring, outmanoeuvred**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **outmaneuver**

VERB If you **outmanoeuvre** someone, you gain an advantage over them in a particular situation by behaving in a clever and skilful way. 智胜；比…技高一筹 ❑ [v n] *He has shown once again that he's able to outmanoeuvre the military.* 他再次证明自己能够智胜军方。

out|mod|ed /ˌaʊtˈməʊdɪd/ ADJ If you describe something as **outmoded**, you mean that you think it is old-fashioned and no longer useful or relevant to modern life. 过时的；老旧的；落后的 ❑ *Romania badly needs aid to modernise its outmoded industries.* 罗马尼亚亟须援助以使其落后的工业现代化。 ❑ *The political system has become thoroughly outmoded.* 这一政治体制已经完全落伍了。

out|num|ber /ˌaʊtˈnʌmbəʳ/ (**outnumbers, outnumbering, outnumbered**) VERB If one group of people or things **outnumbers** another, the first group has more people or things in it than the second group. 比…多；数量上压倒 ❑ [v n] *...a town where men outnumber women four to one.* 男性比女性多三倍的城镇

ˈout of → see **out**

ˌout-of-ˈbody ADJ [ADJ n] An **out-of-body** experience is one in which you feel as if you are outside your own body, watching it and what is going on around it.（体验）离体的，灵魂出窍的

ˌout of ˈdate also **out-of-date** ADJ Something that is **out of date** is old-fashioned and no longer useful. 过时的；陈旧的；老式的 ❑ *Think how rapidly medical knowledge has gone out of date in recent years.* 想一想近些年医学知识更新得有多快。

ˌout of ˈdoors also **out-of-doors** ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If you are **out of doors**, you are outside a building rather than inside it. 在户外；在室外；在露天 ❑ *Sometimes we eat out of doors.* 有时候我们在户外吃饭。

ˌout-of-ˈpocket ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Out-of-pocket** expenses are those which you pay out of your own money on behalf of someone else, and which are often paid back to you later.（费用）自掏腰包垫付的 ❷ → see also **pocket**

ˌout-of-the-ˈway also **out of the way** ADJ **Out-of-the-way** places are difficult to reach and are therefore not often visited. 闭塞的；偏僻的；人迹罕至的 ❑ *...an out-of-the-way spot.* 人迹罕至的地方

ˌout of ˈtouch ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **out of touch with** a situation is not aware of recent changes in it. 不了解最新情况的 ❑ [+with] *Washington politicians are out of touch with the American people.* 华盛顿的政客们脱离了美国民众。 ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **out of touch** with someone, you have not been in contact with them recently and are not familiar with their present situation.（与某人）失去联系的 ❑ [+for] *James wasn't invited. We've been out of touch for years.* 没有邀请詹姆斯。我们已经多年未联系了。 [Also +with]

out-of-town 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Out-of-town** shops or facilities are situated away from the centre of a town or city. 城外的；市外的 ❑ *...shopping at cheaper, out-of-town supermarkets.* 在价格低廉的城外超市购物 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Out-of-town** is used to describe people who do not live in a particular town or city, but have travelled there for a particular purpose. 外埠的；外来的；外地的 ❑ *...a deluxe hotel for out-of-town visitors.* 供外地来客下榻的豪华宾馆

out of work ADJ Someone who is **out of work** does not have a job. 失业的；下岗的 ❑ *...a town where half the men are usually out of work.* 通常有半数男子失业的城镇 ❑ *...an out of work actor.* 没戏演的演员

out|pace /ˌaʊtˈpeɪs/ (**outpaces, outpacing, outpaced**) VERB To **outpace** someone or something means to perform a particular action faster or better than they can. 比…快；超过；胜过 ❑ [v n] *These hovercraft can easily outpace most boats.* 这些气垫船在速度上能轻而易举地超过大多数船只。❑ [v n] *The Japanese economy will continue to outpace its foreign rivals for years to come.* 日本经济增速在未来几年里将继续快过其国外对手。

out|pa|tient /ˈaʊtpeɪʃənt/ (**outpatients**) also **out-patient** N-COUNT [oft N n] An **outpatient** is someone who receives treatment at a hospital but does not spend the night there. 门诊患者 ❑ *...the outpatient clinic.* 门诊部 ❑ *She received psychiatric care as an outpatient.* 她到门诊接受了精神科护理。

→ see **hospital**

out|per|form /ˌaʊtpəˈfɔːm/ (**outperforms, outperforming, outperformed**) VERB If one thing **outperforms** another, the first is more successful or efficient than the second. 表现超过；做得比…好；比…高效 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *In recent years the Austrian economy has outperformed most other industrial economies.* 近几年奥地利经济表现超过了其他多数工业国。

out|place|ment /ˈaʊtpleɪsmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] An **outplacement** agency gives advice to managers and other professional people who have recently become unemployed, and helps them find new jobs. （面向经理人等专业人士的）再就业咨询，职业转型咨询 【BUSINESS 商】

out|play /ˌaʊtˈpleɪ/ (**outplays, outplaying, outplayed**) VERB In sports, if one person or team **outplays** an opposing person or team, they play much better than their opponents. （在体育比赛中）打得比…好，战胜，击败 ❑ [v n] *He was outplayed by the Swedish 21-year-old.* 他输给了 21 岁的瑞典小将。

out|point /ˌaʊtˈpɔɪnt/ (**outpoints, outpointing, outpointed**) VERB In boxing, if one boxer **outpoints** another, they win the match by getting more points then their opponent. （在拳击比赛中）以点数战胜 ❑ [v n] *Kane won the world title in 1938 when he outpointed Jackie Durich.* 1938 年，凯恩以点数击败杰基·杜里克，获得了世界拳王称号。

out|post /ˈaʊtpəʊst/ (**outposts**) N-COUNT An **outpost** is a small group of buildings used for trading or military purposes, either in a distant part of your own country or in a foreign country. 前哨（指设在本国偏远地区或国外的小型贸易站或军事基地）❑ *...a remote mountain outpost, linked to the outside world by the poorest of roads.* 靠一条崎岖艰险的山路与外界相连的偏远山区前哨 [Also +of]

out|pour|ing /ˈaʊtpɔːrɪŋ/ (**outpourings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **outpouring of** something such as an emotion or a reaction is the expression of it in an uncontrolled way. （感情、反应等的）倾泻，涌流 ❑ [+of] *The news of his death produced an instant outpouring of grief.* 他去世的消息立即引发了潮水般的悲痛。

out|put ✦✧ /ˈaʊtpʊt/ (**outputs**) 1 N-VAR **Output** is used to refer to the amount of something that a person or thing produces. 产量 ❑ *Government statistics show the largest drop in industrial output for ten years.* 政府统计数据显示这是 10 年来工业产量最大幅度的滑坡。2 N-VAR The **output** of a computer or word processor is the information that it displays on a screen or prints on paper as a result of a particular program. （计算机、文字处理器等的）输出 ❑ *You run the software, you look at the output, you make modifications.* 运行软件，查看输出，进行修正。

out|rage (**outrages, outraging, outraged**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌaʊtˈreɪdʒ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈaʊtreɪdʒ/. 动词读作 /ˌaʊtˈreɪdʒ/。名词读作 /ˈaʊtreɪdʒ/。

1 VERB If you **are outraged** by something, it makes you extremely shocked and angry. 使震怒；使愤慨；激怒 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Many people have been outraged by some of the things that have been said.* 很多人对其中一些言论感到愤慨。❑ [v n] *Reports of torture and mass executions in detention camps have outraged the world's religious leaders.* 拘留营里动用酷刑并大肆处决的报道令全球宗教领袖义愤填膺。•**out|raged** ADJ ❑ [+*at/about*] *He is truly outraged about what's happened to him.* 他对这一遭遇感到满腔愤慨。2 N-UNCOUNT **Outrage** is an intense feeling of anger and shock. 愤慨；义愤 ❑ [+*from*] *The decision provoked outrage from women and human rights groups.* 这一决定激起了妇女和人权团体的强烈愤慨。3 N-COUNT You can refer to an act or event which you find very shocking as an **outrage**. 暴行；骇人听闻的事件 ❑ *The latest outrage was to have been a co-ordinated gun and bomb attack on the station.* 最近一起暴行是同时动用了枪支和炸弹的对车站的袭击。

out|ra|geous /aʊtˈreɪdʒəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **outrageous**, you are emphasizing that it is unacceptable or very shocking. 令人无法容忍的；骇人的 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I must apologise for my outrageous behaviour.* 我必须为自己极端无礼的行为道歉。❑ *Charges for local telephone calls are particularly outrageous.* 本地通话资费贵得出奇。•**out|ra|geous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Car-parks are few, crammed, and outrageously expensive.* 停车场数量少，车位挤，停车费高得离谱。

out|ran /ˌaʊtˈræn/ **Outran** is the past tense of **outrun**.

out|rank /ˌaʊtˈræŋk/ (**outranks, outranking, outranked**) VERB If one person **outranks** another person, he or she has a higher position or grade within an organization than the other person. 级别高于；职位在…之上 ❑ [v n] *The most junior executive officer outranked the senior engineer officer aboard ship.* 舰船上级别最低的副舰长也位列高级轮机官之上。

outré /ˈuːtreɪ, AM 美 uːˈtreɪ/ ADJ Something that is **outré** is very unusual and strange. 奇异的；古怪的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...outré outfits designed by students at the Royal College of Art.* 皇家艺术学院学生设计的奇装异服

out|reach /ˈaʊtriːtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Outreach** programmes and schemes try to find people who need help or advice rather than waiting for those people to come and ask for help. 外展服务；扩大服务 ❑ *Their brief is to undertake outreach work aimed at young African Caribbeans on the estate.* 他们的任务是为该住宅区年轻的非洲裔加勒比海人提供外展服务。

out|rid|er /ˈaʊtraɪdəʳ/ (**outriders**) N-COUNT [usu n N] **Outriders** are people such as policemen who ride on motorcycles or horses beside or in front of an official vehicle, in order to protect the people in the vehicle. （为官方车辆开道的）摩托车护卫，骑马护卫 ❑ *...a black Mercedes with motorcycle outriders provided by the city's police.* 由市警察局摩托车护卫开道的黑色梅赛德斯汽车

out|right

The adjective is pronounced /ˈaʊtraɪt/. The adverb is pronounced /ˌaʊtˈraɪt/. 形容词读作 /ˈaʊtraɪt/。副词读作 /ˌaʊtˈraɪt/。

1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **outright** to describe behaviour and actions that are open and direct, rather than indirect. 直率的；坦率的；直截了当的 ❑ *Kawaguchi finally resorted to an outright lie.* 川口最后干脆睁着眼睛说瞎话。❑ *...outright condemnation.* 毫不隐晦的谴责 •ADV [ADV after v] **Outright** is also an adverb. ❑ *Why are you so mysterious? Why don't you tell me outright?* 你为什么要搞得如此神秘？何不明明白白告诉我？2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Outright** means complete and total. 完全的；彻底的；全部的 ❑ *She had failed to win an outright victory.* 她没能大获全胜。❑ *The response of the audience varied from outright rejection to warm hospitality.* 观众反应不一，有人完全不能接受，也有人热情叫好。•ADV [ADV after v] **Outright** is also an adverb. ❑ *The peace plan wasn't rejected outright.* 和平计划没有遭到全盘拒绝。•PHRASE If someone **is killed outright**, they die immediately, for example in an accident. 当场，当即（死亡）❑ *My driver was killed outright.* 我的司机当场身亡。

out|run /ˌaʊtˈrʌn/ (**outruns, outrunning, outran**)

The form **outrun** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. outrun 的过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **outrun** someone, you run faster than they do, and therefore are able to escape from them or to arrive somewhere before they do. 跑得比…快 ❑ [v n] *There are not many players who can outrun me.* 跑得过我的选手不多。 2 VERB If one thing **outruns** another thing, the first thing develops faster than the second thing. 发展快于；超过 ❑ [v n] *Spending could outrun the capacity of businesses to produce the goods.* 消费有可能超出企业的产能。

out|sell /ˌaʊtˈsel/ (**outsells, outselling, outsold**) VERB If one product **outsells** another product, the first product is sold more quickly or in larger quantities than the second. 比…畅销；比…卖得好【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Armani consistently outsells all other European designers.* 阿玛尼一直都比欧洲其他所有时尚设计品牌畅销。

out|set /ˈaʊtset/ PHRASE If something happens **at the outset** of an event, process, or period of time, it happens at the beginning of it. If something happens **from the outset** it happens from the beginning and continues to happen. 在开始时；从一开始 ❑ *Decide at the outset what kind of learning programme you want to follow.* 一开始就选定自己的学习方案。❑ *From the outset he had put his trust in me, the son of his old friend.* 他从一开始就很信任我这个他老朋友的儿子。

out|shine /ˌaʊtˈʃaɪn/ (**outshines, outshining, outshone**) VERB If you **outshine** someone at a particular activity, you are much better at it than they are. 比…优秀；比…出色；胜过 ❑ [v n] *Jesse has begun to outshine me in sports.* 杰西在体育方面开始超过我。

out|side ⇹ /ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/ (**outsides**)

The form **outside of** can also be used as a preposition. This form is more usual in American English. outside of 亦可用作介词，这在美国英语中更为常见。

1 N-COUNT The **outside** of something is the part which surrounds or encloses the rest of it. 外面；外部；外表 ❑ [+of] *...the outside of the building.* 建筑物外部 ❑ *Cook over a fairly high heat until the outsides are browned.* 用大火烹调至表面焦黄。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Outside** is also an adjective. ❑ *...high up on the outside wall.* 在外墙的高处 2 ADV [be ADV, ADV after v, n ADV] If you are **outside**, you are not inside a building but are quite close to it. 在外面；在室外；在建筑物近旁 ❑ *'Was the car inside the garage?'—'No, it was still outside.'* "车在车库里吗？" —— "没有，还在外面。" ❑ *Outside, the light was fading rapidly.* 屋外，天色快速暗淡下来。❑ *The shouting outside grew louder.* 外面的叫喊声越来越大。•PREP **Outside** is also a preposition. ❑ *The victim was outside a shop when he was attacked.* 被害人遇袭时正在一家商店外面。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Outside** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the outside temperature.* 室外温度 ❑ *...an outside toilet.* 户外厕所 3 PREP If you are **outside** a room, you are not in it but are in the passage or area next to it. 在(房间)外面 ❑ *She'd sent him outside the classroom.* 她让他到教室外面去。❑ *He stood in the narrow hallway just outside the door.* 他就站在门外狭窄的走廊里。•ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] **Outside** is also an adverb. ❑ *They heard voices coming from outside in the corridor.* 他们听到外面走廊上有人说话。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] When you talk about the **outside** world, you are referring to things that happen or exist in places other than your own home or community. 外部(世界)的；外界的 ❑ *...a side of Morris's character she hid carefully from the outside world.* 莫里斯性格中小心隐藏不让外人知晓的一面 ❑ *It's important to have outside interests.* 培养一些业余爱好很重要。•ADV [ADV after v] **Outside** is also an adverb. ❑ *The scheme was good for the prisoners because it brought them outside into the community.* 这一计划对囚犯有好处，因为它让他们走出去融入社会。 5 PREP People or things **outside** a country, town, or region are not in it. 不在(某地)内；在…之外 ❑ *...an old castle outside Budapest.* 布达佩斯城外的古堡 ❑ *The number of warships stationed outside European waters roughly doubled.* 部署在欧洲水域之外的战舰数量差不多增加了一倍。•N-SING **Outside** is also a noun. ❑ *Peace cannot be imposed from the outside by the United States or anyone else.* 和平无法由美国或其他任何国家从外部强加实现。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] On a road with two separate carriageways, the **outside** lanes are the ones which are closest to its centre. (车道)靠近路中间的，超车用的，外侧的 ❑ *It was travelling in the outside lane at 78mph.* 它当时正以 78 英里的时速在超车道上行驶。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Outside** people or organizations are not part of a particular organization or group. (人员、机构等)外部的 ❑ *The company now makes much greater use of outside consultants.* 公司现在大大提高了使用外聘顾问的力度。•PREP **Outside** is also a preposition. ❑ *He is hoping to recruit a chairman from outside the company.* 他想从公司以外聘请一位主席。 8 PREP **Outside** a particular institution or field of activity means in other fields of activity or in general life. 在(特定机构或领域)以外 ❑ *...the largest merger ever to take place outside the oil industry.* 石油行业之外发生的有史以来规模最大的一起并购 9 PREP Something that is **outside** a particular range of things is not included within it. 在…范围以外 ❑ *She is a beautiful boat, but way, way outside my price range.* 这条船很漂亮，但价格却远远超出我能承受的范围。 10 PREP Something that happens **outside** a particular period of time happens at a different time from the one mentioned. 在(特定时间段)以外 ❑ *They are open outside normal daily banking hours.* 它们在银行的日常营业时间以外开放。 11 PHRASE You use **at the outside** to say that you think that a particular amount is the largest possible in a particular situation, or that a particular time is the latest possible time for something to happen. 最多；充其量；最晚 ❑ *Give yourself forty minutes at the outside.* 最多给自己留 40 分钟。

Thesaurus 同类词 *outside* Also look up:

ADJ. exterior, outdoor; (*ant.*) inside, interior 1
PREP. beyond, near; (*ant.*) inside 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *outside* with:

N. **the** outside **of a building** 建筑物外部 1
outside **a building** 在楼外，outside **a car** 在车外，outside **a room** 在室外，outside **a store** 在店外 3
outside **interests** 业余爱好，**the** outside **world** 外部世界 4
outside **a city/town** 在城外，outside **a country** 在国外 5
outside **sources** 外部消息人士 7
ADJ. **cold** outside 外面冷，**dark** outside 外面黑 2
V. **gather** outside 聚集在外面，**go** outside 出去，**park** outside 停在外面，**sit** outside 坐在外面，**stand** outside 站在外面，**step** outside 走到外面，**wait** outside 在外面等 2 3

out|side ˈbroad|cast (**outside broadcasts**) N-COUNT An **outside broadcast** is a radio or television programme that is not recorded or filmed in a studio, but in another building or in the open air. (广播、电视的)实况转播节目，实地摄制节目【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **remote broadcast**

out|sid|er /ˌaʊtˈsaɪdəʳ/ (**outsiders**) 1 N-COUNT An **outsider** is someone who does not belong to a particular group or organization. (特定团体或组织的)外部的人；外人 ❑ *The most likely outcome may be to subcontract much of the work to an outsider.* 最有可能的结果可能是将大部分工作分包给外人。 2 N-COUNT An **outsider** is someone who is not accepted by a particular group, or who feels that they do not belong in it. (不为特定团体所接受或感觉不属其中的)外人，圈外人 ❑ *Malone, a cop, felt as much an outsider as any of them.* 马隆是个警察，他跟他们一样都觉得自己像个外人。 3 N-COUNT In a competition, an **outsider** is a competitor who is unlikely to win. (竞赛中的)不大可能获胜者 ❑ *He was an outsider in the race to be the new U.N. Secretary-General.* 在新一任联合国秘书长的角逐中，他胜算很小。

out|size /ˌaʊtˈsaɪz/ also **outsized** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Outsize** or **outsized** things are much larger than usual or much larger than you would expect. 特大号的；超大型的【BRIT 英】❑ *...an outsize pair of scissors.* 特大号剪刀

out|skirts /ˈaʊtskɜːʳts/ N-PLURAL **The outskirts of** a city or town are the parts of it that are farthest away from its centre. 城郊；郊区 ❑ [+of] *Hours later we reached the outskirts of New York.* 几小时后我们到达了纽约市郊。

out|smart /ˌaʊtˈsmɑːʳt/ (**outsmarts, outsmarting, outsmarted**) VERB

If you **outsmart** someone, you defeat them or gain an advantage over them in a clever and sometimes dishonest way. 智胜；骗过；比…精明 ❑ [v n] *Troy was very clever for his age and had already figured out ways to outsmart her.* 特洛伊这个年纪算得上非常聪明了，他已经想到了骗过她的妙计。

out|sold /ˌaʊtˈsəʊld/ **Outsold** is the past tense and past participle of **outsell**.

out|source /ˈaʊtsɔːˈs/ (**outsources, outsourcing, outsourced**) VERB If a company **outsources** work or things, it pays workers from outside the company to do the work or supply the things. 外部采购；将…外包【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Increasingly, corporate clients are seeking to outsource the management of their facilities.* 越来越多的公司客户寻求将设备管理外包出去。[Also v] •**out|sourc|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The difficulties of outsourcing have been compounded by the increasing resistance of trade unions.* 工会愈发强烈的抵制使得外包更难实施。

out|spo|ken /ˌaʊtˈspəʊkən/ ADJ Someone who is **outspoken** gives their opinions about things openly and honestly, even if they are likely to shock or offend people. 坦率的；直言不讳的 ❑ [+in] *Some church leaders have been outspoken in their support for political reform in Kenya.* 一些教会领袖明确表示支持肯尼亚政治改革。•**out|spo|ken|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His outspokenness has ensured that he has at least one senior enemy within the BBC hierarchy.* 他的心直口快已经至少使他跟英国广播公司一位高层结下了仇。

out|stand|ing ♦♡ /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **outstanding**, you think that they are very remarkable and impressive. 杰出的；出众的；优秀的 ❑ *Derartu is an outstanding athlete and deserved to win.* 德拉尔图是位优秀的运动员，赢得比赛理所当然。❑ *...an area of outstanding natural beauty.* 自然美景美不胜收的地区 ❷ ADJ Money that is **outstanding** has not yet been paid and is still owed to someone. （款项）未支付的，未偿还的，未结清的 ❑ *You have to pay your outstanding bill before joining the scheme.* 你结清欠账才能参加这个计划。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Outstanding** issues or problems have not yet been resolved. （问题等）尚未解决的 ❑ *We still have some outstanding issues to resolve before we'll have a treaty that is ready to sign.* 我们还要解决一些未尽事宜才能做好准备签署条约。❹ ADJ **Outstanding** means very important or obvious. 非常重要的；显著的；突出的 ❑ *The company is an outstanding example of a small business that grew into a big one.* 该公司是小企业成长为大企业的突出例子。

out|stand|ing|ly /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **outstandingly** to emphasize how good, or occasionally how bad, something is. （表示强调）极其，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Salzburg is an outstandingly beautiful place to visit.* 萨尔茨堡是个风景非常秀丽的游览之地。

out|stay /ˌaʊtˈsteɪ/ (**outstays, outstaying, outstayed**) to **outstay** your **welcome** → see **welcome**

out|stretched /ˌaʊtˈstretʃt/ ADJ If a part of the body of a person or animal is **outstretched**, it is stretched out as far as possible. （身体部位）张开的，伸开的，展开的 ❑ *She came to Anna her arms outstretched.* 她张开双臂向安娜走过来。

out|strip /ˌaʊtˈstrɪp/ (**outstrips, outstripping, outstripped**) VERB If one thing **outstrips** another, the first thing becomes larger in amount, or more successful or important, than the second thing. 超过；胜过 ❑ [v n] *In 1989 and 1990 demand outstripped supply, and prices went up by more than a third.* 1989 和 1990 两年出现了供不应求的状况，物价上涨了三分之一还多。

'out-take (**out-takes**) also **outtake** N-COUNT An **out-take** is a piece of film or a song that is not in the final version of a programme, film, or record, for example because it contains a mistake. （影片、唱片等的）剪余片，弃用片段

'out-there ADJ Someone or something that is **out-there** is very extreme or unusual. 非常极端的；十分怪异的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...various artists with out-there names like Furry Green Lamppost.* 起了“毛茸绿灯柱”这样怪异名字的各类艺术家

'out tray (**out trays**) also **out-tray** N-COUNT An **out tray** is a shallow container used in offices to put letters and documents in when they have been dealt with and are ready to be sent somewhere else. （办公室的）发文篮，发件盘，信篮（Compare 比较 **in tray**.）

out|vote /ˌaʊtˈvəʊt/ (**outvotes, outvoting, outvoted**) VERB If you **are outvoted**, more people vote against what you are suggesting than vote for it, so that your suggestion is defeated. 通过投票击败；以多数票击败 ❑ [be V-ed] *They walked out in protest after being outvoted by the National Salvation Front majority.* 他们被救国阵线以多数票击败后退席抗议。❑ [v n] *Twice his colleagues have outvoted him.* 他的同僚们已经两次否决了他的建议。

out|ward /ˈaʊtwəˈd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] An **outward** journey is a journey that you make away from a place that you are intending to return to later. （旅行）向外的，外出的 ❑ *Tickets must be bought seven days in advance, with outward and return journey dates specified.* 购票须提前 7 天，并确定往返程日期。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **outward** feelings, qualities, or attitudes of someone or something are the ones they appear to have rather than the ones that they actually have. （感情、品质、态度等）外表的，表面的 ❑ *In spite of my outward calm I was very shaken.* 我外表看似镇定，实则心惊胆战。❑ *What the military rulers have done is to restore the outward appearance of order.* 军事统治者所做的是为了恢复表面上的秩序。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] The **outward** features of something are the ones that you can see from the outside. （特征）外部可见的 ❑ *Mark was lying unconscious but with no outward sign of injury.* 马克人事不省地躺着，但看不出受伤的迹象。❹ → see also **outwards**

out|ward|ly /ˈaʊtwəˈdli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **outwardly** to indicate the feelings or qualities that a person or situation may appear to have, rather than the ones that they actually have. 外表上；表面上 ❑ *They may feel tired and though outwardly calm, can be irritable.* 他们或许会感到疲惫，虽然外表平静，但可能烦躁着呢。❑ *Outwardly this looked like the beginning of a terrific programme but the stage was actually set for a major disaster.* 表面上，这似乎是开启了一个极棒的项目，但实际上却是为一场大灾难埋下了伏笔。

out|wards /ˈaʊtwəˈdz/ also **outward** ❶ ADV [ADV after v] If something moves or faces **outwards**, it moves or faces away from the place you are in or the place you are talking about. 向外；朝外 ❑ *The top door opened outwards.* 顶上的门朝外开。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If you say that a person or a group of people, such as a government, looks **outwards**, you mean that they turn their attention to another group that they are interested in or would like greater involvement with. （注意力）向外，对外 ❑ *Other poor countries looked outward, strengthening their ties to the economic superpowers.* 其他穷国将目光投向国外，加强与经济超级大国的联系。

out|weigh /ˌaʊtˈweɪ/ (**outweighs, outweighing, outweighed**) VERB If one thing **outweighs** another, the first thing is of greater importance, benefit, or significance than the second thing. （在重要性、益处、意义等上）重于，大于，超过【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The advantages of this deal largely outweigh the disadvantages.* 这笔交易利远大于弊。

out|wit /ˌaʊtˈwɪt/ (**outwits, outwitting, outwitted**) VERB If you **outwit** someone, you use your intelligence or a clever trick to defeat them or to gain an advantage over them. 智胜；用计击败（或超过）❑ [v n] *To win the presidency he had first to outwit his rivals within the Socialist Party.* 要想赢得总统之位，他必须首先智胜社会党内的对手。

out|with /aʊtˈwɪθ/ PREP In Scottish English, **outwith** means outside. （苏格兰英语中）同 outside ❑ *It is, however, necessary on occasion to work outwith these hours.* 然而，有时候在这些时点之外也需要工作。

out|worn /ˌaʊtˈwɔːˈn/ ADJ If you describe a belief or custom as **outworn**, you mean that it is old-fashioned and no longer has any meaning or usefulness. （信仰、习俗）过时的，陈腐的，陈旧的 ❑ *...an ancient nation irretrievably sunk in an outworn culture.* 深陷陈腐文化而无法自拔的古国

ouzo /ˈuːzəʊ/ (**ouzos**) N-UNCOUNT **Ouzo** is a strong aniseed-flavoured alcoholic drink that is made in Greece. （希腊）茴香酒 •N-COUNT A glass of ouzo can be referred to as an **ouzo**. （一杯）茴香酒

ova /ˈəʊvə/ **Ova** is the plural of **ovum**. （ovum 的复数）

oval /ˈəʊvᵊl/ (**ovals**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Oval** things have a shape that is like a circle but is wider in one direction than the other. 椭圆形的；卵形的 ❑ *...the small oval framed picture of a little boy.* 镶在椭圆形小相框里的小男孩照片 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Oval** is also a noun. ❑ *Using 2 spoons, mould the cheese into small balls or ovals.* 用两把勺子将奶酪弄成小球形或椭圆形。

→ see **shape**

ovar|ian /əʊˈveərɪən/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ovarian** means in or relating to the ovaries. 卵巢的 ❑ *...a new treatment for ovarian cancer.* 卵巢癌新疗法

ova|ry /ˈəʊvərɪ/ (**ovaries**) N-COUNT A woman's **ovaries** are the two organs in her body that produce eggs. 卵巢

ova|tion /əʊˈveɪʃᵊn/ (**ovations**) 1 N-COUNT An **ovation** is a large amount of applause from an audience for a particular performer or speaker. (观众对表演者或讲话者的)热烈欢迎，热烈鼓掌【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They had lost by a wide margin, but their supporters gave them a defiant, loyal ovation.* 他们以很大的差距败北，但支持者们还是给予了热烈的掌声，以示对对手的不服和对他们的忠诚。2 → see also **standing ovation**

oven /ˈʌvᵊn/ (**ovens**) N-COUNT An **oven** is a device for cooking that is like a box with a door. You heat it and cook food inside it. 烤箱；烤炉

oven|proof /ˈʌvᵊnpruːf/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **ovenproof** dish is one that has been specially made to be used in an oven without being damaged by the heat. (盘等)烤箱适用的

over

① POSITION AND MOVEMENT 位置；运动
② AMOUNTS AND OCCURRENCES 数量；发生次数
③ OTHER USES 其他用法

① **over** ◆◆◆ /ˈəʊvəʳ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **over** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **Over** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'hand over' and 'glaze over'. 除下列用法外，over 用于某些动词、名词和形容词之后，引出附加信息。over 还用于 hand over, glaze over 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If one thing is **over** another thing or is moving **over** it, the first thing is directly above the second, either resting on it, or with a space between them. 在…正上方；在…上面；在…上空 ❑ *He looked at himself in the mirror over the table.* 他对着桌子上方的镜子照了照。❑ *...a bridge over the river Danube.* 多瑙河上的一座桥 •ADV [ADV after v] **Over** is also an adverb. ❑ *...planes flying over every 10 or 15 minutes.* 每隔 10 或 15 分钟就从上空飞过的飞机 2 PREP If one thing is **over** another thing, it is supported by it and its ends are hanging down on each side of it. 搭挂在…上面 ❑ *A grey mackintosh was folded over her arm.* 她胳膊上搭着一件灰色雨衣。❑ *Joe's clothing was flung over the back of a chair.* 乔的衣服扔在椅背上。3 PREP If one thing is **over** another thing, it covers part or all of it. (部分或完全)覆盖在…上面 ❑ *Mix the ingredients and pour over the mushrooms.* 拌好配料浇在蘑菇上。❑ *He was wearing a light-grey suit over a shirt.* 他在衬衫外面套了一件浅灰色西装。❑ *He pulled the cap halfway over his ears.* 他拉低帽子，盖住一半耳朵。•ADV [ADV after v] **Over** is also an adverb. ❑ *Heat this syrup and pour it over.* 热一下糖浆浇在上面。4 PREP If you lean **over** an object, you bend your body so that the top part of it is above the object. (身体上部)俯在…上面 ❑ *They stopped to lean over a gate.* 他们停下来趴在一扇大门上。❑ *Everyone in the room was bent over her desk.* 房间里的每一个人都弯腰俯在她的办公桌前。•ADV [ADV after v] **Over** is also an adverb. ❑ *Sam leant over to open the door of the car.* 萨姆俯身去开车门。5 PREP If you look **over** or talk **over** an object, you look or talk across the top of it. 从…上面(看过去)；隔着…(交谈) ❑ *I went and stood beside him, looking over his shoulder.* 我走过去站在他身边，从他的肩头望过去。❑ *...conversing over the fence with your friend.* 与你的朋友隔着围栏交谈 6 PREP If a window has a view **over** an area of land or water, you can see the land or water through the window. (从…)可以看见；俯瞰 ❑ *...a light and airy bar with a wonderful view over the River Amstel.* 可将阿姆斯特尔河美景尽收眼底的明亮通风的酒吧 7 PREP If someone or something goes **over** a barrier, obstacle, or boundary, they get to the other side of it by going across it, or across the top of it. (穿)过，(跨)过，(越)过(障碍、边界等) ❑ *I stepped over a broken piece of wood.* 我跨过一块破木头。❑ *He'd just come over the border.* 他刚刚越过边境。•ADV [ADV after v] **Over** is also an adverb. ❑ *I climbed over into the back seat.* 我爬到后座上。8 PREP If someone or something moves **over** an area or surface, they move across it, from one side to the other. 从…一边至另一边 ❑ *She ran swiftly over the lawn to the gate.* 她一溜烟穿过草地跑到大门口。❑ *Joe passed his hand over his face and looked puzzled.* 乔用手摸了一把脸，看上去疑惑不解。9 PREP If something is on the opposite side of a road or river, you can say that it is **over** the road or river. 在…另一边；在…对面 ❑ *...a fashionable neighbourhood, just over the river from Manhattan.* 正好与曼哈顿隔河相望的时尚街区 10 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **over** to a place, you go to that place. 去，到(某处) ❑ [+to] *I got out the car and drove over to Dervaig.* 我把车开出来驶向德韦格。❑ *I thought you might have invited her over.* 我以为你可能已经邀请她过来了。11 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **over** to indicate a particular position or place a short distance away from someone or something. 在那边；在近旁 ❑ *He noticed Rolfe standing silently over by the window.* 他注意到罗尔夫一声不吭地站在窗户旁边。❑ *John reached over and took Joanna's hand.* 约翰伸手握住乔安娜的手。12 ADV [ADV after v] You use **over** to say that someone or something falls towards or onto the ground, often suddenly or violently. (常指突然或猛力地)(倒)下，(掉)下 ❑ *He was knocked over by a bus and broke his leg.* 他被一辆公交车撞倒，断了一条腿。❑ *The truck had gone off the road and toppled over.* 那辆卡车冲出马路翻了。13 ADV [ADV after v] If something rolls **over** or is turned **over**, its position changes so that the part that was facing upwards is now facing downwards. (翻)转过来 ❑ *His car rolled over after a tyre was punctured.* 一只轮胎被扎破了，他的车翻了个底朝天。❑ *The alarm did go off but all I did was yawn, turn over and go back to sleep.* 闹钟确实响了，但我只是打了个哈欠，翻个身就又睡着了。14 PHRASE **All over** a place means in every part of it. 到处；遍及 ❑ *...the letters she received from people all over the world.* 她收到的来自世界各地的信件 15 PHRASE **Over here** means near you, or in the country you are in. 在这边；到这边；在身处国 ❑ *Why don't you come over here tomorrow evening.* 你明天晚上过来吧。16 PHRASE **Over there** means in a place a short distance away from you, or in another country. 在那边；到那边；在另一国 ❑ *The cafe is just across the road over there.* 餐馆就在马路对面那儿。❑ *She'd married some American and settled down over there.* 她嫁给了一个美国人，在那边定居了。

② **over** ◆◆◆ /ˈəʊvəʳ/ 1 PREP If something is **over** a particular amount, measurement, or age, it is more than that amount, measurement, or age. 超过；在…以上 ❑ *Cigarettes kill over a hundred thousand Britons every year.* 香烟每年夺去 10 万多英国人的生命。❑ *I met George well over a year ago.* 我认识乔治已经是一年多前的事了。•ADV **Over** is also an adverb. ❑ *...people aged 65 and over.* 65 岁及以上的人 2 PHRASE **Over and above** an amount, especially a normal amount, means more than that amount or in addition to it. 多于(尤指正常数量)；除了…之外(还) ❑ *Expenditure on education has gone up by seven point eight per cent over and above inflation.* 扣除通货膨胀因素，教育支出实际增长了 7.8%。3 ADV [be ADV, n ADV, ADV after v] If you say that you have some food or money **over**, you mean that it remains after you have used all that you need. 剩余；剩下 ❑ *Larsons pay me well enough, but there's not much over for luxuries when there's two of you to live on it.* 拉森公司给我的薪水够意思，但两个人靠这份薪水生活就没多少闲钱买奢侈品了。❑ *Primrose was given an apple, left over from our picnic lunch.* 我们中午野餐剩下的一个苹果给了普丽姆罗丝。4 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **over**, you do it again or start doing it again from the beginning. 再一次；又一次；重复【AM 美】❑ *She said if she had the chance to do it over, she would have hired a press secretary.* 她说如果有机会从头来过，她会雇一位新闻秘书。5 PHRASE If you say that something happened **twice over**, **three times over** and so on, you are stating the number of times that it happened and emphasizing that it happened more than once. (强调发生不止一次)两次 / 三次【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He had to have everything*

spelled out twice over for him. 他不得不把所有事项都跟他详细说明了两次。 ⓖ PHRASE If you do something **over again**, you do it again or start doing it again from the beginning. 再一次；重新【BRIT 英】❑ *If I was living my life over again I wouldn't have attended so many committee meetings.* 如果生命可以重来，我再也不会参加这么多委员会会议了。 ❷ PHRASE If you say that something is happening **all over again**, you are emphasizing that it is happening again, and you are suggesting that it is tiring, boring, or unpleasant. (指令人疲倦、厌烦、不快地)再一次，又一次，重新【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The whole process started all over again.* 整个程序又一次开始了。❑ *He had to prove himself all over again.* 他不得不重新证明自己。 ❸ PHRASE If you say that something happened **over and over** or **over and over again**, you are emphasizing that it happened many times. 一再；再三；反复【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He plays the same songs over and over.* 他一遍又一遍地播放同样的歌曲。❑ *'I don't understand it,' he said, over and over again.* "我不明白。"他反复说。

Thesaurus 同类词 *over* Also look up:

PREP. above, beyond, higher than; (*ant.*) below, under ① ❶
V. completed, concluded, done with, ended, finished ③ ❶

③ over ⇹ /ˈəʊvəʳ/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an activity is **over** or **all over**, it is completely finished. 结束的；完了的 ❑ *Warplanes that have landed there will be kept until the war is over.* 降落在那里的战斗机将一直扣留到战争结束。❑ *I am glad it's all over.* 我很高兴一切都结束了。 ❷ PREP If you are **over** an illness or an experience, it has finished and you have recovered from its effects. 从(疾病或经历)中恢复过来 ❑ *I'm glad that you're over the flu.* 你流感好了，我真高兴。❑ *She was still getting over the shock of what she had been told.* 她被告知了这件事，直到现在还惊魂未定。 ❸ PREP If you have control or influence **over** someone or something, you are able to control them or influence them. (控制或影响)对…起作用 ❑ *He's never had any influence over her.* 他从未对她有过任何影响力。❑ *The oil companies have lost their power over oil price and oil production.* 石油公司已经丧失了对油价和石油产量的控制力。 ❹ PREP You use **over** to indicate what a disagreement or feeling relates to or is caused by. 关于；由于 ❑ *...concern over recent events in Myanmar.* 对缅甸近期所发生事件的关注 ❑ *Staff at some air and sea ports are beginning to protest over pay.* 一些机场和港口的职员开始抗议薪酬太低。 ❺ PREP If something happens **over** a particular period of time or **over** something such as a meal, it happens during that time or during the meal. 在…期间 ❑ *Many strikes over the last few years have not ended successfully.* 过去几年中有多次罢工都未获成功。❑ *Over breakfast we discussed plans for the day.* 我们一边吃早饭一边讨论这一天的安排。❑ *...discussing the problem over a glass of wine.* 在杯盏之间讨论这个问题 ❻ PREP You use **over** to indicate that you give or receive information using a telephone, radio, or other piece of electrical equipment. 通过(电话、广播等)❑ *I'm not prepared to discuss this over the telephone.* 我不想在电话里讨论这件事。❑ *The head of state addressed the nation over the radio.* 国家元首通过广播向全国发表了讲话。 ❼ PHRASE The presenter of a radio or television programme says **'over to** someone' to indicate the person who will speak next. (广播电视节目主持人用语)下面交给… ❑ *With the rest of the sports news, over to Colin Maitland.* 下面是其他体育新闻，由科林·梅特兰为大家播报。 ❽ CONVENTION When people such as the police or the army are using a radio to communicate, they say **'Over'** to indicate that they have finished speaking and are waiting for a reply. (无线电通信用语)完毕【FORMULAE 惯用语】❾ N-COUNT In cricket, an **over** consists of six correctly bowled balls. (板球运动中的)投球轮 ❑ *At the start of the last over, bowled by Chris Lewis, the Welsh county were favourites.* 在最后一轮克里斯·刘易斯开始投球时，威尔士郡队胜利在望。

over- /ˈəʊvəʳ-/ PREFIX You can add **over-** to an adjective or verb to indicate that a quality exists or an action is done to too great an extent. For example, if you say that someone is being over-cautious, you mean that they are being too cautious. (用于形容词或动词之前)表示"过分"、"过度" ❑ *Tony looked tired and over-anxious.* 托尼看起来疲惫而忧心过重。❑ *When depressed, they dramatically overindulge in chocolate and sweets.* 情绪低落时，她们疯狂地猛吃巧克力和糖果。

over|achieve /ˌəʊvərəˈtʃiːv/ (**overachieves, overachieving, overachieved**) VERB If someone **overachieves** in something such as school work or a job, they work very hard, especially in a way that makes them tired or unhappy. They want to be successful because it is very important to them to do well and not because they enjoy what they are doing. (在学业、工作等方面)过分投入，过于争强好胜(尤指造成自己疲惫或不快) ❑ [v] *...emotions such as guilt, compulsion to please or overachieve, or depression.* 愧疚、抑郁、总想取悦人和凡事争强好胜等情绪 •**over|achiev|er** (**overachievers**) N-COUNT ❑ *He comes from a family of overachievers.* 他来自一个特别争强好胜的家庭。

over|act /ˌəʊvərˈækt/ (**overacts, overacting, overacted**) VERB If you say that someone **overacts**, you mean they exaggerate their emotions and movements, usually when acting in a play. (通常指在戏剧中)表演得过于夸张，表演过火 ❑ [v] *Sometimes he had overacted in his role as Prince.* 有时他把王子一角演得过于夸张。

ˌover-ˈage ❶ ADJ If you are **over-age**, you are officially too old to do something. 超龄的；超过规定年龄的 ❑ *He was a couple of months over-age for the youth team.* 他超龄了几个月，进不了青年队。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **over-age** to describe someone who is doing something that is usually done by much younger people, and which therefore seems inappropriate or silly. 过老的；扮嫩的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...an over-age nightclub singer.* 过老的夜总会歌手

over|all ⇹ (**overalls**)

The adjective and adverb are pronounced /ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvərɔːl/. 形容词和副词读作 /ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvərɔːl/。

❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **overall** to indicate that you are talking about a situation in general or about the whole of something. 总的；总体的；全面的 ❑ *...the overall rise in unemployment.* 失业率的总体上升 ❑ *Cut down your overall amount of physical activity.* 减少体力活动总量。•ADV **Overall** is also an adverb. ❑ *Overall I was disappointed.* 总的说来，我感到失望。❑ *The college has few ways to assess the quality of education overall.* 总体看来，这所大学评估教育质量的方法寥寥无几。 ❷ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Overalls** consist of a single piece of clothing that combines trousers and a jacket. You wear overalls over your clothes in order to protect them while you are working. 连体工作服 ❑ *...workers in blue overalls.* 穿着蓝色连体工作服的工人 ❸ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Overalls** are trousers that are attached to a piece of cloth which covers your chest and which has straps going over your shoulders. 背带工装裤【AM 美】❑ *An elderly man dressed in faded overalls took the witness stand.* 一位穿着褪色背带工装裤的老人上了证人席。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dungarees**

❹ N-COUNT An **overall** is a piece of clothing shaped like a coat that you wear over your clothes in order to protect them while you are working. (工作时穿的)罩衣【BRIT 英】

ˌover|all maˈjor|ity (**overall majorities**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a political party wins **an overall majority** in an election or vote, they get more votes than the total number of votes or seats won by all their opponents. (选举或投票时的)压倒性多数票，绝对多数票

over|arch|ing /ˌəʊvərˈɑːʳtʃɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **overarching** to indicate that you are talking about something that includes or affects everything or everyone. 包罗万象的；影响一切的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The overarching question seems to be what happens when the U.S. pulls out?* 首要的问题看来在于美国撤军后事态将会如何发展。

over|arm /ˈəʊvərɑːʳm/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **overarm** to describe actions, such as throwing a ball, in which you stretch your arm over your shoulder. (投球等)上手的，挥臂过肩的 ❑ *...a single overarm stroke.* 单臂出水泳姿

over|awe /ˌəʊvərˈɔː/ (**overawes, overawing, overawed**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are overawed by** something or someone, you are very impressed by them and a little afraid of them. 使大为敬畏；慑服 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Don't be overawed by people in authority,*

however important they are. 不管当官儿的职权有多大，都不要被他们吓倒。•**over|awed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Benjamin said that he had been rather overawed to meet one of the Billington family.* 本杰明说他对与比林顿家族的一员会面相当惶恐。

over|bal|ance /ˌəʊvəʳˈbælənsˈ/ (**overbalances, overbalancing, overbalanced**) VERB If you **overbalance**, you fall over or nearly fall over, because you are not standing properly. 失去平衡 ❑ [v] *He overbalanced and fell head first.* 他失去了平衡，一头栽倒在地。

over|bear|ing /ˌəʊvəʳˈbeərɪŋ/ ADJ An **overbearing** person tries to make other people do what he or she wants in an unpleasant and forceful way. 专横的；蛮横的；飞扬跋扈的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+with] *My husband can be quite overbearing with our son.* 我丈夫有时对儿子很专横。

over|blown /ˌəʊvəʳˈbləʊn/ ADJ Something that is **overblown** makes something seem larger, more important, or more significant than it really is. 夸张的；过分的；夸大的 ❑ *Warnings of disaster may be overblown.* 灾害预警有被夸大的可能。❑ *The reporting of the hostage story was fair, if sometimes overblown.* 这篇关于人质的报道有些夸大其词，但还算公正。

over|board /ˈəʊvəˈbɔːʳdˈ/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you fall **overboard**, you fall over the side of a boat into the water. 向舷外 ❑ *His sailing instructor fell overboard and drowned during a lesson.* 他的帆船教练在一次训练课中落水溺亡。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **goes overboard**, you mean that they do something to a greater extent than is necessary or reasonable. 做得过分（或过火）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Women sometimes damage their skin by going overboard with abrasive cleansers.* 女性有时过度使用磨砂洁面乳而损伤皮肤。3 PHRASE If you **throw** something **overboard**, for example an idea or suggestion, you reject it completely. 抛弃，丢弃（想法、建议等）❑ *They had thrown their neutrality overboard in the crisis.* 他们在这场危机中抛弃了中立立场。

over|book /ˌəʊvəʳˈbʊk/ (**overbooks, overbooking, overbooked**) VERB If an organization such as an airline or a theatre company **overbooks**, they sell more tickets than they have places for.（航空公司、剧团等）超订，超额预订 ❑ [v] *Planes are crowded, airlines overbook, and departures are almost never on time.* 飞机拥挤不堪，航空公司超订，起飞时间几乎从未准点过。[Also v n]

over|booked /ˌəʊvəʳˈbʊktˈ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something such as a hotel, bus, or aircraft is **overbooked**, more people have booked than the number of places that are available.（宾馆、公共汽车、飞机等）超订的，超额预订的 ❑ *Sorry, the plane is overbooked.* 抱歉，这班飞机超订了。

over|bur|dened /ˌəʊvəʳˈbɜːʳdˈnd/ 1 ADJ If a system or organization is **overburdened**, it has too many people or things to deal with and so does not function properly.（系统、机构等）超负荷的，负荷过重的 ❑ [+by] *The city's hospitals are overburdened by casualties.* 伤员使该市各医院不堪重负。❑ *...an overburdened air traffic control system.* 超负荷的空中交通管制系统 [Also +with] 2 ADJ If you are **overburdened with** something such as work or problems, you have more of it than you can cope with.（人因工作、问题等）负担过重的 ❑ [+with] *The Chief Inspector disliked being overburdened with insignificant detail.* 总督察讨厌在细枝末节上纠缠不清。❑ *...overburdened teachers.* 负担过重的教师 [Also +by]

over|came /ˌəʊvəʳˈkeɪmˈ/ **Overcame** is the past tense of **overcome**.

over|ca|pac|ity /əʊvəʳkəˈpæsɪtiˈ/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **overcapacity** in a particular industry or area, more goods have been produced than are needed, and the industry is therefore less profitable than it could be. 生产能力过剩【BUSINESS 商】❑ *There is huge overcapacity in the world car industry.* 世界汽车产业生产能力严重过剩。

over|cast /ˌəʊvəʳˈkɑːstˈ, -ˈkæstˈ/ ADJ If it is **overcast**, or if the sky or the day is **overcast**, the sky is completely covered with cloud and there is not much light. 阴沉的；阴天的 ❑ *For three days it was overcast.* 一连三天都是阴天。❑ *The weather forecast is for showers and overcast skies.* 天气预报说阵雨转阴。

over|charge /ˌəʊvəʳˈtʃɑːʳdʒˈ/ (**overcharges, overcharging, overcharged**) VERB If someone **overcharges** you, they charge you too much for their goods or services. 对…要价（或收费）过高 ❑ [v n] *If you feel a taxi driver has overcharged you, say so.* 如果你觉得出租车司机多收了钱，就说出来。•**over|charg|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...protests of overcharging and harsh treatment of small businesses.* 对小企业遭受滥收费和苛刻待遇的抗议

over|coat /ˈəʊvəʳkəʊtˈ/ (**overcoats**) N-COUNT An **overcoat** is a thick warm coat that you wear in winter. 大衣；厚外套

over|come ♦◇ /ˌəʊvəʳˈkʌmˈ/ (**overcomes, overcoming, overcame**)

The form **overcome** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle. overcome 的过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **overcome** a problem or a feeling, you successfully deal with it and control it. 克服；控制；战胜 ❑ [v n] *Molly had fought and overcome her fear of flying.* 莫莉已经努力克服了对飞行的恐惧。2 VERB If you **are overcome by** a feeling or event, it is so strong or has such a strong effect that you cannot think clearly.（感情或事件）压倒，极大影响 ❑ [be v-ed] *The night before the test I was overcome by fear and despair.* 考试前夜，恐惧和绝望吞噬了我。❑ [v n] *A dizziness overcame him, blurring his vision.* 一阵眩晕袭来，模糊了他的视线。3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are overcome by** smoke or a poisonous gas, you become very ill or die from breathing it in.（烟、毒气等）使病重，杀死 ❑ [be v-ed] *The residents were trying to escape from the fire but were overcome by smoke.* 居民试图逃离火场，却被烟熏倒了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *overcome* with:

ADJ. **difficult to** overcome 难以克服的，**hard to** overcome 难以遏制的 1

N. overcome **difficulties** 克服困难，overcome **a fear** 克服恐惧，overcome **an obstacle/problem** 克服障碍 / 问题，overcome **opposition** 战胜反对意见 1
overcome **by emotion** 为情感所压倒，overcome **by fear** 被恐惧吞噬 2

over|crowd|ed /ˌəʊvəʳˈkraʊdɪdˈ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **overcrowded** place has too many things or people in it.（地方）过度拥挤的 ❑ *...a windswept, overcrowded, unattractive beach.* 大风漫卷、人满为患、鄙陋不堪的海滩

over|crowd|ing /ˌəʊvəʳˈkraʊdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If there is a problem of **overcrowding**, there are more people living in a place than it was designed for. 过度拥挤；拥挤不堪 ❑ [+in] *Students were protesting at overcrowding in the university hostels.* 学生抗议大学宿舍过于拥挤。

over|do /ˌəʊvəʳˈduːˈ/ (**overdoes, overdoing, overdid, overdone**) 1 VERB If someone **overdoes** something, they behave in an exaggerated or extreme way. 把…做得过分（或过火、过于夸张）❑ [v n] *...a recognition by the U.S. central bank that it may have overdone its tightening when it pushed rates up to 6 per cent.* 美国中央银行承认将利率推高至 6% 可能是过度紧缩了银根 ❑ [v it] *He wants to give up working and stay home to look after the children. She feels, however, that this is overdoing it a bit.* 他想辞去工作，在家照看孩子。而她却觉得这样做有些过头。2 VERB If you **overdo** an activity, you try to do more than you can physically manage. 超出体力负荷地做 ❑ [v n] *It is important never to overdo new exercises.* 切记，练习新动作不要过量。❑ [v it] *The taxi drivers' association is urging its members, who can work as many hours as they want, not to overdo it.* 出租车司机协会会员工作时长不受限制，但协会还是劝告会员不要过劳。

over|done /ˌəʊvəʳˈdʌnˈ/ 1 ADJ If food is **overdone**, it has been spoiled by being cooked for too long.（食物）煮得过久的 ❑ *The meat was overdone and the vegetables disappointing.* 肉煮得太老，蔬菜也让人没有胃口。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **overdone**, you mean that you think it is excessive or exaggerated. 过分的；夸张的 ❑ *In fact, the panic is overdone. As the map shows, the drought has been confined to the south and east of Britain.* 事实上，恐慌过头了。如地图所示，干旱仅限于英国南部和东部。

over|dose /ˈəʊvəʳdəʊsˈ/ (**overdoses, overdosing, overdosed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone takes an **overdose** of a drug, they take more of it than is safe.（药物等的）过量，超剂量，剂量

过大 ❑ *Each year, one in 100 girls aged 15-19 takes an overdose.* 每年，每 100 名 15 至 19 岁的少女中就有 1 位嗑药过量。 2 VERB If someone **overdoses on** a drug, they take more of it than is safe. 过量服用(药物)；过量吸食(毒品) ❑ [v +on] *He'd overdosed on heroin.* 他曾过量吸食海洛因。 ❑ [v] *Medical opinion varies on how many tablets it takes to overdose.* 医学界对于服用多少药片算过量意见不一。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to too much of something, especially something harmful, as an **overdose**. (尤指有害物的)过量，过多 ❑ [+of] *An overdose of sun, sea, sand and chlorine can give lighter hair a green tinge.* 过多接触阳光、海水、沙子和氯气会使浅色头发发绿。 4 VERB You can say that someone **overdoses on** something if they have or do too much of it. 过多拥有；做得太多 ❑ [v +on] *The city, he concluded, had overdosed on design.* 他总结道，这座城市过分重视设计了。[Also v]

over|draft /'əʊvəˌdrɑːft, -dræft/ (**overdrafts**) N-COUNT If you have an **overdraft**, you have spent more money than you have in your bank account, and so you are in debt to the bank. 透支

over|drawn /ˌəʊvəˈdrɔːn/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **overdrawn** or if your bank account is **overdrawn**, you have spent more money than you have in your account, and so you are in debt to the bank. 透支的 ❑ *Nick's bank sent him a letter saying he was £100 overdrawn.* 银行致函尼克，称他透支了 100 英镑。

over|dressed /ˌəʊvəˈdrest/ ADJ If you say that someone is **overdressed**, you are criticizing them for wearing clothes that are not appropriate for the occasion because they are too formal or too smart. (人)穿得过于正式(或讲究)的

over|drive /'əʊvəˌdraɪv/ (**overdrives**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] The **overdrive** in a vehicle is a very high gear that is used when you are driving at high speeds. (汽车的)超速挡 2 PHRASE If you go **into overdrive**, you begin to work very hard or perform a particular activity in a very intense way. 格外努力；强度加倍 ❑ *In the courtroom everybody went into overdrive, assuming that there might well be a verdict soon.* 法庭里，人人都心跳加速，觉得马上就要作出裁决了。

over|due /ˌəʊvəˈdjuː, -'duː/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a change or an event is **overdue**, you mean that you think it should have happened before now. (变化或事件)迟到的，延误的 ❑ *This debate is long overdue.* 这场辩论早该进行了。 2 ADJ **Overdue** sums of money have not been paid, even though it is later than the date on which they should have been paid. (钱款)逾期未付的，拖欠的 ❑ *Teachers have joined a strike aimed at forcing the government to pay overdue salaries and allowances.* 教师加入了旨在迫使政府支付拖欠的薪水和津贴的罢工。 3 ADJ An **overdue** library book has not been returned to the library, even though the date on which it should have been returned has passed. (图书馆藏书)逾期未还的

over|eat /ˌəʊvəˈiːt/ (**overeats, overeating, overate, overeaten**) VERB If you say that someone **overeats**, you mean they eat more than they need to or more than is healthy. 吃得过量；吃撑；暴食 ❑ [v] *If you tend to overeat because of depression, first take steps to recognize the source of your sadness.* 如果你常常因为抑郁而暴食，首先应该设法找到悲伤的根源。 ❑ [v n] *...people who overeat spicy foods.* 辛辣食品吃得过多的人 •**over|eater** (**overeaters**) N-COUNT ❑ *She eats in secret like most compulsive overeaters.* 她像大多数强迫性暴食者一样偷偷吃东西。 •**over|eat|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *If you have a serious problem with overeating you should get together with others who share this problem.* 如果你暴食问题严重，应该跟有相同问题的人交流交流。

over|em|pha|sis /ˌəʊvəˈremfəsɪs/ N-SING If you say that there is **an overemphasis on** a particular thing, you mean that more importance or attention is given to it than is necessary. 过多强调；过分注重 ❑ [+on] *He attributed the party's lack of success to an overemphasis on ideology and ideas.* 他将该党成绩寥寥归因于过分强调意识形态和思想。

over|em|pha|size /ˌəʊvərˈemfəsaɪz/ (**overemphasizes, overemphasizing, overemphasized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **overemphasise**

1 VERB If you say that someone **overemphasizes** something, you mean that they give it more importance than it deserves or than you consider appropriate. 过多强调；过分注重 ❑ [v n] *Democrats will complain he overemphasizes punishment at the expense of prevention and treatment.* 民主党人会抱怨他过分注重惩罚，而忽视预防和矫正。 2 VERB If you say that something **cannot be overemphasized**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very important. 怎么强调都不为过【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [be V-ed] *The importance of education cannot be overemphasised.* 教育的重要性怎么强调都不为过。 ❑ [v n] *I can't overemphasize the cleanliness of this place.* 这个地方干净得我怎么说都不为过。

over|es|ti|mate (**overestimates, overestimating, overestimated**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvərˈestɪmeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˌəʊvərˈestɪmət/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvərˈestɪmeɪt/。名词读作 /ˌəʊvərˈestɪmət/。

1 VERB If you say that someone **overestimates** something, you mean that they think it is greater in amount or importance than it really is. 高估，过高估计(数量、重要性等) ❑ [v n] *With hindsight, he was overestimating their desire for peace.* 事后看来，他高估了他们对和平的渴望。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Overestimate** is also a noun. ❑ *Average earnings in the South East were about £59,000, although that may be an overestimate.* 东南地区的平均收入约为 59,000 英镑，不过这个估计可能偏高。 •**over|es|ti|ma|tion** /ˌəʊvəˌestɪˈmeɪʃᵊn/ N-SING ❑ [+of] *...excessive overestimation of one's own importance.* 对自身重要性的过分高估 2 VERB If you say that something **cannot be overestimated**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very important. 怎么估量都不为过【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [be V-ed] *The importance of participating in the life of the country cannot be overestimated.* 参与国家生活的重要性怎么说都不为过。 ❑ [v n] *It is hard to overestimate the potential gains from this process.* 这一工艺的潜在收益怎么估量都不为过。 3 VERB If you **overestimate** someone, you think that they have more of a skill or quality than they really have. 高估，过高评价(某人) ❑ [v n] *I think you overestimate me, Fred.* 我觉得你高估我了，弗雷德。

,over-ex'cited also **overexcited** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **over-excited**, you mean that they are more excited than you think is desirable. 兴奋过头的；兴奋得忘乎所以的 ❑ *You'll need to provide continuous, organised entertainment or children may get over-excited.* 你要安排连贯有序的娱乐活动，否则孩子们就有可能兴奋过头。

over|ex|posed /ˌəʊvərɪkˈspəʊzd/ ADJ An **overexposed** photograph is of poor quality because the film has been exposed to too much light, either when the photograph was taken or during the developing process. (照片)过度曝光的，过曝的

over|ex|tend|ed /ˌəʊvərɪkˈstendɪd/ ADJ If a person or organization is **overextended**, they have become involved in more activities than they can financially or physically manage. (人或组织)摊子铺得太大的，战线拉得过长的 ❑ *The British East India Tea Company was overextended and faced bankruptcy.* 英国东印度茶业公司摊子铺得太大，濒临破产。

over|flight /'əʊvəˌflaɪt/ (**overflights**) N-VAR An **overflight** is the passage of an aircraft from one country over another country's territory. 飞越(他国领空)；越界飞行 ❑ *Nations react strongly to unauthorized overflights.* 各国对未经授权的飞越行为反应激烈。

over|flow (**overflows, overflowing, overflowed**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈfləʊ/. The noun is pronounced /'əʊvəˌfləʊ/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈfləʊ/。名词读作 /'əʊvəˌfləʊ/。

1 VERB [no passive] If a liquid or a river **overflows**, it flows over the edges of the container or place it is in. 漫出；溢出；泛滥 ❑ [v] *Pour in some of the syrup, but not all of it, as it will probably overflow.* 倒一些糖浆进去，但别全倒，因为可能会溢出来。 ❑ [v n] *Rivers and streams have overflowed their banks in countless places.* 大小河流泛滥处不计其数。 2 VERB [usu cont] If a place or container **is overflowing with** people or things, it is too full of them. 充满；挤满；

装满 ❑ [V +with] *The great hall was overflowing with people.* 大礼堂里挤满了人。❑ [V] *Jails and temporary detention camps are overflowing.* 监狱和临时拘留所里人满为患。❸ N-COUNT The **overflow** is the extra people or things that something cannot contain or deal with because it is not large enough. (因容纳不下或应付不了而)多出的人(或东西) ❑ *Tents have been set up next to hospitals to handle the overflow.* 医院旁搭起了帐篷以安置容纳不下的人员。❹ N-COUNT An **overflow** is a hole or pipe through which liquid can flow out of a container when it gets too full. 溢流口；溢流管 ❺ PHRASE If a place or container is filled **to overflowing**, it is so full of people or things that no more can fit in. 达到容纳极限；满得快要溢出 ❑ *The kitchen garden was full to overflowing with fresh vegetables.* 家庭菜园里到处是新鲜蔬菜。

over|fly /ˌəʊvəˈflaɪ/ (**overflies, overflying, overflew, overflown**) VERB When an aircraft **overflies** an area, it flies over it. 飞越；飞过【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Permission has not yet been granted for the airline to overfly Tanzania.* 这家航空公司尚未获得飞越坦桑尼亚领空的许可。

over|ground

The adjective is pronounced /ˈəʊvəˈgraʊnd/. The adverb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈgraʊnd/. 形容词读作 /ˈəʊvəˈgraʊnd/。副词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈgraʊnd/。

ADJ [ADJ n] In an **overground** transport system, vehicles run on the surface of the ground, rather than below it. (交通系统)在地面上的【BRIT 英】❑ *Bus routes and railways, both overground and underground, converged on the station.* 公交线路和地上地下铁路都在此站交会。•ADV [ADV after V] **Overground** is also an adverb. ❑ *There are plans to run the line overground close to the village of Boxley.* 根据一些规划，这条线路从博克斯利村附近地上穿过。

over|grown /ˌəʊvəˈgrəʊn/ ❶ ADJ If a garden or other place is **overgrown**, it is covered with a lot of untidy plants because it has not been looked after. 过度生长的；疯长的；丛生的 ❑ [+with] *We hurried on until we reached a courtyard overgrown with weeds.* 我们匆匆往前走，来到一个野草丛生的院落。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe an adult as an **overgrown** child, you mean that their behaviour and attitudes are like those of a child, and that you dislike this. (孩子)徒长的(指成年人不成熟)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a bunch of overgrown kids.* 一帮大孩子

over|hang (**overhangs, overhanging, overhung**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈhæŋ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəhæŋ/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈhæŋ/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəhæŋ/。

❶ VERB If one thing **overhangs** another, it sticks out over and above it. 悬于…之上；突出于…之上 ❑ [V n] *Part of the rock wall overhung the path at one point.* 部分石墙突出于小路某处上方。❷ N-COUNT An **overhang** is the part of something that sticks out over and above something else. 悬垂部；突出部 ❑ [+of] *A sharp overhang of rock gave them cover.* 岩石突出来的一个尖角成了他们的避身之所。

over|haul (**overhauls, overhauling, overhauled**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈhɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəhɔːl/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈhɔːl/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəhɔːl/。

❶ VERB [usu passive] If a piece of equipment **is overhauled**, it is cleaned, checked thoroughly, and repaired if necessary. 检修，大修，翻修(设备) ❑ [be V-ed] *They had ensured the plumbing was overhauled a year ago.* 他们曾担保说管道一年前检修过。❑ [have n V-ed] *Our car was towed away to have its suspension overhauled.* 我们的车被拖走了，要对悬架进行大修。•N-COUNT **Overhaul** is also a noun. ❑ *...the overhaul of aero engines.* 飞机发动机的检修 ❷ VERB If you **overhaul** a system or method, you examine it carefully and make many changes in it in order to improve it. 细查并大改(系统或方法) ❑ [V n] *The government said it wanted to overhaul the employment training scheme to make it cost effective.* 政府表示有意全面改革就业培训计划，让每一分钱都花得值。•N-COUNT **Overhaul** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The study says there must be a complete overhaul of air traffic control systems.* 研究报告称必须全面改进空中交通管制系统。

over|head

The adjective is pronounced /ˈəʊvəˈhed/. The adverb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈhed/. 形容词读作 /ˈəʊvəˈhed/。副词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈhed/。

ADJ [ADJ n] You use **overhead** to indicate that something is above you or above the place that you are talking about. 在头顶上的；在上面的 ❑ *She turned on the overhead light and looked around the little room.* 她打开头顶上方的灯，环视了一圈这个小房间。•ADV [ADV after V, oft *be* ADV] **Overhead** is also an adverb. ❑ *...planes passing overhead.* 从头顶上空飞过的飞机

ˌover|head pro|jec|tor (**overhead projectors**) N-COUNT An **overhead projector** is a machine that has a light inside it and makes the writing or pictures on a sheet of plastic appear on a screen or wall. The abbreviation **OHP** is also used. 高射投影仪(缩略形式为 OHP)

over|heads /ˈəʊvəˈhedz/ N-PLURAL The **overheads** of a business are its regular and essential expenses, such as salaries, rent, electricity, and telephone bills. (企业的)间接费用【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We are having to cut our costs to reduce overheads and remain competitive.* 我们现在必须减少开支以降低间接费用，保持竞争力。

over|hear /ˌəʊvəˈhɪəˈ/ (**overhears, overhearing, overheard**) VERB If you **overhear** someone, you hear what they are saying when they are not talking to you and they do not know that you are listening. 偶然听到；无意中听到；偷听到 ❑ [V n] *I overheard two doctors discussing my case.* 我无意中听到两位医生在讨论我的病情。

over|heat /ˌəʊvəˈhiːt/ (**overheats, overheating, overheated**) ❶ VERB If something **overheats** or if you **overheat** it, it becomes hotter than is necessary or desirable. (给…)加热过度；(使)变得过热 ❑ [V] *The engine was overheating and the car was not handling well.* 发动机过热，车子不好操纵了。❑ [V n] *Why do we pay to overheat pubs and hotels?* 为什么我们要为酒吧和宾馆不必要的暖气开支买单呢？•**over|heat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...that stuffy, overheated apartment.* 那套通风不畅、闷热难耐的公寓 ❷ VERB If a country's economy **overheats** or if conditions **overheat** it, it grows so rapidly that inflation and interest rates rise very quickly. (使)(经济)过热【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V] *The private sector is increasing its spending so sharply that the economy is overheating.* 私营部门开支剧增，造成经济过热。❑ [V n] *Their prime consideration has been not to overheat the economy.* 他们首要考虑的是防止经济过热。•**over|heat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...the disastrous consequences of an overheated market.* 市场过热的灾难性后果

over|heat|ed /ˌəʊvəˈhiːtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **overheated** is very angry about something. 十分愤怒的；过激的 ❑ *I think the reaction has been a little overheated.* 我认为这一反应有些过激。

over|hung /ˌəʊvəˈhʌŋ/ **Overhung** is the past tense and past participle of **overhang**.

over|in|dulge /ˌəʊvərɪnˈdʌldʒ/ (**overindulges, overindulging, overindulged**) VERB If you **overindulge**, or **overindulge in** something that you like very much, usually food or drink, you allow yourself to have more of it than is good for you. 过度沉溺(于)；(通常指)过多地吃(或喝) ❑ [V] *We all overindulge occasionally.* 我们偶尔都会放纵一下自己。❑ [V +in] *Don't abuse your body by overindulging in alcohol.* 不要纵酒伤身。

over|joyed /ˌəʊvəˈdʒɔɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If you are **overjoyed**, you are extremely pleased about something. 欣喜若狂的；万分高兴的 ❑ *Shelley was overjoyed to see me.* 谢利见到我万分高兴。❑ [+at] *He was overjoyed at his son's return.* 他看到儿子归来欣喜若狂。

over|kill /ˈəʊvəˈkɪl/ N-UNCOUNT You can say that something is **overkill** when you think that there is more of it than is necessary or appropriate. 过分；过火；过头 ❑ *Such security measures may well be overkill.* 这样的安保措施很可能过头了。

over|land /ˈəʊvəˈlænd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **overland** journey is made across land rather than by ship or aeroplane. 陆路的；陆上的 ❑ *...an overland journey through Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.* 穿越伊拉克、土耳其、伊朗和巴基斯坦的陆路行程 ❑ *The overland route*

is across some really tough mountains. 这条陆上路线要跨越一些非常险峻的大山。•ADV [ADV after v] **Overland** is also an adverb. ❑ *They're travelling to Baghdad overland.* 他们正经由陆路前往巴格达。

over|lap (overlaps, overlapping, overlapped)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈlæp/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəlæp/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈlæp/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəlæp/。

1 VERB If one thing **overlaps** another, or if you **overlap** them, a part of the first thing occupies the same area as a part of the other thing. You can also say that two things **overlap.** 与…重叠；(使)重叠 ❑ [v n] *When the bag is folded flat, the bag bottom overlaps one side of the bag.* 袋子折平后，底与一边重叠。❑ [v n] *Overlap the slices carefully so there are no gaps.* 将切片小心叠好，中间不留空隙。❑ [v] *Use vinyl seam adhesive where vinyls overlap.* 乙烯树脂相叠处用乙烯树脂接缝黏合剂粘起来。❑ [v n] *The edges must overlap each other or weeds will push through the gaps.* 边缘必须彼此重叠，否则杂草会从缝隙中钻出来。2 VERB If one idea or activity **overlaps** another, or **overlaps** with another, they involve some of the same subjects, people, or periods of time. (在主题、人物、时间等上)(与…)部分相同，部分有重合 ❑ [v n] *Elizabeth met other Oxford intellectuals some of whom overlapped Naomi's world.* 伊丽莎白结识了其他一些牛津学者，其中有几位娜奥米也认识。❑ [v +with] *Christian holy week overlaps with the beginning of the Jewish holiday of Passover.* 基督教圣周与犹太教逾越节头几天重合。❑ [v] *The needs of patients invariably overlap.* 患者需求总有一些是重合的。•N-VAR **Overlap** is also a noun. ❑ [+between] *...the overlap between civil and military technology.* 民用和军用技术之间的重合

over|lay /ˌəʊvəˈleɪ/ (overlays, overlaying, overlaid) 1 VERB [usu passive] If something **is overlaid with** something else, it is covered by it. 在…上覆盖(或铺、涂) ❑ [be v-ed +with] *The floor was overlaid with rugs of oriental design.* 地板上铺着东方风情的小地毯。2 VERB If something **is overlaid with** a feeling or quality, that feeling or quality is the most noticeable one, but there may be deeper and more important ones involved. (以情感、特性等)遮掩【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed +with] *The party had been overlaid with a certain nervousness.* 这个聚会一直笼罩在不安的气氛中。❑ [v n] *...a surge of feeling which at this moment overlaid all others.* 此刻突然迸发出来、盖过其他种种情绪的情感

over|leaf /ˌəʊvəˈliːf/ ADV [n ADV, oft ADV after v] **Overleaf** is used in books and magazines to say that something is on the other side of the page you are reading. (书刊内容)在背面，在反面 ❑ *Answer the questionnaire overleaf.* 回答背面问卷。

over|load (overloads, overloading, overloaded)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈləʊd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvələʊd/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈləʊd/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvələʊd/。

1 VERB If you **overload** something such as a vehicle, you put more things or people into it than it was designed to carry. 使超载；使负载过重 ❑ [v n] *Don't overload the boat or it will sink.* 别超载，否则船会沉。❑ [v n] *Large meals overload the digestive system.* 吃得太饱会加重消化系统负担。•**over|load|ed** ADJ ❑ *Some trains were so overloaded that their suspension collapsed.* 一些列车严重超载，结果悬架都断裂了。2 VERB To **overload** someone **with** work, problems, or information means to give them more work, problems, or information than they can cope with. 使负担过重；使难以应付 ❑ [v n +with] *...an effective method that will not overload staff with yet more paperwork.* 不会再以更多文书工作加重员工负荷的有效办法 •N-UNCOUNT **Overload** is also a noun. ❑ *57 per cent complained of work overload.* 57% 的人抱怨工作负担过重。❑ *The greatest danger is that we simply create information overload for our executives.* 最大的危险在于我们给主管的信息过多，让他们无力应付。•**over|load|ed** ADJ ❑ *The bar waiter was already overloaded with orders.* 酒吧侍者已经应付不过来客人的点单。3 VERB If you **overload** an electrical system, you cause too much electricity to flow through it, and so damage it. 使(电力系统)过载；使超过负荷 ❑ [v n] *Never overload an electrical socket.* 千万不要使电源插座过载。

over|look /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/ (overlooks, overlooking, overlooked) 1 VERB If a building or window **overlooks** a place, you can see the place clearly from the building or window. 俯瞰；俯视 ❑ [v n] *Pretty and comfortable rooms overlook a flower-filled garden.* 漂亮舒适的房间俯视着花团锦簇的花园。2 VERB If you **overlook** a fact or problem, you do not notice it, or do not realize how important it is. 忽略；忽视；未注意到 ❑ [v n] *We overlook all sorts of warning signals about our own health.* 我们忽视有关自身健康的种种警示信号。3 VERB If you **overlook** someone's faults or bad behaviour, you forgive them and take no action. 宽容；宽恕；包容 ❑ [v n] *...satisfying relationships that enable them to overlook each other's faults.* 能使他们互相包容对方缺点的融洽关系

over|lord /ˈəʊvəˈlɔːd/ (overlords) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as an **overlord**, you mean that they have great power and are likely to use it in a bad way. 霸主；霸王【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *We really don't want to be the overlords of the Palestinian population.* 我们真的并不想成为巴勒斯坦人的大老爷。❑ *The running of Welsh rugby was left in chaos yesterday after a vote of no confidence in the game's overlords.* 昨天，威尔士橄榄球界几位巨头被投下不信任票后，该运动的运营陷入一片混乱。2 N-COUNT In former times, an **overlord** was someone who had power over many people. (旧时的)君主，领主 ❑ *Henry II was the first king to be recognized as overlord of Ireland.* 亨利二世是第一位被承认为爱尔兰领主的国王。

over|ly /ˈəʊvəˈli/ ADV **Overly** means more than is normal, necessary, or reasonable. 过度；过分 ❑ *Employers may become overly cautious about taking on new staff.* 雇主雇用新职员时可能会变得过于谨慎。

over|manned /ˌəʊvəˈmænd/ ADJ If you say that a place or an industry is **overmanned**, you mean that you think there are more people working there or doing the work than is necessary. 人员过多的；人浮于事的 ❑ *Many factories were chronically overmanned.* 很多工厂长期人浮于事。

over|man|ning /ˌəʊvəˈmænɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If there is a problem of **overmanning** in an industry, there are more people working there or doing the work than is necessary. 人员过多；人浮于事

over|much /ˌəʊvəˈmʌtʃ/ ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] If something happens **overmuch**, it happens too much or very much. 过多；太多；很多【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was not a man who thought overmuch about clothes.* 他这个人不大讲究衣着。

over|night ◆◇ /ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/ (overnights, overnighting, overnighted) 1 ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **overnight**, it happens throughout the night or at some point during the night. 在夜里(指在整个夜间或夜里某一时刻) ❑ *The decision was reached overnight.* 决定是在夜里作出的。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Overnight** is also an adjective. ❑ *Travel and overnight accommodation are included.* 旅行与夜间住宿包括在内。2 ADV [ADV after v] You can say that something happens **overnight** when it happens very quickly and unexpectedly. 突然；一下子；一夜之间 ❑ *The rules are not going to change overnight.* 这些规定不会说变就变。❑ *Almost overnight, she had aged ten years and become fat.* 她几乎一夜之间老了 10 岁，人也胖了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Overnight** is also an adjective. ❑ *In 1970 he became an overnight success in America.* 1970 年，他在美国一夜成名。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Overnight** bags or clothes are ones that you take when you go and stay somewhere for one or two nights. 只供一两晚使用的 ❑ *He realized he'd left his overnight bag at Mary's house.* 他意识到自己把过夜包落在玛丽家了。4 VERB If you **overnight** somewhere, you spend the night there. 过夜 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They had told her she would be overnighting in Sydney.* 他们跟她说过她将在悉尼过夜。•N-COUNT **Overnight** is also a noun. ❑ *Overnights can be arranged.* 可以安排过夜。

over|paid /ˌəʊvəˈpeɪd/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **overpaid**, you mean that you think they are paid more than they deserve for the work they do. 报酬过高的；工资过高的 ❑ *...grossly overpaid corporate lawyers.* 报酬高得离谱的公司律师 2 → see also **overpay**

over|pass /ˈəʊvəˈpɑːs, -pæs/ (overpasses) N-COUNT An **overpass** is a structure which carries one road over the top of another one. 上跨式立交；天桥；跨线桥【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a $16 million highway overpass over Route 1.* 1 号公路上造价 1,600 万美元的上跨公路桥

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **flyover**

over|pay /ˌəʊvəˈpeɪ/ (**overpays, overpaying, overpaid**) 1 VERB If you **overpay** someone, or if you **overpay** for something, you pay more than is necessary or reasonable. 给…过高报酬；多付钱 ❑ [v n] *Management has to make sure it does not overpay its staff.* 管理层必须确保不向员工支付过高工资。❑ [v +for] *The council is said to have been overpaying for repairs made by its housing department.* 据说市政委员会一直在向其房管部支付过高的维修费。❑ [v n] *The scheme will overpay some lawyers and underpay others.* 该方案将使得一些律师获得过高酬劳，其他律师则报酬偏低。[Also v, v n to-inf] 2 → see also **overpaid**

over|play /ˌəʊvəˈpleɪ/ (**overplays, overplaying, overplayed**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **is overplaying** something such as a problem, you mean that they are making it seem more important than it really is. 夸大…的重要性；过分强调 ❑ [be v-ed] *I think the historical factor is overplayed, that it really doesn't mean much.* 我认为历史因素被过分强调了，它实际上并不太重要。2 PHRASE If someone **overplays their hand**, they act more confidently than they should because they believe that they are in a stronger position than they actually are. (过高估计自身形势而)表现过于自信 ❑ *The United States has to be careful it doesn't overplay its hand.* 美国必须谨防高估自身实力。

over|popu|lat|ed /ˌəʊvəˈpɒpjʊleɪtɪd/ ADJ If an area is **overpopulated**, there are problems because it has too many people living there. 人口过剩的；人口过密的 ❑ *Environmentalists say Australia is already overpopulated.* 环保人士认为澳大利亚人口已经过剩。→ see **city**

over|popu|la|tion /ˌəʊvəˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT If there is a problem of **overpopulation** in an area, there are more people living there than can be supported properly. 人口过剩；人口过密 ❑ [+in] *...young persons who are concerned about overpopulation in the world.* 担心世界人口过剩的年轻人

over|pow|er /ˌəʊvəˈpaʊə/ (**overpowers, overpowering, overpowered**) 1 VERB If you **overpower** someone, you manage to take hold of and keep hold of them, although they struggle a lot. 制服 ❑ [v n] *It took ten guardsmen to overpower him.* 10 名警卫一起才将他制服。2 VERB If a feeling **overpowers** you, it suddenly affects you very strongly. (情感等)压倒，突然强烈影响 ❑ [v n] *A sudden dizziness overpowered him.* 他突然感到一阵眩晕。3 VERB In a sports match, when one team or player **overpowers** the other, they play much better than them and beat them easily. (体育比赛中)轻松战胜 ❑ [v n] *Britain's tennis No 1 yesterday overpowered American Brian Garrow 7-6, 6-3.* 昨天，英国头号网球选手以 7 比 6 和 6 比 3 轻取美国选手布赖恩·加罗。4 VERB If something such as a colour or flavour **overpowers** another colour or flavour, it is so strong that it makes the second one less noticeable. (颜色、气味等)盖过，比…强烈得多 ❑ [v n] *On fair skin, pale shades are delicate enough not to overpower your colouring.* 浅色调很柔和，皮肤白皙的人用不会与肤色形成强烈反差。

over|pow|er|ing /ˌəʊvəˈpaʊərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ An **overpowering** feeling is so strong that you cannot resist it. (情感等)强烈得难以抵御的，不可抗拒的 ❑ *...hard, cold, overpowering anger.* 冷酷无情、难以遏制的愤怒 ❑ *The desire for revenge can be overpowering.* 复仇的欲望有时会压倒一切。2 ADJ An **overpowering** smell or sound is so strong that you cannot smell or hear anything else. (气味、声音等)盖过一切的 ❑ *There was an overpowering smell of alcohol.* 有一股冲天的酒气。3 ADJ An **overpowering** person makes other people feel uncomfortable because they have such a strong personality. (人)个性极强的，专横的 ❑ *Mrs Winter was large and somewhat overpowering.* 温特夫人块头大，个性颇强悍。

over|priced /ˌəʊvəˈpraɪst/ ADJ If you say that something is **overpriced**, you mean that you think it costs much more than it should. 价格过高的；定价太高的 ❑ *Any property which does not sell within six weeks is overpriced.* 房产 6 周还卖不出去就说明定价过高。

over|ran /ˌəʊvəˈræn/ **Overran** is the past tense of **overrun**.

over|rate /ˌəʊvəˈreɪt/ (**overrates, overrating, overrated**) also **over-rate** VERB If you say that something or someone **is overrated**, you mean that people have a higher opinion of them than they deserve. 对…评价过高；高估 ❑ [be v-ed] *More men are finding out that the joys of work have been overrated.* 更多男性认识到工作乐趣被高估了。❑ [v n] *If you consider him a miracle man, you're overrating him.* 如果你认为他能创造奇迹，那你是高看他了。•**over|rat|ed** ADJ ❑ *Life in the wild is vastly overrated.* 野外生活被大大美化了。

over|reach /ˌəʊvəˈriːtʃ/ (**overreaches, overreaching, overreached**) also **over-reach** VERB If you say that someone **overreaches themselves**, you mean that they fail at something because they are trying to do more than they are able to. 使(自己)因目标过高而失败 ❑ [v pron-refl] *The company had overreached itself and made unwise investments.* 这家公司不自量力轻率投了资。

over|react /ˌəʊvəˈriˈækt/ (**overreacts, overreacting, overreacted**) also **over-react** VERB If you say that someone **overreacts to** something, you mean that they have and show more of an emotion than is necessary or appropriate. 反应过火；反应过激 ❑ [v] *Is the council right to be concerned, or is it overreacting?* 市政委员会表示关切是合情合理呢，还是反应过激？❑ [v +to] *I overreact to anything sad.* 我一碰上悲伤的东西就难以控制情绪。•**over|reac|tion** /ˌəʊvəˈriˈækʃn/ (**overreactions**) N-VAR ❑ *This is actually an outrageous overreaction.* 这事实上是令人无法容忍的过激反应。

over|ride (**overrides, overriding, overrode, overridden**) also **over-ride**

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈraɪd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəraɪd/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈraɪd/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəraɪd/。

1 VERB If one thing in a situation **overrides** other things, it is more important than them. 比…更重要；凌驾于；优先于 ❑ [v n] *The welfare of a child should always override the wishes of its parents.* 孩子的幸福安康应该永远比父母的愿望更重要。2 VERB If someone in authority **overrides** a person or their decisions, they cancel their decisions. (掌权者)撤销，推翻 ❑ [v n] *The president vetoed the bill, and the Senate failed by a single vote to override his veto.* 总统否决了该议案，而参议院以一票之差未能推翻他的否决。3 N-COUNT An **override** is an attempt to cancel someone's decisions by using your authority over them or by gaining more votes than them in an election or contest. (对决定等的)撤销，推翻【AM 美】❑ *The bill now goes to the House where an override vote is expected to fail.* 该议案现在提交到了众议院，对此的否决投票预计不会获得通过。

over|rid|ing /ˌəʊvəˈraɪdɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a particular situation, the **overriding** factor is the one that is the most important. 首要的；最为重要的；压倒一切的 ❑ *My overriding concern is to raise the standards of state education.* 我最关心的是提高国民教育水平。

over|rule /ˌəʊvəˈruːl/ (**overrules, overruling, overruled**) VERB If someone in authority **overrules** a person or their decision, they officially decide that the decision is incorrect or not valid. (掌权者)推翻，否决，驳回，使无效 ❑ [v n] *In 1991, the Court of Appeal overruled this decision.* 1991 年，上诉法院推翻了这一判决。❑ [v n] *I told them it was a lousy idea, but I was overruled.* 我跟他们说这个主意糟糕透了，但是他们不听。

over|run /ˌəʊvəˈrʌn/ (**overruns, overrunning, overran**) 1 VERB If an army or an armed force **overruns** a place, area, or country, it succeeds in occupying it very quickly. (军队)火速占领，迅速侵占 ❑ [v n] *A group of rebels overran the port area and most of the northern suburbs.* 一群叛乱分子迅速占领了港区和北郊大部。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a place is **overrun with** or *by* things that you consider undesirable, you mean that there are a large number of them there. 横行的；泛滥的；肆虐的 ❑ [+by] *The Hotel has been ordered to close because it is overrun by mice and rats.* 旅馆鼠患成灾，被勒令关闭。❑ [+by] *Padua and Vicenza are prosperous, well-preserved cities, not overrun by tourists.* 帕多瓦和维琴察两市欣欣向荣，建筑古迹保存良好，也没有蜂拥而至的游客。[Also +with] 3 VERB If an event or meeting **overruns** by, for example, ten minutes, it continues for ten minutes longer than it was intended to. (活动或会议)超时，拖延，超过时限 ❑ [v +by] *Tuesday's lunch overran by three-quarters of an hour.* 星期二午餐超时了 45 分钟。❑ [v n] *The talks overran their allotted time.* 会谈超过了他们的预定时间。[Also v] 4 VERB If costs **overrun**, they are higher than was planned or expected. (费用)超支，超出预算【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v]

We should stop the nonsense of taxpayers trying to finance new weapons whose costs always overrun hugely. 新武器研发费用总是严重超支，纳税人却要出钱资助，我们应该制止这种荒谬行为。❑ [v n] *Costs overran the budget by about 30%.* 开支超出预算约 30%。•N-COUNT [usu n N] **Overrun** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He was stunned to discover cost overruns of at least $1 billion.* 他震惊地发现至少超支了 10 亿美元。

over|seas ◆◇ /ˌəʊvəˈsiːz/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **overseas** to describe things that involve or are in foreign countries, usually across a sea or an ocean. 海外的；国外的 ❑ *He has returned to South Africa from his long overseas trip.* 他结束了漫长的海外旅行回到南非。❑ *...overseas trade figures.* 海外贸易数据 •ADV [ADV after v, oft *be* ADV] **Overseas** is also an adverb. ❑ *If you're staying for more than three months or working overseas, a full 10-year passport is required.* 在国外居留 3 个月以上或在国外工作的话，需要持十年期护照。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **overseas** student or visitor comes from a foreign country, usually across a sea or an ocean. （学生、游客）海外的，外国的 ❑ *Every year nine million overseas visitors come to London.* 每年有 900 万外国游客来伦敦观光。

over|see /ˌəʊvəˈsiː/ (**oversees, overseeing, oversaw, overseen**) VERB If someone in authority **oversees** a job or an activity, they make sure that it is done properly. 监督；监视；监管 ❑ [v n] *Use a surveyor or architect to oversee and inspect the different stages of the work.* 请一位测量师或建筑师来监督检查不同阶段的工作。

over|seer /ˈəʊvəˌsiːəʳ/ (**overseers**) 1 N-COUNT An **overseer** is someone whose job is to make sure that employees are working properly. 监工；工头 ❑ *I was put in the tailor shop, and I loved it. I was promoted to overseer.* 我被安排到缝纫车间，我很喜欢那里。我后来晋升为工长。2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] If a person or organization is the **overseer** of a particular system or activity, they are responsible for making sure that the system or activity works properly and is successful. （特定体系、活动等的）监督人，监管人，负责人 ❑ [+of] *...the department's dual role as overseer of oil production and safety.* 该部门对石油生产与安全的双重监管角色

over|sell /ˌəʊvəˈsel/ (**oversells, overselling, oversold**) VERB If you say that something or someone **is oversold**, you mean that people say they are better or more useful than they really are. 过分吹嘘；过度宣扬 ❑ [be v-ed] *The couple idea is certainly oversold. There's so much pressure to become a couple that people feel failure if they don't conform.* 夫妻观念无疑被过分渲染了。人们面临着强大的成家压力，不结婚对他们来说就是一种失败。

over|sexed /ˌəʊvəˈsekst/ ADJ If you describe someone as **oversexed**, you mean that they are more interested in sex or more involved in sexual activities than you think they should be. 性欲过于旺盛的；纵欲过度的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

over|shad|ow /ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ/ (**overshadows, overshadowing, overshadowed**) 1 VERB If an unpleasant event or feeling **overshadows** something, it makes it less happy or enjoyable. 给…蒙上阴影；使扫兴 ❑ [v n] *Fears for the President's safety could overshadow his peace-making mission.* 对总统安全的担忧可能会给他的斡旋使命蒙上阴影。2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are overshadowed by** a person or thing, you are less successful, important, or impressive than they are. 使黯然失色；使相形见绌；使显得无足轻重 ❑ [be v-ed] *Hester is overshadowed by her younger and more attractive sister.* 赫斯特的妹妹年轻而且姿色更胜一筹，令她黯然失色。3 VERB If one building, tree, or large structure **overshadows** another, it stands near it, is much taller than it, and casts a shadow over it. （楼房、树木、大型构造物）遮蔽，遮挡 ❑ [v-ed] *She said stations should be in the open, near housing, not overshadowed by trees or walls.* 她说车站应该建在住宅区附近的开阔地带，不应为树木和墙壁所遮挡。

over|shoot (**overshoots, overshooting, overshot**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈʃuːt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəʃuːt/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈʃuːt/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəʃuːt/。

1 VERB If you **overshoot** a place that you want to get to, you go past it by mistake. 超过，越过（预定地点）❑ [v n] *The plane apparently overshot the runway after landing.* 飞机显然着陆后滑出了跑道。[Also v] 2 VERB If a government or organization **overshoots** its budget, it spends more than it had planned to. 超出，突破（预算）❑ [v n] *The government usually overshot its original spending target.* 政府通常会超出其最初的开支目标。•N-COUNT **Overshoot** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...the 100 million pounds overshoot in the cost of building the hospital.* 修建医院费用中超支的 1 亿英镑

over|sight /ˈəʊvəˌsaɪt/ (**oversights**) 1 N-COUNT If there has been an **oversight**, someone has forgotten to do something which they should have done. 疏忽；忽略；失察 ❑ *By an unfortunate oversight, full instructions do not come with the product.* 不幸出现了疏忽，产品未能附上完整的说明。2 N-UNCOUNT If someone has **oversight of** a process or system, they are responsible for making sure that it works efficiently and correctly. 照管；监督；监管 ❑ [+of] *...a new system, where there'll be greater oversight of doctors.* 加强医生监管的新体制

over|sim|pli|fy /ˌəʊvəˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/ (**oversimplifies, oversimplifying, oversimplified**) VERB If you say that someone is **oversimplifying** something, you mean that they are describing or explaining it so simply that what they say is no longer true or reasonable. 使过于简单化 ❑ [v n] *One should not oversimplify the situation.* 不应把形势看得过于简单化。•**over|sim|pli|fied** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...an oversimplified view of mathematics and the sciences.* 对数学和自然科学过于简单化的看法 •**over|sim|pli|fi|ca|tion** /ˌəʊvəˌsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ (**oversimplifications**) N-VAR ❑ *There is an old saying that 'we are what we eat'. Obviously this is an oversimplification.* 古谚云："吃啥像啥。"这一认识显然过于简单化了。

over|size /ˈəʊvəˌsaɪz/ also **oversized** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Oversize** or **oversized** things are too big, or much bigger than usual. 过大的；超大的；特大的 ❑ *...the oversize white sweater she had worn at school.* 她上学穿的那件过大的白毛衣 ❑ *...an oversized bed.* 超大号床

over|sleep /ˌəʊvəˈsliːp/ (**oversleeps, oversleeping, overslept**) VERB If you **oversleep**, you sleep longer than you should have done. 睡过头；睡得过久 ❑ [v] *I'm really sorry I'm late, Andrew. I forgot to set my alarm and I overslept.* 很抱歉我迟到了，安德鲁。我忘了定闹钟，睡过头了。

over|spend (**overspends, overspending, overspent**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈspend/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəˈspend/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈspend/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəˈspend/。

1 VERB If you **overspend**, you spend more money than you can afford to. 超支；花钱过多 ❑ [v +on] *Don't overspend on your home and expect to get the money back when you sell.* 买房子不要超支，别指望以后卖掉时还能把钱收回来。❑ [v +by] *I overspent by £1 on your shopping so I'm afraid you owe me.* 你买东西我多付了 1 英镑，所以呢，恐怕是你欠我钱。❑ [v] *He argued that local councils which overspend should be forced to face fresh elections.* 他主张应当迫使财政超支的地方政务委员会重新进行选举。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If an organization or business has an **overspend**, it spends more money than was planned or allowed in its budget. 超支（额）【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *Efforts are under way to avoid a £800,000 overspend.* 正在采取措施避免出现 80 万英镑的超支。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **overrun**

over|spill /ˈəʊvəˌspɪl/ 1 N-VAR [oft *a* N, oft N n] **Overspill** is used to refer to people who live near a city because there is no room in the city itself. 外溢人口，溢出人口（城内容纳不下而居住在城市周边的人口）【BRIT 英】❑ [+from] *...new towns built to absorb overspill from nearby cities.* 为吸纳周边城市外溢人口而兴建的新城镇 2 N-VAR [oft *a* N] You can use **overspill** to refer to things or people which there is no room for in the usual place because it is full. 过多的物品（或人）；容纳不下的物品（或人）❑ *With the best seats taken, it was ruled that the overspill could stand at the back of the court.* 最好的座位已经有人坐了，按照规定，没有座位的观众可以站在球场后面观看。

over|staffed /ˌəʊvəˈstɑːft, -ˈstæft/ ADJ If you say that a place is **overstaffed**, you think there are more people working there than is necessary. 人员冗余的；人浮于事的 ❑ *Many workers believe the factory is overstaffed.* 很多工人认为厂里人浮于事。

over|state /ˌəʊvəˈsteɪt/ (**overstates, overstating, overstated**) VERB If you say that someone **is overstating** something, you

mean they are describing it in a way that makes it seem more important or serious than it really is. 夸大；对…言过其实 ❑ [v n] *The authors no doubt overstated their case with a view to catching the public's attention.* 这些作者无疑夸大了实情，意在吸引公众注意。

over|state|ment /ˈəʊvəˈsteɪtmənt/ (**overstatements**) N-VAR If you refer to the way something is described is **an overstatement**, you mean it is described in a way that makes it seem more important or serious than it really is. 夸张；夸大；言过其实 ❑ *This may have been an improvement, but 'breakthrough' was an overstatement.* 这算得上改进吧，但说是"突破"就言过其实了。

over|stay /ˌəʊvəˈsteɪ/ (**overstays, overstaying, overstayed**) 1 VERB [no passive] If you **overstay** your time, you stay somewhere for longer than you should. 逗留超过…的时间限制 ❑ [v n] *Up to forty per cent of the students had overstayed their visas.* 高达 40% 的学生签证已过期。[Also v] 2 to **overstay** your **welcome** → see **welcome**

over|step /ˌəʊvəˈstep/ (**oversteps, overstepping, overstepped**) VERB If you say that someone **oversteps** the limits of a system or situation, you mean that they do something that is not allowed or is not acceptable. 逾越；超出…的限度 ❑ [v n] *The Commission is sensitive to accusations that it is overstepping its authority.* 该委员会对指责其越权的言论颇为敏感。•PHRASE If someone **oversteps the mark**, they behave in a way that is considered unacceptable. (人)越轨，出格 ❑ *He overstepped the mark and we had no option but to suspend him.* 他越轨了，我们别无选择，只好将他停职。

over|stretch /ˌəʊvəˈstretʃ/ (**overstretches, overstretching, overstretched**) VERB If you **overstretch** something or someone or if they **overstretch**, you force them to do something they are not really capable of, and they may be harmed as a result. (使)超出承受能力；(使)超负荷运转 ❑ [v n] *Dr Boutros Ghali said the operation would overstretch resources.* 布特罗斯·加利博士说这一行动没有足够的资源支持。❑ [v pron-refl] *Do what you know you can do well and don't overstretch yourself.* 做你拿手的事情，不要勉为其难。❑ [v] *Never force your legs to overstretch, or you can cause injuries.* 千万不要迫使双腿过度拉伸，否则会受伤。

over|stretched /ˌəʊvəˈstretʃt/ ADJ If a system or organization is **overstretched**, it is being forced to work more than it is supposed to. (系统、机构等)超负荷运转的，硬撑着的 ❑ *Analysts fear the overstretched air traffic control system could reach breaking point.* 分析人士担心超负荷运转的空中交通管制系统会崩溃。

over|sub|scribed /ˌəʊvəˈsəbˈskraɪbd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something such as an event or a service is **oversubscribed**, too many people apply to attend the event or use the service. (活动、服务等)过量预订的，超额订购的 ❑ *The popular schools—the sort you really might drive across town for—tend to be heavily oversubscribed.* 那些热门学校——那种真的会让人愿意驾车穿城去上的学校——报名的人往往挤破了头。

overt /əʊˈvɜːt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **overt** action or attitude is done or shown in an open and obvious way. (行动或态度)公开的，明显的 ❑ *Although there is no overt hostility, black and white students do not mix much.* 黑人学生与白人学生之间虽然没有明显的敌意，但他们也不怎么来往。•**overt|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *He's written a few overtly political lyrics over the years.* 他这些年写了几首政治色彩鲜明的歌词。

over|take /ˌəʊvəˈteɪk/ (**overtakes, overtaking, overtook, overtaken**) 1 VERB If you **overtake** a vehicle or a person that is ahead of you and moving in the same direction, you pass them. 超过，超越(车或人)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *When he eventually overtook the last truck he pulled over to the inside lane.* 最终他超过了最后那辆卡车，驶回了内车道。❑ [v] *The red car was pulling out ready to overtake.* 那辆红色汽车驶出车道准备超车。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pass**

2 VERB If someone or something **overtakes** a competitor, they become more successful than them. 超越，超过(竞争对手) ❑ [v n] *Sales are booming in Japan, which has overtaken Britain as the Mini's biggest market.* 日本销售旺盛，已经超越英国成为迷你车的第一大市场。3 VERB If an event **overtakes** you, it happens unexpectedly or suddenly. (事件)出人意料地降临于，突然发生在…身上 ❑ [v n] *Tragedy was shortly to overtake him, however.* 然而，悲剧将很快降临到他的头上。4 VERB If a feeling **overtakes** you, it affects you very strongly. (情感)压倒，强烈影响【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Something like panic overtook me.* 一种恐慌似的感觉袭裹了我。

over|tax /ˌəʊvəˈtæks/ (**overtaxes, overtaxing, overtaxed**) 1 VERB If you **overtax** someone or something, you force them to work harder than they can really manage, and may do them harm as a result. 使负担过重；使超负荷工作；过度使用 ❑ [v n] *...a contralto who has overtaxed her voice.* 用嗓过度的女低音 2 VERB If you say that a government **is overtaxing** its people, you mean that it is making them pay more tax than you think they should pay. 对…征税过重 ❑ [v n] *You can't help Britain by overtaxing its people.* 对国民过重课税对英国无益。

over-the-ˈcounter → see **counter**

over-the-ˈtop → see **top**

over|think /ˌəʊvəˈθɪŋk/ (**overthinks, overthinking, overthought**) VERB If you **overthink**, or if you **overthink** a problem, you spend too much time thinking about something. (对…)想得太多，思虑过重 ❑ *You overthink things and start worrying.* 你思虑过重，忧从中来。

over|throw (**overthrows, overthrowing, overthrew, overthrown**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvəˌθrəʊ/. 动词读作 /ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊ/。名词读作 /ˈəʊvəˌθrəʊ/。

VERB When a government or leader **is overthrown**, they are removed from power by force. 推翻；打倒；颠覆；将…赶下台 ❑ [be V-ed] *That government was overthrown in a military coup three years ago.* 那届政府在 3 年前的军事政变中被推翻。❑ [v n] *...an attempt to overthrow the president.* 推翻总统的企图 •N-SING **Overthrow** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *They were charged with plotting the overthrow of the state.* 他们被控阴谋颠覆国家政权。

over|time /ˈəʊvəˈtaɪm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Overtime** is time that you spend doing your job in addition to your normal working hours. 加班(时间) ❑ *He would work overtime, without pay, to finish a job.* 他会为了完成工作无偿加班。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **is working overtime** to do something, you mean that they are using a lot of energy, effort, or enthusiasm trying to do it. 加班加点；竭尽全力；铆着劲儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We had to battle very hard and our defence worked overtime to keep us in the game.* 我们不得不奋力搏杀，我们的防守队员为保证我们不被淘汰出局拼尽了全力。3 N-UNCOUNT **Overtime** is an additional period of time that is added to the end of a sports match in which the two teams are level, as a way of allowing one of the teams to win. (比赛的)加时，延长期【AM 美】❑ *Denver had won the championship by defeating the Cleveland Browns 23-20 in overtime.* 丹佛队在加时赛中以 23 比 20 击败克利夫兰布朗队夺冠。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **extra time**

over|tired /ˌəʊvəˈtaɪəˈd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **overtired**, you are so tired that you feel unhappy or bad-tempered, or feel that you cannot do things properly. 过劳的；过度疲惫的

over|tone /ˈəʊvəˈtəʊn/ (**overtones**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If something has **overtones of** a particular thing or quality, it suggests that thing or quality but does not openly express it. 弦外之音；言外之意；暗示 ❑ *It's a quite profound story, with powerful religious overtones.* 这个故事寓意深刻，具有强烈的宗教色彩。

over|took /ˌəʊvəˈtʊk/ **Overtook** is the past tense of **overtake**.

over|ture /ˈəʊvəˈtʃʊəˈ/ (**overtures**) 1 N-COUNT An **overture** is a piece of music, often one that is the introduction to an opera or play. (歌剧、戏剧等的)序曲，前奏曲 ❑ [+to] *The programme opened with the overture to Wagner's Flying Dutchman.* 节目以瓦格纳的歌剧《漂泊的荷兰人》的序曲开场。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you make **overtures to** someone, you behave in a friendly or romantic way towards them. (友好或求爱的)表示，姿态 ❑ [+of] *He had lately begun to make clumsy yet endearing overtures of friendship.* 他最近开始主动示好，样子笨拙却又招人喜爱。

over|turn /ˌəʊvəˈrtɜːn/ (**overturns, overturning, overturned**) 1 VERB If something **overturns** or if you **overturn** it, it turns upside down or on its side. (使)翻转;(使)倾覆;(使)侧翻 ❑ [v] *The lorry veered out of control, overturned and smashed into a wall.* 卡车突然失控,翻倒撞上了一堵墙。❑ [v n] *Alex jumped up so violently that he overturned his glass of sherry.* 亚历克斯猛地跳起来,把他那杯雪利酒都打翻了。❑ [v-ed] *...a battered overturned boat.* 已倾覆的破旧不堪的小船 2 VERB If someone in authority **overturns** a legal decision, they officially decide that that decision is incorrect or not valid. 推翻,撤销(判决) ❑ [v n] *His nine-month sentence was overturned by Appeal Court judge Lord Justice Watkins.* 上诉法院法官沃特金斯大人撤销了对他作出的9个月徒刑的判决。3 VERB To **overturn** a government or system means to remove it or destroy it. 颠覆,推翻,破坏(政府或体系) ❑ [v n] *He accused his opponents of wanting to overturn the government.* 他指责反对派企图颠覆政府。

over|use (**overuses, overusing, overused**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈjuːz/. The noun is pronounced /ˌəʊvəˈjuːs/. 动词读作/ˌəʊvəˈjuːz/。名词读作/ˌəʊvəˈjuːs/。

1 VERB If someone **overuses** something, they use more of it than necessary, or use it more often than necessary. 过多(或过度)使用;滥用 ❑ [v n] *Don't overuse heated appliances on your hair.* 不要过多使用加热器具打理头发。•N-UNCOUNT **Overuse** is also a noun. ❑ *Supplies are under increasing threat from overuse and pollution.* 由于滥用和污染,供应正受到日益严重的威胁。2 VERB If you say that people **overuse** a word or idea, you mean that they use it so often that it no longer has any real meaning or effect. 滥用(词语等);使成为陈词滥调 ❑ [v n] *Which words or phrases do you most overuse?* 你用得最滥的词或词组有哪些?•**over|used** ADJ ❑ *'Just Do It' has become one of the most overused catch phrases in recent memory.* "想做就做"成了近来记忆中用得最滥的流行语之一。

over|value /ˌəʊvəˈvæljuː/ (**overvalues, overvaluing, overvalued**) VERB To **overvalue** something, often a cost or rate of exchange, means to fix its value at too high a level compared with other similar things. 对(费用、汇率等)定值过高;高估 ❑ [v n] *...a rate which does not overvalue the pound.* 对英镑未作高估的比价 ❑ [be v-ed] *Many, perhaps all, Internet stocks are hugely overvalued.* 很多,也许是所有的网络股,都被大大高估了。•**over|valu|ation** /ˌəʊvəˈvæljʊˈeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *These problems were aggravated by the overvaluation of the pound.* 英镑汇率高估使这些问题愈发严峻。•**over|valued** ADJ ❑ *It still can be argued that Japanese shares are overvalued in terms of the return they offer.* 从收益看,仍然可以认为日本股票被高估了。

over|view /ˈəʊvəˌvjuː/ (**overviews**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **overview of** a situation is a general understanding or description of it as a whole. 概观;概览;概述 ❑ [+of] *The central section of the book is a historical overview of drug use.* 该书中心部分对毒品的使用作了历史概述。

over|ween|ing /ˌəʊvəˈwiːnɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you want to emphasize your disapproval of someone's great ambition or pride, you can refer to their **overweening** ambition or pride. (雄心、骄傲等)过度的,过分的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式,贬】❑ *'Your modesty is a cover for your overweening conceit,' she said.* "你表面谦虚,骨子里目中无人。"她说道。

over|weight /ˌəʊvəˈweɪt/ ADJ Someone who is **overweight** weighs more than is considered healthy or attractive. 超重的 ❑ *Being even moderately overweight increases your risk of developing high blood pressure.* 即使是轻度超重也会增加罹患高血压的风险。

→ see **diet**

over|whelm /ˌəʊvəˈrʰwelm/ (**overwhelms, overwhelming, overwhelmed**) 1 VERB If you **are overwhelmed by** a feeling or event, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with it. (情感、事件等)使不知所措,压倒 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was overwhelmed by a longing for times past.* 他一心渴望回到从前。❑ [v n] *The need to talk to someone, anyone, overwhelmed her.* 她迫不及待地要找个人说说话,随便哪个人都行。•**over|whelmed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [+by] *Sightseers may be a little overwhelmed by the crowds and noise.* 拥挤的人群和喧闹的噪音可能会让游客有些茫然不知所措。2 VERB If a group of people **overwhelm** a place or another group, they gain complete control or victory over them. 征服;制服;击败 ❑ [v n] *It was clear that one massive Allied offensive would overwhelm the weakened enemy.* 显而易见,盟军一次大规模进攻就会击溃受挫之敌。

over|whelm|ing ✦✧ /ˌəʊvəˈrʰwelmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If something is **overwhelming**, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with it. 极强烈的;势不可挡的;令人不知所措的 ❑ *The task won't feel so overwhelming if you break it down into small, easy-to-accomplish steps.* 将这个任务细分为简单易行的若干小步骤来做,便不会感到如此无所适从。❑ *She felt an overwhelming desire to have another child.* 她一心想再要一个孩子。•**over|whelm|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the overwhelmingly strange medieval city of Fès.* 极为奇特的中世纪城市非斯 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **overwhelming** to emphasize that an amount or quantity is much greater than other amounts or quantities. (数量)巨大的,压倒性的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The overwhelming majority of small businesses go broke within the first twenty-four months.* 绝大多数小企业在头两年内就破产了。❑ *The vote was overwhelming—283 in favour, and only twenty-nine against.* 投票结果是压倒性的——283票支持,只有29票反对。•**over|whelm|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The House of Commons has overwhelmingly rejected calls to bring back the death penalty for murder.* 下议院以压倒性多数否决了对谋杀罪恢复死刑的呼吁。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *overwhelming* with:

N. overwhelming **desire** 无法遏制的欲望,overwhelming **response** 异常热烈的反应,overwhelming **responsibility** 压得人透不过气的责任 1
overwhelming **approval** 压倒性的赞同,overwhelming **force** 压倒性力量,overwhelming **majority** 压倒性多数,overwhelming **odds** 压倒性优势,overwhelming **support** 压倒性支持,overwhelming **victory** 压倒性胜利 2

over|work /ˌəʊvəˈrʰwɜːˈk/ (**overworks, overworking, overworked**) VERB If you **overwork** or if someone **overworks** you, you work too hard, and are likely to become very tired or ill. (使)工作过度;(使)过分劳累 ❑ [v] *He's overworking and has got a lot on his mind.* 他工作太累,要考虑的事情太多。❑ [v n] *He overworks and underpays the poor clerk whom he employs.* 他让那个可怜的职员超负荷工作,却只支付极低的薪水。•N-UNCOUNT **Overwork** is also a noun. ❑ *He died of a heart attack brought on by overwork.* 他死于过劳引起的心脏病发作。•**over|worked** ADJ ❑ *...an overworked doctor.* 过度疲劳的医生

over|worked /ˌəʊvəˈrʰwɜːˈkt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a word, expression, or idea as **overworked**, you mean it has been used so often that it no longer has much effect or meaning. (词语、表达方式、主意等)用得过滥的,陈词滥调的 ❑ *'Ecological' has become one of the most overworked adjectives among manufacturers of garden supplies.* "生态的"已经成为园艺产品生产商用得最滥的形容词之一。

over|wrought /ˌəʊvəˈrʰɔːt/ ADJ Someone who is **overwrought** is very upset and is behaving in an uncontrolled way. 非常不安的;过于激动的 ❑ *One overwrought member had to be restrained by friends.* 一位成员过于激动,朋友们不得不进行拦阻。

ovu|late /ˈɒvjʊleɪt/ (**ovulates, ovulating, ovulated**) VERB When a woman or female animal **ovulates**, an egg is produced from one of her ovaries. 排卵;产卵 ❑ [v] *Some girls may first ovulate even before they menstruate.* 一些女孩第一次排卵甚至可能在初潮之前。•**ovu|lation** /ˌɒvjʊˈleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *By noticing these changes, the woman can tell when ovulation is about to occur.* 通过留意这些变化,女性可以推断排卵日期。

ovum /ˈəʊvəm/ (**ova**) N-COUNT An **ovum** is one of the eggs of a woman or female animal. 卵;卵子;卵细胞【TECHNICAL 术语】

ow /aʊ/ EXCLAM **'Ow!'** is used in writing to represent the noise that people make when they suddenly feel pain. (用于书面,表示突然感到疼痛时的叫喊声)哎哟 ❑ *Ow! Don't do that!* 哎哟!别那样!

owe ✦✧ /əʊ/ (**owes, owing, owed**) 1 VERB If you **owe** money **to** someone, they have lent it to you and you have not yet paid it back. You can also say that the money **is owing**. 欠(钱) ❑ [v n +to] *The company owes money to more than 60 banks.* 这家公

司欠 60 多家银行的债。❑ [v n n] *Blake already owed him nearly £50.* 布莱克已经欠他将近 50 英镑了。❑ [v n] *I'm broke, Livy, and I owe a couple of million dollars.* 我破产了，莉薇，我欠了几百万美元的债。❑ [v] *He could take what was owing for the rent.* 他可以把欠的钱抵作租金。2 VERB [no passive] If someone or something **owes** a particular quality or their success **to** a person or thing, they only have it because of that person or thing. 应把…归因(或归功)(于)❑ [v n +to] *He owed his survival to his strength as a swimmer.* 他幸免于难是因为水性好。❑ [v n n] *I owe him my life.* 我能活下来全亏了他。3 VERB If you say that you **owe** a great deal **to** someone or something, you mean that they have helped you or influenced you a lot, and you feel very grateful to them. 欠…的情；感激 ❑ [v n to] *As a professional composer I owe much to Radio 3.* 作为职业作曲家，我十分感激广播三台。❑ [v n n] *He's been fantastic. I owe him a lot.* 他真是个大好人。我欠他太多了。4 VERB If you say that something **owes** a great deal to a person or thing, you mean that it exists, is successful, or has its particular form mainly because of them. 归因于；归功于 ❑ [v n to] *The island's present economy owes a good deal to whisky distilling.* 该岛当前经济发展大大得益于威士忌蒸馏。5 VERB If you say that you **owe** someone gratitude, respect, or loyalty, you mean that they deserve it from you. 应该给予(某人感激、尊重、忠诚等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n n] *Perhaps we owe these people more respect.* 也许我们应该给予这些人更多尊重。❑ [v n n] *I owe you an apology. You must have found my attitude very annoying.* 我欠你个道歉。你一定觉得我的态度很恶劣吧。❑ [v n +to] *I owe a big debt of gratitude to her.* 我对她万分感激。6 VERB [no passive] If you say that you **owe it to** someone to do something, you mean that you should do that thing because they deserve it. 应该为，值得为(某人做)❑ *I can't go. I owe it to him to stay.* 我不能走。为他我就该留下来。❑ *You owe it to yourself to get some professional help.* 你应该为自己寻求专业人士的援助。❑ *Of course she would have to send a letter; she owed it to the family.* 当然她得寄封信回去；跟家里联系是人之常情。7 PHRASE You use **owing to** when you are introducing the reason for something. 由于；因为 ❑ *Owing to staff shortages, there was no restaurant car on the train.* 由于缺人手，这趟火车没有餐车。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *owe* with:

N. owe **a debt** 欠债，owe **money** 欠钱，owe **taxes** 欠税 1
owe **a great deal to** *someone* 大大得益于某人 3 4
owe *someone* **an apology** 欠某人个道歉 5

owl /aʊl/ (**owls**) 1 N-COUNT An **owl** is a bird with a flat face, large eyes, and a small sharp beak. Most owls obtain their food by hunting small animals at night. 鸮；猫头鹰 2 → see also **night owl**

owl|ish /'aʊlɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **owlish** person looks rather like an owl, especially because they wear glasses, and seems to be very serious and clever. (尤指戴眼镜者)猫头鹰似的，看似严肃而聪慧的 ❑ *With his owlish face, it is easy to understand why he was called 'The Professor'.* 看看那张严肃而睿智的猫头鹰脸，就不难理解他为什么被称为"教授"了。

own ◆◆◆ /əʊn/ (**owns, owning, owned**) 1 ADJ You use **own** to indicate that something belongs to a particular person or thing. (属于)自己的 ❑ *My wife decided I should have my own shop.* 我妻子决定让我自己开店。❑ *He could no longer trust his own judgement.* 他无法再相信自己的判断。❑ *His office had its own private entrance.* 他的办公室有自己专门的入口。•PRON **Own** is also a pronoun. ❑ *He saw the Major's face a few inches from his own.* 他看见少校的脸离他自己的只有几英寸。2 ADJ You use **own** to indicate that something is used by, or is characteristic of, only one person, thing, or group. 自己所用的；具有自己特点的；自己特有的 ❑ *Jennifer insisted on her own room.* 珍妮弗坚持要有自己的房间。❑ *I let her tell me about it in her own way.* 我让她用自己的方式告诉我那件事。❑ *Each nation has its own peculiarities when it comes to doing business.* 谈到做生意，各国都有其独特之处。•PRON **Own** is also a pronoun. ❑ *This young lady has a sense of style that is very much her own.* 这位年轻女士对时尚有其非常独到的见解。3 ADJ You use **own** to indicate that someone does something without any help from other people. 自己做的；单独干的；独立完成的 ❑ *They enjoy making their own decisions.* 他们喜欢自己作决定。❑ *He'll have to make his own arrangements.* 他将不得不自行安排。•PRON **Own** is also a pronoun. ❑ *There's no career structure, you have to create your own.* 没有所谓的职业架构，你必须自己规划。4 VERB If you **own** something, it is your property. 有；拥有 ❑ [v n] *His father owns a local pub.* 他父亲在当地有一家酒馆。5 PHRASE If you have something you can **call** your **own**, it belongs only to you, rather than being controlled by or shared with someone else. 为自己所有 ❑ *I would like a place I could call my own.* 我想要一个自己的地儿。6 PHRASE If someone or something **comes into** their **own**, they become very successful or start to perform very well because the circumstances are right. (因情况适宜而)开始大获成功，开始进入良好状态 ❑ *The goalkeeper came into his own with a series of brilliant saves.* 守门员开始进入状态，作出了一连串精彩扑救。7 PHRASE If you **get** your **own back** on someone, you have your revenge on them because of something bad that they have done to you. 报复【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Renshaw reveals 20 bizarre ways in which women have got their own back on former loved ones.* 伦肖揭示了女性报复旧情人的 20 种离奇手段。8 PHRASE If you say that someone has a particular thing **of** their **own**, you mean that that thing belongs or relates to them, rather than to other people. 属于自己的；关于自己的 ❑ *He set out in search of ideas for starting a company of his own.* 他开始寻求自办公司的点子。9 PHRASE If someone or something has a particular quality or characteristic **of** their **own**, that quality or characteristic is especially theirs, rather than being shared by other things or people of that type. 自己特有的；自己独有的 ❑ *The cries of the seagulls gave this part of the harbour a fascinating character all of its own.* 海鸥的鸣叫声让这片海港别有一种迷人气息。10 PHRASE When you are **on** your **own**, you are alone. 单独；独自 ❑ *He lives on his own.* 他独自生活。❑ *I told him how scared I was of being on my own.* 我告诉他我有多害怕自己一个人。11 PHRASE If you do something **on** your **own**, you do it without any help from other people. 独立；依靠自己；自力更生 ❑ *I work best on my own.* 我独立工作时效果最好。❑ *…the jobs your child can do on her own.* 孩子能独立完成的事情 12 **hold** one's **own** → see **hold**

▶**own up** PHRASAL VERB If you **own up** to something wrong that you have done, you admit that you did it. 承认；供认；坦白 ❑ [v P] *The headmaster is waiting for someone to own up.* 校长等着有人站出来承认。❑ [v P +to] *Last year my husband owned up to a secret affair with his secretary.* 去年丈夫向我坦白了他与秘书的私情。

Thesaurus 同类词 *own* Also look up:

ADJ. individual, personal, private 1 2
V. have, possess 4

,own 'brand (**own brands**) N-COUNT **Own brands** are products which have the trademark or label of the shop which sells them, especially a supermarket chain. They are normally cheaper than other popular brands. (尤指连锁超市的)自有品牌，自营品牌【BUSINESS 商】❑ *This range is substantially cheaper than any of the other own brands available.* 这一系列比其他自有品牌都便宜得多。❑ *…own-brand cola.* 自有品牌可乐

-owned /-əʊnd/ COMB **-owned** combines with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to form adjectives that indicate who owns something. (与名词、形容词和副词连用，构成形容词)表示"属于…的"、"归…所有的" ❑ *More than 50 state-owned companies have been sold since the early 1980s.* 自 20 世纪 80 年代初以来，已有超过 50 家国有公司被出售。❑ *…the Japanese-owned Bel Air Hotel in Los Angeles.* 洛杉矶的日资贝莱尔酒店

own|er ◆◆◇ /'əʊnə'/ (**owners**) 1 N-COUNT The **owner** of something is the person to whom it belongs. 物主；业主；所有人；主人 ❑ [+of] *The owner of the store was sweeping his floor when I walked in.* 我走进去的时候店主正在扫地。❑ *New owners will have to wait until September before moving in.* 新业主要等到 9 月份才能入住。2 → see also **home owner, landowner**

,owner-'occupier (**owner-occupiers**) N-COUNT An **owner-occupier** is a person who owns the house or flat that they live in. 自有

住房者；业主自住者【BRIT 英】

own|er|ship ♦♡ /ˈəʊnəʳʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Ownership** of something is the state of owning it. 拥有；所有权 ❑ [+of] *On January 23rd, America decided to relax its rules on the foreign ownership of its airlines.* 1 月 23 日，美国决定放松对外国持有美国航空公司所有权的管制规定。❑ *...the growth of home ownership in Britain.* 英国拥有住宅者人数的增加

ˌown ˈgoal (**own goals**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] In sport, if someone scores **an own goal**, they accidentally score a goal for the team they are playing against. 乌龙球【BRIT 英】2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If a course of action that someone takes harms their own interests, you can refer to it as **an own goal**. 伤害自身利益的举动【BRIT 英】❑ *Because of the legislation I could not employ a woman. Women have made themselves unemployable. They have scored an own goal.* 因为这项立法，我不能雇用女性。女性使自己无业可就。她们搬起石头砸了自己的脚。

ˌown ˈla|bel (**own labels**) N-COUNT **Own label** is the same as **own brand**. 同 own brand【BUSINESS 商】❑ *People will trade down to own labels which are cheaper.* 人们会转而购买价格更低的自有品牌。

ox /ɒks/ (**oxen** /ˈɒksən/) N-COUNT An **ox** is a bull that has been castrated. Oxen are used in some countries for pulling vehicles or carrying things. 健牛；阉公牛；去势公牛

Ox|bridge /ˈɒksbrɪdʒ/ N-PROPER **Oxbridge** is used to refer to the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge together. 牛津大学和剑桥大学【BRIT 英】❑ *...an offer of a place at Oxbridge.* 牛津剑桥提供的一个职位

oxi|da|tion /ˌɒksɪˈdeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Oxidation** is a process in which a chemical substance changes because of the addition of oxygen. 氧化（作用）【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 *oxi, oxy ≈ oxygen 氧：epoxy, oxidation, oxidize*

ox|ide /ˈɒksaɪd/ (**oxides**) N-VAR An **oxide** is a compound of oxygen and another chemical element. 氧化物

oxi|dize /ˈɒksɪdaɪz/ (**oxidizes, oxidizing, oxidized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **oxidise**

VERB When a substance **is oxidized** or when it **oxidizes**, it changes chemically because of the effect of oxygen on it.（使）氧化 ❑ [be v-ed] *Aluminium is rapidly oxidized in air.* 铝在空气中会迅速氧化。❑ [v] *The original white lead pigments have oxidized and turned black.* 最初的白色铅质颜料氧化成了黑色。

ox|tail /ˈɒksteɪl/ (**oxtails**) N-VAR **Oxtail** is meat from the tail of a cow. It is used for making soups and stews.（食用的）牛尾 ❑ *...oxtail soup.* 牛尾汤

oxy|gen /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ N-UNCOUNT **Oxygen** is a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live. 氧 ❑ *The human brain needs to be without oxygen for only four minutes before permanent damage occurs.* 人脑缺氧 4 分钟便会造成永久性损伤。

→ see **air, cardiovascular, earth, photosynthesis, respiratory**

oxy|gen|ate /ˈɒksɪdʒɪneɪt/ (**oxygenates, oxygenating, oxygenated**) VERB To **oxygenate** something means to mix or dissolve oxygen into it. 加氧于；给…充氧 ❑ [v n] *Previous attempts at filtering and oxygenating aquarium water had failed.* 之前尝试过几次过滤鱼缸中的水并加氧，但都没有奏效。❑ [v-ed] *...freshly oxygenated blood.* 刚充氧的血液

ˈoxy|gen mask (**oxygen masks**) N-COUNT An **oxygen mask** is a device that is connected to a cylinder of oxygen by means of a tube. It is placed over the nose and mouth of someone who is having difficulty in breathing in order to help them breathe more easily. 氧气面罩

oxy|mo|ron /ˌɒksɪˈmɔːrɒn/ (**oxymorons**) N-COUNT If you describe a phrase as an **oxymoron**, you mean that what it refers to combines two opposite qualities or ideas and therefore seems impossible. 对顶；矛盾修辞法【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *This has made many Americans conclude that business ethics is an oxymoron.* 这使得很多美国人断定商业道德是个自相矛盾的说法。

oys|ter /ˈɔɪstəʳ/ (**oysters**) 1 N-COUNT An **oyster** is a large flat shellfish. Some oysters can be eaten and others produce valuable objects called pearls. 牡蛎；蚝 2 PHRASE If you say that **the world is** someone's **oyster**, you mean that they can do anything or go anywhere that they want to. 可以随心所欲 ❑ *You're young, you've got a lot of opportunity. The world is your oyster.* 你年轻，机会有的是。世界任你驰骋。

ˈoys|ter bed (**oyster beds**) N-COUNT An **oyster bed** is a place where oysters breed and grow naturally or are kept for food or pearls. 牡蛎繁殖地；牡蛎养殖场

oyster|catcher /ˈɔɪstəˈkætʃəʳ/ (**oystercatchers**) N-COUNT An **oystercatcher** is a black and white bird with a long red beak. It lives near the sea and eats small shellfish. 蛎鹬（以小型贝类为食）

oz Oz is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略=）**ounce**. ❑ *Whisk 25g (1 oz) of butter into the sauce.* 把 25 克（即 1 盎司）黄油搅拌到酱汁里。

ozone /ˈəʊzəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Ozone** is a colourless gas which is a form of oxygen. There is a layer of ozone high above the earth's surface. 臭氧 ❑ *What they find could provide clues to what might happen worldwide if ozone depletion continues.* 他们的发现可能有助于弄清如果臭氧损耗持续，世界范围内可能会出现什么情况。

ˌozone-ˈfriendly ADJ **Ozone-friendly** chemicals, products, or technology do not cause harm to the ozone layer. 对臭氧层无害的；不破坏臭氧层的 ❑ *...ozone-friendly chemicals for fridges and air conditioners.* 对臭氧层无害的冰箱空调用化学品

ˈozone lay|er N-SING [usu *the* N] **The ozone layer** is the part of the Earth's atmosphere that has the most ozone in it. The ozone layer protects living things from the harmful radiation of the sun. 臭氧层

Pp

P also **p** /piː/ (**P's, p's**) 1 N-VAR **P** is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 16 个字母 2 **p** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **pence** or **penny**. ❑ *They cost 5p each.* 它们每个要 5 便士。❑ *...plans to increase income tax by 1p.* 将所得税提高 1 便士的计划 3 You write **p.** before a number as an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'page'. The plural form is 'pp.'. (**p.** 用在数字前面作为 page 的缩写，其复数形式为 pp.) ❑ *See p. 246 for Thom Bean's response.* 汤姆·比恩的答复见 246 页。❑ *...see Chapter 4 (pp. 109-13).* 见第四章 (109–113 页)

PA ◆◇ /ˌpiː ˈeɪ/ (**PAs**) 1 N-COUNT A **PA** is the same as a **personal assistant**. 同 personal assistant【BUSINESS 商】2 N-COUNT If you refer to the **PA** or the **PA system** in a place, you are referring to the public address system. 有线广播系统；扩音系统 ❑ *A voice came booming over the PA.* 从有线广播系统中传出一个瓮声瓮气的声音。

pa /pɑː/ (**pas**) N-COUNT Some people address or refer to their father as **pa**. 爸【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Pa used to be in the army.* 老爸当过兵。

p.a. **p.a.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **per annum**. ❑ *...dentists with an average net income of £48,000 p.a.* 年均纯收入达 4.8 万英镑的牙医们

pace ◆◇ /peɪs/ (**paces, pacing, paced**) 1 N-SING The **pace** of something is the speed at which it happens or is done. 速度；节奏 ❑ [+of] *Many people were not satisfied with the pace of change.* 很多人对变革的步伐不满意。❑ *...people who prefer to live at a slower pace.* 乐于放慢生活节奏的人 ❑ *Interest rates would come down as the recovery gathered pace.* 随着复苏的加速，利率会降下来。2 N-SING Your **pace** is the speed at which you walk. 步速 ❑ *He moved at a brisk pace down the rue St Antoine.* 他沿着圣安托万街轻快地走去。3 N-COUNT A **pace** is the distance that you move when you take one step. 步幅 ❑ *He'd only gone a few paces before he stopped again.* 他只走了几步远就又停了下来。4 VERB If you **pace** a small area, you keep walking up and down it, because you are anxious or impatient. (由于焦虑或不耐烦而)在…踱步 ❑ [v n] *As they waited, Kravis paced the room nervously.* 他们等的时候，克拉维斯在屋里不安地踱来踱去。❑ [v prep/adv] *He found John pacing around the flat, unable to sleep.* 他发现约翰在公寓里来回踱步，无法入睡。❑ [v] *She stared as he paced and yelled.* 他来回走着，咆哮着，她目不转睛地看着。5 VERB If you **pace yourself** when doing something, you do it at a steady rate. 放稳步调 ❑ [v pron-refl] *It was a tough race and I had to pace myself.* 这是场艰苦的比赛，我不得不控制好节奏。6 PHRASE If something **keeps pace with** something else that is changing, it changes quickly in response to it. 与…步调一致 ❑ [+with] *Farmers are angry because the rise fails to keep pace with inflation.* 农民们很气愤，因为提价赶不上通货膨胀。7 PHRASE If you **keep pace with** someone who is walking or running, you succeed in going as fast as them, so that you remain close to them. 与…齐头并进(或并驾齐驱) ❑ [+with] *With four laps to go, he kept pace with the leaders.* 还剩 4 圈的时候，他紧紧咬住领先者。8 PHRASE If you do something **at** your **own pace**, you do it at a speed that is comfortable for you. 以适合自己的节奏 ❑ *The computer will give students the opportunity to learn at their own pace.* 计算机让学生们有机会按照自己的节奏学习。9 PHRASE If you **put** someone **through** their **paces** or make them **go through** their **paces**, you get them to show you how well they can do something. 考查…的能力 / 展现…的才能 ❑ *The British coach is putting the boxers through their paces.* 英国教练正在检验拳手们的能力。10 **at a snail's pace** → see **snail**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pace* with:

N. pace **of change** 变革的步伐 1
ADJ. **brisk** pace 轻快的节奏(或步伐), **fast** pace 快速的节奏(或步伐), **record** pace 前所未有的节奏(或步伐), **slow** pace 缓慢的节奏(或步伐) 1 2
V. **pick up the** pace 加快节奏(或步伐), **set a** pace 定节奏(或步伐) 1 2
keep pace **with** *something* 与某事步调一致 6
keep pace **with** *someone* 与某人并驾齐驱 7

paced /peɪst/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you talk about the way that something such as a film or book is **paced**, you are referring to the speed at which the story is told. (电影、书等)节奏…的 ❑ *This excellent thriller is fast paced and believable.* 这部优秀的惊悚片节奏快而且令人信服。

pace|maker /ˈpeɪsmeɪkəʳ/ (**pacemakers**) 1 N-COUNT A **pacemaker** is a device that is placed inside someone's body in order to help their heart beat in the right way. 心脏起搏器 ❑ *She was fitted with a pacemaker after suffering serious heart trouble.* 她患上严重的心脏病后安装了心脏起搏器。2 N-COUNT A **pacemaker** is a competitor in a race whose task is to start the race very quickly in order to help the other runners achieve a very fast time. Pacemakers usually stop before the race is finished. (赛跑中的)领跑员

pace|setter /ˈpeɪssetəʳ/ (**pacesetters**) also **pace-setter** 1 N-COUNT A **pacesetter** is someone who is in the lead during part of a race or competition and therefore decides the speed or standard of the race or competition for that time. (竞赛中的)领跑者，领先者 ❑ *Real's victory keeps them five points behind the pacesetters, Barcelona.* 皇家马德里队获胜，与领先的巴塞罗那队仍然保持着 5 分的差距。❑ *Hammond was the early pace-setter.* 起初领先的是哈蒙德。2 N-COUNT A **pacesetter** is a person or a company that is considered to be the leader in a particular field or activity. (某个领域或活动中的)领导者 ❑ [+for] *Mongolia seemed an unlikely candidate as the pacesetter for political change in Asia.* 蒙古国似乎不太可能领导亚洲政治变革。

pacey /ˈpeɪsi/ → see **pacy**

pa|cif|ic /pəˈsɪfɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pacific** person, country, or course of action is peaceful or has the aim of bringing about peace. 爱好和平的；以和平为目的的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Liberals were traditionally seen as the more pacific party.* 传统上，自由党人被认为更加爱好和平。

Pa|cif|ic 1 N-PROPER **The Pacific** or **the Pacific Ocean** is a very large sea to the west of North and South America, and to the east of Asia and Australia. 太平洋 ❑ *...an island in the Pacific.* 太平洋岛屿 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Pacific** is used to describe things that are in or that relate to the Pacific Ocean. 太平洋里的；与太平洋有关的 ❑ *...the tiny Pacific island of Pohnpei.* 太平洋小岛波纳佩

paci|fi|er /ˈpæsɪfaɪəʳ/ (**pacifiers**) N-COUNT A **pacifier** is a rubber or plastic object that you give to a baby to suck so that he or she feels comforted. (用橡皮或塑料制成的)安抚奶嘴【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dummy**

paci|fism /ˈpæsɪfɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Pacifism** is the belief that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义；反战主义

paci|fist /ˈpæsɪfɪst/ (**pacifists**) 1 N-COUNT A **pacifist** is someone who believes that violence is wrong and refuses to take part

in wars. 和平主义者；反战主义者 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **pacifist** views, they believe that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义的；反战主义的

paci|fy /'pæsɪfaɪ/ (**pacifies, pacifying, pacified**) 1 VERB If you **pacify** someone who is angry, upset, or not pleased, you succeed in making them calm or pleased. 安抚；抚慰；使平静 ❑ [v n] *Is this a serious step, or is this just something to pacify the critics?* 这一措施是来真的？还是仅仅为了安抚批评人士？ 2 VERB If the army or the police **pacify** a group of people, they use force to overcome their resistance or protests. 平定；平息；镇压 ❑ [v n] *Government forces have found it difficult to pacify the rebels.* 政府军发现难以平定叛军。•**paci|fi|ca|tion** /ˌpæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the pacification of the country.* 对国家的平定

pack ↔ /pæk/ (**packs, packing, packed**) 1 VERB When you **pack** a bag, you put clothes and other things into it, because you are leaving a place or going on holiday. 把…装进行囊；打点（行装） ❑ [v n] *When I was 17, I packed my bags and left home.* 17岁时，我背起行囊离开了家。❑ [v] *I packed and said goodbye to Charlie.* 我收拾好东西告别了查利。•**pack|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She left Frances to finish her packing.* 她让弗朗西丝把她的行装收拾完。 2 VERB When people **pack** things, for example in a factory, they put them into containers or parcels so that they can be transported and sold. 将…打包；把…装箱 ❑ [v n] *They offered me a job packing goods in a warehouse.* 他们给了我一份在货栈打包的工作。❑ [v n +in] *Machines now exist to pack olives in jars.* 现在可用机器将橄榄装进罐子里。❑ [v-ed] *...sardines packed in oil.* 油浸沙丁鱼罐头 •**pack|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His onions cost 9p a lb wholesale; packing and transport costs 10p.* 他的洋葱批发价每磅9便士；打包送货的话要10便士。 3 VERB If people or things **pack into** a place or if they **pack** a place, there are so many of them that the place is full. 挤满；塞满 ❑ [v +into] *Hundreds of thousands of people packed into the mosque.* 几十万人挤进了那座清真寺。❑ [v n] *Seventy thousand people will pack the stadium.* 将有7万人挤满整个体育场。 4 N-COUNT A **pack of** things is a collection of them that is sold or given together in a box or bag. 包；盒 ❑ *The club will send a free information pack.* 这家俱乐部会邮寄一个免费资料包。❑ [+of] *...a pack of cigarettes.* 一包烟 5 N-COUNT A **pack** is a bag containing your possessions that you carry on your back when you are travelling. 背包；旅行包 ❑ *I hid the money in my pack.* 我把钱藏在旅行包里。 6 N-COUNT You can refer to a group of people who go around together as a **pack**, especially when it is a large group that you feel threatened by. 一群；一伙；一帮 ❑ [+of] *...a pack of journalists eager to question him.* 一群急着要问他问题的记者 7 N-COUNT A **pack of** wolves or dogs is a group of them that hunt together. （狼或狗的）一群 8 N-COUNT A **pack of** playing cards is a complete set of playing cards. （纸牌的）一副 【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **deck**

9 → see also **packed, packing** 10 PHRASE If you say that an account is **a pack of lies**, you mean that it is completely untrue. 一派谎言 ❑ *You told me a pack of lies.* 你跟我说的都是一派胡言。 11 PHRASE If you **send** someone **packing**, you make them go away. 叫…卷铺盖；撵…走；叫…滚蛋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I decided I wanted to live alone and I sent him packing.* 我决定要一个人生活，于是叫他走人。

▶**pack in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pack** something **in**, you stop doing it. 停止做【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *I'd just packed in a job the day before.* 我前天刚刚辞了工作。❑ [v n P] *Pack it in. Stop being spiteful.* 别闹了，不要恶意伤人。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **packs in** things or people, they fit a lot of them into a limited space or time. 堆满；挤满；塞满 ❑ [v P n] *Prisons are having to pack in as many inmates as possible.* 监狱只好拼命往里面塞犯人。❑ [be v-ed P] *It's kind of a referendum, though a lot of issues are packed in.* 这算是全民公决，虽然牵涉到很多问题。[Also v n P] •PHRASE If a play, film or event **packs them in**, lots of people go to see it. （戏剧、电影、活动等）吸引大批观众【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Blow your head!' is still packing them in at Camden's Jazz Café every Friday night.* 每个星期五晚上，"爆头"乐队在卡姆登爵士咖啡馆仍然人气十足。

▶**pack into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **packs** a lot of something **into** a limited space or time, they fit a lot into it. 往…塞入；将…塞进 ❑ [v n P n] *I have tried to pack a good deal into a few words.* 我尽量言简意赅。 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If people or things **are packed into** a place, so many of them are put in there that the place becomes very full. 挤满；装满 ❑ [be v-ed P n] *Some 700 people were packed into a hotel room.* 约700人挤在一个酒店房间里。

▶**pack off** PHRASAL VERB If you **pack** someone **off** somewhere, you send them there to stay for a period of time. 把…打发到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n to-inf] *He packed off his wife and children to stay in a caravan in Wales.* 他把妻儿打发到在威尔士的一辆旅行拖车上去住。❑ [v n P +to] *I finally succeeded in packing her off to bed.* 最后我总算是把她打发上床睡觉了。[Also v n P]

▶**pack up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pack up** or if you **pack up** your things, you put your possessions or the things you have been using in a case or bag, because you are leaving. 打点（行装） ❑ [v P] *They packed up and went home.* 他们打点行囊，回家了。❑ [v P n] *He began packing up his things.* 他开始收拾行李。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a machine or a part of the body **packs up**, it stops working. （机器）出故障，停止工作；（身体器官）衰竭【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P] *In the end it was his stomach and lungs that packed up.* 最后，他的胃和肺功能衰竭了。

pack|age ↔ /'pækɪdʒ/ (**packages, packaging, packaged**) 1 N-COUNT A **package** is a small parcel. 包裹 ❑ *I tore open the package.* 我撕开了那个包裹。❑ *...a package addressed to Miss Claire Montgomery.* 寄给克莱尔·蒙哥马利小姐的包裹 2 N-COUNT A **package** is a small container in which a quantity of something is sold. Packages are either small boxes made of thin cardboard, or bags or envelopes made of paper or plastic. 包装盒；包装袋【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+of] *...a package of doughnuts.* 一包炸面圈 ❑ *It is listed among the ingredients on the package.* 它是包装盒上标明的成分之一。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **packet**

3 N-COUNT A **package** is a set of proposals that are made by a government or organization and which must be accepted or rejected as a group. 一组建议；一揽子提议 ❑ [+of] *The government has announced a package of measures to help the British film industry.* 政府已经公布了扶助英国电影产业的一揽子措施。 4 VERB [usu passive] When a product **is packaged**, it is put into containers to be sold. （销售前）包装（产品） ❑ [be v-ed] *The beans are then ground and packaged for sale as ground coffee.* 然后那些咖啡豆被磨碎，包装好作为咖啡粉出售。❑ [v-ed] *Packaged foods have to show a list of ingredients.* 包装食品必须列出食品成分。 5 VERB [usu passive] If something **is packaged** in a particular way, it is presented or advertised in that way in order to make it seem attractive or interesting. （为提高吸引力或趣味性而）包装 ❑ [be v-ed] *A city has to be packaged properly to be attractive to tourists.* 城市必须进行适当的包装以吸引游客。❑ [be v-ed +as] *...entertainment packaged as information.* 被包装成知识性节目的娱乐节目 6 N-COUNT [usu n n] A **package** tour, or in British English a **package** holiday, is a holiday arranged by a travel company in which your travel and your accommodation are booked for you. 包价（旅游）

Thesaurus 同类词 *package* Also look up:

N. batch, bundle, container, pack, parcel 1

'pack|age deal (**package deals**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **package deal** is a set of offers or proposals which is made by a government or an organization, and which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. （政府或机构制订的）一揽子协议（或提议）

pack|ag|ing /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Packaging** is the container or covering that something is sold in. 包装物 ❑ *It is selling very well, in part because the packaging is so attractive.* 这个卖得非常好，部分原因是包装非常吸引人。

'pack ani|mal (**pack animals**) N-COUNT A **pack animal** is an animal such as a horse or donkey that is used to carry things on journeys. 驮畜（如马或驴）

packed /pækt/ 1 ADJ A place that is **packed** is very crowded. 非常拥挤的 ❑ *From 3.30 until 7pm, the shop is packed.* 从下午3点30分到7点，那家商店非常拥挤。❑ [+with] *The streets were packed with men,*

P

women and children. 街上挤满了男男女女和孩子们。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] Something that is **packed with** things contains a very large number of them. 充满…的；富含…的 ❑ [+*with*] *The Encyclopedia is packed with clear illustrations and over 250 recipes.* 那本百科全书有很多清晰的插图和超过 250 个食谱。

packed lunch (**packed lunches**) N-COUNT A **packed lunch** is food, for example sandwiches, which you take to work, to school, or on a trip and eat as your lunch. (上班、上学或旅行中携带的)自备午餐【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **box lunch**

packed out ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a place is **packed out**, it is very full of people. 挤满人的；水泄不通的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *There are 350 cinemas in Paris and most are packed out.* 巴黎有 350 家电影院，大多数都人满为患。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **packed**

packer /'pækə^r/ (**packers**) N-COUNT A **packer** is a worker whose job is to pack things into containers. 包装工；打包工 ❑ *Norma Jones worked as a packer in a local chemical factory.* 诺尔玛·琼斯在当地一家化工厂当打包工。

packet /'pækɪt/ (**packets**) 1 N-COUNT A **packet** is a small container in which a quantity of something is sold. Packets are either small boxes made of thin cardboard, or bags or envelopes made of paper or plastic. 包装盒；包装袋【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Cook the rice according to instructions on the packet.* 按照包装袋上的说明煮米饭。❑ *...a cigarette packet.* 香烟盒 •N-COUNT A **packet of** something is an amount of it contained in a packet. (一)包；(一)盒；(一)袋 ❑ [+*of*] *He had smoked half a packet of cigarettes.* 他已经吸了半包香烟。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pack, package**

2 N-COUNT A **packet** is a small flat parcel. (扁平的)小包裹【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+*of*] *...a packet of photographs.* 一包照片 3 N-SING You can refer to a lot of money as **a packet**. 一大笔钱【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It'll cost you a packet.* 那会花你一大笔钱。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bundle**

4 → see also **pay packet, wage packet**

packet switching also **packet-switching** N-UNCOUNT **Packet-switching** is a method of sending computer data on telephone lines which automatically divides the data into short pieces in order to send it and puts it together again when it is received. (数据的)包交换，分组交换【COMPUTING 计算机】

pack ice N-UNCOUNT **Pack ice** is an area of ice that is floating on the sea. It is made up of pieces of ice that have been pushed together. 浮冰群

packing /'pækɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Packing** is the paper, plastic, or other material which is put round things that are being sent somewhere. 包装材料 2 → see also **pack**

packing box (**packing boxes**) N-COUNT A **packing box** is the same as a **packing case**. 同 packing case【mainly AM 主美】

packing case (**packing cases**) N-COUNT A **packing case** is a large wooden box in which things are put so that they can be stored or taken somewhere. (木制的)装货箱【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **packing box**

packing house (**packing houses**) N-COUNT A **packing house** is a company that processes and packs food, especially meat, to be sold. (尤指肉类)食品加工包装厂【AM 美】

pact ♦∞ /pækt/ (**pacts**) N-COUNT A **pact** is a formal agreement between two or more people, organizations, or governments to do a particular thing or to help each other. 协定；契约；盟约；条约 ❑ [+*with*] *Last month he signed a new non-aggression pact with Germany.* 上个月，他与德国签订了新的互不侵犯条约。

pacy /'peɪsi/ (**pacier, paciest**) also **pacey** 1 ADJ You use **pacy** to describe someone, especially a sports player, who has the ability to move very quickly. (尤指运动员)动作迅速的，快速的【BRIT 英】❑ *...United's pacey new striker.* 联队新的锋线快马 2 ADJ If you describe a story or a film as **pacy**, you mean that it is exciting because the events happen very quickly one after another. (故事或电影)节奏快的，情节紧凑的【BRIT 英】❑ *Set in contemporary Dublin, this pacy thriller features kidnapping, mayhem and murder.* 这部节奏紧张刺激的惊悚片以当代都柏林为背景，包含了绑架、重伤他人和谋杀情节。

pad /pæd/ (**pads, padding, padded**) 1 N-COUNT A **pad** is a fairly thick, flat piece of a material such as cloth or rubber. Pads are used, for example, to clean things, to protect things, or to change their shape. 垫子；衬垫；护垫 ❑ [+*of*] *He withdrew the needle and placed a pad of cotton-wool over the spot.* 他把针头拔出，在扎针处按了一块药棉。❑ *...a scouring pad.* 百洁布 2 N-COUNT A **pad of** paper is a number of pieces of paper which are fixed together along the top or the side, so that each piece can be torn off when it has been used. 拍纸簿；便笺本 ❑ [+*of*] *She wrote on a pad of paper.* 她写在了便笺簿上。❑ *Have a pad and pencil ready and jot down some of your thoughts.* 准备好便笺簿和铅笔，把你的一些想法记下来。 3 VERB When someone **pads** somewhere, they walk there with steps that are fairly quick, light, and quiet. 轻步快速地走；蹑手蹑脚地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Freddy speaks very quietly and pads around in soft velvet slippers.* 弗蕾迪说话轻声细气，穿着柔软的天鹅绒拖鞋蹑手蹑脚地四处走动。❑ [v n] *I often bumped into him as he padded the corridors.* 他在走廊里轻轻地走过时，我常常碰见他。 4 N-COUNT A **pad** is a platform or an area of flat, hard ground where helicopters take off and land or rockets are launched. 直升机停机坪；火箭发射台 ❑ *...a little round helicopter pad.* 小型圆形直升机停机坪 ❑ *...a landing pad on the back of the ship.* 船尾的停机坪 5 → see also **launch pad** 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **pads of** a person's fingers and toes or of an animal's feet are the soft, fleshy parts of them. 指头肚儿；(动物的)爪垫 ❑ [+*of*] *Tap your cheeks all over with the pads of your fingers.* 用手指头肚儿轻拍脸颊一遍。 7 VERB If you **pad** something, you put something soft in it or over it in order to make it less hard, to protect it, or to give it a different shape. 给…加衬垫；垫衬 ❑ [v n +*with*] *Pad the back of a car seat with a pillow.* 用枕头垫一下汽车坐椅靠背。❑ [v n] *I can tell you I always padded my bras.* 我可以告诉你，我的胸罩一直装衬垫的。•**padded** ADJ ❑ *...a padded jacket.* 夹袄 ❑ [+*with*] *...back-rests padded with camel's wool.* 用骆驼绒填充的靠垫 8 → see also **padding**

→ see **skateboarding**

▶**pad out** PHRASAL VERB If you **pad out** a piece of writing or a speech **with** unnecessary words or pieces of information, you include them in it to make it longer and hide the fact that you have not got very much to say. 拉长…的篇幅 ❑ [v P n +*with*] *The reviewer padded out his review with a lengthy biography of the author.* 评论者在他的评论中添加了冗长的作者生平以拉长篇幅。[Also v n P]

padded cell (**padded cells**) N-COUNT A **padded cell** is a small room with padded walls in a mental hospital or prison, where a person who may behave violently can be put so that they do not hurt themselves. (精神病院的)软壁病房；(监狱的)软壁囚室

padding /'pædɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Padding** is soft material which is put on something or inside it in order to make it less hard, to protect it, or to give it a different shape. (柔软的)垫料，衬料 ❑ *...the foam rubber padding on the headphones.* 头戴式耳机上的泡沫橡胶垫料 ❑ *Players must wear padding to protect them from injury.* 运动员必须戴防护垫以免受伤。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Padding** is unnecessary words or information used to make a piece of writing or a speech longer. 冗词赘句；(凑篇幅的)废话 ❑ *...the kind of subject that politicians put in their speeches for a bit of padding.* 政客在演讲中凑篇幅的那类话题

paddle /'pæd^{ə}l/ (**paddles, paddling, paddled**) 1 N-COUNT A **paddle** is a short pole with a wide flat part at one end or at both ends. You hold it in your hands and use it as an oar to move a small boat through water. 桨；短桨 ❑ *We might be able to push ourselves across with the paddle.* 我们也许可以用桨把自己推过去。 2 VERB If you **paddle** a boat, you move it through water using a paddle. 用桨划(船) ❑ [v n] *...the skills you will use to paddle the canoe.* 划独木舟要用到的技术 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...paddling around the South Pacific in a*

kayak. 划着皮划子在南太平洋游弋 2 VERB If you **paddle**, you walk or stand in shallow water, for example at the edge of the sea, for pleasure. 玩水；涉水 ❑ [v] *Wear sandals when you paddle.* 玩水的时候穿上凉鞋。❑ [v prep] *...a lovely little stream that you can paddle in.* 能够在其中戏水的美丽小溪 •N-SING **Paddle** is also a noun. ❑ *Ruth enjoyed her paddle.* 露丝玩水玩得很开心。

→ see **boat**

ˈpad|dle boat (**paddle boats**) N-COUNT A **paddle boat** or a **paddle steamer** is a large boat that is pushed through the water by the movement of large wheels that are attached to its sides. 明轮船

ˈpad|dling pool (**paddling pools**) N-COUNT A **paddling pool** is a shallow artificial pool for children to paddle in. （供儿童玩耍的）戏水池【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wading pool**

pad|dock /ˈpædək/ (**paddocks**) 1 N-COUNT A **paddock** is a small field where horses are kept. （养马的）小围场 ❑ *The family kept horses in the paddock in front of the house.* 那户人家把马养在屋前的小围场里。2 N-COUNT In horse racing or motor racing, the **paddock** is the place where the horses or cars are kept just before each race. （赛马的）集中场；（赛车的）装备区

pad|dy /ˈpædi/ (**paddies**) N-COUNT A **paddy** or a **paddy field** is a field that is kept flooded with water and is used for growing rice. 稻田；水田 ❑ *...the paddy fields of China.* 中国的水田

pad|lock /ˈpædlɒk/ (**padlocks, padlocking, padlocked**) 1 N-COUNT A **padlock** is a lock which is used for fastening two things together. It consists of a block of metal with a U-shaped bar attached to it. One end of the bar is released by turning a key in the lock. 挂锁；扣锁 ❑ *They had put a padlock on the door of his flat.* 他们已经在他的公寓门上上了把挂锁。2 VERB If you **padlock** something, you lock it or fasten it to something else using a padlock. （用挂锁）锁住 ❑ [v n] *Eddie parked his cycle against a lamp post and padlocked it.* 埃迪把他的自行车靠在路灯柱上，用挂锁锁好。[Also v n +to]

pa|dre /ˈpɑːdreɪ/ (**padres**) N-COUNT A **padre** is a Christian priest, especially one who works with the armed forces. 牧师；（尤指）随军牧师【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Could I speak to you in private a moment, padre.* 可否私下跟您谈谈，牧师。

paean /ˈpiːən/ (**paeans**) N-COUNT A **paean** is a piece of music, writing, or film that expresses praise, admiration, or happiness. 赞歌；颂文；欢乐歌【LITERARY 文】❑ [+to] *...a paean to deep, passionate love.* 歌颂挚爱的赞歌

pae|dia|tri|cian /ˌpiːdiəˈtrɪʃᵊn/ (**paediatricians**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pediatrician**

N-COUNT A **paediatrician** is a doctor who specializes in treating sick children. 儿科医生

pae|di|at|rics /ˌpiːdiˈætrɪks/

The spelling **pediatrics** is used in American English. The forms **paediatric** and **pediatric** are used as modifiers. 美国英语用 pediatrics。paediatric 和 pediatric 用作修饰语。

N-UNCOUNT **Paediatrics** is the area of medicine that is concerned with the treatment of children's illnesses. 儿科学

→ see **hospital**

pae|do|phile /ˈpiːdəfaɪl/ (**paedophiles**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pedophile**

N-COUNT A **paedophile** is a person, usually a man, who is sexually attracted to children. 恋童癖者（通常为男性）

pae|do|philia /ˌpiːdəˈfɪliə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pedophilia**

N-UNCOUNT **Paedophilia** is sexual activity with children or the condition of being sexually attracted to children. 恋童癖

pa|el|la /paɪˈelə/ (**paellas**) N-VAR **Paella** is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken. 西班牙什锦饭（用料有大米、蔬菜、鱼、鸡肉等）

paeo|ny /ˈpiːəni/ → see **peony**

pa|gan /ˈpeɪgən/ (**pagans**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pagan** beliefs and activities do not belong to any of the main religions of the world and take nature and a belief in many gods as a basis. They are older, or are believed to be older, than other religions. 异教（徒）的 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] In former times, **pagans** were people who did not believe in Christianity and who many Christians considered to be inferior people. 异教徒（旧时指不信奉基督教的人）❑ *The new religion was eager to convert the pagan world.* 那种新宗教急于使异教徒皈依本教。

pa|gan|ism /ˈpeɪgənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Paganism** is pagan beliefs and activities. 异教信仰（或活动）❑ *The country swayed precariously between Christianity and paganism.* 这个国家在基督教和异教间摇摆不定。

page ⇹ /peɪdʒ/ (**pages, paging, paged**) 1 N-COUNT A **page** is one side of one of the pieces of paper in a book, magazine, or newspaper. Each page usually has a number printed at the top or bottom. （书、杂志、报纸等的）页，面，版 ❑ *Where's your book? Take it out and turn to page 4.* 你的书呢？拿出来，翻到第 4 页。❑ [+of] *...the front page of the Guardian.* 《卫报》的头版 ❑ [+of] *...1,400 pages of top-secret information.* 1,400 页绝密资料 2 N-COUNT The **pages** of a book, magazine, or newspaper are the pieces of paper it consists of. （书、杂志、报纸等的）纸页 ❑ [+of] *He turned the pages of his notebook.* 他翻着笔记本。❑ *Over the page you can read all about the six great books on offer.* 在下一页上，你可以看到有关 6 本在售好书的全部信息。3 N-COUNT You can refer to an important event or period of time as a **page** of history. （历史的）一页（指重大事件或重要时期）【LITERARY 文】❑ [+in] *...a new page in the country's political history.* 该国政治史上崭新的一页 4 VERB If someone who is in a public place is **paged**, they receive a message, often over a speaker, telling them that someone is trying to contact them. （在公共场合通过广播）呼叫 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was paged repeatedly as the flight was boarding.* 航班登机时，广播里反复呼叫他。❑ [have n V-ed] *I'll have them paged and tell them you're here.* 我会叫人呼叫他们，告诉他们你在这儿。5 N-COUNT A **page** is a young person who takes messages or does small jobs for members of the United States Congress or state legislatures. （美国国会或州立法会的）青年助理【AM 美】

→ see **printing**

pag|eant /ˈpædʒənt/ (**pageants**) 1 N-COUNT A **pageant** is a colourful public procession, show, or ceremony. Pageants are usually held out of doors and often celebrate events or people from history. 盛装游行（或庆典）；露天历史剧 2 N-COUNT A **pageant** or a **beauty pageant** is a competition in which young women are judged to decide which one is the most beautiful. 选美比赛

pag|eant|ry /ˈpædʒəntri/ N-UNCOUNT People use **pageantry** to refer to the colourful and formal things that are done for special official or royal occasions, for example the wearing of special clothes and the playing of special music. 盛典；盛况 ❑ *...all the pageantry of an official state visit.* 正式国事访问的盛况

page|boy /ˈpeɪdʒbɔɪ/ (**pageboys**) also **page-boy** N-COUNT A **pageboy** is a small boy who accompanies the bride at a wedding. （婚礼上新娘的）男伴童，小男傧相【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **page**

pag|er /ˈpeɪdʒəʳ/ (**pagers**) N-COUNT A **pager** is a small electronic device which you can carry around with you and which gives you a number or a message when someone is trying to contact you. 寻呼机；传呼机【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **beeper**

pa|go|da /pəˈgəʊdə/ (**pagodas**) N-COUNT A **pagoda** is a tall building which is used for religious purposes, especially by Buddhists, in China, Japan, and South-East Asia. Pagodas are usually very highly decorated. 塔；宝塔；（尤指）佛塔

pah /pæ/ EXCLAM **Pah** is used in writing to represent the sound

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someone makes when showing disgust or contempt.（表示厌恶或不屑的）呸

paid /peɪd/ 1 **Paid** is the past tense and past participle of **pay**. 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Paid** workers, or people who do **paid** work, receive money for the work that they do. 有报酬的；领取薪金的 ❑ *Apart from a small team of paid staff, the organisation consists of unpaid volunteers.* 除了一小组受薪员工外，这个组织里都是不领报酬的志愿者。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are given **paid** holiday, you get your wages or salary even though you are not at work.（休假）带薪的 ❑ *...10 days' paid holiday for house hunting.* 用于找房子的 10 天带薪假期 4 ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are well **paid**, you receive a lot of money for the work that you do. If you are badly **paid**, you do not receive much money. 报酬…的；薪水…的 ❑ *...a well-paid accountant.* 高收入的会计师 ❑ *Fruit-picking is boring, badly paid and very hard work.* 摘水果的工作无聊，报酬低，还非常辛苦。 5 PHRASE If an unexpected event **puts paid to** someone's hopes, chances, or plans, it completely ends or destroys them. 彻底终结；使化为泡影【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a series of airforce strikes that put paid to the General's hopes of fighting on.* 一连串空中打击粉碎了那位将军继续战斗的希望

'paid-up also **paid up** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If a person or country is a **paid-up** member of a group, they are an enthusiastic member or are recognized by most people as being a member of it.（组织中的成员）忠实的，积极的，得到承认的 ❑ *...our future as an independent nation lies as a fully paid-up member of Europe.* 我们未来要想维持独立国家的地位就必须成为欧洲的正式一员 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is a **paid-up** member of a political party or other organization, they have paid the money needed to become an official member.（政党或组织成员）已缴清会费的，正式的 ❑ *...a fully paid-up member of the Labour Party.* 已缴清党费的工党正式党员

pail /peɪl/ (**pails**) N-COUNT A **pail** is a bucket, usually made of metal or wood.（通常为金属或木制的）桶【mainly AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 主美，亦英，过时】

pain ◆◇ /peɪn/ (**pains, pained**) 1 N-VAR **Pain** is the feeling of great discomfort you have, for example when you have been hurt or when you are ill. 痛；疼痛 ❑ *...back pain.* 背痛 ❑ *...a bone disease that caused excruciating pain.* 造成剧痛的骨病 ❑ [+in] *I felt a sharp pain in my lower back.* 我感觉到后腰一阵剧痛。 ❑ *...chest pains.* 胸痛 •PHRASE If you are **in pain**, you feel pain in a part of your body, because you are injured or ill. 感到疼痛 ❑ *She was writhing in pain, bathed in perspiration.* 她痛苦地扭动着，全身都汗湿了。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Pain** is the feeling of unhappiness that you have when something unpleasant or upsetting happens. 痛苦；悲痛 ❑ *...grey eyes that seemed filled with pain.* 似乎充满了痛苦的灰眼睛 3 VERB [no cont] If a fact or idea **pains** you, it makes you feel upset and disappointed. 使痛苦；使苦恼 ❑ [v n] *This public acknowledgment of Ted's disability pained my mother.* 这一下大家都知道了特德的残疾，这让母亲非常痛苦。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It pains me to think of you struggling all alone.* 想到你一个人苦苦挣扎，我很难过。 4 PHRASE In informal English, if you call someone or something **a pain** or **a pain in the neck**, you mean that they are very annoying or irritating. Expressions such as **a pain in the arse** and **a pain in the backside** in British English, or **a pain in the ass** and **a pain in the butt** in American English, are also used, but most people consider them offensive. 讨厌鬼，烦心事（英国英语亦用 a pain in the arse，a pain in the backside 等，美国英语亦用 a pain in the ass，a pain in the butt 等，但多数人认为具冒犯意味）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 5 PHRASE If someone **is at pains to** do something, they are very eager and anxious to do it, especially because they want to avoid a difficult situation.（尤指为避免困境而）急切想做，迫切想做 ❑ *Mobil is at pains to point out that the chances of an explosion at the site are remote.* 美孚公司急于说明那个地点发生爆炸的可能性微乎其微。 6 PHRASE If someone is ordered not to do something **on pain of** or **under pain of** death, imprisonment, or arrest, they will be killed, put in prison, or arrested if they do it. 如违反则以…处罚 ❑ *We were forbidden, under pain of imprisonment, to use our native language.* 我们被禁止使用母语，违者将被关进监狱。 7 PHRASE If you **take pains to** do something or **go to great pains to** do something, you try hard to do it, because you think it is important to do it. 煞费苦心；尽心竭力 ❑ *Social workers went to great pains to acknowledge men's domestic rights.* 社会工作者尽量尊重男性的家庭权利。 ❑ *I had taken great pains with my appearance.* 我在自己的容貌上费了很多心思。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pain* Also look up:

N. ache, agony, discomfort 1
anguish, distress, heartache, suffering 2
V. bother, distress, grieve, hurt, upset, wound 3

'pain bar|ri|er N-SING If you say that a sports player has gone through **the pain barrier**, you mean that he or she is continuing to make a great effort in spite of being injured or exhausted.（运动员的）伤痛，伤病【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *England's World Cup hero is determined to play through the pain barrier.* 英格兰的世界杯英雄决定带伤上阵。

pained /peɪnd/ ADJ If you have a **pained** expression or look, you look upset, worried, or slightly annoyed.（表情等）痛苦的，忧虑的，恼火的

pain|ful ◆◇ /'peɪnfʊl/ 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If a part of your body is **painful**, it hurts because it is injured or because there is something wrong with it. 疼痛的 ❑ *Her glands were swollen and painful.* 她腺体肿痛。 •**pain|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His tooth had started to throb painfully again.* 他的牙又开始抽痛了。 2 ADJ If something such as an illness, injury, or operation is **painful**, it causes you a lot of physical pain.（病、伤、手术等）令人疼痛的，引起疼痛的 ❑ *...a painful back injury.* 疼痛的背伤 •**pain|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He cracked his head painfully against the cupboard.* 他的头撞到了碗柜上，很疼。 3 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Situations, memories, or experiences that are **painful** are difficult and unpleasant to deal with, and often make you feel sad and upset.（情形、记忆或经历）痛苦的，令人难受的，恼人的 ❑ *Remarks like that brought back painful memories.* 那样的话勾起了痛苦的回忆。 ❑ *She finds it too painful to return there without him.* 她觉得没有他的陪伴回到那里实在叫人难受。 •**pain|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...their old relationship, which he had painfully broken off.* 他痛苦地断绝了的他们之间的老交情 4 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If a performance or interview is **painful**, it is so bad that it makes you feel embarrassed for the people taking part in it.（表演或采访）令人难堪的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The interview was painful to watch.* 观看那次访谈让人难堪。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *painful* with:

ADV. **extremely** painful 极为疼痛（或痛苦）的，**less/more** painful 疼得轻 / 重一些的；不那么痛苦的 / 更加痛苦的，**often** painful 经常疼痛（或痛苦）的，**sometimes** painful 有时疼痛（或痛苦）的，**too** painful 太疼的；太痛苦的，**very** painful 非常疼的；非常痛苦的 1 2 3 4
N. painful **experience** 痛苦的经历，painful **feelings** 痛苦的感觉，painful **lesson** 惨痛的教训，painful **memory** 痛苦的回忆，painful **process** 痛苦的过程 3

pain|ful|ly /'peɪnfʊli/ 1 ADV You use **painfully** to emphasize a quality or situation that is undesirable.（用于形容讨厌的性质或情形）非常，极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Things are moving painfully slowly.* 事情进展奇慢无比。 ❑ *...a painfully shy young man.* 害羞过头的青年男子 2 → see also **painful**

pain|killer /'peɪnkɪlə^r/ (**painkillers**) N-COUNT A **painkiller** is a drug which reduces or stops physical pain. 止痛药

pain|less /'peɪnləs/ 1 ADJ Something such as a treatment that is **painless** causes no physical pain.（治疗等）无痛的 ❑ *Acupuncture treatment is gentle, painless, and, invariably, most relaxing.* 针灸疗法平和，无痛，而且总是令人非常放松。 ❑ *...a quick and painless death.* 没有痛苦的快速死亡 •**pain|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a technique to eliminate unwanted facial hair quickly and painlessly.* 快速、无痛地去除面部多余毛发的技术 2 ADJ If a process or activity is **painless**, there are no difficulties involved, and you do not have to make a great effort or suffer in any way. 不费劲的；容易的 ❑ *House-hunting is in fact relatively painless in this region.* 在这个地区找房子事实上相对比较容易。 •**pain|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a game for children which painlessly teaches essential pre-reading skills.* 轻松教会孩子们课前阅读基本技巧的游戏

Word Web 话题词汇 painting 绘画

Oil **painting** involves special tools and techniques. Trained artists start by stretching a piece of **canvas** over a wooden **frame**. Then they cover the surface with a **coat** of white **paint**. When it dries, they put it on an **easel**. Most painters use a **palette knife** on a **palette** to mix different **colours** together. They then apply the paint to the canvas using soft bristle **paintbrushes**. When finished, they use **turpentine** to clean up the brushes and the palette. Three common oil painting styles are the **still life**, the **landscape**, and the **portrait**.

画油画需要特殊的工具和技巧。经过训练的画家作画前将一片帆布铺展在木框上。然后他们在表面涂上一层白色颜料。等到颜料干了，将帆布放到画架上。大多数画家用调色刀在调色板上混合各种颜料。接着他们用软毛的画笔在帆布上着色。画作完成后，他们用松节油来清洗画笔和调色盘。三种常见的油画风格是静物、风景和肖像。

pains|taking /'peɪnsteɪkɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **painstaking** search, examination, or investigation is done extremely carefully and thoroughly. (研究、检查、调查)十分小心的，极其仔细的，缜密的 ❑ *Forensic experts carried out a painstaking search of the debris.* 法医专家进行了极其仔细的残骸搜索工作。•**pains|taking|ly** ADV ❑ *Broken bones were painstakingly pieced together and reshaped.* 断骨被十分小心地拼合重塑。

paint ◆◆ /peɪnt/ (**paints, painting, painted**) 1 N-VAR **Paint** is a coloured liquid that you put onto a surface with a brush in order to protect the surface or to make it look nice, or that you use to produce a picture. 油漆；涂料；颜料 ❑ *...a pot of red paint.* 一罐红色颜料 ❑ *They saw some large letters in white paint.* 他们看见用白漆写的几个大大的字母。❑ *...water-based artist's paints.* 水性美术颜料 2 N-SING On a wall or object, **the paint** is the covering of dried paint on it. (已干的)油漆层，涂层 ❑ *The paint was peeling on the window frames.* 窗框上的油漆在剥落。3 VERB If you **paint** a wall or an object, you cover it with paint. 给…上油漆(或涂料) ❑ [v n] *They started to mend the woodwork and paint the walls.* 他们开始修补木建部分，粉刷墙壁。❑ [v n colour] *I made a guitar and painted it red.* 我做了一把吉他，并把它漆成了红色。❑ [v-ed] *...painted furniture.* 上漆的家具 [Also v] 4 VERB If you **paint** something or **paint** a picture of it, you produce a picture of it using paint. (用颜料)绘，画 ❑ [v n] *He is painting a huge volcano.* 他正在画一座巨大的火山。❑ [v n] *Why do people paint pictures?* 人们为什么画画？❑ [v] *I had come here to paint.* 我来这里作画。5 VERB When you **paint** a design or message on a surface, you put it on the surface using paint. 用漆写(或画) ❑ [v n prep] *...a machine for painting white lines down roads.* 用漆在马路上画白线的机器 ❑ [v-ed] *The recesses are decorated with gold stars, with smaller stars painted along the edges.* 那些壁龛用金色的星星作装饰，边缘则用漆绘着小一些的星星。6 VERB If a woman **paints** her lips or nails, she puts a coloured cosmetic on them. 涂，抹(嘴唇、指甲等) ❑ [v n] *She propped the mirror against her handbag and began to paint her lips.* 她把镜子靠在手包上支好，开始涂口红。❑ [v n colour] *She painted her fingernails bright red.* 她把指甲涂成了亮红色。7 VERB If you **paint** a grim or vivid picture of something, you give a description of it that is grim or vivid. 描绘；描述 ❑ [v n] *The report paints a grim picture of life there.* 那则报道把那里的生活描绘得很凄惨。8 → see also **gloss paint, oil paint, painting, poster paint, war paint**

→ see **painting**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *paint* with:

ADJ. **blue/green/red/white/yellow** paint 蓝色 / 绿色 / 红色 / 白色 / 黄色颜料 1
fresh paint 未干的油漆层，**peeling** paint 剥落的油漆层 2
N. **can of** paint 涂料罐 1
coat of paint 油漆层 2
paint **a picture** 画画，paint **a portrait** 画肖像 4

paint|box /'peɪntbɒks/ (**paintboxes**) N-COUNT A **paintbox** is a small flat plastic or metal container with a number of little blocks of paint inside which can be made wet and used to paint a picture. 颜料盒

paint|brush /'peɪntbrʌʃ/ (**paintbrushes**) also **paint brush, paint-brush** N-COUNT A **paintbrush** is a brush which you use for painting. 画笔；油漆刷

→ see **painting**

paint|er /'peɪntə^{r}/ (**painters**) 1 N-COUNT A **painter** is an artist who paints pictures. 画家 2 N-COUNT A **painter** is someone who paints walls, doors, and some other parts of buildings as their job. 油漆工

paint|er|ly /'peɪntə^{r}li/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Painterly** means relating to or characteristic of painting or painters. 绘画的；画家的 ❑ *...his painterly talents.* 他的绘画天赋 ❑ *The film has a painterly eye.* 这部电影的影像有绘画的风格。

paint|ing ◆◆ /'peɪntɪŋ/ (**paintings**) 1 N-COUNT A **painting** is a picture which someone has painted. 画作 ❑ [+of] *...a large oil-painting of Queen Victoria.* 维多利亚女王的大幅油画 2 N-UNCOUNT **Painting** is the activity of painting pictures. 绘画 ❑ *...two hobbies she really enjoyed, painting and gardening.* 她的两大嗜好：绘画和园艺 3 N-UNCOUNT **Painting** is the activity of painting doors, walls, and some other parts of buildings. 粉刷；上漆 ❑ *...painting and decorating.* 粉刷和装潢

→ see Word Web:**painting**

→ see **art, gallery**

'paint strip|per (**paint strippers**) N-VAR **Paint stripper** is a liquid which you use in order to remove old paint from things such as doors or pieces of furniture. 脱漆剂；除漆剂

paint|work /'peɪntwɜː^{r}k/ N-UNCOUNT The **paintwork** of a building, room, or vehicle is the covering of paint on it, or the parts of it that are painted. 漆层；漆面 ❑ *The paintwork, the wardrobes and the bedside cupboards were coffee-cream.* 漆面、衣柜和床头柜是浅咖啡色的。

pair ◆◆ /peə^{r}/ (**pairs, pairing, paired**) 1 N-COUNT A **pair of** things are two things of the same size and shape that are used together or are both part of something, for example shoes, earrings, or parts of the body. 双；对；副 ❑ [+of] *...a pair of socks.* 一双袜子 ❑ *...trainers that cost up to 90 pounds a pair.* 售价高达 90 英镑一双的运动鞋 ❑ [+of] *72,000 pairs of hands clapped in unison to the song.* 72,000 双手和着歌曲整齐划一地打着拍子。2 N-COUNT Some objects that have two main parts of the same size and shape are referred to as a **pair**, for example **a pair of trousers** or **a pair of scissors**. 套，条，把，副(由两个尺寸和形状相同的部分组成的物品，如裤子、剪刀) ❑ [+of] *...a pair of faded jeans.* 一条褪色的牛仔裤 ❑ [+of] *...a pair of binoculars.* 一副双筒望远镜 3 N-SING You can refer to two people as a **pair** when they are standing or walking together or when they have some kind of relationship with each other. (人)一对；一对夫妻；一对情侣 ❑ [+of] *A pair of teenage boys were smoking cigarettes.* 两个十来岁的男孩正在吸烟。4 VERB [usu passive] If one thing **is paired with** another, it is put with it or considered with it. 使配对；使配成搭档 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *The trainees will then be paired with experienced managers.* 实习生随后将会与经验丰富的经理结成对子。•**pair|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the pairing of these two fine musicians.* 这两位出色音乐家的联袂 5 → see also **au pair** 6 PHRASE If you say that someone is or has **a safe pair of hands**, you mean that they are reliable and will not make any serious mistakes. 可靠的好帮手；可以委托的人 【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *He has now held five cabinet posts and remains a safe pair of hands.* 他现在担任 5 个内阁职位，仍是一个靠得住的人。

▶**pair off** PHRASAL VERB When people **pair off** or **are paired off**, they form a pair, often in order to become girlfriend and boyfriend. (使)成对儿，(使)成双(常指成为恋人) ❑ [v n P +with] *I knew she wouldn't be able to resist pairing me off with someone.* 我知道她忍不住要将我和某人撮合到一块儿。❑ [v P] *The squad members paired off to find places to eat and sleep.* 小组成员结对儿找地方吃饭睡觉。[Also v P +with]

P

▶**pair up** PHRASAL VERB If people **pair up** or **are paired up**, they form a pair, especially in order to do something together.（尤指为共同做事）(使）成对，（使）配对 ❑ [V P +*with*] *They asked us to pair up with the person next to us and form teams.* 他们让我们与身边的人配对组成小组。❑ [V P] *Men and teenage girls pair up to dance.* 男人和少女结伴跳舞。❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Smokers and nonsmokers are paired up as roommates.* 吸烟者和不吸烟者被安排住在一起。[Also V n P +*with*]

Thesaurus 同类词 *pair* Also look up:

N. combination, couple, duo, match, two, twosome 1 3
V. combine, join, match up, put together, team 4

pair|ing /'peərɪŋ/ (**pairings**) N-COUNT Two people, especially sports players, actors, or musicians, who are working together as a pair can be referred to as a **pairing**.（尤指运动员、演员、音乐家的）组合，搭档 ❑ [+*of*] *In first place we now find the Belgian pairing of Nancy Feber and Laurence Courtois.* 现在处于第一位的是比利时组合南希·费博和劳伦斯·库尔图瓦。

pais|ley /'peɪzli/ (**paisleys**) N-VAR **Paisley** is a special pattern of curving shapes and colours, used especially on fabric. 佩斯利涡旋纹图案（尤用于布料）❑ *He was elegantly dressed in a grey suit, blue shirt and paisley tie.* 他衣冠楚楚，穿着灰色西服、蓝色衬衫，系着一条佩斯利花纹领带。

pa|jam|as /pə'dʒɑ:məz/ → see **pyjamas**

Pa|ki|stani /ˌpɑ:kɪ'stɑ:ni/ (**Pakistanis**) 1 ADJ **Pakistani** means belonging or relating to Pakistan, or to its people or culture. 巴基斯坦的；巴基斯坦人的；巴基斯坦文化的 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **Pakistani** is a Pakistani citizen, or a person of Pakistani origin. 巴基斯坦人；巴基斯坦裔

pal /pæl/ (**pals**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Your **pals** are your friends. 朋友【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

pal|ace ♦◇ /'pælɪs/ (**palaces**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names, N n] A **palace** is a very large impressive house, especially one which is the official home of a king, queen, or president. 宫殿；王宫；皇宫 ❑ *...Buckingham Palace.* 白金汉宫 ❑ *They entered the palace courtyard.* 他们进入了宫殿庭院。2 N-SING When the members of a royal palace make an announcement through an official spokesperson, they can be referred to as **the Palace**. 王室 ❑ *The Palace will not comment on questions about the family's private life.* 王室不会就有关其成员私生活的问题发表任何评论。

pal|ae|on|tol|ogy /ˌpælɪɒn'tɒlədʒi, AM 美 ˌpeɪl-/ also **paleontology** N-UNCOUNT **Palaeontology** is the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth. 古生物学 •**pal|ae|on|tol|o|gist** (**palaeontologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...just as a palaeontologist can reconstruct a dinosaur from one of its toes.* 就如同古生物学家能够根据恐龙的一个脚趾复原整只恐龙一样

pal|at|able /'pælətəb°l/ 1 ADJ If you describe food or drink as **palatable**, you mean that it tastes pleasant. 美味的；可口的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...flavourings and preservatives, designed to make the food look more palatable.* 用于使食物看起来更加可口的调味料和防腐剂 2 ADJ If you describe something such as an idea or method as **palatable**, you mean that people are willing to accept it.（想法、方法等）合意的，可接受的 ❑ *...a palatable way of sacking staff.* 可以接受的裁员方式

pal|ate /'pælɪt/ (**palates**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **palate** is the top part of the inside of your mouth. 腭 2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone's **palate** as a way of talking about their ability to judge good food or drink.（对美食或美酒的）品尝力；味觉 ❑ *...fresh pasta sauces to tempt more demanding palates.* 诱惑较为挑剔的食客的新鲜意面调味酱

pa|la|tial /pə'leɪʃ°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **palatial** house, hotel, or office building is very large and impressive. 宫殿般的；富丽堂皇的 ❑ *...a palatial Hollywood mansion.* 宫殿般的好莱坞住宅

pa|la|ver /pə'lɑ:və^r, -'læv-/ N-UNCOUNT **Palaver** is unnecessary fuss and bother about the way something is done. 小题大做；大惊小怪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We don't want all that palaver, do we?* 我们不想那样小题大做，不是吗？

pale ♦◇ /peɪl/ (**paler, palest, pales, paling, paled**) 1 ADJ If something is **pale**, it is very light in colour or almost white. 浅色的；灰白的 ❑ *Migrating birds filled the pale sky.* 灰白的天空中满是迁徙的飞鸟。❑ *As we age, our skin becomes paler.* 随着年龄的增长，我们的皮肤愈见苍白。•ADJ **Pale** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *...a pale-blue sailor dress.* 浅蓝色水手服 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone looks **pale**, their face looks a lighter colour than usual, usually because they are ill, frightened, or shocked.（脸色）苍白的 ❑ *She looked pale and tired.* 她看起来脸色苍白而又疲惫。•**pale|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *...his paleness when he realized that he was bleeding.* 他意识到自己在流血时的苍白脸色 3 VERB If one thing **pales** in comparison with another, it is made to seem much less important, serious, or good by it. 显得逊色；相形失色 ❑ [V] *When someone you love has a life-threatening illness, everything else pales in comparison.* 你爱的人得了致命疾病时，其他一切事情都显得不那么重要了。❑ [V prep] *...a soap opera against which other soaps pale into insignificance.* 让其他同类剧相形见绌的肥皂剧 4 PHRASE If you think that someone's actions or behaviour are not acceptable, you can say that they are **beyond the pale**.（行为举止）出格的，越轨的 ❑ *This sort of thing really is quite beyond the pale.* 这种事情真是太不像话了。[Also +*of*]

pale|on|tol|ogy /ˌpælɪɒn'tɒlədʒi, AM 美 ˌpeɪl-/ → see **palaeontology**

Pal|es|tin|ian /ˌpælɪ'stɪniən/ (**Palestinians**) 1 ADJ **Palestinian** means belonging or relating to the region between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea which used to be called Palestine, or to the Arabs who come from this region. 巴勒斯坦的；巴勒斯坦人的 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **Palestinian** is an Arab who comes from the region that used to be called Palestine. 巴勒斯坦人

pal|ette /'pælɪt/ (**palettes**) 1 N-COUNT A **palette** is a flat piece of wood or plastic on which an artist mixes paints. 调色板 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to the range of colours that are used by a particular artist or group of artists as their **palette**.（画家使用的）一组颜色，色彩范围 ❑ *David Fincher paints from a palette consisting almost exclusively of grey and mud brown.* 戴维·芬彻几乎只用灰色和土褐色作画。

→ see **painting**

'pal|ette knife (**palette knives**) N-COUNT A **palette knife** is a knife with a broad, flat, flexible blade, used in cookery and in oil painting. 调色刀；画刀；（烹饪用）铲刀

→ see **painting**

pali|mo|ny /'pælɪməʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Palimony** is money that a person pays to a partner they have lived with for a long time and are now separated from.（长期同居者分居时一方付给另一方的）生活费（Compare 比较 **alimony**.）

pal|in|drome /'pælɪndrəʊm/ (**palindromes**) N-COUNT A **palindrome** is a word or a phrase that is the same whether you read it backwards or forwards, for example the word 'refer'. 回文（指顺读和倒读都一样的词或短语，如 refer）

pali|sade /ˌpælɪ'seɪd/ (**palisades**) N-COUNT A **palisade** is a fence of wooden posts which are driven into the ground in order to protect people from attack. 木栅栏

pall /pɔ:l/ (**palls, palled**) 1 VERB [no cont] If something **palls**, it becomes less interesting or less enjoyable after a period of time.（一段时间后）失去吸引力，变得乏味 ❑ [V] *Already the allure of meals in restaurants had begun to pall.* 饭店里的饭菜已经不像以前那样诱人。2 N-COUNT If a **pall of** smoke hangs over a place, there is a thick cloud of smoke above it. 一团烟雾状物 ❑ [+*of*] *A pall of oily black smoke drifted over the cliff-top.* 一团油腻的黑色烟雾飘到悬崖顶上。3 PHRASE If something unpleasant **casts a pall over** an event or occasion, it makes it less enjoyable than it should be. 给…蒙上阴影 ❑ *The unrest has cast a pall over what is usually a day of national rejoicing.* 动荡的局势给往常举国欢庆的日子蒙上了阴影。

pall|bearer /'pɔ:lbeərə^r/ (**pallbearers**) N-COUNT At a funeral, a **pallbearer** is a person who helps to carry the coffin or who walks beside it. 抬棺人；扶柩者

pal|let /'pælɪt/ (**pallets**) 1 N-COUNT A **pallet** is a narrow mattress filled with straw which is put on the floor for someone

to sleep on.（用作睡铺的）草垫 2 N-COUNT A **pallet** is a hard, narrow bed. 硬板小床 ❑ *He was given only a wooden pallet with a blanket.* 只给了他一张硬板小床和一条毯子。3 N-COUNT A **pallet** is a flat wooden or metal platform on which goods are stored so that they can be lifted and moved using a forklift truck.（叉车搬运货物时用的）货盘，托盘 ❑ *The warehouse will hold more than 90,000 pallets storing 30 million Easter eggs.* 那间仓库将用超过 9 万个货盘装 3,000 万只复活节彩蛋。

pal|lia|tive /ˈpælɪətɪv, AM 美 -eɪt-/ (**palliatives**) 1 N-COUNT A **palliative** is a drug or medical treatment that relieves suffering without treating the cause of the suffering. 缓和剂；治标剂；姑息疗法 2 N-COUNT A **palliative** is an action that is intended to make the effects of a problem less severe but does not actually solve the problem. 缓解性措施；权宜之计【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The loan was a palliative, not a cure, for ever-increasing financial troubles.* 对于越来越多的财政问题，贷款只是权宜之计，不是解决方法。

pal|lid /ˈpælɪd/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **pallid** is pale in an unattractive or unnatural way. 苍白的；无血色的；暗淡的 ❑ *...helpless grief on pallid faces.* 苍白面孔上无助的忧伤 2 ADJ You can describe something such as a performance or book as **pallid** if it is weak or not at all exciting.（演出、书籍等）平淡的，乏味的，了无生气的 ❑ *...a pallid account of the future of transport.* 对交通运输前景的平淡描述

pal|lor /ˈpælə^{r}/ N-SING If you refer to the **pallor** of someone's face or skin, you mean that it is pale and unhealthy.（脸色或肤色的）苍白 ❑ [+of] *The deathly pallor of her skin had been replaced by the faintest flush of color.* 她如死灰般苍白的皮肤开始现出淡淡的血色。

pal|ly /ˈpælɪ/ ADJ If you are **pally with** someone, you are friendly with them. 要好的；亲密的【INFORMAL 非正式】

palm /pɑːm/ (**palms, palming, palmed**) 1 N-VAR A **palm** or a **palm tree** is a tree that grows in hot countries. It has long leaves growing at the top, and no branches. 棕榈树 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] The **palm of** your hand is the inside part. 手掌 ❑ [+of] *Dornberg slapped the table with the palm of his hand.* 多恩伯格用手掌拍着桌子。❑ *He wiped his sweaty palm.* 他擦了擦满是汗水的手掌。3 PHRASE If you have someone or something **in the palm of** your **hand**, you have control over them. 在…的手心里；在…的掌控中 ❑ *Johnson thought he had the board of directors in the palm of his hand.* 约翰逊以为自己完全掌控了董事会。

▶**palm off** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **has palmed** something **off on** you, you feel annoyed because they have made you accept it although it is not valuable or is not your responsibility. 硬塞；骗卖【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n P +on] *I couldn't keep palming her off on friends.* 我不能总是把她硬塞给朋友们。❑ [be v-ed P +with] *Joseph made sure that he was never palmed off with inferior stuff.* 约瑟夫确保自己从不会被骗买一些次等原料。

▶**palm off with** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you say that you **are palmed off with** a lie or an excuse, you are annoyed because you are told something in order to stop you asking any more questions.（用谎话或借口）欺骗搪塞，打发【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ [be v-ed P +with] *Mark was palmed off with a series of excuses.* 马克被人用一连串借口打发了。

→ see **hand**

palm|cord|er /ˈpɑːmkɔːˌdə^{r}/ (**palmcorders**) N-COUNT A **palmcorder** is a small video camera that you can hold in the palm of your hand. 掌上摄像机；手持摄像机

palm|is|try /ˈpɑːmɪstrɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Palmistry** is the practice and art of trying to find out what people are like and what will happen in their future life by examining the lines on the palms of their hands. 手相术

ˈpalm oil N-UNCOUNT **Palm oil** is a yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking. 棕榈油

ˌPalm ˈSun|day N-UNCOUNT **Palm Sunday** is the Sunday before Easter. It is the day when Christians remember Jesus Christ's arrival in Jerusalem a few days before he was killed.（基督教的）棕榈主日（复活节前的星期日）

palm|top /ˈpɑːmtɒp/ (**palmtops**) N-COUNT A **palmtop** is a small computer that you can hold in your hand. 掌上计算机；掌上电脑【COMPUTING 计算机】

palo|mi|no /ˌpælə^{l}miːnəʊ/ (**palominos**) N-COUNT A **palomino** is a horse which is yellowish or cream in colour and has a white tail. 帕洛米诺马

pal|pable /ˈpælpəb^{ə}l/ ADJ You describe something as **palpable** when it is obvious or intense and easily noticed. 可感知的；易察觉的；明显的 ❑ *The tension between Amy and Jim is palpable.* 埃米和吉姆之间明显关系紧张。•**pal|pably** /ˈpælpəblɪ/ ADV ❑ *The scene was palpably intense to watch.* 这一幕看着很刺激。

pal|pi|tate /ˈpælpɪteɪt/ (**palpitates, palpitating, palpitated**) 1 VERB If someone's heart **palpitates**, it beats very fast in an irregular way, because they are frightened or anxious.（心脏）悸动，快速而不规则地跳动 ❑ [v] *He felt suddenly faint, and his heart began to palpitate.* 他突然感到眩晕，心脏开始悸动。2 VERB If something **palpitates**, it shakes or seems to shake. 颤动；抖动【LITERARY 文】❑ [v-ing] *She lay on the bed, her eyes closed and her bosom palpitating.* 她躺在床上，闭着眼，胸部起伏不定。[Also v]

pal|pi|ta|tion /ˌpælpɪ^{l}teɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**palpitations**) N-VAR When someone has **palpitations**, their heart beats very fast in an irregular way. 心悸 ❑ *Caffeine can cause palpitations and headaches.* 咖啡因会引起心悸和头痛。

pal|sy /ˈpɔːlzɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Palsy** is a loss of feeling in part of your body. 瘫痪；麻痹 2 → see also **cerebral palsy**

pal|try /ˈpɔːltrɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **paltry** amount of money or of something else is one that you consider to be very small.（数量）微小的，微不足道的 ❑ *...a paltry fine of £150.* 150 英镑的小额罚款

pam|pas /ˈpæmpəs, -əz/ N-SING **The pampas** is the large area of flat, grassy land in South America. 南美大草原；潘帕斯群落

→ see **grassland**

pam|per /ˈpæmpə^{r}/ (**pampers, pampering, pampered**) VERB If you **pamper** someone, you make them feel comfortable by doing things for them or giving them expensive or luxurious things, sometimes in a way which has a bad effect on their character. 宠爱；溺爱；娇惯 ❑ [v n] *Why don't you let your mother pamper you for a while?* 何不让你母亲宠你一段时间呢？❑ [v pron-refl] *Pamper yourself with our luxury gifts.* 用我们的精美礼物宠爱一下自己吧。•**pam|pered** ADJ ❑ *...today's pampered superstars.* 当下被热捧的大腕

pam|phlet /ˈpæmflət/ (**pamphlets**) N-COUNT A **pamphlet** is a very thin book, with a paper cover, which gives information about something. 小册子

→ see **newspaper**

pam|phlet|eer /ˌpæmflə^{l}tɪə^{r}/ (**pamphleteers**) N-COUNT A **pamphleteer** is a person who writes pamphlets, especially about political subjects.（尤指表达政治见解的）小册子作者

pan ◆◇◇ /pæn/ (**pans, panning, panned**) 1 N-COUNT A **pan** is a round metal container with a long handle, which is used for cooking things in, usually on top of a cooker or stove. 平底锅 ❑ *Heat the butter and oil in a large pan.* 把黄油和食用油放到大平底锅里加热。2 VERB [usu passive] If something such as a film or a book **is panned** by journalists, they say it is very bad. 抨击，严厉批评（影片、书籍等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be v-ed] *His first high-budget movie, called 'Brain Donors', was panned by the critics.* 他的第一部高成本制作电影《撞板三舞男》遭到恶评。3 VERB If you **pan** a film or television camera or if it **pans** somewhere, it moves slowly round so that a wide area is filmed. 移动拍摄；摇摄 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The camera panned along the line of players.* 摄像机沿着那排选手移动拍摄。❑ [v n] *A television camera panned the stadium.* 一台电视摄像机摇摄整座体育场。[Also v] 4 VERB If someone **pans for** gold, they use a shallow metal container to try to find small pieces of gold from a river. 用淘选盘淘（金）❑ [v +for] *People came westward in the 1800s to pan for gold.* 在 19 世纪，人们前往西部淘金。❑ [v n] *Every year they panned about a ton and a half of gold.* 每年他们淘出大约 1.5 吨金子。

→ see Word Web:**pan**

▶**pan out** PHRASAL VERB If something, for example a project or some information, **pans out**, it produces something

P

Word Web 话题词汇 pan 锅

No **saucepan** or **frying pan** is perfect. **Copper pans** conduct heat extremely well.This makes them a popular choice for stove top cooking. However, copper also reacts with the acid in some foods and wines. For this reason, the best copper pans have a thin layer of **tin** covering the copper. **Cast iron** pans are very heavy and **heat up** slowly. But once hot, they stay hot for a long time. Some people like **stainless steel** pans because they heat up quickly and don't react with chemicals in food. However, the bottom of a stainless steel pan may not heat up evenly.

没有一种炖锅或平底锅是堪称完美的。铜锅导热性能极佳，因此成为灶上烹调广受欢迎的选择。然而，铜也会和一些食物与酒类中的酸起反应。出于这个原因，最好的铜锅都包裹着一层薄锡。铸铁锅重得很，加热起来又慢。可一旦加热了，能够保持温度很长时间。有些人喜欢不锈钢锅，因为加热迅速，且不会与食物中的化学物质起反应。可是，不锈钢锅底也许会受热不均匀。

useful or valuable. 取得进展；有成果；成功【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *None of Morgan's proposed financings panned out.* 摩根建议的筹资方法均未奏效。

pan- /pæn-/ PREFIX **pan-** is added to the beginning of adjectives and nouns to form other adjectives and nouns that describe something as being connected with all places or people of a particular kind. (用于形容词和名词前构成新的形容词和名词)表示"全"、"泛" ❑ *...a pan-European defence system.* 泛欧洲防御体系 ❑ *...the ideology of pan-Arabism.* 泛阿拉伯主义思想

pana|cea /ˌpænəˈsiːə/ (**panaceas**) N-COUNT If you say that something is not a **panacea for** a particular set of problems, you mean that it will not solve all those problems. 灵丹妙药；万能之计 ❑ [+for] *Membership of the ERM is not a panacea for Britain's economic problems.* 加入欧洲汇率机制不是解决英国经济问题的万灵丹。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pan = all* 全：*panacea, pandemic, panorama*

pa|nache /pəˈnæʃ/ N-UNCOUNT If you do something with **panache**, you do it in a confident, stylish, and elegant way. 潇洒；派头；神气十足 ❑ *The BBC Symphony Orchestra played with great panache.* 英国广播公司交响乐团演奏起来挥洒自如。

pana|ma hat /ˌpænəmɑː ˈhæt/ (**panama hats**) N-COUNT A **panama hat** or a **panama** is a hat, worn especially by men, that is woven from the leaves of a palm-like plant and worn when it is sunny. 巴拿马草帽

pan|cake /ˈpænkeɪk/ (**pancakes**) 1 N-COUNT A **pancake** is a thin, flat, circular piece of cooked batter made from milk, flour, and eggs. Pancakes are often rolled up or folded and eaten hot with a sweet or savoury filling inside. In America, pancakes are usually eaten for breakfast, with butter and maple syrup. 薄烤饼；薄煎饼 2 **flat as a pancake** → see **flat**

'Pan|cake Day N-UNCOUNT **Pancake Day** is the popular name for **Shrove Tuesday**. 薄饼日(Shrove Tuesday 的通俗说法)【BRIT 英】

ˌpan|cake 'roll (**pancake rolls**) N-COUNT A **pancake roll** is an item of Chinese food consisting of a small roll of thin crisp pastry filled with vegetables and sometimes meat. 春卷

pan|cre|as /ˈpæŋkriəs/ (**pancreases**) N-COUNT Your **pancreas** is an organ in your body that is situated behind your stomach. It produces insulin and substances that help your body digest food. 胰(腺)

pan|cre|at|ic /ˌpæŋkriˈætɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pancreatic** means relating to or involving the pancreas. 胰(腺)的 ❑ *...pancreatic juices.* 胰液

pan|da /ˈpændə/ (**pandas**) N-COUNT A **panda** or a **giant panda** is a large animal rather like a bear, which has black and white fur and lives in the bamboo forests of China. 熊猫；大熊猫

→ see **zoo**

'pan|da car (**panda cars**) N-COUNT A **panda car** is a police car. 警车【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

pan|dem|ic /pænˈdemɪk/ (**pandemics**) N-COUNT A **pandemic** is an occurrence of a disease that affects many people over a very wide area. (疾病的)大流行，广泛传播【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They feared a new cholera pandemic.* 他们担心出现新一轮霍乱大流行。

pan|de|mo|nium /ˌpændɪˈməʊniəm/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **pandemonium** in a place, the people there are behaving in a very noisy and uncontrolled way. 喧闹；嘈杂；混乱 ❑ *There was pandemonium in court as the judge gave his summing up.* 法官进行总结时，法庭里一片混乱。

pan|der /ˈpændəʳ/ (**panders, pandering, pandered**) VERB If you **pander to** someone or **to** their wishes, you do everything that they want, often to get some advantage for yourself. (常指为谋私利而)迎合【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V +to] *He has offended the party's traditional base by pandering to the rich and the middle classes.* 他逢迎富人和中产阶级，得罪了该党的传统支持者。

Pandora /pænˈdɔːrə/ PHRASE If someone or something **opens Pandora's box** or **opens a Pandora's box**, they do something that causes a lot of problems to appear that did not exist or were not known about before. 打开潘多拉的盒子；开启邪恶之源

p & p also **p and p** You use **p & p** as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) 'postage and packing', when stating the cost of packing goods in a parcel and sending them through the post to a customer. 邮资及包装费【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *The guide costs £9.95 (inc. p & p).* 那本指南 9.95 英镑(含邮资及包装费)。

pane /peɪn/ (**panes**) N-COUNT A **pane** of glass is a flat sheet of glass in a window or door. (窗户或门上的)一块玻璃

pan|egyr|ic /ˌpænɪˈdʒɪrɪk/ (**panegyrics**) N-COUNT A **panegyric** is a speech or piece of writing that praises someone or something. 颂词；颂文【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *...Prince Charles's panegyric on rural living.* 查尔斯王子对农村生活的颂词

pan|el ◆◇ /ˈpænᵊl/ (**panels**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **panel** is a small group of people who are chosen to do something, for example to discuss something in public or to make a decision. (进行公开讨论、作决策等的)专门小组 ❑ [+of] *He assembled a panel of scholars to advise him.* 他组织了一个学者小组为他出谋划策。❑ *The advisory panel disagreed with the decision.* 顾问小组不同意该决定。2 N-COUNT A **panel** is a flat rectangular piece of wood or other material that forms part of a larger object such as a door. (门等的)镶板，嵌板 ❑ *...the frosted glass panel set in the centre of the door.* 门中间镶嵌的磨砂玻璃板 3 N-COUNT [n N] A control **panel** or instrument **panel** is a board or surface which contains switches and controls to operate a machine or piece of equipment. (机器、设备等的)仪表板，面板 ❑ *The equipment was extremely sophisticated and was monitored from a central control-panel.* 这台设备极为复杂，由中央控制面板进行监控。

pan|elled /ˈpænᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paneled**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **panelled** room has decorative wooden panels covering its walls. (房间)有护墙板的 ❑ *...a large, comfortable, panelled room.* 装有护墙板的舒适的大房间 ❑ *The cheerful room was panelled in pine.* 那间敞亮宜人的房间装有松木护墙板。•COMB **-panelled** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe the way a room or wall is decorated or the way a door or window is made. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"装有…护墙板的"、"…门的"、"…窗的" ❑ *...a wood-panelled dining room.* 装有实木护墙板的餐厅 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **panelled** wall, door, or window does not have a flat surface but has square or rectangular areas set into its surface. (墙、门或窗)镶有嵌板的 ❑ *The panelled walls were covered with portraits.* 镶有嵌板的墙上挂满了肖像。

pan|el|ling /ˈpænəlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paneling**

N-UNCOUNT **Panelling** consists of boards or strips of wood covering a wall inside a building. 护墙板；嵌板；镶板 ❑ *...an apartment with oak beams and rosewood panelling.* 装有橡木横梁和黄檀木护墙板的公寓

pan|el|list /ˈpænəlɪst/ (**panellists**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **panelist**

N-COUNT A **panellist** is a person who is a member of a panel and speaks in public, especially on a radio or television programme. (尤指广播或电视节目中的)讨论会成员

ˈpan-ˌfried ADJ **Pan-fried** food is food that has been cooked in hot fat or oil in a frying pan. 用平底锅煎的

pang /pæŋ/ (**pangs**) N-COUNT [n N] A **pang** is a sudden strong feeling or emotion, for example of sadness or pain. 一阵剧痛；突然而强烈的情感 ❑ [+of] *For a moment she felt a pang of guilt about the way she was treating him.* 有一阵子，她为自己那样对他感到内疚。

pan|han|dle /ˈpænhændᵊl/ (**panhandles, panhandling, panhandled**) 1 N-COUNT A **panhandle** is a narrow strip of land joined to a larger area of land. (伸展到另一地区的)狭长土地，锅柄状地区【AM 美】❑ *...the Texas panhandle.* 得克萨斯州的锅柄状地区 2 VERB If someone **panhandles**, they stop people in the street and ask them for food or money. 在街上乞讨；街头行乞【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [V] *Many of these street people seemed to support themselves by panhandling and doing odd jobs.* 这些无家可归者很多似乎都靠街头行乞加干零工养活自己。❑ [V +for] *There was also a guy panhandling for quarters.* 还有一个沿街乞讨的家伙。[Also V n]

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **beg**

•**pan|han|dling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Sergeant Rivero says arrests for panhandling take place every day.* 里韦罗警官说因为沿街乞讨而被捕的事情每天都有。

pan|han|dler /ˈpænhændləʳ/ (**panhandlers**) N-COUNT A **panhandler** is a person who stops people in the street and asks them for food or money. (街头乞讨的)乞丐【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **beggar**

pan|ic ♦♦ /ˈpænɪk/ (**panics, panicking, panicked**) 1 N-VAR **Panic** is a very strong feeling of anxiety or fear, which makes you act without thinking carefully. 恐慌；惊慌失措 ❑ *An earthquake hit the capital, causing panic among the population.* 首都发生了地震，引发民众恐慌。❑ *I phoned the doctor in a panic, crying that I'd lost the baby.* 我惊慌失措地给医生打电话，哭着说我的孩子没了。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Panic** or **a panic** is a situation in which people are affected by a strong feeling of anxiety. 恐慌局面；人心惶惶的状态 ❑ *There was a moment of panic in Britain as it became clear just how vulnerable the nation was.* 一时间，英国出现了大恐慌，因为人们清楚地看到了英国有多么不堪一击。❑ [+*about*] *I'm in a panic about getting everything done in time.* 我一阵手忙脚乱，想及时做完所有事情。❑ *The policy announcement caused panic buying of petrol.* 那则政策公告引发了汽油抢购风潮。3 VERB If you **panic** or if someone **panics** you, you suddenly feel anxious or afraid, and act quickly and without thinking carefully. (使)惊慌失措；(使)恐慌 ❑ [V] *Guests panicked and screamed when the bomb exploded.* 炸弹爆炸后，客人们惊慌失措，尖声惊叫。❑ [V n] *The unexpected and sudden memory briefly panicked her.* 突然间莫名涌起的回忆让她心头一紧。❑ [*be* V-ed +*into*] *She refused to be panicked into a hasty marriage.* 她不愿因恐慌而仓促结婚。[Also V n *into* n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *panic* Also look up:

N. agitation, alarm, dread, fear, fright; (*ant.*) calm 1
V. alarm, fear, terrify, unnerve; (*ant.*) relax 3

pan|icky /ˈpænɪki/ ADJ A **panicky** feeling or **panicky** behaviour is characterized by panic. 恐慌的；惶惶然的；惊慌失措的 ❑ *Many women feel panicky travelling home at night alone.* 很多女性晚上一个人回家时感到提心吊胆。

ˈpanic-stricken ADJ If someone is **panic-stricken** or is behaving in a **panic-stricken** way, they are so anxious or afraid that they may act without thinking carefully. 万分恐慌的；惊慌失措的 ❑ *Panic-stricken travellers fled for the borders.* 惊慌失措的旅行者逃往边境。

pa|ni|ni /pəˈniːni/ (**paninis**) N-COUNT A **panini** is a type of Italian bread, usually served hot with a variety of fillings. 意式热三明治，帕尼尼(内夹各种馅料) ❑ *...a panini with smoked salmon and cream cheese.* 烟熏鲑鱼干乳酪帕尼尼

pan|ni|er /ˈpænɪəʳ/ (**panniers**) 1 N-COUNT A **pannier** is one of two bags or boxes for carrying things in, which are fixed on each side of the back wheel of a bicycle or motorbike. (自行车或摩托车后轮两侧的)挂包，挂篮，挂箩 2 N-COUNT A **pannier** is a large basket or bag, usually one of two that are put over an animal and used for carrying loads. (通常挂在驮畜两侧的)驮篮，驮篓，驮包

pano|ply /ˈpænəpli/ N-SING A **panoply of** things is a wide range of them, especially one that is considered impressive. (尤指令人印象深刻的)一整套，全套【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *He was attended, as are all heads of state, by a full panoply of experts.* 和所有国家元首一样，他身边跟随着各个领域的专家。

pano|ra|ma /ˌpænəˈrɑːmə, -ˈræmə/ (**panoramas**) 1 N-COUNT A **panorama** is a view in which you can see a long way over a wide area of land, usually because you are on high ground. 全景；远景 ❑ [+*of*] *Horton looked out over a panorama of fertile valleys and gentle hills.* 霍顿向外望去，肥沃的谷地和平缓的丘陵尽收眼底。2 N-COUNT A **panorama** is a broad view of a state of affairs or of a constantly changing series of events. 概述；概论 ❑ [+*of*] *The play presents a panorama of the history of communism.* 这场演出呈现了共产主义历史的全貌。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pan = all* 全：*panacea, pandemic, panorama*

pano|ram|ic /ˌpænəˈræmɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **panoramic** view, you can see a long way over a wide area. 全景的；远景的 ❑ *The terrain's high points provide a panoramic view of Los Angeles.* 在这个地区的制高点能够看到洛杉矶的全景。

pan|sy /ˈpænzi/ (**pansies**) 1 N-COUNT A **pansy** is a small brightly coloured garden flower with large round petals. 三色堇 2 N-COUNT If someone describes a man as a **pansy**, they mean that he is a homosexual. 同性恋男子【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，冒犯，过时】

pant /pænt/ (**pants, panting, panted**) 1 VERB If you **pant**, you breathe quickly and loudly with your mouth open, because you have been doing something energetic. 喘气；喘息 ❑ [V] *She climbed rapidly until she was panting with the effort.* 她爬得很快，结果累得气喘吁吁。2 → see also **pants**

pan|ta|loons /ˌpæntəˈluːnz/ N-PLURAL **Pantaloons** are long trousers with very wide legs, gathered at the ankle. 灯笼裤

pan|theism /ˈpænθiɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pantheism** is the religious belief that God is in everything in nature and the universe. 泛神论 2 N-UNCOUNT **Pantheism** is a willingness to worship and believe in all gods. 泛神崇拜

Word Link 词根词缀 *the, theo = god* 神：*atheist, pantheism, theocracy*

pan|theis|tic /ˌpænθiˈɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pantheistic** religions involve believing that God is in everything in nature and the universe. 泛神论的；泛神崇拜的

pan|the|on /ˈpænθiɒn/ (**pantheons**) N-COUNT You can refer to a group of gods or a group of important people as a **pantheon**. 众神；诸神；要人；名流【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*of*] *...the birthplace of Krishna, another god of the Hindu pantheon.* 印度诸神之一黑天的诞生地

pan|ther /ˈpænθəʳ/ (**panthers**) N-COUNT A **panther** is a large wild animal that belongs to the cat family. Panthers are usually black. 豹；黑豹

panties /ˈpæntiz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Panties** are short, close-fitting underpants worn by women or girls. 女式内裤；女式短衬裤【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **knickers, pants**

pan|to /ˈpæntəʊ/ (**pantos**) N-VAR A **panto** is the same as a **pantomime**. 同 pantomime【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a Christmas panto.* 圣诞童话剧

pan|to|mime /ˈpæntəmaɪm/ (**pantomimes**) 1 N-COUNT A **pantomime** is a funny musical play for children. Pantomimes are usually based on fairy stories and are performed at Christmas.

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圣诞童话剧【BRIT 英】❷ N-SING If you say that a situation or a person's behaviour is a **pantomime**, you mean that it is silly or exaggerated and that there is something false about it. 闹剧；（行为的）滑稽愚蠢【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *They were made welcome with the usual pantomime of exaggerated smiles and gestures.* 他们被迫表示欢迎，笑容和姿态一如既往地夸张做作，看上去如同一场闹剧。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mim = copying 模仿：mime, mimic, pantomime*

pan|try /'pæntri/ (**pantries**) N-COUNT A **pantry** is a small room or large cupboard in a house, usually near the kitchen, where food is kept.（通常与厨房相连的）食品储藏室，食品储藏柜

pants /pænts/ ❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Pants** are a piece of underwear which have two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up round your waist or hips. 内裤【BRIT 英】❑ *I put on my bra and pants.* 我戴上乳罩，穿上内裤。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **underpants**

❷ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Pants** are a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of your body and each leg. 裤子【AM 美】❑ *He wore brown corduroy pants and a white cotton shirt.* 他身着棕色灯芯绒裤子和白色棉衬衫。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trousers**

❸ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **pants**, you mean that it is very poor in quality. 劣质品【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The place is pants, yet so popular.* 那个地方很糟糕，却很受欢迎。❹ PHRASE If someone bores, charms, or scares **the pants off** you, for example, they bore, charm, or scare you a lot. 把…（烦）得要死；将…（吓）得要命【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You'll bore the pants off your grandchildren.* 你会把孙儿辈们烦透的。❺ PHRASE If you **fly by the seat of** your **pants** or do something **by the seat of** your **pants**, you use your instincts to tell you what to do in a new or difficult situation rather than following a plan or relying on equipment. 凭感觉；凭直觉 ❻ to **wear the pants** → see **wear**

pan|ty|hose /'pæntihoʊz/ also **panty hose** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Pantyhose** are nylon tights worn by women.（女用）尼龙连裤袜【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **tights**

pap /pæp/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe something such as information, writing, or entertainment as **pap**, you mean that you consider it to be of no worth, value, or serious interest. 无实际价值的东西，无实质性内容的东西，胡说八道（指消息、文字作品、娱乐等）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

papa /pə'pɑː, AM 美 'pɑːpə/ (**papas**) N-COUNT Some people refer to or address their father as **papa**. 爸爸【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *He was so much older than me, older even than my papa.* 他比我大很多，甚至比我爸爸还大。

pa|pa|cy /'peɪpəsi/ also **Papacy** N-SING **The papacy** is the position, power, and authority of the Pope, including the period of time that a particular person holds this position. 教皇职位；教皇权力；教皇权威 ❑ *Throughout his papacy, John Paul has called for a second evangelization of Europe.* 在担任教皇期间，约翰·保罗倡导欧洲进行第二次基督教化。

pa|pal /'peɪp^{ə}l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Papal** is used to describe things relating to the Pope. 教皇的 ❑ *...the doctrine of papal infallibility.* 教皇无误论

pa|pa|raz|zo /ˌpæpə'rætsəʊ/ (**paparazzi** /ˌpæpə'rætsi/) N-COUNT [usu pl] **The paparazzi** are photographers who follow famous people around, hoping to take interesting or shocking photographs of them that they can sell to a newspaper. 狗仔队 ❑ *The paparazzi pursue Armani wherever he travels.* 阿玛尼走到哪儿，狗仔队就跟到哪儿。

pa|pa|ya /pə'paɪə/ (**papayas**) N-COUNT A **papaya** is a fruit with a green skin, sweet yellow flesh, and small black seeds. Papayas grow on trees in hot countries such as the West Indies. 番木瓜；木瓜

pa|per ⇹ /'peɪpə^{r}/ (**papers, papering, papered**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Paper** is a material that you write on or wrap things with. The pages of this book are made of paper. 纸 ❑ *He wrote his name down on a piece of paper for me.* 他把他的名字写在一张纸上交给我。❑ *She sat at the table with pen and paper.* 她拿着纸笔坐在桌旁。❑ *...a sheet of pretty wrapping paper.* 漂亮的包装纸 ❑ *...a paper bag.* 纸袋 ❷ N-COUNT A **paper** is a newspaper.（一份）报纸 ❑ *I'll cook and you read the paper.* 我做饭，你看报纸。❸ N-COUNT You can refer to newspapers in general as **the paper** or **the papers**.（总称）报纸 ❑ *You can't believe everything you read in the paper.* 报纸上看到的东西不能全信。❹ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Your **papers** are sheets of paper with writing or information on them, which you might keep in a safe place at home. 材料；资料；文件 ❑ *Her papers included unpublished articles and correspondence.* 她的资料包括未发表的文章和信件。❺ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **papers** are official documents, for example your passport or identity card, which prove who you are or which give you official permission to do something.（证明身份的）证件 ❑ *They have arrested four people who were trying to leave the country with forged papers.* 他们已经逮捕了 4 个企图利用伪造证件离境的人。❻ N-COUNT A **paper** is a long, formal piece of writing about an academic subject. 论文 ❑ *He just published a paper in the journal Nature analyzing the fires.* 他刚刚在《自然》杂志上发表了一篇分析火灾的论文。❼ N-COUNT A **paper** is an essay written by a student. 学生论文【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the ten common errors that appear most frequently in student papers.* 学生论文中最常见的 10 个错误 ❽ → see also **term paper** ❾ N-COUNT A **paper** is a part of a written examination in which you answer a number of questions in a particular period of time. 试卷；考卷 ❑ *We sat each paper in the Hall.* 我们每一场考试都是在大厅里考的。❿ N-COUNT A **paper** prepared by a government or a committee is a report on a question they have been considering or a set of proposals for changes in the law.（政府或委员会发表的关于重大问题的）文件，报告 ❑ [+*on*] *...a new government paper on European policy.* 有关欧洲政策的新政府文件 ⓫ → see also **Green Paper, White Paper** ⓬ ADJ [ADJ n] **Paper** agreements, qualifications, or profits are ones that are stated by official documents to exist, although they may not really be effective or useful. 书面的；账面的 ❑ *We're looking for people who have experience rather than paper qualifications.* 我们要找有经验的人，而不是有文凭的人。⓭ VERB If you **paper** a wall, you put wallpaper on it. 给…贴墙纸 ❑ [V n] *We papered all four bedrooms.* 我们把 4 个卧室都贴了墙纸。❑ [V-ed] *The room was strange, the walls half papered, half painted.* 那个房间很奇怪，墙壁一半贴壁纸，一半刷涂料。⓮ PHRASE If you put your thoughts down **on paper**, you write them down. 以书面形式；在纸上 ❑ *It is important to get something down on paper.* 把一些东西写在纸上很重要。⓯ PHRASE If something seems to be the case **on paper**, it seems to be the case from what you read or hear about it, but it may not really be the case. 在字面上；理论上；说起来 ❑ *On paper, their country is a multi-party democracy.* 理论上，他们的国家是多党民主制。⓰ PHRASE If you say that a promise, an agreement, or a guarantee **is not worth the paper it's written on**, you mean that although it has been written down and seems to be official, it is in fact worthless because what has been promised will not be done.（承诺、协议等）毫无意义，一纸空文【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

→ see Word Web: **paper**

▶ **paper over** PHRASAL VERB If people **paper over** a disagreement between them, they find a temporary solution to it in order to give the impression that things are going well. 掩盖，掩饰（分歧）❑ [V P n] *...his determination to paper over the cracks in his party and avoid confrontation.* 他掩盖党内分歧、避免冲突的决心

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *paper* with:

ADJ. **blank** paper 白纸，**brown** paper 牛皮纸，**coloured** paper 彩纸，**recycled** paper 再生纸 ❶
daily paper 日报 ❷
V. **fold** paper 折纸 ❶
read the paper 读报 ❷
present a paper 宣读论文，**publish a** paper 发表论文 ❻
draft a paper 起草论文，**write a** paper 写论文 ❻ ❼
N. **morning** paper 晨报 ❷
research paper 研究论文 ❻ ❼

Word Web 话题词汇 paper 纸

Around 3000 BC, Egyptians began using the **papyrus** plant to produce **paper**. They cut the stems of the plant into thin slices and pressed them into **sheets**. Around 200 BC, another technique developed in the Middle East. Craftsmen started using animal skins to make **parchment**. A very different Chinese technique developed about the same time. It more closely resembles today's manufacturing process. Chinese paper makers cooked **fibre** made of tree bark. Then they pressed it into moulds and let it dry. Today, paper manufacturing destroys millions of trees every year. This has led to **recycling** programmes and **paperless** offices.

公元前 3000 年前后，埃及人开始用纸莎草来造纸。他们将这种植物的茎切成细条，再压为薄片。公元前 200 年左右，另一种造纸术在中东地区诞生。工匠开始用动物的皮来制作羊皮纸。一种与此大相径庭、和今天的造纸工艺更相近的中国造纸术差不多于同一时期发展起来。中国的造纸工先用水煮树皮的纤维，再压模后晾干。今天，因为造纸，每年要砍伐数以百万计的树木，于是促成了再生项目和无纸化办公的出现。

paper|back /ˈpeɪpəˈbæk/ (**paperbacks**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **paperback** is a book with a thin cardboard or paper cover. 平装本；平装书（Compare 比较 **hardback**.）❑ *She said she would buy the book when it comes out in paperback.* 她说等那本书出平装本时再买。

paper|boy /ˈpeɪpəˈbɔɪ/ (**paperboys**) also **paper boy** N-COUNT A **paperboy** is a boy who delivers newspapers to people's homes. 送报男童

ˈpa|per clip (**paper clips**) also **paper-clip**, **paperclip** N-COUNT A **paper clip** is a small piece of bent wire that is used to fasten papers together. 回形针；曲别针

paper|girl /ˈpeɪpəˈgɜːrl/ (**papergirls**) also **paper girl** N-COUNT A **papergirl** is a girl who delivers newspapers to people's homes. 送报女童

ˈpa|per knife (**paper knives**) also **paper-knife** N-COUNT A **paper knife** is a tool shaped like a knife, which is used for opening envelopes. 裁纸刀；开信刀

paper|less /ˈpeɪpəˈləs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Paperless** is used to describe business or office work which is done by computer or telephone, rather than by writing things down. 无纸化的；不用纸的 ❑ *Paperless trading can save time and money.* 无纸交易能够省时省钱。❑ *...the paperless office.* 无纸化办公

→ see **paper**

ˌpa|per ˈmon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Paper money** is money which is made of paper. Paper money is usually worth more than coins. 纸币

ˈpa|per round (**paper rounds**) N-COUNT A **paper round** is a job of delivering newspapers to houses along a particular route. Paper rounds are usually done by children before or after school.（按照固定路线）送报【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paper route**

ˈpa|per route (**paper routes**) N-COUNT A **paper route** is the same as a **paper round**. 同 paper round【AM 美】

ˈpa|per shop (**paper shops**) N-COUNT A **paper shop** is a shop that sells newspapers and magazines, and also things such as tobacco, sweets, and cards. 报刊经销店；报刊亭【BRIT 英】

ˌpaper-ˈthin also **paper thin** ADJ If something is **paper-thin**, it is very thin. 薄如纸的；极薄的 ❑ *Cut the onion into paper-thin slices.* 把洋葱切成极薄的薄片。

ˌpa|per ˈti|ger (**paper tigers**) N-COUNT If you say that an institution, a country, or a person is a **paper tiger**, you mean that although they seem powerful they do not really have any power. 纸老虎；外强中干者

ˈpa|per trail N-SING Documents which provide evidence of someone's activities can be referred to as a **paper trail**.（作为某人活动证明的）书面线索，书面记录【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Criminals are very reluctant to leave a paper trail.* 罪犯非常不愿意留下书面线索。

paper|weight /ˈpeɪpəˈweɪt/ (**paperweights**) N-COUNT A **paperweight** is a small heavy object which you place on papers to prevent them from being disturbed or blown away. 镇纸

paper|work /ˈpeɪpəˈwɜːrk/ N-UNCOUNT **Paperwork** is the routine part of a job which involves writing or dealing with letters, reports, and records. 文书工作 ❑ *At every stage in the production there will be paperwork—forms to fill in, permissions to obtain, letters to write.* 在生产的每个阶段都有文书工作——填表格，报批，写信。

pa|pery /ˈpeɪpəri/ ADJ Something that is **papery** is thin and dry like paper. 像纸一样的；质地似纸的 ❑ *Leave each garlic clove in its papery skin.* 每瓣蒜外面的薄皮都要留着。

papier-mâché /ˌpæpieɪ ˈmæʃeɪ, AM 美 ˌpeɪpəʳ məˈʃeɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Papier-mâché** is a mixture of pieces of paper and glue. It can be made, while still damp, into objects such as bowls, ornaments, and models. 混凝纸 ❑ *...papier-mâché bowls.* 混凝纸碗

pa|pist /ˈpeɪpɪst/ (**papists**) also **Papist** N-COUNT Some Protestants refer to Catholics as **Papists**. 天主教徒【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

pap|ri|ka /pəˈpriːkə, ˈpæprɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Paprika** is a red powder used for flavouring meat and other food. 红甜椒粉

ˈpap ˌsmear (**pap smears**) also **pap test** N-COUNT A **pap smear** is a medical test in which cells are taken from a woman's cervix and analysed to see if any cancer cells are present. 宫颈刮片检查（用于筛查宫颈癌）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **smear**

pa|py|rus /pəˈpaɪrəs/ (**papyri**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Papyrus** is a tall water plant that grows in Africa.（非洲的）纸莎草 2 N-UNCOUNT **Papyrus** is a type of paper made from papyrus stems that was used in ancient Egypt, Rome, and Greece.（古代埃及、罗马和希腊用的）纸莎草纸 3 N-COUNT A **papyrus** is an ancient document that is written on papyrus.（古代）纸莎草纸文献

→ see **paper**

par /pɑːʳ/ 1 PHRASE If you say that two people or things are **on a par with** each other, you mean that they are equally good or bad, or equally important. 与…同样；与…相似 ❑ *Parts of Glasgow are on a par with the worst areas of London and Liverpool for burglaries.* 格拉斯哥部分地区的入室盗窃发案率与伦敦、利物浦最乱的地区不相上下。2 N-UNCOUNT In golf, **par** is the number of strokes that a good player should take to get the ball into a hole or into all the holes on a particular golf course.（高尔夫球的）标准杆数 ❑ *He was five under par after the first round.* 第一轮过后，他低于标准杆 5 杆。3 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **below par** or **under par**, you are disappointed in them because they are below the standard you expected. 不符合标准的；不如预期的 ❑ *Duffy's primitive guitar playing is well below par.* 达菲粗糙的吉他演奏技巧远不够水平。4 PHRASE [usu with neg] If you say that someone or something is not **up to par**, you are disappointed in them because they are below the standard you expected. 达到标准的；合格的 ❑ *His performance was not up to par.* 他的表演不合格。5 PHRASE If you **feel below par** or **under par**, you feel tired and unable to perform as well as you normally do. 感觉不在状态；感觉不如平常好 6 PHRASE If you say that something that happens is **par for the course**, you mean that you are not pleased with it but it is what you expected to happen.（不快之事）不出所料，在意料之中 ❑ *He said long hours are par for the course.* 他说时间之久是意料之中的。

para /ˈpærə/ (**paras**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **para** is a **paratrooper**. 空降兵；伞兵【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...some guys just out of the paras.* 一些刚刚退役的伞兵

para. /ˈpærə/ (**paras**) **Para.** is a written abbreviation for **paragraph**.（书面缩略 =）❑ *See Chapter 9, para. 1.2.* 见第 9 章 1.2 段。

para|ble /ˈpærəbəl/ (**parables**) N-COUNT A **parable** is a short story, which is told in order to make a moral or religious point, like those in the Bible.（《圣经》等中的）寓言 ❑ [+*of*] *...the parable of the Good Samaritan.* "好撒玛利亚人"的寓言

pa|rabo|la /pəˈræbələ/ (**parabolas**) N-COUNT A **parabola** is a type of curve such as the path of something that is thrown up into the

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air and comes down in a different place. 抛物线【TECHNICAL 术语】

para|bol|ic /ˌpærəˈbɒlɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **parabolic** object or curve is shaped like a parabola. 抛物线的；抛物线状的 ❑ *...a parabolic mirror.* 抛物面镜

pa|ra|ceta|mol /ˌpærəˈsiːtəmɒl/ (**paracetamol**) N-VAR **Paracetamol** is a mild drug which reduces pain and fever. 对乙酰氨基酚；扑热息痛【BRIT 英】❑ *I often take paracetamol at work if I get a bad headache.* 工作中头疼得厉害时，我常服用扑热息痛。

para|chute /ˈpærəʃuːt/ (**parachutes, parachuting, parachuted**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft by N] A **parachute** is a device which enables a person to jump from an aircraft and float safely to the ground. It consists of a large piece of thin cloth attached to your body by strings. 降落伞 ❑ *They fell 41,000 ft. before opening their parachutes.* 他们下降了 41,000 英尺后才打开降落伞。❷ VERB If a person **parachutes** or someone **parachutes** them somewhere, they jump from an aircraft using a parachute.（使）跳伞；（使）空降 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He was a courier for the Polish underground and parachuted into Warsaw.* 他是波兰地下组织的情报员，被空降到华沙。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *He was parachuted in.* 他空降进入。❸ VERB To **parachute** something somewhere means to drop it somewhere by parachute. 空投 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Supplies were parachuted into the mountains.* 补给物资被空投到山区。❹ VERB If a person **parachutes into** an organization or if they **are parachuted into** it, they are brought in suddenly in order to help it.（使）空降（指突然从机构外调入）❑ [v into] *...a consultant who parachutes into corporations and helps provide strategic thinking.* 空降到公司协助制定战略思想的顾问 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *There was intense speculation 18 months ago that the former foreign secretary might be parachuted into the Scottish Parliament.* 18 个月前，人们普遍猜测前外交大臣可能会空降至苏格兰议会。

→ see **fly**

Word Link 词根词缀 *para ≈ guarding against* 防止：*parachute, parapet, parasol*

para|chut|ing /ˈpærəʃuːtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Parachuting** is the activity or sport of jumping from an aircraft with a parachute. 跳伞 ❑ *His hobby is freefall parachuting.* 他的业余爱好是自由落体式跳伞。

para|chut|ist /ˈpærəʃuːtɪst/ (**parachutists**) N-COUNT A **parachutist** is a person who jumps from an aircraft using a parachute. 跳伞者；跳伞运动员；伞兵 ❑ *He was an experienced parachutist who had done over 150 jumps.* 他跳伞经验丰富，已经跳了 150 次以上了。

pa|rade /pəˈreɪd/ (**parades, parading, paraded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **parade** is a procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event.（庆祝重大日子或事件的）游行，列队行进 ❑ *A military parade marched slowly and solemnly down Pennsylvania Avenue.* 阅兵队列沿宾夕法尼亚大道缓慢而庄严地行进。❷ VERB When people **parade** somewhere, they walk together in a formal group or a line, usually with other people watching them. 游行；列队行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *More than four thousand soldiers, sailors and airmen paraded down the Champs Elysees.* 逾 4,000 名陆、海、空三军将士在香榭丽舍大街列队行进。❸ N-VAR [oft on N] **Parade** is a formal occasion when soldiers stand in lines to be seen by an officer or important person, or march in a group. 阅兵式；阅兵典礼 ❑ *He had them on parade at six o'clock in the morning.* 他让他们早晨 6 点列队接受检阅。❹ VERB [usu passive] If prisoners **are paraded** through the streets of a town or on television, they are shown to the public, usually in order to make the people who are holding them seem more powerful or important. 将（囚犯）游街；将（囚犯）示众 ❑ [be v-ed prep] *Five leading fighter pilots have been captured and paraded before the media.* 有 5 名一流的战斗机飞行员被俘，并被在媒体上曝光。❺ VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone **parades** a person, you mean that they show that person to others only in order to gain some advantage for themselves. 拿（某人）炫耀 ❑ [be v-ed] *Children are paraded on television alongside the party leaders to win votes.* 为了拉选票，孩子们被拉去和政党领袖们一起上电视。❻ VERB If people **parade** something, they show it in public so that it can be admired. 炫耀；展示 ❑ [v n] *Valentino is keen to see celebrities parading his clothes at big occasions.* 瓦伦蒂诺喜欢看名人在重大场合秀他设计的服装。❼ VERB If someone **parades**, they walk about somewhere in order to be seen and admired. 招摇而行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I love to put on a bathing suit and parade on the beach.* 我喜欢穿着泳衣在海滩上招摇漫步。❑ [v prep/adv] *They danced and paraded around.* 他们跳着舞，四处招摇。❽ VERB If you say that something **parades as** or **is paraded as** a good or important thing, you mean that some people say that it is good or important but you think it probably is not. 吹嘘；夸耀 ❑ [v n +as] *The Chancellor will be able to parade his cut in interest rates as a small victory.* 财政大臣就能把他的降息举措当成一场小胜来夸耀了。❑ [v +as] *...all the fashions that parade as modern movements in art.* 标榜为现代艺术运动的所有流行时尚 ❾ N-COUNT If you talk about a **parade of** people or things, you mean that there is a series of them that seems never to end.（多得似乎无穷尽的）一系列 ❑ [+of] *When I ask Nick about his childhood, he remembers a parade of baby-sitters.* 我问到尼克的童年生活时，他记起了一个又一个保姆。❑ [+of] *...an endless parade of advertisements.* 没完没了的广告 ❿ N-COUNT A **parade** is a short row of shops, usually set back from the main street.（通常指远离大街的）一小排店铺【BRIT 英】⓫ N-COUNT **Parade** is used as part of the name of a street.（用于街道名称中）步行街 ❑ *...Queens Hotel, Clarence Parade, Southsea.* 南海克拉伦斯步行街皇后酒店 ⓬ → see also **hit parade, identity parade**

pa|rade ground (**parade grounds**) N-COUNT A **parade ground** is an area of ground where soldiers practise marching and have parades. 阅兵场

para|digm /ˈpærədaɪm/ (**paradigms**) ❶ N-VAR A **paradigm** is a model for something which explains it or shows how it can be produced. 范式；样板【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a new paradigm of production.* 新的生产范式 ❷ N-COUNT A **paradigm** is a clear and typical example of something. 典范；范例【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He had become the paradigm of the successful man.* 他已经成为成功男士的典范。

para|dig|mat|ic /ˌpærədɪgˈmætɪk/ ADJ You can describe something as **paradigmatic** if it acts as a model or example for something. 典型的；范例的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their great academic success was paraded as paradigmatic.* 他们辉煌的学术成就被当成了典范。

para|dise /ˈpærədaɪs/ (**paradises**) ❶ N-PROPER According to some religions, **paradise** is a wonderful place where people go after they die, if they have led good lives.（某些宗教宣扬的）天堂，天国 ❑ *The Koran describes paradise as a place containing a garden of delight.* 《古兰经》将天国描述成一个乐园。❷ N-VAR You can refer to a place or situation that seems beautiful or perfect as **paradise** or **a paradise**. 乐园；福地；极美的地方 ❑ *...one of the world's great natural paradises.* 世界上最美的自然乐园之一 ❸ N-COUNT You can use **paradise** to say that a place is very attractive to a particular kind of person and has everything they need for a particular activity.（特定人群的）天堂，胜地 ❑ *The Algarve is a golfer's paradise.* 阿尔加维是高尔夫球手的天堂。❹ → see also **fool's paradise**

para|dox /ˈpærədɒks/ (**paradoxes**) ❶ N-COUNT You describe a situation as a **paradox** when it involves two or more facts or qualities which seem to contradict each other. 自相矛盾；有矛盾特点的情况 ❑ *The paradox is that the region's most dynamic economies have the most primitive financial systems.* 矛盾之处在于这个地区最有活力的经济体却有着最落后的金融体系。❷ N-VAR A **paradox** is a statement in which it seems that if one part of it is true, the other part of it cannot be true. 悖论；似自相矛盾的说法 ❑ *Although I'm so successful I'm really rather a failure. That's a paradox, isn't it?* 虽然我非常成功，可事实上我却是个相当失败的人。这句话自相矛盾，是吧？

Word Link 词根词缀 *dox ≈ opinion* 观点：*heterodox, orthodox, paradox*

Word Link 词根词缀 *para ≈ beside* 在…旁边：*paradox, paralegal, parallel*

para|doxi|cal /ˌpærəˈdɒksɪkᵊl/ ADJ If something is **paradoxical**, it involves two facts or qualities which seem to contradict

each other. 似自相矛盾的 ❑ *Some sedatives produce the paradoxical effect of making the person more anxious.* 一些镇静药适得其反，加重了患者的焦虑。 •**para|doxi|cal|ly** /ˌpærəˈdɒksɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV with cl/group, ADV with v] ❑ *Paradoxically, the less you have to do, the more you may resent the work that does come your way.* 矛盾的是，你手头的事越少，一旦有工作落在头上，你就越会愤愤不平。

par|af|fin /ˈpærəfɪn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Paraffin** is a strong-smelling liquid which is used as a fuel in heaters, lamps, and engines. 煤油【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a paraffin lamp.* 煤油灯

in AM, use 美国英语用 **kerosene**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Paraffin** wax, or in American English **paraffin**, is a white wax obtained from petrol or coal. It is used to make candles and in beauty treatments. 石蜡

para|glide /ˈpærəglaɪd/ (**paraglides, paragliding, paraglided**) VERB If a person **paraglides**, they jump from an aircraft or off a hill or tall building while wearing a special parachute which allows them to control the way they float to the ground. 进行滑翔伞运动 ❑ [v prep] *They planned to paraglide from Long Mountain.* 他们计划在长山玩滑翔伞。[Also v] •**para|gli|ding** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Hang gliding and paragliding are allowed from the top of Windy Hill.* 温迪山顶允许进行悬挂式滑翔和滑翔伞运动。

para|glid|er /ˈpærəglaɪdəʳ/ (**paragliders**) 1 N-COUNT A **paraglider** is a special type of parachute that you use for paragliding. 滑翔伞 2 N-COUNT A **paraglider** is a person who paraglides. 滑翔伞运动员

para|gon /ˈpærəgɒn/ (**paragons**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **paragon**, you mean that they are perfect or have a lot of a good quality. 典范；尽善尽美的人；完人 ❑ [+of] *We don't expect candidates to be paragons of virtue.* 我们不指望候选人在道德上尽善尽美。

para|graph /ˈpærəgrɑːf, -græf/ (**paragraphs**) N-COUNT A **paragraph** is a section of a piece of writing. A paragraph always begins on a new line and contains at least one sentence. (文章的)段，段落，节 ❑ *The length of a paragraph depends on the information it conveys.* 段落的长短取决于它所传达的信息量。

para|keet /ˈpærəkiːt/ (**parakeets**) also **parrakeet** N-COUNT A **parakeet** is a type of small parrot which is brightly coloured and has a long tail. 长尾小鹦鹉

para|le|gal /ˌpærəˈliːgᵊl/ (**paralegals**) N-COUNT A **paralegal** is someone who helps lawyers with their work but is not yet completely qualified as a lawyer. 律师助理【AM 美】

Word Link 词根词缀 *para ≈ beside* 在…旁边：*paradox, paralegal, parallel*

par|al|lax /ˈpærəlæks/ (**parallaxes**) N-VAR **Parallax** is when an object appears to change its position because the person or instrument observing it has changed their position. (因观察位置变化而引起的)视差【TECHNICAL 术语】

par|al|lel /ˈpærəlel/ (**parallels, parallelling, parallelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paralleling, paralleled**

1 N-COUNT If something has a **parallel**, it is similar to something else, but exists or happens in a different place or at a different time. If it has **no parallel** or is **without parallel**, it is not similar to anything else. (存在或发生在不同地点或时间的)相似之物，类似物 ❑ [+to] *Readers familiar with English history will find a vague parallel to the suppression of the monasteries.* 熟悉英国历史的读者会发现这与镇压修道院略有相似之处。❑ *It's an ecological disaster with no parallel anywhere else in the world.* 这是一场在世界其他地方都没有出现过的生态灾难。2 N-COUNT If there are **parallels** between two things, they are similar in some ways. (两者间的)近似之处，相似之处 ❑ *Detailed study of folk music from a variety of countries reveals many close parallels.* 仔细研究各国民间音乐后发现了许多非常相似之处。❑ [+between] *Friends of the dead lawyer were quick to draw a parallel between the two murders.* 遇害律师的朋友们很快发现了两起谋杀案之间的相似之处。[Also +to/with] 3 VERB If one thing **parallels** another, they happen at the same time or are similar, and often seem to be connected. 与…同时发生；与…相似 ❑ [v n] *Often there are emotional reasons paralleling the financial ones.* 往往情感方面的原因和经济方面的原因同时存在。❑ [v n] *His remarks paralleled those of the president.* 他的言论和总统的如出一辙。4 ADJ **Parallel** events or situations happen at the same time as one another, or are similar to one another. 同时发生的；相类似的 ❑ *...parallel talks between the two countries' Foreign Ministers.* 两国外交部长同时进行的会谈 ❑ [+with] *Their instincts do not always run parallel with ours.* 他们的本能并不总是和我们的相同。[Also +to] 5 ADJ If two lines, two objects, or two lines of movement are **parallel**, they are the same distance apart along their whole length. 平行的；并列的 ❑ *...seventy-two ships, drawn up in two parallel lines.* 平行排成两队的72艘船 ❑ [+with] *Farthing Lane's just above the High Street and parallel with it.* 法辛巷就在大街的北面，与大街平行。[Also +to] 6 N-COUNT A **parallel** is an imaginary line round the Earth that is parallel to the equator. Parallels are shown on maps. (标于地图上的)纬线，纬圈 ❑ *...the area south of the 38th parallel.* 38度纬线以南地区 7 PHRASE Something that occurs **in parallel with** something else occurs at the same time as it. 与…同时 ❑ [+with] *Davies has managed to pursue his diverse interests in parallel with his fast-moving career.* 戴维斯在事业突飞猛进的同时并未放弃自己广泛的兴趣爱好。[Also +to]

→ see **globe**

Thesaurus 同类词 *parallel* Also look up:

N. analogy, correlation, resemblance, similarity 1 2

par|al|lel bars N-PLURAL **Parallel bars** consist of a pair of horizontal bars on posts, which are used for doing physical exercises. 双杠

→ see **gymnastics**

par|al|lel|ism /ˈpærəlelɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT When there is **parallelism between** two things, there are similarities between them. 相似性；类似性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+between] *The last thing we should do is make any parallelism between the murderers and their victims.* 我们最不应该做的一件事就是拿凶手和被害人来比较。

par|al|lel|o|gram /ˌpærəˈleləgræm/ (**parallelograms**) N-COUNT A **parallelogram** is a four-sided shape in which each side is parallel to the side opposite it. 平行四边形

→ see **shape**

par|al|lel pro|cess|ing N-UNCOUNT In computing, **parallel processing** is a system in which several instructions are carried out at the same time instead of one after the other. 并行处理【COMPUTING 计算机】

para|lyse /ˈpærəlaɪz/ (**paralyses, paralysing, paralysed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paralyze**

1 VERB If someone **is paralysed** by an accident or an illness, they have no feeling in their body, or in part of their body, and are unable to move. 使麻痹；使瘫痪 ❑ [be V-ed] *Her married sister had been paralysed in a road accident.* 她已婚的妹妹在一起交通事故中瘫痪了。❑ [v n] *...a virus which paralysed his legs.* 使他双腿瘫痪的病毒 •**para|lysed** ADJ ❑ *The disease left him with a paralysed right arm.* 那场病造成他右臂瘫痪。2 VERB If a person, place, or organization **is paralysed by** something, they become unable to act or function properly. 使失去活动能力；使无法正常运转；使瘫痪 ❑ [be V-ed] *For weeks now the government has been paralysed by indecision.* 到现在，政府因为无力决断已经陷入瘫痪达数周。❑ [v n] *The strike has virtually paralysed the island.* 这场罢工几乎使该岛陷入瘫痪。•**para|lysed** ADJ ❑ [+with] *He was absolutely paralysed with shock.* 他惊得呆若木鸡。•**para|lys|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...paralysing shyness.* 令人手足无措的害羞

→ see **disability**

pa|raly|sis /pəˈrælɪsɪs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Paralysis** is the loss of the ability to move and feel in all or part of your body. 麻痹；瘫痪 ❑ [+of] *...paralysis of the leg.* 腿部麻痹 2 N-UNCOUNT **Paralysis** is the state of being unable to act or function properly. 失灵状态；瘫痪状态 ❑ [+of] *The paralysis of the leadership leaves the army without its supreme command.* 领导层瘫痪导致军队没有最高指挥。

para|lyt|ic /ˌpærəˈlɪtɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Paralytic** means

P

suffering from or related to paralysis. 麻痹的；瘫痪的 ❑ *...paralytic disease.* 致瘫疾病 **2** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **paralytic** is very drunk. 烂醉如泥的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *By the end of the evening they were all absolutely paralytic.* 晚上结束时，他们全都酩酊大醉。

para|med|ic /ˌpærəˈmedɪk, AM 美 ˈpærəmedɪk/ (**paramedics**) N-COUNT A **paramedic** is a person whose training is similar to that of a nurse and who helps to do medical work. 急救医士 ❑ *We intend to have a paramedic on every ambulance within the next three years.* 我们计划在未来 3 年内为每辆救护车配备一名急救医士。

para|med|ical /ˌpærəˈmedɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Paramedical** workers and services help doctors and nurses in medical work. 急救医生的 ❑ *...doctors and paramedical staff.* 医生和急救医生

pa|ram|eter /pəˈræmɪtəʳ/ (**parameters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Parameters** are factors or limits which affect the way that something can be done or made. 参数；界限；范围【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *That would be enough to make sure we fell within the parameters of our loan agreement.* 那就足以确保我们符合贷款协议的规定。

para|mil|itary /ˌpærəˈmɪlɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ (**paramilitaries**) **1** ADJ [ADJ n] A **paramilitary** organization is organized like an army and performs either civil or military functions in a country.（组织）准军事性的，半军事的 ❑ *Searches by the army and paramilitary forces have continued today.* 今天陆军和准军事部队继续进行搜索。•N-COUNT [usu pl] **Paramilitaries** are members of a paramilitary organization. 准军事组织成员 ❑ *Paramilitaries and army recruits patrolled the village.* 准军事组织成员和陆军新兵在那个村子巡逻。**2** ADJ [ADJ n] A **paramilitary** organization is an illegal group that is organized like an army. 非法军事组织的 ❑ *...a law which said that all paramilitary groups must be disarmed.* 规定所有非法军事组织必须解除武装的法律 •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Paramilitaries** are members of an illegal paramilitary organization. 非法军事组织成员 ❑ *Loyalist paramilitaries were blamed for the shooting.* 非法军事组织中的死硬分子被视为这起枪击事件的罪魁祸首。

para|mount /ˈpærəmaʊnt/ ADJ Something that is **paramount** or of **paramount** importance is more important than anything else. 最重要的；首要的 ❑ *The child's welfare must be seen as paramount.* 必须把儿童福利摆在首位。

par|amour /ˈpærəmʊəʳ/ (**paramours**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **paramour** is their lover. 情人；情妇；情夫【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

para|noia /ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/ **1** N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone suffers from **paranoia**, you think that they are too suspicious and afraid of other people. 疑惧；多疑 ❑ *The mood is one of paranoia and expectation of war.* 那是一种对战争既疑惧又期待的心理。**2** N-UNCOUNT In psychology, if someone suffers from **paranoia**, they wrongly believe that other people are trying to harm them, or believe themselves to be much more important than they really are. 偏执狂

para|noi|ac /ˌpærəˈnɔɪæk/ ADJ **Paranoiac** means the same as **paranoid**. 同 paranoid【FORMAL 正式】

para|noid /ˈpærənɔɪd/ (**paranoids**) **1** ADJ If you say that someone is **paranoid**, you mean that they are extremely suspicious and afraid of other people.（人）极端疑惧的 ❑ [+about] *I'm not going to get paranoid about it.* 我不会对此多心的。❑ *...a paranoid politician who saw enemies all around him.* 觉得四面受敌的神经质政客 **2** ADJ Someone who is **paranoid** suffers from the mental illness of paranoia. 患偏执狂的 ❑ *...paranoid delusions.* 偏执的妄想 ❑ *...a paranoid schizophrenic.* 偏执型精神分裂症患者 •N-COUNT A **paranoid** is someone who is paranoid. 偏执狂患者

para|nor|mal /ˌpærəˈnɔːʳmᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **paranormal** event or power, for example the appearance of a ghost, cannot be explained by scientific laws and is thought to involve strange, unknown forces. 不符合科学法则的；超自然的；超常的 ❑ *Science may be able to provide some explanations of paranormal phenomena.* 科学也许能够解释某些超自然现象。•N-SING You can refer to paranormal events and matters as **the paranormal**. 超自然事件；超自然现象；超常事物 ❑ *We have been looking at the shadowy world of the paranormal.* 我们一直在关注玄奇事物这一神秘世界。

para|pet /ˈpærəpɪt/ (**parapets**) **1** N-COUNT A **parapet** is a low wall along the edge of something high such as a bridge or roof.（桥、房顶等上的）女儿墙 **2** PHRASE If you say that someone **puts** their **head above the parapet**, you mean they take a risk. If you say they **keep** their **head below the parapet**, you mean they avoid taking a risk. 冒险 / 避免冒险【BRIT 英】

Word Link 词根词缀 *para ≈ guarding against* 防止：*parachute, parapet, parasol*

para|pher|na|lia /ˌpærəfəˈneɪlɪə/ **1** N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a large number of objects that someone has with them or that are connected with a particular activity as **paraphernalia**.（某人携带的或与特定活动有关的）大量物品，全套装备 ❑ *...a large courtyard full of builders' paraphernalia.* 堆满建筑工人所需装备的大院子 **2** N-UNCOUNT If you disapprove of the things and events that are involved in a particular system or activity, and you think they are unnecessary, you can refer to them as **paraphernalia**. 繁琐手续；繁文缛节【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *The public don't necessarily want the paraphernalia of a full hearing.* 公众并不一定希望走全面听证的复杂程序。

para|phrase /ˈpærəfreɪz/ (**paraphrases, paraphrasing, paraphrased**) **1** VERB If you **paraphrase** someone or **paraphrase** something that they have said or written, you express what they have said or written in a different way. 意译；改述 ❑ [v n] *Parents, to paraphrase Philip Larkin, can seriously damage your health.* 菲利普·拉金的意思是：父母可能会严重损害你的健康。❑ [v] *I'm paraphrasing but this is honestly what he said.* 我是在转述，但这的确是他说的意思。**2** N-COUNT A **paraphrase** of something written or spoken is the same thing expressed in a different way. 释义；意译；改述

para|plegia /ˌpærəˈpliːdʒə/ N-UNCOUNT **Paraplegia** is the condition of being unable to move the lower half of your body. 截瘫【MEDICAL 医】

para|plegic /ˌpærəˈpliːdʒɪk/ (**paraplegics**) N-COUNT A **paraplegic** is someone who cannot move the lower half of their body, for example because of an injury to their spine. 截瘫者 •ADJ **Paraplegic** is also an adjective. ❑ *A passenger was injured so badly he will be paraplegic for the rest of his life.* 一位乘客受了重伤，后半生都将截瘫了。

para|psy|chol|ogy /ˌpærəsaɪˈkɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Parapsychology** is the study of strange mental abilities that seem to exist but cannot be explained by accepted scientific theories. 心灵学；超心理学

para|quat /ˈpærəkwæt/ N-UNCOUNT **Paraquat** is a very poisonous substance that is used to kill weeds. 百草枯，对草快（一种除草剂）【TRADEMARK 商标】

para|site /ˈpærəsaɪt/ (**parasites**) **1** N-COUNT A **parasite** is a small animal or plant that lives on or inside a larger animal or plant, and gets its food from it. 寄生虫；寄生物 **2** N-COUNT If you disapprove of someone because you think that they get money or other things from other people but do not do anything in return, you can call them a **parasite**. 不劳而获者；寄生虫【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

para|sit|ic /ˌpærəˈsɪtɪk/ also **parasitical** **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Parasitic** diseases are caused by parasites.（疾病）寄生虫引起的，寄生物引起的 ❑ *Will global warming mean the spread of tropical parasitic diseases?* 全球变暖是否意味着热带寄生虫病会蔓延呢？ **2** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Parasitic** animals and plants live on or inside larger animals or plants and get their food from them.（动植物）寄生的 ❑ *...tiny parasitic insects.* 微小的寄生昆虫 **3** ADJ If you describe a person or organization as **parasitic**, you mean that they get money or other things from people without doing anything in return.（人或组织）依赖他人过活的，寄生虫似的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

para|sol /ˈpærəsɒl, AM 美 -sɔːl/ (**parasols**) N-COUNT A **parasol** is an object like an umbrella that provides shade from the sun. 遮阳伞

para|troop|er /ˈpærətruːpəʳ/ (**paratroopers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Paratroopers** are soldiers who are trained to be dropped by parachute into battle or into enemy territory. 伞兵；空降兵

para|troops /'pærətru:ps/

The form **paratroop** is used as a modifier. paratroop 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Paratroops** are soldiers who are trained to be dropped by parachute into battle or into enemy territory. 伞兵部队；空降兵部队 ❑ *The airport is in the hands of French paratroops.* 那座机场由法国空降兵控制。

par|boil /ˌpɑ:'bɔɪl/ (**parboils, parboiling, parboiled**) VERB If you **parboil** food, especially vegetables, you boil it until it is partly cooked. 将(尤指蔬菜)煮至半熟 ❑ [v n] *Roughly chop and parboil the potatoes.* 把土豆大致切一下，煮成半熟。

par|cel /'pɑ:sᵊl/ (**parcels**) 1 N-COUNT A **parcel** is something wrapped in paper, usually so that it can be sent to someone by post. 包裹；邮包【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...parcels of food and clothing.* 装着食品和衣物的包裹 ❑ *He had a large brown paper parcel under his left arm.* 他左臂下夹着一个大牛皮纸邮包。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **package**

2 N-COUNT A **parcel of** land is a piece of land. 地块 ❑ [+of] *These small parcels of land were purchased for the most part by local people.* 这些小块土地大多数是当地人买下的。3 PHRASE If you say that something is **part and parcel of** something else, you are emphasizing that it is involved or included in it. ...的内容；...的必要部分【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Payment was part and parcel of carrying on insurance business within the U.K.* 赔付是在英国开展保险业务必不可少的一部分。

'par|cel bomb (**parcel bombs**) N-COUNT A **parcel bomb** is a small bomb which is sent in a parcel through the post and which is designed to explode when the parcel is opened. 邮包炸弹【BRIT 英】

parched /pɑ:tʃt/ 1 ADJ If something, especially the ground or a plant, is **parched**, it is very dry, because there has been no rain. (尤指地面或植物)焦干的，焦枯的 ❑ *...a hill of parched brown grass.* 满山的褐色枯草 2 ADJ If your mouth, throat, or lips are **parched**, they are unpleasantly dry. (嘴、喉咙或嘴唇)干燥的 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **parched**, you mean that you are very thirsty. 干渴的；焦渴的【INFORMAL 非正式】

parch|ment /'pɑ:tʃmənt/ (**parchments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT In former times, **parchment** was the skin of a sheep or goat that was used for writing on. 羊皮纸 ❑ *...old manuscripts written on parchment.* 写在羊皮纸上的古老手稿 2 N-UNCOUNT **Parchment** is a kind of thick yellowish paper. 仿羊皮纸 ❑ *...an old lamp with a parchment shade.* 装着仿羊皮纸灯罩的旧台灯 ❑ *Cover with a sheet of non-stick baking parchment.* 用一张不粘烘焙仿羊皮纸包上。

→ see **book, paper**

par|don /'pɑ:dᵊn/ (**pardons, pardoning, pardoned**) 1 CONVENTION You say **'Pardon?'** or **'I beg your pardon?'** or, in American English, **'Pardon me?'** when you want someone to repeat what they have just said because you have not heard or understood it. 对不起，能再说一遍吗？(美国英语用 Pardon me?)【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'Will you let me open it?'—'Pardon?'—'Can I open it?'.* "我能打开它吗？" —— "请再说一遍？" —— "我能打开它吗？" 2 CONVENTION People say **'I beg your pardon?'** when they are surprised or offended by something that someone has just said. 你说什么？(表示惊讶或者受到冒犯)【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *'Would you get undressed, please?'—'I beg your pardon?'—'Will you get undressed?'* "请你脱掉衣服好吗？" —— "你说什么？" —— "脱掉衣服好吗？" 3 CONVENTION You say **'I beg your pardon'** or **'I do beg your pardon'** as a way of apologizing for accidentally doing something wrong, such as disturbing someone or making a mistake. 对不起；请原谅【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *I was impolite and I do beg your pardon.* 我失礼了，真对不起。4 CONVENTION Some people say **'Pardon me'** instead of 'Excuse me' when they want to politely get someone's attention or interrupt them. 对不起，不好意思(用于引起他人注意或者打断他人)【mainly BRIT, SPOKEN, FORMULAE 主英，口语，惯用语】❑ *Pardon me, are you finished, madam?* 对不起，您用完餐了吗，夫人？

in AM, use 美国英语用 **excuse me**

5 CONVENTION You can say things like **'Pardon me for asking'** or **'Pardon my frankness'** as a way of showing you understand that what you are going to say may sound rude. 恕我冒昧；恕我直言【SPOKEN, POLITENESS 口语，礼貌】❑ *That, if you'll pardon my saying so, is neither here nor there.* 恕我直言，那根本就不重要。6 CONVENTION Some people say things like **'If you'll pardon the expression'** or **'Pardon my French'** just before or after saying something which they think might offend people. 请原谅我这么说；说句粗话您别介意【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *It's enough to make you wet yourself, if you'll pardon the expression.* 这足以叫你尿裤子了，请原谅我这么说。7 VERB [usu passive] If someone who has been found guilty of a crime is **pardoned**, they are officially allowed to go free and are not punished. 赦免 ❑ [be v-ed] *Hundreds of political prisoners were pardoned and released.* 数百名政治犯被赦免释放。•N-COUNT **Pardon** is also a noun. ❑ *He was granted a presidential pardon.* 他得到了总统赦免。

Word Link 词根词缀 *don ≈ giving* 给予：*donate, donor, pardon*

par|don|able /'pɑ:dənəbᵊl/ ADJ You describe someone's action or attitude as **pardonable** if you think it is wrong but you understand why they did that action or have that attitude. 可原谅的；可宽恕的 ❑ *'I have', he remarked with pardonable pride, 'done what I set out to do.'* "我已经，"他以情有可原的骄傲语气说，"完成了我要做的。"

pare /peə'/ (**pares, paring, pared**) 1 VERB When you **pare** something, or **pare** part of it **off** or **away**, you cut off its skin or its outer layer. 削去...的皮；削去；剥去 ❑ [v n +from] *Pare the brown skin from the meat with a very sharp knife.* 用一把非常锋利的刀将褐色的皮从肉上剥去。❑ [v n with adv] *He took out a slab of cheese, pared off a slice and ate it hastily.* 他拿出一大块奶酪，切下一片，匆忙吃了。❑ [v-ed] *...thinly pared lemon rind.* 削得很薄的柠檬皮 2 → see also **paring** 3 VERB If you **pare** something **down** or **back**, or if you **pare** it, you reduce it. 削减；减少 ❑ [be v-ed adv] *The number of Ministries has been pared down by a third.* 部委数量已经减少了 1/3。❑ [v n with adv] *The luxury tax won't really do much to pare down the budget deficit.* 奢侈品税其实对削减预算赤字并不会有多少帮助。❑ [v n] *Local authorities must pare their budgets.* 地方当局必须削减预算。

'pared-down ADJ If you describe something as **pared-down**, you mean that it has no unnecessary features, and has been reduced to a very simple form. 压缩的；简化的 ❑ *Her style is pared-down and simple.* 她的风格简约而质朴。

par|ent ↔ /'peərənt/ (**parents**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **parents** are your mother and father. 父母；家长 ❑ *Children need their parents.* 孩子们需要父母。❑ *When you become a parent the things you once cared about seem to have less value.* 一旦你为人父母，你曾经在意的那些东西就显得不那么重要了。2 → see also **foster parent, one-parent family, single parent** 3 ADJ [ADJ n] An organization's **parent** organization is the organization that created it and usually still controls it. 总部的；母公司的；总公司的 ❑ *Each unit including the parent company has its own, local management.* 包括母公司在内，每个单位都有自己的地方管理层。

→ see **child**

par|ent|age /'peərəntɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *of* adj n] Your **parentage** is the identity and origins of your parents. For example, if you are of Greek **parentage**, your parents are Greek. 出身；家世 ❑ *She's a Londoner of mixed parentage (English and Jamaican).* 她是个混血(英国和牙买加)伦敦人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *age ≈ state of* ...状态，*related to* 有关...：*courage, marriage, parentage*

pa|ren|tal /pə'rentᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Parental** is used to describe something that relates to parents in general, or to one or both of the parents of a particular child. 父母的；家长的 ❑ *Medical treatment was sometimes given to children without parental consent.* 有时未征得家长同意就对孩子进行了治疗。

pa|ren|tal 'leave N-UNCOUNT **Parental leave** is time away from work, usually without pay, that parents are allowed in order to look after their children. 亲子假(通常为无薪假期)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Parents are entitled to 13 weeks' parental leave.* 父母可以休 13 周亲

P

Word Web 话题词汇 park 公园

Hyde Park is one of London's Royal Parks. The 350-acre **park** is located in central London. Many visitors use the park for **recreation**. The Sports Field area of the park is used for informal **pitch**-based sports such as **football**, touch **rugby**, **cricket**, **softball**, **rounders**, and **frisbee**. **Walkers**, **joggers**, and **runners** use the park's many **paths**. There are still other **roads** for use by people **cycling**, **rollerblading**, and **skateboarding**. Children enjoy the **playgrounds** and the paddling pool. The park has been the site of many important events over the centuries. A **fireworks** show was held at the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1814 and the Great Exhibition was held in 1851. More recently large outdoor **concerts** have been held in the park. In 2005 thousands of people attended the Live 8 concert in Hyde Park.

海德公园是伦敦的皇家公园之一。这座占地 350 英亩的公园坐落在伦敦市中心。许多游客都爱到这里来消遣。公园的"运动场"区用来开展足球、轻触式橄榄球、板球、垒球、跑柱式棒球、飞盘等非正式场地运动。健步者、慢跑者和快跑者利用公园的许多步道。还有其他道路可供人们骑自行车、滑轮滑和玩滑板。儿童在游乐场和嬉水池里玩耍。数百年来，公园见证了许多重大事件。1814 年拿破仑战争结束时在这里举行了焰火表演；1851 年在这里举办了万国工业博览会。近年来许多大型户外音乐会在公园举办；2005 年，成千上万的观众参加了海德公园的"现场八方"慈善音乐会。

子假。

pa|ren|thesis /pə'renθəsɪs/ (**parentheses** /pə'renθəsi:z/) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Parentheses** are a pair of curved marks that you put around words or numbers to indicate that they are additional, separate, or less important. (This sentence is in parentheses.) 圆括号 ■ N-COUNT A **parenthesis** is a remark that is made in the middle of a piece of speech or writing, and which gives a little more information about the subject being discussed. 插入语 ■ PHRASE You say '**in parenthesis**' to indicate that you are about to add something before going back to the main topic. 插一句

par|en|the|ti|cal /ˌpærən'θetɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **parenthetical** remark or section is put into something written or spoken but is not essential to it. 作为插入语的 ❑ *Fox was making a long parenthetical remark about his travels on the border of the country.* 福克斯正在插入一大段题外话，讲他在该国边境游历的故事。•**par|en|the|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Well, parenthetically, I was trying to quit smoking at the time.* 嗯，插一句，我那时正在努力戒烟。❑ *And what, we may ask parenthetically, does it mean?* 我们想顺带问一句，这是什么意思？

par|ent|hood /'peərənthʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Parenthood** is the state of being a parent. 父母身份；家长身份 ❑ *She may feel unready for the responsibilities of parenthood.* 她可能觉得没有准备好承担为人父母的责任。

par|ent|ing /'peərəntɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Parenting** is the activity of bringing up and looking after your child. 育儿；养育子女；父母教养 ❑ *Parenting is not fully valued by society.* 养儿育女没有得到社会的充分重视。❑ *...parenting classes.* 育儿课程

ˌparent-'teacher as|so|cia|tion (**parent-teacher associations**) N-COUNT A **parent-teacher association** is the same as a **PTA**. 同 PTA

par ex|cel|lence /ˌpɑ:r 'eksələ:ns, AM 美 - eksə'lə:ns/ ADJ [n ADJ] You say that something is a particular kind of thing **par excellence** in order to emphasize that it is a very good example of that kind of thing. 出类拔萃的；卓越的；绝佳的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He has been a meticulous manager, a manager par excellence.* 他是个十分细心的经理，出类拔萃的经理。•ADV [ADV after v] **Par excellence** is also an adverb. ❑ *Bresson is par excellence the Catholic film-maker.* 布雷森是个非常出色的天主教电影制作人。

pa|ri|ah /pə'raɪə/ (**pariahs**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **pariah**, you mean that other people dislike them so much that they refuse to associate with them. 贱民；社会弃儿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His landlady had treated him like a dangerous criminal, a pariah.* 房东太太对待他就像对待危险的罪犯、社会弃儿一样。

par|ing /'peərɪŋ/ (**parings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Parings** are thin pieces that have been cut off things such as a fingernails, fruit, or vegetables. 削下的皮；（指甲、水果、蔬菜等的）削去物 ❑ *...nail parings.* 剪掉的指甲 ❑ *...vegetable parings.* 削掉的蔬菜皮

par|ish /'pærɪʃ/ (**parishes**) ■ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **parish** is a village or part of a town which has its own church and priest. （有独立教堂和牧师的）教区，堂区 ❑ *...the parish of St Mark's, Lakenham.* 莱克纳姆圣马可教区 ❑ *...a 13th-century parish church.* 13 世纪的堂区教堂 ■ N-COUNT [usu N n] A **parish** is a small country area in England which has its own elected council. （英格兰乡村的）行政堂区 ❑ *...elected representatives, such as County and Parish Councillors.* 郡议员、行政堂区议员等由选举产生的代表

pa|rish|ion|er /pə'rɪʃənəʳ/ (**parishioners**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A priest's **parishioners** are the people who live in his or her parish, especially the ones who go to his or her church. 教区居民；堂区信徒

Pa|ris|ian /pə'rɪziən/ (**Parisians**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Parisian** means belonging or relating to Paris. 巴黎的 ❑ *...Parisian fashion.* 巴黎时尚 ■ N-COUNT A **Parisian** is a person who comes from Paris. 巴黎人

par|ity /'pærɪti/ ■ N-UNCOUNT If there is **parity** between two things, they are equal. 平等；同等；相等【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Women have yet to achieve wage or occupational parity in many fields.* 女性在很多领域还没能争取到薪金、职位方面的平等。■ N-VAR If there is **parity** between the units of currency of two countries, the exchange rate is such that the units are equal to each other. （两国货币汇率之间的）平价【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+with] *The government was ready to let the pound sink to parity with the dollar if necessary.* 政府准备在必要的时候将英镑降到与美元平价。

park ↔ /pɑ:ʳk/ (**parks, parking, parked**) ■ N-COUNT A **park** is a public area of land with grass and trees, usually in a town, where people go in order to relax and enjoy themselves. 公园 ❑ *...Regent's Park.* 摄政公园 ❑ *They stopped and sat on a park bench.* 他们停下来，坐在公园长椅上。■ VERB When you **park** a vehicle or **park** somewhere, you drive the vehicle into a position where it can stay for a period of time, and leave it there. 停放（车辆）；泊（车）❑ [v] *Greenfield turned into the next side street and parked.* 格林菲尔德拐进下一个小巷，停好车。❑ [v n] *He found a place to park the car.* 他找到了一个停车位。❑ [v prep/adv] *Ben parked across the street.* 本把车停在街对面。❑ [v-ed] *...rows of parked cars.* 一排排停放的汽车 ■ → see also **double-park** ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a place where a particular activity is carried out as a **park**. （作为特定活动场地的）…园，…区 ❑ *...a science and technology park.* 科技园 ❑ *...a business park.* 商务区 ■ N-VAR A private area of grass and trees around a large country house is referred to as a **park**. 庄园；庭院；园林【BRIT 英】❑ *...a 19th-century manor house in six acres of park and woodland.* 位于 6 英亩园林和林地中的 19 世纪庄园宅第 ■ → see also **amusement park, ballpark, car park, national park, parked, safari park, theme park**

→ see Word Web: **park**

par|ka /'pɑ:ʳkə/ (**parkas**) N-COUNT A **parka** is a jacket or coat which has a thick lining and a hood with fur round the edge. 风雪大衣；派克大衣

parked /pɑ:ʳkt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **parked** somewhere, you have parked your car there. 停好车的 ❑ *My sister was parked down the road.* 我妹妹把车停在马路那头。❑ *We're parked out front.* 我们把车停在屋前。

park|ing /'pɑ:ʳkɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Parking** is the action of moving a vehicle into a place in a car park or by the side of the road where it can be left. 停车；泊车 ❑ *In many towns parking is allowed only on one side of the street.* 很多小镇只允许将车停在街道的一侧。❑ *I knew I'd never find a parking space in the Square.* 我知道在广场上肯定找不到停车位。■ N-UNCOUNT **Parking** is space for parking a vehicle in. 停车位 ❑ *Cars allowed, but parking is limited.* 车辆准许进入，但是车位有限。

'park|ing gar|age (**parking garages**) N-COUNT A **parking garage** is a building where people can leave their cars. 停车库；停车场【AM 美】❑ *...a multi-level parking garage.* 多层停车库

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **car park, multi-storey car park**

'park|ing light (**parking lights**) N-COUNT The **parking lights** on a vehicle are the small lights at the front that help other drivers to notice the vehicle and to judge its width. 停车灯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sidelights**

'park|ing lot (**parking lots**) N-COUNT A **parking lot** is an area of ground where people can leave their cars. 停车场【AM 美】❑ *A block up the street I found a parking lot.* 沿街往北过了一个街区，我找到了一个停车场。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **car park**

'park|ing me|ter (**parking meters**) N-COUNT A **parking meter** is a device which you have to put money into when you park in a parking space. 咪表；停车收费器

'park|ing tick|et (**parking tickets**) N-COUNT A **parking ticket** is a piece of paper with instructions to pay a fine, and is put on your car when you have parked it somewhere illegally. 违法停车罚款通知单

'park-keeper (**park-keepers**) also **park keeper** N-COUNT A **park-keeper** is a person whose job is to look after a park. 公园管理员；守园人【mainly BRIT 主英】

park|land /'pɑːrklænd/ N-UNCOUNT **Parkland** is land with grass and trees on it. 绿地 ❑ *Its beautiful gardens and parkland are also open to the public.* 它漂亮的花园和绿地也向公众开放。

par|kour /pɑːr'kʊər/ N-UNCOUNT **Parkour** is the activity of running through areas in a town, using skilful movements to jump over walls and other objects. 跑酷（运动）❑ *He runs a parkour club for local kids.* 他为当地的孩子们开了一家跑酷俱乐部。

park|way /'pɑːrkweɪ/ (**parkways**) N-COUNT A **parkway** is a wide road with trees and grass on both sides. 花园路；林阴大道【mainly AM 主美】

par|lance /'pɑːrləns/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] You use **parlance** when indicating that the expression you are using is normally used by a particular group of people. 说法；用语；术语【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The phrase is common diplomatic parlance for spying.* 这种说法是指代间谍行为的常用外交辞令。

par|ley /'pɑːrli/ (**parleys, parleying, parleyed**) ■ N-VAR A **parley** is a discussion between two opposing people or groups in which both sides try to come to an agreement. （对立双方的）和谈，会谈，谈判【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】■ VERB When two opposing people or groups **parley**, they meet to discuss something in order to come to an agreement. （对立双方）和谈，会谈，谈判【HUMOROUS OR INFORMAL 幽默或非正式】❑ [v] *...a place where we meet and parley.* 我们见面协商的地方 ❑ [v +*with*] *I don't think you've ever tried parleying with Gleed, have you?* 我想你没有尝试过和格利德讲和，是吧？

par|lia|ment ◆◇ /'pɑːrləmənt/ (**parliaments**) also **Parliament** ■ N-COUNT; N-PROPER The **parliament** of some countries, for example Britain, is the group of people who make or change its laws, and decide what policies the country should follow. 议会；国会 ❑ *Parliament today approved the policy, but it has not yet become law.* 议会于今天批准了这项政策，但它尚未成为法律。■ → see also **Houses of Parliament, Member of Parliament** ■ N-COUNT A particular **parliament** is a particular period of time in which a parliament is doing its work, between two elections or between two periods of holiday. 一届议会（会期）❑ *The legislation is expected to be passed in the next parliament.* 这项法案预计将在下一届议会中通过。

par|lia|men|tar|ian /ˌpɑːrləmen'teərɪən/ (**parliamentarians**) ■ N-COUNT **Parliamentarians** are Members of a Parliament; used especially to refer to a group of Members of Parliament who are dealing with a particular task. 议员；（尤指）专门委员会议员 ❑ *He's been meeting with British parliamentarians and government officials.* 他一直在与英国议员和政府官员会晤。■ N-COUNT A **parliamentarian** is a Member of Parliament who is an expert on the rules and procedures of Parliament and takes an active part in debates. （精通议会议事规则和程序并积极参与辩论的）资深议员 ❑ *He is a veteran parliamentarian whose views enjoy widespread respect.* 他是个资深议员，其观点受到广泛尊重。

par|lia|men|ta|ry ◆◇◇ /ˌpɑːrlə'mentəri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Parliamentary** is used to describe things that are connected with a parliament or with Members of Parliament. 议会的；国会的；议员的 ❑ *He used his influence to make sure she was not selected as a parliamentary candidate.* 他利用自己的影响力阻挠她当选议员候选人。

par|lour /'pɑːrlər/ (**parlours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **parlor**

N-COUNT [n N] **Parlour** is used in the names of some types of shops which provide a service, rather than selling things. 馆，厅，房，院（用于提供服务而不销售货物的店铺的名称中）❑ *...a funeral parlour.* 殡仪馆 ❑ *...a notorious massage parlour.* 声名狼藉的按摩院

'par|lour game (**parlour games**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **parlor game**

N-COUNT A **parlour game** is a game that is played indoors by families or at parties, for example a guessing game. 室内游戏（如猜谜或填字游戏）

par|lour|maid /'pɑːrləmeɪd/ (**parlourmaids**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **parlormaid**

N-COUNT In former times, a **parlourmaid** was a female servant in a private house whose job involved serving people at table. （旧时受雇伺候他人用餐等的）客厅女侍

par|lous /'pɑːrləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is in a **parlous** state, it is in a bad or dangerous condition. 恶劣的；危险的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the parlous state of our economy.* 我们经济的严峻形势

Par|me|san /'pɑːrmɪzæn/ also **parmesan** N-UNCOUNT **Parmesan** or **Parmesan cheese** is a hard cheese with a strong flavour which is often used in Italian cooking. 帕尔马干酪（意大利烹调中常用的浓味硬干酪）

pa|ro|chial /pə'roʊkiəl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **parochial**, you are critical of them because you think they are too concerned with their own affairs and should be thinking about more important things. （人）思想狭隘的，本位主义的，只考虑自身的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

pa|ro|chi|al|ism /pə'roʊkiəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Parochialism** is the quality of being parochial in your attitude. 眼界狭小；本位主义；狭隘【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We have been guilty of parochialism, of resistance to change.* 我们犯了本位主义的错误，抵制变革。

par|o|dy /'pærədi/ (**parodies, parodying, parodied**) ■ N-VAR A **parody** is a humorous piece of writing, drama, or music which imitates the style of a well-known person or represents a familiar situation in an exaggerated way. 仿作；戏仿作品 ❑ [+*of*] *'The Scarlet Capsule' was a parody of the popular 1959 TV series 'The Quatermass Experiment'.* 《红胶囊》戏仿了 1959 年大受欢迎的电视连续剧《夸特马斯实验》。■ VERB When someone **parodies** a particular work, thing, or person, they imitate it in an amusing or exaggerated way. 戏仿；滑稽（或夸张）地模仿 ❑ [v n] *...a sketch parodying the views of Jean-Marie Le Pen.* 夸张模仿让－马里·勒庞观点的短剧 ■ N-COUNT When you say that something is a **parody of** a particular thing, you are criticizing it because you think it is a very poor example or bad imitation of that thing. 差劲的例子；拙劣模仿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *The first trial was a parody of justice.* 第一次审判是对正义的愚弄。

pa|role /pə'roʊl/ (**paroles, paroling, paroled**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If a prisoner is given **parole**, he or she is released before the official end of their prison sentence and has to promise to behave well. 假释 ❑ *Although sentenced to life, he will become eligible for parole after serving 10 years.* 虽然被判终身监禁，但是他在服刑 10 年后可以申请假释。•PHRASE If a prisoner is **on parole**, he or she is released before the official end of their prison sentence and will not be sent back to prison if their behaviour is good. 处于假释期 ❑ *If released, he will continue to be on parole for eight more years.* 如果获释，他还有 8 年假释期。■ VERB [usu passive] If a prisoner is

P

paroled, he or she is given parole. 假释(囚犯) ❑ [be V-ed] *He faces at most 12 years in prison and could be paroled after eight years.* 他面临最高 12 年监禁，8 年后可以获得假释。

par|ox|ysm /'pærəksɪzəm/ (**paroxysms**) ❶ N-COUNT A **paroxysm of** emotion is a sudden, very strong occurrence of it. (情绪的)突然爆发 ❑ [+of] *He exploded in a paroxysm of rage.* 他突然勃然大怒。❷ N-COUNT A **paroxysm** is a series of sudden, violent, uncontrollable movements that your body makes because you are coughing, laughing, or in great pain. (咳嗽、大笑或剧痛引起的)身体震颤；阵发 ❑ [+of] *He broke into a paroxysm of coughing.* 他突然猛咳了一阵。

par|quet /'pɑːkeɪ, AM 美 pɑːr'keɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Parquet** is a floor covering made of small rectangular blocks of wood fitted together in a pattern. 拼花地板；镶木地板；实木复合地板 ❑ *...the polished parquet floors.* 上光的拼花地板

par|ra|keet → see **parakeet**

par|rot /'pærət/ (**parrots, parroting, parroted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **parrot** is a tropical bird with a curved beak and brightly-coloured or grey feathers. Parrots can be kept as pets. Some parrots are able to copy what people say. 鹦鹉 ❷ VERB If you disapprove of the fact that someone is just repeating what someone else has said, often without really understanding it, you can say that they **are parroting** it. 机械地模仿；鹦鹉学舌般地重复【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *Generations of students have learnt to parrot the standard explanations.* 一代又一代学生学会了机械地重复这些标准解释。

'parrot-fashion also **parrot fashion** ADV [ADV after v] If you learn or repeat something **parrot-fashion**, you do it accurately but without really understanding what it means. 鹦鹉学舌般地；亦步亦趋地【BRIT 英】❑ *Pupils often had to stand to attention and repeat lessons parrot fashion.* 学生常常得立正站好，机械地重复课文。

par|ry /'pæri/ (**parries, parrying, parried**) ❶ VERB If you **parry** a question or argument, you cleverly avoid answering it or dealing with it. (巧妙地)回避，避开 ❑ [V n] *In an awkward press conference, Mr King parried questions on the allegations.* 在一场尴尬的新闻发布会上，金先生回避了有关指控的问题。❷ VERB If you **parry** a blow from someone who is attacking you, you push aside their arm or weapon so that you are not hurt. 挡开；架开 ❑ [V n] *I did not want to wound him, but to restrict myself to defence, to parry his attacks.* 我不想伤害他，只是想自我防卫，挡开他的攻击。❑ [V] *I parried, and that's when my sword broke.* 我挡了一下，把我的剑挡断了。

parse /pɑːrz/ (**parses, parsing, parsed**) VERB In grammar, if you **parse** a sentence, you examine each word and clause in order to work out what grammatical type each one is. 对(句子)作语法分析【TECHNICAL 术语】

par|si|mo|ni|ous /ˌpɑːsɪ'məʊnɪəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **parsimonious** is very unwilling to spend money. 小气的；吝啬的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

par|si|mo|ny /'pɑːsɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊnɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Parsimony** is extreme unwillingness to spend money. 小气；吝啬【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Due to official parsimony only the one machine was built.* 由于官方过于吝啬，仅制造了那一台机器。

pars|ley /'pɑːsli, AM 美 -zli/ N-UNCOUNT **Parsley** is a small plant with flat or curly leaves that are used for flavouring or decorating savoury food. 欧芹 ❑ *...parsley sauce.* 欧芹酱

pars|nip /'pɑːsnɪp/ (**parsnips**) N-COUNT A **parsnip** is a long cream-coloured root vegetable. 欧防风

par|son /'pɑːs°n/ (**parsons**) N-COUNT A **parson** is a priest in the Church of England with responsibility for a small local area. **Parson** can also be used to refer to any clergyman in some other churches. (英国国教会的)堂区主持牧师；(其他教会的)圣职人员【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

par|son|age /'pɑːsənɪdʒ/ (**parsonages**) N-COUNT A **parsonage** is the house where a parson lives. 堂区牧师寓所【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

part
① NOUN USES, QUANTIFIER USES, AND PHRASES 名词用法、量词用法及短语
② VERB USES 动词用法

① **part** ◆◆◆ /pɑːt/ (**parts**) → Please look at category ❶ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 18 项。❶ N-COUNT A **part of** something is one of the pieces, sections, or elements that it consists of. 部分；片段 ❑ [+of] *I like that part of Cape Town.* 我喜欢开普敦的那片地方。❑ [+of] *Respect is a very important part of any relationship.* 尊重在任何关系中都是非常重要的部分。❷ N-COUNT A **part** for a machine or vehicle is one of the smaller pieces that is used to make it. 零件；部件；配件 ❑ [+for] *...spare parts for military equipment.* 军事装备的备件 ❸ QUANT **Part of** something is some of it. 一些；部分 ❑ [+of] *It was a very severe accident and he lost part of his foot.* 那是一场非常严重的事故，他一只脚少了一截。❑ [+of] *Mum and he were able to walk part of the way together.* 妈妈和他能够一起走一段路。❹ ADV [ADV n, ADV adj] If you say that something is **part** one thing, **part** another, you mean that it is to some extent the first thing and to some extent the second thing. 部分…部分…；半…半…；既…又… ❑ *The television producer today has to be part news person, part educator.* 今天的电视制片人必须既是新闻人，又是教育者。❺ N-COUNT You can use **part** when you are talking about the proportions of substances in a mixture. For example, if you are told to use five **parts** water to one **part** paint, the mixture should contain five times as much water as paint. 份；等份 ❑ *Use turpentine and linseed oil, three parts to two.* 用松节油和亚麻子油，比例为 3:2。❻ N-COUNT A **part** in a play or film is one of the roles in it which an actor or actress can perform. 角色 ❑ [+in] *Alf Sjoberg offered her a large part in the play he was directing.* 阿尔夫·肖博格让她在其导演的戏中扮演重要角色。❑ *He was just right for the part.* 他是那个角色的不二人选。❼ N-SING Your **part in** something that happens is your involvement in it. 作用；份儿；参与 ❑ [+in] *If only he could conceal his part in the accident.* 要是他能够隐瞒住自己在这场事故中的责任就好了。❽ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] If something or someone is **part of** a group or organization, they belong to it or are included in it. 组成部分；成员 ❑ [+of] *I was a part of the team and wanted to remain a part of the team.* 我是队伍的一员，希望留在这个队伍中。❾ N-COUNT The **part** in someone's hair is the line running from the front to the back of their head where their hair lies in different directions. (头发的)分缝【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **parting**

❿ → see also **private parts** ⓫ PHRASE If something or someone **plays** a large or important **part in** an event or situation, they are very involved in it and have an important effect on what happens. 在…中起…作用 ❑ [+in] *These days work plays an important part in a single woman's life.* 现在，工作在单身女性的生活中起着重要作用。⓬ PHRASE If you **take part in** an activity, you do it together with other people. 参加；参与 ❑ [+in] *Thousands of students have taken part in demonstrations.* 数千学生参加了示威。⓭ PHRASE When you are describing people's thoughts or actions, you can say **for** her **part** or **for** my **part**, for example, to introduce what a particular person thinks or does. 在(某人)看来；就(某人)而言【FORMAL 正式】❑ *For my part, I feel elated and close to tears.* 就我而言，我感到非常高兴，都快落泪了。⓮ PHRASE If you talk about a feeling or action **on** someone's **part**, you are referring to something that they feel or do. 由(某人)作出的 ❑ *There is no need for any further instructions on my part.* 我没有必要再作进一步的指导。⓯ PHRASE **For the most part** means mostly or usually. 大部分；多半；通常 ❑ *Professors, for the most part, are firmly committed to teaching, not research.* 大多数教授都坚定地投身于教学，而不是研究。⓰ PHRASE You use **in part** to indicate that something exists or happens to some extent but not completely. 在某种程度上；部分地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The levels of blood glucose depend in part on what you eat and when you eat.* 血糖水平在某种程度上取决于饮食内容、饮食时间。⓱ PHRASE If you say that something happened for **the best part** or **the better part of** a period of time, you mean that it happened for most of that time. 绝大部分；多数 ❑ *He had been in Israel for the best part of twenty-four hours.* 他在以色列停留了将近 24 个小时。⓲ **part and parcel** → see **parcel**

Word Link 词根词缀 *par ≈ equal* 等：*compare, disparate, part*

②**part** ♦◇◇ /pɑːrt/ (**parts, parting, parted**) → Please look at category 6 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 6 项。1 VERB If things that are next to each other **part** or if you **part** them, they move in opposite directions, so that there is a space between them. 分；分开 ❑ [V] *Her lips parted as if she were about to take a deep breath.* 她张开嘴，好像要深呼吸。❑ [V n] *He crossed to the window of the sitting-room and parted the curtains.* 他走到客厅窗户边，向左右拉开了窗帘。2 VERB If you **part** your hair in the middle or at one side, you make it lie in two different directions so that there is a straight line running from the front of your head to the back. 给（头发）分缝 ❑ [V n] *Picking up a brush, Joanna parted her hair.* 乔安娜拿起一把发刷，给头发分缝。❑ [V-ed] *His hair was slicked back and neatly parted.* 他梳着锃亮的大背头，缝分得很整齐。3 VERB When two people **part**, or if one person **parts from** another, they leave each other. 分手；告别；别离【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *He gave me the envelope and we parted.* 他给了我那个信封，我们就告别了。❑ [V +from] *He has confirmed he is parting from his Swedish-born wife Eva.* 他承认要与他的瑞典妻子伊娃分手。4 VERB If you **are parted from** someone you love, you are prevented from being with them. 分开；拆散 ❑ [be V-ed] *I don't believe Lotte and I will ever be parted.* 我相信洛特和我永远都不会分开。❑ [be V-ed +from] *A stay in hospital may be the first time a child is ever parted from its parents.* 住院可能是孩子第一次与父母分开。[Also V n from n] 5 → see also **parting** 6 to **part company** → see **company**

▶**part with** PHRASAL VERB If you **part with** something that is valuable or that you would prefer to keep, you give it or sell it to someone else. 放弃，交出，卖掉（贵重物品或难舍之物）❑ [V P n] *Buyers might require further assurances before parting with their cash.* 买方在付现之前可能要求提供进一步的担保。

Thesaurus 同类词 *part* Also look up:

N. component, fraction, half, ingredient, piece, portion, section; (*ant.*) entirety, whole ①1 role, share ①7
V. break up, separate, split, tear ②3

part- /pɑːrt-/ PREFIX **Part-** combines with adjectives, nouns, and verbs to mean partly but not completely.（与形容词、名词和动词连用）表示“部分”、“非全部”【BRIT 英】❑ *...part-baked breads and rolls.* 部分烘烤的面包和小圆面包 ❑ *Some associations provide homes to buy or part-buy.* 一些协会提供可以整套购买或部分购买的房子。

par|take /pɑːrˈteɪk/ (**partakes, partaking, partook, partaken**) 1 VERB If you **partake of** food or drink, you eat or drink some of it. 吃；喝；享用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +of] *They were happy to partake of our feast, but not to share our company.* 他们喜欢享用我们的大餐，却不喜欢和我们呆在一起。2 VERB If you **partake in** an activity, you take part in it. 参加；参与【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +in] *You will probably be asked about whether you partake in very vigorous sports.* 你可能会被问到是否参加非常剧烈的体育运动。

ˌpart exˈchange also **part-exchange** N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If you give an old item **in part exchange** for something you are buying, the seller accepts the old item as part of the payment, so you do not have to give them as much money. 以旧换新【BRIT 英】❑ *Electrical retailers will often take away old appliances if you buy a new one, sometimes in part-exchange.* 买新电器时，电器零售商往往会拿走旧电器，有时会以旧换新抵些价钱。

par|tial /ˈpɑːrʃəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **partial** to refer to something that is not complete or whole. 部分的；不完全的 ❑ *...a partial ban on the use of cars in the city.* 市内部分地段轿车禁行令 ❑ *...partial blindness.* 部分失明 2 ADJ If you are **partial to** something, you like it. 喜欢的；偏爱的 ❑ [+to] *He's partial to sporty women with blue eyes.* 他喜欢爱运动的蓝眼睛女子。•**par|tial|ity** /ˌpɑːrʃiˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *He has a great partiality for chocolate biscuits.* 他非常喜欢吃巧克力饼干。3 ADJ [V-link ADJ] Someone who is **partial** supports a particular person or thing, for example in a competition or dispute, instead of being completely fair. 偏袒的；偏心的 ❑ *I might be accused of being partial.* 可能会有人骂我偏心。•**par|tial|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She is criticized by some others for her one-sidedness and partiality.* 还有一些人批评她片面、偏心。

par|tial|ly /ˈpɑːrʃəli/ ADV If something happens or exists **partially**, it happens or exists to some extent, but not completely. 部分地；在某种程度上 ❑ *Lisa is deaf in one ear and partially blind.* 莉萨一只耳朵失聪，而且部分失明。

par|tici|pant /pɑːrˈtɪsɪpənt/ (**participants**) N-COUNT The **participants** in an activity are the people who take part in it. 参与者；参加者 ❑ *40 of the course participants are offered employment with the company.* 上这门课的人中有 40 个被该公司聘用。

par|tici|pate ♦◇◇ /pɑːrˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ (**participates, participating, participated**) VERB If you **participate in** an activity, you take part in it. 参与；参加 ❑ [V +in] *They expected him to participate in the ceremony.* 他们希望他参加典礼。❑ [V-ing] *...special contracts at lower rates for participating corporations.* 为各参与企业提供的低费率特殊合同 •**par|tici|pa|tion** /pɑːrˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *...participation in religious activities.* 参与宗教活动

Thesaurus 同类词 *participate* Also look up:

V. compete, co-operate, join in, partake, perform, share; (*ant.*) observe

par|tici|pa|tive /pɑːrˈtɪsɪpətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Participative** management or decision-making involves the participation of all the people engaged in an activity or affected by certain decisions.（管理或决策）参与式的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a participative management style.* 参与式管理风格

par|tici|pa|tory /pɑːrˌtɪsɪˈpeɪtəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **participatory** system, activity, or role involves a particular person or group of people taking part in it.（体制、活动、角色）参与式的 ❑ *Fishing is said to be the most popular participatory sport in the U.K.* 钓鱼据说是英国最受欢迎的参与式运动。

par|ti|cipi|al /ˌpɑːrtɪˈsɪpiəl/ ADJ In grammar, **participial** means relating to a participle.（语法中）分词的

par|ti|ci|ple /ˈpɑːrtɪsɪpəl/ (**participles**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **participle** is a form of a verb that can be used in compound tenses of the verb. There are two participles in English: the past participle, which usually ends in '-ed', and the present participle, which ends in '-ing'.（语法中的）分词

par|ti|cle /ˈpɑːrtɪkəl/ (**particles**) 1 N-COUNT A **particle of** something is a very small piece or amount of it. 微粒；极小量 ❑ [+of] *There is a particle of truth in his statement.* 他的陈述中有一点点实话。❑ *...food particles.* 食物颗粒 2 N-COUNT In physics, a **particle** is a piece of matter smaller than an atom, for example an electron or a proton. 粒子【TECHNICAL 术语】3 N-COUNT In grammar, a **particle** is a preposition such as 'into' or an adverb such as 'out' which can combine with a verb to form a phrasal verb.（语法中的）小品词

→ see **lightning**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cle = small* 小：*article, cubicle, particle*

ˈpar|ti|cle acˌcel|era|tor (**particle accelerators**) N-COUNT A **particle accelerator** is a machine used for research in nuclear physics which can make particles that are smaller than atoms move very fast. 粒子加速器

ˈpar|ti|cle phys|ics N-UNCOUNT **Particle physics** is the study of the qualities of atoms and molecules and the way they behave and react. 粒子物理（学）

par|ticu|lar ♦◇◇ /pəˈrtɪkjʊlər/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **particular** to emphasize that you are talking about one thing or one kind of thing rather than other similar ones. 特定的；特指的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I remembered a particular story about a postman who was a murderer.* 我记得有个故事，讲的是一个邮递员杀人的事情。❑ *I have to know exactly why it is I'm doing a particular job.* 我必须明确知道我为什么要做特定的一项工作。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If a person or thing has a **particular** quality or possession, it is distinct and belongs only to them. 特殊的；特别的；独特的 ❑ *I have a particular responsibility to ensure I make the right decision.* 我肩负特殊责任，必须确保自己作出的决定是正确的。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **particular** to emphasize that

something is greater or more intense than usual. 格外的；特别的；尤其的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Particular emphasis will be placed on oral language training.* 将会特别强调口语训练。 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **particular**, you mean that they choose things and do things very carefully, and are not easily satisfied. 挑剔的；讲究的 ❑ [+about] *Ted was very particular about the colors he used.* 特德在用色上非常讲究。 5 → see also **particulars** 6 PHRASE You use **in particular** to indicate that what you are saying applies especially to one thing or person. 尤其；特别 ❑ *The situation in Ethiopia in particular is worrying.* 埃塞俄比亚的局势尤其令人担忧。❑ *Why should he notice her car in particular?* 他为什么会特别注意到她的车？ 7 PHRASE You use **nothing in particular** or **nobody in particular** to mean nothing or nobody important or special. 没什么重要（或特别）的事物（或人） ❑ *Drew made some remarks to nobody in particular and said goodbye.* 德鲁说了一些不针对任何人的话就告辞了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *particular* Also look up:

ADJ. distinct, precise, specific; (*ant.*) general 1 2
choosy, demanding, finicky, fussy, picky; (*ant.*) easy-going, laid-back 4

par|ticu|lar|ity /pəˌtɪkjʊˈlærɪti/ (**particularities**) 1 N-VAR The **particularity of** something is its quality of being different from other things. The **particularities of** something are the features that make it different. 特殊性；独特性；特征【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *What is lacking is an insight into the particularity of our societal system.* 缺乏的正是对我们社会制度特殊性的洞察。❑ [+of] *Time inevitably glosses over the particularities of each situation.* 时间不可避免地掩盖了每种境况的特殊之处。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Particularity** is the giving or showing of details. 详述；具体展示【FORMAL 正式】

par|ticu|lar|ize /pəˈtɪkjʊləraɪz/ (**particularizes, particularizing, particularized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **particularise**

VERB If you **particularize** something that you have been talking about in a general way, you give details or specific examples of it. 详述；具体说明；举例说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Mr Johnson particularizes the general points he wants to make.* 约翰逊先生举例说明了他想要表达的主要观点。❑ [v-ed] *A farmer is entitled to a certain particularized tax treatment.* 农民能够受到某种具体的税收待遇。[Also v]

par|ticu|lar|ly ◆◆ /pəˈtɪkjʊlərli/ 1 ADV You use **particularly** to indicate that what you are saying applies especially to one thing or situation. 特别；尤其 ❑ *Keep your office space looking good, particularly your desk.* 保持办公环境整洁，尤其是你的办公桌。❑ *I often do absent-minded things, particularly when I'm worried.* 我常做些心不在焉的事，尤其是在我焦虑不安时。 2 ADV **Particularly** means more than usual or more than other things. 格外；异乎寻常地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Progress has been particularly disappointing.* 进展情况格外令人失望。❑ *I particularly liked the wooden chests and chairs.* 我格外喜欢木箱子和木椅子。

par|ticu|lars /pəˈtɪkjʊləz/ N-PLURAL The **particulars** of something or someone are facts or details about them which are written down and kept as a record. 细节；详情 ❑ *The nurses at the admission desk asked her for particulars.* 住院接待处的护士询问了她的详细情况。

par|ticu|late /pɑːˈtɪkjʊlət/ (**particulates**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Particulates** are very small particles of a substance, especially those that are produced when fuel is burned. （尤指燃料燃烧时产生的）颗粒，微粒【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the particulate pollution in our atmosphere.* 我们大气中的颗粒物污染

part|ing /ˈpɑːtɪŋ/ (**partings**) 1 N-VAR **Parting** is the act of leaving a particular person or place. A **parting** is an occasion when this happens. 离别；分手；分别 ❑ *It was a dreadfully emotional parting.* 那是一次非常动情的分别。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **parting** words or actions are the things that you say or do as you are leaving a place or person. 离别的；分手的 ❑ *Her parting words left him feeling empty and alone.* 她分手时说的话让他感觉空虚孤独。 3 N-COUNT The **parting** in someone's hair is the line running from the front to the back of their head where their hair lies in different directions. （头发的）分缝【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **part**

4 PHRASE When there is **a parting of the ways**, two or more people or groups of people stop working together or travelling together. 分道扬镳 ❑ *...a negotiated parting of the ways for the three Baltic republics.* 这三个波罗的海共和国协议分道扬镳

ˈpart|ing shot (**parting shots**) N-COUNT If someone makes a **parting shot**, they make an unpleasant or forceful remark at the end of a conversation, and then leave so that no-one has the chance to reply. 临走时说的尖刻话；最后的狠话 ❑ *He turned to face her for his parting shot. 'You're one cold-hearted woman, you know that!'* 他临走时转过身，冲她甩下一句"你是个冷漠无情的女人，你知道吗？"

par|ti|san /ˌpɑːtɪˈzæn, AM 美 ˈpɑːrtɪzən/ (**partisans**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **partisan** strongly supports a particular person or cause, often without thinking carefully about the matter. （对人或事业）盲目支持的，偏袒的，有倾向性的 ❑ *He is clearly too partisan to be a referee.* 他倾向性过于明显，当不了裁判。 2 N-COUNT **Partisans** are ordinary people, rather than soldiers, who join together to fight enemy soldiers who are occupying their country. 游击队员 ❑ *He was rescued by some Italian partisans.* 他被几名意大利游击队员所救。

par|ti|san|ship /ˌpɑːtɪˈzænʃɪp, AM 美 ˈpɑːrtɪzən-/ N-UNCOUNT **Partisanship** is support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. 盲目支持；偏袒 ❑ *His politics were based on loyal partisanship.* 他的政纲靠的是铁杆追随者的支持。

par|ti|tion /pɑːˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**partitions, partitioning, partitioned**) 1 N-COUNT A **partition** is a wall or screen that separates one part of a room or vehicle from another. 隔断；隔扇；隔墙；隔板 ❑ *...new offices divided only by glass partitions.* 只用玻璃隔板隔开的新办公室 2 VERB If you **partition** a room, you separate one part of it from another by means of a partition. （用隔板、隔扇等）隔开，分隔 ❑ [v n] *Bedrooms have again been created by partitioning a single larger room.* 将一间大屋打隔断后又隔出了几间卧室。❑ [v-ed] *He sat on the two-seater sofa in the partitioned office.* 他坐在用隔板隔开的办公室里的双人沙发上。 3 VERB If a country **is partitioned**, it is divided into two or more independent countries. 分割，分裂（国家） ❑ [be v-ed] *Korea was partitioned in 1945.* 1945 年，朝鲜陷入分裂。❑ [v n] *Britain was accused of trying to partition the country 'because of historic enmity'.* 英国被指"出于历史仇恨"企图分裂该国。❑ [v-ed] *The island has been partitioned since the mid-seventies.* 自从 70 年代中期以来，这个岛就分裂了。•N-UNCOUNT **Partition** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...fighting which followed the partition of India.* 印度分裂后随之而来的战乱

part|ly ◆◇ /ˈpɑːrtli/ ADV You use **partly** to indicate that something happens or exists to some extent, but not completely. 部分地；在某种程度上 ❑ *It's partly my fault.* 这在一定程度上是我的错。❑ *He let out a long sigh, mainly of relief, partly of sadness.* 他长叹一口气，主要是因为如释重负，也有一部分是因为伤心。❑ *I feel partly responsible for the problems we're in.* 我觉得应为我们遭遇的问题负部分责任。

part|ner ◆◆ /ˈpɑːrtnər/ (**partners, partnering, partnered**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **partner** is the person you are married to or are having a romantic or sexual relationship with. 配偶；（性）伴侣 ❑ *Wanting other friends doesn't mean you don't love your partner.* 想交其他朋友并不意味着你不爱你的伴侣。❑ *...his choice of marriage partner.* 他对婚姻伴侣的选择 2 N-COUNT Your **partner** is the person you are doing something with, for example dancing with or playing with in a game against two other people. 同伴；搭档 ❑ *My partner for the event was the marvellous American player.* 那项比赛里我的搭档是那位了不起的美国选手。❑ *...a partner in crime.* 共犯 3 N-COUNT The **partners** in a firm or business are the people who share the ownership of it. 合伙人【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+in] *He's a partner in a Chicago law firm.* 他是芝加哥一家律师事务所的合伙人。 4 N-COUNT The **partner** of a country or organization is another country or organization with which they work or do business. 盟友；伙伴 ❑ *Spain has been one of Cuba's major trading partners.* 西班牙一直

是古巴的主要贸易伙伴之一。 5 VERB If you **partner** someone, you are their partner in a game or in a dance. (比赛或舞蹈中)做…的伙伴(或搭档),与…配对 ❑ [v n] *He had partnered the famous Russian ballerina.* 他已经和那位著名的俄罗斯芭蕾舞女演员做了搭档。❑ [be v-ed +by/with] *He will be partnered by Ian Baker, the defending champion.* 他将和卫冕冠军伊恩·贝克搭档。❑ [v n +to] *He partnered Andre Agassi to victory.* 他和安德烈·阿加西搭档取得胜利。

part|ner|ship ◆◇ /'pɑːtnəʃɪp/ (**partnerships**) N-VAR **Partnership** or a **partnership** is a relationship in which two or more people, organizations, or countries work together as partners. 伙伴关系;合作关系 ❑ [+between] *...the partnership between Germany's banks and its businesses.* 德国的银行和企业之间的伙伴关系

part of speech (**parts of speech**) N-COUNT A **part of speech** is a particular grammatical class of word, for example noun, adjective, or verb. 词类;词性

par|took /pɑː'tʊk/ **Partook** is the past tense of **partake**.

par|tridge /'pɑːtrɪdʒ/ (**partridges**) N-COUNT A **partridge** is a wild bird with brown feathers, a round body, and a short tail. 山鹑;石鸡;鹧鸪 •N-UNCOUNT **Partridge** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 山鹑肉;石鸡肉;鹧鸪肉 ❑ *...a main course of partridge.* 一道山鹑肉主菜

part-time

The adverb is also spelled **part time**. 副词亦拼作 part time。

ADJ If someone is a **part-time** worker or has a **part-time** job, they work for only part of each day or week. 非全日制的;兼职的 ❑ *Many businesses are cutting back by employing lower-paid part-time workers.* 很多企业通过雇用薪金低廉的兼职工人来减少开支。❑ *I'm part-time. I work three days a week.* 我干兼职,每周工作3天。•ADV [ADV after v] **Part-time** is also an adverb. ❑ *I want to work part-time.* 我想干兼职。

part-timer (**part-timers**) N-COUNT A **part-timer** is a person who works part-time. 兼职者;零工 ❑ *Customer service departments are often staffed by part-timers.* 客户服务部的员工往往是兼职者。

part way also **part-way** ADV [ADV after v] **Part way** means part of the way or partly. 半途;部分地 ❑ *Local authorities will run out of money part way through the financial year.* 地方政府等不到财年结束就会把钱花得一干二净。❑ *She was on the hillside, part way up,* 她在半山腰上。❑ *It might go part way to repaying the debt.* 债可能会还掉一部分。

par|ty ◆◆◆ /'pɑːti/ (**parties, partying, partied**) 1 N-COUNT A **party** is a political organization whose members have similar aims and beliefs. Usually the organization tries to get its members elected to the government of a country. 政党;党派 ❑ *...a member of the Labour party.* 工党党员 ❑ *...India's ruling party.* 印度执政党 ❑ *...opposition parties.* 反对党 ❑ *...her resignation as party leader.* 她辞去党首职务 2 N-COUNT A **party** is a social event, often in someone's home, at which people enjoy themselves doing things such as eating, drinking, dancing, talking, or playing games. 聚会;派对 ❑ *The couple met at a party.* 那对情侣是在一个派对上认识的。❑ *We threw a huge birthday party.* 我们举办了盛大的生日聚会。❑ *Most teenagers like to go to parties.* 大多数青少年喜欢参加派对。 3 → see also **dinner party, garden party, hen party, stag party** 4 VERB If you **party**, you enjoy yourself doing things such as going out to parties, drinking, dancing, and talking to people. 尽情欢乐;纵情狂欢 ❑ [v] *They come to eat and drink, to swim, to party. Sometimes they never go to bed.* 他们来吃喝、游泳、狂欢,有时都不睡觉。 5 N-COUNT A **party of** people is a group of people who are doing something together, for example travelling together. (一起旅行或做其他事情的)群,队,组 ❑ *They became separated from their party.* 他们和大部队分开了。❑ [+of] *...a party of sightseers.* 一群观光客 6 → see also **search party, working party** 7 N-COUNT One of the people involved in a legal agreement or dispute can be referred to as a particular **party**. (法律协议或纠纷中的)一方【LEGAL 法律】❑ *It has to be proved that they are the guilty party.* 必须证明他们是过错方。 8 → see also **third party** 9 PHRASE Someone who **is a party to** or **is party to** an action or agreement is involved in it, and therefore partly responsible for it. 参与,参加(行动或协议) ❑ *Crook had resigned his post rather than be party to such treachery.* 克鲁克已经辞职了,不愿参与这种背信弃义的行为。

→ see **wedding**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *party* with:

V. **form a** party 组成政党,**join a** party 加入政党,**vote for a** party 为政党投票 1
attend/go to a party 参加聚会,**have/host/throw a** party 举办聚会,**invite *someone* to a** party 邀请某人参加聚会 2
N. party **officials** 政党官员,**opposition** party 反对党,party **platform** 政纲 1
birthday party 生日聚会,**victory** party 庆祝胜利的聚会,**wedding** party 结婚派对 2
ADJ. **governing** party 执政党,**political** party 政党 1
responsible party 责任方 7

party-goer /'pɑːti gəʊə'/ (**party-goers**) also **partygoer** N-COUNT A **party-goer** is someone who likes going to parties or someone who is at a particular party. 社交聚会常客;特定聚会的参加者 ❑ *At least half the partygoers were under 15.* 参加聚会的人中至少有一半不到15岁。

party line N-SING The **party line** on a particular issue is the official view taken by a political party, which its members are expected to support. 政党路线 ❑ *They ignored the official party line.* 他们忽略了政党的官方路线。

party piece (**party pieces**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **party piece** is something that they often do to entertain people, especially at parties, for example singing a particular song or saying a particular poem. (尤指在聚会上表演的)娱乐节目;聚会节目【INFORMAL 非正式】

party political ADJ [ADJ n] **Party political** matters relate to political parties. 政党的;党派政治的【BRIT 英】❑ *The debate is being conducted almost exclusively on party political lines.* 辩论几乎完全是围绕政党路线展开的。

party political broadcast (**party political broadcasts**) N-COUNT A **party political broadcast** is a short broadcast on radio or television made by a political party, especially before an election. It explains their views and often criticizes other political parties. (尤指选举前的)政党宣传节目,政党政治广播【BRIT 英】

party politics 1 N-UNCOUNT **Party politics** is political activity involving political parties. 政党政治;党派政治 ❑ *He thinks the Archbishop has identified himself too closely with party politics.* 他认为大主教与政党政治走得太近。 2 N-UNCOUNT If politicians are accused of playing **party politics**, they are being accused of saying or doing something in order to make their party seem good or another party seem bad, rather than for a better reason. 党派斗争【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Usually when Opposition MPs question Ministers they are just playing party politics.* 通常情况下,反对党议员质询大臣们时,只是在进行党派斗争。

party pooper /'pɑːti puːpə'/ (**party poopers**) N-COUNT You describe someone as a **party pooper** when you think that they spoil other people's fun and their enjoyment of something. 令人扫兴的人;煞风景的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,贬】❑ *I hate to be a party pooper, but I am really tired.* 我不想扫大家的兴,不过我真的累了。

party spirit N-UNCOUNT If you talk about someone being **in the party spirit**, you mean that they are in the mood to enjoy a party or to have fun. 派对兴味;玩乐的兴致 ❑ *Sparkling wine can also put you in the party spirit.* 汽酒还可以让你提起玩乐的兴致。

par|venu /'pɑːvənjuː, AM 美 -nuː/ (**parvenus**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **parvenu**, you think that although they have acquired wealth or high status they are not very cultured or well-educated. 暴发户【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式,贬】

pas de deux

pas de deux is both the singular and the plural form; both forms are pronounced /ˌpɑː də 'dɜː/ and the plural form can also be pronounced /ˌpɑː də 'dɜːz/. pas de deux 单复数同形,均读作 /ˌpɑː də 'dɜː/。复数形式亦可读作 /ˌpɑː də 'dɜːz/。

P

N-COUNT In ballet, a **pas de deux** is a dance sequence for two dancers. (芭蕾舞中的)双人舞

pash|mi|na /pæʃ'mi:nə/ (**pashminas**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Pashmina** is very fine, soft wool made from the hair of goats. 山羊绒 ❑ *... pashmina scarves.* 山羊绒围巾 ❷ N-COUNT A **pashmina** is a type of shawl made from pashmina. 山羊绒披肩

pass ◆◆◆ /pɑ:s, pæs/ (**passes, passing, passed**) ❶ VERB To **pass** someone or something means to go past them without stopping. 经过；通过 ❑ [v n] *As she passed the library door, the telephone began to ring.* 她经过图书室门口时，电话响了。❑ [v] *Jane stood aside to let her pass.* 简站到一边让她过去。❑ [v-ing] *I sat in the garden and watched the passing cars.* 我坐在花园里，看着过往车辆。❷ VERB When someone or something **passes** in a particular direction, they move in that direction. (朝特定方向)行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He passed through the doorway into Ward B.* 他穿过门道进入 B 病房。❑ [v prep/adv] *The car passed over the body twice, once backward and then forward.* 那辆车把那人轧了两次，先是倒着轧，再是往前开着轧。❸ VERB If something such as a road or pipe **passes** along a particular route, it goes along that route. (道路、管道等)延伸，伸展 ❑ [v prep/adv] *After going over the Col de Vars, the route passes through St-Paul-sur-Ubaye.* 这条道越过瓦尔山口之后，穿过于拜河畔圣保罗。❑ [v n] *The road passes a farmyard.* 那条路经过一个农家场院。❹ VERB If you **pass** something through, over, or round something else, you move or push it through, over, or round that thing. 使穿过；使通过；使越过 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *'I don't understand,' the Inspector mumbled, passing a hand through his hair.* "我不明白。"巡官一边嘟囔道，一边用手捋了一下头发。❺ VERB If you **pass** something **to** someone, you take it in your hand and give it to them. 递；传递 ❑ [v n +to] *Ken passed the books to Sergeant Parrott.* 肯把那些书递给帕罗特警官。❑ [v n n] *Pass me that bottle.* 把那个瓶子递给我。❻ VERB If something **passes** or **is passed from** one person **to** another, the second person then has it instead of the first. 转移；移交 ❑ [v +to] *His mother's small estate had passed to him after her death.* 他母亲死后留给他一小笔遗产。❑ [be v-ed +to] *These powers were eventually passed to municipalities.* 这些权力最终移交给了各市当局。❑ [be v-ed +from] *...a genetic trait, which can be passed from one generation to the next.* 能够从一代遗传给下一代的遗传性状 ❼ VERB If you **pass** information **to** someone, you give it to them because it concerns them. 告诉，告知，传递(信息) ❑ [v n +to] *Officials failed to pass vital information to their superiors.* 官员们没有将重要信息汇报给他们的上司。•PHRASAL VERB **Pass on** means the same as **pass**. pass on 同 pass ❑ [v n P] *I do not know what to do with the information if I cannot pass it on.* 如果我不能把这些信息传出去，我就不知道该如何是好了。❑ [v P n +to] *From time to time he passed on confidential information to him.* 他时不时告诉他一些机密信息。❑ [v P n] *He has written a note asking me to pass on his thanks.* 他写了张便条让我转达他的谢意。[Also v n P +to] ❽ VERB If you **pass** the ball **to** someone in your team in a game such as football, basketball, hockey, or rugby, you kick, hit, or throw it to them. 传(球) ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Your partner should then pass the ball back to you.* 然后你的搭档应该将球回传给你。❑ [v prep/adv] *Dodd passed back to Flowers.* 多德把球回传给弗劳尔斯。•N-COUNT **Pass** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *Hirst rolled a short pass to Merson.* 赫斯特短传地滚球给默森。❾ VERB When a period of time **passes**, it happens and finishes. (时间)消逝，过去 ❑ [v] *He couldn't imagine why he had let so much time pass without contacting her.* 他想不通自己为什么过了那么长时间还没有和她联系。❑ [v] *Several minutes passed before the girls were noticed.* 过了几分钟那些女孩才引起注意。❿ VERB If you **pass** a period of time in a particular way, you spend it in that way. 度过(时间) ❑ [v n v-ing/adv] *The children passed the time playing in the streets.* 那些孩子在街上玩耍打发时间。❑ [v n] *To pass the time they sang songs and played cards.* 他们靠唱歌、打牌来消磨时间。⓫ VERB If you **pass through** a stage of development or a period of time, you experience it. 经历；遭受 ❑ [v +through] *The country was passing through a grave crisis.* 那个国家正在经历一场严重危机。⓬ VERB If an amount **passes** a particular total or level, it becomes greater than that total or level. 超过；超越 ❑ [v n] *They became the first company in their field to pass the £2 billion turn-over mark.* 他们成为自己所在领域中首家营业额突破 20 亿英镑大关的公司。⓭ VERB If someone or something **passes** a test, they are considered to be of an acceptable standard. 通过(考试) ❑ [v n] *Kevin has just passed his driving test.* 凯文刚刚通过驾照考试。❑ [v] *I didn't pass.* 我没过。⓮ N-COUNT A **pass** in an examination, test, or course is a successful result in it. (考试等的)通过，及格 ❑ [+in] *An A-level pass in Biology is preferred for all courses.* 不管读什么课程，生物学高级证书考试最好都要及格。⓯ VERB If someone in authority **passes** a person or thing, they declare that they are of an acceptable standard or have reached an acceptable standard. 宣布…合格；核准；批准 ❑ [v n] *Several popular beaches were found unfit for bathing although the government passed them last year.* 有几家火爆的海滨浴场被查出不适于游泳，但是去年政府却让这几家浴场过了关。❑ [v n adj] *The medical board would not pass him fit for General Service.* 医疗卫生委员会不会批准他为全科医生。⓰ VERB When people in authority **pass** a new law or a proposal, they formally agree to it or approve it. 通过，批准(法律或议案) ❑ [v n] *The Estonian parliament has passed a resolution declaring the republic fully independent.* 爱沙尼亚议会已经通过决议，宣布共和国完全独立。⓱ VERB When a judge **passes** sentence on someone, he or she says what their punishment will be. 宣布(判决) ❑ [v n] *Passing sentence, the judge said it all had the appearance of a con trick.* 宣布判决时，法官称其完全具备诈骗案的构成要件。⓲ VERB If you **pass** comment or **pass** a comment, you say something. 发(言)；陈述(意见) ❑ [v n] *I don't really know so I could not pass comment on that.* 我不了解实情，所以我不能就此发表意见。⓳ VERB If someone or something **passes for** or **passes as** something that they are not, they are accepted as that thing or mistaken for that thing. 被认作；被当成 ❑ [v +for] *Children's toy guns now look so realistic that they can often pass for the real thing.* 现在的儿童玩具枪看起来过于逼真，常常被误认作真枪。❑ [v +as] *...a woman passing as a man.* 被误认作男人的女人 ⓴ VERB If someone **passes** water or **passes** urine, they urinate. 排泄 ❑ [v n] *A sensitive bladder can make you feel the need to pass water frequently.* 敏感型膀胱让你有尿频感。㉑ N-COUNT A **pass** is a document that allows you to do something. 许可证 ❑ [+into/for] *I got myself a pass into the barracks.* 我弄到了进兵营的通行证。㉒ N-COUNT A **pass** is a narrow path or route between mountains. 关口；关隘；山口 ❑ *The monastery is in a remote mountain pass.* 那个修道院在一个偏远的山口中。㉓ → see also **passing** ㉔ PHRASE If someone **makes a pass at** you, they try to begin a romantic or sexual relationship with you. 勾引；挑逗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Nancy wasn't sure if Dirk was making a pass at her.* 南希拿不准德克是不是在勾引她。㉕ to **pass the buck** → see **buck** ㉖ to **pass judgment** → see **judgment** → see **mountain**

▶**pass away** PHRASAL VERB You can say that someone **passed away** to mean that they died, if you want to avoid using the word 'die' because you think it might upset or offend people. 去世；逝世；谢世 ❑ [v P] *He unfortunately passed away last year.* 他去年不幸逝世。

▶**pass by** PHRASAL VERB If you **pass by** something, you go past it or near it on your way to another place. 从…旁边走过；经过 ❑ [v P n] *I see them pass by my house every day.* 我每天看见他们从我家旁边经过。❑ [v P] *They were injured when a parked car exploded as their convoy passed by.* 他们的车队经过时，一辆停放着的汽车爆炸了，他们受了伤。

▶**pass off** PHRASAL VERB If an event **passes off** without any trouble, it happens and ends without any trouble. (顺利地)进行，举行 ❑ [v P adv/prep] *The main demonstration passed off peacefully.* 示威活动的主体环节和平地结束了。

▶**pass off as** PHRASAL VERB If you **pass** something **off as** another thing, you convince people that it is that other thing. 把…装成；把…冒充为 ❑ [v n P P n] *He passed himself off as a senior psychologist.* 他冒充成资深心理学家。❑ [v P n P n] *I've tried to pass off my accent as a convent school accent.* 我努力将口音装成女修会学校的口音。❑ [be v-ed P P n] *...horse meat being passed off as ground beef.* 冒充牛肉末的马肉

▶**pass on** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **pass** something **on to** someone, you give it to them so that they have it instead of you. 将…传给；将…交给 ❑ [v n P +to] *The Queen is passing the money on to a selection of her favourite charities.* 女王要把那笔钱交给她中意的一

些慈善机构。❑ [v n p] *There is a risk of passing the virus on.* 有传播病毒的风险。❑ [v p n +to] *The late Earl passed on much of his fortune to his daughter.* 已故伯爵将他的大部分财产传给了女儿。❑ [v p n] *Tenants remain liable if they pass on their lease.* 如果房客将房子转租，他们仍要承担责任。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **pass on** costs or savings to someone else, you make them pay for your costs or allow them to benefit from your savings. 将…转移给；将…转嫁给 ❑ [v p n] *They pass on their cost of borrowing and add to it their profit margin.* 他们将借款成本转嫁，计入利润率。❑ [v n p +to] *I found we could make some saving and it is right to pass the savings on to the customer.* 我发现我们能够做些节省，将节省下来的部分让利于顾客是正确的。[Also v n p, v p n +to] ❸ PHRASAL VERB You can say that someone **passed on** to mean that they died, if you want to avoid using the word 'die' because you think it might upset or offend people. 去世；逝世 ❑ [v p] *He passed on at the age of 72.* 他72岁去世。❹ → see also **pass**

▶**pass out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **pass out**, you faint or collapse. 昏倒；晕过去 ❑ [v p] *He felt sick and dizzy and then passed out.* 他感到恶心、眩晕，然后就昏了过去。❷ PHRASAL VERB When a police, army, navy, or air force cadet **passes out**, he or she completes his or her training. （警校、军校学员）毕业【BRIT 英】❑ [v p] *He passed out in November 1924 and was posted to No 24 Squadron.* 他于1924年11月毕业，被派往空军第24中队。

▶**pass over** ❶ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is passed over for** a job or position, they do not get the job or position and someone younger or less experienced is chosen instead. （任命或晋升时）排挤；不公正对待 ❑ [be v-ed p +for] *She claimed she was repeatedly passed over for promotion.* 她声称在晋升时自己被一次又一次地排挤。❑ [be v-ed p] *They've been rejected, disappointed, ignored, passed over.* 他们遭到拒绝，满心失望，备受冷落，被人排挤。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **pass over** a topic in a conversation or speech, you do not talk about it. （在谈话或演讲中）不提，忽略，跳过 ❑ [v p n] *He largely passed over the government's record.* 他基本没有提及政府政绩。❑ [be v-ed p] *They seem to think her crimes should be passed over in silence.* 他们似乎认为应该对她的罪行保持沉默。

▶**pass up** PHRASAL VERB If you **pass up** a chance or an opportunity, you do not take advantage of it. 放弃，错过（机会）❑ [v p n] *The official urged the government not to pass up the opportunity that has now presented itself.* 那位官员敦促政府不要放弃这送上门的机会。❑ [v n p] *'I can't pass this up.' She waved the invitation.* "我可不能错过这个。"她挥舞着请帖说。

pass|able /'pɑːsəbᵊl, 'pæs-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is a **passable** effort or of **passable** quality, it is satisfactory or quite good. 合格的；过得去的；尚可的 ❑ *Stan puffed out his thin cheeks in a passable imitation of his dad.* 斯坦鼓起瘦瘦的脸颊，像模像样地模仿着他的爸爸。•**pass|ably** /'pɑːsəbli, 'pæs-/ ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, oft ADV after v] ❑ *She has always been quick to pick things up, doing passably well in school without really trying.* 她学东西向来很快，不用怎么努力书就能读得还不错。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a road is **passable**, it is not completely blocked, and people can still use it. （道路）尚可通行的 ❑ *The airport road is passable today for the first time in a week.* 机场公路今天是一周来第一次可以通行。

pas|sage ◆◇◇ /'pæsɪdʒ/ (**passages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **passage** is a long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, which connects one place or room with another. 通道；过道；走廊 ❑ *Harry stepped into the passage and closed the door behind him.* 哈里走进过道，随手关上了门。❷ N-COUNT A **passage** in a book, speech, or piece of music is a section of it that you are considering separately from the rest. （书、演讲、乐曲等的）段，节，章 ❑ [+from] *He reads a passage from Milton.* 他读了一节弥尔顿的诗。❑ *...the passage in which Blake spoke of the world of imagination.* 布莱克谈及幻想世界的那一段 ❸ N-COUNT A **passage** is a long narrow hole or tube in your body, which air or liquid can pass along. （人体中的）道 ❑ *...blocked nasal passages.* 堵塞了的鼻道 ❹ N-COUNT A **passage through** a crowd of people or things is an empty space that allows you to move through them. （人群等中的）通道，通路 ❑ [+through] *He cleared a passage for himself through the crammed streets.* 他在拥挤的街道上挤出了一条通路。❺ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **passage** of someone or something is their movement from one place to another. 通过；经过 ❑ [+of] *Germany had not requested Franco's consent for the passage of troops through Spain.* 德国没有征求佛朗哥的同意便让军队通过了西班牙。❻ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **passage** of someone or something is their progress from one situation or one stage in their development to another. 过渡 ❑ [+from/to] *...the passage from school to college.* 从中学到大学的过渡 ❼ N-SING **The passage of** a period of time is its passing. （时间的）推移，流逝 ❑ [+of] *...an asset that increases in value with the passage of time.* 价值与日俱增的资产 ❽ N-COUNT A **passage** is a journey by ship. 航行；航程 ❑ [+from] *We'd arrived the day before after a 10-hour passage from Swansea.* 从斯旺西出发航行10小时后，我们于前天到达。❾ N-UNCOUNT If you are granted **passage** through a country or area of land, you are given permission to go through it. 通行权；通行许可 ❑ [+to/from] *Mr Thomas would be given safe passage to and from Jaffna.* 托马斯先生可以安全地往来于贾夫纳。

passage|way /'pæsɪdʒweɪ/ (**passageways**) N-COUNT A **passageway** is a long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, which connects one place or room with another. 走廊；通道；过道 ❑ *Outside, in the passageway, I could hear people moving about.* 我能听到有人在外面走廊里走动。

pass|book /'pɑːsbʊk, 'pæs-/ (**passbooks**) N-COUNT A **passbook** is a small book recording the amount of money you pay in or take out of a savings account at a bank or building society. 存折【BRIT 英】

pas|sé /pæ'seɪ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone describes something as **passé**, they think that it is no longer fashionable or that it is no longer effective. 过时的；落伍的；陈旧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Punk is passé.* 朋克过时了。

pas|sen|ger ◆◇◇ /'pæsɪndʒəʳ/ (**passengers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **passenger** in a vehicle such as a bus, boat, or plane is a person who is travelling in it, but who is not driving it or working on it. 乘客；旅客 ❑ [+in] *Mr Fullemann was a passenger in the car when it crashed.* 出车祸时，福勒曼先生正在那辆车上。❑ *...a flight from Milan with more than forty passengers on board.* 搭载着四十多名乘客的米兰来的航班 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Passenger** is used to describe something that is designed for passengers, rather than for drivers or goods. 乘客的；旅客的 ❑ *I sat in the passenger seat.* 我坐在乘客座位上。❑ *...a passenger train.* 客运列车

→ see **fly, train**

ˌpasser-'by (**passers-by**) also **passerby** N-COUNT A **passer-by** is a person who is walking past someone or something. 过路人；经过者 ❑ *A passer-by described what he saw moments after the car bomb had exploded.* 一位过路人描述了汽车炸弹爆炸后他看到的情形。

pas|sim /'pæsɪm/ ADV In indexes and notes, **passim** indicates that a particular name or subject occurs frequently throughout a particular piece of writing or section of a book. 到处，处处（用于索引或注释，表示特定名称或问题在特定文章或图书章节中多次出现）❑ *...The Theories of their Relation (London, 1873), p. 8 and passim.* 《论它们之间的关系》（伦敦，1873），第8页及其他各章节

pass|ing /'pɑːsɪŋ, 'pæs-/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **passing** fashion, activity, or feeling lasts for only a short period of time and is not worth taking very seriously. 短暂的；一时的；转瞬即逝的 ❑ *Hamnett does not believe environmental concern is a passing fad.* 哈姆内特不相信对环境的关注是昙花一现。❷ N-SING [with poss] The **passing** of something such as a time or system is the fact of its coming to an end. 结束；消失 ❑ *It was an historic day, yet its passing was not marked by the slightest excitement.* 那是具有历史意义的一天，但是它就那么过去了，一点也不令人激动。❸ N-SING [with poss] You can refer to someone's death as their **passing**, if you want to avoid using the word 'death' because you think it might upset or offend people. 逝世；去世；过世 ❑ *His passing will be mourned by many people.* 很多人都会哀悼他的逝世。❹ N-SING **The passing of** a period of time is the fact or process of its going by. （时光的）流逝，推移 ❑ [+of] *The passing of time brought a sense of emptiness.* 时间的流逝带来了一丝空虚感。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] A **passing** mention or reference is brief and is made while you are talking or writing about something else. 顺便的；顺带的 ❑ *It was just a passing*

P

comment, he didn't go on about it. 那只是一笔带过的评论，他没有继续论述。 ❻ → see also **pass** ❼ PHRASE If you mention something **in passing**, you mention it briefly while you are talking or writing about something else. 顺便；顺带 ❑ *The army is only mentioned in passing.* 只是顺带提了一下陆军。

pas|sion ◆◇ /'pæʃ°n/ (**passions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Passion** is strong sexual feelings towards someone. 强烈的情欲；热恋 ❑ [+for] *... my passion for a dark-haired, slender boy named James.* 我对一个名叫詹姆斯的黑头发、高挑个儿男孩的热恋 ❑ *...the expression of love and passion.* 爱和情欲的表达 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Passion** is a very strong feeling about something or a strong belief in something. 热情；激情；强烈的感情 ❑ *He spoke with great passion.* 他发表了热情洋溢的讲话。 ❸ N-COUNT If you have a **passion for** something, you have a very strong interest in it and like it very much. 强烈爱好；酷爱 ❑ [+for] *She had a passion for gardening.* 她酷爱园艺。

Thesaurus 同类词 *passion* Also look up:

N. affection, desire, love, lust ❶
enthusiasm, fondness, interest ❷ ❸

pas|sion|ate /'pæʃənət/ ❶ ADJ A **passionate** person has very strong feelings about something or a strong belief in something. 热情的；狂热的 ❑ *...his passionate commitment to peace.* 他热情满怀地献身于和平事业 ❑ *I'm a passionate believer in public art.* 我是公共艺术的狂热信徒。 ❑ [+about] *He is very passionate about the project.* 他对那个项目非常热心。 •**pas|sion|ate|ly** ADV ❑ *I am passionately opposed to the death penalty.* 我坚决反对死刑。 ❷ ADJ A **passionate** person has strong romantic or sexual feelings and expresses them in their behaviour. 热恋的；情欲强烈的 ❑ *...a beautiful, passionate woman of twenty-six.* 美丽而情感炽烈的 26 岁女子 •**pas|sion|ate|ly** ADV ❑ *He was passionately in love with her.* 他热恋着她。

'pas|sion fruit (**passion fruit**) N-VAR A **passion fruit** is a small, round, brown fruit that is produced by certain types of tropical flower. 西番莲果；鸡蛋果

pas|sion|less /'pæʃ°nləs/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **passionless**, you mean that they do not have or show strong feelings. 冷淡的；没有激情的 ❑ *...a passionless academic.* 毫无激情的学者 ❑ *...their late and apparently passionless marriage.* 他们已经结束的那段明显毫无激情的婚姻

pas|sive /'pæsɪv/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **passive**, you mean that they do not take action but instead let things happen to them. 被动的；顺从的；听之任之的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *His passive attitude made things easier for me.* 他被动的态度让我做起事来要轻松些。 •**pas|sive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He sat there passively, content to wait for his father to make the opening move.* 他顺从地坐在那里，心满意足地等着他父亲走第一步棋。 •**pas|sivi|ty** /pæ'sɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the passivity of the public under the military occupation.* 军事占领下民众的顺从 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **passive** activity involves watching, looking at, or listening to things rather than doing things. 消极的 ❑ *They want less passive ways of filling their time.* 他们想找些不那么消极的方式来打发时间。 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Passive** resistance involves showing opposition to the people in power in your country by not co-operating with them and protesting in non-violent ways. （抵抗）非暴力的，消极的 ❑ *They made it clear that they would only exercise passive resistance in the event of a military takeover.* 他们表明一旦发生军事接管，他们只会采取非暴力抵抗。 ❹ N-SING In grammar, **the passive** or **the passive voice** is formed using 'be' and the past participle of a verb. The subject of a passive clause does not perform the action expressed by the verb but is affected by it. For example, in 'He's been murdered', the verb is in the passive. 被动语态；被动式（Compare 比较 **active.**）

,pas|sive 'smok|ing N-UNCOUNT **Passive smoking** involves breathing in the smoke from other people's cigarettes because you happen to be near them. 被动吸烟 ❑ *...the dangers of passive smoking.* 被动吸烟的危害

Pass|over /'pɑːsəʊvəʳ, 'pæs-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] **Passover** is a Jewish festival that begins in March or April and lasts for seven or eight days. Passover begins with a special meal that reminds Jewish people of how God helped their ancestors escape from Egypt. （犹太人的）逾越节（三四月开始，持续七八天）

pass|port /'pɑːspɔːʳt, 'pæs-/ (**passports**) ❶ N-COUNT Your **passport** is an official document containing your name, photograph, and personal details, which you need to show when you enter or leave a country. 护照 ❑ *You should take your passport with you when changing money.* 兑换货币时应该带着护照。 ❑ *...a South African businessman travelling on a British passport.* 持英国护照旅行的南非商人 ❷ N-COUNT If you say that a thing is a **passport to** success or happiness, you mean that this thing makes success or happiness possible. 进身之阶；（获取成功或幸福的）途径，手段 ❑ [+to] *Victory would give him a passport to the riches he craves.* 胜利将使他有机会获得自己梦寐以求的财富。

pass|word /'pɑːswɜːʳd, 'pæs-/ (**passwords**) N-COUNT A **password** is a secret word or phrase that you must know in order to be allowed to enter a place such as a military base, or to be allowed to use a computer system. 口令；密码 ❑ *No-one could use the computer unless they had a password.* 除非知道密码，否则谁也用不了那台计算机。

→ see **Internet**

past ◆◆◆ /pɑːst, pæst/ (**pasts**)

In addition to the uses shown below, **past** is used in the phrasal verb 'run past'. 除下列用法外，past 还可以用于短语动词 run past。

❶ N-SING **The past** is the time before the present, and the things that have happened. 过去；往昔 ❑ *In the past, about a third of the babies born to women with diabetes were lost.* 过去，患有糖尿病的女性生下的孩子中约有 1/3 夭折了。 ❑ *He should learn from the mistakes of the past. We have been here before.* 他应该从过去的错误中吸取教训。我们有过同样的经历。 •PHRASE If you accuse someone of **living in the past**, you mean that they think too much about the past or believe that things are the same as they were in the past. 生活在过去；留恋往昔【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *What was the point in living in the past, thinking about what had or had not happened?* 老是生活在过去，想着曾经发生过或没有发生过什么，有什么意义？ ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **past** consists of all the things that you have done or that have happened to you. 经历；过去之事 ❑ *...revelations about his past.* 曝光他的过去 ❑ *...Germany's recent past.* 德国不久前的过去 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Past** events and things happened or existed before the present time. 过去的；以前的 ❑ *I knew from past experience that alternative therapies could help.* 根据过去的经验，我知道替代疗法可能有用。 ❑ *The list of past champions includes many British internationals.* 历届冠军榜中包括很多英国国际冠军。 ❹ ADJ You use **past** to talk about a period of time that has just finished. For example, if you talk about the **past five years**, you mean the period of five years that has just finished. 刚过去的 ❑ *Most shops have remained closed for the past three days.* 过去 3 天大多数商店一直都没有营业。 ❺ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a situation is **past**, it has ended and no longer exists. 过去了的；结束了的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *Many economists believe the worst of the economic downturn is past.* 很多经济学家认为经济衰退最严重的时期已经过去了。 ❑ *...images from years long past.* 很多年以前的形象 ❻ ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **past tenses** of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened at some time before the present. The simple past tense uses the past form of a verb, which for regular verbs ends in '-ed', as in 'They walked back to the car'. （动词）过去时的 ❼ → see also **past perfect** ❽ PREP You use **past** when you are stating a time which is thirty minutes or less after a particular hour. For example, if it is **twenty past** six, it is twenty minutes after six o'clock. （钟点）过（30 分及以下） ❑ *It's ten past eleven.* 现在是 11 点过 10 分。 ❑ *I arrived at half past ten.* 我 10 点半到的。 •ADV **Past** is also an adverb. ❑ *I have my lunch at half past.* 我半点的时候吃午饭。 ❾ PREP If it is **past** a particular time, it is later than that time. 在…之后；晚于 ❑ *It was past midnight.* 午夜已过。 ❑ *It's past your bedtime.* 你的就寝时间已经过了。 ❿ PREP If you go **past** someone or something, you go near them and keep moving, so that they are then behind you. 经过 ❑ *I dashed past him and out of the door.* 我从他身边跑过，夺门而出。 ❑ *A steady procession of people filed past the coffin.* 人们排成一队，一个接一个地从灵

概旁走过。•ADV **Past** is also an adverb. ❑ *An ambulance drove past.* 一辆救护车开了过去。 ■ PREP If you look or point **past** a person or thing, you look or point at something behind them. 越过 ❑ *She stared past Christine at the bed.* 她的目光越过克里斯蒂娜盯着床。 ■ PREP If something is **past** a place, it is on the other side of it. 在…的另一侧 ❑ *Go north on I-15 to the exit just past Barstow.* 沿着 15 号州际公路一直向北，一过巴斯托就从出口驶出。 ■ PREP If someone or something is **past** a particular point or stage, they are no longer at that point or stage. 超过，超出（特定点或阶段） ❑ *He was well past retirement age.* 他早过了退休年龄。 ■ PREP If you are **past** doing something, you are no longer able to do it. For example, if you are **past caring**, you do not care about something any more because so many bad things have happened to you. 再也无法 ❑ *She was past caring about anything by then and just wanted the pain to end.* 那时，她已经什么都不在乎了，只盼着疼痛能够止住。 ❑ *Often by the time they do accept the truth they are past being able to put words to feelings.* 往往等他们真正接受事实时，他们已无法用语言表达自己的感情了。 •PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **past it**, they are no longer able to do what they used to do. 已力不从心；已不能用【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 ❑ *We could do with a new car. The one we've got is a bit past it.* 我们可以弄辆新车，现在那辆已经不太好使了。 ■ PHRASE If you say that you **would not put it past** someone **to** do something bad, you mean that you would not be surprised if they did it because you think their character is bad. （某人做某事）并不令人意外 ❑ *You know what she's like. I wouldn't put it past her to call the police and say I stole them.* 你知道她是个什么样的人。要是她打电话报警说我偷了它们，一点儿也不奇怪。

→ see **history**

Usage 用法 **past** and **passed**

The adverb or adjective *past* and the verb *passed* (past tense of *pass*) are often confused. They are pronounced the same and can have similar meanings: *Jack passed Jill by rolling past her down the hill. This past week, Shaya passed his history exam and his driving test!* past 用作副词和形容词，而 passed（pass 的过去式）用作动词；二者常被混淆。这两个词发音相同，且有可能词义相近：Jack passed Jill by rolling past her down the hill. 杰克从吉尔身边过去了，他是冲着山下的方向从她身边滚过去的。This past week, Shaya passed his history exam and his driving test! 在过去的这一周里，沙亚通过了历史测验和驾照考试！

pas|ta /'pæstə, AM 美 'pɑːstə/ (**pastas**) N-VAR **Pasta** is a type of food made from a mixture of flour, eggs, and water that is formed into different shapes and then boiled. Spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles are types of pasta. 意大利面食

paste /peɪst/ (**pastes, pasting, pasted**) ■ N-VAR **Paste** is a soft, wet, sticky mixture of a substance and a liquid, which can be spread easily. Some types of paste are used to stick things together. 糊糊；糨糊 ❑ *Blend a little milk with the custard powder to form a paste.* 往蛋奶沙司粉里加入一点儿牛奶，搅成糊糊。 ❑ *…wallpaper paste.* 壁纸糨糊 ■ N-VAR **Paste** is a soft smooth mixture made of crushed meat, fruit, or vegetables. You can, for example, spread it onto bread or use it in cooking. （肉、水果或蔬菜弄碎做成的）酱 ❑ *…tomato paste.* 番茄酱 ❑ *…fish-paste sandwiches.* 鱼酱三明治 ■ VERB If you **paste** something on a surface, you put glue or paste on it and stick it on the surface. 粘贴；黏合 ❑ [v n prep] *…pasting labels on bottles.* 把标签贴在瓶子上 ❑ [v n with adv] *Activists pasted up posters criticizing the leftist leaders.* 激进分子张贴海报批评左翼领袖。[Also v n *with* n] ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft n n] **Paste** is a hard shiny glass that is used for making imitation jewellery. （制造人造宝石的）铅玻璃 ❑ *…paste emeralds.* 铅玻璃翡翠 ■ → see also **pasting**

pas|tel /'pæstᵊl, AM 美 pæ'stel/ (**pastels**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pastel** colours are pale rather than dark or bright. （色彩）淡的，柔和的 ❑ *…delicate pastel shades.* 淡雅的色调 ❑ *…pastel pink, blue, peach and green.* 淡粉色、蓝色、桃红色和绿色 •N-COUNT **Pastel** is also a noun. ❑ *The lobby is decorated in pastels.* 大厅用浅色装饰。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pastels** are also small sticks of different coloured chalks that are used for drawing pictures. 彩色粉笔 ❑ *…pastels and charcoal.* 彩色粉笔和木炭笔 ❑ *…the portrait in pastels.* 用彩色粉笔画的肖像 ■ N-COUNT A **pastel** is a picture that has been done using pastels. 彩色粉笔画；彩粉画 ❑ *…Degas's paintings, pastels, and prints.* 德加的油画、彩粉画和版画

→ see **drawing**

pas|teur|ized /'pɑːstʃəraɪzd, 'pæs-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **pasteurised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pasteurized** milk, cream, or cheese has had bacteria removed from it by a special heating process to make it safer to eat or drink. （牛奶、奶油、奶酪等）经巴氏法灭菌的

→ see **dairy**

pas|tiche /pæ'stiːʃ/ (**pastiches**) N-VAR A **pastiche** is something such as a piece of writing or music in which the style is copied from somewhere else, or which contains a mixture of different styles. （文章、音乐等的）模仿作品；（融合各种风格的）集成之作【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Peter Baker's bathroom is a brilliant pastiche of expensive interior design.* 彼得·贝克的浴室是高档室内设计的集大成之作。

pas|tille /'pæstᵊl, AM 美 pæ'stiːl/ (**pastilles**) N-COUNT A **pastille** is a small, round sweet or piece of candy that has a fruit flavour. Some pastilles contain medicine and you can suck them if you have a sore throat or a cough. 糖锭；锭剂

pas|time /'pɑːstaɪm, 'pæs-/ (**pastimes**) N-COUNT A **pastime** is something that you do in your spare time because you enjoy it or are interested in it. 消遣；娱乐 ❑ *His favourite pastime is golf.* 他最喜欢的消遣是打高尔夫。

past|ing /'peɪstɪŋ/ ■ N-SING If something or someone takes a **pasting**, they are severely criticized. 严厉批评【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *The people who run Lloyd's of London took a pasting yesterday.* 伦敦劳埃德保险社的经营者昨天受到了严厉批评。 ❑ *…the critical pasting that the film received.* 那部电影受到的严厉批评 ■ N-SING If a sports team or political party is given a **pasting**, they are heavily defeated. 惨败【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

ˌpast ˈmas|ter (**past masters**) N-COUNT If you are a **past master at** something, you are very skilful at it because you have had a lot of experience doing it. 能手；老手；行家 ❑ [+at] *He was a past-master at manipulating the media for his own ends.* 他是操纵媒体为自己服务的老手。 ❑ [+of] *She is an adept rock-climber and a past master of the assault course.* 她擅长攀岩，是野战训练场上的老手。[Also +*in*]

pas|tor /'pɑːstəʳ, 'pæs-/ (**pastors**) N-COUNT A **pastor** is a member of the Christian clergy in some Protestant churches. （某些新教教会的）牧师

pas|to|ral /'pɑːstərəl, 'pæst-/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] The **pastoral** duties of a priest or other religious leader involve looking after the people he or she has responsibility for, especially by helping them with their personal problems. 牧师的；牧灵的；教牧的 ❑ *Many churches provide excellent pastoral counselling.* 很多教堂提供出色的牧灵辅导。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If a school offers **pastoral** care, it is concerned with the personal needs and problems of its pupils, not just with their schoolwork. （教师对学生）生活辅导的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *A few schools now offer counselling sessions; all have some system of pastoral care.* 一些学校现在开设咨询课；所有学校都有某种辅导关爱体制。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **pastoral** place, atmosphere, or idea is characteristic of peaceful country life and scenery. 田园式的 ❑ *…a tranquil pastoral scene.* 恬静的田园风光

ˌpast ˈpar|ti|ci|ple (**past participles**) N-COUNT In grammar, the **past participle** of a verb is a form that is usually the same as the past form and so ends in '-ed'. A number of verbs have irregular past participles, for example 'break' (past participle 'broken'), and 'come' (past participle 'come'). Past participles are used to form perfect tenses and the passive voice, and many of them can be used like an adjective in front of a noun. 过去分词

P

past perfect ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **past perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened before a specific time. The simple past perfect tense uses 'had' and the past participle of the verb, as in 'She had seen him before'. It is sometimes called the **pluperfect**. 过去完成时

pastrami /pəˈstrɑːmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pastrami** is strongly seasoned smoked beef. 五香熏牛肉

pastry /ˈpeɪstri/ (**pastries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pastry** is a food made from flour, fat, and water that is mixed together, rolled flat, and baked in the oven. It is used, for example, for making pies. 油酥面饼；油酥面皮 2 N-COUNT A **pastry** is a small cake made with sweet pastry. 油酥点心；油酥糕饼

pasture /ˈpɑːstʃəʳ, ˈpæs-/ (**pastures**) 1 N-VAR **Pasture** is land with grass growing on it for farm animals to eat. 牧场；牧草地 ❑ *The cows are out now, grazing in the pasture.* 牛现在已经放出去了，正在牧场上吃草。 2 PHRASE If someone leaves for **greener pastures**, or in British English **pastures new**, they leave their job, their home, or the situation they are in for something they think will be much better. 更好的地方（或工作、条件）；更好的前程 ❑ *Michael decided he wanted to move on to pastures new for financial reasons.* 出于经济原因，迈克尔决意去寻找更好的前程。 3 PHRASE If you **put** animals **out to pasture**, you move them out into the fields so they can eat the grass. 放牧

→ see **barn**

pasty (**pasties, pastier, pastiest**)

The adjective is pronounced /ˈpeɪsti/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpæsti/. 形容词读作 /ˈpeɪsti/。名词读作 /ˈpæsti/。

1 ADJ If you are **pasty** or if you have a **pasty** face, you look pale and unhealthy. 脸色苍白的 ❑ *My complexion remained pale and pasty.* 我的脸色依旧苍白。 2 N-COUNT In Britain, a **pasty** is a small pie which consists of pastry folded around meat, vegetables, or cheese. 馅饼 3 → see also **Cornish pasty**

pat /pæt/ (**pats, patting, patted**) 1 VERB If you **pat** something or someone, you tap them lightly, usually with your hand held flat. 轻拍；轻敲 ❑ [v n +on] *'Don't you worry about any of this,' she said patting me on the knee.* "这个你什么都不用担心。"她轻拍着我的膝盖说。 ❑ [v n] *The landlady patted her hair nervously.* 女房东焦虑地拍着她的头发。 ❑ [v n adj] *Wash the lettuce and pat it dry.* 把莴苣洗一下拍干。 •N-COUNT **Pat** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *He gave her an encouraging pat on the shoulder.* 他轻轻地拍了一下她的肩膀表示鼓励。 2 N-COUNT A **pat of** butter or something else that is soft is a small lump of it. （黄油等的）小块 3 ADJ If you say that an answer or explanation is **pat**, you disapprove of it because it is too simple and sounds as if it has been prepared in advance. （回答或解释）敷衍的，过于简单的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There's no pat answer to that.* 那个问题不是随随便便就能回答的。 4 PHRASE If you give someone **a pat on the back** or if you **pat** them **on the back**, you show them that you think they have done well and deserve to be praised. 赞许；表扬【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The players deserve a pat on the back.* 球员们值得表扬。 5 PHRASE If you **have** an answer or explanation **down pat** or **off pat**, you have prepared and learned it so you are ready to say it at any time. 对…了如指掌；完全掌握 ❑ *I have my story down pat.* 我对自己想好的说法已烂熟于心。

patch /pætʃ/ (**patches, patching, patched**) 1 N-COUNT A **patch** on a surface is a part of it which is different in appearance from the area around it. （表面上）与周围不同的部分 ❑ [+on] *...the bald patch on the top of his head.* 他头顶上的秃斑 ❑ [+of] *There was a small patch of blue in the grey clouds.* 灰色的云团中透出一小片蓝天。 2 N-COUNT A **patch of** land is a small area of land where a particular plant or crop grows. （种有特定植物或农作物的）小块土地 ❑ [+of] *...a patch of land covered in forest.* 一小块林地 ❑ *...the little vegetable patch in her backyard.* 她家后院中的一小块菜地 3 N-COUNT A **patch** is a piece of material which you use to cover a hole in something. 补丁；补片 ❑ [+on] *...jackets with patches on the elbows.* 肘部打着补丁的夹克 4 N-COUNT A **patch** is a small piece of material which you wear to cover an injured eye. （保护受伤眼睛的）眼罩 ❑ [+over] *She went to the hospital and found him lying down with a patch over his eye.* 她去了医院，发现他躺着，一只眼睛戴着眼罩。 5 → see also **eye patch** 6 VERB If you **patch** something that has a hole in it, you mend it by fastening a patch over the hole. 补缀；修补 ❑ [v n] *He and Walker patched the barn roof.* 他和沃克补好了谷仓顶。 ❑ [v-ed] *...their patched clothes.* 他们打着补丁的衣服 7 N-COUNT A **patch** is a piece of computer program code written as a temporary solution for dealing with a virus in computer software and distributed by the makers of the original program. 补丁；修补程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Older machines will need a software patch to be loaded to correct the date.* 老些的机器需要下载软件补丁来修正日期。 8 PHRASE If you have or go through **a bad patch** or **a rough patch**, you have a lot of problems for a time. 一段艰难时期【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *His marriage was going through a bad patch.* 他的婚姻当时麻烦不断。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **not a patch on** another person or thing, you mean that they are not as good as that person or thing. 比不上；远不及【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Handsome, she thought, but not a patch on Alex.* 是帅，她想，不过比亚历克斯差远了。

▶**patch up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **patch up** a quarrel or relationship, you try to be friendly again and not to quarrel any more. 平息（争吵）；修补（关系）❑ [v p n] *She has gone on holiday with her husband to try to patch up their marriage.* 她和她丈夫一起去度假了，以期弥合他们婚姻的裂隙。 ❑ [v p n +with] *He has now patched up his differences with the Minister.* 现在他弥合了自己和部长的分歧。 ❑ [v n p +with] *France patched things up with New Zealand.* 法国和新西兰重修旧好。 ❑ [v n p] *They managed to patch it up.* 他们终于和好了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **patch up** something which is damaged, you mend it or patch it. 修理；修补 ❑ [v p n] *We can patch up those holes.* 我们可以修补那些破洞。 [Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If doctors **patch** someone **up** or **patch** their wounds **up**, they treat their injuries. 为…处理伤口；包扎，处理（伤口）❑ [v n p] *...the medical staff who patched her up after the accident.* 事故发生后为她包扎伤口的医护人员 ❑ [v p n] *Emergency surgery patched up his face.* 他接受了面部创伤急诊手术。

patchwork /ˈpætʃwɜːkˈ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **patchwork** quilt, cushion, or piece of clothing is made by sewing together small pieces of material of different colours or patterns. 拼缀的；拼缝的 ❑ *...beds covered in patchwork quilts.* 盖着百衲被的床 •N-UNCOUNT **Patchwork** is also a noun. ❑ *For centuries, quilting and patchwork have been popular needlecrafts.* 几个世纪以来，缝被子和做布拼一直是许多人都会做的针线活儿。 2 N-SING If you refer to something as a **patchwork**, you mean that it is made up of many different parts, pieces or colours. 拼凑物；混杂物 ❑ [+of] *The low mountains were a patchwork of green and brown.* 低矮的群山上，绿色和棕色混杂着。 ❑ [+of] *...this complex republic, a patchwork of cultures, religions and nationalities.* 这个复杂的共和国，各种文化、宗教和民族的混合体

patchy /ˈpætʃi/ (**patchier, patchiest**) 1 ADJ A **patchy** substance or colour exists in some places but not in others, or is thick in some places and thin in others. 分布不均衡的；散落的；斑驳的 ❑ *Thick patchy fog and irresponsible driving were to blame.* 局部浓雾和驾驶员不负责任是罪魁祸首。 ❑ *...the brown, patchy grass.* 疏密不均的棕色草地 2 ADJ If something is **patchy**, it is not completely reliable or satisfactory because it is not always good. 时好时坏的；不稳定的；差强人意的 ❑ *The evidence is patchy.* 证据不充分。

pate /peɪt/ (**pates**) N-COUNT Your **pate** is the top of your head. 头顶【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...Bryan's bald pate.* 布赖恩的秃顶

pâté /ˈpæteɪ, AM 美 pɑːˈteɪ/ (**pâtés**) N-VAR **Pâté** is a soft mixture of meat, fish, or vegetables with various flavourings, and is eaten cold. （用作冷盘的）肉酱，鱼酱，蔬菜糊

patent /ˈpeɪtᵊnt, AM 美 ˈpæt-/ (**patents, patenting, patented**)

The pronunciation /ˈpætᵊnt/ is also used for meanings 1 and 2 in British English. 英国英语中义项 1 和 2 亦读作 /ˈpætᵊnt/。

1 N-COUNT A **patent** is an official right to be the only person or

company allowed to make or sell a new product for a certain period of time. 专利(权) ❑ [+on] *P&G applied for a patent on its cookies.* 宝洁公司为它的饼干申请了专利权。❑ [+for] *He held a number of patents for his many innovations.* 他拥有多项创新的专利权。2 VERB If you **patent** something, you obtain a patent for it. 得到…的专利权 ❑ [v n] *He patented the idea that the atom could be split.* 他获得了"原子可以再分"这一概念的专利权。❑ [v-ed] *...a patented machine called the VCR II.* 名为 VCR II 的专利机器 3 ADJ You use **patent** to describe something, especially something bad, in order to indicate in an emphatic way that you think its nature or existence is clear and obvious. (尤指坏事物)明显的，显而易见的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This was patent nonsense.* 这明显是胡说八道。❑ *...a patent lie.* 赤裸裸的谎言 •**pa|tent|ly** ADV ❑ *He made his displeasure patently obvious.* 他明确地表示了不悦。

|pa|tent 'leath|er N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Patent leather** is leather which has a shiny surface. It is used to make shoes, bags, and belts. 漆革；漆皮 ❑ *He wore patent leather shoes.* 他穿着漆皮鞋。

pa|ter|nal /pə'tɜːrn°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Paternal** is used to describe feelings or actions which are typical of those of a kind father towards his child. 父亲的；父亲般的 ❑ *He put his hand under her chin in an almost paternal gesture.* 他以近乎父亲的姿态用手托着她的下巴。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **paternal** relative is one that is related through a person's father rather than their mother. 父系的；父亲一方的 ❑ *...my paternal grandparents.* 我的祖父母

Word Link 词根词缀 *pater, patr ≈ father* 父：*expatriate, paternal, patriarchy*

pa|ter|nal|ism /pə'tɜːrnəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Paternalism** means taking all the decisions for the people you govern, employ, or are responsible for, so that they cannot or do not have to make their own decisions. 家长制；家长作风 ❑ *...the company's reputation for paternalism.* 该公司家长作风的名声

pa|ter|nal|ist /pə'tɜːrnəlɪst/ (**paternalists**) 1 N-COUNT A **paternalist** is a person who acts in a paternalistic way. 家长式人物 ❑ *Primo de Rivera himself was a benevolent and sincere paternalist.* 普里莫·德里韦拉本人是个仁慈而真诚的家长式人物。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Paternalist** means the same as **paternalistic**. 同 paternalistic ❑ *...a paternalist policy of state welfare for the deserving poor.* 为应获救济的贫民提供国家福利的家长式政策

pa|ter|nal|is|tic /pə,tɜːrnə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **paternalistic** takes all the decisions for the people they govern, employ, or are responsible for. 家长式的；家长作风的 ❑ *The doctor is being paternalistic. He's deciding what information the patient needs to know.* 那位医生很专断。患者需要了解什么信息全由他说了算。

pa|ter|nity /pə'tɜːrnɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Paternity** is the state or fact of being the father of a particular child. 父亲身份；亲子关系【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was tricked into marriage by a false accusation of paternity.* 他被诬赖成孩子的父亲而被骗结婚。

pa'ter|nity leave N-UNCOUNT If a man has **paternity leave**, his employer allows him some time off work because his child has just been born. 陪产假；父亲亲子假【BUSINESS 商】

pa'ter|nity suit (**paternity suits**) N-COUNT If a woman starts or takes out a **paternity suit**, she asks a court of law to help her to prove that a particular man is the father of her child, often in order to claim financial support from him. 生父确认诉讼

path ♦♦ /pɑːθ, pæθ/ (**paths**) 1 N-COUNT A **path** is a long strip of ground which people walk along to get from one place to another. 小路；小径；步行路 ❑ *We followed the path along the clifftops.* 我们沿着悬崖顶上的小路走。❑ *Feet had worn a path in the rock.* 经年的踩踏在岩石上形成了一条小径。❑ *He went up the garden path to knock on the door.* 他穿过花园小径去敲门。2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **path** is the space ahead of you as you move along. (前面的)道路，通道 ❑ *A group of reporters blocked his path.* 一群记者堵住了他的去路。3 N-COUNT [with poss] The **path** of something is the line which it moves along in a particular direction. 路线；轨迹；路径 ❑ [+of] *He stepped without looking into the path of a reversing car.* 一辆汽车正在倒车，他看都没看它倒向哪里就一脚迈了出去。4 N-COUNT A **path** that you take is a particular course of action or way of achieving something. 途径；行动路线 ❑ [+of/to] *The opposition appear to have chosen the path of cooperation rather than confrontation.* 反对派似乎已经选择了合作而不是对抗的路线。5 N-COUNT [usu with poss] You can say that something is in your **path** or blocking your **path** to mean that it is preventing you from doing or achieving what you want. 前进道路 ❑ [+of] *The Church of England put a serious obstacle in the path of women who want to become priests.* 英国国教会在妇女成为牧师的道路上设置了重大障碍。6 PHRASE If you **cross** someone's **path** or if your **paths cross**, you meet them by chance. 偶遇 ❑ *It was highly unlikely that their paths would cross again.* 他们再次偶遇的可能性非常小。

→ see **golf, park**

pa|thet|ic /pə'θetɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **pathetic**, you mean that they are sad and weak or helpless, and they make you feel very sorry for them. 可怜的；令人怜悯的；悲惨的 ❑ *The small group of onlookers presented a pathetic sight.* 这一小群旁观者看起来真是让人悲哀。❑ *She now looked small, shrunken and pathetic.* 她此时看起来瘦小枯槁，很可怜。•**pa|thet|i|cal|ly** /pə'θetɪkli/ ADV ❑ *She was pathetically thin.* 她瘦得可怜。2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **pathetic**, you mean that they make you feel impatient or angry, often because they are weak or not very good. 差劲的；软弱的；令人生厌的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What pathetic excuses.* 多差劲的借口啊。❑ *It's a pound for a small glass of wine, which is pathetic.* 一小杯葡萄酒要 1 英镑，真差劲。•**pa|thet|i|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Five women in a group of 18 people is a pathetically small number.* 18 人小组中只有 5 个女性，真是少得可怜。

path|finder /'pɑːθfaɪndəʳ, 'pæθ-/ (**pathfinders**) N-COUNT A **pathfinder** is someone whose job is to find routes across areas. 探路者；开路人

patho|gen /'pæθədʒen/ (**pathogens**) N-COUNT A **pathogen** is any organism which can cause disease in a person, animal, or plant. 病原体【TECHNICAL 术语】

patho|gen|ic /,pæθə'dʒenɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pathogenic** organism can cause disease in a person, animal, or plant. 病原的；致病的【TECHNICAL 术语】

patho|logi|cal /,pæθə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You describe a person or their behaviour as **pathological** when they behave in an extreme and unacceptable way, and have very powerful feelings which they cannot control. 走极端的；病态的 ❑ *He's a pathological liar.* 他撒谎成性。❑ *...a pathological fear of snakes.* 对蛇病态的恐惧 2 ADJ **Pathological** means relating to pathology or illness. 病理学的；病理性的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...pathological conditions in animals.* 动物的病理状况

pa|thol|o|gist /pə'θɒlədʒɪst/ (**pathologists**) N-COUNT A **pathologist** is someone who studies or investigates diseases and illnesses, and examines dead bodies in order to find out the cause of death. 病理学家

pa|thol|ogy /pə'θɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pathology** is the study of the way diseases and illnesses develop. 病理学【MEDICAL 医】

pa|thos /'peɪθɒs/ N-UNCOUNT **Pathos** is a quality in a situation, film, or play that makes people feel sadness and pity. (情形、电影、戏剧等中的)哀婉，伤感力 ❑ [+of] *...the pathos of man's isolation.* 人类孤立状态的伤感力

path|way /'pɑːθweɪ, 'pæθ-/ (**pathways**) 1 N-COUNT A **pathway** is a path which you can walk along or a route which you can take. 小路；路径 ❑ *Richard was coming up the pathway.* 理查德正沿着小路走过来。❑ *...a pathway leading towards the nearby river.* 通往附近河流的小路 2 N-COUNT A **pathway** is a particular course of action or a way of achieving something. 途径；行动路线 ❑ [+to] *Diplomacy will smooth your pathway to success.* 为人圆通会让你成功的道路通畅无阻。

pa|tience /'peɪʃ°ns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **patience**, you are able to stay calm and not get annoyed, for example when something takes a long time, or when someone is not doing what you want them to do. 耐心；耐性；忍耐力 ❑ *He doesn't have the patience to wait.* 他没有耐心等待。❑ *It was exacting work and*

required all his patience. 工作很艰巨，需要他有极大的耐心。 2 PHRASE If someone **tries** your **patience** or **tests** your **patience**, they annoy you so much that it is very difficult for you to stay calm. 考验…的耐心；使忍无可忍 ❑ *He tended to stutter, which tried her patience.* 他老结巴，这叫她难以忍受。

pa|tient ◆◇ /'peɪʃ°nt/ (**patients**) 1 N-COUNT A **patient** is a person who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or hospital. A **patient** is also someone who is registered with a particular doctor. 患者；病人 ❑ *The earlier the treatment is given, the better the patient's chances.* 病人越早接受治疗，康复的可能性就越大。❑ *He specialized in treatment of cancer patients.* 他是治疗癌症患者的专家。 2 ADJ If you are **patient**, you stay calm and do not get annoyed, for example when something takes a long time, or when someone is not doing what you want them to do. 能忍耐的；有耐心的 ❑ *Please be patient—your cheque will arrive.* 请耐心点——你的支票会来的。❑ [+with] *He was endlessly kind and patient with children.* 他对孩子们始终非常好，很有耐心。 •**pa|tient|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She waited patiently for Frances to finish.* 她耐心地等弗朗西丝弄完。

→ see **diagnosis, illness**

pa|ti|na /'pætɪnə/ 1 N-SING A **patina** is a thin layer of something that has formed on the surface of something. (物体表面形成的)薄层 ❑ [+of] *He allowed a fine patina of old coffee to develop around the inside of the mug.* 他任由大杯内壁积聚上一层薄薄的咖啡垢。 2 N-SING The **patina** on an old object is an attractive soft shine that has developed on its surface, usually because it has been used a lot. (旧东西年深日久产生的)包浆 ❑ [+of] *...a mahogany door that is golden brown with the patina of age.* 红木门因为年深日久形成的金棕色包浆 3 N-SING If you say that someone has a **patina of** a quality or characteristic, you mean that they have a small but impressive amount of this quality or characteristic. (有点儿…的)样子 ❑ [+of] *...a superficial patina of knowledge.* 表面上有点儿知识的样子

pa|tio /'pætɪəʊ/ (**patios**) N-COUNT A **patio** is an area of flat blocks or concrete next to a house, where people can sit and relax or eat. (挨着房子的)露台，平台，天井

,pa|tio 'door (**patio doors**) N-COUNT **Patio doors** are glass doors that lead onto a patio. 露台玻璃门

pa|tis|serie /pə'ti:sərɪ, AM 美 -'tɪs-/ (**patisseries**) 1 N-COUNT A **patisserie** is a shop where cakes and pastries are sold. 糕点店 2 N-UNCOUNT **Patisserie** is cakes and pastries. 糕点 ❑ *Blois is famous for patisserie.* 布卢瓦的糕点很有名。

pat|ois

patois is both the singular and the plural form; the singular form is pronounced /'pætwɑ:/, and the plural form is pronounced /'pætwɑ:z/. patois 单复数同形；单数读作 /'pætwɑ:/，复数读作 /'pætwɑ:z/。

1 N-VAR A **patois** is a form of a language, especially French, that is spoken in a particular area of a country. (尤指法语的)方言，土语 ❑ *In France patois was spoken in rural, less developed regions.* 在法国，欠发达的农村地区说方言。 2 N-VAR A **patois** is a language that has developed from a mixture of other languages. 混合语 ❑ *A substantial proportion of the population speak a French-based patois.* 人口中有一大部分说以法语为基础的混合语。

pa|tri|arch /'peɪtrɪɑ:k/ (**patriarchs**) 1 N-COUNT A **patriarch** is the male head of a family or tribe. (男性)家长，族长，酋长 ❑ [+of] *The patriarch of the house, Mr Jawad, rules it with a ferocity renowned throughout the neighbourhood.* 那户人家的家长贾瓦德先生治家严苛，名闻乡里。 2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **patriarch** is the head of one of a number of Eastern Christian Churches. (基督教东派教会的)牧首，宗主教

pa|tri|ar|chal /,peɪtrɪ'ɑ:k°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **patriarchal** society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance. (男性)家长制的，族长制的；父权制的 ❑ *To feminists she is a classic victim of the patriarchal society.* 在女权主义者眼中，她是父权社会的典型受害者。

pa|tri|ar|chy /'peɪtrɪɑ:kɪ/ (**patriarchies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Patriarchy** is a system in which men have all or most of the power and importance in a society or group. 父权制；男性家长制 ❑ *The main cause of women's and children's oppression is patriarchy.* 妇女儿童受压迫的主要原因是父权制。 2 N-COUNT A **patriarchy** is a patriarchal society. 父权社会；父系社会

→ see **society**

Word Link 词根词缀 *arch ≈ rule* 统治：*anarchy, monarch, patriarchy*

Word Link 词根词缀 *pater, patr ≈ father* 父：*expatriate, paternal, patriarchy*

pa|tri|cian /pə'trɪʃ°n/ (**patricians**) 1 N-COUNT A **patrician** is a person who comes from a family of high social rank. 贵族；豪门子弟【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the patrician banker Sir Charles Villiers.* 出身名门的银行家查尔斯·维利尔斯爵士 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **patrician**, you mean that they behave in a sophisticated way, and look as though they are from a high social rank. 贵族的；有贵族气派的 ❑ *He was a lean, patrician gent in his early sixties.* 他 60 岁出头，是位有着贵族气派的清瘦绅士。

pat|ri|mo|ny /'pætrɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊnɪ/ 1 N-SING Someone's **patrimony** is the possessions that they have inherited from their father or ancestors. 祖传财产；世袭财产【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I left my parents' house, relinquished my estate and my patrimony.* 我离开了父母的家，放弃了我的房产和祖传财产。 2 N-SING A country's **patrimony** is its land, buildings, and works of art. (国家的)文物，遗产【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In the 1930s, The National Trust began its campaign to save Britain's patrimony of threatened country houses.* 20 世纪 30 年代，全国名胜古迹托管协会开始行动起来拯救英国面临威胁的文物级乡村宅第。

Word Link 词根词缀 *mony ≈ resulting state* 作为结果的状态：*matrimony, patrimony, testimony*

pa|tri|ot /'pætrɪət, 'peɪt-/ (**patriots**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **patriot** loves their country and feels very loyal towards it. 爱国者 ❑ *They were staunch British patriots and had portraits of the Queen in their flat.* 他们是英国坚定的爱国者，在公寓里挂着女王的肖像。

pat|ri|ot|ic /,pætrɪ'ɒtɪk, ,peɪt-/ ADJ Someone who is **patriotic** loves their country and feels very loyal towards it. 爱国的 ❑ *Woosnam is fiercely patriotic.* 伍斯纳姆非常爱国。❑ *The crowd sang 'Land of Hope and Glory' and other patriotic songs.* 人群高唱《希望和光荣之地》等爱国歌曲。

Word Link 词根词缀 *otic ≈ affecting* 影响…的，*causing* 引起…的：*erotic, neurotic, patriotic*

pat|ri|ot|ism /'pætrɪətɪzəm, 'peɪt-/ N-UNCOUNT **Patriotism** is love for your country and loyalty towards it. 爱国主义；爱国精神 ❑ *He was a country boy who had joined the army out of a sense of patriotism and adventure.* 他是个乡下小伙儿，参军是出于爱国之心和冒险精神。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ism ≈ action or state* 动作；状态：*communism, optimism, patriotism*

pa|trol /pə'trəʊl/ (**patrols, patrolling, patrolled**) 1 VERB When soldiers, police, or guards **patrol** an area or building, they move around it in order to make sure that there is no trouble there. 巡逻；巡查 ❑ [v n] *Prison officers continued to patrol the grounds within the jail.* 狱警继续巡视监狱。 •N-COUNT **Patrol** is also a noun. ❑ *He failed to return from a patrol.* 他去巡逻，然后没再回来。 2 PHRASE Soldiers, police, or guards who are **on patrol** are patrolling an area. 巡逻 ❑ *The army is now on patrol in Srinagar and a curfew has been imposed.* 军队目前在斯利那加巡逻，且已实行了宵禁。 3 N-COUNT A **patrol** is a group of soldiers or vehicles that are patrolling an area. 巡逻队；巡逻车队 ❑ *Guerrillas attacked a patrol with hand grenades.* 游击队用手榴弹袭击了巡逻队。

pa'trol car (**patrol cars**) N-COUNT A **patrol car** is a police car used for patrolling streets and roads. 巡逻车

patrol|man /pə'trəʊlmən/ (**patrolmen**) 1 N-COUNT A **patrolman** is a policeman who patrols a particular area. 巡警【AM 美】

2 N-COUNT A **patrolman** is a person employed by a motoring organization to help members of the organization when their cars break down.（车友会帮助会员解决车辆故障的）巡回修理工，巡视员【BRIT 英】

pa|trol wag|on (**patrol wagons**) N-COUNT A **patrol wagon** is a van or truck which the police use for transporting prisoners. 囚车【AM 美】

pa|tron /'peɪtrən/ (**patrons**) 1 N-COUNT A **patron** is a person who supports and gives money to artists, writers, or musicians.（艺术家、作家、音乐家等的）赞助人，资助人 ❑ [+of] *Catherine the Great was a patron of the arts and sciences.* 叶卡捷琳娜大帝赞助过艺术创作和科学研究。2 N-COUNT The **patron** of a charity, group, or campaign is an important person who allows his or her name to be used for publicity.（允许慈善机构、团体、活动等使用自己的名字作宣传的）代言人，名义赞助人 ❑ [+of] *Fiona and Alastair have become patrons of the National Missing Person's Helpline.* 菲奥娜和阿拉斯泰尔已经成为国家失踪人口服务热线的代言人。3 N-COUNT The **patrons** of a place such as a pub, bar, or hotel are its customers.（酒吧、旅馆等的）主顾，顾客【FORMAL 正式】

pat|ron|age /'pætrənɪdʒ, 'peɪt-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Patronage** is the support and money given by someone to a person or a group such as a charity. 资助；赞助 ❑ [+of] *...government patronage of the arts in Europe.* 欧洲政府对艺术的资助

pa|tron|ess /'peɪtrənes/ (**patronesses**) N-COUNT A woman who is a patron of something can be described as a **patroness**. 女赞助人；女资助者

pat|ron|ize /'pætrənaɪz, AM 美 'peɪt-/ (**patronizes, patronizing, patronized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **patronise**

1 VERB If someone **patronizes** you, they speak or behave towards you in a way which seems friendly, but which shows that they think they are superior to you in some way. 对…摆出屈尊俯就的样子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *Don't you patronize me!* 别在我面前摆出一副居高临下的样子！❑ [V-ed] *Cornelia often felt patronised by her tutors.* 科妮莉亚常常觉得她的老师们对她摆出屈尊俯就的样子。2 VERB Someone who **patronizes** artists, writers, or musicians supports them and gives them money. 资助；赞助【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The Japanese Imperial family patronises the Japanese Art Association.* 日本皇室资助日本艺术协会。3 VERB If someone **patronizes** a place such as a pub, bar, or hotel, they are one of its customers. 光顾；惠顾【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The ladies of Berne liked to patronize the Palace for tea and little cakes.* 伯尔尼的女士们喜欢去联邦宫用茶点。

pat|ron|iz|ing /'pætrənaɪzɪŋ, AM 美 'peɪt-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **patronising**

ADJ If someone is **patronizing**, they speak or behave towards you in a way that seems friendly, but which shows that they think they are superior to you. 自视高人一等的；屈尊俯就的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The tone of the interview was unnecessarily patronizing.* 面试官的口气让人觉得受了他多大恩惠似的，实在没有必要。

pat|ron saint (**patron saints**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **patron saint of** a place, an activity, or a group of people is a saint who is believed to give them special help and protection. 主保圣人 ❑ [+of] *Chiswick church is dedicated to St Nicholas, patron saint of sailors.* 奇西克教堂是纪念水手的主保圣人圣尼古拉的。

pat|sy /'pætsi/ (**patsies**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **patsy**, you mean that they are rather stupid and are easily tricked by other people, or can be made to take the blame for other people's actions. 糊涂蛋；冤大头；替罪羊【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *Davis was nobody's patsy.* 戴维斯不会上任何人的当。

pat|ter /'pætə/ (**patters, pattering, pattered**) 1 VERB If something **patters** on a surface, it hits it quickly several times, making quiet, tapping sounds. 嗒嗒作响；嗒嗒地拍 ❑ [V adv/prep] *Rain pattered gently outside, dripping on to the roof from the pines.* 外面，松树上的雨水轻柔地滴落在屋顶上，嗒嗒作响。2 N-SING A **patter** is a series of quick, quiet, tapping sounds. 急促的轻拍声；嗒嗒声 ❑ [+of] *...the patter of the driving rain on the roof.* 暴雨打在屋顶上发出的啪嗒声 3 N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **patter** is a series of things that they say quickly and easily, usually in order to entertain people or to persuade them to buy or do something.（通常以娱乐、推销或劝说为目的的）顺口溜，伶俐话，连珠炮似的叫卖语 ❑ *Fran began her automatic patter about how Jon had been unavoidably detained.* 弗兰开始不由自主地唠叨起乔恩是怎样无可避免地被扣留的。

pat|tern ◆◆◇ /'pætə'n/ (**patterns**) 1 N-COUNT A **pattern** is the repeated or regular way in which something happens or is done. 模式；方式 ❑ *All three attacks followed the same pattern.* 三次袭击模式相同。❑ [+of] *A change in the pattern of his breathing became apparent.* 他的呼吸方式明显起了变化。2 N-COUNT A **pattern** is an arrangement of lines or shapes, especially a design in which the same shape is repeated at regular intervals over a surface.（图案：花样 ❑ [+of] *...a golden robe embroidered with red and purple thread stitched into a pattern of flames.* 用红线和紫线绣着火焰图案的金色礼袍 3 N-COUNT A **pattern** is a diagram or shape that you can use as a guide when you are making something such as a model or a piece of clothing. 模型；图样 ❑ [+for] *...cutting out a pattern for trousers.* 裁出裤子的纸样

→ see **quilt**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pattern* with:

ADJ. **familiar** pattern 熟悉的方式，**normal** pattern 正常的方式，**typical** pattern 典型的方式 1
different pattern 不同的方式（或图案），**same** pattern 相同的方式（或图案），**similar** pattern 相似的方式（或图案）1 2
V. **change a** pattern 改变一种方式，**fit a** pattern 适用于一种方式，**see a** pattern 看出一种方式 1
follow a pattern 采用一种方式（或图案、样板）1 2 3

pat|terned /'pætə'nd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **patterned** is covered with a pattern or design. 有图案装饰的；饰有花样的 ❑ *...a plain carpet with a patterned border.* 有饰边的素色地毯 ❑ [+with] *...bone china patterned with flowers.* 饰有鲜花图案的骨瓷 2 V-PASSIVE If something new is **patterned on** something else that already exists, it is deliberately made so that it has similar features. 仿造；模仿【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be V-ed +on] *New York City announced a 10-point policy patterned on the federal bill of rights for taxpayers.* 纽约市模仿联邦纳税人权利法案公布了十点政策。❑ [be V-ed +after] *He says this contract should not be patterned after the Deere pact.* 他说这个合同不应该模仿《迪尔协定》。

pat|tern|ing /'pætə'nɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Patterning** is the forming of fixed ways of behaving or of doing things by constantly repeating something or copying other people.（行为方式等的）模式形成，模式化【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...social patterning.* 社会模式形成 ❑ [+of] *...the patterning of behaviour.* 行为模式形成 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to lines, spots, or other patterns as **patterning**. 图案；花纹；造型 ❑ *...geometric patterning.* 几何图案 ❑ [+of] *...a jazzy patterning of lights.* 绚丽的灯光造型

pat|ty /'pæti/ (**patties**) 1 N-COUNT A **patty** is a small, round meat pie. 小肉饼【mainly AM 主美】2 N-COUNT A **patty** is an amount of minced beef formed into a flat, round shape. 牛肉饼

pau|city /'pɔːsɪti/ N-SING If you say that there is a **paucity of** something, you mean that there is not enough of it. 少量；不足；缺乏【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Even the film's impressive finale can't hide the first hour's paucity of imagination.* 这部电影的结局可圈可点，但即使这样也无法掩盖前一个小时想象力贫乏的缺憾。❑ [+of] *...the paucity of good British women sprinters.* 英国优秀女子短跑选手的匮乏

paunch /pɔːntʃ/ (**paunches**) N-COUNT If a man has a **paunch**, he has a fat stomach. 大肚子；将军肚 ❑ *He finished his dessert and patted his paunch.* 他吃完甜点，拍了拍他的大肚子。

paunchy /'pɔːntʃi/ (**paunchier, paunchiest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A man who is **paunchy** has a fat stomach.（男子）大腹便便的

P

pau|per /'pɔːpəʳ/ (**paupers**) N-COUNT A **pauper** is a very poor person. 贫民；穷人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He did die a pauper and is buried in an unmarked grave.* 他死的时候一文不名，葬在一处无名墓穴中。

pause ◆◇ /pɔːz/ (**pauses, pausing, paused**) 1 VERB If you **pause** while you are doing something, you stop for a short period and then continue. 停顿；暂停 ❑ [v] *'It's rather embarrassing,' he began, and paused.* "非常令人难堪。"他开口道，然后停顿了一下。❑ [v] *On leaving, she paused for a moment at the door.* 离开时，她在门口停了一下。❑ [v +for] *He talked for two hours without pausing for breath.* 他一连说了两个小时，都没有停顿一下喘口气。2 N-COUNT A **pause** is a short period when you stop doing something before continuing. 停顿；暂停 ❑ *After a pause Alex said sharply: 'I'm sorry if I've upset you'.* 歇了一会儿后，亚历克斯毫不客气地说："要是让你心烦了，那我很抱歉。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pause* with:

ADJ. **awkward** pause 尴尬的停顿，**brief** pause 短暂的停顿，**long** pause 长时间的停顿，**short** pause 短时间的停顿，**slight** pause 略微的停顿 2

pave /peɪv/ (**paves, paving, paved**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a road or an area of ground **has been paved**, it has been covered with flat blocks of stone or concrete, so that it is suitable for walking or driving on. 铺（路或地面）❑ [be V-ed] *The avenue had never been paved, and deep mud made it impassable in winter.* 这条大街从未铺过路面，冬天泥泞不堪，无法通行。•**paved** ADJ ❑ *...a small paved courtyard.* 地面铺砌过的小院子 [Also +with] 2 PHRASE If one thing **paves the way for** another, it creates a situation in which it is possible or more likely that the other thing will happen. 为…铺平道路【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The discussions are aimed at paving the way for formal negotiations between the two countries.* 磋商旨在为两国举行正式谈判铺平道路。

pave|ment /'peɪvmənt/ (**pavements**) 1 N-COUNT A **pavement** is a path with a hard surface, usually by the side of a road. 硬化小路；（通常指）人行道【BRIT 英】❑ *He was hurrying along the pavement.* 他在人行道上疾行。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sidewalk**

2 N-COUNT The **pavement** is the hard surface of a road.（硬化）路面【AM 美】

pa|vil|ion /pə'vɪlɪən/ (**pavilions**) 1 N-COUNT A **pavilion** is a building on the edge of a sports field where players can change their clothes and wash.（运动场边的）运动员更衣室【BRIT 英】❑ *...the cricket pavilion.* 板球运动员更衣室 2 N-COUNT A **pavilion** is a large temporary structure such as a tent, which is used at outdoor public events. 大型临时建筑 ❑ *...the United States pavilion at the Expo '70 exhibition in Japan.* 1970 年日本世博会上的美国馆

pav|ing /'peɪvɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Paving** is flat blocks of stone or concrete covering an area. 铺面；铺层 ❑ *In the centre of the paving stood a statue.* 铺面的中央有一尊雕塑。❑ *...concrete paving.* 混凝土铺面

'pav|ing stone (**paving stones**) N-COUNT **Paving stones** are flat pieces of stone or concrete, usually square in shape, that are put on the ground, for example to make a path. 铺路石；铺路混凝土地砖【mainly BRIT 主英】

pav|lo|va /pæv'ləʊvə/ (**pavlovas**) N-VAR A **pavlova** is a dessert which consists of a hard base made of egg whites and sugar with fruit and cream on top. 蛋白水果蛋糕

paw /pɔː/ (**paws, pawing, pawed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **paws** of an animal such as a cat, dog, or bear are its feet, which have claws for gripping things and soft pads for walking on.（猫、狗、熊等的）爪子，脚掌 ❑ *The kitten was black with white front paws and a white splotch on her chest.* 那只黑色小猫长着白色前爪，胸口上有一块白斑。2 N-COUNT [oft poss N, adj N] You can describe someone's hand as their **paw**, especially if it is very large or if they are very clumsy. 爪子（指手，尤用于形容手非常大或非常笨拙）【mainly HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 主幽默，非正式】❑ *He shook Keaton's hand with his big paw.* 他用他的大爪子握了握基顿的手。3 VERB If an animal **paws** something, it draws its foot over it or down it. 用爪子抓（或扒）❑ [v n] *Madigan's horse pawed the ground.* 马迪根的马用蹄子扒着地面。❑ [v +at] *The dogs continued to paw and claw frantically at the chain mesh.* 那些狗继续用爪子疯狂地抓铁丝网。4 VERB If one person **paws** another, they touch or stroke them in a way that the other person finds offensive.（冒犯性地）摸，碰，动手动脚【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Stop pawing me, Giles!* 别碰我，贾尔斯！❑ [v +at] *He pawed at my jacket with his free hand.* 他用空着的那只手摸我的夹克。

pawn /pɔːn/ (**pawns, pawning, pawned**) 1 VERB If you **pawn** something that you own, you leave it with a pawnbroker, who gives you money for it and who can sell it if you do not pay back the money before a certain time. 典当；抵押 ❑ [v n] *He is contemplating pawning his watch.* 他正在考虑典当他的手表。2 N-COUNT In chess, a **pawn** is the smallest and least valuable playing piece. Each player has eight pawns at the start of the game.（国际象棋中的）兵，卒 3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is using you as a **pawn**, you mean that they are using you for their own advantage. 马前卒；走卒；爪牙 ❑ *It looks as though he is being used as a political pawn by the President.* 看起来他似乎被总统当作了政治卒子。

→ see **chess**

pawn|broker /'pɔːnbrəʊkəʳ/ (**pawnbrokers**) N-COUNT A **pawnbroker** is a person who lends people money. People give the pawnbroker something they own, which can be sold if they do not pay back the money before a certain time. 典当商；当铺老板

'pawn shop (**pawn shops**) also **pawnshop** N-COUNT A **pawn shop** is a pawnbroker's shop. 当铺；典当行

paw|paw /'pɔːpɔː/ (**pawpaws**) also **paw-paw** N-VAR A **pawpaw** is a fruit with green skin, sweet yellow flesh, and black seeds and grows in hot countries such as the West Indies. 番木瓜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **papaya**

pay ◆◆◆ /peɪ/ (**pays, paying, paid**) 1 VERB When you **pay** an amount of money **to** someone, you give it to them because you are buying something from them or because you owe it to them. When you **pay** something such as a bill or a debt, you pay the amount that you owe. 付；支付；偿还 ❑ [v +for] *Accommodation is free—all you pay for is breakfast and dinner.* 住宿免费——你只需付早餐和正餐的钱。❑ [v n +for] *We paid £35 for each ticket.* 我们每张票付了 35 英镑。❑ [v n] *The wealthier may have to pay a little more in taxes.* 富有些的人可能得多缴一点儿税。❑ [v n +to] *He proposes that businesses should pay taxes to the federal government.* 他提议企业应该向联邦政府纳税。❑ [v adv/prep] *You can pay by credit card.* 你可以用信用卡付账。[Also v to-inf, v n to-inf, v] 2 VERB When you **are paid**, you get your wages or salary from your employer. 给…付工资；给…付酬 ❑ [be/get v-ed n] *The lawyer was paid a huge salary.* 那位律师薪酬很高。❑ [get/be v-ed adv] *I get paid monthly.* 我按月领工资。❑ [v adv] *They could wander where they wished and take jobs from who paid best.* 他们可以想去哪儿就去哪儿，谁给的钱多就给谁干活儿。3 N-UNCOUNT Your **pay** is the money that you get from your employer as wages or salary. 工资；薪酬 ❑ *...their complaints about their pay and conditions.* 他们对薪水和工作条件的不满 ❑ *...the workers' demand for a twenty per cent pay rise.* 工人要求加薪 20% 4 VERB If you **are paid to** do something, someone gives you some money so that you will help them or perform some service for them.（为获得帮助或服务）付钱给 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Students were paid substantial sums of money to do nothing all day but lie in bed.* 学生们得到了大笔钱，却整天躺在床上什么也不做。❑ [v n n] *If you help me, I'll pay you anything.* 如果你帮我，你要多少钱我都给。5 VERB If a government or organization makes someone **pay for** something, it makes them responsible for providing the money for it, for example by increasing prices or taxes.（政府或机构通过提高价格、税率等使某人）为…买单 ❑ [v +for] *...a legally binding international treaty that establishes who must pay for environmental damage.* 规定谁该为环境破坏买单的有法律约束力的国际条约 ❑ [v +for] *If you don't subsidize ballet and opera, seat prices will have to go up to pay for it.* 如果你不为芭蕾和歌

剧提供补贴，就得提高剧场票价来为此买单。[Also V] 6 VERB If a job, deal, or investment **pays** a particular amount, it brings you that amount of money.（工作、交易或投资）有…报酬，产生…利润 ❑ [V adv] *We're stuck in jobs that don't pay very well.* 我们深陷在低薪的工作中。❑ [V n] *The account does not pay interest on a credit balance.* 这个账户的贷方余额没有利息。7 VERB If a job, deal, or investment **pays**, it brings you a profit or earns you some money.（工作、交易或投资）有收益，赢利 ❑ [V] *They owned land; they made it pay.* 他们拥有土地；他们让土地生钱。8 VERB When you **pay** money **into** a bank account, you put the money in the account. 存（钱）；储蓄 ❑ [V n *+into*] *He paid £20 into his savings account.* 他往自己的储蓄账户上存了 20 英镑。❑ [V n with adv] *There is nothing more annoying than queueing when you only want to pay in a few cheques.* 没有比你只想存几张支票还得排队更令人恼火的了。9 VERB If a course of action **pays**, it results in some advantage or benefit for you. 有利；有好处 ❑ [V to-inf] *It pays to invest in protective clothing.* 在防护服上投资是值得的。❑ [V] *He talked of defending small nations, of ensuring that aggression does not pay.* 他谈到了保卫小国，绝不让侵略得逞。10 VERB If you **pay for** something that you do or have, you suffer as a result of it. 付出代价；受到惩罚 ❑ [V *+for*] *Britain was to pay dearly for its lack of resolve.* 英国将为缺乏决断付出惨痛代价。❑ [V n *+for*] *Why should I pay the penalty for somebody else's mistake?* 为什么我要代人受过？❑ [V n *+for*] *She feels it's a small price to pay for the pleasure of living in this delightful house.* 她觉得，和住在这套令人愉快的房子里的那种快乐相比，这点代价不算大。[Also V] 11 VERB You use **pay** with some nouns, for example in the expressions **pay a visit** and **pay attention**, to indicate that something is given or done.（与某些名词连用，表示施予某物或做某事）进行（访问）/ 给予（注意）❑ [V n n] *Do pay us a visit next time you're in Birmingham.* 下次你来伯明翰一定要来看看我们。❑ [V n *+to*] *He felt a heavy bump, but paid no attention to it.* 他摸到了个大包，但是没有理会。❑ [V n] *He had nothing to do with arranging the funeral, but came along to pay his last respects.* 他不是来筹备葬礼的，只是过来向遗体告别的。12 ADJ [ADJ n] **Pay** television consists of programmes and channels which are not part of a public broadcasting system, and for which people have to pay.（电视节目）付费的，收费的 ❑ *The company has set up joint-venture pay-TV channels in Belgium, Spain, and Germany.* 该公司已在比利时、西班牙和德国设立了合资付费电视频道。13 → see also **paid, sick pay** 14 PHRASE If something that you buy or invest in **pays for itself** after a period of time, the money you gain from it, or save because you have it, is greater than the amount you originally spent or invested. 收回成本 ❑ *...investments in energy efficiency that would pay for themselves within five years.* 将在 5 年内收回成本的能效投资 15 PHRASE If you **pay** your **way**, you have or earn enough money to pay for what you need, without needing other people to give or lend you money. 自食其力；养活自己 ❑ *I went to college anyway, as a part-time student, paying my own way.* 总之我上了大学，半工半读，自食其力。❑ *The British film industry could not pay its way without a substantial export market.* 没有广阔的出口市场，英国电影业无以为继。16 to **pay dividends** → see **dividend** 17 to **pay through the nose** → see **nose** 18 **he who pays the piper calls the tune** → see **piper**

▶**pay back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pay back** some money that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you give them an equal sum of money at a later time. 偿还 ❑ [V P n] *He burst into tears, begging her to forgive him and swearing to pay back everything he had stolen.* 他突然大哭起来，求她原谅，发誓偿还他偷的所有东西。❑ [V n P n] *I'll pay you back that two quid tomorrow.* 我明天还你那两英镑。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pay** someone **back for** doing something unpleasant to you, you take your revenge on them or make them suffer for what they did. 报复；惩罚 ❑ [V n P *+for*] *Some day I'll pay you back for this!* 总有一天我会为此报复你！[Also V n P]

▶**pay off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pay off** a debt, you give someone all the money that you owe them. 偿清，还清（债务）❑ [V P n] *It would take him the rest of his life to pay off that loan.* 他得用余生来还清那笔贷款。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pay off** someone, you give them the amount of money that you owe them or that they are asking for, so that they will not take action against you or cause you any trouble. 还清欠…的钱；用钱打发 ❑ [V P n] *...his bid to raise funds to pay off his creditors.* 他为还清债款而努力筹集资金 [Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If an action **pays off**, it is successful or profitable after a period of time. 成功；赢利 ❑ [V P] *Sandra was determined to become a doctor and her persistence paid off.* 桑德拉决心成为医生，她的坚持取得了成功。4 → see also **payoff**

▶**pay out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pay out** money, usually a large amount, you spend it on something. 支付，花费（通常指一大笔钱）❑ [V P n *+for/to*] *...football clubs who pay out millions of pounds for players.* 付数百万英镑购买球员的足球俱乐部 [Also V P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB When an insurance policy **pays out**, the person who has the policy receives the money that they are entitled to receive.（保单）赔付，偿付 ❑ [V P] *Many policies pay out only after a period of weeks or months.* 很多保单生效几周或几个月后才赔付。3 → see also **payout**

▶**pay up** PHRASAL VERB If you **pay up**, you give someone the money that you owe them or that they are entitled to, even though you would prefer not to give it.（不情愿地）清偿，付清 ❑ [V P] *We claimed a refund from the association, but they would not pay up.* 我们要求该协会退款，但是他们不肯付钱。

→ see **interest**

Thesaurus 同类词 *pay* Also look up:

V. clear, remit, settle 1
N. compensation, salary, wages 3

pay|able /ˈpeɪəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an amount of money is **payable**, it has to be paid or it can be paid. 应支付的；可支付的 ❑ [*+on*] *Purchase tax was not payable on goods for export.* 出口商品不需要缴购买税。[Also *+to*] 2 ADJ [n ADJ] If a cheque or postal order is made **payable to** you, it has your name written on it to indicate that you are the person who will receive the money.（支票或邮政汇票）应付予…的 ❑ [*+to*] *Write, enclosing a cheque made payable to Cobuild Limited.* 写封信，附上一张支付给 Cobuild 有限公司的支票。

ˌpay-as-you-ˈgo also **pay as you go** ADJ **Pay-as-you-go** is a system in which a person or organization pays for the costs of something when they occur rather than before or afterwards. 随用随付的；现收现付的；即期即付的 ❑ *Pensions are paid by the state on a pay-as-you-go basis.* 政府即期支付养老金。

pay|back /ˈpeɪbæk/ (**paybacks**) also **pay-back** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **payback** to refer to the profit or benefit that you obtain from something that you have spent money, time, or effort on. 回报；收益；收效【mainly AM 主美】❑ *There is a substantial payback in terms of employee and union relations.* 雇员和工会关系大有改观。2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **payback** period of a loan is the time in which you are required or allowed to pay it back. 偿付的；偿还的 3 PHRASE **Payback time** is when someone has to take the consequences of what they have done in the past. You can use this expression to talk about good or bad consequences. 回报之时；报应之时 ❑ *This was payback time. I've proved once and for all I can become champion.* 这是回报的时刻。我已经完全证明了我能成为冠军。

ˈpay cheque (**pay cheques**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paycheck**

N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **pay cheque** is a piece of paper that your employer gives you as your wages or salary, and which you can then cash at a bank. You can also use **pay cheque** as a way of referring to your wages or salary. 薪水支票；工资；薪水 ❑ *They've worked for about two weeks without a paycheck.* 他们已经工作了两个星期左右，却没有拿到一点儿薪水。

ˈpay day (**pay days**) also **payday** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pay day** is the day of the week or month on which you receive your wages or salary. 发薪日；工资发放日 ❑ *Until next payday, I was literally without any money.* 到下个发薪日前，我真的没有一点儿钱了。2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] If a sports player has a big **pay day**, he or she earns

P

a lot of money from winning or taking part in a game or contest.（运动员赢得比赛或参加比赛的）奖金发放日【JOURNALISM 新闻】

pay|dirt /'peɪdɜ:ʳt/ also **pay dirt** PHRASE If you say that someone **has struck paydirt** or **has hit paydirt**, you mean that they have achieved sudden success or gained a lot of money very quickly. 突然成功；暴富【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *Howard Hawks hit paydirt with 'Rio Bravo'.* 霍华德·霍克斯凭借影片《赤胆屠龙》一夜成名。

PAYE /ˌpi: eɪ waɪ 'i:/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **PAYE** is a system of paying income tax in which your employer pays your tax directly to the government, and then takes this amount from your salary or wages. **PAYE** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'pay as you earn'. 所得税预扣制（英国所得税制，雇主直接从员工工资中扣除应缴税款并上缴政府）【BUSINESS 商】

payee /peɪ'i:/ (**payees**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **payee** of a cheque or similar document is the person who should receive the money. 收款人；受款人【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ee = one who receives*** …接收者：*addressee, lessee, payee*

'pay en|velope (**pay envelopes**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **pay envelope** is the envelope containing your wages, which your employer gives you at the end of every week. 工资袋【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pay packet**

pay|er /'peɪəʳ/ (**payers**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] You can refer to someone as a **payer** if they pay a particular kind of bill or fee. For example, a mortgage **payer** is someone who pays a mortgage. 付款人；交款人 ❑ *Lower interest rates pleased millions of mortgage payers.* 利率下调让数百万抵押贷款还款人感到高兴。❷ → see also **ratepayer, taxpayer** ❸ N-COUNT [adj N] A good **payer** pays you quickly or pays you a lot of money. A bad **payer** takes a long time to pay you, or does not pay you very much. 支付人；偿还人 ❑ *I have always been a good payer and have never gone into debt.* 我一直及时付款，从未欠债。

ˌpay|ing 'guest (**paying guests**) N-COUNT A **paying guest** is a person who pays to stay with someone in their home, usually for a short time.（通常指短期的）房客，寄宿者 ❑ *My mother took in paying guests.* 我妈妈收临时寄宿者住宿。

pay|load /'peɪləʊd/ (**payloads**) ❶ N-VAR The **payload** of an aircraft or spacecraft is the amount or weight of things or people that it is carrying.（飞机、飞船等的）商载，有效载荷，有酬载荷【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *With these very large passenger payloads one question looms above all others—safety.* 客载量这么大，有一个问题非常突出——安全。❷ N-VAR The **payload** of a missile or similar weapon is the quantity of explosives it contains.（导弹等武器的）有效载荷，炸药量【MILITARY 军】❑ *…a gun capable of delivering substantial payloads.* 可投掷巨大有效载荷的大炮

pay|master /'peɪmɑ:stəʳ, -mæst-/ (**paymasters**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **paymaster** is a person or organization that pays and therefore controls another person or organization. 金主；出钱操纵者；后台老板 ❑ *…the ruling party's paymasters in business and banking.* 执政党从事商业和银行业的后台老板 ❷ N-COUNT A **paymaster** is an official in the armed forces who is responsible for the payment of wages and salaries.（军队中发放工资、军饷的）军需官，出纳军官【MILITARY 军】

pay|ment ◆◇ /'peɪmənt/ (**payments**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **payment** is an amount of money that is paid to someone, or the act of paying this money. 付款额；支付的款项；支付；付款 ❑ *Thousands of its customers are in arrears with loans and mortgage payments.* 有数千客户拖欠其贷款和抵押贷款还款。❑ [+of] *The fund will make payments of just over £1 billion next year.* 该基金明年的支付额刚好过 10 亿英镑。[Also +to/on] ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Payment** is the act of paying money to someone or of being paid. 支付；付款 ❑ [+of] *He had sought to obtain payment of a sum which he had claimed was owed to him.* 他声称别人欠他一笔钱，他在想方设法讨要回来。[Also +for] ❸ → see also **balance of payments, down payment**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *payment* with:

V. **accept** payment 接受付款，**make a** payment 付款，**receive** payment 收到付款 ❶
ADJ. **late** payment 延迟付款，**minimum** payment 最低付款额，**monthly** payment 每月支付的款项 ❶
N. payment **in cash** 现金付款，payment **by cheque** 支票付款，**mortgage** payment 按揭付款 ❶
payment **date** 付款日期 ❶ ❷
payment **method** 付款方法，payment **plan** 付款计划 ❷

'pay|ment card (**payment cards**) N-COUNT A **payment card** is a plastic card which you use like a credit card, but which takes the money directly from your bank account. 支付卡

pay|off /'peɪɒf/ (**payoffs**) also **pay-off** ❶ N-COUNT The **payoff from** an action is the advantage or benefit that you get from it. 优势；收益；收效；回报 ❑ [+from] *The payoffs from such a breakthrough would be enormous.* 这样一项突破会受益无穷。❷ N-COUNT A **payoff** is a payment which is made to someone, often secretly or illegally, so that they will not cause trouble.（用于避免麻烦的）封口费，贿赂 ❑ [+from] *Soldiers in both countries supplement their incomes with payoffs from drugs exporters.* 两国士兵都用毒品走私贩的贿赂来贴补收入。❸ N-COUNT A **payoff** is a large payment made to someone by their employer when the person has been forced to leave their job. 解约金；遣散费 ❑ *The ousted chairman received a £1.5 million payoff from the loss-making oil company.* 被解职的主席从亏损的石油公司那里拿到了 150 万英镑解约金。

pay|ola /peɪ'əʊlə/ N-UNCOUNT **Payola** is the illegal practice of paying radio broadcasters to play certain CDs, so that the CDs will become more popular and therefore make more profits for the record company.（唱片公司对电台的）商业贿赂【AM 美】

pay|out /'peɪaʊt/ (**payouts**) also **pay-out** N-COUNT A **payout** is a sum of money, especially a large one, that is paid to someone, for example by an insurance company or as a prize. 支付款；（尤指）大笔付款，大额支出 ❑ *…long delays in receiving insurance payouts.* 迟迟拿不到保险赔付款

→ see **lottery**

'pay pack|et (**pay packets**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **pay packet** is the envelope containing your wages, which your employer gives you at the end of every week. 工资袋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pay envelope**

❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to someone's wages or salary as their **pay packet**. 工资；薪水【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **paycheck, pay**

ˌpay-per-'click ADJ A **pay-per-click** system of payment is one in which a company has adverts on someone else's website and pays the website owner each time someone clicks on the advert. 每次点击付费的 ❑ *The site hosts several pay-per-click adverts.* 该网站登有数个每次点击付费的广告。

ˌpay-per-'view N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pay-per-view** is a cable or satellite television system in which you have to pay a fee if you want to watch a particular programme. 每收视一次付费；按次付费 ❑ *The match appeared on pay-per-view television.* 那场比赛以按次付费的方式播出。

pay|phone /'peɪfəʊn/ (**payphones**) also **pay phone** N-COUNT A **payphone** is a telephone which you need to put coins or a card in before you can make a call. Payphones are usually in public places.（投币或插卡式）付费电话，公用电话

pay|roll /'peɪrəʊl/ (**payrolls**) N-COUNT [oft *on* N] The people **on the payroll** of a company or an organization are the people who work for it and are paid by it. 工资单；受薪人员名单【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They had 87,000 employees on the payroll.* 他们有 87,000 名在编员工。

pay|slip /'peɪslɪp/ (**payslips**) also **pay slip** N-COUNT A **payslip** is a piece of paper given to an employee at the end of each week or month, which states how much money he or she has earned and how much tax has been taken off. 工资条【BRIT 英】

pay|wall /'peɪwɔ:l/ (**paywalls**) N-COUNT A **paywall** is a system that stops the user of a website from seeing other pages on that site if they do not pay. 收费墙(阻止非付费用户浏览网页内容的屏蔽系统) ❑ *Most of their data is behind the paywall.* 他们的数据大部分需要付费才能浏览。

PC ♦◇◇ /ˌpi: 'si:/ (**PCs**) ❶ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, a **PC** is a male police officer of the lowest rank. **PC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'police constable'. (英国最低级别的男性)警员 ❑ *The PCs took her to the local station.* 警员们把她带到了当地警察局。❑ *PC Keith Gate helped arrest the men.* 警员基思·盖特协助逮捕了那些人。❷ N-COUNT A **PC** is a computer that is used by one person at a time in a business, a school, or at home. **PC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'personal computer'. 个人计算机; 个人电脑 ❑ *The price of a PC has fallen by an average of 25% a year since 1982.* 自 1982 年以来, 个人计算机的单价年均下降 25%。❸ ADJ If you say that someone is **PC**, you mean that they are extremely careful not to offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage. **PC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'politically correct'. 政治上正确的; 不嘲弄弱势群体的

pcm **pcm** is used in advertisements for housing, when indicating how much the rent will be. **pcm** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) 'per calendar month'. (房租)每历月, 按历月【BRIT 英】

pd **pd** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **paid**. It is written on a bill to indicate that it has been paid. 付讫, 已付(写于账单上)

PDA /ˌpi: di: 'eɪ/ (**PDAs**) N-COUNT A **PDA** is a hand-held computer, used mainly for storing and accessing personal information such as addresses, telephone numbers, and memos. **PDA** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'personal digital assistant'. 个人数字助理; 掌上电脑 ❑ *A typical PDA can function as a mobile phone, email sender, and personal organizer.* 典型的掌上电脑具有移动电话、邮件发送和个人备忘录的功能。

PDF /ˌpi: di: 'ef/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **PDF** files are computer documents which look exactly like the original documents, regardless of which software or operating system was used to create them. **PDF** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Portable Document Format'. 可移植文档格式; PDF 文件格式【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The leaflet is in PDF format.* 宣传页是 PDF 格式的。

PE /ˌpi: 'i:/ N-UNCOUNT In schools, **PE** is a lesson in which pupils do physical exercises or sport. **PE** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'physical education'. 体育(课)

pea /pi:/ (**peas**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Peas** are round green seeds which grow in long thin cases and are eaten as a vegetable. 豌豆

peace ♦♦♦ /pi:s/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] If countries or groups involved in a war or violent conflict are discussing **peace**, they are talking to each other in order to try to end the conflict. (交战或冲突后的)和平 ❑ *Leaders of some rival factions signed a peace agreement last week.* 上周, 一些敌对派系领导人签订了和平协议。❑ *They hope the treaty will bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia.* 他们希望该条约能够为东南亚带来和平与稳定。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *at* N] If there is **peace** in a country or in the world, there are no wars or violent conflicts going on. 和平; 太平 ❑ *The President spoke of a shared commitment to world peace and economic development.* 总统提到了共同致力于世界和平和经济发展。❑ *...the Nobel Peace Prize.* 诺贝尔和平奖 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] If you disapprove of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, you can use **peace** to refer to campaigns and other activities intended to reduce their numbers or stop their use. 和平运动; 裁军运动(尤指核裁军运动) ❑ *Two peace campaigners accused of causing damage to an F 111 nuclear bomber.* 被控破坏一架 F-111 核轰炸机的两名和平运动者。❹ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If you have **peace**, you are not being disturbed, and you are in calm, quiet surroundings. 安静; 宁静; 安宁 ❑ *All I want is to have some peace and quiet and spend a nice couple of days with my grandchildren.* 我就想清静一下, 和孙子孙女们一起好好呆几天。❑ *One more question and I'll leave you in peace.* 再问一个问题, 我就不打扰你了。❺ N-UNCOUNT [oft *at* N] If you have a feeling of **peace**, you feel contented and calm and not at all worried. You can also say that you are **at peace**. (心情)平静, 平和 ❑ *I had a wonderful feeling of peace and serenity when I saw my husband.* 见到丈夫时, 我心里有一种平和安宁的美妙感觉。❻ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If there is **peace** among a group of people, they live or work together in a friendly way and do not quarrel. You can also say that people live or work **in peace with** each other. 和睦; 和谐 ❑ *...a period of relative peace in the country's industrial relations.* 该国劳资关系相对和睦的一段时期 ❼ N-COUNT **The Peace of** a particular place is a treaty or an agreement that was signed there, bringing an end to a war. 和约【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [+*of*] *The Peace of Ryswick was signed in September 1697.* 《里斯维克和约》签订于 1697 年 9 月。❽ → see also **breach of the peace, Justice of the Peace** ❾ PHRASE If you **hold** or **keep** your **peace**, you do not speak, even though there is something you want or ought to say. 保持缄默【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...people who knew about this evil man but held their peace.* 了解这个恶棍却默不作声的人们 ❿ PHRASE If someone in authority, such as the army or the police, **keeps the peace**, they make sure that people behave and do not fight or quarrel with each other. 维持和平 ❑ *...the first U.N. contingent assigned to help keep the peace in Cambodia.* 派往柬埔寨协助维持和平的第一批联合国分遣队 ⓫ PHRASE If something gives you **peace of mind**, it stops you from worrying about a particular problem or difficulty. 安心; 心境的安宁 ❑ *He began to insist upon a bullet-proof limousine, just for peace of mind.* 他开始坚持要防弹豪华轿车, 仅仅是为了求个心安。⓬ PHRASE If you express the wish that a dead person may **rest in peace**, you are showing respect and sympathy for him or her. **'Rest in peace'** or **'RIP'** is also sometimes written on gravestones. 安息(有时刻于墓碑上)【FORMAL 正式】

peace|able /'pi:səb^{ə}l/ ADJ Someone who is **peaceable** tries to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 平和的; 温和的; 和气的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...an attempt by ruthless people to impose their will on a peaceable majority.* 残忍无道的人将其意志强加给大多数平和的人的企图

peace|ably /'pi:səbli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **peaceably**, you do it quietly or peacefully, without violence or anger. 和平地; 平静地; 温和地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The rival guerrilla groups had agreed to stop fighting and settle their differences peaceably.* 敌对的游击组织同意停战, 以和平方式解决争端。

Peace Corps also **peace corps** N-PROPER **The Peace Corps** is an American organization that sends young people to help with projects in developing countries. 和平队(美国派往发展中国家协助开展各类项目的年轻人组织)

peace dividend (**peace dividends**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **peace dividend** is the economic benefit that was expected in the world after the end of the Cold War, as a result of money previously spent on defence and arms becoming available for other purposes. 和平红利(指冷战结束后由于原先花在国防和武器上的开支得以用于其他目的所带来的经济利益) ❑ *The peace dividend has not materialised despite military spending going down in most countries.* 虽然大多数国家的军事支出在降低, 但和平红利并没有兑现。

peace|ful ♦◇◇ /'pi:sfʊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Peaceful** activities and situations do not involve war. 和平的; 不诉诸战争的 ❑ *He has attempted to find a peaceful solution to the Ossetian conflict.* 他试图寻求和平解决奥塞梯冲突的方案。❑ *They emphasised that their equipment was for peaceful and not military purposes.* 他们强调他们的设备用于和平而非战争目的。•**peace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The U.S. military expects the matter to be resolved peacefully.* 美国军方期待该事件得到和平解决。❷ ADJ **Peaceful** occasions happen without violence or serious disorder. 和平的; 非暴力的; 没有骚乱的 ❑ *The farmers staged a noisy but peaceful protest outside the headquarters of the organization.* 农场主在该组织总部外进行了喧闹而和平的抗议。•**peace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Ten thousand people are reported to have taken part in the protest which passed off peacefully.* 据报道, 有 1 万人参加了和平抗议。❸ ADJ **Peaceful** people are not violent and try to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 平和的; 爱好和平的 ❑ *...warriors who killed or enslaved the peaceful farmers.* 杀害或奴役本分农民的武士 •**peace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV

with v] ❑ *They've been living and working peacefully with members of various ethnic groups.* 他们和不同民族的人们一起和睦地生活和工作。 4 ADJ A **peaceful** place or time is quiet, calm, and free from disturbance. 宁静的；平静的；无人打扰的 ❑ *...a peaceful Georgian house in the heart of Dorset.* 多塞特腹地一幢宁静的乔治王朝风格的房子 •**peace|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Except for traffic noise the night passed peacefully.* 除了车流的噪音，那一晚过得很平静。

Thesaurus 同类词 *peaceful* Also look up:

ADJ. calm, friendly, gentle, harmonious, non-violent, placid, quiet, tranquil; (*ant.*) hostile, warring 1 2 3 4

peace|ful|ly /'pi:sfuli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you say that someone died **peacefully**, you mean that they suffered no pain or violence when they died. 安详地；无痛苦地 ❑ *He died peacefully on 10th December after a short illness.* 病了一小段时间之后，他于12月10日安详辞世。 2 → see also **peaceful**

peace|keep|er /'pi:ski:pə'/ (**peacekeepers**) also peace-keeper 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Peacekeepers** are soldiers who are members of a peacekeeping force. 维和士兵 ❑ *There's been much fear that the United Nations peacekeepers would be under attack in a situation like that.* 人们非常担心联合国维和士兵在这种局势下会遭到攻击。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a country or an organization as a **peacekeeper**, you mean that it often uses its influence or armed forces to try to prevent wars or violent conflicts in the world. 和平维护国；和平维护组织 ❑ *They want the United Nations to play a bigger role as the world's peacekeeper.* 他们希望联合国在更大程度上发挥其世界和平维护者的作用。

peace|keep|ing /'pi:ski:pɪŋ/ also peace-keeping N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **peacekeeping** force is a group of soldiers that is sent to a country where there is war or fighting, in order to try to prevent more violence. Peacekeeping forces are usually made up of troops from several different countries. 维持和平 ❑ *...the possibilities of a U.N. peacekeeping force monitoring the ceasefire in the country.* 由联合国维和部队监督该国停火的可能性

'peace-loving ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **peace-loving**, you mean that they try to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 热爱和平的 ❑ *By and large, these people are peace-loving, law-abiding citizens.* 大体上，这些人都是热爱和平、遵纪守法的公民。

peace|maker /'pi:smeɪkə'/ (**peacemakers**) also peace-maker, peace maker N-COUNT You can describe an organization, a country or a person as a **peacemaker** when they try to persuade countries or people to stop fighting or quarrelling. 调停者；调解人 ❑ *...the Labour government's vision of acting as a peacemaker and mediator.* 工党政府充当调停者和斡旋者的想法

peace|making /'pi:smeɪkɪŋ/ also peace-making N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Peacemaking** efforts are attempts to persuade countries or groups to stop fighting with each other. 调停；调解 ❑ *...the failure of international peacemaking efforts.* 国际社会调停努力的失败 ❑ *The United States is more than ever the prime mover in Middle East peace-making.* 在推进中东和平进程的问题上，美国从未发挥过如此重大的作用。

peace|nik /'pi:snɪk/ (**peaceniks**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **peacenik**, you mean that they are strongly opposed to war. 和平主义者；反战分子【INFORMAL 非正式】

'peace of|fer|ing (**peace offerings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **peace offering** to refer to something that you give someone to show that you want to end the quarrel between you. 和解的礼物；谢罪之礼 ❑ *'A peace offering,' Roberts said as he handed the box of cigars to Cohen.* "谢罪的礼物。"罗伯茨说着把那盒雪茄递给科恩。

'peace pro|cess (**peace processes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **peace process** consists of all the meetings, agreements, and negotiations in which people such as politicians are involved when they are trying to arrange peace between countries or groups that are fighting with each other. 和平进程

peace|time /'pi:staɪm/ also peace-time N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Peacetime** is a period of time during which a country is not at war. 和平时期 ❑ *The British could afford to reduce defence spending in peacetime without excessive risk.* 英国可以在和平时期减少国防开支，而不会有太大风险。

peach /pi:tʃ/ (**peaches**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **peach** is a soft, round, slightly furry fruit with sweet yellow flesh and pinky-orange skin. Peaches grow in warm countries. 桃子 2 COLOUR Something that is **peach** is pale pinky-orange in colour. 桃红色；粉红色 ❑ *...a peach silk blouse.* 桃红色的丝绸上衣

,peaches and 'cream ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that a woman or a girl has a **peaches and cream complexion**, you mean that she has very clear, smooth, pale skin. (肤色) 白里透红的【APPROVAL 褒】

peachy /'pi:tʃi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **peachy**, you mean that it tastes or smells like a peach or is similar in colour to a peach. 桃子味的；桃子颜色的 ❑ *...a rich, peachy dessert wine.* 带醇厚桃味的餐后甜酒 ❑ *...peachy pink.* 桃红色 2 ADJ If you say that something is **peachy** or **peachy keen**, you mean that it is very nice. 非常好的；极棒的【AM, INFORMAL 美；非正式】❑ *Everything in her life is just peachy.* 她生活中的一切都非常棒。

pea|cock /'pi:kɒk/ (**peacocks**) N-COUNT A **peacock** is a large bird. The male has a very large tail covered with blue and green spots, which it can spread out like a fan. 孔雀 ❑ *...peacocks strutting slowly across the garden.* 园中趾高气扬地慢步走过的孔雀 ❑ *...peacock feathers.* 孔雀羽毛

,pea|cock 'blue COLOUR Something that is **peacock blue** is a deep, bright, greeny-blue in colour. 孔雀蓝；亮绿蓝色

peak ◆◇ /pi:k/ (**peaks, peaking, peaked**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **peak** of a process or an activity is the point at which it is at its strongest, most successful, or most fully developed. 顶点；顶峰 ❑ [+*of*] *The party's membership has fallen from a peak of fifty-thousand after the Second World War.* 二战后该党党员人数已从5万人的峰值下降了。 ❑ [+*of*] *The bomb went off in a concrete dustbin at the peak of the morning rush hour.* 在最繁忙的交通早高峰期，那枚炸弹在一个混凝土垃圾箱里爆炸了。 ❑ *...a flourishing career that was at its peak at the time of his death.* 他去世时正处于巅峰的欣欣向荣的事业 2 VERB When something **peaks**, it reaches its highest value or its highest level. 达到顶点；达到顶峰；达到最高值 ❑ [V +*at*] *Temperatures have peaked at over thirty degrees Celsius.* 最高温度已达30摄氏度以上。 ❑ [V] *His career peaked during the 1970's.* 他的事业在20世纪70年代达到顶峰。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **peak** level or value of something is its highest level or value. (水平、价值) 最高的；最大的 ❑ *Calls cost 36p (cheap rate) and 48p (peak rate) per minute.* 通话每分钟36便士(优惠费率)和48便士(高峰费率)。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Peak** times are the times when there is most demand for something or most use of something. 高峰的；高峰期的 ❑ *It's always crowded at peak times.* 高峰期总是非常拥挤。 5 → see also **peak time** 6 N-COUNT A **peak** is a mountain or the top of a mountain. 峰；山顶；顶峰 ❑ *...the snow-covered peaks.* 积雪覆盖的山顶 7 N-COUNT The **peak** of a cap is the part at the front that sticks out above your eyes. 帽檐；帽舌

→ see **mountain**

peaked /pi:kt/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **peaked** cap has a pointed or rounded part that sticks out above your eyes. 有帽檐的；有帽舌的 ❑ *...a man in a blue-grey uniform and peaked cap.* 穿着蓝灰色制服、戴着有帽舌的帽子的男人

'peak time N-UNCOUNT [oft *at* / *in* N, N n] Programmes which are broadcast at **peak time** are broadcast when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio. (电视、广播节目的) 黄金时间，黄金时段【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The news programme goes out four times a week at peak time.* 这档新闻节目每周在黄金时段播出4次。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **prime time**

peal /pi:l/ (**peals, pealing, pealed**) 1 VERB When bells **peal**, they ring one after another, making a musical sound. (钟等) 次第鸣响 ❑ [V] *Church bells pealed at the stroke of midnight.* 教堂的钟在午夜次第敲响。 •N-COUNT **Peal** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the*

Word Web 话题词汇 peanut 花生

The **peanut** is not actually a **nut**. It is a **legume** and grows under the ground. Peanuts originated in South America about 3,500 years ago. Explorers took them to Africa. Later, African slaves introduced the peanut into North America. At first only poor people ate them. However, by 1900 they had become a popular **snack**. You could buy **roasted** peanuts on city streets and at baseball games and circuses. Some scientists believe that roasted peanuts cause more **allergic** reactions than boiled peanuts. George Washington Carver, an African-American scientist, found 325 different uses for peanuts—including **peanut butter**.

花生实际上并非坚果，而是地下生长的一种豆科植物。花生约 3,500 年前原产于南美洲。探险家将其带到了非洲。后来非洲的奴隶又将花生引入了北美洲。起初，只有穷人才吃花生。然而到了 1900 年，花生已成为广受欢迎的零食。你可以在城市街道、棒球场边和马戏团里买到烤花生。一些科学家认为，烤花生比煮花生更容易引起过敏反应。非裔美国科学家乔治·华盛顿·卡弗发现花生有 325 种不同用途——包括花生酱。

great peal of the Abbey bells. 威斯敏斯特教堂洪亮的钟鸣 ❷ N-COUNT A **peal of** laughter or thunder consists of a long, loud series of sounds. 持久响亮的一串声音 ❑ [+of] *I heard a peal of merry laughter.* 我听到一串响亮的欢笑声。

pea|nut /'pi:nʌt/ **(peanuts)** ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft N n] **Peanuts** are small nuts that grow under the ground. Peanuts are often eaten as a snack, especially roasted and salted. 花生 ❑ *...a packet of peanuts.* 一包花生 ❑ *Add 2 tablespoons of peanut oil.* 加两汤匙花生油。❷ N-PLURAL If you say that a sum of money is **peanuts**, you mean that it is very small. 少得可怜的钱；小钱【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The cost was peanuts compared to a new kitchen.* 与建新厨房相比，那笔费用微不足道。

→ see Word Web:**peanut**

,pea|nut 'but|ter N-UNCOUNT **Peanut butter** is a brown paste made out of crushed peanuts which you can spread on bread and eat. 花生酱

→ see **peanut**

pear /peə^{r}/ **(pears)** N-COUNT A **pear** is a sweet, juicy fruit which is narrow near its stalk, and wider and rounded at the bottom. Pears have white flesh and thin green or yellow skin. 梨

pearl /pɜ:^{r}l/ **(pearls)** ❶ N-COUNT A **pearl** is a hard round object which is shiny and usually creamy-white in colour. Pearls grow inside the shell of an oyster and are used for making expensive jewellery. 珍珠 ❑ *She wore a string of pearls at her throat.* 她戴了一串珍珠项链。❷ → see also **mother-of-pearl** ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pearl** is used to describe something which looks like a pearl. 珍珠般的 ❑ *...tiny pearl buttons.* 珍珠般的小纽扣

pearly /'pɜ:^{r}li/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **pearly** is pale and shines softly, like a pearl. 珍珠般的；带有珍珠色泽的 ❑ *...the pearly light of early morning.* 清早珍珠般的阳光 •ADJ **Pearly** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...pearly-pink lipstick.* 有着珍珠光泽的粉红色口红

'pear-shaped ❶ ADJ Something that is **pear-shaped** has a shape like a pear. 梨形的 ❑ *...her pear-shaped diamond earrings.* 她的梨形钻石耳环 ❷ ADJ If someone, especially a woman, is **pear-shaped**, they are wider around their hips than around the top half of their body. (尤指女子体形) 梨形的 (髋部比上半身宽大) ❸ PHRASE If a situation **goes pear-shaped**, bad things start happening. 出毛病；出问题【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He feared his career had gone a bit pear-shaped.* 他害怕自己的事业已经出了点儿问题。

peas|ant /'pez^{ə}nt/ **(peasants)** N-COUNT [N n] A **peasant** is a poor person of low social status who works on the land; used of people who live in countries where farming is still a common way of life. 农民 ❑ *...the peasants in the Peruvian highlands.* 秘鲁高地的农民

peas|ant|ry /'pez^{ə}ntri/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to all the peasants in a particular country as **the peasantry**. (泛指一国的) 农民 ❑ *The Russian peasantry stood on the brink of disappearance.* 俄罗斯农民濒临消亡。

peat /pi:t/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Peat** is decaying plant material which is found under the ground in some cool, wet regions. Peat can be added to soil to help plants grow, or can be burnt on fires instead of coal. 泥炭；泥煤

→ see **wetland**

peaty /'pi:ti/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Peaty** soil or land contains a large quantity of peat. (土壤等) 多泥炭的，多泥煤的

peb|ble /'peb^{ə}l/ **(pebbles)** N-COUNT A **pebble** is a small, smooth, round stone which is found on beaches and at the bottom of rivers. 卵石

→ see **beach**

peb|bly /'pebəli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pebbly** beach is covered in pebbles. 布满卵石的

pe|can /'pi:kən, AM 美 pɪ'kɑ:n/ **(pecans)** N-COUNT **Pecans** or **pecan nuts** are nuts with a thin, smooth shell that grow on trees in the southern United States and central America and that you can eat. 美洲山核桃

pec|ca|dil|lo /,pekə'dɪləʊ/ **(peccadilloes** or **peccadillos)** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Peccadilloes** are small, unimportant sins or faults. 轻罪；过失；失误【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *People are prepared to be tolerant of extra-marital peccadilloes by public figures.* 人们可以容忍公众人物婚外的不检点行为。

peck /pek/ **(pecks, pecking, pecked)** ❶ VERB If a bird **pecks at** something or **pecks** something, it moves its beak forward quickly and bites at it. 啄；啄食 ❑ [V +at] *It was winter and the sparrows were pecking at whatever they could find.* 时值冬季，麻雀找得到什么就啄食什么。❑ [V prep/adv] *Chickens pecked in the dust.* 鸡在尘土中啄食。❑ [V n] *It pecked his leg.* 它啄了他的腿。❑ [V n prep] *They turn on their own kind and peck each other to death.* 它们开始攻击同类，拼命地互相啄着。❑ [V n with adv] *These birds peck off all the red flowers.* 这些鸟啄掉了所有红色的花。[Also V] ❷ VERB If you **peck** someone **on** the cheek, you give them a quick, light kiss. 匆匆轻吻 ❑ [V n +on] *Elizabeth walked up to him and pecked him on the cheek.* 伊丽莎白走到他面前，在他脸颊上匆匆吻了一下。❑ [V n] *She pecked his cheek.* 她轻轻地吻了一下他的脸。•N-COUNT **Peck** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *He gave me a little peck on the cheek.* 他匆匆轻吻了一下我的脸。

peck|er /'pekə^{r}/ **(peckers)** ❶ PHRASE If you tell someone to **keep** their **pecker up**, you are encouraging them to be cheerful in a difficult situation. 打起精神；振作起来【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❷ N-COUNT A man's **pecker** is his penis. 鸡巴；阴茎【AM, INFORMAL, RUDE 美，非正式，无礼】

'peck|ing or|der **(pecking orders)** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **pecking order** of a group is the way that the positions people have are arranged according to their status or power within the group. 啄序；(群体中的) 尊卑秩序，权势等级 ❑ *He knew his place in the pecking order.* 他知道自己排老几。

peck|ish /'pekɪʃ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that you are feeling **peckish**, you mean that you are slightly hungry. 有点儿饿的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

pecs /peks/ N-PLURAL **Pecs** are the same as **pectorals**. 同 pectorals【INFORMAL 非正式】

pec|tin /'pektɪn/ **(pectins)** N-VAR **Pectin** is a substance that is found in fruit. It is used when making jam to help it become firm. 果胶

pec|to|ral /'pektərəl/ **(pectorals)** N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **pectorals** are the large chest muscles that help you to move your shoulders and your arms. 胸肌

pe|cu|liar /pɪ'kju:liə^{r}/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **peculiar**, you think that they are strange or unusual, sometimes in an unpleasant way. 奇怪的；古怪的；不寻常的 ❑ *Mr Kennet has a rather peculiar sense of humour.* 肯尼特先生有种很

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奇怪的幽默感。❑ *Rachel thought it tasted peculiar.* 雷切尔觉得它味道古怪。•**pe|cu|liar|ly** ADV ❑ *His face had become peculiarly expressionless.* 奇怪的是，他的脸已经变得毫无表情。 2 ADJ If something is **peculiar to** a particular thing, person, or situation, it belongs or relates only to that thing, person, or situation. 特有的；特别的；独特的 ❑ [+to] *The problem is by no means peculiar to America.* 这个问题绝非美国独有。•**pe|cu|liar|ly** ADV ❑ *Cricket is so peculiarly English.* 板球是极具英国特色的运动。

pe|cu|li|ar|ity /pɪˌkjuːliˈærɪti/ (**peculiarities**) 1 N-COUNT A **peculiarity** that someone or something has is a strange or unusual characteristic or habit. 怪癖；古怪之处 ❑ *Joe's other peculiarity was that he was constantly munching hard candy.* 乔还有一个怪癖，就是喜欢不停地嚼硬糖。[Also +of] 2 N-COUNT A **peculiarity** is a characteristic or quality which belongs or relates only to one person or thing. 独特之处；特性；个性 ❑ [+of] *...a strange peculiarity of the Soviet system.* 苏联体制的奇特之处

pe|cu|ni|ary /pɪˈkjuːnɪəri, AM 美 -eri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pecuniary** means concerning or involving money. 金钱的；金钱方面的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She denies obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.* 她否认通过欺骗手段获得经济利益。

peda|gog|ic /ˌpedəˈgɒdʒɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pedagogic** means the same as **pedagogical**. 同 pedagogical

peda|gogi|cal /ˌpedəˈgɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pedagogical** means concerning the methods and theory of teaching. 教学论的；教育学的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the pedagogical methods used in the classroom.* 课堂上使用的教学法

peda|gogue /ˈpedəgɒg/ (**pedagogues**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **pedagogue**, you mean that they like to teach people things in a firm way as if they know more than anyone else. 好为人师者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *De Gaulle was a born pedagogue who used the public platform and the television screen to great effect.* 戴高乐生来喜欢教育人，他充分利用了公共讲坛和电视荧屏。

peda|gogy /ˈpedəgɒdʒi, AM 美 -goʊdʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pedagogy** is the study and theory of the methods and principles of teaching. 教育学；教学论【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *ped ≈ child* 儿童：*pedagogy, pediatrician, pedophile*

ped|al /ˈpedᵊl/ (**pedals, pedalling, pedalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pedaling, pedaled**

1 N-COUNT The **pedals** on a bicycle are the two parts that you push with your feet in order to make the bicycle move. （自行车的）脚蹬 2 VERB When you **pedal** a bicycle, you push the pedals around with your feet to make it move. 蹬（自行车） ❑ [v n] *She climbed on her bike with a feeling of pride and pedalled the five miles home.* 她自豪地骑上自行车，蹬了 5 英里路回家。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *She was too tired to pedal back.* 她太累了，没力气蹬车回去。 3 → see also **back-pedal, soft-pedal** 4 N-COUNT A **pedal** in a car or on a machine is a lever that you press with your foot in order to control the car or machine. （汽车或机器的）踏板 ❑ *...the brake or accelerator pedals.* 刹车或油门踏板

→ see **bicycle**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ped ≈ foot* 足：*centipede, pedal, pedestal*

ˈped|al bin (**pedal bins**) N-COUNT A **pedal bin** is a container for waste, usually in a kitchen or bathroom. It has a lid which is controlled by a pedal that you press with your foot. 踏板式垃圾桶，脚踏式垃圾桶（通常用在厨房或浴室）【BRIT 英】

ped|ant /ˈpedᵊnt/ (**pedants**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **pedant**, you mean that they are too concerned with unimportant details or traditional rules, especially in connection with academic subjects. 拘泥于细节（或传统）的人；（尤指）学究，书呆子，老夫子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I am no pedant and avoid being dogmatic concerning English grammar and expression.* 我不是书呆子，不想在英语语法和表达方式上过于教条。

pe|dan|tic /pɪˈdæntɪk/ ADJ If you think someone is **pedantic**, you mean that they are too concerned with unimportant details or traditional rules, especially in connection with academic subjects. 拘泥于细节（或传统）的；（尤指）学究气的，迂腐的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His lecture was so pedantic and uninteresting.* 他的讲座学究气太浓，没意思。

ped|ant|ry /ˈpedᵊntri/ N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **pedantry**, you mean that you disapprove of them because they pay excessive attention to unimportant details or traditional rules, especially in connection with academic subjects. 拘泥于细节（或传统）；（尤指）学究气，迂腐【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ped|dle /ˈpedᵊl/ (**peddles, peddling, peddled**) 1 VERB Someone who **peddles** things goes from place to place trying to sell them. 到处叫卖；兜售【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *His attempts to peddle his paintings around London's tiny gallery scene proved unsuccessful.* 他到伦敦小画廊兜售自己的画作，结果碰了一鼻子灰。 2 VERB Someone who **peddles** drugs sells illegal drugs. 贩卖（毒品）❑ [v n] *When a drug pusher offered the Los Angeles youngster $100 to peddle drugs, Jack refused.* 一个毒贩给杰克 100 美元让他贩卖毒品时，这个洛杉矶少年拒绝了。•**ped|dling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The war against drug peddling is all about cash.* 禁毒斗争归根到底是钱的问题。 3 VERB If someone **peddles** an idea or a piece of information, they try very hard to get people to accept it. 宣扬，散布（思想或消息）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *They even set up their own news agency to peddle anti-isolationist propaganda.* 他们甚至设立了自己的通讯社来宣扬反孤立主义。

ped|dler /ˈpedlərˈ/ (**peddlers**)

The spelling **pedlar** is also used in British English for meanings 1 and 2. 拼写 pedlar 在英国英语中亦用于义项 1 和 2。

1 N-COUNT A **peddler** is someone who goes from place to place in order to sell something. 流动小贩；货郎【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】2 N-COUNT A **drug peddler** is a person who sells illegal drugs. 毒贩 3 N-COUNT A **peddler of** information or ideas is someone who frequently expresses such ideas to other people. （思想或信息的）宣扬者，散布者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...the peddlers of fear.* 恐惧的散布者

ped|es|tal /ˈpedɪstᵊl/ (**pedestals**) 1 N-COUNT A **pedestal** is the base on which something such as a statue stands. （雕像等的）底座，基座 ❑ *...a larger-than-life-sized bronze statue on a granite pedestal.* 安放在花岗岩底座上的比真人尺寸还要大的青铜雕像 2 N-COUNT If you put someone **on a pedestal**, you admire them very much and think that they cannot be criticized. If someone is knocked **off a pedestal** they are no longer admired. 受崇拜；不再受崇拜 ❑ *Since childhood, I put my own parents on a pedestal. I felt they could do no wrong.* 从童年起，我就把自己的父母当成偶像崇拜，觉得他们不会犯错。

pe|des|trian /pɪˈdestrɪən/ (**pedestrians**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **pedestrian** is a person who is walking, especially in a town or city, rather than travelling in a vehicle. （尤指城镇的）步行者，行人 ❑ *In Los Angeles a pedestrian is a rare spectacle.* 在洛杉矶很少见到步行者。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **pedestrian**, you mean that it is ordinary and not at all interesting. 平庸的；平淡无奇的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His style is so pedestrian that the book becomes a real bore.* 他的文风十分平庸，那本书乏味至极。

Word Link 词根词缀 *an, ian ≈ one of* …之一，*relating to* 有关…的：*Christian, Mexican, pedestrian*

pe|des|trian ˈcross|ing (**pedestrian crossings**) N-COUNT A **pedestrian crossing** is a place where pedestrians can cross a street and where motorists must stop to let them cross. 人行横道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crosswalk**

pe|des|tri|an|ized /pɪˈdestrɪənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **pedestrianised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pedestrianized** area has been made into an area that is intended for pedestrians, not vehicles. 步行的；行人专用的 ❑ *...pedestrianized streets.* 步行街 ❑ *There's plans to make Birmingham city centre pedestrianized.* 有计划将伯明翰市中心改造为

步行区。

pe|des|trian ,mall (**pedestrian malls**) N-COUNT A **pedestrian mall** is the same as a **pedestrian precinct**. 同 pedestrian precinct【AM 美】

pe|des|trian 'pre|cinct (**pedestrian precincts**) N-COUNT A **pedestrian precinct** is a street or part of a town where vehicles are not allowed. 步行街；步行区【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pedestrian mall**

pe|dia|tri|cian /,pi:diə'trɪʃ°n/ → see **paediatrician**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ped = child* 儿童：*pedagogy, pediatrician, pedophile*

pe|di|at|rics /,pi:di'ætrɪks/ → see **paediatrics**

Word Link 词根词缀 *iatr = healing* 医治：*geriatric, pediatrics, podiatrist*

pedi|cure /'pedɪkjuə'/ (**pedicures**) N-COUNT If you have a **pedicure**, you have your toenails cut and the skin on your feet softened. 足部护理；足疗；修脚

pedi|gree /'pedɪgri:/ (**pedigrees**) 1 N-COUNT If a dog, cat, or other animal has a **pedigree**, its ancestors are known and recorded. An animal is considered to have a good pedigree when all its known ancestors are of the same type.（狗、猫等动物的）系谱 ❑ *60 per cent of dogs and ten per cent of cats have pedigrees.* 60% 的狗和 10% 的猫有系谱。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pedigree** animal is descended from animals which have all been of a particular type, and is therefore considered to be of good quality.（动物）系谱纯正的，纯种的 ❑ *...a pedigree dog.* 纯种狗 3 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **pedigree** is their background or their ancestors. 背景；出身；门第；家世 ❑ *Hammer's business pedigree almost guaranteed him the acquaintance of U.S. presidents.* 哈默的商业背景几乎保证了他能够结识美国总统。

pedi|ment /'pedɪmənt/ (**pediments**) N-COUNT A **pediment** is a large triangular structure built over a door or window as a decoration.（门窗上的）三角楣饰，山花饰，山墙

ped|lar /'pedlə'/ (**pedlars**) → see **peddler**

pe|do|phile /'pi:dəfaɪl/ (**pedophiles**) → see **paedophile**

pe|do|philia /,pi:də'fɪlɪə/ → see **paedophilia**

pee /pi:/ (**pees, peeing, peed**) VERB When someone **pees**, they urinate. 撒尿；小便【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *He needed to pee.* 他要小便。•N-SING **Pee** is also a noun. ❑ *The driver was probably having a pee.* 司机可能在撒尿。

peek /pi:k/ (**peeks, peeking, peeked**) VERB If you **peek at** something or someone, you have a quick look at them, often secretly. 瞥；（常指）偷看，窥视 ❑ [v +at] *On two occasions she had peeked at him through a crack in the wall.* 她曾两次透过墙缝窥视他。•N-COUNT **Peek** is also a noun. ❑ [+at/into] *American firms have been paying outrageous fees for a peek at the technical data.* 美国公司为了一窥这些技术数据一直在支付巨额费用。

peeka|boo /,pi:kə'bu:/ also **peek-a-boo** N-UNCOUNT; 【also 亦】EXCLAM **Peekaboo** is a game you play with babies in which you cover your face with your hands or hide behind something and then suddenly show your face, saying 'peekaboo!' 藏猫猫（逗小孩儿的一种游戏）

peel /pi:l/ (**peels, peeling, peeled**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **peel** of a fruit such as a lemon or an apple is its skin.（水果）皮，外皮 ❑ *...grated lemon peel.* 擦碎的柠檬皮 •N-COUNT You can also refer to a **peel**.（一块）果皮【AM 美】❑ *...a banana peel.* 香蕉皮 2 VERB When you **peel** fruit or vegetables, you remove their skins. 给（果蔬）剥皮（或去皮、削皮）❑ [v n] *She sat down and began peeling potatoes.* 她坐下来开始削土豆皮。3 VERB If you **peel off** something that has been sticking to a surface or if it **peels off**, it comes away from the surface. 剥掉；剥落 ❑ [v n *+off/from*] *One of the kids was peeling plaster off the wall.* 其中一个孩子在剥墙上的灰泥。❑ [v n with *off/away*] *It took me two days to peel off the labels.* 我花了两天时间才揭下这些标签。❑ [v *+off/from*] *Paint was peeling off the walls.* 墙上的涂料开始剥落。❑ [v *off/away*] *The wallpaper was peeling away close to the ceiling.* 天花板附近的壁纸在剥落。❑ [v-ing] *...an unrenovated bungalow with slightly peeling blue paint.* 蓝漆略微剥落的失修平房 4 VERB [usu cont] If a surface **is peeling**, the paint on it is coming away. 掉漆；起皮 ❑ [v] *Its once-elegant white pillars are peeling.* 曾经典雅的白色立柱掉漆了。5 VERB [usu cont] If you **are peeling** or if your skin **is peeling**, small pieces of skin are coming off, usually because you have been burned by the sun.（通常因为晒伤而）脱皮 ❑ [v] *His face was peeling from sunburn.* 他的脸被晒得脱皮了。

▶**peel off** PHRASAL VERB If you **peel off** a tight piece of clothing, you take it off, especially by turning it inside out. 脱下，褪下（紧身的衣服，尤指把里面外翻）❑ [v P n] *She peeled off her gloves.* 她褪下手套。[Also v n P]

peel|er /'pi:lə'/ (**peelers**) N-COUNT A **peeler** is a special tool used for removing the skin from fruit and vegetables. 削皮器；剥皮器 ❑ *...a potato peeler.* 土豆削皮器

peel|ings /'pi:lɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **Peelings** are pieces of skin removed from vegetables and fruit. 去除的果蔬皮 ❑ *...potato peelings.* 削掉的土豆皮

peep /pi:p/ (**peeps, peeping, peeped**) 1 VERB If you **peep**, or **peep at** something, you have a quick look at it, often secretly and quietly. 瞥；（常指）偷看，窥视 ❑ [v *+at*] *Children came to peep at him round the doorway.* 孩子们围在门口偷看他。❑ [v] *Now and then she peeped to see if he was noticing her.* 她时不时地偷眼看他是否在注意自己。•N-SING **Peep** is also a noun. ❑ [*+at*] *'Fourteen minutes,' Chris said, taking a peep at his watch.* "14 分钟。"克里斯瞥了一眼他的手表说道。2 VERB If something **peeps** out from behind or under something, a small part of it is visible or becomes visible.（从隐蔽处）隐现，微微露出 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Purple and yellow flowers peeped up between rocks.* 岩石间隐约可见紫色和黄色的花儿。

peep|hole /'pi:phəʊl/ (**peepholes**) N-COUNT A **peephole** is small hole in a door or wall through which you can look secretly at what is happening on the other side.（门或墙上的）窥视孔，猫眼儿

,Peep|ing 'Tom (**Peeping Toms**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **Peeping Tom**, you mean that they secretly watch other people, especially when those people are taking their clothes off. 偷窥者，窥视狂（尤指偷看别人脱衣服的人）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

peeps /pi:ps/ N-PLURAL **Peeps** is a spoken abbreviation for（口语缩略 =）'people'.【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *So what do you think, peeps?* 那么你们大伙儿是怎么想的？

peep|show /'pi:pʃəʊ/ (**peepshows**) N-COUNT A **peepshow** is box containing moving pictures which you can look at through a small hole. Peepshows used to be a form of entertainment at fairs. 西洋镜；拉洋片

peer ♦◇ /pɪə'/ (**peers, peering, peered**) 1 VERB If you **peer at** something, you look at it very hard, usually because it is difficult to see clearly.（通常因难以看清而）盯着看，凝视，端详 ❑ [v prep] *I had been peering at a computer print-out that made no sense at all.* 我一直盯着看一张毫无意义的计算机打印稿。❑ [v prep] *He watched the Customs official peer into the driver's window.* 他看见海关官员透过驾驶座车窗仔细地往里看。2 N-COUNT In Britain, a **peer** is a member of the nobility who has or had the right to vote in the House of Lords.（英国有权或曾经有权在上议院投票的）贵族 ❑ *Lord Swan was made a life peer in 1981.* 斯旺勋爵于 1981 年受封终身贵族。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **peers** are the people who are the same age as you or who have the same status as you. 同龄人；同辈；身份（或地位）相同的人 ❑ *His engaging personality made him popular with his peers.* 他迷人的个性使他深受同龄人的喜爱。

peer|age /'pɪərɪdʒ/ (**peerages**) 1 N-COUNT If someone has a **peerage**, they have the rank of a peer. 贵族头衔；贵族爵位 ❑ *The Prime Minister offered him a peerage.* 首相授予他贵族爵位。2 N-SING The peers of a particular country are referred to as **the peerage**.（泛指一国的）贵族

peer|ess /'pɪərəs/ (**peeresses**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **peeress** is a female peer or a peer's wife.（英国的）女贵族，贵族夫人

peer group (**peer groups**) N-COUNT Your **peer group** is the

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group of people you know who are the same age as you or who have the same social status as you. 同龄群体；社会地位相同的群体 ❑ *It is important for a manager to be able to get the support of his peer group.* 对于经理而言，得到同级同事的支持很重要。

peer|less /'pɪəʳləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **peerless** is so beautiful or wonderful that you feel that nothing can equal it. 无可匹敌的；盖世无双的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...two days of clear sunshine under peerless blue skies.* 无比蔚蓝的天空下的两个艳阳天

,peer of the 'realm (peers of the realm) N-COUNT In Britain, a **peer of the realm** is a member of the nobility who has the right to sit in the House of Lords. （英国的）有权占有上议院议席的贵族

'peer press|ure N-UNCOUNT If someone does something because of **peer pressure**, they do it because other people in their social group do it. 同侪压力；同辈压力 ❑ *Naomi admits that it was peer pressure to be 'cool' that drove her into having sex early.* 娜奥米承认是“装酷”的同辈压力让她过早有了性体验。

peeved /pi:vd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **peeved** about something, you are annoyed about it. 恼怒的；气恼的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Susan couldn't help feeling a little peeved.* 苏珊不禁有点儿恼火。❑ *...complaints from peeved citizens who pay taxes.* 气愤的纳税公民的抱怨

peev|ish /'pi:vɪʃ/ ADJ Someone who is **peevish** is bad-tempered. 易怒的；脾气坏的 ❑ *Aubrey had slept little and that always made him peevish.* 奥布里睡眠不足，这让他总是易怒。❑ *She glared down at me with a peevish expression on her face.* 她低头瞪着我，一脸怒气。•**peev|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Brian sighed peevishly.* 布赖恩气恼地叹了口气。❑ *She had grown ever more peevishly dependent on him.* 她脾气越发乖戾，对他的依赖更重了。•**peev|ish|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He complained with characteristic peevishness.* 他一如既往，气冲冲地发牢骚。

peg ◆◇ /peg/ **(pegs, pegging, pegged)** 1 N-COUNT A **peg** is a small hook or knob that is attached to a wall or door and is used for hanging things on. 挂钩；挂钉 ❑ *His work jacket hung on the peg in the kitchen.* 他的工作服挂在厨房里的挂钩上。2 N-COUNT A **peg** is a small device which you use to fasten clothes to a washing line. （晾衣服用的）衣夹【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **clothespin**

3 N-COUNT A **peg** is a small piece of wood or metal that is used for fastening something to something else. （木头或金属的）销钉，楔子，栓 ❑ *He builds furniture using wooden pegs instead of nails.* 他做家具用楔子，不用钉子。4 VERB If you **peg** something somewhere or **peg it down**, you fix it there with pegs. 用销钉（或楔子、栓、衣夹）固定 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *...trying to peg a double sheet on a washing line on a blustery day.* 大风天试图用衣夹把双人床单固定在晾衣绳上 ❑ [v n with adv] *Peg down netting over the top to keep out leaves.* 用销钉在顶上加固防护网，防止叶子落入。❑ [v-ed prep] *...a tent pegged to the ground nearby for the kids.* 用楔子固定在附近地面上供孩子们用的帐篷 5 VERB If a price or amount of something **is pegged at** a particular level, it is fixed at that level. 限定（价格、数量等）；把…固定在特定水平；使与…挂钩 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Its currency is pegged to the dollar.* 其货币与美元挂钩。❑ [be v-ed +at] *U.K. trading profits were pegged at £40 million.* 英国的贸易利润固定在4,000万英镑。❑ [v n +at] *The Bank wants to peg rates at 9%.* 该银行想把利率限定在9%。❑ [v-ed] *...a pegged European currency.* 汇率固定的欧洲货币 6 → see also **level pegging** 7 PHRASE **Off-the-peg** clothes are made in large numbers and sent to shops, not made specially for a particular person. （衣服）现成的，成品的【BRIT 英】❑ *...an off-the-peg two-piece suit.* 两件套西服成衣

in AM, use 美国英语用 **off-the-rack**

pe|jo|ra|tive /pə'dʒɒrətɪv, AM 美 -'dʒɔːr-/ ADJ A **pejorative** word or expression is one that expresses criticism of someone or something. 批评的；贬损的；贬义的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I agree I am ambitious, and I don't see that as a pejorative term.* 我承认我有野心，但我不认为这是个贬义词。

pe|kin|ese /,pi:kɪ'ni:z/ **(pekineses)** also **pekingese** N-COUNT A **pekinese** is a type of small dog with long hair, short legs, and a short, flat nose. 北京犬；狮子狗；哈巴狗；京巴

peli|can /'pelɪkən/ **(pelicans)** N-COUNT A **pelican** is a type of large water bird. It catches fish and keeps them in the bottom part of its beak which is shaped like a large bag. 鹈鹕；塘鹅

,peli|can 'cross|ing (pelican crossings) N-COUNT A **pelican crossing** is a place where people who are walking can cross a busy road. They press a button at the side of the road, which operates traffic lights to stop the traffic. （由行人控制红绿灯的）自控人行横道【BRIT 英】

pel|let /'pelɪt/ **(pellets)** N-COUNT A **pellet** is a small ball of paper, mud, lead, or other material. 小球；丸 ❑ *He was shot in the head by an air gun pellet.* 他被气枪弹丸击中头部。

pell-mell /,pel 'mel/ ADV [ADV after v] If you move **pell-mell** somewhere, you move there in a hurried, uncontrolled way. 匆忙地；忙乱地；仓促地 ❑ *All three of us rushed pell-mell into the kitchen.* 我们三人全都匆忙跑进厨房。

pel|lu|cid /pe'lu:sɪd/ ADJ Something that is **pellucid** is extremely clear. 透明的；清澈的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...her pellucid blue eyes.* 她清澈的蓝眼睛 ❑ *...the warm pellucid water.* 温暖清澈的水

pel|met /'pelmɪt/ **(pelmets)** N-COUNT A **pelmet** is a long, narrow piece of wood or fabric which is fitted at the top of a window for decoration and to hide the curtain rail. （遮盖窗帘杆的）窗帘盒，窗帘帷幔，帘头【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **valance**

pe|lo|ta /pe'ləʊtə/ N-UNCOUNT **Pelota** is a game that is played in Spain, America, and the Philippines, in which the players hit a ball against a wall using a long basket tied to their wrist. 回力球（西班牙、美国和菲律宾的一种运动）

pelt /pelt/ **(pelts, pelting, pelted)** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **pelt** of an animal is its skin, which can be used to make clothing or rugs. 毛皮，裸皮（可用来制衣或制毯）❑ *...a bed covered with beaver pelts.* 铺着河狸毛皮的床 2 VERB If you **pelt** someone **with** things, you throw things at them. 向…投掷 ❑ [v n +with] *Some of the younger men began to pelt one another with snowballs.* 一些年轻些的男子开始相互投掷雪球。3 VERB [usu cont] If the rain **is pelting down**, or if **it is pelting with** rain, it is raining very hard. 倾泻；倾盆而下【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv] *The rain now was pelting down.* 此刻大雨滂沱。❑ [v with n] *It's pelting with rain.* 大雨倾盆。❑ [v-ing] *We drove through pelting rain.* 我们行驶在倾盆大雨中。4 VERB If you **pelt** somewhere, you run there very fast. 快速奔跑；飞奔【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v prep] *Without thinking, she pelted down the stairs in her nightgown.* 她想都没想，穿着睡衣就飞奔下了楼。5 PHRASE If you do something **full pelt** or **at full pelt**, you do it very quickly indeed. 全速；飞快地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Alice leapt from the car and ran full pelt towards the emergency room.* 艾丽斯跳下车，拼命奔向急救室。

pel|vic /'pelvɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pelvic** means near or relating to your pelvis. 靠近骨盆的；骨盆的

pel|vis /'pelvɪs/ **(pelvises)** N-COUNT Your **pelvis** is the wide, curved group of bones at the level of your hips. 骨盆

pen ◆◇ /pen/ **(pens, penning, penned)** 1 N-COUNT A **pen** is a long thin object which you use to write in ink. 笔；钢笔 2 → see also **fountain pen** 3 **ballpoint pen** → see **ballpoint** 4 **felt-tip pen** → see **felt-tip** 5 VERB If someone **pens** a letter, article, or book, they write it. 写；书写【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *She penned a short memo to his private secretary.* 她给他的私人秘书写了一份简短的备忘录。[Also v n n] 6 N-COUNT A **pen** is also a small area with a fence round it in which farm animals are kept for a short time. 圈；栏 ❑ *...a holding pen for sheep.* 绵羊候宰栏 7 → see also **playpen** 8 VERB [usu passive] If people or animals **are penned** somewhere or **are penned up**, they are forced to remain in a very small area. 把…关起来；把…圈起来 ❑ [be v-ed] *... to drive the cattle back to the house so they could be milked and penned for the night.* 将牛群赶回家，这样就能挤奶并将其关进牛圈过夜 ❑ [v-ed up] *I don't have to stay in my room penned up like a prisoner.* 我不必像个囚犯一样被关在房间里。

→ see **drawing**

Thesaurus 同类词 *pen* Also look up:

N. cage, coop, corral, enclosure, fence 6
V. cage, enclose, shut in 6

pe|nal /'pi:n°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Penal** means relating to the punishment of criminals. 刑罚的；刑事的 ❑ *...director-general of penal affairs at the justice ministry.* 司法部刑事司司长 ❑ *...penal and legal systems.* 刑罚和法律制度 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **penal** institution or colony is one where criminals are kept as punishment. (机构或地区)关押服刑人员的 ❑ *...imprisoned on an island that has served as a penal colony since Roman times.* 被关押在自罗马时代以来就一直作为罪犯流放地的小岛上

'pe|nal code (**penal codes**) N-COUNT The **penal code** of a country consists of all the laws that are related to crime and punishment. 刑法典【FORMAL 正式】

pe|nal|ize /'pi:nəlaɪz/ (**penalizes, penalizing, penalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **penalise**

VERB [usu passive] If a person or group **is penalized** for something, they are made to suffer in some way because of it. 惩罚；处罚 ❑ [be V-ed] *Some of the players may, on occasion, break the rules and be penalized.* 这些球员中有些偶尔可能会违规并受到处罚。

,pe|nal 'ser|vi|tude N-UNCOUNT **Penal servitude** is the punishment of being sent to prison and forced to do hard physical work. 劳役监禁；劳役刑【FORMAL 正式】

pen|al|ty ◆◇ /'pen°lti/ (**penalties**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **penalty** is a punishment that someone is given for doing something which is against a law or rule. 刑罚；处罚；惩罚 ❑ *One of those arrested could face the death penalty.* 被捕的那些人中有一人可能被判死刑。❑ *The maximum penalty is up to 7 years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.* 最高处罚是最多7年监禁或者无上限罚款。2 N-COUNT In sports such as football, rugby, and hockey, a **penalty** is an opportunity to score a goal, which is given to the attacking team if the defending team breaks a rule near their own goal. 点球 ❑ *Referee Michael Reed had no hesitation in awarding a penalty.* 主裁判迈克尔·里德毫不犹豫地判了点球。3 N-COUNT **The penalty** that you pay for something you have done is something unpleasant that you experience as a result. 惩罚；报应；不利后果 ❑ [+for] *Why should I pay the penalty for somebody else's mistake?* 为什么我要代人受过？

'pen|al|ty area (**penalty areas**) N-COUNT In football, the **penalty area** is the rectangular area in front of the goal. Inside this area the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball, and if the defending team breaks a rule here, the opposing team gets a penalty. (足球场的)罚球区，禁区【mainly BRIT 主英】

'pen|al|ty box (**penalty boxes**) 1 N-COUNT In football, the **penalty box** is the same as the **penalty area**. 同 penalty area【mainly BRIT 主英】2 N-COUNT In ice hockey, the **penalty box** is an area in which players who have broken a rule have to sit for a period of time. (冰球的)受罚席

,pen|al|ty 'shoot-out (**penalty shoot-outs**) N-COUNT In football, a **penalty shoot-out** is a way of deciding the result of a game that has ended in a draw. Players from each team try to score a goal in turn until one player fails to score and their team loses the game. (足球的)点球大战，点球决胜【mainly BRIT 主英】

pen|ance /'penəns/ (**penances**) N-VAR If you do **penance** for something wrong that you have done, you do something that you find unpleasant to show that you are sorry. 补赎；悔罪；忏悔 ❑ *...a time of fasting, penance and pilgrimage.* 斋戒、补赎和朝圣的时期

,pen and 'ink ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pen and ink** drawing is done using a pen rather than a pencil. 用钢笔画的

pence /pens/ → see **penny**

pen|chant /'pɒnʃɒn, 'pentʃənt/ N-SING If someone has a **penchant for** something, they have a special liking for it or a tendency to do it. 爱好；嗜好；偏好【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *...a stylish woman with a penchant for dark glasses.* 喜欢戴墨镜的时髦女子

pen|cil /'pens°l/ (**pencils, pencilling, pencilled**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **pencil** is an object that you write or draw with. It consists of a thin piece of wood with a rod of a black or coloured substance through the middle. If you write or draw something **in pencil**, you do it using a pencil. 铅笔 ❑ *I found a pencil and some blank paper in her desk.* 我在她的桌子里找到一支铅笔和几张白纸。❑ *He had written her a note in pencil.* 他用铅笔给她写了个便条。2 VERB If you **pencil** a letter or a note, you write it using a pencil. 用铅笔写 ❑ [V n +to] *He pencilled a note to Joseph Daniels.* 他用铅笔给约瑟夫·丹尼尔斯写了个便条。•**pen|cilled** ADJ ❑ *...folded notepaper with the pencilled block letters on the outside.* 表面用铅笔写着印刷体字母的折起来的信纸

→ see **drawing**

▶**pencil in** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If an event or appointment **is pencilled in**, it has been agreed that it should take place, but it will have to be confirmed later. 暂时安排；暂定 ❑ [be V-ed P] *He told us that the tour was pencilled in for the following March.* 他告诉我们旅游暂定在接下来的三月份。

'pen|cil push|er (**pencil pushers**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **pencil pusher**, you mean that their work consists of writing or dealing with documents, and does not seem very useful or important. 文员；文书；要笔杆子的人【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】❑ *...the pencil pushers who decide the course of people's lives.* 决定人们生活轨迹的文员

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pen-pusher**

pen|dant /'pendənt/ (**pendants**) N-COUNT A **pendant** is an ornament on a chain that you wear round your neck. (项链上的)吊坠，挂件，坠饰

→ see **jewellery**

Word Link 词根词缀 *pend ≈ hanging* 悬：*append, depend, pendant*

pend|ing /'pendɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If something such as a legal procedure is **pending**, it is waiting to be dealt with or settled. 待决的；待定的；待处理的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In 1989, the court had 600 pending cases.* 1989年，该法院有600件案子待决。❑ *She had a libel action against the magazine pending.* 她对该杂志提起的诽谤诉讼尚未判决。2 PREP If something is done **pending** a future event, it is done until that event happens. 在等到…发生之际；直到…为止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A judge has suspended a ban on the magazine pending a full inquiry.* 一位法官已经暂缓了对该杂志的禁令，待全面调查后再说。3 ADJ Something that is **pending** is going to happen soon. 即将发生的；迫近的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A growing number of customers have been inquiring about the pending price rises.* 越来越多的顾客在询问即将出现的涨价问题。

pen|du|lous /'pendʒʊləs/ ADJ Something that is **pendulous** hangs downwards and moves loosely, usually in an unattractive way. 悬垂摆动的；松垂的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a stout, gloomy man with a pendulous lower lip.* 下嘴唇松垂、一脸阴郁的壮汉 ❑ *...pendulous cheeks.* 松垂的双颊

pen|du|lum /'pendʒʊləm/ (**pendulums**) 1 N-COUNT The **pendulum** of a clock is a rod with a weight at the end which swings from side to side in order to make the clock work. 钟摆 2 N-SING You can use the idea of a **pendulum** and the way it swings regularly as a way of talking about regular changes in a situation or in people's opinions. (局势、意见等的)摇摆 ❑ *The political pendulum has swung in favour of the liberals.* 政治形势转而对自由主义者有利。

pen|etrate /'penɪtreɪt/ (**penetrates, penetrating, penetrated**) 1 VERB If something or someone **penetrates** a physical object or an area, they succeed in getting into it or passing through it. 渗入；进入；穿过；穿透 ❑ [V n] *X-rays can penetrate many objects.* X射线能够穿透很多物体。•**pen|etra|tion** /,penɪ'treɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+by] *The exterior walls are three to three and a half feet thick to prevent penetration by bombs.* 外墙厚3到3.5英尺，以防炸弹穿透。2 VERB If someone **penetrates** an organization, a group, or a profession, they succeed in entering it although it is difficult to do so. 进入；跻身 ❑ [V n] *...the continuing failure of women to penetrate the higher levels of engineering.*

P

女性一直未能跻身工程领域的更高层 3 VERB If someone **penetrates** an enemy group or a rival organization, they succeed in joining it in order to get information or cause trouble. 打入，渗透进（敌人或竞争对手内部） ❑ [v n] *The CIA had requested our help to penetrate a drugs ring operating out of Munich.* 美国中央情报局已请求我们协助其打入在慕尼黑市外活动的一个贩毒集团。 •**pen|etra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the successful penetration by the KGB of the French intelligence service.* 克格勃对法国情报机构的成功渗透 4 VERB If a company or country **penetrates** a market or area, they succeed in selling their products there. 进入，打入（市场或地区）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *There have been around 15 attempts from outside France to penetrate the market.* 外国公司试图进入法国市场，先后已有大约 15 次的尝试。 •**pen|etra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...import penetration across a broad range of heavy industries.* 进口对重工业领域的广泛渗透

pen|etrat|ing /'penɪtreɪtɪŋ/ 1 ADJ A **penetrating** sound is loud and usually high-pitched. （声音）响亮的，刺耳的，尖厉的 ❑ *Mary heard the penetrating siren of an ambulance.* 玛丽听到了刺耳的救护车警报声。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone gives you a **penetrating** look, it makes you think that they know what you are thinking. （目光）锐利的，犀利的，有洞察力的 ❑ *He gazed at me with a sharp, penetrating look that made my heart pound.* 他的目光敏锐而犀利，看得我心里怦怦直跳。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **penetrating** mind understands and recognizes things quickly and thoroughly. （头脑）敏锐的，敏捷的 ❑ *...a thoughtful, penetrating mind.* 缜密而敏锐的头脑

pene|tra|tive /'penɪtrətɪv, AM 美 -treɪt-/ ADJ [ADJ n] If a man has **penetrative** sex with someone, he inserts his penis into his partner's vagina or anus. （性交）插入式的

'pen-friend (**pen-friends**) also **penfriend** N-COUNT A **pen-friend** is someone you write friendly letters to and receive letters from, although the two of you may never have met. 笔友【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pen pal**

pen|guin /'peŋgwɪn/ (**penguins**) N-COUNT A **penguin** is a type of large black and white sea bird found mainly in the Antarctic. Penguins cannot fly but use their short wings for swimming. 企鹅

peni|cil|lin /ˌpenɪ'sɪlɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Penicillin** is a drug that kills bacteria and is used to treat infections. 青霉素；盘尼西林

pe|nile /'piːnaɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Penile** means relating to a penis. 阴茎的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...penile cancer.* 阴茎癌

pen|in|su|la /pə'nɪnsjʊlə/ (**peninsulas**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **peninsula** is a long narrow piece of land which sticks out from a larger piece of land and is almost completely surrounded by water. 半岛 ❑ *I had walked around the entire peninsula.* 我走遍了整个半岛。

→ see **landform**

pe|nis /'piːnɪs/ (**penises**) N-COUNT A man's **penis** is the part of his body that he uses when urinating and when having sex. 阴茎

peni|tence /'penɪtəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Penitence** is sincere regret for wrong or evil things that you have done. 悔过；忏悔；愧疚

peni|tent /'penɪtənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **penitent** is very sorry for something wrong that they have done, and regrets their actions. 悔过的；忏悔的；愧疚的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+about] *Robert Gates sat before them, almost penitent about the past.* 罗伯特·盖茨坐在他们面前，对过去的事几乎无颜以对。 ❑ *...penitent criminals.* 悔过的罪犯 •**peni|tent|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He sat penitently in his chair by the window.* 他懊悔地坐在靠窗的椅子上。

peni|ten|tial /ˌpenɪ'tenʃ°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Penitential** means expressing deep sorrow and regret at having done something wrong. 悔罪的；忏悔的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...penitential psalms.* 忏悔诗篇

peni|ten|tia|ry /ˌpenɪ'tenʃəri/ (**penitentiaries**) N-COUNT A **penitentiary** is a prison. 监狱【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】

pen|knife /'pennaɪf/ (**penknives**) N-COUNT A **penknife** is a small knife with a blade that folds back into the handle. 小折刀

'pen name (**pen names**) also **pen-name** N-COUNT A writer's **pen name** is the name that he or she uses on books and articles instead of his or her real name. 笔名 ❑ *...Baroness Blixen, also known by her pen-name Isak Dinesen.* 布利克森男爵夫人，亦以笔名伊萨克·迪内森闻名

pen|nant /'penənt/ (**pennants**) 1 N-COUNT A **pennant** is a long, narrow, triangular flag. 三角旗 ❑ *The second car was flying the Ghanaian pennant.* 第二辆车插着加纳的三角旗。 2 N-COUNT In baseball, a **pennant** is a flag that is given each year to the top team in a league. The championship is also called **the pennant.** （棒球联赛冠军队获得的）锦旗，冠军称号【AM 美】❑ *The Red Sox lost the pennant to Detroit by a single game.* 红袜队以一场之差将冠军锦旗输给了底特律队。

pen|nies /'peniz/ **Pennies** is the plural of **penny**. **Pennies** is mainly used to refer only to coins, rather than to amounts. （penny 的复数，多仅指硬币，不指数量）

pen|ni|less /'peniləs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **penniless** has hardly any money at all. 一文不名的；身无分文的 ❑ *They'd soon be penniless and homeless if she couldn't find suitable work.* 她要找不到合适的工作，他们很快就会身无分文、无家可归。 ❑ *...a penniless refugee.* 一文不名的难民

penn'orth /'penəθ/ PHRASE During a discussion about something, if you have your **two penn'orth** or put in your **two penn'orth**, you add your own opinion. 个人意见【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Please do be patient—I'm sure you want to have your two penn'orth.* 请务必耐心些——我知道大家一定想要发表个人意见。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **two cents' worth**

pen|ny ◆◇ /'peni/ (**pennies, pence**)

The form **pence** is used for the plural of meaning 1. 义项 1 的复数形式用 pence。

1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **penny** is one hundredth of a pound, or a coin worth this amount of money. （英国）便士（指币值或硬币） ❑ *Cider also goes up by a penny a pint while sparkling wine will cost another eight pence a bottle.* 苹果酒每品脱也涨了 1 便士，而汽酒则每瓶涨了 8 便士。 ❑ *...a shiny newly minted penny.* 新铸造的锃亮的 1 便士硬币 2 N-COUNT A **penny** is a British coin used before 1971 that was worth one twelfth of a shilling. 便士（英国 1971 年前使用的硬币，价值 1/12 先令） 3 N-COUNT A **penny** is one cent, or a coin worth one cent. 分（指币值或硬币）【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Unleaded gasoline rose more than a penny a gallon.* 无铅汽油每加仑涨了 1 分多。 4 N-SING If you say, for example, that you do not have **a penny**, or that something does not cost **a penny**, you are emphasizing that you do not have any money at all, or that something did not cost you any money at all. 一个子儿；分文【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Brilliantons paid their rent on time and did not owe him a penny.* 布里连顿夫妇按时交租金，一个子儿也不欠他的。 5 PHRASE If you say **the penny dropped**, you mean that someone suddenly understood or realized something. 恍然大悟；茅塞顿开；突然回过神来【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】 6 PHRASE Things that are said to be **two a penny** or **ten a penny** are not valuable or interesting because they are very common and easy to find. 不值钱；不稀奇【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Leggy blondes are two a penny in Hollywood.* 在好莱坞，长腿金发美女遍地都是。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **a dime a dozen**

ˌpenny-'farthing (**penny-farthings**) also **penny farthing** N-COUNT A **penny-farthing** is an old-fashioned bicycle that had a very large front wheel and a small back wheel. 前轮大后轮小的旧式自行车【mainly BRIT 主英】

'penny-pinching 1 N-UNCOUNT **Penny-pinching** is the practice of trying to spend as little money as possible. 小气；吝啬【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Government penny-pinching is blamed for the decline in food standards.* 政府吝啬被指责是食品标准下降的原因。 2 ADJ **Penny-pinching** people spend as little money as possible. 小气的；吝啬的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...small-minded penny-pinching administrators.* 心胸狭隘、一毛不拔的管理者

pen|ny 'shares N-PLURAL **Penny shares** are shares that are offered for sale at a low price. 便士股票；低价股票【BUSINESS 商】

'pen pal (**pen pals**) also **pen-pal** N-COUNT A **pen pal** is someone you write friendly letters to and receive letters from,

although the two of you may never have met. 笔友

pen-pusher (pen-pushers) also **penpusher** N-COUNT If you call someone a **pen-pusher**, you mean that their work consists of writing or dealing with documents, and does not seem very useful or important. 文员；文书；耍笔杆子的人【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *As a result, industry was overmanned and pen-pushers were everywhere.* 结果是，企业人浮于事，到处都是耍笔杆子的人。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pencil pusher**

pen|sion ◆◇◇ /'penʃ°n/ (**pensions, pensioning, pensioned**) N-COUNT Someone who has a **pension** receives a regular sum of money from the state or from a former employer because they have retired or because they are widowed or disabled. 养老金；退休金；抚恤金 ❑ *...struggling by on a pension.* 靠养老金苦苦支撑 ❑ *...a company pension scheme.* 公司养老金计划

▶**pension off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is pensioned off**, they are made to retire from work and are given a pension. 发给…养老金使其退休 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Many successful women do not want to be pensioned off at 60.* 很多成功女性不想 60 岁就领养老金退休。❑ [V n P] *When his employees were no longer of use to him, he pensioned them off.* 员工对他不再有利用价值时，他就发养老金迫使他们退休。[Also V P n]

pen|sion|able /'penʃənəb°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pensionable** means relating to someone's right to receive a pension. 有权领取养老金（或退休金、抚恤金）的 ❑ *...civil servants who were nearing pensionable age.* 接近领取养老金年龄的公务员

pen|sion book (**pension books**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **pension book** is a small book which is given to pensioners by the government. Each week, one page can be exchanged for money at a Post Office.（英国的）养老金单据簿（每周可凭此到邮局领取现金）

pen|sion|er /'penʃənə°/ (**pensioners**) N-COUNT A **pensioner** is someone who receives a pension, especially a pension paid by the state to retired people. 领取养老金（或退休金、抚恤金）的人

pen|sion plan (**pension plans**) N-COUNT A **pension plan** is an arrangement to receive a pension from an organization such as an insurance company or a former employer in return for making regular payments to them over a number of years. 养老金计划；退休金制度【BUSINESS 商】❑ *I would have been much wiser to start my own pension plan when I was younger.* 我要是年轻时就开始自己的养老金计划就明智多了。

pen|sion scheme (**pension schemes**) N-COUNT A **pension scheme** is the same as a **pension plan**. 同 pension plan【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *His company has the best pension scheme in the industry.* 他所在的公司有本行业最好的养老金制度。

pen|sive /'pensɪv/ ADJ If you are **pensive**, you are thinking deeply about something, especially something that worries you slightly. 沉思的；忧思的 ❑ *He looked suddenly sombre, pensive.* 他突然看起来很阴郁，一副忧虑的样子。•**pen|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *Angela stared pensively out of the window.* 安杰拉忧郁地望着窗外。

pen|ta|gon /'pentəgən, AM 美 -gɑn/ (**pentagons**) N-COUNT A **pentagon** is a shape with five sides. 五边形；五角形

→ see **shape**

Word Link 词根词缀 *gon = angle* 角：*hexagon, octagon, pentagon*

Word Link 词根词缀 *penta = five* 五：*pentagon, pentameter, pentathlon*

Pen|ta|gon N-PROPER [N n] **The Pentagon** is the main building of the US Defense Department, in Washington. The US Defense Department is often referred to as **the Pentagon**. 五角大楼（美国国防部办公大楼）；美国国防部 ❑ *...a news conference at the Pentagon.* 在五角大楼召开的记者招待会

pen|tam|eter /pen'tæmɪtə°/ (**pentameters**) N-COUNT In literary criticism, a **pentameter** is a line of poetry that has five strong beats in it. 五音步诗行【TECHNICAL 术语】

pen|tath|lon /pen'tæθlɒn/ (**pentathlons**) N-COUNT A **pentathlon** is an athletics competition in which each person must compete in five different events. 五项全能（运动）

Pen|tecost /'pentɪkɒst, AM 美 -kɔ:st/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Pentecost** is a Christian festival that takes place on the seventh Sunday after Easter and celebrates the sending of the Holy Spirit to the first followers of Christ.（基督教的）圣灵降临节（复活节后第 7 个星期日）■ N-UNCOUNT **Pentecost** is a Jewish festival that takes place 50 days after Passover and celebrates the harvest.（犹太教的）五旬节（逾越节后第 50 天举行的庆祝丰收的节日）

Pen|tecos|tal /ˌpentɪ'kɒst°l, AM 美 -'kɔ:st-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pentecostal** churches are Christian churches that emphasize the work of the Holy Spirit and the exact truth of the Bible.（基督教会）五旬节派的（强调圣灵的作用和《圣经》的绝对真理）

pent|house /'penthaus/ (**penthouses**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **penthouse** or a **penthouse** apartment or suite is a luxurious flat or set of rooms at the top of a tall building. 顶层豪华公寓（或套房）❑ *...her swish Manhattan penthouse.* 她位于曼哈顿的顶层高档豪华公寓

pent-up /ˌpent 'ʌp/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pent-up** emotions, energies, or forces have been held back and not expressed, used, or released.（情感、力量等）被压抑的，被抑制的 ❑ *He still had a lot of pent-up anger to release.* 他还有很多强压的愤怒要发泄。

pe|nul|ti|mate /pe'nʌltɪmət/ ADJ The **penultimate** thing in a series of things is the last but one. 倒数第二的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...on the penultimate day of the Asian Games.* 在亚运会结束的倒数第二天 ❑ *...in the penultimate chapter.* 在倒数第二章中

Word Link 词根词缀 *ultim = end* 结束，*last* 最后：*penultimate, ultimate, ultimatum*

pe|num|bra /ˌpe'nʌmbrə/ (**penumbras**) N-COUNT A **penumbra** is an area of light shadow. 半影；半阴影【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀 *umbr = shadow* 阴影：*penumbra, umbrage, umbrella*

penu|ry /'penjʊri/ N-UNCOUNT **Penury** is the state of being extremely poor. 赤贫【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was brought up in penury, without education.* 他从小一贫如洗，没有受过教育。

peo|ny /'pi:əni/ (**peonies**) also **paeony** N-COUNT A **peony** is a medium-sized garden plant which has large round flowers, usually pink, red, or white. 牡丹；芍药

peo|ple ◆◆◆ /'pi:p°l/ (**peoples, peopling, peopled**) ■ N-PLURAL **People** are men, women, and children. **People** is normally used as the plural of **person**, instead of 'persons'. 人，人们（通常用作 person 的复数）❑ *Millions of people have lost their homes.* 数百万人流离失所。❑ [+of] *...the people of Angola.* 安哥拉人 ❑ *...homeless young people.* 无家可归的年轻人 ❑ *I don't think people should make promises they don't mean to keep.* 我认为人们不应作出自己无意信守的承诺。■ N-PLURAL **The people** is sometimes used to refer to ordinary men and women, in contrast to the government or the upper classes.（与政府或上流社会相对的）人民，民众，大众 ❑ *...the will of the people.* 人民的意愿 ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **people** is all the men, women, and children of a particular country or race. 一国人民；民族；种族 ❑ [+of] *...the native peoples of Central and South America.* 中南美洲的土著民族 ■ VERB [usu passive] If a place or country **is peopled by** a particular group of people, that group of people live there. 居住在；定居于 ❑ [be V-ed +by/with] *It was peopled by a fiercely independent race of peace-loving Buddhists.* 那里住着一个与世隔绝的种族，人们都是爱好和平的佛教徒。❑ [V-ed] *...a small town peopled by lay workers and families.* 普通工人和家庭居住的小镇

Usage 用法 **people** and **peoples**

People is plural when it refers to human beings in general or to many individual human beings together; but when *people* refers to a particular racial, ethnic, or national group, it's singular, and the plural is *peoples*: *Often, people from Europe and the United States haven't even heard of the major peoples of Africa.*
在作为人类的总称或指代由很多个人组成的群体时，people 是复数；但在指代某个特定的民族、种族或族群时，people 是单数，其复数形式是 peoples：Often, people from Europe and the United States haven't even heard of the major peoples of Africa. 非洲的那几大民族欧洲人和美国人往往连听都没听过。

P

people carrier (people carriers) N-COUNT A **people carrier** is a large family car which looks similar to a van and has three rows of seats for passengers. 三排座家庭轿车

people mover (people movers) also people-mover N-COUNT A **people mover** is the same as a **people carrier**. 同 people carrier

people skills N-PLURAL **People skills** are the ability to deal with, influence, and communicate effectively with other people. 交际能力；人际交往能力【BUSINESS 商】❑ *She has very good people skills and is able to manage a team.* 她很擅长处理人际关系，能够胜任管理一个团队。

people smuggling or **people trafficking** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **People smuggling** or **people trafficking** is the practice of bringing immigrants into a country illegally. 偷渡；人口走私 ❑ *...a people-smuggling operation.* 人口走私活动

pep /pep/ (**peps, pepping, pepped**) N-UNCOUNT **Pep** is liveliness and energy. 活力；精力；劲头【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *Many say that, given a choice, they would opt for a holiday to put the pep back in their lives.* 很多人说，要是能选择，他们宁愿选择休假来恢复活力。

▶**pep up** PHRASAL VERB If you try to **pep** something **up**, you try to make it more lively, more interesting, or stronger. 使振奋；使活跃；使更有趣；使更强大【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *The prime minister aired some ideas about pepping up trade in the region.* 首相发表了一些刺激本地区贸易的想法。❑ [V P n] *How about pepping up plain tiles with transfers?* 在素色瓷砖上印一些图案使其更吸引人如何？[Also V n P]

pepper ◆◇ /'pepəʳ/ (**peppers, peppering, peppered**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Pepper** is a hot-tasting spice which is used to flavour food. 胡椒粉 ❑ *Season with salt and pepper.* 用盐和胡椒调味。❑ *...freshly ground black pepper.* 新磨的黑胡椒粉 ■ N-COUNT A **pepper**, or in American English a **bell pepper**, is a hollow green, red, or yellow vegetable with seeds inside it. 甜椒；柿子椒；灯笼椒 ■ VERB [usu passive] If something **is peppered with** small objects, a lot of those objects hit it. (小型物体)密集地击打，连续击打 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *He was wounded in both legs and severely peppered with shrapnel.* 他两条腿都挂彩了，人也被如雨的弹片炸成重伤。■ VERB If something **is peppered with** things, it has a lot of those things in it or on it. 布满；充满 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *While her English was correct, it was peppered with French phrases.* 她的英语语法上没错，但是里面夹杂着很多法语短语。❑ [V n] *Yachts peppered the tranquil waters of Botafogo Bay.* 博塔福古湾宁静的水面上挤满了游艇。

→ see **spice**

peppercorn /'pepəʳkɔːʳn/ (**peppercorns**) N-COUNT **Peppercorns** are the small berries which are dried and crushed to make pepper. They are sometimes used whole in cooking. 胡椒粒；胡椒籽

peppercorn rent (**peppercorn rents**) N-COUNT A **peppercorn rent** is an extremely low rent. 极低的租金；象征性租金【BRIT 英】

pepper mill (**pepper mills**) also **peppermill** N-COUNT A **pepper mill** is a container in which peppercorns are crushed to make pepper. You turn the top of the container and the pepper comes out of the bottom. 胡椒磨；胡椒研磨器

peppermint /'pepəʳmɪnt/ (**peppermints**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Peppermint** is a strong, sharp flavouring that is obtained from the peppermint plant or that is made artificially. 胡椒薄荷油；辣薄荷油 ■ N-COUNT A **peppermint** is a peppermint-flavoured sweet or piece of candy. 薄荷糖

peperoni /ˌpepə'rəʊni/ N-UNCOUNT **Pepperoni** is a kind of spicy sausage which is often sliced and put on pizzas. 意大利辣肠

pepperpot /'pepəʳpɒt/ (**pepperpots**) also **pepper pot** N-COUNT A **pepperpot** is a small container with holes in the top, used for shaking pepper onto food. 胡椒瓶【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pepper shaker**

pepper shaker (**pepper shakers**) N-COUNT A **pepper shaker** is the same as a **pepperpot**. 同 pepperpot【mainly AM 主美】

pepper spray (**pepper sprays**) N-VAR **Pepper spray** is a device that causes tears and sickness and is sometimes used against rioters and attackers. 胡椒粉喷雾剂(可用于反抗暴力和攻击) ❑ *The officers blasted him with pepper spray.* 警察用胡椒粉喷雾剂喷他。

peppery /'pepəri/ ADJ Food that is **peppery** has a strong, hot taste like pepper. 胡椒味的；辛辣的 ❑ *...a crisp green salad with a few peppery radishes.* 用几个辣味萝卜拌的脆口蔬菜色拉

peppy /'pepi/ ADJ Someone or something that is **peppy** is lively and full of energy. 充满活力的；生机勃勃的；劲头十足的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *At the end of every day, jot down a brief note on how peppy or tired you felt.* 每天结束时，随便写上一小段，记下你感到多么有活力或多么疲劳。❑ *...peppy dance-numbers.* 劲爆的舞曲

pep rally (**pep rallies**) N-COUNT A **pep rally** at a school, college, or university is a gathering to support a football team or sports team. (学校为运动队举行的)动员大会，誓师大会【AM 美】

pep talk (**pep talks**) also **pep-talk** N-COUNT A **pep talk** is a speech which is intended to encourage someone to make more effort or feel more confident. 激励性讲话；鼓舞士气的话【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Powell spent the day giving pep talks to the troops.* 鲍威尔花了 1 天时间为部队作动员讲话。

peptic ulcer /ˌpeptɪk 'ʌlsəʳ/ (**peptic ulcers**) N-COUNT A **peptic ulcer** is an ulcer that occurs in the digestive system. 消化性溃疡

per ◆◆◇ /pəːʳ/ ■ PREP You use **per** to express rates and ratios. For example, if something costs £50 **per** year, you must pay £50 each year for it. If a vehicle is travelling at 40 miles **per** hour, it travels 40 miles each hour. (用来表示比率、比例等)每，每一 ❑ *Social Security refused to pay her more than £17 per week.* 社会保障部门拒绝每周向她支付多于 17 英镑的钱。❑ *Buses and trains use much less fuel per person than cars.* 公共汽车和火车的人均燃料耗费量比轿车小得多。■ **per head** → see **head** ■ PHRASE If something happens **as per** a particular plan or suggestion, it happens in the way planned or suggested. 依照；依据【FORMAL 正式】❑ *When they reach here they complain that they are not being paid as per the agreement.* 来到这里后，他们抱怨工资没有依照协议发放。

perambulate /pə'ræmbjʊleɪt/ (**perambulates, perambulating, perambulated**) VERB When someone **perambulates**, they walk about for pleasure. 漫步；闲逛【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】•**perambulation** /pəˌræmbjʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ (**perambulations**) N-COUNT ❑ [+round] *It was time now to end our perambulation round Paris.* 现在我们该结束在巴黎的漫游了。

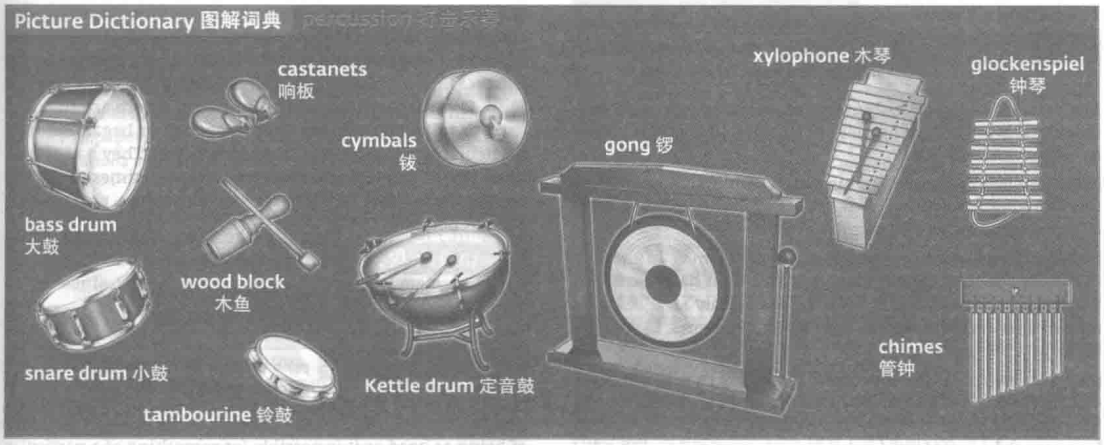
per annum /pər 'ænəm/ ADV A particular amount **per annum** means that amount each year. 每年 ❑ *...a fee of £35 per annum.* 每年 35 英镑的费用 ❑ *Kenya's population is growing at 4.1 per cent per annum.* 肯尼亚人口正以每年 4.1% 的速度增长。

per capita /pəʳ 'kæpɪtə/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **per capita** amount of something is the total amount of it in a country or area divided by the number of people in that country or area. 人均的；按人计算的 ❑ *They have the world's largest per capita income.* 他们的人均收入居世界之首。•ADV [n ADV] **Per capita** is also an adverb. ❑ *Ethiopia has almost the lowest oil consumption per capita in the world.* 埃塞俄比亚的人均石油耗费量几乎是全世界最低的。

perceive /pəʳ'siːv/ (**perceives, perceiving, perceived**) ■ VERB If you **perceive** something, you see, notice, or realize it, especially when it is not obvious. 注意到，察觉到，意识到(尤指不明显之物) ❑ [V n] *A key task is to get pupils to perceive for themselves the relationship between success and effort.* 关键任务是让学生们自己认识到成功和努力之间的关系。■ VERB If you **perceive** someone or something **as** doing or being a particular thing, it is your opinion that they do this thing or that they are this thing. 看成；视为；认为 ❑ [V n +as] *Stress is widely perceived as contributing to coronary heart disease.* 压力被广泛认为是导致冠心病的一个因素。

Word Link 词根词缀 *per = through* 穿过，*thoroughly* 完全；*perceive, perfect, permit*

per cent ◆◆◆ /pəʳ 'sent/ (**per cent**) also **percent** N-COUNT [num N] You use **per cent** to talk about amounts. For example, if an amount is 10 per cent (10%) of a larger amount, it is equal to 10 hundredths of the larger amount. 百分之… ❑ [+of] *20 to 40 per cent of the voters are undecided.* 20% 到 40% 的选民还犹豫不决。



❑ *We aim to increase sales by 10 per cent.* 我们的目标是将销售额提高10%。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Per cent** is also an adjective. ❑ *There has been a ten per cent increase in the number of new students arriving at polytechnics this year.* 今年，理工学院的新生入学人数增加了10%。•ADV [ADV with v] **Per cent** is also an adverb. ❑ *...its prediction that house prices will fall 5 per cent over the year.* 它作出的有关房价年内将下跌5%的预测

Word Link 词根词缀 *cent ≈ hundred* 百：*centipede, cents, percent*

per|cent|age ♦∞ /pəˈsentɪdʒ/ (**percentages**) N-COUNT A **percentage** is a fraction of an amount expressed as a particular number of hundredths of that amount. 百分比；百分率 ❑ [+of] *Only a few vegetable-origin foods have such a high percentage of protein.* 只有几种蔬菜类食品有如此高的蛋白质含量。

per|cep|tible /pəˈseptɪbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **perceptible** can only just be seen or noticed. 看得见的；察觉得到的 ❑ *Pasternak gave him a barely perceptible smile.* 帕斯特纳克给了他一个几乎无法察觉的微笑。•**per|cep|tibly** /pəˈseptɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The tension was mounting perceptibly.* 紧张状况明显在加剧。

per|cep|tion /pəˈsepʃᵊn/ (**perceptions**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **perception of** something is the way that you think about it or the impression you have of it. 理解；看法；认识 ❑ [+of] *He is interested in how our perceptions of death affect the way we live.* 他感兴趣的是我们对死亡的看法如何影响我们的生活。2 N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **perception** realizes or notices things that are not obvious. 洞察力；认识能力；悟性 ❑ *It did not require a great deal of perception to realise the interview was over.* 没多少眼力也能意识到面试已经没戏了。3 N-COUNT **Perception** is the recognition of things using your senses, especially the sense of sight. （尤指视觉上的）感觉，感知

per|cep|tive /pəˈseptɪv/ ADJ If you describe a person or their remarks or thoughts as **perceptive**, you think that they are good at noticing or realizing things, especially things that are not obvious. 观察敏锐的；有洞察力的；有悟性的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was one of the most perceptive U.S. political commentators.* 他是美国最具洞察力的政治评论家之一。•**per|cep|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The stages in her love affair with Harry are perceptively written.* 她和哈里恋爱的各阶段写得非常细腻深刻。

per|cep|tual /pəˈseptʃuəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Perceptual** means relating to the way people interpret and understand what they see or notice. 理解的；感知的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Some children have more finely trained perceptual skills than others.* 一些孩子比其他孩子具备更为训练有素的感知技能。

perch /pɜːˈtʃ/ (**perches, perching, perched**)

The form **perch** is used for both the singular and plural in meaning 6. 义项6的单复数同形。

1 VERB If you **perch on** something, you sit down lightly on the very edge or tip of it. 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He lit a cigarette and perched on the corner of the desk.* 他点了一根烟，坐在桌角上。❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *He perched himself on the side of the bed.* 他坐在床沿上。•**perched** ADJ ❑ *She was perched on the edge of the sofa.* 她坐在沙发沿上。2 VERB To **perch** somewhere means to be on the top or edge of something. 在…顶部；在…边缘 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the vast slums that perch precariously on top of the hills around which the city was built.* 坐落在由城市环绕的山峰上的摇摇欲坠的一大片贫民窟 •**perched** ADJ ❑ *St. John's is a small college perched high up in the hills.* 圣约翰学院是一所位于山顶的小学院。3 VERB If you **perch** something **on** something else, you put or balance it on the top or edge of that thing. 把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）❑ [v n +on] *The builders have perched a light concrete dome on eight slender columns.* 建筑工人在8根细柱上架起轻巧的混凝土穹顶。4 VERB When a bird **perches on** something such as a branch or a wall, it lands on it and stands there. （鸟）栖息，停留 ❑ [v prep] *A blackbird flew down and perched on the parapet outside his window.* 一只乌鸫飞下来，停在他窗外的矮墙上。5 N-COUNT A **perch** is a short rod for a bird to stand on. （鸟的）栖木，栖枝 6 N-COUNT A **perch** is an edible fish. There are several kinds of perch. 鲈鱼；河鲈

per|chance /pəˈtʃɑːns, -ˈtʃæns/ ADV **Perchance** means **perhaps**. 可能；也许【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】

per|co|late /ˈpɜːkəleɪt/ (**percolates, percolating, percolated**) 1 VERB If an idea, feeling, or piece of information **percolates** through a group of people or a thing, it spreads slowly through the group or thing. （想法、感觉、信息）蔓延，逐渐流传 ❑ [v prep/adv] *New fashions took a long time to percolate down.* 新时尚要很长时间才能在大众中流行起来。❑ [v prep/adv] *...all of these thoughts percolated through my mind.* 所有这些想法在我脑海中扩散 •**per|co|la|tion** /ˌpɜːkəˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *There is no percolation of political ideas from the membership to the leadership.* 政治观念不会从成员那里传到领导层。2 VERB When you **percolate** coffee or when coffee **percolates**, you prepare it in a percolator. （用渗滤式咖啡壶）滤煮 ❑ [v n] *She percolated the coffee and put croissants in the oven to warm.* 她滤煮好咖啡，然后把羊角面包放进烤箱加热。[Also v] 3 VERB To **percolate** somewhere means to pass slowly through something that has very small holes or gaps in it. 渗透；渗漏；渗入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Rainwater will only percolate through slowly.* 雨水只会慢慢地渗进来。

per|co|la|tor /ˈpɜːkəleɪtəʳ/ (**percolators**) N-COUNT A **percolator** is a piece of equipment for making and serving coffee, in which steam passes through crushed coffee beans. 渗滤式咖啡壶

per|cus|sion /pəˈkʌʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Percussion** instruments are musical instruments that you hit, such as drums. 打击乐器 2 N-SING **The percussion** is the section of an orchestra which consists of percussion instruments such as drums and cymbals. 打击乐器组

→ see Picture Dictionary: **percussion**

P

→ see **drum, orchestra**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cuss = striking* 击打；*concussion, percussion, repercussion*

per|cus|sion|ist /pəˈkʌʃᵊnɪst/ (**percussionists**) N-COUNT A **percussionist** is a person who plays percussion instruments such as drums. 打击乐器演奏者

per|cus|sive /pəˈkʌsɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Percussive** sounds are like the sound of drums. (声音)叩击的，敲击的，打击的 ❑ *...using all manner of percussive effects.* 运用各种打击乐效果

per diem /pəʳ ˈdiːəm/ N-SING [oft N n] A **per diem** is an amount of money that someone is given to cover their daily expenses while they are working. 日补贴；日津贴【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He received a per diem allowance to cover his travel expenses.* 他拿到了一笔日补贴以弥补他的差旅费。

per|di|tion /pɜːˈdɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is on the road to **perdition**, you mean that their behaviour is likely to lead them to failure and disaster. 失败；毁灭；万劫不复【LITERARY 文】

per|egrine fal|con /ˌperɪgrɪn ˈfɔːlkən/ (**peregrine falcons**) N-COUNT A **peregrine falcon** or a **peregrine** is a bird of prey. 游隼

per|emp|tory /pəˈremptəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who does something in a **peremptory** way does it in a way that shows that they expect to be obeyed immediately. 跋扈的；专横的；霸道的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *With a brief, almost peremptory gesture he pointed to a chair.* 他做了一个简单的手势，近乎霸道地指着椅子。•**per|emp|to|ri|ly** /pəˈremptərɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Hello!' the voice said, more peremptorily. 'Who is it? Who do you want?'* "喂！"那声音更加霸道地说道，"谁啊？你找谁？"

per|en|nial /pəˈreniəl/ (**perennials**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **perennial** to describe situations or states that keep occurring or which seem to exist all the time; used especially to describe problems or difficulties. (尤指问题或困难)永恒的，持续的，亘古不变的 ❑ *...the perennial urban problems of drugs and homelessness.* 毒品和无家可归这两个一直困扰城市的问题 •**per|en|ni|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Both services are perennially short of staff.* 两个机构一直都是人手不够。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **perennial** plant lives for several years and has flowers each year. (植物)多年生的 ❑ *...a perennial herb with greenish-yellow flowers.* 开绿黄色花的多年生草本 •N-COUNT **Perennial** is also a noun. ❑ *...a low-growing perennial.* 多年生矮小植物

→ see **plant**

pe|re|stroi|ka /ˌperɪˈstrɔɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Perestroika** is a term which was used to describe the changing political and social structure of the former Soviet Union during the late 1980s. (20世纪80年代末苏联政治及社会结构的)改革，重建

per|fect ↔ (**perfects, perfecting, perfected**)

The adjective is pronounced /ˈpɜːʳfɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /pəˈfekt/. 形容词读作 /ˈpɜːʳfɪkt/，动词读作 /pəˈfekt/。

1 ADJ Something that is **perfect** is as good as it could possibly be. 完美的；最佳的 ❑ *He spoke perfect English.* 他英语说得棒极了。❑ *Hiring a nanny has turned out to be the perfect solution.* 雇用保姆结果成了解决问题的最佳方法。❑ *Nobody is perfect.* 人无完人。2 ADJ If you say that something is **perfect for** a particular person, thing, or activity, you are emphasizing that it is very suitable for them or for that activity. 绝配的；十分合适的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+for] *Carpet tiles are perfect for kitchens because they're easy to take up and wash.* 方块地毯非常适用于厨房，因为其便于揭起来清洗。❑ *So this could be the perfect time to buy a home.* 所以这可能是买房子的绝佳时机。3 ADJ If an object or surface is **perfect**, it does not have any marks on it, or does not have any lumps, hollows, or cracks in it. 无瑕的；完好的；完美无缺的 ❑ *Use only clean, Grade A, perfect eggs.* 只用表面干净、无磕碰的A级鸡蛋。❑ *...their perfect white teeth.* 他们洁白无瑕的牙齿 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **perfect** to give emphasis to the noun following it. 十足的；完全的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She was a perfect fool.* 她愚蠢至极。❑ *What he had said to her made perfect sense.* 他对她说的话非常合乎情理。5 VERB If you **perfect** something, you improve it so that it becomes as good as it can possibly be. 使完美；完善 ❑ [v n] *We perfected a hand-signal system so that he could keep me informed of hazards.* 我们完善了一套手势信号，这样他就能随时告知我什么时候有危险了。6 ADJ [ADJ n] The **perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened or began before a particular time, as in 'He's already left' and 'They had always liked her'. The present perfect tense is sometimes called the **perfect** tense. (动词)完成时的 7 → see also **future, past perfect, present perfect**

Thesaurus 同类词 *perfect* Also look up:

ADJ. flawless, ideal; (*ant.*) defective, faulty 1 2
complete, undamaged; (*ant.*) damaged 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *per = through* 穿过，*thoroughly* 完全：*perceive, perfect, permit*

per|fec|tion /pəʳˈfekʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Perfection** is the quality of being as good as it is possible for something of a particular kind to be. 最佳；完美；十全十美 ❑ *Physical perfection in a human being is exceedingly rare.* 体貌完美的人极为罕见。2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **perfection**, you mean that you think it is as good as it could possibly be. 完美；极好 ❑ *The house and garden were perfection.* 房屋和花园都非常漂亮。3 N-UNCOUNT **The perfection of** something such as a skill, system, or product involves making it as good as it could possibly be. 完善；改善 ❑ [+of] *Madame Clicquot is credited with the perfection of this technique.* 这项技术的完善要归功于克利科夫人。4 PHRASE If something is done **to perfection**, it is done so well that it could not be done any better. 达到尽善尽美 ❑ *...fresh fish, cooked to perfection.* 烹饪得无比美味的鲜鱼

per|fec|tion|ism /pəʳˈfekʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Perfectionism** is the attitude or behaviour of a perfectionist. 完美主义

per|fec|tion|ist /pəʳˈfekʃənɪst/ (**perfectionists**) N-COUNT Someone who is a **perfectionist** refuses to do or accept anything that is not as good as it could possibly be. 完美主义者

per|fect|ly ↔ /ˈpɜːʳfɪktli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **perfectly** to emphasize an adjective or adverb, especially when you think the person you are talking to might doubt what you are saying. 完全地，十足地(尤用于所说的话可能会受质疑时)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There's no reason why you can't have a perfectly normal child.* 你没有理由不能拥有一个完全正常的孩子。❑ *They made it perfectly clear that it was pointless to go on.* 他们非常明确地表示继续下去毫无意义。❑ *You know perfectly well what happened.* 你非常清楚发生了什么。2 ADV [ADV with v] If something is done **perfectly**, it is done so well that it could not possibly be done better. 完美地；十全十美地 ❑ *This adaptation perfectly captures the spirit of Kurt Vonnegut's novel.* 这次改编非常好地抓住了库尔特·冯内古特小说的精髓。❑ *The system worked perfectly.* 该系统运行完美。3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] If you describe something as **perfectly** good or acceptable, you are emphasizing that there is no reason to use or get something else, although other people may disagree. 绝对地；完全地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You can buy perfectly good instruments for a lot less.* 你可以少花一大笔钱买到顶好的仪器。

per|fect pitch N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **perfect pitch** is able to identify or sing musical notes correctly. 完全音高感；绝对音感

per|fid|ious /pəʳˈfɪdiəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **perfidious**, you mean that they have betrayed someone or cannot be trusted. 背信弃义的；不可信的；不忠的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Their feet will trample on the dead bodies of their perfidious aggressors.* 他们将从背信弃义的侵略者的尸体上踏过。

per|fi|dy /ˈpɜːʳfɪdi/ N-UNCOUNT **Perfidy** is the action of betraying someone or behaving very badly towards someone. 背信弃义；背叛；不忠；不仁不义【LITERARY 文】

per|fo|rate /ˈpɜːʳfəreɪt/ (**perforates, perforating, perforated**) VERB To **perforate** something means to make a hole or holes in it. 在…上钻孔；在…上打眼 ❑ [v n] *I refused to wear headphones*

because they can perforate your eardrums. 我不愿戴耳机，因为它可能会使鼓膜穿孔。•**per|fo|rat|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *Keep good apples in perforated polythene bags.* 把好苹果放在有孔的聚乙烯袋中保存。

per|fo|ra|tion /ˌpɜːfəˈreɪʃ°n/ (**perforations**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Perforations** are small holes that are made in something, especially in paper. 小孔；小洞；（尤指）纸孔 ❑ *Tear off the form along the perforations and send it to Sales.* 将表格沿着纸孔撕下，寄给销售部。

per|force /pəˈfɔːs/ ADV [ADV with v] **Perforce** is used to indicate that something happens or is the case because it cannot be prevented or avoided. 必然；必定；势必【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *The war in 1939 perforce ushered in an era of more grime and drabness.* 1939 年的战争必然导致一个更加肮脏、更加灰暗的时代的到来。

per|form ↔ /pəˈfɔːm/ (**performs, performing, performed**) ❶ VERB When you **perform** a task or action, especially a complicated one, you do it. 做，执行，履行（尤指复杂的任务或行动）❑ [v n] *His council had to perform miracles on a tiny budget.* 他的委员会不得不以极少的预算去创造奇迹。❑ [be v-ed] *Several grafts may be performed at one operation.* 在一次手术中可能会进行多次植皮。❷ VERB If something **performs** a particular function, it has that function. 起…作用；有…功能 ❑ [v n] *A complex engine has many separate components, each performing a different function.* 一个复杂发动机有很多独立零部件，每个零部件具有不同作用。❸ VERB If you **perform** a play, a piece of music, or a dance, you do it in front of an audience. 演出；表演；演奏 ❑ [v n] *Gardiner has pursued relentlessly high standards in performing classical music.* 加德纳一直不懈地追求古典音乐演奏的高水准。❑ [be v-ed] *This play was first performed in 411 BC.* 该剧于公元前 411 年首演。❑ [v] *He began performing in the early fifties, singing and playing guitar.* 他从 50 年代早期开始表演吉他弹唱。❹ VERB If someone or something **performs well**, they work well or achieve a good result. If they **perform badly**, they work badly or achieve a poor result. （人）表现良好／差劲；（事物）运转良好／糟糕 ❑ [v adv] *He had not performed well in his exams.* 他考试没考好。❑ [v adv] *'State-owned industries will always perform poorly,' John Moore informed readers.* "国有企业经营不善将是常态。"约翰·穆尔告诉读者。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *perform* with:

N.	perform **miracles** 创造奇迹，perform **tasks** 执行任务 ❶
ADJ.	**able to** perform 能够执行（或起作用、表演）❶❷❸
V.	**continue to** perform 继续执行（或起作用、表演）❶❷❸
ADV.	perform **well** 表现（或运转）良好 ❹

per|for|mance ↔ /pəˈfɔːməns/ (**performances**) ❶ N-COUNT A **performance** involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting. 表演；演出 ❑ [+of] *Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's Carmen.* 在剧院里，他们正在演出比才的作品《卡门》。❑ [+as] *...her performance as the betrayed Medea.* 她所演绎的遭人背叛的美狄亚 ❷ N-VAR [oft with poss] Someone's or something's **performance** is how successful they are or how well they do something. 表现；业绩；性能；运行情况 ❑ [+of] *That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons.* 那项研究调查了 18 名外科医生的工作表现。❑ *The job of the new director-general was to ensure that performance targets were met.* 新主管的任务是确保实现业绩目标。❸ N-UNCOUNT A car's **performance** is its ability to go fast and to increase its speed quickly. （汽车的）性能 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] A **performance** car is one that can go very fast and can increase its speed very quickly. 性能卓越的；高性能的 ❺ → see also **high-performance** ❻ N-SING **The performance of** a task is the fact or action of doing it. 执行；履行；做 ❑ [+of] *He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties.* 为了完成任务，他每周工作 70 多个小时。❼ N-SING You can describe something that is or looks complicated or difficult to do as **a performance**. 复杂的事情；麻烦事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The whole process is quite a performance.* 整个过程相当复杂。❽ **a repeat performance** → see **repeat**

→ see **concert, theatre**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *performance* with:

ADJ.	**live** performance 现场表演 ❶ **good** performance 很好的表演（或表现、性能），**poor** performance 糟糕的表演（或表现、性能），**strong** performance 出色的表演（或表现、性能）❶❷❸ **academic** performance 学业成绩，**economic** performance 经济状况，**sexual** performance 性能力 ❷
N.	performance **appraisal** 表现评估，**company** performance 公司业绩，**job** performance 工作表现 ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *ance = quality* 特征，*state* 状态：*deliverance, performance, resistance*

per|for|mance art N-UNCOUNT **Performance art** is a theatrical presentation that includes various art forms such as dance, music, painting, and sculpture. 表演艺术；表现艺术

per|formance-related pay N-UNCOUNT **Performance-related pay** is a rate of pay which is based on how well someone does their job. 与业绩挂钩的工资；绩效工资【BUSINESS 商】

per|form|er /pəˈfɔːməˈ/ (**performers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **performer** is a person who acts, sings, or does other entertainment in front of audiences. 表演者；演出者；演员 ❑ *A performer in evening dress plays classical selections on the violin.* 一名身穿晚礼服的表演者用小提琴演奏了几段古典音乐。❷ N-COUNT You can use **performer** when describing someone or something in a way that indicates how well they do a particular thing. 表现…的人（或事物）；性能…的事物 ❑ *Until 1987, Canada's industry had been the star performer.* 直到 1987 年，加拿大的工业一直成就斐然。❑ *He is a world-class performer.* 他是位世界级的表演者。

per|form|ing arts N-PLURAL Dance, drama, music, and other forms of entertainment that are usually performed live in front of an audience are referred to as **the performing arts**. 表演艺术；舞台艺术

per|fume /ˈpɜːfjuːm, pəˈfjuːm/ (**perfumes, perfuming, perfumed**) ❶ N-VAR **Perfume** is a pleasant-smelling liquid which women put on their skin to make themselves smell nice. 香水 ❑ *The hall smelled of her mother's perfume.* 大厅里弥漫着她母亲身上的香水味。❑ *...a bottle of perfume.* 一瓶香水 ❷ N-VAR **Perfume** is the ingredient that is added to some products to make them smell nice. 香精；香料 ❑ *...a delicate white soap without perfume.* 不含香料、味道淡雅的白色肥皂 ❸ VERB If something is used to **perfume** a product, it is added to the product to make it smell nice. 为…增加香味 ❑ [v n] *The oil is used to flavour and perfume soaps, foam baths, and scents.* 这种精油用来给肥皂、沐浴液和香水添加香味。❑ [v-ed +with] *...shower gel perfumed with the popular Paris fragrance.* 添加了流行的巴黎香水的沐浴啫喱

Word Link 词根词缀 *fum = smoking* 冒烟：*fume, fumigate, perfume*

per|fumed /ˈpɜːfjuːmd, pəˈfjuːmd/ ❶ ADJ Something such as fruit or wine that is **perfumed** has a sweet pleasant smell. （水果、酒等）芬芳的，芳香的 ❑ *Champenois wines can be particularly fragrant and perfumed.* 香槟酒的香味会特别浓郁。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Perfumed** things have a sweet pleasant smell, either naturally or because perfume has been added to them. 芳香的；有香味的 ❑ *She opened the perfumed envelope.* 她打开了带有香味的信封。

per|fum|ery /pəˈfjuːməri/ (**perfumeries**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Perfumery** is the activity or business of producing perfume. 香水业；香水生产 ❑ *...the perfumery trade.* 香水贸易 ❷ N-COUNT A **perfumery** is a shop or a department in a store where perfume is the main product that is sold. 香水店；香水专柜

per|func|tory /pəˈfʌŋktəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **perfunctory** action is done quickly and carelessly, and shows a lack of interest in what you are doing. 敷衍的；潦草的；马马虎虎的 ❑ *She gave the list only a perfunctory glance.* 她马马虎虎地扫了一眼清单。❑ *Our interest was purely perfunctory.* 我们的兴趣只有三分热度。•**per|func|to|ri|ly** /pəˈfʌŋktərɪli, AM 美 -ˈtɔːr-/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Melina was perfunctorily introduced to the men.* 梅利娜被草草地介绍

P

给了男士们。

per|go|la /ˈpɜːˈgələ/ (**pergolas**) N-COUNT In a garden, a **pergola** is an arch or a structure with a roof over which climbing plants can be grown. 花架；藤架

per|haps ⇹ /pəˈhæps, præps/ 1 ADV You use **perhaps** to express uncertainty, for example, when you do not know that something is definitely true, or when you are mentioning something that may possibly happen in the future in the way you describe. 可能；大概；也许【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Millson regarded her thoughtfully. Perhaps she was right.* 米尔森若有所思地注视着她。或许她是对的。❑ *In the end they lose millions, perhaps billions.* 最后他们损失掉几百万，或许是几十亿。❑ *It was bulky, perhaps three feet long and almost as high.* 它体积很大，大约有3英尺长，高度也将近3英尺。❑ *Perhaps, in time, the message will get through.* 或许消息会及时送达。❑ *They'd come soon, perhaps when the radio broadcast was over.* 他们很快就会来，可能在广播结束之后。2 ADV You use **perhaps** in opinions and remarks to make them appear less definite or more polite. (用以缓和语气或表示礼貌)也许，可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned is that you simply cannot please everyone.* 也许最应吸取的教训就是懂得众口难调。❑ *His very last paintings are perhaps the most puzzling.* 他去世前的最后一批画作也许是最让人困惑的。❑ *Do you perhaps disapprove of Agatha Christie and her Poirot and Miss Marple?* 你大概不太欣赏阿加莎·克里斯蒂和她作品中的波洛和马普尔小姐？3 ADV You use **perhaps** when you are making suggestions or giving advice. **Perhaps** is also used in formal English to introduce requests. (用于给出建议或在正式语体中提出请求)也许，或者【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Perhaps I may be permitted a few suggestions.* 也许我可以提几条建议。❑ *Well, perhaps you'll come and see us at our place?* 嗯，或者你到我们家来见我们如何？4 ADV You can say **perhaps** as a response to a question or remark, when you do not want to agree or accept, but think that it would be rude to disagree or refuse. (委婉地表示不赞同或不接受)也许，大概 ❑ *'I'm sure we can make it,' he says. Perhaps, but it will not be easy.* "我确信我们能成功。"他说。也许吧，但是不会轻而易举。

per|il /ˈperɪl/ (**perils**) 1 N-VAR **Perils** are great dangers. 重大危险【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the perils of the sea.* 海洋的凶险 ❑ *We are in the gravest peril.* 我们身处非常严重的危机之中。2 N-PLURAL [with poss] The **perils** of a particular activity or course of action are the dangers or problems it may involve. (特定活动或行为的)危险，问题 ❑ [+of] *...the perils of starring in a television commercial.* 拍电视广告的危险 3 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **at their peril**, you are warning them that they will probably suffer as a result of doing it. (用于警告)自冒风险 ❑ *Anyone who breaks the law does so at their peril.* 违法者要自担后果。

per|il|ous /ˈperɪləs/ ADJ Something that is **perilous** is very dangerous. 危险的；艰险的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a perilous journey across the war-zone.* 横穿交战区的危险之旅 ❑ *The road grew even steeper and more perilous.* 道路变得越来越陡峭，越来越凶险。•**per|il|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *The track snaked perilously upwards.* 这条小道蜿蜒而上，很危险。

pe|rim|eter /pəˈrɪmɪtəˈ/ (**perimeters**) N-COUNT The **perimeter** of an area of land is the whole of its outer edge or boundary. 外缘；边缘 ❑ [+of] *...the perimeter of the airport.* 机场四周 ❑ *Officers dressed in riot gear are surrounding the perimeter fence.* 身穿防暴服的警察正在包围外围的栅栏。

→ see **area**

Word Link 词根词缀 *meter, metre ≈ measuring* 计量：*kilometre, metre, perimeter*

Word Link 词根词缀 *peri ≈ around* 环绕：*perimeter, periodic, periphery*

peri|na|tal /ˌperɪˈneɪtᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Perinatal** deaths, problems, or experiences happen at the time of birth or soon after the time of birth. 围生期的；围产期的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Premature birth is the main cause of perinatal mortality.* 早产是围生期死亡的主要原因。

pe|ri|od ⇹ /ˈpɪərɪəd/ (**periods**) 1 N-COUNT A **period** is a length of time. 一段时间；时期 ❑ [+of] *This crisis might last for a long period of time.* 这次危机可能持续很长时间。❑ [+of] *...a period of a few months.* 几个月时间 ❑ *...for a limited period only.* 只在有限的时期内 2 N-COUNT A **period** in the life of a person, organization, or society is a length of time which is remembered for a particular situation or activity. (个人、组织或社会的)阶段，时期，时代 ❑ [+of] *...a period of economic good health and expansion.* 经济健康发展并且不断扩张的一段时期 ❑ [+of] *He went through a period of wanting to be accepted.* 有一段时间他很想被人接受。❑ *The South African years were his most creative period.* 在南非的那些年是他创作力最旺盛的时期。3 N-COUNT A particular length of time in history is sometimes called a **period**. For example, you can talk about **the Victorian period** or **the Elizabethan period** in Britain. (历史上的)阶段，时期 ❑ *...the Roman period.* 罗马帝国时代 ❑ *No reference to their existence appears in any literature of the period.* 这一时期的文学作品中都没有提及他们的存在。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Period** costumes, furniture, and instruments were made at an earlier time in history, or look as if they were made then. (服装、家具、乐器)过去的，古代的，具有某个时代特征的 ❑ *...dressed in full period costume.* 穿着全套古装 5 N-COUNT [usu n N] Exercise, training, or study **periods** are lengths of time that are set aside for exercise, training, or study. (练习、训练、学习的)时间，时段 ❑ *They accompanied him during his exercise periods.* 练习的时候他们陪着他。6 N-COUNT At a school or college, a **period** is one of the parts that the day is divided into during which lessons or other activities take place. 课；课时；节 ❑ [+of] *...periods of private study.* 自习课 7 N-COUNT When a woman has a **period**, she bleeds from her womb. This usually happens once a month, unless she is pregnant. 月经 8 ADV Some people say **period** after stating a fact or opinion when they want to emphasize that they are definite about something and do not want to discuss it further. 到此为止；不再说了【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't want to do it, period.* 我不想做，这事就到此为止吧。9 N-COUNT A **period** is the punctuation mark (.) which you use at the end of a sentence when it is not a question or an exclamation. 句号【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **full stop**

Thesaurus 同类词 *period* Also look up:

N. age, course, epoch, era, term, time 1 2 3

pe|ri|od|ic /ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Periodic** events or situations happen occasionally, at fairly regular intervals. 间发性的；定期的；周期的 ❑ *...periodic bouts of illness.* 周期性发病

pe|ri|odi|cal /ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪkəl/ (**periodicals**) 1 N-COUNT **Periodicals** are magazines, especially serious or academic ones, that are published at regular intervals. (尤指学术)期刊 ❑ *The walls would be lined with books and periodicals.* 这几面墙会摆放书籍和期刊。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Periodical** events or situations happen occasionally, at fairly regular intervals. 间发性的；定期的；周期的 ❑ *She made periodical visits to her dentist.* 她定期去看牙医。•**pe|ri|odi|cal|ly** /ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Meetings are held periodically to monitor progress on the case.* 定期举行会议以监督案件的进展。

→ see **library, newspaper**

ˌpe|ri|od|ic ˈta|ble N-SING In chemistry, **the periodic table** is a table showing the chemical elements arranged according to their atomic numbers. (化学)元素周期表

→ see Word Web: **periodic table**

→ see **element**

perio|don|tal /ˌperiəʊˈdɒntᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Periodontal** disease is disease of the gums. 牙周的【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˈpe|ri|od pain (**period pains**) N-VAR **Period pain** is the pain that some women have when they have a monthly period. 痛经

ˈpe|ri|od piece (**period pieces**) N-COUNT A **period piece** is a play, book, or film that is set at a particular time in history and describes life at that time. 历史作品；时代作品

peri|pa|tet|ic /ˌperɪpəˈtetɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **peripatetic** life or career, they travel around a lot, living or

Word Web 话题词汇 **periodic table 元素周期表**

Scientists started discovering **elements** thousands of years ago. However, until 1869 no one understood their relationship to each other. In that year, the Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleyev created the **periodic table**. The vertical columns are called **groups**. Each group contains elements with similar **chemical** and **physical properties**. The horizontal rows are called **periods**. The elements in each row increase in **atomic mass** from left to right. Mendeleyev's original chart had a lot of gaps. He predicted that one day scientists would discover elements to fill these spaces. Mendeleyev described quite accurately the properties of these elements which later researchers discovered.

科学家开始发现元素是在数千年前。然而，直到 1869 年还没有人明白元素彼此之间的关系。这一年，俄国科学家德米特里·门捷列夫创立了元素周期表。表中的列称为族，每一族的元素化学和物理特性相近；表中的行称为周期，每一行元素的原子量从左至右增加。门捷列夫的原表存在许多空格，他预测有一天科学家能够发现填满这些空格的元素。门捷列夫相当准确地描述了这些研究人员后来发现的元素的特性。

working in places for short periods of time. 不固定的；经常出差的；流动的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Her father was in the army and the family led a peripatetic existence.* 她父亲是军人，所以全家人随军过着一种流动的生活。

pe|riph|er|al /pəˈrɪfərəl/ (**peripherals**) ❶ ADJ A **peripheral** activity or issue is one which is not very important compared with other activities or issues. 无关紧要的；次要的 ❑ *Companies are increasingly keen to contract out peripheral activities like training.* 公司越来越倾向于把像培训这样的非核心业务外包出去。❑ [+to] *Science is peripheral to that debate.* 科学并非那场辩论的重点。•**pe|riph|er|al|ly** ADV ❑ *The Marshall Plan did not include Britain, except peripherally.* 马歇尔计划仅在一些无关紧要的环节上把英国包括在内。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Peripheral** areas of land are ones which are on the edge of a larger area. 周围的；边缘的 ❑ *...urban development in the outer peripheral areas of large towns.* 大城市外围地区的城市开发 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl, oft N n] **Peripherals** are devices that can be attached to computers. (计算机)外围设备，外部设备【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...peripherals to expand the use of our computers.* 扩展计算机用途的外围设备

pe|riph|ery /pəˈrɪfəri/ (**peripheries**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu with poss] If something is on the **periphery** of an area, place, or thing, it is on the edge of it. 边缘；周围；外围【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Geographically, the U.K. is on the periphery of Europe, while Paris is at the heart of the continent.* 从地理位置上讲，英国处于欧洲边缘，而巴黎却位于欧洲大陆的中心位置。❷ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **periphery** of a subject or area of interest is the part of it that is not considered to be as important or basic as the main part. (学科、兴趣的)边缘，次要部分 ❑ [+of] *The sociological study of religion moved from the centre to the periphery of sociology.* 宗教的社会学研究从社会学的中心学科变成了边缘学科。

Word Link 词根词缀 *peri = around 环绕：perimeter, periodic, periphery*

peri|scope /ˈperɪskəʊp/ (**periscopes**) N-COUNT A **periscope** is a vertical tube which people inside submarines can look through to see above the surface of the water. 潜望镜

Word Link 词根词缀 *scope = looking 看：kaleidoscope, microscope, periscope*

per|ish /ˈperɪʃ/ (**perishes, perishing, perished**) ❶ VERB If people or animals **perish**, they die as a result of very harsh conditions or as the result of an accident. (人或动物)惨死，猝死【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Most of the butterflies perish in the first frosts of autumn.* 大多数蝴蝶会在秋天的第一场霜冻来临时纷纷死去。❷ VERB If a substance or material **perishes**, it starts to fall to pieces and becomes useless. (物质或材料)老化，腐烂，脆裂【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v] *Their tyres are slowly perishing.* 他们的车胎在慢慢老化。•**per|ished** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...tattered pieces of ancient, perished leather.* 磨损得破烂不堪的旧皮革

per|ish|able /ˈperɪʃəbᵊl/ ADJ Goods such as food that are **perishable** go bad after quite a short length of time. (食物)易腐烂的，易变质的 ❑ *...perishable food like fruit, vegetables and meat.* 水果、蔬菜、肉类等易变质的食品

per|ished /ˈperɪʃt/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **perished**, they are extremely cold. 极冷的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I was absolutely perished.* 我冷极了。❷ → see also **perish**

peri|to|ni|tis /ˌperɪtəˈnaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Peritonitis** is a disease in which the inside wall of your abdomen becomes swollen and very painful. 腹膜炎【MEDICAL 医】

peri|win|kle /ˈperɪwɪŋkᵊl/ (**periwinkles**) ❶ N-VAR **Periwinkle** is a plant that grows along the ground and has blue flowers. 蔓长春花 ❷ N-COUNT **Periwinkles** are small sea snails that can be eaten. 滨螺

per|jure /ˈpɜːʳdʒəʳ/ (**perjures, perjuring, perjured**) VERB If someone **perjures themselves** in a court of law, they lie, even though they have promised to tell the truth. 作伪证；发假誓 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Witnesses lied and perjured themselves.* 证人撒谎作伪证。

per|jured /ˈpɜːʳdʒəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a court of law, **perjured** evidence or **perjured** testimony is a false statement of events. (证据、证词、口供)假的 ❑ *...information that was based on perjured testimony.* 基于假口供的情报

per|jury /ˈpɜːʳdʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT If someone who is giving evidence in a court of law commits **perjury**, they lie. 伪证；伪证罪【LEGAL 法律】❑ *This witness has committed perjury and no reliance can be placed on her evidence.* 这名证人作了伪证，她的证词不可信。

perk /pɜːʳk/ (**perks, perking, perked**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Perks** are special benefits that are given to people who have a particular job or belong to a particular group. 补贴；津贴；额外待遇 ❑ *...a company car, private medical insurance and other perks.* 公司配车、提供私人医疗保险以及其他额外待遇 ❑ *One of the perks of being a student is cheap travel.* 当学生的好处之一是旅行购票可以优惠。

▶**perk up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If something **perks** you **up** or if you **perk up**, you become cheerful and lively, after feeling tired, bored, or depressed. (使)振奋；(使)活跃；(使)快活 ❑ [v P] *He perks up and jokes with them.* 他很活跃，还和他们开玩笑。❑ [v n P] *...suggestions to make you smile and perk you up.* 让你发笑、使你开心的建议 [Also v P n (not pron)] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **perk** something **up**, you make it more interesting. 使更有趣 ❑ [v n P] *To make the bland taste more interesting, the locals began perking it up with local produce.* 为了使这淡而无味的东西更有味道，当地人开始加些土特产提味。❑ [v P n] *Psychological twists perk up an otherwise predictable storyline.* 心理转折使原本老套的故事情节变得生动有趣。❸ PHRASAL VERB If sales, prices, or economies **perk up**, or if something **perks** them **up**, they begin to increase or improve. (使)增加；(使)上涨；(使)增值【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P] *House prices could perk up during the autumn.* 秋季房价可能上涨。❑ [v P n] *Anything that could save the company money and perk up its cash flow was examined.* 所有能够为公司节省开支、增加流动资金的办法都研究过了。[Also v n P]

perky /ˈpɜːʳki/ (**perkier, perkiest**) ADJ If someone is **perky**, they are cheerful and lively. 高兴的；快活的；活跃的 ❑ *He wasn't quite as perky as normal.* 他并不像往常那么高兴。

perm /pɜːʳm/ (**perms, perming, permed**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **perm**, your hair is curled and treated with chemicals so that it stays curly for several months. 卷发；烫发【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **permanent**

❷ VERB When a hair stylist **perms** someone's hair, they curl it and treat it with chemicals so that it stays curly for several months. 烫(发) ❑ [have n v-ed] *She had her hair permed.* 她烫了发。•**permed** ADJ ❑ *...dry, damaged or permed hair.* 干枯、受损或烫过的头发

per|ma|frost /ˈpɜːʳməfrɒst/ N-UNCOUNT **Permafrost** is land that is permanently frozen to a great depth. 永(久)冻土；多年冻土

P

per|ma|nent ◆◇ /ˈpɜːmənənt/ (**permanents**) 1 ADJ Something that is **permanent** lasts for ever. 永久的；永恒的 ❑ *Heavy drinking can cause permanent damage to the brain.* 酗酒能造成大脑永久性损伤。❑ *The ban is intended to be permanent.* 禁令将永久生效。•**per|ma|nent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *His reason had been permanently affected by what he had witnessed.* 他所目睹的那一幕永久地影响了他的神智。•**per|ma|nence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Anything which threatens the permanence of the treaty is a threat to peace.* 任何对条约持续生效构成威胁的因素都将危及和平。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **permanent** to describe situations or states that keep occurring or which seem to exist all the time; used especially to describe problems or difficulties. (尤指问题或困难)不断出现的，一直存在的 ❑ *...a permanent state of tension.* 长久以来的紧张局势 ❑ *They feel under permanent threat.* 他们觉得一直处于威胁之下。•**per|ma|nent|ly** ADV ❑ *...the heavy, permanently locked gate.* 长年锁着的厚重大门 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **permanent** employee is one who is employed for an unlimited length of time. (员工)终身受雇的，长期的 ❑ *... a permanent job.* 固定工作 •**per|ma|nent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *... permanently employed registered dockers.* 在编的正式码头工人 4 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **permanent** home or your **permanent** address is the one at which you spend most of your time or the one that you return to after having stayed in other places. (家庭住址)固定的 ❑ *York Cottage was as near to a permanent home as the children knew.* 在孩子们眼中，约克小屋最像一个安定的家。5 N-COUNT A **permanent** is a treatment where a hair stylist curls your hair and treats it with a chemical so that it stays curly for several months. 卷发；烫发【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **perm**

Thesaurus 同类词 *permanent* Also look up:

ADJ. constant, continual, everlasting; (*ant.*) fleeting, temporary 1

,per|ma|nent 'wave (**permanent waves**) N-COUNT A **permanent wave** is the same as a **perm**. 同 perm【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

per|me|able /ˈpɜːmiəbᵊl/ ADJ If a substance is **permeable**, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it. 可渗透的；可渗入的 ❑ [+to] *A number of products have been developed which are permeable to air and water.* 已开发出许多可渗水透气的产品。

→ see **air**

per|me|ate /ˈpɜːmieɪt/ (**permeates, permeating, permeated**) 1 VERB If an idea, feeling, or attitude **permeates** a system or **permeates** society, it affects every part of it or is present throughout it. (思想、感情、态度)感染，传播，扩散，影响 ❑ [v n] *Bias against women permeates every level of the judicial system.* 各级司法机构普遍存在对女性的偏见。❑ [v +through] *An obvious change of attitude at the top will permeate through the system.* 上级态度的明显改变将影响到整个体制。2 VERB If something **permeates** a place, it spreads throughout it. 渗透；弥漫；扩散 ❑ [v n] *The smell of roast beef permeated the air.* 空气中弥漫着烤牛肉的香味。❑ [v +through] *Eventually, the water will permeate through the surrounding concrete.* 最终，水会渗进周围的混凝土中。

per|mis|sible /pəˈmɪsəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **permissible**, it is considered to be acceptable because it does not break any laws or rules. 容许的；许可的 ❑ *Religious practices are permissible under the Constitution.* 宪法允许进行宗教活动。

per|mis|sion ◆◇ /pəˈmɪʃᵊn/ (**permissions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] If someone who has authority over you gives you **permission to** do something, they say that they will allow you to do it. 准许；许可；批准 ❑ *He asked permission to leave the room.* 他请求准许离开房间。❑ [+for] *Finally his mother relented and gave permission for her youngest son to marry.* 最后他母亲作出让步，允许她的小儿子结婚。❑ *They cannot leave the country without permission.* 他们不能擅自离开该国。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **permission** is a formal, written statement from an official group or place allowing you to do something. 许可证；书面许可 ❑ *...oil exploration permissions.* 石油勘探许可证 3 → see also **planning permission**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *permission* with:

V. **ask (for)** permission 请求许可，**get** permission 得到许可，permission **to leave** 准许离开，**need** permission 需要获准，**obtain** permission 取得许可，**receive** permission 收到许可，**request** permission 要求给予许可，**seek** permission 寻求获准 1

ADJ. **special** permission 特别许可，**written** permission 书面许可 1

per|mis|sive /pəˈmɪsɪv/ ADJ A **permissive** person, society, or way of behaving allows or tolerates things which other people disapprove of. 纵容的；放任的；姑息的 ❑ *...the permissive tolerance of the 1960s.* 20 世纪 60 年代的姑息纵容 •**per|mis|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Permissiveness and democracy go together.* 自由放任和民主相辅相成。

per|mit ◆◇ (**permits, permitting, permitted**)

The verb is pronounced /pəˈmɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpɜːmɪt/. 动词读作 /pəˈmɪt/，名词读作 /ˈpɜːmɪt/。

1 VERB If someone **permits** something, they allow it to happen. If they **permit** you **to** do something, they allow you to do it. 允许；准许【FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式，笔语】❑ [v n] *He can let the court's decision stand and permit the execution.* 他有权维持法庭判决，批准死刑生效。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Employees are permitted to use the golf course during their free hours.* 雇员获准在业余时间使用高尔夫球场。❑ [be v-ed +into] *No outside journalists have been permitted into the country.* 禁止外国记者进入该国。❑ [v n n] *If they appear to be under 12, then the doorman is not allowed to permit them entry to the film.* 如果他们看起来不到 12 岁，门卫不得允许其进入观看该影片。2 N-COUNT A **permit** is an official document which says that you may do something. For example you usually need a **permit** to work in a foreign country. 许可证；特许证 ❑ *The majority of foreign nationals working here have work permits.* 大多数在这里工作的外国人都有工作许可证。3 VERB If a situation **permits** something, it makes it possible for that thing to exist, happen, or be done or it provides the opportunity for it. 允许；使有可能【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He sets about creating an environment that just doesn't permit experiment, it encourages it.* 他着手营造一种不仅允许进行试验而且鼓励进行试验的环境。❑ [v] *Try to go out for a walk at lunchtime, if the weather permits.* 只要天气不太差，中午尽量出去散散步。❑ [v n to-inf] *This method of cooking also permits heat to penetrate evenly from both sides.* 这种烹饪方法也能使两面均匀受热。[Also v +of] 4 VERB If you **permit yourself** something, you allow yourself to do something that you do not normally do or that you think you probably should not do. 破例做；放纵 ❑ [v pron-refl n] *Captain Bowen permitted himself one cigar a day.* 鲍恩上尉允许自己每天抽一支雪茄。❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *Only once in his life had Douglas permitted himself to lose control of his emotions.* 道格拉斯一生中只有一次情绪失控。5 PHRASE You can use **permit me** when you are about to say something or to make a suggestion. (用于提出建议)请允许我【FORMAL, POLITENESS 正式，礼貌】❑ *Permit me to give you some advice.* 请允许我给你提点建议。

Thesaurus 同类词 *permit* Also look up:

V. allow, authorize, let; (*ant.*) ban, forbid, prohibit 1 3

N. authorization, consent, permission; (*ant.*) ban 2

Word Link 词根词缀 ***per*** = *through* 穿过，***thoroughly*** 完全：*perceive, perfect, permit*

per|mu|ta|tion /ˌpɜːmjuːˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**permutations**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **permutation** is one of the ways in which a number of things can be ordered or arranged. 排列 ❑ [+of] *Variation among humans is limited to the possible permutations of our genes.* 人与人之间的差异受限于我们可能携有的基因序列。

per|ni|cious /pəˈnɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **pernicious**, you mean that it is very harmful. 有害的；恶性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I did what I could, but her mother's influence was pernicious.* 我已尽力了，但是她母亲对她贻害颇深。

per|ni|cious a|naemia also **pernicious anemia** N-UNCOUNT **Pernicious anaemia** is a very severe blood disease. 恶性贫血

per|nick|ety /pəˈnɪkɪti/ ADJ If you describe someone as **pernickety**, you think that they pay too much attention to small, unimportant details. 爱挑剔的；吹毛求疵的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [+about] *Customs officials can get extremely pernickety about things like that.* 海关官员可能会对那种东西查得非常严。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **persnickety**

pero|ra|tion /ˌperəˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**perorations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **peroration** is the last part of a speech, especially the part where the speaker sums up his or her argument. (讲话的)结尾，结论，总结【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT If someone describes a speech as a **peroration**, they mean that they dislike it because they think it is very long and not worth listening to. 冗长乏味的演说【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

per|ox|ide /pəˈrɒksaɪd/ (**peroxides**) ❶ N-VAR **Peroxide** is a chemical that is often used for making hair lighter in colour. It can also be used to kill germs. (用于漂染头发或杀菌的)过氧化物 ❷ → see also **hydrogen peroxide**

pe|r|ox|ide blonde (**peroxide blondes**) N-COUNT You can refer to a woman whose hair has been artificially made lighter in colour as a **peroxide blonde**, especially when you want to show that you disapprove of this, or that you think her hair looks unnatural or unattractive. (用过氧化物漂染过头发的)冒牌金发女郎

per|pen|dicu|lar /ˌpɜːrpənˈdɪkjʊlərˈ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **perpendicular** line or surface points straight up, rather than being sloping or horizontal. 垂直的；笔直的 ❑ *We made two slits for the eyes and a perpendicular line for the nose.* 我们划了两道缝儿当眼睛，另外划了一条竖线当鼻子。❑ *The sides of the loch are almost perpendicular.* 湖岸几乎是垂直的。❷ ADJ If one thing is **perpendicular to** another, it is at an angle of 90 degrees to it. 垂直(于…)的；成 90 度角的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *The left wing dipped until it was perpendicular to the ground.* 左翼下垂至与地面成 90 度角。

per|pe|trate /ˈpɜːrpɪtreɪt/ (**perpetrates, perpetrating, perpetrated**) VERB If someone **perpetrates** a crime or any other immoral or harmful act, they do it. 犯(罪)；做(错事)；干(坏事)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A high proportion of crime in any country is perpetrated by young males in their teens and twenties.* 在任何国家的犯罪者中，十几二十几岁的青年男性都占了很高的比例。• **per|pe|tra|tion** /ˌpɜːrpɪˈtreɪʃᵊn/ N-SING ❑ [+of] *...a very small minority who persist in the perpetration of these crimes.* 继续从事这些犯罪行为的少数人。• **per|pe|tra|tor** (**perpetrators**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *The perpetrator of this crime must be traced.* 对这起案件的凶手必须要一查到底。

per|pet|ual /pəˈpetʃuəl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **perpetual** feeling, state, or quality is one that never ends or changes. 不间断的；不变的；持续的；长久的 ❑ *...the creation of a perpetual union.* 永久联盟的创立 • **per|pet|ual|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They were all perpetually starving.* 他们都一直忍饥挨饿。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **perpetual** act, situation, or state is one that happens again and again and so seems never to end. 连续不断的；无尽无休的；没完没了的 ❑ *I thought her perpetual complaints were going to prove too much for me.* 我想我再也受不了她无休无止的抱怨了。• **per|pet|ual|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He perpetually interferes in political affairs.* 他总是干预政事。

per|pet|ual mo|tion also **perpetual-motion** N-UNCOUNT The idea of **perpetual motion** is the idea of something continuing to move for ever without getting energy from anything else. 永动(理论)(认为物体可以不获取任何能量而永远运动下去)

per|petu|ate /pəˈpetʃueɪt/ (**perpetuates, perpetuating, perpetuated**) VERB If someone or something **perpetuates** a situation, system, or belief, especially a bad one, they cause it to continue. 使(尤指不好的情况、制度、信仰等)继续(或延长) ❑ [v n] *We must not perpetuate the religious divisions of the past.* 我们绝对不能让过去的宗教分裂继续下去。❑ [v-ed] *This image is a myth perpetuated by the media.* 这种形象是媒体宣传造成的错觉。• **per|petua|tion** /pəˌpetʃuˈeɪʃᵊn/ N-SING ❑ [+of] *The perpetuation of nuclear deployments is morally unacceptable.* 继续部署核武器在道义上让人无法接受。

per|pe|tu|ity /ˌpɜːrpɪˈtjuːɪti/ PHRASE If something is done **in perpetuity**, it is intended to last for ever. 永久；永远【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The U.S. Government gave the land to the tribe in perpetuity.* 美国政府将这块土地永久性划拨给该部族。

per|plex /pəˈrˈpleks/ (**perplexes, perplexing, perplexed**) VERB If something **perplexes** you, it confuses and worries you because you do not understand it or because it causes you difficulty. 使困惑；使担心；使迷惑 ❑ [v n] *It perplexed him because he was tackling it the wrong way.* 由于处理不当，这个问题令他大伤脑筋。

per|plexed /pəˈrˈplekst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **perplexed**, you feel confused and slightly worried by something because you do not understand it. 困惑的；迷惑不解的 ❑ [+about] *She is perplexed about what to do for her daughter.* 她不知道该为女儿做些什么。

per|plex|ing /pəˈrˈpleksɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you find something **perplexing**, you do not understand it or do not know how to deal with it. 令人不解的；不知道如何处置的 ❑ *It took years to understand many perplexing diseases.* 许多疑难病症要耗时数年才能搞明白。

per|plex|ity /pəˈrˈpleksɪti/ (**perplexities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Perplexity** is a feeling of being confused and frustrated because you do not understand something. 困惑；迷惘 ❑ *He began counting them and then, with growing perplexity, counted them a second time.* 他开始数，然后更加困惑，于是又数了一遍。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **perplexities** of something are those things about it which are difficult to understand because they are complicated. 难以理解的事物；疑团 ❑ [+of] *...the perplexities of quantum mechanics.* 量子力学难题

per|qui|site /ˈpɜːrˈkwɪzɪt/ (**perquisites**) N-COUNT A **perquisite** is the same as a **perk**. 同 perk【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...cost-free long-distance calls, a perquisite of her employment.* 免费长途电话，她享受的一种工作补贴

per se /pɜːrˈ ˈseɪ/ ADV **Per se** means 'by itself' or 'in itself', and is used when you are talking about the qualities of one thing considered on its own, rather than in connection with other things. 本身；本质上 ❑ *The authors' argument is not with the free market per se but with the western society in which it works.* 作者的论点与自由市场本身无关，而是与自由市场所处的西方社会有关。

per|secute /ˈpɜːrˈsɪkjuːt/ (**persecutes, persecuting, persecuted**) ❶ VERB If someone **is persecuted**, they are treated cruelly and unfairly, often because of their race or beliefs. (因种族、信仰)迫害，残害，压迫 ❑ [be v-ed] *Mr Weaver and his family have been persecuted by the authorities for their beliefs.* 韦弗先生和他的家人由于其信仰而遭到当局的迫害。❑ [v n] *They began by brutally persecuting the Catholic Church.* 他们开始残酷打压天主教会。❑ [v-ed] *...a persecuted minority.* 受迫害的少数派 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **is persecuting** you, you mean that they are deliberately making your life difficult. 找…的麻烦；骚扰；纠缠 ❑ [v n] *He said his first wife persecuted him with her unreasonable demands.* 他说他的第一任妻子总是拿无理要求纠缠他。

per|secu|tion /ˌpɜːrˈsɪˈkjuːʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Persecution** is cruel and unfair treatment of a person or group, especially because of their religious or political beliefs, or their race. (尤指因宗教、政治信仰或种族而受到的)迫害 ❑ *...the persecution of minorities.* 对少数派的迫害 ❑ *...victims of political persecution.* 政治迫害的受害者

per|secu|tor /ˈpɜːrˈsɪkjuːtəˈ/ (**persecutors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **persecutors** of a person or group treat them cruelly and unfairly, especially because of their religious or political beliefs, or their race. 迫害者；残害者

per|sever|ance /ˌpɜːrˈsɪˈvɪərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Perseverance** is the quality of continuing with something even though it is difficult. 毅力；韧性；不屈不挠的精神

per|severe /ˌpɜːrˈsɪˈvɪəˈ/ (**perseveres, persevering, persevered**) VERB If you **persevere with** something, you keep trying to do

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it and do not give up, even though it is difficult. 坚持不懈；锲而不舍 ❑ [v] *...his ability to persevere despite obstacles and setbacks.* 他锲而不舍、百折不挠的劲头 ❑ [v +*with*] *...a school with a reputation for persevering with difficult and disruptive children.* 因不放弃捣乱难管的学生而闻名的学校 ❑ [v prep] *She persevered in her idea despite obvious objections raised by friends.* 虽然朋友们明确反对，她还是坚持己见。•**per|sever|ing** ADJ ❑ *He is a persevering, approachable family man.* 他是一个不屈不挠、平易近人的居家男人。

Per|sian /ˈpɜːʒən/ (**Persians**) 1 ADJ Something that is **Persian** belongs or relates to the ancient kingdom of Persia, or sometimes to the modern state of Iran. 波斯的；伊朗的 2 N-COUNT **Persians** were the people who came from the ancient kingdom of Persia. 波斯人 3 ADJ **Persian** carpets and rugs traditionally come from Iran. They are made by hand from silk or wool and usually have patterns in deep colours. (地毯)波斯产的 4 N-UNCOUNT **Persian** is the language that is spoken in Iran, and was spoken in the ancient Persian empire. 波斯语

Persian Gulf N-PROPER **The Persian Gulf** is the area of sea between Saudi Arabia and Iran. 波斯湾

per|sim|mon /pɜːˈsɪmən/ (**persimmons**) N-COUNT A **persimmon** is a soft, orange fruit that looks rather like a large tomato. Persimmons grow on trees in hot countries. 柿子

per|sist /pəˈsɪst/ (**persists, persisting, persisted**) 1 VERB If something undesirable **persists**, it continues to exist. (不喜欢的事物)继续存在 ❑ [v] *Contact your doctor if the cough persists.* 如果还是咳嗽就去看医生。❑ [v] *These problems persisted for much of the decade.* 这些问题在那 10 年的大部分时间里一直存在。2 VERB If you **persist in** doing something, you continue to do it, even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 坚持；执意 ❑ [v +*in*] *Why does Britain persist in running down its defence forces?* 为什么英国要坚持削减其军事防御力量？❑ [v +*with/in*] *He urged the United States to persist with its efforts to bring about peace.* 他敦促美国继续进行和平斡旋。❑ [v with quote] *'You haven't answered me,' she persisted.* "你还没有回答我。"她追问道。❑ [v] *When I set my mind to something, I persist.* 一旦我对某事拿定主意，我就会坚持到底。

per|sis|tence /pəˈsɪstəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you have **persistence**, you continue to do something even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 毅力；锲而不舍 ❑ *Skill comes only with practice, patience and persistence.* 只有不断练习，有耐心和毅力，才能学会一门技艺。2 N-UNCOUNT **The persistence of** something, especially something bad, is the fact of its continuing to exist for a long time. (尤指不好事物的)持续存在，延续 ❑ [+*of*] *...an expression of concern at the persistence of inflation and high interest rates.* 对持续通货膨胀和高利率表现出的关注

per|sis|tent /pəˈsɪstənt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **persistent** continues to exist or happen for a long time; used especially about bad or undesirable states or situations. (尤指不好或不受欢迎的状态或情况)持续存在的，继续发生的 ❑ *His cough grew more persistent until it never stopped.* 他咳嗽持续的时间越来越长，直到咳个不停。❑ *Shoppers picked their way through puddles caused by persistent rain.* 购物的人们小心翼翼地择路避开由于连续下雨形成的水坑。2 ADJ Someone who is **persistent** continues trying to do something, even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 执著的；不屈不挠的；锲而不舍的 ❑ *...a persistent critic of the government's transport policies.* 对政府交通政策一直持批评态度的人

per|sis|tent|ly /pəˈsɪstəntli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] If something happens **persistently**, it happens again and again or for a long time. 一次又一次地；一直 ❑ *The allegations have been persistently denied by ministers.* 部长们一再否认这些说法。2 ADV [ADV with v] If someone does something **persistently**, they do it with determination even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 坚持不懈地；锲而不舍地；不屈不挠地 ❑ *Rachel gently but persistently imposed her will upon Douglas.* 蕾切尔温和但执著地把自己的意愿强加给道格拉斯。

per|sis|tent veg|eta|tive state (**persistent vegetative states**) N-COUNT If someone is in a **persistent vegetative state**, they are unable to think, speak, or move because they have severe brain damage, and their condition is not likely to improve. 植物人状态【MEDICAL 医】

per|snick|ety /pəˈsnɪkɪti/ ADJ If you describe someone as **persnickety**, you think that they pay too much attention to small, unimportant details. 挑剔的；吹毛求疵的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *He is a very rigorous man, very persnickety.* 他是个很严厉的人，非常挑剔。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pernickety**

per|son ⇹ /ˈpɜːsən/ (**people, persons**)

The usual word for 'more than one person' is **people**. The form **persons** is used as the plural in formal or legal language. 表示不止一个人时通常用 people。persons 作为复数形式用于正式或法律语言中。

1 N-COUNT A **person** is a man, woman, or child. 人；个人 ❑ *At least one person died and several others were injured.* 至少一人死亡，还有几个人受伤。❑ *Everyone knows he's the only person who can do the job.* 人人都知道他是唯一能做这项工作的人。❑ *The amount of sleep we need varies from person to person.* 我们对睡眠的需求量因人而异。2 N-PLURAL **Persons** is used as the plural of **person** in formal, legal, and technical writing. (person 的复数形式，用于正式、法律、技术文体中) ❑ *...removal of the right of accused persons to remain silent.* 剥夺被告人保持沉默的权利 3 N-COUNT If you talk about someone **as a person**, you are considering them from the point of view of their real nature. 为人；人品 ❑ *Robin didn't feel good about herself as a person.* 罗宾不喜欢自己的为人。4 N-COUNT If someone says, for example, **'I'm an outdoor person'** or **'I'm not a coffee person'**, they are saying whether or not they like that particular activity or thing. 喜欢 / 不喜欢…的人【mainly SPOKEN 主口语】❑ *I am not a country person at all. I prefer the cities.* 我根本不喜欢乡村生活，我喜欢城市。5 PHRASE If you do something **in person**, you do it yourself rather than letting someone else do it for you. 亲自；本人 ❑ *She went to New York to receive the award in person.* 她亲自前往纽约领奖。6 PHRASE If you meet, hear, or see someone **in person**, you are in the same place as them, rather than, for example, speaking to them on the telephone, writing to them, or seeing them on television. 本人；当面 ❑ *It was the first time she had seen him in person.* 这是她第一次见到他本人。7 N-COUNT Your **person** is your body. 身体【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The suspect had refused to give any details of his identity and had carried no documents on his person.* 嫌疑犯拒绝说出他的具体身份，而且身上没有携带任何身份证明。8 PHRASE You can use **in the person of** when mentioning the name of someone you have just referred to in a more general or indirect way. 名叫；人称【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *We had a knowledgeable guide in the person of George Adams.* 我们有一位见识广博的导游乔治·亚当斯。9 N-COUNT In grammar, we use the term **first person** when referring to 'I' and 'we', **second person** when referring to 'you', and **third person** when referring to 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they', and all other noun groups. **Person** is also used like this when referring to the verb forms that go with these pronouns and noun groups. (语法中的)人称 10 → see also **first person, second person, third person**

-person /-pɜːsən/ (**-people** or **-persons**) 1 COMB [ADJ n] **-person** is added to numbers to form adjectives which indicate how many people are involved in something or can use something. **-people** is not used in this way. (与数字连用构成形容词)表示"…人的"(-people 无此用法) ❑ *...two-person households.* 两口之家 ❑ *...the spa's 32-person staff.* 温泉疗养院的 32 名员工 ❑ *...his 1971 one-person exhibition.* 他 1971 年的个人展览 2 COMB **-person** is added to nouns to form nouns which refer to someone who does a particular job or is in a particular group. **-person** is used by people who do not want to use a term which indicates whether someone is a man or a woman. **-people** can also be used in this way. (与名词连用构成名词)表示"从事…的人"、"隶属…的人"(可避免指明性别，-people 也有此用法) ❑ *...Mrs. Sahana Pradhan, chairperson of the United Leftist Front.* 萨哈娜·普拉丹夫人，联合左翼阵线主席 ❑ *He had a staff of six salespeople working for him.* 他手下有 6 名销售人员为他工作。

per|so|na /pəˈsəʊnə/ (**personas** or **personae** /pəˈsəʊnaɪ/) 1 N-COUNT

Someone's **persona** is the aspect of their character or nature that they present to other people, perhaps in contrast to their real character or nature. 表象人格；伪装；假象【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the contradictions between her private life and the public persona.* 她的私生活与公众形象之间的巨大反差 ❷ → see also **persona non grata**

per|son|able /ˈpɜːˈsənəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **personable** has a pleasant appearance and character. 品貌兼优的；英俊潇洒的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The people I met were intelligent, mature, personable.* 我见到的是一些聪明、成熟、品貌兼优的人。

per|son|age /ˈpɜːˈsənɪdʒ/ (**personages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **personage** is a famous or important person. 要人；名人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...MPs, film stars and other important personages.* 议员、影星和其他要人 ❷ N-COUNT A **personage** is a character in a play or book, or in history. (戏剧、书籍或历史中的)人物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is no evidence for such a historical personage.* 没有证据表明存在这样一位历史人物。

per|son|al ◆◇ /ˈpɜːˈsənᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **personal** opinion, quality, or thing belongs or relates to one particular person rather than to other people. 个人的；私人的 ❑ *He learned this lesson the hard way—from his own personal experience.* 他这个教训来之不易——是从他自己的亲身经历中得来的。❑ *That's my personal opinion.* 那是我的个人观点。❑ *...books, furniture, and other personal belongings.* 书、家具和其他个人物品 ❑ *...an estimated personal fortune of almost seventy million dollars.* 估计个人财产接近 7,000 万美元 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you give something your **personal** care or attention, you deal with it yourself rather than letting someone else deal with it. 亲自的；本人的 ❑ *...a business that requires a great deal of personal contact.* 经常需要本人亲自联系、打理的生意 ❑ *...a personal letter from the President's secretary.* 总统秘书的亲笔信 ❸ ADJ **Personal** matters relate to your feelings, relationships, and health. (感情、关系、健康方面)个人的，自己的 ❑ *...teaching young people about marriage and personal relationships.* 教导年轻人有关婚姻和人际关系方面的事情 ❑ *You never allow personal problems to affect your performance.* 绝不要让个人问题影响你的表现。❹ ADJ **Personal** comments refer to someone's appearance or character in an offensive way. 针对个人的；人身攻击的 ❑ *Newspapers resorted to personal abuse.* 报纸采取了人身攻击的手段。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Personal** care involves looking after your body and appearance. 外貌的；身体的 ❑ *...men who take as much trouble over personal hygiene as women.* 像女人一样不嫌麻烦打理个人卫生的男人 ❻ ADJ A **personal** relationship is one that is not connected with your job or public life. 私人的；非业务关系的 ❑ *He was a personal friend whom I've known for many years.* 他是一位我认识多年的私人朋友。❼ → see also **personals**

ˌper|son|al ˈas|sis|tant (**personal assistants**) N-COUNT A **personal assistant** is a person who does office work and administrative work for someone. The abbreviation **PA** is also used. 私人助理，私人秘书(缩略形式为 PA)【BUSINESS 商】

ˌper|son|al ˈbest (**personal bests**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A sports player's **personal best** is the highest score or fastest time that they have ever achieved. (运动员的)个人最佳成绩 ❑ [+of] *She ran a personal best of 13.01 sec.* 她跑出了 13.01 秒的个人最好成绩。

ˌper|son|al ˈcol|umn (**personal columns**) N-COUNT The **personal column** in a newspaper or magazine contains messages for individual people and advertisements of a private nature. (报纸、杂志上的)私人广告栏【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **personals**

ˌper|son|al com|put|er (**personal computers**) N-COUNT A **personal computer** is a computer that is used by one person at a time in a business, a school, or at home. The abbreviation **PC** is also used. 个人计算机，个人电脑(缩略形式为 PC)

ˌper|son|al ˌdig|i|tal as|sis|tant (**personal digital assistants**) N-COUNT A **personal digital assistant** is a hand-held computer, used mainly for storing and accessing personal information such as addresses, telephone numbers, and memos. The abbreviation **PDA** is also used. 个人数字助理，掌上电脑(缩略形式为 PDA)

per|son|al|ity ◆◇ /ˌpɜːˈsəˈnælɪti/ (**personalities**) ❶ N-VAR Your **personality** is your whole character and nature. 个性；性格 ❑ *She has such a kind, friendly personality.* 她个性善良友好。❑ *Through sheer force of personality Hugh Trenchard had got his way.* 休·特伦查德完全凭着个人魅力就能随心所欲。❑ *The contest was as much about personalities as it was about politics.* 竞赛比手段策略，也比个性。❷ N-VAR If someone has **personality** or is a **personality**, they have a strong and lively character. 强烈的个性；个性鲜明的人 ❑ *...a woman of great personality.* 极有个性的女人 ❑ *He is such a personality—he is so funny.* 他很有个性——非常风趣。❸ N-COUNT You can refer to a famous person, especially in entertainment, broadcasting, or sport, as a **personality**. (娱乐圈或体育界的)名流，名人，风云人物 ❑ *...the radio and television personality, Jimmy Saville.* 广播电视界风云人物，吉米·萨维尔

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *personality* with:

N. **personality trait** 性格特点 ❶
radio personality 广播界风云人物，**television/TV** personality 电视界风云人物 ❸
ADJ. **strong** personality 鲜明的个性，**unique** personality 独特的个性 ❶ ❷

per|son|al|ize /ˈpɜːˈsənᵊlaɪz/ (**personalizes, personalizing, personalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **personalise**

❶ VERB [usu passive] If an object **is personalized**, it is marked with the name or initials of its owner. 在…上标明物主姓名 ❑ [be V-ed] *The clock has easy-to-read numbers and is personalised with the child's name and birth date.* 钟上的数字一目了然，并且标有孩子的姓名和出生日期。•**per|son|al|ized** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...a Rolls-Royce with a personalised number plate.* 车牌上标有车主姓名的劳斯莱斯汽车 ❷ VERB If you **personalize** something, you do or design it specially according to the needs of an individual or to your own needs. 为个人特制(或专设) ❑ [v n] *Personalising your car has never been cheaper.* 定制汽车从来都没这么便宜过。❑ [V-ed] *...an ideal centre for professional men or women who need intensive, personalised French courses.* 面向需要个性化法语强化课程的专业人士的理想培训中心 ❸ VERB If you **personalize** an argument, discussion, idea, or issue, you consider it from the point of view of individual people and their characters or relationships, rather than considering the facts in a general or abstract way. 使(论点、讨论、思想、问题)针对个人；使个人化 ❑ [v n] *Women tend to personalise rejection more than men.* 一旦遭拒，女性比男性更容易认为这是针对个人的。❑ [V-ed] *The contest has become personalised, if not bitter.* 这场竞赛已经变得个人化了，如果说还没到你死我活的地步的话。[Also v]

per|son|al|ly ◆◇ /ˈpɜːˈsənəli/ ❶ ADV You use **personally** to emphasize that you are giving your own opinion. 在个人看来；就本人而言【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Personally I think it's a waste of time.* 在我看来，这是浪费时间。❑ *You can disagree about them, and I personally do, but they are great ideas that have made people think.* 你可以不同意这些看法，我个人也不同意。但它们的确是引发人们思考的好想法。❷ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **personally**, you do it yourself rather than letting someone else do it. 亲自；亲身地 ❑ *The minister is returning to Paris to answer the allegations personally.* 部长将返回巴黎亲自回应那些指控。❑ *When the great man arrived, the club's manager personally escorted him upstairs.* 那位要人到达时，俱乐部经理亲自陪他上楼。❸ ADV [ADV with v] If you meet or know someone **personally**, you meet or know them in real life, rather than knowing about them or knowing their work. 当面地；直接地；本人地 ❑ *He did not know them personally, but he was familiar with their reputation.* 他并不认识他们，但已久仰他们的大名。❹ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] You can use **personally** to say that something refers to an individual person rather than to other people. 个别地；单个地 ❑ *He was personally responsible for all that the people had suffered under his rule.* 他个人要为他统治时人民所受的所有苦难负责。❑ *In order for me to spend three months on something it has to interest me personally.* 要让我在某件事情上花 3 个月时间，这件事必须得让我感兴趣。❺ ADV You can use **personally** to show that you are talking about someone's private life rather than

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their professional or public life. 私人地；私下里 ❑ *This has taken a great toll on me personally and professionally.* 这给我的生活和工作都造成了严重的不良影响。 PHRASE If you **take** someone's remarks **personally**, you are upset because you think that they are criticizing you in particular. 认为…是针对个人的 ❑ *Remember, stick to the issues and don't take it personally.* 记住，就事论事，不要把问题个人化。

ˌper|son|al ˈor|gan|iz|er (**personal organizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **personal organiser**

N-COUNT A **personal organizer** is a book containing personal or business information, which you can add pages to or remove pages from to keep the information up to date. Small computers with a similar function are also called **personal organizers**. 私人记事本；电子记事簿

ˌper|son|al ˈpro|noun (**personal pronouns**) N-COUNT A **personal pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'they' which is used to refer to the speaker or the person spoken to, or to a person or thing whose identity is clear, usually because they have already been mentioned. 人称代词

per|son|als /ˈpɜːrsənˀlz/ N-PLURAL The section in a newspaper or magazine which contains messages for individual people and advertisements of a private nature is called **the personals**. (报纸、杂志上的)私人广告栏【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **personal column**

ˌper|son|al ˈspace N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] If someone invades your **personal space**, they stand or lean too close to you, so that you feel uncomfortable. 个人空间 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] If you need your **personal space**, you need time on your own, with the freedom to do something that you want to do or to think about something. 私人空间 ❑ *Self-confidence means being relaxed enough to allow your lover their personal space.* 自信就是放宽心，给爱人足够的私人空间。

ˌper|son|al ˈste|reo (**personal stereos**) N-COUNT A **personal stereo** is a small cassette or CD player with very light headphones, which people carry round so that they can listen to music while doing something else. 小型放音机；随身听

per|so|na non gra|ta /pəˈˌsəʊnə nɒn ˈgrɑːtə/ (**personae non gratae**) PHRASE If someone becomes or is declared **persona non grata**, they become unwelcome or unacceptable because of something they have said or done. 不受欢迎的人 ❑ *The government has declared the French ambassador persona non grata and ordered him to leave the country.* 政府已经宣布法国大使为不受欢迎的人，勒令其离境。

per|soni|fi|ca|tion /pəˈˌsɒnɪfɪˈkeɪʃˀn/ N-SING If you say that someone is **the personification of** a particular thing or quality, you mean that they are a perfect example of that thing or that they have a lot of that quality. 体现某种品质(或特点)的人；典型；化身 ❑ [+of] *He was usually the personification of kindness.* 他通常都很和善。

per|soni|fy /pəˈsɒnɪfaɪ/ (**personifies, personifying, personified**) VERB If you say that someone **personifies** a particular thing or quality, you mean that they seem to be a perfect example of that thing, or to have that quality to a very large degree. 是…的典范；集中体现；象征 ❑ [v n] *She seemed to personify goodness and nobility.* 她宛如善良和高贵的化身。 ❑ [v-ed] *On other occasions she can be charm personified.* 在其他场合，她是魅力的化身。

per|son|nel ◆◇ /ˌpɜːrsəˈnel/ N-PLURAL [oft N n] The **personnel** of an organization are the people who work for it. (组织中的)人员，职员 ❑ *The country has never dispatched military personnel abroad.* 该国从未向海外派出过军事人员。 ❑ *There has been very little renewal of personnel in higher education.* 从事高等教育的人员新老更替极其缓慢。 N-UNCOUNT **Personnel** is the department in a large company or organization that deals with employees, keeps their records, and helps with any problems they might have. 人事部门【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Her first job was in personnel.* 她的第一份工作是人事方面的。

ˌper|son-to-ˈper|son ADJ If you make a **person-to-person** call, you say that you want to talk to one person in particular. If that person cannot come to the telephone, you do not have to pay for the call. 指定受话人的，叫人的(如果指定受话人不在，可以免交电话费)【FORMAL 正式】

per|spec|tive ◆◇ /pəˈspektɪv/ (**perspectives**) N-COUNT A particular **perspective** is a particular way of thinking about something, especially one that is influenced by your beliefs or experiences. (尤指受到某种思想、经验影响的)思考方法，态度，观点，角度 ❑ [+on] *He says the death of his father 18 months ago has given him a new perspective on life.* 他说 18 个月前父亲的去世让他对人生有了新的认识。 ❑ [+of] *Most literature on the subject of immigrants in France has been written from the perspective of the French themselves.* 大多数有关法国外来移民的文学作品都是从法国人的视角写的。 ❑ *I would like to offer a historical perspective.* 我想从历史的角度来谈一下。 PHRASE If you get something **in perspective** or **into perspective**, you judge its real importance by considering it in relation to everything else. If you get something **out of perspective**, you fail to judge its real importance in relation to everything else. 正确/不正确地看待(或判断) ❑ *Remember to keep things in perspective.* 记住要客观看待事物。 ❑ *It helps to put their personal problems into perspective.* 这有助于正确看待他们的个人问题。 ❑ *I let things get out of perspective.* 我没有客观地看问题。 N-UNCOUNT **Perspective** is the art of making some objects or people in a picture look further away than others. 透视画法

Thesaurus 同类词 *perspective* Also look up:

N. attitude, mindset, outlook, viewpoint

per|spex /ˈpɜːrspeks/ also **Perspex** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Perspex** is a strong clear plastic which is sometimes used instead of glass. 珀斯佩有机玻璃【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

per|spi|ca|cious /ˌpɜːrspɪˈkeɪʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **perspicacious** notices, realizes, and understands things quickly. 敏锐的；有洞察力的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *…one of the most perspicacious and perceptive historians of that period.* 那个时期最敏锐、最有洞察力的历史学家之一 •**per|spi|cac|ity** /ˌpɜːrspɪˈkæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Channel 4's overseas buyers have foreseen the audience demand with their usual perspicacity.* 四频道的海外购买者以其惯有的洞察力预见到了观众的需求。

per|spi|ra|tion /ˌpɜːrspɪˈreɪʃˀn/ N-UNCOUNT **Perspiration** is the liquid which comes out on the surface of your skin when you are hot or frightened. 汗；汗珠【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His hands were wet with perspiration.* 他双手被汗水浸湿了。

→ see **sweat**

per|spire /pəˈˈspaɪər/ (**perspires, perspiring, perspired**) VERB When you **perspire**, a liquid comes out on the surface of your skin, because you are hot or frightened. 出汗；排汗；发汗【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *He began to perspire heavily.* 他开始大量出汗。 ❑ [v-ing] *…mopping their perspiring brows.* 擦拭他们一直在出汗的额头

per|suade ◆◇ /pəˈˈsweɪd/ (**persuades, persuading, persuaded**) VERB If you **persuade** someone **to** do something, you cause them to do it by giving them good reasons for doing it. 劝说；说服 ❑ [v n to-inf] *My husband persuaded me to come.* 我丈夫说服我前来。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *They were eventually persuaded by the police to give themselves up.* 他们最终被警方劝服，同意投案自首。 [Also v n +into, v n, be v-ed] •**per|suad|er** (**persuaders**) N-COUNT ❑ *All great persuaders and salesmen are the same.* 所有出色的说客和推销员都是一样的。 VERB If something **persuades** someone **to** take a particular course of action, it causes them to take that course of action because it is a good reason for doing so. 使采取行动 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The Conservative Party's victory in April's general election persuaded him to run for President again.* 4 月保守党在大选中获胜促使他再次竞选总统。 VERB If you **persuade** someone **that** something is true, you say things that eventually make them believe that it is true. 使信服；使相信 ❑ [v n that] *I've persuaded Mrs Tennant that it's time she retired.* 我已经说服坦南特夫人她该退休了。 ❑ [v n +of] *Derek persuaded me of the feasibility of the idea.* 德里克让我相信这个想法是可行的。 •**per|suad|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ

that] ❑ [+of] *He is not persuaded of the need for electoral reform.* 他不认为需要进行选举改革。

Thesaurus 同类词 *persuade* Also look up:

V. cajole, convince, influence, sway, talk into, win over; (*ant.*) discourage, dissuade 1 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *persuade* with:

V. **attempt to** persuade 试图说服, **be able to** persuade 能够说服, **fail to** persuade 未能说服, **try to** persuade 极力说服 1 2 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *suad, suas = urging* 力劝 : *dissuade, persuade, persuasive*

per|sua|sion /pəʳˡsweɪʒᵊn/ (**persuasions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Persuasion** is the act of persuading someone to do something or to believe that something is true. 说服；劝说 ❑ *She was using all her powers of persuasion to induce the Griffins to remain in Rollway.* 她在极力劝说格里芬一家留在罗尔威。 2 N-COUNT If you are **of** a particular **persuasion**, you have a particular belief or set of beliefs. 信仰；信念【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is a national movement and has within it people of all political persuasions.* 这是一场全国性运动，参加者的政治信仰各不相同。

per|sua|sive /pəʳˡsweɪsɪv/ ADJ Someone or something that is **persuasive** is likely to persuade a person to believe or do a particular thing. 有说服力的；令人信服的 ❑ *What do you think were some of the more persuasive arguments on the other side?* 你认为对方哪些观点更有说服力？ ❑ *I can be very persuasive when I want to be.* 如果我愿意的话，我会非常有说服力的。 •**per|sua|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a trained lawyer who can present arguments persuasively.* 能把观点表述得令人信服的训练有素的律师 •**per|sua|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He has the personality and the persuasiveness to make you change your mind.* 他拥有能改变你想法的人格魅力和说服力。

pert /pɜːʳt/ 1 ADJ If someone describes a young woman as **pert**, they mean that they like her because she is lively and not afraid to say what she thinks. This use could cause offence. (年轻女子)活泼的，泼辣的 ❑ *...a pert redhead in uniform.* 身穿制服、作风泼辣的红发女子 ❑ *...pert replies by servant girls.* 女佣唐突的回答 2 ADJ If you say that someone has, for example, a **pert** bottom or nose, you mean that it is quite small and neat, and you think it is attractive. 小巧玲珑的；诱人的【APPROVAL 褒】

per|tain /pəʳˡteɪn/ (**pertains, pertaining, pertained**) VERB If one thing **pertains to** another, it relates, belongs, or applies to it. 与…相关；属于；适用(于)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *...matters pertaining to naval district defense.* 有关海防区防御的问题 [Also v]

per|ti|na|cious /ˌpɜːʳtɪˈneɪʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **pertinacious** continues trying to do something difficult rather than giving up quickly. 坚定不移的；坚决的；义无反顾的【FORMAL 正式】

per|ti|nent /ˈpɜːʳtɪnənt/ ADJ Something that is **pertinent** is relevant to a particular subject. 有关的；相关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had asked some pertinent questions.* 她问了一些相关的问题。 ❑ [+to] *...knowledge and skills pertinent to classroom teaching.* 与课堂教学相关的知识和技能

per|turb /pəʳˡtɜːʳb/ (**perturbs, perturbing, perturbed**) 1 VERB If something **perturbs** you, it worries you quite a lot. 使焦虑；使不安【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *What perturbs me is that magazine articles are so much shorter nowadays.* 让我不安的是现在杂志上的文章都短多了。 2 → see also **perturbed**

per|tur|ba|tion /ˌpɜːʳtəʳˡbeɪʃᵊn/ (**perturbations**) 1 N-VAR A **perturbation** is a small change in the movement, quality, or behaviour of something, especially an unusual change. (尤指不常出现的)小变化【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [+in] *...perturbations in Jupiter's gravitational field.* 木星重力场的微小变化 2 N-UNCOUNT **Perturbation** is worry caused by some event. (某事引起的)忧虑，不安，烦恼【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This message caused perturbation in the Middle East Headquarters.* 这则消息在中东总部引起了不安。

per|turbed /pəʳˡtɜːʳbd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If someone is **perturbed by** something, they are worried by it. 烦恼的；担心的；不安的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+by/at] *He apparently was not perturbed by the prospect of a policeman coming to call.* 警察可能会上门来访，但他显然不担心这个。

per|tus|sis /pəʳˡtʌsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Pertussis** is the medical term for **whooping cough**. 百日咳

pe|rus|al /pəˈruːzᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Perusal of** something such as a letter, article, or document is the action of reading it. 阅读；读【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Peter Cooke undertook to send each of us a sample contract for perusal.* 彼得·库克答应给我们每人发一份合同样本供阅读。

pe|ruse /pəˈruːz/ (**peruses, perusing, perused**) VERB If you **peruse** something such as a letter, article, or document, you read it. 阅读；读【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We perused the company's financial statements for the past five years.* 我们翻阅了公司过去 5 年来的财务报表。

Pe|ru|vian /pəˈruːvɪən/ (**Peruvians**) ADJ **Peruvian** means belonging or related to Peru, or to its people or culture. 秘鲁的；秘鲁人的；秘鲁文化的 •N-COUNT A **Peruvian** is someone who is Peruvian. 秘鲁人

per|vade /pəʳˡveɪd/ (**pervades, pervading, pervaded**) VERB If something **pervades** a place or thing, it is a noticeable feature throughout it. 贯穿；弥漫；渗透【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The smell of sawdust and glue pervaded the factory.* 工厂里弥漫着锯屑和胶水的气味。 ❑ [v-ing] *Throughout the book there is a pervading sense of menace.* 全书弥漫着一种危险的气息。

per|va|sive /pəʳˡveɪsɪv/ ADJ Something, especially something bad, that is **pervasive** is present or felt throughout a place or thing. 遍布的；贯穿始终的；四处弥漫的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the pervasive influence of the army in national life.* 在国民生活中军队的影响无处不在 •**per|va|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the pervasiveness of computer technology.* 计算机技术的普及

per|verse /pəʳˡvɜːʳs/ ADJ Someone who is **perverse** deliberately does things that are unreasonable or that result in harm for themselves. 任性的；故意作对的；无理取闹的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It would be perverse to stop this healthy trend.* 阻止这种健康的发展趋势是没有道理的。 ❑ *In some perverse way the ill-matched partners do actually need each other.* 奇怪的是，那些不相配的伴侣实际上却彼此需要。 •**per|verse|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She was perversely pleased to be causing trouble.* 她以制造麻烦为乐。

per|ver|sion /pəʳˡvɜːʳʃᵊn, -ʒᵊn/ (**perversions**) 1 N-VAR You can refer to a sexual desire or action that you consider to be abnormal and unacceptable as a **perversion**. 性欲反常；性变态【DISAPPROVAL 贬】2 N-VAR A **perversion of** something is a form of it that is bad or wrong, or the changing of it into this form. 颠倒是非；曲解；歪曲【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *What monstrous perversion of the human spirit leads a sniper to open fire on a bus carrying children?* 是何等可怕的心理扭曲才会导致狙击手向载满儿童的公共汽车开火？

per|vert (**perverts, perverting, perverted**)

The verb is pronounced /pəʳˡvɜːʳt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpɜːʳvɜːʳt/. 动词读作 /pəʳˡvɜːʳt/，名词读作 /ˈpɜːʳvɜːʳt/。

1 VERB If you **pervert** something such as a process or society, you interfere with it so that it is not as good as it used to be or as it should be. 破坏；颠覆；误导【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v n] *Any reform will destroy and pervert our constitution.* 任何改革都会破坏并歪曲我们的宪法。 2 PHRASE If someone **perverts the course of justice**, they deliberately do something that will make it difficult to discover who really committed a particular crime, for example, destroying evidence or lying to the police. 妨碍司法公正【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He was charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice.* 他被控图谋妨碍司法公正。 3 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **pervert**, you mean that you consider their behaviour, especially their sexual behaviour, to be immoral or unacceptable. 性变态者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

per|vert|ed /pəʳˡvɜːʳtɪd/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **perverted**, you mean that you consider their behaviour, especially

P

Word Web 话题词汇 pet 宠物

Britons love their **pets**. More than half of all households own a pet. **Cats** and **dogs** are the favourite, with nearly 10 million cats and almost 7 million dogs in the United Kingdom. There are 4 million households with **fish**, 2 million with pet **rodents**, and about 1.5 million with **birds**. Recent studies have shown that adult pet owners are healthier overall than those who don't have **companion animals**. One study (Katcher, 1982) suggests that owning a pet lowers blood pressure. The 2001 German Socio-Economic Panel Survey found that pet **owners** made fewer doctor visits than others in the group. And a study in the *American Journal of Cardiology* found that male dog owners were less likely to die within a year after a heart attack than people who didn't own dogs.

英国人酷爱宠物：一半以上的家庭都拥有至少一只。猫和狗最受人们喜爱：在英国，有近 1,000 万只猫和差不多 700 万只狗。有 400 万户家庭养鱼，200 万户家庭养啮齿动物，还有约 150 万户家庭养鸟。最近的研究显示，成年宠物主人总体上比没有动物伴侣的人更健康。1982 年卡切尔的一项研究表明，拥有宠物可以降低血压。2001 年德国的"社会经济调查研究"发现，宠物主人比调查群体中其他人看医生的次数要少。此外，《美国心脏病学杂志》的一项研究还证实，养狗的男性在心脏病发一年后的死亡概率比不养狗的人要低。

their sexual behaviour, to be immoral or unacceptable. （性）反常的；（性）变态的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You've been protecting sick and perverted men.* 你一直在保护那些心理畸形的人和性变态者。❷ ADJ You can use **perverted** to describe actions or ideas which you think are wrong, unnatural, or harmful. 错误的；不正常的；有害的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a perverted form of knowledge.* 错误的知识形态

pe|seta /pəˈseɪtə/ (**pesetas**) N-COUNT The **peseta** was the unit of money that was used in Spain. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro. 比塞塔（西班牙原货币单位，已于 2002 年被欧元取代）

pesky /ˈpeskɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pesky** means irritating. 恼人的；讨厌的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...as if he were a pesky tourist asking silly questions of a busy man.* 好像他是个让人讨厌的游客，尽向忙碌的人问些愚蠢的问题

peso /ˈpeɪsəʊ/ (**pesos**) N-COUNT The **peso** is the unit of money that is used in Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the Philippines, and Uruguay. 比索（阿根廷、哥伦比亚、古巴、多米尼加共和国、墨西哥、菲律宾及乌拉圭的货币单位）

pes|sa|ry /ˈpesərɪ/ (**pessaries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pessary** is a small block of a medicine or a contraceptive chemical that a woman puts in her vagina. （药用或避孕用的）阴道栓剂 ❷ N-COUNT A **pessary** is a device that is put in a woman's vagina to support her womb. 子宫托

pes|si|mism /ˈpesɪmɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Pessimism** is the belief that bad things are going to happen. 悲观；悲观主义 ❑ [+about/over] *...universal pessimism about the economy.* 对经济所持的普遍悲观态度 ❑ *My first reaction was one of deep pessimism.* 我的第一反应非常悲观。

pes|si|mist /ˈpesɪmɪst/ (**pessimists**) N-COUNT A **pessimist** is someone who thinks that bad things are going to happen. 悲观主义者；悲观论者 ❑ *I'm a natural pessimist; I usually expect the worst.* 我是天生的悲观主义者。我总是做最坏的打算。

pes|si|mis|tic /ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **pessimistic** thinks that bad things are going to happen. 悲观的 ❑ [+about] *Not everyone is so pessimistic about the future.* 不是每个人都对未来如此悲观。❑ *Hardy has often been criticised for an excessively pessimistic view of life.* 哈代由于对生活持过度悲观的态度而常常受到批评。•**pes|si|mis|ti|cal|ly** /ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'But it'll not happen,' she concluded pessimistically.* "但那是不会发生的。"她悲观地下了结论。

pest /pest/ (**pests**) ❶ N-COUNT **Pests** are insects or small animals which damage crops or food supplies. 害虫；害兽 ❑ *...crops which are resistant to some of the major insect pests and diseases.* 对一些主要病虫害有抵御能力的作物 ❑ *...new and innovative methods of pest control.* 防控虫害的创新办法 ❷ N-COUNT You can describe someone, especially a child, as a **pest** if they keep bothering you. 讨厌鬼（尤指儿童）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He climbed on the table, pulled my hair, and was generally a pest.* 他爬上桌子，拽我的头发，总之是个讨厌鬼。

→ see **farm**

pes|ter /ˈpestəʳ/ (**pesters, pestering, pestered**) VERB If you say that someone **is pestering** you, you mean that they keep asking you to do something, or keep talking to you, and you find this annoying. 不断打扰；纠缠；烦扰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *I thought she'd stop pestering me, but it only seemed to make her worse.* 我原以为她会停止纠缠我，但结果她似乎变本加厉了。❑ [v n prep] *I know he gets fed up with people pestering him for money.* 我知道他烦透了那些缠着他要钱的人。❑ [v n to-inf] *...that creep who's been pestering you to go out with him.* 那个一直缠着要约你出去的讨厌家伙 [Also v]

pes|ti|cide /ˈpestɪsaɪd/ (**pesticides**) N-VAR **Pesticides** are chemicals which farmers put on their crops to kill harmful insects. 杀虫剂；农药

→ see **pollution**

Word Link 词根词缀 *cide ≈ killing 杀：genocide, homicide, pesticide*

pes|ti|lence /ˈpestɪləns/ (**pestilences**) N-VAR **Pestilence** is any disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people. 瘟疫【LITERARY 文】

pes|ti|len|tial /ˌpestɪˈlenʃəl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pestilential** is used to refer to things that cause disease or are caused by disease. 瘟疫的；引起瘟疫的；疫病导致的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...people who were dependent for their water supply on this pestilential stream.* 那些靠这条水质受污、可致疫病的河流来取水的人们 ❑ *...a pestilential fever.* 疫热 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pestilential** animals destroy crops or exist in such large numbers that they cause harm. （动物）有害的，危害农作物的【FORMAL 正式】

pes|tle /ˈpesəl/ (**pestles**) N-COUNT A **pestle** is a short rod with a thick round end. It is used for crushing things such as herbs, spices, or grain in a bowl called a mortar. （捣研草药、调料、谷物等的）捣锤，碾槌，杵

pes|to /ˈpestəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Pesto** is an Italian sauce made from basil, garlic, pine nuts, cheese, and olive oil. （由罗勒、大蒜、松仁、干酪和橄榄油调制而成的）意大利香蒜酱

pet ♦♢♢ /pet/ (**pets, petting, petted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pet** is an animal that you keep in your home to give you company and pleasure. 宠物 ❑ *It is plainly cruel to keep turtles as pets.* 显然，养海龟当宠物十分残忍。❑ *...a bachelor living alone in a flat with his pet dog.* 带着宠物狗独自住在一所公寓里的单身汉 ❷ ADJ Someone's **pet** theory, project, or subject is one that they particularly support or like. 很喜欢的；钟爱的 ❑ *He would not stand by and let his pet project be killed off.* 他不会袖手旁观，任由他最看好的项目被扼杀。❸ VERB If you **pet** a person or animal, you touch them in an affectionate way. （充满爱意地）抚摸，摩挲 ❑ [v n] *The policeman reached down and petted the wolfhound.* 警察俯身伸手抚摸那只猎狼犬。

→ see Word Web: **pet**

pet|al /ˈpetəl/ (**petals**) N-COUNT The **petals** of a flower are the thin coloured or white parts which together form the flower. 花瓣 ❑ *...bowls of dried rose petals.* 几钵干玫瑰花瓣

pe|tard /peˈtɑːʳd/ (**petards**) PHRASE If someone who has planned to harm someone else is **hoist with** their **own petard** or **hoist by** their **own petard**, their plan in fact results in harm to themselves. 害人反害己；自食其果 ❑ *The students were hoist by their own petards, however, as Granada decided to transmit the programme anyway.* 不过，学生们聪明反被聪明误，格拉纳达最终还是

决定要转播这个节目。

pe|ter /ˈpiːtəʳ/ (**peters, petering, petered**)

▶**peter out** PHRASAL VERB If something **peters out**, it gradually comes to an end. 逐渐结束；逐渐消亡 ❑ [V P] *The six-month strike seemed to be petering out.* 长达 6 个月的罢工好像正逐渐平息。

Peter PHRASE If you say that someone **is robbing Peter to pay Paul**, you mean that they are transferring money from one group of people or place to another, rather than providing extra money. 借新债还旧债；拆东墙补西墙【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Sometimes he was moving money from one account to another, robbing Peter to pay Paul.* 有的时候他把钱从一个账户转到另一个账户，拆东墙补西墙。

pet|it bour|geois /ˌpeti ˈbuəʳʒwɑː/ also **petty bourgeois** ADJ Someone or something that is **petit bourgeois** belongs or relates to the lower middle class. (人或事物)小资产阶级的，属于小资产阶级的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had a petit bourgeois mentality.* 他有小资产阶级思想。

pet|it bour|geoi|sie /ˌpeti buəʳʒwɑːˈziː/ also **petty bourgeoisie** N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The petit bourgeoisie** are people in the lower middle class. 小资产阶级【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

pe|tite /pəˈtiːt/ ADJ If you describe a woman as **petite**, you are politely saying that she is small and is not fat. (女性)娇小可爱的，小巧玲珑的

pet|it four /ˌpeti ˈfɔːʳ/ (**petits fours** or **petit fours**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Petits fours** are very small sweet cakes. They are sometimes served with coffee at the end of a meal. (有时和咖啡一起上的)饭后小甜点，花式小点心，小茶点

pe|ti|tion /pəˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**petitions, petitioning, petitioned**) ❶ N-COUNT A **petition** is a document signed by a lot of people which asks a government or other official group to do a particular thing. 请愿书 ❑ *We recently presented the government with a petition signed by 4,500 people.* 最近我们向政府递交了有 4,500 人签名的请愿书。❷ N-COUNT A **petition** is a formal request made to a court of law for some legal action to be taken. (向法庭提交的)申请，申诉【LEGAL 法律】❑ *His lawyers filed a petition for all charges to be dropped.* 他的律师提请撤销所有指控。❸ VERB If you **petition** someone in authority, you make a formal request to them. 祈求；请求；请愿【FORMAL, LEGAL 正式，法律】❑ [V +*for*] *...couples petitioning for divorce.* 申请离婚的夫妇 ❑ [V n] *All the attempts to petition the Congress had failed.* 所有向国会请愿的努力均告失败。❑ [V to-inf] *She's petitioning to regain custody of the child.* 她请求重获孩子的监护权。[V n +*for*]

pe|ti|tion|er /pəˈtɪʃənəʳ/ (**petitioners**) ❶ N-COUNT A **petitioner** is a person who presents or signs a petition. 请愿者 ❷ N-COUNT A **petitioner** is a person who brings a legal case to a court of law. 申诉人；上诉人【LEGAL 法律】❑ *The judge awarded the costs of the case to the petitioners.* 法官判定由这起案件的上诉人支付诉讼费用。

'pet name (**pet names**) N-COUNT A **pet name** is a special name that you use for a close friend or a member of your family instead of using their real name. 昵称；爱称

pet|rel /ˈpetrəl/ (**petrels**) N-COUNT A **petrel** is a type of sea bird which often flies a long way from land. There are many kinds of petrel. 鹱形目鸟

Pet|ri dish /ˌpetrɪ ˈdɪʃ/ (**Petri dishes**) N-COUNT A **Petri dish** is a flat dish with a lid, used in laboratories for producing cultures of microorganisms. 皮氏培养皿(实验室中用于微生物培养的有盖平盘)

→ see **laboratory**

pet|ri|fied /ˈpetrɪfaɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ that] If you are **petrified**, you are extremely frightened, perhaps so frightened that you cannot think or move. 非常害怕的；吓呆的 ❑ [+*of*] *I've always been petrified of being alone.* 我总是害怕孤单一人。❑ [+*of*] *Most people seem to be petrified of snakes.* 好像很多人都怕蛇。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **petrified** plant or animal has died and has gradually turned into stone. (动植物)石化的 ❑ *...a block of petrified wood.* 一块木化石

pet|ri|fy /ˈpetrɪfaɪ/ (**petrifies, petrifying, petrified**) VERB If something **petrifies** you, it makes you feel very frightened. 使吓呆；使惊呆 ❑ [V n] *Prison petrifies me and I don't want to go there.* 监狱太可怕了，我不想去那里。•**pet|ri|fy|ing** ADJ ❑ *I found the climb absolutely petrifying.* 我觉得这次爬山太吓人了。

pet|ro|chemi|cal /ˌpetrəʊˈkemɪkᵊl/ (**petrochemicals**) also **petro-chemical** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Petrochemicals** are chemicals that are obtained from petroleum or natural gas. 石油化学产品

pet|ro|dol|lars /ˈpetrəʊdɒləʳz/ also **petro-dollars** N-PLURAL **Petrodollars** are a unit of money used to calculate how much a country has earned by exporting petroleum or natural gas. 石油美元(用于计算一国通过出口石油或天然气所得的收入)

pet|rol /ˈpetrəl/ N-UNCOUNT **Petrol** is a liquid which is used as a fuel for motor vehicles. 汽油【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gas, gasoline**

→ see **dry-cleaning, oil**

'pet|rol bomb (**petrol bombs**) N-COUNT A **petrol bomb** is a simple bomb consisting of a bottle full of petrol with a cloth in it that is lit just before the bottle is thrown. 汽油弹；燃烧弹【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Molotov cocktail**

pe|tro|leum /pəˈtrəʊliəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Petroleum** is oil which is found under the surface of the Earth or under the sea bed. Petrol and paraffin are obtained from petroleum. 石油

→ see **energy, oil**

pe'tro|leum jel|ly N-UNCOUNT **Petroleum jelly** is a soft, clear substance obtained from oil or petroleum. It is put on the skin to protect or soften it, or put on surfaces to make them move against each other easily. 矿脂；凡士林

'pet|rol sta|tion (**petrol stations**) N-COUNT A **petrol station** is a garage by the side of the road where petrol is sold and put into vehicles. 加油站【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gas station**

'pet|rol tank (**petrol tanks**) N-COUNT The **petrol tank** in a motor vehicle is the container for petrol. (机动车辆的)油箱【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gas tank**

pet|ti|coat /ˈpetikəʊt/ (**petticoats**) N-COUNT A **petticoat** is a piece of clothing like a thin skirt, which is worn under a skirt or dress. 衬裙【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

pet|ti|fog|ging /ˈpetifɒgɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe an action or situation as **pettifogging** when you think that unnecessary attention is being paid to unimportant, boring details. 吹毛求疵的；过分关注琐事的【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *...pettifogging bureaucratic interference.* 吹毛求疵的官僚干预

pet|ting /ˈpetɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Petting** is when two people kiss and touch each other in a sexual way, but without having sexual intercourse. 亲吻抚摸；调情 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [n n] A **petting** zoo or a **petting** farm is a place with animals which small children can safely stroke or play with. (儿童可以触摸动物的)爱畜动物园

pet|ty /ˈpeti/ (**pettier, pettiest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **petty** to describe things such as problems, rules, or arguments which you think are unimportant or relate to unimportant things. 微不足道的；不重要的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was miserable all the time and rows would start over petty things.* 他总是愁眉苦脸的，常为小事与人争执。❑ *...endless rules and petty regulations.* 没完没了的规则和繁复琐碎的规定 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone's behaviour as **petty**, you mean that they care too much about small, unimportant things and perhaps that they are unnecessarily unkind. 小题大做的；过于关注琐事的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I think that attitude is a bit petty.* 我觉得摆出那种态度有点小题大做。•**pet|ti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Never had she met such spite and pettiness.* 她从未遭遇过如此恶毒和狭隘的事情。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Petty** is used of people or actions that are less important, serious, or great than others. 下级的；次要的；小规模的 ❑ *...petty crime, such as handbag-snatching and minor break-ins.* 抢手提包和入室行窃等轻罪

P

ˌpet|ty ˈbour|geois → see **petit bourgeois**

ˌpet|ty bour|geoi|sie → see **petit bourgeoisie**

ˌpet|ty ˈcash N-UNCOUNT **Petty cash** is money that is kept in the office of a company, for making small payments in cash when necessary. 小额现金；小额备用金【BUSINESS 商】

ˈpet|ty of|fic|er (**petty officers**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **petty officer** is an officer of low rank in the navy. (海军)军士

petu|lance /ˈpetʃʊləns/ N-UNCOUNT **Petulance** is unreasonable, childish bad temper over something unimportant. 任性；小题大做 ❑ *His petulance made her impatient.* 他的任性让她无法忍受。

petu|lant /ˈpetʃʊlənt/ ADJ Someone who is **petulant** is unreasonably angry and upset in a childish way. 大发脾气的；任性的 ❑ *His critics say he's just being silly and petulant.* 批评家说他就是愚蠢和任性。•**petu|lant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I don't need help,' he said petulantly.* "我不需要帮助。"他赌气地说。

pe|tu|nia /pɪˈtjuːnɪə, AM -ˈtuː-/ (**petunias**) N-COUNT A **petunia** is a type of garden plant with pink, white, or purple flowers shaped like short, wide cones. 矮牵牛

pew /pjuː/ (**pews**) N-COUNT A **pew** is a long wooden seat with a back, which people sit on in church. (教堂里的)长木椅 ❑ *Claire sat in the front pew.* 克莱尔坐在前排长木椅上。

pew|ter /ˈpjuːtə/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pewter** is a grey metal which is made by mixing tin and lead. Pewter was often used in former times to make ornaments or containers for eating and drinking. 白镴(锡铅合金) ❑ *...pewter plates.* 白镴盘 ❑ *...the best 18th-century pewter.* 18 世纪最好的白镴

PG /ˌpiː ˈdʒiː/ In Britain, films that are labelled **PG** are not considered suitable for younger children to see without an adult being with them. **PG** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'parental guidance'. (英国)PG 级(必须在家长指导下观看的电影)

PG-13 /ˌpiː dʒiː ˌθɜːˈtiːn/ In the United States, films that are labelled **PG-13** are not considered suitable for children under the age of thirteen, but parents can decide whether or not to allow their children to see the films. **PG** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'parental guidance'. (美国)PG-13 级(13 岁以下儿童必须在家长指导下观看的电影)

PGCE /ˌpiː dʒiː siː ˈiː/ (**PGCEs**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **PGCE** is a teaching qualification that qualifies someone with a degree to teach in a state school. **PGCE** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Postgraduate Certificate of Education'. (英国)教育专业研究生证书(Compare 比较 **BEd**.)

pH /ˌpiː ˈeɪtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] The **pH of** a solution indicates how acid or alkaline the solution is. A pH of less than 7 indicates that it is an acid, and a pH of more than 7 indicates that it is an alkali. 酸碱度，pH 值(小于 7 为酸性，大于 7 为碱性) ❑ [+of] *...the pH of sea water.* 海水的酸碱度 ❑ [+of] *Skin is naturally slightly acidic and has a pH of 5.5.* 皮肤是天然弱酸性，pH 值为 5.5。

phal|anx /ˈfælæŋks/ (**phalanxes** or **phalanges** /fəˈlændʒiːz/) ❶ N-COUNT A **phalanx** is a group of soldiers or police who are standing or marching close together ready to fight. 方阵【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT A **phalanx of** people is a large group who are brought together for a particular purpose. 密集的人群【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a phalanx of waiters.* 一群服务员

phal|lic /ˈfælɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **phallic** is shaped like an erect penis. It can also relate to male sexual powers. 勃起阴茎状的；象征男性生殖能力的 ❑ *...a phallic symbol.* 象征男性生殖能力的标志

phal|lus /ˈfæləs/ (**phalluses** or **phalli** /ˈfælaɪ/) ❶ N-COUNT A **phallus** is a model of an erect penis, especially one used as a symbol in ancient religions. (尤指在古老宗教中用作象征物的)勃起阴茎模型 ❷ N-COUNT A **phallus** is a penis. 阳具；阴茎【TECHNICAL 术语】

phan|tas|ma|go|ri|cal /ˌfæntæzməˈgɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 -ˈgɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Phantasmagorical** means very strange, like something in a dream. 变化无常的；梦幻般的【LITERARY 文】

phan|ta|sy /ˈfæntəzi/ (**phantasies**) → see **fantasy**

phan|tom /ˈfæntəm/ (**phantoms**) ❶ N-COUNT A **phantom** is a ghost. 鬼魂；幽灵【mainly LITERARY 主文】❑ *They vanished down the stairs like two phantoms.* 他们像两个幽灵似的消失在了楼下。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **phantom** to describe something which you think you experience but which is not real. 幻觉的；幻象的 ❑ *She was always taking days off for what her colleagues considered phantom illnesses.* 她老请病假，同事们认为她的病纯属无中生有。❑ *...a phantom pregnancy.* 假妊娠 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Phantom** can refer to something that is done by an unknown person, especially something criminal. (尤指罪犯)身份不明的 ❑ *...victims of alleged 'phantom' withdrawals from high-street cash machines.* 据称被人从商业大街的取款机上冒取现金的受害者 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Phantom** is used to describe business organizations, agreements, or goods which do not really exist, but which someone pretends do exist in order to cheat people. 有名无实的；虚假骗人的 ❑ *...a phantom trading scheme at a Wall Street investment bank.* 华尔街一家投资银行的虚假交易计划

phar|aoh /ˈfeərəʊ/ (**pharaohs**) N-COUNT; N-PROPER A **pharaoh** was a king of ancient Egypt. 法老(古埃及国王) ❑ *...Rameses II, Pharaoh of All Egypt.* 埃及法老拉美西斯二世

Phari|see /ˈfærɪsiː/ (**Pharisees**) N-PROPER-PLURAL The **Pharisees** were a group of Jews, mentioned in the New Testament of the Bible, who believed in strictly obeying the laws of Judaism. 法利赛人(《圣经·新约》中提到的严守犹太教律法的犹太人)

phar|ma|ceu|ti|cal /ˌfɑːməˈsuːtɪkᵊl/ (**pharmaceuticals**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pharmaceutical** means connected with the industrial production of medicine. 制药的 ❑ *...a Swiss pharmaceutical company.* 瑞士制药公司 ❷ N-PLURAL **Pharmaceuticals** are medicines. 药物；药品 ❑ *Antibiotics were of no use; neither were other pharmaceuticals.* 抗生素没有效果，其他药物也没起作用。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pharma = drug* 药：*pharmaceutical, pharmacist, pharmacy*

phar|ma|cist /ˈfɑːməsɪst/ (**pharmacists**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pharmacist** is a person who is qualified to prepare and sell medicines. 药剂师；药商 ❷ N-COUNT A **pharmacist** or a **pharmacist's** is a shop in which drugs and medicines are sold by a pharmacist. 药店；药房【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pharmacy**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ist = one who practices* 从事…者：*biologist, conformist, pharmacist*

phar|ma|col|ogy /ˌfɑːməˈkɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pharmacology** is the branch of science relating to drugs and medicines. 药理学 •**phar|ma|co|logi|cal** /ˌfɑːməkəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *As little as 50mg of caffeine can produce pharmacological effects.* 仅仅 50 毫克的咖啡因就能产生药理效果。•**phar|ma|colo|gist** (**pharmacologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a pharmacologist from the University of California.* 加利福尼亚大学的药理学家

phar|ma|co|poeia /ˌfɑːməkəʊˈpiːə/ (**pharmacopoeias**) also **pharmacopeia** N-COUNT A **pharmacopoeia** is an official book that lists all the drugs that can be used to treat people in a particular country, and describes how to use them. 药典

phar|ma|cy /ˈfɑːməsi/ (**pharmacies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pharmacy** is a shop or a department in a shop where medicines are sold or given out. 药房；药店；医药柜台 ❑ *...the pharmacy section of the drugstore.* 药妆店的医药柜台 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Pharmacy** is the job or the science of preparing medicines. 制药；配药；药学 ❑ *He spent four years studying pharmacy.* 他花了 4 年时间学习药学。

phase ♦♦◇ /feɪz/ (**phases, phasing, phased**) ❶ N-COUNT A **phase** is a particular stage in a process or in the gradual development of something. 阶段；时期 ❑ [+of] *This autumn, 6000 residents will participate in the first phase of the project.* 今年秋天，将有 6000 名居民参加该项目的第一阶段。❑ *The crisis is entering a crucial, critical phase.* 目前危机正进入决定性的关键阶段。❑ [+of] *Most kids will go through a phase of being faddy about what they eat.* 大多数孩子都会经历挑食的阶段。❷ VERB [usu passive] If an action or change **is phased over** a period of time, it is done in stages. 把…分阶

段 ❑ [be v-ed] *The redundancies will be phased over two years.* 裁员将在两年内分阶段进行。❑ [v-ed] *...a phased withdrawal of American forces from the Philippines.* 美国从菲律宾的分阶段撤军 1 PHRASE If two things are **out of phase with** each other, they are not working or happening together as they should. If two things are **in phase**, they are working or occurring together as they should. 不同步的(地)/同步的(地);不协调的(地)/协调的(地) ❑ [+with] *The Skills Programme is out of phase with the rest of the curriculum.* 技能课程与其他课程不协调。

▶**phase in** PHRASAL VERB If a new way of doing something **is phased in**, it is introduced gradually. 逐步采用;分阶段引入 ❑ [be v-ed p] *The Health Secretary told Parliament that the reforms would be phased in over three years.* 卫生大臣向议会表示,改革将在3年内逐步展开。❑ [v p n] *The change is part of the government's policy of phasing in Arabic as the official academic language.* 这一变革是政府将逐步采用阿拉伯语作为官方学术语言政策的一部分。[Also v n p]

▶**phase out** PHRASAL VERB If something **is phased out**, people gradually stop using it. 逐步淘汰;逐步放弃 ❑ [be v-ed p] *They said the present system of military conscription should be phased out.* 他们说,当前的征兵体系应当逐步废除。❑ [v p n] *They phased out my job in favor of a computer.* 他们逐步用一台计算机取代了我的工作。[Also v n p]

Thesaurus 同类词 *phase* Also look up:

N. chapter, juncture, period, point, stage, time 1

PhD /ˌpiː eɪtʃ ˈdiː/ (**PhDs**) also **Ph.D.** 1 N-COUNT A **PhD** is a degree awarded to people who have done advanced research into a particular subject. **PhD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Doctor of Philosophy'. (哲学)博士学位 ❑ *He is more highly educated, with a PhD in Chemistry.* 他受教育程度更高,拥有化学博士学位。❑ *...an unpublished PhD thesis.* 未发表的博士论文 2 **PhD** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a PhD. (用于人名后)…博士 ❑ *...R.D. Combes, PhD.* R.D. 库姆斯博士

→ see **graduation**

pheas|ant /ˈfezᵊnt/ (**pheasants** or **pheasant**) N-COUNT A **pheasant** is a bird with a long tail. Pheasants are often shot as a sport and then eaten. 雉;野鸡 •N-UNCOUNT **Pheasant** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 雉肉;野鸡肉 ❑ *...roast pheasant.* 烤雉肉

phe|nom|ena /fɪˈnɒmɪnə/ **Phenomena** is the plural of **phenomenon**. (phenomenon 的复数)

→ see **experiment, science**

phe|nom|enal /fɪˈnɒmɪnᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **phenomenal** is so great or good that it is very unusual indeed. 非凡的;不寻常的;惊人的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *Exports of Australian wine are growing at a phenomenal rate.* 澳大利亚葡萄酒出口正以惊人的速度增长。❑ *The performances have been absolutely phenomenal.* 表演绝对精彩。•**phe|nom|enal|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV after v] ❑ *Scots-born Annie, 37, has recently re-launched her phenomenally successful singing career.* 生于苏格兰的37岁的安妮最近复出,再度投身于其辉煌的歌唱事业中。

phe|nom|enol|ogy /fɪˌnɒmɪˈnɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Phenomenology** is a branch of philosophy which deals with consciousness, thought, and experience. 现象学 •**phe|nom|eno|logi|cal** /fɪˌnɒmɪnəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a phenomenological approach to the definition of 'reality'.* 现象学对"现实"的定义

phe|nom|enon /fɪˈnɒmɪnən, AM 美 -nɑːn/ (**phenomena**) N-COUNT A **phenomenon** is something that is observed to happen or exist. 现象 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...scientific explanations of natural phenomena.* 自然现象的科学解释

phero|mone /ˈferəməʊn/ (**pheromones**) N-COUNT Some animals and insects produce chemicals called **pheromones** which affect the behaviour of other animals and insects of the same type, for example by attracting them sexually. 信息素,外激素(生物体释放的化学物质,能影响其他同类生物的行为) [TECHNICAL 术语]

phew /fjuː/ EXCLAM **Phew** is used in writing to represent the soft whistling sound that you make when you breathe out quickly, for example when you are relieved or shocked about something or when you are very hot. 唷,咳(书面语中用来表示吃惊、松口气、酷热难耐等) ❑ *Phew, what a relief!* 唷,真是大松一口气!

phial /ˈfaɪəl/ (**phials**) N-COUNT A **phial** is a small tube-shaped glass bottle used, for example, to hold medicine. 管形瓶;小药瓶 [FORMAL 正式]

phi|lan|der|er /fɪˈlændərəʳ/ (**philanderers**) N-COUNT If you say that a man is a **philanderer**, you mean that he has a lot of casual sexual relationships with women. 浪荡子;花心男 [DISAPPROVAL 贬]

phi|lan|der|ing /fɪˈlændərɪŋ/ (**philanderings**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **philandering** man has a lot of casual sexual relationships with women. (男子)花心的,轻薄的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *...her philandering husband.* 她朝三暮四的丈夫 2 N-UNCOUNT **Philandering** means having a lot of casual sexual relationships with women. 拈花惹草;玩弄女性 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *She intended to leave her husband because of his philandering.* 她曾因为丈夫拈花惹草而想离开他。

phil|an|throp|ic /ˌfɪlənˈθrɒpɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **philanthropic** person or organization freely gives money or other help to people who need it. 慈善的;乐善好施的 ❑ *Some of the best services for the ageing are sponsored by philanthropic organizations.* 有些面向老年人的一流服务机构是由慈善组织资助的。

phi|lan|thro|pist /fɪˈlænθrəpɪst/ (**philanthropists**) N-COUNT A **philanthropist** is someone who freely gives money and help to people who need it. 慈善家;乐善好施者

phi|lan|thro|py /fɪˈlænθrəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Philanthropy** is the giving of money to people who need it, without wanting anything in return. 慈善;乐善好施 ❑ *...a retired banker well known for his philanthropy.* 以乐善好施著称的退休银行家

Word Link 词根词缀 *anthrop = mankind* 人类:*anthropology, misanthropy, philanthropy*

Word Link 词根词缀 *phil = love* 爱:*Anglophile, philanthropy, philharmonic*

phi|lat|elist /fɪˈlætəlɪst/ (**philatelists**) N-COUNT A **philatelist** is a person who collects and studies postage stamps. 集邮者 [FORMAL 正式]

phi|lat|ely /fɪˈlætəli/ N-UNCOUNT **Philately** is the hobby of collecting and learning about postage stamps. 集邮 [FORMAL 正式]

-phile /-faɪl/ or **-ophile** /-əfaɪl/ (**-philes** or **-ophiles**) SUFFIX **-phile** or **-ophile** occurs in words which refer to someone who has a very strong liking for people or things of a particular kind. (用于构成名词)表示"有…癖好者"、"亲…的人" ❑ *...the operaphile Hirotaro Higuchi, president of the tour's chief sponsors.* 巡演主办方经理,歌剧迷樋口广太郎 ❑ *...essential reading for the culture-hungry Yankophile.* 对文化感兴趣的亲美派必读的书

phil|har|mon|ic /ˌfɪlɑːˈmɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **philharmonic** orchestra is a large orchestra which plays classical music. (交响乐团)演奏古典音乐的,爱乐的 ❑ *The Lithuanian Philharmonic Orchestra played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.* 立陶宛爱乐管弦乐团演奏了贝多芬的《第九交响曲》。•N-COUNT **Philharmonic** is also a noun. ❑ *He will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in the final concert of the season.* 他将在演出季闭幕音乐会上指挥维也纳爱乐乐团演奏。

Phil|ip|pine /ˈfɪlɪpiːn/ ADJ **Philippine** means belonging or relating to the Philippines, or to their people or culture. 菲律宾的;菲律宾人的;菲律宾文化的

phil|is|tine /ˈfɪlɪstaɪn, AM 美 -stiːn/ (**philistines**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone a **philistine**, you mean that they do not care about or understand good art, music, or literature, and do not think that they are important. 庸俗之辈,平庸之人(指不喜欢或不了解高雅艺术、音乐和文学的人) [DISAPPROVAL 贬] 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **philistine** to describe people or organizations who you think do not care about or understand the value of good art, music, or literature. 庸俗的;平庸的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *...a philistine government that allowed the arts to decline.* 任由艺术衰颓的庸俗政府

P

Word Web 话题词汇 philosophy 哲学

Philosophy helps us **understand** ourselves and the purpose of our lives. **Philosophers** have studied the same **issues** for thousands of years. The Chinese philosopher Confucius wrote about personal and **political morals**. He taught that people should love others and honour their parents. They should do what is right, not what is best for themselves. He thought that a ruler who had to use force had already failed as a ruler.The Greek philosopher Plato wrote about politics and science. Later, Aristotle outlined a system of **logic** and **reasoning**. He wanted to be absolutely sure of what is true and what isn't.

哲学帮助我们了解自身，了解生活的意义；哲学家数千年来都在研究同样的问题。中国古代哲学家孔子对个人和政治道德著书立说。他教导人们要关爱他人，孝敬父母；要做正确的事，而不是于己有利的事。他认为施行暴政的统治者是已经失败的统治者。古希腊哲学家柏拉图阐述了他的政治和科学思想。其后，亚里士多德概括了逻辑和推理体系；他想要绝对肯定什么是"真理"，什么不是。

phil|is|tin|ism /ˈfɪlɪstɪnɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Philistinism** is the attitude or quality of not caring about, understanding, or liking good art, music, or literature. 平庸；庸俗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

phi|lol|ogy /fɪˈlɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Philology** is the study of words, especially the history and development of the words in a particular language or group of languages. 语文学；文献学 •**phi|lolo|gist** (**philologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He is a philologist, specialising in American poetry.* 他是专攻美国诗歌的语文学家。

phi|loso|pher /fɪˈlɒsəfəʳ/ (**philosophers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **philosopher** is a person who studies or writes about philosophy. 哲学家 ❑ *...the Greek philosopher Plato.* 希腊哲学家柏拉图 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **philosopher**, you mean that they think deeply and seriously about life and other basic matters. 思想家；哲人

→ see **philosophy**

philo|soph|ic /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪk/ ADJ **Philosophic** means the same as **philosophical**. 同 philosophical

philo|soph|ical /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkᵊl/ ❶ ADJ **Philosophical** means concerned with or relating to philosophy. 哲学的 ❑ *He was not accustomed to political or philosophical discussions.* 他不习惯政治或哲学讨论。•**philo|soph|ical|ly** /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Wiggins says he's not a coward, but that he's philosophically opposed to war.* 威金斯说他不是懦夫，只是从哲学上来说他是反战的。❷ ADJ Someone who is **philosophical** does not get upset when disappointing or disturbing things happen. 豁达的；处之泰然的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+*about*] *Lewis has grown philosophical about life.* 对于生活，刘易斯变得豁达洒脱了。•**philo|soph|ical|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She says philosophically: 'It could have been far worse.'* 她泰然地说："这本可能会糟得多。"

phi|loso|phize /fɪˈlɒsəfaɪz/ (**philosophizes, philosophizing, philosophized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **philosophise**

VERB If you say that someone **is philosophizing**, you mean that they are talking or thinking about important subjects, sometimes instead of doing something practical. 谈论；思考 ❑ [V] *He philosophized, he admitted, not because he was certain of establishing the truth, but because it gave him pleasure.* 他承认自己高谈阔论不是因为他确定找到了真理，而是因为那给了他很多乐趣。❑ [V +*about/on*] *...a tendency to philosophize about racial harmony.* 空谈种族和谐的倾向 [Also V with quote] •**phi|loso|phiz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The General was anxious to cut short the philosophizing and get down to more urgent problems.* 将军急于打断那些高谈阔论，着手解决更加紧急的问题。

phi|loso|phy ♦◇ /fɪˈlɒsəfi/ (**philosophies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Philosophy** is the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live. 哲学 ❑ *He studied philosophy and psychology at Cambridge.* 他在剑桥大学学习哲学和心理学。❑ *...traditional Chinese philosophy.* 中国传统哲学 ❷ N-COUNT A **philosophy** is a particular set of ideas that a philosopher has. 哲学思想；哲学体系；哲学理论 ❑ [+*of*] *...the philosophies of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.* 苏格拉底、柏拉图和亚里士多德的哲学思想 ❸ N-COUNT [N that] A **philosophy** is a particular theory that someone has about how to live or how to deal with a particular situation. 人生哲学；生活信条 ❑ *The best philosophy is to change your food habits to a low-sugar, high-fibre diet.* 最好的生活方式是改变饮食习惯，食用低糖、高纤维食品。[Also +*of*]

→ see Word Web:**philosophy**

Thesaurus 同类词 *philosophy* Also look up:

N. attitude, outlook, reasoning ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *soph = wise* 聪明：*philosophy, sophisticated, sophistry*

phish|ing /ˈfɪʃɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Phishing** is the practice of trying to trick people into giving secret financial information by sending e-mails that look as if they come from a bank. The details are then used to steal people's money, or to steal their identity in order to commit crimes. 网络钓鱼（用仿冒的银行电子邮件等骗取个人信息以盗取金钱或用于犯罪等）【COMPUTING 计算机】

phlegm /flem/ N-UNCOUNT **Phlegm** is the thick yellowish substance that develops in your throat and at the back of your nose when you have a cold. 痰

phleg|mat|ic /fleg'mætɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **phlegmatic** stays calm even when upsetting or exciting things happen. 临危不惧的；冷静的；沉着的【FORMAL 正式】

-phobe /-fəʊb/ or **-ophobe** /-əfəʊb/ (**-phobes**) SUFFIX **-phobe** or **-ophobe** occurs in words which refer to someone who has a very strong, irrational fear or hatred of people or things of a particular kind.（用于构成名词）表示"厌恶…的人"、"害怕…的人" ❑ *Its design makes it suitable for the computerphobe who just wants to type and see something come out looking right.* 它的设计适合只想打出和看到中规中矩的图形字符的患有电脑恐惧症的人使用。

pho|bia /ˈfəʊbiə/ (**phobias**) N-COUNT A **phobia** is a very strong irrational fear or hatred of something. 恐惧；憎恶 ❑ [+*about/of*] *The man had a phobia about flying.* 这人害怕坐飞机。

Word Link 词根词缀 *phob = fear* 害怕：*agoraphobia, claustrophobia, phobia*

-phobia /-ˈfəʊbiə/ SUFFIX **-phobia** occurs in words which refer to a very strong, irrational fear or hatred of people or things of a particular kind.（用于构成名词）表示"对…的恐惧"、"对…的憎恨" ❑ *The place seethed with Europhobia.* 那个地方的人极度憎恨欧洲。❑ *Technophobia increases with age.* 随着年龄的增长，对技术的恐惧愈加强烈。

pho|bic /ˈfəʊbɪk/ (**phobics**) ❶ ADJ A **phobic** feeling or reaction results from or is related to a strong, irrational fear or hatred of something. 厌恶的；恐惧的 ❑ *Many children acquire a phobic horror of dogs.* 很多儿童都怕狗。❷ ADJ Someone who is **phobic** has a strong, irrational fear or hatred of something.（人）惧怕的，憎恨的 ❑ [+*about*] *In Victorian times people were phobic about getting on trains. They weren't used to it.* 在维多利亚时代，人们对坐火车怕得要命。他们对此还不习惯。•N-COUNT **Phobic** is also a noun. ❑ *Social phobics quake at the thought of meeting strangers.* 患有社交恐惧症的人一想到要见陌生人就发抖。

-phobic /-ˈfəʊbɪk/ SUFFIX **-phobic** occurs in words which describe something relating to a strong, irrational fear or hatred of people or things of a particular kind.（用于构成形容词）表示"对…感到厌恶的"、"对…感到恐惧的" ❑ *I'm statistic-phobic, and hopelessly ignorant of medicine.* 我对统计数据感到恐惧，对药物也一窍不通。

phoe|nix /ˈfiːnɪks/ (**phoenixes**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **phoenix** is an imaginary bird which, according to ancient stories, burns itself to ashes every five hundred years and is then

born again. 凤凰；不死鸟 ❷ N-SING If you describe someone or something as a **phoenix**, you mean that they return again after seeming to disappear or be destroyed. 起死回生的人（或物）【LITERARY 文】❑ *Out of the ashes of the economic shambles, a phoenix of recovery can arise.* 在经济废墟中可能孕育着复苏的苗头。

phone ↔ /fəʊn/ (**phones, phoning, phoned**) ❶ N-SING [oft by N] **The phone** is an electrical system that you use to talk to someone else in another place, by dialling a number on a piece of equipment and speaking into it. 电话 ❑ *You can buy insurance over the phone.* 你可以通过电话购买保险。❑ *She looked forward to talking to her daughter by phone.* 她盼望着能打电话和女儿交谈。❑ *Do you have an address and phone number for him?* 你有他的地址和电话号码么？ ❷ N-COUNT **The phone** is the piece of equipment that you use when you dial someone's phone number and talk to them. 电话机 ❑ *Two minutes later the phone rang.* 两分钟后电话响了。❑ *Doug's 14-year-old son Jamie answered the phone.* 道格 14 岁的儿子杰米接了电话。❸ → see also **cellular phone, mobile phone** ❹ N-SING If you say that someone picks up or puts down **the phone**, you mean that they lift or replace the receiver. 电话听筒 ❑ *She picked up the phone, and began to dial Maurice Campbell's number.* 她拿起电话听筒，开始拨莫里斯·坎贝尔的号码。❺ VERB When you **phone** someone, you dial their phone number and speak to them by phone. 给…打电话 ❑ [V n] *He'd phoned Laura to see if she was better.* 他打电话给劳拉看她是不是好些了。❑ [V] *I got more and more angry as I waited for her to phone.* 我等她电话的时候，越等越生气。❻ PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the phone**, you mean that they are speaking to someone else by phone. 在通话 ❑ *She's always on the phone, wanting to know what I've been up to.* 她老来电话，想知道我在做什么。

▶**phone in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **phone in** to a radio or television show, you telephone the show in order to give your opinion on a matter that the show has raised. 打进电话 ❑ [V P] *Listeners have been invited to phone in to pick the winner.* 听众被邀请打进电话选择赢家。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **phone in** to a place, you make a telephone call to that place. 打电话给（某地）❑ [V P to-inf] *He has phoned in to say he is thinking over his options.* 他打来电话说他正在仔细考虑他的选择。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **phone in** an order for something, you place the order by telephone. 电话预订 ❑ [V P n] *Just phone in your order three or more days prior to departure.* 在出发前三天或更早打电话预订即可。[Also V n P] ❹ PHRASE If you **phone in sick**, you telephone your workplace to say that you will not come to work because you are ill. 打电话请病假 ❑ *On Monday I was still upset and I phoned in sick to work.* 星期一我还是感觉不适，便打电话到单位请了病假。

▶**phone up** PHRASAL VERB When you **phone** someone **up**, you dial their phone number and speak to them by phone. 打电话给（某人）❑ [V n P] *Phone him up and tell him to come and have dinner with you one night.* 给他打电话，告诉他哪天晚上过来和你一起吃饭。[Also V P n]

'phone book (**phone books**) N-COUNT A **phone book** is a book that contains an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the people in a town or area. 电话号码簿

'phone booth (**phone booths**) ❶ N-COUNT A **phone booth** is a place in a station, hotel, or other public building where there is a public telephone. （车站、酒店等的）公共电话间 ❷ N-COUNT A **phone booth** is the same as a **phone box**. 同 phone box【AM 美】

'phone box (**phone boxes**) N-COUNT A **phone box** is a small shelter in the street in which there is a public telephone. 公共电话亭【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **phone booth**

'phone call (**phone calls**) N-COUNT If you make a **phone call**, you dial someone's phone number and speak to them by phone. 打电话；通话 ❑ *Wait there for a minute. I have to make a phone call.* 在那儿等一会儿，我得打个电话。

phone|card /'fəʊnkɑːd/ (**phonecards**) also **phone card** N-COUNT A **phonecard** is a plastic card that you can use instead of money to pay for telephone calls. 电话卡

'phone-in (**phone-ins**) N-COUNT A **phone-in** is a programme on radio or television in which people telephone with questions or opinions and their calls are broadcast. （电台或电视台的）听众（或观众）来电直播节目【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *She took part in a BBC radio phone-in programme.* 她参加了英国广播公司热线直播节目。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call-in**

pho|neme /'fəʊniːm/ (**phonemes**) N-COUNT A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound which is significant in a language. 音位；音素【TECHNICAL 术语】

'phone-tapping ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Phone-tapping** is the activity of listening secretly to someone's phone conversations using special electronic equipment. In most cases phone-tapping is illegal. 电话窃听 ❑ *There have also been claims of continued phone-tapping and bugging.* 另有说法称电话窃听仍在继续。❷ → see also **tap**

pho|net|ics /fə'netɪks/

The form **phonetic** is used as a modifier. phonetic 用作修饰语。

❶ N-UNCOUNT In linguistics, **phonetics** is the study of speech sounds. 语音学 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Phonetic** means relating to the sound of a word or to the sounds that are used in languages. 语音的；发音的 ❑ *...the Japanese phonetic system, with its relatively few, simple sounds.* 语音数目相对较少且较简单的日语发音系统 •**pho|net|ical|ly** /fə'netɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It's wonderful to watch her now going through things—phonetically learning how to spell things.* 看到她现在根据语音学习如何拼写真让人高兴。

Word Link 词根词缀 *phon = sound* 声音：*microphone, phonetics, telephone*

pho|ney /'fəʊni/ (**phoneys**) also **phony** ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **phoney**, you disapprove of it because it is false rather than genuine. 伪造的；假的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He'd telephoned with some phoney excuse she didn't believe for a minute.* 他找了某个她根本不会相信的借口给她打电话。❷ ADJ If you say that someone is **phoney**, you disapprove of them because they are pretending to be someone that they are not in order to deceive people. 虚伪的；做作的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He looks totally phoney to me.* 在我看来，他非常虚伪。•N-COUNT **Phoney** is also a noun. ❑ *'He's false, a phoney,' Harry muttered.* "他是冒充的，是个骗子。"哈里咕哝道。

ˌpho|ney 'war also **phony war** N-SING A **phoney war** is when two opposing groups are openly hostile towards each other, as if they were at war, but there is no real fighting. 假战（对立或竞争双方彼此公开表示敌意，犹如处于交战状态，但并未真正打仗）【BRIT 英】

pho|nic /'fɒnɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In linguistics, **phonic** means relating to the sounds of speech. 发音的；语音的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the phonic system underlying a particular language.* 某种特定语言的发音体系 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Phonics** is a method of teaching people to read by training them to associate written letters with their sounds. 读音教学法

pho|no|graph /'fəʊnəgrɑːf, -græf/ (**phonographs**) N-COUNT A **phonograph** is a record player. 留声机【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】

pho|nol|ogy /fə'nɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT In linguistics, **phonology** is the study of speech sounds in a particular language. 音系学【TECHNICAL 术语】

pho|ny /'fəʊni/ → see **phoney**

phos|phate /'fɒsfeɪt/ (**phosphates**) N-VAR A **phosphate** is a chemical compound that contains phosphorus. Phosphates are often used in fertilizers. 磷酸盐

phos|pho|res|cence /ˌfɒsfə'resᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Phosphorescence** is a glow or soft light which is produced in the dark without using heat. 磷光（现象）

phos|pho|res|cent /ˌfɒsfə'resᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **phosphorescent** object or colour glows in the dark with a soft light,

P

Word Web 话题词汇 photography 摄影

It's easy to **take** a **picture** with a digital **camera**. You just look through the **viewfinder** and push the **shutter button**. But professional **photographers** need to produce high quality **photos**. So their job is more difficult. First they decide on the correct **film** for the job and **load** the camera. Then they check the **lighting** and carefully **focus** the camera. They usually take several **shots**, one after another. Then it's time to **develop** the film and make **prints**. Sometimes a photographer will **crop** a photo or **enlarge** it to create a more striking **image**.

用数码照相机拍照很容易，只要通过取景器取景、按下快门就行。但是专业摄影师需要拿出高质量的照片，因此他们的工作就不那么简单了。首先，他们要为工作选择合适的胶卷，再把胶卷装入照相机。接下来他们要检查打光，并且小心对焦。他们通常会连拍几张照片，之后冲洗胶卷并印相。有时摄影师会裁切或放大照片，以求创造更抓人眼球的效果。

but gives out little or no heat. 发磷光的 ❑ *...phosphorescent paint.* 磷光涂料

phos|phor|ic acid /fɒsˌfɒrɪk ˈæsɪd, AM 美 -ˌfɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Phosphoric acid** is a type of acid which contains phosphorus. 磷酸【TECHNICAL 术语】

phos|pho|rus /ˈfɒsfərəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Phosphorus** is a poisonous yellowish-white chemical element. It glows slightly, and burns when air touches it. 磷

pho|to ♦♦♦ /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ (**photos**) N-COUNT A **photo** is the same as a **photograph**. 同 photograph ❑ *We must take a photo!* 我们一定要拍张照片！ ❑ [+of] *I've got a photo of him on the wall.* 我在墙上挂了一张他的照片。

→ see **photography**

photo- /ˈfəʊtəʊ-/ PREFIX **Photo-** is added to nouns and adjectives in order to form other nouns and adjectives which refer or relate to photography, or to light. (用于构成名词和形容词) 表示"照片的"、"摄影的"、"感光的" ❑ *...an eight-day photo-trip to northern Greece.* 希腊北部 8 日摄影之旅 ❑ *...a photo-sensitive detector.* 感光探测器

pho|to|bomb /ˈfəʊtəʊbɒm/ (**photobombs, photobombing, photobombed**) VERB If you **photobomb** someone, you spoil a photograph of them by stepping in front of them as the photograph is taken, often doing something silly such as making a funny face. 闯入…的镜头；乱入 ❑ [v n] *This is the one where my sister photobombed me.* 这张照片里我姐姐乱入了，抢了我的镜头。

photo|card /ˈfəʊtəʊkɑːd/ (**photocards**) N-COUNT A **photocard** is a card with a person's photograph on it, which they can use to prove who they are. 带照片的身份卡 ❑ *New season ticket purchasers should bring a passport sized photograph for your photocard.* 想要购买新赛季的票的人应携带一张护照规格的照片，用于制作身份卡。

photo|copi|er /ˈfəʊtəʊkɒpiəʳ/ (**photocopiers**) N-COUNT A **photocopier** is a machine which quickly copies documents onto paper by photographing them. 复印机

→ see **copy**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***photo* = *light*** 光：*photocopier, photogenic, photon*

photo|copy /ˈfəʊtəʊkɒpi/ (**photocopies, photocopying, photocopied**) 1 N-COUNT A **photocopy** is a copy of a document made using a photocopier. 复印件 2 VERB If you **photocopy** a document, you make a copy of it using a photocopier. 复印 ❑ [v n] *Staff photocopied the cheque before cashing it.* 员工在兑现前复印了支票。

ˌphoto-ˈfinish (**photo-finishes**) also **photo finish** N-COUNT If the end of a race is a **photo-finish**, two or more of the competitors cross the finishing line so close together that a photograph of the finish has to be examined to decide who has won. (赛跑中的) 摄影定胜负 ❑ *He was just beaten in a photo-finish.* 他在终点摄影的裁定下惜败。

Photo|fit /ˈfəʊtəʊfɪt/ (**Photofits**) N-COUNT A **Photofit** is a picture of someone wanted by the police which is made up of several photographs or drawings of different parts of the face. (警方综合多张照片的局部合成的) 拼凑人像 (Compare 比较 **e-fit, identikit.**) 【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】 ❑ [+of] *The girl sat down with a police artist to compile a Photofit of her attacker.* 女孩和警方画像专家坐在一起拼绘攻击她的人的画像。

photo|gen|ic /ˌfəʊtəˈdʒenɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **photogenic** looks nice in photographs. 上相的；上镜的 ❑ *I've got a million photos of my boy. He's very photogenic.* 我给儿子拍了好多照片，他非常上镜。

photo|graph ♦♦◇ /ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf, -græf/ (**photographs, photographing, photographed**) 1 N-COUNT A **photograph** is a picture made using a camera. 照片；相片 ❑ [+of] *He wants to take some photographs of the house.* 他想给这幢房子拍一些照片。 ❑ *Her photograph appeared in The New York Times.* 她的照片刊登在《纽约时报》上。 2 VERB When you **photograph** something, you use a camera to obtain a picture of it. 给…拍照 ❑ [v n] *She photographed the children.* 她给孩子们拍了照。 ❑ [be v-ed v-ing] *They were photographed kissing on the platform.* 有人拍到了他们在站台上接吻的照片。

pho|tog|ra|pher ♦◇◇ /fəˈtɒgrəfəʳ/ (**photographers**) N-COUNT A **photographer** is someone who takes photographs as a job or hobby. 摄影爱好者；摄影师

→ see **photography**

photo|graph|ic /ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Photographic** means connected with photographs or photography. 摄影的；照片的 ❑ *...photographic equipment.* 摄影器材 ❑ *The bank is able to provide photographic evidence of who used the machine.* 银行能提供用过该机器的顾客的影像证据。 • **photo|graph|ic|al|ly** /ˌfəʊtəˈgræfɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...photographically reproduced copies of his notes.* 他的笔记的影印件 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **photographic memory**, you are able to remember things in great detail after you have seen them. (记忆) 精确的 ❑ *He had a photographic memory for maps.* 他对地图过目不忘。

pho|tog|ra|phy /fəˈtɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Photography** is the skill, job, or process of producing photographs. 摄影(业)；照相(术) ❑ *Photography is one of her hobbies.* 摄影是她的爱好之一。 ❑ *...some of the top names in fashion photography.* 时装摄影界的一些顶尖人物

→ see Word Web: **photography**

→ see **cartography**

photo|jour|nal|ism /ˌfəʊtəʊˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm/ also **photo-journalism** N-UNCOUNT **Photojournalism** is a form of journalism in which stories are presented mainly through photographs rather than words. 摄影新闻(工作)；图片新闻报道 ❑ *...some of the finest photo-journalism of the Civil Rights era.* 一些民权运动时期最为优秀的摄影新闻 • **photo|jour|nal|ist** (**photojournalists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the agency for many international photojournalists, Magnum Photos.* 拥有众多国际级摄影记者的图片社，玛格南图片社

pho|ton /ˈfəʊtɒn/ (**photons**) N-COUNT A **photon** is a particle of light. 光子【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˈpho|to op|por|tu|nity (**photo opportunities**) N-COUNT If a politician or other public figure arranges a **photo opportunity**, they invite the newspapers and television to photograph them doing something which they think will interest or impress the public. (政治官员或公众人物) 接受媒体拍照的时间

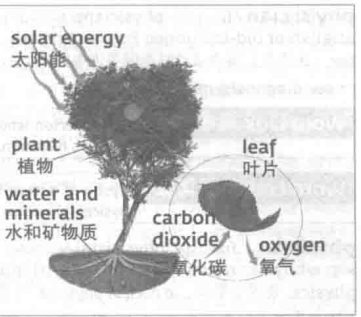
ˈpho|to shoot (**photo shoots**) also **photo-shoot** N-COUNT A **photo shoot** is an occasion when a photographer takes pictures, especially of models or famous people, to be used in a newspaper or magazine. (尤指为模特或名人进行的) 照片拍摄 ❑ *...a long day of interviews and photo-shoots.* 一整天的采访和拍照工作

pho|to|stat /ˈfəʊtəstæt/ (**photostats**) N-COUNT A **photostat** is a particular type of photocopy. 直接影印件【TRADEMARK 商标】

Word Web 话题词汇 **photosynthesis 光合作用**

Plants make their own food from **sunlight**, **water**, and **soil**. They get water and **minerals** from the ground through their roots. They also absorb **carbon dioxide** from the air through tiny holes in their leaves. The green pigment in plant leaves is called **chlorophyll**. It combines **solar energy** with water and carbon dioxide to produce **glucose**. This process is called **photosynthesis**. During the process, the plant releases **oxygen** into the atmosphere. It uses some of the glucose to grow larger. When humans and other animals eat plants, they also make use of this stored **energy**.

植物依靠阳光、水和土壤生产自己的食物。它们通过根部从地下汲取水和矿物质，又通过叶片上的小气孔从空气中吸收二氧化碳。植物叶片中的绿色色素叫做叶绿素；它将太阳能与水和二氧化碳结合，生成葡萄糖。这一过程称为光合作用。在此过程中，植物向大气层释放氧气。它还利用一部分葡萄糖来促进生长。当人类和其他动物以植物为食时，也能利用这一贮存的能量。



❑ [+of] *...a photostat of the actual script.* 真迹的直接影印件

photo|syn|the|sis /ˌfoutəʊ'sɪnθəsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Photosynthesis** is the way that green plants make their food using sunlight. 光合作用【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see Word Web: **photosynthesis**

→ see **food, plant**

phras|al verb /ˌfreɪz³l 'vɜ:b/ (**phrasal verbs**) N-COUNT A **phrasal verb** is a combination of a verb and an adverb or preposition, for example 'shut up' or 'look after', which together have a particular meaning. 短语动词

phrase ◆◇ /freɪz/ (**phrases, phrasing, phrased**) **1** N-COUNT A **phrase** is a short group of words that people often use as a way of saying something. The meaning of a phrase is often not obvious from the meaning of the individual words in it. 惯用法；成语；习语；警句 ❑ *He used a phrase I hate: 'You have to be cruel to be kind.'* 他说了一句我讨厌的话："要想对他好，必须对他狠。" **2** N-COUNT A **phrase** is a small group of words which forms a unit, either on its own or within a sentence. 词组；短语 ❑ *It is impossible to hypnotise someone simply by saying a particular word or phrase.* 不可能仅通过说某个词或短语就能把人催眠。 **3** VERB If you **phrase** something in a particular way, you express it in words in that way. 用语言表达；叙述 ❑ [v n adv] *I would have phrased it quite differently.* 我本可以把它表述得全然不同。❑ [v n +*as*] *They phrased it as a question.* 他们用提问的方式来表述它。 **4** PHRASE If someone has a particular **turn of phrase**, they have a particular way of expressing themselves in words. 表达方式；措辞 ❑ *... Schwarzkopf's distinctive turn of phrase.* 施瓦茨科普夫与众不同的行文风格 **5** to **coin a phrase** → see **coin**

'phrase book (**phrase books**) N-COUNT A **phrase book** is a book used by people travelling to a foreign country. It has lists of useful words and expressions, together with the translation of each word or expression in the language of that country. (出国旅行者用的)外语常用语手册 ❑ *We bought a Danish phrase book.* 我们买了一本丹麦常用语手册。

phra|seol|ogy /ˌfreɪzi'ɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT If something is expressed using a particular type of **phraseology**, it is expressed in words and expressions of that type. (特定类型的)用语，措辞 ❑ *This careful phraseology is clearly intended to appeal to various sides of the conflict.* 这种谨慎的措辞显然是有意迎合冲突各方。

phras|ing /'freɪzɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT The **phrasing of** something that is said or written is the exact words that are chosen to express the ideas in it. 措辞；遣词用字；表达法 ❑ [+*of*] *The phrasing of the question was vague.* 在这个问题上措辞含糊。

phre|nol|ogy /frɪ'nɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Phrenology** is the study of the size and shape of people's heads in the belief that you can find out about their characters and abilities from this. 颅相学 •**phre|nolo|gist** (**phrenologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Queen Victoria had her own personal phrenologist.* 维多利亚女王有她御用的颅相学家。

physi|cal ◆◆◇ /'fɪzɪk³l/ (**physicals**) **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Physical** qualities, actions, or things are connected with a person's body, rather than with their mind. 身体的；肉体的；躯体的 ❑ *...the physical and mental problems caused by the illness.* 这种病引起的生理和心理问题 ❑ *The attraction between them is physical.* 他们之间的吸引是肉体上的。•**physi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *You may be physically and mentally exhausted after a long flight.* 长途飞行后，你可能会感到身心疲惫。❑ *...disabled people who cannot physically use a telephone.* 不能亲手使用电话的残疾人 **2** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Physical** things are real things that can be touched and seen, rather than ideas or spoken words. 物质的；有形的；实物的 ❑ *Physical and ideological barriers had come down in Eastern Europe.* 物质和意识形态上的障碍在东欧已不复存在。❑ *...physical evidence to support the story.* 支持这种说法的实证 •**physi|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *...physically cut off from every other country.* 地理上同其他国家隔绝 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] **Physical** means relating to the structure, size, or shape of something that can be touched and seen. 外部的；外观的；有形的 ❑ *...the physical characteristics of the terrain.* 这种地形的外在特征 **4** ADJ [ADJ n] **Physical** means connected with physics or the laws of physics. 物理学的 ❑ *...the physical laws of combustion and thermodynamics.* 燃烧和热力学物理定律 **5** ADJ Someone who is **physical** touches people a lot, either in an affectionate way or in a rough way. 喜欢动手动脚的；有大量身体接触(或碰撞)的 ❑ *We decided that in the game we would be physical and aggressive.* 我们决定在比赛中积极拼抢，大胆进攻。 **6** ADJ [ADJ n] **Physical** is used in expressions such as **physical love** and **physical relationships** to refer to sexual relationships between people. 肉体的；性的 ❑ *It had been years since they had shared any meaningful form of physical relationship.* 他们已多年没有真正意义上的性生活了。 **7** N-COUNT A **physical** is a medical examination, done in order to see if someone is fit and well enough to do a particular job or to join the army. 体格检查；身体检查 ❑ *Bob failed his physical.* 鲍勃体检不合格。

→ see **diagnosis**

Thesaurus 同类词 *physical* Also look up:

ADJ. bodily, earthly, mortal, visceral; (*ant.*) mental **1**
concrete, natural, real, solid, tangible, visible; (*ant.*) intangible, theoretical **2**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***physi = of nature*** 自然的：***metaphysics, physical, physician***

ˌphysi|cal edu'ca|tion N-UNCOUNT **Physical education** is the school subject in which children do physical exercises or take part in physical games and sports. 体育

physi|cal|ity /ˌfɪzɪ'kælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **physicality** of something such as an artist's or a musician's work, you mean that their energy and enthusiasm is obvious in the work they produce. (艺术家、音乐家等的作品中包含的)活力，热情，激情 ❑ [+*of*] *There's not another guitarist to rival the sheer physicality of his work.* 再没有哪个吉他演奏者能比他演奏得更加激情洋溢。

ˌphysi|cal 'sci|ence (**physical sciences**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **The physical sciences** are branches of science such as physics, chemistry, and geology that are concerned with natural forces and with things that do not have life. 自然科学(包括物理、化学、地质学等)

ˌphysi|cal 'thera|py N-UNCOUNT **Physical therapy** is the same as **physiotherapy**. 物理疗法；理疗

phy|si|cian /fɪ'zɪʃ°n/ (**physicians**) N-COUNT In formal American English or old-fashioned British English, a **physician** is a doctor.（正式美国英语或过时英国英语中的）医生，内科医生

→ see **diagnosis, medicine**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ician = person who works at* …工作者：*dietician, musician, physician*

Word Link 词根词缀 *physi = of nature* 自然的：*metaphysics, physical, physician*

physi|cist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ (**physicists**) N-COUNT A **physicist** is a person who does research connected with physics or who studies physics. 物理学家 ❑ *...a nuclear physicist.* 核物理学家

phys|ics /'fɪzɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Physics** is the scientific study of forces such as heat, light, sound, pressure, gravity, and electricity, and the way that they affect objects. 物理学 ❑ *...the laws of physics.* 物理定律 ❑ *...experiments in particle physics.* 粒子物理实验

physio /'fɪziəʊ/ (**physios**) ❶ N-COUNT A **physio** is a **physiotherapist.** 物理疗法专家；理疗师【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *The athlete is checked by their physio or doctor.* 由理疗师或医生为运动员做检查。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Physio** is **physiotherapy.** 同 physiotherapy【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I have been for some physio.* 我一直在接受理疗。

physi|og|no|my /ˌfɪzɪ'ɒnəmi/ (**physiognomies**) N-COUNT Your **physiognomy** is your face, especially when it is considered to show your real character.（尤指被认为能表露真实性格的）相貌，面相【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was fascinated by her physiognomy—the prominent nose, brooding eyes and thick hair.* 他被她的外表——高挺的鼻梁、若有所思的双眸和浓密的秀发——迷住了。

physi|ol|ogy /ˌfɪzɪ'ɒlədʒi/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Physiology** is the scientific study of how people's and animals' bodies function, and of how plants function. 生理学 ❑ *...the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology.* 诺贝尔医学和生理学奖 •**physi|olo|gist** (**physiologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *... a retired plant physiologist.* 退休的植物生理学家 ❷ N-UNCOUNT The **physiology** of a human or animal's body or of a plant is the way that it functions. 生理（机能）❑ [+of] *... the physiology of respiration.* 呼吸生理 ❑ *...insect physiology.* 昆虫的生理机能 •**physio|logi|cal** /ˌfɪzɪə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ ADJ ❑ *...the physiological effects of stress.* 压力产生的生理影响

physio|thera|pist /ˌfɪzɪəʊ'θerəpɪst/ (**physiotherapists**) N-COUNT A **physiotherapist** is a person who treats people using physiotherapy. 物理治疗师；理疗师

physio|thera|py /ˌfɪzɪəʊ'θerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Physiotherapy** is medical treatment for problems of the joints, muscles, or nerves, which involves doing exercises or having part of your body massaged or warmed. 物理疗法；理疗 ❑ *He'll need intensive physiotherapy.* 他需要高强度理疗。

phy|sique /fɪ'ziːk/ (**physiques**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Someone's **physique** is the shape and size of their body. 体格；体形 ❑ [+of] *He has the physique and energy of a man half his age.* 他的体格和精力比得上年龄只有他一半大的人。❑ *...men of powerful physique.* 体格强壮的男子

pi /paɪ/ NUM **Pi** is a number, approximately 3.142, which is equal to the distance round a circle divided by its width. It is usually represented by the Greek letter π. 圆周率（通常用希腊字母 π 表示，近似值为 3.142）

pia|nis|si|mo /piːə'nɪsɪməʊ/ ADV [ADV after v] A piece of music that is played **pianissimo** is played very quietly.（演奏）很弱地，非常轻地【TECHNICAL 术语】

pia|nist /'piːənɪst, AM 美 pi'æn-/ (**pianists**) N-COUNT A **pianist** is a person who plays the piano. 钢琴家；钢琴演奏者

pi|ano (**pianos**)

Pronounced /pi'ænəʊ/ for meaning ❶, and /pi'ɑːnəʊ/ for meaning ❸. 义项 1 读作 /pi'ænəʊ/，义项 2 读作 /pi'ɑːnəʊ/。

❶ N-VAR A **piano** is a large musical instrument with a row of black and white keys. When you press these keys with your fingers, little hammers hit wire strings inside the piano which vibrate to produce musical notes. 钢琴 ❑ *I taught myself how to play the piano.* 我自学了弹钢琴。❑ *He started piano lessons at the age of 7.* 他 7 岁开始上钢琴课。❑ *...sonatas for cello and piano.* 大提琴和钢琴奏鸣曲 ❷ → see also **grand piano, upright piano** ❸ ADV [ADV after v] A piece of music that is played **piano** is played quietly.（演奏）轻轻地，微弱地【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **keyboard, music**

pi|ano|for|te /pi,ænəʊ'fɔːteɪ/ (**pianofortes**) N-COUNT A **pianoforte** is a **piano.** 钢琴【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

pia|no|la /ˌpiːæ'nəʊlə/ (**pianolas**) N-VAR A **pianola** is a type of mechanical piano. When you press the pedals, air is forced through holes in a roll of paper to press the keys and play a tune. 自动钢琴【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **player piano**

pi|az|za /pi'ætsə/ (**piazzas**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **piazza** is a large open square in a town or city, especially in Italy.（尤指意大利城镇中的）广场 ❑ *They were seated at a table outside a pub in a pleasant piazza close by St Paul's.* 他们在圣保罗教堂旁一个怡人的广场上找了一家酒吧，坐在露天位子上。

pic /pɪk/ (**pics**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pic** is a cinema film. 影片；电影【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Angels with Dirty Faces' is a Cagney gangster pic.* 《一世之雄》是一部由卡格尼主演的黑帮片。❷ N-COUNT A **pic** is a photograph. 照片；图片【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Photographer Weegee shot to fame with his shocking pics of New York crime in the 30s.* 摄影师维吉以拍摄 30 年代纽约罪案的骇人照片而声名鹊起。

pica|resque /ˌpɪkə'resk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **picaresque** story is one in which a dishonest but likeable person travels around and has lots of exciting experiences.（故事等）以流浪汉和无赖的冒险经历为题材的【LITERARY 文】

pic|co|lo /'pɪkələʊ/ (**piccolos**) N-VAR A **piccolo** is a small musical instrument that is like a flute but produces higher notes. You play the piccolo by blowing into it. 短笛

→ see **woodwind**

pick ◆◆◇ /pɪk/ (**picks, picking, picked**) ❶ VERB If you **pick** a particular person or thing, you choose that one. 挑选；选择 ❑ [v n] *Mr Nowell had picked ten people to interview for six sales jobs in London.* 诺埃尔先生为伦敦的 6 个销售职位选出了 10 人进行面试。❑ [v n] *I had deliberately picked a city with a tropical climate.* 我特意选了一个热带气候的城市。❷ N-SING You can refer to the best things or people in a particular group as **the pick of** that group. 精华；精品；精英 ❑ [+of] *The boys here are the pick of the under-15 cricketers in the country.* 这儿的男孩是全国 15 岁以下板球手中的佼佼者。❸ VERB When you **pick** flowers, fruit, or leaves, you break them off the plant or tree and collect them. 采；摘 ❑ [v n] *She used to pick flowers in the Cromwell Road.* 她过去常到克伦威尔路采花。❹ VERB If you **pick** something from a place, you remove it from there with your fingers or your hand. 拿取；挪移 ❑ [v n prep] *He picked the napkin from his lap and placed it alongside his plate.* 他拿起腿上的餐巾，放在盘子旁边。❺ VERB If you **pick** your **nose** or **teeth**, you remove substances from inside your nose or between your teeth. 抠（鼻）；剔（牙）❑ [v n] *Edgar, don't pick your nose, dear.* 埃德加，不要抠鼻子，宝贝儿。❻ VERB If you **pick** a fight or quarrel **with** someone, you deliberately cause one. 寻找…的口实；寻（衅）；找（碴儿）❑ [v n +with] *He picked a fight with a waiter and landed in jail.* 他找碴儿跟服务生打了一架，最后进了监狱。[Also v n] ❼ VERB If someone such as a thief **picks** a lock, they open it without a key, for example by using a piece of wire. 撬开（锁）❑ [v n] *He picked each lock deftly, and rifled the papers within each drawer.* 他熟练地撬开每一把锁，把每个抽屉里的文件都偷走了。❽ N-COUNT A **pick** is the same as a **pickaxe.** 同 pickaxe ❾ → see also **hand-pick, ice pick** ❿ PHRASE If you **pick and choose**, you carefully choose only things that you really want and reject the others. 挑挑拣拣；挑三拣四；挑剔 ❑ *We, the patients, cannot pick and choose our doctors.* 我们患者不能对医生挑挑拣拣。⓫ PHRASE If you **have** your **pick of** a group of things, you are able to choose any of them that you want. 可从…中任意挑选 ❑ *Here is an actress who could have her pick of any part.* 这是一个角色任她挑选的女演员。⓬ PHRASE If you are told to **take** your **pick**, you can choose any one that you like from a group of things. 任意挑选 ❑ [+of/from] *Accountants can take their pick of company cars.* 会计师可以任选配备的公

P

车。 11 PHRASE If you **pick** your **way** across an area, you walk across it very carefully in order to avoid obstacles or dangerous things. 择路而行：小心行路 ❑ *The girls were afraid of snakes and picked their way along with extreme caution.* 女孩子们害怕蛇，走路时格外小心。 12 **to pick someone's brains** → see **brain** 13 **to pick holes in** something → see **hole** 14 **to pick someone's pocket** → see **pocket**

▶**pick at** PHRASAL VERB If you **pick at** the food that you are eating, you eat only very small amounts of it. 少量地吃；吃一点点 ❑ [V P n] *Sarah picked at a plate of cheese for supper, but she wasn't really hungry.* 晚餐时，一盘子奶酪萨拉只吃了一点点，但她并没有真觉得饿。

▶**pick off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **picks off** people or aircraft, they shoot them down one by one, aiming carefully at them from a distance. 逐个瞄准射中 ❑ [V P n] *Both groups on either side are just picking off innocent bystanders.* 对峙双方都只是在瞄准射击无辜的旁观者。 ❑ [V n P] *Any decent shot with telescopic sights could pick us off at random.* 任何借助望远镜瞄准器的像样射手都可以随意把我们逐个干掉。

▶**pick on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **picks on** you, they repeatedly criticize you unfairly or treat you unkindly. 跟…找碴；故意刁难【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Bullies pick on younger children.* 坏孩子专挑年纪更小的孩子欺负。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **picks on** a particular person or thing, they choose them, for example for special attention or treatment. 挑中；选中【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *When you have made up your mind, pick on a day when you will not be under much stress.* 你什么时候下决心了，就挑一个压力不大的日子。

▶**pick out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick out** someone or something, you recognize them when it is difficult to see them, for example because they are among a large group. 辨认出；分辨出 ❑ [V P n] *The detective-constable picked out the words with difficulty.* 侦缉警员费力地辨认出这些文字。 ❑ [V n P] *Steven describes himself as 'a regular guy—you couldn't pick me out of a crowd'.* 史蒂文形容自己是"一个普通人——放在人群中就找不出来的普通人"。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick out** someone or something, you choose them from a group of people or things. 挑出；选出；拣出 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *I have been picked out to represent the whole team.* 我被选出来代表全队。 ❑ [V n P] *There are so many great newscasters it's difficult to pick one out.* 有这么多优秀的新闻播音员，很难从中挑出一个。 [Also V P n] 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If part of something **is picked out in** a particular colour, it is painted in that colour so that it can be seen clearly beside the other parts. （以某种颜色）使显著，使突出 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *The name is picked out in gold letters over the shop-front.* 店面上方的店名醒目地刷成了金色大字。

▶**pick over** PHRASAL VERB If you **pick over** a quantity of things, you examine them carefully, for example to reject the ones you do not want. 仔细检查…以便选出佳品；挑拣 ❑ [V P n] *Pick over the fruit and pile on top of the cream.* 拣出好的水果，码放在奶油上。

▶**pick up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **pick** something **up**, you lift it up. 拿起；提起；拾起；捡起 ❑ [V n P] *He picked his cap up from the floor and stuck it back on his head.* 他从地板上拾起帽子，重新戴在头上。 ❑ [V P n] *Ridley picked up a pencil and fiddled with it.* 里德利拿起一支铅笔，不停地在手里摆弄着。 2 PHRASAL VERB When you **pick yourself up** after you have fallen or been knocked down, you stand up rather slowly. （跌倒或被击倒后）使（自己）慢慢站起（或爬起）❑ [V pron-refl P] *Anthony picked himself up and set off along the track.* 安东尼自己慢慢爬起来，又开始沿着跑道跑下去。 3 PHRASAL VERB When you **pick up** someone or something that is waiting to be collected, you go to the place where they are and take them away, often in a car. （通常指开车）接载，取走 ❑ [V P n] *She went over to her parents' house to pick up some clean clothes.* 她去了趟父母家取些干净衣服。 ❑ [V n P] *I picked her up at Covent Garden to take her to lunch with my mother.* 我在科文特花园接上了她，然后带她和我母亲一起去吃午饭。 4 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is picked up** by the police, they are arrested and taken to a police station. 逮捕；拘捕 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Rawlings had been picked up by police at his office.* 罗林斯已在办公室遭警察拘捕。 ❑ [V n P] *The police picked him up within the hour.* 警察不到一小时就将他逮捕了。 [Also V P n] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick up** something such as a skill or an idea, you acquire it without effort over a period of time. （不费力地）获得，学会【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Where did you pick up your English?* 你在哪儿学的英语？ [Also V n P] 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick up** someone you do not know, you talk to them and try to start a sexual relationship with them. （以发生性关系为目的）与…搭讪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *He had picked her up at a nightclub on Kallari Street, where she worked as a singer.* 他是在卡拉里街的一家夜总会和她搭上的，她在那儿当歌手。 [Also V P n] 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick up** an illness, you get it from somewhere or something. 得（病）；染上（疾病）❑ [V P n] *They've picked up a really nasty infection from something they've eaten.* 他们因吃错东西而得了很严重的感染症。 [Also V n P] 8 PHRASAL VERB If a piece of equipment, for example a radio or a microphone, **picks up** a signal or sound, it receives it or detects it. 接收到（信号或声音）❑ [V P n] *We can pick up Italian television.* 我们能收看到意大利电视台的节目。 9 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick up** something, such as a feature or a pattern, you discover or identify it. 发现，找到，识别（特点或模式）❑ [V P n] *Consumers in Europe are slow to pick up trends in the use of information technology.* 欧洲消费者在认清信息技术应用的潮流上反应迟钝。 10 PHRASAL VERB If someone **picks up** a point or topic that has already been mentioned, or if they **pick up on** it, they refer to it or develop it. 重提，接过（观点或话题）❑ [V P n] *Can I just pick up that gentleman's point?* 我能接着那位先生的意思往下说吗？ ❑ [V P P n] *I'll pick up on what I said a couple of minutes ago.* 我将回到几分钟前我说过的内容。 [Also V n P] 11 PHRASAL VERB If trade or the economy of a country **picks up**, it improves. （贸易或经济）好转，改善 ❑ [V P] *Industrial production is beginning to pick up.* 工业生产开始好转。 12 PHRASAL VERB If you **pick** someone **up on** something that they have said or done, you mention it and tell them that you think it is wrong. 指出…的错误；纠正【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n P P n] *...if I may pick you up on that point.* 请允许我指出你在那一点上的错误 13 → see also **pick-up** 14 PHRASE When you **pick up the pieces** after a disaster, you do what you can to get the situation back to normal again. 收拾残局；努力恢复正常 ❑ *Do we try and prevent problems or do we try and pick up the pieces afterwards?* 我们是想要防患于未然呢，还是想要事后收拾残局？ 15 PHRASE When a vehicle **picks up speed**, it begins to move more quickly. 加速 ❑ *Brian pulled away slowly, but picked up speed.* 布赖恩慢慢开动汽车，但很快就加速了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pick* Also look up:

V. choose, decide on, elect, select 1
collect, gather, harvest, pull 3

pick|axe /'pɪkæks/ (**pickaxes**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pickax**

N-COUNT A **pickaxe** is a large tool consisting of a curved, pointed piece of metal with a long handle joined to the middle. Pickaxes are used for breaking up rocks or the ground. 鹤嘴锄；丁字镐

pick|er /'pɪkə'/ (**pickers**) N-COUNT A fruit **picker** or cotton **picker**, for example, is a person who picks fruit or cotton, usually for money. （通常指为了挣钱的）采摘者，采集者

pick|et /'pɪkɪt/ (**pickets, picketing, picketed**) 1 VERB When a group of people, usually trade union members, **picket** a place of work, they stand outside it in order to protest about something, to prevent people from going in, or to persuade the workers to join a strike. （通常指工会成员）在…设置罢工纠察队，在…外抗议 ❑ [V n] *The miners went on strike and picketed the power stations.* 矿工开始罢工，并在发电站周围设置了纠察队。 ❑ [V] *100 union members and supporters picketed outside.* 100 名工会成员和支持者在外头抗议。 •N-COUNT **Picket** is also a noun. ❑ *...forty demonstrators who have set up a twenty-four-hour picket.* 组织了 24 小时纠察的 40 名示威者 •**pick|et|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *There was widespread picketing of mines where work was continuing.* 凡是在继续开采的矿区，都设置了纠察队。 2 N-COUNT **Pickets** are people who are picketing a place of work. 罢工纠察队员；示威者；抗议者 ❑ *The strikers agreed to remove their pickets and hold talks with the government.* 罢工

者同意撤回纠察队员，并和政府进行对话。

'pick|et fence (**picket fences**) N-COUNT A **picket fence** is a fence made of pointed wooden sticks fixed into the ground, with pieces of wood nailed across them.（用尖板条连成的）尖桩篱栅

'pick|et line (**picket lines**) N-COUNT A **picket line** is a group of pickets outside a place of work.（罢工等时由纠察队员等组成的）纠察线 ❑ *No one tried to cross the picket lines.* 没人试图穿过纠察线。

pick|ings /'pɪkɪŋz/ N-PLURAL You can refer to the money that can be made easily in a particular place or area of activity as the **pickings**.（得来容易的）钱财 ❑ *Traditional hiding places are easy pickings for experienced burglars.* 对有经验的入室窃贼来说，人们惯常藏钱的那些地方最容易得手。

pick|le /'pɪk°l/ (**pickles, pickling, pickled**) ■ N-PLURAL **Pickles** are vegetables or fruit, sometimes cut into pieces, which have been kept in vinegar or salt water for a long time so that they have a strong, sharp taste. 泡菜；腌菜 ■ N-VAR **Pickle** is a cold spicy sauce with pieces of vegetables and fruit in it. 菜酱 ❑ *...jars of pickle.* 一罐罐菜酱 ■ VERB When you **pickle** food, you keep it in vinegar or salt water so that it does not go bad and it develops a strong, sharp taste.（以醋或盐水）泡制，腌制，腌渍 ❑ [v n] *Select your favourite fruit or veg and pickle them while they are still fresh.* 挑选最喜欢的水果或蔬菜，趁着新鲜把它们腌起来。 •**pick|ling** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *Small pickling onions can be used instead of sliced ones.* 小块腌洋葱可用来替代切片洋葱。

pick|led /'pɪk°ld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pickled** food, such as vegetables, fruit, and fish, has been kept in vinegar or salt water to preserve it. 泡制的；腌制的；腌渍的 ❑ *...a jar of pickled fruit.* 一罐腌渍的水果

'pick-me-up (**pick-me-ups**) N-COUNT A **pick-me-up** is something that you have or do when you are tired or depressed in order to make you feel better. 提神的东西；使人兴奋的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This is an ideal New Year pick-me-up—a five-day holiday in the Bahamas.* 这是一服理想的新年强心剂——巴哈马5日游。

,pick 'n' 'mix also **pick and mix** ADJ [ADJ n] **Pick 'n' mix** is used to describe a way of getting a collection of things together by choosing a number of different ones. 拼凑的；组合的【BRIT 英】❑ *It is, as some senior officials conceded, a pick 'n' mix approach to policy.* 就像一些高级官员承认的那样，这是一种东拼西凑制定政策的方法。❑ *...a pick-and-mix selection of fabrics and wallpapers.* 多种织品和墙纸的组合

pick|pocket /'pɪkpɒkɪt/ (**pickpockets**) N-COUNT A **pickpocket** is a person who steals things from people's pockets or bags in public places. 扒手；小偷

'pick-up ◆◇ (**pick-ups**) also **pickup** ■ N-COUNT A **pick-up** or a **pick-up truck** is a small truck with low sides that can be easily loaded and unloaded. 皮卡；轻型货车 ■ N-SING A **pick-up in** trade or **in** a country's economy is an improvement in it.（贸易或经济的）好转，改善 ❑ [+in] *...a pick-up in the housing market.* 房地产市场的回暖 ■ N-COUNT [usu N n] A **pick-up** takes place when someone picks up a person or thing that is waiting to be collected. 接人；取走物品；提货 ❑ *The company had pick-up points in most cities.* 这家公司在大部分城市都有提货点。 ■ N-COUNT When a **pick-up** takes place, someone talks to a person in a friendly way in the hope of having a casual sexual relationship with them.（以发生性关系为目的的）搭讪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They had come to the world's most famous pick-up joint.* 他们已来到了世界上最著名的调情场所。

→ see **car**

picky /'pɪki/ (**pickier, pickiest**) ADJ Someone who is **picky** is difficult to please and only likes a small range of things. 爱挑剔的；过分讲究的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [+about] *Some people are very picky about who they choose to share their lives with.* 有些人对选择什么样的人共度一生非常挑剔。

pic|nic /'pɪknɪk/ (**picnics, picnicking, picnicked**) ■ N-COUNT When people have a **picnic**, they eat a meal out of doors, usually in a field or a forest, or at the beach. 野餐；户外用餐 ❑ *We're going on a picnic tomorrow.* 我们明天去野餐。❑ *We'll take a picnic lunch.* 我们要到户外用午餐。 ■ VERB When people **picnic** somewhere, they have a picnic. 野餐 ❑ [v] *Afterwards, we picnicked on the riverbank.* 之后，我们在河边野餐。❑ [v-ing] *...such a perfect day for picnicking.* 适合野餐的好天气 •**pic|nick|er** (**picnickers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...fires started by careless picnickers.* 粗心大意的野餐者引发的火灾 ■ PHRASE If you say that an experience, task, or activity **is no picnic**, you mean that it is quite difficult or unpleasant. 不是件轻松（或愉快）的事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Emigrating is no picnic.* 移民不是件轻松的事。

pic|to|gram /'pɪktəgræm/ (**pictograms**) or **pictograph** /'pɪktəgrɑ:f, -græf/ N-COUNT A **pictogram** is a simple drawing that represents something. Pictograms were used as the earliest form of writing. 图画文字；象形文字 ❑ [+of] *...a pictogram of a pine tree.* 表示一棵松树的图画文字

pic|to|rial /pɪk'tɔ:rɪəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pictorial** means using or relating to pictures.（用）图片的；（有）插图的 ❑ *...a pictorial history of the Special Air Service.* 空军特勤团图片史 •**pic|to|ri|al|ly** ADV ❑ *Each section is explained pictorially.* 每一部分都用图片讲解。

pic|ture ◆◆◇ /'pɪktʃə'/ (**pictures, picturing, pictured**) ■ N-COUNT A **picture** consists of lines and shapes which are drawn, painted, or printed on a surface and show a person, thing, or scene. 图画；绘画；图片 ❑ [+of] *A picture of Rory O'Moore hangs in the dining room at Kildangan.* 一幅罗里·奥穆尔的画像挂在基尔丹根的餐厅里。 ■ N-COUNT A **picture** is a photograph. 照片 ❑ [+of] *The tourists have nothing to do but take pictures of each other.* 游客无事可做，只能互相拍照。 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] Television **pictures** are the scenes which you see on a television screen.（电视）图像，画面 ❑ [+of] *...heartrending television pictures of human suffering.* 令人心碎的人类遭受苦难的电视画面 ■ VERB [usu passive] To be **pictured** somewhere, for example in a newspaper or magazine, means to appear in a photograph or picture.（在报纸、杂志等上）登载…的照片（或图片）❑ [be V-ed] *The golfer is pictured on many of the front pages, kissing his trophy as he holds it aloft.* 许多报纸的头版上都刊登了那个高尔夫球手高高举起奖杯亲吻的照片。❑ [be V-ed v-ing] *...a woman who claimed she had been pictured dancing with a celebrity in Stringfellows nightclub.* 宣称自己在斯特林贵洛夜总会和某位名人跳舞的照片上了报纸的女子 ❑ [v-ed] *The rattan and wrought-iron chair pictured here costs £125.* 这张图片中的铁艺藤椅要价125英镑。 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a film as a **picture**. 影片；电影 ❑ *...a director of epic action pictures.* 史诗动作片的导演 ■ N-PLURAL If you go to **the pictures**, you go to a cinema to see a film. 电影院【BRIT 英】❑ *We're going to the pictures tonight.* 我们今晚要去看电影。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **the movies**

■ N-COUNT If you have a **picture** of something in your mind, you have a clear idea or memory of it in your mind as if you were actually seeing it. 想象；印象；心中的形象；头脑中的情景 ❑ [+of] *We are just trying to get our picture of the whole afternoon straight.* 我们只是想把整个下午的情形搞清楚。 ■ VERB If you **picture** something in your mind, you think of it and have such a clear memory or idea of it that you seem to be able to see it. 想象；设想 ❑ [v n prep] *He pictured her with long black braided hair.* 他想象她梳着又黑又长的辫子的样子。❑ [v n v-ing] *He pictured Claire sitting out in the car, waiting for him.* 他想象克莱尔坐在外面车里等他的情景。❑ [v n] *I tried to picture the place, but could not.* 我尽力想象那个地方，但想不出来。 [Also v n adj] ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **picture** of something is a description of it or an indication of what it is like. 描述；描绘；写照 ❑ [+of] *I'll try and give you a better picture of what the boys do.* 我会试着更清楚地向你描述一下这些男孩子都干些什么。 ■ N-SING When you refer to the **picture** in a particular place, you are referring to the situation there. 事态；情况；局面 ❑ *It's a similar picture across the border in Ethiopia.* 在边界那边的埃塞俄比亚，情况也大致相似。 ■ PHRASE If you **get the picture**, you understand the situation, especially one which someone is describing to you.（尤指通过他人描述）弄明白情况，了解情形 ❑ *Luke never tells you the whole story, but you always get the picture.* 卢克从不告诉你事情的来龙去脉，但你总会弄明白是怎么回事。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in the picture**, you mean

that they are involved in the situation that you are talking about. If you say that they are **out of the picture**, you mean that they are not involved in the situation. 牵涉其中 / 不涉其中；在局内 / 在局外 ❑ *Meyerson is back in the picture after disappearing in July.* 迈耶森在 7 月份消失后现在又掺和进来了。[13] PHRASE You use **picture** to describe what someone looks like. For example, if you say that someone is **a picture of health** or **the picture of misery**, you mean that they look extremely healthy or extremely miserable. (形容模样) 健康的化身 / 痛苦的典型 ❑ [+of] *We found her standing on a chair, the picture of terror, screaming hysterically.* 我们发现她站在一把椅子上，满脸恐惧地发出歇斯底里的尖叫。[14] PHRASE If you **put** someone **in the picture**, you tell them about a situation which they need to know about. 使了解内情；向…介绍情况 ❑ *Has Inspector Fayard put you in the picture?* 法亚尔督察把情况都告诉你了吗？

→ see **cartography, photography**

Thesaurus 同类词 *picture* Also look up:

N. drawing, illustration, image, painting [1] photograph [2]
V. envision, imagine, visualize [8]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *picture* with:

ADJ. **pretty as a** picture 美如画 [1] **mental** picture 头脑中的情景 [7] **clear** picture 清晰的想象（或描述）[7] [9] **accurate** picture 精确的想象（或描述、情况），**complete** picture 完整的想象（或描述、情况），**different** picture 不同的想象（或描述、情况），**larger** picture 更大范围的想象（或描述、情况），**overall** picture 总体的想象（或描述、情况），**vivid** picture 鲜活的想象（或描述、情况），**whole** picture 整体的想象（或描述、情况）[7] [9] [10] **the big** picture 大局 [10]

Word Link 词根词缀 *pict* ≈ *painting* 画；*depict, picture, picturesque*

'pic|ture book (**picture books**) also **picture-book** N-COUNT A **picture book** is a book with a lot of pictures in and not much writing. Many picture books are intended for children. (多以儿童为读者对象的) 图画书，画册

'pic|ture ,li|brary (**picture libraries**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **picture library** is a collection of photographs that is held by a particular company or organization. Newspapers or publishers can pay to use the photographs in their publications. 图片库；照片库

'pic|ture mes|sag|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Picture messaging** is the sending of photographs or pictures from one mobile phone to another. (手机的) 彩信功能 ❑ *...picture messaging on camera phones.* 照相手机的彩信功能 ❑ *...a picture messaging service.* 彩信服务

,pic|ture 'post|card (**picture postcards**)

The spelling **picture-postcard** is also used for meaning [2]. 拼写 picture-postcard 亦用于义项 2。

[1] N-COUNT A **picture postcard** is a postcard with a photograph of a place on it. People often buy picture postcards of places they visit when on holiday. 风景明信片 [2] ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **picture postcard** to describe a place that is very attractive. 风景明信片般的；风光如画的 ❑ *...picture-postcard Normandy villages.* 美丽如画的诺曼底村庄

'pic|ture rail (**picture rails**) also **picture-rail** N-COUNT A **picture rail** is a continuous narrow piece of wood which is fixed round a room just below the ceiling. Pictures can be hung from it using string and hooks. (嵌在天花板下方墙壁四周供挂画用的) 挂画木条，挂画线【mainly BRIT 主英】

'pic|ture show (**picture shows**) N-COUNT A **picture show** is a film shown at a cinema. 电影【AM, OLD-FASHIONED 美，过时】

pic|tur|esque /,pɪktʃə'resk/ [1] ADJ A **picturesque** place is attractive and interesting, and has no ugly modern buildings. 风景如画的；有自然美景的 ❑ *Alte, in the hills northwest of Loule, is the Algarve's most picturesque village.* 位于洛莱西北部山区的阿尔特，是阿尔加维风景最美丽的村庄。•N-SING You can refer to picturesque things as **the picturesque**. 如画的事物 ❑ *...lovers of the picturesque.* 热爱如画美景的人 •**pic|tur|esque|ly** ADV ❑ *...the shanty-towns perched picturesquely on the hillsides.* 山坡上错落有致的棚户区 [2] ADJ **Picturesque** words and expressions are unusual or poetic. (词语或表达) 别致的，生动的，富有诗意的 ❑ *Every inn had a picturesque name—the Black Locust Inn, the Blueberry Inn.* 每个旅馆都有一个别致的名字，如"洋槐树旅馆"、"蓝莓旅馆"。•**pic|tur|esque|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The historian Yakut described it picturesquely as a 'mother of castles'.* 历史学家雅库特把它形象地描述为"城堡之母"。

Word Link 词根词缀 *esque* ≈ *in the style of* …式的；…风格的：*picturesque, Romanesque, statuesque*

'pic|ture win|dow (**picture windows**) N-COUNT A **picture window** is a window containing one large sheet of glass, so that people have a good view of what is outside. (大块玻璃做的) 观景窗

pid|dle /'pɪd^{ə}l/ (**piddles, piddling, piddled**) VERB To **piddle** means to urinate. 撒尿；小便【INFORMAL 非正式】

pid|dling /'pɪdəlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Piddling** means small or unimportant. 微不足道的；无关紧要的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...arguing over piddling amounts of money.* 为一点小钱争吵

pidg|in /'pɪdʒɪn/ (**pidgins**) [1] N-VAR **Pidgin** is a simple form of a language which speakers of a different language use to communicate. **Pidgin** is not anyone's first language. 混杂语；洋泾浜语 ❑ *He's at ease speaking pidgin with the factory workers and guys on the docks.* 他轻松自如地用洋泾浜话和工厂工人及码头工人交谈。[2] ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is speaking their own language simply or another language badly and is trying to communicate, you can say that they are speaking, for example, **pidgin** English or **pidgin** Italian. 混杂语的；洋泾浜语的 ❑ *The restaurant owner could only speak pidgin English.* 餐馆老板只会讲洋泾浜英语。

pie /paɪ/ (**pies**) [1] N-VAR A **pie** consists of meat, vegetables, or fruit baked in pastry. 馅饼，派（内有肉、蔬菜或水果的西式点心）❑ *...a pork pie.* 猪肉馅饼 ❑ *...apple pie and custard.* 苹果派和蛋奶糕 [2] → see also **cottage pie, shepherd's pie** [3] PHRASE If you describe an idea, plan, or promise of something good as **pie in the sky**, you mean that you think that it is very unlikely to happen. 难以付诸实施的构想（或计划）；渺茫的希望；空口的许诺 ❑ *The true regeneration of devastated Docklands seemed like pie in the sky.* 遭毁坏码头区的真正重建看起来希望渺茫。[4] to **eat humble pie**

→ see **humble**

→ see **dessert**

pie|bald /'paɪbɔːld/ ADJ A **piebald** animal has patches of black and white on it. (动物) 具黑白斑的 ❑ *...a piebald pony.* 黑白斑小型马

piece ◆◆◇ /piːs/ (**pieces, piecing, pieced**) [1] N-COUNT A **piece of** something is an amount of it that has been broken off, torn off, or cut off. 碎片；切片；断片；段；块 ❑ [+of] *...a piece of cake.* 一块蛋糕 ❑ [+of] *...a few words scrawled on a piece of paper.* 潦草写在一张纸上的几个词 ❑ *Cut the ham into pieces.* 把火腿切成片。❑ *Do you want another piece?* 你还想再来一块吗？[2] N-COUNT A **piece** of an object is one of the individual parts or sections which it is made of, especially a part that can be removed. (尤指可拆卸的) 部件，部分 ❑ *The equipment was taken down the shaft in pieces.* 该设备被拆卸成几部分送下了井。[3] N-COUNT A **piece of** land is an area of land. (土地的) 一块，一片 ❑ [+of] *People struggle to get the best piece of land.* 人们竞相争夺最好的土地。[4] N-COUNT You can use **piece of** with many uncount nouns to refer to an individual thing of a particular kind. For example, you can refer to some advice as a **piece of advice**. (与不可数名词连用) 桩，项，条，件 ❑ [+of] *When I produced this piece of work, my lecturers were very critical.* 当我拿出这件作品时，我的讲师们提出了诸多批评意见。❑ [+of] *...an interesting piece of information.* 一则有趣的信息 ❑ [+of] *...a sturdy piece*

P

of furniture. 一件结实的家具 5 N-COUNT You can refer to an article in a newspaper or magazine, some music written by someone, a broadcast, or a play as a **piece**. (报纸或杂志上的一篇)文章; (一首或一部)音乐作品; (一段)广播节目; (一出)戏剧 ❑ [+on] *I disagree with Andrew Russell over his piece on British Rail.* 我不赞同安德鲁·拉塞尔那篇关于英国铁路公司的文章。 6 N-COUNT You can refer to a work of art as a **piece**. (一件)艺术品【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Each piece is unique, an exquisite painting of a real person, done on ivory.* 每一件艺术品都是绘在象牙上的精美绝伦的真人肖像,都是独一无二的。 7 N-COUNT You can refer to specific coins as **pieces**. For example, a 10p **piece** is a coin that is worth 10p. 硬币 8 N-COUNT The **pieces** which you use when you play a board game such as chess are the specially made objects which you move around on the board. 棋子 9 QUANT **A piece of** something is part of it or a share of it. (某物的)一部分, 一份【AM 美】❑ [+of] *They got a small piece of the net profits and a screen credit.* 他们得到了一小部分纯利润以及电影演职人员字幕中的署名权。 10 → see also **museum piece, party piece, set piece** 11 PHRASE If you **give** someone **a piece of** your **mind**, you tell them very clearly that you think they have behaved badly. 向…表明不满; 对…直言【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *How very thoughtless. I'll give him a piece of my mind.* 真是太没头脑了,我要告诉他我很生气。 12 PHRASE If something with several different parts is **all of a piece**, each part is consistent with the others. If one thing is **of a piece with** another, it is consistent with it. (与…)一致 ❑ *At its peak in the Thirties, Underground design and architecture was all of a piece.* 在30年代的顶峰时期,地铁的设计和建筑风格都一模一样。 13 PHRASE If someone or something is still **in one piece** after a dangerous journey or experience, they are safe and not damaged or hurt. 安然无恙的; 完好无损的 ❑ *...providing that my brother gets back alive and in one piece from his mission.* 如果我哥哥执行任务能够平安归来 14 PHRASE You use **to pieces** in expressions such as 'smash to pieces', and mainly in British English 'fall to pieces' or 'take something to pieces', when you are describing how something is broken or comes apart so that it is in separate pieces. 成碎片地; 散了架地; 成组件地 ❑ *If the shell had hit the boat, it would have blown it to pieces.* 如果炮弹击中了小船,它早就被炸成碎片了。 ❑ *Do you wear your old clothes until they fall to pieces?* 你一直穿你的旧衣服,直到穿烂了为止吗? 15 PHRASE If you **go to pieces**, you are so upset or nervous that you lose control of yourself and cannot do what you should do. (难过或紧张得)崩溃, 垮掉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She's a strong woman, but she nearly went to pieces when Arnie died.* 她是个坚强的女人,但阿尼去世时,她几乎崩溃了。 16 **a piece of the action** → see **action** 17 **bits and pieces** → see **bit** 18 **a piece of cake** → see **cake** 19 **pick up the pieces** → see **pick**

▶**piece together** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **piece together** the truth about something, you gradually discover it. 拼凑出(真相) ❑ [V P n] *They've pieced together his movements for the last few days before his death.* 他们已理清了他去世前几天的活动情况。 ❑ [V P wh] *In the following days, Francis was able to piece together what had happened.* 在随后的几天里,弗朗西斯得以把发生的事情拼凑出来。 ❑ [V n P] *Frank was beginning to piece things together.* 弗兰克开始拼凑出事情的真相。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **piece** something **together**, you gradually make it by joining several things or parts together. 拼合; 凑集 ❑ [V P n] *This process is akin to piecing together a jigsaw puzzle.* 这个过程和拼图相似。[Also V n P]

→ see **chess**

Thesaurus 同类词 *piece* Also look up:

N. bit, fragment, part, portion, section, segment; (*ant.*) whole 1 2
arrangement, article, creation, production, work 5 6

-piece /-pi:s/ COMB [ADJ n] **-piece** combines with numbers to form adjectives indicating that something consists of a particular number of items. (与数字连用构成形容词)表示"由…件构成的" ❑ *...his well-cut three-piece suit.* 他裁剪得体的三件套西装 ❑ *...a hundred-piece dinner service.* 一套百头餐具

pièce de ré|sis|tance /pi,es də reɪ'zɪstɒns, AM 美 -zɪ'stɑ:ns/ N-SING The **pièce de résistance** of a collection or series of things is the most impressive thing in it. 最重要的项目; 最出色的一个【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The pièce de résistance, however, was a gold evening gown.* 然而,主打作品是一件金色晚礼服。

piece|meal /'pi:smi:l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a change or process as **piecemeal**, you disapprove of it because it happens gradually, usually at irregular intervals, and is probably not satisfactory. (变化或过程)逐渐发生的, 零敲碎打的, 零散的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...piecemeal changes to the constitution.* 对宪法零星的修订 •ADV [ADV after V] **Piecemeal** is also an adverb. ❑ *The government plans to sell the railways piecemeal to the private sector.* 政府计划逐步将铁路私有化。

piece|work /'pi:sw3:'k/ also **piece-work** N-UNCOUNT If you do **piecework**, you are paid according to the amount of work that you do rather than the length of time that you work. 计件工作 ❑ *All my men are on piece-work.* 我所有的工人做的都是计件工作。 ❑ *The tobacco workers were paid on a piecework basis.* 烟草工人拿的是计件报酬。

'pie chart (**pie charts**) N-COUNT A **pie chart** is a circle divided into sections to show the relative proportions of a set of things. (以扇形面积表示比例的)饼分图, 圆形分析图

pied-à-terre /pi,eɪd ɑ: 'teə'/ (**pieds-à-terre**) N-COUNT A **pied-à-terre** is a small house or flat, especially in a town, which you own or rent but only use occasionally. (尤指在城镇中的)临时寓所, 备用房

pier /pɪə'/ (**piers**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **pier** is a platform sticking out into water, usually the sea, which people walk along or use when getting onto or off boats. (通常指伸向大海的)凸式码头, 突码头, 突堤 ❑ *...Brighton Pier.* 布赖顿码头

pierce /pɪə's/ (**pierces, piercing, pierced**) 1 VERB If a sharp object **pierces** something, or if you **pierce** something **with** a sharp object, the object goes into it and makes a hole in it. 刺入; 刺穿; 刺破 ❑ [V n] *One bullet pierced the left side of his chest.* 一颗子弹射入他的左胸。 ❑ [V n] *Pierce the skin of the potato with a fork.* 用叉子扎破土豆皮。 2 VERB If you **have** your ears or some other part of your body **pierced**, you have a small hole made through them so that you can wear a piece of jewellery in them. 给…穿孔; 给…打眼 ❑ [*have* n V-ed] *I'm having my ears pierced on Saturday.* 我周六要去扎耳洞。 ❑ [V-ed] *...her pierced ears with their tiny gold studs.* 她戴着小巧金耳钉的穿了耳洞的耳朵 [Also V n]

pierc|ing /'pɪə'sɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **piercing** sound or voice is high-pitched and very sharp and clear in an unpleasant way. 刺耳的; 尖厉的 ❑ *A piercing scream split the air.* 刺耳的尖叫声划破长空。 ❑ *...a piercing whistle.* 尖厉的哨音 •**pierc|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *She screamed again, piercingly.* 她又刺耳地尖叫起来。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **piercing** eyes or a **piercing** stare, they seem to look at you very intensely. (目光)敏锐的, 锐利的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...his sandy blond hair and piercing blue eyes.* 他的金棕色头发和目光敏锐的蓝眼睛 •**pierc|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Ben looked at him piercingly.* 本用洞悉一切的目光看着他。 3 ADJ A **piercing** wind makes you feel very cold. (风)刺骨的, 凛冽的

pi|eties /'paɪətiz/ N-PLURAL You refer to statements about what is morally right as **pieties** when you think they are insincere or unrealistic. 假虔诚的言辞; 不切实际的道德言论【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *...politicians who constantly intone pieties about respect for the rule of law.* 把尊重法治挂在嘴边空谈的政客

pi|ety /'paɪətɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Piety** is strong religious belief, or behaviour that is religious or morally correct. 虔诚; 虔敬

piff|fle /'pɪfᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe what someone says as **piffle**, you think that it is nonsense. 废话; 胡扯【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式, 贬】❑ *He talks such a load of piffle.* 他满嘴胡说八道。

piff|fling /'pɪfəlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **piffling**, you are critical of it because it is very small or unimportant. 琐碎的; 微不足道的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式, 贬】❑ *...some piffling dispute regarding visiting rights.* 有关探视权的一些无关紧要的争论

pig /pɪg/ (**pigs, pigging, pigged**) 1 N-COUNT A **pig** is a pink or black animal with short legs and not much hair on its skin. Pigs are often kept on farms for their meat, which is called pork, ham, bacon, or gammon. 猪 ❑ *...the grunting of the pigs.* 猪的呼噜声 ❑ *...a pig farmer.* 养猪户 2 → see also **guinea pig** 3 N-COUNT If you call someone a **pig**, you think that they are unpleasant in some way, especially that they are greedy or unkind. 猪猡；讨人嫌的人；(尤指)贪婪的人，苛刻的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 4 VERB If you say that people **are pigging themselves**, you are criticizing them for eating a very large amount at one meal. 使贪婪地吃；使拼命大吃【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [v pron-refl] *After pigging herself on ice cream she went upstairs.* 大吃特吃了一通冰激凌之后她上了楼。 5 PHRASE If you say '**pigs might fly**' after someone has said that something might happen, you are emphasizing that you think it is very unlikely. 不可能的事；异想天开【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 幽默，非正式，强调】❑ *'There's a chance he won't get involved in this, of course.' — 'And pigs might fly.'* "当然，他还是有可能不插手此事的。" —— "是啊，太阳还能打西边出呢。" 6 PHRASE If you say that someone **is making a pig of themselves**, you are criticizing them for eating a very large amount at one meal. 大吃特吃；吃得过量【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I'm afraid I made a pig of myself at dinner.* 恐怕我晚餐时吃得太多了。

→ see **meat**

▶**pig out** PHRASAL VERB If you say that people **are pigging out**, you are criticizing them for eating a very large amount at one meal. 大吃特吃；吃得过量【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v P] *I stopped pigging out on chips and crisps.* 我不再暴食薯条和薯片了。

pi|geon /'pɪdʒɪn/ (**pigeons**) 1 N-COUNT A **pigeon** is a bird, usually grey in colour, which has a fat body. Pigeons often live in towns. 鸽子 2 → see also **clay pigeon, homing pigeon** 3 to **put the cat among the pigeons** → see **cat**

'pigeon-hole (**pigeon-holes, pigeon-holing, pigeon-holed**) also **pigeonhole** 1 N-COUNT A **pigeon-hole** is one of the sections in a frame on a wall where letters and messages can be left for someone, or one of the sections in a writing desk where you can keep documents. (置于墙上或书桌中的)鸽笼式分类架，信件(或文件)格 2 VERB To **pigeon-hole** someone or something means to decide that they belong to a particular class or category, often without considering all their qualities or characteristics. (常指未全面考虑特质或特点地)给…分类，把…归类 ❑ [v n] *He felt they had pigeonholed him.* 他感到他们硬把自己划入了某一类人。❑ [be v-ed +as] *I don't want to be pigeonholed as a kids' presenter.* 我不想被归类为儿童节目主持人。

'pigeon-,toed ADJ Someone who is **pigeon-toed** walks with their toes pointing slightly inwards. 足内翻的；内八字的

pig|gery /'pɪgəri/ (**piggeries**) N-COUNT A **piggery** is a farm or building where pigs are kept. 养猪场；猪圈；猪栏【mainly BRIT 主英】

pig|gy /'pɪgi/ (**piggies**) 1 N-COUNT A **piggy** is a child's word for a pig or a piglet. (儿童用语)猪，小猪 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has **piggy** eyes, their eyes are small and unattractive. (眼睛)细小的，似猪的

piggy|back /'pɪgibæk/ (**piggybacks, piggybacking, piggybacked**) also **piggy-back** 1 N-COUNT If you give someone a **piggyback**, you carry them high on your back, supporting them under their knees. 背驮；背负 ❑ *They give each other piggy-back rides.* 他们轮换驮着对方。•ADV [ADV after v] **Piggyback** is also an adverb. ❑ *My father carried me up the hill, piggyback.* 我父亲背我上了山。 2 VERB If you **piggyback on** something that someone else has thought of or done, you use it to your advantage. 利用；借助 ❑ [v +on] *I was just piggybacking on Stokes's idea.* 我只是借用了斯托克斯的想法。❑ [v +onto] *They are piggybacking onto developed technology.* 他们在搭先进技术的顺风车。[Also v]

'pig|gy bank (**piggy banks**) also **piggybank** N-COUNT A **piggy bank** is a small container shaped like a pig, with a narrow hole in the top through which to put coins. Children often use piggy banks to save money. 猪形储蓄罐；猪形扑满

,piggy-in-the-'middle also **pig-in-the-middle** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Piggy-in-the-middle** or **pig-in-the-middle** is a game in which two children throw a ball to each other and a child standing between them tries to catch it. 抢球游戏(两个孩子相互投球，第三个孩子站在中间设法抢球)【BRIT 英】 2 N-SING If someone is **piggy-in-the-middle** or **pig-in-the-middle**, they are unwillingly involved in a dispute between two people or groups. (两方争吵时)夹在中间的窘境，受夹板气【BRIT 英】

,pig-'headed also **pigheaded** ADJ If you describe someone as **pig-headed**, you are critical of them because they refuse to change their mind about things, and you think they are unreasonable. 顽固的；固执的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She, in her pig-headed way, insists that she is right and that everyone else is wrong.* 她固执地坚持认为自己是对的，别人都是错的。•**pig-headedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I am not sure whether this was courage or pig-headedness.* 我不能肯定这是一种勇气，还是一种固执。

pig|let /'pɪglət/ (**piglets**) N-COUNT A **piglet** is a young pig. 小猪；乳猪

pig|ment /'pɪgmənt/ (**pigments**) N-VAR A **pigment** is a substance that gives something a particular colour. 颜料；色料；色素【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Romans used natural pigments on their fabrics and walls.* 古罗马人在织物和墙壁上使用天然颜料。

pig|men|ta|tion /,pɪgmen'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT The **pigmentation** of a person's or animal's skin is its natural colouring. (人或动物的)天然颜色，天然肤色【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in/of] *I have a skin disorder, it destroys the pigmentation in my skin.* 我患有一种皮肤病，破坏了我的天然肤色。

pig|ment|ed /pɪg'mentɪd/ ADJ **Pigmented** skin has a lot of natural colouring. (皮肤)天然色的，自然色的【FORMAL 正式】

pig|my /'pɪgmi/ → see **pygmy**

pig|pen /'pɪgpen/ (**pigpens**) also **pig pen** N-COUNT A **pigpen** is an enclosed place where pigs are kept on a farm. 猪圈；猪栏【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pigsty**

pig|skin /'pɪgskɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pigskin** is leather made from the skin of a pig. 猪皮革

pig|sty /'pɪgstaɪ/ (**pigsties**) also **pig sty** 1 N-COUNT A **pigsty** is an enclosed place where pigs are kept on a farm. 猪圈；猪栏【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pigpen**

2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a room or a house as a **pigsty**, you are criticizing the fact that it is very dirty and untidy. (猪圈似的)邋遢房间，肮脏住所【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *The office is a pigsty.* 这间办公室像个猪圈。

pig|swill /'pɪgswɪl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pigswill** is waste food that is fed to pigs. 泔脚；泔水 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe food as **pigswill**, you are criticizing it because it is of very poor quality. 劣质食物；难吃的食物【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

pig|tail /'pɪgteɪl/ (**pigtails**) N-COUNT If someone has a **pigtail** or **pigtails**, their hair is plaited or braided into one or two lengths. 辫子 ❑ *...a little girl with pigtails.* 扎辫子的小女孩

pike /paɪk/ (**pikes**)

The form **pike** is often used as the plural for meaning 1. 义项 1 的复数形式常写作 pike。

1 N-VAR A **pike** is a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and eats other fish. 狗鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Pike** is this fish eaten as food. (用作食物的)狗鱼(肉) 2 N-COUNT In former times, a **pike** was a weapon consisting of a pointed blade on the end of a long pole. 长矛 3 PHRASE When something **comes down the pike**, it happens or occurs. 发生；出现【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *There have been threats to veto any legislation that comes down the pike.* 他们威胁说要否决任何新出台的立法提案。

pil|af /'pɪlæf, AM 美 pɪ'lɑːf/ (**pilafs**) also **pilaff** N-VAR **Pilaf** is the

P

same as **pilau**. 同 pilau

pi|las|ter /pɪ'læstə^r/ (**pilasters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pilasters** are shallow decorative pillars attached to a wall. 壁柱；半露柱

Pi|la|tes /pɪ'lɑ:ti:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Pilates** is a type of exercise that is similar to yoga. 普拉提（类似瑜伽的一种锻炼方法）❑ *She'd never done Pilates before.* 她以前从没练过普拉提。

pi|lau /'pi:laʊ, AM 美 pɪ'laʊ/ (**pilaus**) N-VAR **Pilau** or **pilau rice** is rice flavoured with spices, often mixed with pieces of meat or fish. （常加入肉或鱼及调味品煮成的）肉饭

pil|chard /'pɪltʃə^rd/ (**pilchards**) N-COUNT **Pilchards** are small fish that live in the sea. Pilchards can be eaten as food. 沙丁鱼 ❑ *...tinned pilchards.* 听装沙丁鱼

pile ♦◇ /paɪl/ (**piles, piling, piled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pile of** things is a mass of them that is high in the middle and has sloping sides. （上窄下宽的）堆 ❑ [+of] *...a pile of sand.* 一堆沙子 ❑ *The leaves had been swept into huge piles.* 树叶被扫成了一大堆一大堆的。❷ N-COUNT A **pile of** things is a quantity of things that have been put neatly somewhere so that each thing is on top of the one below. （一个压着一个摆放整齐的）叠，摞 ❑ [+of] *...a pile of boxes.* 一叠盒子 ❑ *The clothes were folded in a neat pile.* 衣服叠放成整齐的一摞。❸ VERB If you **pile** things somewhere, you put them there so that they form a pile. 堆放；堆积；叠架 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He was piling clothes into the suitcase.* 他在把衣服一件件叠放进手提箱中。❑ [be v-ed adv/prep] *A few newspapers and magazines were piled on a table.* 几份报纸和杂志堆在桌上。❹ VERB [usu passive] If something **is piled with** things, it is covered or filled with piles of things. 成堆地盖住（或装满）❑ [be v-ed +with] *Tables were piled high with local produce.* 桌上高高堆放着当地的农产品。❺ QUANT If you talk about a **pile of** something or **piles of** something, you mean a large amount of it. 一大堆；大量【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a whole pile of disasters.* 灾难迭至 ❻ VERB If a group of people **pile into** or **out of** a vehicle, they all get into it or out of it in a disorganized way. 拥进 / 拥出；挤进 / 挤出 ❑ [v +into/out of] *They all piled into Jerrold's car.* 他们一窝蜂地全都挤进杰罗尔德的车里。❑ [v in/out] *A fleet of police cars suddenly arrived. Dozens of officers piled out.* 突然开来一队警车，数十个警察一拥而出。❼ N-COUNT You can refer to a large impressive building as a **pile**, especially when it is the home of a rich important person. （尤指身居要职的富人居住的）高大宏伟的建筑物 ❑ *...some stately pile in the country.* 乡下某座恢宏气派的建筑 ❽ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Piles** are wooden, concrete, or metal posts which are pushed into the ground and on which buildings or bridges are built. Piles are often used in very wet areas so that the buildings do not flood. （房屋或桥梁的）桩，桩柱 ❑ *...settlements of wooden houses, set on piles along the shore.* 建在沿岸桩柱上的木制房屋居住区 ❾ N-PLURAL **Piles** are painful swellings that can appear in the veins inside a person's anus. 痔疮 ❿ N-SING The **pile** of a carpet or of a fabric such as velvet is its soft surface. It consists of a lot of little threads standing on end. （地毯或织物的）绒面，绒毛，绒头 ❑ *...the carpet's thick pile.* 地毯的厚绒 ⓫ PHRASE Someone who is **at the bottom of the pile** is low down in society or low down in an organization. Someone who is **at the top of the pile** is high up in society or high up in an organization. 处于（社会或某组织的）下层 / 上层【INFORMAL 非正式】

▶**pile up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **pile up** a quantity of things or if they **pile up**, they gradually form a pile. （使）堆放；（使）堆积；（使）成堆 ❑ [v p n] *Bulldozers piled up huge mounds of dirt.* 推土机推积起大堆大堆的泥土。❑ [v p] *Mail was still piling up at the office.* 办公室里的邮件仍在往上堆。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **pile up** work, problems, or losses or if they **pile up**, you get more and more of them. （使）（工作、问题、损失等）积聚 ❑ [v p] *Problems were piling up at work.* 工作中的问题越积越多。❑ [v p n] *He piled up huge debts.* 他债台高筑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pile* Also look up:

N.	accumulation, build-up, collection, heap, quantity, stack ❶ ❷
V.	assemble, collect, heap, stack ❸

pile-up (**pile-ups**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pileup**

N-COUNT A **pile-up** is a road accident in which a lot of vehicles crash into each other. 多车相撞事故 ❑ *...a 54-car pile-up.* 一起 54 辆车相撞的事故

pil|fer /'pɪlfə^r/ (**pilfers, pilfering, pilfered**) VERB If someone **pilfers**, they steal things, usually small cheap things. 小偷小摸；偷窃（不太贵重的东西）❑ [v] *Staff were pilfering behind the bar.* 店员在柜台后有些小偷小摸的行为。❑ [v n] *When food stores close, they go to work, pilfering food for resale on the black market.* 食品店关门后，他们就行动起来，偷食品拿到黑市上出售。•**pil|fer|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Precautions had to be taken to prevent pilfering.* 必须采取防范措施阻止偷盗行为。

pil|grim /'pɪlgrɪm/ (**pilgrims**) N-COUNT **Pilgrims** are people who make a journey to a holy place for a religious reason. 朝圣者；朝觐者

pil|grim|age /'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/ (**pilgrimages**) ❶ N-COUNT If you make a **pilgrimage** to a holy place, you go there for a religious reason. 朝圣；朝觐 ❑ [+to] *...the pilgrimage to Mecca.* 去麦加朝圣 ❷ N-COUNT A **pilgrimage** is a journey that someone makes to a place that is very important to them. 拜谒；重要旅程 ❑ [+to] *...a private pilgrimage to family graves.* 私下前往家族墓地的拜谒

pil|ing /'paɪlɪŋ/ (**pilings**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pilings** are wooden, concrete, or metal posts which are pushed into the ground and on which buildings or bridges are built. Pilings are often used in very wet areas so that the buildings do not flood. （房屋、桥梁等的）桩，桩结构 ❑ *...bridges set on stone pilings.* 架在石桩上的桥梁

pill ♦◇ /pɪl/ (**pills**) ❶ N-COUNT **Pills** are small solid round masses of medicine or vitamins that you swallow without chewing. 药丸；药片 ❑ *Why do I have to take all these pills?* 我为什么非得服下所有这些药丸呢？❑ *...sleeping pills.* 安眠药 ❷ N-SING If a woman is **on the pill**, she takes a special pill that prevents her from becoming pregnant. 口服避孕药 ❑ *She had been on the pill for three years.* 她吃口服避孕药已有 3 年。❸ PHRASE If a person or group has to accept a failure or an unpleasant piece of news, you can say that it was **a bitter pill** or **a bitter pill to swallow**. 不得不承受的苦事；不得不接受的现实 ❑ *You're too old to be given a job. That's a bitter pill to swallow.* 你年龄太大了，没人愿意再给你工作，这是你不得不接受的现实。❹ PHRASE If someone does something to **sweeten the pill** or **sugar the pill**, they do it to make some unpleasant news or an unpleasant measure more acceptable. 把苦药包上糖衣；使不愉快的事变得比较容易接受 ❑ *He sweetened the pill by increasing wages, although by slightly less than he raised prices.* 他提高了工资以使人们更容易接受，尽管涨幅略低于他的价格升幅。

pil|lage /'pɪlɪdʒ/ (**pillages, pillaging, pillaged**) VERB If a group of people **pillage** a place, they steal property from it using violent methods. 抢劫；劫掠；掠夺 ❑ [v n] *Soldiers went on a rampage, pillaging stores and shooting.* 士兵们横冲直撞，洗劫商店并且开枪射击。❑ [v] *...the boldness to pillage and rape.* 抢劫和强奸的胆子 •N-UNCOUNT **Pillage** is also a noun. ❑ *There were no signs of violence or pillage.* 没有暴力或劫掠的迹象。•**pil|lag|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...pillaging by people looking for something to eat.* 寻找食物的人们实施的抢劫

pil|lar /'pɪlə^r/ (**pillars**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pillar** is a tall solid structure, which is usually used to support part of a building. 柱；柱子 ❑ *...the pillars supporting the roof.* 支撑屋顶的柱子 ❷ N-COUNT If something is the **pillar of** a system or agreement, it is the most important part of it or what makes it strong and successful. （制度、协议等的）支柱，核心 ❑ [+of] *The pillar of her economic policy was keeping tight control over money supply.* 她经济政策的核心是严格控制货币的供应。❸ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **pillar of** society or as a **pillar of** the community, you approve of them because they play an important and active part in society or in the community. 中坚；栋梁；顶梁柱【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *My father had been a pillar of the community.* 我父亲一直是社区的顶梁柱。

pil|lar box (**pillar boxes**) also pillar-box N-COUNT In Britain,

a **pillar box** is a tall red box in the street in which you put letters that you are sending by post. 邮筒；信筒【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mailbox**

pil|lared /'pɪləd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pillared** building is a building that is supported by pillars. 有立柱的；靠柱子支撑的

pill|box /'pɪlbɒks/ (**pillboxes**) also **pill box** 1 N-COUNT A **pillbox** is a small tin or box in which you can keep pills. 药丸盒；药片盒 2 N-COUNT A **pillbox** is a small building made of concrete and is used to defend a place. 碉堡；掩体 3 N-COUNT A **pillbox** or a **pillbox hat** is a small round hat for a woman. (无边平顶的)筒状女帽

pil|lion /'pɪlɪən/ (**pillions**) 1 ADV [ADV after v] If someone rides **pillion** on a motorcycle or bicycle, they sit behind the person who is controlling it. 在(摩托车或自行车的)后座上 ❑ *She rode pillion on her son's motor bike.* 她坐在儿子摩托车的后座上。2 N-COUNT [oft N n] On a motorcycle, the **pillion** is the seat or part behind the rider. (摩托车的)后座 ❑ *As a learner rider you must not carry a pillion passenger.* 作为摩托车初学者，切勿后座载人。

pil|lock /'pɪlək/ (**pillocks**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **pillock**, you are showing that you think they are very stupid. 蠢人；笨蛋【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *The guy you put in charge is a complete pillock.* 你任命为主管的那个家伙是个十足的蠢材。

pil|lo|ry /'pɪlərɪ/ (**pillories, pillorying, pilloried**) VERB [usu passive] If someone **is pilloried**, a lot of people, especially journalists, criticize them and make them look stupid. 使受公众(尤指记者)批评；使受羞辱 ❑ [be V-ed] *A man has been forced to resign as a result of being pilloried by some of the press.* 有一个人因为受到一些媒体的抨击已被迫辞职。

pil|low /'pɪləʊ/ (**pillows**) N-COUNT A **pillow** is a rectangular cushion which you rest your head on when you are in bed. 枕头

→ see **bed, sleep**

pillow|case /'pɪləʊkeɪs/ (**pillowcases**) also **pillow case** N-COUNT A **pillowcase** is a cover for a pillow, which can be removed and washed. 枕套

→ see **bed**

'pil|low slip (**pillow slips**) N-COUNT A **pillow slip** is the same as a **pillowcase**. 同 pillowcase

'pil|low talk N-UNCOUNT Conversations that people have when they are in bed together can be referred to as **pillow talk**, especially when they are about secret or private subjects. (尤指谈到秘密或私人话题的)枕边风，枕边私房话

pi|lot ◆◇ /'paɪlət/ (**pilots, piloting, piloted**) 1 N-COUNT A **pilot** is a person who is trained to fly an aircraft. (飞机)驾驶员；飞行员 ❑ *He spent seventeen years as an airline pilot.* 他当了 17 年的航空公司飞行员。❑ *...fighter pilots of the British Royal Air Force.* 英国皇家空军的战斗机飞行员 2 N-COUNT A **pilot** is a person who steers a ship through a difficult stretch of water, for example the entrance to a harbour. (船舶的)引航员，领航员 3 VERB If someone **pilots** an aircraft or ship, they act as its pilot. 驾驶(飞机或船舶)；为(船舶)引航 ❑ [v n] *He piloted his own plane part of the way to Washington.* 乘私人飞机去华盛顿的路上，有一段航程是他自己驾驶的。4 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **pilot** scheme or a **pilot** project is one which is used to test an idea before deciding whether to introduce it on a larger scale. 试验性的方案；试点性的项目 ❑ *The service is being expanded following the success of a pilot scheme.* 在试验性方案获得成功后，这项服务正在推广中。5 VERB If a government or organization **pilots** a programme or a scheme, they test it, before deciding whether to introduce it on a larger scale. 试验；试行 ❑ [v n] *The trust is looking for 50 schools to pilot a programme aimed at teenage pupils preparing for work.* 该信托基金机构正在寻找 50 所学校，以试行一个旨在帮助青少年学生做就业准备的项目。6 VERB If a government minister **pilots** a new law or bill through parliament, he or she makes sure that it is introduced successfully. 使(新的法律或议案)顺利通过 ❑ [v n +through] *We are now piloting through Parliament a new strategy to tackle youth crime.* 我们正敦促议会顺利通过解决青少年犯罪问题的一项新策略。[Also v n] 7 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **pilot** or a **pilot episode** is a single television programme that is shown in order to find out whether a particular series of programmes is likely to be popular. (电视的)试播节目，试播集 ❑ *A pilot episode of Nothing's Impossible has already been filmed.* 《一切皆有可能》的试播集已拍摄出来了。8 → see also **automatic pilot, test pilot**

'pi|lot light (**pilot lights**) N-COUNT A **pilot light** is a small gas flame in a cooker, stove, boiler, or fire. It burns all the time and lights the main large flame when the gas is turned fully on. (煤气灶具、锅炉等用于引火的)常燃小火

'pi|lot of|fic|er (**pilot officers**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **pilot officer** is an officer of low rank in the British Royal Air Force. (英国皇家空军的)少尉

pi|men|to /pɪ'mentəʊ/ (**pimentos**) N-VAR A **pimento** is a small red pepper. 甜椒；灯笼椒

pimp /pɪmp/ (**pimps, pimping, pimped**) 1 N-COUNT A **pimp** is a man who gets clients for prostitutes and takes a large part of the money the prostitutes earn. 拉皮条的男子；为妓女拉客的男子 2 VERB Someone who **pimps** gets clients for prostitutes and takes a large part of the money the prostitutes earn. 拉皮条；(为妓女)拉客 ❑ [v n] *He stole, lied, deceived and pimped his way out of poverty.* 他通过偷窃、撒谎、欺诈和拉皮条使自己摆脱了贫困。•**pimp|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...corruption, pimping and prostitution.* 堕落、拉皮条和卖淫

pim|per|nel /'pɪmpəˌnel/ (**pimpernels**) N-VAR A **pimpernel** is a small wild plant that usually has red flowers. 琉璃繁缕属植物

pim|ple /'pɪmpᵊl/ (**pimples**) N-COUNT **Pimples** are small raised spots, especially on the face. (尤指脸上的)丘疹，粉刺 ❑ *...spots and pimples.* 斑点和丘疹 ❑ *His face was covered with pimples.* 他满脸粉刺。

pim|ply /'pɪmplɪ/ ADJ If someone is **pimply** or has a **pimply** face, they have a lot of pimples on their face. 脸上布满丘疹的；满脸粉刺的 ❑ *...pimply teenagers.* 脸上长满粉刺的青少年 ❑ *...an old man with a pimply nose.* 鼻头长满丘疹的老人

pin ◆◇ /pɪn/ (**pins, pinning, pinned**) 1 N-COUNT **Pins** are very small thin pointed pieces of metal. They are used in sewing to fasten pieces of material together until they have been sewn. 别针；大头针 ❑ *...needles and pins.* 针和别针 2 VERB If you **pin** something **on** or **to** something, you attach it with a pin, a drawing pin, or a safety pin. (用别针等)别住；(用图钉等)钉住 ❑ [v n prep] *They pinned a notice to the door.* 他们把一份通知钉在门上。❑ [v n with adv] *He had pinned up a map of Finland.* 他把一张芬兰地图钉在了墙上。3 VERB If someone **pins** you to something, they press you against a surface so that you cannot move. 按住；压住；使动弹不得 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *I pinned him against the wall.* 我把他按在墙上。❑ [v n] *She fought at the bulk that pinned her.* 她与压着她的大块头进行了搏斗。4 N-COUNT A **pin** is any long narrow piece of metal or wood that is not sharp, especially one that is used to fasten two things together. (尤指把两件东西固定在一起的)销，栓，楔，钉 ❑ *...the 18-inch steel pin holding his left leg together.* 把他的左腿固定在一起的一枚 18 英寸的钢钉 5 VERB If someone tries to **pin** something **on** you or to **pin the blame on** you, they say, often unfairly, that you were responsible for something bad or illegal. (常指不公正地)把…归罪于，把…归咎于 ❑ [v n +on] *The trade unions are pinning the blame for the violence on the government.* 工会把暴力事件的责任推在政府身上。6 VERB If you **pin** your hopes **on** something or **pin** your faith **on** something, you hope very much that it will produce the result you want. 把(希望、信心等)寄托在…上 ❑ [v n +on] *The Democrats are pinning their hopes on the next election.* 民主党人把希望寄托在下次选举上。7 VERB If someone **pins** their **hair** up or **pins** their **hair** back, they arrange their hair away from their face using hair pins. 用发夹把(头发)别住 ❑ [v n with adv] *Cleanse your face thoroughly and pin back your hair.* 把脸彻底洗干净，再把头发别到后面去。❑ [v n prep] *In an effort to look older she has pinned her fair hair into a French pleat.* 为了看上去显得成熟一些，她把金发别成了一个法式髻。8 N-COUNT A **pin** is something worn on your clothing, for example as jewellery, which is fastened with a pointed piece of metal. 胸针；饰

针；(背面有别针的)徽章，像章【AM 美】❑ *...necklaces, bracelets, and pins.* 项链、手镯和胸针 ❷ → see also **drawing pin, pins and needles, rolling pin, safety pin**

▶**pin down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you try to **pin** something **down**, you try to discover exactly what, where, or when it is. 确定；证实 ❑ [V P n] *It has taken until now to pin down its exact location.* 直到现在才确定了它的准确位置。❑ [V n P +to] *I can only pin it down to between 1936 and 1942.* 我只能确定是在 1936 至 1942 年期间。❑ [V P wh] *If we cannot pin down exactly what we are supposed to be managing, how can we manage it?* 如果我们都不能确切地知道自己该管理什么，那又怎么去管理呢？ [Also V n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **pin** someone **down**, you force them to make a decision or to tell you what their decision is, when they have been trying to avoid doing this. 迫使…作出决定(或明确表态) ❑ [V n P +to/on] *She couldn't pin him down to a date.* 她没有办法强迫他答应约会。❑ [V n P] *If you pin people down, they will tell you some puzzling things about stress.* 如果非让人们说的话，他们会告诉你一些有关压力的令人费解的事情。[Also V P n (not pron)]

→ see **jewellery**

PIN /pɪn/ N-SING [oft N n] Someone's **PIN** or **PIN number** is a secret number which they can use, for example, with a bank card to withdraw money from a cash machine or ATM. **PIN** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'personal identification number'. 个人识别码；个人密码

pina co|la|da /ˌpiːnə kəʊˈlɑːdə, AM 美 ˌpiːnjə -/ (**pina coladas**) N-COUNT A **pina colada** is a drink made from rum, coconut juice, and pineapple juice. (用朗姆酒、椰子汁和菠萝汁调制的)果汁朗姆冰酒

pina|fore /ˈpɪnəfɔːʳ/ (**pinafores**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **pinafore** or a **pinafore dress** is a sleeveless dress. It is worn over a blouse or sweater. (穿在衬衫或毛衫外的)无袖连衣裙【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **jumper**

pin|ball /ˈpɪnbɔːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Pinball** is a game in which a player presses two buttons on each side of a pinball machine in order to hit a small ball to the top of the machine. The aim of the game is to prevent the ball reaching the bottom of the machine by pressing the buttons. 弹球戏；弹子戏

'pin|ball ma|chine (**pinball machines**) N-COUNT A **pinball machine** is a games machine on which pinball is played. It consists of a sloping table with objects that a ball hits as it rolls down. 弹球机；弹子机

pince-nez /ˌpæns ˈneɪ/ N-PLURAL [oft *a* N] **Pince-nez** are old-fashioned glasses that consist of two lenses that fit tightly onto the top of your nose and do not have parts that rest on your ears. 夹鼻眼镜

pin|cer /ˈpɪnsəʳ/ (**pincers**) ❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Pincers** consist of two pieces of metal that are hinged in the middle. They are used as a tool for gripping things or for pulling things out. 钳子；胡桃钳 ❑ *His surgical instruments were a knife and a pair of pincers.* 他的外科手术器械是一把刀和一把钳子。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **pincers** of an animal such as a crab or a lobster are its front claws. (蟹、龙虾等的)螯

'pin|cer move|ment (**pincer movements**) N-COUNT A **pincer movement** is an attack by an army or other group in which they attack their enemies in two places at once with the aim of surrounding them. 钳形攻势；夹攻 ❑ *They are moving in a pincer movement to cut the republic in two.* 他们正展开钳形攻势，要把该共和国一分为二。

pinch /pɪntʃ/ (**pinches, pinching, pinched**) ❶ VERB If you **pinch** a part of someone's body, you take a piece of their skin between your thumb and first finger and give it a short squeeze. 捏；拧；掐 ❑ [V n] *She pinched his arm as hard as she could.* 她使出浑身的力气拧他的胳膊。❑ [V pron-refl] *We both kept pinching ourselves to prove that it wasn't all a dream.* 我们两个都不停地掐自己，证明这不是在做梦。•N-COUNT **Pinch** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave him a little pinch.* 她轻轻地捏了他一下。❷ N-COUNT A **pinch of** an ingredient such as salt is the amount of it that you can hold between your thumb and your first finger. (一)撮；少量 ❑ [+of] *Put all the ingredients, including a pinch of salt, into a food processor.* 把包括一撮盐在内的所有配料放入食品加工机。❸ to **take** something **with a pinch of salt** → see **salt** ❹ VERB To **pinch** something, especially something of little value, means to steal it. 偷取，偷盗(尤指不贵重的物品)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *...pickpockets who pinched his wallet.* 偷走他钱包的扒手 ❺ PHRASE If you say that something is possible **at a pinch**, or in American English if you say that something is possible **in a pinch**, you mean that it would be possible if it was necessary, but it might not be very comfortable or convenient. 必要时；在紧要关头 ❑ *Six people, and more at a pinch, could be seated comfortably at the table.* 这张桌子可以很舒服地坐 6 个人，而且必要时再多坐几个也不会挤。❻ PHRASE If a person or company **is feeling the pinch**, they do not have as much money as they used to, and so they cannot buy the things they would like to buy. 感到手头拮据；感到囊中羞涩 ❑ *Consumers are spending less and traders are feeling the pinch.* 消费者支出在减少，商人感觉手头拮据。

pinched /pɪntʃt/ ADJ If someone's face is **pinched**, it looks thin and pale, usually because they are ill or old. 消瘦苍白的；形容憔悴的 ❑ *Her face was pinched and drawn.* 她的脸色苍白憔悴。

'pinch-hit (**pinch-hits, pinch-hitting, pinch-hit**) also **pinch hit** ❶ VERB If you **pinch-hit for** someone, you do something for them because they are unexpectedly unable to do it. (意外情况下)充当替代者，代替【AM 美】❑ [V +for] *The staff here can pinch hit for each other when the hotel is busy.* 宾馆客人多时，这里的职员可以互相替班。❷ VERB In a game of baseball, if you **pinch-hit** for another player, you hit the ball instead of them. (棒球比赛中替补队员在关键时刻)替补击球【AM 美】❑ [V] *Davalillo goes up to pinch-hit.* 达瓦里洛上场替补击球。•**pinch-hitter** (**pinch-hitters**) N-COUNT ❑ *Pinch-hitter Francisco Cabrera lashed a single to left field.* 替补队员弗朗西斯科·卡布雷拉向左外场猛地击出一个一垒打。

pin|cushion /ˈpɪnkʊʃᵊn/ (**pincushions**) also **pin-cushion** N-COUNT A **pincushion** is a very small cushion that you stick pins and needles into so that you can get them easily when you need them. (供插缝纫针用的)针垫

pine /paɪn/ (**pines, pining, pined**) ❶ N-VAR A **pine tree** or a **pine** is a tall tree which has very thin, sharp leaves and a fresh smell. Pine trees have leaves all year round. 松树 ❑ *...high mountains covered in pine trees.* 长满松树的高山 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pine** is the wood of this tree. 松木 ❑ *...a big pine table.* 一张大松木桌子 ❷ VERB If you **pine for** someone who has died or gone away, you want them to be with you very much and feel sad because they are not there. (因死亡或离别而)怀念，苦苦思念，为…难过 ❑ [V +for] *She'd be sitting at home pining for her lost husband.* 她会坐在家里，思念死去的丈夫。❑ [V] *Make sure your pet won't pine while you're away.* 要确保不在家时宠物不会想你。❸ VERB If you **pine for** something, you want it very much, especially when it is unlikely that you will be able to have it. 渴望，苦苦盼望(尤指不大可能拥有的东西) ❑ [V +for] *I pine for the countryside.* 我渴望乡间的生活。

pine|apple /ˈpaɪnæpᵊl/ (**pineapples**) N-VAR A **pineapple** is a large oval fruit that grows in hot countries. It is sweet, juicy, and yellow inside, and it has a thick brownish skin. 菠萝；凤梨

'pine cone (**pine cones**) N-COUNT A **pine cone** is one of the brown oval seed cases produced by a pine tree. 松果；松球

'pine nee|dle (**pine needles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pine needles** are very thin, sharp leaves that grow on pine trees. 松叶；松针

'pine nut (**pine nuts**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pine nuts** are small cream-coloured seeds that grow on pine trees. They can be used in salads and other dishes. 松子；松仁

pine|wood /ˈpaɪnwʊd/ (**pinewoods**)

The spelling **pine wood** is also used for meaning ❶. 拼写 pine wood 亦用于义项 1。

❶ N-COUNT A **pinewood** is a wood which consists mainly of pine trees. 松林 ❑ *...the hilly pinewoods of northeast Georgia.* 佐治亚州东北部的丘陵松林 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Pinewood** is wood that has come from a pine tree. 松木 ❑ *...Italian pinewood furniture.* 意大利松木家具

ping /pɪŋ/ (**pings, pinging, pinged**) VERB If a bell or a piece of metal **pings**, it makes a short, high-pitched noise. (铃或金属)发出当(或砰)的响声 ❑ [v] *The lift bell pinged at the fourth floor.* 电梯铃在五楼响了。•N-COUNT **Ping** is also a noun. ❑ *...a metallic ping.* 金属发出的砰的一声

'ping-pong N-UNCOUNT **Ping-pong** is the game of **table tennis**. 乒乓球运动【INFORMAL 非正式】

pin|head /'pɪnhed/ (**pinheads**) N-COUNT A **pinhead** is the small metal or plastic part on the top of a pin. 针头；别针尖；钉头 ❑ *It may even be possible to make computers the size of a pinhead one day.* 甚至有一天计算机都可能做成钉头那么大。

pin|hole /'pɪnhəʊl/ (**pinholes**) N-COUNT A **pinhole** is a tiny hole. 小孔；小眼

pin|ion /'pɪnjən/ (**pinions, pinioning, pinioned**) VERB If you **are pinioned**, someone prevents you from moving or escaping, especially by holding or tying your arms. (尤指通过抓住或绑住双臂)使动弹不得 ❑ [be V-ed] *At nine the next morning Bentley was pinioned, hooded and hanged.* 次日上午 9 点，本特里被捆住双臂，戴上头罩，然后绞死了。[Also V n]

pink ◆◇ /pɪŋk/ (**pinker, pinkest, pinks**) ❶ COLOUR **Pink** is the colour between red and white. 粉红色；淡红色 ❑ *...pink lipstick.* 粉红色的口红 ❑ *...white flowers edged in pink.* 带粉边的白花 ❑ *...sweaters in a variety of pinks and blues.* 各种各样粉色和蓝色的毛衣 •**pink|ish** ADJ ❑ *Her nostrils were pinkish, as though she had a cold.* 她的鼻孔略带粉红，好像患了感冒似的。•**pink|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Meat which has been cooked thoroughly shows no traces of pinkness.* 彻底煮熟的肉不会带有血色。❷ COLOUR If you **go pink**, your face turns a slightly redder colour than usual because you are embarrassed or angry, or because you are doing something energetic. (因窘迫、愤怒或剧烈活动而)脸色发红 ❑ *She went pink again as she remembered her mistake.* 想起自己的错误，她又脸红了。❸ ADJ **Pink** is used to refer to things relating to or connected with homosexuals. 与同性恋者有关的 ❑ *Businesses are now more aware of the importance of the 'pink pound'.* 现在商家更加意识到同性恋族群的消费力，即所谓"粉红英镑"的重要性。❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pinks** are small plants that people grow in their gardens. They have sweet-smelling pink, white, or red flowers. 石竹

pinkie /'pɪŋki/ (**pinkies**) also **pinky** N-COUNT Your **pinkie** is the smallest finger on your hand. (手的)小指【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He pushes his glasses up his nose with his pinkie.* 他用小手指把眼镜向上推了推。

pinko /'pɪŋkəʊ/ (**pinkos** or **pinkoes**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **pinko**, you mean that they have left-wing views. 观点比较激进的人；带有"左倾"色彩的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

pinky /'pɪŋki/ → see **pinkie**

'pin mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Pin money** is small amounts of extra money that someone earns or gets in order to buy things that they want but that they do not really need. (用来买想要的非必需之物的小额)零用钱，私房钱，外快【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She'd do anything for a bit of pin money.* 为了挣点外快，她什么都肯做。

pin|na|cle /'pɪnɪkᵊl/ (**pinnacles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pinnacle** is a pointed piece of stone or rock that is high above the ground. 尖锥形石；尖岩 ❑ *A walker fell 80ft from a rocky pinnacle.* 一位徒步者从一块 80 英尺高的尖锥形岩石上摔了下来。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone reaches **the pinnacle of** their career or **the pinnacle of** a particular area of life, they are at the highest point of it. 顶峰；极点；顶点 ❑ [+of] *She was still a screen goddess at the pinnacle of her career.* 她仍然是一位处于事业巅峰期的银幕女神。

pin|ny /'pɪni/ (**pinnies**) N-COUNT A **pinny** is an **apron**. 围裙【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

pin|point /'pɪnpɔɪnt/ (**pinpoints, pinpointing, pinpointed**) ❶ VERB If you **pinpoint** the cause of something, you discover or explain the cause exactly. 确认；准确解释(或说明) ❑ [v n] *It was almost impossible to pinpoint the cause of death.* 几乎不可能确认死因。❑ [v wh] *...if you can pinpoint exactly what the anger is about.* 如果你能确切地解释愤怒从何而来 ❑ [v n +as] *The commission pinpoints inadequate housing as a basic problem threatening village life.* 该委员会明确指出住房不足是威胁村民生活的根本问题。❷ VERB If you **pinpoint** something or its position, you discover or show exactly where it is. 精确地确定(或指明) …的位置 ❑ [v n] *I could pinpoint his precise location on a map.* 我能在地图上指明他的准确位置。❑ [v wh] *Computers pinpointed where the shells were coming from.* 计算机确定了炮弹发射的位置。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If something is placed with **pinpoint** accuracy, it is placed in exactly the right place or position. 定点的；定位精确的；非常精确的 ❑ *...the pinpoint accuracy of the bombing campaigns.* 战略性轰炸的精确定位

pin|prick /'pɪnprɪk/ (**pinpricks**) also **pin-prick, pin prick** N-COUNT A very small spot of something can be described as a **pinprick**. 针孔似的一点；极小的一丝 ❑ [+of] *...a pinprick of light.* 一丝光线

ˌpins and 'nee|dles N-UNCOUNT If you have **pins and needles** in part of your body, you feel small sharp pains there for a short period of time. It usually happens when that part of your body has been in an uncomfortable position. (身体某一部位发麻时的)针刺感 ❑ [+in] *I had pins and needles in the tips of my fingers.* 我的指尖有针刺的感觉。

pin|stripe /'pɪnstraɪp/ (**pinstripes**) also **pin-stripe** N-COUNT [usu N n] **Pinstripes** are very narrow vertical stripes found on certain types of clothing. Businessmen's suits often have pinstripes. (某些织物上的)细条纹 ❑ *He wore an expensive, dark-blue pinstripe suit.* 他身穿一套件价格不菲的深蓝色细条纹西装。

pin|striped /'pɪnstraɪpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pinstriped** suit is made of cloth that has very narrow vertical stripes. (西服)有细条纹的

pint /paɪnt/ (**pints**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pint** is a unit of measurement for liquids. In Britain, it is equal to 568 cubic centimetres or one eighth of an imperial gallon. In America, it is equal to 473 cubic centimetres or one eighth of an American gallon. 品脱(液量单位，英制中等于 0.568 升或 1/8 英国加仑，美制中等于 0.473 升或 1/8 美国加仑) ❑ [+of] *...a pint of milk.* 一品脱牛奶 ❑ [+of] *The military requested 6,000 pints of blood from the American Red Cross.* 军方请求美国红十字会支援 6,000 品脱的血液。❷ N-COUNT If you go for a **pint**, you go to the pub to drink a pint of beer or more. 一品脱啤酒【BRIT 英】

'pint-sized ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **pint-sized**, you think they are smaller than is normal or smaller than they should be. 小于一般的；比正常要小的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Two pint-sized kids emerged from a doorway.* 两个身材矮小的孩子从门口出现了。

'pin-up (**pin-ups**) also **pinup** N-COUNT A **pin-up** is an attractive man or woman who appears on posters, often wearing very few clothes. (招贴画上的)性感帅哥(或美女) ❑ *...pin-up boys.* 招贴画上的潇洒男孩

pio|neer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪəʳ/ (**pioneers, pioneering, pioneered**) ❶ N-COUNT [N n] Someone who is referred to as a **pioneer** in a particular area of activity is one of the first people to be involved in it and develop it. 先驱；先锋；创始人；倡导者 ❑ [+of/in] *...one of the leading pioneers of British photo journalism.* 英国新闻摄影界的领军人物之一 ❷ VERB Someone who **pioneers** a new activity, invention, or process is one of the first people to do it. 开创；倡导 ❑ [v n] *...Professor Alec Jeffreys, who invented and pioneered DNA tests.* 发明和倡导 DNA 检测的亚历克·杰弗里斯教授 ❑ [v-ed] *...the folk-tale writing style pioneered by Gabriel Garcia Marquez.* 由加夫列尔·加西亚·马尔克斯开创的民间传说写作风格 [Also V] ❸ N-COUNT **Pioneers** are people who leave their own country or the place where they were living, and go and live in a place that has not been lived in before. 拓荒者；开拓者；开发者 ❑ *...abandoned settlements of early European pioneers.* 已废弃的早期欧洲拓荒者的定居点

pio|neer|ing /ˌpaɪəˈnɪəʳɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pioneering** work or a **pioneering** individual does something that has not been done before, for example by developing or using new methods or techniques. 开创性的；先驱性的 ❑ *The school has won awards for its pioneering work with the community.* 这所学校因其和该社区所

P

做的开创性工作而获奖。

pi|ous /'paɪəs/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **pious** is very religious and moral. 虔诚的；笃信宗教的 ❑ *He was brought up by pious female relatives.* 他是由虔诚的女性亲属带大的。❑ *...pious acts of charity.* 虔诚的慈善行为 •**pi|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Conti kneeled and crossed himself piously.* 康蒂跪下来虔诚地用手在胸前画了个十字。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's words as **pious**, you think that their words are full of good intentions but do not lead to anything useful being done. (言辞)不可能实现的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What we need is not manifestos of pious intentions, but real action.* 我们需要的不是善意但难以实现的宣言，而是实际行动。•**pi|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The groups at the conference spoke piously of their fondness for democracy.* 与会团体不切实际地谈起了对民主的热爱。

pip /pɪp/ (**pips, pipping, pipped**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pips** are the small hard seeds in a fruit such as an apple, orange, or pear. (苹果、柑橘、梨等的)种子，籽 2 VERB If someone **is pipped to** something such as a prize or an award, they are defeated by only a small amount. 以微弱优势打败；险胜【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be v-ed prep] *It's still possible for the losers to be pipped by West Germany for a semi-final place.* 失利者仍有可能在争夺半决赛席位时被西德队击败。❑ [v n prep] *She pipped actress Meryl Streep to the part.* 她击败女演员梅丽尔·斯特里普，拿到了这个角色。 3 PHRASE If someone **is pipped at the post** or **pipped to the post** they are just beaten in a competition or in a race to achieve something. (以微弱劣势)被击败，被打败【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I didn't want us to be pipped to the post.* 我不希望我们在最后一刻落败。

pipe ◆◇ /paɪp/ (**pipes, piping, piped**) 1 N-COUNT A **pipe** is a long, round, hollow object, usually made of metal or plastic, through which a liquid or gas can flow. (通常指金属或塑料制的)管子，管道 ❑ *They had accidentally damaged a gas pipe while drilling.* 打钻时，他们不小心钻破了一根燃气管道。 2 N-COUNT A **pipe** is an object which is used for smoking tobacco. You put the tobacco into the cup-shaped part at the end of the pipe, light it, and breathe in the smoke through a narrow tube. 烟斗 3 N-COUNT A **pipe** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a tube with holes in it. You play a pipe by blowing into it while covering and uncovering the holes with your fingers. 管乐器 4 N-COUNT An **organ pipe** is one of the long hollow tubes in which air vibrates and produces a musical note. (管风琴的)音管，风管 5 VERB If liquid or gas **is piped** somewhere, it is transferred from one place to another through a pipe. 用管子输送，用管道运输(液体或气体) ❑ [be v-ed prep] *The heated gas is piped through a coil surrounded by water.* 受热气体通过水中的盘管输送。❑ [v n with adv] *The villagers piped in drinking water from the reservoir.* 村民用管道从水库引来饮用水。❑ [v-ed] *Most of the houses in the capital don't have piped water.* 首府的大部分住房没有自来水。 6 → see also **piping, piping hot**

→ see **plumbing**

'pipe bomb (**pipe bombs**) N-COUNT A **pipe bomb** is a small bomb in a narrow tube made by someone such as a terrorist. 铁管(或钢管)土炸弹

'pipe clean|er (**pipe cleaners**) N-COUNT A **pipe cleaner** is a piece of wire covered with a soft substance which is used to clean a tobacco pipe. (清烟斗用的)烟斗通条

,piped 'mu|sic N-UNCOUNT **Piped music** is recorded music which is played in some supermarkets, restaurants, and other public places. (超市、餐厅等公共场所播放的)背景音乐【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Muzak**

'pipe dream (**pipe dreams**) also **pipe-dream** N-COUNT A **pipe dream** is a hope or plan that you have which you know will never really happen. 白日梦；不切实际的空想 ❑ *You could waste your whole life on a pipe-dream.* 白日梦会荒废你一生。

pipe|line /'paɪplaɪn/ (**pipelines**) 1 N-COUNT A **pipeline** is a large pipe which is used for carrying oil or gas over a long distance, often underground. (常指埋于地下的石油或燃气)管道，管线 ❑ *A consortium plans to build a natural-gas pipeline from Russia to supply eastern Germany.* 一家财团计划建造一条从俄罗斯向德国东部输送天然气的管道。 2 PHRASE If something is **in the pipeline**, it has already been planned or begun. 在筹备中；在进行中 ❑ *Already in the pipeline is a 2.9 per cent pay increase for teachers.* 教师的工资将上调 2.9%，此事正在运作中。

→ see **oil**

pip|er /'paɪpə'/ (**pipers**) 1 N-COUNT A **piper** is a musician who plays the bagpipes. 吹风笛的人；风笛手 2 PHRASE If you say **'He who pays the piper'** or **'He who pays the piper calls the tune'**, you mean that the person who provides the money for something decides what will be done, or has a right to decide what will be done. 谁出钱谁做主；花钱的人说了算

pipe|work /'paɪpwɜ:'k/ N-UNCOUNT **Pipework** consists of the pipes that are part of a machine, building, or structure. (机器、建筑物等的)管道系统 ❑ *The stainless steel pipework has been constructed, tested and inspected to very high standards.* 该不锈钢管道系统以极高标准完成了安装、测试和验收。

pip|ing /'paɪpɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Piping** is metal, plastic, or another substance made in the shape of a pipe or tube. (金属、塑料等的)管子，管材 ❑ *...rolls of bright yellow plastic piping.* 成卷的明黄色塑料管

,pip|ing 'hot also **piping-hot** ADJ Food or water that is **piping hot** is very hot. 滚烫的 ❑ *...large cups of piping-hot coffee.* 大杯滚烫的咖啡

pi|quant /'pi:kənt, -kɑ:nt/ 1 ADJ Food that is **piquant** has a pleasantly spicy taste. 辛辣的；开胃的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a crisp mixed salad with an unusually piquant dressing.* 浇上特别辣的调料的脆口什锦色拉 •**pi|quan|cy** /'pi:kənsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A little mustard is served on the side to add further piquancy.* 旁边配有一点芥末，就着吃会更加开胃。 2 ADJ Something that is **piquant** is interesting and exciting. 引人入胜的；刺激有趣的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *There may well have been a piquant novelty about her books when they came out.* 她的书问世时可能确有引人入胜的新颖之处。•**pi|quan|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Piquancy was added to the situation because Dr Porter was then on the point of marrying Hugh Miller.* 当时的情形因正赶上波特博士要和休·米勒结婚，便又多了几分趣味。

pique /pi:k/ (**piques, piquing, piqued**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pique** is the feeling of annoyance you have when you think someone has not treated you properly. (因遭人怠慢而感到的)恼怒，愠怒 ❑ [+at] *Mimi had gotten over her pique at Susan's refusal to accept the job.* 米米已不再为苏姗拒绝接受这份工作的事生气了。 2 VERB If something **piques** your interest or curiosity, it makes you interested or curious. 激起，引起(兴趣或好奇心) ❑ [v n] *This phenomenon piqued Dr Morris' interest.* 这一现象激起了莫里斯医生的兴趣。❑ [v-ed] *Their curiosity piqued, they stopped writing.* 他们的好奇心被挑起，停下了手中的笔。 3 PHRASE If someone does something **in a fit of pique**, they do it suddenly because they are annoyed at being not treated properly. 一怒之下；愤然 ❑ *Lawrence, in a fit of pique, left the Army and took up a career in the City.* 劳伦斯一气之下离开了陆军，在伦敦金融城开始了工作。

piqued /pi:kt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **piqued**, they are offended or annoyed, often by something that is not very important. (常指为小事)生气的，恼怒的，愠怒的 ❑ *Granny was astounded and a little piqued, I think, because it had all been arranged without her knowledge.* 奶奶很吃惊，我想还有点儿生气，因为所有这些安排都没有告诉过她。❑ [+by] *She wrinkled her nose, piqued by his total lack of enthusiasm.* 她皱皱鼻子，为他毫无热情而感到不快。

pi|ra|cy /'paɪrəsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Piracy** is robbery at sea carried out by pirates. 海盗行为；海上劫掠 ❑ *Seven of the fishermen have been formally charged with piracy.* 其中 7 名渔夫因海盗行为遭正式起诉。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the illegal copying of things such as video tapes and computer programs as **piracy**. 盗版行为；侵犯版权；非法翻印 ❑ *...protection against piracy of books and films.* 对书籍和电影免遭盗版的保护

pi|ra|nha /pɪ'rɑ:nə/ (**piranhas** or **piranha**) N-COUNT A **piranha** is a small, fierce fish which is found in South America. 锯脂鲤

pi|rate /'paɪrət/ (**pirates, pirating, pirated**) ❶ N-COUNT **Pirates** are sailors who attack other ships and steal property from them. 海盗；海上劫掠者 ❑ *In the nineteenth century, pirates roamed the seas.* 19 世纪时海盗猖獗。❷ VERB Someone who **pirates** video tapes, cassettes, books, or computer programs copies and sells them when they have no right to do so. 非法翻印，盗版（录像带、录音带、书籍、计算机程序等）❑ [v n] *A school technician pirated anything from video nasties to computer games.* 学校的一名技术人员做盗版，从黄色录像到计算机游戏什么都有。•**pi|rat|ed** ADJ ❑ *Pirated copies of music tapes are flooding the market.* 盗版音乐带正充斥市场。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **pirate** version of something is an illegal copy of it. 盗版的；盗用的；剽窃的 ❑ *Pirate copies of the video are already said to be in Britain.* 该录像带的盗版版本据说已在英国出现。

ˌpi|rate 'ra|dio N-UNCOUNT **Pirate radio** is the broadcasting of radio programmes illegally. 非法广播【BRIT 英】❑ *...a pirate radio station.* 非法广播电台

pirou|ette /ˌpɪru'et/ (**pirouettes, pirouetting, pirouetted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pirouette** is a movement in ballet dancing. The dancer stands on one foot and spins their body round fast.（芭蕾舞中的）单脚尖旋转 ❷ VERB If someone **pirouettes**, they perform one or more pirouettes. 做单脚尖旋转 ❑ [v] *She pirouetted in front of the glass.* 她在镜前做单脚尖旋转。

Pi|sces /'paɪsi:z/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Pisces** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is two fish. People who are born approximately between the 19th of February and the 20th of March come under this sign. 双鱼宫，双鱼座（黄道十二宫之一；出生于 2 月 19 日至 3 月 20 日之间的人属此星座）❷ N-SING A **Pisces** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Pisces. 出生于双鱼宫时段的人

piss /pɪs/ (**pisses, pissing, pissed**) ❶ VERB To **piss** means to urinate. 撒尿；解小便【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❷ N-SING If someone has **a piss**, they urinate. 撒尿；解小便【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❸ N-UNCOUNT **Piss** is urine. 尿；小便【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❹ VERB [usu cont] If **it is pissing with** rain, it is raining very hard. 下大雨 •PHRASAL VERB **Piss down** means the same as **piss**. piss down 同 piss【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [v p] *It was pissing down out there.* 外面正下着大雨。❺ VERB If someone **is pissing themselves**, or **is pissing themselves** laughing, they are laughing a lot. 笑得不能自制；笑破肚皮【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [v pron-refl] *I just pissed myself with laughter.* 笑死我了。❻ PHRASE If you **take the piss out of** someone, you tease them and make fun of them. 取笑；嘲弄【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

▶**piss around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **piss about**

❶ PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **pisses around** or **pisses about**, you mean they waste a lot of time doing unimportant things. 游手好闲；无所事事【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，无礼，贬】❑ [v p] *Now, let's stop pissing about, shall we?* 我们现在别在小事上浪费时间了，可以吗？❷ PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **pisses around** or **pisses about**, you mean they behave in a silly, childish way. 胡闹；没正经【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ [v p] *We just pissed about, laughing.* 我们只是胡闹，大笑。

▶**piss down** → see **piss 4**

▶**piss off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **pisses** you **off**, they annoy you. 惹恼；激怒【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ [v n p] *It pisses me off when they start moaning about going to war.* 当他们开始对开战表示不满时，我很恼火。•**pissed off** ADJ ❑ *I was really pissed off.* 我真的被激怒了。❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone tells a person to **piss off**, they are telling the person in a rude way to go away. 走开；滚开【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

pissed /pɪst/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **pissed** is drunk. 喝醉的；醉酒的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ *He was just lying there completely pissed.* 他就躺在那儿，烂醉如泥。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **pissed**, you mean that they are annoyed. 恼火的；生气的【AM, INFORMAL, RUDE 美，非正式，无礼】❑ [+at] *You know Molly's pissed at you.* 你知道莫莉在生你的气。

ˌpiss-'poor ADJ If you describe something as **piss-poor**, you think it is of extremely poor quality. 非常劣质的；蹩脚透顶的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】❑ *...a piss-poor comedy directed by John Landis.* 约翰·兰迪斯导演的一部糟糕至极的喜剧

'piss-take (**piss-takes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **piss-take** is an act of making fun of someone or something. 取笑；挖苦的笑话【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

'piss-up (**piss-ups**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a group of people have a **piss-up**, they drink a lot of alcohol. 狂饮；痛饮【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

pis|ta|chio /pɪ'stɑ:ʃɪəʊ/ (**pistachios**) N-VAR **Pistachios** or **pistachio nuts** are small, green, edible nuts. 阿月浑子果；开心果

piste /pi:st/ (**pistes**) N-COUNT A **piste** is a track of firm snow for skiing on. 滑雪道

pis|tol /'pɪstᵊl/ (**pistols**) N-COUNT A **pistol** is a small gun. 手枪

pis|ton /'pɪstᵊn/ (**pistons**) N-COUNT A **piston** is a cylinder or metal disc that is part of an engine. Pistons slide up and down inside tubes and cause various parts of the engine to move. 活塞

pit ♦♢♢ /pɪt/ (**pits, pitting, pitted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pit** is a coal mine. 煤矿；矿井 ❑ *It was a better community then when all the pits were working.* 所有的煤矿都在开工的那个时候，这个社区的情况要更好一些。❷ N-COUNT A **pit** is a large hole that is dug in the ground.（地面的）坑，洼；（地下的）穴，洞 ❑ *Eric lost his footing and began to slide into the pit.* 埃里克一脚踩空，开始往坑里滑。❸ N-COUNT A **gravel pit** or **clay pit** is a very large hole that is left where gravel or clay has been dug from the ground.（挖出沙砾或黏土后留下的）坑，窑 ❑ *This area of former farmland was worked as a gravel pit until 1964.* 这块过去曾是农田的地 1964 年前一直被用作沙砾坑。❹ VERB [usu passive] If two opposing things or people **are pitted against** one another, they are in conflict. 使相斗；使对立；使竞争 ❑ [be v-ed +against] *You will be pitted against people who are every bit as good as you are.* 你将和与你势均力敌的对手展开竞争。❑ [v-ed] *This was one man pitted against the universe.* 这是一个人挑战整个宇宙。❺ N-PLURAL [usu pl] In motor racing, **the pits** are the areas at the side of the track where drivers stop to get more fuel and to repair their cars during races.（赛车道旁的）检修加油站 ❻ → see also **pit stop** ❼ N-PLURAL If you describe something as **the pits**, you mean that it is extremely bad. 极糟糕的情况【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Mary Ann asked him how dinner had been. 'The pits,' he replied.* 玛丽·安问他晚餐怎么样，他回答说："糟透了。"❽ N-COUNT A **pit** is the stone of a fruit or vegetable.（水果或蔬菜的）核【AM 美】❾ → see also **fleapit, orchestra pit, pitted, sandpit** ❿ PHRASE If you **pit** your **wits against** someone, you compete with them in a test of knowledge or intelligence. 与…斗智 ❑ *I'd like to pit my wits against the best.* 我希望同最优秀的对手斗智。⓫ PHRASE If you have a feeling **in the pit of** your **stomach**, you have a tight or sick feeling in your stomach, usually because you are afraid or anxious. 心底；心窝 ❑ *I had a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach.* 我心头有种怪怪的感觉。⓬ **a bottomless pit** → see **bottomless**

→ see **fruit**

pita /'pi:tə/ (**pitas**) → see **pitta**

→ see **bread**

'pit bull ter|ri|er (**pit bull terriers**) N-COUNT A **pit bull terrier** or a **pit bull** is a very fierce kind of dog. Some people train pit bull terriers to fight other dogs. It is illegal to own one in the UK. 比特斗牛梗

pitch ♦♢♢ /pɪtʃ/ (**pitches, pitching, pitched**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **pitch** is an area of ground that is marked out and used for playing a game such as football, cricket, or hockey.（足球、板球、曲棍球等运动的）球场【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *There was a swimming pool, cricket pitches, playing fields.* 有一个游泳池、几个板球场和运动场。❑ *Their conduct both on and off the pitch was excellent.* 他们场上场下都表现出色。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **field**

❷ VERB If you **pitch** something somewhere, you throw it with

quite a lot of force, usually aiming it carefully.（通常指仔细瞄准后用力）投，掷，扔，抛 ❑ [v n prep] *Simon pitched the empty bottle into the lake.* 西蒙把空瓶子扔到湖里。 3 VERB To **pitch** somewhere means to fall forwards suddenly and with a lot of force.（猛地）向前跌倒 ❑ [v adv] *The movement took him by surprise, and he pitched forward.* 这一动使他冷不防地向前摔倒。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *I was pitched into the water and swam ashore.* 我被甩到水里后向岸边游去。 4 VERB If someone **is pitched into** a new situation, they are suddenly forced into it.（迫使…进入（新的境地）） ❑ [be v-ed prep] *They were being pitched into a new adventure.* 他们正被抛入一场新的冒险。 ❑ [v n prep] *This could pitch the government into confrontation with the workforce.* 这有可能把政府推向与工人正面交锋的境地。 5 VERB In the game of baseball or rounders, when you **pitch** the ball, you throw it to the batter for them to hit it.（棒球或跑柱式棒球运动中）把（球）投给击球员 ❑ [v n] *We passed long, hot afternoons pitching a baseball.* 我们通过投棒球玩打发了一个个漫长、炎热的下午。 [Also v prep] •**pitch|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His pitching was a legend among major league hitters.* 他的投球在大联盟的击球员中是个传奇。 6 N-UNCOUNT The **pitch** of a sound is how high or low it is.音高 ❑ *He raised his voice to an even higher pitch.* 他把音调提得更高了。 7 → see also **perfect pitch** 8 VERB [usu passive] If a sound **is pitched at** a particular level, it is produced at the level indicated.为…定音高；为…定调 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *His cry is pitched at a level that makes it impossible to ignore.* 他的哭喊声之大让人没法不理睬。 ❑ [v-ed] *Her voice was well pitched and brisk.* 她的音调定得很准，听上去干脆利落。 9 → see also **high-pitched, low-pitched** 10 VERB If something **is pitched at** a particular level or degree of difficulty, it is set at that level.把…定在（特定的水平或难易程度） ❑ [be v-ed prep] *I think the material is pitched at too high a level for our purposes.* 我想内容定得过难了，我们用不着。 ❑ [v n prep] *The government has pitched High Street interest rates at a new level.* 政府已设定了新的商业利率水平。 11 N-SING If something such as a feeling or a situation rises to a high **pitch**, it rises to a high level.程度；强度；极点；顶点 ❑ *Tension has reached such a pitch that the armed forces say soldiers may have to use their weapons to defend themselves against local people.* 紧张关系已达白热化程度，武装部队说士兵有可能不得不使用武器保护自己不受当地民众的伤害。 12 → see also **fever pitch** 13 VERB If you **pitch** your **tent**, or **pitch camp**, you put up your tent in a place where you are going to stay.搭（帐篷）；扎（营） ❑ [v n] *He had pitched his tent in the yard.* 他在院子里搭起了帐篷。 ❑ [v n] *At dusk we pitched camp in the middle of nowhere.* 黄昏时，我们在茫茫荒野中扎营。 14 VERB If a boat **pitches**, it moves violently up and down with the movement of the waves when the sea is rough.（船只在海浪中）上下颠簸，纵摇 ❑ [v] *The ship is pitching and rolling in what looks like about fifteen-foot seas.* 船在看起来约有 15 英尺高的海浪中上下左右颠簸。 15 → see also **pitched** 16 PHRASE If someone **makes a pitch for** something, they try to persuade people to do or buy it.为…作宣传；替…说好话 ❑ [+for] *The President speaks in New York today, making another pitch for his economic program.* 总统今天在纽约发表讲话，再一次为他的经济计划作宣传。 17 → see also **sales pitch**

→ see **park**

▶**pitch for** PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If someone **is pitching for** something, they are trying to persuade other people to give it to them.争取拿到 ❑ [v p n] *...laws prohibiting the state's accountants from pitching for business.* 禁止州会计师招揽生意的法律

▶**pitch in** PHRASAL VERB If you **pitch in**, you join in and help with an activity.参与；协力 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v p] *The agency says international relief agencies also have pitched in.* 该机构说国际救援机构也提供了支援。 ❑ [v p to-inf] *The entire company pitched in to help.* 公司上下都协力相助。

ˌpitch-ˈblack ADJ If a place or the night is **pitch-black**, it is completely dark.漆黑的；乌黑的 ❑ *...a cold pitch-black winter morning.* 寒冷、漆黑的冬日早晨

ˌpitch-ˈdark also **pitch dark** ADJ **Pitch-dark** means the same as **pitch-black**.同 pitch-black ❑ *It was pitch-dark in the room and I couldn't see a thing.* 房间里一片漆黑，我什么也看不见。

pitched /pɪtʃt/ 1 ADJ A **pitched** roof is one that slopes as opposed to one that is flat.（屋顶）斜的 ❑ *...a rather quaint lodge with a steeply-pitched roof.* 屋顶大幅倾斜的相当老式别致的小屋 2 → see also **high-pitched, low-pitched**

ˌpitched ˈbat|tle (**pitched battles**) N-COUNT A **pitched battle** is a very fierce and violent fight involving a large number of people.（大批人员参与的）激战，恶战 ❑ *Pitched battles were fought with the police.* 发生了数次和警察之间的激烈冲突。

pitch|er /ˈpɪtʃəʳ/ (**pitchers**) 1 N-COUNT A **pitcher** is a jug.（有柄有嘴的）罐，壶 [mainly AM 主美] ❑ [+of] *...a pitcher of iced water.* 一罐冰水 2 N-COUNT A **pitcher** is a large container made of clay. Pitchers are usually round in shape and have a narrow neck and two handles shaped like ears.（通常指简状细颈双耳的）陶罐，陶壶 3 N-COUNT In baseball, the **pitcher** is the person who throws the ball to the batter, who tries to hit it.（棒球运动中的）投手

pitch|fork /ˈpɪtʃfɔːʳk/ (**pitchforks**) N-COUNT A **pitchfork** is a tool with a long handle and two pointed parts that is used on a farm for lifting hay or cut grass.干草叉；草耙

ˈpitch in|va|sion (**pitch invasions**) N-COUNT If there is a **pitch invasion** during or after a football, rugby, or cricket match, fans run on to the pitch.硬闯球场；涌入球场 [BRIT 英]

pit|eous /ˈpɪtiəs/ ADJ Something that is **piteous** is so sad that you feel great pity for the person involved.令人怜悯的；引人哀怜的；可怜的 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ *As they pass by, a piteous wailing is heard.* 他们经过时，响起了令人哀怜的恸哭。

pit|fall /ˈpɪtfɔːl/ (**pitfalls**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **pitfalls** involved in a particular activity or situation are the things that may go wrong or may cause problems.隐患；陷阱；圈套 ❑ [+of] *The pitfalls of working abroad are numerous.* 到国外工作存在许多陷阱。

pith /pɪθ/ N-UNCOUNT **The pith** of an orange, lemon, or similar fruit is the white substance between the skin and the inside of the fruit.（柑橘类水果皮和瓤之间的）白衣，果髓

pit|head /ˈpɪthed/ (**pitheads**) N-COUNT **The pithead** at a coal mine is all the buildings and machinery which are above ground.矿井口；井口建筑设施 ❑ *Across the river the railway track ran up to the pithead.* 铁轨跨过这条河直达矿井口。

pithy /ˈpɪθi/ (**pithier, pithiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pithy** comment or piece of writing is short, direct, and full of meaning.简洁扼要的；言简意赅的 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ *His pithy advice to young painters was, 'Above all, keep your colours fresh.'* 他对年轻画家言简意赅的建议是："首要的一点，保持色彩鲜艳。" ❑ *Many of them made a point of praising the film's pithy dialogue.* 他们中很多人特别赞扬了影片简洁的对白。 •**pithi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Louis Armstrong defined jazz pithily as 'what I play for a living'.* 路易斯·阿姆斯特朗把爵士乐简明扼要地定义为"我用来糊口的一门手艺"。

piti|able /ˈpɪtiəbəl/ ADJ Someone who is **pitiable** is in such a sad or weak state that you feel pity for them.值得怜悯（或同情）的；可怜的 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ *Her grandmother seemed to her a pitiable figure.* 祖母在她看来是个可怜的人。 •**piti|ably** /ˈpɪtiəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Their main grievance was that they had not received their pitiably low pay.* 他们主要的抱怨是没有拿到那少得可怜的工资。 ❑ *She found Frances lying on the bed crying pitiably.* 她发现弗朗西丝躺在床上，哭得十分可怜。

piti|ful /ˈpɪtɪful/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **pitiful** is so sad, weak, or small that you feel pity for them.令人怜悯的；使人同情的；可怜的 ❑ *It was the most pitiful sight I had ever seen.* 这是我看到过的最令人同情的一幕。 •**piti|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *His legs were pitifully thin compared to the rest of his bulk.* 他的双腿和他庞大身躯的其他部分相比瘦得可怜。 2 ADJ If you describe something as **pitiful**, you mean that it is completely inadequate.匮乏的；极度欠缺的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *The choice is pitiful and the quality of some of the products is very low.* 选择余地极小，而且其中一些产品质量很差。 •**piti|ful|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *State help for the mentally handicapped is pitifully inadequate.* 国家给有智力缺陷者提供的帮助远远不够。

piti|less /ˈpɪtiləs/ ADJ Someone or something that is **pitiless** shows no pity or kindness.无情的；无怜悯之心的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *He saw the pitiless eyes of his enemy.* 他看到了敌人冷酷的眼

神。•**piti|less|ly** ADV ❑ *She had scorned him pitilessly.* 她无情地鄙视过他。

pit|man /'pɪtmən/ (**pitmen**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pitmen** are **coal miners**. 煤矿工人【AM, also BRIT, JOURNALISM 美，亦英，新闻】❑ *Many of the older pitmen may never work again.* 很多年纪更大的矿工也许再也不工作了。

'pit stop (**pit stops**) N-COUNT In motor racing, if a driver makes a **pit stop**, he or she stops in a special place at the side of the track to get more fuel and to make repairs. (汽车赛中的) 加油(或维修)停车 ❑ *He had to make four pit stops during the race.* 他不得不在比赛过程中 4 次停车进站。

pit|ta /'pɪtə/ (**pittas**)

The spelling **pita** is used in American English, pronounced /'pi:tə/. 美国英语中拼作 pita，读作 /'pi:tə/。

N-VAR **Pitta** or **pitta bread** is a type of bread in the shape of a flat oval. It can be split open and filled with food such as meat and salad. (中间可填馅的) 皮塔饼，空心圆面包

pit|tance /'pɪt³ns/ (**pittances**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that you receive a **pittance**, you are emphasizing that you get only a very small amount of money, probably not as much as you think you deserve. 少量报酬；微薄工资【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Her secretaries work tirelessly for a pittance.* 她的秘书们为一点微薄的工资不知疲倦地工作。

pit|ted /'pɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Pitted** fruits have had their stones removed. (水果) 去核的 ❑ *...green and black pitted olives.* 去核的绿橄榄和黑橄榄 2 ADJ If the surface of something is **pitted**, it is covered with a lot of small, shallow holes. 坑坑洼洼的；有凹陷的 ❑ [+with] *Everywhere building facades are pitted with shell and bullet holes.* 任一处的建筑物正面都布满了弹洞。❑ *...the pitted surface of the moon.* 坑洼不平的月球表面

pi|tui|tary gland /pɪ,tju:ɪtri 'glænd, AM 美 -,tu:ɪteri -/ (**pituitary glands**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **pituitary gland** or the **pituitary** is a gland that is attached to the base of the brain. It produces hormones which affect growth, sexual development, and other functions of the body. 垂体腺；脑垂体【TECHNICAL 术语】

pity /'pɪti/ (**pities, pitying, pitied**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you feel **pity** for someone, you feel very sorry for them. 同情；怜悯；可怜 ❑ [+for] *He felt a sudden tender pity for her.* 他突然涌起一股对她的温柔怜悯之情。❑ *She knew that she was an object of pity among her friends.* 她知道自己是朋友们同情的对象。2 → see also **self-pity** 3 VERB If you **pity** someone, you feel very sorry for them. 同情；怜悯；可怜 ❑ [v n] *I don't know whether to hate or pity him.* 我不知道该恨他，还是该同情他。4 N-SING If you say that it is **a pity** that something is the case, you mean that you feel disappointment or regret about it. 可惜的事；遗憾的事【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *It is a great pity that all pupils in the city cannot have the same chances.* 非常遗憾的是，在这个城市里，并非所有的学生都能获得同样的机会。❑ *It seemed a pity to let it all go to waste.* 让这一切白白浪费掉，真是可惜了。5 N-UNCOUNT If someone shows **pity**, they do not harm or punish someone they have power over. 仁慈；慈悲 ❑ *One should avoid showing too much pity.* 一个人应该避免显得太过仁慈。6 PHRASE If you **take pity on** someone, you feel sorry for them and help them. 对…表示同情；对…表示怜悯 ❑ *No woman had ever felt the need to take pity on him before.* 以前从没有女性觉得他需要同情。

pity|ing /'pɪtiɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pitying** look shows that someone feels pity and perhaps slight contempt. 表示同情(或怜悯、可怜)的 ❑ *She gave him a pitying look; that was the sort of excuse her father would use.* 她怜悯地看了他一眼，这类借口是她父亲会用的。•**pity|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Stasik looked at him pityingly and said nothing.* 斯塔西克满怀同情地看着他，一言不发。

piv|ot /'pɪvət/ (**pivots, pivoting, pivoted**) 1 N-COUNT **The pivot** in a situation is the most important thing which everything else is based on or arranged around. 中枢；枢纽；要点；中心点 ❑ [+of] *Forming the pivot of the exhibition is a large group of watercolours.* 整个展览的重点是一大组水彩画。2 VERB If something **pivots**, it balances or turns on a central point. 在枢轴上转动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The boat pivoted on its central axis and pointed straight at the harbour entrance.* 小船原地掉过头来，直指海港入口。❑ [v prep/adv] *She pivots gracefully on the stage.* 她在舞台上优雅地旋转。❑ [v n prep] *He pivoted his whole body through ninety degrees.* 他整个身体转过 90 度。3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **pivot** is the pin or the central point on which something balances or turns. 枢轴；支点 ❑ *The pedal had sheared off at the pivot.* 踏板在枢轴处断裂了。

piv|ot|al /'pɪvət³l/ ADJ A **pivotal** role, point or figure in something is one that is very important and affects the success of that thing. 中枢的；关键的 ❑ *The Court of Appeal has a pivotal role in the English legal system.* 在英国的法律体系中，上诉法院起着关键性的作用。

pix /pɪks/ N-PLURAL **Pix** is an informal way of spelling **pics** meaning 'photographs' or 'films'. (pics 的非正式拼法) 照片，电影 ❑ *...splendid pix by ace photographer Mike Goldwater.* 一流摄影师迈克·戈得华特超棒的照片

pix|el /'pɪks³l/ (**pixels**) N-COUNT A **pixel** is the smallest area on a computer screen which can be given a separate colour by the computer. 像素【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **television**

pixie /'pɪksi/ (**pixies**) N-COUNT A **pixie** is an imaginary little creature like a fairy. Pixies have pointed ears and wear pointed hats. (想象中耳尖、头戴尖顶帽的) 小精灵，小仙子

piz|za /'pi:tsə/ (**pizzas**) N-VAR A **pizza** is a flat, round piece of dough covered with tomatoes, cheese, and other savoury food, and then baked in an oven. 意大利薄饼；比萨饼 ❑ *...the last piece of pizza.* 最后一块比萨饼 ❑ *We went for a pizza together at lunchtime.* 我们中午一起去吃了比萨饼。

piz|zazz /pɪ'zæz/ also **pzazz, pizazz** N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **pizzazz**, you mean that they are very exciting, energetic, and stylish. 激情；活力；气派【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *...a young woman with a lot of energy and pizzazz.* 活力十足、魅力四射的年轻女郎

piz|ze|ria /,pi:tsə'ri:ə/ (**pizzerias**) N-COUNT A **pizzeria** is a place where pizza is made, sold, and eaten. 比萨饼店

piz|zi|ca|to /,pɪtsɪ'kɑ:təʊ/ (**pizzicatos**) ADV [ADV after v] If a stringed instrument is played **pizzicato**, it is played by pulling the strings with the fingers rather than by using the bow. (用手指)拨奏地【TECHNICAL 术语】•N-COUNT [oft N n] **Pizzicato** is also a noun. ❑ *...an extended pizzicato section.* 延长了的拨奏部分

pkt **Pkt** is used in recipes as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **packet**. (用于菜谱中)

pl also **pl.** 1 In addresses and on maps and signs, **Pl** is often used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Place**. (用于地址中和地图、指示牌上) ❑ *...27 Queensdale Pl, London W11, England.* 英格兰伦敦西 11 区，昆斯代尔广场 27 号 2 In grammar, **pl** is often used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **plural**. (用于语法中) 3 **Pl.** is sometimes used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **please**.

plac|ard /'plækɑ:d/ (**placards**) N-COUNT A **placard** is a large notice that is carried in a march or displayed in a public place. 标语牌；告示牌；布告；海报 ❑ *The protesters sang songs and waved placards.* 抗议者唱着歌，挥动着标语牌。

pla|cate /plə'keɪt, AM 美 'pleɪkeɪt/ (**placates, placating, placated**) VERB If you **placate** someone, you do or say something to make them stop feeling angry. 安抚；抚慰【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He smiled, trying to placate me.* 他微笑着，想要安抚我。❑ [v-ing] *'I didn't mean to upset you,' Agnew said in a placating voice.* 阿格纽用抚慰的语气说："我不是有意让你不高兴。" [Also v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *plac = pleasing* 令人高兴：*complacent, placate, placebo*

placa|tory /plə'keɪtəri, AM 美 'pleɪkətɔ:ri/ ADJ A **placatory** remark or action is intended to make someone stop feeling angry. 安抚的；抚慰的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *When next he spoke he was more placatory.* 当他又开口说话时，语气带有了更多的安抚意味。❑ *He raised a placatory hand. 'All right, we'll see what we can do.'* 他作抚慰状地举起一只手说："好吧，我们看看我们能做什么。"

place ⇹/pleɪs/ (**places, placing, placed**) 1 N-COUNT A **place** is

any point, building, area, town, or country. 地方；地点；地区 ❑ *...Temple Mount, the place where the Temple actually stood.* 圣殿山，圣殿真正坐落的地方 ❑ [+of] *...a list of museums and places of interest.* 博物馆和胜地名录 ❑ *We're going to a place called Mont-St-Jean.* 我们要去一个叫蒙圣让的地方。❑ *...the opportunity to visit new places.* 游览新地方的机会 ❑ *The best place to catch fish on a canal is close to a lock.* 运河上捕鱼的最佳地点是靠近水闸的地方。❑ *The pain is always in the same place.* 疼痛总是出现在同一处。 2 N-SING You can use **the place** to refer to the point, building, area, town, or country that you have already mentioned. (已提到过的)地方，地点，地区 ❑ *Except for the remarkably tidy kitchen, the place was a mess.* 除了厨房特别干净外，这地方一片狼藉。 3 N-COUNT You can refer to somewhere that provides a service, such as a hotel, restaurant, or institution, as a particular kind of **place**. (提供某种服务的)场所 ❑ *He found a bed-and-breakfast place.* 他找到了一家提供住宿与早餐的旅馆。❑ *My wife and I discovered some superb places to eat.* 我和妻子发现了一些就餐的极好去处。 4 PHRASE When something **takes place**, it happens, especially in a controlled or organized way. (尤指在控制或组织下)发生，进行，举行 ❑ *The discussion took place in a famous villa on the lake's shore.* 商讨是在湖边一座著名的别墅内进行的。❑ *Elections will now take place on November the twenty-fifth.* 选举现定于 11 月 25 号举行。 5 N-SING **Place** can be used after 'any', 'no', 'some', or 'every' to mean 'anywhere', 'nowhere', 'somewhere', or 'everywhere'. (用于 any、no、some 或 every 之后) …地方【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *The poor guy obviously didn't have any place to go for Easter.* 这个可怜的家伙显然复活节无处可去。 6 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **places**, you visit pleasant or interesting places. 到处(旅行)；各处(游览)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I don't have money to go places.* 我没有钱到处旅行。 7 N-COUNT You can refer to the position where something belongs, or where it is supposed to be, as its **place**. 所属的位置；应在的位置；适当的位置 ❑ *He returned the album to its place on the shelf.* 他把相册放回架子上原来的地方。❑ *He returned to his place on the sofa.* 他坐回到沙发上自己的位子。 8 N-COUNT A **place** is a seat or position that is available for someone to occupy. 座位；位子；空位 ❑ *He walked back to the table and sat at the nearest of two empty places.* 他走回到桌旁，在两个空位子中挑了一个就近的坐下。 9 N-COUNT [with poss] Someone's or something's **place** in a society, system, or situation is their position in relation to other people or things. 地位；处境 ❑ [+of] *...the important place of Christianity in our national culture.* 基督教在我们国家文化中的重要地位 10 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **place** in a race or competition is your position in relation to the other competitors. If you are in first place, you are ahead of all the other competitors. (比赛或竞赛获得的)名次 ❑ [+in] *Jane's goals helped Britain win third place in the Barcelona games.* 简的进球帮助英国队在巴塞罗那奥运会上获得了第三名。 11 N-COUNT If you get a **place** in a team, on a committee, or on a course of study, for example, you are accepted as a member of the team or committee or as a student on the course. 席位；名额 ❑ [+at] *I eventually got a place at York University.* 我最终进了约克大学。❑ *They should be in residential care but there are no places available.* 他们应该接受住院护理，但现在没有床位。 12 N-SING [oft N to-inf] A good **place to** do something in a situation or activity is a good time or stage at which to do it. (合适的)时刻，时机 ❑ *It seemed an appropriate place to end somehow.* 不知怎的，似乎是到了该结束的合适时机了。❑ [+for] *This is not the place for a lengthy discussion.* 这会儿不是讨论个没完的时候。 13 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] Your **place** is the house or flat where you live. 住所；寓所【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Let's all go back to my place!* 我们都回我那里吧！❑ *He kept encouraging Rosie to find a place of her own.* 他不断鼓励罗茜为自己找个住处。 14 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu poss N] Your **place in** a book or speech is the point you have reached in reading the book or making the speech. (书等中)正读到的部分；(演说等中)正讲到的地方 ❑ *He lost his place in his notes.* 他忘了稿子讲到哪里了。 15 N-COUNT If you say how many decimal **places** there are in a number, you are saying how many numbers there are to the right of the decimal point. (数字中的)位 ❑ *A pocket calculator only works to eight decimal places.* 袖珍计算器只能计算到小数点后 8 位数。 16 VERB If you **place** something somewhere, you put it in a particular position, especially in a careful, firm, or deliberate way. (尤指小心、稳当或特意地)放置 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Brand folded it in his handkerchief and placed it in the inside pocket of his jacket.* 布兰德用手绢把它包好，放到自己夹克的内兜里。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Chairs were hastily placed in rows for the parents.* 椅子匆忙摆成了几排，等着家长们到来。 17 VERB To **place** a person or thing in a particular state means to cause them to be in it. 使处(于)；把 … 置(于) ❑ [v n prep] *Widespread protests have placed the President under serious pressure.* 铺天盖地的抗议让总统感到压力很大。❑ [be v-ed prep] *The remaining 30 percent of each army will be placed under U.N. control.* 每支军队余下那 30% 的兵力将由联合国控制。 18 VERB You can use **place** instead of 'put' or 'lay' in certain expressions where the meaning is carried by the following noun. For example, if you **place emphasis on** something, you emphasize it, and if you **place the blame on** someone, you blame them. 把(重点等)放(在)；将(责任等)归(于) ❑ [v n +on/upon] *He placed great emphasis on the importance of family life and ties.* 他非常重视家庭生活和家人之间的关系。❑ [v n +in] *His government is placing its faith in international diplomacy.* 他的政府对国际外交关系充满信心。 19 VERB If you **place** someone or something in a particular class or group, you label or judge them in that way. 评定，划分(为某一等级或类别) ❑ [v n prep] *The authorities have placed the drug in Class A, the same category as heroin and cocaine.* 当局把这种毒品列为 A 类，与海洛因和可卡因一样。 20 VERB [usu passive] If a competitor **is placed** first, second, or last, for example, that is their position at the end of a race or competition. In American English, **be placed** often means 'finish in second position'. (在比赛或竞赛中)使获得第…名，使名列；(美国英语中常指)使获得亚军，使名列第二 ❑ [be v-ed ord] *I had been placed 2nd and 3rd a few times but had never won.* 我好几次名列第二或第三，但从未得过冠军。❑ [ord v-ed] *Second-placed Auxerre suffered a surprising 2-0 home defeat to Nantes.* 排名第二的欧塞尔队出人意料地在主场以 0 比 2 败给了南特队。 21 VERB If you **place** an order **for** a product or **for** a meal, you ask for it to be sent or brought to you. 发出(订单等)；点(菜等) ❑ [v n] *It is a good idea to place your order well in advance.* 早早就提前下单是个好主意。❑ [v n +for] *Before placing your order for a meal, study the menu.* 点菜前先仔细看一下菜单。 22 VERB If you **place** an advertisement **in** a newspaper, you arrange for the advertisement to appear in the newspaper. (在报纸上)刊登(广告) ❑ [v n +in] *They placed an advertisement in the local paper for a secretary.* 他们在当地报纸上登了一则招聘秘书的广告。[Also v n] 23 VERB If you **place** a telephone call to a particular place, you give the telephone operator the number of the person you want to speak to and ask them to connect you. (请接线员帮助接通时)说出，给出(联系人的电话号码) ❑ [v n] *I'd like to place an overseas call.* 我想打一个国际长途。 24 VERB If you **place** a bet, you bet money on something. 下(赌注) ❑ [v n +on] *For this race, though, he had already placed a bet on one of the horses.* 但这场比赛他已经在其中一匹马身上下了赌注。[Also v n] 25 VERB If an agency or organization **places** someone, it finds them a job or somewhere to live. 为…找到职位；安插；为…找到住处；安置 ❑ [v n +in] *In 1861, they managed to place fourteen women in paid positions in the colonies.* 他们在 1861 年设法把 14 名女性安排到殖民地有报酬的职位上。❑ [v n] *In cases where it proves difficult to place a child, the reception centre provides long-term care.* 遇到难以安置的孩子，收容中心会提供长期的照顾。 26 VERB If you say that you cannot **place** someone, you mean that you recognize them but cannot remember exactly who they are or where you have met them before. 认出；想起 ❑ [v n] *It was a voice he recognized, though he could not immediately place it.* 尽管声音听上去耳熟，但他不能马上想起是谁。 27 → see also **meeting place** 28 PHRASE If something is happening **all over the place**, it is happening in many different places. 到处；各处 ❑ *Businesses are closing down all over the place.* 各处都有企业商家倒闭。 29 PHRASE If things are **all over the place**, they are spread over a very large area, usually in a disorganized way. (通常指乱七八糟地)随处遍布 ❑ *Our fingerprints are probably all over the place.* 我们的指纹可能到处都是。 30 PHRASE If you say that someone is **all over the place**, you mean that they are confused or disorganized, and unable to

think clearly or act properly. 困惑；糊涂；一团糟【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was careful and diligent. I was all over the place.* 他细心且勤奋，我则稀里糊涂。 PHRASE If you **change places with** another person, you start being in their situation or role, and they start being in yours. (与…)调换处境，互换角色 ❑ *When he has tried to identify all the items, you can change places, and he can test you.* 等他试过识别所有的物品后，你们可以互换角色，让他来测试你。 [Also +*with*] PHRASE If you have been trying to understand something puzzling and then everything **falls into place** or **clicks into place**, you suddenly understand how different pieces of information are connected and everything becomes clearer. (情况)豁然开朗 ❑ *When the reasons behind the decision were explained, of course, it all fell into place.* 当然，在这一决定背后的原因得到解释之后，一切就变得豁然开朗了。 PHRASE If things **fall into place**, events happen naturally to produce a situation you want. (事件等)自然而然地按所希望的方式发生 ❑ *Once the decision was made, things fell into place rapidly.* 一旦作出决定，事情很快就顺理成章地发展下去了。 PHRASE [oft cont] If you say that someone **is going places**, you mean that they are showing a lot of talent or ability and are likely to become very successful. (很可能)获得成功，飞黄腾达 ❑ *You always knew Barbara was going places; she was different.* 不用说，芭芭拉定会大有作为，因为她与众不同。 PHRASE People **in high places** are people who have powerful and influential positions in a government, society, or organization. (在政府、社会或组织中)身居高位 ❑ *He had friends in high places.* 他有身居要职的朋友。 PHRASE If something is **in place**, it is in its correct or usual position. If it is **out of place**, it is not in its correct or usual position. 在／不在正确的位置；在／不在通常的位置 ❑ *Geoff hastily pushed the drawer back into place.* 杰夫匆忙把抽屉推回去。 ❑ *Not a strand of her golden hair was out of place.* 她的金发纹丝不乱。 PHRASE If something such as a law, a policy, or an administrative structure is **in place**, it is working or able to be used. (法律、政策、行政体系等)正在运作，就位 ❑ *Similar legislation is already in place in Wales.* 类似的法规在威尔士已经实施了。 PHRASE If one thing or person is used or does something **in place of** another, they replace the other thing or person. 代替；取代 ❑ *Cooked kidney beans can be used in place of French beans.* 煮熟的红芸豆可以代替四季豆。 PHRASE If something has particular characteristics or features **in places**, it has them at several points within an area. 在某些地方；有几处 ❑ *The snow along the roadside was six feet deep in places.* 路边某些地方的积雪有六英尺深。 PHRASE If you say what you would have done **in someone else's place**, you say what you would have done if you had been in their situation and had been experiencing what they were experiencing. 身在…的处境；处于…的位置 ❑ *In her place I wouldn't have been able to resist it.* 如果我是她，我可能抗拒不了。 ❑ *What would you have done in my place, my dear?* 亲爱的，你如果处在我的位置会怎么做？ PHRASE You say **in the first place** when you are talking about the beginning of a situation or about the situation as it was before a series of events. 起初；一开始 ❑ *What brought you to Washington in the first place?* 最初是什么让你来到华盛顿的？ PHRASE You say **in the first place** and **in the second place** to introduce the first and second in a series of points or reasons. **In the first place** can also be used to emphasize a very important point or reason. (用于列举事项)第一／第二，首先／其次；(用于强调)首要的是 ❑ *In the first place you are not old and in the second place you are a very attractive man.* 首先，你不老；其次，你是个很有魅力的男人。 PHRASE If you say that **it is not your place to** do something, you mean that it is not right or appropriate for you to do it, or that it is not your responsibility to do it. (做…)不正确，不妥当，不在职责范围内 ❑ *He says that it is not his place to comment on government commitment to further funds.* 他说他不适宜就政府进一步投入资金的承诺发表评论。 PHRASE If someone or something seems **out of place** in a particular situation, they do not seem to belong there or to be suitable for that situation. 格格不入；不相称；不适当；不适时 ❑ *I felt out of place in my suit and tie.* 我穿着西服，打着领带，感觉十分别扭。 PHRASE If you say that someone has found their **place in the sun**, you mean that they are in a job or a situation where they will be happy and have everything that they want. 有利的境遇；一帆风顺的位置 PHRASE If you **place** one thing **above**, **before**, or **over** another, you think that the first thing is more important than the second and you show this in your behaviour. 把…置于…之上(或之前) ❑ *He continued to place security above all other objectives.* 他继续把安保问题置于所有目标之上。 PHRASE If you **put** someone **in their place**, you show them that they are less important or clever than they think they are. 挫…的锐气；使安分 ❑ *In a few words she had put him in his place.* 她简单几句话就灭了他的威风。 PHRASE If you say that someone should **be shown** their **place** or **be kept in** their **place**, you are saying, often in a humorous way, that they should be made aware of their low status. (常为幽默用法)使有自知之明，使识相 ❑ *...an uppity publican who needs to be shown his place.* 需要让他知道自己几斤几两的傲慢的酒馆老板 PHRASE If one thing **takes second place to** another, it is considered to be less important and is given less attention than the other thing. (与…相比)居次要地位 ❑ *My personal life has had to take second place to my career.* 我的私人生活不得不让位于事业。 PHRASE If one thing or person **takes the place of** another or **takes** another's **place**, they replace the other thing or person. 代替；取代 ❑ *Optimism was gradually taking the place of pessimism.* 乐观情绪逐渐取代了悲观主义。 ❑ *He eventually took Charlie's place in a popular Latin band.* 他最终在一个很受欢迎的拉丁乐队中取代了查利的位置。 **pride of place** → see **pride**

→ see **zero**

Place N-COUNT **Place** is used as part of the name of a square or short street in a town. (用于广场或较短街道的名称中)广场，街 ❑ *...15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD.* 伦敦波特兰街 15 号，邮编 W1A 4DD

pla|cebo /plə'si:bəʊ/ (**placebos**) N-COUNT A **placebo** is a substance with no effects that a doctor gives to a patient instead of a drug. Placebos are used when testing new drugs or sometimes when a patient has imagined their illness. (用于测试新药效力的)无效对照剂；(用以安慰想象自己得病的人的)安慰剂

Word Link 词根词缀 *plac ≈ pleasing* 令人高兴：*complacent, placate, placebo*

pla'cebo ef|fect (**placebo effects**) N-COUNT **The placebo effect** is the fact that some patients' health improves after taking what they believe is an effective drug but which is in fact only a placebo. (指用安慰剂治疗后病人病情好转的)安慰剂效果

'place card (**place cards**) N-COUNT A **place card** is a small card with a person's name on it which is put on a table at a formal meal to indicate where that person is to sit. (正式宴请时标有客人姓名的)座位卡

-placed /-pleɪst/ COMB **-placed** combines with adverbs to form adjectives which describe how well or badly someone is able to do a particular task. (与副词连用构成形容词)表示"具有…能力(做)的" ❑ *A member of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice, Miss Rafferty is well-placed to comment.* 作为刑事司法皇家专门调查委员会的成员，拉弗蒂小姐发表评论恰如其分。 ❑ *Fund managers are poorly placed to monitor firms.* 基金管理人不适合监管公司。 COMB **-placed** combines with adverbs to form adjectives which indicate how good or bad the position of a building or area is considered to be. (与副词连用构成形容词)表示"位置…的" ❑ *The hotel is wonderfully placed only a minute's walk from the city centre.* 这家宾馆的位置极佳，离市中心步行只需 1 分钟。

place|man /'pleɪsmən/ (**placemen**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to a public official as a **placeman**, you disapprove of the fact that they use their position for their own personal benefit or to provide political support for those who appointed them. 禄虫(指利用职权谋求私利或报答任命的官员)【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *...the party's programme to purify the Commons by the removal of placemen.* 该党通过根除禄虫以净化英国议会下院的计划

'place mat (**place mats**) also **placemat** N-COUNT **Place mats** are mats that are put on a table before a meal for people to put their plates or bowls on. 餐具垫

P

place|ment /'pleɪsmənt/ (**placements**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **The placement of** something or someone is the act of putting them in a particular place or position. 放置；布置；部署 ❑ [+of] *The treatment involves the placement of twenty-two electrodes in the inner ear.* 这一治疗需要在内耳放置 22 个电极。❷ N-COUNT If someone who is training gets a **placement**, they get a job for a period of time which is intended to give them experience in the work they are training for. (培训中的)实习安排 ❑ [+with] *He had a six-month work placement with the Japanese government.* 他被安排在日本政府部门实习了 6 个月。❸ N-UNCOUNT The **placement** of someone in a job, home, or school is the act or process of finding them a job, home, or school. (人员的)安插，安置 ❑ [+in] *The children were waiting for placement in a foster care home.* 这些孩子在抚育院等待安置。

→ see **advertising**

pla|cen|ta /plə'sentə/ (**placentas**) N-COUNT **The placenta** is the mass of veins and tissue inside the womb of a pregnant woman or animal, which the unborn baby is attached to. 胎盘 ❑ *The drug can be transferred to the baby via the placenta.* 毒品会通过胎盘传给胎儿。

'place set|ting (**place settings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **place setting** is an arrangement of knives, forks, spoons, and glasses that has been laid out on a table for the use of one person at a meal. (摆放在餐桌上供一个人用的)一副餐具 ❷ N-COUNT A **place setting** of china or of knives, forks, and spoons is a complete set of all the things that one person might use at a meal. (一个人可能用到的)一套餐具 ❑ *A seven-piece place setting costs about £45.* 一套 7 头餐具要花 45 英镑左右。

plac|id /'plæsɪd/ ❶ ADJ A **placid** person or animal is calm and does not easily become excited, angry, or upset. 平和的；温和的 ❑ *She was a placid child who rarely cried.* 她是个性情温和的孩子，很少哭闹。•**plac|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'No matter, we will pay the difference,' Helena said placidly.* 海伦娜平和地说："没关系，我们来支付差额。"❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **placid** place, area of water, or life is calm and peaceful. 宁静的；平静的；安宁的 ❑ *...the placid waters of Lake Erie.* 伊利湖宁静的湖水

plac|ings /'pleɪsɪŋz/ N-PLURAL **The placings** in a competition are the relative positions of the competitors at the end or at a particular stage of the competition. (竞赛中的)排名，名次 ❑ *Northampton were third in the League placings.* 北安普敦队在联赛中名列第三。

pla|gia|rism /'pleɪdʒərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Plagiarism** is the practice of using or copying someone else's idea or work and pretending that you thought of it or created it. 剽窃；抄袭 ❑ *Now he's in real trouble. He's accused of plagiarism.* 现在他是真遇到麻烦了。他被指控剽窃。•**pla|gia|rist** (**plagiarists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Colleagues call Oates an unlikely plagiarist.* 同事称难以相信奥茨是剽窃者。

pla|gia|rize /'pleɪdʒəraɪz/ (**plagiarizes, plagiarizing, plagiarized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **plagiarise**

VERB If someone **plagiarizes** another person's idea or work, they use it or copy it and pretend that they thought of it or created it. 剽窃；抄袭 ❑ [v n] *Moderates are plagiarizing his ideas in hopes of wooing voters.* 温和派为讨好选民在盗用他的观点。❑ [v-ed +from] *The poem employs as its first lines a verse plagiarized from a billboard.* 这首诗开头的几行抄袭了一个广告牌上的一节诗。[Also v]

plague /pleɪg/ (**plagues, plaguing, plagued**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Plague** or **the plague** is a very infectious disease which usually results in death. The patient has a severe fever and swellings on his or her body. (腺)鼠疫；黑死病 ❑ *...a fresh outbreak of plague.* 新一轮鼠疫的爆发 ❷ N-COUNT A **plague of** unpleasant things is a large number of them that arrive or happen at the same time. (某一事物肆虐造成的)灾难，祸患 ❑ [+of] *The city is under threat from a plague of rats.* 该市处于鼠患的威胁之下。❸ VERB If you **are plagued by** unpleasant things, they continually cause you a lot of trouble or suffering. 困扰；使烦恼；折磨 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *She was plagued by weakness, fatigue, and dizziness.* 她感觉体虚、疲倦、头昏眼花。❑ [v n] *Fears about job security plague nearly half the workforce.* 将近一半的员工担心失业。

plaice /pleɪs/ (**plaice**) N-VAR **Plaice** are a type of flat sea fish. 鲽(一种扁平的海鱼) •N-UNCOUNT **Plaice** is this fish eaten as food. (供食用的)鲽 ❑ *...a fillet of plaice with sautéed rice and vegetables.* 鲽鱼片外加炒的米饭和蔬菜

plaid /plæd/ (**plaids**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Plaid** is material with a check design on it. **Plaid** is also the design itself. 方格呢；方格布；格子图案 ❑ *Eddie wore blue jeans and a plaid shirt.* 埃迪穿着蓝色牛仔裤和方格布衬衫。

plain /pleɪn/ (**plainer, plainest, plains**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **plain** object, surface, or fabric is entirely in one colour and has no pattern, design, or writing on it. 单色的；素色的；无花纹(或图案、字迹)的 ❑ *In general, a plain carpet makes a room look bigger.* 一般来说，单色的地毯使房间显得更宽敞。❑ *He wore a plain blue shirt, open at the collar.* 他穿一件素净的蓝色衬衫，领口敞着。❷ ADJ Something that is **plain** is very simple in style. 朴素的；简朴的 ❑ *Bronwen's dress was plain but it hung well on her.* 布朗温的长裙虽然朴素，却很合身。•**plain|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *He was very tall and plainly dressed.* 他个子很高，衣着朴素。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a fact, situation, or statement is **plain**, it is easy to recognize or understand. 明显的；明白的；清楚的 ❑ *It was plain to him that I was having a nervous breakdown.* 他能明显地看出我快要精神崩溃了。❑ *He's made it plain that he loves the game and wants to be involved still.* 他明确表示自己热爱这项运动，并仍想参与其中。❹ → see also **plain-spoken** ❺ ADJ If you describe someone as **plain**, you think they look ordinary and not at all beautiful. (相貌)平常的，不好看的 ❑ *...a shy, rather plain girl with a pale complexion.* 肤色苍白、相貌平平的害羞女孩 ❻ N-COUNT A **plain** is a large flat area of land with very few trees on it. 平原；(几乎没有树木的)大片平地 ❑ *Once there were 70 million buffalo on the plains.* 北美大平原上曾有过 7,000 万头野牛。❼ ADV [ADV adj] You can use **plain** before an adjective in order to emphasize it. (用于形容词前)显然，完全地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The food was just plain terrible.* 这食物实在太难吃了。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Plain** is also used before a noun. ❑ *Is it love of publicity or plain stupidity on her part?* 她是喜欢抛头露面，还是太过愚蠢了呢？❽ PHRASE If a police officer is **in plain clothes**, he or she is wearing ordinary clothes instead of a police uniform. (警察)穿便衣的 ❑ *Three officers in plain clothes told me to get out of the car.* 3 名便衣警察让我下车。❾ **plain sailing** → see **sailing**

Thesaurus 同类词 *plain* Also look up:

ADJ. bare, modest, simple; (*ant.*) elaborate, fancy ❶
common, everyday, modest, ordinary, simple, usual; (*ant.*) elaborate, fancy ❷
clear, distinct, evident, transparent ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *plain* with:

N. plain **style** 朴素的风格 ❷
plain **English** 浅显易懂的英语，plain **language** 浅显易懂的语言，plain **speech** 浅显易懂的演讲，plain **truth** 显而易见的真相 ❸

,plain 'choc|o|late N-UNCOUNT **Plain chocolate** is dark-brown chocolate that has a stronger and less sweet taste than milk chocolate. (不加牛奶的)纯巧克力，黑巧克力【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dark chocolate**

'plain-,clothes also **plainclothes** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Plain-clothes** police officers wear ordinary clothes instead of a police uniform. (警察)穿便衣的 ❑ *He was arrested by plain-clothes detectives as he walked through the customs hall.* 他穿过海关大厅时被便衣警探逮捕。❷ **in plain clothes** → see **plain**

,plain 'flour N-UNCOUNT **Plain flour** is flour that does not make cakes and biscuits rise when they are cooked because it has no chemicals added to it. (没有化学添加剂的)中筋面粉，普通面粉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **all-purpose flour**

plain|ly /'pleɪnli/ ❶ ADV You use **plainly** to indicate that you

believe something is obviously true, often when you are trying to convince someone else that it is true. 显然；显而易见地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The judge's conclusion was plainly wrong.* 法官的结论明摆着是错的。❑ *Plainly, a more objective method of description must be adopted.* 显而易见，必须采用更为客观的描述方法。❷ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] You use **plainly** to indicate that something is easily seen, noticed, or recognized. 明显地；清楚地；清晰地 ❑ *He was plainly annoyed.* 他明显是生气了。❑ *I could plainly see him turning his head to the right and left.* 我能清楚地看到他左右摇晃着脑袋。❸ → see also **plain**

plain-spoken also **plainspoken** ADJ If you say that someone is **plain-spoken**, you mean that they say exactly what they think, even when they know that what they say may not please other people. 直言不讳的；直截了当的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a plain-spoken American full of scorn for pomp and pretense.* 看不惯炫耀和虚伪、直言不讳的一个美国人

plaint /pleɪnt/ (**plaints**) N-COUNT A **plaint** is a complaint or a sad cry. 抱怨；悲叹；哀诉【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a forlorn, haunting plaint.* 悲苦的、挥之不去的悲叹

plain|tiff /'pleɪntɪf/ (**plaintiffs**) N-COUNT A **plaintiff** is a person who brings a legal case against someone in a court of law. 原告；起诉人

→ see **trial**

plain|tive /'pleɪntɪv/ ADJ A **plaintive** sound or voice sounds sad. 悲伤的；哀怨的【LITERARY 文】❑ *They lay on the firm sands, listening to the plaintive cry of the seagulls.* 他们躺在硬实的沙地上，听着海鸥的哀鸣。• **plain|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'Why don't we do something?' Davis asked plaintively.* 戴维斯悲伤地问道："我们难道就不能做点什么吗？"

plait /plæt, AM 美 pleɪt/ (**plaits, plaiting, plaited**) ❶ VERB If you **plait** three or more lengths of hair, rope, or other material together, you twist them over and under each other to make one thick length. 把…编成辫状【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *Joanna parted her hair, and then began to plait it into two thick braids.* 乔安娜将头发分开，然后开始把它编成两条粗辫子。❑ [v-ed] *...a plaited leather belt.* 编织皮带

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **braid**

❷ N-COUNT A **plait** is a length of hair that has been plaited 辫子【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **braid**

plan ♦♦♦ /plæn/ (**plans, planning, planned**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *according to* N] A **plan** is a method of achieving something that you have worked out in detail beforehand. 计划；规划；方案 ❑ *The three leaders had worked out a peace plan.* 3 位领导人已制订出了一个和平方案。❑ [+*of*] *...a detailed plan of action for restructuring the group.* 改组该集团的详细行动计划 ❑ *He maintains that everything is going according to plan.* 他坚称一切都在按计划进行。❷ VERB If you **plan** what you are going to do, you decide in detail what you are going to do, and you intend to do it. 计划；筹划；谋划 ❑ [v wh] *If you plan what you're going to eat, you reduce your chances of overeating.* 如果计划一下要吃什么，就有可能不会吃得过多。❑ [v to-inf] *He planned to leave Baghdad on Monday.* 他计划周一离开巴格达。❑ [v +*for*] *It would be difficult for schools to plan for the future.* 学校很难筹划未来。❑ [v n] *I had been planning a trip to the West Coast.* 我一直在筹划去西海岸的旅行。❑ [v-ed] *A planned demonstration has been called off by its organisers.* 原定的游行示威已被组织者取消。❸ N-PLURAL [N to-inf] If you have **plans**, you are intending to do a particular thing.（做某一特定事情的）计划，打算，意向 ❑ [+*for*] *'I'm sorry,' she said. 'I have plans for tonight.'* "抱歉，"她说，"我今晚有安排了。"❹ VERB When you **plan** something that you are going to make, build, or create, you decide what the main parts of it will be and do a drawing of how it should be made. 设计；绘制…的图样（或图表）❑ [v n] *We are planning a new kitchen.* 我们在设计新厨房。❺ N-COUNT A **plan of** something that is going to be built or made is a detailed diagram or drawing of it. 平面图；详图；图表 ❑ [+*of/for*] *...when you have drawn a plan of the garden.* 当你画出花园的平面图后❻ → see also **planning**

▶**plan on** PHRASAL VERB If you **plan on** doing something, you intend to do it. 有…的计划；打算；想要 ❑ [v P v-ing/n] *They were planning on getting married.* 他们打算结婚。

Thesaurus 同类词 *plan* Also look up:

N. aim, deal, idea, intention, procedure, strategy, system ❶
agenda, blueprint, diagram, illustration, layout, sketch ❺
V. intend, propose ❷
design, devise, draft, prepare ❹

plane ♦♦◊ /pleɪn/ (**planes, planing, planed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines, which can fly through the air. 飞机 ❑ *He had plenty of time to catch his plane.* 他有足够的时间赶飞机。❑ *Her mother was killed in a plane crash.* 她母亲在一次坠机事故中遇难。❑ *...fighter planes.* 战斗机 ❷ N-COUNT A **plane** is a flat, level surface which may be sloping at a particular angle.（可能带有斜度的）平面 ❑ *...a building with angled planes.* 带有坡面的建筑物 ❸ N-SING If a number of points are in the same **plane**, one line or one flat surface could pass through them all.（想象中的）平面 ❑ *All the planets orbit the Sun in roughly the same plane, round its equator.* 所有的行星大致在同一平面上绕太阳赤道运转。❹ N-COUNT A **plane** is a tool that has a flat bottom with a sharp blade in it. You move the plane over a piece of wood in order to remove thin pieces of its surface. 木工刨；刨子 ❺ VERB If you **plane** a piece of wood, you make it smaller or smoother by using a plane. 刨；刨平；刨光 ❑ [v n] *She watches him plane the surface of a walnut board.* 她看着他刨平一块胡桃木板。❑ [v n adj] *Again I planed the surface flush.* 我又一次把表面刨平。❻ N-COUNT A **plane** or a **plane tree** is a large tree with broad leaves which often grows in towns. 悬铃木

Thesaurus 同类词 *plane* Also look up:

N. aircraft, airplane, craft, jet ❶
horizontal, level, surface ❷

plane|load /'pleɪnləʊd/ (**planeloads**) N-COUNT A **planeload of** people or goods is as many people or goods as a plane can carry. 一架飞机的载客量（或装货量）❑ [+*of*] *The British Red Cross has sent four planeloads of relief supplies to the stricken areas.* 英国红十字会已向灾区发送了 4 架飞机的救济物资。

plan|et ♦◊◊ /'plænɪt/ (**planets**) N-COUNT A **planet** is a large, round object in space that moves around a star. The Earth is a planet. 行星 ❑ *The picture shows six of the eight planets in the solar system.* 这幅图标示了太阳系八大行星中的 6 颗。

→ see **astronomer, galaxy, satellite, solar system**

plan|etar|ium /ˌplænɪ'teərɪəm/ (**planetariums**) N-COUNT A **planetarium** is a building where lights are shone on the ceiling to represent the planets and the stars and to show how they appear to move. 天文馆；天象馆

plan|etary /'plænɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Planetary** means relating to or belonging to planets. 行星的；与行星有关的 ❑ *Within our own galaxy there are probably tens of thousands of planetary systems.* 在我们自己的星系里可能有数以万计的行星系。

plan|gent /'plændʒ°nt/ ADJ A **plangent** sound is a deep, loud sound, which may be sad. 哀鸣的；悲哀的【LITERARY 文】❑ *... plangent violins.* 哀婉的小提琴声

plank /plæŋk/ (**planks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plank** is a long, flat, rectangular piece of wood. 厚（木）板；板条 ❑ [+*of*] *It was very strong, made of three solid planks of wood.* 它由 3 块坚固的木板做成，很结实。❷ N-COUNT The main **plank of** a particular group or political party is the main principle on which it bases its policy, or its main aim.（团体或政党的）政纲条目；（政策或纲领的）要点【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*of*] *Encouraging people to shop locally is a central plank of his environment policy.* 他的环境政策的核心是鼓励人们购买当地产品。

plank|ing /'plæŋkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Planking** is wood that has been cut into long flat pieces. It is used especially to make

P

Word Web 话题词汇 plant 植物

There are over 300,000 **species** in the **plant kingdom**. They vary from microscopic **algae** to giant redwood **trees**. However, they share one characteristic—they all use **photosynthesis** to manufacture food. Various plants exhibit three different types of **life cycles**. An **annual** plant grows, flowers, and then dies in one **growing season**. Examples of annuals are tomatoes and **marigolds**. **Biennial** plants, such as carrots, require two years to complete their life cycle and produce **seeds**. **Perennial** plants come back every year after remaining **dormant** over the winter. Perennials include **oak** trees, **roses**, and **daisies**.

植物王国有超过 30 万个物种，从微小的藻类到巨大的红杉树，不一而足。然而，它们都有一个共同的特征：利用光合作用生产食物。不同的植物呈现出三种不同的生命周期。一年生植物在一个生长季里生长、开花，然后死亡，比如番茄和万寿菊。胡萝卜等二年生植物需要两年才能完成生命周期，结出种子。多年生植物每年在冬季休眠后复生，包括栎树、玫瑰和雏菊。

floors.（尤指用来铺地板的）板材

plank|ton /ˈplæŋktən/ N-UNCOUNT **Plankton** is a mass of tiny animals and plants that live in the surface layer of the sea. 浮游生物 ❑ *...its usual diet of plankton and other small organisms.* 它通常赖以为食的浮游生物和其他微生物

plan|ner /ˈplænəʳ/ (**planners**) N-COUNT **Planners** are people whose job is to make decisions about what is going to be done in the future. For example, town planners decide how land should be used and what new buildings should be built. 计划（制订）者；规划者；设计者 ❑ *...a panel that includes city planners, art experts and historians.* 由城市规划者、艺术专家和历史学家组成的专门小组

plan|ning ◆◇ /ˈplænɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Planning** is the process of deciding in detail how to do something before you actually start to do it. 计划；规划；设计 ❑ *The trip needs careful planning.* 这趟行程需要周密计划。❑ *The new system is still in the planning stages.* 新体系仍处于规划阶段。❷ → see also **family planning** ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Planning** is control by the local government of the way that land is used in an area and of what new buildings are built there. 城镇规划 ❑ *...a masterpiece of 18th-century town planning.* 18世纪城镇规划的杰作

ˈplan|ning ap|pli|ca|tion (**planning applications**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **planning application** is a formal request to a local authority for permission to build something new or to add something to an existing building.（在英国建造或改建房屋前必须向地方当局提交的）建筑申请

ˈplan|ning per|mis|sion (**planning permissions**) N-VAR In Britain, **planning permission** is official permission that you must get from the local authority before building something new or adding something to an existing building.（在英国建造或改建房屋前必须从地方当局获得的）建筑许可

plant ◆◆◆ /plɑːnt, plænt/ (**plants, planting, planted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plant** is a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots. 植物 ❑ *Water each plant as often as required.* 按每一株植物的需要为其浇水。❑ *...exotic plants.* 异域植物 ❷ → see also **bedding plant, pot plant, rubber plant** ❸ VERB When you **plant** a seed, plant, or young tree, you put it into the ground so that it will grow there. 播（种）；种植；栽种 ❑ [v n] *He says he plans to plant fruit trees and vegetables.* 他说他打算种植果树和蔬菜。•**plant|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Extensive flooding in the country has delayed planting and many crops are still under water.* 这个国家大面积的水灾已延误了播种，而很多农作物还浸在水下。❹ VERB When someone **plants** land **with** a particular type of plant or crop, they put plants, seeds, or young trees into the land to grow them there. 在…种上植物（或农作物） ❑ [v n +with] *They plan to plant the area with grass and trees.* 他们计划在这一地区种草植树。❑ [v n] *Recently much of their energy has gone into planting a large vegetable garden.* 最近他们把很多精力投在种植大菜园上了。❑ [v-ed] *...newly planted fields.* 刚栽种完的田地 ❺ N-COUNT A **plant** is a factory or a place where power is produced. 工厂；发电厂 ❑ *...Ford's British car assembly plants.* 福特公司在英国的汽车装配厂 ❑ *The plant provides forty per cent of the country's electricity.* 全国总电量的 40% 是这家发电厂提供的。❻ N-UNCOUNT **Plant** is large machinery that is used in industrial processes. 成套机械；成套设备；成套装置 ❑ *...investment in plant and equipment.* 对机械设备的投资 ❼ VERB If you **plant** something somewhere, you put it there firmly.（稳稳地）安放，放置 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *She planted her feet wide and bent her knees slightly.* 她双脚宽分站稳，膝盖微屈。❑ [v-ed adv/prep] *...with his enormous feet planted heavily apart.* 他的大脚重重地分开站好 ❽ VERB To **plant** something such as a bomb means to hide it somewhere so that it explodes or works there. 藏放；埋设 ❑ [v n] *So far no one has admitted planting the bomb.* 到目前为止，还没有人承认是自己放了炸弹。❾ VERB [oft passive] If something such as a weapon or drugs **is planted** on someone, it is put among their possessions or in their house so that they will be wrongly accused of a crime. 把（武器、毒品等）栽赃（于某人） ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He claimed that the drugs had been planted to incriminate him.* 他声称那些毒品是有人栽赃陷害他。❿ VERB If an organization **plants** someone somewhere, they send that person there so that they can get information or watch someone secretly. 派遣；安插 ❑ [v n] *Journalists informed police who planted an undercover detective to trap Smith.* 记者通知了警方，后者于是为诱捕史密斯而安插了一名卧底警探。

→ see Word Web:**plant**

→ see **earth, farm, food, forest, fruit, herbivore, photosynthesis, tide, tree**

▶**plant out** PHRASAL VERB When you **plant out** young plants, you plant them in the ground in the place where they are to be left to grow. 把…移植到地里 ❑ [v P n] *Plant out the spring cabbage whenever opportunities arise.* 一有机会就把春季卷心菜移种到地里。[Also v n P]

plan|tain /ˈplæntɪn/ (**plantains**) ❶ N-VAR A **plantain** is a type of green banana which can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable.（可以当蔬菜烹饪食用的）大蕉 ❷ N-VAR A **plantain** is a wild plant with broad leaves and a head of tiny green flowers on a long stem. 车前（草）

plan|ta|tion /plɑːnˈteɪʃᵊn, plæn-/ (**plantations**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plantation** is a large piece of land, especially in a tropical country, where crops such as rubber, coffee, tea, or sugar are grown.（尤指在热带国家的）种植园，大农场 ❑ *...banana plantations in Costa Rica.* 哥斯达黎加的香蕉种植园 ❷ N-COUNT A **plantation** is a large number of trees that have been planted together. 人造林 ❑ [+*of*] *...a plantation of almond trees.* 人造扁桃树林

plant|er /ˈplɑːntəʳ, ˈplæn-/ (**planters**) ❶ N-COUNT **Planters** are people who own or manage plantations in tropical countries.（热带国家的）种植园主，大农场主，种植园经营者 ❷ N-COUNT A **planter** is a container for plants that people keep in their homes. 花盆；花架

ˈplant pot (**plant pots**) N-COUNT A **plant pot** is a container that is used for growing plants. 花盆【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pot, planter**

plaque /plæk, plɑːk/ (**plaques**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plaque** is a flat piece of metal or stone with writing on it which is fixed to a wall or other structure to remind people of an important person or event. 匾额；纪念匾 ❑ *After touring the hospital, Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque.* 女王陛下巡视完这家医院后，为纪念匾揭了幕。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Plaque** is a substance containing bacteria that forms on the surface of your teeth. 牙斑；齿菌斑 ❑ *Deposits of plaque build up between the tooth and the gum.* 牙齿和牙龈之间会滋生牙斑。

→ see **teeth**

plas|ma /ˈplæzmə/ N-UNCOUNT **Plasma** is the clear liquid part of blood which contains the blood cells. 血浆

plas|ma screen (**plasma screens**) N-COUNT A **plasma screen** is a type of thin television screen or computer screen that produces high-quality images. 等离子屏

plas|ter /'plɑːstəʳ, 'plæs-/ (**plasters, plastering, plastered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Plaster** is a smooth paste made of sand, lime, and water which goes hard when it dries. Plaster is used to cover walls and ceilings and is also used to make sculptures. 灰泥；灰浆 ❑ *There were huge cracks in the plaster, and the green shutters were faded.* 灰泥上出现多条大裂缝，绿色百叶窗也褪色了。 2 VERB If you **plaster** a wall or ceiling, you cover it with a layer of plaster. 涂灰泥于；在…上抹灰浆 ❑ [v n] *The ceiling he had just plastered fell in and knocked him off his ladder.* 他刚抹上灰泥的天花板塌了，把他从梯子上砸了下来。 3 VERB If you **plaster** a surface or a place **with** posters or pictures, you stick a lot of them all over it. 在…上大量粘贴；贴满 ❑ [v n +with] *They plastered the city with posters condemning her election.* 他们在城里到处张贴谴责她当选的海报。 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *His room is plastered with pictures of Porsches and Ferraris.* 他的房间里贴满了保时捷和法拉利车的图片。 4 VERB If you **plaster yourself in** some kind of sticky substance, you cover yourself in it. (给自己)涂上，抹上 ❑ [v pron-refl +in] *She plastered herself from head to toe in high-factor sun lotion.* 她给自己从头到脚都抹上了强效防晒露。 5 N-COUNT A **plaster** is a strip of sticky material used for covering small cuts or sores on your body. 膏药；橡皮膏；创可贴【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Band-Aid**

6 → see also **plastered** 7 PHRASE If you have a leg or arm **in plaster**, you have a cover made of plaster of Paris around your leg or arm, in order to protect a broken bone and allow it to mend. 打着石膏；上着筒形石膏夹【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **in a cast**

plaster|board /'plɑːstəˈbɔːʳd, 'plæs-/ N-UNCOUNT **Plasterboard** is cardboard covered with plaster which is used for covering walls and ceilings instead of using plaster. (装饰内墙及天花板用的)石膏板

'plas|ter cast (**plaster casts**) 1 N-COUNT A **plaster cast** is a cover made of plaster of Paris which is used to protect a broken bone by keeping part of the body stiff. 石膏绷带；筒形石膏夹 2 N-COUNT A **plaster cast** is a copy of a statue or other object, made from plaster of Paris. 石膏模型 ❑ [+of] *...a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo.* "米洛的维纳斯"的石膏模型

plas|tered /'plɑːstəʳd, 'plæs-/ 1 ADJ If something is **plastered to** a surface, it is sticking to the surface. 黏附的；紧贴的 ❑ [+to] *His hair was plastered down to his scalp by the rain.* 他的头发淋雨后紧贴在头皮上。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something or someone is **plastered with** a sticky substance, they are covered with it. 沾满…的；涂满…的 ❑ [+with/in] *My hands, boots and trousers were plastered with mud.* 我的双手、靴子和裤子上都沾满了泥巴。 3 ADJ If a story or photograph is **plastered all over** the front page of a newspaper, it is given a lot of space on the page and made very noticeable. 大幅(或醒目)地刊载(于头版)的 ❑ *His picture was plastered all over the newspapers on the weekend.* 他的照片占据了周末报纸的头版。

plas|ter|er /'plɑːstərəʳ, 'plæs-/ (**plasterers**) N-COUNT A **plasterer** is a person whose job it is to cover walls and ceilings with plaster. 抹灰工；粉刷工

plas|ter of Paris /ˌplɑːstər əv 'pærɪs, ˌplæs-/ N-UNCOUNT **Plaster of Paris** is a type of plaster made from white powder and water which dries quickly. It is used to make plaster casts. 熟石膏；烧石膏

plas|tic ◆◇ /'plæstɪk/ (**plastics**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Plastic** is a material which is produced from oil by a chemical process and which is used to make many objects. It is light in weight and does not break easily. 塑料 ❑ *...a wooden crate, sheltered from wetness by sheets of plastic.* 用塑料薄膜防潮的木板箱 ❑ *A lot of the plastics that carmakers are using cannot be recycled.* 汽车制造商使用的许多塑料制品是无法回收利用的。 ❑ *...a black plastic bag.* 黑色塑料袋 2 ADJ If you describe something as **plastic**, you mean that you think it looks or tastes unnatural or not real. 不自然的；不真实的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...plastic airline food.* 航班上味同嚼蜡的食品 3 N-UNCOUNT If you use **plastic** or **plastic money** to pay for something, you pay for it with a credit card instead of using cash. (塑料制)信用卡【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *Using plastic to pay for an order is simplicity itself.* 用信用卡支付订单本身是很简单的事。 4 ADJ Something that is **plastic** is soft and can easily be made into different shapes. 可塑的；塑性的 ❑ *The mud is smooth, gray, soft, and plastic as butter.* 这种泥呈灰色，它光滑、柔软，像黄油一样具有可塑性。 •**plas|tic|ity** /plæ'stɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the plasticity of the flesh.* 肉体的可塑性

→ see **oil**

ˌplas|tic 'bul|let (**plastic bullets**) N-COUNT A **plastic bullet** is a large bullet made of plastic, which is intended to make people stop rioting, rather than to kill people. (防暴用的)塑料子弹

ˌplas|tic ex'plo|sive (**plastic explosives**) N-VAR **Plastic explosive** is a substance which explodes and which is used in making small bombs. 塑性炸药

Plas|ti|cine /'plæstɪsiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Plasticine** is a soft coloured substance like clay which children use for making models. 彩泥；橡皮泥【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

ˌplas|tic 'sur|geon (**plastic surgeons**) N-COUNT A **plastic surgeon** is a doctor who performs operations to repair or replace skin which has been damaged, or to improve people's appearance. 整形外科医生

ˌplas|tic 'sur|gery N-UNCOUNT **Plastic surgery** is the practice of performing operations to repair or replace skin which has been damaged, or to improve people's appearance. 整形手术；整形外科 ❑ *She even had plastic surgery to change the shape of her nose.* 为改变鼻子的形状，她甚至接受了整形手术。

ˌplas|tic 'wrap N-UNCOUNT **Plastic wrap** is a thin, clear, stretchy plastic which you use to cover food to keep it fresh. (食品)保鲜膜【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **clingfilm**

plate ◆◇ /pleɪt/ (**plates**) 1 N-COUNT A **plate** is a round or oval flat dish that is used to hold food. 盘；碟 ❑ *Anita pushed her plate away; she had eaten virtually nothing.* 安妮塔把自己的盘子推开：她几乎什么都没吃。 •N-COUNT A **plate of** food is the amount of food on the plate. 一盘(或碟)之量 ❑ [+of] *...a huge plate of bacon and eggs.* 一大盘咸肉煎蛋 2 N-COUNT A **plate** is a flat piece of metal, especially on machinery or a building. (尤指用于机械或建筑上的金属)平板，薄板 3 N-COUNT A **plate** is a small, flat piece of metal with someone's name written on it, which you usually find beside the front door of an office or house. (通常置于办公室或住宅门边上的)金属姓名牌 4 N-PLURAL On a road vehicle, the **plates** are the panels at the front and back which display the license number in the United States, and the registration number in Britain. (车辆的)号码牌，牌照 ❑ *...dusty-looking cars with New Jersey plates.* 挂着新泽西州牌照的落满灰尘的汽车 5 → see also **license plate, number plate** 6 N-UNCOUNT **Plate** is dishes, bowls, and cups that are made of precious metal, especially silver or gold. (尤指银或金质的)餐具 ❑ *...gold and silver plate, jewellery, and roomfuls of antique furniture.* 金银餐具、珠宝，还有整屋整屋的古董家具 7 N-COUNT A **plate** in a book is a picture or photograph which takes up a whole page and is usually printed on better quality paper than the rest of the book. (书中的)整版插图 ❑ *Fermor's book has 55 colour plates.* 弗莫尔的书里有 55 页整版彩色插图。 8 N-COUNT In geology, a **plate** is a large piece of the Earth's surface, perhaps as large as a continent, which moves very slowly. (地质学中的大陆)板块【TECHNICAL 术语】 9 PHRASE If you **have enough on** your **plate** or **have a lot on** your **plate**, you have a lot of work to do or a lot of things to deal with. 有很多工作要做；有很多事要处理 ❑ *We have enough on our plate. There is plenty of work to be done on what we have.* 我们有很多工作要做。仅是手头现有的事情就已经有的忙了。 10 PHRASE If you say that someone has things **handed to** them **on a plate**, you disapprove of them because they get good things easily. 把…拱手奉送给【mainly

P

BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *Even the presidency was handed to him on a plate.* 他甚至连总统之位都是得来全不费工夫。

→ see **continent, dish, earthquake, rock**

plat|eau /ˈplætəʊ, AM 美 plæˈtəʊ/ (**plateaus** or **plateaux, plateaus, plateauing, plateaued**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plateau** is a large area of high and fairly flat land. 高原 ❑ *A broad valley opened up leading to a high, flat plateau of cultivated land.* 一条宽阔的山谷展现在眼前，通往一处平整的开垦地高原。❷ N-COUNT If you say that an activity or process has reached a **plateau**, you mean that it has reached a stage where there is no further change or development. (活动或进程中的)稳定阶段，停滞时期 ❑ *The U.S. heroin market now appears to have reached a plateau.* 美国的海洛因市场现在似乎已到了停滞期。❸ VERB If something such as an activity, process, or cost **plateaus** or **plateaus out**, it reaches a stage where there is no further change or development. (活动、进程、成本等)达到稳定阶段，进入停滞时期 ❑ [V *out*] *Evelyn's career is accelerating, and mine is plateauing out a bit.* 伊夫琳的职业生涯蒸蒸日上，而我的则停滞不前。❑ [V *+at*] *The shares plateaued at 153p.* 股票稳定在 153 便士。

→ see **landform**

plat|ed /ˈpleɪtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If something made of metal is **plated with** a thin layer of another type of metal, it is covered with it. 镀有…的 ❑ [*+with*] *...a range of jewellery, plated with 22-carat nickel-free gold.* 一系列镀了一层 22 开无镍黄金的首饰

-plated /-ˈpleɪtɪd/ ❶ COMB Something made of metal that is **plated** is covered with a thin layer of another type of metal such as gold and silver. 表示"镀有…的" ❑ *...a gold-plated watch.* 镀金手表 ❷ → see also **armour-plated, gold-plated, silver-plated**

plate|ful /ˈpleɪtfʊl/ (**platefuls**) N-COUNT A **plateful of** food is an amount of food that is on a plate and fills it. 一满盘(或碟)之量 ❑ [*+of*] *...a greasy plateful of bacon and eggs.* 一满盘油腻的咸肉煎蛋

ˌplate ˈglass also **plate-glass** N-UNCOUNT **Plate glass** is thick glass made in large, flat pieces, which is used especially to make large windows and doors. (尤用于制作大型门窗的)平板玻璃

plate|let /ˈpleɪtlət/ (**platelets**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Platelets** are a kind of blood cell. If you cut yourself and you are bleeding, platelets help to stop the bleeding. 血小板【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **cardiovascular**

ˌplate tecˈton|ics N-UNCOUNT **Plate tectonics** is the way that large pieces of the Earth's surface move slowly around. 板块构造(论)【TECHNICAL 术语】

plat|form ♦♢♢ /ˈplætfɔːm/ (**platforms**) ❶ N-COUNT A **platform** is a flat, raised structure, usually made of wood, which people stand on when they make speeches or give a performance. (通常为木制的)讲台，舞台 ❑ *Nick finished what he was saying and jumped down from the platform.* 尼克讲完后，从讲台上跳了下来。❷ N-COUNT A **platform** is a flat raised structure or area, usually one which something can stand on or land on. (通常指架放或着陆用的)平台 ❑ *They found a spot on a rocky platform where they could pitch their tents.* 他们在一片岩质台地上找到了一个可以搭帐篷的地方。❸ N-COUNT A **platform** is a structure built for people to work and live on when drilling for oil or gas at sea, or when extracting it. (海上)钻井平台 ❹ N-COUNT A **platform** in a railway station is the area beside the rails where you wait for or get off a train. (火车站的)站台，月台 ❑ *The train was about to leave and I was not even on the platform.* 火车就快开了，可我还没到站台。❺ N-COUNT The **platform** of a political party is what they say they will do if they are elected. (政党的)纲领，政纲，宣言 ❑ [*+of*] *...a platform of political and economic reforms.* 政治和经济改革纲领 ❻ N-COUNT If someone has a **platform**, they have an opportunity to tell people what they think or want. (公开发表意见或表达愿望的)机会，论坛 ❑ [*+for*] *The demonstration provided a platform for a broad cross-section of speakers.* 示威集会为具有广泛代表性的人士提供了发表意见的机会。

→ see **skateboarding**

Thesaurus 同类词 *platform* Also look up:

N. floor, podium, staging, table ❶
objective, policy, principle, programme, promise ❺

plat|ing /ˈpleɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Plating** is a thin layer of metal on something, or a covering of metal plates. (金属)镀层；外覆的金属板 ❑ *The tanker began spilling oil the moment her outer plating ruptured.* 油轮外部金属板覆层破裂的那一瞬间，油开始外溢。

plati|num /ˈplætɪnəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Platinum** is a very valuable, silvery-grey metal. It is often used for making jewellery. 铂；白金 ❷ COLOUR **Platinum** hair is very fair, almost white. (头发)白金色的，银灰色的 ❑ *...a platinum blonde with thick eye shadow and scarlet lipstick.* 涂着浓浓眼影和鲜红唇膏的银灰色头发的女子

plati|tude /ˈplætɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ (**platitudes**) N-COUNT A **platitude** is a statement which is considered meaningless and boring because it has been made many times before in similar situations. 陈词滥调；套话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Why couldn't he say something original instead of spouting the same old platitudes?* 他为什么就不能讲些有新意的话，不再没完没了地叨叨这些一成不变的老生常谈呢？

pla|ton|ic /pləˈtɒnɪk/

The spelling **Platonic** is also used for meaning ❷. 拼写 Platonic 亦用于释义 2。

❶ ADJ **Platonic** relationships or feelings of affection do not involve sex. (恋爱等)柏拉图式的，纯精神而无肉欲的 ❑ *She values the platonic friendship she has had with Chris for ten years.* 她珍惜自己和克里斯之间长达 10 年的柏拉图式的友情。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Platonic** means relating to the ideas of the Greek philosopher Plato. (古希腊哲学家)柏拉图的；柏拉图哲学的 ❑ *...the Platonic tradition of Greek philosophy.* 希腊哲学的柏拉图传统

pla|toon /pləˈtuːn/ (**platoons**) N-COUNT A **platoon** is a small group of soldiers, usually one which is commanded by a lieutenant. (通常由中尉指挥的)排

plat|ter /ˈplætəˈ/ (**platters**) N-COUNT A **platter** is a large, flat plate used for serving food. 大浅盘【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The food was being served on silver platters.* 食物是用银质大浅盘盛着的。•N-COUNT A **platter of** food is the amount of food on a platter. 一大浅盘之量

→ see **dish**

plau|dits /ˈplɔːdɪts/ N-PLURAL If a person or a thing receives **plaudits** from a group of people, those people express their admiration for or approval of that person or thing. 喝彩；称赞；赞扬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+for*] *They won plaudits and prizes for their accomplished films.* 他们因其高水准的电影赢得了赞扬和奖项。

plau|sible /ˈplɔːzɪbəl/ ❶ ADJ An explanation or statement that is **plausible** seems likely to be true or valid. (解释或说法)似乎真实的，貌似合理的 ❑ *A more plausible explanation would seem to be that people are fed up with the Conservative government.* 貌似更加合理的解释似乎是，人们已经厌倦了保守党政府。•**plau|sibly** /ˈplɔːzɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Having bluffed his way in without paying, he could not plausibly demand his money back.* 他没花钱就蒙混了进来，没道理再要求退钱。•**plau|sibil|ity** /ˌplɔːzɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...the plausibility of the theory.* 该理论的貌似合理性 ❷ ADJ If you say that someone is **plausible**, you mean that they seem to be telling the truth and to be sincere and honest. (人)貌似可信的，花言巧语的 ❑ *He was so plausible that he conned everybody.* 他那么会花言巧语，以至于骗过了所有的人。

play ♦♦♦ /pleɪ/ (**plays, playing, played**) ❶ VERB When children, animals, or perhaps adults **play**, they spend time doing enjoyable things, such as using toys and taking part in games. 玩；玩耍 ❑ [v] *They played in the little garden.* 他们在小花园里玩耍。❑ [v *+with*] *Polly was playing with her teddy bear.* 波莉正在玩她的泰迪熊。•N-UNCOUNT **Play** is also a noun. ❑ *...a few hours of play until the baby-sitter takes them off to bed.* 他们玩了几个小时，直到保姆带他们去睡觉 ❷ VERB When you **play** a sport, game, or match, you take part in it. 参加(体育活动、比赛等) ❑ [v n] *While the twins played cards, Francis sat reading.* 那对双胞胎玩扑克牌的时候，弗朗西

斯坐着看书。❑ [v n +with] *Alain was playing cards with his friends.* 阿兰正和朋友打扑克牌。❑ [v n] *I used to play basketball.* 我过去常打篮球。❑ [v +for] *I want to play for my country.* 我想代表自己的国家参加比赛。❑ [v] *He captained the team but he didn't actually play.* 他是球队的队长，但实际上却并未上场。•N-UNCOUNT **Play** is also a noun. ❑ *Both sides adopted the Continental style of play.* 双方都采用了欧陆式打法。3 VERB When one person or team **plays** another or **plays against** them, they compete against them in a sport or game.（和…）比赛 ❑ [v n] *Northern Ireland will play Latvia.* 北爱尔兰队将对阵拉脱维亚队。❑ [v +against] *I've played against him a few times.* 我和他数次交手。•N-UNCOUNT **Play** is also a noun. ❑ *Fischer won after 5 hours and 41 minutes of play.* 经过 5 小时 41 分钟的较量，菲舍尔获得了胜利。4 VERB When you **play** the ball or **play** a shot in a game or sport, you kick or hit the ball.（比赛等中）打出，踢出，击出（球）❑ [v n] *Think first before playing the ball.* 踢出球前先想一想。❑ [v n adv] *I played the ball back slightly.* 我把球轻轻打了回去。5 VERB If you **play** a joke or a trick **on** someone, you deceive them or give them a surprise in a way that you think is funny, but that often causes problems for them or annoys them. 开（玩笑）；耍（花招）；搞（恶作剧）❑ [v n +on] *Someone had played a trick on her, stretched a piece of string at the top of those steps.* 有人搞恶作剧整她，在最高的台阶上拉了一根绳子。❑ [v n] *I thought:'This cannot be happening, somebody must be playing a joke'.* 我想："这不可能发生，肯定是谁在开玩笑。" 6 VERB If you **play with** an object or with your hair, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers, perhaps because you are bored or nervous. 随意摆弄；玩弄 ❑ [v +with] *She stared at the floor, idly playing with the strap of her handbag.* 她眼睛盯着地板，漫不经心地摆弄着手提包的带子。7 N-COUNT A **play** is a piece of writing which is performed in a theatre, on the radio, or on television. 剧本；戏剧 ❑ [+about] *The company put on a play about the homeless.* 这家剧团上演了一出讲述无家可归者的戏。❑ *It's my favourite Shakespeare play.* 它是我最喜欢的一部莎士比亚戏剧。8 VERB If an actor **plays** a role or character in a play or film, he or she performs the part of that character. 扮演，饰演（角色）❑ [v n] *...Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, in which he played Hyde.*《化身博士》，他在其中饰演海德一角 ❑ [v n] *His ambition is to play the part of Dracula.* 他渴望扮演德拉库拉。9 V-LINK You can use **play** to describe how someone behaves, when they are deliberately behaving in a certain way or like a certain type of person. For example, to **play the innocent**, means to pretend to be innocent, and to **play deaf** means to pretend not to hear something. 装扮；假装；充当 ❑ [v n] *Hill tried to play the peacemaker.* 希尔想要充当和事佬。❑ [v adj] *So you want to play nervous today?* 这么说你今天想装出一副紧张的样子了？10 VERB You can describe how someone deals with a situation by saying that they **play it** in a certain way. For example, if someone **plays it cool**, they keep calm and do not show much emotion, and if someone **plays it straight**, they behave in an honest and direct way.（以…方式）对待，处置，处理 ❑ [v n adj/adv] *Investors are playing it cautious, and they're playing it smart.* 投资者审慎精明地行事。11 VERB If you **play** a musical instrument or **play** a tune on a musical instrument, or if a musical instrument **plays**, music is produced from it. 演奏（乐器或乐曲）❑ [v n] *Nina had been playing the piano.* 尼娜一直都在弹钢琴。❑ [v +for] *He played for me.* 他为我弹奏。❑ [v n n] *Place your baby in her seat and play her a lullaby.* 把宝宝放到座位上，给她弹一首摇篮曲。❑ [v] *The guitars played.* 吉他声响起。[Also v n for n] 12 VERB If you **play** a record, a CD, or a tape, you put it into a machine and sound is produced. If a record, CD, or tape **is playing**, sound is being produced from it. 播放（唱片、CD 或磁带）❑ [v n] *She played her records too loudly.* 她播放唱片时音量太大了。❑ [v] *There is classical music playing in the background.* 背景里有古典音乐在播放。[Also v n n] 13 VERB If a musician or group of musicians **plays** or **plays** a concert, they perform music for people to listen or dance to.（音乐家、乐队等）表演；举办（音乐会）❑ [v] *A band was playing.* 乐队在表演。❑ [v n] *He will play concerts in Amsterdam and Paris.* 他将在阿姆斯特丹和巴黎举办音乐会。14 PHRASE If you ask **what** someone **is playing at**, you are angry because you think they are doing something stupid or wrong. 搞什么名堂；干什么蠢事【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *What the hell are you playing at?* 你究竟在搞什么名堂？15 PHRASE When something **comes into play** or **is brought into play**, it begins to be used or to have an effect.（使）开始活动；（使）投入使用；（使）开始起作用 ❑ *The real existence of a military option will come into play.* 存在选择军事手段的切实可能这一点将会起到作用。16 PHRASE If something or someone **plays a part** or **plays a role in** a situation, they are involved in it and have an effect on it.（在…中）发挥作用，产生影响 ❑ *The U.N. would play a major role in monitoring a ceasefire.* 联合国在监督停火方面会发挥重要作用。❑ *...the role played by diet in disease.* 节食在疾病中所起的作用 17 **to play ball** → see **ball** 18 **to play your cards right** → see **card** 19 **to play it by ear** → see **ear** 20 **to play fair** → see **fair** 21 **to play second fiddle** → see **fiddle** 22 **to play the field** → see **field** 23 **to play with fire** → see **fire** 24 **to play the fool** → see **fool** 25 **to play to the gallery** → see **gallery** 26 **to play into** someone's **hands** → see **hand** 27 **to play hard to get** → see **hard** 28 **to play havoc** → see **havoc** 29 **to play host** → see **host** 30 **to play safe** → see **safe** 31 **to play for time** → see **time** 32 **to play truant** → see **truant** → see **DVD, lottery, theatre**

▶**play along** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **play along with** a person, with what they say, or with their plans, you appear to agree with them and do what they want, even though you are not sure whether they are right.（暂且对…）附和；（暂时与…）合作 ❑ [v p +with] *My mother has learnt to play along with the bizarre conversations begun by father.* 母亲学会了假意附和由父亲起头的古怪话题。❑ [v p] *He led the way to the lift. Fox played along, following him.* 他朝电梯走去，福克斯只得紧随其后。

▶**play around** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **play around**, you behave in a silly way to amuse yourself or other people. 逗乐；玩闹【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *Stop playing around and eat!* 别逗了，快吃吧！❑ [v p +with] *Had he taken the keys and played around with her car?* 他是不是拿过车钥匙，开着她的车子玩儿？2 PHRASAL VERB If you **play around with** a problem or an arrangement of objects, you try different ways of organizing it in order to find the best solution or arrangement. 反复琢磨；自由调换…的排列顺序【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p +with] *I can play around with the pictures to make them more eye-catching.* 我可以尝试用不同的方式排列这些图片以使它们更加吸引眼球。

▶**play at** 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you say that someone **is playing at** something, you disapprove of the fact that they are doing it casually and not very seriously. 对…敷衍了事；拿…当儿戏【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v p n/v-ing] *We were still playing at war—dropping leaflets instead of bombs.* 我们仍然把战争当儿戏——还在丢传单而不是扔炸弹。2 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If someone, especially a child, **plays at** being someone or doing something, they pretend to be that person or do that thing as a game.（尤指儿童）假扮…玩，玩…游戏 ❑ [v p n/v-ing] *Ed played at being a pirate.* 埃德扮海盗玩。3 PHRASAL VERB If you do not know what someone **is playing at**, you do not understand what they are doing or what they are trying to achieve. 搞…名堂；想…念头【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *She began to wonder what he was playing at.* 她开始纳闷他在搞什么鬼。

▶**play back** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **play back** a tape or film, you listen to the sounds or watch the pictures after recording them.（录完后）播放，放送（磁带、电影等）❑ [v p n] *He bought an answering machine that plays back his messages when he calls.* 他买了一台电话答录机，它能在他打电话时回放他的留言。❑ [v-ed p] *Ted might benefit from hearing his own voice recorded and played back.* 听自己声音的录音回放对特德可能会有帮助。❑ [v n p] *I played the tape back.* 我回放了磁带。2 → see also **playback**

▶**play down** PHRASAL VERB If you **play down** something, you try to make people believe that it is not particularly important. 降低…的重要性；贬低；淡化 ❑ [v p n] *Western diplomats have played down the significance of the reports.* 西方外交官刻意贬低这些报告的重要性。❑ [v n p] *Both London and Dublin are playing the matter down.* 伦敦和都柏林方面都在有意淡化此事。

▶**play on** PHRASAL VERB If you **play on** someone's fears, weaknesses, or faults, you deliberately use them in order to persuade

P

that person to do something, or to achieve what you want. 利用(恐惧、弱点或过失) ❑ [v p n] *...an election campaign which plays on the population's fear of change.* 利用民众惧变心理的竞选活动

▶**play out** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a dramatic event **is played out**, it gradually takes place. (使)(戏剧性事件)逐渐发生;(使)展开 ❑ [*be* v-ed p] *Her union reforms were played out against a background of rising unemployment.* 她对工会的改革是在失业率不断上升的背景下开展的。[Also v p n]

▶**play up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **play up** something, you emphasize it and try to make people believe that it is important. 强调…的重要性;夸大;渲染 ❑ [v p n] *The media played up the prospects for a settlement.* 媒体夸大了达成和解的可能性。❑ [v p n, *be* v-ed p] *His Japanese ancestry has been played up by some of his opponents.* 他的日本血统被一些对手大肆渲染。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont, no passive] If something such as a machine or a part of your body **is playing up** or **is playing** you **up**, it is causing problems because it is not working properly. (机器、身体部位等)(给…)制造麻烦,(使)痛苦【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】❑ [v p] *The engine had been playing up.* 发动机一直有问题。❑ [v n p] *It was his back playing him up.* 是他的后背在作痛。3 PHRASAL VERB When children **play up**, they are naughty and difficult to control. (小孩)淘气,不听话【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】❑ [v p] *Patrick often plays up when he knows I'm in a hurry.* 帕特里克常常明知我手忙脚乱还要调皮捣蛋。

'play-act (**play-acts**, **play-acting**, **play-acted**) VERB [usu cont] If someone **is play-acting**, they are pretending to have attitudes or feelings that they do not really have. 装扮;假装;装腔作势 ❑ [v] *The 'victim' revealed he was only play-acting.* 这名"受害者"透露他只是假装的。

'play-acting N-UNCOUNT **Play-acting** is behaviour where someone pretends to have attitudes or feelings that they do not really have. 装扮;假装;装腔作势 ❑ *It was just a piece of play-acting.* 它只是一场作秀而已。

play|back /'pleɪbæk/ (**playbacks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **playback** of a recording is the operation of listening to the sound or watching the pictures recorded. (对录下的声音、图像的)回播,回放 ❑ [+*of*] *We use a playback system that allows you to view any faults and then helps you to correct them.* 我们使用一种回放系统,通过这一系统可查看并帮助修正错误。

play|boy /'pleɪbɔɪ/ (**playboys**) N-COUNT You can refer to a rich man who spends most of his time enjoying himself as a **playboy**. 花花公子;寻欢作乐的有钱男子 ❑ *Father was a rich playboy.* 父亲是一个有钱的花花公子。❑ *...the playboy millionaire.* 身家百万的花花公子

Play-Doh /'pleɪ dəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Play-Doh** is a soft coloured substance like clay which children use for making models. 培乐多彩泥【TRADEMARK 商标】

play|er ◆◆◆ /'pleɪə'/ (**players**) 1 N-COUNT A **player** in a sport or game is a person who takes part, either as a job or for fun. 运动员;选手;参加运动者 ❑ *...his greatness as a player.* 他作为运动员的伟大之处 ❑ *She was a good golfer and tennis player.* 她是一名高尔夫球和网球好手。2 N-COUNT You can use **player** to refer to a musician. For example, a **piano player** is someone who plays the piano. (乐器)演奏者 ❑ *...a professional trumpet player.* 职业小号手 3 N-COUNT If a person, country, or organization is a **player in** something, they are involved in it and important in it. 重要参与者 ❑ [+*in*] *Big business has become a major player in the art market.* 大公司已成为艺术市场上的重要力量。4 N-COUNT A **player** is an actor. 演员;表演者 ❑ *...a company of players.* 一群演员 ❑ *Oscar nominations went to all five leading players.* 5名主演均获得了奥斯卡提名。5 → see also **cassette player**, **CD player**, **record player**, **team player**

→ see **chess**, **football**

'player-,manager (**player-managers**) N-COUNT In football and some other sports, a **player-manager** is a person who plays for a team and also manages the team. (足球和一些其他体育运动中的)队员兼主教练

,play|er 'pia|no (**player pianos**) N-COUNT A **player piano** is a type of mechanical piano. When you press the pedals, air is forced through holes in a roll of paper to press the keys and play a tune. (通过打孔纸卷控制琴键演奏的)自动钢琴【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **pianola**

play|ful /'pleɪful/ 1 ADJ A **playful** gesture or person is friendly or humorous. (姿态或人)嬉戏的,闹着玩的,不当真的 ❑ *...a playful kiss on the tip of his nose.* 在他鼻尖上的戏吻 • **play|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *She pushed him away playfully.* 她开玩笑般地把他推开了。• **play|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the child's natural playfulness.* 这孩子天生的调皮 2 ADJ A **playful** animal is lively and cheerful. (动物)喜玩耍的,活泼的 ❑ *...a playful puppy.* 顽皮的小狗

play|ground /'pleɪgraʊnd/ (**playgrounds**) 1 N-COUNT A **playground** is a piece of land, at school or in a public area, where children can play. (学校的)操场,运动场;(儿童)游乐场 2 → see also **adventure playground** 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a place as a **playground** for a certain group of people, you mean that those people like to enjoy themselves there or go on holiday there. (某一群体的)游憩胜地,度假场所 ❑ [+*of*] *...St Tropez, playground of the rich and famous.* 圣特罗佩,富豪和名流的游憩胜地

→ see **park**

play|group /'pleɪgruːp/ (**playgroups**) also **play group** N-COUNT A **playgroup** is an informal school for very young children, where they learn things by playing. 学前游戏班;幼儿游戏组

play|house /'pleɪhaʊs/ (**playhouses**) 1 N-COUNT A **playhouse** is a theatre. 剧场;戏院 ❑ *The Theatre Royal is one of the oldest playhouses in Britain.* 皇家剧院是英国最古老的剧场之一。2 N-COUNT A **playhouse** is a small house made for children to play in. 儿童游戏房;玩具房 ❑ *My father built me a playhouse.* 父亲给我建了一个儿童游戏房。

'play|ing card (**playing cards**) N-COUNT **Playing cards** are thin pieces of cardboard with numbers or pictures printed on them, which are used to play various games. 纸牌;扑克牌

'play|ing field (**playing fields**) 1 N-COUNT A **playing field** is a large area of grass where people play sports. 操场;运动场 ❑ *...the playing fields of the girls' Grammar School.* 女子文法学校的运动场 2 PHRASE You talk about **a level playing field** to mean a situation that is fair, because no competitor or opponent in it has an advantage over another. 公平竞争的环境;机会均等的环境 ❑ *We ask for a level playing field when we compete with foreign companies.* 我们寻求一个能与外国公司公平竞争的环境。

play|list /'pleɪlɪst/ (**playlists**, **playlisting**, **playlisted**) 1 N-COUNT A **playlist** is a list of songs, albums, and artists that a radio station broadcasts. (电台的)音乐播放表 ❑ *Radio 1's playlist is dominated by top-selling youth-orientated groups.* 广播一台主要播放一些面向年轻人的乐团所演唱的畅销曲目。2 VERB If a song, album, or artist **is playlisted**, it is put on a radio station's playlist. 把…排入播放表 ❑ [v n] *We've playlisted many artists like Beth Orton who got picked up down the line by others.* 我们把很多像贝丝·奥顿这样的艺术家纳入了播放表,他们之后也逐渐为其他人所认识。

play|mate /'pleɪmeɪt/ (**playmates**) N-COUNT A child's **playmate** is another child who often plays with him or her. 游戏的伙伴;玩伴 ❑ *The young girl loved to play with her playmates.* 这个小女孩喜欢和她的伙伴一起玩。

'play-off (**play-offs**) also **playoff** 1 N-COUNT A **playoff** is an extra game which is played to decide the winner of a sports competition when two or more people have got the same score. (平分后要决出胜负的)附加赛 ❑ *Nick Faldo was beaten by Peter Baker in a play-off.* 尼克·福尔多在附加赛中被彼得·贝克击败。2 N-COUNT You use **playoffs** to refer to a series of games between the winners of different leagues, to decide which teams will play for a championship. (常规赛季之后的)季后赛 ❑ *The winner will face the Oakland A's in the playoffs this weekend.* 获胜者将在本周末的季后赛中对阵奥克兰运动者队。

,play on 'words (**plays on words**) N-COUNT A **play on words** is

the same as a **pun**. 同 pun

play park (**play parks**) N-COUNT A **play park** is a children's playground. (儿童)游乐场

play|pen /'pleɪpen/ (**playpens**) N-COUNT A **playpen** is a small structure which is designed for a baby or young child to play safely in. It has bars or a net round the sides and is open at the top. (供婴儿或幼儿在里面玩的)游戏围栏

play|room /'pleɪru:m/ (**playrooms**) N-COUNT A **playroom** is a room in a house for children to play in. (儿童)游戏室

play|school /'pleɪsku:l/ (**playschools**) also **play school** N-COUNT A **playschool** is an informal type of school for very young children where they learn things by playing. 游戏学校; 学前游戏班【mainly BRIT 主英】

Play|Sta|tion /ˌpleɪ'steɪʃ°n/ (**PlayStations**) N-VAR A **PlayStation** is a type of games console. PS 游戏机【TRADEMARK, COMPUTING 商标, 计算机】❑ *He spends most of his pocket money on PlayStation games.* 他大部分零花钱都用来买 PS 游戏了。

play|thing /'pleɪθɪŋ/ (**playthings**) N-COUNT A **plaything** is a toy or other object that a child plays with. 玩具; 供玩耍的东西 ❑ *... an untidy garden scattered with children's playthings.* 到处散落着儿童玩具的凌乱的花园

play|time /'pleɪtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT In a school for young children, **playtime** is the period of time between lessons when they can play outside. (学校里低龄孩子的)课间游戏时间 ❑ *Any child who is caught will be kept in at playtime.* 凡是被抓住的孩子在课间游戏时要被留在屋里。

play|wright /'pleɪraɪt/ (**playwrights**) N-COUNT A **playwright** is a person who writes plays. 剧作家

Word Link 词根词缀 *wright = maker* 制作者: *playwright, shipwright, wheelwright*

pla|za /'plɑ:zə, AM 美 'plæzə/ (**plazas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plaza** is an open square in a city. (城市中的露天)广场 ❑ *Across the busy plaza, vendors sell hot dogs and croissant sandwiches.* 在热闹广场的另一边, 摊贩叫卖着热狗和羊角三明治。❷ N-COUNT A **plaza** is a group of stores or buildings that are joined together or share common areas. 购物中心, 商业区(彼此相连或拥有公共区域的一组店铺或建筑)【AM 美】

plc /ˌpi: el 'si:/ (**plcs**) also **PLC** N-COUNT [usu sing, usu n N] In Britain, **plc** means a company whose shares can be bought by the public and is usually used after the name of a company. **plc** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'public limited company'. (在英国通常用于公司名称后)公开股份有限公司(Compare 比较 **Ltd.**)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *... British Telecommunications plc.* 英国电信公开股份有限公司

plea /pli:/ (**pleas**) ❶ N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **plea** is an appeal or request for something, made in an intense or emotional way. 恳求; 请求【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+for] *Mr Nicholas made his emotional plea for help in solving the killing.* 尼古拉斯先生恳切地请求有关方面帮助解决这起凶杀案。❷ N-COUNT [usu adj N, N *of* adj] In a court of law, a person's **plea** is the answer that they give when they have been charged with a crime, saying whether or not they are guilty of that crime. (法庭上表明对于被指控的罪名服或不服的)申诉, 答辩, 抗辩 ❑ *The judge questioned him about his guilty plea.* 法官就他的认罪答辩进行审问。❑ *We will enter a plea of not guilty.* 我们将进行无罪抗辩。❸ N-COUNT A **plea** is a reason which is given, to a court of law or to other people, as an excuse for doing something or for not doing something. 辩由; 借口; 托词 ❑ [+of] *Phillips murdered his wife, but got off on a plea of insanity.* 菲利普斯谋杀了他的妻子, 但以精神错乱为由逃脱了惩罚。

plea bar|gain (**plea bargains, plea bargaining, plea bargained**) ❶ N-COUNT In some legal systems, a **plea bargain** is an agreement that, if an accused person says they are guilty, they will be charged with a less serious crime or will receive a less severe punishment. (一些法律体系中若被告承认有罪可减轻刑罚的)控辩交易 ❑ *A plea bargain was offered by the state assuring her that she would not go to prison.* 州当局提出了一份控辩交易, 保证她不会入狱。❷ VERB If an accused person **plea bargains**, they accept a plea bargain. (被告)接受控辩交易 ❑ [v] *More and more criminals will agree to plea-bargain.* 越来越多的罪犯会同意接受控辩交易。•**plea bar|gain|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the introduction of a system of plea bargaining.* 控辩交易制的引入

plead /pli:d/ (**pleads, pleading, pleaded**) ❶ VERB If you **plead with** someone to do something, you ask them in an intense, emotional way to do it. 恳求; 请求 ❑ [v +with] *The lady pleaded with her daughter to come back home.* 这位女士恳求她的女儿回家。❑ [v +for] *He was kneeling on the floor pleading for mercy.* 他跪在地板上请求宽恕。❑ [v with quote] *'Do not say that,' she pleaded.* 她恳求道: "别那么说。" ❑ [v to-inf] *I pleaded to be allowed to go.* 我请求准许离开。[Also v, v that] ❷ VERB When someone charged with a crime **pleads guilty** or **not guilty** in a court of law, they officially state that they are guilty or not guilty of the crime. 作(有罪或无罪的)答辩 ❑ [v adj] *Morris had pleaded guilty to robbery.* 莫里斯已承认犯有抢劫罪。❸ VERB If you **plead the case** or **cause** of someone or something, you speak out in their support or defence. 为…辩护; 维护; 声援 ❑ [v n] *He appeared before the Committee to plead his case.* 他出现在委员会面前为自己辩护。❹ VERB If you **plead** a particular thing as the reason for doing or not doing something, you give it as your excuse. 提出…为理由; 把…作为借口 ❑ [v n] *Mr Giles pleads ignorance as his excuse.* 贾尔斯先生把不知情当成自己的借口。❑ [v that] *It was no defence to plead that they were only obeying orders.* 辩称他们只是在服从命令站不住脚。

→ see **trial**

plead|ing /'pli:dɪŋ/ (**pleadings**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pleading** expression or gesture shows someone that you want something very much. (表情或姿态)恳求的, 请求的 ❑ *...the pleading expression on her face.* 她脸上恳求的表情 •**plead|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He looked at me pleadingly.* 他殷切地看着我。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Pleading** is asking someone for something you want very much, in an intense or emotional way. 恳求; 请求; 吁请 ❑ *He simply ignored Sid's pleading.* 他完全不理会锡德的恳求。❸ → see also **special pleading**

pleas|ant ♦◇ /'plez°nt/ (**pleasanter, pleasantest**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] Something that is **pleasant** is nice, enjoyable, or attractive. 令人愉快的; 舒适的; 合意的 ❑ *I've got a pleasant little apartment.* 我有一套舒适的小公寓。❑ *It's always pleasant to do what you're good at doing.* 做自己擅长的事总是令人愉快的。•**pleas|ant|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *We talked pleasantly of old times.* 我们愉快地谈着过去的时光。❷ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Someone who is **pleasant** is friendly and likeable. 友好的; 可亲的; 讨人喜欢的 ❑ *The woman had a pleasant face.* 这位女士面相和善。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pleasant* Also look up:

ADJ. agreeable, cheerful, delightful, likable, friendly, nice; (*ant.*) unpleasant ❷

pleas|ant|ry /'plez°ntri/ (**pleasantries**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pleasantries** are casual, friendly remarks which you make in order to be polite. 寒暄; 客套话 ❑ [+about] *He exchanged pleasantries about his hotel and the weather.* 他就宾馆和天气寒暄了几句。

please ♦◇ /pli:z/ (**pleases, pleasing, pleased**) ❶ ADV You say **please** when you are politely asking or inviting someone to do something. (表示有礼貌地请求或邀请)请, 烦劳【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Can you help us please?* 能请你帮帮我们吗? ❑ *Would you please open the door?* 请你开一下门好吗? ❑ *Please come in.* 请进。❑ *'May I sit here?'—'Please do.'* "我能坐这儿吗?" —— "请坐。" ❑ *Can we have the bill please?* 劳驾, 买单。❷ ADV You say **please** when you are accepting something politely. (表示客气地接受)谢谢, 行【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Tea?'—'Yes, please.'* "要茶吗?" —— "好的, 谢谢。" ❑ *'You want an apple with your cheese?'—'Please.'* "要不要加个苹果和奶酪一起吃?" —— "行啊。" ❸ CONVENTION You can say **please** to indicate that you want someone to stop doing something or stop speaking. You would say this if, for example, what they are doing or saying makes you angry or upset. (表示要求对方停止做某事或别再开口)请别, 请不必【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Please, Mary, this is all so unnecessary.* 玛丽, 请不要这样, 这完全没必要。❹ CONVENTION You can say **please** in order to attract someone's attention

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politely. Children in particular say **'please'** to attract the attention of a teacher or other adult. 请问，对不起（用于吸引对方注意；特别用作儿语，以吸引老师或其他大人的注意）【mainly BRIT, POLITENESS 主英，礼貌】❑ *Please sir, can we have some more?* 请问，先生，我们能再要一些吗？ 5 VERB If someone or something **pleases** you, they make you feel happy and satisfied. 使高兴；使喜欢；使满意 ❑ [v n] *More than anything, I want to please you.* 最重要的是，我想让你高兴。❑ [v] *Much of the food pleases rather than excites.* 这些食物中许多只是让人满意，但并不让人惊喜。❑ [v n to-inf] *It pleased him to talk to her.* 能和她交谈让他很高兴。 6 PHRASE You use **please** in expressions such as **as she pleases, whatever you please**, and **anything he pleases** to indicate that someone can do or have whatever they want. 愿意；喜欢；认为合适 ❑ *Women should be free to dress and act as they please.* 女性应该有穿衣和行动的自由。❑ *Isabel can live where she pleases.* 伊莎贝尔可以喜欢住哪儿就住哪儿。 7 CONVENTION **If you please** is sometimes used as a very polite and formal way of attracting someone's attention or of asking them to do something.（表示正式地引起对方注意或提出请求）请，劳驾【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Ladies and gentlemen, if you please. Miss Taylor's going to play for us.* 女士们，先生们，请注意。下面将由泰勒小姐为我们演奏。 8 CONVENTION You say **'please yourself'** to indicate in a rather rude way that you do not mind or care whether the person you are talking to does a particular thing or not.（无礼地表示不在意或不关心）请便，随你的便【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *'Do you mind if I wait?' I asked. Melanie shrugged: 'Please yourself.'* 我问道："要不我等会儿吧？"梅拉妮耸耸肩说："随便你。"

pleased ♦◇◇ /pliːzd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **pleased**, you are happy about something or satisfied with something. 高兴的；喜欢的；满意的 ❑ [+*at*] *Felicity seemed pleased at the suggestion.* 费莉西蒂好像对这个建议很满意。❑ *I think he's going to be pleased that we identified the real problems.* 我想他会为我们发现了真正的问题而感到高兴的。❑ *They're pleased to be going home.* 就要回家了，他们很高兴。❑ *He glanced at her with a pleased smile.* 他面带满意的笑容扫了她一眼。 2 ADJ If you say you will be **pleased to** do something, you are saying in a polite way that you are willing to do it. 高兴（做…）的；乐意（做…）的【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *We will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.* 我们将很乐意回答你们可能想问的任何问题。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] You can tell someone that you are **pleased with** something they have done in order to express your approval.（对…）满意的；（对…）赞赏的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [+*with*] *I'm pleased with the way things have been going.* 我很满意事情的进展。❑ [+*about*] *I am very pleased about the result.* 我对结果很满意。❑ *We are pleased that the problems have been resolved.* 问题都已解决，对此我们表示赞赏。❑ *We were very pleased to hear this encouraging news.* 听到这个令人振奋的消息，我们十分高兴。 4 ADJ When you are about to give someone some news which you know will please them, you can say that you are **pleased to** tell them the news or that they will be **pleased to** hear it. 高兴（地告诉或得知）的 ❑ *I'm pleased to say that he is now doing well.* 我很高兴地说，他现在一切都好。 5 ADJ In official letters, people often say they will be **pleased to** do something, as a polite way of introducing what they are going to do or inviting people to do something.（用于正式信函中）意欲（做…）的，决意（做…）的【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *We will be pleased to delete the charge from the original invoice.* 我们决定将这笔费用从原始发票上删去。 6 PHRASE If someone seems very satisfied with something they have done, you can say that they are **pleased with themselves**, especially if you think they are more satisfied than they should be. 对自己满意；（尤指）自鸣得意，飘飘然 ❑ *He was pleased with himself for having remembered her name.* 他为自己记住了她的名字得意起来。 7 CONVENTION You can say **'Pleased to meet you'** as a polite way of greeting someone who you are meeting for the first time. 见到你很高兴；幸会；认识你很高兴【FORMULAE 惯用语】

pleas|ing /ˈpliːzɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] Something that is **pleasing** gives you pleasure and satisfaction. 令人愉快的；使人满意的 ❑ *This area of France has a pleasing climate in August.* 法国的这一地区在8月份气候宜人。❑ *It's pleasing to listen to.* 它听着令人愉快。[Also +*to*] •**pleas|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The interior design is pleasingly simple.* 室内设计简约朴素，令人惬意。

pleas|ur|able /ˈpleʒərəbəl/ ADJ **Pleasurable** experiences or sensations are pleasant and enjoyable. 令人愉快的；使人高兴的 ❑ *The most pleasurable experience of the evening was the wonderful fireworks display.* 这个晚上最让人高兴的就是精彩的焰火表演。•**pleas|ur|ably** /ˈpleʒərəbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *They spent six weeks pleasurably together.* 他们愉快地共度了6个星期。

pleas|ure ♦◇◇ /ˈpleʒəʳ/ (**pleasures**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If something gives you **pleasure**, you get a feeling of happiness, satisfaction, or enjoyment from it. 愉快；高兴；快乐；满足 ❑ *Watching sport gave him great pleasure.* 观看体育比赛给他以极大的愉悦。❑ [+*in*] *Everybody takes pleasure in eating.* 每个人都从吃中得到满足感。[Also +*from*] 2 N-UNCOUNT **Pleasure** is the activity of enjoying yourself, especially rather than working or doing what you have a duty to do.（尤指工作、职责之外的）娱乐，消遣 ❑ *He mixed business and pleasure in a perfect and dynamic way.* 他用一种充满活力的方式将工作和娱乐完美地结合起来。❑ *I read for pleasure.* 我读书消遣。 3 N-COUNT A **pleasure** is an activity, experience or aspect of something that you find very enjoyable or satisfying. 乐趣；乐事；给人愉快的事物 ❑ *Watching TV is our only pleasure.* 看电视是我们唯一的乐事。❑ [+*of*] *...the pleasure of seeing a smiling face.* 看到一张微笑的面孔的愉悦 4 CONVENTION If you meet someone for the first time, you can say, as a way of being polite, that it is **a pleasure to meet** them. You can also ask for **the pleasure of** someone's **company** as a polite and formal way of inviting them somewhere. 很高兴见到…/…莅临的荣幸【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *'A pleasure to meet you, sir,' he said.* 他说："先生，很高兴见到您。" 5 CONVENTION You can say **'It's a pleasure'** or **'My pleasure'** as a polite way of replying to someone who has just thanked you for doing something.（受到感谢时的一种礼貌回答）别客气，不用谢，是我的荣幸【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Thanks very much anyhow.'—'It's a pleasure.'* "无论怎样，非常感谢。"——"别客气。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pleasure* with:

ADJ. **great** pleasure 很大的快乐（或消遣），**intense** pleasure 强烈感受到的快乐（或消遣），**simple** pleasure 简单的快乐（或消遣）1 2
sexual pleasure 淫乐 3

'pleas|ure boat (**pleasure boats**) N-COUNT A **pleasure boat** is a large boat which takes people for trips on rivers, lakes, or on the sea for pleasure. 游船；游艇

'pleas|ure craft (**pleasure craft**) N-COUNT A **pleasure craft** is the same as a **pleasure boat**. 同 pleasure boat

pleat /pliːt/ (**pleats**) N-COUNT A **pleat** in a piece of clothing is a permanent fold that is made in the cloth by folding one part over the other and sewing across the top end of the fold. 衣褶；褶裥

pleat|ed /ˈpliːtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pleated** piece of clothing has pleats in it. 打褶的；有褶裥的 ❑ *...a short white pleated skirt.* 打褶的白色短裙

pleb /pleb/ (**plebs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone refers to people as **plebs**, they mean they are of a low social class or do not appreciate culture. 平头百姓；市井小民；粗俗的人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

ple|beian /pləˈbiːən/ also **plebian** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A person, especially one from an earlier period of history, who is **plebeian**, comes from a low social class.（尤指历史上早期的）平民，庶民 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone describes something as **plebeian**, they think that it is unsophisticated and connected with or typical of people from a low social class. 平庸的；市井的；粗俗的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...a philosophy professor with a cockney accent and an alarmingly plebeian manner.* 一口伦敦土腔、举止粗俗不堪的哲学教授

plebi|scite /ˈplebɪsaɪt, -sɪt/ (**plebiscites**) N-COUNT A **plebiscite** is a direct vote by the people of a country or region in which they say whether they agree or disagree with a particular policy, for example whether a region should become an independent state. 公民投票

pledge ◆◇ /pledʒ/ (**pledges, pledging, pledged**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu N to-inf] When someone makes a **pledge**, they make a serious promise that they will do something. 保证；诺言；誓言 ❑ *The meeting ended with a pledge to step up cooperation between the six states of the region.* 会议以承诺加快这一地区六国间的合作而结束。❑ [+of] *...a £1.1m pledge of support from the Spanish ministry of culture.* 来自西班牙文化部 110 万英镑的资助许诺 ❷ VERB When someone **pledges to** do something, they promise in a serious way to do it. When they **pledge** something, they promise to give it. 保证，许诺，发誓（做）；保证给予 ❑ [V to-inf] *Mr Dudley has pledged to give any award to charity.* 达德利先生已承诺将任何所获的损害赔偿金都捐给慈善机构。❑ [V n] *Philip pledges support and offers to help in any way that he can.* 菲利普保证给予支持，并主动提出尽其所能提供帮助。❑ [V that] *I pledge that by next year we will have the problem solved.* 我保证来年之前我们将解决这个问题。❸ VERB If you **pledge** a sum of money to an organization or activity, you promise to pay that amount of money to it at a particular time or over a particular period. 许诺拨（款）；许诺给予 ❑ [V n] *The French President is pledging $150 million in French aid next year.* 法国总统许诺为法国明年的援助经费拨款 1.5 亿美元。•N-COUNT **Pledge** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a pledge of forty-two million dollars a month.* 每月拨款 4,200 万美元的承诺 ❹ VERB If you **pledge yourself to** something, you commit yourself to following a particular course of action or to supporting a particular person, group, or idea. 使保证，使许诺，使发誓（遵循或支持）❑ [V pron-refl to-inf] *The President pledged himself to increase taxes for the rich but not the middle classes.* 总统保证增加对富人而非中产阶级的税收。❑ [V n +to] *The treaties renounce the use of force and pledge the two countries to co-operation.* 条约声明放弃使用武力，并保证两国将进行合作。❺ VERB If you **pledge** something such as a valuable possession or a sum of money, you leave it with someone as a guarantee that you will repay money that you have borrowed. 用…抵押；以…典押 ❑ [V n] *He asked her to pledge the house as security for a loan.* 他要她拿房子来抵押贷款。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pledge* Also look up:

N. agreement, covenant, guarantee, promise ❶
V. contract, guarantee, promise, swear, vow ❷ ❸

ple|na|ry /'pli:nəri, 'plen-/ (**plenaries**) ADJ [ADJ n] A **plenary session** or **plenary meeting** is one that is attended by everyone who has the right to attend. 全体出席的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The programme was approved at a plenary session of the Central Committee last week.* 这个方案在上周的中央委员会全体会议上获得了通过。•N-COUNT **Plenary** is also a noun. ❑ *There'll be another plenary at the end of the afternoon after the workshop.* 下午在研讨会结束后还有一次全体会议。

pleni|po|ten|ti|ary /ˌplenɪpə'tenʃəri, AM 美 -ʃieri/ (**plenipotentiaries**) also **Plenipotentiary** ❶ N-COUNT A **plenipotentiary** is a person who has full power to make decisions or take action on behalf of their government, especially in a foreign country. （尤指在国外代表政府的）全权代表，全权大使【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *...the British Plenipotentiary to the U.N. conference.* 英国在联合国大会的全权代表 ❷ ADJ [n ADJ] An **ambassador plenipotentiary** or **minister plenipotentiary** has full power or authority to represent their country. （大使、公使等）全权的【FORMAL 正式】❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone such as an ambassador has **plenipotentiary powers**, they have full power or authority to represent their country. 全（权）的【FORMAL 正式】

pleni|tude /'plenɪtju:d, AM 美 -tu:d/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Plenitude** is a feeling that an experience is satisfying because it is full or complete. 完满【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The music brought him a feeling of plenitude and freedom.* 这音乐带给他一种完满和自由的感觉。❷ N-SING If there is a **plenitude of** something, there is a great quantity of it. 丰富；充足；大量【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *What is the use of a book about interior design without a plenitude of pictures in color?* 要是没有大量的彩色图片，一本关于室内设计的书还有什么用途呢？

Word Link 词根词缀 *plen ≈ full* 满：*plenitude, plenty, replenish*

plen|ti|ful /'plentɪfʊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Things that are **plentiful** exist in such large amounts or numbers that there is enough for people's wants or needs. 丰富的；充足的；多的 ❑ *Fish are plentiful in the lake.* 这个湖里鱼很多。❑ *...a plentiful supply of vegetables and salads and fruits.* 蔬菜、色拉和水果的充足供应 •**plen|ti|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *Nettle grows plentifully on any rich waste ground.* 荨麻在任何肥沃的荒地上都能茂盛地生长。

plen|ty ◆◇ /'plenti/ ❶ QUANT If there is **plenty of** something, there is a large amount of it. If there are **plenty of** things, there are many of them. **Plenty** is used especially to indicate that there is enough of something, or more than you need. （尤指足够的或超出需要的）丰富，充足，大量 ❑ [+of] *There was still plenty of time to take Jill out for pizza.* 还有充裕的时间带吉尔出去吃比萨饼。❑ [+of] *Most businesses face plenty of competition.* 大多数企业面临着巨大的竞争压力。❑ [+of] *Are there plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables in your diet?* 你的饮食中有足量的新鲜果蔬吗？•PRON **Plenty** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I don't believe in long interviews. Fifteen minutes is plenty.* 我不认为面试该花很长时间，15 分钟足够了。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Plenty** is a situation in which people have a lot to eat or a lot of money to live on. 富裕；富足；繁荣【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You are all fortunate to be growing up in a time of peace and plenty.* 你们都很幸运，成长在和平富足的时代。❸ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **plenty** in front of adjectives or adverbs to emphasize the degree of the quality they are describing. （用于形容词或副词前）非常，十分，很【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The water looked plenty deep.* 这水看起来很深。❑ *The compartment is plenty big enough.* 这个隔间足够大了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *plenty* Also look up:

QUANT. abundance, capacity, quantity; (*ant.*) scarcity ❶

ple|num /'pli:nəm/ (**plenums**) N-COUNT A **plenum** is a meeting that is attended by all the members of a committee or conference. 全体会议【TECHNICAL 术语】

pletho|ra /'pleθərə/ N-SING A **plethora of** something is a large amount of it, especially an amount of it that is greater than you need, want, or can cope with. 大量；（尤指）过多，过剩【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *A plethora of new operators will be allowed to enter the market.* 大批新的运营商将获准进入该市场。

pleu|ri|sy /'plʊərɪsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pleurisy** is a serious illness in which a person's lungs are sore and breathing is difficult. 胸膜炎

plex|us /'pleksəs/ → see **solar plexus**

pli|able /'plaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **pliable**, you can bend it easily without cracking or breaking it. 易弯的；柔韧的 ❑ *As your baby grows bigger, his bones become less pliable.* 随着宝宝的成长，其骨骼的柔韧性会降低。

pli|ant /'plaɪənt/ ❶ ADJ A **pliant** person can be easily influenced and controlled by other people. 易受影响的；温顺的；顺从的 ❑ *She's proud and stubborn, you know, under that pliant exterior.* 你要知道，她虽然外表温顺，但既自傲又固执。❷ ADJ If something is **pliant**, you can bend it easily without breaking it. 易弯的；柔韧的 ❑ *...pliant young willows.* 易弯的嫩柳枝

pli|ers /'plaɪəz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Pliers** are a tool with two handles at one end and two hard, flat, metal parts at the other. **Pliers** are used for holding or pulling out things such as nails, or for bending or cutting wire. 钳子；老虎钳

→ see **tool**

plight /plaɪt/ (**plights**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to someone's **plight**, you mean that they are in a difficult or distressing situation that is full of problems. 困境；苦境 ❑ [+of] *...the worsening plight of Third World countries plagued by debts.* 受债务困扰的第三世界国家日益加深的苦境

Thesaurus 同类词 *plight* Also look up:

N. difficulty, dilemma, problem, situation

plim|soll /'plɪmsəʊl/ (**plimsolls**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Plimsolls** are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles. People wear plimsolls for

P

sports and leisure activities. 胶底帆布鞋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sneakers**

plinth /plɪnθ/ (**plinths**) N-COUNT A **plinth** is a rectangular block of stone on which a statue or pillar stands. 底座；柱基

plod /plɒd/ (**plods, plodding, plodded**) 1 VERB If someone **plods**, they walk slowly and heavily. 沉重缓慢地走；步履艰难地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Crowds of French and British families plodded around in yellow plastic macs.* 成群结队的法国人和英国人拖家带口，穿着黄色塑料雨衣步履沉重地走来走去。 2 VERB If you say that someone **plods on** or **plods along** with a job, you mean that the job is taking a long time, 缓慢地进行 ❑ [v adv] *He is plodding on with negotiations.* 他正缓慢艰难地进行着谈判。 ❑ [v adv] *Aircraft production continued to plod along at an agonizingly slow pace.* 飞机制造业仍旧举步维艰，发展速度之缓很让人头疼。

plod|der /'plɒdə^r/ (**plodders**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **plodder**, you have a low opinion of them because they work slowly and steadily but without showing enthusiasm or having new ideas. 做事慢条斯理、死气沉沉的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was quiet, conscientious, a bit of a plodder.* 他做事闷声不响，小心谨慎，有点死气沉沉的。

plonk /plɒŋk/ (**plonks, plonking, plonked**) 1 VERB If you **plonk** something somewhere, you put it or drop it there heavily and carelessly. 重重放下；随意放下【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *She plonked the beer on the counter.* 她砰的一声把啤酒搁在柜台上。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plunk**

2 VERB If you **plonk yourself** somewhere, you sit down carelessly without paying attention to the people around you. 使重重坐下；使随意坐下【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v pron-refl adv/prep] *Steve plonked himself down on a seat and stayed motionless as the bus moved away.* 史蒂夫一屁股坐在位子上，公共汽车开走时他一动都不动。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plunk**

3 N-UNCOUNT **Plonk** is cheap or poor quality wine. 廉价酒；劣质酒【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】4 N-SING; N-COUNT A **plonk** is a heavy, hollow sound. 砰的一声；扑通声【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...the dry plonk of tennis balls.* 网球发出的沉闷的砰砰声

plonk|er /'plɒŋkə^r/ (**plonkers**) N-COUNT If someone calls a person, especially a man, a **plonker**, they think he is stupid. (尤指男子)傻瓜，笨蛋【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，冒犯，贬】

plop /plɒp/ (**plops, plopping, plopped**) 1 N-COUNT A **plop** is a soft, gentle sound, like the sound made by something dropping into water without disturbing the surface much. (某物落入水中而未溅泼的)扑通声，啪嗒声 ❑ *Another drop of water fell with a soft plop.* 又一滴水嘀嗒一声落下。 2 VERB If something **plops** somewhere, it drops there with a soft, gentle sound. 扑通落下；啪嗒落下 ❑ [v prep] *The ice cream plopped to the ground.* 冰激凌啪的一声掉地上了。

plot ♦◇◇ /plɒt/ (**plots, plotting, plotted**) 1 N-COUNT [usu N to-inf] A **plot** is a secret plan by a group of people to do something that is illegal or wrong, usually against a person or a government. 阴谋；密谋 ❑ *Security forces have uncovered a plot to overthrow the government.* 安全部队揭露了一起推翻政府的阴谋。 ❑ [+against] *He was responding to reports of an assassination plot against him.* 他正在回应关于有人密谋暗杀他的报道。 3 VERB If people **plot to** do something or **plot** something that is illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it. 图谋；密谋 ❑ [v to-inf] *Prosecutors in the trial allege the defendants plotted to overthrow the government.* 检方在审判中指称被告密谋推翻政府。 ❑ [v n] *The military were plotting a coup.* 军方正在策划一场政变。 ❑ [v +against] *They are awaiting trial on charges of plotting against the state.* 他们被指控阴谋叛乱，正在候审。 3 VERB When people **plot** a strategy or a course of action, they carefully plan each step of it. 计划；制订 ❑ [v n] *Yesterday's meeting was intended to plot a survival strategy for the party.* 昨天的会议旨在制定使该党存续的战略。 4 N-VAR The **plot** of a film, novel, or play is the connected series of events which make up the story. (电影、小说或戏剧的)情节 5 → see also **sub-plot** 6 N-COUNT A **plot of** land is a small piece of land, especially one that has been measured or marked out for a special purpose, such as building houses or growing vegetables. (尤指作特殊用途的)一小块(土地) ❑ *The bottom of the garden was given over to vegetable plots.* 花园的尽头留作了菜地。 7 VERB When someone **plots** something on a graph, they mark certain points on it and then join the points up. 将(定点)连成(曲线)；绘出…的曲线 ❑ [v n] *We plot about eight points on the graph.* 我们在图表上标出了约 8 个点，然后将其连成曲线。 8 VERB When someone **plots** the position or course of a plane or ship, they mark it on a map using instruments to obtain accurate information. (在地图上)标绘出(飞机、船舶的位置或航线) ❑ [v n] *We were trying to plot the course of the submarine.* 我们试图标绘出潜艇的航线图。 9 VERB If someone **plots** the progress or development of something, they make a diagram or a plan which shows how it has developed in order to give some indication of how it will develop in the future. 绘制…的图表(或平面图) ❑ [v n] *They used a computer to plot the movements of everyone in the building.* 他们用一台计算机绘制这座建筑里每个人的活动图表。 10 PHRASE If someone **loses the plot**, they become confused and do not know what they should do. 困惑；迷惘；不知所措【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The Tories have lost the plot on law and order.* 保守党人在治安问题上不知所措。

plot|line /'plɒtlaɪn/ (**plotlines**) N-COUNT The **plotline** of a book, film, or play is its plot and the way in which it develops. (书、电影或戏剧的)情节主线，主要情节 ❑ *The plotline revolved around the fall of Chas, a minor London gangster.* 主要情节是围绕一个名叫查斯的伦敦黑帮小混混走向毁灭的过程展开的。

plot|ter /'plɒtə^r/ (**plotters**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **plotter** is a person who secretly plans with others to do something that is illegal or wrong, usually against a person or government. (通常指针对个人或政府的)密谋者，阴谋分子 ❑ *Coup plotters tried to seize power in Moscow.* 政变谋划者试图夺取莫斯科的政权。 2 N-COUNT A **plotter** is a person or instrument that marks the position of something such as a ship on a map or chart. 标绘者；标绘器

plough /plaʊ/ (**ploughs, ploughing, ploughed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plow**

1 N-COUNT A **plough** is a large farming tool with sharp blades which is pulled across the soil to turn it over, usually before seeds are planted. 犁 2 → see also **snowplough** 3 VERB When someone **ploughs** an area of land, they turn over the soil using a plough. 犁(地)；耕(地) ❑ [v n] *They ploughed nearly 100,000 acres of virgin moorland.* 他们犁了将近 10 万英亩未开垦的高沼地。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a carefully ploughed field.* 仔细犁过的田地 • **plough|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In Roman times November was a month of hard work in ploughing and sowing.* 在古罗马时期，11 月是辛勤耕耘和播种的月份。 4 to **plough a furrow** → see **furrow**

→ see **barn**

▶**plough back** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If profits are **ploughed back into** a business, they are used to increase the size of the business or to improve it. 把(利润)再投资(到)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be v-ed P +into] *About 70 per cent of its profits are being ploughed back into the investment programme.* 它大约 70% 的利润又重新投回到该投资项目。

▶**plough into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something, for example a car, **ploughs into** something else, it goes out of control and crashes violently into it. 猛力冲入；猛撞 ❑ [v P n] *A young girl and her little brother were seriously hurt when a car ploughed into them on a crossing.* 一个小姑娘和她的弟弟在十字路口被车撞成了重伤。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that money **is ploughed into** something such as a business or a service, you are emphasizing that the amount of money which is invested in it or spent on it in order to improve it is very large. 把(大笔资金)投入【BUSINESS, EMPHASIS 商，强调】❑ [be v-ed P n/v-ing] *Huge sums of private capital will be ploughed into the ailing industries of the east.* 巨额私人资本将投入东部处境困难的一些行业。 ❑ [v n P n/v-ing] *He claimed he*

ploughed all his money into his antique business. 他声称把所有的钱都投进了自己的古董生意。

▶**plough up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **ploughs up** an area of land, they plough it, usually in order to turn it into land used for growing crops. (通常指为种植作物而)犁(地)，翻(土) ❑ [V P n] *It would pay farmers to plough up the scrub and plant wheat.* 它会出钱雇农民把这块低矮灌木丛林地开垦出来，种上麦子。

plough|man /'plaʊmən/ (**ploughmen**) N-COUNT A **ploughman** is a man whose job it is to plough the land, especially with a plough pulled by horses or oxen. 犁地者；(尤指使用马或牛拉犁的)把犁人，扶犁手

plough|man's 'lunch (**ploughman's lunches**) N-COUNT A **ploughman's lunch** or a **ploughman's** is a meal consisting of bread, cheese, salad, and pickle, usually eaten in a pub. 农夫午餐(通常在酒馆里吃，包括面包、乳酪、色拉和泡菜)【BRIT 英】

plough|share /'plaʊʃeəʳ/ (**ploughshares**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **plowshare**

PHRASE If you say that **swords have been turned into ploughshares** or **beaten into ploughshares**, you mean that a state of conflict between two or more groups of people has ended and a period of peace has begun. 铸剑为犁；化干戈为玉帛【JOURNALISM 新闻】

plov|er /'plʌvəʳ/ (**plovers**) N-COUNT A **plover** is a bird with a rounded body, a short tail, and a short beak that is found by the sea or by lakes. 鸻

plow /plaʊ/ (**plows, plowing, plowed**) → see **plough**

plow|share /'plaʊʃeəʳ/ (**plowshares**) → see **ploughshare**

ploy /plɔɪ/ (**ploys**) N-COUNT [oft adj N, N to-inf] A **ploy** is a way of behaving that someone plans carefully and secretly in order to gain an advantage for themselves. 计策；计谋；手段 ❑ *Christmas should be a time of excitement and wonder, not a cynical marketing ploy.* 圣诞节应该是兴奋和美妙的时刻，而不该是一种肆无忌惮的营销策略。[Also +of]

pls Pls is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **please**. ❑ *Have you moved yet? Pls advise address, phone no.* 你已经搬家了吗？请告知地址和电话号码。

pluck /plʌk/ (**plucks, plucking, plucked**) 1 VERB If you **pluck** a fruit, flower, or leaf, you take it between your fingers and pull it in order to remove it from its stalk where it is growing. 采；摘【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V n +*from*] *I plucked a lemon from the tree.* 我从树上摘了一个柠檬。❑ [V n] *He plucked a stalk of dried fennel.* 他掐下一截干茴香。2 VERB If you **pluck** something **from** somewhere, you take it between your fingers and pull it sharply from where it is. 拔；拉；抽；扯【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V n +*from/out*] *He plucked the cigarette from his mouth and tossed it out into the street.* 他从嘴里抽出香烟，把它扔到街上。3 VERB If you **pluck** a guitar or other musical instrument, you pull the strings with your fingers and let them go, so that they make a sound. 弹，拨(乐器) ❑ [V n] *Nell was plucking a harp.* 内尔在弹奏竖琴。4 VERB If you **pluck** a chicken or other dead bird, you pull its feathers out to prepare it for cooking. 拔除(鸡或其他死禽)的毛 ❑ [V n] *She looked relaxed as she plucked a chicken.* 她拔鸡毛时看上去很轻松。5 VERB If a woman **plucks** her **eyebrows**, she pulls out some of the hairs using tweezers. (用镊子)拔，修(眉毛) ❑ [V n] *You've plucked your eyebrows at last!* 你终于修了眉毛！6 VERB [usu passive] If someone unknown is given an important job or role and quickly becomes famous because of it, you can say that they **have been plucked from** obscurity or **plucked from** an unimportant position. 挖掘；使一跃成名【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *She was plucked from the corps de ballet to take on Juliet.* 她从芭蕾舞团的伴舞队中被挖掘出来，饰演朱丽叶一角。❑ [V n +*from*] *The agency plucked Naomi from obscurity and turned her into one of the world's top models.* 这个经纪公司挖掘了默默无闻的娜奥米，并把她打造成了世界顶尖模特。7 VERB [usu passive] If someone is rescued from a dangerous situation, you can say that they **are plucked from** it or **are plucked to** safety. 把…(从险境中)救起 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *A workman was plucked from the roof of a burning power station by a police helicopter.* 一名工人被警用直升机从着火电站的屋顶上救了出来。❑ [*be* V-ed +*to*] *Ten fishermen were plucked to safety from life-rafts.* 10 名渔夫从救生筏上被救到了安全处。8 PHRASE If you **pluck up the courage to** do something that you feel nervous about, you make an effort to be brave enough to do it. 鼓起勇气 ❑ *It took me about two hours to pluck up courage to call.* 我用了大约两个小时才鼓起勇气打电话。9 PHRASE If you say that someone **plucks** a figure, name, or date **out of the air**, you mean that they say it without thinking much about it before they speak. 脱口而出；随意说出 ❑ *Is this just a figure she plucked out of the air?* 这是否仅仅是她随口说出的数字？

▶**pluck at** PHRASAL VERB If you **pluck at** something, you take it between your fingers and pull it sharply but gently. (轻轻地)拔，拉，拽 ❑ [V P n] *The boy plucked at Adam's sleeve.* 男孩轻轻地拽着亚当的袖子。

plucky /'plʌki/ (**pluckier, pluckiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone, for example a sick child, is described as **plucky**, it means that although they are weak, they face their difficulties with courage. 有勇气的；有胆量的【JOURNALISM, APPROVAL 新闻，褒】❑ *The plucky schoolgirl amazed doctors by hanging on to life for nearly two months.* 这名勇敢的女生坚持不放弃生命近两个月的精神令医生感到震惊。

plug /plʌg/ (**plugs, plugging, plugged**) 1 N-COUNT A **plug** on a piece of electrical equipment is a small plastic object with two or three metal pins which fit into the holes of an electric socket and connects the equipment to the electricity supply. 插头 2 N-COUNT A **plug** is an electric socket. 插座【INFORMAL 非正式】3 N-COUNT A **plug** is a thick, circular piece of rubber or plastic that you use to block the hole in a bath or sink when it is filled with water. (浴缸或水槽的)塞子 ❑ *She put the plug in the sink and filled it with cold water.* 她把水槽的塞子塞上，注满凉水。4 N-COUNT A **plug** is a small, round piece of wood, plastic, or wax which is used to block holes. (木头、塑料或蜡制的堵洞)塞子，栓 ❑ *A plug had been inserted in the drill hole.* 钻孔已塞上了塞子。5 VERB If you **plug** a hole, you block it with something. 把…塞住；堵塞；填塞 ❑ [V n] *Crews are working to plug a major oil leak.* 船员正在封堵一个漏油的大洞。6 VERB If someone **plugs** a commercial product, especially a book or a film, they praise it in order to encourage people to buy it or see it because they have an interest in it doing well. 大肆宣传(尤指书或电影)；为…大做广告 ❑ [V n] *We did not want people on the show who are purely interested in plugging a book or film.* 我们不想让那些只想为书或电影做广告的人上节目。•N-COUNT **Plug** is also a noun. ❑ *Let's do this show tonight and it'll be a great plug, a great promotion.* 我们今晚做这个节目吧，它会是一次很好的宣传，一次有力的推介。7 → see also **earplug, spark plug** 8 PHRASE If someone in a position of power **pulls the plug on** a project or **on** someone's activities, they use their power to stop them continuing. 停止；中断；取消 ❑ *The banks have the power to pull the plug on the project.* 银行能让该工程下马。

▶**plug in** or **plug into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **plug** a piece of electrical equipment **into** an electricity supply or if you **plug** it **in**, you push its plug into an electric socket so that it can work. (将插头插入插座)给…接通(电源) ❑ [V P n] *They plugged in their tape-recorders.* 他们给录音机接上了电源。❑ [V n P] *I filled the kettle while she was talking and plugged it in.* 她说话间，我把水壶灌满并插上了电源。❑ [V n P n] *He took the machine from its bag and plugged it into the wall socket.* 他把机器从袋子里拿了出来，接到墙上的插座上。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **plug** one piece of electrical equipment **into** another or if you **plug** it **in**, you make it work by connecting the two. 把(某一电器)与(另一电器)连接 ❑ [V n P n] *They plugged their guitars into amplifiers.* 他们把吉他接到扩音器上。❑ [V P n] *He plugged in his guitar.* 他连上了他的吉他。3 PHRASAL VERB If one piece of electrical equipment **plugs in** or **plugs into** another piece of electrical equipment, it works by being connected by an electrical cord or lead to an electricity supply or to the other piece of equipment. (某一电器以电线或导线)连接(电源)，与(另一电器)相接 ❑ [V P n] *A CD-I deck looks like a video recorder and plugs into the home television and stereo system.* CD-I 规格的光碟播放器看起来就像录像机，能与家庭电视和立体音响系统相连。❑ [V P]

P

Word Web 话题词汇 plumbing 水暖

Babylonian homes of 4,000 years ago had **bathrooms** where people bathed themselves with **water**. The waste water **drained** off through a hole in the floor. At about the same time, the Minoans in Crete invented the **flush toilet**. It used rain water held in cisterns. The early Egyptians discovered how to make **pipes** out of clay and **basins** out of **copper**. Some homes in ancient Greece contained **latrines** that drained into a sewer beneath the street. The Romans were the first to use **lead** for **plumbing** purposes. The word "plumbing" comes from *plumbum*, the Latin word for "lead."

4,000 年前巴比伦人的住宅中就有浴室，人们在家里用水洗澡。脏水通过地板上的洞慢慢排出。大约同一时期，地中海克里特岛的米诺斯人发明了抽水马桶，用水箱收集雨水冲厕。早期的埃及人发现了如何用黏土制成管道，用铜制成脸盆。古希腊一些住宅的厕所可排放至街道下面的阴沟。罗马人则第一个将铅用作水暖用途：单词"水暖"（plumbing）即来自 *plumbum*，拉丁语词"铅"。

They've found out where the other speaker plugs in. 他们已找到另外那个扬声器的连接点了。 ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **plug** something **into** a hole, you push it into the hole. 将…塞入；用…堵住 ❑ [v n P n] *Her instructor plugged live bullets into the gun's chamber.* 她的教练在枪膛里装上了实弹。

▶**plug into** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **plug into** a computer system, you are able to use it or see the information stored on it. 接入（计算机系统）❑ [v P n] *It is possible to plug into remote databases to pick up information.* 接入远程数据库来获取信息是可以办到的。 ❷ → see also **plug-in**

ˌplug-and-ˈplay ADJ [ADJ n] **Plug-and-play** is used to describe computer equipment, for example a printer, that is ready to use immediately when you connect it to a computer. （计算机设备）即插即用的，随插随用的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *... a plug-and-play USB camera.* 即插即用的 USB 接口摄像头

plug|hole /ˈplʌghəʊl/ (**plugholes**) N-COUNT A **plughole** is a small hole in a bath or sink which allows the water to flow away and into which you can put a plug. （浴缸或水槽的）排水孔，出水口【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **drain**

ˈplug-in (**plug-ins**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **plug-in** machine is a piece of electrical equipment that is operated by being connected to an electricity supply or to another piece of electrical equipment by means of a plug. 插入式的；带插头接点的 ❑ *...a plug-in radio.* 插入式收音机 ❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **plug-in** is something such as a piece of software that can be added to a computer system to give extra features or functions. 插件；插件程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a plug-in memory card.* 插入式存储卡

plum /plʌm/ (**plums**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plum** is a small, sweet fruit with a smooth red or yellow skin and a stone in the middle. 李子；梅子 ❷ COLOUR Something that is **plum** or **plum-coloured** is a dark reddish-purple colour. 紫红色；青紫色 ❑ *...plum-coloured silk.* 紫红色的丝绸 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **plum** job, contract, or role is a very good one that a lot of people would like. （工作、合同、角色等）令人垂涎的，吸引人的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Laura landed a plum job with a smart art gallery.* 劳拉在一家时尚画廊找到了一份美差。

plum|age /ˈpluːmɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT A bird's **plumage** is all the feathers on its body. （鸟的）全身羽毛

plumb /plʌm/ (**plumbs, plumbing, plumbed**) ❶ VERB If you **plumb** something mysterious or difficult to understand, you succeed in understanding it. 探索；探究【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *She never abandoned her attempts to plumb my innermost emotions.* 她从未放弃过探究我内心深处情感的尝试。 ❷ VERB When someone **plumbs** a building, they put in all the pipes for carrying water. 为（建筑物）铺设水管 ❑ [v n] *She learned to wire and plumb the house herself.* 她学会了自己给房子拉接电线，铺设水管。 ❸ PHRASE If someone **plumbs the depths of** an unpleasant emotion or quality, they experience it or show it to an extreme degree. 经受极度的…；表现出极端的… ❑ [+of] *They frequently plumb the depths of loneliness, humiliation and despair.* 他们常常陷入孤独、屈辱和绝望的深渊。 ❹ PHRASE If you say that something **plumbs new depths**, you mean that it is worse than all the things of its kind that have existed before, even though some of them have been very bad. 糟糕到新低点；降至最低点 ❑ *Relations between the two countries have plumbed new depths.* 两国关系已降到了最低谷。[Also +of]

plumb|er /ˈplʌməʳ/ (**plumbers**) N-COUNT A **plumber** is a person whose job is to connect and repair things such as water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets. 管子工；水暖工

plumb|ing /ˈplʌmɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **plumbing** in a building consists of the water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets in it. （建筑物的）水管装置，水暖设备 ❑ *The electrics and the plumbing were sound.* 电路和水暖设备都完好无损。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Plumbing** is the work of connecting and repairing things such as water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets. 水管工程；管道工程 ❑ *She learned the rudiments of brick-laying, wiring and plumbing.* 她学习了砌砖、布线和管道工程的基本知识。

→ see Word Web:**plumbing**

ˈplumb line (**plumb lines**) N-COUNT A **plumb line** is a piece of string with a weight attached to the end that is used to check that something such as a wall is vertical or that it slopes at the correct angle. （检查垂直度的）铅垂线

plume /pluːm/ (**plumes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **plume of** smoke, dust, fire, or water is a large quantity of it that rises into the air in a column. （尘、火、水等升起的）（一）股，（一）团 ❑ [+of] *The rising plume of black smoke could be seen all over Kabul.* 整个喀布尔都能看到腾起的黑烟。 ❷ N-COUNT A **plume** is a large, soft bird's feather. 羽毛；大羽 ❑ *...broad straw hats decorated with ostrich plumes.* 装饰着鸵鸟羽毛的宽边草帽

plumed /pluːmd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Plumed** means decorated with a plume or plumes. 用羽毛装饰的 ❑ *...a young man wearing a plumed hat.* 戴着羽饰帽子的年轻男子

plum|met /ˈplʌmɪt/ (**plummets, plummeting, plummeted**) ❶ VERB If an amount, rate, or price **plummets**, it decreases quickly by a large amount. （数量、比率或价格）骤然下跌，暴跌【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *In Tokyo share prices have plummeted for the sixth successive day.* 东京股价已连续第 6 天猛跌。 ❑ [v +to] *The Prime Minister's popularity has plummeted to an all-time low in recent weeks.* 首相的支持率在近几个星期已骤跌至前所未有的低点。 ❑ [v +from/to/by] *The shares have plummeted from 130p to 2.25p in the past year.* 在过去的一年里，股票已从 130 便士暴跌到 2.25 便士。 ❷ VERB If someone or something **plummets**, they fall very fast towards the ground, usually from a great height. （通常指从高处）快速落下，陡直掉下 ❑ [v prep] *The jet burst into flames and plummeted to the ground.* 这架喷气式飞机突然着火，急速坠地。

plum|my /ˈplʌmi/ ADJ If you say that someone has a **plummy** voice or accent, you mean that they sound very upper-class. You usually use **plummy** to criticize the way someone speaks. （声音或腔调）做作的，拿腔拿调的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *...precious, plummy-voiced radio announcers.* 矫揉造作、拿腔拿调的电台播音员

plump /plʌmp/ (**plumper, plumpest, plumps, plumping, plumped**) ❶ ADJ You can describe someone or something as **plump** to indicate that they are rather fat or rounded. 丰满的；胖乎乎的；圆滚滚的 ❑ *Maria was small and plump with a mass of curly hair.* 玛丽亚身材矮小丰满，一头鬈发。 ❑ *...red pears, ripe peaches and plump nectarines.* 红色的梨、熟了的桃和圆润的油桃 •**plump|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was a sturdy plumpness about her hips.* 她的臀部浑圆结实。 ❷ VERB If you **plump** a pillow or cushion, you shake it and hit it gently so that it goes back into a rounded shape. （通过摇抖或拍打）使膨松，使松软鼓起 ❑ [v n] *She panics when people pop in unexpectedly, rushing round plumping cushions.* 有人突然来访时，她就会手忙脚乱，跑来跑去地拍松垫子。 •PHRASAL VERB **Plump up** means the same as **plump**. plump up 同 plump ❑ [v P n] *You*

need to rest,' she told her reassuringly as she moved to plump up her pillows. "你需要休息。"她一边安慰她一边走过去拍打枕头。[Also v n P] **3** VERB If you **plump for** someone or something, you choose them, often after hesitating or thinking carefully. (常指经过犹豫或深思熟虑后)选择，选中【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v +for] *I think Tessa should plump for Malcolm, her long-suffering admirer.* 我想特莎应该选择长期默默爱慕她的马尔科姆。

,plum 'pud|ding (**plum puddings**) N-COUNT **Plum pudding** is a special pudding eaten at Christmas which is made with dried fruit, spices, and suet. (圣诞节吃的)浓味干果布丁，葡萄干布丁【AM, also BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 美，亦英，过时】

,plum to'ma|to (**plum tomatoes**) N-VAR **Plum tomatoes** are long egg-shaped tomatoes. 李形番茄；蛋形番茄

plun|der /'plʌndəʳ/ (**plunders, plundering, plundered**) **1** VERB If someone **plunders** a place or **plunders** things **from** a place, they steal things from it. 劫掠；掠夺；窃取【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *They plundered and burned the market town of Leominster.* 他们洗劫并焚烧了集镇莱姆斯特。❑ [v n +of] *She faces charges of helping to plunder her country's treasury of billions of dollars.* 她面临协助侵吞数十亿美元国家财产的指控。❑ [v n +from] *This has been done by plundering £4 billion from the Government reserves.* 这是通过侵占 40 亿英镑的政府储备金完成的。•N-UNCOUNT **Plunder** is also a noun. ❑ *...a guerrilla group infamous for torture and plunder.* 因酷刑和劫掠而臭名昭著的游击队 **2** N-UNCOUNT **Plunder** is property that is stolen. 劫掠物；侵吞物；赃物【LITERARY 文】❑ *The thieves are often armed and in some cases have killed for their plunder.* 这些小偷常携带凶器，有时会为赃物杀人。

plunge ♦♡ /plʌndʒ/ (**plunges, plunging, plunged**) **1** VERB If something or someone **plunges** in a particular direction, especially into water, they fall, rush, or throw themselves in that direction. (尤指向水中)纵身投入，一头进入 ❑ [v prep/adv] *At least 50 people died when a bus plunged into a river.* 一辆公共汽车栽进河里，造成至少 50 人丧生。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Plunge** is also a noun. ❑ *...a plunge into cold water.* 一头跳入冰冷的水中 **2** VERB If you **plunge** an object **into** something, you push it quickly or violently into it. 将…投入；将…插入；将…刺进 ❑ [v n into n] *A soldier plunged a bayonet into his body.* 一名士兵将刺刀插进了他的身体。❑ [v n with in] *I plunged in my knife and fork.* 我插入了刀叉。 **3** VERB If a person or thing **is plunged into** a particular state or situation, or if they **plunge into** it, they are suddenly in that state or situation. (使)突然陷入；(使)突然遭受 ❑ [v n +into] *The government's political and economic reforms threaten to plunge the country into chaos.* 政府的政治和经济改革可能会使国家陷入混乱局面。❑ [v-ed] *Eddy finds himself plunged into a world of brutal violence.* 埃迪发现自己被抛入了一个野蛮、暴力的世界。❑ [v +into] *The economy is plunging into recession.* 经济正陷入萧条。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Plunge** is also a noun. ❑ [+into] *That peace often looked like a brief truce before the next plunge into war.* 那种和平看起来常常像是再次陷入战争前的短暂休战。 **4** VERB If you **plunge into** an activity or **are plunged into** it, you suddenly get very involved in it. (使)投身；(使)突然开始从事 ❑ [v +into] *The two men plunged into discussion.* 两位男士立即投入到讨论中。❑ [be v-ed +into] *The prince should be plunged into work.* 王子应该积极参与工作。❑ [v pron-refl +into] *Take the opportunity to plunge yourself into your career.* 抓住机会投身到事业中去。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Plunge** is also a noun. ❑ [+into] *His sudden plunge into the field of international diplomacy is a major surprise.* 他突然投身国际外交界是一大意外。 **5** VERB If an amount or rate **plunges**, it decreases quickly and suddenly. 骤降；猛跌 ❑ [v] *His weight began to plunge.* 他的体重开始锐减。❑ [v +to] *The Pound plunged to a new low on the foreign exchange markets yesterday.* 昨天在外汇市场上英镑骤跌至新低。❑ [v +from/to] *Shares have plunged from £17 to £7.55.* 股票已从 17 英镑骤跌至 7.55 英镑。❑ [v +by] *The bank's profits plunged by 87 per cent.* 银行的利润骤降了 87%。❑ [v amount] *Its net profits plunged 73% last year.* 去年，它的净利猛跌了 73%。•N-COUNT **Plunge** is also a noun. ❑ *Japan's banks are in trouble because of bad loans and the stock market plunge.* 日本银行因呆账和股市暴跌而陷入困境。 **6** → see also **plunging** **7** PHRASE If you **take the plunge**, you decide to do something that you consider difficult or risky. 决定冒险尝试；断然采取行动 ❑ *If you have been thinking about buying shares, now could be the time to take the plunge.* 如果你一直在考虑购买股票，现在或许是采取行动的最好时机。

plung|er /'plʌndʒəʳ/ (**plungers**) N-COUNT A **plunger** is a device for clearing waste pipes. It consists of a rubber cup on the end of a stick which you press down several times over the end of the pipe. (疏通管道用的)撅子，水拔子

plung|ing /'plʌndʒɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A dress or blouse with a **plunging** neckline is cut in a very low V-shape at the front. (女装领口)低 V 字形的，深开的

plunk /plʌŋk/ (**plunks, plunking, plunked**) **1** VERB If you **plunk** something somewhere, you put it there without great care. 随意地放下；漫不经心地放下【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v n with down] *Melanie plunked her cosmetic case down on a chair.* 梅拉妮随手把化妆盒砰地扔到椅子上。❑ [v n +on] *She swept up a hat from where it had fallen on the ground, and plunked it on her hair.* 她拾起掉在地上的一顶帽子，随意地往头上一扣。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **plonk**

2 VERB If you **plunk yourself** somewhere, or **plunk down**, you sit down heavily and clumsily. (使)砰地坐下；(使)重重地坐下【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v down] *I watched them go and plunked down on one of the small metal chairs.* 我目送他们离去，然后一屁股坐在其中一把金属小椅子上。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **plonk**

plu|per|fect /,plu:'pɜ:'fɪkt/ N-SING **The pluperfect** is the same as the **past perfect**. 同 past perfect

plu|ral /'plʊərəl/ (**plurals**) **1** ADJ The **plural** form of a word is the form that is used when referring to more than one person or thing. 复数的；复数形式的 ❑ *'Data' is the Latin plural form of 'datum'.* data 在拉丁文中是 datum 的复数形式。❑ *...his use of the plural pronoun 'we'.* 他对复数代词 we 的使用 **2** N-COUNT The **plural** of a noun is the form of it that is used to refer to more than one person or thing. 复数；复数形式 ❑ [+of] *What is the plural of 'person'?* person 的复数形式是什么？

Word Link 词根词缀 ***plur*** ≈ *more* 更多：*plural, pluralist, plurality*

plu|ral|ism /'plʊərəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **pluralism** within a society, it has many different groups and political parties. 多元化；多元性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...as the country shifts towards political pluralism.* 随着该国转向政治多元化

plu|ral|ist /'plʊərəlɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pluralist** society is one in which many different groups and political parties are allowed to exist. 多元化的；多元性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an attempt to create a pluralist democracy.* 建立一个多元化民主国家的尝试

plu|ral|ist|ic /,plʊərə'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pluralistic** means the same as **pluralist**. 同 pluralist【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Our objective is a free, open and pluralistic society.* 我们的目标是建立一个自由、开放和多元化的社会。

plu|ral|ity /plʊə'rælɪti/ (**pluralities**) **1** QUANT If there is a **plurality of** things, a number of them exist. 多数状态；诸多；众多【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Federalism implies a plurality of political authorities, each with its own powers.* 联邦制意味着存在众多各自都拥有权力的政治管理机构。 **2** QUANT If a candidate, political party, or idea has the support of a **plurality of** people, they have more support than any other candidate, party, or idea. (超过其他任何一方的)多数【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The Conservative party retained a plurality of the votes.* 保守党保住了选票的多数优势。 **3** N-COUNT A **plurality** in an election is the number of votes that the winner gets, when this is less than the total number of votes for all the other candidates. (指选举中获胜者得到的不及其他所有候选人得票总和的)相对多数(票)【AM 美】❑ *He only got a plurality on November 3rd, just 49 percent.* 他在 11 月 3 号的选举中仅获得了 49% 的相对多数票。 **4** N-COUNT A **plurality** in an election is the difference in the number of votes between the candidate who gets the most votes and the candidate who comes second. (指选举中获得最多票数的候选人与得票数第二的候选人之间的)票数差额【AM

美】❑ *Franklin had won with a plurality in electoral votes of 449 to 82.* 富兰克林在选举团投票中以 449 票比 82 票的差额胜出。

Word Link 词根词缀 *plur = more* 更多：*plural, pluralist, plurality*

plus ◆◇ /plʌs/ (**pluses** or **plusses**) 1 CONJ You say **plus** to show that one number or quantity is being added to another. 加；加上 ❑ *Send a cheque for £18.99 plus £2 for postage and packing.* 请寄上 18.99 英镑的支票，外加 2 英镑的邮资和包装费。❑ *They will pay about $673 million plus interest.* 他们将支付约 6.73 亿美元再加上利息。2 ADJ **Plus** before a number or quantity means that the number or quantity is greater than zero. 正（数）的；在零以上的 ❑ *The aircraft was subjected to temperatures of minus 65 degrees and plus 120 degrees.* 这架飞机曾经在零下 65 度和零上 120 度的温度下飞行。3 **plus or minus** → see **minus** 4 CONJ You can use **plus** when mentioning an additional item or fact. 而且；还有【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There's easily enough room for two adults and three children, plus a dog in the boot.* 能宽宽松松容下两个大人、三个孩子，而且后备箱里还可以放只狗。5 ADJ You use **plus** after a number or quantity to indicate that the actual number or quantity is greater than the one mentioned.（用于数字或数量后）多于…的 ❑ *There are only 35 staff to serve 30,000-plus customers.* 只有 35 名员工，却要为 3 万多顾客服务。6 Teachers use **plus** in grading work in schools and colleges. 'B plus' is a better grade than 'B', but it is not as good as 'A'.（用于给学生作业评分）好于…的，高于…的 7 N-COUNT A **plus** is an advantage or benefit. 有利因素；好处【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Experience of any career in sales is a big plus.* 任何销售领域的工作经验都是一大优势。

ˌplus-ˈfours also **plus fours** N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Plus-fours** are short wide trousers fastened below the knees which people used to wear when hunting or playing golf.（过去狩猎或打高尔夫球时穿的）宽大运动裤，灯笼裤【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

plush /plʌʃ/ (**plusher, plushest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **plush**, you mean that it is very smart, comfortable, or expensive. 豪华的；奢华的；舒适的 ❑ *…a plush, four-storey, Georgian house in Mayfair.* 坐落在梅费尔的乔治王朝时期风格的 4 层豪宅 2 N-UNCOUNT **Plush** is a thick soft material like velvet, used especially for carpets and to cover furniture.（尤用于地毯和给家具覆面的）长毛绒 ❑ *All the seats were in red plush.* 所有座位都是红色长毛绒罩面。

ˈplus sign (**plus signs**) N-COUNT A **plus sign** is the sign + which is put between two numbers in order to show that the second number is being added to the first. It can also be put before a number to show that the number is greater than zero (+3), and after a number to indicate a number that is more than a minimum number or amount (18+). 加号，正号（＋）

plu|toc|ra|cy /pluːˈtɒkrəsi/ (**plutocracies**) N-COUNT A **plutocracy** is a country which is ruled by its wealthiest people, or a class of wealthy people who rule a country. 富豪（或财阀）统治的国家；富豪（或财阀）统治阶级【FORMAL 正式】

plu|to|crat /ˈpluːtəkræt/ (**plutocrats**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **plutocrat**, you disapprove of them because you believe they are powerful only because they are rich. 富豪；财阀【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

plu|to|nium /pluːˈtəʊniəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Plutonium** is a radioactive element used especially in nuclear weapons and as a fuel in nuclear power stations. 钚（一种放射性元素，尤用于核武器及用作核电站燃料）

ply /plaɪ/ (**plies, plying, plied**) 1 VERB If you **ply** someone **with** food or drink, you keep giving them more of it. 不断供给 ❑ [v n *+with*] *Elsie, who had been told that Maria wasn't well, plied her with food.* 埃尔茜得知玛丽亚身体不适，就不停地给她弄吃的。2 VERB If you **ply** someone **with** questions, you keep asking them questions. 不断地问；追问 ❑ [v n *+with*] *Giovanni plied him with questions with the intention of prolonging his stay.* 乔瓦尼一个劲儿地问他问题，想要拖住他。3 VERB If you **ply** a trade, you do a particular kind of work regularly as your job, especially a kind of work that involves trying to sell goods or services to people outdoors. 从事，经营（尤指街头销售或服务）❑ [v n] *…the market traders noisily plying their wares.* 大声叫卖货物的集市商贩 ❑ [v *+for*] *It's illegal for unmarked mini-cabs to ply for hire.* 无标志的小型出租车沿街拉客是非法的。

-ply /-plaɪ/ COMB [ADJ n] You use **-ply** after a number to indicate how many pieces are twisted together to make a type of wool, thread, or rope.（用于数字后）表示"股" ❑ *You need 3 balls of any 4-ply knitting wool.* 需要随便 3 团 4 股羊毛线。

ply|wood /ˈplaɪwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Plywood** is wood that consists of thin layers of wood stuck together. 胶合板 ❑ *…a sheet of plywood.* 一张胶合板

PM ◆◇ /ˌpiː ˈem/ (**PMs**) N-COUNT The **PM** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）the **Prime Minister**.【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The PM pledged to make life better for the poorest families.* 首相承诺改善最贫困家庭的生活状况。

p.m. /ˌpiː ˈem/ also **pm** ADV **p.m.** is used after a number to show that you are referring to a particular time between 12 noon and 12 midnight. Compare **a.m.** 下午；午后 ❑ *The spa closes at 9:00 pm.* 休闲健身中心晚上 9 点关门。

PMS /ˌpiː em ˈes/ N-UNCOUNT **PMS** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）**premenstrual syndrome**.

PMT /ˌpiː em ˈtiː/ N-UNCOUNT **PMT** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）**premenstrual tension**.【BRIT 英】

pneu|mat|ic /njuːˈmætɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **pneumatic drill** is operated by air under pressure and is very powerful. Pneumatic drills are often used for digging up roads. 压缩空气驱动的；风动的；气动的 ❑ *…the sound of a pneumatic drill hammering away.* 风钻钻个不停的轰鸣声 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Pneumatic** means filled with air. 充气的 ❑ *…pneumatic tyres.* 充气轮胎

pneu|mo|nia /njuːˈməʊniə/ N-UNCOUNT **Pneumonia** is a serious disease which affects your lungs and makes it difficult for you to breathe. 肺炎 ❑ *She nearly died of pneumonia.* 她差点儿死于肺炎。

PO /ˌpiː ˈəʊ/ also **P.O.** **PO** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）**post office** or **postal order**.

poach /pəʊtʃ/ (**poaches, poaching, poached**) 1 VERB If someone **poaches** fish, animals, or birds, they illegally catch them on someone else's property.（侵入他人地界）偷猎，偷捕 ❑ [v n] *Many wildlife parks are regularly invaded by people poaching game.* 很多野生动物园时常遭到偷猎之徒的侵入。[Also v] **•poach|er** (**poachers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Security cameras have been installed to guard against poachers.* 已安装了安全摄像头来监视偷猎者。**•poach|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *…the poaching of elephants for their tusks.* 为获取象牙而偷猎大象 2 VERB If an organization **poaches** members or customers **from** another organization, they secretly or dishonestly persuade them to join them or become their customers. 挖（其他机构的成员或顾客）❑ [v n] *The company authorised its staff to poach customers from the opposition.* 公司指使其职员挖竞争对手的客户。❑ [v n *+from*] *…allegations that it had poached members from other unions.* 它从其他工会挖走了成员的说法 **•poach|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The union was accused of poaching.* 该工会被指挖人墙脚。3 VERB If someone **poaches** an idea, they dishonestly or illegally use the idea. 窃取，盗用（他人的想法）❑ [v n] *The opposition parties complained that the government had poached their ideas.* 众反对党抱怨政府盗用其想法。4 VERB When you **poach** an egg, you cook it gently in boiling water without its shell. 把（鸡蛋）打入沸水中煮 ❑ [v n] *Poach the eggs for 4 minutes.* 把鸡蛋打入开水中煮 4 分钟 ❑ [v-ed] *He had a light breakfast of poached eggs and tea.* 他早餐就吃了点水煮荷包蛋，喝了点茶。5 VERB If you **poach** food such as fish, you cook it gently in boiling water, milk, or other liquid.（在煮沸的水、牛奶或其他液体中）用文火煮，煨（鱼等食材）❑ [v n] *Poach the chicken until just cooked.* 用文火把鸡肉煮到刚刚熟。❑ [v-ed] *…a pear poached in red wine.* 红酒煨的梨 **•poach|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *You will need a pot of broth for poaching.* 你需要一锅汤来煮。

PO Box /ˌpiː ˈəʊ bɒks/ also **P.O. Box** **PO Box** is used before a number as a kind of address. The Post Office keeps letters addressed to the PO Box until they are collected by the person who has paid for the service.（用于数字之前）邮政信箱

pocked /pɒkt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Pocked** means the same as

pockmarked. 同 pockmarked ❑ [+with] *...a bus pocked with bullet holes.* 弹痕累累的公共汽车

pock|et ◆◇◇/'pɒkɪt/ (**pockets, pocketing, pocketed**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N, n N] A **pocket** is a kind of small bag which forms part of a piece of clothing, and which is used for carrying small things such as money or a handkerchief. 衣袋；口袋；兜 ❑ *He took his flashlight from his jacket pocket and switched it on.* 他从夹克口袋里拿出手电筒，打开开关。❑ *The man stood with his hands in his pockets.* 那个男人双手插在兜里站着。❷ N-COUNT You can use **pocket** in a lot of different ways to refer to money that people have, get, or spend. For example, if someone gives or pays a lot of money, you can say that they **dig deep into** their **pocket**. If you approve of something because it is very cheap to buy, you can say that it **suits people's pockets**. 钱；财力 ❑ *...ladies' fashions to suit all shapes, sizes and pockets.* 适合所有体形、身量和财力的女式时装款式 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **pocket** to describe something that is small enough to fit into a pocket, often something that is a smaller version of a larger item. （可）放在衣袋里的；小型的；袖珍的 ❑ *...a pocket calculator.* 便携计算器 ❑ *...my pocket edition of the Oxford English Dictionary.* 我的袖珍版《牛津英语词典》❹ N-COUNT A **pocket of** something is a small area where something is happening, or a small area which has a particular quality, and which is different from the other areas around it. （作为发生处或与周围不同的）小块地区 ❑ *He survived the earthquake after spending 3 days in an air pocket.* 他在一小块有空气的地方度过了 3 天，得以从地震中幸存。❑ [+of] *The army controls the city apart from a few pockets of resistance.* 除了几小片区域还在抵抗之外，部队已控制了该市。❺ VERB If someone who is in possession of something valuable such as a sum of money **pockets** it, they steal it or take it for themselves, even though it does not belong to them. 把…装进腰包；将…据为己有 ❑ [v n] *Dishonest importers would be able to pocket the VAT collected from customers.* 不诚实的进口商将能够把从顾客那里收取的增值税据为己有。❻ VERB If you say that someone **pockets** something such as a prize or sum of money, you mean that they win or obtain it, often without needing to make much effort or in a way that seems unfair. （常指以轻松或看似不公平的方式）赢得，获得，赚得【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *He pocketed more money from this tournament than in his entire three years as a professional.* 他在这次锦标赛上获得的奖金比他整整 3 年职业生涯的收入都多。❼ VERB If someone **pockets** something, they put it in their pocket, for example because they want to steal it or hide it. 把…放入衣袋 ❑ [v n] *Anthony snatched his letters and pocketed them.* 安东尼抓过他的信，塞入了口袋。❽ PHRASE If you say that someone is **in** someone else's **pocket**, you disapprove of the fact that the first person is willing to do whatever the second person tells them, for example out of weakness or in return for money. 在（某人）掌握之中；受制于（某人）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The board of directors must surely have been in Johnstone's pocket.* 董事会肯定已被约翰斯通掌控了。❾ PHRASE If you say that someone **is lining** their own or someone else's **pockets**, you disapprove of them because they are making money dishonestly or unfairly. 为（自己或某人）牟利；使（自己或某人）中饱私囊【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is estimated that 5,000 bank staff could be lining their own pockets from customer accounts.* 据估计可能会有 5,000 名银行职员利用客户账户中饱私囊。❿ PHRASE If you are **out of pocket**, you have less money than you should have or than you intended, for example because you have spent too much or because of a mistake. 缺钱；赔钱 ❑ *They were well out of pocket—they had spent far more in Hollywood than he had earned.* 他们非常缺钱——他们在好莱坞的花费已经远远超出了他的收入。⓫ → see also **out-of-pocket** ⓬ PHRASE If someone **picks** your **pocket**, they steal something from your pocket, usually without you noticing. 扒窃 ❑ *They were more in danger of having their pockets picked than being shot at.* 比起遭到枪击，他们被人扒窃的危险更大。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pocket* with:

N. **back** pocket 后兜，**hip** pocket 后兜，**jacket** pocket 夹克口袋，**shirt** pocket 衬衫口袋，**trouser** pocket 裤兜 ❶

pocket|book /'pɒkɪtbʊk/ (**pocketbooks**) ❶ N-COUNT You can use **pocketbook** to refer to people's concerns about the money they have or hope to earn. 经济来源；进账；收入【AM, JOURNALISM 美，新闻】❑ *People feel pinched in their pocketbooks and insecure about their futures.* 人们感到手头紧巴，对未来缺乏安全感。❷ N-COUNT A **pocketbook** is a small bag which a woman uses to carry things such as her money and keys in when she goes out. 女用手提包【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **handbag, bag**

❸ N-COUNT A **pocketbook** is a small flat folded case, usually made of leather or plastic, where you can keep banknotes and credit cards. 皮夹子；钱包【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **wallet**

'pock|et knife (**pocket knives**) also **pocketknife** N-COUNT A **pocket knife** is a small knife with several blades which fold into the handle so that you can carry it around with you safely. （折叠式）小刀

'pock|et mon|ey also **pocket-money** N-UNCOUNT **Pocket money** is money which children are given by their parents, usually every week. （父母给孩子的）零用钱，零花钱【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *We agreed to give her £6 a week pocket money.* 我们同意每周给她 6 英镑零花钱。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **allowance**

'pocket-sized also **pocket-size** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **pocket-sized**, you approve of it because it is small enough to fit in your pocket. 可放在衣袋中携带的；小型的；袖珍的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a handy pocket-sized reference book.* 方便的袖珍参考书

pock|mark /'pɒkmɑːk/ (**pockmarks**) also **pock mark** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pockmarks** are small hollows on the surface of something. 痘痕；麻子；凹痕 ❑ *She has a poor complexion and pock marks on her forehead.* 她满面菜色，额头上有些麻子。❑ *The pockmarks made by her bullets are still on the wall.* 墙上仍然有她的子弹留下的凹坑。

pock|marked /'pɒkmɑːkt/ also **pock-marked** ADJ If the surface of something is **pockmarked**, it has small hollow marks covering it. 有痘痕的；有麻点的；有凹痕的 ❑ *He had a pockmarked face.* 他的脸上有麻子。❑ [+with] *The living room is pockmarked with bullet holes.* 客厅墙壁上有弹孔。

pod /pɒd/ (**pods**) N-COUNT A **pod** is a seed container that grows on plants such as peas or beans. 荚；荚果；豆荚 ❑ *...fresh peas in the pod.* 豆荚里的新鲜豌豆 ❑ *...hot red pepper pods.* 红辣椒荚

pod|cast /'pɒdkɑːst/ (**podcasts**) N-COUNT A **podcast** is an audio file similar to a radio broadcast, that can be downloaded and listened to on a computer or MP3 player. 播客（一种类似于广播节目的音频文件，可下载到计算机或 MP3 播放器收听）❑ *... an online store offering tens of thousands of podcasts.* 提供了成千上万播客文件的网店

podgy /'pɒdʒi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **podgy**, you think that they are slightly fat. 微胖的；胖乎乎的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pudgy**

po|dia|trist /pə'daɪətrɪst/ (**podiatrists**) N-COUNT A **podiatrist** is a person whose job is to treat and care for people's feet. **Podiatrist** is a more modern term for **chiropodist**. 足病医生；足疗师

Word Link 词根词缀 *iatr = healing* 医治：*geriatric, pediatrics, podiatrist*

Word Link 词根词缀 *pod = foot* 足：*podiatrist, podium, tripod*

po|dia|try /pə'daɪətri/ N-UNCOUNT **Podiatry** is the professional care and treatment of people's feet. **Podiatry** is a more modern term for **chiropody** and also deals with correcting foot problems relating to the way people stand and walk. 足医术，足病学（比 chiropody 一词更现代的用语）

po|dium /'pəʊdiəm/ (**podiums**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **podium** is

P

a small platform on which someone stands in order to give a lecture or conduct an orchestra. 讲台；（乐队的）指挥台

Word Link 词根词缀 *pod = foot 足：podiatrist, podium, tripod*

poem ♦◇ /'pəʊɪm/ (**poems**) N-COUNT A **poem** is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines which rhyme. 诗；韵文

poet ♦◇ /'pəʊɪt/ (**poets**) N-COUNT A **poet** is a person who writes poems. 诗人 ❑ *He was a painter and poet.* 他既是画家又是诗人。

po|et|ess /'pəʊɪtes/ (**poetesses**) N-COUNT A **poetess** is a female poet. Most female poets prefer to be called poets. 女诗人（大多数女诗人更愿意被称作 poet）

po|et|ic /pəʊ'etɪk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **poetic** is very beautiful and expresses emotions in a sensitive or moving way. 诗一般的；富有诗意的 ❑ *Nikolai Demidenko gave an exciting yet poetic performance.* 尼古拉·杰米坚科的表演激动人心且富有诗意。•**po|et|i|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The speech was as poetically written as any he'd ever heard.* 这一演讲的文字表现力之丰富可与他听过的任何一篇相比肩。2 ADJ **Poetic** means relating to poetry. 诗的；诗歌的 ❑ *There's a very rich poetic tradition in Gaelic.* 盖尔语有非常深厚的诗歌传统。

po|et|i|cal /pəʊ'etɪkᵊl/ ADJ **Poetical** means the same as **poetic**. 同 poetic ❑ *...a work of real merit and genuine poetical feeling.* 一部名至实归、抒发真挚诗情的作品

,po|et|ic 'jus|tice N-UNCOUNT If you describe something bad that happens to someone as **poetic justice**, you mean that it is exactly what they deserve because of the things that that person has done. （善、恶的）报应

po,et|ic 'li|cence N-UNCOUNT If someone such as a writer or film director uses **poetic licence**, they break the usual rules of language or style, or they change the facts, in order to create a particular effect. （作家、电影导演等的）破格，不拘一格 ❑ *All that stuff about catching giant fish was just a bit of poetic licence.* 有关捕捉大鱼的所有内容只是一点破格罢了。

poet lau|reate /,pəʊɪt 'lɒrɪət, AM 美 - 'lɔːr-/ (**poet laureates** or **poets laureate**) N-COUNT **The poet laureate** is the official poet of a country. In Britain the poet laureate is paid by the government for the rest of their life. In the United States they are paid for a fixed period. 桂冠诗人（在英国可终身享受政府薪俸，在美国则有一定时限）

po|et|ry ♦◇ /'pəʊɪtri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Poems, considered as a form of literature, are referred to as **poetry**. （作为文学形式的）诗，诗歌，韵文 ❑ *...Russian poetry.* 俄罗斯诗歌 ❑ *Lawrence Durrell wrote a great deal of poetry.* 劳伦斯·达雷尔创作了大量的诗歌。2 N-UNCOUNT You can describe something very beautiful as **poetry**. 诗的意境；诗一般美的事物 ❑ *His music is purer poetry than a poem in words.* 他的音乐比文字写成的诗更具诗意。

→ see **genre**

po-faced /,pəʊ 'feɪst/ ADJ If you describe someone as **po-faced**, you think that they are being unnecessarily serious about something. 板着脸的；一本正经的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *Coltrane took a rather po-faced view of this.* 柯川对此的看法相当一本正经。

pog|rom /'pɒgrəm, AM 美 pə'grɑːm/ (**pogroms**) N-COUNT A **pogrom** is organized, official violence against a group of people for racial or religious reasons. （官方因种族或宗教原因而进行的有组织的）集体迫害，大屠杀

poign|an|cy /'pɔɪnjənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Poignancy** is the quality that something has when it affects you deeply and makes you feel very sad. 辛酸；惨痛 ❑ *The film contains moments of almost unbearable poignancy.* 电影中有几段几乎让人辛酸得不忍目睹。

poign|ant /'pɔɪnjənt/ ADJ Something that is **poignant** affects you deeply and makes you feel sadness or regret. 令人痛苦的；辛酸的；惨痛的 ❑ *...a poignant combination of beautiful surroundings and tragic history.* 美丽山水和悲惨历史让人黯然神伤的结合 •**poign|ant|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Naomi's mothering experiences are poignantly described in her fiction.* 娜奥米把她当母亲的经历字字辛酸地写进了小说。

poin|set|tia /pɔɪn'setɪə/ (**poinsettias**) N-COUNT A **poinsettia** is a plant with groups of bright red or pink leaves that grows in Central and South America. Poinsettias are very popular in Britain and the United States, especially at Christmas. （在英美两国的圣诞节时尤受欢迎的）一品红，圣诞花

point ♦♦♦ /pɔɪnt/ (**points, pointing, pointed**) 1 N-COUNT You use **point** to refer to something that someone has said or written. 观点；看法；论点 ❑ *We disagree with every point Mr Blunkett makes.* 布伦基特先生提出的观点我们一个都不同意。❑ *The following tale will clearly illustrate this point.* 接下来的故事将清楚地阐明这一点。2 N-SING If you say that someone **has a point**, or if you **take** their **point**, you mean that you accept that what they have said is important and should be considered. 论据；道理 ❑ *'If he'd already killed once, surely he'd have killed Sarah?' She had a point there.* "如果他杀过一次人，那他一定已经杀了萨拉吧？"她说得有道理。3 N-SING **The point** of what you are saying or discussing is the most important part that provides a reason or explanation for the rest. 要点；核心问题 ❑ *'Did I ask you to talk to me?'—'That's not the point.'* "我请你跟我谈了吗？"——"问题不在这儿。" ❑ *The American Congress and media mostly missed the point about all this.* 美国国会和媒体大都没搞清这一切的核心问题。4 N-SING If you ask what **the point of** something is, or say that there is **no point in** it, you are indicating that a particular action has no purpose or would not be useful. 意义；目的；作用 ❑ [+of] *What was the point of thinking about him?* 想他有什么用呢？ ❑ [+in] *There was no point in staying any longer.* 再留下来就没有意义了。5 N-COUNT A **point** is a detail, aspect, or quality of something or someone. 细节；方面；特性 ❑ *The most interesting point about the village was its religion.* 这个村庄最有意思的地方就是它的宗教。❑ *Science was never my strong point at school.* 我上学时理科从来都不是我的强项。6 N-COUNT A **point** is a particular place or position where something happens. 地点；地方；（表示位置的）点，处 ❑ *The pain originated from a point in his right thigh.* 疼痛是从他右大腿的某处开始的。7 N-SING [oft *at* N] You use **point** to refer to a particular time, or to a particular stage in the development of something. （某一）时刻，阶段 ❑ *We're all going to die at some point.* 我们都将在某个时间死去。❑ *At this point Diana arrived.* 这时候，戴安娜到了。❑ *It got to the point where he had to leave.* 到了他不得不走的地步。8 N-COUNT The **point** of something such as a pin, needle, or knife is the thin, sharp end of it. 尖；尖端；尖头 9 In spoken English, you use **point** to refer to the dot or mark in a decimal number that separates the whole numbers from the fractions. 小数点（用于口语中）❑ *Inflation at nine point four percent is the worst for eight years.* 9.4% 的通货膨胀率是 8 年来最糟的。10 N-COUNT In some sports, competitions, and games, a **point** is one of the single marks that are added together to give the total score. （用作某些体育运动等计分单位的）点，分 ❑ *They lost the 1977 World Cup final to Australia by a single point.* 他们在 1977 年的世界杯决赛中仅以一分之差输给了澳大利亚队。11 N-COUNT The **points of the compass** are directions such as North, South, East, and West. 罗经（方位）点 ❑ *Sightseers arrived from all points of the compass.* 观光者来自四面八方。12 N-PLURAL On a railway track, the **points** are the levers and rails at a place where two tracks join or separate. The points enable a train to move from one track to another. （铁轨的）转辙尖，道岔【BRIT 英】❑ *...the rattle of the wheels across the points.* 驶过道岔的车轮发出的哐啷哐啷声

in AM, use 美国英语用 switches

13 N-COUNT A **point** is an electric socket. 插座【BRIT 英】❑ *...too far away from the nearest electrical point.* 离最近的电源插座太远 14 VERB If you **point at** a person or thing, you hold out your finger towards them in order to make someone notice them. （用手指）指 ❑ [v +at] *I pointed at the boy sitting nearest me.* 我指了指坐得离我最近的男孩。❑ [v +to] *He pointed to a chair, signalling for her to sit.* 他指向一把椅子，示意她坐下。15 VERB If you **point** something **at** someone, you aim the tip or end of it towards them. 把…对准；使朝向 ❑ [v n +at] *David Khan pointed his finger at Mary.* 戴

维，卡恩用手指指着玛丽。❑ [v n +at] *A man pointed a gun at them and pulled the trigger.* 一名男子用手枪指着他们，扣动了扳机。16 VERB If something **points to** a place or **points** in a particular direction, it shows where that place is or it faces in that direction. 指向；朝向 ❑ [v prep/adv] *An arrow pointed to the toilets.* 箭头指向卫生间。❑ [v prep/adv] *You can go anywhere and still the compass points north or south.* 无论走到哪里，罗盘仍然指向北或南。17 VERB If something **points to** a particular situation, it suggests that the situation exists or is likely to occur. 显示；表明 ❑ [v +to] *Private polls and embassy reports pointed to a no vote.* 私人民意调查和使馆报告表明投票结果可能会是否决。18 VERB If you **point to** something that has happened or that is happening, you are using it as proof that a particular situation exists. 着重指出；强调；以…为证明 ❑ [v +to] *George Fodor points to other weaknesses in the way the campaign has progressed.* 乔治·福多尔以运动开展过程中的其他不足之处为证。19 VERB When builders **point** a wall, they put a substance such as cement into the gaps between the bricks or stones in order to make the wall stronger and seal it. (用水泥等对墙面)勾嵌，砌缝 20 → see also **pointed, breaking point, focal point, point of sale, point of view, power point, sticking point, vantage point** 21 PHRASE If you say that something is **beside the point**, you mean that it is not relevant to the subject that you are discussing. 离题的；不相关的 ❑ *Brian didn't like it, but that was beside the point.* 布赖恩不喜欢它，但那并不重要。22 PHRASE When someone **comes to the point** or **gets to the point**, they start talking about the thing that is most important to them. 谈到正题；讲到关键问题 ❑ *Was she ever going to get to the point?* 她到底还会不会讲到重点？23 PHRASE If you **make** your **point** or **prove** your **point**, you prove that something is true, either by arguing about it or by your actions or behaviour. 证明自己的论点 ❑ *I think you've made your point, dear.* 亲爱的，我想你已证明你的观点了。❑ *The tie-break proved the point.* 抢七局证明了这一点。24 PHRASE If you **make a point of** doing something, you do it in a very deliberate or obvious way. 特意；故意 ❑ *She made a point of spending as much time as possible away from Osborne House.* 她特意尽可能地不呆在奥斯本庄园。25 PHRASE If you are **on the point of** doing something, you are about to do it. 正要…之际；就要…之时 ❑ *He was on the point of saying something when the phone rang.* 他正要说话时电话铃响了。❑ *She looked on the point of tears.* 她看起来就要哭了。26 PHRASE Something that is **to the point** is relevant to the subject that you are discussing, or expressed neatly without wasting words or time. 切题的；中肯的 ❑ *The description which he had been given was brief and to the point.* 给他的描述言简意赅。27 PHRASE If you say that something is true **up to a point**, you mean that it is partly but not completely true. 有一点；在一定程度上 ❑ *'Was she good?'—'Mmm. Up to a point.'* "她行不行？"——"嗯，某种程度上来说还可以。" 28 **a case in point** → see **case** 29 **in point of fact** → see **fact** 30 **to point the finger at** someone → see **finger** 31 **a sore point** → see **sore**

▶**point out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **point out** an object or place, you make people look at it or show them where it is. 指点；指明 ❑ [v n P] *They kept standing up to take pictures and point things out to each other.* 他们不停地站起来拍照，还互相指点景物给对方看。❑ [v P n] *They'd already driven along the wharf so that she could point out her father's boat.* 他们已经开车沿码头走了一遍，好让她指出哪艘是她父亲的船。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **point out** a fact or mistake, you tell someone about it or draw their attention to it. 指出，说出(事实或错误) ❑ [v P that] *I should point out that these estimates cover just the hospital expenditures.* 我应该指出，这些估算仅包括医院的费用。❑ [v P n] *We all too easily point out our mothers' failings.* 我们都太过轻易地指出母亲的缺点。[Also v n P]

→ see **GPS**

Thesaurus 同类词 *point* Also look up:

N. argument, gist, topic 3
location, place, position, spot 6

'point-and-'click ADJ **Point-and-click** refers to the way a computer mouse can be used to do things quickly and easily on a computer. 点击式的；即点即选的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a simple point-and-click interface.* 简单的即点即选界面

,point-'blank 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you say something **point-blank**, you say it very directly or rudely, without explaining or apologizing. 直截了当地；断然地 ❑ *The army apparently refused point blank to do what was required of them.* 军队貌似断然拒绝做他们分内的事情。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Point-blank** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a point-blank refusal.* 断然拒绝 2 ADV [ADV after v] If someone or something is shot **point-blank**, they are shot when the gun is touching them or extremely close to them. 近距离地；抵近地 ❑ *He fired point-blank at Bernadette.* 他近距离朝贝尔纳黛特开了枪。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Point-blank** is also an adjective. ❑ *He had been shot at point-blank range in the back of the head.* 他被人近距离开枪击中后脑。

point|ed /'pɔɪntɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **pointed** has a point at one end. 有尖头的；尖的 ❑ *...a pointed roof.* 尖屋顶 ❑ *...pointed shoes.* 尖头鞋 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pointed** comments or behaviour express criticism in a clear and direct way. 尖锐的；直截了当的；批评性的 ❑ *I couldn't help but notice the pointed remarks slung in my direction.* 我不能不注意到针对我的尖锐言辞。•**point|ed|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *They were pointedly absent from the news conference.* 他们刻意缺席记者招待会。

point|er /'pɔɪntə^r/ (**pointers**) 1 N-COUNT A **pointer** is a piece of advice or information which helps you to understand a situation or to find a way of making progress. 建议；点子；提示 ❑ *I hope at least my daughter was able to offer you some useful pointers.* 我希望至少我的女儿为你提供了一些有用的建议。2 N-COUNT A **pointer to** something suggests that it exists or gives an idea of what it is like. 暗示；线索；迹象【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+to] *Sunday's elections should be a pointer to the public mood.* 从周日的选举可以看出公众的情绪。3 N-COUNT A **pointer** is a long stick that is used to point at something such as a large chart or diagram when explaining something to people. 指示棒；教鞭 ❑ *She tapped on the world map with her pointer.* 她用教鞭敲了敲世界地图。4 N-COUNT The **pointer** on a measuring instrument is the long, thin piece of metal that points to the numbers. (测量仪器上的)指针

point|ing /'pɔɪntɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pointing** is a way of filling in the gaps between the bricks or stones on the outside of a building so that the surface becomes sealed. 勾缝；填缝 ❑ *He did the pointing in the stonework himself.* 他自己完成了建筑石造部分的勾缝。2 N-UNCOUNT **Pointing** is the cement between the bricks or stones in a wall. (勾缝的)水泥

point|less /'pɔɪntləs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **pointless**, you are criticizing it because it has no sense or purpose. 无益的；无意义的；无目的的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Violence is always pointless.* 暴力总是毫无意义的。❑ *...pointless arguments.* 无益的争论 •**point|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Chemicals were pointlessly poisoning the soil.* 化学品在无谓地污染着土壤。•**point|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *You cannot help wondering about the pointlessness of it all.* 你会禁不住觉得这一切毫无意义。

,point of 'or|der (**points of order**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In a formal debate, a **point of order** is an official complaint that someone makes because the rules about how the debate is meant to be organized have been broken. (正式辩论中质疑议事规则遭到破坏而提出的)程序问题【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A point of order was raised in parliament by Mr Ben Morris.* 本·莫里斯先生在议会就程序问题提出质询。

,point of 'ref|er|ence (**points of reference**) N-COUNT A **point of reference** is something which you use to help you understand a situation or communicate with someone. (用于了解情况或进行交流的)参照依据，参考标准 ❑ *Do we still have any fixed point of reference in the teaching of English?* 我们在英语教学上还有固定不变的参考标准吗？

,point of 'sale (**points of sale**) 1 N-COUNT The **point of sale** is the place in a shop where a product is passed from the seller to the customer. The abbreviation **POS** is also used. 销售点，售货点(缩略形式为 POS)【BUSINESS 商】2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Point of sale** is used to describe things which occur or are located or used at the place where you buy something. The abbreviation

POS is also used.（用作修饰成分）销售点，售货点（缩略形式为 POS）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...point-of-sale advertising.* 售货处的商品广告

ˌpoint of ˈview ♦∞ (**points of view**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft with poss] You can refer to the opinions or attitudes that you have about something as your **point of view.**（对事物的）观点，见解，态度 ❑ *Thanks for your point of view, John.* 约翰，感谢你发表见解。❑ *Try to look at this from my point of view.* 试着从我的角度来看这件事。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you consider something **from** a particular **point of view,** you are using one aspect of a situation in order to judge that situation. 考虑角度；判断方法 ❑ *Do you think that, from the point of view of results, this exercise was worth the cost?* 从结果来看，你认为这项活动的花费值吗？

→ see **history**

pointy /ˈpɔɪnti/ (**pointier, pointiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **pointy** has a point at one end. 有尖头的；尖的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a pointy little beard.* 一小撮尖胡须

poise /pɔɪz/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] If someone has **poise,** they are calm, dignified, and self-controlled. 镇定；沉着；泰然自若 ❑ *It took a moment for Mark to recover his poise.* 马克过了一会儿才恢复镇静。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Poise** is a graceful, very controlled way of standing and moving.（优雅的）姿势，姿态 ❑ *Ballet classes are important for poise and grace.* 芭蕾课可以很好地使人保持优雅的仪态。

poised /pɔɪzd/ ❶ ADJ If a part of your body is **poised,** it is completely still but ready to move at any moment.（身体部位）摆好姿势不动的 ❑ *He studied the keyboard carefully, one finger poised.* 他仔细研究了键盘，一个手指随时准备敲击。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If someone is **poised to** do something, they are ready to take action at any moment. 做好一切准备的；随时准备行动的 ❑ *Britain was poised to fly medical staff to the country at short notice.* 英国随时准备把医护人员空运到该国。❑ [+for] *U.S. forces are poised for a massive air, land and sea assault.* 美国军队做好了发动大规模海、陆、空攻击的准备。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **poised,** you are calm, dignified, and self-controlled. 镇定的；沉着的；泰然自若的 ❑ *Rachel appeared poised and calm.* 蕾切尔看上去沉着冷静。

poi|son /ˈpɔɪzᵊn/ (**poisons, poisoning, poisoned**) ❶ N-VAR **Poison** is a substance that harms or kills people or animals if they swallow it or absorb it. 毒物；毒药；毒素 ❑ *Poison from the weever causes paralysis, swelling, and nausea.* 龙膽的毒素会引起瘫痪、肿胀和恶心。❑ *Mercury is a known poison.* 水银是一种已知的有毒物质。❷ VERB If someone **poisons** another person, they kill the person or make them ill by giving them poison.（人）使中毒，毒杀，毒害 ❑ [v n] *The rumours that she had poisoned him could never be proved.* 她曾下毒害他的谣言永远都无法得到证实。•**poi|son|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for poisoning and attempted murder.* 她因投毒和谋杀未遂被判 20 年监禁。❸ VERB If you **are poisoned by** a substance, it makes you very ill and sometimes kills you.（物质）使中毒，毒死 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *Employees were taken to hospital yesterday after being poisoned by fumes.* 因吸入有害气体而中毒的员工昨天被送进了医院。❑ [v n] *Toxic waste could endanger lives and poison fish.* 有毒废物可能危及生命，毒死鱼类。•**poi|son|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His illness was initially diagnosed as food poisoning.* 他的病最初被诊断为食物中毒。❹ VERB If someone **poisons** a food, drink, or weapon, they add poison to it so that it can be used to kill someone. 在…中放毒；在…上涂毒 ❑ [v n] *If I was your wife I would poison your coffee.* 如果我是你老婆，我会在你的咖啡里下毒。•**poi|soned** ADJ ❑ *He was terrified to eat, suspecting that the food was poisoned.* 他不敢吃东西，怀疑食物被人投了毒。❑ *...an umbrella tipped with a poisoned dart.* 伞尖装有毒镖的雨伞 ❺ VERB To **poison** water, air, or land means to damage it with harmful substances such as chemicals. 破坏，污染（水、空气或土地）❑ [v n] *The land has been completely poisoned by chemicals.* 土地已被化学品彻底污染。❑ [v-ed] *...dying forests, poisoned rivers and lakes.* 正在消失的森林、遭污染的河流和湖泊 ❻ VERB Something that **poisons** a good situation or relationship spoils it or destroys it. 危害；败坏；毒化 ❑ [be v-ed] *The whole atmosphere has really been poisoned.* 整个气氛已全然遭到破坏。❑ [v n] *...ill-feeling that will poison further talk of a common foreign policy.* 将会危害有关共同外交政策的进一步商讨的敌意

poi|son|er /ˈpɔɪzənəʳ/ (**poisoners**) N-COUNT A **poisoner** is someone who has killed or harmed another person by using poison. 放毒者；投毒者；毒杀者 ❑ *Soon they were dead, victims of a mysterious poisoner.* 不久他们就死了，是一个神秘的投毒者下的手。

ˈpoi|son gas N-UNCOUNT **Poison gas** is a gas that is poisonous and is usually used to kill people in war or to execute criminals.（通常指战争中或处决犯人时用的）毒气，毒瓦斯

ˌpoi|son ˈivy N-UNCOUNT **Poison ivy** is a wild plant that grows in North America and that causes a rash or skin problems if you touch it. 毒漆藤（一种接触后会引起皮疹或其他皮肤问题的北美野生植物）

poi|son|ous /ˈpɔɪzᵊnəs/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **poisonous** will kill you or make you ill if you swallow or absorb it. 有毒的；引起中毒的 ❑ *...a large cloud of poisonous gas.* 一大团有毒气体 ❷ ADJ An animal that is **poisonous** produces a poison that will kill you or make you ill if the animal bites you.（动物）有毒的，带毒的 ❑ *There are hundreds of poisonous spiders and snakes.* 毒蜘蛛和毒蛇成百上千。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **poisonous,** you mean that it is extremely unpleasant and likely to spoil or destroy a good relationship or situation. 极令人厌恶的；会造成危害的；恶毒的 ❑ *...poisonous comments.* 恶毒的评论

ˌpoison-ˈpen letˌter (**poison-pen letters**) N-COUNT A **poison-pen letter** is an unpleasant unsigned letter which is sent in order to upset someone or to cause trouble. 匿名诽谤信

ˈpoi|son ˌpill (**poison pills**) N-COUNT A **poison pill** refers to what some companies do to reduce their value in order to prevent themselves being taken over by another company. "毒丸"防御（公司为防止被兼并而采取的降低其价值的措施）【BUSINESS 商】

poke /pəʊk/ (**pokes, poking, poked**) ❶ VERB If you **poke** someone or something, you quickly push them with your finger or with a sharp object.（用手指或尖物）戳，捅，杵 ❑ [v n] *Lindy poked him in the ribs.* 琳迪戳了戳他的肋部。•N-COUNT **Poke** is also a noun. ❑ *John smiled at them and gave Richard a playful poke.* 约翰冲着他们笑了笑，开玩笑地捅了理查德一下。❷ VERB If you **poke** one thing **into** another, you push the first thing into the second thing. 把…戳进；把…插入 ❑ [v n +into] *He poked his finger into the hole.* 他把手指插入孔中。❸ VERB If something **pokes out of** or **through** another thing, you can see part of it appearing from behind or underneath the other thing.（从后面或下面）露出，冒出 ❑ [v +out of] *He saw the dog's twitching nose poke out of the basket.* 他看到那只狗一抽一抽的鼻子从篮子里探出来。❑ [v +through] *His fingers poked through the worn tips of his gloves.* 他的手指从手套的破指尖处露了出来。❹ VERB If you **poke** your head through an opening or if it **pokes** through an opening, you push it through, often so that you can see something more easily.（使）（头）伸出；（使）探出 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Julie tapped on my door and poked her head in.* 朱莉轻轻地敲了敲我的门，探进头来。❑ [v prep/adv] *Raymond's head poked through the doorway.* 雷蒙德的头从门口探了出来。❺ to **poke fun at** → see **fun** ❻ to **poke** your **nose into** something → see **nose**

pok|er /ˈpəʊkəʳ/ (**pokers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Poker** is a card game that people usually play in order to win money. 扑克牌游戏 ❑ *Lon and I play in the same weekly poker game.* 我和朗每周和同一帮人聚在一起打扑克。❷ N-COUNT A **poker** is a metal bar which you use to move coal or wood in a fire in order to make it burn better. 拨火棒；通条

ˈpokˌer ˌface (**poker faces**) N-COUNT A **poker face** is an expression on your face that shows none of your feelings. 毫无表情的脸；不动声色的脸；扑克脸【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In business a poker face can be very useful.* 生意场上，不动声色会非常有用。❑ *She managed to keep a poker face.* 她一直努力板着脸。

ˌpoker-ˈfaced ADJ If you are **poker-faced,** you have a calm expression on your face which shows none of your thoughts or feelings. 面无表情的；不动声色的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His expressions varied from poker-faced to blank.* 他的表情在一本正经和茫然惶惑之间变幻不定。❑ *The officer listened, poker-faced.* 那个官员面无表情地听着。

poky /'pəʊki/ (**pokier, pokiest**)

The spelling **pokey** is also used, especially for meanings 1 and 2. 亦拼作 pokey，尤用于义项 1 和 3。

1 ADJ A room or house that is **poky** is uncomfortably small. (房间或屋子)狭小的，窄小的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...pokey little offices.* 窄小的办公室 2 ADJ If you say that someone is **poky**, you are criticizing them for moving or reacting very slowly. 慢吞吞的；缓慢的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *'Move!' she cried. 'Don't be so darn poky!'* "动起来！"她叫道："别这么慢吞吞的！" 3 N-SING If someone is in **the pokey**, they are in prison. 监狱；监牢【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

po|lar /'pəʊlə^r/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Polar** means near the North and South Poles. 近地极的；极地的 ❑ *Warmth melted some of the polar ice.* 温暖的天气融化了一些极地的冰雪。❑ *...polar explorers.* 极地探险者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Polar** is used to describe things which are completely opposite in character, quality, or type. (在特征、性质、类型等方面)完全相反的，截然对立的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In many ways, Brett and Bernard are polar opposites.* 在许多方面，布雷特和伯纳德截然不同。

'po|lar bear (**polar bears**) N-COUNT A **polar bear** is a large white bear which is found near the North Pole. 北极熊

po|lar|ise /'pəʊləraɪz/ → see **polarize**

po|lar|ity /pəʊ'lærɪti/ (**polarities**) N-VAR If there is a **polarity** between two people or things, they are completely different from each other in some way. 完全相反；截然对立【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the polarities of good and evil.* 善与恶的针锋相对

po|lar|ize /'pəʊləraɪz/ (**polarizes, polarizing, polarized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **polarise**

VERB If something **polarizes** people or if something **polarizes**, two separate groups are formed with opposite opinions or positions. (使)两极化；(使)分化；(使)对立 ❑ [V n] *Missile deployment did much to further polarize opinion in Britain.* 在英国，导弹部署极大地导致了意见进一步分化。❑ [V] *As the car rental industry polarizes, business will go to the bigger companies.* 随着汽车租赁业的两极分化，生意将流向较大的公司。•**po|lar|ized** ADJ ❑ *Since Independence the electorate has been polarized equally between two parties.* 自独立以来支持两个政党的选民已分化为势均力敌的两派。•**po|lari|za|tion** /ˌpəʊlərəraɪ'zeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between] *There is increasing polarization between the blacks and whites in the U.S.* 美国黑人和白人之间的分化在加剧。

Po|lar|oid /'pəʊlərɔɪd/ (**Polaroids**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **Polaroid** camera is a small camera that can take, develop, and print a photograph in a few seconds. (照相机)宝丽来的，一次成像的【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *Polaroid film is very sensitive.* 宝丽来胶卷感光性非常强。2 N-COUNT A **Polaroid** is a photograph taken with a Polaroid camera. 宝丽来一次成像照片 ❑ *I took a Polaroid of them so I could remember them when they were gone.* 我给他们拍了一张宝丽来照片，这样他们走后我能留作纪念。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Polaroid** sunglasses have been treated with a special substance in order to make the sun seem less bright. (太阳镜)偏振材料的

pole ♦◇ /pəʊl/ (**poles**) 1 N-COUNT A **pole** is a long thin piece of wood or metal, used especially for supporting things. (尤用于支撑的)杆 ❑ *The truck crashed into a telegraph pole.* 卡车撞到了电线杆上。❑ *He reached up with a hooked pole to roll down the metal shutter.* 他用带钩的杆子把金属百叶窗拉了下来。2 N-COUNT The earth's **poles** are the two opposite ends of its axis, its most northern and southern points. (地)极 ❑ *For six months of the year, there is hardly any light at the poles.* 在南北极，每年有 6 个月时间几乎没有光照。3 → see also **North Pole, South Pole** 4 N-COUNT The two **poles** of a range of qualities, opinions, or beliefs are the completely opposite qualities, opinions, or beliefs at either end of the range. (特质、意见或信仰)截然相反的两极之一；极端 ❑ *The two politicians represent opposite poles of the political spectrum.* 这两位从政者代表了政界的两个极端。5 PHRASE If you say that two people or things are **poles apart**, you mean that they have completely different beliefs, opinions, or qualities. (信仰、意见或性质)截然相反，南辕北辙【EMPHASIS 强调】

→ see **magnet**

Pole (**Poles**) N-COUNT A **Pole** is a person who comes from Poland. 波兰人

'pole-axed also **poleaxed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **pole-axed**, they are so surprised or shocked that they do not know what to say or do. (因震惊而)目瞪口呆的，不知所措的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Sitting pole-axed on the sofa, Mahoney stared in astonishment at the spectacle before him.* 马奥尼不知所措地坐在沙发上，吃惊地盯着眼前的景象。

pole|cat /'pəʊlkæt/ (**polecats**) N-COUNT A **polecat** is a small, thin, fierce wild animal. Polecats have a very unpleasant smell. 林鼬

'pole danc|ing also **pole-dancing** N-UNCOUNT **Pole dancing** is a type of entertainment in a bar or club in which a woman who is wearing very few clothes dances around a pole in a sexy way. 钢管舞 •**pole danc|er** (**pole dancers**) N-COUNT ❑ *She is a pole dancer at London's famous Spearmint Rhino club.* 她是伦敦著名的"薄荷犀牛"夜总会的钢管舞舞者。

po|lem|ic /pə'lemɪk/ (**polemics**) N-VAR A **polemic** is a very strong written or spoken attack on, or defence of, a particular belief or opinion. (书面或口头的)争辩，辩论，论战 ❑ *...a polemic against the danger of secret societies.* 抨击秘密社团危险性的论辩

po|lemi|cal /pə'lemɪk^{ə}l/ ADJ **Polemical** means arguing very strongly for or against a belief or opinion. 争辩的；辩论的；论战的 ❑ *Daniels is at his best when he's cool and direct, rather than combative and polemical.* 丹尼尔斯冷静、坦率时状态最佳；而好斗、爱辩时则不然。❑ *...Kramer's biting polemical novel.* 克莱默尖锐的辩论小说

po|lemi|cist /pə'lemɪsɪst/ (**polemicists**) N-COUNT A **polemicist** is someone who is skilled at arguing very strongly for or against a belief or opinion. 善辩者；辩论家【FORMAL 正式】

,pole po'si|tion (**pole positions**) N-UNCOUNT When a racing car is in **pole position**, it is in front of the other cars at the start of a race. (赛车中的)首发位置，杆位

'pole vault N-SING **The pole vault** is an athletics event in which athletes jump over a high bar, using a long flexible pole to help lift themselves up. 撑竿跳高(项目)

'pole vault|er (**pole vaulters**) N-COUNT A **pole vaulter** is an athlete who performs the pole vault. 撑竿跳高运动员

po|lice ♦♦◇ /pə'liːs/ (**polices, policing, policed**) 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The **police** are the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law. 警察部门；警察机关；警方 ❑ *The police are also looking for a second car.* 警方也在寻找另一辆车。❑ *Police say they have arrested twenty people following the disturbances.* 警方说骚乱发生后他们已逮捕了 20 人。❑ *I noticed a police car shadowing us.* 我注意到一辆警车尾随着我们。2 → see also **secret police** 3 N-PLURAL **Police** are men and women who are members of the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law. 警察 ❑ *More than one hundred police have ringed the area.* 这一地区已被一百多名警察包围。4 VERB If the police or military forces **police** an area or event, they make sure that law and order is preserved in that area or at that event. 维持…的治安；守卫；保卫 ❑ [V n] *...the tiny U.N. observer force whose job it is to police the border.* 承担守卫边界职责的一小支联合国观察员部队 ❑ [v-ed] *The march was heavily policed.* 出动了大批警察维持游行示威的秩序。•**po|lic|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the policing of public places.* 公共场所治安的维持 5 → see also **community policing** 6 VERB If a person or group in authority **polices** a law or an area of public life, they make sure that what is done is fair and legal. 管理；监督 ❑ [V n] *...Imro, the self-regulatory body that polices the investment management business.* 投资管理监管组织，监督投资管理业务的自律机构 •**po|lic|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Policing of business courses varies widely.* 对商业行为的监管差别很大。

Word Link 词根词缀 *poli = city* 城市：*metropolis, police, policy*

po|lice 'con|sta|ble (**police constables**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **police constable** is a policeman or policewoman of the lowest

rank. 警员(指最低一级的警察)【BRIT 英】❑ *A police constable is handling all inquiries.* 一名警员在负责所有调查。❑ *...Police Constable David Casey.* 警员戴维·凯西

in AM, use 美国英语用 **police officer**

po'lice dog (**police dogs**) N-COUNT A **police dog** is a working dog which is owned by the police. 警犬

po'lice force (**police forces**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **police force** is the police organization in a particular country or area. (一国或一地区的)警察部门，警察机关 ❑ *...the South Wales police force.* 南威尔士警察部门

police|man ◆◇ /pə'li:smən/ (**policemen**) N-COUNT A **policeman** is a man who is a member of the police force. 男警察

po'lice of|fic|er ◆◇ (**police officers**) N-COUNT A **police officer** is a member of the police force. 警官 ❑ *...a meeting of senior police officers.* 高级警官会议

po,lice 'state (**police states**) N-COUNT A **police state** is a country in which the government controls people's freedom by means of the police, especially secret police. (尤指通过秘密警察限制人民自由的)警察国家，极权国家【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

po'lice sta|tion (**police stations**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **police station** is the local office of a police force in a particular area. 警察(分)局；派出所 ❑ *Two police officers arrested him and took him to Kensington police station.* 两名警察逮捕了他并把他带到了肯辛顿警察分局。

police|woman /pə'li:swʊmən/ (**policewomen**) N-COUNT A **policewoman** is a woman who is a member of the police force. 女警察

poli|cy ◆◆◆ /'pɒlɪsi/ (**policies**) 1 N-VAR A **policy** is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business. (尤指政治、经济或商业方面的)政策，方针，策略 ❑ *...plans which include changes in foreign policy and economic reforms.* 包括转变外交政策和改革经济的计划 ❑ *... the U.N.'s policy-making body.* 联合国决策机构 2 N-COUNT [usu poss N] An official organization's **policy** on a particular issue or towards a country is their attitude and actions regarding that issue or country. (针对某一问题或某国的)政策，态度，行动 ❑ [+on] *...the government's policy on repatriation.* 有关遣返的政府态度 ❑ [+of] *...the corporation's policy of forbidding building on common land.* 该市政当局禁止在公共用地上建房的立场 3 N-COUNT [usu N n] An insurance **policy** is a document which shows the agreement that you have made with an insurance company. 保险单；保险契约【BUSINESS 商】❑ *You are advised to read the small print of household and motor insurance policies.* 建议阅读家庭财产和汽车保险单中的附属细则。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *policy* with:

ADJ. **domestic** policy 国内政策，**economic** policy 经济政策，**educational** policy 教育政策，**foreign** policy 对外政策，**new** policy 新政策，**official** policy 官方政策，**public** policy 公共政策 1

N. policy **analyst** 政策分析家，**defence** policy 国防政策，**energy** policy 能源政策，**immigration** policy 移民政策 1
policy **change** (*or* **change of** policy) 政策变化，policy **objectives** 政策目标，policy **shift** 政策变更 1 2
administration policy 当局政策，**government** policy 政府政策 2
insurance policy 保险单 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *poli = city* 城市：*metropolis, police, policy*

policy|holder /'pɒlɪsɪhəʊldə'/ (**policyholders**) also **policy-holder** N-COUNT A **policyholder** is a person who has an insurance policy with an insurance company. 投保人；保险客户【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The first 10 per cent of legal fees will be paid by the policy-holder.* 第一笔 10% 的法律费用将由投保人支付。

policy|maker /'pɒlɪsɪmeɪkə'/ (**policymakers**) also **policy-maker** N-COUNT [usu pl] In politics, **policymakers** are people who are involved in making policies and policy decisions. (政治)政策制定者，决策人 ❑ *...top economic policymakers.* 最高经济政策制定者

'policy-making also **policymaking** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Policy-making** is the making of policies. 政策制定；决策 ❑ *He will play a key background role in government policy-making.* 他将在政府的政策制定上起至关重要的幕后作用。

po|lio /'pəʊliəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Polio** is a serious infectious disease which often makes people unable to use their legs. 脊髓灰质炎；小儿麻痹症 ❑ *Gladys was crippled by polio at the age of 3.* 格拉迪丝 3 岁时因小儿麻痹症腿瘸了。

po|lio|my|eli|tis /,pəʊliəʊmaɪə'laɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Poliomyelitis** is the same as **polio**. 同 polio【MEDICAL 医】

pol|ish /'pɒlɪʃ/ (**polishes, polishing, polished**) 1 N-VAR **Polish** is a substance that you put on the surface of an object in order to clean it, protect it, and make it shine. 擦亮剂；上光剂 ❑ *The still air smelt faintly of furniture polish.* 凝滞的空气中隐隐有股家具上光剂的味道。❑ *...soap powders, detergents, and polishes.* 肥皂粉、洗涤剂和擦亮剂 2 VERB If you **polish** something, you put polish on it or rub it with a cloth to make it shine. (用擦亮剂等)擦，擦光，擦亮 ❑ [V n] *Each morning he shaved and polished his shoes.* 他每天早晨都刮脸、擦鞋。[Also V] •N-SING **Polish** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave his counter a polish with a soft duster.* 他用软抹布把自己的柜台擦亮。•**pol|ished** ADJ ❑ *...a highly polished floor.* 擦得锃亮的地板 3 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **polish**, you mean that they show confidence and know how to behave socially. 优雅；修养【APPROVAL 褒】4 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a performance or piece of work has **polish**, you mean that it is of a very high standard. 完美；精湛【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The opera lacks the polish of his later work.* 这部歌剧不及他晚期作品娴熟。5 VERB If you **polish** your technique, performance, or skill at doing something, you work on improving it. 改善；改进 ❑ [V n] *They just need to polish their technique.* 他们只是需要改进一下技巧。•PHRASAL VERB **Polish up** means the same as **polish**. polish up 同 polish ❑ [V P n] *Polish up your writing skills on a one-week professional course.* 上为期一周的专业课，提高你的写作技能。[Also V n P] 6 → see also **polished, French polish, nail polish**

▶**polish off** PHRASAL VERB If you **polish off** food or drink, you eat or drink all of it, or finish it. 吃光；喝光；吃完；喝完【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *No matter what he is offered to eat he polishes it off in an instant.* 不管给他吃什么，他都能眨眼就下肚。❑ [V P n] *He polished off his scotch and slammed the glass down.* 他一仰脖喝完苏格兰威士忌，砰的一声把杯子放下。

▶**polish up** → see **polish** 5

Po|lish /'pəʊlɪʃ/ 1 ADJ **Polish** means belonging or relating to Poland, or to its people, language, or culture. 波兰的；波兰人的；波兰语的；波兰文化的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Polish** is the language spoken in Poland. 波兰语

pol|ished /'pɒlɪʃt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **polished** shows confidence and knows how to behave socially. 优雅的；有教养的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He is polished, charming, articulate and an excellent negotiator.* 他文雅、迷人、能言善辩，是一名优秀的谈判人。2 ADJ If you describe a performance, ability, or skill as **polished**, you mean that it is of a very high standard. 高水平的；精湛的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *It was simply a very polished performance.* 这真是一场精湛的演出。3 → see also **polish**

Pol|it|bu|ro /'pɒlɪtbjʊərəʊ/ (**Politburos**) N-COUNT In communist countries **the Politburo** is the chief committee that decides on government policy and makes decisions. (共产主义国家的)政治局

po|lite /pə'laɪt/ (**politer, politest**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **polite** has good manners and behaves in a way that is socially correct and not rude to other people. 有礼貌的；客气的；文雅的 ❑ *Everyone around him was trying to be polite, but you could tell they were all bored.* 他周围的每一个人都极力表现出彬彬有礼的样子，但你能够看出他们都感到厌烦。❑ *It's not polite to point or talk about strangers in public.* 在公共场合对陌生人指指点点或议论纷纷都不礼貌。❑ *Gately, a quiet and very polite young man, made a favourable impression.* 盖特利是一个少言寡语、执礼甚恭的年轻人，他给人留下了很好的印象。❑ *I hate having to make polite conversation.* 我很讨厌

不得不说些客套话。•**po|lite|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'Your home is beautiful,' I said politely.* 我客气地说："你的家真漂亮。" •**po|lite|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She listened to him, but only out of politeness.* 她只是出于礼貌听他讲话。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can refer to people who consider themselves to be socially superior and to set standards of behaviour for everyone else as **polite society** or **polite company**. 上流的；高雅的 ❑ *Certain words are vulgar and not acceptable in polite society.* 有些字眼较粗俗，不为上流社会所接受。

Pragmatics 语用 *politeness*

In this dictionary, the label politeness indicates that you use the word or expression in order to show good manners, and to avoid upsetting or embarrassing people. An example of an expression with this label is *Would you mind...?*
本词典中，标签 POLITENESS（礼貌）用于表示说话人使用该单词或表达以示礼貌，避免使人不悦或尴尬。例如，Would you mind...?（您是否介意…？）这一表达即有此标签。

Thesaurus 同类词 *polite* Also look up:

ADJ. considerate, courteous, gracious, respectful, well-mannered; (*ant.*) brash, impolite, rude 1

poli|tic /'pɒlɪtɪk/ 1 ADJ If it seems **politic to** do a particular thing, that seems to be the most sensible thing to do in the circumstances. 明智的；策略的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Many towns often found it politic to change their allegiance.* 很多城镇经常发现改变拥戴对象才是上策。 2 → see also **politics, body politic**

po|liti|cal ↔ /pə'lɪtɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Political** means relating to the way power is achieved and used in a country or society. 政治的；政治上的 ❑ *All other political parties there have been completely banned.* 那里其他所有政党已被彻底取缔。❑ *The Canadian government is facing another political crisis.* 加拿大政府面临着又一场政治危机。❑ *...a democratic political system.* 民主政治体系 •**po|liti|cal|ly** /pə'lɪtɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *They do not believe the killings were politically motivated.* 他们认为这些谋杀不是出于政治动机。❑ *Politically and economically this is an extremely difficult question.* 从政治和经济角度来看，这是一个极为棘手的问题。 2 → see also **party political** 3 ADJ Someone who is **political** is interested or involved in politics and holds strong beliefs about it. 对政治感兴趣的；从事政治的 ❑ *This play is very political.* 这部戏政治味太浓。

→ see **empire, philosophy**

po|liti|cal a'sy|lum N-UNCOUNT **Political asylum** is the right to live in a foreign country and is given by the government of that country to people who have to leave their own country for political reasons. 政治避难（权）；政治庇护（权）❑ *...a university teacher who is seeking political asylum in Britain.* 寻求在英国政治避难的大学教师

po|liti|cal cor'rect|ness N-UNCOUNT **Political correctness** is the attitude or policy of being extremely careful not to offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage, or who have been treated differently because of their sex, race, or disability. 政治上正确（指力求避免冒犯处于不利地位或被歧视的社会群体的态度或原则）

po|liti|cal e'cono|my N-UNCOUNT **Political economy** is the study of the way in which a government influences or organizes a nation's wealth. 政治经济学

po|liti|cal in|cor'rect|ness N-UNCOUNT **Political incorrectness** is the attitude or policy shown by someone who does not care if they offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage, or who have been treated differently because of their sex, race, or disability. 政治上不正确（指不在乎是否冒犯处于不利地位或遭歧视的社会群体的态度或原则）

po|liti|cal|ly cor'rect ADJ If you say that someone is **politically correct**, you mean that they are extremely careful not to offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage, or who have been treated differently because of their sex, race, or disability. 政治上正确的 •N-PLURAL **The politically correct** are people who are politically correct. （总称）政治上正确的人

po|liti|cal|ly in|cor'rect ADJ If you say that someone is **politically incorrect**, you mean that they do not care if they offend or upset other people in society, for example with their attitudes towards sex, race, or disability. 政治上不正确的 ❑ *Gershwin's lyrics would today probably be deemed politically incorrect.* 格什温的歌词在今天很可能被视为政治上不正确。•N-PLURAL **The politically incorrect** are people who are politically incorrect. （总称）政治上不正确的人

po|liti|cal 'pris|on|er (**political prisoners**) N-COUNT A **political prisoner** is someone who has been imprisoned for criticizing or disagreeing with their own government. 政治犯

po|liti|cal 'sci|ence N-UNCOUNT **Political science** is the study of the ways in which political power is acquired and used in a country. 政治学

po|liti|cal 'sci|en|tist (**political scientists**) N-COUNT A **political scientist** is someone who studies, writes, or lectures about political science. 政治学家

poli|ti|cian ↔ /ˌpɒlɪ'tɪʃᵊn/ (**politicians**) N-COUNT A **politician** is a person whose job is in politics, especially a member of parliament or congress. 从政者，政治家，政客（尤指议会或国会成员）❑ *They have arrested a number of leading opposition politicians.* 他们已经逮捕了数名反对党领袖。

po|liti|cize /pə'lɪtɪsaɪz/ (**politicizes, politicizing, politicized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **politicise**

VERB If you **politicize** someone or something, you make them more interested in politics or more involved with politics. 使政治化；使具有政治性；使关心（或参与）政治 ❑ [v n] *...ideas which might politicize the labouring classes and cause them to question the status quo.* 可能唤醒工人阶级的政治意识并促使他们质疑现状的思想 ❑ [v n] *Some feminists had attempted to politicize personal life.* 一些女权主义者尝试过将个人生活政治化。•**po|liti|cized** ADJ ❑ *The data that's being used to fault American education is highly politicized.* 用来指责美国教育的数据被高度政治化了。•**po|liti|ci|za|tion** /pəlɪtɪsaɪ'zeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There has been increasing politicization of the civil service.* 公务员阶层的政治化倾向日益增加。

poli|tick|ing /'pɒlɪtɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's political activity as **politicking**, you think that they are engaged in it to gain votes or personal advantage for themselves. （为竞选拉票或个人利益进行的）政治活动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The politicking at Westminster is extremely intense.* 威斯敏斯特的政治活动异常激烈。

po|liti|co /pə'lɪtɪkəʊ/ (**politicos**) N-COUNT You can describe a politician as a **politico**, especially if you do not like them or approve of what they do. （尤指不喜欢或不赞赏的）政客，政治活动者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

politico- /pə'lɪtɪkəʊ-/ COMB [ADJ n] **Politico-** is added to adjectives to form other adjectives that describe something as being both political and the other thing that is mentioned. （用于形容词前构成形容词）表示"政治和…的" ❑ *...the capitalist politico economic system.* 资本主义政治经济体系

poli|tics ↔ /'pɒlɪtɪks/ 1 N-PLURAL **Politics** are the actions or activities concerned with achieving and using power in a country or society. The verb that follows **politics** may be either singular or plural. 政治，政治事务，政治活动（其后的动词既可用单数，又可用复数）❑ *The key question in British politics was how long the prime minister could survive.* 英国政治的关键问题是首相能坚持多久。❑ [+of] *The film takes no position on the politics of Northern Ireland.* 这部电影未在北爱尔兰政治问题上选择站边。❑ *Politics is by no means the only arena in which women are excelling.* 政坛绝不是女性大显身手的唯一舞台。 2 → see also **party politics** 3 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Your **politics** are your beliefs about how a country ought to be governed. 政治信仰；政治主张；政治见解 ❑ *My politics are well to the left of centre.* 我的政治主张相当偏左。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Politics** is the study of the ways in which countries are governed.

P

政治学 ❑ *He began studying politics and medieval history.* 他开始学习政治学和中世纪史。❑ *...young politics graduates.* 年轻的政治学毕业生 ■ N-PLURAL **Politics** can be used to talk about the ways that power is shared in an organization and the ways it is affected by personal relationships between people who work together. The verb that follows **politics** may be either singular or plural. 手腕，权术，策略（其后的动词既可用单数，又可用复数）❑ *You need to understand how office politics influence the working environment.* 你需要了解办公室权术是如何影响工作氛围的。

pol|ity /'pɒlɪti/ (**polities**) N-COUNT A **polity** is an organized society, such as a nation, city, or church, together with its government and administration. （国家、城市、教会等）政治体，社会机构【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the role of religious belief in a democratic polity.* 宗教信仰在民主政治实体中扮演的角色

pol|ka /'pɒlkə, AM 美 'poʊlkə/ (**polkas**) N-COUNT A **polka** is a fast lively dance that was popular in the nineteenth century. 波尔卡舞（19 世纪流行的一种轻快舞蹈）

'pol|ka dots

The spelling **polka-dot** is also used, especially as a modifier. The word **polka** is usually pronounced /'poʊkə/ in American English when it is part of this compound. 亦拼作 polka dot，尤在用作修饰语时；在美国英语中，polka 一词在此复合词中通常读作 /'poʊkə/。

N-PLURAL [oft N n] **Polka dots** are very small spots printed on a piece of cloth. （布料上的）圆点花纹 ❑ *...a yellow bikini with polka dots.* 有圆点花纹的黄色比基尼 ❑ *...a tight-fitting polka dot blouse.* 圆点花纹图案的紧身女式衬衫

poll ♦◇ /poʊl/ (**polls, polling, polled**) ■ N-COUNT A **poll** is a survey in which people are asked their opinions about something, usually in order to find out how popular something is or what people intend to do in the future. 民意测验；民意调查 ❑ *Polls show that the European treaty has gained support in Denmark.* 民意测验显示该欧盟条约已在丹麦获得支持。❑ [+on] *We are doing a weekly poll on the president, and clearly his popularity has declined.* 我们每周就总统进行一次民意调查，很显然他的支持率下降了。■→ see also **opinion poll, straw poll** ■ VERB [usu passive] If you **are polled on** something, you are asked what you think about it as part of a survey. 对…进行民意测验（或调查）❑ [be V-ed] *More than 18,000 people were polled.* 超过 1.8 万人接受了民意测验。❑ [be V-ed +on] *Audiences were going to be polled on which of three pieces of contemporary music they liked best.* 将对观众进行民意调查，询问他们在 3 部当代音乐作品中最喜欢哪一部。❑ [V-ed] *More than 70 per cent of those polled said that they approved of his record as president.* 超过 70% 的被调查者称对他总统任期的政绩表示满意。■ N-PLURAL **The polls** means an election for a country's government, or the place where people go to vote in an election. 政治选举；大选；投票地点 ❑ *In 1945, Winston Churchill was defeated at the polls.* 温斯顿·丘吉尔在 1945 年的大选中被击败。❑ *Voters are due to go to the polls on Sunday to elect a new president.* 选民应于星期日前往投票站选举新总统。■ VERB If a political party or a candidate **polls** a particular number or percentage of votes, they get that number or percentage of votes in an election. 获得（…票数）❑ [V n] *It was a disappointing result for the Greens who polled three percent.* 这个结果让绿党感到失望，他们只获得了 3% 的选票。■→ see also **polling, deed poll**

pol|len /'pɒlən/ (**pollens**) N-VAR **Pollen** is a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilizes other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds. 花粉

'pol|len count (**pollen counts**) N-COUNT The **pollen count** is a measure of how much pollen is in the air at a particular place and time. Information about the pollen count is given to help people who are made ill by pollen. （空气中的）花粉计数 ❑ *Avoid trips to the country while the pollen count is high.* 花粉计数高时，尽量避免去乡下。

pol|li|nate /'pɒlɪneɪt/ (**pollinates, pollinating, pollinated**) VERB To **pollinate** a plant or tree means to fertilize it with pollen. This is often done by insects. （常指昆虫）给…传粉 ❑ [V n] *Many of the indigenous insects are needed to pollinate the local plants.* 需要很多本地昆虫给当地植物传粉。•**pol|li|na|tion** /ˌpɒlɪ'neɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Without sufficient pollination, the growth of the corn is stunted.* 没有得到充足的授粉，谷物的长势就会受阻。

pol|li|na|tor /'pɒlɪneɪtəʳ/ (**pollinators**) N-COUNT A **pollinator** is something which pollinates plants, especially a type of insect. 传粉者；（尤指）传粉昆虫【TECHNICAL 术语】

poll|ing /'pəʊlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Polling** is the act of voting in an election. （选举中的）投票 ❑ *There has been a busy start to polling in today's local elections.* 今天地方选举的投票一开始就人头攒动。

→ see **vote**

'poll|ing booth (**polling booths**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Polling booths** are the places where people go to vote in an election. 投票站 ❑ *In Darlington, queues formed at some polling booths.* 在达灵顿，有些投票站前排起了队。■ N-COUNT A **polling booth** is one of the partly enclosed areas in a polling station, where people can vote in private. （投票站里的）投票间 ❑ *When you are there, in the polling booth, nobody can see where you put your cross.* 在投票间投票时，没人能看见你投给谁。

'poll|ing day N-UNCOUNT **Polling day** is the day on which people vote in an election. 投票日；选举日【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **election day**

'poll|ing place (**polling places**) N-COUNT A **polling place** is the same as a **polling station**. 同 polling station【AM 美】

'poll|ing sta|tion (**polling stations**) N-COUNT A **polling station** is a place where people go to vote at an election. It is often a school or other public building. （常设于学校或其他公共建筑的）投票站，投票处，投票点【BRIT 英】❑ *Queues formed even before polling stations opened.* 投票站还没有开门，就有人排起了队。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **polling place**

→ see **election**

poll|ster /'pəʊlstəʳ/ (**pollsters**) N-COUNT A **pollster** is a person or organization who asks large numbers of people questions to find out their opinions on particular subjects. 民意调查人；民意测验机构

Word Link 词根词缀 *ster ≈ one who does* 行…事者：*gangster, mobster, pollster*

pol|lu|tant /pə'luːtənt/ (**pollutants**) N-VAR **Pollutants** are substances that pollute the environment, especially gases from vehicles and poisonous chemicals produced as waste by industrial processes. 污染物（尤指车辆尾气和工业有毒化学废物）❑ *A steady stream of California traffic clogs the air with pollutants.* 加利福尼亚川流不息的车流使空气中充斥着污染物。

pol|lute /pə'luːt/ (**pollutes, polluting, polluted**) VERB To **pollute** water, air, or land means to make it dirty and dangerous to live in or to use, especially with poisonous chemicals or sewage. 污染；弄脏 ❑ [V n] *Heavy industry pollutes our rivers with noxious chemicals.* 重工业产生的有毒化学物会污染我们的河流。•**pol|lut|ed** ADJ ❑ *The police have warned the city's inhabitants not to bathe in the polluted river.* 警方已经告诫该市居民不要在这条被污染的河里游泳。

pol|lut|er /pə'luːtəʳ/ (**polluters**) N-COUNT A **polluter** is someone or something that pollutes the environment. 造成污染者；污染源

pol|lu|tion ♦◇ /pə'luːʃᵊn/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Pollution** is the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals. （尤指有毒化学物造成的）污染 ❑ [+of] *The fine was for the company's pollution of the air near its plants.* 罚款是因该公司对厂房周边空气造成了污染。❑ *Recycling also helps control environmental pollution by reducing the need for waste dumps.* 对废弃物的回收利用能够减少对垃圾场的需求，从而也有助于控制环境污染。■ N-UNCOUNT **Pollution** is poisonous or dirty substances that are polluting the water, air, or land somewhere. 污染物 ❑ *The level of pollution in the river was falling.* 这条河中的污染物水平在下降。

→ see Word Web: **pollution**

→ see **air, factory, solar**

Word Web 话题词汇 pollution 污染

Pollution affects all aspects of the **environment**. **Airborne emissions** from industrial plants and vehicle **exhausts** cause air pollution. When these smoky **emissions** combine with fog, the result is **smog**. Airborne pollutants can travel long distances. **Acid rain** caused by factories in the Midwest of America falls on states to the east. There it damages trees and kills fish in lakes. Chemical waste from factories, **sewage**, and **rubbish** have polluted the water and land in many areas. The overuse of **pesticides** and **fertilizers** has added to the problem. These chemicals accumulate in the soil and poison the earth.

污染影响环境的方方面面。工厂和汽车尾气的空中排放物造成了空气污染。这些带烟排放物与雾结合，就形成了雾霾。空中污染物能够远距离传播；美国中西部工厂排放引发的酸雨可以在东部各州降下，毁损树木，杀死湖泊里的鱼类。工厂、污水和垃圾带来的化学废品污染了许多地区的水源和土地。杀虫剂和化肥的滥用更加重了问题。这些化学品在土壤中日积月累，毒害地球。

polo /'pəʊləʊ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Polo** is a game played between two teams of players. The players ride horses and use wooden hammers with long handles to hit a ball. 马球(运动) 2 → see also **water polo**

polo neck (**polo necks**) also **polo-neck** N-COUNT A **polo neck** or a **polo neck sweater** is a sweater with a high neck which folds over. 高圆翻领套衫【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **turtleneck**

polo shirt (**polo shirts**) N-COUNT A **polo shirt** is a soft short-sleeved piece of clothing with a collar, which you put on over your head. (开领短袖式)马球衫

poltergeist /'pɒltəgaɪst, AM 美 'poʊl-/ (**poltergeists**) N-COUNT A **poltergeist** is a ghost or supernatural force which is believed to move furniture or throw objects around. (据信会搬动家具、乱扔东西等的)促狭鬼

poly /'pɒli/ (**polys**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **poly** is the same as a **polytechnic**. 同 polytechnic【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

poly- /'pɒli-/ PREFIX **Poly-** is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that many things or types of something are involved in something. For example, a polysyllabic word contains many syllables. (用于构成形容词和名词)表示"多"、"众" ❑ *He portrays the psyche as polycentric.* 在他的描绘中精神是多中心的。❑ *...polyclinics that integrate primary and secondary health care.* 同时提供初级和二级医疗卫生服务的综合性诊所

polyester /ˌpɒli'estəʳ, AM 美 'pɑːlies-/ (**polyesters**) N-VAR **Polyester** is a type of artificial cloth used especially to make clothes. (尤用作衣料的)聚酯 ❑ *...a green polyester shirt.* 绿色聚酯纤维衬衫

Word Link 词根词缀 *poly = many* 许多：*polyester, polygamy, polyglot*

polyethylene /ˌpɒli'eθɪliːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Polyethylene** is a type of plastic made into thin sheets or bags and used especially to keep food fresh or to keep things dry. 聚乙烯【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **polythene**

polygamous /pə'lɪgəməs/ ADJ In a **polygamous** society, people can be legally married to more than one person at the same time. A **polygamous** person, especially a man, is married to more than one person. 多配偶(制)的；(尤指)一夫多妻的 ❑ *Less than 1 percent of the men in any Muslim country are polygamous.* 任何一个伊斯兰国家一夫多妻的男子都不到1%。

polygamy /pə'lɪgəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Polygamy** is the custom in some societies in which someone can be legally married to more than one person at the same time. 多配偶(制)；一夫多妻(制)；一妻多夫(制)

polyglot /'pɒlɪglɒt/ (**polyglots**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Polyglot** is used to describe something such as a book or society in which several different languages are used. (书、社会等)(使用)多种语言的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Chicago's polyglot population.* 芝加哥的多语种人口 2 N-COUNT A **polyglot** is a person who speaks or understands many languages. 通晓数种语言的人

Word Link 词根词缀 *gloss, glot = language* 语言：*gloss, glossary, polyglot*

polygraph /'pɒlɪgrɑːf, -græf/ (**polygraphs**) N-COUNT A **polygraph** or a **polygraph test** is a test which is used by the police to try to find out whether someone is telling the truth. 测谎(试验) ❑ *Hill's lawyers announced she had taken and passed a polygraph test.* 希尔的律师宣布她已接受并通过了测谎试验。

polymer /'pɒlɪməʳ/ (**polymers**) N-COUNT A **polymer** is a chemical compound with large molecules made of many smaller molecules of the same kind. Some polymers exist naturally and others are produced in laboratories and factories. 聚合物；多聚体

polyp /'pɒlɪp/ (**polyps**) 1 N-COUNT A **polyp** is a small unhealthy growth on a surface inside your body, especially inside your nose. (尤指鼻内生长的)息肉 2 N-COUNT A **polyp** is a small animal that lives in the sea. It has a hollow body like a tube and long parts called tentacles around its mouth. 水螅(体)

polypropylene /ˌpɒli'prəʊpɪliːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Polypropylene** is a strong, flexible artificial material that is used to make things such as rope, carpet, and pipes. 聚丙烯

polystyrene /ˌpɒli'staɪriːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Polystyrene** is a very light plastic substance used to make containers or to keep things warm, cool, or protected from damage. 聚苯乙烯 ❑ *...polystyrene cups.* 聚苯乙烯茶杯

polytechnic /ˌpɒlɪ'teknɪk/ (**polytechnics**) 1 N-VAR [oft in names] In Britain, a **polytechnic** was a college where you could go after leaving school in order to study academic subjects up to degree level, or to train for particular jobs. In 1992, all the polytechnics in Britain became universities. (在英国1992年后改为大学的)工艺专科学院，理工专科学院 2 N-VAR [oft in names] In the United States, **polytechnic** is the former name for a school, college, or university which specialized in courses in science and technology. (旧时美国的)理工学校(或学院、大学)

polythene /'pɒlɪθiːn/ N-UNCOUNT **Polythene** is a type of plastic made into thin sheets or bags and used especially to keep food fresh or to keep things dry. 聚乙烯【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Simply put them into a polythene bag and store them in the freezer for a day.* 只需把它们装进保鲜袋，在冰箱里储存一天即可。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **polyethylene**

polyunsaturate /ˌpɒliʌn'sætʃʊrət/ (**polyunsaturates**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Polyunsaturates** are types of animal or vegetable fats which are used to make cooking oil and margarine. They are thought to be less harmful to your body than other fats. 多不饱和脂肪

polyunsaturated /ˌpɒliʌn'sætʃʊreɪtɪd/ ADJ **Polyunsaturated** oils and margarines are made mainly from vegetable fats and are considered healthier than those made from animal fats. 多不饱和的 ❑ *Use polyunsaturated spread instead of butter.* 用多不饱和抹酱取代黄油。

polyurethane /ˌpɒlɪ'jʊərəθeɪn/ (**polyurethanes**) N-VAR **Polyurethane** is a plastic material used especially to make paint or substances which prevent water or heat from passing through. 聚氨基甲酸酯；聚氨酯 ❑ *...polyurethane varnish.* 聚氨酯清漆

pom /pɒm/ (**poms**) N-COUNT A **pom** is the same as a **pommy**. 同 pommy

pomegranate /'pɒmɪgrænɪt/ (**pomegranates**) N-VAR A **pomegranate** is a round fruit with a thick reddish skin. It contains lots of small seeds with juicy flesh around them. 石榴

P

pom|mel /'pʌm²l, 'pɒm-/ (**pommels**) N-COUNT A **pommel** is the part of a saddle that rises up at the front, or a knob that is fixed there.（马鞍的）前鞍桥

→ see **gymnastics**

pom|my /'pɒmi/ (**pommies**) also **pommie** N-COUNT A **pommy** is an English person. This use could cause offence. 英国佬（可能具冒犯意味）【mainly AUSTRALIAN, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主澳，非正式，贬】

pomp /pɒmp/ N-UNCOUNT **Pomp** is the use of a lot of ceremony, fine clothes, and decorations, especially on a special occasion.（尤指特殊场合的）盛况，壮观景象 ❑ *...the pomp and splendour of the English aristocracy.* 英格兰贵族的气派和显赫

'pom-pom (**pom-poms**) also **pompom, pom-pon** N-COUNT A **pom-pom** is a ball of threads which is used to decorate things such as hats or furniture. In the United States, cheerleaders wave large pom-poms at football matches.（装饰帽子、家具等的）绒球；（美国橄榄球比赛时拉拉队用的）塑料丝球

pom|pos|ity /pɒm'pɒsɪti/ (**pomposities**) N-UNCOUNT **Pomposity** means speaking or behaving in a very serious manner which shows that you think you are more important than you really are. 自负；自命不凡【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He hated pomposity and disliked being called a genius.* 他憎恶自负的作派，而且不喜欢被称为天才。

pomp|ous /'pɒmpəs/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **pompous**, you mean that they behave or speak in a very serious way because they think they are more important than they really are. 自负的；自命不凡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was somewhat pompous and had a high opinion of his own capabilities.* 他有点自大，自视甚高。•**pomp|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Robin said pompously that he had an important business appointment.* 罗宾傲慢地说他有一个重要的工作约会。❷ ADJ A **pompous** building or ceremony is very grand and elaborate. 盛大的；壮观的 ❑ *The service was grand without being pompous.* 仪式场面宏大，却不浮华。

ponce /pɒns/ (**ponces, poncing, ponced**) ❶ N-COUNT A **ponce** is the same as a **pimp**. 同 pimp【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❷ N-COUNT If you call a man a **ponce**, you are insulting him because you think the way he dresses or behaves is too feminine. 娘娘腔的人；脂粉气十足的人【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】

▶**ponce around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ponce about**

PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is poncing around** or **poncing about**, you mean that they are not doing something properly, quickly, or seriously. 马虎拖拉；不务正业；游手好闲【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】❑ [v P] *I spent my working life poncing around on a beach instead of doing a proper job.* 在该工作的时候我都在海滩上闲混，而没去从事一份像样的工作。

poncey /'pɒnsi/ also **poncy** ADJ If you say that someone or something is **poncey**, you mean you do not like them because they are too feminine or artistic. 太女性化的；太造作的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】❑ *...a poncy male model.* 脂粉气十足的男模特

pon|cho /'pɒntʃəʊ/ (**ponchos**) N-COUNT A **poncho** is a piece of clothing that consists of a long piece of material, usually wool, with a hole cut in the middle through which you put your head. Some ponchos have a hood.（一种中间开有领口的）披风，斗篷，大氅

pond /pɒnd/ (**ponds**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **pond** is a small area of water that is smaller than a lake. Ponds are often made artificially. 池塘；水塘 ❑ *She chose a bench beside the duck pond and sat down.* 她在鸭塘边找了条长椅坐下。❷ N-SING People sometimes refer to the Atlantic Ocean as **the pond**. 大西洋【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *Usually, the presentation is made on the other side of the pond.* 通常，这样的展示是在大西洋另一边进行的。

pon|der /'pɒndə^{r}/ (**ponders, pondering, pondered**) VERB If you **ponder** something, you think about it carefully. 思索；考虑 ❑ [v n] *I found myself constantly pondering the question: 'How could anyone do these things?'* 我发现自己总在思考这个问题："怎么会有人做出这样的事情呢？" ❑ [v +on/over] *The Prime Minister pondered on when to go to the polls.* 首相斟酌着何时前往投票地点。❑ [v wh] *I'm continually pondering how to improve the team.* 我一直在想如何提高队伍水平。[Also v]

pon|der|ous /'pɒndərəs/ ❶ ADJ **Ponderous** writing or speech is very serious, uses more words than necessary, and is rather dull.（文章或谈话）严肃呆板的，冗长乏味的，生硬的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had a dense, ponderous style.* 他的行文晦涩而生硬。•**pon|der|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the rather ponderously titled 'Recommendation for National Reconciliation and Salvation'.* "对民族和解和拯救的建议"这一措辞相当严肃呆板的标题 ❷ ADJ A movement or action that is **ponderous** is very slow or clumsy.（行动或动作）缓慢的，笨拙的，费力的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *His steps were heavy and ponderous.* 他的步伐沉重缓慢。•**pon|der|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Wilson shifted ponderously in his chair.* 威尔逊在椅子里费力地挪动身子。

pong /pɒŋ, AM 美 pɔːŋ/ (**pongs**) N-COUNT A **pong** is an unpleasant smell. 难闻的气味；臭气【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...the pong of milk and sick and nappies.* 牛奶、呕吐物和尿布的难闻气味

pon|tiff /'pɒntɪf/ (**pontiffs**) N-COUNT **The Pontiff** is the Pope. 教皇【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Pontiff celebrated mass in Mexico City.* 教皇在墨西哥城主持了弥撒。

pon|tifi|cate (**pontificates, pontificating, pontificated**)

The verb is pronounced /pɒn'tɪfɪkeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /pɒn'tɪfɪkət/. 动词读作 /pɒn'tɪfɪkeɪt/。名词读作 /pɒn'tɪfɪkət/。

❶ VERB If someone **pontificates about** something, they state their opinions as if they are the only correct ones and nobody could possibly argue against them. 自负地谈论；武断地说话【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +about/on] *Politicians like to pontificate about falling standards.* 政客喜欢自以为是地谈论日渐堕落的道德水准。[Also v] ❷ N-COUNT The **pontificate** of a pope is the period of time during which he is pope. 教皇任期 ❑ *Pope Formosus died after a pontificate of four and a half years.* 教皇福尔摩苏斯上任四年半后去世。

pon|toon /ˌpɒn'tuːn/ (**pontoons**) N-COUNT A **pontoon** is a floating platform, often one used to support a bridge. 浮码头；浮桥平台；（常指支撑浮桥用的）趸船 ❑ *...a pontoon bridge.* 浮桥

→ see **bridge**

pony /'pəʊni/ (**ponies**) N-COUNT A **pony** is a type of small horse. 矮种马；小型马

pony|tail /'pəʊnɪteɪl/ (**ponytails**) also **pony-tail** N-COUNT A **ponytail** is a hairstyle in which someone's hair is tied up at the back of the head and hangs down like a tail. 马尾辫 ❑ *Her long, fine hair was swept back in a ponytail.* 她把她那又长又细的头发在脑后梳成了马尾辫。

poo /puː/ (**poos**) N-VAR **Poo** is a child's word for faeces.（儿童用语）便便，臭臭【INFORMAL 非正式】

pooch /puːtʃ/ (**pooches**) N-COUNT A **pooch** is a dog. 狗【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】

poo|dle /'puːd²l/ (**poodles**) N-COUNT A **poodle** is a type of dog with thick curly hair. 贵宾犬；贵妇犬

poof /pʊf/ (**poofs**) also **pouf** ❶ N-COUNT A **poof** is a homosexual man. 男同性恋者【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 英，非正式，冒犯】❷ EXCLAM Some people say **poof** to indicate that something happened very suddenly.（表示某事突然发生）噗的一声 ❑ *They approach, embrace, and poof! they disappear in a blinding flash of light.* 他们走近，拥抱，然后噗的一下就在一道炫目的光亮中消失了。

poof|ter /'pʊftə^{r}/ (**poofters**) N-COUNT A **poofter** is a homosexual man. 男同性恋者【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 英，非正式，冒犯】

pooh-pooh /ˌpuː 'puː/ (**pooh-poohs, pooh-poohing, pooh-poohed**) VERB If someone **pooh-poohs** an idea or suggestion, they say or imply that it is foolish, impractical, or unnecessary. 轻视；蔑视；贬低 ❑ [v n] *In the past he has pooh-poohed suggestions that he might succeed Isaacs.* 他以前对他可能会成为艾萨克斯继任者的暗示嗤之以鼻。

pool ♦♢ /puːl/ (**pools, pooling, pooled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pool** is the

same as a **swimming pool**. 同 swimming pool ❑ *...a heated indoor pool.* 室内温水泳池 ❑ *During winter, many people swim and the pool is crowded.* 冬季来游泳的人很多，泳池人满为患。 **2** N-COUNT A **pool** is a fairly small area of still water. 池塘；水池；水洼 ❑ *The pool had dried up and was full of bracken and reeds.* 水塘已经干涸，里面长满了欧洲蕨和芦苇。 **3** → see also **rock pool** **4** N-COUNT A **pool of** liquid or light is a small area of it on the ground or on a surface. (液体的)一摊；(光的)一片 ❑ [+of] *She was found lying in a pool of blood.* 她被发现躺在一片血泊中。 ❑ [+of] *The lamps on the side-tables threw warm pools of light on the polished wood.* 边桌上的灯在锃亮的木头上投射下片片温暖的光亮。 **5** N-COUNT A **pool of** people, money, or things is a quantity or number of them that is available for an organization or group to use. 备用数量；可用数目 ❑ [+of] *The new proposal would create a reserve pool of cash.* 根据这项新的提案将建立一个现金储备基金。 **6** → see also **car pool** **7** VERB If a group of people or organizations **pool** their money, knowledge, or equipment, they share it or put it together so that it can be used for a particular purpose. 共用，聚拢(资金、知识、设备等) ❑ [V n] *We pooled ideas and information.* 我们集思广益，共享信息。 **8** N-UNCOUNT **Pool** is a game played on a large table covered with a cloth. Players use a long stick called a cue to hit a white ball across the table so that it knocks coloured balls with numbers on them into six holes around the edge of the table. 落袋台球；普尔 **9** N-PLURAL If you do **the pools**, you take part in a gambling competition in which people try to win money by guessing correctly the results of football matches. (下注猜足球比赛结果的)赌球【BRIT 英】❑ *The odds of winning the pools are about one in 20 million.* 赌球获胜的几率大约是两千万分之一。

→ see **park**

poop /pu:p/ (**poops**) N-COUNT The **poop** of an old-fashioned sailing ship is the raised structure at the back end of it. (老式帆船的)舰楼 ❑ *...the poop deck.* 舰楼甲板

pooped /pu:pt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **pooped**, you are very tired. 筋疲力尽的；累坏了的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

poor ◆◆◇ /pʊəʳ, pɔ:ʳ/ (**poorer, poorest**) **1** ADJ Someone who is **poor** has very little money and few possessions. (人)贫穷的，贫困的 ❑ *The reason our schools cannot afford better teachers is because people here are poor.* 我们的学校请不起好老师的原因是因为这里的人穷。 ❑ *He was one of thirteen children from a poor family.* 他是 13 名来自贫困家庭的孩子之一。 •N-PLURAL **The poor** are people who are poor. (总称)穷人，贫民 ❑ *Even the poor have their pride.* 即使穷人也有自尊。 **2** ADJ The people in a **poor** country or area have very little money and few possessions. (国家、地区等)贫穷的，贫困的 ❑ *Many countries in the Third World are as poor as they have ever been.* 很多第三世界国家仍和过去一样贫困。 ❑ *...a settlement house for children in a poor neighborhood.* 为贫民区儿童设立的街坊文教馆 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **poor** to express your sympathy for someone. 可怜的；不幸的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I feel sorry for that poor child.* 我为那个可怜的孩子感到难过。 ❑ *Poor chap—he was killed in an air crash.* 不幸的家伙，他死于空难。 **4** ADJ If you describe something as **poor**, you mean that it is of a low quality or standard or that it is in bad condition. 劣质的；糟糕的 ❑ *The flat was in a poor state of repair.* 公寓严重失修。 ❑ *The wine was poor.* 这葡萄酒很糟糕。 •**poor|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *Some are living in poorly built dormitories, even in tents.* 有些人住在建筑质量很差的宿舍里，甚至帐篷里。 **5** ADJ If you describe an amount, rate, or number as **poor**, you mean that it is less than expected or less than is considered reasonable. (数量、比率等)不理想的，不合理的 ❑ *...poor wages and working conditions.* 低薪和恶劣的工作条件 •**poor|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *During the first week, the evening meetings were poorly attended.* 第一周时，晚上的会参加人数很少。 **6** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **poor** to describe someone who is not very skilful in a particular activity. 不熟练的；蹩脚的 ❑ *He was a poor actor.* 他是个蹩脚的演员。 ❑ [+at] *Hospitals are poor at collecting information.* 医院收集信息能力很差。 •**poor|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *That is the fact of Hungarian football—they can play very well or very poorly.* 那就是匈牙利足球的现实，他们能踢得非常棒，也有可能非常糟。 **7** ADJ If something is **poor in** a particular quality or substance, it contains very little of the quality or substance. 贫乏的；缺少的 ❑ *...soil that is poor in zinc.* 缺锌的土壤

Thesaurus 同类词 *poor* Also look up:

ADJ. impoverished, penniless; (*ant.*) rich, wealthy **1** **2** inferior **3**

poor|house /'pʊəˈhaʊs, 'pɔ:ʳ-/ (**poorhouses**) also poor-house N-COUNT In former times in Britain, a **poorhouse** was an institution in which poor people could live. It was paid for by the public. (旧时英国公办的)贫民所，济贫院

poor|ly /'pʊəˈli, 'pɔ:ʳ-/ **1** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **poorly**, they are ill. 生病的；身体不舒服的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *I've just phoned Julie and she's still poorly.* 我刚给朱莉打了电话，她身体还是不舒服。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sick**

2 → see also **poor**

ˌpoor reˈla|tion (**poor relations**) N-COUNT If you describe one thing as a **poor relation of** another, you mean that it is similar to or part of the other thing, but is considered to be inferior to it. (相似或从属但)相形见绌的东西 ❑ [+of] *Watercolour still seems somehow to be the poor relation of oil painting.* 水彩画似乎仍比油画略逊一筹。

pop ◆◆◇ /pɒp/ (**pops, popping, popped**) **1** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pop** is modern music that usually has a strong rhythm and uses electronic equipment. 流行音乐 ❑ *...the perfect combination of Caribbean rhythms, European pop, and American soul.* 加勒比海韵律、欧洲流行音乐和美国灵乐的完美结合 ❑ *...a life-size poster of a pop star.* 一位流行歌星的等身海报 ❑ *I know nothing about pop music.* 我对流行音乐一无所知。 **2** N-UNCOUNT You can refer to fizzy drinks such as lemonade as **pop**. 含气饮料；汽水【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *He still visits the village shop for buns and fizzy pop.* 他仍然去村里的小店买小圆面包和汽水。 ❑ *...glass pop bottles.* 玻璃汽水瓶

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **soda pop**

3 N-COUNT **Pop** is used to represent a short sharp sound, for example the sound made by bursting a balloon or by pulling a cork out of a bottle. 砰的一声；啪的一声 ❑ *His back tyre just went pop on a motorway.* 他的后胎在高速公路上砰的一声爆了。 **4** VERB If something **pops**, it makes a short sharp sound. 发出砰的一声(或啪的一声) ❑ [v] *He untwisted the wire off the champagne bottle, and the cork popped and shot to the ceiling.* 他拧掉香槟瓶上的铁丝封口，瓶塞砰的一声直冲天花板。 **5** VERB If your eyes **pop**, you look very surprised or excited when you see something. (眼睛因惊讶、激动等而)瞪出，鼓出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *My eyes popped at the sight of the rich variety of food on show.* 看到展示的花样繁多的食品，我的眼睛都瞪圆了。 **6** VERB If you **pop** something somewhere, you put it there quickly. 迅速地放置【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *He plucked a purple grape from the bunch and popped it in his mouth.* 他从葡萄串上摘下一颗紫葡萄，往嘴里一塞。 **7** VERB If you **pop** somewhere, you go there for a short time. 匆匆去(某处)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *Wendy popped in for a quick bite to eat on Monday night.* 温迪周一晚上过来匆匆吃了点儿饭。 **8** N-COUNT Some people call their father **pop**. 爸爸【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I looked at Pop and he had big tears in his eyes.* 我看着爸爸，他满眼含泪。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **dad**

9 to **pop the question** → see **question**

▶**pop up** **1** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **pops up**, they appear in a place or situation unexpectedly. 突然出现；冷不防冒出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *She was startled when Lisa popped up at the door all smiles.* 莉萨突然笑容满面地出现在门口时，她吓了一跳。 **2** → see also **pop-up**

POP /ˌpi: əʊ 'pi:/ (**POPs**) N-COUNT A **POP** is equipment that gives access to the Internet. **POP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'point of presence'. 因特网接入点【COMPUTING 计算机】

P

pop. /pɒp/ **pop.** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **population**. It is used before a number when indicating the total population of a city or country. (用于表示某一城市或国家总人口的数字前) ❑ *Somalia, pop. 7.9 million, income per head about £1.60 a week.* 索马里，人口 790 万，人均收入大约每周 1.60 英镑。

pop art N-UNCOUNT **Pop art** is a style of modern art which began in the 1960s. It uses bright colours and takes a lot of its techniques and subject matter from everyday, modern life. 通俗艺术，波普艺术（一种现代艺术潮流，始于 20 世纪 60 年代，用色明快，多取材自日常生活）

pop|corn /'pɒpkɔːrn/ N-UNCOUNT **Popcorn** is a snack which consists of grains of maize or corn that have been heated until they have burst and become large and light. It can be eaten with salt or sometimes sugar. 爆玉米花

pope /pəʊp/ (**popes**) N-COUNT **The Pope** is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. (天主教) 教皇 ❑ *...the Pope's message to the people.* 教皇给人们的训诫 ❑ *...Pope John Paul II.* 教皇约翰·保罗二世

pop|lar /'pɒplə^r/ (**poplars**) N-VAR A **poplar** or a **poplar tree** is a type of tall thin tree. 杨树

pop|lin /'pɒplɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Poplin** is a type of cotton material used to make clothes. 毛葛（一种衣料）

pop|pa|dom /'pɒpədɒm/ (**poppadoms**) N-COUNT A **poppadom** is a very thin circular crisp made from a mixture of flour and water, which is fried in oil. Poppadoms are usually eaten with Indian food. (印度) 油炸圆薄脆饼

pop|per /'pɒpə^r/ (**poppers**) N-COUNT A **popper** is a device for fastening clothes. It consists of two pieces of plastic or metal which you press together. 揿扣；按扣【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **snap fastener, snap**

pop|py /'pɒpi/ (**poppies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **poppy** is a plant with a large, delicate flower, usually red in colour. The drug opium is obtained from one type of poppy. 罂粟 ❑ *...a field of poppies.* 罂粟地 ❷ N-COUNT In Britain, on a particular day in November, people wear an artificial **poppy** in memory of the people who died in the two world wars. (英国每年 11 月某日为悼念两次世界大战的死难者而佩戴的) 人造罂粟花 ❑ *...a wreath of poppies.* 人造罂粟花圈

Pop|si|cle /'pɒpsɪk^{ə}l/ (**Popsicles**) N-COUNT A **Popsicle** is a piece of flavoured ice or ice cream on a stick. 冰棍；棒冰；雪糕【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **ice lolly**

popu|lace /'pɒpjʊləs/ N-UNCOUNT **The populace** of a country is its people. (一国的) 平民，百姓，民众【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a large proportion of the populace.* 大部分民众

Word Link 词根词缀 *popul ≈ people 人：populace, popular, population*

popu|lar ↔ /'pɒpjʊlə^r/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **popular** is enjoyed or liked by a lot of people. 受喜爱的；受欢迎的；当红的 ❑ *This is the most popular ball game ever devised.* 这是有史以来发明出的最受欢迎的球类运动。❑ *Chocolate sauce is always popular with youngsters.* 巧克力酱总是深受年轻人的喜爱。•**popu|lar|ity** /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+of] *...the growing popularity of Australian wines among consumers.* 澳大利亚葡萄酒越来越为消费者所青睐 ❑ *Walking and golf increased in popularity during the 1980s.* 在 20 世纪 80 年代更多的人喜欢上了远足或是打高尔夫球。❷ ADJ Someone who is **popular** is liked by most people, or by most people in a particular group. (人) 讨人喜欢的，得人心的 ❑ *He remained the most popular politician in France.* 他仍是法国最受人爱戴的政治家。•**popu|lar|ity** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+with] *It is his popularity with ordinary people that sets him apart.* 正是他在普通民众中的声望使他与众不同。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Popular** newspapers, television programmes, or forms of art are aimed at ordinary people and not at experts or intellectuals. (报纸、电视节目、艺术形式等) 通俗的，流行的，大众化的 ❑ *Once again the popular press in Britain has been rife with stories about their marriage.* 英国通俗报刊又一次对他们的婚姻进行了铺天盖地的报道。❑ *...one of the classics of modern popular music.* 现代流行音乐的经典之一 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Popular** ideas, feelings, or attitudes are approved of or held by most people. (想法、情绪或态度) 普遍的 ❑ *The military government has been unable to win popular support.* 军政府一直未能赢得广泛的支持。•**popu|lar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Over time, though, Watson's views gained in popularity.* 然而渐渐地，沃森的观点赢得了大家的支持。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Popular** is used to describe political activities which involve the ordinary people of a country, and not just members of political parties. (政治活动) 民众的，人民的 ❑ *The late President Ferdinand Marcos was overthrown by a popular uprising in 1986.* 已故总统费迪南德·马科斯于 1986 年被民众起义赶下了台。

→ see **genre**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *popular* with:

ADV. **extremely** popular 极其受欢迎的(或得人心的、普遍的), **increasingly** popular 越来越受欢迎的(或得人心的、普遍的), **more** popular 更加受欢迎的(或得人心的、普遍的), **most** popular 最受欢迎的；最得人心的；最普遍的, **wildly** popular 非常受欢迎的(或得人心的、普遍的) ❶ ❷ ❹

N. popular **culture** 当红文化；流行文化, popular **magazine** 受欢迎的杂志；通俗杂志, popular **movie** 受欢迎的电影；大众电影, popular **music** 当红音乐；流行音乐, popular **novel** 当红小说；通俗小说, popular **restaurant** 受欢迎的餐馆；大众口味的餐馆, popular **show** 受欢迎的表演；通俗表演, popular **song** 当红歌曲；流行歌曲 ❶ ❸

popu|lar|ize /'pɒpjʊlərɑɪz/ (**popularizes, popularizing, popularized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **popularise**

VERB To **popularize** something means to make a lot of people interested in it and able to enjoy it. 使受大众喜爱；使受大众欢迎；推广 ❑ [v n] *Irving Brokaw popularized figure skating in the U.S.* 欧文·布罗考在美国引发了花样滑冰热潮。•**popu|lar|iza|tion** /ˌpɒpjʊlərɑɪ'zeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the popularisation of sport through television.* 电视引发的体育大众化

popu|lar|ly /'pɒpjʊlə^{r}li/ ❶ ADV If something or someone is **popularly** known as something, most people call them that, although it is not their official name or title. (相对于正式名称) 通俗地，一般地 ❑ *...the Mesozoic era, more popularly known as the age of dinosaurs.* 中生代，即一般所称的恐龙时代 ❑ *...an infection popularly called mad cow disease.* 俗称疯牛病的传染病 ❷ ADV [ADV -ed] If something is **popularly** believed or supposed to be the case, most people believe or suppose it to be the case, although it may not be true. 普遍地；广泛地 ❑ *Schizophrenia is not a 'split mind' as is popularly believed.* 精神分裂症并非人们普遍认为的那样是"分裂的精神"。❸ ADV [ADV -ed] A **popularly elected** leader or government has been elected by a majority of the people in a country. 由民众；由人民 ❑ *Walesa was Poland's first popularly elected President.* 瓦文萨是波兰第一任民选总统。

popu|late /'pɒpjʊleɪt/ (**populates, populating, populated**) ❶ VERB If an area **is populated by** certain people or animals, those people or animals live there, often in large numbers. (大批地) 居住于，生活于，栖居于 ❑ [be V-ed] *Before all this the island was populated by native American Arawaks.* 在所有这一切发生之前，这个岛上居住的是美洲土著阿拉瓦克人。❑ [v n] *...native Sindhis, who populate the surrounding villages.* 生活在周围村庄的当地信德人 •**popu|lat|ed** ADJ [adv ADJ] ❑ *The southeast is the most densely populated area.* 东南部是人口最稠密的地区。•**-populated** COMB ❑ *Shelling from federal army tanks razed half the houses in the Croat-populated part of Glina.* 联邦军坦克的炮击将格利纳的克罗地亚人居住区一半的房屋夷为平地。❷ VERB To **populate** an area means to cause people to live there. 向…移民 ❑ [v n +with] *Successive regimes annexed the region and populated it with lowland people.* 各继任政权吞并了该地区，并将低地的人们迁移到了这里。[Also v n]

popu|la|tion ↔ /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**populations**) ❶ N-COUNT The **population** of a country or area is all the people who live in it. (某一国家或地区的) 全体人民，人口 ❑ [+of] *Bangladesh now*

Word Web 话题词汇 population 人口

In 1987 the world's **population** was 5 billion. By the year 2000, it had climbed to 6 billion. **Demographers** predict that the total will top 9 billion by the year 2050. Improvements in medicine, sanitation, and nutrition have caused a decline in **death rates**. At the same time, there has been no overall decrease in **birth rates**. In a few countries, like Japan, the birth rate has dropped dramatically. As Japan's population ages, its workforce shrinks. India has the opposite problem. With its population **trend**, it has more young people wanting to join the workforce than there are jobs available.

1987 年时世界人口为 50 亿；到了 2000 年，已经攀升到 60 亿。人口学家预测，到 2050 年人口总数将达 90 亿。医疗、卫生和营养条件的提高导致了死亡率的下降；与此同时，出生率总的来说并未降低。在日本等少数几个国家，出生率大幅下滑。随着日本人口的老龄化，劳动力出现萎缩。印度的问题则相反：按照其人口发展趋势，想要加入劳动力队伍的年轻人人数超过了可获得的就业岗位。

has a population of about 110 million. 孟加拉国现有大约 1.1 亿人口。❑ *...the annual rate of population growth.* 人口年增长率 **2** N-COUNT If you refer to a particular type of **population** in a country or area, you are referring to all the people or animals of that type there.（某一国家或地区某类人或动物的）总数【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...75.6 per cent of the male population over sixteen.* 16 岁以上男性中的 75.6% ❑ *...the elephant populations of Tanzania and Kenya.* 坦桑尼亚和肯尼亚的大象种群

→ see Word Web:**population**

→ see **country**

Word Link 词根词缀 *popul ≈ people* 人：*populace, popular, population*

pop|ulism /'pɒpjʊlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Populism** refers to political activities or ideas that claim to promote the interests and opinions of ordinary people.（以平民利益和主张为诉求的）平民主义，民粹主义【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a wave of populism.* 平民主义的浪潮

popu|list /'pɒpʊlɪst/ (**populists**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a politician or an artist as **populist**, you mean that they claim to care about the interests and opinions of ordinary people rather than those of a small group. 平民主义的；民粹主义的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Jose Sarney, the current populist president.* 若泽·萨尔内，现任平民主义总统 •N-COUNT A **populist** is someone who expresses populist views. 平民主义者；民粹主义者

popu|lous /'pɒpjʊləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **populous** country or area has a lot of people living in it. 人口众多的；人口稠密的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Indonesia, with 216 million people, is the fourth most populous country in the world.* 有 2.16 亿人的印度尼西亚是世界第四人口大国。

'pop-up **1** ADJ [ADJ n] A **pop-up** book, usually a children's book, has pictures that stand up when you open the pages.（通常指童书等打开时）有跳起立体图片的 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] A **pop-up** toaster has a mechanism that pushes slices of bread up when they are toasted.（烤面包片机）自动跳起式的 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] On a computer screen, a **pop-up** menu or advertisement is a small window containing a menu or advertisement that appears on the screen when you perform a particular operation.（显示屏上的菜单或广告）弹出式的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a program for stopping pop-up ads.* 拦截弹出式广告的程序 **4** ADJ [ADJ n] A **pop-up** shop, restaurant or gallery opens only for a short time and is intended to be temporary.（商店、餐厅或展览馆）快闪的，临时性的 ❑ *There's a pop-up gallery where the café used to be.* 在那家咖啡馆的原址上搭起了一个快闪展馆。

→ see **advertising**

porce|lain /'pɔːsəlɪn/ (**porcelains**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Porcelain** is a hard, shiny substance made by heating clay. It is used to make delicate cups, plates, and ornaments. 瓷 ❑ *...tall white porcelain vases.* 高高的白瓷花瓶 **2** N-VAR A **porcelain** is an ornament that is made of porcelain. You can refer to a number of such ornaments as **porcelain**. 瓷器 ❑ *...a priceless collection of English porcelain.* 一批价值连城的英国瓷器藏品

→ see **pottery**

porch /pɔːtʃ/ (**porches**) **1** N-COUNT A **porch** is a sheltered area at the entrance to a building. It has a roof and sometimes has walls. 门廊 **2** N-COUNT A **porch** is a raised platform built along the outside wall of a house and often covered with a roof.（沿外墙建造的常带顶的）走廊，游廊【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **veranda**

por|cu|pine /'pɔːkjʊpaɪn/ (**porcupines**) N-COUNT A **porcupine** is an animal with many long, thin, sharp spikes on its back that stick out as protection when it is attacked. 豪猪；箭猪

pore /pɔː/ (**pores, poring, pored**) **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **pores** are the tiny holes in your skin.（皮肤上的）毛孔 ❑ *The size of your pores is determined by the amount of oil they produce.* 毛孔大小取决于其出油多少。 **2** N-COUNT [usu pl] The **pores** of a plant are the tiny holes on its surface.（植物表面的）气孔 ❑ *A plant's lungs are the microscopic pores in its leaves.* 植物的肺就是其叶片上微小的气孔。 **3** VERB If you **pore over** or **through** information, you look at it and study it very carefully. 仔细阅读；认真钻研 ❑ [v +over/through] *We spent hours poring over travel brochures.* 我们花了数小时仔细阅读旅游宣传册。 **4** PHRASE You can say that someone has a certain quality or emotion coming from **every pore** to emphasize the strength of that quality or emotion. 极度；非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She oozes sexuality from every pore.* 她浑身上下每个毛孔都散发着性感。

pork /pɔːk/ N-UNCOUNT **Pork** is meat from a pig, usually fresh and not smoked or salted.（通常指新鲜的）猪肉 ❑ *...fried pork chops.* 炸猪排 ❑ *...a packet of pork sausages.* 一包猪肉香肠

→ see **meat**

'pork bar|rel also pork-barrel N-SING [usu N n] If you say that someone is using **pork barrel** politics, you mean that they are spending a lot of government money on a local project in order to win the votes of the people who live in that area. 政治分肥，分肥拨款（指为赢得当地选民的选票而在地方工程上花费的大笔政府拨款）【mainly AM, DISAPPROVAL 主美，贬】❑ *Pork-barrel politicians hand out rents to win votes and influence people.* 搞政治分肥的政客为获得选票、影响民情而发放房租补贴。

,pork 'pie (**pork pies**) N-VAR A **pork pie** is a round, tall pie with cooked pork inside, which is eaten cold. 猪肉馅饼【BRIT 英】

porn /pɔːn/ **1** N-UNCOUNT **Porn** is the same as **pornography**. 同 pornography【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a porn cinema.* 色情电影 **2** → see also **soft porn, hard porn**

por|no /'pɔːnəʊ/ ADJ **Porno** is the same as **pornographic**. 同 pornographic ❑ *...porno mags.* 色情杂志

por|nog|ra|pher /pɔː'nɒgrəfə'/ (**pornographers**) N-COUNT A **pornographer** is a person who produces or sells pornography. 色情作品作者（或发行人、销售商）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

por|no|graph|ic /,pɔːnə'græfɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pornographic** films, videos, and magazines are designed to cause sexual excitement by showing naked people or referring to sexual acts. 色情的；淫秽的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I found out he'd been watching pornographic videos.* 我发现他一直在看黄色录像。

por|nog|ra|phy /pɔː'nɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Pornography** refers to books, magazines, and films that are designed to cause sexual excitement by showing naked people or referring to sexual acts.（总称）色情（或淫秽）作品【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *A nationwide campaign against pornography began in the summer.* 一场全国性打击淫秽作品的行动在夏季打响了。

po|ros|ity /pɔː'rɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Porosity** is the quality of being porous. 多孔性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the porosity of the coal.* 煤炭的多孔性

po|rous /'pɔːrəs/ ADJ Something that is **porous** has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through. 多孔

P

的：能渗透的 ❑ *The local limestone is very porous.* 当地的石灰岩有很多孔隙。

→ see **pottery**

por|poise /ˈpɔːˈpəs/ (**porpoises**) N-COUNT A **porpoise** is a sea animal that looks like a large grey fish. Porpoises usually swim about in groups. 鼠海豚

→ see **whale**

por|ridge /ˈpɒrɪdʒ, AM 美 ˈpɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Porridge** is a thick sticky food made from oats cooked in water or milk and eaten hot, especially for breakfast. (尤指作为早餐食用的)麦片粥【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **oatmeal**

port ◆◇ /pɔːˈt/ (**ports**) 1 N-COUNT A **port** is a town by the sea or on a river, which has a harbour. 港市；口岸 ❑ *Port-Louis is an attractive little fishing port.* 路易港是个漂亮的小渔港。❑ *...the Mediterranean port of Marseilles.* 地中海港口城市马赛 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **port** is a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers. 港；港口 ❑ *...the bridges which link the port area to the city centre.* 连接港区和市中心的桥梁 3 N-COUNT A **port** on a computer is a place where you can attach another piece of equipment, for example a printer. (外接设备的)端口【COMPUTING 计算机】 4 ADJ In sailing, the **port** side of a ship is the left side when you are on it and facing towards the front. 左舷的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Her official number is carved on the port side of the forecabin.* 这艘船的注册编号刻在前舱的左舷上。•N-UNCOUNT [usu to N] **Port** is also a noun. ❑ *USS Ogden turned to port.* 美国军舰"奥格登"号向左转舵。 5 N-UNCOUNT **Port** is a type of strong, sweet red wine. 波尔图葡萄酒 ❑ *He asked for a glass of port after dinner.* 晚饭后，他要了一杯波尔图葡萄酒。

→ see **ship**

port|able /ˈpɔːˈtəbᵊl/ (**portables**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **portable** machine or device is designed to be easily carried or moved. 轻便的；手提式的；便携的 ❑ *There was a little portable television switched on behind the bar.* 柜台后面有一台开着的便携式小型电视机。•**port|abil|ity** /ˌpɔːˈtəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *When it came to choosing photographic equipment portability was as important as reliability.* 说起选择摄影器材，轻便性和可靠性一样重要。 2 N-COUNT A **portable** is something such as a television, radio, or computer which can be easily carried or moved. 手提式电视机；袖珍收音机；笔记本电脑 ❑ *We bought a colour portable for the bedroom.* 我们买了一台便携式小彩电放在卧室里。

Word Link 词根词缀 *able = able to be* 能…的；可…的：*avoidable, incurable, portable*

Word Link 词根词缀 *port = carrying* 搬运：*export, import, portable*

Por|ta|ka|bin /ˈpɔːˈtəkæbɪn/ (**Portakabins**) N-COUNT A **Portakabin** is a small building that can be moved by truck and that can be used for a short period of time, for example as a temporary office. 活动房屋；移动房【TRADEMARK 商标】

por|tal /ˈpɔːˈtᵊl/ (**portals**) 1 N-COUNT A **portal** is a large impressive doorway at the entrance to a building. 正门；宏伟的大门【LITERARY 文】❑ *I went in through the royal portal.* 我从宏伟的正门进去。 2 N-COUNT On the Internet, a **portal** is a site that consists of links to other websites. 门户(网站)【COMPUTING 计算机】

port|cul|lis /pɔːˈtˈkʌlɪs/ (**portcullises**) N-COUNT A **portcullis** is a strong gate above an entrance to a castle and used to be lowered to the ground in order to keep out enemies. (城堡的)吊门，吊闸

por|tend /pɔːˈtend/ (**portends, portending, portended**) VERB If something **portends** something, it indicates that it is likely to happen in the future. 预示；预告；预兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The change did not portend a basic improvement in social conditions.* 该变化没有预示社会状况的根本改观。

por|tent /ˈpɔːˈtent/ (**portents**) N-COUNT A **portent** is something that indicates what is likely to happen in the future. 预兆；征兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The savage civil war there could be a portent of what's to come in the rest of the region.* 那里发生的野蛮内战可能预示这一地区其他地方将会发生什么。

por|ten|tous /pɔːˈtentəs/ 1 ADJ If someone's way of speaking, writing, or behaving is **portentous**, they speak, write, or behave more seriously than necessary because they want to impress other people. (指说话、写作或行为方式)煞有介事的，装腔作势的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *There was nothing portentous or solemn about him. He was bubbling with humour.* 他一点也不装腔作势或故作严肃，浑身散发着幽默感。❑ *...portentous prose.* 做作的散文 •**por|ten|tous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'The difference is,' he said portentously, 'you are Anglo-Saxons, we are Latins.'* 他拿腔拿调地说道："区别在于你们是盎格鲁－撒克逊人，我们是拉丁人。" 2 ADJ Something that is **portentous** is important in indicating or affecting future events. 预示未来的；影响重大的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In social politics, too, the city's contribution to 20th century thought and culture was no less portentous.* 同样从社会政治学上看，这座城市对20世纪思想、文化的贡献也意义重大。

por|ter /ˈpɔːˈtəˈ/ (**porters**) 1 N-COUNT A **porter** is a person whose job is to be in charge of the entrance of a building such as a hotel. 看门人；门房【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **doorman**

2 N-COUNT A **porter** is a person whose job is to carry things, for example people's luggage at a railway station or in a hotel. (火车站或宾馆的)行李员，搬运工 3 N-COUNT A **porter** on a train is a person whose job is to make up beds in the sleeping car and to help passengers. (火车卧铺车厢的)列车服务员【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **attendant**

4 N-COUNT In a hospital, a **porter** is someone whose job is to move patients from place to place. (医院运送病人的)护工，勤杂工【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **orderly**

→ see **hotel**

port|fo|lio /pɔːˈtˈfəʊliəʊ/ (**portfolios**) 1 N-COUNT A **portfolio** is a set of pictures by someone, or photographs of examples of their work, which they use when entering competitions or applying for work. (参赛或应聘用的)画作选辑，代表作品集 ❑ *After dinner that evening, Edith showed them a portfolio of her own political cartoons.* 那天吃过晚饭，伊迪丝向他们展示了她的一组政治漫画作品。 2 N-COUNT In finance, a **portfolio** is the combination of shares or other investments that a particular person or company has. 有价证券组合；投资组合【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Short-term securities can also be held as part of an investment portfolio.* 投资组合里也可以包括短期有价证券。❑ *...Roger Early, a portfolio manager at Federated Investors Corp.* 罗杰·厄尔利，联合投资者公司的投资组合经理 3 N-COUNT In politics, a **portfolio** is a minister's responsibility for a particular area of a government's activities. 部长职务；大臣职务 ❑ *He has held the defence portfolio since the first free elections in 1990.* 自1990年首次自由选举以来，他一直担任国防大臣一职。•PHRASE A **minister without portfolio** is a politician who is given the rank of minister without being given responsibility for any particular area of a government's activities. 政务委员；不管部部长(或大臣)【FORMAL 正式】 4 N-COUNT A company's **portfolio** of products or designs is their range of products or designs. 产品组合；系列设计【BUSINESS 商】

port|hole /ˈpɔːˈthəʊl/ (**portholes**) N-COUNT A **porthole** is a small round window in the side of a ship or aircraft. (船或飞机的)舷窗

por|ti|co /ˈpɔːˈtɪkəʊ/ (**porticoes** or **porticos**) N-COUNT A **portico** is a large covered area at the entrance to a building, with pillars supporting the roof. 有圆柱的门廊；柱廊【FORMAL 正式】

por|tion /ˈpɔːˈʃᵊn/ (**portions**) 1 N-COUNT A **portion of** something is a part of it. 部分 ❑ [+of] *Damage was confined to a small portion of the castle.* 城堡仅有一小部分受损。❑ [+of] *I have spent a fairly considerable portion of my life here.* 我生命中相当长的一段时光是在这里度过的。❑ [+of] *I had learnt a portion of the Koran.* 我学过一

点儿《古兰经》。2 N-COUNT A **portion** is the amount of food that is given to one person at a meal.（饭菜的）一份，一客 ❑ *Desserts can be substituted by a portion of fresh fruit.* 餐后甜点可以用一份新鲜水果代替。❑ *The portions were generous.* 每份饭菜分量都很足。

port|ly /'pɔːtli/ (**portlier, portliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **portly** person, especially a man, is rather fat.（尤指男性）肥胖的，过胖的【FORMAL 正式】

,port of 'call (**ports of call**) 1 N-COUNT A **port of call** is a place where a ship stops during a journey.（船舶航行途中的）停靠港，靠泊港 ❑ *Their first port of call will be Cape Town.* 他们的第一个停靠港将是开普敦。2 N-COUNT A **port of call** is any place where you stop for a short time when you are visiting several places, shops, or people.（途中）逗留的地方，临时落脚点【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The local tourist office should be your first port of call in any town.* 当地旅游局应该是你到任何一个城市后的第一站。

por|trait ♦◇◇ /'pɔːtreɪt/ (**portraits**) 1 N-COUNT A **portrait** is a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person. 肖像；画像 ❑ [+of] *Lucian Freud has been asked to paint a portrait of the Queen.* 卢西恩·弗洛伊德已受邀为女王画肖像画。2 N-COUNT A **portrait** of a person, place, or thing is a verbal description of them. 描绘；描写；描述 ❑ [+of] *...this gripping, funny portrait of Jewish life in 1950s London.* 这段扣人心弦、令人捧腹的对伦敦 20 世纪 50 年代犹太人生活的描写

→ see **painting**

por|trait|ist /'pɔːtreɪtɪst/ (**portraitists**) N-COUNT A **portraitist** is an artist who paints or draws people's portraits. 肖像画家；画像者【FORMAL 正式】

por|trai|ture /'pɔːtrɪtʃə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Portraiture** is the art of painting or drawing portraits. 人像艺术；肖像画法【FORMAL 正式】

por|tray /pɔː'treɪ/ (**portrays, portraying, portrayed**) 1 VERB When an actor or actress **portrays** someone, he or she plays that person in a play or film. 扮演；饰演 ❑ [v n] *In 1975 he portrayed the king in a Los Angeles revival of 'Camelot'.* 他 1975 年在洛杉矶重新上演的剧目《卡米洛》中扮演国王。❑ [v-ed] *...the busty and rumbustious Mrs Hall, excellently portrayed by Toni Palmer.* 由托妮·帕默精彩演绎的胸部丰满、吵吵嚷嚷的霍尔太太 2 VERB When a writer or artist **portrays** something, he or she writes a description or produces a painting of it. 描绘；描述 ❑ [v n] *...this northern novelist, who accurately portrays provincial domestic life.* 这位准确描述外省家庭生活的北方小说家 ❑ [v-ed] *...the landscape as portrayed by painters such as Claude and Poussin.* 克劳德、普桑等画家所描绘的风景 3 VERB If a film, book, or television programme **portrays** someone in a certain way, it represents them in that way. 表现；刻画 ❑ [v n +*as*] *She says the programme portrayed her as a 'lady of easy virtue'.* 她说这个节目把她刻画成了一个"水性杨花的女人"。❑ [*be* v-ed] *...complaints about the way women are portrayed in adverts.* 抗议在广告中如此刻画女性

por|tray|al /pɔː'treɪəl/ (**portrayals**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] An actor's **portrayal of** a character in a play or film is the way that he or she plays the character.（角色的）扮演，刻画，演绎 ❑ [+of] *Mr Ying is well-known for his portrayal of a prison guard in the film 'The Last Emperor'.* 英先生因其在电影《末代皇帝》中塑造的监狱看守形象而闻名。2 N-COUNT An artist's **portrayal of** something is a drawing, painting, or photograph of it. 绘画；油画；照片 ❑ [+of] *...a moving portrayal of St John the Evangelist by Simone Martini.* 西蒙·马丁尼画的福音传道者圣约翰的动人画像 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **portrayal of** something in a book or film is the act of describing it or showing it. 描述；描写；刻画 ❑ [+of] *This is a sensitive and often funny portrayal of a friendship between two 11-year-old boys.* 这是对两个 11 岁小男孩之间的友谊所作的细腻而不乏风趣的描述。4 N-COUNT The **portrayal of** something in a book, film, or programme is the way that it is made to appear. 描写；呈现；表现 ❑ [+of] *The media persists in its portrayal of us as muggers, dope sellers and gangsters.* 媒体一直把我们描绘成抢劫犯、贩毒者和歹徒。

Por|tu|guese /,pɔːtʃu'giːz/ 1 ADJ **Portuguese** means belonging or relating to Portugal, or its people, language, or culture. 葡萄牙的；葡萄牙人的；葡萄牙语的；葡萄牙文化的 2 N-PLURAL **The Portuguese** are the people of Portugal. 葡萄牙人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Portuguese** is the language spoken in Portugal, Brazil, Angola, and Mozambique. 葡萄牙语

POS /,piː əʊ 'es/ The **POS** is the place in a shop where a product is passed from the seller to the customer. **POS** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'point of sale'. 销售点；售货点【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a POS system that doubles as a stock and sales control system.* 兼作库存和销售控制系统的售货点销售系统

pos. **Pos.** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**positive**.

pose ♦◇◇ /pəʊz/ (**poses, posing, posed**) 1 VERB If something **poses** a problem or a danger, it is the cause of that problem or danger. 产生（问题）；造成（威胁、危险等）❑ [v n] *This could pose a threat to jobs in the coal industry.* 这可能会给煤炭产业的就业造成威胁。❑ [v n] *His ill health poses serious problems for the future.* 他身体不好，将来很成问题。2 VERB If you **pose** a question, you ask it. If you **pose** an issue that needs considering, you mention the issue. 提出；陈述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *When I finally posed the question, 'Why?' he merely shrugged.* 当我最后问"为什么"时，他只是耸了耸肩。❑ [v-ed] *...the moral issues posed by new technologies.* 新技术带来的道德问题 3 VERB If you **pose as** someone, you pretend to be that person in order to deceive people. 冒充；假装 ❑ [v +*as*] *The team posed as drug dealers to trap the ringleaders.* 该队队员装扮成毒品贩子，诱捕罪犯头目。4 VERB If you **pose for** a photograph or painting, you stay in a particular position so that someone can photograph you or paint you. 摆姿势（以供人摄影或绘画）❑ [v +*for*] *Before going into their meeting the six foreign ministers posed for photographs.* 开会前，6 位外交部长合影留念。5 VERB [usu cont] You can say that people **are posing** when you think that they are behaving in an insincere or exaggerated way because they want to make a particular impression on other people. 装模作样；装腔作势【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *He criticized them for dressing outrageously and posing pretentiously.* 他批评她们衣着暴露而且矫揉造作。6 N-COUNT A **pose** is a particular way that you stand, sit, or lie, for example when you are being photographed or painted. 姿势；姿态 ❑ *We have had several preliminary sittings in various poses.* 我们进行了几次预拍摄，摆了各种不同的造型。

pos|er /'pəʊzə'/ (**posers**) 1 N-COUNT A **poser** is the same as a **poseur**. 同 poseur【DISAPPROVAL 贬】2 N-COUNT A **poser** is a difficult problem or puzzle. 难题；谜题；智力题【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *Here is a little poser for you.* 考你一道小智力题。

po|seur /pəʊ'zɜː'/ (**poseurs**) N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **poseur** when you think that they behave in an insincere or exaggerated way because they want to make a particular impression on other people. 装腔作势的人；装模作样的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I am sometimes accused of being an inveterate poseur.* 有时有人说我惯于装模作样。

posh /pɒʃ/ (**posher, poshest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **posh**, you mean that it is smart, fashionable, and expensive. 时髦的；豪华的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Celebrating a promotion, I took her to a posh hotel for a cocktail.* 为庆祝晋升，我带她去豪华饭店喝了鸡尾酒。❑ *...a posh car.* 豪华车 2 ADJ If you describe a person as **posh**, you mean that they belong to or behave as if they belong to the upper classes.（人）上流社会的，有上等阶层作派的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I wouldn't have thought she had such posh friends.* 我没有想到她会有这些上流社会的朋友。

pos|it /'pɒzɪt/ (**posits, positing, posited**) VERB If you **posit** something, you suggest or assume it as the basis for an argument or calculation. 假定；假设【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Several writers have posited the idea of a universal consciousness.* 有几个作者假设存在普遍意识。❑ [v that] *Callahan posits that chemical elements radiate electromagnetic signals.* 卡拉汉假定化学元素放射电磁信号。

po|si|tion ♦♦♦ /pə'zɪʃ°n/ (**positions, positioning, positioned**) 1 N-COUNT The **position** of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other things. 位置；方位 ❑ *The ship was identified, and its name and position were reported to the coastguard.* 那艘船已找到，其名字和位置已报告给海岸警卫队。❑ *This conservatory enjoys an enviable position overlooking a leafy expanse.* 这个温室位置绝佳，放眼望去，草木繁茂，郁郁葱葱。2 N-COUNT When someone or something is in a particular **position**, they are

sitting, lying, or arranged in that way. 姿势；安置方式 ❑ *Hold the upper back and neck in an erect position to give support for the head.* 挺直上背部和脖子来支撑头部。❑ *Ensure the patient is turned into the recovery position.* 确保使患者处于复苏体位。❑ *Mr. Dambar had raised himself to a sitting position.* 丹巴尔先生已坐了起来。3 VERB If you **position** something somewhere, you put it there carefully, so that it is in the right place or position. 安放；放置 ❑ [v n prep] *Place the pastry circles on to a baking sheet and position one apple on each circle.* 把油酥面圈放到烘烤盘上，每个上面放一个苹果。4 N-COUNT Your **position** in society is the role and the importance that you have in it. （社会）地位，身份 ❑ [+of] *...the position of older people in society.* 老年人在社会中的地位 5 N-COUNT A **position** in a company or organization is a job. 职位；职务【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He left a career in teaching to take up a position with the Arts Council.* 他辞去教学工作到艺术委员会任职。6 N-COUNT Your **position** in a race or competition is how well you did in relation to the other competitors or how well you are doing. （比赛、竞赛中的）名次 ❑ *By the ninth hour the car was running in eighth position.* 到第 9 个小时的时候，这辆车位列第 8。7 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe your situation at a particular time by saying that you are in a particular **position**. 处境；状况；形势 ❑ *He's going to be in a very difficult position indeed if things go badly for him.* 如果事情进展不顺利的话，他的处境将非常艰难。❑ *Companies should be made to reveal more about their financial position.* 应该要求公司使其财务状况更为透明化。❑ *It was not the only time he found himself in this position.* 他已不是第一次察觉自己陷入如此境地了。8 N-COUNT Your **position on** a particular matter is your attitude towards it or your opinion of it. 态度；立场；观点【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *He could be depended on to take a moderate position on most of the key issues.* 他应该会在大部分关键问题上采取中间立场。9 N-SING [N to-inf] If you are **in a position to** do something, you are able to do it. If you are **in no position to** do something, you are unable to do it. 能够 / 不能够（做某事）❑ *The U.N. system will be in a position to support the extensive relief efforts needed.* 联合国将能满足全面救济需求。❑ *I am not in a position to comment.* 我不便发表评论。10 PHRASE If someone or something is **in position**, they are in their correct or usual place or arrangement. 就位；在适当的位置 ❑ *This second door is an extra security measure and can be locked in position during the day.* 这第二道门是又一项安全措施，白天可以上锁。❑ *Some 28,000 U.S. troops are moving into position.* 约 2.8 万人的美国军队即将部署到位。

→ see **navigation**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *position* with:

ADJ. **better** position 更好的位置（或姿势、地位、职位、名次、处境）1 2 4 5 6 7
fetal position 胎位 2
(un)comfortable position（不）舒服的姿势（或处境）2 7
difficult position 困难的处境，**financial** position 财务状况 7
official position 官方立场 8

po|si|tion|al /pəˈzɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Positional** refers to the physical position of someone, for example in a football match. 位置的 ❑ *The manager has made no positional changes for the second game.* 教练在第二场比赛中没有进行场上位置的调整。

po'si|tion ,pa|per (**position papers**) N-COUNT A **position paper** is a detailed report which usually explains or recommends a particular course of action. 意见书；建议书

posi|tive ↔ /ˈpɒzɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **positive about** things, you are hopeful and confident, and think of the good aspects of a situation rather than the bad ones. 抱有希望的；有信心的；积极的 ❑ [+about] *Be positive about your future and get on with living a normal life.* 要对自己的未来充满信心，继续过一种正常的生活。❑ *...a positive frame of mind.* 积极的心态 •**posi|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *You really must try to start thinking positively.* 你真的必须努力开始以一种积极的心态思考问题了。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **positive** fact, situation, or experience is pleasant and helpful to you in some way. 愉悦的；有益的 ❑ *The parting from his sister had a positive effect on John.* 和姐姐分开对约翰来说有好处。•N-SING **The positive** in a situation is the good and pleasant aspects of it. 好的一面；令人愉悦的方面 ❑ *Work on the positive, creating beautiful, loving and fulfilling relationships.* 致力于好的方面，努力营造美好的、友爱的、令人满意的关系。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you make a **positive** decision or take **positive** action, you do something definite in order to deal with a task or problem. 明确的；果断的 ❑ *Having a good diet gives me a sense that I'm doing something positive and that I'm in control.* 合理膳食让我感觉自己在积极明确地做事情，而且能安排好自己的生活。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **positive** response to something indicates agreement, approval, or encouragement. 积极的；肯定的 ❑ *There's been a positive response to the U.N. Secretary-General's recent peace efforts.* 联合国秘书长近期为和平所作出的努力得到了积极的回应。•**posi|tive|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He responded positively and accepted the fee of £1000 I had offered.* 他作出了肯定的答复，并接受了我给的 1000 英镑的费用。5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **positive** about something, you are completely sure about it. 有把握的；确信的 ❑ *I'm as positive as I can be about it.* 我对它有绝对的把握。❑ *'She's never late. You sure she said eight?'—'Positive.'* "她从不迟到。你肯定她说的是 8 点？"——"肯定。" 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Positive** evidence gives definite proof of the truth or identity of something. （证据）确凿的，毋庸置疑的 ❑ *There was no positive evidence that any birth defects had arisen as a result of Vitamin A intake.* 没有确凿证据证明，摄取维生素 A 会导致出生缺陷。•**posi|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He has positively identified the body as that of his wife.* 他已确认那是他妻子的尸体。7 ADJ If a medical or scientific test is **positive**, it shows that something has happened or is present. （化验或试验结果）阳性的 ❑ *If the test is positive, a course of antibiotics may be prescribed.* 如果化验结果呈阳性，可能会开一个疗程的抗生素。❑ *He was stripped of his Olympic Hundred Metres gold medal after testing positive for steroids.* 类固醇检测呈阳性后，他的奥运百米金牌被收回。8 **HIV positive** → see **HIV** 9 ADJ [ADJ n] A **positive** number is greater than zero. （数字）正的，大于零的 ❑ *It's really a simple numbers game with negative and positive numbers.* 它其实就是正负数的简单数字游戏。10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something has a **positive** electrical charge, it has the same charge as a proton and the opposite charge to an electron. 带正电的；阳极的【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **lighting**, **magnet**

,posi|tive dis|crimi'na|tion N-UNCOUNT **Positive discrimination** means making sure that people such as women, members of smaller racial groups, and disabled people get a fair share of the opportunities available. （对女性、少数族裔、残疾人等的）积极区别对待，积极差别待遇【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **affirmative action**

posi|tive|ly /ˈpɒzɪtɪvli/ 1 ADV You use **positively** to emphasize that you really mean what you are saying. 确实；肯定地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This is positively the worst thing that I can even imagine.* 这确实是我能想象到的最糟糕的事情。2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV before v] You use **positively** to emphasize that something really is the case, although it may sound surprising or extreme. 的的确确；毋庸置疑【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He's changed since he came back—he seems positively cheerful.* 他回来后变了个样，看起来确实很高兴。3 → see also **positive**

posi|tiv|ism /ˈpɒzɪtɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Positivism** is a philosophy which accepts only things that can be seen or proved. 实证主义；实证论 •**posi|tiv|ist** (**positivists**) N-COUNT [usu N n] ❑ *By far the most popular idea is the positivist one that we should keep only the facts.* 到目前为止，最流行的观点就是实证主义观点，即我们应该只记录事实。

poss /pɒs/ 1 PHRASE '**If poss**' means the same as 'if possible'. if poss 同 if possible【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *We'll rush it round today if poss.* 如果可能，我们今天想把它做完。2 PHRASE '**As poss**' means the same as 'as possible'. as poss 同 as possible【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Tell them I'll be there as soon as poss.* 告诉他们，我会尽快到那儿。

pos|se /ˈpɒsi/ (**posses**) 1 N-COUNT A **posse of** people is a group of people with the same job or purpose. 一群；一队；一批

【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a posse of reporters.* 一群记者 ❷ N-COUNT In former times, in the United States, a **posse** was a group of men who were brought together by the local law officer to help him chase and capture a criminal.（旧时美国县治安官调集协助其追捕罪犯的）民防团

pos|sess /pəˈzes/ (**possesses, possessing, possessed**) ❶ VERB [no passive] If you **possess** something, you have it or own it. 占有；拥有 ❑ [v n] *He was then arrested and charged with possessing an offensive weapon.* 他随后被逮捕，并被控拥有攻击性武器。❑ [v n] *He is said to possess a fortune of more than two-and-a-half-thousand million dollars.* 据说他拥有超过 25 亿美元的财富。❷ VERB [no cont] If someone or something **possesses** a particular quality, ability, or feature, they have it. 具备，具有（特定品质、才能等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...individuals who are deemed to possess the qualities of sense, loyalty and discretion.* 被认为具备了理性、忠诚和判断力的人 ❸ → see also **possessed** ❹ PHRASE If you ask **what possessed** someone **to** do something, you are emphasizing your great surprise that they have done something which you consider foolish or dangerous.（表示惊讶）是什么驱使…（干…），是什么促使…（做…）【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *What on earth had possessed her to agree to marry him?* 究竟是什么让她同意嫁给他的？

pos|sessed /pəˈzest/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is described as being **possessed by** an evil spirit, it is believed that their mind and body are controlled by an evil spirit. 着魔的；邪灵附体的 ❑ [+by] *She even claimed the couple's daughter was possessed by the devil.* 她甚至宣称那对夫妇的女儿被魔鬼附了体。❷ → see also **possess**

pos|ses|sion /pəˈzeʃᵊn/ (**possessions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you are **in possession of** something, you have it, because you have obtained it or because it belongs to you. 占有；拥有【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Those documents are now in the possession of the Guardian.* 那些文件目前在《卫报》手里。❑ [+of] *We should go up and take possession of the land.* 我们应该北上占领那片土地。❑ *He was also charged with illegal possession of firearms.* 他还被控非法持有枪支。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **possessions** are the things that you own or have with you at a particular time. 所有物；财产；财物 ❑ *People had lost their homes and all their possessions.* 人们失去了自己的家园和所有的财产。❑ *She had tidied away her possessions.* 她已收拾好个人物品。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] A country's **possessions** are countries or territories that it controls. 属地；领地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *All of them were French possessions at one time or another.* 它们都曾是法国的领地。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *possession* with:

N. **cocaine** possession 持有可卡因，**drug** possession 持有毒品，possession **of a firearm** 持有枪支，possession **of illegal drugs** 持有非法毒品，**marijuana** possession 持有大麻，possession **of property** 拥有财产，**weapons** possession 持有武器 ❶

pos|ses|sive /pəˈzesɪv/ (**possessives**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **possessive about** another person wants all that person's love and attention. 占有欲强的；有控制欲的 ❑ [+about/of] *Danny could be very jealous and possessive about me.* 丹尼很爱吃醋，对我的占有欲很强。•**pos|ses|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *Leaning over, he kissed her possessively on the mouth.* 他俯身过来强行亲吻了她。•**pos|ses|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I've ruined every relationship with my possessiveness.* 太强的占有欲毁掉了我的每一段感情。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **possessive about** things that they own does not like other people to use them. 不愿与人分享的；自私的 ❑ [+about] *People were very possessive about their coupons.* 人们很想独占礼券。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, a **possessive determiner** or **possessive adjective** is a word such as 'my' or 'his' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. The **possessive** form of a name or noun has 's added to it, as in 'Jenny's' or 'cat's'.（语法中）所有格的 ❹ N-COUNT A **possessive** is a possessive determiner or the possessive form of a name or noun. 所有格；物主代词

pos|ses|sive ˈpro|noun (**possessive pronouns**) N-COUNT A **possessive pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'mine', 'yours', or 'theirs' which is used to refer to the thing of a particular kind that belongs to someone, as in 'Can I borrow your pen? I've lost mine.' 物主代词；所有格代词

pos|ses|sor /pəˈzesəʳ/ (**possessors**) N-COUNT The **possessor of** something is the person who has it. 拥有者；持有者；所有人【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Ms Nova is the proud possessor of a truly incredible voice.* 诺娃女士拥有一副美妙动听的好嗓音，对此她深以为傲。

pos|sibil|ity ◆◆◇ /ˌpɒsɪˈbɪlɪti/ (**possibilities**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N that] If you say there is a **possibility that** something is the case or **that** something will happen, you mean that it might be the case or it might happen. 可能性；可能 ❑ *We were not in the least worried about the possibility that sweets could rot the teeth.* 我们以前完全不担心吃糖果有可能会蛀牙。❑ *Tax on food has become a very real possibility.* 极有可能征收食品税。❷ N-COUNT A **possibility** is one of several different things that could be done.（一种）可能；可能的事 ❑ *The government now owns a lot of our land—one possibility would be to compensate us with other property.* 政府现在占了我们的大量土地，一种可能是用其他地产来对我们作出补偿。❑ *There were several possibilities open to each manufacturer.* 每个制造商都可以有几种不同的选择。

pos|sible ◆◆◆ /ˈpɒsɪbᵊl/ (**possibles**) ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If it is **possible to** do something, it can be done. 做得到的；能实现的 ❑ *If it is possible to find out where your brother is, we shall.* 如果能找出你兄弟在哪儿，我们就会去找。❑ *Everything is possible if we want it enough.* 只要我们有足够的信念，任何事情都是有可能的。❑ *This morning he had tried every way possible to contact her.* 他今天早晨已想尽办法与她联系。❑ *It's been a beautiful evening and you have made it all possible.* 那是个美好的夜晚，你让一切成为可能。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **possible** event is one that might happen. 可能（发生）的 ❑ *He referred the matter to the Attorney General for possible action against several newspapers.* 他把对几家报纸可能提起诉讼的事宜提交首席检察官来处理。❑ *Her family is discussing a possible move to America.* 她的家人在讨论移居美国的可能。❑ *One possible solution, if all else fails, is to take legal action.* 如果其他办法都不行，还有一种可能是提起诉讼。❸ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that it is **possible that** something is true or correct, you mean that although you do not know whether it is true or correct, you accept that it might be. 可能的；也许的【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It is possible that there's an explanation for all this.* 也许，对于所有这一切，会有一种解释。❹ ADJ If you do something **as** soon **as possible**, you do it as soon as you can. If you get **as** much **as possible** of something, you get as much of it as you can. 尽可能…的 ❑ *Please make your decision as soon as possible.* 请尽快作决定。❑ *I want to learn as much as possible about the industry so that I'm better prepared.* 我想尽可能多学一些关于这个行业的知识，让自己更有备无患。❑ *Michael sat down as far away from her as possible.* 迈克尔尽可能坐得离她远些。❺ ADJ You use **possible** with superlative adjectives to emphasize that something has more or less of a quality than anything else of its kind.（与形容词最高级连用）最…的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They have joined the job market at the worst possible time.* 他们在最不景气的时候进入了就业市场。❑ *He is doing the best job possible.* 他干得真是太漂亮了。❻ ADJ You use **possible** in expressions such as '**if possible**' and '**if at all possible**' when stating a wish or intention, to show that although this is what you really want, you may have to accept something different. 如果可能的话；要是有可能的话【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I need to see you, right away if possible.* 我要见你，如果可能，马上。❑ *...the moral duty to uphold peace if at all possible.* 尽可能维护和平的道义责任 ❼ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as, for example, a **possible** Prime Minister, you mean that they may become Prime Minister. 可能当选的 ❑ *Bradley has been considered a possible presidential contender himself.* 布拉德利本人就被认为是总统职位的有力竞争者。•N-COUNT **Possible** is also a noun. ❑ *Kennedy, who divorced wife Joan in 1982, was tipped as a presidential possible.* 有人预测，1982 年和妻子琼离婚的肯尼迪有可能当选总统。❽ N-SING **The possible** is everything that can be done in a situation. 可能；可能（做）的事 ❑ *He is a democrat with the skill, nerve, and ingenuity to push the limits of the possible.* 他是一个手腕高超、富有胆识、足智多谋的民主党人，能够让不可能

的事成为可能。

Thesaurus 同类词 *possible* Also look up:

ADJ. achievable, attainable, feasible, likely; (*ant.*) impossible, unlikely 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *ible ≈ able to be* 能…的；可…的：*audible, flexible, possible*

pos|sibly ◆◇ /ˈpɒsɪbli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **possibly** to indicate that you are not sure whether something is true or might happen. 或许；也许【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Exercise will not only lower blood pressure but possibly protect against heart attacks.* 锻炼不仅会降低血压，而且可能对心脏病有预防效果。❑ *They were smartly but casually dressed; possibly students.* 他们衣着时尚，但很休闲，也许是学生。❑ *Do you think that he could possibly be right?* 你觉得他有可能是对的吗？ 2 ADV [ADV before v] You use **possibly** to emphasize that you are surprised, puzzled, or shocked by something that you have seen or heard. (表示对所见或所闻感到惊讶、困惑或震惊)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was the most unexpected piece of news one could possibly imagine.* 这条新闻最出人意料了，真是让人想象不到。 3 ADV [ADV before v] You use **possibly** to emphasize that someone has tried their hardest to do something, or has done it as well as they can. 尽量；尽可能地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They've done everything they can possibly think of.* 凡是能想到的，他们都去做了。 4 ADV [ADV before v] You use **possibly** to emphasize that something definitely cannot happen or definitely cannot be done. 无论如何也【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *No I really can't possibly answer that!* 不，我无论如何也回答不了那个问题！

pos|sum /ˈpɒsəm/ (**possums**) N-COUNT A **possum** is the same as an **opossum**. 同 opossum【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

post

① LETTERS, PARCELS, AND INFORMATION 信件、包裹和信息
② JOBS AND PLACES 工作和地点
③ POLES 柱；桩；杆

① **post** ◆◇ /pəʊst/ (**posts, posting, posted**) 1 N-SING [oft *by* N] **The post** is the public service or system by which letters and packages are collected and delivered. 邮政；邮递【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *You'll receive your book through the post.* 书会邮递给你。❑ *The winner will be notified by post.* 获胜者将以邮件形式通知。❑ *The cheque is in the post.* 支票已寄出。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mail**

2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **post** to refer to letters and packages that are delivered to you. 邮件；邮包；包裹【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He flipped through the post without opening any of it.* 他飞快地翻了一下邮件，但一封也没有打开。❑ *There has been no post in three weeks.* 3 个星期都没有邮件。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mail**

3 N-UNCOUNT **Post** is used to refer to an occasion when letters or packages are delivered. For example, **first post** on a particular day is the first time that things are delivered. 投递邮件；邮班【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Entries must arrive by first post next Wednesday.* 参赛作品必须在下周三第一批邮件之前寄达。 4 VERB If you **post** a letter or package, you send it to someone by putting it in a post box or by taking it to a post office. 邮寄；投递【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *If I write a letter, would you post it for me?* 如果我写封信，你能替我寄出去吗？ ❑ [V n n] *I'm posting you a cheque tonight.* 我今晚会给你寄支票。❑ [V n +to] *I posted a letter to Stanley saying I was an old Army friend.* 我给斯坦利寄了封信，说我是他的一个老战友。•PHRASAL VERB **Post off** means the same as **post**. post off 同 post ❑ [V n P] *He'd left me to pack up the mail and post it off.* 他让我整理并投递邮件。❑ [V P n] *All you do is complete and post off a form.* 你所要做的就是填写并寄出表格。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mail**

5 VERB If you **post** notices, signs, or other pieces of information somewhere, you fix them to a wall or board so that everyone can see them. 张贴，贴出(通知、标牌等)❑ [V n] *Officials began posting warning notices.* 官员们开始张贴警示公告。❑ [V n prep/adv] *She has posted photographs on bulletin boards.* 她已把照片贴在了公告牌上。•PHRASAL VERB **Post up** means the same as **post**. post up 同 post ❑ [V n P] *He has posted a sign up that says 'No Fishing'.* 他已经张贴了一张"禁止钓鱼"的告示。❑ [V P n] *We post up a set of rules for the house.* 我们张贴了一份房屋生活守则。 6 VERB If you **post** information on the Internet, you make the information available to other people on the Internet. 发布，公布(信息)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [*be* V-ed] *A consultation paper has been posted on the Internet inviting input from Net users.* 一份征询意见书已发在因特网上，欢迎网络用户发表意见。 7 PHRASE If you **keep** someone **posted**, you keep giving them the latest information about a situation that they are interested in. 向…提供最新信息；使及时了解 ❑ [+*on/with*] *Keep me posted on your progress.* 让我随时了解你们的进展情况。

② **post** ◆◇ /pəʊst/ (**posts, posting, posted**) 1 N-COUNT A **post** in a company or organization is a job or official position in it, usually one that involves responsibility. 职位；职务【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*as*] *She had earlier resigned her post as President Menem's assistant.* 她早些时候辞去了梅内姆总统助理一职。❑ *Sir Peter has held several senior military posts.* 彼得爵士担任过几个高级军事职务。[Also +*of*] 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are posted** somewhere, you are sent there by the organization that you work for and usually work there for several years. 委派；派驻 ❑ [*be* V-ed prep/adv] *It is normal to spend two or three years working in this country before being posted overseas.* 被派往海外之前，通常会在这个国家工作两三年。 3 N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can use **post** to refer to the place where a soldier, guard, or other person has been told to remain and to do his or her job. 岗位；哨位 ❑ *Quick men, back to your post!* 迅速返回各自岗位！ 4 VERB If a soldier, guard, or other person **is posted** somewhere, they are told to stand there, in order to supervise an activity or guard a place. 使驻守；布置…站岗 ❑ [*be* V-ed prep/adv] *Police have now been posted outside all temples.* 现在所有神殿外都已安排警察站岗。❑ [V n prep/adv] *British Rail had to post a signalman at the entrance to the tunnel.* 英国铁路公司不得不在隧道入口设置了一名信号员。❑ [V-ed] *We have guards posted near the windows.* 我们已在窗户附近设了岗哨。[Also *be* V-ed] 5 → see also **posting, staging post**

③ **post** /pəʊst/ (**posts**) → Please look at categories 4 and 5 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 4 项和第 5 项。 1 N-COUNT A **post** is a strong upright pole made of wood or metal that is fixed into the ground. 柱；桩；杆 ❑ *You have to get eight wooden posts, and drive them into the ground.* 你得找来 8 根木桩，并把它们打入地里。 2 N-COUNT A **post** is the same as a **goalpost**. 同 goalpost ❑ *Wimbledon were unlucky not to win after hitting the post twice.* 温布尔登队运气不佳，两次将球踢到门柱上，最终没有获胜。 3 N-SING On a horse-racing track, **the post** is a pole which marks the finishing point. (赛马场上的)终点柱 4 → see also **first-past-the-post** 5 to **pip** someone **at the post** → see **pip**

post- /pəʊst-/ PREFIX **Post-** is used to form words that indicate that something takes place after a particular date, period, or event. (用以构成其他词)表示"在…之后"、"后…"❑ *...the post-1945 era.* 1945 年后的时代 ❑ *...post-election euphoria.* 选举后的兴高采烈

post|age /ˈpəʊstɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Postage** is the money that you pay for sending letters and packages by post. 邮资；邮费

post|age stamp (**postage stamps**) N-COUNT A **postage stamp** is a small piece of gummed paper that you buy from the post office and stick on an envelope or package before you post it. 邮票【FORMAL 正式】

post|al /ˈpəʊstᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Postal** is used to describe things or people connected with the public service of carrying letters and packages from one place to another. 邮政的；邮政业务的 ❑ *Compensation for lost or damaged mail will be handled by the postal service.* 对丢失或毁坏邮件的赔偿将由邮政部门处理。❑ *Include*

your full postal address. 写上完整的邮政地址。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Postal** is used to describe activities that involve sending things by post. 邮寄的；邮递的 ❑ *Unions would elect their leadership by secret postal ballot.* 工会将通过秘密邮寄选票的方式选举领导人。

'post|al or|der (**postal orders**) N-COUNT A **postal order** is a piece of paper representing a sum of money which you can buy at a post office and send to someone as a way of sending them money by post. 邮政汇票【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **money order**

post|bag /'pəʊstbæg/ (**postbags**) also **post-bag** N-COUNT [usu sing] The letters that are received by an important person, a newspaper, or a television or radio company can be referred to as the **postbag**. (要人、报社、电视台或广播公司收到的)公众来信【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *Here's another selection of recent letters from our postbag.* 这是我们从近期公众来信里挑选出的又一批信件。❑ *Marling's article on Northumbria attracted a large post-bag.* 马林关于诺森布里亚的文章刊出后读者来信纷至沓来。

post|box /'pəʊstbɒks/ (**postboxes**) also **post box** N-COUNT A **postbox** is a metal box in a public place, where you put letters and packets to be collected. They are then sorted and delivered. 邮筒；信箱(Compare 比较 **letterbox**.)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mailbox**

post|card /'pəʊstkɑːd/ (**postcards**) also **post card** 1 N-COUNT A **postcard** is a piece of thin card, often with a picture on one side, which you can write on and send to people without using an envelope. 明信片 2 → see also **picture postcard**

post|code /'pəʊstkəʊd/ (**postcodes**) also **post code** N-COUNT Your **postcode** is a short sequence of numbers and letters at the end of your address, which helps the post office to sort the mail. 邮政编码；邮编【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **zip code**

,post-'dated ADJ [usu ADJ n] On a **post-dated** cheque, the date is a later one than the date when the cheque was actually written. You write a post-dated cheque to allow a period of time before the money is taken from your account. (支票)预填日期的，填迟日期的

post|er /'pəʊstə^r/ (**posters**) N-COUNT A **poster** is a large notice or picture that you stick on a wall or board, often in order to advertise something. 大幅广告；海报；招贴画

→ see **advertising**

'post|er child (**poster children**) or **poster boy, poster girl** 1 N-COUNT If someone is a **poster child for** a particular cause, characteristic, or activity, they are seen as a very good or typical example of it. 代表人物；典型【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+for] *Zidane has become the poster child for a whole generation of French-born youths of North African extraction.* 齐达内已成为在法国出生的北非裔年轻一代的典范。 2 N-COUNT A **poster child** is a young man or woman who appears on an advertising poster. (出现在海报上的)年轻广告代言人【mainly AM 主美】❑ *She went out with a Calvin Klein poster boy.* 她和 CK 品牌的一个广告代言人谈过恋爱。

poste res|tante /,pəʊst 'restɑːnt, AM 美 - res'tɑːnt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Poste restante** is a service operated by post offices by which letters and packages that are sent to you are kept at a particular post office until you collect them. (邮局的)邮件待领业务【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **general delivery**

pos|teri|or /pɒ'stɪərɪə^r/ (**posteriors**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's bottom can be referred to as their **posterior**. 臀部；屁股【mainly HUMOROUS 主幽默】 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Posterior** describes something that is situated at the back of something else. 背部的；后部的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the posterior leg muscles.* 腿部后侧的肌肉

pos|ter|ity /pɒ'sterɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *for* N] You can refer to everyone who will be alive in the future as **posterity**. 后裔；子孙；后代【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A photographer recorded the scene on video for posterity.* 摄影师用摄像机为后代记录下了这个场景。

'post|er paint (**poster paints**) N-VAR **Poster paint** is a type of brightly coloured paint which contains no oil and is used for painting pictures. 广告颜料【mainly BRIT 主英】

post-'feminist (**post-feminists**) 1 ADJ **Post-feminist** people and attitudes accept some of the ideas of feminism, but reject others. 后女权主义的 ❑ *...the post-feminist age.* 后女权主义时代 2 N-COUNT A **post-feminist** is someone who accepts some of the ideas of feminism, but rejects others. 后女权主义者 • **post-feminism** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Post-feminism does not actually exist because we are still in the phase of pre-feminism.* 后女权主义实际上并不存在，因为我们仍处在前女权主义阶段。

post|grad /'pəʊstgræd/ (**postgrads**) also **post-grad** N-COUNT A **postgrad** is the same as a **postgraduate**. 同 postgraduate【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **grad student**

post|gradu|ate /,pəʊst'grædʒʊət/ (**postgraduates**) also **post-graduate** 1 N-COUNT A **postgraduate** or a **postgraduate student** is a student with a first degree from a university who is studying or doing research at a more advanced level. 研究生【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **graduate student**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Postgraduate** study or research is done by a student who has a first degree and is studying or doing research at a more advanced level. 研究生的【BRIT 英】❑ *...postgraduate courses.* 研究生课程 ❑ *Dr Hoffman did his postgraduate work at Leicester University.* 霍夫曼博士是在莱斯特大学读的研究生。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **graduate**

Word Link 词根词缀 *post ≈ after* 在…之后：*postgraduate, post-modern, postpone*

,post-'haste also **post haste** ADV [ADV after v] If you go somewhere or do something **post-haste**, you go there or do it as quickly as you can. 赶紧地；匆忙地；尽快地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The pilot wisely decided to return to Farnborough post haste.* 飞行员明智地决定尽快返回法恩伯勒。

post|hu|mous /'pɒstʃʊməs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Posthumous** is used to describe something that happens after a person's death but relates to something they did before they died. 死后的；身后的 ❑ *...the posthumous publication of his first novel.* 他的第一部小说在他死后的出版 • **post|hu|mous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *After the war she was posthumously awarded the George Cross.* 战争结束后，她被追授乔治十字勋章。

postie /'pəʊsti/ (**posties**) N-COUNT A **postie** is a **postman**. 邮差；邮递员【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

,post-in'dustrial

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **postindustrial**

ADJ [ADJ n] **Post-industrial** is used to describe many Western societies whose economies are no longer based on heavy industry. 后工业化的(指多个西方国家的社会经济不再以重工业为基础)

post|ing /'pəʊstɪŋ/ (**postings**) 1 N-COUNT If you get a **posting to** a different town or country, your employers send you to work there, usually for several years. 派任；外派【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+to] *He was rewarded with a posting to New York.* 作为奖励，他被派往纽约工作。 2 → see also **post**

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **assignment**

3 N-COUNT If a member of an armed force gets a **posting to** a particular place, they are sent to live and work there for a period. (军队的)派驻，派遣 ❑ [+to] *...awaiting his posting to a field ambulance corps in early 1941.* 他1941年初等待被派往野战救护队 4 N-COUNT A **posting** is a message that is placed on the Internet, for example on a bulletin board or website, for everyone to read. (因特网上的)帖子【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Postings on the Internet can be accessed from anywhere in the world.* 因特网上的帖子在世界任何一个地方都能读到。

P

post|man /ˈpəʊstmən/ (**postmen**) N-COUNT A **postman** is a man whose job is to collect and deliver letters and packages that are sent by post. 邮差；邮递员【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **mailman**

post|mark /ˈpəʊstmɑːk/ (**postmarks**) N-COUNT A **postmark** is a mark which is printed on letters and packages at a post office. It shows the time and place at which something was posted. 邮戳 ❑ *All the letters bore an Aberdeen postmark.* 所有的信件上都盖有阿伯丁郡的邮戳。

post|marked /ˈpəʊstmɑːkt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a letter is **postmarked**, it has a printed mark on the envelope showing when and where the letter was posted. 有邮戳的；盖邮戳的 ❑ *The envelope was postmarked Helsinki.* 信封上盖有赫尔辛基的邮戳。

post|master /ˈpəʊstmɑːstəʳ, -mæs-/ (**postmasters**) N-COUNT A **postmaster** is a man who is in charge of a local post office. 邮政局长【FORMAL 正式】

post|mistress /ˈpəʊstmɪstrəs/ (**postmistresses**) N-COUNT A **postmistress** is a woman who is in charge of a local post office. 女邮政局长【FORMAL 正式】

post-ˈmodern also **postmodern** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Post-modern** is used to describe something or someone that is influenced by post-modernism. 后现代主义的；后现代派的 ❑ *...post-modern architecture.* 后现代主义建筑

Word Link 词根词缀 *post = after* 在…之后：*postgraduate, post-modern, postpone*

post-ˈmodernism also **postmodernism** N-UNCOUNT **Post-modernism** is a late twentieth century approach in art, architecture, and literature which typically mixes styles, ideas, and references to modern society, often in an ironic way. 后现代主义（20 世纪后期艺术、建筑、文学领域的一种流派，通常以讽刺的手法将风格、观点与对现代社会的影射融为一体）

post-ˈmodernist (**post-modernists**) also **postmodernist** N-COUNT A **post-modernist** is a writer, artist, or architect who is influenced by post-modernism. 后现代主义者 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Post-modernist** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the post-modernist suspicion of grand ideological narratives.* 后现代主义者对宏大的意识形态叙事的怀疑

post-mortem /ˌpəʊst ˈmɔːˈtəm/ (**post-mortems**) also **post mortem, postmortem** 1 N-COUNT A **post-mortem** is a medical examination of a dead person's body in order to find out how they died. 验尸；尸体检验；尸体解剖 2 N-COUNT A **post-mortem** is an examination of something that has recently happened, especially something that has failed or gone wrong. （尤指对失败或出差错的事情的）事后分析，事后检讨 ❑ [+on] *The postmortem on the presidential campaign is under way.* 正在对总统竞选活动进行反思。

post|na|tal /ˌpəʊstˈneɪtᵊl/ also **post-natal** ADJ [ADJ n] **Postnatal** means happening after and relating to the birth of a baby. 产后的；分娩后的；出生后的 ❑ *...postnatal depression.* 产后抑郁症 ❑ *...midwives on the postnatal ward.* 产房里的助产士们

ˈpost of|fice (**post offices**) 1 N-SING **The Post Office** is the national organization that is responsible for postal services. 邮政部 ❑ *The Post Office has confirmed that up to fifteen thousand jobs could be lost.* 邮政部已确认可能会流失掉多达 1.5 万份工作。2 N-COUNT A **post office** is a building where you can buy stamps, post letters and packages, and use other services provided by the national postal service. 邮局；邮政所

ˈpost of|fice box (**post office boxes**) N-COUNT A **post office box** is a numbered box in a post office where a person's mail is kept for them until they come to collect it. （邮局里的）邮政信箱

post|op|era|tive /ˌpəʊstˈɒpərətɪv/ also **post-operative** ADJ [ADJ n] **Postoperative** means occurring after and relating to a medical operation. 手术后的 ❑ *...post-operative pain.* 术后疼痛

post|pone /pəʊsˈpəʊn/ (**postpones, postponing, postponed**) VERB If you **postpone** an event, you delay it or arrange for it to take place at a later time than was originally planned. 推迟；使延期；延缓 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *He decided to postpone the expedition until the following day.* 他决定把探险推迟到第二天。❑ [be v-ed] *The visit has now been postponed indefinitely.* 参观现在已经被无限期推迟了。

post|pone|ment /pəʊsˈpəʊnmənt/ (**postponements**) N-VAR The **postponement** of an event is the act of delaying it happening or arranging for it to take place at a later time than originally planned. 推迟；延期；延缓 ❑ *The postponement was due to a dispute over where the talks should be held.* 会谈推迟是因为对会谈地点存在分歧。[Also +of]

post-prandial /ˌpəʊst ˈprændɪəl/ also **postprandial** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **post-prandial** to refer to things you do or have after a meal. 饭后的；餐后的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a post-prandial nap.* 饭后小睡 ❑ *...a post-prandial cigar.* 饭后一支雪茄

post-proˈduction also **post production** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In film and television, **post-production** is the work such as editing that takes place after the film has been shot. （电影或电视的）后期制作 ❑ *The film's post-production will be completed early next year.* 这部电影的后期制作将于来年年初完成。❑ *...a film post-production company.* 电影后期制作公司

post|script /ˈpəʊskrɪpt/ (**postscripts**) 1 N-COUNT A **postscript** is something written at the end of a letter after you have signed your name. You usually write 'PS' in front of it. （信末署名后的）附笔，附言，又及 ❑ *A brief, hand-written postscript lay beneath his signature.* 在他的签名下，有一句简短的手写附言。2 N-COUNT A **postscript** is an addition to a finished story, account, or statement, which gives further information. （加在故事、记述、声明末尾的）附言，补充说明；补编；跋 ❑ *I should like to add a postscript to your obituary for John Cage.* 我想在你为约翰·凯奇写的讣告后补充一点内容。

post-trau|matic ˈstress di|sor|der N-UNCOUNT **Post-traumatic stress disorder** is a mental illness that can develop after someone has been involved in a very bad experience such as a war. 创伤后应激障碍【MEDICAL 医】

pos|tu|late /ˈpɒstʃʊleɪt/ (**postulates, postulating, postulated**) VERB If you **postulate** something, you suggest it as the basis for a theory, argument, or calculation, or assume that it is the basis. 假定；假设【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...arguments postulating differing standards for human rights in different cultures.* 假设不同文化有不同人权标准的论点 ❑ [v that] *Freud postulated that we all have a death instinct as well as a life instinct.* 弗洛伊德曾假定我们所有人都有生存本能和死亡本能。

pos|tur|al /ˈpɒstʃərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Postural** means relating to the way a person stands or sits. （坐、立）姿势的，姿态的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Children can develop bad postural habits from quite an early age.* 儿童从很小就可能养成不良姿势的习惯。❑ *...postural exercises.* 坐立姿势练习

pos|ture /ˈpɒstʃəʳ/ (**postures, posturing, postured**) 1 N-VAR Your **posture** is the position in which you stand or sit. （坐、立的）姿势，姿态 ❑ *You can make your stomach look flatter instantly by improving your posture.* 通过改正姿势，你的腹部马上就会看起来平坦一些。❑ *Sit in a relaxed upright posture.* 保持放松、直立的坐姿。2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj n] A **posture** is an attitude that you have towards something. 态度；立场【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The military machine is ready to change its defensive posture to one prepared for action.* 军方随时准备由防御立场转向备战立场。3 VERB [usu cont] You can say that someone **is posturing** when you disapprove of their behaviour because you think they are trying to give a particular impression in order to deceive people. 故作姿态；装腔作势；装模作样【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ [v] *She says the President may just be posturing.* 她说总统也许只是在做样子而已。•**pos|tur|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Any calls for a new U.N. resolution are largely political posturing.* 任何要求联合国出台新决议的呼吁在很大程度上都只是一种虚伪的政治姿态。

→ see **brain**

post-ˌviral faˈtigue ˌsyn|drome or **post-viral syndrome** N-UNCOUNT **Post-viral fatigue syndrome** is a long-lasting illness that is thought to be caused by a virus. Its symptoms include feeling tired all the time and muscle pain. 病毒后疲劳综合征

【MEDICAL 医】

post-war also **postwar** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Post-war** is used to describe things that happened, existed, or were made in the period immediately after a war, especially the Second World War, 1939-45. 战后的；战后不久的；（尤指）第二次世界大战后的 ❑ *In the post-war years her writing regularly appeared in The New Journal.* 她的文章在战后那几年经常发表在《新日报》上。

posy /ˈpəʊzi/ (**posies**) N-COUNT A **posy** is a small bunch of flowers. In American English, it can also consist of a single flower. 小花束；（美国英语中亦指）一枝花

pot ◆◇ /pɒt/ (**pots, potting, potted**) 1 N-COUNT A **pot** is a deep round container used for cooking stews, soups, and other food. 锅 ❑ [+of] *...metal cooking pots.* 金属炒锅 •N-COUNT A **pot of** stew, soup, or other food is an amount of it contained in a pot. 一锅的量 ❑ [+of] *He was stirring a pot of soup.* 他在搅拌一锅汤。 2 N-COUNT You can use **pot** to refer to a teapot or coffee pot. 茶壶；咖啡壶 ❑ *There's tea in the pot.* 壶里有茶。 •N-COUNT A **pot of** tea or coffee is an amount of it contained in a pot. 一壶的量 ❑ [+of] *He spilt a pot of coffee.* 他把一壶咖啡弄洒了。 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **pot** is a cylindrical container for jam, paint, or some other thick liquid. （装果酱、油漆等的）罐，桶 ❑ *Hundreds of jam pots lined her scrubbed shelves.* 她那擦得干干净净的架子上排列着几百个果酱罐。 •N-COUNT A **pot of** jam, paint, or some other thick liquid is an amount of it contained in a pot. 一罐之量 ❑ [+of] *...a pot of red paint.* 一罐红色颜料 4 N-COUNT A **pot** is the same as a **flowerpot**. 同 flowerpot 5 VERB If you **pot** a young plant, or part of a plant, you put it into a container filled with soil, so it can grow there. 把…栽入盆中 ❑ [v n] *Pot the cuttings individually.* 把插条分别栽入盆中。 ❑ [v-ed] *...potted plants.* 盆栽植物 6 N-UNCOUNT **Pot** is sometimes used to refer to the drugs cannabis and marijuana. 大麻【INFORMAL 非正式】 7 VERB In the games of snooker and billiards, if you **pot** a ball, you succeed in hitting it into one of the pockets. （斯诺克及台球中）击（球）入袋 ❑ [v n] *He did not pot a ball for the next two frames.* 他在接下来的两局中一杆未进。 8 → see also **potted, chamber pot, chimney pot, coffee pot, lobster pot, melting pot, plant pot** 9 PHRASE If you **take pot luck**, you decide to do something even though you do not know what you will get as a result. 碰运气；撞大运 ❑ *If you haven't made an appointment, take pot luck and knock on the door.* 如果你没有预约，就敲门试试运气吧。 ❑ *He scorns the 'pot-luck' approach.* 他对这种"碰运气"的方法不屑一顾。

po|table /ˈpəʊtəbˀl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Potable** water is clean and safe for drinking. 可饮用的；适合饮用的【mainly AM 主美】

pot|ash /ˈpɒtæʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Potash** is a white powder obtained from the ashes of burnt wood and is sometimes used as a fertilizer. 钾碱，草碱（一种从木炭灰中提取的白色粉状物质，有时用作肥料）

po|tas|sium /pəˈtæsiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Potassium** is a soft silvery-white chemical element, which occurs mainly in compounds. These compounds are used in making such things as glass, soap, and fertilizers. 钾

→ see **firework**

po|ta|to ◆◇ /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ (**potatoes**) 1 N-VAR **Potatoes** are quite round vegetables with brown or red skins and white insides. They grow under the ground. 马铃薯；土豆 → see also **sweet potato** 2 PHRASE You can refer to a difficult subject that people disagree on as a **hot potato**. 棘手的问题；烫手山芋；意见不一的复杂问题 ❑ *...a political hot potato such as abortion.* 类似堕胎问题这样的政治上的烫手山芋

po|ta|to chip (**potato chips**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Potato chips** are very thin slices of potato that have been fried until they are hard, dry, and crisp. 炸土豆片【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **crisps**

2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Potato chips** are long, thin pieces of potato fried in oil or fat and eaten hot, usually with a meal. 炸土豆条【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **French fries**

po|ta|to crisp (**potato crisps**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Potato crisps** are the same as **crisps**. 同 crisps【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

pot-bellied also **potbellied** ADJ Someone, usually a man, who is **pot-bellied** has a pot belly. （通常指男士）大肚子的，大腹便便的

pot belly (**pot bellies**) also **potbelly** N-COUNT Someone who has a **pot belly** has a round, fat stomach which sticks out, either because they eat or drink too much, or because they have had very little to eat for some time. 大肚子；罗汉肚

pot|boiler /ˈpɒtbɔɪləʳ/ (**potboilers**) also **pot-boiler** N-COUNT If you describe a book or film as a **potboiler**, you mean that it has been created in order to earn money quickly and is of poor quality. 为快速赚钱而粗制滥造的书籍（或电影）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

po|ten|cy /ˈpəʊtᵊnsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Potency** is the power and influence that a person, action, or idea has to affect or change people's lives, feelings, or beliefs. （人、行动或思想的）影响力，支配力 ❑ [+of] *They testify to the extraordinary potency of his personality.* 这些事情证明了他非凡的人格魅力。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **potency** of a drug, poison, or other chemical is its strength. （药物等的）效力；药力；药效 ❑ *Sunscreen can lose its potency if left over winter in the bathroom cabinet.* 防晒霜如果在盥洗室的壁橱里放一个冬天，就有可能失效。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Potency** is the ability of a man to have sex. （男子的）性能力 ❑ *Alcohol abuse in men can cause loss of sex drive and reduced potency.* 男子酗酒可能导致性欲丧失和性功能下降。

po|tent /ˈpəʊtᵊnt/ ADJ Something that is **potent** is very effective and powerful. 很有效的；强有力的 ❑ *Their most potent weapon was the Exocet missile.* 飞鱼导弹是他们最有攻击力的武器。 ❑ *The drug is extremely potent, but causes unpleasant side effects.* 这种药药效极强，但会产生不良的副作用。

po|ten|tate /ˈpəʊtᵊnteɪt/ (**potentates**) N-COUNT A **potentate** is a ruler who has complete power over his people. 专制君主；有绝对权力的统治者【FORMAL 正式】

po|ten|tial ◆◆◇ /pəˈtenʃᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **potential** to say that someone or something is capable of developing into the particular kind of person or thing mentioned. 潜在的；可能的 ❑ *The firm has identified 60 potential customers at home and abroad.* 该公司已在国内外找到 60 个潜在客户。 ❑ *We are aware of the potential problems and have taken every precaution.* 我们已意识到潜在的问题，并采取了全面的预防措施。 •**po|ten|tial|ly** ADV ❑ *Clearly this is a potentially dangerous situation.* 这无疑是一种潜在的危险局势。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **potential**, you mean that they have the necessary abilities or qualities to become successful or useful in the future. 潜力；潜质 ❑ *The school strives to treat pupils as individuals and to help each one to achieve their full potential.* 学校力求对每一个学生因材施教，帮助他们充分发挥其潜力。 ❑ *Denmark recognised the potential of wind energy early.* 丹麦早就认识到了风能的潜力。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **potential for** doing a particular thing, you mean that it is possible they may do it. If there is **the potential for** something, it may happen. 可能性；潜在性 ❑ [+for] *John seemed as horrified as I about his potential for violence.* 约翰似乎和我一样害怕他自己会使用暴力。 ❑ *The meeting has the potential to be a watershed event.* 这次会议有可能成为具有转折性的事件。

Word Link 词根词缀 *potent = ability 能力, power 力量；im-potent, omni-potent, potential*

po|ten|ti|al|ity /pəˌtenʃiˈælɪti/ (**potentialities**) N-VAR If something has **potentialities** or **potentiality**, it is capable of being used or developed in particular ways. 潜在性；可能性；潜力【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The breathtaking potentialities of mechanization set the minds of manufacturers and merchants on fire.* 机械化的惊人潜力使制造厂和商人们激动不已。 ❑ *All of these are quite useful breeds whose potentiality has not been realised.* 所有这些都是十分有用的品种，其潜力还没有被发挥出来。

pot|hole /ˈpɒthəʊl/ (**potholes**) also **pot-hole** 1 N-COUNT A **pot-hole** is a large hole in the surface of a road, caused by traffic and bad weather. （由来往车辆和恶劣天气造成的）路面坑洼，路面坑

Word Web 话题词汇 **pottery** 陶瓷器皿

There are three basic types of **pottery**. **Earthenware dishes** are made from **clay** and **fired** at a relatively low temperature. They are **porous** and require a **glaze** in order to hold water. Potters first created earthenware objects about 15,000 years ago. **Stoneware** pieces are heavier and are fired at a higher temperature. They are **impermeable** even without a glaze. **Porcelain ceramics** are more fragile. They have thin walls and are **translucent**. Stoneware and porcelain are not as old as earthenware. They appeared about 2,000 years ago when the Chinese started building high-temperature **kilns**. Another name for porcelain is **china**.

陶瓷器皿有三种基本类型。陶制器皿由陶土制成，在相对较低的温度下烧制。陶器多孔，要上一层釉才能把水盛住。陶工最早制造出陶器是在约 15,000 年前。炻制物件要沉一些，烧制的温度也要高一些。炻器即使不上釉也不会渗水。瓷制器具更易碎，胎壁轻薄且半透明。炻器和瓷器不像陶器般古老。其出现是在约 2,000 年前中国人开始筑起高温窑炉的时候。瓷器（porcelain）的另一个英文名字就是 china，与中国（China）相同。

洞 2 N-COUNT A **pothole** is a deep hole in the ground. Potholes often lead to underground caves and tunnels.（通常指通往地下洞穴和地道的）锅穴，壶穴

'pot-holed also **potholed** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pot-holed** road has a lot of potholes in it.（路面）坑坑洼洼的，多坑洞的

pot|hol|ing /'pɒthəʊlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Potholing** is the leisure activity of going into underground caves and tunnels. 洞穴探险【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spelunking**

→ see **cave**

po|tion /'pəʊʃ°n/ (**potions**) N-COUNT A **potion** is a drink that contains medicine, poison, or something that is supposed to have magic powers. 药水；毒液；魔水

,pot 'luck → see **pot**

'pot plant (**pot plants**) N-COUNT A **pot plant** is a plant which is grown in a container, especially indoors.（尤指养在室内的）盆栽植物【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **house plant**

pot|pour|ri /,pəʊpə'ri:, AM 美 -pʊ'ri:/ (**potpourris**) also **pot-pourri, pot pourri** 1 N-VAR **Potpourri** is a mixture of dried petals and leaves from different flowers. Potpourri is used to make rooms smell pleasant. 百花香（各种不同的干花瓣和叶子的混合物，可使室内空气芬芳） 2 N-SING A **potpourri of** things is a collection of various different items which were not originally intended to form a group. 混杂物；杂烩；集锦 ❑ [+of] *...a potpourri of architectural styles from all over the world.* 世界各地建筑风格的荟萃

'pot roast (**pot roasts**) N-VAR A **pot roast** is a piece of meat that is cooked very slowly with a small amount of liquid in a covered pot. 罐炖肉

'pot shot (**pot shots**) also **pot-shot** 1 N-COUNT To **take a pot shot at** someone or something means to shoot at them without taking the time to aim carefully. 胡乱射击；盲目射击【INFORMAL 非正式】 2 N-COUNT A **pot shot** is a criticism of someone which may be unexpected and unfair. 恣意的批评；有失偏颇的突然抨击【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...Republican rivals taking pot shots at the president.* 共和党对手对总统妄加批评

pot|ted /'pɒtɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Potted** meat or fish is cooked meat or fish, usually in the form of a paste, which has been put into a small sealed container.（肉或鱼等熟食）罐装的 ❑ *...potted shrimps.* 罐装虾 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **potted** history or biography contains just the main facts about someone or something.（历史或传记）简略的，缩略的【BRIT 英】❑ *The film is a potted history of the band.* 这部影片简略记述了该乐队的发展历程。 3 → see also **pot**

pot|ter /'pɒtə'/ (**potters, pottering, pottered**) N-COUNT A **potter** is someone who makes pottery. 陶工；制陶工人

→ see **wheel**

▶**potter around** or **potter about** PHRASAL VERB If you **potter around** or **potter about**, you do pleasant but unimportant things, without hurrying. 悠闲地做些琐碎事；慢条斯理地干轻松活儿【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *I was perfectly happy just pottering around doing up my flat.* 我特别愿意悠然自得地收拾公寓。❑ [V P n] *At weekends he would potter around the garden.* 他周末会在花园里干些零碎活儿。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **putter around**

'pot|ter's ,wheel (**potter's wheels**) N-COUNT A **potter's wheel** is a piece of equipment with a flat disc which spins round, on which a potter puts soft clay in order to shape it into a pot.（制陶用的）陶钧，陶轮，拉坯轮

pot|tery /'pɒtəri/ (**potteries**) 1 N-UNCOUNT You can use **pottery** to refer to pots, dishes, and other objects which are made from clay and then baked in an oven until they are hard. 陶器；陶瓷器皿 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **pottery** to refer to the hard clay that some pots, dishes, and other objects are made of. 陶土；制陶黏土 ❑ *Some bowls were made of pottery and wood.* 一些碗是用陶土和木头制成的。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Pottery** is the craft or activity of making objects out of clay. 制陶手艺；陶艺；陶瓷制造 4 N-COUNT A **pottery** is a factory or other place where pottery is made. 陶器工厂；陶器作坊；陶窑

→ see Word Web:**pottery**

'pot|ting com|post (**potting composts**) N-VAR **Potting compost** is soil that is specially prepared to help plants to grow, especially in containers.（专门用于促进植株生长的）盆栽用土【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **compost**

'pot|ting shed (**potting sheds**) N-COUNT A **potting shed** is a small building in a garden, in which you can keep things such as seeds or garden tools.（花园中存放种子、园艺工具等的）盆栽棚

pot|ty /'pɒti/ (**potties**) N-COUNT A **potty** is a deep bowl which a small child uses instead of a toilet.（幼儿的）便盆

'pot|ty trained also **potty-trained** ADJ **Potty trained** means the same as **toilet trained**. 同 toilet trained【BRIT 英】

'pot|ty train|ing also **potty-training** N-UNCOUNT **Potty training** is the same as **toilet training**. 同 toilet training【BRIT 英】

pouch /paʊtʃ/ (**pouches**) 1 N-COUNT A **pouch** is a flexible container like a small bag. 小袋子；荷包 2 N-COUNT The **pouch** of an animal such as a kangaroo or a koala bear is the pocket of skin on its stomach in which its baby grows.（袋鼠、考拉等的）育儿袋

pouf /puf/ → see **poof**

poul|tice /'pəʊltɪs/ (**poultices**) N-COUNT A **poultice** is a piece of cloth with a soft, often hot, substance such as clay or a mixture of herbs on it. It is put over a painful or swollen part of someone's body in order to reduce the pain or swelling. 泥敷剂；泥罨剂；膏药

poul|try /'pəʊltri/ N-PLURAL You can refer to chickens, ducks, and other birds that are kept for their eggs and meat as **poultry**. 家禽 •N-UNCOUNT Meat from these birds is also referred to as **poultry**. 家禽肉 ❑ *The menu features roast meats and poultry.* 菜单上的特色菜是烤肉和家禽肉。

→ see **meat**

pounce /paʊns/ (**pounces, pouncing, pounced**) 1 VERB If someone **pounces on** you, they come up towards you suddenly and take hold of you.（人）猛扑，突袭 ❑ [V +on/upon] *He pounced on the photographer, beat him up and smashed his camera.* 他突然扑向摄影师，痛打了他一顿，还摔碎了他的照相机。 ❑ [V] *Fraud squad officers had bugged the phone and were ready to pounce.* 反诈骗小组的警员们已在电话上安装了窃听器，并随时准备突击。 2 VERB If someone **pounces on** something such as a mistake, they quickly draw attention to it, usually in order to gain an advantage for themselves or to prove that they are right. 揪住，

抓住(错误等) ❑ [v +on/upon] *The Democrats were ready to pounce on any Republican failings or mistakes.* 民主党人随时准备揪住共和党人的过失或错误。[Also v] ❸ VERB When an animal or bird **pounces on** something, it jumps on it and holds it, in order to kill it. (野兽或飞禽)猛扑，突袭 ❑ [v +on/upon] *...like a tiger pouncing on its prey.* 像老虎猛扑向猎物一样 ❑ [v] *Before I could get the pigeon the cat pounced.* 未等我逮到鸽子，猫就猛扑了上去。

pound ♦♦♦ /paʊnd/ (**pounds, pounding, pounded**) ❶ N-COUNT [num N] The **pound** is the unit of money which is used in the UK. It is represented by the symbol £. One UK pound is divided into a hundred pence. Some other countries, for example Egypt, also have a unit of money called a **pound**. 英镑(英国货币单位，等于 100 便士)；镑(埃及等国的货币单位) ❑ *Beer cost three pounds a bottle.* 啤酒每瓶 3 英镑。❑ *A thousand pounds worth of jewellery and silver has been stolen.* 价值 1,000 英镑的珠宝和银饰被盗。❑ *...multi-million pound profits.* 数百万英镑的利润 ❑ *...a pound coin.* 1 英镑硬币 ❷ N-SING [*the* N] **The pound** is used to refer to the British currency system, and sometimes to the currency systems of other countries which use pounds. 英镑币制；镑币制 ❑ *The pound is expected to continue to increase against most other currencies.* 英镑对大多数其他货币的汇率有望继续升高。❸ N-COUNT [num N] A **pound** is a unit of weight used mainly in Britain, America, and other countries where English is spoken. One pound is equal to 0.454 kilograms. A **pound of** something is a quantity of it that weighs one pound. 磅(英美等一些英语国家的重量单位，合 0.454 千克) ❑ *Her weight was under ninety pounds.* 她的体重不足 90 磅。❑ [+*of*] *...a pound of cheese.* 一磅奶酪 ❹ N-COUNT A **pound** is a place where dogs and cats found wandering in the street are taken and kept until they are claimed by their owners. (流浪猫狗的)收留所，待领场 ❺ N-COUNT A **pound** is a place where cars that have been parked illegally are taken by the police and kept until they have been claimed by their owners. (违章停放车辆的)扣留场 ❻ VERB If you **pound** something or **pound on** it, you hit it with great force, usually loudly and repeatedly. 用力击打；连续砰砰地猛击 ❑ [v n] *He pounded the table with his fist.* 他用拳头猛砸桌子。❑ [v prep/adv] *Somebody began pounding on the front door.* 有人开始不停地猛敲前门。❑ [v n prep] *She came at him, pounding her fists against his chest.* 她冲向他，用拳头使劲打他的胸膛。❑ [v-ing] *...the pounding waves.* 猛烈拍打的波浪 ❼ VERB If you **pound** something, you crush it into a paste or a powder or into very small pieces. 把…捣成粉状；捣碎；舂烂 ❑ [v n] *She paused as she pounded the maize grains.* 她捣玉米粒时停了一下。❽ VERB If your heart **is pounding**, it is beating with an unusually strong and fast rhythm, usually because you are afraid. (常指因恐惧而心脏)剧烈跳动，怦怦地跳 ❑ [v] *I'm sweating, my heart is pounding. I can't breathe.* 我浑身冒汗，心脏狂跳，呼吸困难。•**pound|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the fast pounding of her heart.* 她快速的心跳 ❾ → see also **pounding**

-pounder /-ˈpaʊndəʳ/ (**-pounders**) ❶ COMB **-pounder** can be added to numbers to form nouns that refer to animals or fish that weigh a particular number of pounds. (与数字连用构成名词)表示"重…磅的动物(或鱼)" ❑ *My fish average 2 lb 8 oz and I've had two eight-pounders.* 我的鱼平均每条重 2 磅 8 盎司，还有两条重 8 磅的。❷ COMB **-pounder** can be added to numbers to form nouns that refer to guns that fire shells weighing a particular number of pounds. (与数字连用构成名词)表示"发射…磅重炮弹的大炮" ❑ *The guns were twelve-pounders.* 这些大炮发射 12 磅重的炮弹。

pound|ing /ˈpaʊndɪŋ/ (**poundings**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something takes a **pounding**, they are severely injured or damaged. 重创；严重损坏；重伤【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *Sarajevo took one of its worst poundings in weeks.* 萨拉热窝遭受了几个星期以来最严重的一次破坏。❷ → see also **pound**

pour ♦♦♦ /pɔːʳ/ (**pours, pouring, poured**) ❶ VERB If you **pour** a liquid or other substance, you make it flow steadily out of a container by holding the container at an angle. 使(液体等)连续流出；倾倒；倒出 ❑ [v n prep] *Pour a pool of sauce on two plates and arrange the meat neatly.* 在两个盘子里倒少许沙司酱，然后把肉码放整齐。❑ [v n with adv] *Heat the oil in a non-stick frying-pan, then pour in the egg mixture.* 在不粘煎锅里将油加热，然后倒入鸡蛋糊。❷ VERB If you **pour** someone a drink, you put some of the drink in a cup or glass so that they can drink it. (给…)斟，倒(饮料等) ❑ [v n n] *He got up and poured himself another drink.* 他站起身来，给自己又倒了一杯。❑ [v n +*for*] *Quietly Mark poured and served drinks for all of them.* 马克一声不响地给他们每人倒好饮料并端上来。[Also v n] ❸ VERB When a liquid or other substance **pours** somewhere, for example through a hole, it flows quickly and in large quantities. (液体等)倾泻，涌流，喷发 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Blood was pouring from his broken nose.* 血从他受伤的鼻子里涌出来。❑ [v prep/adv] *Tears poured down both our faces.* 我俩都泪流满面。❑ [v prep/adv] *The tide poured in from the south.* 潮水从南面涌来。❹ VERB [usu cont] When it rains very heavily, you can say that **it is pouring**. (雨)倾盆而下，倾泻 ❑ [v] *It has been pouring with rain all week.* 一个星期以来一直在下着瓢泼大雨。❑ [v *down*] *The rain was pouring down.* 天空下着倾盆大雨。❑ [v-ing] *We drove all the way through pouring rain.* 我们在倾盆大雨中一路驱车前行。❺ VERB If people **pour** into or out of a place, they go there quickly and in large numbers. (人)大量涌入(或涌出)，蜂拥 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Any day now, the Northern forces may pour across the new border.* 北方的军队现在随时都可能大批越过新边界。❑ [v prep/adv] *Holidaymakers continued to pour down to the coast in search of surf and sun.* 度假者不断涌至海边冲浪和享受阳光。❻ VERB If something such as information **pours** into a place, a lot of it is obtained or given. (信息等)大量涌来，源源而来 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Martin, 78, died yesterday. Tributes poured in from around the globe.* 马丁于昨天去世，享年 78 岁。世界各地的人们纷纷致以哀悼。❼ PHRASE If someone **pours cold water on** a plan or idea, they criticize it so much that people lose their enthusiasm for it. 向(计划或想法)泼冷水 ❑ *The education secretary poured cold water on the recommendations of a working party.* 教育大臣对一个工作小组的建议泼冷水。❽ to **pour scorn on** something → see **scorn** ❾ to **pour cold water on** something → see **water**

→ see **coffee**

▶**pour into** PHRASAL VERB If you **pour** money or supplies **into** an activity or organization, or if it **pours in**, a lot of money or supplies are given in order to do the activity or help the organization. 大量投入(金钱或供应品)；大量涌来 ❑ [v n P n] *The Government continues to pour billions of pounds into its massive road-building programme.* 政府继续向庞大的筑路项目中投入数十亿英镑。❑ [v P] *Food donations have poured in from all over the country.* 捐赠的食物已从全国各地涌来。

▶**pour out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **pour out** a drink, you put some of it in a cup or glass. 斟，倒(饮料) ❑ [v P n] *Larry was pouring out four glasses of champagne.* 拉里正把香槟酒倒入 4 只玻璃杯里。❑ [v n P] *Carefully and slowly he poured the beer out.* 他小心而缓慢地倒上啤酒。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **pour out** your thoughts, feelings, or experiences, you tell someone all about them. 倾吐，倾诉，毫无保留地诉说(思想、感情或经历) ❑ [v n P] *I poured my thoughts out on paper in an attempt to rationalize my feelings.* 为了对自己的感情作出合理的解释，我把想法全都诉诸笔端。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pour* with:

N. pour **coffee** 倒咖啡，pour a **liquid** 倒液体，pour a **mixture** 倒混合物，pour **water** 倒水 ❶
pour a **drink** 倒饮料 ❷

pout /paʊt/ (**pouts, pouting, pouted**) VERB If someone **pouts**, they stick out their lips, usually in order to show that they are annoyed or to make themselves sexually attractive. (恼怒或性感地)噘嘴 ❑ [v] *He whined and pouted when he did not get what he wanted.* 他要是没得到想要的东西就会发牢骚、噘嘴。❑ [v-ing] *...gorgeous pouting models.* 噘着小嘴的迷人模特 •N-COUNT **Pout** is also a noun. ❑ *She shot me a reproachful pout.* 她不满地朝我噘了一下嘴。

pov|er|ty ♦♦♦ /ˈpɒvəʳti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Poverty** is the state of being extremely poor. 贫穷；贫困 ❑ *According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute poverty.* 根据世界银行的统计数字，41% 的巴西人生活在赤贫中。❷ N-SING You can use **poverty** to refer to any situation in which there is not enough of something or its quality is poor. 贫乏；短缺；低劣【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+*of*]

Britain has suffered from a poverty of ambition. 英国一直缺乏远大理想。

'pov|er|ty line N-SING If someone is on **the poverty line**, they have just enough income to buy the things they need in order to live. 贫困线 ❑ *Thirteen per cent of the population live below the poverty line.* 13% 的人口生活在贫困线以下。

'poverty-stricken ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Poverty-stricken** people or places are extremely poor. 极为贫穷的；极其贫困的 ❑ *...a teacher of poverty-stricken kids.* 教特困家庭的孩子的老师

'pov|er|ty trap (**poverty traps**) N-COUNT If someone is in a **poverty trap**, they are very poor but cannot improve their income because the money they get from the government decreases as the money they earn increases. 穷困牢笼，贫困陷阱（指穷困者所获得的政府补贴随自己收入的增加而减少，贫穷状况始终得不到改善）

POW /ˌpiː əʊ 'dʌbəljuː/ (**POWs**) N-COUNT A **POW** is the same as a **prisoner of war**. 同 prisoner of war

pow|der /'paʊdə/ (**powders, powdering, powdered**) 1 N-VAR **Powder** consists of many tiny particles of a solid substance. 粉末；细面 ❑ *The wood turns to powder in his fingers.* 木头在他指间会变成粉末。❑ *...a fine white powder.* 白色细粉 ❑ *...cocoa powder.* 可可粉 2 VERB If a woman **powders** her face or some other part of her body, she puts face powder or talcum powder on it. 往…上搽粉；往…上抹粉 ❑ [v n] *She powdered her face and applied her lipstick and rouge.* 她往脸上搽了粉，抹了口红和胭脂。❑ [v-ed] *...the old woman's powdered face.* 老妇人那张搽了粉的脸 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Powder** is very fine snow. 粉状雪；干细雪 ❑ *...a day's powder skiing.* 一天的滑雪时光 4 → see also **baking powder, chilli powder, curry powder, talcum powder, washing powder**

ˌpow|der 'blue also **powder-blue** COLOUR Something that is **powder blue** is a pale greyish-blue colour. 浅灰蓝色

pow|dered /'paʊdəd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **powdered** substance is one which is in the form of a powder although it can come in a different form. 粉状的 ❑ *There are only two tins of powdered milk left.* 就剩下两听奶粉了。

'pow|der keg (**powder kegs**) also **powder-keg** N-COUNT If you describe a situation or a place as a **powder keg**, you mean that it could easily become very dangerous. 火药桶（指形势危急的地区或情况）❑ *Unless these questions are solved, the region will remain a powder keg.* 除非这些问题得到解决，否则该地区会一直是个火药桶。

'pow|der room (**powder rooms**) N-COUNT A **powder room** is a room for women in a public building such as a hotel, where they can use the toilet, have a wash, or put on make-up. （宾馆等公共场所的）女盥洗室，女卫生间【FORMAL 正式】

pow|dery /'paʊdəri/ ADJ Something that is **powdery** looks or feels like powder. 粉的；粉状的 ❑ *A couple of inches of dry, powdery snow had fallen.* 下了数英寸厚的粉状干雪。

pow|er ⇹ /'paʊə/ (**powers, powering, powered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities. 权力；权势；操纵力 ❑ *In a democracy, power must be divided.* 在民主政体中，权力必须分制。❑ *...a political power struggle between the Liberals and National Party.* 自由党和民族党之间的政治权力之争 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N to-inf] Your **power to** do something is your ability to do it. 能力；才能 ❑ *Human societies have the power to solve the problems confronting them.* 人类社会有能力解决面临的问题。❑ [+of] *He was so drunk that he had lost the power of speech.* 他醉得太厉害，连话都说不出来了。3 N-UNCOUNT If it is **in** or **within** your **power to** do something, you are able to do it or you have the resources to deal with it. 在…能力范围之内 ❑ *Your debt situation is only temporary, and it is within your power to resolve it.* 你的债务情况只是暂时的，你有能力解决好。4 N-UNCOUNT If someone in authority has the **power** to do something, they have the legal right to do it. （法律赋予当权者的）权力，权限，职权 ❑ *The police have the power of arrest.* 警方有权拘捕。5 N-UNCOUNT [oft in N] If people take **power** or come to **power**, they take charge of a country's affairs. If a group of people are **in power**, they are in charge of a country's affairs. 政权；统治权 ❑ *In 1964 Labour came into power.* 工党于 1964 年上台。❑ *He first assumed power in 1970.* 他于 1970 年首次执政。❑ *The party has been in power since independence in 1964.* 该党自 1964 年独立以来一直执政。6 N-COUNT You can use **power** to refer to a country that is very rich or important, or has strong military forces. 强国；大国 ❑ *In Western eyes, Iraq is a major power in an area of great strategic importance.* 在西方人眼里，伊拉克是位于具有重要战略意义的地区的一个重要强国。7 N-UNCOUNT The **power** of something is the ability that it has to move or affect things. 动力；性能 ❑ *The Roadrunner had better power, better tyres, and better brakes.* "路行者"汽车的性能、轮胎和刹车都更好。❑ *...massive computing power.* 强大的计算能力 8 N-UNCOUNT **Power** is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery. 能源；能量；（尤指）电力 ❑ *Nuclear power is cleaner than coal.* 核能比煤清洁。❑ *Power has been restored to most parts that were hit last night by high winds.* 大部分昨晚遭大风袭击的地区已恢复供电。9 VERB The device or fuel that **powers** a machine provides the energy that the machine needs in order to work. 给…提供能量；驱动（机器）❑ [v n] *The 'flywheel' battery, it is said, could power an electric car for 600 miles on a single charge.* 据说"飞轮"电池充电一次就能驱动电动汽车行驶 600 英里。**•-powered** COMB ❑ *...battery-powered radios.* 用电池的收音机 ❑ *...nuclear-powered submarines.* 核潜艇 10 → see also **high-powered** 11 ADJ [ADJ n] **Power** tools are operated by electricity. 电动的 ❑ *...large power tools, such as chainsaws.* 大型电动工具，如链锯 ❑ *...a power drill.* 电钻 12 N-SING In mathematics, **power** is used in expressions such as **2 to the power of 4** or **2 to the 4th power** to indicate that 2 must be multiplied by itself 4 times. This is written in numbers as 2^4, or 2 x 2 x 2 x 2, which equals 16. （数学中的）幂，乘方 13 PHRASE You can refer to people in authority as **the powers that be**, especially when you want to say that you disagree with them or do not understand what they say or do. 当权者，当局（尤用于对其不赞同或不能理解其言行时）❑ *The powers that be, in this case the independent Television Association, banned the advertisement altogether.* 掌权的——在这件事中即独立的电视协会——干脆禁播了那则电视广告。

▶power ahead PHRASAL VERB If an economy or company **powers ahead**, it becomes stronger and more successful. （经济或公司）变得更加强大，变得更加成功 ❑ [v p] *The most widely held view is the market will continue to power ahead.* 最广泛持有的观点是市场将继续繁荣。❑ [v p] *It all leaves the way clear for Tesco to power ahead.* 这一切为乐购的进一步发展扫清了障碍。

▶power up PHRASAL VERB When you **power up** something such as a computer or a machine, you connect it to a power supply and switch it on. 把…接通电源；使启动 ❑ [v p n] *Simply power up your laptop and continue work.* 只需打开笔记本电脑继续工作即可。[Also v n p]

→ see **electricity, energy, solar**

Thesaurus 同类词 *power* Also look up:

N. authority, control 1
energy, force, intensity, potency, strength 7

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *power* with:

ADJ. **divine** power 神力，**political** power 政治权力 1
real power 真正的权力（或能力）1 2
tremendous power 巨大的权力；极强的能力；极好的性能 1 2 7
absolute power 绝对权力，power **hungry** 渴望权力 1 5
economic power 经济权力；经济强国，**military** power 军事权力；军事强国 1 6
electric(al) power 电能，**nuclear** power 核能，**solar** power 太阳能 8

V. **exercise** power 行使权力（或职权），**wield** power 使用权力（或职权）1 4 5
come into power 上台（执政），**hold** power 掌权，**maintain** power 保有政权，**remain in** power 仍然掌权，**restore to** power 重新掌权，**rise to** power 当权，**seize** power 夺取政权，**share** power 分掌权力，**take** power 执政，**transfer** power 移交政权 5

'pow|er base (**power bases**) also **power-base** N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **power base** of a politician or other leader is the area or the group of people from which they get most support, and which enables him or her to become powerful. 权力基础，后盾（指最为支持某一政治家等的地区或人群）❑ *Milan was Mr Craxi's home town and his power base.* 米兰既是克拉克西先生的家乡，也是他的权力基础。

power|boat /'paʊəˌbəʊt/ (**powerboats**) N-COUNT A **powerboat** is a very fast, powerful motorboat. 快艇；汽艇；摩托艇

'pow|er bro|ker (**power brokers**) N-COUNT A **power broker** is someone who has a lot of influence, especially in politics, and uses it to help other people gain power. （尤指政治方面能利用其影响帮他人获得权力的）权力经纪人 ❑ *Jackson had been a major power broker in the 1988 Presidential elections.* 杰克逊是 1988 年总统选举中举足轻重的权力经纪人。

'pow|er cut (**power cuts**) N-COUNT A **power cut** is a period of time when the electricity supply to a particular building or area is stopped, sometimes deliberately. （有时指蓄意的）断电，停电【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **outage**

'pow|er fail|ure (**power failures**) N-VAR A **power failure** is a period of time when the electricity supply to a particular building or area is interrupted, for example because of damage to the cables. （电缆损坏等原因造成的）电路中断，断电

pow|er|ful ◆◇ /'paʊəfʊl/ ❶ ADJ A **powerful** person or organization is able to control or influence people and events. 有权力的；有势力的；有影响力的 ❑ *You're a powerful man—people will listen to you.* 你是有影响力的人，大家会听你的。❑ *...Russia and India, two large, powerful countries.* 两大强国，俄罗斯和印度 ❷ → see also **all-powerful** ❸ ADJ You say that someone's body is **powerful** when it is physically strong. 强壮的；强健的 ❑ *Hans flexed his powerful muscles.* 汉斯活动了一下他那强健的肌肉。•**pow|er|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He is described as a strong, powerfully-built man of 60.* 他被描述成一个强壮的、肌肉发达的 60 岁老人。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **powerful** machine or substance is effective because it is very strong. （机器）大功率的；（某种物质）强效的，高效能的 ❑ *...powerful computer systems.* 功能强大的计算机系统 ❑ *Alcohol is also a powerful and fast-acting drug.* 酒也是一种效力强且迅速给人快感的毒品。•**pow|er|ful|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Crack is a much cheaper, smokable form of cocaine which is powerfully addictive.* 强效可卡因便宜得多，可以吸食，极易使人上瘾。❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **powerful** smell is very strong. （气味）强烈的，浓的 ❑ *There was a powerful smell of stale beer.* 有一种呛人的过期啤酒味。•**pow|er|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The railway station smelt powerfully of cats and drains.* 火车站里有冲鼻的猫味和臭水沟味。❻ ADJ A **powerful** voice is loud and can be heard from a long way away. （声音）响亮的，洪亮的 ❑ *At that moment Mrs. Jones's powerful voice interrupted them, announcing a visitor.* 就在那一刻，琼斯夫人响亮的声音打断了他们，说有人来访。❼ ADJ You describe a piece of writing, speech, or work of art as **powerful** when it has a strong effect on people's feelings or beliefs. （文章、演讲或艺术作品）极具感染力的，有震撼力的 ❑ *...Bleasdale's powerful 11-part drama about a corrupt city leader.* 布利兹戴尔创作的关于一个贪腐市领导的极具感染力的电视剧，共有 11 集 •**pow|er|ful|ly** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] ❑ *It's a play—painful, funny and powerfully acted.* 这是一部悲喜交加、表演感人的戏剧。

'pow|er game (**power games**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] You can refer to a situation in which different people or groups are competing for power as a **power game**, especially if you disapprove of the methods they are using in order to try to win power. 权力斗争；权术游戏 ❑ *...the dangerous power games in the Kremlin following Stalin's death.* 斯大林死后克里姆林宫内上演的危险的权力斗争

power|house /'paʊəˌhaʊs/ (**powerhouses**) N-COUNT A **powerhouse** is a country or organization that has a lot of power or influence. 权势集团；强国 ❑ *Nigeria is the most populous African country and an economic powerhouse for the continent.* 尼日利亚是非洲人口最稠密的国家，也是非洲大陆的经济强国。

pow|er|less /'paʊəlɪs/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **powerless** is unable to control or influence events. 无权力的；无影响力的 ❑ *If you don't have money, you're powerless.* 如果你没有钱，就寸步难行。•**pow|er|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *If we can't bring our problems under control, feelings of powerlessness and despair often ensue.* 如果我们不能解决自己的问题，往往会感到无能为力和绝望。❷ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you are **powerless to** do something, you are completely unable to do it. 无能为力的；做不到的 ❑ *People are being murdered every day and I am powerless to stop it.* 每天都有人被杀，而我却无力阻止。

'pow|er line (**power lines**) N-COUNT A **power line** is a cable, especially above ground, along which electricity is passed to an area or building. （尤指地面之上的）电源线，输电线

ˌpow|er of at'tor|ney N-UNCOUNT **Power of attorney** is a legal document which allows you to appoint someone, for example a lawyer, to act on your behalf in specified matters. 委托书；授权书

'pow|er plant (**power plants**) N-COUNT A **power plant** is the same as a **power station**. 同 power station

'pow|er play (**power plays**) also **power-play** ❶ N-COUNT A **power play** is an attempt to gain an advantage by showing that you are more powerful than another person or organization, for example in a business relationship or negotiation. 强权行为；高压行动 ❑ *Their politics consisted of unstable power-plays between rival groups.* 他们的政治活动包括竞争团体间反复多变的打压行动。❷ N-UNCOUNT In a game of ice hockey, **power play** is a period of time when one team has more players because one or more of the other team is in the penalty box. （冰球比赛中的）以多打少局面

'pow|er point (**power points**) N-COUNT A **power point** is a place in a wall where you can connect electrical equipment to the electricity supply. （墙上的）电源插座【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **outlet, wall socket**

'power-sharing also **power sharing** N-UNCOUNT **Power-sharing** is a political arrangement in which different or opposing groups all take part in government together. 权力分掌；分权

'pow|er sta|tion (**power stations**) N-COUNT A **power station** is a place where electricity is produced. 发电站；发电厂

→ see **electricity**

ˌpow|er 'steer|ing N-UNCOUNT In a vehicle, **power steering** is a system for steering which uses power from the engine so that it is easier for the driver to steer the vehicle. （车辆上的）动力转向系统

pow-wow /'paʊ waʊ/ (**pow-wows**) also **powwow** N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a meeting or discussion as a **pow-wow**. 会议；聚会；商谈【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Every year my father would call a family powwow to discuss where we were going on vacation.* 每年我父亲都会召开一次家庭会议，讨论我们要去哪儿度假。

pox /pɒks/ ❶ N-SING People sometimes refer to the disease syphilis as **the pox**. 梅毒【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ → see also **chickenpox, smallpox**

poxy /'pɒksi/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **poxy**, you think that they are insignificant, too small, or bad in some other way. 微不足道的；渺小的；低劣的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】❑ *...some poxy band from Denver.* ❑ *...a poxy one per cent of the transport budget.* 运输预算中微乎其微的 1%

pp ◆◇ ❶ **pp** is written before a person's name at the bottom of a formal or business letter in order to indicate that they have signed the letter on behalf of the person whose name appears before theirs. …作为代表（在正式或商业信函末尾置于人名前，表示某人代他人发函）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...J.R. Adams, pp D. Philips.* J.R. 亚当斯，由 D. 菲利普斯作为代表 ❷ **pp.** is the plural of 'p.' and means 'pages'. （p. 的复数，即 pages）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *See chapter 6, pp. 137-41.* 见第 6 章 137–141 页。

PPS /ˌpi: pi: 'es/ (**PPSs**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **PPS** is a Member of Parliament who is appointed by a more senior Member to help them with their duties. **PPS** is an abbreviation for

(缩略=)'parliamentary private secretary'.(英国)议会私人秘书(指协助高级议员工作的议员)

PPV /ˌpiː piː ˈviː/ N-UNCOUNT **PPV** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **pay-per-view**.

PR ◆◇◇ /ˌpiː ˈɑːʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **PR** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **public relations**. [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *It will be good PR.* 这将是很好的公关宣传。❑ *...a PR firm.* 公关公司 2 N-UNCOUNT **PR** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **proportional representation**.

prac|ti|cable /ˈpræktɪkəᵊbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a task, plan, or idea is **practicable**, people are able to carry it out.(任务、计划或想法)切实可行的,行得通的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *It is not reasonably practicable to offer her the original job back.* 让她继续做原来的工作在情理上行不通。•**prac|ti|cabil|ity** /ˌpræktɪkəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Knotman and I discussed the practicability of the idea.* 我和诺特曼讨论了这个想法的可行性。

prac|ti|cal ◆◇◇ /ˈpræktɪkᵊl/ (**practicals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **practical** aspects of something involve real situations and events, rather than just ideas and theories. 实际的;实用的 ❑ *We can offer you practical suggestions on how to increase the fibre in your daily diet.* 我们能就如何增加你日常饮食中的纤维素摄入量提供实际的建议。❑ *This practical guidebook teaches you about relaxation, coping skills, and time management.* 这本实用的旅行指南教给你放松的方法、处理问题的技巧以及如何安排时间。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You describe people as **practical** when they make sensible decisions and deal effectively with problems.(人)明智的,注重实效的,务实的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *You were always so practical, Maria.* 玛丽亚,你以前一向很注重实效。❑ *He lacked any of the practical common sense essential in management.* 管理方面基本的实用常识他一点也不懂。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Practical** ideas and methods are likely to be effective or successful in a real situation.(意见和方法)切实有效的,可行的 ❑ *Although the causes of cancer are being uncovered, we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it.* 虽然癌症的病因正被逐步揭开,但我们尚未有任何切实可行的办法来预防它。4 ADJ You can describe clothes and things in your house as **practical** when they are suitable for a particular purpose rather than just being fashionable or attractive.(衣物等)实用的,适合特定用途的 ❑ *Our clothes are lightweight, fashionable, practical for holidays.* 我们的服装轻便、时尚,并且很适合度假时穿。5 N-COUNT A **practical** is an examination or a lesson in which you make things or do experiments rather than simply writing answers to questions. 实验课;实践课;实验考核 [mainly BRIT 主英]

Thesaurus 同类词 *practical* Also look up:

ADJ. businesslike, pragmatic, reasonable, sensible, systematic; (*ant.*) impractical 2 3

prac|ti|cal|ity /ˌpræktɪˈkælɪti/ (**practicalities**) N-VAR The **practicalities of** a situation are the practical aspects of it, as opposed to its theoretical aspects. 实际方面;实际情况 ❑ [+of] *Decisions about your children should be based on the practicalities of everyday life.* 有关孩子们的决定,应该从日常生活的实际情况出发。

ˌprac|ti|cal ˈjoke (**practical jokes**) N-COUNT A **practical joke** is a trick that is intended to embarrass someone or make them look ridiculous. 恶作剧

prac|ti|cal|ly /ˈpræktɪkəli/ 1 ADV **Practically** means almost, but not completely or exactly. 简直;几乎 ❑ *He'd known the old man practically all his life.* 他几乎打记事起就认识这个老人。❑ *I know people who find it practically impossible to give up smoking.* 我认识一些人,他们觉得戒烟几乎是不可能的。2 ADV [ADV adj/-ed] You use **practically** to describe something which involves real actions or events rather than ideas or theories. 实际上;实践上 ❑ *The course is more practically based than the Masters degree.* 该课程比硕士学位课程更注重实践。

prac|tice ◆◇◇ /ˈpræktɪs/ (**practices**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to something that people do regularly as a **practice**. 通常做法;常规;惯例 ❑ *Some firms have cut workers' pay below the level set in their contract, a practice that is illegal in Germany.* 一些公司把工人薪水减至低于合同规定的水平,这种做法在德国是非法的。❑ *Gordon Brown has demanded a public inquiry into bank practices.* 戈登·布朗已要求对银行的惯例做法进行公开调查。2 N-VAR **Practice** means doing something regularly in order to be able to do it better. A **practice** is one of these periods of doing something. 练习;训练 ❑ *She was taking all three of her daughters to basketball practice every day.* 她每天都带3个女儿进行篮球训练。❑ *The defending world racing champion recorded the fastest time in a final practice today.* 世界赛车卫冕冠军在今天最后的训练中创下了最快的纪录。3 N-UNCOUNT The work done by doctors and lawyers is referred to as the **practice** of medicine and law. People's religious activities are referred to as the **practice** of a religion.(医生或律师的)业务活动,工作;宗教活动 ❑ [+of] *...the practice of internal medicine.* 内科业务 ❑ *I eventually realized I had to change my attitude toward medical practice.* 我终于认识到自己不得不改变对医务工作的看法。4 N-COUNT A doctor's or lawyer's **practice** is his or her business, often shared with other doctors or lawyers. 诊所;律师事务所 ❑ *The new doctor's practice was miles away from where I lived.* 新开的诊所离我住的地方有几英里远。5 → see also **practise** 6 PHRASE What happens in **practice** is what actually happens, in contrast to what is supposed to happen. 事实上;实际上 ❑ *...the difference between foreign policy as presented to the public and foreign policy in actual practice.* 公布于众的外交政策和实际外交政策的区别 ❑ *In practice, workers do not work to satisfy their needs.* 事实上,工人工作并不是为了满足本身的需要。7 PHRASE If something such as a procedure is **normal practice** or **standard practice**, it is the usual thing that is done in a particular situation. 惯例;常规;一般做法 ❑ *It is normal practice not to reveal details of a patient's condition.* 不透露患者病情的细节是惯常的做法。❑ *The transcript is full of codewords, which is standard practice in any army.* 抄本上全是密码,这种做法是所有军队的惯例。8 PHRASE If you are **out of practice** at doing something, you have not had much experience of it recently, although you used to do it a lot or be quite good at it. 疏于练习;荒疏;荒废 ❑ *'How's your German?'—'Not bad, but I'm out of practice.'* "你的德语如何?" —— "还行,只是长时间没练习了。" 9 PHRASE If you **put** a belief or method **into practice**, you behave or act in accordance with it. 实施;实行;实践 ❑ *Now that he is back, the prime minister has another chance to put his new ideas into practice.* 既然首相又掌权了,他就重新有机会实施他的新想法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *practice* Also look up:

N. custom, habit, method, procedure, system, way 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *practice* with:

PREP. **after** practice 练习之后,**during** practice 练习期间 2
ADJ. **clinical** practice 诊所工作,**legal** practice 司法工作,**medical** practice 医务工作,**private** practice 个人活动 3

prac|tise /ˈpræktɪs/ (**practises, practising, practised**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **practice**

1 VERB If you **practise** something, you keep doing it regularly in order to be able to do it better. 练习;训练 ❑ [v n] *Lauren practises the piano every day.* 劳伦每天练习钢琴。❑ [v] *When she wanted to get something right, she would practise and practise and practise.* 她想做好一件事的时候,就会练习,练习,再练习。2 → see also **practised** 3 VERB When people **practise** something such as a custom, craft, or religion, they take part in the activities associated with it. 奉行(风俗、宗教等活动);实践(手艺) ❑ [v n] *...countries which practise multi-party politics.* 政治上实行多党制的国家 ❑ [v n] *Acupuncture was practised in China as long ago as the third millennium BC.* 中国早在公元前3,000年就已开始采用针灸疗法。•**prac|tis|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *The church has broken the agreement, by insisting all employees must be practising Christians.* 教会坚持所有雇员都必须信奉基督教,这一做法破坏了协议。4 VERB [usu passive] If something cruel is regularly done to people, you can say that it **is practised on** them. 干(坏事);作(恶);施(虐) ❑ [be v-ed +on] *There are consistent reports of electrical torture being practised on inmates.* 一直有报道称犯人被施以电刑。5 VERB Someone who **practises** medicine or law works as a doctor or a lawyer. 从(医);从事(律师工作);执业 ❑ [v n] *In Belgium only qualified doctors may practise*

alternative medicine. 在比利时只有资质合格的医生才能从事非传统医学工作。❑ [v +as] *He was born in Hong Kong where he subsequently practised as a lawyer until his retirement.* 他出生在香港，后来在那里从事律师工作，直到退休。❑ [v] *The ways in which solicitors practise are varied.* 事务律师的从业方式是多种多样的。❑ [v-ing] *An art historian and collector, he was also a practising architect.* 他身为艺术历史学家和收藏家，同时也是一名从业建筑师。■ to **practise what** you **preach** → see **preach**

prac|tised /'præktɪst/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **practiced**

ADJ Someone who is **practised at** doing something is good at it because they have had experience and have developed their skill at it. 老到的；经验丰富的；内行的；熟练的 ❑ *...a practised and experienced surgeon.* 熟练而有经验的外科医生

prac|ti|tion|er /præk'tɪʃənə'/ (**practitioners**) ■ N-COUNT Doctors are sometimes referred to as **practitioners** or **medical practitioners.** 执业医生【FORMAL 正式】■ → see also **GP**

prae|to|rian guard /prɪ,tɔ:rɪən 'gɑ:d/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can use **praetorian guard** to refer to a group of people who are close associates and loyal supporters of someone important. 忠实护卫者；忠实追随者【FORMAL 正式】

prag|mat|ic /præg'mætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pragmatic** way of dealing with something is based on practical considerations, rather than theoretical ones. A **pragmatic** person deals with things in a practical way. 讲求实效的；实用的；务实的 ❑ *...a pragmatic approach to the problems faced by Latin America.* 针对拉美面临问题的切实的解决办法 •**prag|mati|cal|ly** /præg'mætɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'I can't ever see us doing anything else,' states Brian pragmatically.* 布赖恩非常实际地说道："我想象不出我们还能做些其他什么事。"

prag|mat|ics /præg'mætɪks/ N-SING **Pragmatics** is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings and effects which come from the use of language in particular situations. 语用学

prag|ma|tism /'prægmətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Pragmatism** means thinking of or dealing with problems in a practical way, rather than by using theory or abstract principles. 实用主义；务实主义【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had a reputation for clear thinking and pragmatism.* 她曾以思路清晰、观点务实而闻名。•**prag|ma|tist** (**pragmatists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He is a political pragmatist, not an idealist.* 他是政治上的实用主义者，而不是理想主义者。

prai|rie /'preəri/ (**prairies**) N-VAR A **prairie** is a large area of flat, grassy land in North America. Prairies have very few trees. (北美的)大草原

→ see **grassland**

'prai|rie dog (**prairie dogs**) N-COUNT A **prairie dog** is a type of small furry animal that lives underground in the prairies of North America. (北美)草原犬鼠

praise ♦∞ /preɪz/ (**praises, praising, praised**) ■ VERB If you **praise** someone or something, you express approval for their achievements or qualities. 称赞；赞扬；表扬 ❑ [v n +for] *The American president praised Turkey for its courage.* 美国总统赞扬了土耳其的勇气。❑ [v n] *He praised the excellent work of the U.N. weapons inspectors.* 他赞扬了联合国武器核查人员的出色工作。■ N-UNCOUNT **Praise** is what you say or write about someone when you are praising them. 称赞；赞美；赞扬 ❑ [+for] *All the ladies are full of praise for the staff and service they received.* 所有女士都高度赞扬了工作人员和他们所提供的服务。❑ *That is high praise indeed.* 那真是高度的赞美。■ VERB If you **praise** God, you express your respect, honour, and thanks to God. 称颂，赞美，感谢(上帝) ❑ [v n] *She asked the church to praise God.* 她请求教会赞美上帝。■ N-UNCOUNT **Praise** is the expression of respect, honour, and thanks to God. (对上帝或神的)赞美，敬拜，感谢 ❑ [+of] *Hindus were singing hymns in praise of the god Rama.* 印度教教徒在唱圣歌赞美罗摩神。

Thesaurus 同类词 *praise* Also look up:

N. applause, compliment, congratulations; (*ant.*) criticism, insult ■

praise|worthy /'preɪzwɜ:ðɪ/ ADJ If you say that something is **praiseworthy**, you mean that you approve of it and it deserves to be praised. 值得赞扬的；可嘉的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *...the government's praiseworthy efforts to improve efficiency in health and education.* 政府在提高卫生和教育事业的效率上所付出的值得赞扬的努力

Word Link 词根词缀 *worthy = deserving* 值得，*suitable* 适合：*praiseworthy, seaworthy, trustworthy*

pra|line /'prɑ:li:n, 'preɪ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Praline** is a sweet substance made from nuts cooked in boiling sugar. It is used in desserts and as a filling for chocolates. 干果糖；果仁糖

pram /præm/ (**prams**) N-COUNT A **pram** is a small vehicle in which a baby can lie as it is pushed along. 婴儿车【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **baby carriage**

prance /prɑ:ns, præns/ (**prances, prancing, pranced**) ■ VERB If someone **prances** around, they walk or move around with exaggerated movements, usually because they want people to look at them and admire them. 大摇大摆地行走；神气活现地行走【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v adv/prep] *He was horrified at the thought of his son prancing about on a stage in tights.* 一想到儿子身穿紧身衣在舞台上神气活现地走来走去，他就惊骇不已。■ VERB When a horse **prances**, it moves with quick, high steps. (马)腾跃，奔驰 ❑ [v] *Their horses pranced and whinnied.* 他们的马奔腾着，嘶鸣着。❑ [v prep/adv] *...as the carriage horses pranced through the bustling thoroughfares.* 当几匹马拉着车在熙熙攘攘的大道上疾驰而过时 ❑ [v-ing] *...a prancing light-footed mare named Princess.* 一匹脚步轻盈地疾跑着的名叫"公主"的母马

prank /præŋk/ (**pranks**) N-COUNT A **prank** is a childish trick. 恶作剧；玩笑【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

prank|ster /'præŋkstə'/ (**pranksters**) N-COUNT A **prankster** is someone who plays tricks and practical jokes on people. 开玩笑者；搞恶作剧者【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

prat /præt/ (**prats**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **prat**, you are saying in an unkind way that you think that they are very stupid or foolish. 笨蛋；傻瓜【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *What's that prat doing out there now?* 那个傻瓜现在在外边干什么呢？

prat|fall /'prætfɔ:l/ (**pratfalls**) ■ N-COUNT If someone takes a **pratfall**, they make an embarrassing mistake. 出丑；洋相【mainly AM 主美】❑ *They're waiting for the poor little rich girl to take a pratfall.* 他们等着瞧那个可怜的富家小姐出丑。■ N-COUNT A **pratfall** is a fall onto your bottom. 屁股蹲儿；坐跌【mainly AM 主美】

prat|tle /'prætᵊl/ (**prattles, prattling, prattled**) VERB If you say that someone **prattles on about** something, you are criticizing them because they are talking a great deal without saying anything important. 闲扯；空谈；喋喋不休【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v +on/away about] *Lou prattled on about various trivialities till I wanted to scream.* 卢就各种芝麻小事唠叨个没完，后来我烦得都想尖叫了。❑ [v on/away] *She prattled on as she drove out to the Highway.* 她开车上公路时一直说个没完。❑ [v] *Archie, shut up. You're prattling.* 阿奇，闭嘴！净废话。•N-UNCOUNT **Prattle** is also a noun. ❑ *What a bore it was to listen to the woman's prattle!* 听那个女人唠叨真烦人！

prawn /prɔ:n/ (**prawns**) N-COUNT A **prawn** is a small shellfish with a long tail and many legs, which can be eaten. 大虾；明虾；对虾【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shrimp**

,prawn 'cock|tail (**prawn cocktails**) N-VAR A **prawn cocktail** is a dish that consists of prawns, salad, and a sauce. It is usually eaten at the beginning of a meal. (通常在正餐前食用的)大虾冷盘【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shrimp cocktail**

pray /preɪ/ (**prays, praying, prayed**) ■ VERB When people **pray**, they speak to God in order to give thanks or to ask for his help. 祈祷；祷告 ❑ [v] *He spent his time in prison praying and studying.*

P

他把狱中的时间都用于祈祷和学习。❑ [v +to] *Now all we have to do is help ourselves and to pray to God.* 我们现在所要做的就是自助并向上帝祈祷。❑ [v +for] *...all those who work and pray for peace.* 所有那些为和平努力和祈祷的人们 ❑ [v that] *Kelly prayed that God would judge her with mercy.* 凯莉祈求在接受最后的审判时能得到上帝的怜悯。[Also v with quote, v to-inf] ❷ VERB [usu cont] When someone is hoping very much that something will happen, you can say that they **are praying that** it will happen. 祈望；祈求 ❑ [v that] *I'm just praying that somebody in Congress will do something before it's too late.* 我只是在祈求国会中会有人在还来得及的时候做点什么。❑ [v +for] *Many were secretly praying for a compromise.* 很多人在暗中祈求和解。

→ see **religion**

prayer /preə^r/ (**prayers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Prayer** is the activity of speaking to God. 祈祷；祷告 ❑ *They had joined a religious order and dedicated their lives to prayer and good works.* 他们已加入一个宗教团体，终生都将祈祷和行善。❑ *The night was spent in prayer.* 整个晚上都在祷告。❷ N-COUNT A **prayer** is the words a person says when they speak to God. 祈祷文；祷词 ❑ *They should take a little time and say a prayer for the people on both sides.* 他们应该花点时间，为双方的人祈祷。❸ N-COUNT You can refer to a strong hope that you have as your **prayer**. 祈求的事；祈望 ❑ *This drug could be the answer to our prayers.* 这种药或许可以满足我们的祈望。❹ N-PLURAL A short religious service at which people gather to pray can be referred to as **prayers**. 祈祷仪式 ❑ *He promised that the boy would be back at school in time for evening prayers.* 他保证男孩会及时回到学校参加晚祷。

prayer book (**prayer books**) N-COUNT A **prayer book** is a book which contains the prayers which are used in church or at home. 祈祷书

prayer meeting (**prayer meetings**) N-COUNT A **prayer meeting** is a religious meeting where people say prayers to God. 祷告会；祈祷会

pre- /priː-/ PREFIX **Pre-** is used to form words that indicate that something takes place before a particular date, period, or event. (用于构词)表示"在…之前"、"先于…" ❑ *...his pre-war job.* 他战前的工作 ❑ *...pre-1971 cars.* 1971 年前出产的轿车

preach /priːtʃ/ (**preaches, preaching, preached**) ❶ VERB When a member of the clergy **preaches** a sermon, he or she gives a talk on a religious or moral subject during a religious service. 讲(道)；布(道)；传(教) ❑ [v n] *At High Mass the priest preached a sermon on the devil.* 牧师在大弥撒上布道驱邪。❑ [v +to] *The bishop preached to a crowd of several hundred local people.* 主教向当地聚集的数百人布道。❑ [v] *He denounced the decision to invite his fellow archbishop to preach.* 他痛斥了邀请其他大主教同仁布道的决定。[Also v +against/on] ❷ VERB When people **preach** a belief or a course of action, they try to persuade other people to accept the belief or to take the course of action. 宣传；鼓吹 ❑ [v n] *The Prime Minister said he was trying to preach peace and tolerance to his people.* 首相表示他在竭力向他的人民宣传和平和宽容。❑ [v that] *Health experts are now preaching that even a little exercise is far better than none at all.* 现在健康专家都在宣扬，即使是少量的运动也远比根本不运动好得多。❑ [v +against/about] *For many years I have preached against war.* 我多年来都在进行反战宣传。❸ VERB If someone gives you advice in a very serious, boring way, you can say that they **are preaching at** you. 说教；唠叨；不胜其烦地劝诫【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +at] *'Don't preach at me,' he shouted.* 他大喊道："不要对我说教。"❹ PHRASE If you say that someone **practises what they preach**, you mean that they behave in the way that they encourage other people to behave in. 以身作则；身体力行；躬行己说 ❑ *He ought to practise what he preaches.* 他应该以身作则。❺ PHRASE If you say that someone **is preaching to the converted**, you mean that they are wasting their time because they are trying to persuade people to think or believe in things that they already think or believe in. 对皈依者传道；没必要地说教

preacher /'priːtʃə^r/ (**preachers**) N-COUNT A **preacher** is a person, usually a member of the clergy, who preaches sermons as part of a church service. 牧师；传道者；传教士

preamble /'priːæmb^{ə}l/ (**preambles**) N-VAR A **preamble** is an introduction that comes before something you say or write. 序文；导言；开场白 ❑ [+to/of] *The controversy has arisen over the text of the preamble to the unification treaty.* 针对统一条约的序文出现了争论。

prearrange /ˌpriːə'reɪndʒ/ (**prearranges, prearranging, prearranged**) also **pre-arrange** VERB If you **prearrange** something, you plan or arrange it before the time when it actually happens. 预先安排；提前准备 ❑ [v n] *When you prearrange your funeral, you can pick your own flowers and music.* 如果预先准备自己的葬礼，就能选择自己喜欢的鲜花和音乐。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pre = before* 在…之前；预先：*prearrange, precaution, precede*

prearranged /ˌpriːə'reɪndʒd/ also **pre-arranged** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prearranged** to indicate that something has been planned or arranged before the time when it actually happens. 预先安排的；提前准备的 ❑ *Working to a prearranged plan, he rang the First Secretary and requested an appointment with the Ambassador.* 按照预先安排的计划，他打电话给一等秘书，请求约见大使。

precarious /prɪ'keərɪəs/ ❶ ADJ If your situation is **precarious**, you are not in complete control of events and might fail in what you are doing at any moment. (局势)不确定的，不稳定的，危险的 ❑ *Our financial situation had become precarious.* 我们的财务状况已变得不稳定了。❑ *...the Government's precarious position.* 政府的危险处境 •**precariously** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *The hunter-gatherer lifestyle today survives precariously in remote regions.* 今天狩猎采集的生活方式在偏远地区侥幸留存了下来。•**precariousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Wells was well aware of the precariousness of human life.* 韦尔斯深知人类生活的不稳定性。❷ ADJ Something that is **precarious** is not securely held in place and seems likely to fall or collapse at any moment. 不稳固的；不牢靠的 ❑ *They looked rather comical as they crawled up precarious ladders.* 他们顺着摇摇晃晃的梯子往上爬，看起来非常滑稽。•**precariously** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *One of my grocery bags was still precariously perched on the car bumper.* 我的一只食品杂货袋还摇摇欲坠地搭在汽车保险杠上。

precaution /prɪ'kɔːʃ^{ə}n/ (**precautions**) N-COUNT A **precaution** is an action that is intended to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening. 预防措施；防备 ❑ *Could he not, just as a precaution, move to a place of safety?* 就算仅仅是为了以防万一，难道他就不能挪到安全的地方吗？❑ *Extra safety precautions are essential in homes where older people live.* 在有老人的家里，采取额外的安全防范措施是绝对必要的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *precaution* with:

ADV. **(just) as a** precaution (仅仅)作为预防措施
V. **take every** precaution 采取一切预防措施

Word Link 词根词缀 *caut = taking care* 小心：*caution, cautious, precaution*

precautionary /prɪ'kɔːʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Precautionary** actions are taken in order to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening. 预防的；防备的；警惕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The local administration says the curfew is a precautionary measure.* 地方当局说宵禁是一种预防措施。

precede /prɪ'siːd/ (**precedes, preceding, preceded**) ❶ VERB If one event or period of time **precedes** another, it happens before it. 发生在…之前；先于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Intensive negotiations between the main parties preceded the vote.* 主要政党在选举前进行了集中的谈判。❑ [be v-ed +by] *The earthquake was preceded by a loud roar and lasted 20 seconds.* 地震前有一阵巨大的轰隆声，持续了 20 秒钟。❑ [v-ing] *Industrial orders had already fallen in the preceding months.* 工业订单在前几个月就已减少。❷ VERB If you **precede** someone somewhere, you go in front of them. (顺序、位置)先于，在…前面【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He gestured to Alice to precede them from the room.* 他给艾丽斯做手势，让她在他们前面离开房间。❑ [be v-ed +by] *They were preceded by mounted cowboys.* 他们前面是骑马的牛仔们。❸ VERB A sentence, paragraph, or chapter that

Word Web 话题词汇 precipitation 降水

Clouds are made of tiny **droplets** of **water vapour**. When the droplets fall to earth, they are called **precipitation**. Tiny droplets fall as **drizzle**. Larger droplets fall as **rain**. **Snow** is falling **ice crystals**. **Freezing rain** begins as snow. The **snowflakes** melt and then freeze again when they hit an object. **Sleet** is frozen **raindrops** that bounce when they hit the ground. **Hail** is made of frozen raindrops that travel up and down within a cloud. Each time they move downward, more water freezes on their surfaces. Finally they strike the earth as balls of ice.

云是由水蒸气的微小水滴构成的；当水滴落到地上，就称为降水。微小的水滴落下是毛毛雨，较大的水滴落下就是雨。雪是降下的冰晶。冻雨初下时为雪；雪花融化，在遇到低温物体时又结冰了。雨夹雪是冰冻的雨滴落到地面时发生反弹形成的。冰雹是由冰冻的雨滴在云层中上下移动形成的；每当冰珠下落时，表面就会冻结住更多的水，直到形成冰状小球砸向地面。

precedes another one comes just before it. (句、段、章节)在…之前 ❑ [v n] *Look at the information that precedes the paragraph in question.* 查看正在讨论的这段文字前面的信息。❑ [v-ing] *Repeat the exercises described in the preceding section.* 把前一节要求的练习重做一遍。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pre = before* 在…之前；预先：*prearrange, precaution, precede*

prec|edence /'presɪdəns/ N-UNCOUNT If one thing takes **precedence over** another, it is regarded as more important than the other thing. 优先；优先权 ❑ [+over] *Have as much fun as possible at college, but don't let it take precedence over work.* 在大学要尽情娱乐，但不要把它看得比学习还重要。

prec|edent /'presɪdənt/ (**precedents**) N-VAR If there is a **precedent for** an action or event, it has happened before, and this can be regarded as an argument for doing it again. 前例；先例【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *The trial could set an important precedent for dealing with large numbers of similar cases.* 这次审判能为处理大量类似案例开创重要的先例。

pre|cept /'pri:sept/ (**precepts**) N-COUNT A **precept** is a general rule that helps you to decide how you should behave in particular circumstances. 准则；规范【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...an electoral process based on the precept that all men are born equal.* 以所有人生而平等这一准则为基础的选举程序

pre|cinct /'pri:sɪŋkt/ (**precincts**) 1 N-COUNT A shopping **precinct** is an area in the centre of a town in which cars are not allowed. (市中心的)步行商业区【BRIT 英】❑ *The Centre was a pedestrian precinct with a bandstand in the middle.* 该中心是步行商业区，正中央有一个室外音乐演奏台。2 N-COUNT A **precinct** is a part of a city which has its own police force and fire service. (城市内的)管辖区，分区，警区【AM 美】❑ *The shooting occurred in the 34th Precinct.* 枪击事件发生在第 34 警区。3 N-PLURAL The **precincts** of an institution are its buildings and land. (机构的)境域，界域【FORMAL 正式】❑ *No one carrying arms is allowed within the precincts of a temple.* 携带武器者不得进入神殿的界域。

pre|cious /'preʃəs/ 1 ADJ If you say that something such as a resource is **precious**, you mean that it is valuable and should not be wasted or used badly. 宝贵的；珍贵的；贵重的 ❑ *After four months in foreign parts, every hour at home was precious.* 在国外呆了 4 个月后，在家的每一刻都是宝贵的。❑ *Water is becoming an increasingly precious resource.* 水正日益成为珍贵的资源。2 ADJ **Precious** objects and materials are worth a lot of money because they are rare. 珍贵的；珍稀的 ❑ *...jewellery and precious objects belonging to her mother.* 她妈妈的珠宝和珍奇物品 3 ADJ If something is **precious** to you, you regard it as important and do not want to lose it. 值得珍视的；可贵的；重要的 ❑ [+to] *Her family's support is particularly precious to Josie.* 家庭的支持对乔茜来说尤为可贵。4 ADJ [ADJ n] People sometimes use **precious** to emphasize their dislike for things which other people think are important. 宝贝似的(强调对别人珍视的东西表示厌恶)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *You don't care about anything but yourself and your precious face.* 你什么都不关心，除了你自己和你那张娇贵的脸。5 PHRASE If you say that there is **precious little** of something, you are emphasizing that there is very little of it, and that it would be better if there were more. **Precious few** has a similar meaning. 一点点；极少【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The banks have had precious little to celebrate recently.* 银行最近没几件值得庆贺的事。❑ *Precious few homebuyers will notice any reduction in their monthly repayments.* 极少数购房者会注意到他们月还款额的减少。

ˌpre|cious ˈmet|al (**precious metals**) N-VAR A **precious metal** is a valuable metal such as gold or silver. 贵金属

ˌpre|cious ˈstone (**precious stones**) N-COUNT A **precious stone** is a valuable stone, such as a diamond or a ruby, that is used for making jewellery. 宝石

preci|pice /'presɪpɪs/ (**precipices**) 1 N-COUNT A **precipice** is a very steep cliff on a mountain. 悬崖；峭壁 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is on the edge of a **precipice**, you mean that they are in a dangerous situation in which they are extremely close to disaster or failure. 险境；危局；绝境 ❑ *The King now stands on the brink of a political precipice.* 国王现在处于政治上岌岌可危的境地。

pre|cipi|tate (**precipitates, precipitating, precipitated**)

The verb is pronounced /prɪ'sɪpəteɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /prɪ'sɪpɪtət/. 动词读作 /prɪ'sɪpəteɪt/。形容词读作 /prɪ'sɪpɪtət/。

1 VERB If something **precipitates** an event or situation, usually a bad one, it causes it to happen suddenly or sooner than normal. 使(通常指不好的事件或形势)突然发生；加速【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The killings in Vilnius have precipitated the worst crisis yet.* 维尔纽斯的几起谋杀事件导致了迄今为止最严重的危机。❑ [v n] *A slight mistake could precipitate a disaster.* 小错误可能会招致大灾难。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **precipitate** action or decision happens or is made more quickly or suddenly than most people think is sensible. (行动或决定)仓促的，贸然的，突然的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I don't think we should make precipitate decisions.* 我认为我们不应该贸然作出决定。•**pre|cipi|tate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Somebody hired from another country is not likely to resign precipitately.* 外国雇员不可能贸然辞职。

pre|cipi|ta|tion /prɪˌsɪpɪ'teɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Precipitation** is rain, snow, or hail. 降水【TECHNICAL 术语】2 N-UNCOUNT **Precipitation** is a process in a chemical reaction which causes solid particles to become separated from a liquid. 沉淀；淀析【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see Word Web:**precipitation**

→ see **climate, water**

pre|cipi|tous /prɪ'sɪpɪtəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **precipitous** slope or drop is very steep and often dangerous. 险峻的；陡峭的 ❑ *The town is perched on the edge of a steep, precipitous cliff.* 该镇坐落在陡峭险峻的悬崖边上。•**pre|cipi|tous|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The ground beyond the road fell away precipitously.* 道路外的地面陡然下降。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **precipitous** change is sudden and unpleasant. (变化)突然的，急剧的 ❑ *The stock market's precipitous drop frightened foreign investors.* 股票市场的猛跌吓坏了国外投资者。•**pre|cipi|tous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The company has seen its profits fall precipitously over the past few years.* 该公司的利润在过去的几年里急剧下跌。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **precipitous** action happens very quickly and often without being planned. 轻率的；仓促的 ❑ *...a precipitous decision.* 轻率的决定 •**pre|cipi|tous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *They've got to act precipitously to make the deals.* 他们为完成交易不得不草率行事。

pré|cis /'preɪsi, AM 美 preɪ'si:/

The form **précis** is both the singular and the plural form. It is pronounced /'preɪsiz/ when it is the plural. précis 单复数同形，用作复数时读作 /'preɪsiz/。

N-COUNT A **précis** is a short written or spoken account of something,

which gives the important points but not the details. 提要；概要；梗概【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *A précis of the manuscript was sent to the magazine New Idea.* 原稿提要已寄往《新思想》杂志。

pre|cise /prɪ'saɪs/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **precise** to emphasize that you are referring to an exact thing, rather than something vague. 明确的；确切的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I can remember the precise moment when my daughter came to see me and her new baby brother in hospital.* 我能清楚地回想起我女儿来医院看我和她刚出生的弟弟的那一刻。❑ *The precise location of the wreck was discovered in 1988.* 残骸的确切位置是在 1988 年发现的。❑ *He was not clear on the precise nature of his mission.* 他对自己使命的确切性质还不清楚。❷ ADJ Something that is **precise** is exact and accurate in all its details. 精确的；准确的 ❑ *He does not talk too much and what he has to say is precise and to the point.* 他话不多，但他说的话既准确又中肯。❸ PHRASE You say **'to be precise'** to indicate that you are giving more detailed or accurate information than you have just given. 确切地说；准确地说 ❑ *More than a week ago, Thursday evening to be precise, Susanne was at her evening class.* 一个多星期以前，确切地说是周四晚上，苏珊在夜校上课。

pre|cise|ly ♦∞ /prɪ'saɪsli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] **Precisely** means accurately and exactly. 精确地；准确地 ❑ *Nobody knows precisely how many people are still living in the camp.* 没有人确切知道还有多少人仍住在露营地。❑ *The meeting began at precisely 4.00 p.m.* 会议于下午 4 点整开始。❷ ADV You can use **precisely** to emphasize that a reason or fact is the only important one there is, or that it is obvious. 正好，恰恰，确实地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Children come to zoos precisely to see captive animals.* 孩子们到动物园就是为了看圈养的动物。❸ ADV [as reply] You can say **'precisely'** to confirm in an emphatic way that what someone has just said is true. 确实如此；一点没错【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Did you find yourself wondering what went wrong?'—'Precisely.'* "你是不是自己也在想哪儿出了问题？" —— "确实如此。"

pre|ci|sion /prɪ'sɪʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If you do something **with precision**, you do it exactly as it should be done. 精确；精密 ❑ *The interior is planned with a precision the military would be proud of.* 内部设计一丝不苟，足以让军方引以为豪。

pre|clude /prɪ'klu:d/ (**precludes, precluding, precluded**) ❶ VERB If something **precludes** an event or action, it prevents the event or action from happening. 排除；杜绝；防止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n/v-ing] *At 84, John feels his age precludes too much travel.* 84 岁的约翰感到自己年事已高，不能进行太多的旅行。❷ VERB If something **precludes** you **from** doing something or going somewhere, it prevents you from doing it or going there. 阻止；妨碍【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*from*] *A constitutional amendment precludes any president from serving more than two terms.* 一项宪法修正案使得任何总统的任期不得超过两届。

pre|co|cious /prɪ'kəʊʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **precocious** child is very clever, mature, or good at something, often in a way that you usually only expect to find in an adult. （孩子）早熟的，早慧的，智慧超前的 ❑ *Margaret was always a precocious child.* 玛格丽特一直是个早熟的孩子。•**pre|co|cious|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *He was a precociously bright school boy.* 他是个智力超前的小学生。

pre|coc|ity /prɪ'kɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Precocity** is the quality of being precocious. 早熟；早慧【FORMAL 正式】

pre|con|ceived /ˌpri:kən'si:vd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you have **preconceived** ideas about something, you have already formed an opinion about it before you have enough information or experience. （观点）事先形成的，先入为主的 ❑ *We all start with preconceived notions of what we want from life.* 我们开始时都对自己想从生活中得到什么抱有一些预想。

pre|con|cep|tion /ˌpri:kən'sepʃ°n/ (**preconceptions**) N-COUNT Your **preconceptions** about something are beliefs formed about it before you have enough information or experience. 事先形成的看法；先入之见；成见 ❑ *Did you have any preconceptions about the sort of people who did computing?* 你对从事计算机工作的人有什么成见吗？

pre|con|di|tion /ˌpri:kən'dɪʃ°n/ (**preconditions**) N-COUNT If one thing is a **precondition for** another, it must happen or be done before the second thing can happen or exist. 先决条件；前提【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*for*/*of*/*to*] *They made multi-party democracy a precondition for giving aid.* 他们把实行多党民主制作为给予援助的前提。

ˌpre-ˈcooked also **precooked** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pre-cooked** food has been prepared and cooked in advance so that it only needs to be heated quickly before you eat it. 提前煮好的；预先烹饪好的

pre|cur|sor /pri:'kɜ:ˢsəʳ/ (**precursors**) N-COUNT A **precursor** of something is a similar thing that happened or existed before it, often something which led to the existence or development of that thing. 先驱；先锋；前身 ❑ [+*to*] *He said that the deal should not be seen as a precursor to a merger.* 他说该笔交易不应该被视为合并的前兆。

pre|date /ˌpri:'deɪt/ (**predates, predating, predated**) VERB If you say that one thing **predated** another, you mean that the first thing happened or existed some time before the second thing. （在日期上）早于，先于 ❑ [v n] *His troubles predated the recession.* 他的问题在经济萧条前就出现了。

preda|tor /'predətəʳ/ (**predators**) ❶ N-COUNT A **predator** is an animal that kills and eats other animals. 捕食性动物 ❷ N-COUNT People sometimes refer to predatory people or organizations as **predators**. 掠夺者；掠夺成性的人（或组织）❑ *The company is worried about takeovers by various predators.* 公司担心被各种虎视眈眈的集团收购。

→ see **carnivore, food, shark**

preda|tory /'predətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Predatory** animals live by killing other animals for food. （动物）捕食性的 ❑ *...predatory birds like the eagle.* 雕之类的捕食性动物 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Predatory** people or organizations are eager to gain something out of someone else's weakness or suffering. 掠夺性的；弱肉强食的；损人利己的 ❑ *People who run small businesses are frightened by the predatory behaviour of the banks.* 小公司经营者被银行的掠夺行为吓坏了。

ˌpreda|tory ˈpric|ing N-UNCOUNT If a company practises **predatory pricing**, it charges a much lower price for its products or services than its competitors in order to force them out of the market. （为击垮竞争对手而制定的）掠夺性定价【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Predatory pricing by large supermarkets was threatening the livelihood of smaller businesses.* 大型超市的掠夺性价格正威胁着小商店的生计。

pre|de|cease /ˌpri:di'si:s/ (**predeceases, predeceasing, predeceased**) VERB If one person **predeceases** another, they die before them. 比…先死亡；死于…之前【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His wife of 63 years, Mary, predeceased him by 11 months.* 和他结发 63 年的妻子玛丽先于他 11 个月离开人世。

pre|de|ces|sor /'pri:dɪsesəʳ, AM 美 'pred-/ (**predecessors**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **predecessor** is the person who had your job before you. 前任；前辈 ❑ *He maintained that he learned everything he knew from his predecessor Kenneth Sisam.* 他坚称他所知道的一切都是从他的前任肯尼思·赛瑟姆那儿学来的。❷ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **predecessor** of an object or machine is the object or machine that came before it in a sequence or process of development. （物件、机器的）前身 ❑ *The car is some 40mm shorter than its predecessor.* 这款轿车比原先的车型短了约 40 毫米。

pre|des|ti|na|tion /ˌpri:destɪ'neɪʃ°n, AM 美 pri:ˌdest-/ N-UNCOUNT If you believe in **predestination**, you believe that people have no control over events because everything has already been decided by a power such as God or fate. 宿命论；命定说

pre|des|tined /ˌpri:'destɪnd/ ADJ If you say that something was **predestined**, you mean that it could not have been prevented or changed because it had already been decided by a power such as God or fate. 命中注定的；上天安排的 ❑ *His was not a political career predestined from birth.* 他并非生来就注定要从政的。

pre|de|ter|mined /ˌpri:dɪ'tɜ:ˢmɪnd/ ADJ If you say that something is **predetermined**, you mean that its form or nature was decided by previous events or by people rather than by

chance. 预先确定的；预先决定的 ❑ *The Prince's destiny was predetermined from the moment of his birth.* 从出生的那一刻起，王子的命运就已经被预先决定了。❑ *The capsules can be made to release the pesticides at a predetermined time.* 可以使这些胶囊在预设的时间释放杀虫剂。

pre|de|ter|min|er /ˌpriːdɪˈtɜːʳmɪnəʳ/ (**predeterminers**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **predeterminer** is a word that is used before a determiner, but is still part of the noun group. For example, 'all' in 'all the time' and 'both' in 'both our children' are predeterminers. 前置限定词

pre|dica|ment /prɪˈdɪkəmənt/ (**predicaments**) N-COUNT If you are in a **predicament**, you are in an unpleasant situation that is difficult to get out of. 困境；艰难的处境；尴尬的境地 ❑ *The decision will leave her in a peculiar predicament.* 这个决定会让她特别为难。

predi|cate (**predicates, predicating, predicated**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈpredɪkət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈpredɪkeɪt/. 名词读作 /ˈpredɪkət/。动词读作 /ˈpredɪkeɪt/。

1 N-COUNT In some systems of grammar, the **predicate** of a clause is the part of it that is not the subject. For example, in 'I decided what to do', 'decided what to do' is the predicate. 谓语 2 VERB [usu passive] If you say that one situation **is predicated on** another, you mean that the first situation can be true or real only if the second one is true or real. 基于；取决于；以…为基础【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed *+on*] *Financial success is usually predicated on having money or being able to obtain it.* 先要有钱或者能弄到钱才能够赚钱。

pre|dict ◆◇ /prɪˈdɪkt/ (**predicts, predicting, predicted**) VERB If you **predict** an event, you say that it will happen. 预言；预测；预告 ❑ [v n] *The latest opinion polls are predicting a very close contest.* 最近的民意测验预测竞争将会非常激烈。❑ [v that] *He predicted that my hair would grow back 'in no time'.* 他预言我的头发"一眨眼"就会长回来。❑ [v wh] *It's hard to predict how a jury will react.* 很难预测陪审团将会作何反应。❑ [v with quote] *'The war will continue another two or three years,' he predicted.* "这场战争还会再持续两三年的时间。"他预测道。

→ see **experiment, forecast**

Word Link 词根词缀 *dict ≈ speaking* 说：*contradict, dictate, predict*

pre|dict|able /prɪˈdɪktəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that an event is **predictable**, you mean that it is obvious in advance that it will happen. 可预言的；可预测的；可预料的 ❑ *This was a predictable reaction, given the bitter hostility between the two countries.* 考虑到这两个国家之间激烈的敌对情绪，这种反应是可以预见的。•**pre|dict|ably** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *His article is, predictably, a scathing attack on capitalism.* 可想而知，他的文章是对资本主义的严厉抨击。•**pre|dict|abil|ity** /prɪˌdɪktəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *Your mother values the predictability of your Sunday calls.* 你妈妈非常重视你每周日打给她的电话。

pre|dic|tion /prɪˈdɪkʃᵊn/ (**predictions**) N-VAR If you make a **prediction** about something, you say what you think will happen. 预言；预告；预测 ❑ *He was unwilling to make a prediction about which books would sell in the coming year.* 他不愿意预测来年哪些书会有销路。❑ *Weather prediction has never been a perfect science.* 天气预报从来都不是一门完善的科学。

→ see **science**

pre|dic|tive /prɪˈdɪktɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **predictive** to describe something such as a test, science, or theory that is concerned with determining what will happen in the future. 预言性的；预测性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the predictive branch of economics.* 经济学在经济预测方面的分支

pre|dic|tor /prɪˈdɪktəʳ/ (**predictors**) N-COUNT You can refer to something that helps you predict something that will happen in the future as a **predictor of** that thing. 预言性事物；借以作出预测的事物 ❑ [*+of*] *Opinion polls are an unreliable predictor of election outcomes.* 民意测验结果并不能对选举结果作出可靠的预测。

pre|di|lec|tion /ˌpriːdɪˈlekʃᵊn, AM 美 ˌpred-/ (**predilections**) N-COUNT If you have a **predilection for** something, you have a strong liking for it. 爱好；偏爱；偏好【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+for*] *...his predilection for fast cars and fast horses.* 他对跑车和骏马的偏爱

pre|dis|pose /ˌpriːdɪˈspəʊz/ (**predisposes, predisposing, predisposed**) 1 VERB If something **predisposes** you **to** think or behave in a particular way, it makes it likely that you will think or behave in that way. 使倾向于；使有意向【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n to-inf] *They take pains to hire people whose personalities predispose them to serve customers well.* 他们千方百计雇用那些性格上天生适合服务顾客的人。❑ [v n *+to*] *There is evidence to suggest that certain factors predispose some individuals to criminal behaviour.* 有证据表明，某些因素会使一些人产生犯罪倾向。•**pre|dis|posed** ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] ❑ *...people who are predisposed to violent crime.* 有暴力犯罪倾向的人 2 VERB If something **predisposes** you **to** a disease or illness, it makes it likely that you will suffer from that disease or illness. 使易感染，使易患（某种疾病）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n *+to*] *...a gene that predisposes people to alcoholism.* 使人容易嗜酒的基因 •**pre|dis|posed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [*+to*] *Some people are genetically predisposed to diabetes.* 有些人因先天遗传容易患糖尿病。

pre|dis|po|si|tion /ˌpriːdɪspəˈzɪʃᵊn/ (**predispositions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If you have a **predisposition to** behave in a particular way, you tend to behave like that because of the kind of person that you are or the attitudes that you have. 倾向；禀性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+to*] *There is a thin dividing line between educating the public and creating a predisposition to panic.* 对公众进行教育和制造恐慌倾向之间没有明显的分界。2 N-COUNT If you have a **predisposition to** a disease or illness, it is likely that you will suffer from that disease or illness.（易患某种疾病的）倾向，体质【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+to/towards*] *...a genetic predisposition to lung cancer.* 易患肺癌的遗传倾向

pre|domi|nance /prɪˈdɒmɪnəns/ 1 N-SING If there is a **predominance of** one type of person or thing, there are many more of that type than of any other type.（数量上的）优势【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *Another interesting note was the predominance of London club players.* 另一个有趣的现象是，伦敦俱乐部的球员在人数上占优势。2 N-UNCOUNT If someone or something has **predominance**, they have the most power or importance among a group of people or things. 主导地位；支配地位【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Eventually even their economic predominance was to suffer.* 甚至最终，连他们在经济上的主导地位也会受损。

pre|domi|nant /prɪˈdɒmɪnənt/ ADJ If something is **predominant**, it is more important or noticeable than anything else in a set of people or things. 占主导地位的；占支配地位的 ❑ *Amanda's predominant emotion was that of confusion.* 阿曼达主要还是感到困惑。

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom, domin ≈ rule* 统治，*master* 掌控：*domain, dominate, predominant*

pre|domi|nant|ly /prɪˈdɒmɪnəntli/ ADV [usu ADV group, oft ADV after v] You use **predominantly** to indicate which feature or quality is most noticeable in a situation. 最显著地；占主导地位地 ❑ *...a predominantly female profession.* 以女性为主导的职业

pre|domi|nate /prɪˈdɒmɪneɪt/ (**predominates, predominating, predominated**) 1 VERB If one type of person or thing **predominates** in a group, there is more of that type of person or thing in the group than of any other.（在数量上）占优势，占大多数【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *In older age groups women predominate because men tend to die younger.* 在老年群体中女性占大多数，因为男性的寿命往往较短。2 VERB When a feature or quality **predominates**, it is the most important or noticeable one in a situation. 占主导地位；占支配地位；突出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *He wants to create a society where Islamic principles predominate.* 他想创造一个以伊斯兰教律法为主导的社会。

pre|domi|nate|ly /prɪˈdɒmɪnətli/ ADV [usu ADV group, oft ADV after v] **Predominately** means the same as **predominantly**. 同 predominantly ❑ *...a predominately white, middle-class suburb.* 居民以白人中产阶级为主的郊区

P

pre-ˈeminent

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **preeminent**

ADJ If someone or something is **pre-eminent** in a group, they are more important, powerful, or capable than other people or things in the group. 卓越的；杰出的；超凡的；有支配地位的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his fifty years as the pre-eminent political figure in the country.* 他50年来一直都是这个国家政界的显赫人物 •**pre-eminence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...London's continuing pre-eminence among European financial centres.* 伦敦在欧洲各金融中心里历久不衰的突出地位

pre-ˈeminently

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **preeminently**

ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv, ADV n] **Pre-eminently** means to a very great extent. 在很大程度上；极大地 ❑ *The party was pre-eminently the party of the landed interest.* 这个政党在很大程度上是维护拥有大量土地者利益的政党。

pre-empt /priːˈempt/ (**pre-empts, pre-empting, pre-empted**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **preempt**

VERB If you **pre-empt** an action, you prevent it from happening by doing something which makes it unnecessary or impossible. 抢先行动；预先制止；先发制人 ❑ [v n] *You can pre-empt pain by taking a painkiller at the first warning sign.* 刚出现征兆时，就服用止痛片来预防疼痛。❑ [v n] *He pre-empted any decision to sack him.* 他预先阻止了所有解雇他的决定。•**pre-emption** /priːˈempʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Pre-emption was the only method of averting defeat.* 先发制人是避免失败的唯一方法。

pre-emptive /priːˈemptɪv/

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **preemptive**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pre-emptive** attack or strike is intended to weaken or damage an enemy or opponent, for example by destroying their weapons before they can do any harm. 先发制人的；抢先的 ❑ *...plans for a pre-emptive strike against countries that may have biological weapons.* 先发制人打击可能拥有生物武器的国家的计划

preen /priːn/ (**preens, preening, preened**) ❶ VERB If someone **preens themselves**, they spend a lot of time making themselves look neat and attractive; used especially if you want to show that you disapprove of this behaviour or that you find it ridiculous and amusing. 精心打扮；刻意修饰 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ [v pron-refl] *50% of men under 35 spend at least 20 minutes preening themselves every morning in the bathroom.* 50% 的35岁以下男性每天早上至少花20分钟在盥洗室精心打扮。❑ [v n] *Bill preened his beard.* 比尔精心修剪了他的胡须。❷ VERB If someone **preens**, they think in a pleased way about how attractive, clever, or good at something they are. 得意洋洋；沾沾自喜；感觉良好 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ [v] *She stood preening in their midst, delighted with the attention.* 她得意洋洋地站在他们中间，为受人瞩目而高兴。❑ [v pron-refl +*on*] *He preened himself on the praise he had received.* 他因为得到了赞扬而沾沾自喜。❑ [v-ing] *...a preening prize fighter about to enter a ring.* 即将进入拳击场的趾高气扬的职业拳击手 ❸ VERB When birds **preen** their feathers, they clean them and arrange them neatly using their beaks. (鸟) 用喙整理(羽毛) ❑ [v pron-refl] *Rare birds preen themselves right in front of your camera.* 珍稀鸟类在镜头面前梳理自己的羽毛。[Also v, v n]

pre-eˈxisting also **preexisting** ADJ [ADJ n] A **pre-existing** situation or thing exists already or existed before something else. 先前存在的；先于…而存在的 ❑ *...the pre-existing tensions between the two countries.* 两国之间已经存在的紧张局势 ❑ *...people who have been infected in the course of their NHS treatment for a pre-existing illness.* 因已患疾病接受国民健康保障治疗但在治疗过程中被感染的人

pre|fab /ˈpriːfæb/ (**prefabs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **prefab** is a house built with parts which have been made in a factory and then quickly put together at the place where the house was built. 预制装备式房屋 【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **prefab** building or structure is one that has been made from parts which were made in a factory and then quickly put together at the place where the structure was built. (建筑、结构) 预制的，组装的

pre|fab|ri|cat|ed /priːˈfæbrɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ **Prefabricated** buildings are built with parts which have been made in a factory so that they can be easily carried and put together. (房屋) 预制的，组装的

pref|ace /ˈprefɪs/ (**prefaces, prefacing, prefaced**) ❶ N-COUNT A **preface** is an introduction at the beginning of a book, which explains what the book is about or why it was written. (书的) 序言，前言，绪论 ❷ VERB If you **preface** an action or speech with something else, you do or say this other thing first. 以…为开端；以…作为开场白 ❑ [v n +*with*] *I will preface what I am going to say with a few lines from Shakespeare.* 进入正题之前，我先引用莎士比亚的几句诗作为开场白。❑ [v n +*by*] *The president prefaced his remarks by saying he has supported unemployment benefits all along.* 总统在发表讲话前说他一直以来都支持发放失业津贴。

pre|fect /ˈpriːfekt/ (**prefects**) ❶ N-COUNT In some schools, especially in Britain, a **prefect** is an older pupil who does special duties and helps the teachers to control the younger pupils. (尤指英国学校的) 级长 (协助管理低年级学生的高年级学生) ❷ N-COUNT In some countries, a **prefect** is the head of the local government administration or of a local government department. 地方行政长官；地方政府部门领导 ❑ *...the police prefect for the district of Mehedinti.* 梅赫丁茨区的警察局长

pre|fec|ture /ˈpriːfektʃəʳ/ (**prefectures**) N-COUNT [oft in names] In some countries, administrative areas are called **prefectures**. 辖区；省；县 ❑ *He was born in Yamagata prefecture, north of Tokyo.* 他出生在东京以北的山形县。

pre|fer ◆◆ /prɪˈfɜːʳ/ (**prefers, preferring, preferred**) VERB [no cont] If you **prefer** someone or something, you like that person or thing better than another, and so you are more likely to choose them if there is a choice. 更喜欢；偏好 ❑ [v n] *Does he prefer a particular sort of music?* 他有特别喜欢的音乐类型吗？❑ [v n +*to*] *I became a teacher because I preferred books and people to politics.* 我当了老师，因为我更喜欢书本和人而不是权术。❑ [v to-inf] *I prefer to go on self-catering holidays.* 我喜欢膳食自理的度假。❑ [v n to-inf] *I would prefer him to be with us next season.* 我更希望他下一个赛季留在我们队里。❑ [v v-ing] *Bob prefers making original pieces rather than reproductions.* 鲍勃更喜欢创作原创作品，而不是制作复制品。❑ [v n adj] *The woodwork's green now. I preferred it blue.* 木构件的部分现在是绿色的。我更喜欢它是蓝色的。❑ [v-ed] *Her own preferred methods of exercise are hiking and long cycle rides.* 她自己喜欢徒步旅行和长途骑行这样的运动方式。[Also v that]

pref|er|able /ˈprefrəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that one thing is **preferable to** another, you mean that it is more desirable or suitable. 更好的；更可取的；更合适的 ❑ [+*to*] *A big earthquake a long way off is preferable to a smaller one nearby.* 远处发生大地震总比在附近发生小地震好。❑ [+*to*] *The hazards of the theatre seemed preferable to joining the family paint business.* 经营剧院的风险似乎比加入家族涂料产业的风险要小一些。•**pref|er|ably** /ˈprefrəbli/ ADV ❑ *Do something creative or take exercise, preferably in the fresh air.* 做一些有创意的事情或者运动一下，最好是在空气新鲜的户外进行。

pref|er|ence /ˈprefərəns/ (**preferences**) ❶ N-VAR If you have a **preference for** something, you would like to have or do that thing rather than something else. 喜好；偏好；偏爱 ❑ [+*for*] *Parents can express a preference for the school their child attends.* 父母可以表达对自己孩子所上学校的偏好。❑ [+*to*] *Many of these products were bought in preference to their own.* 这些产品中有很多是因为认为自己的产品不佳才购进的。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you **give preference to** someone with a particular qualification or feature, you choose them rather than someone else. 优惠；优待；优先权 ❑ [+*to*] *The Pentagon will give preference to companies which do business electronically.* 美国国防部会优先考虑那些做电子商务的公司。

ˈpref|er|ence shares N-PLURAL **Preference shares** are shares in a company that are owned by people who have the right to receive part of the company's profits before the holders of ordinary shares are paid. They also have the right to have their capital repaid if the company fails and has to close. 优先股 (Compare 比较 **ordinary shares**.) 【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **preferred stock**

pref|er|en|tial /ˌprefəˈrenʃᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you get **preferential** treatment, you are treated better than other people and therefore have an advantage over them. 优先的；优惠的；优待的 ❑ *Despite her status, the Duchess will not be given preferential treatment.* 虽然地位显赫，但是公爵夫人并不会得到优待。

pre|fer|ment /prɪˈfɜːmənt/ (**preferments**) N-VAR **Preferment** is the act of being given a better and more important job in an organization. 晋升；晋职；提升【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was told by the governors that he could expect no further preferment.* 他被董事们告知晋升无望了。

pre|ferred ˈstock ■ N-UNCOUNT **Preferred stock** is the same as **preference shares**. 同 preference shares【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】 ■ → see also **common stock**

pre|fig|ure /ˌpriːˈfɪgəʳ, AM 美 -gjər/ (**prefigures, prefiguring, prefigured**) VERB If one thing **prefigures** another, it is a first indication which suggests or determines that the second thing will happen. 预示；预兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The wall through Berlin was finally ruptured, prefiguring the reunification of Germany.* 柏林墙终于倒塌了，预示着德国的重新统一。

pre|fix /ˈpriːfɪks/ (**prefixes**) ■ N-COUNT A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters, for example 'un-' or 'multi-', which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the prefix 'un-' is added to 'happy' to form 'unhappy'. 前缀（Compare 比较 **affix** and **suffix**.） ■ N-COUNT A **prefix** is one or more numbers or letters added to the beginning of a code number to indicate, for example, what area something belongs to. 前置代码（置于一组号码前的数字或字母，表示所属区域等）❑ *To telephone from the U.S. use the prefix 011 33 before the numbers given here.* 如果从美国打电话，就要在所给号码前加拨 011 33。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fix = fastening* 固定：*fixation, prefix, suffix*

pre|fixed /ˈpriːfɪkst/ V-PASSIVE A word or code number that is **prefixed by** one or more letters or numbers has them as its prefix. 有前置代码的；有前置符号的 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *Sulphur-containing compounds are often prefixed by the term 'thio'.* 含硫化合物的名称前通常有前缀 thio。❑ [*be* v-ed *+with*] *Calls to Dublin should now be prefixed with 010 3531.* 现在往都柏林打电话前面要加拨 010 3531。

preg|nan|cy ♦◇ /ˈpregnənsi/ (**pregnancies**) N-VAR **Pregnancy** is the condition of being pregnant or the period of time during which a female is pregnant. 怀孕（期）；妊娠（期）❑ *It would be wiser to cut out all alcohol during pregnancy.* 在怀孕期间最好滴酒不沾。❑ *She was exhausted by eight pregnancies in 13 years.* 13 年中怀孕 8 次让她疲惫不堪。

ˈpreg|nan|cy test (**pregnancy tests**) N-COUNT A **pregnancy test** is a medical test which women have to find out if they have become pregnant. 验孕；妊娠试验

preg|nant ♦◇ /ˈpregnənt/ ■ ADJ If a woman or female animal is **pregnant**, she has a baby or babies developing in her body. 怀孕的；妊娠的 ❑ *Lena got pregnant and married.* 莉娜怀孕并结婚了。❑ *Tina was pregnant with their first daughter.* 那时蒂娜怀着他们的大女儿。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ *with* n] A **pregnant** silence or moment has a special meaning which is not obvious but which people are aware of. 耐人寻味的；意味深长的；心照不宣的 ❑ *There was a long, pregnant silence.* 当时出现了长时间耐人寻味的沉默。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pregnant* with:

N.	pregnant **with a baby/child** 怀着孩子，pregnant **mother** 怀孕的妈妈，pregnant **wife** 怀孕的妻子，pregnant **woman** 孕妇 ■
V.	**be** pregnant 怀孕，**become** pregnant 怀孕，**get** pregnant 怀孕 ■

pre|heat /ˌpriːˈhiːt/ (**preheats, preheating, preheated**) VERB If you **preheat** an oven, you switch it on and allow it to reach a certain temperature before you put food inside it. 预热；预先加热 ❑ [v n] *Preheat the oven to 400 degrees.* 将烤箱预先加热到 400 度。❑ [v-ed] *Bake in the preheated oven for 25 minutes or until golden brown.* 在预热过的烤箱里烤 25 分钟，或烤成金黄色。

pre|his|tor|ic /ˌpriːhɪˈstɒrɪk, AM 美 -ˈstɔːr-/ ADJ **Prehistoric** people and things existed at a time before information was written down. 史前的；有文字记载以前的 ❑ *...the famous prehistoric cave paintings of Lascaux.* 拉斯科著名的史前洞窟壁画

pre|his|to|ry /ˌpriːˈhɪstərɪ/ also **pre-history** N-UNCOUNT **Prehistory** is the time in history before any information was written down. 史前历史；史前时期；远古时期

ˌpre-inˈdustrial

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **preindustrial**

ADJ [ADJ n] **Pre-industrial** refers to the time before machines were introduced to produce goods on a large scale. 工业化前的；未工业化的 ❑ *...the transition from pre-industrial to industrial society.* 从未工业化社会到工业化社会的转变

pre|judge /ˌpriːˈdʒʌdʒ/ (**prejudges, prejudging, prejudged**) VERB If you **prejudge** a situation, you form an opinion about it before you know all the facts. 预先判断；过早判断【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They tried to prejudge the commission's findings.* 他们试图预先判定考察团的发现结果。[Also v]

preju|dice /ˈpredʒʊdɪs/ (**prejudices, prejudicing, prejudiced**) ■ N-VAR **Prejudice** is an unreasonable dislike of a particular group of people or things, or a preference for one group of people or things over another. 偏见；成见 ❑ *There is widespread prejudice against workers over 45.* 人们普遍对年龄超过 45 岁的工人存有偏见。❑ *He said he hoped the Swiss authorities would investigate the case thoroughly and without prejudice.* 他说希望瑞士当局会彻底地、不带任何偏见地调查这个案件。 ■ VERB If you **prejudice** someone or something, you influence them so that they are unfair in some way. 使有成见；使有偏见；使偏袒 ❑ [v n] *I think your South American youth has prejudiced you.* 我认为你在南美度过的青少年时代让你产生了偏见。❑ [v *be* v-ed] *He claimed his case would be prejudiced if it became known he was refusing to answer questions.* 他声称如果大家都知道他拒绝回答问题，就会对他的案件抱有成见。 ■ VERB If someone **prejudices** another person's situation, they do something which makes it worse than it should be. 损害；危害；使更糟糕【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Her study was not in any way intended to prejudice the future development of the college.* 她的研究绝对无意损害这所大学未来的发展。 ■ PHRASE If you take an action **without prejudice to** an existing situation, your action does not change or harm that situation. 无损于；没有对…不利；没有给…带来改变【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We accept the outcome of the inquiry, without prejudice to the unsettled question of territorial waters.* 我们接受了调查结果，并没有使悬而未决的领海问题进一步恶化。

Thesaurus 同类词 *prejudice* Also look up:

N.	bias, bigotry, disapproval, intolerance; (*ant.*) tolerance ■

preju|diced /ˈpredʒʊdɪst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A person who is **prejudiced** against someone has an unreasonable dislike of them. A person who is **prejudiced** in favour of someone has an unreasonable preference for them. 心怀偏见的；有成见的；偏爱的 ❑ *Some landlords and landladies are racially prejudiced.* 一些房东有种族偏见。

preju|di|cial /ˌpredʒʊˈdɪʃᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If an action or situation is **prejudicial to** someone or something, it is harmful to them. 有害的；不利的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*to*] *You could face up to eight years in jail for spreading rumours considered prejudicial to security.* 散布危害社会安全的谣言的人将被判入狱 8 年。

prel|ate /ˈprelɪt/ (**prelates**) N-COUNT A **prelate** is a member of the clergy holding a high rank, for example a bishop. 高级教士（如主教）

pre|limi|nary /prɪˈlɪmɪnrɪ, AM 美 -nerɪ/ (**preliminaries**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Preliminary** activities or discussions take place at the beginning of an event, often as a form of preparation. 预备的；初步的 ❑ *Preliminary results show the Republican party with 11 percent of the vote.* 初步结果显示共和党获得了 11% 的选票。❑ *...preliminary talks on the future of the bases.* 就基地的未来发展进行的预备会谈 ■ N-COUNT A **preliminary** is something that you do at

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the beginning of an activity, often as a form of preparation. 准备工作；初步行动 ❑ *A background check is normally a preliminary to a presidential appointment.* 总统任命前通常要进行背景审查的准备工作。 ❸ N-COUNT A **preliminary** is the first part of a competition to see who will go on to the main competition. 预(选)赛；初赛 ❑ *The winner of each preliminary goes through to the final.* 每场初赛的获胜者进入决赛。

pre|load /priːˈləʊd/ (**preloads, preloading, preloaded**) VERB If someone **preloads**, they drink a lot of alcohol before they go out for a social occasion. (外出参加社交活动前)预先大量饮酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *They meet at one of their houses to preload before going on to a night club.* 接下来去夜总会之前，他们先在其中一人的家里碰头，喝了不少酒垫底。

pre-loved /priːˈlʌvd/ ADJ A **pre-loved** item is not new and has been owned and used before. Sellers use this word to make the item seem more attractive. (物品)用过的，二手的，旧的(卖家用此词修饰所售物品，使其看似吸引人) ❑ *The shop sells pre-loved furniture.* 这家店卖二手家具。

prel|ude /ˈprelјuːd, AM 美 ˈpreɪluːd/ (**preludes**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe an event as a **prelude to** a more important event when it happens before it and acts as an introduction to it. 前奏；序幕；开端 ❑ [+to] *Most unions see privatisation as an inevitable prelude to job losses.* 大多数工会认为私有化会不可避免地导致失业。 ❷ N-COUNT A **prelude** is a short piece of music for the piano or organ. 序曲；前奏曲 ❑ *...the famous E minor prelude of Chopin.* 肖邦著名的 E 小调前奏曲

pre|marital /ˌpriːˈmærɪtᵊl/ also **pre-marital** ADJ [ADJ n] **Premarital** means happening at some time before someone gets married. 婚前的 ❑ *I rejected the teaching that premarital sex was immoral.* 我反对宣扬婚前性行为不道德的说教。

prema|ture /ˌpremәˈtʃʊəʳ, AM 美 ˌpriː-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **premature** happens earlier than usual or earlier than people expect. 过早的；太早的；提前的 ❑ *Accidents are still the number one cause of premature death for Americans.* 交通事故仍然是造成美国人过早死亡的头号因素。 ❑ *...a twenty-four-year-old man who suffered from premature baldness.* 过早谢顶的 24 岁男子 •**prema|ture|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The war had prematurely aged him.* 战争使他过早地苍老了。 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] You can say that something is **premature** when it happens too early and is therefore inappropriate. 不成熟的；过早的；草率的 ❑ *It now seems their optimism was premature.* 现在看来他们乐观得太早了。 •**prema|ture|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Holmgren is careful not to celebrate prematurely.* 霍姆格伦非常小心，以免庆祝得过早了。 ❸ ADJ A **premature** baby is one that was born before the date when it was expected to be born. 早产的 ❑ *My daughter Emma was born two and a half months premature.* 我女儿埃玛出生时早产了两个半月。 •**prema|ture|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Danny was born prematurely, weighing only 3lb 3oz.* 丹尼是早产儿，生下来时体重只有 3 磅 3 盎司。

pre|medi|tat|ed /priːˈmedɪteɪtɪd/ ADJ A **premeditated** crime is planned or thought about before it is done. (犯罪)有预谋的，预先策划的 ❑ *In a case of premeditated murder a life sentence is mandatory.* 蓄意杀人依法要判无期徒刑。

pre|medi|ta|tion /priːˌmedɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Premeditation** is thinking about something or planning it before you actually do it. 预谋；预先策划【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The judge finally concluded there was insufficient evidence of premeditation.* 法官最终作出判定，认为没有足够证据证明那是有预谋的。

pre|men|stru|al /ˌpriːˈmenstruəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Premenstrual** is used to refer to the time immediately before menstruation and a woman's behaviour and feelings at this time. 经期前的；行经前的；月经前的 ❑ *...premenstrual symptoms.* 经前症状

ˌpremen|stru|al ˈsyn|drome N-UNCOUNT **Premenstrual syndrome** is used to refer to the problems, including strain and tiredness, that many women experience before menstruation. The abbreviation **PMS** is often used. 经前综合征(常使用缩略形式 PMS) ❑ *About 70% of women suffer from premenstrual syndrome.* 大约 70% 的女性有经前综合征。

ˌpre|men|stru|al ˈten|sion N-UNCOUNT **Premenstrual tension** is the same as **premenstrual syndrome**. The abbreviation **PMT** is often used. 同 premenstrual syndrome(常使用缩略形式 PMT)【mainly BRIT 主英】

prem|ier ♦◇ /ˈpremiəʳ, AM 美 prɪˈmɪr/ (**premiers**) ❶ N-COUNT The leader of the government of a country is sometimes referred to as the country's **premier**. 总理；首相 ❑ *...Australian premier Paul Keating.* 澳大利亚总理保罗·基廷 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Premier** is used to describe something that is considered to be the best or most important thing of a particular type. 最好的；最佳的；最重要的 ❑ *...the country's premier opera company.* 这个国家的顶尖歌剧团

premi|ere /ˈpremieəʳ, AM 美 prɪmˈjer/ (**premieres, premiering, premiered**) ❶ N-COUNT The **premiere** of a new play or film is the first public performance of it. 首映；首演；初次公演 ❑ *A new Czech film has had its premiere at the Karlovy Vary film festival.* 一部捷克新电影在卡罗维发利电影节上首映。 ❷ VERB When a film or show **premieres** or **is premiered**, it is shown to an audience for the first time. (使)首映；(使)首演；(使)初次公演 ❑ [v] *The documentary premiered at the Jerusalem Film Festival.* 这部纪录片在耶路撒冷电影节首映。 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The opera is due to be premiered by ENO next year.* 这部歌剧定于明年由英国国家歌剧院首演。

premi|er|ship /ˈpremiəʃɪp, AM 美 prɪˈmɪr-/ ❶ N-SING The **premiership** of a leader of a government is the period of time during which they are the leader. 总理任期；首相任期 ❑ *...the final years of Margaret Thatcher's premiership.* 玛格丽特·撒切尔首相任期的最后几年 ❷ N-SING In England, **the Premiership** is the league in which the best football teams play. (英格兰)足球超级联赛【BRIT 英】❑ *...their position at the bottom of the Premiership.* 他们在英超联赛中垫底

prem|ise /ˈpremɪs/ (**premises**)

> The spelling **premiss** is also used in British English for meaning ❷. 在英国英语中拼写形式 premiss 亦用于义项 2。

❶ N-PLURAL [oft *on the* N] The **premises** of a business or an institution are all the buildings and land that it occupies in one place. (企业或机构使用的)房屋及土地；经营场所；办公场所 ❑ *There is a kitchen on the premises.* 该处有一个厨房。 ❑ *The business moved to premises in Brompton Road.* 这家公司搬到了布朗普顿路。 ❷ N-COUNT [oft N that] A **premise** is something that you suppose is true and that you use as a basis for developing an idea. 前提【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The premise is that schools will work harder to improve if they must compete.* 前提是：如果各学校必须参与竞争的话，就会更加努力。

prem|ised /ˈpremɪst/ V-PASSIVE If a theory or attitude **is premised on** an idea or belief, that idea or belief has been used as the basis for it. 以…为前提；前提是…【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* v-ed +*on*] *All our activities are premised on the basis of 'Quality with Equality'.* 我们所有活动都是以"优质、平等"为前提的。

prem|iss /ˈpremɪs/ → see **premise**

pre|mium ♦◇ /ˈpriːmiəm/ (**premiums**) ❶ N-COUNT A **premium** is a sum of money that you pay regularly to an insurance company for an insurance policy. 保险费；保险金 ❑ *It is too early to say whether insurance premiums will be affected.* 现在说保险费是否会受影响还为时过早。 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] A **premium** is a sum of money that you have to pay for something in addition to the normal cost. 额外费用；加付款；加价 ❑ *Even if customers want 'solutions', most are not willing to pay a premium for them.* 即使顾客想得到"解决方案"，他们大多数也不愿意为此支付额外费用。 ❑ *Callers are charged a premium rate of 48p a minute.* 打电话要支付每分钟 48 便士的附加费。 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Premium** goods are of a higher than usual quality and are often expensive. 优质的；高端的 ❑ *...the most popular premium ice cream in this country.* 这个国家最受欢迎的优质冰激凌 ❹ PHRASE If something is **at a premium**, it is wanted or needed, but is difficult to get or achieve. 紧缺的；稀缺的；难以得到的 ❑ *If space is at a premium, choose adaptable furniture that won't fill the room.* 如果空间有限，就选择一些不会把房间占得很满的可改装家具。 ❺ PHRASE If you buy or sell something **at a premium**, you buy or sell it at a higher price than usual, for

example because it is in short supply. 超出平常价，以高价（买进或售出）❑ *He eventually sold the shares back to the bank at a premium.* 他最后以高价把股票回售给银行。❻ PHRASE If you **place a high premium on** a quality or characteristic or **put a high premium on** it, you regard it as very important. 高度重视 ❑ *I place a high premium on what someone is like as a person.* 我非常重视一个人的人品。

'pre|mium bond (**premium bonds**) N-COUNT In Britain, **premium bonds** are numbered tickets that are sold by the government. Each month, a computer selects several numbers, and the people whose tickets have those numbers win money.（英国政府发行的）有奖债券

premo|ni|tion /ˌpremə'nɪʃ°n, AM 美 ˌpri:-/ (**premonitions**) N-COUNT If you have a **premonition**, you have a feeling that something is going to happen, often something unpleasant.（通常指不祥的）预感，预兆 ❑ *He had an unshakable premonition that he would die.* 他有一种强烈的预感，觉得自己会死。

pre|na|tal /ˌpri:'neɪt°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prenatal** is used to describe things relating to the medical care of women during pregnancy. 孕期的；产前的 ❑ *I'd met her briefly in a prenatal class.* 我曾经在一次产前辅导课上和她有过一面之缘。

pre|oc|cu|pa|tion /pri,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃ°n/ (**preoccupations**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **preoccupation with** something or someone, you keep thinking about them because they are important to you. 念念不忘；执著 ❑ [+*with*] *In his preoccupation with Robyn, Crook had neglected everything.* 克鲁克一心想着罗宾，忽略了其他一切事情。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Preoccupation** is a state of mind in which you think about something so much that you do not consider other things to be important. 全神贯注；入神 ❑ *It was hard for him to be aware of her; he kept sinking back into black preoccupation.* 他很难意识到她的存在；他一直沉浸在沮丧中。

pre|oc|cu|pied /pri'ɒkjʊpaɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **preoccupied**, you are thinking a lot about something or someone, and so you hardly notice other things. 全神贯注的；入神的 ❑ [+*with/by*] *Tom Banbury was preoccupied with the missing Shepherd child and did not want to devote time to the new murder.* 汤姆·班伯里一心寻找谢泼德家失踪的孩子，不想花时间处理这起新的谋杀案。

pre|oc|cu|py /pri'ɒkjʊpaɪ/ (**preoccupies, preoccupying, preoccupied**) VERB If something **is preoccupying** you, you are thinking about it a lot. 使全神贯注；使入神；占据…的思想 ❑ [v n] *Crime and the fear of crime preoccupy the community.* 犯罪和对犯罪的恐惧一直困扰着这个社区。

pre|or|dained /ˌpri:ɔ:'deɪnd/ ADJ If you say that something is **preordained**, you mean you believe it to be happening in the way that has been decided by a power such as God or fate. 命中注定的；上天安排的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the belief that our actions are the unfolding of a preordained destiny.* 认为我们的行为只是揭开了冥冥中注定的命运的观点

prep /prep/ (**preps, prepping, prepped**) VERB If you **prep** something, you prepare it. 准备；预备【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *After prepping the boat, they sailed it down to Carloforte.* 备好船后，他们就驶向了南边的卡洛福泰。

ˌpre-'packaged also **prepackaged** ADJ **Pre-packaged** foods have been prepared in advance and put in plastic or cardboard containers to be sold.（食物）预制并包装好的

ˌpre-'packed also **prepacked** ADJ **Pre-packed** goods are packed or wrapped before they are sent to the shop where they are sold.（商品）预先包装好的

pre|paid /ˌpri:'peɪd/ also **pre-paid** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prepaid** items are paid for in advance, before the time when you would normally pay for them. 预付费的 ❑ *Return the enclosed Donation Form today in the prepaid envelope provided.* 请于今日将随函附上的捐款表格用所提供的邮资预付的信封寄回。

prepa|ra|tion ◆◇ /ˌprepə'reɪʃ°n/ (**preparations**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Preparation** is the process of getting something ready for use or for a particular purpose or making arrangements for something. 准备；预备；筹备 ❑ [+*for/of*] *Rub the surface of the wood in preparation for the varnish.* 打磨木头的表面，为刷清漆做准备。❑ *Behind any successful event lay months of preparation.* 任何成功的活动都需要好几个月的筹备。❷ N-PLURAL **Preparations** are all the arrangements that are made for a future event. 准备工作；预备工作；筹备工作 ❑ [+*for*] *The United States is making preparations for a large-scale airlift of 1,200 American citizens.* 美国正在为运送 1,200 名美国公民的大规模空运做准备。❸ N-COUNT A **preparation** is a mixture that has been prepared for use as food, medicine, or a cosmetic.（食物、医药、化妆品的）制剂，配制品 ❑ *...anti-ageing creams and sensitive-skin preparations.* 抗衰老面霜和敏感性皮肤适用的护肤制剂

pre|para|tory /prɪ'pærətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Preparatory** actions are done before doing something else as a form of preparation or as an introduction. 预备的；准备的；筹备的 ❑ *At least a year's preparatory work will be necessary before building can start.* 在开始动工之前至少要做一年的准备工作。❷ PHRASE If one action is done **preparatory to** another, it is done before the other action, usually as preparation for it. 在…之前；为…做准备【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*to*] *Sloan cleared his throat preparatory to speaking.* 斯隆清了清嗓子，准备讲话。

pre'para|tory school (**preparatory schools**) N-VAR A **preparatory school** is the same as a **prep school**. 同 prep school【BRIT 英】

pre|pare ◆◇ /prɪ'peəʳ/ (**prepares, preparing, prepared**) ❶ VERB If you **prepare** something, you make it ready for something that is going to happen. 把…准备好；使预备好 ❑ [v n] *Two technicians were preparing a videotape recording of last week's programme.* 两个技术人员正在准备上周节目的录像带。❑ [v n +*for*] *The crew of the Iowa has been preparing the ship for storage.* "艾奥瓦"号的船员一直都在为货物储存装备船只。❷ VERB If you **prepare for** an event or action that will happen soon, you get yourself ready for it or make the necessary arrangements. 为…做准备；筹备 ❑ [v +*for*] *The Party leadership is using management consultants to help prepare for the next election.* 该党的领导层正在管理顾问的帮助下筹备下一届的选举。❑ [v to-inf] *He had to go back to his hotel and prepare to catch a train for New York.* 他不得不回到酒店，准备赶火车去纽约。❑ [v pron-refl +*for*] *His doctor had told him to prepare himself for surgery.* 他的医生已经告诉他做好动手术的准备。[Also v] ❸ VERB When you **prepare** food, you get it ready to be eaten, for example by cooking it. 准备（食物）；做（饭菜）❑ [v n] *She made her way to the kitchen, hoping to find someone preparing dinner.* 她走到厨房，希望看到有人在准备晚饭。

Thesaurus 同类词 *prepare* Also look up:

V. arrange, fix, plan, ready ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prepare* with:

N. prepare **a list** 准备清单，prepare **a plan** 筹备计划，prepare **a report** 准备报告 ❶
prepare **for battle/war** 为战争做准备，prepare **for the future** 为将来做准备，prepare **for the worst** 为最坏的情况做准备 ❷
prepare **dinner** 准备正餐，prepare **food** 准备食物，prepare **a meal** 做一顿饭 ❸

pre|pared ◆◇ /prɪ'peəʳd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **prepared to** do something, you are willing to do it if necessary. 愿意（做…）的 ❑ *Are you prepared to take industrial action?* 你们愿意采取劳工行动吗？❷ ADJ If you are **prepared for** something that you think is going to happen, you are ready for it. 准备好的；有准备的 ❑ [+*for*] *Police are prepared for large numbers of demonstrators.* 警方已经为应对大量示威者做好了准备。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe something as **prepared** when it has been done or made beforehand, so that it is ready when it is needed. 预先准备好的；事先做好的 ❑ *He ended his prepared statement by thanking the police.* 在这份事先准备好的声明的最后，他对警方表示了感谢。

pre|par|ed|ness /prɪ'peərɪdnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Preparedness** is the state of being ready for something to happen, especially for war or a disaster.（尤指对战争或灾难）有准备的状态，做好准备的状态【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The situation in the capital forced*

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them to maintain military preparedness. 首都的形势迫使他们时刻做好军事准备。

pre|pon|der|ance /prɪ'pɒndərəns/ N-SING If there is a **preponderance of** one type of person or thing in a group, there is more of that type than of any other.（数量上的）优势，大多数，主体 ❑ [+*of*] *...a preponderance of bright, middle-class children in one group.* 一个小组中聪明伶俐的中产阶级家庭的孩子占大多数 ❑ [+*of*] *... Bath, with its preponderance of small businesses.* 以小企业为主的巴斯地区

prepo|si|tion /ˌprepə'zɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**prepositions**) N-COUNT A **preposition** is a word such as 'by', 'for', 'into', or 'with' which usually has a noun group as its object. 介词；前置词 ❑ *There is nothing in the rules of grammar to suggest that ending a sentence with a preposition is wrong.* 语法规则中并没有规定句子以介词结尾是错误的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pos ≈ placing* 放置：*deposit, preposition, repository*

prepo|si|tion|al phrase /ˌprepɒzɪʃən^{ə}l 'freɪz/ (**prepositional phrases**) N-COUNT A **prepositional phrase** is a structure consisting of a preposition and its object. Examples are 'on the table' and 'by the sea'. 介词短语

pre|pos|ter|ous /prɪ'pɒst^{ə}rəs/ ADJ If you describe something as **preposterous**, you mean that it is extremely unreasonable and foolish. 极其荒谬的；愚蠢至极的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The whole idea was preposterous.* 整个想法都荒唐透顶。•**pre|pos|ter|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Some prices are preposterously high.* 有些价格高得离谱。

prep|py /'prepi/ (**preppies**) ❶ N-COUNT **Preppies** are young people, especially in America, who have often been to an expensive private school and who are conventional and conservative in their attitudes, behaviour, and style of dress.（传统保守的）私立预科学校学生【mainly AM 主美】❷ ADJ If you describe someone or their clothes, attitudes, or behaviour as **preppy**, you mean that they are like a preppy. 像私立预科学校学生的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I couldn't believe how straight-looking he was, how preppy.* 我真不敢相信他看起来竟如此正统，一副私立预科学校学生的派头。❑ *...a preppy collar and tie.* 私立预科学校学生风格的衣领和领带

pre-prandial /ˌpri: 'prændiəl/ also **preprandial** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **pre-prandial** to refer to things you do or have before a meal. 餐前的；饭前的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...pre-prandial drinks.* 餐前饮料

'prep school (**prep schools**) ❶ N-VAR [oft prep N] In Britain, a **prep school** is a private school where children are educated until the age of 11 or 13. 预备学校（英国为 11 或 13 岁以下的儿童开办的私立学校）❷ N-VAR In the United States, a **prep school** is a private school for students who intend to go to college after they leave. 预备学校，预科学校（美国为准备升入大学者开设的私立学校）

pre|pu|bes|cent /ˌpri:pju:'bes^{ə}nt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prepubescent** means relating to the time just before someone's body becomes physically mature. 青春期前的；身体发育成熟前的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...prepubescent boys and girls.* 还未进入青春期的少男少女

pre|quel /'pri:kwəl/ (**prequels**) N-COUNT A **prequel** is a film that is made about an earlier stage of a story or a character's life when the later part of it has already been made into a successful film.（电影的）先行篇，前篇，前传 ❑ [+*to*] *...'Fire Walk With Me', David Lynch's prequel to the TV series 'Twin Peaks'.* 电视连续剧《双峰镇》的前传，大卫·林奇导演的《与火同行》

Pre-Raphaelite /ˌpri: 'ræfəlaɪt/ (**Pre-Raphaelites**) ❶ N-COUNT The **Pre-Raphaelites** were a group of British painters in the nineteenth century who painted mainly scenes from medieval history and old stories. 拉斐尔前派画家（英国 19 世纪的画家，主要以中世纪的历史和古老故事为创作背景）❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pre-Raphaelite** art was created by the Pre-Raphaelites. 拉斐尔前派的 ❸ ADJ If you say that a woman looks **Pre-Raphaelite**, you mean that she looks like a character in a Pre-Raphaelite painting, for example because she has long wavy hair.（女人）像拉斐尔前派画中人物的（如有卷曲的长发）

ˌpre-re'corded also **prerecorded** ADJ Something that is **pre-recorded** has been recorded in advance so that it can be broadcast or played later. 预先录制的；先期录制的 ❑ *...a pre-recorded interview.* 预先录制的采访

pre|requi|site /ˌpri:'rekwɪzɪt/ (**prerequisites**) N-COUNT If one thing is a **prerequisite for** another, it must happen or exist before the other thing is possible. 先决条件；前提；必要条件 ❑ [+*for/of*] *Good self-esteem is a prerequisite for a happy life.* 良好的自尊是幸福生活的前提。

pre|roga|tive /prɪ'rɒgətɪv/ (**prerogatives**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] If something is the **prerogative** of a particular person or group, it is a privilege or a power that only they have. 特权；独有的权力；专利【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Constitutional changes are exclusively the prerogative of the parliament.* 修改宪法是议会独有的权力。

pres|age /'presɪdʒ/ (**presages, presaging, presaged**) VERB If something **presages** a situation or event, it is considered to be a warning or sign of what is about to happen. 预示；预兆；警示【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...the dawn's loud chorus that seemed to presage a bright hot summer's day.* 似乎预示着今天会是一个阳光灿烂的炎炎夏日的清晨嘹亮的鸟叫声

Word Link 词根词缀 *sag ≈ wise* 聪明：*presage, sagacious, sagacity*

Pres|by|ter|ian /ˌprezbɪ'tɪəriən/ (**Presbyterians**) ❶ ADJ **Presbyterian** means belonging or relating to a Protestant church, found especially in Scotland or the United States, which is governed by a body of official people all of equal rank. 长老派的，长老会的（尤指苏格兰和美国的新教教会）❑ *...a Presbyterian minister.* 长老会牧师 ❷ N-COUNT A **Presbyterian** is a member of the Presbyterian church. 长老会教徒

pres|by|tery /'prezbɪtri, AM -teri/ (**presbyteries**) N-COUNT A **presbytery** is the house in which a Roman Catholic priest lives.（天主教的）神父住宅

pre-school (**pre-schools**) also **preschool**

Pronounced /ˌpri: 'sku:l/ for meaning ❶, and /'pri: sku:l/ for meaning ❷. 义项 1 读作 /ˌpri: 'sku:l/，义项 2 读作 /'pri: sku:l/。

❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pre-school** is used to describe things relating to the care and education of children before they reach the age when they have to go to school. 入学前的；学龄前的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Looking after pre-school children is very tiring.* 照顾学龄前的孩子非常辛苦。❑ *The Halsey Report emphasized the value of a pre-school education.*《哈尔西报告》强调了学前教育的重要性。❷ N-VAR In the United States, a **pre-school** is a school for children between the ages of 2 and 5 or 6.（美国二至五六岁孩子的）学前班 ❑ *Children graduate to the kindergarten, then pre-school, and then school.* 孩子们先上幼儿园，然后上学前班，再接着上小学。

pre|schooler /'pri:'sku:lə^{r}/ (**preschoolers**) also **pre-schooler** N-COUNT [usu pl] Children who are no longer babies but are not yet old enough to go to school are sometimes referred to as **preschoolers**. 学龄前儿童【WRITTEN 笔语】

→ see **child**

pres|ci|ent /'presiənt, AM 'preʃ-/ ADJ If you say that someone or something was **prescient**, you mean that they were able to know or predict what was going to happen in the future. 预知的；预见性的；能预见未来的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...'Bob Roberts', an eerily prescient comedy about a populist multimillionaire political candidate.*《天生赢家》，一部关于一位拥有数千万家财的平民竞政治候选人的怪诞预言性喜剧 •**pres|ci|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Over the years he's demonstrated a certain prescience in foreign affairs.* 这些年来，他已经在外交事务方面表现出一定的预见性。

pre|scribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ (**prescribes, prescribing, prescribed**) ❶ VERB If a doctor **prescribes** medicine or treatment for you, he or she tells you what medicine or treatment to have. 开（药，处方）❑ [v n] *Our doctor diagnosed a throat infection and prescribed antibiotic and junior aspirin.* 我们的医生诊断是喉部感染，并且开了一些抗生素和小剂量阿司匹林。❑ [v-ed] *She took twice the prescribed dose of sleeping tablets.* 她服用了双倍医嘱剂量的安眠药片。❑ [v n

+to] *The law allows doctors to prescribe contraception to the under 16s.* 法律允许医生给 16 岁以下未成年人开避孕药。 2 VERB If a person or set of laws or rules **prescribes** an action or duty, they state that it must be carried out. (人、法律、规则)规定，指定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...article II of the constitution, which prescribes the method of electing a president.* 规定了总统选举方法的宪法第二条 ❑ [v-ed] *Alliott told Singleton he was passing the sentence prescribed by law.* 阿利奥特告诉辛格尔顿他是依法判决。

pre|scrip|tion /prɪ'skrɪpʃ°n/ (**prescriptions**) 1 N-COUNT A **prescription** is the piece of paper on which your doctor writes an order for medicine and which you give to a chemist or pharmacist to get the medicine. 处方；药方 ❑ *You will have to take your prescription to a chemist.* 你得拿着处方去找药剂师。 2 N-COUNT A **prescription** is a medicine which a doctor has told you to take. 处方药 ❑ *The prescription Ackerman gave me isn't doing any good.* 阿克曼给我开的药没有任何疗效。 •PHRASE If a medicine is available **on prescription**, you can only get it from a chemist or pharmacist if a doctor gives you a prescription for it. 凭处方；根据药方 ❑ *The drug is available on prescription only.* 这种药只能凭处方购买。 3 N-COUNT A **prescription** is a proposal or a plan which gives ideas about how to solve a problem or improve a situation. 对策；解决方案 ❑ *...the economic prescriptions of Ireland's main political parties.* 爱尔兰主要政党的经济对策

pre|scrip|tive /prɪ'skrɪptɪv/ ADJ A **prescriptive** approach to something involves telling people what they should do, rather than simply giving suggestions or describing what is done. 规定性的；指定的；规范的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...prescriptive attitudes to language on the part of teachers.* 教师对语言的规范性态度 ❑ *The psychologists insist, however, that they are not being prescriptive.* 然而，心理学家坚称他们并非一味灌输。

pres|ence ◆◇ /'prez°ns/ (**presences**) 1 N-SING [with poss] Someone's **presence** in a place is the fact that they are there. 出席；到场 ❑ [+in] *They argued that his presence in the village could only stir up trouble.* 他们认为他在村里出现只会招惹麻烦。 ❑ [+at] *Her Majesty later honoured the Headmaster with her presence at lunch.* 随后女王陛下出席了午宴，令校长感到荣幸。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **presence**, you mean that they impress people by their appearance and manner. 风度；风采；仪态【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Hendrix's stage presence appealed to thousands of teenage rebels.* 亨德里克斯在台上的风采吸引了成千上万的叛逆少年。 3 N-COUNT A **presence** is a person or creature that you cannot see, but that you are aware of. 鬼怪；幽灵【LITERARY 文】❑ *She started to be affected by the ghostly presence she could feel in the house.* 她觉得这座房子里有可怕的鬼怪，开始变得神经紧张。 4 N-SING If a country has a military **presence** in another country, it has some of its armed forces there. (军队的)驻扎，进驻，存在 ❑ *The Philippine government wants the U.S. to maintain a military presence in Southeast Asia.* 菲律宾政府希望美国继续在东南亚驻军。 5 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] If you refer to the **presence** of a substance in another thing, you mean that it is in that thing. 存在 ❑ [+of] *The somewhat acid flavour is caused by the presence of lactic acid.* 这种微酸的味道是里面的乳酸造成的。 6 PHRASE If you are **in** someone's **presence**, you are in the same place as that person, and are close enough to them to be seen or heard. 当着…的面；在…面前 ❑ *The talks took place in the presence of a diplomatic observer.* 会谈是在一位外交观察员在场的情况下进行的。

present
① EXISTING OR HAPPENING NOW 存在的；正在发生的
② BEING SOMEWHERE 在某处
③ GIFT 礼物
④ VERB USES 动词用法

① **pres|ent** ◆◇ /'prez°nt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **present** to describe things and people that exist now, rather than those that existed in the past or those that may exist in the future. 现在的；目前的 ❑ *He has brought much of the present crisis on himself.* 目前的大部分危机都是他自己引起的。 ❑ *It has been skilfully renovated by the present owners.* 现在的主人非常巧妙地将其翻修了。 ❑ *No statement can be made at the present time.* 目前不能发表任何声明。 2 N-SING **The present** is the period of time that we are in now and the things that are happening now. 现在；目前；现状 ❑ *...his struggle to reconcile the past with the present.* 他为协调过去和现在所付出的努力 ❑ *...continuing right up to the present.* 一直持续到现在 ❑ *Then her thoughts would switch to the present.* 然后，她的思绪会转到现在。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **present** tenses of a verb are the ones that are used to talk about things that happen regularly or situations that exist at this time. The simple present tense uses the base form or the 's' form of a verb, as in 'I play tennis twice a week' and 'He works in a bank'. 现在时的；现在式的 4 PHRASE A situation that exists **at present** exists now, although it may change. 目前；现在；眼下 ❑ *There is no way at present of predicting which individuals will develop the disease.* 目前还没有办法预测谁会得这种病。 ❑ *At present children under 14 are not permitted in bars.* 目前，14 岁以下儿童不允许进酒吧。 5 PHRASE **The present day** is the period of history that we are in now. 当代；现代 ❑ *...Western European art from the period of Giotto to the present day.* 从乔托时期直至现代的西欧艺术 6 PHRASE Something that exists or will be done **for the present** exists now or will continue for a while, although the situation may change later. 暂时；眼下 ❑ *The ministers had expressed the unanimous view that sanctions should remain in place for the present.* 大臣们一致认为暂时还不能取消制裁。

② **pres|ent** ◆◇ /'prez°nt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **present at** an event, they are there. 出席的；在场的 ❑ [+at] *The president was not present at the meeting.* 总裁没有出席这次会议。 ❑ [+at] *Nearly 85 per cent of men are present at the birth of their children.* 将近 85% 的男性在他们的孩子出生时都在场。 ❑ *The whole family was present.* 全家人都到场了。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something, especially a substance or disease, is **present in** something else, it exists within that thing. (尤指物质、疾病)存在于…的，包含于…的 ❑ [+in] *This special form of vitamin D is naturally present in breast milk.* 这种特殊形态的维生素 D 天然存在于母乳中。

③ **pres|ent** ◆◇ /'prez°nt/ (**presents**) N-COUNT A **present** is something that you give to someone, for example at Christmas or when you visit them. 礼物；礼品 ❑ [+from] *The carpet was a wedding present from the Prime Minister.* 这张地毯是首相送的结婚礼物。 ❑ [+for] *I bought a birthday present for my mother.* 我给母亲买了一份生日礼物。 ❑ *This book would make a great Christmas present.* 这本书会是一份很不错的圣诞礼物。

④ **pre|sent** ◆◇ /prɪ'zent/ (**presents, presenting, presented**) 1 VERB If you **present** someone **with** something such as a prize or document, or if you **present** it **to** them, you formally give it to them. 颁发；授予；呈献；呈递 ❑ [v n +with] *The mayor presented him with a gold medal at an official city reception.* 市长在一次正式的市政招待会上给他颁发了一枚金质奖章。 ❑ [v n] *Prince Michael of Kent presented the prizes.* 肯特亲王迈克尔颁发了奖品。 ❑ [v n +to] *The group intended to present this petition to the parliament.* 这个团体打算把这份请愿书呈递给议会。 •**pres|en|ta|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Then came the presentation of the awards by the Queen Mother.* 然后由王太后颁奖。 2 VERB If something **presents** a difficulty, challenge, or opportunity, it causes it or provides it. 引起；导致；带来；提供 ❑ [v n] *This presents a problem for many financial consumers.* 这给很多金融客户带来了一个问题。 ❑ [v n +with] *Public policy on the family presents liberals with a dilemma.* 有关家庭的公共政策使自由主义者陷入了进退两难的境地。 [Also v n to n] 3 VERB If an opportunity or problem **presents itself**, it occurs, often when you do not expect it. (机会或问题)产生，意外出现 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Their colleagues insulted them whenever the opportunity presented itself.* 一有机会，同事们就会侮辱他们。 4 VERB When you **present** information, you give it to people in a formal way. 呈现；展示；陈述 ❑ [v n] *We spend the time collating and presenting the information in a variety of chart forms.* 我们花费时间用各种各样的图表来比照和展示这些信息。 ❑ [v n +to] *We presented three options to the unions for discussion.* 我们向工会提供了 3 种选择供讨论。 ❑ [v n +with] *In effect, Parsons presents us with a beguilingly simple outline of social evolution.* 事实上，帕森斯向我们展示了一个看似简单的社会沿革轮廓图。 •**pres|en|ta|tion** (**presentations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...a fair*

presentation of the facts to a jury. 向陪审团就事实所作的公正陈述 **5** VERB If you **present** someone or something in a particular way, you describe them in that way. 描述；形容 ❑ [v n +as] *The government has presented these changes as major reforms.* 政府将这些变化描述为重大的改革。❑ [v n +in] *In Europe, Aga Khan III presented himself in a completely different light.* 在欧洲，阿迦汗三世表现得完全是另一副样子。**6** VERB The way you **present yourself** is the way you speak and act when meeting new people. (通过言行举止)表现(自己) ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *...all those tricks which would help him to present himself in a more confident way in public.* 有助于让他在公众面前表现得更为自信的那些窍门 **7** VERB If someone or something **presents** a particular appearance or image, that is how they appear or try to appear. 表现；展现 ❑ [v n] *The small group of onlookers presented a pathetic sight.* 这一小群旁观者看起来真是让人悲哀。❑ [v n] *In presenting a more professional image the party risks losing its individuality.* 为了给人一种更为职业的形象，该党可能会丧失自身特色。❑ [v n +to] *...presenting a calm and dignified face to the world at large.* 向全世界展示出一副冷静和威严的面孔 **8** VERB If you **present yourself** somewhere, you officially arrive there, for example for an appointment. 出席；到场 ❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *She was told to present herself at the Town Hall at 11.30 for the induction ceremony.* 她被告知于 11 点 30 分在市政厅参加就职仪式。**9** VERB If someone **presents** a programme on television or radio, they introduce each item in it. 主持(电视或广播节目)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *She presents a monthly magazine programme on the BBC.* 她在英国广播公司主持一档每月一期的专题节目。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **host, introduce**

10 VERB When someone **presents** something such as a production of a play or an exhibition, they organize it. 上演；组织(演出或展览) ❑ [v n] *The Lyric Theatre is presenting a new production of 'Over the Bridge'.* 利里克剧院正在上演新排的《桥对面》。**11** VERB If you **present** someone **to** someone else, often an important person, you formally introduce them. 引见；介绍 ❑ [v n +to] *Fox stepped forward, welcomed him in Malay, and presented him to Jack.* 福克斯走向前，用马来语向他表示欢迎，并把他介绍给了杰克。❑ [v n] *Allow me to present my wife's cousin, Mr Zachary Colenso.* 请允许我介绍我妻子的表哥，扎卡里·科伦索先生。**12** → see also **presentation**

Usage 用法 **present**

Make sure you pronounce *present* correctly—the noun or adjective has stress on the first syllable, while the verb has stress on the second syllable: *At the present moment, Timmy has two birthday presents hidden in his closet, ready to present to Abby when she comes home.*

说 present 时一定要发音正确：present 用作名词和形容词时重音在第一个音节上，用作动词时重音在第二个音节上：At the present moment, Timmy has two birthday presents hidden in his closet, ready to present to Abby when she comes home. 这会儿蒂米在自己的储物柜里藏着两份生日礼物，等阿比回家时好送给她。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *present* with:

N. present **century** 本世纪，present **circumstances** 目前的情形，present **location** 现在的地址，present **position** 现在的位置，present **situation** 现在的形势，present **time** 现在 ① **1**
present a **cheque** 给予支票 ④ **1**
present a **challenge** 带来挑战，present a **danger** 导致危险，present an **opportunity** 带来机遇，present a **problem** 引发问题，present a **threat** 造成威胁 ④ **2**
present an **argument** 陈述论点，present **evidence** 出示证据，present a **plan** 陈述计划 ④ **4**

pre|sent|able /prɪ'zentəb^{ə}l/ **1** ADJ If you say that someone looks **presentable**, you mean that they look fairly tidy or attractive. 像样的；体面的 ❑ *She managed to make herself presentable in time for work.* 她想方设法让自己在工作时间穿得更像样。❑ *...wearing his most presentable suit.* 穿着他最体面的套装 **2** ADJ If you describe something as **presentable**, you mean that it is acceptable or quite good. 拿得出手的；像样的；令人满意的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *His score of 29 had helped Leicestershire reach a presentable total* 他拿下 29 分，帮助莱斯特郡队获得了一个不错的总成绩。

pres|en|ta|tion /ˌprez^{ə}n'teɪʃ^{ə}n, AM 美 ˌpriːzen-/ (**presentations**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Presentation** is the appearance of something, which someone has worked to create. 外观；外貌；表象 ❑ *We serve traditional French food cooked in a lighter way, keeping the presentation simple.* 我们供应做法清淡、摆盘简单的传统法国菜肴。❑ *Check the presentation. Get it properly laid out with a title page.* 检查一下外观，保证有扉页和合适的版式。**2** N-COUNT A **presentation** is a formal event at which someone is given a prize or award. 颁奖仪式；颁奖典礼 ❑ *He received his award at a presentation in London yesterday.* 昨天，他在伦敦的颁奖典礼上领了奖。**3** N-COUNT When someone gives a **presentation**, they give a formal talk, often in order to sell something or get support for a proposal. 介绍；陈述；报告；说明 ❑ *James Watson, Philip Mayo and I gave a slide and video presentation.* 詹姆斯·沃森、菲利普·梅奥和我利用幻灯片和视频进行了介绍。**4** → see also **present**

ˌpresent-'day also **present day** ADJ [ADJ n] **Present-day** things, situations, and people exist at the time in history we are now in. 现时的；当前的；当代的 ❑ *Even by present-day standards these were large aircraft.* 即使按照现在的标准，这些飞机也挺大的。❑ *...a huge area of northern India, stretching from present-day Afghanistan to Bengal.* 印度北部的大片地区，从现在的阿富汗一直延伸到孟加拉

pre|sen|ter /prɪ'zentə^{r}/ (**presenters**) N-COUNT A radio or television **presenter** is a person who introduces the items in a particular programme. (广播或电视节目的)主持人【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Most people think being a television presenter is exciting.* 很多人认为当电视节目主持人是一件刺激的事情。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **host, anchor**

pre|sen|ti|ment /prɪ'zentɪmənt/ (**presentiments**) N-COUNT [usu N that] A **presentiment** is a feeling that a particular event, for example someone's death, will soon take place. 预感；预知【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I had a presentiment that he represented a danger to me.* 我预感他会给我带来危险。❑ [+of] *He had a presentiment of disaster.* 他预感会有灾难降临。

pres|ent|ly /'prezᵊntli/ **1** ADV [ADV before v] If you say that something is **presently** happening, you mean that it is happening now. 目前；现在；此时 ❑ *She is presently developing a number of projects.* 她现在正着手开发多个项目。❑ *The island is presently uninhabited.* 这座岛屿目前无人居住。**2** ADV You use **presently** to indicate that something happened quite a short time after the time or event that you have just mentioned. 不久；随即【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Presently, a young woman in a white coat came in.* 很快，一个穿着白色外套的年轻女子走了进来。**3** ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something will happen **presently**, you mean that it will happen quite soon. 不久以后；很快；马上【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'Just take it easy,' David said. 'You'll feel better presently.'* "放松点，"戴维说，"你很快就会觉得更舒服些。"

ˌpres|ent 'par|ti|ci|ple (**present participles**) N-COUNT In grammar, the **present participle** of a verb is the form which ends in '-ing'. Present participles are used to form continuous tenses, as in 'She was wearing a neat blue suit'. They are often nouns, as in 'I hate cooking' and 'Cooking can be fun'. Many of them can be used like an adjective in front of a noun, as in 'their smiling faces'. 现在分词

ˌpres|ent 'per|fect ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **present perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things which happened before the time you are speaking or writing but are relevant to the present situation, or things that began in the past and are still happening. The simple present perfect tense uses 'have' or 'has' and the past participle of the verb, as in 'They have decided what to do'. 现在完成时的

pres|er|va|tion|ist /ˌprezə^{r}'veɪʃənɪst/ (**preservationists**) N-COUNT A **preservationist** is someone who takes action to preserve something such as old buildings or an area of countryside. (古建筑、乡村地区等的)保护主义者

ˌpres|er'va|tion or|der (**preservation orders**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **preservation order** is an official order that makes it illegal for anyone to alter or destroy something such as an old building or an area of countryside. (英国的)文物保护令，自然保护令 ❑ *The entire city is under a preservation order.* 整个城市都被纳入了保护令的保护范围。

pre|serva|tive /prɪ'zɜːvətɪv/ (**preservatives**) N-VAR A **preservative** is a chemical that prevents things from decaying. Some preservatives are added to food, and others are used to treat wood or metal. 防腐剂；保护剂 ❑ *Nitrates are used as preservatives in food manufacture.* 硝酸盐在食品加工业中被用作防腐剂。

→ see **salt**

pre|serve ◆◇ /prɪ'zɜːv/ (**preserves, preserving, preserved**) ❶ VERB If you **preserve** a situation or condition, you make sure that it remains as it is, and does not change or end. 保持，维持(原状) ❑ [v n] *We will do everything to preserve peace.* 我们会尽全力维持和平。❑ [v n] *...an effort to fit in more students while preserving standards.* 在保持原有教学水平的同时招收更多学生的努力 •**pres|er|va|tion** /ˌprezə'veɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the preservation of the status quo.* 维持现状 ❷ VERB If you **preserve** something, you take action to save it or protect it from damage or decay. 保护；保存；维护 ❑ [v n] *We need to preserve the forest.* 我们需要保护森林。❑ [v-ed] *...perfectly preserved medieval houses.* 保存完好的中世纪房屋 •**pres|er|va|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the preservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest.* 对在建筑学或历史上有重要意义的建筑物的保护 ❸ VERB If you **preserve** food, you treat it in order to prevent it from decaying so that you can store it for a long time. 保存，腌制(食物) ❑ [v n] *I like to make puree, using only enough sugar to preserve the plums.* 我喜欢做果酱，腌制李子时糖不用放太多，够用即可。❑ [v-ed] *...preserved ginger in syrup.* 糖姜 ❹ N-PLURAL **Preserves** are foods such as jam that are made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar so that they can be stored for a long time. 蜜饯；果酱 ❺ N-COUNT If you say that a job or activity is the **preserve of** a particular person or group of people, you mean that they are the only ones who take part in it. 专属工作；专门领域 ❑ [+of] *The conduct of foreign policy is largely the preserve of the president.* 外交政策事宜主要由总统负责。❻ N-COUNT A nature **preserve** is an area of land or water where animals are protected from hunters. 保护区【AM 美】❑ *...Pantanal, one of the world's great wildlife preserves.* 潘塔纳尔，世界上最大的野生动物保护区之一

→ see **can**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ation ≈ state of …状态；dehydration, elevation, preservation*

Word Link 词根词缀 *serv ≈ keeping 保持；conserve, observe, preserve*

pre|set /ˌpriː'set/ (**presets, presetting**) also **pre-set**

The form **preset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. preset 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB [usu passive] If a piece of equipment **is preset**, its controls have been set in advance of the time you want it to work. 预先设置，预调(设备) ❑ [be v-ed] *...a computerised timer that can be preset to a variety of programs.* 可以预设各种程序的电脑定时器 ❑ [v-ed] *Bake the cake in a preset oven.* 在预先设置好的烤箱中烤蛋糕。

pre|side /prɪ'zaɪd/ (**presides, presiding, presided**) VERB If you **preside over** a meeting or an event, you are in charge. 负责；主持 ❑ [v +over/at] *The PM presided over a meeting of his inner Cabinet.* 首相主持了一次核心内阁会议。❑ [v-ing] *The presiding officer ruled that the motion was out of order.* 主管官员裁定这项动议不符合议事规程。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sid ≈ sitting 坐：preside, president, reside*

presi|den|cy ◆◇ /'prezɪdənsi/ (**presidencies**) N-COUNT The **presidency** of a country or organization is the position of being the president or the period of time during which someone is president. 总统职位(或任期)；总裁职位(或任期)；主席职位(或任期) ❑ *Poverty had declined during his presidency.* 在他担任总统期间，贫困人口减少了。

presi|dent ◆◆◆ /'prezɪdənt/ (**presidents**) ❶ N-TITLE; N-COUNT The **president** of a country that has no king or queen is the person who is the head of state of that country. 总统；国家主席 ❑ *The White House says the president would veto the bill.* 白宫称总统将否决这项议案。❷ N-COUNT The **president** of an organization is the person who has the highest position in it. 院长；校长；会长；总裁；董事长 ❑ [+of] *...Alexandre de Merode, the president of the medical commission.* 药物委员会主席亚历山大·德梅罗德

ˌpresident-e'lect N-SING The **president-elect** is the person who has been elected as the president of an organization or country, but who has not yet taken office. 候任总统；当选主席 ❑ *...one of the president-elect's best proposals during the campaign.* 在竞选运动中当选总统的最好提议之一

presi|den|tial ◆◇ /ˌprezɪ'denʃ°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Presidential** activities or things relate or belong to a president. 总统的；与总统有关的 ❑ *...Peru's presidential election.* 秘鲁总统选举 ❑ *There are several presidential candidates.* 有数位总统候选人。

press ◆◆◆ /pres/ (**presses, pressing, pressed**) ❶ VERB If you **press** something somewhere, you push it firmly against something else. 压；按；挤；推 ❑ [v n +against] *He pressed his back against the door.* 他后背紧紧靠在门上。❑ [v n prep] *They pressed the silver knife into the cake.* 他们把银制餐刀切入蛋糕。❷ VERB If you **press** a button or switch, you push it with your finger in order to make a machine or device work. 按，揿(按钮或开关) ❑ [v n] *Drago pressed a button and the door closed.* 德拉戈按了一个按钮，然后门就关上了。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Press** is also a noun. ❑ *...a TV which rises from a table at the press of a button.* 只要按下按钮就从桌子上升起的电视机 ❸ VERB If you **press** something or **press down on** it, you push hard against it with your foot or hand. 用力按；用力挤压；用力踩 ❑ [v n] *The engine stalled. He pressed the accelerator hard.* 发动机熄火了。他用力踩油门。❑ [v adv] *She stood up and leaned forward with her hands pressing down on the desk.* 她站起来，双手撑在桌子上，身体向前倾。[Also v *on* n] ❹ VERB If you **press for** something, you try hard to persuade someone to give it to you or to agree to it. 极力要求 ❑ [v +for] *Police might now press for changes in the law.* 警方现在可能竭力要求修改法律。❑ [v +for] *They had pressed for their children to be taught French.* 他们极力要求给他们的孩子教授法语。❺ VERB If you **press** someone, you try hard to persuade them to do something. 催促；敦促；竭力劝说 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Trade unions are pressing him to stand firm.* 各工会正在竭力劝说他坚定立场。❑ [be v-ed +for/about] *Mr King seems certain to be pressed for further details.* 看来人们一定会竭力要求金先生提供进一步的细节。❑ [be v-ed +for/about] *She smiles coyly when pressed about her private life.* 当人们追问她的私生活时，她羞涩地笑了笑。[Also v n *into* n/-ing] ❻ VERB If someone **presses** their claim, demand, or point, they state it in a very forceful way. 坚持；强调 ❑ [v n] *The protest campaign has used mass strikes and demonstrations to press its demands.* 抗议活动通过大规模罢工和示威游行来向当局提出诉求。❼ VERB If an unpleasant feeling or worry **presses on** you, it affects you very much or you are always thinking about it. 困扰；严重影响 ❑ [v +on] *The weight of irrational guilt pressed on her.* 无端的负罪感压得她喘不过气来。❽ VERB If you **press** something **on** someone, you give it to them and insist that they take it. 硬给；强加于 ❑ [v n +on] *All I had was money, which I pressed on her reluctant mother.* 我就只有钱了，她母亲虽然不愿接受，我还是硬塞给了她。❾ VERB If you **press** clothes, you iron them in order to get rid of the creases. 熨烫；熨平 ❑ [v n] *Vera pressed his shirt.* 薇拉把他的衬衫熨平了。❑ [v-ed] *...clean, neatly pressed, conservative clothes.* 干干净净、熨烫平整、式样保守的衣服 ❿ VERB If you **press** fruits or vegetables, you squeeze them or crush them, usually in order to extract the juice. 把(水果或蔬菜)榨汁 ❑ [be v-ed] *The grapes are hand-picked and pressed.* 这些葡萄是精心挑选用来榨汁的。❑ [v n] *I pressed the juice of half a lemon into a glass of water.* 我将半个柠檬的汁挤入一杯水中。❑ [v-ed] *...1 clove fresh garlic, pressed or diced.* 一瓣新鲜的大蒜，拍碎或切成丁 ⓫ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] Newspapers are referred to as **the press**. 报纸；报刊 ❑ *Today the British press is full of articles on India's new prime minister.* 今天英国的报

P

纸上登满了关于印度新任总理的文章。❑ *Press reports revealed that ozone levels in the upper atmosphere fell during the past month.* 新闻报道透露上层大气的臭氧浓度在上个月有所下降。❷ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] Journalists are referred to as **the press**. 新闻记者 ❑ *Christie looked relaxed and calm as he faced the press afterwards.* 后来面对记者的时候，克里斯蒂显得放松而镇静。❸ N-COUNT A **press** or a **printing press** is a machine used for printing things such as books and newspapers. 印刷机 ❶ → see also **pressed, pressing** ❿ PHRASE If someone or something **gets a bad press**, they are criticized, especially in the newspapers, on television, or on radio. If they **get a good press**, they are praised. (尤指在报纸、电视或广播上)受到批评 / 得到好评 ❑ *...the bad press that career women consistently get in this country.* 该国职业女性一直受到的舆论上的苛评 ⓫ PHRASE If you **press charges against** someone, you make an official accusation against them which has to be decided in a court of law. 控告；提起诉讼 ❑ *I could have pressed charges against him.* 我本可以起诉他。⓬ PHRASE When a newspaper or magazine **goes to press**, it starts being printed. 付印；开印 ❑ *We check prices at the time of going to press.* 我们会在付印的时候核对价格。

▶**press ahead** → see **press on 1**

▶**press on** or **press ahead** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **press on** or **press ahead**, you continue with a task or activity in a determined way, and do not allow any problems or difficulties to delay you. 坚定地继续 ❑ [V P] *Organizers of the strike are determined to press on.* 罢工组织者决心将罢工进行到底。❑ [V P +*with*] *Poland pressed on with economic reform.* 波兰坚定地继续进行经济改革。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **press on**, you continue with a journey, even though it is becoming more difficult or more dangerous. 继续前进 ❑ [V P] *I considered turning back, but it was getting late, so I pressed on.* 我想过往回走，但天色已晚，只好继续前行。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *press* with:

N. press **a button** 按下按钮，**at the** press **of a button** 一按按钮 ❷
press **accounts** 新闻报道，press **coverage** 新闻报道，**freedom of the** press 新闻自由，press **reports** 新闻报道 ❶ ❸
press **charges** 提起诉讼 ⓫

'press agen|cy (**press agencies**) N-COUNT A country's **press agency** is an organization that gathers news from that country and supplies it to journalists from all over the world. 通讯社

'press agent (**press agents**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **press agent** is a person who is employed by a famous person to give information about that person to the press. (受雇于名人的)新闻发言人，媒体经纪人

'press box (**press boxes**) N-COUNT **The press box** at a sports ground is a room or area which is reserved for journalists to watch sporting events. (体育场上的)记者席，新闻工作室

'press con|fer|ence (**press conferences**) N-COUNT A **press conference** is a meeting held by a famous or important person in which they answer journalists' questions. 记者招待会；新闻发布会 ❑ *She gave her reaction to his release at a press conference.* 她在记者招待会上对他被释放一事作出了回应。

'press corps (**press corps**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The press corps** is a group of journalists who are all working in a particular place, for different newspapers. 记者团；联合报道组 ❑ *David McNeil is travelling with the White House press corps.* 大卫·麦克尼尔正和白宫记者团同行。

pressed /prest/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **pressed for** time or **pressed for** money, you mean that you do not have enough time or money at the moment. (时间、金钱)紧张的，匮乏的，不足的 ❑ [+*for*] *Are you pressed for time, Mr Bayliss? If not, I suggest we have lunch.* 你时间紧吗，贝利斯先生？如果不紧，不如我们一起吃午饭吧。❷ → see also **hard-pressed**

'press gal|lery (**press galleries**) N-COUNT **The press gallery** is the area in a parliament, legislature, or council which is reserved for journalists who report on its activities. (议会、立法机关、法院的)新闻记者席，新闻记者区

'press-gang (**press-gangs, press-ganging, press-ganged**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If you **are press-ganged into** doing something, you are made or persuaded to do it, even though you do not really want to. 强制；迫使；劝说【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [*be* v-ed +*into*] *I was press-ganged into working in that business.* 我是被迫从事那个行业的。❑ [*be* v-ed] *She was a volunteer, she hadn't had to be press-ganged.* 她是一个志愿者，不一定非是受迫于人。❷ VERB [usu passive] If people **are press-ganged**, they are captured and forced to join the army or navy. 强征…入伍；抓…充军【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [*be* v-ed +*into*] *They left their villages to evade being press-ganged into the army.* 为了不被抓去当兵，他们逃离了自己的村庄。❑ [*be* v-ed] *The government denies that the women were press-ganged.* 政府否认强征妇女入伍。•**press-ganging** N-SING ❑ *...the press-ganging of young people into the country's armed forces.* 强迫年轻人参军 ❸ N-COUNT In former times, a **press-gang** was a group of men who used to capture boys and men and force them to join the navy. (旧时为海军抓壮丁的)征兵队

pres|sie /'prezi/ → see **pressy**

press|ing /'presɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pressing** problem, need, or issue has to be dealt with immediately. 紧迫的；紧急的；急迫的 ❑ *It is one of the most pressing problems facing this country.* 这是该国面临的最紧迫的问题之一。❷ → see also **press**

press|man /'presmæn/ (**pressmen**) N-COUNT A **pressman** is a journalist, especially a man, who works for a newspaper or magazine. 新闻工作者；记者【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *There were television crews and pressmen from all around the world.* 来自世界各地的电视工作者和新闻记者齐聚一堂。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **newspaperman**

'press of|fic|er (**press officers**) N-COUNT A **press officer** is a person who is employed by an organization to give information about that organization to the press. (受雇于组织机构的)新闻发布官，新闻发言人 ❑ *...the Press Officer of the Bavarian Government.* 巴伐利亚政府的新闻发布官

'press re|lease (**press releases**) N-COUNT A **press release** is a written statement about a matter of public interest which is given to the press by an organization concerned with the matter. (向媒体发布的)新闻稿

'press room (**press rooms**) also **pressroom** N-COUNT A **press room** is a room for journalists to use at a special event. 记者室

'press ˌsec|re|tary (**press secretaries**) N-COUNT A government's or political leader's **press secretary** is someone who is employed by them to give information to the press. 新闻秘书 ❑ *...the Prime Minister's official press secretary.* 首相的官方新闻秘书

'press stud (**press studs**) N-COUNT A **press stud** is a small metal object used to fasten clothes and is made up of two parts which can be pressed together. 按扣；揿扣；子母扣【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **snap fastener, snap**

'press-up (**press-ups**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Press-ups** are exercises to strengthen your arms and chest muscles. They are done by lying with your face towards the floor and pushing with your hands to raise your body until your arms are straight. 俯卧撑【BRIT 英】❑ *He made me do 30 press-ups.* 他要我做 30 个俯卧撑。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **push-ups**

pres|sure ◆◆◆ /'preʃəʳ/ (**pressures, pressuring, pressured**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Pressure** is force that you produce when you press hard on something. 压力 ❑ *She kicked at the door with her foot, and the pressure was enough to open it.* 她用脚踢门，力气之大足以把门踹开。❑ *The best way to treat such bleeding is to apply firm pressure.* 治疗这种流血的最好方法就是牢牢将伤口压住。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **pressure** in a place or container is the force produced by the quantity of gas or liquid in that place or container. 压力；气压；压强 ❑ *The window in the cockpit had blown in and the pressure dropped dramatically.* 驾驶舱的窗户突然向内破裂，气压急剧降低。❸ N-UNCOUNT If there is **pressure on** a person, someone is trying to persuade or force them to do something. (向某人

施加的）压力 ❑ [+on] *He may have put pressure on her to agree.* 他可能向她施加了压力，迫使她同意。❑ *Its government is under pressure from the European Commission.* 其政府承受着来自欧盟委员会的压力。 4 N-UNCOUNT If you are experiencing **pressure**, you feel that you must do a lot of tasks or make a lot of decisions in very little time, or that people expect a lot from you.（工作等的）压力 ❑ *Can you work under pressure?* 你能在压力下工作吗？❑ [+of] *The pressures of modern life are great.* 现代生活的压力很大。 5 VERB If you **pressure** someone **to** do something, you try forcefully to persuade them to do it. 强迫；迫使；竭力劝说 ❑ [v n to-inf] *He will never pressure you to get married.* 他永远不会强迫你结婚。❑ [be v-ed +into] *The Government should not be pressured into making hasty decisions.* 政府不应该迫于压力仓促作出决定。❑ [v n] *Don't pressure me.* 不要逼我。❑ [v n +for] *His boss did not pressure him for results.* 他的老板并没有催促他尽早拿出结果。•**pres|sured** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *You're likely to feel anxious and pressured.* 你可能会觉得焦虑不安、有压力。 6 → see also **blood pressure**

→ see **flight**

'pres|sure cook|er (**pressure cookers**) N-COUNT A **pressure cooker** is a large metal container with a lid that fits tightly, in which you can cook food quickly using steam at high pressure. 高压锅

'pres|sure group (**pressure groups**) N-COUNT A **pressure group** is an organized group of people who are trying to persuade a government or other authority to do something, for example to change a law.（为游说政府或其他权力机关而组织的）压力集团 ❑ *...the environmental pressure group Greenpeace.* 环保压力集团"绿色和平"组织

pres|sur|ize /'preʃəraɪz/ (**pressurizes, pressurizing, pressurized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **pressurise**

1 VERB If you **are pressurized into** doing something, you are forcefully persuaded to do it. 强迫；向…施加压力 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *Do not be pressurized into making your decision immediately.* 不要迫于压力马上作出决定。❑ [v n] *He thought she was trying to pressurize him.* 他觉得她正试图对他施压。[Also v n to-inf] 2 → see also **pressurized**

pres|sur|ized /'preʃəraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **pressurised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] In a **pressurized** container or area, the pressure inside is different from the pressure outside. 加压的；增压的 ❑ *Certain types of foods are also dispensed in pressurized canisters.* 某些种类的食物也可以装入密封的金属罐里。

pres|sy /'presi/ (**pressies**) also **pressie** N-COUNT A **pressy** is something that you give to someone, for example at Christmas, or when you visit them. 礼物；礼品【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...Christmas pressies.* 圣诞礼物

pres|tige /pre'sti:ʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If a person, a country, or an organization has **prestige**, they are admired and respected because of the position they hold or the things they have achieved. 声望；威望；威信 ❑ *It was his responsibility for foreign affairs that gained him international prestige.* 他在负责处理外交事务的过程中赢得了国际声望。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Prestige** is used to describe products, places, or activities which people admire because they are associated with being rich or having a high social position. 气派的；贵重的；令人敬仰的 ❑ *...such prestige cars as Cadillac, Mercedes, Porsche and Jaguar.* 像凯迪拉克、奔驰、保时捷和捷豹这样气派的汽车

pres|tig|ious /pre'stɪdʒəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **prestigious** institution, job, or activity is respected and admired by people. 有威望的；有声望的；有威信的；受尊敬的 ❑ *It's one of the best equipped and most prestigious schools in the country.* 这是国内设施最先进、最有威望的学校之一。

pre|sum|ably •◦◦ /prɪ'zju:məbli, AM 美 -'zu:m-/ ADV [ADV before v] If you say that something is **presumably** the case, you mean that you think it is very likely to be the case, although you are not certain. 大概；很可能；也许；据推测【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He had gone to the reception desk, presumably to check out.* 他已经去前台了，可能是要办理退房手续。

pre|sume /prɪ'zju:m, AM 美 -'zu:m/ (**presumes, presuming, presumed**) 1 VERB If you **presume that** something is the case, you think that it is the case, although you are not certain.（不肯定地）认为，相信，推测 ❑ [v that] *I presume you're here on business.* 我想你是来这里出差的。❑ [v that] *Dido's told you the whole sad story, I presume?* 我想狄多已经把这件伤心事全部告诉你了吧？❑ [v so] *'Had he been home all week?'—'I presume so.'* "他整个星期都在家吗？""我想是这样的。"❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *...areas that have been presumed to be safe.* 被认为很安全的地方 ❑ [be v-ed adj] *The missing person is presumed dead.* 那名失踪者已被推定死亡。[Also it be v-ed that] 2 VERB If you say that someone **presumes to** do something, you mean that they do it even though they have no right to do it. 擅自主张；妄行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *They're resentful that outsiders presume to meddle in their affairs.* 他们对外人擅自干预他们的事务非常愤慨。 3 VERB If an idea, theory, or plan **presumes** certain facts, it regards them as true so that they can be used as a basis for further ideas and theories. 假设；假定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The legal definition of 'know' often presumes mental control.* "知晓"的法律定义通常假定其行为主体具备思维控制能力。❑ [v that] *The arrangement presumes that both lenders and borrowers are rational.* 这一协议假定借贷双方都是在神志清楚的状态下签订的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sume = taking* 取：*assume, consume, presume*

pre|sump|tion /prɪ'zʌmpʃ°n/ (**presumptions**) 1 N-COUNT A **presumption** is something that is accepted as true but is not certain to be true. 假定；假设 ❑ *...the presumption that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.* 被告在被证实有罪之前都被视为无罪的假定 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **presumption**, you disapprove of it because they are doing something that they have no right to do. 擅自；放肆；冒昧【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *They were angered by his presumption.* 他们对他的放肆感到非常愤怒。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sumpt = taking* 取：*assumption, consumption, presumption*

pre|sump|tu|ous /prɪ'zʌmptʃuəs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone or their behaviour as **presumptuous**, you disapprove of them because they are doing something that they have no right or authority to do. 放肆的；冒昧的；自作主张的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It would be presumptuous to judge what the outcome will be.* 现在就判断结果将会怎样未免有些冒昧。

pre|sup|pose /ˌpri:sə'pəʊz/ (**presupposes, presupposing, presupposed**) VERB If one thing **presupposes** another, the first thing cannot be true or exist unless the second thing is true or exists. 预先假定；以…为前提；以…为先决条件 ❑ [v that] *All your arguments presuppose that he's a rational, intelligent man.* 你所有论点的前提都是他是一个理性而聪明的人。❑ [v n] *The end of an era presupposes the start of another.* 一个时代的结束意味着另一个时代的开始。

pre|sup|po|si|tion /ˌpri:sʌpə'zɪʃ°n/ (**presuppositions**) N-COUNT A **presupposition** is something that you assume to be true, especially something which you must assume is true in order to continue with what you are saying or thinking.（尤指必需的）假设，预想，预设【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the presupposition that human life must be sustained for as long as possible.* 人的生命一定可以尽可能延长的假设

ˌpre-'tax also **pretax** ADJ [ADJ n] **Pre-tax** profits or losses are the total profits or losses made by a company before tax has been taken away. 税前的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Storehouse made pre-tax profits of £3.1m.* 仓库的税前利润为 310 万英镑。•ADV [ADV after v] **Pre-tax** is also an adverb. ❑ *Last year it made £2.5m pre-tax.* 去年其税前收入为 250 万英镑。

ˌpre-'teen (**pre-teens**) also **preteen** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **pre-teen** is a child aged between nine and thirteen. 未步入青春期的儿童；九至十三岁儿童 ❑ *Some preteens are able to handle a good deal of responsibility.* 有些未步入青春期的儿童能够承担很多责任。❑ *...pre-teen children.* 十来岁的孩子

P

pre|tence /prɪ'tens, AM 美 'pri:tens/ (**pretences**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pretense**

1 N-VAR A **pretence** is an action or way of behaving that is intended to make people believe something that is not true. 假装；做作；矫饰 ❑ [+of] *Welland made a pretence of writing a note in his pad.* 韦兰假装在便笺薄上记笔记。❑ *We have to go along with the pretence that things are getting better.* 我们只得一直假装情形在好转。2 PHRASE If you do something **under false pretences**, you do it when people do not know the truth about you and your intentions. 以虚假的借口；以欺骗的手段 ❑ *I could not go on living with a man who had married me under false pretences.* 我再也不能和一个靠谎言骗我结婚的男人继续生活下去了。

pre|tend /prɪ'tend/ (**pretends, pretending, pretended**) 1 VERB If you **pretend that** something is the case, you act in a way that is intended to make people believe that it is the case, although in fact it is not. 假装；伪装；装作 ❑ [v that] *I pretend that things are really okay when they're not.* 当情况不好的时候我假装一切顺利。❑ [v to-inf] *Sometimes the boy pretended to be asleep.* 有时这个男孩会假装睡着了。❑ [v n] *I had no option but to pretend ignorance.* 我别无他法，只能假装不知道。2 VERB If children or adults **pretend that** they are doing something, they imagine that they are doing it, for example as part of a game. (做游戏等时)假装，假扮，装扮 ❑ [v that] *She can sunbathe and pretend she's in Spain.* 她可以晒晒太阳，假装自己是在西班牙。❑ [v to-inf] *The children pretend to be different animals dancing to the music.* 孩子们扮成不同的动物，随着音乐起舞。3 VERB [with neg] If you do not **pretend that** something is the case, you do not claim that it is the case. 自诩；自称；自以为 ❑ [v that] *We do not pretend that the past six years have been without problems for us.* 我们并不自夸在过去的 6 年中没有遇到任何问题。❑ [v to-inf] *Within this lecture I cannot pretend to deal adequately with dreams.* 在这一次讲座中，我不敢自诩能对梦境作透彻的分析。

pre|tend|er /prɪ'tendə'/ (**pretenders**) N-COUNT [adj n] A **pretender to** a position is someone who claims the right to that position, and whose claim is disputed by others. (职位的)觊觎者，妄求者 ❑ [+to] *...the Comte de Paris, pretender to the French throne.* 巴黎伯爵，觊觎法国王位之人

pre|tense /prɪ'tens, AM 美 'pri:tens/ → see **pretence**

pre|ten|sion /prɪ'tenʃ°n/ (**pretensions**) 1 N-VAR If you say that someone has **pretensions**, you disapprove of them because they claim or pretend that they are more important than they really are. 自命不凡；虚荣；矫饰 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ [+of] *Her wide-eyed innocence soon exposes the pretensions of the art world.* 她的天真无邪很快就让艺术界的自命不凡显露无遗。❑ *We like him for his honesty, his lack of pretension.* 我们喜欢他的诚实、不浮夸。2 N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf] If someone has **pretensions to** something, they claim to be or do that thing. 声称；标榜；自称 ❑ [+to] *The city has unrealistic pretensions to world-class status.* 这个城市不切实际地标榜自己为国际都市。

pre|ten|tious /prɪ'tenʃəs/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **pretentious**, you mean that they try to seem important or significant, but you do not think that they are. 自命不凡的；自负的；矫饰的；炫耀的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *His response was full of pretentious nonsense.* 他的答复是一派荒谬的虚夸之词。•**pre|ten|tious|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He has a tendency towards pretentiousness.* 他总是想表现得自命不凡。

pre|ter|natu|ral /ˌpri:tə'nætʃrəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Preternatural** abilities, qualities, or events are very unusual in a way that might make you think that unknown forces are involved. 超自然的；异常的；非同寻常的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Their parents had an almost preternatural ability to understand what was going on in their children's minds.* 他们的父母有着一种近乎神奇的能力，能够洞悉他们的孩子脑子里在想些什么。•**pre|ter|natu|ral|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It was suddenly preternaturally quiet.* 突然变得异常安静。

pre|text /'pri:tekst/ (**pretexts**) N-COUNT A **pretext** is a reason which you pretend has caused you to do something. 借口；托词 ❑ [+for] *They wanted a pretext for subduing the region by force.* 他们想找个借口用武力征服这个地区。

pret|ti|fy /'prɪtɪfaɪ/ (**prettifies, prettifying, prettified**) VERB To **prettify** something, especially something that is not beautiful, means to make it appear pretty. 美化；粉饰 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ [v n] *...just a clever effort to prettify animal slaughter.* 不过是对残杀动物的行为进行美化的狡猾之举 ❑ [v-ed] *It presented an intolerably prettified view of the countryside.* 它对农村进行了过度的美化。

pret|ty ◆◆ /'prɪti/ (**prettier, prettiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone, especially a girl, as **pretty**, you mean that they look nice and are attractive in a delicate way. (尤指女孩)漂亮的，好看的，标致的 ❑ *She's a very charming and very pretty girl.* 她是一个非常迷人的漂亮女孩。•**pret|ti|ly** /'prɪtɪli/ ADV ❑ *She smiled again, prettily.* 她又微微一笑，非常迷人。•**pret|ti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Her prettiness had been much admired.* 她的美貌让众人羡慕不已。2 ADJ A place or a thing that is **pretty** is attractive and pleasant, in a charming but not particularly unusual way. (地方或事物)漂亮的，美丽的(但无特殊之处) ❑ *Whitstable is still a very pretty little town.* 惠特斯特布尔仍然是一个非常漂亮的小镇。•**pret|ti|ly** ADV ❑ *The living-room was prettily decorated.* 客厅装修得很漂亮。•**pret|ti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...shells of quite unbelievable prettiness.* 漂亮得让人难以置信的贝壳 3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **pretty** before an adjective or adverb to mean 'quite' or 'rather'. 很；颇；相当 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *I had a pretty good idea what she was going to do.* 我很清楚她会怎么做。❑ *Pretty soon after my arrival I found lodgings.* 我到达之后，很快就找到了住处。4 PHRASE **Pretty much** or **pretty well** means 'almost'. 几乎；近乎；差不多 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *His new government looks pretty much like the old one.* 他的新政府看起来和旧政府没什么两样。

Thesaurus 同类词 *pretty* Also look up:

ADJ. beautiful, cute, lovely 1
beautiful, charming, pleasant 2

pret|zel /'prets°l/ (**pretzels**) N-COUNT A **pretzel** is a small, crisp, shiny biscuit, which has salt on the outside. Pretzels are usually shaped like knots or sticks. (通常为纽结状或棒状的)咸脆饼干

pre|vail /prɪ'veɪl/ (**prevails, prevailing, prevailed**) 1 VERB If a proposal, principle, or opinion **prevails**, it gains influence or is accepted, often after a struggle or argument. (提议、原则、观点)占上风，占优势，获胜，被接受 ❑ [v] *We hope that common sense would prevail.* 我们希望常识会占上风。❑ [v +over] *Political and personal ambitions are starting to prevail over economic interests.* 政治抱负和个人野心开始压倒经济利益。2 VERB If a situation, attitude, or custom **prevails** in a particular place at a particular time, it is normal or most common in that place at that time. (情形、态度、风俗)盛行，流行，普遍 ❑ [v] *A similar situation prevails in America.* 相似的情况在美国随处可见。❑ [v-ing] *How people in a certain era bury their dead says much about the prevailing attitudes toward death.* 某个特定时代的人们如何埋葬逝者很大程度上反映出当时人们对待死亡的普遍态度。3 VERB If one side in a battle, contest, or dispute **prevails**, it wins. (在战斗、竞赛、争论中)获胜，取胜 ❑ [v] *He appears to have the votes he needs to prevail.* 他似乎已经获得了取胜所需的选票。❑ [v +over/against] *I do hope he will prevail over the rebels.* 我确实希望他能战胜叛乱者。4 VERB If you **prevail upon** someone **to** do something, you succeed in persuading them to do it. 劝服；说服 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v +upon/on] *We must, each of us, prevail upon our congressman to act.* 我们每一个人都必须说服我们各自的国会议员采取行动。

pre|vail|ing /prɪ'veɪlɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **prevailing** wind in an area is the type of wind that blows over that area most of the time. (风)盛行的，常年刮的 ❑ *The direction of the prevailing winds should be taken into account.* 应该将盛行风的方向考虑在内。

→ see **wind**

preva|lent /'prevələnt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A condition, practice, or belief that is **prevalent** is common, 流行的；盛行的；普遍的 ❑ *This condition is more prevalent in women than in men.* 这种病在女性当中比在男性当中更为普遍。❑ *The prevalent view is that interest rates will fall.* 人们普遍认为利率会下降。•**preva|lence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the prevalence of asthma in Britain and western Europe.* 哮喘在英国和西欧的流行

pre|vari|cate /prɪ'værɪkeɪt/ (**prevaricates, prevaricating, prevaricated**) VERB If you **prevaricate**, you avoid giving a direct answer or making a firm decision. 支吾；搪塞；推诿；闪烁其词 ❑ [v] *British ministers continued to prevaricate.* 英国的大臣们仍然闪烁其词。•**pre|vari|ca|tion** /prɪˌværɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**prevarications**) N-UNCOUNT ❑ *After months of prevarication, the political decision had at last been made.* 在推诿了几个月后，终于作出了政治决策。

pre|vent ⇹ /prɪ'vent/ (**prevents, preventing, prevented**) 1 VERB To **prevent** something means to ensure that it does not happen. 防止；预防；阻止 ❑ [v n] *These methods prevent pregnancy.* 这些方法能避孕。❑ [v n +*from*] *Further treatment will prevent cancer from developing.* 进一步的治疗将阻止癌症恶化。❑ [v n v-ing] *We recognized the possibility and took steps to prevent it happening.* 我们认识到了这种可能性，并且采取了一些预防措施。•**pre|ven|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the prevention of heart disease.* 预防心脏病 ❑ *... crime prevention.* 防止犯罪 2 VERB To **prevent** someone **from** doing something means to make it impossible for them to do it. 阻止；制止；阻碍 ❑ [v n +*from*] *He said this would prevent companies from creating new jobs.* 他说这将使公司无法创造新的工作机会。❑ [v n v-ing] *The police have been trying to prevent them carrying weapons.* 警方一直都设法阻止他们携带武器。[Also v n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *prevent* Also look up:

V. avoid, hold off, stop 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prevent* with:

N. prevent **attacks** 防止袭击，prevent **cancer** 预防癌症，prevent **damage** 防止受损，prevent **disease** 预防疾病，prevent **infection** 预防感染，prevent **injuries** 防止受伤，prevent **loss** 预防损失，prevent **pregnancy** 避孕，prevent **problems** 防止出现问题，prevent **violence** 防止暴力，prevent **war** 阻止战争 1

pre|vent|able /prɪ'ventəb°l/ ADJ **Preventable** diseases, illnesses, or deaths could be stopped from occurring. 可以预防的；可以防止的；可以阻止的 ❑ *Forty-thousand children a day die from preventable diseases.* 每天有 4 万个孩子死于本可以预防的疾病。

pre|ven|ta|tive /prɪ'ventətɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Preventative** means the same as **preventive**. 同 preventive

pre|ven|tive /prɪ'ventɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Preventive** actions are intended to help prevent things such as disease or crime. 预防性的；防备的 ❑ *Too much is spent on expensive curative medicine and too little on preventive medicine.* 在昂贵的治疗性药物上花费太多，在预防性药物上的支出则太少。

pre|view /'priːvjuː/ (**previews, previewing, previewed**) 1 N-COUNT A **preview** is an opportunity to see something such as a film, exhibition, or invention before it is open or available to the public. 预演；预映；预展 ❑ [+*of*] *He had gone to see the preview of a play.* 他去看一出戏剧的预演了。❑ [+*of*] *...a sneak preview of the type of car that could be commonplace within ten years.* 可能在 10 年内普及的车型的内部预展 2 VERB If a journalist **previews** something such as a film, exhibition, or invention, they see it and describe it to the public before the public see it for themselves. 预先观看；为（电影等）写预评 ❑ [v n] *He knew about the interview prior to its publication and had actually previewed the piece.* 这篇访谈在发表以前他就已经知道了，并且实际上还预先阅览过。

pre|vi|ous ⇹ /'priːviəs/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **previous** event or thing is one that happened or existed before the one that you are talking about. 先前的；以前的；早先的 ❑ *She has a teenage daughter from a previous marriage.* 她前一段婚姻有一个十几岁的女儿。❑ *He has no previous convictions.* 他没有前科。2 ADJ You refer to the period of time or the thing immediately before the one that you are talking about as the **previous** one. 上一次的；上一个的 ❑ *It was a surprisingly dry day after the rain of the previous week.* 上星期刚下过雨，天气却出奇地干燥。

pre|vi|ous|ly ⇹ /'priːviəsli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] **Previously** means at some time before the period that you are talking about. 先前；以前 ❑ *Guyana's railways were previously owned by private companies.* 圭亚那的铁路以前是归私有企业所有的。❑ *Previously she had very little time to work in her own garden.* 以前，她没什么时间打理自己的花园。2 ADV [n ADV] You can use **previously** to say how much earlier one event was than another event. （一段时间）以前 ❑ *He had first entered the House 12 years previously.* 12 年前，他首次成为议员。

ˌpre-ˈwar also **prewar** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pre-war** is used to describe things that happened, existed, or were made in the period immediately before a war, especially the Second World War, 1939-45. 战前的；（尤指）第二次世界大战以前的 ❑ *...Poland's pre-war leader.* 波兰战前的领导人

prey /preɪ/ (**preys, preying, preyed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu with poss] A creature's **prey** are the creatures that it hunts and eats in order to live. 猎物；捕食对象 ❑ *Electric rays stun their prey with huge electrical discharges.* 电鳐能放出强大的电流把猎物击晕。❑ [+*of*] *These animals were the prey of hyenas.* 这些动物是鬣狗的猎物。2 → see also **bird of prey** 3 VERB A creature that **preys on** other creatures lives by catching and eating them. 捕食；以捕猎…为生 ❑ [v +*on/upon*] *The larvae prey upon small aphids.* 这种幼虫以小蚜虫为食。4 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to the people who someone tries to harm or trick as their **prey**. 伤害的对象；愚弄的对象；欺骗的对象 ❑ *Police officers lie in wait for the gangs who stalk their prey at night.* 警察设伏等待那些在晚上跟踪目标伺机作案的歹徒。5 VERB If someone **preys on** other people, especially people who are unable to protect themselves, they take advantage of them or harm them in some way. 欺凌，坑害（尤指弱者）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*on*] *The survey claims loan companies prey on weak families already in debt.* 这项调查声称信贷公司专对那些已经负债的弱势家庭下手。6 VERB If something **preys on** your mind, you cannot stop thinking and worrying about it. 不断困扰；折磨；使耿耿于怀 ❑ [v +*on*] *He had been unwise and it preyed on his conscience.* 他做得不太明智，这一直让他良心不安。

→ see **carnivore, shark**

price ⇹ /praɪs/ (**prices, pricing, priced**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] The **price** of something is the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy it. 价格；价钱 ❑ *...a sharp increase in the price of petrol.* 汽油价格猛涨 ❑ *They expected house prices to rise.* 他们盼望着房价上升。❑ *Computers haven't come down in price.* 计算机没有降价。2 N-SING The **price** that you pay for something that you want is an unpleasant thing that you have to do or suffer in order to get it. 代价 ❑ [+*for*] *Slovenia will have to pay a high price for independence.* 斯洛文尼亚将为独立付出巨大的代价。3 VERB If something **is priced at** a particular amount, the price is set at that amount. 把…定价为 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*at*] *The shares are expected to be priced at about 330p.* 这些股票的价格预计会定在 330 便士左右。❑ [v n +*at*] *Digital priced the new line at less than half the cost of comparable mainframes.* Digital 公司新产品的定价比同类主机的一半还要低。❑ [v-ed] *There is a very reasonably priced menu.* 菜单上的定价非常合理。•**pric|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It's hard to maintain competitive pricing.* 维持具有竞争力的定价非常困难。4 → see also **retail price index, selling price** 5 PHRASE If you want something **at any price**, you are determined to get it, even if unpleasant things happen as a result. 不惜任何代价；不计后果 ❑ *If they wanted a deal at any price, they would have to face the consequences.* 如果他们无论如何都想达成交易，他们就得承担其后果。6 PHRASE If you can buy something that you want **at a price**, it is for sale, but it is extremely expensive. 以极高价格 ❑ *Most goods are available, but at a price.* 大多数商品都有货，但是价格极高。7 PHRASE If you get something that you want **at a price**, you get it but something unpleasant happens as a result. 以一定代价 ❑ *Fame comes at a price.* 出名是有代价的。8 to **price** yourself **out of the market** → see **market**

price|less /'praɪsləs/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **priceless**, you are emphasizing that it is worth a very large amount of money. 无价的；极贵重的；极为昂贵的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the priceless treasures of the Royal Collection.* 王室藏品中的无价珍宝 2 ADJ If you say that something is **priceless**, you approve of it because it is extremely useful. 宝贵的；极其有用的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They are a priceless record of a brief period in British history.* 它们是对英国历史上一个短暂时期的极为珍贵的记录。

P

price point (**price points**) N-COUNT The **price point** of a product is the price that it sells for. 价格点【BUSINESS 商】❑ *No price point exists for the machine yet.* 目前还没有确定这种机器的价格。❑ *The big companies dominate the lower price points.* 大公司在低端价格领域占主导地位。

price tag (**price tags**) also **price-tag** 1 N-COUNT If something has a **price tag** of a particular amount, that is the amount that you must pay in order to buy it. 标价；价格【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The price tag on the 34-room white Regency mansion is £17.5 million.* 那栋有34个房间的摄政时期的白色官邸报价为1,750万英镑。2 N-COUNT In a shop, the **price tag** on an article for sale is a small piece of card or paper which is attached to the article and which has the price written on it. 价格标签

price war (**price wars**) N-COUNT If competing companies are involved in a **price war**, they each try to gain an advantage by lowering their prices as much as possible in order to sell more of their products and damage their competitors financially. 价格战【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*between*] *A vicious price war between manufacturers has cut margins to the bone.* 制造商之间的恶性价格战已将利润削减到了最低。

pricey /'praɪsi/ (**pricier, priciest**) also **pricy** ADJ If you say that something is **pricey**, you mean that it is expensive. 价格高的；昂贵的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Medical insurance is very pricey.* 医疗保险费用昂贵。

prick /prɪk/ (**pricks, pricking, pricked**) 1 VERB If you **prick** something or **prick** holes in it, you make small holes in it with a sharp object such as a pin. 刺；戳；扎 ❑ [v n] *Prick the potatoes and rub the skins with salt.* 将马铃薯戳一些洞，并用盐揉搓外皮。❑ [v n prep] *He pricks holes in the foil with a pin.* 他用大头针在箔纸上戳孔。2 VERB If something sharp **pricks** you or if you **prick yourself with** something sharp, it sticks into you or presses your skin and causes you pain. 刺痛；戳伤；扎伤 ❑ [v n] *She had just pricked her finger with the needle.* 她刚用针把手指扎破了。[Also v pron-refl] 3 VERB If something **pricks** your **conscience**, you suddenly feel guilty about it. If you **are pricked by** an emotion, you suddenly experience that emotion. 刺激（良心）；使突然经受；触动 ❑ [v n] *Most were sympathetic once we pricked their consciences.* 一旦我们使他们良心发现，大多数人还是有同情心的。4 N-COUNT A **prick** is a small, sharp pain that you get when something pricks you. 刺痛感 ❑ *At the same time she felt a prick on her neck.* 同时，她觉得脖子上一阵刺痛。5 N-COUNT A man's **prick** is his penis. 鸡巴；阴茎【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE 非正式，非常无礼】

►**prick up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **pricks up** their **ears** or if their **ears prick up**, they listen eagerly when they suddenly hear an interesting sound or an important piece of information. 竖起耳朵听；（耳朵）竖起来认真听 ❑ [v p n] *She stopped talking to prick up her ears.* 她不再说话，竖起耳朵听着。❑ [v p] *...ears which prick up at the mention of royalty.* 一提到王室就竖起耳朵的人

prick|le /'prɪkᵊl/ (**prickles, prickling, prickled**) 1 VERB If your skin **prickles**, it feels as if a lot of small sharp points are being stuck into it, either because of something touching it or because you feel a strong emotion. 有刺痛感；有强烈的感触 ❑ [v] *He paused, feeling his scalp prickling under his hat.* 他停了下来，觉得帽子下面头皮刺痛。•N-COUNT **Prickle** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *I felt a prickle of disquiet.* 我觉得焦虑不安。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Prickles** are small sharp points that stick out from leaves or from the stalks of plants. （植物的叶或茎上的）刺，棘，针 ❑ *...an erect stem covered at the base with a few prickles.* 根部有几根刺的笔直的茎

prick|ly /'prɪkᵊli/ 1 ADJ Something that is **prickly** feels rough and uncomfortable, as if it has a lot of prickles. 扎人的；引起刺痛的 ❑ *The bunk mattress was hard, the blankets prickly and slightly damp.* 这个铺位的床垫很硬，毯子也很扎人，而且还有点潮。2 ADJ Someone who is **prickly** loses their temper or gets upset very easily. 易发怒的；容易生气的 ❑ *You know how prickly she is.* 你知道她有多么爱发脾气。3 ADJ A **prickly** issue or subject is one that is rather complicated and difficult to discuss or resolve. 棘手的；麻烦的；难处理的 ❑ *The issue is likely to prove a prickly one.* 这个问题有可能很棘手。

,prick|ly 'heat N-UNCOUNT **Prickly heat** is a condition caused by very hot weather, in which your skin becomes hot, uncomfortable, and covered with tiny bumps. 痱子；汗疹

,prick|ly 'pear (**prickly pears**) N-COUNT A **prickly pear** is a kind of cactus that has round fruit with prickles on. The fruit, which you can eat, is also called a **prickly pear**. 仙人果；刺梨

pricy /'praɪsi/ → see **pricey**

pride ◆◇ /praɪd/ (**prides, priding, prided**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Pride** is a feeling of satisfaction which you have because you or people close to you have done something good or possess something good. 自豪；得意 ❑ [+*in*] *...the sense of pride in a job well done.* 做好一项工作的自豪感 ❑ [+*in*] *We take pride in offering you the highest standards.* 我们为向您提供最高标准的服务而感到自豪。❑ *They can look back on their endeavours with pride.* 他们可以骄傲地回首过去付出的努力。2 N-UNCOUNT **Pride** is a sense of the respect that other people have for you, and that you have for yourself. 尊严；自尊；自尊心 ❑ *It was a severe blow to Kendall's pride.* 这严重地打击了肯德尔的自尊心。3 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **pride** is the feeling that they have that they are better or more important than other people. 骄傲；傲慢【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His pride may still be his downfall.* 他的傲慢可能还会毁了他。4 VERB If you **pride yourself on** a quality or skill that you have, you are very proud of it. 为…感到自豪；对…感到得意 ❑ [v pron-refl +*on*] *Smith prides himself on being able to organise his own life.* 史密斯能够把自己的生活安排得井井有条，他对此感到很得意。5 PHRASE Someone or something that is your **pride and joy** is very important to you and makes you feel very happy. 引以为豪的人（或事物）❑ *The bike soon became his pride and joy.* 这辆自行车很快就成了他的骄傲。6 PHRASE If something takes **pride of place**, it is treated as the most important thing in a group of things. 首要地位；最重要的地位 ❑ *A three-foot-high silver World Championship cup takes pride of place near a carved wooden chair.* 一个3英尺高的世界锦标赛银质奖杯放在一把木雕椅附近，位置非常显眼。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *pride* with:

V. **take** pride **in** *something* 为…感到骄傲 1
feel pride 感到骄傲（或有尊严、得意）1 2 3
N. **sense of** pride 自豪感；自尊心；骄矜之感，**source of** pride 自豪感（或自尊心、骄矜之感）的来源 1 2 3

priest ◆◇ /pri:st/ (**priests**) 1 N-COUNT A **priest** is a member of the Christian clergy in the Catholic, Anglican, or Orthodox church. 基督教教士；（天主教）神父；（英国圣公会）牧师；（东正教）司铎 ❑ *He had trained to be a Catholic priest.* 他受训成为了一名天主教神父。2 N-COUNT In many non-Christian religions a **priest** is a man who has particular duties and responsibilities in a place where people worship. （非基督教会的）教士，和尚，僧侣，祭司 3→ see also **high priest**

priest|ess /'pri:stes/ (**priestesses**) 1 N-COUNT A **priestess** is a woman in a non-Christian religion who has particular duties and responsibilities in a place where people worship. （非基督教会的）女祭司，女神职人员 2 → see also **high priestess**

priest|hood /'pri:sthʊd/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Priesthood** is the position of being a priest or the period of time during which someone is a priest. 教士（或神父、牧师、司铎）的职位（或任期）❑ *He spent the first twenty-five years of his priesthood as an academic.* 他当教士的头25年都在做研究学者。2 N-SING **The priesthood** is all the members of the Christian clergy, especially in a particular Church. （尤指某个基督教派的）全体教士，全体神职人员，司祭团 ❑ *Should the General Synod vote women into the priesthood?* 教会总会应该投票让女性担任教士吗？

priest|ly /'pri:stli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Priestly** is used to describe things that belong or relate to a priest. 教士的；牧师的；神父的 ❑ *Priestly robes hang on the walls.* 教士袍挂在墙上。❑ *...his priestly duties.* 他的教士职责

prig /prɪg/ (**prigs**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **prig**, you disapprove of them because they behave in a very moral way and disapprove of other people's behaviour as though they are superior. 道学先生；一本正经的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

Word Web 话题词汇 primate 灵长目

The classification **primate** includes **monkeys**, **apes**, and **humans**. Scientists have shown that humans and the other primates share some surprising similarities. We used to believe that only humans favour one hand over the other. However, researchers carefully observed a group of 66 **chimpanzees**. They found that **chimps** are also right-handed and left-handed. Other researchers have learned that chimpanzee groups have different cultures. In 1972 a female **gorilla** named Koko began to learn sign language from a college student. Today Koko understands about 2,000 words and can sign about 500 of them. She makes up sentences using three to six words.

灵长目这个类别包括了猴、猿和人类。科学家已经证实，人类和其他灵长目动物之间有一些惊人的相似之处。我们过去认为，只有人才会偏好使用哪一只手。然而，研究人员仔细观察了一组 66 只黑猩猩后发现，黑猩猩也分右撇子和左撇子。其他研究人员还发现，黑猩猩群体有不同的文化。1972 年，一只叫可可的雌性大猩猩开始跟一个大学生学习手语。现在，可可能够理解 2,000 个左右的单词，而且可以比出其中约 500 个。它还能用三到六个单词来造句。

prig|gish /'prɪgɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **priggish**, you think that they are a prig. 自命清高的；一本正经的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

prim /prɪm/ ADJ If you describe someone as **prim**, you disapprove of them because they behave too correctly and are too easily shocked by anything rude. 极拘谨的；一本正经的；古板的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We tend to imagine that the Victorians were very prim and proper.* 我们倾向于把维多利亚时代的人想象得非常古板，中规中矩。•**prim|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We sat primly at either end of a long settee.* 我们非常拘谨地坐在长沙发的两头。

pri|ma|cy /'praɪməsi/ N-UNCOUNT **The primacy of** something is the fact that it is the most important or most powerful thing in a particular situation. 首要；首位【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The political idea at the heart of this is the primacy of the individual.* 其核心的政治观点就是把个人放在首位。

pri|ma don|na /ˌpriːmə 'dɒnə/ (**prima donnas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **prima donna** is the main female singer in an opera. （歌剧中的）女主角，首席女歌手 ❑ *Her career began as prima donna with the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company.* 事业刚起步的时候，她在皇家卡尔·罗莎歌剧团担任首席女歌手。❷ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **prima donna**, you disapprove of them because they think they can behave badly or get what they want because they have a particular talent. 恃才傲物的人；自命不凡的人；妄自尊大的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Nobody who comes to this club is allowed to behave like a prima donna.* 加入这个俱乐部的任何人都不许自以为是。

pri|mae|val /praɪ'miːvᵊl/ → see **primeval**

pri|ma fa|cie /ˌpraɪmə 'feɪʃi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prima facie** is used to describe something which appears to be true when you first consider it. 表面上的；基于初步印象的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was a prima facie case that a contempt of court had been committed.* 表面上看这是一宗藐视法庭的案件。

pri|mal /'praɪmᵊl/ ADJ **Primal** is used to describe something that relates to the origins of things or that is very basic. 最初的；原始的；根本的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Jealousy is a primal emotion.* 嫉妒是一种原始的情感。

pri|mar|ily /'praɪmərɪli, AM 美 praɪ'meərɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **primarily** to say what is mainly true in a particular situation. 主要地；根本地 ❑ *...a book aimed primarily at high-energy physicists.* 一本主要针对高能物理学家的书 ❑ *Public order is primarily an urban problem.* 社会治安主要是城市的问题。

pri|ma|ry ♦◇ /'praɪmərɪ, AM 美 -merɪ/ (**primaries**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **primary** to describe something that is very important. 首要的；主要的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *That's the primary reason the company's share price has held up so well.* 那是公司股票价格一直居高不下的主要原因。❑ *His misunderstanding of language was the primary cause of his other problems.* 他对语言的误解是引起其他问题的主要原因。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Primary** education is given to pupils between the ages of 5 and 11. （教育）初级的，初等的，小学的【BRIT 英】❑ *Britain did not introduce compulsory primary education until 1880.* 直到 1880 年，英国才开始实行初等义务教育。❑ *...primary teachers.* 小学教师

in AM, use 美国英语用 **elementary**

❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Primary** is used to describe something that occurs first. 首先的；最早的；最初的 ❑ *It is not the primary tumour that kills, but secondary growths elsewhere in the body.* 原发性肿瘤并不会置人于死地，致命的是身体其他部位的继发肿瘤。❹ N-COUNT A **primary** or a **primary election** is an election in an American state in which people vote for someone to become a candidate for a political office. （美国）初选，预选（Compare 比较 **general election**.）❑ *...the 1968 New Hampshire primary.* 1968 年新罕布什尔州的初选

Word Link 词根词缀 *prim = first 第一：primary, primate, prime*

'pri|ma|ry ˌcare N-UNCOUNT **Primary care** refers to those parts of the health service, such as general practitioners and hospital casualty departments, that deal with people who are in immediate need of medical care. 初级保健护理；初级治疗 ❑ *... the crucial roles of primary care and of preventive work.* 基础保健护理和预防工作的重要作用

'pri|ma|ry 'col|our (**primary colours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **primary color**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Primary colours** are basic colours that can be mixed together to produce other colours. They are usually considered to be red, yellow, blue, and sometimes green. 原色；基色 ❑ *It comes in bright primary colours that kids will love.* 它用的都是孩子们会喜欢的亮丽原色。

'pri|ma|ry school (**primary schools**) N-VAR [oft in names] A **primary school** is a school for children between the ages of 5 and 11. 小学【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...eight- to nine-year-olds in their third year at primary school.* 上小学三年级的八九岁的孩子 ❑ *Greenside Primary School.* 格林赛德小学

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **elementary school**

pri|mate /'praɪmeɪt/ (**primates**)

The pronunciation /'praɪmət/ is also used for meaning ❷. 义项 2 亦读作 /'praɪmət/。

❶ N-COUNT A **primate** is a member of the group of mammals which includes humans, monkeys, and apes. 灵长类（动物）❑ *The woolly spider monkey is the largest primate in the Americas.* 绒毛蛛猴是美洲最大的灵长类动物。❷ N-COUNT **The Primate of** a particular country or region is the most important priest in that country or region. 大主教；首主教 ❑ *...the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland.* 全爱尔兰天主教大主教

→ see Word Web:**primate**

prime ♦◇ /praɪm/ (**primes, priming, primed**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prime** to describe something that is most important in a situation. 主要的；首要的；最为重要的 ❑ *Political stability, meanwhile, will be a prime concern.* 同时，政治稳定将是头等大事。❑ *It could be a prime target for guerrilla attack.* 这可能是游击队进攻的主要目标。❑ *The police will see me as the prime suspect!* 警方会把我当成头号嫌疑人！❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prime** to describe something that is of the best possible quality. 最优的；最上等的；最好的 ❑ *It was one of the City's prime sites, near the Stock Exchange.* 这是伦敦城最好的地段之一，离证券交易所很近。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prime** to describe an example of a particular kind of thing that is absolutely typical. 最典型的；最有代表性的 ❑ *The prime example is Macy's, once the undisputed king of California retailers.* 最典型的例子是梅西百货，它曾经是加利福尼亚无可争辩的零售巨头。❹ N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] If someone or something is **in** their **prime**, they are at the stage in their existence when they are at their strongest, most active, or most successful. 全盛时期；最活跃时期；最成功时

期 ❑ *She was in her intellectual prime.* 在智力上，她正处于壮年。❑ *We've had a series of athletes trying to come back well past their prime.* 我们有些早已过了黄金期的运动员仍然想东山再起。❑ [+of] *...young persons in the prime of life.* 风华正茂的年轻人 ■ VERB If you **prime** someone **to** do something, you prepare them to do it, for example by giving them information about it beforehand. 事先指点；使做好准备 ❑ [v n] *Claire wished she'd primed Sarah beforehand.* 克莱尔真希望她事先指点过萨拉。❑ [v n +for] *Arnold primed her for her duties.* 阿诺德事先让她熟悉了自己的任务。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The press corps was primed to leap to the defense of the fired officials.* 记者团获知信息后，立即声援被解雇官员。■ to **prime the pump** → see **pump**

Word Link 词根词缀 *prim = first* 第一：*primary, primate, prime*

Prime 'Min|is|ter ⇔⇔ (Prime Ministers) N-COUNT The leader of the government in some countries is called **the Prime Minister**. 总理；首相 ❑ [+of] *...the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Miss Benazir Bhutto.* 巴基斯坦前总理贝娜齐尔·布托女士

,prime 'mov|er (prime movers) N-COUNT The **prime mover behind** a plan, idea, or situation is someone who has an important influence in starting it. 发起人；倡导者；主导者 ❑ [+behind/in] *He was the prime mover behind the coup.* 他是这次政变的幕后指使人。

,prime 'num|ber (prime numbers) N-COUNT In mathematics, a **prime number** is a whole number greater than 1 that cannot be divided exactly by any whole number except itself and the number 1, for example 17. 质数；素数

pri|mer /'praɪmə^r/ **(primers)** N-VAR **Primer** is a type of paint that is put onto wood in order to prepare it for the main layer of paint. 底漆；底层涂料 ❑ *Once applied the primer will be touch dry in one hour, but should be left for a full six hours to dry completely before applying paint.* 底层涂料涂后一小时表面就会干，但一定要等足六小时的时间，待它彻底干透再上漆。

'prime rate (prime rates) N-COUNT A bank's **prime rate** is the lowest rate of interest which it charges at a particular time and which is offered only to certain customers. 最低贷款利率；最优惠贷款利率 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *At least one bank cut its prime rate today.* 今天，至少有一家银行降低了其最低贷款利率。

'prime time also **primetime** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Prime time** television or radio programmes are broadcast when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio, usually in the evenings. 黄金时段；收视（或收听）高峰时间 ❑ *...a prime-time television show.* 黄金档电视节目 ❑ *...prime time viewing in mid-evening.* 晚间黄金时段的收视率

pri|meval /praɪ'mi:v°l/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **primaeval**

■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **primeval** to describe things that belong to a very early period in the history of the world. 太古的；原始的；远古的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...the dense primeval forests that once covered inland Brittany.* 曾经覆盖布列塔尼大区内陆的茂密原始森林 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **primeval** to describe feelings and emotions that are basic and not the result of thought. （感觉、情感）本能的，原始的，天性的 ❑ *...a primeval urge to hit out at that which causes him pain.* 一种迫切想要攻击令他痛苦的事物的本能冲动

primi|tive /'prɪmɪtɪv/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Primitive** means belonging to a society in which people live in a very simple way, usually without industries or a writing system. 原始的；远古的；未开化的 ❑ *...studies of primitive societies.* 对原始社会的研究 ■ ADJ **Primitive** means belonging to a very early period in the development of an animal or plant. （动植物）原始的，低等的，进化初期的 ❑ *...primitive whales.* 原始鲸 ❑ *It is a primitive instinct to flee a place of danger.* 逃离危险的地方是一种原始本能。■ ADJ If you describe something as **primitive**, you mean that it is very simple in style or very old-fashioned. 简陋的；古老的 ❑ *It's using some rather primitive technology.* 它使用的是非常古老的技术。

pri|mor|dial /praɪ'mɔ:'dɪəl/ ADJ You use **primordial** to describe things that belong to a very early time in the history of the world. 原始的；远古的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *Twenty million years ago, Idaho was populated by dense primordial forest.* 2,000 万年前，爱达荷州到处都是茂密的原始森林。

prim|rose /'prɪmrəʊz/ **(primroses)** N-VAR A **primrose** is a wild plant which has pale yellow flowers in the spring. 报春花

primu|la /'prɪmjʊlə/ **(primulas)** N-VAR A **primula** is a plant that has brightly coloured flowers in the spring. 报春花属植物

Pri|mus /'praɪməs/ N-SING A **Primus** or a **Primus stove** is a small cooker or stove that burns paraffin and is often used in camping. 普赖默斯煤油炉 [BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标]

prince ⇔⇔ /prɪns/ **(princes)** ■ N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **prince** is a male member of a royal family, especially the son of the king or queen of a country. 王子；亲王；王孙 ❑ *...Prince Edward and other royal guests.* 爱德华王子和其他王室宾客 ❑ *The Prince won warm applause for his ideas.* 王子的想法赢得了热烈的掌声。■ N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **prince** is the male royal ruler of a small country or state. （小国的）君王，国君 ❑ *He was speaking without the prince's authority.* 他说话的时候没有君王的威严。

,Prince 'Charm|ing N-SING A woman's **Prince Charming** is a man who seems to her to be a perfect lover or boyfriend, because he is attractive, kind, and considerate. 白马王子；（女子的）梦中情人 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *To begin with he was Prince Charming.* 首先，他是一个白马王子。

prince|ly /'prɪnsli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **princely** sum of money is a large sum of money. （金钱）大量的，巨额的 ❑ *It'll cost them the princely sum of seventy-five pounds.* 这将花费他们 75 英镑那么多。

prin|cess ⇔⇔ /,prɪn'ses, AM 美 'prɪnsəs/ **(princesses)** N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **princess** is a female member of a royal family, usually the daughter of a king or queen or the wife of a prince. 公主；王妃；亲王夫人 ❑ *Princess Anne topped the guest list.* 安妮公主排在宾客名单之首。❑ *...Caroline Lindon, Princess of Monaco.* 摩纳哥公主卡罗琳·林登

prin|ci|pal ⇔⇔ /'prɪnsɪp°l/ **(principals)** ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Principal** means first in order of importance. 首要的；最主要的；最重要的 ❑ *The principal reason for my change of mind is this.* 这是我改变主意的最主要原因。❑ *...the country's principal source of foreign exchange earnings.* 这个国家最主要的外汇收入来源 ❑ *Their principal concern is bound to be that of winning the next general election.* 他们最关心的问题肯定是赢得下一次大选。■ N-COUNT The **principal** of a school, or in Britain the **principal** of a college, is the person in charge of the school or college. （中小学）校长；（英国）大学校长，学院院长 ❑ [+of] *Donald King is the principal of Dartmouth High School.* 唐纳德·金是达特茅斯中学的校长。

→ see **bank**

Word Link 词根词缀 *prin = first* 第一，*beginning* 初始：*principal, principality, principle*

prin|ci|pal|ity /,prɪnsɪ'pælɪti/ **(principalities)** N-COUNT A **principality** is a country that is ruled by a prince. 公国；侯国 ❑ [+of] *...the tiny principality of Liechtenstein.* 面积很小的列支敦士登公国

prin|ci|pal|ly /'prɪnsɪpəli/ ADV **Principally** means more than anything else. 主要地；首要地；最重要地 ❑ *This is principally because the major export markets are slowing.* 这主要是因为主要出口市场发展放缓。

prin|ci|ple ⇔⇔ /'prɪnsɪp°l/ **(principles)** ■ N-VAR [usu poss N, adj N] A **principle** is a general belief that you have about the way you should behave, which influences your behaviour. 道德原则；行为准则；操守 ❑ *Buck never allowed himself to be bullied into doing anything that went against his principles.* 巴克从来不会因为受到威胁而做违背自己原则的事情。❑ *It's not just a matter of principle.* 这不仅仅是原则的问题。❑ *...a man of principle.* 讲原则的男人 ■ N-COUNT [adj N] The **principles of** a particular theory or philosophy are its basic rules or laws. 法则；原则；原理 ❑ [+of] *...a violation of the basic principles of Marxism.* 违背马克思主义的基本原则 ■ N-COUNT [usu adj N] Scientific **principles** are general scientific laws which explain how something happens or works. （科学）原理，定律 ❑ [+of] *These people lack all understanding of scientific principles.* 这些人对科学原理一窍不通。■ PHRASE If you agree with something **in principle**, you agree in general terms to the idea of it, although you do not yet know the details or know if it will be possible. 大体上；基本上 ❑ *I agree with it in principle but I doubt if it*

will happen in practice. 我大体上同意这一点，但是怀疑它是否能够付诸实践。 5 PHRASE If something is possible **in principle**, there is no known reason why it should not happen, even though it has not happened before. 从理论上说；按道理 ❑ *Even assuming this to be in principle possible, it will not be achieved soon.* 即使假定这在理论上行得通，它也不可能于短期内实现。 6 PHRASE If you refuse to do something **on principle**, you refuse to do it because of a particular belief that you have. 按照原则；根据信念 ❑ *He would vote against it on principle.* 他会根据原则投反对票。

Usage 用法 principle and principal

Principal and *principle* are often confused because they are pronounced exactly alike. A *principle* is a rule, whereas a *principal* is a person in charge of a school: *The principal handed out a list of principles for student behaviour in class.* The adjective *principal* means "most important": *The principal reason for going to school is to become educated.*
principal 和 principle 常被混淆，因为这两个词发音极其相像。principle 指原理，而 principal 指学校管理者：The principal handed out a list of principles for student behaviour in class. 校长下发了学生课堂行为守则。principal 用作形容词时意思是"最重要的"：The principal reason for going to school is to become educated. 上学最重要的原因是要接受教育。

Word Link 词根词缀 *prin = first* 第一，*beginning* 初始；*principal, principality, principle*

prin|ci|pled /ˈprɪnsɪpᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **principled**, you approve of them because they have strong moral principles. 原则性强的；坚持操守的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She was a strong, principled woman.* 她是一个坚强而有原则的女人。

print ◆◆◇ /prɪnt/ (**prints, printing, printed**) 1 VERB If someone **prints** something such as a book or newspaper, they produce it in large quantities using a machine. 打印；印刷 ❑ [v n] *He started to print his own posters to distribute abroad.* 他开始印刷自己的海报并发往国外。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Our brochure is printed on environmentally-friendly paper.* 我们的小册子是用环保纸张印刷的。 ❑ [v-ed] *We found that television and radio gave rise to far fewer complaints than did the printed media.* 我们发现电视和广播引发的投诉比印刷媒体要少多了。 •PHRASAL VERB In American English, **print up** means the same as **print**. (美国英语中) print up 同 print ❑ [v P n] *Community workers here are printing up pamphlets for peace demonstrations.* 这里的社区工作者正在为和平示威游行印刷小册子。 ❑ [*have/get* n v-ed] *Hey, I know what, I'll get a bumper sticker printed up.* 嘿，有了，我会找人印刷一些保险杠贴纸。 •**print|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *His brother ran a printing and publishing company.* 他哥哥经营了一家印刷出版公司。 ❑ *...stocks of paper and printing ink.* 库存的纸张和印刷油墨 2 VERB If a newspaper or magazine **prints** a piece of writing, it includes it or publishes it. (在报纸、杂志上) 刊印，刊登，发表 ❑ [v n] *We can only print letters which are accompanied by the writer's name and address.* 我们只能刊登附有作者姓名和地址的信件。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a questionnaire printed in the magazine recently.* 最近在杂志上刊登的一份调查问卷 [Also *be* v-ed *in* n] 3 VERB If numbers, letters, or designs **are printed on** a surface, they are put on it in ink or dye using a machine. You can also say that a surface **is printed with** numbers, letters, or designs. 印(数字、字母或图案)；印染 ❑ [v-ed] *...the number printed on the receipt.* 印在发票上的数字 ❑ [v n *+on*] *The company has for some time printed its phone number on its products.* 有一段时间，公司把电话号码印在产品上。 ❑ [be v-ed *+with*] *The shirts were printed with a paisley pattern.* 这些衬衫上印着佩斯利旋纹图案。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *'Ecu' was printed in lower case rather than capital letters.* ecu 是用小写字母而不是大写字母印刷的。 [Also v n, v prep/adv] 4 N-COUNT A **print** is a piece of clothing or material with a pattern printed on it. You can also refer to the pattern itself as a **print**. 印花织物；印刷品；印花；印制图案 ❑ *In this living room we've mixed glorious floral prints.* 在这间客厅，我们贴了各种美丽的印花纸。 ❑ *...multi-coloured print jackets.* 五颜六色的印花夹克 5 VERB When you **print** a photograph, you produce it from a negative. 冲洗，冲印(照片) ❑ [v n *+onto/from*] *Printing a black-and-white negative on to colour paper produces a similar monochrome effect.* 将一张黑白底片冲印到彩色相纸上会产生相似的单色效果。 [Also v n] 6 N-COUNT A **print** is a photograph from a film that has been developed. (冲印出来的)照片 ❑ [*+of*] *...black and white prints of Margaret and Jean as children.* 玛格丽特和吉恩小时候的黑白照片 ❑ *...35mm colour print films.* 35 毫米的彩色胶片 7 N-COUNT A **print** of a cinema film is a particular copy or set of copies of it. 电影拷贝 8 N-COUNT A **print** is one of a number of copies of a particular picture. It can be either a photograph, something such as a painting, or a picture made by an artist who puts ink on a prepared surface and presses it against paper. 绘画复制品；版画 ❑ *...William Hogarth's famous series of prints.* 威廉·霍加斯著名的版画系列 9 N-UNCOUNT **Print** is used to refer to letters and numbers as they appear on the pages of a book, newspaper, or printed document. 印出的字；印刷字体 ❑ *...columns of tiny print.* 一栏栏极小的印刷字 ❑ *Laser printers give high quality print.* 激光打印机的打印质量很好。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] The **print** media consists of newspapers and magazines, but not television or radio. 印刷(媒体)的；纸媒的 ❑ *I have been convinced that the print media are more accurate and more reliable than television.* 我已经确信印刷媒体比电视更准确、更可靠。 11 VERB If you **print** words, you write in letters that are not joined together and that look like the letters in a book or newspaper. 用印刷体书写 ❑ [v n] *Print your name and address on a postcard and send it to us.* 在明信片上用印刷体写上你的名字和地址，然后邮寄给我们。 12 N-COUNT You can refer to a mark left by someone's foot as a **print**. 脚印；足迹 ❑ *He crawled from print to print, sniffing at the earth, following the scent left in the tracks.* 它沿着脚印向前爬，在地面上嗅着，追踪着路上留下的气味。 ❑ *...boot prints.* 靴印 13 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to invisible marks left by someone's fingers as their **prints**. 指纹 ❑ *Fresh prints of both girls were found in the flat.* 在公寓里发现了两个女孩不久前留下的指纹。 14 → see also **printing** 15 PHRASE If you appear **in print**, or get **into print**, what you say or write is published in a book, newspaper, or magazine. (在书刊或报纸上)发表，刊登 ❑ *Many of these poets appeared in print only long after their deaths.* 这些诗人中有很多都是在去世很久以后作品才得以发表的。 16 PHRASE The **small print** or the **fine print** of something such as an advertisement or a contract consists of the technical details and legal conditions, which are often printed in much smaller letters than the rest of the text. (广告、合同等的)细节，附属细则，小号字体印刷条款 ❑ *I'm looking at the small print; I don't want to sign anything that I shouldn't sign.* 我正在看附属细则，我可不想签署任何不应该签署的东西。

▶**print out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a computer or a machine attached to a computer **prints** something **out**, it produces a copy of it on paper. 打印出(计算机文件) ❑ [v P n] *You measure yourself, enter measurements and the computer will print out the pattern.* 你量一下自己的尺寸，把尺码输进去，电脑就会把式样打印出来。 ❑ [v n P] *I shall just print this out and put it in the post.* 我只需把它打印出来，然后投进邮筒。 [Also v P] 2 → see also **printout**

▶**print up** → see **print** 1

print|able /ˈprɪntəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone's words or remarks are not **printable**, you mean that they are likely to offend people, and are therefore not suitable to be repeated in writing or speech. 可印刷的；适于出版的；适于刊印的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *His team-mates opened hotel windows, shouting 'Jump!' and somewhat less printable banter.* 他的队友打开了酒店的窗户，大叫着"跳！"，还开了一些上不了台面的玩笑。

ˌprint|ed ˈcir|cuit board (**printed circuit boards**) N-COUNT A **printed circuit board** is an electronic circuit in which some of the parts and connections consist of thin metal lines and shapes on a thin board. 印刷电路板【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˌprint|ed ˈword N-SING **The printed word** is the same as **the written word**. the printed word 同 the written word

print|er /ˈprɪntəʳ/ (**printers**) 1 N-COUNT A **printer** is a machine that can be connected to a computer in order to make copies on paper of documents or other information held by the computer. 打印机→ see also **laser printer** 2 N-COUNT A **printer** is a person or company whose job is printing things such as books. 印刷工人；印刷厂；印刷公司 ❑ *The manuscript had already been sent*

Word Web 话题词汇 printing 印刷

Before the invention of **printing**, **scribes** wrote **documents** by hand. The earliest **printers** were the Chinese. They used pieces of wood with rows of **characters** carved into them. Later, they started using **movable type** made of baked clay. They created full **pages** by lining up rows of type. A German named Gutenberg expanded on the idea of movable type. He produced the first metal type. He also introduced the **printing press**. The idea came from the centuries-old wine press. In the 1500s, printed advertisements first appeared in the form of **handbills**. The earliest newspapers were **published** in the 1600s.

在印刷术发明之前，靠的都是抄写员手抄文件。最早的印刷工是中国人，他们用的是雕刻着文字的木板。后来，他们开始使用火烤的黏土制成的活字。他们排上整行活字，排满成为一版。德国人古腾堡拓展了活字概念，制作了第一批金属活字。他还发明了印刷机；这个想法源自有数百年历史的葡萄压榨机。到了16世纪，印刷广告首次以传单的形式出现。最早的报纸是在17世纪发行的。

off to the printers. 原稿已经寄给印刷厂了。

→ see **newspaper, printing**

print|ing /'prɪntɪŋ/ (**printings**) ■ N-COUNT If copies of a book are printed and published on a number of different occasions, you can refer to each of these occasions as a **printing**. (书籍的)一次印刷 ❑ *The American edition of 'Cloud Street' is already in its third printing.* 美国版的《云街》已经是第三次印刷了。 ❷ → see also **print**

→ see Word Web:**printing**

'print|ing press (**printing presses**) N-COUNT A **printing press** is a machine used for printing, especially one that can print books, newspapers, or documents in large numbers. 印刷机

→ see **book, printing**

print|mak|ing /'prɪntmeɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Printmaking** is an artistic technique which consists of making a series of pictures from an original, or from a specially prepared surface. 版画复制(术)

print|out /'prɪntaʊt/ (**printouts**) also **print-out** N-COUNT A **printout** is a piece of paper on which information from a computer or similar device has been printed. 打印资料 ❑ [+of] *...a computer printout of various financial projections.* 各种财政计划的计算机打印资料

'print run (**print runs**) N-COUNT In publishing, a **print run of** something such as a book or a newspaper is the number of copies of it that are printed and published at one time. 印量；印数 ❑ [+of] *It was launched last year in paperback with an initial print run of 7,000 copies.* 这本书的平装本在去年推出，首次印数为7,000册。

'print shop (**print shops**) N-COUNT A **print shop** is a small business which prints and copies things such as documents and cards for customers. 印刷店；打印店

pri|or ◆◇ /'praɪəʳ/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prior** to indicate that something has already happened, or must happen, before another event takes place. 先前的；在前的；在先的 ❑ *He claimed he had no prior knowledge of the protest.* 他声称自己事先并不知道这次抗议的事。 ❑ *The Constitution requires the president to seek the prior approval of Congress for military action.* 宪法规定总统在采取军事行动之前必须获得国会同意。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **prior** claim or duty is more important than other claims or duties and needs to be dealt with first. (所有权、责任)更重要的，优先的 ❑ *The firm I wanted to use had prior commitments.* 我想选用的这家公司已有约在先。 ❸ N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **prior** is a monk who is in charge of a priory or a monk who is the second most important person in a monastery. 小修道院院长；大修道院副院长 ❹ PHRASE If something happens **prior to** a particular time or event, it happens before that time or event. 在…之前；先于【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Prior to his Japan trip, he went to New York.* 在去日本之前，他去了纽约。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prior* with:

N. prior **approval** 事先同意，prior **experience** 过往经历，prior **knowledge** 事先知悉，prior **notice** 事先通知，prior **year** 前一年 ■
prior **commitment** 优先承诺 ❷

pri|or|ess /'praɪərəs/ (**prioresses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **prioress** is a nun who is in charge of a convent. 女修道院院长

pri|or|i|tize /praɪ'ɒrɪtaɪz, AM 美 -'ɔːr-/ (**prioritizes, prioritizing, prioritized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **prioritise**

■ VERB If you **prioritize** something, you treat it as more important than other things. 优先考虑；给…优先权 ❑ [V n] *The government is prioritising the service sector, rather than investing in industry and production.* 政府将优先投资服务行业，而非工业和生产行业。 ❷ VERB If you **prioritize** the tasks that you have to do, you decide which are the most important and do them first. 以优先顺序排列；决定…的优先顺序 ❑ [V n] *Make lists of what to do and prioritize your tasks.* 将要做的事情列出来，然后按优先顺序排列。[Also V]

pri|or|ity ◆◇ /praɪ'ɒrɪti, AM 美 -'ɔːr-/ (**priorities**) ■ N-COUNT If something is a **priority**, it is the most important thing you have to do or deal with, or must be done or dealt with before everything else you have to do. 优先事项；最重要的事；当务之急 ❑ *Being a parent is her first priority.* 做好母亲是她的头等大事。 ❑ *The government's priority is to build more power plants.* 政府的首要任务是建造更多的发电站。 ❷ PHRASE If you **give priority to** something or someone, you treat them as more important than anything or anyone else. 优先考虑；给…优先权 ❑ *The school will give priority to science, maths and modern languages.* 学校将重点发展理科、数学和现代语言。 ❸ PHRASE If something **takes priority** or **has priority over** other things, it is regarded as being more important than them and is dealt with first. 优先于；比…重要 ❑ *The fight against inflation took priority over measures to combat the deepening recession.* 抵制通货膨胀比抑制日益加剧的经济衰退更为重要。

pri|ory /'praɪərɪ/ (**priories**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **priory** is a place where a small group of monks live and work together. 小修道院

prise /praɪz/ → see **prize**

prism /'prɪzəm/ (**prisms**) N-COUNT A **prism** is a block of clear glass or plastic which separates the light passing through it into different colours. 棱镜

→ see **solid, rainbow**

pris|on ◆◆ /'prɪzᵊn/ (**prisons**) N-VAR [oft in names] A **prison** is a building where criminals are kept as punishment or where people accused of a crime are kept before their trial. 监狱；监牢；看守所 ❑ *The prison's inmates are being kept in their cells.* 这个监狱的犯人被关在他们的囚室里。 ❑ *He was sentenced to life in prison.* 他被判处终身监禁。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prison* with:

V. **die in** prison 死在狱中，**escape from** prison 越狱，**face** prison 面临监禁，**go to** prison 进监狱，**release** *someone* **from** prison 将某人从狱中释放，**send** *someone* **to** prison 将某人送进监狱，**serve/spend time in** prison 在狱中服刑
N. **life in** prison 终身监禁，prison **officials** 监狱官员，prison **population** 在押人数，prison **reform** 监狱改革，prison **sentence** 监禁刑罚，prison **time** 服刑时间

'pris|on camp (**prison camps**) ■ N-COUNT A **prison camp** is a guarded camp where prisoners of war or political prisoners are kept. 政治犯集中营；战俘营 ❑ *He was shot down over Denmark and spent three years in a prison camp.* 他在丹麦上空被击落，在战俘营呆了3年。 ❷ N-COUNT A **prison camp** is a prison where the prisoners are not considered dangerous and are allowed to work outside the prison. (囚禁一般犯人并允许其外出服劳役的)拘禁营地【AM 美】

pris|on|er ◆◇ /'prɪzənəʳ/ (**prisoners**) ■ N-COUNT A **prisoner** is a person who is kept in a prison as a punishment for a crime

that they have committed. 囚犯；犯人 ❑ *The committee is concerned about the large number of prisoners sharing cells.* 这个委员会对牢房拥挤问题表示担忧。 2 N-COUNT [oft *hold/take* n N] A **prisoner** is a person who has been captured by an enemy, for example in war. 俘虏；战俘 ❑ *...wartime hostages and concentration-camp prisoners.* 战时的人质和集中营的战俘 ❑ *He was taken prisoner in North Africa in 1942.* 他于 1942 年在北非被俘。 3 N-COUNT If you say that you are a **prisoner of** a situation, you mean that your are trapped by it. 为…所困的人；陷于…不能摆脱的人 ❑ [+of] *We are all prisoners of our childhood and feel an obligation to it.* 我们都无法忘记自己的童年时代，觉得仍然为它所缚。

→ see **war**

ˌpris|on|er of ˈcon|science (**prisoners of conscience**) N-COUNT **Prisoners of conscience** are people who have been put into prison for their political or social beliefs or for breaking the law while protesting against a political or social system. 政治犯

ˌpris|on|er of ˈwar (**prisoners of war**) N-COUNT **Prisoners of war** are soldiers who have been captured by their enemy during a war and kept as prisoners until the end of the war. 战俘；俘虏

pris|sy /ˈprɪsi/ (**prissier, prissiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **prissy**, you are critical of them because they are very easily shocked by anything rude or bad. 大惊小怪的；一本正经的；谨小慎微的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I grew to dislike the people from my background—they were rather uptight and prissy.* 我渐渐讨厌和我有着同样出身背景的人——他们太保守、太一本正经了。

pris|tine /ˈprɪsti:n/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Pristine** things are extremely clean or new. 一尘不染的；崭新的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Now the house is in pristine condition.* 现在，这所房子一尘不染。

pri|va|cy /ˈprɪvəsi, AM 美 ˈpraɪ-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] If you have **privacy**, you are in a place or situation which allows you to do things without other people seeing you or disturbing you. 隐私；独处；清静 ❑ *He saw the publication of this book as an embarrassing invasion of his privacy.* 他觉得这本书的出版侵犯了他的私生活，让他十分难堪。❑ *...a collection of over 60 designs to try on in the privacy of your own home.* 能让你自己在家安心试穿的 60 多种款式的系列时装 2 PHRASE If someone or something **invades** your **privacy**, they interfere in your life without your permission. 干扰…的生活；侵犯…的隐私 ❑ *The press invade people's privacy unjustifiably every day.* 每天媒体都会毫无道理地干扰人们的生活。

pri|vate ↔ /ˈpraɪvɪt/ (**privates**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Private** industries and services are owned or controlled by an individual person or a commercial company, rather than by the state or an official organization. （产业、服务）私立的，私有的，私营的，民营的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Bupa runs private hospitals in Britain.* 保柏在英国开办私立医院。❑ *Brazil says its constitution forbids the private ownership of energy assets.* 巴西称其宪法禁止个人占有能源资产。•**pri|vate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *No other European country had so few privately owned businesses.* 再没有哪个欧洲国家有如此之少的私有企业。❑ *She was privately educated at schools in Ireland and Paris.* 她在爱尔兰和巴黎的学校接受过私立教育。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Private** individuals are acting only for themselves, and are not representing any group, company, or organization. 个人的；私人的 ❑ *...the law's insistence that private citizens are not permitted to have weapons.* 法律坚持要求公民个人不得持有武器 ❑ *The King was on a private visit to enable him to pray at the tombs of his ancestors.* 国王以私人身份出访，以便能够祭拜先祖陵墓。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Your **private** things belong only to you, or may only be used by you. （财物等）个人所有的，私有的，私人的 ❑ *There are 76 individually furnished bedrooms, all with private bathrooms.* 这里有 76 间陈设各异的卧室，都配有独立卫生间。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Private** places or gatherings may be attended only by a particular group of people, rather than by the general public. （地方、聚会等）非公开的，私人的 ❑ *673 private golf clubs took part in a recent study.* 673 家私人高尔夫俱乐部参与了最近的研究。❑ *The door is marked 'Private'.* 这扇门上标着“私人房间”。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Private** meetings, discussions, and other activities involve only a small number of people, and very little information about them is given to other people. （会议、讨论、活动等）秘密的，私下的 ❑ *Don't bug private conversations, and don't buy papers that reprint them.* 不要窃听私人谈话，不要购买重印这些谈话的报纸。•**pri|vate|ly** ADV [oft ADV after v] ❑ *Few senior figures have issued any public statements but privately the resignation's been welcomed.* 几乎没有高层人员发表任何公开声明，但私下里大家都为这次辞职窃喜。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Your **private life** is that part of your life that is concerned with your personal relationships and activities, rather than with your work or business. （生活）私人的，个人的，与工作无关的 ❑ *I've always kept my private and professional life separate.* 我总是将私生活和工作分开。 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Your **private** thoughts or feelings are ones that you do not talk about to other people. （想法、感觉）私密的，隐私的，内心的 ❑ *We all felt as if we were intruding on his private grief.* 我们都觉得似乎触及到了他内心的伤痛。•**pri|vate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Privately, she worries about whether she's really good enough.* 她暗自担心自己是不是真的有那么好。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **private** to describe situations or activities that are understood only by the people involved in them, and not by anyone else. 只有自己人明白的 ❑ *Chinese waiters stood in a cluster, sharing a private joke.* 华人服务生们站在一起，讲着只有他们自己才懂的笑话。 9 ADJ If you describe a place as **private**, or as somewhere where you can be **private**, you mean that it is a quiet place and you can be alone there without being disturbed. （地方等）僻静的，幽静的，无人打扰的 ❑ *It was the only reasonably private place they could find.* 这是他们能找到的唯一一个还算僻静之处。 10 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **private** person, you mean that they are very quiet by nature and do not reveal their thoughts and feelings to other people. （人）内敛的，文静内向的，孤僻的 ❑ *Gould was an intensely private individual.* 古德以前是个极为孤僻的人。 11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **private** to describe lessons that are not part of ordinary school activity, and which are given by a teacher to an individual pupil or a small group, usually in return for payment. 私人教授的；私下辅导的 ❑ *Martial arts: Private lessons: £8 per hour.* 武术：私人教授：每小时 8 英镑。❑ *...Donald Tovey, who took her as his private pupil for the piano.* 唐纳德·托维，她的私人钢琴老师 12 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **private** is a soldier of the lowest rank in an army or the marines. 列兵，二等兵（级别最低的士兵）❑ *...Private Martin Ferguson.* 二等兵马丁·弗格森 13 → see also **privately** 14 PHRASE If you do something **in private**, you do it without other people being present, often because it is something that you want to keep secret. 私下地；秘密地 ❑ *Some of what we're talking about might better be discussed in private.* 我们要谈论的一些事情最好是在私下里讨论。

ˌpri|vate de|tec|tive (**private detectives**) N-COUNT A **private detective** is someone who you can pay to find missing people or do other kinds of investigation for you. 私人侦探；私家侦探

ˌpri|vate ˈen|ter|prise N-UNCOUNT **Private enterprise** is industry and business which is owned by individual people or commercial companies, and not by the government or an official organization. 私人企业；民营企业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the government's plans to sell state companies to private enterprise.* 政府把国有企业出售给民营企业的计划

ˌpri|vate ˈeye (**private eyes**) N-COUNT You can refer to a private detective as a **private eye**, especially when he or she is a character in a film or story. （尤指电影或故事里的）私人侦探，私家侦探【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌpri|vate in|ˈves|ti|ga|tor (**private investigators**) N-COUNT A **private investigator** is the same as a **private detective**. 同 private detective

pri|vate|ly /ˈpraɪvɪtli/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you buy or sell something **privately**, you buy it from or sell it to another person directly, rather than in a shop or through a business. （买卖）通过私人地 ❑ *The whole process makes buying a car privately as painless as buying from a garage.* 整个过程使得从私人手中购买汽车与从汽车修理厂购买一样方便。❑ *A great deal of food is distributed and sold privately without ever reaching the shops.* 很多食物都是通过私人渠道直接配送和销售，根本没有进过商店。 2 → see also **private**

ˌPri|vate ˈMem|ber's Bill (**Private Members' Bills**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **Private Member's Bill** is a law that is proposed by

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a Member of Parliament acting as an individual rather than as a member of his or her political party.（英国）普通议员议案

ˌpri|vate ˈparts N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **private parts** are your genitals. 私处；阴部【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˌpri|vate ˈschool (**private schools**) N-VAR A **private school** is a school which is not supported financially by the government and which parents have to pay for their children to go to. 私立学校 ❑ *He attended Eton, the most exclusive private school in Britain.* 他上的是伊顿公学，英国最贵族的私立学校。

ˌpri|vate ˈsec|tor N-SING [N n] **The private sector** is the part of a country's economy which consists of industries and commercial companies that are not owned or controlled by the government.（国家经济的）私营产业，私营部分【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...small firms in the private sector.* 私营产业的小公司

ˌpri|vate ˈsol|dier (**private soldiers**) N-COUNT A **private soldier** is a soldier of the lowest rank in an army or the marines. 列兵；二等兵【FORMAL 正式】

pri|va|tion /praɪˈveɪʃ°n/ (**privations**) N-UNCOUNT If you suffer **privation** or **privations**, you have to live without many of the things that are thought to be necessary in life, such as food, clothing, or comfort. 贫困；贫乏；困苦【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They endured five years of privation during the second world war.* 第二次世界大战期间，他们忍受了 5 年的贫困生活。❑ [+of] *The privations of monastery life were evident in his appearance.* 从他的外表可以明显看出修道院生活的清贫。

pri|vat|ize ♦◇ /ˈpraɪvətaɪz/ (**privatizes, privatizing, privatized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **privatise**

VERB If a company, industry, or service that is owned by the state **is privatized**, the government sells it and makes it a private company. 使私有化；使归私有【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be V-ed] *The water boards are about to be privatized.* 水务局将实行私有化。❑ [V n] *...a pledge to privatise the rail and coal industries.* 将铁路和煤炭工业私有化的保证 ❑ [V-ed] *...the newly privatized FM radio stations.* 新转为私有的调频广播电台 •**pri|vati|za|tion** /ˌpraɪvətaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ (**privatizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the privatisation of British Rail.* 英国铁路公司的私有化 ❑ *...fresh rules governing the conduct of future privatizations.* 制约未来私有化行为的新规定

priv|et /ˈprɪvɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Privet** is a type of bush with small leaves that stay green all year round. It is often grown in gardens to form hedges. 女贞 ❑ *The garden was enclosed by a privet hedge.* 这个花园用女贞树篱圈了起来。

privi|lege /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/ (**privileges, privileging, privileged**) 1 N-COUNT A **privilege** is a special right or advantage that only one person or group has.（某人或某团体独享的）特权，优惠 ❑ *The Russian Federation has issued a decree abolishing special privileges for government officials.* 俄罗斯联邦已经颁布法令废除政府官员的特权。2 N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **privilege**, you are talking about the power and advantage that only a small group of people have, usually because of their wealth or their high social class.（通常指因财富、社会地位而享有的）特权，优惠 ❑ *Pironi was the son of privilege and wealth, and it showed.* 皮罗尼出身于有钱有势的豪门，这看得出来。3 N-SING You can use **privilege** in expressions such as **be a privilege** or **have the privilege** when you want to show your appreciation of someone or something or to show your respect. 荣幸；荣耀 ❑ *It must be a privilege to know such a man.* 认识这样的人肯定很荣幸。4 VERB To **privilege** someone or something means to treat them better or differently than other people or things rather than treat them all equally. 特殊对待；给予…特权；给予…优待 ❑ [V n] *They are privileging a tiny number to the disadvantage of the rest.* 他们优待少数几个人，使其他人处于不利的境地。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *privilege* with:

ADJ. **special** privilege 特权 1
N. **barrister-client** privilege 出庭律师－当事人保密特权，**executive** privilege 行政官员豁免权 1
power and privilege 权势 2

privi|leged /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **privileged** has an advantage or opportunity that most other people do not have, often because of their wealth or high social class. 有特权的；享受特殊待遇的 ❑ *They were, by and large, a very wealthy, privileged elite.* 他们基本上是一些非常有钱有势的精英。❑ *...I felt very privileged to work at the university.* 在这所大学工作，我感到非常荣幸。•N-PLURAL **The privileged** are people who are privileged. 特权阶层；享有特权的人 ❑ *They are only interested in preserving the power of the privileged.* 他们只对维护特权阶层的权力有兴趣。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Privileged** information is known by only a small group of people, who are not legally required to give it to anyone else.（信息）保密的，只有少数人知道的 ❑ *The data is privileged information, not to be shared with the general public.* 这些数据是保密的，并不向大众公开。

privy /ˈprɪvi/ ADJ If you are **privy to** something secret, you have been allowed to know about it. 允许获知（秘事）的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Only three people, including a policeman, will be privy to the facts.* 只会允许 3 个人——其中包括一名警察——了解这些内情。

ˌPrivy ˈCoun|cil N-PROPER In Britain, **the Privy Council** is a group of people who are appointed to advise the king or queen on political affairs.（英国的）枢密院

prize ♦◇ /praɪz/ (**prizes, prizing, prized**)

The spelling **prise** is also used in British English for meanings 5 and 6. 在英国英语中，义项 5 和义项 6 亦可拼作 prise。

1 N-COUNT A **prize** is money or something valuable that is given to someone who has the best results in a competition or game, or as a reward for doing good work. 奖品；奖赏；奖金 ❑ *You must claim your prize by telephoning our claims line.* 您必须通过拨打我们的领奖电话来领取奖品。❑ *He won first prize at the Leeds Piano Competition.* 他在利兹国际钢琴比赛中荣获一等奖。❑ *They were going all out for the prize-money, £6,500 for the winning team.* 他们正全力争取获胜，以赢得 6,500 英镑的团队奖金。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prize** to describe things that are of such good quality that they win prizes or deserve to win prizes. 可以获奖的；获奖的 ❑ *...a prize bull.* 获奖的公牛 ❑ *...prize blooms.* 有望获奖的花 3 N-COUNT You can refer to someone or something as a **prize** when people consider them to be of great value or importance. 非常珍贵的人（或物）；十分重要的人（或物）❑ *With no lands of his own, he was no great matrimonial prize.* 他没有自己的地产，不是结婚的上佳人选。4 VERB [usu passive] Something that **is prized** is wanted and admired because it is considered to be very valuable or very good quality. 重视；珍惜 ❑ [be V-ed] *Military figures, made out of lead are prized by collectors.* 收藏家们对铅铸的军人塑像视若珍宝。❑ [V-ed] *One of the gallery's most prized possessions is the portrait of Ginevra de' Benci.* 这个美术馆最珍贵的藏品之一是《女子肖像》。5 VERB If you **prize** something open or **prize** it away from a surface, you force it to open or force it to come away from the surface. 撬；撬动；撬开；掰开【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n with adj] *He tried to prize the dog's mouth open.* 他试图把这条狗的嘴掰开。❑ [V n with adv] *I prised off the metal rim surrounding one of the dials.* 我把其中一个刻度盘的金属边撬开了。❑ [V n +out of/from] *He held on tight but she prised it from his fingers.* 他抓得很紧，但她还是掰开他的手指，把它拿走了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pry**

6 VERB If you **prize** something such as information **out of** someone, you persuade them to tell you although they may be very unwilling to.竭力打探，说服…透露（消息）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n +out of] *Alison and I had to prize conversation out of him.* 我和艾莉森只得从他口中撬出谈话内容。[Also V n with *out*]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pry**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prize* with:

V. **award a** prize 授奖，**claim a** prize 领奖，**receive a** prize 受奖，**share a** prize 共同获奖，**win a** prize 获奖 1
ADJ. **grand** prize 大奖，**top** prize 最高奖 1

ˈprize fight (**prize fights**) also **prizefight** N-COUNT A **prize**

fight is a boxing match where the boxers are paid to fight, especially one that is not official. (尤指非正式的)职业拳击赛

'prize fight|er (**prize fighters**) also **prizefighter** N-COUNT A **prize fighter** is a boxer who fights to win money. 职业拳击手

'prize-giving (**prize-givings**) also **prizegiving** N-COUNT A **prize-giving** is a ceremony where prizes are awarded to people who have produced a very high standard of work. 颁奖典礼；颁奖仪式【BRIT 英】❑ *Neil had been at a prize giving ceremony at a school in Birmingham.* 尼尔之前在伯明翰的一所学校参加颁奖仪式。❑ *...a prize-giving for cattle-breeding.* 养牛展的颁奖仪式

pro /prəʊ/ (**pros**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pro** is a professional. 职业人员；专业人员【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I have enjoyed playing with some of the top pros from Europe and America.* 我很高兴能和来自欧美的一些顶级职业运动员打比赛。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **pro** player is a professional sportsman or woman. You can also use **pro** to refer to sports that are played by professional sportsmen or women. (运动员、体育运动)职业的，专业的【AM 美】❑ *...a former college and pro basketball player.* 以前打过大学赛和职业赛的篮球运动员 ❸ PREP If you are **pro** a particular course of action or belief, you agree with it or support it. 赞成；支持【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I'm one of the few that's very pro performance-related pay.* 我是少数极力赞成绩效工资的人之一。❹ PHRASE The **pros and cons** of something are its advantages and disadvantages, which you consider carefully so that you can make a sensible decision. 利弊；优缺点 ❑ *Motherhood has both its pros and cons.* 当妈妈既有好的一面，也有不好的一面。

pro- /prəʊ-/ PREFIX You can add **pro-** to adjectives and nouns in order to form adjectives that describe people who support or admire a particular person, system, or idea. (与形容词和名词连用构成形容词)表示"亲"、"支持"、"赞成" ❑ *He was at the forefront of the pro-democracy campaign in the country.* 他活动在该国倡导民主运动的前沿。❑ *Younger voters are strongly pro-European.* 年轻选民是坚定的亲欧派。

pro|ac|tive /prəʊ'æktɪv/ ADJ **Proactive** actions are intended to cause changes, rather than just reacting to change. 先发制人的；积极的；主动的 ❑ *In order to survive the competition a company should be proactive not reactive.* 要在竞争中生存下来，公司不应该消极应变，而应当先发制人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pro = in front* 在前面，*before* 在…之前(或之先)：*proactive, proceed, produce*

pro-am (**pro-ams**) also **pro am** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **pro-am** is a sports competition in which professional and amateur players compete together. 职业选手和业余选手混合赛 ❑ *...a sponsored pro-am golf tournament.* 一场有赞助的高尔夫职业和业余选手混合赛

prob|abil|is|tic /ˌprɒbəbɪ'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Probabilistic** actions, methods, or arguments are based on the idea that you cannot be certain about results or future events but you can judge whether or not they are likely, and act on the basis of this judgment. 盖然性的；基于概率的；或然性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...probabilistic exposure to risk.* 可能遭遇风险

prob|abil|ity /ˌprɒbə'bɪlɪti/ (**probabilities**) ❶ N-VAR The **probability of** something happening is how likely it is to happen, sometimes expressed as a fraction or a percentage. 可能性；几率；概率 ❑ [+of] *Without a transfusion, the victim's probability of dying was 100%.* 如果不输血，受害人必死无疑。❑ [+of] *The probabilities of crime or victimization are higher with some situations than with others.* 在某些情形下，犯罪或受害的概率比在其他情形下要高。❷ N-VAR You say that there is a **probability** that something will happen when it is likely to happen. 可能性；或然性【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *If you've owned property for several years, the probability is that values have increased.* 如果一处房产已经在你名下多年，有可能它已经增值了。❑ *His story-telling can push the bounds of probability a bit far at times.* 他讲故事的时候，不时会有些夸大。❸ PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in all probability**, you mean that you think it is very likely to happen. 很可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *The Republicans had better get used to the fact that in all probability, they are going to lose.* 共和党人最好习惯他们很有可能失败的事实。

prob|able /'prɒbəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If you say that something is **probable**, you mean that it is likely to be true or likely to happen. 可能的；也许的；大概的【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It is probable that the medication will suppress the symptom without treating the condition.* 这种药物有可能治标不治本。❑ *An airline official said a bomb was the incident's most probable cause.* 一位航空公司的官员称这次事件极有可能是由炸弹引起的。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **probable** to describe a role or function that someone or something is likely to have. 很有希望获得的；很有可能入选的 ❑ *The Socialists united behind their probable presidential candidate, Michel Rocard.* 社会党人团结在他们很有希望当选的总统候选人米歇尔·罗卡尔周围。

prob|ably ◆◆◆ /'prɒbəbli/ ❶ ADV If you say that something is **probably** the case, you think that it is likely to be the case, although you are not sure. 大概；或许；可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *The White House probably won't make this plan public until July.* 白宫可能要等到 7 月份才会公开这个计划。❑ *Van Gogh is probably the best-known painter in the world.* 凡·高可能是世界上最知名的画家。❷ ADV You can use **probably** when you want to make your opinion sound less forceful or definite, so that you do not offend people. (用于缓和语气)大概，或许，可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He probably thinks you're both crazy!* 他可能认为你们两个人都疯了！

pro|bate /'prəʊbeɪt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Probate** is the act or process of officially proving a will to be valid. 遗嘱检验；遗嘱认证 ❑ *Probate cases can go on for two years or more.* 遗嘱认证案可能要持续两年或者更长时间。

Word Link 词根词缀 *prob = testing* 测试：*probate, probation, probe*

pro|ba|tion /prə'beɪʃᵊn, AM 美 'prəʊ-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Probation** is a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime has to obey the law and be supervised by a probation officer, rather than being sent to prison. 缓刑期 ❑ *The thief was put on probation for two years.* 这个小偷被处以两年缓刑。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Probation** is a period of time during which someone is judging your character and ability while you work, in order to see if you are suitable for that type of work. 试用期；见习期 ❑ [+of] *Employee appointment to the Council will be subject to a term of probation of 6 months.* 被任命到理事会的员工将有 6 个月的见习期。

pro|ba|tion|ary /prə'beɪʃənəri, AM 美 prəʊ'beɪʃəneri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **probationary** period is a period after someone starts a job, during which their employer can decide whether the person is suitable and should be allowed to continue. 试用的；见习的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Teachers should have a probationary period of two years.* 教师应该有 2 年的见习期。

pro|ba|tion|er /prə'beɪʃənəʳ, prəʊ-/ (**probationers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **probationer** is someone who has been found guilty of committing a crime but is on probation rather than in prison. 缓刑犯 ❷ N-COUNT A **probationer** is someone who is still being trained to do a job and is on trial. 见习生；试用人员 ❑ *...a probationer policeman.* 见习警察

pro'ba|tion of|fic|er (**probation officers**) N-COUNT A **probation officer** is a person whose job is to supervise and help people who have committed crimes and been put on probation. 缓刑监视官

probe /prəʊb/ (**probes, probing, probed**) ❶ VERB If you **probe into** something, you ask questions or try to discover facts about it. 调查；打探；探究；探听 ❑ [V +into] *The more they probed into his background, the more inflamed their suspicions would become.* 他们越调查他的背景，疑团就越多。❑ [V +for] *For three years, I have probed for understanding.* 3 年来，我一直都想弄明白。❑ [V n] *The Office of Fair Trading has been probing banking practices.* 公平贸易署一直在对银行业务进行调查。❑ [V-ing] *The form asks probing questions.* 这个表格问了一些犀利的问题。•N-COUNT **Probe** is also a noun. ❑ *...a federal grand-jury probe into corruption within the FDA.* 联邦大陪审团对食品及药物管理局内部的腐败问题进行的调查 •**prob|ing** (**probings**) N-COUNT ❑ *If he remains here, he'll be away from the press and their probings.* 如果他继续留在这里，就可以远离新闻界和他们的追问。❷ VERB If a doctor or dentist **probes**, he or she uses a long

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instrument to examine part of a patient's body.（医生或牙医用细长的工具）探查，检查，推测 ❑ [v] *The surgeon would pick up his instruments, probe, repair and stitch up again.* 外科医生会拿起他的工具，探查，修复，然后再重新缝合。❑ [v prep/adv] *Dr Amid probed around the sensitive area.* 阿米德医生在敏感区周围检查。3 N-COUNT A **probe** is a long thin instrument that doctors and dentists use to examine parts of the body.（医生和牙医用的）探针 ❑ *...a fibre-optic probe.* 光纤探针 4 VERB If you **probe** a place, you search it in order to find someone or something that you are looking for. 搜寻；搜查 ❑ [v n] *A flashlight beam probed the underbrush only yards away from their hiding place.* 一束手电筒的光束在离他们的藏身之地只有几码远的灌木丛里照来照去。❑ [v adv/prep] *I probed around for some time in the bushes.* 我在矮树丛里四处搜寻了一会儿。5 VERB In a conflict such as a war, if one side **probes** another side's defences, they try to find their weaknesses, for example by attacking them in specific areas using a small number of troops. 侦察，侦探（敌情）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *He probes the enemy's weak positions, ignoring his strongholds.* 他侦察敌人兵力薄弱的位置，对其要塞不予理睬。•N-COUNT **Probe** is also a noun. ❑ *Small probes would give the allied armies some combat experience before the main battle started.* 小规模的侦察可以使盟军在大战开始之前获得一些战斗经验。6 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **space probe** is a spacecraft which travels into space with no people in it, usually in order to study the planets and send information about them back to earth. 航天探测器；太空探测器

Word Link 词根词缀 ***prob* = *testing*** 测试：***probate, probation, probe***

pro|bity /'prəʊbɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Probity** is a high standard of correct moral behaviour. 正直；耿直；诚实【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He asserted his innocence and his financial probity.* 他宣称自己是清白的，在钱财上没有弄虚作假。

prob|lem ⇹ /'prɒbləm/ (**problems**) 1 N-COUNT A **problem** is a situation that is unsatisfactory and causes difficulties for people. 问题；难题；困难 ❑ [+*of*] *...the economic problems of the inner city.* 内城区的经济问题 ❑ *The main problem is unemployment.* 主要的问题是失业。❑ *He told Americans that solving the energy problem was very important.* 他告诉美国人解决能源问题非常重要。[Also +*with*] 2 N-COUNT A **problem** is a puzzle that requires logical thought or mathematics to solve it.（通过逻辑思考或数学运算解答的）问题，习题，题 ❑ *With mathematical problems, you can save time by approximating.* 对于数学题，可以用取近似值的办法节约时间。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Problem** children or **problem** families have serious problems or cause serious problems for other people.（儿童或家庭）有严重问题的，引起严重问题的 ❑ *In some cases a problem child is placed in a special school.* 有时，问题儿童被安置在特殊的学校。

Thesaurus 同类词 *problem* Also look up:

N. complication, difficulty, hitch 1
brain-teaser, puzzle, question, riddle 2

prob|lem|at|ic /ˌprɒbləˈmætɪk/ ADJ Something that is **problematic** involves problems and difficulties. 有问题的；有困难的；疑难的 ❑ *Some places are more problematic than others for women travelling alone.* 对那些独自旅行的女性来说，在有些地方遇到的问题会比其他地方更多。

prob|lem|ati|cal /ˌprɒbləˈmætɪkᵊl/ ADJ **Problematical** means the same as **problematic**. 同 problematic【FORMAL 正式】

pro|cedur|al /prəˈsiːdʒərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Procedural** means involving a formal procedure. 程序上的；程序性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A Spanish judge rejected the suit on procedural grounds.* 一个西班牙法官出于程序上的原因驳回了诉讼。

pro|cedure ⇹ /prəˈsiːdʒəʳ/ (**procedures**) N-VAR A **procedure** is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. 程序；步骤；手续 ❑ *A biopsy is usually a minor surgical procedure.* 活组织检查通常是一个较小的外科手术。❑ *Police insist that Michael did not follow the correct procedure in applying for a visa.* 警方坚持称迈克尔没有按照正确的程序申请签证。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *procedure* with:

V. **follow a** procedure 按照程序，**perform a** procedure 执行程序，**use a** procedure 运用程序
ADJ. **simple** procedure 简单程序，**standard (operating)** procedure 标准（操作）程序，**surgical** procedure 手术程序

pro|ceed ⇹ (**proceeds, proceeding, proceeded**)

The verb is pronounced /prəˈsiːd/. The plural noun in meaning 5 is pronounced /ˈprəʊsiːdz/. 动词读作 /prəˈsiːd/，义项 5 的复数名词读作 /ˈprəʊsiːdz/。

1 VERB If you **proceed to** do something, you do it, often after doing something else first. 接下来做；接着做 ❑ [v to-inf] *He proceeded to tell me of my birth.* 他接着给我讲我出生的事。2 VERB If you **proceed with** a course of action, you continue with it. 继续进行；继续做【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +*with*] *The group proceeded with a march they knew would lead to bloodshed.* 这个团体继续示威游行，他们知道这将导致流血事件的发生。❑ [v] *The trial has been delayed until November because the defence is not ready to proceed.* 因为被告方没有做好应诉的准备，审判已经被延期至 11 月份。3 VERB If an activity, process, or event **proceeds**, it goes on and does not stop.（活动、过程或事件）继续，持续，连续不断 ❑ [v] *The ideas were not new. Their development had proceeded steadily since the war.* 这些并不是什么新思想，自从战争开始这些思想就一直稳定地发展演变。4 VERB If you **proceed** in a particular direction, you go in that direction.（朝某个方向）前进，行进【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *She climbed the steps and proceeded along the upstairs hallway.* 她爬上楼梯，顺着楼上的走廊走去。❑ [v] *The freighter was allowed to proceed after satisfying them that it was not breaking sanctions.* 他们在确认货船没有违反制裁条例后予以放行了。5 N-PLURAL **The proceeds** of an event or activity are the money that has been obtained from it.（某个事件或活动的）收入，收益

Word Link 词根词缀 ***pro* = *in front*** 在前面，***before*** 在…之前（或之先）：***proactive, proceed, produce***

pro|ceed|ing /prəˈsiːdɪŋ/ (**proceedings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Legal **proceedings** are legal action taken against someone. 诉讼【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*against*] *...criminal proceedings against the former prime minister.* 对前首相的刑事诉讼 ❑ *The Council had brought proceedings to stop the store from trading on Sundays.* 该委员会已经提起诉讼，禁止这家商店在周日营业。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The proceedings** are an organized series of events that take place in a particular place.（有组织的一系列）活动，事件，行动【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The proceedings of the enquiry will take place in private.* 问讯将会秘密进行。3 N-PLURAL You can refer to a written record of the discussions at a meeting or conference as **the proceedings**.（会议）记录 ❑ *The Department of Transport is to publish the conference proceedings.* 交通部将公布这次会议的记录。

pro|cess ⇹ /ˈprəʊses, AM 美 ˈprɑːses/ (**processes, processing, processed**) 1 N-COUNT A **process** is a series of actions which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result. 过程；进程 ❑ *There was total agreement to start the peace process as soon as possible.* 全体一致同意尽快启动和平进程。❑ [+*of*] *The best way to proceed is by a process of elimination.* 继续进行下去的最佳方式是实行淘汰制。2 N-COUNT A **process** is a series of things which happen naturally and result in a biological or chemical change.（生物或化学的）变化过程 ❑ *It occurs in elderly men, apparently as part of the ageing process.* 这种情况出现在老年人当中，显然是衰老过程的一部分。3 VERB When raw materials or foods are **processed**, they are prepared in factories before they are used or sold. 加工；处理 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...fish which are processed by freezing, canning or smoking.* 经过冷冻、罐装或熏制处理的鱼 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*into*] *The material will be processed into plastic pellets.* 这些材料将会被加工成塑料小球。❑ [v-ed] *...diets high in refined and processed foods.* 包含很多精制食品和加工食品的饮食 [Also v n] •N-COUNT **Process** is also a noun. ❑ *...the cost of re-engineering the production process.* 重新设计生产过程的成本 •**pro|cess|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *America sent cotton to England for processing.* 美国把棉花运到英格兰进行加工。4 VERB When people **process** information, they put it through a system or into

a computer in order to deal with it. 处理(信息) ❑ [v n] *...facilities to process the data, and the right to publish the results.* 处理数据的设备和公开其结果的权利 •**pro|cess|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...data processing.* 数据处理 **5** → see also **word processing** **6** VERB [usu passive] When people **are processed** by officials, their case is dealt with in stages and they pass from one stage of the process to the next. 审核；审议；检查；使接受处理 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Patients took more than two hours to be processed through the department.* 病人在这个科看病花了两个多小时的时间。 **7** PHRASE If you are **in the process of** doing something, you have started to do it and are still doing it. 在…的过程中；正在做 ❑ *The administration is in the process of drawing up a peace plan.* 政府正在起草和平计划。 **8** PHRASE If you are doing something and you do something else **in the process**, you do the second thing as part of doing the first thing. 在此过程中；与此同时 ❑ *You have to let us struggle for ourselves, even if we must die in the process.* 你得让我们为自己拼搏，哪怕我们会在这个过程中死去。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *process* with:

ADJ. **difficult** process 艰难的过程，**political** process 政治进程 **1** **complicated** process 复杂的过程，**gradual** process 渐进的过程，**long** process 漫长的过程，**normal** process 正常的过程，**slow** process 缓慢的过程，**whole** process 整个过程 **1** **2**

V. **participate in a** process 参与过程 **1** **begin a** process 启动过程，**complete a** process 完成过程，**control a** process 控制过程，**describe a** process 描述过程，**start a** process 启动过程 **1** **2**

N. **application** process 申请过程，**approval** process 批准过程，**decision** process 决策过程，**learning** process 学习过程，**planning** process 计划过程 **1** process **information** 处理信息 **4**

ˌpro|cessed ˈcheese (**processed cheeses**) N-VAR **Processed cheese** is cheese that has been specially made so that it can be sold and stored in large quantities. It is sometimes sold in the form of single wrapped slices. 加工干酪；融化干酪

pro|ces|sion /prəˈseʃᵊn/ (**processions**) N-COUNT A **procession** is a group of people who are walking, riding, or driving in a line as part of a public event. (走路、骑马、开车等的)队伍，行列 ❑ *...a funeral procession.* 出殡的队伍 ❑ *...religious processions.* 宗教游行的队伍

pro|ces|sion|al /prəˈseʃənᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Processional** means used for or taking part in a ceremonial procession. 游行用的；列队行进的 ❑ *...the processional route.* 游行路线

pro|ces|sor /ˈprəʊsesᵊ, AM 美 ˈpraːs-/ (**processors**) **1** N-COUNT A **processor** is the part of a computer that interprets commands and performs the processes the user has requested. 处理器【COMPUTING 计算机】**2** → see also **word processor** **3** N-COUNT A **processor** is someone or something which carries out a process. 加工者；处理者；加工机 ❑ *...food growers and processors.* 粮食种植者和加工者

ˌpro-ˈchoice also **prochoice** ADJ Someone who is **pro-choice** thinks that women have a right to choose whether or not to give birth to a child they have conceived, and to have an abortion if they do not want the child. 主张女性有权选择人工流产的 ❑ *...the pro-choice movement.* 支持妇女堕胎选择权运动 ❑ *Most of the electorate is pro-choice.* 大多数选民都主张女性有权选择人工流产。

pro|claim /prəʊˈkleɪm/ (**proclaims, proclaiming, proclaimed**) **1** VERB If people **proclaim** something, they formally make it known to the public. 宣布；声明；公布 ❑ [v n] *The Boers rebelled against British rule, proclaiming their independence on 30 December 1880.* 布尔人反抗英国统治，并于 1880 年 12 月 30 日宣布独立。 ❑ [v that] *Britain proudly proclaims that it is a nation of animal lovers.* 英国骄傲地声称自己是一个热爱动物的国家。 ❑ [v pron-refl n] *He still proclaims himself a believer in the Revolution.* 他仍然声称自己拥护革命。 [Also v n n, v n *as* n] **2** VERB If you **proclaim** something, you state it in an emphatic way. 明确表示；清楚地表明 ❑ [v with quote] *'I think we have been heard today,' he proclaimed.* "我想今天我们说的大家都听见了。"他明确地说。 ❑ [v that] *He confidently proclaims that he is offering the best value in the market.* 他信心百倍地声称他的产品是市场上最物有所值的。

proc|la|ma|tion /ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃᵊn/ (**proclamations**) N-COUNT A **proclamation** is a public announcement about something important, often about something of national importance. 宣言；声明；公告 ❑ [+*of*] *...a proclamation of independence.* 独立声明

pro|cliv|ity /prəˈklɪvɪti, AM 美 prəʊ-/ (**proclivities**) N-COUNT A **proclivity** is a tendency to behave in a particular way or to like a particular thing, often a bad way or thing. (常指不好的)倾向，偏好，嗜好【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was indulging his own sexual proclivities.* 他放纵自己的淫欲。 ❑ *...a proclivity to daydream.* 好做白日梦

pro|cras|ti|nate /prəʊˈkræstɪneɪt/ (**procrastinates, procrastinating, procrastinated**) VERB If you **procrastinate**, you keep leaving things you should do until later, often because you do not want to do them. 拖延；耽搁；延迟【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Most often we procrastinate when faced with something we do not want to do.* 面对不想做的事情，我们经常拖延。 •**pro|cras|ti|na|tion** /prəʊˌkræstɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He hates delay and procrastination in all its forms.* 他讨厌任何形式的拖延和耽搁。

pro|cre|ate /ˈprəʊkrieɪt/ (**procreates, procreating, procreated**) VERB When animals or people **procreate**, they produce young or babies. 生育；生殖【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Most young women feel a biological need to procreate.* 大多数的年轻妇女都有生儿育女的生理需要。 •**pro|crea|tion** /ˌprəʊkrɪˈeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Early marriage and procreation are no longer discouraged there.* 那里不再反对早婚早育。

Word Link 词根词缀 *creat* ≈ *making* 创造：*creation, creature, procreate*

procu|ra|tor /ˈprɒkjʊreɪtəʳ/ (**procurators**) N-COUNT A **procurator** is an administrative official with legal powers, especially in the former Soviet Union, the Roman Catholic Church, or the ancient Roman Empire. (苏联)检察长；(天主教)教会官员；(古罗马帝国的)小行省总督

ˌprocu|ra|tor ˈfis|cal (**procurators fiscal**) N-COUNT In the Scottish legal system, **the procurator fiscal** is a public official who puts people on trial. (苏格兰的)地方检察官

pro|cure /prəˈkjʊəʳ/ (**procures, procuring, procured**) **1** VERB If you **procure** something, especially something that is difficult to get, you obtain it. 努力获得；设法取得【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It remained very difficult to procure food, fuel and other daily necessities.* 食物、燃料和其他日用必需品仍然很难搞到。 **2** VERB If someone **procures** a prostitute, they introduce the prostitute to a client. 给…拉皮条；为…做淫媒 ❑ [v n] *He procured girls of 16 and 17 to be mistresses for his influential friends.* 他介绍十六七岁的女孩子给他那些有权势的朋友当情人。

pro|cure|ment /prəˈkjʊəˈmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Procurement** is the act of obtaining something such as supplies for an army or other organization. (服务于军队或其他组织的)采购，购买【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Russia was cutting procurement of new weapons 'by about 80 per cent', he said.* 他说，俄罗斯新武器的采购量将削减"大约 80%"。

prod /prɒd/ (**prods, prodding, prodded**) **1** VERB If you **prod** someone or something, you give them a quick push with your finger or with a pointed object. (用手指或尖物)刺，戳，捅 ❑ [v n +*with*] *He prodded Murray with the shotgun.* 他用猎枪捅了捅默里。 ❑ [v n] *Prod the windowsills to check for signs of rot.* 戳一戳窗台看看有没有朽烂的迹象。 ❑ [v +*at*] *Cathy was prodding at a boiled egg.* 凯茜正在戳一个煮熟的鸡蛋。 •N-COUNT **Prod** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave the donkey a mighty prod in the backside.* 他用力捅了一下驴屁股。 **2** VERB If you **prod** someone **into** doing something, you remind or persuade them to do it. 提醒；促使；督促 ❑ [v n +*into*] *The report should prod the Government into spending more on the Health Service.* 这份报告将督促政府加大在卫生服务方面的支出。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *His remark prodded her to ask where Mora had gone.* 他的话提醒了她，她问莫拉去哪里了。 **3** → see also **cattle prod**

prodi|gal /ˈprɒdɪgᵊl/ (**prodigals**) **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone as a **prodigal** son or daughter if they leave their family or friends, often after a period of behaving badly,

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and then return at a later time as a better person. 浪子回头的【LITERARY 文】•N-COUNT **Prodigal** is also a noun. ❑ *The prodigal had returned.* 浪子回头了。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who behaves in a **prodigal** way spends a lot of money carelessly without thinking about what will happen when they have none left. 挥霍的；浪费的；奢侈的 ❑ *Prodigal habits die hard.* 大手大脚的习惯很难改掉。

pro|di|gious /prəˈdɪdʒəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **prodigious** is very large or impressive. 巨大的；庞大的；大得惊人的【LITERARY 文】❑ *This business generates cash in prodigious amounts.* 这种业务收益丰厚。•**pro|di|gious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She ate prodigiously.* 她的饭量惊人。

prodi|gy /ˈprɒdɪdʒi/ (**prodigies**) N-COUNT A **prodigy** is someone young who has a great natural ability for something such as music, mathematics, or sport. （有音乐、数学、体育等天赋的）天才，奇才，神童 ❑ *...a Russian tennis prodigy.* 俄罗斯的网球奇才

pro|duce ⇹ (**produces, producing, produced**)

The verb is pronounced /prəˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/. The noun is pronounced /prɒdjuːs, AM -duːs/ and is hyphenated prod|uce. 动词读作 /prəˈdjuːs，美 -ˈduːs/。名词读作 /prɒdjuːs，美 -duːs/，分音节形式为 prod|uce。

❶ VERB To **produce** something means to cause it to happen. 产生；引起；造成 ❑ [v n] *The drug is known to produce side-effects in women.* 据悉，这种药会对女性产生副作用。❑ [v n] *Talks aimed at producing a new world trade treaty have been under way for six years.* 旨在制定出一个新的世界贸易条约的谈判已经进行了 6 年。❷ VERB If you **produce** something, you make or create it. 生产；出产 ❑ [v n] *The company produced circuitry for communications systems.* 该公司生产通信系统用的电路。❸ VERB When things or people **produce** something, it comes from them or slowly forms from them, especially as the result of a biological or chemical process. 生长；长出；产生 ❑ [v n] *These plants are then pollinated and allowed to mature and produce seed.* 然后，这些植物就被授粉，从而成熟结籽。❑ [v-ed] *...gases produced by burning coal and oil.* 煤和油燃烧时产生的气体 ❹ VERB If you **produce** evidence or an argument, you show it or explain it to people in order to make them agree with you. 提出；提供 ❑ [v n] *They challenged him to produce evidence to support his allegations.* 他们要他拿出证据证实自己的说法。❺ VERB If you **produce** an object from somewhere, you show it or bring it out so that it can be seen. 出示；拿出；亮出 ❑ [v n] *To hire a car you must produce a passport and a current driving licence.* 租车须出示护照及有效驾照。❻ VERB If someone **produces** something such as a film, a magazine, or a CD, they organize it and decide how it should be done. 上演（戏剧）；制作（电影、电视节目）；灌制（唱片） ❑ [v n] *He has produced his own sports magazine called Yes Sport.* 他推出了自己的体育杂志，名为《是的，体育》。❼ N-UNCOUNT **Produce** is food or other things that are grown in large quantities to be sold. 农产品 ❑ *We manage to get most of our produce in Britain.* 我们设法在英国搞到我们所需的大部分农产品。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pro = in front* 在前面，*before* 在…之前（或之先）：*proactive, proceed, produce*

pro|duc|er ⇹ /prəˈdjuːsəʳ, AM 美 -ˈduːs-/ (**producers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **producer** is a person whose job is to produce plays, films, programmes, or CDs. 制片人；制作人 ❑ *Vanya Kewley is a freelance film producer.* 万尼亚·丘利是自由电影制片人。❷ N-COUNT A **producer** of a food or material is a company or country that grows or manufactures a large amount of it. 生产商；制造商；生产国 ❑ *...Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil producer.* 沙特阿拉伯，世界主要的产油国

prod|uct ⇹ /ˈprɒdʌkt/ (**products**) ❶ N-COUNT A **product** is something that is produced and sold in large quantities, often as a result of a manufacturing process. 产品；制品 ❑ *Try to get the best product at the lowest price.* 尽量以最低的价格买到最好的产品。❑ *South Korea's imports of consumer products jumped 33% in this year.* 今年，韩国消费品进口额激增了 33%。❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **product of** a situation or process, you mean that the situation or process has had a significant effect in making them what they are. 产物 ❑ [+of] *We are all products of our time.* 我们都是这个时代的产物。❑ [+of] *The bank is the product of a 1971 merger of two Japanese banks.* 这家银行是由两家日本银行于 1971 年合并而成。

→ see **advertising, industry, inventor**

pro|duc|tion ⇹ /prəˈdʌkʃᵊn/ (**productions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *into* n] **Production** is the process of manufacturing or growing something in large quantities. （大量）生产，制造，制作 ❑ *That model won't go into production before late 1990.* 那种型号在 20 世纪 90 年代末以前不会批量生产。❑ [+of] *...tax incentives to encourage domestic production of oil.* 鼓励国内石油生产的税收优惠政策 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Production** is the amount of goods manufactured or grown by a company or country. 产量 ❑ *We needed to increase the volume of production.* 我们需要提高产量。❸ N-UNCOUNT The **production** of something is its creation as the result of a natural process. 产生；形成；生成 ❑ [+of] *These proteins stimulate the production of blood cells.* 这些蛋白质会刺激血细胞的产生。❹ N-UNCOUNT **Production** is the process of organizing and preparing a play, film, programme, or CD, in order to present it to the public. （戏剧的）排演；（电影、电视节目的）制作；（唱片的）灌制 ❑ *She is head of the production company.* 她是制片公司的负责人。❺ N-COUNT A **production** is a play, opera, or other show that is performed in a theatre. 演出 ❑ [+of] *...a critically acclaimed production of Othello.* 获得好评的《奥赛罗》演出 ❻ PHRASE When you can do something **on production of** or **on the production of** documents, you need to show someone those documents in order to be able to do that thing. 通过出示；通过展示；通过亮出 ❑ *Entry to the show is free to members on production of their membership cards.* 会员只要出示会员卡就可以免费观看演出。

→ see **theatre**

pro|duc|tion line (**production lines**) N-COUNT A **production line** is an arrangement of machines in a factory where the products pass from machine to machine until they are finished. 生产线；流水线；装配线

pro|duc|tive /prəˈdʌktɪv/ ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **productive** produces or does a lot for the amount of resources used. 多产的；高产的 ❑ *Training makes workers highly productive.* 培训大大提高了工人们的生产力。❑ *...fertile and productive soils.* 肥沃高产的土地 •**pro|duc|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The company is certain to reinvest its profits productively.* 公司肯定会将它的利润进行高效益的再投资。❷ ADJ If you say that a relationship between people is **productive**, you mean that a lot of good or useful things happen as a result of it. 富有成效的；有益的 ❑ *He was hopeful that the next round of talks would also be productive.* 他对下一轮会谈同样富有成效满怀希望。•**pro|duc|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They feel they are interacting productively with elderly patients.* 他们觉得和年长的病人进行互动颇有益处。

prod|uc|tiv|ity /ˌprɒdʌkˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Productivity** is the rate at which goods are produced. 生产力；生产率；生产能力 ❑ *The third-quarter results reflect continued improvements in productivity.* 第三季度的结果表明生产率持续提高。

ˈprod|uct line (**product lines**) N-COUNT A **product line** is a group of related products produced by one manufacturer, for example products that are intended to be used for similar purposes or to be sold in similar types of shops. 产品线；产品系列【BUSINESS 商】❑ *A well-known U.K. supermarket launches more than 1,000 new product lines each year.* 一家著名的英国超市每年投放超过 1,000 种新产品。

ˌprod|uct ˈplace|ment (**product placements**) N-VAR **Product placement** is a form of advertising in which a company has its product placed where it can be clearly seen during a film or television programme. 植入式广告【BUSINESS 商】❑ *It was the first movie to feature onscreen product placement for its own merchandise.* 这是第一部在银幕上为自己的产品做植入式广告的电影。

Prof. /prɒf/ (**Profs**) also **prof.** ❶ N-TITLE **Prof.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**professor**. ❑ *...Prof. Richard Joyner of Liverpool University.* 利物浦大学的理查德·乔伊纳教授 ❷ N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a professor as a **prof.** 教授【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Write a note to my prof and tell him why I missed an exam this*

morning. 给我的教授写一封短信，告诉他我为什么没有参加今天上午的考试。

pro|fane /prə'feɪn, AM 美 proʊ-/ (**profanes, profaning, profaned**) 1 ADJ **Profane** behaviour shows disrespect for a religion or religious things. 亵渎的；渎神的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...profane language.* 亵渎的话语 2 ADJ Something that is **profane** is concerned with everyday life rather than religion and spiritual things. 非宗教的；世俗的 ❑ *Cardinal Daly has said that churches should not be used for profane or secular purposes.* 戴利主教已经说过，教堂不应该用于非宗教或世俗的目的。3 VERB If someone **profanes** a religious belief or institution, they treat it with disrespect. 亵渎；对…不敬；玷污【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They have profaned the long upheld traditions of the Church.* 他们亵渎了教会长期以来的传统。

pro|fan|ity /prə'fænɪti, AM 美 proʊ-/ (**profanities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Profanity** is an act that shows disrespect for a religion or religious beliefs. 亵渎行为；不敬的行为；渎神的行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To desecrate a holy spring is considered profanity.* 圣泉俗用被认为是亵渎神灵的行为。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Profanities** are swear words. 咒骂语；脏话【FORMAL 正式】

pro|fess /prə'fes/ (**professes, professing, professed**) 1 VERB If you **profess to** do or have something, you claim that you do it or have it, often when you do not. 自称；伪称；谎称；妄称【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V to-inf] *She professed to hate her nickname.* 她自称痛恨自己的外号。❑ [V that] *Why do organisations profess that they care?* 为什么机构都谎称自己对此很关心？ ❑ [V n] *'I don't know,' Pollard replied, professing innocence.* "我不知道。"波拉德回答说，谎称自己是无辜的。❑ [V-ed] *...the Republicans' professed support for traditional family values.* 共和党人自称的对传统家庭价值观的支持 2 VERB If you **profess** a feeling, opinion, or belief, you express it. 表达，表明（感情、观点、信仰等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V to-inf] *He professed to be content with the arrangement.* 他对这个安排表示满意。❑ [V pron-refl adj] *Bacher professed himself pleased with the Indian tour.* 巴奇尔表示对印度之行很满意。❑ [V n] *...a right to profess their faith in Islam.* 表明他们的伊斯兰教信仰的权利

pro|fes|sion ◆◇ /prə'feʃ°n/ (**professions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **profession** is a type of job that requires advanced education or training.（需要高等教育或训练的）职业 ❑ *Harper was a teacher by profession.* 哈珀的职业是教师。❑ *Only 20 per cent of jobs in the professions are held by women.* 在这些职业中，只有 20% 的岗位是由女性担任的。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can use **profession** to refer to all the people who have the same profession.（某一专业工作的）全体人员，业界人士，专业界 ❑ *The attitude of the medical profession is very much more liberal now.* 现在，医务人员的态度开明多了。

pro|fes|sion|al ◆◇ /prə'feʃən°l/ (**professionals**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Professional** means relating to a person's work, especially work that requires special training.（工作）职业的；专业的 ❑ *His professional career started at Liverpool University.* 他的职业生涯是从利物浦大学开始的。•**pro|fes|sion|al|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...a professionally-qualified architect.* 一个具有专业从业资格的建筑师 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Professional** people have jobs that require advanced education or training.（人）职业的，专业的 ❑ *...highly qualified professional people like doctors and engineers.* 像医生和工程师这样需要高技能的专业人员 •N-COUNT **Professional** is also a noun. ❑ *My father wanted me to become a professional and have more stability.* 我父亲想让我成为职业人士，这样能更稳定一些。3 ADJ You use **professional** to describe people who do a particular thing to earn money rather than as a hobby. 专门从事的；非业余的 ❑ *This has been my worst time for injuries since I started as a professional footballer.* 这是我当职业足球运动员以来伤得最不是时候的一次。•N-COUNT **Professional** is also a noun. ❑ *He had been a professional since March 1985.* 他从 1985 年 3 月开始就成了职业选手。•**pro|fes|sion|al|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *By age 16 he was playing professionally with bands in Greenwich Village.* 16 岁的时候，他就加入了格林尼治村的乐队进行专业演奏。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Professional** sports are played for money rather than as a hobby.（运动）职业性质的 ❑ *...an art student who had played professional football for a short time.* 当过短时间职业足球运动员的艺术系学生 5 ADJ If you say that something that someone does or produces is **professional**, you approve of it because you think that it is of a very high standard. 专业的；内行的；高水平的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They run it with a truly professional but personal touch.* 他们的经营既有真正的专业水准又不乏个人特色。•N-COUNT **Professional** is also a noun. ❑ *...a dedicated professional who worked harmoniously with the cast and crew.* 一位非常敬业的专业人士，同全体演职人员合作融洽 •**pro|fes|sion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *These tickets have been produced very professionally.* 这些标签制作得非常专业。6 → see also **semi-professional**

pro|fes|sion|al 'foul (**professional fouls**) N-COUNT In football, if a player commits a **professional foul**, they deliberately do something which is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring a goal.（足球比赛中的）故意犯规

pro|fes|sion|al|ism /prə'feʃən°lɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Professionalism** in a job is a combination of skill and high standards. 专业技巧；高超的水准【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *American companies pride themselves on their professionalism.* 美国公司为他们的专业水准感到自豪。

pro|fes|sion|al|ize /prə'feʃənəlaɪz/ (**professionalizes, professionalizing, professionalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **professionalise**

VERB To **professionalize** an organization, an institution, or an activity means to make it more professional, for example by paying the people who are involved in it. 使专业化；使职业化 ❑ [V n] *...the possibility of professionalising local government by offering salaries to senior councillors.* 通过给高级议员发薪水使地方政府职业化的可能性 •**pro|fes|sion|al|i|za|tion** /prəˌfeʃən°laɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *The professionalization of politics is a major source of our ills.* 政治职业化是导致我们这些问题的一个主要原因。

pro|fes|sor ◆◇ /prə'fesə'/ (**professors**) 1 N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **professor** in a British university is the most senior teacher in a department.（英国大学的）教授 ❑ *...Professor Cameron.* 卡梅伦教授 ❑ *In 1979, only 2% of British professors were female.* 1979 年，英国只有 2% 的教授是女性。2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **professor** in an American or Canadian university or college is a teacher of the highest rank.（美国或加拿大的）大学教师，学院教师 ❑ *Robert Dunn is a professor of economics at George Washington University.* 罗伯特·达恩是乔治·华盛顿大学的经济学老师。

→ see **graduation**

prof|es|so|rial /ˌprɒfɪ'sɔːrɪəl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **professorial**, you mean that they look or behave like a professor. 像教授的；有学者风范的 ❑ *His manner is not so much regal as professorial.* 他的言行举止不太像帝王，倒更像学者一些。❑ *I raised my voice to a professorial tone.* 我提高了嗓音，像教授一样说话。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Professorial** means relating to the work of a professor. 和教授（或大学教师）工作有关的 ❑ *...the cuts which have led to 36 per cent of professorial posts remaining unfilled.* 裁员导致 36% 的教授职位空缺

pro|fes|sor|ship /prə'fesə'ʃɪp/ (**professorships**) N-COUNT A **professorship** is the post of professor in a university or college. 教授（或大学教师）职位 ❑ *He has accepted a research professorship at Cambridge University.* 他接受了剑桥大学的研究教授一职。

prof|fer /'prɒfə'/ (**proffers, proffering, proffered**) 1 VERB If you **proffer** something to someone, you hold it towards them so that they can take it or touch it. 提供；拿出；递给【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He rose and proffered a silver box full of cigarettes.* 他站起身，伸手递过一个装满香烟的银盒子。[Also V n +*to*] 2 VERB If you **proffer** something such as advice to someone, you offer it to them. 提出，提供（建议等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The army has not yet proffered an explanation of how and why the accident happened.* 军方还没有对这次事件发生的经过和原因给出解释。[Also V n +*to*, V n n]

pro|fi|cien|cy /prə'fɪʃ°nsi/ N-UNCOUNT If you show **proficiency in** something, you show ability or skill at it. 熟练；精通 ❑ [+*in*] *Evidence of basic proficiency in English is part of the admission requirement.* 英语基本熟练是入学条件之一。

pro|fi|cient /prə'fɪʃənt/ ADJ If you are **proficient in** something, you can do it well. 精通的；熟练的 ❑ [+*in/at*] *A great number of Egyptians are proficient in foreign languages.* 很多埃及人都精通外语。

pro|file ◆◇ /'prəʊfaɪl/ (**profiles, profiling, profiled**) 1 N-COUNT Your **profile** is the outline of your face as it is seen when

someone is looking at you from the side. 侧面像；侧影像 ❑ *His handsome profile was turned away from us.* 他英俊的侧影从我们眼前转开了。 2 N-UNCOUNT [in N] If you see someone **in profile**, you see them from the side. (从)侧面(看) ❑ *This picture shows the girl in profile.* 这张照片照的是女孩的侧面。 3 N-COUNT A **profile of** someone is a short article or programme in which their life and character are described. 人物简介；传略 ❑ [+of] *A newspaper published profiles of the candidates' wives.* 一家报纸刊登了几位候选人夫人的简介。 4 VERB To **profile** someone means to give an account of that person's life and character. 为…作传略【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Tamar Golan, a Paris-based journalist, profiles the rebel leader.* 驻巴黎记者塔玛·戈兰对反叛者的首领进行了介绍。 •**pro|fil|ing** /'prəʊfaɪlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with supp] ❑ *...a former FBI agent who pioneered psychological profiling in the 1970s.* 在20世纪70年代开创了心理侧写的前联邦调查局探员 ❑ *DNA profiling has aided the struggle against crime.* DNA分析对于打击犯罪有所帮助。 5 PHRASE If someone has a **high profile**, people notice them and what they do. If you keep a **low profile**, you avoid doing things that will make people notice you. 高调 / 低调；高姿态 / 低姿态 ❑ *...a move that would give Egypt a much higher profile in the upcoming peace talks.* 能使埃及在未来的和谈中更加引人关注的举动 6 → see also **high-profile**

prof|it ◆◇ /'prɒfɪt/ (**profits, profiting, profited**) 1 N-VAR A **profit** is an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it cost you to make, get, or do it. 利润；收益；盈利 ❑ *The bank made pre-tax profits of £3.5 million.* 这家银行的税前利润为350万英镑。 ❑ *You can improve your chances of profit by sensible planning.* 你可以通过合理计划来提高盈利的机会。 2 VERB If you **profit from** something, you earn a profit from it. 盈利；获取利润；赚钱 ❑ [v +from/by] *Footballers are accustomed to profiting handsomely from bonuses.* 足球运动员对获取丰厚的奖金已习以为常。 ❑ [v] *The dealers profited shamefully at the expense of my family.* 这些经销商通过损害我家人的利益不光彩地赚钱。 3 VERB If you **profit from** something, or it **profits** you, you gain some advantage or benefit from it. 得益(于)；对…有益；对…有好处【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +from/by] *Jennifer wasn't yet totally convinced that she'd profit from a more relaxed lifestyle.* 珍妮弗还不完全相信更轻松的生活方式会对她有好处。 ❑ [v n] *So far the French alliance had profited the rebels little.* 到目前为止叛军都没有从法国同盟那里获得什么好处。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Whom would it profit to terrify or to kill James Sinclair?* 恐吓或者干掉詹姆斯·辛克莱对谁会有好处？ •N-UNCOUNT **Profit** is also a noun. ❑ *The artist found much to his profit in the Louvre.* 这位艺术家从卢浮宫受益颇多。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *profit* with:

N. **decline in** profit 利润减少，profit **and loss** 盈利与亏损，profit **margin** 利润率，**operating** profit 营业利润，profit **sharing** 利润分红 1

V. **make a** profit 盈利，**maximize** profit 利润最大化，**post a** profit 公布利润，**report a** profit 报告利润，**turn a** profit 获利 1

prof|it|able /'prɒfɪtəb°l/ 1 ADJ A **profitable** organization or practice makes a profit. 盈利的；有利润的；赚钱的 ❑ *Drug manufacturing is the most profitable business in America.* 制药业是美国利润最丰厚的行业。 ❑ [+for] *It was profitable for them to produce large amounts of food.* 生产大量的食品能让他们获利。 •**prof|it|ably** /'prɒfɪtəblɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The 28 French stores are trading profitably.* 这28家法国商店在盈利。 •**prof|it|abil|ity** /ˌprɒfɪtə'bɪlɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Changes were made in operating methods in an effort to increase profitability.* 为了提高利润而改变了经营方式。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **profitable** results in some benefit for you. 有利可图的；有益的；有用的 ❑ *...collaboration which leads to a profitable exchange of personnel and ideas.* 有利于人员和观念交流的合作 •**prof|it|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *In fact he could scarcely have spent his time more profitably.* 事实上，他几乎已最大程度地利用了他的时间。

prof|iteer /ˌprɒfɪ'tɪə'/ (**profiteers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you describe someone as a **profiteer**, you are critical of them because they make large profits by charging high prices for goods that are hard to get. 奸商；投机商；牟取暴利的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a new social class composed largely of war profiteers and gangsters.* 主要由战争投机商和强盗组成的新的社会阶层

prof|it|eer|ing /ˌprɒfɪ'tɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Profiteering** involves making large profits by charging high prices for goods that are hard to get. 牟取暴利；投机倒把【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】❑ *...a wave of profiteering and corruption.* 投机倒把和腐败的风潮

'profit-making 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **profit-making** business or organization makes a profit. 营利的；赚钱的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He wants to set up a profit-making company, owned mostly by the university.* 他想成立一家主要归这所大学所有的营利性公司。 2 → see also **non-profit-making**

'prof|it mar|gin (**profit margins**) N-COUNT A **profit margin** is the difference between the selling price of a product and the cost of producing and marketing it. 利润率；利润幅度【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The group had a net profit margin of 30% last year.* 去年，这个集团的纯利润率为30%。

'profit-sharing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Profit-sharing** is a system by which all the people who work in a company have a share in its profits. 分红制【BUSINESS 商】

'profit-taking N-UNCOUNT **Profit-taking** is the selling of stocks and shares at a profit after their value has risen or just before their value falls. 获利回吐；获利抛售；获利了结【BUSINESS 商】

prof|li|ga|cy /'prɒflɪgəsɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Profligacy** is the spending of too much money or the using of too much of something. 挥霍；浪费【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the continuing profligacy of certain states.* 某些州持续存在的肆意挥霍现象

prof|li|gate /'prɒflɪgɪt/ ADJ Someone who is **profligate** spends too much money or uses too much of something. 挥霍的；浪费的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the most profligate consumer of energy in the world.* 世界上能源挥霍最严重的国家

pro for|ma /ˌprəʊ 'fɔ:mə/ also **pro-forma** ADJ [usu ADJ n] In banking, a company's **pro forma** balance or earnings are their expected balance or earnings. 预计的；预期的【BUSINESS 商】

pro|found /prə'faʊnd/ (**profounder, profoundest**) 1 ADJ You use **profound** to emphasize that something is very great or intense. 巨大的；深刻的；强烈的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...discoveries which had a profound effect on many areas of medicine.* 对很多医学领域产生了深刻影响的发现 ❑ *...profound disagreement.* 严重的分歧 ❑ *Anna's patriotism was profound.* 安娜有强烈的爱国心。 •**pro|found|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *This has profoundly affected my life.* 这给我的生活带来了深刻的影响。 2 ADJ A **profound** idea, work, or person shows great intellectual depth and understanding. 深刻的；深奥的；知识渊博的 ❑ *This is a book full of profound, original and challenging insights.* 这本书充满了深刻、新颖、令人深思的见解。

pro|fun|dity /prə'fʌndɪtɪ/ (**profundities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Profundity** is great intellectual depth and understanding. 深奥；深刻 ❑ [+of] *The profundity of this book is achieved with breathtaking lightness.* 这本书极为深入浅出。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **profundity of** a feeling, experience, or change, you mean that it is deep, powerful, or serious. (情感、经历、变化等的)深厚，深刻，深切 ❑ [+of] *...the profundity of the structural problems besetting the country.* 困扰这个国家的结构性问题之严重 3 N-COUNT A **profundity** is a remark that shows great intellectual depth and understanding. 深刻的话语；深奥的话语 ❑ *His work is full of profundities and asides concerning the human condition.* 他的作品充满了有关人类境况的深邃见解和话外音。

pro|fuse /prə'fju:s/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Profuse** sweating, bleeding, or vomiting is sweating, bleeding, or vomiting large amounts. 大量的 ❑ *...a remedy that produces profuse sweating.* 使人大量出汗的疗法 •**pro|fuse|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He was bleeding profusely.* 他在大出血。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you offer **profuse** apologies or thanks, you apologize or thank someone a lot. (道歉或感谢)一再的，毫不吝惜的，过多的 ❑ *Then the policeman recognised me, breaking into profuse apologies.* 然后这个警察认出了我，一个劲儿地给我道歉。 •**pro|fuse|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *They were very grateful to be put right and thanked me profusely.* 他们非常感谢我纠正了他们的错误，一再地向我道谢。

pro|fu|sion /prəˈfjuːʒ°n/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb, oft *in* N] If there is a **profusion of** something or if it occurs **in profusion**, there is a very large quantity or variety of it. 大量；丰富【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The Dart is a delightful river with a profusion of wild flowers along its banks.* 达特河是一条令人心旷神怡的河，岸边到处开着野花。

pro|geni|tor /prəʊˈdʒenɪtəʳ/ (**progenitors**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu with poss] A **progenitor** of someone is a direct ancestor of theirs. 祖先【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He was also a progenitor of seven presidents of Nicaragua.* 他也是尼加拉瓜 7 任总统的祖先。❷ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **progenitor** of an idea or invention is the person who first thought of it. 创始人；鼻祖【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...Clive Sinclair, progenitor of the C5 electric car.* C5 电动汽车的先驱克莱夫·辛克莱

prog|eny /ˈprɒdʒəni/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] You can refer to a person's children or to an animal's young as their **progeny**. (人的)后裔，子女；(动物的)幼崽【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Davis was never loquacious on the subject of his progeny.* 戴维斯说到他的子女时总是寡言少语。

pro|ges|ter|one /prəʊˈdʒestərəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Progesterone** is a hormone that is produced in the ovaries of women and female animals and helps prepare the body for pregnancy. 黄体荷尔蒙；黄体酮；孕酮 ❑ *If the egg is not fertilised oestrogen and progesterone decrease.* 如果卵细胞没有受精，雌激素和黄体荷尔蒙的分泌就会减少。

prog|no|sis /prɒgˈnəʊsɪs/ (**prognoses** /prɒgˈnəʊsiːz/) N-COUNT A **prognosis** is an estimate of the future of someone or something, especially about whether a patient will recover from an illness. (尤指对病人病情的)预后，预断【FORMAL 正式】❑ *If the cancer is caught early the prognosis is excellent.* 如果癌症在早期发现，预后效果还是非常好的。

prog|nos|ti|ca|tion /prɒgˌnɒstɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**prognostications**) N-VAR A **prognostication** is a statement about what you think will happen in the future. 预言；预测【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*about*] *The country is currently obsessed with gloomy prognostications about its future.* 目前全国上下执迷于对未来的悲观预测中。

pro|gram ↔ /ˈprəʊgræm/ (**programs, programming, programmed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **program** is a set of instructions that a computer follows in order to perform a particular task. 程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The chances of an error occurring in a computer program increase with the size of the program.* 计算机程序越长，出错的概率也越大。❷ VERB When you **program** a computer, you give it a set of instructions to make it able to perform a particular task. 为(计算机)编制程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n to-inf] *He programmed his computer to compare all the possible combinations.* 他给他的计算机编制了一套程序，以比较所有可能的组合。❑ [v n] *...45 million people, about half of whom can program their own computers.* 4,500 万人中约有半数可以给他们自己的计算机编制程序 ❑ [v-ed] *...a computer programmed to translate a story given to it in Chinese.* 编制有程序可以对输入其中的汉语故事进行翻译的计算机 •**pro|gram|ming** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *...programming skills.* 编程技术 ❑ *...the concepts of programming.* 编程的概念 ❸ → see also **programme**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *program* with:

V. **create a** program 编制程序，**expand a** program 扩展程序，**implement a** program 执行程序，**launch a** program 启动程序，**run a** program 运行程序 ❶

N. **computer** program 计算机程序，**software** program 软件程序 ❶

program **a computer** 为计算机编制程序 ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *gram* ≈ *writing* 书写：*diagram, program, telegram*

pro|gram|ma|ble /ˈprəʊgræməbᵊl/ ADJ A **programmable** machine can be programmed, so that for example it will switch on and off automatically or do things in a particular order. 可以编程的；可程控的 ❑ *Most CD-players are programmable.* 大多数的光盘播放机都是可程控的。

pro|gram|mat|ic /ˌprəʊgrəˈmætɪk/ ADJ **Programmatic** ideas or policies follow a particular programme. 纲领性的；计划性的 ❑ *He gave up on programmatic politics and turned his back on public life.* 他放弃了按部就班的政治工作，不再参与公众事务。

pro|gramme ↔ /ˈprəʊgræm/ (**programmes, programming, programmed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **program**

❶ N-COUNT A **programme** of actions or events is a series of actions or events that are planned to be done. 方案；计划；安排 ❑ *The general argued that the nuclear programme should still continue.* 将军认为核计划应该继续进行。❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] A television or radio **programme** is something that is broadcast on television or radio. (电视或广播)节目 ❑ *...a series of TV programmes on global environment.* 有关全球环境的一系列电视节目 ❑ *...local news programmes.* 地方新闻节目 ❸ N-COUNT A theatre or concert **programme** is a small book or sheet of paper which gives information about the play or concert you are attending. (剧院或音乐会的)节目单 ❹ VERB When you **programme** a machine or system, you set its controls so that it will work in a particular way. 为(机器或系统)设定程序 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Parents can programme the machine not to turn on at certain times.* 父母可以设定这台机器的程序，使它在特定时间段无法启动。[Also v n] ❺ VERB [usu passive] If a living creature **is programmed to** behave in a particular way, they are likely to behave in that way because of social or biological factors that they cannot control. 按特定的方式行事 ❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *We are all genetically programmed to develop certain illnesses.* 基因决定了我们都会患上某些疾病。[Also *be* v-ed]

→ see **radio**

ˈpro|gramme note (**programme notes**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **program note**

N-COUNT A **programme note** is an article written in a programme for a play or concert, which gives information about the performance or production. (为演出或音乐会写的)节目说明

pro|gram|mer /ˈprəʊgræməʳ/ (**programmers**) N-COUNT A computer **programmer** is a person whose job involves writing programs for computers. 程序员；程序设计员；程序编制员【COMPUTING 计算机】

pro|gress ↔ (**progresses, progressing, progressed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈprəʊgres, AM ˈprɑː-/. The verb is pronounced /prəˈgres/. 名词读作 /ˈprəʊgres, 美 ˈprɑː-/，动词读作 /prəˈgres/。

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Progress** is the process of gradually improving or getting nearer to achieving or completing something. 进步；进展 ❑ *The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.* 医学界在抗癌的斗争中不断取得进步。❑ *The two sides made little if any progress towards agreement.* 双方在达成协议方面的进展甚微。❷ N-SING **The progress of** a situation or action is the way in which it develops. 进展；进程 ❑ [+*of*] *The Chancellor is reported to have been delighted with the progress of the first day's talks.* 据报道，总理对第一天会谈的进展表示满意。❸ VERB To **progress** means to move over a period of time to a stronger, more advanced, or more desirable state. 进步；进展；发展；改进 ❑ [v] *He will visit once a fortnight to see how his new staff are progressing.* 他会每两个星期来访一次，看看他的新员工进展如何。❑ [v +*to*] *He started with sketching and then progressed to painting.* 他先是画素描，然后发展到画油画。❹ VERB If events **progress**, they continue to happen gradually over a period of time. 继续进行；逐步发展 ❑ [v] *As the evening progressed, sadness turned to rage.* 随着夜幕逐渐降临，悲伤变成了愤怒。❺ VERB If you **progress** something, you cause it to develop. 使发展；使取得进展【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Very little was done to progress the case in the first 10 or so months after K was charged.* 在 K 被指控后最初的 10 个月左右，这个案子进展缓慢。❻ PHRASE If something is **in progress**, it has started and is still continuing. 正在进行中 ❑ *The game was already in progress when we took our seats.* 我们坐下来的时候，比赛已经开始了。

pro|gres|sion /prəˈgreʃ°n/ (**progressions**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing]

A **progression** is a gradual development from one state to another. 进展；发展；演变 ❑ [+of] *Both drugs slow the progression of HIV, but neither cures the disease.* 这两种药物都可以延缓艾滋病病情发展，但是都不能治愈这种疾病。 2 N-COUNT A **progression of** things is a number of things which come one after the other. （事件的）一连串，一系列，连续【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a progression of habitats from dry meadows through marshes to open water.* 从干燥的草地到沼泽地再到开阔水域的一系列栖息地

pro|gres|sive /prə'gresɪv/ (**progressives**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **progressive** or has **progressive** ideas has modern ideas about how things should be done, rather than traditional ones. 进步的；先进的；革新的 ❑ *...a progressive businessman who had voted for Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936.* 在 1932 年和 1936 年投票支持罗斯福的开明商人 ❑ *The children go to a progressive school.* 这些孩子在一所先进的学校念书。•N-COUNT A **progressive** is someone who is progressive. 进步人士；改革派人士 ❑ *The Republicans were deeply split between progressives and conservatives.* 共和党的革新派和保守派之间存在严重的分裂。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **progressive** change happens gradually over a period of time. （变化等）逐渐的，逐步发生的，逐步发展的 ❑ *One prominent symptom of the disease is progressive loss of memory.* 这种疾病的一个显著症状就是记忆逐渐丧失。•**pro|gres|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Her symptoms became progressively worse.* 她的症状日渐恶化。❑ *The amount of grant the council received from the Government was progressively reduced.* 这个委员会获得的政府津贴数额逐渐减少。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, **progressive** means the same as **continuous**. （语法中）同 continuous

pro|hib|it /prə'hɪbɪt, AM 美 prəʊ-/ (**prohibits, prohibiting, prohibited**) VERB If a law or someone in authority **prohibits** something, they forbid it or make it illegal. （法律或掌权者）禁止，不允许【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a law that prohibits tobacco advertising in newspapers and magazines.* 禁止在报刊杂志上刊登香烟广告的法律 ❑ [v n] *Fishing is prohibited.* 禁止钓鱼。❑ [v n +from] *Federal law prohibits foreign airlines from owning more than 25% of any U.S. airline.* 联邦法律禁止外国航空公司拥有任何一家美国航空公司超过 25% 的股权份额。•**pro|hi|bi|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the prohibition of women on air combat missions.* 禁止女性参加空中作战任务

pro|hi|bi|tion /ˌprəʊhɪ'bɪʃ°n/ (**prohibitions**) 1 N-COUNT A **prohibition** is a law or rule forbidding something. 禁令；禁律 ❑ [+on] *...a prohibition on discrimination.* 禁止歧视的法律 ❑ [+against] *...prohibitions against feeding birds at the airport.* 禁止在机场养鸟的法令 2 → see also **prohibit**

Pro|hi|bi|tion N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **Prohibition** was the law that prevented the manufacture, sale, and transporting of alcoholic drinks between 1919 and 1933. **Prohibition** also refers to the period when this law existed. （美国 1919 年至 1933 年间的）禁酒令；禁酒令时期

pro|hib|i|tive /prə'hɪbɪtɪv, AM 美 prəʊ-/ ADJ If the cost of something is **prohibitive**, it is so high that many people cannot afford it. （费用）高得令人负担不起的，贵得让人望而却步的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The cost of private treatment can be prohibitive.* 自费治疗的费用高得让人望而却步。•**pro|hib|i|tive|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Meat and butter were prohibitively expensive.* 肉和黄油贵得让人不敢问津。

proj|ect ↔ (**projects, projecting, projected**)

The noun is pronounced /'prɒdʒekt/. The verb is pronounced /prə'dʒekt/ and is hyphenated pro|ject. 名词读作 /'prɒdʒekt/，动词读作 /prə'dʒekt/，分音节形式为 pro|ject。

1 N-COUNT A **project** is a task that requires a lot of time and effort. 项目；工程；计划；规划 ❑ *Money will also go into local development projects in Vietnam.* 钱也会用于越南的地方发展项目当中。❑ *Besides film and record projects, I have continued to work in the theater.* 除了电影和唱片工作外，我还继续从事戏剧表演。 2 N-COUNT A **project** is a detailed study of a subject by a pupil or student. （学生的）课题，研究项目 ❑ *Students complete projects for a personal tutor, working at home at their own pace.* 学生完成了做私人家教的课题，在家里按自己的步调工作。 3 VERB If something **is projected**, it is planned or expected. 规划；计划；预计 ❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *Africa's mid-1993 population is projected to more than double by 2025.* 预计到 2025 年，非洲的人口会是 1993 年年中人口的两倍多。❑ [v n] *The government had been projecting a 5% consumer price increase for the entire year.* 政府预测全年消费价格将上涨 5%。❑ [v-ed] *...a projected deficit of $1.5 million.* 预计赤字为 150 万美元 4 VERB If you **project** someone or something in a particular way, you try to make people see them in that way. If you **project** a particular feeling or quality, you show it in your behaviour. （使）呈现；（使）表现；（使）展现 ❑ [v n] *Bradley projects a natural warmth and sincerity.* 布拉德利表现出一种自然的热情和真诚。❑ [v pron-refl +as] *He just hasn't been able to project himself as the strong leader.* 他根本没能表现出一个强势的领导者的样子。❑ [v n +as] *His first job will be to project Glasgow as a friendly city.* 他的第一项任务将是树立格拉斯哥作为一座友好城市的形象。❑ [v-ed] *The initial image projected was of a caring, effective president.* 最初呈现出的是一个充满爱心、办事高效的总统形象。 5 VERB If you **project** feelings or ideas **on to** other people, you imagine that they have the same ideas or feelings as you. 把（情感、想法）投射（到他人身上）❑ [v n +on/onto/upon] *He projects his own thoughts and ideas onto her.* 他以为她有着和自己相同的想法和观点。 6 VERB If you **project** a film or picture **onto** a screen or wall, you make it appear there. 投射；放映 ❑ [v n] *The team tried projecting the maps with two different projectors onto the same screen.* 这个小组想用两台不同的投影仪把这些地图投射到同一个屏幕上。 7 VERB If something **projects**, it sticks out above or beyond a surface or edge. 伸出；凸出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *...the remains of a war-time defence which projected out from the shore.* 海滨凸立着的战时防御工事的遗迹 ❑ [v-ing] *...a piece of projecting metal.* 一块凸立着的金属 8 → see also **housing project**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *project* with:

V. **approve a** project 批准项目，**launch a** project 启动项目 1 **complete a** project 完成项目（或课题），**start a** project 启动项目（或课题）1 2

N. **construction** project 建设项目，**development** project 开发项目，project **director/manager** 项目负责人 / 经理 1 **research** project 研究项目（或课题），**science** project 科学项目（或课题），**writing** project 写作项目（或课题）1 2

ADJ. **involved in a** project 参与项目（或课题），**latest** project 最新项目（或课题），**new** project 新项目（或课题），**special** project 特殊项目（或课题）1 2

pro|jec|tile /prə'dʒektaɪl, AM 美 -t°l/ (**projectiles**) N-COUNT A **projectile** is an object that is fired from a gun or other weapon. 射弹；抛射物；发射物【FORMAL 正式】

pro|jec|tion /prə'dʒekʃ°n/ (**projections**) 1 N-COUNT A **projection** is an estimate of a future amount. 预计；预测；估计 ❑ [+of] *...the company's projection of 11 million visitors for the first year.* 公司对第一年将有 1,100 万游客的预测 ❑ *...sales projections.* 销售预测 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] The **projection** of a film or picture is the act of projecting it onto a screen or wall. 投射；放映

pro|jec|tion|ist /prə'dʒekʃənɪst/ (**projectionists**) N-COUNT A **projectionist** is someone whose job is to work a projector at a cinema. 电影放映员

pro|jec|tor /prə'dʒektə'/ (**projectors**) 1 N-COUNT A **projector** is a machine that projects films or slides onto a screen or wall. 投影仪；放映机 ❑ *...a 35-millimetre slide projector.* 35 毫米幻灯机 2 → see also **overhead projector**

pro|lapse /'prəʊlæps, AM 美 prəʊ'læps/ (**prolapses, prolapsing, prolapsed**)

The verb is also pronounced /prə'læps/. 动词亦读作 /prə'læps/。

1 N-VAR A **prolapse** is when one of the organs in the body moves down from its normal position. 下垂；脱垂【MEDICAL 医】 2 VERB If an organ in someone's body **prolapses**, it moves down from its normal position. 下垂；脱垂【MEDICAL 医】❑ [v] *Sometimes the original abortion was done so badly that the uterus prolapsed.* 有时第一次流产手术做得太糟糕，导致子宫下垂。

prole /prəʊl/ (**proles**) N-COUNT A **prole** is someone in a low social class. 工人；无产者【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *We had proles working alongside university types as equals.* 我们把工人和大学生安排在一起工作，对他们一视同仁。

pro|letar|ian /ˌprəʊlɪ'teərɪən/ (**proletarians**) ■ ADJ **Proletarian** means relating to the proletariat. 无产阶级的 ❑ *...a proletarian revolution.* 无产阶级革命 ■ N-COUNT A **proletarian** is a member of the proletariat. 无产者；无产阶级的一员

pro|letari|at /ˌprəʊlɪ'teərɪæt/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The proletariat** is a term used to refer to workers without high status, especially industrial workers. 无产阶级；（尤指）劳工阶级 ❑ *...a struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.* 资产阶级和无产阶级之间的斗争

pro-life ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **pro-life** thinks that women do not have a right to choose whether or not to give birth to a child they have conceived, and that abortion is wrong in most or all circumstances. 反对人工流产的 ❑ *...the pro-life movement.* 反对人工流产的运动

pro|lif|er|ate /prə'lɪfəreɪt/ (**proliferates, proliferating, proliferated**) VERB If things **proliferate**, they increase in number very quickly. 激增；剧增【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Computerized data bases are proliferating fast.* 计算机数据库正在迅速激增。•**pro|lif|era|tion** /prəˌlɪfə'reɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT [n N] ❑ [+of] *...the proliferation of nuclear weapons.* 核武器的扩散 ❑ *Smoking triggers off cell proliferation.* 吸烟会引起细胞增生。

pro|lif|ic /prə'lɪfɪk/ ■ ADJ A **prolific** writer, artist, or composer produces a large number of works. （作家、画家或作曲家）多产的，作品丰富的 ❑ *She is a prolific writer of novels and short stories.* 她是一位多产的作家，写了很多小说和短篇故事。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **prolific** sports player scores a lot of goals or wins a lot of matches or races. （运动员）得分多的，比赛中获胜多的 ❑ *Another prolific scorer is Dean Saunders.* 另外一个得分高手是迪安·桑德斯。■ ADJ An animal, person, or plant that is **prolific** produces a large number of babies, young plants, or fruit. （动物、人、植物）多育的，多产的，高产的 ❑ *They are prolific breeders, with many hens laying up to six eggs.* 它们都是高产品种，很多母鸡都可以下 6 个蛋之多。

pro|logue /'prəʊlɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ (**prologues**) ■ N-COUNT A **prologue** is a speech or section of text that introduces a play or book. 前言；序言；开场白 ❑ *The prologue to the novel is written in the form of a newspaper account.* 这本小说的序言是以报纸报道的形式写的。■ N-COUNT If one event is a **prologue to** another event, it leads to it. 序幕；开端【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *This was a prologue to today's bloodless revolution.* 这拉开了当今不流血革命的序幕。

pro|long /prə'lɒŋ, AM 美 -'lɔːŋ/ (**prolongs, prolonging, prolonged**) VERB To **prolong** something means to make it last longer. 延长；拉长；拖长 ❑ [V n] *Mr Chesler said foreign military aid was prolonging the war.* 切斯勒先生说国外的军事援助拉长了战事。•**pro|lon|ga|tion** /ˌprəʊlɒŋ'geɪʃn, AM 美 -lɔːŋ-/ (**prolongations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the prolongation of productive human life.* 人类生育年龄的延长

pro|longed /prə'lɒŋd, AM 美 -'lɔːŋd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **prolonged** event or situation continues for a long time, or for longer than expected. 长期的；持续很久的；时间长的 ❑ *...a prolonged period of low interest rates.* 长期的低利率

prom /prɒm/ (**proms**)

The spelling **Prom** is usually used for meaning ■. 义项 3 通常拼作 Prom。

■ N-COUNT A **prom** is a formal dance at a school or college which is usually held at the end of the academic year. （学校在学年末举行的）正式舞会【AM 美】❑ *I didn't want to go to the prom with Craig.* 我不想和克雷格一起参加学年末的舞会。■ N-SING **The prom** is the road by the sea where people go for a walk. 海滨道路【BRIT 英】■ N-PLURAL **The Proms** are a series of concerts of mainly classical music that are held each year in London and some other cities. There is usually an area at these concerts where people stand, as well as seats. 逍遥音乐会【mainly BRIT 主英】

prom|enade /ˌprɒmə'nɑːd, AM 美 -'neɪd/ (**promenades, promenading, promenaded**) ■ N-COUNT In a seaside town, the **promenade** is the road by the sea where people go for a walk. 滨海步行大道 ■ N-COUNT A **promenade** is an area that is used for walking, for example a wide road or a deck on a ship. 步行区；供散步的区域【mainly AM 主美】■ N-COUNT A **promenade** is a formal dance at a school or college which is usually held at the end of the academic year. （学校在学年末举行的）正式舞会【AM 美】

→ see **ship**

promi|nence /'prɒmɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT If someone or something is in a position of **prominence**, they are well-known and important. 重要；杰出；著名 ❑ *He came to prominence during the World Cup in Italy.* 他在意大利世界杯赛中声名鹊起。❑ *Crime prevention had to be given more prominence.* 犯罪预防方面应当受到更多的重视。

promi|nent ◆◇ /'prɒmɪnənt/ ■ ADJ Someone who is **prominent** is important. 重要的；杰出的；著名的 ❑ *...a prominent member of the Law Society.* 法律协会的重要成员 ■ ADJ Something that is **prominent** is very noticeable or is an important part of something else. 显著的；突出的；引人注目的 ❑ *Here the window plays a prominent part in the design.* 这里窗户在设计中起着非常重要的作用。•**promi|nent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Trade will figure prominently in the second day of talks in Washington.* 华盛顿会谈的第二天将重点讨论贸易问题。

pro|mis|cu|ous /prə'mɪskjʊəs/ ADJ Someone who is **promiscuous** has sex with many different people. 淫乱的；滥交的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She is perceived as vain, spoilt and promiscuous.* 她被认为是个被人惯坏了的女人，既虚荣又淫乱。•**promis|cu|ity** /ˌprɒmɪ'skjuːɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He has recently urged more tolerance of sexual promiscuity.* 最近他呼吁对性生活不检点的行为给予更多宽容。

Word Link 词根词缀 *misc ≈ mixing* 混杂：*miscellaneous, miscellany, promiscuous*

prom|ise ◆◆ /'prɒmɪs/ (**promises, promising, promised**) ■ VERB If you **promise that** you will do something, you say to someone that you will definitely do it. 承诺；保证；答应 ❑ [V to-inf] *The post office has promised to resume first class mail delivery to the area on Friday.* 邮局承诺周五对这个地区恢复一级邮件投递。❑ [V that] *He had promised that the rich and privileged would no longer get preferential treatment.* 他已经保证富人和特权阶层不会再得到优惠待遇。❑ [V n that] *Promise me you will not waste your time.* 答应我，不要浪费自己的时间。❑ [V with quote] *'We'll be back next year,' he promised.* "我们明年会回来的。"他承诺道。❑ [V] *'You promise?'—'All right, I promise.'* "你保证？"——"好的，我保证。"[Also V n] ■ VERB If you **promise** someone something, you tell them that you will definitely give it to them or make sure that they have it. 答应给予；承诺给予；保证让…得到 ❑ [V n n] *In 1920 the great powers promised them an independent state.* 1920 年，列强承诺让他们成为一个独立的国家。❑ [V n] *The officers promise a return to multi-party rule.* 这些官员承诺恢复多党统治。■ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf, N that] A **promise** is a statement which you make to a person in which you say that you will definitely do something or give them something. 诺言；承诺；保证 ❑ *If you make a promise, you should keep it.* 如果给出了承诺，就应该遵守。■ VERB If a situation or event **promises to** have a particular quality or **to** be a particular thing, it shows signs that it will have that quality or be that thing. 有可能；有希望 ❑ [V to-inf] *While it will be fun, the seminar also promises to be most instructive.* 这次的研讨会不仅会有趣，而且有可能会颇具启发意义。■ N-UNCOUNT If someone or something shows **promise**, they seem likely to be very good or successful. （非常好的或成功的）希望，迹象，指望 ❑ *The boy first showed promise as an athlete in grade school.* 这个男孩在上小学的时候就初次显示出成为运动员的潜力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *promise* with:

N. **campaign** promise 竞选承诺 ■
V. **break a** promise 违背承诺，**deliver on a** promise 兑现承诺，**keep a** promise 信守承诺，**make a** promise 给出承诺 ■ **hold** promise 有潜力，**show** promise 显示出潜力 ■
ADJ. **broken** promise 背弃的承诺，**empty** promise 空洞的承诺，**false** promise 虚假的承诺 ■ **enormous** promise 巨大的潜力，**great** promise 很大的潜力，**real** promise 真正的潜力 ■

P

promised land (**promised lands**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a place or a state as a **promised land**, you mean that people desire it and expect to find happiness or success there. 期盼中的乐土；福地 ❑ *...the promised land of near-zero inflation.* 通货膨胀几乎为零的乐土

promising /'prɒmɪsɪŋ/ ADJ Someone or something that is **promising** seems likely to be very good or successful. 大有希望的；很有前途的；前景很好的 ❑ *A school has honoured one of its brightest and most promising former pupils.* 一所学校给曾在这里就读的最聪明、最有前途的一位学生授予了荣誉头衔。

promisingly /'prɒmɪsɪŋli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If something or someone starts **promisingly**, they begin well but often fail in the end. (通常只是开头)给人以希望地，良好地 ❑ *It all started so promisingly when Speed scored a tremendous first goal.* 比赛开始的时候形势大好，斯皮德以一记精彩的进球先拔头筹。

promissory note /'prɒmɪsəri nəʊt, AM 美 -sɔːri -/ (**promissory notes**) N-COUNT A **promissory note** is a written promise to pay a specific sum of money to a particular person. 本票；期票【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ *...a $36.4 million, five-year promissory note.* 价值 3,640 万美元、为期 5 年的期票

promo /'prəʊməʊ/ (**promos**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **promo** is something such as a short video film which is used to promote a product. 商品广告；广告短片【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】❑ *He races his cars, and hires them out for film, TV and promo videos.* 他开着自己的车参加赛车，也把它们租出去拍电影、电视和广告片。

promontory /'prɒməntri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**promontories**) N-COUNT A **promontory** is a cliff that stretches out into the sea. 岬；海角

promote ◆◇ /prə'məʊt/ (**promotes, promoting, promoted**) ❶ VERB If people **promote** something, they help or encourage it to happen, increase, or spread. 促进；增进；提倡 ❑ [v n] *You don't have to sacrifice environmental protection to promote economic growth.* 不必为了促进经济增长而牺牲环境保护。•**promotion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The government has pledged to give the promotion of democracy higher priority.* 政府已经保证把促进民主摆在更重要的位置。❷ VERB If a firm **promotes** a product, it tries to increase the sales or popularity of that product. 促销；推广；推销 ❑ [v n] *Paul Weller has announced a full British tour to promote his second solo album.* 保罗·韦勒已经宣布到英国巡演，以宣传他的第二张个人专辑。❑ [be v-ed +as] *...a special St Lucia week where the island could be promoted as a tourist destination.* 在特殊的圣卢西亚活动周期间这个岛可以作为旅游胜地进行宣传推广 ❸ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is promoted**, they are given a more important job or rank in the organization that they work for. 晋升；提升；擢升 ❑ [be v-ed +from/to] *I was promoted to editor and then editorial director.* 我先是被提升为编辑，然后又晋升为编务总监。❑ [be v-ed] *In fact, those people have been promoted.* 事实上，那些人已经升职了。❹ VERB [usu passive] If a team that competes in a league **is promoted**, it starts competing in a higher division in the next season because it was one of the most successful teams in the lower division. 使(联赛队伍)升级【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed +to] *Woodford Green won the Second Division title and are promoted to the First Division.* 伍德福德格林队赢得了乙级联赛的冠军，成功升甲。[Also be v-ed] •**promotion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Fans of Leeds United have been celebrating their team's promotion to the first division.* 利兹联队的球迷们一直都在庆祝他们的球队升入顶级联赛。

→ see **concert**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *promote* with:

N. promote **competition** 促进竞争，promote **democracy** 促进民主，promote **development** 促进发展，promote **education** 促进教育，promote **growth** 促进增长，promote **health** 增进健康，promote **peace** 促进和平，promote **stability** 促进稳定，promote **trade** 促进贸易，promote **understanding** 增进了解 ❶
promote **a product** 促销产品 ❷

Word Link 词根词缀 *mot ≈ moving* 移动：*automotive, motivate, promote*

promoter /prə'məʊtə'/ (**promoters**) ❶ N-COUNT A **promoter** is a person who helps organize and finance an event, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事的)主办者，承办者 ❑ *...one of the top boxing promoters in Britain.* 英国最顶尖的拳击比赛主办者之一 ❷ N-COUNT The **promoter of** a cause or idea tries to make it become popular. 提倡者；倡导者 ❑ [+of] *Aaron Copland was an energetic promoter of American music.* 阿伦·科普兰是美国音乐的积极推广者。

promotion ◆◇ /prə'məʊʃᵊn/ (**promotions**) ❶ N-VAR If you are given **promotion** or a **promotion** in your job, you are given a more important job or rank in the organization that you work for. 晋升；升职；提升；擢升 ❑ *Consider changing jobs or trying for promotion.* 考虑换个工作或者争取升职。❑ [+to] *...rewarding outstanding employees with promotions to higher-paid posts.* 将出色的员工提升到薪水更高的职位作为奖励 ❷ N-VAR A **promotion** is an attempt to make a product or event popular or successful, especially by advertising. (尤指通过广告进行的)促销，推广，推销【BUSINESS 商】❑ *During 1984, Remington spent a lot of money on advertising and promotion.* 1984 年，雷明顿公司在广告和促销方面花费了大量的资金。❸ → see also **promote**

promotional /prə'məʊʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Promotional** material, events, or ideas are designed to increase the sales of a product or service. 推销的；推广的；宣传的 ❑ *You can use the logo in all your promotional material.* 你们可以将这个标识用在所有的宣传材料中。

prompt ◆◇ /prɒmpt/ (**prompts, prompting, prompted**) ❶ VERB To **prompt** someone **to** do something means to make them decide to do it. 促使；推动；引起 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Japan's recession has prompted consumers to cut back on buying cars.* 日本经济的不景气使得消费者花在买车上的钱减少了。❑ [v n] *The need for villagers to control their own destinies has prompted a new plan.* 村民们想要掌握自己的命运，这促成了一项新的计划。❷ VERB If you **prompt** someone when they stop speaking, you encourage or help them to continue. If you **prompt** an actor, you tell them what their next line is when they have forgotten what comes next. 鼓励，提示(说话者)；给(演员)提词 ❑ [v with quote] *'Go on,' the therapist prompted him.* "继续，"治疗师鼓励他道。❑ [v n] *How exactly did he prompt her, Mr Markham?* 确切地说，他是怎样提示她的，马卡姆先生？❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **prompt** action is done without any delay. (行动)迅速的，即刻的，立即的，及时的 ❑ *It is not too late, but prompt action is needed.* 现在还不算晚，但是需要立即采取行动。❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **prompt** to do something, you do it without delay or you are not late. 敏捷的；迅速的；立刻的 ❑ *You have been so prompt in carrying out all these commissions.* 你执行所有这些命令可真够迅速的。

prompting /'prɒmptɪŋ/ (**promptings**) N-VAR If you respond to **prompting**, you do what someone encourages or reminds you to do. 鼓励；敦促；驱使；怂恿 ❑ *...the promptings of your subconscious.* 潜意识的驱使

promptly /'prɒmptli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **promptly**, you do it immediately. 立即；马上；及时 ❑ *Sister Francesca entered the chapel, took her seat, and promptly fell asleep.* 弗朗西丝卡修女走进小教堂，坐下来，很快就睡着了。❷ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **promptly at** a particular time, you do it at exactly that time. 准时地 ❑ [+at/on] *Promptly at a quarter past seven, we left the hotel.* 我们于七点一刻准时离开了宾馆。

promulgate /'prɒmᵊlgeɪt/ (**promulgates, promulgating, promulgated**) ❶ VERB If people **promulgate** a new law or a new idea, they make it widely known. 散布；传播【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The shipping industry promulgated a voluntary code.* 航运业对自律守则进行了宣传。❷ VERB [usu passive] If a new law **is promulgated** by a government or national leader, it is publicly approved or made official. 颁布；公布【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *A new constitution was promulgated last month.* 上个月颁布了一部新宪法。•**promulgation** /ˌprɒmᵊl'geɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the promulgation of the constitution.* 宪法的颁布

prone /prəʊn/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] To be **prone to** something, usually something bad, means to have a tendency to be affected by it or to do it. 有(不好的)倾向的；易于…的；很可能…的 ❑ [+to] *For all her experience, she was still prone to nerves.*

尽管有经验，她还是容易紧张。❑ [+to] *People with fair skin who sunburn easily are very prone to skin cancer.* 皮肤白暂容易晒伤的人极易患皮肤癌。•COMB **-prone** combines with nouns to make adjectives that describe people who are frequently affected by something bad.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"易受…影响的"❑ *...the most injury-prone rider on the circuit.* 赛道上最容易受伤的车手 ❷ → see also **accident prone** ❸ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n] If you are lying **prone**, you are lying on your front. 俯卧的；面部（或腹部）朝下的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Bob slid from his chair and lay prone on the floor.* 鲍勃从椅子上滑下来，趴在了地板上。

prong /prɒŋ, AM 美 prɔːŋ/ (**prongs**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **prongs** of something such as a fork are the long, thin pointed parts.（叉子等的）尖头，尖齿 ❷ N-COUNT The **prongs** of something such as a policy or plan are the separate parts of it.（政策、计划等的）部分，方面 ❑ *The shareholder rights movement has two prongs.* 股东权利运动有两部分内容。❑ [+of] *The second prong of the strategy is the provision of basic social services for the poor.* 该策略的第二部分是为穷人提供基本的社会服务。

-pronged /-prɒŋd, AM 美 -prɔːŋd/ COMB [ADJ n] A two **-pronged** or three **-pronged** attack, plan, or approach has two or three parts. 分…部分的 ❑ *...a two-pronged attack on the recession.* 应对经济衰退的"两步走"解决方案

pro|nomi|nal /prəʊ'nɒmɪn°l/ ADJ **Pronominal** means relating to pronouns or like a pronoun. 代词的；代词性的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a pronominal use.* 代词性用法

pro|noun /'prəʊnaʊn/ (**pronouns**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pronoun** is a word that you use to refer to someone or something when you do not need to use a noun, often because the person or thing has been mentioned earlier. Examples are 'it', 'she', 'something', and 'myself'. 代词；代名词 ❷ → see also **indefinite pronoun, personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, relative pronoun**

pro|nounce /prə'naʊns/ (**pronounces, pronouncing, pronounced**) ❶ VERB To **pronounce** a word means to say it using particular sounds. 发…的音；读 ❑ [v n] *Have I pronounced your name correctly?* 你的名字我念得对吗？ ❑ [v n n] *He pronounced it Per-sha, the way the English do.* 他像英格兰人那样将它读成 Per-sha。❷ VERB If you **pronounce** something to be true, you state that it is the case. 宣称；宣告；宣布；断言【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n adj] *A specialist has now pronounced him fully fit.* 一位专家现已宣布他的身体完全健康。❑ [v n n] *I now pronounce you man and wife.* 我现在宣布你们结为夫妻。 → see **trial**

Word Link 词根词缀 *nounce ≈ reporting* 报告：*announce, denounce, pronounce*

pro|nounced /prə'naʊnst/ ADJ Something that is **pronounced** is very noticeable. 明显的；显著的 ❑ *Most of the art exhibitions have a pronounced Scottish theme.* 大多数的艺术展明显是以苏格兰文化为主题。

pro|nounce|ment /prə'naʊnsmənt/ (**pronouncements**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Pronouncements** are public or official statements on an important subject. 声明；公告 ❑ *...the President's latest pronouncements about the protection of minorities.* 总统最近发布的保护少数民族的声明

pron|to /'prɒntəʊ/ ADV [ADV after v] If you say that something must be done **pronto**, you mean that it must be done quickly and at once. 很快；立刻；马上【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Get down to the post office pronto!* 马上去邮局！

pro|nun|cia|tion /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃ°n/ (**pronunciations**) N-VAR The **pronunciation** of a word or language is the way in which it is pronounced. 发音；读法 ❑ *She gave the word its French pronunciation.* 她读出了该词的法语发音。❑ *You're going to have to forgive my pronunciation.* 你得原谅我的发音。

proof ✦∞ /pruːf/ (**proofs**) ❶ N-VAR [N that] **Proof** is a fact, argument, or piece of evidence which shows that something is definitely true or definitely exists. 证据；证物；证言 ❑ [+of] *You have to have proof of residence in the state of Texas, such as a Texas ID card.* 你必须有在得克萨斯州的居住证明，比如得克萨斯身份证。❑ *This is not necessarily proof that he is wrong.* 这不一定能证明他是错的。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] In publishing, the **proofs of** a book, magazine, or article are a first copy of it that is printed so that mistakes can be corrected before more copies are printed and published. 校样；初印稿 ❑ [+of] *I'm correcting the proofs of the Spanish edition right now.* 我正在校正西班牙语版本的校样。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Proof** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an uncorrected proof copy of the book.* 该书未校正的校样 ❸ ADJ **Proof** is used after a number of degrees or a percentage, when indicating the strength of a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky. 标准酒精度 ❑ *...a glass of Wild Turkey bourbon: 101 degrees proof.* 一杯威特基波旁威士忌：酒精度为 101° ❹ **the proof of the pudding is in the eating** → see **pudding**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *proof* with:

ADJ. **convincing** proof 令人信服的证据，**final** proof 最终的证据，**living** proof 活生生的例证，proof **positive** 确凿证据 ❶
V. **have** proof 有证据，**need** proof 需要证据，**offer** proof 拿出证据，**provide** proof 提供证据，**require** proof 要求证据，**show** proof 出示证据 ❶

-proof /-pruːf/ (**-proofs, -proofing, -proofed**) ❶ COMB **-proof** combines with nouns and verbs to form adjectives which indicate that something cannot be damaged or badly affected by the thing or action mentioned.（与名词和动词连用构成形容词）表示"防…的"、"抗…的"❑ *...a bomb-proof aircraft.* 防弹飞机 ❑ *In a large microwave-proof dish, melt butter for 20 seconds.* 把黄油放在微波炉适用的大盘子里融化 20 秒钟。❷ COMB **-proof** combines with nouns to form verbs which refer to protecting something against being damaged or badly affected by the thing mentioned.（和名词连用构成动词）表示"防…"、"抗…"❑ [v n] *...home energy efficiency grants towards the cost of draught-proofing your home.* 用于居室防风的家庭节能资金 ❑ [v-ed] *...inflation-proofed pensions.* 不受通货膨胀影响的养老金 ❸ → see also **bullet-proof, child-proof, damp-proof course, fireproof, ovenproof, soundproof, waterproof, weatherproof**

proof|read /'pruːfriːd/ (**proofreads, proofreading**) also **proof-read** VERB When someone **proofreads** something such as a book or an article, they read it before it is published in order to find and mark mistakes that need to be corrected. 校对 ❑ [v n] *I didn't even have the chance to proofread my own report.* 我甚至没有机会校对自己的报告。[Also v]

prop /prɒp/ (**props, propping, propped**) ❶ VERB If you **prop** an object **on** or **against** something, you support it by putting something underneath it or by resting it somewhere. 架；搁；靠 ❑ [v n +on/against] *He rocked back in the chair and propped his feet on the desk.* 他往椅背上一靠，把脚搭在桌子上。[Also v n adv/prep] •PHRASAL VERB **Prop up** means the same as **prop**. prop up 同 prop ❑ [v n p prep] *Sam slouched back and propped his elbows up on the bench behind him.* 萨姆懒洋洋地往后仰着，肘部支在身后的长椅上。❑ [v p n prep] *If you have difficulty sitting like this, prop up your back against a wall.* 如果这么坐着有困难，就背靠墙坐吧。❷ N-COUNT A **prop** is a stick or other object that you use to support something. 支柱；撑棒；支撑物 ❸ N-COUNT To be a **prop** for a system, institution, or person means to be the main thing that keeps them strong or helps them survive. 支持者；后盾；靠山 ❑ *The army is one of the main props of the government.* 军队是政府的主要后盾之一。❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **props** in a play or film are all the objects or pieces of furniture that are used in it.（戏剧或电影中的）道具 ❑ *...the backdrop and props for a stage show.* 一场舞台剧的背景幕和道具

▶**prop up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB To **prop up** something means to support it or help it to survive. 支撑；维持 ❑ [v p n] *Investments in the U.S. money market have propped up the American dollar.* 对美国资金市场的投资扶持了美元。❑ [v n p] *On the Stock Exchange, aggressive buying propped the market up.* 在证券交易所，市场在大量买单的推动下有所上扬。❷ → see **prop 1**

propa|gan|da /ˌprɒpə'gændə/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Propaganda** is information, often inaccurate information, which a political organization publishes or broadcasts in order to influence

P

people.（政治组织的）宣传【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Front adopted an aggressive propaganda campaign against its rivals.* 该阵线采用激进的宣传手段对付它的对手。

propa|gan|dist /ˌprɒpəˈgændɪst/ (**propagandists**) N-COUNT A **propagandist** is a person who tries to persuade people to support a particular idea or group, often by giving inaccurate information.（常给出不精确信息的）宣传者，传播者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+for] *He was also a brilliant propagandist for free trade.* 他也是自由贸易的杰出宣传者。

propa|gan|dize /ˌprɒpəˈgændaɪz/ (**propagandizes, propagandizing, propagandized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **propagandise**

VERB If you say that a group of people **propagandize**, you think that they are dishonestly trying to persuade other people to share their views.（欺骗性地）宣传，鼓吹，煽动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *You can propagandize just by calling attention to something.* 你只要通过唤起人们对某事的注意就能起到宣传的作用。❑ [v n] *This government shouldn't propagandize its own people.* 这个政府不应煽动自己的民众。

propa|gate /ˈprɒpəgeɪt/ (**propagates, propagating, propagated**) ❶ VERB If people **propagate** an idea or piece of information, they spread it and try to make people believe it or support it. 宣传；传播；使普及【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They propagated political doctrines which promised to tear apart the fabric of British society.* 他们鼓吹能颠覆英国社会结构的政治学说。•**propa|ga|tion** /ˌprɒpəˈgeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the propagation of true Buddhism.* 传播真正的佛教 ❷ VERB If you **propagate** plants, you grow more of them from the original ones. 繁殖，培植（植物）【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *The easiest way to propagate a vine is to take hardwood cuttings.* 栽培葡萄藤最简便的方法就是硬条扦插。❑ [be v-ed +from] *The pasque flower can be propagated from seed.* 欧洲白头翁可以通过种子进行繁殖。[Also v n +from] •**propa|ga|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *... the successful propagation of a batch of plants.* 一批植株的成功繁殖

pro|pane /ˈprəʊpeɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Propane** is a gas that is used for cooking and heating. 丙烷 ❑ *...a propane gas cylinder.* 丙烷汽缸

pro|pel /prəˈpel/ (**propels, propelling, propelled**) ❶ VERB To **propel** something in a particular direction means to cause it to move in that direction. 推进；推 ❑ [v n prep] *The tiny rocket is attached to the spacecraft and is designed to propel it toward Mars.* 小火箭捆绑在宇宙飞船上，用于推动飞船飞向火星。•COMB **-propelled** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate how something, especially a weapon, is propelled.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"…驱动的"、"由…推动的" ❑ *...rocket-propelled grenades.* 火箭推动的榴弹 ❷ VERB If something **propels** you **into** a particular activity, it causes you to do it. 推动；激励；驱策 ❑ [v n prep] *It was a shooting star that propelled me into astronomy in the first place.* 最初是一颗流星促使我从事天文学。❑ [be v-ed] *He is propelled by both guilt and the need to avenge his father.* 他受到内疚感和为父报仇之心的双重驱使。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pel ≈ driving* 驱赶，*forcing* 强迫：*compel, expel, propel*

pro|pel|lant /prəˈpelənt/ (**propellants**) ❶ N-VAR **Propellant** is a substance that causes something to move forwards. 推进剂；发射药；火箭燃料 ❑ *...a propellant for nuclear rockets.* 核火箭的燃料 ❷ N-VAR **Propellant** is a gas that is used in spray cans to force the contents out of the can when you press the button.（喷雾容器中提供压力的）压缩气体 ❑ *By 1978, in the U.S.A., the use of CFCs in aerosol propellants was banned.* 美国自 1978 年起禁止在喷雾剂压缩气体中使用氯氟烃。

pro|pel|ler /prəˈpelə^{r}/ (**propellers**) N-COUNT A **propeller** is a device with blades which is attached to a boat or aircraft. The engine makes the propeller spin round and causes the boat or aircraft to move.（轮船或飞机上的）螺旋桨，推进器 ❑ *...a fixed three-bladed propeller.* 固定式三叶螺旋桨

→ see **flight**

pro|pen|sity /prəˈpensɪti/ (**propensities**) N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **propensity to** do something or a **propensity for** something is a natural tendency that you have to behave in a particular way.（性格上的）倾向；习性【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *Mr Bint has a propensity to put off decisions to the last minute.* 宾特先生习惯拖到最后时刻才作决定。

prop|er ♦◇◇ /ˈprɒpə^{r}/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **proper** to describe things that you consider to be real and satisfactory rather than inadequate in some way. 适宜的；合适的；适当的；恰当的 ❑ *Two out of five people lack a proper job.* 每五人中有两人没有正当的工作。❑ *I always cook a proper evening meal.* 我总是把晚餐做得很丰盛。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **proper** thing is the one that is correct or most suitable. 正确的；准确的；最合适的 ❑ *The Supreme Court will ensure that the proper procedures have been followed.* 最高法院将确保程序的履行合乎规范。❑ *He helped to put things in their proper place.* 他帮忙把东西放置妥当。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a way of behaving is **proper**, you mean that it is considered socially acceptable and right. 得体的；合乎体统的；正派的 ❑ *In those days it was not thought entirely proper for a woman to be on the stage.* 那个时候，女性登台表演被认为不太得体。❹ ADJ [n ADJ] You can add **proper** after a word to indicate that you are referring to the central and most important part of a place, event, or object and want to distinguish it from other things which are not regarded as being important or central to it. 严格意义上的；真正的；本身的 ❑ *A distinction must be made between archaeology proper and science-based archaeology.* 必须区分考古学本身和以科学为基础的考古学。

prop|er|ly ♦◇◇ /ˈprɒpə^{r}li/ ❶ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If something is done **properly**, it is done in a correct and satisfactory way. 正确地；准确地；令人满意地 ❑ *You're too thin. You're not eating properly.* 你太瘦了。你的饮食不合理。❑ *There needs to be a properly informed public debate.* 有必要让公众在充分知情的状况下展开辩论。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If someone behaves **properly**, they behave in a way that is considered acceptable and not rude. 适宜地；合适地；得体地；恰当地 ❑ *He's a spoilt brat and it's about time he learnt to behave properly.* 他是个被宠坏的孩子，是该学些规矩了。

ˌprop|er ˈnoun (**proper nouns**) also **proper name** N-COUNT A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, organization, or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter. Examples are 'Margaret', 'London', and 'the United Nations'.专有名词（Compare 比较 **common noun.**）

prop|er|tied /ˈprɒpə^{r}tid/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Propertied** people own land or property. 有产的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the propertied classes.* 有产阶级

prop|er|ty ♦◇◇ /ˈprɒpə^{r}ti/ (**properties**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **property** is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them. 财产；资产；所有物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Richard could easily destroy her personal property to punish her for walking out on him.* 理查德能轻易毁掉她的私人财产来惩罚她对他的背叛。❑ *Security forces searched thousands of homes, confiscating weapons and stolen property.* 安全部队搜查了数千所住宅，没收了武器和赃物。❷ N-VAR A **property** is a building and the land belonging to it. 房地产【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This vehicle has been parked on private property.* 这辆车停在了私人地产上。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **properties** of a substance or object are the ways in which it behaves in particular conditions. 特性；性质；性能；属性 ❑ *A radio signal has both electrical and magnetic properties.* 无线电信号具有电、磁双重属性。

→ see **element**

Word Link 词根词缀 *propr ≈ owning* 拥有：*expropriate, property, proprietor*

proph|ecy /ˈprɒfɪsi/ (**prophecies**) N-VAR A **prophecy** is a statement in which someone says they strongly believe that a particular thing will happen. 预言 ❑ *...Biblical prophecy.* 《圣经》中的预言

proph|esy /ˈprɒfɪsaɪ/ (**prophesies, prophesying, prophesied**) VERB If you **prophesy that** something will happen, you say that you strongly believe that it will happen. 预言；预告 ❑ [v

that] *He prophesied that within five years his opponent would either be dead or in prison.* 他预言 5 年内他的敌人要么会死去，要么会进监狱。❑ [v n] *She prophesied a bad ending for the expedition.* 她预言这次探险结局不会好。[Also v]

proph|et /'prɒfɪt/ (**prophets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **prophet** is a person who is believed to be chosen by God to say the things that God wants to tell people. 先知 ❑ *...the sacred name of the Holy Prophet of Islam.* 伊斯兰先知的圣名 ❷ N-COUNT A **prophet** is someone who predicts that something will happen in the future. 预言者；预言家【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *I promised myself I'd defy all the prophets of doom and battle back to fitness.* 我发誓要打破所有的死亡预言，力争恢复健康。

pro|phet|ic /prə'fetɪk/ ADJ If something was **prophetic**, it described or suggested something that did actually happen later. 预言(性)的；预示的 ❑ *This ominous warning soon proved prophetic.* 这个不祥的警告很快证明是有预见性的。

prophy|lac|tic /ˌprɒfɪ'læktɪk/ (**prophylactics**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prophylactic** means concerned with preventing disease. 预防(性)的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Vaccination and other prophylactic measures can be carried out.* 可以采取疫苗接种和其他预防措施。❷ N-COUNT A **prophylactic** is a substance or device used for preventing disease. 预防剂；预防器【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The region began to use quinine successfully as a prophylactic.* 该地区开始成功地用奎宁作为预防剂。❸ N-COUNT A **prophylactic** is a condom. 避孕套【FORMAL 正式】

pro|pi|ti|ate /prə'pɪʃɪeɪt/ (**propitiates, propitiating, propitiated**) VERB If you **propitiate** someone, you stop them being angry or impatient by doing something to please them. 劝解；抚慰；使息怒【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I've never gone out of my way to propitiate people.* 我从未刻意取悦别人。❑ [v n] *These ancient ceremonies propitiate the spirits of the waters.* 这些古老的仪式让水中的神灵平息了怒气。

pro|pi|tious /prə'pɪʃəs/ ADJ If something is **propitious**, it is likely to lead to success. 顺利的；有利的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They should wait for the most propitious moment between now and the next election.* 他们应等待从现在到下次选举之间的最有利时机。❑ *The omens for the game are still not propitious.* 这场比赛仍不被看好。

pro|po|nent /prə'pəʊnənt/ (**proponents**) N-COUNT [with poss] If you are a **proponent of** a particular idea or course of action, you actively support it. 支持者；拥护者；辩护者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Halsey was identified as a leading proponent of the values of progressive education.* 哈尔西被认为是进步教育价值观的主要拥护者。

pro|por|tion ♦◇ /prə'pɔːʳʃᵊn/ (**proportions**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **proportion of** a group or an amount is a part of it. 部分【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *A large proportion of the dolphins in that area will eventually die.* 那片区域里的很大一部分海豚终将死去。❑ [+of] *A proportion of the rent is met by the city council.* 一部分租金由市政委员会支付。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **proportion of** one kind of person or thing in a group is the number of people or things of that kind compared to the total number of people or things in the group. 比例 ❑ [+of] *The proportion of women in the profession had risen to 17.3%.* 从事该职业的女性比例已升高到 17.3%。❸ N-COUNT The **proportion of** one amount **to** another is the relationship between the two amounts in terms of how much there is of each thing. 比例；比 ❑ [+to] *Women's bodies tend to have a higher proportion of fat to water.* 女性体内脂肪与水分的比例往往更高。❹ N-PLURAL If you refer to the **proportions** of something, you are referring to its size, usually when this is extremely large. (通常指极其巨大的事物的)大小，尺寸【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *In the tropics plants grow to huge proportions.* 在热带，植物会长得非常高大。❺ PHRASE If one thing increases or decreases **in proportion to** another thing, it increases or decreases to the same degree as that thing. 与…成比例；与…相称；按照 ❑ *The pressure in the cylinders would go up in proportion to the boiler pressure.* 汽缸内的压力会随着汽锅压力的增加而相应增加。❻ PHRASE If something is small or large **in proportion to** something else, it is small or large when compared with that thing. 与 … 相比 ❑ *Children tend to have relatively larger heads than adults in proportion to the rest of their body.* 与成人相比，儿童头部占整个身体的比例相对较大。❼ PHRASE If you say that something is **out of all proportion to** something else, you think that it is far greater or more serious than it should be. 与…极不成比例；与…完全不相称 ❑ *The punishment was out of all proportion to the crime.* 罚不当罪。❽ PHRASE If you get something **out of proportion**, you think it is more important or worrying than it really is. If you keep something **in proportion**, you have a realistic view of how important it is. 过于看重 / 正确看待 ❑ *Everything just got blown out of proportion.* 一切都变得不可收拾了。❑ *We've got to keep this in proportion.* 我们应当正确对待这一点。

→ see **ratio**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *proportion* with:

N. proportion **of the population** 部分人口 ❶
proportion **of adults/children/men/women** 部分成年人 / 儿童 / 男人 / 女人；成年人 / 儿童 / 男人 / 女人的比例 ❶ ❷
ADJ. **large** proportion 很大的部分(或比例)，**significant** proportion 相当大的部分(或比例)，**small** proportion 很小的部分(或比例) ❶ ❷
greater proportion 更大的比例，**higher** proportion 更高的比例，**larger** proportion 更大的比例 ❸
in direct proportion 成正比 ❺ ❻

pro|por|tion|al /prə'pɔːʳʃənᵊl/ ADJ If one amount is **proportional to** another, the two amounts increase and decrease at the same rate so there is always the same relationship between them. 与…成比例的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Loss of weight is directly proportional to the rate at which the disease is progressing.* 体重的下降幅度与病情的发展速度成正比。•**pro|por|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *You have proportionally more fat on your thighs and hips than anywhere else on your body.* 相应地，你的大腿和臀部的脂肪比身体其他部位要多。

pro|por|tion|al|ity /prəˌpɔːʳʃə'nælɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT The principle of **proportionality** is the idea that an action should not be more severe than is necessary, especially in a war or when punishing someone for a crime. (战争、惩罚犯罪等的)相称原则，恰当性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Nuclear weapons seem to violate the just war principle of proportionality.* 核武器似乎违背了正义战争的罚当其罪原则。❑ *He said there was a need for proportionality in sentencing.* 他说量刑时应当做到罚罪相当。

pro|por|tion|al rep|re|sen|ta|tion N-UNCOUNT **Proportional representation** is a system of voting in which each political party is represented in a parliament or legislature in proportion to the number of people who vote for it in an election. 比例代表制

pro|por|tion|ate /prə'pɔːʳʃənət/ ADJ **Proportionate** means the same as **proportional**. 同 proportional ❑ [+to] *Republics will have voting rights proportionate to the size of their economies.* 各共和国将拥有与其经济规模成比例的选举权。•**pro|por|tion|ate|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We have significantly increased the number of people in education but the size of the classes hasn't changed proportionately.* 受教育的人数显著增加了，可是班级人数并未相应增加。

-proportioned /-prə'pɔːʳʃᵊnd/ COMB **-proportioned** is added to adverbs to form adjectives that indicate that the size and shape of the different parts of something or someone are pleasing or useful. (和副词一起构成形容词)表示"成比例的"、"协调的"、"均衡的" ❑ *The flat has high ceilings and well-proportioned rooms.* 这套公寓天花板很高，各房间比例均衡。

pro|po|sal ♦◇ /prə'pəʊzᵊl/ (**proposals**) ❶ N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **proposal** is a plan or an idea, often a formal or written one, which is suggested for people to think about and decide upon. 提议；建议；提案 ❑ [+for] *The President is to put forward new proposals for resolving the country's constitutional crisis.* 总统将提出解决国家宪法危机的新议案。❑ *The Security Council has rejected the latest peace proposal.* 安理会拒绝了最新的和平提案。❷ N-COUNT A **proposal** is the act of asking someone to marry you. 求婚 ❑ [+of] *After a three-weekend courtship, Pamela accepted Randolph's proposal of marriage.* 经过 3 个周末的追求之后，帕梅拉接受了伦道夫的求婚。

P

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *proposal* with:

ADJ. **new** proposal 新提议，**original** proposal 最初提议 1
V. **adopt a** proposal 采纳提案，**approve a** proposal 批准提案，**support a** proposal 支持提案，**vote on a** proposal 就提案进行投票 1
accept a proposal 接受提案（或求婚），**make a** proposal 提出提案；求婚，**reject a** proposal 拒绝提案（或求婚）1 2
N. **budget** proposal 预算提案，**peace** proposal 和平提案 1
marriage proposal 求婚 2

pro|pose ◆◆◇ /prəˈpəʊz/ (**proposes, proposing, proposed**) 1 VERB If you **propose** something such as a plan or an idea, you suggest it for people to think about and decide upon. 提出；建议；提议 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *Britain is about to propose changes to some institutions.* 英国将提议对一些机构进行改革。❑ [v that] *It was George who first proposed that we dry clothes in that locker.* 是乔治首先提议我们把衣服挂在那个储物柜里晾干的。2 VERB If you **propose to** do something, you intend to do it. 打算；计划 ❑ [v to-inf] *It's still far from clear what action the government proposes to take over the affair.* 政府打算采取何种行动处理此事仍然十分不明朗。❑ [v v-ing] *And where do you propose building such a huge thing?* 那么你打算在哪里建这么一个庞然大物呢？ [Also v n] 3 VERB If you **propose** a theory or an explanation, you state that it is possibly or probably true, because it fits in with the evidence that you have considered. 提出（理论或解释）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This highlights a problem faced by people proposing theories of ball lightning.* 这使得球状闪电理论的提出者所面临的一个问题凸显出来。❑ [v that] *Newton proposed that heavenly and terrestrial motion could be unified with the idea of gravity.* 牛顿提出天体和地球的运动可以用万有引力来解释。4 VERB If you **propose** a motion for debate, or a candidate for election, you begin the debate or the election procedure by formally stating your support for that motion or candidate. 提出；提名；推荐 ❑ [v n] *A delegate from Siberia proposed a resolution that he stand down as party chairman.* 一名来自西伯利亚的代表提议他辞去党主席的职务。[Also v that] •**pro|pos|er** (**proposers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...Mr Ian Murch, the proposer of the motion.* 伊恩·默奇先生，该动议的提议者 5 VERB If you **propose** a toast to someone or something, you ask people to drink a toast to them. 提议祝（酒）；提议为…干杯 ❑ [v n] *Usually the bride's father proposes a toast to the health of the bride and groom.* 通常新娘的父亲会提议为新郎新娘的健康干杯。6 VERB If you **propose to** someone, or **propose marriage to** them, you ask them to marry you. 向…求婚 ❑ [v +to] *He had proposed to Isabel the day after taking his seat in Parliament.* 当选议员的第二天，他向伊莎贝尔求婚了。[Also v, v n, v n +to]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *propose* with:

N. propose **changes** 提议（或打算）变革，propose **legislation** 提议（或打算）立法，propose **a plan** 提议（或打算）实施计划，propose **a solution** 提出解决方案；打算采取解决方案，propose **a tax** 提议（或打算）征税 1 2
propose **a theory** 提出理论 3
propose **a toast** 祝酒 5
propose **marriage** 求婚 6

propo|si|tion /ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃᵊn/ (**propositions, propositioning, propositioned**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, adj n] If you describe something such as a task or an activity as, for example, a difficult **proposition** or an attractive **proposition**, you mean that it is difficult or pleasant to do. （难办或诱人的）事情，任务 ❑ *Making easy money has always been an attractive proposition.* 轻松赚钱总是件诱人的事。❑ *Even among seasoned mountaineers Pinnacle Ridge is considered quite a tough proposition.* 即使在经验丰富的登山者中，平纳克尔峰也被认为是很难攀登的。2 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **proposition** is a statement or an idea which people can consider or discuss to decide whether it is true. 见解；观点【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The proposition that democracies do not fight each other is based on a tiny historical sample.* 认为民主国家互不争斗的观点是以一个极小的历史样本为根据的。3 N-COUNT In the United States, a **proposition** is a question or statement about an issue of public policy which appears on a voting paper so that people can vote for or against it. （美国的）法律修正案 ❑ *Vote Yes on Proposition 136, but No on Propositions 129, 133 and 134.* 对第 136 号修正案投赞成票，但对第 129 号、133 号和 134 号修正案投反对票。4 N-COUNT A **proposition** is an offer or a suggestion that someone makes to you, usually concerning some work or business that you might be able to do together. 提议；建议；提案 ❑ *You came to see me at my office the other day with a business proposition.* 几天前你带着一份商业提案来我的办公室见我。5 VERB If someone who you do not know very well **propositions** you, they suggest that you have sex with them. 向…提出下流的要求；向…提出猥亵的要求 ❑ [v n] *He had allegedly tried to proposition a colleague.* 据说他曾试图向一名同事求欢。•N-COUNT **Proposition** is also a noun. ❑ *...unwanted sexual propositions.* 令人讨厌的求欢

pro|pound /prəˈpaʊnd/ (**propounds, propounding, propounded**) VERB If someone **propounds** an idea or point of view they have, they suggest it for people to consider. 提出（观点）供考虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Zoologist Eugene Morton has propounded a general theory of the vocal sounds that animals make.* 动物学家尤金·莫顿提出了一个有关动物发声的概括性理论。

pro|pri|etary /prəˈpraɪətri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Proprietary** substances or products are sold under a trade name. 专利的；专卖的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...some proprietary brands of dog food.* 一些狗粮的专利品牌 ❑ *We had to take action to protect the proprietary technology.* 我们必须采取措施保护专利技术。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **proprietary** attitude towards something, they act as though they own it. （态度）以所有者自居的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Directors weren't allowed any proprietary airs about the product they made.* 不允许主管们对他们生产的产品以所有者自居。

pro|pri|eties /prəˈpraɪətiz/ N-PLURAL **The proprieties** are the standards of social behaviour which most people consider socially or morally acceptable. 礼节；行为规范；规矩【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...respectable couples who observe the proprieties but loathe each other.* 遵守礼节但互相憎恨的受人尊敬的夫妇

pro|pri|etor /prəˈpraɪətəʳ/ (**proprietors**) N-COUNT The **proprietor** of a hotel, shop, newspaper, or other business is the person who owns it. 所有人；业主【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the proprietor of a local restaurant.* 一家当地餐馆的业主

Word Link 词根词缀 ***propr = owning*** 拥有：*expropriate, proprietorial, proprietor*

pro|pri|etorial /prəˌpraɪəˈtɔːrɪəl/ ADJ If your behaviour is **proprietorial**, you are behaving in a proud way because you are, or feel like you are, the owner of something. 所有者的；自以为是所有者的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The longer I live alone the more proprietorial I become about my home.* 我独自住得越久，就越有业主的感觉。

pro|pri|etress /prəˈpraɪətrɪs/ (**proprietresses**) N-COUNT The **proprietress** of a hotel, shop, or business is the woman who owns it. 女所有者；女业主【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The proprietress was alone in the bar.* 女老板一人在酒吧里。

pro|pri|ety /prəˈpraɪəti/ N-UNCOUNT **Propriety** is the quality of being socially or morally acceptable. 适当；正当；妥当；得体【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Their sense of social propriety is eroded.* 他们的社交礼仪意识淡薄。

pro|pul|sion /prəˈpʌlʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft n N, N n] **Propulsion** is the power that moves something, especially a vehicle, in a forward direction. 推进力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Interest in jet propulsion was now growing at the Air Ministry.* 航空部对喷气推进的兴趣正在增加。

pro rata /ˌprəʊ ˈrɑːtə, AM 美 - ˈreɪtə/ also **pro-rata** ADV [ADV after v] If something is distributed **pro rata**, it is distributed in proportion to the amount or size of something. 按比例；成比例【FORMAL 正式】❑ *All part-timers should be paid the same, pro rata, as full-timers doing the same job.* 所有兼职者应当像全职人员一样同工同酬。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Pro rata** is also an adjective. ❑ *They are paid their salaries and are entitled to fringe benefits on a pro-rata basis.* 他们领薪水并且也有权按比例享有附加福利。

pro|sa|ic /prəʊˈzeɪɪk/ ADJ Something that is **prosaic** is dull and uninteresting. 枯燥的；乏味的；平淡无奇的【FORMAL 正式】

❑ *His instructor offered a more prosaic explanation for the surge in interest.* 对于利息的急剧增加，他的导师给出了一个更为平淡无奇的解释。•**pro|sai|cal|ly** /prəʊˈzeɪɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Arabian jam is also known as angels' hair preserve, or more prosaically as carrot jam.* 阿拉伯酱又叫天使秀发酱，或者更通俗点就是胡萝卜酱。

pro|scenium /prəʊˈsiːnɪəm/ (**prosceniums**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **proscenium** or a **proscenium arch** is an arch in a theatre which separates the stage from the audience. 舞台前部；前舞台；台口

pro|scribe /prəʊˈskraɪb/ (**proscribes, proscribing, proscribed**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is proscribed** by people in authority, the existence or the use of that thing is forbidden. 禁止；排斥【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *In some cultures surgery is proscribed.* 在一些文化里，外科手术是被禁止的。❑ [be v-ed +from] *They are proscribed by federal law from owning guns.* 根据联邦法律的规定，他们不准拥有枪支。

pro|scrip|tion /prəʊˈskrɪpʃᵊn/ (**proscriptions**) N-VAR The **proscription of** something is the official forbidding of its existence or use. 禁止；排斥【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the proscription against any religious service.* 禁止任何宗教仪式 ❑ [+of] *...the proscription of his records.* 查禁他的唱片

prose /prəʊz/ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N, in N] **Prose** is ordinary written language, in contrast to poetry. 散文；白话文；散文体 ❑ *Shute's prose is stark and chillingly unsentimental.* 舒特的散文平铺直叙，没有感情，让人感觉冷冰冰的。

pros|ecute /ˈprɒsɪkjuːt/ (**prosecutes, prosecuting, prosecuted**) 1 VERB If the authorities **prosecute** someone, they charge them with a crime and put them on trial. 起诉；控告；检举 ❑ [v] *The police have decided not to prosecute because the evidence is not strong enough.* 由于证据不足，警方已决定不起诉。❑ [v n +for] *Photographs taken by roadside cameras will soon be enough to prosecute drivers for speeding.* 路边电子眼拍下的照片很快将足以起诉超速的司机。❑ [v n +for] *He is being prosecuted for two criminal offences.* 他因两项刑事犯罪受到起诉。[Also v n] 2 VERB When a lawyer **prosecutes** a case, he or she tries to prove that the person who is on trial is guilty. (律师在法庭上)指控，对…提起公诉 ❑ [v n] *The attorney who will prosecute the case says he cannot reveal how much money is involved.* 将对此案提起公诉的律师说他不能透露具体的涉案金额。❑ [v-ing] *...the prosecuting attorney.* 检察官

pros|ecu|tion ◆◇ /ˌprɒsɪˈkjuːʃᵊn/ (**prosecutions**) 1 N-VAR **Prosecution** is the action of charging someone with a crime and putting them on trial. 起诉；检举；告发 ❑ [+of] *Yesterday the head of government called for the prosecution of those responsible for the deaths.* 昨天，政府首脑要求起诉那些该为这些人的死负责的人。2 N-SING The lawyers who try to prove that a person on trial is guilty are called **the prosecution.** 公诉方律师；控方律师 ❑ *Colonel Pugh, for the prosecution, said that the offences occurred over a six-year period.* 皮尤上校为控方律师作证时说这些罪行是在 6 年的时间里犯下的。

pros|ecu|tor /ˈprɒsɪkjuːtəʳ/ (**prosecutors**) N-COUNT In some countries, a **prosecutor** is a lawyer or official who brings charges against someone or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty. 检察官；公诉人

pros|elyt|ize /ˈprɒsɪlɪtaɪz/ (**proselytizes, proselytizing, proselytized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **proselytise**

VERB If you **proselytize**, you try to persuade someone to share your beliefs, especially religious or political beliefs. 使改变宗教(或政治)信仰【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *I assured him we didn't come here to proselytize.* 我向他保证我们并不是来改变他的信仰的。❑ [v n] *Christians were arrested for trying to convert people, to proselytise them.* 基督徒因为试图改变他人信仰而被捕。

pros|pect ◆◆ (**prospects, prospecting, prospected**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈprɒspekt, AM ˈpraː-/. The verb is pronounced /prəˈspekt, AM ˈpraːspekt/ and is hyphenated pro|spect. 名词读作 /ˈprɒspekt，美 ˈpraː-/。动词读作 /prəˈspekt，美 ˈpraːspekt/，分音节形式为 pro|spect。

1 N-VAR If there is some **prospect of** something happening, there is a possibility that it will happen. 可能性；希望 ❑ [+of] *Unfortunately, there is little prospect of seeing these big questions answered.* 不幸的是，几乎不可能看到这些重大问题得到回复。❑ [+for] *The prospects for peace in the country's eight-year civil war are becoming brighter.* 该国经历 8 年内战之后重归和平的前景正逐渐变得光明。❑ *There is a real prospect that the bill will be defeated in parliament.* 该议案很有可能会被议会否决。2 N-SING A particular **prospect** is something that you expect or know is going to happen. 期望中的事；将要发生的事；预期；展望 ❑ [+of] *They now face the prospect of having to wear a cycling helmet by law.* 他们现在面临的情形是：不久将需要依法佩戴摩托车头盔。3 N-PLURAL Someone's **prospects** are their chances of being successful, especially in their career. (尤指事业的)成功机会，前景，前途 ❑ *I chose to work abroad to improve my career prospects.* 我选择出国工作以求在事业上有更好的发展。4 VERB When people **prospect for** oil, gold, or some other valuable substance, they look for it in the ground or under the sea. 勘探；勘察 ❑ [v +for] *He had prospected for minerals everywhere from the Gobi Desert to the Transvaal.* 他已在从戈壁沙漠到德兰士瓦的无数地方勘探过矿藏。❑ [v] *In fact, the oil companies are already prospecting not far from here.* 事实上，石油公司已经在离此不远处进行勘探。•**pro|spect|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was involved in oil, zinc and lead prospecting.* 他参与了石油、锌矿和铅矿的勘探。•**pro|spec|tor** (**prospectors**) N-COUNT ❑ *The discovery of gold brought a flood of prospectors into the Territories.* 金矿的发现吸引了大量的勘探者进入这些地区。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prospect* with:

N. prospect **for/of peace** 和平的可能性，prospect **for/of war** 战争的可能性 1

V. prospect **of being** *something* 是某事物的可能性，prospect **of having** *something* 拥有某物的可能性 1

pro|spec|tive /prəˈspektɪv, AM 美 prəː-/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prospective** to describe someone who wants to be the thing mentioned or who is likely to be the thing mentioned. 想要成为的；可能成为的 ❑ *The story should act as a warning to other prospective buyers.* 这篇报道应该对其他潜在的购买者起到警示作用。❑ *When his prospective employers learned that he smoked, they said they wouldn't hire him.* 本来有可能雇用他的老板们得知他吸烟后，说他们不会雇他。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **prospective** to describe something that is likely to happen soon. 可能即将发生的 ❑ *...the terms of the prospective deal.* 可能达成的交易的条款

pro|spec|tus /prəˈspektəs, AM 美 prəː-/ (**prospectuses**) N-COUNT A **prospectus** is a detailed document produced by a college, school, or company, which gives details about it. (学校、公司等的)章程，简章，说明书

pros|per /ˈprɒspəʳ/ (**prospers, prospering, prospered**) VERB If people or businesses **prosper**, they are successful and do well. 兴旺；繁荣；昌盛；成功【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The high street banks continue to prosper.* 商业街上的银行仍旧一派繁荣景象。❑ [v] *His teams have always prospered in cup competitions.* 他的队伍在杯赛上总是成绩不俗。

pros|per|ity /prɒˈsperɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Prosperity** is a condition in which a person or community is doing well financially. 繁荣；兴旺；富足 ❑ *...a new era of peace and prosperity.* 和平繁荣的新时代

Word Link 词根词缀 *sper ≈ hope* 希望：*desperado, desperate, prosperity*

pros|per|ous /ˈprɒspərəs/ ADJ **Prosperous** people, places, and economies are rich and successful. 富足的；成功的；兴旺的；繁荣的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the youngest son of a relatively prosperous British family.* 一个相对富裕的英国家族中最小的儿子

pros|tate /ˈprɒsteɪt/ (**prostates**) N-COUNT The **prostate** or the **prostate gland** is an organ in the body of male mammals which is situated at the neck of the bladder and produces a liquid which forms part of semen. 前列腺

pros|the|sis /prɒsˈθiːsɪs/ (**prostheses**) N-COUNT A **prosthesis** is an artificial body part that is used to replace a natural part. 假体【MEDICAL 医】

pros|thet|ic /prɒsˈθetɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Prosthetic** parts of the body

P

are artificial ones used to replace natural ones. 假体的【MEDICAL 医】

pros|ti|tute /'prɒstɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ (**prostitutes**) N-COUNT A **prostitute** is a person, usually a woman, who has sex with men in exchange for money. 妓女；娼妓 ❑ *He admitted last week he paid for sex with a prostitute.* 他承认上个星期嫖娼了。

pros|ti|tu|tion /ˌprɒstɪ'tjuːʃ°n, AM 美 -'tuː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Prostitution** means having sex with people in exchange for money. 卖淫 ❑ *She eventually drifts into prostitution.* 她最终沦为妓女。

pros|trate (**prostrates, prostrating, prostrated**)

The verb is pronounced /prɒ'streɪt, AM 'prɑːstreɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /'prɒstreɪt/. 动词读作 /prɒ'streɪt, 美 'prɑːstreɪt/。形容词读作 /'prɒstreɪt/。

1 VERB If you **prostrate yourself**, you lie down flat on the ground, on your front, usually to show respect for God or a person in authority. 使（自己）俯伏；使（自己）拜倒 ❑ [v pron-refl] *They prostrated themselves before their king.* 他们向国王跪拜行礼。2 ADJ [ADJ after v] If you are lying **prostrate**, you are lying flat on the ground, on your front. 俯卧的；平卧的 ❑ *Percy was lying prostrate, his arms outstretched and his eyes closed.* 珀西趴着，双臂伸展，眼睛闭着。3 ADJ If someone is **prostrate**, they are so distressed or affected by a very bad experience that they are unable to do anything at all. 沮丧的；一蹶不振的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I was prostrate with grief.* 我当时痛不欲生。

pro|tago|nist /prə'tægənɪst, AM 美 proʊ-/ (**protagonists**) 1 N-COUNT Someone who is a **protagonist of** an idea or movement is a supporter of it. 提倡者；拥护者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the main protagonists of their countries' integration into the world market.* 积极呼吁他们的国家融入世界市场的主要倡导者 2 N-COUNT A **protagonist** in a play, novel, or real event is one of the main people in it. 主人公；主角；（真实事件的）主要人物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *... the protagonist of J. D. Salinger's novel 'The Catcher in the Rye'.* 塞林格的小说《麦田里的守望者》的主人公

Word Link 词根词缀 *agon ≈ struggling* 挣扎；斗争：*agonize, antagonist, protagonist*

pro|tean /'prəʊtiən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **protean**, you mean that they have the ability to continually change their nature, appearance, or behaviour. 多变的；变化多端的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is a protean stylist who can move from blues to ballads and grand symphony.* 他风格多变，从布鲁斯、抒情慢歌到雄浑的交响乐都能驾驭。

pro|tect ↔ /prə'tekt/ (**protects, protecting, protected**) 1 VERB To **protect** someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged. 保护；防护 ❑ [v n +*from/against*] *So, what can women do to protect themselves from heart disease?* 那么，女性怎样做才能使自己不得心脏病呢？❑ [v n] *The government is committed to protecting the interests of tenants.* 政府承诺保护租户们的利益。2 VERB If an insurance policy **protects** you **against** an event such as death, injury, fire, or theft, the insurance company will give you or your family money if that event happens.（保险单）为…提供保险 ❑ [v n +*against*] *Many manufacturers have policies to protect themselves against blackmailers.* 许多厂家都购买了保险，以防遭到敲诈。[Also v +*against*]

→ see **hero**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *protect* with:

N. protect **against attacks** 保护…免遭袭击，protect **children** 保护儿童，protect **citizens** 保护公民，**duty to** protect 保护职责，**efforts to** protect 为实行保护而付出的努力，protect **the environment** 保护环境，**laws** protect 法律保护，protect **people** 保护人民，protect **privacy** 保护隐私，protect **women** 保护女性，protect **workers** 保护工人 1 protect **property** 保护财产；为财产投保 1 2

ADJ. **designed to** protect 旨在保护（或为…投保），**necessary to** protect 必须保护（或为…投保），**supposed to** protect 应该保护（或为…投保）1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *tect ≈ covering* 遮盖：*detect, protect, protectorate*

pro|tect|ed /prə'tektɪd/ ADJ **Protected** is used to describe animals, plants, and areas of land which the law does not allow to be destroyed, harmed, or damaged. 受保护的 ❑ *In England, thrushes are a protected species so you will not find them on any menu.* 在英格兰，鸫是受保护物种，因此你在任何菜单上都找不到。

pro|tec|tion ↔ /prə'tekʃ°n/ (**protections**) 1 N-VAR To give or be **protection** against something unpleasant means to prevent people or things from being harmed or damaged by it. 保护；防护 ❑ [+*against*] *Such a diet is widely believed to offer protection against a number of cancers.* 这种饮食结构被广泛认为可以预防多种癌症。❑ *It is clear that the primary duty of parents is to provide protection for our children.* 很明显，父母的首要职责是为孩子们提供保护。2 N-UNCOUNT If an insurance policy gives you **protection against** an event such as death, injury, fire, or theft, the insurance company will give you or your family money if that event happens.（保险单提供的）保险 ❑ [+*against*] *The new policy is believed to be the first scheme to offer protection against an illness.* 这份新的保险单被认为是首个承保疾病风险的保险方案。3 N-UNCOUNT If a government has a policy of **protection**, it helps its own industries by putting a tax on imported goods or by restricting imports in some other way. 贸易保护；关税保护【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Over the same period trade protection has increased in the rich countries.* 在同一时期，富国的贸易保护有所抬头。

pro|tec|tion|ism /prə'tekʃənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Protectionism** is the policy some countries have of helping their own industries by putting a large tax on imported goods or by restricting imports in some other way. 贸易保护主义【BUSINESS 商】❑ *... talks to promote free trade and avert increasing protectionism.* 为促进自由贸易和遏制贸易保护主义抬头而进行的谈判

pro|tec|tion|ist /prə'tekʃənɪst/ (**protectionists**) 1 N-COUNT A **protectionist** is someone who agrees with and supports protectionism. 贸易保护主义者【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Trade frictions between the two countries had been caused by trade protectionists.* 贸易保护主义者引起了两国之间的贸易摩擦。2 ADJ **Protectionist** policies, measures, and laws are meant to stop or reduce imports.（政策、措施、法律）贸易保护主义的【BUSINESS 商】

pro|tec|tive /prə'tektɪv/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Protective** means designed or intended to protect something or someone from harm. 保护的；防护的 ❑ *Protective gloves reduce the absorption of chemicals through the skin.* 防护手套可以减少皮肤对化学物质的吸收。❑ *Protective measures are necessary if the city's monuments are to be preserved.* 要保存城市古迹必须采取一些维护性措施。2 ADJ If someone is **protective towards** you, they look after you and show a strong desire to keep you safe. 呵护的；有保护欲的 ❑ [+*towards/of*] *He is very protective towards his mother.* 他对他的母亲呵护备至。•**pro|tec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Simon drove me to the airport and protectively told me to look after myself.* 西蒙开车送我到机场，并嘱咐我照顾好自己。•**pro|tec|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*towards*] *What she felt now was protectiveness towards her brothers, her sister and her new baby.* 她现在就想照顾好她的弟弟、妹妹和她刚出生的孩子。

pro|tec|tive cus|to|dy N-UNCOUNT If a witness in a court case is being held in **protective custody**, they are being kept in prison in order to prevent them from being harmed. 保护性拘留；保护性监禁 ❑ *They might be doing me a good turn if they took me into protective custody.* 如果他们对我实行保护性拘留，可能对我是件好事。

pro|tec|tor /prə'tektə^r/ (**protectors**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as your **protector**, you mean that they protect you from being harmed. 保护人 ❑ *Many mothers see their son as a potential protector and provider.* 许多母亲将儿子视为未来的保护人和赡养人。2 N-COUNT [usu n n] A **protector** is a device that protects someone or something from physical harm. 保护装置 ❑ *He was the only National League umpire to wear an outside chest protector.* 他是唯一在衣服外面穿护胸的全国联赛裁判。

pro|tec|tor|ate /prə'tektərət/ (**protectorates**) N-COUNT A **protectorate** is a country that is controlled and protected by a

more powerful country. 受保护国；被保护国 ❑ *In 1914 the country became a British protectorate.* 1914 年，该国成为英国的保护国。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tect = covering* 遮盖：*detect, protect, protectorate*

pro|té|gé /'prɒtɪʒeɪ, AM 美 'prəʊt-/ (**protégés**)

The spelling **protégée** is often used when referring to a woman. 拼写 protégée 常用于指女性。

N-COUNT The **protégé** of an older and more experienced person is a young person who is helped and guided by them over a period of time. 门徒；门生 ❑ *He had been a protégé of Captain James.* 他曾受到詹姆斯上尉的提携。

pro|tein ♦◇ /'prəʊtiːn/ (**proteins**) N-VAR **Protein** is a substance found in food and drink such as meat, eggs, and milk. You need protein in order to grow and be healthy. 蛋白质 ❑ *Fish was a major source of protein for the working man.* 鱼肉曾是劳动者的主要蛋白质来源。❑ *...a high protein diet.* 高蛋白饮食

→ see **calorie, diet**

pro tem /ˌprəʊ 'tem/ ADV [n ADV] If someone has a particular position or job **pro tem**, they have it temporarily. 暂时地；临时地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the president pro tem of the California State Senate.* 加利福尼亚州参议院的临时主席

pro|test ♦◇ (**protests, protesting, protested**)

The verb is pronounced /prə'test/. The noun is pronounced /'prəʊtest/. 动词读作 /prə'test/，名词读作 /'prəʊtest/。

1 VERB If you **protest against** something or **about** something, you say or show publicly that you object to it. In American English, you usually say that you **protest** it. 抗议；提出异议；反对 ❑ [v +*about/against/at*] *Groups of women took to the streets to protest against the arrests.* 成群结队的妇女上街抗议逮捕行动。❑ [v +*about/against/at*] *The students were protesting at overcrowding in the university hostels.* 学生们在抗议大学宿舍过于拥挤。❑ [v n] *They were protesting soaring prices.* 他们抗议物价暴涨。❑ [v] *He picked up the cat before Rosa could protest.* 未等罗莎表示异议，他就抱起了猫。2 N-VAR A **protest** is the act of saying or showing publicly that you object to something. 抗议；反对 ❑ [+*against*] *The opposition now seems too weak to stage any serious protests against the government.* 反对党现在似乎势力过于弱小，无法针对政府发起真正的抗议。❑ [+*at*] *The unions called a two-hour strike in protest at the railway authority's announcement.* 各工会号召罢工两小时，以对铁路当局所发通告表示抗议。❑ *...a protest march.* 抗议游行 [Also +*about*] 3 VERB If you **protest that** something is the case, you insist that it is the case, when other people think that it may not be. 申辩；申明 ❑ [v that] *When we tried to protest that Mo was beaten up they didn't believe us.* 我们试图申明莫遭到了毒打，他们却不相信我们。❑ [v with quote] *'I never said any of that to her,' he protested.* "我从来没有对她那么说过。"他申辩道。❑ [v n] *He has always protested his innocence.* 他一直申辩自己是无辜的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *protest* with:

N. **workers** protest 工人们抗议 1
protest **demonstrations** 抗议示威，protest **groups** 抗议团体，protest **march** 抗议游行，protest **rally** 抗议集会 2
ADJ. **anti-government** protest 反政府抗议，**anti-war** protest 反战抗议，**organized** protest 有组织的抗议，**peaceful** protest 和平抗议，**political** protest 政治抗议 2

Prot|es|tant /'prɒtɪstənt/ (**Protestants**) 1 N-COUNT A **Protestant** is a Christian who belongs to the branch of the Christian church which separated from the Catholic church in the sixteenth century. 新教教徒 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Protestant** means relating to Protestants or their churches. 新教教徒的；新教的 ❑ *Most Protestant churches now have women ministers.* 如今大多数新教教会都有女牧师。

Prot|es|tant|ism /'prɒtɪstəntɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Protestantism** is the set of Christian beliefs that are held by Protestants. 新教；新教教义 ❑ *...the spread of Protestantism.* 新教的传播

pro|tes|ta|tion /ˌprɒtɪ'steɪʃ°n/ (**protestations**) N-COUNT A **protestation** is a strong declaration that something is true or not true. 申明；断言【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Despite his constant protestations of devotion and love, her doubts persisted.* 尽管他一直宣称对她的爱忠贞不渝，她仍然心存怀疑。

pro|test|er /prə'testᵊ/ (**protesters**) also **protestor** N-COUNT **Protesters** are people who protest publicly about an issue. 抗议者；反对者 ❑ *The protesters say the government is corrupt and inefficient.* 抗议者称政府腐败无能。

'pro|test vote (**protest votes**) N-COUNT In an election, a **protest vote** is a vote against the party you usually support in order to show disapproval of something they are doing or planning to do. 抗议性投票（对一贯支持的政党投出的反对票）

proto- /'prəʊtəʊ-/ PREFIX **Proto-** is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that something is in the early stages of its development. （用于构成形容词和名词）表示"最初的"、"原始的" ❑ *...the proto-fascist tendencies of some of its supporters.* 一些其支持者最初的法西斯倾向 ❑ *...Albion, whose own legend stretches back to the mists of proto-history.* 阿尔比恩，关于其本身的传说可追溯到早期的茫茫历史中

proto|col /'prəʊtəkɒl, AM 美 -kɔːl/ (**protocols**) 1 N-VAR **Protocol** is a system of rules about the correct way to act in formal situations. 礼仪；社交礼节 ❑ *He has become something of a stickler for the finer observances of royal protocol.* 他已经变得非常刻板，哪怕是最细微的皇家礼仪也会遵循。❑ *...minor breaches of protocol.* 小小的失礼 2 N-COUNT A **protocol** is a set of rules for exchanging information between computers. （信息交换）协议【COMPUTING 计算机】3 N-COUNT A **protocol** is a written record of a treaty or agreement that has been made by two or more countries. 议定书；协议【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the Montreal Protocol to phase out use and production of CFCs.* 逐步停止使用及生产氯氟烃的《蒙特利尔议定书》4 N-COUNT A **protocol** is a plan for a course of medical treatment, or a plan for a scientific experiment. 治疗方案；科学实验计划【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】❑ *...the detoxification protocol.* 戒毒方案

pro|ton /'prəʊtɒn/ (**protons**) N-COUNT A **proton** is an atomic particle that has a positive electrical charge. 质子【TECHNICAL 术语】

proto|type /'prəʊtətaɪp/ (**prototypes**) 1 N-COUNT [N n] A **prototype** is a new type of machine or device which is not yet ready to be made in large numbers and sold. 原型；样品；样本 ❑ [+*of*] *Chris Retzler has built a prototype of a machine called the wave rotor.* 克里斯·雷茨勒已制造出了一种叫波转子的机器的样机。2 N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **prototype of** a type of person or thing, you mean that they are the first or most typical one of that type. 模范；典型 ❑ [+*of*] *He was the prototype of the elder statesman.* 他是老一辈政治家的典型。

proto|typi|cal /ˌprəʊtə'tɪpɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Prototypical** is used to indicate that someone or something is a very typical example of a type of person or thing. 模范的；典型的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Park Ridge is the prototypical American suburb.* 帕克里奇是美国郊区的典型。❑ *...a prototypical socialist.* 典型的社会主义者

proto|zoan /ˌprəʊtə'zəʊən/ (**protozoa** or **protozoans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Protozoa** are very small organisms which often live inside larger animals. 原生动物【TECHNICAL 术语】

pro|tract|ed /prə'træktɪd, AM 美 prəʊ-/ ADJ Something, usually something unpleasant, that is **protracted** lasts a long time, especially longer than usual or longer than you hoped. 延长的；拖延的；持久的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *After protracted negotiations, Ogden got the deal he wanted.* 经过长时间的谈判，奥格登得到了他想要的那笔生意。❑ *The struggle would be bitter and protracted.* 斗争将会艰苦而漫长。

pro|trac|tor /prə'træktᵊ, AM 美 prəʊ-/ (**protractors**) N-COUNT A **protractor** is a flat, semi-circular piece of plastic or metal which is used for measuring angles. 量角器；分度规

pro|trude /prə'truːd, AM 美 prəʊ-/ (**protrudes, protruding, protruded**) VERB If something **protrudes from** somewhere, it sticks out. 伸出；凸出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep] *...a huge round mass of smooth rock protruding from the water.* 一块光滑的大圆石露出

P

水面 ❑ [v] *The tip of her tongue was protruding slightly.* 她的舌尖微微伸出。•**pro|trud|ing** ADJ ❑ *...protruding ears.* 招风耳

pro|tru|sion /prəˈtruːʒ°n, AM 美 prəʊ-/ (**protrusions**) N-COUNT A **protrusion** is something that sticks out from something. 凸出物；凸起部分【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He grabbed at a protrusion of rock with his right hand.* 他用右手抓住了一块凸起的岩石。

pro|tu|ber|ance /prəˈtjuːbərəns, AM 美 prəʊˈtuːb-/ (**protuberances**) N-COUNT A **protuberance** is a rounded part that sticks out from the surface of something. 鼓起的部分；隆起的部分【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a protuberance on the upper jawbone.* 下颌骨上部的隆起部分

pro|tu|ber|ant /prəˈtjuːbərənt, AM 美 prəʊˈtuːb-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Protuberant** eyes, lips, noses, or teeth stick out more than usual from the face. 隆起的；鼓出的；凸起的【FORMAL 正式】

proud ◆◇ /praʊd/ (**prouder, proudest**) 1 ADJ [ADJ that/to-inf] If you feel **proud**, you feel pleased about something good that you possess or have done, or about something good that a person close to you has done. 骄傲的；自豪的；得意的 ❑ [+of] *I felt proud of his efforts.* 我为他的努力感到骄傲。❑ *They are proud that she is doing well at school.* 他们为她出色的学习成绩感到骄傲。❑ *I am proud to be a Canadian.* 身为一个加拿大人我感到很自豪。❑ *Derek is now the proud father of a bouncing baby girl.* 德里克现在是一位自豪的父亲，他有一个健康的小女儿。•**proud|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'That's the first part finished,' he said proudly.* "那是已完成的第一部分。"他自豪地说。2 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **proudest** moments or achievements are the ones that you are most proud of. 最值得夸耀的；最引以为荣的 ❑ *This must have been one of the proudest moments of his busy and hard working life.* 这一定是他劳碌工作的一生中最引以为荣的时刻之一。3 ADJ Someone who is **proud** has respect for themselves and does not want to lose the respect that other people have for them. 自尊的；自重的 ❑ *He was too proud to ask his family for help and support.* 他自尊心太强，不愿向家人寻求帮助和支持。4 ADJ Someone who is **proud** feels that they are better or more important than other people. 骄傲的；傲慢的；妄自尊大的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She was said to be proud and arrogant.* 据说她傲慢自大。

prove ◆◆ /pruːv/ (**proves, proving, proved, proved** or **proven**) 1 V-LINK If something **proves to** be true or **to** have a particular quality, it becomes clear after a period of time that it is true or has that quality. 证明是；原来是；结果是 ❑ [v to-inf] *We have been accused of exaggerating before, but unfortunately all our reports proved to be true.* 以前一直有人指责我们夸大事实，但遗憾的是，我们所有的报道都证明是真实的。❑ [v adj] *In the past this process of transition has often proven difficult.* 过去这一过渡过程常常很艰难。❑ [v n] *...an experiment which was to prove a source of inspiration for many years to come.* 在之后多年证明一直都是灵感源泉的一项实验 2 VERB If you **prove that** something is true, you show by means of argument or evidence that it is definitely true. 证明；证实 ❑ [v n] *You brought this charge. You prove it!* 你提出了这项控告。你拿出证据来！❑ [v that] *The results prove that regulation of the salmon farming industry is inadequate.* 结果证明对鲑鱼饲养行业的管理不够完善。❑ [v wh] *...trying to prove how groups of animals have evolved.* 试图证明动物群体是如何进化的 ❑ [v n adj] *That made me hopping mad and determined to prove him wrong.* 那使我极为恼火，下决心要证明他是错的。❑ [v n to-inf] *History will prove him to have been right all along.* 历史将证明他一直是对的。❑ [v-ed] *...a proven cause of cancer.* 已确证的癌症病因 3 VERB If you **prove yourself to** have a certain good quality, you show by your actions that you have it. 证明；显示 ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *Margaret proved herself to be a good mother.* 玛格丽特证明了自己是个好妈妈。❑ [v pron-refl adj] *As a composer he proved himself adept at large dramatic forms.* 身为作曲家的他证明了自己在创作大型戏剧方面驾轻就熟。❑ [v pron-refl] *A man needs time to prove himself.* 人需要时间来证明自己。❑ [v-ed] *Few would argue that this team has experience and proven ability.* 这个队伍的丰富经验和表现出来的实力是众所公认的。[v that] 4 PHRASE If you **prove a point**, you show other people that you know something or can do something, although your action may have no other purpose. 证明自己的能力(或知识) ❑ *They made a 3,000 mile detour simply to prove a point.* 他们绕行 3,000 英里只是为了证明自己能够做到。

→ see **science**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *prove* with:

ADJ. prove **(to be) difficult** 证明是困难的，prove **helpful** 证明是有帮助的，prove **useful** 证明是有用的，prove **worthy** 证明是值得的 1
difficult to prove 很难证明，**hard to** prove 难以证明 2
V. **have to** prove 必须证明，**try to** prove 试图证明 2
able to prove 能够证明 2 3
have *something* to prove 有某物可以证明 3

prov|en /ˈpruːv°n, ˈprəʊv°n/ **Proven** is a past participle of **prove**. **Proven** is the usual form of the past participle when you are using it as an adjective. (prove 的过去分词之一，通常作形容词)

prov|enance /ˈprɒvɪnəns/ (**provenances**) N-VAR [usu with poss] The **provenance** of something is the place that it comes from or that it originally came from. 起源；来源；出处【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Kato was fully aware of the provenance of these treasures.* 加藤完全清楚这些珍宝的来源。

prov|erb /ˈprɒvɜːb/ (**proverbs**) N-COUNT A **proverb** is a short sentence that people often quote, which gives advice or tells you something about life. 谚语；俗语；常言 ❑ *An old Arab proverb says, 'The enemy of my enemy is my friend'.* 一句古老的阿拉伯谚语说，"敌人的敌人是朋友。"

Word Link 词根词缀 *verb = word* 词语：*proverb, verbal, verbatim*

pro|ver|bial /prəˈvɜːbiəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **proverbial** to show that you know the way you are describing something is one that is often used or is part of a popular saying. 谚语的；出自谚语的；常说的 ❑ *My audience certainly isn't the proverbial man in the street.* 我的观众当然不是街上的平头百姓。

pro|vide ◆◆◆ /prəˈvaɪd/ (**provides, providing, provided**) 1 VERB If you **provide** something that someone needs or wants, or if you **provide** them **with** it, you give it to them or make it available to them. 供给；提供；给予 ❑ [v n] *I'll be glad to provide a copy of this.* 我很愿意提供它的一个副本。❑ [v n] *They would not provide any details.* 他们不愿提供任何细节。❑ [v n +with] *The government was not in a position to provide them with food.* 政府不可能给他们提供食物。•**pro|vid|er** (**providers**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *They remain the main providers of sports facilities.* 他们仍然是体育设施的主要提供商。2 VERB If a law or agreement **provides that** something will happen, it states that it will happen. (法律或协议)规定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *The treaty provides that, by the end of the century, the United States must have removed its bases.* 条约规定，到本世纪末，美国必须撤除其基地。3 → see also **provided, providing**

▶**provide for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **provide for** someone, you support them financially and make sure that they have the things that they need. 赡养；供养 ❑ [v P n] *Elaine wouldn't let him provide for her.* 伊莱恩不愿让他养活自己。❑ [be adv v-ed *for*] *Her father always ensured she was well provided for.* 她的父亲总是确保她衣食无忧。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **provide for** something that might happen or that might need to be done, you make arrangements to deal with it. 为…做准备；为…事先安排妥当 ❑ [v P n] *James had provided for just such an emergency.* 詹姆斯已为这种紧急情况做好了准备。3 PHRASAL VERB If a law or agreement **provides for** something, it makes it possible. (法律、条约)规定，允许【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v P n] *The bill provides for the automatic review of all death sentences.* 该法案规定所有死刑判决都要自动接受审核。

pro|vid|ed /prəˈvaɪdɪd/ CONJ If you say that something will happen **provided** or **provided that** something else happens, you mean that the first thing will happen only if the second thing also happens. 如果；假如；只要 ❑ *The other banks are going to be very eager to help, provided that they see that he has a specific plan.* 如果看到他有具体的计划，其他银行会很愿意提供帮助。❑ *Provided they are fit I see no reason why they shouldn't go on playing for another four or five years.* 只要他们身体强健，我看不出他们有什么理由不继续再打四五年比赛。

provi|dence /ˈprɒvɪdəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Providence** is God, or a

force which is believed by some people to arrange the things that happen to us. 上天；天意；天命；天佑【LITERARY 文】❑ *These women regard his death as an act of providence.* 这些女人认为他的死乃是天意。

pro|vi|den|tial /ˌprɒvɪˈdenʃ°l/ ADJ A **providential** event is lucky because it happens at exactly the right time. 天缘巧合的；幸运的；凑巧的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He explained the yellow fever epidemic as a providential act to discourage urban growth.* 他解释说黄热病的流行恰好减缓了城市的扩张。❑ *The pistols were loaded so our escape is indeed providential.* 手枪是上了子弹的，所以我们能逃脱实在幸运。•**pro|vi|den|tial|ly** ADV ❑ *Providentially, he had earlier made friends with a Russian Colonel.* 凑巧的是，他早些时候和一个俄国上校交过朋友。

pro|vid|ing /prəˈvaɪdɪŋ/ CONJ If you say that something will happen **providing** or **providing that** something else happens, you mean that the first thing will happen only if the second thing also happens. 如果；假如；只要 ❑ *I do believe in people being able to do what they want to do, providing they're not hurting someone else.* 我真的认为人们只要不伤害别人，自己想做什么就可以做什么。

prov|ince ♦◇ /ˈprɒvɪns/ (**provinces**) 1 N-COUNT A **province** is a large section of a country which has its own administration. 省 ❑ *...the Algarve, Portugal's southernmost province.* 阿尔加维，葡萄牙最南部的省份 2 N-PLURAL **The provinces** are all the parts of a country except the part where the capital is situated. 外省（首都以外的地区）❑ *The government plans to transfer some 30,000 government jobs from Paris to the provinces.* 政府计划将 3 万个左右的政府职位从巴黎转移到外省。3 N-SING [with poss] If you say that a subject or activity is a particular person's **province**, you mean that this person has a special interest in it, a special knowledge of it, or a special responsibility for it.（兴趣、知识、责任的）范围，领域 ❑ *Industrial research is the province of the Department of Trade and Industry.* 工业研究属贸易和工业部的职责范围。

pro|vin|cial /prəˈvɪnʃ°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Provincial** means connected with the parts of a country away from the capital city. 省份的；外省的；地方的 ❑ *Jeremy Styles, 34, was the house manager for a provincial theatre for ten years.* 杰里米·斯泰尔斯，34 岁，在一家地方剧院担任了 10 年经理。2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **provincial**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are old-fashioned and boring. 过时的；守旧的；迂腐的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He decided to revamp the company's provincial image.* 他决心一改公司保守落后的形象。

pro|vin|cial|ism /prəˈvɪnʃəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Provincialism** is the holding of old-fashioned attitudes and opinions, which some people think is typical of people in areas away from the capital city of a country. 地方主义；地方观念；偏狭守旧【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the stifling bourgeois provincialism of Buxton.* 巴克斯顿令人窒息的资产阶级狭隘观念

'prov|ing ground (**proving grounds**) N-COUNT If you describe a place as a **proving ground**, you mean that new things or ideas are tried out or tested there.（新事物、新观点的）实验场所，试验场合 ❑ *New York is a proving ground today for the Democratic presidential candidates.* 纽约如今是检验民主党总统候选人的理想之地。

pro|vi|sion ♦◇ /prəˈvɪʒ°n/ (**provisions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **provision of** something is the act of giving it or making it available to people who need or want it. 供应；提供 ❑ [+of] *The department is responsible for the provision of residential care services.* 该部门负责提供家庭护理服务。❑ *...nursery provision for children with special needs.* 为有特殊需要的儿童提供保育服务 2 N-VAR If you make **provision for** something that might happen or that might need to be done, you make arrangements to deal with it. 预备；准备；预先采取的措施 ❑ [+for] *Mr King asked if it had ever occurred to her to make provision for her own pension.* 金先生问她是否曾想过要为自己的养老金预先作安排。3 N-UNCOUNT If you make **provision for** someone, you support them financially and make sure that they have the things that they need. 赡养；供养 ❑ [+for] *Special provision should be made for children.* 应给孩子在经济上专门作好安排。4 N-COUNT A **provision** in a law or an agreement is an arrangement which is included in it.（法律或协议的）条文，条款，规定 ❑ *He backed a provision that would allow judges to delay granting a divorce decree in some cases.* 他赞成一项允许法官在一些情况下延迟作出离婚判决的法律条款。5 N-PLURAL **Provisions** are supplies of food. 食品供应【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *On board were enough provisions for two weeks.* 船上有足够两周吃的食物。

pro|vi|sion|al /prəˈvɪʒən°l/ ADJ You use **provisional** to describe something that has been arranged or appointed for the present, but may be changed in the future. 临时的；暂时性的；暂定的 ❑ *...the possibility of setting up a provisional coalition government.* 建立一个临时联合政府的可能性 ❑ *It was announced that the times were provisional and subject to confirmation.* 已宣布说这些时间是暂定的，还有待确定。•**pro|vi|sion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The seven republics had provisionally agreed to the new relationship on November 14th.* 7 个共和国在 11 月 14 号暂时达成协议建立新关系。

pro|vi|so /prəˈvaɪzəʊ/ (**provisos**) N-COUNT [oft N that] A **proviso** is a condition in an agreement. You agree to do something if this condition is fulfilled. 限制性条件；附文；（附带）条件；但书 ❑ *I told Norman I would invest in his venture as long as he agreed to one proviso.* 我告诉诺曼只要他答应一个附带条件，我就会为他的项目投资。

pro|vo|ca|teur /prəʊˌvɒkəˈtɜːʳ/ (**provocateurs**) → see **agent provocateur**

provo|ca|tion /ˌprɒvəˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**provocations**) N-VAR If you describe a person's action as **provocation** or a **provocation**, you mean that it is a reason for someone else to react angrily, violently, or emotionally. 挑衅；煽动；刺激；激怒 ❑ *He denies murder on the grounds of provocation.* 他否认盛怒之下杀人。❑ *The soldiers fired without provocation.* 士兵无缘无故就开枪了。

pro|voca|tive /prəˈvɒkətɪv/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **provocative**, you mean that it is intended to make people react angrily or argue against it. 挑衅的；煽动的；激怒的；刺激的 ❑ *He has made a string of outspoken and sometimes provocative speeches in recent years.* 他近些年发表了一连串直言不讳、有时带煽动性的演说。❑ *His behavior was called provocative and antisocial.* 他的行为被认为是煽动性的和反社会的。•**pro|voca|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The soldiers fired into the air when the demonstrators behaved provocatively.* 示威者作出挑衅举动时，士兵朝空中鸣枪。2 ADJ If you describe someone's clothing or behaviour as **provocative**, you mean that it is intended to make someone feel sexual desire. 激发性欲的；挑逗的 ❑ *Some adolescents might be more sexually mature and provocative than others.* 一些青少年可能相比同龄人在性方面更成熟，更具挑逗性。•**pro|voca|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She smiled provocatively.* 她笑得很撩人。

pro|voke ♦◇ /prəˈvəʊk/ (**provokes, provoking, provoked**) 1 VERB If you **provoke** someone, you deliberately annoy them and try to make them behave aggressively. 挑衅；煽动；激怒；刺激 ❑ [v n] *He started beating me when I was about fifteen but I didn't do anything to provoke him.* 在我快 15 岁时他开始打我，可我并没有任何招惹他的举动。❑ [v n +into] *I provoked him into doing something really stupid.* 在我的刺激下他做了件非常愚蠢的事。2 VERB If something **provokes** a reaction, it causes it. 激起；引起 ❑ [v n] *His election success has provoked a shocked reaction.* 他的当选引起一片震惊。

prov|ost /ˈprɒvəst, AM 美 ˈprəʊvəʊst/ (**provosts**) 1 N-COUNT In some university colleges in Britain, the **provost** is the head.（英国大学某些学院的）院长 2 N-COUNT In some colleges and universities in the United States, a **provost** is an official who deals with matters such as the teaching staff and the courses of study.（美国某些大专院校的）教务长 3 N-COUNT A **provost** is the chief magistrate of a Scottish administrative area.（苏格兰的）市长，镇长，区长 4 N-COUNT In the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, a **provost** is the person who is in charge of the administration of a cathedral.（天主教或圣公会中的）主教座堂（或大圣堂）教士长

prow /praʊ/ (**prows**) N-COUNT The **prow** of a ship or boat is the front part of it. 船头

prow|ess /ˈpraʊɪs/ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **prowess** is their great skill at doing something. 深厚的造诣；高超的技艺【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He's always bragging about his prowess as a cricketer.* 他总是

P

吹嘘自己板球球技的高超。

prowl /praʊl/ (**prowls, prowling, prowled**) 1 VERB If an animal or a person **prowls around**, they move around quietly, for example when they are hunting. 潜行；悄悄巡行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Policemen prowled around the building.* 警察在大楼四周暗中巡查。[Also v, v n] 2 PHRASE If an animal is **on the prowl**, it is hunting. If a person is **on the prowl**, they are hunting for something such as a sexual partner or a business deal. (动物)在觅食；(人)在寻找性伴侣(或生意) ❑ *Their fellow travellers are a mix of honeymooners, single girls on the prowl and elderly couples.* 他们的旅伴中有度蜜月的新人，有寻觅伴侣的单身女孩，也有老年夫妇。❑ [+for] *The new administration are on the prowl for ways to reduce spending.* 新政府在寻求削减开支的方法。

prowl|er /'praʊlə^r/ (**prowlers**) N-COUNT A **prowler** is someone who secretly follows people or hides near their houses, especially at night, in order to steal something, frighten them, or perhaps harm them. (以盗窃、恐吓、伤人等为目的的)潜行者，跟踪者；(尤指)夜伏者

prox|im|ity /prɒk'sɪmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Proximity to** a place or person is nearness to that place or person. 接近；临近；邻近【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Part of the attraction is Darwin's proximity to Asia.* 达尔文市的魅力一部分在于它靠近亚洲。❑ [+to] *Families are no longer in close proximity to each other.* 各家不再像以前一样比邻而居。[Also +of]

Word Link 词根词缀 *proxim ≈ near* 近：*approximate, approximation, proximity*

proxy /'prɒksi/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *by* N] If you do something **by proxy**, you arrange for someone else to do it for you. 代表；代替 ❑ *Those not attending the meeting may vote by proxy.* 那些未出席会议的可以请他人代为投票。

Pro|zac /'prəʊzæk/ N-UNCOUNT **Prozac** is a drug that is used to treat people who are suffering from depression. 百忧解(一种抗抑郁药)【TRADEMARK 商标】

prude /pruːd/ (**prudes**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **prude**, you mean that they are too easily shocked by things relating to sex. (在性问题上)大惊小怪的人，过分正经的人；谈性色变的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

pru|dence /'pruːdᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT **Prudence** is care and good sense that someone shows when making a decision or taking action. 谨慎；慎重；精明【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A lack of prudence may lead to financial problems.* 不够谨慎可能会导致财政上出现问题。

pru|dent /'pruːdᵊnt/ ADJ Someone who is **prudent** is sensible and careful. 审慎的；慎重的；精明的 ❑ *It is always prudent to start any exercise programme gradually at first.* 刚开始一项锻炼计划时循序渐进总是明智的。❑ *Being a prudent and cautious person, you realise that the problem must be resolved.* 慎重小心的人都会意识到这个问题非解决不可。•**pru|dent|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Prudently, Joanna spoke none of this aloud.* 出于慎重，乔安娜说这些话时一直压低声音。

prud|ery /'pruːdəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Prudery** is prudish behaviour or attitudes. (在性问题上的)大惊小怪，过分正经；谈性色变【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

prud|ish /'pruːdɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **prudish**, you mean that they are too easily shocked by things relating to sex. (在性问题上)大惊小怪的，过分正经的；谈性色变的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I'm not prudish but I think these photographs are obscene.* 我并不是假正经的人，但我觉得这些照片非常淫秽。•**prud|ish|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Older people will have grown up in a time of greater sexual prudishness.* 年纪稍大的人是在一个性观念更为保守的时代中成长起来的。

prune /pruːn/ (**prunes, pruning, pruned**) 1 N-COUNT A **prune** is a dried plum. 李子干；梅干 2 VERB When you **prune** a tree or bush, you cut off some of the branches so that it will grow better the next year. 修剪；修整 ❑ [v n] *You have to prune a bush if you want fruit.* 如果想让灌木结果，就必须进行修剪。❑ [v] *There is no best way to prune.* 没有最好的修剪方法。•PHRASAL VERB **Prune back** means the same as **prune**. prune back 同 prune ❑ [be v-ed P] *Apples, pears and cherries can be pruned back when they've lost their leaves.* 苹果树、梨树和樱桃树在落叶后便可修剪。[Also v n P] 3 VERB If you **prune** something, you cut out all the parts that you do not need. 删去；除去；削减 ❑ [v n] *Firms are cutting investment and pruning their product ranges.* 公司正在减少投资，缩减产品系列。•PHRASAL VERB **Prune back** means the same as **prune**. prune back 同 prune ❑ [v P n] *The company has pruned back its workforce by 20,000 since 1989.* 公司自 1989 年以来已裁员两万人。

▶**prune back** → see **prune 2, 3**

pru|ri|ence /'pruəriəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Prurience** is a strong interest that someone shows in sexual matters. 好色；淫秽【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Nobody ever lost money by overestimating the public's prurience.* 从未有人因为高估公众的好色之心而赔钱。

pru|ri|ent /'pruəriənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **prurient**, you mean that they show too much interest in sexual matters. 好色的；淫秽的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *We read the gossip written about them with prurient interest.* 我们翻看他们的八卦时带着不洁的想法。

pry /praɪ/ (**pries, prying, pried**) 1 VERB If someone **pries**, they try to find out about someone else's private affairs, or look at their personal possessions. 窥探；窥视；偷看；刺探 ❑ [v +into] *We do not want people prying into our affairs.* 我们不希望别人窥探我们的私事。❑ [v] *Imelda might think she was prying.* 伊梅尔达可能认为她在刺探别人的隐私。❑ [v-ing] *She thought she was safe from prying eyes and could do as she wished.* 她觉得自己不会被偷窥，可以随心所欲。2 VERB If you **pry** something open or **pry** it away from a surface, you force it open or away from a surface. 撬动；撬开；撬起 ❑ [v n with adj] *They pried open a sticky can of blue paint.* 他们撬开了一个黏糊糊的蓝色油漆桶。❑ [v n prep] *I pried the top off a can of chilli.* 我启开一罐辣椒的盖子。❑ [v n with adv] *Prying off the plastic lid, she took out a small scoop.* 她揭开塑料盖，拿出了一个小勺。3 VERB If you **pry** something such as information **out of** someone, you persuade them to tell you although they may be very unwilling to. (从…口中)费力地得到(消息等)【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n +*from/out of*] *...their attempts to pry the names from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.* 他们试图从美国酒精、烟草和武器管理局那里打探到那些名字。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **prize**

PS /ˌpiː 'es/ also P.S. You write **PS** to introduce something that you add at the end of a letter after you have signed it. (信末签名后的)附笔，又及 ❑ *PS. Please show your friends this letter and the enclosed leaflet.* 附：请把这封信和内装的小册子给你的朋友们看看。

psalm /sɑːm/ (**psalms**) N-COUNT The **Psalms** are the 150 songs, poems, and prayers which together form the Book of Psalms in the Bible. 诗篇(《圣经》中《诗篇》卷 150 篇中的任何一篇) ❑ *He recited a verse of the twenty-third psalm.* 他背诵了《诗篇》第 23 篇中的一节。

pse|phol|ogist /sɪ'fɒlədʒɪst, AM 美 siː-/ (**psephologists**) N-COUNT A **psephologist** studies how people vote in elections. 选举学家

pseud /sjuːd/ (**pseuds**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **pseud**, you mean that they are trying to appear very intellectual but you think that they appear silly. 假装知识分子的人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

pseudo- /'sjuːdəʊ-, AM 美 'suːdoʊ-/ PREFIX **Pseudo-** is used to form adjectives and nouns that indicate that something is not the thing it is claimed to be. For example, if you describe a country as a pseudo-democracy, you mean that it is not really a democracy, although its government claims that it is. (用于构成形容词和名词)表示"假"、"伪"、"冒牌" ❑ *...pseudo-intellectual images.* 伪知识分子的形象

pseudo|nym /'sjuːdənɪm, AM 美 'suː-/ (**pseudonyms**) N-COUNT A **pseudonym** is a name which someone, usually a writer, uses instead of his or her real name. 假名；笔名 ❑ [+*of/for*] *Both plays were published under the pseudonym of Philip Dayre.* 两个剧本都是以菲利普·戴尔的笔名出版的。

pso|ria|sis /sə'raɪəsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Psoriasis** is a disease that causes dry red patches on the skin. 银屑病；白疕

psst /pst/ **Psst** is a sound that someone makes when they want to attract another person's attention secretly or quietly. (用于引起他人注意的声音)嘘，嘶 ❑ *'Psst! Come over here!' one youth hissed furtively.* "嘘！到这儿来！"一个年轻人鬼鬼祟祟地说。

psych /saɪk/ (**psychs, psyching, psyched**) also **psyche**

▶**psych out** PHRASAL VERB If you **psych out** your opponent in a contest, you try to make them feel less confident by behaving in a very confident or aggressive way. 使心虚；在心理上压倒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *They are like heavyweight boxers, trying to psych each other out and build themselves up.* 他们像是重量级拳击运动员，竭力想在心理上压倒对方，树立自己的信心。[Also v P n]

▶**psych up** PHRASAL VERB If you **psych yourself up** before a contest or a difficult task, you prepare yourself for it mentally, especially by telling yourself that you can win or succeed. 使(自己)做好心理准备；为(自己)打气【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron-refl P] *After work, it is hard to psych yourself up for an hour at the gym.* 下班后，很难打起精神再去健身房锻炼一个小时。❑ [get v-ed P] *Before the game everyone gets psyched up and starts shouting.* 比赛前每个人都亢奋起来，开始大声喊叫着为自己打气。

psy|che /'saɪki/ (**psyches**) N-COUNT In psychology, your **psyche** is your mind and your deepest feelings and attitudes. 精神；心灵【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *His exploration of the myth brings insight into the American psyche.* 他对这个神话的探讨揭示了美国人的心理。

Word Link 词根词缀 *psych = mind* 心理；心灵；精神：*psyche, psychiatrist, psychic*

psychedelia /ˌsaɪkə'di:liə/ N-UNCOUNT **Psychedelia** refers to psychedelic objects, clothes, and music. 迷幻品(有迷幻效果的服装、音乐等)

psychedel|ic /ˌsaɪkə'delɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Psychedelic** means relating to drugs such as LSD which have a strong effect on your mind, often making you see things that are not there. 迷幻药的；引起幻觉的；致幻的 ❑ *...his first real, full-blown psychedelic experience.* 他第一次真正意义上的迷幻体验 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Psychedelic** art has bright colours and strange patterns. (艺术)光怪陆离的，造成迷幻效果的 ❑ *...psychedelic patterns.* 光怪陆离的图案

psy|chi|at|ric /ˌsaɪki'ætrɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Psychiatric** means relating to psychiatry. 精神病学的 ❑ *We finally insisted that he seek psychiatric help.* 我们最后坚持要求他寻求精神科医师的帮助。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Psychiatric** means involving mental illness. 精神疾病的 ❑ *About 4% of the prison population have chronic psychiatric illnesses.* 大约 4% 的犯人有慢性精神疾病。

psy|chia|trist /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst, AM 美 sɪ-/ (**psychiatrists**) N-COUNT A **psychiatrist** is a doctor who treats people suffering from mental illness. 精神科医生；精神病学家

psy|chia|try /saɪ'kaɪətri, AM 美 sɪ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Psychiatry** is the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of mental illness. 精神病学

psy|chic /'saɪkɪk/ (**psychics**) 1 ADJ If you believe that someone is **psychic** or has **psychic** powers, you believe that they have strange mental powers, such as being able to read the minds of other people or to see into the future. 通灵的；有特异功能的 ❑ *Trevor helped police by using his psychic powers.* 特雷弗用他的通灵能力帮助了警方。•N-COUNT A **psychic** is someone who seems to be psychic. 通灵的人；有特异功能的人 2 ADJ **Psychic** means relating to ghosts and the spirits of the dead. 鬼魂的；灵魂的 ❑ *He declared his total disbelief in psychic phenomena.* 他宣称自己完全不相信鬼魂现象。

psy|chi|cal /'saɪkɪk°l/ ADJ **Psychical** means relating to ghosts and the spirits of the dead. 鬼魂的；幽灵的【FORMAL 正式】

psy|cho /'saɪkəʊ/ (**psychos**) N-COUNT A **psycho** is someone who has serious mental problems and who may act in a violent way without feeling sorry for what they have done. 精神变态者；变态人格者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Some psycho picked her up, and killed her.* 有个变态搭上了她，然后把她杀了。

psycho- /'saɪkəʊ-/ PREFIX **Psycho-** is added to words in order to form other words which describe or refer to things connected with the mind or with mental processes. (用于构词)表示"精神"、"灵魂"、"心理" ❑ *...the psycho-social aspects of youth unemployment.* 青年人失业的社会心理方面

psycho|ac|tive /ˌsaɪkəʊ'æktɪv/ ADJ **Psychoactive** drugs are drugs that affect your mind. (药物)作用于精神的，影响心理状态的

psycho|ana|lyse /ˌsaɪkəʊ'ænəlaɪz/ (**psychoanalyses, psychoanalysing, psychoanalysed**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **psychoanalyze**

VERB When a psychotherapist or psychiatrist **psychoanalyses** someone who has mental problems, he or she examines or treats them using psychoanalysis. 对…进行精神分析；用精神分析法治疗 ❑ [v n] *The movie sees Burton psychoanalysing Firth to cure him of his depression.* 在电影中伯顿对弗思进行了精神分析，想要治愈他的抑郁症。

psycho|analy|sis /ˌsaɪkəʊə'nælɪsɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Psychoanalysis** is the treatment of someone who has mental problems by asking them about their feelings and their past in order to try to discover what may be causing their condition. 精神分析

psycho|ana|lyst /ˌsaɪkəʊ'ænəlɪst/ (**psychoanalysts**) N-COUNT A **psychoanalyst** is someone who treats people who have mental problems using psychoanalysis. 精神分析学家

psycho|ana|lyt|ic /ˌsaɪkəʊænə'lɪtɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Psychoanalytic** means relating to psychoanalysis. 精神分析的 ❑ *...psychoanalytic therapy.* 精神分析疗法

psycho|ana|lyze /ˌsaɪkəʊ'ænəlaɪz/ → see **psychoanalyse**

psycho|bab|ble /'saɪkəʊbæb°l/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to language about people's feelings or behaviour as **psychobabble**, you mean that it is very complicated and perhaps meaningless. 心理学吃语(在谈论情感或行为时使用的用词深奥但空洞的语言)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Beneath the sentimental psychobabble, there's a likeable movie trying to get out.* 在多愁善感的心理学吃语之下，一部令人喜爱的电影挣扎欲出。

psycho|dra|ma /'saɪkəʊdrɑ:mə/ (**psychodramas**) N-VAR **Psychodrama** is a type of psychotherapy in which people express their problems by acting them out in front of other people. (通过在他人面前表演将问题表达出来的)心理剧疗法

psycho|ki|nesis /ˌsaɪkəʊkɪ'ni:sɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Psychokinesis** is the ability, which some people believe exists, to move objects using the power of your mind. 意志移物；念力；心灵致动

psycho|logi|cal ◆◇ /ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Psychological** means concerned with a person's mind and thoughts. 心理的；精神的 ❑ *John received constant physical and psychological abuse from his father.* 约翰不断遭到父亲身体和心理上的双重虐待。❑ *Robyn's loss of memory is a psychological problem, rather than a physical one.* 罗宾的失忆是心理问题，而非生理问题。•**psycho|logi|cal|ly** /ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It was very important psychologically for us to succeed.* 在心理层面上，成功对于我们而言非常重要。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Psychological** means relating to psychology. 心理学的 ❑ *...psychological testing.* 心理测试

→ see **myth**

ˌpsycho|logi|cal ˈwar|fare N-UNCOUNT **Psychological warfare** consists of attempts to make your enemy lose confidence, give up hope, or feel afraid, so that you can win. 心理战

psy|chol|ogist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ (**psychologists**) N-COUNT A **psychologist** is a person who studies the human mind and tries to explain why people behave in the way that they do. 心理学家

psy|chol|ogy /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Psychology** is the scientific study of the human mind and the reasons for people's behaviour. 心理学 ❑ *...Professor of Psychology at Bedford College.* 贝德福德学院的心理学教授 2 N-UNCOUNT The **psychology of** a person is the kind of mind that they have, which makes them think or behave in the way that they do. 心理；心理特点 ❑ [+of] *...a fascination with the psychology of murderers.* 对杀人犯心理的着迷

psycho|met|ric /ˌsaɪkə'metrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Psychometric** tests are designed to test a person's mental state, personality, and

P

thought processes. 心理测量的；性格测试的

psycho|path /ˈsaɪkəʊpæθ/ (**psychopaths**) N-COUNT A **psychopath** is someone who has serious mental problems and who may act in a violent way without feeling sorry for what they have done. 精神变态者；变态人格者 ❑ *She was abducted by a dangerous psychopath.* 她被一个危险的精神变态狂给绑架了。

psycho|path|ic /ˌsaɪkəʊˈpæθɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **psychopathic** is a psychopath. 精神变态的；变态人格的 ❑ *...a report labelling him psychopathic.* 称他精神变态的报告 ❑ *...a psychopathic killer.* 精神变态杀手

psy|cho|sis /saɪˈkəʊsɪs/ (**psychoses**) N-VAR **Psychosis** is mental illness of a severe kind which can make people lose contact with reality. 精神病；精神错乱；精神失常【MEDICAL 医】❑ *He may have some kind of neurosis or psychosis later in life.* 他晚年可能患有某种神经症或精神病。

psycho|so|mat|ic /ˌsaɪkəʊsəʊˈmætɪk/ ADJ If someone has a **psychosomatic** illness, their symptoms are caused by worry or unhappiness rather than by a physical problem. 由心理负担导致的；由精神压力引起的 ❑ *Doctors refused to treat her, claiming that her problems were all psychosomatic.* 医生拒绝对她进行治疗，说她的问题完全是心理作用引起的。

psycho|thera|pist /ˌsaɪkəʊˈθerəpɪst/ (**psychotherapists**) N-COUNT A **psychotherapist** is a person who treats people who are mentally ill using psychotherapy. 心理治疗医师；精神治疗医生

psycho|thera|py /ˌsaɪkəʊˈθerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Psychotherapy** is the use of psychological methods in treating people who are mentally ill, rather than using physical methods such as drugs or surgery. 心理治疗；精神治疗 ❑ *For milder depressions, certain forms of psychotherapy do work well.* 对较轻微的抑郁症，某些形式的心理治疗效果的确不错。

psy|chot|ic /saɪˈkɒtɪk/ (**psychotics**) ADJ Someone who is **psychotic** has a type of severe mental illness. 患有精神病的；精神错乱的【MEDICAL 医】•N-COUNT **Psychotic** is also a noun. ❑ *A religious psychotic in Las Vegas has killed four people.* 拉斯维加斯一名患有精神病的宗教狂热分子已经杀死了 4 人。

psycho|trop|ic /ˌsaɪkəʊˈtrɒpɪk/ ADJ **Psychotropic** drugs are drugs that affect your mind. （药物）作用于精神的，影响心理状态的

pt (**pts**) also **pt.**

The plural in meaning 1 is either **pt** or **pts**. 义项 1 的复数形式为 pt 或 pts。

P

1 **pt** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**pint**. ❑ *...1 pt single cream.* 一品脱稀奶油 2 **pt** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**point**. ❑ *Here's how it works—3 pts for a correct result, 1 pt for the correct winning team.* 规则如下——每答对 1 题得 3 分，猜对获胜方得 1 分。

PTA /ˌpi: ti: ˈeɪ/ (**PTAs**) N-COUNT A **PTA** is a school association run by some of the parents and teachers to discuss matters that affect the children and to organize events to raise money. **PTA** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'parent-teacher association'. 家长教师联谊会；家长教师会

Pte /ˈpraɪvɪt/ N-TITLE **Pte** is used before a person's name as a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）the military title **private**.（用于人名前）二等兵【BRIT 英】❑ *...Pte Owen Butler.* 二等兵欧文·巴特勒

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Pvt.**

PTO /ˌpi: ti: ˈəʊ/ also **P.T.O.** **PTO** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）'please turn over'. You write it at the bottom of a page to indicate that there is more writing on the other side. 请看背面，请看后页（注于页末的字样）

PTSD /ˌpi: ti: es ˈdi:/ N-UNCOUNT **PTSD** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**post-traumatic stress disorder**.

pub ♦◇ /pʌb/ (**pubs**) N-COUNT A **pub** is a building where people can have drinks, especially alcoholic drinks, and talk to their friends. Many pubs also serve food. 酒馆；酒吧【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was in the pub until closing time.* 他在酒吧里一直呆到打烊。❑ *Richard used to run a pub.* 理查德曾经开过酒吧。

pub crawl (**pub crawls**) N-COUNT If people go on a **pub crawl**, they go from one pub to another having drinks in each one. 逐店饮酒；串酒馆【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

pu|ber|ty /ˈpju:bəˢti/ N-UNCOUNT **Puberty** is the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature. 青春期；发育期 ❑ *Margaret had reached the age of puberty.* 玛格丽特已到了青春期。

pu|bes|cent /ˈpju:besˢnt/ ADJ A **pubescent** girl or boy has reached the stage in their life when their body is becoming physically like an adult's. 到达青春期的；到达发育期的【FORMAL 正式】

pu|bic /ˈpju:bɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pubic** means relating to the area just above a person's genitals. 阴部的；近耻骨的 ❑ *...pubic hair.* 阴毛

pub|lic ♦♦♦ /ˈpʌblɪk/ 1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to people in general, or to all the people in a particular country or community, as **the public**. 平民；百姓；民众 ❑ *Lauderdale House is now open to the public.* 劳德代尔艺术教育中心现已向公众开放。❑ *Pure alcohol is not for sale to the general public.* 纯酒精不向大众出售。❑ *Trade unions are regarding the poll as a test of the public's confidence in the government.* 工会将此次民意调查当成测试民众对政府信心的一种方式。2 N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to a set of people in a country who share a common interest, activity, or characteristic as a particular kind of **public**. 志趣相投（或从事同一类活动、具有共同特征）的群体 ❑ *Market research showed that 93% of the viewing public wanted a hit film channel.* 市场调查表明 93% 的观众希望有一个播放热门影片的频道。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Public** means relating to all the people in a country or community. 公众的；大众的 ❑ *The President is attempting to drum up public support for his economic program.* 总统正试图争取公众对他的经济计划的支持。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Public** means relating to the government or state, or things that are done for the people by the state. 政府的；国家的；公共事务的 ❑ *The social services account for a substantial part of public spending.* 社会福利事业占了一大部分的公共支出。•**pub|lic|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...publicly funded legal services.* 政府出资的法律服务机构 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Public** buildings and services are provided for everyone to use. 公用的；公共的 ❑ *The new museum must be accessible by public transport.* 新博物馆必须能乘坐公共交通工具到达。❑ *...a public health service available to all.* 面向全民的公共医疗保健服务 6 ADJ A **public** place is one where people can go about freely and where you can easily be seen and heard.（场所）公共的，公开的 ❑ *...the heavily congested public areas of international airports.* 国际机场人潮涌动的公共区域 ❑ *I avoid working in places which are too public.* 我避免在过于抛头露面的地方工作。7 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is a **public figure** or in **public life**, many people know who they are because they are often mentioned in newspapers and on television.（人物或生活）公众的 ❑ *I'd like to see more women in public life, especially Parliament.* 我希望看到更多女性参与公众事务，尤其是能在议会中工作。8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Public** is used to describe statements, actions, and events that are made or done in such a way that any member of the public can see them or be aware of them.（声明、事件等）公开的，公之于众的 ❑ *The National Heritage Committee has conducted a public inquiry to find the answer.* 国家遗产委员会进行了公开调查以寻找答案。❑ *The comments were the ministry's first detailed public statement on the subject.* 这些评论是该部委第一次就此事所作的详细公开声明。•**pub|lic|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He never spoke publicly about the affair.* 他从未公开说过此事。9 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a fact is made **public** or becomes **public**, it becomes known to everyone rather than being kept secret. 公之于众的；公开的；人人皆知的 ❑ *Blair wants any new evidence on IRA pub bombs made public.* 布莱尔希望将任何关于爱尔兰共和军制造的酒馆爆炸事件的新证据都公之于众。10 PHRASE If someone is **in the public eye**, many people know who they are, because they are famous or because they are often mentioned on television or in the newspapers. 出现在公众视线中；为公众熟知的；广为人知 ❑ *One expects people in the public eye to conduct their personal lives with a certain decorum.* 人们期望公众人物的私生活能检点些。11 PHRASE If a company **goes public**, it starts selling its shares on the stock exchange. 上市；公开出售

股份【BUSINESS 商】❑ *In 1951 AC went public, having achieved an average annual profit of more than £50,000.* AC 公司于 1951 年上市，当时平均年利润为 5 万多英镑。 ■ PHRASE If you say or do something **in public**, you say or do it when a group of people are present. 公开地；当众 ❑ *By-laws are to make it illegal to smoke in public.* 地方法规将规定在公共场合抽烟为非法。 ■ to **wash** your **dirty linen in public** → see **dirty**

→ see **library**

pub|lic ad|dress sys|tem (**public address systems**) N-COUNT A **public address system** is a set of electrical equipment which allows someone's voice, or music, to be heard throughout a large building or area. The abbreviation **PA** is also used. 扩音系统（缩略形式为 PA）

pub|li|can /ˈpʌblɪkən/ (**publicans**) N-COUNT A **publican** is a person who owns or manages a pub. 酒馆老板（或经理）【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

pub|li|ca|tion ◆◇ /ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**publications**) ■ N-UNCOUNT The **publication** of a book or magazine is the act of printing it and sending it to shops to be sold. 出版；发行 ❑ *The guide is being translated into several languages for publication near Christmas.* 该手册正被译成数种语言，将在临近圣诞节时出版。 ❑ [+of] *The publication of his collected poems was approaching the status of an event.* 他的诗集的出版几乎算得上一件大事。 ■ N-COUNT A **publication** is a book or magazine that has been published. 出版物；发行物 ❑ *They have started legal proceedings against two publications which spoke of an affair.* 他们已经着手对两本提及一桩婚外情的出版物提起法律诉讼。 ■ N-UNCOUNT The **publication of** something such as information is the act of making it known to the public, for example by informing journalists or by publishing a government document. 公布；发布 ❑ [+of] *A spokesman said: 'We have no comment regarding the publication of these photographs.'* 一位发言人说，"对于这些照片的公之于众，我们不予置评。"

→ see **newspaper**

pub|lic 'bar (**public bars**) N-COUNT In a British pub, a **public bar** is a room where the furniture is plain and the drinks are cheaper than in the pub's other bars. （英国酒吧中的）普通酒吧，大众酒吧

pub|lic 'com|pa|ny (**public companies**) N-COUNT A **public company** is a company whose shares can be bought by the general public. 公开招股公司；上市公司【BUSINESS 商】

pub|lic con'veni|ence (**public conveniences**) N-COUNT A **public convenience** is a toilet in a public place for everyone to use. 公共厕所【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

pub|lic de'fend|er (**public defenders**) N-COUNT A **public defender** is a lawyer who is employed by a city or county to represent people who are accused of crimes but cannot afford to pay for a lawyer themselves. 公设辩护人；公设辩护律师【AM 美】

pub|lic do'main N-SING If information is **in the public domain**, it is not secret and can be used or discussed by anyone. 公有领域；公有产业 ❑ *It is outrageous that the figures are not in the public domain.* 让人愤慨的是那些数字并未公开。

pub|lic 'house (**public houses**) N-COUNT A **public house** is the same as a **pub**. 同 pub【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

pub|li|cise /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ → see **publicize**

pub|li|cist /ˈpʌblɪsɪst/ (**publicists**) N-COUNT A **publicist** is a person whose job involves getting publicity for people, events, or things such as films or books. 推介人员；宣传员；公关人员

pub|lic|ity ◆◇ /pʌˈblɪsɪti/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Publicity** is information or actions that are intended to attract the public's attention to someone or something. 宣传；报道 ❑ *Much advance publicity was given to the talks.* 对于这次会谈有很多前期报道。 ❑ *It was all a publicity stunt.* 这完全是个宣传噱头。 ■ N-UNCOUNT When the news media and the public show a lot of interest in something, you can say that it is receiving **publicity**. （媒体或公众的）关注 ❑ *The case has generated enormous publicity in Brazil.* 这个案件已经在巴西引起了极大的关注。 ❑ *...the renewed publicity over the Casey affair.* 对凯西事件的再次关注

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *publicity* with:

V. **generate** publicity 引发报道；引起关注 ■ ■
get publicity 得到关注，**receive** publicity 受到关注，publicity **surrounding** *someone/something* 对某人 / 某事物的集中关注 ■
ADJ. **bad** publicity 不利的报道，**negative** publicity 负面的报道 ■

pub|lic|ity agent (**publicity agents**) N-COUNT A **publicity agent** is a person whose job is to make sure that a large number of people know about a person, show, or event so that they are successful. 广告员；宣传员

pub|li|cize /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ (**publicizes, publicizing, publicized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **publicise**

VERB If you **publicize** a fact or event, you make it widely known to the public. 宣传；宣扬；推广 ❑ [v n] *The author appeared on television to publicize her latest book.* 那位作家上电视宣传她的新书。 ❑ [v n] *He never publicized his plans.* 他从未宣传过他的计划。 ❑ [v-ed] *...his highly publicized trial this summer.* 今年夏天他的审讯被广泛报道

pub|lic lim|it|ed 'com|pa|ny (**public limited companies**) N-COUNT A **public limited company** is the same as a **public company**. The abbreviation **plc** is used after such companies' names. 同 public company（缩略形式为 plc，用于公司名称后）【BUSINESS 商】

pub|lic 'nui|sance (**public nuisances**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If something or someone is, or causes, a **public nuisance**, they break the law by harming or annoying members of the public. 妨害公共利益的人（或行为）；社会公害；为公众厌恶的人【LEGAL 法律】❑ *...the 45-day jail sentence he received for causing a public nuisance after taking part in a demonstration.* 他在参与游行之后因妨害公共利益被判入狱 45 天 ❑ *Back in the 1980s drug users were a public nuisance in Zurich.* 在 20 世纪 80 年代，吸毒者在苏黎世是被众人所唾弃的。

pub|lic o'pin|ion N-UNCOUNT **Public opinion** is the opinion or attitude of the public regarding a particular matter. 舆论；民意 ❑ [+against] *He mobilized public opinion all over the world against hydrogen-bomb tests.* 他动员全世界的舆论反对氢弹试验。

pub|lic 'prop|er|ty ■ N-UNCOUNT **Public property** is land and other assets that belong to the general public and not to a private owner. 公共财产；公产；公物 ❑ *...vandals who wrecked public property.* 蓄意破坏公共财产的人 ■ N-UNCOUNT If you describe a person or thing as **public property**, you mean that information about them is known and discussed by everyone. 公众人物；众人皆知的事 ❑ *She complained that intimate aspects of her personal life had been made public property.* 她抱怨说自己私生活中的隐私都成了家喻户晓的事。

pub|lic 'pros|ecu|tor (**public prosecutors**) N-COUNT A **public prosecutor** is an official who puts people on trial on behalf of the government and people of a particular country. 检察官；公诉人

pub|lic re'la|tions ■ N-UNCOUNT **Public relations** is the part of an organization's work that is concerned with obtaining the public's approval for what it does. The abbreviation **PR** is often used. 公共关系（工作），公关活动（缩略形式为 PR）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The move was good public relations.* 该举措是有效的公关手段。 ❑ *George is a public relations officer for The John Bennett Trust.* 乔治是约翰·本尼特信托公司的一名公关主管。 ■ N-PLURAL You can refer to the opinion that the public has of an organization as **public relations**. 公众观点；公众形象 ❑ *Limiting casualties is important for public relations.* 把伤亡人数控制在有限范围内对于维护公众形象很重要。

pub|lic 'school (**public schools**) ■ N-VAR In Britain, a **public school** is a private school that provides secondary education which parents have to pay for. The pupils often live at the school during the school term. （英国的）公学，私立寄宿中学 ❑ *He was headmaster of a public school in the West of England.* 他是英格兰西部一所公学的校长。 ■ N-VAR In the United States, Australia, and many other countries, a **public school** is a school that

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is supported financially by the government and usually provides free education.（美国、澳大利亚等国家的）公立学校，公办学校 ❑ *...Milwaukee's public school system.* 密尔沃基的公立学校体制

ˌpub|lic ˈsec|tor N-SING **The public sector** is the part of a country's economy which is controlled or supported financially by the government. 公营部门；国营部门【BUSINESS 商】❑ *To keep economic reform on track, 60,000 public-sector jobs must be cut.* 为维持经济改革的正常进展，必须裁掉 6 万个国有部门的工作岗位。

ˌpub|lic ˈserv|ant (**public servants**) N-COUNT A **public servant** is a person who is appointed or elected to a public office, for example working for a local or state government. 公务员；公职人员；公仆

ˌpub|lic ˈser|vice (**public services**) ❶ N-COUNT A **public service** is something such as health care, transport, or the removal of waste which is organized by the government or an official body in order to benefit all the people in a particular society or community. 公共事业；公营事业 ❑ *The money is used by local authorities to pay for public services.* 那笔资金被地方当局用来支付公共事业的开支。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] You use **public service** to refer to activities and jobs which are provided or paid for by a government, especially through the civil service.（行政部门等政府部门的）公务，公职，公共岗位 ❑ *...a distinguished career in public service.* 杰出的公务员生涯 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Public service** broadcasting consists of television and radio programmes supplied by an official or government organization, rather than by a commercial company. Such programmes often provide information or education, as well as entertainment.（广播事业）公共服务的，公营的 ❹ N-UNCOUNT **Public service** activities and types of work are concerned with helping people and providing them with what they need, rather than making a profit. 公益事业 ❑ *...an egalitarian society based on cooperation and public service.* 以合作和公益事业为基础的平等主义社会

ˌpublic-ˈspirited ADJ A **public-spirited** person tries to help the community that they belong to. 热心公益的；有公益精神的 ❑ *Thanks to a group of public-spirited citizens, the Krippendorf garden has been preserved.* 多亏了一些热心公益的市民，克里彭多夫花园才得以保留了下来。

ˌpub|lic uˈtil|ity (**public utilities**) N-COUNT **Public utilities** are services provided by the government or state, such as the supply of electricity and gas, or the train network. 公用事业 ❑ *Water supplies and other public utilities were badly affected.* 供水以及其他公用事业受到了严重影响。

ˌpub|lic ˈworks N-PLURAL **Public works** are buildings, roads, and other projects that are built by the government or state for the public. 公共工程；市政工程

pub|lish ◆◇ /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ (**publishes, publishing, published**) ❶ VERB When a company **publishes** a book or magazine, it prints copies of it, which are sent to shops to be sold. 出版；发行 ❑ [v n] *They publish reference books.* 他们出版工具书。❑ [v n] *His latest book of poetry will be published by Faber in May.* 他的最新诗集将由菲贝尔出版公司于 5 月出版。❷ VERB When the people in charge of a newspaper or magazine **publish** a piece of writing or a photograph, they print it in their newspaper or magazine. 刊登；登载 ❑ [v n] *The ban was imposed after the magazine published an article satirising the government.* 这家杂志刊登了一篇讽刺政府的文章后被停刊。❑ [v] *I don't encourage people to take photographs like this without permission, but by law we can publish.* 我不鼓励人们未经允许就拍摄这样的照片，但根据法律我们可以刊登。❸ VERB If someone **publishes** a book or an article that they have written, they arrange to have it published. 发表；出版 ❑ [v n] *John Lennon found time to publish two books of his humorous prose.* 约翰·列侬抽时间出版了两本幽默散文。❹ VERB If you **publish** information or an opinion, you make it known to the public by having it printed in a newspaper, magazine, or official document.（通过报纸、杂志或正式文件）公布，发布 ❑ [v n] *The demonstrators called on the government to publish a list of registered voters.* 游行者呼吁政府公布注册选民的名单。

→ see **laboratory, newspaper, printing**

pub|lish|er ◆◇ /ˈpʌblɪʃəʳ/ (**publishers**) N-COUNT A **publisher** is a person or a company that publishes books, newspapers, or magazines. 出版者；出版社；出版公司 ❑ *The publishers planned to produce the journal on a weekly basis.* 出版者计划将该期刊定为周刊。

pub|lish|ing ◆◇ /ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Publishing** is the profession of publishing books. 出版业 ❑ *I had a very high-powered job in publishing.* 我曾在出版业担任要职。

ˈpub|lish|ing house (**publishing houses**) N-COUNT A **publishing house** is a company which publishes books. 出版公司；出版社

puce /pjuːs/ COLOUR Something that is **puce** is a dark purple colour. 紫褐色；深紫色

puck /pʌk/ (**pucks**) N-COUNT In the game of ice hockey, the **puck** is the small rubber disc that is used instead of a ball.（冰球运动中的）冰球

puck|er /ˈpʌkəʳ/ (**puckers, puckering, puckered**) VERB When a part of your face **puckers** or when you **pucker** it, it becomes tight or stretched, often because you are trying not to cry or are going to kiss someone.（使）（脸）起皱；（使）（嘴）噘起 ❑ [v] *Toby's face puckered.* 托比的脸皱了起来。❑ [v n] *She puckered her lips into a rosebud and kissed him on the nose.* 她双唇努起犹如一朵玫瑰花蕾，在他的鼻子上吻了一下。•**puck|ered** ADJ ❑ *...puckered lips.* 噘起的双唇 ❑ *...a long puckered scar.* 一道长长的皱起的伤疤

→ see **kiss**

puck|ish /ˈpʌkɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **puckish**, you mean that they play tricks on people or tease them. 好恶作剧的；淘气的【OLD-FASHIONED, WRITTEN 过时，笔语】❑ *He had a puckish sense of humour.* 他有种恶作剧式的幽默感。

pud /pʊd/ (**puds**) N-VAR **Pud** is the same as **pudding**. 同 pudding【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...rice pud.* 米布丁

pud|ding /ˈpʊdɪŋ/ (**puddings**) ❶ N-VAR A **pudding** is a cooked sweet food made with flour, fat, and eggs, and usually served hot. 布丁 ❑ *...a cherry sponge pudding with warm custard.* 涂着热蛋奶沙司的樱桃松糕布丁 ❷ N-VAR Some people refer to the sweet course of a meal as the **pudding**.（一餐中的）甜点，甜食【BRIT 英】❑ *...a menu featuring canapes, a starter, a main course and a pudding.* 一份包含开胃面包、头盘、主菜和甜点的菜单 ❸ → see also **Yorkshire pudding** ❹ PHRASE If you say **the proof of the pudding** or **the proof of the pudding is in the eating**, you mean that something new can only be judged to be good or bad after it has been tried or used. 布丁好坏，不尝不知；试过才知好坏

→ see **dessert**

ˈpud|ding ba|sin (**pudding basins**) N-COUNT A **pudding basin** is a deep round bowl that is used in the kitchen, especially for mixing or for cooking puddings.（调拌食物的）深盆；布丁蒸盘【BRIT 英】

pud|dle /ˈpʌdᵊl/ (**puddles**) N-COUNT A **puddle** is a small, shallow pool of liquid that has spread on the ground. 水坑；小坑；水洼 ❑ *The road was shiny with puddles, but the rain was at an end.* 马路上到处是水洼，闪着光，不过雨停了。❑ [+of] *...puddles of oil.* 一滩滩油

pudgy /ˈpʌdʒi/ ADJ If you describe someone as **pudgy**, you mean that they are rather fat in an unattractive way. 肥胖的；胖墩墩的【AM 美】❑ *He put a pudgy arm around Harry's shoulder.* 他用胖乎乎的胳膊搂住哈丽的肩膀。

pu|er|ile /ˈpjʊəraɪl, AM 美 -rᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **puerile**, you mean that they are silly and childish. 幼稚的；孩子气的；愚蠢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Concert organisers branded the group's actions as puerile.* 音乐会的组织者指称该乐队的行为愚蠢幼稚。❑ *...puerile, schoolboy humour.* 既幼稚又学生气的幽默

puff /pʌf/ (**puffs, puffing, puffed**) ❶ VERB If someone **puffs at** a cigarette, cigar, or pipe, they smoke it. 吸，抽（香烟等）❑ [v +at/on] *He lit a cigar and puffed at it twice.* 他点了一支雪茄，吸了两口。[Also v n, v] •N-COUNT **Puff** is also a noun. ❑ *She was taking quick puffs at her cigarette like a beginner.* 她像刚开始抽烟的人一样很快地吸着。❷ VERB If you **puff** smoke or moisture from your mouth or if it **puffs** from your mouth, you breathe it out. 吹；喷；吐 ❑ [v n] *Richard lit another cigarette and puffed smoke towards the ceiling.* 理查德又点了一支烟，朝着天花板喷云吐雾。❑ [v prep] *The weather*

was dry and cold; wisps of steam puffed from their lips. 天气又干又冷，他们嘴里哈出缕缕白气。•PHRASAL VERB **Puff out** means the same as **puff**. puff out 同 puff ❑ [V P n] *He drew heavily on his cigarette and puffed out a cloud of smoke.* 他猛吸了一口烟，吐出一团烟雾。[Also V n P] 3 VERB If an engine, chimney, or boiler **puffs** smoke or steam, clouds of smoke or steam come out of it. (引擎、烟囱或锅炉)冒(烟或气) ❑ [V n] *As I completed my 26th lap the Porsche puffed blue smoke.* 我跑完 26 圈时，保时捷车冒出了蓝烟。4 N-COUNT A **puff of** something such as air or smoke is a small amount of it that is blown out from somewhere. (吹出的)一缕，一股(气、烟等) ❑ [+of] *Wind caught the sudden puff of dust and blew it inland.* 风猛地刮起一阵灰尘，将它吹往内陆。5 VERB [usu cont] If you **are puffing**, you are breathing loudly and quickly with your mouth open because you are out of breath after a lot of physical effort. 喘息；喘气 ❑ [V] *I know nothing about boxing, but I could see he was unfit, because he was puffing.* 我对拳击一无所知，但我能看出他状态不佳，因为他在急促喘息。6 → see also **puffed**

▶**puff out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **puff out** your cheeks, you make them larger and rounder by filling them with air. 鼓起(双颊) ❑ [V P n] *He puffed out his fat cheeks and let out a lungful of steamy breath.* 他鼓起胖乎乎的腮帮子，呼出了一大口热气。[Also V n P] 2 → see also **puff 2**

▶**puff up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If part of your body **puffs up** as a result of an injury or illness, it becomes swollen. 肿胀；肿起 ❑ [V P] *Her body bloated and puffed up till pain seemed to burst out through her skin.* 她身体一直肿，最后疼得皮肤像要胀裂开似的。2 → see also **puffed up**

puff|ball /'pʌfbɔ:l/ (**puffballs**) also **puff-ball** N-COUNT A **puffball** is a round fungus which bursts when it is ripe and sends a cloud of seeds into the air. 马勃(菌)

puffed /pʌft/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a part of your body is **puffed** or **puffed up**, it is swollen because of an injury or because you are unwell. 肿的；肿胀的 ❑ *His face was a little puffed.* 他的脸有点肿。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **puffed** or **puffed out**, you are breathing with difficulty because you have been using a lot of energy. 气喘吁吁的；上气不接下气的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Do you get puffed out running up and down the stairs?* 你要是在楼梯上跑上跑下的会不会喘不过气来？

puffed up 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **puffed up**, you disapprove of them because they are very proud of themselves and think that they are very important. 自满的；自负的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+with] *He was too puffed up with his own importance, too blinded by vanity to accept their verdict on him.* 他过于骄矜自大，被虚荣心冲昏了头脑，根本不能接受他们对他的意见。2 → see also **puffed**

puf|fin /'pʌfin/ (**puffins**) N-COUNT A **puffin** is a black and white seabird with a large, brightly-coloured beak. 角嘴海雀；海鹦

puff pas|try N-UNCOUNT **Puff pastry** is a type of pastry which is very light and consists of a lot of thin layers. 千层酥面团；油酥面团

puffy /'pʌfi/ (**puffier**) ADJ If a part of someone's body, especially their face, is **puffy**, it has a round, swollen appearance. (尤指脸部)肿胀的，浮肿的 ❑ *Her cheeks were puffy with crying.* 她哭得面颊浮肿。❑ *...dark-ringed puffy eyes.* 眼圈发黑，眼泡肿起 •**puffi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He noticed some slight puffiness beneath her eyes.* 他注意到她的眼睛下面有点肿。

pug /pʌg/ (**pugs**) N-COUNT A **pug** is a small, fat, short-haired dog with a flat face. 哈巴狗

pu|gi|list /'pju:dʒɪlɪst/ (**pugilists**) N-COUNT A **pugilist** is a boxer. 拳击运动员；拳击手【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

pug|na|cious /pʌg'neɪʃəs/ ADJ Someone who is **pugnacious** is always ready to quarrel or start a fight. 好斗的；好争吵的；好战的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The President was in a pugnacious mood when he spoke to journalists about the rebellion.* 总统和记者说起叛乱时似乎有意开战。

pug|nac|ity /pʌg'næsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Pugnacity** is the quality of being pugnacious. 好斗；好争；好战【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is legendary for his fearlessness and pugnacity.* 他大胆好斗是出了名的。

puke /pju:k/ (**pukes, puking, puked**) 1 VERB When someone **pukes**, they vomit. 呕；吐；呕吐【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V] *They got drunk and puked out the window.* 他们喝醉了，往窗外吐。•PHRASAL VERB **Puke up** means the same as **puke**. puke up 同 puke ❑ [V P] *He peered at me like I'd just puked up on his jeans.* 他打量着我，好像我刚刚吐在了他的牛仔裤上似的。❑ [V n P] *I figured, why eat when I was going to puke it up again?* 我在想反正还得吐出来，那为什么还吃呢？2 N-UNCOUNT **Puke** is the same as **vomit**. 同 vomit【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was fully clothed and covered in puke and piss.* 他穿戴齐整，满身都是呕吐物和尿。

puk|ka /'pʌkə/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **pukka**, you mean that they are real or genuine, and of good quality. 真正的；第一流的【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】❑ *...a pukka English gentleman.* 名副其实的英国绅士

pull ◆◇ /pʊl/ (**pulls, pulling, pulled**) 1 VERB When you **pull** something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position. 拉；拖；牵；扯 ❑ [V n with adv] *They have pulled out patients' teeth unnecessarily.* 他们毫无必要地拔掉了病人的牙。❑ [V prep] *Erica was solemn, pulling at her blonde curls.* 埃丽卡表情严肃，扯着自己卷曲的金发。❑ [V n prep] *I helped pull him out of the water.* 我帮忙把他从水里拉了出来。❑ [V n] *Someone pulled her hair.* 有人扯她的头发。❑ [V n] *He knew he should pull the trigger, but he was suddenly paralysed by fear.* 他知道他应该扣动扳机，但突然间害怕得动弹不得。❑ [V] *Pull as hard as you can.* 用全力拉。❑ [V n adj] *I let myself out into the street and pulled the door shut.* 我出门上街并拉上了门。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Pull** is also a noun. ❑ *The feather must be removed with a straight, firm pull.* 拔除羽毛时必须干脆利落。2 VERB When you **pull** an object from a bag, pocket, or cupboard, you put your hand in and bring the object out. 拿出；抽出 ❑ [V n prep] *Jack pulled the slip of paper from his shirt pocket.* 杰克从衬衫口袋里抽出这张纸条。❑ [V n with adv] *Wade walked quickly to the refrigerator and pulled out another beer.* 韦德快步走到冰箱边又拿出一罐啤酒。3 VERB When a vehicle, animal, or person **pulls** a cart or piece of machinery, they are attached to it or hold it, so that it moves along behind them when they move forward. 拉，拖(车或机械装置) ❑ [V n] *This is early-20th-century rural Sussex, when horses still pulled the plough.* 这是 20 世纪早期的萨塞克斯乡村，那时还是用马拉犁。4 VERB If you **pull yourself** or **pull** a part of your body in a particular direction, you move your body or a part of your body with effort or force. 挣脱；移开；抽出 ❑ [V pron-refl prep/adv] *Hughes pulled himself slowly to his feet.* 休斯慢慢站了起来。❑ [V n prep/adv] *He pulled his arms out of the sleeves.* 他把胳膊从袖子里抽出来。❑ [V n adj] *She tried to pull her hand free.* 她想把自己的手挣脱开。❑ [V adv] *Lillian brushed his cheek with her fingertips. He pulled away and said, 'Don't!'* 莉莲用指尖碰他的脸颊。他别过脸去，说，"不要这样！"5 VERB When a driver or vehicle **pulls to** a stop or a halt, the vehicle stops. 停车；停下 ❑ [V prep] *He pulled to a stop behind a pick-up truck.* 他在一辆皮卡货车后面停了下来。6 VERB In a race or contest, if you **pull ahead of** or **pull away from** an opponent, you gradually increase the amount by which you are ahead of them. 逐渐扩大领先优势 ❑ [V adv] *He pulled away, extending his lead to 15 seconds.* 他把领先优势逐渐扩大到了 15 秒。7 VERB If you **pull** something **apart**, you break or divide it into small pieces, often in order to put them back together again in a different way. 拆开；拆散 ❑ [V n with adv] *If I wanted to improve the car significantly I would have to pull it apart and start again.* 如果想好好地改装这辆车，我就得把它拆了重装。8 VERB If someone **pulls** a gun or a knife **on** someone else, they take out a gun or knife and threaten the other person with it. 拔出(枪或刀)威胁【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n +on] *They had a fight. One of them pulled a gun on the other.* 他们打了起来。其中一人拔出枪指着另一个人。❑ [V n] *I pulled a knife and threatened her.* 我拔出刀威胁她。9 VERB To **pull** crowds, viewers, or voters means to attract them. 吸引，拉拢(人群、观众或选民)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *The organisers have to employ performers to pull a crowd.* 组织者不得不雇些演员来聚拢人气。•PHRASAL VERB **Pull in** means the same as **pull**. pull in 同 pull ❑ [V P n] *They provided a far better news service and pulled in many more*

P

viewers. 他们提供的新闻播报要好得多，因此吸引了更多的观众。❑ [v n P] *She is still beautiful, and still pulling them in at sixty.* 她依然很美，虽已年届 60，对他们仍很有吸引力。 10 N-COUNT **A pull** is a strong physical force which causes things to move in a particular direction. 拉力；牵引力；引力 ❑ [+of] *...the pull of gravity.* 地球引力 11 VERB If you **pull** a muscle, you injure it by straining it. 扭伤；拉伤 ❑ [v n] *Dave pulled a back muscle and could barely kick the ball.* 戴夫背部拉伤，几乎没法踢球。❑ [v-ed] *He suffered a pulled calf muscle.* 他小腿肚肌肉拉伤。 12 VERB To **pull** a stunt or a trick **on** someone means to do something dramatic or silly in order to get their attention or trick them. (对某人)耍(花招)，玩弄(手段)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +on] *Everyone saw the stunt you pulled on me.* 大家都看见了你对我耍的花招。[Also v n] 13 VERB If someone **pulls** someone else, they succeed in attracting them sexually and in spending the rest of the evening or night with them. 勾引到(一夜情对象)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 14 to **pull** oneself **up by** one's **bootstraps** → see **bootstrap** 15 to **pull a face** → see **face** 16 to **pull** someone's **leg** → see **leg** 17 to **pull** your **punches** → see **punch** 18 to **pull rank** → see **rank** 19 to **pull out all the stops** → see **stop** 20 to **pull strings** → see **string** 21 to **pull** your **weight** → see **weight** 22 to **pull the wool over** someone's **eyes** → see **wool**

▶**pull away** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls away**, the vehicle starts moving forward. (车辆)开始驶离；(驾车者)把车开走 ❑ [v P] *I stood in the driveway and watched him back out and pull away.* 我站在车道上，看着他把车倒出来然后开走。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pull away from** someone that you have had close links with, you deliberately become less close to them. 远离；疏远 ❑ [v P] *Other daughters, faced with their mother's emotional hunger, pull away.* 面对母亲的情感渴求，其他几个女儿都疏远了她。❑ [v P +from] *He'd pulled away from her as if she had leprosy.* 他离她远远的，好像她得了麻风病似的。

▶**pull back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **pulls back from** an action, they decide not to do it or continue with it, because it could have bad consequences. 退出；退却 ❑ [v P +from] *They will plead with him to pull back from confrontation.* 他们将请求他从冲突中抽身而退。❑ [v P] *The British government threatened to make public its disquiet but then pulled back.* 英国政府威胁要将其担忧公之于众，但后来没有这么做。 2 PHRASAL VERB If troops **pull back** or if their leader **pulls** them **back**, they go some or all of the way back to their own territory. (使)撤退；(使)撤离 ❑ [v P] *They were asked to pull back from their artillery positions around the city.* 他们被要求从城市周围的炮兵阵地上撤出。❑ [v P n] *He pulled back forces from Mongolia, and he withdrew from Afghanistan.* 他从蒙古撤军，并且撤离阿富汗。[Also v n P]

▶**pull down** PHRASAL VERB To **pull down** a building or statue means to deliberately destroy it. 拆毁；摧毁；拆掉 ❑ [v n P] *They'd pulled the registry office down which then left an open space.* 他们拆掉户籍登记处后，那里留下了一片空地。❑ [v P n] *A small crowd attempted to pull down a statue.* 一小伙人试图推倒一尊塑像。

▶**pull in** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls in** somewhere, the vehicle stops there. (车)停下；(驾车者)停车 ❑ [v P prep/adv] *He pulled in at the side of the road.* 他在路边停了车。❑ [v P] *The van pulled in and waited.* 货车停下等候。 2 → see **pull 9**

▶**pull into** PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls into** a place, the vehicle moves into the place and stops there. (使)(汽车)驶入停下 ❑ [v P n] *He pulled into the driveway in front of her garage.* 他把车停在了她家车库前的车道上。❑ [v n P n] *She pulled the car into a tight parking space on a side street.* 她将车停进了小路上一个狭窄的停车位里。

▶**pull off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **pull off** something very difficult, you succeed in achieving it. 成功完成，做成(困难的事情) ❑ [v P n] *The National League for Democracy pulled off a landslide victory.* 全国民主联盟获得了压倒性的胜利。❑ [v n P] *It will be a very, very fine piece of mountaineering if they pull it off.* 如果他们能成功，那将是一次非常了不起的登山壮举。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a vehicle or driver **pulls off** the road, the vehicle stops by the side of the road. (车或驾车者)停靠(路边) ❑ [v P n] *I pulled off the road at a small village pub.* 我将车停在公路旁的一家乡村小酒馆前。❑ [v n P n] *One evening, crossing a small creek, he pulled the car off the road.* 一天傍晚，他驶过一条小溪后把车停在了路边。

▶**pull out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls out**, the vehicle moves out into the road or nearer the centre of the road. (车或驾车者)驶离路边，开向路中间 ❑ [v P prep] *She pulled out into the street.* 她开车上了大街。❑ [v P] *He was about to pull out to overtake the guy in front of him.* 他正要驶离车流超前面那人的车。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pull out of** an agreement, a contest, or an organization, you withdraw from it. 退出，撤出(协议、比赛或组织) ❑ [v P +of] *The World Bank should pull out of the project.* 世界银行应从该项目中撤出。❑ [v P] *A racing injury forced Stephen Roche to pull out.* 一次比赛中的受伤使斯蒂芬·罗奇不得不退出。 3 PHRASAL VERB If troops **pull out of** a place or if their leader **pulls** them **out**, they leave it. (使)(部队)撤出 ❑ [v P +of] *The militia in Lebanon has agreed to pull out of Beirut.* 黎巴嫩的民兵组织已经同意从贝鲁特撤出。❑ [v P] *Economic sanctions will be lifted once two-thirds of their forces have pulled out.* 他们一旦撤出其 2/3 的军队，经济制裁就会被取消。❑ [v n P +of] *His government decided to pull its troops out of Cuba.* 其政府决定从古巴撤军。[Also v n P, v P n (not pron)] 4 PHRASAL VERB If a country **pulls out of** recession or if someone **pulls it out**, it begins to recover from it. (使)摆脱(经济衰退)；(使)恢复 ❑ [v P +of] *Sterling has been hit by the economy's failure to pull out of recession.* 经济未能走出衰退，英镑因此受到了打击。❑ [v n P +of] *What we want to see today are policies to pull us out of this recession.* 目前我们想看到的是能使我们走出这次经济衰退的政策。[Also v P] 5 → see also **pull-out**

▶**pull over** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls over**, the vehicle moves closer to the side of the road and stops there. (车)驶到路边停下；(驾车者)靠路边停车 ❑ [v P] *He noticed a man behind him in a blue Ford gesticulating to pull over.* 他注意到身后一个开蓝色福特车的男人正打手势要靠边停车。 2 PHRASAL VERB If the police **pull over** a driver or vehicle, they make the driver stop at the side of the road, usually because the driver has been driving dangerously. (警察)令(驾车者或车辆)停靠路边(通常因司机危险驾驶) ❑ [v n P] *The officers pulled him over after a high-speed chase.* 警察们一路狂追后截停了他。❑ [v P n] *Police pulled over his Mercedes near Dieppe.* 警察在迪耶普附近让他将自己的梅赛德斯车停靠路边。 3 → see also **pullover**

▶**pull through** PHRASAL VERB If someone with a serious illness or someone in a very difficult situation **pulls through**, they recover. (大病后)康复；(经历困境后)恢复正常 ❑ [v P] *Everyone was very concerned whether he would pull through or not.* 每个人都很关心他是否能够挺过去。❑ [v n P] *It is only our determination to fight that has pulled us through.* 正是我们坚持战斗的决心帮我们渡过了难关。❑ [v P n] *...ways of helping Russia pull through its upheavals.* 帮助俄罗斯从动乱中恢复元气的方法

▶**pull together** 1 PHRASAL VERB If people **pull together**, they help each other or work together in order to deal with a difficult situation. 齐心协力；团结起来；通力合作 ❑ [v P] *The nation was urged to pull together to avoid a slide into complete chaos.* 对全国上下发出了呼吁，要求大家团结一致，避免陷入完全混乱的局面。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you are upset or depressed and someone tells you to **pull yourself together**, they are telling you to control your feelings and behave calmly again. 保持镇定；克制自己；振作起来 ❑ *Pull yourself together, you stupid woman!* 冷静点，你这个蠢女人！ 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **pull together** different facts or ideas, you link them to form a single theory, argument, or story. 把…串到一起；把…连成一个整体 ❑ [v P n] *Let me now pull together the threads of my argument.* 现在让我把我的论点串起来。❑ [v P] *Data exists but it needs pulling together.* 信息是有，但需要梳理。[Also v n P]

▶**pull up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a vehicle or driver **pulls up**, the vehicle slows down and stops. (车或驾车者)减速停下 ❑ [v P] *The cab pulled up and the driver jumped out.* 出租车减速停下，司机跳了出来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **pull up** a chair, you move it closer to something or someone and sit on it. 把(椅子)拉近并坐下 ❑ [v P n] *He pulled up a chair behind her and put his chin on her shoulder.* 他拉过一把椅子坐在她后面，将下巴抵在她的肩膀上。[Also v n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *pull* Also look up:

V. drag, haul, lug, tow; (*ant.*) push 1 3 4
attract, draw, lure; (*ant.*) repel 9

pul|ley /'pʊli/ (**pulleys**) N-COUNT A **pulley** is a device consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled in order to lift heavy objects. 滑轮；滑轮装置

Pull|man /'pʊlmən/ (**Pullmans**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Pullman** is a type of train or railway carriage which is extremely comfortable and luxurious. You can also refer to a **Pullman train** or a **Pullman carriage.** (豪华型的)普尔曼式列车(或车厢)【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Pullman** or a **Pullman car** on a train is a railway car that provides beds for passengers to sleep in. 卧铺车厢【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sleeping car**

'pull-out (**pull-outs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu N n] In a newspaper or magazine, a **pull-out** is a section which you can remove easily and keep. (报纸或杂志中的)活页 ❑ *...an eight-page pull-out supplement.* 有 8 页活页的副刊 2 N-SING When there is a **pull-out of** armed forces **from** a place, troops which have occupied an area of land withdraw from it. (军队的)撤出，撤退 ❑ [+*from/of*] *...a pull-out from the occupied territories.* 从占领区撤军

pull|over /'pʊləʊvə'/ (**pullovers**) N-COUNT A **pullover** is a piece of woollen clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms. You put it on by pulling it over your head. 套头毛衣

pul|mo|nary /'pʌlmənəri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pulmonary** means relating to your lungs. 肺的；肺部的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...respiratory and pulmonary disease.* 呼吸系统疾病和肺部疾病

→ see **cardiovascular**

pulp /pʌlp/ (**pulps, pulping, pulped**) 1 N-SING If an object is pressed into a **pulp**, it is crushed or beaten until it is soft, smooth, and wet. 泥；酱；浆；糊 ❑ *The olives are crushed to a pulp by stone rollers.* 橄榄被石碾碾成了酱。 2 N-SING In fruit or vegetables, **the pulp** is the soft part inside the skin. 果肉；(蔬菜的)肉质部分 ❑ *Make maximum use of the whole fruit, including the pulp which is high in fibre.* 水果的各个部分都要最大限度地利用，包括富含纤维的果肉。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Wood pulp** is material made from crushed wood. It is used to make paper. 木浆(造纸原料) 4 ADJ [ADJ n] People refer to stories or novels as **pulp** fiction when they consider them to be of poor quality and intentionally shocking or sensational. (故事或小说)粗制滥造的，庸俗刺激的，耸人听闻的 ❑ *...lurid '50s pulp novels.* 50 年代粗制滥造的低俗小说 5 VERB [usu passive] If paper, vegetables, or fruit **are pulped**, they are crushed into a smooth, wet paste. 把(纸张)打成浆；将(蔬菜或水果)捣烂 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Onions can be boiled and pulped to a puree.* 洋葱可以煮一下打成糊。 ❑ [V-ed] *...creamed or pulped tomatoes.* 奶油状或糊状的西红柿 6 VERB [usu passive] If money or documents **are pulped**, they are destroyed. This is done to stop the money being used or to stop the documents being seen by the public. 把(纸币或文件)化成浆 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *25 million pounds worth of five pound notes have been pulped because the designers made a mistake.* 设计者们犯了一个错误，致使价值 2,500 万英镑的 5 英镑纸钞被化成纸浆。 7 PHRASE If someone **is beaten to a pulp** or **beaten to pulp**, they are hit repeatedly until they are very badly injured. 把…打得稀巴烂；把…打成重伤

pul|pit /'pʊlpɪt/ (**pulpits**) N-COUNT A **pulpit** is a small raised platform with a rail or barrier around it in a church, where a member of the clergy stands to speak. 讲坛；布道坛

pulpy /'pʌlpi/ ADJ Something that is **pulpy** is soft, smooth, and wet, often because it has been crushed or beaten. 柔软湿滑的；浆状的；糊状的 ❑ *The chutney should be a thick, pulpy consistency.* 酸辣酱应该是浓稠的糊状。

pul|sar /'pʌlsɑː'/ (**pulsars**) N-COUNT A **pulsar** is a star that spins very fast and cannot be seen but produces regular radio signals. 脉冲星

pul|sate /pʌl'seɪt, AM 美 'pʌlseɪt/ (**pulsates, pulsating, pulsated**) VERB If something **pulsates**, it beats, moves in and out, or shakes with strong, regular movements. 搏动；脉动；颤动；震动 ❑ [V] *...a star that pulsates.* 脉动的恒星 ❑ [V-ing] *...a pulsating blood vessel.* 搏动的血管 •**pul|sa|tion** /pʌl'seɪʃ'n/ (**pulsations**) N-VAR ❑ *Several astronomers noted that the star's pulsations seemed less pronounced.* 几位航天员注意到这颗恒星的脉动似乎不太明显。

pulse /pʌls/ (**pulses, pulsing, pulsed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **pulse** is the regular beating of blood through your body, which you can feel when you touch particular parts of your body, especially your wrist. 脉搏；脉动 ❑ *Mahoney's pulse was racing, and he felt confused.* 马奥尼脉搏急促，他感到神志不清。 2 N-COUNT In music, a **pulse** is a regular beat, which is often produced by a drum. 拍子；节奏；(常指)鼓点 ❑ [+*of*] *...the repetitive pulse of the music.* 音乐中重复的鼓点 3 N-COUNT A **pulse of** electrical current, light, or sound is a temporary increase in its level. 脉冲 ❑ [+*of*] *The switch works by passing a pulse of current between the tip and the surface.* 那个开关通过在尖端和表面之间传输电流脉冲工作。 4 N-SING If you refer to **the pulse of** a group in society, you mean the ideas, opinions, or feelings they have at a particular time. (团体的)意向，心态，情绪 ❑ [+*of*] *The White House insists that the president is in touch with the pulse of the black community.* 白宫坚称总统了解黑人群体的心声。 5 VERB If something **pulses**, it moves, appears, or makes a sound with a strong regular rhythm. 搏动；脉动；跳动；震动 ❑ [V] *His temples pulsed a little, threatening a headache.* 他的太阳穴跳了一会儿，像是头痛要发作了。 ❑ [V-ing] *It was a slow, pulsing rhythm that seemed to sway languidly in the air.* 那是一种缓缓的律动，感觉像是在空中慵懒地摇曳。 6 N-PLURAL Some seeds which can be cooked and eaten are called **pulses**, for example peas, beans, and lentils. (食用的)豆子 7 PHRASE If you have your **finger on the pulse of** something, you know all the latest opinions or developments concerning it. 把握…的脉搏；充分了解…的最新情况 ❑ *He claims to have his finger on the pulse of the industry.* 他声称对该行业了如指掌。 ❑ *It's important to keep your finger on the pulse by reading all the right magazines.* 阅读所有相关杂志，保持消息灵通，这很重要。 8 PHRASE When someone **takes** your **pulse** or **feels** your **pulse**, they find out how quickly your heart is beating by feeling the pulse in your wrist. 测脉搏；把脉

pul|ver|ize /'pʌlvəraɪz/ (**pulverizes, pulverizing, pulverized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **pulverise**

1 VERB To **pulverize** something means to do great damage to it or to destroy it completely. 严重损坏；彻底摧毁 ❑ [V n] *...the economic policies which pulverised the economy during the 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代重创经济的经济政策 2 VERB If someone **pulverizes** an opponent in an election or competition, they thoroughly defeat them. 彻底击败；彻底战胜【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *He is set to pulverise his two opponents in the race for the presidency.* 他有望在总统竞选中彻底击垮两个对手。 3 VERB If you **pulverize** something, you make it into a powder by crushing it. 研磨；弄碎；把…磨成粉 ❑ [V n] *Using a pestle and mortar, pulverise the bran to a coarse powder.* 用杵和臼将麸皮研磨成粗粉。 ❑ [V-ed] *The fries are made from pellets of pulverised potato.* 这些炸土豆是用土豆泥球做成的。

puma /'pjuːmə/ (**pumas**) N-COUNT A **puma** is a wild animal that is a member of the cat family. Pumas have brownish-grey fur and live in mountain regions of North and South America. 美洲狮【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mountain lion, cougar**

pum|ice /'pʌmɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Pumice** is a kind of grey stone from a volcano and is very light in weight. It can be rubbed over surfaces, especially your skin, that you want to clean or make smoother. 浮石，浮岩(一种灰色火山石，重量很轻，尤用于洁肤、柔肤等)

→ see **volcano**

'pum|ice stone (**pumice stones**) 1 N-COUNT A **pumice stone** is a piece of pumice that you rub over your skin in order to clean the skin or make it smoother. 浮石，浮岩(用于洁肤、柔肤等) 2 N-UNCOUNT **Pumice stone** is the same as **pumice**. 同 pumice

pum|mel /'pʌm'l/ (**pummels, pummelling, pummelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pummeling, pummeled**

VERB If you **pummel** someone or something, you hit them many times using your fists. 反复拳打；捶打 ❑ [v n] *He trapped Conn in a corner and pummeled him ferociously for thirty seconds.* 他将康恩逼进一个角落，用拳头暴打了 30 秒。

pump ♦◇◇ /pʌmp/ (**pumps, pumping, pumped**) 1 N-COUNT A **pump** is a machine or device that is used to force a liquid or gas to flow in a particular direction. 泵；抽水机；打气筒 ❑ *...pumps that circulate the fuel around in the engine.* 使燃料在发动机内循环的泵 ❑ *You'll need a bicycle pump to keep the tyres topped up with air.* 需要个打气筒来给自行车胎充足气。 2 VERB To **pump** a liquid or gas in a particular direction means to force it to flow in that direction using a pump. 泵；泵送；抽取 ❑ [v n with adv] *It's not enough to get rid of raw sewage by pumping it out to sea.* 将未处理污水排入海中了事是不够的。 ❑ [v n prep] *The money raised will be used to dig bore holes to pump water into the dried-up lake.* 所筹资金将用于钻孔抽水到干涸的湖中。 ❑ [v n] *...drill rigs that are busy pumping natural gas.* 忙着抽取天然气的钻机 ❑ [v] *Age diminishes the heart's ability to pump harder and faster under exertion.* 随着年龄增加，劳累时心脏泵血强度和速度会有所减弱。 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A petrol or gas **pump** is a machine with a tube attached to it that you use to fill a car with petrol. 汽油泵；加油泵 ❑ *There are already long queues of vehicles at petrol pumps.* 加油泵边车辆已经排起了长队。 4 VERB [usu passive] If someone **has** their stomach **pumped**, doctors remove the contents of their stomach, for example because they have swallowed poison or drugs. 洗(胃) ❑ [*have* n v-ed] *She was released from hospital yesterday after having her stomach pumped.* 洗胃之后，她昨天出了院。 [Also *be* v-ed] 5 VERB If you **pump** money or other resources **into** something such as a project or an industry, you invest a lot of money or resources in it. 大量投入；大量注入【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +*into*] *The Government needs to pump more money into community care.* 政府得加大对社区护理的资金投入。 6 VERB If you **pump** someone **about** something, you keep asking them questions in order to get information. 不停地追问【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n +*about/for*] *He ran in every five minutes to pump me about the case.* 他每隔五分钟就跑来追问我这件事。 ❑ [v n +*out of/from*] *Stop trying to pump information out of me.* 别再追问我消息了。 7 N-COUNT **Pumps** are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles which people wear for sports and leisure. (运动休闲时穿的)橡胶底帆布鞋【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trainers**

8 N-COUNT **Pumps** are women's shoes that do not cover the top part of the foot and are usually made of plain leather. 浅口女鞋(材质通常为皮革)【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **court shoes**

9 PHRASE To **prime the pump** means to do something to encourage the success or growth of something, especially the economy. 刺激(经济等)发展；促进…增长【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+*of*] *...the use of tax money to prime the pump of the state's economy.* 用税收收入刺激国家经济发展

▶**pump out** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **pump out** something means to produce or supply it continually and in large amounts. 不间断大量生产(或供应) ❑ [v P n] *Japanese companies have been pumping out plenty of innovative products.* 日本公司一直在不断推出大量富有创意的产品。 [Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If pop music **pumps out**, it plays very loudly. (流行音乐)喧闹地播放，响亮地奏出 ❑ [v P] *Teenage disco music pumped out at every station.* 每一站都喧闹地播放着少年迪斯科音乐。

▶**pump up** PHRASAL VERB If you **pump up** something such as a tyre, you fill it with air using a pump. 用泵(或气筒)给…打气 ❑ [v P n] *I tried to pump up my back tyre.* 我试图给后胎打气。 [Also v n P]

pum|per|nick|el /'pʌmpəˌnɪkᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Pumpernickel** is a dark brown, heavy bread, which is eaten especially in Germany. (尤指德国的)裸麦粗面包，黑面包

pump|kin /'pʌmpkɪn/ (**pumpkins**) N-VAR A **pumpkin** is a large, round, orange vegetable with a thick skin. 南瓜；倭瓜 ❑ *Quarter the pumpkin and remove the seeds.* 将南瓜切成 4 份，去掉子。 ❑ *...pumpkin pie.* 南瓜馅饼

pun /pʌn/ (**puns**) N-COUNT A **pun** is a clever and amusing use of a word or phrase with two meanings, or of words with the same sound but different meanings. For example, if someone says 'The peasants are revolting', this is a pun because it can be interpreted as meaning either that the peasants are fighting against authority, or that they are disgusting. 双关

punch ♦◇◇ /pʌntʃ/ (**punches, punching, punched**) 1 VERB If you **punch** someone or something, you hit them hard with your fist. 用拳猛击 ❑ [v n] *After punching him on the chin she wound up hitting him over the head.* 她先挥拳打中他的下巴，然后又打了他的脑袋。 •PHRASAL VERB In American English, **punch out** means the same as **punch**. (美国英语中) punch out 同 punch ❑ [v P n] *'I almost lost my job today.' — 'What happened?' — 'Oh, I punched out this guy.'* "我今天差点儿丢了工作。" —— "怎么了?" —— "哦，我打了这个家伙。" ❑ [v n P] *In the past, many kids would settle disputes by punching each other out.* 过去，很多孩子用拳头解决矛盾。 •N-COUNT **Punch** is also a noun. ❑ *He was hurting Johansson with body punches in the fourth round.* 第四回合，他多次挥拳打在约翰松身上。 •**punch|er** (**punchers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the awesome range of blows which have confirmed him as boxing's hardest puncher.* 又准又狠的系列组合拳，确立了他在拳坛的"铁榔头"称号 2 VERB If you **punch the air**, you put one or both of your fists forcefully above your shoulders as a gesture of delight or victory. 挥舞拳头(表示喜悦或庆祝胜利) ❑ [v n] *At the end, Graf punched the air in delight, a huge grin on her face.* 最后，格拉芙挥拳欢庆，脸上乐开了花。 3 VERB If you **punch** something such as the buttons on a keyboard, you touch them in order to store information on a machine such as a computer or to give the machine a command to do something. 按(键、按钮等) ❑ [v n] *Mrs. Baylor strode to the elevator and punched the button.* 贝勒太太大步走向电梯，按下按钮。 4 VERB If you **punch** holes **in** something, you make holes in it by pushing or pressing it with something sharp. 戳，捅，刺(洞) ❑ [v n +*in*] *I took a ballpoint pen and punched a hole in the carton.* 我拿圆珠笔在纸盒上戳了个洞。 5 N-COUNT A **punch** is a tool that you use for making holes in something. 打孔器；穿孔器 ❑ *Make two holes with a hole punch.* 用打孔器打两个孔。 6 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something has **punch**, you mean that it has force or effectiveness. 力度；影响力；效力 ❑ *My nervousness made me deliver the vital points of my address without sufficient punch.* 我太紧张，没能有效地传达我演说的要点。 7 N-VAR **Punch** is a drink made from wine or spirits mixed with things such as sugar, lemons, and spices. 潘趣酒，宾治酒(各种酒和糖、柠檬、调料等勾兑而成的饮料) 8 PHRASE If you say that someone does not **pull** their **punches** when they are criticizing a person or thing, you mean that they say exactly what they think, even though this might upset or offend people. 委婉地批评 ❑ *She has a reputation for getting at the guts of a subject and never pulling her punches.* 她论事一针见血是出了名的，从来都是直言不讳。

▶**punch in** PHRASAL VERB If you **punch in** a number on a machine or **punch** numbers **into** it, you push the machine's buttons or keys in order to give it a command to do something. 将(信息)输入计算机 ❑ [v P n] *You can bank by phone in the U.S.A., punching in account numbers on the phone.* 在美国你可以通过电话输入账号办理银行业务。 ❑ [v n P] *Punch your credit card number into the keypad.* 在小键盘上输入你的信用卡号。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *punch* with:

V. **throw a** punch 出拳 1
pack a punch 有力度；有效果 6
N. punch **a button** 按按钮 3
punch **a hole in** *something* 在…上戳个洞 4

Punch and Judy show /ˌpʌntʃ ən 'dʒu:di ʃəʊ/ (**Punch and Judy shows**) N-COUNT A **Punch and Judy show** is a puppet show for children, often performed at fairs or at the seaside. Punch and Judy, the two main characters, are always fighting. 《潘趣和朱迪》木偶戏(英国儿童木偶剧，常在集市或海边演出，主角潘趣和朱

迪老是打斗）

punch|bag /ˈpʌntʃbæg/ (**punchbags**) also **punch bag** N-COUNT A **punchbag** is a heavy leather bag, filled with a firm material, that hangs on a rope. Punchbags are used by boxers and other sportsmen for exercise and training. 沙袋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **punching bag**

punch bowl (**punch bowls**) N-COUNT A **punch bowl** is a large bowl in which drinks, especially punch, are mixed and served. 潘趣酒碗

punch-drunk also **punch drunk** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **punch-drunk** boxer shows signs of brain damage, for example by being unsteady and unable to think clearly, after being hit too often on the head. （拳击手）被击晕的，拳击酩酊样的 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **punch-drunk**, you mean that they are very tired or confused, for example because they have been working too hard. 精疲力竭的；头昏脑涨的 ❑ *He was punch-drunk with fatigue and depressed by the rain.* 他疲惫不堪，昏昏沉沉，因为下雨情绪也很低落。

punch|ing bag (**punching bags**) N-COUNT A **punching bag** is the same as a **punchbag**. 同 punchbag【AM 美】

punch|line /ˈpʌntʃlaɪn/ (**punchlines**) also **punch line, punch-line** N-COUNT The **punchline** of a joke or funny story is its last sentence or phrase, which gives it its humour. （笑话或幽默故事的）点睛句，末句妙语

punch-up (**punch-ups**) N-COUNT A **punch-up** is a fight in which people hit each other. 打架；斗殴【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He was involved in a punch-up with Sarah's former lover.* 他和萨拉的旧情人打了一架。

punchy /ˈpʌntʃi/ (**punchier, punchiest**) ADJ If you describe something as **punchy**, you mean that it expresses its meaning in a forceful or effective way. 表达有力的 ❑ *A good way to sound confident is to use short punchy sentences.* 想要听起来自信，使用简短有力的句子不失为一个好办法。

punc|tili|ous /pʌŋkˈtɪliəs/ ADJ Someone who is **punctilious** is very careful to behave correctly. 一丝不苟的；循规蹈矩的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was punctilious about being ready and waiting in the entrance hall exactly on time.* 他一丝不苟地作好准备准时在门厅等候。❑ *He was a punctilious young man.* 他是个非常拘礼的年轻人。•**punc|tili|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *Given the circumstances, his behaviour to Laura had been punctiliously correct.* 考虑到当时的情况，他对劳拉的举止非常得体。

punc|tu|al /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/ ADJ If you are **punctual**, you do something or arrive somewhere at the right time and are not late. 准时的；守时的 ❑ *He's always very punctual. I'll see if he's here yet.* 他总是很准时。我去看看他来了没有。•**punc|tu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *My guest arrived punctually.* 我的客人来得很准时。•**punc|tu|al|ity** /ˌpʌŋktʃuˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I'll have to have a word with them about punctuality.* 我必须和他们谈一谈守时的问题。

punc|tu|ate /ˈpʌŋktʃueɪt/ (**punctuates, punctuating, punctuated**) VERB [usu passive] If an activity or situation **is punctuated by** particular things, it is interrupted by them at intervals. 不时打断【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed +by/with] *The silence of the night was punctuated by the distant rumble of traffic.* 夜晚的宁静不时被远处车辆的隆隆声打断。

punc|tua|tion /ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Punctuation** is the use of symbols such as full stops or periods, commas, or question marks to divide written words into sentences and clauses. 标点法 ❑ *He was known for his poor grammar and punctuation.* 他不通语法、乱用标点是出了名的。2 N-UNCOUNT **Punctuation** is the symbols that you use to divide written words into sentences and clauses. 标点符号 ❑ *Jessica scanned the lines, none of which had any punctuation.* 杰茜卡扫了一下台词，没有一行加了标点符号。

ˌpunc|tu|a|tion mark (**punctuation marks**) N-COUNT A **punctuation mark** is a symbol such as a full stop or period, comma, or question mark that you use to divide written words into sentences and clauses. 标点符号

punc|ture /ˈpʌŋktʃəʳ/ (**punctures, puncturing, punctured**) 1 N-COUNT A **puncture** is a small hole in a car tyre or bicycle tyre that has been made by a sharp object. （轮胎的）刺孔，破洞 ❑ *Somebody helped me mend the puncture.* 有个人帮我修补了扎破的轮胎。❑ *...a tyre that has a slow puncture.* 有小孔慢撒气的轮胎 2 N-COUNT A **puncture** is a small hole in someone's skin that has been made by or with a sharp object. （皮肤的）扎孔，刺伤 ❑ [+in] *An instrument called a trocar makes a puncture in the abdominal wall.* 一种叫套管针的工具在腹壁上刺了一个孔。3 VERB If a sharp object **punctures** something, it makes a hole in it. 在…上扎孔（或穿孔）；刺破 ❑ [v n] *The bullet punctured the skull.* 子弹穿透了头骨。4 VERB If a car tyre or bicycle tyre **punctures** or if something **punctures** it, a hole is made in the tyre. （轮胎）被扎破；扎破 ❑ [v] *The tyre is guaranteed never to puncture or go flat.* 这种轮胎保证永远不会被扎破，不会撒气。❑ [v n] *He punctured a tyre in the last lap.* 最后一圈时，他的轮胎扎破了一个。5 VERB If someone's feelings or beliefs **are punctured**, their feelings or beliefs are made to seem wrong or foolish, especially when this makes the person feel disappointed or upset. 挫伤（感情或信仰）；泄（气）❑ [be v-ed] *His enthusiasm for fishing had been punctured by the sight of what he might catch.* 看到只能钓到这种东西，他对钓鱼的热情受到了打击。[Also v n]

pun|dit /ˈpʌndɪt/ (**pundits**) N-COUNT A **pundit** is a person who knows a lot about a subject and is often asked to give information or opinions about it to the public. 行家；权威；专家 ❑ *...a well known political pundit.* 著名的政治专家

pun|gent /ˈpʌndʒᵊnt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **pungent** has a strong, sharp smell or taste which is often so strong that it is unpleasant. 刺激味的 ❑ *The more herbs you use, the more pungent the sauce will be.* 用的香草越多，调味汁味道就越冲。❑ *...the pungent smell of burning rubber.* 橡胶燃烧产生的刺鼻气味 •**pun|gen|cy** N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ *...the spices that give Jamaican food its pungency.* 赋予牙买加食物辛辣味道的调料 2 ADJ If you describe what someone has said or written as **pungent**, you approve of it because it has a direct and powerful effect and often criticizes something very cleverly. （话语或文字）犀利的，一针见血的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *He enjoyed the play's shrewd and pungent social analysis.* 他喜欢剧中精明机敏、一针见血的社会分析。

pun|ish /ˈpʌnɪʃ/ (**punishes, punishing, punished**) 1 VERB To **punish** someone means to make them suffer in some way because they have done something wrong. 惩罚，处罚（犯错者）❑ [v n] *According to present law, the authorities can only punish smugglers with small fines.* 根据现行法律，当局只能对走私者处以小额罚款。❑ [v n +for] *Don't punish your child for being honest.* 不要因为孩子说了实话而处罚他。2 VERB To **punish** a crime means to punish anyone who commits that crime. 惩罚，处罚（罪行）❑ [v n] *The government voted to punish corruption in sport with up to four years in jail.* 政府表决决定对体育界腐败行为最高处以 4 年监禁。

pun|ish|able /ˈpʌnɪʃəbᵊl/ ADJ If a crime is **punishable** in a particular way, anyone who commits it is punished in that way. （罪行）应惩罚的，可处罚的 ❑ [+by/with] *Treason in this country is still punishable by death.* 在这个国家，叛国罪仍然可判死刑。

pun|ish|ing /ˈpʌnɪʃɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **punishing** schedule, activity, or experience requires a lot of physical effort and makes you very tired or weak. （日程安排、活动或遭遇）繁重的，艰难的 ❑ *He claimed his punishing work schedule had made him resort to taking the drug.* 他声称繁重的工作安排使他只好靠服药来维持精神。

pun|ish|ment /ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ (**punishments**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Punishment** is the act of punishing someone or of being punished. 惩罚；处罚 ❑ [+of] *...a group which campaigns against the physical punishment of children.* 反对体罚儿童的团体 ❑ *I have no doubt that the man is guilty and that he deserves punishment.* 我毫不怀疑此人有罪，他是罪有应得。2 N-VAR A **punishment** is a particular way of punishing someone. 惩罚方式；处罚方式 ❑ [+for] *The government is proposing tougher punishments for officials convicted of corruption.* 政府提议对被定罪的贪腐官员实施更为严厉的惩罚。3 N-UNCOUNT You can use **punishment** to refer to severe physical treatment of any kind. 粗暴对待；虐待；糟蹋 ❑ *Don't expect these types of boot*

P

to take the punishment that gardening will give them. 不要指望穿这类靴子去干园艺活儿，没那么禁穿。❹ → see also **capital punishment, corporal punishment**

Word Link 词根词缀 *pun = punishing 惩罚 : impunity, punishment, punitive*

pu|ni|tive /'pju:nɪtɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Punitive** actions are intended to punish people. (行动)惩罚性的，意在处罚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Other economists say any punitive measures against foreign companies would hurt U.S. interests.* 其他经济学家说任何针对外国公司的惩罚性措施都会损害美国利益。

Pun|ja|bi /pʌn'dʒɑ:bi/ (**Punjabis**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Punjabi** means belonging or relating to the Punjab region of India or Pakistan, its people, or its language. 旁遮普的；旁遮普人的；旁遮普语的 ❷ N-COUNT A **Punjabi** is a person who comes from the Punjab. 旁遮普人 ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Punjabi** is the language spoken in the Punjab. 旁遮普语

punk /pʌŋk/ (**punks**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Punk** or **punk rock** is rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way and is often a protest against conventional attitudes and behaviour. Punk rock was particularly popular in the late 1970s. 朋克摇滚乐(节奏快，喧闹激进，常表现对传统态度和行为的不满，尤风行于 20 世纪 70 年代后期) ❑ *I was never really into punk.* 我从未真正喜欢过朋克摇滚乐。❑ *...a punk rock band.* 朋克摇滚乐队 ❷ N-COUNT A **punk** or a **punk rocker** is a young person who likes punk music and dresses in a very noticeable and unconventional way, for example by having brightly coloured hair and wearing metal chains. 朋克摇滚乐迷

pun|net /'pʌnɪt/ (**punnets**) N-COUNT A **punnet** is a small light box in which soft fruits such as strawberries or raspberries are often sold. You can also use **punnet** to refer to the amount of fruit that a punnet contains. (盛草莓、树莓等的)小果篮；一小果篮的量【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...a punnet of strawberries.* 一小篮草莓

punt (**punts**)

Pronounced /pʌnt/ for meaning ❶ and /pʊnt/ for meaning ❷. 义项 1 读作 /pʌnt/；义项 2 读作 /pʊnt/。

❶ N-COUNT A **punt** is a long boat with a flat bottom. You move the boat along by standing at one end and pushing a long pole against the bottom of the river. (用篙撑的)方头平底船【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-COUNT [num N] The **punt** was the unit of money used in the Irish Republic. In 2002 it was replaced by the euro. 爱尔兰镑(爱尔兰共和国货币单位，2002 年改用欧元) ❑ *The round-trip fare to Havana is 550 Irish punts ($673).* 去哈瓦那的往返票价是 550 爱尔兰镑(673 美元)。•N-SING **The punt** was also used to refer to the Irish currency system. 爱尔兰镑(指货币制度) ❑ *...the cost of defending the punt against speculators.* 打击投机商、保卫爱尔兰镑的代价

punt|er /'pʌntə^r/ (**punters**) ❶ N-COUNT A **punter** is a person who bets money, especially on horse races. 赌博者；下注者；(尤指)赌马者【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Punters are expected to gamble £70m on the Grand National.* 赌马者预计会在全国赛马大会上下注 7000 万英镑。❷ N-COUNT People sometimes refer to their customers or clients as **punters**. 顾客；客人【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

puny /'pju:ni/ (**punier, puniest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **puny** is very small or weak. 微小的；弱小的 ❑ *...a puny, bespectacled youth.* 戴眼镜的瘦弱青年

pup /pʌp/ (**pups**) ❶ N-COUNT A **pup** is a young dog. 狗娃；小狗 ❑ *I'll get you an Alsatian pup for Christmas.* 圣诞节我会送你一只阿尔萨斯狼狗狗娃。❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] The young of some other animals, for example seals, are called **pups**. (海豹等的)幼崽 ❑ *Two thousand grey seal pups are born there every autumn.* 那里每年秋天有 2000 头灰海豹幼崽出生。

pupa /'pju:pə/ (**pupae** /'pju:pi:/) N-COUNT A **pupa** is an insect that is in the stage of development between a larva and a fully grown adult. It has a protective covering and does not move. 蛹【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The pupae remain dormant in the soil until they emerge as adult moths in the winter.* 蛹蛰伏在土壤中，直到冬天才蜕变为成蛾飞出来。

pu|pil ◆◇ /'pju:pɪl/ (**pupils**) ❶ N-COUNT The **pupils** of a school are the children who go to it. (小)学生 ❑ *Over a third of those now at secondary school in Wales attend schools with over 1,000 pupils.* 威尔士现在有 1/3 以上的初中生所就读的学校学生总数超过 1000 人。❷ N-COUNT [with poss] A **pupil** of a painter, musician, or other expert is someone who studies under that expert and learns his or her skills. 弟子；门生 ❑ [+of] *After his education, Goldschmidt became a pupil of the composer Franz Schreker.* 学业结束后，戈尔德施密特成了作曲家弗朗茨·施雷克尔的门生。❸ N-COUNT The **pupils** of your eyes are the small, round, black holes in the centre of them. 瞳孔

→ see **eye**

pup|pet /'pʌpɪt/ (**puppets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **puppet** is a doll that you can move, either by pulling strings which are attached to it or by putting your hand inside its body and moving your fingers. 木偶；手偶 ❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] You can refer to a person or country as a **puppet** when you mean that their actions are controlled by a more powerful person or government, even though they may appear to be independent. 傀儡；受人操纵者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *When the invasion occurred he ruled as a puppet of the occupiers.* 敌人入侵时，他做了占领者的傀儡头子。

pup|pet|eer /ˌpʌpɪ'tɪə^r/ (**puppeteers**) N-COUNT A **puppeteer** is a person who gives shows using puppets. 木偶剧演员；操纵木偶(或手偶)者

pup|py /'pʌpi/ (**puppies**) N-COUNT A **puppy** is a young dog. 狗娃；小狗 ❑ *One Sunday he began trying to teach the two puppies to walk on a leash.* 一个星期天，他开始尝试训练两只小狗拴上皮带走路。

'pup|py fat also **puppy-fat** N-UNCOUNT **Puppy fat** is fat that some children have on their bodies when they are young but that disappears when they grow older and taller. 小儿肥；少年暂时性肥胖

pur|chase ◆◇ /'pɜ:^{r}tʃɪs/ (**purchases, purchasing, purchased**) ❶ VERB When you **purchase** something, you buy it. 买；购买；采购【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He purchased a ticket and went up on the top deck.* 他买了张票，上到上层车厢。•**pur|chas|er** (**purchasers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The broker will get 5% if he finds a purchaser.* 找到个买家，经纪人就能提成 5%。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **purchase of** something is the act of buying it. 购买(行为)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Some of the receipts had been for the purchase of cars.* 其中一些收据是购买汽车时开的。❸ → see also **hire purchase** ❹ N-COUNT A **purchase** is something that you buy. 所购之物；购置物【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She opened the tie box and looked at her purchase. It was silk, with maroon stripes.* 她打开领带盒，看着她买回的东西：一条带有褐红色条纹的丝制领带。❺ N-VAR [oft *a* N] If you get a **purchase on** something, you manage to get a firm grip on it. 紧握；牢牢抓住【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I got a purchase on the rope and pulled.* 我紧抓住绳子，用力拉。❑ *I couldn't get any purchase with the screwdriver on the damn screws.* 我用螺丝刀拧那些该死的螺丝钉时一点劲儿也使不上。

'pur|chas|ing ˌpow|er ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **purchasing power** of a currency is the amount of goods or services that you can buy with it. (货币的)购买力【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The real purchasing power of the rouble has plummeted.* 卢布的实际购买力大幅跳水。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **purchasing power** of a person or group of people is the amount of goods or services that they can afford to buy. (人的)购买力【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the purchasing power of their customers.* 他们顾客的购买力

pur|dah /'pɜ:^{r}də/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Purdah** is a custom practised in some Muslim and Hindu societies, in which women either remain in a special part of the house or cover their faces and bodies to avoid being seen by men who are not related to them. If a woman is **in purdah**, she lives according to this custom. (伊斯兰或印度教社会的)置身深闺，深闺制度

pure ◆◇ /pjʊə^r/ (**purer, purest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **pure** substance is not mixed with anything else. 纯的；无杂质的 ❑ *...a carton of pure orange juice.* 一盒纯橙汁 ❷ ADJ Something that is **pure** is clean and does not contain any harmful substances.

纯净的；洁净的；不含有害物质的 ❑ *In remote regions, the air is pure and the crops are free of poisonous insecticides.* 在偏远地区，空气纯净，庄稼也不施用有毒的杀虫剂。❑ *...demands for purer and cleaner river water.* 对更纯净、更清洁的河水的需求 •**pu|rity** N-UNCOUNT [with poss] ❑ [+of] *They worried about the purity of tap water.* 他们担心自来水是否纯净。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a colour, a sound, or a type of light as **pure**, you mean that it is very clear and represents a perfect example of its type.（颜色、声音、光线等）纯正的，完美的 ❑ *...flowers in a whole range of blues with the occasional pure white.* 各种深深浅浅的蓝色花朵，偶尔有纯白色花朵点缀其间 •**pu|rity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The soaring purity of her voice conjured up the frozen bleakness of the Far North.* 她高亢纯净的嗓音使人想起遥远的北方滴水成冰的苍凉。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a form of art or a philosophy as **pure**, you mean that it is produced or practised according to a standard or form that is expected of it.（艺术形式、哲学）纯的，纯粹的，纯正的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Nicholson never swerved from his aim of making pure and simple art.* 尼科尔森始终坚持创作纯粹简单的艺术，从未动摇过。 •**pu|rity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...verse of great purity, sonority of rhythm, and symphonic form.* 地道纯正、节奏铿锵、气势恢宏的诗篇 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Pure** science or **pure** research is concerned only with theory and not with how this theory can be used in practical ways.（科学或研究）纯理论的，纯粹的 ❑ *Physics isn't just about pure science with no immediate applications.* 物理学并非只是一门不能直接应用的纯科学。 6 ADJ **Pure** means complete and total. 完全的；十足的 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The old man turned to give her a look of pure surprise.* 老人转身十分惊奇地看了她一眼。

→ see **science**

'pure-bred also **purebred** ADJ [ADJ n] A **pure-bred** animal is one whose parents and ancestors all belong to the same breed.（动物）纯种的 ❑ *...pure-bred Arab horses.* 纯种阿拉伯马

pu|ree /'pjʊəreɪ, AM 美 pjʊ'reɪ/ (**purees, pureeing, pureed**) also **purée** 1 N-VAR **Puree** is food which has been crushed or beaten so that it forms a thick, smooth liquid. 酱；糊；泥 ❑ *...a can of tomato puree.* 一罐西红柿酱 2 VERB If you **puree** food, you make it into a puree. 把（食物）做成糊（或泥、酱）状 ❑ [v n] *Puree the apricots in a liquidiser until completely smooth.* 用榨汁机将杏打成糊，直至完全搅匀。

pure|ly /'pjʊə'li/ 1 ADV You use **purely** to emphasize that the thing you are mentioning is the most important feature or that it is the only thing which should be considered. 仅仅；完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is a racing machine, designed purely for speed.* 那是一辆比赛用车，完全是为追求速度设计的。❑ *The government said the moves were purely defensive.* 政府说这些举措纯粹出于防御目的。 2 PHRASE You use **purely and simply** to emphasize that the thing you are mentioning is the only thing involved. 纯粹地；不折不扣地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *If Arthur was attracted here by the prospects of therapy, John came down purely and simply to make money.* 如果说阿瑟是被这种疗法的前景吸引到此，那么约翰则纯粹是为赚钱而来。

pur|ga|tive /'pɜ:'gətɪv/ (**purgatives**) 1 N-COUNT A **purgative** is a medicine that causes you to get rid of unwanted waste from your body. 泻药；泻剂【FORMAL 正式】2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **purgative** substance acts as a purgative. 催泻的；通便的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...purgative oils.* 通便油 ❑ *...a purgative tea.* 通便茶

Word Link 词根词缀 *purg ≈ cleaning* 清洗：*expurgate, purgative, purgatory*

pur|ga|tory /'pɜ:'gətri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ 1 N-PROPER **Purgatory** is the place where Roman Catholics believe the spirits of dead people are sent to suffer for their sins before they go to heaven.（天主教的）炼狱 ❑ *Prayers were said for souls in Purgatory.* 祷告词是为炼狱中的灵魂念的。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can describe a very unpleasant experience as **purgatory**. 苦难经历；折磨 ❑ *Every step of the last three miles was purgatory.* 最后 3 英里时每一步都很难受。❑ *...five years of economic purgatory.* 5 年的经济困难

purge /pɜ:'dʒ/ (**purges, purging, purged**) 1 VERB To **purge** an organization **of** its unacceptable members means to remove them from it. You can also talk about **purging** people **from** an organization. 清除，清洗，肃清（组织中的异己分子）❑ [v n +of] *The leadership voted to purge the party of 'hostile and anti-party elements'.* 领导层投票决定清除党内的"敌对和反党分子"。❑ [v n] *He recently purged the armed forces, sending hundreds of officers into retirement.* 他最近肃清了军队中的异己分子，勒令数百名军官退休。❑ [v n +from] *They have purged thousands from the upper levels of the civil service.* 他们从上层文职部门清除了数千名公务员。 •N-COUNT **Purge** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The army have called for a more thorough purge of people associated with the late President.* 军队要求更彻底地清除与已故总统有关的人员。 2 VERB If you **purge** something **of** undesirable things, you get rid of them. 清除；消除 ❑ [v n +of] *He closed his eyes and lay still, trying to purge his mind of anxiety.* 他闭上眼睛躺着不动，试图消除内心的焦虑。[Also v n]

pu|ri|fi|er /'pjʊərɪfaɪə'/ (**purifiers**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **purifier** is a device or a substance that is used to purify something such as water, air, or blood. 纯化器；净化器；净化剂 ❑ *...air purifiers.* 空气净化器

pu|ri|fy /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/ (**purifies, purifying, purified**) VERB If you **purify** a substance, you make it pure by removing any harmful, dirty, or inferior substances from it. 净化；使纯净 ❑ [v n] *I take wheat and yeast tablets daily to purify the blood.* 我每天服用干酵母片净化血液。❑ [v-ed] *Only purified water is used.* 只使用纯净水。 •**pu|ri|fi|ca|tion** /,pjʊərɪfɪ'keɪʃ'n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a water purification plant.* 水净化工厂

pur|ist /'pjʊərɪst/ (**purists**) 1 N-COUNT A **purist** is a person who wants something to be totally correct or unchanged, especially something they know a lot about. 纯粹主义者；纯净主义者 ❑ *The new edition of the dictionary carries 7000 additions to the language, which purists say is under threat.* 该词典的新版为该语言新增了 7000 个词条，纯粹主义者称该语言遭到了威胁。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Purist** attitudes are the kind of attitudes that purists have. 纯粹主义的；纯净主义的 ❑ *Britain wanted a 'more purist' approach.* 英国想要采用一种"更为纯粹"的方法。

pu|ri|tan /'pjʊərɪt'n/ (**puritans**) 1 N-COUNT You describe someone as a **puritan** when they live according to strict moral or religious principles, especially when they disapprove of physical pleasures. 道德（或宗教）上极拘谨的人；清心寡欲者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Bykov had forgotten that Malinin was something of a puritan.* 贝科夫已经忘记了马利宁是个清教徒式的人物。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Puritan** attitudes are based on strict moral or religious principles and often involve disapproval of physical pleasures. 道德（或宗教）上极拘谨的；清教徒似的；清心寡欲的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Paul was someone who certainly had a puritan streak in him.* 保罗身上无疑带有清教徒气质。

Pu|ri|tan (**Puritans**) N-COUNT The **Puritans** were a group of English Protestants in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who lived in a very strict and religious way. 清教徒

pu|ri|tani|cal /,pjʊərɪ'tænɪk'l/ ADJ If you describe someone as **puritanical**, you mean that they have very strict moral principles, and often try to make other people behave in a more moral way. 有严格道德标准的；道学先生的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has a puritanical attitude towards sex.* 他在性方面极为克制。

pu|ri|tan|ism /'pjʊərɪtənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Puritanism** is behaviour or beliefs that are based on strict moral or religious principles, especially the principle that people should avoid physical pleasures.（道德或宗教上的）极端拘谨，清心寡欲【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the tight-lipped puritanism of the Scottish literary world.* 苏格兰文学界恪守的清心寡欲态度

Pu|ri|tan|ism N-UNCOUNT **Puritanism** is the set of beliefs that were held by the Puritans. 清教主义 ❑ *Out of Puritanism came the intense work ethic.* 严格的职业道德源于清教主义。

pu|rity /'pjʊərɪti/ → see **pure**

pur|loin /pɜ:'lɔɪn/ (**purloins, purloining, purloined**) VERB If someone **purloins** something, they steal it or borrow it without asking permission. 偷窃；擅取【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Each side purloins the other's private letters.* 双方彼此都偷对方的私人信件。

P

pur|ple ◆◇ /'pɜːrᵊpᵊl/ (**purples**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **purple** is of a reddish-blue colour. 紫色 ❑ *She wore purple and green silk.* 她穿着紫绿相间的绸缎衣服。❑ *...sinister dark greens and purples.* 不祥的暗绿色和紫色 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Purple** prose or a **purple patch** is a piece of writing that contains very elaborate language or images. (文章)词藻华丽的，堆砌意象的 ❑ *...passages of purple prose describing intense experiences.* 一段段描述强烈感受的华丽散文

Pur|ple Heart (**Purple Hearts**) N-COUNT The **Purple Heart** is a medal that is given to members of the US Armed Forces who have been wounded during battle. (美国授予作战负伤军人的)紫心勋章

pur|plish /'pɜːrᵊplɪʃ/ ADJ **Purplish** means slightly purple in colour. 略带紫色的；有点儿发紫的

pur|port /pərᵗ'pɔːrt/ (**purports, purporting, purported**) VERB If you say that someone or something **purports to** do or be a particular thing, you mean that they claim to do or be that thing, although you may not always believe that claim. 声称；自称；标榜【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *...a book that purports to tell the whole truth.* 声称讲述全部事实的一本书

pur|port|ed|ly /pərᵗ'pɔːrᵗɪdli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something has **purportedly** been done, you mean that you think that it has been done but you cannot be sure. 据称；据传【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was given a letter purportedly signed by the Prime Minister.* 他收到了一封据称有首相签名的信。

pur|pose ◆◇ /'pɜːrᵖpəs/ (**purposes**) 1 N-COUNT The **purpose** of something is the reason for which it is made or done. 目的；意图；用途；意义 ❑ [+of] *The purpose of the occasion was to raise money for medical supplies.* 那次活动是为筹集资金购买药品。❑ *Various insurance schemes already exist for this purpose.* 已经有各种保险计划满足这一目的。❑ *...the use of nuclear energy for military purposes.* 核能在军事上的运用 ❑ *He was asked about casualties, but said it would serve no purpose to count bodies.* 有人问他伤亡情况，但他说清点尸体没有意义。2 N-COUNT [with poss] Your **purpose** is the thing that you want to achieve. 目标；目的 ❑ *They might well be prepared to do you harm in order to achieve their purpose.* 为达成目的，他们说不定准备要伤害你。❑ *His purpose was to make a profit by improving the company's performance.* 他的目标是通过提高公司业绩来实现盈利。3 N-UNCOUNT **Purpose** is the feeling of having a definite aim and of being determined to achieve it. 意志；毅力；决心 ❑ *The teachers are enthusiastic and have a sense of purpose.* 教师们热情而有决心。4 → see also **cross-purposes** 5 PHRASE You use **for all practical purposes** or **to all intents and purposes** to suggest that a situation is not exactly as you describe it, but the effect is the same as if it were. 实际上 ❑ *For all practical purposes the treaty has already ceased to exist.* 实际上条约已经不复存在。6 PHRASE If you do something **on purpose**, you do it intentionally. 特意地；故意地；有意地 ❑ *Was it an accident or did David do it on purpose?* 是意外还是戴维有意为之？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *purpose* with:

V. **serve a** purpose 有用处 1
accomplish a purpose 实现目标，**achieve a** purpose 达到目的 2
ADJ. **main** purpose 主要目的，**original** purpose 最初目的，**primary** purpose 基本目的，**real** purpose 真实目的，**sole** purpose 唯一目的 1 2

,purpose-'built ADJ A **purpose-built** building has been specially designed and built for a particular use. (建筑物)专门建造的，为特定目的建造的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The company has recently moved into a new purpose-built factory.* 该公司最近搬进了专门建造的新工厂。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **custom-built**

pur|pose|ful /'pɜːrᵖpəsfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **purposeful**, they show that they have a definite aim and a strong desire to achieve it. 有明确目标的；坚定的 ❑ *She had a purposeful air, and it became evident that this was not a casual visit.* 她一副无事不登三宝殿的神情，很明显，这不是一次随意造访。•**pur|pose|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He strode purposefully towards the barn.* 他毅然大步朝谷仓走去。

pur|pose|less /'pɜːrᵖpəsləs/ ADJ If an action is **purposeless**, it does not seem to have a sensible purpose. 漫无目的的；无目标的；无意义的 ❑ *Time may also be wasted in purposeless meetings.* 时间也可能浪费在毫无意义的会议当中。❑ *Surely my existence cannot be so purposeless?* 当然我的存在不能如此没有意义吧？

pur|pose|ly /'pɜːrᵖpəsli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **purposely**, you do it intentionally. 特意地；故意地；有意地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are purposely withholding information.* 他们故意隐瞒消息。

Usage 用法 **purposely** and **purposefully**

Be careful not to confuse *purposely* and *purposefully*. If you do something *purposely* (or on *purpose*), you do it intentionally, not accidentally: *Rodrigo purposely came late, just to make Robert mad.* If you do something *purposefully*, you do it strongly and definitely, with an important goal in mind: *Robert walked purposefully up to Rodrigo and punched him in the nose!*
注意不要混淆 purposely 和 purposefully。purposely 表示有意为之，而非意外：Rodrigo purposely came late, just to make Robert mad. 罗德里戈故意迟到，就是要让罗伯特发飙。purposefully 表示目标明确而坚定：Robert walked purposefully up to Rodrigo and punched him in the nose! 罗伯特果断地走到罗德里戈跟前，一拳击中他的鼻子！

purr /pɜːr/ (**purrs, purring, purred**) 1 VERB When a cat **purrs**, it makes a low vibrating sound with its throat because it is contented. (猫满足地)发出呼噜声 ❑ [v] *The plump ginger kitten had settled comfortably in her arms and was purring enthusiastically.* 胖乎乎的姜黄色小猫惬意地躺在她的怀里，大声打着呼噜。2 VERB When the engine of a machine such as a car **purrs**, it is working and making a quiet, continuous, vibrating sound. (发动机)发出持续低沉的振动声 ❑ [v prep] *Both boats purred out of the cave mouth and into open water.* 两艘船在低沉的发动机声中驶出洞口，进入开阔水域。[Also v] •N-SING **Purr** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Carmela heard the purr of a motor-cycle coming up the drive.* 卡梅拉听到有辆摩托车平稳地开上了车道。

purse /pɜːrˢ/ (**purses, pursing, pursed**) 1 N-COUNT A **purse** is a very small bag that people, especially women, keep their money in. (尤指女式)钱包【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **change purse**

2 N-COUNT A **purse** is a small bag that women carry. 女用小包；坤包【AM 美】❑ *She looked at me and then reached in her purse for cigarettes.* 她看看我，接着伸手去包里拿香烟。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **bag, handbag**

3 N-SING **Purse** is used to refer to the total amount of money that a country, family, or group has. 资金；财力；财源 ❑ *The money could simply go into the public purse, helping to lower taxes.* 这笔钱可以直接上缴国库，帮助降税。4 VERB If you **purse** your **lips**, you move them into a small, rounded shape, usually because you disapprove of something or when you are thinking. (通常指因不赞成或思考)撅起，噘起(嘴唇) ❑ [v n] *She pursed her lips in disapproval.* 她撅起嘴唇，表示不赞成。

purs|er /'pɜːrˢᵊrˢ/ (**pursers**) N-COUNT On a ship, the **purser** is an officer who deals with the accounts and official papers. On a passenger ship, the purser is also responsible for the welfare of the passengers. (轮船)事务长

'purse strings N-PLURAL If you say that someone holds or controls **the purse strings**, you mean that they control the way that money is spent in a particular family, group, or country. 支出方式 ❑ *Women control the purse-strings of most families.* 大多数家庭由女性掌握财权。

pur|su|ance /pərᵗ'sjuːəns, AM 美 -'suː-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N *of* n] If you do something **in pursuance of** a particular activity, you do it as part of carrying out that activity. 执行；进行；实行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He ordered disclosure of a medical report to the*

Metropolitan Police in pursuance of an investigation of murder. 他下令向伦敦警察厅披露一份医疗报告，以配合调查一宗谋杀案。

pur|su|ant /pəˈsjuːənt, AM 美 -ˈsuː-/ PHRASE If someone does something **pursuant to** a law or regulation, they obey that law or regulation. 根据；按照；依照【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He should continue to act pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolutions.* 他应该继续依照联合国安理会的决议行事。

pur|sue ♦♢♢ /pəˈsjuː, -ˈsuː/ (**pursues, pursuing, pursued**) 1 VERB If you **pursue** an activity, interest, or plan, you carry it out or follow it. 实行；执行；贯彻【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He said Japan would continue to pursue the policies laid down at the London summit.* 他说日本将继续贯彻伦敦峰会所制定的政策。❑ [v n] *She had come to England to pursue an acting career.* 她来英格兰投身演艺事业。2 VERB If you **pursue** a particular aim or result, you make efforts to achieve it, often over a long period of time. 寻求；追求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Mr. Menendez has aggressively pursued new business.* 梅嫩德斯先生积极开拓新业务。3 VERB If you **pursue** a particular topic, you try to find out more about it by asking questions. 追查；追问；追究【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *If your original request is denied, don't be afraid to pursue the matter.* 如果你最初的请求遭到拒绝，不要害怕，要继续追问下去。4 VERB If you **pursue** a person, vehicle, or animal, you follow them, usually in order to catch them. 追赶；追逐；追捕【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She pursued the man who had stolen a woman's bag.* 她追赶那个偷了一个妇女提包的男人。

pur|su|er /pəˈsjuːəʳ, AM 美 -ˈsuː-/ (**pursuers**) N-COUNT [oft poss N in pl] Your **pursuers** are the people who are chasing or searching for you. 追赶者；追寻者；追捕者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They had shaken off their pursuers.* 他们甩掉了追赶者。

pur|suit /pəˈsjuːt, AM 美 -ˈsuːt/ (**pursuits**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **pursuit of** something is your attempts at achieving it. If you do something **in pursuit of** a particular result, you do it in order to achieve that result. 追求；寻求 ❑ [+of] *...a young man whose relentless pursuit of excellence is conducted with single-minded determination.* 一心一意、坚定不移地追求卓越的年轻人 2 N-UNCOUNT The **pursuit of** an activity, interest, or plan consists of all the things that you do when you are carrying it out. 实行；贯彻；实施 ❑ [+of] *The vigorous pursuit of policies is no guarantee of success.* 坚决贯彻方针政策并不能保证成功。3 N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N *of* n] Someone who is **in pursuit of** a person, vehicle, or animal is chasing them. 追赶；追逐；追捕 ❑ *...a police officer who drove a patrol car at more than 120mph in pursuit of a motor cycle.* 以超过 120 英里的时速驾驶巡逻车追赶一辆摩托车的警官 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **pursuits** are your activities, usually activities that you enjoy when you are not working. 活动；娱乐；爱好 ❑ *They both love outdoor pursuits.* 他们俩都喜欢户外活动。5 PHRASE If you are **in hot pursuit of** someone, you are chasing after them with great determination. 穷追不舍；紧紧追赶 ❑ *I rushed through with Sue in hot pursuit.* 我冲了过去，苏在后面穷追不舍。

pur|vey /pəˈveɪ/ (**purveys, purveying, purveyed**) 1 VERB If you **purvey** something such as information, you tell it to people. 散布；传播【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...one who would, for a hefty fee, purvey strategic advice to private corporations.* 一个会为了高额酬金而将策略性建议透露给私营企业的人 2 VERB If someone **purveys** goods or services, they provide them. 提供；供应【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They have two restaurants that purvey dumplings and chicken noodle soup.* 他们那里有两家供应饺子和鸡肉汤面的餐馆。

pur|vey|or /pəˈveɪəʳ/ (**purveyors**) N-COUNT A **purveyor of** goods or services is a person or company that provides them. 供应者；提供者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...purveyors of gourmet foods.* 美味佳肴的提供者

pur|view /ˈpɜːˈvjuː/ N-SING The **purview of** something such as an organization or activity is the range of things it deals with. (组织、活动等的)范围，权限【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *That, however, was beyond the purview of the court; it was a diplomatic matter.* 但是，那已不在法庭权限之内；那是个外交问题。

pus /pʌs/ N-UNCOUNT **Pus** is a thick yellowish liquid that forms in wounds when they are infected. 脓

push ♦♦♢ /pʊʃ/ (**pushes, pushing, pushed**) 1 VERB When you **push** something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position. 推；搡；按 ❑ [v n with adv] *The woman pushed back her chair and stood up.* 那女人把椅子往后一推站了起来。❑ [v n prep] *They pushed him into the car.* 他们把他推进了车里。❑ [v n] *...a woman pushing a pushchair.* 推婴儿车的女人 ❑ [v] *He put both hands flat on the door and pushed as hard as he could.* 他两只手平放在门上用全力推。❑ [v n adj] *When there was no reply, he pushed the door open.* 没有人应答，他就把门推开了。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Push** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave me a sharp push.* 他猛推了我一下。❑ [+of] *Information is called up at the push of a button.* 按个键信息就调出来了。2 VERB If you **push through** things that are blocking your way or **push** your **way through** them, you use force in order to move past them. 挤过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I pushed through the crowds and on to the escalator.* 我挤过人群，踏上自动扶梯。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He pushed his way towards her, laughing.* 他笑着朝她挤了过去。3 VERB If an army **pushes into** a country or area that it is attacking or invading, it moves further into it. (部队)开进，挺进 ❑ [v +into] *One detachment pushed into the eastern suburbs towards the airfield.* 一支小分队开进东郊向机场挺进。❑ [v adv +into] *The army may push southwards into the Kurdish areas.* 军队可能南下向库尔德地区挺进。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Push** is also a noun. ❑ *All that was needed was one final push, and the enemy would be vanquished once and for all.* 只需发动最后一次进攻，就能把敌人彻底消灭。4 VERB To **push** a value or amount **up** or **down** means to cause it to increase or decrease. 推动(增长或下降) ❑ [v n with adv] *Any shortage could push up grain prices.* 任何短缺都会推高粮价。❑ [v n prep] *Interest had pushed the loan up to $27,000.* 利息已经使贷款金额增至 27,000 美元。5 VERB If someone or something **pushes** an idea or project in a particular direction, they cause it to develop or progress in a particular way. 推行；推进；使发展 ❑ [v n with adv] *We are continuing to push the business forward.* 我们正在继续推进该业务。❑ [v n prep] *The government seemed intent on pushing local and central government in opposite directions.* 政府似乎一心想让地方政府和中央政府背道而驰。6 VERB If you **push** someone **to** do something or **push** them **into** doing it, you encourage or force them to do it. 鼓励；督促；逼迫 ❑ [v n to-inf] *She thanks her parents for keeping her in school and pushing her to study.* 她感谢父母送她上学并督促她学习。❑ [v n +into] *James did not push her into stealing the money.* 詹姆斯没有怂恿她去偷钱。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I knew he was pushing himself to the limit.* 我清楚他把自己逼到了极限。❑ [v n] *There is no point in pushing them unless they are talented.* 逼迫他们没有意义，除非他们有那个天分。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Push** is also a noun. ❑ *We need a push to take the first step.* 我们需要点儿鼓励才能迈出第一步。7 VERB If you **push for** something, you try very hard to achieve it or to persuade someone to do it. 努力争取；力劝 ❑ [v +for] *Britain's health experts are pushing for a ban on all cigarette advertising.* 英国卫生专家在努力争取取缔所有香烟广告。❑ [v +for] *Germany is pushing for direct flights to be established.* 德国在努力争取开通直飞航班。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Push** is also a noun. ❑ *In its push for economic growth it has ignored projects that would improve living standards.* 在努力实现经济增长之时，它忽略了那些能提高生活水平的项目。8 VERB If someone **pushes** an idea, a point, or a product, they try in a forceful way to convince people to accept it or buy it. 力推；推行；推广；推销 ❑ [v n] *Ministers will push the case for opening the plant.* 部长们将力推办厂一事。9 VERB When someone **pushes** drugs, they sell them illegally. 贩卖(毒品)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She was sent for trial yesterday accused of pushing drugs.* 她因被控贩毒昨天被送交法院受审。10 → see also **pushed, pushing** 11 PHRASE If you **get the push** or **are given the push**, you are told that you are not wanted any more, either in your job or by someone you are having a relationship with. 被解雇；断绝关系【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Two cabinet ministers also got the push.* 两位内阁大臣也被撵职了。12 to **push the boat out** → see **boat** 13 to **push your luck** → see **luck** 14 **if push comes to shove** → see **shove**

▶**push ahead** or **push forward** PHRASAL VERB If you **push ahead** or **push forward with** something, you make progress with it. 推进；推动 ❑ [v P +with] *The government intends to push ahead with its reform programme.* 政府意欲推进其改革计划。[Also v P]

▶**push around** PHRASAL VERB If someone **pushes** you **around**, they give you orders in a rude and insulting way. 把…差来遣去(或呼来唤去)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *We don't like somebody coming in with lots of money and trying to push people around.* 我们不想有人拿着大把钱加入,试图任意使唤人。

▶**push back** PHRASAL VERB If you **push back** against something, such as a change or criticism, you refuse to accept it or try to prevent it. 推拒,抵制(变革、批评等)❑ [V P] *Teachers who feel they have been criticized are starting to push back.* 觉得挨了批的教师开始抵制。

▶**push forward** → see **push ahead**

▶**push in** PHRASAL VERB When someone **pushes in**, they unfairly join a queue or line in front of other people who have been waiting longer. 插队;加塞儿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P] *Nina pushed in next to Liddie.* 尼娜加塞儿排在利迪后边。

▶**push on** PHRASAL VERB When you **push on**, you continue with a journey or task. 推进;继续进行 ❑ [V P] *Although the journey was a long and lonely one, Tumalo pushed on.* 旅途虽然漫长孤独,图马罗还是继续前行。

▶**push over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **push** someone or something **over**, you push them so that they fall onto the ground. 推倒 ❑ [V P n] *People have damaged hedges and pushed over walls.* 人们毁了树篱,推倒了墙。❑ [V n P] *Anna is always attacking other children, pushing them over.* 安娜总是攻击其他孩子,把他们推倒。2 → see also **pushover**

▶**push through** PHRASAL VERB If someone **pushes through** a law, they succeed in getting it accepted although some people oppose it. 强行通过,力推下通过(法律等)❑ [V P n] *The vote will enable the Prime Minister to push through tough policies.* 这次投票将使首相能够强行通过强硬政策。❑ [V n P n] *He tried to push the amendment through Parliament.* 他想力促议会通过该修正案。[Also V n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *push* Also look up:

V. drive, force, move, pressure, propel, shove, thrust; (*ant.*) pull 1 2
encourage, urge 6 7 8

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *push* with:

N. push **a button** 按按钮, **at the** push **of a button** 按一下按钮, push **a door** 推门 1
push **prices** 推动价格, push **rates** 推动费用 4
push **an agenda** 力推议程, push **legislation** 推行法律 8
push **drugs** 贩毒 9

push|back /'pʊʃbæk/ N-UNCOUNT **Pushback** is a negative response to a change or a plan, often a refusal to accept it. (对变革、计划等的)推拒,抵制,拒绝 ❑ *There's been a lot of pushback from conservatives on this issue.* 在这个问题上保守势力推三阻四。

'push bike (**push bikes**) N-COUNT A **push bike** is a bicycle which you move by turning the pedals with your feet. 脚踏车;自行车【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英,过时】

'push-button ADJ [ADJ n] A **push-button** machine or process is controlled by means of buttons or switches. 按键式的;用按钮操作的 ❑ *...push-button phones.* 按键式电话

push|cart /'pʊʃkɑːt/ (**pushcarts**) N-COUNT A **pushcart** is a cart from which fruit or other goods are sold in the street. (街头摊贩的)手推车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **barrow**

push|chair /'pʊʃtʃeə^r/ (**pushchairs**) N-COUNT A **pushchair** is a small chair on wheels, in which a baby or small child can sit and be wheeled around. 婴儿手推车;婴儿车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stroller**

pushed /pʊʃt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **pushed for** something such as time or money, you do not have enough of it. (时间、金钱等)紧缺的,短缺的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】❑ [+*for*] *He's going to be a bit pushed for money.* 他手头会有点儿紧。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pressed for**

2 PHRASE If you **are hard pushed to** do something, you find it very difficult to do it. 觉得很难(做某事)【BRIT 英】❑ *I'd be hard pushed to teach him anything.* 我发觉很难教他什么东西。

push|er /'pʊʃə^r/ (**pushers**) N-COUNT A **pusher** is a person who sells illegal drugs. 毒贩【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...drug pushers.* 毒贩

push|ing /'pʊʃɪŋ/ PREP If you say that someone is **pushing** a particular age, you mean that they are nearly that age. 接近,将近(特定年龄)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Pushing 40, he was an ageing rock star.* 他年近 40,是个渐渐老去的摇滚明星。

push|over /'pʊʃəʊvə^r/ (**pushovers**) 1 N-COUNT You say that someone is a **pushover** when you find it easy to persuade them to do what you want. 易被说服者;耳根子软的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He is a tough negotiator. We did not expect to find him a pushover and he has not been one.* 他是个难对付的谈判对手。我们没指望他好说话,而且他从来就不是这样的人。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You say that something is a **pushover** when it is easy to do or easy to get. 易做之事;易得之物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You might think Hungarian a pushover to learn. It is not.* 你可能会认为匈牙利语很容易学。其实不然。

'push-up (**push-ups**) N-COUNT **Push-ups** are exercises to strengthen your arms and chest muscles. They are done by lying with your face towards the floor and pushing with your hands to raise your body until your arms are straight. 俯卧撑【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **press-ups**

pushy /'pʊʃi/ (**pushier**, **pushiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **pushy**, you mean that they try in a forceful way to get things done as they would like. (人)咄咄逼人的,一意孤行的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,贬】❑ *She was a confident and pushy young woman.* 她是个自信又咄咄逼人的年轻女性。

pu|sil|lan|i|mous /ˌpjuːsɪ'lænɪməs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **pusillanimous**, you mean that they are timid or afraid. 胆怯的;怯懦的;懦弱的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式,贬】❑ *The authorities have been too pusillanimous in merely condemning the violence.* 当局只是谴责了暴行,真是太胆小怕事了。

puss /pʊs/ N-COUNT People sometimes call a cat by saying '**Puss**'. (有时作呼唤语)猫咪

pussy /'pʊsi/ (**pussies**) 1 N-COUNT **Pussy** is a child's word for a cat. (儿语)猫咪 2 N-COUNT Some people use **pussy** to refer to a woman's genitals. 女阴【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE 非正式,非常无礼】

pussy|cat /'pʊsikæt/ (**pussycats**) 1 N-COUNT Children or people talking to children often refer to a cat as a **pussycat**. 猫咪 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **pussycat**, you think that they are kind and gentle. 温柔善良的人

pussy|foot /'pʊsifʊt/ (**pussyfoots**, **pussyfooting**, **pussyfooted**) VERB If you say that someone **is pussyfooting around**, you are criticizing them for behaving in a too cautious way because they are not sure what to do and are afraid to commit themselves. 前怕狼后怕虎;不知所措而过于谨慎【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Why don't they stop pussyfooting around and say what they really mean?* 他们为什么不能不再闪烁其词,说出他们真正的意图呢?[Also V]

pus|tule /'pʌstʃuːl/ (**pustules**) N-COUNT A **pustule** is a small infected swelling on the skin. 脓疱【MEDICAL 医】

put ⇸ /pʊt/ (**puts**, **putting**)

The form **put** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. put 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

Put is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to put someone in the picture** is explained at **picture**. put 有许多表达方式的释义列在本词典其他词目下。例如,to put someone in the picture 的释义在 picture 词下。

1 VERB When you **put** something in a particular place or position,

you move it into that place or position. 放；置；使处于特定位置 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Leaphorn put the photograph on the desk.* 利普霍恩把照片放在书桌上。❑ [v n prep/adv] *She hesitated, then put her hand on Grace's arm.* 她犹豫了一下，然后把手搭到了格雷斯的胳膊上。❑ [v n with adv] *Mishka put down a heavy shopping bag.* 米什卡放下一个沉重的购物袋。 2 VERB If you **put** someone somewhere, you cause them to go there and to stay there for a period of time. 安置，安顿（某人于某处）❑ [v n prep/adv] *Rather than put him in the hospital, she had been caring for him at home.* 她没有让他住在医院，而是一直在家里照顾他。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I'd put the children to bed.* 我会安顿孩子们上床睡觉。 3 VERB To **put** someone or something in a particular state or situation means to cause them to be in that state or situation. 使处于特定状态（或境地）❑ [v n prep/adv] *This is going to put them out of business.* 这会让他们破产。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He was putting himself at risk.* 他在把自己置身险境。❑ [v n prep/adv] *My doctor put me in touch with a psychiatrist.* 我的医生为我联系了一位精神科医生。 4 VERB To **put** something **on** people or things means to cause them to have it, or to cause them to be affected by it. 使具有；使受影响 ❑ [v n +on] *The ruling will put extra pressure on health authorities to change working practices and shorten hours.* 该判决将给卫生部门施加额外压力，促其改变工作规程，缩短工作时间。❑ [v n +on] *They will also force schools to put more emphasis on teaching basic subjects.* 他们也会迫使学校更加注重基础科目教学。 5 VERB If you **put** your trust, faith, or confidence **in** someone or something, you trust them or have faith or confidence in them. （对…）抱有（信任等）❑ [v n +in] *How much faith should we put in anti-ageing products?* 我们对抗衰老产品应该抱有多大信心？ 6 VERB If you **put** time, strength, or energy **into** an activity, you use it in doing that activity. 投入，花费（时间、体力或精力）❑ [v n +into] *Eleanor did not put much energy into the discussion.* 埃莉诺没有为这次讨论花费多少精力。 7 VERB If you **put** money **into** a business or project, you invest money in it. 投入（资金）❑ [v n +into] *Investors should consider putting some money into an annuity.* 投资者应当考虑存一些年金。 8 VERB When you **put** an idea or remark in a particular way, you express it in that way. You can use expressions like **to put it simply** and **to put it bluntly** before saying something when you want to explain how you are going to express it. 表述；表达 ❑ [v n] *I had already met Pete a couple of times through—how should I put it—friends in low places.* 我已经见过皮特几次了，是通过——怎么说呢——社会下层的朋友介绍的。❑ [v n adv/prep] *He doesn't, to put it very bluntly, give a damn about the woman or the baby.* 直白地说，他根本不在乎那个女人和小孩儿。❑ [v it] *He admitted the security forces might have made some mistakes, as he put it.* 他承认安全部队，按他的话说，可能犯了一些错误。❑ [v n +into] *You can't put that sort of fear into words.* 那种恐惧无法用语言表达。 9 VERB When you **put a question to** someone, you ask them the question. 提出（问题）❑ [v n +to] *Is this fair? Well, I put that question today to Deputy Counsel Craig Gillen.* 这公平吗？我今天向副顾问克雷格·吉伦提出了这个问题。❑ [v n adv] *He thinks that some workers may be afraid to put questions publicly.* 他认为一些工人可能害怕公开提问。 10 VERB If you **put** a case, opinion, or proposal, you explain it and list the reasons why you support or believe it. 说明，陈述，提出（意见、建议等）❑ [v n] *He always put his point of view with clarity and with courage.* 他总是清楚而勇敢地提出自己的观点。❑ [v n +to] *He put the case to the Saudi Foreign Minister.* 他就这起事件向沙特外长作了说明。 11 VERB If you **put** something **at** a particular value or **in** a particular category, you consider that it has that value or that it belongs in that category. 给…估值；把…归类 ❑ [v n +at] *I would put her age at about 50 or so.* 我认为她的年龄在 50 岁上下。❑ [v n +on] *All the more technically advanced countries put a high value on science.* 所有技术上更先进的国家都高度重视科学。❑ [v n +into] *It is not easy to put the guilty and innocent into clear-cut categories.* 有罪和无罪并不那么容易清楚判定。[Also v n adj-compar] 12 VERB If you **put** written information somewhere, you write, type, or print it there. 写上；记上；键入；印上 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Mary's family were so pleased that they put an announcement in the local paper to thank them.* 玛丽的家人很高兴，在当地报纸上登了一则启事感谢他们。❑ [v n] *He crossed out 'Screenplay' and put 'Written by' instead.* 他划掉了"编剧"二字，改为"作者"。 13 PHRASE If you **put it to** someone **that** something is true, you suggest that it is true, especially when you think that they will be unwilling to admit this. 向…指出 ❑ *But I put it to you that they're useless.* 但是我告诉你它们没用。 14 PHRASE If you say that something is bigger or better than several other things **put together**, you mean that it is bigger or has more good qualities than all of those other things if they are added together. 把…加起来 ❑ *London has more pubs and clubs than the rest of the country put together.* 伦敦的酒馆和俱乐部比英国其他地区所有的加在一起还要多。

▶put about

The forms put around and put round are also used in British English. 英国英语中亦用 put around 和 put round。

PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **about**, you tell it to people that you meet and cause it to become well-known. 传播；散布【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n P that] *Moderates are putting it about that people shouldn't take the things said at the Republican Convention too seriously.* 温和派散布说人们不应把共和党大会上说的话太当真。❑ [v P n] *The King had been putting about lurid rumours for months.* 国王连续数月都在散布骇人听闻的谣言。[Also v n P]

▶put across or **put over** PHRASAL VERB When you **put** something **across** or **put it over**, you succeed in describing or explaining it to someone. 描述出；解释清楚 ❑ [v n P] *He has taken out a half-page advertisement in his local paper to put his point across.* 他拿出他们当地报纸上的半面广告来说明他的观点。❑ [v P n] *This is actually a very entertaining book putting over serious health messages.* 这实际上是一本非常有趣的传达严肃健康知识的书。

▶put around → see **put about**

▶put aside 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **aside**, you keep it to be dealt with or used at a later time. 把…放在一边；搁置；把…留待以后使用 ❑ [v n P] *She took up a slice of bread, broke it nervously, then put it aside.* 她拿起一片面包，不安地撕开，然后放在一边。❑ [v P n] *Encourage children to put aside some of their pocket-money to buy Christmas presents.* 鼓励孩子们省下一部分零花钱买圣诞礼物。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** a feeling or disagreement **aside**, you forget about it or ignore it in order to solve a problem or argument. 抛开，忘记，忽视，搁置（感情或争执）❑ [v P n] *We should put aside our differences and discuss the things we have in common.* 我们应当抛开分歧，讨论一下我们的共同点。❑ [v n P] *We admitted that the attraction was there, but decided that we would put the feelings aside.* 我们承认诱惑摆在那儿，但是决心不让感情左右我们。

▶put away 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **away**, you put it into the place where it is normally kept when it is not being used, for example in a drawer. 把…收起；放好 ❑ [v n P] *She finished putting the milk away and turned around.* 她把牛奶收好后转过身来。❑ [v P n] *'Yes, Mum,' replied Cheryl as she slowly put away her doll.* "是，妈妈。"谢里尔一边慢慢地收起布娃娃一边回答。❑ [v-ed P] *Her bed was crisply made, her clothes put away.* 她的床收拾得干净利落，衣服也收起来了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **is put away**, they are sent to prison or to a mental hospital for a long time. 把…关进监狱；把…送进精神病院【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be v-ed P] *He's an animal! He should be put away.* 他是一个禽兽！他应当被关起来。❑ [v n P] *His testimony could put Drago away for life.* 他的证词足以使德拉戈被判终身监禁。

▶put back PHRASAL VERB To **put** something **back** means to delay it or arrange for it to happen later than you previously planned. 拖延；推迟【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n P] *There are always new projects which seem to put the reunion back further.* 总是有新项目把团圆一拖再拖。❑ [be v-ed P] *News conferences due to be held by both men have been put back.* 原定两人共同举行的新闻发布会被推迟。[Also v P n]

▶put down 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **down** somewhere, you write or type it there. 写下；记下；键入 ❑ [v n P +in/on] *Never put anything down on paper which might be used in evidence against you at a later date.* 千万不要写下任何书面的东西，以免日后成为指控你的证据。❑ [v P that] *We've put down on our staff development*

plan for this year that we would like some technology courses. 我们已经在今年的员工发展规划中写到我们希望有一些技术培训课程。❑ [v p wh] *I had prepared for the meeting by putting down what I wanted from them.* 我已为会议做了准备，写下了我想从他们那里得到的东西。[Also v p n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **put down** some money, you pay part of the price of something, and will pay the rest later. 付(定金)❑ [v p n] *He bought an investment property for $100,000 and put down $20,000.* 他买下一处总价为 10 万美元的投资性地产，支付了 2 万美元定金。❑ [v n p] *He's got to put cash down.* 他必须先付一部分现金。❸ PHRASAL VERB When soldiers, police, or the government **put down** a riot or rebellion, they stop it by using force. 镇压(暴乱或叛乱)❑ [v p n] *Soldiers went in to put down a rebellion.* 军队出动镇压叛乱。[Also v n p] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If someone **puts** you **down**, they treat you in an unpleasant way by criticizing you in front of other people or making you appear foolish. 贬低；奚落；羞辱❑ [v n p] *I know that I do put people down occasionally.* 我知道我确实偶尔会奚落别人。❑ [v p n] *Racist jokes come from wanting to put down other kinds of people we feel threatened by.* 开种族主义色彩的玩笑是因为我们想羞辱那些对我们构成威胁的其他种族。❺ → see also **put-down** ❻ PHRASAL VERB When an animal **is put down**, it is killed because it is dangerous or very ill. 杀死(危险或病重的动物)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be v-ed p] *Magistrates ordered his dog Samson to be put down immediately.* 治安官们勒令立即将他的狗萨姆森杀掉。❑ [v p n] *They think that any legislation that involved putting down dogs was wrong.* 他们认为任何涉及杀狗的法律都是错误的。[Also v n p]

▶**put down to** PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **down to** a particular thing, you believe that it is caused by that thing. 把…归因于…❑ [v n p p n] *You may be a sceptic and put it down to life's inequalities.* 你或许是个怀疑论者，会把它归因于生活的不公。

▶**put forward** PHRASAL VERB If you **put forward** a plan, proposal, or name, you suggest that it should be considered for a particular purpose or job. 提出(计划、建议、名字)；推荐❑ [v p n] *He has put forward new peace proposals.* 他提出了新的和平建议。❑ [v n p +for] *I rang the Colonel and asked him to put my name forward for the vacancy in Zurich.* 我致电上校请他推荐我去填补苏黎世的那个职位空缺。[Also v n p]

▶**put in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **put in** an amount of time or effort doing something, you spend that time or effort doing it. 花费，投入(时间或精力)❑ [v p n] *They've put in time and effort to keep the strike going.* 他们花费了时间和精力使罢工持续下去。❑ [v n p] *If we don't put money in we will lose our investment.* 我们不投钱，投资就打水漂儿了。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **put in** a request or **put in for** something, you formally request or apply for that thing. 提出(请求)；申请；要求❑ [v p n] *The ministry ordered 113 of these and later put in a request for 21 more.* 这些东西该部订购了 113 个，后来又追加了 21 个。❑ [v p +for] *I decided to put in for a job as deputy secretary.* 我决定申请副书记一职。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **put in** a remark, you interrupt someone or add to what they have said with the remark. 插(话)；作补充❑ [v p with quote] *'He was a lawyer before that,' Mary Ann put in.* "他此前是个律师。"玛丽·安补充道。❹ PHRASAL VERB When a ship **puts in** or **puts into** a port, it goes into the port for a short stop. (船)入港，停靠港口❑ [v p adv/prep] *It's due to put in at Aden and some other ports before arriving in Basra.* 按计划，船会停靠亚丁及其他一些港口后抵达巴士拉。

▶**put off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **off**, you delay doing it. 推迟；拖延❑ [v p v-ing/n] *Women who put off having a baby often make the best mothers.* 晚育的女性经常会成为最优秀的母亲。❑ [v n p] *The Association has put the event off until October.* 协会已把这次活动推迟至 10 月。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **put** someone **off**, you make them wait for something that they want. 敷衍；搪塞❑ [v n p] *The old priest tried to put them off, saying that the hour was late.* 老牧师搪塞他们说时间太晚了。❸ PHRASAL VERB If something **puts** you **off** something, it makes you dislike it, or decide not to do or have it. 使反感；使失去兴趣❑ [v n p n/v-ing] *The high divorce figures don't seem to be putting people off marriage.* 离婚的人很多，但这好像并没有打消人们对结婚的热情。❑ [v n p] *His personal habits put them off.* 他的一些个人习惯让他们反感。❑ [v p n] *The country's worsening reputation does not seem to be putting off the tourists.* 该国越来越糟的名声好像并未减弱游客们去那儿游览的兴趣。❑ [be v-ed p] *We tried to visit the Abbey but were put off by the queues.* 我们曾想参观威斯敏斯特教堂，但排起的长队使我们打消了这个念头。❹ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **puts** you **off**, they take your attention from what you are trying to do and make it more difficult for you to do it. 使分心；搅扰❑ [v n p] *She asked me to be serious—said it put her off if I laughed.* 她要求我严肃一点——说如果我笑的话会使她分心。❑ [v n p n/v-ing] *It put her off revising for her exams.* 这影响了她复习备考。[Also v p n (not pron)]

▶**put on** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When you **put on** clothing or makeup, you place it on your body in order to wear it. 穿；戴；涂；抹❑ [v p n] *She put on her coat and went out.* 她穿上大衣出去了。❑ [v n p] *I haven't even put any lipstick on.* 我甚至还没抹口红。❷ PHRASAL VERB When people **put on** a show, exhibition, or service, they perform it or organize it. 上演；举办；展出❑ [v p n] *The band are hoping to put on a U.K. show before the end of the year.* 该乐队希望年底之前在英国举办一场演出。❑ [v n p] *We put it on and everybody said 'Oh it's a brilliant production'.* 我们把它搬上舞台，大家都说："噢，真是一部了不起的作品。"❸ PHRASAL VERB If someone **puts on** weight, they become heavier. 增加(体重)❑ [v p n] *I can eat what I want but I never put on weight.* 我能想吃什么就吃什么，但是从来不变胖。❑ [v p n] *Luther's put on three stone.* 卢瑟体重增加了 3 英石。[Also v n p] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **put on** a piece of equipment or a device, you make it start working, for example by pressing a switch or turning a knob. 打开(设备、装置等)❑ [v n p] *I put the radio on.* 我打开了收音机。❑ [v p n] *I put on the light by the bed.* 我打开了床边的灯。❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **put** a record, tape, or CD **on**, you place it in a record, tape, or CD player and listen to it. 播放(唱片、磁带或 CD 光盘)❑ [v n p] *She poured them drinks, and put a record on loud.* 她为他们倒上饮料，然后开大音量播放唱片。❑ [v p n] *Let's go into the study and put on some music.* 我们到书房听点儿音乐吧。❻ PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **on**, you begin to cook or heat it. 烹调；加热❑ [v n p] *She immediately put the kettle on.* 她立刻烧了水。❑ [v n p] *Put some rice on now.* 现在煮些米饭吧。❑ [v p n] *Put on a pan of water to simmer and gently poach the eggs.* 放一锅水，用文火煮荷包蛋。❼ PHRASAL VERB If you **put** a sum of money **on** something, you make a bet about it. For example, if you put £10 on a racehorse, you bet £10 that it will win. 对…下赌注；押赌注于…❑ [v n p n/v-ing] *They each put £20 on Matthew scoring the first goal.* 他们每人押了 20 英镑，赌马修进第一个球。❑ [v n p] *I'll put a bet on for you.* 我打赌你会赢。[Also v p n] ❽ PHRASAL VERB To **put** a particular amount **on** the cost or value of something means to add that amount to it. 提高…的成本(或价值)❑ [v n p n] *The proposal could put 3p on a loaf of bread.* 这项提议会使每条面包的成本增加 3 便士。❾ PHRASAL VERB If you **put on** a way of behaving, you behave in a way that is not natural to you or that does not express your real feelings. (行为举止)假装，矫饰❑ [v p n] *Stop putting on an act and be yourself.* 别端着，自然一点。❑ [v n p] *It was hard to believe she was ill, she was putting it on.* 很难相信她真病了，她是在装病。

▶**put out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **put out** an announcement or story, you make it known to a lot of people. 公布；发布❑ [v p n] *The French news agency put out a statement from the Trade Minister.* 法新社发布了贸易部长的一项声明。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **put out** a fire, candle, or cigarette, you make it stop burning. 熄灭；扑灭❑ [v p n] *Firemen tried to free the injured and put out the blaze.* 消防队员努力救出伤者并扑灭大火。❑ [v n p] *He lit a half-cigarette and almost immediately put it out again.* 他点燃半支香烟，但又马上把它熄灭了。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **put out** an electric light, you make it stop shining by pressing a switch. 关掉(电灯)❑ [v p n] *He crossed to the bedside table and put out the light.* 他走到床头柜那边关了灯。[Also v n p] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **put out** things that will be needed, you place them somewhere ready to be used. 把…摆好；预备好(物品)❑ [v p n] *Paula had put out her luggage for the coach.* 葆拉拿好行李准备上长途汽车。❑ [v n p] *I slowly unpacked the teapot and put it out on the table.* 我慢慢打开茶壶的包装盒，把它放在桌子上。❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **put out** your hand, you move it forward, away from your body. 伸出(手)❑ [v p n] *He put out his hand to Alfred.* 他把手伸向艾尔弗雷德。

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❑ [v n p] *She put her hand out and tried to touch her mother's arm.* 她伸出手，想去触碰母亲的胳膊。 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** someone **out**, you cause them trouble because they have to do something for you. 打扰；给…添麻烦 ❑ [v n p] *I've always put myself out for others and I'm not doing it any more.* 我总是为别人操心，但我现在不会那样了。 7 PHRASAL VERB In a sporting competition, to **put out** a player or team means to defeat them so that they are no longer in the competition. (体育比赛中)把…淘汰出局 ❑ [v p n] *Another Spaniard, Emilio Sanchez, put out Jens Woehrmann in three sets.* 另一个西班牙人，埃米利奥·桑切斯三局淘汰了延斯·韦尔曼。❑ [v n p +of] *...the debatable goal that put Villa out of the UEFA Cup in Milan.* 使维拉队饮恨米兰从而无缘欧洲联盟杯下一轮的争议进球 [Also v n p] 8 → see also **put out**

▶**put over** → see **put across**

▶**put round** → see **put about**

▶**put through** 1 PHRASAL VERB When someone **puts through** someone who is making a telephone call, they make the connection that allows the telephone call to take place. 为…接通电话 ❑ [v n p] *The operator will put you through.* 接线员会为你接通电话。❑ [be v-ed p +to] *He asked to be put through to Charley Lunn.* 他要求跟查利·伦恩通话。[Also v p n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **puts** you **through** an unpleasant experience, they make you experience it. 使遭受(不愉快的经历) ❑ [v n p n] *She wouldn't want to put them through the ordeal of a huge ceremony.* 她不想让他们经受大型仪式的折磨。

▶**put together** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **together**, you join its different parts to each other so that it can be used. 装配；组装；组合 ❑ [v n p] *He took it apart brick by brick, and put it back together again.* 他把它一块砖一块砖地拆开，然后又重新组装起来。❑ [v p n] *The factories no longer relied upon a mechanic to put together looms within the plant.* 工厂不再依靠技工在车间里组装织布机了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **put together** a group of people or things, you form them into a team or collection. 把…组队(或汇总) ❑ [v p n] *It will be able to put together a governing coalition.* 它将可以组成一个执政联盟。❑ [v n p] *He is trying to put a team together for next season.* 他正努力为下个赛季组建一支球队。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **put together** an agreement, plan, or product, you design and create it. 制订，创造(协议、计划或产品) ❑ [v p n] *We wouldn't have time to put together an agreement.* 我们没有时间来制订出一个协议。❑ [v n p] *We got to work on putting the book together.* 我们得努力编写这本书。

▶**put up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If people **put up** a wall, building, tent, or other structure, they construct it so that it is upright. 建造；搭起；设立 ❑ [v p n] *Protesters have been putting up barricades across a number of major intersections.* 抗议者们在许多主要的十字路口设置了路障。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **put up** a poster or notice, you fix it to a wall or board. 张贴；挂起 ❑ [v n p] *They're putting new street signs up.* 他们正在悬挂新的路标。❑ [v p n] *The teacher training college put up a plaque to the college's founder.* 该教师培训学院为其创立者立了一块牌匾。 3 PHRASAL VERB To **put up** resistance to something means to resist it. 进行(抵抗) ❑ [v p n] *In the end the Kurds surrendered without putting up any resistance.* 最后库尔德人未作任何抵抗就投降了。❑ [v p n] *He'd put up a real fight to keep you there.* 他曾努力争取让你留在那儿。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **put up** money for something, you provide the money that is needed to pay for it. 支付，提供(资金) ❑ [v p n] *The state agreed to put up $69,000 to start his company.* 州政府同意为他创办公司出资69,000美元。❑ [v n p] *The merchant banks raise capital for industry. They don't actually put it up themselves.* 商业银行为产业界募集资金。事实上他们自己并不出资。 5 PHRASAL VERB To **put up** the price of something means to cause it to increase. 提高(价格) ❑ [v p n] *Their friends suggested they should put up their prices.* 他们的朋友建议提高价格。❑ [v n p] *They know he would put their taxes up.* 他们知道他会增加对他们的征税。 6 PHRASAL VERB If a person or hotel **puts** you **up** or if you **put up** somewhere, you stay there for one or more nights. 留宿；为…安排住处 ❑ [v n p] *I wanted to know if she could put me up for a few days.* 我想知道她能否让我住几天。❑ [v p prep] *He decided that he would drive back to town instead of putting up for the night at the hotel.* 他决定开车回镇上，不在旅馆过夜。 7 PHRASAL VERB If a political party **puts up** a candidate in an election or if the candidate **puts up**, the candidate takes part in the election. 提名…为候选人；参加竞选 ❑ [v p n] *The new party is putting up 15 candidates for 22 seats.* 这一新政党提名了15名候选人竞争22个席位。❑ [v p +as] *He put up as a candidate.* 他作为候选人参选。

▶**put up for** PHRASAL VERB If you **put** something **up for** sale or auction, for example, you make it available to be sold or auctioned. 拿出…供(销售或拍卖) ❑ [v n p p n] *The old flower and fruit market has been put up for sale.* 旧的花草水果市场已经开始求售了。❑ [v p n p n] *She put up her daughter for adoption in 1967.* 1967年她为女儿征领养家庭。

▶**put up to** PHRASAL VERB If you **put** someone **up to** something wrong or foolish or something which they would not normally do, you suggest that they do it and you encourage them to do it. 怂恿；唆使 ❑ [v n p p n] *How do you know he asked me out? You put him up to it.* 你怎么知道他约我出去了？是你鼓动他那样做的。

▶**put up with** PHRASAL VERB If you **put up with** something, you tolerate or accept it, even though you find it unpleasant or unsatisfactory. 忍受；容忍 ❑ [v p p n] *They had put up with behaviour from their son which they would not have tolerated from anyone else.* 他们容忍了儿子的行为，如果换作别人他们可做不到。

pu|ta|tive /'pju:tətɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **putative**, you mean that they are generally thought to be the thing mentioned. 公认的；推定的【LEGAL, FORMAL 法律，正式】❑ *...a putative father.* 推定的父亲

Word Link 词根词缀 *put = thinking 思考：dispute, impute, putative*

'put-down (**put-downs**) also **put down** N-COUNT A **put-down** is something that you say or do to criticize someone or make them appear foolish. 奚落的语言；贬低的行为【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I see the term as a put-down of women.* 我认为这个词是对女性的贬低。

,put 'out ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **put out**, you feel rather annoyed or upset. 恼怒的；烦乱的 ❑ *I did not blame him for feeling put out.* 我不怪他生气。

pu|tre|fac|tion /,pju:trɪ'fækʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Putrefaction** is the process of decay. 腐烂(过程)；腐败(过程)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the lingering stench of putrefaction.* 挥之不散的腐臭味

pu|tre|fy /'pju:trɪfaɪ/ (**putrefies, putrefying, putrefied**) VERB When something **putrefies**, it decays and produces a very unpleasant smell. 腐烂；腐败【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *The meat in all of the open flasks putrefied.* 所有敞口保温瓶中的肉都腐烂了。❑ [v-ing] *...putrefying corpses.* 正在腐烂的尸体

pu|trid /'pju:trɪd/ ADJ Something that is **putrid** has decayed and smells very unpleasant. 腐烂的；腐臭的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a foul, putrid stench.* 难闻的腐臭

putsch /pʊtʃ/ (**putsches**) N-COUNT A **putsch** is a sudden attempt to get rid of a government by force. 起义；暴动；造反；政变

putt /pʌt/ (**putts, putting, putted**) 1 N-COUNT A **putt** is a stroke in golf that you make when the ball has reached the green in an attempt to get the ball in the hole. (高尔夫运动中的)推击球 ❑ *...a 5-foot putt.* 五英尺远的推击球 2 VERB In golf, when you **putt** the ball, you hit a putt. (高尔夫运动中)推击(球) ❑ [v] *Turner, however, putted superbly, twice holing from 40 feet.* 然而特纳两次从40英尺处漂亮地将球推击入洞。

putt|er /'pʌtə^r/ (**putters, puttering, puttered**) 1 N-COUNT A **putter** is a club used for hitting a golf ball a short distance once it is on the green. 推杆 2 VERB If you **putter around**, you do unimportant but quite enjoyable things, without hurrying. 慢条斯理地忙活；悠然自得地做【AM 美】❑ *I started puttering around outside, not knowing what I was doing.* 我开始在外面闲荡，不知道自己在做什么。❑ [v] *She liked to putter in the kitchen.* 她喜欢在厨房里磨洋工。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **potter**

putt|ing green /'pʌtɪŋ gri:n/ (**putting greens**) N-COUNT A **putting green** is a very small golf course on which the grass is kept

very short and on which there are no obstacles.（高尔夫运动的）推杆区

put|ty /'pʌti/ N-UNCOUNT **Putty** is a stiff paste used to fix sheets of glass into window frames.（嵌装玻璃用的）腻子，油灰

'put-upon also put upon ADJ If you are **put-upon**, you are treated badly by someone who takes advantage of your willingness to help them. 被欺骗的；被利用的；被占便宜的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Volunteers from all walks of life are feeling put upon.* 来自各行各业的志愿者感到被欺骗了。

puz|zle /'pʌz°l/ (**puzzles**) ❶ VERB If something **puzzles** you, you do not understand it and feel confused. 使迷惑；使困惑 ❑ [v n] *My sister puzzles me and causes me anxiety.* 我妹妹总让我捉摸不透，弄得我焦虑不安。•**puz|zling** ADJ ❑ *His letter poses a number of puzzling questions.* 他在信中提出了许多令人困惑的问题。❷ VERB If you **puzzle over** something, you try hard to think of the answer to it or the explanation for it. 对…苦苦思索；因…大伤脑筋 ❑ [v +*about*] *In rehearsing Shakespeare, I puzzle over the complexities of his verse and prose.* 排演莎剧时，莎士比亚复杂的韵文和散文让我大伤脑筋。❸ N-COUNT A **puzzle** is a question, game, or toy which you have to think about carefully in order to answer it correctly or put it together properly. 难题；智力玩具；猜谜游戏 ❑ *...a word puzzle.* 字谜 ❹ → see also **crossword** ❺ N-SING You can describe a person or thing that is hard to understand as **a puzzle**. 令人费解的人；令人困惑的事物 ❑ *Data from Voyager II has presented astronomers with a puzzle about why our outermost planet exists.* "旅行者二号"发回的数据给天文学家们提出了一个难题：离我们最远的那颗行星为什么会存在。

puz|zled /'pʌz°ld/ ADJ Someone who is **puzzled** is confused because they do not understand something. 迷惑的；困惑的；无法理解的 ❑ [+*by*] *Critics remain puzzled by the British election results.* 批评者仍对英国大选的结果困惑不解。❑ *Norman looked puzzled.* 诺曼看上去很困惑。[Also +*about/at*]

puz|zle|ment /'pʌz°lmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Puzzlement** is the confusion that you feel when you do not understand something. 迷惑；困惑 ❑ *He frowned in puzzlement.* 他困惑地皱着眉头。

PVC /ˌpi: vi: 'si:/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **PVC** is a plastic material that is used for many purposes, for example to make clothing or shoes or to cover chairs. **PVC** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'polyvinyl chloride'. 聚氯乙烯

Pvt. N-TITLE **Pvt.** is used before a person's name as a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）the military title **private**. 二等兵（军衔名，用于人名前）【AM 美】❑ *...Pvt. Carlton McCarthy of the Richmond Howitzers.* 里士满榴弹炮营的二等兵卡尔顿·麦卡锡

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **Pte**

pw **pw** is used especially when stating the weekly cost of something. **pw** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）'per week'. 每周；每星期 ❑ *...single room—£55 pw.* 单人间——每周 55 英镑

pyg|my /'pɪgmi/ (**pygmies**) also **pigmy** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Pygmy** means belonging to a species of animal which is the smallest of a group of related species. 特别矮小的 ❑ *Reaching a maximum height of 56cm the pygmy goat is essentially a pet.* 因为最高仅 56 厘米，这种矮种山羊基本上作为宠物来养。❷ N-COUNT A **pygmy** is a member of a group of very short people who live in Africa or southeast Asia. 俾格米人（非洲和东南亚的一种矮小人种）❑ *...the pygmy tribes of Papua New Guinea.* 巴布亚新几内亚的俾格米人部落

py|ja|mas /pɪ'dʒɑ:məz/

The spelling **pajamas** is used in American English. The forms **pyjama** and **pajama** are used as modifiers. 拼写 pajamas 用于美国英语。拼写 pyjama 和 pajama 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] A pair of **pyjamas** consists of loose trousers and a loose jacket that people wear in bed.（一套）睡衣裤 ❑ *My brother was still in his pyjamas.* 我的兄弟还穿着睡衣裤。❑ *...a pyjama jacket.* 睡衣

py|lon /'paɪlɒn/ (**pylons**) N-COUNT **Pylons** are very tall metal structures which hold electric cables high above the ground so that electricity can be transmitted over long distances. 高压电线架；电缆塔 ❑ *...electricity pylons.* 电缆塔

pyra|mid /'pɪrəmɪd/ (**pyramids**) ❶ N-COUNT **Pyramids** are ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens. 金字塔 ❑ *We set off to see the Pyramids and Sphinx.* 我们出发去看金字塔和狮身人面像。❷ N-COUNT A **pyramid** is a shape, object, or pile of things with a flat base and sloping triangular sides that meet at a point. 金字塔状物 ❑ [+*of*] *On a plate in front of him was piled a pyramid of flat white biscuits.* 在他面前的盘子里有一摞摆成金字塔状的白色薄饼。❸ N-COUNT You can describe something as a **pyramid** when it is organized so that there are fewer people at each level as you go towards the top. 金字塔式结构（或组织、体系）❑ *Traditionally, the Brahmins, or the priestly class, are set at the top of the social pyramid.* 传统上，婆罗门阶层，即僧侣们，处于社会金字塔的顶端。

→ see **solid, volume**

py|rami|dal /ˌpɪrə'mɪd°l, pɪ'ræm-/ ADJ Something that is **pyramidal** is shaped like a pyramid. 金字塔状的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a black pyramidal tent.* 黑色的金字塔状帐篷

pyra|mid 'sell|ing N-UNCOUNT **Pyramid selling** is a method of selling in which one person buys a supply of a particular product direct from the manufacturer and then sells it to a number of other people at an increased price. These people sell it on to others in a similar way, but eventually the final buyers are only able to sell the product for less than they paid for it. 金字塔式销售；层压式销售；传销【BUSINESS 商】❑ *If the scheme appears to be a pyramid selling scam, have nothing to do with it.* 如果这个计划看起来像是一个传销骗局，那就不要参与。

pyre /'paɪə'/ (**pyres**) N-COUNT A **pyre** is a high pile of wood built outside on which people burn a dead body or other things in a ceremony.（火葬或祭祀用的）柴堆

Word Link 词根词缀 *pyr = fire* 火：*pyre, pyromaniac, pyrotechnics*

Pyrex /'paɪəreks/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Pyrex** is a type of strong glass which is used for making bowls and dishes that do not break when you cook things in them. 派莱克斯耐热玻璃（用于制作碗、碟等，用其烹饪时不会破碎）【TRADEMARK 商标】

pyro|ma|ni|ac /ˌpaɪərəʊ'meɪniæk/ (**pyromaniacs**) N-COUNT A **pyromaniac** is a person who has an uncontrollable desire to start fires. 放火狂；纵火狂

Word Link 词根词缀 *mania = obsession* 狂；癖；迷：*egomaniac, maniac, pyromaniac*

pyro|tech|nics /ˌpaɪrəʊ'teknɪks/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Pyrotechnics** is the making or displaying of fireworks. 烟花制造；烟花施放 ❑ *The festival will feature pyrotechnics, live music, and sculptures.* 节日里将有烟花表演、现场音乐会和雕塑展。❷ N-PLURAL Impressive and exciting displays of skill are sometimes referred to as **pyrotechnics**. 出色的表现；完美的展示 ❑ *...the soaring pyrotechnics of the singer's voice.* 歌手歌喉的完美展示

→ see **firework**

Word Link 词根词缀 *techn = art* 技术，*skill* 技艺：*pyrotechnics, technical, technician*

Pyr|rhic vic|to|ry /ˌpɪrɪk 'vɪktəri/ (**Pyrrhic victories**) also **pyrrhic victory** N-COUNT If you describe a victory as a **Pyrrhic victory**, you mean that although someone has won or gained something, they have also lost something which was worth even more. 皮洛士式的胜利；得不偿失的胜利；代价惨重的胜利

py|thon /'paɪθən/ (**pythons**) N-COUNT A **python** is a large snake that kills animals by squeezing them with its body. 蟒

Qq

Q also **q** /kju:/ (**Q's, q's**) N-VAR **Q** is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 17 个字母

Q & A /ˌkju: ən 'eɪ/ also **Q and A** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Q & A** is a situation in which a person or group of people asks questions and another person or group of people answers them. **Q & A** is short for 'question and answer'. 问答 ❑ *...a Q & A session with a prominent politician.* 和一名政界要人一起参与的问答环节

QC /ˌkju: 'si:/ (**QCs**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **QC** is a senior barrister. **QC** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Queen's Counsel'. (英国)王室法律顾问 ❑ *He hired a top QC to defend him.* 他雇了一名顶级的王室法律顾问为他辩护。

QR code /ˌkju: ɑ:ʳ 'kəʊd/ (**QR codes**) N-COUNT A **QR code** is a pattern of black and white squares that can be read by a smart phone, allowing the phone user to get more information about something. **QR code** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Quick Response code'. 二维码 ❑ *The advert includes a QR code.* 广告上附有二维码。

quack /kwæk/ (**quacks, quacking, quacked**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] If you call someone a **quack** or a **quack doctor**, you mean that they claim to be skilled in medicine but are not. 庸医；江湖郎中；冒牌医生【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I went everywhere for treatment, tried all sorts of quacks.* 我四处求医，看过了各种各样的江湖郎中。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Quack remedies** or **quack cures** are medical treatments that you think are unlikely to work because they are not scientific. 江湖医术；骗人的医术【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❸ VERB When a duck **quacks**, it makes the noise that ducks typically make. (鸭子)发出嘎嘎声 ❑ [v] *There were ducks quacking on the lawn.* 草地上有几只鸭子在嘎嘎叫。•N-COUNT **Quack** is also a noun. ❑ *Suddenly he heard a quack.* 他突然听见一声嘎嘎的叫声。

quack|ery /'kwækəri/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to a form of medical treatment as **quackery**, you think that it is unlikely to work because it is not scientific. 江湖医术；骗人的医术【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *To some people, herbal medicine is quackery.* 在有些人看来，用草药治病纯属江湖医术。

quad /kwɒd/ (**quads**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Quads** are the same as **quadruplets**. 同 quadruplet ❑ *...a 34-year-old mother of quads.* 生了四胞胎的 34 岁的母亲 ❷ N-COUNT A **quad** is the same as a **quadrangle**. 同 quadrangle【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His rooms were on the left-hand side of the quad.* 他的房间位于四方院的左侧。

quad bike (**quad bikes**) N-COUNT A **quad bike** is a kind of motorbike with four large wheels that people ride for fun or in races. (娱乐或比赛用的)四轮摩托

quad|rangle /'kwɒdræŋg°l/ (**quadrangles**) N-COUNT A **quadrangle** is an open square area with buildings round it, especially in a college or school. (周围有建筑物的)四方院子，方形庭院(尤见于校园)

Word Link 词根词缀 *quad ≈ four* 四：*quadrangle, quadrant, quadriplegic*

quad|rant /'kwɒdrənt/ (**quadrants**) N-COUNT [adj N] A **quadrant** is one of four equal parts into which a circle or other shape has been divided. (圆或其他形状的)四分之一；象限 ❑ [+of] *A symbol appears in an upper quadrant of the screen.* 一个符号出现在屏幕上方的一个象限里。

quad|rille /kwɒ'drɪl/ (**quadrilles**) N-COUNT A **quadrille** is a type of old-fashioned dance for four or more couples. (由四对或四对以上舞伴组成的老式)方阵舞，夸德里尔舞

quad|ri|plegic /ˌkwɒdrɪ'pli:dʒɪk/ (**quadriplegics**) N-COUNT A **quadriplegic** is a person who is permanently unable to use their arms and legs. 四肢麻痹者；四肢瘫痪者 •ADJ **Quadriplegic** is also an adjective. ❑ *He is now quadriplegic and confined to a wheelchair.* 现在的他四肢麻痹，只能呆在轮椅上。

quad|ru|ped /'kwɒdruped/ (**quadrupeds**) N-COUNT A **quadruped** is any animal with four legs. 四足动物【FORMAL 正式】

quad|ru|ple /ˌkwɒd'ru:p°l/ (**quadruples, quadrupling, quadrupled**) ❶ VERB If someone **quadruples** an amount or if it **quadruples**, it becomes four times bigger. (使)成四倍；(使)翻两番 ❑ [v n] *Norway has quadrupled its exports to the E.U.* 挪威对欧盟的出口已经增加了 3 倍。❑ [v] *The price has quadrupled in the last few years.* 近几年来价格已经翻了两番。❷ PREDET If one amount is **quadruple** another amount, it is four times bigger. 是…的四倍；四倍于 ❑ *They could sell their merchandise for quadruple the asking price.* 他们能够以 4 倍于要价的价钱出售他们的商品。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **quadruple** to indicate that something has four parts or happens four times. 由四部分组成的；四次的 ❑ *...a quadruple murder.* 四尸命案

quad|ru|plet /'kwɒdruplət, kwɒd'ru:-/ (**quadruplets**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Quadruplets** are four children who are born to the same mother at the same time. 四胞胎

quaff /kwɒf/ (**quaffs, quaffing, quaffed**) VERB If you **quaff** an alcoholic drink, you drink a lot of it in a short time. 狂饮；痛饮；畅饮【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *He's quaffed many a glass of champagne in his time.* 他一生中开怀畅饮过不少香槟美酒。

quag|mire /'kwægmaɪəʳ/ (**quagmires**) ❶ N-COUNT A **quagmire** is a difficult, complicated, or unpleasant situation which is not easy to avoid or escape from. (难以避免或摆脱的)复杂局势，困境 ❑ [+of] *His people had fallen further and further into a quagmire of confusion.* 他的人民在混乱不安的泥潭里越陷越深。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **quagmire** is a soft, wet area of land which your feet sink into if you try to walk across it. 沼泽地；泥泞地；泥潭 ❑ *Rain had turned the grass into a quagmire.* 大雨使草地变得一片泥泞。

quail /kweɪl/ (**quails** or **quail, quails, quailing, quailed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **quail** is a type of small bird which is often shot and eaten. 鹌鹑 ❷ VERB If someone or something makes you **quail**, they make you feel very afraid, often so that you hesitate. 胆怯；畏缩；害怕；退缩【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *The very words make many of us quail.* 这些话让我们许多人胆怯了。❑ [v +at] *He told Naomi she was becoming just like Maya. Naomi quailed at the thought.* 他告诉娜奥米，她正变得和马娅一样。一想到这里，娜奥米便不寒而栗。

quaint /kweɪnt/ (**quainter, quaintest**) ADJ Something that is **quaint** is attractive because it is unusual and old-fashioned. 奇特的；古色古香的；古雅的 ❑ *...a small, quaint town with narrow streets.* 一座有着狭窄街道的古色古香的小镇 •**quaint|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *This may seem a quaintly old-fashioned idea.* 这似乎是一个古怪而落伍的想法。•**quaint|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the quaintness of the rural north.* 北方农村的古朴

quake /kweɪk/ (**quakes, quaking, quaked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **quake**

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is the same as an **earthquake**. 同 earthquake ❑ *The quake destroyed mud buildings in many remote villages.* 这次地震摧毁了许多偏远乡村的土坯房。 2 VERB If you **quake**, you shake, usually because you are very afraid. (通常指因恐惧)发抖，颤抖，哆嗦 ❑ [v +with] *I just stood there quaking with fear.* 我只是站在那儿，吓得直哆嗦。 ❑ [v] *Her shoulders quaked.* 她的双肩瑟瑟发抖。 3 PHRASE If you **are quaking in** your **boots** or **quaking in** your **shoes**, you feel extremely nervous or afraid. 十分紧张；非常害怕；吓得发抖

Quak|er /'kweɪkə^r/ (**Quakers**) N-COUNT A **Quaker** is a person who belongs to a Christian group called the Society of Friends. (基督教)贵格会教徒，公谊会教徒，教友会教徒

quali|fi|ca|tion /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**qualifications**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **qualifications** are the examinations that you have passed. (通过考试获得的)资格，学历；资格考试 ❑ *Lucy wants to study medicine but needs more qualifications.* 露西希望学医，但是需要通过更多的资格考试。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Qualification** is the act of passing the examinations you need to work in a particular profession. (通过考试后)取得资格，合格，达到标准 ❑ *Following qualification, he worked as a social worker.* 通过资格考试认证之后，他做了一名社会工作者。 3 N-COUNT The **qualifications** you need for an activity or task are the qualities and skills that you need to be able to do it. (完成某项活动或任务所需的)素质，技能，资历 ❑ *Responsibility and reliability are necessary qualifications.* 有责任感、值得信赖是必备的素质。 4 N-VAR A **qualification** is a detail or explanation that you add to a statement to make it less strong or less general. 限制条件；限定事项 ❑ *The empirical evidence considered here is subject to many qualifications.* 此处提及的实验证据有诸多限制条件。 •PHRASE If something is stated or accepted **without qualification**, it is stated or accepted as it is, without the need for any changes. 无条件地；毫无保留地 ❑ *The government conceded to their demands almost without qualification.* 政府几乎是无条件地同意了他们的要求。

Thesaurus 同类词 *qualification* Also look up:

N. capability, proficiency, skill 3
condition, provision, stipulation 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *qualification* with:

N. qualification **for a job** 任职资格；岗位技能，**standards for** qualification 素质标准 3
ADJ. **necessary** qualification 必备的素质 3
PREP. **without** qualification 无条件地；毫无保留地 4

quali|fied ◆◇ /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **qualified** has passed the examinations that they need to pass in order to work in a particular profession. (通过考试)取得资格的，有资格的，合格的 ❑ *Demand has far outstripped supply of qualified teachers.* 有教学资格的教师远远供不应求。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you give someone or something **qualified** support or approval, your support or approval is not total because you have some doubts. (支持、赞同)有限度的，有保留的 ❑ *The government has given qualified support to the idea.* 政府已有所保留地支持这个观点。 3 PHRASE If you describe something as a **qualified success**, you mean that it is only partly successful. 有限的成功；部分成功 ❑ *Even as a humanitarian mission it has been only a qualified success.* 即便是作为一次人道主义行动，它也不过是取得了有限的成功。

quali|fi|er /'kwɒlɪfaɪə^r/ (**qualifiers**) 1 N-COUNT A **qualifier** is an early round or match in some competitions. The players or teams who are successful are able to continue to the next round or to the main competition. 预选阶段；预选赛；资格赛 ❑ *Last week Wales lost 5-1 to Romania in a World Cup qualifier.* 在上周的世界杯预选赛中，威尔士队 1 比 5 负于罗马尼亚队。 2 N-COUNT In grammar, a **qualifier** is a word or group of words that comes after a noun and gives more information about the person or thing that the noun refers to. (语法中)限定词，修饰语 3 → see also **qualify**

quali|fy ◆◇ /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ (**qualifies, qualifying, qualified**) 1 VERB When someone **qualifies**, they pass the examinations that they need to be able to work in a particular profession. (通过考试)取得资格，合格，达到标准 ❑ [v] *But when I'd qualified and started teaching it was a different story.* 可是等我获得资格开始教书的时候，却是另一番情形了。 ❑ [v +as/in] *I qualified as a doctor from London University over 30 years ago.* 30 多年前，我从伦敦大学毕业，取得了行医资格。 [Also v to-inf] 2 VERB If you **qualify** for something or if something **qualifies** you for it, you have the right to do it or have it. (使)有资格获得；(使)有权去做 ❑ [v +for] *To qualify for maternity leave you must have worked for the same employer for two years.* 你必须为同一个雇主工作满两年才能享受产假。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The basic course does not qualify you to practise as a therapist.* 这门基础课程并不能让你获得治疗师的从业资格。 ❑ [v n +for] *...skills that qualify foreigners for work visas.* 使外国人有资格获得工作签证的技能 ❑ [v-ed] *...highly trained staff who are well qualified to give unbiased, practical advice.* 受过良好训练、能够提供客观而切实的建议的工作人员 [Also v, v to-inf] 3 VERB To **qualify as** something or to **be qualified as** something means to have all the features that are needed to be that thing. 可称得上；符合；可算作 ❑ [v +as] *13 percent of American households qualify as poor, says Mr. Mishel.* 米歇尔先生说，13% 的美国家庭符合贫困家庭的标准。 ❑ [v n +as] *These people seem to think that reading a few books on old age qualifies them as experts.* 这些人似乎以为自己读了几本关于老年人的书就可以算作专家了。 [Also v] 4 VERB If you **qualify** in a competition, you are successful in one part of it and go on to the next stage. 通过预赛；取得(下一轮)比赛资格 ❑ [v +for] *Nottingham Forest qualified for the final by beating Tranmere on Tuesday.* 诺丁汉森林队于星期二打败了特兰米尔队，取得了决赛资格。 ❑ [v] *Cameroon have also qualified after beating Sierra Leone.* 喀麦隆队击败塞拉利昂队之后也成功晋级。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a World Cup qualifying match.* 世界杯预选赛 •**quali|fi|er** (**qualifiers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Kenya's Robert Kibe was the fastest qualifier for the 800 metres final.* 肯尼亚的罗伯特·基布是 800 米决赛入围者中速度最快的选手。 5 VERB If you **qualify** a statement, you make it less strong or less general by adding a detail or explanation to it. 具体说明；使语气缓和 ❑ [v n] *I would qualify that by putting it into context.* 我会将它放入相关背景中进行具体解释。 6 → see also **qualified**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *qualify* with:

N. **chance to** qualify 取得资格的机会；晋级的机会；具体说明的机会 1 2 4 5
V. **fail to** qualify 未取得资格；无权去做；晋级失败；没有具体说明 1 2 4 5
PREP. qualify **for** *something* 有资格获得某物；有权去做某事 2
qualify **as** *something* 符合…；可算作… 3

quali|ta|tive /'kwɒlɪtətɪv, AM 美 -teɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Qualitative** means relating to the nature or standard of something, rather than to its quantity. 质量上的；质的；品质的；性质的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There are qualitative differences in the way children and adults think.* 孩子和成年人的思维方式有质的不同。 •**quali|ta|tive|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The new media are unlikely to prove qualitatively different from the old.* 新媒体不可能与旧媒体有质的差别。

quali|ty ◆◆ /'kwɒlɪti/ (**qualities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **quality** of something is how good or bad it is. 质量；品质 ❑ *Everyone can greatly improve the quality of life.* 每个人都可以大大改善生活质量。 ❑ *Other services vary dramatically in quality.* 其他服务在质量上差别很大。 ❑ *...high-quality paper and plywood.* 优质的纸张和胶合板 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] Something of **quality** is of a high standard. 优质；高级 ❑ *...a college of quality.* 优秀的学院 ❑ *In our work, quality is paramount.* 我们的工作追求品质至上。 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Someone's **qualities** are the good characteristics that they have which are part of their nature. 优秀品质；品德 ❑ *He wanted to introduce mature people with leadership qualities.* 他想引进具有领导素质的成熟人才。 4 N-COUNT [oft adj N] You can describe a particular characteristic of a person or thing as a **quality**. 特征；性质；特性 ❑ *...a childlike quality.* 孩子般的特质 ❑ [+of] *...the pretentious quality of the poetry.* 这首诗浮夸造作的特点 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **quality papers** or the **quality press** are the more serious newspapers which give detailed accounts of world events, as well as reports on business, culture, and society. 内容严肃的报纸【BRIT 英】❑ *Even the quality papers agreed that it was a triumph.* 即使是内容严肃的报纸也认为这是一次胜利。

Thesaurus 同类词 *quality* Also look up:

N. class, kind, position, rank, virtue, worth 1
aspect, attribute, characteristic, feature, trait 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *quality* with:

N. **air** quality 空气质量, quality **of life** 生活质量, quality **of service** 服务质量, **water** quality 水质, quality **of work** 工作质量 1
ADJ. **best/better/good** quality 最好 / 更好 / 好的质量, **high/higher/highest** quality 高 / 更高 / 最高的质量, **low** quality 低质量, **poor** quality 差质量, **top** quality 顶级质量 1

'quality ,circle (**quality circles**) N-COUNT A **quality circle** is a small group of workers and managers who meet to solve problems and improve the quality of the organization's products or services. (为解决问题、提高产品或服务质量而组成的)质量研讨小组【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Riddick's first move was to form a quality circle.* 里迪克的第一项举措就是成立质量研讨小组。

'quality con,trol N-UNCOUNT In an organization that produces goods or provides services, **quality control** is the activity of checking that the goods or services are of an acceptable standard. 质量管理；质量控制【BUSINESS 商】

'quality ,time N-UNCOUNT If people spend **quality time** together, they spend a period of time relaxing or doing things that they both enjoy, and not worrying about work or other responsibilities. 优质时间，宝贵时光(指放松自我、享受乐趣的时间)【APPROVAL 褒】

qualm /kwɑːm/ (**qualms**) N-COUNT If you have no **qualms** about doing something, you are not worried that it may be wrong in some way. 忧虑；不安；担忧 ❑ [+*about*] *I have no qualms about recommending this approach.* 我会毫不犹豫地推荐这一方法。

quan|da|ry /'kwɒndəri/ (**quandaries**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you are **in a quandary**, you have to make a decision but cannot decide what to do. 困境；窘境；左右为难的境地 ❑ [+*about*] *The government appears to be in a quandary about what to do with so many people.* 政府似乎陷入了左右为难的境地，不知道该拿这么多人怎么办。

quango /'kwæŋgəʊ/ (**quangos**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **quango** is a committee which is appointed by the government but works independently. A quango has responsibility for a particular area of activity, for example the giving of government grants to arts organizations. (英国的)准自治管理机构，半官方机构

quan|ti|fi|able /'kwɒntɪfaɪəb°l/ ADJ Something that is **quantifiable** can be measured or counted in a scientific way. 可以定量的；能量化的 ❑ *A clearly quantifiable measure of quality is not necessary.* 没有必要对质量进行明确的定量测量。

quan|ti|fi|er /'kwɒntɪfaɪə'/ (**quantifiers**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **quantifier** is a word or phrase such as 'plenty' or 'a lot' which you use to refer to a quantity of something without being precise. It is often followed by 'of', as in 'a lot of money'. 数量词

quan|ti|fy /'kwɒntɪfaɪ/ (**quantifies, quantifying, quantified**) VERB If you try to **quantify** something, you try to calculate how much of it there is. 确定…的数量；用数量来表示；量化 ❑ [v n] *It is difficult to quantify an exact figure as firms are reluctant to declare their losses.* 由于各家公司都不愿意公布所受的损失，所以很难得出一个精确的数字。 •**quan|ti|fi|ca|tion** /,kwɒntɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Others are more susceptible to attempts at quantification.* 其他人更容易倾向于加以量化的做法。

Word Link 词根词缀 *quant* ≈ *how much* 量：*quantify, quantitative, quantity*

quan|ti|ta|tive /'kwɒntɪtətɪv, AM 美 -teɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Quantitative** means relating to different sizes or amounts of things. 大小的；数量的；与数量有关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the advantages of quantitative and qualitative research.* 定量研究与定性研究的优势 •**quan|ti|ta|tive|ly** ADV ❑ *We cannot predict quantitatively the value or the cost of a new technology.* 我们无法对一项新技术的价值或成本进行量化预测。

quan|ti|ta|tive 'eas|ing N-UNCOUNT **Quantitative easing** is the practice of increasing the supply of money in order to encourage activity in an economy. 量化宽松(增加货币供给以刺激经济活动的做法) ❑ *The Bank of England has continued to hold UK interest rates and announced no change to its quantitative easing programme.* 英格兰银行继续维持英国利率不变，并宣称不会改变其量化宽松计划。

quan|tity ✦✧✧ /'kwɒntɪti/ (**quantities**) 1 N-VAR A **quantity** is an amount that you can measure or count. 数量；量 ❑ [+*of*] *...a small quantity of water.* 少量的水 ❑ [+*of*] *...vast quantities of food.* 大量食品 ❑ *Cheap goods are available, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy demand.* 有一些廉价的商品，但是数量不足以满足需求。 2 N-UNCOUNT Things that are produced or available in **quantity** are produced or available in large amounts. 大量；大宗；大批 ❑ *After some initial problems, acetone was successfully produced in quantity.* 解决了最初的一些问题之后，终于成功地制造出了大量丙酮。 3 N-UNCOUNT You can use **quantity** to refer to the amount of something that there is, especially when you want to contrast it with its quality. (尤指和质量相对的)数量 ❑ *...the less discerning drinker who prefers quantity to quality.* 不求质、但求量的不那么识货的饮酒者 4 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is an **unknown quantity**, you mean that not much is known about what they are like or how they will behave. 未知量；未知数 ❑ *He is an unknown quantity for his rivals.* 对于对手们而言，他是个未知数。

→ see **mathematics**

,quantity sur'vey|or (**quantity surveyors**) N-COUNT A **quantity surveyor** is a person who calculates the cost and amount of materials and workers needed for a job such as building a house or a road. (造价)估算员，估算师【BRIT 英】

quan|tum /'kwɒntəm/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In physics, **quantum** theory and **quantum** mechanics are concerned with the behaviour of atomic particles. 量子的 ❑ *Both quantum mechanics and chaos theory suggest a world constantly in flux.* 量子力学和混沌理论都表明世界永远处于不断变化中。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **quantum leap** or **quantum jump** in something is a very great and sudden increase in its size, amount, or quality. 巨变；猛增；飞跃；突飞猛进 ❑ *The vaccine represents a quantum leap in healthcare.* 这种疫苗的问世是医疗保健领域的重大突破。

quar|an|tine /'kwɒrəntiːn, AM 美 'kwɔːr-/ (**quarantines, quarantining, quarantined**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/into* n] If a person or animal is **in quarantine**, they are being kept separate from other people or animals for a set period of time, usually because they have or may have a disease. 检疫；隔离 ❑ *She was sent home to Oxford and put in quarantine.* 她被送回牛津的家中隔离起来。 2 VERB [usu passive] If people or animals **are quarantined**, they are stopped from having contact with other people or animals. If a place **is quarantined**, people and animals are prevented from entering or leaving it. 对…进行隔离检疫 ❑ [be v-ed] *Dogs have to be quarantined for six months before they'll let them in.* 狗要进行 6 个月的隔离检疫之后才被允许进入。

→ see **illness**

quark /kwɑːk, AM 美 kwɔrk/ (**quarks**) N-COUNT In physics, a **quark** is one of the basic units of matter. 夸克(物理学中基本物质单位之一)

quar|rel /'kwɒrəl, AM 美 'kwɔːr-/ (**quarrels, quarrelling, quarrelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **quarreling, quarreled**

1 N-COUNT A **quarrel** is an angry argument between two or more friends or family members. 争吵；吵架；拌嘴 ❑ [+*with*] *I had a terrible quarrel with my other brothers.* 我跟其他几个兄弟大吵了一架。 2 N-COUNT **Quarrels** between countries or groups of people are disagreements, which may be diplomatic or include fighting. 不和；争端；争执【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*with*] *...New Zealand's quarrel with France over the Rainbow Warrior incident.* 新西兰和法国关于"彩虹勇士号"事件的争端 3 VERB When two or more people **quarrel**, they have an angry argument. 争吵；吵架；吵嘴 ❑ [v] *At one point we quarrelled, over something silly.* 我们一度为一件愚蠢的小事吵了起来。 ❑ [v +*with*] *My brother quarrelled with my father.* 我哥

哥和父亲吵了一架。 4 N-SING [with neg] If you say that you have no **quarrel** with someone or something, you mean that you do not disagree with them. 不满；不同意见 ❑ [+with] *We have no quarrel with the people of Spain or of any other country.* 我们和西班牙以及其他国家的人民并无分歧。

quar|rel|some /ˈkwɒrəlsəm, AM 美 ˈkwɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **quarrelsome** person often gets involved in arguments. 好吵架的；喜欢争吵的；好争论的 ❑ *Benedict had been a wild boy and a quarrelsome young man.* 贝内迪克特小时候野性难驯，年轻时又爱与人争吵。

quar|ry /ˈkwɒri, AM 美 ˈkwɔːri/ (**quarries, quarrying, quarried**) 1 N-COUNT A **quarry** is an area that is dug out from a piece of land or the side of a mountain in order to get stone or minerals. 采石场；露天矿场 ❑ *...an old limestone quarry.* 废旧的石灰岩采石场 2 VERB When stone or minerals **are quarried** or when an area **is quarried** for them, they are removed from the area by digging, drilling, or using explosives. 开采（石料或矿产）；在…开采 ❑ [be V-ed] *The large limestone caves are also quarried for cement.* 同时还在这些大石灰岩洞里开采水泥原料。 ❑ [V-ed] *...locally quarried stone.* 当地采掘的石头 •**quar|ry|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Farming, quarrying and other local industries have declined.* 农业、采矿业以及其他地方工业都已陷入衰退。 3 N-SING A person's or animal's **quarry** is the person or animal that they are hunting. 追捕的对象；猎物

quart /kwɔːt/ (**quarts**) N-COUNT [num N] A **quart** is a unit of volume that is equal to two pints. 夸脱（容量单位，等于 2 品脱） ❑ [+of] *Pick up a quart of milk or a loaf of bread.* 拿 1 夸脱牛奶或一条面包。

Word Link 词根词缀 *quart = four* 四：*quart, quarter, quarterback*

quar|ter ↔ /ˈkwɔːtə^{r}/ (**quarters, quartering, quartered**) 1 FRACTION A **quarter** is one of four equal parts of something. 四分之一 ❑ [+of] *A quarter of the residents are over 55 years old.* 1/4 的居民年龄在 55 岁以上。 ❑ [+of] *I've got to go in a quarter of an hour.* 一刻钟以后我就得走了。 ❑ *Prices have fallen by a quarter since January.* 1 月份以来，价格已经下跌了 25%。 ❑ *Cut the peppers into quarters.* 将辣椒切为 4 瓣。 •PREDET **Quarter** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *The largest asteroid is Ceres, which is about a quarter the size of the moon.* 最大的小行星是谷神星，体积约为月球的 1/4。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Quarter** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the past quarter century.* 过去的 25 年 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **quarter** is a fixed period of three months. Companies often divide their financial year into four quarters. 季度；季 ❑ *The group said results for the third quarter are due on October 29.* 该集团表示第三季度的结果将于 10 月 29 日公布。 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] When you are telling the time, you use **quarter** to talk about the fifteen minutes before or after an hour. For example, 8.15 is **quarter past** eight, and 8.45 is **quarter to** nine. In American English, you can also say that 8.15 is a **quarter after** eight and 8.45 is a **quarter of** nine. 一刻钟；十五分钟 ❑ [+to] *It was a quarter to six.* 当时是 6 点差一刻。 ❑ [+of] *I got a call at quarter of seven one night.* 一天晚上 6 点 45 分时，我接到了一个电话。 4 VERB If you **quarter** something such as a fruit or a vegetable, you cut it into four roughly equal parts. 把…分成四等份 ❑ [V n] *Chop the mushrooms and quarter the tomatoes.* 把蘑菇切成丁，再把西红柿切成四瓣。 5 VERB [usu passive] If the number or size of something **is quartered**, it is reduced to about a quarter of its previous number or size. 把…降至原先的四分之一；把…减少四分之三 ❑ [be V-ed] *The doses I suggested for adults could be halved or quartered.* 我之前建议成人服用的剂量可以降到 1/2 或者 1/4。 6 N-COUNT A **quarter** is an American or Canadian coin that is worth 25 cents. （美国或加拿大的）25 分硬币 ❑ *I dropped a quarter into the slot of the pay phone.* 我向付费电话的投币孔里投了一枚 25 分硬币。 7 N-COUNT A particular **quarter** of a town is a part of the town where a particular group of people traditionally live or work. （城镇中某一类人群生活或工作的）区，地区 ❑ *Look for hotels in the French Quarter.* 在法国人居住区寻找旅馆。 8 N-COUNT To refer to a person or group you may not want to name, you can talk about the reactions or actions from a particular **quarter**. （做出反应或行动的）某位人士，某个团体 ❑ *Help came from an unexpected quarter.* 援助来自于一个意想不到的团体。 9 N-PLURAL The rooms provided for soldiers, sailors, or servants to live in are called their **quarters**. （军人、水手、仆人的）住处，宿舍，营房 ❑ *Mckinnon went down from deck to the officers' quarters.* 麦金农走下甲板，来到军官们的住处。 10 PHRASE If you do something **at close quarters**, you do it very near to a particular person or thing. 近距离地；近在咫尺；接近地 ❑ *You can watch aircraft take off or land at close quarters.* 你可以近距离观察飞机的起降。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *quarter* with:

N. quarter **(of a) century** 25 年，quarter **(of a) pound** 0.25 磅（或英镑） 1
ADJ. **first/fourth/second/third** quarter 第一 / 第四 / 第二 / 第三季度 2
PREP. **for the** quarter 本季度，**in the** quarter 在本季度 2
quarter **after** 过一刻钟，quarter **of** 差一刻钟，quarter **past** 过一刻钟，quarter **to** 差一刻钟 3

quarter|back /ˈkwɔːtəˈbæk/ (**quarterbacks**) N-COUNT In American football, a **quarterback** is the player on the attacking team who begins each play and who decides which play to use. （美式橄榄球的）枢纽前卫，四分位【AM 美】

ˌquarter-ˈfinal (**quarter-finals**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **quarterfinal**

N-COUNT A **quarter-final** is one of the four matches in a competition which decides which four players or teams will compete in the semi-final. 四分之一决赛 ❑ *The very least I'm looking for at Wimbledon is to reach the quarter-finals.* 我希望在温布尔登网球公开赛上至少可以进入四分之一决赛。

ˌquarter-ˈfinalist (**quarter-finalists**) N-COUNT A **quarter-finalist** is a person or team that is competing in a quarter-final. 参加四分之一决赛的选手（或队伍）

quar|ter|ly /ˈkwɔːtəˈli/ (**quarterlies**) 1 ADJ A **quarterly** event happens four times a year, at intervals of three months. 三个月一次的；按季度的 ❑ *...the latest Bank of Japan quarterly survey of 5,000 companies.* 日本银行对 5,000 家公司的最新季度调查 •ADV [ADV after v] **Quarterly** is also an adverb. ❑ *It makes no difference whether dividends are paid quarterly or annually.* 红利按季发放还是按年发放没有什么差别。 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **quarterly** is a magazine that is published four times a year, at intervals of three months. 季刊

ˈquar|ter note (**quarter notes**) N-COUNT A **quarter note** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two eighth notes. 四分音符【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **crotchet**

ˌquar|ter ˈpound|er (**quarter pounders**) N-COUNT A **quarter pounder** is a hamburger that weighs four ounces before it is cooked. Four ounces is a quarter of a pound. 基本牛肉汉堡（烹饪前重四分之一磅）

quar|tet /kwɔːˈtet/ (**quartets**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **quartet** is a group of four people who play musical instruments or sing together. 四重奏乐团；四重唱组合 ❑ *...a string quartet.* 四重奏弦乐团 ❑ [+of] *...a quartet of singers.* 四重唱组合 2 N-COUNT A **quartet** is a piece of music for four instruments or four singers. 四重奏曲；四重唱曲

quartz /kwɔːts/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Quartz** is a mineral in the form of a hard, shiny crystal. It is used in making electronic equipment and very accurate watches and clocks. 石英 ❑ *...a quartz crystal.* 石英晶体

qua|sar /ˈkweɪzɑː^{r}/ (**quasars**) N-COUNT A **quasar** is an object far away in space that produces bright light and radio waves. 类星体

quash /kwɒʃ/ (**quashes, quashing, quashed**) 1 VERB If a court or someone in authority **quashes** a decision or judgment, they officially reject it. 撤销，废止（决定或判决）；宣布无效 ❑ [V n] *The Appeal Court has quashed the convictions of all eleven people.* 上诉法庭已经撤销对所有 11 人的判决。 2 VERB If someone **quashes** rumours, they say or do something to demonstrate that the rumours are not true. 平息，制止，澄清（谣言） ❑ [V n] *Graham*

attempted to quash rumours of growing discontent. 格雷厄姆试图平息有关不满情绪日益强烈的流言。 2 VERB To **quash** a rebellion or protest means to stop it, often in a violent way. 镇压；压制；平定 ❑ [v n] *Troops were displaying an obvious reluctance to get involved in quashing demonstrations.* 部队显然并不愿意参与镇压示威游行。

quasi- /'kweɪzaɪ-/ COMB **Quasi-** is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe something as being in many ways like something else, without actually being that thing. (构成形容词和名词)表示"类似的"、"准"、"半" ❑ *The flame is a quasi-religious emblem of immortality.* 火焰可以算作不朽的宗教象征。

qua|ver /'kweɪvəʳ/ (**quavers, quavering, quavered**) 1 VERB If someone's voice **quavers**, it sounds unsteady, usually because they are nervous or uncertain. (声音因紧张或害怕而)颤抖 ❑ [v] *Her voice quavered and she fell silent.* 她声音发颤然后便默不作声了。 •N-COUNT **Quaver** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *There was a quaver in Beryl's voice.* 贝丽尔的声音有一丝颤抖。 2 N-COUNT A **quaver** is a musical note that is half as long as a crotchet. 八分音符【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **eighth note**

quay /ki:/ (**quays**) N-COUNT A **quay** is a long platform beside the sea or a river where boats can be tied up and loaded or unloaded. 码头；埠头 ❑ *Jack and Stephen were waiting for them on the quay.* 杰克和斯蒂芬正在码头上等他们。

quay|side /'ki:saɪd/ (**quaysides**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **quayside** is the same as a **quay**. 同 quay ❑ *A large group had gathered on the quayside to see them off.* 一大群人聚集在码头上，为他们送别。

quea|sy /'kwi:zi/ (**queasier, queasiest**) ADJ If you feel **queasy** or if you have a **queasy** stomach, you feel rather ill, as if you are going to be sick. 恶心的；想呕吐的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was very prone to seasickness and already felt queasy.* 他快晕船了，已经感到恶心了。 •**quea|si|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The food did nothing to stifle her queasiness.* 食物并没有压住她想呕吐的感觉。

queen ⇔ /kwi:n/ (**queens**) 1 N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **queen** is a woman who rules a country as its monarch. 女王；女皇 ❑ *...Queen Victoria.* 维多利亚女王 ❑ *She met the Queen last week.* 上周她受到了女王的接见。 2 N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **queen** is a woman who is married to a king. 皇后；王后 ❑ *The king and queen had fled.* 国王和王后都逃之夭夭了。 3 N-COUNT [n N] If you refer to a woman as **the queen of** a particular activity, you mean that she is well-known for being very good at it. (某一活动的)女王，出众的女子 ❑ [+of] *...the queen of crime writing.* 犯罪小说女王 4 → see also **beauty queen** 5 N-COUNT In chess, the **queen** is the most powerful piece. It can be moved in any direction. (国际象棋中的)后 6 N-COUNT A **queen** is a playing card with a picture of a queen on it. (纸牌中的)王后(牌)，Q(牌) ❑ [+of] *...the queen of spades.* 黑桃王后 7 N-COUNT A **queen** or a **queen bee** is a large female bee which can lay eggs. 蜂王

→ see **chess**

queen|ly /'kwi:nli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **queenly** to describe a woman's appearance or behaviour if she looks very dignified or behaves as if she is very important. 女王似的；王后似的；高贵的 ❑ *She was a queenly, organizing type.* 她属于那种像女王般把一切都组织得井然有序的类型。

Queen 'Moth|er N-PROPER **The Queen Mother** is the mother of a ruling king or queen. (王)太后

'queen-size also **queen-sized** ADJ [ADJ n] A **queen-size** bed is larger than a double bed, but smaller than a king-size bed. (床)大号的，次特大号的

queer /kwɪəʳ/ (**queerer, queerest, queers**) 1 ADJ Something that is **queer** is strange. 古怪的；奇特的；异常的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *If you ask me, there's something a bit queer going on.* 要是你问我的话，我觉得有点儿不太对劲。 2 N-COUNT People sometimes call homosexual men **queers**. 同性恋男子【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 非正式，冒犯】 •ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Queer** is also an adjective. ❑ *...queer men.* 同性恋男子 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Queer** means relating to homosexual people, and is used by some homosexuals. (某些同性恋者用语)同性恋的 ❑ *...contemporary queer culture.* 当代同性恋文化

quell /kwel/ (**quells, quelling, quelled**) 1 VERB To **quell** opposition or violent behaviour means to stop it. 压制；消除；镇压；平息 ❑ [v n] *Troops eventually quelled the unrest.* 军队最终平息了动乱。 2 VERB If you **quell** an unpleasant feeling such as fear or anger, you stop yourself or other people from having that feeling. 消除，祛除(害怕、愤怒等) ❑ [v n] *The Information Minister is trying to quell fears of a looming oil crisis.* 新闻部长正努力消除民众对一触即发的石油危机的恐惧。

quench /kwentʃ/ (**quenches, quenching, quenched**) VERB If someone who is thirsty **quenches** their **thirst**, they lose their thirst by having a drink. 解(渴)；止(渴) ❑ [v n] *He stopped to quench his thirst at a stream.* 他停了下来，在小溪边饮水止渴。

queru|lous /'kweruləs/ ADJ Someone who is **querulous** often complains about things. 牢骚满腹的；爱抱怨的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *A querulous male voice said, 'Look, are you going to order, or what?'* 一个男人不满地问："喂，你到底要不要点菜？"

que|ry /'kwɪəri/ (**queries, querying, queried**) 1 N-COUNT A **query** is a question, especially one that you ask an organization, publication, or expert. (尤指向组织、出版物或专家提出的)问题，疑问，询问 ❑ [+about] *If you have any queries about this insurance, please contact Travel Insurance Services Limited.* 如果您对此项保险有什么疑问，请与旅行保险服务有限公司联系。 2 VERB If you **query** something, you check it by asking about it because you are not sure if it is correct. 对…提出疑问；对…表示怀疑 ❑ [v n] *It's got a number you can ring to query your bill.* 这上面有一个号码，您可以打电话查询您的账单。 3 VERB To **query** means to ask a question. 提问；发问；询问 ❑ [v with quote] *'Is there something else?' Ryle queried as Helen stopped speaking.* 海伦的话音刚落，赖尔便问道："还有其他事吗？" ❑ [v wh] *One of the journalists queried whether sabotage could have been involved.* 其中一位新闻记者询问是否有人为破坏的可能性。 [Also v n]

quest /kwest/ (**quests**) N-COUNT [N to-inf] A **quest** is a long and difficult search for something. (长期艰难的)追求，探索，寻找【LITERARY 文】❑ [+for] *My quest for a better bank continues.* 我继续寻找一家更好的银行。 •PHRASE If you go **in quest of** something, you try to find or obtain it. 寻找；寻求 ❑ [+of] *He went on to say that he was going to New York in quest of peace.* 他接着说自己准备到纽约去寻求安宁。

quest|ing /'kwestɪŋ/ VERB [only cont] If you **are questing for** something, you are searching for it. 寻求；寻找；探索【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +for] *He had been questing for religious belief from an early age.* 他从小就一直在寻求宗教信仰。 ❑ [v-ing] *...his questing mind and boundless enthusiasm.* 他那不断探求的心灵和无穷无尽的热情

ques|tion ⇔ /'kwestʃ°n/ (**questions, questioning, questioned**) 1 N-COUNT A **question** is something that you say or write in order to ask a person about something. 问题；疑问 ❑ [+about] *They asked a great many questions about England.* 他们问了一大堆有关英格兰的问题。 ❑ [+on] *The President refused to answer further questions on the subject.* 总统拒绝就这个话题再回答问题。 2 VERB If you **question** someone, you ask them a lot of questions about something. 向…提出问题；询问；盘问 ❑ [v n] *This led the therapist to question Jim about his parents and their marriage.* 这让治疗专家问起了吉姆有关他父母及他们婚姻的情况。 •**ques|tion|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The police have detained thirty-two people for questioning.* 警方已经扣押了 32 人进行盘问。 3 VERB If you **question** something, you have or express doubts about whether it is true, reasonable, or worthwhile. 对…表示怀疑；对…有疑问 ❑ [v n] *It never occurs to them to question the doctor's decisions.* 他们从未想过要怀疑医生的决定。 4 N-SING If you say that there is some **question** about something, you mean that there is doubt or uncertainty about it. If something is **in question** or has been **called into question**, doubt or uncertainty has been expressed about it. 疑问；怀疑；不确定 ❑ *There's no question about their success.* 他们一定会成功。 ❑ *The paper says the President's move has called into question the whole basis of democracy in the country.* 报纸上说，总统的做法让人们对国家民主制度的整个基础提出了质疑。 ❑ *With the loyalty of key military units in question, that could prove an extraordinarily*

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difficult task. 由于无法确定关键军事部队忠诚与否，这项任务也许会变得异常困难。 **3** N-COUNT A **question** is a problem, matter, or point which needs to be considered. (需要考虑的)问题 ❑ [+of] *But the whole question of aid is a tricky political one.* 但是整个援助问题是个非常复杂的政治问题。 **4** N-COUNT The **questions** in an examination are the problems which are set in order to test your knowledge or ability. 试题；考题 ❑ *That question did come up in the examination.* 那道题确实在考试中出现了。 **5** → see also **cross-question, leading question, questioning, trick question** **6** PHRASE The person, thing, or time **in question** is one which you have just been talking about or which is relevant. 被提及的；讨论中的；相关的 ❑ *Add up all the income you've received over the period in question.* 把那个时期里你拿到的所有收入加在一起。 **7** PHRASE If you say that something is **out of the question**, you are emphasizing that it is completely impossible or unacceptable. 不可能；办不到；无法接受 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *For the homeless, private medical care is simply out of the question.* 对于无家可归的人而言，私人医疗纯粹是天方夜谭。 **8** PHRASE If you **pop the question**, you ask someone to marry you. 求婚 [JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式] ❑ *Stuart got serious quickly and popped the question six months later.* 斯图尔特很快认真起来，6个月之后便求婚了。 **9** PHRASE If you say **there is no question of** something happening, you are emphasizing that it is not going to happen. (表示强调)是不可能的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *As far as he was concerned there was no question of betraying his own comrades.* 就他而言，背叛自己的同志是不可能的。 ❑ *There is no question of the tax-payer picking up the bill for the party.* 要纳税人为该党买单是不可能的。 **10** PHRASE If you do something **without question**, you do it without arguing or asking why it is necessary. 毫无疑问地；毫无异议地 ❑ *...military formations, carrying out without question the battle orders of superior officers.* 毫无异议地执行上级军官的战斗命令的部队编队 **11** PHRASE You use **without question** to emphasize the opinion you are expressing. 毫无疑问(表示强调自己的观点) [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *He was our greatest storyteller, without question.* 毫无疑问，他是我们最会讲故事的人。

Thesaurus 同类词 *question* Also look up:

N. query **1**
V. ask, inquire; (*ant.*) answer **2**
doubt **3**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *question* with:

V. **answer a** question 回答问题，**ask a** question 问问题，**beg the** question 引出问题，**pose a** question 提出问题，**raise a** question 提出问题 **1**
N. **answer/response to a** question 问题的答案 / 答复 **1**
ADJ. **difficult** question 难解的问题，**good** question 好问题，**important** question 重要的问题 **1**

ques|tion|able /'kwestʃənəb^{ə}l/ ADJ If you say that something is **questionable**, you mean that it is not completely honest, reasonable, or acceptable. 可疑的；不可靠的；有问题的；不确定的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *He has been dogged by allegations of questionable business practices.* 他一直被那些指控他有不正当商业行为的说法所困扰。

Thesaurus 同类词 *questionable* Also look up:

ADJ. doubtful, dubious, problematic, uncertain

ques|tion|er /'kwestʃənə^{r}/ (**questioners**) N-COUNT A **questioner** is a person who is asking a question. 提问者；询问者；审问者 ❑ *He agreed with the questioner.* 他赞同提问者的观点。

ques|tion|ing /'kwestʃənɪŋ/ **1** ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **questioning** expression on their face, they look as if they want to know the answer to a question. (表情)询问的，探询的 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ *He raised a questioning eyebrow.* 他探询地挑起了眉毛。 •**ques|tion|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Brenda looked questioningly at Daniel.* 布伦达一副询问的表情看着丹尼尔。 **2** → see also **question**

'ques|tion mark (**question marks**) **1** N-COUNT A **question mark** is the punctuation mark? which is used in writing at the end of a question. 问号 **2** N-COUNT If there is doubt or uncertainty about something, you can say that there is a **question mark over** it. 不确定的事；尚有疑问的事 ❑ [+over] *There are bound to be question marks over his future.* 他的未来必然还存有很多不确定的因素。

ques|tion|naire /ˌkwestʃə'neə^{r}, ˌkes-/ (**questionnaires**) N-COUNT A **questionnaire** is a written list of questions which are answered by a lot of people in order to provide information for a report or a survey. 调查问卷；调查表 ❑ *Headteachers will be asked to fill in a questionnaire.* 校长们将被要求完成一份问卷调查。

→ see **census**

'ques|tion tag (**question tags**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **question tag** is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question. For example, in 'She said half price, didn't she?', the words 'didn't she' are a question tag. 疑问尾句；附加疑问句

queue /kju:/ (**queues, queuing, queued**)

queueing can also be used as the continuous form. 进行时亦可用 quequeing。

1 N-COUNT A **queue** is a line of people or vehicles that are waiting for something. (等候的)一列人，一队车辆 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *I watched as he got a tray and joined the queue.* 我看着他拿了个托盘排起了队。 ❑ *She waited in the bus queue.* 她排队等公共汽车。 [Also +for/of]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **line**

2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say there is a **queue of** people who want to do or have something, you mean that a lot of people are waiting for an opportunity to do it or have it. (为得到某机会而等待的)长列，长队 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [+of] *Manchester United would be at the front of a queue of potential buyers.* 在众多潜在的买家中，曼彻斯特联队将排在最前列。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **line**

3 VERB When people **queue**, they stand in a line waiting for something. 排队(等候) [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [V] *I had to queue for quite a while.* 我不得不排一会儿队。 ❑ [V +for] *...a line of women queueing for bread.* 一列排队买面包的女人 •PHRASAL VERB **Queue up** means the same as **queue**. queue up 同 queue ❑ [V P] *A mob of journalists are queuing up at the gate to photograph him.* 一群新闻记者在门口排起长队，等着给他拍照。 ❑ [V P +for] *We all had to queue up for our ration books.* 我们都得排队领取定量配给票证簿。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **line up**

4 N-COUNT A **queue** is a list of computer tasks which will be done in order. 队列(指等待计算机处理的任务列表) [COMPUTING 计算机] ❑ *Your print job has been sent to the network print queue.* 你的打印任务已经发送到了网络打印列表中。 **5** VERB To **queue** a number of computer tasks means to arrange them to be done in order. 使(待处理任务)成队列 [COMPUTING 计算机]

▶**queue up** **1** PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you say that people **are queuing up to** do or have something, you mean that a lot of them want the opportunity to do it or have it. (为得到某机会而)排队，排队等候 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [V P to-inf] *People are queueing up to work for me!* 想为我效力的人可是排着长队呢！ ❑ [V P +for] *There are a growing number of countries queueing up for membership.* 越来越多的国家争相成为其中的一员。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **line up**

2 → see also **queue 3**

'queue-jumping N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **queue-jumping**, you mean that they are trying to get to the front of a queue or waiting list unfairly. 插队；加塞儿 [BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬] ❑ *...queue-jumping within the National Health Service.* 国民保健服务中的插队现象

quib|ble /'kwɪb^{ə}l/ (**quibbles, quibbling, quibbled**) **1** VERB When people **quibble over** a small matter, they argue about it even though it is not important. (为琐事)争辩，争吵 ❑ [V +over]

about] *Council members spent the day quibbling over the final wording of the resolution.* 委员会成员一整天都在为决议的最终措辞争论不休。[Also V +*with*] ❷ N-COUNT A **quibble** is a small and unimportant complaint about something. 牢骚；微不足道的抱怨 ❑ *These are minor quibbles.* 这些不过是发发小牢骚罢了。

quiche /kiːʃ/ (**quiches**) N-VAR A **quiche** is a pastry case filled with a savoury mixture of eggs, cheese, and often other foods. (加有鸡蛋、乳酪等的)乳蛋饼，蛋奶馅饼

→ see **egg**

quick ⇹ /kwɪk/ (**quicker, quickest**) ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **quick** moves or does things with great speed. 快的；迅速的；急速的 ❑ *You'll have to be quick. The flight leaves in about three hours.* 你得快点了，飞机大约 3 小时后起飞。❑ *I think I'm a reasonably quick learner.* 我认为我是一个学东西还算快的人。•**quick|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Cussane worked quickly and methodically.* 库塞因干活很利索，且有条不紊。•**quick|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the natural quickness of his mind.* 他天生的敏捷反应 ❷ ADV [ADV after v] **Quicker** is sometimes used to mean 'at a greater speed', and **quickest** to mean 'at the greatest speed'. **Quick** is sometimes used to mean 'with great speed'. Some people consider this to be non-standard. (quicker 有时表示"以更快的速度"，quickest 表示"以最快的速度"，quick 有时表示"以很快的速度"，但有些人认为这种用法并不规范)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Warm the sugar slightly first to make it dissolve quicker.* 先将糖稍稍加热，以使其溶解得更快些。❸ ADJ Something that is **quick** takes or lasts only a short time. 短暂的；持续时间很短的 ❑ *He took one last quick look about the room.* 他朝房间匆匆扫了最后一眼。❑ *Although this recipe looks long, it is actually very quick to prepare.* 尽管这个菜谱看上去很长，其实做起来很快。•**quick|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *You can become fitter quite quickly and easily.* 你可以非常迅速而且轻松地变得更健康。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Quick** means happening without delay or with very little delay. 立刻发生的；很快发生的 ❑ *These investors feel the need to make quick profits.* 这些投资者觉得收益必须立竿见影。•**quick|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It quickly became the most popular men's fragrance in the world.* 它很快成为世界上最受欢迎的男士香水。❺ ADV [ADV after v] **Quick** is sometimes used to mean 'with very little delay'. 迅速发生地；很快发生地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I got away as quick as I could.* 我尽快离开了。❻ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you are **quick to** do something, you do not hesitate to do it. 立刻的；马上的 ❑ *Mark says the ideas are Katie's own, and is quick to praise her talent.* 马克说这些都是凯蒂自己的想法，并随即称赞起她的天赋来。❼ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **quick** temper, they are easily made angry. 性情急躁的；容易发怒的 ❽ PHRASE If something **cuts** you **to the quick**, it makes you feel very upset. 触及(…)痛处；极大伤害；令…伤透了心【LITERARY 文】❑ *I once heard her weeping in her bedroom, which cut me to the quick.* 有一次，我听见她在卧室里哭泣，这深深地刺痛了我的心。❾ **quick as a flash** → see **flash** ❿ **quick off the mark** → see **mark** ⓫ **quick on the uptake** → see **uptake**

Thesaurus 同类词 *quick* Also look up:

ADJ. brisk, fast, rapid, speedy, swift; (*ant.*) slow ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *quick* with:

N. quick **learner** 学习能力强的人；学得快的人 ❶
quick **glance** 飞快的一瞥，quick **kiss** 迅速一吻，quick **look** 飞快的一瞥，quick **question** 小问题；能快速解答的问题，quick **smile** 匆匆一笑 ❸
quick **action** 迅速的行动，quick **profit** 暴利，quick **response** 迅速的反应，quick **start** 快速的开始；快速启动，quick **thinking** 敏捷的思维 ❹
V. **think** quick 快速地想 ❺

quick- /kwɪk-/ COMB **quick-** is added to words, especially present participles, to form adjectives which indicate that a person or thing does something quickly. (尤用于现在分词前构成形容词)表示"立即"、"迅速" ❑ *He was saved by quick-thinking neighbours.* 反应迅速的邻居们把他救了。❑ *...quick-drying paint.* 快干漆

quick|en /ˈkwɪkən/ (**quickens, quickening, quickened**) VERB If something **quickens** or if you **quicken** it, it becomes faster or moves at a greater speed. (使)加快；(使)加速；(使)变快 ❑ [v] *Ainslie's pulse quickened in alarm.* 由于惊恐，安斯利的脉搏加快了。❑ [v n] *He quickened his pace a little.* 他稍稍加快了步伐。

quick|fire /ˈkwɪkfaɪəʳ/ also **quick-fire** ADJ [ADJ n] **Quickfire** speech or action is very fast with no pauses in it. (说话)机关枪似的，连珠炮似的；(行动)一刻不停的，风风火火的 ❑ *...that talent for quickfire response.* 快速作出反应的天分

ˌquick ˈfix (**quick fixes**) N-COUNT [oft with neg] If you refer to a **quick fix** to a problem, you mean a way of solving a problem that is easy but temporary or inadequate. 应急解决办法；权宜之计【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...tax measures enacted as a quick fix.* 作为权宜之计而制定的税收措施

quickie /ˈkwɪki/ (**quickies**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **quickie** is something that only takes a very short time. 迅速做成的事；匆匆完成的事；急就章【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a quickie divorce.* 闪电离婚

quick|sand /ˈkwɪksænd/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Quicksand** is deep, wet sand that you sink into if you try to walk on it. 流沙 ❑ *The sandbank was uncertain, like quicksand under his feet.* 那个沙坝并不稳固，他脚下如同踩着流沙一般。❷ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a situation as **quicksand** when you want to suggest that it is dangerous or difficult to escape from, or does not provide a strong basis for what you are doing. 难以摆脱的困境；不可靠的局面 ❑ *The research seemed founded on quicksand.* 这项研究犹如建在流沙之上，基础极不稳固。

quick|silver /ˈkwɪksɪlvəʳ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Quicksilver** is the same as **mercury**. 同 mercury【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Quicksilver** movements or changes are very fast and unpredictable. (动作、变化)极快的；变化无常的；变幻莫测的 ❑ *...her quicksilver changes of mood.* 她变化无常的情绪

ˌquick-ˈtempered ADJ Someone who is **quick-tempered** often gets angry without having a good reason. 性情急躁的；急性子的；易怒的

ˌquick-ˈwitted ADJ Someone who is **quick-witted** is intelligent and good at thinking quickly. 聪明机智的；机敏的

quid /kwɪd/ (**quid**) N-COUNT A **quid** is a pound in money. 一英镑【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It cost him five hundred quid.* 这花了他 500 英镑。

ˌquid pro ˈquo (**quid pro quos**) N-COUNT A **quid pro quo** is a gift or advantage that is given to someone in return for something that they have done. 回报；交换物；报酬【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The statement is emphatic in stating that there must be a quid pro quo.* 这项声明强调必须要有所补偿。

quids /kwɪdz/ PHRASE If you **are quids in**, you have more money left than you expected or get more for your money than you expected. 手头余下很多钱；赚了更多的钱【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Still, we were quids in, we didn't care!* 不过我们还有不少钱，才不在乎呢！

qui|es|cent /kwɪˈesᵊnt, AM 美 kwaɪ-/ ADJ Someone or something that is **quiescent** is quiet and inactive. 沉寂的；静态的；不活动的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a society which was politically quiescent and above all deferential.* 政治上波澜不兴、甚至马首是瞻的社会 •**qui|es|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a long period of quiescence.* 长期的沉寂

qui|et ⇹ /ˈkwaɪət/ (**quieter, quietest, quiets, quieting, quieted**) ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **quiet** makes only a small amount of noise. 轻声的；安静的；静悄悄的 ❑ *Tania kept the children reasonably quiet and contented.* 塔妮娅把孩子们哄得安安静静而又心满意足。❑ *A quiet murmur passed through the classroom.* 一阵悄悄的低语声传遍了整个教室。❑ *The airlines have invested enormous sums in new, quieter aircraft.* 航空公司投入了大笔资金购买噪音较小的新型飞机。•**qui|et|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'This is goodbye, isn't it?' she said quietly.* "这就算是告别了，是吗？"她轻轻地说。•**qui|et|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the smoothness and quietness of the flight.* 飞行时的平稳和安静 ❷ ADJ If a place is **quiet**, there is very little noise there. (地方)寂静的，安静的，清静的 ❑ *She was received in a small, quiet office.* 她在一个安静的小办公室里受到接待。❑ *The street was unnaturally quiet.* 街上安静得有些异常。•**qui|et|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *I miss the quietness of the countryside.* 我非

Q

常怀念乡间的宁静。 3 ADJ If a place, situation, or time is **quiet**, there is no excitement, activity, or trouble.（地方、环境、时光）安宁的，清静的，平静的，宁静的 ❑ *It is very quiet without him.* 他不在的时候这里非常清静。❑ *While he wanted Los Angeles and partying, she wanted a quiet life.* 他喜欢洛杉矶，喜欢聚会，她却希望过平静的生活。• **qui|et|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *His most prized time, though, will be spent quietly on his farm.* 不过，他最宝贵的时光将在自己的农场里平静地度过。• **qui|et|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I do very much appreciate the quietness and privacy here.* 我的确非常喜欢这里宁静幽雅、不受打扰的氛围。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Quiet** is silence. 安静；静谧 ❑ *He called for quiet and announced that the next song was in our honor.* 他叫大家安静，然后宣布下一首歌要送给我们。 5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **quiet**, you are not saying anything. 沉默的；不出声的；一言不发的 ❑ *I told them to be quiet and go to sleep.* 我叫他们不要说话，马上睡觉。• **qui|et|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Amy stood quietly in the doorway watching him.* 埃米一言不发地站在门口看着他。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer, for example, to someone's **quiet** confidence or **quiet** despair, you mean that they do not say much about the way they are feeling.（感情）不外露的，不张扬的，内敛的，含蓄的 ❑ *He has a quiet confidence in his ability.* 他对自己胸有成竹，但却并不张扬。• **qui|et|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Nigel Deering, the publisher, is quietly confident about the magazine's chances.* 出版商奈杰尔·迪林心中对这份杂志的成功很有把握。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] You describe activities as **quiet** when they happen in secret or in such a way that people do not notice them. 暗中的；秘密的；私下的 ❑ *The Swedes had sought his freedom through quiet diplomacy.* 瑞典人通过秘密的外交手段来争取他的自由。• **qui|et|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *I slipped away quietly.* 我不声不响地溜走了。❑ *The goal of shifting freight from road to rail has been quietly abandoned.* 已经悄悄放弃了将货物从公路改走铁路运输的目标。 8 ADJ A **quiet** person behaves in a calm way and is not easily made angry or upset. 温和的；文静的；不易激动（或动怒）的 ❑ *He's a nice quiet man.* 他是一个温和友善的人。 9 VERB If someone or something **quiets** or if you **quiet** them, they become less noisy, less active, or silent.（使）安静；（使）平静下来【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V] *The wind dropped and the sea quieted.* 风势减弱了，海面平静下来。❑ [V n] *Estela started to say something but a gesture from her husband quieted her at once.* 埃斯特拉正要说些什么，但是看到丈夫的一个手势，马上就不说话了。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **quieten**

10 VERB To **quiet** fears or complaints means to persuade people that there is no good reason for them. 消除，减轻（恐惧）；平息（抱怨）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n] *Music seemed to quiet her anxiety and loneliness.* 音乐似乎能够减轻她的焦虑和孤独。

Q

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **quieten**

11 PHRASE If someone does not **go quietly**, they do not leave a particular job or a place without complaining or resisting.（不抗议、不抱怨地）安静离开 ❑ *She's not going to go quietly.* 她不会乖乖离开的。 12 PHRASE If you **keep quiet about** something or **keep** something **quiet**, you do not say anything about it. 将…保密；保守…的秘密 ❑ *I told her to keep quiet about it.* 我告诉她此事要保密。 13 PHRASE If something is done **on the quiet**, it is done secretly or in such a way that people do not notice it. 在暗中；秘密地；私下里 ❑ *She'd promised to give him driving lessons, on the quiet, when no one could see.* 她已经保证要在别人看不见的时候私下教他开车。

▶ **quiet down** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **quiets down** or if you **quiet** them **down**, they become less noisy or less active.（使）安静；（使）平静下来【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V P] *Once the vote was taken, things quieted down quickly.* 一旦投完票，事情便很快平息了下来。❑ [V n P] *Try gradually to quiet them down as bedtime approaches.* 临近就寝的时候，要尽量让他们渐渐安静下来。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **quieten down**

Thesaurus 同类词 *quiet* Also look up:

ADJ. low, placid, silent, soft; (*ant.*) loud 1
calm, serene, tranquil; (*ant.*) busy 2 3 6
N. calm, hush, lull 4
V. calm, hush, soothe; (*ant.*) agitate, excite, stir up 9

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *quiet* with:

ADV. **really** quiet 非常安静（或平静、沉默），**relatively** quiet 相对安静（或平静、沉默），**too** quiet 过分安静（或平静、沉默），**very** quiet 非常安静（或平静、沉默） 1 2 3 5
V. **be** quiet 保持安静（或沉默），**keep** quiet 保持安静（或沉默） 1 5
N. quiet **neighbourhood/street** 安静（或平静）的街区 / 街道，**peace and** quiet 安宁和清净，quiet **place/spot** 安静（或平静）的地方 / 地点 2 3
quiet **day/evening/night** 平静的一天 / 傍晚 / 夜晚，quiet **life** 平静的生活 3

qui|et|en /'kwaɪət°n/ (**quietens, quietening, quietened**) 1 VERB If you **quieten** someone or something, or if they **quieten**, you make them become less noisy, less active, or silent.（使）安静；（使）平静下来【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *She tried to quieten her breathing.* 她努力让呼吸平缓下来。❑ [V] *A man shouted and the dogs suddenly quietened.* 一个男人喊了一声，狗儿们就一下子安静下来了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **quiet**

2 VERB To **quieten** fears or complaints means to persuade people that there is no good reason for them. 消除，减轻（恐惧）；平息（抱怨）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *Russian intelligence will take a long time to quieten the paranoia of the West.* 俄罗斯情报机构要花很长时间才能消除西方的疑虑。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **quiet**

▶ **quieten down** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **quietens down** or if you **quieten** them **down**, they become less noisy or less active.（使）安静；（使）平静下来【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *The labour unrest which swept the country last week has quietened down.* 上周席卷全国的劳工暴动已经平息了。❑ [V n P] *Somehow I managed to quieten her down.* 我设法让她平静了下来。❑ [V P n] *Tom's words before the match might also have quietened down our own supporters.* 汤姆赛前说的话可能也让我们自己的支持者平静了下来。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **quiet down**

qui|etude /'kwaɪətju:d, AM 美 -tu:d/ N-UNCOUNT **Quietude** is quietness and calm. 安静；平静；寂静；宁静【FORMAL 正式】

quiff /kwɪf/ (**quiffs**) N-COUNT If a man has a **quiff**, his hair has been combed upwards and backwards from his forehead.（男子往上梳的一束）额发【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I attempted a classic rock and roll quiff.* 我尝试着做了一个经典的摇滚飞机头。

quill /kwɪl/ (**quills**) 1 N-COUNT A **quill** is a pen made from a bird's feather. 羽毛笔 ❑ *She dipped a quill in ink, then began to write.* 她将羽毛笔在墨水里蘸了一下，随后开始书写。 2 N-COUNT A bird's **quills** are large, stiff feathers on its wings and tail.（鸟翼或鸟尾的）大羽毛；翎 3 N-COUNT The **quills** of a porcupine are the long sharp points on its body.（豪猪的）棘刺

quilt /kwɪlt/ (**quilts**) 1 N-COUNT A **quilt** is a thin cover filled with feathers or some other warm, soft material, which you put over your blankets when you are in bed. 被子；被褥 ❑ *...an old patchwork quilt.* 一床旧的百衲被 2 N-COUNT A **quilt** is the same as a **duvet**. 同 duvet【BRIT 英】

→ see Word Web: **quilt**

quilt|ed /'kwɪltɪd/ ADJ Something that is **quilted** consists of two layers of fabric with a layer of thick material between them, often decorated with lines of stitching which form a pattern. 绗有衬料的；带夹层的 ❑ *...a quilted bedspread.* 绗缝的床罩

quince /kwɪns/ (**quinces**) N-VAR A **quince** is a hard yellow fruit. Quinces are used for making jelly or jam. 榅桲

qui|nine /kwɪ'ni:n, AM 美 'kwaɪnaɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Quinine** is a drug that is used to treat fevers such as malaria. 奎宁；金鸡纳霜

quin|tes|sence /kwɪn'tes°ns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **The quintessence of** something is the most perfect or typical example of it. 典范；典型【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He was the quintessence of all that Eva most deeply loathed.* 他是伊娃最深恶痛绝的那种人中的典型。 2 N-UNCOUNT **The quintessence of** something is the aspect of it which

Word Web 话题词汇 quilt 被子

The Hmong tribes are famous for their colourful **quilts**. Many people think of a quilt as a bed covering. However, these **textiles** feature pictures that tell stories about the people who made them. A favourite story shows how the Hmong fled from China to southeast Asia in the early 1800s. The story sometimes shows the quiltmaker's arrival in a new country. The **seamstress sews** small pieces of colourful **fabric** together to make the **design**. The **needlework** is very elaborate. It includes **cross-stitching, embroidery,** and **appliqué**. A common border **pattern** is a design that represents mountains—the Hmong's original home.

赫蒙部落以五彩的被子闻名于世。许多人都把被子当作一种床上用品；然而，这些纺织物的特色在于它上面的图案承载着缝被人的故事。其中特别受喜爱的一个故事展示的是赫蒙人如何在 19 世纪初从中国逃亡到东南亚。被子上的故事有时展示缝被人抵达新国度的情形。女裁缝将五彩的布片缝制到一起构成图样。针线功夫十分精巧，包括了十字缝、刺绣和贴花。一种常见的饰边图案是代表高山——赫蒙人最初的家园——的图样。

seems to represent its central nature. 精髓；精华；本质【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...an old stone cottage, the quintessence of rural England.* 一座堪称英格兰乡村风格之典范的石砌旧农舍

quin|tes|sen|tial /ˌkwɪntɪ'senʃᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Quintessential** means representing a perfect or typical example of something. 典范的；典型的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Everybody thinks of him as the quintessential New Yorker.* 大家都视他为典型的纽约人。•**quin|tes|sen|tial|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It is a familiar, and quintessentially British, ritual.* 这是一个常见的典型英式仪式。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Quintessential** means representing the central nature of something. 本质的；精髓的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the quintessential charm of his songs.* 他的歌声中最本质的魅力

quin|tet /ˌkwɪn'tet/ (**quintets**) 1 N-COUNT A **quintet** is a group of five singers or musicians singing or playing together. 五重唱组合；五重奏乐团 2 N-COUNT A **quintet** is a piece of music written for five instruments or five singers. 五重唱曲；五重奏曲

quip /kwɪp/ (**quips, quipping, quipped**) 1 N-COUNT A **quip** is a remark that is intended to be amusing or clever. 俏皮话；谐语；妙语【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+about] *The commentators make endless quips about the female players' appearance.* 评论员们没完没了地拿女选手的容貌打趣。2 VERB To **quip** means to say something that is intended to be amusing or clever. 说俏皮话；口出妙语【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'He'll have to go on a diet,' Ballard quipped.* "他得减肥啦。"巴拉德俏皮地说。❑ [v that] *The chairman quipped that he would rather sell his airline than his computer systems.* 主席风趣地说，他宁可卖掉他的航空公司，也不愿出售他的计算机系统。

quirk /kwɜːᵏk/ (**quirks**) 1 N-COUNT [adj n] A **quirk** is something unusual or interesting that happens by chance. （偶然发生的）奇事，趣事 ❑ [+of] *By a tantalising quirk of fate, the pair have been drawn to meet in the first round of the championship.* 仿佛是命运的捉弄，这对选手在锦标赛第一轮比赛中就狭路相逢。2 N-COUNT A **quirk** is a habit or aspect of a person's character which is odd or unusual. 怪癖；古怪的性格 ❑ *Brown was fascinated by people's quirks and foibles.* 布朗对人们的种种怪癖十分着迷。

quirky /'kwɜːᵏki/ (**quirkier, quirkiest**) ADJ Something or someone that is **quirky** is rather odd or unpredictable in their appearance, character, or behaviour. （事物或人）奇特的，离奇的，古怪的 ❑ *We've developed a reputation for being quite quirky and original.* 我们因为风格奇特又独具创意而名声在外。•**quirki|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *You will probably notice an element of quirkiness in his behaviour.* 你可能会发现他的行为有点怪异。

quis|ling /'kwɪzlɪŋ/ (**quislings**) N-COUNT A **quisling** is someone who helps an enemy army that has taken control of their country. 卖国贼；内奸【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

quit ♦◇ /kwɪt/ (**quits, quitting**)

The form **quit** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. quit 的过去式与过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **quit** your job, you choose to leave it. 放弃，辞去（工作）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He quit his job as an office boy in Athens.* 他辞去了在雅典当办公室勤杂工的工作。❑ [v] *He figured he would quit before Johnson fired him.* 他估计自己会在约翰逊炒他鱿鱼之前先辞职。2 VERB If you **quit** an activity or **quit** doing something, you stop doing it. 停止；退出；放弃【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *A nicotine spray can help smokers quit the habit without putting on weight.* 尼古丁喷雾剂能够帮助吸烟者在不增加体重的同时戒烟。❑ [v v-ing] *I was trying to quit smoking at the time.* 当时我正在努力戒烟。3 VERB If you **quit** a place, you leave it completely and do not go back to it. 离开（某地）❑ [v n] *...the idea that humans might one day quit the earth to colonise other planets.* 人类有朝一日可能会离开地球到其他星球定居繁衍的想法 4 PHRASE If you say that you are going to **call it quits**, you mean that you have decided to stop doing something or being involved in something. 决定结束；就此了结 ❑ *They raised $630,000 through listener donations, and then called it quits.* 他们通过听众捐款的方式筹集了 63 万美元后宣告结束。

Thesaurus 同类词 *quit* Also look up:

V. resign, vacate 1
break off, cease, discontinue 2
abandon, leave 3

quite ♦♦◇ /kwaɪt/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV before v] You use **quite** to indicate that something is the case to a fairly great extent. **Quite** is less emphatic than 'very' and 'extremely'. 相当；很；颇【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I felt quite bitter about it at the time.* 当时我对这件事感到相当怨愤。❑ *Well, actually it requires quite a bit of work and research.* 嗯，实际上这需要花不少的工夫，做点研究。❑ *I was quite a long way away, on the terrace.* 我在露台上，离得还挺远。2 ADV [ADV before v] You use **quite** to emphasize what you are saying. （用于强调所说的话）很，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is quite clear that we were firing in self defence.* 事实很清楚，我们开枪是出于自卫。❑ *That's a general British failing. In the U.S.A. it's quite different.* 那是英国人的普遍缺点。在美国，情况就大不一样了。3 ADV [ADV before v] You use **quite** after a negative to make what you are saying weaker or less definite. （与否定词连用，表示语气较弱或不确定）【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Something here is not quite right.* 这里有什么地方不太对劲。❑ *After treatment he was able to continue but he was never quite the same.* 治疗之后他又可以继续下去了，可是再也恢复不到从前的状态了。4 PREDET You use **quite** in front of a noun group to emphasize that a person or thing is very impressive or unusual. （用于名词词组前，表示强调）出众的，了不起的，不同寻常的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *'Oh, he's quite a character,' Sean replied.* "喔，他真是个了不起的人。"肖恩回答说。❑ *It's quite a city, Boston.* 波士顿，真是一座伟大的城市。5 ADV You can say '**quite**' to express your agreement with someone. 正是这样；确实如此【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'And if you buy the record it's your choice isn't it.'—'Quite.'* "如果你买这张唱片，那是你的选择，不是吗？"——"可不是嘛。"

Thesaurus 同类词 *quite* Also look up:

ADV. entirely, extremely, wholly 1

quit|ter /'kwɪtəʳ/ (**quitters**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is not a **quitter**, you mean that they continue doing something even though it is very difficult. 轻易放弃的人；半途而废的人 ❑ *He won't resign because he's not a quitter.* 他不会辞职的，因为他不是一个轻言放弃的人。

quiv|er /'kwɪvəʳ/ (**quivers, quivering, quivered**) 1 VERB If something **quivers**, it shakes with very small movements. 颤动；抖动 ❑ [v] *Her bottom lip quivered and big tears rolled down her cheeks.* 她的下唇颤抖着，豆大的泪珠顺着面颊滚落下来。2 VERB If you say that someone or their voice **is quivering with** an emotion such as rage or excitement, you mean that they are strongly affected by this emotion and show it in their appearance or voice. （人或声音由于愤怒、激动等）颤抖，发抖，打哆嗦 ❑ [v +with] *Cooper arrived, quivering with rage.* 库珀来了，气得直打哆嗦。•N-COUNT **Quiver** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I felt a quiver of panic.* 我内心感到一

阵恐慌。

quix|ot|ic /kwɪk'sɒtɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone's ideas or plans as **quixotic**, you mean that they are imaginative or hopeful but unrealistic. 堂吉诃德式的；幻想的；不切实际的；空想的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has always lived his life by a hopelessly quixotic code of honour.* 他生活中一直遵循一种完全不切实际的堂吉诃德式的道德准则。

quiz /kwɪz/ (**quizzes, quizzing, quizzed**) 1 N-COUNT A **quiz** is a game or competition in which someone tests your knowledge by asking you questions. 问答竞赛；智力竞赛 ❑ *We'll have a quiz at the end of the show.* 节目的最后我们要举行一次智力竞赛。 2 VERB If you **are quizzed** by someone about something, they ask you questions about it. 询问；查问；盘问 ❑ [be V-ed +about] *He was quizzed about his income, debts and eligibility for state benefits.* 他被问及收入、债务以及是否有资格享受政府发放的救济金等问题。❑ [v n +about] *Sybil quizzed her about life as a working girl.* 西比尔询问了她当女工的生活。

quiz|master /'kwɪzmɑːstə', -mæs-/ (**quizmasters**) N-COUNT A **quizmaster** is the person who asks the questions in a game or quiz on the television or radio.（电视、广播的）智力问答节目主持人，提问人【mainly BRIT 主英】

quiz|zi|cal /'kwɪzɪk°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you give someone a **quizzical** look or smile, you look at them in a way that shows that you are surprised or amused by their behaviour. 诧异的；感到好笑的 ❑ *He gave Robin a mildly quizzical glance.* 他有些惊讶地瞥了罗宾一眼。•**quiz|zi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She looked at him quizzically.* 她狐疑地看着他。

quo /kwəʊ/ → see **quid pro quo, status quo**

quoit /kɔɪt, AM 美 kwɔɪt/ (**quoits**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Quoits** is a game which is played by throwing rings over a small post. Quoits is usually played on board ships.（通常在船上玩的）掷环游戏，套圈游戏 2 N-COUNT A **quoit** is a ring used in the game of quoits.（掷环游戏中用的）环，圈

Quon|set hut /'kwɒnsɪt hʌt/ (**Quonset huts**) N-COUNT A **Quonset hut** is a military hut made of metal. The walls and roof form the shape of a semi-circle. 匡西特活动房屋（一种金属制的军用活动房屋，呈半圆形）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **Nissen hut**

quor|ate /'kwɔːreɪt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] When a committee is **quorate**, there are enough people present for it to conduct official business and make decisions.（会议）够法定人数的【BRIT 英】❑ *The session was technically quorate.* 本届会议严格说来达到了法定人数。

quor|um /'kwɔːrəm/ N-SING A **quorum** is the minimum number of people that a committee needs in order to carry out its business officially. When a meeting has a quorum, there are at least that number of people present.（会议的）法定人数 ❑ *... enough deputies to make a quorum.* 达到法定人数的足够的代表

quo|ta /'kwəʊtə/ (**quotas**) 1 N-COUNT A **quota** is the limited number or quantity of something which is officially allowed. 定量；定额；配额 ❑ [+of] *The quota of four tickets per person had been reduced to two.* 每人可购买的票的限额已经由四张降至两张。 2 N-COUNT [N n] A **quota** is a fixed maximum or minimum proportion of people from a particular group who are allowed to do something, such as come and live in a country or work for the government.（给予某群体的）限额，配额 ❑ *The bill would force employers to adopt a quota system when recruiting workers.* 该法案将迫使雇主在招聘工人时采取限额制度。[Also +of] 3 N-COUNT Someone's **quota of** something is their expected or deserved share of it. 配额；份额；指标 ❑ [+of] *They have the usual quota of human weaknesses, no doubt.* 毫无疑问，他们身上也有人所共有的弱点。

quot|able /'kwəʊtəb°l/ ADJ **Quotable** comments are written or spoken comments that people think are interesting and worth quoting.（评论）值得引用的 ❑ *...one of his more quotable sayings.* 他更值得引用的名言之一

quo|ta|tion /kwəʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**quotations**) 1 N-COUNT A **quotation** is a sentence or phrase taken from a book, poem, or play, which is repeated by someone else. 引文；引语；语录 ❑ [+from] *He illustrated his argument with quotations from Pasternak.* 他引用帕斯特纳克的话来证明自己的论点。 2 N-COUNT When someone gives you a **quotation**, they tell you how much they will charge to do a particular piece of work. 报价；开价 ❑ *Get several written quotations and check exactly what's included in the cost.* 要几份书面报价，仔细查对费用中包含的内容。 3 N-COUNT A company's **quotation** on the stock exchange is its registration on the stock exchange, which enables its shares to be officially listed and traded.（股票的）挂牌【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+on] *...an American-dominated investment manager with a quotation on the London stock market.* 在伦敦股票交易市场挂牌的由美国人主导的投资管理机构

quo'ta|tion mark (**quotation marks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Quotation marks** are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as "..." or, in Britain, '...'. 引号

quote ↔ /kwəʊt/ (**quotes, quoting, quoted**) 1 VERB If you **quote** someone as saying something, you repeat what they have written or said. 引述；引用 ❑ [v n +as] *He quoted Mr Polay as saying that peace negotiations were already underway.* 他引用波洛伊先生的话，说和谈已在进行之中。❑ [v n] *She quoted a great line from a book by Romain Gary.* 她引用了罗曼·加里的一本书中的名句。❑ [v +from] *I gave the letter to our local press and they quoted from it.* 我把信交给了我们当地的媒体，他们引用了其中的一部分内容。 2 N-COUNT A **quote from** a book, poem, play, or speech is a passage or phrase from it. 引文；引语；语录 ❑ [+from] *The article starts with a quote from an unnamed member of the Cabinet.* 文章的开头引用了一位未透露姓名的内阁成员说过的话。 3 VERB If you **quote** something such as a law or a fact, you state it because it supports what you are saying. 援引，引用（法律条款、事实等）❑ [v n] *Mr Meacher quoted statistics saying that the standard of living of the poorest people had fallen.* 米彻先生援引统计数据来说明最贫困人口的生活水平下降了。 4 VERB If someone **quotes** a price **for** doing something, they say how much money they would charge you for a service they are offering or a for a job that you want them to do. 报（价）；开（价）❑ [v n n] *A travel agent quoted her £160 for a flight from Bristol to Palma.* 一位旅行社职员给她开出的从布里斯托尔至帕尔马的机票报价是 160 英镑。❑ [v n] *He quoted a price for the repairs.* 他给出了维修的报价。 5 N-COUNT A **quote for** a piece of work is the price that someone says they will charge you to do the work. 报价；开价 ❑ [+for] *Always get a written quote for any repairs needed.* 每次进行修理都索要一份书面的报价单。 6 V-PASSIVE If a company's shares, a substance, or a currency **is quoted** at a particular price, that is its current market price. 报…的牌价；为…报价【BUSINESS 商】❑ [be V-ed +at] *In early trading in Hong Kong yesterday, gold was quoted at $368.20 an ounce.* 在香港昨天早些时候的交易中，黄金的牌价为每盎司 368.20 美元。❑ [be V-ed +on] *Heron is a private company and is not quoted on the Stock Market.* 赫伦公司是一家私营公司，没有在股票交易市场挂牌。 7 N-PLURAL **Quotes** are the same as **quotation marks**. 同 quotation mark【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The word 'remembered' is in quotes.* remembered 一词用引号括了起来。 8 CONVENTION You can say '**quote**' to show that you are about to quote someone's words. 原话是；这是…的原话【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *He predicts they will have, quote, 'an awful lot of explaining to do'.* 他预计他们需要"大费周章地解释一番"，这是他的原话。

Thesaurus 同类词 *quote* Also look up:

V. cite, recite, repeat, retell 1 3
N. estimate, price 5

quoth /kwəʊθ/ VERB **Quoth** means 'said'. **Quoth** comes before the subject of the verb.（用于动词的主语之前）说过【HUMOROUS OR OLD-FASHIONED 幽默或过时】❑ [v with quote] *'I blame the selectors,' quoth he.* "我认为错在那些遴选者，"他说。

quo|tid|ian /kwəʊ'tɪdɪən/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Quotidian** activities or experiences are basic, everyday activities or experiences. 日常的；普通的；寻常的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the minutiae of their quotidian existence.* 他们日常生活中的琐事

quo|tient /'kwəʊʃ°nt/ (**quotients**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu n

N] **Quotient** is used when indicating the presence or degree of a characteristic in someone or something. 程度；系数 ❑ *Being rich doesn't actually increase your happiness quotient.* 有钱不见得能提高你的幸福指数。❑ [+of] *The island has a high quotient of clergymen.* 牧师占了小岛人口的很大一部分。■ **intelligence quotient** → see IQ

Quran /kɔːˈrɑːn/ also **Koran, Qur'an** N-PROPER **The Quran** is the holy book on which the religion of Islam is based. (伊斯兰教的)《古兰经》

Quran|ic /kɔːˈrænɪk/ also **Koranic, Qur'anic** ADJ [ADJ n] **Quranic** is used to describe something which belongs or relates to the Quran. 《古兰经》的

QWER|TY /ˈkwɜːti/ also **Qwerty, qwerty** ADJ [ADJ n] A **QWERTY** keyboard on a typewriter or computer is the standard English language keyboard, on which the top line of keys begins with the letters q, w, e, r, t, and y. 标准(英文)键盘的

Rr

R also **r** /ɑːʳ/ (**R's, r's**) 1 N-VAR **R** is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 18 个字母 2 → see also **three Rs** 3 In the United States, some cinema films are marked **R** to show that children under 17 years old are only allowed to see them if an adult is with them. R 级电影（美国电影分级，17 岁以下未成年人须由成人陪同观看）

rab|bi /ˈræbaɪ/ (**rabbis**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **rabbi** is a Jewish religious leader, usually one who is in charge of a synagogue, one who is qualified to teach Judaism, or one who is an expert on Jewish law. 拉比（犹太教宗教领袖，通常为掌管犹太会堂的人、有资格讲授犹太教教义的人或犹太教律法专家）

rab|bin|ical /rəˈbɪnɪkᵊl/ or **rabbinic** /rəˈbɪnɪk/ ADJ **Rabbinical** or **rabbinic** refers to the teachings of Jewish religious teachers and leaders. 拉比教义的；拉比教导的 ❑ *...early rabbinic scholars.* 早期拉比教义学者

rab|bit /ˈræbɪt/ (**rabbits, rabbiting, rabbited**) N-COUNT A **rabbit** is a small furry animal with long ears. Rabbits are sometimes kept as pets, or live wild in holes in the ground. 兔；野兔；穴兔

▶rabbit on PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you describe someone as **rabbiting on**, you do not like the way they keep talking for a long time about something that is not very interesting. 唠叨；喋喋不休【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [V P +*about*] *What are you rabbiting on about?* 你在唠叨什么？

rab|ble /ˈræbᵊl/ N-SING A **rabble** is a crowd of noisy people who seem likely to cause trouble. 乌合之众；暴民 ❑ [+*of*] *He seems to attract a rabble of supporters more loyal to the man than to the cause.* 他似乎吸引了一群乌合之众的支持，他们忠于他个人要超过忠于这项事业。

'rabble-rouser (**rabble-rousers**) N-COUNT A **rabble-rouser** is a clever speaker who can persuade a group of people to behave violently or aggressively, often for the speaker's own political advantage. 暴民煽动者；蛊惑民心者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'rabble-rousing N-UNCOUNT **Rabble-rousing** is encouragement that a person gives to a group of people to behave violently or aggressively, often for that person's own political advantage. 煽动暴民；蛊惑民心【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Critics have accused him of rabble-rousing.* 评论家谴责他煽动群众。

rab|id /ˈræbɪd, ˈreɪb-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **rabid** to describe someone who has very strong and unreasonable opinions or beliefs about a subject, especially in politics. （尤指政治上）狂暴的，偏激的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The party has distanced itself from the more rabid nationalist groups in the country.* 该党与国内较偏激的民族主义团体保持了距离。• **rab|id|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV -ed] ❑ *Mead calls the group 'rabidly right-wing'.* 米德称该团体为"激进右翼"。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rabid** dog or other animal has the disease rabies. 患狂犬病的

ra|bies /ˈreɪbiːz/ N-UNCOUNT **Rabies** is a serious disease which causes people and animals to go mad and die. Rabies is particularly common in dogs. 狂犬病

rac|coon /rəˈkuːn/ (**raccoons** or **raccoon**) also **racoon** N-COUNT A **raccoon** is a small animal that has dark-coloured fur with white stripes on its face and on its long tail. Raccoons live in forests in North and Central America and the West Indies. 浣熊（见于北美洲、中美洲及西印度群岛）

race ⇹ /reɪs/ (**races, racing, raced**) 1 N-COUNT A **race** is a competition to see who is the fastest, for example in running, swimming, or driving. 速度比赛；竞速赛 ❑ *The women's race was won by the American, Patti Sue Plumer.* 女子赛跑冠军被美国选手帕蒂·休·普卢默夺得。2 VERB If you **race**, you take part in a race. 参赛 ❑ [V] *In the 10 years I raced in Europe, 30 drivers were killed.* 在我 10 年的欧洲赛车生涯中，有 30 名车手丧生。❑ [V n] *They may even have raced each other—but not regularly.* 他们甚至可能曾经相互比试过——只不过不是经常性的。[Also V +*against*] 3 N-PLURAL **The races** are a series of horse races that are held in a particular place on a particular day. People go to watch and to bet on which horse will win. 赛马会 ❑ *The high point of this trip was a day at the races.* 此行的高潮是去看赛马会的那一天。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **race** is a situation in which people or organizations compete with each other for power or control. 竞争；角逐 ❑ *The race for the White House begins in earnest today.* 入主白宫的角逐今天正式开始。5 → see also **arms race, rat race** 6 N-VAR A **race** is one of the major groups which human beings can be divided into according to their physical features, such as the colour of their skin. 人种；种族 ❑ *The College welcomes students of all races, faiths, and nationalities.* 学院欢迎所有学生，无论其种族、宗教信仰和国籍如何。7 → see also **human race, race relations** 8 VERB If you **race** somewhere, you go there as quickly as possible. 赶奔；疾走 ❑ [V adv/prep] *He raced across town to the State House building.* 他匆匆穿过市区赶往州议会大厦。9 VERB If something **races** towards a particular state or position, it moves very fast towards that state or position. （向特定状态或位置）急速发展，快速移动 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Do they realize we are racing towards complete economic collapse?* 他们有没有意识到我们正在快速奔向经济的彻底崩溃？10 VERB If you **race** a vehicle or animal, you prepare it for races and make it take part in races. 使（动物或车辆）参赛 ❑ [V n] *He still raced sports cars as often as he could.* 他仍然尽可能经常地参加赛车比赛。11 VERB If your mind **races**, or if thoughts **race** through your mind, you think very fast about something, especially when you are in a difficult or dangerous situation. （尤指身处困境或险境时大脑）飞速运转 ❑ [V] *I made sure I sounded calm but my mind was racing.* 我确保自己听起来不失镇定，脑子却飞快地转着。❑ [V adv/prep] *Bits and pieces of the past raced through her mind.* 往昔的点点滴滴涌上她的心头。12 VERB If your heart **races**, it beats very quickly because you are excited or afraid. （心脏因兴奋或害怕）快速搏动，剧烈跳动 ❑ [V] *Her heart raced uncontrollably.* 她不由自主地心跳加速。13 → see also **racing** 14 PHRASE You describe a situation as a **race against time** when you have to work very fast in order to do something before a particular time, or before another thing happens. 与时间赛跑；争分夺秒 ❑ *An air force spokesman said the rescue operation was a race against time.* 一名空军发言人说救援行动是在和时间赛跑。

race|course /ˈreɪskɔːʳs/ (**racecourses**) also **race course** N-COUNT A **racecourse** is a track on which horses race. 赛马跑道；赛马场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **racetrack**

race|go|er /ˈreɪsgəʊəʳ/ (**racegoers**) also **race-goer** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Racegoers** are people who regularly go to watch horse races. 赛马会常客；常看赛马者【mainly BRIT 主英】

race|horse /ˈreɪshɔːʳs/ (**racehorses**) N-COUNT A **racehorse** is a

horse that is trained to run in races. 比赛用马；赛马

'race meet|ing (**race meetings**) N-COUNT A **race meeting** is an occasion when a series of horse races are held at the same place, often during a period of several days. (在同一赛马场常历时数天的)赛马会【mainly BRIT 主英】

rac|er /'reɪsəʳ/ (**racers**) 1 N-COUNT A **racer** is a person or animal that takes part in races. 竞速比赛参加者；赛跑选手；赛跑动物 ❑ *Tim Powell is a former champion powerboat racer.* 蒂姆·鲍威尔曾是汽艇比赛冠军。2 N-COUNT A **racer** is a vehicle such as a car or bicycle that is designed to be used in races and therefore travels fast. 比赛用车；赛车；赛艇

,race re'la|tions N-PLURAL **Race relations** are the ways in which people of different races living together in the same community behave towards one another. 种族关系

'race riot (**race riots**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Race riots** are violent fights between people of different races living in the same community. 种族暴乱；种族骚乱

race|track /'reɪstræk/ (**racetracks**) also **race track** 1 N-COUNT A **racetrack** is a track on which horses race. 赛马跑道；赛马场【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **racecourse**

2 N-COUNT A **racetrack** is a track for races, for example car or bicycle races. 赛车场；赛道

ra|cial ◆◇ /'reɪʃ°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Racial** describes things relating to people's race. 种族的；人种的 ❑ *...the protection of national and racial minorities.* 对少数民族和少数种族的保护 ❑ *...the elimination of racial discrimination.* 消除种族歧视 •**ra|cial|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *We are both children of racially mixed marriages.* 我们俩都是异族通婚所生的子女。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *racial* with:

N. racial **differences** 种族差异，racial **discrimination** 种族歧视，racial **diversity** 种族多样性，racial **equality** 种族平等，racial **groups** 种族团体，racial **minorities** 少数种族，racial **prejudice** 种族偏见，racial **tensions** 种族紧张关系

ra|cial|ism /'reɪʃəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Racialism** means the same as **racism**. 同 racism【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **racism**

•**ra|cial|ist** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...racialist groups.* 种族主义团体

,ra|cial 'pro|fil|ing N-UNCOUNT **Racial profiling** is government or police activity that involves using people's racial and cultural characteristics to identify people to investigate. 种族定性(指政府或警方利用人的种族和文化特征确定调查对象的行为) ❑ *...controversies involving racial profiling and corruption.* 涉及种族定性和腐败的争议

rac|ing ◆◇ /'reɪsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Racing** refers to races between animals, especially horses, or between vehicles. 动物赛跑；(尤指)赛马；赛车 ❑ *Mr Honda was himself a keen racing driver in his younger days.* 本田先生本人年轻时就是位狂热的赛车手。❑ *...horse racing.* 马赛

→ see **bicycle**

rac|ism /'reɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Racism** is the belief that people of some races are inferior to others, and the behaviour which is the result of this belief. 种族主义 ❑ *There is a feeling among some black people that the level of racism is declining.* 一些黑人感到种族主义在淡化。

rac|ist /'reɪsɪst/ (**racists**) ADJ If you describe people, things, or behaviour as **racist**, you mean that they are influenced by the belief that some people are inferior because they belong to a particular race. 种族主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *You have to acknowledge that we live in a racist society.* 你得承认我们生活在一个种族主义社会。•N-COUNT A **racist** is someone who is racist. 种族主义者 ❑ *He has a hard core of support among white racists.* 他得到了白人种族主义者死心塌地的支持。

rack /ræk/ (**racks, racking, racked**)

The spelling **wrack** is also used, mainly for meanings 3 and 4, and mainly in old-fashioned or American English. 亦拼作 wrack，主要用于义项3和4，多见于过时英语或美国英语中。

1 N-COUNT A **rack** is a frame or shelf, usually with bars or hooks, that is used for holding things or for hanging things on. 挂物架；搁物架 ❑ *My rucksack was too big for the luggage rack.* 我的背包太大，行李架上放不下。2 → see also **roof rack, toast rack** 3 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is racked by** something such as illness or anxiety, it causes them great suffering or pain. 折磨；使痛苦 ❑ [be V-ed +by/with] *His already infirm body was racked by high fever.* 他已经很虚弱的身体受着高烧的折磨。❑ [V-ed] *...a teenager racked with guilt and anxiety.* 深受愧疚和不安折磨的少年 4 → see also **racking** 5 PHRASE If you **rack** your **brains**, you try very hard to think of something. 绞尽脑汁；苦苦思索 ❑ *She began to rack her brains to remember what had happened at the nursing home.* 她开始绞尽脑汁地回忆在疗养院发生的事。6 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the rack**, you mean that they are suffering either physically or mentally. (身体或心理)受到折磨【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Only a year ago, he was on the rack with a heroin addiction that began when he was 13.* 就在一年前，他还被13岁时染上的海洛因毒瘾所折磨。7 PHRASE If you say that a place **is going to rack and ruin**, you are emphasizing that it is slowly becoming less attractive or less pleasant because no-one is bothering to look after it. 荒废；衰败【EMPHASIS 强调】8 PHRASE **Off-the-rack** clothes or goods are made in large numbers, rather than being made specially for a particular person. (衣服、商品等)现成的，成品的【AM 美】❑ *...the same off-the-rack dress she's been wearing since the night before.* 她从前一晚就一直穿着的同一件成品裙装

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **off-the-peg**

▶**rack up** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If a business **racks up** profits, losses, or sales, it makes a lot of them. If a sportsman, sportswoman, or team **racks up** wins, they win a lot of matches or races. (企业)大量实现(利润、销售)，惨遭(亏损)；(选手或运动队)频频获得(胜利) ❑ [V P n] *Lower rates mean that firms are more likely to rack up profits in the coming months.* 降息意味着未来几个月企业更有可能获利丰厚。

rack|et /'rækɪt/ (**rackets**)

The spelling **racquet** is also used for meaning 3. 义项3亦拼作 racquet。

1 N-SING A **racket** is a loud unpleasant noise. 喧嚷；吵闹声 ❑ *He makes such a racket I'm afraid he disturbs the neighbours.* 他大吵大闹，我怕他打扰了邻居。2 N-COUNT [oft n N] You can refer to an illegal activity used to make money as a **racket**. 非法谋财的勾当【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *A smuggling racket is killing thousands of exotic birds each year.* 走私活动每年导致数千只珍奇鸟类死亡。3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **racket** is an oval-shaped bat with strings across it. Rackets are used in tennis, squash, and badminton. (网球、壁球、羽毛球等运动的)球拍 ❑ *Tennis rackets and balls are provided.* 提供网球拍及网球。

rack|et|eer /,rækɪ'tɪəʳ/ (**racketeers**) N-COUNT A **racketeer** is someone who makes money from illegal activities such as threatening people or selling worthless, immoral, or illegal goods or services. 谋不义之财者；诈骗者；敲诈勒索者

rack|et|eer|ing /,rækɪ'tɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Racketeering** is making money from illegal activities such as threatening people or selling worthless, immoral, or illegal goods or services. 谋不义之财；诈骗；敲诈勒索

rack|ing /'rækɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **racking** pain or emotion is a distressing one which you feel very strongly. (疼痛或情绪)折磨人的，剧烈的 ❑ *She was now shaking with long, racking sobs.* 她此刻剧烈地抽噎着，浑身颤抖。2 → see also **nerve-racking**

rac|on|teur /,rækɒn'tɜːʳ/ (**raconteurs**) N-COUNT A **raconteur** is someone, usually a man, who can tell stories in an interesting or amusing way. 擅讲故事者 ❑ *He spoke eight languages and was a noted raconteur.* 他能说8种语言，是个出了名的讲故事高手。

ra|coon /rə'kuːn/ → see **raccoon**

R

rac|quet /'rækɪt/ → see **racket**

racy /'reɪsi/ (**racier, raciest**) ADJ **Racy** writing or behaviour is lively, amusing, and slightly shocking. (文风或举止)生动的，活泼的，泼辣的

ra|dar /'reɪdɑːr/ (**radars**) N-VAR **Radar** is a way of discovering the position or speed of objects such as aircraft or ships when they cannot be seen, by using radio signals. 雷达

→ see **bat, forecast**

Word Link 词根词缀 *rad = ray* 射线：*radar, radial, radiant*

ra|dial /'reɪdiəl/ (**radials**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Radial** refers to the pattern that you get when straight lines are drawn from the centre of a circle to a number of points round the edge. 辐射状的；放射状的 ❑ *The white marble floors were inlaid in a radial pattern of brass.* 白色大理石地板镶嵌在铜质的放射形图案中。

ra|di|ance /'reɪdiəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Radiance** is great happiness which shows in someone's face and makes them look very attractive. 容光焕发；喜气洋洋 ❑ *She has the vigour and radiance of someone young enough to be her grand-daughter.* 她拥有与孙女辈年轻人一样的活力和容光。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Radiance** is a glowing light shining from something. 光辉；光芒；光泽 ❑ *The dim bulb of the bedside lamp cast a soft radiance over his face.* 床头灯昏暗的灯泡将柔和的光投射在他脸上。

ra|di|ant /'reɪdiənt/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **radiant** is so happy that their happiness shows in their face. 容光焕发的；喜气洋洋的 ❑ *On her wedding day the bride looked truly radiant.* 婚礼那天新娘看上去真是光彩照人。•**ra|di|ant|ly** ADV ❑ *He smiled radiantly and embraced her.* 他笑盈盈地拥抱了她。2 ADJ Something that is **radiant** glows brightly. 光辉灿烂的；光芒四射的 ❑ *The evening sun warms the old red brick wall to a radiant glow.* 夕阳为红砖老墙洒上了一层暖暖的耀眼光辉。•**ra|di|ant|ly** ADV ❑ *The sun was still shining radiantly.* 太阳依旧光芒四射。

ra|di|ate /'reɪdieɪt/ (**radiates, radiating, radiated**) 1 VERB If things **radiate** out **from** a place, they form a pattern that is like lines drawn from the centre of a circle to various points on its edge. 从中心向四周发散；辐射 ❑ [v *+from*] *...the various walks which radiate from the Heritage Centre.* 从遗产中心向四周辐射的许许多多步行道 ❑ [v prep/adv] *From here, contaminated air radiates out to the open countryside.* 从这儿，被污染的空气扩散到开阔的乡村地区。2 VERB If you **radiate** an emotion or quality or if it **radiates from** you, people can see it very clearly in your face and in your behaviour. 流露，显示，洋溢(情绪或特性) ❑ [v n] *She radiates happiness and health.* 她看起来幸福而健康。❑ [v *+from*] *Her voice hadn't changed but I felt the anger that radiated from her.* 她声音没变，但我感觉到了她所流露出的怒气。3 VERB If something **radiates** heat or light, heat or light comes from it. 辐射，放射，散发(热或光) ❑ [v n] *Stoves are meant to radiate heat.* 炉子就是要发热的。

ra|dia|tion /ˌreɪdi'eɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Radiation** consists of very small particles of a radioactive substance. Large amounts of radiation can cause illness and death. 辐射；放射 ❑ *They fear the long term effects of radiation.* 他们担忧辐射的长期效应。2 N-UNCOUNT **Radiation** is energy, especially heat, that comes from a particular source. 辐射能，放射能；(尤指)热能 ❑ *The satellite will study energy radiation from stars.* 这颗人造卫星将用来研究恒星的能量辐射。

→ see **cancer, greenhouse effect, wave**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *radiation* with:

ADJ. **nuclear** radiation 核辐射 1
N. radiation **levels** 辐射能级，radiation **therapy/treatment** 放射疗法 / 治疗 1
radiation **damage** 辐射损伤，**effects of** radiation 辐射效应，**exposure to** radiation 接触辐射 1 2

ra|dia|tion sick|ness N-UNCOUNT **Radiation sickness** is an illness that people get when they are exposed to too much radiation. 辐射病；放射病

ra|dia|tor /'reɪdieɪtə^{r}/ (**radiators**) 1 N-COUNT A **radiator** is a hollow metal device, usually connected by pipes to a central heating system, that is used to heat a room. 散热器；暖气片 2 N-COUNT The **radiator** in a car is the part of the engine which is filled with water in order to cool the engine. (汽车发动机的)散热器，水箱

radi|cal ◆◆◇ /'rædɪk°l/ (**radicals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Radical** changes and differences are very important and great in degree. (变化、差异等)重大的，根本的，彻底的 ❑ *The country needs a period of calm without more surges of radical change.* 国家需要一段时间的稳定，其间不要再有重大变革。❑ *The Football League has announced its proposals for a radical reform of the way football is run in England.* 足联宣布了对英格兰足球运作方式进行彻底改革的提议。•**radi|cal|ly** /'rædɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...two large groups of people with radically different beliefs and cultures.* 信仰和文化上存在根本差异的两大人群 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Radical** people believe that there should be great changes in society and try to bring about these changes. (人)激进的 ❑ *...threats by left-wing radical groups to disrupt the proceedings.* 左翼激进团体破坏会议进程的威胁 •N-COUNT A **radical** is someone who has radical views. 激进派；激进分子

radi|cal|ism /'rædɪkəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Radicalism** is radical beliefs, ideas, or behaviour. 激进主义 ❑ *Jones himself was a curious mixture of radicalism and conservatism.* 琼斯本人是个奇特的混合体，既激进又保守。

radi|cal|ize /'rædɪkəlaɪz/ (**radicalizes, radicalizing, radicalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **radicalise**

VERB If something **radicalizes** a process, situation, or person, it makes them more radical. 使激进化；使变得激进 ❑ [v n] *He says the opposition will radicalize its demands if these conditions aren't met.* 他说如果这些条件得不到满足，反对派的要求会变得更加激进。❑ [v-ed] *...women radicalized by feminism.* 因女权主义而变得激进的妇女 ❑ [v-ing] *The trial was a radicalizing experience for her.* 这次审判对她来讲是一次激进化的经历。•**radi|cal|za|tion** /ˌrædɪkəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...the radicalization of the conservative right.* 保守右翼的激进化

ra|dic|chio /'rædɪkiəʊ, AM 美 rɑː'diː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Radicchio** is a vegetable with purple and white leaves that is usually eaten raw in salads. 意大利菊苣(通常拌色拉生食)

ra|dii /'reɪdiaɪ/ **Radii** is the plural of **radius**. (radius 的复数)

ra|dio ◆◆◆ /'reɪdiəʊ/ (**radios, radioing, radioed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Radio** is the broadcasting of programmes for the public to listen to, by sending out signals from a transmitter. 无线电广播 ❑ *The announcement was broadcast on radio and television.* 通知已在广播和电视上播出。2 N-SING You can refer to the programmes broadcast by radio stations as **the radio**. 无线电广播节目 ❑ *A lot of people tend to listen to the radio in the mornings.* 许多人喜欢早上听广播。3 N-COUNT A **radio** is the piece of equipment that you use in order to listen to radio programmes. 收音机 ❑ *He sat down in the armchair and turned on the radio.* 他在扶手椅上坐下，打开了收音机。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Radio** is a system of sending sound over a distance by transmitting electrical signals. 无线电(通信) ❑ *They are in twice daily radio contact with the rebel leader.* 他们每天用无线电和叛军首领联系两次。5 N-COUNT A **radio** is a piece of equipment that is used for sending and receiving messages. 无线电收发设备 ❑ *...the young constable who managed to raise the alarm on his radio.* 通过无线电设备发出警报的年轻警官 6 VERB If you **radio** someone, you send a message to them by radio. 用无线电联系 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The officer radioed for advice.* 军官通过无线电请求指示。❑ [v that] *A few minutes after take-off, the pilot radioed that a fire had broken out.* 起飞几分钟后，飞行员用无线电报告说飞机突然起火。[Also v n, v]

→ see Word Web: **radio**

→ see **telescope, wave**

radio|ac|tive /ˌreɪdiəʊ'æktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **radioactive** contains a substance that produces energy in the form of powerful and harmful rays. 放射性的；有辐射的 ❑ *The government has been storing radioactive waste at Fernald for 50 years.* 政府在弗纳德存放放射性废料已有 50 年之久。•**radio|ac|tiv|ity** /ˌreɪdiəʊæk'tɪvɪti/

Word Web 话题词汇 radio 无线电

Radio originally provided **communication** between ships at sea. Ships could also contact **stations** on the land. In 1912, the *Titanic* sank in the North Atlantic with over 2,000 people on board. However, a radio call to a nearby ship helped save a third of the passengers. What we call a radio is actually a **receiver**. The **waves** it receives come from a **transmitter**. Radio is an important source of **entertainment**. **AM** radio carries all kinds of radio **programmes**. However, **listeners** often prefer musical programmes on the **FM waveband** or from **satellites** because the sound quality is better.

无线电最初用来为海上的船只之间提供通信。船只也可以与陆地上的电台取得联络。1912 年，载有逾 2,000 人的“泰坦尼克”号在北大西洋沉没。然而，对附近一艘船的无线电呼救帮助救起了三分之一的乘客。我们叫做无线电台的实际上是一个接收机，它收到的电波则来自一个发射机。无线电广播是重要的娱乐来源。调幅电台承载各式各样的电台节目；不过，听众常常偏好收听调频波段或来自卫星的音乐节目，因为音质更佳。

N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...waste which is contaminated with low levels of radioactivity.* 受到低辐射能级污染的废料

ˌra|dio as'trono|my N-UNCOUNT **Radio astronomy** is a branch of science in which radio telescopes are used to receive and analyse radio waves from space. 射电天文学；无线电天文学

radio|car|bon /ˌreɪdiəʊ'kɑːbən/ also **radio carbon** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Radiocarbon** is a type of carbon which is radioactive, and which therefore breaks up slowly at a regular rate. Its presence in an object can be measured in order to find out how old the object is. 放射性碳 ❑ *The most frequently used method is radiocarbon dating.* 最常用的方法是放射性碳定年法。

ˌra|dio cas'sette (**radio cassettes**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **radio cassette** is a radio and a cassette player together in a single machine. (盒式)收录两用机【BRIT 英】❑ *...a radio cassette player.* 收录两用机

ˌradio-con'trolled ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **radio-controlled** device works by receiving radio signals which operate it. (设备)无线电操纵的 ❑ *...radio-controlled model planes.* 无线电操纵的飞机模型

ra|di|og|ra|pher /ˌreɪdi'ɒgrəfə'/ (**radiographers**) N-COUNT A **radiographer** is a person who is trained to take X-rays. X 射线照相技师；放射照相技师；射线照相技师

ra|di|og|ra|phy /ˌreɪdi'ɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Radiography** is the process of taking X-rays. X 射线照相(术)；放射照相(术)；射线照相(术)

radio|logi|cal /ˌreɪdiə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Radiological** means relating to radiology. 放射学的 ❑ *...patients subjected to extensive radiological examinations.* 接受大量放射学检查的患者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Radiological** means relating to radioactive materials. 放射性材料的 ❑ *...the National Radiological Protection Board's guidelines for storing nuclear waste.* 国家放射性材料保护委员会核废料存储指南

ra|di|olo|gist /ˌreɪdi'ɒlədʒɪst/ (**radiologists**) N-COUNT A **radiologist** is a doctor who is trained in radiology. 放射科医师

ra|di|ol|ogy /ˌreɪdi'ɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Radiology** is the branch of medical science that uses X-rays and radioactive substances to treat diseases. 放射学

ˌra|dio 'tele|phone (**radio telephones**) N-COUNT A **radio telephone** is a telephone which carries sound by sending radio signals rather than by using wires. Radio telephones are often used in cars. 无线电电话(常用于车辆中)

ˌra|dio 'tele|scope (**radio telescopes**) N-COUNT A **radio telescope** is an instrument that receives radio waves from space and finds the position of stars and other objects in space. 射电望远镜

radio|thera|pist /ˌreɪdiəʊ'θerəpɪst/ (**radiotherapists**) N-COUNT A **radiotherapist** is a person who treats diseases such as cancer by using radiation. 放射治疗技师

radio|thera|py /ˌreɪdiəʊ'θerəpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Radiotherapy** is the treatment of diseases such as cancer by using radiation. 放射治疗

rad|ish /'rædɪʃ/ (**radishes**) N-VAR **Radishes** are small red or white vegetables that are the roots of a plant. They are eaten raw in salads. 小萝卜(拌色拉生食)

ra|dium /'reɪdiəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Radium** is a radioactive element which is used in the treatment of cancer. 镭

ra|dius /'reɪdiəs/ (**radii** /'reɪdiaɪ/) 1 N-SING The **radius** around a particular point is the distance from it in any direction. 半径范围；半径距离 ❑ *Nigel has searched for work in a ten-mile radius around his home.* 奈杰尔一直在他家周围 10 英里范围内找工作。2 N-COUNT The **radius** of a circle is the distance from its centre to its outside edge. (圆的)半径 ❑ [+of] *He indicated a semicircle with a radius of about thirty miles.* 他标示出了一个半径大约为 30 英里的半圆。

→ see **area**

ra|don /'reɪdɒn/ N-UNCOUNT **Radon** is a radioactive element in the form of a gas. 氡

RAF /ˌɑːr eɪ 'ef, ræf/ N-PROPER **The RAF** is the air force of the United Kingdom. **RAF** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Royal Air Force'. (英国)皇家空军 ❑ *An RAF helicopter rescued the men after the boat began taking in water.* 船开始进水后，一架英国皇家空军的直升机救起了船上人员。

raf|fia /'ræfiə/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Raffia** is a fibre made from palm leaves. It is used to make mats and baskets. 酒椰纤维(用于制作垫子、篮子等)

raf|fish /'ræfɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Raffish** people and places are not very respectable but are attractive and stylish in spite of this. (人、场所)不够体面却也漂亮入时的，落拓不羁的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He was handsome in a raffish kind of way.* 他的帅是一种放荡不羁的帅。

raf|fle /'ræf°l/ (**raffles, raffling, raffled**) 1 N-COUNT A **raffle** is a competition in which you buy tickets with numbers on them. Afterwards some numbers are chosen, and if your ticket has one of these numbers on it, you win a prize. 抽奖；抽彩 ❑ *Any more raffle tickets? Twenty-five pence each or five for a pound.* 还有要买奖券的吗？每张 25 便士，1 英镑 5 张。2 VERB If someone **raffles** something, they give it as a prize in a raffle. 抽奖赠送(物品) ❑ [v n] *During each show we will be raffling a fabulous prize.* 每场表演期间，我们将以抽彩方式送出大奖。

raft /rɑːft, ræft/ (**rafts**) 1 N-COUNT A **raft** is a floating platform made from large pieces of wood or other materials tied together. 筏子；木排；木筏 ❑ *...a river trip on bamboo rafts through dense rainforest.* 坐竹筏穿过茂密雨林的河上之旅 2 N-COUNT A **raft** is a small rubber or plastic boat that you blow air into to make it float. 充气筏 ❑ *The crew spent two days and nights in their raft.* 船员在充气筏上呆了两天两夜。3 → see also **life raft** 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **raft of** people or things is a lot of them. 大堆；大量 ❑ [+of] *He has surrounded himself with a raft of advisers who are very radical.* 他周围聚集了一大群非常偏激的顾问。

raft|er /'rɑːftə', 'ræf-/ (**rafters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rafters** are the sloping pieces of wood that support a roof. 椽 ❑ *From the rafters of the thatched roofs hung strings of dried onions and garlic.* 茅草屋顶的椽子上挂着几串干洋葱和大蒜。

raft|ing /'rɑːftɪŋ, 'ræf-/ N-UNCOUNT **Rafting** is the sport of travelling down a river on a raft. (乘筏)漂流(运动) ❑ *...water sports such as boating, fishing, and rafting.* 泛舟、钓鱼、漂流等水上运动

rag /ræg/ (**rags**) 1 N-VAR A **rag** is a piece of old cloth which you can use to clean or wipe things. 抹布；破布；碎布 ❑ *He was wiping his hands on an oily rag.* 他正在用一块油乎乎的破布擦手。2 N-PLURAL **Rags** are old torn clothes. 破旧衣服；破烂衣裳 ❑ *There were men, women and small children, some dressed in rags.* 有男人、女人和小孩，其中一些人衣衫褴褛。3 N-COUNT People refer to a newspaper as a **rag** when they have a poor opinion of it. 小报；烂报【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *'This man Tom works for a local rag,' he said.* “这个叫汤姆的人在一家地方小报工作。”他说。4 → see also **ragged** 5 PHRASE You use **rags to riches** to describe the way in which someone quickly becomes very rich after they have been quite poor. 从赤贫到巨富；白手起家 ❑ *His was a rags-to-riches*

R

story and people admire that. 他白手起家，人们大为钦佩。 ■ PHRASE If you describe something as **a red rag to a bull**, you mean that it is certain to make a particular person or group very angry. 激怒人的东西【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *This sort of information is like a red rag to a bull for the tobacco companies.* 这种消息让烟草公司知道了一定会大怒。

raga /'rɑːgə/ (**ragas**) N-COUNT A **raga** is a piece of Indian music based on a traditional scale or pattern of notes which is also called a **raga**. （印度）拉加音乐

raga|muf|fin /'rægəmʌfɪn/ (**ragamuffins**) N-COUNT A **ragamuffin** is someone, especially a child, who is dirty and has torn clothes. 衣衫褴褛者（尤指儿童）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *They looked like little ragamuffins.* 他们看上去像小叫花子。

,rag-and-'bone man (**rag-and-bone men**) N-COUNT A **rag-and-bone man** is a person who goes from street to street in a vehicle or with a horse and cart buying things such as old clothes and furniture. 废品贩子；废品收购者【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **junkman, junk dealer**

rag|bag /'rægbæg/ also **rag-bag** N-SING A **ragbag** of things is a group of things which do not have much in common with each other, but which are being considered together. 大杂烩；杂七杂八的一堆 ❑ [+of] *The government was still in effect a ragbag of Social Democrats and Liberals.* 政府实际上仍是一个由社会民主党和自由党混合而成的大杂烩。

,rag 'doll (**rag dolls**) N-COUNT A **rag doll** is a soft doll made of cloth. 布娃娃；碎布玩偶

rage ♦♡ /reɪdʒ/ (**rages, raging, raged**) ■ N-VAR **Rage** is strong anger that is difficult to control. 狂怒；盛怒 ❑ *He was red-cheeked with rage.* 他气得满脸通红。❑ *I flew into a rage.* 我勃然大怒。 ■ VERB You say that something powerful or unpleasant **rages** when it continues with great force or violence. 肆虐；猖獗 ❑ [v] *Train services were halted as the fire raged for more than four hours.* 大火肆虐超过 4 个小时，期间列车停运。❑ [v on] *The war rages on and the time has come to take sides.* 战火肆虐，是时候选边站了。 ■ VERB If you **rage** about something, you speak or think very angrily about it. 发脾气；大怒 ❑ [v +about/against/at] *Monroe was on the phone, raging about her mistreatment by the brothers.* 门罗正在打电话，怒不可遏地说着被兄弟们虐待的事。❑ [v] *Inside, Frannie was raging.* 屋里，弗兰妮正在大发脾气。❑ [v with quote] *'I can't see it's any of your business,' he raged.* "我看这根本不关你的事。"他生气地说。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [n N] You can refer to the strong anger that someone feels in a particular situation as a particular **rage**, especially when this results in violent or aggressive behaviour. （尤指引发暴力或攻击行为的）暴怒，盛怒 ❑ *Cabin crews are reporting up to nine cases of air rage a week.* 乘务人员一周报告的空怒事件多达 9 起。 ■ → see also **road rage** ■ N-SING When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is **the rage** or **all the rage**. 风靡一时；非常流行【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The 1950s look is all the rage at the moment.* 20 世纪 50 年代的装扮眼下非常流行。 ■ → see also **raging**

→ see **anger**

Thesaurus 同类词 *rage* Also look up:

N. anger, frenzy, madness, tantrum ■ ■
V. fume, scream, yell ■

rag|ga /'rægə/ N-UNCOUNT **Ragga** is a style of pop music similar to rap music which began in the West Indies. 瑞格乐（一种流行乐，始于西印度群岛，似说唱乐）

rag|ged /'rægɪd/ ■ ADJ Someone who is **ragged** looks untidy and is wearing clothes that are old and torn. （人）衣衫褴褛的，穿着破烂的 ❑ *The five survivors eventually reached safety, ragged, half-starved and exhausted.* 五位幸存者最终到达安全之处时已是衣衫褴褛、饥肠辘辘、筋疲力尽。•**rag|ged|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *...raggedly dressed children.* 穿着破烂的小孩 ■ ADJ **Ragged** clothes are old and torn. （衣服）破旧的 ■ ADJ You can say that something is **ragged** when it is untidy or uneven. 凌乱的；不平的；不齐的 ❑ *O'Brien formed the men into a ragged line.* 奥布赖恩让那些人排成了参差不齐的一列。•**rag|ged|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Some people tried to sing, but their voices soon died raggedly away.* 一些人试图唱歌，但很快就陆续没音儿了。

rag|gedy /'rægɪdi/ ADJ People and things that are **raggedy** are dirty and untidy. **Raggedy** clothes are old and torn. 脏乱的；邋遢的；破旧的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...an old man in a raggedy topcoat.* 身穿一件破旧大衣的老头

rag|ing /'reɪdʒɪŋ/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Raging** water moves very forcefully and violently. （水流）汹涌的，湍急的 ❑ *The field trip involved crossing a raging torrent.* 现场考察时要穿过一条水流湍急的河。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Raging** fire is very hot and fierce. （火势）猛烈的，凶猛的 ❑ *As he came closer he saw a gigantic wall of raging flame before him.* 他走近时发现前面是一道熊熊的巨大火墙。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Raging** is used to describe things, especially bad things, that are very intense. （尤指坏事）严重的 ❑ *If raging inflation returns, then interest rates will shoot up.* 再发生严重的通货膨胀，利率就会直线上升。❑ *He felt a raging thirst.* 他感到口渴难耐。 ■ → see also **rage**

ra|gout /ræ'guː/ (**ragouts**) N-VAR A **ragout** is a strongly flavoured stew of meat or vegetables or both. 浓味炖肉；浓味炖菜；浓味菜炖肉

'rag rug (**rag rugs**) N-COUNT A **rag rug** is a small carpet made of old pieces of cloth stitched or woven together. 碎呢地毯

rag|tag /'rægtæg/ also **rag-tag** ADJ [ADJ n] If you want to say that a group of people or an organization is badly organized and not very respectable, you can describe it as a **ragtag** group or organization. （团体或组织）混杂的，无组织纪律的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We started out with a little rag-tag team of 30 people.* 我们初创时只有一支由 30 人组成的散兵游勇式队伍。

rag|time /'rægtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Ragtime** is a kind of jazz piano music that was invented in America in the early 1900s. 雷格泰姆音乐（20 世纪初出现于美国的一种爵士钢琴乐）

'rag trade N-SING **The rag trade** is the business and industry of making and selling clothes, especially women's clothes. （尤指制售女装的）服装业，成衣业 ❑ *The rag trade is extremely competitive, and one needs plenty of contacts in order to survive.* 成衣业竞争极为激烈，要想活下来，就要有许多人脉。

raid ♦♡ /reɪd/ (**raids, raiding, raided**) ■ VERB When soldiers **raid** a place, they make a sudden armed attack against it, with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land. （士兵）突袭，奇袭 ❑ [v n] *The guerrillas raided banks and destroyed a police barracks and an electricity substation.* 游击队突袭了银行，摧毁了一处警察驻地和一个变电站。•N-COUNT **Raid** is also a noun. ❑ [+on/against] *The rebels attempted a surprise raid on a military camp.* 叛军企图偷袭一处军营。 ■ → see also **air raid** ■ VERB If the police **raid** a building, they enter it suddenly and by force in order to look for dangerous criminals or for evidence of something illegal, such as drugs or weapons. （警察）突击搜查 ❑ [v n] *Fraud squad officers raided the firm's offices.* 反欺诈小组工作人员突击搜查了这家公司的办公室。•N-COUNT **Raid** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *They were arrested early this morning after a raid on a house by thirty armed police.* 今天早上 30 名武装警察突击搜查一所房子后将他们逮捕。 ■ VERB If someone **raids** a building or place, they enter it by force in order to steal something. （入室）抢劫，打劫【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *A 19-year-old man has been found guilty of raiding a bank.* 一名 19 岁男子被判抢劫银行罪。•N-COUNT **Raid** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *...an armed raid on a small Post Office.* 对一家小邮局实施的武装抢劫 ■ VERB If you **raid** the fridge or the larder, you take food from it to eat instead of a meal or in between meals. 扫荡（冰箱、食品柜等）中的食物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She made her way to the kitchen to raid the fridge.* 她走向厨房去扫荡冰箱。

raid|er /'reɪdə^{r}/ (**raiders**) ■ N-COUNT **Raiders** are people who enter a building or place by force in order to steal something. （入室）抢劫犯，劫匪【BRIT 英】❑ *The raiders escaped with cash and jewellery.* 劫匪携现金和珠宝逃跑了。 ■ → see also **corporate raider**

rail ♦♡ /reɪl/ (**rails, railing, railed**) ■ N-COUNT A **rail** is a horizontal bar attached to posts or fixed round the edge of something as a fence or support. 横杆；栏杆；扶手 ❑ *She gripped the hand rail in the lift.* 她紧紧抓住电梯里的扶手。 ■ N-COUNT A **rail** is a horizontal bar

Word Web 话题词汇 rainbow 彩虹

Sunlight contains all of the colours. When a **ray** of sunlight passes through a **prism**, it splits into separate colours. This is also what happens when light passes through the drops of water in the air. The light is **refracted**, and we see a **rainbow**. The colours of the rainbow are **red**, **orange**, **yellow**, **green**, **blue**, **indigo**, and **violet**. One tradition says that there is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Other myths say that the rainbow is a bridge between Earth and the land of the gods.

阳光包含所有的颜色。当一缕阳光穿过棱镜时，便会分裂成不同的颜色。光线射入空气中的水滴时也会发生同样的现象：光线经过折射，我们就看到了彩虹。彩虹的颜色分别为：红、橙、黄、绿、蓝、靛、紫。一个传统的说法是，在彩虹的尽头有一罐金币。其他神话故事则说，彩虹是地球和众神国度之间的桥梁。

that you hang things on.（挂物用的）横杆 ❑ *This pair of curtains will fit a rail up to 7ft 6in wide.* 这组窗帘需要用 7.5 英尺长的横杆挂起。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rails** are the steel bars which trains run on. 铁 轨 ❑ *The train left the rails but somehow forced its way back onto the line.* 火车脱轨了，但总算设法回到了原来的轨道上。 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft n n] If you travel or send something **by rail**, you travel or send it on a train. 乘火车（旅行）；用火车（运送）❑ *The president traveled by rail to his home town.* 总统乘火车回到了故乡。 5 VERB If you **rail** against something, you criticize it loudly and angrily.（大声）责骂，呵斥【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +*against/at*] *He railed against hypocrisy and greed.* 他痛斥伪善和贪婪的行径。 6 → see also **railing** 7 PHRASE If something is **back on the rails**, it is beginning to be successful again after a period when it almost failed. 重回正轨；重振【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *They are keen to get the negotiating process back on the rails.* 他们热切希望使谈判回归正轨。 8 PHRASE If someone **goes off the rails**, they start to behave in a way that other people think is unacceptable or very strange, for example they start taking drugs or breaking the law.（行为）越轨，出轨 ❑ *They've got to do something about these children because clearly they've gone off the rails.* 他们得管管这些孩子了，因为他们实在太不像话了。

→ see **train, transport**

rail|card /'reɪlkɑ:d/ (**railcards**) N-COUNT A **railcard** is an identity card that allows people to buy train tickets cheaply. 火车票优惠卡【BRIT 英】

rail|ing /'reɪlɪŋ/ (**railings**) 1 N-COUNT A fence made from metal bars is called a **railing** or **railings**.（金属）栏杆，围栏 ❑ *He walked out on to the balcony where he rested his arms on the railing.* 他走到阳台上，把胳膊搭在栏杆上。 2 → see also **rail**

rail|road /'reɪlrəʊd/ (**railroads, railroading, railroaded**) 1 N-COUNT A **railroad** is a route between two places along which trains travel on steel rails. 铁路；铁道【AM 美】❑ *...railroad tracks that led to nowhere.* 向远方延伸的铁轨

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **railway**

2 N-COUNT A **railroad** is a company or organization that operates railway routes. 铁路公司；铁路部门【AM 美】❑ *...The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.* 芝加哥和西北铁路公司

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **railway**

3 VERB If you **railroad** someone **into** doing something, you make them do it although they do not really want to, by hurrying them and putting pressure on them. 强迫，迫使（某人仓促行事）❑ [v n +*into*] *He more or less railroaded the rest of Europe into recognising the new 'independent' states.* 他多多少少是迫使欧洲其他国家承认了那些新兴的"独立"国家。 ❑ [v n *through*] *He railroaded the reforms through.* 他强制推行了改革。

rail|way ◆◇ /'reɪlweɪ/ (**railways**) 1 N-COUNT A **railway** is a route between two places along which trains travel on steel rails. 铁路；铁道【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The road ran beside a railway.* 这条公路沿铁路而行。 ❑ *...a disused railway line.* 废弃的铁路线

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **railroad**

2 N-COUNT A **railway** is a company or organization that operates railway routes. 铁路公司；铁路部门【BRIT 英】❑ *...the state-owned French railway.* 法国国有铁路公司 ❑ *...the privatisation of the railways.* 铁路私有化

in AM, use 美国英语用 **railroad**

3 N-COUNT A **railway** is the system and network of tracks that trains travel on. 铁路系统；铁路网【mainly AM 主美】

→ see **train**

rail|way|man /'reɪlweɪmæn/ (**railwaymen**) N-COUNT **Railwaymen** are men who work for the railway. 铁路职工；铁路人【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rail workers, railroad workers**

rai|ment /'reɪmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Raiment** is clothing. 衣服；衣裳【LITERARY 文】❑ *I want nothing but raiment and daily bread.* 我但求温饱，别无他求。

rain ◆◆ /reɪn/ (**rains, raining, rained**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Rain** is water that falls from the clouds in small drops. 雨；雨水 ❑ *I hope you didn't get soaked standing out in the rain.* 我希望你站在外面没有被雨淋透。 2 N-PLURAL In countries where rain only falls in certain seasons, this rain is referred to as **the rains**. 雨季 ❑ *...the spring, when the rains came.* 春天，雨季来临时 3 VERB When rain falls, you can say that **it is raining**. 下雨；降雨 ❑ [v] *It was raining hard, and she hadn't an umbrella.* 雨下得很大，但她没有雨伞。 4 VERB If someone **rains** blows, kicks, or bombs **on** a person or place, the person or place is attacked by many blows, kicks, or bombs. You can also say that blows, kicks, or bombs **rain on** a person or place.（使）如雨点般落下 ❑ [v n +*on*] *The police, raining blows on rioters and spectators alike, cleared the park.* 警察不分闹事者与围观者，统统一顿猛打，把人们清出了足球场。 ❑ [v +*on*] *Rockets, mortars and artillery rounds rained on buildings.* 火箭炮、迫击炮和大炮炮弹如雨点般落在大楼上。 •PHRASAL VERB **Rain down** means the same as **rain**. rain down 同 rain ❑ [v p n] *Fighter aircraft rained down high explosives.* 战斗机雨点般投下烈性炸药。 ❑ [v p +*on*] *Grenades and mortars rained down on Dubrovnik.* 手榴弹和迫击炮弹雨点般落在杜布罗夫尼克。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **rain or shine**, you mean that they do it regularly, without being affected by the weather or other circumstances. 不管晴天还是下雨；风雨无阻 ❑ *Frances took her daughter walking every day, rain or shine.* 弗朗西丝每天都带女儿去散步，不论晴雨。

→ see **disaster, forest, precipitation, storm, water**

►**rain off** PHRASAL VERB If a sports game **is rained off**, it has to stop, or it is not able to start, because of rain.（体育比赛）因雨暂停，因雨取消【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* v-ed p] *Most of the games have been rained off.* 大部分比赛都因下雨而暂停了。 ❑ [v-ed p] *...a rained-off cricket match.* 因雨取消的板球赛

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rain out**

►**rain out** PHRASAL VERB If a sports game **is rained out**, it has to stop, or it is not able to start, because of rain.（体育比赛）因雨暂停，因雨取消【AM 美】❑ [*be* v-ed p] *Saturday's game was rained out.* 星期六的比赛因雨取消了。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rain off**

Thesaurus 同类词 *rain* Also look up:

N. drizzle, precipitation, shower, sleet 1

rain|bow /'reɪnbəʊ/ (**rainbows**) N-COUNT A **rainbow** is an arch of different colours that you can sometimes see in the sky when it is raining. 虹；彩虹 ❑ *...silk brocade of every colour of the rainbow.* 彩虹般五颜六色的绸缎

→ see Word Web: **rainbow**

'rain check (**rain checks**) 1 N-SING If you say you will take a **rain check** on an offer or suggestion, you mean that you do not

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want to accept it now, but you might accept it at another time. (眼下无法接受时)推迟接受，延期接受 ❑ *Can I take a rain check on that?* 我可以改日吗？ 2 N-COUNT A **rain check** is a free ticket that is given to people when an outdoor game or event is stopped because of rain or bad weather, so that they can go to it when it is held again. 雨票(露天比赛、活动等因下雨或天气恶劣而改期时发放给入场者的免费票)【AM 美】

rain|coat /'reɪnkəʊt/ (**raincoats**) N-COUNT A **raincoat** is a waterproof coat. 雨衣

→ see **clothing**

rain|drop /'reɪndrɒp/ (**raindrops**) N-COUNT A **raindrop** is a single drop of rain. 雨点；雨滴

→ see **precipitation**

rain|fall /'reɪnfɔːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Rainfall** is the amount of rain that falls in a place during a particular period. 雨量；降雨 ❑ *There have been four years of below average rainfall.* 已经有 4 年雨量低于平均值了。

→ see **erosion, forest, storm**

rain|for|est /'reɪnfɒrɪst, AM 美 -fɔːr-/ (**rainforests**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **rain forest**

N-VAR A **rainforest** is a thick forest of tall trees which is found in tropical areas where there is a lot of rain. 雨林

→ see **forest**

rain|storm /'reɪnstɔːm/ (**rainstorms**) N-COUNT A **rainstorm** is a fall of very heavy rain. 暴雨 ❑ *His car collided with another car during a heavy rainstorm.* 他的车在一场大暴雨中和另一辆车相撞了。

'rain-swept also **rainswept** ADJ [ADJ n] A **rain-swept** place is a place where it is raining heavily. (地方)下大雨的 ❑ *He looked up and down the rain-swept street.* 他仔细打量着暴雨如注的街道。

rain|water /'reɪnwɔːtə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Rainwater** is water that has fallen as rain. 雨水

rainy /'reɪni/ (**rainier, rainiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] During a **rainy** day, season, or period it rains a lot. (日子、季节、时期)多雨的 ❑ *The rainy season in the Andes normally starts in December.* 安第斯山区的雨季通常在 12 月开始。 2 PHRASE If you say that you are saving something, especially money, **for a rainy day**, you mean that you are saving it until a time in the future when you might need it. 以备不时之需；未雨绸缪 ❑ *I'll put the rest in the bank for a rainy day.* 我要把余款存入银行以备不时之需。

raise ⇹ /reɪz/ (**raises, raising, raised**) 1 VERB If you **raise** something, you move it so that it is in a higher position. 举起；提起；抬高 ❑ [v n] *He raised his hand to wave.* 他举起手挥动。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Milton raised the glass to his lips.* 米尔顿举杯至唇边。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a small raised platform.* 凸起的小平台 2 VERB If you **raise** a flag, you display it by moving it up a pole or into a high place where it can be seen. 升起，举起(旗帜) ❑ [v n] *They had raised the white flag in surrender.* 他们已经举起白旗投降了。 3 VERB If you **raise yourself**, you lift your body so that you are standing up straight, or so that you are no longer lying flat. 起身；站起 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He raised himself into a sitting position.* 他坐了起来。 4 VERB If you **raise** the rate or level of something, you increase it. 增加；提高 ❑ [v n] *The Republic of Ireland is expected to raise interest rates.* 爱尔兰共和国预计会加息。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a raised body temperature.* 升高的体温 5 VERB To **raise** the standard of something means to improve it. 提高，改善(水平) ❑ [v n] *...a new drive to raise standards of literacy in Britain's schools.* 提高英国学校文化水平的新运动 6 VERB If you **raise** your **voice**, you speak more loudly, usually because you are angry. (常指因发怒而)提高(嗓门) ❑ [v n] *Don't you raise your voice to me, Henry Rollins!* 别冲我叫嚷，亨利·罗林斯！ 7 N-COUNT A **raise** is an increase in your wages or salary. 加薪；涨工资【AM 美】❑ *Within two months Kelly got a raise.* 不到两个月，凯利就获得了加薪。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rise**

8 VERB If you **raise** money **for** a charity or an institution, you ask people for money which you collect on its behalf. (为慈善组织、机构等)筹，募(款) ❑ [v n *+for*] *...events held to raise money for Help the Aged.* 为"助老协会"发起的募捐活动 9 VERB If a person or company **raises** money that they need, they manage to get it, for example by selling their property or by borrowing. 筹集，筹措，募集(资金) ❑ [v n] *They raised the money to buy the house and two hundred acres of grounds.* 他们筹钱来买下房屋及 200 英亩土地。 10 VERB If an event **raises** a particular emotion or question, it makes people feel the emotion or consider the question. 引起；唤起；激起 ❑ [v n] *The agreement has raised hopes that the war may end soon.* 协议在人们心中燃起了战争可能很快结束的希望。 ❑ [v n] *The accident again raises questions about the safety of the plant.* 这起事故再一次引发了人们对于工厂安全性的质疑。 11 VERB If you **raise** a subject, an objection, or a question, you mention it or bring it to someone's attention. 提出(议题、反对、问题等) ❑ [v n] *He had been consulted and had raised no objections.* 事先征求过他的意见，他并没有提出异议。 12 VERB Someone who **raises** a child looks after it until it is grown up. 养育；抚养 ❑ [v n] *My mother was an amazing woman. She raised four of us kids virtually single-handedly.* 我母亲是位了不起的女性。她几乎是以一己之力把我们四个孩子抚养成人。 13 VERB If someone **raises** a particular type of animal or crop, they breed that type of animal or grow that type of crop. 饲养；养殖；种植 ❑ [v n] *He raises 2,000 acres of wheat and hay.* 他种植了 2,000 英亩小麦和牧草。 14 **to raise the alarm** → see **alarm** 15 **to raise** your **eyebrows** → see **eyebrow** 16 **to raise a finger** → see **finger** 17 **to raise hell** → see **hell** 18 **to raise a laugh** → see **laugh** 19 **to raise the roof** → see **roof**

→ see **union**

Usage 用法 **raise** and **rise**

Raise is often confused with *rise*, but it has a different meaning. *Raise* means 'to move something to a higher position': *Students raise their hand when they want to speak in class. Rise* means that something moves upward: *When steam rises from the pot, add the pasta.*

raise 常与 rise 混淆，但二者意义不同。raise 意为"举起；提起；抬高"：Students raise their hand when they want to speak in class. 课堂上学生想发言时举手。rise 意为"上升"：When steam rises from the pot, add the pasta. 锅里冒热气时，把面放进去。

Thesaurus 同类词 *raise* Also look up:

V. elevate, hold up, lift 1
N. addition, hike, increase 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *raise* with:

N. raise **eyebrows** 扬起眉毛，raise *your* **hand** 举手 1
raise **fares** 涨价，raise **interest rates** 加息，raise **the level of** *something* 提高…水平，raise **prices** 提价，raise **taxes** 加税 3
raise **your voice** 提高嗓门 6
pay raise 加薪 7
raise **money** 募款 8 9
raise **capital/revenue** 筹集资本 / 资金 9
raise **awareness** 激发意识，raise **doubts** 引起怀疑，raise **hopes** 燃起希望 10
raise **concerns** 提出关切，raise **an issue** 提出问题，raise **questions** 提出疑问 10 11
raise **objections** 提出异议 11
raise **children/a family/kids** 养育孩子 12
raise **crops** 种植庄稼 13

rai|sin /'reɪz'n/ (**raisins**) N-COUNT **Raisins** are dried grapes. 葡萄干

rai|son d'etre /ˌreɪzɒn 'detrə/ also **raison d'être** N-SING [usu with poss] A person's or organization's **raison d'etre** is the most important reason for them existing in the way that they do. (人或组织的)存在理由 ❑ *...a debate about the raison d'etre of the armed forces.* 关于武装部队存在理由的辩论

Raj /rɑːʒ/ N-SING **The** British **Raj** was the period of British rule in India which ended in 1947. 英国统治印度时期(1947 年结束) ❑ *...Indian living conditions under the Raj.* 英国统治下印度人民的生活

状况

rake /reɪk/ (**rakes, raking, raked**) 1 N-COUNT A **rake** is a garden tool consisting of a row of metal or wooden teeth attached to a long handle. You can use a rake to make the earth smooth and level before you put plants in, or to gather leaves together. 搂耙；耙子 2 VERB If you **rake** a surface, you move a rake across it in order to make it smooth and level. 耙，耙平（地等） ❑ [v n] *Rake the soil, press the seed into it, then cover it lightly.* 耙平土，把种子摁进土里，然后轻轻地盖上土。 3 VERB If you **rake** leaves or ashes, you move them somewhere using a rake or a similar tool. 耙，搂（叶、灰等） ❑ [v n adv/prep] *I watched the men rake leaves into heaps.* 我看着那些人把叶子搂成堆。

▶**rake in** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is raking in** money, you mean that they are making a lot of money very easily, more easily than you think they should. 轻易赚取，大捞（一笔钱）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *The privatisation allowed companies to rake in huge profits.* 私有化让一些公司发了横财。[Also v n p]

▶**rake over** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is raking over** something that has been said, done, or written in the past, you mean that they are examining and discussing it in detail, in a way that you do not think is very pleasant. 仔细梳理；反复唠叨 ❑ [v p n] *Nobody wanted to rake over his past history.* 没人想旧事重提。

▶**rake up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is raking up** something unpleasant or embarrassing that happened in the past, they are talking about it when you would prefer them not to mention it. 重新提起（令人不悦或难堪的事） ❑ [v p n] *Raking up the past won't help anyone.* 重提旧事对谁都没有好处。[Also v n p]

raked /reɪkt/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **raked** stage or other surface is sloping, for example so that all the audience can see more clearly. （舞台等表面）倾斜的，有坡度的 ❑ *The action takes place on a steeply raked stage.* 表演是在一个坡度很大的舞台上进行的。

'rake-off (**rake-offs**) N-COUNT If someone who has helped to arrange a business deal takes or gets a **rake-off**, they illegally or unfairly take a share of the profits. （非法或不正当的）回扣【INFORMAL 非正式】

rak|ish /'reɪkɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rakish** person or appearance is stylish in a confident, bold way. 不拘俗套的；潇洒得意的 ❑ *... a soft-brimmed hat which he wore at a rakish angle.* 他潇洒地歪戴着的一顶软边帽 •**rak|ish|ly** ADV ❑ *...a hat cocked rakishly over one eye.* 在一只眼睛上方俏皮地翘起的帽子

ral|ly ◆◇ /'ræli/ (**rallies, rallying, rallied**) 1 N-COUNT A **rally** is a large public meeting that is held in order to show support for something such as a political party. 集会；群众大会 ❑ *About three thousand people held a rally to mark international human rights day.* 大约有 3000 人举行了一场集会庆祝国际人权日。 2 VERB When people **rally to** something or when something **rallies** them, they unite to support it. 一致支持；团结起来；召集 ❑ [v +to] *His supporters have rallied to his defence.* 他的拥护者团结起来为他辩护。❑ [v n] *He rallied his own supporters for a fight.* 他把自己的拥护者召集起来准备斗争。 3 VERB When someone or something **rallies**, they begin to recover or improve after having been weak. 振作；恢复 ❑ [v] *He rallied enough to thank his doctors.* 他身体好得差不多了，于是去感谢医生。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Rally** is also a noun. ❑ *After a brief rally the shares returned to 126p.* 经过短暂反弹后，股价回落到 126 便士。 4 N-COUNT A **rally** is a competition in which vehicles are driven over public roads. （汽车等的）拉力赛 ❑ *...an accomplished rally driver.* 技术精湛的拉力赛车手 5 N-COUNT A **rally** in tennis, badminton, or squash is a continuous series of shots that the players exchange without stopping. （网球、羽毛球、壁球等的）回合 ❑ *...a long rally.* 长回合

▶**rally around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **rally round**

PHRASAL VERB When people **rally around** or **rally round**, they work as a group in order to support someone or something at a difficult time. 团结支持；集体声援 ❑ [v p] *So many people have rallied round to help the family.* 这么多人都团结起来帮助那家人。❑ [v p n] *Connie's friends rallied round her.* 康妮的朋友都一起支持她。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rally* with:

ADJ. **political** rally 政治集会 1
N. **campaign** rally 运动集会，**protest** rally 抗议集会，rally **in support of** *someone/something* 支持…的集会 1
prices/stocks rally 价格 / 股票反弹 3
PREP. rally **behind** *someone/something* 一致支持… 2

'ral|ly|ing cry (**rallying cries**) N-COUNT A **rallying cry** or **rallying call** is something such as a word or phrase, an event, or a belief which encourages people to unite and to act in support of a particular group or idea. 战斗口号 ❑ *...an issue that is fast becoming a rallying cry for many Democrats: national health care.* 很快成为许多民主党人战斗口号的议题：全民医保

'ral|ly|ing point (**rallying points**) N-COUNT A **rallying point** is a place, event, or person that people are attracted to as a symbol of a political group or ideal. 聚集点，会合点（吸引人们聚集到一起的地方、事件或人物，象征政治团体或理想） ❑ *Students used the death of political activists as a rallying point for anti-government protests.* 学生们以政治活动家之死为发力点进行反政府抗议活动。

RAM /ræm/ N-UNCOUNT **RAM** is the part of a computer in which information is stored while you are using it. **RAM** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Random Access Memory'. 随机存储器【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a PC with 256k RAM minimum.* 随机存储器最小 256K 的个人计算机

ram /ræm/ (**rams, ramming, rammed**) 1 VERB If a vehicle **rams** something such as another vehicle, it crashes into it with a lot of force, usually deliberately. （通常指蓄意）撞上，猛撞，撞击 ❑ [v n] *The thieves fled, ramming the policeman's car.* 盗贼们逃窜，撞上了警车。 2 VERB If you **ram** something somewhere, you push it there with great force. 猛推；使劲推 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He rammed the key into the lock and kicked the front door open.* 他猛地把钥匙插进锁里，踹开了前门。 3 N-COUNT A **ram** is an adult male sheep. 成年公绵羊 4 → see also **battering ram** 5 PHRASE If something **rams home** a message or a point, it makes it clear in a way that is very forceful and that people are likely to listen to. 清楚有力地说明 ❑ *The report by Marks & Spencer's chairman will ram this point home.* 马莎百货董事长的报告会透彻讲明这一点。 6 to **ram** something **down** someone's **throat** → see **throat**

Rama|dan /'ræmədæn/ N-UNCOUNT **Ramadan** is the ninth month of the Muslim year, when Muslims do not eat between the rising and setting of the sun. During Ramadan, Muslims celebrate the fact that it was in this month that God first revealed the words of the Quran to Mohammed. 斋月（伊斯兰教历 9 月，该月内穆斯林从日出到日落禁食）

ram|ble /'ræmb^{ə}l/ (**rambles, rambling, rambled**) 1 N-COUNT A **ramble** is a long walk in the countryside. 乡间远足 ❑ *...an hour's ramble through the woods.* 一个小时的林间漫步 2 VERB If you **ramble**, you go on a long walk in the countryside. 乡间远足 ❑ [v adv/prep] *...freedom to ramble across the moors.* 漫步荒野的自由 3 VERB If you say that a person **rambles** in their speech or writing, you mean they do not make much sense because they keep going off the subject in a confused way. 散乱地闲扯；有一搭没一搭地谈 ❑ [v] *Sometimes she spoke sensibly; sometimes she rambled.* 她讲话有时很有条理，有时则漫无边际。

▶**ramble on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is rambling on**, you mean that they have been talking for a long time in a boring and rather confused way. 漫无边际地闲扯；拉拉杂杂地说 ❑ [v p] *She only half-listened as Ella rambled on.* 埃拉漫无边际地闲扯，她只是心不在焉地听着。❑ [v p +about] *He stood in my kitchen drinking beer, rambling on about Lillian.* 他站在我家厨房里喝着啤酒，不着边际地讲着莉莲的事。

ram|bler /'ræmblə^{r}/ (**ramblers**) N-COUNT A **rambler** is a person whose hobby is going on long walks in the countryside, often as part of an organized group. 乡间远足者【BRIT 英】

ram|bling /'ræmblɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rambling** building is big and old with an irregular shape. （建筑）大而陈旧凌乱的

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❑ *...that rambling house and its bizarre contents.* 那座陈旧凌乱的大房子及其奇异的室内摆设 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a speech or piece of writing as **rambling**, you are criticizing it for being too long and very confused.（讲话或写作）拉拉杂杂的，冗长杂乱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His actions were accompanied by a rambling monologue.* 他的动作伴随着一段拉拉杂杂的独白。

ram|blings /'ræmblɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] If you describe a speech or piece of writing as someone's **ramblings**, you are saying that it is meaningless because the person who said or wrote it was very confused or insane. 胡扯；胡言乱语【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The official dismissed the speech as the ramblings of a desperate lunatic.* 那位官员将演说斥为一个疯子绝望之中的胡说八道。

ram|bunc|tious /ræm'bʌŋkʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rambunctious** person is energetic in a cheerful, noisy way. 喧闹的；欢闹的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a very rambunctious and energetic class.* 十分喧闹活跃的课堂

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **rumbustious**

ram|ekin /'ræmɪkɪn/ (**ramekins**) N-COUNT A **ramekin** or a **ramekin dish** is a small dish in which food for one person can be baked in the oven.（烘烤一人份食物用的）小烤盘，小模子

rami|fi|ca|tion /ˌræmɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**ramifications**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft with poss] The **ramifications** of a decision, plan, or event are all its consequences and effects, especially ones which are not obvious at first.（决定、计划、事件的）后果，影响（尤指起初不明显者）❑ [+of] *The book analyses the social and political ramifications of AIDS for the gay community.* 这本书分析了艾滋病给男同性恋群体所带来的社会和政治影响。

ramp /ræmp/ (**ramps**) N-COUNT A **ramp** is a sloping surface between two places that are at different levels. 斜面；坡面；坡道；匝道 ❑ *Lillian was coming down the ramp from the museum.* 莉莲正从博物馆那边的斜坡上走下来。

→ see **disability, skateboarding**

ram|page (**rampages, rampaging, rampaged**)

Pronounced /ræm'peɪdʒ/ for meaning 1, and /'ræmpeɪdʒ/ for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /ræm'peɪdʒ/。义项 2 读作 /'ræmpeɪdʒ/。

1 VERB When people or animals **rampage** through a place, they rush about there in a wild or violent way, causing damage or destruction. 横冲直撞；撒野 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Hundreds of youths rampaged through the town, shop windows were smashed and cars overturned.* 数百名年轻人在镇上横冲直撞，砸碎商店橱窗，掀翻车辆。❑ [v-ing] *He used a sword to try to defend his shop from a rampaging mob.* 他拿了一把剑试图保护自己的店不被闹事暴徒打砸。2 PHRASE If people go **on the rampage**, they rush about in a wild or violent way, causing damage or destruction. 横冲直撞；撒野 ❑ *The prisoners went on the rampage destroying everything in their way.* 囚犯撒野闹事，砸毁了所有挡路的东西。

ram|pant /'ræmpənt/ ADJ If you describe something bad, such as a crime or disease, as **rampant**, you mean that it is very common and is increasing in an uncontrolled way.（犯罪、疾病等）猖獗的，肆虐的 ❑ *Inflation is rampant and industry in decline.* 通胀势头很猛，工业在下滑。

ram|part /'ræmpɑːt/ (**ramparts**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **ramparts** of a castle or city are the earth walls, often with stone walls on them, that were built to protect it.（城堡或城市的）城墙，壁垒 ❑ *...a walk along the ramparts of the Old City.* 沿着老城城墙的漫步

'ram-raid (**ram-raids, ram-raiding, ram-raided**) 1 N-COUNT A **ram-raid** is the crime of using a car to drive into and break a shop window in order to steal things from the shop. 飞车入店抢劫（指驾车撞破商店橱窗实施抢劫）【BRIT 英】❑ *A shop in Station Road was the target of a ram-raid early yesterday.* 昨天清晨车站路一家商店遭到歹徒飞车入店抢劫。2 VERB If people **ram-raid**, they use a car to drive into and break a shop window in order to steal things from the shop. 飞车入店抢劫【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *The kids who are joyriding and ram-raiding are unemployed.* 那些开偷来的汽车狂飙和飞车入店抢劫的年轻人都是无业游民。[Also v n] • **ram-raider** (**ram-raiders**) N-COUNT ❑ *Ram-raiders smashed their way into a high-class store.* 飞车入店抢劫者撞进了一家高档商店。

ram|rod /'ræmrɒd/ (**ramrods**) 1 N-COUNT A **ramrod** is a long, thin rod which can be used for pushing something into a narrow tube. Ramrods were used, for example, for forcing an explosive substance down the barrel of an old-fashioned gun, or for cleaning the barrel of a gun.（老式枪等的）通条，推杆 2 PHRASE If someone sits or stands **like a ramrod** or **straight as a ramrod**, they have a very straight back and appear rather stiff and formal.（坐姿或立姿）僵直地，直挺挺地 ❑ *...a woman with iron grey hair, high cheekbones and a figure like a ramrod.* 一位铁灰色头发、高颧骨、身姿笔直的女士 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **ramrod** back or way of standing, they have a very straight back and hold themselves in a rather stiff and formal way.（身体）笔直的，僵直的 ❑ *I don't have the ramrod posture I had when I was in the Navy.* 我现在没有当海军时那样笔挺的身姿了。• ADV [ADV adj] **Ramrod** is also an adverb. ❑ *At 75, she's still ramrod straight.* 她已经 75 岁了，腰板依然笔直。

ram|shack|le /'ræmʃæk°l/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ramshackle** building is badly made or in bad condition, and looks as if it is likely to fall down.（建筑）破烂不堪的，摇摇欲坠的 ❑ *They entered the shop, which was a curious ramshackle building.* 他们进了商店，那是座破烂不堪的奇特建筑。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ramshackle** system, union, or collection of things has been put together without much thought and is not likely to work very well.（系统、联盟、收集物等）草率组合起的，拼凑的 ❑ *They joined with a ramshackle alliance of other rebels.* 他们和一个由其他反叛分子草草拼凑成的同盟联起手来。

ran /ræn/ **Ran** is the past tense of **run**.

ranch /rɑːntʃ, rɑːnʧ/ (**ranches**) 1 N-COUNT A **ranch** is a large farm used for raising animals, especially cattle, horses, or sheep.（尤指饲养牛、马、羊的）大农场，大牧场 ❑ *He lives on a cattle ranch in Australia.* 他在澳大利亚靠一个大牧牛场度日。2 → see also **dude ranch**

ranch|er /'rɑːntʃəʳ, 'ræn-/ (**ranchers**) N-COUNT A **rancher** is someone who owns or manages a large farm, especially one used for raising cattle, horses, or sheep.（尤指饲养牛、马、羊的）大农场主，大牧场主 ❑ *...a cattle rancher.* 大牧牛场场主

ranch|ing /'rɑːntʃɪŋ, 'ræn-/ N-UNCOUNT **Ranching** is the activity of running a large farm, especially one used for raising cattle, horses, or sheep.（尤指饲养牛、马、羊的）大农场经营，大牧场经营

ran|cid /'rænsɪd/ ADJ If butter, bacon, or other oily foods are **rancid**, they have gone bad and taste old and unpleasant.（黄油、培根等）变味的，发臭的 ❑ *Butter is perishable and can go rancid.* 黄油容易变质，而且会发臭。

ran|cor /'ræŋkəʳ/ → see **rancour**

ran|cor|ous /'ræŋkərəs/ ADJ A **rancorous** argument or person is full of bitterness and anger. 充满怨恨的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The deal ended after a series of rancorous disputes.* 经过一连串充满怨恨的争吵，交易泡汤了。

ran|cour /'ræŋkəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rancor**

N-UNCOUNT **Rancour** is a feeling of bitterness and anger. 怨怒；怨恨【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'That's too bad,' Teddy said without rancour.* "那太糟糕了。"特迪并无怨怒地说道。

rand /rænd/ (**rands** or **rand**) N-COUNT The **rand** is the unit of currency used in South Africa. 兰特（南非货币单位）❑ *...12 million rand.* 1200 万兰特 • N-SING **The rand** is also used to refer to the South African currency system. 兰特（南非货币体系）❑ *The rand slumped by 22% against the dollar.* 兰特对美元大跌 22%。

R&B /ˌɑːr ən 'biː/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **R&B** is a style of popular music developed in the 1940's from blues music, but using electrically amplified instruments. **R&B** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'rhythm and blues'. 节奏布鲁斯（一种流行乐，20 世纪 40 年代由布鲁斯音乐发展而来，但使用电声乐器）

R&D /ˌɑːr ən 'diː/ also **R and D** N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/on* N] **R&D**

refers to the research and development work or department within a large company or organization. **R&D** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Research and Development'. 研发；研究与开发；研发部门 ❑ *Businesses need to train their workers better, and spend more on R&D.* 企业得完善员工培训，加大研发投入。

ran|dom /'rændəm/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **random** sample or method is one in which all the people or things involved have an equal chance of being chosen. (样本或方法)随机的 ❑ *The survey used a random sample of two thousand people across England and Wales.* 该调查在英格兰和威尔士随机抽样了 2000 人。❑ *The competitors will be subject to random drug testing.* 参赛者将接受随机药检。•**ran|dom|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...interviews with a randomly selected sample of thirty girls aged between 13 and 18.* 在 13 到 18 岁女孩中随机抽取 30 位进行的访谈 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe events as **random**, you mean that they do not seem to follow a definite plan or pattern. 胡乱的；随便的；无规律的 ❑ *...random violence against innocent victims.* 加诸无辜受害者的无端暴行 •**ran|dom|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...drinks and magazines left scattered randomly around.* 到处随手乱丢的饮料和杂志 ❸ PHRASE If you choose people or things **at random**, you do not use any particular method, so they all have an equal chance of being chosen. 随机地 ❑ *We received several answers, and we picked one at random.* 我们收到了几条答复，从中随机选了一个。❹ PHRASE If something happens **at random**, it happens without a definite plan or pattern. 胡乱地；随便地；无规律地 ❑ *Three black people were killed by shots fired at random from a minibus.* 3 名黑人被从一辆面包车里胡乱射出的子弹打死。

ran|dom|ize /'rændəmaɪz/ (**randomizes, randomizing, randomized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **randomise**

VERB If you **randomize** the events or people in scientific experiments or academic research, you use a method that gives them all an equal chance of happening or being chosen. 使随机化【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [V n] *The wheel is designed with obstacles in the ball's path to randomise its movement.* 设计轮盘时在小球的行进路线上设置了障碍，以使其运动随机化。❑ [V-ed] *Properly randomized studies are only now being completed.* 真正的随机研究现在才接近完成。

R & R /ˌɑːr ən 'ɑːr/ also **R and R** ❶ N-UNCOUNT **R & R** refers to time that you spend relaxing, when you are not working. **R & R** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'rest and recreation'. 休息与娱乐；休闲娱乐【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Winter spas are now the smart set's choice for serious R & R.* 冬季温泉是当下时髦人士体验真正休闲娱乐的选择。❷ N-UNCOUNT **R & R** refers to time that members of the armed forces spend relaxing, away from their usual duties. **R & R** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'rest and recuperation'. (军人的)休养调整期，休整期【AM 美】❑ *Twenty-five years ago Pattaya was a sleepy fishing village. Then it was discovered by American soldiers on R & R from Vietnam.* 25 年前，芭提雅还是个沉睡的渔村。后来越南战争中进行休整的美军士兵发现了它。

randy /'rændi/ (**randier, randiest**) ADJ Someone who is **randy** is sexually excited and eager to have sex. 好色的；淫荡的；欲火难耐的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It was extremely hot and I was feeling rather randy.* 场面火辣至极，我感到欲火难耐。

rang /ræŋ/ **Rang** is the past tense of **ring**.

range ◆◇ /reɪndʒ/ (**ranges, ranging, ranged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **range of** things is a number of different things of the same general kind. (同一大类事物的)一系列，一连串 ❑ [+of] *A wide range of colours and patterns are available.* 颜色和样式不一而足。❑ [+of] *The two men discussed a range of issues.* 两人讨论了一系列问题。❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **range** is the complete group that is included between two points on a scale of measurement or quality. 范围；区间；幅度 ❑ *The average age range is between 35 and 55.* 平均年龄在 35 岁到 55 岁之间。❑ *...properties available in the price range they are looking for.* 在他们寻求的价格区间内的房产 ❸ N-COUNT The **range of** something is the maximum area in which it can reach things or detect things. 最大可及区域 ❑ [+of] *The 120mm mortar has a range of 18,000 yards.* 120 毫米口径的迫击炮最大射程为 1.8 万码。❹ VERB If things **range between** two points or **range from** one point **to** another, they vary within these points on a scale of measurement or quality. 在…范围内变动 ❑ [V from n to n] *They range in price from $3 to $15.* 它们的价格从 3 美元到 15 美元不等。❑ [V from n to n] *...offering merchandise ranging from the everyday to the esoteric.* 供应从日常用品到专业用具的各种商品 ❑ [V +between] *...temperatures ranging between 5°C and 20°C.* 在 5℃到 20℃之间变动的温度 ❺ N-COUNT A **range** of mountains or hills is a line of them. 山脉 ❑ *...the massive mountain ranges to the north.* 北面的巨大山脉 ❻ N-COUNT A rifle **range** or a shooting **range** is a place where people can practise shooting at targets. 靶场；射击场 ❑ *It reminds me of my days on the rifle range preparing for duty in Vietnam.* 它使我想起了在靶场练习射击准备去越南服役的日子。❼ N-COUNT A **range** or **kitchen range** is an old-fashioned metal cooker. (旧式)灶，炉灶【BRIT 英】❽ N-COUNT A **range** or **kitchen range** is a large metal device for cooking food using gas or electricity. A range consists of a grill, an oven, and some gas or electric rings. (燃气或电力)炉灶【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cooker**

❾ → see also **free-range** ❿ PHRASE If something is **in range** or **within range**, it is near enough to be reached or detected. If it is **out of range**, it is too far away to be reached or detected. 在可及范围内 / 在可及范围外 ❑ *Cars are driven through the mess, splashing everyone in range.* 汽车从脏水里驶过，溅得周围所有人一身水。❑ *...a base within range of enemy missiles.* 在敌人导弹射程内的基地 ❑ *The fish stayed 50 yards offshore, well out of range.* 这种鱼生活在离岸 50 码的地方，完全够不到。⓫ PHRASE If you see or hit something **at close range** or **from close range**, you are very close to it when you see it or hit it. If you do something **at a range of** half a mile, for example, you are half a mile away from it when you do it. 近距离 / 以…的距离 ❑ *He was shot in the head at close range.* 他被人用枪近距离击中头部。❑ *The enemy opened fire at a range of only 20 yards.* 敌人在距离仅 20 码的地方开火了。

→ see **graph**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *range* with:

ADJ. **broad** range 各种各样，**limited** range 有限的几个，**narrow** range 不多的几个，**wide** range 数量繁多 ❶
full range 全范围，**normal** range 正常范围，**whole** range 完整的范围 ❷
N. range **of emotions** 各种情绪，range **of possibilities** 一系列可能性 ❶
age range 年龄范围，**price** range 价格区间，**temperature** range 温度区间 ❷

range|finder /'reɪndʒfaɪndəʳ/ (**rangefinders**) N-COUNT A **rangefinder** is an instrument, usually part of a camera or a piece of military equipment, that measures the distance between things that are far away from each other. 测距仪

rang|er /'reɪndʒəʳ/ (**rangers**) N-COUNT A **ranger** is a person whose job is to look after a forest or large park. 护林员；园林管理员 ❑ *Bill Justice is a park ranger at the Carlsbad Caverns National Park.* 比尔·贾斯蒂斯是卡尔斯巴德洞穴国家公园的园林管理员。

rangy /'reɪndʒi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or animal as **rangy**, you mean that they have long, thin, powerful legs. (人或动物)腿瘦长而有力的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a tall, rangy, redheaded girl.* 个子高挑、双腿修长挺拔的红发女孩

rank ◆◇ /ræŋk/ (**ranker, rankest, ranks, ranking, ranked**) ❶ N-VAR Someone's **rank** is the position or grade that they have in an organization. (组织内的)等级，级别，地位 ❑ [+of] *He eventually rose to the rank of captain.* 他终于升到了上尉军衔。❑ *The former head of counter-intelligence had been stripped of his rank and privileges.* 反情报机构前任长官被革职夺权。❷ N-VAR Someone's **rank** is the social class, especially the high social class, that they belong to. (尤指地位高的)阶级，社会等级【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He must be treated as a hostage of high rank, not as a common prisoner.* 必须把他当成高级人质来对待，而不能像对待普通囚犯那样。❸ VERB If an official organization **ranks** someone or something 1st, 5th, or 50th, for example, they calculate that the person or thing has that

R

position on a scale. You can also say that someone or something **ranks** 1st, 5th, or 50th, for example.（给…）评级，排名 ❑ [v n ord +in/out of] *The report ranks the U.K. 20th out of 22 advanced nations.* 报告把英国排在 22 个先进国家中的第 20 位。❑ [be v-ed +in] *...the only British woman to be ranked in the top 50 of the women's world rankings.* 女子世界排名前 50 位中的唯一一个英国女性 ❑ [v +in/among] *Mr Short does not even rank in the world's top ten.* 肖特先生甚至没有进入世界前 10 名。4 VERB If you say that someone or something **ranks** high or low on a scale or if you **rank** them high or low, you are saying how good or important you think they are.（使）位列；（使）位居 ❑ [v adj +among] *His prices rank high among those of other contemporary photographers.* 在当代摄影师当中，他的要价很高。❑ [v n adj +among] *Investors ranked South Korea high among Asian nations.* 在亚洲各国当中，投资者很看重韩国。❑ [v as adj] *St Petersburg's night life ranks as more exciting than the capital's.* 圣彼得堡的夜生活比首都的更刺激。❑ [v n as adj] *18 per cent of women ranked sex as very important in their lives.* 18% 的女性认为性在自己的生活中很重要。❑ [v +as] *The Ritz-Carlton in Aspen has to rank as one of the most extraordinary hotels I have ever been to.* 不得不说，阿斯彭的丽思卡尔顿酒店是我所住过的最出色的酒店之一。[Also v n among n, v among n, v n as n] 5 N-PLURAL The **ranks** of a group or organization are the people who belong to it.（团体或组织的）人员 ❑ [+of] *There were some misgivings within the ranks of the media too.* 媒体内部也存在一些疑虑。6 N-PLURAL [oft prep N] The **ranks** are the ordinary members of an organization, especially of the armed forces.（组织的）普通成员；（尤指军队的）普通士兵 ❑ *Most store managers have worked their way up through the ranks.* 大多数店铺经理都是由普通店员干起，一步步升上来的。7 N-COUNT A **rank of** people or things is a row of them.排；列；行；队 ❑ [+of] *Ranks of police in riot gear stood nervously by.* 一队队防暴警察紧张待命。8 N-COUNT A **taxi rank** is a place on a city street where taxis park when they are available for hire.出租汽车候客处【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The man led the way to the taxi rank.* 那人带路来到了出租汽车候客处。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stand**

9 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **rank** to emphasize a bad or undesirable quality that exists in an extreme form.（恶劣品质等）十足的，完全的【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He called it 'rank hypocrisy' that the government was now promoting equal rights.* 他把此时政府促进平等权利的举措称为"彻头彻尾的伪善"。10 ADJ You can describe something as **rank** when it has a strong and unpleasant smell.恶臭的；刺鼻的；臭气熏天的【OLD-FASHIONED, WRITTEN 过时，笔语】❑ *The kitchen was rank with the smell of drying uniforms.* 厨房内充斥着烘干制服的难闻气味。❑ *...the rank smell of unwashed clothes.* 脏衣服所发出的臭味 11 PHRASE If you say that a member of a group or organization **breaks ranks**, you mean that they disobey the instructions of their group or organization.（团体、组织的成员）违反指令，抗命 ❑ *Britain appeared unlikely to break ranks with other members of the European Union.* 那时的英国看起来不会与欧盟其他成员反目。12 PHRASE If you say that the members of a group **close ranks**, you mean that they are supporting each other only because their group is being criticized.（团体成员在本团体受到批评时）抱团，团结起来 ❑ *Institutions tend to close ranks when a member has been accused of misconduct.* 机构遇到自己成员被指责行为不端时往往会护短。13 PHRASE If you experience something, usually something bad, that other people have experienced, you can say that you have **joined** their **ranks**.步…后尘；经历（他人）曾经历过的（尤指坏事）❑ *Last month, 370,000 Americans joined the ranks of the unemployed.* 上个月，有 37 万美国人加入了失业者的行列。14 PHRASE If you say that someone in authority **pulls rank**, you mean that they unfairly force other people to do what they want because of their higher rank or position.（当权者）以权压人，滥用职权【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Captain pulled rank and made his sergeant row the entire way.* 上校倚仗权势让手下中士划船划了一路。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rank* Also look up:

N. class, grade, position, status 1 2
V. assign, place 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rank* with:

ADJ. **high** rank 高级，**top** rank 顶级 1 2
PREP. rank **above** 排名高于，rank **below** 排名低于 3
ADV. rank **high** 居高位 4

ˌrank and ˈfile N-SING **The rank and file** are the ordinary members of an organization or the ordinary workers in a company, as opposed to its leaders or managers.（组织、公司的）普通成员，普通职员【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *There was widespread support for him among the rank and file.* 普通员工普遍支持他。

-ranked /-rænkt/ COMB [ADJ n] **-ranked** is added to words, usually numbers like 'first', 'second', and 'third', to form adjectives which indicate what position someone or something has in a list or scale.（通常加在序数词后构成形容词，表示在某范围内的排名或等级）❑ *...Cheryl Thibedeau, Canada's second-ranked sprinter.* 谢里尔·希波杜，加拿大短跑亚军 ❑ *...the world's ten highest-ranked players.* 世界排名前十的选手

ranking ◆◇ /ˈrænkɪŋ/ (**rankings**) 1 N-PLURAL In many sports, the list of the best players made by an official organization is called **the rankings**.（体育组织官方制定的最优秀选手的）排名表 ❑ *...the 25 leading teams in the world rankings.* 世界排名前 25 的运动队 2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **ranking** is their position in an official list of the best players of a sport.排名；名次 ❑ [+of] *Agassi was playing well above his world ranking of 12.* 阿加西的比赛表现大大超出了他第 12 位的世界排名。3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **ranking** member of a group, usually a political group, is the most senior person in it.（通常指政治团体中的成员）首位的，最高级别的【AM 美】❑ *...the ranking Republican on the senate intelligence committee.* 参议院情报委员会中最资深的共和党人

-ranking /-rænkɪŋ/ COMB [ADJ n] **-ranking** is used to form adjectives which indicate what rank someone has in an organization.（构成形容词）表示"排名…的" ❑ *...a colonel on trial with three lower-ranking officers.* 与 3 名低级军官一同受审的上校

ran|kle /ˈræŋkᵊl/ (**rankles, rankling, rankled**) VERB If an event or situation **rankles**, it makes you feel angry or bitter afterwards, because you think it was unfair or wrong.令人发怒；激起怨恨 ❑ [v] *They paid him only £10 for it and it really rankled.* 他们为此仅付给他 10 英镑，这实在让他气不打一处来。❑ [v +with] *Britain's refusal to sell Portugal arms in 1937 still rankled with him.* 1937 年英国拒绝向葡萄牙出售武器一事仍然令他愤愤不平。❑ [v n] *The only thing that rankles me is what she says about Ireland.* 唯一使我耿耿于怀的是她那些关于爱尔兰的言论。

ran|sack /ˈrænsæk/ (**ransacks, ransacking, ransacked**) VERB If people **ransack** a building, they damage things in it or make it very untidy, often because they are looking for something in a quick and careless way.在（建筑）内翻箱倒柜；洗劫（建筑）❑ [v n] *Demonstrators ransacked and burned the house where he was staying.* 示威者在他的寓所翻箱倒柜，并将房子付之一炬。•**ran|sack|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...the ransacking of the opposition party's offices.* 对反对党办公室的翻箱倒柜式搜查

ran|som /ˈrænsəm/ (**ransoms, ransoming, ransomed**) 1 N-VAR A **ransom** is the money that has to be paid to someone so that they will set free a person they have kidnapped.赎金 ❑ *Her kidnapper successfully extorted a £175,000 ransom for her release.* 绑匪成功勒索了 17.5 万英镑赎金才将她释放。2 VERB If you **ransom** someone who has been kidnapped, you pay the money to set them free.赎（被绑架者）❑ [v n] *The same system was used for ransoming or exchanging captives.* 同样的制度也用于赎回或交换俘虏。3 PHRASE If a kidnapper **is holding** someone **to ransom** or **holding** them **ransom** in British English, or **is holding** a person **for ransom** in American English, they keep that person prisoner until they are given what they want.（绑匪）绑架（某人）勒赎 ❑ *He is charged with kidnapping a businessman last year and holding him for ransom.* 他被控于去年绑架一名商人勒索赎金。4 PHRASE If you say that someone **is holding** you **to ransom** in British English, or **holding** you **for ransom** in American English, you mean that they are using their power to try to force you to do something which you do not want to do.胁迫（某人）就范【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

❑ *Unison and the other unions have the power to hold the Government to ransom.* 公共服务业工会和其他工会有能力胁迫政府就范。

ran|som|ware /'rænsəmweə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Ransomware** is illegal computer software that stops a computer from working or prevents the computer user from getting information until they have paid some money. 勒索软件(一种旨在勒索计算机用户钱财的非法软件) ❑ *You need to protect your computer from ransomware.* 你得防止你的计算机被勒索软件入侵。

rant /rænt/ (**rants, ranting, ranted**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **rants**, you mean that they talk loudly or angrily, and exaggerate or say foolish things. 嚷嚷; 咆哮; 夸夸其谈 ❑ [v] *As the boss began to rant, I stood up and went out.* 老板开始嚷嚷的时候，我起身走了出去。❑ [v +*on*] *Even their three dogs got bored and fell asleep as he ranted on.* 连他们养的3条狗都无聊得睡着了，他还在夸夸其谈。❑ [v with quote] *'Let's get it over and done with, and to hell with them,' he ranted.* "就这么着吧，让他们见鬼去吧，"他咆哮道。•N-COUNT **Rant** is also a noun. ❑ *Part I is a rant against organised religion.* 第一部分是对有组织宗教慷慨激昂的声讨。•**ranting** (**rantings**) N-VAR ❑ *He had been listening to Goldstone's rantings all night.* 他听了一整夜戈德斯通的夸夸其谈。2 PHRASE If you say that someone **rants and raves**, you mean that they talk loudly and angrily in an uncontrolled way. 大喊大叫; 大叫大嚷【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't rant and rave or throw tea cups.* 我不会大喊大叫，也不会摔茶杯。

rap /ræp/ (**raps, rapping, rapped**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rap** is a type of music in which the words are not sung but are spoken in a rapid, rhythmic way. 说唱乐 ❑ *...a rap group.* 说唱乐组合 2 VERB Someone who **raps** performs rap music. 表演说唱乐; 说唱 ❑ [v] *...the unexpected pleasure of hearing the Kids not only rap but even sing.* 听到Kids组合不仅表演说唱乐还唱了歌的意外之喜 3 N-COUNT A **rap** is a piece of music performed in rap style, or the words that are used in it. 以说唱风格表演的音乐; 说唱乐歌词 ❑ *Every member contributes to the rap, singing either solo or as part of a rap chorus.* 每个成员都参与到说唱中来，或者独唱，或者表演说唱乐中的和声部分。4 VERB If you **rap on** something or **rap** it, you hit it with a series of quick blows. 急拍; 快敲 ❑ [v +*on*] *Mary Ann turned and rapped on Simon's door.* 玛丽·安转身急促地敲了敲西蒙家的门。❑ [v n] *...rapping the glass with the knuckles of his right hand.* 用他右手指关节敲击玻璃 ❑ [v n +*on*] *A guard raps his stick on a metal hand rail.* 一名守卫用警棍敲打金属扶手。•N-COUNT **Rap** is also a noun. ❑ [+*on*] *There was a sharp rap on the door.* 有人在急促地敲门。5 N-COUNT A **rap** is a statement in a court of law that someone has committed a particular crime, or the punishment for committing it. 罪名; 刑事指控; 刑事责任【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *You'll be facing a Federal rap for aiding and abetting an escaped convict.* 你将因教唆并协助越狱囚犯而面临联邦指控。6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **rap** is an act of criticizing or blaming someone. 批评; 责备; 训斥【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *FA chiefs could still face a rap and a possible fine.* 足协高层可能还要受到训诫并被处以罚款。7 VERB If you **rap** someone **for** something, you criticize or blame them for it. 批评; 责备; 训斥【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [*be* v-ed +*for*/*over*] *Water industry chiefs were rapped yesterday for failing their customers.* 昨天给水行业的头头们因为怠慢客户而受到批评。8 N-SING **The rap** about someone or something is their reputation, often a bad reputation which they do not deserve. 名气; (常指不应有的)坏名声【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [+*on*] *The rap on this guy is that he doesn't really care.* 这家伙据说并不怎么在乎。9 PHRASE If someone in authority **raps** your **knuckles** or **raps** you **on the knuckles**, they criticize you or blame you for doing something they think is wrong. 批评; 责备; 训斥【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *I joined the workers on strike and was rapped over the knuckles.* 我参加了工人的罢工，因而受到了训斥。10 PHRASE If someone in authority gives you **a rap on the knuckles**, they criticize you or blame you for doing something they think is wrong. (当权者的)批评，责备，训斥【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The remark earned him a rap on the knuckles.* 那番话使他受到了训斥。11 PHRASE If you **take the rap**, you are blamed or punished for something, especially something that is not your fault or for which other people are equally guilty. 受罚; 承担责任; (尤指)代人受过，背黑锅【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When the client was murdered, his wife took the rap, but did she really do it?* 客户被谋杀后，他妻子背上了黑锅，然而真是她杀的吗？

ra|pa|cious /rə'peɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their behaviour as **rapacious**, you disapprove of their greedy or selfish behaviour. 贪婪的; 贪得无厌的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...a rapacious exploitation policy.* 贪婪的剥削政策

ra|pac|ity /rə'pæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Rapacity** is very greedy or selfish behaviour. 贪婪; 贪得无厌【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He argued that the overcrowded cities were the product of a system based on 'selfishness' and 'rapacity'.* 他认为，过于拥挤的城市是一个以"自私"和"贪婪"为基础的体系的产物。

rape /reɪp/ (**rapes, raping, raped**) 1 VERB If someone **is raped**, they are forced to have sex, usually by violence or threats of violence. 强奸; 强暴 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *A young woman was brutally raped in her own home.* 一名年轻女子在自己家中惨遭强暴。❑ [v n] *They'd held him down and raped him.* 他们摁住他实施了强奸。2 N-VAR **Rape** is the crime of forcing someone to have sex. 强奸罪; 强奸案 ❑ *Almost ninety per cent of all rapes and violent assaults went unreported.* 几乎90%的强奸案和暴力侵害案都没有报案。3 N-SING **The rape of** an area or of a country is the destruction or spoiling of it. 破坏，毁坏，蹂躏(地区或国家)【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*of*] *As a result of the rape of the forests, parts of the country are now short of water.* 由于森林遭到破坏，目前该国部分地区水源短缺。4 **Rape** is a plant with yellow flowers which is grown as a crop. Its seeds are crushed to make cooking oil. 油菜【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **oilseed rape**

5 → see also **date rape, gang rape, oilseed rape**

Word Link 词根词缀 *rap = seizing* 强夺：*rape, rapt, rapture*

rap|id /'ræpɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rapid** change is one that happens very quickly. (变化)快速的，迅速的 ❑ *...the country's rapid economic growth in the 1980's.* 该国经济在20世纪80年代的迅速增长 ❑ *...the rapid decline in the birth rate in Western Europe.* 西欧人口出生率的迅速下降 •**rap|id|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...countries with rapidly growing populations.* 人口迅速增长的国家 •**ra|pid|ity** /rə'pɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the rapidity with which the weather can change.* 天气变化之迅速 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rapid** movement is one that is very fast. (动作)快的，迅速的 ❑ *He walked at a rapid pace along Charles Street.* 他快步走在查尔斯大街上。❑ *...whether the Tunnel will provide more rapid car transport than ferries.* 隧道能否提供比渡船更加快捷的汽车运输 •**rap|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was moving rapidly around the room.* 他在房间里来来回回快步走着。•**ra|pid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The water rushed through the holes with great rapidity.* 湍急的水流冲过这些洞。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rapid* Also look up:

ADJ. fast, speedy, swift; (*ant.*) slow 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rapid* with:

N. **rapid change** 迅速变化，**rapid decline** 快速下降，**rapid development** 迅速发展，**rapid expansion** 快速扩张，**rapid growth** 迅猛增长，**rapid increase** 快速增加，**rapid progress** 迅速进步 1
rapid pace 快步，**rapid pulse** 数脉 2

,rapid-'fire 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **rapid-fire** gun is one that shoots a lot of bullets very quickly, one after the other. (枪)速射的 ❑ *In the back of the truck was a 12.7 millimeter rapid-fire machine gun.* 卡车后部有一挺12.7毫米口径的速射机关枪。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **rapid-fire** conversation or speech is one in which people talk or reply very quickly. (谈话或演讲)语速快的，连珠炮似的 ❑ *Yul listened to their sophisticated, rapid-fire conversation.* 尤尔听着他们老练的、连珠炮似的谈话。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **rapid-fire** economic activity or development is one that takes place very quickly. (经济活动或发展)迅速发生的【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *...the rapid-fire buying and selling of stocks.* 快速买卖股票

rap|ids /'ræpɪdz/ N-PLURAL **Rapids** are a section of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks. 急湍; 急流 ❑ *His canoe was there, on the river below the rapids.* 他的独木舟在那儿，

过了河流急湍的下游处。

rap|id trans|it ADJ [ADJ n] A **rapid transit** system is a transport system in a city which allows people to travel quickly, using trains that run underground or above the streets.（城市）快速交通 ❑ *...a rapid transit link with the City and London's underground system.* 与伦敦城及伦敦地铁系统的快速交通连接

ra|pi|er /'reɪpiəʳ/ (**rapiers**) ■ N-COUNT A **rapier** is a very thin sword with a long sharp point. 长剑 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **rapier** wit, you mean that they are very intelligent and quick at making clever comments or jokes in a conversation. 机敏的 ❑ *Julie Burchill is famous for her precocity and rapier wit.* 朱莉·伯奇尔以早慧和机敏闻名。

rap|ist /'reɪpɪst/ (**rapists**) N-COUNT A **rapist** is a man who has raped someone. 强奸犯 ❑ *The convicted murderer and rapist is scheduled to be executed next Friday.* 那名已定罪的强奸杀人犯定于下周五处决。

rap|pel /ræ'pel/ (**rappels, rappelling, rappelled**) VERB To **rappel** down a cliff or rock face means to slide down it in a controlled way using a rope, with your feet against the cliff or rock.（沿岩壁）索降【AM 美】❑ [V prep] *They learned to rappel down a cliff.* 他们学会了岩壁索降。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **abseil**

rap|per /'ræpəʳ/ (**rappers**) N-COUNT A **rapper** is a person who performs rap music. 说唱乐手；说唱歌手 ❑ *...rappers like MC Hammer.* 像 M. C. 哈默那样的说唱乐手

rap|port /ræ'pɔːʳ/ N-SING If two people or groups have a **rapport**, they have a good relationship in which they are able to understand each other's ideas or feelings very well. 和睦；融洽；和谐 ❑ [+with] *He said he wanted 'to establish a rapport with the Indian people'.* 他说他想"同印度人民建立起和睦关系"。❑ [+between] *The success depends on good rapport between interviewer and interviewee.* 成功取决于采访者与被采访者之间的良好配合。

rap|por|teur /ˌræpɔː'tɜːʳ/ (**rapporteurs**) N-COUNT A **rapporteur** is a person who is officially appointed by an organization to investigate a problem or attend a meeting and to report on it. 特派调查员；汇报人；报告人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the United Nations special rapporteur on torture.* 联合国酷刑报告专员

rap|proche|ment /ræ'prɒʃmɒn, AM 美 -'proʊʃ-/ N-SING A **rapprochement** is an increase in friendliness between two countries, groups, or people, especially after a period of unfriendliness.（尤指一段不友好时期之后的）修好【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *There have been growing signs of a rapprochement with Vietnam.* 同越南恢复友好关系的迹象越来越明显了。❑ [+between] *...the process of political rapprochement between the two former foes.* 两个宿敌之间的政治和解进程

rapt /ræpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone watches or listens with **rapt** attention, they are extremely interested or fascinated. 专心的；着迷的【LITERARY 文】❑ *I noticed that everyone was watching me with rapt attention.* 我注意到大家都在专注地看着我。•**rapt|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...listening raptly to stories about fascinating people.* 全神贯注地听着奇人轶事

Word Link 词根词缀 *rap = seizing* 强夺：*rape, rapt, rapture*

rap|tor /'ræptəʳ/ (**raptors**) N-COUNT **Raptors** are birds of prey, such as eagles and hawks. 猛禽【TECHNICAL 术语】

rap|ture /'ræptʃəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rapture** is a feeling of extreme happiness or pleasure. 狂喜；欣喜若狂【LITERARY 文】❑ *The film was shown to gasps of rapture at the Democratic Convention.* 民主党大会上放映的电影使人们欣喜若狂。

rap|tures /'ræptʃəʳz/ PHRASE If you are **in raptures** or go **into raptures** about something, you are extremely impressed by it and enthusiastic about it. 狂喜；欣喜若狂【mainly BRIT, WRITTEN 主英，笔语】❑ *They will be in raptures over the French countryside.* 他们会深深喜爱上法国乡村。

rap|tur|ous /'ræptʃərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rapturous** feeling or reaction is one of extreme happiness or enthusiasm. 狂喜的；欣喜若狂的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The students gave him a rapturous welcome.* 学生们欢天喜地地迎接他。

rare ♦◇ /reəʳ/ (**rarer, rarest**) ■ ADJ Something that is **rare** is not common and is therefore interesting or valuable. 稀有的；珍稀的 ❑ *...the black-necked crane, one of the rarest species in the world.* 黑颈鹤，世界上最稀有的物种之一 ❑ *She collects rare plants.* 她收集珍稀植物。■ ADJ An event or situation that is **rare** does not occur very often. 少见的；不常有的 ❑ *...on those rare occasions when he did eat alone.* 在那些极其少见的、他独自吃饭的时候 ❑ *Heart attacks were extremely rare in babies, he said.* 婴儿极少有心脏病发作的情况，他说。■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **rare** to emphasize an extremely good or remarkable quality.（品质）极好的，非凡的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Ferris has a rare ability to record her observations on paper.* 费里斯具备把她的观察结果记录下来的超强能力。■ ADJ Meat that is **rare** is cooked very lightly so that the inside is still red.（肉）半熟的，嫩的 ❑ *Thick tuna steaks are eaten rare, like beef.* 厚金枪鱼排吃半熟的，跟牛肉一样。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rare* Also look up:

ADJ. incomparable, unique; (*ant.*) commonplace, ordinary ■
few, infrequent, uncommon, unusual; (*ant.*) common, frequent ■
raw, undercooked; (*ant.*) well-done ■

rar|efied /'reərɪfaɪd/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you talk about the **rarefied** atmosphere of a place or institution, you are expressing your disapproval of it, because it has a special social or academic status that makes it very different from ordinary life.（气氛）曲高和寡的，高高在上的，脱离普通生活的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is important for the state's future administrators to get out of the rarefied air of the capital.* 对国家日后的统治者来说，消除首都高高在上的氛围至关重要。■ ADJ **Rarefied** air is air that does not contain much oxygen, for example in mountain areas.（空气）稀薄的 ❑ *...living at very high altitudes where the atmosphere is rarefied.* 居住在空气稀薄的高海拔地区

rare|ly ♦◇ /'reəʳli/ ADV [ADV before v] If something **rarely** happens, it does not happen very often. 少见地；罕见地 ❑ *They battled against other Indian tribes, but rarely fought with the whites.* 他们同其他印第安部落作战，但很少与白人为敌。❑ *Money was plentiful, and rarely did anyone seem very bothered about levels of expenditure.* 钱足够，似乎很少有人为花费而烦心不已。

rar|ing /'reərɪŋ/ ■ PHRASE If you say that you **are raring to go**, you mean that you are very eager to start doing something. 性急的，迫不及待的（指要开始做某事）❑ *After a good night's sleep, Paul said he was raring to go.* 睡了一夜好觉后，保罗说他已经迫不及待了。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **raring to** do something or are **raring for** it, you are very eager to do it or very eager that it should happen. 急切的，迫不及待的（指要做某事或期待某事发生）❑ *He is raring to charge into the fray and lay down the law.* 他急切地想管管这场闹剧，抖抖威风。❑ *Baker suggested the administration wasn't raring for a fight.* 贝克暗示政府并不急于挑起争斗。

rar|ity /'reərɪti/ (**rarities**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something is a **rarity**, they are interesting or valuable because they are so unusual. 罕见的人（或物）；稀罕物；珍稀物【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Sontag has always been that rarity, a glamorous intellectual.* 桑塔格始终是那种人中龙凤，美貌与智慧兼备。■ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **rarity** of something is the fact that it is very uncommon. 稀有；罕见；珍稀 ❑ *It was a real prize due to its rarity and good condition.* 这东西稀有且品相完好，价值连城。

ras|cal /'rɑːskᵊl, 'ræs-/ (**rascals**) N-COUNT If you call a man or child a **rascal**, you mean that they behave badly and are rude or dishonest. 坏蛋；混账；无赖；流氓【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *What's that old rascal been telling you?* 那个老混账一直在跟你说些什么？

ras|cal|ly /'rɑːskəli, 'ræs-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **rascally** person, you mean that they behave badly and are wicked or dishonest. 流氓的；无赖的；卑鄙的；狡诈的【LITERARY 文】❑ *They stumble across a ghost town inhabited by a rascally gold prospector.* 他们偶入一个居住着一位狡诈淘金者的鬼城。

rash /ræʃ/ (**rashes**) ■ ADJ If someone is **rash** or does **rash** things, they act without thinking carefully first, and therefore make mistakes or behave foolishly. 轻率的；草率的；鲁莽

的 ❑ *It would be rash to rely on such evidence.* 依靠这样的证据就草率了。❑ *Mr. Major is making no rash promises.* 梅杰先生没有草率承诺。•**rash|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I made quite a lot of money, but I rashly gave most of it away.* 我赚了不少钱，但大部分都被我轻率地花掉了。•**rash|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *With characteristic rashness and valor, Peter plunged into the icy water.* 彼得以他惯有的鲁莽和勇猛，一头扎进了冰冷的水中。❷ N-COUNT A **rash** is an area of red spots that appears on your skin when you are ill or have a bad reaction to something that you have eaten or touched. 疹子；皮疹 ❑ *He may break out in a rash when he eats these nuts.* 他吃了这些坚果可能会长皮疹。❸ N-SING If you talk about a **rash of** events or things, you mean a large number of unpleasant events or undesirable things, which have happened or appeared within a short period of time. 大量，许多（令人不快的事物）❑ [+of] *...one of the few major airlines left untouched by the industry's rash of takeovers.* 未被业内一连串收购触及的少数几家大航空公司之一

rash|er /'ræʃə'/ (**rashers**) N-COUNT A **rasher** of bacon is a slice of bacon. 培根片；咸肉片；熏肉片；火腿片【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slice**

rasp /rɑ:sp, ræsp/ (**rasps, rasping, rasped**) ❶ VERB If someone **rasps**, their voice or breathing is harsh and unpleasant to listen to.（人）发出刺耳声，尖声叫嚷 ❑ [v with quote] *'Where've you put it?' he rasped.* "你把它放哪儿了？"他尖声叫道。❑ [v] *He fell back into the water, his breath rasping in his heaving chest.* 他仰面跌进了水中，胸部起伏，呼吸尖厉。•N-SING **Rasp** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He was still laughing when he heard the rasp of Rennie's voice.* 他听到伦尼的尖叫时仍在大笑。❷ VERB If something **rasps** or if you **rasp** it, it makes a harsh, unpleasant sound as it rubs against something hard or rough.（使）发出刺耳的刮擦声 ❑ [v prep] *Sabres rasped from scabbards and the horsemen spurred forward.* 马刀在刀鞘里嚓嚓作响，骑手催马向前。❑ [v n prep] *Foden rasped a hand across his chin.* 福登用手嚓地抹了一下下巴。•N-SING **Rasp** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the rasp of something being drawn across the sand.* 在沙地上拖东西发出的摩擦声

rasp|berry /'rɑ:zbri, AM美 'ræzberi/ (**raspberries**) N-COUNT **Raspberries** are small, soft, red fruit that grow on bushes. 悬钩子；覆盆子；树莓

raspy /'rɑ:spi, 'ræs-/ ADJ If someone has a **raspy** voice, they make rough sounds as if they have a sore throat or have difficulty in breathing.（嗓音）刺耳的，粗嘎的，嘶哑的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Both men sang in a deep, raspy tone.* 两个男人的歌声都低沉而沙哑。

Ras|ta /'ræstə/ (**Rastas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **Rasta** is the same as a **Rastafarian**. 同 Rastafarian【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The LP was called Rastas Never Die.* 这张大碟取名"拉斯塔法里永生"。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rasta** means the same as **Rastafarian**. 同 Rastafarian【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...Rasta singer Pablo Moses.* 拉斯塔法里教歌手巴勃罗·摩西

Ras|ta|far|ian /ˌræstə'feərɪən/ (**Rastafarians**) ❶ N-COUNT A **Rastafarian** is a member of a Jamaican religious group which considers Haile Selassie, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, to be God. Rastafarians often have long hair which they wear in a hairstyle called dreadlocks. 拉斯塔法里教徒（把前埃塞俄比亚皇帝海尔·塞拉西奉为神来崇拜的牙买加宗教团体的成员，常留长发）❑ *He was one of the few thousand committed Rastafarians in South Africa.* 他是南非仅有的几千名虔诚的拉斯塔法里教徒中的一员。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rastafarian** is used to describe Rastafarians and their beliefs and lifestyle. 拉斯塔法里教的；拉斯塔法里教徒的 ❑ *...Rastafarian poet Benjamin Zephaniah.* 拉斯塔法里教诗人本杰明·西番雅

rat /ræt/ (**rats, ratting, ratted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rat** is an animal which has a long tail and looks like a large mouse.（大）鼠；耗子 ❑ *This was demonstrated in a laboratory experiment with rats.* 这一点通过实验室老鼠实验得到了证明。❷ N-COUNT If you call someone a **rat**, you mean that you are angry with them or dislike them, often because they have cheated you or betrayed you. 鼠辈；小人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *What did you do with the gun you took from that little rat Turner?* 你是怎么处理从特纳那个小人手里得到的枪的？❸ VERB If someone **rats on** you, they tell someone in authority about things that you have done, especially bad things. 告密；出卖【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +on] *They were accused of encouraging children to rat on their parents.* 他们被控唆使子女告发自己父母。❹ VERB If someone **rats on** an agreement, they do not do what they said they would do. 违约；食言【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v +on] *She claims he ratted on their divorce settlement.* 她声称他违反了他们的离婚财产分割协议。❺ PHRASE If you **smell a rat**, you begin to suspect or realize that something is wrong in a particular situation, for example that someone is trying to deceive you or harm you. 感觉蹊跷；觉得有鬼；发现不对头 ❑ *If I don't send a picture, he will smell a rat.* 我不寄照片，他就会觉得有鬼。

ra|ta /'rɑ:tə/ → see **pro rata**

'rat-a-tat N-SING; N-COUNT You use **rat-a-tat** to represent a series of sharp, repeated sounds, for example the sound of someone knocking at a door. 一连串反复的刺耳声（如叩门声）❑ *...the rat-a-tat at the door.* 砰砰的敲门声

ra|ta|touille /ˌrætə'tu:i/ N-UNCOUNT **Ratatouille** is a cooked dish made with vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, aubergines, courgettes, and peppers. 蔬菜杂烩，焖菜（由西红柿、洋葱、茄子、小胡瓜、胡椒等蔬菜烹制成的菜）

rat|bag /'rætbæg/ (**ratbags**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **ratbag**, you are insulting them. 鼠辈；小人；讨厌鬼【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Lying ratbags, that's what they are.* 瞎话篓子，他们就是那样的人。

ratch|et /'rætʃɪt/ (**ratchets, ratcheting, ratcheted**) ❶ N-COUNT In a tool or machine, a **ratchet** is a wheel or bar with sloping teeth, which can move only in one direction, because a piece of metal stops the teeth from moving backwards.（工具或机器中防倒转的）棘轮，棘轮装置 ❑ *The chair has a ratchet below it to adjust the height.* 这把椅子下面有棘轮可以调整高度。❷ VERB If a tool or machine **ratchets** or if you **ratchet** it, it makes a clicking noise as it operates, because it has a ratchet in it.（使）（工具或机器）棘轮转动发出咯嗒声 ❑ [v] *The rod bent double, the reel shrieked and ratcheted.* 操作杆进一步弯曲，绳车啸叫起来，棘轮咯嗒直响。❑ [v n] *She took up a sheet and ratcheted it into the typewriter.* 她拿起一张纸，把它哗啦哗啦地塞到打字机中。❸ N-SING If you describe a situation as a **ratchet**, you mean that it is bad and can only become worse.（形势的）每况愈下，恶化【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...another raising of the ratchet of violence in the conflict.* 冲突中又一次的暴力升级

▶**ratchet down** PHRASAL VERB If something **ratchets down** or **is ratcheted down**, it decreases by a fixed amount or degree, and seems unlikely to increase again.（使）有一定减少（或降低）【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [v P n] *We're trying to ratchet down the administrative costs.* 我们正在想法降低管理费用。[Also v n P]

▶**ratchet up** PHRASAL VERB If something **ratchets up** or **is ratcheted up**, it increases by a fixed amount or degree, and seems unlikely to decrease again.（使）有一定上升（或提高）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v P n] *...an attempt to ratchet up the pressure.* 加大压力的企图 ❑ [v P] *He fears inflation will ratchet up as the year ends.* 他害怕年终通货膨胀会更加严重。

rate ⇹ /reɪt/ (**rates, rating, rated**) ❶ N-COUNT The **rate** at which something happens is the speed with which it happens. 速度；速率 ❑ *The rate at which hair grows can be agonisingly slow.* 头发生长速度可能极其缓慢。❑ *The world's tropical forests are disappearing at an even faster rate than experts had thought.* 世界上热带森林消失的速度比专家们预想的还要快。❷ N-COUNT The **rate** at which something happens is the number of times it happens over a period of time.（发生）频率 ❑ [+of] *New diet books appear at a rate of nearly one a week.* 饮食类新书差不多一周出一本。❑ *His heart rate was 30 beats per minute slower.* 他的心率每分钟慢了 30 次。❸ N-COUNT A **rate** is the amount of money that is charged for goods or services. 费率；费用 ❑ *Calls cost 36p per minute cheap rate and 48p at all other times.* 优惠时段通话费率是每分钟 36 便士，其他时段是 48 便士。❑ *...specially reduced rates for travellers using Gatwick Airport.* 面向盖特威克机场进出港旅客的特惠费率 ❹ → see also **exchange rate** ❺ N-COUNT The **rate** of taxation or interest is the amount of tax or interest that needs to be paid. It is expressed as a percentage of the amount that is earned, gained as profit, or borrowed. 税率；利率【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The government*

insisted that it would not be panicked into interest rate cuts. 政府坚称不会陷入恐慌而匆忙降息。 ⓖ VERB [no cont] If you **rate** someone or something as good or bad, you consider them to be good or bad. You can also say that someone or something **rates** as good or bad. 评价；评定 ❑ [v n adj] *Of all the men in the survey, they rate themselves the least fun-loving and the most responsible.* 在所有参加调查的男子中，他们认为自己最不贪玩、最负责任。 ❑ [v n n] *Most rated it a hit.* 大多数人认为它是大热门。 ❑ [v n +as] *We rate him as one of the best.* 我们认为他是佼佼者之一。 ❑ [v n adv] *She rated the course highly.* 她对这门课评价很高。 ❑ [v adv prep] *Reading books does not rate highly among Britons as a leisure activity.* 读书并非英国人非常喜欢的休闲活动。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the most highly rated player in English football.* 英格兰足球界最受好评的球员 ⓗ VERB If you **rate** someone or something, you think that they are good. 看好；瞧得上【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n] *It's flattering to know that other clubs have shown interest and seem to rate me.* 得知其他俱乐部对我感兴趣并貌似看好我，我受宠若惊。 ⓘ V-PASSIVE [no cont] If someone or something **is rated** at a particular position or rank, they are calculated or considered to be in that position on a list. 把…评为；把…列为；把…认定为 ❑ [be v-ed n] *He is generally rated Italy's No. 3 industrialist.* 他被公认为意大利第三大实业家。 ❑ [be v-ed ord] *He came here rated 100th on the tennis computer.* 他以网坛排名第 100 名的身份来到这里。 ⓙ VERB [no cont] If you say that someone or something **rates** a particular reaction, you mean that this is the reaction you consider to be appropriate. 值得；应该得到 ❑ [v n] *This is so extraordinary, it rates a medal and a phone call from the President.* 这简直不可思议，应该得到一枚奖章和总统的电话祝贺。 ⓚ → see also **rating** ⓛ PHRASE You use **at any rate** to indicate that what you have just said might be incorrect or unclear in some way, and that you are now being more precise. 至少 ❑ *She modestly suggests that 'sex, or at any rate gender, may account for the difference'.* 她谨慎地提出"性别，至少是男女的性征，也许能解释这一差异"。 ⓜ PHRASE You use **at any rate** to indicate that the important thing is what you are saying now, and not what was said before. 不管怎样，无论如何（表示现在所说的话比前言重要）❑ *Well, at any rate, let me thank you for all you did.* 好吧，不管怎样，还是要感谢你所做的一切。 ⓝ PHRASE If you say that **at this rate** something bad or extreme will happen, you mean that it will happen if things continue to develop as they have been doing. 照这样；这样下去；长此以往 ❑ *At this rate they'd be lucky to get home before eight-thirty or nine.* 照这样，他们能在 8 点半或 9 点以前到家就算幸运了。

→ see **interest, motion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rate* with:

N. **rate of change** 变化速率 ⓐ
birth rate 出生率，**crime** rate 犯罪率，**dropout** rate 辍学率，**heart** rate 心率，**pulse** rate 脉率，**survival** rate 存活率，**unemployment** rate 失业率 ⓑ
interest rate 利率 ⓔ

ADJ. **average** rate 平均速率，**faster** rate 更快的速率，**slow** rate 慢速，**steady** rate 稳定速率 ⓐ ⓑ
high rate 高速；高费率；高税率；高利率，**low** rate 低速；低费率；低税率；低利率 ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓔ

rate|able value /ˌreɪtəbᵊl ˈvæljuː/ (**rateable values**) N-COUNT In Britain, the **rateable value** of a building was a value based on its size and facilities, which was used in calculating local taxes called rates. （英国房屋的）应税价值

'rate-cap (**rate-caps, rate-capping, rate-capped**) ⓐ VERB [usu passive] In Britain, when a local council was **rate-capped**, the government prevented it from increasing local taxes called rates, in order to force the council to reduce its spending or make it more efficient. （英国为防止地方议会提高地方税率，促其削减开支或提高效率而）对…实施地方税率封顶，设定…的地方税率上限 ❑ [be v-ed] *Notts County Council is to cut 200 jobs in a bid to escape being rate-capped.* 诺丁汉郡议会将削减 200 个工作岗位以逃避税率封顶。 •**rate-capping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The project is seriously threatened by rate-capping.* 该项目受到税率封顶的严重威胁。 ⓑ N-COUNT A **rate cap** is a limit placed by the government on the amount of interest that banks or credit card companies can charge their customers. 利率上限；利率帽【AM 美】

ˌrate of ex'change (**rates of exchange**) N-COUNT A **rate of exchange** is the same as an **exchange rate**. 同 exchange rate ❑ *... four thousand dinars—about four hundred dollars at the official rate of exchange.* 4000 第纳尔——按官方汇率计算相当于 400 美元左右

ˌrate of re'turn (**rates of return**) N-COUNT The **rate of return** on an investment is the amount of profit it makes, often shown as a percentage of the original investment. 回报率；收益率【BUSINESS 商】❑ *High rates of return can be earned on these investments.* 这些投资可能会有很高的回报率。

rate|payer /ˈreɪtpeɪəʳ/ (**ratepayers**) ⓐ N-COUNT In Britain, a **ratepayer** was a person who owned or rented property and therefore had to pay local taxes called rates. The citizens of a district are sometimes still called the **ratepayers** when their interests and the use of local taxes are being considered. （英国）地方税纳税人 ⓑ N-COUNT In the United States, a **ratepayer** is a person whose property is served by an electricity, water, or telephone company, and who pays for these services. （美国电力、自来水或电话公司的）用户，付费者

ra|ther ⇹ /ˈrɑːðəʳ, ˈræð-/ ⓐ PHRASE You use **rather than** when you are contrasting two things or situations. **Rather than** introduces the thing or situation that is not true or that you do not want. 而非；（宁愿…而）不愿… ❑ *The problem was psychological rather than physiological.* 问题是心理方面的，而不是生理方面的。 ❑ *When I'm going out in the evening I use the bike if I can rather than the car.* 我晚上外出但凡能骑自行车就不开车。 •CONJ **Rather** is also a conjunction. ❑ *She made students think for themselves, rather than telling them what to think.* 她让学生们独立思考，而不是告诉他们该思考些什么。 ⓑ ADV You use **rather** when you are correcting something that you have just said, especially when you are describing a particular situation after saying what it is not. 更确切地说；还不如说 ❑ *He explained what the Crux is, or rather, what it was.* 他解释了南十字座是什么样，或者更确切地说，它过去是什么样。 ⓒ PHRASE If you say that you **would rather** do something or you'**d rather** do it, you mean that you would prefer to do it. If you say that you **would rather not** do something, you mean that you do not want to do it. 宁愿 / 不愿；宁可 / 宁可不 ❑ *If it's all the same to you, I'd rather work at home.* 如果对你来说都一样，我宁愿在家办公。 ❑ *Kids would rather play than study.* 孩子们宁愿玩也不愿学习。 ❑ *I would rather Lionel took it on.* 我宁愿莱昂内尔负责这件事。 ❑ *Sorry. I'd rather not talk about it.* 抱歉。我不愿谈这个。 ❑ [MODAL *not*] *Would you like that? Don't hesitate to say no if you'd rather not.* 你喜欢那个吗？不喜欢就直说。 ⓓ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **rather** to indicate that something is true to a fairly great extent, especially when you are talking about something unpleasant or undesirable. （尤用于谈论令人不快之物时）有些，颇为，相当 ❑ *I grew up in rather unusual circumstances.* 我在相当不寻常的环境中长大。 ❑ *The first speaker began to talk, very fast and rather loudly.* 第一个发言者开始讲话了，语速很快，声音相当大。 ❑ *I'm afraid it's rather a long story.* 这恐怕说来话长。 ❑ *The reality is rather more complex.* 事实要更加复杂。 ❑ *The fruit is rather like a sweet chestnut.* 果实颇似栗子。 ⓔ ADV [ADV before v] You use **rather** before verbs that introduce your thoughts and feelings, in order to express your opinion politely, especially when a different opinion has been expressed. （用于动词前，表达个人观点，尤其是不同观点）更…，宁愿…【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I rather think he was telling the truth.* 我倒觉得他讲的是真话。

ratifi|ca|tion /ˌrætɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**ratifications**) N-VAR [usu sing] The **ratification** of a treaty or written agreement is the process of ratifying it. 批准 ❑ [+*of*] *The E.U. will now complete ratification of the treaty by June 1.* 欧盟将于 6 月 1 日前完成条约批准工作。

ratify /ˈrætɪfaɪ/ (**ratifies, ratifying, ratified**) VERB When national leaders or organizations **ratify** a treaty or written agreement, they make it official by giving their formal approval to it, usually by signing it or voting for it. （国家领导人或机构）批准（条约或书面协议）❑ [v n] *The parliaments of Australia and Indonesia have yet to ratify the treaty.* 澳大利亚和印度尼西亚两国国会尚未批准该条约。

Word Web 话题词汇 ratio 比例

The golden **ratio** is a phrase invented by the ancient Greeks. It refers to a specific mathematical **proportion**—1:1.618. **Mathematicians** named this number "Phi" in honour of the sculptor Phidias. He frequently used this ratio in his sculptures. Architects and artists find this proportion attractive. The floor plan of the Parthenon is 1.618 times as **long** as it is **wide**. Drawing a **rectangle** around the face of da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" results in the same ratio. The golden ratio is even found in the comparison of the **width** and the **length** of an egg.

"黄金比例"是古希腊人创造出的一个说法，指的是一个特定的数学比例——1:1.618。数学家将这个数字以希腊字母 φ（phi）命名，为的是纪念古希腊雕刻家菲迪亚斯（Phidias）。他经常在自己的雕塑作品中运用这一比例。建筑师和艺术家发现了这一比例的引人入胜之处。帕提农神庙平面的长宽之比是 1.618 倍。在意大利画家达·芬奇的名作《蒙娜丽莎》的脸部画一个长方形，其长宽比例也是如此。黄金比例甚至出现在鸡蛋的长宽之比中。

rat|ing ◆◇ /'reɪtɪŋ/ (**ratings**) 1 N-COUNT A **rating** of something is a score or measurement of how good or popular it is. 评价；评定；评级 ❑ *...a value-for-money rating of ten out of ten.* 百分百物有所值的评价 2 → see also **credit rating** 3 N-PLURAL The **ratings** are the statistics published each week which show how popular each television programme is. （电视节目的）收视率 ❑ *CBS's ratings again showed huge improvement over the previous year.* 与前一年相比，哥伦比亚广播公司收视率再次大幅提高。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rating* with:

N. **approval** rating 支持率 1
ADJ. **high** rating 高度评价，**low** rating 低评分，**poor** rating 差评，**top** rating 高评分 1

ra|tio /'reɪʃiəʊ, AM 美 -ʃoʊ/ (**ratios**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **ratio** is a relationship between two things when it is expressed in numbers or amounts. For example, if there are ten boys and thirty girls in a room, the ratio of boys to girls is 1:3, or one to three. 比；比率 ❑ *The adult to child ratio is 1 to 6.* 成人儿童比为 1 比 6。

→ see Word Web:**ratio**

ra|tion /'ræʃ°n/ (**rations, rationing, rationed**) 1 N-COUNT When there is not enough of something, your **ration** of it is the amount that you are allowed to have. 定量；配给量 ❑ *The meat ration was down to one pound per person per week.* 肉的配给量降到了每人每周一磅。2 VERB When something **is rationed** by a person or government, you are only allowed to have a limited amount of it, usually because there is not enough of it. （通常因紧缺）配给，定量供应 ❑ [be V-ed] *Staples such as bread, rice and tea are already being rationed.* 面包、大米、茶叶等主要商品已实行配给。❑ [V n] *...the decision to ration food.* 实行食物配给制的决定 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Motorists will be rationed to thirty litres of petrol a month.* 汽车司机每月的油量将限定为 30 升。[Also V n +to] 3 N-PLURAL **Rations** are the food which is given to people who do not have enough food or to soldiers. （给灾民或士兵的）口粮，给养 ❑ *Aid officials said that the first emergency food rations of wheat and oil were handed out here last month.* 救助官员说第一批紧急援助的小麦和食用油是上个月发放到这里的。4 N-COUNT Your **ration of** something is the amount of it that you normally have. 正常量 ❑ [+of] *...after consuming his ration of junk food and two cigarettes.* 他像往常那样吃完垃圾食品、吸了两根烟后 5 → see also **rationing**

ra|tion|al /'ræʃənəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rational** decisions and thoughts are based on reason rather than on emotion. （决定、想法）理性的，合理的 ❑ *He's asking you to look at both sides of the case and come to a rational decision.* 他是要求你看看事情的两面后再作出理性的决定。• **ra|tion|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *It can be very hard to think rationally when you're feeling so vulnerable and alone.* 人在如此脆弱孤独的时候很难理智思考。• **ra|tion|al|ity** /ræʃə'nælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We live in an era of rationality.* 我们生活在理性时代。2 ADJ A **rational** person is someone who is sensible and is able to make decisions based on intelligent thinking rather than on emotion. （人）理性的，理智的 ❑ *Did he come across as a sane rational person?* 他看起来是正常理智的人吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rational* with:

N. rational **approach** 理性的做法，rational **choice** 理性的选择，rational **decision** 理性的决定，rational **explanation** 合理的解释 1
rational **human being** 理性人，rational **person** 理性人 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *ratio = reasoning* 推理：*irrational, rational, rationale*

ra|tion|ale /ˌræʃə'nɑːl, -'næl/ (**rationales**) N-COUNT The **rationale** for a course of action, practice, or belief is the set of reasons on which it is based. 原理；理论基础；合理性依据【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *However, the rationale for such initiatives is not, of course, solely economic.* 然而，这种倡议的根据当然并不仅仅是经济方面的。

ra|tion|al|ism /'ræʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Rationalism** is the belief that your life should be based on reason and logic, rather than emotions or religious beliefs. 理性主义；唯理论 ❑ *Coleridge was to spend the next thirty years attacking rationalism.* 柯尔律治在之后的 30 年里一直抨击理性主义。

ra|tion|al|ist /'ræʃənəlɪst/ (**rationalists**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **rationalist**, you mean that their beliefs are based on reason and logic rather than emotion or religion. 理性主义的；唯理论的 ❑ *White was both visionary and rationalist.* 怀特既敢想又理性。2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **rationalist**, you mean that they base their life on rationalist beliefs. 理性主义者；唯理论者 3 → see also **rationalism**

ra|tion|al|ize /'ræʃənəlaɪz/ (**rationalizes, rationalizing, rationalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **rationalise**

1 VERB If you try to **rationalize** attitudes or actions that are difficult to accept, you think of reasons to justify or explain them. 使合理化；对…进行合理解释；为…开脱 ❑ [V n] *He further rationalized his activity by convincing himself that he was actually promoting peace.* 他使自己相信他实际上是在促进和平，以此进一步为自己的行动开脱。2 VERB [usu passive] When a company, system, or industry **is rationalized**, it is made more efficient, usually by getting rid of staff and equipment that are not essential. （通常指通过削减多余员工和设备）使（公司、系统或产业）更有效率；使合理化：精简【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ [be V-ed] *The network of 366 local offices is being rationalised to leave the company with 150 to 200 larger branch offices.* 该公司 366 个地方办事处正被精简为 150 到 200 个规模较大的分支机构。• **ra|tion|ali|za|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the rationalization of the textile industry.* 纺织行业的合理化

ra|tion|ing /'ræʃənɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rationing** is the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other necessary substances that each person is allowed to have or buy when there is not enough of them. （食品等的）配给制，配额制 ❑ *The municipal authorities here are preparing for food rationing.* 这里的市政当局正准备实施食品配给制。

'rat pack N-SING People sometimes refer to the group of journalists and photographers who follow famous people around as **the rat pack**, especially when they think that their behaviour is unacceptable. （尤指令人难以接受的）追踪名人的记者和摄影师，狗仔队【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】

'rat race N-SING If you talk about getting out of **the rat race**, you mean leaving a job or way of life in which people compete aggressively with each other to be successful. 激烈竞争 ❑ *I had to get out of the rat race and take a look at the real world again.* 我得从疯狂的竞争中解脱出来，重新审视真实的世界。

'rat run (**rat runs**) N-COUNT A **rat run** is a small street which drivers use during busy times in order to avoid heavy traffic on the main roads. （驾驶员在交通高峰时段为避开主路车流而穿行的）小道，小街【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

R

rat|tan /ræˈtæn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Rattan** furniture is made from the woven strips of stems of a plant which grows in South East Asia. 省藤(在东南亚用于编制家具) ❑ *...a light airy room set with cloth-covered tables and rattan chairs.* 陈设着铺有桌布的桌子和藤条椅的敞亮房间

rat|tle /ˈrætᵊl/ (**rattles, rattling, rattled**) 1 VERB When something **rattles** or when you **rattle** it, it makes short sharp knocking sounds because it is being shaken or it keeps hitting against something hard. (使)发出震颤(或碰撞)声 ❑ [v] *She slams the kitchen door so hard I hear dishes rattle.* 她把厨房门重重地关上，我都听到了碟子的震颤声。❑ [v n] *He gently rattled the cage and whispered to the canary.* 他轻轻晃动鸟笼，对金丝雀低语着。•N-COUNT **Rattle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There was a rattle of rifle-fire.* 一阵步枪的嗒嗒声传来。•**rat|tling** N-SING ❑ *At that moment, there was a rattling at the door.* 此时，门口传来一阵嗒嗒的响声。2 N-COUNT A **rattle** is a baby's toy with loose bits inside which make a noise when the baby shakes it. 摇铃(婴儿玩具) 3 N-COUNT A **rattle** is a wooden instrument that people shake to make a loud knocking noise at football matches or tribal ceremonies. (观看足球比赛或举行部落仪式时使用的)响板 4 VERB If something or someone **rattles** you, they make you nervous. 使紧张；使不安 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *She refused to be rattled by his £3,000-a-day lawyer.* 他以每天 3,000 英镑的价格雇来的律师丝毫没吓到她。•**rat|tled** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *He swore in Spanish, another indication that he was rattled.* 他用西班牙语大骂，这再次表明他心里不安了。5 VERB You can say that a bus, train or car **rattles** somewhere when it moves noisily from one place to another. (巴士、火车或汽车)哐啷哐啷地行进，轰隆隆地开过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The bus from Odense rattled into a dusty village called Pozo Almonte.* 从欧登塞来的巴士哐啷哐啷地驶入一个叫做波索阿尔蒙特的尘土飞扬的村庄。

▶**rattle around** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **rattles around** in a room or other space, you mean that the space is too large for them. 拥有过大空间 ❑ [v p +in] *We don't want to move, but we're rattling around in our large house.* 我们不想搬走，但是我们现在的房子太大了。[Also v p n]

▶**rattle off** PHRASAL VERB If you **rattle off** something, you say it or do it very quickly and without much effort. 轻易地说出(或做到) ❑ [v p n] *Hendry, playing an afternoon match, rattled off a 6-1 win over the Englishman.* 亨德利在下午的比赛中以 6 比 1 轻松击败英格兰人。[Also v n p]

▶**rattle through** PHRASAL VERB If you **rattle through** something, you deal with it quickly in order to finish it. 匆忙做完；赶紧完成【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p n] *She rattled through a translation from Virgil's Aeneid.* 她匆匆看完了维吉尔的《埃涅阿斯纪》的一个译本。

rat|tler /ˈrætlərˈ/ (**rattlers**) N-COUNT A **rattler** is the same as a **rattlesnake**. 同 rattlesnake【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

rattle|snake /ˈrætᵊlsneɪk/ (**rattlesnakes**) N-COUNT A **rattlesnake** is a poisonous American snake which can make a rattling noise with its tail. 响尾蛇(美洲毒蛇，尾部能振动作响)

rat|ty /ˈræti/ (**rattier, rattiest**) 1 ADJ If someone is **ratty**, they get angry and irritated easily. 易怒的；暴躁的；火气大的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I had spent too many hours there and was beginning to get a bit ratty and fed up.* 我在那儿呆了很长时间，开始有点儿恼火和不耐烦了。2 ADJ **Ratty** clothes and objects are torn or in bad condition, especially because they are old. (衣服等)破烂的，破旧的【AM 美】❑ *...my ratty old flannel pyjamas.* 我那破旧的法兰绒睡衣

rau|cous /ˈrɔːkəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **raucous** sound is loud, harsh, and rather unpleasant. (声音)刺耳的 ❑ *They heard a bottle being smashed, then more raucous laughter.* 他们听见瓶子摔碎的声音，然后是更刺耳的笑声。•**rau|cous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They laughed together raucously.* 他们一起刺耳地大笑起来。

raun|chy /ˈrɔːntʃi/ (**raunchier, raunchiest**) ADJ If a film, a person, or the way that someone is dressed is **raunchy**, they are sexually exciting. 色情的；淫秽的；惹火的；挑逗的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...her raunchy new movie.* 她惹火的新片

rav|age /ˈrævɪdʒ/ (**ravages, ravaging, ravaged**) VERB [usu passive] A town, country, or economy that **has been ravaged** is one that has been damaged so much that it is almost completely destroyed. 毁坏；重创；严重破坏 ❑ [be v-ed] *For two decades the country has been ravaged by civil war and foreign intervention.* 20 年来，这个国家一直被内战外侵所蹂躏。❑ [v-ed] *...Nicaragua's ravaged economy.* 尼加拉瓜遭受重创的经济

rav|ages /ˈrævɪdʒɪz/ N-PLURAL **The ravages of** time, war, or the weather are the damaging effects that they have. 毁坏；重创；严重破坏 ❑ [+of] *...a hi-tech grass pitch that can survive the ravages of a cold, wet climate.* 耐寒抗湿的高科技草坪

rave /reɪv/ (**raves, raving, raved**) 1 VERB If someone **raves**, they talk in an excited and uncontrolled way. 狂乱地说；胡言乱语；语无伦次地说 ❑ [v] *She cried and raved for weeks, and people did not know what to do.* 她哭喊了几个星期，人们不知如何是好。❑ [v with quote] *'What is wrong with you, acting like that,' she raved, pacing up and down frantically.* "你怎么回事，竟然做出那种事。"她咆哮道，发疯似的走来走去。2 VERB If you **rave about** something, you speak or write about it with great enthusiasm. 热情洋溢地谈论(或书写) ❑ [v +about] *Rachel raved about the new foods she ate while she was there.* 蕾切尔对她在那里吃的新奇食物赞不绝口。❑ [v with quote] *'Such lovely clothes. I'd no idea Milan was so wonderful,' she raved.* "这些衣服太漂亮了。我没想到米兰如此精彩。"她大加赞赏道。3 N-COUNT A **rave** is a big event at which young people dance to electronic music in a large building or in the open air. Raves are often associated with illegal drugs. 锐舞舞会(年轻人在电子舞曲伴奏下的大型舞会，常涉毒)【BRIT 英】❑ *...an all-night rave at Castle Donington.* 在多宁顿城堡的彻夜锐舞 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Rave** is also an adjective. ❑ *Old faces and new talents are making it big on the rave scene.* 老面孔、新才俊在这场锐舞舞会上都大放异彩。4 → see also **raving** 5 **to rant and rave** → see **rant**

ra|ven /ˈreɪvᵊn/ (**ravens**) N-COUNT A **raven** is a large bird with shiny black feathers and a deep harsh call. 渡鸦

rav|en|ous /ˈrævənəs/ ADJ If you are **ravenous**, you are extremely hungry. 非常饥饿的；饥肠辘辘的 ❑ *Amy realized that she had eaten nothing since leaving Bruton Street, and she was ravenous.* 埃米意识到自己离开布鲁顿街之后什么东西都没吃，她饿极了。•**rav|en|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *She began to eat ravenously.* 她开始狼吞虎咽起来。

rav|er /ˈreɪvəˈ/ (**ravers**) N-COUNT A **raver** is a young person who has a busy social life and goes to a lot of parties, raves, or nightclubs. 社交场常客；浪荡子【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ˌrave reˈview (**rave reviews**) N-COUNT [usu pl] When journalists write **rave reviews**, they praise something such as a play or book in a very enthusiastic way. 热情洋溢的褒扬；好评 ❑ *The play received rave reviews from the critics.* 这部剧得到了评论家的高度评价。

ra|vine /rəˈviːn/ (**ravines**) N-COUNT A **ravine** is a very deep narrow valley with steep sides. 沟壑；深谷；峡谷 ❑ *The bus is said to have overturned and fallen into a ravine.* 据说巴士翻车坠入了峡谷。

rav|ing /ˈreɪvɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **raving** to describe someone who you think is completely mad. 疯癫的；精神错乱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Malcolm looked at her as if she were a raving lunatic.* 马尔科姆看着她，好像在看一个精神错乱的疯子。•ADV [ADV adj] **Raving** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'm afraid Jean-Paul has gone raving mad.* 恐怕让－保罗已经完全失去理智了。2 → see also **rave**

rav|ings /ˈreɪvɪŋz/ N-PLURAL If you describe what someone says or writes as their **ravings**, you mean that it makes no sense because they are mad or very ill. 疯话；胡言乱语 ❑ *Haig and Robertson saw it as the lunatic ravings of a mad politician.* 黑格和罗伯逊把它看作一个疯癫政治家的胡言乱语。

ra|vio|li /ˌrævɪˈəʊli/ (**raviolis**) N-VAR **Ravioli** is a type of pasta that is shaped into small squares, filled with minced meat or cheese and served in a sauce. 意大利方饺(以碎肉或干酪为馅，佐以酱料)

rav|ish /ˈrævɪʃ/ (**ravishes, ravishing, ravished**) VERB [usu passive] If a woman **is ravished** by a man, she is raped by him. 强奸；强暴【LITERARY 文】❑ [be v-ed] *She'll never know how close she came to being dragged off and ravished.* 她决不会知道她差点儿就被拖走糟蹋了。

rav|ish|ing /'rævɪʃɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **ravishing**, you mean that they are very beautiful. 非常美丽的；迷人的；引人入胜的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She looked ravishing.* 她看起来漂亮极了。

raw ♦◇ /rɔ:/ (**rawer, rawest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Raw** materials or substances are in their natural state before being processed or used in manufacturing. (材料等)未经加工的，天然状态的 ❑ *We import raw materials and energy and export mainly industrial products.* 我们进口原材料和能源，主要出口工业品。❑ *...two ships carrying raw sugar from Cuba.* 两艘来自古巴装有粗糖的船 ❷ ADJ **Raw** food is food that is eaten uncooked, that has not yet been cooked, or that has not been cooked enough. (食物)生的，生食的，不熟的 ❑ *...a popular dish made of raw fish.* 一道受欢迎的生鱼菜肴 ❑ *This versatile vegetable can be eaten raw or cooked.* 这种蔬菜有多种吃法，既可生吃也可熟食。❸ ADJ If a part of your body is **raw**, it is red and painful, perhaps because the skin has come off or has been burnt. (身体部位)红肿疼痛的 ❑ *...the drag of the rope against the raw flesh of my shoulders.* 拽动绳子摩擦着我蹭破了皮的肩头 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Raw** emotions are strong basic feelings or responses which are not weakened by other influences. (情感)不加掩饰的，强烈的 ❑ *Her grief was still raw and he did not know how to help her.* 她仍然沉浸在深切的悲伤中，他不知道如何帮她才好。❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **raw**, you mean that it is simple, powerful, and real. 生猛的；质朴而强大的 ❑ *...the raw power of instinct.* 本能的野性力量 ❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Raw** data is facts or information that has not yet been sorted, analysed, or prepared for use. (数据)原始的，未经处理的 ❑ *Analyses were conducted on the raw data.* 对原始数据进行了分析。❼ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone in a new job as **raw**, or as a **raw** recruit, you mean that they lack experience in that job. 没有经验的；不熟练的 ❑ *...replacing experienced men with raw recruits.* 用新手替代有经验的人 ❽ ADJ **Raw** weather feels unpleasantly cold. (天气)生冷的，阴冷的 ❑ *...a raw December morning.* 12 月一个阴冷的早晨 ❾ ADJ [ADJ n] **Raw** sewage is sewage that has not been treated to make it cleaner. (污水)未处理的 ❑ *...contamination of bathing water by raw sewage.* 洗浴水被未处理的污水污染 ❿ PHRASE If you say that you are getting **a raw deal**, you mean that you are being treated unfairly. 不公平待遇【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I think women have a raw deal.* 我认为妇女受到了不公正待遇。⓫ **touch a raw nerve** → see **nerve**

Thesaurus 同类词 *raw* Also look up:

ADJ. natural ❶
fresh, uncooked; (*ant.*) cooked ❷
scraped, skinned ❸

raw|hide /'rɔ:haɪd/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Rawhide** is leather that comes from cattle, and has not been treated or tanned. 生(牛)皮【AM 美】❑ *At his belt he carried a rawhide whip.* 他腰间别着生牛皮鞭。

ray ♦◇ /reɪ/ (**rays**) ❶ N-COUNT **Rays** of light are narrow beams of light. 光线；光束 ❑ [+of] *...the first rays of light spread over the horizon.* 地平线上出现的第一缕曙光 ❑ *The sun's rays can penetrate water up to 10 feet.* 太阳光线可以穿透到 10 英尺深的水下。❷ → see also **cosmic rays, gamma rays, X-ray** ❸ N-COUNT A **ray of** hope, comfort, or other positive quality is a small amount of it that you welcome because it makes a bad situation seem less bad. 一丝，一线(希望、慰藉等) ❑ [+of] *They could provide a ray of hope amid the general business and economic gloom.* 在普遍的商业和经济低潮中，他们能带来一线希望。

→ see **rainbow, telescope**

ray|on /'reɪɒn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rayon** is a smooth artificial fabric that is made from cellulose. 人造丝；人造纤维；人造丝织物 ❑ *...the old woman's rayon dress.* 老妇人的人造丝裙

raze /reɪz/ (**razes, razing, razed**) VERB [usu passive] If buildings, villages or towns **are razed** or **razed** to the ground, they are completely destroyed. 把(建筑、村镇)夷为平地；彻底摧毁 ❑ [be V-ed] *Dozens of villages have been razed.* 几十个村庄被夷为平地。❑ [be V-ed +to] *Towns such as Mittelwihr and Bennwihr were virtually razed to the ground.* 米特维尔、本维尔这样的城镇基本上被夷为平地。

ra|zor /'reɪzə^r/ (**razors**) N-COUNT A **razor** is a tool that people use for shaving. 剃须刀；刮胡刀

'ra|zor blade (**razor blades**) N-COUNT A **razor blade** is a small flat piece of metal with a very sharp edge which is put into a razor and used for shaving. 剃须刀片；刮胡刀片

,razor-'sharp ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A cutting tool that is **razor-sharp** is extremely sharp. 锋利的；锐利的 ❑ *...a razor sharp butcher's knife.* 锋利的屠刀 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone or someone's mind as **razor-sharp**, you mean that they have a very accurate and clear understanding of things. (思路或头脑)敏捷的，犀利的 ❑ *...his razor-sharp intelligence.* 他敏捷的才智

'ra|zor wire N-UNCOUNT **Razor wire** is strong wire with sharp blades sticking out of it. In wars or civil conflict it is sometimes used to prevent people from entering or leaving buildings or areas of land. 刀片刺网；刀片刺丝 ❑ *...plans to use razor wire to seal off hostels for migrant workers.* 使用刀片刺网封锁旅店防止流动工人进入的方案

razz /ræz/ (**razzes, razzing, razzed**) VERB To **razz** someone means to tease them, especially in an unkind way. (尤指刻薄地)逗弄，嘲弄。戏弄【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *Molly razzed me about my rotten sense of direction.* 莫利笑话我糟糕的方向感。

razz|a|ma|tazz /,ræzəmə'tæz/ N-UNCOUNT **Razzamatazz** is the same as **razzmatazz**. 同 razzmatazz【mainly BRIT 主英】

razzle-dazzle /'ræz^{ə}l 'dæz^{ə}l/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Razzle-dazzle** is the same as **razzmatazz**. 同 razzmatazz ❑ *...a razzle-dazzle marketing man.* 高声揽客的销售员

razz|ma|tazz /,ræzmə'tæz/ N-UNCOUNT **Razzmatazz** is a noisy and showy display. 喧闹；闹哄哄的招摇场面 ❑ *...the colour and razzmatazz of a U.S. election.* 美国选举的精彩纷呈和热闹景象

RC ♦◇ /,ɑ:r 'si:/ also **R.C.** ADJ **RC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **Roman Catholic**. ❑ *...St Mary's RC Cathedral.* 圣马利亚天主教大教堂

Rd also **Rd.** **Rd** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **road**. It is used especially in addresses and on maps or signs. 路(尤用于地址、地图或路标) ❑ *St Pancras Library, 100 Euston Rd, London, NW1.* 邮编 NW1，伦敦尤斯顿路 100 号，圣潘克拉斯图书馆

-rd -rd is added to numbers that end in 3, except those ending in 13, in order to form ordinal numbers such as 3rd or 33rd. 3rd is pronounced 'third'. (用于以 3 结尾的数字后构成序数词，以 13 结尾的数字除外) ❑ *...September 3rd 1990.* 1990 年 9 月 3 日 ❑ *...the 33rd Boston Marathon.* 第 33 届波士顿马拉松赛 ❑ *...Canada's 123rd birthday.* 加拿大的 123 岁生日

RDA /,ɑ:r di: 'eɪ/ (**RDAs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **RDA** of a particular vitamin or mineral is the amount that people need each day to stay healthy. **RDA** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'recommended daily amount'. (特定维生素、矿物质的)推荐每日摄入量

re /ri:/ You use **re** in business letters, faxes, or other documents to introduce a subject or item which you are going to discuss or refer to in detail. 关于(用于商业信函、传真或其他文件中) ❑ *Dear Mrs Cox, Re: Household Insurance. We note from our files that we have not yet received your renewal instructions.* 亲爱的考克斯夫人，关于房屋保险事宜。我们的文件显示尚未收到您的续保通知。

re-

Usually pronounced /'ri:-/ for meaning ❶, and before an unstressed syllable for meanings ❷ and ❸. Otherwise the pronunciation is /ri-/ before a vowel sound and /rɪ-/ before a consonant sound. 义项 1 通常读作 /'ri:-/；义项 2 和 3 用于非重读音节前时也读作 /'ri:-/。其他情况下，在元音音节前读作 /ri-/；在辅音音节前读作 /rɪ-/。

❶ PREFIX **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns that refer to the repeating of an action or process. For example, to 're-read' something means to read it again, and someone's 're-election' is their being elected again. (用于动词和名词前构成新的动词和名词)表示"再"、"又"、"重新"(如 re-read 重读，re-election 重新选举) ❷ PREFIX **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns that refer to a process

R

opposite to one that has already taken place. For example, to 'reappear' means to appear after disappearing, and to 'regain' something means to gain it after you have lost it.（用于动词和名词前构成新的动词和名词，表示与前一过程相反，如 reappear 消失后再次出现，regain 失去后重新得到）■ PREFIX **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns which describe a change in the position or state of something. For example, to 'relocate' something means to locate it in a different place and to 'rearrange' something means to arrange it in a different way.（用于动词和名词前构成新的动词和名词，表示位置或状态的改变，如 relocate 重新安置，rearrange 重新安排）

R.E. /ˌɑːr ˈiː/ N-UNCOUNT **R.E.** is a school subject in which children learn about religion and other social matters. **R.E.** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'religious education'.（学校课程名称）宗教教育【BRIT 英】

-'re /ə^{r}/ **-'re** is the usual spoken form of 'are'. It is added to the end of the pronoun or noun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'they are' can be shortened to 'they're'.（are 的常用口语形式，用于作动词主语的代词或名词后）

reach ♦♦♦ /riːtʃ/ (**reaches, reaching, reached**) ■ VERB When someone or something **reaches** a place, they arrive there.到达，抵达（地方）❑ [v n] *He did not stop until he reached the door.* 他走到门边才停下。❑ [v n] *He reached Cambridge shortly before three o'clock.* 他快 3 点时抵达了剑桥。■ VERB If someone or something has **reached** a certain stage, level, or amount, they are at that stage, level, or amount.达到，到达（一定阶段、水平或数量）❑ [v n] *The process of political change in South Africa has reached the stage where it is irreversible.* 南非政治变革进程已达到不可逆转的地步。❑ [v n] *We're told the figure could reach 100,000 next year.* 我们得知明年这一数字可能达到 10 万。■ VERB If you **reach** somewhere, you move your arm and hand to take or touch something.伸手去够 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Judy reached into her handbag and handed me a small printed leaflet.* 朱迪把手伸进提包，拿出一小张印刷传单给我。❑ [v prep/adv] *He reached up for an overhanging branch.* 他伸手去够悬在头顶上的树枝。■ VERB If you can **reach** something, you are able to touch it by stretching out your arm or leg.伸手（或腿）碰到 ❑ [v n] *Can you reach your toes with your fingertips?* 你能用指尖碰到你的脚趾吗？■ VERB If you try to **reach** someone, you try to contact them, usually by telephone.（通常指通过电话）联系，联络 ❑ [v n] *Has the doctor told you how to reach him or her in emergencies?* 医生有没有告诉你发生紧急情况时怎样与其取得联系？■ VERB If something **reaches** a place, point, or level, it extends as far as that place, point, or level.延伸至，伸展到（地方、点或水平）❑ [v +to] *...a nightshirt which reached to his knees.* 长及他膝盖的睡衣 ❑ [v n] *The water level in Lake Taihu has reached record levels.* 太湖水位达到了历史最高值。■ VERB When people **reach** an agreement or a decision, they succeed in achieving it.取得（一致意见）；达成（协议）；作出（决定）❑ [v n] *A meeting of agriculture ministers in Luxembourg today has so far failed to reach agreement over farm subsidies.* 今天卢森堡的农业部长会议目前尚未就农业补贴问题达成一致。❑ [v n] *They are meeting in Lusaka in an attempt to reach a compromise.* 他们在卢萨卡举行会谈，试图达成妥协。■ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's or something's **reach** is the distance or limit to which they can stretch, extend, or travel.可达到的距离；所能及的限度 ❑ *Isabelle placed a wine cup on the table within his reach.* 伊莎贝尔把酒杯放在桌上他伸手可及的地方。■ N-UNCOUNT If a place or thing is within **reach**, it is possible to have it or get to it. If it is out of **reach**, it is not possible to have it or get to it.可及的范围 ❑ [+of] *It is located within reach of many important Norman towns, including Bayeux.* 它邻近许多重要的诺曼城镇，包括巴约。❑ [+of] *The price is ten times what it normally is and totally beyond the reach of ordinary people.* 这个价格是平时的 10 倍，一般人根本买不起。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reach* Also look up:

V. arrive, enter, get in ■
arrive, succeed ■
extend to, hold out, stretch ■
contact, ring ■

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reach* with:

N. reach **a destination** 抵达目的地 ■
reach **a goal** 达到目标，reach *one's* **potential** 发挥潜力 ■
reach **(an) agreement** 达成一致意见，reach **a compromise** 达成妥协，reach **a conclusion** 得出结论，reach **a consensus** 达成共识，reach **a decision** 作出决定 ■

reaches /ˈriːtʃɪz/ ■ N-PLURAL The upper, middle, or lower **reaches** of a river are parts of a river. The upper **reaches** are nearer to the river's source and the lower **reaches** are nearer to the sea into which it flows.河段；流域；（上、中或下）游 ❑ [+of] *This year water levels in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze are unusually high.* 今年长江中下游水位畸高。■ N-PLURAL You can refer to the distant or outer parts of a place or area as the far, far-thest, or outer **reaches**.区域；地带【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the outer reaches of the solar system.* 太阳系的外围 ■ N-PLURAL You can refer to the higher or lower levels of an organization as its upper or lower **reaches**.（组织中的）层级【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the upper reaches of the legal profession.* 法律行业的上层

re|act ♦◇◇ /riˈækt/ (**reacts, reacting, reacted**) ■ VERB When you **react to** something that has happened to you, you behave in a particular way because of it.（作出）反应；回应 ❑ [v +to] *They reacted violently to the news.* 他们对这条新闻反应强烈。❑ [v adv/prep] *It's natural to react with disbelief if your child is accused of bullying.* 如果有人指责你的孩子欺负了别的孩子，你不相信是很自然的反应。[Also v] ■ VERB If you **react against** someone's way of behaving, you deliberately behave in a different way because you do not like the way they behave.反抗；反对 ❑ [v +against] *My father never saved and perhaps I reacted against that.* 我父亲从来不存钱，我可能正好相反。■ VERB If you **react to** a substance such as a drug, or **to** something you have touched, you are affected unpleasantly or made ill by it.产生不良反应 ❑ [v +to] *Someone allergic to milk is likely to react to cheese.* 对牛奶过敏的人可能对奶酪也有不良反应。[Also v] ■ VERB When one chemical substance **reacts with** another, or when two chemical substances **react**, they combine chemically to form another substance.（化学物质）发生反应 ❑ [v +with] *Calcium reacts with water.* 钙和水会发生反应。❑ [v] *Under normal circumstances, these two gases react readily to produce carbon dioxide and water.* 在正常情况下，这两种气体容易发生反应产生二氧化碳和水。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *react* with:

ADJ. **slow to** react 反应迟钝 ■
N. react **to news** 对新闻作出反应，react **to a situation** 对局势作出反应 ■
ADV. react **differently** 反应各异，react **emotionally** 反应激动，**how to** react 如何反应，react **negatively** 反应消极，react **positively** 反应积极，react **quickly** 反应迅速 ■
react **strongly** 反应强烈，react **violently** 反应激烈 ■ ■ ■

re|ac|tion ♦◇◇ /riˈækʃ^{ə}n/ (**reactions**) ■ N-VAR Your **reaction** to something that has happened or something that you have experienced is what you feel, say, or do because of it.反应；反响 ❑ [+to] *Reaction to the visit is mixed.* 对这次访问的反应不一。❑ *He was surprised that his answer should have caused such a strong reaction.* 他很惊讶自己的回答会引起如此强烈的反响。■ N-COUNT A **reaction against** something is a way of behaving or doing something that is deliberately different from what has been done before.反抗；反对 ❑ [+against] *All new fashion starts out as a reaction against existing convention.* 所有新风尚都是从打破现有常规开始的。■ N-SING If there is a **reaction against** something, it becomes unpopular.抵制；抵触 ❑ [+against] *Premature moves in this respect might well provoke a reaction against the reform.* 在这方面不成熟的举动很可能引发对改革的抵触情绪。■ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] Your **reactions** are your ability to move quickly in response to something, for example when you are in danger.反应力；应变力 ❑ *The sport requires very fast reactions.* 这项运动要求非常快的反应力。■ N-UNCOUNT **Reaction** is the belief that the political or social system of your country should not change.保守思想；反动思

想【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Thus, he aided reaction and thwarted progress.* 因此，他帮助反动派阻挠进步。❹ N-COUNT A chemical **reaction** is a process in which two substances combine together chemically to form another substance.（化学）反应 ❑ *Ozone is produced by the reaction between oxygen and ultra-violet light.* 臭氧由氧气和紫外线发生反应而生成。❺ N-COUNT If you have a **reaction to** a substance such as a drug, or **to** something you have touched, you are affected unpleasantly or made ill by it. 不良反应 ❑ [+to] *Every year, 5000 people have life-threatening reactions to anaesthetics.* 每年，有 5000 人对麻醉剂产生致命反应。

→ see **motion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reaction* with:

ADJ. **emotional** reaction 情绪化反应，**initial** reaction 最初的反应，**mixed** reaction 复杂的反应，**negative** reaction 消极反应，**positive** reaction 积极反应 ❶
chemical reaction 化学反应 ❹
allergic reaction 过敏反应 ❺

re|ac|tion|ary /riˈækʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ (**reactionaries**) ADJ A **reactionary** person or group tries to prevent changes in the political or social system of their country. 反动的；保守的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It grew ever more clear to everyone that the Minister was too reactionary, too blinkered.* 大家都越来越清楚部长太保守，眼界太褊狭。•N-COUNT A **reactionary** is someone with reactionary views. 反动派；保守人士 ❑ *Critics viewed him as a reactionary.* 评论家认为他是保守派。

re|ac|ti|vate /riˈæktɪveɪt/ (**reactivates, reactivating, reactivated**) VERB If people **reactivate** a system or organization, they make it work again after a period in which it has not been working. 使复活；使恢复工作；重启 ❑ [v n] *...a series of economic reforms to reactivate the economy.* 一系列重振经济的经济改革

re|ac|tive /riˈæktɪv/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **reactive** is able to react chemically with a lot of different substances. 活性的；活泼的 ❑ *Ozone is a highly reactive form of oxygen gas.* 臭氧是一种非常活泼的氧气形态。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **reactive**, they behave in response to what happens to them, rather than deciding in advance how they want to behave. 反应性的；回应性的 ❑ *I want our organization to be less reactive and more pro-active.* 我希望我们的组织少一些被动反应，多一些积极主动。

re|ac|tor /riˈæktəʳ/ (**reactors**) N-COUNT A **reactor** is the same as a **nuclear reactor**. 同 nuclear reactor

read ⇹ (**reads, reading**)

The form **read** is pronounced /riːd/ when it is the present tense, and /red/ when it is the past tense and past participle. read 作现在式时读作 /riːd/；作过去式和过去分词时读作 /red/。

❶ VERB When you **read** something such as a book or article, you look at and understand the words that are written there. 读，阅读（书、文章等）❑ [v n] *Have you read this book?* 你看过这本书吗？❑ [v +about] *I read about it in the paper.* 我在报纸上了解到了这件事。❑ [v +through] *He read through the pages slowly and carefully.* 他慢慢地仔细阅读每一页。❑ [v that] *It was nice to read that the Duke will not be sending his son off to boarding school.* 得知公爵不会把儿子送到寄宿学校真让人高兴。❑ [v] *She spends her days reading and watching television.* 她每天就是读书看电视。•N-SING **Read** is also a noun. ❑ *I settled down to have a good read.* 我静下心来好好读书。❷ VERB When you **read** a piece of writing to someone, you say the words aloud. 朗读；念出；大声读 ❑ [v n] *Jay reads poetry so beautifully.* 杰伊朗读诗歌真好听。❑ [v +to] *I like it when she reads to us.* 我喜欢她读给我们听。❑ [v n n] *I sing to the boys or read them a story before tucking them in.* 我给男孩们唱首歌或念个故事，然后给他们掖好被子。[Also v n +to, v] ❸ VERB People who can **read** have the ability to look at and understand written words. 识字 ❑ [v] *He couldn't read or write.* 他不识字。❑ [v n] *He could read words at 18 months.* 他 18 个月大时就认字了。❹ VERB If you can **read** music, you have the ability to look at and understand the symbols that are used in written music to represent musical sounds. 识（乐谱）❑ [v n] *Later on I learned how to read music.* 后来我学会了识谱。❺ VERB When a computer **reads** a file or a document, it takes information from a disk or tape.（计算机）读，读取（文件或文档）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *How can I read a Microsoft Excel file on a computer that only has Works installed?* 我怎样在只安装了 Works 软件的电脑上读微软的 Excel 文件呢？❻ VERB [no cont] You can use **read** when saying what is written on something or in something. For example, if a notice **reads** 'Entrance', the word 'Entrance' is written on it. 写着；标着 ❑ [v with quote] *The sign on the bus read 'Private: Not In Service'.* 巴士标牌上写着"私用：非营运"。❼ VERB If you refer to how a piece of writing **reads**, you are referring to its style.（文章等）读起来 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The book reads like a ballad.* 这本书读起来像歌谣。❽ N-COUNT [adj N] If you say that a book or magazine is a good **read**, you mean that it is very enjoyable to read. 读物；阅读材料 ❑ *Ben Okri's latest novel is a good read.* 本·奥克里的最新小说很精彩。❾ VERB If something **is read** in a particular way, it is understood or interpreted in that way. 理解；解读 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *The play is being widely read as an allegory of imperialist conquest.* 这部剧被广泛解读为对帝国主义占领的讽喻。❑ [v n adv/prep] *South Africans were praying last night that he has read the situation correctly.* 昨晚南非人在祈祷他对形势的解读正确无误。❿ VERB If you **read** someone's mind or thoughts, you know exactly what they are thinking without them telling you. 看得出，读懂，看透（想法或心思）❑ [v n] *As if he could read her thoughts, Benny said, 'You're free to go any time you like.'* 本尼仿佛看出了她的心思，说道："你随时都可以自由离开。"⓫ VERB If you can **read** someone or you can **read** their gestures, you can understand what they are thinking or feeling by the way they behave or the things they say. 理解；读懂；了解 ❑ [v n] *If you have to work in a team you must learn to read people.* 如果要在一个团队中工作，你必须学会阅人。⓬ VERB If someone who is trying to talk to you with a radio transmitter says, 'Do you **read** me?', they are asking you if you can hear them.（无线电通信用语）听到 ❑ [v n] *We read you loud and clear. Over.* 听得很清楚。完毕。⓭ VERB When you **read** a measuring device, you look at it to see what the figure or measurement on it is. 读（测量仪器）的数字 ❑ [v n] *It is essential that you are able to read a thermometer.* 最基本要能看懂温度计。⓮ VERB If a measuring device **reads** a particular amount, it shows that amount.（测量仪器）读数为，显示 ❑ [v amount] *The thermometer read 105 degrees Fahrenheit.* 温度计读数为 105 华氏度。⓯ VERB If you **read** a subject at university, you study it. 读，攻读（专业）【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ [v n] *She read French and German at Cambridge University.* 她在剑桥大学攻读法语和德语。❑ [v +for] *He is now reading for a maths degree at Surrey University.* 他现在就读于萨里大学，攻读数学学位。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **major, study**

⓰ PHRASE If you **take** something **as read**, you accept it as true or right and therefore feel that it does not need to be discussed or proved. 将…信以为真；直接认定 ❑ *We took it as read that he must have been a KGB agent.* 我们直接认定他肯定做过克格勃特工。⓱ → see also **reading** ⓲ to **read between the lines**

→ see **line**

→ see **Braille**

▶**read into** PHRASAL VERB If you **read** a meaning **into** something, you think it is there although it may not actually be there. 认为包含；觉得存在 ❑ [v n P n] *The addict often reads disapproval into people's reactions to him even where it does not exist.* 这个瘾君子经常把别人对他的反应当作是反感他，即使别人并没有那个意思。❑ [v n P n] *It would be wrong to try to read too much into such a light-hearted production.* 要把太多含义强加给这部轻松的作品就不对了。[Also v P n n]

▶**read out** PHRASAL VERB If you **read out** a piece of writing, you say it aloud.（大声）读出，朗读（文章等）❑ [v P n] *He's obliged to take his turn at reading out the announcements.* 轮到他宣读通知了。❑ [v n P] *Shall I read them out?* 要我大声读出来吗？

▶**read up on** PHRASAL VERB If you **read up on** a subject, you read a lot about it so that you become informed about it. 熟知；对…了如指掌 ❑ [v P P n] *I've read up on the dangers of all these drugs.*

R

我对所有这些药物的危险性了然于胸。

Thesaurus 同类词 *read* Also look up:

V. scan, skim, study 1
comprehend; (*ant.*) sense 1 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *read* with:

ADV. read **carefully** 仔细读，read **silently** 默读 1
N. read a **book/magazine/(news)paper** 看书 / 杂志 / 报纸，read a **sentence** 读句子，read a **sign** 读标志，read a **statement** 读声明 1 2
read a **verdict** 宣读判决 2
ability to read 识字能力 3
V. **like to** read 喜欢读，**want to** read 想读 1 2
listen to *someone* read 听（某人）读 2
learn (how) to read 学识字 3

read|able /ˈriːdəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that a book or article is **readable**, you mean that it is enjoyable and easy to read.（书或文章）可读性强的 ❑ *This is an impeccably researched and very readable book.* 这本书研究缜密透彻，可读性很强。2 ADJ A piece of writing that is **readable** is written or printed clearly and can be read easily.（文章等）字迹易认的，字迹清晰的 ❑ *My secretary worked long hours translating my almost illegible writing into a typewritten and readable script.* 我的手稿几乎无法辨认，秘书花了很长时间才用打字机把它打成清晰的文本。

read|er ◆◆◇ /ˈriːdəʳ/ (**readers**) 1 N-COUNT The **readers** of a newspaper, magazine, or book are the people who read it. 读者 ❑ *These texts give the reader an insight into the Chinese mind.* 这些文章使读者对中国人的思维有了深层次的认识。2 N-COUNT A **reader** is a person who reads, especially one who reads for pleasure.（尤指以取乐为目的的）读书人 ❑ *Thanks to that job I became an avid reader.* 多亏了那份工作，我才成了一个喜欢阅读的人。3 N-COUNT A **reader** is a book to help children to learn to read, or to help people to learn a foreign language. It contains passages of text, and often exercises to give practice in reading and writing.（帮助阅读或学习外语的）读本，读物

read|er|ship /ˈriːdəʳʃɪp/ (**readerships**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **readership** of a book, newspaper, or magazine is the number or type of people who read it. 读者人数；读者群 ❑ *Its readership has grown to over 15,000 subscribers.* 它的订阅人数上升到了 15,000 多人。

read|ily /ˈredɪli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **readily**, you do it in a way which shows that you are very willing to do it. 乐意地；欣然地；爽快地 ❑ *I asked her if she would allow me to interview her, and she readily agreed.* 我问她是否允许我采访她，她欣然应允。2 ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] You also use **readily** to say that something can be done or obtained quickly and easily. For example, if you say that something can be readily understood, you mean that people can understand it quickly and easily. 迅速地；容易地；轻松地 ❑ *The components are readily available in hardware shops.* 这些元件上五金店很容易买到。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *readily* with:

V. readily **accept** 欣然接受，readily **admit** 爽快承认，readily **agree** 欣然同意 1
ADJ. readily **apparent** 十分明显，*be* readily **available** 轻松可得，**make** readily **available** 使轻松可得 2

read|iness /ˈredɪnəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone is very willing to do something, you can talk about their **readiness to** do it. 乐意；爽快 ❑ *...their readiness to co-operate with the new U.S. envoy.* 他们乐意和新任美国特使合作 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] If you do something **in readiness for** a future event, you do it so that you are prepared for that event. 准备就绪 ❑ [+*for*] *Security tightened in the capital in readiness for the president's arrival.* 首都加强了安保措施，准备迎接总统的到来。

read|ing ◆◇◇ /ˈriːdɪŋ/ (**readings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Reading** is the activity of reading books. 阅读；读书；看书 ❑ *I have always loved reading.* 我一直喜欢读书。❑ *...young people who find reading and writing difficult.* 觉得阅读和写作难的年轻人 2 N-COUNT A **reading** is an event at which poetry or extracts from books are read to an audience. 读书会；朗诵会 ❑ *...a poetry reading.* 诗歌朗诵会 3 N-COUNT Your **reading of** a word, text, or situation is the way in which you understand or interpret it. 解读方式；理解方法 ❑ [+*of*] *My reading of her character makes me feel that she was too responsible a person to do those things.* 照我对她性格的了解看，她是个特别负责任的人，不会做出那些事情。4 N-COUNT The **reading** on a measuring device is the figure or measurement that it shows.（测量仪器上的）读数 ❑ *The gauge must be giving a faulty reading.* 量规读数肯定有误。5 N-COUNT In the British Parliament or the U.S. Congress, a **reading** is one of the three stages of introducing and discussing a new bill before it can be passed as law.（英国议会或美国国会讨论一项新法案以获通过的三步立法程序之一）❑ *The bill is expected to pass its second reading with a comfortable majority.* 这项法案预计将以绝大多数赞成票通过二读。6 PHRASE If you say that a book or an article **makes** interesting **reading** or **makes for** interesting **reading**, you mean that it is interesting to read. 读起来感觉… ❑ *The list of drinks, a dozen pages long, makes fascinating reading.* 酒水单一共有十几页长，读起来很有趣。

'read|ing glasses N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Reading glasses** are glasses that are worn by people, for example when they are reading, because they cannot see things close to them very well.（阅读等时戴的）眼镜

'read|ing lamp (**reading lamps**) N-COUNT A **reading lamp** is a small lamp that you keep on a desk or table. You can move part of it in order to direct the light to where you need it for reading. 台灯；阅读灯

'read|ing room (**reading rooms**) N-COUNT A **reading room** is a quiet room in a library or museum where you can read and study.（图书馆或博物馆的）阅览室

re|adjust /ˌriːəˈdʒʌst/ (**readjusts, readjusting, readjusted**) 1 VERB When you **readjust to** a new situation, usually one you have been in before, you adapt to it. 重新适应；再适应 ❑ [v +*to*] *I can understand why astronauts find it difficult to readjust to life on Earth.* 我能够理解为什么航天员会觉得难以重新适应地球生活。❑ [v] *They are bound to take time to readjust after a holiday.* 他们假期归来肯定需要时间重新适应。2 VERB If you **readjust** the level of something, your attitude to something, or the way you do something, you change it to make it more effective or appropriate. 调整；改变 ❑ [v n] *In the end you have to readjust your expectations.* 最终你得调整你的预期。3 VERB If you **readjust** something such as a piece of clothing or a mechanical device, you correct or alter its position or setting. 重调，校正，修正（机械装置等）❑ [v n] *Readjust your watch. You are now on Moscow time.* 校正一下你的手表。现在是莫斯科时间。

re|adjust|ment /ˌriːəˈdʒʌstmənt/ (**readjustments**) 1 N-VAR **Readjustment** is the process of adapting to a new situation, usually one that you have been in before. 重新适应；再适应 ❑ *The next few weeks will be a period of readjustment.* 接下来几周将是再适应阶段。2 N-VAR A **readjustment** of something is a change that you make to it so that it is more effective or appropriate. 调整；改变 ❑ [+*of*] *The organization denies that it is seeking any readjustment of state borders.* 该组织否认正在寻求对国界进行调整。❑ *...the effects of economic readjustment.* 经济调整的影响

read|out /ˈriːdaʊt/ (**readouts**) N-COUNT If an electronic measuring device gives you a **readout**, it displays information about the level of something such as a speed, height, or sound.（电子测量仪器的）信息读出，读数 ❑ [+*of*] *The system provides a digital readout of the vehicle's speed.* 系统会以数字显示车速。

ready ◆◆◇ /ˈredi/ (**readier, readiest, readies, readying, readied**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If someone is **ready**, they are properly prepared for something. If something is **ready**, it has been properly prepared and is now able to be used. 准备好的；准备就绪的 ❑ [+*for*] *It took her a long time to get ready for church.* 她花了很长时间才准备好去教堂。❑ *Are you ready to board, Mr Daly?* 你准备好登机了吗，戴利先生？❑ *Tomorrow he would tell his pilot to get the aircraft ready.* 明天他会告诉自己的飞行员备好飞机。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ

to-inf] If you are **ready for** something or **ready to** do something, you have enough experience to do it or you are old enough and sensible enough to do it. 准备充分的；胜任的 ❑ [+for] *She says she's not ready for marriage.* 她说自己还没有准备好结婚。❑ *You'll have no trouble getting him into a normal school when you feel he's ready to go.* 你觉得他足以应付时再把他弄进师范学校是不会有问题的。 3 ADJ If you are **ready to** do something, you are willing to do it. 愿意的；乐意的；情愿的；甘愿的 ❑ *They were ready to die for their beliefs.* 他们甘愿为信仰而死。 4 ADJ If you are **ready for** something, you need it or want it. 需要的；想要的；缺乏的 ❑ [+for] *I don't know about you, but I'm ready for bed.* 我不知道你怎样，但我要睡觉了。 5 ADJ To be **ready to** do something means to be about to do it or likely to do it. 即将…的；可能…的 ❑ *She looked ready to cry.* 她看起来要哭了。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ready** to describe things that are able to be used very quickly and easily. 现成的；就绪的；轻松可得的 ❑ *Why does German industry enjoy such a ready supply of well-trained and well-motivated workers?* 为什么德国工业能有如此现成的训练有素且积极肯干的劳动力资源呢？ 7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Ready** money is in the form of notes and coins rather than cheques or credit cards, and so it can be used immediately. （钱）现金形式的，当即可用的 ❑ *I'm afraid I don't have enough ready cash.* 恐怕我身上没有足够的现钱。 8 VERB When you **ready** something, you prepare it for a particular purpose. 使做好准备；备好【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +for] *John's soldiers were readying themselves for the final assault.* 约翰的手下正在为最后的进攻做准备。[Also v n to-inf] 9 COMB **Ready** combines with past participles to indicate that something has already been done, and that therefore you do not have to do it yourself. （与过去分词连用）表示"已经…好的"、"事先…的" ❑ *You can buy ready-printed forms for wills at stationery shops.* 你可以在文具店买到已印好的遗嘱单。 10 PHRASE If you have something **at the ready**, you have it in a position where it can be quickly and easily used. 现成的；立即可用的；在手边的 ❑ *Soldiers came charging through the forest, guns at the ready.* 士兵穿过树林冲了上来，个个荷枪实弹。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ready* with:

N. ready **for bed** 准备睡觉，ready **for dinner** 准备吃饭 1
V. **get** ready 准备好 1
ready **to begin** 准备开始，ready **to fight** 准备战斗，ready **to go/leave** 准备前往／离开，ready **to play** 准备比赛，ready **to start** 准备开始 1 2
ready **to burst** 即将爆裂 5
ADV. **always** ready 始终准备，**not quite** ready 没怎么准备好，**not** ready **yet** 尚未准备好 1 2

ˌready-ˈmade 1 ADJ If something that you buy is **ready-made**, you can use it immediately, because the work you would normally have to do has already been done. 现成的；预制 的 ❑ *We rely quite a bit on ready-made meals—they are so convenient.* 我们很是依赖现成餐品——它们真的很方便。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ready-made** means extremely convenient or useful for a particular purpose. 极方便的；极实用的；极有用的 ❑ *Those wishing to study urban development have a ready-made example on their doorstep.* 那些想要研究城市发展的人眼下就有一个现成的范例。

ˈready ˌmeal (**ready meals**) N-COUNT **Ready meals** are complete meals that are sold in shops. They are already prepared and you need only heat them before eating them. 现成餐品；方便食品

ˌready-to-ˈwear ADJ [ADJ n] **Ready-to-wear** clothes are made in standard sizes so that they fit most people, rather than being made specially for a particular person. （衣服）现成的，非定做的 ❑ *In 1978 he launched his first major ready-to-wear collection for the Austin Reed stores.* 1978 年他为奥斯汀·里德时装店推出了个人第一个重要成衣系列。

reˈaffirm /ˌriːəˈfɜːm/ (**reaffirms, reaffirming, reaffirmed**) VERB If you **reaffirm** something, you state it again clearly and firmly. 重申；再次确认【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He reaffirmed his commitment to the country's economic reform programme.* 他重申了实施国家经济改革计划的决心。❑ [v that] *The government has reaffirmed that it will take any steps necessary to maintain law and order.* 政府重申将采取一切必要措施维护法律和秩序。

reˌafforˌestaˈtion /ˌriːəfɒrɪˈsteɪʃ°n, AM 美 -fɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Reafforestation** is the same as **reforestation**. 同 reforestation【mainly BRIT 主英】

reˈagent /riˈeɪdʒənt/ (**reagents**) N-COUNT A **reagent** is a substance that is used to cause a chemical reaction. Reagents are often used in order to indicate the presence of another substance. 试剂；反应剂【TECHNICAL 术语】

real ◆◆◆ /riːl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **real** actually exists and is not imagined, invented, or theoretical. 真的；真实的；非虚构的 ❑ *No, it wasn't a dream. It was real.* 不，它不是一个梦。它是真实的。❑ *Legends grew up around a great many figures, both real and fictitious.* 围绕着许多人物都有传说流传开，有真实的也有虚构的。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **real to** someone, they experience it as though it really exists or happens, even though it does not. 写实的；逼真的；令人身临其境的 ❑ [+to] *Whitechild's life becomes increasingly real to the reader.* 怀特蔡尔德的生活在读者眼中变得越来越真实。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A material or object that is **real** is natural or functioning, and not artificial or an imitation. （材料等）天然的，真实的，非仿制的，非人造的 ❑ *...the smell of real leather.* 真皮的气味 ❑ *Who's to know if they're real guns or not?* 谁能知道它们是不是真枪呢？ 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **real** to describe someone or something that has all the characteristics or qualities that such a person or thing typically has. 真正的；货真价实的 ❑ *...his first real girlfriend.* 他第一个真正的女友 ❑ *The only real job I'd ever had was as manager of the local cafe.* 我唯一一次真正的工作经历是在当地餐馆当经理。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **real** to describe something that is the true or original thing of its kind, in contrast to one that someone wants you to believe is true. 真正的；最初的 ❑ *This was the real reason for her call.* 这才是她打电话的真正原因。❑ *Her real name had been Miriam Pinckus.* 她真名叫米丽娅姆·平卡斯。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **real** to describe something that is the most important or typical part of a thing. 最重要的；最典型的 ❑ *When he talks, he only gives glimpses of his real self.* 他讲话时，只暴露出少许真实自我。❑ *The smart executive has people he can trust doing all the real work.* 这个精明的主管所有重要工作都让信得过的人做。 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **real** when you are talking about a situation or feeling to emphasize that it exists and is important or serious. 切实存在的；重要的；严肃的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Global warming is a real problem.* 全球变暖是个实实在在的问题。❑ *The prospect of civil war is very real.* 发生内战的可能性非常大。❑ *There was never any real danger of the children being affected.* 并不存在儿童受到感染的切实危险。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **real** to emphasize a quality that is genuine and sincere. 真心的；真诚的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Germany has shown real determination to come to terms with the anti-Semitism of its past.* 德国表现出正视自己反犹主义历史的诚意。 9 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **real** before nouns to emphasize your description of something or someone. （用于名词前）十足的，绝对的【mainly SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 主口语，强调】❑ *'It's a fabulous deal, a real bargain.'* "这桩买卖让人难以置信，绝对合算。" 10 ADJ [ADJ n] The **real** cost or value of something is its cost or value after other amounts have been added or subtracted and when factors such as the level of inflation have been considered. （成本或价值）实际的，真实的 ❑ *...the real cost of borrowing.* 借款实际成本 •PHRASE You can also talk about the cost or value of something **in real terms**. 按实值；按实额 ❑ *In real terms the cost of driving is cheaper than a decade ago.* 开车的实际成本比 10 年前低了。 11 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **real** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. （用于形容词或副词前）非常，真正【AM, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，非正式，强调】❑ *He is finding prison life 'real tough'.* 他觉得监狱生活"实在难熬"。 12 PHRASE If you say that someone does something **for real**, you mean that they actually do it and do not just pretend to do it. 真实地；真正地；动真格地 ❑ *The sex scenes were just good acting. We didn't do it for real.* 床戏只是逼真的表演。我们没有真做。 13 PHRASE If you think that someone or something is very surprising, you can ask if they are **for real**. 来真的，动真格（表示令人非常吃惊）【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Is this guy for real?* 这家伙是来真的吗？ 14 PHRASE If you

say that a thing or event is **the real thing**, you mean that it is the thing or event itself, rather than an imitation or copy. 真品；真实事件 ❑ *The counterfeits sell for about $20 less than the real thing.* 赝品比真品便宜约 20 美元。

real ale (**real ales**) N-VAR **Real ale** is beer which is stored in a barrel and is pumped from it without the use of carbon dioxide. 散装啤酒【mainly BRIT 主英】

real estate 1 N-UNCOUNT **Real estate** is property in the form of land and buildings, rather than personal possessions. 房地产；不动产【mainly AM 主美】❑ *By investing in real estate, he was one of the richest men in the United States.* 通过投资房地产，他成为美国最富有的人之一。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Real estate** businesses or **real estate** agents sell houses, buildings, and land. 房地产（业、中介）【AM 美】❑ *...the real estate agent who sold you your house.* 卖给你房子的房产中介

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **estate agency, estate agents**

realign /ˌriːəˈlaɪn/ (**realigns, realigning, realigned**) VERB If you **realign** your ideas, policies, or plans, you organize them in a different way in order to take account of new circumstances. 重整；重组；重塑；重新制定 ❑ [v n] *She has, almost single-handedly, realigned British politics.* 她几乎是单枪匹马重整了英国政坛。[Also v]

realignment /ˌriːəˈlaɪnmənt/ (**realignments**) N-VAR If a company, economy, or system goes through a **realignment**, it is organized or arranged in a new way.（公司、经济或体系的）重组，重整 ❑ [+of] *...a realignment of the existing political structure.* 现有政治结构的重组

realise /ˈriːəlaɪz/ → see **realize**

realism /ˈriːəlɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT When people show **realism** in their behaviour, they recognize and accept the true nature of a situation and try to deal with it in a practical way. 现实主义；务实精神；现实态度【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *It was time now to show more political realism.* 此时该拿出更多政治务实精神了。2 N-UNCOUNT If things and people are presented with **realism** in paintings, stories, or films, they are presented in a way that is like real life.（绘画、小说或电影的）现实主义【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Greene's stories had an edge of realism that made it easy to forget they were fiction.* 格林的小说带有现实主义色彩，容易让人忘记它们是虚构的。

→ see **genre**

realist /ˈriːəlɪst/ (**realists**) 1 N-COUNT A **realist** is someone who recognizes and accepts the true nature of a situation and tries to deal with it in a practical way. 现实主义者；务实者【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I see myself not as a cynic but as a realist.* 我觉得自己不是愤世嫉俗的人，而是现实主义者。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **realist** painter or writer is one who represents things and people in a way that is like real life.（画家或作家）现实主义的 ❑ *...perhaps the foremost realist painter of our times.* 也许是我们这个时代最杰出的现实主义画家

realistic /ˌriːəˈlɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **realistic** about a situation, you recognize and accept its true nature and try to deal with it in a practical way. 现实的；务实的；实事求是的 ❑ [+about] *Police have to be realistic about violent crime.* 警方得对暴力犯罪持务实态度。❑ *It's only realistic to acknowledge that something, some time, will go wrong.* 只有承认有些事情在某些时候会出问题才是现实的。•**realistically** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *As an adult, you can assess the situation realistically.* 作为成年人，你能务实地评估局势。2 ADJ Something such as a goal or target that is **realistic** is one which you can sensibly expect to achieve.（目标等）现实的，切实的 ❑ *Establish deadlines that are more realistic.* 确定更加现实的最后期限。3 ADJ You say that a painting, story, or film is **realistic** when the people and things in it are like people and things in real life.（绘画、小说或电影）现实主义的，写实的 ❑ *...extraordinarily realistic paintings of Indians.* 关于印第安人极为写实的绘画 •**realistically** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The film starts off realistically and then develops into a ridiculous fantasy.* 电影以写实开头，然后却发展成荒诞的幻想。

→ see **art, fantasy**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *realistic* with:

V.	**be** realistic 务实 1
N.	realistic **view** 务实的看法 1
	realistic **assessment** 切实的评估，realistic **expectations** 切实的期望，realistic **goals** 现实的目标 2
ADV.	**more** realistic 更现实（或写实），**very** realistic 十分切实（或写实）1 2 3

realistically /ˌriːəˈlɪstɪkəli/ 1 ADV You use **realistically** when you want to emphasize that what you are saying is true, even though you would prefer it not to be true. 实际地；现实地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Realistically, there is never one right answer.* 说实在的，永远没有一个正确答案。2 → see also **realistic**

reality /riˈælɪti/ (**realities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT You use **reality** to refer to real things or the real nature of things rather than imagined, invented, or theoretical ideas. 现实；事实 ❑ *Fiction and reality were increasingly blurred.* 虚构和现实越来越难以区分了。2 → see also **virtual reality** 3 N-COUNT **The reality of** a situation is the truth about it, especially when it is unpleasant or difficult to deal with.（尤指令人不快或难应对的）真实情况，实际情形 ❑ [+of] *...the harsh reality of top international competition.* 高层次国际竞争的严酷现实 4 N-SING You say that something has become a **reality** when it actually exists or is actually happening. 现实存在；真实发生 ❑ *...the whole procedure that made this book become a reality.* 本书成书的整个过程 5 PHRASE You can use **in reality** to introduce a statement about the real nature of something, when it contrasts with something incorrect that has just been described. 事实上；实际上 ❑ *He came across as streetwise, but in reality he was not.* 他貌似适应都市生活，但实际上并非如此。

→ see **fantasy**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reality* with:

ADJ.	**virtual** reality 虚拟现实 2
V.	**distort** reality 扭曲现实 3
	become a reality 成为现实 4
N.	reality **of life** 生活现实，reality **of war** 战争实情 3
PREP.	**in** reality 事实上 5

Word Link 词根词缀 ***real* = *actual*** 真实：***reality, realize, really***

reality check (**reality checks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is a **reality check** for someone, you mean that it makes them recognize the truth about a situation, especially about the difficulties involved in something they want to achieve. 让人认清现实之物 ❑ [+for] *Jones's wise words are a timely reality check for many at the club who believe the great days are just around the corner.* 琼斯一番高见来得正是时候，对于俱乐部中许多认为好日子已经不远的人来说不啻一瓢醒神冷水。

reality TV N-UNCOUNT **Reality TV** is a type of television programming which aims to show how ordinary people behave in everyday life, or in situations, often created by the programme makers, which are intended to represent everyday life. 真人秀电视节目 ❑ *...the Americans' current infatuation with reality TV.* 美国人眼下对真人秀电视节目的痴迷

realizable /ˌriːəˈlaɪzəbᵊl/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **realisable**

1 ADJ If your hopes or aims are **realizable**, there is a possibility that the things that you want to happen will happen.（希望、目标等）可实现的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the reasonless assumption that one's dreams and desires were realizable.* 认为人的梦想和愿望可以实现的毫无根据的臆断 2 ADJ **Realizable** wealth is money that can be easily obtained by selling something.（财富）可变现的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They must prove they own £250,000 of realisable assets.* 他们必须证明自己拥有 25 万英镑的可变现资产。

realize /ˈriːəlaɪz/ (**realizes, realizing, realized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **realise**

1 VERB If you **realize** that something is true, you become

aware of that fact or understand it. 认识到；意识到；了解 ❑ [v that] *As soon as we realised something was wrong, we moved the children away.* 我们一意识到有什么不对劲儿就把孩子转移了。❑ [v wh] *People don't realize how serious this recession has actually been.* 人们没有认识到这次衰退事实上有多严重。❑ [v n] *Once they realised their mistake the phone was reconnected again.* 他们一意识到自己的错误，电话就重新接通了。❑ [v] *'That's my brother.'—'Oh, I hadn't realized.'* "那是我弟弟。" —— "哦，我没认出来呀。" •**re|ali|za|tion** /ˌriːəlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**realizations**) N-VAR [usu N that] ❑ *There is now a growing realisation that things cannot go on like this for much longer.* 现在人们越来越认识到不能长此下去了。❑ [+of] *He nearly cried out at the sudden realization of how much Randall looked like him.* 他猛然意识到兰德尔和自己有多么相像时几乎叫了出来。 2 VERB [usu passive] If your hopes, desires, or fears **are realized**, the things that you hope for, desire, or fear actually happen. (希望、心愿或恐惧)成为现实，成真 ❑ [be V-ed] *Straightaway our worst fears were realised.* 我们最担心的事情一下成真了。•**re|ali|za|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the realization of his worst fears.* 他最担心的事情的成真 3 VERB When someone **realizes** a design or an idea, they make or organize something based on that design or idea. 实现；实施；实行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Various textile techniques will be explored to realise design possibilities.* 将探索各种纺织工艺来实现设计。 4 VERB If someone or something **realizes** their potential, they do everything they are capable of doing, because they have been given the opportunity to do so. 发挥出，实现(潜力) ❑ [v n] *The support systems to enable women to realize their potential at work are seriously inadequate.* 使妇女在工作中发挥潜力的支持体系严重不足。 5 VERB If something **realizes** a particular amount of money when it is sold, that amount of money is paid for it. 实现，卖得(收益)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *A selection of correspondence from P G Wodehouse realised £1,232.* P.G. 沃德豪斯书信选集卖了 1,232 英镑。•**re|ali|za|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *I have taken this course solely to assist the realisation of my assets for the benefit of all my creditors.* 我采取这种行动只是为了加速变现我的资产以偿清欠款。

Thesaurus 同类词 *realize* Also look up:

V. pick up, see, understand 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *realize* with:

V. **come to** realize 逐渐意识到，**make** *someone* realize 使(某人)认识到 1
begin to realize 开始意识到；开始实现，**fail to** realize 未认识到；未实现 1 4
ADV. **suddenly** realize 猛然意识到 1
finally realize 最终认识到；最终实现，**fully** realize 充分认识到；充分发挥出 1 4
N. realize **a dream** 实现梦想 2
realize **your potential** 发挥出潜力 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *real ≈ actual* 真实：*reality, realize, really*

ˌreal ˈlife N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] If something happens **in real life**, it actually happens and is not just in a story or in someone's imagination. 现实生活；实际生活 ❑ *In real life men like Richard Gere don't marry street girls.* 在现实生活中，理查德·吉尔那样的男人是不会娶风尘女子的。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Real life** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a real-life horror story.* 现实版的恐怖故事

re|allo|cate /ˌriːˈæləkeɪt/ (**reallocates, reallocating, reallocated**) VERB When organizations **reallocate** money or resources, they decide to change the way they spend the money or use the resources. 再分配，再配置(金钱或资源) ❑ [v n] *...a cost-cutting program to reallocate people and resources within the company.* 在公司内部重新配置人力和资源的成本削减方案 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *Other areas are to lose aid so that money can be reallocated to towns devastated by pit closures.* 将停止援助其他地区，这样资金可以重新分配给饱受矿井关闭影响的城镇。

re|al|ly ◆◆◆ /ˈriːəli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v] You can use **really** to emphasize a statement. 的确；确实【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *I'm very sorry. I really am.* 我很抱歉。真的。❑ *It really is best to manage without any medication if you possibly can.* 你能不服用任何药物挺过去的话，最好不过了。 2 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **really** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. (用于形容词或副词前)极其，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was really good.* 好极了。❑ *They were really nice people.* 他们人特别好。 3 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] You use **really** when you are discussing the real facts about something, in contrast to the ones someone wants you to believe. 实际上；事实上 ❑ *My father didn't really love her.* 我父亲实际上并不爱她。 4 ADV [ADV before v] People use **really** in questions and negative statements when they want you to answer 'no'. (用于疑问句、否定句中，试图引出否定回答)真的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Do you really think he would be that stupid?* 你真的认为他会那么蠢吗？ 5 ADV [ADV before v] If you refer to a time when something **really** begins to happen, you are emphasizing that it starts to happen at that time to a much greater extent and much more seriously than before. 真正地(开始)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *That's when the pressure really started.* 那时真正开始有压力了。 6 ADV [ADV after neg, usu ADV with v] People sometimes use **really** to slightly reduce the force of a negative statement. (用于否定陈述句中，略微减轻语气)特别【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ *I'm not really surprised.* 我不怎么惊讶。❑ *'Did they hurt you?'—'Not really.'* "他们伤害你了吗？" —— "没怎么着。" 7 CONVENTION You can say **really** to express surprise or disbelief at what someone has said. (对他人的话表示惊讶或怀疑)真的【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *'We discovered it was totally the wrong decision.'—'Really?'* "我们发现那完全是个错误的决定。" —— "真的？"

realm /relm/ (**realms**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] You can use **realm** to refer to any area of activity, interest, or thought. (活动、兴趣或思想的)领域，范围【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the realm of politics.* 政治领域 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **realm** is a country that has a king or queen. 王国【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Defence of the realm is crucial.* 王国的国防至关重要。 3 PHRASE If you say that something is not beyond **the realms of possibility**, you mean that it is possible. 可能的范围 ❑ *A fall of 50 per cent or more on prices is not beyond the realms of possibility.* 降价 50% 或更多不无可能。

ˌreal ˈprop|er|ty N-UNCOUNT **Real property** is property in the form of land and buildings, rather than personal possessions. 房地产；不动产【AM 美】

ˈreal time N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If something is done **in real time**, there is no noticeable delay between the action and its effect or consequence. 实时；即时 ❑ *...umpires, who have to make every decision in real time.* 必须即时作出每个判罚的裁判员

ˈreal-time ADJ [ADJ n] **Real-time** processing is a type of computer programming or data processing in which the information received is processed by the computer almost immediately. (计算机处理过程)实时的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...real-time language translations.* 实时语言翻译

Real|tor /ˈriːəltɔː/ (**Realtors**) also **realtor** N-COUNT A **Realtor** is a person whose job is to sell houses, buildings, and land, and who is a member of the National Association of Realtors. (隶属于美国全国不动产经纪人协会 的)不动产经纪人【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **estate agent**

ˌreal ˈworld N-SING If you talk about **the real world**, you are referring to the world and life in general, in contrast to a particular person's own life, experience, and ideas, which may seem untypical and unrealistic. 真实世界；现实世界 ❑ *When they eventually leave the school they will be totally ill-equipped to deal with the real world.* 他们最终离开学校的时候，没掌握什么实际技能，难以应对现实世界。

ream /riːm/ (**reams**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If you say that there are **reams of** paper or **reams of** writing, you mean that there are large amounts of it. 大量，许多(文件等)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Their specific task is to sort through the reams of information and try to determine what it may mean.* 他们的具体任务就是将大量信息分门别类，努力弄清其意义。

reap /riːp/ (**reaps, reaping, reaped**) VERB If you **reap** the benefits or the rewards of something, you enjoy the good things

R

that happen as a result of it. 获得；收获；得到；取得 ❑ [v n] *You'll soon begin to reap the benefits of being fitter.* 你很快就会体会到身体更健康带来的好处。

reap|er /ˈriːpəʳ/ (**reapers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **reaper** is a machine used to cut and gather crops. 收割机 ❷ → see also **Grim Reaper**

re|appear /ˌriːəˈpɪəʳ/ (**reappears, reappearing, reappeared**) VERB When people or things **reappear**, they return again after they have been away or out of sight for some time. 重现；再现 ❑ [v] *Thirty seconds later she reappeared and beckoned them forward.* 30 秒后她又出现了，示意他们上前。

re|appear|ance /ˌriːəˈpɪərəns/ (**reappearances**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **reappearance** of someone or something is their return after they have been away or out of sight for some time. 重现；再现 ❑ *His sudden reappearance must have been a shock.* 他突然再次出现一定引起了震动。

re|apprais|al /ˌriːəˈpreɪzᵊl/ (**reappraisals**) N-VAR If there is a **reappraisal** of something such as an idea or plan, people think about the idea carefully and decide whether they want to change it. 重新评价；重新评估；再评定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Britain's worst jail riot will force a fundamental reappraisal of prison policy.* 英国最严重的监狱暴动将迫使政府彻底重新评估监狱政策。

re|appraise /ˌriːəˈpreɪz/ (**reappraises, reappraising, reappraised**) VERB If you **reappraise** something such as an idea or a plan, you think carefully about it and decide whether it needs to be changed. 重新评价；重新评估；再评定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It did not persuade them to abandon the war but it did force them to reappraise their strategy.* 那并没有说服他们放弃战争，但的确迫使他们重新评估了自己的战略。

rear ♦◇◇ /rɪəʳ/ (**rears, rearing, reared**) ❶ N-SING The **rear** of something such as a building or vehicle is the back part of it. (建筑物、车辆等的)后部，后面，背面 ❑ [+of] *He settled back in the rear of the taxi.* 他靠坐在出租车后排座上。❑ [+of] *...a stairway in the rear of the building.* 大楼后面的楼梯 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Rear** is also an adjective. ❑ *Manufacturers have been obliged to fit rear seat belts in all new cars.* 生产商们不得不给所有新车的后排座椅装上安全带。❷ N-SING If you are at the **rear** of a moving line of people, you are the last person in it. (队列的)尾部，末尾【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Musicians played at the front and rear of the procession.* 乐师们在队前队尾表演。❸ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **rear** is the part of your body that you sit on. 臀部；屁股【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I turned away from the phone to see Lewis pat a waitress on her rear.* 我打完电话一转头看见刘易斯拍了拍一个女招待的屁股。❹ VERB If you **rear** children, you look after them until they are old enough to look after themselves. 抚养，养育(孩子) ❑ [v n] *She reared sixteen children, six her own and ten her husband's.* 她养大了 16 个孩子，6 个是她亲生的，10 个是她丈夫带来的。❺ VERB If you **rear** a young animal, you keep and look after it until it is old enough to be used for work or food, or until it can look after itself. 饲养(小动物)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *She spends a lot of time rearing animals.* 她花费大量时间饲养动物。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **raise**

❻ VERB When a horse **rears**, it moves the front part of its body upwards, so that its front legs are high in the air and it is standing on its back legs. (马)人立，用后腿站立 ❑ [v] *The horse reared and threw off its rider.* 那匹马人立而起，把骑手掀了下去。❼ VERB If you say that something such as a building or mountain **rears** above you, you mean that is very tall and close to you. (建筑物、山等)高耸，耸立(在眼前) ❑ [v prep/adv] *The exhibition hall reared above me behind a high fence.* 高高的栅栏后面，展览大厅耸立在我面前。❽ PHRASE If a person or vehicle **is bringing up the rear**, they are the last person or vehicle in a moving line of them. 殿后；处于队尾 ❑ [+of] *...police motorcyclists bringing up the rear of the procession.* 摩托骑警给队伍殿后 ❾ PHRASE If something unpleasant **rears its head** or **rears its ugly head**, it becomes visible or noticeable. (令人不快之物)显现，露头，显露 ❑ *The threat of strikes reared its head again this summer.* 今年夏天罢工的威胁又露头了。

ˈrear ad|mi|ral (**rear admirals**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **rear admiral** is a senior officer in the navy. 海军少将 ❑ *...Rear Admiral Douglas Cap, commander of the USS America.* 海军少将道格拉斯·凯普，美国舰队指挥官

ˌrear-ˈend (**rear-ends, rear-ending, rear-ended**) VERB If a driver or vehicle **rear-ends** the vehicle in front, they crash into the back of it. (司机或车辆)追尾【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *A few days earlier somebody had rear-ended him.* 几天之前他的车被人追尾了。

rear|guard /ˈrɪəʳgɑːʳd/ ❶ N-SING In a battle, **the rearguard** is a group of soldiers who protect the back part of an army, especially when the army is leaving the battle. (尤指军队撤出战斗时的)后卫部队，殿后部队 ❷ PHRASE If someone is **fighting a rearguard action** or **mounting a rearguard action**, they are trying very hard to prevent something from happening, even though it is probably too late for them to succeed. 负隅顽抗；作最后一搏【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Mr Urban looks increasingly like someone fighting a rearguard action to keep their job.* 厄本先生越来越像为了保住工作作最后一搏的人。

re|arm /ˌriːˈɑːʳm/ (**rearms, rearming, rearmed**) also **re-arm** VERB If a country **rearms** or **is rearmed**, it starts to build up a new stock of military weapons. 重新武装；重整军备 ❑ [v] *They neglected to rearm in time and left Britain exposed to disaster.* 他们疏忽之下没有及时重整军备，结果使英国面临灾祸。❑ [v n] *...NATO's decision to rearm West Germany.* 北约重新武装西德的决定

re|arma|ment /ˌriːˈɑːʳməmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Rearmament** is the process of building up a new stock of military weapons. 重新武装；重整军备

re|arrange /ˌriːəˈreɪndʒ/ (**rearranges, rearranging, rearranged**) ❶ VERB If you **rearrange** things, you change the way in which they are organized or ordered. 重整；重新安排；重新排列 ❑ [v n] *When she returned, she found Malcolm had rearranged all her furniture.* 她回家后，发现马尔科姆把她所有的家具都重新摆放了。❷ VERB If you **rearrange** a meeting or an appointment, you arrange for it to take place at a different time to that originally intended. 重新安排(会议或约会) ❑ [v n] *You may cancel or rearrange the appointment.* 你可以取消约会，也可以重新安排约会时间。

re|arrange|ment /ˌriːəˈreɪndʒmənt/ (**rearrangements**) N-VAR A **rearrangement** is a change in the way that something is arranged or organized. 重整；重新安排 ❑ *...a rearrangement of the job structure.* 岗位结构的重新安排

ˈrear-view mir|ror (**rear-view mirrors**) also **rearview mirror** N-COUNT Inside a car, the **rear-view mirror** is the mirror that enables you to see the traffic behind when you are driving. (汽车的)后视镜

rear|ward /ˈrɪəʳwəʳd/ ADV [ADV with v] If something moves or faces **rearward**, it moves or faces backwards. 向后面；朝后面 ❑ *...a rearward facing infant carrier.* 后向式婴儿背带 ❑ *The centre of pressure moves rearward and the aeroplane becomes unbalanced.* 压力中心后移，飞机失去平衡。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Rearward** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the rearward window.* 朝后的窗户

rea|son ♦♦♦ /ˈriːzᵊn/ (**reasons, reasoning, reasoned**) ❶ N-COUNT [N to-inf] The **reason for** something is a fact or situation which explains why it happens or what causes it to happen. 原因；理由；动机 ❑ [+for] *There is a reason for every important thing that happens.* 每件重要事情的发生都有原因。❑ *Who would have a reason to want to kill her?* 谁会有杀她的动机呢？❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu N to-inf] If you say that you have **reason to** believe something or **to** have a particular emotion, you mean that you have evidence for your belief or there is a definite cause of your feeling. 理由；确凿证据 ❑ *They had reason to believe there could be trouble.* 他们有理由相信可能会遇到麻烦。❑ *He had every reason to be upset.* 他完全有理由不悦。❸ N-UNCOUNT The ability that people have to think and to make sensible judgments can be referred to as **reason**. 理性；理智 ❑ *...a conflict between emotion and reason.* 情感和理智的冲突 ❹ VERB If you **reason that** something is true, you decide that it is true after thinking carefully about all the facts. 推理；推定；推断 ❑ [v that] *I reasoned that changing my diet would lower my cholesterol level.* 我推断改变自己的饮食方式可以降低我的胆固醇水平。❑ [v with quote] *'Listen,' I reasoned, 'it doesn't take a genius to figure out what Adam's up to.'* "听着，"我分析道，"要

弄清亚当想要干什么并不难。" 5 → see also **reasoned, reasoning** 6 PHRASE If one thing happens **by reason of** another, it happens because of it. 因为；由于；由…引起【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The boss retains enormous influence by reason of his position.* 老板由于自身地位一直极有影响力。7 PHRASE If you try to make someone **listen to reason**, you try to persuade them to listen to sensible arguments and be influenced by them. 听从理智 ❑ *The company's top executives had refused to listen to reason.* 公司高管蛮不讲理。8 PHRASE If you say that something happened or was done **for no reason, for no good reason,** or **for no reason at all**, you mean that there was no obvious reason why it happened or was done. 无缘无故；莫名其妙 ❑ *The guards, he said, would punch them for no reason.* 他说，警卫会无缘无故殴打他们。❑ *For no reason at all the two men started to laugh.* 两人莫名其妙地大笑起来。9 PHRASE If a person or thing is someone's **reason for living** or their **reason for being**, they are the most important thing in that person's life. 活着的理由（指人生活中最重要的东西）❑ *Chloe is my reason for living.* 克洛艾是我活着的理由。10 PHRASE If you say that something happened or is true **for some reason**, you mean that you know it happened or is true, but you do not know why. 不知为何；不知因为什么【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *For some inexplicable reason she was attracted to Patrick.* 说不清为什么，她被帕特里克所吸引。11 PHRASE If you say that you will do anything **within reason**, you mean that you will do anything that is fair or reasonable and not too extreme. 合理；合乎情理 ❑ *I will take any job that comes along, within reason.* 我会接受给我的任何工作，但凡合理。12 **rhyme or reason** → see **rhyme** 13 **to see reason** → see **see** 14 **it stands to reason** → see **stand**

▶**reason with** PHRASAL VERB If you try to **reason with** someone, you try to persuade them to do or accept something by using sensible arguments. 和…理论（或讲理）❑ [v P n] *I have watched parents trying to reason with their children and have never seen it work.* 我看到过家长试图和孩子讲道理，但从未见过这招奏效。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reason* Also look up:

N. apology, argument, defence, excuse, explanation 1
analysis, comprehension, intellect, logic 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reason* with:

ADJ. **main** reason 主要原因，**major** reason 重要原因，**obvious** reason 明显的原因，**only** reason 唯一理由，**primary** reason 首要原因，**real** reason 真正原因，**same** reason 相同的理由，**simple** reason 简单的理由 1
compelling reason 不容不信的理由，**good** reason 充分的理由，**sufficient** reason 充足的理由 1 2

rea|son|able ◆◇ /'ri:zənəb^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ If you think that someone is fair and sensible you can say that they are **reasonable**.（人）明理的，讲理的，理智的 ❑ *He's a reasonable sort of chap.* 他是个理智的家伙。❑ *Oh, come on, be reasonable.* 噢，好了，要理智。•**rea|son|ably** /'ri:zənəbli/ ADV ❑ *'I'm sorry, Andrew,' she said reasonably.* "抱歉，安德鲁。"她通情达理地说。•**rea|son|able|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *'I can understand how you feel,' Desmond said with great reasonableness.* "我能理解你的感受。"德斯蒙德十分通情达理地说。2 ADJ If you say that a decision or action is **reasonable**, you mean that it is fair and sensible.（决定或行动）公平合理的 ❑ *...a perfectly reasonable decision.* 完全合理的决定 ❑ *At the time, what he'd done had seemed reasonable.* 当时，他的所作所为似乎合情合理。3 ADJ If you say that an expectation or explanation is **reasonable**, you mean that there are good reasons why it may be correct.（期望或解释）合理的，有道理的 ❑ *It seems reasonable to expect rapid urban growth.* 似乎有理由期望城市快速发展。•**rea|son|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *You can reasonably expect your goods to arrive within six to eight weeks.* 你完全可以期待自己的货物在 6 到 8 周内到达。4 ADJ If you say that the price of something is **reasonable**, you mean that it is fair and not too high.（价钱）合理的，公道的 ❑ *You get an interesting meal for a reasonable price.* 你以公道的价格就可以吃一顿别有风味的饭。•**rea|son|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...reasonably priced accommodation.* 价钱公道的住宿 5 ADJ You can use **reasonable** to describe something that is fairly good, but not very good. 还算好的；不错的 ❑ *The boy answered him in reasonable French.* 男孩用还算流利的法语回答了他。•**rea|son|ably** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *I can dance reasonably well.* 我跳舞还可以。6 ADJ A **reasonable** amount of something is a fairly large amount of it.（数量）较大的，相当大的 ❑ *They will need a reasonable amount of desk area and good light.* 他们需要较大的地方摆放办公桌，也需要充足的照明。•**rea|son|ably** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *From now on events moved reasonably quickly.* 从此事情进展得相当快。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reasonable* Also look up:

ADJ. level-headed, rational 1
acceptable, fair, sensible; (*ant.*) unreasonable 2
likely, probable, right 3
fair, inexpensive 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reasonable* with:

N. reasonable **person** 明理的人 1
beyond a reasonable **doubt** 排除合理怀疑，reasonable **expectation** 合理的预期，reasonable **explanation** 合理的解释 3
reasonable **cost** 合理的成本，reasonable **price** 公道的价格，reasonable **rates** 合理的费率 4
reasonable **chance** 尚可的机会，reasonable **time** 尚可的时间 5
reasonable **amount** 适量；较大的量 6

rea|soned /'ri:z^{ə}nd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **reasoned** discussion or argument is based on sensible reasons, rather than on an appeal to people's emotions.（讨论或论证）理性的，有理有据的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Abortion is an issue which produces little reasoned argument.* 堕胎这个问题讨论起来鲜有理性可言。

rea|son|ing /'ri:zənɪŋ/ (**reasonings**) N-VAR **Reasoning** is the process by which you reach a conclusion after thinking about all the facts. 推理 ❑ *...the reasoning behind the decision.* 决定背后的推理过程

→ see **philosophy**

re|as|sem|ble /ˌri:ə'semb^{ə}l/ (**reassembles, reassembling, reassembled**) 1 VERB If you **reassemble** something, you put it back together after it has been taken apart. 重组；重新组装；重新装配 ❑ [v n] *We will now try to reassemble pieces of the wreckage.* 我们现在会尽量把残骸重新组合起来。2 VERB If a group of people **reassembles** or if you **reassemble** them, they gather together again in a group. 重新集合 ❑ [v] *We shall reassemble in the car park in thirty minutes.* 我们 30 分钟后在停车场重新集合。❑ [v n] *Mr Lucas reassembled his team in September.* 9 月卢卡斯先生重新集合起了他的队伍。

re|as|sert /ˌri:ə'sɜ:t/ (**reasserts, reasserting, reasserted**) 1 VERB If you **reassert** your control or authority, you make it clear that you are still in a position of power, or you strengthen the power that you had. 重申（控制权、权力等）❑ [v n] *...the government's continuing effort to reassert its control in the region.* 政府不断努力重申其对该地区的控制权 2 VERB If something such as an idea or habit **reasserts itself**, it becomes noticeable again.（想法、习惯等）再次显现，重新出现 ❑ [v pron-refl] *His sense of humour was beginning to reassert itself.* 他又变得有幽默感了。

re|as|sess /ˌri:ə'ses/ (**reassesses, reassessing, reassessed**) VERB If you **reassess** something, you think about it and decide whether you need to change your opinion about it. 重新考虑；重新评估 ❑ [v n] *I will reassess the situation when I get home.* 我到家后会再看看是什么情况。

re|as|sess|ment /ˌri:ə'sesmənt/ (**reassessments**) N-VAR If you make a **reassessment** of something, you think about it and decide whether you need to change your opinion about it. 重新考虑；重新评估 ❑ [+of] *...the moment when we make a reassessment of ourselves.* 我们重新审视自己的时刻

re|assur|ance /ˌri:ə'ʃʊərəns/ (**reassurances**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If someone needs **reassurance**, they are very worried and need

R

someone to help them stop worrying by saying kind or helpful things. 安慰；慰藉 ❑ *She needed reassurance that she belonged somewhere.* 她需要归属感让自己安心。 2 N-COUNT **Reassurances** are things that you say to help people stop worrying about something. 令人安心的话；保证 ❑ *...reassurances that pesticides are not harmful.* 杀虫剂无害的保证

re|assure /ˌriːəˈʃʊəʳ/ (**reassures, reassuring, reassured**) VERB If you **reassure** someone, you say or do things to make them stop worrying about something. 使安心；打消…的忧虑 ❑ [v n] *I tried to reassure her, 'Don't worry about it. We won't let it happen again.'* 我试着安慰她说："不用担心。我们不会让它再次发生。" ❑ [v n that] *She just reassured me that everything was fine.* 她只是让我放心，说一切都好。[Also v n +*about*]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reassure* with:

N. reassure **citizens** 使国民安心，reassure **customers** 让顾客放心，reassure **investors** 打消投资者顾虑，reassure **the public** 安定民心

V. **seek to** reassure 试图安抚，**try to** reassure 努力安抚

re|assured /ˌriːəˈʃʊəʳd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **reassured**, you feel less worried about something, usually because you have received help or advice. (通常指得到帮忙或建议后)放心的，安心的 ❑ *I feel much more reassured when I've been for a health check.* 体检之后我感到放心多了。

re|assur|ing /ˌriːəˈʃʊərɪŋ/ ADJ If you find someone's words or actions **reassuring**, they make you feel less worried about something. (言语或动作)让人安心的，安慰性的 ❑ *It was reassuring to hear John's familiar voice.* 听到约翰熟悉的声音让人安心。•**re|assur|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'It's okay now,' he said reassuringly.* "现在好了。"他安慰说。

re|awak|en /ˌriːəˈweɪkən/ (**reawakens, reawakening, reawakened**) VERB If something **reawakens** an issue, or an interest or feeling that you used to have, it makes you think about it or feel it again. 重新唤起；使复苏；再次引发 ❑ [v n] *The King's stand is bound to reawaken the painful debate about abortion.* 国王的立场必然会再次引发令人头痛的堕胎辩论。•**re|awak|en|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...a reawakening of interest in stained glass.* 对有色玻璃重新燃起兴趣

re|badge /ˌriːˈbædʒ/ (**rebadges, rebadging, rebadged**) VERB If a product **is rebadged**, it is given a new name, brand, or logo. 重新命名(产品)；给…更换品牌(或标志)【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* V-ed +*as*] *The car was rebadged as a Vauxhall and sold in Britain.* 这款汽车被重新命名为沃克斯豪尔在英国销售。[Also V-ed]

re|bate /ˈriːbeɪt/ (**rebates**) N-COUNT [oft n N, adj N] A **rebate** is an amount of money which is paid to you when you have paid more tax, rent, or rates than you needed to. (多付税金、租金等时的)退款 ❑ *...a tax rebate.* 退税 [Also +*on*]

re|bel ↔ (**rebels, rebelling, rebelled**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈrebəl/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈbel/. 名词读作 /ˈrebəl/。动词读作 /rɪˈbel/。

1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rebels** are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there. 叛军；反叛者；叛乱者 ❑ *...fighting between rebels and government forces.* 叛军和政府军之间的战斗 ❑ *...rebel forces in Liberia.* 利比里亚的叛军 2 N-COUNT Politicians who oppose some of their own party's policies can be referred to as **rebels**. (政党内部的)持不同政见者，反对派 ❑ *The rebels want another 1% cut in interest rates.* 反对派希望利率再降一个百分点。 3 VERB If politicians **rebel** against one of their own party's policies, they show that they oppose it. (政治家)反对(本党政策) ❑ [v +*against*] *More than forty Conservative MPs rebelled against the government and voted against the bill.* 40 多个保守党议员反对政府的主张，对法案投了反对票。❑ [v +*over*] *...MPs planning to rebel over the proposed welfare cuts.* 打算反对削减社会福利提案的议员 4 N-COUNT You can say that someone is a **rebel** if you think that they behave differently from other people and have rejected the values of society or of their parents. (社会价值观等的)叛逆者 ❑ *She had been a rebel at school.* 她在学校时就叛逆。 5 VERB When someone **rebels**, they start to behave differently from other people and reject the values of society or of their parents. (人)叛逆 ❑ [v] *The child who rebels is unlikely to be overlooked.* 叛逆的孩子不太容易被忽视。❑ [v +*against*] *I was very young and rebelling against everything.* 我当时非常年轻，对一切都表现出叛逆。

re|bel|lion /rɪˈbeliən/ (**rebellions**) 1 N-VAR A **rebellion** is a violent organized action by a large group of people who are trying to change their country's political system. 造反；叛乱；起义 ❑ *The British soon put down the rebellion.* 英国人很快平息了叛乱。 2 N-VAR A situation in which politicians show their opposition to their own party's policies can be referred to as a **rebellion**. (政党内部的)反对；内讧 ❑ *There was a Labour rebellion when some left-wing MPs voted against the Chancellor's tax cuts.* 工党发生内讧，一些左翼议员对财政大臣的减税方案投了反对票。

re|bel|lious /rɪˈbeliəs/ 1 ADJ If you think someone behaves in an unacceptable way and does not do what they are told, you can say they are **rebellious**. (人)叛逆的，不听话的 ❑ *...a rebellious teenager.* 叛逆少年 •**re|bel|lious|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the normal rebelliousness of youth.* 年轻人常见的叛逆 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **rebellious** group of people is a group involved in taking violent action against the rulers of their own country, usually in order to change the system of government there. (人群)反叛的，叛乱的 ❑ *The rebellious officers, having seized the radio station, broadcast the news of the overthrow of the monarchy.* 叛乱军官控制了电台，通过广播宣布了推翻君主制的消息。

re|birth /ˌriːˈbɜːʳθ/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a change that leads to a new period of growth and improvement in something as its **rebirth**. 重生；新生；复兴 ❑ [+*of*] *...the rebirth of democracy in Latin America.* 拉丁美洲的民主复兴

re|born /ˌriːˈbɔːʳn/ V-PASSIVE If you say that someone or something **has been reborn**, you mean that they have become active again after a period of being inactive. 重生；新生；复兴 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*as*] *Russia was being reborn as a great power.* 俄罗斯正在经历重生成为强国。

re|bound (**rebounds, rebounding, rebounded**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪˈbaʊnd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːbaʊnd/. 动词读作 /rɪˈbaʊnd/。名词读作 /ˈriːbaʊnd/。

1 VERB If something **rebounds** from a solid surface, it bounces or springs back from it. 弹回；反弹 ❑ [v prep] *His shot in the 21st minute of the game rebounded from a post.* 比赛进行到第 21 分钟时，他的一记射门中柱弹出。❑ [v] *The hot liquid splashed down on the concrete and rebounded.* 滚烫的液体洒在混凝土地面上又溅了起来。 2 VERB If an action or situation **rebounds on** you, it has an unpleasant effect on you, especially when this effect was intended for someone else. 产生反作用；(尤指)害人反害己 ❑ [v +*on/upon*] *Mia realised her trick had rebounded on her.* 米娅意识到她的把戏反害了自己。❑ [v] *The CIA was extremely wary of interfering with the foreign Press; in the past, such interference had rebounded.* 中央情报局对干涉他国媒体的事情极为谨慎；过去，此类干涉曾经搬起石头砸了自己的脚。 3 PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the rebound**, you mean that they have just ended a relationship with a girlfriend or boyfriend. This often makes them do things they would not normally do. (刚刚失恋而)处于情绪波动期(往往有异常之举) ❑ [+*from*] *He took heroin for the first time when he was on the rebound from a broken relationship.* 他第一次吸食海洛因是在一次失恋之后的失意期。 4 N-COUNT In basketball, a **rebound** is a shot which someone catches after it has hit the board behind the basket. (篮球运动中的)篮板球

re|brand /ˌriːˈbrænd/ (**rebrands, rebranding, rebranded**) VERB To **rebrand** a product or organization means to present it to the public in a new way, for example by changing its name or appearance. 对(产品或组织)进行品牌再造；重塑…的形象【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *There are plans to rebrand many Texas stores.* 有计划要重塑得克萨斯州诸多门店的品牌形象。

re|brand|ing /riːˈbrændɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rebranding** is the process of giving a product or an organization a new image, in order to make it more attractive or successful. 品牌再造；重塑

形象【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *The £85m programme will involve an extensive rebranding of the airline.* 这个斥资 8500 万英镑的项目将涉及全面重塑该航空公司的形象。

re|buff /rɪ'bʌf/ (**rebuffs, rebuffing, rebuffed**) VERB If you **rebuff** someone or **rebuff** a suggestion that they make, you refuse to do what they suggest. 拒绝；回绝 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+by*] *His proposals have already been rebuffed by the Prime Minister.* 他的提议已经被首相回绝了。[Also *be* V-ed *in* n] •N-VAR **Rebuff** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *The results of the poll dealt a humiliating rebuff to Mr Jones.* 民意调查结果对琼斯先生很不利，让他颜面尽失。

re|build /ˌriː'bɪld/ (**rebuilds, rebuilding, rebuilt**) 1 VERB When people **rebuild** something such as a building or a city, they build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed. 重建（建筑物、城市等）❑ [V n] *They say they will stay to rebuild their homes rather than retreat to refugee camps.* 他们说要留下重建家园，不会去难民营避难。2 VERB When people **rebuild** something such as an institution, a system, or an aspect of their lives, they take action to bring it back to its previous condition. 恢复，重整，复原（机构、制度、生活侧面等）❑ [V n] *Everyone would have to work hard together to rebuild the economy.* 大家须共同努力以恢复经济。❑ [V] *The agency has been rebuilding under new management.* 这个机构在新的管理层领导下一直在进行重建。

re|buke /rɪ'bjuːk/ (**rebukes, rebuking, rebuked**) VERB If you **rebuke** someone, you speak severely to them because they have said or done something that you do not approve of. 指责；斥责；谴责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *The president rebuked the House and Senate for not passing those bills within 100 days.* 总统谴责参众两院没有在 100 天之内通过那些法案。•N-VAR **Rebuke** is also a noun. ❑ *U.N. member countries delivered a strong rebuke to both countries for persisting with nuclear testing programs.* 联合国成员国强烈谴责两国执意推进核试验项目的行为。

re|but /rɪ'bʌt/ (**rebuts, rebutting, rebutted**) VERB If you **rebut** a charge or criticism that is made against you, you give reasons why it is untrue or unacceptable. 反驳，驳斥，批驳（指控或批评）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *He spent most of his speech rebutting criticisms of his foreign policy.* 他的讲话大部分都是在反驳对他外交政策的批评。

re|but|tal /rɪ'bʌtᵊl/ (**rebuttals**) N-COUNT If you make a **rebuttal of** a charge or accusation that has been made against you, you make a statement which gives reasons why the accusation is untrue. 辩驳；反驳；驳斥；批驳【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of/to] *He is conducting a point-by-point rebuttal of charges from former colleagues.* 他正在逐条反驳前同事的指责。

re|cal|ci|trant /rɪ'kælsɪtrənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **recalcitrant**, you mean that they are unwilling to obey orders or are difficult to deal with. 不服从命令的；难对付的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The danger is that recalcitrant local authorities will reject their responsibilities.* 危险在于抗命不遵的地方当局会拒绝履行职责。•**re|cal|ci|trance** /rɪ'kælsɪtrəns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the government's recalcitrance over introducing even the smallest political reform.* 政府对哪怕再小的政治改革都推三阻四

re|call ↔ (**recalls, recalling, recalled**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪ'kɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /'riːkɔːl/. 动词读作 /rɪ'kɔːl/。名词读作 /'riːkɔːl/。

1 VERB When you **recall** something, you remember it and tell others about it. 记起；回想起；回忆说 ❑ [V that] *Henderson recalled that he first met Pollard during a business trip to Washington.* 亨德森记起他第一次见到波拉德是在一次去华盛顿出差时。❑ [V with quote] *Her teacher recalled: 'She was always on about modelling.'* 她老师回忆说："她那时老说要当模特。" ❑ [V wh] *Colleagues today recall with humor how meetings would crawl into the early morning hours.* 同事们现在愉快地回忆起会议总会慢吞吞地一直开到第二天凌晨的情景。❑ [V n] *I recalled the way they had been dancing together.* 我回忆起他们一起跳舞时的情景。❑ [V] *I have no idea what she said, something about airline travel, I seem to recall.* 我不清楚她说了什么，好像是坐飞机旅行什么的，我似乎记得是这样。2 N-UNCOUNT **Recall** is the ability to remember something that has happened in the past or the act of remembering it. 记性；记忆力 ❑ [+of] *He had a good memory, and total recall of her spoken words.* 他记性好，她说的话他全都记得住。3 VERB If you **are recalled** to your home, country, or the place where you work, you are ordered to return there. 召回，叫回（某人）❑ [V n] *Spain has recalled its Ambassador after a row over refugees seeking asylum at the embassy.* 在对难民到使馆寻求庇护一事产生严重分歧后，西班牙召回了其大使。•N-SING **Recall** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The recall of ambassador Alan Green was a public signal of America's concern.* 召回大使艾伦·格林是美国关注此事的一个公开信号。4 VERB In sport, if a player is **recalled to** a team, he or she is included in that team again after being left out. 召回（运动员）；使归队 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+to*] *Dean Richards was recalled to the England squad for the match with Wales.* 迪安·理查兹被召回英格兰队参加对阵威尔士的比赛。•N-SING **Recall** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *It would be great to get a recall to the England squad for Sweden.* 若能被召进英格兰队参加对瑞典的比赛就太棒了。5 VERB If a company **recalls** a product, it asks the shops or the people who have bought that product to return it because there is something wrong with it. 召回（问题产品）❑ [V n] *The company said it was recalling one of its drugs.* 该公司称正在召回他们生产的一款药。

re|cant /rɪ'kænt/ (**recants, recanting, recanted**) VERB If you **recant**, you say publicly that you no longer hold a set of beliefs that you had in the past. 公开放弃（信仰等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *White House officials ordered Williams to recant.* 白宫官员命令威廉斯公开宣布放弃自己的观点。❑ [V n] *...a man who had refused after torture to recant his heresy.* 遭严刑拷打后仍拒不放弃异端思想的人

re|cap /ˌriː'kæp/ (**recaps, recapping, recapped**) VERB You can say that you are going to **recap** when you want to draw people's attention to the fact that you are going to repeat the main points of an explanation, argument, or description, as a summary of it. 概括；扼要重述；简要回顾 ❑ [V] *To recap briefly, an agreement negotiated to cut the budget deficit was rejected 10 days ago.* 简要概括起来，一项削减预算赤字的协议在 10 天前遭到了否决。❑ [V n] *Can you recap the points included in the regional conference proposal?* 你能扼要说明一下地区大会提案的重点吗？•N-SING **Recap** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Each report starts with a recap of how we did versus our projections.* 每份报告开头都扼要回顾了我们的表现和我们的预测。

re|capi|tal|ize /riː'kæpɪtəlaɪz/ (**recapitalizes, recapitalizing, recapitalized**) VERB If a company **recapitalizes**, it changes the way it manages its financial affairs, for example by borrowing money or reissuing shares.（对…）进行资本重组【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ [V] *Mr Warnock resigned as the company abandoned a plan to recapitalize.* 沃诺克先生辞职了，因为公司放弃了一项资本重组计划。❑ [V n] *He plans to recapitalize the insurance fund.* 他计划对保险基金进行资本重组。•**re|capi|tali|za|tion** /riːˌkæpɪtəlaɪ'zeɪʃᵊn/ (**recapitalizations**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...a recapitalization of the company.* 公司的资本重组

re|ca|pitu|late /ˌriːkə'pɪtʃʊleɪt/ (**recapitulates, recapitulating, recapitulated**) VERB You can say that you are going to **recapitulate** the main points of an explanation, argument, or description when you want to draw attention to the fact that you are going to repeat the most important points as a summary. 扼要重述，简要回顾（要点）❑ [V n] *Let's just recapitulate the essential points.* 我们再来回顾一下要点。❑ [V] *It will shortly be put up for sale under the terms already communicated to you, which, to recapitulate, call for a very minimum of publicity.* 它不久便会上市，按照我们与您商定的条款销售，重申一下，这些条款尽量不要公开。•**re|ca|pitu|la|tion** /ˌriːkəpɪtʃʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ N-SING ❑ [+of] *Chapter 9 provides a recapitulation of the material already presented.* 第 9 章扼要回顾了已经呈现的材料。

re|cap|ture /ˌriː'kæptʃəʳ/ (**recaptures, recapturing, recaptured**) 1 VERB When soldiers **recapture** an area of land or a place, they gain control of it again from an opposing army who had taken it from them.（士兵）夺回，收复，重新占领（失地）❑ [V n] *They said the bodies were found when rebels recaptured the area.* 他们说尸体是在叛军重新占领这个地区时发现的。•N-SING **Recapture** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...an offensive to be launched for the recapture of the city.* 为夺回该城而即将展开的进攻 2 VERB When

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people **recapture** something that they have lost to a competitor, they get it back again. (从竞争对手手中)夺回 ❑ [v n] *I believe that he would be the best possibility to recapture the centre vote in the forthcoming election.* 我相信在即将来临的选举中，他最有可能夺回中间派选票。 ❸ VERB To **recapture** a person or animal which has escaped from somewhere means to catch them again. 重新捕获，抓回(逃跑的人或动物) ❑ [v n] *Police have recaptured Alan Lord, who escaped from a police cell in Bolton.* 警察把艾伦·洛德抓了回来，他是从博尔顿一个警察局拘留室逃走的。 •N-SING **Recapture** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the recapture of a renegade police chief in Panama.* 在巴拿马将变节的警察局局长重新抓获 ❹ VERB When you **recapture** something such as an experience, emotion, or a quality that you had in the past, you experience it again. When something **recaptures** an experience for you, it makes you remember it. 再次体验，找回(感受、情感、特性等) ❑ [v n] *He couldn't recapture the form he'd shown in getting to the semi-final.* 他没能找回闯进半决赛时表现出来的状态。

re|cast /ˌriːˈkɑːst, -ˈkæst/ (**recasts, recasting**)

The form **recast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. recast 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

❶ VERB If you **recast** something, you change it by organizing it in a different way. 重组；重塑 ❑ [v n] *The shake-up aims to recast IBM as a federation of flexible and competing subsidiaries.* 改组旨在把IBM 重塑为一个灵活的、相互竞争的子公司联盟。 •**re|casting** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...the recasting of the political map of Europe.* 欧洲政治版图的重新整合 ❷ VERB To **recast** an actor's role means to give the role to another actor. 换角饰演，更换演员扮演(角色) ❑ [v n] *Stoppard had to recast four of the principal roles.* 斯托帕德只好更换四个主要角色的人选。

rec|ce /ˈreki/ (**recces, recceing, recced**) VERB If you **recce** an area, you visit that place in order to become familiar with it. People usually recce an area when they are going to return at a later time to do something there. 侦察，踏勘，勘察(地方) [BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时] ❑ [v n] *The first duty of a director is to recce his location.* 主管的第一项职责是踏勘自己的位置。 •N-COUNT **Recce** is also a noun. ❑ *Uncle Jim took the air rifle and went on a recce to the far end of the quarry.* 吉姆叔叔拿起气步枪一路巡查到采石场尽头。

recd. In written English, **recd.** can be used as an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **received**.

re|cede /rɪˈsiːd/ (**recedes, receding, receded**) ❶ VERB If something **recedes** from you, it moves away. 后退；远离 ❑ [v prep] *Luke's footsteps receded into the night.* 卢克的脚步声渐渐消失在夜色中。 ❑ [v] *As she receded he waved goodbye.* 她离开时他挥手告别。 ❷ VERB When something such as a quality, problem, or illness **recedes**, it becomes weaker, smaller, or less intense. (特性、问题、疾病等)减弱，变小，减轻 ❑ [v] *Just as I started to think that I was never going to get well, the illness began to recede.* 正当我开始觉得自己永远都好不了了的时候，病开始好转了。 [Also v prep] ❸ VERB If a man's hair starts to **recede**, it no longer grows on the front of his head. (男子的头发)从前额向后脱落 ❑ [v] *...a youngish man with dark hair just beginning to recede.* 发际线刚开始后退的黑发年轻人 [Also v *at/from* n]

re|ceipt /rɪˈsiːt/ (**receipts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **receipt** is a piece of paper that you get from someone as proof that they have received money or goods from you. In British English a **receipt** is a piece of paper that you get in a shop when you buy something, but in American English the more usual term for this is **sales slip**. 收条，收据，购物小票(在美国英语里常用 sales slip) ❑ [+for] *I wrote her a receipt for the money.* 我给她写了一张收钱的收条。 ❷ N-PLURAL **Receipts** are the amount of money received during a particular period, for example by a shop or theatre. (商店、影院等特定时期的)收入 ❑ *He was tallying the day's receipts.* 他正在清点当天的收入。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **receipt** of something is the act of receiving it. 收到；接到 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [+of] *Goods should be supplied within 28 days after the receipt of your order.* 收到订单后 28 天内供货。 ❹ PHRASE If you are **in receipt of** something, you have received it or you receive it regularly. (已经或经常)收到，接到 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *We are taking action, having been in receipt of a letter from him.* 收到他的信之后我们正在采取行动。

re|ceive ⇹ /rɪˈsiːv/ (**receives, receiving, received**) ❶ VERB When you **receive** something, you get it after someone gives it to you or sends it to you. 收到；接到；得到 ❑ [v n] *They will receive their awards at a ceremony in Stockholm.* 他们将在斯德哥尔摩举行的仪式上接受颁奖。 ❑ [v n] *I received your letter of November 7.* 我收到了你 11 月 7 日的来信。 ❷ VERB You can use **receive** to say that certain kinds of thing happen to someone. For example if they are injured, you can say that they **received** an injury. 经受，受到(损伤等) ❑ [v n] *He received more of the blame than anyone when the plan failed to work.* 计划失败后，他受到的指责最多。 ❑ [v-ed] *She was suffering from whiplash injuries received in a car crash.* 她在车祸中受了挥鞭伤，痛苦不堪。 ❸ VERB When you **receive** a visitor or a guest, you greet them. 接待，招待(客人) ❑ [v n] *The following evening the duchess was again receiving guests.* 第二天晚上公爵夫人又在会客。 ❹ VERB [usu passive] If you say that something is **received** in a particular way, you mean that people react to it in that way. 对…作出反应；回应 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *The resolution had been received with great disappointment within the PLO.* 决议在巴解组织内部引发极大失望。 ❺ VERB When a radio or television **receives** signals that are being transmitted, it picks them up and converts them into sound or pictures. (收音机、电视机)接收(信号) ❑ [v n] *The reception was a little faint but clear enough for him to receive the signal.* 接收效果有点儿弱，不过对他来说已够清晰，可以接收到信号。 [Also v] ❻ PHRASE If you **are on the receiving end** or **at the receiving end** of something unpleasant, you are the person that it happens to. 经历(不快之事)；是…的承受者 ❑ *You saw hate in their eyes and you were on the receiving end of that hate.* 你从他们眼里看到了仇恨，而且你就是他们仇恨的对象。

Thesaurus 同类词 *receive* Also look up:

V. accept, collect, get, take; (*ant.*) give, present ❶
entertain, take in, welcome ❸

re|ceived /rɪˈsiːvd/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **received** opinion about something or the **received** way of doing something is generally accepted by people as being correct. (见解等)被广为接受的，被普遍认可的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *He was among the first to question the received wisdom of the time.* 他是最早质疑当时普遍信念的人之一。

Re|ceived Pro|nun|ci|a|tion N-UNCOUNT **Received Pronunciation** is a way of pronouncing British English that is often used as a standard in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language. The abbreviation **RP** is also used. The accent represented by the pronunciations in this dictionary is Received Pronunciation. (英国英语的)标准发音(亦用缩略形式 RP)

re|ceiv|er /rɪˈsiːvəʳ/ (**receivers**) ❶ N-COUNT A telephone's **receiver** is the part that you hold near to your ear and speak into. (电话的)听筒，受话器 ❷ N-COUNT A **receiver** is the part of a radio or television that picks up signals and converts them into sound or pictures. (收音机、电视机的)信号接收器，信号接收机 ❑ *Auto-tuning VHF receivers are now common in cars.* 自动调谐甚高频接收器现在普遍应用于汽车。 ❸ N-COUNT The **receiver** is someone who is appointed by a court of law to manage the affairs of a business, usually when it is facing financial failure. (法庭指定的)财产管理人；(通常指)破产财产管理人 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *Between July and September, a total of 1,059 firms called in the receiver.* 7 到 9 月间，一共有 1,059 家公司破产在管。

→ see **navigation, radio, television, tennis**

re|ceiv|er|ship /rɪˈsiːvəʳʃɪp/ (**receiverships**) N-VAR [oft *in/into* N] If a company goes **into receivership**, it faces financial failure and the administration of its business is handled by the receiver. 破产管理 [BUSINESS 商] ❑ *The company has now gone into receivership with debts of several million.* 公司欠债数百万，现在已进入破产管理阶段。

re|cent ⇹ /ˈriːsᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **recent** event or period of time happened only a short while ago. 近来的；最近的；新近的 ❑ *In the most recent attack one man was shot dead and two others were wounded.* 在最近一次袭击中，一名男子被枪击身亡，另有两人受

伤。❑ *Sales have fallen by more than 75 percent in recent years.* 近几年来销售额下降了 75% 以上。

re|cent|ly ◆◆ /'ri:s°ntli/ ADV [ADV with v] If you have done something **recently** or if something happened **recently**, it happened only a short time ago. 近来；最近 ❑ *The bank recently opened a branch in Germany.* 这家银行最近在德国开设了分行。❑ *He was until very recently the most powerful banker in the city.* 到最近为止，他一直都是这个城市最有实力的银行家。

Usage 用法 recently

Recently and *lately* can both be used to express that something began in the past and continues into the present: *Recently/Lately I've been considering going back to school to get a master's degree.* *Recently*, but not *lately*, is also used to describe a completed action: *I recently graduated from university.*

recently 和 lately 均可用于表示某事始于过去且延续至今：Recently/Lately I've been considering going back to school to get a master's degree. 最近我一直在考虑重回学校拿一个硕士学位。recently 还可用于描述已经完成的动作，而 lately 不能：I recently graduated from university. 我最近刚大学毕业。

re|cep|ta|cle /rɪ'septɪk°l/ (**receptacles**) N-COUNT A **receptacle** is an object which you use to put or keep things in. 容器【FORMAL 正式】

re|cep|tion /rɪ'sepʃ°n/ (**receptions**) 1 N-SING [oft N n, oft *at* N] The **reception** in a hotel is the desk or office that books rooms for people and answers their questions. (宾馆的)前台，服务台【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Have him bring a car round to the reception.* 让他搞辆车到前台来。❑ *...the hotel's reception desk.* 宾馆的前台

in AM, use 美国英语用 **front desk**

2 N-SING [oft N n, oft *at* N] The **reception** in an office or hospital is the place where people's appointments and questions are dealt with. (办公室或医院的)接待处，服务台【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Wait at reception for me.* 在接待处等我。3 N-COUNT A **reception** is a formal party which is given to welcome someone or to celebrate a special event. 招待会；欢迎会 ❑ *At the reception they served smoked salmon.* 招待会餐桌上有熏鲑鱼。4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something has a particular kind of **reception**, that is the way that people react to them. 对待；待遇；反应 ❑ *Mr Mandela was given a tumultuous reception in Washington.* 曼德拉先生在华盛顿受到热情款待。5 N-UNCOUNT If you get good **reception** from your radio or television, the sound or picture is clear because the signal is strong. If the **reception** is poor, the sound or picture is unclear because the signal is weak. (收音机或电视机的)接收效果 ❑ *Adjust the aerial's position and direction for the best reception.* 调整天线位置和方向以达到最佳接收效果。

→ see **wedding**

re'cep|tion cen|tre (**reception centres**) N-COUNT A **reception centre** is a place where people who have no homes or are being looked after by the government can live until somewhere else is found for them to live. (政府开办的)收容中心，收容站【mainly BRIT 主英】

re'cep|tion class (**reception classes**) N-COUNT A **reception class** is a class that children go into when they first start school at the age of four or five. (接收四五岁孩子的)学前班【BRIT 英】

re|cep|tion|ist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ (**receptionists**) 1 N-COUNT In a hotel, the **receptionist** is the person whose job is to book rooms for people and answer their questions. (宾馆的)前台接待员【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **desk clerk**

2 N-COUNT In an office or hospital, the **receptionist** is the person whose job is to answer the telephone, arrange appointments, and deal with people when they first arrive. (办公室或医院的)接待员，服务台工作人员

re'cep|tion room (**reception rooms**) N-COUNT A **reception room** is a room in a house, for example a living room, where people can sit. This expression is often used in descriptions of houses that are for sale. 接待室；会客室【BRIT 英】

re|cep|tive /rɪ'septɪv/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **receptive to** new ideas or suggestions is prepared to consider them or accept them. (对新思想或建议)乐于接受的，能接纳的，善于听取的 ❑ [+to] *The voters had seemed receptive to his ideas.* 选民看上去乐于接受他的想法。•**re|cep|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was less receptiveness to liberalism in some areas.* 在一些地区自由主义并不怎么受欢迎。2 ADJ If someone who is ill is **receptive to** treatment, they start to get better when they are given treatment. (对治疗)反应良好的 ❑ [+to] *...those patients who are not receptive to treatment.* 治疗未见效果的那些患者

re|cep|tor /rɪ'septə'/ (**receptors**) N-COUNT **Receptors** are nerve endings in your body which react to changes and stimuli and make your body respond in a particular way. (人体的)感受器【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the information receptors in our brain.* 我们大脑里的信息感受器

→ see **smell**

re|cess /rɪ'ses, 'ri:ses/ (**recesses, recessing, recessed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **recess** is a break between the periods of work of an official body such as a committee, a court of law, or a government. (委员会、法庭、政府等官方机构的)休息期 ❑ *The conference broke for a recess.* 会议暂时休会。2 VERB When formal meetings or court cases **recess**, they stop temporarily. 休会；休庭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +for] *The hearings have now recessed for dinner.* 听证会现已休会用餐。❑ [v] *Before the trial recessed today, the lawyer read her opening statement.* 今天庭审休庭之前，律师宣读了她的开庭陈述。3 N-COUNT In a room, a **recess** is part of a wall which is built further back than the rest of the wall. Recesses are often used as a place to put furniture such as shelves. (室内的)壁龛，壁凹 ❑ *...a discreet recess next to a fireplace.* 壁炉边一个不起眼的壁凹 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The recesses of** something or somewhere are the parts of it which are hard to see because light does not reach them or they are hidden from view. (某物或某处的)暗处，隐蔽处 ❑ [+of] *He emerged from the dark recesses of the garage.* 他从车库的暗处走了出来。5 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to **the recesses of** someone's mind or soul, you are referring to thoughts or feelings they have which are hidden or difficult to describe. (思想或心灵的)深处 ❑ [+of] *There was something in the darker recesses of his unconscious that was troubling him.* 在他更为隐秘的下意识深处，有什么事情困扰着他。

re|cessed /'ri:sest/ ADJ If something such as a door or window is **recessed**, it is set into the wall that surrounds it. (门、窗等)凹进的，嵌进墙里的 ❑ *...a wide passage, lit from one side by recessed windows.* 一边有凹窗、光线可以照进来的宽阔走道

re|ces|sion ◆◆ /rɪ'seʃ°n/ (**recessions**) N-VAR A **recession** is a period when the economy of a country is doing badly, for example because industry is producing less and more people are becoming unemployed. 经济衰退 ❑ *The oil price increases sent Europe into deep recession.* 油价上涨使欧洲陷入严重的经济衰退。

re|ces|sion|al /rɪ'seʃən°l/ 1 N-SING The **recessional** is a religious song which is sung at the end of a church service. (做完礼拜后的)退场赞美诗 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Recessional** means related to an economic recession. 经济衰退的 ❑ *Many home sellers remain stuck in a recessional rut.* 许多售房者仍然陷在经济衰退的泥潭中。

re|ces|sion|ary /rɪ'seʃ°nri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Recessionary** means relating to an economic recession or having the effect of creating a recession. 经济衰退的；引起经济衰退的 ❑ *Reduced interest rates would help ease recessionary pressures in the economy.* 降息会有助于缓解经济衰退的压力。

re|ces|sive /rɪ'sesɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **recessive** gene produces a particular characteristic only if a person has two of these genes, one from each parent. (基因)隐性的(Compare 比较 **dominant**.)【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Sickle-cell anaemia is passed on through a recessive gene.* 镰状细胞贫血通过隐性基因遗传给后代。

→ see **gene**

re|charge /,ri:'tʃɑ:'dʒ/ (**recharges, recharging, recharged**) 1 VERB If you **recharge** a battery, you put an electrical charge back into the battery by connecting it to a machine that draws

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power from another source of electricity such as the mains. 给(电池)充电 ❑ [v n] *He is using your mains electricity to recharge his car battery.* 他在用你家电源给他的汽车电池充电。 ❷ PHRASE If you **recharge** your **batteries**, you take a break from activities which are tiring or difficult in order to relax and feel better when you return to these activities. 放松；休息；补充精力 ❑ *He wanted to recharge his batteries and come back feeling fresh and positive.* 他想放松休息一下，然后精力充沛、干劲十足地回来。

re|charge|able /ˌriːˈtʃɑːʳdʒəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rechargeable** batteries can be recharged and used again. Some electrical products are described as **rechargeable** when they contain rechargeable batteries. (电池或电器)可充电的 ❑ *...a rechargeable battery.* 充电电池 ❑ *...a rechargeable drill.* 充电钻

re|cher|ché /rəˈʃeəˈʃeɪ/ ADJ If you describe something as **recherché**, you mean that it is very sophisticated or is associated with people who like things which are unusual and of a very high quality. 讲究的；考究的；精致的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Only extra-virgin olive oil will do on recherché dinner tables.* 只有特级初榨橄榄油才上得了讲究的餐桌。

re|cidi|vist /rɪˈsɪdɪvɪst/ (**recidivists**) N-COUNT A **recidivist** is someone who has committed crimes in the past and has begun to commit crimes again, for example after a period in prison. 累犯【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Six prisoners are still at large along with four dangerous recidivists.* 6名犯人和4名危险的累犯仍然在逃。•**re|cidi|vism** /rɪˈsɪdɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Their basic criticism was that prisons do not reduce the crime rate, they cause recidivism.* 他们批评的主要着眼点是监狱没有降低犯罪率，反而造成了累犯。

reci|pe /ˈresɪpi/ (**recipes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **recipe** is a list of ingredients and a set of instructions that tell you how to cook something. 食谱；菜谱；烹饪配方 ❑ *...a traditional recipe for oatmeal biscuits.* 燕麦饼干的传统制作配方 ❑ *...a recipe book.* 食谱书 ❷ N-SING If you say that something is **a recipe for** a particular situation, you mean that it is likely to result in that situation. (特定形势的)可能原因 ❑ *Large-scale inflation is a recipe for disaster.* 大规模通货膨胀可能造成灾难。

re|cipi|ent /rɪˈsɪpiənt/ (**recipients**) N-COUNT The **recipient** of something is the person who receives it. 接受者；领受人【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the largest recipient of American foreign aid.* 美国对外援助的最大受惠者

→ see **donor**

re|cip|ro|cal /rɪˈsɪprəkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **reciprocal** action or agreement involves two people or groups who do the same thing to each other or agree to help each another in a similar way. (行动或协议)相互的，交互的，互惠的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They expected a reciprocal gesture before more hostages could be freed.* 他们期望对方投桃报李，才会释放更多人质。

re|cip|ro|cate /rɪˈsɪprəkeɪt/ (**reciprocates, reciprocating, reciprocated**) VERB If your feelings or actions towards someone **are reciprocated**, the other person feels or behaves in the same way towards you as you have felt or behaved towards them. 回报，报答(情感或行动) ❑ [v n] *...he reciprocated Mr Prescott's good wishes.* 他对普雷斯科特先生的良好祝愿报以同样的祝福 ❑ [v +by] *He needs these people to fulfill his ambitions and reciprocates by bringing out the best in each of them.* 他需要这些人去实现他的雄心壮志，作为回报，他也会让他们充分施展各自的才能。•**re|cip|ro|ca|tion** /rɪˌsɪprəˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *There was no reciprocation of affection.* 喜欢并非相互的。

reci|proc|ity /ˌresɪˈprɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Reciprocity** is the exchange of something between people or groups of people when each person or group gives or allows something to the other. 互惠；互换【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They gave assurances they would press for reciprocity with Greece in the issuing of visas.* 他们保证将推进本国与希腊在签证发放事宜上互惠互利。

re|cit|al /rɪˈsaɪtᵊl/ (**recitals**) ❶ N-COUNT A **recital** is a performance of music or poetry, usually given by one person. (通常指一个人举办的)演唱会，演奏会，诗歌朗诵会 ❑ *...a solo recital by the harpsichordist Maggie Cole.* 大键琴演奏家玛吉·科尔的个人独奏会 ❷ N-COUNT If someone speaks for a long time, or says something that is boring or that has been heard many times before, you can describe it as a **recital**. 絮叨；唠叨；老生常谈【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *Before long we all grew bored with his frequent recital of the foods he couldn't eat.* 他总是唠叨自己不能吃的那些食物，不久我们所有人都听烦了。

reci|ta|tion /ˌresɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**recitations**) N-VAR When someone does a **recitation**, they say aloud a piece of poetry or other writing that they have learned. 朗诵；背诵；诵读 ❑ *The transmission began with a recitation from the Koran.* 节目播出一开始是一段《古兰经》朗诵。

re|cite /rɪˈsaɪt/ (**recites, reciting, recited**) ❶ VERB When someone **recites** a poem or other piece of writing, they say it aloud after they have learned it. 朗诵；背诵；诵读 ❑ [v n] *They recited poetry to one another.* 他们互相朗诵诗歌。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **recite** something such as a list, you say it aloud. (大声)说出，细数，列举 ❑ [v n] *All he could do was recite a list of Government failings.* 他能做的只是历数政府的种种不是。

reck|less /ˈreklәs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **reckless**, you mean that they act in a way which shows that they do not care about danger or the effect their behaviour will have on other people. 轻率的；鲁莽的；不计后果的 ❑ *He is charged with causing death by reckless driving.* 他被控鲁莽驾驶致人死亡。•**reck|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He was leaning recklessly out of the unshuttered window.* 他冒冒失失从没有遮拦的窗户探出身去。•**reck|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He felt a surge of recklessness.* 他感到一阵不顾一切的冲动。

reck|on ♦◇ /ˈrekәn/ (**reckons, reckoning, reckoned**) ❶ VERB If you **reckon** that something is true, you think that it is true. 料想；估计；认为【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v that] *Toni reckoned that it must be about three o'clock.* 托妮估计当时肯定是3点钟左右。 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is reckoned** to be a particular figure, it is calculated to be roughly that amount. 估算；估计 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The star's surface temperature is reckoned to be minus 75 degrees Celsius.* 这颗恒星的表面温度估计在零下75摄氏度。 ❑ [v n +at] *There was a proportion of research, which I reckoned at not more than 30 percent, that was basic research.* 我估计，基础研究的比例不超过30%。

▶**reckon on** PHRASAL VERB If you **reckon on** something, you feel certain that it will happen and are therefore prepared for it. 指望，依赖(某事发生) ❑ [v-ing p] *They are typical of couples who plan a family without reckoning on the small fortune it will cost.* 他们是典型的想要孩子而不考虑花销有多大的夫妻。

▶**reckon with** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you say that you had not **reckoned with** something, you mean that you had not expected it and so were not prepared for it. 估计到；预料到 ❑ [v p n] *Giles had not reckoned with the strength of Sally's feelings for him.* 贾尔斯没有料想到萨莉对他的感情如此强烈。 ❷ PHRASE If you say that there is someone or something **to be reckoned with**, you mean that they must be dealt with and it will be difficult. 需要处理；必须对付 ❑ *This act was a signal to his victim's friends that he was someone to be reckoned with.* 此举等于告诉其受害者的朋友们他不好对付。

reck|on|ing /ˈrekәnɪŋ/ (**reckonings**) N-VAR [usu poss N] Someone's **reckoning** is a calculation they make about something, especially a calculation that is not very exact. 估计；估算 ❑ *By my reckoning we were seven or eight kilometres from Borj Mechaab.* 据我估计我们离梅卡巴堡有七八公里远。

re|claim /rɪˈkleɪm/ (**reclaims, reclaiming, reclaimed**) ❶ VERB If you **reclaim** something that you have lost or that has been taken away from you, you succeed in getting it back. 要回，收回(丧失之物) ❑ [v n] *In 1986, they got the right to reclaim South African citizenship.* 1986年，他们获得了恢复南非公民身份的权利。 ❷ VERB If you **reclaim** an amount of money, for example tax that you have paid, you claim it back. 要回，索回(已付税款等) ❑ [v n] *There are an estimated eight million people currently thought to be eligible to reclaim income tax.* 估计现在有800万人有资格申请所得税退税。 ❸ VERB When people **reclaim** land, they make it suitable for a purpose such as farming or building, for example by draining it or by building a barrier against the sea. 开垦，复垦(土地)；开拓(耕地、建

筑用地等）❑ [v n] *The Netherlands has been reclaiming farmland from water.* 荷兰人一直在围海造地。❹ VERB [usu passive] If a piece of land that was used for farming or building **is reclaimed by** a desert, forest, or the sea, it turns back into desert, forest, or sea. 使（农田、建筑用地）变回（沙漠、森林或海洋）❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *The diamond towns are gradually being reclaimed by the desert.* 这些钻石城镇正逐渐重归沙漠。

rec|la|ma|tion /ˌrekləˈmeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Reclamation** is the process of changing land that is unsuitable for farming or building into land that can be used. （荒地等的）开垦，改造 ❑ [*+of*] *...centuries of sea-wall construction and the reclamation of dry land from the marshes.* 几个世纪以来修筑海堤并将沼泽地改造成旱地的行动

re|cline /rɪˈklaɪn/ (**reclines, reclining, reclined**) ❶ VERB If you **recline on** something, you sit or lie on it with the upper part of your body supported at an angle. 斜坐；斜卧；斜靠 ❑ [v prep] *She proceeded to recline on a chaise longue.* 接着她躺在了一张躺椅上。[Also v n] ❷ VERB When a seat **reclines** or when you **recline** it, you lower the back so that it is more comfortable to sit in. （使）（座椅）椅背后仰 ❑ [v] *Air France first-class seats recline almost like beds.* 法国航空公司头等舱的座椅可以调低成几乎像床一样。❑ [v n] *Ramesh had reclined his seat and was lying back smoking.* 拉梅什把椅背调低，倚在上面吸烟。

Word Link 词根词缀 *clin = leaning* 倾斜：*decline, incline, recline*

re|clin|er /rɪˈklaɪnəʳ/ (**recliners**) N-COUNT A **recliner** is a type of armchair with a back that can be adjusted to slope at different angles. 躺椅

re|cluse /rɪˈkluːs, AM 美 ˈreklu:s/ (**recluses**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **recluse** is a person who lives alone and deliberately avoids other people. 隐居者；隐士 ❑ *His widow became a virtual recluse for the remainder of her life.* 他的遗孀孤寂地度过了余生。

re|clu|sive /rɪˈkluːsɪv/ ADJ A **reclusive** person or animal lives alone and deliberately avoids the company of others. （人或动物）隐居的，独居的，遁世的 ❑ *She had been living a reclusive life in Los Angeles since her marriage broke up.* 婚姻破裂后她一直在洛杉矶过着独居的生活。

rec|og|nise /ˈrekəgnaɪz/ → see **recognize**

rec|og|ni|tion ◆◇ /ˌrekəgˈnɪʃᵊn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Recognition** is the act of recognizing someone or identifying something when you see it. 认识；识别；认出 ❑ *He searched for a sign of recognition on her face, but there was none.* 他想在她脸上找出一丝认出他的神情，但是根本没有。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Recognition of** something is an understanding and acceptance of it. 承认；认可 ❑ [*+of*] *The CBI welcomed the Chancellor's recognition of the recession and hoped for a reduction in interest rates.* 英国工业联合会对财政大臣承认经济出现衰退表示欣然接受，希望降息。❸ N-UNCOUNT When a government gives diplomatic **recognition** to another country, they officially accept that its status is valid. （政府对他国的）外交承认 ❑ *His government did not receive full recognition by Britain until July.* 他的政府直到 7 月才得到英国正式承认。❹ N-UNCOUNT When a person receives **recognition** for the things that they have done, people acknowledge the value or skill of their work. 赞赏；认可 ❑ *At last, her father's work has received popular recognition.* 最后，她父亲的工作得到了普遍认可。❺ PHRASE If you say that someone or something has changed **beyond recognition** or **out of all recognition**, you mean that person or thing has changed so much that you can no longer recognize them. 认不出来；面目全非；无法辨认 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *The bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.* 尸体残缺不全，无法辨认了。❑ *The situation in Eastern Europe has changed out of all recognition.* 东欧形势已经发生了巨变。❻ PHRASE If something is done **in recognition of** someone's achievements, it is done as a way of showing official appreciation of them. 表彰；赞赏；正式感谢 ❑ *Brazil normalised its diplomatic relations with South Africa in recognition of the steps taken to end apartheid.* 巴西与南非实现了外交关系正常化，以示对其采取措施结束种族隔离制度的赞赏。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *recognition* with:

V. **deserve** recognition 值得承认，**receive** recognition 获得承认 ❷❸❹

ADJ. **formal** recognition 正式承认，**full** recognition 正式承认 ❸ **growing** recognition 越来越多的认可，**special** recognition 特别认可 ❶

rec|og|niz|able /ˌrekəgˈnaɪzəbᵊl/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **recognisable**

ADJ [oft adv ADJ] If something can be easily recognized or identified, you can say that it is easily **recognizable**. 可辨认的；可识别的；可认出的 ❑ *The body was found to be well preserved, his features easily recognizable.* 尸体保存完好，他的容貌特征清晰可辨。[Also *+as/by/to*] •**rec|og|niz|ably** /ˌrekəgˈnaɪzəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *At seven weeks, an embryo is about three-fourths of an inch long and recognizably human.* 7 周的时候，胚胎约 3/4 英寸长，人形已清晰可辨。

rec|og|nize ◆◇ /ˈrekəgnaɪz/ (**recognizes, recognizing, recognized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **recognise**

❶ VERB [no cont] If you **recognize** someone or something, you know who that person is or what that thing is. 认识；识别；认出 ❑ [v n] *The receptionist recognized him at once.* 接待员一眼就认出了他。❑ [v n *+as*] *A man I easily recognized as Luke's father sat with a newspaper on his lap.* 一个人坐在那里，膝盖上放着一份报纸，我一眼就认出他是卢克父亲。❷ VERB [no cont] If someone says that they **recognize** something, they acknowledge that it exists or that it is true. 认可；承认 ❑ [v n] *I recognize my own shortcomings.* 我承认自己的缺点。❑ [v that] *Well, of course I recognize that evil exists.* 嗯，我当然承认邪恶存在。❸ VERB If people or organizations **recognize** something as valid, they officially accept it or approve of it. 正式认可；承认；正式接受；赞成 ❑ [v n *+as*] *Most doctors appear to recognize homeopathy as a legitimate form of medicine.* 大多数医生似乎都接受顺势疗法是一种正规的医疗手段。❑ [v n] *France is on the point of recognizing the independence of the Baltic States.* 法国即将承认波罗的海诸国独立。[Also v that] ❹ VERB When people **recognize** the work that someone has done, they show their appreciation of it, often by giving that person an award of some kind. 赞赏，认可，表彰（某人的作为）❑ [v n *+as*] *The RAF recognized him as an outstandingly able engineer.* 英国皇家空军表彰他是一名非常能干的机械师。❑ [*be* v-ed *+by*] *Nichols was recognized by the Hall of Fame in 1949.* 尼科尔斯在 1949 年正式入选名人堂。

Thesaurus 同类词 *recognize* Also look up:

V. acknowledge, identify, know, notice; (*ant.*) ignore ❶ accept, believe, understand ❷❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *cogn = knowing* 认知：*cognition, incognito, recognize*

re|coil (**recoils, recoiling, recoiled**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkɔɪl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːkɔɪl/. 动词读作 /rɪˈkɔɪl/。名词读作 /ˈriːkɔɪl/。

❶ VERB If something makes you **recoil**, you move your body quickly away from it because it frightens, offends, or hurts you. （因害怕、被伤害等）退缩，后退 ❑ [v] *For a moment I thought he was going to kiss me. I recoiled in horror.* 我当时以为他要亲我，吓得直往后退。❑ [v *+from*] *We are attracted by nice smells and recoil from nasty ones.* 我们会被好闻的气味吸引，遇到难闻的气味则会退避三舍。•N-UNCOUNT **Recoil** is also a noun. ❑ *...his small body jerking in recoil from the volume of his shouting.* 他的小身板儿被他的高声叫喊声吓得一激灵 ❷ VERB If you **recoil from** doing something or **recoil at** the idea of something, you refuse to do it or accept it because you dislike it so much. （因为不喜欢而）拒绝，回绝，退避 ❑ [v *+from*] *People used to recoil from the idea of getting into debt.* 过去人们不能接受欠债这种事情。❑ [v *+at*] *She recoiled at the number of young girls who had to live by selling their bodies.* 那么多年轻女孩不得不靠出卖肉体谋生，她觉得难以接受。

R

rec|ol|lect /ˌrekəˈlekt/ (**recollects, recollecting, recollected**) VERB If you **recollect** something, you remember it. 想起；记起 ❑ [v n] *Ramona spoke with warmth when she recollected the doctor who used to be at the county hospital.* 拉莫娜回忆起曾在郡医院工作的那位医生时，言语中透着温情。❑ [v that] *His efforts, the Duke recollected many years later, were distinctly half-hearted.* 公爵多年之后回忆说，他当时就是敷衍了事。[Also v]

rec|ol|lec|tion /ˌrekəˈlekʃᵊn/ (**recollections**) N-VAR If you have a **recollection of** something, you remember it. 记忆；回忆 ❑ [+of] *Pat has vivid recollections of the trip.* 帕特清清楚楚地记得那次旅行。❑ [+of] *He had no recollection of the crash.* 他一点儿也不记得车祸了。

re|com|mence /ˌriːkəˈmens/ (**recommences, recommencing, recommenced**) VERB If you **recommence** something or if it **recommences**, it begins again after having stopped. （使）重新开始；（使）继续【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *He recommenced work on his novel.* 他继续写他的小说。❑ [v] *His course at Sheffield University will not recommence until next year.* 他在谢菲尔德大学的课程明年才会重开。

rec|om|mend ◆◆ /ˌrekəˈmend/ (**recommends, recommending, recommended**) 1 VERB If someone **recommends** a person or thing to you, they suggest that you would find that person or thing good or useful. 推荐，介绍（人或物）❑ [v n +to/for] *I have just spent a holiday there and would recommend it to anyone.* 我刚刚在那里度过假，很想把它推荐给每一个人。❑ [v n +for/as] *'You're a good worker, boy,' he told him. 'I'll recommend you for a promotion.'* "你是个好员工，伙计，"他对他说，"我会推荐你升职。"❑ [v n] *Ask your doctor to recommend a suitable therapist.* 让医生给你推荐一个合适的治疗师。[Also v n +as] •**rec|om|mend|ed** ADJ ❑ *Though ten years old, this book is highly recommended.* 尽管是 10 年前出版的，这本书仍值得大力推荐。2 VERB If you **recommend** that something is done, you suggest that it should be done. 建议，推荐（做…）❑ [v that] *The judge recommended that he serve 20 years in prison.* 法官建议判处他 20 年监禁。❑ [v n/v-ing] *We strongly recommend reporting the incident to the police.* 我们强烈建议报警。❑ [v-ed] *The recommended daily dose is 12 to 24 grams.* 推荐日剂量为 12 到 24 克。❑ [v +against] *Many financial planners now recommend against ever fully paying off your home loan.* 现在许多财务规划师建议不要还清住房贷款。[Also v n to-inf] 3 VERB If something or someone has a particular quality to **recommend** them, that quality makes them attractive or gives them an advantage over similar things or people.（特质）使受欢迎，使有优势 ❑ [v n] *The restaurant has much to recommend it.* 这家饭店多有值得称道之处。❑ [v n +to] *These qualities recommended him to Olivier.* 这些品质让他受到奥利维尔的青睐。

Thesaurus 同类词 *recommend* Also look up:

V. endorse, put forward, suggest 1
advise, urge 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *recommend* with:

N. **doctors** recommend 医生推荐，**experts** recommend 专家推荐 1 2
recommend **changes** 建议变革 2
ADV. **highly** recommend 极力推荐，**strongly** recommend 强烈推荐 2

rec|om|men|da|tion ◆◇ /ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃᵊn/ (**recommendations**) 1 N-VAR [oft with poss] The **recommendations** of a person or a committee are their suggestions or advice on what is the best thing to do. 建议；提议；劝告 ❑ *The committee's recommendations are unlikely to be made public.* 委员会的建议不大可能公开。❑ [+of] *The decision was made on the recommendation of the Interior Minister.* 决议是根据内政部长的提议作出的。2 N-VAR A **recommendation** of something is the suggestion that someone should have or use it because it is good. 推荐；介绍 ❑ *The best way of finding a solicitor is through personal recommendation.* 找律师最好通过熟人介绍。

rec|om|pense /ˈrekəmpens/ (**recompenses, recompensing, recompensed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [in N] If you are given something, usually money, **in recompense**, you are given it as a reward or because you have suffered.（通常指以金钱形式的）酬劳，奖赏，补偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *He demands no financial recompense for his troubles.* 他没有为自己遭遇的麻烦要求经济补偿。❑ *Substantial damages were paid in recompense.* 巨额损失得到了赔偿。2 VERB If you **recompense** someone **for** their efforts or their loss, you give them something, usually money, as a payment or reward.（通常以金钱形式）酬报，奖赏，补偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +for] *The fees offered by the NHS do not recompense dental surgeons for their professional time.* 英国国民医疗保健系统所支付的费用不涵盖牙科诊疗费用。

rec|on|cile /ˈrekənsaɪl/ (**reconciles, reconciling, reconciled**) 1 VERB If you **reconcile** two beliefs, facts, or demands that seem to be opposed or completely different, you find a way in which they can both be true or both be successful. 调和，协调（两种信念、事实或要求）❑ [v n] *It's difficult to reconcile the demands of my job and the desire to be a good father.* 我既要干好工作，又想做个好父亲，二者很难兼顾。❑ [v n +with] *Negotiators must now work out how to reconcile these demands with American demands for access.* 谈判人员现在必须想办法调和这些要求和美国人想要参与的要求。2 V-PASSIVE If you **are reconciled with** someone, you become friendly with them again after a quarrel or disagreement. 使和好；使和解 ❑ [be V-ed] *He never believed he and Susan would be reconciled.* 他从来没想过自己和苏珊会和解。❑ [be V-ed +with] *Devlin was reconciled with the Catholic Church in his last few days.* 德夫林在生命的最后几天与天主教会达成和解。3 VERB If you **reconcile** two people, you make them become friends again after a quarrel or disagreement. 调解；使和解 ❑ [v n +with] *...my attempt to reconcile him with Toby.* 我给他与托比进行调解的努力 4 VERB If you **reconcile yourself to** an unpleasant situation, you accept it, although it does not make you happy to do so. 使顺从；使接受；使将就 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *She had reconciled herself to never seeing him again.* 她说服了自己永远不再见他。•**rec|on|ciled** ADJ ❑ [+to] *She felt a little more reconciled to her lot.* 她感到有点儿认命了。

rec|on|cil|ia|tion /ˌrekənsɪliˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**reconciliations**) 1 N-VAR **Reconciliation** between two people or countries who have quarrelled is the process of their becoming friends again. A **reconciliation** is an instance of this. 和好；和解；调解 ❑ [+between] *...an appeal for reconciliation between Catholics and Protestants.* 天主教徒和新教徒之间达成和解的呼吁 [Also +with/of] 2 N-SING The **reconciliation** of two beliefs, facts, or demands that seem to be opposed is the process of finding a way in which they can both be true or both be successful.（两种貌似对立的信念、事实或要求的）调和，协调 ❑ [+of] *...the ideal of democracy based upon a reconciliation of the values of equality and liberty.* 建立在平等和自由这两种价值观和谐统一基础上的民主理想 [Also +with/between]

re|con|dite /rɪˈkɒndaɪt, ˈrekən-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Recondite** areas of knowledge or learning are difficult to understand, and not many people know about them.（知识或学问领域）深奥的，艰涩的，艰深的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Her poems are modishly experimental in style and recondite in subject-matter.* 她的诗在风格上是时髦的实验派，主题艰深难懂。

re|con|di|tion /ˌriːkənˈdɪʃᵊn/ (**reconditions, reconditioning, reconditioned**) VERB To **recondition** a machine or piece of equipment means to repair or replace all the parts that are damaged or broken. 修复；修理；翻新 ❑ [v n] *He made contact with someone with an idea for reconditioning laser copiers.* 他联系了一个懂怎么修理激光复印机的人。❑ [v-ed] *They sell used and reconditioned motorcycle parts.* 他们出售二手的和翻新的摩托车零件。

re|con|fig|ure /ˌriːkənˈfɪgəʳ, AM 美 -ˈfɪgjər/ (**reconfigures, reconfiguring, reconfigured**) VERB If you **reconfigure** a system, device, or computer application, you rearrange its elements or settings. 重配置，再配置（系统、设备或计算机应用）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *It should be simple to reconfigure the mail servers.* 重配置邮件服务器应该很简单。

re|con|firm /ˌriːkənˈfɜːᵐ/ (**reconfirms, reconfirming, reconfirmed**) VERB **Reconfirm** means the same as **confirm**. 同 confirm

re|con|nais|sance /rɪˈkɒnɪsəns/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Reconnaissance** is the activity of obtaining military information about a place by sending soldiers or planes there, or by the

use of satellites. (有军事目的的)侦察 ❑ *The helicopter was returning from a reconnaissance mission.* 直升机完成侦察任务后正在返航。

re|con|nect /ˌriːkəˈnekt/ (**reconnects, reconnecting, reconnected**) VERB If a company **reconnects** your electricity, water, gas, or telephone after it has been stopped, they provide you with it once again. (公司)重新接通，重新连接(水、电、气、电话) ❑ [v n] *They charge a £66.10 fee for reconnecting cut-off customers.* 他们向停服客户收取 66.10 英镑的重新开通费。

rec|on|noi|tre /ˌrekəˈnɔɪtəʳ/ (**reconnoitres, reconnoitring, reconnoitred**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **reconnoiter**

VERB To **reconnoitre** an area means to obtain information about its geographical features or about the size and position of an army there. 勘测；勘察；侦察 ❑ [v n] *He was sent to Eritrea to reconnoitre the enemy position.* 他被派往厄立特里亚侦察敌军位置。❑ [v] *I left a sergeant in command and rode forward to reconnoitre.* 我留下一名中士指挥，自己策马前去侦察敌情。

re|con|quer /riːˈkɒŋkəʳ/ (**reconquers, reconquering, reconquered**) VERB If an army **reconquers** a country or territory after having lost it, they win control over it again. 夺回；重新征服

re|con|sid|er /ˌriːkənˈsɪdəʳ/ (**reconsiders, reconsidering, reconsidered**) VERB If you **reconsider** a decision or opinion, you think about it and try to decide whether it should be changed. 重新考虑；重新斟酌 ❑ [v n] *We want you to reconsider your decision to resign from the board.* 我们希望你重新考虑辞去董事会职务的决定。❑ [v] *If at the end of two years you still feel the same, we will reconsider.* 如果两年后你还是有同样的想法，我们会重新考虑。•**re|con|sid|era|tion** /ˌriːkənsɪdəˈreɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The report urges reconsideration of the decision.* 报告敦请重新考虑这一决定。

re|con|sti|tute /ˌriːˈkɒnstɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ (**reconstitutes, reconstituting, reconstituted**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If an organization or state **is reconstituted**, it is formed again in a different way. 重建，重组，改组(组织或国家) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Slowly Jewish communities were reconstituted and Jewish life began anew.* 渐渐地，犹太社区得到重建，犹太人的生活重新开始。❷ VERB To **reconstitute** dried food means to add water to it so that it can be eaten. 泡发(干制食品)；使复原 ❑ [v n] *To reconstitute dried tomatoes, simmer in plain water until they are tender.* 要泡开西红柿干，需要将其放在清水中用文火炖，直到变软。❑ [v-ed] *Try eating reconstituted dried prunes, figs or apricots.* 试着吃些泡发的西梅干、无花果干或杏干。

re|con|struct /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkt/ (**reconstructs, reconstructing, reconstructed**) ❶ VERB If you **reconstruct** something that has been destroyed or badly damaged, you build it and make it work again. 重建；重造；修复 ❑ [v n] *The government must reconstruct the shattered economy.* 政府必须重建百孔千疮的经济。❑ [*be* v-ed] *Although this part of Normandy was badly bombed during the war it has been completely reconstructed.* 诺曼底的这个区域尽管在战争中遭受了狂轰滥炸，但已经得到了彻底重建。❷ VERB To **reconstruct** a system or policy means to change it so that it works in a different way. 改变(系统或政策) ❑ [v n] *She actually wanted to reconstruct the state and transform society.* 她实际上想要重建国家，改造社会。❸ VERB If you **reconstruct** an event that happened in the past, you try to get a complete understanding of it by combining a lot of small pieces of information. 还原，再现(过去的事件) ❑ [v n] *He began to reconstruct the events of 21 December 1988, when flight 103 disappeared.* 他开始还原 1988 年 12 月 21 日的 103 次航班失踪事件。❑ [v wh] *Elaborate efforts were made to reconstruct what had happened.* 为还原所发生的事件，他们做了大量细致的工作。

re|con|struc|tion /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkʃᵊn/ (**reconstructions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Reconstruction** is the process of making a country normal again after a war, for example by making the economy stronger and by replacing buildings that have been damaged. (战后国家的)重建 ❑ [+of] *...America's part in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.* 美国在德国战后重建中的作用 ❷ N-UNCOUNT The **reconstruction** of a building, structure, or road is the activity of building it again, because it has been damaged. (建筑物、道路等的)重新修建 ❑ [+of] *Work began on the reconstruction of the road.* 道路重建工作开始了。❸ N-COUNT The **reconstruction** of a crime or event is when people try to understand or show exactly what happened, often by acting it out. (罪案或事件的)还原，再现 ❑ [+of] *Mrs Kerr was too upset to take part in a reconstruction of her ordeal.* 克尔夫人受惊过度，无法参与重视自己受折磨的案情。

re|con|struc|tive /ˌriːkənˈstrʌktɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Reconstructive** surgery or treatment involves rebuilding a part of someone's body because it has been badly damaged, or because the person wants to change its shape. (外科或治疗)重建的，再造的，复原的 ❑ *I needed reconstructive surgery to give me a new nose.* 我需要做个手术再造一个鼻子。

re|con|vene /ˌriːkənˈviːn/ (**reconvenes, reconvening, reconvened**) VERB If a parliament, court, or conference **reconvenes** or if someone **reconvenes** it, it meets again after a break. 重新召集；重新召开 ❑ [v] *The conference might reconvene after its opening session.* 大会在开幕式结束后可能要再次召开。❑ [v n] *It was certainly serious enough for him to reconvene Parliament.* 他重新召开议会当然是件非常严肃的事情。

rec|ord ◆◆◆ (**records, recording, recorded**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈrekɔːʳd, AM -kərd/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkɔːʳd/. 名词读作 /ˈrekɔːʳd，美 -kərd/。动词读作 /rɪˈkɔːʳd/。

❶ N-COUNT If you keep a **record of** something, you keep a written account or photographs of it so that it can be referred to later. (文字或影像的)记录，记载 ❑ [+of] *Keep a record of all the payments.* 每笔付款都要有记录。❑ *There's no record of any marriage or children.* 没有任何有关婚姻和子女的记载。❑ *The result will go on your medical records.* 结果将记入你的病历。❷ VERB If you **record** a piece of information or an event, you write it down, photograph it, or put it into a computer so that in the future people can refer to it. (以文字、照片或计算机)记录，记载 ❑ [v n] *...software packages which record the details of your photographs.* 记录个人照片详情的软件包 ❑ [v-ed] *...a place which has rarely suffered a famine in its recorded history.* 在历史记载中很少遭受饥荒的地方 ❸ VERB If you **record** something such as a speech or performance, you put it on tape or film so that it can be heard or seen again later. (用磁带或胶片)记录，录制 ❑ [v n] *There is nothing to stop viewers recording the films on videotape.* 没有什么办法可以阻止观众用录像机把电影录下来。❑ [v-ed] *The call was answered by a recorded message saying the company had closed early.* 电话被转入录音留言，称公司早些时候已经关门。❹ VERB If a musician or performer **records** a piece of music or a television or radio show, they perform it so that it can be put onto CD, tape, or film. (音乐家或表演者)录制(音乐、电视或广播节目) ❑ [v n] *It took the musicians two and a half days to record their soundtrack for the film.* 乐师们花了两天半的时间为电影录制配乐。❺ N-COUNT A **record** is a round, flat piece of black plastic on which sound, especially music, is stored, and which can be played on a record player. You can also refer to the music stored on this piece of plastic as a **record**. 唱片 ❑ *This is one of my favourite records.* 这是我最喜欢的唱片之一。❻ VERB If a dial or other measuring device **records** a certain measurement or value, it shows that measurement or value. (度盘等测量仪器)记录，显示(特定测量结果或数值) ❑ [v n] *The test records the electrical activity of the brain.* 试验记录下了脑电活动。❼ N-COUNT A **record** is the best result that has ever been achieved in a particular sport or activity, for example the fastest time, the furthest distance, or the greatest number of victories. (体育运动或活动的)纪录，最好成绩 ❑ [+of] *Roger Kingdom set the world record of 12.92 seconds.* 罗杰·金德姆创造了 12.92 秒的世界纪录。❑ *...the 800 metres, where she is the world record holder.* 由她保持世界纪录的女子 800 米项目 ❽ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **record** to say that something is higher, lower, better, or worse than has ever been achieved before. 创纪录的 ❑ *Profits were at record levels.* 利润达到创纪录水平。❑ *She won the race in record time.* 她以破纪录的用时赢得了这场比赛。❾ N-COUNT Someone's **record** is the facts that are known about their achievements or character. 经历；履历 ❑ *His record reveals a tough streak.* 他的履历显示他性格强悍。❿ N-COUNT If someone has

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a criminal **record**, it is officially known that they have committed crimes in the past. 前科；案底；犯罪记录 ❑ *...a heroin addict with a criminal record going back 15 years.* 15 年前留下案底的海洛因瘾君子 11 → see also **recording, track record** 12 PHRASE If you say that what you are going to say next is **for the record**, you mean that you are saying it publicly and officially and you want it to be written down and remembered. 供记录（表示将正式公开申明某事） ❑ *We're willing to state for the record that it has enormous value.* 诸位记住，我们愿意声明此事极有价值。 13 PHRASE If you give some information **for the record**, you give it in case people might find it useful at a later time, although it is not a very important part of what you are talking about. 供备案；供记录在案 ❑ *For the record, most Moscow girls leave school at about 18.* 大家不妨留意一下，多数莫斯科女孩 18 岁左右离校。 14 PHRASE If something that you say is **off the record**, you do not intend it to be considered as official, or published with your name attached to it. 非正式的；不得实名发表的 ❑ *May I speak off the record?* 我可以私下说说吗？ 15 PHRASE If you are **on record as** saying something, you have said it publicly and officially and it has been written down. 正式公开宣布的；记录在案的 ❑ *The Chancellor is on record as saying that the increase in unemployment is 'a price worth paying' to keep inflation down.* 财政大臣公开宣称失业率上升是遏制通货膨胀"值得付出的代价"。 16 PHRASE If you keep information **on record**, you write it down or store it in a computer so that it can be used later. 记录下来；记录在案 ❑ *The practice is to keep on record any analysis of samples.* 做法是把所有的样品分析记录在案。 17 PHRASE If something is the best, worst, or biggest **on record**, it is the best, worst, or biggest thing of its kind that has been noticed and written down. 有记录的；有记载的 ❑ *It's the shortest election campaign on record.* 这是史上为期最短的竞选活动。 18 PHRASE If you **set the record straight** or **put the record straight**, you show that something which has been regarded as true is in fact not true. 纠正误解；正视听 ❑ *Let me set the record straight on the misconceptions contained in your article.* 我来纠正一下你文章里的错误认识。

→ see **diary, history, hospital, newspaper**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *record* with:

N. record **a song** 录制歌曲 4
record **album** 唱片专辑，record **club** 唱片俱乐部，record **company** 唱片公司，**hit** record 流行唱片，record **industry** 唱片业，record **label** 唱片公司，record **producer** 唱片制作者，record **store** 唱片店 5
world record 世界纪录 7
record **earnings** 创纪录的收益，record **high** 历史最高纪录，record **low** 历史最低纪录，record **numbers** 创纪录的数值，record **temperatures** 创纪录的气温，record **time** 创纪录的用时 8
criminal record 前科 10
V. **break a** record 打破纪录，**set a** record 创造纪录 7

re|cord|able /rɪˈkɔːˈdəbᵊl/ ADJ A **recordable** CD or DVD is a CD or DVD that you can record onto.（光碟）可录的（Compare 比较 **rewritable.**） ❑ *...recordable CDs.* 可录光碟

ˈrecord-breaker (**record-breakers**) also **record breaker** N-COUNT A **record-breaker** is someone or something that beats the previous best result in a sport or other activity. 打破纪录者 ❑ *The movie became a box-office record breaker.* 这部电影打破了票房纪录。

ˈrecord-breaking ADJ [ADJ n] A **record-breaking** success, result, or performance is one that beats the previous best success, result, or performance.（成功、结果或表现）破纪录的，创纪录的 ❑ *Australia's rugby union side enjoyed a record-breaking win over France.* 澳大利亚业余英式橄榄球队以创纪录的成绩战胜了法国队。

re,cord|ed de|liv|ery N-UNCOUNT If you send a letter or parcel **recorded delivery**, you send it using a Post Office service which gives you an official record of the fact that it has been posted and delivered. 挂号邮寄【BRIT 英】 ❑ *Use recorded delivery for large cheques or money orders.* 对于大额的支票和汇款单要使用挂号邮寄。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **registered mail**

re|cord|er /rɪˈkɔːˈdəˈ/ (**recorders**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a cassette recorder, a tape recorder, or a video recorder as a **recorder.**（卡式或磁带）录音机；录像机 ❑ *Rodney put the recorder on the desk top and pushed the play button.* 罗德尼把录音机放在桌面上，按下了播放键。 2 → see also **cassette recorder, tape recorder, video recorder** 3 N-VAR A **recorder** is a wooden or plastic musical instrument in the shape of a pipe. You play the recorder by blowing into the top of it and covering and uncovering the holes with your fingers. 竖笛 4 N-COUNT A **recorder** is a machine or instrument that keeps a record of something, for example in an experiment or on a vehicle. 记录机；记录仪器 ❑ *Data recorders also pin-point mechanical faults rapidly, reducing repair times.* 数据记录仪还能迅速查明机械故障，减少维修次数。 5 → see also **flight recorder**

→ see **woodwind**

ˈrec|ord hold|er (**record holders**) N-COUNT **The record holder** in a particular sport or activity is the person or team that holds the record for doing it fastest or best. 纪录保持者 ❑ [+for] *...the British record holder for the 200m backstroke.* 英国 200 米仰泳纪录保持者

re|cord|ing ♦♢♢ /rɪˈkɔːˈdɪŋ/ (**recordings**) 1 N-COUNT A **recording of** something is a record, CD, tape, or video of it. 录制品；录音带；录像带；唱片 ❑ [+of] *...a video recording of a police interview.* 警方讯问录像 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Recording** is the process of making records, CDs, tapes, or videos. 录制；录音；录像 ❑ *...the recording industry.* 音像业

ˈrec|ord play|er (**record players**) also **record-player** N-COUNT A **record player** is a machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it. 唱机；留声机

re|count (**recounts, recounting, recounted**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkaʊnt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːkaʊnt/. 动词读作 /rɪˈkaʊnt/。名词读作 /ˈriːkaʊnt/。

1 VERB If you **recount** a story or event, you tell or describe it to people. 讲述，描述，描绘（故事或事件）【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *He then recounted the story of the interview for his first job.* 他接着讲述了自己第一次找工作时面试的情形。 ❑ [v wh] *He recounted how heavily armed soldiers forced him from the presidential palace.* 他讲述了自己是怎样被全副武装的士兵从总统官邸里赶出来的。 [Also v that] 3 N-COUNT A **recount** is a second count of votes in an election when the result is very close.（选举中的）重新计票，重新点票 ❑ *She wanted a recount. She couldn't believe that I had got more votes than her.* 她想要重新计票。她不相信我比她得票多。

re|coup /rɪˈkuːp/ (**recoups, recouping, recouped**) VERB If you **recoup** a sum of money that you have spent or lost, you get it back. 重新获得，拿回，收回（花掉或损失的钱款） ❑ [v n] *Insurance companies are trying to recoup their losses by increasing premiums.* 保险公司正试图通过提高保费来弥补损失。

re|course /rɪˈkɔːˈs/ N-UNCOUNT If you achieve something without **recourse to** a particular course of action, you succeed without carrying out that action. To have **recourse to** a particular course of action means to have to do that action in order to achieve something. 依靠；求助；诉诸【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+to] *It enabled its members to settle their differences without recourse to war.* 这样，其成员就可以不必诉诸战争来解决分歧。

re|cov|er ♦♢♢ /rɪˈkʌvəˈ/ (**recovers, recovering, recovered**) 1 VERB When you **recover from** an illness or an injury, you become well again. 康复；恢复健康 ❑ [v +from] *He is recovering from a knee injury.* 他的膝伤正在康复。 ❑ [v] *A policeman was recovering in hospital last night after being stabbed.* 一名警员昨夜被刺伤之后入院进行康复治疗。 2 VERB If you **recover from** an unhappy or unpleasant experience, you stop being upset by it.（从不开心或不愉快的经历中）恢复正常，复原 ❑ [v +from] *...a tragedy from which he never fully recovered.* 他一直未能完全从中走出的悲剧 ❑ [v] *Her plane broke*

down and it was 18 hours before she got there. It took her three days to recover. 她乘坐的飞机出了故障，18 个小时后她才到达那里。之后她花了 3 天时间才恢复过来。 3 VERB If something **recovers from** a period of weakness or difficulty, it improves or gets stronger again. (从弱势或困境中)好转，恢复 ❑ [v +*from*] *He recovered from a 4-2 deficit to reach the quarter-finals.* 他在 2 比 4 落后的不利情况下逆转闯进 1/4 决赛。 ❑ [v] *The stockmarket index fell by 80% before it began to recover.* 股指下跌了 80% 后才开始反弹。 4 VERB If you **recover** something that has been lost or stolen, you find it or get it back. 找回，拿回(遗失物或被盗物) ❑ [v n] *Police raided five houses in south-east London and recovered stolen goods.* 警方突击搜查了伦敦东南部的 5 幢房屋，找到了失窃物品。 5 VERB If you **recover** a mental or physical state, it comes back again. For example, if you **recover** consciousness, you become conscious again. 恢复(意识、神志或身体状态) ❑ [v n] *She had a severe attack of asthma and it took an hour to recover her breath.* 她的哮喘严重发作，一个小时后呼吸才恢复正常。 6 VERB If you **recover** money that you have spent, invested, or lent to someone, you get the same amount back. 收回(花掉、投资或借出的钱) ❑ [v n] *Legal action is being taken to try to recover the money.* 为收回那笔钱正在打官司。

Thesaurus 同类词 *recover* Also look up:

V. recuperate 1
get over 2
get back, reclaim 4 5 6

re|cov|er|able /rɪ'kʌvərəb°l/ ADJ If something is **recoverable**, it is possible for you to get it back. 可收回的；可拿回的 ❑ *If you decide not to buy, the money you have spent on the survey is not recoverable.* 如果你决定不买，你在调查上花的钱是收不回来的。

re|cov|ery ♦◇ /rɪ'kʌvərɪ/ (**recoveries**) 1 N-VAR If a sick person makes a **recovery**, he or she becomes well again. (病人的)康复，恢复 ❑ [+*from*] *He made a remarkable recovery from a shin injury.* 他的胫骨伤恢复得非常不错。 2 N-VAR When there is a **recovery** in a country's economy, it improves. (经济的)复苏，好转 ❑ *Interest-rate cuts have failed to bring about economic recovery.* 降息没有带来经济复苏。 3 N-UNCOUNT You talk about the **recovery of** something when you get it back after it has been lost or stolen. (遗失物或被盗物的)收回，失而复得 ❑ [+*of*] *A substantial reward is being offered for the recovery of a painting by Turner.* 为追回特纳的一幅画，已出重金悬赏。 4 N-UNCOUNT You talk about the **recovery of** someone's physical or mental state when they return to this state. (身体或心理状态的)恢复 ❑ [+*of*] *...the abrupt loss and recovery of consciousness.* 意识的突然丧失和恢复 5 PHRASE If someone is **in recovery**, they are being given a course of treatment to help them recover from something such as a drug habit or mental illness. 在康复治疗中 ❑ *...Carole, a compulsive pot smoker and alcoholic in recovery.* 卡萝尔，一位进行戒断康复治疗的大麻吸食上瘾者和酗酒者

re|cre|ate /ˌriːkrɪ'eɪt/ (**recreates, recreating, recreated**) VERB If you **recreate** something, you succeed in making it exist or seem to exist in a different time or place to its original time or place. 重现；重建；再创造 ❑ [v n] *I am trying to recreate family life far from home.* 我正努力在远离家园的地方重建家庭生活。

rec|rea|tion (**recreations**)

Pronounced /ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃ°n/ for meaning 1. Pronounced /ˌriːkrɪ'eɪʃ°n/ and hyphenated re|crea|tion for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃ°n/；义项 2 读作 /ˌriːkrɪ'eɪʃ°n/，分音节形式为 re|crea|tion.

1 N-VAR **Recreation** consists of things that you do in your spare time to relax. 休闲；娱乐；游憩 ❑ *Saturday afternoon is for recreation and outings.* 周六午后是休闲和外出游玩的时间。 2 N-COUNT A **recreation of** something is the process of making it exist or seem to exist again in a different time or place. 重现；重建；再创造 ❑ [+*of*] *They are seeking to build a faithful recreation of the original Elizabethan theatre.* 他们正在努力如实地再现伊丽莎白时期剧院的原貌。

→ see **park**

rec|rea|tion|al /ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃən°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Recreational** means relating to things people do in their spare time to relax. 休闲的；娱乐的；游憩的 ❑ *...parks and other recreational facilities.* 公园及其他休闲设施 ❑ *...recreational use of alcohol.* 闲酌

ˌrec|re|a|tion|al ˈdrug (**recreational drugs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Recreational drugs** are drugs that people take occasionally for enjoyment, especially when they are spending time socially with other people. (尤指社交时吸食的)消遣性毒品 ❑ *Society largely turns a blind eye to recreational drug use.* 社会基本上对吸食消遣性毒品视而不见。 ❑ *...recreational drugs, such as marijuana or cocaine.* 大麻、可卡因这样的消遣性毒品

rec|re|a|tion|al ˈve|hi|cle (**recreational vehicles**) N-COUNT A **recreational vehicle** is a large vehicle that you can live in. The abbreviation **RV** is also used. 游乐车，休闲车(亦用缩略形式 RV) [mainly AM 主美]

re|crimi|na|tion /rɪˌkrɪmɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**recriminations**) N-VAR **Recriminations** are accusations that two people or groups make about each other. 反诉；相互指责；反唇相讥 ❑ *The bitter rows and recriminations have finally ended the relationship.* 激烈的争吵和相互指责最终为这段感情画上了句号。

re|cruit ♦◇ /rɪ'kruːt/ (**recruits, recruiting, recruited**) 1 VERB If you **recruit** people for an organization, you select them and persuade them to join it or work for it. 招收；招募；征召 ❑ [v n] *The police are trying to recruit more black and Asian officers.* 警方正在努力招募更多黑人和亚裔警官。 ❑ [v n +*to/for*] *In recruiting students to Computer Systems Engineering, the University looks for evidence of all-round ability.* 计算机系统工程专业招收学生时，这个大学看重的是综合能力。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *He helped to recruit volunteers to go to Pakistan to fight.* 他协助招募志愿者到巴基斯坦打仗。 •**re|cruit|er** (**recruiters**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a Marine recruiter.* 海军陆战队征兵人员 •**re|cruit|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *A bomb exploded at an army recruiting office.* 一颗炸弹在一个征兵办公室爆炸了。 2 N-COUNT A **recruit** is a person who has recently joined an organization or an army. 新手；新兵；新成员

re|cruit|ment /rɪ'kruːtmənt/ N-UNCOUNT The **recruitment** of workers, soldiers, or members is the act or process of selecting them for an organization or army and persuading them to join. 招收；招募；招聘 ❑ [+*of*] *...the examination system for the recruitment of civil servants.* 招募公务员的考试体制

reˈcruit|ment con,sult|ant (**recruitment consultants**) N-COUNT A **recruitment consultant** is a person or service that helps professional people to find work by introducing them to potential employers. 招聘顾问 [BUSINESS 商]

rec|tal /'rektəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rectal** means relating to the rectum. 直肠的 [MEDICAL 医] ❑ *...rectal cancer.* 直肠癌

rec|tan|gle /'rektæŋg°l/ (**rectangles**) N-COUNT A **rectangle** is a four-sided shape whose corners are all ninety degree angles. Each side of a rectangle is the same length as the one opposite to it. 长方形；矩形

→ see **ratio, shape, volume**

Word Link 词根词缀 *rect* ≈ *right* 正确，*straight* 直：*correct, rectangle, rectify*

rec|tan|gu|lar /rekˈtæŋgjʊlə'/ ADJ Something that is **rectangular** is shaped like a rectangle. 长方形的；矩形的 ❑ *...a rectangular table.* 长方形桌子

rec|ti|fi|ca|tion /ˌrektɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT The **rectification** of something that is wrong is the act of changing it to make it correct or satisfactory. 纠正；修正；矫正；校正 ❑ [+*of*] *...the rectification of an injustice.* 纠正不公

rec|ti|fy /'rektɪfaɪ/ (**rectifies, rectifying, rectified**) VERB If you **rectify** something that is wrong, you change it so that it becomes correct or satisfactory. 纠正；修正；矫正；校正 ❑ [v n] *Only an act of Congress could rectify the situation.* 只有国会法案才能矫正这种形势。

rec|ti|tude /'rektɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Rectitude** is a quality or attitude that is shown by people who behave

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honestly and morally according to accepted standards. 正直；公正；诚实【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...people of the utmost moral rectitude.* 最为正直的人

rec|tor /'rektə^r/ (**rectors**) N-COUNT A **rector** is a priest in the Church of England who is in charge of a particular area.（英国国教会的）教区长

rec|tory /'rektəri/ (**rectories**) N-COUNT A **rectory** is a house in which a Church of England rector and his family live.（英国国教会的）教区长住宅

rec|tum /'rektəm/ (**rectums**) N-COUNT Someone's **rectum** is the bottom end of the tube down which waste food passes out of their body. 直肠【MEDICAL 医】

re|cum|bent /rɪ'kʌmbənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **recumbent** figure or person is lying down.（人）躺着的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He looked down at the recumbent figure.* 他低头看躺着的那个人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cumb = lying down* 躺；伏：*incumbent, recumbent, succumb*

re|cu|per|ate /rɪ'ku:pəreɪt/ (**recuperates, recuperating, recuperated**) VERB When you **recuperate**, you recover your health or strength after you have been ill or injured.（人生病或受伤后）恢复，康复 ❑ [v] *I went away to the country to recuperate.* 我去乡下休养。❑ [v +*from*] *He is recuperating from a serious back injury.* 他背部受了重伤，正在康复中。•**re|cu|pera|tion** /rɪ,ku:pə'reɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Leonard was very pleased with his powers of recuperation.* 伦纳德对他的康复能力非常满意。

re|cu|pera|tive /rɪ'ku:pərətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **recuperative** helps you to recover your health and strength after an illness or injury.（事物）有助康复的 ❑ *Human beings have great recuperative powers.* 人类具有很强的康复能力。

re|cur /rɪ'kɜ:^{r}/ (**recurs, recurring, recurred**) VERB If something **recurs**, it happens more than once. 复发；重现；再次发生 ❑ [v] *...a theme that was to recur frequently in his work.* 在他作品中反复出现的一个主题 ❑ [v-ing] *...a recurring nightmare she has had since childhood.* 从她童年起就不断出现的一个噩梦

re|cur|rence /rɪ'kʌrəns, AM 美 -'kɜ:r-/ (**recurrences**) N-VAR If there is a **recurrence of** something, it happens again. 复发；重现；再现 ❑ [+*of*] *Police are out in force to prevent a recurrence of the violence.* 警方出动大量警力防止暴力事件再次发生。

re|cur|rent /rɪ'kʌrənt, AM 美 -'kɜ:r-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **recurrent** event or feeling happens or is experienced more than once.（事件或感情）重现的，反复发生的 ❑ *Race is a recurrent theme in the work.* 种族是作品里反复出现的主题。

re|cy|clable /ri:'saɪkələb^{ə}l/ ADJ **Recyclable** waste or materials can be processed and used again.（废弃物或材料）可回收再利用的，可再生利用的 ❑ *...a separate bin for recyclable waste products.* 专门收集可回收废弃物的垃圾桶

re|cy|cle /,ri:'saɪk^{ə}l/ (**recycles, recycling, recycled**) VERB If you **recycle** things that have already been used, such as bottles or sheets of paper, you process them so that they can be used again. 回收利用；再生利用 ❑ [v n] *The objective would be to recycle 98 per cent of domestic waste.* 目标是对98%的生活垃圾进行回收利用。❑ [v-ed] *It is printed on recycled paper.* 它是用再生纸打印的。•**re|cy|cling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a recycling scheme.* 回收利用计划

→ see **dump, paper**

red ◆◆◆ /red/ (**reds, redder, reddest**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **red** is the colour of blood or fire. 红色 ❑ *...a bunch of red roses.* 一束红玫瑰 2 ADJ If you say that someone's face is **red**, you mean that it is redder than its normal colour, because they are embarrassed, angry, or out of breath.（人脸因尴尬、生气或气短而）红的 ❑ *With a bright red face I was forced to admit that I had no real idea.* 我的脸涨得通红，被迫承认自己实际上没什么想法。3 ADJ You describe someone's hair as **red** when it is between red and brown in colour.（头发）红褐色的 ❑ *...a girl with red hair.* 红褐色头发的女孩 4 N-VAR You can refer to red wine as **red**. 红酒 ❑ *The spicy flavours in these dishes call for reds rather than whites.* 这些菜味道辛辣，应该配红酒而不是白葡萄酒。5 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **red** or a **Red**, you disapprove of the fact that they are a communist, a socialist, or have left-wing ideas. 赤化分子（指共产党员、社会主义者或具左翼思想者）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】6 PHRASE If a person or company is **in the red** or if their bank account is **in the red**, they have spent more money than they have in their account and therefore they owe money to the bank. 有赤字；亏空；负债 ❑ *The theatre is £500,000 in the red.* 这座剧院亏空50万英镑。7 PHRASE If you **see red**, you suddenly become very angry. 大发雷霆；火冒三丈 ❑ *I didn't mean to break his nose. I just saw red.* 我不是故意要打断他的鼻梁的。我只是一时气急。8 **like a red rag to a bull** → see **rag**

→ see **cardiovascular, rainbow**

,red a'lert (**red alerts**) N-VAR If a hospital, a police force, or a military force is **on red alert**, they have been warned that there may be an emergency, so they can be ready to deal with it. 红色警报；紧急警报 ❑ *All the Plymouth hospitals are on red alert.* 普利茅斯所有的医院都处于紧急状态之中。

,red-'blooded ADJ [ADJ n] If a man is described as **red-blooded**, he is considered to be strong and healthy and have a strong interest in sex.（男子）血气方刚的，精力旺盛的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Hers is a body which every red-blooded male cannot fail to have noticed.* 任何血气方刚的男人都不可能对她的身段视而不见。

red|brick /'redbrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, a **redbrick** university is one of the universities that were established in large cities outside London in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as opposed to much older universities such as Oxford and Cambridge.（英国大学）红砖的（指19世纪末20世纪初建于伦敦以外的大城市，与牛津、剑桥等古老许多的大学相对）

,red 'cab|bage (**red cabbages**) N-VAR A **red cabbage** is a cabbage with dark red leaves. 红球甘蓝

,red 'card (**red cards**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In football or rugby, if a player is shown the **red card**, the referee holds up a red card to indicate that the player must leave the pitch for breaking the rules.（足球、橄榄球比赛中裁判出示的）红牌

,red 'car|pet (**red carpets**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **red carpet** is special treatment given to an important or honoured guest, for example the laying of a strip of red carpet for them to walk on.（迎接贵宾时的）红地毯；（礼遇）❑ *We'll give her some VIP treatment and roll out the red carpet.* 我们将给予她贵宾级礼遇，为她铺设红地毯。

,Red 'Cres|cent N-PROPER **The Red Crescent** is an organization in Muslim countries that helps people who are suffering, for example as a result of war, floods, or disease. 红新月会

,Red 'Cross N-PROPER **The Red Cross** is an international organization that helps people who are suffering, for example as a result of war, floods, or disease. 红十字会

red|cur|rant /,red'kʌrənt, AM 美 -'kɜ:r-/ (**redcurrants**) N-COUNT **Redcurrants** are very small, bright red berries that grow in bunches on a bush and can be eaten as a fruit or cooked to make a sauce for meat. The bush on which they grow can also be called a **redcurrant**. 红茶藨子（兼指浆果和灌木）【BRIT 英】

red|den /'red^{ə}n/ (**reddens, reddening, reddened**) VERB If someone **reddens** or their face **reddens**, their face turns pink or red, often because they are embarrassed or angry.（常指因尴尬或愤怒）脸红【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *He was working himself up to a fury, his face reddening.* 他勃然大怒，脸涨得通红。

red|dish /'redɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Reddish** means slightly red in colour. 略带红色的；微红的 ❑ *He had reddish brown hair.* 他的头发棕里发红。

re|deco|rate /,ri:'dekəreɪt/ (**redecorates, redecorating, redecorated**) VERB If you **redecorate** a room or a building, you put new paint or wallpaper on it. 重新装饰；再次装修；重新粉刷 ❑ [v n] *Americans redecorate their houses and offices every few years.* 美国人每隔几年就会把家里和办公室重新装饰一下。❑ [v] *Our children have left home, and we now want to redecorate.* 我们的孩子们都离开了家，现在我们想重新粉刷一下房子。•**re|deco|ration** /,ri:,dekə'reɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The house is in desperate need of redecoration.* 这座房子急需

重新装修。

re|deem /rɪˈdiːm/ (**redeems, redeeming, redeemed**) ❶ VERB If you **redeem yourself** or your reputation, you do something that makes people have a good opinion of you again after you have behaved or performed badly. 挽回(声誉)；弥补，补救(过错) ❑ [v n] *He had realized the mistake he had made and wanted to redeem himself.* 他已经认识到了自己犯的错，想要弥补。❑ [v-ing] *The sole redeeming feature of your behaviour is that you're not denying it.* 你的行为中唯一可取之处就是你没有否认错误。❷ VERB When something **redeems** an unpleasant thing or situation, it prevents it from being completely bad. 挽回；弥补；补救 ❑ [v n] *Work is the way that people seek to redeem their lives from futility.* 工作可以让人们避免虚度生命。❑ [v-ing] *Does this institution have any redeeming features?* 这个机构有什么可取之处吗？❸ VERB If you **redeem** a debt or money that you have promised to someone, you pay money that you owe or that you promised to pay. 偿还；兑现；付清【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The amount required to redeem the mortgage was £358,587.* 需要偿还的抵押贷款总计 358,587 英镑。❹ VERB If you **redeem** an object that belongs to you, you get it back from someone by repaying them money that you borrowed from them, after using the object as a guarantee. 赎回 ❑ [v n] *Make sure you know exactly what you will be paying back when you plan to redeem the item.* 务必弄清将来打算赎回物品时需要支付多少钱。❺ VERB In religions such as Christianity, to **redeem** someone means to save them by freeing them from sin and evil. (基督教等宗教中)拯救，救赎 ❑ [v n] *...a new female spiritual force to redeem the world.* 拯救世界的一股新生女性精神力量

re|deem|able /rɪˈdiːməbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **redeemable**, it can be exchanged for a particular sum of money or for goods worth a particular sum. 可交换的；可兑换的；可赎回的 ❑ [+*against*] *Their full catalogue costs $5, redeemable against a first order.* 他们的完整目录售价 5 美元，首单可返还这 5 美元。[Also +*for*]

Re|deem|er /rɪˈdiːməʳ/ N-PROPER In the Christian religion, **the Redeemer** is Jesus Christ. 救世主(指基督教中的耶稣基督)

re|de|fine /ˌriːdɪˈfam/ (**redefines, redefining, redefined**) VERB If you **redefine** something, you cause people to consider it in a new way. 重新定义；重新界定；重新解释 ❑ [v n] *Feminists have redefined the role of women.* 女权主义者重新界定了女性的角色。

re|defi|ni|tion /ˌriːdefɪˈnɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT The **redefinition** of something is the act or process of causing people to consider it in a new way. 重新定义；重新界定；重新解释 ❑ [+*of*] *...the redefinition of the role of the intellectual.* 对知识分子作用的重新界定

re|demp|tion /rɪˈdempʃᵊn/ (**redemptions**) ❶ N-VAR **Redemption** is the act of redeeming something or of being redeemed by something. 赎回；偿还；拯救；救赎【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...redemption of the loan.* 偿贷 ❑ *...regional differences in the frequency of cash redemptions and quota payment.* 现金偿付和定额支付频率的区域性差异 ❷ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **beyond redemption**, you mean that they are so bad it is unlikely that anything can be done to improve them. 无可挽救的；不可救药的 ❑ *No man is beyond redemption.* 没有人是不可救药的。

re|demp|tive /rɪˈdemptɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In Christianity, a **redemptive** act or quality is something which leads to freedom from the consequences of sin and evil. (基督教中)拯救的，救赎的 ❑ *...the redemptive power of Christ.* 基督的救赎力量

re|deploy /ˌriːdɪˈplɔɪ/ (**redeploys, redeploying, redeployed**) ❶ VERB If forces **are redeployed** or if they **redeploy**, they go to new positions so that they are ready for action. 重新部署 ❑ [v n] *We were forced urgently to redeploy our forces.* 我们被迫紧急重新部署兵力。❑ [v] *U.S. troops are redeploying to positions held earlier.* 美军正重新部署至早先控制的地点。❷ VERB If resources or workers **are redeployed**, they are used for a different purpose or task. 调配；重新配置 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Some of the workers there will be redeployed to other sites.* 那儿的一些工人将被调配到其他地点。❑ [v n] *It would give us an opportunity to redeploy our resources.* 这将给我们一个重新配置资源的机会。

re|deploy|ment /ˌriːdɪˈplɔɪmənt/ (**redeployments**) N-VAR The **redeployment** of forces, troops, workers, or resources involves putting them in a different place from where they were before, or using them for a different task or purpose. (军队、人力或资源的)调配，重新配置，重新部署 ❑ [+*of*] *...a redeployment of troops in the border areas.* 边境地区军队的重新部署

re|design /ˌriːdɪˈzaɪn/ (**redesigns, redesigning, redesigned**) VERB If a building, vehicle, or system **is redesigned**, it is rebuilt according to a new design in order to improve it. 重新设计 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The hotel has recently been redesigned and redecorated.* 这家酒店最近重新设计装修过。❑ [v n] *The second step is to redesign the school system so that it produces a well-educated population.* 第二步是重新制定学校制度，培育出受过良好教育者。

re|devel|op /ˌriːdɪˈveləp/ (**redevelops, redeveloping, redeveloped**) VERB When an area **is redeveloped**, existing buildings and roads are removed and new ones are built in their place. 重新开发；重新建设 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Birmingham is now going to be redeveloped again.* 伯明翰现在又要重新建设了。

re|devel|op|ment /ˌriːdɪˈveləpmənt/ N-UNCOUNT When **redevelopment** takes place, the buildings in one area of a town are knocked down and new ones are built in their place. 重新开发；重新建设

ˈred-eye (**red-eyes**)

The spelling **redeye** is also used in meaning ❷. 义项 2 亦拼作 redeye。

❶ N-COUNT A **red-eye** or a **red-eye flight** is a plane journey during the night. 红眼航班；夜航航班【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She was running to catch a red-eye to New York.* 她急着去赶飞往纽约的红眼航班。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu n n] In photography, **redeye** is the unwanted effect that you sometimes get in photographs of people or animals where their eyes appear red because of the reflection of a camera flash or other light. (照片因拍摄时使用闪光灯等而呈现的)红眼 ❑ *The camera incorporates a redeye reduction facility.* 这款相机有防红眼功能。

ˌred-ˈfaced ADJ A **red-faced** person has a face that looks red, often because they are embarrassed or angry. (常因尴尬或愤怒而)涨红脸的 ❑ *A red-faced Mr Jones was led away by police.* 一位涨红了脸的琼斯先生被警察带走了。

ˌred ˈflag (**red flags**) ❶ N-COUNT A **red flag** is a flag that is red in colour and is used as a symbol to represent communism and socialism or to indicate danger or as a sign that you should stop. 红旗(象征共产主义或社会主义，亦用于示意危险或停止) ❑ *Then the rain came and the red flag went up to signal a halt.* 然后下雨了，红旗升起示意暂停。❷ N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **red flag**, you mean that it acts as a danger signal. 危险信号；预警 ❑ *The abnormal bleeding is your body's own red flag of danger.* 非正常出血是身体发出的危险信号。

ˌred-ˈhanded PHRASE If someone **is caught red-handed**, they are caught while they are in the act of doing something wrong. 被当场抓获 ❑ *My boyfriend and I robbed a store and were caught red-handed.* 我和男朋友去抢一家商店，被当场拿获。

red|head /ˈredhed/ (**redheads**) N-COUNT A **redhead** is person, especially a woman, whose hair is a colour that is between red and brown. 红褐色头发者(尤指女人)

ˌred-ˈheaded also **redheaded** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **red-headed** person is a person whose hair is between red and brown in colour. (人)红褐色头发的

ˌred ˈher|ring (**red herrings**) N-COUNT If you say that something is a **red herring**, you mean that it is not important and it takes your attention away from the main subject or problem you are considering. 障眼法；转移注意力之物 ❑ *As Dr Smith left he said that the inquiry was something of a red herring.* 史密斯博士离开时说这次调查只是为掩人耳目。

ˌred-ˈhot ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Red-hot** metal or rock has been heated to such a high temperature that it has turned red. (金属或岩石)赤热的，火红的 ❑ *...red-hot iron.* 烧红了的烙铁 ❷ ADJ A **red-hot** object is too hot to be touched safely. (物体)炽热的，烫手的 ❑ *In the main rooms red-hot radiators were left exposed.* 主控制室里，炽热的散热器暴露在外。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Red-hot** is used

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to describe a person or thing that is very popular, especially someone who is very good at what they do or something that is new and exciting. 炙手可热的；流行的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Some traders are already stacking the red-hot book on their shelves.* 一些经销商已经把这本火爆的书摆上架了。

,Red 'In|dian (**Red Indians**) N-COUNT Native Americans who were living in North America when Europeans arrived there used to be called **Red Indians**. 红番（指印第安人）【OLD-FASHIONED, OFFENSIVE 过时，冒犯】

re|di|rect /,ri:dɪ'rekt, -daɪ-/ (**redirects, redirecting, redirected**) ❶ VERB If you **redirect** your energy, resources, or ability, you begin doing something different or trying to achieve something different. 使改变方向；改变…的目标 ❑ [v n] *Controls were used to redistribute or redirect resources.* 采用了管控措施来重新分配资源或改变其流向。•**re|di|rec|tion** /,ri:dɪ'rekʃ°n, -daɪ-/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] ❑ [+*of*] *A redirection of resources would be required.* 资源需要重新配置。❷ VERB If you **redirect** someone or something, you change their course or destination. 使改道；使改变目的地 ❑ [v n] *She redirected them to the men's department.* 她指引他们去了男装部。

re|dis|cov|er /,ri:dɪ'skʌvə'/ (**rediscovers, rediscovering, rediscovered**) VERB If you **rediscover** something good or valuable that you had forgotten or lost, you become aware of it again or find it again. 重新发现；再发现 ❑ [v n] *...a one-time rebel who had rediscovered his faith.* 重拾信仰的昔日叛乱者

re|dis|cov|ery /,ri:dɪ'skʌvəri/ (**rediscoveries**) N-VAR The **rediscovery** of something good that you had forgotten or lost is the fact or process of becoming aware of it again or finding it again. 重新发现；再发现 ❑ [+*of*] *The best part of his expedition had been the rediscovery of his natural passion for making things.* 他这次探险的最大收获就是重新发现了自己对动手制作物品与生俱来的热忱。

re|dis|trib|ute /,ri:dɪ'strɪbju:t/ (**redistributes, redistributing, redistributed**) VERB If something such as money or property **is redistributed**, it is shared among people or organizations in a different way from the way that it was previously shared. 重新分配；再分配 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Wealth was redistributed more equitably among society.* 财富实现了在社会中更加公平的再分配。❑ [v n] *Taxes could be used to redistribute income.* 税收可以用来对收入进行再分配。•**re|dis|tri|bu|tion** /,ri:dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *... some redistribution of income so that the better off can help to keep the worse off out of poverty.* 某种形式的收入再分配以使富人可以帮助穷人脱贫

,red-'letter day (**red-letter days**) N-COUNT A **red-letter day** is a day that you will always remember because something good happens to you then. 喜庆日子

,red 'light (**red lights**) ❶ N-COUNT A **red light** is a traffic signal which shines red to indicate that drivers must stop. （交通信号中的）红灯 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **red-light** district of a city is the area where prostitutes work. 红灯区的

,red 'meat (**red meats**) N-VAR **Red meat** is meat such as beef or lamb, which is dark brown in colour after it has been cooked. 红肉（如牛肉、羊肉）

red|neck /'rednek/ (**rednecks**) N-COUNT If someone describes a white man, especially a lower class American from the countryside, as a **redneck**, they disapprove of him because they think he is uneducated and has strong, unreasonable opinions. 红脖子，乡巴佬（尤指美国社会底层的乡下人，被认为受教育程度低，固执不讲理）【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】❑ *A large Texan redneck was shouting obscenities at Ali.* 一个大块头的得克萨斯红脖子正对阿里骂着脏话。

red|ness /'rednəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Redness** is the quality of being red. 红 ❑ *Slowly the redness left Sophie's face.* 索菲的脸慢慢地不红了。

redo /,ri:'du:/ (**redoes, redoing, redid, redone**) VERB If you **redo** a piece of work, you do it again in order to improve it or change it. 重做；再做 ❑ [v n] *They had redone their sums.* 他们已重算了总数。

redo|lent /'redələnt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **redolent of** something else, it has features that make you think of that other thing. 使人想起…的；使人联想到…的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+*of*] *...percussion instruments, redolent of East Asian cultures.* 使人联想起东亚文化的打击乐器

re|dou|ble /,ri:'dʌb°l/ (**redoubles, redoubling, redoubled**) VERB If you **redouble** your efforts, you try much harder to achieve something. If something **redoubles**, it increases in volume or intensity. 加倍；加强 ❑ [v n] *The president also called on nations to redouble their efforts to negotiate an international trade agreement.* 总统还呼吁各国就议定国际贸易协定加倍努力。❑ [v] *The applause redoubled.* 掌声更加热烈了。

re|doubt /rɪ'daʊt/ (**redoubts**) N-COUNT A **redoubt** is a place or situation in which someone feels safe because they know that nobody can attack them or spoil their peace. 安全处所；庇护所；堡垒【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the last redoubt of hippy culture.* 嬉皮士文化的最后堡垒

re|doubt|able /rɪ'daʊtəb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **redoubtable**, you respect them because they have a very strong character, even though you are slightly afraid of them. 令人敬畏的 ❑ *He is a redoubtable fighter.* 他是一位令人敬畏的战士。

re|dound /rɪ'daʊnd/ (**redounds, redounding, redounded**) VERB If an action or situation **redounds** to your benefit or advantage, it gives people a good impression of you or brings you something that can improve your situation. 促进；增进；有助益 ❑ [v +*to*] *The success in the Middle East redounds to his benefit.* 在中东的胜利对他有好处。

,red 'pep|per (**red peppers**) ❶ N-VAR **Red peppers** are peppers which are sweet-tasting and can be used in cooking or eaten raw in salads. 红甜椒 ❷ N-VAR **Red pepper** is a hot-tasting spicy powder made from the flesh and seeds of small, dried, red peppers. It is used for flavouring food. 红辣椒面；红辣椒粉

re|draft /,ri:'drɑ:ft, -'dræft/ (**redrafts, redrafting, redrafted**) VERB If you **redraft** something you have written, you write it again in order to improve it or change it. 重写；重新起草 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The speech had already been redrafted 22 times.* 演讲稿已经重写过 22 遍了。

re|draw /,ri:'drɔ:/ (**redraws, redrawing, redrew, redrawn**) ❶ VERB If people in a position of authority **redraw** the boundaries or borders of a country or region, they change the borders so that the country or region covers a slightly different area than before. 重划（边界、界限） ❑ [v n] *They have redrawn the country's boundaries along ethnic lines.* 他们已经按照民族界线重新划定了国家边界。❷ VERB If people **redraw** something, for example an arrangement or plan, they change it because circumstances have changed. 改变，更改（安排、计划等） ❑ [v n] *With both countries experiencing economic revolutions, it might be time to redraw the traditional relationship.* 两国都在经历经济革命，现在可能是重新描绘两国传统关系的时候了。

re|dress /rɪ'dres/ (**redresses, redressing, redressed**)

The noun is also pronounced /'ri:dres/ in American English. 美国英语中名词亦读作 /'ri:dres/。

❶ VERB If you **redress** something such as a wrong or a complaint, you do something to correct it or to improve things for the person who has been badly treated. 矫正；纠正；改正【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *More and more victims turn to litigation to redress wrongs done to them.* 越来越多受害人通过诉讼申雪冤屈。❷ VERB If you **redress** the balance or the imbalance between two things that have become unfair or unequal, you make them fair and equal again. 调整，调节（平衡或不平衡）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *So we're trying to redress the balance and to give teachers a sense that both spoken and written language are equally important.* 所以我们正努力恢复平衡，让教师们认识到口语和书面语同样重要。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Redress** is money that someone pays you because they have caused you harm or loss. （伤害或损失的）赔偿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They are continuing their legal battle to seek some redress from the*

government. 他们在继续进行向政府寻求一些赔偿的法律斗争。

red tape N-UNCOUNT You refer to official rules and procedures as **red tape** when they seem unnecessary and cause delay. 官僚作风；繁文缛节【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The little money that was available was tied up in bureaucratic red tape.* 能用的那点儿小钱被繁文缛节拖得遥遥无期。

re|duce ◆◇ /rɪ'djuːs, AM 美 -'duːs/ (**reduces, reducing, reduced**) ❶ VERB If you **reduce** something, you make it smaller in size or amount, or less in degree. 减少；减小；减轻 ❑ [v n] *It reduces the risks of heart disease.* 这降低了患心脏病的风险。❑ [v-ed] *The reduced consumer demand is also affecting company profits.* 消费需求走低也影响到了公司利润。❷ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is reduced to** a weaker or inferior state, they become weaker or inferior as a result of something that happens to them. 使沦落，使陷入（不好的境地）❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *They were reduced to extreme poverty.* 他们陷入极端贫困之中。❸ VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone **is reduced to** doing something, you mean that they have to do it, although it is unpleasant or embarrassing. 迫使；使不得不；使只得 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *He was reduced to begging for a living.* 他不得不以乞讨为生。❹ VERB [usu passive] If something is changed to a different or less complicated form, you can say that it **is reduced to** that form. 使变形；使简化 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+to*] *All the buildings in the town have been reduced to rubble.* 城里所有建筑都成了瓦砾。❺ VERB If you **reduce** liquid when you are cooking, or if it **reduces**, it is boiled in order to make it less in quantity and thicker. （烹调中）收（汁），使变浓稠 ❑ [v n] *Boil the liquid in a small saucepan to reduce it by half.* 用小炖锅炖，收一半汤汁。❑ [v] *Simmer until mixture reduces.* 小火煨至汤汁收浓。❻ PHRASE If someone or something **reduces** you **to tears**, they make you feel so unhappy that you cry. 使落泪 ❑ *The attentions of the media reduced her to tears.* 媒体的关注把她弄哭了。

→ see **mineral**

Thesaurus 同类词 *reduce* Also look up:

V. cut back, decrease, lessen, lower ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reduce* with:

N. reduce **anxiety** 缓解焦虑，reduce **costs** 降低成本，reduce **crime** 减少犯罪，reduce **debt** 减轻债务，reduce **pain** 缓解疼痛，reduce **spending** 减少开支，reduce **stress** 缓解压力，reduce **taxes** 减税，reduce **violence** 减少暴力，reduce **waste** 减少废弃物 ❶

ADV. **dramatically** reduce 急剧减少，**greatly** reduce 大大降低，**significantly** reduce 显著减少，**substantially** reduce 大幅降低 ❶

V. **help** reduce 有助于降低，**plan to** reduce 计划减少，**try to** reduce 试图降低 ❶

re|duc|ible /rɪ'djuːsɪbᵊl, AM 美 -'duːs-/ ADJ If you say that an idea, problem, or situation is not **reducible to** something simple, you mean that it is complicated and cannot be described in a simple way. （思想、问题、形势）可简化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+to*] *The structure of the universe may not be reducible to a problem in physics.* 宇宙的构造或许并不能简化为一个物理问题。

re|duc|tion ◆◇ /rɪ'dʌkʃᵊn/ (**reductions**) ❶ N-COUNT When there is a **reduction in** something, it is made smaller. 减少；减小；降低 ❑ [*+in*] *...a future reduction in U.K. interest rates.* 英国将来的降息 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Reduction** is the act of making something smaller in size or amount, or less in degree. 削减；降低；缩小 ❑ *...a new strategic arms reduction agreement.* 新的战略武器削减协议

→ see **dump**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reduction* with:

N. **arms** reduction 武器削减，**budget** reduction 预算削减，**cost** reduction 成本削减，**debt** reduction 债务削减，**deficit** reduction 赤字削减，**noise** reduction 降噪，**rate** reduction 费率削减，**risk** reduction 风险降低，**tax** reduction 减税 ❷

re|duc|tion|ist /rɪ'dʌkʃənɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Reductionist** describes a way of analysing problems and things by dividing them into simpler parts. 简化论的；还原论的 ❑ *...reductionist science.* 还原论科学

re|duc|tive /rɪ'dʌktɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a theory or a work of art as **reductive**, you disapprove of it because it reduces complex things to simple elements. （理论、艺术作品等）简单化的，还原论的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...a cynical, reductive interpretation.* 愤世嫉俗的简单化解读

re|dun|dan|cy /rɪ'dʌndənsi/ (**redundancies**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] When there are **redundancies**, an organization tells some of its employees to leave because their jobs are no longer necessary or because the organization can no longer afford to pay them. 裁减冗员；裁员【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *The ministry has said it hopes to avoid compulsory redundancies.* 该部称希望避免强制性裁员。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dismissals, layoffs**

❷ N-UNCOUNT **Redundancy** means being made redundant. 被裁员；被解雇【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Thousands of bank employees are facing redundancy as their employers cut costs.* 雇主要削减成本，数千名银行雇员面临被解雇的命运。

re|dun|dant /rɪ'dʌndənt/ ❶ ADJ If you are made **redundant**, your employer tells you to leave because your job is no longer necessary or because your employer cannot afford to keep paying you. （人员因过剩）被裁减的，被解雇的【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *My husband was made redundant late last year.* 我丈夫去年年底被裁了。❑ *...a redundant miner.* 失业的矿工

in AM, use 美国英语用 **be dismissed**

❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **redundant** is no longer needed because its job is being done by something else or because its job is no longer necessary or useful. 多余的；冗余的；过剩的 ❑ *Changes in technology may mean that once-valued skills are now redundant.* 技术革新可能意味着曾经吃香的技能现已变得多余。

re|dux /'riːdʌks/ ADJ [ADJ n, n ADJ] If a work of art is **redux**, it is presented in a new way. （艺术作品）以新方式呈现的 ❑ *Fans of the original—and I'm one of them—will love Apocalypse Now Redux.* 原版的粉丝，包括我在内，会喜欢看《现代启示录》重映版。

red|wood /'redwʊd/ (**redwoods**) N-VAR A **redwood** is an extremely tall tree which grows in California. 北美红杉（高大乔木，产于美国加利福尼亚州）•N-UNCOUNT **Redwood** is the wood from this tree. 北美红杉木

→ see **tree**

reed /riːd/ (**reeds**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Reeds** are tall plants that grow in large groups in shallow water or on ground that is always wet and soft. They have strong, hollow stems that can be used for making things such as mats or baskets. 芦苇 ❷ N-COUNT A **reed** is a small piece of cane or metal inserted into the mouthpiece of a woodwind instrument. The reed vibrates when you blow through it and makes a sound. （木管乐器中的）簧片

re-educate (**re-educates, re-educating, re-educated**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **reeducate**

VERB If an organization such as a government tries to **re-educate** a group of people, they try to make them adopt new attitudes, beliefs, or types of behaviour. （政府等组织）对…实行再教育，重新教育 ❑ [v n] *We are having to re-educate the public very quickly about something they have always taken for granted.* 我们现在得尽快对公众某些理所当然的想法进行再教育。•**re-education** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *...a programme of punishment and re-education of political dissidents.* 惩处和再教育持不同政见者的计划

reedy /'riːdi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **reedy** voice, you think their voice is unpleasant because it is high and unclear. （嗓音）尖细的，高而含混的 ❑ *The big man had a high-pitched reedy voice.* 大个子男人声音又高又尖。

R

reef /ri:f/ (**reefs**) N-COUNT A **reef** is a long line of rocks or sand, the top of which is just above or just below the surface of the sea. 礁(石)；暗礁 ❑ *An unspoilt coral reef encloses the bay.* 原生态的珊瑚礁环绕着海湾。

reefer /'ri:fə^r/ (**reefers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **reefer** or **reefer coat** is a short thick coat which is often worn by sailors. (水手常穿的)厚呢短上衣【BRIT 英】❷ N-COUNT A **reefer** is a cigarette containing cannabis or marijuana. 大麻卷烟【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

reek /ri:k/ (**reeks, reeking, reeked**) ❶ VERB To **reek of** something, usually something unpleasant, means to smell very strongly of it. 散发浓烈的…(难闻)气味 ❑ [v +of] *Your breath reeks of stale cigar smoke.* 你满嘴都是难闻的雪茄味。❑ [v] *The entire house reeked for a long time.* 整座房子很长时间都有股难闻的味道。•N-SING **Reek** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He smelt the reek of whisky.* 他浑身威士忌味。❷ VERB If you say that something **reeks of** unpleasant ideas, feelings, or practices, you disapprove of it because it gives a strong impression that it involves those ideas, feelings, or practices. 明显带有(令人不悦的想法、感觉或做法)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +of] *The whole thing reeks of hypocrisy.* 整件事明显透着虚伪。

reel ◆◇ /ri:l/ (**reels, reeling, reeled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **reel** is a cylindrical object around which you wrap something such as cinema film, magnetic tape, fishing line, or cotton thread. 卷轴；卷筒【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...a 30m reel of cable.* 一卷 30 米长的电缆

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **spool**

❷ VERB If someone **reels**, they move about in an unsteady way as if they are going to fall. (人)蹒跚，踉跄 ❑ [v] *He was reeling a little. He must be very drunk.* 他有点儿摇摇晃晃，一定是喝多了。❑ [v adv/prep] *He lost his balance and reeled back.* 他失去了平衡，向后一个趔趄。❸ VERB [usu cont] If you **are reeling** from a shock, you are feeling extremely surprised or upset because of it. 大惊；十分心烦 ❑ [v +from] *I'm still reeling from the shock of hearing of it.* 我听了此事后现在仍震惊不已。❑ [v prep] *It left us reeling with disbelief.* 这让我们心烦意乱，难以置信。❹ VERB If you say that your brain or your mind **is reeling**, you mean that you are very confused because you have too many things to think about. (头脑、心里)十分混乱 ❑ [v +at] *His mind reeled at the question.* 这个问题让他大脑一片混乱。

▶**reel in** PHRASAL VERB If you **reel in** something such as a fish, you pull it towards you by winding around a reel the wire or line that it is attached to. 收线(或绕线)拉起(鱼等) ❑ [v P n] *Gleacher reeled in the first fish.* 格里奇收线钓起第一条鱼。[Also v n P]

▶**reel off** PHRASAL VERB If you **reel off** information, you repeat it from memory quickly and easily. 凭记忆轻松说出(信息) ❑ [v P n] *She reeled off the titles of a dozen or so of the novels.* 她脱口说出十几本小说的书名。[Also v n P]

re-elect (**re-elects, re-electing, re-elected**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **reelect**

VERB When someone such as a politician or an official who has been elected **is re-elected**, they win another election and are therefore able to continue in their position as, for example, president or an official in an organization. 使再度当选；使获得连任 ❑ [be v-ed] *The president will pursue lower taxes if he is re-elected.* 如果再度当选，总统将推行减税政策。❑ [be v-ed n] *...Ramon Mendoza was re-elected president of Real for a third successive four-year term.* 拉蒙·门多萨再度当选皇马主席，在这个任期为四年的职位上实现三连庄。❑ [be v-ed +as] *He was overwhelmingly re-elected as party leader.* 他以压倒性多数再度当选党首。•**re-election** /ˌri:ɪ'lekʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I would like to see him stand for re-election.* 我希望看到他竞选连任。

re-enact (**re-enacts, re-enacting, re-enacted**) also **reenact** VERB If you **re-enact** a scene or incident, you repeat the actions that occurred in the scene or incident. 再次呈现，再现，重现(场景或事件) ❑ [v n] *He re-enacted scenes from his TV series.* 他再现了他在电视连续剧中的场景。

re-enactment (**re-enactments**) N-COUNT When a **re-enactment** of a scene or incident takes place, people re-enact it. 再次呈现；再现；重现

re-enter (**re-enters, re-entering, re-entered**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **reenter**

VERB If you **re-enter** a place, organization, or area of activity that you have left, you return to it. 回归；再次进入 ❑ [v n] *Ten minutes later he re-entered the hotel.* 10 分钟后他回到了旅馆。

re-entry

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **reentry**

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Re-entry** is the act of returning to a place, organization, or area of activity that you have left. 回归；再次进入 ❑ *The house has been barred and bolted to prevent re-entry.* 房子已经被封了，门上了闩，防止有人入内。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Re-entry** is used to refer to the moment when a spacecraft comes back into the Earth's atmosphere after being in space. (航天器的)再入(大气层) ❑ *The station would burn up on re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.* 空间站再入地球大气层时会被烧毁。

re-examine (**re-examines, re-examining, re-examined**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **reexamine**

VERB If a person or group of people **re-examines** their ideas, beliefs, or attitudes, they think about them carefully because they are no longer sure if they are correct. 重新审视(想法、信念或态度) ❑ [v n] *Her husband and children will also have to re-examine their expectations.* 她的丈夫和孩子也都要重新审视他们的期望。•**re-examination** (**re-examinations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *It was time for a re-examination of the situation.* 该重新审视一下局势了。

ref /ref/ (**refs**) ❶ **Ref.** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **reference**. It is written in front of a code at the top of business letters and documents. The code refers to a file where all the letters and documents about the same matter are kept. (商业信函、文件的)编号【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Our Ref: JAH/JW.* 我方编号：JAH/JW。❷ N-COUNT The **ref** in a sports game, such as football or boxing, is the same as the **referee**. (足球、拳击等比赛的)主裁判【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The ref gave a penalty and Zidane scored.* 主裁判判罚点球，齐达内操刀命中。

refectory /rɪ'fektəri/ (**refectories**) N-COUNT A **refectory** is a large room in a school, university, or other institution, where meals are served and eaten. (学校、大学或其他机构的)食堂，餐厅

refer ◆◆ /rɪ'fɜ^r/ (**refers, referring, referred**) ❶ VERB If you **refer to** a particular subject or person, you talk about them or mention them. 谈及；提到；提及 ❑ [v +to] *In his speech, he referred to a recent trip to Canada.* 他在演讲中提到了前不久的加拿大之行。❷ VERB If you **refer to** someone or something **as** a particular thing, you use a particular word, expression, or name to mention or describe them. 称…(为) ❑ [v +to] *Marcia had referred to him as a dear friend.* 马西娅把他称作好朋友。❸ VERB If a word **refers to** a particular thing, situation, or idea, it describes it in some way. 指；涉及；描述 ❑ [v +to] *The term electronics refers to electrically-induced action.* 电子学这个术语涉及电感作用。❹ VERB [usu passive] If a person who is ill **is referred to** a hospital or a specialist, they are sent there by a doctor in order to be treated. 将(患者)转到(医院或专科医生处) ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Patients are mostly referred to hospital by their general practitioners.* 患者大多数由全科医师办理转院治疗。❑ [be v-ed] *The patient should be referred for tests immediately.* 患者应马上转到医院做检验。❺ VERB If you **refer** a task or a problem **to** a person or an organization, you formally tell them about it, so that they can deal with it. 提交，移交，呈交(任务或问题) ❑ [v n +to] *He could refer the matter to the high court.* 他可以将此事交由高等法院裁决。❻ VERB If you **refer** someone **to** a person or organization, you send them there for the help they need. 推荐；介绍 ❑ [v n +to] *Now and then I referred a client to him.* 我不时给他介绍客户。❼ VERB If you **refer to** a book or other source of information, you look at it in order to find something out. 查阅，参考(资料) ❑ [v +to] *He referred briefly to his notebook.* 他简单地

看了看自己的笔记。 **4** VERB If you **refer** someone **to** a source of information, you tell them the place where they will find the information which they need or which you think will interest them. 指引；让…去查询 ❑ [v n +to] *Mr Bryan also referred me to a book by the American journalist Anthony Scaduto.* 布赖恩先生还建议我去查阅美国记者安东尼·斯卡杜托的一本书。

ref|eree /ˌrefəˈriː/ (**referees, refereeing, refereed**) **1** N-COUNT The **referee** is the official who controls a sports event such as a football game or a boxing match. (足球、拳击等比赛的)主裁判 **2** VERB When someone **referees** a sports event or contest, they act as referee. 担任…的主裁判；执法(比赛) ❑ [v] *Vautrot has refereed in two World Cups.* 沃特罗执法过两届世界杯。 **3** N-COUNT A **referee** is a person who gives you a reference, for example when you are applying for a job. (求职等时的)推荐人，介绍人【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **reference**

ref|er|ence ◆◇ /ˈrefərəns/ (**references**) **1** N-VAR **Reference to** someone or something is the act of talking about them or mentioning them. A **reference** is a particular example of this. 提及；谈到 ❑ [+to] *He made no reference to any agreement.* 他没有提到什么协议。 **2** N-UNCOUNT **Reference** is the act of consulting someone or something in order to get information or advice. 咨询；参考；查阅 ❑ *Please keep this sheet in a safe place for reference.* 请把这张纸放在稳妥之处以备查阅。 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] **Reference** books are ones that you look at when you need specific information or facts about a subject. (书)供参考的，用作工具的 ❑ *…a useful reference work for teachers.* 有用的教师参考书 **4** N-COUNT A **reference** is a word, phrase, or idea which comes from something such as a book, poem, or play and which you use when making a point about something. 引语；引文；引述 ❑ *…a reference from the Quran.* 《古兰经》引文 **5** N-COUNT A **reference** is something such as a number or a name that tells you where you can obtain the information you want. (方便查询的)编号，标记，索引 ❑ *Make a note of the reference number shown on the form.* 把表格上的参考编号记下来。 **6** N-COUNT A **reference** is a letter that is written by someone who knows you and which describes your character and abilities. When you apply for a job, an employer might ask for **references**. 推荐信；介绍信 ❑ *The firm offered to give her a reference.* 公司主动给她开具推荐信。 **7** N-COUNT A **reference** is a person who gives you a reference, for example when you are applying for a job. (求职等时的)推荐人，介绍人【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **referee**

8 PHRASE If you keep information **for future reference**, you keep it because it might be useful in the future. (保留信息)以备将来之用 ❑ *Read these notes carefully and keep them for future reference.* 仔细阅读这些注释，保存好留待将来之用。 **9** PHRASE You use **with reference to** or **in reference to** in order to indicate what something relates to. 关于；有关 ❑ *I am writing with reference to your article on salaries for scientists.* 我写此信是为了回应你那篇探讨科学家薪水的文章。 **10** → see also **cross-reference, frame of reference, point of reference, terms of reference**

→ see **GPS**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reference* with:

ADJ. **clear** reference 明确的提及；清楚的引文，**specific** reference 明确的提及；确切的引文 **1** **4**
quick reference 快速查阅 **2**
N. reference **books** 工具书，reference **materials** 参考资料 **3**
reference **number** 参考编号 **5**

'ref|er|ence li|brary (**reference libraries**) N-COUNT A **reference library** is a library that contains books which you can look at in the library itself but which you cannot borrow. (不外借图书的)参考书图书馆，工具书图书馆

ref|er|en|dum ◆◇ /ˌrefəˈrendəm/ (**referendums** or **referenda** /ˌrefəˈrendə/) N-COUNT If a country holds a **referendum** on a particular policy, they ask the people to vote on the policy and show whether or not they agree with it. 公投；公民投票；全民公决 ❑ [+on] *Estonia said it too planned to hold a referendum on independence.* 爱沙尼亚称其也计划就独立问题进行全民公决。

re|fer|ral /rɪˈfɜːrəl/ (**referrals**) N-VAR **Referral** is the act of officially sending someone to a person or authority that is qualified to deal with them. A **referral** is an instance of this. 移交；提交；呈交；转荐 ❑ [+to] *Legal Aid can often provide referral to other types of agencies.* 法律援助机构往往可以将申请人转荐到其他类型的机构。

re|fill (**refills, refilling, refilled**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈfɪl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːfɪl/. 动词读作 /ˌriːˈfɪl/。名词读作 /ˈriːfɪl/。

1 VERB If you **refill** something, you fill it again after it has been emptied. 再次填满；重新装满 ❑ [v n] *I refilled our wine glasses.* 我再次给我们的酒杯满上。 •N-COUNT **Refill** is also a noun. 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Max held out his cup for a refill.* 马克斯递过杯子来要再续一杯。 **2** N-COUNT A **refill** of a particular product, such as soap powder, is a quantity of that product sold in a cheaper container than the one it is usually sold in. You use a refill to fill the more permanent container when it is empty. (皂粉等产品的)补充装，替换装 ❑ *Refill packs are cheaper and lighter.* 补充包又轻又便宜。

re|fi|nance /ˌriːfaɪˈnæns/ (**refinances, refinancing, refinanced**) VERB If a person or a company **refinances** a debt or if they **refinance**, they borrow money in order to pay the debt. 为(债务)重新融资；再筹资金【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *A loan was arranged to refinance existing debt.* 办理贷款以清偿现有债务。 ❑ [v] *It can be costly to refinance.* 再融资有时费用很高。

re|fine /rɪˈfaɪn/ (**refines, refining, refined**) **1** VERB [usu passive] When a substance **is refined**, it is made pure by having all other substances removed from it. 提炼；精炼 ❑ [be v-ed] *Oil is refined to remove naturally occurring impurities.* 油经精炼去除天然存在的杂质。 •**re|fin|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *…oil refining.* 炼油 **2** VERB [usu passive] If something such as a process, theory, or machine **is refined**, it is improved by having small changes made to it. 改进，改良(过程、理论、机器等) ❑ [be v-ed] *Surgical techniques are constantly being refined.* 外科技术不断得到完善。

→ see **sugar**

re|fined /rɪˈfaɪnd/ **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **refined** substance has been made pure by having other substances removed from it. 精炼的；提纯的 ❑ *…refined sugar.* 精制糖 **2** ADJ If you say that someone **is refined**, you mean that they are very polite and have good manners and good taste. (人)有教养的，优雅的 ❑ *…refined and well-dressed ladies.* 举止优雅、衣着考究的女士们 **3** ADJ If you describe a machine or a process as **refined**, you mean that it has been carefully developed and is therefore very efficient or elegant. (机器、过程)精心改进过的，经过完善的 ❑ *This technique is becoming more refined and more acceptable all the time.* 这种技术变得越来越完善，越来越为人所接受。

re|fine|ment /rɪˈfaɪnmənt/ (**refinements**) **1** N-VAR **Refinements** are small changes or additions that you make to something in order to improve it. **Refinement** is the process of making refinements. 精化；精修；完善；改进 ❑ *Older cars inevitably lack the latest safety refinements.* 老款汽车难免缺少经过改进的最新安全装置。 **2** N-UNCOUNT **Refinement** is politeness and good manners. 优雅；彬彬有礼；有教养 ❑ *…a girl who possessed both dignity and refinement.* 端庄优雅的女孩

re|fin|er /rɪˈfaɪnəʳ/ (**refiners**) N-COUNT **Refiners** are people or organizations that refine substances such as oil or sugar in order to sell them. 精炼者；提炼者

re|fin|ery /rɪˈfaɪnəri/ (**refineries**) N-COUNT A **refinery** is a factory where a substance such as oil or sugar is refined. 精炼厂；提炼厂

→ see **industry, mineral, oil**

re|fit (**refits, refitting, refitted**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈfɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːfɪt/. 动词读作 /ˌriːˈfɪt/。名词读作 /ˈriːfɪt/。

R

VERB [usu passive] When a ship **is refitted**, it is repaired or is given new parts, equipment, or furniture. 修理，改装，整修（船只）❑ [be v-ed] *During the war, Navy ships were refitted here.* 战争期间，海军舰船在此修理。•N-COUNT **Refit** is also a noun. ❑ *The ship finished an extensive refit last year.* 这艘船去年完成了大修。

re|flate /ri:'fleɪt/ (**reflates, reflating, reflated**) VERB If a government tries to **reflate** its country's economy, it increases the amount of money that is available in order to encourage more economic activity. （政府）运用通货复胀刺激（经济）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The administration may try to reflate the economy next year.* 政府明年可能会采取通货复胀来刺激经济。•**re|fla|tion** /ri:'fleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Ministers are again talking about reflation and price controls.* 部长们又在谈论通货复胀和价格管制了。

re|flect ◆◆◇ /rɪ'flekt/ (**reflects, reflecting, reflected**) 1 VERB If something **reflects** an attitude or situation, it shows that the attitude or situation exists or it shows what it is like. 反映；表现；显示 ❑ [v n] *The Los Angeles riots reflected the bitterness between the black and Korean communities in the city.* 洛杉矶暴乱反映出市内黑人社区和韩裔社区之间的仇恨。2 VERB When light, heat, or other rays **reflect** off a surface or when a surface **reflects** them, they are sent back from the surface and do not pass through it. （光、热或其他射线）反射 ❑ [v prep] *The sun reflected off the snow-covered mountains.* 白雪覆盖的山峰反射着阳光。❑ [v n] *The glass appears to reflect light naturally.* 玻璃似乎可以自然反射光线。3 VERB [usu passive] When something **is reflected** in a mirror or in water, you can see its image in the mirror or in the water. （在镜子或水中）映出 ❑ [be v-ed] *His image seemed to be reflected many times in the mirror.* 他的样子似乎在镜子里映现了好多次。4 VERB When you **reflect on** something, you think deeply about it. 沉思；深思 ❑ [v] *We should all give ourselves time to reflect.* 我们都应该给自己时间好好想想。❑ [v +on/upon] *I reflected on the child's future.* 我认真考虑了孩子的将来。5 VERB You can use **reflect** to indicate that a particular thought occurs to someone. 想；思索 ❑ [v that] *Things were very much changed since before the war, he reflected.* 情况与战前大不相同了，他想。6 VERB If an action or situation **reflects** in a particular way **on** someone or something, it gives people a good or bad impression of them. 使对…产生某种印象 ❑ [v adv +on] *The affair hardly reflected well on the British.* 这个事件很难让人对英国人有好印象。❑ [v +on] *Your own personal behavior as a teacher, outside of school hours, reflects on the school itself.* 作为教师，你在课堂以外的个人行为会影响人们对学校的印象。

→ see **echo, telescope**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***re = back*** 回，***again*** 再：*reflect, rename, restate*

re|flec|tion /rɪ'flekʃ°n/ (**reflections**) 1 N-COUNT A **reflection** is an image that you can see in a mirror or in glass or water. （镜子里的）映像；（水中的）倒影 ❑ *Meg stared at her reflection in the bedroom mirror.* 梅格注视着卧室镜子里的自己。2 N-UNCOUNT **Reflection** is the process by which light and heat are sent back from a surface and do not pass through it. （光、热等的）反射 ❑ [+of] *...the reflection of a beam of light off a mirror.* 一束光从镜子表面的反射 3 N-COUNT If you say that something is a **reflection of** a particular person's attitude or **of** a situation, you mean that it is caused by that attitude or situation and therefore reveals something about it. 反映；表现；显示；体现 ❑ [+of] *Inhibition in adulthood seems to be very clearly a reflection of a person's experiences as a child.* 一个人成年期的情感压抑似乎很明显是其童年经历的反映。4 N-SING If something is a **reflection** or a **sad reflection on** a person or thing, it gives a bad impression of them. 坏印象 ❑ [+on] *Infection with head lice is no reflection on personal hygiene.* 生头虱并不说明不讲个人卫生。❑ [+on] *The library is unique and its break-up would be a sad reflection on the value we place on our heritage.* 这个图书馆很特别，一旦关闭，会让人怀疑我们是否珍视传统。5 N-VAR **Reflection** is careful thought about a particular subject. Your **reflections** are your thoughts about a particular subject. 深思；想法 ❑ *After days of reflection she decided to write back.* 经过几天深思熟虑，她决定回信。•PHRASE If someone admits or accepts something **on reflection**, they admit or accept it after having thought carefully about it. 经过深思熟虑 ❑ *On reflection, he says, he very much regrets the comments.* 经过认真反省，他说，他对所作的评论感到非常后悔。

→ see **echo**

re|flec|tive /rɪ'flektɪv/ 1 ADJ If you are **reflective**, you are thinking deeply about something. 沉思的；深思的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *I walked on in a reflective mood to the car.* 我心事重重地向车子走去。2 ADJ If something is **reflective of** a particular situation or attitude, it is typical of that situation or attitude, or is a consequence of it. 反映…的；表现…的 ❑ [+of] *The German government's support of the U.S. is not entirely reflective of German public opinion.* 德国政府支持美国并不完全反映德国民意。3 ADJ A **reflective** surface or material sends back light or heat. 反射的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Avoid pans with a shiny, reflective base as the heat will be reflected back.* 不要用底部光亮、具有反射性的平底锅，因为热量会被反射回去。

re|flec|tor /rɪ'flektə'/ (**reflectors**) 1 N-COUNT A **reflector** is a small piece of specially patterned glass or plastic which is fitted to the back of a bicycle or car or to a post beside the road, and which glows when light shines on it. 反射镜；反光器；反光片；反光牌 2 N-COUNT A **reflector** is a type of telescope which uses a mirror that is shaped like a ball. 反射望远镜

re|flex /'ri:fleks/ (**reflexes**) 1 N-COUNT A **reflex** or a **reflex action** is something that you do automatically and without thinking, as a habit or as a reaction to something. 本能反应；习惯性动作 ❑ *Walsh fumbled in his pocket, a reflex from his smoking days.* 沃尔什在口袋里摸索着，这是他抽烟时养成的习惯动作。2 N-COUNT A **reflex** or a **reflex action** is a normal, uncontrollable reaction of your body to something that you feel, see, or experience. 反射 ❑ *...tests for reflexes, like tapping the knee or the heel with a rubber hammer.* 如用橡胶槌敲击膝盖或脚跟那样的反射测试 3 N-PLURAL Your **reflexes** are your ability to react quickly with your body when something unexpected happens, for example when you are involved in sport or when you are driving a car. 反应能力；应激能力 ❑ *It takes great skill, cool nerves and the reflexes of an athlete.* 这需要运动员有高超的技巧、冷静的头脑和迅速的反应能力。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***flex = bending*** 弯曲：*flex, flexible, reflex*

re|flex|ive /rɪ'fleksɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **reflexive** reaction or movement occurs immediately in response to something that happens. （反应或动作）反射性的，本能的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...that reflexive urge for concealment.* 想要藏匿的本能冲动 •**re|flex|ive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He felt his head jerk reflexively.* 他感到自己的头反射性地抽动了一下。

re|flex|ive 'pro|noun (**reflexive pronouns**) N-COUNT A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'myself' which refers back to the subject of a sentence or clause. For example, in the sentence 'He made himself a cup of tea', the reflexive pronoun 'himself' refers back to 'he'. 反身代词

re|flex|ive 'verb (**reflexive verbs**) N-COUNT A **reflexive verb** is a transitive verb whose subject and object always refer to the same person or thing, so the object is always a reflexive pronoun. An example is 'to enjoy yourself', as in 'Did you enjoy yourself?'. 反身动词

re|flex|ol|ogy /ˌri:flek'sɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Reflexology** is the practice of massaging particular areas of the body, especially the feet, in the belief that it can heal particular organs. 反射疗法（按摩足部等身体部位以达到治疗效果）•**re|flex|olo|gist** (**reflexologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *A reflexologist can often tell what is wrong with his client by the condition of certain parts of the feet.* 足疗师往往可以根据顾客足部某个部位的情况判断其病症所在。

re|for|est /ˌri:'fɒrɪst/ (**reforests, reforesting, reforested**) VERB To **reforest** an area where there used to be a forest means to plant trees over it. 在（某地）重新造林；重新绿化 ❑ [v n] *He decided to do something about reforesting man-made wastes of western Australia.* 他决定为重新绿化澳大利亚西部人为导致的荒芜土地做点儿事情。

re|for|esta|tion /ˌri:fɒrɪ'steɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Reforestation** of

an area where there used to be a forest is planting trees over it. 再造林；重新造林；重新绿化 ❑ [+of] *...the reforestation of the Apennine Mountains.* 亚平宁山脉的重新绿化

re|form ⇔ /rɪˈfɔːm/ (**reforms, reforming, reformed**) 1 N-VAR **Reform** consists of changes and improvements to a law, social system, or institution. A **reform** is an instance of such a change or improvement. 改革；变革；革新；改良 ❑ *The party embarked on a programme of economic reform.* 该党开始实施经济改革方案。❑ *The Socialists introduced fairly radical reforms.* 社会主义党推行了相当激进的改革。2 VERB If someone **reforms** something such as a law, social system, or institution, they change or improve it. 改革；变革；革新；改良 ❑ [v n] *...his plans to reform the country's economy.* 他的国家经济改革计划 ❑ [v-ed] *A reformed party would have to win the approval of the people.* 一个革新的政党必须赢得人民的认可。3 VERB When someone **reforms** or when something **reforms** them, they stop doing things that society does not approve of, such as breaking the law or drinking too much alcohol. (使)洗心革面；(使)改过自新；改造 ❑ [v] *When his court case was coming up, James promised to reform.* 案子即将开审的时候，詹姆斯保证会改过自新。❑ [v n] *We will try to reform him within the community.* 我们将尽力在社区内部对他进行改造。•**re|formed** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a reformed alcoholic.* 改过自新的酒鬼 4 → see also **re-form**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reform* with:

ADJ. **economic** reform 经济改革，**political** reform 政治改革 1
N. **education** reform 教育改革，**election** reform 选举改革，**health care** reform 医保改革，reform **movement** 改革运动，**party** reform 政党改革，**prison** reform 监狱改革，**tax** reform 税收改革 1

re-|form (**re-forms, re-forming, re-formed**) also **reform** VERB When an organization, group, or shape **re-forms**, or when someone **re-forms** it, it is created again after a period during which it did not exist or existed in a different form. (使)改组；重新组成 ❑ [v] *The official trades union council voted to disband itself and re-form as a confederation.* 官方的工会理事会投票决定解体然后重新组成联盟。❑ [v n] *The 40-year-old singer reformed his band.* 这位 40 岁的歌手重组了他的乐队。

ref|or|ma|tion /ˌrefəˈmeɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **reformation** of something is the act or process of changing and improving it. 改革；革新；改造 ❑ [+of] *He devoted his energies to the reformation of science.* 他致力于科学革新。2 N-PROPER **The Reformation** is the movement to reform the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, which led to the Protestant church being set up. 宗教改革(16 世纪改革天主教会的运动，促生了新教) ❑ *...a famous statue of the Virgin which was destroyed during the Reformation.* 毁于宗教改革的著名圣母塑像

re|form|er /rɪˈfɔːməʳ/ (**reformers**) N-COUNT A **reformer** is someone who tries to change and improve something such as a law or a social system. 改革者；革新者；改良者；改造者

re|form|ism /rɪˈfɔːmɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Reformism** is the belief that a system or law should be reformed. 改良主义

re|form|ist /rɪˈfɔːmɪst/ (**reformists**) ADJ **Reformist** groups or policies are trying to reform a system or law. 改良主义的 ❑ *...a strong supporter of reformist policies.* 改良主义政策的坚定支持者 •N-COUNT A **reformist** is someone with reformist views. 改良主义者

re|fract /rɪˈfrækt/ (**refracts, refracting, refracted**) VERB When a ray of light or a sound wave **refracts** or **is refracted**, the path it follows bends at a particular point, for example when it enters water or glass. (使)折射 ❑ [v n] *As we age, the lenses of the eyes thicken, and thus refract light differently.* 随着年龄增长，我们眼睛的晶状体变厚，从而对光线的折射也会发生变化。❑ [v] *...surfaces that cause the light to reflect and refract.* 导致光线发生反射和折射的表面 •**re|frac|tion** /rɪˈfrækʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the refraction of the light on the dancing waves.* 轻盈起伏的波浪上光线的折射

→ see **rainbow, telescope**

re|frac|tory /rɪˈfrækt(ə)ri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Refractory** people are difficult to deal with or control, for example because they are unwilling to obey orders. 难对付的；难管束的；难控制的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *...refractory priests who refused to side with the king.* 拒不支持国王的桀骜不驯的牧师

re|frain /rɪˈfreɪn/ (**refrains, refraining, refrained**) 1 VERB If you **refrain from** doing something, you deliberately do not do it. 克制；忍住 ❑ [v +from] *Mrs Hardie refrained from making any comment.* 哈迪夫人忍住不置一词。2 N-COUNT A **refrain** is a short, simple part of a song, which is repeated many times. (歌曲的)叠句，副歌 ❑ *...a refrain from an old song.* 一首老歌的副歌 3 N-COUNT A **refrain** is a comment or saying that people often repeat. 常重复的话；老调 ❑ *Rosa's constant refrain is that she doesn't have a life.* 罗莎老重复的一句话就是她没有像样的生活。

re|fresh /rɪˈfreʃ/ (**refreshes, refreshing, refreshed**) 1 VERB If something **refreshes** you when you have become hot, tired, or thirsty, it makes you feel cooler or more energetic. 使清爽；使振奋 ❑ [v n] *The lotion cools and refreshes the skin.* 这种润肤液凉爽清新，能够焕发肌肤活力。•**re|freshed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *He awoke feeling completely refreshed.* 他醒来感到精神饱满。2 VERB If you **refresh** something old or dull, you make it as good as it was when it was new. 翻新；使变新 ❑ [v n] *Many view these meetings as an occasion to share ideas and refresh friendship.* 许多人把这些会面看成交流思想、保持友谊长青的机会。3 VERB If someone **refreshes** your memory, they tell you something that you had forgotten. 唤醒(记忆) ❑ [v n] *He walked on the opposite side of the street to refresh his memory of the building.* 他走在街对面，努力唤起自己对这座建筑的记忆。4 VERB If you **refresh** a web page, you click a button in order to get the most recent version of the page. 刷新(网页) [COMPUTING 计算机] ❑ [v n] *Press the 'reload' button on your web browser to refresh the site and get the most current version.* 点击网页浏览器上的"重新载入"按钮刷新页面，显示最新版本。

re|fresh|er course (**refresher courses**) N-COUNT A **refresher course** is a training course in which people improve their knowledge or skills and learn about new developments that are related to the job that they do. (职业)进修课程

re|fresh|ing /rɪˈfreʃɪŋ/ 1 ADJ You say that something is **refreshing** when it is pleasantly different from what you are used to. 使人耳目一新的；新鲜的 ❑ *It's refreshing to hear somebody speaking common sense.* 听到有人说话通情达理真是令人耳目一新。•**re|fresh|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *He was refreshingly honest.* 他的诚实实在难得一见。2 ADJ A **refreshing** bath or drink makes you feel energetic or cool again after you have been tired or hot. (沐浴或饮料)使人振奋的，提神的，清爽的 ❑ *Herbs have been used for centuries to make refreshing drinks.* 草药用于调制提神饮品已有好几个世纪了。

re|fresh|ment /rɪˈfreʃmənt/ (**refreshments**) 1 N-PLURAL **Refreshments** are drinks and small amounts of food that are provided, for example, during a meeting or a journey. (会议、旅行等期间提供的)茶点 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to food and drink as **refreshment**. 食品饮料 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ *May I offer you some refreshment?* 我给你来点儿吃的怎样？

re|frig|er|ate /rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪt/ (**refrigerates, refrigerating, refrigerated**) VERB If you **refrigerate** food, you make it cold, for example by putting it in a fridge, usually in order to preserve it. (通常指为了保存而)冷藏 ❑ [v n] *Refrigerate the dough overnight.* 将面团冷藏过夜。

→ see **dairy**

Word Link 词根词缀 *frig = cold 冷：frigid, refrigerate, refrigerator*

re|frig|er|a|tor /rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtəʳ/ (**refrigerators**) N-COUNT A **refrigerator** is a large container which is kept cool inside, usually by electricity, so that the food and drink in it stays fresh. (电)冰箱

→ see Word Web: **refrigerator**

re|fu|el /ˌriːˈfjuːəl/ (**refuels, refuelling, refuelled**)

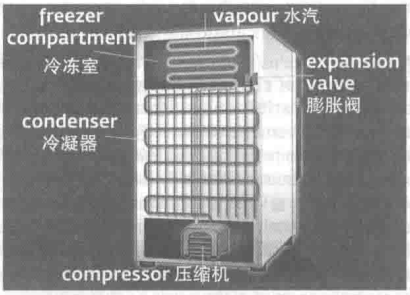
in AM, use 美国英语用 **refueling, refueled**

VERB When an aircraft or other vehicle **refuels** or when someone **refuels** it, it is filled with more fuel so that it can

Word Web 话题词汇 refrigerator 冰箱

Refrigerators and **freezers cool** and **freeze** food, but how do they work? A gas passes through coils inside the walls of the refrigerator or freezer. As it does so, it absorbs heat and **chills** the interior. Then a pump compresses the gas, which raises its **temperature**. It pushes the gas through coils on the outside of the refrigerator. There it expands and becomes a liquid. At the same time, it gives off heat into the surrounding air. The liquid then flows through a valve into a low pressure area. There it becomes a gas again. Then the cycle repeats itself.

冰箱和冰柜冷藏和冷冻食品，但它们是如何工作的呢？气体通过冰箱或冰柜壁内的螺线管，在此过程中吸收热量，冷却箱内温度。然后泵压缩气体，提升气体的温度。泵将气体推送过冰箱外部的螺线管；在那里气体膨胀，变为液体，同时向四周空气散发热量。液体接着通过阀门流回到低压区域，在那里又再次变为气体。接下来，这一循环从头开始。



continue its journey.（飞机或其他交通工具）加油；给…加燃料 ❑ [v] *His plane stopped in France to refuel.* 他的飞机经停法国加油。❑ [v n] *The airline's crew refuelled the plane.* 航空公司的机务人员给飞机加了油。•**re|fu|el|ling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...in-flight refuelling of Tornados.* "狂风"战斗机的空中加油

ref|uge /'refju:dʒ/ (**refuges**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you take **refuge** somewhere, you try to protect yourself from physical harm by going there. 庇护；避难 ❑ *They took refuge in a bomb shelter.* 他们在防空洞中避难。❑ *His home became a place of refuge for the believers.* 他家成了信徒们的庇护所。2 N-COUNT A **refuge** is a place where you go for safety and protection, for example from violence or from bad weather. 避难所；庇护所；安全地带 ❑ *...a refuge for battered women.* 受虐妇女的避难所 3 N-UNCOUNT If you take **refuge in** a particular way of behaving or thinking, you try to protect yourself from unhappiness or unpleasantness by behaving or thinking in that way.（行为、想法的）逃避，躲避 ❑ *All too often, they get bored, and seek refuge in drink and drugs.* 很多时候，他们觉得无聊，就在酒精和毒品中寻求慰藉。

refu|gee ◆◇ /,refju:'dʒi:/ (**refugees**) N-COUNT **Refugees** are people who have been forced to leave their homes or their country, either because there is a war there or because of their political or religious beliefs. 难民

re|fund (**refunds, refunding, refunded**)

The noun is pronounced /'ri:fʌnd/. The verb is pronounced /rɪ'fʌnd/. 名词读作 /'ri:fʌnd/。动词读作 /rɪ'fʌnd/。

1 N-COUNT A **refund** is a sum of money which is returned to you, for example because you have paid too much or because you have returned goods to a shop. 退款 2 VERB If someone **refunds** your money, they return it to you, for example because you have paid too much or because you have returned goods to a shop. 退还（钱款）❑ [v n] *We guarantee to refund your money if you're not delighted with your purchase.* 我们承诺如果您对所购物品不满意可以退款。

Thesaurus 同类词 *refund* Also look up:

N. payment, reimbursement 1
V. give back, pay back, reimburse 2

re|fund|able /rɪ'fʌndəb°l/ ADJ A **refundable** payment will be paid back to you in certain circumstances.（款项）可退还的 ❑ *A refundable deposit is payable on arrival.* 到店即可支付可退还定金。

re|fur|bish /ri:'fɜ:bɪʃ/ (**refurbishes, refurbishing, refurbished**) VERB To **refurbish** a building or room means to clean it and decorate it and make it more attractive or better equipped. 翻新，整修（建筑物或房间）❑ [v n] *We have spent money on refurbishing the offices.* 我们已经花钱翻新了办公室。

re|fur|bish|ment /ri:'fɜ:bɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT The **refurbishment** of something is the act or process of cleaning it, decorating it, and providing it with new equipment or facilities. 翻新；整修

re|fus|al /rɪ'fju:z°l/ (**refusals**) 1 N-VAR Someone's **refusal to** do something is the fact of them showing or saying that they will not do it, allow it, or accept it. 拒绝；回绝 ❑ *...her refusal to accept change.* 她拒不接受变革 2 PHRASE If someone has **first refusal** on something that is being sold or offered, they have the right to decide whether or not to buy it or take it before it is offered to anyone else. 优先取舍权；首先决定权；先买权 ❑ *A tenant may have a right of first refusal if a property is offered for sale.* 房产若要出售，承租人可以有优先购买权。

re|fuse ◆◆ (**refuses, refusing, refused**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪ'fju:z/. The noun is pronounced /'refju:s/ and is hyphenated ref|use. 动词读作 /rɪ'fju:z/。名词读作 /'refju:s/，分音节点位置为 ref|use。

1 VERB If you **refuse to** do something, you deliberately do not do it, or you say firmly that you will not do it. 拒绝；回绝 ❑ [v to-inf] *He refused to comment after the trial.* 庭审后他拒绝评论。❑ [v] *He expects me to stay on here and I can hardly refuse.* 他希望我继续留在这里，我很难拒绝。2 VERB If someone **refuses** you something, they do not give it to you or do not allow you to have it. 拒绝给予；不肯给予 ❑ [v n n] *The United States has refused him a visa.* 美国拒绝给他发放签证。❑ [v n] *The town council had refused permission for the march.* 市议会拒绝批准此次游行。3 VERB If you **refuse** something that is offered to you, you do not accept it. 拒绝接受 ❑ [v n] *The patient has the right to refuse treatment.* 患者有权拒绝治疗。4 N-UNCOUNT **Refuse** consists of the rubbish and all the things that are not wanted in a house, shop, or factory, and that are regularly thrown away; used mainly in official language. 废物，垃圾（主要用于官方语言）❑ *The District Council made a weekly collection of refuse.* 区议会每周收一次垃圾。

→ see **dump**

Thesaurus 同类词 *refuse* Also look up:

V. decline, reject, turn down; (*ant.*) accept 1 3
N. garbage, rubbish, trash 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *refuse* with:

V. refuse **to answer** 拒绝回答，refuse **to co-operate** 拒不合作，refuse **to go** 拒绝去，refuse **to participate** 拒绝参与，refuse **to pay** 拒付 1
refuse **to allow** 拒不允许，refuse **to give** 拒不给予 1 2
refuse **to accept** 拒不接受 1 3

refu|ta|tion /,refju:'teɪʃ°n/ (**refutations**) N-VAR A **refutation** of an argument, accusation, or theory is something that proves it is wrong or untrue.（对论点、指责或理论的）反驳，证伪，驳斥【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *He prepared a complete refutation of the Republicans' most serious charges.* 他准备全面反驳共和党人最严重的指控。

re|fute /rɪ'fju:t/ (**refutes, refuting, refuted**) 1 VERB If you **refute** an argument, accusation, or theory, you prove that it is wrong or untrue. 反驳，证伪，驳斥，批驳（论点、指责或理论）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *It was the kind of rumour that it is impossible to refute.* 这是那种让人没法反驳的谣言。2 VERB If you **refute** an argument or accusation, you say that it is not true. 否认（论点或指责）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Isabelle is quick to refute any suggestion of intellectual snobbery.* 伊莎贝尔这个人但凡有人暗示说她恃才傲物，她

都会马上否认。

re|gain /rɪ'geɪn/ (**regains, regaining, regained**) VERB If you **regain** something that you have lost, you get it back again. 恢复；重新得到 ❑ [v n] *Troops have regained control of the city.* 军队重新控制了该市。

re|gal /'ri:g°l/ ADJ If you describe something as **regal**, you mean that it is suitable for a king or queen, because it is very impressive or beautiful. 王者的；帝王般的 ❑ *He sat with such regal dignity.* 他端坐在那里，浑身散发着王者之气。•**re|gal|ly** ADV ❑ *He inclined his head regally.* 他很有帝王风范地点了点头。

Word Link 词根词缀 *reg ≈ rule* 统治；*regal, regime, regimen*

re|gale /rɪ'geɪl/ (**regales, regaling, regaled**) VERB If someone **regales** you with stories or jokes, they tell you a lot of them, whether you want to hear them or not. (以故事或笑话)极力取悦 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *He was constantly regaled with tales of woe.* 别人老是给他讲些倒霉事儿来逗他开心。

re|ga|lia /rɪ'geɪlɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Regalia** consists of all the traditional clothes and items which someone such as a king or a judge wears and carries on official occasions. (国王、法官等的)正式服饰 ❑ *...officials in full regalia.* 盛装的官员

re|gard ◆◆ /rɪ'gɑ:'d/ (**regards, regarding, regarded**) 1 VERB If you **regard** someone or something **as** being a particular thing or **as** having a particular quality, you believe that they are that thing or have that quality. 认为；看待 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *He was regarded as the most successful Chancellor of modern times.* 他被认为是现代最为成功的财政大臣。❑ [v n +as] *I regard creativity both as a gift and as a skill.* 我认为创造力既是一种天赋也是一种技能。2 VERB If you **regard** something or someone **with** a feeling such as dislike or respect, you have that feeling about them. (以厌恶、尊敬等感情)看待 ❑ [v n +with] *He regarded drug dealers with loathing.* 他对贩毒分子深恶痛绝。3 VERB If you **regard** someone in a certain way, you look at them in that way. (以某种方式)看，注视【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *She regarded him curiously for a moment.* 她好奇地看了他一会儿。❑ [v n +with] *The clerk regarded him with benevolent amusement.* 那名职员善意而又饶有兴趣地看着他。4 N-UNCOUNT If you have **regard for** someone or something, you respect them and care about them. If you hold someone **in high regard**, you have a lot of respect for them. 尊重；重视；敬爱 ❑ *I have a very high regard for him and what he has achieved.* 我非常钦佩他的为人和成就。❑ *The Party ruled the country without regard for the people's views.* 该党治国对民意视而不见。5 N-PLURAL **Regards** are greetings. You use **regards** in expressions such as **best regards** and **with kind regards** as a way of expressing friendly feelings towards someone, especially in a letter. 问候，致意(尤用于信中表示问好)【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ [+to] *Give my regards to your family.* 请代我向你家人问好。6 PHRASE You can use **as regards** to indicate the subject that is being talked or written about. 至于；关于 ❑ *As regards the war, Haig believed in victory at any price.* 至于这场战争，黑格认为要不惜任何代价取得胜利。7 PHRASE You can use **with regard to** or **in regard to** to indicate the subject that is being talked or written about. 关于；至于 ❑ *The department is reviewing its policy with regard to immunisation.* 这个部门正在审视其免疫接种政策。8 PHRASE You can use **in this regard** or **in that regard** to refer back to something that you have just said. 在这／那方面 ❑ *In this regard nothing has changed.* 在这方面没什么变化。❑ *I may have made a mistake in that regard.* 我在那一点上可能已经犯了一个错误。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *regard* with:

PREP. regard **as** 视为 1
regard **with** 以(某种感情)看待 2
regard **for** 对…的敬重，**with/without** regard 重视／无视 4
in/with regard to 关于 7

re|gard|ing /rɪ'gɑ:'dɪŋ/ PREP You can use **regarding** to indicate the subject that is being talked or written about. 关于；至于 ❑ *He refused to divulge any information regarding the man's whereabouts.* 关于那个人的行踪他拒绝透露任何信息。

re|gard|less /rɪ'gɑ:'dləs/ 1 PHRASE If something happens **regardless of** something else, it is not affected or influenced at all by that other thing. 不顾；不管；不论 ❑ *It takes in anybody regardless of religion, colour, or creed.* 任何人，不论宗教、肤色或信仰，悉数接纳。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you say that someone did something **regardless**, you mean that they did it even though there were problems or factors that could have stopped them, or perhaps should have stopped them. 不管怎样；无论如何；不顾一切地 ❑ *Despite her recent surgery she has been carrying on regardless.* 尽管最近做了手术，她还是不顾一切地进行下去。

re|gat|ta /rɪ'gætə/ (**regattas**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **regatta** is a sports event consisting of races between yachts or rowing boats. 划船比赛；赛艇比赛；帆船比赛

re|gen|cy /'ri:dʒ°nsi/ (**regencies**)

The spelling **Regency** is usually used for meaning 1. 义项 1 通常拼作 Regency。

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Regency** is used to refer to the period in Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and to the style of architecture, literature, and furniture that was popular at the time. (英国)摄政时期的，摄政时期风格的 ❑ *...a huge, six-bedroomed Regency house.* 有 6 个卧室的摄政时期豪宅 2 N-COUNT A **regency** is a period of time when a country is governed by a regent, because the king or queen is unable to rule. 摄政时期

re|gen|er|ate /rɪ'dʒenəreɪt/ (**regenerates, regenerating, regenerated**) 1 VERB To **regenerate** something means to develop and improve it to make it more active, successful, or important, especially after a period when it has been getting worse. 改造；革新；使复兴 ❑ [v n] *The government will continue to try to regenerate inner city areas.* 政府将继续努力改造内城地区。•**re|gen|era|tion** /rɪˌdʒenə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the physical and economic regeneration of the area.* 这个地区面貌的改善和经济的复苏 2 VERB If organs or tissues **regenerate** or if something **regenerates** them, they heal and grow again after they have been damaged. (使)(器官或肌体组织)再生；再造 ❑ [v] *Nerve cells have limited ability to regenerate if destroyed.* 神经细胞受损时具有有限的再生能力。❑ [v n] *Newts can regenerate their limbs.* 蝾螈的肢体可以再生。•**re|gen|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Vitamin B assists in red-blood-cell regeneration.* 维生素 B 可以促进红细胞再生。

re|gen|era|tive /rɪ'dʒenərətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Regenerative** powers or processes cause something to heal or become active again after it has been damaged or inactive. (能力或过程)再生的，再造的 ❑ *...the regenerative power of nature.* 大自然的再生能力

re|gent /'ri:dʒ°nt/ (**regents**) N-COUNT A **regent** is a person who rules a country when the king or queen is unable to rule, for example because they are too young or too ill. 摄政者；摄政王

reg|gae /'regeɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Reggae** is a kind of West Indian popular music with a very strong beat. 雷盖乐(西印度群岛一种流行乐，节奏感很强) ❑ *Bob Marley provided them with their first taste of Reggae music.* 鲍勃·马利让他们初次接触了雷盖乐。

reg|i|cide /'redʒɪsaɪd/ (**regicides**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Regicide** is the act of killing a king. 弑君 ❑ *He had become czar through regicide.* 他弑君自立为沙皇。2 N-COUNT A **regicide** is a person who kills a king. 弑君者 ❑ *Some of the regicides were sentenced to death.* 一些弑君者被判处死刑。

re|gime ◆◇ /reɪ'ʒi:m/ (**regimes**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to a government or system of running a country as a **regime**, you are critical of it because you think it is not democratic and uses unacceptable methods. 政权(指不民主且统治手段不可接受的政府或治国体制)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the collapse of the Fascist regime at the end of the war.* 战争末期法西斯政权的倒台 2 N-COUNT A **regime** is the way that something such as an institution, company, or economy is run, especially when it involves tough or severe action. (机构、公司、经济体等的)运作方式，管理方式，制度 ❑ *The authorities moved him to the less rigid regime of an open prison.* 当局把他转到一个管制不那么严格的开放式监狱。3 N-COUNT A **regime** is a set of rules about food, exercise, or beauty that some people

R

follow in order to stay healthy or attractive. 养生法 ❑ *He has a new fitness regime to strengthen his back.* 他有一套增强背部力量的新健身法。

Word Link 词根词缀 *reg = rule* 统治；*regal, regime, regimen*

regi|men /'redʒɪmen/ (**regimens**) N-COUNT A **regimen** is a set of rules about food and exercise that some people follow in order to stay healthy. 养生法 ❑ *Whatever regimen has been prescribed should be rigorously followed.* 不管制订的是什么样的养生计划，都要严格遵守。

regi|ment /'redʒɪmənt/ (**regiments**) 1 N-COUNT A **regiment** is a large group of soldiers that is commanded by a colonel. (军队的)团 2 N-COUNT A **regiment of** people is a large number of them. (人的)大量，大批 ❑ [+of] *...robust food, good enough to satisfy a regiment of hungry customers.* 足以满足一大批饥饿顾客的美味食品

regi|men|tal /ˌredʒɪ'mentᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Regimental** means belonging to a particular regiment. (军队的)团的 ❑ *Mills was regimental colonel.* 米尔斯时任团长。

regi|men|ta|tion /ˌredʒɪmen'teɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Regimentation** is very strict control over the way a group of people behave or the way something is done. 严格管理；严格控制；严密组织 ❑ [+of] *Democracy is incompatible with excessive, bureaucratic regimentation of social life.* 民主容不得社会生活遭到过度的、官僚化的严格管制。

regi|ment|ed /'redʒɪmentɪd/ ADJ Something that is **regimented** is very strictly controlled. 受到严格管制的 ❑ *...the regimented atmosphere of the orphanage.* 孤儿院里森严的气氛

re|gion ◆◆ /'riːdʒᵊn/ (**regions**) 1 N-COUNT A **region** is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of the different parts of a country with its own customs and characteristics, or because it has a particular geographical feature. 区；区域；地区 ❑ *...Barcelona, capital of the autonomous region of Catalonia.* 巴塞罗那，加泰罗尼亚自治区首府 2 N-PLURAL **The regions** are the parts of a country that are not the capital city and its surrounding area. (首都以外的)地区，外省 【BRIT 英】 ❑ *...London and the regions.* 伦敦和外省地区 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a part of your body as a **region**. (身体的)部位，区域 ❑ *...the pelvic region.* 骨盆区 4 PHRASE You say **in the region of** to indicate that an amount that you are stating is approximate. (数量)在…上下，大约 【VAGUENESS 含糊语】 ❑ *The scheme will cost in the region of six million pounds.* 这个计划将耗资大约 600 万英镑。

re|gion|al ◆◆ /'riːdʒənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Regional** is used to describe things which relate to a particular area of a country or of the world. 地区的；区域的 ❑ *...the autonomous regional government of Andalucia.* 安达卢西亚自治区政府 •**re|gion|al|ly** ADV ❑ *The impact of these trends has varied regionally.* 这些趋向的影响因地而异。

re|gion|al|ism /'riːdʒənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Regionalism** is a strong feeling of pride or loyalty that people in a region have for that region, often including a desire to govern themselves. 区域主义；地域主义；地方主义 ❑ *A grass-roots regionalism appears to be emerging.* 基层地方主义开始露头。

reg|is|ter ◆◇ /'redʒɪstəʳ/ (**registers, registering, registered**) 1 N-COUNT A **register** is an official list or record of people or things. 登记簿；注册簿；名册 ❑ *...registers of births, deaths and marriages.* 出生、死亡和婚姻登记簿 ❑ *He signed the register at the hotel.* 他在酒店登记簿上签了名。 2 VERB If you **register** to do something, you put your name on an official list, in order to be able to do that thing or to receive a service. 登记；注册 ❑ [v] *Have you come to register at the school?* 你来学校注册了吗？ ❑ [v to-inf] *Thousands lined up to register to vote.* 数千人排队登记投票。 ❑ [v +for] *Many students register for these courses to widen skills for use in their current job.* 许多学生注册这些课程是为拓展技能，以适应目前工作之需。 ❑ [v-ed] *About 26 million people are not registered with a dentist.* 大约 2600 万人没有在牙医处登记。 3 VERB If you **register** something, such as the name of a person who has just died or information about something you own, you have these facts recorded on an official list. 登记；给…注册 ❑ [v n] *In order to register a car in Japan, the owner must have somewhere to park it.* 在日本要登记一辆汽车，车主必须先要有车位。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a registered charity.* 正式注册的慈善组织 4 VERB When something **registers on** a scale or measuring instrument, it shows on the scale or instrument. You can also say that something **registers** a certain amount or level **on** a scale or measuring instrument. (仪表等)显示，指示 ❑ [v +on] *It will only register on sophisticated X-ray equipment.* 这只有在精密的 X 射线仪器上才会显示出来。 ❑ [v n] *The earthquake registered 5.3 points on the Richter scale.* 地震达到了里氏 5.3 级。 5 VERB If you **register** your feelings or opinions about something, you do something that makes them clear to other people. 表示，表达(情绪或意见) ❑ [v n] *Voters wish to register their dissatisfaction with the ruling party.* 选民希望表达他们对执政党的不满。 6 VERB If a feeling **registers on** someone's face, their expression shows clearly that they have that feeling. (表情)流露，显露 ❑ [v +on] *Surprise again registered on Rodney's face.* 罗德尼脸上再次露出诧异的神情。 7 VERB If a piece of information does not **register** or if you do not **register** it, you do not really pay attention to it, and so you do not remember it or react to it. 引起注意；(被)意识到 ❑ [v] *What I said sometimes didn't register in her brain.* 有时我说的话她根本没听进去。 ❑ [v n] *The sound was so familiar that she didn't register it.* 这个声音如此耳熟，她根本没有在意。 [Also v that] 8 N-VAR In linguistics, the **register** of a piece of speech or writing is its level and style of language, which is usually appropriate to the situation or circumstances in which it is used. (语言学中的)语域 【TECHNICAL 术语】 9 → see also **cash register, electoral register**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *register* with:

N. **voters** register 选民名册 1
V. register **to vote** 登记投票 2

reg|is|tered /'redʒɪstəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **registered** letter or parcel is sent by a special postal service, for which you pay extra money for insurance in case it gets lost. (信、包裹)挂号的 ❑ *He asked his mother to send it by registered mail.* 他让妈妈用挂号邮件寄。

ˌreg|is|tered ˈnurse (**registered nurses**) N-COUNT A **registered nurse** is someone who is qualified to work as a nurse. 注册护士 【AM, AUSTRALIAN 美，澳】

ˈreg|is|ter of|fice (**register offices**) N-COUNT A **register office** is a place where births, marriages, and deaths are officially recorded, and where people can get married without a religious ceremony. (出生、婚姻、死亡等情况的)登记处，注册处，登记办公室 【BRIT 英】

reg|is|trar /ˌredʒɪ'strɑːʳ, AM 美 -'streɪʳ/ (**registrars**) 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **registrar** is a person whose job is to keep official records, especially of births, marriages, and deaths. (英国出生、婚姻、死亡等情况的)登记员，注册员 2 N-COUNT A **registrar** is a senior administrative official in a British college or university. (英国高校的)教务长，注册主任

reg|is|tra|tion /ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT The **registration** of something such as a person's name or the details of an event is the recording of it in an official list. 登记；注册 ❑ [+of] *They have campaigned strongly for compulsory registration of dogs.* 他们强烈呼吁实行犬类强制登记。

ˌreg|is|tra|tion num|ber (**registration numbers**) N-COUNT The **registration number** or the **registration** of a car or other road vehicle is the series of letters and numbers that are shown at the front and back of it. (车辆的)登记号码，牌照号码 【BRIT 英】 ❑ *Another driver managed to get the registration number of the car.* 另一名司机弄清了该车的车牌号。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **license number**

reg|is|try /'redʒɪstri/ (**registries**) N-COUNT A **registry** is a collection of all the official records relating to something, or the place where they are kept. 登记(或注册)文档；登记处；注册处 ❑ [+of] *It agreed to set up a central registry of arms sales.* 它同意成立一个中央武器销售登记处。

ˈreg|is|try of|fice (**registry offices**) N-COUNT A **registry office** is the same as a **register office**. 同 register office 【mainly BRIT 主英】

re|gress /rɪ'gres/ (**regresses, regressing, regressed**) VERB When people or things **regress**, they return to an earlier and less advanced stage of development. 退化；退行；退步；倒退【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +to/into] *...if your child regresses to babyish behaviour.* 如果你的孩子退行到婴儿状态 ❑ [V] *Such countries are not 'developing' at all, but regressing.* 这些国家根本不是在"发展中"，而是在倒退。•**re|gres|sion** /rɪ'greʃ°n/ (**regressions**) N-VAR ❑ *This can cause regression in a pupil's learning process.* 这可能会使学生在学习过程中退步。

re|gres|sive /rɪ'gresɪv/ ADJ **Regressive** behaviour, activities, or processes involve a return to an earlier and less advanced stage of development. 退化的；退行的；退步的；倒退的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This regressive behaviour is more common in boys.* 这种退行行为在男孩中更加普遍。

re|gret ◆◇ /rɪ'gret/ (**regrets, regretting, regretted**) 1 VERB If you **regret** something that you have done, you wish that you had not done it. 对…感到后悔（或惋惜）❑ [V n] *I simply gave in to him, and I've regretted it ever since.* 我索性向他屈服了，后来我一直为此后悔不已。❑ [V that] *Ellis seemed to be regretting that he had asked the question.* 埃利斯好像后悔问了这个问题。❑ [V v-ing] *Five years later she regrets having given up her home.* 五年后她后悔当初弃家出走。2 N-VAR **Regret** is a feeling of sadness or disappointment, which is caused by something that has happened or something that you have done or not done. 后悔；悔恨；惋惜 ❑ [+about] *Lillee said he had no regrets about retiring.* 利里说他不后悔退休。3 VERB You can say that you **regret** something as a polite way of saying that you are sorry about it. You use expressions such as **I regret to say** or **I regret to inform you** to show that you are sorry about something. 为…感到抱歉（或遗憾）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [V n] *'I very much regret the injuries he sustained,' he said.* "我对他受伤感到非常抱歉。"他说。❑ [V that] *I regret that the United States has added its voice to such protests.* 我遗憾地看到美国也加入了此类抗议的行列。❑ [V to-inf] *Her lack of co-operation is nothing new, I regret to say.* 很遗憾，我得说，她缺少合作精神不是什么新鲜事。4 N-UNCOUNT If someone expresses **regret** about something, they say that they are sorry about it. 抱歉；遗憾【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He expressed great regret and said that surgeons would attempt to reverse the operation.* 他深表歉意，说外科医生会努力消除手术造成的损伤。❑ *She has accepted his resignation with regret.* 她遗憾地接受了他的辞呈。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *regret* with:

N. regret **a decision** 为决定感到后悔 1
regret **a loss** 为损失感到惋惜 1
V. **come to** regret 最终感到后悔 1 2
express regret 表达歉意 4

re|gret|ful /rɪ'gretfʊl/ ADJ [ADJ that] If you are **regretful**, you show that you regret something. 后悔的；惋惜的；抱歉的；遗憾的 ❑ *Mr Griffin gave a regretful smile.* 格里芬先生遗憾地笑了笑。[Also +about] •**re|gret|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *He shook his head regretfully.* 他遗憾地摇了摇头。

re|gret|table /rɪ'gretəb°l/ ADJ You describe something as **regrettable** when you think that it is bad and that it should not happen or have happened. 令人遗憾的；令人惋惜的；可惜的【FORMAL, FEELINGS 正式，情感】❑ *...an investigation into what the army described as a regrettable incident.* 对军方所谓令人遗憾的事件的调查 •**re|gret|tably** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Regrettably we could find no sign of the man and the search was terminated.* 很遗憾，我们没能找到这个人的踪迹，搜寻终止了。

re|group /ˌri:'gru:p/ (**regroups, regrouping, regrouped**) VERB When people, especially soldiers, **regroup**, or when someone **regroups** them, they form an organized group again, in order to continue fighting. （使）（尤指士兵）重组，重新整编 ❑ [V] *Now the rebel army has regrouped and reorganised.* 现在叛军已经进行了重新整编。❑ [V n] *The rebels may simply be using the truce to regroup their forces.* 叛军可能只是想利用停战重新组织兵力。

regu|lar ◆◆◇ /'regjʊlə'/ (**regulars**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Regular** events have equal amounts of time between them, so that they happen, for example, at the same time each day or each week. 定时的；定期的；有规律的 ❑ *Take regular exercise.* 定期锻炼。❑ *We're going to be meeting there on a regular basis.* 我们将定期在那里会面。❑ *The cartridge must be replaced at regular intervals.* 弹药必须定时更换。•**regu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He also writes regularly for 'International Management' magazine.* 他也定期给《国际管理》杂志撰稿。•**regu|lar|ity** /ˌregjʊ'lærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The overdraft arrangements had been generous because of the regularity of the half-yearly payments.* 因为是每半年定期还款，所以透支额度很高。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Regular** events happen often. 经常的；频繁的 ❑ *This condition usually clears up with regular shampooing.* 这种病通常多用洗发水洗洗头即可治愈。•**regu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Fox, badger, weasel and stoat are regularly seen here.* 狐、獾、黄鼠狼和白鼬在这里很常见。•**regu|lar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Closures and job losses are again being announced with monotonous regularity.* 倒闭和失业的消息又在一次次地反复播报着。3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are, for example, a **regular** customer at a shop or a **regular** visitor to a place, you go there often. 经常光顾的；经常去的 ❑ *She has become a regular visitor to Houghton Hall.* 她已经成了霍顿府的常客。4 N-COUNT The **regulars** at a place or in a team are the people who often go to the place or are often in the team. 常客；老主顾；固定成员 ❑ *Regulars at his local pub have set up a fund to help out.* 他在当地的酒吧的常客伸出援手成立了一个基金会。5 ADJ You use **regular** when referring to the thing, person, time, or place that is usually used by someone. For example, someone's **regular** place is the place where they usually sit. 经常使用的；惯常的 ❑ *The man sat at his regular table near the window.* 男子坐在他惯常坐的靠窗的桌子旁。6 ADJ A **regular** rhythm consists of a series of sounds or movements with equal periods of time between them. （节奏）规律的，规则的 ❑ *...a very regular beat.* 非常规律的节拍 •**regu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Remember to breathe regularly.* 记住要均匀呼吸。•**regu|lar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Experimenters have succeeded in controlling the rate and regularity of the heartbeat.* 实验者已经成功控制了心跳的速度和节律。7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Regular** is used to mean 'normal'. 正常的；常见的；普通的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The product looks and burns like a regular cigarette.* 这种产品看起来和点燃后都与普通香烟没什么两样。8 ADJ [ADJ n] In some restaurants, a **regular** drink or quantity of food is of medium size. （饮品或食物）分量适中的，中份的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a cheeseburger and regular fries.* 一个奶酪汉堡和中份薯条 9 ADJ A **regular** pattern or arrangement consists of a series of things with equal spaces between them. （样式或排列）整齐的，空距均匀的 ❑ *...strange small rounded sandy hillocks, that look as if they've been scattered in a regular pattern on the ground.* 奇怪的圆形小沙丘，看上去好像是被整齐地散放在地上似的 10 ADJ If something has a **regular** shape, both halves are the same and it has straight edges or a smooth outline. （形状）规则的 ❑ *...some regular geometrical shape.* 一些规则的几何图形 •**regu|lar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the chessboard regularity of their fields.* 他们的田地如棋盘般方正 11 ADJ In grammar, a **regular** verb, noun, or adjective inflects in the same way as most verbs, nouns, or adjectives in the language. （语法中）按规则变化的，规则的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *regular* with:

N. regular **basis** 定期，regular **check-ups** 定期体检，regular **exercise** 定期锻炼，regular **meetings** 定期会晤，regular **schedule** 定期安排 1
regular **customer** 老主顾，regular **visitor** 常客，regular **visits** 经常光顾 3
regular **coffee** 普通咖啡，regular **guy** 普通人，regular **hours** 正常时间，regular **mail** 普通邮件，regular **season** 常规赛季 7
regular **verbs** 规则动词 11

regu|lar|ity /ˌregjʊ'lærɪti/ (**regularities**) 1 N-COUNT A **regularity** is the fact that the same thing always happens in the same circumstances. 规律（性）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Children seek out regularities and rules in acquiring language.* 儿童在习得语言过程中会找出各种规律和规则。2 → see also **regular**

regu|lar|ize /'regjʊləraɪz/ (**regularizes, regularizing, regularized**)

R

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **regularise**

VERB If someone **regularizes** a situation or system, they make it officially acceptable or put it under a system of rules. 使合法化；使正规化；使规则化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Cohabiting couples would regularise their unions, they said.* 同居情侣会让他们的结合合法化，他们说。

regu|late /'regjʊleɪt/ (**regulates, regulating, regulated**) VERB To **regulate** an activity or process means to control it, especially by means of rules. (尤指通过规则)监管，管制，控制 ❑ [v n] *The powers of the European Commission to regulate competition are increasing.* 欧盟委员会对竞争的监管权越来越大。•**regu|lat|ed** ADJ ❑ *...a planned, state-regulated economy.* 国家调控的计划经济

regu|la|tion ◆◇ /ˌregjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ (**regulations**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Regulations** are rules made by a government or other authority in order to control the way something is done or the way people behave. 规则；规章；规定 ❑ *The European Union has proposed new regulations to control the hours worked by its employees.* 欧盟已提出新规控制雇员工作时间。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Regulation** is the controlling of an activity or process, usually by means of rules. (通常指通过规则的)监管，管制，控制 ❑ *Some in the market now want government regulation in order to reduce costs.* 现在一些市场人士希望政府实施调控，以降低成本。

→ see **factory**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *regulation* with:

ADJ. **new** regulation 新规 ❶
federal regulation 联邦规定；联邦监管，**financial** regulation 财务规章；金融监管，**strict** regulation 严格规定；严格监管 ❶ ❷

N. **banking** regulation 银行规章；银行监管，**government** regulation 政府规章；政府监管，**industry** regulation 行业规章；行业监管 ❶ ❷

regu|la|tor ◆◇ /'regjʊleɪtə^{r}/ (**regulators**) N-COUNT A **regulator** is a person or organization appointed by a government to regulate an area of activity such as banking or industry. 监管者；管制者；控制者 ❑ *An independent regulator will be appointed to ensure fair competition.* 为确保公平竞争，将会指定一个独立的监管机构。•**regu|la|tory** /ˌregjʊ'leɪtərɪ, AM 美 'regjʊlətɔ:rɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...the U.K.'s financial regulatory system.* 英国金融监管体制

re|gur|gi|tate /rɪ'gɜ:^{r}dʒɪteɪt/ (**regurgitates, regurgitating, regurgitated**) ❶ VERB If you say that someone is **regurgitating** ideas or facts, you mean that they are repeating them without understanding them properly. 机械重复【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *You can get sick to death of a friend regurgitating her partner's opinions.* 对于一个机械重复其搭档观点的朋友，你可能会烦得要死。❷ VERB If a person or animal **regurgitates** food, they bring it back up from their stomach before it has been digested. 回吐，呕吐(食物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Sometimes he regurgitates the food we give him because he cannot swallow.* 有时他会把我们喂给他的食物吐出来，因为他咽不下去。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gorge, gurg = throat* 喉：*disgorge, gurgle, regurgitate*

re|hab /'ri:hæb/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rehab** is the process of helping someone to lead a normal life again after they have been ill, or when they have had a drug or alcohol problem. **Rehab** is short for **rehabilitation**. 康复，恢复(全形为 rehabilitation)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the drug rehab programme.* 戒毒康复项目

re|ha|bili|tate /ˌri:hə'bɪlɪteɪt/ (**rehabilitates, rehabilitating, rehabilitated**) ❶ VERB To **rehabilitate** someone who has been ill or in prison means to help them to live a normal life again. To **rehabilitate** someone who has a drug or alcohol problem means to help them stop using drugs or alcohol. 使康复；使恢复正常生活；改造(罪犯) ❑ [v n] *Considerable efforts have been made to rehabilitate patients who have suffered in this way.* 为帮助遭受这种病痛折磨的患者康复付出了巨大努力。•**re|ha|bili|ta|tion** /ˌri:həbɪlɪ'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the rehabilitation of young offenders.* 少年犯的改造 ❷ VERB If someone **is rehabilitated**, they begin to be considered acceptable again after a period during which they have been rejected or severely criticized. 给…恢复名誉(或平反昭雪)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *Ten years later, Dreyfus was rehabilitated.* 10年后，德雷福斯得以恢复名誉。❑ [v n] *His candidacy has divided the party; while most have scorned him, others have sought to rehabilitate him.* 他的候选资格使党内发生分裂：大多数人都鄙视他，而另外一些人则想办法为他恢复名誉。

re|hash (**rehashes, rehashing, rehashed**)

The noun is pronounced /'ri:hæʃ/. The verb is pronounced /ri:'hæʃ/. 名词读作 /'ri:hæʃ/。动词读作 /ri:'hæʃ/。

❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something as a **rehash**, you are criticizing it because it repeats old ideas, facts, or themes, though some things have been changed to make it appear new. 炒冷饭；老调重弹；翻版【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *The Observer found the play 'a feeble rehash of familiar Miller themes'.* 《观察家报》认为这部剧是"大家熟悉的米勒式主题的拙劣翻版"。❷ VERB If you say that someone **rehashes** old ideas, facts, or accusations, you disapprove of the fact that they present them in a slightly different way so that they seem new or original. 拿…炒冷饭；对…改头换面；略作改动地重复【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *They've taken some of the best bits out of the best things and rehashed them.* 他们从最好的东西中提取一些精华部分，然后新瓶装旧酒。

re|hears|al /rɪ'hɜ:^{r}s^{ə}l/ (**rehearsals**) ❶ N-VAR A **rehearsal** of a play, dance, or piece of music is a practice of it in preparation for a performance. 排练；彩排 ❑ [+for] *The band was scheduled to begin rehearsals for a concert tour.* 乐队预定开始为巡演排练。[Also +of] ❷ → see also **dress rehearsal** ❸ N-COUNT You can describe an event or object which is a preparation for a more important event or object as a **rehearsal for** it. 预演；演练；演习 ❑ *Daydreams may seem to be rehearsals for real-life situations.* 白日梦可能像是真实情景的预演。

re|hearse /rɪ'hɜ:^{r}s/ (**rehearses, rehearsing, rehearsed**) ❶ VERB When people **rehearse** a play, dance, or piece of music, they practise it in order to prepare for a performance. 排练，排演(戏剧、舞蹈或音乐作品) ❑ [v n] *A group of actors are rehearsing a play about Joan of Arc.* 一群演员正在排演一出关于圣女贞德的戏。❑ [v +for] *Tens of thousands of people have been rehearsing for the opening ceremony in the workers' stadium.* 数万人一直在工人体育场为开幕式进行排练。❑ [v] *The cast and crew were only given three and a half weeks to rehearse.* 全体演职人员只有三个半星期的时间排练。❷ VERB If you **rehearse** something that you are going to say or do, you silently practise it by imagining that you are saying or doing it. 默默练习(或演练) ❑ [v n] *Anticipate any tough questions and rehearse your answers.* 设想一下可能遇到的棘手问题，自己演练一下怎么回答。❑ [v wh] *We encouraged them to rehearse what they were going to say.* 我们鼓励他们默默演练一下他们要说的内容。

→ see **memory**

re|house /ˌri:'haʊz/ (**rehouses, rehousing, rehoused**) VERB If someone **is rehoused**, their council, local government, or other authority provides them with a different house to live in. 给…重新安排住房 ❑ [be v-ed] *Many of the 100,000 or so families who lost their homes in the earthquake have still not been rehoused.* 有10万户左右的家庭在地震中失去了家园，其中许多家庭还没有得到安置。❑ [v n] *The council has agreed to rehouse the family.* 委员会同意给这家人重新安排住房。

reign /reɪn/ (**reigns, reigning, reigned**) ❶ VERB If you say, for example, that silence **reigns** in a place or confusion **reigns** in a situation, you mean that the place is silent or the situation is confused. 占主导地位；盛行【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Confusion reigned about how the debate would end.* 在这一争论如何结束的问题上人们很困惑。❑ [v +over] *A relative calm reigned over the city.* 相对的平静笼罩了城市。❷ VERB When a king or queen **reigns**, he or she rules a country. (国王或女王)统治，治理 ❑ [v] *...Henry II, who reigned from 1154 to 1189.* 亨利二世，1154至1189年间在位 ❑ [v-ing] *...George III, one of Britain's longest reigning monarchs.* 乔治三世，英国在位时间最长的君主之一 •N-COUNT [with poss] **Reign** is also a noun. ❑ *...Queen Victoria's reign.* 维多利亚女王的统治 ❸ VERB If you say that a person **reigns** in a situation or area, you mean that

they are very powerful or successful. 称王；支配；主宰 ❑ [v] *Connors reigned as the world No. 1 for 159 consecutive weeks.* 康纳斯连续159周雄踞世界第一。❑ [v +over] *Coco Chanel reigned over fashion for half a century.* 可可·香奈儿在半个世纪里一直主宰着时尚界。•N-COUNT [with poss] **Reign** is also a noun. ❑ *...a new book celebrating Havergal's reign as artistic director of the Citizens' Theatre.* 纪念哈弗格尔担任市民剧院艺术总监的新书 4 PHRASE Someone or something that **reigns supreme** is the most important or powerful element in a situation or period of time. 占首要位置；占主导地位 ❑ *The bicycle reigned supreme as Britain's most popular mode of transport.* 当时自行车是英国最流行的交通工具。5 PHRASE A **reign of terror** is a period during which there is a lot of violence and killing, especially by people who are in a position of power. (尤指掌权者制造的)恐怖统治 ❑ *The commanders accused him of carrying out a reign of terror.* 指挥官们谴责他实行恐怖统治。

reign|ing /ˈreɪnɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **reigning** champion is the most recent winner of a contest or competition at the time you are talking about. (冠军)现任的 ❑ *...the reigning world champion.* 现世界冠军

re|im|burse /ˌriːɪmˈbɜːrs/ (**reimburses, reimbursing, reimbursed**) VERB If you **reimburse** someone **for** something, you pay them back the money that they have spent or lost because of it. 补偿；赔偿；偿付【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +for] *I'll be happy to reimburse you for any expenses you might have incurred.* 我会很乐意赔偿您所发生的任何费用。❑ [v n] *The funds are supposed to reimburse policyholders in the event of insurer failure.* 这笔资金将在保险公司不能偿付时对投保人进行赔付。

re|im|burse|ment /ˌriːɪmˈbɜːrsmənt/ (**reimbursements**) N-VAR If you receive **reimbursement for** money that you have spent, you get your money back, for example because the money should have been paid by someone else. 补偿；赔偿；偿付【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *She is demanding reimbursement for medical and other expenses.* 她正在索赔医药费和其他花费。

rein /reɪn/ (**reins, reining, reined**) 1 N-PLURAL **Reins** are the thin leather straps attached round a horse's neck which are used to control the horse. 缰绳 2 N-PLURAL Journalists sometimes use the expression **the reins** or **the reins of power** to refer to the control of a country or organization. (新闻用语)权柄，支配权，控制权 ❑ *He was determined to see the party keep a hold on the reins of power.* 他决意要确保该党掌权。3 PHRASE If you **give free rein to** someone, you give them a lot of freedom to do what they want. 放任；纵容 ❑ *The government continued to believe it should give free rein to the private sector in transport.* 政府仍然认为应该任由私营企业在交通领域为所欲为。4 PHRASE If you **keep a tight rein on** someone, you control them firmly. 严加控制；严格管束 ❑ *Her parents had kept her on a tight rein with their narrow and inflexible views.* 她父母观念狭隘而僵化，对她管束很严。

▶**rein back** PHRASAL VERB To **rein back** something such as spending means to control it strictly. 严格控制(花费等) ❑ [v P n] *The government would try to rein back inflation.* 政府将努力遏制通货膨胀。[Also v n P]

▶**rein in** PHRASAL VERB To **rein in** something means to control it. 控制；约束 ❑ [v P n] *His administration's economic policy would focus on reining in inflation.* 他的政府在经济政策上将着力于控制通货膨胀。❑ [v n P] *Mary spoiled both her children, then tried too late to rein them in.* 玛丽惯坏了两个孩子，后来想要管束已经为时太晚。

re|incar|nate /ˌriːɪnˈkɑːrneɪt/ (**reincarnates, reincarnating, reincarnated**) VERB [usu passive] If people believe that they will **be reincarnated** when they die, they believe that their spirit will be born again and will live in the body of another person or animal. 使转世 ❑ [be v-ed] *...their belief that human souls were reincarnated in the bodies of turtles.* 他们认为人的灵魂转世投胎到海龟体内的信仰 [Also v]

re|incar|na|tion /ˌriːɪnkɑːrˈneɪʃᵊn/ (**reincarnations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If you believe in **reincarnation**, you believe that you will be reincarnated after you die. 转世 ❑ *Many African tribes believe in reincarnation.* 许多非洲部落相信转世之说。2 N-COUNT A **reincarnation** is a person or animal whose body is believed to contain the spirit of a dead person. 转世之身(被亡魂附体的人或动物)；化身

rein|deer /ˈreɪndɪrˈ/ (**reindeer**) N-COUNT A **reindeer** is a deer with large horns called antlers that lives in northern areas of Europe, Asia, and America. 驯鹿

re|inforce /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːrˈs/ (**reinforces, reinforcing, reinforced**) 1 VERB If something **reinforces** a feeling, situation, or process, it makes it stronger or more intense. 加强，增强(感情、形势或过程) ❑ [v n] *A stronger European Parliament would, they fear, only reinforce the power of the larger countries.* 一个更加强大的欧洲议会，他们担心，只会增强大国的力量。2 VERB If something **reinforces** an idea or point of view, it provides more evidence or support for it. 强化(思想、观点)；为…提供更多证据(或支持) ❑ [v n] *The delegation hopes to reinforce the idea that human rights are not purely internal matters.* 该代表团希望强化人权并非纯粹内部事务这一观点。3 VERB To **reinforce** an object means to make it stronger or harder. 加固，增强，硬化(物体) ❑ [v n +with] *Eventually, they had to reinforce the walls with exterior beams.* 最终，他们不得不借助外纵梁加固墙体。•**re|inforced** ADJ ❑ *Its windows were of reinforced glass.* 它的窗户装的是钢化玻璃。4 VERB To **reinforce** an army or a police force means to make it stronger by increasing its size or providing it with more weapons. To **reinforce** a position or place means to make it stronger by sending more soldiers or weapons. 加强(军队或警察队伍)；向(某地)增兵；增援 ❑ [v n] *Both sides have been reinforcing their positions after yesterday's fierce fighting.* 双方经过昨天激战，都在向各自阵地增兵。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reinforce* with:

N. reinforce **behaviours** 强化行为 1
reinforce **a belief** 增强信念，reinforce **a message** 强化信息，reinforce **a stereotype** 强化成见 2

re|inforced ˈcon|crete N-UNCOUNT **Reinforced concrete** is concrete that is made with pieces of metal inside it to make it stronger. 钢筋混凝土

re|inforce|ment /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːrˈsmənt/ (**reinforcements**) 1 N-PLURAL **Reinforcements** are soldiers or policemen who are sent to join an army or group of police in order to make it stronger. 援军；增援部队 ❑ *...the despatch of police and troop reinforcements.* 派遣警察和军队支援 2 N-VAR The **reinforcement** of something is the process of making it stronger. 增强；加强；加固 ❑ [+of] *I am sure that this meeting will contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security all over the world.* 我相信这次会议将会促进世界和平与安全。

re|instate /ˌriːɪnˈsteɪt/ (**reinstates, reinstating, reinstated**) 1 VERB If you **reinstate** someone, you give them back a job or position which had been taken away from them. 使复职；使复位 ❑ [v n] *The governor is said to have agreed to reinstate five senior workers who were dismissed.* 据说州长已同意给5名被解雇的高级雇员复职。2 VERB To **reinstate** a law, facility, or practice means to start having it again. 恢复(法律、服务、做法等) ❑ [v n] *...the decision to reinstate the grant.* 恢复拨款的决定

re|instate|ment /ˌriːɪnˈsteɪtmənt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] **Reinstatement** is the act of giving someone back a job or position which has been taken away from them. 复职；复位 ❑ *Parents campaigned in vain for her reinstatement.* 家长们奔走游说，希望能让她复职，结果无济于事。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **reinstatement** of a law, facility, or practice is the act of causing it to exist again. (法律、服务、做法等的)恢复 ❑ [+of] *He welcomed the reinstatement of the 10 per cent bank base rate.* 他欢迎恢复10%的银行基本利率。

re|invent /ˌriːɪnˈvent/ (**reinvents, reinventing, reinvented**) 1 VERB To **reinvent** something means to change it so that it seems different and new. 彻底改变；改造 ❑ [v n] *They have tried to reinvent their retail stores.* 他们一直在尝试改造他们的零售店。❑ [v pron-refl] *He was determined to reinvent himself as a poet and writer.* 他下决心把自己重塑成诗人兼作家。•**re|inven|tion** /ˌriːɪnˈvenʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a reinvention of the styles of the 1940s.* 对20世纪40年代风格的改造 2 PHRASE If someone is trying **to reinvent the wheel**, they are trying to do something that has already been done successfully. 重新发明轮子；无谓地重复劳动 ❑ *Some*

R

of these ideas are worth pursuing, but there is no need to reinvent the wheel. 这些观点中有些值得探究，但没有必要全盘推倒重来。

re|is|sue /ˌriːˈɪʃuː/ (**reissues, reissuing, reissued**) ❶ N-COUNT A **reissue** is a book, CD, or film that has not been available for some time but is now is published or produced again. 再版书；重新发行（或制作）的唱片（或电影）❑ *...this welcome reissue of a 1955 Ingmar Bergman classic.* 英格玛·伯格曼 1955 年经典作品的这一受欢迎的重映版 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If something such as a book, CD, or film **is reissued** after it has not been available for some time, it is published or produced again. 再版；重刊；重印；重新发行（或制作）❑ [*be* V-ed] *Her novels have just been reissued with eye-catching new covers.* 她的几部小说刚刚再版，新封面非常抢眼。

re|it|er|ate /riːˈɪtəreɪt/ (**reiterates, reiterating, reiterated**) VERB If you **reiterate** something, you say it again, usually in order to emphasize it. （通常为了强调）再次说，重申【FORMAL, JOURNALISM 正式，新闻】❑ [V n] *He reiterated his opposition to the creation of a central bank.* 他重申了自己反对设立央行的立场。❑ [V that] *I want to reiterate that our conventional weapons are superior.* 我想重申，我们的常规武器是一流的。[Also V quote] •**re|it|era|tion** /riːˌɪtəˈreɪʃ°n/ (**reiterations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *It was really a reiteration of the same old entrenched positions.* 这实际上是重复老一套的顽固观点。

re|ject ↔ (**rejects, rejecting, rejected**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪˈdʒekt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːdʒekt/. 动词读作 /rɪˈdʒekt/。名词读作 /ˈriːdʒekt/。

❶ VERB If you **reject** something such as a proposal, a request, or an offer, you do not accept it or you do not agree to it. 拒不接受，不同意（提议、要求等）❑ [V n] *The British government is expected to reject the idea of state subsidy for a new high speed railway.* 英国政府预计会拒绝以国家补贴形式修建新高速铁路的想法。•**re|jec|tion** /rɪˈdʒekʃ°n/ (**rejections**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *The rejection of such initiatives indicates that voters are unconcerned about the environment.* 此类倡议遇冷表明选民对环境并不关心。❷ VERB If you **reject** a belief or a political system, you refuse to believe in it or to live by its rules. 摈弃，抛弃，不接受（信仰或政治制度）❑ [V n] *...the children of Eastern European immigrants who had rejected their parents' political and religious beliefs.* 抛弃了父辈政治和宗教信仰的东欧移民子女 •**re|jec|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...his rejection of our values.* 他摒弃我们的价值观 ❸ VERB If someone **is rejected** for a job or course of study, it is not offered to them. 拒收；不予录取 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *One of my most able students was rejected by another university.* 我有个特别有能力的学生申请另一所大学被拒了。[Also V n] •**re|jec|tion** N-COUNT ❑ *Be prepared for lots of rejections before you land a job.* 要做好屡次碰壁后才找到工作的准备。❹ VERB If someone **rejects** another person who expects affection from them, they are cold and unfriendly towards them. 冷落；厌弃 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *...people who had been rejected by their lovers.* 被爱人冷落的人 •**re|jec|tion** N-VAR ❑ *These feelings of rejection and hurt remain.* 遭冷落、受伤害的感觉还在。❺ VERB If a person's body **rejects** something such as a new heart that has been transplanted into it, it tries to attack and destroy it. （人体）排斥（移植器官等）❑ [V n] *It was feared his body was rejecting a kidney he received in a transplant four years ago.* 令人担心的是，他的身体可能对 4 年前移植的肾产生了排斥反应。•**re|jec|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...a special drug which stops rejection of transplanted organs.* 阻止移植器官排斥反应的特殊药物 ❻ VERB If a machine **rejects** a coin that you put in it, the coin comes out and the machine does not work. （投币设备）拒绝接受（硬币）❼ N-COUNT A **reject** is a product that has not been accepted for use or sale, because there is something wrong with it. 残次品；等外品

Thesaurus 同类词 *reject* Also look up:

V. decline, refuse, turn down; (*ant.*) accept ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reject* with:

V. **vote to** reject 投票拒绝 ❶
N. reject **an offer** 拒绝要约，reject **a plan** 拒绝方案，reject **a proposal** 拒绝提议，**voters** reject 选民拒绝 ❶
reject **an idea** 拒绝想法 ❶ ❷
reject **an application** 拒绝接受申请 ❸

re|jig /ˌriːˈdʒɪg/ (**rejigs, rejigging, rejigged**) VERB If someone **rejigs** an organization or a piece of work, they arrange or organize it in a different way, in order to improve it. 重新安排，重新组织，调整（机构或作品）【BRIT 英】❑ [V n] *...adjustments needed to rejig the industry.* 重组行业所需的调整

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rejigger**

re|jig|ger /ˌriːˈdʒɪgəʳ/ (**rejiggers, rejiggering, rejiggered**) VERB If someone **rejiggers** an organization or a piece of work, they arrange or organize it in a different way, in order to improve it. 重新安排，重新组织，调整（机构或作品）【AM 美】❑ [V n] *The government is rejiggering some tax assessment methods.* 政府在调整一些税收评估办法。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rejig**

re|joice /rɪˈdʒɔɪs/ (**rejoices, rejoicing, rejoiced**) VERB If you **rejoice**, you are very pleased about something and you show it in your behaviour. 大为欣喜；欢天喜地 ❑ [V +*in/at*] *Garbo plays the Queen, rejoicing in the love she has found with Antonio.* 嘉宝饰演王后，陶醉于和安东尼奥的热恋中。❑ [V that] *Party activists in New Hampshire rejoiced that the presidential campaign had finally started.* 得知总统竞选活动终于启动，新罕布什尔州党派积极分子欢呼雀跃。[Also V] •**re|joic|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*at*] *There was general rejoicing at the news.* 得知消息大家普遍欢欣鼓舞。

re|join /ˌriːˈdʒɔɪn/ (**rejoins, rejoining, rejoined**) ❶ VERB If you **rejoin** a group, club, or organization, you become a member of it again after not being a member for a period of time. 重新加入；重新参加 ❑ [V n] *The Prime Minister of Fiji has said Fiji is in no hurry to rejoin the Commonwealth.* 斐济总理称斐济并不急于重返英联邦。[Also V] ❷ VERB If you **rejoin** someone, you go back to them after a short time away from them. 与…重聚；重新与…在一起 ❑ [V n] *Mimi and her family went off to Tunisia to rejoin her father.* 米米和她的家人前往突尼斯与父亲团聚。❸ VERB If you **rejoin** a route, you go back to it after travelling along a different route for a time. 返回，重返（路线）❑ [V n] *At Dorset Wharf go left to rejoin the river.* 在多塞特码头左转返回河道。

re|join|der /rɪˈdʒɔɪndəʳ/ (**rejoinders**) N-COUNT A **rejoinder** is a reply, especially a quick, witty, or critical one, to a question or remark. （尤指迅速、机智或批评性的）应答，回答，答辩【FORMAL 正式】

re|ju|venate /rɪˈdʒuːvəneɪt/ (**rejuvenates, rejuvenating, rejuvenated**) ❶ VERB If something **rejuvenates** you, it makes you feel or look young again. 使回春；使恢复青春活力 ❑ [V n] *Shelley was advised that the Italian climate would rejuvenate him.* 有人建议雪莱去意大利，那里的气候会使他恢复青春活力。•**re|ju|venat|ing** ADJ ❑ *The hotel's new Spa offers every kind of rejuvenating treatment and therapy.* 酒店新的温泉疗养区提供各种养生护理治疗服务。❷ VERB If you **rejuvenate** an organization or system, you make it more lively and more efficient, for example by introducing new ideas. 使（组织、制度等）恢复活力 ❑ [V n] *The government pushed through schemes to rejuvenate the inner cities.* 政府大力推行内城复兴计划。•**re|ju|vena|tion** /rɪˌdʒuːvəˈneɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The way Britain organises its politics needs rejuvenation.* 英国的政治体制需要革新。

re|kin|dle /ˌriːˈkɪnd°l/ (**rekindles, rekindling, rekindled**) ❶ VERB If something **rekindles** an interest, feeling, or thought that you used to have, it makes you think about it or feel it again. 重新点燃，重新激起（旧有的兴趣、感情、想法）❑ [V n] *Ben Brantley's article on Sir Ian McKellen rekindled many memories.* 本·布兰特利那篇关于伊恩·麦凯伦爵士的文章唤起了许多记忆。❷ VERB If something **rekindles** an unpleasant situation, it makes the unpleasant situation happen again. 再次引起，再次引发（使人不悦的状况）❑ [V n] *There are fears that the series could rekindle animosity between the two countries.* 有人担忧该系列剧会再次引发两国互相敌对。

re|lapse /rɪˈlæps/ (**relapses, relapsing, relapsed**)

The noun can be pronounced /rɪˈlæps/ or /ˈriːlæps/. 名词可读作 /rɪˈlæps/ 或 /ˈriːlæps/。

❶ VERB If you say that someone **relapses into** a way of behaving that is undesirable, you mean that they start to behave in

that way again. 故态复萌；重新陷入；倒退 ❑ [v +into] *'I wish I did,' said Phil Jordan, relapsing into his usual gloom.* "我要是那样做了就好了。"菲尔·乔丹说道，又像往常一样消沉起来。 •N-COUNT **Relapse** is also a noun. ❑ [+into] *...a relapse into the nationalism of the nineteenth century.* 倒退回 19 世纪的民族主义 **2** VERB If a sick person **relapses**, their health suddenly gets worse after it had been improving. (病人)旧病复发，再度恶化 ❑ [v] *In 90 per cent of cases the patient will relapse within six months.* 90% 的病例中患者在 6 个月内会复发。 •N-VAR **Relapse** is also a noun. ❑ *The treatment is usually given to women with a high risk of relapse after surgery.* 这种治疗通常针对术后复发风险高的女性。

re|late ◆◇ /rɪ'leɪt/ (**relates, relating, related**) **1** VERB If something **relates to** a particular subject, it concerns that subject. 涉及，关于(特定主题) ❑ [v +to] *Other recommendations relate to the details of how such data is stored.* 其他建议涉及此类数据存储方面的一些细节。 **2** VERB The way that two things **relate**, or the way that one thing **relates to** another, is the sort of connection that exists between them. (二者)相关，有关联 ❑ [v +to] *Cornell University offers a course that investigates how language relates to particular cultural codes.* 康奈尔大学开设了一门研究语言与特定文化符号之间如何关联的课程。 ❑ [v n +to] *Many Christians today feel the need to relate their experience to that of the Hindu, the Buddhist and the Muslim.* 如今，许多基督徒感到有必要把自身体验与印度教徒、佛教徒和穆斯林的体验联系起来。 ❑ [v n] *...a paper called 'Language and Freedom' in which Chomsky tries to relate his linguistic and political views.* 一篇题为"语言和自由"的论文，文中乔姆斯基试图把他的语言学观点和政治观点联系起来 ❑ [v] *At the end, we have a sense of names, dates, and events but no sense of how they relate.* 最后，我们对名字、日期和事件有了些认识，但并不清楚它们之间的关联。 **3** VERB If you can **relate to** someone, you can understand how they feel or behave so that you are able to communicate with them or deal with them easily. (和某人)处得来；产生共鸣；认同 ❑ [v +to] *He is unable to relate to other people.* 他无法理解他人的想法。 ❑ [v] *When people are cut off from contact with others, they lose all ability to relate.* 一个人与其他人隔绝后，会失去全部沟通能力。 **4** VERB If you **relate** a story, you tell it. 叙述，讲述(故事)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *There were officials to whom he could relate the whole story.* 有一些官员会听他讲述整件事的经过。 ❑ [v n] *She related her tale of living rough.* 她讲述了自己露宿街头的遭遇。

re|lat|ed ◆◇ /rɪ'leɪtɪd/ **1** ADJ If two or more things are **related**, there is a connection between them. (两个或两个以上事物)相关的，有联系的 ❑ *The philosophical problems of chance and of free will are closely related.* 或然性和自由意志这两个哲学问题是紧密相关的。 **2** ADJ [v-link ADJ] People who are **related** belong to the same family. (人)有亲属关系的，属同一家族的 ❑ [+to] *...people in countries like Bangladesh who have been able to show they are related to a spouse or parent living in Britain.* 能够证明自己和生活在英国的配偶或父母有亲属关系的孟加拉国等国人士 **3** ADJ If you say that different types of things, such as languages, are **related**, you mean that they developed from the same language. (语言等)同源的，近缘的 ❑ [+to] *Sanskrit is related very closely to Latin, Greek, and the Germanic and Celtic languages.* 梵语和拉丁语、希腊语、日耳曼语族、凯尔特语族在语源上非常相近。 ❑ *...closely related species.* 亲缘关系密切的物种

-related /-rɪleɪtɪd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-related** combines with nouns to form adjectives with the meaning 'connected with the thing referred to by the noun'. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"与…相关联的"，"与…有关系的" ❑ *...drug-related offences.* 涉毒犯罪

re|la|tion ◆◆◇ /rɪ'leɪʃ°n/ (**relations**) **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Relations** between people, groups, or countries are contacts between them and the way in which they behave towards each other. (人、团体或国家之间的)关系，联系，往来 ❑ *Greece has established full diplomatic relations with Israel.* 希腊已经和以色列建立了正式外交关系。 **2** → see also **industrial relations, public relations, race relations** **3** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you talk about the **relation of** one thing **to** another, you are talking about the ways in which they are connected. (两者之间的)关系，联系，关联 ❑ [+of] *It is a question of the relation of ethics to economics.* 这是一个伦理学和经济学的关系问题。 [Also +to/between] **4** N-COUNT Your **relations** are the members of your family. 亲属；亲戚；家属 ❑ *...visits to friends and relations.* 拜访亲友 **5** → see also **poor relation** **6** PHRASE You can talk about something **in relation to** something else when you want to compare the size, condition, or position of the two things. 比起；与…相比 ❑ *The money he'd been ordered to pay was minimal in relation to his salary.* 他被勒令支付的金额比起他的薪水微不足道。 **7** PHRASE If something is said or done **in relation to** a subject, it is said or done in connection with that subject. 关于，涉及(主题) ❑ *...a question which has been asked many times in relation to Irish affairs.* 被多次问起的涉及爱尔兰事务的问题

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *relation* with:

PREP. relation **between** *someone/something* **and** *someone/something* …和…之间的关系 **1**
relation **of** *something* **to** *something* …与…的联系 **3**
in relation **to** *something* 与…相比；涉及… **6** **7**
V. **bear a** relation 有关联 **3**

re|la|tion|ship ◆◆◇ /rɪ'leɪʃ°nʃɪp/ (**relationships**) **1** N-COUNT The **relationship** between two people or groups is the way in which they feel and behave towards each other. (两个人、团体之间的)关系 ❑ *...the friendly relationship between France and Britain.* 法国和英国之间的友好关系 ❑ *...family relationships.* 家庭关系 **2** N-COUNT A **relationship** is a close friendship between two people, especially one involving romantic or sexual feelings. 亲密关系；(尤指)恋爱关系，性关系 ❑ *We had been together for two years, but both of us felt the relationship wasn't really going anywhere.* 我们在一起已经两年了，但我们双方都觉得这段感情不会有什么结果。 **3** N-COUNT The **relationship** between two things is the way in which they are connected. (两个事物之间的)关联，联系，关系 ❑ [+between/of] *There is a relationship between diet and cancer.* 饮食和癌症之间有关联。 [Also +to]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *relationship* with:

ADJ. **professional** relationship 职业关系，**working** relationship 工作关系 **1**
abusive relationship 虐待关系，**good** relationship 良好关系，**healthy** relationship 健康关系，**loving** relationship 恋爱关系 **1** **2**
close relationship 密切关系，**intimate** relationship 密切关系 **1** **2** **3**
romantic relationship 恋爱关系，**sexual** relationship 性关系 **2**
V. **develop a** relationship 发展关系，**end a** relationship 结束关系，**have a** relationship 有关系，**maintain a** relationship 维持关系 **1** **2**
establish a relationship 建立关系 **1** **2** **3**

rela|tive ◆◇ /'relətɪv/ (**relatives**) **1** N-COUNT Your **relatives** are the members of your family. 亲戚；亲属；家属 ❑ *Get a relative to look after the children.* 找个亲戚照看孩子。 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **relative** to say that something is true to a certain degree, especially when compared with other things of the same kind. (尤指与其他同类事物相比)相对的 ❑ *The fighting resumed after a period of relative calm.* 战斗在一段时间的相对平静之后再次打响。 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **relative** when you are comparing the quality or size of two things. (特质、大小)相对的，比较而言的 ❑ *They chatted about the relative merits of London and Paris as places to live.* 他们聊起了伦敦和巴黎两座城市相比较都有哪些宜居的优点。 **4** PHRASE **Relative to** something means with reference to it or in comparison with it. 与…有关；与…相比 ❑ *Japanese interest rates rose relative to America's.* 日本利率较美国利率有所上涨。 **5** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **relative**, you mean that it needs to be considered and judged in relation to other things. 相对的；比较而言的 ❑ *Fitness is relative; one must always ask 'Fit for what?'.* "适合"是相对而言的；必须始终问一问"适合什么？" **6** N-COUNT If one animal, plant, language, or invention is a **relative of** another, they have both developed from the same type of animal, plant, language, or invention. 同源物；近缘物 ❑ [+of] *The*

pheasant is a close relative of the Guinea hen. 雉与珍珠鸡是近亲。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *relative* with:

ADJ. **close** relative 近亲，**distant** relative 远亲 1
N. **friend and** relative 亲友 1
relative **calm** 相对平静，relative **ease** 相对轻松，relative **safety** 相对安全，relative **stability** 相对稳定性 2

ˌrela|tive ˈclause (**relative clauses**) N-COUNT In grammar, a **relative clause** is a subordinate clause which specifies or gives information about a person or thing. Relative clauses come after a noun or pronoun and, in English, often begin with a relative pronoun such as 'who', 'which', or 'that'. 关系从句

rela|tive|ly ◆◇ /ˈrelətɪvli/ ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Relatively** means to a certain degree, especially when compared with other things of the same kind. 相对来说；比较而言 ❑ *The sums needed are relatively small.* 所需金额相对较小。

ˌrela|tive ˈpro|noun (**relative pronouns**) N-COUNT A **relative pronoun** is a word such as 'who', 'that', or 'which' that is used to introduce a relative clause. 'Whose', 'when', 'where', and 'why' are generally called **relative pronouns**, though they are actually adverbs. 关系代词

rela|tiv|ism /ˈrelətɪvɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Relativism** is the belief that the truth is not always the same but varies according to circumstances. 相对论；相对主义 ❑ *Traditionalists may howl, but in today's world, cultural relativism rules.* 传统主义者也许会叫嚣反对，但在当今世界，文化相对论确实是占据着统治地位。

rela|tiv|ist /ˈrelətɪvɪst/ (**relativists**) ADJ A **relativist** position or argument is one according to which the truth is not always the same, but varies according to circumstances. （立场或论点）相对论的，相对主义的 ❑ *Bonger advocated a relativist position. In his view, what is considered immoral depends on the social structure.* 邦格提倡一种相对主义立场。在他看来，何为不道德取决于社会结构。

rela|tiv|ity /ˌrelaˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The theory of **relativity** is Einstein's theory concerning space, time, and motion. （爱因斯坦的）相对论【TECHNICAL 术语】

re|launch /ˌriːˈlɔːntʃ/ (**relaunches, relaunching, relaunched**) VERB To **relaunch** something such as a company, a product, or a scheme means to start it again or to produce it in a different way. 重新开办（公司等）；重新推出（产品等）；重新实施（计划等） ❑ [v n] *He is hoping to relaunch his film career.* 他希望重振他的电影事业。•N-COUNT **Relaunch** is also a noun. ❑ *Football kit relaunches are simply a way of boosting sales.* 重新推出足球装备仅仅是一种促销手段。

re|lax ◆◇ /rɪˈlæks/ (**relaxes, relaxing, relaxed**) 1 VERB If you **relax** or if something **relaxes** you, you feel more calm and less worried or tense. （使心情）放松 ❑ [v] *I ought to relax and stop worrying about it.* 我应该放松一下，不再去担心它。❑ [v n] *Do something that you know relaxes you.* 做点儿知道能让自己放松的事情。2 VERB When a part of your body **relaxes**, or when you **relax** it, it becomes less stiff or firm. （使）（身体部位）放松；（使）松弛 ❑ [v n] *Massage is used to relax muscles, relieve stress and improve the circulation.* 按摩可以用来放松肌肉，缓解压力，促进循环。❑ [v] *His face relaxes into a contented smile.* 他面部放松下来，露出满意的微笑。3 VERB If you **relax** your grip or hold on something, you hold it less tightly than before. 放松（抓握） ❑ [v n] *He gradually relaxed his grip on the arms of the chair.* 他紧握椅子扶手的手渐渐松开了。4 VERB If you **relax** a rule or your control over something, or if it **relaxes**, it becomes less firm or strong. 放松（规定或控制） ❑ [v] *Rules governing student conduct relaxed somewhat in recent years.* 近年学生行为规范有所放松。❑ [v n] *How much can the President relax his grip over the nation?* 总统对国家的控制能放松到什么程度？5 → see also **relaxed, relaxing**

→ see **muscle**

Thesaurus 同类词 *relax* Also look up:

V. calm down, rest, unwind 2
ease off, loosen 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *relax* with:

V. **sit back and** relax 放松 1
begin to relax 开始放松，**try to** relax 试图放松 1 2
N. **time to** relax 放松时间 1
relax ***your*** **body** 放松身体，**muscles** relax 肌肉放松 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *lax = allowing* 允许，*loosening* 松：*lax, laxative, relax*

re|laxa|tion /ˌriːlækˈseɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Relaxation** is a way of spending time in which you rest and feel comfortable. 放松；松弛；休息 ❑ *You should be able to find the odd moment for relaxation.* 你应该能抽空儿休息一下。2 N-UNCOUNT If there is **relaxation** of a rule or control, it is made less firm or strong. （规定或控制的）放松 ❑ [+*of/in*] *...the relaxation of travel restrictions.* 旅行限制的放宽

re|laxed /rɪˈlækst/ 1 ADJ If you are **relaxed**, you are calm and not worried or tense. （人）放松的，轻松的 ❑ *As soon as I had made the final decision, I felt a lot more relaxed.* 我一作出最终决定，顿觉轻松许多。2 ADJ If a place or situation is **relaxed**, it is calm and peaceful. （地方或情形）轻松的，平静安宁的 ❑ *The atmosphere at lunch was relaxed.* 午餐时气氛很轻松。

re|lax|ing /rɪˈlæksɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **relaxing** is pleasant and helps you to relax. 令人放松的 ❑ *I find cooking very relaxing.* 我发现烹饪令人非常放松。

re|lay (**relays, relaying, relayed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈriːleɪ/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈleɪ/. 名词读作 /ˈriːleɪ/。动词读作 /rɪˈleɪ/。

1 N-COUNT A **relay** or a **relay race** is a race between two or more teams, for example teams of runners or swimmers. Each member of the team runs or swims one section of the race. 接力赛 ❑ *Britain's prospects of beating the United States in the relay looked poor.* 英国队要在接力赛中战胜美国队，希望渺茫。2 VERB To **relay** television or radio signals means to send them or broadcast them. 中继，传送，传输（电视或广播信号） ❑ [v n] *The satellite will be used mainly to relay television programmes.* 这颗卫星主要用于转播电视节目。❑ [v n +*to/from*] *This system continuously monitors levels of radiation and relays the information to a central computer.* 这个系统不间断地监测辐射水平，将信息传送到中央计算机。3 VERB If you **relay** something that has been said to you, you repeat it to another person. 传（话）；转述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *She relayed the message, then frowned.* 她转述了口信，然后眉头皱了起来。

re|lease ◆◆◆ /rɪˈliːs/ (**releases, releasing, released**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a person or animal **is released** from somewhere where they have been locked up or looked after, they are set free or allowed to go. 释放，放出（人或动物） ❑ [*be* V-ed +*from*] *He was released from custody the next day.* 第二天他被从拘留所里放了出来。❑ [*be* V-ed] *He was released on bail.* 他被保释了出来。2 N-COUNT When someone is released, you refer to their **release**. 释放 ❑ *He called for the immediate release of all political prisoners.* 他要求立即释放所有政治犯。3 VERB If someone or something **releases** you **from** a duty, task, or feeling, they free you from it. 使免除；使免于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*from*] *Divorce releases both the husband and wife from all marital obligations to each other.* 离婚解除了夫妻双方对彼此的全部婚姻义务。❑ [v n] *This releases the teacher to work with individuals who are having extreme difficulty.* 这将教师解放出来，可以专门辅导学习特别吃力的学生。•N-VAR [oft *a* N] **Release** is also a noun. ❑ [+*from*] *...release from stored tensions, traumas and grief.* 紧张情绪、精神创伤和忧伤久积之后的排解 4 VERB To **release** feelings or abilities means to allow them to be expressed. 发泄，释放（情感）；发挥（能力） ❑ [v n] *Becoming your own person releases your creativity.* 走自己的路有助于挥洒自身创造力。•N-UNCOUNT **Release** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *She felt the sudden sweet release of her own tears.* 她感到自己的泪水一下子畅快淋漓地涌了出来。5 VERB If someone in authority **releases** something such as a document or information, they make it available. （当权者）发布，发表，公布 ❑ [v n] *They're not releasing any more details yet.* 他们还未公布更多细节。•N-COUNT **Release** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *Action had been*

taken to speed up the release of cheques. 已经采取行动加速发放支票。 6 VERB If you **release** someone or something, you stop holding them. 放开(某人或某物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He stopped and faced her, releasing her wrist.* 他停下来面对着她，放开了她的手腕。 7 VERB If you **release** a device, you move it so that it stops holding something. 放开，松开(固定装置) ❑ [v n] *Wade released the hand brake and pulled away from the curb.* 韦德松开手刹驶离路边。 8 VERB If something **releases** gas, heat, or a substance, it causes it to leave its container or the substance that it was part of and enter the surrounding atmosphere or area. 释放，放出，排放(气体、热量或物质) ❑ [v n] *...a weapon which releases toxic nerve gas.* 释放神经毒气的武器 •N-COUNT **Release** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Under the agreement, releases of cancer-causing chemicals will be cut by about 80 per cent.* 根据协议，致癌化学物质的排放量将削减约 80%。 9 VERB When an entertainer or company **releases** a new CD, video, or film, it becomes available so that people can buy it or see it. 发行，推出(唱片、录像带或电影) ❑ [v n] *He is releasing an album of love songs.* 他即将推出一张情歌专辑。 10 N-COUNT A new **release** is a new CD, video, or film that has just become available for people to buy or see. 发行物(如唱片、录像带、电影) ❑ *Which of the new releases do you think are really good?* 这些新片中你觉得哪些真的不错？ 11 N-UNCOUNT [on N] If a film or video is **on release** or **on general release**, it is available for people to see in public cinemas or for people to buy. (影片的)公映；(录像带的)公开发行 ❑ *The video has sold three million copies in its first three weeks on release.* 录像带公开发行前 3 周就卖出了 300 万盘。 12 → see also **day release, news release, press release**

Thesaurus 同类词 *release* Also look up:

V. clear, excuse, free; (*ant.*) detain, imprison 1
N. acquittal, liberation; (*ant.*) detention, imprisonment 2

rel|egate /'relɪgeɪt/ (**relegates, relegating, relegated**) 1 VERB If you **relegate** someone or something **to** a less important position, you give them this position. 贬黜；把…降级；把…降格 ❑ [v n +to] *Might it not be better to relegate the King to a purely ceremonial function?* 把国王降格成纯仪式性角色岂不会更好？ 2 VERB [usu passive] If a sports team that competes in a league **is relegated**, it has to compete in a lower division in the next competition, because it was one of the least successful teams in the higher division. 将(运动队)降级【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed] *If Leigh lose, they'll be relegated.* 利队若失利，将会降级。 •**rel|ega|tion** /ˌrelɪ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Relegation to the Third Division would prove catastrophic.* 降入丙级联赛将是灾难性的。

re|lent /rɪ'lent/ (**relents, relenting, relented**) 1 VERB If you **relent**, you allow someone to do something that you had previously refused to allow them to do. 变宽厚；发慈悲；心软 ❑ [v] *Finally his mother relented and gave permission for her youngest son to marry.* 最后他母亲发了慈悲，允许她的小儿子结婚。 2 VERB If bad weather **relents**, it improves. (坏天气)转好 ❑ [v] *If the weather relents, the game will be finished today.* 天气转好的话，比赛将在今天结束。

re|lent|less /rɪ'lentləs/ 1 ADJ Something bad that is **relentless** never stops or never becomes less intense. (坏事物)不停的，未减轻的 ❑ *The pressure now was relentless.* 压力现在没完没了。 •**re|lent|less|ly** ADV ❑ *The sun is beating down relentlessly.* 太阳火辣辣地持续照射着大地。 2 ADJ Someone who is **relentless** is determined to do something and refuses to give up, even if what they are doing is unpleasant or cruel. (人)坚韧的，不屈不挠的 ❑ *Relentless in his pursuit of quality, his technical ability was remarkable.* 他孜孜不倦地追求质量，技能出类拔萃。 •**re|lent|less|ly** ADV ❑ *She always questioned me relentlessly.* 她总是对我刨根问底。

rel|evance /'reləv°ns/ N-UNCOUNT Something's **relevance to** a situation or person is its importance or significance in that situation or to that person. 重要性；意义；相关性 ❑ [+to] *Politicians' private lives have no relevance to their public roles.* 政治家的私生活与他们的公众角色不相干。

rel|evant /'reləv°nt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **relevant to** a situation or person is important or significant in that situation or to that person. 重要的；有意义的 ❑ [+to] *Is patriotism still relevant to people's lives?* 爱国主义在人们的生活中还重要吗？ 2 ADJ **The relevant** thing of a particular kind is the one that is appropriate. 适当的；合适的；相关的 ❑ *Make sure you enclose all the relevant certificates.* 确保把所有相关证书都放在里面。

re|li|able ◆◇◇ /rɪ'laɪəb°l/ 1 ADJ People or things that are **reliable** can be trusted to work well or to behave in the way that you want them to. 可靠的；可信赖的 ❑ *She was efficient and reliable.* 她办事高效，为人可靠。 ❑ *Japanese cars are not so reliable.* 日本汽车性能不怎么可靠。 •**re|li|ably** /rɪ'laɪəbli/ ADV ❑ *It's been working reliably for years.* 多年来它性能运行情况一直稳定可靠。 •**re|li|abil|ity** /rɪˌlaɪə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He's not at all worried about his car's reliability.* 他根本不担心自己那辆车的稳定性。 2 ADJ Information that is **reliable** or that is from a **reliable** source is very likely to be correct. (信息或来源)可靠的，可信的，确凿的 ❑ *There is no reliable information about civilian casualties.* 关于平民伤亡情况还没有确凿信息。 •**re|li|ably** ADV ❑ *Sonia, we are reliably informed, loves her family very much.* 我们从可靠人士处获知，索尼娅非常爱自己家人。 •**re|li|abil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Both questioned the reliability of recent opinion polls.* 双方都质疑最近民意测验的可信度。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reliable* with:

N. reliable **service** 可靠的服务 1
reliable **data** 可靠的数据，reliable **information** 可靠的信息，reliable **source** 可靠来源 2
ADV. **highly** reliable 非常可靠，**less/more/most** reliable 不太/更加/最为可靠，**usually** reliable 通常可靠，**very** reliable 非常可靠 1 2

re|li|ance /rɪ'laɪəns/ N-UNCOUNT A person's or thing's **reliance on** something is the fact that they need it and often cannot live or work without it. 依赖；依靠 ❑ [+on] *...the country's increasing reliance on foreign aid.* 该国日益依赖外国援助

re|li|ant /rɪ'laɪənt/ 1 ADJ A person or thing that is **reliant on** something needs it and often cannot live or work without it. 依赖的；依靠的 ❑ [+on/upon] *These people are not wholly reliant on Western charity.* 这些人并非完全依赖西方慈善机构。 2 → see also **self-reliant**

rel|ic /'relɪk/ (**relics**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to something or someone as a **relic of** an earlier period, you mean that they belonged to that period but have survived into the present. 遗留下来的人；遗留物 ❑ [+of] *Germany's asylum law is a relic of an era in European history which has passed.* 德国的庇护法是欧洲历史上一个已逝去时期的遗留物。 2 N-COUNT A **relic** is something which was made or used a long time ago and which is kept for its historical significance. (有历史意义的)遗物，遗迹，遗址 ❑ *...a museum of war relics.* 战争遗迹博物馆

re|lief ◆◇ /rɪ'li:f/ (**reliefs**) 1 N-VAR [oft *a* N] If you feel a sense of **relief**, you feel happy because something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 宽慰；欣慰 ❑ *I breathed a sigh of relief.* 我如释重负地松了口气。 ❑ [+to] *The news will come as a great relief to the French authorities.* 这个消息会让法国当局大大松一口气。 2 N-UNCOUNT If something provides **relief from** pain or distress, it stops the pain or distress. (疼痛或苦痛的)解除，缓解 ❑ [+from] *...a self-help programme which can give lasting relief from the torment of hay fever.* 可以持续缓解枯草热病痛的自助项目 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n, n N] **Relief** is money, food, or clothing that is provided for people who are very poor, or who have been affected by war or a natural disaster. 救济；救援物资 ❑ *Relief agencies are stepping up efforts to provide food, shelter and agricultural equipment.* 救济机构正加大力度提供食品、住所和农业设备。 4 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **relief** worker is someone who does your work when you go home, or who is employed to do it instead of you when you are sick. 代班人；换班工人 ❑ *No relief drivers were available.* 找不到代班司机。 5 → see also **bas-relief, tax relief**

R

Word Web 话题词汇 religion 宗教

Today the world's population is about 33% **Christian**, 21% **Islamic**, 16% **agnostic**, and 14% **Hindu**. Christians believe in one **god**, but they also **pray** to his son, Jesus Christ. Followers of **Islam** believe in a single god, Allah, and follow the teachings of the prophet Muhammad. Their **divine scripture** is the Koran. They also honour parts of the **Jewish** and **Christian Bible**. Hinduism recognizes a single **deity** along with other **gods** and **goddesses**. **Buddhism** developed after Hinduism in India and does not include a god figure. All religions seem to share one traditional **belief**—the idea of treating others the way we wish to be treated.

当今世界的人口中约 33% 的人信奉基督教，21% 信奉伊斯兰教，16% 为不可知论者，14% 信奉印度教。基督教徒相信独一的神，但也向神的儿子耶稣基督祈祷。伊斯兰教的信徒信仰独一的神安拉，遵从先知穆罕默德的教义。他们的圣典是《古兰经》，同时尊奉部分犹太教和基督教《圣经》。印度教认可单一的造物主之外还有其他众多男神和女神。佛教源自印度的印度教，但是不包含神的形象。所有的宗教似乎共有一个传统信仰：爱人如己。



Buddhism 佛教



Christianity 基督教



Judaism 犹太教



Hinduism 印度教

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *relief* with:

V. **express** relief 表示欣慰 1
feel relief 感到轻松，**seek** relief 寻求缓解 1 2
bring relief 带来宽慰（或缓解、救济），**get** relief 得到宽慰（或缓解、救济），**provide** relief 提供宽慰（或缓解、救济）1 2 3
supply relief 带来缓解（或救济）2 3

N. **sense of** relief 如释重负的感觉，**sigh of** relief 松口气 1
pain relief 解痛，relief **from symptoms** 缓解症状，relief **from tension** 缓解紧张 2
disaster relief 救灾，**emergency** relief 紧急救援 3

re|lieve /rɪˈliːv/ (**relieves, relieving, relieved**) 1 VERB If something **relieves** an unpleasant feeling or situation, it makes it less unpleasant or causes it to disappear completely. 缓和，缓解，解除（不愉快的情绪或形势）❑ [v n] *Drugs can relieve much of the pain.* 药物能大大缓解这种疼痛。2 VERB If someone or something **relieves** you **of** an unpleasant feeling or difficult task, they take it from you. 使解脱，使摆脱（不愉快的感觉或艰巨任务）❑ [v n +of] *A part-time bookkeeper will relieve you of the burden of chasing unpaid invoices and paying bills.* 雇个兼职簿记员，你就能摆脱追讨未付款发票和支付账单的负担了。3 VERB If someone **relieves** you **of** something, they take it away from you. 替…搬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +of] *A porter relieved her of the three large cases.* 一个行李搬运工替她搬了 3 个大箱。4 VERB If you **relieve** someone, you take their place and continue to do the job or duty that they have been doing. 接替…的工作；代…的班 ❑ [v n] *At seven o'clock the night nurse came in to relieve her.* 7 点钟夜班护士来接她的班。5 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is relieved of** their duties or **is relieved of** their post, they are told that they are no longer required to continue in their job. 解除（或免除）…的职务【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +of] *The officer involved was relieved of his duties because he had violated strict guidelines.* 涉事官员被免除了职务，因为他违反了严格的规章制度。6 VERB If an army **relieves** a town or another place which has been surrounded by enemy forces, it frees it. （军队）给…解围 ❑ [v n] *The offensive began several days ago as an attempt to relieve the town.* 进攻于几天前发起，力图解该城之围。7 VERB If people or animals **relieve themselves**, they urinate or defecate. 小解；排便【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v pron-refl] *It is not difficult to train your dog to relieve itself on command.* 训练狗按指令大小便并非难事。

re|lieved /rɪˈliːvd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf/that] If you are **relieved**, you feel happy because something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 感到宽慰的；宽心的 ❑ *We are all relieved to be back home.* 回到家里我们都放心了。

re|li|gion ♦◇ /rɪˈlɪdʒ°n/ (**religions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Religion** is belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this belief, such as praying or worshipping in a building such as a church or temple. 宗教信仰；宗教活动 ❑ *...his understanding of Indian philosophy and religion.* 他对印度哲学和宗教信仰的理解 2 N-COUNT A **religion** is a particular system of belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this system. 宗教；教派 ❑ *...the Christian religion.* 基督教

→ see Word Web: **religion**

re|ligi|os|ity /rɪˌlɪdʒɪˈɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to a person's **religiosity**, you are referring to the fact that they are religious in a way which seems exaggerated and insincere. （显得过分而不真诚的）虔诚【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their hypocritical religiosity.* 他们对宗教虚伪的虔诚

re|li|gious ♦◇ /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **religious** to describe things that are connected with religion or with one particular religion. 宗教的；教派的 ❑ *...religious groups.* 宗教团体 ❑ *...different religious beliefs.* 不同的宗教信仰 •**re|li|gious|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, ADV -ed] ❑ *India has always been one of the most religiously diverse countries.* 印度一直都是宗教信仰最多元的国家之一。2 ADJ Someone who is **religious** has a strong belief in a god or gods. 虔诚的；宗教信仰坚定的 ❑ *They are both very religious and felt it was a gift from God.* 他们俩都很虔诚，认为这是上帝的恩赐。3 → see also **religiously**

re|li|gious|ly /rɪˈlɪdʒəsli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **religiously**, you do it very regularly because you feel you have to. 严谨地；认真地；很有规律地 ❑ *Do these exercises religiously every day.* 每天要认真做这些练习。2 → see also **religious**

re|lin|quish /rɪˈlɪŋkwɪʃ/ (**relinquishes, relinquishing, relinquished**) VERB If you **relinquish** something such as power or control, you give it up. 放弃，交出，让与（权力、控制等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He does not intend to relinquish power.* 他不打算交权。

reli|quary /ˈrelɪkwərɪ, AM 美 -kweri/ (**reliquaries**) N-COUNT A **reliquary** is a container where religious objects connected with a saint are kept. 圣物箱

rel|ish /ˈrelɪʃ/ (**relishes, relishing, relished**) 1 VERB If you **relish** something, you get a lot of enjoyment from it. 喜爱；享受 ❑ [v n] *I relish the challenge of doing jobs that others turn down.* 我喜欢挑战别人拒绝做的工作。•N-UNCOUNT **Relish** is also a noun. ❑ *The three men ate with relish.* 这三个人吃得津津有味。2 VERB If you **relish** the idea, thought, or prospect of something, you are looking forward to it very much. 盼望；期待；渴望 ❑ [v n] *Jacqueline is not relishing the prospect of another spell in prison.* 杰奎琳可不想再蹲一阵子监狱。3 N-VAR **Relish** is a sauce or pickle that you eat with other food in order to give the other food more flavour. 佐料；开胃小菜

re|live /ˌriːˈlɪv/ (**relives, reliving, relived**) VERB If you **relive** something that has happened to you in the past, you remember it and imagine that you are experiencing it again. （在想象中）再次体验，回味，重温（往事）❑ [v n] *There is no point in reliving the past.* 回味过去没有意义。

re|load /ˌriːˈləʊd/ (**reloads, reloading, reloaded**) VERB If someone **reloads** a gun, they load it again by putting in more bullets or explosive. If you **reload** a container, you fill it again. 给（枪）重新装填弹药；再装满（容器）❑ [v n] *She reloaded the gun as*

quickly as she could. 她以最快的速度再次给枪装上了子弹。❑ [v] *He reloaded and nodded to the gamekeeper.* 他重新装上子弹，朝猎场看守人点了点头。

re|lo|cate /ˌriːləʊˈkeɪt, AM 美 -ˈləʊkeɪt/ (**relocates, relocating, relocated**) VERB If people or businesses **relocate** or if someone **relocates** them, they move to a different place. (使)迁移；(使)搬迁；重新安置 ❑ [v] *If the company was to relocate, most employees would move.* 公司要搬迁的话，多数员工也要搬家。❑ [v n] *There will be the problem of where to relocate the returning troops.* 往哪里重新安置归国军人将成为问题。•**re|lo|ca|tion** /ˌriːləʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The company says the cost of relocation will be negligible.* 公司称搬迁费用可以忽略不计。

re|lo|ca|tion ex|penses N-PLURAL **Relocation expenses** are a sum of money that a company pays to someone who moves to a new area in order to work for the company. The money is to help them pay for moving house. 安家费；安置费【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Relocation expenses were paid to encourage senior staff to move to the region.* 公司发放了安置费来鼓励高级员工搬到这个地区。

re|luc|tant ◆◇ /rɪˈlʌktənt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ to-inf] If you are **reluctant to** do something, you are unwilling to do it and hesitate before doing it, or do it slowly and without enthusiasm. 勉强的；不情愿的 ❑ *Mr Spero was reluctant to ask for help.* 斯佩罗先生不愿求助。•**re|luc|tant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We have reluctantly agreed to let him go.* 我们不情愿地同意放他走。•**re|luc|tance** N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] ❑ *Ministers have shown extreme reluctance to explain their position to the media.* 部长们极不情愿向媒体解释他们的立场。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reluctant* Also look up:

ADJ. hesitant, unwilling; (*ant.*) eager, willing

rely ◆◇ /rɪˈlaɪ/ (**relies, relying, relied**) 1 VERB If you **rely on** someone or something, you need them and depend on them in order to live or work properly. 依赖；依靠 ❑ [v *+on/upon*] *They relied heavily on the advice of their professional advisers.* 他们非常依赖职业咨询师的建议。2 VERB If you can **rely on** someone to work well or to behave as you want them to, you can trust them to do this. 信赖；信任 ❑ [v *+on/upon*] *I know I can rely on you to sort it out.* 我知道信你没错，你会把它解决好的。❑ [v *+on/upon*] *The Red Cross are relying on us.* 红十字会信赖我们。

REM /ˌɑːr iː ˈem/ ADJ [ADJ n] **REM** sleep is a period of sleep that is very deep, during which your eyes and muscles make many small movements. It is the period during which most of your dreams occur. **REM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'rapid eye movement'. (睡眠)快速眼动的

→ see **dream**

re|main ◆◆◆ /rɪˈmeɪn/ (**remains, remaining, remained**) 1 V-LINK If someone or something **remains** in a particular state or condition, they stay in that state or condition and do not change. 保持；继续；持续 ❑ [v adj] *The three men remained silent.* 这三个人保持沉默。❑ [v prep] *The government remained in control.* 政府仍掌控着局势。❑ [v n] *He remained a formidable opponent.* 他依然是一个令人敬畏的对手。❑ [v adj] *It remains possible that bad weather could tear more holes in the tanker's hull.* 恶劣天气仍然可能使油轮船体遭受更多破损。[Also *it* v n that] 2 VERB If you **remain** in a place, you stay there and do not move away. 逗留，停留(于某处) ❑ [v prep] *He will have to remain in hospital for at least 10 days.* 他至少得住院 10 天。[Also v] 3 VERB You can say that something **remains** when it still exists. 仍然存在 ❑ [v] *The wider problem remains.* 更普遍的问题仍未解决。4 V-LINK If something **remains to be** done, it has not yet been done and still needs to be done. 遗留，剩余(待做) ❑ *Major questions remain to be answered about his work.* 关于他工作的一些重要问题悬而未决。5 N-PLURAL **The remains of** something are the parts of it that are left after most of it has been taken away or destroyed. 残余物；剩余物；遗迹 ❑ [*+of*] *They were tidying up the remains of their picnic.* 他们在收拾野餐后剩下的东西。6 N-PLURAL The **remains** of a person or animal are the parts of their body that are left after they have died, sometimes after they have been dead for a long time. 遗体；遗骸；尸体 ❑ [*+of*] *The unrecognizable remains of a man had been found.* 一具无法辨认的男尸被发现了。7 N-PLURAL Historical **remains** are things that have been found from an earlier period of history, usually buried in the ground, for example parts of buildings and pieces of pottery. (历史)遗迹，残迹 ❑ *There are Roman remains all around us.* 我们周围都是古罗马遗迹。8 V-LINK You can use **remain** in expressions such as **the fact remains that** or **the question remains whether** to introduce and emphasize something that you want to talk about. (事实、问题等)仍然是(表示强调) ❑ [v that] *The fact remains that inflation is unacceptably high.* 事实是通货膨胀率仍高得离谱。❑ [v wh] *The question remains whether he was fully aware of the claims.* 问题是他是否完全意识到了这些要求。9 → see also **remaining** 10 PHRASE If you say that it **remains to be seen** whether something will happen, you mean that nobody knows whether it will happen. 需拭目以待；未见分晓【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *It remains to be seen whether her parliamentary colleagues will agree.* 她的国会同僚是否同意，现在还无从知晓。

Thesaurus 同类词 *remain* Also look up:

V. last, linger, stay; (*ant.*) depart, leave 2

re|main|der /rɪˈmeɪndəʳ/ QUANT **The remainder of** a group are the things or people that still remain after the other things or people have gone or have been dealt with. 剩余部分；剩余物；余下的人(或物) ❑ [*+of*] *He gulped down the remainder of his coffee.* 他把剩余咖啡一口气喝了下去。•PRON **Remainder** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Only 5.9 per cent of the area is now covered in trees. Most of the remainder is farmland.* 这个地区树木覆盖率只有 5.9%。其他多数地方都是农田。

re|main|ing ◆◇ /rɪˈmeɪnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **remaining** things or people out of a group are the things or people that still exist, are still present, or have not yet been dealt with. 余下的；剩余的 ❑ *The three parties will meet next month to work out remaining differences.* 三方将于下个月会面解决剩余分歧。2 → see also **remain**

re|make (**remakes, remaking, remade**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈriːmeɪk/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈmeɪk/. 名词读作 /ˈriːmeɪk/。动词读作 /ˌriːˈmeɪk/。

1 N-COUNT A **remake** is a film that has the same story, and often the same title, as a film that was made earlier. 重拍(或翻拍)的电影 ❑ [*+of*] *...a 1953 remake of the thirties musical 'Roberta'.* 1953 年重拍的 30 年代音乐剧《罗伯塔》2 VERB [usu passive] If a film **is remade,** a new film is made that has the same story, and often the same title, as a film that was made earlier. 重拍，翻拍(电影) ❑ [be v-ed] *Originally released in 1957, the film was remade as 'The Magnificent Seven'.* 这部电影最早在 1957 年上映，后被翻拍为《七侠荡寇志》。3 VERB If you have something **remade,** you ask someone to make it again, especially in a way that is better than before. (尤指以更好的方式)重新做，改造，翻新 ❑ [*have* n v-ed] *He had all the window frames in the room remade.* 他把房间里所有的窗框都翻新了。[Also v n]

re|mand /rɪˈmɑːnd, -ˈmænd/ (**remands, remanding, remanded**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a person who is accused of a crime **is remanded** in custody or on bail, they are told to return to the court at a later date, when their trial will take place. 将…还押候审；使取保候审 ❑ [be v-ed prep] *Carter was remanded in custody for seven days.* 卡特在押候审 7 天。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n, *on* N] **Remand** is used to refer to the process of remanding someone in custody or on bail, or to the period of time until their trial begins. 还押候审(期)；取保候审(期) ❑ *The remand hearing is often over in three minutes.* 取保候审听证会往往不到 3 分钟就结束了。

re|mand cen|tre (**remand centres**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **remand centre** is an institution where people who are accused of a crime are sent until their trial begins or until a decision about their punishment has been made. (英国的)拘留所，在押候审中心

re|mark ◆◇ /rɪˈmɑːk/ (**remarks, remarking, remarked**) 1 VERB If you **remark** that something is the case, you say that it is the

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case. 说；谈到 ❑ [v that] *I remarked that I would go shopping that afternoon.* 我说我那天下午要去购物。❑ [v with quote] *'Some people have more money than sense,' Winston had remarked.* "有些人钱多无脑。"温斯顿说过。❑ [v +on/upon] *On several occasions she had remarked on the boy's improvement.* 她好几次提及这个男孩的进步。2 N-COUNT If you make a **remark** about something, you say something about it. 言论；评论 ❑ [+about] *She has made outspoken remarks about the legalisation of cannabis in Britain.* 她直言不讳地评论了英国大麻合法化一事。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *remark* with:

ADJ. **casual** remark 随意的评论，**offhand** remark 信口一说的话 2
V. **hear a** remark 听见评论，**make a** remark 作出评论 2

re|mark|able ◆◇ /rɪ'mɑ:kəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **remarkable** is unusual or special in a way that makes people notice them and be surprised or impressed. 不同寻常的；非凡的 ❑ *He was a remarkable man.* 他是个不同寻常的人。❑ *It was a remarkable achievement.* 那是一项非凡的成就。•**re|mark|ably** /rɪ'mɑ:kəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *The Scottish labour market has been remarkably successful in absorbing the increase in the number of graduates.* 苏格兰劳动力市场在吸纳新增毕业生方面异常成功。

re|mar|riage /ˌri:'mærɪdʒ/ (**remarriages**) N-VAR **Remarriage** is the act of remarrying. 再婚 ❑ *The question of divorce and remarriage in church remains highly contentious.* 上教堂离婚和再婚的问题仍然存有很大争议。

re|mar|ry /ˌri:'mæri/ (**remarries, remarrying, remarried**) VERB If someone **remarries**, they marry again after they have obtained a divorce from their previous husband or wife, or after their previous husband or wife has died. 再婚 ❑ [v] *Her mother had never remarried.* 她母亲一直没有再婚。[Also v n]

re|mas|ter /ˌri:'mɑ:stəʳ, -'mæstəʳ/ (**remasters, remastering, remastered**) VERB If a film or musical recording **is remastered**, a new recording is made of the old version, using modern technology to improve the quality. 重新录制（电影、唱片）❑ [v-ed] *A special remastered version of Casablanca is being released.* 高清重制的特别版《卡萨布兰卡》发行了。[Also v n]

re|match /'ri:mætʃ/ (**rematches**) 1 N-COUNT A **rematch** is a second game that is played between two people or teams, for example because their first match was a draw or because there was a dispute about some aspect of it. 重赛【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Duff said he would be demanding a rematch.* 达夫说他会要求重赛。2 N-COUNT A **rematch** is a second game or contest between two people or teams who have already faced each other. 二次交手【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Stanford will face UCLA in a rematch.* 斯坦福队将与加州大学洛杉矶分校队二度碰面。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **return match**

re|medial /rɪ'mi:diəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Remedial** education is intended to improve a person's ability to read, write, or do mathematics, especially when they find these things difficult. （教育）补习的，辅导的 ❑ *...children who required special remedial education.* 需要特殊辅导教育的儿童 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Remedial** activities are intended to improve a person's health when they are ill. （活动）救治的，康复性的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is already walking normally and doing remedial exercises.* 他已经可以正常行走了，正在做康复练习。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Remedial** action is intended to correct something that has been done wrong or that has not been successful. （行动）补救的，纠正的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Some authorities are now having to take remedial action.* 一些权威机构现在不得不采取补救行动。

rem|edy /'remədi/ (**remedies, remedying, remedied**) 1 N-COUNT A **remedy** is a successful way of dealing with a problem. （问题的）解决良方 ❑ *The remedy lies in the hands of the government.* 良策掌握在政府手中。2 N-COUNT A **remedy** is something that is intended to cure you when you are ill or in pain. 药物；治疗法 ❑ *...natural remedies to help overcome winter infections.* 有助于治疗冬季感染的天然药物 3 VERB If you **remedy** something that is wrong or harmful, you correct it or improve it. 纠正；矫正；补救 ❑ [v n] *A great deal has been done internally to remedy the situation.* 为挽救局势已经做了大量内部工作。

re|mem|ber ◆◆◆ /rɪ'membəʳ/ (**remembers, remembering, remembered**) 1 VERB If you **remember** people or events from the past, you still have an idea of them in your mind and you are able to think about them. 记得 ❑ [v n] *You wouldn't remember me. I was in another group.* 你不会记得我。我那时在另外一组。❑ [v v-ing] *I certainly don't remember talking to you at all.* 我当然完全不记得和你讲过话。❑ [v that] *I remembered that we had drunk the last of the coffee the week before.* 我记得我们一个星期前就把最后那点儿咖啡喝完了。❑ [v wh] *I can remember where and when I bought each one.* 我记得每一件是在何地何时买的。❑ [v] *I used to do that when you were a little girl, remember?* 你还是小女孩的时候我经常那么做，记得吗？2 VERB If you **remember** that something is the case, you become aware of it again after a time when you did not think about it. （忘却一段时间后）忆起，记起，想起 ❑ [v that] *She remembered that she was going to the social club that evening.* 她记起来那晚她要去社交俱乐部。❑ [v n] *Then I remembered the cheque, which cheered me up.* 然后我想起了那张支票，这让我精神大振。3 VERB If you cannot **remember** something, you are not able to bring it back into your mind when you make an effort to do so. （用于否定）记起，想起 ❑ [v n] *If you can't remember your number, write it in code in a diary.* 记不住号码的话，可以用代码记在日记簿里。❑ [v wh] *I can't remember what I said.* 我记不起来自己说了什么。❑ [v] *Don't tell me you can't remember.* 不要告诉我你记不起来了。[Also v v-ing] 4 VERB If you **remember to** do something, you do it when you intend to. 记住，记得（做某事）❑ [v to-inf] *Please remember to enclose a stamped addressed envelope when writing.* 写信时请记得随信附上一个贴好邮票、写明地址的信封。5 VERB You tell someone to **remember that** something is the case when you want to emphasize its importance. It may be something that they already know about or a new piece of information. 记住，牢记（要事）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v that] *It is important to remember that each person reacts differently.* 重要的是要记住每个人反应不同。❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It should be remembered that this loss of control can never be regained.* 要记住这种失控局面可能永远无法恢复。6 VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone will **be remembered** for something that they have done, you mean that people will think of this whenever they think about the person. （因为所做之事）记住，铭记（某人）❑ [*be* v-ed +*for*] *At his grammar school he is remembered for being bad at games.* 在文法学校他因不善于玩游戏为大家所熟知。❑ [*be* v-ed +*as*] *He will always be remembered as one of the great Chancellors of the Exchequer.* 他作为最伟大的财政大臣之一将永远被铭记。7 VERB [no cont, usu imper] If you ask someone to **remember** you **to** a person who you have not seen for a long time, you are asking them to pass your greetings on to that person. 代…问候 ❑ [v n +*to*] *'Remember me to Lyle, won't you?' I said.* "代我问候莱尔，好吗？"我说。8 VERB [only to-inf] If you make a celebration an occasion **to remember**, you make it very enjoyable for all the people involved. 留下美好记忆；令人难忘 ❑ [v] *We'll give everyone a night to remember.* 我们将带给大家一个难忘的夜晚。

→ see **memory**

Thesaurus 同类词 *remember* Also look up:

V. look back, recall, think back; (*ant.*) forget 1 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *remember* with:

CONJ. remember **what** 记得什么，remember **when** 记得何时，remember **where** 记得何处，remember **why** 记得为何 1 2 3
ADJ. **easy to** remember 容易记，**important to** remember 记得…重要 1 2 4 5
ADV. remember **clearly** 清楚记得，remember **correctly** 没记错，remember **exactly** 确切记得，**still** remember 依然记得，remember **vividly** 记忆犹新 1 3
always remember 始终记得 1 4 5

re|mem|brance /rɪ'membrəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you do something

in remembrance of a dead person, you do it as a way of showing that you want to remember them and that you respect them. (对逝者的)怀念，纪念，缅怀【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They wore black in remembrance of those who had died.* 他们身穿黑色衣服纪念逝者。

Re|mem|brance Day N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In Britain, **Remembrance Day** or **Remembrance Sunday** is the Sunday nearest to the 11th of November, when people honour the memory of those who died in the two world wars. 阵亡将士纪念日(英国纪念两次世界大战中阵亡者的日子，在每年最接近 11 月 11 日的那个周日)❑ *...a Remembrance Day service.* 阵亡将士纪念日仪式

re|mind ◆◇ /rɪ'maɪnd/ (**reminds, reminding, reminded**) ❶ VERB If someone **reminds** you **of** a fact or event that you already know about, they say something which makes you think about it. 使想起；使记起；提醒 ❑ [v n +of] *So she simply welcomed him and reminded him of the last time they had met.* 于是她欣然对他表示欢迎，提醒说他们上次见过面。❑ [v n that] *I had to remind myself that being confident is not the same as being perfect!* 我得提醒自己表现自信和表现完美并不是一回事！❷ VERB You use **remind** in expressions such as **Let me remind you that** and **May I remind you that** to introduce a piece of information that you want to emphasize. It may be something that the hearer already knows about or a new piece of information. Sometimes these expressions can sound unfriendly. 让我提醒你…/ 我想提醒你…【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ [v n that] *'Let me remind you,' said Marianne, 'that Manchester is also my home town.'* "我来提醒你一下，"玛丽安娜说，"曼彻斯特也是我的家乡。" ❑ [v n wh] *Need I remind you who the enemy is?* 需要我提醒你敌人是谁吗？❸ VERB If someone **reminds** you **to** do a particular thing, they say something which makes you remember to do it. 提醒(某人做某事)；使想起(做某事) ❑ [v n to-inf] *Can you remind me to buy a bottle of Martini?* 你能提醒我买一瓶马提尼酒吗？❑ [v n +about] *The note was to remind him about something he had to explain to one of his students.* 这张字条是要提醒他得向他的一个学生解释某件事情。❹ VERB If you say that someone or something **reminds** you **of** another person or thing, you mean that they are similar to the other person or thing and that they make you think about them. (因为相似)使联想到 ❑ [v n +of] *She reminds me of the wife of the pilot who used to work for you.* 她让我想起过去为你工作的那个飞行员的妻子。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *remind* with:

PREP. remind *someone* **of** *something* 提醒某人某事 ❶
remind *you* **of** *someone/something* 使…联想到… ❹
V. **let me** remind **you** 让我来提醒你，**may I** remind **you** 我想提醒你 ❷

re|mind|er /rɪ'maɪndə'/ (**reminders**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, N that] Something that serves as a **reminder of** another thing makes you think about the other thing. 提示；提醒物【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *The British are about to be given a sharp reminder of what fighting abroad really means.* 英国人很快就会得到提醒，清楚意识到海外作战究竟意味着什么。❷ N-COUNT A **reminder** is a letter or note that is sent to tell you that you have not done something such as pay a bill or return library books. 催促函，催促单(如缴费单)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the final reminder for the gas bill.* 最后一次燃气费催缴单

remi|nisce /ˌremɪ'nɪs/ (**reminisces, reminiscing, reminisced**) VERB If you **reminisce** about something from your past, you write or talk about it, often with pleasure. (常指愉快地)追忆，回忆【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *I don't like reminiscing because it makes me feel old.* 我不喜欢追忆往事，因为那会让我感觉变老了。[Also v with quote]

remi|nis|cence /ˌremɪ'nɪsəns/ (**reminiscences**) N-VAR [oft poss N] Someone's **reminiscences** are things that they remember from the past, and which they talk or write about. **Reminiscence** is the process of remembering these things and talking or writing about them. 回忆；旧事；追忆(的往事)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Here I am boring you with my reminiscences.* 我要拿旧事来烦你了。[Also +of]

remi|nis|cent /ˌremɪ'nɪsənt/ ADJ If you say that one thing is **reminiscent of** another, you mean that it reminds you of it. 使人想起的；令人忆起的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The decor was reminiscent of a municipal arts-and-leisure centre.* 这种布置让人想起都市里的艺术休闲中心。

re|miss /rɪ'mɪs/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **remiss**, they are careless about doing things which ought to be done. 懈怠的；疏忽的；不负责任的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I would be remiss if I did not do something about it.* 我若对此置之不理，就是不负责任。[Also +in]

re|mis|sion /rɪ'mɪʃ°n/ (**remissions**) ❶ N-VAR If someone who has had a serious disease such as cancer is **in remission** or if the disease is **in remission**, the disease has been controlled so that they are not as ill as they were. (重病的)减轻，缓和 ❑ *Brain scans have confirmed that the disease is in remission.* 脑部扫描已经证实疾病得到了控制。❷ N-UNCOUNT If someone in prison gets **remission**, their prison sentence is reduced, usually because they have behaved well. 减刑【BRIT 英】❑ *With remission for good behaviour, she could be freed in a year.* 她因为表现良好获得减刑，一年后可能获释。

re|mit (**remits, remitting, remitted**)

The noun is pronounced /'ri:mɪt/. The verb is pronounced /rɪ'mɪt/. 名词读作 /'ri:mɪt/。动词读作 /rɪ'mɪt/。

❶ N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N] Someone's **remit** is the area of activity which they are expected to deal with, or which they have authority to deal with. 职责；职权范围【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *That issue is not within the remit of the working group.* 那个问题不在工作组的职权范围之内。❷ VERB If you **remit** money to someone, you send it to them. 汇，寄(钱)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *Many immigrants regularly remit money to their families.* 许多移民定期给家人汇款。

re|mit|tance /rɪ'mɪtəns/ (**remittances**) N-VAR A **remittance** is a sum of money that you send to someone. (一笔)汇款【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Please enclose your remittance, making cheques payable to Thames Valley Technology.* 请附上汇款，支票收款人为泰晤士河谷技术公司。

re|mix (**remixes, remixing, remixed**)

The noun is pronounced /'ri:mɪks/. The verb is pronounced /ˌri:'mɪks/. 名词读作 /'ri:mɪks/。动词读作 /ˌri:'mɪks/。

❶ N-COUNT A **remix** is a new version of a piece of music which has been created by putting together the individual instrumental and vocal parts in a different way. 混音版音乐；重混乐 ❑ *Their new album features remixes of some of their previous hits.* 新专辑主要收录了一些他们曾风靡一时的老歌的混音版本。❷ VERB To **remix** a piece of music means to make a new version of it by putting together the individual instrumental and vocal parts in a different way. 重新合成(乐曲) ❑ [v n] *The band are remixing some tracks.* 乐队正对一些曲目进行重新合成。

rem|nant /'remnənt/ (**remnants**) ❶ N-COUNT The **remnants of** something are small parts of it that are left over when the main part has disappeared or been destroyed. 残余部分；残存物；残迹 ❑ [+of] *Beneath the present church were remnants of Roman flooring.* 在现在的教堂下面是古罗马时期地面的遗存。❷ N-COUNT A **remnant** is a small piece of cloth that is left over when most of the cloth has been sold. Shops usually sell remnants cheaply. 布头；碎布

re|mod|el /ˌri:'mɒd°l/ (**remodels, remodelling, remodelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **remodeling, remodeled**

VERB To **remodel** something such as a building or a room means to give it a different form or shape. 重构；重建；重塑；改造 ❑ [v n] *Workmen were hired to remodel and enlarge the farm buildings.* 雇用工人改造扩建农场建筑。

re|mon|strate /'remənstreɪt, AM 美 rɪ'mɒnstreɪt/ (**remonstrates, remonstrating, remonstrated**) VERB If you **remonstrate with** someone, you protest to them about something you do not approve of or agree with, and you try to get it changed or stopped. 抗议；反对；表示异议【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +with] *He*

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remonstrated with the referee. 他向裁判抗议。❑ [v] *I jumped in the car and went to remonstrate.* 我跳进汽车去抗议。[Also v prep]

re|morse /rɪˈmɔːˈs/ N-UNCOUNT **Remorse** is a strong feeling of sadness and regret about something wrong that you have done. 懊悔；悔恨 ❑ *He was full of remorse.* 他满心悔恨。

re|morse|ful /rɪˈmɔːˈsfʊl/ ADJ If you are **remorseful**, you feel very guilty and sorry about something wrong that you have done. 懊悔的；悔恨的 ❑ *He was genuinely remorseful.* 他真心实意地感到懊悔。•**re|morse|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'My poor wife!' he said, remorsefully.* "我可怜的妻子！"他悔恨地说。

re|morse|less /rɪˈmɔːˈsləs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something, especially something unpleasant, as **remorseless**, you mean that it goes on for a long time and cannot be stopped. (尤指令人不快的事物)无休止的，没完没了的 ❑ *...the remorseless pressure of recession and financial constraint.* 经济衰退、财政紧缩无休止的压力 •**re|morse|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *There have been record bankruptcies and remorselessly rising unemployment.* 破产案数量创下历史新高，失业率节节攀升。2 ADJ Someone who is **remorseless** is prepared to be cruel to other people and feels no pity for them. (人)残忍的，冷酷的 ❑ *...the capacity for quick, remorseless violence.* 迅速而冷酷地诉诸暴力的能力 •**re|morse|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They remorselessly beat up anyone they suspected of supporting the opposition.* 他们毫不留情地殴打任何被怀疑支持反对派的人。

re|mote ◆◇ /rɪˈməʊt/ (**remoter, remotest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Remote** areas are far away from cities and places where most people live, and are therefore difficult to get to. 偏僻的；边远的 ❑ *Landslides have cut off many villages in remote areas.* 滑坡切断了边远地区许多村庄与外界的联系。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **remote** past or **remote** future is a time that is many years distant from the present. (过去或未来)遥远的 ❑ *Slabs of rock had slipped sideways in the remote past, and formed this hole.* 在久远的过去，岩石板滑落到周边，形成了这个洞。3 ADJ If something is **remote from** a particular subject or area of experience, it is not relevant to it because it is very different. 不相关的；关系不紧密的 ❑ [+from] *This government depends on the wishes of a few who are remote from the people.* 这个政府按照远离民众的少数人的意愿行事。4 ADJ If you say that there is a **remote** possibility or chance that something will happen, you are emphasizing that there is only a very small chance that it will happen. (可能性或机会)渺茫的，微乎其微的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *I use a sunscreen whenever there is even a remote possibility that I will be in the sun.* 但凡有一点儿可能性会暴露在阳光下，我就会用防晒霜。5 ADJ If you describe someone as **remote**, you mean that they behave as if they do not want to be friendly or closely involved with other people. 冷漠的；冷淡的；与人疏远的 ❑ *She looked so beautiful, and at the same time so remote.* 她如此美丽，同时又如此遥不可及。

re,mote 'ac|cess N-UNCOUNT **Remote access** is a system which allows you to gain access to a particular computer or network using a separate computer. 远程访问；远程接入 [COMPUTING 计算机] ❑ *The diploma course would offer remote access to course materials via the Internet's world wide web.* 可以通过因特网的万维网远程获得学位课程资料。

re,mote con'trol (**remote controls**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Remote control** is a system of controlling a machine or a vehicle from a distance by using radio or electronic signals. 遥控；远距离控制 ❑ *The bomb was detonated by remote control.* 这枚炸弹由遥控装置引爆。2 N-COUNT The **remote control** for a television or video recorder is the device that you use to control the machine from a distance, by pressing the buttons on it. (电视机、录像机等的)遥控器

re,mote-con'trolled ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **remote-controlled** machine or device is controlled from a distance by the use of radio or electronic signals. (机器设备)遥控的，远距离操纵的 ❑ *...a remote-controlled bomb.* 遥控炸弹

re|mote|ly /rɪˈməʊtli/ 1 ADV [oft ADV adj/-ed] You use **remotely** with a negative statement to emphasize the statement. (用于否定句)丝毫，根本 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *Nobody was remotely interested.* 谁都不感半点兴趣。2 ADV [ADV -ed] If someone or something is **remotely** placed or situated, they are a long way from other people or places. 遥远地；偏远地 ❑ *...the remotely situated, five bedroom house.* 位置很偏的五居室住宅

re,mote 'sens|ing N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Remote sensing** is the gathering of information about something by observing it from space or from the air. 遥感

re|mould (**remoulds, remoulding, remoulded**)

> The spelling **remold** is used in American English. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːməʊld/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈməʊld/. 美国英语用 remold。名词读作 /ˈriːməʊld/。动词读作 /ˌriːˈməʊld/。

1 N-COUNT A **remould** is an old tyre which has been given a new surface or tread and can be used again. 翻新轮胎 [BRIT 英]

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **retread**

2 VERB To **remould** something such as an idea or an economy means to change it so that it has a new structure or is based on new principles. 改造，重塑(想法、经济等) ❑ [v n] *...a new phase in the attempt to remould Labour's image.* 重塑工党形象举措的新阶段

re|mount /ˌriːˈmaʊnt/ (**remounts, remounting, remounted**) VERB When you **remount** a bicycle or horse, you get back on it after you have got off it or fallen off it. 重新骑上(自行车或马) ❑ [v n] *He was told to remount his horse and ride back to Lexington.* 他被要求重新上马赶回列克星敦。❑ [v] *The pony scrabbled up and waited for the rider, who remounted and carried on.* 小马挣扎着站起来，等着骑手，骑手再次上马赶路。

re|mov|able /rɪˈmuːvəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **removable** part of something is a part that can easily be moved from its place or position. 可移动的；可拆装的；活动的 ❑ *...a cake tin with a removable base.* 活动底盘蛋糕模

re|mov|al /rɪˈmuːvᵊl/ (**removals**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **removal** of something is the act of removing it. 消除；去除 ❑ *What they expected to be the removal of a small lump turned out to be major surgery.* 他们原以为只需切除个小肿块，结果变成了一场大手术。2 N-VAR [oft N n] **Removal** is the process of transporting furniture or equipment from one building to another. 搬家；搬迁 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ *Home removals are best done in cool weather.* 最好在天气凉爽时搬家。

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **moving**

re'mov|al man (**removal men**) N-COUNT **Removal men** are men whose job is to move furniture or equipment from one building to another. 搬家工人；搬运工 [mainly BRIT 主英]

> in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **movers**

re|move ◆◆◇ /rɪˈmuːv/ (**removes, removing, removed**) 1 VERB If you **remove** something from a place, you take it away. 移动；搬动；取出 [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [v n +from] *As soon as the cake is done, remove it from the oven.* 蛋糕一烤好就从烤炉里取出来。❑ [v n] *He went to the refrigerator and removed a bottle of wine.* 他走到冰箱处拿出一瓶酒。2 VERB If you **remove** clothing, you take it off. 脱下(衣服) [WRITTEN 笔语] ❑ [v n] *He removed his jacket.* 他脱下了夹克。3 VERB If you **remove** a stain from something, you make the stain disappear by treating it with a chemical or by washing it. (用化学品)去除，洗掉(污渍) ❑ [v n] *This treatment removes the most stubborn stains.* 这种处理方式会清除最顽固的污渍。4 VERB If people **remove** someone **from** power or **from** something such as a committee, they stop them being in power or being a member of the committee. 免除(职务) ❑ [v n +from] *The student senate voted to remove Fuller from office.* 学生评议会投票免了富勒的职。5 VERB If you **remove** an obstacle, a restriction, or a problem, you get rid of it. 消除(障碍)；取消(限制)；解决(问题) ❑ [v n] *The agreement removes the last serious obstacle to the signing of the arms treaty.* 这个协议排除了签订武器条约的最后一个严重障碍。

Thesaurus 同类词 *remove* Also look up:

V. take away, take out 1
take off, undress 2

R

re|moved /rɪ'mu:vd/ ADJ If you say that an idea or situation is far **removed from** something, you mean that it is very different from it. 相异的；不同的 ❑ [+from] *He found it hard to concentrate on conversation so far removed from his present preoccupations.* 他发现很难专注于谈话，因为谈话内容和自己目前的当务之急毫不相干。

re|mov|er /rɪ'mu:və$r/ (**removers**) N-VAR **Remover** is a substance that you use for removing an unwanted stain, mark, or coating from a surface. （污渍等的）去除剂，清除剂 ❑ *We got some paint remover and scrubbed it off.* 我们弄了一些脱漆剂，把它清理掉了。

re|mu|ner|ate /rɪ'mju:nəreɪt/ (**remunerates, remunerating, remunerated**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are remunerated** for work that you do, you are paid for it. 给…报酬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *You will be remunerated and so will your staff.* 你将得到酬劳，你的职员也如此。

re|mu|ner|a|tion /rɪ,mju:nə'reɪʃ°n/ (**remunerations**) N-VAR Someone's **remuneration** is the amount of money that they are paid for the work that they do. 酬劳；薪酬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the continuing marked increase in the remuneration of the company's directors.* 公司董事薪酬的持续显著增长

re|mu|ner|a|tive /rɪ'mju:nərətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Remunerative** work is work that you are paid for. 有报酬的；有酬劳的；有偿的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A doctor advised her to seek remunerative employment.* 一个医生建议她去找有酬劳的工作。

re|nais|sance /rɪ'neɪsɒns, AM 美 ,renɪ'sɑ:ns/ ❶ N-PROPER [oft N n] **The Renaissance** was the period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when there was a new interest in art, literature, science, and learning. 文艺复兴（时期）❑ *...the Renaissance masterpieces in London's galleries.* 伦敦美术馆里文艺复兴时期的杰作 ❷ N-SING If something experiences a **renaissance**, it becomes popular or successful again after a time when people were not interested in it. 复兴；复活；复燃 ❑ *Popular art is experiencing a renaissance.* 通俗艺术正在复兴。

Re|nais|sance man (**Renaissance men**) N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **Renaissance man**, you mean that he has a wide range of abilities and interests, especially in the arts and sciences. （尤指在艺术和科学方面）多才多艺者，兴趣广泛者，通才【APPROVAL 褒】

re|nal /'ri:n°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Renal** describes things that concern or are related to the kidneys. 肾脏的；肾的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *He collapsed from acute renal failure.* 他的身体因为严重的肾衰竭而垮掉了。

re|name /,ri:'neɪm/ (**renames, renaming, renamed**) VERB If you **rename** something, you change its name to a new name. 重命名；改名；更名 ❑ [be v-ed n] *Tel Aviv's Kings Square was renamed Yitzhak Rabin Square.* 特拉维夫的国王广场更名为伊扎克·拉宾广场。

Word Link 词根词缀 *re = back 回，again 再；reflect, rename, restate*

rend /rend/ (**rends, rending, rent**) ❶ VERB To **rend** something means to tear it. 撕碎；撕裂；扯破【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *...pain that rends the heart.* 钻心的疼痛 ❑ [v] *...a twisted urge to rend and tear.* 反常的狂乱撕扯的冲动 ❷ VERB If a loud sound **rends** the air, it is sudden and violent. （声音）响彻，刺破【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *He bellows, rends the air with anguish.* 他咆哮着，痛苦的喊声划破长空。 ❸ → see also **heart-rending**

ren|der /'rendə$r/ (**renders, rendering, rendered**) ❶ VERB You can use **render** with an adjective that describes a particular state to say that someone or something is changed into that state. For example, if someone or something makes a thing harmless, you can say that they **render** it harmless. 致使；造成 ❑ [v n adj] *It contained so many errors as to render it worthless.* 它错误太多，所以毫无用处。 ❷ VERB If you **render** someone help or service, you help them. 给予（帮助）；提供（服务）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *He had a chance to render some service to his country.* 他有了一个为国服务的机会。 ❑ [v n n] *Any assistance you can render him will be appreciated.* 无论给予他何种帮助，他都会非常感激。 ❸ VERB To **render** something in a particular language or in a particular way means to translate it into that language or in that way. 翻译【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +in] *All the signs and announcements were rendered in English and Spanish.* 所有的指示标志和公告都被译成了英语和西班牙语。 [Also v n +as/into/in]

ren|der|ing /'rendərɪŋ/ (**renderings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rendering of** a play, poem, or piece of music is a performance of it. （剧本、诗歌或音乐作品的）演绎，表演 ❑ [+of] *...a rendering of Verdi's Requiem by the BBC Symphony Orchestra.* 由 BBC 交响乐团演奏的威尔第的《安魂曲》 ❷ N-COUNT A **rendering** of an expression or piece of writing or speech is a translation of it. 翻译 ❑ [+of] *This phrase may well have been a rendering of a popular Arabic expression.* 这个短语可能翻译自阿拉伯语中的一个常用表达。

ren|dez|vous /'rɒndeɪvu:/ (**rendezvousing, rendezvoused**)

The form **rendezvous** is pronounced /'rɒndeɪvu:z/ when it is the plural of the noun or the third person singular of the verb. rendezvous 用作名词复数或动词第三人称单数时读作 /'rɒndeɪvu:z/。

❶ N-COUNT A **rendezvous** is a meeting, often a secret one, that you have arranged with someone for a particular time and place. （常指秘密的）约会，会面，会合 ❑ [+with] *I had almost decided to keep my rendezvous with Tony.* 我差不多已经决定如约和托尼见面了。 ❷ N-COUNT A **rendezvous** is the place where you have arranged to meet someone, often secretly. 约会地点；见面地点 ❑ *Their rendezvous would be the Penta Hotel at Heathrow Airport.* 他们将在希思罗机场的五角饭店碰面。 ❸ VERB If you **rendezvous with** someone or if the two of you **rendezvous**, you meet them at a time and place that you have arranged. 与…约会；和…会面 ❑ [v +with] *The plan was to rendezvous with him on Sunday afternoon.* 计划在周日下午和他会面。 ❑ [v] *She wondered where they were going to rendezvous afterwards.* 她想知道之后他们要去哪里约会。

ren|di|tion /ren'dɪʃ°n/ (**renditions**) N-COUNT A **rendition of** a play, poem, or piece of music is a performance of it. （剧本、诗歌或音乐作品的）演出，表演，演绎 ❑ [+of] *The musicians burst into a rousing rendition of 'Paddy Casey's Reel'.* 这些音乐家激情演绎了《帕迪·凯西的里尔舞曲》。

ren|egade /'renɪgeɪd/ (**renegades**) ❶ N-COUNT A **renegade** is a person who abandons the religious, political, or philosophical beliefs that he or she used to have, and accepts opposing or different beliefs. 叛徒；变节者；改变宗教信仰（或政见）者 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Renegade** is used to describe a member of a group or profession who behaves in a way that is opposed to the normal behaviour or beliefs of that group or profession. 离经叛道的；叛逆的；变节的 ❑ *Three men were shot dead by a renegade policeman.* 3 名男子被一个变节警察开枪打死。

re|nege /rɪ'ni:g, AM 美 -'nɪg/ (**reneges, reneging, reneged**) VERB If someone **reneges on** a promise or an agreement, they do not do what they have promised or agreed to do. 食言；反悔 ❑ [v +on] *If someone reneged on a deal, they could never trade here again.* 谁要是违背了约定，就永远不能再在这里进行交易。 [Also v]

re|new ♦∞ /rɪ'nju:, AM 美 -'nu:/ (**renews, renewing, renewed**) ❶ VERB If you **renew** an activity, you begin it again. 重新开始；更新 ❑ [v n] *He renewed his attack on government policy towards Europe.* 他重新开始对政府的欧洲政策进行抨击。 ❑ [v-ed] *There was renewed fighting yesterday.* 昨天战斗重新打响了。 ❷ VERB If you **renew** a relationship **with** someone, you start it again after you have not seen them or have not been friendly with them for some time. 恢复，重新建立（关系）❑ [v n] *When the two men met again after the war they renewed their friendship.* 两个人在战争结束后再次见面时重归于好。 ❑ [v n +with] *In December 1989 Syria renewed diplomatic relations with Egypt.* 1989 年 12 月，叙利亚和埃及重新建立了外交关系。 ❸ VERB When you **renew** something such as a licence or a contract, you extend the period of time for which it is valid. 延长（执照、合同等的）有效期；续签 ❑ [v n] *Larry's landlord threatened not to renew his lease.* 拉里的房东威胁说不跟他续租。 ❹ VERB [usu passive] You can say that something **is renewed** when it grows again or is replaced after it has been destroyed or lost. 使（受到损毁或丢失后）重获新生 ❑ [be v-ed] *Cells are being constantly renewed.* 细胞不断再生。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a renewed interest in public transport systems.* 对公交系统重新产生的兴趣

R

Thesaurus 同类词 *renew* Also look up:

V. continue, resume, revive 1 2 3 4

re|new|able /rɪˈnjuːəbᵊl, AM 美 -ˈnuː-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Renewable** resources are natural ones such as wind, water, and sunlight which are always available. (资源)可再生的，可更新的 ❑ *...renewable energy sources.* 可再生能源 2 ADJ If a contract or agreement is **renewable**, it can be extended when it reaches the end of a fixed period of time. (合同或协议)可延期的，可续签的 ❑ *A formal contract is signed which is renewable annually.* 正式签订了每年可续签的合同。

re|new|al /rɪˈnjuːəl, -ˈnuː-/ (**renewals**) 1 N-SING If there is a **renewal of** an activity or a situation, it starts again. (活动或状态的)恢复，重新开始，复兴 ❑ [+of] *They will discuss the possible renewal of diplomatic relations.* 他们将讨论恢复外交关系的可能性。 2 N-VAR The **renewal** of a document such as a licence or a contract is an official increase in the period of time for which it remains valid. (执照、合同等的)续签，延期 ❑ *His contract came up for renewal.* 他的合同该续签了。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Renewal** of something lost, dead, or destroyed is the process of it growing again or being replaced. 恢复；更新；再生；重建 ❑ *...urban renewal and regeneration.* 城市改造和重建

re|nounce /rɪˈnaʊns/ (**renounces, renouncing, renounced**) 1 VERB If you **renounce** a belief or a way of behaving, you decide and declare publicly that you no longer have that belief or will no longer behave in that way. 宣布放弃，抛弃(信仰或行为方式) ❑ [v n] *After a period of imprisonment she renounced terrorism.* 在被囚禁一段时间之后，她宣布放弃恐怖主义。 2 VERB If you **renounce** a claim, rank, or title, you officially give it up. 正式放弃(要求、官阶或头衔) ❑ [v n] *He renounced his claim to the French throne.* 他正式放弃对法国王位的继承权。

reno|vate /ˈrenəveɪt/ (**renovates, renovating, renovated**) VERB If someone **renovates** an old building, they repair and improve it and get it back into good condition. 修复；改造；翻新 ❑ [v n] *The couple spent thousands renovating the house.* 这对夫妇花了几千元来翻新房子。 •**reno|va|tion** /ˌrenəˈveɪʃᵊn/ (**renovations**) N-VAR ❑ *...a property which will need extensive renovation.* 需要进行大规模整修的房产

Word Link 词根词缀 *nov = new* 新：*innovate, novel, renovate*

re|nown /rɪˈnaʊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft n *of* N] A person **of renown** is well known, usually because they do or have done something good. 名望；声望 ❑ *She used to be a singer of some renown.* 她曾是位小有名气的歌手。

re|nowned /rɪˈnaʊnd/ ADJ A person or place that is **renowned for** something, usually something good, is well known because of it. 有名的；有声望的 ❑ [+for] *The area is renowned for its Romanesque churches.* 这个地区以其罗马式的教堂闻名。 [Also +as]

rent ◆◇ /rent/ (**rents, renting, rented**) 1 VERB If you **rent** something, you regularly pay its owner a sum of money in order to be able to have it and use it yourself. 租来；租借 ❑ [v n] *She rents a house with three other girls.* 她和其他 3 个女孩合租一套房子。 ❑ [v-ed] *He left his hotel in a rented car.* 他开着一辆租来的车离开了酒店。 2 VERB If you **rent** something **to** someone, you let them have it and use it in exchange for a sum of money which they pay you regularly. 出租；租给 ❑ [v n +to] *She rented rooms to university students.* 她把房间租给了大学生。 •PHRASAL VERB **Rent out** means the same as **rent**. rent out 同 rent ❑ [v P n] *He rented out his house while he worked abroad.* 他在国外工作期间把自己的房子租了出去。 ❑ [v n P] *He repaired the boat, and rented it out for $150.* 他修好了那条船，然后把它以 150 美元的价格租了出去。 3 N-VAR **Rent** is the amount of money that you pay regularly to use a house, flat, or piece of land. 租金；租用费 ❑ *She worked to pay the rent while I went to college.* 在我读大学期间，她打工挣钱来付租金。 4 **Rent** is the past tense and past participle of **rend**. 5 → see also **ground rent, peppercorn rent**

▶**rent out** → see **rent 2**

rent|al /ˈrentᵊl/ (**rentals**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **rental** of something such as a car or piece of equipment is the activity or process of renting it. 租用；出租；租赁 ❑ *We can organise car rental from Chicago O'Hare Airport.* 我们可以安排从芝加哥奥黑尔机场出发的租车服务。 2 N-COUNT The **rental** is the amount of money that you pay when you rent something such as a car, property, or piece of equipment. 租金；租用费 ❑ *It has been let at an annual rental of £393,000.* 它以每年 39.3 万英镑的价格被租了出去。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **rental** to describe things that are connected with the renting out of goods, properties, and services. 租用的；出租的 ❑ *A friend drove her to Oxford, where she picked up a rental car.* 一个朋友开车把她送到牛津，在那里她租了一辆车。

ˈrent boy (**rent boys**) N-COUNT A **rent boy** is a boy or young man who has sex with men for money. 男妓【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ˌrent-ˈfree ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **rent-free** house or office, you do not have to pay anything to use it. 免租金的 ❑ *He was given a new rent-free apartment.* 他得到了一个新的免租金公寓。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Rent-free** is also an adverb. ❑ *They told James he could no longer live rent-free.* 他们告诉詹姆斯他不能再白住了。

re|nun|cia|tion /rɪˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **renunciation** of a belief or a way of behaving is the public declaration that you reject it and have decided to stop having that belief or behaving in that way. (对信仰或行为方式的)放弃，抛弃 ❑ [+of] *The talks were dependent on a renunciation of terrorism.* 会谈以放弃恐怖主义为前提。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **renunciation of** a claim, title, or privilege is the act of officially giving it up. (对声明、头衔或特权的)正式放弃 ❑ [+of] *...the renunciation of territory in the Mediterranean.* 对地中海领土的放弃 3 N-UNCOUNT **Renunciation** is the act of not allowing yourself certain pleasures for moral or religious reasons. (出于道德或宗教原因的)克己，自我克制 ❑ *Gandhi exemplified the virtues of renunciation, asceticism and restraint.* 甘地是克己、禁欲和自我约束的美德的典范。

re|open /rɪˈəʊpən/ (**reopens, reopening, reopened**) 1 VERB If you **reopen** a public building such as a factory, airport, or school, or if it **reopens**, it opens and starts working again after it has been closed for some time. (使)重新开业；(使)重新营业 ❑ [v n] *Iran reopened its embassy in London.* 伊朗在伦敦重开使馆。 ❑ [v] *The Theatre Royal, Norwich, will reopen in November.* 诺里奇的皇家戏院将在 11 月重新开业。 2 VERB If police or the courts **reopen** a legal case, they investigate it again because it has never been solved or because there was something wrong in the way it was investigated before. 重新审理；重新调查 ❑ [v n] *There was a call today to reopen the investigation into the bombing.* 今天有人呼吁对爆炸事件重新展开调查。 3 VERB If people or countries **reopen** talks or negotiations or if talks or negotiations **reopen**, they begin again after they have stopped for some time. (使)(谈判等)重新开始；(使)恢复 ❑ [v n] *But now high level delegations will reopen talks that broke up earlier this year.* 但现在高层代表团将恢复今年早些时候终止的对话。 ❑ [v n +with] *...the possibility of reopening negotiations with the government.* 与政府重启谈判的可能性 ❑ [v] *Middle East peace talks reopen in Washington on Wednesday.* 中东和平谈判于周三在华盛顿重启。 4 VERB If people or countries **reopen** ties or relations, they start being friendly again after a time when they were not friendly. 重新建立，恢复(联系或关系) ❑ [v n +with] *He reopened ties with Moscow earlier this year.* 今年早些时候他重新建立了和莫斯科的联系。 ❑ [v n] *Britain and Argentina reopened diplomatic relations.* 英国和阿根廷重新建立了外交关系。 5 VERB If something **reopens** a question or debate, it makes the question or debate relevant again and causes people to start discussing it again. 重新提出(问题)；重新引起(辩论) ❑ [v n] *His results are likely to reopen the debate on race and education.* 他的结果可能会重新引起关于种族和教育的辩论。 6 VERB If a country **reopens** a border or route, or if it **reopens**, it becomes possible to cross or travel along it again after it has been closed. (使)(边界或路线)重新开放 ❑ [v n] *Jordan reopened its border with Iraq.* 约旦重新开放了与伊拉克的边界。 ❑ [v] *The important Beijing Shanghai route has reopened.* 重要的京沪线已重新开放。

re|or|gan|ize /riˈɔːgənaɪz/ (**reorganizes, reorganizing, reorganized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **reorganise**

VERB To **reorganize** something or to **reorganize** means to change the way in which something is organized, arranged, or done. 改组；改造；改编；重新安排 ❑ [v n] *It is the mother who is expected to reorganize her busy schedule.* 应该让母亲来重新安排自己紧张的日程。❑ [be v-ed +into] *Four thousand troops have been reorganized into a fighting force.* 4,000 名士兵被重新整编为一支战斗部队。❑ [v] *They'll have to reorganise and that might cause them problems.* 他们得进行改组，而那样可能会引发很多问题。•**re|or|gani|za|tion** /riˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/ (**reorganizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the reorganization of the legal system.* 对法律体系的重组

rep /rep/ (**reps**) 1 N-COUNT A **rep** is a person whose job is to sell a company's products or services, especially by travelling round and visiting other companies. **Rep** is short for **representative**. 销售代表，销售专员（全写为 representative）❑ [+for] *I'd been working as a sales rep for a photographic company.* 我一直在一家摄影公司做销售代表。2 → see also **holiday rep** 3 N-COUNT A **rep** is a person who acts as a representative for a group of people, usually a group of people who work together. （组织、团体的）代表，发言人 ❑ *Contact the health and safety rep at your union.* 与你所在工会的健康安全代表联系。4 N-UNCOUNT In the theatre, **rep** is the same as **repertory**. （戏剧中）同 repertory ❑ *A play is tested in rep before ever hitting a West End stage.* 一部戏在登陆伦敦西区舞台前会以常备剧目试演。

Rep. **Rep.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**representative.** 【AM 美】❑ *...Rep. Barbara Boxer.* 众议院议员芭芭拉·博克瑟

re|paid /rɪˈpeɪd/ **Repaid** is the past tense and past participle of **repay**.

re|pair ◆◇ /rɪˈpeəʳ/ (**repairs, repairing, repaired**) 1 VERB If you **repair** something that has been damaged or is not working properly, you mend it. 修理；修补 ❑ [v n] *Goldsmith has repaired the roof to ensure the house is wind-proof.* 戈德史密斯修理了屋顶，以确保房屋能够抗风。❑ [have n v-ed] *A woman drove her car to the garage to have it repaired.* 一位女士把车开到修理厂修理。•**re|pair|er** (**repairers**) N-COUNT [usu n n] ❑ *...TV repairers.* 电视修理工 2 VERB If you **repair** a relationship or someone's reputation after it has been damaged, you do something to improve it. 补救，挽救（关系或声誉）❑ [v n] *The government continued to try to repair the damage caused by the minister's interview.* 政府不断努力弥补因该部长接受采访而造成的不良影响。3 N-VAR A **repair** is something that you do to mend a machine, building, piece of clothing, or other thing that has been damaged or is not working properly. 修理；修补；补救 ❑ *Many women know how to carry out repairs on their cars.* 许多妇女懂得怎样修自己的车。❑ *There is no doubt now that her marriage is beyond repair.* 毫无疑问她的婚姻无法挽救。4 VERB If someone **repairs to** a particular place, they go there. 到…去；前去【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *We then repaired to the pavilion for lunch.* 然后我们就去凉亭吃午饭了。5 PHRASE If something such as a building is **in good repair**, it is in good condition. If it is **in bad repair**, it is in bad condition. （建筑等）维修良好 / 糟糕，状况良好 / 糟糕 ❑ *The monks of Ettal keep the abbey in good repair.* 埃塔尔的修道士把修道院维护得很好。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *repair* with:

N. repair **a chimney** 修理烟囱，repair **equipment** 修理设备，repair **parts** 修理零件，repair **a roof** 修理屋顶 1
repair **damage** 修复损伤；弥补不良影响 1 2
repair **a relationship** 挽救关系 2
auto repair 汽车维修，**car** repair 汽车维修，**home** repair 家庭维修，**road** repair 道路维修，repair **service** 维修服务，repair **shop** 维修店 3

re|pair|man /rɪˈpeəʳmæn/ (**repairmen**) N-COUNT A **repairman** is a man who mends broken machines such as televisions and telephones. 维修工 ❑ *...a cheerful telephone repairman.* 开朗的电话修理工

repa|ra|tion /ˌrepəˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**reparations**) 1 N-PLURAL **Reparations** are sums of money that are paid after a war by the defeated country for the damage and injuries it caused in other countries. （战败国支付的）赔款 ❑ *Israel accepted billions of dollars in war reparations.* 以色列得到了几十亿美元的战争赔款。2 N-UNCOUNT **Reparation** is help or payment that someone gives you for damage, loss, or suffering that they have caused you. 赔偿；弥补 ❑ *There is a clear demand amongst victims for some sort of reparation from offenders.* 受害者明确要求责任人给予某种赔偿。

rep|ar|tee /ˌrepɑːˈtiː, AM 美 -pɚˈteɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Repartee** is conversation that consists of quick, witty comments and replies. 妙语连珠的对话；机智的谈话 ❑ *She was good at repartee.* 她善于巧言妙答。

re|past /rɪˈpɑːst, -ˈpæst/ (**repasts**) N-COUNT A **repast** is a meal. 饭食；（一）餐【LITERARY 文】

re|pat|ri|ate /ˌriːˈpætrieɪt, AM 美 -ˈpeɪt-/ (**repatriates, repatriating, repatriated**) VERB If a country **repatriates** someone, it sends them back to their home country. 遣返；遣送回国 ❑ [v n] *It was not the policy of the government to repatriate genuine refugees.* 遣返真正的难民回国并非政府的政策。•**re|pat|ria|tion** /ˌriːpætrɪˈeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -ˈpeɪt-/ (**repatriations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the forced repatriation of Vietnamese boat people.* 强制遣返越南船民

re|pay /rɪˈpeɪ/ (**repays, repaying, repaid**) 1 VERB If you **repay** a loan or a debt, you pay back the money that you owe to the person who you borrowed or took it from. 偿还，偿付（贷款或债务）❑ [v n] *He advanced funds of his own to his company, which was unable to repay him.* 他把自己的资金预付给他的公司，而公司却不能把钱偿还给他。2 VERB If you **repay** a favour that someone did for you, you do something for them in return. 报答，回报（恩惠等）❑ [v n] *It was very kind. I don't know how I can ever repay you.* 真是太好了。我都不知道怎么报答你才好。

re|pay|able /rɪˈpeɪəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A loan that is **repayable** within a certain period of time must be paid back within that time. （在一定期限内）可偿还的，必须偿还的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The loan is repayable over twenty years.* 这笔贷款要在 20 年内还清。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **payable**

re|pay|ment /rɪˈpeɪmənt/ (**repayments**) 1 N-COUNT **Repayments** are amounts of money which you pay at regular intervals to a person or organization in order to repay a debt. 分期偿付款 ❑ *They were unable to meet their mortgage repayments.* 他们不能按时偿还抵押贷款。2 N-UNCOUNT The **repayment of** money is the act or process of paying it back to the person you owe it to. 偿还；偿付 ❑ [+of] *He failed to meet last Friday's deadline for repayment of a £114m loan.* 他没能在上星期五的最后期限前偿还 1.14 亿的贷款。

→ see **interest**

re|peal /rɪˈpiːl/ (**repeals, repealing, repealed**) VERB If the government **repeals** a law, it officially ends it, so that it is no longer valid. 废止；废除；撤销 ❑ [v n] *The government has just repealed the law segregating public facilities.* 政府刚刚废止了不同种族分开使用公共设施的法令。•N-UNCOUNT **Repeal** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the repeal of Prohibition.* 明年将是禁酒令废除 60 周年。

re|peat ◆◆ /rɪˈpiːt/ (**repeats, repeating, repeated**) 1 VERB If you **repeat** something, you say or write it again. You can say **I repeat** to show that you feel strongly about what you are repeating. 重复；重写 ❑ [v that] *He repeated that he had been misquoted.* 他反复说他的话被错误引用了。❑ [v n] *The Libyan leader Colonel Gadaffi repeated his call for the release of hostages.* 利比亚领导人卡扎菲上校反复呼吁释放人质。❑ [v with quote] *'You fool,' she kept repeating.* "你这个傻瓜。"她不断地重复着。2 VERB If you **repeat** something that someone else has said or written, you say or write the same thing, or tell it to another person. 复述；转述 ❑ [v n] *She had an irritating habit of repeating everything I said to her.* 她有个惹人讨厌的习惯，我跟她说的每件事她都要告诉别人。❑ [v n +to] *I trust you not to repeat that to anyone else.* 我相信你不会把我的话告诉别人。❑ [v +after] *Now, brother, repeat after me, 'All praise to Allah, Lord of All the Worlds'.* 现在，我的兄弟，跟着我说，"至上伟大的真主，全世界的主宰"。3 VERB If you **repeat yourself**, you say something which you have said before, usually by mistake. 反复说；说话反

R

反复复 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Then he started rambling and repeating himself.* 他接下来就开始东拉西扯，来回重复自己说过的话。 4 VERB If you **repeat** an action, you do it again. 重复做(动作) ❑ [v n] *The next day I repeated the procedure.* 第二天我重复了这个程序。 ❑ [v] *Hold this position for 30 seconds, release and repeat on the other side.* 保持这个姿势 30 秒钟，放松，然后换另一侧重复。 5 VERB If an event or series of events **repeats itself**, it happens again. 重复发生；再次发生 ❑ [v pron-refl] *The U.N. will have to work hard to stop history repeating itself.* 联合国必须努力避免历史重演。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **repeat of** an event, usually an undesirable event, it happens again. (通常指令人不快的事件的)再次发生 ❑ [+of] *There were fears that there might be a repeat of last year's campaign of strikes.* 有人担心去年的罢工运动可能重演。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] If a company gets **repeat** business or **repeat** customers, people who have bought their goods or services before buy them again. 回头客的；再次光顾的 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Nearly 60% of our bookings come from repeat business and personal recommendation.* 我们近 60% 的订单来自于回头客和熟人介绍。 8 N-COUNT A **repeat** is a television or radio programme that has been broadcast before. (电视或广播的)重播节目 【BRIT 英】❑ *There's nothing except sport and repeats on TV.* 除了体育节目和重播节目外，电视上没什么新鲜内容。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **re-run**

9 PHRASE If there is **a repeat performance** of something, usually something undesirable, it happens again. (通常指令人不快的事件的)再次出现，再次发生 ❑ *This year can only see a repeat performance of the decline.* 今年还会出现下降。

Thesaurus 同类词 *repeat* Also look up:

V. reiterate, restate, retell 1 2
N. encore, rerun 8

re|peat|ed /rɪ'pi:tɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Repeated** actions or events are ones which happen many times. 重复的；反复发生的 ❑ *Mr Lawssi apparently did not return the money, despite repeated reminders.* 尽管被提醒了很多次，劳西先生显然没有把钱退回来。

re|peat|ed|ly /rɪ'pi:tɪdlɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **repeatedly**, you do it many times. 重复地；反复地；再三地 ❑ *Both men have repeatedly denied the allegations.* 两个人都一再否认指控。

re,peat of'fend|er (**repeat offenders**) N-COUNT A **repeat offender** is someone who commits the same sort of crime more than once. 惯犯；累犯

re,peat pre'scrip|tion (**repeat prescriptions**) N-COUNT A **repeat prescription** is a prescription for a medicine that you have taken before or that you use regularly. (依以前用过的处方重新取药的)重复处方 【BRIT 英】

re|pel /rɪ'pel/ (**repels, repelling, repelled**) 1 VERB When an army **repels** an attack, they successfully fight and drive back soldiers from another army who have attacked them. 击退；驱逐 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They have fifty thousand troops along the border ready to repel any attack.* 他们有 5 万人的部队驻扎在边境，随时准备击退任何进攻。 2 VERB When a magnetic pole **repels** another magnetic pole, it gives out a force that pushes the other pole away. You can also say that two magnetic poles **repel** each other or that they **repel**. (磁极、电荷之间)排斥 【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v] *Like poles repel, unlike poles attract.* 同极相斥，异极相吸。 ❑ [v n] *As these electrons are negatively charged they will attempt to repel each other.* 因为这些电子都带负电，它们将会互相排斥。 3 VERB [no cont] If something **repels** you, you find it horrible and disgusting. 使厌恶；使讨厌 ❑ [v n] *...a violent excitement that frightened and repelled her.* 使她恐惧和厌恶的强烈兴奋感 •**re|pelled** ADJ ❑ *She was very striking but in some way I felt repelled.* 她非常引人注目，但我觉得她有些讨厌。

→ see **magnet**

re|pel|lant /rɪ'pelənt/ → see **repellent**

re|pel|lent /rɪ'pelənt/ (**repellents**)

The spelling **repellant** is also used for meaning 2. 义项 2 亦拼作 repellant。

1 ADJ If you think that something is horrible and disgusting you can say that it is **repellent**. 讨厌的；令人厌恶的；令人排斥的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a very large, very repellent toad.* 个头很大、令人生厌的癞蛤蟆 2 N-VAR [usu n N] Insect **repellent** is a product containing chemicals that you spray into the air or on your body in order to keep insects away. 驱虫剂 ❑ *...mosquito repellent.* 驱蚊剂

re|pent /rɪ'pent/ (**repents, repenting, repented**) VERB If you **repent**, you show or say that you are sorry for something wrong you have done. 后悔；忏悔；悔悟 ❑ [v] *Those who refuse to repent, he said, will be punished.* 那些拒不悔改的人，他说，将会受到惩罚。 ❑ [v +off/for] *Did he repent of anything in his life?* 他一生中有什么后悔的事情吗？ [Also v n]

re|pent|ance /rɪ'pentəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you show **repentance** for something wrong that you have done, you make it clear that you are sorry for doing it. 后悔；悔改；悔意；忏悔 ❑ *They showed no repentance during their trial.* 他们在受审的过程中没有表现出一丝悔意。

re|pent|ant /rɪ'pentənt/ ADJ Someone who is **repentant** shows or says that they are sorry for something wrong they have done. 后悔的；悔改的；有悔改表现的 ❑ *He was feeling guilty and depressed, repentant and scared.* 他感到内疚、沮丧、后悔和害怕。

re|per|cus|sion /,ri:pə'kʌʃ°n/ (**repercussions**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If an action or event has **repercussions**, it causes unpleasant things to happen some time after the original action or event. (不良)反响，反应，影响 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was an effort which was to have painful repercussions.* 这么做会带来极坏的负面影响。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cuss ≈ striking* 击打：*concussion, percussion, repercussion*

rep|er|toire /'repə'twɑ:r/ (**repertoires**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A performer's **repertoire** is all the plays or pieces of music that he or she has learned and can perform. (一个表演者所能表演的)全部节目，曲目 ❑ *Meredith D'Ambrosio has thousands of songs in her repertoire.* 梅雷迪思·丹布罗西奥会唱几千首歌曲。 2 N-SING The **repertoire** of a person or thing is all the things of a particular kind that the person or thing is capable of doing. 全部技能(或才能) ❑ [+of] *...Mike's impressive repertoire of funny stories.* 迈克会讲大量有趣故事的非凡才能

rep|er|tory /'repə'tri, AM 美 -tɔ:ri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **repertory** company is a group of actors and actresses who perform a small number of plays for just a few weeks at a time. They work in a **repertory** theatre. 剧目轮演；轮流上演选定剧目 ❑ *...a well-known repertory company in Boston.* 波士顿有名的剧目轮演剧团 2 N-SING [usu poss N] A performer's **repertory** is all the plays or pieces of music that he or she has learned and can perform. (一个表演者所能表演的)全部剧目(或曲目) ❑ *Her repertory was vast and to her it seemed that each song told some part of her life.* 她演唱的歌曲有很多，并且对于她来说似乎每一首歌都讲述了她的一部分生活。

rep|eti|tion /,repɪ'tɪʃ°n/ (**repetitions**) 1 N-VAR If there is a **repetition of** an event, usually an undesirable event, it happens again. (常指令人不快的事件的)反复发生，重复出现，重演 ❑ [+of] *Today the city government has taken measures to prevent a repetition of last year's confrontation.* 今天市政府已经采取措施，防止去年的冲突重演。 2 N-VAR **Repetition** means using the same words again. (词语的)重复 ❑ *He could also have cut out much of the repetition and thus saved many pages.* 他原本也可以砍去许多重复的内容，从而缩减许多页。

rep|eti|tious /,repɪ'tɪʃəs/ ADJ Something that is **repetitious** involves actions or elements that are repeated many times and is therefore boring. 反复的；重复乏味的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The manifesto is long-winded, repetitious and often ambiguous or poorly drafted.* 这份声明冗长繁复，多处存在歧义或行文拙劣。

re|peti|tive /rɪ'petɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ Something that is **repetitive** involves actions or elements that are repeated many times and is therefore boring. 反复的；重复乏味的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...factory workers who do repetitive jobs.* 从事重复性工作的工厂工人 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Repetitive** movements or sounds are repeated many times. 重复多次的；反复性的 ❑ *...problems that occur as the result of*

repetitive movements. 反复运动引起的问题

re|peti|tive ˈstrain in|ju|ry N-UNCOUNT **Repetitive strain injury** is the same as **RSI.** 同 RSI ❑ *...computer users suffering from repetitive strain injury.* 患有重复性紧张劳损的计算机使用者

re|phrase /ˌriːˈfreɪz/ (**rephrases, rephrasing, rephrased**) VERB If you **rephrase** a question or statement, you ask it or say it again in a different way. 重新措辞；重新表述 ❑ [v n] *Again, the executive rephrased the question.* 经理又换了一种方式提问。

re|place ◆◇ /rɪˈpleɪs/ (**replaces, replacing, replaced**) ❶ VERB If one thing or person **replaces** another, the first is used or acts instead of the second. 替换；取代；代替 ❑ [v n] *The council tax replaces the poll tax next April.* 市政税在明年 4 月将取代人头税。❑ [v n +as] *...the city lawyer who replaced Bob as chairman of the company.* 取代鲍勃成为公司主席的市政律师 ❑ [be v-ed +with/by] *The smile disappeared to be replaced by a doleful frown.* 笑容消失了，取而代之的是哀伤的瘪眉。❷ VERB If you **replace** one thing or person **with** another, you put something or someone else in their place to do their job. 以…取代；以…接替 ❑ [v n +with] *I clean out all the grease and replace it with oil so it works better in very low temperatures.* 我把所有的油脂清除干净，然后用油来代替，从而使它在低温条件下运转得更好。❑ [v n] *The BBC decided it could not replace her.* 英国广播公司认定不能把她换掉。❸ VERB If you **replace** something that is broken, damaged, or lost, you get a new one to use instead. 换下（坏的）；以新的替换 ❑ [v n] *The shower that we put in a few years back has broken and we cannot afford to replace it.* 我们几年前安装的淋浴器坏了，但买不起新的来换。❹ VERB If you **replace** something, you put it back where it was before. 把…放回（原处）❑ [v n] *The line went dead. Whitlock replaced the receiver.* 线路中断了，惠特洛克把听筒放回原处。❑ [v n prep] *Replace the caps on the bottles.* 把瓶盖重新盖上。

re|place|able /rɪˈpleɪsəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If something is **replaceable,** you can throw it away when it is finished and put a new one in its place. 可替换的；可替代的 ❑ *...replaceable butane gas cartridges.* 可替换丁烷气贮气瓶 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **replaceable,** you mean that they are not so important that someone else could not take their place. 可被取代的 ❑ *He would see I was not so easily replaceable.* 他会知道我不是那么容易被替代的。

re|place|ment ◆◇ /rɪˈpleɪsmənt/ (**replacements**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **replacement** of one thing by another, you mean that the second thing takes the place of the first. 替代；替换；取代 ❑ [+of] *...the replacement of damaged or lost books.* 受损或丢失图书的更换或补充 ❷ → see also **hormone replacement therapy** ❸ N-COUNT Someone who takes someone else's place in an organization, government, or team can be referred to as their **replacement.** 替补（成员或队员）；接替者 ❑ *Taylor has nominated Adams as his replacement.* 泰勒提名亚当斯接替他。

re|place|ment value N-SING The **replacement value** of something that you own is the amount of money it would cost you to replace it, for example if it was stolen or damaged. 重置价值；替换价值

re|play (**replays, replaying, replayed**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈpleɪ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːpleɪ/. 动词读作 /ˌriːˈpleɪ/。名词读作 /ˈriːpleɪ/。

❶ VERB [usu passive] If a match between two sports teams **is replayed,** the two teams play it again, because neither team won the first time, or because the match was stopped because of bad weather. 重新比赛【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be v-ed] *Drawn matches were replayed three or four days later.* 没有分出胜负的比赛在三四天后重赛。•N-COUNT You can refer to a match that is replayed as a **replay.** 重新进行的比赛 ❑ *If there has to be a replay we are confident of victory.* 如果重新比赛，我们有信心取得胜利。❷ VERB If you **replay** something that you have recorded on film or tape, you play it again in order to watch it or listen to it. （影片或磁带的）重播，重放 ❑ [v n] *He stopped the machine and replayed the message.* 他暂停了答录机，重新播放了一遍留言。•N-COUNT **Replay** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I watched a slow-motion videotape replay of his fall.* 我看了一遍录像带上他摔倒时的慢动作重放。❸ VERB If you **replay** an event in your mind, you think about it again and again. （反复在脑海里）重放；不断想起 ❑ [v n] *She spends her nights lying in bed, replaying the fire in her mind.* 她好多个晚上躺在床上，不断想起火灾场面。❹ → see also **action replay, instant replay**

re|plen|ish /rɪˈplenɪʃ/ (**replenishes, replenishing, replenished**) VERB If you **replenish** something, you make it full or complete again. 补充；重新装满【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Three hundred thousand tons of cereals are needed to replenish stocks.* 需要 30 万吨谷物补充库存。

Word Link 词根词缀 *plen ≈ full* 满：*plenitude, plenty, replenish*

re|plen|ish|ment /rɪˈplenɪʃmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Replenishment** is the process by which something is made full or complete again. 补充；充满【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *There is a concern about replenishment of the population.* 有人担心人口的补充问题。

re|plete /rɪˈpliːt/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] To be **replete with** something means to be full of it. 充满的；装满的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Harbor was replete with boats.* 港口里满是船只。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **replete,** you are pleasantly full of food and drink. 饱的；吃饱喝足的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Replete, guests can then retire to the modern conservatory for coffee.* 吃饱喝足后，宾客们可以到现代化的暖房里享受一杯咖啡。

rep|li|ca /ˈreplɪkə/ (**replicas**) N-COUNT A **replica of** something such as a statue, building, or weapon is an accurate copy of it. 复制品；仿制品 ❑ [+of] *...a human-sized replica of the Statue of Liberty.* 真人大小的自由女神像复制品

rep|li|cate /ˈreplɪkeɪt/ (**replicates, replicating, replicated**) VERB If you **replicate** someone's experiment, work, or research, you do it yourself in exactly the same way. 复制；重做；使复现【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He invited her to his laboratory to see if she could replicate the experiment.* 他邀请她到他的实验室看她能否重做制该实验。

re|ply ◆◇ /rɪˈplaɪ/ (**replies, replying, replied**) ❶ VERB When you **reply to** something that someone has said or written to you, you say or write an answer to them. 回复；回答 ❑ [v with quote] *'That's a nice dress,' said Michael. 'Thanks,' she replied solemnly.* "那件连衣裙很好看。"迈克尔说。"谢谢。"她严肃地回答。❑ [v that] *He replied that this was absolutely impossible.* 他回复说这是绝对不可能的。❑ [v] *Grace was too terrified to reply.* 格雷斯吓坏了，不能作答。❑ [v +to] *To their surprise, hundreds replied to the advertisement.* 令他们吃惊的是，有几百人对广告作出了回应。❷ N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **reply** is something that you say or write when you answer someone or answer a letter or advertisement. 回信；回复；回应 ❑ *I called out a challenge, but there was no reply.* 我提出挑战，但是没人回应。❑ [+to] *David has had 12 replies to his ad.* 戴维的广告已经有 12 条回复了。❑ *He said in reply that the question was unfair.* 他回答说这个问题不公平。[Also +from] ❸ VERB If you **reply to** something such as an attack **with** violence or **with** another action, you do something in response. （以行动）作出回应，回击，反击 ❑ [v +with] *Farmers threw eggs and empty bottles at police, who replied with tear gas.* 农民向警察扔鸡蛋和空瓶子，警察则以催泪瓦斯回击。❑ [v +to/with] *The National Salvation Front has already replied to this series of opposition moves with its own demonstrations.* 民族救亡阵线已经组织了示威，以此回击反对派的一系列活动。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reply* Also look up:

V. acknowledge, answer, respond, return ❶
N. acknowledgement, answer, response ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reply* with:

N. reply **card** 答复卡；回信卡, reply **envelope** 回复信封, reply **form** 回复表 ❷
V. **make a** reply 作出回复, **receive a** reply 收到回复 ❷

re|port ◆◆◆ /rɪˈpɔːrt/ (**reports, reporting, reported**) ❶ VERB If you **report** something that has happened, you tell people

R

about it. 报告；汇报；告发 ❑ [v n] *They had been called in to clear drains after local people reported a foul smell.* 当地居民举报闻到恶臭气味后，他们被叫来清理排水沟。❑ [v n +to] *I reported the theft to the police.* 我向警方报告了这起盗窃案。❑ [v that] *The officials also reported that two more ships were apparently heading for Malta.* 官员们还报告说，又有两艘船显然正往马耳他驶去。❑ [v with quote] *'He seems to be all right now,' reported a relieved Taylor.* "他现在看上去没事了。"泰勒放心地报告。❑ [be v-ed +as] *The foreign secretary is reported as saying that force will have to be used if diplomacy fails.* 报道称，外交大臣表示如果外交努力不能奏效将不得不使用武力。❑ [v n adj] *She reported him missing the next day.* 第二天她报案说他失踪了。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Between forty and fifty people are reported to have died in the fighting.* 报道称有 40 到 50 人在冲突中丧生。[Also it be v-ed that, v] 2 VERB If you **report on** an event or subject, you tell people about it, because it is your job or duty to do so. (就某个事件或主题)报告情况，报道 ❑ [v +on] *Many journalists enter the country to report on political affairs.* 许多记者进入该国对政治事件进行报道。❑ [v +to] *I'll now call at the vicarage and report to you in due course.* 我现在要去教区牧师家拜访，然后适时向你汇报情况。3 N-COUNT A **report** is a news article or broadcast which gives information about something that has just happened. (报纸或广播的)报道 ❑ *...a report in London's Independent newspaper.* 伦敦《独立报》的一篇报道 4 N-COUNT A **report** is an official document which a group of people issue after investigating a situation or event. (调查)报告；情况汇报 ❑ *After an inspection, the inspectors must publish a report.* 在视察之后，视察者必须发表一份报告。[Also +on/by] 5 N-COUNT If you give someone a **report** on something, you tell them what has been happening. (向某人作出的)报告，汇报 ❑ *She came back to give us a progress report on how the project is going.* 她回来给我们作了关于项目进程的报告。6 N-COUNT [usu pl, N that] If you say that there are **reports** that something has happened, you mean that some people say it has happened but you have no direct evidence of it. (未经证实的)传闻 ❑ *There are unconfirmed reports that two people have been shot in the neighbouring town of Lalitpur.* 据说有两人在勒利德布尔城附近被枪杀，但尚未得到证实。[Also +of] 7 VERB If someone **reports** you **to** a person in authority, they tell that person about something wrong that you have done. 举报；告发 ❑ [v n +to] *His ex-wife reported him to police a few days later.* 他的前妻几天后向警方告发了他。❑ [be v-ed +for] *The Princess was reported for speeding twice on the same road within a week.* 这位公主一周之内在同一路段上两次因超速行驶被告发。8 VERB If you **report to** a person or place, you go to that person or place and say that you are ready to start work or say that you are present. 报到 ❑ [v +to] *Mr Ashwell has to surrender his passport and report to the police every five days.* 阿什维尔先生不得不交出他的护照，并且每隔 5 天到警察局报到一次。❑ [v +for] *None of the men had reported for duty.* 这些人没有一个到岗位报到。9 VERB [no cont] If you say that one employee **reports to** another, you mean that the first employee is told what to do by the second one and is responsible to them. 向…报告；对…负责；隶属【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *He reported to a section chief, who reported to a division chief, and so on up the line.* 他由组长领导，组长由部门主管领导，如此逐级向上。10 N-COUNT A school **report** is an official written account of how well or how badly a pupil has done during the term or year that has just finished. 学年(或学期)成绩单【BRIT 英】❑ *And now she was getting bad school reports.* 现在她的学习成绩越来越差。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **report card**

11 N-COUNT A **report** is a sudden loud noise, for example the sound of a gun being fired or an explosion. 爆炸声；枪声【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Soon afterwards there was a loud report as the fuel tanks exploded.* 不久之后就听到燃料箱爆炸的巨响。12 → see also **reporting**

▶**report back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **report back to** someone, you tell them about something that they asked you to find out about. 报告；汇报 ❑ [v P +to] *The teams are due to report back to the Prime Minister early next year.* 这些团队应于明年年初向首相汇报情况。❑ [v P] *I'll report back the moment I have located him.* 我一找到他就马上汇报。❑ [v P +on] *He would, of course, report back on all deliberations.* 当然，他会汇报整个审议过程的情况。❑ [v P that] *The repairman reported back that the computer had a virus.* 修理工报告说电脑染了病毒。[Also v n P, v P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **report back to** a place, you go back there and say that you are ready to start work or say that you are present. 返回…报到 ❑ [v P +to] *The authorities have ordered all soldiers who have returned from the front line to report back to barracks.* 当局已经下令让所有从前线返回的士兵回营地报到。❑ [v P] *They were sent home and told to report back in the afternoon.* 他们被送回家，并要求下午回来报到。[Also v P +for]

Thesaurus 同类词 *report* Also look up:

V. broadcast, cover, narrate, publish 2
appear, arrive, show up 8
N. announcement, communication, release, story 1 2 5

re|port|age /rɪˈpɔːrtɪdʒ, ˌrepɔːrˈtɑːʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Reportage** is the reporting of news and other events of general interest for newspapers, television, and radio. 新闻报道；报道【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the magazine's acclaimed mix of reportage and fashion.* 该杂志为人称道的新闻报道和时尚信息的组合

re|port card (**report cards**) 1 N-COUNT A **report card** is an official written account of how well or how badly a pupil has done during the term or year that has just finished. 学年(或学期)成绩单【AM 美】❑ *The only time I got their attention was when I brought home straight A's on my report card.* 我唯一一次引起他们注意是我把全优成绩单带回家的时候。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **report**

2 N-COUNT A **report card** is a report on how well a person, organization, or country has been doing recently. 工作情况报告【AM, JOURNALISM 美，新闻】❑ *The President today issued his final report card on the state of the economy.* 总统今天发表了关于经济状况的最终报告。

re|port|ed clause (**reported clauses**) N-COUNT A **reported clause** is a subordinate clause that indicates what someone said or thought. For example, in 'She said that she was hungry', 'she was hungry' is a reported clause. 被引述句；间接引语从句【BRIT 英】

re|port|ed|ly /rɪˈpɔːrtɪdli/ ADV [ADV before v] If you say that something is **reportedly** true, you mean that someone has said that it is true, but you have no direct evidence of it. 据说；据报道【FORMAL, VAGUENESS 正式，含糊语】❑ *More than two hundred people have reportedly been killed in the past week's fighting.* 据说在上一周的战斗中有 200 多人丧生。

re,port|ed ˈques|tion (**reported questions**) N-COUNT A **reported question** is a question which is reported using a clause beginning with a word such as 'why' or 'whether', as in 'I asked her why she'd done it'. 间接疑问句【BRIT 英】

re,port|ed ˈspeech N-UNCOUNT **Reported speech** is speech which tells you what someone said, but does not use the person's actual words: for example, 'They said you didn't like it', 'I asked him what his plans were', and 'Citizens complained about the smoke'. 间接引语【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **indirect discourse**

re|port|er ⇔ /rɪˈpɔːrtər/ (**reporters**) N-COUNT A **reporter** is someone who writes news articles or who broadcasts news reports. 记者 ❑ *...a TV reporter.* 电视记者 ❑ *...a trainee sports reporter.* 见习体育记者

re|port|ing ⇔ /rɪˈpɔːrtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Reporting** is the presenting of news in newspapers, on radio, and on television. 新闻报道工作 ❑ *...honest and impartial political reporting.* 坦诚而公正的政治新闻报道

re|port|ing clause (**reporting clauses**) N-COUNT A **reporting clause** is a clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought. For example, in 'She said that she was hungry', 'She said' is a reporting clause. 引述句；引出间接引语的主句【BRIT 英】

re|port struc|ture (**report structures**) N-COUNT A **report**

structure is a structure containing a reporting clause and a reported clause or a quote. 间引结构【BRIT 英】

re|pose /rɪ'pəʊz/ N-UNCOUNT **Repose** is a state in which you are resting and feeling calm. 休息；休憩；闲适【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had a still, almost blank face in repose.* 他休息时面部平静，几乎毫无表情。

re|po|si|tion /ˌriːpə'zɪʃən/ (**repositions, repositioning, repositioned**) 1 VERB To **reposition** an object means to move it to another place or to change its position. 重新放置；调换位置；重置 ❑ [v n] *It is not possible to reposition the carpet without damaging it.* 想要挪动地毯又不让它损坏是不可能的。2 VERB To **reposition** something such as a product or service means to try to interest more or different people in it, for example by changing certain things about it or the way it is marketed. 重新定位（产品或服务） ❑ [v n] *The sell-off is aimed at repositioning the company as a publisher principally of business information.* 出售公司股票的目的是将公司重新定位为以商业信息类出版物为主的出版商。❑ [v pron-refl] *Mazda needs to reposition itself if it is to boost its sales and reputation.* 要想提升销量和声誉，马自达公司需要对自己重新定位。

re|posi|tory /rɪ'pɒzɪtrɪ, AM 美 -tɔːrɪ/ (**repositories**) N-COUNT A **repository** is a place where something is kept safely. 贮存处；存放处；仓库【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *A church in Moscow became a repository for police files.* 莫斯科的一座教堂成为警方存放档案的地点。

Word Link 词根词缀 *pos = placing 放置 : deposit, preposition, repository*

re|pos|sess /ˌriːpə'zes/ (**repossesses, repossessing, repossessed**) VERB [usu passive] If your car or house **is repossessed**, the people who supplied it take it back because they are still owed money for it. （因未付清全款而）收回，重新占有 ❑ [be v-ed] *His car was repossessed by the company.* 他的汽车因为欠款被公司收回。

re|pos|ses|sion /ˌriːpə'zeʃən/ (**repossessions**) 1 N-VAR The **repossession** of someone's house is the act of repossessing it. 收回；重新占有 ❑ *...the problem of home repossessions.* 收回住房的问题 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a house or car that has been repossessed as a **repossession**. 被收回之物 ❑ *Many of the cars you will see at auction are repossessions.* 你将在拍卖会上见到的许多车都是被收回的车。

re|pos|ses|sion or|der (**repossession orders**) N-COUNT If a bank or building society issues a **repossession order**, they officially tell someone that they are going to repossess their home. 收回（房产）令；收楼令【BRIT 英】

re|pot /ˌriː'pɒt/ (**repots, repotting, repotted**) VERB If you **repot** a plant, you take it out of its pot and put it in a larger one. 移植；给（所养植物）换大花盆 ❑ [v n] *As your plants flourish, you'll need to repot them in bigger pots.* 随着植物越来越茂盛，你需要把它们移植到更大的花盆里。

rep|re|hen|sible /ˌreprɪ'hensɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you think that a type of behaviour or an idea is very bad and morally wrong, you can say that it is **reprehensible**. 应受斥责的；应该谴责的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Mr Cramer said the violence by anti-government protestors was reprehensible.* 克拉默先生说反政府示威者的暴力活动应该受到谴责。

Word Link 词根词缀 *prehend = seizing 抓住 : apprehend, comprehend, reprehensible*

rep|re|sent ↔ /ˌreprɪ'zent/ (**represents, representing, represented**) 1 VERB If someone such as a lawyer or a politician **represents** a person or group of people, they act on behalf of that person or group. 代理，代表（个人或团体） ❑ [v n] *...the politicians we elect to represent us.* 我们选举出来代表我们的政界人士 2 VERB If you **represent** a person or group at an official event, you go there on their behalf. 代表（个人或团体）出席 ❑ [v n] *The general secretary may represent the president at official ceremonies.* 总书记可以在一些官方仪式上代表主席。3 VERB If you **represent** your country or town in a competition or sports event, you take part in it on behalf of the country or town where you live. （在竞赛或体育赛事中）代表（国家或地区） ❑ [v n] *My only aim is to represent Britain at the Olympics.* 我唯一的目标是代表英国参加奥运会。4 V-PASSIVE If a group of people or things **is** well **represented** in a particular activity or in a particular place, a lot of them can be found there. 使有代表性 ❑ [be adv v-ed] *Women are already well represented in the area of TV drama.* 女性在电视剧领域占据了一席之地。❑ [be v-ed] *In New Mexico all kinds of cuisines are represented.* 在新墨西哥州，有各种各样的烹饪方法。5 V-LINK If you say that something **represents** a change, achievement, or victory, you mean that it is a change, achievement, or victory. 相当于，代表着（变化、成就、胜利等）【FORMAL or WRITTEN 正式或笔语】❑ [v n] *These developments represented a major change in the established order.* 这些发展代表了现有秩序的重大转变。6 VERB [no cont] If a sign or symbol **represents** something, it is accepted as meaning that thing. （标志或符号）意味着，代表着，标志着 ❑ [v n] *...a black dot in the middle of the circle is supposed to represent the source of the radiation.* 圆圈中心的黑点应该是表示放射源 7 VERB [no cont, no passive] To **represent** an idea or quality means to be a symbol or an expression of that idea or quality. 象征；体现；反映 ❑ [v n] *We believe you represent everything British racing needs.* 我们相信你代表了英国赛马所需要的一切。8 VERB If you **represent** a person or thing **as** a particular thing, you describe them as being that thing. 描绘；描写 ❑ [v n +as] *The popular press tends to represent him as an environmental guru.* 大众媒体往往把他描绘成环保领袖。

rep|re|sen|ta|tion /ˌreprɪzen'teɪʃᵊn/ (**representations**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If a group or person has **representation** in a parliament or on a committee, someone in the parliament or on the committee supports them and makes decisions on their behalf. 代表；代理 ❑ *Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens but they have no representation in Congress.* 波多黎各人是美国公民，但是他们在国会里没有代表。2 → see also **proportional representation** 3 N-COUNT You can describe a picture, model, or statue of a person or thing as a **representation of** them. 描写；描绘；体现；象征【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a lifelike representation of Christ.* 对基督的生动描绘 4 N-PLURAL If you make **representations to** a government or other official group, you make formal complaints or requests to them. 投诉；交涉；要求 ❑ [+to] *We have made representations to ministers but they just don't seem to be listening.* 我们已经向部长们提出了抗议，但是他们却装聋作哑。[Also +from]

rep|re|sen|ta|tion|al /ˌreprɪzen'teɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ In a **representational** painting, the artist attempts to show things as they really are. （绘画）具象的，写实的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His painting went through both representational and abstract periods.* 他的绘画经历了具象风格和抽象风格两个阶段。

rep|re|senta|tive ↔ /ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv/ (**representatives**) 1 N-COUNT A **representative** is a person who has been chosen to act or make decisions on behalf of another person or a group of people. 代表；代理人 ❑ *...trade union representatives.* 工会代表 2 N-COUNT A **representative** is a person whose job is to sell a company's products or services, especially by travelling round and visiting other companies. 销售代表；销售代理【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She had a stressful job as a sales representative.* 作为一名销售代表，她的工作压力很大。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **representative** group consists of a small number of people who have been chosen to make decisions on behalf of a larger group. 由代表组成的；代议制的 ❑ *The new head of state should be chosen by an 87 member representative council.* 新的国家元首应该由包括 87 名成员的代表委员会选出。4 ADJ Someone who is typical of the group to which they belong can be described as **representative**. 典型的；有代表性的 ❑ [+of] *He was in no way representative of dog-trainers in general.* 他远不是一般意义上的驯狗师。•**rep|re|senta|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a process designed to ensure the representativeness of the sample interviewed.* 为保证抽选出的采访对象具有代表性而设计的过程 5 N-COUNT In the United States, a **Representative** is a member of the House of Representatives, the less powerful of the two parts of Congress. （美国）众议员 6 → see also **House of Representatives**

re|press /rɪ'pres/ (**represses, repressing, repressed**) 1 VERB If you **repress** a feeling, you make a deliberate effort not to show or have this feeling. 压制，压抑，克制（情感） ❑ [be v-ed] *It is anger that is repressed that leads to violence and loss of control.* 是被压制的愤怒导致暴力和失控。❑ [v-ed] *...repressed aggression.* 被压抑的

R

敌对情绪 ❷ VERB If you **repress** a smile, sigh, or moan, you try hard not to smile, sigh, or moan. 忍住；控制住 ❑ [v n] *I couldn't repress a sigh of admiration.* 我忍不住发出一声赞叹。 ❸ VERB If a section of society **is repressed**, their freedom is restricted by the people who have authority over them. 压制，限制（自由）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *...a U.N. resolution banning him from repressing his people.* 禁止他压制民众的联合国决议

re|pressed /rɪ'prest/ ADJ A **repressed** person is someone who does not allow themselves to have natural feelings and desires, especially sexual ones. （尤指性欲）被压抑的，受到抑制的 ❑ *Some have charged that the Puritans were sexually repressed and inhibited.* 一些人谴责说清教徒的性欲受到压抑，并且个性拘谨。

re|pres|sion /rɪ'preʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Repression** is the use of force to restrict and control a society or other group of people. 镇压；压制；控制【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a society conditioned by violence and repression.* 受暴力和镇压制约的社会 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Repression** of feelings, especially sexual ones, is a person's unwillingness to allow themselves to have natural feelings and desires. （尤指对性欲的）压抑，控制 ❑ [+of] *...the repression of his feelings about men.* 他对男人情感的压抑

re|pres|sive /rɪ'presɪv/ ADJ A **repressive** government is one that restricts people's freedom and controls them by using force. （政府）压制的，专制的，高压的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The military regime in power was unpopular and repressive.* 当权的军政府压制人民，不得人心。 •**re|pres|sive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the country, which had been repressively ruled for ten years.* 10 年来一直受高压统治的国家

re|prieve /rɪ'pri:v/ (**reprieves, reprieving, reprieved**) ❶ VERB [usu passive, no cont] If someone who has been sentenced in a court **is reprieved**, their punishment is officially delayed or cancelled. 对…缓期执行，撤销…的刑罚 ❑ [be v-ed] *Fourteen people, waiting to be hanged for the murder of a former prime minister, have been reprieved.* 因谋杀前首相而即将处以绞刑的 14 个人已获缓刑。 •N-VAR **Reprieve** is also a noun ❑ *A man awaiting death by lethal injection has been saved by a last minute reprieve.* 一个即将被执行注射死刑的男子在最后一分钟获得缓刑。 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **reprieve** is a delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. （不好或艰难情况的）暂缓，延缓 ❑ *It looked as though the college would have to shut, but this week it was given a reprieve.* 这所大学看起来要关闭了，但这周暂不关闭。

rep|ri|mand /'reprɪmɑ:nd, ˌreprɪ'mænd/ (**reprimands, reprimanding, reprimanded**) VERB If someone **is reprimanded**, they are spoken to angrily or seriously for doing something wrong, usually by a person in authority. 训斥；斥责；谴责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +for] *He was reprimanded by a teacher for talking in the corridor.* 他因为在走廊里讲话受到了一位老师的斥责。❑ [v n] *Her attempts to reprimand him were quickly shouted down.* 她本想斥责他，但很快就被大声喝止了。 •N-VAR **Reprimand** is also a noun. ❑ *He has been fined five thousand pounds and given a severe reprimand.* 他被罚款 5,000 英镑，并受到了严厉斥责。

re|print (**reprints, reprinting, reprinted**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌri:'prɪnt/. The noun is pronounced /'ri:prɪnt/. 动词读作 /ˌri:'prɪnt/。名词读作 /'ri:prɪnt/。

❶ VERB [usu passive] If a book **is reprinted**, further copies of it are printed when all the other ones have been sold. 重印；再版 ❑ [be v-ed] *It remained an exceptionally rare book until it was reprinted in 1918.* 在 1918 年再版之前，这本书一直非常罕见。 ❷ N-COUNT A **reprint** is a process in which new copies of a book or article are printed because all the other ones have been sold. 重印；再版 ❑ *Demand picked up and a reprint was required last November.* 由于需求量上升，去年 11 月，再版已是势在必行。 ❸ N-COUNT A **reprint** is a new copy of a book or article, printed because all the other ones have been sold or because minor changes have been made to the original. 再版本；重印本 ❑ [+of] *...a reprint of a 1962 novel.* 1962 年小说的重印本

re|pris|al /rɪ'praɪz°l/ (**reprisals**) N-VAR If you do something to a person **in reprisal**, you hurt or punish them because they have done something violent or unpleasant to you. 报复（行为） ❑ *Witnesses are unwilling to testify through fear of reprisals.* 由于害怕遭到报复，目击者不愿作证。

re|prise /rɪ'pri:z/ (**reprises, reprising, reprised**) N-COUNT In music, if there is a **reprise**, an earlier section of music is repeated. （乐章的）重复，再现

re|proach /rɪ'prəʊtʃ/ (**reproaches, reproaching, reproached**) ❶ VERB If you **reproach** someone, you say or show that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because they have done something wrong. 责备；斥责；指责；责怪 ❑ [v n] *She is quick to reproach anyone who doesn't live up to her own high standards.* 只要有人不符合她自己的高标准，她马上就会加以指责。 ❑ [v n +for] *She had not even reproached him for breaking his promise.* 她甚至没有责怪他违背诺言。 ❷ N-VAR If you look at or speak to someone with **reproach**, you show or say that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because they have done something wrong. 责备；斥责；指责；责怪 ❑ *He looked at her with reproach.* 他用责备的目光看着她。 ❑ *Women in public life must be beyond reproach.* 担任公职的女性行为上必须无可挑剔。 ❸ VERB If you **reproach yourself**, you think with regret about something you have done wrong. 自责 ❑ [v pron-refl] *You've no reason to reproach yourself, no reason to feel shame.* 你没有理由自责，也没有理由感到惭愧。 ❑ [v pron-refl +for] *We begin to reproach ourselves for not having been more careful.* 我们开始自责起来，怪自己不够小心。

re|proach|ful /rɪ'prəʊtʃfʊl/ ADJ **Reproachful** expressions or remarks show that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because someone has done something wrong. （表情或话语）责备的，责怪的，谴责的 ❑ *She gave Isabelle a reproachful look.* 她责备地看了伊莎贝尔一眼。 •**re|proach|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Luke's mother stopped smiling and looked reproachfully at him.* 卢克的妈妈收起了笑容，用责备的眼光看着他。

rep|ro|bate /'reprəbeɪt/ (**reprobates**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **reprobate**, you mean that they behave in a way that is not respectable or morally correct. 堕落者；放荡者；行为不检的人【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *...a drunken reprobate.* 一个行为不检的醉鬼

re|pro|duce /ˌri:prə'dju:s, AM 美 -'du:s/ (**reproduces, reproducing, reproduced**) ❶ VERB If you try to **reproduce** something, you try to copy it. 复制；模拟；再现 ❑ [v n] *I shall not try to reproduce the policemen's English.* 我不会试图去模仿那个警察讲的英语。 ❑ [v n] *The effect has proved hard to reproduce.* 事实证明，这种效果很难再现。 ❷ VERB If you **reproduce** a picture, speech, or a piece of writing, you make a photograph or printed copy of it. 复制；临摹；翻印 ❑ [v n] *We are grateful to you for permission to reproduce this article.* 非常感谢您允许我们复印这篇文章。 ❸ VERB If you **reproduce** an action or an achievement, you repeat it. 重复 ❑ [v n] *If we can reproduce the form we have shown in the last couple of months we will be successful.* 如果我们能再采用前几个月的形式，我们就会成功。 ❹ VERB When people, animals, or plants **reproduce**, they produce young. 繁殖；生殖 ❑ [v] *...a society where women are defined by their ability to reproduce.* 用生育能力衡量女性价值的社会 ❑ [v pron-refl] *We are reproducing ourselves at such a rate that our numbers threaten the ecology of the planet.* 我们的繁衍速度太快，以至于人口数量对地球的生态系统造成了威胁。 •**re|pro|duc|tion** /ˌri:prə'dʌkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Genes are those tiny bits of biological information swapped in sexual reproduction.* 基因是在有性繁殖中交换的微小生物信息。

re|pro|duc|tion /ˌri:prə'dʌkʃ°n/ (**reproductions**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **reproduction** is a copy of something such as a piece of furniture or a work of art. 复制品；仿制品 ❑ [+of] *...a reproduction of a popular religious painting.* 一幅颇受欢迎的宗教画复制品 ❷ → see also **reproduce** ❸ N-UNCOUNT Sound **reproduction** is the recording of sound onto tapes, CDs, or films so that it can be heard by a large number of people. （声音的）录制 ❑ *...the increasingly high technology of music reproduction.* 越来越先进的音乐录制技术

→ see **flower**

re|pro|duc|tive /ˌri:prə'dʌktɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Reproductive**

processes and organs are concerned with the reproduction of living things. 繁殖的；生殖的 ❑ *...the female reproductive system.* 女性生殖系统

re|proof /rɪ'pru:f/ (**reproofs**) N-VAR If you say or do something in **reproof**, you say or do it to show that you disapprove of what someone has done or said. 谴责；责备；斥责【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She raised her eyebrows in reproof.* 她竖起眉毛，满含责备。❑ *...a reproof that she responded to right away.* 她立即予以回应的批评言论

re|prove /rɪ'pru:v/ (**reproves, reproving, reproved**) VERB If you **reprove** someone, you speak angrily or seriously to them because they have behaved in a wrong or foolish way. 谴责；责备；斥责【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V with quote] *'There's no call for talk like that,' Mrs Evans reproved him.* "没有必要说那种话。"埃文斯夫人斥责他道。❑ [be V-ed] *Women were reproved if they did not wear hats in court.* 女性如果在法庭不戴帽子，就会受到谴责。

re|prov|ing /rɪ'pru:vɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you give someone a **reproving** look or speak in a **reproving** voice, you show or say that you think they have behaved in a wrong or foolish way. 表示谴责的；责怪的；责备的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'Flatterer,' she said giving him a mock reproving look.* "马屁精。"她饱含嘲弄和责备地看了他一眼，说道。•**reprov|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'I'm trying to sleep,' he lied, speaking reprovingly.* "我正想睡觉呢。"他撒了个谎，语气中带着责备。

rep|tile /'reptaɪl, AM 美 -tɪl/ (**reptiles**) N-COUNT **Reptiles** are a group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles. 爬行动物

→ see **pet**

rep|til|ian /rep'tɪlɪən/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **reptilian** creature is a reptile. 爬行的；爬行动物的 ❑ *...a prehistoric jungle occupied by reptilian creatures.* 爬行动物主宰的史前丛林 ■ ADJ You can also use the word **reptilian** to describe something that is characteristic of a reptile or that is like a reptile. 像爬行动物的；有爬行动物特征的 ❑ *The chick is ugly and almost reptilian in its appearance.* 这只小鸡长得很丑，看起来几乎像个爬行动物。

re|pub|lic ◆◇ /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ (**republics**) ■ N-COUNT [often in names] A **republic** is a country where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect. Republics have presidents who are elected, rather than kings or queens. 共和国 ❑ *...the Baltic republics.* 波罗的海沿岸诸共和国 ❑ [+of] *...the Republic of Ireland.* 爱尔兰共和国 ■ → see also **banana republic**

re|pub|li|can ◆◇ /rɪ'pʌblɪkən/ (**republicans**) ■ ADJ **Republican** means relating to a republic. In **republican** systems of government, power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect. 共和国的；共和政体的 ❑ *...the nations that had adopted the republican form of government.* 实行共和政体的国家 ■ ADJ In the United States, if someone is **Republican**, they belong to or support the Republican Party. (美国)共和党的，支持共和党的 ❑ *...Republican voters.* 支持共和党的选民们 ❑ *Some families have been republican for generations.* 有些家庭世代都支持共和党。•N-COUNT A **Republican** is someone who supports or belongs to the Republican Party. 共和党人；共和党支持者 ❑ *What made you decide to become a Republican?* 是什么让你决定加入共和党的？ ■ ADJ In Northern Ireland, if someone is **Republican**, they believe that Northern Ireland should not be ruled by Britain but should become part of the Republic of Ireland. (支持北爱尔兰脱离英国加入爱尔兰共和国的)共和主义者，共和派 ❑ *...a Republican paramilitary group.* 共和派的准军事组织 •N-COUNT A **Republican** is someone who has Republican views. 共和派；共和主义者 ❑ *...a Northern Ireland republican.* 北爱尔兰共和主义人士

re|pub|li|can|ism /rɪ'pʌblɪkənɪzəm/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Republicanism** is the belief that the best system of government is a republic. 共和主义 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Republicanism** is support for or membership of the Republican Party in the United States. (美国)共和党党员的身份，对共和党的拥护

Re|pub|li|can Par|ty N-PROPER The **Republican Party** is one of the two main political parties in the United States. It is more right-wing or conservative than the Democratic Party. (美国)共和党

re|pu|di|ate /rɪ'pju:dieɪt/ (**repudiates, repudiating, repudiated**) VERB If you **repudiate** something or someone, you show that you strongly disagree with them and do not want to be connected with them in any way. 批判；驳斥；与…断绝关系【FORMAL OR WRITTEN 正式或笔语】❑ [V n] *Leaders urged people to turn out in large numbers to repudiate the violence.* 领导们力劝人们集体出面反对暴力。•**re|pu|dia|tion** /rɪ,pju:di'eɪʃ°n/ (**repudiations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...his public repudiation of the conference decision.* 他对会议决议的公开批判

re|pug|nant /rɪ'pʌgnənt/ ADJ If you think that something is horrible and disgusting, you can say that it is **repugnant**. 让人反感的；令人厌恶的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *The odour of vitamin in skin is repugnant to insects.* 昆虫很讨厌皮肤内维生素的气味。•**re|pug|nance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She felt a deep sense of shame and repugnance.* 她深感羞耻和厌恶。

re|pulse /rɪ'pʌls/ (**repulses, repulsing, repulsed**) ■ VERB [usu passive] If you **are repulsed** by something, you think that it is horrible and disgusting and you want to avoid it. 使憎恶；使反感 ❑ [be V-ed] *Evil has charisma. Though people are repulsed by it, they also are drawn to its power.* 邪恶具有吸引力。虽然人们憎恶它，但还是被它的力量所吸引。■ VERB If an army or other group **repulses** a group of people, they drive it back using force. 击退 ❑ [V n] *The armed forces were prepared to repulse any attacks.* 武装部队已作好击退任何进攻的准备。

re|pul|sion /rɪ'pʌlʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Repulsion** is an extremely strong feeling of disgust. 厌恶；憎恶；反感 ❑ *She gave a dramatic shudder of repulsion.* 她恶心得抖了一下，动作很夸张。

re|pul|sive /rɪ'pʌlsɪv/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **repulsive**, you mean that they are horrible and disgusting and you want to avoid them. 令人憎恶的；让人厌恶的；使人反感的 ❑ *...repulsive fat white slugs.* 让人恶心的白白胖胖的鼻涕虫 •**re|pul|sive|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a repulsively large rat.* 恶心的大老鼠

repu|table /'repjʊtəb°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **reputable** company or person is reliable and can be trusted. 声誉好的；可信赖的；有名望的 ❑ *You are well advised to buy your car through a reputable dealer.* 强烈建议您通过值得信赖的经销商购车。

repu|ta|tion ◆◇ /,repjʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**reputations**) ■ N-COUNT To have a **reputation** for something means to be known or remembered for it. 名声；名望；声誉 ❑ [+for] *Alice Munro has a reputation for being a very depressing writer.* 艾丽斯·门罗以文风沉郁闻名。■ N-COUNT Something's or someone's **reputation** is the opinion that people have about how good they are. If they have a good reputation, people think they are good. 好名誉；名望 ❑ *The stories ruined his reputation.* 这些传闻把他的名誉全毁了。■ PHRASE If you know someone **by reputation**, you have never met them but you have heard of their reputation. 听说；耳闻 ❑ *She was by reputation a good organiser.* 听说她的组织能力很强。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reputation* with:

V. **acquire a** reputation 获得声誉，**build a** reputation 树立名声，**damage** *someone's* reputation 损害某人的名声，**earn a** reputation 赢得声誉，**establish a** reputation 确立名声，**gain a** reputation 获得声誉，**have a** reputation 有声望，**ruin** *someone's* reputation 毁掉某人的声誉，**tarnish** *someone's* reputation 玷污某人的名声 ■ ■

ADJ. **bad** reputation 恶名，**good** reputation 美名 ■ ■

re|pute /rɪ'pju:t/ ■ PHRASE A person or thing **of repute** or **of high repute** is respected and known to be good. 名声好的；有良好名誉的；享有盛名的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was a writer of repute.* 他曾经是一位颇有名望的作者。■ N-UNCOUNT A person's or organization's **repute** is their reputation, especially when this is good. 好名声；名誉；名望【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Under his stewardship, the U.N.'s repute has risen immeasurably.* 在他的管理下，联合国的声望得到了极大提升。

re|put|ed /rɪ'pju:tɪd/ V-PASSIVE If you say that something **is reputed to** be true, you mean that people say it is true, but you

do not know if it is definitely true. 据说；相传；据称【FORMAL, VAGUENESS 正式，含糊语】❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *The monster is reputed to live in the deep dark water of a Scottish loch.* 据说这只妖怪生活在苏格兰一个漆黑的深水湖中。•**re|put|ed|ly** /rɪ'pju:tɪdlɪ/ ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *He reputedly earns two million pounds a year.* 据说，他每年赚 200 万英镑。

re|quest ◆◇ /rɪ'kwest/ (**requests, requesting, requested**) 1 VERB If you **request** something, you ask for it politely or formally. 请求；要求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Mr Dennis said he had requested access to a telephone.* 丹尼斯先生说他已经请求使用电话。❑ [V that] *She had requested that the door to her room be left open.* 她要求不要关闭通向她房间的门。2 VERB If you **request** someone **to** do something, you politely or formally ask them to do it. 请求…做；要求…做【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *Students are requested to park at the rear of the Department.* 学生必须把车停在该系后面。[Also V with quote] 3 N-COUNT [N that/to-inf] If you make a **request**, you politely or formally ask someone to do something. 请求；要求 ❑ [+for] *France had agreed to his request for political asylum.* 法国已经同意了他寻求政治庇护的请求。4 N-COUNT A **request** is a song or piece of music which someone has asked a performer or disc jockey to play. 点播的乐曲 ❑ *If you have any requests, I'd be happy to play them for you.* 您点播任何歌曲，我都会很乐意为您演奏。5 PHRASE If you do something **at** someone's **request**, you do it because they have asked you to. 应邀；应…的请求；按照…的要求 ❑ *The evacuation is being organised at the request of the United Nations Secretary General.* 根据联合国秘书长的要求，正在组织撤退。6 PHRASE If something is given or done **on request**, it is given or done whenever you ask for it. 一经要求；根据请求 ❑ *Leaflets giving details are available on request.* 备有介绍详情的传单以供索取。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *request* with:

N.	request **aid** 请求援助，request **a hearing** 要求举行听证会，request **information** 索要信息，request **permission** 征求同意，request **a response** 请求回应 1
V.	**agree to a** request 同意请求，**consider a** request 考虑请求，**deny a** request 拒绝请求，**grant a** request 同意请求，**make a** request 要求；请求，**refuse a** request 拒绝请求，**reject a** request 拒绝请求，**respond to a** request 回应请求，**send a** request 发送请求，**submit a** request 提出请求 3

requi|em /'rekwɪəm/ (**requiems**) 1 N-COUNT A **requiem** or a **requiem mass** is a Catholic church service in memory of someone who has recently died. 安魂弥撒；追思弥撒 2 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **requiem** is a piece of music for singers and musicians that can be performed either as part of a requiem mass or as part of a concert. 安魂曲；追思曲 ❑ *...a performance of Verdi's Requiem.* 威尔第的《安魂曲》演奏

re|quire ◆◆ /rɪ'kwaɪə'/ (**requires, requiring, required**) 1 VERB If you **require** something or if something **is required**, you need it or it is necessary. 需要；有赖于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *If you require further information, you should consult the registrar.* 如果需要进一步了解信息，请咨询教务主任。❑ [V n to-inf] *This isn't the kind of crisis that requires us to drop everything else.* 这样的危机并不需要我们抛弃其他的一切。❑ [V-ed] *Some of the materials required for this technique may be difficult to obtain.* 这项技术需要的某些材料可能很难获取。2 VERB If a law or rule **requires** you **to** do something, you have to do it. 要求；命令；规定【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n to-inf] *The rules also require employers to provide safety training.* 这些规定还要求雇主提供安全培训。❑ [V n] *At least 35 manufacturers have flouted a law requiring prompt reporting of such malfunctions.* 至少有 35 名制造商触犯了要求此类故障出现后立即上报的法律。❑ [V that] *The law now requires that parents serve on the committees that plan and evaluate school programs.* 现在，法律要求家长在规划和评估学校项目的委员会中任职。❑ [be V-ed +of] *Then he'll know exactly what's required of him.* 到那时他就会确切地知道对他的要求是什么了。3 PHRASE If you say that something is **required reading** for a particular group of people, you mean that you think it is essential for them to read it because it will give them information which they should have. 必读的 ❑ [+for] *...an important research study that should be required reading for every member of the cabinet.* 每一位内阁成员都应阅读的一份重要研究论著

re|quire|ment ◆◇ /rɪ'kwaɪə'mənt/ (**requirements**) 1 N-COUNT A **requirement** is a quality or qualification that you must have in order to be allowed to do something or to be suitable for something. 要求；需求；必要条件 ❑ *Its products met all legal requirements.* 它的产品符合所有的法律要求。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **requirements** are the things that you need. 必需品；需要的东西【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Variations of this programme can be arranged to suit your requirements.* 本方案可以进行调整，以满足您的需求。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *requirement* with:

ADJ.	**legal** requirement 法律要求，**minimum** requirement 最低要求 1
V.	**meet a** requirement 符合要求 1

requi|site /'rekwɪzɪt/ (**requisites**) 1 ADJ You can use **requisite** to indicate that something is necessary for a particular purpose. 必需的；必备的；必不可少的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She filled in the requisite paperwork.* 她完成了必要的书面工作。2 N-COUNT A **requisite** is something which is necessary for a particular purpose. 必需品；必备品；必要条件【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *An understanding of accounting techniques is a major requisite for the work of the analysts.* 懂得会计知识是从事分析员工作的一个必要条件。

requi|si|tion /ˌrekwɪ'zɪʃ°n/ (**requisitions, requisitioning, requisitioned**) 1 VERB If people in authority **requisition** a vehicle, building, or food, they formally demand it and take it for official use. (官方)正式要求，征用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Authorities requisitioned hotel rooms to lodge more than 3,000 stranded Christmas vacationers.* 当局征用旅馆房间安顿了超过 3,000 名滞留的圣诞度假者。2 N-COUNT A **requisition** is a written document which allows a person or organization to obtain goods. 征用令；授权书 ❑ [+for] *...a requisition for a replacement photocopier.* 更换影印机的授权书

re-'route (**re-routes, re-routing, re-routed**) also **reroute** VERB If vehicles or planes **are re-routed**, they are directed along a different route because the usual route cannot be used. 改变线路；改道 ❑ [be V-ed] *The heavy traffic was re-routed past my front door.* 大量的来往车辆改道经过我家前门。❑ [V n] *They re-routed the planes at La Guardia airport.* 他们改变了拉瓜迪亚机场飞机的航线。

re-run (**re-runs, re-running, re-ran**)

The spelling **rerun** is also used. The form **re-run** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. The noun is pronounced /'ri:rʌn/. The verb is pronounced /ˌri:'rʌn/. re-run 亦拼作 rerun。re-run 的过去分词与原形相同。名词读作 /'ri:rʌn/。动词读作 /ˌri:'rʌn/。

1 N-SING If you say that something is **a re-run of** a particular event or experience, you mean that what happens now is very similar to what happened in the past. 重演；再现 ❑ [+of] *It was the world's second worst air disaster, a horrific re-run of the runway collision in 1977.* 这是世界上第二大空难，是 1977 年飞机在跑道上相撞事件的可怕重演。2 VERB If someone **re-runs** a process or event, they do it or organize it again. 重复；重做；再运行 ❑ [V n] *Edit the input text and re-run the software.* 修改输入的文本，重新运行软件。•N-COUNT **Re-run** is also a noun. ❑ *In the re-run he failed to make the final at all, finishing sixth.* 在重赛中，他根本没有进入决赛，排名第六。3 VERB [usu passive] If an election **is re-run**, it is organized again, for example because the correct procedures were not followed or because no candidate got a large enough majority. 重新(选举) ❑ [be V-ed] *The ballot was re-run on Mr Todd's insistence after accusations of malpractice.* 因被控舞弊，在托德先生的坚持下重新进行了投票。•N-COUNT **Re-run** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The opposition has demanded a re-run of parliamentary elections held yesterday.* 反对派要求重新举行昨天进行的议会选举。4 VERB To **re-run** a film, play, or television programme means to show it or put it on again. 重演；重播；重映 ❑ [V n] *They re-ran the World Cup*

final on a big screen. 他们在大屏幕上重播了世界杯决赛。 5 N-COUNT A **re-run** is a film, play, or television programme that is shown or put on again. 重演的戏剧；重播的节目；重映的电影 ❑ *Viewers will have to make do with tired re-runs and second-rate movies.* 观众只能将就着看一下已经看厌了的重播节目和二流电影。[Also +of]

re|sale /ˈriːseɪl/ N-UNCOUNT [N n] The **resale** price of something that you own is the amount of money that you would get if you sold it. 转售；再卖 ❑ *...a well-maintained used car with a good resale value.* 一辆保养得很好、还能卖个好价钱的二手车

re|sat /ˌriːˈsæt/ **Resat** is the past tense and past participle of **resit**.

re|sched|ule /ˌriːˈʃedjuːl, AM 美 -ˈskedʒuːl/ (**reschedules, rescheduling, rescheduled**) 1 VERB If someone **reschedules** an event, they change the time at which it is supposed to happen. 重新安排…的时间；重新计划；将…改期 ❑ [v n] *Since I'll be away, I'd like to reschedule the meeting.* 既然我到时候不在，我想重新安排一下会议的时间。 ❑ [v n +for/to] *They've rescheduled the vigil for February 14th.* 他们已把守夜的时间改为 2 月 14 日。 •**re|sched|ul|ing** (**reschedulings**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *All this could lead up to a rescheduling of the trip to Asia.* 这一切都可能导致重新安排亚洲之行的时间。 2 VERB To **reschedule** a debt means to arrange for the person, organization, or country that owes money to pay it back over a longer period because they are in financial difficulty. 推迟…的还款日期 ❑ [v n] *...companies that have gone bust or had to reschedule their debts.* 已经破产或者不得不延期还款的公司 •**re|sched|ul|ing** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The President is also expected to request a rescheduling of loan repayments.* 预计总统还会要求延长借款偿还期限。

re|scind /rɪˈsɪnd/ (**rescinds, rescinding, rescinded**) VERB If a government or a group of people in power **rescind** a law or agreement, they officially withdraw it and state that it is no longer valid. 废除；废止；撤销；停止【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *Trade Union leaders have demanded the government rescind the price rise.* 工会领导已经要求政府阻止价格上涨。

res|cue ◆◇ /ˈreskjuː/ (**rescues, rescuing, rescued**) 1 VERB If you **rescue** someone, you get them out of a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 营救；救援；救助 ❑ [v n] *Helicopters rescued nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building.* 直升机从失火大楼的楼顶救出了将近 20 人。 •**res|cu|er** (**rescuers**) N-COUNT ❑ *It took rescuers 90 minutes to reach the trapped men.* 营救人员花了 90 分钟才赶到被困者那里。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rescue** is help which gets someone out of a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 营救；救援；救助 ❑ *A big rescue operation has been launched for a trawler missing in the English Channel.* 为寻找在英吉利海峡失踪的一艘拖网渔船而展开了一场大规模搜救行动。 3 N-COUNT A **rescue** is an attempt to save someone from a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 营救行动；救援行动；救助行为 ❑ *A major air-sea rescue is under way.* 一场大规模的海空营救行动正在进行。 4 PHRASE If you **go to** someone's **rescue** or **come to** their **rescue**, you help them when they are in danger or difficulty. 前去营救；前来救援 ❑ *The 23-year-old's screams alerted a passerby who went to her rescue.* 那个 23 岁女孩的尖叫引来了一位过路人前去营救。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rescue* with:

N. **firefighters** rescue 消防员营救，rescue **a hostage** 营救人质，rescue **miners** 营救矿工，rescue **people** 营救人们，**police** rescue 警察营救，**volunteers** rescue 志愿者救援，rescue **wildlife** 救助野生生物 1
rescue **attempt** 营救努力，rescue **crews** 救援人员，rescue **effort** 营救努力，rescue **mission** 救援任务，rescue **operation** 救援行动，rescue **teams** 救援队，rescue **workers** 救援人员 2

re|search ◆◆◆ /rɪˈsɜːʳtʃ/ (**researches, researching, researched**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Research** is work that involves studying something and trying to discover facts about it. 研究；探索 ❑ *65 percent of the 1987 budget went for nuclear weapons research and production.* 1987 年 65% 的预算经费被用于核武器的研究和生产。 2 VERB If you **research** something, you try to discover facts about it. 调查；发掘 ❑ [v n] *She spent two years in South Florida researching and filming her documentary.* 她花了两年时间在佛罗里达州南部做研究，拍摄纪录片。 ❑ [v] *So far we haven't been able to find anything, but we're still researching.* 目前我们还没有任何发现，但是我们仍在研究。 •**re|search|er** (**researchers**) N-COUNT ❑ *He chose to join the company as a market researcher.* 他选择到这家公司做了市场研究员。

→ see **hospital, inventor, laboratory, medicine, science, zoo**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *research* with:

N. **animal** research 动物研究，**cancer** research 癌症研究，research **and development** 研发；研究与发展，research **facility** 研究设备；研究中心，research **findings** 研究发现，**laboratory** research 实验室研究，research **methods** 研究方法，research **paper** 研究论文，research **project** 研究计划；研究项目，research **report** 研究报告，research **results** 研究结果，research **scientist** 科研人员 1
ADJ. **biological** research 生物研究，**clinical** research 临床研究，**current** research 当前的研究，**experimental** research 实验性研究，**medical** research 医学研究，**recent** research 最近的研究，**scientific** research 科学研究 1

re|search fel|low (**research fellows**) N-COUNT A **research fellow** is a member of an academic institution whose job is to do research. (学术机构的)研究员

re|sell /ˌriːˈsel/ (**resells, reselling, resold**) VERB If you **resell** something that you have bought, you sell it again. 转售；转卖；再卖 ❑ [v n] *Shopkeepers buy them in bulk and resell them for £150 each.* 店主们先大量购进，然后再以 150 英镑的单价将它们转卖出去。 ❑ [v] *It makes sense to buy at dealer prices so you can maximize your profits if you resell.* 明智的做法是以批发价购进，这样可以在转卖时获得最大的利润。

re|sem|blance /rɪˈzemblənsˈ/ (**resemblances**) N-VAR [oft adj N] If there is a **resemblance** between two people or things, they are similar to each other. 相似之处；类似之处 ❑ [+between] *There was a remarkable resemblance between him and Pete.* 他和皮特之间有着惊人的相似之处。[Also +to]

re|sem|ble /rɪˈzembᵊl/ (**resembles, resembling, resembled**) VERB [no cont] If one thing or person **resembles** another, they are similar to each other. 类似；与…相似；与…相像 ❑ [v n] *Some of the commercially produced venison resembles beef in flavour.* 有些商业化养殖生产的鹿肉味道和牛肉很相似。

re|sent /rɪˈzent/ (**resents, resenting, resented**) VERB If you **resent** someone or something, you feel bitter and angry about them. 怨恨；憎恶；愤恨 ❑ [v n] *She resents her mother for being so tough on her.* 她怨恨母亲对她太严厉。

re|sent|ful /rɪˈzentfʊlˈ/ ADJ If you are **resentful**, you feel resentment. 怨恨的；愤慨的；憎恨的 ❑ [+about] *At first I felt very resentful and angry about losing my job.* 起初我对丢掉工作感到非常怨恨和恼怒。 •**re|sent|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *For a moment she continued to look at him resentfully.* 接着她又怨恨地看了他一会儿。

re|sent|ment /rɪˈzentmənt/ (**resentments**) N-UNCOUNT **Resentment** is bitterness and anger that someone feels about something. 怨恨；愤慨；憎恨 ❑ [+at] *She expressed resentment at being interviewed by a social worker.* 她表达了对被一位社工采访的愤恨。

res|er|va|tion /ˌrezəˈveɪʃᵊn/ (**reservations**) 1 N-VAR If you have **reservations about** something, you are not sure that it is entirely good or right. 保留意见；疑义 ❑ [+about] *I told him my main reservation about his film was the ending.* 我告诉他我主要是对他电影的结尾有保留意见。 2 N-COUNT If you make a **reservation**, you arrange for something such as a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel to be kept for you. 预订；预约 ❑ *He went to the desk to make a reservation.* 他到服务台进行了预订。 3 N-COUNT A **reservation** is an area of land that is kept separate for a particular group of people to live in. 保留地；居留地 ❑ *Seventeen thousand Indians live in Arizona on a reservation.* 1.7 万印第安人生活在亚利桑那州的保留地。 4 → see also **central reservation**

→ see **hotel**

re|serve ◆◆◇ /rɪˈzɜːʳv/ (**reserves, reserving, reserved**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If something **is reserved for** a particular person or purpose, it is kept specially for that person or purpose. 保留；

R

留出；预留 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *A double room with a balcony overlooking the sea had been reserved for him.* 特地为他预留了一间带阳台的海景双人房。 ❷ VERB If you **reserve** something such as a table, ticket, or magazine, you arrange for it to be kept specially for you, rather than sold or given to someone else. 预订；保留；预约 ❑ [v n] *I'll reserve a table for five.* 我要预订一张 5 人的桌子。 ❸ N-COUNT A **reserve** is a supply of something that is available for use when it is needed. 储备；储存物资；储藏量 ❑ *The Gulf has 65 per cent of the world's oil reserves.* 海湾地区拥有全世界 65% 的石油储量。 ❹ N-COUNT In sports, a **reserve** is someone who is available to play as part of a team if one of the members is ill or cannot play. 预备队员；替补队员【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He ended up as a reserve, but still qualified for a team gold medal.* 他最后成了替补队员，但仍有资格获得团体金牌。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **substitute**

❺ N-COUNT A nature **reserve** is an area of land where the animals, birds, and plants are officially protected. (野生生物)保护区 ❑ *Marine biologists are calling for Cardigan Bay to be created a marine nature reserve to protect the dolphins.* 海洋生物学家号召将卡迪根湾建成一个海洋自然保护区，以保护那里的海豚。 ❻ N-UNCOUNT If someone shows **reserve**, they keep their feelings hidden. 寡言；矜持；内敛 ❑ *His natural reserve made him appear self-conscious.* 他天生的内敛性格让他显得有些拘谨。 ❼ PHRASE If you have something **in reserve**, you have it available for use when it is needed. 留出备用；保留；储存 ❑ *...the bottle of whisky that he kept in reserve.* 他特地留的那瓶威士忌 ❽ to **reserve judgment** → see **judgment** ❾ to **reserve the right** → see **right**

Thesaurus 同类词 *reserve* Also look up:

V. hold, save, set aside ❶ ❷
N. stock, store, supply ❸

re|served /rɪˈzɜːrvd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **reserved** keeps their feelings hidden. 矜持的；内敛的；寡言少语的 ❑ *He was unemotional, quite quiet, and reserved.* 他感情淡漠，沉默寡言，性格内敛。 ❷ ADJ A table in a restaurant or a seat in a theatre that is **reserved** is being kept for someone rather than given or sold to anyone else. 预订的；保留的；预约的 ❑ *Seats, or sometimes entire tables, were reserved.* 一些散座，有时候是整桌，都被预订了。

re|serve price (**reserve prices**) N-COUNT A **reserve price** is the lowest price which is acceptable to the owner of property being auctioned or sold. 底价；起拍价【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

re|serv|ist /rɪˈzɜːrvɪst/ (**reservists**) N-COUNT **Reservists** are soldiers who are not serving in the regular army of a country, but who can be called to serve whenever they are needed. 预备役军人

res|er|voir /ˈrezərvwɑːr/ (**reservoirs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **reservoir** is a lake that is used for storing water before it is supplied to people. 水库；蓄水池 ❷ N-COUNT [adj N] A **reservoir of** something is a large quantity of it that is available for use when needed. 储藏；蓄积 ❑ *...the huge oil reservoir beneath the Kuwaiti desert.* 科威特沙漠下面巨大的石油储藏 [Also +of]

→ see **dam**

re|set /ˌriːˈset/ (**resets, resetting**)

The form **reset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. reset 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB If you **reset** a machine or device, you adjust or set it, so that it is ready to work again or ready to perform a particular function. 重新设置；重新调试 ❑ [v n] *As soon as you arrive at your destination, step out of the aircraft and reset your wristwatch.* 你一到达目的地，就走出飞机并重新设置手表时间。

re|set|tle /riːˈsetᵊl/ (**resettles, resettling, resettled**) VERB If people **are resettled** by a government or organization, or if people **resettle**, they move to a different place to live because they are no longer able or allowed to stay in the area where they used to live. (使)重新定居；(使)搬迁 ❑ [be v-ed] *The refugees were put in camps in Italy before being resettled.* 这些难民在重新定居之前被安置在意大利的难民营中。 ❑ [v] *In 1990, 200,000 Soviet Jews resettled on Israeli territory.* 在 1990 年，20 万名苏联犹太人在以色列重新定居。

re|set|tle|ment /riːˈsetᵊlmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Resettlement** is the process of moving people to a different place to live, because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live. 重新定居；移居；重新安置 ❑ *Only refugees are eligible for resettlement abroad.* 只有难民才符合移民国外的条件。 [Also +of]

re|shape /ˌriːˈʃeɪp/ (**reshapes, reshaping, reshaped**) VERB To **reshape** something means to change its structure or organization. 改造；改变 ❑ [v n] *If they succeed on Europe, then they will have reshaped the political and economic map of the world.* 如果他们在欧洲获得成功，他们将会改变世界政治和经济格局。 •**re|shap|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *This thesis led to a radical reshaping of Labour policies.* 这篇论文导致了工党政策的彻底改变。

re|shuf|fle (**reshuffles, reshuffling, reshuffled**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈriːʃʌfᵊl/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈʃʌfᵊl/. 名词读作 /ˈriːʃʌfᵊl/。动词读作 /ˌriːˈʃʌfᵊl/。

VERB When a political leader **reshuffles** the ministers in a government, he or she changes their jobs so that some of the ministers change their responsibilities. (政治领袖)改组，调整【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *The prime minister told reporters this morning that he plans to reshuffle his entire cabinet.* 今天早上，首相告诉记者他打算全面改组内阁。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Reshuffle** is also a noun. ❑ *He has carried out a partial cabinet reshuffle.* 他对内阁进行了部分改组。

re|side /rɪˈzaɪd/ (**resides, residing, resided**) ❶ VERB If someone **resides** somewhere, they live there or are staying there. 居住；定居【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *Margaret resides with her invalid mother in a London suburb.* 玛格丽特同她病弱的母亲住在伦敦郊区。 ❷ VERB [no cont] If a quality **resides in** something, the thing has that quality. 存在于；属于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +in] *Happiness does not reside in strength or money.* 幸福不是由实力或金钱决定的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sid = sitting* 坐：*preside, president, reside*

resi|dence /ˈrezɪdəns/ (**residences**) ❶ N-COUNT A **residence** is a house where people live. 住处；居所；住宅【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...hotels and private residences.* 旅馆和私人住宅 ❷ N-UNCOUNT Your place of **residence** is the place where you live. 住处；居住地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...differences among women based on age, place of residence and educational levels.* 不同年龄、居住地和受教育程度的女性之间的差异 ❸ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **residence** in a particular place is the fact that they live there or that they are officially allowed to live there. 居住(权)；居留(权) ❑ *They had entered the country and had applied for permanent residence.* 他们已经入境该国，并申请了永久居留权。 ❹ → see also **hall of residence** ❺ PHRASE If someone is **in residence** in a particular place, they are living there. 住在；居住 ❑ *Windsor is open to visitors when the Royal Family is not in residence.* 王室未在温莎城堡居住期间，城堡会对游客开放。 ❻ PHRASE An artist or writer **in residence** is one who teaches in an institution such as a university or theatre company. (作家、艺术家等)常驻的 ❑ *Wakoski is writer in residence at Michigan State University.* 瓦科斯基是密歇根州立大学的常驻作家。

resi|den|cy /ˈrezɪdənsi/ (**residencies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **residency** in a particular place, especially in a country, is the fact that they live there or that they are officially allowed to live there. 居住；居住权 ❑ *He applied for British residency.* 他申请了在英国的居住权。 ❷ N-COUNT A doctor's **residency** is the period of specialized training in a hospital that he or she receives after leaving university. (医生的)实习期【AM 美】❑ *He completed his pediatric residency at Stanford University Hospital.* 他在斯坦福大学附属医院完成了自己的儿科实习。

resi|dent ◆◇ /ˈrezɪdənt/ (**residents**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **residents** of a house or area are the people who live there. 居民；住户；居住者 ❑ *The Archbishop called upon the government to build more low cost homes for local residents.* 大主教呼吁政府为当地居民建造更多低成本住宅。 ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **resident in** a country or a town lives there. (在某地)居住的，居留的 ❑ [+in] *He moved to Belgium in 1990 to live with his son, who had been resident in Brussels since 1967.* 他于 1990 年搬到比利时和儿子一起住。他儿子自 1967 年起就住在布鲁塞尔。 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **resident** doctor or teacher lives in

the place where he or she works.（医生或教师）住在任职地的【BRIT 英】❑ *The morning after your arrival, you meet with the resident physician for a private consultation.* 到达后的第二天早上，你就去见住院医生，进行私人问诊。❹ N-COUNT A **resident** or a **resident** doctor is a doctor who is receiving a period of specialized training in a hospital after leaving university. 实习医生【AM 美】

→ see **country**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ent ≈ one who does* 行…事者，*has* 有：*dependent, resident, superintendent*

resi|den|tial /ˌrezɪˈdenʃºl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **residential** area contains houses rather than offices or factories. 居住的；住宅区的；居民区的 ❑ *...a smart residential area.* 整洁漂亮的住宅区 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **residential** institution is one where people live while they are studying there or being cared for there.（机构）寄宿制的，需住宿的 ❑ *Training involves a two-year residential course.* 培训包含一门为期两年的住校学习课程。❑ *...a residential home for children with disabilities.* 残疾儿童福利院

'resi|dents' as|so|cia|tion (**residents' associations**) N-COUNT A **residents' association** is an organization of people who live in a particular area. Residents' associations have meetings and take action to make the area more pleasant to live in. 居民协会

re|sid|ual /rɪˈzɪdʒuəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Residual** is used to describe what remains of something when most of it has gone. 残留的；剩余的；遗留的 ❑ *...residual radiation from nuclear weapons testing.* 核武器试验后残留的辐射

resi|due /ˈrezɪdjuː, AM 美 -duː/ (**residues**) N-COUNT A **residue** of something is a small amount that remains after most of it has gone. 残余物；遗留物；残渣 ❑ *Always using the same shampoo means that a residue can build up on the hair.* 总是用同一种洗发水就意味着某种残留物会在头发上越积越多。

re|sign ♦◇◇ /rɪˈzaɪn/ (**resigns, resigning, resigned**) ❶ VERB If you **resign** from a job or position, you formally announce that you are leaving it. 辞职；辞去；放弃 ❑ [v] *A hospital administrator has resigned over claims he lied to get the job.* 一位医院的管理人员辞职了，因为有人指责他为了得到这份工作而撒了谎。❑ [v n] *Mr Robb resigned his position last month.* 罗布先生上个月辞职了。❷ VERB If you **resign yourself to** an unpleasant situation or fact, you accept it because you realize that you cannot change it. 屈从；顺从；安于；勉强接受 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Pat and I resigned ourselves to yet another summer without a boat.* 我和帕特在没有船的情况下勉强又凑合了一个夏天。❸ → see also **resigned**

Thesaurus 同类词 *resign* Also look up:

V. leave, quit, step down ❶

res|ig|na|tion ♦◇◇ /ˌrezɪgˈneɪʃºn/ (**resignations**) ❶ N-VAR [usu with poss] Your **resignation** is a formal statement of your intention to leave a job or position. 辞职书；辞呈 ❑ *Mr Morgan has offered his resignation and it has been accepted.* 摩根先生已经递交了辞呈，并已获准。❑ *...his letter of resignation.* 他的辞职书 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Resignation** is the acceptance of an unpleasant situation or fact because you realize that you cannot change it. 屈从；顺从；听任；勉强接受 ❑ *He sighed with profound resignation.* 他极其无奈地叹了一口气。

re|signed /rɪˈzaɪnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **resigned to** an unpleasant situation or fact, you accept it without complaining because you realize that you cannot change it. 屈从的；顺从的；勉强接受的；逆来顺受的 ❑ [+to] *He is resigned to the noise and mess.* 他勉强接受了这里的喧嚣和脏乱。

re|sili|ent /rɪˈzɪlɪənt/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **resilient** is strong and not easily damaged by being hit, stretched, or squeezed. 坚韧的；有弹性的；有韧性的；有回弹力的 ❑ *...an armchair of some resilient plastic material.* 由某种弹性塑料做成的扶手椅 •**re|sili|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Do your muscles have the strength and resilience that they should have?* 你的肌肉有足够的力量和弹性吗？❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] People and things that are **resilient** are able to recover easily and quickly from unpleasant or damaging events. 能复原的；恢复快的；适应力强的 ❑ *When the U.S. stock market collapsed in October 1987, the Japanese stock market was the most resilient.* 1987 年 10 月美国股市崩盘后，日本股市是反弹最快的。•**re|sili|ence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the resilience of human beings to fight after they've been attacked.* 人类受到攻击后迅速还击的能力

res|in /ˈrezɪn/ (**resins**) ❶ N-VAR **Resin** is a sticky substance that is produced by some trees. 树脂 ❑ *The resin from which the oil is extracted comes from a small, tough tree.* 用于提取这种油的树脂取自于一种矮小坚韧的树。❷ N-VAR **Resin** is a substance that is produced chemically and used to make plastics. 人造树脂；合成树脂

res|in|ous /ˈrezɪnəs/ ADJ Something that is **resinous** is like resin or contains resin. 树脂的；含树脂的；像树脂的 ❑ *Propolis is a hard resinous substance made by bees from the juices of plants.* 蜂胶是蜜蜂用植物汁液合成的像树脂一样的物质。

re|sist ♦◇◇ /rɪˈzɪst/ (**resists, resisting, resisted**) ❶ VERB If you **resist** something such as a change, you refuse to accept it and try to prevent it. 抵抗；抵制；反对 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *She says she will resist a single European currency being imposed.* 她说她会反对在欧洲推行单一货币。❑ [v n] *They resisted our attempts to modernize the distribution of books.* 他们反对我们采用现代化方式发行图书。❷ VERB If you **resist** someone or **resist** an attack by them, you fight back against them. 抵御；抵抗 ❑ [v n] *The man was shot outside his house as he tried to resist arrest.* 该男子在其住宅外拒捕时被击毙。❑ [v] *When she had attempted to cut his nails he resisted.* 她试图给他剪指甲，他不让。❸ VERB [oft with neg] If you **resist** doing something, or **resist** the temptation to do it, you stop yourself from doing it although you would like to do it. 按捺；克制；忍住 ❑ [v n] *Students should resist the temptation to focus on exams alone.* 学生们应当杜绝一门心思只放在考试上的想法。[Also v v-ing] ❹ VERB If someone or something **resists** damage of some kind, they are not damaged. 经得起；耐得住；抵挡 ❑ [v n] *...bodies trained and toughened to resist the cold.* 经过训练和磨炼，可以抵御寒冷的身体

re|sist|ance ♦◇◇ /rɪˈzɪstəns/ (**resistances**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Resistance** to something such as a change or a new idea is a refusal to accept it. 抵抗；抵制；反对 ❑ *The U.S. wants big cuts in European agricultural export subsidies, but this is meeting resistance.* 美国想大幅度削减欧洲农产品出口补贴，但此举遭到了抵制。[Also +to] ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Resistance** to an attack consists of fighting back against the people who have attacked you. 抵抗；抵御 ❑ *The troops are encountering stiff resistance.* 军队遭遇了顽强抵抗。[Also +to] ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **resistance** of your body **to** germs or diseases is its power to remain unharmed or unaffected by them. 抵抗力；免疫力 ❑ [+to] *This disease is surprisingly difficult to catch as most people have a natural resistance to it.* 由于多数人对这种病具有天然免疫力，所以发病率低得出奇。❹ N-UNCOUNT Wind or air **resistance** is a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle.（风或空气的）阻力 ❑ *The design of the bicycle has managed to reduce the effects of wind resistance and drag.* 这种自行车的设计成功地减少了风的阻力和摩擦力。❺ N-VAR In electrical engineering or physics, **resistance** is the ability of a substance or an electrical circuit to stop the flow of an electrical current through it. 电阻；阻抗 ❑ *...materials that lose all their electrical resistance.* 电阻为零的材料 ❻ N-SING In a country which is occupied by the army of another country, or which has a very harsh and strict government, **the resistance** is an organized group of people who are involved in illegal activities against the people in power.（被他国军队占领或被专制政府统治的国家中的）抵抗组织，地下组织 ❑ *They managed to escape after being arrested by the resistance.* 他们被抵抗组织抓住后又设法逃脱了。❼ PHRASE If you take **the line of least resistance** in a situation, you do what is easiest, even though you think that it may not be the right thing to do. In American English, you usually talk about **the path of least resistance.** 阻力最小的路线；最容易的途径 ❑ *They would rather take the line of least resistance than become involved in arguments.* 他们倾向采用阻力最小的方案，不愿卷入纷争。

→ see **bicycle, flight**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ance ≈ quality* 特征，*state* 状态：*deliverance, performance, resistance*

re|sist|ant /rɪˈzɪstənt/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **resistant to** something is opposed to it and wants to prevent it. 反对的；抵

R

制的；抗拒的 ❑ [+to] *Some people are very resistant to the idea of exercise.* 有些人十分反对锻炼。 2 ADJ If something is **resistant to** a particular thing, it is not harmed by it. 有抵抗力的；不受…损害的 ❑ [+to] *...how to improve plants to make them more resistant to disease.* 如何改良植物以增强它们的抗病能力

-resistant /-rɪzɪstənt/ COMB **-resistant** is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe something as not being harmed or affected by the thing mentioned. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"抗…的"、"耐…的"、"防…的" ❑ *Children's suncare products are normally water-resistant.* 儿童防晒产品通常都是防水的。

re|sis|tor /rɪ'zɪstə^r/ (**resistors**) N-COUNT A **resistor** is a device which is designed to increase the ability of an electric circuit to stop the flow of an electric current through it. 电阻器【TECHNICAL 术语】

re|sit (**resits, resitting, resat**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌri:'sɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'ri:sɪt/. 动词读作 /ˌri:'sɪt/。名词读作 /'ri:sɪt/。

VERB If someone **resits** a test or examination, they take it again, usually because they failed the first time. 重考；补考【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *This year, Jim is resitting the exams he failed.* 今年，吉姆将重考没有及格的科目。❑ [v] *If they fail, they can often resit the next year.* 如果没有通过的话，他们常常可以在第二年补考。•N-COUNT **Resit** is also a noun. ❑ *He failed his First Year exams and didn't bother about the resits.* 他一年级的考试没有通过，却没有为补考而感到烦恼。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **retake**

re|skill /ˌri:'skɪl/ (**reskills, reskilling, reskilled**) VERB If you **reskill**, or if someone **reskills** you, you learn new skills, so that you can do a different job or do your old job in a different way. （使）学习新技能；（使）进行再培训【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *We needed to reskill our workforce to cope with massive technological change.* 我们得让工人学习新技能，以应对巨大的技术变革。❑ [v] *You must be willing to reskill.* 你必须乐于学习新技术。•**re|skill|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Everyone knows that lifelong learning and reskilling are important.* 每个人都知道终身学习和不断学习新技术很重要。

re|sold /ˌri:'səʊld/ **Resold** is the past tense and past participle of **resell**.

reso|lute /'rezəlu:t/ ADJ If you describe someone as **resolute**, you approve of them because they are very determined not to change their mind or not to give up a course of action. 坚决的；坚定的；果断的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Voters perceive him as a decisive and resolute international leader.* 投票者认为他是一位坚定果断的国际领导人。•**reso|lute|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *He resolutely refused to speak English unless forced to.* 除非迫不得已，否则他坚决不说英语。❑ *The United States remains resolutely opposed to this.* 美国对此仍然坚决反对。

reso|lu|tion /ˌrezə'lu:ʃ^n/ (**resolutions**) 1 N-COUNT A **resolution** is a formal decision taken at a meeting by means of a vote. 正式决定；决议 ❑ *He replied that the U.N. had passed two major resolutions calling for a complete withdrawal.* 他答复说联合国已经通过了两项号召全面撤军的重要决议。 2 N-COUNT If you make a **resolution**, you decide to try very hard to do something. 决心；决定 ❑ *They made a resolution to lose all the weight gained during the Christmas period.* 他们下定决心要减去圣诞期间增加的体重。 3 → see also **New Year's resolution** 4 N-UNCOUNT **Resolution** is determination to do something or not do something. 坚定；坚决；果断 ❑ *'I think I'll try a hypnotist,' I said with sudden resolution.* "我会找催眠师试试。"我突然坚决地说。 5 N-SING The **resolution** of a problem or difficulty is the final solving of it. 解决【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to/of] *...the successful resolution of a dispute involving U.N. inspectors in Baghdad.* 涉及联合国驻巴格达观察员的争端的成功解决 6 N-UNCOUNT The **resolution** of an image is how clear the image is. 分辨率；清晰度【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Now this machine gives us such high resolution that we can see very small specks of calcium.* 现在这台机器可以呈现很高的分辨率，我们可以看见非常小的钙微粒。

re|solve /rɪ'zɒlv/ (**resolves, resolving, resolved**) 1 VERB To **resolve** a problem, argument, or difficulty means to find a solution to it. 解决【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We must find a way to resolve these problems before it's too late.* 我们必须及时找到解决这些问题的方法。 2 VERB If you **resolve to** do something, you make a firm decision to do it. 决定；下定决心【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *She resolved to report the matter to the hospital's nursing manager.* 她决定把这件事汇报给医院的护士长。❑ [v that] *She resolved that, if Mimi forgot this promise, she would remind her.* 她决定，如果米米忘记了这个承诺，她就提醒她。 3 N-VAR [oft N to-inf] **Resolve** is determination to do what you have decided to do. 决心；决意【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This will strengthen the American public's resolve to go to war.* 这会坚定美国公众诉诸战争的决心。

re|solved /rɪ'zɒlvd/ ADJ If you are **resolved to** do something, you are determined to do it. 下定决心的；决意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Barnes was resolved to moving on when his contract expired.* 合同到期以后，巴恩斯决定做点别的。

reso|nance /'rezənəns/ (**resonances**) 1 N-VAR If something has a **resonance for** someone, it has a special meaning or is particularly important to them. 重要性；特殊意义 ❑ [+for] *The ideas of order, security, family, religion and country had the same resonance for them as for Michael.* 秩序、安全、家庭、宗教和国家这些概念对于他们和迈克尔来说有着同样特殊的意义。 2 N-UNCOUNT If a sound has **resonance**, it is deep, clear, and strong. 嘹亮；洪亮 ❑ *His voice had lost its resonance; it was tense and strained.* 他的声音不再洪亮，而是显得紧张，不太自然。

reso|nant /'rezənənt/ 1 ADJ A sound that is **resonant** is deep and strong. 洪亮的；嘹亮的 ❑ *His voice sounded oddly resonant in the empty room.* 他的声音在这空荡荡的房间里听起来异常嘹亮。 2 ADJ Something that is **resonant** has a special meaning or is particularly important to people. 有特殊意义的；特别重要的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+with] *It is a country resonant with cinematic potential, from its architecture to its landscape.* 从建筑到风景，这个国家到处都体现出其成为电影拍摄地的潜力。

reso|nate /'rezəneɪt/ (**resonates, resonating, resonated**) 1 VERB If something **resonates**, it vibrates and produces a deep, strong sound. 发出嘹亮的声音；回响；回荡 ❑ [v] *The bass guitar began to thump so loudly that it resonated in my head.* 低音吉他开始砰砰作响，巨大的声音一直在我的脑海里回响。 2 VERB You say that something **resonates** when it has a special meaning or when it is particularly important to someone. 有特殊意义；特别重要 ❑ [v +with] *London is confident and alive, resonating with all the qualities of a civilised city.* 伦敦洋溢着自信和活力，呈现出一个文明城市的所有特性。

Word Link 词根词缀 *son ≈ sound 声音：resonate, sonar, ultrasonic*

re|sort ◆◇ /rɪ'zɔ:t/ (**resorts, resorting, resorted**) 1 VERB If you **resort to** a course of action that you do not really approve of, you adopt it because you cannot see any other way of achieving what you want. 诉诸；采取 ❑ [v +to] *His punishing work schedule had made him resort to drugs.* 异常紧张的工作安排使他开始吸毒。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you achieve something without **resort to** a particular course of action, you succeed without carrying out that action. To have **resort to** a particular course of action means to have to do that action in order to achieve something. 采取；凭借；诉诸；求助 ❑ [+to] *Congress has a responsibility to ensure that all peaceful options are exhausted before resort to war.* 国会有责任确保只有在所有和平手段都不奏效的情况下才会诉诸战争。 3 N-COUNT A **resort** is a place where a lot of people spend their holidays. （度假）胜地 ❑ *...the ski resorts.* 滑雪胜地 4 PHRASE If you do something **as a last resort**, you do it because you can find no other way of getting out of a difficult situation or of solving a problem. 最后的办法；最终手段 ❑ *Nuclear weapons should be used only as a last resort.* 不到万不得已时不能选择使用核武器。 5 PHRASE You use **in the last resort** when stating the most basic or important fact that will still be true in a situation whatever else happens. 最终 ❑ *They would in the last resort support their friends whatever they did.* 无论他们的朋友做了什么，他们最终都会支持他们的朋友。

re|sound /rɪ'zaʊnd/ (**resounds, resounding, resounded**) 1 VERB When a noise **resounds**, it is heard very loudly and clearly. 回响；鸣响【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep] *A roar of approval resounded through the Ukrainian parliament.* 一片赞成声在乌克兰议会中回

响。2 VERB If a place **resounds with** or **to** particular noises, it is filled with them. 充满，回荡着（声音）【LITERARY 文】❑ [V +*with*] *The whole place resounded with music.* 整个场地回荡着音乐。❑ [V +*to*] *Kabul resounded to the crack of Kalashnikov fire and a flood of artillery.* 卡拉什尼科夫冲锋枪的声音和连续不断的大炮声在喀布尔回荡。

re|sound|ing /rɪ'zaʊndɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **resounding** sound is loud and clear. 响亮的；洪亮的；嘹亮的 ❑ *There was a resounding slap as Andrew struck him violently across the face.* 安德鲁狠狠掴了他一巴掌，声音响亮干脆。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can refer to a very great success as a **resounding** success. （成功）彻底的，完全的，辉煌的，巨大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The good weather helped to make the occasion a resounding success.* 天公作美，使得这次活动办得非常圆满。

re|source ◆◆◇ /rɪ'zɔːs, AM 美 'riːsɔːrs/ (**resources**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **resources** of an organization or person are the materials, money, and other things that they have and can use in order to function properly. 资源；物力；财力 ❑ *Some families don't have the resources to feed themselves properly.* 有些家庭无力维持生活。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] A country's **resources** are the things that it has and can use to increase its wealth, such as coal, oil, or land. （国家的）资源，财富 ❑ *...resources like coal, tungsten, oil and copper.* 煤、钨、石油和铜之类的资源

re|sourced /rɪ'zɔːrst, AM 美 'riːsɔːrst/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If an organization is **resourced**, it has all the things, such as money and materials, that it needs to function properly. 资源充足的【BRIT 英】❑ *The school is very well resourced—we have a language laboratory and use computers and videos.* 我们学校设施完备——我们有一个语言实验室，可以使用计算机和录像设备。

re|source|ful /rɪ'zɔːrsfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **resourceful** is good at finding ways of dealing with problems. 足智多谋的；机智的；办法多的 ❑ *He was amazingly inventive and resourceful, and played a major role in my career.* 他极具创造力，而且足智多谋，在我的职业生涯中起到了重要的作用。•**re|source|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Because of his adventures, he is a person of far greater experience and resourcefulness.* 诸多冒险经历使他的经验和智谋都要远远超出常人。

re|spect ◆◆◇ /rɪ'spekt/ (**respects, respecting, respected**) 1 VERB If you **respect** someone, you have a good opinion of their character or ideas. 尊敬；敬重；尊重 ❑ [V n] *I want him to respect me as a career woman.* 我希望他把我当成一个职业女性来尊重。2 N-UNCOUNT If you have **respect for** someone, you have a good opinion of them. 尊敬；敬重；尊重 ❑ [+*for*] *I have tremendous respect for Dean.* 我非常敬重迪安。3 → see also **self-respect** 4 VERB If you **respect** someone's wishes, rights, or customs, you avoid doing things that they would dislike or regard as wrong. 尊重；遵守；遵从；顾及 ❑ [V n] *Finally, trying to respect her wishes, I said I'd leave.* 最后，为了尊重她的意愿，我说我会离开。5 N-UNCOUNT If you show **respect for** someone's wishes, rights, or customs, you avoid doing anything they would dislike or regard as wrong. 尊重；遵守；遵从；顾及 ❑ [+*for*] *They will campaign for the return of traditional lands and respect for aboriginal rights and customs.* 他们会争取讨回世代相传的土地，并要求尊重原住民的权利和风俗。6 VERB If you **respect** a law or moral principle, you agree not to break it. 遵守，遵从（法律或道德规范）❑ [V n] *It is about time tour operators respected the law and their own code of conduct.* 旅行社是时候该遵守法律和行业规范了。•N-UNCOUNT **Respect** is also a noun. ❑ [+*for*] *...respect for the law and the rejection of the use of violence.* 遵守法律，反对使用暴力 7 PHRASE You can say **with respect** when you are politely disagreeing with someone or criticizing them. 恕我直言，恕我冒昧（用于礼貌地表示不同意见或批评）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *With respect, I hardly think that's the point.* 恕我直言，但我认为这不是重点。8 PHRASE If you **pay** your **respects to** someone, you go to see them or speak to them. You usually do this to be polite, and not necessarily because you want to do it. 探望，拜访（以示敬意）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Carl had asked him to visit the hospital and to pay his respects to Francis.* 卡尔已经让他去医院看望弗朗西斯。9 PHRASE If you **pay** your **last respects to** someone who has just died, you show your respect or affection for them by coming to see their body or their grave. 和（死者）告别；参加…的葬礼 ❑ *The son had nothing to do with arranging the funeral, but came along to pay his last respects.* 这个儿子没有参与葬礼的安排，但是来向遗体告别了。10 PHRASE You use expressions like **in this respect** and **in many respects** to indicate that what you are saying applies to the feature you have just mentioned or to many features of something. 在这个方面 / 在许多方面 ❑ *The children are not unintelligent—in fact, they seem quite normal in this respect.* 这些孩子并非愚钝——事实上，在这个方面他们似乎很正常。11 PHRASE You use **with respect to** to say what something relates to. In British English, you can also say **in respect of**. 关于，至于（英国英语中也用 in respect of）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Parents often have little choice with respect to the way their child is medically treated.* 关于孩子的治疗方法，父母通常没有什么选择的余地。12 → see also **respected**

Thesaurus 同类词 *respect* Also look up:

V. admire, esteem 1
N. consideration, courtesy, esteem 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *respect* with:

V. **deserve** respect 值得尊敬，**earn** respect 获得尊敬，**gain** respect 赢得尊敬 2
lack respect **for** *someone/something* 缺乏对…的尊重（或考虑），**show** respect **for** *someone/something* 表现出对…的尊重（或考虑），**treat** *someone/something* **with** respect 尊重…；顾及… 2 5
N. **lack of** respect 缺乏尊重 2 5
respect *someone's* **privacy** 尊重某人的隐私，respect *someone's* **rights** 尊重某人的权利，respect *someone's* **wishes** 尊重某人的意愿 4
respect **the law** 遵守法律 6

re|spect|able /rɪ'spektəb°l/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **respectable** is approved of by society and considered to be morally correct. 体面的；可敬的；正派的 ❑ *He came from a perfectly respectable middle-class family.* 他出身于一个非常正派的中产阶级家庭。•**re|spect|ably** /rɪ'spektəbli/ ADV ❑ *She's respectably dressed in jeans and sweatshirt.* 她穿着牛仔裤和运动衫，非常得体。•**re|spect|abil|ity** /rɪˌspektə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *If she divorced Tony, she would lose the respectability she had as Mrs Tony Tatterton.* 如果她和托尼离婚，将失去她作为托尼·塔特滕夫人的名望。2 ADJ You can say that something is **respectable** when you mean that it is good enough or acceptable. 好的；可观的；令人满意的 ❑ *...investments that offer respectable rates of return.* 回报率可观的投资

re|spect|ed /rɪ'spektɪd/ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] Someone or something that is **respected** is admired and considered important by many people. 受尊敬的；受敬重的；受重视的 ❑ [+*for*] *He is highly respected for his novels and plays.* 他的小说和剧本使他非常受人敬重。

re|spect|er /rɪ'spektə'/ (**respecters**) 1 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **respecter of** something such as a belief or idea, you mean that they behave in a way which shows that they have a high opinion of it. （信仰的）拥护者；重视（某种观念）的人 ❑ [+*of*] *Ford was a respecter of proprieties and liked to see things done properly.* 福特非常重视礼仪，喜欢把事情办得妥帖得体。2 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **no respecter of** a rule or tradition, you mean that the rule or tradition is not important to them. （对规则、传统的）无视，不顾及 ❑ *Accidents and sudden illnesses are no respecters of age.* 不管什么年龄的人都有可能遭遇意外事故和突发疾病。

re|spect|ful /rɪ'spektfʊl/ ADJ If you are **respectful**, you show respect for someone. 尊重人的；有礼貌的；恭敬的 ❑ *The children in our family are always respectful to their elders.* 我们家的孩子对长辈总是恭恭敬敬的。•**re|spect|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'You are an artist,' she said respectfully.* "您是一位艺术家。"她毕恭毕敬地说。

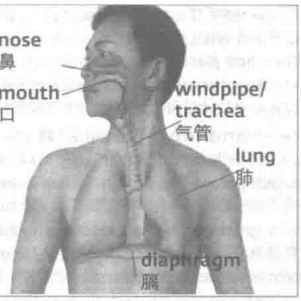
re|spec|tive /rɪ'spektɪv/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Respective** means relating or belonging separately to the individual people you have just mentioned. 分别的；各自的 ❑ *Steve and I were at very different stages in our respective careers.* 史蒂夫和我在各自的职业生涯中处于迥然不同的阶段。

re|spec|tive|ly /rɪ'spektɪvli/ ADV **Respectively** means in the same order as the items that you have just mentioned. 分别地；

Word Web 话题词汇 respiratory system 呼吸系统

Respiration moves **air** in and out of the **lungs**. Air comes in through the **nose** or **mouth**. Then it travels down the **windpipe** and into the **lungs**. In the lungs **oxygen** absorbs into the bloodstream. Blood carries oxygen to the heart and other organs. The lungs also remove **carbon dioxide** from the blood. This gas is then **exhaled** through the mouth. During **inhalation** the **diaphragm** moves downward and the lungs fill with air. During exhalation the diaphragm relaxes and air flows out. Adult humans **breathe** about six litres of air each minute.

呼吸是从肺部吸入和呼出空气。空气自鼻或口而入，沿着气管运送至肺部。氧气于肺部吸收进血液内，再经由血液输送至心脏和其他器官。肺同时还移除血液中的二氧化碳。二氧化碳再通过嘴呼出。在吸入过程中，膈向下移动，肺部充满空气。在呼出过程中，膈逐渐松弛，空气排出。成年人每分钟呼吸 6 升左右的空气。



各自地 ❑ *Their sons, Ben and Jonathan, were three and six respectively.* 他们的儿子，本和乔纳森，分别是 3 岁和 6 岁。

res|pi|ra|tion /ˌrespɪˈreɪʃn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT Your **respiration** is your breathing. 呼吸【MEDICAL 医】❑ *His respiration grew fainter throughout the day.* 一天当中，他的呼吸越来越微弱。❷ → see also **artificial respiration**

→ see **respiratory**

Word Link 词根词缀 *spir = breath* 呼吸：*aspire, inspire, respiration*

res|pi|ra|tor /ˈrespɪreɪtəʳ/ (**respirators**) ❶ N-COUNT A **respirator** is a device that allows people to breathe when they cannot breathe naturally, for example because they are ill or have been injured. 呼吸机；人工呼吸器 ❑ *She was so ill that she was put on a respirator.* 她病得很严重，被戴上了人工呼吸器。❷ N-COUNT A **respirator** is a device you wear over your mouth and nose in order to breathe when you are surrounded by smoke or poisonous gas. 防毒面具

res|pi|ra|tory /ˈresp(ə)rətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Respiratory** means relating to breathing. 呼吸的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...people with severe respiratory problems.* 有严重呼吸问题的人

→ see Word Web:**respiratory**

res|pite /ˈrespaɪt, -pɪt/ ❶ N-SING A **respite** is a short period of rest from something unpleasant. （不快事情中的）喘息，缓解，暂息【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*from*] *It was some weeks now since they had had any respite from shellfire.* 他们已经好几周没有在炮火中获得任何喘息的机会了。❷ N-SING A **respite** is a short delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. （不快或困难的）暂缓，暂延【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Devaluation would only give the economy a brief respite.* 贬值只能让经济得到暂时的缓解。

ˈres|pite ˌcare N-UNCOUNT **Respite care** is short-term care that is provided for very old or very sick people so that the person who usually cares for them can have a break. （为老人或病人提供的）临时看护，暂托服务，短期护理 ❑ *...respite care for their very ill child for short periods.* 对他们病重的孩子的短期护理

re|splend|ent /rɪˈsplendənt/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **resplendent**, you mean that their appearance is very impressive and expensive-looking. 华丽的；灿烂的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*in*] *Bessie, resplendent in royal blue velvet, was hovering beside the table.* 贝茜身穿华丽的宝蓝色天鹅绒衣服，在桌旁徘徊。

Word Link 词根词缀 *splend = shining* 发亮：*resplendent, splendid, splendor*

re|spond ↔ /rɪˈspɒnd/ (**responds, responding, responded**) ❶ VERB When you **respond** to something that is done or said, you react to it by doing or saying something yourself. 回复；回答；回应 ❑ [v +to] *They are likely to respond positively to the President's request for aid.* 他们可能会对总统的援助要求作出积极回应。❑ [v +*with*] *The army responded with gunfire and tear gas.* 军队用炮火和催泪瓦斯予以反击。❑ [v with quote] *'Are you well enough to carry on?'—'Of course,' she responded scornfully.* "你的身体状况可以继续工作吗？"——"当然。"她不屑地回答道。❑ [v that] *The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs responded that the protection of refugees was a matter for an international organization.* 比利时外交大臣回应说，保护难民是国际组织的事情。❷ VERB When you **respond to** a need, crisis, or challenge, you take the necessary or appropriate action. 应对；作出回应；作出反应 ❑ [v +to] *This modest group size allows our teachers to respond to the needs of each student.* 这样的小组规模适中，可以使老师照顾到每一个学生的需求。❸ VERB If a patient or their injury or illness **is responding to** treatment, the treatment is working and they are getting better. 有良好反应；有积极效果 ❑ [v +to] *I'm pleased to say that he is now doing well and responding to treatment.* 我很高兴地说，他现在恢复得不错，治疗取得了积极的效果。

re|spond|ent /rɪˈspɒndənt/ (**respondents**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **respondent** is a person who replies to something such as a survey or set of questions. （调查和问题的）回答者；答卷人 ❑ *60 percent of the respondents said they disapproved of the president's performance.* 60% 的调查对象表示不认可总统的表现。

re|sponse ↔ /rɪˈspɒns/ (**responses**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] Your **response** to an event or to something that is said is your reply or reaction to it. 回复；回答；回应 ❑ [+*to/from*] *There has been no response to his remarks from the government.* 政府尚未对他的言论作出回应。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *response* with:

ADJ. **correct** response 正确的回应，**enthusiastic** response 热情的回应，**immediate** response 第一反应；即刻回应，**military** response 军事回应，**negative/positive** response 消极 / 积极的回应，**overwhelming** response 热烈的回应，**quick** response 快速回应，**written** response 书面回应

reˈsponse time (**response times**) N-COUNT **Response time** is the time taken for a computer to do something after you have given an instruction. 响应时间；反应时间【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The only flaw is the slightly slow response times when you press the buttons.* 唯一的缺陷就是按键时反应略显迟缓。

re|spon|sibil|ity ↔ /rɪˌspɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ (**responsibilities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you have **responsibility** for something or someone, or if they are your **responsibility**, it is your job or duty to deal with them and to take decisions relating to them. 责任；义务 ❑ [+*for*] *Each manager had responsibility for just under 600 properties.* 每位经理负责将近 600 处房产。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you accept **responsibility for** something that has happened, you agree that you were to blame for it or you caused it. 责任；过失 ❑ [+*for*] *No one admitted responsibility for the attacks.* 没有人对这些袭击负责。❸ N-PLURAL Your **responsibilities** are the duties that you have because of your job or position. 职责；任务 ❑ *He handled his responsibilities as a counselor in an intelligent and caring fashion.* 作为一名顾问他精明能干，热心周到。❹ N-UNCOUNT If someone is given **responsibility**, they are given the right or opportunity to make important decisions or to take action without having to get permission from anyone else. 重任；职权 ❑ *She would have loved to have a ter-paying job with more responsibility.* 她本想有一份报酬更高、职权更大的工作。❺ N-SING [usu N to-inf] If you think that you have a **responsibility to** do something, you feel that you ought to do it because it is morally right to do it. （道义上的）责任，义务 ❑ *The court feels it has a responsibility to ensure that customers are not misled.* 法院认为它有责任确保消费者不受误导。❻ N-SING If you think that you have a **responsibility to** someone, you feel that

it is your duty to take action that will protect their interests. 对…的责任 ❑ [+to/towards] *She had decided that as a doctor she had a responsibility to her fellow creatures.* 她已经决定，作为医生，她应该对自己的同胞负责。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *responsibility* with:

V. **assume** responsibility 承担责任（或职责），**bear** responsibility 承担责任（或职责），**share** responsibility 分担责任（或职责），**take** responsibility 承担责任（或职责）1 2 3 4
have (a) responsibility 有责任 1 4 5 6
accept responsibility 承担责任，**claim** responsibility 宣称负有责任 2
be given responsibility 被委以重任 4

ADJ. **financial** responsibility 财务责任（或职责）；经济责任（或职责），**personal** responsibility 个人责任（或职责）1 2 3 4
moral responsibility 道义上的责任 5

re|spon|sible ◆◆◇ /rɪˈspɒnsɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **responsible for** a particular event or situation, they are the cause of it or they can be blamed for it. 负有责任的；应承担责任的 ❑ [+for] *He still felt responsible for her death.* 他仍然觉得自己对她的死负有责任。❑ *I want you to do everything you can to find out who's responsible.* 我希望你能尽一切可能找出责任人。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **responsible for** something, it is your job or duty to deal with it and make decisions relating to it. 对（某事物）负责的 ❑ [+for] *…the minister responsible for the environment.* 负责环境工作的部长 3 ADJ If you are **responsible to** a person or group, they have authority over you and you have to report to them about what you do. 对（某人或某团体）负责的 ❑ [+to] *I'm responsible to my board of directors.* 我对董事会负责。4 ADJ **Responsible** people behave properly and sensibly, without needing to be supervised. 负责的；有责任心的；可靠的 ❑ *He feels that the media should be more responsible in what they report.* 他觉得媒体应该对报道的内容更负责任些。•**re|spon|sibly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He urged everyone to act responsibly.* 他敦促大家做事要有责任心。5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Responsible** jobs involve making important decisions or carrying out important tasks. 责任重大的 ❑ *I work in a government office. It's a responsible position, I suppose, but not very exciting.* 我在政府机关工作。我想那是一个责任重大的职位，但并不是很有意思。

re|spon|sive /rɪˈspɒnsɪv/ 1 ADJ A **responsive** person is quick to react to people or events and to show emotions such as pleasure and affection. 反应敏捷的；易流露感情的；易受影响的 ❑ *Harriet was an easy, responsive little girl.* 哈丽雅特是一个随和机灵的小女孩。•**re|spon|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This condition decreases sexual desire and responsiveness.* 这种情况会降低性欲和性敏感度。2 ADJ If someone or something is **responsive**, they react quickly and favourably. 反应迅速的；积极响应的 ❑ [+to] *With an election coming soon, your MP should be very responsive to your request.* 选举在即，你的下院议员应当对你的要求作出积极的回应。•**re|spon|sive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Such responsiveness to public pressure is extraordinary.* 面对公众压力作出如此迅速的反应非同寻常。

rest

① QUANTIFIER USES 数量词用法
② VERB AND NOUN USES 动词和名词用法

① **rest** ◆◆◇ /rest/ 1 QUANT **The rest** is used to refer to all the parts of something or all the things in a group that remain or that you have not already mentioned. 剩余部分 ❑ [+of] *It was an experience I will treasure for the rest of my life.* 我的余生都会珍视这次经历。❑ [+of] *He was unable to travel to Barcelona with the rest of the team.* 他未能和其他队员一起去巴塞罗那。•PRON **Rest** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Only 55 per cent of the raw material is canned. The rest is thrown away.* 只有 55% 的原材料被罐装储存。其余的都被扔掉了。2 PHRASE You can add **and the rest** or **all the rest of it** to the end of a statement or list when you want to refer in a vague way to other things that are associated with the ones you have already mentioned. 诸如此类；如此等等；不一而足【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ *…a man with nice clothes, a Range Rover and the rest.* 一个穿着体面、开着路虎如此等等的男人

② **rest** ◆◆◇ /rest/ (**rests, resting, rested**) → Please look at categories 18 – 20 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 18–20 项。1 VERB If you **rest** or if you **rest** your body, you do not do anything active for a time. 休息；歇息；放松（身体）❑ [v] *He's tired and exhausted, and has been advised to rest for two weeks.* 他精疲力竭，被建议休息两周。❑ [v n] *Try to rest the injured limb as much as possible.* 尽量不要活动伤肢。2 N-VAR If you get some **rest** or have a **rest**, you do not do anything active for a time. 休息；歇息 ❑ *'You're worn out, Laura,' he said. 'Go home and get some rest.'* "你太累了，劳拉，"他说，"回家休息一下吧。"3 VERB If something such as a theory or someone's success **rests on** a particular thing, it depends on that thing. 依赖；取决于；以…为基础【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +on/upon] *Such a view rests on a number of incorrect assumptions.* 这样的观点建立在很多不正确的假设之上。4 VERB If authority, a responsibility, or a decision **rests with** you, you have that authority or responsibility, or you are the one who will make that decision. （权力、责任、决定权）在于，属于【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +with] *The final decision rested with the President.* 最终决定权在于总统。5 VERB If you **rest** something somewhere, you put it there so that its weight is supported. 放置；安置 ❑ [v n prep] *He rested his arms on the back of the chair.* 他把手臂放在椅背上。6 VERB If something **is resting** somewhere, or if you **are resting** it there, it is in a position where its weight is supported. （使）倚靠；（被）支撑 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His head was resting on her shoulder.* 他的头靠在她的肩上。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He had been resting his head in his hands, deep in thought.* 他双手撑着头，陷入了沉思。7 VERB If you **rest** on or against someone or something, you lean on them so that they support the weight of your body. 靠；倚；躺 ❑ [v prep] *He rested on his pickaxe for a while.* 他在尖嘴镐上靠了一会儿。8 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **rest** is an object that is used to support something, especially your head, arms, or feet. （尤指头、臂或脚的）支撑物；撑架；托架 ❑ *When you are sitting, keep your elbow on the arm rest.* 坐着的时候把胳膊肘靠在扶手上。9 VERB If your eyes **rest on** a particular person or object, you look directly at them, rather than somewhere else. （目光）停留，凝视【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +on/upon] *As she spoke, her eyes rested on her husband's face.* 她说话的时候，眼睛凝视着丈夫的脸。10 → see also **rested** 11 PHRASE When an object that has been moving **comes to rest**, it finally stops. 停止移动【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The plane had plowed a path through a patch of forest before coming to rest in a field.* 飞机猛冲过一片森林，在一片田野中停了下来。12 PHRASE If you say that someone can **rest easy**, you mean that they don't need to worry about a particular situation. 放心；高枕无忧；不担心 ❑ *How can any woman rest easy now, knowing her breast cancer may be misdiagnosed?* 知道自己的乳腺癌可能被误诊，哪个女人能不担心呢？13 PHRASE If someone tells you to **give** something **a rest**, they want you to stop doing it because it annoys them or because they think it is harming you. 暂停；暂时不做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Give it a rest, will you? We're trying to get some sleep.* 你安静一下，好吗？我们想睡一会儿。14 PHRASE If you say that someone who has died **is laid to rest**, you mean that they are buried. 安葬 ❑ *His dying wish was to be laid to rest at the church near his Somerset home.* 他的遗愿是把他安葬在家乡萨默塞特郡附近的教堂里。15 PHRASE If you **lay** something such as fears or rumours **to rest** or if you **put** them **to rest**, you succeed in proving that they are not true. 消除（恐惧等）；平息（谣言等）❑ *His speech should lay those fears to rest.* 他的演说应当会消除那些忧虑。16 PHRASE If someone refuses to **let** a subject **rest**, they refuse to stop talking about it, especially after they have been talking about it for a long time. （尤指长时间谈论后）停止讨论（某个话题）❑ *I am not prepared to let this matter rest.* 我不准备就此罢休。17 PHRASE To **put** someone's **mind at rest** or **set** their **mind at rest** means to tell them something that stops them worrying. 让…安心；使放心 ❑ *A brain scan last Friday finally set his mind at rest.* 上周五的脑部扫描终于让他放心了。18 **rest assured** → see **assured** 19 **to rest on your laurels** → see **laurel** 20 **to rest in peace** → see **peace**

→ see **motion, sleep**

Word Web 话题词汇 restaurant 餐馆

Britons **eat** 35 percent of their **meals** in **restaurants**. In addition to traditional **sit-down eateries**, the **food service** business includes **coffee shops**, **cafeterias**, **fast-food** outlets, and **take away** places. With so many choices of places to eat it is not surprising that the **restaurant industry** is worth more than 27 billion pounds. More than half a million people work in restaurants in the United Kingdom. Restaurants have staff whose job is **serving customers**, such as **managers**, **waiters** and **waitresses**, in the **dining room**, and a staff in the **bar**. In the kitchen there are **cooks** and sometimes a **chef**.

英国人的三餐 35% 都是在餐馆里吃的。除了传统的坐下来点餐的食肆之外，饮食服务行业还包括了咖啡馆、自助餐厅、快餐店以及外卖的地方。吃饭的地方有如此多的选择，餐饮业价值在 270 亿英镑以上也就不奇怪了。在英国，从事餐饮服务的人员超过 50 万人。餐馆的用餐区有服务顾客的雇员，包括经理和男女侍者，吧台也有雇员。厨房里有厨师，有时还有一个大厨。

Thesaurus 同类词 rest Also look up:

V. lie down, relax ② 1

'rest area (**rest areas**) N-COUNT A **rest area** is a place beside a motorway or freeway where you can buy petrol and other things, or have a meal. (高速公路旁的)休息区，服务区【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **services**

re|start /ˌriːˈstɑːt/ (**restarts, restarting, restarted**) VERB If you **restart** something that has been interrupted or stopped, or if it **restarts**, it starts to happen or function again. (使)重新开始；(使)重新启动 ❑ [v n] *The commissioners agreed to restart talks as soon as possible.* 委员们同意尽快重新开始会谈。❑ [v] *The trial will restart today with a new jury.* 今天，会有新的陪审团重新开始审判。•N-COUNT **Restart** is also a noun. ❑ *After a goalless first half, Australia took the lead within a minute of the restart.* 上半场双方都没有得分，但重新开赛后不到 1 分钟澳大利亚队就领先了。

re|state /ˌriːˈsteɪt/ (**restates, restating, restated**) VERB If you **restate** something, you say it again in words or writing, usually in a slightly different way. 重申；再次声明；重说【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He continued throughout to restate his opposition to violence.* 他一直不断重申他反对暴力。

Word Link 词根词缀 *re = back* 回，*again* 再；*reflect, rename, restate*

re|state|ment /ˌriːˈsteɪtmənt/ (**restatements**) N-COUNT A **restatement of** something that has been said or written is another statement that repeats it, usually in a slightly different form. 重申；再次声明；重说【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *I hope this book is not yet another restatement of the prevailing wisdom.* 我希望这本书不会又是重复一些流行的至理名言。

res|tau|rant ◆◇ /ˈrestərɒnt, AM 美 -rənt/ (**restaurants**) N-COUNT A **restaurant** is a place where you can eat a meal and pay for it. In restaurants your food is usually served to you at your table by a waiter or waitress. 餐馆；饭店 ❑ *They ate in an Italian restaurant in Forth Street.* 他们在第四大街的一家意大利餐馆吃了饭。

→ see Word Web:**restaurant**

→ see **city**

'res|tau|rant car (**restaurant cars**) N-COUNT A **restaurant car** is a carriage on a train where passengers can have a meal. (火车上的)餐车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dining car**

res|tau|ra|teur /ˌrestərəˈtɜːr/ (**restaurateurs**) N-COUNT A **restaurateur** is a person who owns and manages a restaurant. 餐馆老板；饭店主人【FORMAL 正式】

rest|ed /ˈrestɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **rested**, you feel more energetic because you have just had a rest. 精力充沛的；精神焕发的 ❑ *He looked tanned and well rested after his vacation.* 度假之后，他皮肤晒得黝黑，精神焕发。

rest|ful /ˈrestfʊl/ ADJ Something that is **restful** helps you to feel calm and relaxed. 宁静的；平静的；让人放松的 ❑ *Adjust the lighting so it is soft and restful.* 调节灯光，使其看上去既柔和又能给人带来舒缓感。

'rest home (**rest homes**) N-COUNT A **rest home** is the same as an **old people's home**. 同 old people's home

'rest|ing place (**resting places**) 1 N-COUNT A **resting place** is a place where you can stay and rest, usually for a short period of time. 休息处；休息场所 ❑ *The area was an important resting place for many types of migrant birds.* 这个地区是多种候鸟的重要栖息地。2 N-COUNT [usu with poss] You can refer to the place where a dead person is buried as their **resting place** or their final **resting place**. 安息地；安眠处；长眠之地 ❑ [+of] *The hill is supposed to be the resting place of the legendary King Lud.* 这座山据称是传说中的卢德王的长眠之处。

res|ti|tu|tion /ˌrestɪˈtjuːʃᵊn, AM 美 -ˈtuː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Restitution** is the act of giving back to a person something that was lost or stolen, or of paying them money for the loss. 归还；赔偿；偿还【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The victims are demanding full restitution.* 受害人要求全额赔偿。

res|tive /ˈrestɪv/ ADJ If you are **restive**, you are impatient, bored, or dissatisfied. 不耐烦的；厌烦的；不满的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The audience grew restive.* 观众变得不耐烦了。•**res|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There were signs of restiveness among the younger members.* 年轻成员流露出了不满的情绪。

rest|less /ˈrestləs/ 1 ADJ If you are **restless**, you are bored, impatient, or dissatisfied, and you want to do something else. 焦躁不安的；不耐烦的；不满的 ❑ *By 1982, she was restless and needed a new impetus for her talent.* 到了 1982 年，她感到厌倦了，需要新的动力来激发她的才能。•**rest|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *From the audience came increasing sounds of restlessness.* 观众不满的呼声越来越高。2 ADJ If someone is **restless**, they keep moving around because they find it difficult to keep still. 坐立不安的；不安宁的 ❑ *My father seemed very restless and excited.* 我父亲看起来坐立不安，激动不已。•**rest|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Karen complained of hyperactivity and restlessness.* 卡伦诉说自己有多动、焦躁不安的问题。•**rest|less|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He paced up and down restlessly, trying to put his thoughts in order.* 他坐立不安地走来走去，尽力想理清思绪。3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **restless** night, you do not sleep properly and when you wake up you feel tired and uncomfortable. 难以入睡的；辗转反侧的 ❑ *The shocking revelations of the 700-page report had caused him several restless nights.* 这篇长达 700 页的报告中披露的惊人信息使他几夜未眠。

re|stock /ˌriːˈstɒk/ (**restocks, restocking, restocked**) 1 VERB If you **restock** something such as a shelf, fridge, or shop, you fill it with food or other goods to replace what you have used or sold. 为(商店等)备办新货；给(冰箱)补充食物 ❑ [v n] *I have to restock the freezer.* 我得往冰箱里再放点东西。❑ [v n +with] *Back on Flatbush Avenue, Pong is busy restocking his shelves with cucumbers and coconuts.* 回到弗拉特布什大道上，庞正忙着往货架上补充黄瓜和椰子。[Also v] 2 VERB To **restock** a lake means to put more fish in it because there are very few left. 给(湖)补充鱼苗 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *The lake was restocked with roach last year.* 去年，这个湖里又放养了一些拟鲤。[Also v n]

Res|to|ra|tion ◆◇ /ˌrestəˈreɪʃᵊn/ 1 N-PROPER **The Restoration** was the event in 1660 when Charles the Second became King of England, Scotland, and Ireland after a period when there had been no King or Queen. 王政复辟(指 1660 年英王查理二世复辟)2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Restoration** is used to refer to the style of drama and architecture that was popular during and just after the rule of Charles the Second in England. (戏剧、建筑等)王政复辟时期的 ❑ *...a Restoration comedy.* 王政复辟时期的喜剧

re|stora|tive /rɪˈstɔːrətɪv/ (**restoratives**) 1 ADJ Something that

is **restorative** makes you feel healthier, stronger, or more cheerful after you have been feeling tired, weak, or miserable. 恢复健康(或体力、精神)的 ❑ *She opened the door to her bedroom, thinking how restorative a hot bath would feel tonight.* 她打开了卧室的门，想着今晚洗个热水澡该多么令人惬意。 2 N-COUNT If you describe something as a **restorative**, you mean that it makes you feel healthier, stronger, or more cheerful after you have been feeling tired, weak, or miserable. 使人恢复健康(或体力、精神)的事物 ❑ *Seven days off could be a wonderful restorative.* 休假7天肯定能让人精神焕发。

re|store ♦∞ /rɪ'stɔːr/ (**restores, restoring, restored**) 1 VERB To **restore** a situation or practice means to cause it to exist again. 恢复 ❑ [v n] *The army has recently been brought in to restore order.* 最近军队被调来重整秩序。•**res|to|ra|tion** /ˌrestə'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *His visit is expected to lead to the restoration of diplomatic relations.* 人们期待他的出访会恢复外交关系。 2 VERB To **restore** someone or something **to** a previous condition means to cause them to be in that condition once again. 使恢复；使康复；使复原 ❑ [v n +to] *We will restore her to health but it may take time.* 我们会让她恢复健康，但可能需要一些时间。 ❑ [v n] *His country desperately needs Western aid to restore its ailing economy.* 他的国家急需西方援助以复苏其不景气的经济。•**res|to|ra|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I owe the restoration of my hearing to this remarkable new technique.* 多亏了这项非凡的新技术，我恢复了听力。 3 VERB When someone **restores** something such as an old building, painting, or piece of furniture, they repair and clean it, so that it looks like it did when it was new. 修复(建筑、画或家具等) ❑ [v n] *...experts who specialise in examining and restoring ancient parchments.* 专门致力于检查和修复古代羊皮纸文稿的专家 •**res|to|ra|tion** (**restorations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *I specialized in the restoration of old houses.* 我专门从事旧房翻修。 4 VERB [usu passive] If something that was lost or stolen **is restored to** its owner, it is returned to them. 归还；交还；返还【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +to] *The following day their horses and goods were restored to them.* 第二天，马匹和货物都归还给了他们。

re|stor|er /rɪ'stɔːrə^r/ (**restorers**) N-COUNT [oft n n] A **restorer** is someone whose job it is to repair old buildings, paintings, and furniture so that they look like they did when they were new. 修补者；翻修者；修复者 ❑ *...an antiques restorer.* 古董修复师

re|strain /rɪ'streɪn/ (**restrains, restraining, restrained**) 1 VERB If you **restrain** someone, you stop them from doing what they intended or wanted to do, usually by using your physical strength. 制止；阻止 ❑ [v n] *Wally gripped my arm, partly to restrain me and partly to reassure me.* 沃利抓住我的手臂，一是想制止我，二是想稳住我。 2 VERB If you **restrain** an emotion or you **restrain yourself from** doing something, you prevent yourself from showing that emotion or doing what you wanted or intended to do. 克制(情绪)；抑制(自己) ❑ [v n] *She was unable to restrain her desperate anger.* 她无法控制自己极度的愤怒。 ❑ [v n +from] *Gladys wanted to ask, 'Aren't you angry with him?' But she restrained herself from doing so.* 格拉迪丝想问，"你不生他的气吗？"但她忍住没问。 3 VERB To **restrain** something that is growing or increasing means to prevent it from getting too large. 抑制；限制；控制 ❑ [v n] *The radical 500-day plan was very clear on how it intended to try to restrain inflation.* 这个为期500天的激进计划明确阐明将如何控制通货膨胀。

re|strained /rɪ'streɪnd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **restrained** is very calm and unemotional. 克制的；冷静的；不动声色的 ❑ *In the circumstances he felt he'd been very restrained.* 在那种情况下，他觉得自己一直非常冷静。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's clothes or the decorations in a house as **restrained**, you mean that you like them because they are simple and not too brightly-coloured. (穿着、装饰等)简单的，淡雅的，朴素的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Her black suit was restrained and expensive.* 她的黑色套装简单而昂贵。

re'strain|ing ˌor|der (**restraining orders**) N-COUNT A **restraining order** is an order by a court of law that someone should stop doing something until a court decides whether they are legally allowed to continue doing it. 禁令；限制令【mainly AM, LEGAL 主美，法律】❑ *His estranged wife had taken out a restraining order against him.* 与他分居的妻子已经申请到了针对他的限制令。

re|straint /rɪ'streɪnt/ (**restraints**) 1 N-VAR **Restraints** are rules or conditions that limit or restrict someone or something. 限制；制约因素；管制措施 ❑ [+on] *The Prime Minister is calling for new restraints on trade unions.* 首相正在呼吁对工会施加新的限制措施。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Restraint** is calm, controlled, and unemotional behaviour. 克制；抑制；遏制 ❑ *They behaved with more restraint than I'd expected.* 他们表现得比我预料的更为克制。

re|strict /rɪ'strɪkt/ (**restricts, restricting, restricted**) 1 VERB If you **restrict** something, you put a limit on it in order to reduce it or prevent it becoming too great. 限制，限定(大小、规模等) ❑ [v n] *There is talk of raising the admission requirements to restrict the number of students on campus.* 有传闻称将通过提高录取条件来限制在校学生的人数。 ❑ [v n +to] *The French, I believe, restrict Japanese imports to a maximum of 3 per cent of their market.* 我认为，法国对日本产品的进口量将会限制在其市场总量的3%以内。•**re|stric|tion** /rɪ'strɪkʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Some restriction on funding was necessary.* 有必要对资金供给加以限制。 2 VERB To **restrict** the movement or actions of someone or something means to prevent them from moving or acting freely. 约束，限制(活动或行为) ❑ [v n] *The government imprisoned dissidents, forbade travel, and restricted the press.* 政府因禁了持不同政见者，禁止出游，并且限制了新闻自由。[Also v n *from* -ing] •**re|stric|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the justification for this restriction of individual liberty.* 为这种限制个人自由的行为作出的辩护 3 VERB If you **restrict** someone or their activities **to** one thing, they can only do, have, or deal with that thing. If you **restrict** them **to** one place, they cannot go anywhere else. 限制，限定(人或其行为) ❑ [be v-ed +to] *For the first two weeks patients are restricted to the grounds.* 在头两周里，病人们只能在院子里活动。[Also v n +to] 4 VERB If you **restrict** something **to** a particular group, only that group can do it or have it. If you **restrict** something **to** a particular place, it is allowed only in that place. 将…限制在(某地)；将…限定为(某群体) ❑ [v n +to] *The hospital may restrict bookings to people living locally.* 这家医院可能会限定只有当地居民才能预约。

re|strict|ed /rɪ'strɪktɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **restricted** is quite small or limited. 有限的；很少的 ❑ *...the monotony of a heavily restricted diet.* 受到严格限制的饮食的单调 2 ADJ If something is **restricted to** a particular group, only members of that group have it. If it is **restricted to** a particular place, it exists only in that place. 仅限…使用的；仅限…所有的 ❑ [+to] *Discipline problems are by no means restricted to children in families dependent on benefits.* 绝不是只有依靠救济金生活的家庭的孩子才有纪律问题。 3 ADJ A **restricted** area is one that only people with special permission can enter. (地区)不对外开放的 ❑ *...a highly restricted area close to the old Khodinka airfield.* 老科丁卡机场附近的一个禁区

re|stric|tion ♦∞ /rɪ'strɪkʃ°n/ (**restrictions**) 1 N-COUNT A **restriction** is an official rule that limits what you can do or that limits the amount or size of something. 限制；约束；规定 ❑ [+on] *...the lifting of restrictions on political parties and the news media.* 取消对政治党派和新闻媒体的限制 2 N-COUNT You can refer to anything that limits what you can do as a **restriction**. (对行动的)限定，约束，限制因素 ❑ [+of] *His parents are trying to make up to him for the restrictions of urban living.* 他的父母正试图弥补他在城市生活的局限。 3 → see also **restrict**

re|stric|tive /rɪ'strɪktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **restrictive** prevents people from doing what they want to do, or from moving freely. 限制性的；约束性的 ❑ *Britain is to adopt a more restrictive policy on arms sales.* 英国将对武器销售采取更具限制性的政策。

re,stric|tive 'prac|tice (**restrictive practices**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Restrictive practices** are ways in which people involved in an industry, trade, or profession protect their own interests, rather than having a system which is fair to the public, employers, and other workers. (某一行业的人维护自身利益的)限制竞争协议，限制竞争的行为【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *The Act was introduced to end restrictive practices in the docks.* 这项法案的推出是为了终止码头的限制竞争现象。

'rest room (**rest rooms**) also **restroom** N-COUNT In a restaurant, theatre, or other public place, a **rest room** is a room

with a toilet for customers to use. 公共卫生间；公共厕所【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **toilet**

re|struc|ture /ˌriːˈstrʌktʃəʳ/ (**restructures, restructuring, restructured**) VERB To **restructure** an organization or system means to change the way it is organized, usually in order to make it work more effectively. 改组；重新组织；调整 ❑ [v n] *The President called on educators and politicians to help him restructure American education.* 总统号召教育家和政治家们帮助他重新调整美国的教育体系。[Also v] •**re|struc|tur|ing** (**restructurings**) N-VAR ❑ *1,520 workers were laid off as part of a restructuring.* 作为改组计划的一部分，公司裁减了 1,520 名工人。

'rest stop (**rest stops**) ❶ N-COUNT On a long journey by road, a **rest stop** is a short period when you stop and leave your vehicle, for example to eat or go to the toilet. （旅途中在公路旁的）休息，歇脚 ❷ N-COUNT A **rest stop** is a place beside a motorway or freeway where you can buy petrol and other things, or have a meal. （高速公路旁的）停车区，休息站【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **services**

re|sult ◆◆◆ /rɪˈzʌlt/ (**results, resulting, resulted**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *as a* N] A **result** is something that happens or exists because of something else that has happened. 结果；后果；成果；效果 ❑ *Compensation is available for people who have developed asthma as a direct result of their work.* 直接因为工作患上哮喘的人会获得赔偿。❷ VERB If something **results in** a particular situation or event, it causes that situation or event to happen. 导致；引起；造成 ❑ [v *+in*] *Fifty per cent of road accidents result in head injuries.* 50% 的道路交通事故会导致头部损伤。❸ VERB If something **results from** a particular event or action, it is caused by that event or action. 由…产生；由…引起 ❑ [v *+from*] *Many hair problems result from what you eat.* 很多头发问题都是由饮食引起的。❑ [v] *Ignore the early warnings and illness could result.* 忽略早期征兆可能会导致疾病。❹ N-COUNT A **result** is the situation that exists at the end of a contest. （比赛的）结果，结局 ❑ *The final election results will be announced on Friday.* 选举的最终结果将在周五宣布。❺ N-COUNT A **result** is the number that you get when you do a calculation. （计算的）结果；得数 ❑ *They found their computers producing different results from exactly the same calculation.* 他们发现他们的计算机进行完全相同的计算会得出不同的结果。❻ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **results** are the marks or grades that you get for examinations you have taken. （考试的）成绩，分数【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Kate's exam results were excellent.* 凯特的考试成绩非常优秀。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **scores**

Thesaurus 同类词 *result* Also look up:

N. by-product, consequence ❶
V. come about, produce, turn out, wind up ❸

re|sult|ant /rɪˈzʌltənt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Resultant** means caused by the event just mentioned. 作为结果的；由此引起的；因而发生的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *At least a quarter of a million people have died in the fighting and the resultant famines.* 至少 25 万人死于这场战斗和由此引发的饥荒。

re|sume ◆◇◇ /rɪˈzjuːm, AM 美 -ˈzuːm/ (**resumes, resuming, resumed**) ❶ VERB If you **resume** an activity or if it **resumes**, it begins again. （使）重新开始；（使）继续进行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *After the war he resumed his duties at Emmanuel College.* 战争过后，他重新开始了在伊曼纽尔学院的工作。❑ [v] *The search is expected to resume early today.* 预计搜寻工作会于今天早些时候重新开始。•**re|sump|tion** /rɪˈzʌmpʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *It is premature to speculate about the resumption of negotiations.* 现在猜测谈判是否会重新开始还为时过早。❷ VERB If you **resume** your seat or position, you return to the seat or position you were in before you moved. 恢复（职位）；回到（座位）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *'I changed my mind,' Blanche said, resuming her seat.* "我改变主意了。"布兰奇说着回到她的座位上。❸ VERB If someone **resumes**, they begin speaking again after they have stopped for a short time. 继续说；接着说【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'Hey, Judith,' he resumed, 'tell me all about yourself.'* "嘿，朱迪思，"他接着说，"跟我谈谈你自己吧。"

ré|su|mé /ˈrezjumeɪ, AM 美 -ˌzuˈmeɪ/ (**résumés**) also resumé ❶ N-COUNT A **résumé** is a short account, either spoken or written, of something that has happened or that someone has said or written. 简述；摘要；梗概 ❑ *I will leave with you a resumé of his most recent speech.* 我会给你留下他最近一次演讲的摘要。❷ N-COUNT Your **résumé** is a brief account of your personal details, your education, and the jobs you have had. You are often asked to send a résumé when you are applying for a job. 简历；履历【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **curriculum vitae**

re|sur|face /ˌriːˈsɜːʳfɪs/ (**resurfaces, resurfacing, resurfaced**) ❶ VERB If something such as an idea or problem **resurfaces**, it becomes important or noticeable again. （思想、问题等）再次变得重要，重新引人注意 ❑ [v] *These ideas resurfaced again in the American civil rights movement.* 这些观念在美国民权运动中重新抬头。❷ VERB If someone who has not been seen for a long time **resurfaces**, they suddenly appear again. 重新露面；再次出现【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *It is likely that they would go into hiding for a few weeks, and resurface when the publicity has died down.* 他们很可能会躲藏几个星期，等风声过了以后再露面。❸ VERB If someone or something that has been under water **resurfaces**, they come back to the surface of the water again. 重新浮出水面 ❑ [v] *George struggled wildly, going under and resurfacing at regular intervals.* 乔治疯狂地挣扎，不断在水面上浮浮沉沉。❹ VERB To **resurface** something such as a road means to put a new surface on it. 给…重铺路面 ❑ [v n] *Meanwhile the race is on to resurface the road before next Wednesday.* 与此同时正赶着在下周三之前把路面重新铺好。

re|sur|gence /rɪˈsɜːʳdʒᵊns/ N-SING If there is a **resurgence of** an attitude or activity, it reappears and grows. 重新兴起；复苏【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *Police say drugs traffickers are behind the resurgence of violence.* 警方说毒贩是暴力活动重新抬头的罪魁祸首。

re|sur|gent /rɪˈsɜːʳdʒᵊnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **resurgent** to say that something is becoming stronger and more popular after a period when it has been weak and unimportant. 重新兴起的；复兴的；复苏的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the threat from the resurgent nationalist movement.* 重新兴起的民族主义运动的威胁

res|ur|rect /ˌrezəˈrekt/ (**resurrects, resurrecting, resurrected**) VERB If you **resurrect** something, you cause it to exist again after it had disappeared or ended. 使复兴；恢复；使重新出现 ❑ [v n] *Attempts to resurrect the ceasefire have already failed once.* 为再次停火作出的努力已经失败了一次。•**res|ur|rec|tion** /ˌrezəˈrekʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [*+of*] *This is a resurrection of an old story from the mid-70s.* 这是 70 年代中期的一个老故事的再现。

Res|ur|rec|tion /ˌrezəˈrekʃᵊn/ N-PROPER In Christian belief, **the Resurrection** is the event in which Jesus Christ came back to life after he had been killed. （基督教中的）耶稣复活

re|sus|ci|tate /rɪˈsʌsɪteɪt/ (**resuscitates, resuscitating, resuscitated**) ❶ VERB If you **resuscitate** someone who has stopped breathing, you cause them to start breathing again. 使复活；使苏醒；救活 ❑ [v n] *A policeman and then a paramedic tried to resuscitate her.* 一名警察和一位护理人员先后试图救活她。•**re|sus|ci|ta|tion** /rɪˌsʌsɪˈteɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Despite attempts at resuscitation, Mr Lynch died a week later in hospital.* 虽经全力抢救，但林奇先生一周以后还是在医院去世了。❷ VERB If you **resuscitate** something, you cause it to become active or successful again. 使复苏；使重新兴盛 ❑ [v n] *He has submitted a bid to resuscitate the struggling magazine.* 他已经投标来拯救这个发发可危的期刊。•**re|sus|ci|ta|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The economy needs vigorous resuscitation.* 经济需要大力复苏。

re|tail ◆◇◇ /ˈriːteɪl/ (**retails, retailing, retailed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Retail** is the activity of selling goods direct to the public, usually in small quantities. 零售；售卖（Compare 比较 **wholesale.**）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...retail stores.* 零售店 ❑ *Retail sales grew just 3.8 percent last year.* 去年零售额只上升了 3.8%。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If something is sold **retail**, it is sold in ordinary shops direct to the public. 以零售方式【BUSINESS 商】❸ VERB If an item in

a shop **retails at** or **for** a particular price, it is on sale at that price. (以…价格)零售，零卖【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v +at/for] *It originally retailed at £23.50.* 它原来的零售价格是 23.50 英镑。■ → see also **retailing**

re|tail|er /ˈriːteɪlə^{r}/ (**retailers**) N-COUNT A **retailer** is a person or business that sells goods to the public. 零售商；零售店【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Furniture and carpet retailers are among those reporting the sharpest annual decline in sales.* 根据年销售额报告，下滑幅度最大的零售商包括家具和地毯零售商。

re|tail|ing /ˈriːteɪlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Retailing** is the activity of selling goods direct to the public, usually in small quantities. 零售业(Compare 比较 **wholesaling**.)【BUSINESS 商】❑ *She spent fourteen years in retailing.* 她从事零售业长达 14 年。

re|tail park (**retail parks**) N-COUNT A **retail park** is a large specially built area, usually at the edge of a town or city, where there are a lot of large shops and sometimes other facilities such as cinemas and restaurants. (城镇边缘的)商业区，购物区

re|tail price in|dex N-PROPER **The retail price index** is a list of the prices of typical goods which shows how much the cost of living changes from one month to the next. 零售价格指数【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *The retail price index for September is expected to show inflation edging up to about 10.8 per cent.* 预计 9 月份的零售价格指数将显示通货膨胀率正慢慢逼近 10.8%。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cost-of-living index**

re|tail ther|apy N-UNCOUNT **Retail therapy** is the activity of shopping for clothes and other things in order to make yourself feel happier. 购物疗法(指通过购物使自己开心)【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *There's nothing better than a bit of retail therapy.* 没有什么比花钱买点东西更能让自己高兴了。

re|tain ◆◇ /rɪˈteɪn/ (**retains, retaining, retained**) ■ VERB To **retain** something means to continue to have that thing. 保留；保持；保存【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The interior of the shop still retains a nineteenth-century atmosphere.* 这家商店的内部装修仍然保留着 19 世纪的风格。■ VERB If you **retain** a lawyer, you pay him or her a fee to make sure that he or she will represent you when your case comes before the court. 预聘，付定金聘请(律师)【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n] *He decided to retain him for the trial.* 他决定付定金聘请他为出庭律师。

Thesaurus 同类词 *retain* Also look up:

V. hold, keep, maintain, remember, save; (*ant.*) give up, lose ■

re|tain|er /rɪˈteɪnə^{r}/ (**retainers**) N-COUNT A **retainer** is a fee that you pay to someone in order to make sure that they will be available to do work for you if you need them to. 定金；预付金 ❑ *Liz was being paid a regular monthly retainer.* 利兹每月得到一笔预付金。

re|tain|ing wall (**retaining walls**) N-COUNT A **retaining wall** is a wall that is built to prevent the earth behind it from moving. 护墙；挡土墙；护壁

re|take (**retakes, retaking, retook, retaken**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈteɪk/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːteɪk/. 动词读作 /ˌriːˈteɪk/。名词读作 /ˈriːteɪk/。

■ VERB If a military force **retakes** a place or building which it has lost in a war or battle, it captures it again. 收复，重新占领，夺回(战争中的失地) ❑ [v n] *Residents were moved 30 miles away as the rebels retook the town.* 当叛军重新占领这个城镇的时候，居民们被转移到了 30 英里以外。■ N-COUNT If during the making of a film there is a **retake** of a particular scene, that scene is filmed again because it needs to be changed or improved. 重拍；重新拍摄 ❑ *The director, Ron Howard, was dissatisfied with Nicole's response even after several retakes.* 虽然重拍了好几次，导演罗恩·霍华德仍然对妮科尔的表现不满意。■ VERB If you **retake** a course or an examination, you take it again because you failed it the first time. 重修；重考 ❑ [v n] *I had one year in the sixth form to retake my GCSEs.* 我读中学六年级的时候有一年的时间可以重新参加普通中等教育证书考试。•N-COUNT **Retake** is also a noun. ❑ *Limits will be placed on the number of exam retakes students can sit.* 学生参加重考的次数将受到限制。

re|tali|ate /rɪˈtælieɪt/ (**retaliates, retaliating, retaliated**) VERB If you **retaliate** when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return. 报复；反击 ❑ [v] *I was sorely tempted to retaliate.* 我非常想报复。❑ [v +by] *Christie retaliated by sending his friend a long letter detailing Carl's utter incompetence.* 为了报复，克里斯蒂给他朋友寄了一封长信，细述卡尔完全不称职。❑ [v +against] *The militia responded by saying it would retaliate against any attacks.* 民兵组织回复说他们会对任何进攻予以反击。❑ [v +with] *They may retaliate with sanctions on other products if the bans are disregarded.* 如果这些禁令被置之不理，他们可能会采取报复措施，对其他商品进行制裁。[Also +for] •**re|tali|a|tion** /rɪˌtæliˈeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+for] *Police said they believed the attack was in retaliation for the death of the drug trafficker.* 警察说他们认为这次袭击是针对那个毒贩的死实施的报复。

re|tali|a|tory /rɪˈtæliətərɪ, AM 美 -tɔːrɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you take **retaliatory** action, you try to harm or annoy someone who has harmed or annoyed you. 报复性的；反击的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There's been talk of a retaliatory blockade to prevent supplies getting through.* 一直有传闻说会实施报复性封锁，阻止供应物资通过。

re|tard (**retards, retarding, retarded**)

The verb is pronounced /rɪˈtɑːˈd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːtɑːˈd/. 动词读作 /rɪˈtɑːˈd/。名词读作 /ˈriːtɑːˈd/。

■ VERB If something **retards** a process, or the development of something, it makes it happen more slowly. 延迟；减缓；妨碍【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Continuing violence will retard negotiations over the country's future.* 持续不断的暴力活动会阻碍关系到国家未来的谈判的进行。■ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **retard**, you mean that they have not developed normally, either mentally or socially. 笨蛋；傻子【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】❑ *What the hell do I want with an emotional retard?* 和一个感情用事的傻瓜在一起，我究竟是图什么？

re|tar|da|tion /ˌriːtɑːˈdeɪʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT **Retardation** is the process of making something happen or develop more slowly, or the fact of being less well developed than other people or things of the same kind. 延迟；减缓；落后；迟缓【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...other parents whose children had mental retardation.* 其他智障儿童的家长

re|tard|ed /rɪˈtɑːˈdɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **retarded** is much less advanced mentally than most people of their age. 智力迟钝的；智力发育迟缓的【OLD-FASHIONED, OFFENSIVE 过时，冒犯】❑ *...a special school for mentally retarded children.* 为智障孩子设立的特殊学校

retch /retʃ/ (**retches, retching, retched**) VERB If you **retch**, your stomach moves as if you are vomiting. 作呕；恶心 ❑ [v] *The smell made me retch.* 这种味道让我恶心。

retd **retd** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **retired**. It is used after someone's name to indicate that they have retired from the army, navy, or air force. (用在姓名后表示已退伍) ❑ *...Commander J. R. Simpson, RN (retd).* 皇家海军中校 J. R. 辛普森(已退伍)

re|tell /ˌriːˈtel/ (**retells, retelling, retold**) VERB If you **retell** a story, you write it, tell it, or present it again, often in a different way from its original form. 复述；重讲 ❑ [v n] *Lucilla often asks her sisters to retell the story.* 露西拉经常要姐姐们把这个故事反复讲给她听。

re|ten|tion /rɪˈtenʃ^{ə}n/ N-UNCOUNT [n N] The **retention of** something is the keeping of it. 保持；保留【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They supported the retention of a strong central government.* 他们赞成保留一个强大的中央政府。

re|ten|tive /rɪˈtentɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **retentive** memory, you are able to remember things very well. 记忆力强的 ❑ *Luke had an amazingly retentive memory.* 卢克记忆力惊人。

re|think /ˌriːˈθɪŋk/ (**rethinks, rethinking, rethought**) ■ VERB If you **rethink** something such as a problem, a plan, or a policy, you think about it again and change it. 重新考虑；反思 ❑ [v n] *Both major political parties are having to rethink their policies.* 两

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大政党都必须反思其政策。[Also V] •re|think|ing N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...some fundamental rethinking of the way in which pilots are trained.* 对飞行员的训练方法的彻底反思 2 N-SING If you have a **rethink** of a problem, a plan, or a policy, you think about it again and change it. 重新考虑；反思【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of/on] *There must be a rethink of government policy towards this vulnerable group.* 必须重新考虑政府对待这一弱势群体的政策。

re|thought /ˌriːˈθɔːt/ **Rethought** is the past tense and past participle of **rethink**.

reti|cent /ˈretɪsənt/ ADJ Someone who is **reticent** does not tell people about things. 沉默寡言的；不与人交谈的 ❑ [+about/on] *She is so reticent about her achievements.* 她对自己的成就缄口不言。•**reti|cence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Pearl didn't mind his reticence; in fact she liked it.* 珀尔并不介意他沉默寡言；事实上，她喜欢这一点。

reti|na /ˈretɪnə/ (**retinas**) N-COUNT Your **retina** is the area at the back of your eye. It receives the image that you see and then sends the image to your brain. 视网膜

→ see **eye**

reti|nal /ˈretɪnᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Retinal** means relating to a person's retina. 视网膜的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...retinal cancer.* 视网膜癌

reti|nue /ˈretɪnjuː, AM 美 -nuː/ (**retinues**) N-COUNT An important person's **retinue** is the group of servants, friends, or assistants who go with them and look after their needs. 随行人员；随从；随员 ❑ *Mind trainers are now part of a tennis star's retinue.* 现在，网球明星的随行人员中包括心理培训师。[Also +of]

re|tire ♦◇ /rɪˈtaɪəʳ/ (**retires, retiring, retired**) 1 VERB When older people **retire**, they leave their job and usually stop working completely. 退休；退职 ❑ [V] *At the age when most people retire, he is ready to face a new career.* 在大多数人都退休的年龄，他却准备好面对新的职业。❑ [V +from] *In 1974 he retired from the museum.* 他 1974 年从博物馆退休了。2 VERB When a sports player **retires from** their sport, they stop playing in competitions. When they **retire from** a race or a match, they stop competing in it. （从体育运动中）退役；退出（比赛）❑ [V +from] *I have decided to retire from Formula One racing at the end of the season.* 我已经决定在这个赛季末结束一级方程式赛车生涯。[Also V] 3 VERB If you **retire to** another room or place, you go there. 退出，离开（去别的地方）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +to] *Eisenhower left the White House and retired to his farm in Gettysburg.* 艾森豪威尔离开白宫，退隐到他在葛底斯堡的农场。4 VERB When a jury in a court of law **retires**, the members of it leave the court in order to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent. 退庭；休庭 ❑ [V to-inf] *The jury will retire to consider its verdict today.* 陪审团今天将退庭商议裁决结果。5 VERB When you **retire**, you go to bed. 就寝【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *She retires early most nights, exhausted.* 她大多数晚上都觉得精疲力尽，很早就睡了。❑ [V +to] *Some time after midnight, he retired to bed.* 午夜过后，他上床就寝。6 → see also **retired, retiring**

Thesaurus 同类词 *retire* Also look up:

V. finish, leave, stop, quit 1 2

re|tired /rɪˈtaɪəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **retired** person is an older person who has left his or her job and has usually stopped working completely. 退休的；退职的 ❑ *...a seventy-three-year-old retired teacher from Florida.* 佛罗里达州 73 岁的退休教师 2 → see also **retire**

re|tiree /rɪˌtaɪəˈriː/ (**retirees**) N-COUNT A **retiree** is a retired person. 退休人员；退职者【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...retirees who have completely different expectations of what later life might bring.* 对未来生活有着完全不同的期待的退休人员

re|tire|ment ♦◇ /rɪˈtaɪəʳmənt/ (**retirements**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Retirement** is the time when a worker retires. 退休；退休年龄 ❑ *...the proportion of the population who are over retirement age.* 过了退休年龄的人口比例 2 N-UNCOUNT A person's **retirement** is the period in their life after they have retired. 退休期间；退休生活 ❑ *...financial support for the elderly during retirement.* 为退休期间的老年人提供的经济支持

re|tire|ment home (**retirement homes**) N-COUNT A **retirement home** is a place where old people live and are cared for when they are too old to look after themselves. 养老院；敬老院

re|tir|ing /rɪˈtaɪərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **retiring** is shy and avoids meeting other people. 不爱交际的；害羞的；孤僻的；离群索居的 ❑ *I'm still that shy, retiring little girl who was afraid to ask for sweets in the shop.* 我仍然是那个羞怯孤僻，不敢在商店买糖果的小女孩。2 → see also **retire**

re|told /ˌriːˈtəʊld/ **Retold** is the past tense and past participle of **retell**.

re|took /ˌriːˈtʊk/ **Retook** is the past tense of **retake**.

re|tool /ˌriːˈtuːl/ (**retools, retooling, retooled**) VERB If the machines in a factory or the items of equipment used by a firm are **retooled**, they are replaced or changed so that they can do new tasks. 重新装备，更换（机器设备等）❑ [be V-ed] *Each time the product changes, the machines have to be retooled.* 每次更换产品，就得重新装备机器。[Also V n, V] •**re|tool|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Retooling, or recasting new toy moulds, is a slow and expensive process.* 更换机器或者重新铸造新的玩具模具都是一个耗费时间和财力的过程。

re|tort /rɪˈtɔːt/ (**retorts, retorting, retorted**) VERB To **retort** means to reply angrily to someone. 反驳；回嘴【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V with quote] *Was he afraid, he was asked. 'Afraid of what?' he retorted.* 有人问他是否害怕。"害怕什么？"他反问道。❑ [V that] *Others retort that strong central power is a dangerous thing in Russia.* 其他人反驳说强大的中央集权在俄罗斯是很危险的。[Also V] •N-COUNT **Retort** is also a noun. ❑ *His sharp retort clearly made an impact.* 他尖刻的反驳显然起了作用。

re|touch /ˌriːˈtʌtʃ/ (**retouches, retouching, retouched**) VERB If someone **retouches** something such as a picture or a photograph, they improve it, for example by painting over parts of it. 润色，润饰，修饰（图画、照片等）❑ [be V-ed] *He said the photographs had been retouched.* 他说这些照片已经修过。❑ [V n] *She retouched her make-up.* 她修饰了一下自己的妆容。

re|trace /rɪˈtreɪs/ (**retraces, retracing, retraced**) VERB If you **retrace** your steps or **retrace** your way, you return to the place you started from by going back along the same route. 举（步）折回；沿（原路）返回 ❑ [V n] *He retraced his steps to the spot where he'd left the case.* 他折回到他丢下箱子的地方。

re|tract /rɪˈtrækt/ (**retracts, retracting, retracted**) 1 VERB If you **retract** something that you have said or written, you say that you did not mean it. 收回，撤回（所说的话或写的东西）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Mr Smith hurriedly sought to retract the statement, but it had just been broadcast on national radio.* 史密斯先生急忙想法收回这项声明，但它刚刚已经在国家电台播出了。❑ [V] *He's hoping that if he makes me feel guilty, I'll retract.* 他指望着如果他能让我感到内疚，我就会收回所说的话。•**re|trac|tion** /rɪˈtrækʃᵊn/ (**retractions**) N-COUNT [usu sing] ❑ [+of] *Miss Pearce said she expected an unqualified retraction of his comments within twenty four hours.* 皮尔斯小姐说她希望他在 24 小时内无条件收回他的评论。2 VERB When a part of a machine or a part of a person's body **retracts** or **is retracted**, it moves inwards or becomes shorter. （使）缩回；（使）缩入；（使）收起【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Torn muscles retract, and lose strength, structure, and tightness.* 撕裂的肌肉会收缩，丧失原来的力量、结构和紧实度。[Also V n]

re|tract|able /rɪˈtræktəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **retractable** part of a machine or a building can be moved inwards or backwards. 可缩进的；可缩回的；可收回的 ❑ *A 20,000-seat arena with a retractable roof is planned.* 一个有两万个座位、带可开合顶棚的体育场正在规划中。

re|train /ˌriːˈtreɪn/ (**retrains, retraining, retrained**) VERB If you **retrain**, or if someone **retrains** you, you learn new skills, especially in order to get a new job. （尤指为再就业）接受再培训，对…再培训 ❑ [V] *Why not retrain for a job which will make you happier?* 为什么不接受新的培训，找一份让你更快乐的工作？❑ [V n] *Union leaders have called upon the government to help retrain workers.* 工会领导人已经呼吁政府帮助对工人进行再培训。•**re|train|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ [+of] *...measures such as the retraining of the workforce at their place of work.* 在工作地点对职工进行再培训之类的措施

re|tread /ˈriːtred/ (**retreads**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something such as a book, film, or song as a **retread**, you mean that it contains ideas or elements that have been used before, and that it is not very interesting or original.（书、电影、歌曲等的）翻版【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *His last book, 'Needful Things', was a retread of tired material.* 他的上一本书《必需品》是在重复老掉牙的内容。2 N-COUNT A **retread** is an old tyre which has been given a new surface or tread and can be used again. 翻新的轮胎

re|treat ◆◇ /rɪˈtriːt/ (**retreats, retreating, retreated**) 1 VERB If you **retreat**, you move away from something or someone. 退避；后退；离开 ❑ [v prep] *'I've already got a job,' I said quickly, and retreated from the room.* "我已经有了一份工作。"我马上说道，并从房间里退了出来。[Also v] 2 VERB When an army **retreats**, it moves away from enemy forces in order to avoid fighting them.（军队）撤退，退却 ❑ [v] *The French, suddenly outnumbered, were forced to retreat.* 人数突然处于劣势的法军被迫撤退。•N-VAR **Retreat** is also a noun. ❑ *In June 1942, the British 8th Army was in full retreat.* 1942年6月，英国第八军全面撤退。3 VERB If you **retreat from** something such as a plan or a way of life, you give it up, usually in order to do something safer or less extreme. 放弃，远离（计划、生活方式等）；从…中隐退 ❑ [v +from/into] *I believe people should live in houses that allow them to retreat from the harsh realities of life.* 我认为人们所居住的房子应该能让他们远离残酷的现实生活。•N-VAR **Retreat** is also a noun. ❑ [+from/into] *The President's remarks appear to signal that there will be no retreat from his position.* 总统的言辞似乎在暗示他不会主动辞职。4 N-COUNT A **retreat** is a quiet, isolated place that you go to in order to rest or to do things in private. 隐居地；静养所 ❑ *He spent yesterday hidden away in his country retreat.* 他昨天躲在了他乡下的静养地。5 PHRASE If you **beat a retreat**, you leave a place quickly in order to avoid an embarrassing or dangerous situation. 匆匆离开；仓皇撤退 ❑ *Cockburn decided it was time to beat a hasty retreat.* 科伯恩认为到了该紧急撤退的时候了。

re|trench /rɪˈtrentʃ/ (**retrenches, retrenching, retrenched**) VERB If a person or organization **retrenches**, they spend less money. 紧缩开支；削减费用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Shortly afterwards, cuts in defence spending forced the aerospace industry to retrench.* 不久之后，国防开支的削减迫使航空航天业紧缩开支。

re|trench|ment /rɪˈtrentʃmənt/ (**retrenchments**) N-VAR **Retrenchment** means spending less money.（开支的）紧缩，削减【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Defense planners predict an extended period of retrenchment.* 国防规划人员预计开支紧缩期会延长。

re|tri|al /ˌriːˈtraɪəl/ (**retrials**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **retrial** is a second trial of someone for the same offence. 重审；复审 ❑ *Judge Ian Starforth Hill said the jury's task was 'beyond the realms of possibility' and ordered a retrial.* 伊恩·斯塔福思·希尔法官说陪审团的任务是"不可能完成的"，于是下令重审。

ret|ri|bu|tion /ˌretrɪˈbjuːʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Retribution** is punishment for a crime, especially punishment which is carried out by someone other than the official authorities. 惩罚；报应【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He didn't want any further involvement for fear of retribution.* 他担心受到惩罚，不想再牵涉其中。

re|triev|al /rɪˈtriːvᵊl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **retrieval** of information from a computer is the process of getting it back. 检索 ❑ *...electronic storage and retrieval systems.* 电子存储和检索系统 2 N-UNCOUNT The **retrieval** of something is the process of getting it back from a particular place, especially from a place where it should not be. 取回；找回 ❑ [+of] *Its real purpose is the launching and retrieval of small aeroplanes in flight.* 它真正的用途是发射和收回飞行中的小型飞机。

re|trieve /rɪˈtriːv/ (**retrieves, retrieving, retrieved**) 1 VERB If you **retrieve** something, you get it back from the place where you left it. 取回；找回 ❑ [v n] *The men were trying to retrieve weapons left when the army abandoned the island.* 士兵们正试图找回军队从该岛撤退时留下的武器。2 VERB If you manage to **retrieve** a situation, you succeed in bringing it back into a more acceptable state. 挽回（某种局面）❑ [v n] *He is the one man who could retrieve that situation.* 他是唯一能挽回局面的人。3 VERB To **retrieve** information from a computer or from your memory means to get it back.（计算机、大脑）检索，搜索（信息）❑ [v n] *Computers can instantly retrieve millions of information bits.* 计算机可以立即检索到数百万比特的信息。

re|triev|er /rɪˈtriːvəʳ/ (**retrievers**) N-COUNT A **retriever** is a kind of dog. Retrievers are traditionally used to bring back birds and animals which their owners have shot. 寻回犬

ret|ro /ˈretrəʊ/ ADJ **Retro** clothes, music, and objects are based on the styles of the past.（服装、音乐和物品的风格）复古的，怀旧的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...clothes shops where original versions of today's retro looks can be found.* 能找到很多现在怀旧风格服装的原型的服装店

retro- /ˈretrəʊ-/ PREFIX **Retro-** is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that something goes back or goes backwards.（用于构成形容词和名词）表示"怀旧的"、"复古的"❑ *...exotic effects and retro-style photography.* 具有异国风情和怀旧风格的摄影

retro|ac|tive /ˌretrəʊˈæktɪv/ ADJ If a decision or action is **retroactive**, it is intended to take effect from a date in the past.（决定或行为）有追溯效力的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There are few precedents for this sort of retroactive legislation.* 这种有追溯力的法规鲜有先例。•**retro|ac|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *It isn't yet clear whether the new law can actually be applied retroactively.* 新法令是否具有追溯力还不清楚。

Word Link 词根词缀 *retro ≈ behind* 向后；在…后面，*in back* 在后面：*retroactive, retrofit, retrograde*

retro|fit /ˈretrəʊfɪt/ (**retrofits, retrofitting, retrofitted**) VERB To **retrofit** a machine or a building means to put new parts or new equipment in it after it has been in use for some time, especially to improve its safety or make it work better. 对（机器）更新部件；对（建筑物）进行翻新 ❑ [v n] *Much of this business involves retrofitting existing planes.* 这项业务主要是改造更新现有的飞机。•N-COUNT **Retrofit** is also a noun. ❑ *A retrofit may involve putting in new door jambs.* 房子翻新可能需要安装新的门框。

retro|grade /ˈretrəgreɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **retrograde** action is one that you think makes a situation worse rather than better. 倒退的；后退的；退化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Prime Minister described transferring education to central government funding as 'a retrograde step'.* 首相称教育转由中央政府拨款是"一种倒退"。

retro|gres|sion /ˌretrəˈgreʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Retrogression** means moving back to an earlier and less efficient stage of development. 倒退；衰退；退化【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There has been a retrogression in the field of human rights since 1975.* 自1975年来，人权状况出现了倒退。

retro|gres|sive /ˌretrəˈgresɪv/ ADJ If you describe an action or idea as **retrogressive**, you disapprove of it because it returns to old ideas or beliefs and does not take advantage of recent progress. 倒退的；后退的；退化的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...the retrogressive policies of the National parties.* 国家党派的倒退政策

retro|spect /ˈretrəspekt/ PHRASE When you consider something **in retrospect**, you think about it afterwards, and often have a different opinion about it from the one that you had at the time. 回顾；回想 ❑ *In retrospect, I wish that I had thought about alternative courses of action.* 回想起来，我真希望自己当时考虑过其他做法。

retro|spec|tive /ˌretrəˈspektɪv/ (**retrospectives**) 1 N-COUNT A **retrospective** is an exhibition or showing of work done by an artist over many years, rather than his or her most recent work.（艺术家作品的）回顾展 ❑ *...a retrospective of the films of Judy Garland.* 朱迪·嘉兰电影回顾展 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Retrospective** feelings or opinions concern things that happened in the past. 回顾的；回想的 ❑ *Afterwards, retrospective fear of the responsibility would make her feel almost faint.* 后来，回想起要负的责任她几乎会吓晕过去。•**retro|spec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Retrospectively, it seems as if they probably were negligent.* 回想起来，他们似乎很可能疏忽了。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Retrospective** laws or legal actions take effect from a date before the date when they are officially

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approved.（法律、法律行为等）有追溯效力的 ❑ *Bankers are quick to condemn retrospective tax legislation.* 银行家们立即声讨有追溯效力的税收立法。•**retro|spec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a decree which retrospectively changes the electoral law under which last year's national elections were held.* 一条具有追溯效力的法令改变了选举法，而去年的全国大选就是依据这一选举法举行的

re|tune /ˌriːˈtjuːn, AM 美 -ˈtuːn/ (**retunes, retuning, retuned**) VERB To **retune** a piece of equipment such as a radio, television, or video means to adjust it so that it receives a different channel, or so that it receives the same channel on a different frequency. 重调（频率、频道等）❑ [v] *This means that listeners in cars should not have to retune as they drive across the country.* 这就意味着驾车的听众在全国各地行驶时都不需要重新调谐。❑ [v n] *...plans to retune VCRs to allow viewers to receive the signal.* 重新调整录像机以使观众能够接收信号的计划

re|turn ⇹ /rɪˈtɜːrn/ (**returns, returning, returned**) 1 VERB When you **return to** a place, you go back there after you have been away. 返回，回到（出发地）❑ [v +to/from] *Blair will return to London tonight.* 今晚布莱尔将返回伦敦。❑ [v adv] *So far more than 350,000 people have returned home.* 迄今已有超过35万人返回了家园。[Also v] 2 N-SING [with poss] Your **return** is your arrival back at a place where you had been before. 返回；回来 ❑ *Ryle explained the reason for his sudden return to London.* 赖尔解释了他突然返回伦敦的原因。3 VERB If you **return** something that you have borrowed or taken, you give it back or put it back. 归还；退还 ❑ [v n] *I enjoyed the book and said so when I returned it.* 我喜欢这本书，并且在还书时也这样说了。•N-SING **Return** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The main demand of the Indians is for the return of one-and-a-half-million acres of forest to their communities.* 印第安人的主要要求是将150万英亩的森林归还给他们的部族。4 VERB If you **return** something somewhere, you put it back where it was. 放回；把…放到原处 ❑ [v n +to] *He returned the notebook to his jacket.* 他把笔记本放回到他的夹克里。5 VERB If you **return** someone's action, you do the same thing to them as they have just done to you. If you **return** someone's feeling, you feel the same way towards them as they feel towards you. 回应，回报（行为或感情）❑ [v n] *Back at the station the Chief Inspector returned the call.* 探长回到警察局后回了电话。6 VERB If a feeling or situation **returns**, it comes back or happens again after a period when it was not present. （感觉或情况）重新出现，恢复 ❑ [v] *Calm is returning to the country.* 这个国家正在恢复往日的平静。•N-SING **Return** is also a noun. ❑ *It was like the return of his youth.* 他似乎又回到了年轻时代。7 VERB If you **return to** a state that you were in before, you start being in that state again. 恢复，回到（原来的状态）❑ [v +to] *Life has improved and returned to normal.* 生活已经改善并恢复了正常。•N-SING **Return** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *He made an uneventful return to normal health.* 他的身体顺利康复了。8 VERB If you **return to** a subject that you have mentioned before, you begin talking about it again. 回到（某个话题）❑ [v +to] *The power of the Church is one theme all these writers return to.* 所有这些作家都回归到了教会权力这个主题上。9 VERB If you **return to** an activity that you were doing before, you start doing it again. 重新开始，继续（某项活动）❑ [v +to] *He is 52, young enough to return to politics if he wishes to do so.* 他52岁，还很年轻，如果愿意的话，仍可重返政坛。•N-SING **Return** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *He has not ruled out the shock possibility of a return to football.* 他没有排除有一天会作出重返足坛的惊人决定。10 VERB When a judge or jury **returns** a verdict, they announce whether they think the person on trial is guilty or not. 宣布（裁决）❑ [v n] *They returned a verdict of not guilty.* 他们宣布了无罪的判决。11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **return** ticket is a ticket for a journey from one place to another and then back again.（票）双程的，往返的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He bought a return ticket and boarded the next train for home.* 他买了往返票，并登上了下一趟回家的火车。•N-COUNT **Return** is also a noun. ❑ *BA and Air France charge more than £400 for a return to Nice.* 英国航空公司和法国航空公司去尼斯的往返票价为400多英镑。12 → see also **day return**

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **round trip**

11 ADJ [ADJ n] The **return** trip or journey is the part of a journey that takes you back to where you started from.（旅途）返回的，返程的 ❑ *Buy an extra ticket for the return trip.* 多买一张返程票。13 N-COUNT The **return on** an investment is the profit that you get from it. 利润；回报；收益【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Profits have picked up this year but the return on capital remains tiny.* 今年的利润已经回升，但是资本收益仍然很少。14 N-COUNT A tax **return** is an official form that you fill in with details about your income and personal situation, so that the income tax you owe can be calculated.（纳税）申报表，申报单 ❑ *He was convicted of filing false income tax returns.* 他因为在所得税申报表上作假而被定罪。❑ *Anyone with slight complications in their tax affairs is likely to be asked to fill in a return.* 任何在税务方面情况稍微复杂的人都可能要填写纳税申报表。15 → see also **tax return** 16 CONVENTION When it is someone's birthday, people sometimes say **'Many happy returns'** to them as a way of greeting them.（生日祝词）生日快乐，长命百岁【FORMULAE 惯用语】17 PHRASE If you do something **in return for** what someone else has done for you, you do it because they did that thing for you. 作为回报；作为交换 ❑ *The deal offers an increase in policy value in return for giving up guarantees.* 作为放弃担保的交换，这笔交易将提高保单价值。18 PHRASE If you say that you have reached **the point of no return**, you mean that you now have to continue with what you are doing and it is too late to stop. 不能回头的地步；无路可退 ❑ *The release of Mr Nelson Mandela marked the point of no return in South Africa's movement away from apartheid.* 纳尔逊·曼德拉先生的获释标志着南非种族隔离政策一去不复返。19 to **return fire** → see **fire**

→ see **library**

Thesaurus 同类词 *return* Also look up:

V. come again, come back, go back, reappear 1
give back, hand back, pay back; (*ant.*) keep 3
N. arrival, homecoming; (*ant.*) departure 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *return* with:

N. return **a (phone) call** 回电话 5
return **to work** 重新回到工作中 9
return **trip** 回程 11
return **on an investment** 投资收益，**rate of** return 收益率 13
V. **decide to** return 决定返回（或归还、放回、回应、继续），**plan to** return 计划返回（或归还、放回、回应、继续），**want to** return 想返回（或归还、放回、回应、继续）1 3 4 5 9

re|turn|able /rɪˈtɜːrnəbəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Returnable** containers are intended to be taken back to the place they came from so that they can be used again.（容器）可回收的，可退回的 ❑ *All beverages must be sold in returnable containers.* 所有的饮料都必须装在可回收的容器中出售。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something such as a sum of money or a document is **returnable**, it will eventually be given back to the person who provided it.（金钱、文件等）可退还的，可归还的 ❑ *Landlords can charge a returnable deposit.* 房东可以收取一笔可退还的押金。

re|turnee /rɪˌtɜːrˈniː/ (**returnees**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **returnee** is a person who returns to the country where they were born, usually after they have been away for a long time. 回国人员；归国者 ❑ *The number of returnees could go as high as half a million.* 回国人数可能高达50万。

re|turn|er /rɪˈtɜːrnər/ (**returners**) N-COUNT A **returner** is someone who returns to work after a period when they did not work, especially a woman who returns after having children. 重返工作岗位的人（尤指生完小孩的女性）【BRIT 英】❑ *Many returners are far better at working with people than they were when they were younger.* 很多重返工作岗位的人比她们年轻的时候更善于和人们共事。

re|turn|ing of|fic|er (**returning officers**) N-COUNT In Britain, the **returning officer** for a particular town or district is an official who is responsible for arranging an election and who formally announces the result.（英国城镇或行政区的）选举监察官

re|turn match (**return matches**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **return**

match is the second of two matches that are played by two sports teams or two players. (双方两场比赛中的)再次交锋，第二回合【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rematch**

re|turn 'vis|it (return visits) N-COUNT If you make a **return visit**, you visit someone who has already visited you, or you go back to a place where you have already been once. 回访；重游 ❑ *He made a nostalgic return visit to Germany.* 他满怀怀旧之情重访德国。

re|tweet /ri:'twi:t/ **(retweets, retweeting, retweeted)** VERB If you **retweet** something, you copy another user's comment on the Twitter website for your own followers to read. (在推特社交网站上)转发 ❑ [V n] *His comments were immediately retweeted by hundreds of people.* 他的评论迅速获得了上百人的转发。

re|uni|fi|ca|tion /ˌri:ju:nɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT The **reunification** of a country or city that has been divided into two or more parts for some time is the joining of it together again. 重新统一 ❑ [+of] *...the reunification of East and West Beirut in 1991.* 东、西贝鲁特在 1991 年的重新统一

re|union /ri:'ju:nɪən/ **(reunions)** ❶ N-COUNT A **reunion** is a party attended by members of the same family, school, or other group who have not seen each other for a long time. (家庭、学校及其他团体成员的)团聚，重聚，聚会 ❑ *The Association holds an annual reunion.* 这个协会每年聚会一次。❷ N-VAR A **reunion** is a meeting between people who have been separated for some time. 重聚；重逢；团圆 ❑ *The children weren't allowed to see her for nearly a week. It was a very emotional reunion.* 孩子们将近一周都没能见到她。这是一次令人激动的团聚。

re|unite /ˌri:ju:'naɪt/ **(reunites, reuniting, reunited)** ❶ VERB If people **are reunited**, or if they **reunite**, they meet each other again after they have been separated for some time. (使)团聚；(使)重聚；(使)重逢 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *She and her youngest son were finally allowed to be reunited with their family.* 她和小儿子终于得到允许和家人团聚。❑ [V n] *She spent the post-war years of her marriage trying to reunite father and son.* 在战后几年的婚姻生活中，她千方百计想让父子团聚。❑ [V] *The band will reunite for this show only.* 乐队成员将再聚首，只为了这场演出。❷ VERB If a divided organization or country **is reunited**, or if it **reunites**, it becomes one united organization or country again. (使)统一；(使)重新团结 ❑ [be V-ed] *...a federation under which the divided island would be reunited.* 将使这个分裂的岛实现统一的联邦政府 ❑ [V n] *His first job will be to reunite the army.* 他的首要任务将是使军队重新团结一心。❑ [V] *...when East and West Germany reunited.* 当东德和西德实现统一的时候

re|us|able /ˌri:'ju:zəb°l/ also **re-usable** ADJ Things that are **reusable** can be used more than once. 可再使用的；可重复使用的 ❑ *...re-usable plastic containers.* 可重复使用的塑料容器

re|use (reuses, reusing, reused)

The verb is pronounced /ˌri:'ju:z/. The noun is pronounced /ˌri:'ju:s/. 动词读作 /ˌri:'ju:z/。名词读作 /ˌri:'ju:s/。

VERB When you **reuse** something, you use it again instead of throwing it away. 再使用；重复使用；重新利用 ❑ [V n] *Try where possible to reuse paper.* 尽可能重复使用纸张。•N-UNCOUNT **Reuse** is also a noun. ❑ *Copper, brass and aluminium are separated and re-melted for reuse.* 铜、黄铜和铝被分拣并重新熔化以进行再利用。

→ see **dump**

rev /rev/ **(revs, revving, revved)** ❶ VERB When the engine of a vehicle **revs**, or when you **rev** it, the engine speed is increased as the accelerator is pressed. (使)加快转速；(使)加速 ❑ [V] *The engine started, revved and the car jerked away down the hill.* 引擎发动了，油门加大后车冲下了山坡。❑ [V n] *The old bus was revving its engine, ready to start the journey back towards Madrid.* 这辆旧巴士发动了引擎，准备启程返回马德里。•PHRASAL VERB **Rev up** means the same as **rev**. rev up 同 rev ❑ [V P n] *...drivers revving up their engines.* 司机们加大了油门 ❑ [V P] *...the sound of a car revving up.* 汽车加速的声音 ❷ N-PLURAL If you talk about the **revs** of an engine, you are referring to its speed, which is measured in revolutions per minute. (发动机的)转速 ❑ *The engine delivers instant acceleration whatever the revs.* 不论转速如何，发动机都可以立即加速。

Rev.

The spelling **Rev** is also used. 亦拼作 Rev。

Rev. is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Reverend**. ❑ *... the Rev John Roberts.* 约翰·罗伯茨牧师

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **Revd**

re|value /ˌri:'vælju:/ **(revalues, revaluing, revalued)** ❶ VERB When a country **revalues** its currency, it increases the currency's value so that it can buy more foreign currency than before. 提高(货币)的币值；使(货币)升值 ❑ [V n] *Countries enjoying surpluses will be under no pressure to revalue their currencies.* 享有贸易顺差的国家不会面临货币升值的压力。•**re|valua|tion** /ri:ˌvælju:'eɪʃ°n/ **(revaluations)** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *There was a general revaluation of other currencies but not the pound.* 除了英镑以外，其他货币普遍都升值了。❷ VERB To **revalue** something means to increase the amount that you calculate it is worth so that its value stays roughly the same in comparison with other things, even if there is inflation. 重新估价；重新评估 ❑ [V n] *It is now usual to revalue property assets on a more regular basis.* 更加频繁地对不动产进行重新估价如今已很平常。•**re|valua|tion** N-VAR ❑ *Some British banks have used doubtful property revaluations to improve their capital ratios.* 有些英国银行通过使用不可靠的资产重估来提高它们的资本率。[Also +of]

re|vamp /ri:'væmp/ **(revamps, revamping, revamped)** VERB If someone **revamps** something, they make changes to it in order to try and improve it. 修补；修改；改进 ❑ [V n] *All Italy's political parties have accepted that it is time to revamp the system.* 所有的意大利政党都已经承认现在是时候对体制进行改组了。❑ [V-ed] *Ricardo Bofill, the Catalan architect, has designed the revamped airport.* 里卡多·博菲利是一名加泰罗尼亚的建筑师，这座整修过的机场就是他设计的。•N-SING **Revamp** is also a noun. ❑ *The revamp includes replacing the old navy uniform with a crisp blue and white cotton outfit.* 这项改进包括用清新的蓝白棉套装取代旧的海军制服。•**re|vamp|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *Expected changes include a revamping of the courts.* 预期变化包括翻新球场。

'rev coun|ter N-SING A **rev counter** is an instrument in a car or an aeroplane which shows the speed of the engine. 转速计；转速表【BRIT 英】

Revd **Revd** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Reverend**. 【BRIT 英】❑ *...the Revd Alfred Gatty.* 艾尔弗雷德·加蒂牧师

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Rev.**

re|veal ↔ /rɪ'vi:l/ **(reveals, revealing, revealed)** ❶ VERB To **reveal** something means to make people aware of it. 显示；表明；透露 ❑ [V n] *She has refused to reveal the whereabouts of her daughter.* 她不肯透露她女儿的行踪。❑ [V that] *A survey of the British diet has revealed that a growing number of people are overweight.* 对英国人饮食进行的一项调查显示有越来越多的人超重。❑ [V wh] *No test will reveal how much of the drug was taken.* 没有哪项测试可以测出用药量。[Also be V-ed as n] ❷ VERB If you **reveal** something that has been out of sight, you uncover it so that people can see it. 揭露；展示；使显露 ❑ [V n] *A grey carpet was removed to reveal the original pine floor.* 一块灰色的地毯被揭开，露出了原来的松木地板。

re|veal|ing /rɪ'vi:lɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ A **revealing** statement, account, or action tells you something that you did not know, especially about the person doing it or making it. 透露内情的；揭露性的 ❑ *...a revealing interview.* 揭秘访谈 •**re|veal|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Even more revealingly, he says: 'There's no such thing as failure.'* 更引人深思的是，他说"没有失败这回事"。❷ ADJ **Revealing** clothes allow more of a person's body to be seen than is usual. (衣服等)袒胸露肩的，暴露的 ❑ *She was wearing a tight and revealing gold dress.* 她身穿一件暴露的金色紧身连衣裙。

re|veil|le /rɪ'vælɪ, AM 美 'revəlɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Reveille** is the time when soldiers have to get up in the morning. (军队的)起床号，起床时间 ❑ *It must be nearly six; soon would be reveille and the end of the night's rest.* 应该快 6 点了；很快就要到吹起床号的时间，夜间休息就快结束了。

rev|el /'rev°l/ **(revels, revelling, revelled)**

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in AM, use 美国英语用 **reveling, reveled**

1 VERB If you **revel in** a situation or experience, you enjoy it very much. 陶醉于；沉湎于 ❑ [v +in] *Revelling in her freedom, she took a hotel room and stayed for several days.* 陶醉在自由中的她在宾馆开了一间房，住了几天。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Revels** are noisy celebrations. 狂欢；作乐；欢闹【LITERARY 文】

rev|ela|tion /ˌrevəˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**revelations**) 1 N-COUNT A **revelation** is a surprising or interesting fact that is made known to people. 被揭示的真相；被揭露的内情 ❑ [+*about*] *...the seemingly everlasting revelations about his private life.* 对他的私生活看似没完没了的曝光 2 N-VAR The **revelation of** something is the act of making it known. 揭露；披露；透露 ❑ [+*of*] *...following the revelation of his affair with a former secretary.* 在他和前秘书的私情被揭露之后 3 N-SING If you say that something you experienced was a **revelation**, you are saying that it was very surprising or very good. 意想不到的事物；非常好的事物 ❑ *Degas's work had been a revelation to her.* 德加的作品曾经让她大开眼界。 4 N-VAR A divine **revelation** is a sign or explanation from God about his nature or purpose. (上帝的)启示，默示

rev|ela|tory /ˈrevələtəri, AM -tɔːri/ ADJ A **revelatory** account or statement tells you a lot that you did not know. 启示性的；揭露性的 ❑ *...Barbara Stoney's revelatory account of the author's life.* 芭芭拉·斯托尼对这位作家生活的揭秘

rev|el|ler /ˈrevələʳ/ (**revellers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **reveler**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Revellers** are people who are enjoying themselves in a noisy way, often while they are drunk. (常指喝醉后的)狂欢者，寻欢作乐者【LITERARY 文】❑ *Many of the revellers are tourists and British day-trippers.* 很多饮酒狂欢的人都是观光客和来一日游的英国旅客。

rev|el|ry /ˈrevᵊlri/ (**revelries**) N-VAR **Revelry** is people enjoying themselves in a noisy way, often while they are drunk. (常指喝醉后的)狂欢，欢闹，作乐【LITERARY 文】❑ *...New Year revelries.* 新年狂欢

re|venge /rɪˈvendʒ/ (**revenges, revenging, revenged**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Revenge** involves hurting or punishing someone who has hurt or harmed you. 报仇；报复 ❑ [+*on/against*] *The attackers were said to be taking revenge on the 14-year-old, claiming he was a school bully.* 据说，这些攻击者是在报复这个 14 岁的孩子，说他是学校的小霸王。[Also +*for*] 2 VERB If you **revenge** yourself on someone who has hurt you, you hurt them in return. 向…报仇；报复【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v pron-refl +*on*] *The Sunday Mercury accused her of trying to revenge herself on her former lover.* 《星期日信使报》指责她企图报复她以前的情人。❑ [v n] *...the relatives of murdered villagers wanting to revenge the dead.* 想要为死者报仇的被害村民的亲属

rev|enue ◆◇ /ˈrevənjuː/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Revenue** is money that a company, organization, or government receives from people. (公司、组织的)收入，收益；(政府的)财政收入，税收【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a boom year at the cinema, with record advertising revenue and the highest ticket sales since 1980.* 电影院非常景气的一年，创下 1980 年以来广告及票房收入新高 2 → see also **Inland Revenue**

'rev|enue stream (**revenue streams**) N-COUNT A company's **revenue stream** is the amount of money that it receives from selling a particular product or service. 收入来源；收益流【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The events business, she said, was crucial to the group in that it provides a constant revenue stream.* 她说举办活动的业务对于集团至关重要，因为它是一个稳定的收入来源。

re|verb /ˈriːvɜːᵇb, rɪˈvɜːᵇb/ N-UNCOUNT **Reverb** is a shaking or echoing effect that is added to a sound, often by an electronic device. (电子)混响，回响 ❑ *The unit includes built-in digital effects like reverb.* 这个设备具有混响之类的内置数码音效。

re|ver|ber|ate /rɪˈvɜːᵇbəreɪt/ (**reverberates, reverberating, reverberated**) 1 VERB When a loud sound **reverberates** through a place, it echoes through it. 发出回声；回响；回荡 ❑ [v prep] *The sound of the tank guns reverberated through the little Bavarian town.* 坦克炮声在巴伐利亚小镇回荡。❑ [v] *A woman's shrill laughter reverberated in the courtyard.* 一个女人的尖笑声在院子里回荡。 2 VERB You can say that an event or idea **reverberates** when it has a powerful effect which lasts a long time. (事情、思想等)产生巨大反响，引起轰动，影响深远 ❑ [v prep] *The controversy surrounding the takeover yesterday continued to reverberate around the television industry.* 昨天围绕接管展开的争论在电视业仍然有巨大的反响。❑ [v] *The news sent shock waves through the community that have continued to reverberate to this day.* 这则消息震惊了整个社区，直到现在还波澜未息。

re|ver|bera|tion /rɪˌvɜːᵇbəˈreɪʃᵊn/ (**reverberations**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Reverberations** are serious effects that follow a sudden, dramatic event. 巨大反响；重大影响；轰动 ❑ *The move by the two London colleges is sending reverberations through higher education.* 伦敦两所高校的举动给高等教育界带来了深远的影响。 2 N-VAR A **reverberation** is the shaking and echoing effect that you hear after a loud sound has been made. 回响；回声 ❑ [+*of*] *Jason heard the reverberation of the slammed door.* 贾森听到了门砰然关上的回响。

re|vere /rɪˈvɪəʳ/ (**reveres, revering, revered**) VERB If you **revere** someone or something, you respect and admire them greatly. 尊敬；崇敬；敬重【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Chinese revered corn as a gift from heaven.* 中国人将谷物奉为上天的恩赐。 •**re|vered** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...some of the country's most revered institutions.* 这个国家一些最受尊重的风俗

Word Link 词根词缀 *vere = fear 怕, awe 敬畏 ; irreverent, revere, reverence*

rev|er|ence /ˈrevərəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Reverence for** someone or something is a feeling of great respect for them. 尊敬；崇敬；敬意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*for*] *...showing a deep reverence for their religion.* 对他们的宗教表示了深深的敬意

Rev|er|end /ˈrevərənd/ N-TITLE **Reverend** is a title used before the name or rank of an officially appointed religious leader. The abbreviation **Rev.** or **Revd** is also used. (用在正式任命的宗教领袖的名字或身份前表示尊敬，缩略形式为 Rev. 或 Revd.)大人 ❑ *The service was led by the Reverend Jim Simons.* 这次礼拜仪式是由吉姆·西蒙斯牧师大人主持的。

rev|er|ent /ˈrevərənt/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **reverent**, you mean that they are showing great respect for a person or thing. 恭敬的；尊敬的；虔诚的 ❑ *...the reverent hush of a rapt audience.* 一位全神贯注的观众心存恭敬的静默 •**rev|er|ent|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He got up and took the book out almost reverently.* 他近乎虔诚地站起来，拿着书出去了。

rev|er|en|tial /ˌrevəˈrenʃᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **reverential** has the qualities of respect and admiration. 满怀敬意的；恭敬的；虔诚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'That's the old foresters' garden,' she said in reverential tones.* "那是老护林人的花园。"她用充满敬意的语气说。 •**rev|er|en|tial|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He reverentially returned the novel to a glass-fronted bookcase.* 他毕恭毕敬地把小说放回了正面装有玻璃的书架。

rev|erie /ˈrevəri/ (**reveries**) N-COUNT A **reverie** is a state of imagining or thinking about pleasant things, as if you are dreaming. 幻想；白日梦【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The announcer's voice brought Holden out of his reverie.* 播音员的声音将霍尔登从幻想中惊醒。

re|ver|sal /rɪˈvɜːˈsᵊl/ (**reversals**) 1 N-COUNT A **reversal of** a process, policy, or trend is a complete change in it. (过程、政策或趋势的)反转，倒转，逆转 ❑ [+*of*] *The Financial Times says the move represents a complete reversal of previous U.S. policy.* 《金融时报》说此举一反美国以往的政策。 2 N-COUNT [n N] When there is a role **reversal** or a **reversal of** roles, two people or groups exchange their positions or functions. (角色的)交换，互换 ❑ *When children end up taking care of their parents, it is a strange role reversal indeed.* 当孩子们最终要照顾父母时，这的确是一种奇特的角色互换。[Also +*of*]

re|verse ◆◇ /rɪˈvɜːˈs/ (**reverses, reversing, reversed**) 1 VERB When someone or something **reverses** a decision, policy, or trend, they change it to the opposite decision, policy, or trend. 逆转，彻底改变(决定、政策、趋势等) ❑ [v n] *They have made it clear they will not reverse the decision to increase prices.* 他们已经明确表示不会更改提价的决定。 2 VERB If you **reverse** the order of a set of things, you arrange them in the opposite order, so that

the first thing comes last. 颠倒，反转（事物的顺序）❑ [be v-ed] *The normal word order is reversed in passive sentences.* 正常词序在被动句中是颠倒的。3 VERB If you **reverse** the positions or functions of two things, you change them so that each thing has the position or function that the other one had. 交换，互换（位置、功能）❑ [v n] *He reversed the position of the two stamps.* 他将两枚邮票的位置调换了一下。4 VERB When a car **reverses** or when you **reverse** it, the car is driven backwards. 倒（车）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v] *Another car reversed out of the drive.* 另一辆车倒出了车道。❑ [v n] *He reversed his car straight at the policeman.* 他径直把车倒向警察。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **back up**

5 N-UNCOUNT [usu *in/into* N] If your car is **in reverse**, you have changed gear so that you can drive it backwards. 倒挡；倒车 ❑ *He lurched the car in reverse along the ruts to the access road.* 他顺着车辙摇摇晃晃地将车倒到了支路上。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Reverse** means opposite to what you expect or to what has just been described. 相反的 ❑ *The wrong attitude will have exactly the reverse effect.* 错误的态度会产生完全相反的效果。7 N-SING If you say that one thing is **the reverse** of another, you are emphasizing that the first thing is the complete opposite of the second thing. 完全相反；正相反 ❑ *There is absolutely no evidence at all that spectators want longer cricket matches. Quite the reverse.* 完全没有证据表明观众想看时间更长的板球比赛。情况恰恰相反。8 N-COUNT A **reverse** is a serious failure or defeat. 严重的失败；挫折【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It's clear that the party of the former Prime Minister has suffered a major reverse.* 显然，前首相所在党派遭受了重大的挫折。9 N-SING **The reverse** or **the reverse side** of a flat object which has two sides is the less important or the other side. 反面；背面 ❑ *Cheques should be made payable to Country Living and your address written on the reverse.* 支票抬头必须写"《乡村生活》杂志"，你的地址应写在背面。10 PHRASE If something happens **in reverse** or goes **into reverse**, things happen in the opposite way to what usually happens or to what has been happening. 相反地；逆向地；颠倒地 ❑ *Amis tells the story in reverse, from the moment the man dies.* 埃米斯以倒叙的方式讲述了这个故事，从这个男人死去的时候开始讲起。11 PHRASE If you **reverse the charges** when you make a telephone call, the person who you are phoning pays the cost of the call and not you. 打对方付费的电话【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **call collect**

re|verse charge call (**reverse charge calls**) N-COUNT A **reverse charge call** is a telephone call which is paid for by the person who receives the call, rather than the person who makes the call. 对方付费电话；受话人付费电话【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **collect call**

re|verse dis|crimi|na|tion N-UNCOUNT **Reverse discrimination** is the same as **positive discrimination**. 同 positive discrimination ❑ *...a policy of reverse discrimination in favour of children from poor backgrounds.* 对贫困家庭孩子有利的逆向歧视政策

re|verse en|gi|neer|ing N-UNCOUNT **Reverse engineering** is a process in which a product or system is analysed in order to see how it works, so that a similar version of the product or system can be produced more cheaply. 反向工程，逆向工程，倒序制造（指研究产品或系统结构以进行仿制）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Xerox set about a process of reverse engineering. It pulled the machines apart and investigated the Japanese factories to find out how they could pull off such feats.* 施乐公司展开了一项逆向工程。他们把日本的机器拆开，调查了日本的工厂，以弄清楚他们如何能生产出如此了不起的产品。

re|verse gear (**reverse gears**) N-VAR The **reverse gear** of a vehicle is the gear which you use in order to make the vehicle go backwards. 倒车挡；倒挡

re|verse video N-UNCOUNT **Reverse video** is the process of reversing the colours of normal characters and background on a computer screen, in order to highlight the display. 反相显示【COMPUTING 计算机】

re|vers|ible /rɪˈvɜːsɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If a process or an action is **reversible**, its effects can be reversed so that the original situation returns. 可逆的；可恢复原状的 ❑ *Heart disease is reversible in some cases, according to a study published last summer.* 根据去年夏天公布的一项研究，心脏病在某些情况下是可以治愈的。2 ADJ **Reversible** clothes or materials have been made so that either side can be worn or shown as the outside. 可两面穿的；正反两用的 ❑ *...a reversible waistcoat.* 可两面穿的背心

re|vers|ing light (**reversing lights**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Reversing lights** are the white lights on the back of a motor vehicle which shine when the vehicle is in reverse gear. 倒车灯【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **back-up lights**

re|ver|sion /rɪˈvɜːʃᵊn/ (**reversions**) 1 N-SING A **reversion to** a previous state, system, or kind of behaviour is a change back to it. （以前的状态、制度或行为的）恢复，回复 ❑ [+to] *This is a reversion to the system under which the Royals were paid for nearly 300 years.* 又恢复了旧时的体制，王室就是在这种制度下接受了近 300 年的俸禄。2 N-VAR **The reversion of** land or property **to** a person, family, or country is the return to them of the ownership or control of the land or property. （土地或财产的）归还【LEGAL 法律】

re|vert /rɪˈvɜːt/ (**reverts, reverting, reverted**) 1 VERB When people or things **revert to** a previous state, system, or type of behaviour, they go back to it. 恢复，回复（到以前的状态、制度或行为）❑ [v +to] *Jackson said her boss became increasingly depressed and reverted to smoking heavily.* 杰克逊说她的老板情绪越来越低落，又开始拼命抽烟了。2 VERB When someone **reverts to** a previous topic, they start talking or thinking about it again. 回到，重提，重新考虑（某个话题）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +to] *In the car she reverted to the subject uppermost in her mind.* 在车里，她又提起了她最关心的话题。3 VERB If property, rights, or money **revert to** someone, they become that person's again after someone else has had them for a period of time. （财产、权力、金钱等）归还，归属【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v +to] *When the lease ends, the property reverts to the freeholder.* 租期结束后，该房产会归还给其终身所有者。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vert = turning 转：convert, invert, revert*

re|view ↔ /rɪˈvjuː/ (**reviews, reviewing, reviewed**) 1 N-COUNT A **review of** a situation or system is its formal examination by people in authority. This is usually done in order to see whether it can be improved or corrected. 检查；审查；审核 ❑ [+of] *The president ordered a review of U.S. economic aid to Jordan.* 总统下令对美国向约旦提供的经济援助进行审查。2 VERB If you **review** a situation or system, you consider it carefully to see what is wrong with it or how it could be improved. 仔细研究；审视；细查；详查 ❑ [v n] *The Prime Minister reviewed the situation with his Cabinet yesterday.* 昨天，首相和他的内阁对局势进行了审度。3 N-COUNT A **review** is a report in the media in which someone gives their opinion of something such as a new book or film. （对书、电影等的）评论文章；书评；影评 ❑ *We've never had a good review in the music press.* 我们从未在音乐媒体获得过好评。4 VERB If someone **reviews** something such as a new book or film, they write a report or give a talk on television or radio in which they express their opinion of it. 评论（新书、新上映电影等）❑ [v n] *Richard Coles reviews all of the latest video releases.* 理查德·科尔斯为所有最新发行的录影带都写了评论。5 VERB When you **review for** an examination, you read things again and make notes in order to be prepared for the examination. （为备考）复习，温习【AM 美】❑ [v +for] *Reviewing for exams gives you a chance to bring together all the individual parts of the course.* 考前复习让你有机会把一门课程所有零碎的知识都融会贯通。❑ [v n] *Review all the notes you need to cover for each course.* 把每一门课程需要掌握的笔记都复习一下。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Review** is also a noun. ❑ *Begin by planning on three two-hour reviews with four chapters per session.* 先安排 3 次温习时间，每次用 2 个小时复习 4 章。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **revise**

Thesaurus 同类词 *review* Also look up:

N. analysis, evaluation, inspection, study 1
V. prepare, read, study 5

R

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *review* with:

N. **performance** review 绩效审核；成绩审查 1
review **a case** 复审案件，review **evidence** 审查证据 2
book review 书评，**film/movie** review 影评，**restaurant** review 餐厅评论 3
review **questions** 复习习题 5

re|view board (**review boards**) N-COUNT A **review board** is a group of people in authority who examine a situation or system to see if it should be improved, corrected, or changed. 评审委员会；评审组

re|view|er /rɪˈvjuːəʳ/ (**reviewers**) N-COUNT A **reviewer** is a person who reviews new books, films, television programmes, CDs, plays, or concerts. (书籍、电影、新节目、新戏剧等的)评论家，评论员 ❑ *...the reviewer for the Times Literary Supplement.* 《泰晤士报文学副刊》的评论员

re|view|ing stand (**reviewing stands**) N-COUNT A **reviewing stand** is a special raised platform from which military and political leaders watch military parades. 检阅台；观礼台；阅兵台

re|vile /rɪˈvaɪl/ (**reviles, reviling, reviled**) VERB If someone or something **is reviled**, people hate them intensely or show their hatred of them. 憎恨；辱骂；谩骂；痛斥【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *He was just as feared and reviled as his tyrannical parents.* 他和他专横残暴的父母一样为人惧怕和憎恨。❑ [V n] *What right had the crowd to revile the England players for something they could not help...?* 观众有什么权利因为英格兰队员们无能为力的事情而斥责他们？ •**re|viled** ADJ ❑ *He is probably the most reviled man in contemporary theatre.* 他可能是当代戏剧界挨骂最多的人。

re|vise /rɪˈvaɪz/ (**revises, revising, revised**) 1 VERB If you **revise** the way you think about something, you adjust your thoughts, usually in order to make them better or more suited to how things are. 改正，改变，修正(想法) ❑ [V n] *He soon came to revise his opinion of the profession.* 他很快就改变了对这个职业的看法。2 VERB If you **revise** a price, amount, or estimate, you change it to make it more fair, realistic, or accurate. 调整，改变(价格、数目、估计等) ❑ [V n] *They realised that some of their prices were higher than their competitors' and revised prices accordingly.* 他们意识到自己有些价格高于竞争对手，就相应调整了价格。3 VERB When you **revise** an article, a book, a law, or a piece of music, you change it in order to improve it, make it more modern, or make it more suitable for a particular purpose. 修改(音乐作品)；修订(法律)；审订，校订(文章、书籍) ❑ [V n +*for*] *Three editors handled the work of revising the articles for publication.* 3 位编辑负责文章的校订出版工作。❑ [V n] *The staff should work together to revise the school curriculum.* 全体教职工应当齐心协力修订学校课程。4 VERB When you **revise for** an examination, you read things again and make notes in order to be prepared for the examination. (考前)复习，温习【BRIT 英】❑ [V +*for*] *I have to revise for maths.* 我得复习数学。❑ [V] *I'd better skip the party and stay at home to revise.* 我最好还是不去参加这个聚会，留在家里温习功课。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **review**

re|vi|sion /rɪˈvɪʒ°n/ (**revisions**) 1 N-VAR To make a **revision of** something that is written or something that has been decided means to make changes to it in order to improve it, make it more modern, or make it more suitable for a particular purpose. 修订；修改；修正；校订 ❑ *The phase of writing that is actually most important is revision.* 实际上写作过程中最重要的阶段是修改。❑ [+*of*] *A major addition to the earlier revisions of the questionnaire is the job requirement exercise.* 之前对问卷的修改主要是增加了一些和工作要求有关的问题。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] When people who are studying do **revision**, they read things again and make notes in order to prepare for an examination. (考前)复习，温习【BRIT 英】❑ *Some girls prefer to do their revision at home.* 有些女孩更愿意在家复习功课。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **review**

re|vi|sion|ism /rɪˈvɪʒənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Revisionism** is a theory of socialism that is more moderate than normal Marxist theory, and is therefore considered unacceptable by most Marxists. 修正主义【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *The reforms come after decades of hostility to revisionism.* 和修正主义对抗了几十年之后，改革终于到来了。

re|vi|sion|ist /rɪˈvɪʒənɪst/ (**revisionists**) 1 ADJ If you describe a person or their views as **revisionist**, you mean that they reject traditionally held beliefs about a particular historical event or events. (对历史事件)持修正论的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the revisionist interpretation of the French Revolution.* 对法国革命的修正性阐释 •N-COUNT A **revisionist** is a person who has revisionist views. 历史修正主义者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The reputation of the navigator is under assault from historical revisionists.* 这位航海家的名誉受到了历史修正主义者的攻击。2 ADJ If a socialist describes another socialist's actions or opinions as **revisionist**, they mean that they are unacceptable because they are more moderate than normal Marxist theory allows. (社会主义者的行动或观点)修正主义的，修正主义者的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *This revisionist thesis departs even further from Marxist assertions.* 这篇修正主义的论文更加偏离了马克思主义的主张。•N-COUNT A **revisionist** is a person who has revisionist views. 修正主义者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...ferocious infighting between Stalinist hardliners and revisionists.* 斯大林主义强硬派和修正主义者之间激烈的内部争斗

re|vis|it /ˌriːˈvɪzɪt/ (**revisits, revisiting, revisited**) VERB If you **revisit** a place, you return there for a visit after you have been away for a long time, often after the place has changed a lot. 再访；重游 ❑ [V n] *In the summer, when we returned to Canada, we revisited this lake at dawn.* 夏天我们回到加拿大后，在黎明时分重游了这个湖泊。

re|vi|tal|ize /ˌriːˈvaɪtəlaɪz/ (**revitalizes, revitalizing, revitalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **revitalise**

VERB To **revitalize** something that has lost its activity or its health means to make it active or healthy again. 使复兴；使恢复活力(或健康) ❑ [V n] *This hair conditioner is excellent for revitalizing dry, lifeless hair.* 这种护发素能够非常有效地修复干枯的头发。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vita = life* 生命：*revitalize, vital, vitality*

re|viv|al /rɪˈvaɪvᵊl/ (**revivals**) 1 N-COUNT When there is a **revival of** something, it becomes active or popular again. 复苏；复兴；恢复；再次流行 ❑ [+*of*] *This return to realism has produced a revival of interest in a number of artists.* 这种重回现实主义的趋势已经重新激起了人们对许多艺术家的兴趣。2 N-COUNT A **revival** is a new production of a play, an opera, or a ballet. (戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾的)重新上演 ❑ [+*of*] *...John Clement's revival of Chekhov's 'The Seagull'.* 约翰·克莱门特对于契诃夫的《海鸥》的重新演绎 3 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **revival** meeting is a public religious event that is intended to make people more interested in Christianity. (复兴基督教信仰的)奋兴布道会 ❑ *He toured South Africa organizing revival meetings.* 他游历南非，组织奋兴布道会。

Word Link 词根词缀 *viv = living* 生；活：*convivial, revival, survive*

re|viv|al|ism /rɪˈvaɪvəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] **Revivalism** is a movement whose aim is to make a religion more popular and more influential. 宗教复兴运动 ❑ *...a time of intense religious revivalism.* 宗教复兴运动进行得如火如荼的时期

re|viv|al|ist /rɪˈvaɪvəlɪst/ (**revivalists**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Revivalist** people or activities are involved in trying to make a particular religion more popular and more influential. 宗教复兴运动的 ❑ *...the Hindu revivalist party.* 印度教复兴派 •N-COUNT **Revivalist** is also a noun. ❑ *Booth was a revivalist intent on his Christian vocation.* 布思是一个坚定不移地奉行其基督徒天职的宗教复兴运动者。

re|vive /rɪˈvaɪv/ (**revives, reviving, revived**) 1 VERB When something such as the economy, a business, a trend, or a feeling **is revived** or when it **revives**, it becomes active, popular, or successful again. (使)复苏；(使)复兴；(使)恢复；(使)再次流行 ❑ [V n] *...an attempt to revive the British economy.* 试图复兴英国经济的努力 ❑ [V] *There is no doubt that grades have improved and*

interest in education has revived. 无疑，成绩提高了，上学的兴趣也恢复了。 2 VERB When someone **revives** a play, opera, or ballet, they present a new production of it. 重新上演(戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾) ❑ [v n] *The Gaiety is reviving John B. Kean's comedy 'The Man from Clare'.* 欢乐剧院正在重新上演约翰·B. 基恩的喜剧《来自克莱尔的人》。 3 VERB If you manage to **revive** someone who has fainted or if they **revive**, they become conscious again. (使)苏醒；(使)清醒 ❑ [v n] *She and a neighbour tried in vain to revive him.* 她和一位邻居想尽一切办法都没能让他苏醒过来。 ❑ [v] *With a glazed stare she revived for one last instant.* 她最后清醒了一会儿，眼神呆滞。

re|vivi|fy /riːˈvɪvɪfaɪ/ (**revivifies, revivifying, revivified**) VERB To **revivify** a situation, event, or activity means to make it more active, lively, or efficient. 使恢复活力；使更加活跃；使更加振奋；使恢复效率【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They've revivified rhythm and blues singing by giving it dance beats.* 他们为节奏布鲁斯的歌曲中加入了舞曲的节奏，使之变得更加活泼。

re|voke /rɪˈvəʊk/ (**revokes, revoking, revoked**) VERB When people in authority **revoke** something such as a licence, a law, or an agreement, they cancel it. 取消，废除，撤销(许可、法律、协议等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The government revoked her husband's license to operate migrant labor crews.* 政府撤销了她丈夫管理外来务工人群的许可证。•**revo|ca|tion** /ˌrevəˈkeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The Montserrat government announced its revocation of 311 banking licences.* 蒙特塞拉特岛政府宣布吊销 311 家银行机构的从业许可证。

re|volt /rɪˈvəʊlt/ (**revolts, revolting, revolted**) 1 N-VAR A **revolt** is an illegal and often violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system. 反叛；起义；叛乱；抗争 ❑ *It was undeniably a revolt by ordinary people against their leaders.* 不可否认，这是一场平民百姓反抗领导人的起义。 2 VERB When people **revolt**, they make an illegal and often violent attempt to change their country's political system. 反叛；起义；叛乱；抗争 ❑ [v] *In 1375 the townspeople revolted.* 1375 年，市民奋起反抗。 3 N-VAR A **revolt** by a person or group against someone or something is a refusal to accept the authority of that person or thing. (对权威的)反抗，拒绝服从 ❑ *The prime minister is facing a revolt by party activists over his refusal to hold a referendum.* 因为拒绝举行全民公投，首相正面临着党内激进分子的反抗。 4 VERB When people **revolt against** someone or something, they reject the authority of that person or reject that thing. 反抗，拒绝服从(权威) ❑ [v] *The prime minister only reacted when three of his senior cabinet colleagues revolted and resigned in protest on Friday night.* 直到周五晚上首相的 3 位高级内阁同僚倒戈并辞职以示抗议时，首相才有所反应。 ❑ [v +against] *Caroline revolted against her ballet training at sixteen.* 卡罗琳 16 岁时拒绝接受芭蕾舞训练。

re|volt|ing /rɪˈvəʊltɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **revolting**, you mean you think they are horrible and disgusting. 恐怖的；令人厌恶的；让人反感的 ❑ *The smell in the cell was revolting.* 牢房的气味令人作呕。

revo|lu|tion ♦◇ /ˌrevəˈluːʃ°n/ (**revolutions**) 1 N-COUNT A **revolution** is a successful attempt by a large group of people to change the political system of their country by force. 革命；武装运动 ❑ *The period since the revolution has been one of political turmoil.* 革命爆发后就陷入了政治动乱期。 2 N-COUNT A **revolution** in a particular area of human activity is an important change in that area. 重大变革；巨大变化 ❑ [+in] *The nineteenth century witnessed a revolution in ship design and propulsion.* 19 世纪船舶设计和船舶动力领域发生了重大的变革。

revo|lu|tion|ary ♦◇ /ˌrevəˈluːʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ (**revolutionaries**) 1 ADJ **Revolutionary** activities, organizations, or people have the aim of causing a political revolution. 革命的 ❑ *Do you know anything about the revolutionary movement?* 你了解这场革命运动吗？ ❑ *...the Cuban revolutionary leader, Jose Marti.* 古巴革命领导人何塞·马蒂 2 N-COUNT A **revolutionary** is a person who tries to cause a revolution or who takes an active part in one. 革命者；革命家 ❑ *The revolutionaries laid down their arms and their leaders went into voluntary exile.* 革命者放下了武器，其领导人也自愿流亡他国了。 3 ADJ **Revolutionary** ideas and developments involve great changes in the way that something is done or made. 革命性的；突破性的；发生重大变革的 ❑ *Invented in 1951, the rotary engine is a revolutionary concept in internal combustion.* 1951 年发明的转缸式发动机是内燃机领域内的革命性概念。

revo|lu|tion|ize /ˌrevəˈluːʃənaɪz/ (**revolutionizes, revolutionizing, revolutionized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **revolutionise**

VERB When something **revolutionizes** an activity, it causes great changes in the way that it is done. 使发生巨大变革；给…带来革命性剧变 ❑ [v n] *Over the past forty years plastics have revolutionised the way we live.* 在过去的 40 年中，塑料彻底改变了我们的生活方式。

re|volve /rɪˈvɒlv/ (**revolves, revolving, revolved**) 1 VERB If you say that one thing **revolves around** another thing, you mean that the second thing is the main feature or focus of the first thing. 围绕；以…为中心；以…为主要特征 ❑ [v +around] *Since childhood, her life has revolved around tennis.* 从孩童时期开始，她的生活就以网球为中心。 2 VERB If a discussion or conversation **revolves around** a particular topic, it is mainly about that topic. (讨论或对话)以…为主题，围绕 ❑ [v +around] *The debate revolves around specific accounting techniques.* 这场争论的焦点是具体的会计技术。 3 VERB If one object **revolves around** another object, the first object turns in a circle around the second object. 围绕…旋转 ❑ [v +around] *The satellite revolves around the Earth once every hundred minutes.* 这颗人造卫星每 100 分钟围绕地球旋转一周。 4 VERB When something **revolves** or when you **revolve** it, it moves or turns in a circle around a central point or line. (使)旋转；(使)转动 ❑ [v] *Overhead, the fan revolved slowly.* 风扇在头顶上缓缓地转动着。 ❑ [v n] *Monica picked up her Biro and revolved it between her teeth.* 莫妮卡拿起她的比罗圆珠笔，放在牙齿间转动着。

re|volv|er /rɪˈvɒlvəʳ/ (**revolvers**) N-COUNT A **revolver** is a kind of hand gun. Its bullets are kept in a revolving cylinder in the gun. 左轮手枪

re,volv|ing 'door (**revolving doors**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Some large buildings have **revolving doors** instead of an ordinary door. They consist of four glass doors which turn together in a circle around a vertical post. 旋转门 ❑ *As he went through the revolving doors he felt his courage deserting him.* 走过旋转门的时候，他觉得自己丧失了勇气。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] When you talk about a **revolving door**, you mean a situation in which the employees or owners of an organization keep changing. 人员频繁流动【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They have accepted an offer from another firm with a busy revolving door.* 他们接受了另外一家频频换人的公司的聘用。

re|vue /rɪˈvjuː/ (**revues**) N-COUNT A **revue** is a theatrical performance consisting of songs, dances, and jokes about recent events. (穿插歌舞的)时事讽刺剧

re|vul|sion /rɪˈvʌlʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT Someone's **revulsion** at something is the strong feeling of disgust or disapproval they have towards it. 深恶痛绝；强烈反对；嫌恶 ❑ *...their revulsion at the act of desecration.* 他们对亵渎神灵的行为的憎恶

,revved 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **revved up**, they are prepared for an important or exciting activity. (为重要或激动人心的活动)做好准备的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My people come to work and I get them all revved up.* 我的手下都来工作了，而且我让他们都做好了准备。

re|ward ♦◇ /rɪˈwɔːʳd/ (**rewards, rewarding, rewarded**) 1 N-COUNT A **reward** is something that you are given, for example because you have behaved well, worked hard, or provided a service to the community. 奖励；奖赏 ❑ [+for] *He was given the job as a reward for running a successful leadership bid.* 他成功组织了领导职位竞选活动，作为奖励，给了他这份工作。 2 N-COUNT A **reward** is a sum of money offered to anyone who can give information about lost or stolen property or about someone who is wanted by the police. 赏金；赏格 ❑ [+for] *The firm last night offered a £10,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the killer.* 昨晚这家公司悬赏 1 万英镑，寻找能将凶手定罪的证据。 3 VERB If you do something and **are rewarded** with a particular benefit, you receive that benefit as a result of doing that thing. 奖赏；奖

R

励；酬谢 ❑ [be v-ed] *Make the extra effort to impress the buyer and you will be rewarded with a quicker sale.* 多用心去打动顾客，货物就会更快售出。[Also v n] ❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **rewards** of something are the benefits that you receive as a result of doing or having that thing. 报答；回报；酬谢 ❑ [+of] *The company is only just starting to reap the rewards of long-term investments.* 这家公司才刚刚开始收获长期投资的回报。

Thesaurus 同类词 *reward* Also look up:

N. bonus, prize; (*ant.*) punishment ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *reward* with:

N. reward **for good behaviour** 良好行为的奖励 ❶
reward **for information** 提供情报的赏金 ❷
risk and reward 风险和回报 ❹
V. **give** *someone* **a** reward 给某人奖励（或赏金），**offer a** reward 提供奖励（或赏金）❶ ❷

re|ward|ing /rɪ'wɔːˈdɪŋ/ ADJ An experience or action that is **rewarding** gives you satisfaction or brings you benefits. 有益的；值得的；有意义的；令人满意的 ❑ *...a career which she found stimulating and rewarding.* 她觉得能激发热情而又有意义的职业

re|wind (**rewinds, rewinding, rewound**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriː'waɪnd/. The noun is pronounced /'riːwaɪnd/. 动词读作 /ˌriː'waɪnd/。名词读作 /'riːwaɪnd/。

❶ VERB When the tape in a video or tape recorder **rewinds** or when you **rewind** it, the tape goes backwards so that you can play it again. 将（录像带、录音带）倒回；倒带；倒片（Compare 比较 **fast forward.**）❑ [v n] *Waddington rewound the tape and played the message again.* 沃丁顿把录音带倒回去，把留言又放了一遍。❑ [v] *He switched the control to the answer-play mode and waited for the tape to rewind.* 他把控制键转换到回答一播放模式，然后等待倒带。❷ N-UNCOUNT [usu n n] If you put a video or cassette tape on **rewind**, you make the tape go backwards. 倒带（键）（Compare 比较 **fast forward.**）❑ *Press the rewind button.* 按下倒带键。

re|wire /ˌriː'waɪəˈ/ (**rewires, rewiring, rewired**) VERB If someone **rewires** a building or an electrical appliance, a new system of electrical wiring is put into it. 给…更换电线；给…重新布线 ❑ [v n] *Their first job was to rewire the whole house and install central heating.* 他们的第一份工作就是给整个房子重新布线，并安装中央供暖系统。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I have had to spend a lot of money having my house replumbed and rewired.* 我只好花了一大笔钱给房子重新布线铺管。•**re|wir|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The replumbing and rewiring of the flat ran very smoothly.* 公寓里管道和电线的更换工作都进展得非常顺利。

re|word /ˌriː'wɜːˈd/ (**rewords, rewording, reworded**) VERB When you **reword** something that is spoken or written, you try to express it in a way that is more accurate, more acceptable, or more easily understood. 重述；改写；改变…的措辞 ❑ [v n] *All right, I'll reword my question.* 好的，我会换个说法来问。

re|work /ˌriː'wɜːˈk/ (**reworks, reworking, reworked**) VERB If you **rework** something such as an idea or a piece of writing, you reorganize it and make changes to it in order to improve it or bring it up to date. 改进；改动；重写；改写 ❑ [v n] *See if you can rework your schedule and come up with practical ways to reduce the number of hours you're on call.* 看看能不能修改你的日程安排，想出切实可行的办法来减少你值班的时间。•**re|work|ing** (**reworkings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *Her latest novel seems at first sight to be a reworking of similar themes.* 她最新的那部小说乍一看像是以主题类似的作品改编成的。

re|wound /ˌriː'waʊnd/ **Rewound** is the past tense and past participle of **rewind.**

re|writ|able /ˌriː'raɪtəbᵊl/ also **rewriteable** ADJ A **rewritable** CD or DVD is a CD or DVD that you can record onto more than once. （光盘或数字影碟）可重写的，可擦写的（Compare 比较 **recordable.**）❑ *...rewritable discs.* 可擦写的光盘

re|write (**rewrites, rewriting, rewrote, rewritten**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌriː'raɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'riːraɪt/. 动词读作 /ˌriː'raɪt/。名词读作 /'riːraɪt/。

❶ VERB If someone **rewrites** a piece of writing such as a book, an article, or a law, they write it in a different way in order to improve it. 重写；改写；重新修订 ❑ [v n] *Following this critique, students rewrite their papers and submit them for final evaluation.* 学生们遵照这一评语修改了他们的论文，并交上去进行最后的评审。❷ VERB If you accuse a government of **rewriting** history, you are criticizing them for selecting and presenting particular historical events in a way that suits their own purposes. 改写，篡改（历史）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *We have always been an independent people, no matter how they rewrite history.* 不管他们如何篡改历史，我们一直都是一个独立的民族。❸ VERB When journalists say that a sports player **has rewritten** the record books or the history books, they mean that the player has broken a record or several records. 改写，刷新（纪录）❑ [v n] *...the extraordinary West Country team that have rewritten all the record books in those three years.* 在此3年间刷新了所有纪录的超级西南球队 ❹ N-COUNT In the film and television industries, a **rewrite** is the writing of parts of a film again in order to improve it. （对剧本等的）改写，修改 ❑ *Only after countless rewrites did John consider the script ready.* 只有经过了无数次修改后，约翰才认为剧本写好了。

rhap|sod|ic /ræpˈsɒdɪk/ ADJ Language and feelings that are **rhapsodic** are very powerful and full of delight in something. （语言和感觉）狂热的，热情洋溢的，兴高采烈的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a rhapsodic letter about the birth of her first baby.* 有关她第一个孩子出生的一封幸福洋溢的信

rhap|so|dize /'ræpsədaɪz/ (**rhapsodizes, rhapsodizing, rhapsodized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **rhapsodise**

VERB If you **rhapsodize** about someone or something, you express great delight or enthusiasm about them. 热烈地赞美；热情称颂【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +over/about] *The critics rhapsodized over her performance in 'Autumn Sonata'.* 评论家对于她在电影《秋日奏鸣曲》中的表演大加赞赏。

rhap|so|dy /'ræpsədi/ (**rhapsodies**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **rhapsody** is a piece of music which has an irregular form and is full of feeling. 狂想曲 ❑ *...George Gershwin's Rhapsody In Blue.* 乔治·格什温的《蓝色狂想曲》

rhe|sus fac|tor /'riːsəs fæktəˈ/ N-SING The **rhesus factor** is something that is in the blood of most people. If someone's blood contains this factor, they are rhesus positive. If it does not, they are rhesus negative. （血液中的）猕因子，Rh 因子

rheto|ric /'retərɪk/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to speech or writing as **rhetoric**, you disapprove of it because it is intended to convince and impress people but may not be sincere or honest. 花言巧语；华丽的词藻；浮夸之词【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What is required is immediate action, not rhetoric.* 需要的是立刻采取行动，而不是说些华而不实的空话。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Rhetoric** is the skill or art of using language effectively. 修辞；修辞学【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the noble institutions of political life, such as political rhetoric, public office and public service.* 政治生活中高尚的惯例，如政治雄辩术、公职和公共服务

rhe|tor|ical /rɪ'tɒrɪkᵊl, AM 美 -'tɔːr-/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rhetorical** question is one which is asked in order to make a statement rather than to get an answer. （问题）修辞性的，反问的，反诘的 ❑ *He grimaced slightly, obviously expecting no answer to his rhetorical question.* 他撇了一下脸，显然并不期待任何人回答他的反问。•**rhe|tor|ical|ly** /rɪ'tɒrɪkli, AM 美 -'tɔːr-/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Do these kids know how lucky they are?' Jackson asked rhetorically.* "这些孩子知道他们有多幸运吗？"杰克逊反问道。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rhetorical** language is intended to be grand and impressive. （语言）夸张的，词藻华丽的，修辞的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *These arguments may have been used as a rhetorical device to argue for a perpetuation of a United Nations role.* 这些论据或许是用来作为一种修辞手段来论证联合国将发挥长久的作用。•**rhe|tor|ical|ly** ADV ❑ *Suddenly, the narrator speaks in his most rhetorically elevated mode.* 突然，解说员开始用他最

R

为高昂煽情的语调解说起来。

rhe|tori|cian /ˌretəˈrɪʃᵊn/ (**rhetoricians**) N-COUNT A **rhetorician** is a person who is good at public speaking or who is trained in the art of rhetoric. 修辞学家；演说家；雄辩家 ❑ *...an able and fiercely contentious rhetorician.* 一位才华出众、极好争论的雄辩家

rheu|mat|ic /ruːˈmætɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rheumatic** is used to describe conditions and pains that are related to rheumatism. **Rheumatic** joints are swollen and painful because they are affected by rheumatism. 风湿的；风湿病的 ❑ *...new treatments for a range of rheumatic diseases.* 多种风湿病的新疗法

rheu|mat|ic fe|ver N-UNCOUNT **Rheumatic fever** is a disease which causes fever, and swelling and pain in your joints. 风湿热

rheu|ma|tism /ˈruːmətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Rheumatism** is an illness that makes your joints or muscles stiff and painful. Older people, especially, suffer from rheumatism. 风湿病

rheu|ma|toid ar|thri|tis /ˌruːmətɔɪd ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Rheumatoid arthritis** is a long-lasting disease that causes your joints, for example your hands or knees, to swell up and become painful. 类风湿性关节炎

rheu|ma|tol|ogy /ˌruːməˈtɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Rheumatology** is the area of medicine that is concerned with rheumatism, arthritis, and related diseases. 风湿病学 •**rheu|ma|tolo|gist** (**rheumatologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He was consultant rheumatologist at the Royal Hampshire Hospital.* 他是皇家汉普郡医院的风湿病学顾问。

rheumy /ˈruːmi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **rheumy** eyes, their eyes are red and watery, usually because they are very ill or old. (常因患病或年老而眼睛)发红且泪汪汪的【LITERARY 文】

Rh fac|tor /ˌɑːr ˈeɪtʃ fæktəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT The **Rh factor** is the same as the **rhesus factor**. 同 rhesus factor

rhine|stone /ˈraɪnstəʊn/ (**rhinestones**) N-COUNT **Rhinestones** are shiny, glass jewels that are used in cheap jewellery and to decorate clothes. 莱茵石；莱茵水晶石

rhi|ni|tis /raɪˈnaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT If you suffer from **rhinitis** or **allergic rhinitis**, your nose is very sore and liquid keeps coming out of it. 鼻炎【MEDICAL 医】

rhi|no /ˈraɪnəʊ/ (**rhinos**) N-COUNT A **rhino** is the same as a **rhinoceros**. 同 rhinoceros【INFORMAL 非正式】

rhi|noc|er|os /raɪˈnɒsərəs/ (**rhinoceroses**) N-COUNT A **rhinoceros** is a large Asian or African animal with thick grey skin and a horn, or two horns, on its nose. 犀牛

rhi|zome /ˈraɪzəʊm/ (**rhizomes**) N-COUNT **Rhizomes** are the horizontal stems from which some plants, such as irises, grow. Rhizomes are found on or just under the surface of the earth. 根茎；根状茎

rho|do|den|dron /ˌrəʊdəˈdendrən/ (**rhododendrons**) N-VAR A **rhododendron** is a large bush with large flowers which are usually pink, red, or purple. 杜鹃花；杜鹃

rhom|bus /ˈrɒmbəs/ (**rhombuses**) N-COUNT A **rhombus** is a geometric shape which has four equal sides but is not a square. 菱形【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **shape**

rhu|barb /ˈruːbɑːˈb/ N-UNCOUNT **Rhubarb** is a plant with large leaves and long red stems. You can cook the stems with sugar to make jam or puddings. 大黄(其茎可食用)

rhyme /raɪm/ (**rhymes, rhyming, rhymed**) 1 VERB If one word **rhymes with** another or if two words **rhyme**, they have a very similar sound. Words that rhyme with each other are often used in poems. 押韵；成韵 ❑ [v +*with*] *June always rhymes with moon in old love songs.* 在老情歌中 June 总是和 moon 成韵。❑ [v] *...the sort of people who give their children names that rhyme: Donnie, Ronnie, Connie.* 给孩子取 Donnie, Ronnie, Connie 之类押韵的名字的父母 ❑ [v n +*with*] *...a singer rhyming 'eyes' with 'realise'.* 一个歌词用 eyes 和 realise 押韵的歌手 ❑ [v-ed] *...rhymed couplets.* 押韵的对句 [Also v n (non-recip)] 2 VERB If a poem or song **rhymes**, the lines end with words that have very similar sounds. (诗或歌)押韵 ❑ [v] *In his efforts to make it rhyme he seems to have chosen the first word that comes into his head.* 为了押韵，他似乎选择了脑海里出现的第一个词。❑ [v-ing] *...rhyming couplets.* 押韵对句 3 N-COUNT A **rhyme** is a word which rhymes with another word, or a set of lines which rhyme. 押韵词；同韵词；押韵的诗行 ❑ [+*for*] *The one rhyme for passion is fashion.* 和 passion 押韵的词是 fashion。4 N-COUNT A **rhyme** is a short poem which has rhyming words at the ends of its lines. 押韵短诗 ❑ *He was teaching Helen a little rhyme.* 他当时正教海伦一首押韵小诗。5 → see also **nursery rhyme** 6 N-UNCOUNT **Rhyme** is the use of rhyming words as a technique in poetry. If something is written **in rhyme**, it is written as a poem in which the lines rhyme. 押韵；用韵 ❑ *The plays are in rhyme.* 这些剧本以韵文写成。7 PHRASE If something happens or is done **without rhyme or reason**, there seems to be no logical reason for it to happen or be done. 莫名其妙；无缘无故；毫无道理 ❑ *He picked people on a whim, without rhyme or reason.* 他选人时总是随心所欲，毫无根据。

'rhym|ing slang N-UNCOUNT **Rhyming slang** is a spoken informal kind of language in which you do not use the normal word for something, but say a word or phrase that rhymes with it instead. In Cockney rhyming slang, for example, people say 'apples and pears' to mean 'stairs'. 同韵俚语(用同韵的单词或短语代替另一个平常使用的词，如伦敦东区方言中用 apples and pears 代替 stairs)

rhythm •◌◌ /ˈrɪðəm/ (**rhythms**) 1 N-VAR A **rhythm** is a regular series of sounds or movements. (声音或运动的)节奏，韵律，节拍 ❑ *He had no sense of rhythm whatsoever.* 他没有任何节奏感。2 N-COUNT A **rhythm** is a regular pattern of changes, for example changes in your body, in the seasons, or in the tides. (身体、季节、潮汐等的)规律性变化，节奏 ❑ *Begin to listen to your own body rhythms.* 开始聆听你自己身体的节奏。

→ see **drum**

ˌrhythm and 'blues N-UNCOUNT **Rhythm and blues** is a style of popular music developed in the 1940's from blues music, but using electrically amplified instruments. The abbreviation **R&B** is also used. (20 世纪 40 年代由蓝调音乐演变成的)节奏蓝调，节奏布鲁斯(缩略形式为 R & B)

rhyth|mic /ˈrɪðmɪk/ or **rhythmical** /ˈrɪðmɪkᵊl/ ADJ A **rhythmic** movement or sound is repeated at regular intervals, forming a regular pattern or beat. 有节奏的；有韵律的 ❑ *Good breathing is slow, rhythmic and deep.* 健康的呼吸方式缓慢深沉而有节奏。•**rhyth|mi|cal|ly** /ˈrɪðmɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She stood, swaying her hips, moving rhythmically.* 她站在那里，摇摆着臀部，有节奏地晃动着。

'rhythm meth|od N-SING The **rhythm method** is a practice in which a couple try to prevent pregnancy by having sex only at times when the woman is not likely to become pregnant. 安全期避孕法

'rhythm sec|tion N-SING The **rhythm section** of a band is the musicians whose main job is to supply the rhythm. It usually consists of bass and drums, and sometimes keyboard instruments. (乐队的)节奏乐器组

rib /rɪb/ (**ribs, ribbing, ribbed**) 1 N-COUNT Your **ribs** are the 12 pairs of curved bones that surround your chest. 肋骨 ❑ *Her heart was thumping against her ribs.* 她的心脏紧抵着肋骨怦怦跳动。2 N-COUNT [n N] A **rib of** meat such as beef or pork is a piece that has been cut to include one of the animal's ribs. 排骨；肋条(肉) ❑ [+*of*] *...a rib of beef.* 牛排 3 VERB If you **rib** someone **about** something, you tease them about it in a friendly way. (友善地)开…的玩笑，逗弄，取笑【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n+about] *The guys in my local pub used to rib me about drinking 'girly' drinks.* 我家当地酒馆里的人以前总是取笑我喝"女人"饮料。4 → see also **ribbed, ribbing**

rib|ald /ˈrɪbᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ribald** remark or sense of humour is rather rude and refers to sex in a humorous way. 下流的；粗俗的；猥亵的 ❑ *...her ribald comments about a fellow guest's body language.* 她对同席客人的肢体语言所作出的粗俗评论

ribbed /rɪbd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ribbed** surface, material, or garment has a raised pattern of parallel lines on it. 有凸起花纹的；有罗纹的；有棱纹的 ❑ *...ribbed cashmere sweaters.* 罗纹羊绒衫

R

Word Web 话题词汇 rice 稻米

An ancient Chinese myth says that an animal gave humans the gift of **rice**. Once a large flood destroyed all the crops. When the people returned from the hills, they saw a dog. It had bunches of rice **seeds** in its tail. They planted this new **grain** and were never hungry again. In many Asian countries the words for rice and **food** are identical. Rice has many non-food uses. It is the main ingredient in some kinds of laundry **starch**. The Japanese make a liquor called **saké** from it. And in Thailand, rice **straw** is made into hats and shoes.

根据一个古老的中国神话，是动物将稻米这一礼物赠予人类的。从前，一场大洪水摧毁了所有的庄稼。当洪水退去，人们下山返家时，他们看见了一只狗，尾巴上缠着一捆捆稻米种子。他们种下了这种新的谷物，从此再也不用挨饿。在许多亚洲国家，稻米和食物用的是同一个词。稻米还有许多非粮食用途。它是洗衣用浆粉的主要成分。日本人用它来酿制清酒。在泰国，稻梗用来编织草帽和草鞋。

rib|bing /'rɪbɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Ribbing** is friendly teasing.（友善的）玩笑，取笑，戏弄【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I got quite a lot of ribbing from my team-mates.* 队友们经常开我的玩笑。2 N-UNCOUNT **Ribbing** is a method of knitting that makes a raised pattern of parallel lines. You use ribbing, for example, round the edge of sweaters so that the material can stretch without losing its shape. 棱纹针织法；罗纹针织法

rib|bon /'rɪbən/ (**ribbons**) 1 N-VAR A **ribbon** is a long, narrow piece of cloth that you use for tying things together or as a decoration.（用来捆绑或装饰的）缎带，丝带 ❑ *She had tied back her hair with a peach satin ribbon.* 她用一根桃色缎带把头发扎在脑后。2 N-COUNT A typewriter or printer **ribbon** is a long, narrow piece of cloth containing ink and is used in a typewriter or printer.（打字机或打印机的）色带 3 N-COUNT A **ribbon** is a small decorative strip of cloth which is given to someone to wear on their clothes as an award or to show that they are linked with a particular organization.（用以表示奖励或与某组织有关系的）绶带，勋带

'rib cage (**rib cages**) also **ribcage** N-COUNT Your **rib cage** is the structure of ribs in your chest. It protects your lungs and other organs. 胸腔；胸廓

ri|bo|fla|vin /ˌraɪbəʊ'fleɪvɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Riboflavin** is a vitamin that occurs in green vegetables, milk, fish, eggs, liver, and kidney. 核黄素；维生素 B2

rice ♦◇◇ /raɪs/ (**rices**) N-VAR **Rice** consists of white or brown grains taken from a cereal plant. You cook rice and usually eat it with meat or vegetables. 米；大米；稻米 ❑ *...a meal consisting of chicken, rice and vegetables.* 有鸡肉、米饭和蔬菜的一顿饭

→ see Word Web: **rice**

→ see **grain**

'rice pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Rice paper** is very thin paper made from rice plants. It is used in cooking.（用于烹饪的）米纸

ˌrice 'pud|ding (**rice puddings**) N-VAR **Rice pudding** is a dessert which is made from rice, milk, and sugar. 大米布丁（用大米、牛奶和糖制成）

rich ♦♦◇ /rɪtʃ/ (**richer, richest, riches**) 1 ADJ A **rich** person has a lot of money or valuable possessions. 富裕的；有钱的；富有的 ❑ *Their one aim in life is to get rich.* 他们人生的一个目标就是要变成有钱人。•N-PLURAL **The rich** are rich people. 富人；有钱人 ❑ *This is a system in which the rich are cared for and the poor are left to suffer.* 在这种制度之下，富人备受关照而穷人却受苦受难。2 N-PLURAL **Riches** are valuable possessions or large amounts of money. 财富；财产 ❑ *An Olympic gold medal can lead to untold riches for an athlete.* 一枚奥运金牌能给运动员带来无尽的财富。3 ADJ A **rich** country has a strong economy and produces a lot of wealth, so many people who live there have a high standard of living.（国家）富有的，富饶的 ❑ *There is hunger in many parts of the world, even in rich countries.* 世界上很多地方，甚至在富有的国家里，都有人忍饥挨饿。4 N-PLURAL If you talk about the Earth's **riches**, you are referring to things that exist naturally in large quantities and that are useful and valuable, for example minerals, wood, and oil. 资源 ❑ *...Russia's vast natural riches.* 俄罗斯丰富的自然资源 5 ADJ [ADJ n] If something is **rich in** a useful or valuable substance or is a **rich source of** it, it contains a lot of it. 富含…的；含有大量…的 ❑ [+in] *Liver and kidney are particularly rich in vitamin A.* 肝脏和肾脏的维生素 A 含量尤其丰富。6 ADJ **Rich** food contains a lot of fat or oil.（食物）油腻的 ❑ *Additional cream would make it too rich.* 再加奶油会让它过于油腻。•**rich|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The coffee flavour complemented the richness of the pudding.* 咖啡的味道中和了布丁的油腻感。7 ADJ **Rich** soil contains large amounts of substances that make it good for growing crops or flowers in.（土地）肥沃的，丰饶的，富饶的 ❑ *Farmers grow rice in the rich soil.* 农民们在肥沃的土地上种植稻子。8 ADJ A **rich** deposit of a mineral or other substance is a large amount of it.（矿藏等）丰富的，大量的 ❑ *...the country's rich deposits of the metal, lithium.* 这个国家丰富的锂金属矿藏 •**rich|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the richness of the country's mineral deposits.* 该国丰富的矿藏 9 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something is a **rich** vein or source of something such as humour, ideas, or information, you mean that it can provide a lot of that thing. 充满（幽默感、创意等）的；（信息）丰富的 ❑ *The director discovered a rich vein of sentimentality.* 导演发现了一个丰富的情感源泉。10 ADJ **Rich** smells are strong and very pleasant. **Rich** colours and sounds are deep and very pleasant.（气味）浓郁的，香浓的；（颜色）浓艳的，强烈的，鲜艳的；（声音）低沉的，浑厚的 ❑ *...a rich and luxuriously perfumed bath essence.* 香味浓郁的沐浴香精 •**rich|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the richness of colour in Gauguin's paintings.* 高更画作中绚丽的颜色 11 ADJ A **rich** life or history is one that is interesting because it is full of different events and activities.（生活或历史）丰富多彩的 ❑ *A rich and varied cultural life is essential for this couple.* 丰富多样的文化生活对这对夫妇而言至关重要。•**rich|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *It all adds to the richness of human life.* 这一切让人类的生活更加丰富多彩。12 ADJ A **rich** collection or mixture contains a wide and interesting variety of different things.（收藏或混合物）丰富的，各种各样的 ❑ *Visitors can view a rich and colorful array of aquatic plants and animals.* 游客们可以看到一系列各种各样、色彩斑斓的水生动植物。•**rich|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a huge country, containing a richness of culture and diversity of landscape.* 拥有丰富的文化和复杂多样的地貌的大国 13 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that something a person says or does is **rich**, you are making fun of it because you think it is a surprising and inappropriate thing for them to say or do. 不合情理的；荒谬的；荒唐的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Gil says that women can't keep secrets. That's rich, coming from him, the professional sneak.* 吉尔说女人不能保守秘密。这话从他这样一个整天打小报告的人嘴里说出来真是太荒谬了。14 PHRASE If you say that someone is **filthy rich** or **stinking rich**, you disapprove of them because they have a lot of money.富得流油；一身铜臭味【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He's stinking rich, and with no more talent than he ever had before.* 他现在已经有几个臭钱了，但仍然和以前一样没什么才能。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rich* Also look up:

ADJ. affluent, wealthy; (*ant.*) poor 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rich* with:

ADJ. rich **and beautiful** 有钱有貌的，rich **and famous** 有钱有名的，rich **and powerful** 有钱有势的 1

V. **become** rich 变得富有，**get** rich **(quick)**（迅速）富起来 1

N. rich **kids** 富家子弟；有钱的孩子，rich **man/people** 富人，rich **and poor** 富人和穷人 1

rich **country/nation** 富有的国家 3

rich **in natural resources** 富含自然资源的 5

rich **diet** 油腻的饮食，rich **food** 油腻的食物 6

rich **colour** 鲜艳的颜色 10

rich **culture** 丰富的文化，rich **heritage** 丰富的遗产，rich **history** 丰富的历史，rich **tradition** 丰富的传统 11

-rich /-rɪtʃ/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-rich** combines with the names of useful or valuable substances to form adjectives that describe something as containing a lot of a particular substance. (用于有用或珍贵物质的名称后构成形容词)表示"富含…的"、"盛产…的" ❑ *...Angola's northern oil-rich coastline.* 安哥拉北部盛产石油的海岸

rich|ly /'rɪtʃli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] If something is **richly** coloured, flavoured, or perfumed, it has a pleasantly strong colour, flavour, or perfume. (色彩)艳丽地，强烈地；(味道、香味)浓郁地 ❑ *...an opulent display of richly coloured fabrics.* 各种色彩艳丽的织物的华美展示 2 ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] If something is **richly** decorated, patterned, or furnished, it has a lot of elaborate and beautiful decoration, patterns, or furniture. (装饰)精美地，华美地，华丽地 ❑ *Coffee steamed in the richly decorated silver pot.* 咖啡在装饰精美的银壶中冒着热气。 3 ADV [ADV before v, ADV -ed] If you say that someone **richly** deserves an award, success, or victory, you approve of what they have done and feel very strongly that they deserve it. 非常；充分；完全【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *He achieved the success he so richly deserved.* 他取得了自己完全应得的成功。 4 ADV [ADV before v, ADV -ed] If you are **richly** rewarded for doing something, you get something very valuable or pleasant in return for doing it. (回报)丰厚地，令人惬意地 ❑ *It is a difficult book to read, but it richly rewards the effort.* 这本书很难读懂，但是非常值得一读。

Richter scale /'rɪktəʳ skeɪl/ N-SING **The Richter scale** is a scale which is used for measuring how severe an earthquake is. 里克特震级；里氏震级 ❑ *An earthquake measuring 6.1 on the Richter Scale struck California yesterday.* 昨天加利福尼亚发生了里氏 6.1 级地震。

rick /rɪk/ (**ricks, ricking, ricked**) 1 VERB If you **rick** your neck, you hurt it by pulling or twisting it in an unusual way. 扭伤，拉伤(脖子)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Kernaghan missed the United game after he ricked his neck.* 克纳汉因为扭伤脖子而错过了曼联的比赛。❑ [v-ed] *He recovered from a ricked neck.* 他扭伤的脖子治好了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wrench**

2 N-COUNT A **rick** is a large pile of dried grass or straw that is built in a regular shape and kept in a field until it is needed. 干草堆；草垛

rick|ets /'rɪkɪts/ N-UNCOUNT **Rickets** is a disease that children can get when their food does not contain enough Vitamin D. It makes their bones soft and causes their liver and spleen to become too large. 佝偻病

rick|ety /'rɪkɪti/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rickety** structure or piece of furniture is not very strong or well made, and seems likely to collapse or break. (结构、家具)摇摇晃晃的，不牢固的 ❑ *Mona climbed the rickety wooden stairway.* 莫娜爬上了摇摇晃晃的木楼梯。

rick|shaw /'rɪkʃɔ:/ (**rickshaws**) N-COUNT A **rickshaw** is a simple vehicle that is used in Asia for carrying passengers. Some rickshaws are pulled by a man who walks or runs in front. 黄包车；人力车

rico|chet /'rɪkəʃeɪ, AM 美 ˌrɪkə'ʃeɪ/ (**ricochets, ricocheting, ricocheted**) VERB When a bullet **ricochets**, it hits a surface and bounces away from it. (子弹)反弹，弹回 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The bullets ricocheted off the bonnet and windscreen.* 子弹从汽车引擎盖和挡风玻璃上弹飞了。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Ricochet** is also a noun. ❑ *He was wounded in the shoulder by a ricochet.* 他被一颗跳弹打伤了肩膀。

rid ◆◇ /rɪd/ (**rids, ridding**)

The form **rid** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. rid 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 PHRASE When you **get rid of** something that you do not want or do not like, you take action so that you no longer have it or suffer from it. 扔掉；丢弃 ❑ *The owner needs to get rid of the car for financial reasons.* 因为经济原因，车主必须把汽车处理掉。 2 PHRASE If you **get rid of** someone who is causing problems for you or who you do not like, you do something to prevent them affecting you any more, for example by making them leave. 摆脱；甩掉；赶走 ❑ *He believed that his manager wanted to get rid of him for personal reasons.* 他认为经理是出于个人原因想开除他。 3 VERB If you **rid** a place or person **of** something undesirable or unwanted, you succeed in removing it completely from that place or person. 去掉；去除；使摆脱 ❑ [v n +of] *The proposals are an attempt to rid the country of political corruption.* 提这些建议是想使这个国家摆脱政治腐败。 4 VERB If you **rid yourself of** something you do not want, you take action so that you no longer have it or are no longer affected by it. 摆脱；去除；消除 ❑ [v pron-refl +of] *Why couldn't he ever rid himself of those thoughts, those worries?* 为什么他总是无法摆脱那些想法和担忧？ 5 ADJ If you **are rid of** someone or something that you did not want or that caused problems for you, they are no longer with you or causing problems for you. 得到解脱的；摆脱…的 ❑ [+of] *The family had sought a way to be rid of her and the problems she had caused them.* 这家人已经找到一个方法摆脱她以及她给他们带来的问题。

rid|dance /'rɪdᵊns/ PHRASE You say **'good riddance'** to indicate that you are pleased that someone has left or that something has gone. 总算打发走了；总算摆脱了【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *He's gone back to London in a huff and good riddance.* 他已经怒气冲冲地回伦敦了，总算把他打发走了。

rid|den /'rɪdᵊn/ **Ridden** is the past participle of **ride**.

-ridden /-'rɪdᵊn/ COMB **-ridden** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as having a lot of a particular undesirable thing or quality, or suffering very much because of it. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"为…所苦的"、"为…所累的"、"充满…的" ❑ *...the debt-ridden economies of Latin America.* 债台高筑的拉丁美洲经济体

rid|dle /'rɪdᵊl/ (**riddles, riddling, riddled**) 1 N-COUNT A **riddle** is a puzzle or joke in which you ask a question that seems to be nonsense but which has a clever or amusing answer. 谜；谜语 2 N-COUNT You can describe something as a **riddle** if people have been trying to understand or explain it but have not been able to. 谜团；费解的事 ❑ [+of] *Scientists claimed yesterday to have solved the riddle of the birth of the Universe.* 科学家们昨天声称已经解开了宇宙形成之谜。 3 VERB If someone **riddles** something **with** bullets or bullet holes, they fire a lot of bullets into it. (用子弹)把…打得到处是洞，使满是弹孔 ❑ [v n +with] *Unknown attackers riddled two homes with gunfire.* 来路不明的袭击者用枪炮将两处住宅打得千疮百孔。

rid|dled /'rɪdᵊld/ 1 ADJ If something is **riddled with** bullets or bullet holes, it is full of bullet holes. 布满(弹孔)的；遍布(枪眼)的 ❑ [+with] *The bodies of four people were found riddled with bullets.* 4 具尸体被发现时布满了枪眼。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] If something is **riddled with** undesirable qualities or features, it is full of them. 充满了…的；满是…的；到处是…的 ❑ [+with] *They were the principal shareholders in a bank riddled with corruption.* 他们是一家腐败成风的银行的主要股东。

-riddled /-'rɪdᵊld/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-riddled** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as being full of a particular undesirable thing or quality. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"充满…的"、"充斥着…的" ❑ *She pushed the bullet-riddled door open.* 她推开了布满弹孔的门。

ride ◆◆◇ /raɪd/ (**rides, riding, rode, ridden**) 1 VERB When you **ride** a horse, you sit on it and control its movements. 骑(马) ❑ [v n] *I saw a girl riding a horse.* 我看见一个骑马的女孩。❑ [v] *Can you ride?* 你会骑马吗？ ❑ [v +on] *He was riding on his horse looking for the castle.* 他正骑着马寻找那座城堡。❑ [v adv/prep] *They still ride around on horses.* 他们仍然骑着马到处转。 2 VERB When you **ride** a bicycle or a motorcycle, you sit on it, control it, and travel along on it. 骑(自行车或摩托车)；驾驶 ❑ [v n] *Riding a bike is great exercise.* 骑自行车是很好的运动。❑ [v +on] *Two men riding on motorcycles opened fire on him.* 两个骑摩托车的男人向他开了枪。❑ [v prep/adv] *He rode to work on a bicycle.* 他骑自行车上班。 3 VERB When you **ride in** a vehicle such as a car, you travel in it. 搭乘，乘坐(交通工具) ❑ [v +in/on] *He prefers travelling on the Tube to riding in a limousine.* 他更愿意乘地铁出行，不愿坐豪华轿车。❑ [v adv/prep] *I*

R

remember the village full of American servicemen riding around in jeeps. 我记得当时村子里满是开着吉普到处转悠的美国兵。 4 N-COUNT A **ride** is a journey on a horse or bicycle, or in a vehicle. (骑马、骑自行车或乘车的)旅行，旅程；车程 ❑ *Would you like to go for a ride?* 你想出去兜风吗？ 5 N-COUNT In a fairground, a **ride** is a large machine that people ride on for fun. (游乐场中)供骑乘的游乐设施 6 VERB [oft cont] If you say that one thing **is riding on** another, you mean that the first thing depends on the second thing. 依赖；依靠；取决于 ❑ [v +on] *Billions of pounds are riding on the outcome of the election.* 几十亿英镑都取决于这次选举的结果。 7 → see also **riding** 8 PHRASE [usu cont] If you say that someone or something **is riding high**, you mean that they are popular or successful at the present time. 人气高涨；春风得意 ❑ *He was riding high in the public opinion polls.* 他在民意调查中支持率颇高。 9 PHRASE If you say that someone faces **a rough ride**, you mean that things are going to be difficult for them because people will criticize them a lot or treat them badly. 难题；非难；困境【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The Chancellor could face a rough ride unless the plan works.* 除非这个计划能够奏效，否则财政大臣将举步维艰。 10 PHRASE If you say that someone **has been taken for a ride**, you mean that they have been deceived or cheated. 上当受骗；被欺骗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When he had not returned with my money an hour later I realized that I had been taken for a ride.* 1 个小时后他没有带着我的钱回来，我才意识到自己上当受骗了。 11 to **ride roughshod over** → see **roughshod**

▶**ride out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **rides out** a storm or a crisis, they manage to survive a difficult period without suffering serious harm. 安然挺过(风暴或危机) ❑ [v p n] *The ruling party think they can ride out the political storm.* 执政党认为他们可以安然挺过这场政治风暴。 ❑ [v n p] *He has to just ride this out and hope that it turns in his favor.* 他必须经受住此次危机，并且希望结果会对他有利。

▶**ride up** PHRASAL VERB If a garment **rides up**, it moves upwards, out of its proper position. (衣服)往上缩 ❑ [v p] *My underskirt had ridden up into a thick band around my hips.* 我的衬裙已经蹿到臀部，厚厚地卷成一圈。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ride* with:

N. **bus/car/subway/train** ride 乘公交车 / 汽车 / 地铁 / 火车的旅程，ride **home** 回家的旅程 4
V. **give** *someone* **a** ride 搭载某人，**go for a** ride 兜风；乘车(或骑车)出行，**offer** *someone* **a** ride 搭载某人 4
ADJ. **long** ride 漫长的旅程，**scenic** ride 风光旖旎的旅程，**short** ride 短暂的旅程，**smooth** ride 顺利的旅程 4

rid|er ♦◇ /'raɪdəʳ/ (**riders**) 1 N-COUNT A **rider** is someone who rides a horse, a bicycle, or a motorcycle as a hobby or job. You can also refer to someone who is riding a horse, a bicycle, or a motorcycle as a rider. 骑师；骑手；骑马(或自行车、摩托车)的人 ❑ *She is a very good and experienced rider.* 她是一位经验丰富的优秀骑师。 2 N-COUNT A **rider** is a statement that is added to another statement, especially one which contains a change, an explanation, or further information. 附文；附件；附加条款 ❑ [+on] *Mr Casey said he could see no necessity to add any rider on the use of firearms by police.* 凯西先生说他觉得没有必要增加任何有关警察使用枪支的附加条款。 ❑ [+to] *America conventionally attaches a rider to Israeli aid, to the effect that it must not be used in the occupied territories.* 美国按照惯例在对以色列的援助中提出了附加条款，大意是该援助不能用于被占领地区。

ridge /rɪdʒ/ (**ridges**) 1 N-COUNT A **ridge** is a long, narrow piece of raised land. 脊；山脊；山脉 2 N-COUNT A **ridge** is a raised line on a flat surface. (平面上的)隆起，脊，垄 ❑ [+of] *...the bony ridge of the eye socket.* 眼窝的骨架

→ see **mountain**

ridged /rɪdʒd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ridged** surface has raised lines on it. 有棱纹的；隆起的 ❑ *...boots with thick, ridged soles for walking.* 适合走路的、有厚厚的棱纹鞋底的靴子

ridi|cule /'rɪdɪkjuːl/ (**ridicules, ridiculing, ridiculed**) 1 VERB If you **ridicule** someone or **ridicule** their ideas or beliefs, you make fun of them in an unkind way. 嘲笑；奚落；嘲弄 ❑ [v n] *I admired her all the more for allowing them to ridicule her and never striking back.* 她能听任他们嘲笑却从不还击，这让我更加敬佩她。 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone or something is an object of **ridicule** or is held up to **ridicule**, someone makes fun of them in an unkind way. 嘲笑；奚落；嘲弄 ❑ *As a heavy child, she became the object of ridicule from classmates.* 由于体胖，她成了班上同学嘲笑的对象。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ridicule* Also look up:

V. humiliate, mimic, mock; (*ant.*) praise 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *cule ≈ small* 小：*minuscule, molecule, ridicule*

Word Link 词根词缀 *rid, ris ≈ laughing* 笑：*deride, derision, ridicule*

ri|dicu|lous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **ridiculous**, you mean that they are very foolish. 愚蠢的；荒谬的；可笑的 ❑ *It is ridiculous to suggest we are having a romance.* 暗示我们正在谈恋爱的说法真是太荒谬了。

ri|dicu|lous|ly /rɪ'dɪkjʊləsli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] You use **ridiculously** to emphasize the fact that you think something is unreasonable or very surprising. 荒唐地；荒谬地；可笑地；令人惊奇地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Dena bought rolls of silk that seemed ridiculously cheap.* 德娜买了几卷看起来非常次的丝绸。

rid|ing /'raɪdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Riding** is the activity or sport of riding horses. 骑马(运动) ❑ *The next morning we went riding again.* 第二天早上，我们又去骑马了。

rife /raɪf/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that something, usually something bad, is **rife** in a place or that the place is **rife with** it, you mean that it is very common. (通常指坏事)普遍的，盛行的，常见的，充斥的 ❑ *Speculation is rife that he will be sacked.* 人们纷纷猜测他会被解雇。 ❑ [+with] *Hollywood soon became rife with rumors.* 整个好莱坞顿时流言四起。

riff /rɪf/ (**riffs**) 1 N-COUNT In jazz and rock music, a **riff** is a short repeated tune. (爵士乐和摇滚乐中的)重复乐段 2 N-COUNT A **riff** is a short piece of speech or writing that develops a particular theme or idea. (一小段表达一定主题或思想的)讲话，文章 ❑ [+on] *Rowe does a very clever riff on the nature of prejudice.* 罗就偏见的本质讲了一番很精辟的话。

rif|fle /'rɪfᵊl/ (**riffles, riffling, riffled**) VERB If you **riffle** through the pages of a book or **riffle** them, you turn them over quickly, without reading everything that is on them. 快速翻阅；迅速浏览 ❑ [v +through] *I riffled through the pages until I reached the index.* 我快速翻至索引部分。 [Also v n]

riff-raff /'rɪf ræf/ also **riffraff** N-UNCOUNT If you refer to a group of people as **riff-raff**, you disapprove of them because you think they are not respectable. 乌合之众；流氓地痞；不三不四的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ri|fle /'raɪfᵊl/ (**rifles, rifling, rifled**) 1 N-COUNT A **rifle** is a gun with a long barrel. 来复枪；步枪 ❑ *They shot him at point blank range with an automatic rifle.* 他们用自动步枪近距离开枪射杀了他。 2 VERB If you **rifle through** things or **rifle** them, you make a quick search among them in order to find something or steal something. 快速翻找；搜寻 ❑ [v +through] *I discovered my husband rifling through the filing cabinet.* 我发现我丈夫正在档案柜里匆匆翻找着什么东西。 ❑ [v n] *There were lockers by each seat and I quickly rifled the contents.* 每个座位旁都有带锁的柜子，我迅速翻找着里面的东西。

rifle|man /'raɪfᵊlmæn/ (**riflemen**) N-COUNT A **rifleman** is a person, especially a soldier, who is skilled in the use of a rifle. 步枪手；(尤指)步兵

'ri|fle range (**rifle ranges**) N-COUNT A **rifle range** is a place where you can practise shooting with a rifle. 步枪打靶场；步枪射击场

rift /rɪft/ (**rifts**) 1 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **rift** between people or countries is a serious quarrel or disagreement that stops them having a good relationship. (关系的)严重不和，裂痕，争议 ❑ [+between] *The interview reflected a growing rift between the*

President and the government. 这段采访反映了总统和政府之间的裂痕越来越大。 2 N-COUNT A **rift** is a split that appears in something solid, especially in the ground.（尤指地面的）裂缝，裂口

rig /rɪg/ (**rigs, rigging, rigged**) 1 VERB If someone **rigs** an election, a job appointment, or a game, they dishonestly arrange it to get the result they want or to give someone an unfair advantage.（以不正当的手段）操纵，控制（选举、工作任命或比赛等） ❑ [V n] *She accused her opponents of rigging the vote.* 她谴责对手操纵投票。 2 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **rig** is a large structure that is used for looking for oil or gas and for taking it out of the ground or the sea bed. 钻井架；钻塔 ❑ *...gas rigs in the North Sea.* 北海的天然气钻塔 3 N-COUNT A **rig** is a truck or lorry that is made in two or more sections which are joined together by metal bars, so that the vehicle can turn more easily. 铰链式卡车【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **articulated lorry**

4 → see also **rigging**

→ see **oil**

▶**rig up** PHRASAL VERB If you **rig up** a device or structure, you make it or fix it in place using any materials that are available. 仓促建起；草草做成 ❑ [V P n] *Election officials have rigged up speakers to provide voters with music.* 负责选举的官员们已经临时安了几个喇叭，让投票者可以同时享受音乐。[Also V n P]

rig|ging /'rɪgɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Vote or ballot **rigging** is the act of dishonestly organizing an election to get a particular result.（投票中的）操纵行为，舞弊 ❑ *She was accused of corruption, of vote rigging on a massive scale.* 她被指控贪污腐败和大规模操纵选票。 2 N-UNCOUNT On a ship, the **rigging** is the ropes which support the ship's masts and sails.（船的）索具，绳索，帆缆

right

① CORRECT, APPROPRIATE, OR ACCEPTABLE 正确的；适当的；可接受的
② DIRECTION AND POLITICAL GROUPINGS 方向和政治派别
③ ENTITLEMENT 权利
④ DISCOURSE USES 话语用法
⑤ USED FOR EMPHASIS 用于强调
⑥ USED IN TITLES 用于称号

① right ◆◆◆ /raɪt/ (**rights, righting, righted**) → Please look at categories 16 – 18 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 16–18 项。 1 ADJ If something is **right**, it is correct and agrees with the facts. 对的；正确的；符合事实的 ❑ *That's absolutely right.* 那绝对正确。 ❑ *Clocks never told the right time.* 钟表显示的时间从来都不准确。 ❑ *The barman tells me you saw Ann on Tuesday morning. Is that right?* 酒吧招待员告诉我你星期二早上看见了安，对吗？ •ADV [ADV after v] **Right** is also an adverb. ❑ *He guessed right about some things.* 有些事情他猜对了。 •**right|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She attended one meeting only, if I remember rightly.* 如果我没有记错的话，她只参加了一次会议。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do something in the **right** way or in the **right** place, you do it as or where it should be done or was planned to be done. 合适的；恰当的；准确的 ❑ *Walking, done in the right way, is a form of aerobic exercise.* 走路，如果方法正确的话，也是一种有氧健身运动。 ❑ *The chocolate is then melted down to exactly the right temperature.* 然后巧克力被熔化到了恰好的温度。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Right** is also an adverb. ❑ *To make sure I did everything right, I bought a fat instruction book.* 为了保证不出任何差错，我买了一本厚厚的指南。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone is seen in **all the right** places or knows **all the right** people, you mean that they go to places which are socially acceptable or know people who are socially acceptable.（地方）为大众接受的；（人）正派的，体面的 ❑ *He was always to be seen in the right places.* 他总是会出现在一些体面的地方。 4 ADJ If someone is **right about** something, they are correct in what they say or think about it.（说法或想法）正确的，对的 ❑ *Ron has been right about the result of every General Election but one.* 罗恩对于历届大选结果都预测对了，只有一次除外。 •**right|ly** ADV ❑ *He rightly assumed that the boy was hiding.* 他猜对了，那个男孩躲起来了。 5 ADJ If something such as a choice, action, or decision is the **right** one, it is the best or most suitable one.（选择、行动、决定等）正确的，最好的，最合适的 ❑ *She'd made the right choice in leaving New York.* 她离开纽约的决定是正确的。 ❑ *The right decision was made, but probably for the wrong reasons.* 作出的决定是正确的，但理由可能是错误的。 •**right|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She hoped she'd decided rightly.* 她希望自己作出了正确的决定。 6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **not right**, there is something unsatisfactory about the situation or thing that you are talking about.正常的；没有问题的；令人满意的 ❑ *Ratatouille doesn't taste right with any other oil.* 普罗旺斯杂烩用其他任何油炒出来的味道都不正宗。 7 ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you think that someone was **right to** do something, you think that there were good moral reasons why they did it. 对的；正当的；有理的；合乎道德的 ❑ *You were right to do what you did, under the circumstances.* 在这种情况下，你做的是对的。 •**right|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *The crowd screamed for a penalty but the referee rightly ignored them.* 观众强烈要求罚点球，但是裁判作出了公正的决定，对此没有理会。 8 ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Right** is used to refer to activities or actions that are considered to be morally good and acceptable.（活动或行动）符合道德的，正当的 ❑ *It's not right, leaving her like this.* 就这样离开她是不对的。 •N-UNCOUNT **Right** is also a noun. ❑ *At least he knew right from wrong.* 至少他明辨是非。 •**right|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Many people have very strong opinions about the rightness or wrongness of abortion.* 很多人都对堕胎是否合乎道义有强烈的意见。 9 VERB If you **right** something or if it **rights itself**, it returns to its normal or correct state, after being in an undesirable state. 扭转；矫正；（使）恢复正常 ❑ [V n] *They recognise the urgency of righting the economy.* 他们认识到了复苏经济的紧迫性。 ❑ [V pron-refl] *Your eyesight rights itself very quickly.* 你的视力恢复得非常快。 10 VERB If you **right** a wrong, you do something to make up for a mistake or something bad that you did in the past. 纠正；改正；弥补 ❑ [V n] *We've made progress in righting the wrongs of the past.* 我们在纠正过去的错误方面取得了进展。 11 VERB If you **right** something that has fallen or rolled over, or if it **rights itself**, it returns to its normal upright position. 把…扶正；把…摆正；（使）恢复直立 ❑ [V n] *He righted the yacht and continued the race.* 他调正了快艇，继续比赛。 ❑ [V pron-refl] *The helicopter turned at an awful angle before righting itself.* 直升机在恢复平稳之前倾斜得很厉害。 12 ADJ [ADJ n] The **right** side of a material is the side that is intended to be seen and that faces outwards when it is made into something.（材料）正面的 13 PHRASE If you say that things **are going right**, you mean that your life or a situation is developing as you intended or expected and you are pleased with it. 进展顺利；发展正常 ❑ *I can't think of anything in my life that's going right.* 我想不起我的生活中有任何一帆风顺的事情。 14 PHRASE If someone has behaved in a way which is morally or legally right, you can say that they are **in the right**. You usually use this expression when the person is involved in an argument or dispute.（道德上或法律上）有理的，合理的，正确的，说得通的 ❑ *She wasn't entirely in the right.* 她并非完全占理。 15 PHRASE If you **put** something **right**, you correct something that was wrong or that was causing problems. 纠正；更正 ❑ *We've discovered what's gone wrong and are going to put it right.* 我们已经发现了存在的问题，准备加以纠正。 16 **heart in the right place** → see **heart** 17 **it serves you right** → see **serve** 18 **on the right side of** → see **side**

② right ◆◆◆ /raɪt/

The spelling **Right** is also used for meaning 3. 拼写 Right 亦用于义项 3。

1 N-SING The **right** is one of two opposite directions, sides, or positions. If you are facing north and you turn to the right, you will be facing east. In the word 'to', the 'o' is to the right of the 't'. 右边；右侧；右面 ❑ *Ahead of you on the right will be a lovely garden.* 在你右前方会有一个美丽的花园。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Right** is also an adverb. ❑ *Turn right into the street.* 朝右拐进街道。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **right** arm, leg, or ear, for example, is the one which is on the right side of your body. Your **right** shoe or glove is the one which is intended to be worn on your right

R

foot or hand. 右边的；右侧的 ■ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to people who support the political ideals of capitalism and conservatism as **the right**. They are often contrasted with **left**, who support the political ideals of socialism. 右翼分子；右翼政党 ❑ *The Tory Right despise him.* 保守党右翼分子鄙视他。■ N-SING If you say that someone has moved **to the right**, you mean that their political beliefs have become more right-wing. (政治上的)右翼 ❑ *They see the shift to the right as a worldwide phenomenon.* 他们认为政治上的右翼倾向是一个世界现象。■ PHRASE If someone is **at** a person's **right hand**, they work closely with that person so they can help and advise them. 是…的得力助手；是…的左膀右臂 ❑ *I think he ought to be at the right hand of the president.* 我想他应该成为总统的得力助手。

Thesaurus 同类词 *right* Also look up:

ADJ. appropriate, correct, just, true; (*ant.*) unjust, wrong ①■ conservative, right-wing; (*ant.*) left, liberal ②■

③ **right** ◆◆◆ /raɪt/ (**rights**) ■ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **rights** are what you are morally or legally entitled to do or to have. 权利；权益 ❑ *They don't know their rights.* 他们不知道自己的权利。❑ *You must stand up for your rights.* 你必须维护自己的权利。■ N-SING [usu N to-inf] If you have a **right to** do or to have something, you are morally or legally entitled to do it or to have it. (做某事或拥有某物的)权利 ❑ *...a woman's right to choose.* 女性的选择权 ■ N-PLURAL If someone has **the rights to** a story or book, they are legally allowed to publish it or reproduce it in another form, and nobody else can do so without their permission. 版权；改编权 ❑ *An agent bought the rights to his life.* 一个经纪人购买了他的传记的出版权。❑ *He'd tried to buy the film rights of all George Bernard Shaw's plays.* 他曾尝试买下萧伯纳所有戏剧的电影改编权。■ PHRASE If something is not the case but you think that it should be, you can say that **by rights** it should be the case. 按理说；按道理 ❑ *She did work which by rights should be done by someone else.* 她做了理应由别人做的事情。■ PHRASE If someone is a successful or respected person **in their own right**, they are successful or respected because of their own efforts and talents rather than those of the people they are closely connected with. 靠自己努力；凭借自身才能 ❑ *Although now a celebrity in her own right, actress Lynn Redgrave knows the difficulties of living in the shadow of her famous older sister.* 虽然女演员琳恩·雷德格雷夫现在依靠自己的能力出了名，但她明白生活在大名鼎鼎的姐姐的阴影里有多不容易。■ PHRASE If you say that you **reserve the right to** do something, you mean that you will do it if you feel that it is necessary. 保留…的权利 ❑ *He reserved the right to change his mind.* 他保留了改变主意的权利。■ PHRASE If you say that someone is **within** their **rights to** do something, you mean that they are morally or legally entitled to do it. 在…的权限之内；有权 ❑ *You were quite within your rights to refuse to co-operate with him.* 你完全有权拒绝跟他合作。

④ **right** ◆◆◆ /raɪt/ ■ ADV You use **right** in order to attract someone's attention or to indicate that you have dealt with one thing so you can go on to another. (用于引起注意或表示已经完成一件事情，接下来可以开始另一件事情)好的，对【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Right, I'll be back in a minute.* 好的，我一会儿就回来。■ CONVENTION You can use **right** to check whether what you have just said is correct. (用于确认所说的话是否正确)对吗，是吗，对吧【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *They have a small plane, right?* 他们有一架小飞机，对吧？■ ADV You can say '**right**' to show that you are listening to what someone is saying and that you accept it or understand it. (用于表示倾听某人的话并表示接受或理解)嗯，对，是【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Your children may well come away speaking with a bit of a broad country accent'—'Right.'—'because they're mixing with country children.'* "你的孩子们走的时候可能会带点儿浓重的乡下口音。"——"嗯。"——"因为他们现在和乡下孩子打成一片。"■ → see also **all right**

⑤ **right** ◆◆◆ /raɪt/ ■ ADV [ADV adv/prep] You can use **right** to emphasize the precise place, position, or time of something. (地方、位置或时间)准确地，恰当地，精确地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The back of a car appeared right in front of him.* 汽车尾部正对着他。❑ *...a charming resort right on the Italian frontier.* 就在意大利边境上的一个美丽的度假胜地 ■ ADV You can use **right** to emphasize how far something moves or extends or how long it continues. 直到；一直到；径直【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the highway that runs through the Indian zone right to the army positions.* 穿过印第安人居住区直达军队阵地的公路 ❑ *She was kept very busy right up to the moment of her departure.* 她一直忙得不可开交，直到出发的那一刻还在忙。■ ADV [ADV adv/prep] You can use **right** to emphasize that an action or state is complete. 完全地；彻底地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The candle had burned right down.* 这根蜡烛完全烧尽了。❑ *The handle came right off in my hand.* 我把把手整个拧掉了。■ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **right** to emphasize a noun, usually a noun referring to something bad. 完全的；彻头彻尾的；严重的【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *He gave them a right telling off.* 他狠狠地责备了他们一通。■ ADV If you say that something happened **right after** a particular time or event or **right before** it, you mean that it happened immediately after or before it. 就在…之后／就在…之前【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *All of a sudden, right after the summer, Mother gets married.* 突然，刚过夏天，妈妈就结婚了。■ ADV [ADV adv] If you say **I'll be right there** or **I'll be right back**, you mean that you will get to a place or get back to it in a very short time. 我马上就到／我马上回来【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm going to get some water. I'll be right back.* 我去拿点水。马上就回来。■ PHRASE If you do something **right away** or **right off**, you do it immediately. 立刻；立即；马上【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He wants to see you right away.* 他想马上见你。❑ *Right off I want to confess that I was wrong.* 我立刻就想承认我错了。■ PHRASE You can use **right now** to emphasize that you are referring to the present moment. 现在；此时此刻【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I'm warning you; stop it right now!* 我警告你，马上住手！

⑥ **Right** /raɪt/ ADV [ADV adj] **Right** is used in some British titles. It indicates high rank or status. (用于英国的某些尊称中，表示级别或地位高) ❑ *...The Right Reverend John Baker.* 约翰·贝克牧师阁下 ❑ *...the Right Honourable Lynn Jones MP.* 尊敬的林恩·琼斯议员阁下

'right an|gle (**right angles**) also **right-angle** ■ N-COUNT A **right angle** is an angle of ninety degrees. A square has four right angles. 直角 ■ PHRASE If two things are **at right angles**, they are situated so that they form an angle of 90° where they touch each other. You can also say that one thing is **at right angles to** another. (与…)成直角；(与…)垂直 ❑ *...two lasers at right angles.* 两束成直角的激光

'right-angled ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **right-angled** triangle has one angle that is a right angle. (三角形)直角的【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **right triangle**

■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **right-angled** bend is a sharp bend that turns through approximately ninety degrees. (弯曲)大致成直角的，垂直的

'right-,click (**right-clicks, right-clicking, right-clicked**) VERB To **right-click** or to **right-click on** something means to press the right-hand button on a computer mouse. 右击；点击鼠标右键【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V +on] *All you have to do is right-click on the desktop and select New Folder.* 你只要在桌面上点击鼠标右键，选择"新建文件夹"就行了。

right|eous /'raɪtʃəs/ ADJ If you think that someone behaves or lives in a way that is morally good, you can say that they are **righteous**. People sometimes use **righteous** to express their disapproval when they think someone is only behaving in this way so that others will admire or support them. 正直的；正义的；正派的；(有时指)假正经的，道貌岸然的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Aren't you afraid of being seen as a righteous crusader?* 你不怕被人看成一个装腔作势的改革者？ •**right|eous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Both sides in the dispute have been adopting a tone of moral righteousness.* 纠纷双方说起话来都是冠冕堂皇。•**right|eous|ly** ADV ❑ *They righteously maintain that they do not practise rationing.* 他们一本正经地坚称不实行定量配给制度。

right|ful /'raɪtfʊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone or something has returned to its **rightful** place or position, they have returned to the place or position that you think they

should have. 合适的；恰当的；应有的 ❑ *The Baltics' own democratic traditions would help them to regain their rightful place in Europe.* 波罗的海各国本身的民主传统将有助于其恢复在欧洲应有的地位。•**right|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *Jealousy is the feeling that someone else has something that rightfully belongs to you.* 嫉妒是觉得别人拥有本该属于你的东西。

'right-hand ADJ [ADJ n] If something is on the **right-hand** side of something, it is positioned on the right of it. 右侧的；右边的 ❑ *...a church on the right-hand side of the road.* 道路右侧的一座教堂

,right-hand 'drive ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **right-hand drive** vehicle has its steering wheel on the right side. It is designed to be driven in countries such as Britain, Japan, and Australia where people drive on the left side of the road. （交通工具）右座驾驶的

,right-'handed ADJ Someone who is **right-handed** uses their right hand rather than their left hand for activities such as writing and sports, and for picking things up. 惯用右手的 •ADV [ADV after v] **Right-handed** is also an adverb. ❑ *I batted left-handed and bowled right-handed.* 我左手击球，右手投球。

,right-'hander (**right-handers**) N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **right-hander** if they use their right hand rather than their left hand for activities such as writing and sports and for picking things up. 惯用右手的人

'right-hand man (**right-hand men**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **right-hand man** is the person who acts as their chief assistant and helps and supports them a lot in their work. 得力助手；左膀右臂 ❑ *He is Rupert Murdoch's right-hand man at News International.* 他是鲁珀特·默多克在新闻国际集团的得力助手。

right|ist /'raɪtɪst/ (**rightists**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone is described as a **rightist**, they are politically conservative and traditional. Rightists support the ideals of capitalism. 右派人士；右翼分子 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **rightist** views or takes part in **rightist** activities, they are politically conservative and traditional and support the ideas of capitalism. 右派的；右翼的

,right-'justify (**right-justifies, right-justifying, right-justified**) VERB If printed text is **right-justified**, each line finishes at the same distance from the right-hand edge of the page or column. 使（打印文本）靠右对齐 ❑ [v n] *Click this option to right-justify the selected text.* 点击这个选项，使选定的文本向右对齐。

'right-minded ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you think that someone's opinions or beliefs are sensible and you agree with them, you can describe them as a **right-minded** person. 有正义感的；正直的；明智的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He is an able, right-minded, and religious man.* 他是一个能干、正直、虔诚的人。

righto /ˌraɪ'təʊ/ also **right oh** EXCLAM Some people say **righto** to show that they agree with a suggestion that someone has made. 好的；行【BRIT, INFORMAL, FORMULAE 英，非正式，惯用语】❑ *Righto, Harry. I'll put Russ Clements in charge.* 好的，哈里。我会让拉斯·克莱门茨负责的。

,right-of-'centre

in AM, use 美国英语用 **right-of-center**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe a person or political party as **right-of-centre** if they have political views which are closer to capitalism and conservatism than to socialism but which are not very extreme. （政治观点）中间偏右的，右倾的 ❑ *...the new right-of-centre government.* 中间偏右的新政府

'right of way (**rights of way**) ❶ N-COUNT A **right of way** is a public path across private land. （穿过私人土地的）公共通道 ❷ N-UNCOUNT When someone who is driving or walking along a road has **right of way** or **the right of way**, they have the right to continue along a particular road or path, and other people must stop for them. （车辆或行人的）先行权，优先通行权 ❸ N-COUNT A **right of way** is a strip of land that is used for a road, railway line, or power line. （道路、铁道和电力线所占用的）公共事业用地【AM 美】

→ see **transport**

'right-on ◆◇◇ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone as **right-on** if they have liberal or left-wing ideas, especially if you disagree with them or want to make fun of them. 有自由主义思想的，有左翼思想的（尤用于表示反对或嘲弄）❑ *The people that come to watch the play are all those right-on left-wing sort of people.* 来看演出的都是那些有自由主义思想的左翼分子。

'rights ,is|sue (**rights issues**) N-COUNT A **rights issue** is when a company offers shares at a reduced price to people who already have shares in the company. 股权股发行，权利股发行（公司以优惠价格向现有股东发售新股）【BUSINESS 商】

'right-thinking ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you think that someone's opinions or beliefs are sensible and you agree with them, you can describe them as a **right-thinking** person. 思想正直的；有正义感的；明智的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Every right-thinking American would be proud of them.* 每一个有正义感的美国人都会为他们感到自豪。

,right to 'life N-SING [oft N n] When people talk about an unborn baby's **right to life**, they mean that a baby has the right to be born, even if it is severely disabled or if its mother does not want it. （未出生婴儿的）生命权，出生权 ❑ *...the Right to Life Campaign.* 反堕胎运动

,right 'tri|an|gle (**right triangles**) N-COUNT A **right triangle** has one angle that is a right angle. 直角三角形【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **right-angled triangle**

→ see **shape**

right|ward /'raɪtwə'd/ also **rightwards** ADJ [ADJ n] If there is a **rightward** trend in the politics of a person or party, their views become more right-wing. 右倾的；倾向于右翼的 ❑ *The result reflects a modest rightward shift in opinion.* 结果显示舆论出现一定程度的右倾。•ADV [ADV after v] **Rightward** is also an adverb. ❑ *He continued to urge the Conservative Party to tilt rightwards.* 他继续力劝保守党要进一步右倾。

,right-'wing ◆◇◇

The spelling **right wing** is also used for meaning ❷. 拼写 right wing 亦用于义项 2。

❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **right-wing** person or group has conservative or capitalist views. 右翼的；右派的 ❑ *...a right-wing government.* 右翼政府 ❷ N-SING **The right wing** of a political party consists of the members who have the most conservative or the most capitalist views. 右翼；右派 ❑ [+of] *...the right wing of the Conservative Party.* 保守党右翼

'right-winger (**right-wingers**) N-COUNT If you think someone has views which are more right-wing than most other members of their party, you can say they are a **right-winger**. 右翼分子；右派人士

righty /'raɪtɪ/ (**righties**) also **rightie** ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **righty**, you mean that they have conservative or capitalist views. 右翼分子【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ *Bob is a moderate Republican but he has to keep the righties happy.* 鲍勃是个温和派共和党人，却不得不取悦右翼分子。❷ N-COUNT A **righty** is someone, especially a sports player, who is right-handed. 右撇子；（尤指）惯用右手的运动员【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I had a bit of trouble in the first couple of sets getting used to a serve coming from a righty.* 在前几局，我有点不习惯对方用右手发球。

rig|id /'rɪdʒɪd/ ❶ ADJ Laws, rules, or systems that are **rigid** cannot be changed or varied, and are therefore considered to be rather severe. （法律、规则或体系）严格的，刻板的，不可变更的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Several colleges in our study have rigid rules about student conduct.* 在我们的研究中，有几所大学制定了严格的学生行为规范。•**ri|gid|ity** /rɪ'dʒɪdɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the rigidity of government policy.* 政府政策的死板 •**rig|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The caste system was rigidly enforced.* 过去印度的种姓制度非常严格。❷ ADJ If you disapprove of someone because you think they are not willing to change their way of thinking or behaving, you can describe them as **rigid**. 固执的；顽固的；刻板的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She was a fairly rigid person who had strong religious views.* 她相当顽固，宗教观念极强。❸ ADJ A **rigid** substance or object is stiff and

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does not bend, stretch, or twist easily. 坚硬的；刚性的；不易弯曲的 ❑ *...rigid plastic containers.* 坚硬的塑料容器 •**ri|gid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the strength and rigidity of glass.* 玻璃的强度和硬度

rig|ma|role /ˈrɪgmərəʊl/ (**rigmaroles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe a long and complicated process as a **rigmarole**. 冗长复杂的过程；繁琐的程序【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Then the whole rigmarole starts over again.* 然后，整个漫长复杂的过程又重新开始了。

ri|gor /ˈrɪgəʳ/ → see **rigour**

ri|gor mor|tis /ˌrɪgəʳ ˈmɔːʳtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT In a dead body, when **rigor mortis** sets in, the joints and muscles become very stiff. 尸僵；死后强直

rig|or|ous /ˈrɪgərəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A test, system, or procedure that is **rigorous** is very thorough and strict. （测试、系统或程序）严格的，严密的，缜密的 ❑ *The selection process is based on rigorous tests of competence and experience.* 选拔过程是基于对能力和经验的严格测试。•**rig|or|ous|ly** ADV ❑ *...rigorously conducted research.* 严格进行的研究 ❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **rigorous** in the way that they do something, they are very careful and thorough. 一丝不苟的；严格的；谨慎的 ❑ [+in] *He is rigorous in his control of expenditure.* 他对支出控制得非常严格。

rig|our /ˈrɪgəʳ/ (**rigours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rigor**

❶ N-PLURAL If you refer to **the rigours of** an activity or job, you mean the difficult, demanding, or unpleasant things that are associated with it. 困难；艰苦；严苛；严峻 ❑ [+of] *He found the rigours of the tour too demanding.* 他发现这次旅行非常艰苦。❷ N-UNCOUNT If something is done with **rigour**, it is done in a strict, thorough way. 严格；严密；缜密 ❑ *The new current affairs series promises to address challenging issues with freshness and rigour.* 新的时事系列节目承诺以全新的视角和严谨的态度谈论有挑战性的问题。

rile /raɪl/ (**riles, riling, riled**) VERB If something **riles** you, it makes you angry. 激怒；使恼怒 ❑ [v n] *Cancellations and late departures rarely rile him.* 他很少因为航班取消或延误而恼火。•**riled** ADJ ❑ *He saw I was riled.* 他看见我被激怒了。

Riley /ˈraɪli/ also **Reilly** PHRASE If you say that someone is living **the life of Riley**, you mean that they have a very easy and comfortable life with few worries. 无忧无虑的生活；舒适安逸的生活

rim /rɪm/ (**rims**) ❶ N-COUNT The **rim** of a container such as a cup or glass is the edge that goes all the way round the top. （容器的）边沿，边缘，外缘 ❑ [+of] *She looked at him over the rim of her glass.* 她的目光越过玻璃杯的边沿看着他。❷ N-COUNT The **rim** of a circular object is its outside edge. （圆形物体的）边框，边缘 ❑ *...a round mirror with white metal rim.* 镶着白色金属边框的圆镜子 ❸ → see also **rimmed, -rimmed**

rim|less /ˈrɪmləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rimless** glasses are glasses which have no frame around the lenses or which have a frame only along the top of the lenses. （眼镜）无框的

rimmed /rɪmd/ ❶ ADJ If something **is rimmed with** a substance or colour, it has that substance or colour around its border. 镶有…边框的 ❑ *The plates and glassware were rimmed with gold.* 这些盘子和玻璃器皿都镶着金边。❷ → see also **rim, -rimmed**

-rimmed /-rɪmd/ ❶ COMB **-rimmed** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as having a border or frame made of a particular substance. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"有…边的"、"有…边框的"、"有…框架的" ❑ *...horn-rimmed spectacles.* 角质框架的眼镜 ❷ → see also **rim, rimmed**

rind /raɪnd/ (**rinds**) ❶ N-VAR The **rind** of a fruit such as a lemon or orange is its thick outer skin. （水果的）外壳，外皮，果皮 ❑ *...grated lemon rind.* 磨碎的柠檬皮 ❷ N-VAR The **rind** of cheese or bacon is the hard outer edge which you do not usually eat. （干酪、熏肉等的）外皮 ❑ *Discard the bacon rind and cut each rasher in half.* 去掉熏肉的外皮，再把每一片熏肉切成两半。

ring

① TELEPHONING OR MAKING A SOUND 打电话或发出声音
② SHAPES AND GROUPS 形状和类别

① **ring** ↔ /rɪŋ/ (**rings, ringing, rang, rung**) → Please look at categories ❶ and ❷ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 11 项和第 12 项。❶ VERB When you **ring** someone, you telephone them. 给…打电话【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *He rang me at my mother's.* 他打电话到我妈妈家找我。❑ [v] *I would ring when I got back to the hotel.* 我回到酒店就会打电话。❑ [v adv] *She has rung home just once.* 她只给家里打了一次电话。❑ [v +for] *Could someone ring for a taxi?* 有谁能打电话叫出租车吗？•PHRASAL VERB **Ring up** means the same as **ring**. ring up 同 ring ❑ [v n p] *You can ring us up anytime.* 你随时都可以给我们打电话。❑ [v p] *John rang up and invited himself over for dinner.* 约翰打电话来，主动要求过来吃晚饭。❑ [v p +about] *A few months ago I rang up about some housing problems.* 几个月前，我打电话问过一些住房的问题。❑ [v p n] *Nobody rings up a doctor in the middle of the night for no reason.* 没有人会无缘无故半夜给医生打电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call**

❷ VERB When a telephone **rings**, it makes a sound to let you know that someone is phoning you. （电话）响铃，鸣响 ❑ [v] *As soon as he got home, the phone rang.* 他一回到家，电话就响了。•N-COUNT **Ring** is also a noun. ❑ *After at least eight rings, an ancient-sounding maid answered the phone.* 电话至少响了 8 声之后，一个听起来非常年老的女仆接了电话。•**ring|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *She was jolted out of her sleep by the ringing of the telephone.* 她被电话铃声惊醒了。❸ VERB When you **ring** a bell or when a bell **rings**, it makes a sound. （铃）作响；摇（铃）；按（铃）❑ [v] *He heard the school bell ring.* 他听见学校的铃声响了。❑ [v n] *The door was opened before she could ring the bell.* 她还没来得及按门铃，门就开了。•N-COUNT **Ring** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a ring at the bell.* 铃声响了。•**ring|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the ringing of church bells.* 教堂的钟声 ❹ VERB If you **ring for** something, you ring a bell to call someone to bring it to you. If you **ring** for someone, you ring a bell so that they will come to you. 按铃呼唤；摇铃召唤 ❑ [v +for] *Shall I ring for a fresh pot of tea?* 要我按铃叫一壶新沏的茶水吗？❺ VERB If you say that a place **is ringing with** sound, usually pleasant sound, you mean that the place is completely filled with that sound. （声音）回响，回荡，响彻【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +with] *The whole place was ringing with music.* 整个地方都回荡着音乐。[Also V] ❻ N-SING You can use **ring** to describe a quality that something such as a statement, discussion, or argument seems to have. For example, if an argument **has a familiar ring**, it seems familiar. （说法、讨论、辩论等的）特性，特点 ❑ *His proud boast of leading 'the party of low taxation' has a hollow ring.* 他得意地吹嘘自己领导着"一个主张低税收的政党"，这听起来很空洞。❼ PHRASE If you say that someone **rings the changes**, you mean that they make changes or improvements to the way something is organized or done. 改变；改善；推出新花样 ❑ *Ring the changes by adding spices, dried fruit or olives.* 加点香料、果脯或橄榄以换换口味。❽ PHRASE If you say that someone's words **ring in** your **ears** or **ring in** your **head**, you mean that you remember them very clearly, usually when you would prefer to forget them. 记忆犹新；在耳边回响；在脑海中浮现【LITERARY 文】❑ *She shivered as the sound of that man's abuse rang in her ears.* 她耳边回响起那个男人的辱骂，气得浑身发抖。❾ PHRASE If you **give** someone **a ring**, you phone them. 给…打电话【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *We'll give him a ring as soon as we get back.* 我们一回来就会给他打电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call**

❿ PHRASE If a statement **rings true**, it seems to be true or genuine. If it **rings hollow**, it does not seem to be true or genuine. （说法）听起来真实 / 听起来空洞 ❑ *Joanna's denial rang true.* 乔安娜的否认听起来像是真的。❑ *The rumpus has made all the optimistic statements about unity and harmony ring a little hollow.* 这一番吵闹使得所有关于团结和谐的乐观言论听起来都显得有几分空洞。⓫ → see also **ringing** ⓫ to **ring a bell** → see **bell**

▶**ring around** → see **ring round**

▶**ring back** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **ring** someone **back**, you phone them either because they phoned you earlier

and you were not there or because you did not finish an earlier telephone conversation. 给…回电话；给…再打电话【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *Tell her I'll ring back in a few minutes.* 告诉她，我过几分钟就会给她回电话。❑ [V n P] *If there's any problem I'll ring you back.* 如果有什么问题的话，我再给你打电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call back**

▶**ring in** PHRASAL VERB If you **ring in**, you phone a place, such as the place where you work.（给工作单位等）打电话【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *Cecil wasn't there, having rung in to say he was taking the day off.* 塞西尔不在单位，他已经打电话请假了。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call in**

▶**ring off** PHRASAL VERB When you **ring off**, you put down the receiver at the end of a telephone call. 挂断电话【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *She had rung off before he could press her for an answer.* 他还没来得及催她回答，她就挂断了电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **hang up**

▶**ring out** PHRASAL VERB If a sound **rings out**, it can be heard loudly and clearly.（声音）响亮，嘹亮 ❑ [V P] *A single shot rang out.* 传来一声响亮的枪声。

▶**ring round** or **ring around** PHRASAL VERB If you **ring round** or **ring around**, you phone several people, usually when you are trying to organize something or to find some information.（为组织活动或询问信息）打一圈电话，四处打电话【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *She'd ring around and get back to me.* 她会打上一圈电话，最后又来找我。❑ [V P n] *She immediately started ringing round her friends and relatives.* 她马上开始给亲戚朋友们打电话。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **call around**

▶**ring up** ❶ → see **ring 1** ❷ PHRASAL VERB If a shop assistant **rings up** a sale on a cash register, he or she presses the keys in order to record the amount that is being spent. 把（钱款）记入（收款机）❑ [V P n] *She was ringing up her sale on an ancient cash register.* 她正用一台老掉牙的收银机记账。[Also V n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If a company **rings up** an amount of money, usually a large amount of money, it makes that amount of money in sales or profits. 赚取；盈利 ❑ [V P n] *The advertising agency rang up 1.4 billion dollars in yearly sales.* 这家广告代理商每年销售额达 14 亿美元。

② **ring** ◆◇ /rɪŋ/ (**rings, ringing, ringed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **ring** is a small circle of metal or other substance that you wear on your finger as jewellery. 戒指；指环❑ *...a gold wedding ring.* 黄金婚戒 ❷ N-COUNT An object or substance that is in the shape of a circle can be described as a **ring**. 圈形物；环状物 ❑ [+of] *Frank took a large ring of keys from his pocket.* 弗兰克从口袋里掏出一大串钥匙。❑ [+of] *...a ring of blue smoke.* 蓝色的烟圈 ❸ N-COUNT A group of people or things arranged in a circle can be described as a **ring**. 围成一圈的人（或物）❑ *They then formed a ring around the square.* 然后他们在广场周围围成了一圈。❹ N-COUNT A gas or electric **ring** is one of the small flat areas on top of a stove which heat up and which you use for cooking. 环形灶盘；炉头【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **burner**

❺ N-COUNT At a boxing or wrestling match or a circus, the **ring** is the place where the contest or performance takes place. It consists of an enclosed space with seats round it. 圆形竞技（或表演）场地；拳击台；摔跤台；马戏台 ❑ *He will never again be allowed inside a British boxing ring.* 他被永久禁止踏入英国拳击赛场。❻ N-COUNT [usu n N] You can refer to an organized group of people who are involved in an illegal activity as a **ring**. 团伙；帮派 ❑ *Police are investigating the suspected drug ring at the school.* 警方正在调查这所学校的可疑贩毒团伙。❼ VERB [usu passive] If a building or place **is ringed with** or **by** something, it is surrounded by it.（建筑物或地方）用…围起来，被…环绕 ❑ [be V-ed] *The areas are sealed off and ringed by troops.* 这些地区被军队封锁包围了。❽ PHRASE If you say that someone **runs rings round** you or **runs rings around** you, you mean that they are a lot better or a lot more successful than you at a particular activity. 大大胜过；远远超过【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Mentally, he can still run rings round men half his age!* 他在智力上仍远远高于那些比他年轻一半的人。

→ see **jewellery**

'ring bind|er (**ring binders**) N-COUNT A **ring binder** is a file with hard covers, which you can insert pages into. The pages are held in by metal rings on a bar attached to the inside of the file. 活页簿；硬皮活页夹

ring|er /'rɪŋəʳ/ (**ringers**) ❶ PHRASE If you say that one person is **a ringer** or **a dead ringer** for another, you mean that they look exactly like each other. 容貌酷似的人；长得一模一样的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ N-COUNT A bell **ringer** is someone who rings church bells or hand bells as a hobby.（教堂的）敲钟人；摇手铃的人【mainly BRIT 主英】

'ring-fence (**ring-fences, ring-fencing, ring-fenced**) VERB To **ring-fence** a grant or fund means to put restrictions on it, so that it can only be used for a particular purpose. 限制（拨款或资金）的用途；使专门用于【BRIT 英】❑ [V n] *The Treasury has now agreed to ring-fence the money to ensure that it goes directly towards helping elderly people.* 财政部现在已经同意限制这笔钱的用途，以保证其直接用于帮助老年人。

'ring fin|ger (**ring fingers**) N-COUNT Your **ring finger** is the third finger of your left or right hand, without counting your thumb. In some countries, people wear a ring on this finger to show that they are engaged or married. 无名指

→ see **hand**

ring|ing /'rɪŋɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **ringing** sound is loud and can be heard very clearly. 响亮的；洪亮的；嘹亮的 ❑ *He hit the metal steps with a ringing crash.* 只听他咣当一声，摔在了金属台阶上。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **ringing** statement or declaration is one that is made forcefully and is intended to make a powerful impression.（声明或宣言）强有力的，铿锵有力的，令人印象深刻的 ❑ *...the party's 14th Congress, which gave a ringing endorsement to capitalist-style economic reforms.* 该党第 14 届代表大会大力支持推行资本主义模式的经济改革

ring|leader /'rɪŋli:dəʳ/ (**ringleaders**) N-COUNT The **ringleaders** in a quarrel, disturbance, or illegal activity are the people who started it and who cause most of the trouble. 挑起争端者；头目；首恶；罪魁【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The soldiers were well informed about the ringleaders of the protest.* 士兵们对这次抗议活动的带头者已经了如指掌。

ring|let /'rɪŋlət/ (**ringlets**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ringlets** are long curls of hair that hang down.（垂下的）长卷发

ring|master /'rɪŋmɑ:stəʳ, -mæst-/ (**ringmasters**) N-COUNT A circus **ringmaster** is the person who introduces the performers and the animals.（马戏团）演出指挥

'ring-pull (**ring-pulls**) N-COUNT A **ring-pull** is a metal strip that you pull off the top of a can of drink in order to open it.（易拉罐的）拉环【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tab**

'ring road (**ring roads**) N-COUNT A **ring road** is a road that goes round the edge of a town so that traffic does not have to go through the town centre. 环路；环城公路【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **beltway**

ring|side /'rɪŋsaɪd/ ❶ N-SING The **ringside** is the area around the edge of a circus ring, boxing ring, or show jumping ring.（马戏台、拳击台或超越障碍比赛场地的）台边区，场边 ❑ *Most of the top British trainers were at the ringside.* 英国最顶尖的教练大都坐在台边区。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **ringside** seat or a **ringside** view, you are close to an event and can see it clearly.（座位或视角）台边上的，台边前排的 ❑ *I had a ringside seat for the whole performance.* 整场表演我都坐在场边前排座位上。

'ring tone (**ring tones**) N-COUNT The **ring tone** is the sound made by a telephone, especially a mobile phone, when it rings.（尤指手机的）铃音，彩铃 ❑ *They offer 70 hours' standby time, 2hr 50min talk time, and 15 ring tones.* 这些手机可待机 70 小时，通话时长达 2 小时 50 分钟，并提供 15 种铃音。

ring|worm /'rɪŋwɜ:ʳm/ N-UNCOUNT **Ringworm** is a skin disease caused by a fungus. It produces itchy red patches on a person's

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or animal's skin, especially on their head and between their legs and toes. 癣；（尤指）头癣，腿癣，足癣【MEDICAL 医】

rink /rɪŋk/ (**rinks**) N-COUNT A **rink** is a large area covered with ice where people go to ice-skate, or a large area of concrete where people go to roller-skate. 溜冰场；旱冰场 ❑ *The other skaters were ordered off the rink.* 其他的溜冰者都被勒令离开溜冰场。

rinse /rɪns/ (**rinses, rinsing, rinsed**) ❶ VERB When you **rinse** something, you wash it in clean water in order to remove dirt or soap from it. 清洗；冲洗 ❑ [v n] *It's important to rinse the rice to remove the starch.* 一定要淘米以洗掉淀粉。•N-COUNT **Rinse** is also a noun. ❑ *A quick rinse isn't sufficient. Use plenty of running water to wash away all traces of shampoo.* 光快速冲洗一下是不够的。得用大量流水把残余的洗发水都洗干净。❷ VERB If you **rinse** your mouth, you wash it by filling your mouth with water or with a liquid that kills germs, then spitting it out. 漱（口）❑ [v n] *Use a toothbrush on your tongue as well, and rinse your mouth frequently.* 舌头也要用牙刷清洁，并且经常漱口。•PHRASAL VERB **Rinse out** means the same as **rinse**. rinse out 同 rinse ❑ [v p n] *After her meal she invariably rinsed out her mouth.* 饭后她总是要漱口。❑ [v n p] *You should rinse your mouth out after eating.* 吃东西后应该漱口。•N-VAR **Rinse** is also a noun. ❑ *...mouth rinses with fluoride.* 含氟的漱口水

riot ◆◇ /'raɪət/ (**riots, rioting, rioted**) ❶ N-COUNT When there is a **riot**, a crowd of people behave violently in a public place, for example they fight, throw stones, or damage buildings and vehicles. 暴乱；骚动；暴动 ❑ *Twelve inmates have been killed during a riot at the prison.* 12 名犯人在一场监狱暴乱中被杀害。❷ VERB If people **riot**, they behave violently in a public place. 闹事；发动暴乱 ❑ [v] *Last year 600 inmates rioted, starting fires and building barricades.* 去年，600 名犯人闹事，他们纵火并设置路障。•**ri|ot|er** (**rioters**) N-COUNT ❑ *The militia dispersed the rioters.* 民兵驱散了暴乱者。•**ri|ot|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *At least fifteen people are now known to have died in three days of rioting.* 目前已知至少有 15 人在持续了 3 天的暴乱中丧生。❸ N-SING If you say that there is **a riot of** something pleasant such as colour, you mean that there is a large amount of various types of it. 五颜六色；丰富多彩；各种各样【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *All the cacti were in flower, so that the desert was a riot of colour.* 所有的仙人掌都开花了，整个沙漠里五彩缤纷。❹ PHRASE If someone in authority **reads** you **the riot act**, they tell you that you will be punished unless you start behaving properly. 严厉警告…停止闹事；严厉警告…注意言行 ❑ *I'm glad you read the riot act to Billy. He's still a kid and still needs to be told what to do.* 我很高兴你警告比利不许胡闹。他还是个孩子，仍然需要有人告诉他该做什么。❺ PHRASE If people **run riot**, they behave in a wild and uncontrolled manner. 失去控制；变得狂乱；无法无天 ❑ *Rampaging prisoners ran riot through Strangeways jail.* 斯特兰韦斯监狱里那些狂暴的囚犯们全都失去了控制。❻ PHRASE If something such as your imagination **runs riot**, it is not limited or controlled, and produces ideas that are new or exciting, rather than sensible. （想象力等）狂野，不受拘束，任意发挥 ❑ *A conservatory offers the perfect excuse to let your imagination run riot.* 音乐学院让你有充分的理由任想象力自由驰骋。

'riot gear N-UNCOUNT **Riot gear** is the special clothing and equipment worn by police officers or soldiers when they have to deal with a riot. 防暴装备

ri|ot|ous /'raɪətəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **riotous** lifestyle, you mean that they frequently behave in a excessive and uncontrolled way, for example by eating or drinking too much. （生活）放纵的，狂欢的，不羁的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...aristocrats who wasted their inheritances in riotous living.* 在放纵的生活中将遗产挥霍一空的贵族 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone's behaviour or an event as **riotous** when it is noisy and lively in a rather wild way. （行为或事件）狂欢的，喧闹的，放纵的 ❑ *The dinner was often a riotous affair enlivened by superbly witty speeches.* 宴会常常会因为一些非常诙谐的讲话而气氛活跃，热闹非凡。•**ri|ot|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...a slapstick affair which I found riotously amusing.* 让我觉得热闹有趣的一件滑稽事

'riot po|lice N-SING [with sing or pl verb] **The riot police** is the section of the police force that is trained to deal with people who cause trouble in public places. 防暴警察 ❑ *After about 10 minutes the riot police arrived.* 大约 10 分钟之后，防暴警察就到了。

'riot shield (**riot shields**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Riot shields** are pieces of equipment made of transparent plastic which are used by the police to protect themselves against angry crowds. 防暴盾牌

rip /rɪp/ (**rips, ripping, ripped**) ❶ VERB When something **rips** or when you **rip** it, you tear it forcefully with your hands or with a tool such as a knife. （使）撕开；（使）扯开；（使）撕裂；（使）划破 ❑ [v] *I felt the banner rip as we were pushed in opposite directions.* 当我们被推向相反的方向时，我感觉横幅被撕裂了。❑ [v n] *I tried not to rip the paper as I unwrapped it.* 我拆包装的时候，尽量不把包装纸撕破。❷ N-COUNT A **rip** is a long cut or split in something made of cloth or paper. 裂口；裂缝；口子 ❑ [+in] *Looking at the rip in her new dress, she flew into a rage.* 看到新连衣裙上的口子，她勃然大怒。❸ VERB If you **rip** something away, you remove it quickly and forcefully. 撕去；扯掉；剥去 ❑ [v n with adv] *He ripped away a wire that led to the alarm button.* 他把连着报警按钮的电线扯掉了。❑ [v n prep] *He ripped the phone from her hand.* 他把电话从她手中抢了过来。❹ VERB If something **rips** into someone or something or **rips** through them, it enters that person or thing so quickly and forcefully that it often goes completely through them. （迅猛地）穿入，穿透，冲过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A volley of bullets ripped into the facing wall.* 一排子弹射进护面墙。❺ PHRASE If you **let rip**, you do something forcefully and without trying to control yourself. 尽情地做；忘乎所以地做；用尽力气做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Turn the guitars up full and let rip.* 把吉他的音量调到最大，尽情欢乐吧。❻ PHRASE If you **let** something **rip**, you do it as quickly or as forcefully as possible. You can say **'let it rip'** or **'let her rip'** to someone when you want them to make a vehicle go as fast as it possibly can. 迅速地做；强有力地做；（车辆）全速前进，开足马力 ❑ *The ecological disaster is partly a product of letting everything rip in order to increase production.* 出现生态灾难的部分原因是人们为了增产而不惜一切代价。

►rip off ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone **rips** you **off**, they cheat you by charging you too much money for something or by selling you something that is broken or damaged. 敲…的竹杠；对…漫天要价；坑骗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *The Consumer Federation claims banks are ripping you off by not passing along savings on interest rates.* 消费者协会声称银行通过不予告知有利率优惠来宰客。❑ [v p n] *The airlines have been accused of ripping off customers.* 这家航空公司遭到向顾客漫天要价的指责。❷ → see also **rip-off**

►rip up PHRASAL VERB If you **rip** something **up**, you tear it into small pieces. 把…撕碎 ❑ [v p n] *If we wrote I think he would rip up the letter.* 如果我们写信的话，我想他会把信撕得粉碎。❑ [v n p] *She took every photograph of me that was in our house and ripped it up.* 她拿走了家里所有我的照片，并把它们撕得粉碎。

→ see **cut**

R.I.P. /ˌɑːr aɪ 'piː/ CONVENTION **R.I.P.** is written on gravestones and expresses the hope that the person buried there may rest in peace. **R.I.P.** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）the Latin expression 'requiescat in pace' or 'requiescant in pace'. （写在墓碑上）愿死者安息

rip|cord /'rɪpkɔːd/ (**ripcords**) also **rip cord** N-COUNT A **ripcord** is the cord that you pull to open a parachute. （降落伞的）开伞索

ripe /raɪp/ (**riper, ripest**) ❶ ADJ **Ripe** fruit or grain is fully grown and ready to eat. （水果、谷物等）成熟的 ❑ *Always choose firm, but ripe fruit.* 一定要挑选硬实但已成熟的水果。❑ *...fields of ripe wheat.* 成熟的麦田 •**ripe|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Test the figs for ripeness.* 看看这些无花果熟了没有。❷ ADJ If a situation is **ripe for** a particular development or event, you mean that development or event is likely to happen soon. （时机）成熟的，适宜的 ❑ [+for] *Conditions were ripe for an outbreak of cholera.* 霍乱即将暴发。❸ PHRASE If someone lives to a **ripe old age**, they live until they are very old. （活到）高龄 ❑ *He lived to the ripe old age of 95.* 他活到了 95 岁高龄。

rip|en /'raɪpən/ (**ripens, ripening, ripened**) VERB When crops **ripen** or when the sun **ripens** them, they become ripe. （使）成熟 ❑ [v] *I'm waiting for the apples to ripen.* 我正在等待苹果成熟。❑ [v n] *You can ripen the tomatoes on a sunny windowsill.* 把西红柿放在有

阳光的窗台上可以让它们成熟。

'rip-off (**rip-offs**) ■ N-COUNT If you say that something that you bought was a **rip-off**, you mean that you were charged too much money or that it was of very poor quality. 要价过高的物品；质量次的东西；低劣货【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If he thinks £5.40 a day for parking at Luton Airport is a rip-off, he should try Heathrow.* 如果他觉得在卢顿机场停车一天收费 5.40 英镑太高的话，他应该在希思罗机场停车试试。■ N-COUNT If you say that something is a **rip-off of** something else, you mean that it is a copy of that thing and has no original features of its own. 翻版；抄袭之作；仿制品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *In a rip-off of the hit movie Green Card, Billy marries one of his students so he can stay in the country.* 在照搬自热门电影《绿卡》的情节中，比利为了留在这个国家和他的学生结了婚。

ri|poste /rɪ'pɒst, AM 美 -'poʊst/ (**ripostes, riposting, riposted**) ■ N-COUNT A **riposte** is a quick, clever reply to something that someone has said. 机敏的回答【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Laura glanced at Grace, expecting a cheeky riposte.* 劳拉匆匆瞥了格雷斯一眼，想着他会厚着脸皮巧妙地反驳一下。■ VERB If you **riposte**, you make a quick, clever response to something someone has said. 机敏地回答【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V with quote] *'It's tough at the top,' he said. 'It's tougher at the bottom,' riposted the billionaire.* "身居高位很辛苦。"他说。"在底层更辛苦。"这个亿万富翁机敏地回答道。■ N-COUNT You can refer to an action as a **riposte** to something when it is a response to that thing. 回应；还击【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+to] *The operation is being seen as a swift riposte to the killing of a senior army commander.* 这次军事行动被视为对一名高级军事指挥官被杀所作出的迅速还击。

rip|ple /'rɪp°l/ (**ripples, rippling, rippled**) ■ N-COUNT **Ripples** are little waves on the surface of water caused by the wind or by something moving in or on the water. 波纹；涟漪；细浪 ■ VERB When the surface of an area of water **ripples** or when something **ripples** it, a number of little waves appear on it. (使)泛起涟漪；(使)泛起细浪 ❑ [V] *You throw a pebble in a pool and it ripples.* 往池塘里扔块鹅卵石就会激起一片涟漪。❑ [V n] *I could see the dawn breeze rippling the shining water.* 我能看见黎明的微风在波光粼粼的水面上吹出道道涟漪。■ VERB If something such as a feeling **ripples** over someone's body, it moves across it or through it. (感觉)传开，传遍【LITERARY 文】❑ [V prep] *A chill shiver rippled over his skin.* 他浑身打了个冷战。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] If an event causes **ripples**, its effects gradually spread, causing several other events to happen one after the other. (事情引起的)连锁反应，涟漪作用 ❑ [+of] *The ripples of Europe's currency crisis continue to be felt in most of the member states.* 欧洲货币危机引起的连锁反应仍在影响着大多数的成员国。

'rip|ple ef|fect (**ripple effects**) N-COUNT If an event or action has a **ripple effect**, it causes several other events to happen one after the other. 连锁反应；涟漪作用 ❑ *Delayed flights have a ripple effect. Just one late flight could be carrying passengers for a dozen connecting services.* 航班晚点会引发连锁反应。仅仅一趟晚点的航班就可能运载着许多需要转机的乘客。

'rip-roaring ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **rip-roaring**, you mean that it is very exciting and full of energy. 刺激的；欢闹的；令人兴奋的；热情洋溢的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a rip-roaring movie with a great array of special effects.* 有大量特效的精彩刺激的电影

rip|tide /'rɪptaɪd/ (**riptides**) also **rip-tide** N-COUNT A **riptide** is an area of sea where two different currents meet or where the water is extremely deep. Riptides make the water very rough and dangerous. 裂流区(两股水流交汇处或海水极深处)

→ see **tide**

rise ♦♦♦ /raɪz/ (**rises, rising, rose, risen**) ■ VERB If something **rises**, it moves upwards. 上升；升高；升起 ❑ [V +from/to] *He watched the smoke rise from his cigarette.* 他注视着烟雾从香烟上升起。❑ [V] *The powdery dust rose in a cloud around him.* 一团粉尘在他周围扬起。•PHRASAL VERB **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. rise up 同 rise ❑ [V P +from/to] *Spray rose up from the surface of the water.* 水面溅起水花。❑ [V P] *Black dense smoke rose up.* 浓浓的黑烟升起。■ VERB When you **rise**, you stand up. 站起来【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +from] *Luther rose slowly from the chair.* 卢瑟慢慢地从椅子上站起来。❑ [V] *He looked at Livy and Mark, who had risen to greet him.* 他看着站起来跟他打招呼的莉薇和马克。•PHRASAL VERB **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. rise up 同 rise ❑ [V P +from] *The only thing I wanted was to rise up from the table and leave this house.* 我只想从桌旁站起来，离开这所房子。[Also V P] ■ VERB When you **rise**, you get out of bed. 起床【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *Tony had risen early and gone to the cottage to work.* 托尼很早就起来去小屋干活儿了。■ VERB When the sun or moon **rises**, it appears in the sky. (太阳、月亮)升起，升空 ❑ [V] *He wanted to be over the line of the ridge before the sun had risen.* 他想在太阳升起以前翻过山脊。■ VERB You can say that something **rises** when it appears as a large tall shape. 矗立；耸立【LITERARY 文】❑ [V prep/adv] *The building rose before him, tall and stately.* 那座高大宏伟的建筑耸立在他面前。•PHRASAL VERB **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. rise up 同 rise ❑ [V P prep/adv] *The White Mountains rose up before me.* 怀特山矗立在我的面前。■ VERB If the level of something such as the water in a river **rises**, it becomes higher. 升高；上升；上涨 ❑ [V] *The waters continue to rise as more than 1,000 people are evacuated.* 水面持续上涨，已经有 1,000 多人被疏散了。■ VERB If land **rises**, it slopes upwards. (地面)升高，变陡 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He looked up the slope of land that rose from the house.* 他抬头看了看屋后的斜坡。❑ [V] *The ground begins to rise some 20 yards away.* 地面在约 20 码开外的地方开始升高。■ VERB If an amount **rises**, it increases. (数量)上升，增长，上涨 ❑ [V +from/to] *Pre-tax profits rose from £842,000 to £1.82m.* 税前利润从 84.2 万英镑上升到了 182 万英镑。❑ [V +by] *Tourist trips of all kinds in Britain rose by 10.5% between 1977 and 1987.* 英国各种旅游项目在 1977 至 1987 年间增多了 10.5%。❑ [V amount] *Exports in June rose 1.5% to a record $30.91 billion.* 6 月份的出口额上升了 1.5%，创下 309.1 亿美元的历史最高纪录。❑ [V] *The number of business failures has risen.* 倒闭企业的数量增加了。❑ [V-ing] *The increase is needed to meet rising costs.* 因为成本增加，这种上调是必要的。■ N-COUNT A **rise in** the amount of something is an increase in it. (数量的)上升，增长，上涨 ❑ [+in] *...the prospect of another rise in interest rates.* 利率可能会再次上涨 ■ N-COUNT A **rise** is an increase in your wages or your salary. (工资的)上涨，增加【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *He will get a pay rise of nearly £4,000.* 他的工资将会上涨将近 4,000 英镑。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **raise**

■ N-SING **The rise of** a movement or activity is an increase in its popularity or influence. (运动或活动的)兴起，抬头，高涨 ❑ [+of] *...the rise of racism in America.* 美国种族主义的抬头 ■ VERB If the wind **rises**, it becomes stronger. (风力)加强，增强 ❑ [V] *The wind was still rising, approaching a force nine gale.* 风力仍在增强，接近 9 级大风。■ VERB If a sound **rises** or if someone's voice **rises**, it becomes louder or higher. (声音)变大，提高 ❑ [V] *'Bernard?' Her voice rose hysterically.* "伯纳德？"她歇斯底里地提高了嗓门。❑ [V +to] *His voice rose almost to a scream.* 他提高了嗓门，几乎在尖叫。■ VERB When the people in a country **rise**, they try to defeat the government or army that is controlling them. 起义；反抗；造反 ❑ [V +against] *The National Convention has promised armed support to any people who wish to rise against armed oppression.* 国民公会承诺向所有想要反抗武装压迫的人提供武装支持。[Also V] •PHRASAL VERB **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. rise up 同 rise ❑ [V P] *He warned that if the government moved against him the people would rise up.* 他警告说如果政府对他采取不利行动，人民就会起来造反。❑ [V P +against] *A woman called on the population to rise up against the government.* 一位女性号召人们起来反抗政府。•**ris|ing** (**risings**) N-COUNT ❑ *...popular risings against tyrannical rulers.* 反对暴君的民众起义 ■ VERB If someone **rises to** a higher position or status, they become more important, successful, or powerful. 升职；升迁；地位提高；变得更成功 ❑ [V prep] *She is a strong woman who has risen to the top of a deeply sexist organisation.* 她是一个女强人，已经升至一个性别歧视意识根深蒂固的组织的最高层。•PHRASAL VERB **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. rise up 同 rise ❑ [V P prep] *I started with Hoover 26 years ago in sales and rose up through the ranks.* 我 26 年前加入胡佛公司时做的是销售工作，后来级级攀升。■ N-SING [with poss] The **rise** of someone is the process by which they become more important, successful, or powerful. 升迁；日益成功；地位的提高 ❑ *Haig's rise was fuelled by an all-consuming sense of patriotic duty.*

R

黑格非常强烈的爱国主义责任感使他的地位大大提高了。 ⓫ PHRASE If something **gives rise to** an event or situation, it causes that event or situation to happen. 引起；使发生 ❑ *Low levels of choline in the body can give rise to high blood-pressure.* 体内胆碱水平过低会引起高血压。 ⓬ to **rise to the bait** → see **bait** ⓭ to **rise to the challenge** → see **challenge** ⓮ to **rise to the occasion** → see **occasion**

▶**rise above** PHRASAL VERB If you **rise above** a difficulty or problem, you manage not to let it affect you. 战胜，摆脱，克服（困难或问题）；不受…影响 ❑ [V P n] *It tells the story of an aspiring young man's attempt to rise above the squalor of the street.* 它讲述了一位有志青年试图摆脱贫苦肮脏的街头生活。

▶**rise up** → see **rise** 1, 2, 5, 14, 15

ris|en /'rɪzᵊn/ **Risen** is the past participle of **rise**.

ris|er /'raɪzəʳ/ (**risers**) ❶ N-COUNT An early **riser** is someone who likes to get up early in the morning. A late **riser** is someone who likes to get up late. （习惯早或晚）起床的人 ❑ *He was an early riser and he would be at the breakfast table at seven.* 他习惯早起，7点钟就坐在桌前吃早餐。 ❷ N-COUNT A **riser** is the flat vertical part of a step or a stair. （台阶或楼梯的）竖板，立板【TECHNICAL 术语】

ris|ible /'rɪzɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **risible**, you mean that it is ridiculous and does not deserve to be taken seriously. 可笑的；荒唐的；滑稽的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

ˌris|ing 'damp N-UNCOUNT If a building has **rising damp**, moisture that has entered the bricks has moved upwards from the floor, causing damage to the walls. （由地面渗入墙壁的）上升潮气，返潮【BRIT 英】

ˌris|ing 'star (**rising stars**) N-COUNT A **rising star** in a particular sport, art, or area of business is someone who is starting to do very well and who people think will soon be very successful. 新星；新秀；后起之秀【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Anna is a rising star in the world of modelling.* 安娜是模特界的新秀。

risk ◆◆◇ /rɪsk/ (**risks, risking, risked**) ❶ N-VAR [N that] If there is a **risk of** something unpleasant, there is a possibility that it will happen. 风险；危险 ❑ [+of] *There is a small risk of brain damage from the procedure.* 该手术有导致脑损伤的轻微风险。 ❑ *In all the confusion, there's a serious risk that the main issues will be forgotten.* 在一片混乱中，主要的问题很有可能会被遗忘。 ❷ N-COUNT If something that you do is a **risk**, it might have unpleasant or undesirable results. 有风险的事 ❑ *You're taking a big risk showing this to Kravis.* 你把这个给克拉维斯看会有很大的风险。 ❸ N-COUNT If you say that something or someone is a **risk**, you mean they are likely to cause harm. 冒险行为；威胁；隐患；危险的人 ❑ *It's being overfat that constitutes a health risk.* 威胁健康的一个因素是身体过于肥胖。 ❑ *The restaurant has been refurbished—it was found to be a fire risk.* 这家餐馆已经重新整修了——之前发现存在火灾隐患。 ❹ N-COUNT If you are considered a good **risk**, a bank or shop thinks that it is safe to lend you money or let you have goods without paying for them at the time. 贷款对象；赊销对象 ❑ *Before providing the cash, they will have to decide whether you are a good or bad risk.* 在提供资金之前，他们得确认你是不是信誉良好的贷款对象。 ❺ VERB If you **risk** something unpleasant, you do something which might result in that thing happening or affecting you. 冒着…的危险；担着…的风险 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *Those who fail to register risk severe penalties.* 那些没有注册的人可能会受到严厉的处罚。 ❻ VERB If you **risk** doing something, you do it, even though you know that it might have undesirable consequences. 冒险（做…） ❑ [v v-ing/n] *The captain was not willing to risk taking his ship through the straits in such bad weather.* 船长不愿意在这样恶劣的天气里冒险将船驶过海峡。 ❼ VERB If you **risk** your life or something else important, you behave in a way that might result in it being lost or harmed. 冒着（失去生命等）的危险 ❑ [v n] *She risked her own life to help a disabled woman.* 她冒着生命危险去帮助一个残疾妇女。 ❽ PHRASE To be **at risk** means to be in a situation where something unpleasant might happen. 处境危险；有风险的；在危险中 ❑ *Up to 25,000 jobs are still at risk.* 多达25,000份工作仍受到威胁。 [Also +of] ❾ PHRASE If you do something **at the risk of** something unpleasant happening, you do it even though you know that the unpleasant thing might happen as a result. 冒着…危险；担着…的风险 ❑ *At the risk of being repetitive, I will say again that statistics are only a guide.* 尽管会显得啰嗦，但我还得再说一遍，统计数字只是一个参考。 ❿ PHRASE If you tell someone that they are doing something **at** their **own risk**, you are warning them that, if they are harmed, it will be their own responsibility. 自担风险；责任自负；后果自负 ❑ *Those who wish to come here will do so at their own risk.* 那些想来这里的人风险自负。 ⓫ PHRASE If you **run** the **risk of** doing or experiencing something undesirable, you do something knowing that the undesirable thing might happen as a result. 冒着…危险 ❑ *The officers had run the risk of being dismissed.* 这些警官冒了被开除的风险。 ⓬ to **risk** your **neck** → see **neck**

Thesaurus 同类词 *risk* Also look up:

N. danger, gamble, hazard; (*ant.*) safety ❶ ❷
V. chance, endanger, gamble, jeopardize ❺ ❼

ˌrisk 'man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT **Risk management** is the skill or job of deciding what the risks are in a particular situation and taking action to prevent or reduce them. 风险管理

'risk-taking N-UNCOUNT **Risk-taking** means taking actions which might have unpleasant or undesirable results. 冒险 ❑ *...a more entrepreneurial climate, with positive encouragement of risk-taking and innovation.* 一种鼓励冒险和创新精神的更加浓厚的创业氛围

risky /'rɪskɪ/ (**riskier, riskiest**) ADJ If an activity or action is **risky**, it is dangerous or likely to fail. 危险的；有风险的 ❑ *Investing in airlines is a very risky business.* 投资航空业风险很大。

ri|sot|to /rɪ'zɒtəʊ/ (**risottos**) N-VAR **Risotto** is an Italian dish consisting of rice cooked with ingredients such as tomatoes, meat, or fish. （用西红柿、肉、鱼等烹制的）意大利肉汁烩饭

ris|qué /'rɪskeɪ, AM 美 rɪ'skeɪ/ ADJ If you describe something as **risqué**, you mean that it is slightly rude because it refers to sex. 稍显粗野的；近乎淫秽的；有伤风化的 ❑ *But the risqué headlines don't necessarily reflect a new sexual libertinism in Britain.* 但是这些近乎淫秽的标题并不一定就表明英国出现新的性自由主义。

ris|sole /'rɪsəʊl, AM 美 rɪ'səʊl/ (**rissoles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rissoles** are small balls of chopped meat or vegetables which are fried. 炸肉丸；炸蔬菜丸【BRIT 英】

Rita|lin /'rɪtᵊlɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Ritalin** is a drug that is used especially in the treatment of attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. 盐酸哌醋甲酯；利他林【TRADEMARK 商标】

rite /raɪt/ (**rites**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rite** is a traditional ceremony that is carried out by a particular group or within a particular society. （传统的）仪式，典礼 ❑ *Most traditional societies have transition rites at puberty.* 大多数传统社会都为青春期的孩子举行成人礼。 ❷ → see also **last rites**

→ see **graduation**

ritu|al /'rɪtʃuəl/ (**rituals**) ❶ N-VAR A **ritual** is a religious service or other ceremony which involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order. 典礼；（宗教）仪式 ❑ *This is the most ancient, and holiest of the Shinto rituals.* 这是最古老、最神圣的神道教仪式。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Ritual** activities happen as part of a ritual or tradition. 仪式性的；传统的 ❑ *...fastings and ritual dancing.* 斋戒和传统舞蹈 •**ritu|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The statue was ritually bathed and purified.* 作为仪式对这座雕塑进行冲洗和净化。 ❸ N-VAR A **ritual** is a way of behaving or a series of actions which people regularly carry out in a particular situation, because it is their custom to do so. 风俗；习惯 ❑ *The whole Italian culture revolves around the ritual of eating.* 整个意大利的文化都以饮食习惯为中心。 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] You can describe something as a **ritual** action when it is done in exactly the same way whenever a particular situation occurs. 例行公事般的；习惯性的；老规矩的 ❑ *I realized that here the conventions required me to make the ritual noises.* 我意识到此时按照惯例我应该说些客套话。

→ see **myth**

ritu|al|is|tic /ˌrɪtʃuəˈlɪstɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ritualistic** actions or behaviour follow a similar pattern every time they are

R

used. 例行公事般的；惯常的；例行的 ❑ *Each evening she bursts into her apartment with a ritualistic shout of 'Honey I'm home!'* 每天晚上她都会风风火火地冲进公寓，嘴里嚷着"亲爱的，我回来啦！" ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ritualistic** acts are the fixed patterns of behaviour that form part of a religious service or ceremony. 宗教仪式的；典礼仪式的 ❑ *...the meditative and ritualistic practices of Buddhism.* 佛教的冥想和仪式

ritu|al|ized /'rɪtʃuəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **ritualised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ritualized** acts are carried out in a fixed, structured way rather than being natural. 仪式化的；程序化的；例行的 ❑ *...highly ritualised courtship displays.* 高度程式化的求偶炫耀行为

ritzy /'rɪtsi/ (**ritzier, ritziest**) ADJ If you describe something as **ritzy**, you mean that it is fashionable or expensive. 时髦的；阔气的；豪华的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Palm Springs has ritzy restaurants and glitzy nightlife.* 棕榈泉有高档的餐厅和奢华的夜生活。

ri|val ⇔ /'raɪv^{ə}l/ (**rivals, rivalling, rivalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rivaling, rivaled**

❶ N-COUNT Your **rival** is a person, business, or organization who you are competing or fighting against in the same area or for the same things. 竞争者；对手；敌手 ❑ *The world champion finished more than two seconds ahead of his nearest rival.* 世界冠军领先第二名两秒多到达终点。❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone or something has **no rivals** or is **without rival**, you mean that it is best of its type. 没有敌手；独一无二；无人能及 ❑ *...a wonderfully fragrant wine which has no rivals in the Rhone.* 在罗讷河地区独一无二的无比香醇的葡萄酒 ❸ VERB If you say that one thing **rivals** another, you mean that they are both of the same standard or quality. 与…媲美；与…匹敌；与…不分高低 ❑ [V n] *Cassette recorders cannot rival the sound quality of CDs.* 盒式磁带录音机的音质无法和 CD 相媲美。

ri|val|ry /'raɪv^{ə}lri/ (**rivalries**) N-VAR **Rivalry** is competition or fighting between people, businesses, or organizations who are in the same area or want the same things. 竞争；敌对 ❑ [+*between*] *...the rivalry between the Inkatha and the ANC.* 因卡塔自由党和非国大之间的敌对

riv|en /'rɪv^{ə}n/ ADJ If a country or organization is **riven by** conflict, it is damaged or destroyed by violent disagreements. 分裂的；四分五裂的 ❑ [+*by/with*] *The four provinces are riven by deep family and tribal conflicts.* 这 4 个省被严重的家族和部族纷争弄得四分五裂。

riv|er ⇔ /'rɪvə^{r}/ (**rivers**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **river** is a large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across the land. 河；江 ❑ *...a chemical works on the banks of the river.* 跨河而建的一家化工厂 ❑ *...boating on the River Danube.* 在多瑙河上划船

→ see **landform**

'riv|er bank (**river banks**) also **riverbank** N-COUNT A **river bank** is the land along the edge of a river. 河岸；河堤

'riv|er ba|sin (**river basins**) N-COUNT A **river basin** is the area of land from which all the water flows into a particular river. 江河流域；河流盆地

'riv|er bed (**river beds**) also **riverbed** N-COUNT A **river bed** is the ground which a river flows over. 河床

river|boat /'rɪvə^{r}bəʊt/ (**riverboats**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **riverboat** is a large boat that carries passengers along a river. 内河船；江轮

river|front /'rɪvə^{r}frʌnt/ N-SING [N n] The **riverfront** is an area of land next to a river with buildings such as houses, shops, or restaurants on it. 滨河区

river|side /'rɪvə^{r}saɪd/ N-SING [N n] The **riverside** is the area of land by the banks of a river. 河边；河畔；河岸 ❑ *They walked back along the riverside.* 他们沿着河边走回来了。❑ *...a riverside café.* 河畔咖啡馆

riv|et /'rɪvɪt/ (**rivets, riveting, riveted**) ❶ VERB If you **are riveted** by something, it fascinates you and holds your interest completely. 吸引；迷住 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *As a child I remember being riveted by my grandfather's appearance.* 我记得小时候觉得祖父的相貌很迷人。❑ [*be* V-ed +*to*] *He was riveted to the John Wayne movie.* 他对约翰·韦恩的电影很痴迷。❑ [V n] *The scar on her face had immediately riveted their attention.* 她脸上的疤痕立刻引起了他们的注意。❷ N-COUNT A **rivet** is a short metal pin with a flat head which is used to fasten flat pieces of metal together. 铆钉；包头钉

riv|et|ing /'rɪvɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **riveting**, you mean that it is extremely interesting and exciting, and that it holds your attention completely. 吸引人的；引人入胜的；令人着迷的 ❑ *I find snooker riveting though I don't play myself.* 虽然我自己不打斯诺克，但是我觉得它挺令人着迷。

rivu|let /'rɪvjʊlɪt/ (**rivulets**) N-COUNT A **rivulet** is a small stream. 小溪；小河；细流【FORMAL 正式】

RM /ˌɑːr 'em/ **RM** is written after someone's name to show that they are an officer of the Royal Marines, one of the units which make up the United Kingdom's armed forces. （置于名字后表示所属军队）英国皇家海军陆战队 ❑ *...Captain Alastair Rogers, RM.* 英国皇家海军陆战队上校阿拉斯泰尔·罗杰斯

RN /ˌɑːr 'en/ ❶ **RN** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略=）**Royal Navy**, the navy of the United Kingdom. It is written after someone's name to show that they are an officer of the Royal Navy. （置于名字后表示所属军队）英国皇家海军【BRIT 英】❑ *...RN Museum, Portsmouth.* 朴次茅斯皇家海军博物馆 ❑ *...Commander Richard Aylard RN.* 皇家海军中校理查德·艾拉德 ❷ **RN** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）**registered nurse**.【AM 美】❑ *...a paediatric nurse, Kathleen McAdam RN.* 儿科注册护士凯瑟琳·麦克亚当

RNA /ˌɑːr en 'eɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **RNA** is an acid in the chromosomes of the cells of living things which plays an important part in passing information about protein structure between different cells. **RNA** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'ribonucleic acid'. 核糖核酸【TECHNICAL 术语】

RNAS **RNAS** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略=）**Royal Naval Air Services**, one of the units which make up the United Kingdom's armed forces. 英国皇家海军航空部队

roach /rəʊtʃ/ (**roaches**) N-COUNT A **roach** is the same as a **cockroach**. 同 cockroach【mainly AM 主美】

road ⇔ /rəʊd/ (**roads**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft in names, oft *by* N] A **road** is a long piece of hard ground which is built between two places so that people can drive or ride easily from one place to the other. 路；道路；公路 ❑ *There was very little traffic on the roads.* 这些公路上车辆稀少。❑ *We just go straight up the Bristol Road.* 我们就沿着布里斯托尔大道直走。❑ *Buses carry 30 per cent of those travelling by road.* 公交车承载了公路交通客流量的 30%。❑ *...road accidents.* 道路交通事故 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **road to** a particular result is the means of achieving it or the process of achieving it. 途径；方法；过程 ❑ [+*to*] *We are bound to see some ups and downs along the road to recovery.* 在经济复苏的过程中，我们一定会经历一些曲折起伏。❸ PHRASE If you **hit the road**, you set out on a journey. 出发；动身【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was relieved to get back in the car and hit the road again.* 回到车里重新上路后，我松了一口气。❹ PHRASE If you are **on the road**, you are going on a long journey or a series of journeys by road. 在旅途中；在路上 ❑ *He hoped to get a new truck and go back on the road.* 他希望能有一辆新的卡车，重新上路。❺ PHRASE If you say that someone is **on the road to** something, you mean that they are likely to achieve it. 走向；向…迈进；即将达到 ❑ *The government took another step on the road to political reform.* 政府在实现政治改革的路上又迈进了一步。❻ **the end of the road** → see **end**

→ see **park**

road|block /'rəʊdblɒk/ (**roadblocks**) also **road block** N-COUNT When the police or the army put a **roadblock** across a road, they stop all the traffic going through, for example because they are looking for a criminal. （警方或军队设置的）路障 ❑ *The city police set up roadblocks to check passing vehicles.* 该市警察设置了路障以检查过往车辆。

R

road|hog /ˈrəʊdhɒg/ (**roadhogs**) also **road hog** N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **roadhog**, you mean that they drive too fast or in a way which is dangerous to other people. 莽撞的司机；横冲直撞的驾驶员【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

road|holding /ˈrəʊdhəʊldɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT A vehicle's **road-holding** is how easy it is to control safely in difficult driving conditions or when going round bends. (车辆的)抓地性能

road|house /ˈrəʊdhaʊs/ (**roadhouses**) N-COUNT A **roadhouse** is a bar or restaurant on a road outside a city. (城外公路旁的)路边餐馆，路旁酒吧

road|ie /ˈrəʊdi/ (**roadies**) N-COUNT A **roadie** is a person who transports and sets up equipment for a pop band. 巡回乐队设备管理员

→ see **concert**

road|kill /ˈrəʊdkɪl/ also **road kill** N-UNCOUNT **Roadkill** is the remains of an animal or animals that have been killed on the road by cars or other vehicles. 路上被轧死的动物【mainly AM 主美】❑ *I don't feel good about seeing roadkill.* 看到路上被轧死的动物，我觉得不舒服。

'road man|ag|er (**road managers**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] The **road manager** of someone such as a singer or sports player is the person who organizes their travel and other arrangements during a tour. 巡回演出(或比赛)经理人

'road map (**road maps**) ❶ N-COUNT A **road map** is a map which shows the roads in a particular area in detail. 道路图；公路交通图 ❷ N-COUNT A **road map** of something is a detailed account of it, often intended to help people use or understand it. 详细说明；指南 ❑ [+of] *The idea was to create a comprehensive road map of the Web.* 这个想法是给出一个有关万维网的详细而全面的说明。 ❸ N-COUNT When politicians or journalists speak about a **road map to** or **for** peace or democracy, they mean a set of general principles that can be used as a basis for achieving peace or democracy. (和平或民主的)路线图，准则，指导方针 ❑ [+to/for] *He also raised doubts about the American road map to a peace settlement.* 他对美国达成和平协议的路线图也提出了质疑。

'road pric|ing N-UNCOUNT **Road pricing** is a system of making drivers pay money for driving on certain roads by electronically recording the movement of vehicles on those roads. 电子公路收费制度【BRIT 英】

'road rage N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Road rage** is anger or violent behaviour caused by someone else's bad driving or the stress of being in heavy traffic. 公路暴怒(由于其他人违章驾驶或交通拥堵而造成的暴力行为) ❑ *...a road rage attack on a male motorist.* 殴打一名男性司机的公路暴力行为

road|show /ˈrəʊdʃəʊ/ (**roadshows**) also **road show** ❶ N-COUNT A **roadshow** is a travelling show organized by a radio station, magazine, or company. (由广播电台、杂志或公司组织的)路演，巡回演出 ❑ *The BBC Radio 2 Roadshow will broadcast live from the exhibition.* 英国广播电台第二频道的路演将会进行现场直播。 ❷ N-COUNT A **roadshow** is a show presented by travelling actors. 巡回演出【AM 美】 ❸ N-COUNT A **roadshow** is a group of people who travel around a country, for example as part of an advertising or political campaign. 巡回宣传(或竞选)团队【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The Democratic Presidential ticket plans another road show, this time through the industrial Midwest.* 民主党的总统候选人计划进行另外一场巡回竞选活动，这次要经过整个中西部工业区。

road|side /ˈrəʊdsaɪd/ (**roadsides**) N-COUNT [usu sing, N n] **The roadside** is the area at the edge of a road. 路旁；路边 ❑ *Bob was forced to leave the car at the roadside and run for help.* 鲍勃被迫把车停在路边，然后跑去求助了。

road|ster /ˈrəʊdstəʳ/ (**roadsters**) N-COUNT A **roadster** is a car with no roof and only two seats. 跑车；敞篷车【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

→ see **car**

'road tax N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **road tax** is a tax paid every year by the owners of every motor vehicle which is being used on the roads. (英国的)公路税，通行税

road|way /ˈrəʊdweɪ/ (**roadways**) N-COUNT **The roadway** is the part of a road that is used by traffic. 车行道 ❑ *Marks in the roadway seem to indicate that he skidded taking a sharp turn.* 从车道上的痕迹来看，他似乎在急转弯时打滑了。

→ see **traffic**

road|works /ˈrəʊdwɜːks/ N-PLURAL **Roadworks** are repairs or other work being done on a road. 道路施工；道路维修；道路作业

roam /rəʊm/ (**roams, roaming, roamed**) VERB If you **roam** an area or **roam around** it, you wander or travel around it without having a particular purpose. 漫步；漫游；游荡；闲逛 ❑ [v n] *Barefoot children roamed the streets.* 光脚丫的孩子们在街上游荡。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They're roaming around the country shooting at anything that moves.* 他们在乡下到处转悠，看到活动的东西就开枪。 ❑ [v] *Farmers were encouraged to keep their livestock in pens rather than letting them roam freely.* 鼓励农民们把家畜关进栏圈，而不是让它们到处乱跑。

roam|ing /ˈrəʊmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Roaming** refers to the service provided by a mobile phone company which makes it possible for you to use your mobile phone when you travel abroad. (手机)漫游 ❑ *International Roaming is your digital mobile phone's passport to travel but the cost of calls is high.* 国际漫游服务可使数字手机在全球畅通无阻，但话费却很高。

roan /rəʊn/ (**roans**) N-COUNT A **roan** is a horse that is brown or black with some white hairs. 杂色马；花毛马

roar /rɔːʳ/ (**roars, roaring, roared**) ❶ VERB If something, usually a vehicle, **roars** somewhere, it goes there very fast, making a loud noise. 呼啸而过；轰鸣着疾驰【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v adv/prep] *The plane roared down the runway for takeoff.* 飞机轰鸣着沿着跑道疾驰，准备起飞。 ❷ VERB If something **roars**, it makes a very loud noise. 咆哮；轰鸣；发出巨响【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *The engine roared, and the vehicle leapt forward.* 发动机轰鸣着，车子猛然冲出去。 ❑ [v-ing] *...the roaring waters of Niagara Falls.* 尼亚加拉瀑布澎湃的水流 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Roar** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the roar of traffic.* 车流的轰鸣 ❸ VERB If someone **roars with** laughter, they laugh in a very noisy way. 大笑；狂笑 ❑ [v +with] *Max threw back his head and roared with laughter.* 马克斯仰头大笑起来。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Roar** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There were roars of laughter as he stood up.* 他站起来的时候，人们哄堂大笑。 ❹ VERB If someone **roars**, they shout something in a very loud voice. 大吼；喊叫；吼叫【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'I'll kill you for that,' he roared.* "我会为此杀了你。"他大吼道。 ❑ [v] *During the playing of the national anthem the crowd roared and whistled.* 在播放国歌的时候，人们喊叫着，吹着口哨。 ❑ [v n] *The audience roared its approval.* 观众们大声喊着，表示赞同。[Also v for n] •N-COUNT **Roar** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There was a roar of approval.* 响起一阵热烈的叫好声。 ❺ VERB When a lion **roars**, it makes the loud sound that lions typically make. (狮子)吼叫，咆哮 ❑ [v] *The lion roared once, and sprang.* 狮子大吼一声，跳了起来。 •N-COUNT **Roar** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the roar of lions in the distance.* 远处狮子的吼声

roar|ing /ˈrɔːrɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **roaring** fire has large flames and is sending out a lot of heat. 熊熊燃烧的；炽烈的 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If something is a **roaring** success, it is very successful indeed. (成功)巨大的 ❑ *The government's first effort to privatize a company has been a roaring success.* 政府首次实行公司私有化的努力获得了巨大的成功。 ❸ → see also **roar** ❹ PHRASE If someone **does a roaring trade** in a type of goods, they sell a lot of them. 做成一笔大买卖；售出大批货物；生意兴隆 ❑ *Salesmen of unofficial souvenirs have also been doing a roaring trade.* 出售非官方纪念品的推销员的生意也很红火。

roast /rəʊst/ (**roasts, roasting, roasted**) ❶ VERB When you **roast** meat or other food, you cook it by dry heat in an oven or over a fire. 烤；烘烤 ❑ [v n] *I personally would rather roast a chicken whole.* 我个人更愿意烤整只鸡。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Roast** meat has been cooked by roasting. 烤熟的；烤制的 ❑ *...roast beef.* 烤牛肉 ❸ N-COUNT A **roast** is a piece of meat that is cooked by roasting. 烤肉 ❑ *Come into the kitchen. I've got to put the roast in.* 到厨房来。我得把烤肉放进去。

→ see **cook, peanut**

roast|ing /ˈrəʊstɪŋ/ N-SING If someone gives you **a roasting**,

they criticize you severely about something in a way that shows that they are very annoyed with you. 斥责；痛斥【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The team was given a roasting by manager Alex Ferguson.* 球队遭到了主教练亚历克斯·弗格森的严厉批评。

rob /rɒb/ (**robs, robbing, robbed**) 1 VERB If someone **is robbed**, they have money or property stolen from them. 抢劫；抢夺；打劫 ❑ [be v-ed +of] *Mrs Yacoub was robbed of her £3,000 designer watch at her West London home.* 雅各布夫人那块价值3,000英镑的名牌手表在西伦敦的家中被人抢走了。❑ [v n] *Police said Stefanovski had robbed a man just hours earlier.* 警察说斯泰凡诺夫斯基就在几个小时前抢劫了一名男子。[Also v] 2 VERB If someone **is robbed of** something that they deserve, have, or need, it is taken away from them. 夺走；剥夺 ❑ [be v-ed +of] *When Miles Davis died, jazz was robbed of its most distinctive voice.* 随着迈尔斯·戴维斯的去世，爵士乐界失去了其最与众不同的声音。❑ [v n +of] *I can't forgive Lewis for robbing me of an Olympic gold.* 我不能原谅刘易斯夺走了我一块奥运会金牌。

rob|ber /'rɒbə'/ (**robbers**) N-COUNT A **robber** is someone who steals money or property from a bank, a shop, or a vehicle, often by using force or threats. 强盗；盗贼；抢劫犯 ❑ *Armed robbers broke into a jeweller's through a hole in the wall.* 持械抢劫者通过墙上的一个洞闯进了一家珠宝店。

,rob|ber 'bar|on (**robber barons**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **robber baron**, you mean that they have made a very large amount of money and have been prepared to act illegally or in an immoral way in order to do so. 强盗贵族，强盗资本家（指用非法或不道德手段攫取大量钱财的权贵）

rob|bery /'rɒbəri/ (**robberies**) N-VAR **Robbery** is the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats. 抢劫；劫掠 ❑ *The gang members committed dozens of armed robberies.* 这个帮派的成员犯下了数十宗持械抢劫案。

robe /rəʊb/ (**robes**) 1 N-COUNT A **robe** is a loose piece of clothing which covers all of your body and reaches the ground. You can describe someone as wearing a **robe** or as wearing **robes**. 长袍；罩袍【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Pope John Paul II knelt in his white robes before the simple altar.* 教皇约翰·保罗二世身着白色长袍在简朴的圣坛前面跪下来。2 N-COUNT A **robe** is a piece of clothing, usually made of towelling, which people wear in the house, especially when they have just got up or had a bath. 浴袍；睡袍 ❑ *Ryle put on a robe and went down to the kitchen.* 赖尔穿上睡袍，下楼去了厨房。

-robed /-rəʊbd/ COMB [ADJ n] **-robed** combines with the names of colours to indicate that someone is wearing robes of a particular colour. （与表示颜色的名词连用）表示"穿着…颜色袍子的" ❑ *...a brown-robed monk.* 穿着棕色长袍的和尚

rob|in /'rɒbɪn/ (**robins**) 1 N-COUNT A **robin** is a small brown bird found in Europe. The male has an orangey-red neck and breast. 欧亚鸲 2 N-COUNT A **robin** is a brown bird found in North America. The male has a reddish-brown breast. North American robins are larger than European ones, and are a completely different species of bird. 旅鸫 3 → see also **round-robin**

ro|bot /'rəʊbɒt, AM 美 -bɑt/ (**robots**) N-COUNT A **robot** is a machine which is programmed to move and perform certain tasks automatically. 机器人；自动操作装置 ❑ *...very light-weight robots that we could send to the moon for planetary exploration.* 可以发射到月球上进行行星探测的极轻型机器人

→ see **mass production**

ro|bot|ic /rəʊ'bɒtɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Robotic** equipment can perform certain tasks automatically. 自动操作的；机械的 ❑ *Astronaut Pierre Thuot tried to latch the 15-foot robotic arm onto the satellite.* 宇航员皮埃尔·索特想要把这个长15英尺的机械手安到人造卫星上。

ro|bot|ics /rəʊ'bɒtɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Robotics** is the science of designing and building robots. 机器人（设计和制造）学【TECHNICAL 术语】

ro|bust /rəʊ'bʌst, 'rəʊbʌst/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **robust** is very strong or healthy. 强健的；健壮的；坚固的；结实的 ❑ *More women than men go to the doctor. Perhaps men are more robust or worry less?* 看医生的女性多于男性。也许男性更强壮或者顾虑要少一些？ •**ro|bust|ly** ADV ❑ *He became robustly healthy.* 他变得很健壮。 •**ro|bust|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the robustness of diesel engines.* 柴油机的结实耐用 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Robust** views or opinions are strongly held and forcefully expressed. （观点等）强烈的，坚定的，坚决的 ❑ *A British Foreign Office minister has made a robust defence of the agreement.* 一位英国外交大臣坚决维护这个协议。 •**ro|bust|ly** ADV ❑ *In the decisions we have to make about Europe, we have to defend our position very robustly indeed.* 在我们不得不作出的关于欧洲的决定中，我们确实必须非常坚决地维护我们的立场。 •**ro|bust|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a prominent industrialist renowned for the robustness of his right-wing views.* 因其强烈鲜明的右翼观点而出名的杰出实业家

rock ↔ /rɒk/ (**rocks, rocking, rocked**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Rock** is the hard substance which the Earth is made of. 岩石；石头 ❑ *The hills above the valley are bare rock.* 山谷上方的小山全是光秃秃的石头。2 N-COUNT A **rock** is a large piece of rock that sticks up out of the ground or the sea, or that has broken away from a mountain or a cliff. 巨石；岩石；礁石 ❑ *She sat cross-legged on the rock.* 她盘腿坐在那块巨大的岩石上。3 N-COUNT A **rock** is a piece of rock that is small enough for you to pick up. 石块；小石头；石子 ❑ *She bent down, picked up a rock and threw it into the trees.* 她弯腰捡起一块石子，扔进了树丛中。4 VERB When something **rocks** or when you **rock** it, it moves slowly and regularly backwards and forwards or from side to side. （使）来回摆动；（使）左右摇晃 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His body rocked from side to side with the train.* 他的身体随着火车左右摇晃。❑ [v n] *She sat on the porch and rocked the baby.* 她坐在门廊上，摇晃着孩子。[Also v] 5 VERB If an explosion or an earthquake **rocks** a building or an area, it causes the building or area to shake. You can also say that the building or area **rocks**. （使）震动；（使）摇晃【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Three people were injured yesterday when an explosion rocked one of Britain's best known film studios.* 昨天，一起爆炸使得英国最著名的电影制片厂之一发生强烈震动，导致3人受伤。❑ [v] *As the buildings rocked under heavy shellfire, he took refuge in the cellars.* 当一座座楼房在猛烈的炮火中颤动摇晃时，他躲进了地下室。6 VERB If an event or a piece of news **rocks** a group or society, it shocks them or makes them feel less secure. 使震惊；使震动；使不安【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *His death rocked the fashion business.* 他的去世震惊了整个时装界。7 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rock** is loud music with a strong beat that is usually played and sung by a small group of people using instruments such as electric guitars and drums. 摇滚乐 ❑ *...a rock concert.* 摇滚音乐会 ❑ *...famous rock stars.* 摇滚明星 8 N-UNCOUNT **Rock** is a sweet that is made in long, hard sticks and is often sold in towns by the sea in Britain. （常在英国海滨城镇销售的）棒形硬糖 ❑ *...a stick of rock.* 一根棒棒糖 9 PHRASE If you have an alcoholic drink such as whisky **on the rocks**, you have it with ice cubes in it. 加冰块的 ❑ *...a Scotch on the rocks.* 加冰块的苏格兰威士忌 10 PHRASE If something such as a marriage or a business is **on the rocks**, it is experiencing very severe difficulties and looks likely to end very soon. （婚姻）濒临破裂；（企业等）濒临失败；岌岌可危 ❑ *She confided to her mother six months ago that her marriage was on the rocks.* 6个月前，她向母亲透露自己的婚姻已经岌岌可危。11 to **rock the boat** → see **boat**

→ see Word Web: **rock**

→ see **concert, crystal, earth, fossil, genre**

rocka|bil|ly /,rɒkə'bɪli/ N-UNCOUNT **Rockabilly** is a kind of fast rock music which developed in the southern United States in the 1950s. 乡村摇滚乐（20世纪50年代出现于美国南部的快节奏摇滚乐）

,rock and 'roll also **rock'n'roll** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rock and roll** is a kind of popular music developed in the 1950s which has a strong beat and is played on electrical instruments. 摇滚乐 ❑ *...Elvis Presley—the King of Rock and Roll.* 埃尔维斯·普雷斯利——摇滚之王

,rock 'bot|tom also **rock-bottom** 1 N-UNCOUNT If something has reached **rock bottom**, it is at such a low level that it cannot go any lower. 最低点；最低水平；低谷 ❑ *Morale in the*

R

Word Web 话题词汇 rock 岩石

Rocks are made of **minerals**. They may consist of a single **element**. However, they usually contain **compounds** of several elements. Each type of rock also has a unique **crystal** structure. Rock is constantly in the process of changing. When **lava erupts** from a **volcano**, it forms **igneous** rock. Wind, water, and ice **erode** this type of rock. The resulting **sediment** collects in rivers. As these layers of particles build up, they form **sedimentary** rock. When **tectonic plates** move around, they create heat and pressure. This melting and crushing changes sedimentary rock into **metamorphic** rock.


igneous 火成的


sedimentary 沉积的


metamorphic 变质的

岩石是矿物构成的。岩石可能仅由一种元素组成，但通常都会包含几种元素的混合物。每种类型的岩石都有其独特的晶体结构。岩石总是处在不断的变化过程中。从火山中喷发而出的熔岩形成了火成岩。经过风、水和冰对这类岩石的侵蚀，由此产生的沉积物积聚在河里。随着这些颗粒层层累积，它们就形成了沉积岩。地壳板块的移动产生热量与压力；熔化和挤压过程又将沉积岩转变为变质岩。

armed forces was at rock bottom. 军队的士气极度低迷。 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone has reached **rock bottom**, they are in such a bad state or are so completely depressed that their situation could not get any worse. 非常糟糕的状态；极度沮丧的处境；低谷 ❑ *She was at rock bottom. Her long-term love affair was breaking up and so was she.* 她整个人跌至了谷底。她漫长的爱情要结束了，她也要崩溃了。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rock-bottom** price or level is a very low one, mainly in advertisements. （价格、水平）极低的，非常低的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *What they do offer is a good product at a rock-bottom price.* 他们提供的确实是物美价廉的产品。

'rock climb|er (**rock climbers**) N-COUNT A **rock climber** is a person whose hobby or sport is climbing cliffs or large rocks. 攀岩者；攀岩爱好者；攀岩运动员

'rock climb|ing also **rock-climbing** N-UNCOUNT **Rock climbing** is the activity of climbing cliffs or large rocks, as a hobby or sport. 攀岩

rock|er /'rɒkə'/ (**rockers**) 1 N-COUNT A **rocker** is a chair that is built on two curved pieces of wood so that you can rock yourself backwards and forwards while you are sitting in it. 摇椅【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **rocking chair**

2 N-COUNT A **rocker** is someone who performs rock music. 摇滚歌手；摇滚音乐家 ❑ *...American rockers Guns 'N' Roses.* 美国摇滚乐队"枪炮玫瑰"

rock|ery /'rɒkəri/ (**rockeries**) N-COUNT A **rockery** is a raised part of a garden which is built of rocks and soil, with small plants growing between the rocks. 岩石庭园；假山园林

rock|et ♦◇◇ /'rɒkɪt/ (**rockets, rocketing, rocketed**) 1 N-COUNT A **rocket** is a space vehicle that is shaped like a long tube. 火箭 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **rocket** is a missile containing explosive that is powered by gas. 火箭弹；火箭推进式导弹 ❑ *There has been a renewed rocket attack on the capital.* 首都遭受了新一轮的火箭袭击。 3 N-COUNT A **rocket** is a firework that quickly goes high into the air and then explodes. 烟花；焰火 4 VERB If things such as prices or social problems **rocket**, they increase very quickly and suddenly. （价格等）猛涨，飙升；（社会问题等）急剧增多【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v] *Fresh food is so scarce that prices have rocketed.* 新鲜食物非常匮乏，导致价格猛涨。 ❑ [v-ing] *The nation has experienced four years of rocketing crime.* 4 年来，这个国家的犯罪率急剧上升。 5 VERB If something such as a vehicle **rockets** somewhere, it moves there very quickly. 疾驰；飞奔 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A train rocketed by, shaking the walls of the row houses.* 一辆火车疾驰而过，排屋的墙都摇晃起来。

'rock|et launch|er (**rocket launchers**) N-COUNT A **rocket launcher** is a device that can be carried by soldiers and used for firing rockets. 火箭筒；火箭发射装置；火箭发射器

'rock|et ,sci|ence N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **not rocket science**, you mean that you do not have to be clever in order to do it. 高深的事；难做的事；考验智力的事 ❑ *Interviewing politicians may not be rocket science, but it does matter.* 采访政治家可能并不是什么高难度的事，但的确很重要。

,rock|et 'sci|en|tist (**rocket scientists**) N-COUNT If you say that it does not take a **rocket scientist** to do something, you mean that you do not have to be clever to do it. 极其聪明的人；智商高的人 ❑ *It doesn't take a rocket scientist to make a rock record.* 制作摇滚唱片并不要求你非得绝顶聪明。

'rock gar|den (**rock gardens**) N-COUNT A **rock garden** is a garden which consists of rocks with small plants growing among them. 假山花园；岩石庭园；假山园林

,rock-'hard also **rock hard** ADJ Something that is **rock-hard** is very hard indeed. 非常坚硬的；硬如岩石的 ❑ *During the dry season the land is rock hard.* 土地在旱季会非常坚硬。

'rock|ing chair (**rocking chairs**) N-COUNT A **rocking chair** is a chair that is built on two curved pieces of wood so that you can rock yourself backwards and forwards when you are sitting in it. 摇椅

'rock|ing horse (**rocking horses**) N-COUNT A **rocking horse** is a toy horse which a child can sit on and which can be made to rock backwards and forwards. （儿童玩具）摇摆木马

'rock-like ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **rock-like** is very strong or firm, and is unlikely to change. 坚硬如岩石的；坚定的；不易改变的 ❑ *...his rock-like integrity.* 他为人刚正

rock'n'roll /,rɒkən'rəʊl/ → see **rock and roll**

'rock pool (**rock pools**) N-COUNT A **rock pool** is a small pool between rocks on the edge of the sea. （海边岩石间的）潮水潭

'rock salt N-UNCOUNT **Rock salt** is salt that is formed in the ground. It is obtained by mining. 岩盐；石盐

,rock-'solid also **rock solid** 1 ADJ Something that is **rock-solid** is extremely hard. 非常坚硬的 ❑ *Freeze it only until firm but not rock solid.* 把它冻硬，但是不要硬得像石头一样。 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **rock-solid**, you approve of them because they are extremely reliable or unlikely to change. 十分可靠的；可信赖的；不易改变的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Mayhew is a man of rock-solid integrity.* 梅休是一个正直可靠的男人。

,rock 'steady also **rock-steady** ADJ Something that is **rock steady** is very firm and does not shake or move about. 非常稳固的；一动不动的 ❑ *He reached for a cigarette and lit it, fingers rock steady.* 他伸手拿了一支烟点着，手指纹丝不动。

rocky /'rɒki/ (**rockier, rockiest**) 1 ADJ A **rocky** place is covered with rocks or consists of large areas of rock and has nothing growing on it. 多岩石的；遍布岩石的 ❑ *The paths are often very rocky so strong boots are advisable.* 路上通常石头很多，所以最好穿结实耐磨的靴子。 ❑ *...a rocky headland.* 岩石嶙峋的海岬 2 ADJ A **rocky** situation or relationship is unstable and full of difficulties. （局势、关系）不稳定的，不稳固的，困难重重的 ❑ *They had gone through some rocky times together when Ann was first married.* 当安刚结婚时，他们已经一起度过了一些艰难时光。

ro|co|co /rə'kəʊkəʊ, AM 美 ,rəʊkə'kəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rococo** is a decorative style that was popular in Europe in the eighteenth century. **Rococo** buildings, furniture, and works of art often include complicated curly decoration. （建筑、家具、艺术品）洛可可式（18 世纪流行于欧洲的装饰风格，常包括精致繁琐的曲线形装饰）

rod /rɒd/ (**rods**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rod** is a long, thin metal or wooden bar. 杆；棒；竿 ❑ *...a 15-foot thick roof that was reinforced with steel rods.* 用钢筋加固的 15 英尺厚的屋顶 ❷ → see also **fishing rod, lightning rod**

rode /rəʊd/ **Rode** is the past tense of **ride**.

ro|dent /ˈrəʊdᵊnt/ (**rodents**) N-COUNT **Rodents** are small mammals which have sharp front teeth. Rats, mice, and squirrels are rodents. 啮齿动物

→ see **herbivore**

ro|deo /ˈrəʊdiəʊ, rəʊˈdeɪəʊ/ (**rodeos**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In the United States, a **rodeo** is a public entertainment event in which cowboys show different skills, including riding wild horses and catching cattle with ropes. (美国的)牛仔竞技表演

roe /rəʊ/ (**roes**) N-VAR **Roe** is the eggs or sperm of a fish, which is eaten as food. (供食用的)鱼子，鱼卵 ❑ *...cod's roe.* 鳕鱼子

'roe deer (**roe deer**) N-COUNT A **roe deer** is a small deer which lives in woods in Europe and Asia. 狍

rogue /rəʊg/ (**rogues**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rogue** is a man who behaves in a dishonest or criminal way. 无赖；流氓；恶棍 ❑ *Mr Ward wasn't a rogue at all.* 沃德先生根本不是恶棍。❷ N-COUNT [oft adj N] If a man behaves in a way that you do not approve of but you still like him, you can refer to him as a **rogue**. 捣蛋鬼；小淘气；小坏蛋【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *...Falstaff, the loveable rogue.* 福斯塔夫，那个可爱的无赖 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **rogue** element is someone or something that behaves differently from others of its kind, often causing damage. (人或事物)不寻常的，破坏性的 ❑ *Computer systems throughout the country are being affected by a series of mysterious rogue programs, known as viruses.* 全国的计算机系统都感染了一系列诡异的流氓程序，即病毒。

,rogues' gal|lery ❶ N-SING A **rogues' gallery** is a collection of photographs of criminals that is kept by the police and used when they want to identify someone. (由警方存档并用于指认某人时的)罪犯照片集【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *...a Rogues' Gallery of juvenile crime gangs.* 青少年罪犯照片集 ❷ N-SING You can refer to a group of people or things that you consider undesirable as a **rogues' gallery**. 一帮坏人；一伙讨厌的人；一批讨厌的事物【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ [+of] *He and others in the rogues' gallery of international terrorists may be running out of time.* 他和其他国际恐怖分子团伙中的人可能所剩时间不多了。

'rogue state (**rogue states**) N-COUNT When politicians or journalists talk about a **rogue state**, they mean a country that they regard as a threat to their own country's security, for example because it supports terrorism. 流氓国家；危险政权【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *...possible missile attacks from rogue states and terrorists.* 可能来自一些危险国家和恐怖分子的导弹袭击

'rogue trad|er (**rogue traders**) N-COUNT A **rogue trader** is an employee of a financial institution who carries out business without the knowledge or approval of his or her bosses. (金融机构中未向上级报告或未经上级批准就进行交易的)流氓交易员【BUSINESS, DISAPPROVAL 商，贬】❑ *...the unauthorised dealings by rogue trader Nick Leeson which brought down the bank.* 流氓交易员尼克·李森未经授权的交易致使该银行倒闭

ro|guish /ˈrəʊgɪʃ/ ADJ If someone has a **roguish** expression or manner, they look as though they are about to behave badly. (表情或言行)淘气的，调皮的，捣蛋的 ❑ *She was a mature lady with dyed ginger hair and a roguish grin.* 她是一位成熟的淑女，有一头染成姜黄色的头发和顽皮的笑容。

Ro|hyp|nol /rəʊˈhɪpnɒl/ N-UNCOUNT **Rohypnol** is a powerful drug that makes a person semi-conscious. 氟硝西泮，罗眠乐(使人处于半昏迷状态的迷幻药)【TRADEMARK 商标】

roil /rɔɪl/ (**roils, roiling, roiled**) ❶ VERB If water **roils**, it is rough and disturbed. (水)激荡，翻滚，翻腾【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *The water roiled to his left as he climbed carefully at the edge of the waterfall.* 当他在瀑布边缘小心攀爬时，水就在他左边奔腾。❷ VERB Something that **roils** a state or situation makes it disturbed and confused. 扰乱；搅乱；使混乱 ❑ [v n] *Times of national turmoil generally roil a country's financial markets.* 在国家动荡不安的时代，该国的金融市场一般都会出现混乱。

role ◆◆◆ /rəʊl/ (**roles**) ❶ N-COUNT If you have a **role** in a situation or in society, you have a particular position and function in it. 作用；地位；职位；角色 ❑ [+in] *...the drug's role in preventing more serious effects of infection.* 这种药物在防止感染加重方面的作用 ❑ *Both sides have roles to play.* 双方都各有自己的角色。[Also +of/as] ❷ N-COUNT A **role** is one of the characters that an actor or singer can play in a film, play, or opera. (电影、戏剧或歌剧中的)角色 ❑ *She has just landed the lead role in The Young Vic's latest production.* 她刚刚获得在小维克剧院上演的最新作品中出演女主角的机会。

→ see **theatre**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *role* with:

N.	**leadership** role 领导角色，role **reversal** 角色颠倒；角色互换 ❶ **lead** role 带头作用；主角 ❶ ❷
ADJ.	**active** role 积极作用，**key** role 关键作用，**parental** role 家长角色，**positive** role 积极作用，**significant** role 重要作用，**traditional** role 传统角色，**vital** role 极其重要的作用 ❶ **bigger/larger** role 更重要的作用；更重要的角色，**leading** role 最重要的作用；主角，**major** role 重要作用；主角 ❶ ❷ **starring** role 主角 ❷
V.	**play a** role 起某种作用；扮演角色，**take on a** role 承担起某种作用；扮演角色 ❶ ❷

'role mod|el (**role models**) N-COUNT A **role model** is someone you admire and try to imitate. 榜样；模范；楷模 ❑ [+for] *Five out of the ten top role models for British teenagers are black.* 英国十大青少年楷模中有一半都是黑人。

'role play (**role plays, role playing, role played**) also **role-play** ❶ N-VAR **Role play** is the act of imitating the character and behaviour of someone who is different from yourself, for example as a training exercise. 角色扮演；角色模仿 ❑ *Group members have to communicate with each other through role-play.* 小组成员必须通过角色扮演互相交流。❷ VERB If people **role play**, they do a role play. 进行角色扮演 ❑ [v n] *Rehearse and role-play the interview with a friend beforehand.* 事先和朋友通过角色扮演排练一下面试。[Also v] •**role play|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *We did a lot of role playing.* 我们进行了多次角色扮演。

'role re|ver|sal (**role reversals**) N-VAR **Role reversal** is a situation in which two people have chosen or been forced to exchange their duties and responsibilities, so that each is now doing what the other used to do. 角色颠倒；角色互换；角色对调 ❑ *...men who have undertaken the most extreme role reversal and become house-husbands.* 那些进行了最极端的角色互换而做起了家庭主夫的男人们

roll ◆◆◆ /rəʊl/ (**rolls, rolling, rolled**) ❶ VERB When something **rolls** or when you **roll** it, it moves along a surface, turning over many times. (使)滚；(使)滚动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The ball rolled into the net.* 球滚进了网中。❑ [v n prep] *I rolled a ball across the carpet.* 我把球滚过地毯。❷ VERB If you **roll** somewhere, you move on a surface while lying down, turning your body over and over, so that you are sometimes on your back, sometimes on your side, and sometimes on your front. (身体)滚动，打滚 ❑ [v prep/adv] *When I was a little kid I rolled down a hill and broke my leg.* 我小时候从一座山坡上滚了下来，把腿摔断了。❸ VERB When vehicles **roll** along, they move along slowly. (车辆)慢慢开动，缓缓行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The lorry quietly rolled forward.* 卡车静静地缓慢前行。❹ VERB If a machine **rolls**, it is operating. (机器)转动，运转，工作 ❑ [v] *He slipped and fell on an airplane gangway as the cameras rolled.* 在摄像时他不慎滑倒在飞机座位间的通道上。❺ VERB If drops of liquid **roll** down a surface, they move quickly down it. (液体)滚落，滑落 ❑ [v +down] *She looked at Ginny and tears rolled down her cheeks.* 她看着金尼，泪水滑落脸庞。❻ VERB If you **roll** something flexible **into** a cylinder or a ball, you form it into a cylinder or a ball by wrapping it several times around itself or by shaping it between your hands. 卷；绕；使成筒状(或球状) ❑ [v n +into] *He took off his sweater, rolled it into a pillow and lay down on the grass.* 他脱下毛衣，将它卷成一个枕头，然后在草地上躺了下来。❑ [v n] *He rolled and lit another cigarette.* 他又卷了一支烟并点

R

着了。•PHRASAL VERB **Roll up** means the same as **roll**. roll up 同 roll ❑ [V P n] *Stein rolled up the paper bag with the money inside.* 斯坦把装了钱的纸袋卷了起来。[Also V n P] ❷ N-COUNT A **roll of** paper, plastic, cloth, or wire is a long piece of it that has been wrapped many times around itself or around a tube. 卷；卷轴 ❑ [+of] *The photographers had already shot a dozen rolls of film.* 摄影师们已经拍光了一打胶卷。❸ → see also **toilet roll** ❹ VERB If you **roll up** something such as a car window or a blind, you cause it to move upwards by turning a handle. If you **roll it down**, you cause it to move downwards by turning a handle. 摇（车窗）；卷（窗帘等）❑ [V n with adv] *In mid-afternoon, shopkeepers began to roll down their shutters.* 下午三时左右，店主们开始放下百叶窗。❺ VERB If you **roll** your eyes or if your eyes **roll**, they move round and upwards. People sometimes roll their eyes when they are frightened, bored, or annoyed. 转动（眼睛）；（眼珠）骨碌碌地转【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V n] *People may roll their eyes and talk about overprotective, interfering grandmothers.* 人们可能会翻着白眼谈论那些溺爱儿孙、样样都要插手的祖母。❑ [V] *His eyes rolled and he sobbed.* 他转了转眼睛，呜咽起来。❻ N-COUNT A **roll** is a small piece of bread that is round or long and is made to be eaten by one person. Rolls can be eaten plain, with butter, or with a filling. （一人份的）小圆面包，面包卷 ❑ *He spread butter on a roll.* 他把黄油抹在小圆面包上。❼ N-COUNT A **roll of** drums is a long, low, fairly loud sound made by drums. （鼓的）咚咚声，隆隆声，持续的轰鸣声 ❑ [+of] *As the town clock struck two, they heard the roll of drums.* 当小镇的时钟敲响两点钟时，他们听到了隆隆的鼓声。❽ → see also **drum roll** ❾ N-COUNT A **roll** is an official list of people's names. 名单；名册 ❑ *...the electoral roll.* 选民名单 ❿ → see also **rolling, rock and roll, sausage roll** ⓫ PHRASE If someone is **on a roll**, they are having great success which seems likely to continue. 连连成功；连交好运【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I made a name for myself and I was on a roll, I couldn't see anything going wrong.* 我靠自己的能力成名了，接二连三地获得成功，我觉得一切都一帆风顺。⓬ PHRASE If you say **roll on** something, you mean that you would like it to come soon, because you are looking forward to it. 盼望；期待【BRIT, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 英，非正式，情感】❑ *Roll on the day someone develops an effective vaccine against malaria.* 盼望有一天有人会研制出一种能有效预防疟疾的疫苗。⓭ PHRASE If something is several things **rolled into one**, it combines the main features or qualities of those things. 集于一身；融为一体 ❑ *This is our kitchen, sitting and dining room all rolled into one.* 这既是我们的厨房，又是客厅和餐厅。⓮ to **start the ball rolling** → see **ball** ⓯ **heads will roll** → see **head**

▶**roll back** ❶ PHRASAL VERB To **roll back** a change or the power of something means to gradually reduce it or end it. 逐渐减少；逐步结束 ❑ [V P n] *Environmentalists regard these moves as the government taking advantage of the national mood to roll back protective measures.* 环保主义者认为这些是政府利用国民情绪来减少保护措施的举措。[Also V n P] ❷ → see also **rollback** ❸ PHRASAL VERB To **roll back** prices, taxes, or benefits means to reduce them. 降低，削减（价格、税收、收益等）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V P n] *One provision of the law was to roll back taxes to the 1975 level.* 这部法律其中一项条款是将税收降低到 1975 年的水平。

▶**roll in** or **roll into** ❶ PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If something such as money **is rolling in**, it is appearing or being received in large quantities. 纷至沓来；涌现；滚滚而来【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *Don't forget, I have always kept the money rolling in.* 不要忘记，我总是有大量钱财滚滚而来。[Also V P n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone **rolls into** a place or **rolls in**, they arrive in a casual way and often late. 不慌不乱地来到；姗姗来迟【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P] *'I've made you late.'—'No that's all right. I can roll in when I feel like it.'* "我让你迟到了。"——"不，没关系。我随便几点到都无所谓。"❑ [V P n] *The brothers usually roll into their studio around midday.* 兄弟几个通常要到正午前后才慢悠悠地来到工作室。

▶**roll up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **roll up** your sleeves or trouser legs, you fold the ends back several times, making them shorter. 卷起（袖子或裤腿）❑ [V P n] *The jacket was too big for him so he rolled up the cuffs.* 这件夹克他穿着太大了，就把袖口卷了起来。❑ [V n P] *Walking in the surf, she had to roll her pants up to her knees.* 她走在海浪里，不得不把裤腿卷到膝盖处。❷ → see also **rolled-up** ❸ PHRASAL VERB If people **roll up** somewhere, they arrive there, especially in large numbers, to see something interesting. 到达；（尤指）涌向，涌到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *Roll up, roll up, come and join The Greatest Show on Earth.* 快来呀，快来呀，来一起看《戏王之王》。❑ [V P prep/adv] *The first reporters rolled up to the laboratory within minutes.* 第一批记者在几分钟之内就涌到了实验室。❹ → see also **roll 6, rolled-up**

→ see **bread**

roll|back /'rəʊlbæk/ (**rollbacks**) N-COUNT A **rollback** is a reduction in price or some other change that makes something like it was before. 回落；回退；倒退；恢复【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Silber says the tax rollback would decimate basic services for the needy.* 西尔伯说税收回落可能会大大减少为贫困人口提供的基本服务。

'roll call (**roll calls**) also **roll-call** ❶ N-VAR If you take a **roll call**, you check which of the members of a group are present by reading their names out. 点名 ❑ *We had to stand in the snow every morning for roll call.* 我们每天早上都得站在雪地里等着点名。❷ N-SING A **roll call of** a particular type of people or things is a list of them. 名单；名册【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *Her list of pupils read like a roll-call of the great and good.* 她的学生名单看起来像份圣贤名录。

,rolled-'up ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rolled-up** objects have been folded or wrapped into a cylindrical shape. 卷起来的；成卷的 ❑ *...a rolled-up newspaper.* 一卷报纸 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rolled-up** sleeves or trouser legs have been made shorter by being folded over at the lower edge. （袖子、裤腿）卷起来的 ❑ *...an open-necked shirt, with rolled-up sleeves.* 袖子卷起来了的开领衬衫

roll|er /'rəʊlə^r/ (**rollers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **roller** is a cylinder that turns round in a machine or device. 滚筒；滚轴；滚子 ❷ N-COUNT **Rollers** are hollow tubes that women roll their hair round in order to make it curly. 卷发筒；发卷

Roll|er|blade /'rəʊlə'bleɪd/ (**Rollerblades**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rollerblades** are a type of roller skates with a single line of wheels along the bottom. 单排滚轴溜冰鞋；直排轮滑鞋【TRADEMARK 商标】•**roll|er|blader** (**rollerbladers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a dedicated rollerblader.* 专注的直排轮滑者 •**roll|er|blad|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Rollerblading is great for all ages.* 直排轮滑对各年龄段的人而言都是一种很好的运动。

→ see **park**

'roller-coaster (**roller-coasters**) also **rollercoaster** ❶ N-COUNT A **roller-coaster** is a small railway at a fair that goes up and down steep slopes fast and that people ride on for pleasure or excitement. 过山车；云霄飞车 ❑ *It's great to go on the roller coaster five times and not be sick.* 坐了 5 次过山车都没晕，真是太棒了。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone or something is on a **roller coaster**, you mean that they go through many sudden or extreme changes in a short time. 许多急转突变；忽好忽坏【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *I've been on an emotional roller-coaster since I've been here.* 自从我到了这里，情绪就起伏不定。

'roller-skate (**roller-skates, roller-skating, roller-skated**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Roller-skates** are shoes with four small wheels on the bottom. 四轮轮滑鞋；四轮旱冰鞋 ❑ *A boy of about ten came up on roller-skates.* 一个 10 岁左右、脚蹬四轮轮滑鞋的男孩滑了过来。❷ VERB If you **roller-skate**, you move over a flat surface wearing roller-skates. 玩四轮轮滑 ❑ [V] *On the day of the accident, my son Gary was roller-skating outside our house.* 事故发生那天，我儿子加里正在我们家外面滑旱冰。•**roller-skating** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The craze for roller skating spread throughout the U.S.* 滑旱冰在全美风靡一时。

rol|lick|ing /'rɒlɪkɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **rollicking** occasion is cheerful and usually noisy. A **rollicking** book or film is entertaining and enjoyable, and not very serious. （场合）喧闹的，欢乐的；（书、电影等）有趣的，轻松的，娱乐的 ❑ *Tony Benn's diaries are a rollicking read.* 托尼·本的日记读起来很有趣。•ADV [ADV adj] **Rollicking** is also an adverb. ❑ *I'm having a rollicking good time.* 我正过得开心快活着呢。❷ N-SING If you give someone a **rollicking**, you tell them off in a very angry way. 斥责；怒斥【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *'The boss gave us a rollicking,' said McGoldrick.* "老板狠狠教训了我们一顿。"麦戈德里克说。

roll|ing /ˈrəʊlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Rolling** hills are small hills with gentle slopes that extend a long way into the distance. (山丘)起伏的，绵延的 ❑ *...the rolling countryside of south western France.* 法国西南部绵延起伏的乡村 2 PHRASE If you say that someone **is rolling in it** or **is rolling in money**, you mean that they are very rich. 非常有钱；十分富有【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】

ˈroll|ing mill (**rolling mills**) N-COUNT A **rolling mill** is a machine or factory in which metal is rolled into sheets or bars. 轧机；轧钢厂

ˈroll|ing pin (**rolling pins**) N-COUNT A **rolling pin** is a cylinder that you roll backwards and forwards over uncooked pastry in order to make the pastry flat. 擀面杖

ˈroll|ing stock N-UNCOUNT **Rolling stock** is all the engines and carriages that are used on a railway. 铁路机车车辆 ❑ *Many stations needed repairs or rebuilding and there was a shortage of rolling stock.* 许多车站需要维修或重建，而且铁路机车车辆也不足。

ˈroll-neck (**roll-necks**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **roll-neck** sweater or a **roll-necked** sweater is a sweater with a high neck that can be rolled over. (毛衣)翻领的【mainly BRIT 主英】2 N-COUNT A **roll-neck** is a roll-neck sweater. 翻领毛衣【mainly BRIT 主英】

ˌroll of ˈhon|our N-SING A **roll of honour** is a list of the names of people who are admired or respected for something they have done, such as doing very well in a sport or exam. 光荣榜；荣誉名册【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **honor roll**

ˈroll-on (**roll-ons**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **roll-on** is a deodorant or cosmetic that you apply to your body using a container with a ball which turns round in the neck of the container. 走珠除臭剂；滚珠香体露 ❑ *I use unperfumed roll-on deodorant.* 我使用的是无香型走珠除臭剂。

ˌroll-on roll-ˈoff ADJ [ADJ n] A **roll-on roll-off** ship is designed so that cars and lorries can drive on at one end before the ship sails, and then drive off at the other end after the journey. (船)滚装滚卸的，车辆可开上开下的【BRIT 英】❑ *...roll-on roll-off ferries.* 滚装滚卸渡船

roll|over /ˈrəʊləʊvəʳ/ (**rollovers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] In a lottery draw, a **rollover** is a prize that includes the prize money from the previous draw, because nobody won it. (彩票奖金的)累积，顺延，滚动增加 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] In finance, a **rollover** is when a loan or other financial arrangement is extended. (贷款等的)展期

ˌroll-top ˈdesk (**roll-top desks**) also **rolltop desk** N-COUNT A **roll-top desk** is a desk which has a wooden cover which can be pulled down over the writing surface when the desk is not being used. 卷盖式书桌(或办公桌)

roll-up /ˈrəʊl ʌp/ (**roll-ups**) N-COUNT A **roll-up** is a cigarette that someone makes for themselves, using tobacco and cigarette papers. 手卷香烟

roly-poly /ˌrəʊli ˈpəʊli/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Roly-poly** people are pleasantly fat and round. (人)胖乎乎的，圆胖的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a short, roly-poly man with laughing eyes.* 眉开眼笑的矮胖男人

ROM /rɒm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **ROM** is the permanent part of a computer's memory. The information stored there can be read but not changed. **ROM** is an abbreviation for '(缩略=)read-only memory'. 只读存储器【COMPUTING 计算机】2 → see also **CD-ROM**

Ro|man /ˈrəʊmən/ (**Romans**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Roman** means related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire. 古罗马的；古罗马帝国的 ❑ *...the fall of the Roman Empire.* 古罗马帝国的覆灭 •N-COUNT A **Roman** was a citizen of ancient Rome or its empire. 古罗马人；古罗马帝国人 ❑ *When they conquered Britain, the Romans brought this custom with them.* 古罗马人征服英国的时候也带来了这个风俗。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Roman** means related to or connected with modern Rome. 现代罗马的 ❑ *...a Roman hotel room.* 罗马的一个宾馆房间 •N-COUNT A **Roman** is someone who lives in or comes from Rome. 罗马人 ❑ *...soccer-mad Romans.* 痴迷于足球的罗马人

ˌRo|man ˈal|pha|bet N-SING The **Roman alphabet** is the alphabet that was used by the Romans in ancient times and that is used for writing most western European languages, including English. 罗马字母(表)

ˌRo|man ˈCatho|lic (**Roman Catholics**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **Roman Catholic** Church is the same as the **Catholic** Church. 天主教的；罗马公教的 ❑ *...a Roman Catholic priest.* 天主教神父 2 N-COUNT A **Roman Catholic** is the same as a **Catholic**. 同 Catholic ❑ *Like her, Maria was a Roman Catholic.* 和她一样，玛丽亚也是天主教徒。

ˌRo|man Caˈtholi|cism N-UNCOUNT **Roman Catholicism** is the same as **Catholicism**. 同 Catholicism

ro|mance /rəˈmæns, ˈrəʊmæns/ (**romances**) 1 N-COUNT A **romance** is a relationship between two people who are in love with each other but who are not married to each other. 罗曼史；恋爱；风流韵事 ❑ *After a whirlwind romance the couple announced their engagement in July.* 在闪电式的恋爱后，两人在7月宣布订婚。2 N-UNCOUNT **Romance** refers to the actions and feelings of people who are in love, especially behaviour which is very caring or affectionate. 浪漫；爱意；温馨 ❑ *He still finds time for romance by cooking candlelit dinners for his girlfriend.* 他仍然会找时间为女友准备烛光晚餐，制造浪漫。3 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the pleasure and excitement of doing something new or exciting as **romance**. 浪漫情调；浪漫色彩 ❑ *We want to recreate the romance and excitement that used to be part of rail journeys.* 我们想再度营造以前坐火车旅行的浪漫和兴奋。4 N-COUNT A **romance** is a novel or film about a love affair. 爱情故事；爱情小说；爱情电影 ❑ *Her taste in fiction was for chunky historical romances.* 她喜欢的小说是大部头的历史言情故事。5 N-UNCOUNT **Romance** is used to refer to novels about love affairs. (统称)爱情小说 ❑ *Since taking up writing romance in 1967 she has brought out over fifty books.* 自1967年开始写爱情小说起，她已经出了50多本书。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Romance** languages are languages such as French, Spanish, and Italian, which come from Latin. 罗曼语族的(由拉丁语演变而成的语言，如法语、西班牙语、意大利语等)【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **love**

Ro|man|esque /ˌrəʊməˈnesk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Romanesque** architecture is in the style that was common in western Europe around the eleventh century. It is characterized by rounded arches and thick pillars. (建筑)罗马式的，罗马风格的

Word Link 词根词缀 *esque ≈ in the style of* …式的；…风格的：*picturesque, Romanesque, statuesque*

Ro|ma|nian /ruːˈmeɪnɪən/ (**Romanians**) also **Rumanian** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Romanian** means belonging or relating to Romania, or to its people, language, or culture. 罗马尼亚的；罗马尼亚人的；罗马尼亚语的；罗马尼亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Romanian** is a person who comes from Romania. 罗马尼亚人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Romanian** is the language spoken in Romania. 罗马尼亚语

ˌRo|man ˈnu|mer|al (**Roman numerals**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Roman numerals** are the letters used by the ancient Romans to represent numbers, for example I, IV, VIII, and XL, which represent 1, 4, 8, and 40. Roman numerals are still sometimes used today. 罗马数字

→ see Picture Dictionary: **Roman numeral**

ro|man|tic ♦◇◇ /rəʊˈmæntɪk/ (**romantics**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **romantic** or does **romantic** things says and does things that make their wife, husband, girlfriend, or boyfriend feel special and loved. (人)浪漫的，富于浪漫气息的，有情调的 ❑ *When we're together, all he talks about is business. I wish he were more romantic.* 我们在一起的时候，他总是谈论生意。我希望他能浪漫一点。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Romantic** means connected with sexual love. 性爱的 ❑ *He was not interested in a romantic relationship with Ingrid.* 他没有兴趣和英格丽德发生性关系。•**ro|man|ti|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *We are not romantically involved.* 我们并不是男女朋友关系。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **romantic** play, film, or story describes or represents a love affair. (戏剧、电影或故事)关于爱情的，浪漫的 ❑ *It is a lovely romantic comedy, well worth seeing.* 这是一部温馨的爱情喜剧，非常值得一看。❑ *...romantic novels.* 爱情小说 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **romantic** view or idea of something, you are critical of them because their view of it is unrealistic and they think

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Picture Dictionary Roman numerals 罗马数字

I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10

XI	11
XII	12
XIII	13
XIV	14
XV	15
XVI	16
XVII	17
XVIII	18
XIX	19
XX	20

XXI	21
XXII	22
XXIII	23
XXIV	24
XXV	25
XXVI	26
XXVII	27
XXVIII	28
XXIX	29
XXX	30

XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100
D	500
M	1000
MMXVI	2016

that thing is better or more exciting than it really is.（观点等）不现实的，不切实际的，空想的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has a romantic view of rural society.* 他对乡村社会的看法不切实际。•N-COUNT A **romantic** is a person who has romantic views. 浪漫的人；浪漫主义者；爱幻想的人 ❑ *You're a hopeless romantic.* 你是一个无可救药的浪漫主义者。5 ADJ Something that is **romantic** is beautiful in a way that strongly affects your feelings.（事物）浪漫的，富有浪漫色彩的，充满浪漫气息的 ❑ *Seacliff House is one of the most romantic ruins in Scotland.* 海崖城堡是苏格兰最富有浪漫色彩的遗迹之一。•**ro|man|ti|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *...the romantically named, but very muddy, Cave of the Wild Horses.* 名字动听但泥泞不堪的地方——野马洞 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Romantic** means connected with the artistic movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which was concerned with the expression of the individual's feelings and emotions. 浪漫主义的 ❑ *...the poems and prose of the English romantic poets.* 英国浪漫主义诗人的诗歌和散文

→ see **love**

ro|man|ti|cism /rəʊˈmæntɪsɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Romanticism** is attitudes, ideals and feelings which are romantic rather than realistic. 浪漫态度；浪漫精神；不切实际的理想（或感受）❑ *Her determined romanticism was worrying me.* 她坚定的浪漫主义情怀让我感到担忧。2 N-UNCOUNT **Romanticism** is the artistic movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which was concerned with the expression of the individual's feelings and emotions. 浪漫主义运动（指18、19世纪注重抒发个人情感的艺术运动）

ro|man|ti|cize /rəʊˈmæntɪsaɪz/ (**romanticizes, romanticizing, romanticized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **romanticise**

VERB If you **romanticize** someone or something, you think or talk about them in a way which is not at all realistic and which makes them seem better than they really are. 使浪漫化；使具有浪漫色彩 ❑ [v n] *He romanticized the past as he became disillusioned with his present.* 他对现时不再抱有任何幻想时，便把过去想得非常浪漫。•**ro|man|ti|cized** ADJ ❑ *Mr. Lane's film takes a highly romanticized view of life on the streets.* 莱恩先生的电影从一个高度浪漫化的视角描述街头生活。

Roma|ny /ˈrəʊmənɪ/ (**Romanies**) 1 N-COUNT A **Romany** is a member of a race of people who travel from place to place, usually living in caravans, rather than living in one place. 罗姆人 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Romany** means related or connected to the Romany people. 罗姆人的 ❑ *...the Romany community.* 罗姆人社区

Romeo /ˈrəʊmɪəʊ/ (**Romeos**) N-COUNT You can describe a man as a **Romeo** if you want to indicate that he is very much in love with a woman, or that he frequently has sexual relationships with different women. 热恋中的男子；风流的男人；好色之徒【JOURNALISM, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 新闻，幽默，非正式】❑ *...one of Hollywood's most notorious Romeos.* 好莱坞最臭名昭著的花花公子之一

romp /rɒmp/ (**romps, romping, romped**) 1 VERB Journalists use **romp** in expressions like **romp home, romp in,** or **romp to victory,** to say that a person or horse has won a race or competition very easily. 轻松取胜 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Mr Foster romped home with 141 votes.* 福斯特先生以141票轻松获胜。2 VERB When children or animals **romp,** they play noisily and happily.（儿童、动物等）嬉戏，欢闹 ❑ [v] *Dogs and little children romped happily in the garden.* 狗和小孩子们在花园里嬉戏。

roof ◆◇ /ruːf/ (**roofs**)

The plural can be pronounced /ruːfs/ or /ruːvz/. 复数可以读作 /ruːfs/ 或 /ruːvz/。

1 N-COUNT The **roof** of a building is the covering on top of it that protects the people and things inside from the weather. 房顶；屋顶 ❑ *...a small stone cottage with a red slate roof.* 红色石板瓦房顶的小石屋 2 N-COUNT The **roof** of a car or other vehicle is the top part of it, which protects passengers or goods from the weather. 车顶；车篷 ❑ *The car rolled onto its roof, trapping him.* 车翻了个底朝天，把他困在了里面。3 N-COUNT **The roof of** your mouth is the highest part of the inside of your mouth. 口腔顶部；上腭 ❑ [+of] *She clicked her tongue against the roof of her mouth.* 她用舌头顶着上腭发出啧啧声。4 PHRASE If the level of something such as the price of a product or the rate of inflation **goes through the roof,** it suddenly increases very rapidly indeed.（价格、通货膨胀率等）猛增，飞涨【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Prices for Korean art have gone through the roof.* 韩国艺术品价格飞涨。5 PHRASE If you **hit the roof** or **go through the roof,** you become very angry indeed, and usually show your anger by shouting at someone. 怒气冲天；大发雷霆；暴跳如雷【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Sergeant Long will hit the roof when I tell him you've gone off.* 如果我告诉朗中士你已经走了，他会大发雷霆的。6 PHRASE If a group of people inside a building **raise the roof,** they make a very loud noise, for example by singing or shouting.（在屋内）喧闹，闹翻天 ❑ *He raised the roof at the conference when he sang his own version of the socialist anthem, The Red Flag.* 他演唱自己改编的社会主义赞歌《红旗颂》时，声音穿透了会场的屋顶。7 PHRASE If a number of things or people are **under one roof** or **under the same roof,** they are in the same building. 同在一个屋檐下；在同一栋大楼里 ❑ *The firms intend to open either together under one roof or alongside each other in shopping malls.* 这些公司想一起开在同一栋大楼里，或者彼此紧挨着开在大型购物中心里。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *roof* with:

N. **roof of a building/house** 建筑物屋顶 / 房顶，**metal** roof 金属屋顶，**rain on a** roof 屋顶上的雨水，**slate** roof 石板瓦屋顶，**tin** roof 锡皮屋顶 1

V. roof **collapses** 屋顶倒塌，roof **leaks** 屋顶渗漏，**repair a** roof 修缮屋顶 1

ADJ. **retractable** roof 可开合屋顶；可收式车顶 1 2

roofed /ru:ft, ru:vd/ ADJ A **roofed** building or area is covered by a roof. 有屋顶的；有顶的 ❑ *...a roofed corridor.* 有顶的走廊 ❑ *...a peasant hut roofed with branches.* 用树枝作屋顶的农舍

-roofed /-ru:ft, -ru:vd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-roofed** combines with adjectives and nouns to form adjectives that describe what kind of roof a building has.（与形容词或名词连用构成形容词）表示"有…顶的"、"有…房顶的" ❑ *...a huge flat-roofed concrete and glass building.* 一栋用混凝土和玻璃建成的巨大的平顶大楼

roof|er /'ru:fə'/ (**roofers**) N-COUNT A **roofer** is a person whose job is to put roofs on buildings and to repair damaged roofs. 盖屋顶的人；修屋顶的人

'roof gar|den (**roof gardens**) N-COUNT A **roof garden** is a garden on the flat roof of a building. 屋顶花园

roof|ing /'ru:fɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Roofing** is material used for making or covering roofs. 屋面材料；屋顶材料 ❑ *A gust of wind pried loose a section of sheet-metal roofing.* 一阵狂风把铺在屋顶上的一块金属片掀起来了。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Roofing** is the work of putting new roofs on houses. 盖屋顶 ❑ *...a roofing company.* 屋顶建造公司

roof|less /'ru:fləs/ ADJ A **roofless** building has no roof, usually because the building has been damaged or has not been used for a long time.（建筑物）无顶的

'roof rack (**roof racks**) also **roof-rack** N-COUNT A **roof rack** is a metal frame that is fixed on top of a car and used for carrying large objects.（汽车）车顶行李架【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **luggage rack**

roof|top /'ru:ftɒp/ (**rooftops**) also **roof-top** ❶ N-COUNT A **rooftop** is the outside part of the roof of a building.（外部的）屋顶 ❑ *Below us you could glimpse the rooftops of a few small villages.* 我们可以瞥见脚下一些小村庄的屋顶。❷ PHRASE If you shout something **from the rooftops**, you say it or announce it in a very public way. 公开宣布；使尽人皆知 ❑ *When we have something definite to say, we shall be shouting it from the rooftops.* 如果有确切的消息要宣布，我们会让大家都知道。

rook /rʊk/ (**rooks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rook** is a large black bird. Rooks are members of the crow family. 秃鼻乌鸦 ❷ N-COUNT In chess, a **rook** is one of the chess pieces which stand in the corners of the board at the beginning of a game. Rooks can move forwards, backwards, or sideways, but not diagonally.（国际象棋中的）车

→ see **chess**

rookie /'rʊki/ (**rookies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rookie** is someone who has just started doing a job and does not have much experience, especially someone who has just joined the army or police force. 新手；菜鸟；（尤指）新兵，新警员【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I don't want to have another rookie to train.* 我不想再训练新兵了。❷ N-COUNT A **rookie** is a person who has been competing in a professional sport for less than a year.（参加职业体育比赛不足一年的）新队员【AM 美】

room ⇹ /ru:m, rʊm/ (**rooms, rooming, roomed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **room** is one of the separate sections or parts of the inside of a building. Rooms have their own walls, ceilings, floors, and doors, and are usually used for particular activities. You can refer to all the people who are in a room as **the room**. 房间；屋子；室；房间里的所有人 ❑ *A minute later he excused himself and left the room.* 片刻后他礼貌地告辞，离开了房间。❑ *The whole room roared with laughter.* 整个房间的人都大笑起来。❷ N-COUNT If you talk about your **room**, you are referring to the room that you alone use, especially your bedroom at home or your office at work. 私人房间（尤指卧室或办公室）❑ *If you're running upstairs, go to my room and bring down my sweater, please.* 如果你上楼，麻烦到我的房间把我的毛衣拿下来。❸ N-COUNT A **room** is a bedroom in a hotel.（宾馆的）房间 ❑ *Toni booked a room in an hotel not far from Arzfeld.* 托妮在离阿茨费尔德不远的一家宾馆订了一个房间。❹ VERB If you **room with** someone, you share a rented room, apartment, or house with them, for example when you are a student. 同住；合租【AM 美】❑ [v +with] *I had roomed with him in New Haven when we were both at Yale Law School.* 我和他都在耶鲁法学院读书的时候，在纽黑文合租了一个房间。[Also v together] ❺ N-UNCOUNT If there is **room** somewhere, there is enough empty space there for people or things to be fitted in, or for people to move freely or do what they want to. 空间；空地方 ❑ *There is usually room to accommodate up to 80 visitors.* 那里通常可以住得下80位来客。❻ → see also **leg room, standing room** ❼ N-UNCOUNT If there is **room for** a particular kind of behaviour or action, people are able to behave in that way or to take that action. 机会；余地；可能性 ❑ [+for] *The intensity of the work left little room for personal grief or anxiety.* 高强度的工作使人几乎没空儿去悲伤忧虑。❽ PHRASE If you have **room for manoeuvre**, you have the opportunity to change your plans if it becomes necessary or desirable. 作出改变的机会；回旋的余地 ❑ *With an election looming, he has little room for manoeuvre.* 随着选举临近，他几乎没有什么回旋的余地了。❾ → see also **changing room, chat room, common room, consulting room, dining room, drawing room, dressing room, elbow room, emergency room, ladies' room, leg room, living room, locker room, men's room, morning room, powder room, reading room, reception room, rest room, spare room, standing room** ❿ to **give** something **houseroom** → see **houseroom**

→ see **hotel**

-roomed /-ru:md/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-roomed** combines with numbers to form adjectives which tell you how many rooms a house or flat contains.（与数词连用构成形容词）表示"有…个房间的" ❑ *They found a little two-roomed flat to rent.* 他们找到了一个出租的小两居室。

room|ful /'ru:mfʊl/ (**roomfuls**) N-COUNT A **roomful of** things or people is a room that is full of them. You can also refer to the amount or number of things or people that a room can contain as a **roomful**. 一屋子（人或物）❑ [+of] *It was like a teacher disciplining a roomful of second-year pupils.* 那情形就像一个老师正在管教一屋子的二年级小学生。

'room|ing house (**rooming houses**) N-COUNT A **rooming house** is a building that is divided into small flats or single rooms which people rent to live in. 寄宿房屋；出租房间的公寓【AM 美】

room|mate /'ru:mmeɪt, 'rʊm-/ (**roommates**) also **room-mate** ❶ N-COUNT Your **roommate** is the person you share a rented room, apartment, or house with, for example when you are at university. 室友；合租一套公寓（或一幢房子）的人【AM 美】❷ N-COUNT Your **roommate** is the person you share a rented room with, for example when you are at university. 室友；同屋者【BRIT 英】

'room ser|vice N-UNCOUNT **Room service** is a service in a hotel by which meals or drinks are provided for guests in their rooms.（旅馆的）客房服务，客房送餐服务 ❑ *The hotel did not normally provide room service.* 这家旅馆一般不提供客房送餐服务。

→ see **hotel**

roomy /'ru:mi/ (**roomier, roomiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe a place as **roomy**, you mean that you like it because it is large inside and you can move around freely and comfortably. 宽敞的；空间大的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The car is roomy and a good choice for anyone who needs to carry equipment.* 这款车非常宽敞，对于需要携带装备的人来说是不错的选择。❷ ADJ If you describe a piece of clothing as **roomy**, you mean that you like it because it is large and fits loosely.（衣服）宽松的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...roomy jackets.* 宽松的夹克

roost /ru:st/ (**roosts, roosting, roosted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **roost** is a place where birds or bats rest or sleep.（鸟类或蝙蝠的）栖息处，栖巢，窝 ❷ VERB When birds or bats **roost** somewhere, they rest or sleep there. 栖息 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The peacocks roost in nearby shrubs.* 孔雀栖息在附近的灌木丛里。❸ PHRASE If bad or wrong things that someone has done in the past **have come home to roost**, or if their **chickens have come home to roost**, they are now experiencing the unpleasant effects of these actions. 自食苦果；得到惩罚；遭到报应 ❑ *Appeasement has come home to roost.* 绥靖政策的恶果已经显现出来了。❹ PHRASE If you say that someone **rules the roost** in a particular place, you mean that they have control and authority over the people there. 当家；作主；

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主宰；领导【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Today the country's nationalists rule the roost and hand out the jobs.* 现今，这个国家由民族主义者掌权并分派工作。

→ see **bat**

roost|er /'ru:stə^r/ (**roosters**) N-COUNT A **rooster** is an adult male chicken. 雄鸡；公鸡【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cock**

root ◆◇ /ru:t/ (**roots, rooting, rooted**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **roots** of a plant are the parts of it that grow under the ground. 根；根茎 ❑ *...the twisted roots of an apple tree.* 苹果树盘绕的根 ❷ VERB If you **root** a plant or cutting or if it **roots**, roots form on the bottom of its stem and it starts to grow. (使)生根 ❑ [v] *Most plants will root in about six to eight weeks.* 大多数植物都会在 6 到 8 周左右生根。❑ [v n] *Root the cuttings in a heated propagator.* 把插条放在加热的繁殖床里生根。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Root** vegetables or **root** crops are grown for their roots which are large and can be eaten. (蔬菜、作物等)块根的，根茎可食用的 ❑ *...root crops such as carrots and potatoes.* 胡萝卜、马铃薯之类的根茎类作物 ❹ N-COUNT The **root** of a hair or tooth is the part of it that is underneath the skin. (头发或牙齿的)根，根部 ❑ [+of] *...decay around the roots of teeth.* 牙根周围的龋蚀 ❺ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] You can refer to the place or culture that a person or their family comes from as their **roots**. 根脉；祖籍 ❑ *I am proud of my Brazilian roots.* 我为我根在巴西感到自豪。❻ N-COUNT You can refer to the cause of a problem or of an unpleasant situation as **the root of** it or **the roots of** it. (问题、困境等的)根源，起因，祸根 ❑ [+of] *We got to the root of the problem.* 我们找到了问题的根源。❼ N-COUNT The **root** of a word is the part that contains its meaning and to which other parts can be added. 词根【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The word 'secretary' comes from the same Latin root as the word 'secret'.* 单词 secretary 和 secret 有同样的拉丁词根。❽ VERB If you **root through** or **in** something, you search for something by moving other things around. 翻找；搜寻 ❑ [v prep] *She rooted through the bag, found what she wanted, and headed toward the door.* 她在包里翻了一阵，找到了想要的东西，然后朝门口走去。❾ → see also **rooted, cube root, grass roots, square root** ❿ PHRASE If something has been completely changed or destroyed, you can say that it has been changed or destroyed **root and branch**. 完全；彻底【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The forces of National Socialism were transforming Germany root and branch.* 纳粹主义势力当时正在彻底改变德国。❑ *Some prison practices are in need of root and branch reform.* 有些监狱做法需要彻底改革。⓫ PHRASE If someone **puts down roots**, they make a place their home, for example by taking part in activities there or by making a lot of friends there. 扎根；定居；安家 ❑ *When they got to Montana, they put down roots and built a life.* 到了蒙大拿后，他们便在那里扎根过上了新生活。⓬ PHRASE If an idea, belief, or custom **takes root**, it becomes established among a group of people. (想法、信念或风俗)深入人心，变得根深蒂固 ❑ *Time would be needed for democracy to take root.* 民主观念要深入人心需要时间。

▶root around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **root about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **root around** or **root about** in something, you look for something there, moving things around as you search. 翻找；搜寻 ❑ [v p prep] *'It's in here somewhere,' he said, rooting about in his desk.* "它就在这里的什么地方。"他一边说，一边在桌子里乱翻。[Also v p]

▶root for PHRASAL VERB If you **are rooting for** someone, you are giving them your support while they are doing something difficult or trying to defeat another person. 支持；为…鼓劲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *Good luck, we'll be rooting for you.* 祝你好运，我们会支持你的。

▶root out ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **root out** a person, you find them and force them from the place they are in, usually in order to punish them. 铲除；清除 ❑ [v p n] *The generals have to root out traitors.* 将军们得把叛国者全部铲除。❑ [v n p] *It shouldn't take too long to root him out.* 把他铲除掉应该不需要太长的时间。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **root out** a problem or an unpleasant situation, you find out who or what is the cause of it and put an end to it. 根除；杜绝；彻底解决 ❑ [v p n] *There would be a major drive to root out corruption.* 将会有一场根除腐败的大规模运动。[Also v n p]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *root* with:

N. **tree** root 树根 ❶
root **canal** (牙)根管 ❹
root **cause of** *something* …的根源，root **of a problem** 问题的根源 ❻
V. **take** root 深入人心；根深蒂固 ⓫

'root beer (**root beers**) N-VAR **Root beer** is a fizzy non-alcoholic drink flavoured with the roots of various plants and herbs. It is popular in the United States. 根汁汽水，根啤(一种不含酒精的饮料，盛行于美国) •N-COUNT A glass, can, or bottle of root beer can be referred to as a **root beer**. 一瓶根汁汽水；一杯(或一罐)根啤 ❑ *Kevin buys a root beer.* 凯文买了一瓶根汁汽水。

root|ed /'ru:tɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you say that one thing is **rooted in** another, you mean that it is strongly influenced by it or has developed from it. 起源于…的；根源于…的；由…产生的 ❑ [+in] *The crisis is rooted in deep rivalries between the two groups.* 这场危机的根源是这两个群体之间积怨已深的敌对情绪。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n, usu adv ADJ] If someone has deeply **rooted** opinions or feelings, they believe or feel something extremely strongly and are unlikely to change. (观点、感受)根深蒂固的，难以改变的 ❑ *Racism is a deeply rooted prejudice which has existed for thousands of years.* 种族主义是存在了几千年的根深蒂固的偏见。❸ → see also **deep-rooted** ❹ PHRASE If you are **rooted to the spot**, you are unable to move because you are very frightened or shocked. (因害怕或吃惊)呆住，不能动弹 ❑ *We just stopped there, rooted to the spot.* 我们一下子停在了那里，呆若木鸡。

,root 'gin|ger N-UNCOUNT **Root ginger** is the stem of the ginger plant. It is often used in Chinese and Indian cooking. 姜根(常用于中餐和印度餐)

root|less /'ru:tləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has no permanent home or job and is not settled in any community, you can describe them as **rootless**. 居无定所的；无固定工作的；无归属的；漂泊的 ❑ *These rootless young people have nowhere else to go.* 这些漂泊不定的年轻人没有其他地方可去。

rope /rəʊp/ (**ropes, roping, roped**) ❶ N-VAR A **rope** is a thick cord or wire that is made by twisting together several thinner cords or wires. Ropes are used for jobs such as pulling cars, tying up boats, or tying things together. 绳；绳索；缆绳 ❑ *He tied the rope around his waist.* 他把绳索系在自己的腰上。❑ *...a piece of rope.* 一根绳子 ❷ VERB If you **rope** one thing **to** another, you tie the two things together with a rope. (用绳索)捆，绑，拴 ❑ [v n +to] *I roped myself to the chimney.* 我用绳子把自己系在烟囱上。[Also v n together] ❸ PHRASE If you **give** someone **enough rope to hang themselves**, you give them the freedom to do a job in their own way because you hope that their attempts will fail and that they will look foolish. 任由…自作自受；任…作茧自缚；任…出丑 ❑ *The King has merely given the politicians enough rope to hang themselves.* 国王只不过是给了这些政客自缚的绳子。❹ PHRASE If you **are learning the ropes**, you are learning how a particular task or job is done. 熟悉门道；学习窍门【INFORMAL 非正式】❺ PHRASE If you **know the ropes**, you know how a particular job or task should be done. 懂行；在行；熟悉技巧【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The moment she got to know the ropes, there was no stopping her.* 一旦她懂行了，就什么也难不住她了。❻ PHRASE If you describe a payment as **money for old rope**, you are emphasizing that it is earned very easily, for very little effort. 轻松赚来的钱【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❼ PHRASE If you **show** someone **the ropes**, you show them how to do a particular job or task. 教…如何做；教…方法；教…诀窍【INFORMAL 非正式】

→ see Word Web: **rope**

▶rope in PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you say that you **were roped in to** do a particular task, you mean that someone persuaded you to help them do that task. 说服…帮忙【mainly

Word Web 话题词汇 rope 绳索

Rope consists of a number of **threads**, **strands**, or **fibre**. A machine twists the strands around one another in such a way that they won't **unravel**. Natural materials like **hemp** and synthetic ones like **nylon** are used. Rope has played a central role in the history of humanity. The Egyptians used it to help build the pyramids. The ships Columbus discovered America with required rope to raise the sails. Early mountain climbers used thick **cords** to reach high peaks. Using rope always involves making **knots**. The reef knot and clove hitch are two of the most common knots.



绳索由数根线、数股细绳或数条纤维构成。机器将这些细绳相互绞绕至不会散开。制绳的可以是大麻等天然材料，也可以是尼龙等合成材料。绳索在人类发展历史上发挥过关键作用。古埃及人借助绳索来建造金字塔。哥伦布发现美洲时所乘的船要依靠缆绳来升帆。早期的登山者利用粗绳攀上高峰。使用绳索必定要打结。平结和丁香结是两种最常见的打结方式。

BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed P +for] *Visitors were roped in for potato picking and harvesting.* 参观者们被说动来帮忙采收土豆。❑ [get V-ed P to-inf] *I got roped in to help with the timekeeping.* 我被拉来帮忙计时。

▶rope off PHRASAL VERB If you **rope off** an area, you tie ropes between posts all around its edges so that people cannot enter it without permission. 用绳子将(地方)围起来 ❑ [V P n] *You should rope off a big field and sell tickets.* 你应该用绳子围起一大片地方来卖票。[Also V n P]

'rope ladder (**rope ladders**) also **rope-ladder** N-COUNT A **rope ladder** is a ladder made of two long ropes connected by short pieces of rope, wood, or metal. 绳梯；软梯

ropey /'rəʊpi/ (**ropier**, **ropiest**) ADJ If you say that something is **ropey**, you mean that its quality is poor or unsatisfactory. 差劲的；劣质的；不够好的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Your spelling's a bit ropey.* 你的拼写有点儿糟糕。

ro|sary /'rəʊzəri/ (**rosaries**) N-COUNT A **rosary** is a string of beads that members of certain religions, especially Catholics, use for counting prayers. A series of prayers counted in this way is also called a **rosary**. (尤指天主教徒念经时用的)念珠；玫瑰经

rose ◆◇◇ /rəʊz/ (**roses**) 1 **Rose** is the past tense of **rise**. 2 N-COUNT A **rose** is a flower, often with a pleasant smell, which grows on a bush with stems that have sharp points called thorns on them. 玫瑰花；蔷薇花 ❑ *...a bunch of yellow roses.* 一束黄玫瑰 3 N-COUNT A **rose** is bush that roses grow on. 蔷薇；玫瑰 ❑ *Prune rambling roses when the flowers have faded.* 花朵凋谢后要剪除杂生的玫瑰枝。4 COLOUR Something that is **rose** is reddish-pink in colour. 玫瑰色；红粉色【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the rose and violet hues of a twilight sky.* 黄昏时天空中玫瑰色和紫罗兰色的云霞 5 PHRASE If you say that a situation is not **a bed of roses**, you mean that it is not as pleasant as it seems, and that there are some unpleasant aspects to it. 尽善尽美；尽如人意 ❑ *We all knew that life was unlikely to be a bed of roses back in England.* 我们都知道回到英格兰以后的生活不太可能幸福完美。

→ see **plant**

rosé /'rəʊzeɪ, AM 美 rəʊ'zeɪ/ (**rosés**) N-VAR **Rosé** is wine which is pink in colour. 玫瑰红葡萄酒 ❑ *The vast majority of wines produced in this area are reds or rosés.* 这个地区生产的葡萄酒绝大部分都是红葡萄酒或玫瑰红葡萄酒。

rose|bud /'rəʊzbʌd/ (**rosebuds**) N-COUNT A **rosebud** is a young rose whose petals have not yet opened out fully. 蔷薇蓓蕾；玫瑰花苞

'rose-coloured

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rose-colored**

PHRASE If you look at a person or situation through **rose-coloured glasses** or **rose-tinted glasses**, you see only their good points and therefore your view of them is unrealistic. In British English, you can also say that someone is looking through **rose-coloured spectacles**. 玫瑰色的眼镜(指只看到好的一面) ❑ *Its influence can make you view life through rose-coloured glasses.* 它会让人以过于乐观的态度看待生活。

rose|hip /'rəʊzhɪp/ (**rosehips**) N-COUNT A **rosehip** is a bright red or orange fruit that grows on some kinds of rose bushes. 蔷薇果

rose|mary /'rəʊzmərɪ, AM 美 -meri/ N-UNCOUNT **Rosemary** is a herb used in cooking. It comes from an evergreen plant with small narrow leaves. The plant is also called **rosemary**. 迷迭香

→ see **herb**

'rose-tinted → see **rose-coloured**

ro|sette /rəʊ'zet/ (**rosettes**) N-COUNT A **rosette** is a large circular decoration made from coloured ribbons which is given as a prize in a competition, or, especially in Britain, is worn to show support for a political party or sports team. (作为竞赛奖品，尤指在英国某政党或运动队的支持者佩戴的)玫瑰花结，玫瑰花形徽章

rose|water /'rəʊzwɔːtəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rosewater** is a liquid which is made from roses and which has a pleasant smell. It is used as a perfume and in cooking. 玫瑰水，蔷薇水(用作香水或用于烹饪中)

'rose win|dow (**rose windows**) N-COUNT A **rose window** is a large round stained glass window in a church. (教堂的)玫瑰窗，圆花窗

rose|wood /'rəʊzwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Rosewood** is a hard dark-coloured wood that is used for making furniture. Rosewood comes from a species of tropical tree. (用于制作家具的)红木，花梨木，黄檀木 ❑ *...a heavy rosewood desk.* 一张沉重的红木桌子

ros|ter /'rɒstəʳ/ (**rosters**) 1 N-COUNT A **roster** is a list which gives details of the order in which different people have to do a particular job. 值勤表；勤务簿 ❑ *The next day he put himself first on the new roster for domestic chores.* 第二天，他把自己排在了新的家务值日表的第一位。2 N-COUNT A **roster** is a list, especially of the people who work for a particular organization or are available to do a particular job. It can also be a list of the sports players who are available for a particular team, especially in American English. 名单；花名册；登记表；运动员名册(尤用于美国英语中) ❑ [+of] *The Amateur Softball Association's roster of umpires has declined to 57,000.* 业余垒球协会的裁判员名单上的人数已经减少到了57,000名。

ros|trum /'rɒstrəm/ (**rostrums** or **rostra** /'rɒstrə/) N-COUNT A **rostrum** is a raised platform on which someone stands when they are speaking to an audience, receiving a prize, or conducting an orchestra. 主席台；演讲台；颁奖台；指挥台 ❑ *As he stood on the winner's rostrum, he sang the words of the national anthem.* 他站在冠军领奖台上，唱起了国歌。

rosy /'rəʊzi/ (**rosier**, **rosiest**) 1 ADJ If you say that someone has a **rosy** face, you mean that they have pink cheeks and look very healthy. (脸颊)红润的，红扑扑的 ❑ *Bethan's round, rosy face seemed hardly to have aged at all.* 贝唐红扑扑的圆脸看起来一点儿也没有变老。2 ADJ If you say that a situation looks **rosy** or that the picture looks **rosy**, you mean that the situation seems likely to be good or successful. 充满希望的；前景美好的；有望成功的 ❑ *The job prospects for those graduating in engineering are far less rosy now than they used to be.* 现在工科毕业生的就业前景大不如从前。

rot /rɒt/ (**rots**, **rotting**, **rotted**) 1 VERB When food, wood, or another substance **rots**, or when something **rots** it, it becomes softer and is gradually destroyed. (使)腐烂；(使)腐败 ❑ [V] *If we don't unload it soon, the grain will start rotting in the silos.*

R

如果我们不赶快把粮食卸下来，它们就会在筒仓里开始腐烂。❑ [v n] *Sugary canned drinks rot your teeth.* 罐装的甜饮料会腐蚀牙齿。❷ N-UNCOUNT If there is **rot** in something, especially something that is made of wood, parts of it have decayed and fallen apart. (尤指木制品的)腐烂，腐败，腐朽 ❑ *Investigations had revealed extensive rot in the beams under the ground floor.* 调查发现一层底下的横梁大面积腐烂。❸ N-SING You can use **the rot** to refer to the way something gradually gets worse. For example, if you are talking about the time when **the rot set in**, you are talking about the time when a situation began to get steadily worse and worse. (逐步的)恶化，衰败 ❑ *In many schools, the rot is beginning to set in. Standards are falling all the time.* 很多学校的情况开始变得越来越糟，教学水平一路下滑。❹ VERB If you say that someone is being left to **rot** in a particular place, especially in a prison, you mean that they are being left there and their physical and mental condition is being allowed to get worse and worse. (尤指人在狱中)身心状况越来越糟，萎靡不振，颓废下去 ❑ [v prep] *Most governments simply leave the long-term jobless to rot on the dole.* 大多数政府就让长期失业者领着救济金颓废度日。[Also v] ❺ → see also **dry rot**

rota /ˈrəʊtə/ (**rotas**) N-COUNT A **rota** is a list which gives details of the order in which different people have to do a particular job. 值班表；值勤表；勤务簿【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *I suggest that you work out a careful rota which will make it clear who tidies the room on which day.* 我建议你制定一个详细的值班表，明确哪一天由谁整理房间。

ro|ta|ry /ˈrəʊtərɪ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rotary** means turning or able to turn round a fixed point. 旋转的；转动的 ❑ *...turning linear into rotary motion.* 把直线运动改成旋转运动 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rotary** is used in the names of some machines that have parts that turn round a fixed point. (机器)有旋转部件的 ❑ *...a rotary engine.* 旋转式发动机

Word Link 词根词缀 *rot = turning* 转：*rotary, rotate, rotation*

ro|tate /rəʊˈteɪt, AM 美 ˈrəʊteɪt/ (**rotates, rotating, rotated**) ❶ VERB When something **rotates** or when you **rotate** it, it turns with a circular movement. (使)旋转；(使)转动 ❑ [v] *The Earth rotates round the sun.* 地球围绕太阳转。❑ [v n] *Take each foot in both your hands and rotate it to loosen and relax the ankle.* 双手抓住每只脚转动一下，以放松脚踝。❷ VERB If people or things **rotate**, or if someone **rotates** them, they take it in turns to do a particular job or serve a particular purpose. (使)轮流；(使)轮换 ❑ [v] *The members of the club can rotate and one person can do all the preparation for the evening.* 俱乐部成员可以轮流工作，而且一个人就能做好晚上的所有准备工作。❑ [v n] *They will swap posts in a year's time, according to new party rules which rotate the leadership.* 根据轮流担任领导的新党章，他们在一年后会轮换职位。•**ro|tat|ing** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *The European Union's rotating presidency passed from Sweden to Belgium.* 欧盟轮值主席国由瑞典换成了比利时。

→ see **moon**

ro|ta|tion /rəʊˈteɪʃᵊn/ (**rotations**) ❶ N-VAR **Rotation** is circular movement. A **rotation** is the movement of something through one complete circle. 旋转；转动 ❑ [+of] *...the daily rotation of the earth upon its axis.* 地球每天绕地轴自转 ❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] The **rotation** of a group of things or people is the fact of them taking turns to do a particular job or serve a particular purpose. If people do something **in rotation**, they take turns to do it. 轮流；轮班 ❑ *Once a month we met for the whole day, and in rotation each one led the group.* 我们每个月聚在一起一整天，轮流担任领队。

rote /rəʊt/ N-UNCOUNT [N n, *by* N] **Rote** learning or learning **by rote** is learning things by repeating them without thinking about them or trying to understand them. 死记硬背；机械学习 ❑ *He is very sceptical about the value of rote learning.* 他非常怀疑死记硬背是否有用。

ro|tor /ˈrəʊtəʳ/ (**rotors**) N-COUNT The **rotors** or **rotor blades** of a helicopter are the four long, flat, thin pieces of metal on top of it which go round and lift it off the ground. (直升机的)旋翼

rot|ten /ˈrɒtᵊn/ ❶ ADJ If food, wood, or another substance is **rotten**, it has decayed and can no longer be used. 腐烂的；腐败的；腐朽的 ❑ *The smell outside this building is overwhelming—like rotten eggs.* 这栋大楼外面的气味让人无法忍受——就像臭鸡蛋的味道。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **rotten**, you think it is very unpleasant or of very poor quality. (事物)非常糟糕的，很差劲的，极其拙劣的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I personally think it's a rotten idea.* 我个人觉得这个主意非常糟糕。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **rotten**, you are insulting them or criticizing them because you think that they are very unpleasant or unkind. (人)极讨厌的，坏透了的，非常不友善的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *You rotten swine! How dare you?* 你这个讨厌鬼！你竟敢这样？ ❹ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **rotten**, you feel bad, either because you are ill or because you are sorry about something. 感到不适的；感到抱歉的；难受的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had glandular fever and spent that year feeling rotten.* 我得了腺热，那一整年都不舒服。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rotten* Also look up:

ADJ. decomposed, spoiled; (*ant.*) fresh ❶

ˌrot|ten ˈap|ple (**rotten apples**) N-COUNT You can use **rotten apple** to talk about a person who is dishonest and therefore causes a lot of problems for the group or organization they belong to. 害群之马 ❑ *Police corruption is not just a few rotten apples.* 警界腐败不仅仅是几个害群之马造成的。

rot|ter /ˈrɒtəʳ/ (**rotters**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **rotter**, you are criticizing them because you think that they have behaved in a very unkind or mean way. 无赖；坏蛋；流氓；恶棍【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，过时，贬】

Rott|wei|ler /ˈrɒtvaɪləʳ/ (**Rottweilers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **rottweiler**

N-COUNT A **Rottweiler** is a large black and brown breed of dog which is often used as a guard dog. 罗特韦尔犬(一种黑棕色大狗，多用来看门)

ro|tund /rəʊˈtʌnd/ ADJ If someone is **rotund**, they are round and fat. 圆胖的；胖乎乎的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A rotund, smiling, red-faced gentleman appeared.* 一位身材圆胖、面带笑容、满脸通红的先生出现了。

ro|tun|da /rəʊˈtʌndə/ (**rotundas**) N-COUNT A **rotunda** is a round building or room, especially one with a round bowl-shaped roof. (尤指圆顶的)圆形建筑，圆形房间

rou|ble /ˈruːbᵊl/ (**roubles**) N-COUNT The **rouble** is the unit of money that is used in Russia and some of the other republics that form the Commonwealth of Independent States. 卢布(俄罗斯以及其他一些独联体国家的货币单位)

rouge /ruːʒ/ (**rouges, rouging, rouged**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Rouge** is a red powder or cream which women and actors can put on their cheeks in order to give them more colour. 胭脂；腮红【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❷ VERB If a woman or an actor **rouges** their cheeks or lips, they put red powder or cream on them to give them more colour. 往…上搽胭脂；给…抹腮红 ❑ [v n] *Florentine women rouged their earlobes.* 佛罗伦萨女人在耳垂上搽胭脂。❑ [v-ed] *She had curly black hair and rouged cheeks.* 她的头发乌黑卷曲，脸上抹了腮红。

→ see **make-up**

rough ♦♢♢ /rʌf/ (**rougher, roughest, roughs, roughing, roughed**) ❶ ADJ If a surface is **rough**, it is uneven and not smooth. (表面)粗糙不平的，不光滑的 ❑ *His hands were rough and calloused, from years of karate practice.* 由于多年练习空手道，他双手粗糙，布满老茧。•**rough|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *She rested her cheek against the roughness of his jacket.* 她把脸颊靠在他粗糙的夹克上。❷ ADJ You say that people or their actions are **rough** when they use too much force and not enough care or gentleness. (人或动作)粗暴的，粗野的，粗鲁的 ❑ *Rugby's a rough game at the best of times.* 即使是在比赛最不激烈的时候，橄榄球也是一种粗野的运动。•**rough|ly** ADV ❑ *A hand roughly pushed him aside.* 一只手粗鲁地把他推到了一边。•**rough|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He regretted his roughness.* 他对自己的粗鲁感到后悔。❸ ADJ A **rough** area, city, school, or

other place is unpleasant and dangerous because there is a lot of violence or crime there.（地区、城市、学校等）危险的，充斥暴力的，犯罪率高的 ❑ *It was quite a rough part of our town.* 这是我们城里犯罪率很高的地区。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has had a **rough** time, you mean that they have had some difficult or unpleasant experiences.（日子）艰难的，困难的，不愉快的 ❑ *All women have a rough time in our society.* 在我们的社会中，所有女性的日子都不好过。 5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **rough**, you feel ill. 身体不适的；不舒服的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The virus won't go away and the lad is still feeling a bit rough.* 病毒无法清除，这个小伙子仍然觉得有点儿不舒服。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rough** calculation or guess is approximately correct, but not exact.（计算、猜测）大概的，粗略的 ❑ *We were only able to make a rough estimate of how much fuel would be required.* 我们只能对所需燃料量作一个粗略的估计。 •**rough|ly** ADV ❑ *Gambling and tourism pay roughly half the entire state budget.* 博彩业和旅游业支撑着整个国家约一半的财政预算。 7 ADJ If you give someone a **rough** idea, description, or drawing of something, you indicate only the most important features, without much detail.（想法、描述）粗略的，简略的，大致的；（图画）简笔的 ❑ *I've got a rough idea of what he looks like.* 我已经大致知道他长什么样子了。 •**rough|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He knew roughly what was about to be said.* 他大概知道要说些什么。 ❑ *Roughly speaking, a scientific humanist is somebody who believes in science and in humanity but not in God.* 简单来讲，科学人文主义者是信仰科学和人文主义而不信仰上帝的人。 8 ADJ You can say that something is **rough** when it is not neat and well made.做工粗糙的；不精致的；简陋的 ❑ *...a rough wooden table.* 做工粗糙的木桌子 •**rough|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Roughly chop the tomatoes and add them to the casserole.* 把西红柿大致切一切，然后放到炖锅里。 9 ADJ If the sea or the weather at sea is **rough**, the weather is windy or stormy and there are very big waves.（海况或天气）恶劣的，风大的，有风暴的 ❑ *A fishing vessel and a cargo ship collided in rough seas.* 一艘渔船和一艘货船在波涛汹涌的海上相撞了。 10 ADV [ADV after v] When people sleep or live **rough**, they sleep out of doors, usually because they have no home. 户外；露天【BRIT 英】❑ *It makes me so sad when I see young people begging or sleeping rough on the streets.* 我看到年轻人沿街乞讨、露宿街头，心里非常难过。 11 VERB If you have to **rough** it, you have to live without the possessions and comforts that you normally have.过（从前没有过的）艰苦生活 ❑ [v it] *You won't be roughing it; each room comes equipped with a telephone and a 3-channel radio.* 你不会过得太艰苦；每个房间都配备了一部电话和一台可以接收 3 个频道的收音机。 12 **rough justice** → see **justice**

Thesaurus 同类词 *rough* Also look up:

ADJ. coarse, harsh; (*ant.*) smooth 1
approximate, estimated, vague; (*ant.*) exact 6 7

rough|age /'rʌfɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Roughage** consists of the tough parts of vegetables and grains that help you to digest your food and help your bowels to work properly.（食物中的）粗纤维

,rough and 'ready also **rough-and-ready** 1 ADJ A **rough and ready** solution or method is one that is rather simple and not very exact because it has been thought of or done in a hurry.（解决方案、方法）简单的，马马虎虎的，临时对付的 ❑ *Here is a rough and ready measurement.* 这里有个将就能用的尺寸。 2 ADJ A **rough and ready** person is not very polite or gentle. 不礼貌的；粗鲁的 ❑ *...rough-and-ready soldiers.* 粗鲁的士兵

,rough and 'tum|ble also **rough-and-tumble** 1 N-UNCOUNT You can use **rough and tumble** to refer to a situation in which the people involved try hard to get what they want, and do not worry about upsetting or harming others, and you think this is acceptable and normal. 争抢；混战；争斗 ❑ *...the rough-and-tumble of political combat.* 混乱的政治斗争 2 N-UNCOUNT **Rough and tumble** is physical playing that involves noisy and slightly violent behaviour. 喧闹；打闹 ❑ *He enjoys rough and tumble play.* 他喜欢打闹。

rough|en /'rʌfən/ (**roughens, roughening, roughened**) VERB [usu passive] If something has **been roughened**, its surface has become less smooth. 使变粗糙；使变得不平滑 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...complexions that have been roughened by long periods in the hot sun.* 因长期暴晒而变得粗糙的皮肤

'rough-hewn ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rough-hewn** wood or stone has been cut into a shape but has not yet been smoothed or finished off.（木材、石头）粗削的，粗砍的，粗刻的 ❑ *It is a rough-hewn carving of a cat's head.* 这是一个猫头雕像的毛坯。

rough|neck /'rʌfnek/ (**roughnecks**) 1 N-COUNT A **roughneck** is a man who operates an oil well. 油井工人【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】 2 N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **roughneck**, you disapprove of him because you think he is not gentle or polite, and can be violent. 粗人；大老粗【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

rough|shod /'rʌʃɒd/ PHRASE If you say that someone **is riding roughshod over** a person or their views, you disapprove of them because they are using their power or authority to do what they want, completely ignoring that person's wishes. 欺凌；践踏；仗势欺压【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *These laws allow the security forces continue to ride roughshod over the human rights of the people.* 这些法律允许安全部队继续践踏人权。

rou|lette /ru:'let/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Roulette** is a gambling game in which a ball is dropped onto a wheel with numbered holes in it while the wheel is spinning round. The players bet on which hole the ball will be in when the wheel stops spinning. 轮盘赌 2 → see also **Russian roulette**

round

① PREPOSITION AND ADVERB USES 介词和副词用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法
③ ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
④ VERB USES 动词用法

① round ↔ /raund/

Round is an adverb and preposition that has the same meanings as 'around'. **Round** is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'get round' and 'hand round'. **Round** is commoner in British English than American English, and it is slightly more informal. round 用作副词和介词时与 around 同义。round 常与表示动作的动词连用，如 walk 和 drive，也可以用在 get round 和 hand round 之类的短语动词中。round 在英国英语中比在美国英语中更常用，且略显不正式。

→ Please look at categories 3 and 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 20 项和第 21 项。 1 PREP To be positioned **round** a place or object means to surround it or be on all sides of it. To move **round** a place means to go along its edge, back to the point where you started. 在…周围；围绕 ❑ *They were sitting round the kitchen table.* 他们正围坐在餐桌旁。 ❑ *All round us was desert.* 我们周围全是沙漠。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Round** is also an adverb. ❑ *Visibility was good all round.* 四周视野都很好。 ❑ *The goldfish swam round and round in their tiny bowls.* 金鱼在小小的鱼缸里一圈圈地游。 2 PREP If you move **round** a corner or obstacle, you move to the other side of it. If you look **round** a corner or obstacle, you look to see what is on the other side. 绕过；到…的另一边 ❑ *Suddenly a car came round a corner on the opposite side.* 突然，对面的街角处拐过一辆汽车。 ❑ *One of his men tapped and looked round the door.* 他有个部下轻轻地敲了下门，然后往门里张望。 3 PREP You use **round** to say that something happens in or relates to different parts of a place, or is near a place. 在…各处；遍及；在…附近 ❑ *He happens to own half the land round here.* 他恰好拥有这里一半的土地。 ❑ *I think he has earned the respect of leaders all round the world.* 我想他已经赢得了世界各国领导人的尊重。 •ADV [ADV after v, n ADV, n ADV] **Round** is also an adverb. ❑ *Shirley found someone to show them round.* 雪莉找人带他们到处看了看。 ❑ *So you're going to have a look round?* 那么你打算到处看看？ 4 ADV [ADV after v] If a wheel or object spins **round**, it turns on its axis. 环绕地；旋转地 ❑ *Holes can be worn remarkably quickly by a wheel going round at 60mph.* 以每小时 60 英里的速度转动的车轮很快就会磨出洞来。

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5 ADV [ADV after v] If you turn **round**, you turn so that you are facing or going in the opposite direction. 朝反方向 ❑ *She paused, but did not turn round.* 她停了一下，但是并没有转身。❑ *The wind veered round to the east.* 风突然转向东边刮。6 ADV [ADV after v] If you move things **round**, you move them so they are in different places. 向不同方向；四处 ❑ *I've already moved things round a bit to make it easier for him.* 我已经把东西挪了挪，好让他更方便。7 ADV [ADV after v] If you hand or pass something **round**, it is passed from person to person in a group. 逐一，挨个（传递）❑ *John handed round the plate of sandwiches.* 约翰把那盘三明治传给大家。•PREP **Round** is also a preposition. ❑ *They started handing the microphone out round the girls at the front.* 他们开始把麦克风传给前面的女孩们。8 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **round** to someone's house, you visit them. 去，到，至（某人家）❑ *I think we should go round and tell Kevin to turn his music down.* 我觉得我们应该去凯文家让他把音乐的声音调小一些。❑ *He came round with a bottle of champagne.* 他带了一瓶香槟过来。•PREP **Round** is also a preposition in non-standard English. ❑ *I went round my wife's house.* 我去了我妻子家里。9 ADV [ADV after v] You use **round** in informal expressions such as **sit round** or **hang round** when you are saying that someone is spending time in a place and is not doing anything very important. 在某处（无所事事）【BRIT 英】❑ *As we sat round chatting, I began to think I'd made a mistake.* 我们闲坐着聊天时，我开始认为自己犯了一个错误。•PREP **Round** is also a preposition. ❑ *She would spend the day hanging round street corners.* 她会整天在街角附近游荡。10 PREP If something is built or based **round** a particular idea, that idea is the basis for it. 以…为基础；基于 ❑ *That was for a design built round an existing American engine.* 那是用在以现有的一款美国发动机为基础的设计之上的。11 PREP If you get **round** a problem or difficulty, you find a way of dealing with it. 克服；解决 ❑ *Don't just immediately give up but think about ways round a problem.* 不要马上放弃，应该想想解决问题的办法。12 ADV [ADV after v] If you win someone **round**, or if they come **round**, they change their mind about something and start agreeing with you. （想法）转过来，发生改变 ❑ *He did his best to talk me round, but I wouldn't speak to him.* 他竭力想要说服我改变主意，但是我不愿意跟他讲话。13 ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] You use **round** in expressions such as **this time round** or **to come round** when you are describing something that has happened before or things that happen regularly. （用于描述以前发生过或定期发生的事情）❑ *In the past, the elections have been marked by hundreds of murders, but this time round the violence has been much more limited.* 在过去，这些选举中总是会发生数百起谋杀案，但这一次暴力事件已经非常少了。14 PREP You can use **round** to give the measurement of the outside of something that is shaped like a circle or a cylinder. 周长；围 ❑ *I'm about two inches larger round the waist.* 我的腰围大概粗了两英寸。•ADV **Round** is also an adverb. ❑ *It's six feet high and five feet round.* 它高 6 英尺，周长 5 英尺。15 ADV You use **round** in front of times or amounts to indicate that they are approximate. 大约；大概【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I go to bed round 11:00 at night.* 我大约晚上 11 点上床睡觉。16 PHRASE In spoken English, **round about** means approximately. 大约；大概【mainly BRIT, VAGUENESS 主英，含糊语】❑ *Round about one and a half million people died.* 大概有 150 万人死亡。17 PHRASE You say **all round** to emphasize that something affects all parts of a situation or all members of a group. 处处；所有；整个【mainly BRIT, EMPHASIS 主英，强调】❑ *It ought to make life much easier all round.* 它应该会让生活的方方面面都变得更加方便。18 PHRASE If you say that something **is going round and round** in your head, you mean that you can't stop thinking about it. （在脑海里）萦绕，挥之不去 ❑ *It all keeps going round and round in my head till I don't know where I am.* 这一直在我脑海里萦绕，搞得我不知身在何处。19 PHRASE If something happens **all year round**, it happens throughout the year. 全年；一年到头 ❑ *Many of these plants are evergreen, so you can enjoy them all year round.* 这些植物中有很多都是四季常青的，所以一年到头都可以观赏。20 **round the corner** → see **corner** 21 **the other way round** → see **way**

② **round** ◆◇ /raʊnd/ (**rounds**) 1 N-COUNT A **round of** events is a series of related events, especially one which comes after or before a similar series of events. 一连串，一系列，一轮（相关的事件，尤指相继发生的事件）❑ [+of] *This is the latest round of job cuts aimed at making the company more competitive.* 这是旨在增强公司竞争力的新一轮裁员。2 N-COUNT [usu adj N] In sport, a **round** is a series of games in a competition. The winners of these games go on to play in the next round, and so on, until only one player or team is left. （比赛的）轮 ❑ [+of] *...in the third round of the Pilkington Cup.* 在皮尔金顿杯第 3 轮比赛中 ❑ *After round three, two Americans share the lead.* 第 3 轮过后，两名美国选手并列领先。3 N-COUNT [usu adj N] In a boxing or wrestling match, a **round** is one of the periods during which the boxers or wrestlers fight. （拳击、摔跤比赛的）回合 ❑ *He was declared the victor in the 11th round.* 他在第 11 回合被宣布获胜。4 N-COUNT A **round of** golf is one game, usually including 18 holes. （高尔夫球赛的）场，轮 ❑ [+of] *...two rounds of golf.* 两轮高尔夫球赛 5 N-COUNT If you do your **rounds** or your **round**, you make a series of visits to different places or people, for example as part of your job. 四处拜访；到处走访【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The consultants still did their morning rounds.* 这些顾问们上午仍然四处走访。6 N-COUNT If you buy a **round of** drinks, you buy a drink for each member of the group of people that you are with. （为在场同伴买的）一巡（饮料）❑ [+of] *They sat on the clubhouse terrace, downing a round of drinks.* 他们坐在俱乐部会所的露台上，大口喝着别人请的饮料。7 N-COUNT A **round of** ammunition is the bullet or bullets released when a gun is fired. 一发（子弹）；一次（射击）❑ [+of] *...firing 1650 rounds of ammunition during a period of ten minutes.* 在 10 分钟之内打出了 1,650 发子弹 8 N-COUNT If there is a **round of applause**, everyone claps their hands to welcome someone or to show that they have enjoyed something. 一阵（掌声）❑ [+of] *Sue got a sympathetic round of applause.* 休得到了一片赞成的掌声。9 N-COUNT In music, a **round** is a simple song sung by several people in which each person sings a different part of the song at the same time. 轮唱曲 10 PHRASE If a story, idea, or joke **is going the rounds** or **doing the rounds**, a lot of people have heard it and are telling it to other people. （故事、想法或玩笑）传播，流传，传开 ❑ *This story was going the rounds 20 years ago.* 20 年前，这个故事广为流传。11 PHRASE If you **make the rounds** or **do the rounds**, you visit a series of different places. 到各处去；巡回参观 ❑ *After school, I had picked up Nick and Ted and made the rounds of the dry cleaner and the grocery store.* 放学以后，我接了尼克和特德，然后又去了干洗店和杂货店。

③ **round** /raʊnd/ (**rounder, roundest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **round** is shaped like a circle or ball. 圆的；圆形的；球形的 ❑ *She had small feet and hands and a flat, round face.* 她的手脚都很小，脸又扁又圆。❑ *...the round church known as The New Temple.* 被称为"新殿"的圆形教堂 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **round** number is a multiple of 10, 100, 1000, and so on. Round numbers are used instead of precise ones to give the general idea of a quantity or proportion. 整数的（以 10 的倍数表示）❑ *A million pounds seemed a suitably round number.* 100 万英镑看起来是一个比较合适的整数。

④ **round** /raʊnd/ (**rounds, rounding, rounded**) 1 VERB If you **round** a place or obstacle, you move in a curve past the edge or corner of it. 绕过 ❑ [v n] *The house disappeared from sight as we rounded a corner.* 我们绕过街角就看不到那座房子了。2 VERB If you **round** an amount **up** or **down**, or if you **round** it **off**, you change it to the nearest whole number or nearest multiple of 10, 100, 1000 and so on. 对…取整；把…四舍五入 ❑ [v n with adv] *We needed to do decimals to round up and round down numbers.* 我们得把小数四舍五入成整数。❑ [be v-ed +to] *The fraction was then multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest half or whole number.* 然后，分数被乘以 100，取整为最接近的半数或整数。❑ [v n adv +to] *I'll round it off to about £30.* 我将它取整，大约是 30 英镑。3 → see also **rounded**

▶**round off** PHRASAL VERB If you **round off** an activity with something, you end the activity by doing something that provides a clear or satisfactory conclusion to it. 使圆满结束 ❑ [v P n] *The Italian way is to round off a meal with an ice-cream.* 意大利人总是在用餐结束时来份冰激凌。❑ [v n P] *This rounded the afternoon off perfectly.* 这使得下午的活动圆满结束。❑ [v P +by] *He rounds off by proposing a toast to the attendants.* 他向来宾祝酒，圆满结束了活动。

▶**round on** PHRASAL VERB If someone **rounds on** you, they criticize

you fiercely and attack you with aggressive words. 严厉指责；抨击 ❑ [v p n] *The Conservative Party rounded angrily on him for damaging the Government.* 保守党愤怒地抨击他破坏政府。

▶**round up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If the police or army **round up** a number of people, they arrest or capture them. 抓捕；逮捕 ❑ [v p n] *The police rounded up a number of suspects.* 警方抓捕了一些嫌疑犯。❑ [v n p] *She says the patrolmen rounded them up at the village school and beat them with rifle butts.* 她说巡警在村里的学校把她们逮捕，用枪托殴打她们。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **round up** animals or things, you gather them together. 使聚拢；使聚集 ❑ [v p n] *He had sought work as a cowboy, rounding up cattle.* 他找了一份放牛的差事，负责把牛赶到一起。3 → see also **round 2, roundup**

round|about /'raʊndəbaʊt/ (**roundabouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **roundabout** is a circular structure in the road at a place where several roads meet. You drive round it until you come to the road that you want. （交通）环岛；环形交叉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traffic circle**

2 N-COUNT A **roundabout** at a fair is a large, circular mechanical device with seats, often in the shape of animals or cars, on which children sit and go round and round. 旋转木马【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **merry-go-round, carousel**

3 N-COUNT A **roundabout** in a park or school play area is a circular platform that children sit or stand on. People push the platform to make it spin round. （儿童玩的）旋转圆台【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **merry-go-round**

4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you go somewhere by a **roundabout** route, you do not go there by the shortest and quickest route. （路线）迂回的，绕弯的，绕远的 ❑ *He left today on a roundabout route for Jordan and is also due soon in Egypt.* 他今天启程绕道去约旦，用不了多久还会去埃及。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do or say something in a **roundabout** way, you do not do or say it in a simple, clear, and direct way. （说话或做事）迂回的，转弯抹角的，不直截了当的 ❑ *We made a bit of a fuss in a roundabout way.* 我们拐弯抹角地发了点儿牢骚。6 **round about** → see **round 16** 7 **swings and roundabouts** → see **swing**

round|ed /'raʊndɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **rounded** is curved in shape, without any points or sharp edges. 圆形的；圆润的 ❑ *...a low rounded hill.* 低矮的圆形小山 2 ADJ You describe something or someone as **rounded** or **well-rounded** when you are expressing approval of them because they have a personality which is fully developed in all aspects. 全面发展的；多方面的；完善的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...his carefully organised narrative, full of rounded, believable and interesting characters.* 他的叙述结构严谨，不乏形象丰满、可信而有趣的人物

roun|del /'raʊnd°l/ (**roundels**) N-COUNT A **roundel** is a circular design, for example one painted on a military aircraft. 圆形标志

round|ers /'raʊnd°rz/ N-UNCOUNT **Rounders** is a game played by two teams of children, in which a player scores points by hitting a ball thrown by a member of the other team and then running round all four sides of a square. （儿童玩的）圆场棒球

→ see **park**

round|ly /'raʊndli/ ADV If you are **roundly** condemned or criticized, you are condemned or criticized forcefully or by many people. If you are **roundly** defeated, you are defeated completely. 严厉地；狠狠地；彻底地 ❑ *Political leaders have roundly condemned the shooting.* 政治领袖强烈谴责了此次枪杀事件。

'round-robin (**round-robins**) also **round robin** N-COUNT [usu n] A **round-robin** is a sports competition in which each player or team plays against every other player or team. 循环赛 ❑ *They beat England 4-1 in their last round-robin match at Nagoya in Japan.* 他们在日本名古屋的最后一场循环赛中以 4 比 1 战胜英格兰队。

,round-'shouldered ADJ If someone is **round-shouldered**, they bend forward when they sit or stand, and their shoulders are curved rather than straight. 溜肩膀的；弓背的；曲背的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Cissie was round-shouldered and dumpy.* 锡西溜肩膀，又矮又胖。

'round ta|ble (**round tables**) also **round-table, roundtable** N-COUNT [usu n] A **round table** discussion is a meeting where experts gather together in order to discuss a particular topic. 圆桌（会议）❑ *...a round-table conference of the leading heart specialists of America.* 美国顶级心脏专家的圆桌会议

'round-the-clock → see **clock**

,round 'trip (**round trips**) 1 N-COUNT If you make a **round trip**, you travel to a place and then back again. 往返旅行；来回旅程 ❑ *The train operates the 2,400-mile round trip once a week.* 这列火车每周往返一次，行程 2,400 英里。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **round-trip** ticket is a ticket for a train, bus, or plane that allows you to travel to a particular place and then back again. （火车票、汽车票、飞机票等）往返的，来回的【AM 美】❑ *Mexicana Airlines has announced cheaper round-trip tickets between Los Angeles and cities it serves in Mexico.* 墨西哥航空公司已经宣布出售从洛杉矶到墨西哥各城市之间航班的低价往返机票。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **return**

round|up /'raʊndʌp/ (**roundups**) also **round-up** 1 N-COUNT [adj n] In journalism, especially television or radio, a **roundup** of news is a summary of the main events that have happened. （尤指电视或广播的）新闻摘要，内容提要 ❑ [+of] *First, we have this roundup of the day's news.* 首先来看今天的新闻摘要。2 N-COUNT When there is a **roundup of** people, they are arrested or captured by the police or army and brought to one place. （强行对人的）驱集，聚拢，聚集 ❑ [+of] *There are reports that roundups of westerners are still taking place.* 据报道，强行将西方人驱集到一起的事件仍在发生。3 N-COUNT A **roundup** is an occasion when cattle, horses, or other animals are collected together so that they can be counted or sold. （强行对动物的）驱集，驱赶，聚集【AM 美】❑ *What is it that keeps a cowboy looking strong, young and ready for another roundup?* 是什么使牛仔总是看起来强壮又年轻，而且随时能够把牛赶到一起？

round|worm /'raʊndwɜːm/ (**roundworms**) N-VAR A **roundworm** is a very small worm that lives in the intestines of people, pigs, and other animals. 线虫；蛔虫

rouse /raʊz/ (**rouses, rousing, roused**) 1 VERB If someone **rouses** you when you are sleeping or if you **rouse**, you wake up. 唤醒；叫醒；（使）醒来【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Hilton roused him at eight-thirty by rapping on the door.* 希尔顿 8 点半敲门把他叫醒了。❑ [v] *When I put my hand on his, he stirs but doesn't quite rouse.* 我把手放到他手上时，他动了动，但并没有完全醒来。2 VERB If you **rouse yourself**, you stop being inactive and start doing something. 使自己活跃起来；让自己振作 ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *She seemed to be unable to rouse herself to do anything.* 她似乎打不起精神做任何事情。❑ [v pron-refl +from] *He roused himself from his lazy contemplation of the scene beneath him.* 他不再懒洋洋地注视下面的景色。3 VERB If something or someone **rouses** you, they make you very emotional or excited. 使激动；鼓动；煽动；使振奋 ❑ [v n] *He did more to rouse the crowd there than anybody else.* 他比其他任何人都更积极地鼓动那里的群众。❑ [be v-ed +to] *Ben says his father was good-natured, a man not quickly roused to anger or harsh opinions.* 本说他父亲脾气温和，不轻易发火或是发表尖锐的意见。•**rous|ing** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a rousing speech to the convention in support of the president.* 在大会上作的支持总统的煽动性演说 4 VERB If something **rouses** a feeling in you, it causes you to have that feeling. 激起，激发（感觉）❑ [v n] *It roused a feeling of rebellion in him.* 这激起了他的叛逆感。

→ see **dream**

roust /raʊst/ (**rousts, rousting, rousted**) VERB If you **roust** someone, you disturb, upset, or hit them, or make them move from their place. 烦扰；打击；驱逐；撵【AM 美】❑ [v n] *Relax, kid, we're not about to roust you. We just want some information.* 别紧张，孩子，我们不会为难你的。我们只是需要一些信息。❑ [v n +out] *Bruce had gone to bed, but they rousted him out.* 布鲁斯已经上床睡觉了，但是他们把他又叫了起来。[Also v n +from]

roust|about /'raʊstəbaʊt/ (**roustabouts**) N-COUNT A **roustabout** is a unskilled worker, especially one who works in a port or at an oil well. （尤指在港口或油井工作的）普通工，非技术工，非熟

R

练工【AM 美】

rout /raʊt/ (**routs, routing, routed**) VERB If an army, sports team, or other group **routs** its opponents, it defeats them completely and easily. 击溃；大败；彻底打败 ❑ [v n] *...the Battle of Hastings at which the Norman army routed the English opposition.* 诺曼军队彻底击溃英格兰军队的黑斯廷斯战役 •N-COUNT **Rout** is also a noun. ❑ *Zidane completed the rout with a low shot from the edge of the penalty area.* 齐达内在罚球区边缘的一记低射将对手彻底击溃。

route ◆◇ /ruːt/ (**routes, routing, routed**)

Pronounced /ruːt/ or /raʊt/ in American English. 在美国英语中读作 /ruːt/ 或 /raʊt/。

1 N-COUNT A **route** is a way from one place to another. 道路；路线；路径 ❑ *...the most direct route to the town centre.* 到市中心最直接的路线 ❑ *All escape routes were blocked by armed police.* 所有逃跑路线都被武警封锁了。 2 N-COUNT A bus, air, or shipping **route** is the way between two places along which buses, planes, or ships travel regularly. 行车路线；航线；航路 ❑ *...the main shipping routes to Japan.* 去往日本的主要航运线路 3 N-COUNT In the United States, **Route** is used in front of a number in the names of main roads between major cities. (用于美国干线公路号码前) ❑ *...the Broadway-Webster exit on Route 580.* 580 号公路的百老汇－韦伯斯特出口 4 N-COUNT Your **route** is the series of visits you make to different people or places, as part of your job. (作为工作的)走访，拜访【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He began cracking open big blue tins of butter cookies and feeding the dogs on his route.* 他打开装黄油饼干的蓝色大罐子，开始沿路给狗喂食。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **round, rounds**

5 N-COUNT You can refer to a way of achieving something as a **route**. 途径；方法 ❑ *Researchers are trying to get at the same information through an indirect route.* 研究人员正试图通过间接的途径获得相同的信息。 6 VERB [usu passive] If vehicles, goods, or passengers **are routed** in a particular direction, they are made to travel in that direction. 按特定路线发送(车辆、货物或乘客) ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *Double-stack trains are taking a lot of freight that used to be routed via trucks.* 以往由卡车运送的很多货物现在都改用双层列车运送了。❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *Approaching cars will be routed into two lanes.* 驶来的车辆会分流到两条车道。 7 PHRASE **En route to** a place means on the way to that place. **En route** is sometimes spelled **on route** in non-standard English. 在前往…途中(在不规范英语中有时拼作 on route) ❑ [+*to*] *They have arrived in London en route to the United States.* 他们已经到达伦敦，正在前往美国的途中。❑ *One of the bags was lost en route.* 其中一个包在途中丢失了。[Also +*from/for*] 8 PHRASE Journalists sometimes use **en route** when they are mentioning an event that happened as part of a longer process or before another event. (新闻用语)作为(较长进程)的一部分，在…之前 ❑ [+*to*] *The German set three tournament records and equalled two others en route to grabbing golf's richest prize.* 德国人在获得高尔夫球赛最高奖金的同时创下了三项锦标赛纪录，平了其他两项纪录。 9 PHRASE If you **go the route**, you do something fully or continue with a task until you have completely finished. 把事情进行到底；贯彻始终【AM 美】❑ *They have gone the route, in many cases, of just big—big bowls, big statues, big masks, big everything.* 在很多情况下，他们从头到尾都只做大的东西——大碗，大雕像，大面具，所有东西都是大的。

→ see **cardiovascular**

Thesaurus 同类词 *route* Also look up:

N. path, road, trail 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *route* with:

N. **escape** route 逃跑路线，**parade** route 游行路线 1
ADJ. **scenic** route 观光路线 1
main route 干线；主要线路(或航线) 1 2
alternative route 替代路线(或航线、途径)，**shortest** route 最短的路线(或航线)；最快的途径 1 2 5
different route 不同的路线(或途径)，**direct** route 直达路线；直接途径 1 5

route map (**route maps**) 1 N-COUNT A **route map** is a map that shows the main roads in a particular area or the main routes used by buses, trains and other forms of transport in a particular area. 交通图；线路图 2 N-COUNT If you describe one thing as a **route map** for another thing, you mean that it provides a model showing the best way to achieve or describe it. 示范；范例；最佳方式 ❑ [+*of*] *Nowhere could you find a better route map of the troubles of Northern Ireland than in the articles of The Independent's David McKittrick.* 对北爱尔兰问题作出最佳阐述与分析的莫过于《独立报》戴维·麦基特里克的文章了。

rout|er /ˈruːtəʳ/ (**routers**) N-COUNT On a computer or network of computers, a **router** is a piece of equipment which allows access to other computers or networks, for example the Internet. 路由器

rou|tine ◆◇ /ruːˈtiːn/ (**routines**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n, adj N] A **routine** is the usual series of things that you do at a particular time. A **routine** is also the practice of regularly doing things in a fixed order. 惯例；常规；例行公事 ❑ *The players had to change their daily routine and lifestyle.* 这些运动员不得不改变他们的日常生活习惯和方式。❑ *He checked up on you as a matter of routine.* 他给你做例行检查。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **routine** to describe activities that are done as a normal part of a job or process. 例行的；常规的；惯常的 ❑ *...a series of routine medical tests.* 一系列常规的医学检查 3 ADJ A **routine** situation, action, or event is one which seems completely ordinary, rather than interesting, exciting, or different. 普通的；平常的；一般的；平淡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *So many days are routine and uninteresting, especially in winter.* 许多日子都过得平淡乏味，尤其是在冬天。 4 N-VAR You use **routine** to refer to a way of life that is uninteresting and ordinary, or hardly ever changes. 平淡乏味；一成不变【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the mundane routine of her life.* 她平淡乏味的生活 5 N-COUNT A **routine** is a computer program, or part of a program, that performs a specific function. 例程【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *... an installation routine.* 一个安装例程 6 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **routine** is a short sequence of jokes, remarks, actions, or movements that forms part of a longer performance. (演出中的)一组笑话(或谈话等)，一套动作 ❑ *...an athletic dance routine.* 一套体育舞蹈动作

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *routine* with:

N. **exercise** routine 日常锻炼，**work** routine 日常工作 1
morning routine 晨间例事；平淡乏味的早晨 1 4
routine **maintenance** 日常维护，routine **tests** 例行检查(或测验、试验) 2
routine **day** 平淡的日子 3
comedy routine 喜剧套路，**dance** routine 固定舞蹈动作 6
ADJ. **daily** routine 日常事务，**normal** routine 日常惯例，**regular** routine 常规事务，**usual** routine 通常惯例 1

rou|tine|ly /ruːˈtiːnli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If something is **routinely** done, it is done as a normal part of a job or process. 例行地；常规地；通常地 ❑ *Vitamin K is routinely given in the first week of life to prevent bleeding.* 出生后第一周通常要服用维生素 K，以防止出血。 2 ADV [ADV with v] If something happens **routinely**, it happens repeatedly and is not surprising, unnatural, or new. 惯常地；毫不意外地 ❑ *Any outside criticism is routinely dismissed as interference.* 任何来自外界的批评通常都被当作干涉而不予理睬。

rove /rəʊv/ (**roves, roving, roved**) 1 VERB If someone **roves about** an area or **roves** an area, they wander around it. (在…)漫游，流浪，漂泊【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep/adv] *...roving about the town in the dead of night and seeing something peculiar.* 夜深人静时在小镇游走，看见一些怪异的景象 ❑ [v n] *She became a photographer, roving the world with her camera in her hand.* 她成了一个摄影师，拿着相机周游世界。 2 → see also **roving**

rov|ing /ˈrəʊvɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **roving** to describe a person who travels around, rather than staying in a fixed place. (人)流动的，漂泊的，不固定的 ❑ *...a roving reporter.* 流动记者

row
① ARRANGEMENT OR SEQUENCE 排列；序列
② MAKING A BOAT MOVE 使船移动
③ DISAGREEMENT OR NOISE 分歧；喧闹

① **row** ◆◇ /rəʊ/ (**rows**) ■ N-COUNT A **row of** things or people is a number of them arranged in a line. 排；行；列 ❑ [+of] *...a row of pretty little cottages.* 一排漂亮的小村舍 ❑ *Several men are pushing school desks and chairs into neat rows.* 几个人正在挪动学校的桌椅，将它们排整齐。■ N-COUNT [n N] **Row** is sometimes used in the names of streets. (用于街道名称) …街，…路 ❑ *...the house at 236 Larch Row.* 拉奇街 236 号的房子 ■ → see also **death row, skid row** ■ PHRASE If something happens several times **in a row**, it happens that number of times without a break. If something happens several days **in a row**, it happens on each of those days. 连续地；接连不断地；不间断地 ❑ *They have won five championships in a row.* 他们已经五连冠。

② **row** /rəʊ/ (**rows, rowing, rowed**) ■ VERB When you **row**, you sit in a boat and make it move through the water by using oars. If you **row** someone somewhere, you take them there in a boat, using oars. 划(船)；划船运送 ❑ [V prep] *He rowed as quickly as he could to the shore.* 他尽快把船划到岸边。❑ [V n] *We could all row a boat and swim almost before we could walk.* 我们所有人几乎在会走之前就已经会划船和游泳了。❑ [V n adv/prep] *The boatman refused to row him back.* 船夫拒绝划船把他送回去。•N-COUNT **Row** is also a noun. ❑ *I took Daniel for a row.* 我带着丹尼尔去划船了。■ → see also **rowing**

▶**row back** PHRASAL VERB If you **row back on** something you have said or written, you express a different or contrary opinion about it. 改变，收回(原来的说法)；改口 ❑ [V P +from] *The administration has been steadily rowing back from its early opposition to his attendance in London.* 政府渐渐地不再反对他出席伦敦会议。❑ [V P +on] *The government was forced to row back on an austerity plan that would have involved wage cuts.* 政府被迫取消了一项涉及削减工资的财政紧缩计划。

③ **row** ◆◇ /raʊ/ (**rows, rowing, rowed**) ■ N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **row** is a serious disagreement between people or organizations. 严重分歧；纠纷【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *This is likely to provoke a further row about the bank's role in the affair.* 这有可能会加深关于银行在此事中的作用的分歧。■ VERB If two people **row** or if one person **rows with** another, they have a noisy argument. 争吵；争执；争论【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V] *They rowed all the time.* 他们总是争吵不休。❑ [V +with] *He had earlier rowed with his girlfriend.* 他早先和女友吵过架。■ N-SING If you say that someone is making a **row**, you mean that they are making a loud, unpleasant noise. 叫嚷；吵闹；喧嚣【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *'Whatever is that row?' she demanded. 'Pop festival,' he answered.* "那闹哄哄的究竟是在做什么？"她问道。"是流行音乐节。"他回答说。

ro|wan /'rəʊən, 'raʊən/ (**rowans**) N-VAR A **rowan** or a **rowan tree** is a tree with a silvery trunk that has red berries in autumn. 花楸树 •N-UNCOUNT **Rowan** is the wood of this tree. 花楸木

row|boat /'rəʊbəʊt/ (**rowboats**) N-COUNT A **rowboat** is a small boat that you move through the water by using oars. 划艇；赛艇【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rowing boat**

row|dy /'raʊdi/ (**rowdier, rowdiest**) ADJ When people are **rowdy**, they are noisy, rough, and likely to cause trouble. 吵闹的；粗野的 ❑ *He has complained to the police about rowdy neighbours.* 他向警方投诉邻居们太吵闹。•**row|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...adolescent behaviour like vandalism and rowdiness.* 破坏公物和吵吵闹闹之类的青少年行为

row|er /'rəʊə^r/ (**rowers**) N-COUNT A **rower** is a person who rows a boat, especially as a sport. 划桨手；(尤指)赛艇运动员 ❑ *...the first rower ever to win golds at four Olympic Games.* 第一个在 4 届奥运会上都获得金牌的赛艇运动员

row house /'rəʊ haʊs/ (**row houses**) also **rowhouse** N-COUNT A **row house** is one of a row of similar houses that are joined together by both of their side walls. 联排式住宅【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **terraced house**

row|ing /'rəʊɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rowing** is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars. 划船(运动) ❑ *...competitions in rowing, swimming and water skiing.* 划船、游泳和滑水比赛

'row|ing boat (**rowing boats**) also **rowing-boat** N-COUNT A **rowing boat** is a small boat that you move through the water by using oars. 划艇；赛艇【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rowboat**

→ see **boat**

'row|ing ma|chine (**rowing machines**) N-COUNT A **rowing machine** is an exercise machine with moving parts which you move as if you were rowing a rowing boat. 划船运动器；划船机

row|lock /'rɒlək, 'rəʊlɒk/ (**rowlocks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **rowlocks** on a rowing boat are the U-shaped pieces of metal that keep the oars in position while you move them backwards and forwards. (赛艇的)桨架【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **oarlock**

roy|al ◆◇ /'rɔɪəl/ (**royals**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Royal** is used to indicate that something is connected with a king, queen, or emperor, or their family. A **royal** person is a king, queen, or emperor, or a member of their family. 国王的；女王的；皇帝的；王室的；皇室的 ❑ *...an invitation to a royal garden party.* 参加皇家游园会的邀请 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Royal** is used in the names of institutions or organizations that are officially appointed or supported by a member of a royal family. (用于机构或组织名称)皇家的 ❑ *...the Royal Academy of Music.* 皇家音乐学院 ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] Members of the royal family are sometimes referred to as **royals**. 王室(或皇室)成员【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The royals have always been patrons of charities pulling in large donations.* 王室成员一向热心慈善事业，捐资数目巨大。

Word Link 词根词缀 *roy ≈ king* 国王：*royal, royalty, viceroy*

,roy|al 'blue COLOUR Something that is **royal blue** is deep blue in colour. 品蓝色；藏蓝色

,roy|al 'fami|ly (**royal families**) N-COUNT **The royal family** of a country is the king, queen, or emperor, and all the members of their family. 王室；皇室

,Roy|al 'High|ness (**Royal Highnesses**) N-COUNT Expressions such as **Your Royal Highness** and **Their Royal Highnesses** are used to address or refer to members of royal families who are not kings or queens. 殿下(对除国王、王后、女王等之外王室成员的称呼)【POLITENESS 礼貌】

roy|al|ist /'rɔɪəlɪst/ (**royalists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **royalist** is someone who supports their country's royal family or who believes that their country should have a king or queen. 君主主义者；保皇主义者；保皇党人 ❑ *He was hated by the royalists.* 他受到保皇党人的憎恨。

,roy|al 'jel|ly N-UNCOUNT **Royal jelly** is a substance that bees make in order to feed young bees and queen bees. 王浆

roy|al|ly /'rɔɪəli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you say that something is done **royally**, you are emphasizing that it is done in an impressive or grand way, or that it is very great in degree. 庄严地；高贵地；盛大地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They were royally received in every aspect.* 不论从哪个方面来说，他们都受到了隆重的接待。

roy|al|ty /'rɔɪəlti/ (**royalties**) ■ N-UNCOUNT The members of royal families are sometimes referred to as **royalty**. 王室；皇室 ❑ *Royalty and government leaders from all around the world are gathering in Japan.* 世界各国的王室成员和政府首脑齐聚日本。■ N-PLURAL **Royalties** are payments made to authors and musicians when their work is sold or performed. They usually receive a fixed percentage of the profits from these sales or performances. (作家、音乐家等的)版税 ❑ [+on] *I lived on about £3,000 a year from*

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the royalties on my book. 我靠着写书得来的每年约 3,000 英镑的版税生活。 ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] Payments made to someone whose invention, idea, or property is used by a commercial company can be referred to as **royalties**. (发明、创意、财产等的)使用费 ❑ *The royalties enabled the inventor to re-establish himself in business.* 专利使用费让这位发明家得以再次立足于商界。

Word Link 词根词缀 *roy = king* 国王：*royal, royalty, viceroy*

RP /ˌɑːr ˈpiː/ **RP** is a way of pronouncing British English that is often considered to be the standard accent. Pronunciations in this dictionary are given in RP. **RP** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Received Pronunciation'. (英语)标准发音

rpm /ˌɑːr piː ˈem/ also **r.p.m.** **rpm** is used to indicate the speed of something by saying how many times per minute it will go round in a circle. **rpm** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'revolutions per minute'. 每分钟转数；转 / 分 ❑ *Both engines were running at 2500 rpm.* 两个发动机的转速都是每分钟 2,500 转。

RSI /ˌɑːr es ˈaɪ/ N-UNCOUNT People who suffer from **RSI** have pain in their hands and arms as a result of repeating similar movements over a long period of time, usually as part of their job. **RSI** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'repetitive strain injury'. 重复性劳损 ❑ *The women developed painful RSI because of poor working conditions.* 由于工作条件恶劣，这些妇女患上了痛苦的重复性劳损。

RSS /ˌɑːr es ˈes/ N-UNCOUNT **RSS** is a way of allowing Internet users to receive the most recent news from particular websites as soon as it is published. 聚合新闻服务 ❑ *RSS allows the delivery of news headlines directly to subscribers' PCs, cellphones or iPods, almost the instant they are published.* 聚合新闻服务能将刚发布的新闻标题直接传送到订阅者的个人电脑、手机或 iPod 上。❑ *...an RSS (news) feed.* 聚合新闻服务传送

RSVP /ˌɑːr es viː ˈpiː/ also **R.S.V.P.** **RSVP** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'répondez s'il vous plaît', which means 'please reply'. It is written on the bottom of a card inviting you to a party or special occasion. (请柬用语)敬请赐复【FORMAL 正式】

Rt Hon. /ˌrɑɪt ˈɒn/ ADJ **Rt Hon.** is used in Britain as part of the formal title of some members of the Privy Council and some judges. **Rt Hon.** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Right Honourable'. 阁下(在英国对一些枢密院成员及一些法官的正式称呼) ❑ *... the Rt Hon. Tony Blair.* 托尼·布莱尔阁下

rub /rʌb/ (**rubs, rubbing, rubbed**) ❶ VERB If you **rub** a part of your body, you move your hand or fingers backwards and forwards over it while pressing firmly. 揉；搓；按摩 ❑ [v n] *He rubbed his arms and stiff legs.* 他按摩着自己的胳膊和僵硬的双腿。❑ [v prep/adv] *'I fell in a ditch', he said, rubbing at a scrape on his hand.* "我掉进沟里了。"他一边说着，一边揉着手上的擦伤。 ❷ VERB If you **rub against** a surface or **rub** a part of your body **against** a surface, you move it backwards and forwards while pressing it against the surface. 摩擦；蹭 ❑ [v prep] *A cat was rubbing against my leg.* 一只猫在我腿上蹭来蹭去。❑ [v n prep] *He kept rubbing his leg against mine.* 他不停地用腿蹭我的腿。 ❸ VERB If you **rub** an object or a surface, you move a cloth backward and forward over it in order to clean or dry it. (用布)擦干，擦净，擦拭 ❑ [v n] *She took off her glasses and rubbed them hard.* 她摘下眼镜使劲擦。❑ [v] *He rubbed and rubbed but couldn't seem to get clean.* 他擦了又擦，可就是擦不干净。 ❹ VERB If you **rub** a substance **into** a surface or **rub** something such as dirt **from** a surface, you spread it over the surface or remove it from the surface using your hand or something such as a cloth. 涂抹；搽；擦去 ❑ [v n prep] *He rubbed oil into my back.* 他往我的背上抹油。 ❺ VERB If you **rub** two things **together** or if they **rub together**, they move backwards and forwards, pressing against each other. 相互摩擦；揉搓 ❑ [v n together] *He rubbed his hands together a few times.* 他搓了几下手。❑ [v together] *...the 650-mile rift that separates the Pacific and North American geological plates as they rub together.* 太平洋和北美洲地质板块相互摩擦时产生的一条长达 650 英里的裂谷 ❻ VERB If something you are wearing or holding **rubs**, it makes you sore because it keeps moving backwards and forwards against your skin. 擦伤；磨痛 ❑ [v] *Smear cream on to your baby's skin at the edges of the plaster to prevent it from rubbing.* 在宝宝贴膏药的皮肤边缘涂上护肤霜，以防止膏药擦伤皮肤。[Also v n] ❼ N-SING **Rub** is used in expressions such as **there's the rub** and **the rub is** when you are mentioning a difficulty that makes something hard or impossible to achieve. 困难；难处；障碍【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'What do you want to write about?' 'And there was the rub, because I didn't yet know.'* "你想写什么？"难就难在这儿，因为我还不知道写什么。 ❽ N-COUNT [usu sing] A massage can be referred to as a **rub**. 按摩 ❑ *She sometimes asks if I want a back rub.* 她有时会问我想不想做个背部按摩。 ❾ → see also **rubbing** ❿ PHRASE If you **rub shoulders with** famous people, you meet them and talk to them. You can also say that you **rub elbows with** someone, especially in American English. (尤用于美国英语)和(名人)接触，和(名人)交往 ❑ *He regularly rubbed shoulders with the likes of Elizabeth Taylor and Kylie Minogue.* 他经常与伊丽莎白·泰勒和凯莉·米洛这样的人接触。 ⓫ PHRASE If you **rub** someone **up the wrong way** in British English, or **rub** someone **the wrong way** in American English, you offend or annoy them without intending to. 无意中冒犯；无意中惹恼【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What are you going to get out of him if you rub him up the wrong way?* 你要是不小心把他惹毛了，你有什么好处？ ⓬ to **rub** someone's **nose in it** → see **nose** ⓭ to **rub salt into the wound** → see **salt**

▶**rub in** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **rub** a substance **in**, you press it into something by continuously moving it over its surface. 按摩使…吸收；搽 ❑ [v p n] *When hair is dry, rub in a little oil to make it smooth and glossy.* 等头发干了以后，搽上一点儿油，使其顺滑而有光泽。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If someone keeps reminding you of something you would rather forget you can say that they **are rubbing it in**. 不断提及(某人不愿记住的事) ❑ [v n p] *Officials couldn't resist rubbing it in.* 官员们忍不住反复讲这件事。❑ [v p n] *The home side rubbed in their superiority with a further goal.* 主队再进一球从而奠定了优势。

▶**rub off** PHRASAL VERB If someone's qualities or habits **rub off on** you, you develop some of their qualities or habits after spending time with them. 影响；感染 ❑ [v p +on] *He was a tremendously enthusiastic teacher and that rubbed off on all the children.* 他是一个满腔热情的老师，他的热情也感染了所有的孩子。❑ [v p] *I was hoping some of his genius might rub off.* 我希望他的才华也可以影响他人。

▶**rub out** PHRASAL VERB If you **rub out** something that you have written on paper or a board, you remove it using a rubber or eraser. (用橡皮等)擦掉，擦去 ❑ [v p n] *She began rubbing out the pencilled marks in the margin.* 她开始擦掉空白处的铅笔笔迹。[Also v n p]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rub* with:

PREP. rub **against** 摩擦；蹭 ❷
rub **off** 擦去；拭去，rub **with** 用…擦；用…抹 ❹
ADV. rub **together** 摩擦；揉搓 ❺

rub|ber /ˈrʌbəʳ/ (**rubbers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Rubber** is a strong, waterproof, elastic substance made from the juice of a tropical tree or produced chemically. It is used for making tyres, boots, and other products. 橡胶；合成橡胶 ❑ *...the smell of burning rubber.* 橡胶燃烧的气味 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rubber** things are made of rubber. 橡胶做的；橡胶制成的 ❑ *...rubber gloves.* 橡胶手套 ❸ N-COUNT A **rubber** is a small piece of rubber or other material that is used to remove mistakes that you have made while writing, drawing, or typing. 橡皮擦；擦子【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **eraser**

❹ N-COUNT A **rubber** is a condom. 避孕套【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

ˌrub|ber ˈband (**rubber bands**) N-COUNT A **rubber band** is a thin circle of very elastic rubber. You put it around things such as papers in order to keep them together. 橡皮筋

ˌrub|ber ˈboot (**rubber boots**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rubber boots** are long boots made of rubber that you wear to keep your feet dry. 胶靴【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **wellington**

rub|ber bul|let (**rubber bullets**) N-COUNT A **rubber bullet** is a bullet made of a metal ball coated with rubber. It is intended to injure people rather than kill them, and is used by police or soldiers to control crowds during a riot. (防暴用的)橡皮子弹 ❑ *Rubber bullets were used to break up the demonstration.* 橡皮子弹被用来驱散示威人群。

rubber|neck /ˈrʌbəˌnek/ (**rubbernecks, rubbernecking, rubbernecked**) also **rubber-neck** VERB If someone **is rubbernecking**, they are staring at someone or something, especially in a rude or silly way. (尤指无礼地或傻乎乎地)观望，盯着看【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v] *The accident was caused by people slowing down to rubber-neck.* 事故是由为了看热闹而减速的人引起的。•**rubber|necker** (**rubberneckers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Pitt planted tall trees outside his home to block rubbernecks.* 皮特在他家外面种上了高大的树以阻止人们窥探。

ˈrub|ber plant (**rubber plants**) N-COUNT A **rubber plant** is a type of plant with shiny leaves. It grows naturally in Asia but is also grown as a house plant in other parts of the world. 印度榕；印度橡胶树

ˌrub|ber ˈstamp (**rubber stamps, rubber stamping, rubber stamped**) also **rubber-stamp** 1 N-COUNT A **rubber stamp** is a small device with a name, date, or symbol on it. You press it on to an ink pad and then on to a document in order to show that the document has been officially dealt with. 橡皮图章 ❑ *In Post Offices, virtually every document that's passed across the counter is stamped with a rubber stamp.* 基本上所有交到邮局柜台的文件都会加盖橡皮图章。2 VERB When someone in authority **rubber-stamps** a decision, plan, or law, they agree to it without thinking about it much. 随便同意；不加思索就批准 ❑ [v n] *Parliament's job is to rubber-stamp his decisions.* 国会的工作就是例行公事式地批准他作出的决定。

rub|bery /ˈrʌbəri/ 1 ADJ Something that is **rubbery** looks or feels soft or elastic like rubber. 橡胶似的；有弹性的 ❑ *The mask is left on for about 15 minutes while it sets to a rubbery texture.* 面膜敷上后等约 15 分钟，待其变成橡胶质地。2 ADJ Food such as meat that is **rubbery** is difficult to chew. (肉等食物)难嚼的，坚韧的

rub|bing /ˈrʌbɪŋ/ (**rubbings**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **rubbing** is a picture that you make by putting a piece of paper over a carved surface and then rubbing wax or chalk over it. 拓印图 ❑ *...a brass rubbing.* 黄铜纪念牌拓片 2 → see also **rub**

ˌrub|bing ˈal|co|hol N-UNCOUNT **Rubbing alcohol** is a liquid which is used to clean wounds or surgical instruments. 医用酒精；消毒用酒精【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **surgical spirit**

rub|bish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ (**rubbishes, rubbishing, rubbished**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Rubbish** consists of unwanted things or waste material such as used paper, empty tins and bottles, and waste food. 垃圾；废弃物【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...unwanted household rubbish.* 无用的家庭垃圾

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **garbage, trash**

2 N-UNCOUNT If you think that something is of very poor quality, you can say that it is **rubbish**. 劣质物品；垃圾；废物【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He described her book as absolute rubbish.* 他说她的书一文不值。3 N-UNCOUNT If you think that an idea or a statement is foolish or wrong, you can say that it is **rubbish**. 废话；胡说八道【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *He's talking rubbish.* 他胡说八道。❑ *These reports are total and utter rubbish.* 这些报告废话连篇。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you think that someone is not very good at something, you can say that they are **rubbish at** it. 极不擅长的；非常差劲的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+at] *He was rubbish at his job.* 他的工作做得差劲极了。❑ *I tried playing golf, but I was rubbish.* 我试过打高尔夫球，但是我的球技太烂了。5 VERB If you **rubbish** a person, their ideas or their work, you say they are of little value. 贬低；诋毁；将…说得一文不值【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *Five whole pages of script were devoted to rubbishing her political opponents.* 整整 5 页讲稿都是在诋毁她的政敌。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trash**

rub|bishy /ˈrʌbɪʃi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **rubbishy**, you think it is of very poor quality. 劣质的；差劲的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...some old rubbishy cop movie.* 一些老套警匪烂片

rub|ble /ˈrʌbᵊl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT When a building is destroyed, the pieces of brick, stone, or other materials that remain are referred to as **rubble**. 碎石；碎砖；瓦砾 ❑ *Thousands of bodies are still buried under the rubble.* 成千上万具尸体仍然被埋在碎石瓦砾下。2 N-UNCOUNT **Rubble** is used to refer to the small pieces of bricks and stones that are used as a bottom layer on which to build roads, paths, or houses. (建房、铺路用的)碎石，毛石 ❑ *Brick rubble is useful as the base for paths and patios.* 碎砖石可以用来铺路基和天井地基。

rube /ruːb/ (**rubes**) N-COUNT If you refer to a man or boy as a **rube**, you consider him stupid and uneducated because he comes from the countryside. 乡巴佬；土包子【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *He's no rube. He's a very smart guy.* 他可不是土包子。他非常聪明。

ru|bel|la /ruːbelə/ N-UNCOUNT **Rubella** is a disease. The symptoms are a cough, a sore throat, and red spots on your skin. 风疹【MEDICAL 医】

Ru|bi|con /ruːbɪkɒn/ PHRASE If you say that someone **has crossed the Rubicon**, you mean that they have reached a point where they cannot change a decision or course of action. 不能回头；破釜沉舟；无法改变【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He's crossed the Rubicon with regard to the use of military force as an option.* 他已经下定决心使用武力。

ru|ble /ruːbᵊl/ → see **rouble**

ru|bric /ruːbrɪk/ (**rubrics**) 1 N-COUNT A **rubric** is a set of rules or instructions, for example the rules at the beginning of an examination paper. (试卷等开头的)说明，规定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was a firm rubric in the book about what had to be observed when interrogating anyone under seventeen.* 书中严格规定了审讯 17 岁以下未成年人时应当遵守的事项。2 N-COUNT A **rubric** is a title or heading under which something operates or is studied. 题目；标题；类目【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The aid comes under the rubric of technical cooperation between governments.* 这项援助归于政府间的技术合作这一类别。

ruby /ruːbi/ (**rubies**) N-COUNT A **ruby** is a dark red jewel. 红宝石 ❑ *...a ruby and diamond ring.* 红宝石钻戒

ruched /ruːʃt/ ADJ **Ruched** curtains or garments are gathered so that they hang in soft folds. (窗帘、衣服等)有褶子的，带褶边的，有褶饰的

ruck /rʌk/ (**rucks, rucking, rucked**) 1 N-COUNT A **ruck** is a situation where a group of people are fighting or struggling. 群架；纷争【BRIT 英】❑ *There'll be a huge ruck with the cops as they try to take photographs.* 他们试图拍照时将会和警察发生大规模的肢体冲突。2 N-COUNT In the sport of rugby, a **ruck** is a situation where a group of players struggle for possession of the ball. (橄榄球赛中的)自由密集争球

ruck|sack /rʌksæk/ (**rucksacks**) N-COUNT A **rucksack** is a bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on your back, for example when you are walking or climbing. (登山、远足等用的)背包【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **knapsack, pack, backpack**

ruck|us /ˈrʌkəs/ N-SING If someone or something causes a **ruckus**, they cause a great deal of noise, argument, or confusion. 喧闹；骚乱【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *This caused such a ruckus all over Japan that they had to change their mind.* 这在全日本引起了不小的骚动，他们不得不因此改变主意。

ruc|tion /ˈrʌkʃᵊn/ (**ructions**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone or something causes **ructions**, they cause strong protests, quarrels, or other trouble. 吵闹；争吵；强烈抗议；骚动【INFORMAL 非正

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式】❑ *Both activities have caused some ructions.* 两项活动都引起了一些抗议。

rud|der /'rʌdə^r/ (**rudders**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rudder** is a device for steering a boat. It consists of a vertical piece of wood or metal at the back of the boat.（船的）舵 ❷ N-COUNT An aeroplane's **rudder** is a vertical piece of metal at the back which is used to make the plane turn to the right or to the left.（飞机的）方向舵

rud|der|less /'rʌdə'ləs/ ADJ A country or a person that is **rudderless** does not have a clear aim or a strong leader to follow. 没有明确目标的；没有强大领导的 ❑ *The country was politically rudderless for almost three months.* 政治上，这个国家已将近 3 个月群龙无首了。

rud|dy /'rʌdi/ (**ruddier, ruddiest**) ADJ If you describe someone's face as **ruddy**, you mean that their face is a reddish colour, usually because they are healthy or have been working hard, or because they are angry or embarrassed.（脸色）红润的，通红的 ❑ *He had a naturally ruddy complexion.* 他的脸色天生红润。

rude /ru:d/ (**ruder, rudest**) ❶ ADJ When people are **rude**, they act in an impolite way towards other people or say impolite things about them. 粗鲁的；无礼的；粗野的 ❑ [+*to/about*] *He's rude to her friends and obsessively jealous.* 他对她的朋友很无礼而且嫉妒心重。•**rude|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *I could not understand why she felt compelled to behave so rudely to a friend.* 我不明白为什么她非要如此粗鲁地对待一位朋友。•**rude|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ *She was angry at Steve's rudeness, but I could forgive it.* 她对史蒂夫的无礼非常生气，但是我可以原谅这一点。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rude** is used to describe words and behaviour that are likely to embarrass or offend people, because they relate to sex or to body functions.（言行）粗俗的，下流的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Fred keeps cracking rude jokes with the guests.* 弗雷德不停地和客人们开着粗俗的玩笑。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **dirty**

❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone receives a **rude** shock, something unpleasant happens unexpectedly. 突然的；猝不及防的；突如其来的 ❑ *It will come as a rude shock when their salary or income-tax refund cannot be cashed.* 如果他们的工资或所得税返还不能兑现，这对他们来说将是晴天霹雳。•**rude|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *People were awakened rudely by a siren just outside their window.* 人们被窗外传来的警报声猛然惊醒了。❹ **rude awakening** → see **awakening**

Thesaurus 同类词 *rude* Also look up:

ADJ. disrespectful, impolite, vulgar; (*ant.*) polite ❶

ru|di|men|ta|ry /ˌru:di'mentri/ ❶ ADJ **Rudimentary** things are very basic or simple and are therefore unsatisfactory. 基本的；简陋的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a kind of rudimentary kitchen.* 略显简陋的厨房 ❷ ADJ **Rudimentary** knowledge includes only the simplest and most basic facts.（知识）基本的，初步的，粗浅的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had only a rudimentary knowledge of French.* 他对法语只是略知皮毛。

ru|di|ments /'ru:dɪmənts/ N-PLURAL When you learn **the rudiments of** something, you learn the simplest or most essential things about it. 基础知识；入门知识；基本原理 ❑ [+*of*] *She helped to build a house, learning the rudiments of brick-laying as she went along.* 她参与了盖房子，在施工过程中学习了砌砖的基本技巧。

rue /ru:/ (**rues, ruing, rued**) ❶ VERB If you **rue** something that you have done, you are sorry that you did it, because it has had unpleasant results. 对…感到后悔；懊悔【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Tavare was probably ruing his decision.* 塔瓦雷可能正在为自己作出的决定感到后悔。❷ PHRASE If you **rue the day** that you did something, you are sorry that you did it, because it has had unpleasant results. 后悔；遗憾；懊悔【LITERARY 文】❑ *You'll live to rue the day you said that to me, my girl.* 总有一天你会后悔对我说了那些话的，小姐。

rue|ful /'ru:fʊl/ ADJ If someone is **rueful**, they feel or express regret or sorrow in a quiet and gentle way. 后悔的；懊悔的；遗憾的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He shook his head and gave me a rueful smile.* 他摇了摇头，遗憾地对我笑了笑。•**rue|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He grinned at her ruefully.* 他遗憾地对她咧嘴一笑。

ruff /rʌf/ (**ruffs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **ruff** is a stiff strip of cloth or other material with many small folds in it, which some people wore round their neck in former times. 飞边（旧时硬的轮状皱领）❑ *...an Elizabethan ruff.* 伊丽莎白时代的飞边 ❷ N-COUNT A **ruff** is a thick band of feathers or fur round the neck of a bird or animal.（鸟兽的）领毛，颈毛

ruf|fian /'rʌfiən/ (**ruffians**) N-COUNT A **ruffian** is a man who behaves violently and is involved in crime. 流氓；恶棍；暴徒；罪犯【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...gangs of ruffians who lurk about intent on troublemaking.* 潜伏在周围意图生事的匪帮

ruf|fle /'rʌf^{ə}l/ (**ruffles, ruffling, ruffled**) ❶ VERB If you **ruffle** someone's hair, you move your hand backwards and forwards through it as a way of showing your affection towards them.（因喜爱而）抚弄（他人头发）❑ [v n] *'Don't let that get you down,' he said ruffling Ben's dark curls.* "不要为那个感到沮丧。"他一边说，一边抚弄着本乌黑的卷发。❷ VERB When the wind **ruffles** something such as the surface of the sea, it causes it to move gently in a wave-like motion. 吹皱；使起伏不平；使泛起涟漪【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *The evening breeze ruffled the pond.* 晚风吹皱了池水。❸ VERB If something **ruffles** someone, it causes them to panic and lose their confidence or to become angry or upset. 使惊慌失措；激怒；使沮丧 ❑ [v n] *I could tell that my refusal to allow him to ruffle me infuriated him.* 我能看出，我不吃他那一套让他很恼火。❹ VERB If a bird **ruffles** its feathers or if its feathers **ruffle**, they stand out on its body, for example when it is cleaning itself or when it is frightened.（鸟）竖起（羽毛）❑ [v n] *Tame birds, when approached, will stretch out their necks and ruffle their neck feathering.* 驯养的鸟儿在有人靠近时会伸长脖子，竖起颈羽。❑ [v] *Its body plumage suddenly began to ruffle and swell.* 它全身的羽毛突然竖了起来，胀得鼓鼓的。❺ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ruffles** are folds of cloth at the neck or the ends of the arms of a piece of clothing, or are sometimes sewn on things as a decoration.（衣服领口、袖口等处的）褶边，褶饰 ❑ *...a white blouse with ruffles at the neck and cuffs.* 领口和袖口带有褶边的白色上衣 ❻ PHRASE To **ruffle** someone's **feathers** means to cause them to become very angry, nervous, or upset. 激怒；使紧张；使沮丧 ❑ *His direct, often abrasive approach will doubtless ruffle a few feathers.* 他那直截了当、往往还粗鲁生硬的办事方式无疑会激怒一些人。

ruf|fled /'rʌf^{ə}ld/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **ruffled** is no longer smooth or neat. 不平的；起伏的；不整齐的 ❑ *Her short hair was oddly ruffled and then flattened around her head.* 她的短发顶心乱糟糟的，周围一圈却很平整，十分怪异。❷ → see also **ruffle**

rug /rʌg/ (**rugs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rug** is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor. It is like a carpet but covers a smaller area. 小地毯；垫子 ❑ *A Persian rug covered the hardwood floors.* 硬木地板上铺着一张波斯地毯。❷ N-COUNT A **rug** is a small blanket which you use to cover your shoulders or your knees to keep them warm.（盖肩膀或膝盖以保暖的）围毯，小毯子【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The old lady was seated in her chair at the window, a rug over her knees.* 老太太坐在窗边的椅子上，膝盖上盖着一条小毯子。❸ PHRASE If someone **pulls the rug from under** a person or thing or **pulls the rug from under** someone's **feet**, they stop giving their help or support. 不再支持；停止帮助 ❑ *If the banks opt to pull the rug from under the ill-fated project, it will go into liquidation.* 如果这些银行不再向这个倒霉的项目提供支持，它就破产了。❹ to **sweep** something **under the rug** → see **sweep**

rug|by ♦◇◇ /'rʌgbi/ N-UNCOUNT **Rugby** or **rugby football** is a game played by two teams using an oval ball. Players try to score points by carrying the ball to their opponents' end of the field, or by kicking it over a bar fixed between two posts. 英式橄榄球（运动）

→ see **park**

'rug|by ˌtack|le (**rugby tackles, rugby tackling, rugby tackled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rugby tackle** is a way of making someone fall over by throwing your arms around their legs or hips. 擒抱

❷ VERB To **rugby tackle** someone means to make them fall over by throwing your arms around their legs or hips. 擒抱 ❑ [v n]

He rugby tackled her and stole her bag. 他将她撂倒，抢走了她的包。❑ [be v-ed] *He was rugby tackled by a policeman after breaking through police lines.* 他突破警戒线后被一名警察撂倒在地。

rug|ged /ˈrʌgɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rugged** area of land is uneven and covered with rocks, with few trees or plants. 崎岖不平的；乱石嶙峋的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...rugged mountainous terrain.* 崎岖不平的山地 •**rug|ged|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a ruggedly beautiful wilderness.* 乱石嶙峋的美丽荒野 •**rug|ged|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The island's ruggedness symbolises our history and the character of the people.* 这个岛屿的凹凸险峻象征着我们的历史和民族性格。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a man as **rugged**, you mean that he has strong, masculine features. （男子）强壮的，健壮的，粗犷的【LITERARY, APPROVAL 文，褒】❑ *A look of pure disbelief crossed Shankly's rugged face.* 尚克利粗犷的脸上掠过一丝完全不信任的表情。•**rug|ged|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV -ed] ❑ *He was six feet tall and ruggedly handsome.* 他身高 6 英尺，健壮英俊。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's character as **rugged**, you mean that they are strong and determined, and have the ability to cope with difficult situations. 坚强的；坚毅的；吃苦耐劳的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Rugged individualism forged America's frontier society.* 坚定的个人主义造就了美国的边疆社会。4 ADJ A **rugged** piece of equipment is strong and is designed to last a long time, even if it is treated roughly. 坚固耐用的；结实的 ❑ *The camera combines rugged reliability with unequalled optical performance and speed.* 这款相机既坚固耐用，又有超凡的光学性能和快门速度。•**rug|ged|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The body is 90% titanium for ruggedness.* 为了耐用，主体部分 90% 采用钛金属。

rug|ger /ˈrʌgəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Rugger** is the same as **rugby**. 同 rugby【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a rugger match.* 橄榄球比赛

ruin ◆◇ /ˈruːɪn/ (**ruins, ruining, ruined**) 1 VERB To **ruin** something means to severely harm, damage, or spoil it. 毁坏；摧毁；严重损害 ❑ [v n] *My wife was ruining her health through worry.* 忧虑严重损害了我妻子的健康。2 VERB To **ruin** someone means to cause them to no longer have any money. 使破产 ❑ [v n] *She accused him of ruining her financially with his taste for the high life.* 她指责他为了追求奢华的生活致使她倾家荡产。3 N-UNCOUNT **Ruin** is the state of no longer having any money. 破产 ❑ *The farmers say recent inflation has driven them to the brink of ruin.* 农民们说最近的通货膨胀使他们濒临破产。4 N-UNCOUNT **Ruin** is the state of being severely damaged or spoiled, or the process of reaching this state. 毁灭；崩溃；瓦解；没落 ❑ *The vineyards were falling into ruin.* 这些葡萄园日渐没落。5 N-PLURAL **The ruins of** something are the parts of it that remain after it has been severely damaged or weakened. 残余部分；残存部分 ❑ [+of] *The new Turkish republic he helped to build emerged from the ruins of a great empire.* 在他的助力下建立起的新土耳其共和国是从一个伟大帝国的废墟上发展起来的。6 N-COUNT [usu pl] **The ruins** of a building are the parts of it that remain after the rest has fallen down or been destroyed. 废墟；遗迹；断壁残垣 ❑ *One dead child was found in the ruins almost two hours after the explosion.* 爆炸发生将近两个小时以后，在废墟中发现了一个已经死亡的儿童。7 → see also **ruined** 8 PHRASE If something is **in ruins**, it is completely spoiled. 完全崩溃；垮掉；破败不堪 ❑ *Its heavily-subsidized economy is in ruins.* 其严重依赖补贴维持的经济已经完全崩溃。9 PHRASE If a building or place is **in ruins**, most of it has been destroyed and only parts of it remain. 一片废墟；满目疮痍 ❑ *The abbey was in ruins.* 这个修道院已经成了一片废墟。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ruin* Also look up:

V. destroy, smash, wreck 1

ru|ina|tion /ˌruːɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT The **ruination** of someone or something is the act of ruining them or the process of being ruined. 毁灭；灭亡；祸害 ❑ [+of] *Money was the ruination of him.* 钱毁了他。

ruined /ˈruːɪnd/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **ruined** building or place has been very badly damaged or has gradually fallen down because no-one has taken care of it. 毁坏的；破败的；荒废的 ❑ *...a ruined church.* 荒废的教堂

ru|in|ous /ˈruːɪnəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe the cost of something as **ruinous**, you mean that it costs far more money than you can afford or than is reasonable. （费用）极高的，贵得离谱的 ❑ *Many Britons will still fear the potentially ruinous costs of their legal system.* 很多英国人仍然会对其司法体系可能产生的高昂费用表示担忧。•**ru|in|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a ruinously expensive court case.* 费用令人咋舌的官司 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ruinous** process or course of action is one that is likely to lead to ruin. 毁灭性的；导致毁灭的 ❑ *The economy of the state is experiencing the ruinous effects of the conflict.* 这个国家的经济正受到这次冲突的毁灭性影响。•**ru|in|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *...cities ruinously choked by uncontrolled traffic.* 由于交通毫无节制而严重阻塞的城市

rule ◆◆◆ /ruːl/ (**rules, ruling, ruled**) 1 N-COUNT **Rules** are instructions that tell you what you are allowed to do and what you are not allowed to do. 规则；规定；章程；条例 ❑ [+of] *...a thirty-two-page pamphlet explaining the rules of basketball.* 说明篮球规则的 32 页的小册子 ❑ *Strictly speaking, this was against the rules.* 严格地说，这是违规的。2 N-COUNT A **rule** is a statement telling people what they should do in order to achieve success or a benefit of some kind. 行事准则；指导方针 ❑ *An important rule is to drink plenty of water during any flight.* 一条重要的原则就是每次坐飞机都要多喝水。[Also +for/of] 3 N-COUNT The **rules of** something such as a language or a science are statements that describe the way that things usually happen in a particular situation. （语言、科学等的）规则，法则，定则 ❑ [+of] *...according to the rules of quantum theory.* 根据量子理论定则 4 N-SING If something is **the rule**, it is the normal state of affairs. 普遍情况；常态；惯例 ❑ *However, for many Americans today, weekend work has unfortunately become the rule rather than the exception.* 然而，现在对于很多美国人来说，周末工作不幸已经成为了一种常态，而非例外。5 VERB The person or group that **rules** a country controls its affairs. 统治；控制；支配 ❑ [v n] *For four centuries, he says, foreigners have ruled Angola.* 他说，外来者统治安哥拉已达 4 个世纪。❑ [v] *He ruled for eight months.* 他统治了 8 个月。❑ [v +over] *...the long line of feudal lords who had ruled over this land.* 曾经统治这片土地的历代封建领主 •N-UNCOUNT **Rule** is also a noun. ❑ *...demands for an end to one-party rule.* 结束一党专政的要求 6 VERB If something **rules** your life, it influences or restricts your actions in a way that is not good for you. 控制；制约；影响 ❑ [v n] *Scientists have always been aware of how fear can rule our lives and make us ill.* 科学家一直都很清楚恐惧会影响我们的生活，引起我们身体不适。7 VERB When someone in authority **rules** that something is true or should happen, they state that they have officially decided that it is true or should happen. 判定；裁定；裁决【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *The court ruled that laws passed by the assembly remained valid.* 法院裁定议会通过的法律仍然有效。❑ [v +on] *The Israeli court has not yet ruled on the case.* 以色列法院尚未对此案作出裁决。❑ [v n adj/n] *A provincial magistrates' court last week ruled it unconstitutional.* 一家地方治安法院上周裁定其违宪。❑ [v +against] *The committee ruled against all-night opening mainly on safety grounds.* 委员会反对通宵营业主要是出于安全方面的考虑。[Also v +in favour of] 8 VERB If you **rule** a straight line, you draw it using something that has a straight edge. （用尺等）画（直线）❑ [v-ed] *...a ruled grid of horizontal and vertical lines.* 由水平线和垂直线画成的格子 [Also v n] 9 → see also **golden rule, ground rule, ruling, slide rule** 10 PHRASE If you say that something happens **as a rule**, you mean that it usually happens. 通常；一般来说 ❑ *As a rule, however, such attacks have been aimed at causing damage rather than taking life.* 然而，通常此类袭击只是为了造成破坏，并非要人性命。11 PHRASE If someone in authority **bends the rules** or **stretches the rules**, they do something even though it is against the rules. 变通规则；通融 ❑ *There is a particular urgency in this case, and it would help if you could bend the rules.* 这件事特别紧急，您能通融一下就好了。12 PHRASE A **rule of thumb** is a rule or principle that you follow which is not based on exact calculations, but rather on experience. 经验法则；经验做法 ❑ *A good rule of thumb is that a broker must generate sales of ten times his salary if his employer is to make a profit.* 根据可靠的经验来看，如果雇主要获得利润，那么其经纪人必须实现相当于其工资 10 倍的销售额。13 PHRASE If workers **work to rule**, they protest by working according to the rules of their job without doing any extra work

R

or taking any new decisions. 按章工作；变相怠工【BRIT 英】❑ *Nurses are continuing to work to rule.* 护士们还在消极怠工。

▶**rule in** PHRASAL VERB If you say that you **are** not **ruling in** a particular course of action, you mean that you have not definitely decided to take that action. 决定，确定（采取某种行动）❑ [V n P] *We have made no decisions on restructuring yet. We are ruling nothing out and we are ruling nothing in.* 我们还没有就改组作出任何决定。我们既没有排除也没有确定任何可能的选择。❑ [V P n] *We must, as I said, take care not to rule in or rule out any one solution.* 正如我说过的，我们必须注意不要肯定或否定任何一种解决方案。

▶**rule out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **rule out** a course of action, an idea, or a solution, you decide that it is impossible or unsuitable. 排除；确定…不可能（或不合适）❑ [V P n] *The Prime Minister is believed to have ruled out cuts in child benefit or pensions.* 据信首相已经排除了削减儿童救济金或养老金的可能。[Also V n P] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If something **rules out** a situation, it prevents it from happening or from being possible. 阻止…发生；使成为不可能 ❑ [V P n] *A serious car accident in 1986 ruled out a permanent future for him in farming.* 1986 年一场严重车祸让他永远不可能再务农了。

▶**rule out of** PHRASAL VERB If someone **rules** you **out of** a contest or activity, they say that you cannot be involved in it. If something **rules** you **out of** a contest or activity, it prevents you from being involved in it. 使无法参加；将…排除在外 ❑ [V n P P n] *He has ruled himself out of the world championships next year in Stuttgart.* 他已决定不参加明年在斯图加特举办的世界锦标赛。

Thesaurus 同类词 *rule* Also look up:

N. guideline, law, standard ❶ ❷
authority, leadership ❺
V. command, dictate, govern ❺ ❻

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rule* with:

V. **break a** rule 违反规定，**change a** rule 改变规定，**follow a** rule 服从规定 ❶
N. **gag** rule 限制令；言论箝制令 ❶
exception to a rule 规则的例外情况 ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹
majority rule 多数裁定原则，**minority** rule 少数裁定原则 ❺
courts rule 法院裁定，**judges** rule 法官裁定 ❼
rule **of thumb** 经验法则 ❽
PREP. **against a** rule 违反规定，**under a** rule 在某条规定下 ❶
rule **over** *something* 统治… ❺

'rule book (**rule books**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rule book** is a book containing the official rules for a particular game, job, or organization. 规则手册；行为守则；章程 ❑ *...one of the most serious offences mentioned in the Party rule book.* 党的章程中提到的最严重的过错之一 ❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is doing something **by the rule book**, you mean that they are doing it in the normal, accepted way. 按规则行事；照章办事 ❑ *This was not the time to take risks; he knew he should play it by the rule book.* 这不是冒险的时候；他明白他应该照章办事。

,rule of 'law N-SING **The rule of law** refers to a situation in which the people in a society obey its laws and enable it to function properly. 法治【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I am confident that we can restore peace, stability and respect for the rule of law.* 我相信我们能恢复和平、稳定和对法治的尊重。

rul|er /'ru:lə'/ (**rulers**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **ruler** of a country is the person who rules the country. 统治者；治理者 ❑ [+of] *...the former military ruler of Lesotho.* 莱索托的前军事统治者 ❷ N-COUNT A **ruler** is a long flat piece of wood, metal, or plastic with straight edges marked in centimetres or inches. Rulers are used to measure things and to draw straight lines. 直尺

rul|ing ◆◇ /'ru:lɪŋ/ (**rulings**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **ruling** group of people in a country or organization is the group that controls its affairs. 统治的；掌权的；执政的；管理的 ❑ *...the Mexican voters' growing dissatisfaction with the ruling party.* 墨西哥选民对执政党越来越多的不满 ❑ *...the sport's ruling body, the International Cricket Council.* 这项运动的管理机构——国际板球理事会 ❷ N-COUNT [oft N that] A **ruling** is an official decision made by a judge or court. （法官或法院作出的）裁决，裁定 ❑ *Goodwin tried to have the court ruling overturned.* 古德温想推翻法院作出的裁决。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] Someone's **ruling** passion or emotion is the feeling they have most strongly, which influences their actions. （热情或感情）占支配地位的，最强烈的 ❑ *Their ruling passion is that of carnal love.* 他们现在情欲正盛。

rum /rʌm/ (**rums**) N-VAR **Rum** is an alcoholic drink made from sugar. 朗姆酒 ❑ *...a bottle of rum.* 一瓶朗姆酒

Ru|ma|nian /ru:'meɪnɪən/ → see **Romanian**

rum|ba /'rʌmbə/ (**rumbas**) N-COUNT The **rumba** is a popular dance that comes from Cuba, or the music that the dance is performed to. 伦巴舞；伦巴舞曲

rum|ble /'rʌmb°l/ (**rumbles, rumbling, rumbled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rumble** is a low continuous noise. 低沉而持续的声音；隆隆声；轰隆声 ❑ [+of] *The silence of the night was punctuated by the distant rumble of traffic.* 夜晚的宁静不时被远处车辆的隆隆声打断。❷ VERB If a vehicle **rumbles** somewhere, it moves slowly forward while making a low continuous noise. 隆隆地缓慢前进 ❑ [V adv/prep] *A bus rumbled along the road at the top of the path.* 一辆公交车从小径尽头的路上缓慢地隆隆驶过。❸ VERB If something **rumbles**, it makes a low, continuous noise. 发出隆隆声；发出低沉而持续的声音 ❑ [V] *The sky, swollen like a black bladder, rumbled and crackled.* 天空中乌云黑沉沉地压下来，发出隆隆声和噼啪声。❹ VERB If your stomach **rumbles**, it makes a vibrating noise, usually because you are hungry. （肚子因饥饿等）咕噜作响，发出咕咕声 ❑ [V] *Her stomach rumbled. She hadn't eaten any breakfast.* 她没有吃早餐，肚子咕噜作响。❺ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is rumbled**, the truth about them or something they were trying to hide is discovered. 看穿；发现；暴露【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *When his fraud was rumbled he had just £20.17 in the bank.* 他的欺诈行为被发现时，他的银行账户上只有 20.17 英镑。

▶**rumble on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something such as an argument **rumbles on**, you mean that it continues for a long time after it should have been settled. （争论等）长久地持续【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ [V P] *And still the row rumbles on over who is to blame for the steadily surging crime statistics.* 有关谁应对持续上升的犯罪数字负责的争论仍在继续。

rum|bling /'rʌmblɪŋ/ (**rumblings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rumbling** is a low continuous noise. 低沉而持续的声音；隆隆声；辘辘声；咕噜声 ❑ [+of] *...the rumbling of an empty stomach.* 空空如也的肚子发出的咕噜声 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Rumblings** are signs that a bad situation is developing or that people are becoming annoyed or unhappy. （情况恶化的）迹象，传闻；怨言 ❑ [+of] *There were rumblings of discontent within the ranks.* 士兵怨声载道。

rum|bus|tious /rʌm'bʌstʃʊəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rumbustious** person is energetic in a cheerful, noisy way. 欢闹的；闹腾的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the flamboyant and somewhat rumbustious prime minister.* 张扬而有点闹腾的首相

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rambunctious**

ru|mi|nate /'ru:mɪneɪt/ (**ruminates, ruminating, ruminated**) ❶ VERB If you **ruminate on** something, you think about it very carefully. 沉思；琢磨；认真考虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V +on/about/over] *He ruminated on the terrible wastage that typified American life.* 他认真地考虑了美国生活中典型的严重浪费问题。[Also V] ❷ VERB When animals **ruminate**, they bring food back from their stomach into their mouth and chew it again. （动物）反刍【TECHNICAL 术语】

ru|mi|na|tion /,ru:mɪ'neɪʃ°n/ (**ruminations**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Your **ruminations** are your careful thoughts about something. 沉思；认真考虑【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+on] *Many of Vasari's ruminations on the subject are not always to be believed.* 瓦萨里关于这个学科的很多想法并不总是可信的。

ru|mi|na|tive /'ru:mɪnətɪv, AM 美 -neɪt-/ ADJ If you are **ruminative**, you are thinking very deeply and carefully about something. 沉思的；认真考虑的；冥思苦想的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was*

uncharacteristically depressed and ruminative. 他异常沮丧，反复琢磨。•**ru|mi|na|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *He smiles and swirls the ice ruminatively around his almost empty glass.* 他微笑着，一边沉思，一边搅动着几乎空了的杯子里的冰块。

rum|mage /'rʌmɪdʒ/ (**rummages, rummaging, rummaged**) VERB If you **rummage through** something, you search for something you want by moving things around in a careless or hurried way. 搜寻；翻找；乱翻 ❑ [V prep] *They rummage through piles of second-hand clothes for something that fits.* 他们在一堆堆的二手衣服里翻找着合身的衣服。[Also V] •N-SING **Rummage** is also a noun. ❑ *A brief rummage will provide several pairs of gloves.* 稍微翻翻，就能找到几双手套。•PHRASAL VERB **Rummage about** and **rummage around** mean the same as **rummage**. rummage about 和 rummage around 同 rummage ❑ [V P] *I opened the fridge and rummaged about.* 我打开冰箱，乱翻一通。❑ [V P n] *He rummaged around the post room and found the document.* 他翻遍了收发室，找到了那份文件。

'rum|mage sale (**rummage sales**) N-COUNT A **rummage sale** is a sale of cheap used goods that is usually held to raise money for charity. 旧杂物义卖【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **jumble sale**

rum|my /'rʌmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Rummy** is a card game in which players try to collect cards of the same value or cards in a sequence in the same suit. 拉米纸牌戏

ru|mor /'ru:mə^r/ → see **rumour**

ru|mour ◆◇◇ /'ru:mə^r/ (**rumours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rumor**

N-VAR [oft N that] A **rumour** is a story or piece of information that may or may not be true, but that people are talking about. 谣言；流言；传闻 ❑ *Simon denied rumours that he was planning to visit Bulgaria later this month.* 西蒙否认了他打算这个月晚些时候访问保加利亚的传闻。[Also *+of/about*]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rumour* with:

ADJ. **false** rumour 讹传
V. **hear a** rumour 听见传闻，**spread a** rumour 散布谣言，**start a** rumour 造谣

ru|moured /'ru:mə^{r}d/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rumored**

V-PASSIVE If something **is rumoured to** be the case, people are suggesting that it is the case, but they do not know for certain. 据传闻；据说 ❑ [*be* V-ed to-inf] *Her parents are rumoured to be on the verge of splitting up.* 据说她父母快要离婚了。❑ [*be* V-ed that] *It was rumoured that he had been interned in an asylum for a while.* 据说他曾在一家精神病院关过一段时间。[Also *there be* V-ed to-inf, *be* V-ed]

ru|mour 'mill (**rumour mills**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rumor mill**

N-COUNT You can refer to the people in a particular place or profession who spread rumours as the **rumour mill**. "八卦坊"（指特定地方或职业中散布谣言的人）【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *The Washington rumour mill suggests that the president secured his narrow majority only by promising all sorts of concessions.* 华盛顿的"八卦坊"暗示总统是在承诺作出种种让步后才获得微弱多数票的。

rumour-monger /'ru:mə^r 'mʌŋgə^r/ (**rumour-mongers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rumormonger**

N-COUNT If you call someone a **rumour-monger**, you disapprove of the fact that they spread rumours. 谣言散布者；造谣者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

rump /rʌmp/ (**rumps**) ❶ N-SING The **rump of** a group, organization, or country consists of the members who remain in it after the rest have left. 残余分子；残存力量【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [*+of*] *The rump of the party does in fact still have considerable assets.* 事实上，这个党派的残余分子确实仍然拥有可观的资产。❷ N-COUNT [usu poss N] An animal's **rump** is its rear end.（动物的）腰，臀部 ❑ *The cows' rumps were marked with a number.* 奶牛腰部标着一个数字。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Rump** or **rump steak** is meat cut from the rear end of a cow. 牛腰肉；牛臀肉

rum|ple /'rʌmp^{ə}l/ (**rumples, rumpling, rumpled**) VERB If you **rumple** someone's hair, you move your hand backwards and forwards through it as your way of showing affection to them.（因喜爱而）抚弄（他人头发）❑ [V n] *I leaned forward to rumple his hair, but he jerked out of the way.* 我探身过去抚弄他的头发，但他马上躲开了。

rum|pled /'rʌmp^{ə}ld/ ADJ **Rumpled** means creased or untidy. 弄皱的；凌乱的 ❑ *I hurried to the tent and grabbed a few clean, if rumpled, clothes.* 我赶紧跑到帐篷里，抓起几件虽然有些皱、倒也干净的衣服。

rum|pus /'rʌmpəs/ (**rumpuses**) N-COUNT If someone or something causes a **rumpus**, they cause a lot of noise or argument. 喧闹；吵闹；争论 ❑ *He had actually left the company a year before the rumpus started.* 实际上，在争论开始一年前他就已经离开公司了。

run ◆◆◆ /rʌn/ (**runs, running, ran**)

The form **run** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. run 的过去分词和原形相同。

❶ VERB When you **run**, you move more quickly than when you walk, for example because you are in a hurry to get somewhere, or for exercise. 跑；奔跑 ❑ [V adv/prep] *I excused myself and ran back to the telephone.* 我说了声抱歉，跑回到电话机旁。❑ [V n/amount] *He ran the last block to the White House with two cases of gear.* 他带着两箱工具跑过最后一个街区到达白宫。❑ [V] *Antonia ran to meet them.* 安东尼娅跑去迎接他们。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Run** is also a noun. ❑ *After a six-mile run, Jackie returns home for a substantial breakfast.* 跑了 6 英里之后，杰姬回家吃了一顿丰盛的早餐。❷ VERB When someone **runs** in a race, they run in competition with other people. 参加赛跑 ❑ [V] *...when I was running in the New York Marathon.* 我参加纽约马拉松时 ❑ [V n] *Phyllis Smith ran a controlled race to qualify in 51.32 sec.* 菲莉丝·史密斯控制好速度，以 51.32 秒完赛晋级。❸ VERB When a horse **runs** in a race or when its owner **runs** it, it competes in a race.（马）参加赛马，出赛 ❑ [V] *The owner insisted on Cool Ground running in the Gold Cup.* 主人坚持要让"酷地"参加金杯赛马会。❑ [V n] *If we have a wet spell, Cecil could also run Armiger in the Derby.* 如果我们遇上持续下雨，塞西尔也能让"扈从"参加德比马赛。❹ VERB If you say that something long, such as a road, **runs** in a particular direction, you are describing its course or position. You can also say that something **runs** the length or width of something else.（道路等朝特定方向）延伸，伸展 ❑ [V prep/adv] *...the sun-dappled trail which ran through the beech woods.* 穿过山毛榉林的阳光斑驳的小路 ❺ VERB If you **run** a wire or tube somewhere, you fix it or pull it from, to, or across a particular place. 安装（电线、管道等）；使（电线、管道等）通过 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Our host ran a long extension cord out from the house and set up a screen and a projector.* 我们的主人从房里牵出一根长长的延长电线，架起屏幕和投影仪。❻ VERB If you **run** your hand or an object **through** something, you move your hand or the object through it. 移动 ❑ [V n prep] *He laughed and ran his fingers through his hair.* 他笑了，用手指拢了拢头发。❼ VERB If you **run** something through a machine, process, or series of tests, you make it go through the machine, process, or tests. 使通过（机器、过程或测试）❑ [V n *+through*] *They have gathered the best statistics they can find and run them through their own computers.* 他们已经尽力搜集了数据，并用自己的计算机把数据跑了一遍。❽ VERB If someone **runs for** office in an election, they take part as a candidate. 竞选；角逐 ❑ [V *+for*] *It was only last February that he announced he would run for president.* 去年 2 月，他才宣布自己将参加总统竞选。❑ [V *+against*] *It is no easy job to run against John Glenn, Ohio's Democratic senator.* 和俄亥俄州的民主党参议员约翰·格伦竞选绝非易事。❑ [V] *Women are running in nearly all the contested seats in Los Angeles.* 在洛杉矶，女性参选了几乎所有的竞争席位。❾ N-SING **A run for** office is an attempt to be elected to office. 竞选【mainly AM 主美】❑ [*+for*] *He was already preparing his run for the presidency.* 他已经开始为参选总统做准备了。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **bid**

10 VERB If you **run** something such as a business or an activity, you are in charge of it or you organize it. 管理；经营；组织 ❑ [v n] *His stepfather ran a prosperous paint business.* 他继父经营着一家红火的涂料公司。❑ [v n] *Is this any way to run a country?* 这是治国之道吗？❑ [v-ed] *...a well-run, profitable organisation.* 管理有方、利润可观的组织 11 VERB [usu cont] If you talk about how a system, an organization, or someone's life **is running**, you are saying how well it is operating or progressing. 运行；运转；运作 ❑ [v adv] *Officials in charge of the camps say the system is now running extremely smoothly.* 负责这些营地的官员们说现在这一体系运转得非常顺利。❑ [v] *...the staff who have kept the bank running.* 保证银行正常运营的员工 12 VERB If you **run** an experiment, computer program, or other process, or start it **running**, you start it and let it continue. 进行；实施；使运行 ❑ [v n] *He ran a lot of tests and it turned out I had an infection called mycoplasma.* 他做了很多项检查，最后证明我感染了支原体。❑ [v] *You can check your program one command at a time while it's running.* 你可以在程序运行期间，逐条输入命令核对程序。13 VERB When you **run** a cassette or video tape or when it **runs**, it moves through the machine as the machine operates. (使)(磁带或录像带)播放 ❑ [v n] *He pushed the play button again and ran the tape.* 他又按下了播放键播放磁带。❑ [v] *The tape had run to the end but recorded nothing.* 磁带已经转到头了，但是什么也没录上。14 VERB [usu cont] When a machine **is running** or when you **are running** it, it is switched on and is working. (使)(机器)运转，开动，运行 ❑ [v] *We told him to wait out front with the engine running.* 我们告诉他在外边等着，不要熄火。❑ [v n] *...with everybody running their appliances all at the same time.* 所有人都在同一时间使用电器 15 VERB A machine or equipment that **runs on** or **off** a particular source of energy functions using that source of energy. (机器或设备靠特定能源)运转，开动 ❑ [v *+on/off*] *Black cabs run on diesel.* 黑色的出租车使用柴油。16 VERB If you **run** a car or a piece of equipment, you have it and use it. 驾驶(汽车)；使用(设备)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *I ran a 1960 Rover 100 from 1977 until 1983.* 我从 1977 年到 1983 年一直开着一辆 1960 年产的罗孚 100。17 VERB When you say that vehicles such as trains and buses **run** from one place to another, you mean they regularly travel along that route. (火车、公交车等沿固定路线)行驶 ❑ [v prep] *A shuttle bus runs frequently between the Inn and the Country Club.* 一辆区间公交车频繁地往返于这家旅馆和那个乡村俱乐部之间。❑ [v] *...a government which can't make the trains run on time.* 不能让火车准点运行的政府 18 VERB If you **run** someone somewhere in a car, you drive them there. 开车(送某人到某地)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *Could you run me up to Baltimore?* 你能开车送我到巴尔的摩吗？19 VERB If you **run** over or down to a place that is quite near, you drive there. 开车去；行驶到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv] *I'll run over to Short Mountain and check on Mrs Adams.* 我会开车去肖特山看看亚当斯夫人。20 N-COUNT A **run** is a journey somewhere. 行程；旅程；航程 ❑ *...doing the morning school run.* 早上去学校 21 VERB If a liquid **runs** in a particular direction, it flows in that direction. (液体)流动，流淌 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tears were running down her cheeks.* 眼泪顺着她的脸颊流了下来。❑ [v adj] *Wash the rice in cold water until the water runs clear.* 用凉水冲洗大米，直到水变清为止。22 VERB If you **run** water, or if you **run** a tap or a bath, you cause water to flow from a tap. 使流动；放(水) ❑ [v n] *She went to the sink and ran water into her empty glass.* 她走到水槽边，给空玻璃杯灌上水。23 VERB [only cont] If a tap or a bath **is running**, water is coming out of a tap. (水从龙头等)流出 ❑ [v] *You must have left a tap running in the bathroom.* 你肯定忘了关浴室的龙头了。24 VERB [usu cont] If your nose **is running**, liquid is flowing out of it, usually because you have a cold. (通常因为感冒而)流鼻涕 ❑ [v] *Timothy was crying, mostly from exhaustion, and his nose was running.* 蒂莫西正在哭泣，主要是因为太累了，而且他还流着鼻涕。25 VERB [usu cont] If a surface **is running with** a liquid, that liquid is flowing down it. (液体在表面)流，流动，流淌 ❑ [v *+with*] *After an hour he realised he was completely running with sweat.* 一个小时后，他发现自己已经大汗淋漓了。26 VERB If the dye in some cloth or the ink on some paper **runs**, it comes off or spreads when the cloth or paper gets wet. 褪色；掉色；渗色；洇 ❑ [v] *The ink had run on the wet paper.* 墨迹在湿纸上洇开了。27 VERB If a feeling **runs through** your body or a thought **runs through** your mind, you experience it or think it quickly. (感觉或想法)掠过，迅速传遍 ❑ [v *+through*] *She felt a surge of excitement run through her.* 她突然觉得浑身激动。28 VERB If a feeling or noise **runs through** a group of people, it spreads among them. (感觉或吵闹声)扩散，弥漫，传遍 ❑ [v *+through*] *A buzz of excitement ran through the crowd.* 一时间群情激昂。29 VERB If a theme or feature **runs through** something such as someone's actions or writing, it is present in all of it. (主题或特点)遍及，贯穿 ❑ [v *+through*] *Another thread running through this series is the role of doctors in the treatment of the mentally ill.* 另一条贯穿这部连续剧的主线是医生在治疗精神病患者中起到的作用。❑ [v *+throughout*] *There was something of this mood running throughout the Congress's deliberations.* 国会审议过程中一直透露出几分这样的情绪。30 VERB When newspapers or magazines **run** a particular item or story or if it **runs**, it is published or printed. (报纸、杂志)刊登，发表 ❑ [v n] *The newspaper ran a series of four editorials entitled 'The Choice of Our Lives.'* 这家报纸连载了 4 篇社论，题为《我们生活的选择》。❑ [v] *...an editorial that ran this weekend entitled 'Mr. Cuomo Backs Out.'* 本周末刊登的题为《科莫先生退出了》的社论 31 VERB If an amount **is running** at a particular level, it is at that level. 达到(特定水平、数量等) ❑ [v *+at*] *Today's RPI figure shows inflation running at 10.9 per cent.* 今天的零售物价指数显示通货膨胀率为 10.9%。32 VERB If a play, event, or legal contract **runs** for a particular period of time, it lasts for that period of time. 持续；延续；存续 ❑ [v *+for*] *It pleased critics but ran for only three years in the West End.* 它得到了评论家们的好评，但只在伦敦西区上演了 3 年。❑ [v prep] *The contract was to run from 1992 to 2020.* 这份合同在 1992 年至 2020 年间有效。❑ [v] *I predict it will run and run.* 我估计这会一直延续下去。33 VERB [usu cont] If someone or something **is running** late, they have taken more time than had been planned. If they **are running** to time or ahead of time, they have taken the time planned or less than the time planned. 占用(多于、等于或少于预定的时间) ❑ [v adv/prep] *Tell her I'll call her back later, I'm running late again.* 告诉她我过会儿给她回电话，我又要晚了。34 VERB If you **are running** a temperature or a fever, you have a high temperature because you are ill. 发(烧) ❑ [v n] *The little girl is running a fever and she needs help.* 这个小女孩发烧了，需要帮助。35 N-COUNT A **run** of a play or television programme is the period of time during which performances are given or programmes are shown. (戏剧或电视节目的)上演期 ❑ *The show will transfer to the West End on October 9, after a month's run in Birmingham.* 演出在伯明翰上演一个月后，将于 10 月 9 日转到伦敦西区。36 N-SING A **run of** successes or failures is a series of successes or failures. 一系列，一连串(成功、失败等) ❑ [*+of*] *The England skipper is haunted by a run of low scores.* 英格兰队队长得了一连串低分。37 N-COUNT A **run** of a product is the amount that a company or factory decides to produce at one time. 额定产量；单次生产数量 ❑ *Wayne plans to increase the print run to 1,000.* 韦恩打算将印量增加到 1,000 册。38 N-COUNT In cricket or baseball, a **run** is a score of one, which is made by players running between marked places on the field after hitting the ball. (板球或棒球运动中的)得分 ❑ *At 20 he became the youngest player to score 2,000 runs in a season.* 他 20 岁时就成为了在一个赛季中获得 2,000 分的最年轻的选手。39 N-SING If someone gives you **the run of** a place, they give you permission to go where you like in it and use it as you wish. 自由出入权；随意使用权 ❑ [*+of*] *He had the run of the house and the pool.* 他可以随意使用这座房子和游泳池。40 N-SING If there is a **run on** something, a lot of people want to buy it or get it at the same time. 抢购；争购；争抢 ❑ [*+on*] *A run on sterling has killed off hopes of a rate cut.* 对英镑的抢购已经完全扼杀了降息的希望。41 N-COUNT [usu n N] A ski **run** or bobsleigh **run** is a course or route that has been designed for skiing or for riding in a bobsleigh. (滑雪运动的)滑道，坡道 42 → see also **running, dummy run, test run, trial run** 43 PHRASE If something happens **against the run of** play or **against the run of** events, it is different from what is generally happening in a game or situation. 逆转…局势【BRIT 英】❑ *The decisive goal arrived against the run of play.* 这个决定性进球逆转了场上局势。44 PHRASE If you **run**

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someone **close, run** them **a close second**, or **run a close second**, you almost beat them in a race or competition. (比赛或竞争中)几乎击败,和…相差无几 ❑ *The Under-21 team has defeated Wales and Scotland this season, and ran England very close.* 本赛季 21 岁以下代表队已经打败了威尔士队和苏格兰队,和英格兰队的比分也非常接近。 ■ PHRASE If a river or well **runs dry**, it no longer has any water in it. If an oil well **runs dry**, it no longer produces any oil. (河、井等)干涸,枯竭 ❑ *Streams had run dry for the first time in memory.* 记忆中,溪流第一次干涸了。 ■ PHRASE If a source of information or money **runs dry**, no more information or money can be obtained from it. (信息或金钱的来源)枯竭,用完 ❑ *Three days into production, the kitty had run dry.* 投产才 3 天凑的钱就用光了。 ■ PHRASE If a characteristic **runs in** someone's **family**, it often occurs in members of that family, in different generations. 家族遗传;家族共有 ❑ *The insanity which ran in his family haunted him.* 家族遗传的精神错乱困扰着他。 ■ PHRASE If you **make a run for it** or if you **run for it**, you run away in order to escape from someone or something. 逃跑;逃离 ❑ *A helicopter hovered overhead as one of the gang made a run for it.* 其中一个匪徒逃跑时,一架直升机在空中盘旋。 ■ PHRASE If people's feelings **are running high**, they are very angry, concerned, or excited. (情绪)激动,高涨,强烈 ❑ *Feelings there have been running high in the wake of last week's killing.* 上周谋杀案发生后,那里的人们群情激愤。 ■ PHRASE If you talk about what will happen **in the long run**, you are saying what you think will happen over a long period of time in the future. If you talk about what will happen **in the short run**, you are saying what you think will happen in the near future. 从长远来看 / 从短期来看 ❑ *Sometimes expensive drugs or other treatments can be economical in the long run.* 有时昂贵的药物或其他治疗方法从长远来看可能是比较划算的。 ❑ *In fact, things could get worse in the short run.* 事实上,情况在短期内可能会变得更加糟糕。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone would **run a mile** if faced with something, you mean that they are very frightened of it and would try to avoid it. (因害怕而)躲得远远的,极力逃避 ❑ *Yasmin admits she would run a mile if Mark asked her out.* 亚丝明承认如果马克约她出去,她会极力躲避。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone could **give** someone else **a run for** their **money**, you mean you think they are almost as good as the other person. 几乎能比得上 ❑ *... a youngster who even now could give Meryl Streep a run for her money.* 当下甚至能和梅丽尔·斯特里普媲美的一位年轻人 ■ PHRASE If someone is **on the run**, they are trying to escape or hide from someone such as the police or an enemy. 在逃;逃跑 ❑ *Fifteen-year-old Danny is on the run from a local authority home.* 15 岁的丹尼从地方当局的收容所逃跑了。 ■ PHRASE If someone is **on the run**, they are being severely defeated in a contest or competition. (比赛或竞争中)彻底落败,遭受惨败 ❑ *His opponents believe he is definitely on the run.* 对手认为他必败无疑。 ■ PHRASE If you say that a person or group **is running scared**, you mean that they are frightened of what someone might do to them or what might happen. 非常害怕;吓得要命 ❑ *The administration is running scared.* 管理部门吓坏了。 ■ PHRASE If you **are running short of** something or **running low on** something, you do not have much of it left. If a supply of something **is running short** or **running low**, there is not much of it left. 不足;不多;所剩无几 ❑ *Government forces are running short of ammunition and fuel.* 政府军弹药和燃料都所剩无几了。 ❑ *We are running low on drinking water.* 我们的饮用水不多了。 ■ to **run amok** → see **amok** ■ to **make** your **blood run cold** → see **blood** ■ to **run counter to** something → see **counter** ■ to **run its course** → see **course** ■ to **run deep** → see **deep** ■ to **run an errand** → see **errand** ■ to **run the gamut of** something → see **gamut** ■ to **run the gauntlet** → see **gauntlet** ■ to **run rings around** someone → see **ring** ■ to **run riot** → see **riot** ■ to **run a risk** → see **risk** ■ to **run to seed** → see **seed** ■ to **run wild** → see **wild**

▶**run across** PHRASAL VERB If you **run across** someone or something, you meet them or find them unexpectedly. 偶遇;碰见;和…不期而遇 ❑ [V P n] *We ran across some old friends in the village.* 我们在村里碰见了一些老朋友。

▶**run after** PHRASAL VERB If you **are running after** someone, you are trying to start a relationship with them, usually a sexual relationship. 追求;向…求爱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P n] *By the time she was fifteen Maria was already running after men twice her age.* 玛丽亚 15 岁的时候就已经在追求年龄比自己大一倍的男人了。

▶**run around** PHRASAL VERB If you **run around**, you go to a lot of places and do a lot of things, often in a rushed or disorganized way. 东奔西跑;四处奔忙 ❑ [V P] *No one noticed we had been running around emptying bins and cleaning up.* 没有人注意到我们一直在东奔西跑地倒垃圾,打扫卫生。 ❑ [V P *+after*] *I spend all day running around after the family.* 我一整天跟着这家人跑来跑去。 ❑ [V P n] *I will not have you running around the countryside without my authority.* 不经我同意,我不会让你在乡下东奔西跑的。 [Also V P *+with*]

▶**run away** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run away** from a place, you leave it because you are unhappy there. 离开;逃离 ❑ [V P *+from*] *I ran away from home when I was sixteen.* 我 16 岁的时候离家出走了。 ❑ [V P] *After his beating Colin ran away and hasn't been heard of since.* 科林被他打了一顿后就离家出走了,从此杳无音信。 ❑ [V P *+to*] *Three years ago I ran away to Mexico to live with a circus.* 三年前我逃到墨西哥,和一个马戏团生活在一起。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run away** with someone, you secretly go away with them in order to live with them or marry them. 私奔 ❑ [V P *+with*] *She ran away with a man called McTavish last year.* 去年,她和一个叫麦克塔维什的男人私奔了。 ❑ [V P *together*] *He and I were always planning to run away together.* 我和他一直盘算着一起私奔。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run away from** something unpleasant or new, you try to avoid dealing with it or thinking about it. 逃避,躲避(问题、新事物等) ❑ [V P *+from*] *They run away from the problem, hoping it will disappear of its own accord.* 他们避开了这个问题,希望它不了了之。 ❑ [V P] *You can't run away for ever.* 你不能永远逃避。 ■ → see also **runaway**

▶**run away with** PHRASAL VERB If you let your imagination or your emotions **run away with** you, you fail to control them and cannot think sensibly. (想象、情绪等)失去控制,按捺不住 ❑ [V P P n] *You're letting your imagination run away with you.* 你这是异想天开了。

▶**run by** PHRASAL VERB If you **run** something **by** someone, you tell them about it or mention it, to see if they think it is a good idea, or can understand it. (为征求意见或看对方是否理解)把(某事)告诉(某人) ❑ [V n P n] *Run that by me again.* 再把那件事跟我说一遍。

▶**run down** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run** people or things **down**, you criticize them strongly. 严厉批评;斥责;抨击 ❑ [V n P] *He last night denounced the British 'genius for running ourselves down'.* 昨晚,他谴责了英国那位"抨击我们自己人的天才"。 ❑ [V P n] *...that chap who was running down state schools.* 抨击公立学校的那个家伙 ■ PHRASAL VERB If people **run down** an industry or an organization, they deliberately reduce its size or the amount of work that it does. 压缩;削减;减少【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *The government is cynically running down Sweden's welfare system.* 瑞典政府正自私自利地削减本国的福利。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **runs down** an amount of something, they reduce it or allow it to decrease. 减少;降低【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *But the survey also revealed firms were running down stocks instead of making new products.* 但是调查也显示,各公司正在去库存,没有生产新产品。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If a vehicle or its driver **runs** someone **down**, the vehicle hits them and injures them. (车辆)把…撞伤,撞倒 ❑ [V n P] *Lozano claimed that motorcycle driver Clement Lloyd was trying to run him down.* 洛扎诺声称克莱门特·劳埃德骑着摩托车想把他撞伤。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If a machine or device **runs down**, it gradually loses power or works more slowly. (机器设备)逐渐损耗,效能降低 ❑ [V P] *The batteries are running down.* 电池快没电了。 ■ → see also **run-down**

▶**run into** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run into** problems or difficulties, you unexpectedly begin to experience them. 遇到(问题、困难等);陷入(困境) ❑ [V P n] *They agreed to sell last year after they ran into financial problems.* 陷入财政困境以后,他们于去年同意出售。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **run into** someone, you meet them unexpectedly. 偶遇;碰到 ❑ [V P n] *He ran into Krettner in the corridor a few minutes later.* 几分钟之后他在走廊里碰到了克雷特纳。 ■ PHRASAL

VERB If a vehicle **runs into** something, it accidentally hits it. (车辆)意外撞上 ❑ [V P n] *The driver failed to negotiate a bend and ran into a tree.* 司机没能顺利拐弯，撞到了树上。 4 PHRASAL VERB You use **run into** when indicating that the cost or amount of something is very great. (费用或数量)高达，达到 ❑ [V P amount] *He said companies should face punitive civil penalties running into millions of pounds.* 他说公司应该面临高达几百万英镑的惩罚性民事罚款。

▶**run off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **run off** with someone, you secretly go away with them in order to live with them or marry them. 私奔 ❑ [V P +with] *The last thing I'm going to do is run off with somebody's husband.* 我绝不可能和别人的丈夫私奔。❑ [V P together] *We could run off together, but neither of us wants to live the rest of our lives abroad.* 我们可以一起私奔，但是我俩都不想在国外度过余生。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **run off** copies of a piece of writing, you produce them using a machine. 复印；影印 ❑ [V P n] *If you want to run off a copy sometime today, you're welcome to.* 你今天什么时候想复印的话，欢迎过来。[Also V n P n]

▶**run out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **run out of** something, you have no more of it left. 用完；耗尽 ❑ [V P +of] *They have run out of ideas.* 他们已经想不出任何办法了。❑ [V P] *We had lots before but now we've run out.* 我们以前有很多，但是现在已经用完了。 2 **to run out of steam** → see **steam** 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **runs out**, it becomes used up so that there is no more left. 被用完；耗尽 ❑ [V P] *Conditions are getting worse and supplies are running out.* 情况越来越糟糕，给养也快用完了。 4 PHRASAL VERB When a legal document **runs out**, it stops being valid. (法律文件)到期，失效 ❑ [V P] *When the lease ran out the family moved to Campigny.* 租约到期后，这家人搬到了坎皮格尼。

▶**run over** PHRASAL VERB If a vehicle or its driver **runs** a person or animal **over**, it knocks them down or drives over them. (车辆)撞倒，碾过，轧过 ❑ [V n P] *You can always run him over and make it look like an accident.* 你总可以从他身上轧过去，使之看起来像一起车祸。❑ [V P n] *He ran over a six-year-old child as he was driving back from a party.* 他参加完聚会开车回家时，撞倒了一个 6 岁小孩。

▶**run past** PHRASAL VERB To **run** something **past** someone means the same as to **run it by** them. 同 run by ❑ [V n P n] *Before agreeing, he ran the idea past Johnson.* 在同意之前，他把这个想法告诉了约翰逊，征求他的意见。

▶**run through** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **run through** a list of items, you read or mention all the items quickly. 匆匆浏览；匆匆阅读；匆匆提及 ❑ [V P n] *I ran through the options with him.* 我把所有的选择都跟他过了一遍。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **run through** a performance or a series of actions, you practise it. 排练；排演；练习 ❑ [V P n] *Doug stood still while I ran through the handover procedure.* 我在演练移交程序时，道格站在那里一动也不动。 3 → see also **run-through**

▶**run to** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **run to** someone, you go to them for help or to tell them something. 去向…求助；去告诉 ❑ [V P n] *If you were at a party and somebody was getting high, you didn't go running to a cop.* 如果参加聚会的时候有人喝醉了，可别向警察求助。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **runs to** a particular amount or size, it is that amount or size. 达到(特定数量或规模) ❑ [V P n] *The finished manuscript ran to the best part of fifty double-sided pages.* 完成后手稿占了双面都写满字的纸近 50 页。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you cannot **run to** a particular item, you cannot afford to buy it or pay for it. 支付得起；有钱购买【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n] *If you can't run to champagne, buy sparkling wine.* 如果买不起香槟，就买汽酒好了。

▶**run up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **runs up** bills or debts, they acquire them by buying a lot of things or borrowing money. 积欠(账款、债务等) ❑ [V P n] *He ran up a £1,400 bill at the Britannia Adelphi Hotel.* 他在大不列颠阿德尔菲酒店积欠了 1,400 英镑的账单。 2 → see also **run-up**

▶**run up against** PHRASAL VERB If you **run up against** problems, you suddenly begin to experience them. 突然遇到(问题)；突然碰到(困难) ❑ [V P P n] *I ran up against the problem of getting taken seriously long before I became a writer.* 我突然遇到了这样的问题：虽然还没有成为作家，却过早受到了重视。

Thesaurus 同类词 *run* Also look up:

V. dash, jog, sprint 1
follow, go 4
administer, conduct, manage 10

run|about /ˈrʌnəbaʊt/ (**runabouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **runabout** is a small car used mainly for short journeys. In American English, **runabout** is used of cars with open tops. 轻便汽车；小汽车 ❑ *...a small 1-litre runabout.* 排量为 1 升的小型轻便汽车 2 N-COUNT A **runabout** is a small, light boat with a motor. 小汽艇；小型摩托艇【AM 美】

run|around /ˈrʌnəraʊnd/ also **run-around** PHRASE If someone **gives** you **the runaround**, they deliberately do not give you all the information or help that you want, and send you to another person or place to get it. 敷衍；推托；搪塞；躲闪【INFORMAL 非正式】

run|away /ˈrʌnəweɪ/ (**runaways**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **runaway** to describe a situation in which something increases or develops very quickly and cannot be controlled. 迅速的；无法控制的；失控的 ❑ *Our Grand Sale in June was a runaway success.* 我们 6 月份的大促销火得不得了。❑ *...a runaway best-seller.* 一炮打响的畅销书 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **runaway** is someone, especially a child, who leaves home without telling anyone or without permission. 离家出走者(尤指小孩) ❑ *...a teenage runaway.* 离家出走的十几岁孩子 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **runaway** vehicle or animal is moving forward quickly, and its driver or rider has lost control of it. (车辆、动物等)失控的 ❑ *The runaway car careered into a bench, hitting an elderly couple.* 那辆失控的车猛冲到一条长椅上，撞上了一对老夫妇。

run-down also **rundown**

The adjective is pronounced /ˌrʌn ˈdaʊn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈrʌn daʊn/. 形容词读作 /ˌrʌn ˈdaʊn/。名词读作 /ˈrʌn daʊn/。

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **run-down**, they are tired or slightly ill. 疲惫的；微恙的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...times when you are feeling tired and run-down.* 你感觉疲惫不堪的时候 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **run-down** building or area is in very poor condition. (建筑物、地区等)破旧不堪的，破败的，失修的 ❑ *...one of the most run-down areas in Scotland.* 苏格兰最破败的地区之一 ❑ *...a run-down block of flats.* 破败的公寓楼 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **run-down** place of business is not as active as it used to be or does not have many customers. 萧条的；不景气的 ❑ *...a run-down slate quarry.* 萧条的板岩采石场 4 N-SING When **the run-down of** an industry or organization takes place, its size or the amount of work that it does is reduced. (行业、组织等规模的)缩减，紧缩【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...the impetus behind the rundown of the coal industry.* 促使煤炭行业紧缩的原因 5 N-SING If you give someone a **run-down of** a group of things or a **run-down on** something, you give them details about it. 细节；详细情况【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of/on] *Here's a run-down of the options.* 这儿有一份各选项详情。

rune /ruːn/ (**runes**) N-COUNT **Runes** are letters from an alphabet that was used by people in Northern Europe in former times. They were carved on wood or stone and were believed to have magical powers. 如尼字母，如尼文(以前北欧人使用的一种刻在木头或石头上并被认为有神奇力量的文字)

rung /rʌŋ/ (**rungs**) 1 **Rung** is the past participle of **ring**. 2 N-COUNT The **rungs** on a ladder are the wooden or metal bars that form the steps. 梯级；横档 ❑ *I swung myself onto the ladder and felt for the next rung.* 我纵身跳到梯子上，摸索着去够下一根横档。 3 N-COUNT If you reach a particular **rung** in your career, in an organization, or in a process, you reach that level in it. (事业、组织、进程中的)级别，等级，地位 ❑ [+of] *I first worked with him in 1971 when we were both on the lowest rung of our careers.* 我第一次和他共事是在 1971 年，那时我们的事业都刚刚起步。

'run-in (**run-ins**) N-COUNT A **run-in** is an argument or quarrel with someone. 争吵；争执【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+with] *I had a monumental run-in with him a couple of years ago.* 几年前，我和他大吵了一架。

run|ner ◆◇ /'rʌnəʳ/ (**runners**) 1 N-COUNT A **runner** is a person who runs, especially for sport or pleasure. 跑步者；赛跑者 ❑ *...a marathon runner.* 马拉松选手 ❑ *I am a very keen runner and am out training most days.* 我非常喜欢跑步，大多数时候都在外面训练。 2 N-COUNT The **runners** in a horse race are the horses taking part. 参加赛马的马匹；赛马 ❑ *There are 18 runners in the top race of the day.* 在当天最高级别的赛马中有 18 匹马参加。 3 N-COUNT [n N] A drug **runner** or gun **runner** is someone who illegally takes drugs or guns into a country. 走私者；偷运者 4 N-COUNT Someone who is a **runner** for a particular person or company is employed to take messages, collect money, or do other small tasks for them. 送信人；信使；收账员；听差 ❑ *...a bookie's runner.* 赌注经纪人的听差 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Runners** are thin strips of wood or metal underneath something which help it to move smoothly. (雪橇的)滑板；(冰鞋的)冰刀；(抽屉的)滑轨 ❑ [+of] *...the runners of his sled.* 他的雪橇的滑板 6 PHRASE If someone **does a runner**, they leave a place in a hurry, for example in order to escape arrest or to avoid paying for something. 匆匆离开；迅速逃离；溜掉【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *At this point, the accountant did a runner—with all my bank statements, expenses and receipts.* 这个时候，会计溜了——带走了我所有的银行结算单、业务费用和收据。

→ see **park**

'run|ner bean (**runner beans**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Runner beans** are long green beans that are eaten as a vegetable. They grow on a tall climbing plant and are the cases that contain the seeds of the plant. 荷包豆；多花菜豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pole beans, scarlet runners**

runner-'up (**runners-up**) N-COUNT A **runner-up** is someone who has finished in second place in a race or competition. (比赛或竞赛中的)第二名，亚军 ❑ *The ten runners-up will receive a case of wine.* 10 位亚军会得到一箱葡萄酒。

run|ning ◆◆ /'rʌnɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Running** is the activity of moving fast on foot, especially as a sport. 跑步；奔跑；赛跑 ❑ *We chose to do cross-country running.* 我们选择了越野赛跑。 ❑ *...running shoes.* 跑鞋 2 N-SING **The running of** something such as a business is the managing or organizing of it. 管理；经营 ❑ [+of] *... the committee in charge of the day-to-day running of the party.* 负责党内日常事务管理的委员会 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **running** to describe things that continue or keep occurring over a period of time. 接连的；连续的 ❑ *He also began a running feud with Dean Acheson.* 他也开始接二连三地和艾奇逊院长发生争执。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **running** total is a total which changes because numbers keep being added to it as something progresses. 不断增加的；持续增长的 ❑ *He kept a running tally of who had called him, who had visited, who had sent flowers.* 他不断记录着又有谁给他打电话，拜访过他，或给他送花。 5 ADV [n ADV] You can use **running** when indicating that something keeps happening. For example, if something has happened every day for three days, you can say that it has happened for the third day **running** or for three days **running**. 连续，一连(发生几次) ❑ *He said drought had led to severe crop failure for the second year running.* 他说干旱已经连续两年导致农作物严重歉收。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Running** water is water that is flowing rather than standing still. (水)流动的 ❑ *The forest was filled with the sound of running water.* 森林中处处都能听到流水声。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] If a house has **running** water, water is supplied to the house through pipes and taps. 自来(水)的 ❑ *...a house without electricity or running water in a tiny African village.* 非洲一座小村庄里既没有电也没有自来水的房子 8 PHRASE If someone is **in the running for** something, they have a good chance of winning or obtaining it. If they are **out of the running for** something, they have no chance of winning or obtaining it. 有/没有希望获胜；有/没有机会得到 ❑ *Until this week he appeared to have ruled himself out of the running because of his age.* 他似乎一直因为年龄问题不认为自己有获胜的可能，但情况在这周改变了。 9 PHRASE If someone **is making the running** in a situation, they are more active than the other people involved. 率先；带头；开头【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Republicans are furious that the Democrats currently seem to be making all the running.* 现在民主党人好像成了领头羊，这让共和党人非常愤怒。 10 PHRASE If something such as a system or place is **up and running**, it is operating normally. (系统或地方)正常运转，正常运营 ❑ *We're trying to get the medical facilities up and running again.* 我们正努力让这些医疗机构恢复正常运营。

-running /-'rʌnɪŋ/ COMB **-running** combines with nouns to form nouns which refer to the illegal importing of drugs or guns. (和名词连用构成名词)表示"走私(毒品或枪支)" ❑ *...a serviceman suspected of drug-running.* 有走私毒品嫌疑的军人

,run|ning 'bat|tle (**running battles**) N-COUNT When two groups of people fight a **running battle**, they keep attacking each other in various parts of a place. (两群人互相)追打 ❑ *They fought running battles in the narrow streets with police.* 他们在狭窄的街道上和警察打起了运动战。

,run|ning 'com|men|tary (**running commentaries**) N-COUNT If someone provides a **running commentary** on an event, they give a continuous description of it while it is taking place. 现场解说；实况解说 ❑ [+on] *John gave the police control room a running commentary on the driver's antics as he followed him at 90mph.* 约翰一边以每小时 90 英里的速度跟踪这个司机，一边向警方监控室描述他的异常行为。

'run|ning costs 1 N-PLURAL The **running costs** of a business are the amount of money that is regularly spent on things such as salaries, heating, lighting, and rent. 运营成本【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The aim is to cut running costs by £90 million per year.* 目标是每年将运营成本减少 9,000 万英镑。 2 N-PLURAL The **running costs** of a device such as a heater or a fridge are the amount of money that you spend on the gas, electricity, or other type of energy that it uses. (设备的)运转成本，使用成本 ❑ *Always buy a heater with thermostat control to save on running costs.* 始终购买可调温的取暖器以节省使用成本。

'run|ning mate (**running mates**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] In an election campaign, a candidate's **running mate** is the person that they have chosen to help them in the election. If the candidate wins, the running mate will become the second most important person after the winner. 竞选伙伴【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...Clinton's selection of Al Gore as his running mate.* 克林顿选择阿尔·戈尔作为他的竞选伙伴

'run|ning or|der N-SING **The running order** of the items in a broadcast, concert, or show is the order in which the items will come. (广播、音乐会、演出等的)节目顺序 ❑ *We had reversed the running order.* 我们已经颠倒了节目顺序。

'run|ning time (**running times**) N-COUNT The **running time** of something such as a film, video, or CD is the time it takes to play from start to finish. (电影、录像、光盘等的)播放时间，运行时间

run|ny /'rʌni/ (**runnier, runniest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **runny** is more liquid than usual or than was intended. 水分过多的；稀的 ❑ *Warm the honey until it becomes runny.* 将蜂蜜加热到变稀。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **runny** nose or **runny** eyes, liquid is flowing from their nose or eyes. 流鼻涕的；流眼泪的 ❑ *Symptoms are streaming eyes, a runny nose, headache and a cough.* 症状包括流泪、流鼻涕、头痛和咳嗽。

'run-off (**run-offs**) also **runoff** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **run-off** is an extra vote or contest which is held in order to decide the winner of an election or competition, because no-one has yet clearly won. (胜负难分时的)加赛，决胜赛；(得票相近时的)决胜投票，决胜选举 ❑ [+between] *There will be a run-off between these two candidates on December 9th.* 12 月 9 日将举行这两位候选人的决胜选举。

,run-of-the-'mill also **run of the mill** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **run-of-the-mill** person or thing is very ordinary, with no special or interesting features. 普通的；一般的；平庸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I was just a very average run-of-the-mill kind of student.* 我只是一个普普通通的学生。

runt /rʌnt/ (**runts**) N-COUNT The **runt** of a group of animals born to the same mother at the same time is the smallest and weakest of them. (一胎中)最弱小的仔畜 ❑ [+of] *Animals reject the runt of the litter.* 动物会丢弃最弱小的幼崽。

'run-through (**run-throughs**) N-COUNT A **run-through** for a

show or event is a practice for it. 排练；排演；练习 ❑ *Charles and Eddie are getting ready for their final run-through before the evening's recording.* 查尔斯和埃迪正在准备为晚上的录音做最后的排练。

run time (**run times**) N-COUNT **Run time** is the time during which a computer program is running. (程序的)运行时间【COMPUTING 计算机】

run-up (**run-ups**) ❶ N-SING **The run-up to** an event is the period of time just before it. 前奏；预备期【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+to] *The company believes the products will sell well in the run-up to Christmas.* 公司相信在圣诞节前这些产品的销路会不错。❷ N-COUNT In sport, a **run-up** is the run made by a player or athlete, for example before throwing a ball or a javelin, or before jumping. (投掷、跳高、跳远等之前的)助跑 ❑ *When I began to compete again, I was struggling with my run-up.* 再次上场比赛时，我竭尽全力助跑。

runway /'rʌnweɪ/ (**runways**) N-COUNT At an airport, the **runway** is the long strip of ground with a hard surface which an aeroplane takes off from or lands on. (飞机场的)跑道 ❑ *The plane started taxiing down the runway.* 飞机开始在跑道上滑行。

rupee /ru:'pi:/ (**rupees**) N-COUNT A **rupee** is a unit of money that is used in India, Pakistan, and some other countries. 卢比(印度、巴基斯坦等国的货币单位) ❑ *He earns 20 rupees a day.* 他一天挣 20 卢比。

rupture /'rʌptʃə'/ (**ruptures, rupturing, ruptured**) ❶ N-COUNT A **rupture** is a severe injury in which an internal part of your body tears or bursts open, especially the part between the bowels and the abdomen. (尤指肠、腹之间体内组织的)破裂 ❷ VERB If a person or animal **ruptures** a part of their body or if it **ruptures**, it tears or bursts open. (使)(体内组织)破裂 ❑ [v] *His stomach might rupture from all the acid.* 他的胃可能因为这些胃酸而破裂。❑ [v n] *Whilst playing badminton, I ruptured my Achilles tendon.* 打羽毛球时，我的跟腱撕裂了。❑ [v-ed] *...a ruptured appendix.* 阑尾破裂 ❸ VERB If you **rupture yourself**, you rupture a part of your body, usually because you have lifted something heavy. 使(身体部位)破裂 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He ruptured himself playing football.* 他踢足球受了撕裂伤。❹ VERB If an object **ruptures** or if something **ruptures** it, it bursts open. (使)破裂；(使)爆裂 ❑ [v] *Certain truck gasoline tanks can rupture and burn in a collision.* 某些卡车的油箱在碰撞时可能爆裂起火。❑ [v n] *Sloshing liquids can rupture the walls of their containers.* 晃动液体可能会使容器壁破裂。❺ N-COUNT If there is a **rupture** between people, relations between them get much worse or end completely. (关系的)裂痕，破裂，断绝 ❑ [+in] *The incidents have not yet caused a major rupture in the political ties between countries.* 这些事件目前尚未造成国家之间政治关系的严重破裂。❻ VERB If someone or something **ruptures** relations between people, they damage them, causing them to become worse or to end. 使(关系)破裂；使(关系)恶化；使(关系)断绝 ❑ [v n] *The incident ruptures a recent and fragile cease-fire.* 这次事件使最近达成的脆弱的停火协议破裂。

→ see **crash**

rural ♦◇ /'ruərəl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Rural** places are far away from large towns or cities. 乡下的；乡村的；农村的 ❑ *These plants have a tendency to grow in the more rural areas.* 这些植物大多生长在偏远的乡村。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Rural** means having features which are typical of areas that are far away from large towns or cities. 有乡村特色的；田园的；有乡土气息的 ❑ *...the old rural way of life.* 昔日的田园生活

ruse /ru:z, AM 美 ru:s/ (**ruses**) N-COUNT A **ruse** is an action or plan which is intended to deceive someone. 诡计；计谋；计策【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is now clear that this was a ruse to divide them.* 现在已清楚这是一个离间他们的诡计。

rush ♦◇ /rʌʃ/ (**rushes, rushing, rushed**) ❶ VERB If you **rush** somewhere, you go there quickly. 猛冲；快速行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A schoolgirl rushed into a burning flat to save a man's life.* 一个女学生冲进起火的公寓去救一名男子。❑ [v] *I've got to rush. Got a meeting in a few minutes.* 我得赶紧走了。几分钟后要开个会。❑ [v to-inf] *Shop staff rushed to get help.* 商店员工冲出去求助。❷ VERB If people **rush to** do something, they do it as soon as they can, because they are very eager to do it. 赶忙做；赶紧做 ❑ [v to-inf] *Russian banks rushed to buy as many dollars as they could.* 俄罗斯各家银行争相抢购美元。❸ N-SING A **rush** is a situation in which you need to go somewhere or do something very quickly. 仓促；匆忙；急忙 ❑ *The men left in a rush.* 男人们匆匆离开了。❑ *It was all rather a rush.* 这太仓促了。❹ N-SING If there is a **rush for** something, many people suddenly try to get it or do it. 热潮；争做；争先恐后；抢购 ❑ [+for] *Record stores are expecting a huge rush for the single.* 唱片店正期待着人们会争相抢购这张单曲唱片。❺ N-SING **The rush** is a period of time when many people go somewhere or do something. 高峰期；繁忙活动期 ❑ *The shop's opening coincided with the Christmas rush.* 这家商店开业正好赶上圣诞抢购热潮。❻ VERB If you **rush** something, you do it in a hurry, often too quickly and without much care. 匆忙做；仓促地做 ❑ [v n] *You can't rush a search.* 搜寻时不能仓促行事。❑ [v +at] *Instead of rushing at life, I wanted something more meaningful.* 人生路上不想太匆忙，我想做点更有意义的事情。•**rushed** ADJ ❑ *The report had all the hallmarks of a rushed job.* 这篇报告到处都是仓促了事的痕迹。❼ VERB If you **rush** someone or something to a place, you take them there quickly. 赶紧送；急忙送 ❑ [v n prep] *We got an ambulance and rushed her to hospital.* 我们叫了一辆救护车，赶紧把她送到了医院。❑ [v n with adv] *We'll rush it round today if possible.* 可能的话，我们今天会赶紧把它送过去。❽ VERB If you **rush into** something or **are rushed into** it, you do it without thinking about it for long enough. (未经充分考虑而)匆忙做，仓促做，草率地做 ❑ [v +into] *He will not rush into any decisions.* 他不会草率作出任何决定。❑ [v in] *They had rushed in without adequate appreciation of the task.* 他们还没有充分了解这项任务就仓促行动了。❑ [be v-ed +into] *Ministers won't be rushed into a response.* 部长们不会急于回应。❑ [v n] *Don't rush him or he'll become confused.* 不要催他，不然他会犯糊涂的。•**rushed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *At no time did I feel rushed or under pressure.* 我从未觉得仓促或者有压力。❾ VERB If you **rush** something or someone, you move quickly and forcefully at them, often in order to attack them. 突袭；向…猛冲 ❑ [v n] *They rushed the entrance and forced their way in.* 他们猛冲向入口，强行闯入。❑ [v +at] *Tom came rushing at him from another direction.* 汤姆从另一个方向突袭了他。❿ VERB If air or liquid **rushes** somewhere, it flows there suddenly and quickly. (空气或液体)迅速流动，奔涌 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Water rushes out of huge tunnels.* 水从巨大的隧道中奔涌而出。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Rush** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *A rush of air on my face woke me.* 脸上突然吹过的气流惊醒了我。⓫ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you experience a **rush of** a feeling, you suddenly experience it very strongly. (强烈感情的)迸发，涌动 ❑ [+of] *A rush of pure affection swept over him.* 一阵强烈而纯洁的爱意涌遍他全身。⓬ PHRASE If you are **rushed off your feet**, you are extremely busy. 非常繁忙【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We used to be rushed off our feet at lunchtimes.* 以前我们在午饭时间忙得不可开交。

▶**rush out** PHRASAL VERB If a document or product **is rushed out**, it is produced very quickly. 赶制；匆忙生产 ❑ [be v-ed P] *A statement was rushed out.* 一份声明匆匆出炉。❑ [v P n] *Studios are rushing out monster movies to take advantage of our new-found enthusiasm for dinosaurs.* 电影公司趁着刚刚兴起的恐龙热正忙着赶拍怪兽电影。[Also v n P]

▶**rush through** PHRASAL VERB If you **rush** something **through**, you deal with it quickly so that it is ready in a shorter time than usual. 加急处理；匆忙处理 ❑ [v P n] *The government rushed through legislation aimed at Mafia leaders.* 政府匆忙通过了针对黑手党首领的立法。❑ [v n P] *They rushed the burial through so no evidence would show up.* 他们草草下葬，掩盖了所有证据。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *rush* with:

ADJ. **mad** rush 狂奔；疯狂的抢购；疯狂的热潮 ❸ ❹
sudden rush 突然的匆忙(或热潮、奔涌、迸发) ❸ ❹ ❿ ⓫
N. **evening** rush 晚高峰，**morning** rush 早高峰 ❺
rush **to judgment** 匆忙作出评价 ❻
rush **of air** 空气的迅速流动，rush **of water** 水流的奔涌 ❿
rush **of adrenaline** 肾上腺素的涌动 ⓫

rush hour (**rush hours**) also **rush-hour** N-VAR [oft *at/during* N] The **rush hour** is one of the periods of the day when most

people are travelling to or from work. 上下班交通高峰时间 ❑ *During the evening rush hour it was often solid with vehicles.* 在交通晚高峰时段，这里往往被车辆堵得水泄不通。❑ *Try to avoid rush-hour traffic.* 尽量避开交通高峰时间。

rusk /rʌsk/ (**rusks**) N-VAR **Rusks** are hard, dry biscuits that are given to babies and young children. (婴幼儿食用的)面包干，脆饼干【mainly BRIT 主英】

rus|set /'rʌsɪt/ (**russets**) COLOUR **Russet** is used to describe things that are reddish-brown in colour. 赤褐色的；红褐色的 ❑ *...a russet apple.* 红褐色的苹果

Rus|sian /'rʌʃ°n/ (**Russians**) ■ ADJ **Russian** means belonging or relating to Russia, or to its people, language, or culture. 俄罗斯的；俄罗斯人的；俄语的；俄罗斯文化的 ❑ *...the Russian parliament.* 俄罗斯国会 ■ N-COUNT A **Russian** is a person who comes from Russia. 俄罗斯人 ❑ *Three-quarters of Russians live in cities.* 四分之三的俄罗斯人住在城市里。■ N-UNCOUNT **Russian** is the language spoken in Russia, and other countries such as Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgystan. 俄语

Rus|sian 'doll (**Russian dolls**) N-COUNT A **Russian doll** is a hollow wooden doll that is made in two halves. Inside it are a series of similar wooden dolls, each smaller than the last, placed one inside the other. 俄罗斯套娃

Rus|sian rou'lette ■ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is playing **Russian roulette**, or that what they are doing is like playing **Russian roulette**, you mean that what they are doing is very dangerous because it involves unpredictable risks. 玩命的行为 ❑ *You are playing Russian roulette every time you have unprotected sex.* 行房时不采取避孕措施是非常危险的。■ N-UNCOUNT If someone plays **Russian roulette**, they fire a gun with only one bullet at their head without knowing whether it will shoot them. 俄罗斯轮盘赌

rust /rʌst/ (**rusts, rusting, rusted**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Rust** is a brown substance that forms on iron or steel, for example when it comes into contact with water. 锈；铁锈 ❑ *...a decaying tractor, red with rust.* 锈迹斑斑的破拖拉机 ■ VERB When a metal object **rusts**, it becomes covered in rust and often loses its strength. 生锈 ❑ [v] *Copper nails are better than iron nails because the iron rusts.* 铜钉比铁钉好，因为铁会生锈。■ COLOUR **Rust** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish-brown in colour. 铁锈色；红褐色 ❑ *...turquoise woodwork with accent colours of rust and ochre.* 重点色彩为红褐色和赭色的青绿色木器

'Rust Belt also **rust belt** N-SING In the United States and some other countries, **the Rust Belt** is a region which used to have a lot of manufacturing industry, but whose economy is now in difficulty. 铁锈带(指美国等国已陷入经济困境的老工业区) ❑ *...in the rust belt of the mid-west.* 在中西部的铁锈带

rus|tic /'rʌstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **rustic** to describe things or people that you approve of because they are simple or unsophisticated in a way that is typical of the countryside. 乡村的；质朴的；有乡村风味的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...the rustic charm of a country lifestyle.* 乡村生活的质朴魅力

rus|tic|ity /ˌrʌs'tɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the simple, peaceful character of life in the countryside as **rusticity**. 田园生活【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *It pleases me to think of young Tyndale growing up here in deep rusticity.* 想到小廷代尔从小在这里过着田园生活，我就觉得高兴。

rus|tle /'rʌs°l/ (**rustles, rustling, rustled**) ■ VERB When something thin and dry **rustles** or when you **rustle** it, it makes soft sounds as it moves. (使)发出沙沙声；(使)沙沙作响 ❑ [v] *The leaves rustled in the wind.* 树叶在风中沙沙作响。❑ [v n] *She rustled her papers impatiently.* 她不耐烦地把文件翻得沙沙作响。❑ [v prep] *A snake rustled through the dry grass.* 一条蛇穿过干草地，发出沙沙的响声。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Rustle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *She sat perfectly still, without even a rustle of her frilled petticoats.* 她安安静静地坐着，甚至连她镶着花边的衬裙也没有发出一点声音。•**rus|tling** (**rustlings**) N-VAR ❑ *...a rustling sound coming from beneath one of the seats.* 一个座位下面发出的沙沙声 ■ → see also **rustling**

▶**rustle up** PHRASAL VERB If you **rustle up** something to eat or drink, you make or prepare it quickly, with very little planning. 很快弄好，匆匆准备好(食物或饮料) ❑ [v P n] *Let's see if somebody can rustle up a cup of coffee.* 让我们看看有没有人能很快弄杯咖啡。

rus|tler /'rʌslə'/ (**rustlers**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft n N] **Rustlers** are people who steal farm animals, especially cattle, horses, and sheep. 偷牲口的贼(尤指偷牛、马和羊的贼)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the old Wyoming Trail once used by cattle rustlers and outlaws.* 偷牛贼和逃犯曾走过的古老的怀俄明小路

rus|tling /'rʌsəlɪŋ/ ■ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] **Rustling** is the activity of stealing farm animals, especially cattle. 偷牲口(尤指偷牛)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...cattle rustling and horse stealing.* 偷牛盗马 ■ → see also **rustle**

rusty /'rʌsti/ (**rustier, rustiest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **rusty** metal object such as a car or a machine is covered with rust, which is a brown substance that forms on iron or steel when it comes into contact with water. 生锈的 ❑ *...a rusty iron gate.* 生锈的铁门 ■ ADJ If a skill that you have or your knowledge of something is **rusty**, it is not as good as it used to be, because you have not used it for a long time. (技术、知识等)荒废的，生疏的 ❑ *You may be a little rusty, but past experience and teaching skills won't have been lost.* 你可能有一点儿生疏，但是过去的经验和教学技巧是不会丢的。■ ADJ **Rusty** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish-brown in colour. 铁锈色的；红褐色的

rut /rʌt/ (**ruts**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu *in a* N] If you say that someone is **in a rut**, you disapprove of the fact that they have become fixed in their way of thinking and doing things, and find it difficult to change. You can also say that someone's life or career is **in a rut**. (人、生活或工作)刻板乏味，一成不变，老一套【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't like being in a rut—I like to keep moving on.* 我不喜欢一成不变的生活——我喜欢不断进取。■ N-COUNT A **rut** is a deep, narrow mark made in the ground by the wheels of a vehicle. 车辙 ❑ [+in] *Our driver slowed up as we approached the ruts in the road.* 驶近路上的车辙时，我们的司机放慢了速度。■ → see also **rutted, rutting**

ru|ta|ba|ga /ˌru:tə'beɪgə/ (**rutabagas**) N-VAR A **rutabaga** is a round yellow root vegetable with a brown or purple skin. 芜菁甘蓝【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **swede**

ruth|less /'ru:θləs/ ■ ADJ If you say that someone is **ruthless**, you mean that you disapprove of them because they are very harsh or cruel, and will do anything that is necessary to achieve what they want. 无情的；残忍的；冷酷的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+in] *The President was ruthless in dealing with any hint of internal political dissent.* 在处理任何内部政治分歧的苗头时，总统都毫不留情。•**ruth|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The Party has ruthlessly crushed any sign of organised opposition.* 该党无情地粉碎了任何有组织反抗的苗头。•**ruth|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a powerful political figure with a reputation for ruthlessness.* 以冷酷出名的强权政治人物 ■ ADJ A **ruthless** action or activity is done forcefully and thoroughly, without much concern for its effects on other people. (行为等)坚决的，果断的，不留情面的 ❑ [+in] *Her lawyers have been ruthless in thrashing out a divorce settlement.* 她的律师在讨论离婚协议的过程中表现得非常坚决。•**ruth|less|ly** ADV ❑ *...a ruthlessly efficient woman.* 雷厉风行的女人 •**ruth|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a woman with a brain and business acumen and a certain healthy ruthlessness.* 有智慧和商业才干而且非常果断的女人

rut|ted /'rʌtɪd/ ■ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] A **rutted** road or track is very uneven because it has long, deep, narrow marks in it made by the wheels of vehicles. (道路)有车辙的 ❑ *...an uncomfortable ride along deeply rutted roads.* 沿着有很深车辙的道路行驶的颠簸旅程 ■ → see also **rut**

rut|ting /'rʌtɪŋ/ ■ ADJ **Rutting** male animals such as deer are in a period of sexual excitement and activity. (雄性动物)发情的 ❑ *...jokes about bitches in heat and rutting stags.* 关于发情的母狗和牡鹿的笑话 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rutting** is also a noun. ❑ *During the rutting season the big boars have the most terrible mating battles.*

R

大野猪到了发情期会为了交配而斗得不可开交。 2 → see also **rut**

RV /ˌɑːr ˈviː/ (**RVs**) N-COUNT An **RV** is a van which is equipped with such things as beds and cooking equipment, so that people can live in it, usually while they are on holiday. **RV** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'recreational vehicle'. 旅行房车；娱乐休闲车【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a group of RVs pulled over on the side of the highway.* 停在公路旁边的一片旅行房车

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **camper, camper van**

rye /raɪ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Rye** is a cereal grown in cold countries. Its grains can be used to make flour, bread, or other foods. 黑麦 ❑ *One of the first crops that I grew when we came here was rye.* 我们来到这里时我种的第一批作物里就有黑麦。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] **Rye** is bread made from rye. 黑麦面包【AM 美】❑ *I was eating ham and Swiss cheese on rye.* 我正在吃夹火腿和瑞士干酪的黑麦面包。

→ see **bread**

'rye bread N-UNCOUNT **Rye bread** is brown bread made with rye flour. 黑麦面包 ❑ *...two slices of rye bread.* 两片黑麦面包

'rye grass also **ryegrass** N-UNCOUNT **Rye grass** is a type of grass that is grown for animals such as cows to eat. 黑麦草(用作动物饲料)

R

Ss

S also **s** /es/ (**S's, s's**) 1 N-VAR **S** is the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英文字母表的第 19 个字母 2 **S** or **s** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) words beginning with s, such as 'south', 'seconds', and 'son'. (用作首字母为 s 的一些单词的缩写，如 south, seconds 和 son)

-'s

Pronounced /-s/ after the consonant sounds /p, t, k, f/ or /θ/, and /-ɪz/ after the consonant sounds /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ/ or /dʒ/. After other sounds **-'s** is pronounced /-z/. A final **-s'** is pronounced in the same way as a final **-s**. -'s 在辅音 /p, t, k, f/ 或 /θ/ 后发音为 /-s/，在辅音 /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ/ 或 /dʒ/ 后发音为 /-ɪz/，在其他音后发音为 /-z/。尾音 -s' 和尾音 -s 发音相同。

1 **-'s** is added to nouns to form possessives. However, with plural nouns ending in '-s', and sometimes with names ending in '-s', you form the possessive by adding -'. (用于名词后构成名词所有格。在以 -s 结尾的复数名词和名称后有时只加 -' 以构成所有格) ❑ *...the chairman's son.* 主席的儿子 ❑ *...women's rights.* 妇女的权利 ❑ *...a boys' boarding-school.* 寄宿男校 ❑ *...Sir Charles' car.* 查尔斯爵士的汽车 2 **-'s** is the usual spoken form of 'is'. It is added to the end of the pronoun or noun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'he is' and 'she is' can be shortened to 'he's' and 'she's'. (is 的常用口语形式。用于作动词主语的代词或名词后，如 he is 和 she is 可分别缩写成 he's 和 she's) 3 **-'s** is the usual spoken form of 'has', especially where 'has' is an auxiliary verb. It is added to the end of the pronoun or noun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'It has gone' can be shortened to 'It's gone'. (has 的常用口语形式，尤其是 has 作助动词时。用于作动词主语的代词或名词后，如 It has gone 可缩写成 It's gone) 4 **-'s** is sometimes added to numbers, letters, and abbreviations to form plurals, although many people think you should just add '-s'. (有时用于数字、字母和缩写词后构成复数形式，不过很多人认为应该只加 s) ❑ *...new strategies for the 1990's.* 20 世纪 90 年代的新战略 ❑ *...p's and q's.* 言行举止

-s

The form **-es** is also used. The suffix **-s** is pronounced /-s/ after the consonant sounds /p, t, k, f/ or /θ/. After other sounds **-s** is pronounced /-z/. The suffix **-es** is pronounced /-z/ after vowel sounds, and /-ɪz/ after consonant sounds. 亦使用 -es。后缀 -s 在辅音 /p, t, k, f/ 或 /θ/ 后发音为 /-s/。在其他音后发音为 /-z/。后缀 -es 在元音后发音为 /-z/，在辅音后发音为 /-ɪz/。

1 SUFFIX **-s** or **-es** is added to a noun to form a plural. (用于名词后构成复数形式) ❑ *...her two beloved cats.* 她心爱的两只猫 ❑ *...a few problems.* 几个问题 ❑ *...new houses and flats.* 新的住宅和公寓 ❑ *Most bosses are traditional.* 大多数老板都很传统。 2 SUFFIX **-s** or **-es** is added to a verb to form the third person singular, present tense. (用于动词后构成第三人称单数现在时形式) ❑ *He never thinks about it.* 他从来没想过这个问题。 ❑ *She likes her job.* 她喜欢自己的工作。 ❑ *No-one wishes to see that.* 没有人希望看见那一幕。

Sab|bath /'sæbəθ/ N-PROPER [oft N n] **The Sabbath** is the day of the week when members of some religious groups do not work. The Jewish Sabbath is on Saturday and the Christian Sabbath is on Sunday. 安息日(犹太教的安息日是星期六，基督教的安息日是星期日) ❑ *...a religious man who kept the Sabbath.* 过安息日的教徒

sab|bati|cal /sə'bætɪk°l/ (**sabbaticals**) N-COUNT [oft *on* N] A **sabbatical** is a period of time during which someone such as a university teacher can leave their ordinary work and travel or study. (大学教师等的)休假，学术休假 ❑ *He took a year's sabbatical from the Foreign Office.* 他向外交部请了一年的假。 ❑ *He's been on sabbatical writing a novel.* 他一直在休假写一部小说。

sa|ber /'seɪbəʳ/ → see **sabre**

sa|ble /'seɪb°l/ (**sables**) N-COUNT A **sable** is a small furry animal with valued fur. 紫貂；黑貂 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Sable** is the fur of a sable. 紫貂皮；黑貂皮 ❑ *...a full-length sable coat.* 长及脚踝的紫貂皮大衣

sabo|tage /'sæbətɑːʒ/ (**sabotages, sabotaging, sabotaged**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a machine, railway line, or bridge **is sabotaged**, it is deliberately damaged or destroyed, for example in a war or as a protest. 蓄意破坏(机器、铁路、桥梁) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The main pipeline supplying water was sabotaged by rebels.* 供水主管道被叛乱分子蓄意破坏了。 •N-UNCOUNT **Sabotage** is also a noun. ❑ *The bombing was a spectacular act of sabotage.* 这起爆炸案是明目张胆的蓄意破坏行为。 2 VERB If someone **sabotages** a plan or a meeting, they deliberately prevent it from being successful. 阻挠，破坏(计划或会议) ❑ [v n] *He accused the opposition of trying to sabotage the election.* 他谴责反对派企图破坏选举。

sabo|teur /ˌsæbə'tɜːʳ/ (**saboteurs**) N-COUNT A **saboteur** is a person who deliberately damages or destroys things such as machines, railway lines, and bridges in order to weaken an enemy or to make a protest. In Britain, people who try to stop blood sports such as fox hunting are also referred to as **saboteurs**. 蓄意破坏者；从事破坏活动者；(英国)阻挠捕猎活动者 ❑ *The saboteurs had planned to bomb buses and offices.* 闹事者原本计划用炸弹袭击公共汽车和办公楼。

sa|bre /'seɪbəʳ/ (**sabres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **saber**

N-COUNT A **sabre** is a heavy sword with a curved blade that was used in the past by soldiers on horseback. (旧时骑兵用的)军刀，马刀，弯刀

'sabre-rattling

in AM, use 美国英语用 **saber-rattling**

N-UNCOUNT If you describe a threat, especially a threat of military action, as **sabre-rattling**, you do not believe that the threat will actually be carried out. 威吓；(尤指)武力恫吓，武力威胁 ❑ *It is too early to say whether the threats are mere sabre-rattling.* 现在断言这些威胁是否只是虚张声势还为时过早。

sac /sæk/ (**sacs**) N-COUNT A **sac** is a small part of an animal's body, shaped like a little bag. It contains air, liquid, or some other substance. (动物体内的)囊，囊状物 ❑ *The lungs consist of millions of tiny air sacs.* 肺是由数百万个微小肺泡组成的。

sac|cha|rin /'sækərɪn/ also **saccharine** N-UNCOUNT **Saccharin** is a very sweet chemical substance that some people use instead of sugar, especially when they are trying to lose weight. (尤指减肥时代替食糖使用的)糖精

sac|cha|rine /'sækərɪn, -riːn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You describe something as **saccharine** when you find it unpleasantly sweet and sentimental. 甜得发腻的；过于感伤的；故作多情的 【DISAPPROVAL

贬】❑ *...a saccharine sequel to the Peter Pan story.*《彼得·潘》这个故事煽情造作的续集

sa|chet /ˈsæʃeɪ, AM 美 sæˈʃeɪ/ (**sachets**) N-COUNT A **sachet** is a small closed plastic or paper bag, containing a small quantity of something.（密封的塑料或纸质的）小袋 ❑ [+of] *...individual sachets of instant coffee.* 独立包装的小袋速溶咖啡

sack ♦◇ /sæk/ (**sacks, sacking, sacked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sack** is a large bag made of rough woven material. Sacks are used to carry or store things such as vegetables or coal. 麻布袋；粗布袋；厚纸袋；大口袋 ❑ [+of] *...a sack of potatoes.* 一袋土豆 ❷ VERB If your employers **sack** you, they tell you that you can no longer work for them because you have done something that they did not like or because your work was not good enough. 解雇；开除；炒鱿鱼【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Earlier today the Prime Minister sacked 18 government officials for corruption.* 今天早些时候，首相解除了 18 名涉嫌贪污腐败的政府官员的职务。•N-SING **Sack** is also a noun. ❑ *People who make mistakes can be given the sack the same day.* 一犯错误可能当天就会被开除。❸ N-SING Some people refer to bed as **the sack**. 床【INFORMAL 非正式】

sack|cloth /ˈsækklɒθ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sackcloth** is rough woven material that is used to make sacks. 麻袋布；粗麻布 ❑ *He kept the club wrapped in sackcloth.* 他一直用麻袋布包着棍子。❷ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **sackcloth** or **sackcloth and ashes** you are referring to an exaggerated attempt by someone to show that they are sorry for doing something wrong. 忏悔；痛悔

sack|ful /ˈsækfʊl/ (**sackfuls**) N-COUNT A **sackful** is the amount of something that a sack contains or could contain. 一满袋；一整包 ❑ [+of] *...a sackful of presents.* 一大袋子礼物

sack|ing /ˈsækɪŋ/ (**sackings**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sacking** is rough woven material that is used to make sacks. 麻袋布；粗麻布 ❷ N-COUNT A **sacking** is when an employer tells a worker to leave their job. 解雇；开除；炒鱿鱼【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *...the sacking of twenty-three thousand miners.* 23,000 名矿工被解雇

sac|ra|ment /ˈsækrəmənt/ (**sacraments**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sacrament** is a Christian religious ceremony such as communion, baptism, or marriage.（基督教）圣事，圣礼 ❑ [+of] *...the holy sacrament of baptism.* 受洗圣礼 ❷ N-SING In the Roman Catholic church, **the Sacrament** is the holy bread eaten at the Eucharist. In the Anglican church, **the Sacrament** is the holy bread and wine taken at Holy Communion.（天主教）圣饼；（英国国教会）圣饼和圣酒

Word Link 词根词缀 *sacr ≈ holy* 神圣：*sacrament, sacred, sacrifice*

sac|ra|men|tal /ˌsækrəˈmentᵊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **sacramental** is connected with a Christian religious ceremony. 圣事的；圣礼的 ❑ *...the sacramental wine.* 圣酒 ❷ ADJ **Sacramental** is used to describe something that is considered holy or religious. 神圣的；宗教的 ❑ *...her view that music is a sacramental art.* 她将音乐视为神圣艺术的观点

sa|cred /ˈseɪkrɪd/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **sacred** is believed to be holy and to have a special connection with God. 神圣的；上帝的；神的 ❑ *The owl is sacred for many Californian Indian people.* 对于加利福尼亚的很多印第安人而言，猫头鹰是圣物。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Something connected with religion or used in religious ceremonies is described as **sacred**. 宗教的；用于宗教仪式的 ❑ *...sacred songs or music.* 宗教歌曲或音乐 ❸ ADJ You can describe something as **sacred** when it is regarded as too important to be changed or interfered with. 不可侵犯的；不容干涉的；不可变更的 ❑ *My memories are sacred.* 我的记忆不容亵渎。

ˌsa|cred ˈcow (**sacred cows**) N-COUNT If you describe a belief, custom, or institution as a **sacred cow**, you disapprove of people treating it with too much respect and being afraid to criticize or question it. 不容批评（或怀疑）的信念（或习俗、制度）；不容冒犯的事物【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...the sacred cow of monetarism.* 不容置疑的货币主义

sac|ri|fice ♦◇ /ˈsækrɪfaɪs/ (**sacrifices, sacrificing, sacrificed**) ❶ VERB If you **sacrifice** something that is valuable or important, you give it up, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people. 牺牲；舍弃；献出 ❑ [v n +to/for] *She sacrificed family life to her career.* 她为事业舍弃了家庭。❑ [v n] *Kitty Aldridge has sacrificed all for her first film.* 姬蒂·奥尔德里奇为自己的首部影片牺牲了一切。❑ [v pron-refl] *He sacrificed himself and so saved his country.* 他牺牲自己，以此拯救了他的祖国。•N-VAR **Sacrifice** is also a noun. ❑ *She made many sacrifices to get Anita a good education.* 为了让安妮塔接受良好的教育，她作出了很多牺牲。❷ → see also **self-sacrifice** ❸ VERB To **sacrifice** an animal or person means to kill them in a special religious ceremony as an offering to a god. 献祭；以…为祭品 ❑ [v n] *The priest sacrificed a chicken.* 祭司用一只鸡作祭品。[Also v n *to* n] •N-COUNT **Sacrifice** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *...animal sacrifices to the gods.* 祭神的牺牲

sac|ri|fi|cial /ˌsækrɪˈfɪʃᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sacrificial** means connected with or used in a sacrifice. 献祭的；用于献祭的 ❑ *...the sacrificial altar.* 祭坛

ˌsac|ri|fi|cial ˈlamb (**sacrificial lambs**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **sacrificial lamb**, you mean that they have been blamed unfairly for something they did not do, usually in order to protect another more powerful person or group. 替罪羊；代人受过者；牺牲品 ❑ *He was a sacrificial lamb to a system that destroyed him.* 他是那个令他走向毁灭的制度的牺牲品。

sac|ri|lege /ˈsækrɪlɪdʒ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Sacrilege** is behaviour that shows great disrespect for a holy place or object.（对圣地或圣物的）亵渎，渎圣 ❑ *Stealing from a place of worship was regarded as sacrilege.* 从礼拜场所偷东西是对神灵的亵渎。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] You can use **sacrilege** to refer to disrespect that is shown for someone who is widely admired or for a belief that is widely accepted.（对名人或普遍信仰的）大不敬，冒犯，无礼 ❑ *It is a sacrilege to offend democracy.* 违反民主是冒天下之大不韪。

sac|ri|legious /ˌsækrɪˈlɪdʒəs/ ADJ If someone's behaviour or actions are **sacrilegious**, they show great disrespect towards something holy or towards something that people think should be respected. 亵渎神圣的；大不敬的；无礼的 ❑ *A number of churches were sacked and sacrilegious acts committed.* 很多教堂都被洗劫一空，而且作出了诸多渎神之举。

sac|ris|ty /ˈsækrɪsti/ (**sacristies**) N-COUNT A **sacristy** is the room in a church where the priest or minister changes into their official clothes and where holy objects are kept.（教堂的）圣器室，圣职人员更衣室，祭衣间

sac|ro|sanct /ˈsækrəʊsæŋkt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **sacrosanct**, you consider it to be special and are unwilling to see it criticized or changed. 神圣不可侵犯的；不容指责的；不可变更的 ❑ *Freedom of the press is sacrosanct.* 新闻自由是神圣不可侵犯的。

sad ♦◇ /sæd/ (**sadder, saddest**) ❶ ADJ [oft ADJ that/to-inf] If you are **sad**, you feel unhappy, usually because something has happened that you do not like. 悲哀的；悲伤的；伤心的 ❑ *The relationship had been important to me and its loss left me feeling sad and empty.* 这份感情对我很重要，失去它让我感到悲伤而又空虚。❑ *I'm sad that Julie's marriage is on the verge of splitting up.* 朱莉的婚姻濒临破裂，我为此感到难过。❑ *I'd grown fond of our little house and felt sad to leave it.* 我已经慢慢喜欢上了我们的小屋，要离开它让我很伤心。❑ [+about] *I'm sad about my toys getting burned in the fire.* 我的玩具在这场火中付之一炬，这令我很难过。•**sad|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Judy said sadly, 'He has abandoned me.'* 朱迪伤心地说："他抛弃了我。" •**sad|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is with a mixture of sadness and joy that I say farewell.* 我怀着悲喜交加的心情道别。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sad** stories and **sad** news make you feel sad.（故事、消息）凄惨的，可悲的，令人难过的 ❑ *I received the sad news that he had been killed in a motor-cycle accident.* 我得知了这个不幸的消息，说他在一场摩托车事故中丧生。❸ ADJ A **sad** event or situation is unfortunate or undesirable.（事件、境况）不幸的，令人遗憾的 ❑ *It's a sad truth that children are the biggest victims of passive smoking.* 不幸的事实是，儿童是被动吸烟的最大受害者。•**sad|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Sadly, bamboo plants die after flowering.* 可惜的是，竹子开花后便会枯死。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **sad**, you do not have any respect for them and think their behaviour or ideas are ridiculous. 可悲

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的：荒唐的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...sad old bikers and youngsters who think that Jim Morrison is God.* 把吉姆·莫里森奉作神明的一些荒唐可悲的摩托车老手和年轻人

→ see **cry, emotion**

Thesaurus 同类词 *sad* Also look up:

ADJ. depressed, down, gloomy, unhappy; (*ant.*) cheerful, happy 1
miserable, tragic, unhappy 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sad* with:

V. **feel** sad 感到难过 1
look sad 看上去伤心（或可悲），**seem** sad 好像悲伤（或可悲） 1 4
ADV. **kind of** sad 有些难过（或可悲），**a little** sad 有点儿难过（或可悲），**really** sad 的确难过（或可悲），**so** sad 如此悲伤（或可悲），**too** sad 太悲哀（或可悲），**very** sad 非常伤感（或可悲） 1 2 3 4
N. sad **eyes** 难过的目光，sad **face** 愁眉苦脸 1
sad **news** 令人悲痛的消息，sad **story** 可悲的故事 2
sad **day** 悲伤的日子，sad **fact** 不幸的事实，sad **truth** 可悲的真相 3

SAD /sæd/ N-UNCOUNT **SAD** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）**seasonal affective disorder**.

sad|den /'sædᵊn/ (**saddens, saddened**) VERB [no cont] If something **saddens** you, it makes you feel sad. 使悲哀；使悲伤；使伤心 ❑ [v n] *The cruelty in the world saddens me incredibly.* 人世间的残酷无情让我感到无比悲哀。•**sad|dened** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *He was disappointed and saddened that legal argument had stopped the trial.* 法律论证迫使审理中止，这让他既失望又悲伤。•**sad|den|ing** ADJ ❑ *...a saddening experience.* 让人伤心的经历

sad|dle /'sædᵊl/ (**saddles, saddling, saddled**) 1 N-COUNT A **saddle** is a leather seat that you put on the back of an animal so that you can ride the animal. 鞍；马鞍 2 → see also **side-saddle** 3 VERB If you **saddle** a horse, you put a saddle on it so that you can ride it. 给（马等）备鞍；给…装上马鞍 ❑ [v n] *Why don't we saddle a couple of horses and go for a ride?* 我们何不找几匹马套上马鞍出去遛遛？ •PHRASAL VERB **Saddle up** means the same as **saddle**. saddle up 同 saddle ❑ [v P] *I want to be gone from here as soon as we can saddle up.* 我想我们一上好马鞍就离开这里。❑ [v P n] *She saddled up a horse.* 她给一匹马套上了马鞍。 4 N-COUNT A **saddle** is a seat on a bicycle or motorcycle.（自行车或摩托车的）车座 5 VERB If you **saddle** someone **with** a problem or **with** a responsibility, you put them in a position where they have to deal with it. 使承担（责任、任务） ❑ [v n +*with*] *The war devastated the economy and saddled the country with a huge foreign debt.* 战争拖垮了经济，使该国欠下了巨额外债。

saddle|bag /'sædᵊlbæg/ (**saddlebags**) also **saddle-bag** N-COUNT A **saddlebag** is a bag fastened to the saddle of a bicycle or motorcycle, or the saddle of a horse. 鞍囊；马褡裢；（自行车、摩托车车座后的）挂包

sad|dler /'sædlᵊ/ (**saddlers**) N-COUNT A **saddler** is a person who makes, repairs, and sells saddles and other equipment for riding horses. 鞍匠；马具工；马鞍商；卖马具者

sad|dlery /'sædlᵊri/ N-UNCOUNT Saddles and other leather goods made by a saddler can be referred to as **saddlery**. 鞍具；马具

saddo /'sædəʊ/ (**saddos**) N-COUNT [oft N n] If you say that someone is a **saddo**, you do not have any respect for them and think their behaviour or ideas are ridiculous. 笨蛋；蠢货；不中用的东西【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

sad|ism /'seɪdɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sadism** is a type of behaviour in which a person obtains pleasure from hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally. 施虐癖；施虐欲 ❑ *Psychoanalysts tend to regard both sadism and masochism as arising from childhood deprivation.* 精神分析学家往往认为施虐狂和受虐狂都是由于儿时缺乏关爱造成的。•**sad|ist** /'seɪdɪst/ (**sadists**) N-COUNT ❑ *The man was a sadist who tortured animals and people.* 那个男人是个施虐狂，喜欢虐待动物和人。

sa|dis|tic /sə'dɪstɪk/ ADJ A **sadistic** person obtains pleasure from hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally. 施虐狂的；虐待狂的 ❑ *The prisoners rioted against mistreatment by sadistic guards.* 囚犯因不堪忍受狱警施虐而发动了暴乱。

sado-masochism /ˌseɪdəʊ 'mæsəkɪzəm/ also **sadomasochism** N-UNCOUNT **Sado-masochism** is the enjoyment of hurting people and being hurt. 施虐受虐狂 ❑ [+*of*] *...the sado-masochism of the Marquis de Sade.* 萨德侯爵的施虐受虐性格 •**sado-masochist** (**sado-masochists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...an island resort where sado-masochists can act out their sexual fantasies.* 施虐受虐狂们能将其性幻想尽情释放的度假岛

sado-masochistic /ˌseɪdəʊ mæsə'kɪstɪk/ also **sadomasochistic** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **sado-masochistic** is connected with the practice of sado-masochism. 施虐受虐狂的 ❑ *...a sado-masochistic relationship.* 施虐受虐式的关系

s.a.e. /ˌes eɪ 'iː/ (**s.a.e.s**) N-COUNT An **s.a.e.** is an envelope on which you have stuck a stamp and written your own name and address. You send it to an organization so that they can reply to you in it. **s.a.e.** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'stamped addressed envelope' or 'self addressed envelope'.（贴足邮票、写明姓名地址的）回邮信封【BRIT 英】❑ *Send an s.a.e. for a free information pack.* 寄上一个回邮信封索取免费资料包。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **SASE**

sa|fa|ri /sə'fɑːri/ (**safaris**) N-COUNT [oft *on* N] A **safari** is a trip to observe or hunt wild animals, especially in East Africa.（尤指在东非的）观兽旅行，游猎 ❑ *He'd like to go on safari to photograph snakes and tigers.* 他想进行一次观兽旅行，拍摄一些蛇类和老虎的照片。

sa|fa|ri park (**safari parks**) N-COUNT A **safari park** is a large enclosed area of land where wild animals, such as lions and elephants, live freely. People can pay to drive through the park and look at the animals. 野生动物园【BRIT 英】

sa|fa|ri suit (**safari suits**) N-COUNT A **safari suit** is a casual suit made from a light-coloured material such as linen or cotton. Safari suits are usually worn in hot weather.（通常在炎热天气里穿的）旅游装，轻便猎装

safe ↔ /seɪf/ (**safer, safest, safes**) 1 ADJ Something that is **safe** does not cause physical harm or danger.（对身体）无害的，安全的 ❑ *Officials arrived to assess whether it is safe to bring emergency food supplies into the city.* 官员们赶来评估向该市调拨紧急救援食品是否安全。❑ *Most foods that we eat are safe for birds.* 我们食用的大多数食物对鸟类都无害。❑ *...a safe and reliable birth control option.* 安全可靠的节育方法 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a person or thing is **safe from** something, they cannot be harmed or damaged by it. 不会受伤的；不会受损的 ❑ [+*from*] *In the future people can go to a football match knowing that they are safe from hooliganism.* 今后人们去看足球比赛时可以不必担心会受到足球流氓的骚扰。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **safe**, you have not been harmed, or you are not in danger of being harmed. 安全的；没有受伤的；安然无恙的 ❑ *Where is Sophy? Is she safe?* 索菲在哪里？她没有受伤吧？ •**safe|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *All 140 guests were brought out of the building safely by firemen.* 消防员把 140 名客人全部从大楼里安全营救出来。 4 ADJ A **safe** place is one where it is unlikely that any harm, damage, or unpleasant things will happen to the people or things that are there.（地方）安全的，可靠的，保险的 ❑ *Many refugees have fled to safer areas.* 许多难民已经逃往了更安全的地方。•**safe|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The banker keeps the money tucked safely under his bed.* 这位银行家把钱妥善地塞在床下。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] If people or things have a **safe** journey, they reach their destination without harm, damage, or unpleasant things happening to them.（旅途）平安的，无损的，一路顺风的 ❑ *...the U.N. plan to deploy 500 troops to ensure the safe delivery of food and other supplies.* 联合国部署一支 500 人的军队以确保食物和其他补给物资安全运送的计划 •**safe|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adv] ❑ *The space shuttle returned safely today from a 10-day mission.* 航天飞机完成 10 天的飞行任务后于今日安全返回。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] If you are at a **safe** distance from something or someone, you are far enough away from them to avoid any

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danger, harm, or unpleasant effects.（距离）安全的，不会遭到伤害的 ❑ *I shall conceal myself at a safe distance from the battlefield.* 我会躲在一个远离战场的安全地带。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something you have or expect to obtain is **safe**, you cannot lose it or be prevented from having it. 不会丢失的；志在必得的；稳操胜券的 ❑ *We as consumers need to feel confident that our jobs are safe before we will spend spare cash.* 我们作为消费者在把闲钱花掉之前，需要确信自己不会失业。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **safe** course of action is one in which there is very little risk of loss or failure.（行动）风险小的，万无一失的，保险的 ❑ *Electricity shares are still a safe investment.* 电力股仍然是低风险投资。 •**safe|ly** ADV ❑ *We reveal only as much information as we can safely risk at a given time.* 我们仅能透露在某一时刻被认为是没有风险的信息量。 4 ADJ If you disapprove of something because you think it is not very exciting or original, you can describe it as **safe**. 四平八稳的；缺乏新意的；不够刺激的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...frustrated artists who became lawyers at an early age because it seemed a safe option.* 早年改行从事律师这一看似稳定的职业的落魄艺术家们 ❑ *Rock'n'roll has become so commercialised and safe since punk.* 摇滚乐自朋克乐之后就已经过于商业化而缺乏新意了。 5 ADJ If **it is safe to** say or assume something, you can say it with very little risk of being wrong. 有把握的；不会有错的；可以肯定的 ❑ *I think it is safe to say that very few students expend the effort to do quality work in school.* 我认为可以肯定地说学校里很少有学生肯为学好功课下工夫。 •**safe|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *I think you can safely say she will not be appearing in another of my films.* 我认为你可以打包票说在我今后的电影里不会再有她出现了。 6 N-COUNT A **safe** is a strong metal cupboard with special locks, in which you keep money, jewellery, or other valuable things. 保险柜 ❑ *The files are now in a safe to which only he has the key.* 文件目前放在一个只有他才能打开的保险柜里。 7 → see also **safely** 8 PHRASE If you say that a person or thing is **in safe hands**, or is **safe in** someone's **hands**, you mean that they are being looked after by a reliable person and will not be harmed. 得到妥善照顾的；由可靠的人保护（或保管）的 ❑ *I had a huge responsibility to ensure these packets remained in safe hands.* 我负有确保这些包裹得到妥善保管的重大责任。 9 PHRASE If you **play safe** or **play it safe**, you do not take any risks. 谨慎行事；避免冒险 ❑ *If you want to play safe, cut down on the amount of salt you eat.* 如果想要谨慎点的话，就减少盐的摄入量。 10 PHRASE If you say you are doing something **to be on the safe side**, you mean that you are doing it in case something undesirable happens, even though this may be unnecessary. 谨慎为是；以防万一；为安全起见 ❑ *You might still want to go for an X-ray, however, just to be on the safe side.* 不过，为稳妥起见，你可能还得照一个X光。 11 PHRASE If you say '**it's better to be safe than sorry**', you are advising someone to take action in order to avoid possible unpleasant consequences later, even if this seems unnecessary. 宁可事先谨慎有余，不要事后追悔莫及 ❑ *Don't be afraid to have this checked by a doctor—better safe than sorry!* 不要害怕找医生检查一下——宁求稳妥以免后悔！ 12 PHRASE You say that someone is **safe and sound** when they are still alive or unharmed after being in danger. 平平安安的；安然无恙的 ❑ *All I'm hoping for is that wherever Trevor is he will come home safe and sound.* 我只希望不管特雷弗在哪里，他都能平平安安回家。 13 **a safe pair of hands** → see **pair** 14 **safe in the knowledge** → see **knowledge**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *safe* with:

N. safe **drinking water** 可安全饮用的水，safe **operation** 安全操作 1
children/kids are safe 儿童／孩子安然无恙，safe **at home** 安然地呆在家里 3
safe **environment** 安全的环境，safe **neighborhood** 安全的住宅区，safe **place** 保险的地方，safe **streets** 安全的街区 4
safe **bet** 胜算很大的赌，safe **investment** 没有风险的投资 5
ADV. **completely** safe 十分安全，**perfectly** safe 完全安全，**reasonably** safe 还算安全，**relatively** safe 相对安全 1 3 4

'safe area (**safe areas**) N-COUNT If part of a country that is involved in a war is declared to be a **safe area**, neutral forces will try to keep peace there so that it is safe for people.（参战国内由中立部队维持和平的）安全区 ❑ *The U.N. declared it a safe area.* 联合国宣布它为安全区。

,safe 'con|duct also **safe-conduct** N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you are given **safe conduct**, the authorities officially allow you to travel somewhere, guaranteeing that you will not be arrested or harmed while doing so. 安全通行许可；安全通行证；安全通行权 ❑ [+*to/from*] *Her family was given safe conduct to Britain when civil war broke out.* 内战爆发时，她全家获得了前往英国的安全通行许可。

,safe de'pos|it box (**safe deposit boxes**) N-COUNT A **safe deposit box** is a small box, usually kept in a special room in a bank, in which you can store valuable objects.（通常指银行的）保管箱，保险箱，贵重物品存放箱

safe|guard /'seɪfgɑːd/ (**safeguards, safeguarding, safeguarded**) 1 VERB To **safeguard** something or someone means to protect them from being harmed, lost, or badly treated. 保护；保卫；维护；捍卫【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They will press for international action to safeguard the ozone layer.* 他们将敦促国际社会采取行动保护臭氧层。 ❑ [V n +*from*] *They are taking precautionary measures to safeguard their forces from the effects of chemical weapons.* 他们正采取预防措施保护其军队免受化学武器的伤害。 2 N-COUNT A **safeguard** is a law, rule, or measure intended to prevent someone or something from being harmed. 预防性条款（或法规）；保障措施 ❑ [+*against*] *Many people took second jobs as a safeguard against unemployment.* 许多人为防失业都干两份工作。

,safe 'ha|ven (**safe havens**) 1 N-COUNT If part of a country is declared a **safe haven**, people who need to escape from a dangerous situation such as a war can go there and be protected.（免受战争等侵扰的）安全区 ❑ *Countries overwhelmed by the human tide of refugees want safe havens set up at once.* 那些不堪难民潮困扰的国家希望马上建立安全区。 2 N-UNCOUNT If a country provides **safe haven** for people from another country who have been in danger, it allows them to stay there under its official protection. 避难所；庇护所【AM 美】❑ *Some Democrats support granting the Haitians temporary safe haven in the U.S.* 一些民主党人支持为海地人在美国提供临时避难所。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **safe haven** is a place, a situation, or an activity which provides people with an opportunity to escape from things that they find unpleasant or worrying. 避风港；保护伞；解脱 ❑ [+*from*] *...the idea of the family as a safe haven from the brutal outside world.* 认为家庭是躲避外面残酷世界的避风港的想法

'safe house (**safe houses**) also **safe-house** N-COUNT You can refer to a building as a **safe house** when it is used as a place where someone can stay and be protected. Safe houses are often used by spies, criminals, or the police.（间谍、罪犯、警察的）藏身处，安全屋 ❑ [+*for*] *...a farm which operates as a safe house for criminals on the run.* 用来藏匿在逃犯的农场

safe|keeping /,seɪf'kiːpɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *for* N] If something is given to you **for safekeeping**, it is given to you so that you will make sure that it is not harmed or stolen. 安全照看；妥善保管 ❑ *Hampton had been given the bills for safekeeping by a business partner.* 一个生意伙伴曾将账单交给汉普顿代为保管。

safe|ly /'seɪfli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v] If something is done **safely**, it is done in a way that makes it unlikely that anyone will be harmed. 安全地；无危害地 ❑ *The waste is safely locked away until it is no longer radioactive.* 废料被安全储存起来，直到其不再有辐射性。 ❑ *'Drive safely,' he said and waved goodbye.* "小心开车。"他说着挥手告别。 2 ADV [usu ADV with v] You also use **safely** to say that there is no risk of a situation being changed. 安稳地；稳妥地；确定地 ❑ *Once events are safely in the past, this idea seems to become less alarming.* 一旦那些事件尘封为历史，这个想法似乎就变得不那么可怕了。 3 → see also **safe**

,safe 'pas|sage N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If someone is given **safe passage**, they are allowed to go somewhere safely, without being attacked or arrested. 安全通行许可；安全通行证；安全通行权 ❑ [+*from/to*] *They were unwilling, or unable, to guarantee safe passage from the city to the aircraft.* 他们不愿意或者不能够保证从市内到飞机场的安全通行。

,safe 'seat (**safe seats**) N-COUNT In politics, a **safe seat** is an area in which the candidate from one particular party nearly always

wins by a large number of votes. (选举中)稳操胜券的选区，安全议席，稳得席位【BRIT 英】❑ *The constituency I live in is a safe Labour seat.* 我居住的选区是工党的稳得席位。

safe sex also **safer sex** N-UNCOUNT **Safe sex** is sexual activity in which people protect themselves against the risk of AIDS and other diseases, usually by using condoms. (通常指使用安全套的)安全性交

safe|ty ◆◇ /'seɪfti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Safety** is the state of being safe from harm or danger. 平安；安全 ❑ *The report goes on to make a number of recommendations to improve safety on aircraft.* 该报告接着给出了一系列改善飞机安全性能的建议。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] If you reach **safety**, you reach a place where you are safe from danger. 安全场所；安全的地方 ❑ *He stumbled through smoke and fumes given off from her burning sofa to pull her to safety.* 她的沙发着火了，他冒着浓烟跌跌撞撞地把她拉到安全的地方。❑ *Guests ran for safety as the device went off in a ground-floor men's toilet.* 一层男厕所里的炸弹爆炸后，房客纷纷逃命而去。❑ *The refugees were groping their way through the dark, trying to reach safety.* 难民摸黑前进，试图转移到安全的地方。❑ [+of] *...the safety of one's own home.* 自己安全的家中 ❸ N-SING [with poss] If you are concerned about the **safety** of something, you are concerned that it might be harmful or dangerous. 安全程度；安全性；无害；无危险 ❑ [+of] *...consumers are showing growing concern about the safety of the food they buy.* 消费者越来越关注所购食品的安全性。❹ N-SING [with poss] If you are concerned for someone's **safety**, you are concerned that they might be in danger. (某人的)安全 ❑ *The two youths today declined to testify because they said they feared for their safety.* 这两个年轻人今天拒绝作证，称他们是出于对自身安全的担心。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **Safety** features or measures are intended to make something less dangerous. (特征、措施)保障安全的 ❑ *The built-in safety device compensates for a fall in water pressure.* 该内置式安全装置在水压下降时能起到缓冲补偿的作用。❻ PHRASE If you say that there is **safety in numbers**, you mean that you are safer doing something if there are a lot of people doing it rather than doing it alone. 人多保险；人多势众 ❑ *Many people still feel there is safety in numbers when belonging to a union.* 许多人仍然感到加入工会后会有强大的后盾。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *safety* with:

V. **improve** safety 改善安全性，**provide** safety 提供安全保障 ❶ **ensure** safety 确保安全 ❶ ❸ ❹ **fear for** *someone's* safety 担心某人的安全 ❹

N. **child** safety 儿童安全，**fire** safety 消防安全，**health and** safety 健康和安全，**highway/traffic** safety 公路/交通安全，safety **measures** 安全措施，**public** safety 公共安全，safety **regulations** 安全条例，safety **standards** 安全标准，**workplace** safety 工作场所安全 ❶ safety **concerns** 安全方面的担心，**food** safety 食品安全 ❸ safety **device** 安全装置，safety **equipment** 安全设备 ❺

safe|ty belt (**safety belts**) also **safety-belt** N-COUNT A **safety belt** is a strap attached to a seat in a car or aeroplane. You fasten it round your body and it stops you being thrown forward if there is an accident. (汽车或飞机座位上的)安全带

safe|ty catch (**safety catches**) N-COUNT The **safety catch** on a gun is a device that stops you firing the gun accidentally. (枪上的)保险栓，保险机 ❑ *Eddie slipped the safety catch on his automatic back into place.* 埃迪将自动步枪的保险栓重新拉上。

safe|ty glass N-UNCOUNT **Safety glass** is very strong glass that does not break into sharp pieces if it is hit. 安全玻璃；钢化玻璃

safe|ty net (**safety nets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **safety net** is something that you can rely on to help you if you get into a difficult situation. (预防不测的)保障措施，安全网 ❑ [+for] *Welfare is the only real safety net for low-income workers.* 对于低收入工人来说，福利救济是唯一真正有效的保障措施。❷ N-COUNT In a circus, a **safety net** is a large net that is placed below performers on a high wire or trapeze in order to catch them and prevent them being injured if they fall off. (马戏团的)安全网，保护网

safe|ty of|fic|er (**safety officers**) N-COUNT The **safety officer** in a company or an organization is the person who is responsible for the safety of the people who work or visit there. (公司或组织的)安全员，安全负责人

safe|ty pin (**safety pins**) N-COUNT A **safety pin** is a bent metal pin used for fastening things together. The point of the pin has a cover so that when the pin is closed it cannot hurt anyone. 安全别针 ❑ *...trousers which were held together with safety pins.* 用安全别针将裤腿别在一起的裤子

safe|ty valve (**safety valves**) ❶ N-COUNT A **safety valve** is a device which allows liquids or gases to escape from a machine when the pressure inside it becomes too great. 安全阀 ❑ *Residents heard an enormous bang as a safety valve on the boiler failed.* 由于锅炉的安全阀失效，居民们听到了砰的一声巨响。❷ N-COUNT A **safety valve** is something that allows you to release strong feelings without hurting yourself or others. 发泄口；疏导情绪的办法 ❑ *Crying is a natural safety valve.* 哭泣是一种发泄情感的自然方式。

safe|ty zone (**safety zones**) also **safety island** N-COUNT A **safety zone** is a place in the middle of a road crossing where you can wait before you cross the other half of the road. (十字路口中供行人驻足的)安全带，安全区域【AM 美】

saf|fron /'sæfrɒn/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Saffron** is a yellowish-orange powder obtained from a flower and used to give flavour and colouring to some foods. (用于食品调味或着色的)番红花粉 ❑ *...saffron rice.* 番红花饭 ❷ COLOUR **Saffron** is a yellowish-orange colour. 番红花色；橘黄色 ❑ *...a Buddhist in saffron robes.* 身穿橘黄色僧袍的佛教徒

sag /sæg/ (**sags, sagging, sagged**) ❶ VERB When something **sags**, it hangs down loosely or sinks downwards in the middle. (中间部分)下垂，下弯，下陷 ❑ [v] *The shirt's cuffs won't sag and lose their shape after washing.* 这件衬衫的袖口洗后照样挺括，不变形。❑ [v-ing] *He sat down in the sagging armchair.* 他在凹陷的扶手椅上坐下了。❷ VERB When part of someone's body begins to **sag**, it starts to become less firm and hang down. (身体某部位)松弛，下垂 ❑ [v] *He is heavily built, but beginning to sag.* 他体形健壮，但肌肉已经开始松弛。❸ VERB To **sag** means to become weaker. 消衰；委顿；萎靡 ❑ [v] *The pound continued to sag despite four interventions by the Bank of England.* 尽管英格兰银行四次出手干预，英镑仍不改颓势。

saga /'sɑːgə/ (**sagas**) ❶ N-COUNT A **saga** is a long story, account, or sequence of events. 长篇小说；长篇故事；一连串事件 ❑ *...a 600-page saga about 18th-century slavery.* 关于18世纪奴隶制的总计600页的长篇记述 ❑ [+of] *...the continuing saga of unexpected failures by leading companies.* 几家龙头公司突然接连倒闭 ❷ N-COUNT A **saga** is a long story composed in medieval times in Norway or Iceland. 萨迦(中世纪挪威或冰岛的传奇故事) ❑ [+of] *...a Nordic saga of giants and trolls.* 一篇关于巨人和山精的北欧萨迦

sa|ga|cious /sə'geɪʃəs/ ADJ A **sagacious** person is intelligent and has the ability to make good decisions. 聪慧的；精明的；有决策力的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a sagacious leader.* 精明练达的领导者

Word Link 词根词缀 *sag ≈ wise* 聪明：*presage, sagacious, sagacity*

sa|gac|ity /sə'gæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Sagacity** is the quality of being sagacious. 聪慧；精明；有决策力【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a man of great sagacity and immense experience.* 精明练达、阅历丰富的人

sage /seɪdʒ/ (**sages**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sage** is a person who is regarded as being very wise. 哲人；智者；圣人【LITERARY 文】❑ *...ancient Chinese sages.* 中国的古圣先贤 ❷ ADJ **Sage** means wise and knowledgeable, especially as the result of a lot of experience. (尤指因经验丰富而)贤明的，睿智的，博学多识的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He was famous for his sage advice to younger painters.* 他因向后起的年轻画家提供睿智的忠告而闻名。•**sage|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Susan nodded sagely as if what I had said was profoundly significant.* 苏珊洞悉一切似的点点头，好像我所说的话意义深刻。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Sage** is a herb used in cooking. (用于烹调的)药用鼠尾草叶，撒尔维亚叶 ❹ N-VAR **Sage** is a plant with grey-green leaves and purple, blue, or white flowers. 药用鼠尾草；撒尔维亚

→ see **herb**

sag|gy /'sægi/ (**saggier, saggiest**) ADJ If you describe something as **saggy**, you mean that it has become less firm over a

S

period of time and become unattractive. 下垂的；松垂的；松弛耷拉的 ❑ *Is the mattress lumpy and saggy?* 床垫是否高低不平并且下陷？

Sag|it|ta|rius /sædʒɪˈteərɪəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sagittarius** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a creature that is half horse, half man, shooting an arrow. People who are born approximately between the 22nd of November and the 21st of December come under this sign. 人马宫，人马座（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 11 月 22 日至 12 月 21 日之间的人属此星座） 2 N-SING A **Sagittarius** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Sagittarius. 出生于人马宫时段的人

sago /ˈseɪgəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sago** is a white substance obtained from the trunk of some palm trees. Sago is used for making sweet puddings. 西谷米，西米（一种由棕榈茎髓制成的可用于制作甜布丁的白色物质）

sa|hib /sɑːb, ˈsɑːhɪb/ (**sahibs**) N-TITLE; N-COUNT **Sahib** is a term used by some people in India to address or to refer to a man in a position of authority. Sahib was used especially of white government officials in the period of British rule. 先生，老爷，阁下，大人（印度人对有权人的尊称，尤指在英国统治时期对白人官员的称呼）【POLITENESS 礼貌】

said /sed/ **Said** is the past tense and past participle of **say**.

sail ◆◇ /seɪl/ (**sails, sailing, sailed**) 1 N-COUNT **Sails** are large pieces of material attached to the mast of a ship. The wind blows against the sails and pushes the ship along. 帆 ❑ *The white sails billow with the breezes they catch.* 一张张白帆随着微风舞动。 2 VERB You say a ship **sails** when it moves over the sea. （船）航行，行驶 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The trawler had sailed from the port of Zeebrugge.* 拖网渔船已经驶离了泽布吕赫港。 3 VERB If you **sail** a boat or if a boat **sails**, it moves across water using its sails. 驾驶（帆船）；（船）扬帆行驶 ❑ [v n prep] *I shall get myself a little boat and sail her around the world.* 我要给自己买一条小船，驾着它环游世界。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *For nearly two hundred miles she sailed on, her sails hard with ice.* 船连续航行了将近 200 英里，船帆结了冰，硬邦邦的。 4 VERB If a person or thing **sails** somewhere, they move there smoothly and fairly quickly. （人、物体）轻快而迅速地移动，飘过，飞过，掠过 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We got into the lift and sailed to the top floor.* 我们进了电梯，很快到了顶层。 5 → see also **sailing** 6 PHRASE When a ship **sets sail**, it leaves a port. 启航；开船 ❑ [+for] *Christopher Columbus set sail for the New World in the Santa Maria.* 克里斯托弗·哥伦布从圣玛丽亚启航前往新大陆。 7 to **sail close to the wind** → see **wind**

▶**sail through** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **sails through** a difficult situation or experience, they deal with it easily and successfully. 顺利地通过；轻易地做成 ❑ [v P n] *While she sailed through her maths exams, he struggled.* 她顺利地通过了数学考试，而他却异常地吃力。 [Also v P]

sail|boat /ˈseɪlbəʊt/ (**sailboats**) N-COUNT A **sailboat** is the same as a **sailing boat**. 同 sailing boat【mainly AM 主美】

sail|cloth /ˈseɪlklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sailcloth** is a strong heavy cloth that is used for making things such as sails or tents. （做船帆或帐篷等的）厚篷帆布 ❑ *The mainsails are hand-cut and sewn from real sailcloth.* 主帆是用真正的厚篷帆布手工裁剪和缝纫而成的。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Sailcloth** is a light canvas material that is used for making clothes. （制衣用的）帆布，轻质帆布 ❑ *...red sailcloth trousers.* 红帆布裤子

sail|ing /ˈseɪlɪŋ/ (**sailings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sailing** is the activity or sport of sailing boats. 帆船驾驶；帆船运动 ❑ *There was swimming and sailing down on the lake.* 有人在湖上游泳和扬帆。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sailings** are trips made by a ship carrying passengers. 水运航班 ❑ *Ferry companies are providing extra sailings from Calais.* 渡船公司加开了从加来出发的航班。 3 PHRASE If you say that a task was not all **plain sailing**, you mean that it was not very easy. 轻而易举的；一帆风顺的 ❑ *Pregnancy wasn't all plain sailing and once again there were problems.* 孕期并非一帆风顺，这不，又出现问题了。

→ see **boat**

ˈsail|ing boat (**sailing boats**) also **sailing-boat** N-COUNT A **sailing boat** is a boat with sails. 帆船【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sailboat**

ˈsail|ing ship (**sailing ships**) N-COUNT A **sailing ship** is a large ship with sails, especially of the kind that was used to carry passengers or cargo. （尤指运载乘客和货物的）大型帆船 ❑ *American clippers were the ultimate sailing ships.* 美国快速帆船是顶级的大型帆船。

sail|or /ˈseɪlə/ (**sailors**) N-COUNT A **sailor** is someone who works on a ship or sails a boat. 水手；船员；海员

saint ◆◇ /seɪnt/ (**saints**)

The title is usually pronounced /sənt/. 用作头衔时通常读作 /sənt/。

1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **saint** is someone who has died and been officially recognized and honoured by the Christian church because his or her life was a perfect example of the way Christians should live. （基督教正式追封的）圣徒，圣人 ❑ *Every parish was named after a saint.* 每个教区都以某位圣徒的名字命名。 ❑ *...Saint John.* 圣约翰 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a living person as a **saint**, you mean that they are extremely kind, patient, and unselfish. 至善的人；极有耐心的人；道德高尚的人；圣人般的人【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *My girlfriend is a saint to put up with me.* 我的女朋友能够忍受我，真的很有耐心。

saint|hood /ˈseɪnthʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Sainthood** is the state of being a saint. 圣徒身份 ❑ *His elevation to sainthood is entirely justified.* 他被封为圣徒是有充分理由的。

saint|ly /ˈseɪntlɪ/ ADJ A **saintly** person behaves in a very good or very holy way. 圣洁的；似圣徒的；善良的【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *She has been saintly in her self-restraint.* 她一直过着自我节制的圣徒式生活。

sake ◆◇ /seɪk/ (**sakes**) 1 PHRASE If you do something **for the sake of** something, you do it for that purpose or in order to achieve that result. You can also say that you do it **for** something's **sake**. 由于；为了；因为…的缘故 ❑ *For the sake of historical accuracy, please permit us to state the true facts.* 为忠于历史，请允许我们阐述真正的事实。 ❑ *For safety's sake, never stand directly behind a horse.* 为安全起见，千万别站在马的正后方。 2 PHRASE If you do something **for** its **own sake**, you do it because you want to, or because you enjoy it, and not for any other reason. You can also talk about, for example, **art for art's sake** or **sport for sport's sake**. 为…本身的缘故；鉴于…本身的价值 ❑ *Economic change for its own sake did not appeal to him.* 经济变化本身对他并没有吸引力。 3 PHRASE When you do something **for** someone's **sake**, you do it in order to help them or make them happy. 看在…份上；为了帮助（某人） ❑ *I trust you to do a good job for Stan's sake.* 我拜托你看在斯坦的份上好好干。 ❑ *Linda knew that for both their sakes she must take drastic action.* 琳达知道，为了他俩，她必须断然行事。 4 PHRASE Some people use expressions such as **for God's sake, for heaven's sake, for goodness sake,** or **for Pete's sake** in order to express annoyance or impatience, or to add force to a question or request. The expressions 'for God's sake' and 'for Christ's sake' could cause offence. （用于加强请求、疑问的语气或表示厌烦、恼怒）看在上帝的分上，天哪，行行好，拜托【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】 ❑ *For goodness sake, why didn't you ring me?* 天哪，为什么你不给我打电话？

saké /ˈsɑːkɪ, -keɪ/ also **sake** N-UNCOUNT **Saké** is a Japanese alcoholic drink that is made from rice. 日本清酒

→ see **rice**

sa|laam /səˈlɑːm/ (**salaams, salaaming, salaamed**) 1 VERB When someone **salaams**, they bow with their right hand on their forehead. This is used as a formal and respectful way of greeting someone in India and Muslim countries. （印度或伊斯兰国家的人弯腰并且右手掌置额前）行额手礼 ❑ [v] *He looked from one to the other of them, then salaamed and left.* 他扫了他们每个人一眼，行了个额手礼就离开了。 2 CONVENTION Some Muslims greet people by saying '**Salaam**'. （某些穆斯林的问候语）色拉姆，赛拉姆

sa|la|cious /səˈleɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a book or joke as **salacious**, you think that it deals with sexual matters in an unnecessarily detailed way. 诲淫的；猥亵的；淫秽的；黄色的 ❑ *The newspapers once again filled their columns with salacious details.* 赤裸裸的猥亵细节再度充斥了报纸的版面。

sal|ad /'sælәd/ (**salads**) 1 N-VAR A **salad** is a mixture of raw or cold foods such as lettuce, cucumber, and tomatoes. It is often served with other food as part of a meal. 色拉；凉拌菜 ❑ [+of] *...a salad of tomato, onion and cucumber.* 西红柿、洋葱和黄瓜拌成的色拉 ❑ *...potato salad.* 土豆色拉 2 → see also **fruit salad** 3 PHRASE If you refer to your **salad days**, you are referring to a period of your life when you were young and inexperienced. 青涩年少的时期【LITERARY 文】❑ *The Grand Hotel did not seem to have changed since her salad days.* 从她年少时候到现在，格兰德酒店似乎一直就没有变过。

'sal|ad bowl (**salad bowls**) N-COUNT A **salad bowl** is a large bowl from which salad is served at a meal. 色拉碗

'sal|ad cream (**salad creams**) N-VAR **Salad cream** is a pale-yellow creamy sauce that you eat with salad. 色拉酱

,sal|ad 'dress|ing (**salad dressings**) N-VAR **Salad dressing** is a mixture of oil, vinegar, herbs, and other flavourings, which you pour over a salad. 色拉调料；色拉调味汁 ❑ *...low-calorie salad dressings.* 低热量的色拉调料

sala|man|der /'sæləmændə'/ (**salamanders**) N-COUNT A **salamander** is an animal that looks rather like a lizard, and that can live both on land and in water. 蝾螈（形似蜥蜴的两栖动物）

sa|la|mi /sə'lɑ:mi/ (**salamis**) N-VAR **Salami** is a type of strong-flavoured sausage. It is usually thinly sliced and eaten cold. 萨拉米香肠（味浓，多切片冷食）

sala|ried /'sælәrid/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Salaried** people receive a salary from their job. （人）拿薪水的，有薪水的，受薪的 ❑ *...salaried employees.* 拿薪水的雇员 ❑ *James accepted the generously salaried job at the bank.* 詹姆斯接受了那份银行的高薪工作。

sala|ry ◆◇ /'sælәri/ (**salaries**) N-VAR A **salary** is the money that someone is paid each month by their employer, especially when they are in a profession such as teaching, law, or medicine. （尤指从事某一职业的人获得的）薪水，薪金，工资 ❑ *...the lawyer was paid a huge salary.* 那位律师薪酬很高。❑ *The government has decided to increase salaries for all civil servants.* 政府已决定给所有公务员加薪。

→ see **salt**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sal ≈ salt* 盐：*desalination, salary, saline*

sale ◆◆◆ /seɪl/ (**sales**) 1 N-SING The **sale** of goods is the act of selling them for money. 卖；销售 ❑ [+of] *Efforts were made to limit the sale of alcohol.* 过去曾采取措施限制酒的销售。❑ [+to] *...a proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia.* 拟议对沙特阿拉伯出售武器 2 N-PLURAL The **sales** of a product are the quantity of it that is sold. 销售额；销售量 ❑ [+of] *The newspaper has sales of 1.72 million.* 该报纸有 172 万份的销量。❑ *...retail sales figures.* 零售额 3 N-PLURAL The part of a company that deals with **sales** deals with selling the company's products. （公司产品的）销售工作 ❑ *Until 1983 he worked in sales and marketing.* 1983 年之前，他一直在市场营销部工作。4 N-COUNT A **sale** is an occasion when a shop sells things at less than their normal price. 减价出售；大减价；贱卖 ❑ *...a pair of jeans bought half-price in a sale.* 打折时半价买的一条牛仔裤 5 N-COUNT A **sale** is an event when goods are sold to the person who offers the highest price. 拍卖；拍卖会 ❑ *The painting was bought by dealers at the Christie's sale.* 这幅油画在佳士得的拍卖会上被交易商拍走。6 → see also **car boot sale, jumble sale** 7 PHRASE If something is **for sale**, it is being offered to people to buy. 供出售；待售 ❑ [+at] *His former home is for sale at £495,000.* 他的旧居要以 49.5 万英镑的价格出售。8 PHRASE Products that are **on sale** can be bought in shops. 出售；上市【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *English textbooks and dictionaries are on sale everywhere.* 英语教材和词典到处都有卖的。9 PHRASE If products in a shop are **on sale**, they can be bought for less than their normal price. 折价销售；减价出售【AM 美】❑ *He bought a sports jacket on sale at Gowings Men's Store.* 他在高英斯男装店买了一件打折的运动上衣。10 PHRASE If a property or company is **up for sale**, its owner is trying to sell it. 供出售；待售；转让 ❑ *The castle has been put up for sale.* 该城堡已经对外出售。

sale|able /'seɪlәb'l/ also **salable** ADJ Something that is **saleable** is easy to sell to people. 容易卖出的；适销的；有销路的 ❑ *The Oxfam shops depend on regular supplies of saleable items.* 乐施商店靠出售一些人们定期捐赠的适销物品维持经营。

sale|room /'seɪlru:m/ (**salerooms**) N-COUNT A **saleroom** is a place where things are sold by auction. 拍卖场；拍卖厅；拍卖行【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **salesroom**

'sales clerk (**sales clerks**) also **salesclerk** N-COUNT A **sales clerk** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers and helping them to find what they want. 店员；售货员【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **shop assistant**

'sales force (**sales forces**) also **salesforce** N-COUNT A company's **sales force** is all the people that work for that company selling its products. 销售人员；销售队伍

sales|girl /'seɪlzgɜ:'l/ (**salesgirls**) N-COUNT A **salesgirl** is a young woman who sells things, especially in a shop. Many women prefer to be called a **saleswoman** or a **salesperson** rather than a salesgirl. （尤指）女店员，女售货员；女推销员

sales|man /'seɪlzmәn/ (**salesmen**) N-COUNT A **salesman** is a man whose job is to sell things, especially directly to shops or other businesses on behalf of a company. 男店员；男售货员；男推销员 ❑ *...an insurance salesman.* 保险推销员

sales|man|ship /'seɪlzmәnʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Salesmanship** is the skill of persuading people to buy things. 推销术；销售技巧 ❑ *I was captured by his brilliant salesmanship.* 我被他高明的推销技巧给征服了。

sales|person /'seɪlzpɜ:'sᵊn/ (**salespeople** or **salespersons**) N-COUNT A **salesperson** is a person who sells things, either in a shop or directly to customers on behalf of a company. 店员；售货员；推销员

'sales pitch (**sales pitches**) N-COUNT A salesperson's **sales pitch** is what they say in order to persuade someone to buy something from them. 推销商品用语；商品宣传语 ❑ *His sales pitch was smooth and convincing.* 他的推销词流畅又有说服力。

sales|room /'seɪlzru:m/ (**salesrooms**) N-COUNT A **salesroom** is a place where things are sold by auction. 拍卖行；拍卖场；拍卖厅【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **saleroom**

'sales slip (**sales slips**) N-COUNT A **sales slip** is a piece of paper that you are given when you buy something in a shop, which shows when you bought it and how much you paid. 收据；售货单发票；销售小票【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **receipt**

'sales tax (**sales taxes**) N-VAR The **sales tax** on things that you buy is the amount of money that you pay to the national government, or, in the United States, to the local or state government. 销售税；营业税

sales|wom|an /'seɪlzwʊmәn/ (**saleswomen**) N-COUNT A **saleswoman** is a woman who sells things, either in a shop or directly to customers on behalf of a company. 女店员；女售货员；女推销员

sa|li|ent /'seɪliәnt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **salient** points or facts of a situation are the most important ones. 最重要的；显著的；突出的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He read the salient facts quickly.* 他快速浏览了重要的事实。

sa|line /'seɪlaɪn, AM 美 -li:n/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **saline** substance or liquid contains salt. 盐的；含盐的；咸的 ❑ *...a saline solution.* 盐溶液

sa|li|va /sə'laɪvə/ N-UNCOUNT **Saliva** is the watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food. 唾液；口水；涎

sali|vary gland /sə'laɪvәri glænd, AM 美 'sælɪveri -/ (**salivary glands**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **salivary glands** are the glands that produce saliva in your mouth. 唾液腺；涎腺

sali|vate /'sælɪveɪt/ (**salivates, salivating, salivated**) VERB

S

Word Web 话题词汇 salt 盐

Since prehistoric times, **salt** has been used for a **seasoning**, a **preservative**, and even **money**. A book about salt published in China around 2700 BC describes methods of producing salt that are strikingly similar to current methods.The ancient Greeks exchanged salt for slaves, giving rise to the expression, "not worth his salt." Roman soldiers received salarium argentum (salt money), which is the source of the English word **salary**. And salt has altered the course of history. For example, the salt tax was one major cause of the French Revolution.

自从史前时代以来，盐就被用作调味品、防腐剂，甚至是货币。约公元前 2700 年中国出版了一本关于盐的书，其中讲到的制盐方法与现代工艺惊人地相似。古希腊人曾用盐来交换奴隶，因此有了"不值他那份盐"（不能胜任）的说法。罗马士兵收取"盐钱"（salarium argentum）作为酬劳，即是英语单词 salary（薪水）的由来。盐还改变了历史发展的进程；例如，盐税就是法国大革命的重要导火索之一。

When people or animals **salivate**, they produce a lot of saliva in their mouth, often as a result of seeing or smelling food. （常指因见到或闻到食物而）分泌唾液，流口水，垂涎 ❑ [v] *Any dog will salivate when presented with food.* 所有狗看到食物都会流口水。

sal|low /'sæləʊ/ ADJ If a person has **sallow** skin, their skin, especially on their face, is a pale-yellowish colour and looks unhealthy. （肤色，尤指脸色）灰黄色的，菜色的，蜡黄的 ❑ *She had lank hair and sallow skin.* 她头发平直，皮肤发黄。

sal|ly /'sæli/ (**sallies, sallying, sallied**) ❶ N-COUNT **Sallies** are clever and amusing remarks. 俏皮话；妙语；隽语【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had thus far succeeded in fending off my conversational sallies.* 他迄今为止一直不为我说的俏皮话所动。❷ VERB If someone **sallies forth** or **sallies** somewhere, they go out into a rather difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant situation in a brave or confident way. 突然冲出；奋身前往；大胆迈入【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep/adv] *...worrying about her when she sallies forth on her first date.* 她第一次赴异性约会时对她的担心 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tamara would sally out on bitterly cold nights.* 塔玛拉会不畏严寒在夜晚外出。•N-COUNT **Sally** is also a noun. ❑ *...their first sallies outside the student world.* 他们首次勇敢地走出校园

salm|on /'sæmən/ (**salmon**) N-COUNT A **salmon** is a large silver-coloured fish. 鲑鱼；大麻哈鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Salmon** is the pink flesh of this fish which is eaten as food. It is often smoked and eaten raw. 鲑鱼肉 ❑ *... a splendid lunch of smoked salmon.* 有熏鲑鱼的丰盛午餐

sal|mo|nel|la /ˌsælmə'nelə/ N-UNCOUNT **Salmonella** is a disease caused by bacteria in food. You can also refer to the bacteria itself as **salmonella**. 沙门（氏）菌；沙门菌病 ❑ *He was suffering from salmonella poisoning.* 他因感染了沙门氏菌而食物中毒。

ˌsalm|on 'pink COLOUR Something that is **salmon pink** or **salmon** is the orangey-pink colour of a salmon's flesh. 鲑肉色；浅橙色；橙红色

sa|loon /sə'luːn/ (**saloons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **saloon** or a **saloon car** is a car with seats for four or more people, a fixed roof, and a boot that is separated from the rear seats. （双排座）轿车，厢式小客车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sedan**

❷ N-COUNT A **saloon** is a place where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk. 酒吧；酒馆【AM 美】

→ see **car**

sal|sa /'sælsə, AM 美 'sɑːlsə/ (**salsas**) ❶ N-VAR **Salsa** is a hot, spicy sauce made from onions and tomatoes, usually eaten with Mexican or Spanish food. 萨尔萨辣酱（一种用洋葱、番茄做的热辣汁，吃墨西哥或西班牙食物时调味用）❷ N-UNCOUNT **Salsa** is a type of dance music especially popular in Latin America. 萨尔萨舞曲（在拉丁美洲尤为盛行）❑ *A band played salsa, and spectators danced wildly.* 乐队演奏萨尔萨舞曲，观众们纵情跳舞。

salt ✦◇ /sɔːlt/ (**salts, salting, salted**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Salt** is a strong-tasting substance, in the form of white powder or crystals, which is used to improve the flavour of food or to preserve it. Salt occurs naturally in sea water. 盐；食盐 ❑ *Season lightly with salt and pepper.* 略微加点盐和胡椒调味。❑ *...a pinch of salt.* 一撮盐 ❷ VERB When you **salt** food, you add salt to it. 给（食物）加盐 ❑ [v n] *Salt the stock to your taste and leave it simmering very gently.* 根据自己的口味给原汤加点盐，然后用文火慢炖。•**salt|ed** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *Put a pan of salted water on to boil.* 将一锅盐水放上去煮。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Salts** are substances that are formed when an acid reacts with an alkali. 盐，盐类（酸和碱的化合物）❑ *The rock is rich in mineral salts.* 该岩石中富含矿盐。❹ → see also **Epsom salts, smelling salts** ❺ PHRASE If you **take** something **with a pinch of salt**, you do not believe that it is completely accurate or true. 对…半信半疑；不完全相信 ❑ *The more miraculous parts of this account should be taken with a pinch of salt.* 对这篇记述中那些颇具神奇色彩的部分也不应全信。❻ PHRASE If you say, for example, that any doctor **worth** his or her **salt** would do something, you mean that any doctor who was good at his or her job or who deserved respect would do it. 称职；胜任；值得尊敬 ❑ *Any coach worth his salt would do exactly as I did.* 任何称职的教练都会采取和我一模一样的行动。❼ PHRASE If someone or something **rubs salt into** the **wound**, they make the unpleasant situation that you are in even worse, often by reminding you of your failures or faults. 往伤口上撒盐；雪上加霜；落井下石 ❑ *I had no intention of rubbing salt into a friend's wounds, so all I said was that I did not give interviews.* 我不想往朋友的伤口上撒盐，所以我只说我没有进行面试。

→ see Word Web:**salt**

→ see **crystal, ocean, salt, sweat**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *salt* with:

V. **add** salt 加盐，**season with** salt 用盐调味，**sprinkle** salt 撒盐，**taste** salt 尝到盐味 ❶

N. salt **and pepper** 椒盐，**pinch of** salt 一撮盐，**teaspoon of** salt 一茶匙的盐 ❶

'salt cel|lar (**salt cellars**) N-COUNT A **salt cellar** is a small container for salt with a hole or holes in the top for shaking salt onto food. 盐瓶【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **salt shaker**

salt|ine /sɔːl'tiːn/ (**saltines**) N-COUNT A **saltine** is a thin square biscuit with salt baked into its surface. 椒盐饼干；咸饼干【AM 美】

'salt marsh (**salt marshes**) N-VAR A **salt marsh** is an area of flat, wet ground which is sometimes covered by salt water or contains areas of salt water. 盐沼；盐碱滩

'salt shak|er (**salt shakers**) N-COUNT A **salt shaker** is the same as a **salt cellar**. 同 salt cellar【mainly AM 主美】

ˌsalt 'wa|ter also **saltwater** N-UNCOUNT **Salt water** is water from the sea, which has salt in it. 海水；咸水；盐水

salty /'sɔːlti/ (**saltier, saltiest**) ADJ Something that is **salty** contains salt or tastes of salt. 含盐的；咸的 ❑ *...a cool salty sea breeze.* 凉爽且带着一丝咸味的徐徐海风 •**salti|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The saltiness of the cheese is balanced by the sweetness of the red peppers.* 红辣椒的甜味调和了奶酪的咸味。

→ see **taste**

sa|lu|bri|ous /sə'luːbriəs/ ❶ ADJ A place that is **salubrious** is pleasant and healthy. 有益健康的；环境宜人的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...your salubrious lochside hotel.* 你入住的那家舒适宜人的湖边旅馆 ❷ ADJ Something that is described as **salubrious** is respectable

or socially desirable. 受尊敬的；得体的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...London's less salubrious quarters.* 伦敦贫穷落后的区域

salu|tary /'sæljʊtərɪ, AM 美 -terɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **salutary** experience is good for you, even though it may seem difficult or unpleasant at first. （经历）有益的，有帮助的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was a salutary experience to be in the minority.* 敌众我寡时倒是可以磨炼人。

Word Link 词根词缀 *salut ≈ health* 健康：*salutary, salutation, salute*

salu|ta|tion /ˌsæljʊ'teɪʃ°n/ (**salutations**) N-COUNT [oft *in/of* N] **Salutation** or a **salutation** is a greeting to someone. 招呼；致意【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Jackson nodded a salutation.* 杰克逊点头打招呼。❑ *The old man moved away, raising his hand in salutation.* 老人一边举手致意一边走远了。

sa|lute /sə'luːt/ (**salutes, saluting, saluted**) ❶ VERB If you **salute** someone, you greet them or show your respect with a formal sign. Soldiers usually salute officers by raising their right hand so that their fingers touch their forehead. 向…致意；向…致敬；向…行军礼 ❑ [v n] *One of the company stepped out and saluted the General.* 人群中走出一人向将军敬礼。❑ [v] *I stood to attention and saluted.* 我立正敬礼。•N-COUNT [oft *in* N] **Salute** is also a noun. ❑ *The soldier gave the clenched-fist salute.* 士兵行握拳礼。❑ *He raised his hand in salute.* 他举手致意。❷ VERB To **salute** a person or their achievements means to publicly show or state your admiration for them. 赞扬；颂扬 ❑ [v n] *I salute him for the leadership role that he is taking.* 我对他发挥的领导作用表示赞扬。

sal|vage /'sælvɪdʒ/ (**salvages, salvaging, salvaged**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If something **is salvaged**, someone manages to save it, for example from a ship that has sunk, or from a building that has been damaged. 营救，抢救（失事船舶、损毁大楼等中的财物）❑ [be v-ed] *The team's first task was to decide what equipment could be salvaged.* 该队的首要任务是决定可以抢救哪些设备。❑ [v-ed] *The investigators studied flight recorders salvaged from the wreckage.* 调查者研究了从飞机残骸中找到的黑匣子。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Salvage** is the act of salvaging things from somewhere such as a damaged ship or building. （对财物等的）抢救，营救 ❑ *The salvage operation went on.* 抢救行动继续进行。❑ *...the cost of salvage.* 抢救的代价 ❸ N-UNCOUNT The **salvage** from somewhere such as a damaged ship or building is the things that are saved from it. 抢救出的物品 ❑ *They climbed up on the rock with their salvage.* 他们带着抢救出来的物品爬上岩石。❹ VERB If you manage to **salvage** a difficult situation, you manage to get something useful from it so that it is not a complete failure. 挽救；挽回 ❑ [v n] *Officials tried to salvage the situation.* 官员们试图挽回局面。❺ VERB If you **salvage** something such as your pride or your reputation, you manage to keep it even though it seems likely you will lose it, or you get it back after losing it. 挽回，保留，维持，找回（尊严、名声等）❑ [v n] *We definitely wanted to salvage some pride for British tennis.* 我们当然想为英国网球挽回一些尊严。

Word Link 词根词缀 *salv ≈ safety* 安全：*salvage, salvation, salve*

sal|va|tion /sæl'veɪʃ°n/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT In Christianity, **salvation** is the fact that Christ has saved a person from evil. 灵魂的得救；超度；救赎 ❑ *The church's message of salvation has changed the lives of many.* 基督教中耶稣拯救灵魂的教义改变了很多人的生活。❷ N-UNCOUNT The **salvation** of someone or something is the act of saving them from harm, destruction, or an unpleasant situation. 解救；拯救 ❑ *...those whose marriages are beyond salvation.* 婚姻已无法挽救的那些人 ❸ N-SING [with poss] If someone or something is your **salvation**, they are responsible for saving you from harm, destruction, or an unpleasant situation. 拯救者；救星；解救物 ❑ *The country's salvation lies in forcing through democratic reforms.* 拯救国家的希望在于强制推行民主改革。

Sal|va|tion 'Army N-PROPER [oft N n] **The Salvation Army** is a Christian organization that aims to spread Christianity and care for the poor. Its members wear military-style uniforms. （基督教的）救世军 ❑ *...a Salvation Army hostel.* 救世军青年招待所

salve /sælv, AM 美 sæv/ (**salves, salving, salved**) ❶ VERB If you do something to **salve** your conscience, you do it in order to feel less guilty. 安慰（良心）；减轻（内疚感）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *I give myself treats and justify them to salve my conscience.* 我常犒劳自己一番，然后找个说辞让自己良心稍安。❷ N-VAR **Salve** is an oily substance that is put on sore skin or a wound to help it heal. （治愈伤痛的）软膏，油膏，药膏 ❑ *...a soothing salve for sore, dry lips.* 缓解嘴唇干裂疼痛的软膏

sal|ver /'sælvəʳ/ (**salvers**) N-COUNT A **salver** is a flat object, usually made of silver, on which things are carried. （通常为银质的）托盘，大盘子 ❑ *...silver salvers laden with flutes of champagne.* 银托盘上放着几杯斟在长笛杯里的香槟酒

sal|vo /'sælvəʊ/ (**salvoes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **salvo** is the firing of several guns or missiles at the same time in a battle or ceremony. （枪炮、导弹的）齐射，并发；（礼炮的）齐鸣 ❑ [+*of*] *They were to fire a salvo of blanks, after the national anthem.* 奏完国歌后，他们将同时发射空弹。❷ N-COUNT A **salvo of** angry words is a lot of them spoken or written at about the same time. （书面或口头的）一连串，一顿，一阵（生气的话）❑ [+*of*] *His testimony, however, was only one in a salvo of new attacks.* 然而他的证词只是新一轮唇枪舌剑中的一股火力。

Sa|mari|tan /sə'mærɪtən/ (**Samaritans**) N-COUNT You refer to someone as a **Samaritan** if they help you when you are in difficulty. （在别人危难时予以帮助的）撒马利亚人；助人为乐者 ❑ *A good Samaritan offered us a room in his house.* 一个好心人让我们住在他家的一间房里。

sam|ba /'sæmbə/ (**sambas**) N-COUNT A **samba** is a lively Brazilian dance. 桑巴舞（一种欢快的巴西舞蹈）

same ◆◆◆ /seɪm/ ❶ ADJ [*the* ADJ] If two or more things, actions, or qualities are **the same**, or if one is **the same as** another, they are very like each other in some way. 同样的；相同的 ❑ *In essence, all computers are the same.* 所有的电脑其实都一样。❑ *People with the same experience in the job should be paid the same.* 工作经历相同的人应拿同样的工资。❑ *Driving a boat is not the same as driving a car.* 驾船和开车不是一回事。❑ *I want my son to wear the same clothes as everyone else at the school.* 我想让儿子和学校里其他人穿得一样。❷ PHRASE If something is happening **the same as** something else, the two things are happening in a way that is similar or exactly the same. 与…相似；与…一样 ❑ *I mean, it's a relationship, the same as a marriage is a relationship.* 我的意思是它是一种人际关系，就如同婚姻也是一种人际关系一样。❑ *He just wanted the war to end, the same as Wally did.* 他只不过希望战争结束，和沃利想的一样。❸ ADJ [*the* ADJ, oft ADJ n *as* n] You use **same** to indicate that you are referring to only one place, time, or thing, and not to different ones. 同一的；同样的 ❑ *Bernard works at the same institution as Arlette.* 伯纳德和阿莱特在同一家机构工作。❑ *It's impossible to get everybody together at the same time.* 让所有人同时聚在一起是不可能的。❑ *John just told me that your birthday is on the same day as mine.* 约翰刚告诉我你和我的生日是同一天。❹ ADJ [*the* ADJ] Something that is still **the same** has not changed in any way. 无变化的；一成不变的；千篇一律的 ❑ *Taking ingredients from the same source means the beers stay the same.* 取材自同一原料意味着啤酒的口味始终如一。❑ *Only 17% said the economy would improve, but 25% believed it would stay the same.* 仅 17% 的人说经济状况会改善，却有 25% 的人认为经济会维持老样子。❺ PRON You use **the same** to refer to something that has previously been mentioned or suggested. 刚才提到的；上述的 ❑ *We made the decision which was right for us. Other parents must do the same.* 我们作出了对于我们而言正确的决定。其他父母也必须这么做。❑ *We like him very much and he says the same about us.* 我们很喜欢他，他也说很喜欢我们。•ADJ [*the* ADJ] **Same** is also an adjective. ❑ *Dwight Eisenhower possessed much the same ability to appear likeable.* 德怀特·艾森豪威尔也具备上述做出讨人喜欢的样子的能力。❻ CONVENTION You say **'same here'** in order to suggest that you feel the same way about something as the person who has just spoken to you, or that you have done the same thing. 我也是；我也一样【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, FORMULAE 非正式，口语，惯用语】❑ *'Nice to meet you,' said Michael. 'Same here,' said Mary Ann.* "很高兴见到你。"迈克尔说。"我也是。"玛丽·安说。❼ CONVENTION You say **'same to you'** in response to someone who wishes

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you well with something. 你也一样，你也是（用于致以同样的祝愿）【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, FORMULAE 非正式，口语，惯用语】❑ *'Have a nice Easter.'—'And the same to you Bridie.'* "复活节快乐。" —— "你也一样，布赖迪。" ■ PHRASE You say **'same again'** when you want to order another drink of the same kind as the one you have just had. 同样的（饮品）再来一份【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *Give Roger another pint, Imogen, and I'll have the same again.* 再给罗杰来一杯，伊莫金，我也再来一份同样的。 ■ PHRASE You can say **all the same** or **just the same** to introduce a statement which indicates that a situation or your opinion has not changed, in spite of what has happened or what has just been said. 仍然；依然；照样 ❑ *...jokes that she did not understand but laughed at just the same.* 她虽不明白但照笑不误的笑话 ■ PHRASE If you say **'It's all the same to me'**, you mean that you do not care which of several things happens or is chosen. 对我完全一样；对我毫无区别；我都无所谓【mainly SPOKEN 主口语】❑ *Whether I've got a moustache or not; it's all the same to me.* 我留不留胡子都无所谓。 ■ PHRASE When two or more people or things are thought to be separate and you say that they are **one and the same**, you mean that they are in fact one single person or thing. 同一事物；同一个人 ❑ *Luckily, Nancy's father and her attorney were one and the same person.* 幸运的是，南希的父亲就是她的律师。❑ *I'm willing to work for the party because its interests and my interests are one and the same.* 我愿意为该党效力，因为它的利益和我的利益完全一致。 ■ **at the same time** → see **time**

Thesaurus 同类词 *same* Also look up:

ADJ. alike, equal, identical; (*ant.*) different ■
constant, unchanged; (*ant.*) different ■

same|ness /'seɪmnəs/ N-UNCOUNT The **sameness** of something is its lack of variety. 千篇一律；单调；无变化 ❑ [+of] *He grew bored by the sameness of the speeches.* 这些千篇一律的演讲让他心生厌烦。

ˌsame-'sex ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Same-sex** people are the same sex as each other, or the same sex as a particular person. 同性别的 ❑ *...women's same-sex friends.* 女性的同性朋友

samey /'seɪmi/ ADJ If you describe a set of things as **samey**, you mean that they are all very similar, and it would be more interesting if they were different from each other. 单调乏味的 ❑ *He has written a batch of very samey tunes.* 他写了一组非常单调枯燥的曲子。

Sami /'sæmi/ (**Sami**) N-COUNT A **Sami** is a member of a people living mainly in northern Scandinavia. 萨米人（主要居住在斯堪的纳维亚北部）❑ *The Sami have strong views on environmental matters.* 萨米人在环境问题上观点很鲜明。

sa|miz|dat /'sæmɪzdæt, AM 美 'sɑːm-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Samizdat** referred to a system in the former USSR and Eastern Europe by which books and magazines forbidden by the state were illegally printed by groups who opposed the state. 萨密兹达：（苏联和东欧的）地下出版发行系统【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a publisher specialising in samizdat literature.* 专门出版和发行地下文学的出版商

sa|mo|sa /sə'məʊsə/ (**samosas**) N-COUNT A **samosa** is an Indian food consisting of vegetables, spices, and sometimes meat, wrapped in pastry and fried. （印度的）萨莫萨三角饺，三角炸饺

samo|var /'sæməvɑːr/ (**samovars**) N-COUNT A **samovar** is a large decorated container for heating water, traditionally used in Russia for making tea. （俄式传统）茶炊

sam|ple ♦◇ /'sɑːmp°l, 'sæm-/ (**samples, sampling, sampled**) ■ N-COUNT A **sample** of a substance or product is a small quantity of it that shows you what it is like. 样品；货样 ❑ [+of] *You'll receive samples of paint, curtains and upholstery.* 你将收到涂料、窗帘、家具垫衬套的样品。❑ *We're giving away 2000 free samples.* 我们正免费发放 2000 份样品。❑ *They asked me to do some sample drawings.* 他们请我画些样品图。 ■ N-COUNT A **sample** of a substance is a small amount of it that is examined and analysed scientifically. （用于化验的）取样，样本 ❑ [+of] *They took samples of my blood.* 他们取了我的血样。❑ *...urine samples.* 尿样 ■ N-COUNT A **sample** of people or things is a number of them chosen out of a larger group and then used in tests or used to provide information about the whole group. （抽查的）样本；抽选人员；抽样 ❑ [+of] *We based our analysis on a random sample of more than 200 males.* 我们随机抽查了 200 多名男性，并在此基础上进行分析。 ■ VERB If you **sample** food or drink, you taste a small amount of it in order to find out if you like it. 品尝；试尝 ❑ [V n] *We sampled a selection of different bottled waters.* 我们品尝了一系列不同品牌的瓶装水。 ■ VERB If you **sample** a place or situation, you experience it for a short time in order to find out about it. 体验；尝试 ❑ [V n] *...the chance to sample a different way of life.* 体验不同生活方式的机会

→ see **DVD, laboratory**

Thesaurus 同类词 *sample* Also look up:

N. bit, piece, portion, specimen ■ ■
V. experience, taste, try ■ ■

sam|pler /'sɑːmplə^{r}, 'sæm-/ (**samplers**) ■ N-COUNT A **sampler** is a piece of cloth with words and patterns sewn on it, which is intended to show the skill of the person who made it. 刺绣样本 ■ N-COUNT A **sampler** is a piece of equipment that is used for copying a piece of music and using it to make a new piece of music. 音乐采样器（用于节录一段音乐以合成新曲的装置）

samu|rai /'sæmjʊraɪ, AM 美 -mʊr-/ (**samurai**) N-COUNT In former times, a **samurai** was a member of a powerful class of fighters in Japan. （旧时日本的）武士

sana|to|rium /ˌsænə'tɔːriəm/ (**sanatoriums** or **sanatoria** /ˌsænə'tɔːriə/)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **sanitarium**

N-COUNT A **sanatorium** is an institution that provides medical treatment and rest, often in a healthy climate, for people who have been ill for a long time. 疗养院；休养所

sanc|ti|fy /'sæŋktɪfaɪ/ (**sanctifies, sanctifying, sanctified**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is sanctified** by a priest or other holy person, the priest or holy person officially approves of it, or declares it to be holy. （牧师、神职人员）认可，批准，使神圣化 ❑ [be V-ed] *She is trying to make amends for her marriage not being sanctified.* 她正努力弥补自己那段未受牧师认可的婚姻。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sanct = holy* 神圣：*sanctify, sanctity, sanctuary*

sanc|ti|mo|ni|ous /ˌsæŋktɪ'məʊniəs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **sanctimonious**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are trying to appear morally better than other people. 假装高尚的；伪善的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He writes smug, sanctimonious rubbish.* 他写的都是些自我陶醉、故作清高的垃圾作品。

sanc|tion ♦◇ /'sæŋkʃ°n/ (**sanctions, sanctioning, sanctioned**) ■ VERB If someone in authority **sanctions** an action or practice, they officially approve of it and allow it to be done. （正式）认可，准许，批准 ❑ [V n] *He may now be ready to sanction the use of force.* 他现在可能打算批准使用武力。•N-UNCOUNT **Sanction** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The king could not enact laws without the sanction of Parliament.* 未经议会批准，国王不能制定法律。 ■ N-PLURAL **Sanctions** are measures taken by countries to restrict trade and official contact with a country that has broken international law. （对某国的）制裁 ❑ [+against/on] *In 1935 the League of Nations imposed sanctions against Italy following its invasion of Ethiopia.* 1935 年国际联盟在意大利入侵埃塞俄比亚之后对其实施了制裁。❑ *He expressed his opposition to the lifting of sanctions.* 他对解除制裁表示反对。 ■ N-COUNT A **sanction** is a severe course of action which is intended to make people obey instructions, customs, or laws. 处罚；制裁；惩罚 ❑ *As an ultimate sanction, they can sell their shares.* 作为最高的处罚，他们可以出售他们的股份。 ■ VERB If a country or an authority **sanctions** another country or a person for doing something, it declares that the country or person is guilty of doing it and imposes sanctions on them. 对…实施制裁；处罚 ❑ [V n] *...their failure to sanction Japan for butchering whales in violation of international conservation treaties.* 对日本违反国际保护条约残杀鲸鱼的行为他们未能进行制裁

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sanction* with:

PREP. sanction **against** 对…的制裁 ❷
without sanction 未经批准 ❶
V. **impose a** sanction 实施制裁, **lift a** sanction 解除制裁 ❷
ADJ. **official** sanction 官方批准 ❶
legal sanction 法律制裁, **proposed** sanction 提议中的制裁 ❷

sanc|tity /'sæŋktɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **the sanctity of** something, you mean that it is very important and must be treated with respect. 神圣；神圣性 ❑ [+*of*] *...the sanctity of human life.* 人类生命的神圣

Word Link 词根词缀 ***sanct* ≈ *holy*** 神圣：*sanctify, sanctity, sanctuary*

sanc|tu|ary /'sæŋktʃuəri, AM 美 -tʃueri/ (**sanctuaries**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sanctuary** is a place where people who are in danger from other people can go to be safe. 避难所；庇护所；躲避处 ❑ [+*for*] *His church became a sanctuary for thousands of people who fled the civil war.* 他的教堂成为成千上万逃离内战的人们的避难所。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Sanctuary** is the safety provided in a sanctuary. 避难；庇护 ❑ *Some of them have sought sanctuary in the church.* 他们中的一些人在教堂避难。❸ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **sanctuary** is a place where birds or animals are protected and allowed to live freely. 禁猎区；鸟兽保护区 ❑ *...a bird sanctuary.* 鸟类禁猎区 ❑ *...a wildlife sanctuary.* 野生动物禁猎区

sanc|tum /'sæŋtəm/ (**sanctums**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to someone's **inner sanctum**, you mean a room which is private and sometimes secret, where they can be quiet and alone. (不受干扰的)私室，密室 ❑ *His bedroom's his inner sanctum.* 卧室是他的一方净土。❷ N-COUNT A **sanctum** is the holiest place inside a holy building such as a temple or mosque. (寺庙、清真寺的)圣所，圣殿

sand ♦◇ /sænd/ (**sands, sanding, sanded**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sand** is a substance that looks like powder, and consists of extremely small pieces of stone. Some deserts and many beaches are made up of sand. 沙；沙子 ❑ *They all walked barefoot across the damp sand to the water's edge.* 他们全都光着脚走过潮湿的沙地来到水边。❑ *...grains of sand.* 沙粒 ❷ N-PLURAL **Sands** are a large area of sand, for example a beach. (海滨等的)沙滩 ❑ *...miles of golden sands.* 绵延数英里的金色沙滩 ❸ VERB If you **sand** a wood or metal surface, you rub sandpaper over it in order to make it smooth or clean. 用砂纸磨光(或擦净) ❑ [V n] *Sand the surface softly and carefully.* 用砂纸仔细而轻柔地打磨表面。•PHRASAL VERB **Sand down** means the same as **sand**. sand down 同 sand ❑ [V P n] *I was going to sand down the chairs and repaint them.* 我打算用砂纸把椅子打磨光洁后重新上漆。❑ [V n P] *Simply sand them down with a fine grade of sandpaper.* 只要用细砂纸把它们打磨一下即可。

san|dal /'sænd°l/ (**sandals**) N-COUNT **Sandals** are light shoes that you wear in warm weather, which have straps instead of a solid part over the top of your foot. 凉鞋

sandal|wood /'sænd°lwʊd/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sandalwood** is the sweet-smelling wood of a tree that is found in South Asia and Australia. It is also the name of the tree itself. 檀香木；檀香树 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Sandalwood** is the oil extracted from the wood of the tree. It is used to make perfume. 檀香(木)油

sand|bag /'sændbæg/ (**sandbags, sandbagging, sandbagged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sandbag** is a cloth bag filled with sand. Sandbags are usually used to build walls for protection against floods or explosions. (通常用于建防洪或防爆墙的)沙袋，沙包 ❷ VERB To **sandbag** something means to protect or strengthen it using sandbags. 用沙袋保护；用沙袋加固 ❑ [V n] *They sandbagged their homes to keep out floods.* 他们在房屋周围堆沙袋以抵御洪水的侵袭。

sand|bank /'sændbæŋk/ (**sandbanks**) N-COUNT A **sandbank** is a bank of sand below the surface of the sea or a river. (海面或河面下的)沙洲，沙滩，沙坝 ❑ *The ship hit a sandbank.* 轮船撞击到沙坝上。

sand|bar /'sændbɑ:r/ (**sandbars**) also **sand bar** N-COUNT A **sandbar** is a sandbank which is found especially at the mouth of a river or harbour. (尤指)河口沙坝，港口沙洲；拦门沙

sand|box /'sændbɒks/ (**sandboxes**) N-COUNT A **sandbox** is the same as a **sandpit**. 同 sandpit【AM 美】

'sand cas|tle (**sand castles**) N-COUNT A **sand castle** is a pile of sand, usually shaped like a castle, which children make when they are playing on the beach. (儿童在海滨堆成的)沙堡

'sand dune (**sand dunes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **sand dune** is a hill of sand near the sea or in a sand desert. (海边或沙漠的)沙丘

sand|er /'sændə^r/ (**sanders**) N-COUNT A **sander** is a machine for making wood or metal surfaces smoother. 打磨机

S & L /ˌes ən 'el/ (**S & Ls**) N-COUNT **S & L** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **savings and loan.**【BUSINESS 商】

S & M /ˌes ən 'em/ N-UNCOUNT **S & M** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **sado-masochism.**

sand|paper /'sændpeɪpə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Sandpaper** is strong paper that has a coating of sand on it. It is used for rubbing wood or metal surfaces to make them smoother. 砂纸

sand|pit /'sændpɪt/ (**sandpits**) also **sand-pit** N-COUNT A **sandpit** is a shallow hole or box in the ground with sand in it where small children can play. (供儿童玩的)沙坑，沙池【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sandbox**

sand|stone /'sændstəʊn/ (**sandstones**) N-VAR **Sandstone** is a type of rock which contains a lot of sand. It is often used for building houses and walls. 砂岩 ❑ *...sandstone cliffs.* 砂岩峭壁

sand|storm /'sændstɔ:m/ (**sandstorms**) N-COUNT A **sandstorm** is a strong wind in a desert area, which carries sand through the air. 沙暴；沙尘暴

sand|wich /'sænwɪdʒ, -wɪtʃ/ (**sandwiches, sandwiching, sandwiched**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sandwich** usually consists of two slices of bread with a layer of food such as cheese or meat between them. 三明治；夹心面包片 ❑ *...a ham sandwich.* 火腿三明治 ❷ VERB If you **sandwich** two things **together** with something else, you put that other thing between them. If you **sandwich** one thing between two other things, you put it between them. 夹裹；在…中夹入；把…夹入 ❑ [V n *together*] *Sandwich the two halves of the sponge together with cream.* 在两半儿海绵蛋糕中间夹入奶油。❸ → see also **sandwiched**

→ see **meal**

'sand|wich course (**sandwich courses**) N-COUNT A **sandwich course** is an educational course in which you have periods of study between periods of being at work. 工读交替制课程【BRIT 英】

sand|wiched /'sænwɪdʒd, -wɪtʃt/ ❶ ADJ If something is **sandwiched between** two other things, it is in a narrow space between them. 插入(或夹入、挤入)…之间的 ❑ [+*between*] *The original kitchen was sandwiched between the breakfast room and the toilet.* 厨房最初夹在早餐厅和厕所之间。❷ → see also **sandwich**

sandy /'sændi/ (**sandier, sandiest**) ❶ ADJ A **sandy** area is covered with sand. 覆盖着沙的；铺满沙的 ❑ *...long, sandy beaches.* 绵延的沙滩 ❷ ADJ **Sandy** hair is light orangey-brown in colour. (头发)沙土色的，浅黄褐色的，浅棕色的

sane /seɪn/ (**saner, sanest**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **sane** is able to think and behave normally and reasonably, and is not mentally ill. 心智健全的；神志正常的 ❑ *He seemed perfectly sane.* 他似乎神志完全正常。❑ *It wasn't the act of a sane person.* 心智健全的人做不出这种事来。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to a **sane** person, action, or system, you mean one that you think is reasonable and sensible. 清醒的；明智的；合情合理的 ❑ *No sane person wishes to see conflict or casualties.* 理智的人都不愿意看到冲突或伤亡。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***san* ≈ *health*** 健康：*insane, sane, sanitation*

sang /sæŋ/ **Sang** is the past tense of **sing**.

sang-froid /ˌsɒŋ 'frwɑ:/ also **sangfroid** N-UNCOUNT A person's **sang-froid** is their ability to remain calm in a dangerous or difficult situation. 冷静；镇定；沉着【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He behaves throughout with a certain sang-froid.* 他从头至尾都表现出一定的冷静

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沉着。

san|gria /sæŋ'gri:ə/ N-UNCOUNT **Sangria** is a Spanish drink made of red wine, orange or lemon juice, soda, and brandy. 桑格里厄汽酒（一种由红葡萄酒加橙汁或柠檬汁、苏打水、白兰地配成的西班牙饮料）

san|guine /'sæŋgwɪn/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **sanguine about** something, you are cheerful and confident that things will happen in the way you want them to. 乐天的；乐观的 ❑ [+*about*] *He's remarkably sanguine about the problems involved.* 他对所涉及的问题态度极为乐观。

sani|ta|rium /ˌsænɪ'teərɪəm/ (**sanitariums**) → see **sanatorium**

sani|tary /'sænɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Sanitary** means concerned with keeping things clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply. （有关）卫生的，环境卫生的，公共卫生的 ❑ *Sanitary conditions are appalling.* 卫生条件之差令人震惊。2 ADJ If you say that a place is not **sanitary**, you mean that it is not very clean. （地方）卫生的，干净的 ❑ *It's not the most sanitary place one could swim.* 这个游泳的地方不大卫生。

'sani|tary nap|kin (**sanitary napkins**) N-COUNT A **sanitary napkin** is the same as a **sanitary towel**. 同 sanitary towel【AM 美】

ˌsani|tary pro'tec|tion N-UNCOUNT **Sanitary protection** is sanitary towels or tampons. 月经用品（卫生巾、卫生棉条等）

'sani|tary tow|el (**sanitary towels**) N-COUNT A **sanitary towel** is a pad of thick soft material which women wear to absorb the blood during their periods. 卫生巾；月经垫【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sanitary napkin**

sani|ta|tion /ˌsænɪ'teɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT **Sanitation** is the process of keeping places clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply. 公共卫生；环境卫生 ❑ *...the hazards of contaminated water and poor sanitation.* 水污染和恶劣卫生环境的危害

Word Link 词根词缀 *san = health* 健康：*insane, sane, sanitation*

sani|tize /'sænɪtaɪz/ (**sanitizes, sanitizing, sanitized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sanitise**

VERB To **sanitize** an activity or a situation that is unpleasant or unacceptable means to describe it in a way that makes it seem more pleasant or more acceptable. 美化；净化 ❑ [v n] *...crime writers who sanitise violence and make it respectable.* 美化暴力使其显得正当的犯罪小说作家

san|ity /'sænɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT A person's **sanity** is their ability to think and behave normally and reasonably. 心智健全；精神正常 ❑ *He and his wife finally had to move from their apartment just to preserve their sanity.* 为了不致发疯，他和妻子最终只得从公寓中搬出。2 N-UNCOUNT If there is **sanity** in a situation or activity, there is a purpose and a regular pattern, rather than confusion and worry. 清醒；明智；通情达理 ❑ *Rafsanjani has been considering various ways of introducing some sanity into the currency market.* 拉夫桑贾尼一直考虑通过各种方式使货币市场趋于理性。

sank /sæŋk/ **Sank** is the past tense of **sink**.

San|skrit /'sænskrɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Sanskrit** is an ancient language which used to be spoken in India and is now used only in religious writings and ceremonies. 梵文，梵语（古印度语）

Santa Claus /ˌsæntə 'klɔ:z, AM 美 'sæntə ˌklɔ:z/ N-PROPER **Santa Claus** or **Santa** is an imaginary old man with a long white beard and a red coat. Traditionally, young children in many countries are told that he brings their Christmas presents. 圣诞老人

sap /sæp/ (**saps, sapping, sapped**) 1 VERB If something **saps** your strength or confidence, it gradually weakens or destroys it. 消耗（精力）；削弱（信心） ❑ [v n] *I was afraid the sickness had sapped my strength.* 我担心患病已让我元气大伤。2 N-UNCOUNT **Sap** is the watery liquid in plants and trees. （植物的）液，汁 ❑ *The leaves, bark and sap are also common ingredients of local herbal remedies.* 树叶、树皮和树汁也是当地草药的常用药材。

sa|pi|ens /'sæpienz/ → see **homo sapiens**

sap|ling /'sæplɪŋ/ (**saplings**) N-COUNT A **sapling** is a young tree. 幼树；树苗

sap|per /'sæpəʳ/ (**sappers**) N-COUNT A **sapper** is a soldier whose job is to do building, digging, and similar work. 坑道工兵；工程兵；工兵 ❑ *They requested sappers to mend bridges or remove mines.* 他们要求坑道工兵修桥或拆雷。

sap|phire /'sæfaɪəʳ/ (**sapphires**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] A **sapphire** is a precious stone which is blue in colour. 蓝宝石 ❑ *...a sapphire engagement ring.* 一枚镶着蓝宝石的订婚戒指 2 COLOUR Something that is **sapphire** is bright blue in colour. 宝石蓝色；天蓝色；深蓝色【LITERARY 文】❑ *...white snow and sapphire skies.* 皑皑白雪和湛蓝的天空

sap|py /'sæpi/ 1 ADJ **Sappy** stems or leaves contain a lot of liquid. （茎、叶）多汁的，汁液丰富的 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **sappy**, you think they are foolish. 愚昧的；愚蠢的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *I wrote this sappy love song.* 我写了这首相当花痴的爱情歌曲。

Sa|ran wrap /sə'ræn ræp/ N-UNCOUNT **Saran wrap** is a thin, clear, stretchy plastic which you use to cover food to keep it fresh. 赛伦塑料纸；（食品）保鲜膜【AM, TRADEMARK 美，商标】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **clingfilm**

sar|casm /'sɑ:ʳkæzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sarcasm** is speech or writing which actually means the opposite of what it seems to say. Sarcasm is usually intended to mock or insult someone. 讽刺；嘲笑；挖苦 ❑ *'What a pity,' Graham said with a hint of sarcasm.* "太遗憾了。"格雷厄姆略带挖苦地说道。

sar|cas|tic /sɑ:ʳ'kæstɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **sarcastic** says or does the opposite of what they really mean in order to mock or insult someone. 讽刺的；嘲笑的；挖苦的 ❑ *She poked fun at people's shortcomings with sarcastic remarks.* 她冷嘲热讽地拿别人的缺点开玩笑。•**sar|cas|ti|cal|ly** /sɑ:ʳ'kæstɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'What a surprise!' Caroline murmured sarcastically.* "太神奇了！"卡罗琳轻声挖苦道。

sar|co|ma /sɑ:ʳ'kəʊmə/ (**sarcomas**) N-VAR **Sarcoma** is one of the two main forms of cancer. It affects tissues such as muscle and bone. 肉瘤

sar|copha|gus /sɑ:ʳ'kɒfəgəs/ (**sarcophagi** or **sarcophaguses**) N-COUNT A **sarcophagus** is a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times. （古时带有装饰的大型）石棺 ❑ *...an Egyptian sarcophagus.* 埃及石棺

sar|dine /sɑ:ʳ'di:n/ (**sardines**) 1 N-COUNT **Sardines** are a kind of small sea fish, often eaten as food. 沙丁鱼 ❑ *They opened a tin of sardines.* 他们打开了一罐沙丁鱼。2 PHRASE If you say that a crowd of people are **packed like sardines**, you are emphasizing that they are sitting or standing so close together that they cannot move easily. 像沙丁鱼般紧紧挤在一起；拥挤不堪【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The refugees were packed like sardines.* 难民们像罐头里的沙丁鱼般紧紧挤在一起。

sar|don|ic /sɑ:ʳ'dɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **sardonic**, you mean their attitude to people or things is humorous but rather critical. 冷嘲的；讥讽的 ❑ *...a big, sardonic man, who intimidated his students.* 令学生胆怯的身材魁梧、爱嘲讽人的男人

sarge /sɑ:ʳdʒ/ N-COUNT; N-SING A sergeant is sometimes addressed as **sarge** or referred to as **the sarge**. 中士；军士；巡佐【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Good luck, sarge,' he said.* "祝你好运，中士。"他说。

sari /'sɑ:ri/ (**saris**) N-COUNT A **sari** is a piece of clothing worn especially by Indian women. It consists of a long piece of thin material that is wrapped around the body. 莎丽（尤指印度妇女用于裹身的长条布）

sar|in /'sɑ:rɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Sarin** is an extremely poisonous gas that is used in chemical weapons. 沙林，甲氟膦酸异丙酯（用作化学武器的一种毒性极强的气体）

sar|nie /'sɑ:ʳni/ (**sarnies**) N-COUNT A **sarnie** is a sandwich. 三明

Word Web 话题词汇 **satellite 卫星**

The **moon** is the earth's best-known **satellite**. However, humans began **launching** other objects into **space** in 1957. That's when the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, began to **orbit** the earth. Today, hundreds of satellites circle the **planet**. The largest of these is the International **Space Station**. It completes an orbit about every 90 minutes and sometimes can be seen from the earth. Others, such as the Hubble Telescope, help us learn more about **outer space**. The NOAA 12 monitors the earth's climate. Most TV weather forecasts feature images taken from satellites. Today, many TV programmes are also broadcast by satellite.

月球是地球最出名的卫星。然而，人类向太空中发射其他物体是始自 1957 年：那一年，第一颗人造卫星"斯普特尼克"号开始环绕地球运行。今天，数百颗卫星围绕我们的行星运转，其中最大的人造卫星要数国际空间站。它大约每 90 分钟就绕行地球一周，有时从地球上还可以看到它。其他如哈勃望远镜等设备帮助我们更多地了解外太空。NOAA（美国国家海洋和大气管理局）12 号卫星监测地球的气候；大多数电视天气预报都发布卫星拍摄的图像。现今，许多电视节目也是由卫星播送的。

治；夹心面包片【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...two crates of beer and a plate of sarnies.* 两箱啤酒和一盘三明治

sa|rong /sə'rɒŋ, AM 美 -'rɔːŋ/ (**sarongs**) N-COUNT **A sarong** is a piece of clothing that is worn especially by Malaysian men and women. It consists of a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist or body. 莎笼，围裙（尤指马来西亚人围在腰间或裹在身上的一块长布）

SARS /sɑːz/ N-UNCOUNT **SARS** is a serious disease which affects your ability to breathe. **SARS** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'severe acute respiratory syndrome'. 严重急性呼吸系统综合征；非典型性肺炎

sar|to|rial /sɑː'tɔːriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sartorial** means relating to clothes and to the way they are made or worn. 服装的；裁缝的；缝纫的；衣着的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Sebastian's sartorial elegance.* 塞巴斯蒂安精致考究的穿着

SAS /ˌes eɪ 'es/ N-PROPER **The SAS** is a group of highly trained British soldiers who work on secret or very difficult military operations. **SAS** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'Special Air Service'. 特种航空队，空军特种部队（英国一支经过高强度训练、执行秘密或艰巨军事行动的部队）【BRIT 英】

SASE /ˌes eɪ es iː/ (**SASEs**) N-SING An **SASE** is an envelope on which you have stuck a stamp and written your own name and address. You send it to a person or organization so that they can reply to you in it. **SASE** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'self-addressed stamped envelope'.（贴足邮资写明发信人姓名及地址的）回邮信封【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **s.a.e.**

sash /sæʃ/ (**sashes**) N-COUNT **A sash** is a long piece of cloth which people wear round their waist or over one shoulder, especially with formal or official clothes.（尤指正式服装或官员服装上的）腰带，绶带，肩带 ❑ *She wore a white dress with a thin blue sash.* 她身着一件系有蓝色细腰带的白色连衣裙。

sash|ay /'sæʃeɪ, AM 美 sæ'ʃeɪ/ (**sashays, sashaying, sashayed**) VERB If someone **sashays**, they walk in a graceful but rather noticeable way. 优雅而招摇地走；大模大样地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The models sashayed down the catwalk.* 模特们优雅自如地走下了 T 型台。

ˌsash 'win|dow (**sash windows**) N-COUNT **A sash window** is a window which consists of two frames placed one above the other. The window can be opened by sliding one frame over the other. 框格窗；垂直推拉窗

sas|sy /'sæsi/ ❶ ADJ If an older person describes a younger person as **sassy**, they mean that they are disrespectful in a lively, confident way. 年少粗鲁的；轻狂无礼的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *Are you that sassy with your parents, young lady?* 小姑娘，你对父母那样无礼吗？ ❷ ADJ **Sassy** is used to describe things that are smart and stylish. 时髦的；漂亮的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *...colourful and sassy fashion accessories.* 各种五颜六色的精美时尚饰品

sat /sæt/ **Sat** is the past tense and past participle of **sit**.

SAT /ˌes eɪ 'tiː/ (**SATs**) N-PROPER The **SAT** is an examination which is often taken by students who wish to enter a college or university. **SAT** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'Scholastic Aptitude Test'. 学业能力倾向测验（升读大学需要参加的一种考试）【AM 美】

Sat. **Sat.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**Saturday**.

Satan /'seɪtᵊn/ N-PROPER In the Christian religion, **Satan** is the Devil, a powerful evil being who is the chief opponent of God. 撒旦（基督教中与上帝为敌的魔王）

sa|tan|ic /sə'tænɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **satanic** is considered to be caused by or influenced by Satan. 受撒旦影响的；撒旦引起的 ❑ *...satanic cults.* 撒旦崇拜 ❑ *...satanic ritual.* 撒旦仪式

Sa|tan|ism /'seɪtənɪzəm/ also **satanism** N-UNCOUNT **Satanism** is worship of Satan. 撒旦崇拜；魔鬼崇拜 ❑ *...black magic and satanism.* 巫术和撒旦崇拜 •**Sa|tan|ist** /'seɪtənɪst/ (**Satanists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a Satanist accused of fire attacks on churches.* 被控诉火烧教堂的撒旦崇拜者

sa|tay /'sæteɪ, AM 美 'sɑːteɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Satay** is pieces of meat cooked on thin sticks and served with a peanut sauce. 沙嗲（串在细木棍上烧烤并蘸花生酱食用的加香烤肉）❑ *...chicken satay.* 沙嗲鸡肉

satch|el /'sætʃəl/ (**satchels**) N-COUNT **A satchel** is a bag with a long strap that schoolchildren use for carrying books.（带长肩带的）书包，小背包

sat|ed /'seɪtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **sated with** something, you have had more of it than you can enjoy at one time. 过度满足的；过多享用的；餍腻的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *...children happily sated with ice cream.* 尽情享用冰激凌的孩子们

sat|el|lite ♦◇◇ /'sætəlaɪt/ (**satellites**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft by N] **A satellite** is an object which has been sent into space in order to collect information or to be part of a communications system. Satellites move continually round the Earth or around another planet. 人造卫星 ❑ *The rocket launched two communications satellites.* 火箭发射了两颗通信卫星。❑ *The signals are sent by satellite link.* 信号通过人造卫星链路发出。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Satellite** television is broadcast using a satellite.（电视）使用卫星技术的；卫视的 ❑ *They have four satellite channels.* 他们有 4 个卫星频道。❸ N-COUNT **A satellite** is a natural object in space that moves round a planet or star. 卫星 ❑ *...the satellites of Jupiter.* 木星的卫星 ❹ N-COUNT [oft N n] You can refer to a country, area, or organization as a **satellite** when it is controlled by or depends on a larger and more powerful one. 卫星国；附属国；卫星区；卫星组织 ❑ *Italy became a satellite state of Germany by the end of the 1930s.* 意大利在 20 世纪 30 年代末成了德国的附庸。

→ see Word Web:**satellite**

→ see **astronomer, cartography, forecast, GPS, navigation, radio, television**

ˈsat|el|lite dish (**satellite dishes**) N-COUNT **A satellite dish** is a piece of equipment which people need to have on their house in order to receive satellite television. 抛物面卫星天线；卫星锅

sa|ti|ate /'seɪʃieɪt/ (**satiates, satiating, satiated**) VERB If something such as food or pleasure **satiates** you, you have all that you need or all that you want of it, often so much that you become tired of it. 使满足；使充分享受；使过饱；使腻烦【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The dinner was enough to satiate the gourmets.* 晚餐足以让这些美食家们大饱口福。

sat|in /'sætɪn, AM 美 -ᵗn/ (**satins**) ❶ N-VAR **Satin** is a smooth, shiny kind of cloth, usually made from silk.（通常为丝制的）缎子 ❑ *...a peach satin ribbon.* 桃色缎带 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If something such as a paint, wax, or cosmetic gives something a **satin** finish, it reflects light to some extent but is not very shiny. 缎子似的；光滑的；有光泽的

satin|wood /'sætɪnwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Satinwood** is a smooth hard wood which comes from an East Indian tree and is used

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to make furniture. (用于制作家具的东印度)黄檀木，黄檀木木材

sat|ire /'sætaɪəʳ/ (**satires**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Satire** is the use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are. 讽刺；讥讽 ❑ *The commercial side of the Christmas season is an easy target for satire.* 圣诞季商业化的一面很容易招来讥讽。■ N-COUNT A **satire** is a play, film, or novel in which humour or exaggeration is used to criticize something. 讽刺作品 ❑ [+on] *...a sharp satire on the American political process.* 一部尖刻讽刺美国政治进程的作品

sa|tir|ic /sə'tɪrɪk/ ADJ **Satiric** means the same as **satirical**. 同 satirical ❑ *...Ibsen's satiric attack on bourgeois convention.* 易卜生对中产阶级礼数的讽刺性抨击

sa|tir|i|cal /sə'tɪrɪkᵊl/ ADJ A **satirical** drawing, piece of writing, or comedy show is one in which humour or exaggeration is used to criticize something. (画作、文章、喜剧)讽刺的，讥讽的 ❑ *...a satirical novel about London life in the late 80s.* 讽刺 80 年代末伦敦生活的一部小说

sati|rist /'sætɪrɪst/ (**satirists**) N-COUNT A **satirist** is someone who writes or uses satire. 讽刺作家；爱挖苦的人 ❑ *He built a reputation in the 1970s as a social satirist.* 他在 20 世纪 70 年代作为一名社会讽刺作家声名鹊起。

sati|rize /'sætɪraɪz/ (**satirizes, satirizing, satirized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **satirise**

VERB If you **satirize** a person or group of people, you use satire to criticize them or make fun of them in a play, film, or novel. 讽刺；讥讽；嘲讽 ❑ [v n] *The newspaper came out weekly. It satirized political leaders.* 该报纸每周一期，讽刺各位政治领导人。

sat|is|fac|tion /ˌsætɪs'fækʃᵊn/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Satisfaction** is the pleasure that you feel when you do something or get something that you wanted or needed to do or get. 满意；满足；称心 ❑ *She felt a small glow of satisfaction.* 她有了一丝满足感。❑ [+with] *Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress so far.* 双方对目前的进展都表示满意。■ N-UNCOUNT If you get **satisfaction** from someone, you get money or an apology from them because you have been treated badly. 赔偿；补偿 ❑ *If you can't get any satisfaction, complain to the park owner.* 如果你得不到任何赔偿，向园区所有者投诉。■ PHRASE If you do something **to** someone's **satisfaction**, they are happy with the way that you have done it. 令…满意 ❑ *It is hard to see how the issue can be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.* 很难想象这个问题如何解决才能让每个人都满意。

sat|is|fac|tory /ˌsætɪs'fæktərɪ/ ADJ Something that is **satisfactory** is acceptable to you or fulfils a particular need or purpose. 令人满意的；恰当的；合适的 ❑ *I never got a satisfactory answer.* 我从未得到令我满意的答复。

sat|is|fied /'sætɪsfaɪd/ ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **satisfied with** something, you are happy because you have got what you wanted or needed. 满意的；满足的；称心的 ❑ [+with] *We are not satisfied with these results.* 我们对这些结果并不满意。❑ *...satisfied customers.* 心满意足的顾客 ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **satisfied that** something is true or has been done properly, you are convinced about this after checking it. 确信的；信服的 ❑ *People must be satisfied that the treatment is safe.* 人们必须确信这种治疗方法是安全的。

sat|is|fy /'sætɪsfaɪ/ (**satisfies, satisfying, satisfied**) ■ VERB If someone or something **satisfies** you, they give you enough of what you want or need to make you pleased or contented. 使满意；使满足；使高兴 ❑ [v n] *The pace of change has not been quick enough to satisfy everyone.* 变化的速度还不够快，不能让所有人都满意。❑ [v n] *We just can't find enough good second-hand cars to satisfy demand.* 我们实在找不到足够多的性能良好的二手车，满足不了需求。■ VERB To **satisfy** someone **that** something is true or has been done properly means to convince them by giving them more information or by showing them what has been done. 使确信；使弄清楚；使信服 ❑ [v n that] *He has to satisfy the environmental lobby that real progress will be made to cut emissions.* 他必须令环境游说团体相信在减排方面将取得实质性进展。■ VERB If you **satisfy** the requirements for something, you are good enough or have the right qualities to fulfil these requirements. 符合，达到，满足(要求) ❑ [v n] *The procedures should satisfy certain basic requirements.* 这些程序应该符合某些基本要求。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *satisfy* with:

N. satisfy **an appetite** 满足某人的胃口，satisfy **demands** 满足需求，satisfy **a desire** 满足欲望 ■
satisfy **a need** 满足需要；符合需求 ■ ■
satisfy **critics** 使评论家相信，satisfy *someone's* **curiosity** 满足某人的好奇心 ■

Word Link 词根词缀 ***sat, satis = enough*** 足够：***dissatisfaction, insatiable, satisfy***

sat|is|fy|ing /'sætɪsfaɪɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **satisfying** makes you feel happy, especially because you feel you have achieved something. 令人高兴的；(尤指)令人有满足感的 ❑ *I found wood carving satisfying.* 我觉得木雕能给人带来满足感。

sat|nav /ˌsæt'næv/ N-UNCOUNT **Satnav** is a system that uses information from satellites to find the best way of getting to a place. It is often found in cars. **Satnav** is an abbreviation for (缩略＝) 'satellite navigation'. (多指车载的)卫星导航系统 ❑ *We didn't have satnav, so the traditional map and compass took over.* 我们没有卫星导航系统，因此使用了传统的地图加指南针。

sat|su|ma /sæt'su:mə/ (**satsumas**) N-COUNT A **satsuma** is a fruit that looks like a small orange. 温州蜜橘

satu|rate /'sætʃəreɪt/ (**saturates, saturating, saturated**) ■ VERB If people or things **saturate** a place or object, they fill it completely so that no more can be added. 使充满；使饱和 ❑ [v n] *In the last days before the vote, both sides are saturating the airwaves.* 选举前最后几天，竞选双方占用了所有的广播电台和电视台。❑ [be v-ed +with] *As the market was saturated with goods and the economy became more balanced, inflation went down.* 随着市场上商品饱和，经济趋于平衡，通货膨胀有所缓解。■ VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is saturated**, they become extremely wet. 浸透；渗透；使湿透 ❑ [be v-ed] *If the filter has been saturated with motor oil, it should be discarded and replaced.* 过滤器如果已被机油浸透，则应丢弃并换上新的。[Also v n]

satu|rat|ed /'sætʃəreɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Saturated** fats are types of fat that are found in some foods, especially meat, eggs, and things such as butter and cheese. They are believed to cause heart disease and some other illnesses if eaten too often. (脂肪)饱和的 ❑ *...foods rich in cholesterol and saturated fats.* 富含胆固醇和饱和脂肪的食物

satu|ra|tion /ˌsætʃʊ'reɪʃᵊn/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Saturation** is the process or state that occurs when a place or thing is filled completely with people or things, so that no more can be added. 饱和过程(或状态)；饱和 ❑ [+of] *Reforms have led to the saturation of the market with goods.* 改革已经使得市场上商品饱和。❑ *Road traffic has reached saturation point.* 公路交通已达到饱和点。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Saturation** is used to describe a campaign or other activity that is carried out very thoroughly, so that nothing is missed. (运动、活动)饱和的，全面的 ❑ *Newspapers, television and radio are all providing saturation coverage.* 报纸、电视和电台全都在铺天盖地地报道。

Sat|ur|day /'sætəʳdeɪ, -dɪ/ (**Saturdays**) N-VAR **Saturday** is the day after Friday and before Sunday. 星期六 ❑ *She had a call from him on Saturday morning at the studio.* 星期六早上她在录音室接到他打来的电话。❑ *They had a 3-1 win against Liverpool last Saturday.* 他们上周六以 3 比 1 战胜利物浦队。❑ *The overnight train runs only on Saturdays.* 夕发朝至的火车只在周六运行。❑ *It was Saturday evening and I was getting ready to go out.* 那是一个周六的晚上，我正准备出门。

sat|ur|nine /'sætəʳnaɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who is **saturnine** is serious and unfriendly. 阴郁的；乖戾的；严厉的；不友好的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had a rather forbidding, saturnine manner.* 他的举止相当乖戾阴郁，令人望而生畏。

sa|tyr /'sætəʳ/ (**satyrs**) N-COUNT In classical mythology a **satyr** is a creature that is half man and half goat. 萨提(古典神话中半人半羊的神)

S

sauce ◆◇/sɔːs/ (**sauces**) N-VAR A **sauce** is a thick liquid which is served with other food. 沙司；调味汁；酱；佐料 ❑ [+*of*] *...pasta cooked in a sauce of garlic, tomatoes, and cheese.* 用蒜、西红柿和奶酪作酱汁做成的意大利面 ❑ *...vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.* 浇巧克力汁的香草冰激凌

→ see **ketchup**

sauce|pan /ˈsɔːspən, AM 美 -pæn/ (**saucepans**) N-COUNT A **saucepan** is a deep metal cooking pot, usually with a long handle and a lid. (有盖、长柄、较深的)炖锅；深平底锅 ❑ *Cook the potatoes and turnips in a large saucepan.* 用大炖锅煮土豆和芜菁。

→ see **pan**

sau|cer /ˈsɔːsəʳ/ (**saucers**) ■ N-COUNT A **saucer** is a small curved plate on which you stand a cup. 茶碟；茶托 ■ → see also **flying saucer**

→ see **dish**

saucy /ˈsɔːsi/ (**saucier, sauciest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **saucy** refers to sex in a light-hearted, amusing way. 开色情玩笑的；性幽默的；不雅的 ❑ *...a saucy joke.* 荤段子

Sau|di /ˈsaʊdi/ (**Saudis**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Saudi** or **Saudi Arabian** means belonging or relating to Saudi Arabia or to its people, language, or culture. 沙特阿拉伯的；沙特阿拉伯人的；沙特阿拉伯语(或文化)的 ❑ *Saudi officials have dismissed such reports as rumours.* 沙特阿拉伯的官员已经将此类报告视作谣言而不予理睬。■ N-COUNT The **Saudis** or **Saudi Arabians** are the people who come from Saudi Arabia. 沙特阿拉伯人

sau|er|kraut /ˈsaʊəʳkraʊt/ N-UNCOUNT **Sauerkraut** is cabbage which has been cut into very small pieces and pickled. It is eaten mainly in Germany. (德国的)泡菜

sau|na /ˈsɔːnə/ (**saunas**) ■ N-COUNT If you have a **sauna**, you sit or lie in a room that is so hot that it makes you sweat. People have saunas in order to relax and to clean their skin thoroughly. 桑拿浴；蒸汽浴 ■ N-COUNT A **sauna** is a room or building where you can have a sauna. 桑拿浴室；蒸汽浴室

saun|ter /ˈsɔːntəʳ/ (**saunters, sauntering, sauntered**) VERB If you **saunter** somewhere, you walk there in a slow, casual way. 闲逛；漫步 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We watched our fellow students saunter into the building.* 我们看着同学们悠闲地走进了大楼。

sau|sage /ˈsɒsɪdʒ, AM 美 ˈsɔːs-/ (**sausages**) N-VAR A **sausage** consists of minced meat, usually pork, mixed with other ingredients and is contained in a tube made of skin or a similar material. 香肠；腊肠 ❑ *...sausages and chips.* 香肠和薯条

,sau|sage ˈmeat N-UNCOUNT **Sausage meat** is minced meat, usually pork, mixed with other ingredients and used to make sausages. 香肠肉馅(通常为猪肉)

,sau|sage ˈroll (**sausage rolls**) N-COUNT A **sausage roll** is a small amount of sausage meat which is covered with pastry and cooked. (香肠肉糜外裹面皮烤制的)香肠肉卷【BRIT 英】

sau|té /ˈsəʊteɪ, AM 美 sɔːˈteɪ/ (**sautés, sautéing, sautéed**) VERB When you **sauté** food, you fry it quickly in hot oil or butter. 炒；煸；嫩煎 ❑ [v n] *Sauté the chicken until golden brown.* 将鸡肉炒至金褐色。❑ [v-ed] *...sautéed mushrooms.* 炒蘑菇

sav|age /ˈsævɪdʒ/ (**savages, savaging, savaged**) ■ ADJ Someone or something that is **savage** is extremely cruel, violent, and uncontrolled. 凶恶的；残暴的；未驯化的 ❑ *This was a savage attack on a defenceless young girl.* 这是对一个毫无自卫能力的年轻女孩的野蛮袭击。❑ *...a savage dog lunging at the end of a chain.* 扯着链子不断猛扑的一只恶狗 •**sav|age|ly** ADV ❑ *He was savagely beaten.* 他遭到了一顿毒打。■ N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to people as **savages**, you dislike them because you think that they do not have an advanced society and are violent. 野蛮人；未开化的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...their conviction that the area was a frozen desert peopled with uncouth savages.* 他们深信该地区曾是严寒的沙漠并居住着未开化的野人 ■ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is savaged** by a dog or other animal, the animal attacks them violently. (狗等)凶猛地攻击，撕咬 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The animal then turned on him and he was savaged to death.* 接着野兽突然袭击了他，最后把他咬死了。■ VERB If someone or something that they have done **is savaged** by another person, that person criticizes them severely. 激烈批评；猛烈抨击 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The show had already been savaged by critics.* 这场演出已受到评论家的激烈抨击。❑ [v n] *Speakers called for clearer direction and savaged the Chancellor.* 发言人纷纷要求进一步明确方向并强烈地抨击了该财政大臣。

sav|age|ry /ˈsævɪdʒri/ N-UNCOUNT **Savagery** is extremely cruel and violent behaviour. 凶恶行为；残暴行径；兽性 ❑ [+*of*] *...the sheer savagery of war.* 战争的残酷无情

sa|van|nah /səˈvænə/ (**savannahs**) also **savanna** N-VAR A **savannah** is a large area of flat, grassy land, usually in Africa. (通常指非洲的)热带稀树草原

→ see **grassland**

sa|vant /ˈsævᵊnt, AM 美 sæˈvɑːnt/ (**savants**) ■ N-COUNT A **savant** is a person of great learning or natural ability. 博学之士；学者；专家；天才【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The opinion of savants on the composition of the lunar surface.* 专家对于月球表面构造的见解 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to someone as an **idiot savant** if they seem to be less intelligent than normal people but are unusually good at doing one particular thing. 独通一行的人；独开一窍的人；天才型弱智者 ❑ *...an idiot savant, an autistic with a gift for numbers.* 对数字独具禀赋的天才型自闭症患者

save ◆◇/seɪv/ (**saves, saving, saved**) ■ VERB If you **save** someone or something, you help them to avoid harm or to escape from a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 拯救；搭救；挽救；救助 ❑ [v n] *...a final attempt to save 40,000 jobs in Britain's troubled aero industry.* 为保住陷入困境的英国航空业 4 万个工作岗位所作的最后尝试 ❑ [v n +*from*] *A new machine no bigger than a 10p piece could help save babies from cot death.* 一种大小不超过 10 便士硬币的新机器能防止婴儿猝死。❑ [v n +*from*] *The performance may have saved him from being eliminated.* 这段表演可能会让他免遭淘汰。•**-saving** COMB ❑ *His boxing career was ended after two sight-saving operations.* 他的拳击生涯在两次视力救治手术之后终止了。■ VERB If you **save**, you gradually collect money by spending less than you get, usually in order to buy something that you want. 储蓄；积攒；攒钱 ❑ [v] *The majority of people intend to save, but find that by the end of the month there is nothing left.* 大多数人都打算存钱，但月末时就会发现已一文不剩。❑ [v +*for*] *Tim and Barbara are now saving for a house in the suburbs.* 蒂姆和芭芭拉正在攒钱，准备在郊区买一栋房子。❑ [v n] *They could not find any way to save money.* 他们没办法存下钱。•PHRASAL VERB **Save up** means the same as **save**. save up 同 save ❑ [v P +*for*] *Julie wanted to put some of her money aside for holidays or save up for something special.* 朱莉打算把她的钱拿出一部分用于度假或者存起来作特殊用途。❑ [v P n] *People often put money aside in order to save up enough to make one major expenditure.* 人们常常为了一笔大的开销而存钱。[Also v n P] ■ VERB If you **save** something such as time or money, you prevent the loss or waste of it. 节省；节约 ❑ [v n] *It saves time in the kitchen to have things you use a lot within reach.* 把厨房里常用的东西放在触手可及的地方能节省做饭时间。❑ [v n n] *I'll try to save him the expense of a flight from Perth.* 我会设法替他省下要从珀斯飞来的机票费用。❑ [v +*on*] *I got the fishmonger to skin the fish which helped save on the preparation time.* 我让鱼贩把鱼鳞刮了，这样就节省了准备时间。[Also v n *on* n] •**-saving** COMB ❑ *...labor-saving devices.* 节省劳力的设备 ■ VERB If you **save** something, you keep it because it will be needed later. 保留；留下 ❑ [v n] *Drain the beans thoroughly and save the stock for soup.* 将豆角彻底控干，并把滤出的豆汁留下做汤。[Also v n n] ■ VERB If someone or something **saves** you **from** an unpleasant action or experience, they change the situation so that you do not have to do it or experience it. 免去；省去；使免受 ❑ [v n] *The scanner will save risk and pain for patients.* 扫描仪将使病人免遭风险和痛苦。❑ [v n +*from*] *She was hoping that something might save her from having to make a decision.* 她指望能有一根救命稻草，让她不必作决定。❑ [v n n] *He arranges to collect the payment from the customer, thus saving the client the paperwork.* 他安排直接向顾客收取费用，免去了顾客填写各种文件的麻烦。■ VERB If you **save** data in a computer, you give the computer an instruction to store the data on a tape or disk. 保存；存盘【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Try to get into the habit of saving your work regularly.* 要努力养成经常将工作内容存盘的习惯。❑ [v +*as*] *Import your scanned images from the scanner and save as a JPG file.* 从扫

S

描仪导入扫描后的图像，并保存为 JPG 文件。 7 VERB If a goalkeeper **saves**, or **saves** a shot, they succeed in preventing the ball from going into the goal. 救(球) ❑ [v n] *He saved one shot when the ball hit him on the head.* 球打到了他头上，他救了这一球。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Save** is also a noun. ❑ *Spurs could have had several goals but for some brilliant saves from John Hallworth.* 要不是约翰·霍尔沃思几次精彩的扑救，热刺队原本可以射进好几个球。 8 PREP You can use **save** to introduce the only things, people, or ideas that your main statement does not apply to. 除…之外【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *There is almost no water at all in Mochudi save that brought up from bore holes.* 除了从钻孔中抽上来的水外，莫丘迪几乎滴水无存。•PHRASE **Save for** means the same as **save**. save for 同 save ❑ *The parking lot was virtually empty save for a few cars clustered to one side.* 除了集中停在一边的少数几辆车之外，停车场几乎是空无一物。 9 to **save the day** → see **day** 10 to **save face** → see **face**

▶**save up** → see **save 2**

Thesaurus 同类词 *save* Also look up:

V. defend, protect, rescue 1
conserve, economize, hoard; (*ant.*) waste 2 3 4

sav|er /'seɪvəʳ/ (**savers**) N-COUNT A **saver** is a person who regularly saves money by paying it into a bank account or a building society. 储蓄者；储户 ❑ *Low interest rates are bad news for savers.* 低利率对于储蓄者来说是个坏消息。

-saver /-'seɪvəʳ/ (**-savers**) COMB **-saver** combines with words such as 'time' and 'energy' to indicate that something prevents the thing mentioned from being wasted. (与 time, energy 等词连用)表示"省…的"、"节省…的" ❑ *These zip-top bags are great space-savers if storage is limited.* 如果可储藏的地方有限，这些拉环式背包能节省很大空间。

sav|ing ◆∞ /'seɪvɪŋ/ (**savings**) 1 N-COUNT A **saving** is a reduction in the amount of time or money that is used or needed. 节省；节约 ❑ [+of] *Fill in the form below and you will be making a saving of £6.60 on a one-year subscription.* 填写以下表格，全年订阅即可为您节省 6.60 英镑。 2 N-PLURAL Your **savings** are the money that you have saved, especially in a bank or a building society. (尤指在银行和购屋互助协会的)储蓄款，存款；积蓄 ❑ *Her savings were in the Post Office Savings Bank.* 她的钱存在邮政储蓄银行里。

→ see **bank**

ˌsav|ing ˈgrace (**saving graces**) N-COUNT A **saving grace** is a good quality or feature in a person or thing that prevents them from being completely bad or worthless. 可资弥补的特点；补偿因素；可取之处；仅有的优点 ❑ *Ageing's one saving grace is you worry less about what people think.* 上了年纪的一个好处是不再那般担心别人的看法。

ˌsav|ings and ˈloan also **savings and loans** N-SING [usu N n] A **savings and loan** association is a business where people save money to earn interest, and which lends money to savers to buy houses. 储蓄贷款协会，购房互助会(提供储蓄服务及购房贷款的商业机构)(Compare 比较 **building society**.)【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】

sav|iour /'seɪvjəʳ/ (**saviours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **savior**

N-COUNT A **saviour** is a person who saves someone or something from danger, ruin, or defeat. 救助者；拯救者；救星 ❑ [+of] *...the saviour of his country.* 他的国家的救星

savoir-faire /ˌsævwɑːˈfeəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Savoir-faire** is the confidence and ability to do the appropriate thing in a social situation. 机敏处世的本领；遇事不乱的能力；随机应变的才干【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *He was full of jocularity and savoir-faire.* 他幽默诙谐，处世机敏。

sa|vour /'seɪvəʳ/ (**savours, savouring, savoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **savor**

1 VERB If you **savour** an experience, you enjoy it as much as you can. 尽情享受；充分体验 ❑ [v n] *She savored her newfound freedom.* 她尽情享受刚刚获得的自由。 2 VERB If you **savour** food or drink, you eat or drink it slowly in order to taste its full flavour and to enjoy it properly. 细细品尝；品味 ❑ [v n] *Savour the flavour of each mouthful, and chew your food well.* 细细品尝每一口的味道，充分咀嚼。

sa|voury /'seɪvərɪ/ (**savouries**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **savory**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Savoury** food has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one. 咸味的；辛辣的 ❑ *Italian cooking is best known for savoury dishes.* 意大利菜以辛辣菜系最为出名。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Savouries** are small items of savoury food that are usually eaten as a snack, for example with alcoholic drinks at a party or before a meal. 咸味小吃；辣味小吃；下酒菜【BRIT 英】

sav|vy /'sævɪ/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone as having **savvy**, you think that they have a good understanding and practical knowledge of something. 悟性；见识；实际知识【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *He is known for his political savvy and strong management skills.* 他以睿智的政治头脑和强势的管理手腕出名。

saw /sɔː/ (**saws, sawing, sawed, sawn**) 1 **Saw** is the past tense of **see**. 2 N-COUNT A **saw** is a tool for cutting wood, which has a blade with sharp teeth along one edge. Some saws are pushed backwards and forwards by hand, and others are powered by electricity. 锯 3 → see also **chain saw** 4 VERB If you **saw** something, you cut it with a saw. 锯；用锯割开 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He escaped by sawing through the bars of his cell.* 他锯断牢房的窗栅栏逃走了。 ❑ [v n] *Your father is sawing wood.* 你的父亲正在锯木头。

→ see **cut, tool**

saw|dust /'sɔːdʌst/ N-UNCOUNT **Sawdust** is dust and very small pieces of wood which are produced when you saw wood. 锯末；锯木屑 ❑ *...a layer of sawdust.* 一层锯木屑

ˌsawed-off ˈshot|gun (**sawed-off shotguns**) N-COUNT A **sawed-off shotgun** is the same as a **sawn-off shotgun**. 同 sawn-off shotgun【AM 美】

saw|mill /'sɔːmɪl/ (**sawmills**) N-COUNT A **sawmill** is a factory in which wood from trees is sawn into long flat pieces. 锯木厂

sawn /sɔːn/ **Sawn** is the past participle of **saw**.

ˌsawn-off ˈshot|gun (**sawn-off shotguns**) N-COUNT A **sawn-off shotgun** is a shotgun on which the barrel has been cut short. Guns like this are often used by criminals because they can be easily hidden. (罪犯经常持有的)枪管锯短的猎枪【BRIT 英】 ❑ *The men burst in wearing balaclavas and brandishing sawn-off shotguns.* 头戴遮脸盔式帽、挥舞着短管猎枪的几名男子冲了进来。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sawed-off shotgun**

sax /sæks/ (**saxes**) N-COUNT A **sax** is the same as a **saxophone**. 同 saxophone【INFORMAL 非正式】

Sax|on /'sæksᵊn/ (**Saxons**) 1 N-COUNT In former times, **Saxons** were members of a West Germanic tribe. Some members of this tribe settled in Britain and were known as **Anglo-Saxons**. 撒克逊人(早期为西日耳曼部落成员，后一些人定居在不列颠，被称为盎格鲁－撒克逊人) 2 ADJ Something that is **Saxon** is related to or characteristic of the ancient Saxons, the Anglo-Saxons, or their descendants. 撒克逊人的；盎格鲁－撒克逊人的；英国人的 ❑ *...a seventh-century Saxon church.* 一座 7 世纪的撒克逊教堂

saxo|phone /'sæksəfəʊn/ (**saxophones**) N-VAR A **saxophone** is a musical instrument in the shape of a curved metal tube with a narrower part that you blow into and keys that you press. 萨克斯管

→ see **woodwind**

sax|opho|nist /sæk'sɒfənɪst, AM 美 'sæksəfəʊn-/ (**saxophonists**) N-COUNT A **saxophonist** is someone who plays the saxophone. 萨克斯管演奏者

say ◆◆◆ /seɪ/ (**says** /sez/, **saying, said** /sed/) 1 VERB When you **say** something, you speak words. 说；讲 ❑ [v with quote] *'I'm sorry,' he said.* "对不起，"他说。 ❑ [v that] *She said they were very impressed.* 她说他们被深深打动了。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Forty-one people are said to have been seriously hurt.* 据说 41 人身负重伤。 ❑ [v n +to] *I packed and said goodbye to Charlie.* 我收拾好东西告别了查利。 ❑ [v n] *I hope you didn't say anything about Gretchen.* 我希望你对格蕾琴的事

只字未提。❑ [v wh] *Did he say where he was going?* 他说了要去哪里吗？ ❑ [v so] *It doesn't sound exactly orthodox, if I may say so.* 恕我直言，那听起来不太符合常规。[Also v to-inf] 2 VERB You use **say** in expressions such as **I would just like to say** to introduce what you are actually saying, or to indicate that you are expressing an opinion or admitting a fact. If you state that you **can't say** something or you **wouldn't say** something, you are indicating in a polite or indirect way that it is not the case.（表达观点或陈述事实，否定用法表示婉转暗示某事并非事实）说，表示 ❑ [v that] *I would just like to say that this is the most hypocritical thing I have ever heard in my life.* 我只想说这是我这辈子听说过的最虚伪的事情。❑ [v that] *I must say that rather shocked me, too.* 我得说那也让我相当震惊。❑ [v that] *Dead? Well, I can't say I'm sorry.* 死了？嗯，我不觉得难过。3 VERB You can mention the contents of a piece of writing by mentioning what it **says** or what someone **says** in it. 告知；宣称；表明 ❑ [v that] *The report says there is widespread and routine torture of political prisoners in the country.* 这份报告称该国一直普遍存在折磨政治犯的现象。❑ [v with quote] *You can't have one without the other, as the song says.* 就像歌里唱的那样，两者密不可分，不能只取其一。❑ [v with quote] *'Highly inflammable,' it says on the spare canister.* 备用罐上写着"高度易燃"。❑ [v so] *Jung believed that God speaks to us in dreams. The Bible says so too.* 荣格认为上帝在梦中和我们交谈。圣经上也如是说。4 VERB If you **say** something **to yourself**, you think it.（自己）想，琢磨；自忖 ❑ [v +to] *Perhaps I'm still dreaming, I said to myself.* 也许我还在做梦，我心里想。5 N-SING [oft *more/some* N] If you have **a say in** something, you have the right to give your opinion and influence decisions relating to it. 发言权；决定权 ❑ [+in] *The students wanted more say in the government of the university.* 学生们想更多地参与大学的管理。6 VERB You indicate the information given by something such as a clock, dial, or map by mentioning what it **says**.（钟、刻度盘、地图等）表明，指向，显示 ❑ [v n] *The clock said four minutes past eleven.* 钟显示时间是 11 点 4 分。❑ [v that] *The map says there's six of them.* 地图上显示共有六处。7 VERB If something **says** something **about** a person, situation, or thing, it gives important information about them. 说明；表明；表示 ❑ [v amount +*about*] *I think that says a lot about how well Seles is playing.* 我认为那很能说明塞勒斯表现得有多出色。❑ [v n +*about*] *The appearance of the place and the building says something about the importance of the project.* 从周边环境和这幢大楼的外观可以看出这个项目的举足轻重。8 VERB If something **says** a lot **for** a person or thing, it shows that this person or thing is very good or has a lot of good qualities. 说明，表示（…有很多优点）❑ [v amount +*for*] *It says a lot for him that he has raised his game to the level required.* 他将比赛技能提至所要求的水平，这说明他颇有能耐。❑ [v n +*for*] *It says much for Brookner's skill that the book is sad, but never depressing.* 这本书笔调忧伤，却并不令人沮丧，这很能说明布鲁克纳超群的写作技巧。9 VERB You use **say** in expressions such as **I'll say that for them** and **you can say this for them** after or before you mention a good quality that someone has, usually when you think they do not have many good qualities.（通常表示说话者认为某人优点不多）我会这样形容他们 / 你可以这样形容他们 ❑ [v n +*for*] *He's usually smartly-dressed, I'll say that for him.* 我能说的是，至少他通常穿着入时。❑ [v n] *At the very least, he is devastatingly sure of himself, you can say that.* 至少还可以说，他对自己是深信不疑的。10 VERB You can use **say** when you want to discuss something that might possibly happen or be true. 假定；假设 ❑ [v that] *Say you could change anything about the world we live in, what would it be?* 假定你能对我们所生活的这个世界作出任意改变，你会改变什么呢？ 11 PHRASE You can use **say** or **let's say** when you mention something as an example. 比如说；比方说 ❑ *To see the problem here more clearly, let's look at a different biological system, say, an acorn.* 为更清晰地理解此处的问题，我们来看一种不同的生物系统，比如说，橡子。12 PHRASE If you say that something **says it all**, you mean that it shows you very clearly the truth about a situation or someone's feelings. 清楚说明事实；明确表达（…的）感觉 ❑ *This is my third visit in a week, which says it all.* 这是我一周内第 3 次拜访，这说明了一切。13 CONVENTION You can use **'You don't say'** to express surprise at what someone has told you. People often use this expression to indicate that in fact they are not surprised.（表示吃惊）不会吧；（亦常表示事实上并不吃惊）我一点也不觉得奇怪，用不着你说也知道【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'I'm a writer.'—'You don't say. What kind of book are you writing?'* "我是作家。"——"不会吧。你写哪方面的书？" 14 PHRASE If you say there is a lot **to be said for** something, you mean you think it has a lot of good qualities or aspects. 值得称道之处；优点 ❑ *There's a lot to be said for being based in the country.* 把总部设在该国有很多优势。15 PHRASE If someone asks **what** you **have to say for yourself**, they are asking what excuse you have for what you have done. 你有什么好说的；你有什么要辩解的 ❑ *'Well,' she said eventually, 'what have you to say for yourself?'* "那么，"她最后说，"你有什么好说的？" 16 PHRASE If something **goes without saying**, it is obvious. 显而易见；不言而喻；不用说 ❑ *It goes without saying that if someone has lung problems they should not smoke.* 不用说，有肺病的人不应吸烟。17 PHRASE When one of the people or groups involved in a discussion **has** their **say**, they give their opinion. 发表意见；阐述观点 ❑ *The Football Association have had their say.* 足协已经发表了意见。18 CONVENTION You use **'I wouldn't say no'** to indicate that you would like something, especially something that has just been offered to you.（尤指乐于接受他人刚刚提出要给予自己的东西）我不反对，我没意见，好哇【INFORMAL, FORMULAE 非正式，惯用语】❑ [+to] *I wouldn't say no to a drink.* 我倒想喝一杯。19 PHRASE You use **to say nothing of** when you mention an additional thing which gives even more strength to the point you are making. 更不用说；何况 ❑ *Unemployment leads to a sense of uselessness, to say nothing of financial problems.* 失业会让人觉得自己一无是处，更何况还会带来经济问题。20 PHRASE You use **that is to say** or **that's to say** to indicate that you are about to express the same idea more clearly or precisely. 亦即；也就是说；换句话说【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...territories that were occupied in 1967, that is to say, in the West Bank and Gaza.* 1967 年被占的领土，也就是约旦河西岸和加沙地带的被占领土 21 CONVENTION You can use **'You can say that again'** to express strong agreement with what someone has just said. 让你说对了；一点没错；我同意；说得太对了【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'Must have been a fiddly job.'—'You can say that again.'* "那一定是件精细活。"——"说得太对了。" 22 **to say the least** → see **least** 23 **needless to say** → see **needless**

Thesaurus 同类词 *say* Also look up:

V. announce, communicate, declare, speak 1

say|ing /'seɪɪŋ/ (**sayings**) 1 N-COUNT A **saying** is a sentence that people often say and that gives advice or information about human life and experience. 谚语；格言；警句 ❑ *We also realize the truth of that old saying: Charity begins at home.* 我们也明白了那句老话的道理：仁爱始于家庭。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **sayings** of a person, especially a religious or political leader, are important things that they said or pieces of advice that they gave.（尤指宗教或政治领袖的）重要讲话，教诲，名言 ❑ [+of] *The sayings of Confucius offer guidance on this matter.* 孔子的教诲为此事提供了指引。

'say-so N-SING [oft with poss] If you do something on someone's **say-so**, they tell you to do it or they give you permission to do it. 命令；许可；准许【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Directors call the shots and nothing happens on set without their say-so.* 导演发号施令，拍摄现场的一切都必须得到他们的许可。

scab /skæb/ (**scabs**) 1 N-COUNT A **scab** is a hard, dry covering that forms over the surface of a wound. 痂 ❑ *The area can be very painful until scabs form after about ten days.* 这个伤口会疼痛难忍，直到大约 10 天后结痂才会好些。2 N-COUNT People who continue to work during a strike are called **scabs** by the people who are on strike. 在罢工期间坚持上工的人；破坏罢工者；工贼【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He hired scabs to replace strikers.* 他雇了工贼接替罢工者。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Scab** is also an adjective. ❑ *The mill was started up with scab labor.* 罢工期间有人坚持上工，使得工厂重新开始运转。

scab|bard /'skæbəd/ (**scabbards**) N-COUNT A **scabbard** is a container for a sword and can hang from a belt.（剑）鞘，套

scab|by /'skæbi/ ADJ If a person, an animal, or a part of their

body is **scabby**, it has scabs on it. 结痂的；有痂的 ❑ *He had short trousers and scabby knees.* 他穿着短裤，膝盖的伤口已经结痂。

sca|bies /'skeɪbi:z/ N-UNCOUNT **Scabies** is a very infectious skin disease caused by very small creatures and makes you want to scratch a lot. 疥疮

sca|brous /'skeɪbrəs, 'skæb-/ ADJ If you describe something as **scabrous**, you mean that it deals with sex or describes sex in a shocking way. 色情的；猥亵的；淫秽的；有伤风化的【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *...the scabrous lower reaches of the film business.* 低俗的情色电影业

scaf|fold /'skæfəʊld/ (**scaffolds**) 1 N-COUNT A **scaffold** was a raised platform on which criminals were hanged or had their heads cut off. 断头台；绞刑架 ❑ *Moore ascended the scaffold and addressed the executioner.* 穆尔走上断头台，和刽子手说话。 2 N-COUNT A **scaffold** is a temporary raised platform on which workers stand to paint, repair, or build high parts of a building. 脚手架

scaf|fold|ing /'skæfəldɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Scaffolding** consists of poles and boards made into a temporary framework that is used by workers when they are painting, repairing, or building high parts of a building, usually outside. （通常指室外的）脚手架（组）

scald /skɔ:ld/ (**scalds, scalding, scalded**) 1 VERB If you **scald yourself**, you burn yourself with very hot liquid or steam. （用滚烫的液体、蒸汽）烫伤 ❑ [v pron-refl] *A patient scalded herself in a hot bath.* 一个病人在洗热水澡时烫伤了。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a child with a scalded hand.* 烫伤了一只手的孩子 2 N-COUNT A **scald** is a burn caused by very hot liquid or steam. 烫伤

Word Link 词根词缀 *cal, caul ≈ hot* 热，*heat* 热量：*calorie, cauldron, scald*

scald|ing /'skɔ:ldɪŋ/ ADJ **Scalding** or **scalding hot** liquids are extremely hot. 滚烫的；灼热的 ❑ *I tried to sip the tea but it was scalding.* 我想抿一口茶，可是太烫了。 ❑ *...scalding hot water.* 滚烫的热水

scale ◆◆ /skeɪl/ (**scales, scaling, scaled**) 1 N-SING If you refer to the **scale** of something, you are referring to its size or extent, especially when it is very big. 大小；（尤指庞大的）规模，范围，程度 ❑ [+of] *However, he underestimates the scale of the problem.* 然而，他低估了问题的严重性。 ❑ *The break-down of law and order could result in killing on a massive scale.* 法治一旦崩溃可能导致大肆杀戮。 2 → see also **full-scale, large-scale, small-scale** 3 N-COUNT A **scale** is a set of levels or numbers which are used in a particular system of measuring things or are used when comparing things. 等级；级别；等级体系 ❑ *...an earthquake measuring five-point-five on the Richter scale.* 里氏 5.5 级地震 ❑ *The higher up the social scale they are, the more the men have to lose.* 社会地位越高，失去的东西就越多。 4 → see also **sliding scale, timescale** 5 N-COUNT A pay **scale** or **scale of** fees is a list that shows how much someone should be paid, depending, for example, on their age or what work they do. （根据年龄、工种等核定的工资或费用）级别，标准【BRIT 英】❑ *...those on the high end of the pay scale.* 工资级别最高的人 6 N-COUNT The **scale** of a map, plan, or model is the relationship between the size of something in the map, plan, or model and its size in the real world. （地图、图纸、模型的）比例，比例尺 ❑ [+of] *The map, on a scale of 1:10,000, shows over 5,000 individual paths.* 该地图以 1:10,000 的比例尺显示了 5,000 多条不同道路。 7 → see also **full-scale, large-scale** 8 ADJ [ADJ n] A **scale** model or **scale** replica of a building or object is a model of it which is smaller than the real thing but has all the same parts and features. （模型或复制品）按比例缩小的 ❑ *Franklin made his mother an intricately detailed scale model of the house.* 富兰克林为他的母亲制作了一个复杂精细的房屋模型。 9 N-COUNT In music, a **scale** is a fixed sequence of musical notes, each one higher than the next, which begins at a particular note. 音阶 ❑ [+of] *...the scale of C major.* C 大调音阶 10 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **scales** of a fish or reptile are the small, flat pieces of hard skin that cover its body. 鱼鳞；（爬行动物的）鳞片 11 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Scales** are a piece of equipment used for weighing things, for example for weighing amounts of food that you need in order to make a particular meal. 天平；秤；磅秤 ❑ *...a pair of kitchen scales.* 一台厨房秤 ❑ *...bathroom scales.* 浴室体重秤 12 VERB If you **scale** something such as a mountain or a wall, you climb up it or over it. 爬越；攀登；翻过【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *...Rebecca Stephens, the first British woman to scale Qomolangma.* 丽贝卡·斯蒂芬斯，翻越珠穆朗玛峰的首个英国女性 13 PHRASE If something is **out of scale with** the things near it, it is too big or too small in relation to them. 与…不成比例；和…不相称 ❑ [+with] *The tower was surmounted by an enormous statue, utterly out of scale with the building.* 那座塔的顶部矗立着一尊巨型雕像，与整个建筑完全不成比例。 14 PHRASE If the different parts of a map, drawing, or model are **to scale**, they are the right size in relation to each other. 按比例 ❑ *...a miniature garden, with little pagodas and bridges all to scale.* 内有全部按比例建造的小塔和小桥的微缩花园

→ see **graph**

▶**scale back** PHRASAL VERB To **scale back** means the same as to **scale down**. 同 scale down【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v p n] *Despite current price advantage, U.K. manufacturers are still having to scale back production.* 尽管目前在价格上占据优势，英国生产商还是不得不减少产量。[Also v n p]

▶**scale down** PHRASAL VERB If you **scale down** something, you make it smaller in size, amount, or extent than it used to be. 缩小；缩减；减弱 ❑ [v p n] *One Beijing factory has had to scale down its workforce from six hundred to only six.* 北京的一家工厂不得不将员工人数从 600 名裁减至仅剩 6 名。 ❑ [v-ed p] *The Romanian government yesterday unveiled a new, scaled-down security force.* 罗马尼亚政府昨天对外公布了精简编制后新组建的安全部队的情况。[Also v n p]

▶**scale up** PHRASAL VERB If you **scale up** something, you make it greater in size, amount, or extent than it used to be. 增大；增加；提高 ❑ [v p n] *Since then, Wellcome has been scaling up production to prepare for clinical trials.* 从那以后，威康公司一直在增加产量，为临床试验做准备。[Also v n p]

Word Link 词根词缀 *scal, scala ≈ ladder* 爬梯，*stairs* 楼梯：*escalate, escalator, scale*

scal|lion /'skæljən/ (**scallions**) N-COUNT A **scallion** is a small onion with long green leaves. 大葱【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **spring onion**

scal|lop /'skɒləp, 'skæl-/ (**scallops**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Scallops** are large shellfish with two flat fan-shaped shells. Scallops can be eaten. 扇贝（可食用的贝类动物）

scal|loped /'skɒləpt, 'skæl-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scalloped** objects are decorated with a series of small curves along the edges. 有扇形饰边的；带荷叶边的 ❑ *The quilt has pretty, scalloped edges and intricate quilting.* 这条被子有漂亮的荷叶饰边，而且绗缝活做得也很精致。

scal|ly|wag /'skælɪwæg/ (**scallywags**) N-COUNT If you call a boy or a man a **scallywag**, you mean that he behaves badly but you like him, so you find it difficult to be really angry with him. 调皮捣蛋的人；淘气鬼；小坏蛋【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *It's his idea of a joke, I suppose, the scallywag.* 我想开玩笑是他的主意，真是个淘气鬼。

scalp /skælp/ (**scalps, scalping, scalped**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **scalp** is the skin under the hair on your head. 头皮 ❑ *He smoothed his hair back over his scalp.* 他把头发向后理顺。 2 VERB To **scalp** someone means to remove the skin and hair from the top of their head. 剥下…的头皮 ❑ [v n] *He pretended to scalp me with his sword.* 他假装要用剑剥下我的头皮。 3 N-COUNT A **scalp** is the piece of skin and hair that is removed when someone is scalped. 带发头皮 4 VERB If someone **scalps** tickets, they sell them outside a sports ground or theatre, usually for more than their original value. 倒卖，炒卖（票）【AM 美】❑ [v n] *He was trying to pick up some cash scalping tickets.* 他那时正想通过倒票赚点儿钱。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tout**

→ see **hair**

scal|pel /'skælp°l/ (**scalpels**) N-COUNT A **scalpel** is a knife with a short, thin, sharp blade. Scalpels are used by surgeons during operations. 解剖刀；手术刀

S

scalper /'skælpə^{r}/ (**scalpers**) N-COUNT A **scalper** is someone who sells tickets outside a sports ground or theatre, usually for more than their original value. 倒票者；黄牛；票贩子【AM 美】❑ *Another scalper said he'd charge $1000 for a $125 ticket.* 另一个票贩子说 125 美元的票他要价 1000 美元。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tout**

scaly /'skeɪli/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scaly** animal has small pieces of hard skin covering its body. 长鳞片的；浑身是鳞的；有鳞的；多鳞的 ❑ *The brown rat has prominent ears and a long scaly tail.* 那只棕鼠两只耳朵向前支着，一条长尾巴布满鳞片。❷ ADJ If someone's skin is **scaly**, it has dry areas and small pieces of it come off. (皮肤)干涩粗糙的，脱皮的 ❑ *If your skin becomes red, sore or very scaly, consult your doctor.* 如果皮肤发红、瘙痒或脱皮，要向医生咨询。

scam /skæm/ (**scams**) N-COUNT A **scam** is an illegal trick, usually with the purpose of getting money from people or avoiding paying tax. (通常以诈财或逃税为目的的)诡计，阴谋，骗局【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They believed they were participating in an insurance scam, not a murder.* 他们认为自己是在参与一起保险诈骗，而不是谋杀。

scamp /skæmp/ (**scamps**) N-COUNT If you call a boy a **scamp**, you mean that he is naughty or disrespectful but you like him, so you find it difficult to be angry with him. 淘气鬼；捣乱鬼；小混蛋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Have some respect for me, you scamp!* 对我尊重点，你这个小混蛋！

scamper /'skæmpə^{r}/ (**scampers, scampering, scampered**) VERB When people or small animals **scamper** somewhere, they move there quickly with small, light steps. (步子小而轻地)奔跑，疾走；蹦蹦跳跳 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Children scampered off the yellow school bus and into the playground.* 孩子们欢快地跑下黄色的校车，冲进运动场。

scampi /'skæmpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Scampi** are large prawns, often served fried in breadcrumbs. (外裹面包屑的)油炸大虾【mainly BRIT 主英】

scan /skæn/ (**scans, scanning, scanned**) ❶ VERB When you **scan** written material, you look through it quickly in order to find important or interesting information. 粗略地看；快读；浏览 ❑ [v n] *She scanned the advertisement pages of the newspapers.* 她浏览了一下报纸的广告页。❑ [v +through] *I haven't read much into it as yet. I've only just scanned through it.* 我还没有细细研读，只是粗略地翻看了一下。•N-SING **Scan** is also a noun. ❑ [+through] *I just had a quick scan through your book again.* 我只是又快速浏览了一遍你的书。❷ VERB [no passive] When you **scan** a place or group of people, you look at it carefully, usually because you are looking for something or someone. 细看；察看；审视；端详 ❑ [v n] *The officer scanned the room.* 那名警官仔细检查了房间。❑ [v n +for] *She was nervous and kept scanning the crowd for Paul.* 她很紧张，眼睛不停地在人群中搜寻保罗。❑ [v prep] *He raised the binoculars to his eye again, scanning across the scene.* 他再一次把双筒望远镜举到眼前，仔细观察整个现场。❸ VERB If people **scan** something such as luggage, they examine it using a machine that can show or find things inside it that cannot be seen from the outside. (用机器)扫描(行李等) ❑ [v n] *Their approach is to scan every checked-in bag with a bomb detector.* 他们的方法是用炸弹探测器对每一个办理了登机手续的箱包进行扫描。[Also v, v *for* n] •**scanning** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...routine scanning of luggage.* 常规行李扫描 ❹ VERB If a computer disk **is scanned**, a program on the computer checks the disk to make sure that it does not contain a virus. 扫描(磁盘以查毒)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *The disk has no viruses—I've scanned it already.* 这个盘没有感染病毒——我已经扫描过了。❺ VERB [usu passive] If a picture or document **is scanned** into a computer, a machine passes a beam of light over it to make a copy of it in the computer. 扫描(图片或文件)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [*be* v-ed +*into/onto*] *The entire paper contents of all libraries will eventually be scanned into computers.* 所有图书馆的全部纸质内容最终都会被扫描进电脑。❑ [*be* v-ed +*in/on*] *Designs can also be scanned in from paper.* 设计图也可以从纸上扫描进电脑。❻ VERB If a radar or sonar machine **scans** an area, it examines or searches it by sending radar or sonar beams over it. (雷达、声呐等)扫描，扫掠 ❑ [v n] *The ship's radar scanned the sea ahead.* 船上的雷达扫描了前方的海域。❼ N-COUNT A **scan** is a medical test in which a machine sends a beam of X-rays over a part of your body in order to check that it is healthy. (医疗)扫描检查 ❑ *He was rushed to hospital for a brain scan.* 他被火速送往医院做脑部扫描。❽ N-COUNT If a pregnant woman has a **scan**, a machine using sound waves produces an image of her womb on a screen so that a doctor can see if her baby is developing normally. 胎儿扫描检查 ❾ VERB If a line of a poem does not **scan**, it is not the right length or does not have emphasis in the right places to match the rest of the poem. (诗)符合格律，韵节合拍 ❑ [v] *He had written a few poems. Sid told him they didn't scan.* 他写了几首诗。锡德告诉他那几首诗都不押韵。

scandal ◆◇ /'skænd^{ə}l/ (**scandals**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scandal** is a situation or event that is thought to be shocking and immoral and that everyone knows about. 丑行；丑闻 ❑ *...a financial scandal.* 金融丑闻 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Scandal** is talk about the shocking and immoral aspects of someone's behaviour or something that has happened. 流言蜚语；关于丑闻的传言；谣言 ❑ *He loved gossip and scandal.* 他喜欢说三道四，散布谣言。❸ N-SING [oft N that] If you say that something is a **scandal**, you are angry about it and think that the people responsible for it should be ashamed. 令人气愤的事；不像话的事；可耻的行为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is a scandal that a person can be stopped for no reason by the police.* 警察无故拦人令人愤慨。

scandalize /'skændəlaɪz/ (**scandalizes, scandalizing, scandalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **scandalise**

VERB If something **scandalizes** people, they are shocked or offended by it. 冒犯；使震惊；使反感；使愤慨 ❑ [v n] *She scandalised her family by falling in love with a married man.* 她爱上了一个已婚男子，这使得她的家人丢尽了脸。

scandalous /'skændələs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scandalous** behaviour or activity is considered immoral and shocking. 不道德的；令人震惊的 ❑ *He spoke of scandalous corruption and incompetence.* 他谈起触目惊心的贪污腐败和小材大用现象。•**scandalously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He asked only that Ingrid stop behaving so scandalously.* 他只是要求英格丽德不要再这么不像话了。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scandalous** stories or remarks are concerned with the immoral and shocking aspects of someone's behaviour or something that has happened. 讲述丑闻的；揭发惊人事件的 ❑ *Newspaper columns were full of scandalous tales.* 报纸专栏充斥着丑闻故事。❸ ADJ You can describe something as **scandalous** if it makes you very angry and you think the people responsible for it should be ashamed. 令人愤慨的；可耻的；丢脸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is absolutely scandalous that a fantastic building like this is just left to rot away.* 一栋如此气势辉煌的大楼就任其腐朽颓败，令人满腔愤慨。❑ *...a scandalous waste of money.* 挥霍金钱的可耻行径

'scandal sheet (**scandal sheets**) N-COUNT You can refer to newspapers and magazines which print mainly stories about sex and crime as **scandal sheets**. 专登丑闻的报刊；低俗报刊；花边报刊【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **gutter press**

Scandinavian /ˌskændɪ'neɪvɪən/ (**Scandinavians**) ❶ ADJ **Scandinavian** means belonging or relating to a group of northern European countries that includes Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, or to the people, languages, or culture of those countries. 斯堪的纳维亚的；斯堪的纳维亚人的；斯堪的纳维亚语支的；斯堪的纳维亚文化的 ❑ *The Baltic republics have called on the Scandinavian countries for help.* 波罗的海诸共和国已呼吁斯堪的纳维亚诸国提供援助。❷ N-COUNT **Scandinavians** are people from Scandinavian countries. 斯堪的纳维亚人

scanner /'skænə^{r}/ (**scanners**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scanner** is a machine which is used to examine, identify, or record things, for example by using a beam of light, sound, or X-rays. 扫描设备；扫描仪；扫描器 ❑ *...brain scanners.* 大脑扫描仪 ❑ *...a security scanner that can see through clothes.* 能透视衣服的安全扫描仪 ❷ N-COUNT A **scanner** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for copying

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a picture or document onto a computer.（将图文拷贝到计算机的）扫描仪【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **laser**

scant /skænt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **scant** to indicate that there is very little of something or not as much of something as there should be. 一丁点的；微小的；不足的；欠缺的 ❑ *She began to berate the police for paying scant attention to the theft from her car.* 她开始痛斥警方对她车内被窃一案不够关注。❷ ADJ If you describe an amount as **scant**, you are emphasizing that it is small.（数目）小的，很小的，仅有的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This hole was a scant .23 inches in diameter.* 这个洞眼的直径只有 0.23 英寸。

scanty /'skænti/ (**scantier, scantiest**) ❶ ADJ You describe something as **scanty** when there is less of it than you think there should be. 偏小的；偏少的；不足的；欠缺的 ❑ *So far, what scanty evidence we have points to two suspects.* 迄今为止，我们掌握的能够指证两个嫌疑犯的证据少得可怜。❷ ADJ If someone is wearing **scanty** clothing, he or she is wearing clothes which are sexually revealing.（衣服）暴露的 ❑ *...a model in scanty clothing.* 衣着暴露的模特 •**scantily** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...a troupe of scantily-clad dancers.* 衣不蔽体的舞蹈团成员

scape|goat /'skeɪpgəʊt/ (**scapegoats, scapegoating, scapegoated**) ❶ N-COUNT If you say that someone is made a **scapegoat for** something bad that has happened, you mean that people blame them and may punish them for it although it may not be their fault. 替罪羊；代人受过者 ❑ [+for] *I don't deserve to be made the scapegoat for a couple of bad results.* 我不应该为一些不好的结果顶罪。❷ VERB To **scapegoat** someone means to blame them publicly for something bad that has happened, even though it was not their fault. 使代人受过；把…当替罪羊 ❑ [be V-ed] *Ethnic minorities are continually scapegoated for the lack of jobs.* 工作机会少常常会怪到少数民族头上。

scapu|la /'skæpjʊlə/ (**scapulae**) N-COUNT Your **scapula** is your shoulder blade. 肩胛骨【MEDICAL 医】

scar /skɑːr/ (**scars, scarring, scarred**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scar** is a mark on the skin which is left after a wound has healed. 疤；伤疤；伤痕 ❑ [+on] *He had a scar on his forehead.* 他的前额有一道疤。❑ *...facial injuries which have left permanent scars.* 留下了永久性疤痕的面部创伤 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If your skin **is scarred**, it is badly marked as a result of a wound. 使结疤；使留下疤痕 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was scarred for life during a pub fight.* 在一次酒吧斗殴中，他留下了永久性的伤疤。❑ [V-ed] *His scarred face crumpled with pleasure.* 他那张疤脸高兴得皱了起来。❸ VERB [usu passive] If a surface **is scarred**, it is damaged and there are ugly marks on it.（表面）破损；使带脏痕 ❑ [be V-ed] *The arena was scarred by deep muddy ruts.* 赛场上留下了深深的车辙泥痕。❑ [V-ed] *...scarred wooden table tops.* 有划痕的木桌面 ❹ N-COUNT If an unpleasant physical or emotional experience leaves a **scar** on someone, it has a permanent effect on their mind.（精神上的）创伤，伤痕 ❑ [+on] *The early years of fear and the hostility left a deep scar on the young boy.* 早年的恐惧不安和别人的敌意给这个小男孩留下了深深的创伤。❺ VERB If an unpleasant physical or emotional experience **scars** you, it has a permanent effect on your mind. 给…留下精神创伤 ❑ [V n] *This is something that's going to scar him forever.* 这将成为他一生的创伤。

scarce /skeəs/ (**scarcer, scarcest**) ❶ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] If something is **scarce**, there is not enough of it. 缺乏的；不足的；供不应求的 ❑ *Food was scarce and expensive.* 食物供不应求，而且价格昂贵。❑ *...the allocation of scarce resources.* 对稀缺资源的分配 ❷ PHRASE If you **make yourself scarce**, you quickly leave the place you are in, usually in order to avoid a difficult or embarrassing situation.（常指为避开难事或尴尬情形而）溜走，迅速离开【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It probably would be a good idea if you made yourself scarce.* 你最好回避一下。

scarce|ly /'skeəsli/ ❶ ADV [ADV before v] You use **scarcely** to emphasize that something is only just true or only just the case. 刚刚；才；勉强【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He could scarcely breathe.* 他几乎喘不过气来。❑ *I scarcely knew him.* 我几乎不认识他。❑ *He was scarcely more than a boy.* 他简直就是个孩子。❷ ADV [ADV before v] You can use **scarcely** to say that something is not true or is not the case, in a humorous or critical way. 几乎不；简直不 ❑ *It can scarcely be coincidence.* 它不太可能是巧合。❸ ADV [ADV before v] If you say **scarcely had** one thing happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second. 刚…（就…）❑ *Scarcely had they left before soldiers arrived armed with rifles.* 他们刚离开，扛着步枪的士兵们就到了。

scar|city /'skeəsɪti/ (**scarcities**) N-VAR If there is a **scarcity of** something, there is not enough of it for the people who need it or want it. 缺乏；不足；稀少【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...an ever-increasing scarcity of water.* 水资源的日益匮乏

scare /skeə/ (**scares, scaring, scared**) ❶ VERB If something **scares** you, it frightens or worries you. 惊吓；使惊恐；使担忧 ❑ [V n] *You're scaring me.* 你吓着我了。❑ [V n adj] *The prospect of failure scares me rigid.* 一想到失败我就吓得身体发僵。❑ [V n to-inf] *It scared him to realise how close he had come to losing everything.* 一想到他差点儿就失去了一切，他心里直打哆嗦。•PHRASE If you want to emphasize that something scares you a lot, you can say that it **scares the hell out of** you or **scares the life out of** you.（表示非常害怕）吓死了，吓得魂都没了【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❷ N-SING If a sudden unpleasant experience gives you a **scare**, it frightens you. 惊吓；惊恐 ❑ *Don't you realize what a scare you've given us all?* 你难道不知道你把我们大家都吓得不轻吗？❑ *We got a bit of a scare.* 我们受了点惊吓。❸ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **scare** is a situation in which many people are afraid or worried because they think something dangerous is happening which will affect them all. 恐惧；恐慌 ❑ *...the doctor at the centre of an Aids scare.* 身处艾滋病恐慌中心的医生 ❹ N-COUNT [usu n N] A bomb **scare** or a security **scare** is a situation in which there is believed to be a bomb in a place.（炸弹或安全）恐慌 ❑ *Despite many recent bomb scares, no one has yet been hurt.* 尽管最近发生多起炸弹恐慌，目前还没有人员受伤。❺ → see also **scared**

▶**scare away** → see **scare off** 1

▶**scare off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **scare off** or **scare away** a person or animal, you frighten them so that they go away. 吓跑 ❑ [V P n] *...an alarm to scare off an attacker.* 用来吓跑袭击者的警报器 ❑ [V n P] *...the problem of scaring birds away from airport runways.* 把鸟轰离机场跑道的难题 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **scare** someone **off**, you accidentally make them unwilling to become involved with you. 吓退；把…吓跑 ❑ [V n P] *I don't think that revealing your past to your boyfriend scared him off.* 我认为你并不是因为向男朋友坦白自己的过去才把他吓跑的。❑ [V P n] *The new Democratic Party is not likely to scare off voters.* 新成立的民主党不太可能吓跑选民。

▶**scare up** PHRASAL VERB If you **scare up** something, you provide, produce, or obtain it, often when it is difficult to do so or when you do not have many resources. 费力张罗；勉强凑合【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [V P n] *An all-star game might scare up a little interest.* 一场全明星比赛可能勉强会激起一点点兴趣。

scare|crow /'skeəkrəʊ/ (**scarecrows**) N-COUNT A **scarecrow** is an object in the shape of a person, which is put in a field where crops are growing in order to frighten birds away.（插在田里吓鸟用的）稻草人

scared /skeəd/ ❶ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **scared of** someone or something, you are frightened of them. 惊恐的；恐惧的；害怕的 ❑ [+of] *I'm certainly not scared of him.* 我当然不怕他。❑ *I was too scared to move.* 我吓得动弹不得。❑ *Why are you so scared?* 你为什么如此害怕？❷ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **scared that** something unpleasant might happen, you are nervous and worried because you think that it might happen. 担心的；害怕的；焦虑的 ❑ *I was scared that I might be sick.* 我担心自己可能病了。❑ [+of] *He was scared of letting us down.* 他怕让我们失望。

scare|monger|ing /'skeəmʌŋgərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT If one person or group accuses another person or group of **scaremongering**, they accuse them of deliberately spreading worrying stories to try and frighten people. 散布恐怖消息；制造恐慌；危言耸听 ❑ *The Government yesterday accused Greenpeace of scaremongering.* 昨日政府指责"绿色和平"组织危言耸听。

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scare sto|ry (**scare stories**) N-COUNT A **scare story** is something that is said or written to make people feel frightened and think that a situation is much more unpleasant or dangerous than it really is. 恐怖作品；恐怖故事 ❑ *He described talk of sackings as scare stories.* 他说人们谈起解雇犹如在讲恐怖故事。

scarf /skɑːrf/ (**scarfs** or **scarves**) N-COUNT A **scarf** is a piece of cloth that you wear round your neck or head, usually to keep yourself warm. 围巾；头巾 ❑ *He reached up to loosen the scarf around his neck.* 他伸手松了松脖子上的围巾。

scar|let /ˈskɑːrlət/ (**scarlets**) COLOUR Something that is **scarlet** is bright red. 猩红色；绯红色；鲜红色 ❑ *...her scarlet lipstick.* 她鲜红色的唇膏

ˌscar|let ˈfe|ver N-UNCOUNT **Scarlet fever** is an infectious disease which gives you a painful throat, a high temperature, and red spots on your skin. 猩红热

scarp|er /ˈskɑːrpər/ (**scarpers, scarpering, scarpered**) VERB If someone **scarpers**, they leave a place quickly. 逃跑；溜走【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v] *He owed Vince money for drugs, so he scarpered.* 他欠文斯买毒品的钱，所以溜走了。

-scarred /-skɑːrd/ ❶ COMB [ADJ n] **-scarred** is used after nouns such as 'bullet' and 'fire' to form adjectives which indicate that something has been damaged or marked by the thing mentioned. (用于 bullet, fire 等名词后构成形容词)表示"留下…伤痕的"、"被…损坏的" ❑ *...a bullet-scarred bus.* 弹痕累累的公共汽车 ❑ *...a lightning-scarred tree.* 遭雷击的树 ❷ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-scarred** is used after nouns such as 'battle' or 'drug' to form adjectives which indicate that the thing mentioned has had a permanent effect on someone's mind. (用于 battle 或 drug 等名词后构成形容词)表示"留下…创伤的" ❑ *...battle-scarred soldiers.* 留下战争创伤的战士们 ❸ → see also **scar**

scarves /skɑːrvz/ **Scarves** is a plural of **scarf**. (scarf 的复数)

scary /ˈskeəri/ (**scarier, scariest**) ADJ Something that is **scary** is rather frightening. 引起恐慌的；骇人的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I think prison is going to be a scary thing for Harry.* 我觉得蹲监狱对于哈里会是件很可怕的事。❑ [+about] *There's something very scary about him.* 他身上有某种东西让人不寒而栗。•**scari|ly** /ˈskeərɪli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...the scarily unstable new world order.* 令人恐慌的动荡不安的世界新秩序

scat /skæt/ N-UNCOUNT **Scat** is a type of jazz singing in which the singer sings sounds rather than complete words. (爵士乐中不唱歌词的)拟声唱法

scath|ing /ˈskeɪðɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **scathing** about something, you mean that they are being very critical of it. 严厉的；尖锐的；刻薄的 ❑ [+about] *His report was scathing about Loyalist and Republican terror groups.* 他的报告猛烈抨击了忠英派和共和军的恐怖组织。

scato|logi|cal /ˌskætəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **scatological**, you mean that it deliberately refers to or represents faeces in some way. 与粪便有关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...scatological anecdotes.* 下作的传闻

scat|ter /ˈskætər/ (**scatters, scattering, scattered**) ❶ VERB If you **scatter** things over an area, you throw or drop them so that they spread all over the area. 撒；撒播；撒于…上 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She tore the rose apart and scattered the petals over the grave.* 她掰开玫瑰花，将花瓣撒在坟墓上。❑ [v n] *He began by scattering seed and putting in plants.* 他从播种和栽苗开始。❷ VERB If a group of people **scatter** or if you **scatter** them, they suddenly separate and move in different directions. (使)(人群)分散；(使)散布在各处；(使)散开 ❑ [v] *After dinner, everyone scattered.* 用餐后，大家各奔东西。❑ [v n] *The cavalry scattered them and chased them off the field.* 骑兵驱散了他们并把他们逐出了战场。❸ → see also **scattered, scattering**

scatter|brained /ˈskætərbreɪmd/ also scatter-brained ADJ If you describe someone as **scatterbrained**, you mean that they often forget things and are unable to organize their thoughts properly. 健忘的；思绪紊乱的

ˈscat|ter cush|ion (**scatter cushions**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Scatter cushions** are small cushions for use on sofas and chairs. (散放在沙发或椅子上的)小靠垫

scat|tered /ˈskætərd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Scattered** things are spread over an area in an untidy or irregular way. 分散的；七零八落的；疏疏落落的 ❑ *He picked up the scattered toys.* 他收拾好扔得到处都是的玩具。❑ [+across/on/over] *The fridge door was open and food was scattered across the floor.* 冰箱门开着，食物散落在地板上。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] If something is **scattered with** a lot of small things, they are spread all over it. 遍布着…的；到处都是…的 ❑ [+with] *Every surface is scattered with photographs.* 每面都贴满了照片。

scatter|gun /ˈskætərgʌn/ (**scatterguns**) also **scatter-gun** ❶ N-COUNT A **scattergun** is a gun that fires a lot of small metal balls at the same time. 机关枪【AM 美】❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Scattergun** means the same as **scattershot**. 同 scattershot ❑ *They advocated a scattergun approach of posting dozens of letters.* 他们主张采取向四处随机邮寄大量信件的方式。

scat|ter|ing /ˈskætərɪŋ/ (**scatterings**) N-COUNT A **scattering of** things or people is a small number of them spread over an area. 零星；零落；分散的少数 ❑ [+of] *...the scattering of houses east of the village.* 村子东边零零散散的几间房舍

scatter|shot /ˈskætərʃɒt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scattershot** approach or method involves doing something to a lot of things or people in disorganized way, rather than focusing on particular things or people. 无针对性的；随便的；任意的；漫无目的的 ❑ *The report condemns America's scattershot approach to training workers.* 该报告谴责美国对工人的培训毫无针对性。

scat|ty /ˈskæti/ ADJ If you describe someone as **scatty**, you mean that they often forget things or behave in a silly way. 健忘的；傻乎乎的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Her mother is scatty and absent-minded.* 她母亲糊里糊涂，丢三落四。

scav|enge /ˈskævɪndʒ/ (**scavenges, scavenging, scavenged**) VERB If people or animals **scavenge for** things, they collect them by searching among waste or unwanted objects. 捡破烂；拾荒；(从废弃物中)觅食，寻找 ❑ [v +for] *Many are orphans, their parents killed as they scavenged for food.* 很多人是孤儿，他们的父母在垃圾中找吃的时丢了性命。❑ [v prep/adv] *Children scavenge through garbage.* 孩子们翻捡垃圾。❑ [v n] *Cruz had to scavenge information from newspapers and journals.* 克鲁兹不得不从报纸和杂志中搜寻信息。[Also v] •**scav|en|ger** (**scavengers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...scavengers such as rats.* 老鼠之类的食腐动物

sce|nario /sɪˈnɑːrɪəʊ, AM 美 -ˈner-/ (**scenarios**) ❶ N-COUNT If you talk about a likely or possible **scenario**, you are talking about the way in which a situation may develop. 设想；可能发生的情况 ❑ [+of] *...the nightmare scenario of a divided and irrelevant Royal Family.* 对于王室四分五裂、无足轻重的可怕设想 ❷ N-COUNT The **scenario** of a film is a piece of writing that gives an outline of the story. (电影的)剧情梗概

scene ↔ /siːn/ (**scenes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scene** in a play, film, or book is part of it in which a series of events happen in the same place. (戏剧、书的)场面，片段；(电影)镜头 ❑ *I found the scene in which Percy proposed to Olive tremendously poignant.* 我觉得珀西向奥利芙求婚的一幕太让人心酸了。❑ *...the opening scene of 'A Christmas Carol'.* 《圣诞颂歌》的开篇场景 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You refer to a place as a **scene** when you are describing its appearance and indicating what impression it makes on you. (给人以某种印象的)景象，场景，场面 ❑ [+of] *It's a scene of complete devastation.* 那是一副满目疮痍的景象。❑ *Thick black smoke billowed over the scene.* 在这一场景中浓浓的黑烟滚滚升起。❸ N-COUNT You can describe an event that you see, or that is broadcast or shown in a picture, as a **scene** of a particular kind. (通过画面显示的或看到的)事件，场面，情景 ❑ *There were emotional scenes as the refugees enjoyed their first breath of freedom.* 当难民们呼吸到第一口自由的空气时，有许多感人至深的场面。❑ [+of] *Television broadcasters were warned to exercise caution over depicting scenes of violence.* 电视台受到警告，要求对暴力场面的描绘采取谨慎态度。❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **scene of** an event is the place where it happened. (事情发生的)地点，现场 ❑ [+of] *The area has been the scene of fierce fighting for three months.* 这一地区 3 个月来不断发生激战。❑ *Fire and police crews rushed to the scene, but the couple were already dead.* 消防员和警察匆匆赶往现场，

S

但这对夫妻已经丧命。 3 N-SING You can refer to an area of activity as a particular type of **scene**. (活动)领域，圈子；界；坛 ❑ *Sandman is a cult figure on the local music scene.* 桑德曼是当地音乐界的偶像人物。 4 N-COUNT Paintings and drawings of places are sometimes called **scenes**. 风景画 ❑ *...James Lynch's country scenes.* 詹姆斯·林奇的乡村风景画 7 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you make a **scene**, you embarrass people by publicly showing your anger about something. (当众)发脾气，吵闹 ❑ *I'm sorry I made such a scene.* 对不起，我失态了。 8 PHRASE If something is done **behind the scenes**, it is done secretly rather than publicly. 在幕后；秘密地；不公开地 ❑ *But behind the scenes Mr Cain will be working quietly to try to get a deal done.* 但是，凯恩先生将背地里偷偷行动以争取达成交易。 9 PHRASE If you refer to what happens **behind the scenes**, you are referring to what happens during the making of a film, play, or radio or television programme. (电影、戏剧、广播电视节目的制作)在幕后，在后台 ❑ *It's an exciting opportunity to learn what goes on behind the scenes.* 可以有机会了解幕后的工作，令人非常兴奋。 10 PHRASE If you have **a change of scene**, you go somewhere different after being in a particular place for a long time. 换换环境 ❑ *What you need is a change of scene. Why not go on a cruise?* 你需要换换环境。为什么不乘船去旅行呢？ 11 PHRASE If you **set the scene** for someone, you tell them what they need to know in order to understand what is going to happen or be said next. 介绍背景；事先介绍情况 ❑ *But first to set the scene: I was having a drink with my ex-boyfriend.* 不过首先介绍一下背景：我当时正在和前男友喝饮料。 12 PHRASE Something that **sets the scene for** a particular event creates the conditions in which the event is likely to happen. 为…铺平道路；为…做好准备 ❑ *Gillespie's goal set the scene for an exciting second half.* 吉莱斯皮的进球为下半场的精彩比赛铺平了道路。 13 PHRASE When a person or thing appears **on the scene**, they come into being or become involved in something. When they disappear **from the scene**, they are no longer there or are no longer involved. 登场 / 离场；到场 / 消失；介入 / 摆脱 ❑ *He could react rather jealously if another child comes on the scene.* 如果别的孩子也加入其中，他可能会表现得相当嫉妒。

→ see **animation, drawing**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *scene* with:

N.
- **movie** scene 影片中的场景，**sex** scene 性爱场面 1
- scene **of an accident** 事故现场，**crime** scene 犯罪现场，scene **of a murder** 凶杀现场，scene **of a shooting** 枪杀案现场 4
- **music** scene 音乐界 5

ADJ.
- **final** scene 终场，**first/opening** scene 第一场 / 开场，**nude** scene 裸戏 1
- **political** scene 政界 5

V.
- **describe a** scene 描述场面(或情景) 2 3
- **arrive at a** scene 赶到现场，**leave a** scene 离开现场，**rush to a** scene 赶往现场 4

scen|ery /'si:nəri/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **scenery** in a country area is the land, water, or plants that you can see around you. 风景；景色；风光 ❑ *Sometimes they just drive slowly down the lane enjoying the scenery.* 有时他们只是沿着小路慢慢地开车，欣赏两旁的风景。 2 N-UNCOUNT In a theatre, the **scenery** consists of the structures and painted backgrounds that show where the action in the play takes place. (舞台)布景 3 PHRASE If you have **a change of scenery**, you go somewhere different after being in a particular place for a long time. 换个环境 ❑ *A change of scenery might do you the power of good.* 换个地方或许对你大有裨益。

sce|nic /'si:nɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scenic** place has attractive scenery. (地方)景色优美的，风景秀丽的 ❑ *This is an extremely scenic part of America.* 这是美国风景非常秀丽的一个地区。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scenic** route goes through attractive scenery and has nice views. (路线)景色优美的，观光的 ❑ *It was even marked on the map as a scenic route.* 它甚至还作为观光路线标在了地图上。

scent /sent/ (**scents, scenting, scented**) 1 N-COUNT The **scent** of something is the pleasant smell that it has. 香味；芬芳 ❑ *Flowers are chosen for their scent as well as their look.* 选花不仅要观其形还要闻其香。 2 VERB If something **scents** a place or thing, it makes it smell pleasant. 使具有香味 ❑ [v n] *Jasmine flowers scent the air.* 空气中弥漫着茉莉花香。 ❑ [v n +with] *Scent your drawers and wardrobe with your favourite aromas.* 用你最喜欢的香味熏香你的抽屉和衣柜。 3 N-VAR **Scent** is a liquid which women put on their necks and wrists to make themselves smell nice. 香水【BRIT 英】❑ *She dabbed herself with scent.* 她在身上擦了一点香水。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **perfume**

4 N-VAR The **scent** of a person or animal is the smell that they leave and that other people sometimes follow when looking for them. (人的)气味，气息；(动物的)臭迹，遗臭 ❑ *A police dog picked up the murderer's scent.* 一只警犬嗅出了凶手的气味。 5 VERB [no cont] When an animal **scents** something, it becomes aware of it by smelling it. (动物)嗅出，闻到 ❑ [v n] *...dogs which scent the hidden birds.* 嗅出隐藏鸟群的狗

→ see **flower**

scent|ed /'sentɪd/ ADJ **Scented** things have a pleasant smell, either naturally or because perfume has been added to them. 清香的；芬芳的；芳香的 ❑ *The white flowers are pleasantly scented.* 这些白花清香怡人。 ❑ *...scented body lotion.* 气味芬芳的润肤露

scep|ter /'septə^r/ (**scepters**) → see **sceptre**

scep|tic /'skeptɪk/ (**sceptics**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **skeptic**

N-COUNT A **sceptic** is a person who has doubts about things that other people believe. 持怀疑态度的人；怀疑论者 ❑ *But he now has to convince sceptics that he has a serious plan.* 但是他现在得让怀疑者相信他有一个经过深思熟虑的计划。

scep|ti|cal /'skeptɪk^{ə}l/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **skeptical**

ADJ If you are **sceptical about** something, you have doubts about it. 怀疑的 ❑ [+about] *Other archaeologists are sceptical about his findings.* 其他考古学家对他的发现表示怀疑。 •**scep|ti|cal|ly** /'skeptɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I looked at him skeptically, sure he was exaggerating.* 我用质疑的目光看着他，确定他是在夸大其词。

scep|ti|cism /'skeptɪsɪzəm/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **skepticism**

N-UNCOUNT **Scepticism** is great doubt about whether something is true or useful. 怀疑态度；怀疑主义 ❑ *There was considerable scepticism about the Chancellor's forecast of a booming economy.* 有相当多的人对财政大臣作出的经济会迅猛发展的预测表示怀疑。

scep|tre /'septə^r/ (**sceptres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scepter**

N-COUNT A **sceptre** is an ornamental rod that a king or queen carries on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of his or her power. (象征王权的)节杖，权杖

sched|ule ↔ /'ʃedju:l, AM 'skedʒu:l/ (**schedules, scheduling, scheduled**) 1 N-COUNT A **schedule** is a plan that gives a list of events or tasks and the times at which each one should happen or be done. 工作计划；日程安排 ❑ *He has been forced to adjust his schedule.* 他被迫调整了自己的日程安排。 ❑ *We both have such hectic schedules.* 我们俩日程安排得都很紧。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **schedule** to refer to the time or way something is planned to be done. For example, if something is completed **on schedule**, it is completed at the time planned. 计划的时间(或方式) ❑ *The jet arrived in Johannesburg two minutes ahead of schedule.* 喷气式飞机提前两分钟到达了约翰内斯堡。 ❑ *Everything went according to schedule.* 一切都按计划进行。 3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is scheduled** to happen at a particular time, arrangements are made for it to happen at that time. (在时间上)安排，计划 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The space shuttle had been scheduled to blast off at 04:38.* 航天飞机已经预定于凌晨 4 点 38 分发射升空。 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *A presidential election was scheduled for last December.* 总统选举原计划在去年 12 月举行。 ❑ [be v-ed] *No new talks are scheduled.* 没有安排新的会谈。 4 N-COUNT A **schedule** is a written list of things, for example a

list of prices, details, or conditions.（价格、细节或条件等的）一览表，明细表，清单 5 N-COUNT A **schedule** is a list of all the times when trains, boats, buses, or aircraft are supposed to arrive at or leave a particular place.（火车、客轮、公共汽车或航班的）时刻表，时间表【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a bus schedule.* 公共汽车时刻表

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **timetable**

6 N-COUNT In a school or college, a **schedule** is a diagram that shows the times in the week at which particular subjects are taught.（学校的）课程表【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **timetable**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *schedule* with:

ADJ. **busy** schedule 繁忙的日程安排，**hectic** schedule 排得很紧的日程 1
regular schedule 常规的日程安排（或时刻表）1 5
N. schedule **of events** 活动安排；赛事时间表，**playoff** schedule 季后赛赛程（或时间表），**work** schedule 工作计划表 1
change of schedule 时间表（或明细表）的变更，**payment** schedule 付款时间表（或明细）1 4
bus schedule 公共汽车时刻表，**train** schedule 火车时刻表 5
PREP. **according to** schedule 依照计划时间，**ahead of** schedule 先于预定时间，**behind** schedule 落后于预定时间，**on** schedule 按预定时间 2

sche|ma /ˈskiːmə/ (**schemas** or **schemata** /ˈskiːmətə/) N-COUNT A **schema** is an outline of a plan or theory.（计划或理论的）纲要，概要，梗概【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...a definite position in the schema of the economic process.* 经济进程纲要中的明确位置

sche|mat|ic /skiːˈmætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **schematic** diagram or picture shows something in a simple way.略图的；简表的 ❑ *This is represented in the schematic diagram below.* 这正如下面的这幅简略图所示。

scheme ◆◇ /skiːm/ (**schemes, scheming, schemed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf, n N] A **scheme** is a plan or arrangement involving many people which is made by a government or other organization.（政府或其他组织的）计划，方案，安排【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...schemes to help combat unemployment.* 有助于减少失业的方案 ❑ *...a private pension scheme.* 私人养老金计划

in AM, use 美国英语用 **program**

2 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **scheme** is someone's plan for achieving something.计谋；阴谋；诡计；计划 ❑ *...a quick money-making scheme to get us through the summer.* 能够让我们撑过这个夏天的快速赚钱之道 [Also +*for*] 3 VERB [oft cont] If you say that people are **scheming**, you mean that they are making secret plans in order to gain something for themselves.密谋；图谋；秘密策划【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *Everyone's always scheming and plotting.* 人人时刻都在谋划着。❑ [v to-inf] *The bride's family were scheming to prevent a wedding.* 新娘家人正密谋阻止婚礼。❑ [v +*against*] *They claimed that their opponents were scheming against them.* 他们声称对手正在算计他们。❑ [v-ing] *You're a scheming little devil, aren't you?* 你是个耍阴谋诡计的小魔鬼，对不对？ •**schem|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...their favourite pastimes of scheming and gossiping.* 她们最喜欢在一起交头接耳、说长道短来消磨时光 4 → see also **colour scheme, pension scheme** 5 PHRASE When people talk about **the scheme of things** or **the grand scheme of things**, they are referring to the way that everything in the world seems to be organized.（世界万物的）格局 ❑ *We realize that we are infinitely small within the scheme of things.* 我们认识到在大千世界中我们极其渺小。

Thesaurus 同类词 *scheme* Also look up:

N. design, plan, strategy 1

schem|er /ˈskiːməʳ/ (**schemers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **schemer**, you mean that they make secret plans in order to get some benefit for themselves.搞阴谋的人；施诡计的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...office schemers who think of nothing but their own advancement.* 只想着自己晋升的阴险狡诈的办公室职员

scher|zo /ˈskeəʳtsəʊ/ (**scherzos**) N-COUNT A **scherzo** is a short, lively piece of classical music which is usually part of a longer piece of music.谐谑曲

schism /ˈskɪzəm, ˈsɪz-/ (**schisms**) N-VAR When there is a **schism**, a group or organization divides into two groups as a result of differences in thinking and beliefs.（由于思想、信仰不同造成的）分裂，分离【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The church seems to be on the brink of schism.* 教会似乎处于分裂的边缘。

Word Link 词根词缀 *schis, schiz ≈ cutting* 切割，*splitting* 分裂：*schism, schizophrenia, schizoid*

schiz|oid /ˈskɪtsɔɪd/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **schizoid**, you mean that they seem to have very different opinions and purposes at different times.（人）自相矛盾的，前后不一致的，反复无常的 ❑ *...a rather schizoid fellow.* 一个相当反复无常的家伙 2 ADJ Someone who is **schizoid** suffers from schizophrenia.患精神分裂症的 ❑ *...a schizoid personality.* 精神分裂型人格

schizo|phre|nia /ˌskɪtsəˈfriːnɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Schizophrenia** is a serious mental illness. People who suffer from it are unable to relate their thoughts and feelings to what is happening around them and often withdraw from society.精神分裂症

schizo|phren|ic /ˌskɪtsəˈfrenɪk/ (**schizophrenics**) 1 N-COUNT A **schizophrenic** is a person who is suffering from schizophrenia.精神分裂症患者 ❑ *He was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic.* 他被确诊患有偏执型精神分裂症。 •ADJ **Schizophrenic** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a schizophrenic patient.* 精神分裂症患者 ❑ *...schizophrenic tendencies.* 精神分裂倾向 2 ADJ Someone's attitude or behaviour can be described as **schizophrenic** when they seem to have very different opinions or purposes at different times.（态度、行为）自相矛盾的，前后不一致的，反复无常的 ❑ *...the schizophrenic mood of the American public.* 美国公众前后矛盾的情绪

schlep /ʃlep/ (**schleps, schlepping, schlepped**) also **schlepp** 1 VERB If you **schlep** something somewhere, you take it there although this is difficult or inconvenient.（费力或不方便地）携带，搬运，拖曳【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v n adv/prep] *You didn't just schlep your guitar around from folk club to folk club.* 你不只是背着吉他艰难地从一家乡村俱乐部转到另一家。 2 VERB If you **schlep** somewhere, you go there.去；赶往【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *It's too cold to schlepp around looking at property.* 天太冷，不适合到处去看房子。 3 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **schlep**, you mean that they are stupid or clumsy.蠢货；笨蛋；笨手笨脚的人【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

schlock /ʃlɒk/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to films, pop songs, or books as **schlock**, you mean that they have no artistic or social value.（电影、流行歌曲或书籍的）低俗品，庸俗品【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...a showman with a good eye for marketable schlock.* 善于发现上座率高的低俗作品的演出经理人

schmaltz /ʃmælts, AM 美 ʃmɑːlts/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe a play, film, or book as **schmaltz**, you do not like it because it is too sentimental.（戏剧、电影或书籍）过分感伤，煽情【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

schmaltzy /ˈʃmæltsi, AM 美 ˈʃmɑːltsi/ ADJ If you describe songs, films, or books as **schmaltzy**, you do not like them because they are too sentimental.（歌曲、电影或书籍）过分感伤的，煽情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

schmooze /ʃmuːz/ (**schmoozes, schmoozing, schmoozed**) VERB If you **schmooze**, you talk casually and socially with someone.闲谈；闲聊【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v] *...those coffee houses where you can schmooze for hours.* 那些可以在里面闲聊上好几个小时的咖啡屋

schnapps /ʃnæps/ N-UNCOUNT **Schnapps** is a strong alcoholic drink made from potatoes.（马铃薯酿制的）烈酒 •N-SING A **schnapps** is a glass of schnapps.一杯烈酒

schol|ar /ˈskɒləʳ/ (**scholars**) N-COUNT A **scholar** is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.学者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The library attracts thousands of scholars and researchers.* 那个图书馆吸引了成千上万的学者和研究人员。

S

→ see **history**

schol|ar|ly /'skɒlə'li/ ■ ADJ A **scholarly** person spends a lot of time studying and knows a lot about academic subjects. 勤奋好学的；有学问的 ❑ *He was an intellectual, scholarly man.* 他才华横溢，知识渊博。 ■ ADJ A **scholarly** book or article contains a lot of academic information and is intended for academic readers. （书籍、文章）学术的，学术性的 ❑ *...the more scholarly academic journals.* 学术性较强的学术期刊 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scholarly** matters and activities involve people who do academic research. （问题、活动）学术的，学术性的，学术界的 ❑ *This has been the subject of intense scholarly debate.* 这一直是学术讨论的热门话题。

schol|ar|ship /'skɒlə'ʃɪp/ (**scholarships**) ■ N-COUNT If you get a **scholarship** to a school or university, your studies are paid for by the school or university or by some other organization. 奖学金 ❑ [+to] *He got a scholarship to the Pratt Institute of Art.* 他获得了普拉特艺术学院的奖学金。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Scholarship** is serious academic study and the knowledge that is obtained from it. 学术；学问；学术研究 ❑ *I want to take advantage of your lifetime of scholarship.* 我希望能够用到您一生的学识。

scho|las|tic /skə'læstɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **scholastic** achievement or ability is your academic achievement or ability while you are at school. （成就或能力）学业的，学术的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the values which encouraged her scholastic achievement.* 促使她取得学术成就的价值观

Word Link 词根词缀 *schol = school* 学校：*scholar, scholarship, scholastic*

school ⇹ /sku:l/ (**schools, schooling, schooled**) ■ N-VAR A **school** is a place where children are educated. You usually refer to this place as **school** when you are talking about the time that children spend there and the activities that they do there. （中、小）学校 ❑ *...a boy who was in my class at school.* 上学时和我一个班的男孩 ❑ *Even the good students say homework is what they most dislike about school.* 就连好学生都说上学最讨厌的就是要写家庭作业。 ❑ *I took the kids for a picnic in the park after school.* 放学后我带孩子们去公园野餐。 ❑ *...a school built in the Sixties.* 一所建于60年代的学校 ❑ *...two boys wearing school uniform.* 两名穿校服的男孩 ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **school** is the pupils or staff at a school. 全体师生 ❑ *Deirdre, the whole school's going to hate you.* 戴尔德丽，学校里所有人都会恨你的。 ■ N-COUNT A privately-run place where a particular skill or subject is taught can be referred to as a **school**. （私立的）专业学校，专科学校 ❑ *...a riding school and equestrian centre near Chepstow.* 在切普斯托附近的一所骑术学校兼马术中心 ■ N-VAR; N-COUNT A university, college, or university department specializing in a particular type of subject can be referred to as a **school**. 大学；学院；系；院 ❑ *...a lecturer in the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.* 宾夕法尼亚大学兽医学系的一名讲师 ❑ *Stella, 21, is at art school training to be a fashion designer.* 斯特拉，21岁，就读于艺术系，正接受时装设计师的培训。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **School** is used to refer to university or college. 大学；学院【AM 美】❑ *Moving rapidly through school, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Kentucky at age 18.* 他连续跳级，18岁时就以全美优等生联谊会成员的身份从肯塔基大学毕业。 ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A particular **school of** writers, artists, or thinkers is a group of them whose work, opinions, or theories are similar. 学派；流派 ❑ [+of] *...the Chicago school of economists.* 芝加哥经济学派 ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **school of** fish or dolphins is a large group of them moving through water together. （鱼、海豚的）群 ■ VERB If you **school** someone in something, you train or educate them to have a certain skill, type of behaviour, or way of thinking. 教育；培养；训练；使学会【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n +in] *Many mothers schooled their daughters in the myth of female inferiority.* 许多母亲把男尊女卑的错误观念传给了她们的女儿。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *He is schooled to spot trouble.* 他受过训练，能够迅速发现问题。 [Also v n to-inf] ■ VERB To **school** a child means to educate him or her. 教育；培养【AM, also BRIT, FORMAL 美，亦英，正式】❑ [v n] *She's been schooling her kids herself.* 她一直在自己教育孩子。 ■ VERB If you **school** a horse, you train it so that it can be ridden in races or competitions. 驯（马）❑ [v n] *She bought him as a £1,000 colt of six months and schooled him.* 在它还是匹6个月的小马驹时，她用1,000英镑将它买下，并训练它。 ■ → see also **schooled, schooling, after-school, approved school, boarding school, church school, convent school, driving school, finishing school, grade school, graduate school, grammar school, high school, infant school, junior school, middle school, night school, nursery school, pre-school, prep school, primary school, private school, public school, special school, state school, summer school, Sunday school**

'school age N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] When a child reaches **school age**, he or she is old enough to go to school. 学龄；学龄期 ❑ *Most of them have young children below school age.* 他们中多数人都有岁数不到学龄期的孩子。 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **School age** is also an adjective. ❑ *...families with school-age children.* 有学龄儿童的家庭

school|bag /'sku:lbæg/ (**schoolbags**) also **school bag** N-COUNT A **schoolbag** is a bag that children use to carry books and other things to and from school. 书包

'school board (**school boards**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **school board** is a committee in charge of education in a particular city or area, or in a particular school, especially in the United States. （尤指美国的）地方教育董事会，校董会【AM 美】❑ *Colonel Richard Nelson served on the school board until this year.* 理查德·纳尔逊上校直到今年才从地方教育董事会离职。

'school ,book (**school books**) also **schoolbook** N-COUNT [usu pl] **School books** are books giving information about a particular subject, which children use at school. 教科书；教材；课本

school|boy /'sku:lbɔɪ/ (**schoolboys**) N-COUNT A **schoolboy** is a boy who goes to school. （中小学的）男生 ❑ *...a group of ten-year-old schoolboys.* 一群10岁的男学生

'school bus (**school buses**) N-COUNT A **school bus** is a special bus which takes children to and from school. 校车

school|child /'sku:ltʃaɪld/ (**schoolchildren**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Schoolchildren** are children who go to school. 学童；中小学生 ❑ *Last year I had an audience of schoolchildren and they laughed at everything.* 去年我对一群学童讲话，他们听到什么都笑。

school|days /'sku:ldeɪz/ also **school days** N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **schooldays** are the period of your life when you were at school. 学生时代 ❑ *He was happily married to a girl he had known since his schooldays.* 他与一个学生时代就认识的女孩幸福地结婚了。

,school 'din|ner (**school dinners**) N-VAR **School dinners** are midday meals provided for children at a school. 学校午餐【BRIT 英】❑ *Overcooked greens are my most vivid recollection of school dinners.* 在我对学校午餐的回忆中，印象最深刻的就是蔬菜总是炒过头。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **school lunch**

schooled /sku:ld/ ■ ADJ [oft adv ADJ] If you are **schooled in** something, you have learned about it as the result of training or experience. 受过培训的；受过教育的；有经验的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+in] *They were both well schooled in the ways of the Army.* 他们俩都受过良好的陆军训练。 ■ → see also **school**

'school friend (**school friends**) also **schoolfriend** N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **school friend** is a friend of yours who is at the same school as you, or who used to be at the same school when you were children. 学友；同窗；校友 ❑ *I spent the evening with an old school friend.* 我跟一个老同学一起度过了那个夜晚。

school|girl /'sku:lgɜ:l/ (**schoolgirls**) N-COUNT A **schoolgirl** is a girl who goes to school. （中小学的）女生 ❑ *...half a dozen giggling schoolgirls.* 6个咯咯笑的女生

school|house /'sku:lhaus/ (**schoolhouses**) N-COUNT A **schoolhouse** is a small building used as a school. （小型）校舍【AM 美】❑ *McCreary lives in a converted schoolhouse outside Charlottesville.* 麦克里里住在夏洛茨维尔市外一幢校舍改建的小楼里。

school|ing /'sku:lɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Schooling** is education that children receive at school. 学校教育 ❑ *He had little formal schooling.* 他几乎没受过正式的学校教育。

'school kid (**school kids**) also **schoolkid** N-COUNT [usu pl] **School kids** are **schoolchildren**. 同 schoolchildren【INFORMAL 非

Word Web 话题词汇 science 科学

Science is the study of the laws that govern the natural world. It uses **research** and **experiments** to try to explain various **phenomena**. Scientists follow the **scientific method** which begins with **observation** and measurement. Then they state a **hypothesis**, which is a possible explanation for the observations and measurements. Next, scientists make a **prediction**, which is a logical **deduction** based on the hypothesis. The last step is to conduct experiments which **prove** or **disprove** the hypothesis. Scientists construct and modify **theories** based on **empirical findings**. **Pure** science deals only with theories, while **applied** science has practical applications.

科学是探索支配自然世界的法则的学科，利用研究和实验来试图解释各种现象。科学家遵从以观察和测量为始的科学方法，然后提出假设，即对观察和测量结果的可能的解释。接下来，科学家作出预测，即以假设为依据的逻辑推断，最后一步是通过实验证明或反驳假设。科学家根据实证发现来创建和修改理论。纯科学仅研究理论，而应用科学则致力于实际用途。

正式】❑ *...young school kids in short pants.* 穿短裤的小学生

ˌschool ˈleav|er (**school leavers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **School leavers** are young people who have just left school, because they have completed their time there. 毕业生；应届生【BRIT 英】❑ *... the lack of job opportunities, particularly for school-leavers.* 工作机会少，尤其是对应届毕业生而言

in AM, use 美国英语用 **high school graduate**

ˌschool ˈlunch (**school lunches**) N-VAR **School lunches** are midday meals provided for children at a school. 学校午餐

school|master /ˈskuːlmɑːstəʳ, -mæst-/ (**schoolmasters**) N-COUNT A **schoolmaster** is a man who teaches children in a school. (中小学的)教师【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

school|mate /ˈskuːlmeɪt/ (**schoolmates**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **schoolmate** is a child who goes to the same school as you, especially one who is your friend. (尤指关系要好的)同学，同窗，校友 ❑ *He started the magazine with a schoolmate.* 他和一个同学创办了那份杂志。

school|mistress /ˈskuːlmɪstrəs/ (**schoolmistresses**) N-COUNT A **schoolmistress** is a woman who teaches children in a school. (中小学的)女教师【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

school|room /ˈskuːlruːm/ (**schoolrooms**) N-COUNT A **schoolroom** is a classroom, especially the only classroom in a small school. (尤指小学校里唯一的)教室

ˈschool ˌrun (**school runs**) N-COUNT The **school run** is the journey that parents make each day when they take their children to school and bring them home from school. (父母)接送学童上学(或放学)的行程【BRIT 英】❑ *I do the school run for all the children and it will be very difficult if I have to take the girls to different schools.* 几个孩子上学放学都由我来接送，如果我不得不让女儿们上不同的学校，那可给我出了个大难题。

school|teacher /ˈskuːltiːtʃəʳ/ (**schoolteachers**) N-COUNT A **schoolteacher** is a teacher in a school. (中小学的)教师

ˈschool teach|ing N-UNCOUNT **School teaching** is the work done by teachers in a school. 教学；授课【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He returned to school teaching.* 他重返教学岗位。

school|work /ˈskuːlwɜːʳk/ N-UNCOUNT **Schoolwork** is the work that a child does at school or is given at school to do at home. 功课；家庭作业 ❑ *My mother would help me with my schoolwork.* 我的母亲会帮我做功课。

school|yard /ˈskuːljɑːʳd/ (**schoolyards**) also **school yard** N-COUNT **The schoolyard** is the large open area with a hard surface just outside a school building, where the schoolchildren can play and do other activities. (学校的)操场，运动场 ❑ *...the sound of the kids in the schoolyard.* 操场上孩子们的叫喊声

schoon|er /ˈskuːnəʳ/ (**schooners**) 1 N-COUNT A **schooner** is a medium-sized sailing ship. 中型帆船 2 N-COUNT A **schooner** is a large glass used for drinking sherry. 大号雪利酒杯【BRIT 英】3 N-COUNT A **schooner** is a tall glass for beer. 大啤酒杯【AM 美】

schtick /ʃtɪk/ (**schticks**) also **shtick** N-VAR An entertainer's **schtick** is a series of funny or entertaining things that they say or do. (表演者的)滑稽动作，幽默表演，噱头【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

schwa /ʃwɑː/ (**schwas**) N-VAR In the study of language, **schwa** is the name of the neutral vowel sound represented by the symbol ə in this dictionary. 非重读央元音；混元音

sci|ati|ca /saɪˈætɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Sciatica** is a severe pain in the nerve in your legs or the lower part of your back. 坐骨神经痛【MEDICAL 医】

sci|ence ↔ /ˈsaɪəns/ (**sciences**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Science** is the study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge that we obtain about them. 科学；自然科学；自然科学知识 ❑ *The best discoveries in science are very simple.* 最伟大的科学发现都非常简单。❑ *...science and technology.* 科学技术 2 N-COUNT A **science** is a particular branch of science such as physics, chemistry, or biology. (自然科学的)学科；理科 ❑ *Physics is the best example of a science which has developed strong, abstract theories.* 物理学是自然科学中发展出坚实的抽象理论的最好例子。3 N-COUNT A **science** is the study of some aspect of human behaviour, for example sociology or anthropology. (研究人类行为的)学科，社会科学 ❑ *...the modern science of psychology.* 现代心理学 4 → see also **domestic science, exact science, Master of Science, political science, social science**

→ see Word Web: **science**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sci ≈ knowing* 知道：*conscious, omniscient, science*

ˌsci|ence ˈfic|tion N-UNCOUNT **Science fiction** consists of stories in books, magazines, and films about events that take place in the future or in other parts of the universe. 科幻作品

ˈsci|ence park (**science parks**) N-COUNT A **science park** is an area, usually linked to a university, where there are a lot of private companies, especially ones concerned with high technology. 科技园区；(尤指)高科技园【BRIT 英】

sci|en|tif|ic ↔ /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scientific** is used to describe things that relate to science or to a particular science. 科学上的；关于某一科学的 ❑ *Scientific research is widely claimed to be the source of the high standard of living in the U.S.* 科学研究被普遍认为是美国高生活水准的源泉。❑ *...the use of animals in scientific experiments.* 将动物用于科学实验 •**sci|en|tifi|cal|ly** /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...scientifically advanced countries.* 科研水平发达的国家 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do something in a **scientific** way, you do it carefully and thoroughly, using experiments or tests. 细致严谨的；使用科学方法的 ❑ *It's not a scientific way to test their opinions.* 用这个方法来测试他们的意见不科学。•**sci|en|tifi|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *Efforts are being made to research it scientifically.* 正在努力对其进行科学研究。

→ see **science**

sci|en|tist ↔ /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ (**scientists**) 1 N-COUNT A **scientist** is someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science. 科学家；科学工作者 ❑ *Scientists have collected more data than expected.* 科学家已经收集到了比预期更多的数据。2 → see also **social scientist**

sci-fi /ˈsaɪ faɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sci-fi** is short for **science fiction**. (science fiction 的缩约形式)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a sci-fi film.* 科幻片

scimi|tar /ˈsɪmɪtəʳ/ (**scimitars**) N-COUNT A **scimitar** is a sword with a curved blade that was used in former times in some Eastern countries. (旧时某些东方国家所用的)弯刀

scin|til|la /sɪnˈtɪlə/ QUANT If you say that there is **not a scintilla of** evidence, hope, or doubt about something, you are emphasizing that there is none at all. (没有)一星半点，毫厘

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【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ [+of] *He says there is 'not a scintilla of evidence' to link him to any controversy.* 他说"没有丝毫证据"能将他跟任何争议联系在一起。

scin|til|lat|ing /'sɪntɪleɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scintillating** conversation or performance is very lively and interesting.（谈话、表演）生动活泼的，妙趣横生的 ❑ *You can hardly expect scintillating conversation from a kid that age.* 你几乎想不到那么点儿的孩子会说出妙趣横生的话来。

sci|on /'saɪən/ (**scions**) N-COUNT A **scion of** a rich or famous family is one of its younger or more recent members.（名门望族的）年轻子弟，小少爷【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *Nabokov was the scion of an aristocratic family.* 纳博科夫是一个贵族家庭的阔少。

scis|sors /'sɪzə'z/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Scissors** are a small cutting tool with two sharp blades that are screwed together. You use scissors for cutting things such as paper and cloth. 剪刀；剪子 ❑ *He told me to get some scissors.* 他让我去拿把剪刀。❑ *She picked up a pair of scissors from the windowsill.* 她从窗台上拿起一把剪刀。

scle|ro|sis /sklə'rəʊsɪs/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sclerosis** is a medical condition in which a part inside your body becomes hard. 硬化；硬化症【MEDICAL 医】❷ → see also **multiple sclerosis**

scoff /skɒf/ (**scoffs, scoffing, scoffed**) ❶ VERB If you **scoff at** something, you speak about it in a way that shows you think it is ridiculous or inadequate. 嘲笑；讥讽；嘲弄 ❑ [V +at] *At first I scoffed at the notion.* 刚开始我对那种想法嗤之以鼻。❑ [V] *You may scoff but I honestly feel I'm being cruel only to be kind.* 你可能不以为然，但我真的认为我狠下心来只是出于一片好意。❷ VERB If you **scoff** food, you eat it quickly and greedily. 贪婪地吃；狼吞虎咽【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n] *The pancakes were so good that I scoffed the lot.* 那些薄饼太好吃了，我狼吞虎咽地都吃下去了。

scold /skəʊld/ (**scolds, scolding, scolded**) VERB If you **scold** someone, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong. 训斥；责骂【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *If he finds out, he'll scold me.* 如果他知道了，肯定会责骂我的。❑ [V n +for] *Later she scolded her daughter for having talked to her father like that.* 后来她训斥女儿不应该那样对父亲说话。❑ [V with quote] *'You should be at school,' he scolded.* "你应该在学校的。"他责骂道。[Also V]

sconce /skɒns/ (**sconces**) N-COUNT A **sconce** is a decorated object that holds candles or an electric light, and that is attached to the wall of a room. 壁式烛台；壁灯台

scone /skɒn, skəʊn/ (**scones**) N-COUNT A **scone** is a small cake made from flour and fat, usually eaten with butter.（通常抹黄油食用的）烤饼，司康饼【mainly BRIT 主英】

scoop /sku:p/ (**scoops, scooping, scooped**) ❶ VERB If you **scoop** a person or thing somewhere, you put your hands or arms under or round them and quickly move them there.（敏捷地）抱起，拿起，捡起，拽过来 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Michael knelt next to her and scooped her into his arms.* 迈克尔挨着她跪下，一下把她搂入怀里。[Also V n] ❷ VERB If you **scoop** something from a container, you remove it with something such as a spoon.（用勺子等）舀，盛 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *...the sound of a spoon scooping dog food out of a can.* 用勺子从罐子里舀狗粮的声音 ❸ N-COUNT A **scoop** is an object like a spoon which is used for picking up a quantity of a food such as ice cream or an ingredient such as flour. 勺；勺状物 ❑ *...a small ice-cream scoop.* 一个吃冰激凌的小勺儿 ❹ N-COUNT You can use **scoop** to refer to an exciting news story which is reported in one newspaper or on one television programme before it appears anywhere else. 抢先报道的新闻；独家新闻 ❑ *...one of the biggest scoops in the history of newspapers.* 报业史上最大的独家新闻之一 ❺ VERB If a newspaper **scoops** other newspapers, it succeeds in printing an exciting or important story before they do. 抢先报道 ❑ [V n] *All the newspapers really want to do is scoop the opposition.* 所有报社真正想做的就是比对手抢先报道。❻ VERB If you **scoop** a prize or award, you win it. 获取，赢得，捧走（奖金或奖项）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V n] *...films which scooped awards around the world.* 在全世界赢得各种奖项的影片

▶**scoop up** PHRASAL VERB If you **scoop** something **up**, you put your hands or arms under it and lift it in a quick movement.（敏捷地）抱起，拿起，捡起 ❑ [V P n] *Use both hands to scoop up the leaves.* 用双手捧起叶子。❑ [V n P] *He began to scoop his things up frantically.* 他开始手忙脚乱地捡起他的东西。

scoot /sku:t/ (**scoots, scooting, scooted**) VERB If you **scoot** somewhere, you go there very quickly. 疾行；匆匆去【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V prep/adv] *Sam said, 'I'm going to hide,' and scooted up the stairs.* 萨姆说："我得藏起来。"然后匆匆上了楼。[Also V]

scoot|er /'sku:tə'/ (**scooters**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scooter** is a small light motorcycle which has a low seat. 小型摩托车 ❷ N-COUNT A **scooter** is a type of child's bicycle which has two wheels joined by a wooden board and a handle on a long pole attached to the front wheel. The child stands on the board with one foot, and uses the other foot to move forwards.（儿童）踏板车，滑板车

scope /skəʊp/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf] If there is **scope for** a particular kind of behaviour or activity, people have the opportunity to behave in this way or do that activity. 机会；施展余地 ❑ [+for] *He believed in giving his staff scope for initiative.* 他认为应给员工提供发挥主动性的机会。❑ *Banks had increased scope to develop new financial products.* 银行已为开发新的金融产品留出了更大余地。❷ N-SING The **scope of** an activity, topic, or piece of work is the whole area which it deals with or includes.（活动、话题或作品的）范围 ❑ [+of] *Mr Dobson promised to widen the organisation's scope of activity.* 多布森先生许诺拓宽该组织的活动范围。

scorch /skɔ:tʃ/ (**scorches, scorching, scorched**) ❶ VERB To **scorch** something means to burn it slightly.（轻微地）烫坏，烧煳，烧焦 ❑ [V n] *The bomb scorched the side of the building.* 炸弹烧焦了建筑物的一侧。•**scorched** ADJ ❑ *...scorched black earth.* 烧焦的黑土 ❷ VERB If something **scorches** or **is scorched**, it becomes marked or changes colour because it is affected by too much heat or by a chemical.（因过热或化学品的作用）（使）变色，（使）留有标记 ❑ [V] *The leaves are inclined to scorch in hot sunshine.* 叶子在酷热的阳光下容易枯黄。❑ [V n] *If any of the spray goes onto the lawn it will scorch the grass.* 这种喷雾剂向草坪上轻轻一喷，就会使草枯黄。

,scorched 'earth N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **scorched earth** policy is the deliberate burning, destruction, and removal by an army of everything that would be useful to an enemy coming into the area.（战争中不给敌人留下任何有用之物的）焦土（政策）❑ *He employed a scorched-earth policy, destroying villages and burning crops.* 他采取了焦土政策，摧毁了村庄，烧掉了庄稼。

scorch|ing /'skɔ:tʃɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scorching** or **scorching hot** weather or temperatures are very hot indeed. 酷热的；高温的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *That race was run in scorching weather.* 那次赛跑是在酷热的天气中进行的。

score ◆◆ /skɔ:'/ (**scores, scoring, scored**)

In meaning ❾, the plural form is **score**. 义项 9 的复数形式为 score。

❶ VERB In a sport or game, if a player **scores** a goal or a point, they gain a goal or point.（比赛中）得（分），进（球）❑ [V n] *Against which country did Ian Wright score his first international goal?* 在与哪个国家的比赛中伊恩·赖特打进了他在国际比赛中的首粒进球？❑ [V n] *England scored 282 in their first innings.* 英格兰队第一局就获得了 282 分。❑ [V] *Gascoigne almost scored in the opening minute.* 加斯科因在开场第一分钟就差点儿进球得分。❷ VERB If you **score** a particular number or amount, for example as a mark in a test, you achieve that number or amount.（考试等中）得（分）❑ [V n] *Kelly had scored an average of 147 on three separate IQ tests.* 凯利在 3 项不同的智商测试中平均得分 147。❑ [V adv] *Congress as an institution scores low in public opinion polls.* 作为一个公共机构，国会在公众民意调查中得分很低。❸ N-COUNT Someone's **score** in a game or test is a number, for example, a number of points or runs, which shows what they have achieved or what level they have reached.（考试或比赛中的）得分，成绩 ❑ [+of] *The U.S. Open golf tournament was won by Ben Hogan, with a score of 287.* 本·霍根以 287 杆的成绩赢得了美国高尔夫公开赛冠军。❑ *There was also a strong link between children's low maths scores and parents' numeracy problems.* 孩子数学成绩差也与父母算术不好密切相关。❹ N-COUNT The **score** in a game is the result of it or the current situation, as indicated by the number of goals, runs, or points

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obtained by the two teams or players.（比赛的）比分，结果 ❑ *4-1 was the final score.* 最终比分是 4 比 1。❑ [+of] *They beat the Giants by a score of 7 to 3.* 他们以 7 比 3 的比分击败了巨人队。 5 VERB If you **score** a success, a victory, or a hit, you are successful in what you are doing. 赢得；获得；取得【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *In recent months, the rebels have scored some significant victories.* 最近几个月里，叛乱分子已经取得了一些不小的胜利。 6 N-COUNT The **score** of a film, play, or similar production is the music which is written or used for it.（电影、戏剧等的）配乐 ❑ *The dance is accompanied by an original score by Henry Torgue.* 这支舞蹈的配乐是由亨利·托尔格所作的一首原创曲目。 7 N-COUNT The **score** of a piece of music is the written version of it. 总谱；乐谱 ❑ *He recognizes enough notation to be able to follow a score.* 他认得足够多的乐符，看懂乐谱不成问题。 8 QUANT If you refer to **scores of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 许多；大量【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】❑ [+of] *Campaigners lit scores of bonfires in ceremonies to mark the anniversary.* 参加运动的人们在各种仪式上点起一垛垛篝火以纪念周年庆典。 9 NUM A **score** is twenty or approximately twenty. 二十；二十左右【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *A score of countries may be producing or planning to obtain chemical weapons.* 大概有 20 个国家可能正在制造或计划获取化学武器。 10 VERB If you **score** a surface with something sharp, you cut a line or number of lines in it. 刻痕于；画线于 ❑ [v n] *Lightly score the surface of the steaks with a knife.* 在牛排表面轻轻打花刀。 11 PHRASE If you **keep score** of the number of things that are happening in a certain situation, you count them and record them. 数，记下（数量）❑ [+of] *You can keep score of your baby's movements before birth by recording them on a kick chart.* 你可以通过胎动图表记录分娩前胎儿的活动情况。 12 PHRASE If you **know the score**, you know what the real facts of a situation are and how they affect you, even though you may not like them. 了解情况；了解真相；知道问题的症结【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I don't feel sorry for Carl. He knew the score; he knew what he had to do and couldn't do it.* 我觉得卡尔没什么好可惜的。他了解情况。他知道自己必须做什么，只是没能做成。 13 PHRASE You can use **on that score** or **on this score** to refer to something that has just been mentioned, especially an area of difficulty or concern. 在那一点上 / 在这一点上；（尤指）在那个难题上 / 在这个关注点上 ❑ *I became pregnant easily. At least I've had no problems on that score.* 我很容易就怀上了孩子。至少在那方面我没有问题。 14 PHRASE If you **score a point over** someone, or **score points off** them, you gain an advantage over them, usually by saying something clever or making a better argument.（通常指通过巧妙或更有说服力的发言）驳倒，占上风 ❑ *The Prime Minister was trying to score a political point over his rivals.* 首相正设法在政治上将对手一一驳倒。❑ *The politicians might be forced to touch on the real issues rather than scoring points off each other.* 政客们也许应该讨论实质的问题，而不是互相抬杠。 15 PHRASE If you **settle a score** or **settle an old score with** someone, you take revenge on them for something they have done in the past. 报复 ❑ *The groups had historic scores to settle with each other.* 这几个团体有宿怨要了结。

→ see **music**

score|board /ˈskɔːrbɔːrd/ (**scoreboards**) N-COUNT A **scoreboard** is a large board, for example at a sports ground or stadium, which shows the score in a match or competition. 记分牌 ❑ *The figures flash up on the scoreboard.* 分数在记分牌上亮起。

score|card /ˈskɔːrkɑːrd/ (**scorecards**) also **score card** 1 N-COUNT A **scorecard** is a printed card that tells you who is taking part in a match, and on which officials, players, or people watching can record each player's score. 参赛运动员名单卡；（体育官员、运动员或观赛者持有的）记分卡 2 N-COUNT A **scorecard** is a system or procedure that is used for checking or testing something. 记录卡考查制度【AM 美】❑ *This commission would keep environmental scorecards on U.N. member nations.* 该委员会将对联合国的成员国采用环境记录卡制。

score draw (**score draws**) N-COUNT A **score draw** is the result of a football match in which both teams score at least one goal, and they score the same number of goals.（足球比赛中双方入球数相等且至少踢进一球的）平局【BRIT 英】

score|less /ˈskɔːrləs/ ADJ In football, baseball, and some other sports, a **scoreless** game is one in which neither team has scored any goals or points.（足球、棒球或其他比赛中）双方均未得分的，零比零的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Norway had held Holland to a scoreless draw in Rotterdam.* 挪威队在鹿特丹以零比零逼平荷兰队。

score|line /ˈskɔːrlaɪn/ (**scorelines**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **scoreline** of a football, rugby, or tennis match is the score or the final result of it.（足球、橄榄球或网球比赛的）最终比分，最终结果【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *...the excitingly close scoreline of 2-1.* 2 比 1 的接近比分扣人心弦

scor|er /ˈskɔːrər/ (**scorers**) 1 N-COUNT In football, cricket, and many other sports and games, a **scorer** is a player who scores a goal, runs, or points.（足球、板球等的）得分运动员，得分手 ❑ *...David Hirst, the scorer of 11 goals this season.* 戴维·赫斯特，本赛季有 11 个入球的得分手 2 N-COUNT A **scorer** is an official who writes down the score of a game or competition as it is being played.（竞赛或比赛中的）记分员

score|sheet /ˈskɔːrʃiːt/ also **score sheet** PHRASE In football, rugby, and some other sports, if a player **gets on the scoresheet**, he or she scores one or more goals, tries, or points.（比赛中）得分，进球【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】

scorn /skɔːrn/ (**scorns, scorning, scorned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] If you treat someone or something **with scorn**, you show contempt for them. 轻蔑；鄙视 ❑ *Researchers greeted the proposal with scorn.* 研究人员对这个建议嗤之以鼻。[Also +*for*] 2 VERB If you **scorn** someone or something, you feel or show contempt for them. 看不起；鄙视 ❑ [v n] *Several leading officers have quite openly scorned the peace talks.* 几位高官相当公开地对和平谈判表示出不屑。 3 VERB If you **scorn** something, you refuse to have it or accept it because you think it is not good enough or suitable for you. 拒绝；摈斥；不屑于接受 ❑ [v n] *...people who scorned traditional methods.* 摈弃传统做法的人 4 PHRASE If you **pour scorn on** someone or something or **heap scorn on** them, you say that you think they are stupid and worthless. 对…嗤之以鼻；对…不屑一顾 ❑ *It is fashionable these days to pour scorn on those in public life.* 如今人们都看不起那些从事公务工作的人。❑ *He used to heap scorn on Dr Vazquez's socialist ideas.* 他以前总是嘲笑巴斯克斯博士的社会主义观点。

scorn|ful /ˈskɔːrnfʊl/ ADJ If you are **scornful of** someone or something, you show contempt for them. 轻蔑的；嘲笑的 ❑ [+of] *He is deeply scornful of politicians.* 他非常看不起政客。❑ *...a scornful simile.* 讽喻

Scor|pio /ˈskɔːrpiəʊ/ (**Scorpios**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Scorpio** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a scorpion. People who are born approximately between the 23rd of October and the 21st of November come under this sign. 天蝎宫，天蝎座（黄道十二宫之一。出生于 10 月 23 日至 11 月 21 日之间的人属此星座）2 N-COUNT A **Scorpio** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Scorpio. 出生于天蝎宫时段的人

scor|pi|on /ˈskɔːrpiən/ (**scorpions**) N-COUNT A **scorpion** is a small creature which looks like a large insect. Scorpions have a long curved tail, and some of them are poisonous. 蝎子

Scot /skɒt/ (**Scots**) 1 N-COUNT A **Scot** is a person of Scottish origin. 苏格兰人；苏格兰裔人 2 N-UNCOUNT **Scots** is a dialect of the English language that is spoken in Scotland. 苏格兰英语 ❑ *There are things you can express in Scots that you can't say in English.* 有些话可以用苏格兰英语表达，而无法用标准英语表达。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scots** means the same as **Scottish**. Scots 同 Scottish ❑ *...his guttural Scots accent.* 他那从喉咙发声的苏格兰口音

scotch /skɒtʃ/ (**scotches, scotching, scotched**) VERB If you **scotch** a rumour, plan, or idea, you put an end to it before it can develop any further. 平息；挫败；阻止 ❑ [v n] *They have scotched rumours that they are planning a special London show.* 他们辟谣说并没有在筹划伦敦专场秀。

Scotch /skɒtʃ/ (**Scotches**) 1 N-VAR **Scotch** or **Scotch whisky** is whisky made in Scotland. 苏克兰威士忌 ❑ *...a bottle of Scotch.* 一瓶苏格兰威士忌 •N-COUNT A **Scotch** is a glass of Scotch. 一杯苏格兰威士忌 ❑ *He poured himself a Scotch.* 他为自己倒了一杯苏格兰威士忌。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scotch** means the same as **Scottish**. This

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use is considered incorrect by many people. 同 Scottish（许多人认为这种用法不正确）

Scotch egg (**Scotch eggs**) N-COUNT A **Scotch egg** is a hard-boiled egg that is covered with sausage meat and breadcrumbs, then fried.（外裹香肠肉和面包屑炸制而成的）苏格兰煎蛋【mainly BRIT 主英】

Scotch-Irish ADJ If someone, especially an American, is **Scotch-Irish**, they are descended from both Scottish and Irish people, especially from Scottish people who had settled in Northern Ireland.（尤指美国人）有苏格兰与爱尔兰血统的，北爱尔兰的苏格兰移民后裔的【mainly AM 主美】•N-PLURAL **Scotch-Irish** is also a noun. ❑ *...Virginia's Great Valley, where the Scotch-Irish had settled in the eighteenth century.* 弗吉尼亚大峡谷，兼有苏格兰和爱尔兰血统的人曾于 18 世纪在此定居

Scotch tape N-UNCOUNT **Scotch tape** is a clear sticky tape that is sold in rolls and that you use to stick paper or card together or onto a wall. 思高透明胶带；苏格兰胶带【TRADEMARK 商标】

scot-free ADV [ADV after v] If you say that someone got away **scot-free**, you are emphasizing that they escaped punishment for something that you believe they should have been punished for. 免于受罚地；逃脱惩罚地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Others who were guilty were being allowed to get off scot-free.* 其他犯罪人员不予处罚。

Scots|man /'skɒtsmən/ (**Scotsmen**) N-COUNT A **Scotsman** is a man of Scottish origin. 苏格兰（男）人

Scots|woman /'skɒtswʊmən/ (**Scotswomen**) N-COUNT A **Scotswoman** is a woman of Scottish origin. 苏格兰女人

Scot|tish /'skɒtɪʃ/ ADJ **Scottish** means belonging or relating to Scotland, its people, language, or culture. 苏格兰的；苏格兰人的；苏格兰语（或文化）的

scoun|drel /'skaʊndrəl/ (**scoundrels**) N-COUNT If you refer to a man as a **scoundrel**, you mean that he behaves very badly towards other people, especially by cheating them or deceiving them. 恶棍；流氓；无赖【OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 过时，贬】❑ *He is a lying scoundrel!* 他是个无耻的骗子！

scour /'skaʊə^{r}/ (**scours, scouring, scoured**) ■ VERB If you **scour** something such as a place or a book, you make a thorough search of it to try to find what you are looking for. 四处搜索；细查 ❑ [v n] *Rescue crews had scoured an area of 30 square miles.* 救援人员已经搜遍了 30 平方英里的范围。❑ [v n +for] *We scoured the telephone directory for clues.* 我们仔细查阅电话簿以寻找线索。■ VERB If you **scour** something such as a sink, floor, or pan, you clean its surface by rubbing it hard with something rough. 擦净；擦亮 ❑ [v n] *He decided to scour the sink.* 他决定把水池擦干净。

scourge /skɜː^{r}dʒ/ (**scourges, scourging, scourged**) ■ N-COUNT A **scourge** is something that causes a lot of trouble or suffering to a group of people. 灾难；祸害 ❑ [+of] *...the best chance in 20 years to end the scourge of terrorism.* 20 年来消灭恐怖主义祸害的最佳机会 ■ VERB If something **scourges** a place or group of people, it causes great pain and suffering to people. 使痛苦；危害；折磨 ❑ [v n] *Economic anarchy scourged the post-war world.* 经济混乱使得战后的世界陷入水深火热之中。

scout /skaʊt/ (**scouts, scouting, scouted**) ■ N-COUNT A **scout** is someone who is sent to an area of countryside to find out the position of an enemy army. 侦察员 ❑ *They sent two men out in front as scouts.* 他们派两人在前面侦察。■ VERB If you **scout** somewhere **for** something, you go through that area searching for it.（在某地）搜索，寻找 ❑ [v n +for] *I wouldn't have time to scout the area for junk.* 我可没时间在这片区域找破烂儿。❑ [v +for] *A team of four was sent to scout for a nuclear test site.* 一个 4 人小分队被派出寻找核试验地。❑ [v n] *I have people scouting the hills already.* 我已经让人搜过那些山了。

▶**scout around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **scout round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **scout around** or **scout round for** something, you go to different places looking for it. 四处寻觅 ❑ [v P +for] *They scouted around for more fuel.* 他们四处寻觅更多的燃料。❑ [v P] *I scouted round in the bushes.* 我在灌木丛中四下查找。

Scout /skaʊt/ (**Scouts**) ■ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Scouts** is an organization for children and young people which teaches them to be practical, sensible, and helpful. 童子军 ■ N-COUNT A **Scout** is a member of the Scouts. 童子军队员 ❑ *...a party of seven Scouts and three leaders on a camping trip.* 正在野营旅行的 7 名童子军队员和 3 名领队

scout|master /'skaʊtmɑːstə^{r}, -mæs-/ (**scoutmasters**) N-COUNT A **scoutmaster** is a man who is in charge of a troop of Scouts. 童子军团长；童子军小队长

scowl /skaʊl/ (**scowls, scowling, scowled**) VERB When someone **scowls**, an angry or hostile expression appears on their face. 作怒容；沉下脸；绷着脸 ❑ [v] *He scowled, and slammed the door behind him.* 他怒气冲冲，摔门而去。❑ [v +at] *She scowled at the two men as they entered the room.* 两个男人进屋时，她怒目而视。•N-COUNT **Scowl** is also a noun. ❑ *Chris met the remark with a scowl.* 克里斯听到这句话，脸沉了下来。

scrab|ble /'skræb^{ə}l/ (**scrabbles, scrabbling, scrabbled**) ■ VERB If you **scrabble for** something, especially something that you cannot see, you move your hands or your feet about quickly and hurriedly in order to find it. 乱扒；乱摸；（尤指在看不见时）摸索着寻找 ❑ [v +for] *He grabbed his jacket and scrabbled in his desk drawer for some loose change.* 他抓起夹克，然后在书桌的抽屉里乱翻了一些零钱。❑ [v to-inf] *I hung there, scrabbling with my feet to find a foothold.* 我吊在那儿，两脚乱蹬着寻找落脚点。•PHRASAL VERB **Scrabble around** or **scrabble about** means the same as **scrabble**. scrabble around 或 scrabble about 同 scrabble ❑ [v P +for] *Alberg scrabbled around for pen and paper.* 阿尔伯格四处翻找笔和纸。❑ [v P] *Gleb scrabbled about in the hay, pulled out a book and opened it.* 格莱布在干草中乱扒一通，翻出一本书来并把它打开。■ VERB If you say that someone **is scrabbling to** do something, you mean that they are having difficulty because they are in too much of a hurry, or because the task is almost impossible. 急于；苦求 ❑ [v to-inf] *The banks are now desperately scrabbling to recover their costs.* 那些银行正在拼命急于收回成本。❑ [v +for] *The opportunity had gone. His mind scrabbled for alternatives.* 机会已经失去。他苦苦思索别的方案。•PHRASAL VERB **Scrabble around** means the same as **scrabble**. scrabble around 同 scrabble ❑ [v P +for] *You get a six-month contract, and then you have to scrabble around for the next job.* 你签了一份 6 个月的合同，接着还得拼命找下一个工作。[Also v P to-inf]

scrag|gly /'skrægli/ (**scraggler, scraggliest**) ADJ **Scraggly** hair or plants are thin and untidy.（头发、植物）参差不齐的，稀疏的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a scraggly mustache.* 稀稀拉拉的胡子

scrag|gy /'skrægi/ (**scraggier, scraggiest**) ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **scraggy**, you mean that they look unattractive because they are so thin. 骨瘦如柴的；皮包骨头的【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *...his scraggy neck.* 他那干瘦的脖子 ❑ *...a flock of scraggy sheep.* 一群皮包骨头的绵羊

scram|ble /'skræmb^{ə}l/ (**scrambles, scrambling, scrambled**) ■ VERB If you **scramble** over rocks or up a hill, you move quickly over them or up it using your hands to help you.（迅速地）爬，攀登 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tourists were scrambling over the rocks looking for the perfect camera angle.* 游客们正在爬上岩石寻找最佳的拍摄角度。■ VERB If you **scramble** to a different place or position, you move there in a hurried, awkward way. 仓促行动；慌忙前往 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Ann threw back the covers and scrambled out of bed.* 安掀开被子，急忙下了床。■ VERB If a number of people **scramble for** something, they compete energetically with each other for it. 争夺；抢夺 ❑ [v +for] *More than three million fans are expected to scramble for tickets.* 预计会有超过 300 万的球迷抢购门票。❑ [v to-inf] *Business is booming and foreigners are scrambling to invest.* 商业繁荣，外国人争相投资。•N-COUNT [usu sing, N to-inf] **Scramble** is also a noun. ❑ *...a scramble to get a seat on the early-morning flight.* 争订凌晨班机的座位 ■ VERB If you **scramble eggs**, you break them, mix them together and then heat and stir the mixture in a pan. 炒（蛋）❑ [v n] *Make the toast and scramble the eggs.* 把面包烤一下，再炒些鸡蛋。•**scram|bled** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...scrambled*

eggs and bacon. 炒蛋和熏肉 ■ VERB If a device **scrambles** a radio or telephone message, it interferes with the sound so that the message can only be understood by someone with special equipment. 对(无线电或电话信号)进行扰码；干扰 ❑ [v n] *The latest machines scramble the messages so that the conversation cannot easily be intercepted.* 最新的机器对信号作扰码处理，通话就不易被侦听了。

→ see **egg**

scram|bler /'skræmblə'/ (**scramblers**) N-COUNT A **scrambler** is an electronic device which alters the sound of a radio or telephone message so that it can only be understood by someone who has special equipment. 扰码器；倒频器

scrap /skræp/ (**scraps, scrapping, scrapped**) ■ N-COUNT A **scrap** of something is a very small piece or amount of it. 碎片；小块；一丁点儿 ❑ [+of] *A crumpled scrap of paper was found in her handbag.* 在她的手提包里发现了一张皱巴巴的小纸片。❑ [+of] *They need every scrap of information they can get.* 任何能够得到的信息他们都需要。■ N-PLURAL **Scraps** are pieces of unwanted food which are thrown away or given to animals. 残羹剩饭；吃剩的东西 ❑ *...the scraps from the Sunday dinner table.* 星期天晚餐的残羹剩饭 ■ VERB If you **scrap** something, you get rid of it or cancel it. 除掉；取消；废弃【INFORMAL, JOURNALISM 非正式，新闻】❑ [v n] *President Hussein called on all countries in the Middle East to scrap nuclear or chemical weapons.* 侯赛因总统号召中东所有国家放弃核武器和化学武器。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Scrap** metal or paper is no longer wanted for its original purpose, but may have some other use. (金属、纸张)废弃的，报废的 ❑ *There's always tons of scrap paper in Dad's office.* 爸爸的办公室里总有大量的废纸。■ N-UNCOUNT **Scrap** is metal from old or damaged machinery or cars. (废旧机械或汽车的)废金属 ❑ *Thousands of tanks, artillery pieces and armored vehicles will be cut up for scrap.* 成千上万的坦克、大炮和装甲车将被切割成废金属。

scrap|book /'skræpbuk/ (**scrapbooks**) N-COUNT A **scrapbook** is a book with empty pages on which you can stick things such as pictures or newspaper articles in order to keep them. 剪贴簿；剪报资料收贴簿

scrape /skreip/ (**scrapes, scraping, scraped**) ■ VERB If you **scrape** something from a surface, you remove it, especially by pulling a sharp object over the surface. (尤指用锋利物)刮落，削掉，擦掉 ❑ [v n with adv] *She went round the car scraping the frost off the windows.* 她把结霜的车窗挨个儿擦干净。■ VERB If something **scrapes** against something else or if someone or something **scrapes** something else, it rubs against it, making a noise or causing slight damage. 摩擦使发出刺耳声；刷；擦；蹭 ❑ [v prep] *The only sound is that of knives and forks scraping against china.* 只听见刀叉摩擦瓷器的刺耳声。❑ [v n] *The car hurtled past us, scraping the wall and screeching to a halt.* 汽车从我们身边疾驰而过，蹭到墙壁上然后戛然刹住。❑ [v-ing] *There was a scraping sound as she dragged the heels of her shoes along the pavement.* 她拖着脚走，鞋跟蹭着人行道嚓嚓作响。■ VERB If you **scrape** a part of your body, you accidentally rub it against something hard and rough, and damage it slightly. 擦伤，刮破(身体部位)❑ [v n] *She stumbled and fell, scraping her palms and knees.* 她绊了一下摔倒了，手掌和膝盖都蹭破了。■ to **scrape the barrel** → see **barrel**

▶**scrape by** PHRASAL VERB If someone **scrapes by**, they earn just enough money to live on with difficulty. 勉强生活；勉强糊口 ❑ [v p] *We're barely scraping by on my salary.* 我们靠我的工资勉强度日。

▶**scrape through** PHRASAL VERB If you **scrape through** an examination, you just succeed in passing it. If you **scrape through** a competition or a vote, you just succeed in winning it. 勉强通过(考试)；(在竞争、选举中)勉强获胜 ❑ [v p n] *Both my brothers have university degrees. I just scraped through a couple of A-levels.* 我的两个兄弟都有大学学位。而我只是勉强通过了几门高级程度考试。❑ [v p] *If we can get a draw, we might scrape through.* 如果我们能打平，可能会勉强获胜。

▶**scrape together** PHRASAL VERB If you **scrape together** an amount of money or a number of things, you succeed in obtaining it with difficulty. (艰难地)凑齐，筹集 ❑ [v n p] *They only just managed to scrape the money together.* 他们只是勉强凑够了钱。❑ [v p n] *It's possible the Congress Party will scrape together a majority.* 国大党可能会勉强获得多数票。

scrap|er /'skreipə'/ (**scrapers**) N-COUNT A **scraper** is a tool that has a small handle and a metal or plastic blade and can be used for scraping a particular surface clean. 刮刀；刮板；刮削器

scrap|heap /'skræphi:p/ also **scrap heap** ■ N-SING If you say that someone has been thrown on **the scrapheap**, you mean that they have been forced to leave their job by an uncaring employer and are unlikely to get other work. 遭解雇；失业 ❑ *Miners have been thrown on the scrapheap with no prospects.* 大批矿工被解雇，工作没着落。■ N-SING If things such as machines or weapons are thrown on **the scrapheap**, they are thrown away because they are no longer needed. 废物堆 ❑ *Thousands of Europe's tanks and guns are going to the scrap heap.* 欧洲成千上万的坦克和枪支将被淘汰。

scrap|ings /'skreipiŋz/ N-PLURAL **Scrapings** are small amounts or pieces that have been scraped off something. 刮屑；削片 ❑ *There might be scrapings under his fingernails.* 他的指甲缝里可能还存留着少量碎屑。

scrap|py /'skræpi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **scrappy**, you disapprove of it because it seems to be badly planned or untidy. 计划不周的；不连贯的；散乱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The final chapter is no more than a scrappy addition.* 最后一章不过是一些支离破碎的补充内容。

scrap|yard /'skræpju:d/ (**scrapyards**) also **scrap yard** N-COUNT A **scrapyard** is a place where old machines such as cars or ships are destroyed and where useful parts are saved. (废汽车、船只等的)废料场，废品场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **junkyard**

scratch /skrætʃ/ (**scratches, scratching, scratched**) ■ VERB If you **scratch yourself**, you rub your fingernails against your skin because it is itching. 给…搔痒；给…挠痒 ❑ [v pron-refl] *He scratched himself under his arm.* 他在胳膊下面挠了挠。❑ [v n] *The old man lifted his cardigan to scratch his side.* 老人撩起开襟毛衣挠了挠身体的一侧。❑ [v] *I had to wear long sleeves to stop myself scratching.* 我只好穿上长袖衣服以免自己挠痒。■ VERB If a sharp object **scratches** someone or something, it makes small shallow cuts on their skin or surface. 划伤；划出痕迹 ❑ [v n] *The branches tore at my jacket and scratched my hands and face.* 树枝刮破了我的夹克，划伤了我的手和脸。❑ [v n] *Knives will scratch the worktop.* 小刀会在工作台上留下划痕。■ N-COUNT **Scratches** on someone or something are small shallow cuts. 划痕；擦痕 ❑ [+on/to] *The seven-year-old was found crying with scratches on his face and neck.* 那名7岁男孩被发现时正在哭泣，脸部和颈部都有划伤。■ PHRASE If you do something **from scratch**, you do it without making use of anything that has been done before. 从零开始；从头做起；白手起家 ❑ *Building a home from scratch can be both exciting and challenging.* 建立一个全新的家庭既让人兴奋又富于挑战。■ PHRASE If you say that someone is **scratching** their **head**, you mean that they are thinking hard and trying to solve a problem or puzzle. 苦苦琢磨；绞尽脑汁 ❑ *The Institute spends a lot of time scratching its head about how to boost American productivity.* 该协会花费大量时间苦苦思索如何提高美国的生产力。■ PHRASE If you only **scratch the surface of** a subject or problem, you find out or do a small amount, but not enough to understand or solve it. 触及表面；隔靴搔痒；浅尝辄止 ❑ [+of] *Officials say they've only scratched the surface of the drug problem.* 官员们说他们只是触及了毒品问题的表面。❑ *We had only two weeks to tour Malaysia, which was hardly enough time to scratch the surface.* 我们只有两周的时间游览马来西亚，连走马观花都来不及。■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is not **up to scratch**, you mean that they are not good enough. 达到标准；合格；令人满意 ❑ *My mother always made me feel I wasn't coming up to scratch.* 母亲总是使我觉得自己不够优秀。

'scratch card (**scratch cards**) also **scratchcard** N-COUNT A **scratch card** is a card with hidden words or symbols on it. You scratch the surface off to reveal the words or symbols and find out if you have won a prize. 刮刮卡；刮奖卡

S

'scratch file (**scratch files**) N-COUNT A **scratch file** is a temporary computer file which you use as a work area or as a store while a program is operating. 临时文件【COMPUTING 计算机】

'scratch pad (**scratch pads**) N-COUNT A **scratch pad** is a temporary storage memory in a computer. 便笺式存储器；暂存器【COMPUTING 计算机】

scratchy /'skrætʃi/ 1 ADJ **Scratchy** sounds are thin and harsh. 沙哑的；发出沙沙声的 ❑ *Listening to the scratchy recording, I recognized Walt Whitman immediately.* 听到沙哑的录音，我立刻知道那是沃尔特·惠特曼。 2 ADJ **Scratchy** clothes or fabrics are rough and uncomfortable to wear next to your skin. (衣服、织物)粗糙扎人的，使人发痒的 ❑ *Wool is so scratchy that it irritates the skin.* 毛料衣服太扎人，令皮肤很不舒服。

scrawl /skrɔ:l/ (**scrawls, scrawling, scrawled**) 1 VERB If you **scrawl** something, you write it in a careless and untidy way. 潦草地写；马马虎虎地写 ❑ [v n] *He scrawled a hasty note to his wife.* 他给妻子草草写了个便条。 ❑ [v with quote] *Someone had scrawled 'Scum' on his car.* 有人在他的车上涂写了"人渣"的字样。 ❑ [v-ed] *...racist graffiti scrawled on school walls.* 学校墙壁上带有种族主义色彩的涂鸦 [Also v n] 2 N-VAR You can refer to writing that looks careless and untidy as a **scrawl**. 潦草的笔迹；不工整的字迹 ❑ *The letter was handwritten, in a hasty, barely decipherable scrawl.* 这封信是仓促手写而成的，字迹潦草得几乎无法辨认。

scrawny /'skrɔ:ni/ (**scrawnier, scrawniest**) ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **scrawny**, you mean that they look unattractive because they are so thin. 骨瘦如柴的；皮包骨头的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a scrawny woman with dyed black hair.* 染了黑发、骨瘦如柴的女人

scream ♦♢ /skri:m/ (**screams, screaming, screamed**) 1 VERB When someone **screams**, they make a very loud, high-pitched cry, for example because they are in pain or are very frightened. (因痛苦、恐惧等)尖叫，惊呼 ❑ [v] *Women were screaming; some of the houses nearest the bridge were on fire.* 女人们在尖叫；离桥最近的几所房屋起火了。 ❑ [v +in] *He staggered around the playground, screaming in agony.* 他绕着运动场跌跌撞撞地走着，痛苦地大叫着。 •N-COUNT **Scream** is also a noun. ❑ *Hilda let out a scream.* 希尔达发出一声尖叫。 ❑ [+of] *...screams of terror.* 恐惧的尖叫 2 VERB If you **scream** something, you shout it in a loud, high-pitched voice. 尖叫着说；高声喊出 ❑ [v with quote] *'Brigid!' she screamed. 'Get up!'* "布里吉德！"她尖叫道，"起来！" ❑ [v n] *They started screaming abuse at us.* 他们开始对我们破口大骂。 3 VERB When something makes a loud, high-pitched noise, you can say that it **screams**. 发出尖锐刺耳的声音【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *She slammed the car into gear, the tyres screaming as her foot jammed against the accelerator.* 她用力关上车门发动汽车，脚猛踩油门时轮胎发出刺耳的声音。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *As he talked, an airforce jet screamed over the town.* 他谈话时，一架军用喷气式飞机在镇子上空呼啸而过。 •N-COUNT **Scream** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There was a scream of brakes from the carriageway outside.* 外面车行道上传来刺耳的刹车声。

scream|ing|ly /'skri:mɪŋli/ ADV [ADV adj] If you say that something is, for example, **screamingly** funny or **screamingly** boring, you mean that it is extremely funny or extremely boring. 极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a screamingly funny joke.* 非常有趣的笑话

scree /skri:/ (**screes**) N-VAR **Scree** is a mass of loose stones on the side of a mountain. 山麓碎石；岩屑堆 ❑ *Occasionally scree fell in a shower of dust and noise.* 偶尔会有碎石滚下，扬起大团尘土，噼啪作响。

screech /skri:tʃ/ (**screeches, screeching, screeched**) 1 VERB If a vehicle **screeches** somewhere or if its tyres **screech**, its tyres make an unpleasant high-pitched noise on the road. (车辆、汽车轮胎)发出刺耳声 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A black Mercedes screeched to a halt beside the helicopter.* 一辆黑色的梅赛德斯轿车在直升机旁嘎的一声刹住了。 ❑ [v] *The car wheels screeched as they curved and bounced over the rough broken ground.* 车轮在坑坑洼洼的路面上拐弯和颠簸时发出尖锐刺耳的声音。 2 VERB When you **screech** something, you shout it in a loud, unpleasant, high-pitched voice. 尖声喊出 ❑ [v with quote] *'Get me some water, Jeremy!' I screeched.* "给我来点水，杰里米！"我尖声喊道。 ❑ [v +at] *...a player who screeches at you on the field.* 一名在赛场上向你尖声喊叫的运动员 [Also v, v n] •N-COUNT **Screech** is also a noun. ❑ *The figure gave a screech.* 那个身影发出一声尖叫。 3 VERB When a bird, animal, or thing **screeches**, it makes a loud, unpleasant, high-pitched noise. (鸟、动物等)尖叫，尖鸣，发出刺耳声 ❑ [v +at] *A macaw screeched at him from its perch.* 一只金刚鹦鹉站在栖木上冲他尖叫。 •N-COUNT **Screech** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He heard the screech of brakes.* 他听到刺耳的刹车声。

screen ♦♢ /skri:n/ (**screens, screening, screened**) 1 N-COUNT A **screen** is a flat vertical surface on which pictures or words are shown. Television sets and computers have screens, and films are shown on a screen in cinemas. (电视、电脑的)屏幕；(电影的)银幕 2 → see also **big screen, small screen, widescreen** 3 N-SING [oft *on/off* N] You can refer to film or television as **the screen**. (总称)电影，电视 ❑ *Many viewers have strong opinions about violence on the screen.* 许多观众对银幕暴力心存反感。 ❑ *She was the ideal American teenager, both on and off screen.* 无论是在荧幕上还是在生活中，她都是人们心目中完美的美国青少年。 4 VERB When a film or a television programme **is screened**, it is shown in the cinema or broadcast on television. 放映(电影)；播放(电视节目) ❑ [be v-ed] *The series is likely to be screened in January.* 这个系列剧可能在 1 月份播放。 ❑ [v n] *TV firms were later banned from screening any pictures of the demo.* 后来各电视台被禁止播放任何有关这次游行的画面。 •**screen|ing** (**screenings**) N-COUNT ❑ *The film-makers will be present at the screenings to introduce their works.* 制作人将出席电影放映礼介绍他们的作品。 5 N-COUNT A **screen** is a vertical panel which can be moved around. It is used to keep cold air away from part of a room, or to create a smaller area within a room. 屏风；隔板 ❑ *They put a screen in front of me so I couldn't see what was going on.* 他们在我面前竖了一面屏风，所以我看不到发生了什么事情。 6 VERB [usu passive] If something **is screened by** another thing, it is behind it and hidden by it. 遮挡；遮蔽 ❑ [be v-ed +by] *Most of the road behind the hotel was screened by a block of flats.* 宾馆后面的那条路大部分被一片公寓楼遮住了。 7 VERB To **screen for** a disease means to examine people to make sure that they do not have it. 检查，筛查(以确定是否患病) ❑ [v +for] *...a quick saliva test that would screen for people at risk of tooth decay.* 能快速核查是否长蛀牙的唾液检验 [Also v n] •**screen|ing** N-VAR ❑ [+for] *Britain has an enviable record on breast screening for cancer.* 英国妇女的乳腺癌患病率很低，着实令人羡慕。 8 VERB When an organization **screens** people who apply to join it, it investigates them to make sure that they are not likely to cause problems. 筛选，甄别(看是否可靠) ❑ [v n] *They will screen all their candidates.* 他们会对所有求职者进行筛选。 ❑ [v-ing] *...screening procedures for the regiment.* 参军的筛选程序 9 VERB To **screen** people or luggage means to check them using special equipment to make sure they are not carrying a weapon or a bomb. 对(人、行李)进行安全检查 ❑ [v n] *The airline had been screening baggage on X-ray machines.* 该航空公司已采用 X 光机对行李进行安全检查。 10 VERB If you **screen** your telephone calls, calls made to you are connected to an answering machine or are answered by someone else, so that you can choose whether or not to speak to the people phoning you. 转接，甄别(来电以决定是否接听) ❑ [v n] *I employ a secretary to screen my calls.* 我雇用了一名秘书转接打给我的电话。

▶**screen out** PHRASAL VERB If an organization or country **screens out** certain people, it keeps them out because it thinks they may cause problems. 驱逐，剔除(可能会惹麻烦的人) ❑ [v P n] *The company screened out applicants motivated only by money.* 该公司剔除了那些一心向钱看的申请者。

→ see **computer, television**

'screen door (**screen doors**) N-COUNT A **screen door** is a door made of fine netting which is on the outside of the main door of a house. It is used to keep insects out when the main door is open. (防止昆虫进入的)纱门

'screen name (**screen names**) N-COUNT Someone's **screen name** is a name that they use when communicating with other people on the Internet. 网名【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [*of*] *...someone with the screen name of nirvanakcf.* 一个网名叫 nirvanakcf 的人

screen|play /'skri:nplei/ (**screenplays**) N-COUNT A **screenplay**

is the words to be spoken in a film, and instructions about what will be seen in it. 电影剧本

screen|saver /ˈskriːnseɪvəʳ/ (**screensavers**) also **screen saver** N-COUNT A **screensaver** is a picture which appears or is put on a computer screen when the computer is not used for a while. 屏幕保护程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

screen|shot /ˈskriːnʃɒt/ (**screenshots**) N-COUNT A **screenshot** is an image that you create by copying part or all of the display on a computer screen at a particular moment. 屏幕截图【COMPUTING 计算机】

screen test (**screen tests**) N-COUNT When a film studio gives an actor a **screen test**, they film a short scene in order to test how good he or she would be in films. (挑选电影演员的)试镜

screen|writer /ˈskriːnraɪtəʳ/ (**screenwriters**) N-COUNT A **screenwriter** is a person who writes screenplays. 电影剧本作家；编剧

screen|writing /ˈskriːnraɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Screenwriting** is the process of writing screenplays. 电影剧本创作

screw /skruː/ (**screws**, **screwing**, **screwed**) 1 N-COUNT A **screw** is a metal object similar to a nail, with a raised spiral line around it. You turn a screw using a screwdriver so that it goes through two things, for example two pieces of wood, and fastens them together. 螺(丝)钉 ❑ *Each bracket is fixed to the wall with just three screws.* 每个托架只用了 3 颗螺钉固定在墙上。 2 VERB If you **screw** something somewhere or if it **screws** somewhere, you fix it in place by means of a screw or screws. 用螺钉固定 ❑ [v n prep] *I had screwed the shelf on the wall myself.* 我自己用螺钉把架子固定在墙上。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Screw down any loose floorboards.* 用螺钉固定住所有松动的地板。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I particularly like the type of shelving that screws to the wall.* 我尤其喜欢那种用螺钉固定在墙上的搁板。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **screw** lid or fitting is one that has a raised spiral line on the inside or outside of it, so that it can be fixed in place by twisting. (盖子、配件)带螺旋的 ❑ *...an ordinary jam jar with a screw lid.* 带螺旋盖的普通果酱罐 4 VERB If you **screw** something somewhere or if it **screws** somewhere, you fix it in place by twisting it round and round. 旋紧；拧紧 ❑ [v n prep] *Kelly screwed the silencer onto the pistol.* 凯利把消音器拧到手枪上。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Screw down the lid fairly tightly.* 把盖子拧紧。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...several aluminium poles that screw together to give a maximum length of 10 yards.* 几根旋接在一起、最长为 10 码的铝杆 5 VERB If you **screw** something such as a piece of paper **into** a ball, you squeeze it or twist it tightly so that it is in the shape of a ball. 把(纸等)揉成一团，拧成一团【BRIT 英】❑ [v n +*into*] *He screwed the paper into a ball and tossed it into the fire.* 他把纸揉成一团抛进火里。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crush**

6 VERB If you **screw** your face or your eyes **into** a particular expression, you tighten the muscles of your face to form that expression, for example because you are in pain or because the light is too bright. 扭曲(脸)；眯起(眼睛) ❑ [v n +*into*] *He screwed his face into an expression of mock pain.* 他面部扭曲，假装疼痛。 7 VERB If someone **screws** someone else or if two people **screw**, they have sex together. (与…)性交【RUDE 无礼】 8 VERB Some people use **screw** in expressions such as **screw you** or **screw that** to show that they are not concerned about someone or something or that they feel contempt for them. 去(你、它)的；见(你、它)的鬼【RUDE, FEELINGS 无礼，情感】 9 VERB [usu passive] If someone says that they **have been screwed**, they mean that someone else has cheated them, especially by getting money from them dishonestly. 欺骗；诈骗(钱财)【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ [*be* v-ed] *They haven't given us accurate information. We've been screwed.* 他们没有提供准确的消息。我们被骗了。 10 VERB If someone **screws** something, especially money, **out of** you, they get it from you by putting pressure on you. 敲诈，勒索(钱财等)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n +*out of*] *For decades rich nations have been screwing money out of poor nations.* 富国压榨穷国长达数十载。 11 PHRASE If you **turn** or **tighten the screw on** someone, you increase the pressure which is already on them, for example by using threats, in order to force them to do a particular thing. 对…增加压力 ❑ *Parisian taxi drivers are threatening to mount a blockade to turn the screw on the government.* 巴黎的出租司机以堵塞交通相威胁，对政府施加压力。

▶**screw up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **screw up** your eyes or your face, you tighten your eye or face muscles, for example because you are in pain or because the light is too bright. 眯起(眼睛)；扭曲(面部) ❑ [v P n] *She had screwed up her eyes, as if she found the sunshine too bright.* 她眯起了眼睛，好像是觉得阳光太刺眼。 ❑ [v n P] *Close your eyes and screw them up tight.* 合上眼睛，闭紧。 ❑ [v P] *His face screwed up in agony.* 他的脸痛苦地扭曲着。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **screw up** a piece of paper, you squeeze it tightly so that it becomes very creased and no longer flat, usually when you are throwing it away. 把(纸)揉成一团【BRIT 英】❑ [v n P] *He would start writing to his family and would screw the letter up in frustration.* 他会提笔给家人写信，却常常懊恼沮丧地又把信纸揉成一团。 ❑ [v P n] *He screwed up his first three efforts after only a line or two.* 前 3 次他只写了一两行就把纸揉成了一团。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **crush**

3 PHRASAL VERB To **screw** something **up**, or to **screw up**, means to cause something to fail or be spoiled. 弄糟；搞乱；毁坏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *You can't open the window because it screws up the air conditioning.* 你不能打开窗户，那样空调就不起作用了。 ❑ [v n P] *Get out. Haven't you screwed things up enough already!* 滚出去。事情给你搞得还不够糟啊！ ❑ [v P] *Somebody had screwed up; they weren't there.* 有人把事情搞砸了；他们没在那里。

screw|ball /ˈskruːbɔːl/ (**screwballs**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Screwball** comedy is silly and eccentric in an amusing and harmless way. (喜剧)荒唐可笑的，怪诞的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a remake of a '50s classic screwball comedy.* 一部 20 世纪 50 年代经典怪诞喜剧的翻拍 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **screwball**, you mean that they do strange or crazy things. 怪人；疯子【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

screw|driver /ˈskruːdraɪvəʳ/ (**screwdrivers**) N-COUNT A **screwdriver** is a tool that is used for turning screws. It consists of a metal rod with a flat or cross-shaped end that fits into the top of the screw. 螺丝刀；螺丝起子

→ see **tool**

screwed up ADJ If you say that someone is **screwed up**, you mean that they are very confused or worried, or that they have psychological problems. 困惑的；担忧的；神经质的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was really screwed up with his emotional problems.* 他深受情感问题的困扰。

screw-top ADJ [ADJ n] A **screw-top** bottle or jar has a lid that is secured by being twisted on. (瓶子、罐子)带螺旋盖的

scrib|ble /ˈskrɪbᵊl/ (**scribbles**, **scribbling**, **scribbled**) 1 VERB If you **scribble** something, you write it quickly and roughly. 潦草地写；匆匆地写 ❑ [v n] *She scribbled a note to tell Mum she'd gone out.* 她匆匆写了个便条告诉妈妈她已外出。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *As I scribbled in my diary the light went out.* 我正草草地写着日记，灯灭了。 2 VERB To **scribble** means to make meaningless marks or rough drawings using a pencil or pen. 乱涂；乱画 ❑ [v prep/adv] *When Caroline was five she scribbled on a wall.* 卡罗琳 5 岁时在墙上乱涂乱画。 [Also v] 3 N-VAR **Scribble** is something that has been written or drawn quickly and roughly. 潦草的字迹；涂鸦 ❑ *I'm sorry what I wrote was such a scribble.* 很抱歉我写得如此潦草。

▶**scribble down** PHRASAL VERB If you **scribble down** something, you write it quickly or roughly. 草草写下；匆匆记下 ❑ [v P n] *I attempted to scribble down the names.* 我努力匆匆地写下那些名字。 ❑ [v n P] *He took my name and address, scribbling it down in his notebook.* 他要了我的姓名和地址，匆匆写在他的笔记本上。

Word Link 词根词缀 *scrib ≈ writing* 书写：*inscribe, scribble, scribe*

scrib|bler /ˈskrɪbləʳ/ (**scribblers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] People sometimes refer to writers as **scribblers** when they think they are not very good writers. 蹩脚文人；三流作家【mainly JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 主新闻，贬】

scribe /skraɪb/ (**scribes**) N-COUNT In the days before printing was

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common, a **scribe** was a person who wrote copies of things such as letters or documents.（印刷术普及前的）抄写员

→ see **book, printing**

Word Link 词根词缀 *scrib ≈ writing* 书写：*inscribe, scribble, scribe*

scrimp /skrɪmp/ (**scrimps, scrimping, scrimped**) VERB If you **scrimp on** things, you live cheaply and spend as little money as possible. 节省；精打细算；省吃俭用 ❑ [V *+on*] *Scrimping on safety measures can be a false economy.* 在安全措施上抠抠搜搜可能会打错算盘。

scrip /skrɪp/ (**scrips**) N-COUNT A **scrip** is a certificate which shows that an investor owns part of a share or stock. 股票凭证；股息票【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The cash or scrip would be offered as part of a pro rata return of capital to shareholders.* 股票持有者将获得现金或股息凭证，作为按比例分配的资本收益的一部分。

script ♦◇ /skrɪpt/ (**scripts, scripting, scripted**) ■ N-COUNT The **script** of a play, film, or television programme is the written version of it.（戏剧、电影）剧本；（电视节目）广播稿 ❑ *Jenny's writing a film script.* 珍妮在写一个电影剧本。■ VERB The person who **scripts** a film or a radio or television play writes it. 为（电影等）写剧本；为（广播、电视节目）撰稿 ❑ [V n] *...James Cameron, who scripted and directed both films.* 詹姆斯·卡梅伦，这两部电影的编剧兼导演 ■ N-VAR [usu adj N] You can refer to a particular system of writing as a particular **script**.（一种语言的）书写系统，字母表 ❑ *...a text in the Malay language but written in Arabic script.* 一篇使用阿拉伯字母书写的马来语演讲稿 ■ N-SING If you say that something which has happened is not in **the script**, or that someone has not followed **the script**, you mean that something has happened which was not expected or intended to happen. 期待；计划 ❑ *Losing was not in the script.* 没想到会输掉比赛。❑ *The game plan was right. We just didn't follow the script.* 比赛战术是正确的。只是我们没有按照部署去打。

→ see **animation**

script|ed /ˈskrɪptɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **scripted** speech has been written in advance, although the speaker may pretend that it is spoken without preparation.（讲话）照稿子念的，照本宣科的 ❑ *He had prepared scripted answers.* 他已事先写好了答案。

scrip|tur|al /ˈskrɪptʃərəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Scriptural** is used to describe things that are written in or based on the Christian Bible.《圣经》中的；源自《圣经》的；根据《圣经》的 ❑ *...scriptural accounts of the process of salvation.*《圣经》中关于灵魂得救过程的记载

scrip|ture /ˈskrɪptʃəʳ/ (**scriptures**) N-VAR **Scripture** or **the scriptures** refers to writings that are regarded as holy in a particular religion, for example the Bible in Christianity.（宗教的）经典，经文，圣典 ❑ *...a quote from scripture.* 引自经文的语句 ❑ *...the Holy Scriptures.*《圣经》

→ see **religion**

Word Link 词根词缀 *script ≈ writing* 书写：*manuscript, scripture, transcript*

script|writer /ˈskrɪptraɪtəʳ/ (**scriptwriters**) N-COUNT A **scriptwriter** is a person who writes scripts for films or for radio or television programmes. 电影编剧；广播（或电视）节目的撰稿人

scroll /skrəʊl/ (**scrolls, scrolling, scrolled**) ■ N-COUNT A **scroll** is a long roll of paper or a similar material with writing on it.（带有文字的）卷轴，长纸卷 ❑ *Ancient scrolls were found in caves by the Dead Sea.* 死海旁边的山洞里发现了古代的卷轴。■ N-COUNT A **scroll** is a painted or carved decoration made to look like a scroll.（绘制或雕刻的）涡卷形装饰 ❑ *...a handsome suite of chairs incised with Grecian scrolls.* 一套雕刻着古希腊式涡卷形装饰的造型美观的椅子 ■ VERB If you **scroll** through text on a computer screen, you move the text up or down to find the information that you need.（在屏幕上）滚动（文档），滚屏【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [V prep/adv] *I scrolled down to find 'United States of America'.* 我向下滚动文档搜索"美利坚合众国"。

→ see **book**

'scroll bar (**scroll bars**) N-COUNT On a computer screen, a **scroll bar** is a long thin box along one edge of a window, which you click on with the mouse to move the text up, down, or across the window.（屏幕上的）滚动条【COMPUTING 计算机】

Scrooge /skruːdʒ/ (**Scrooges**) N-VAR If you call someone a **Scrooge**, you disapprove of them because they are very mean and hate spending money. 吝啬鬼；守财奴【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What a bunch of Scrooges.* 真是一群吝啬鬼。

scro|tum /ˈskrəʊtəm/ (**scrotums**) N-COUNT A man's **scrotum** is the bag of skin that contains his testicles. 阴囊

scrounge /skraʊndʒ/ (**scrounges, scrounging, scrounged**) VERB If you say that someone **scrounges** something such as food or money, you disapprove of them because they get it by asking for it, rather than by buying it or earning it. 乞讨；索要【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V n] *Williams had to scrounge enough money to get his car out of the car park.* 威廉斯不得不讨来足够的钱把车开出停车场。❑ [V *+for*] *The government did not give them money, forcing them to scrounge for food.* 政府没有给他们钱，他们只能去要饭。

scrub /skrʌb/ (**scrubs, scrubbing, scrubbed**) ■ VERB If you **scrub** something, you rub it hard in order to clean it, using a stiff brush and water. 用力擦洗；刷净 ❑ [V n] *Surgeons began to scrub their hands and arms with soap and water before operating.* 外科医生手术前开始用肥皂和水清洗双手和胳膊。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The corridors are scrubbed clean.* 走廊擦得很干净。•N-SING **Scrub** is also a noun. ❑ *The walls needed a good scrub.* 这些墙壁得好好擦洗。■ VERB If you **scrub** dirt or stains **off** something, you remove them by rubbing hard. 擦掉（灰尘、污渍）❑ [V n with *off/away*] *I started to scrub off the dirt.* 我开始擦洗上面的灰尘。❑ [V n prep] *Matthew scrubbed the coal dust from his face.* 马修擦掉了脸上的煤灰。■ N-UNCOUNT **Scrub** consists of low trees and bushes, especially in an area that has very little rain.（尤指少雨地区的）低矮丛林，灌木丛 ❑ *...an area of scrub and woodland.* 一片丛林遍布之地

scrub|ber /ˈskrʌbəʳ/ (**scrubbers**) N-COUNT If someone refers to a woman as a **scrubber**, they are suggesting in a very rude way that she has had sex with a lot of men. 荡妇；婊子【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，冒犯，贬】

scrub|by /ˈskrʌbi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scrubby** land is rough and dry and covered with scrub.（地表）崎岖干燥的，灌木丛生的 ❑ *...the hot, scrubby hills of western Eritrea.* 厄立特里亚西部酷热而且灌木丛生的丘陵地带

scrub|land /ˈskrʌblænd/ (**scrublands**) N-VAR **Scrubland** is an area of land which is covered with low trees and bushes. 灌木丛林地 ❑ *Thousands of acres of forests and scrubland have been burnt.* 已经有数千英亩森林和灌木丛林地被烧毁。

scruff /skrʌf/ PHRASE If someone takes you **by the scruff of the neck**, they take hold of the back of your neck or collar suddenly and roughly.（从后面）揪住脖颈，抓住衣领 ❑ *He picked the dog up by the scruff of the neck.* 他一把抓住狗的脖子把它拎起来。

scruffy /ˈskrʌfi/ (**scruffier, scruffiest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **scruffy** is dirty and untidy. 邋遢的；不整洁的 ❑ *...a young man, pale, scruffy and unshaven.* 脸色苍白、邋邋遢遢、胡子拉碴的年轻人 ❑ *...a scruffy basement flat in London.* 伦敦一个脏乱的地下公寓

scrum /skrʌm/ (**scrums**) ■ N-COUNT In rugby, a **scrum** is a tight group formed by players from both sides pushing against each other with their heads down in an attempt to get the ball.（英式橄榄球中的）对阵争球 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **scrum** is a group of people who are close together and pushing against each other. 拥挤的人群【BRIT 英】❑ [*+of*] *She pushed through the scrum of photographers.* 她从一群乌泱乌泱的摄影师中挤了过去。❑ [*+of*] *...the scrum of shoppers.* 熙熙攘攘的购物者

scrum|mage /ˈskrʌmɪdʒ/ (**scrummages**) N-COUNT In rugby, a **scrummage** is the same as a **scrum**.（英式橄榄球中）同 scrum

scrump|tious /ˈskrʌmpʃəs/ ADJ If you describe food as **scrumptious**, you mean that it tastes extremely good.（食物）非常美味的，极其可口的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a scrumptious apple pie.* 美味可口的苹果派

scrumpy /ˈskrʌmpi/ N-UNCOUNT **Scrumpy** is a strong alcoholic drink made from apples. 烈性苹果酒【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 scuba diving 水肺潜水



❑ *...a pint of scrumpy.* 一品脱烈性苹果酒

scrunch /skrʌntʃ/ (**scrunches, scrunching, scrunched**) VERB If you **scrunch** something, you squeeze it or bend it so that it is no longer in its natural shape and is often crushed. 挤扁；弄弯；使变形；使压碎 ❑ [v n] *Her father scrunched his nose.* 她父亲打歪了他的鼻子。❑ [v n +into] *Her mother was sitting bolt upright, scrunching her white cotton gloves into a ball.* 她母亲坐得笔直，把她的白色棉手套揉成了一团。•PHRASAL VERB **Scrunch up** means the same as **scrunch**. scrunch up 同 scrunch ❑ [v P n] *She scrunched up three pages of notes and threw them in the bin.* 她把 3 页笔记揉成一团扔进了垃圾箱。❑ [v n P] *I scrunched my hat up in my pocket.* 我把帽子折起来放进口袋。

scru|ple /'skru:p^{ə}l/ (**scruples**) N-VAR [usu pl] **Scruples** are moral principles or beliefs that make you unwilling to do something that seems wrong. （道德上的）顾忌，顾虑；良心不安 ❑ *...a man with no moral scruples.* 道德败坏的人

scru|pu|lous /'skru:pjʊləs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **scrupulous** takes great care to do what is fair, honest, or morally right. 正直的；有道德原则的；有良心的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+about] *I have been scrupulous about telling them the dangers.* 我已经本着良心将危险告知他们。❑ [+in] *The Board is scrupulous in its consideration of all applications for licences.* 委员会对所有申请许可证的人予以审慎考虑。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scrupulous** means thorough, exact, and careful about details. 细致的；缜密的；一丝不苟的 ❑ *Both readers commend Knutson for his scrupulous attention to detail.* 两位读者都称赞克努森对细节一丝不苟。

scru|ti|neer /ˌskru:tɪ'nɪə^{r}/ (**scrutineers**) N-COUNT A **scrutineer** is a person who checks that an election or a race is carried out according to the rules. （竞选的）监票员；（比赛的）监督员【BRIT 英】

scru|ti|nize /'skru:tɪnaɪz/ (**scrutinizes, scrutinizing, scrutinized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **scrutinise**

VERB If you **scrutinize** something, you examine it very carefully, often to find out some information from it or about it. 详细检查；仔细察看 ❑ [v n] *Her purpose was to scrutinize his features to see if he was an honest man.* 她的目的是通过仔细观察他的相貌以判断他是否诚实。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***scrut = examining*** 检查：***inscrutable, scrutinize, scrutiny***

scru|ti|ny /'skru:tɪnɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] If a person or thing is under **scrutiny**, they are being studied or observed very carefully. 详细的检查（或审查）；仔细的观察 ❑ *His private life came under media scrutiny.* 他的私生活受到媒体的密切关注。

scu|ba div|ing /'sku:bə daɪvɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Scuba diving** is the activity of swimming underwater using special breathing equipment. The equipment consists of cylinders of air which you carry on your back and which are connected to your mouth by rubber tubes. 水肺潜水；戴水肺的潜水；斯库巴潜水 •**scu|ba dive** VERB ❑ [v] *I signed up to learn how to scuba dive.* 我报名参加学习戴水肺潜水。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **scuba diving**

scud /skʌd/ (**scuds, scudding, scudded**) VERB If clouds **scud** along, they move quickly and smoothly through the sky. （云彩）掠过【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *...heavy, rain-laden clouds scudding across from the south-west.* 浓密的雨云从西南方向掠过

scuff /skʌf/ (**scuffs, scuffing, scuffed**) 1 VERB If you **scuff** something or if it **scuffs**, you mark the surface by scraping it against other things or by scraping other things against it. （使）磨损；（使）磨坏 ❑ [v n] *Constant wheelchair use will scuff almost any floor surface.* 经常有轮椅走动的地板几乎都会有所磨损。❑ [v adv] *Molded plastic is almost indestructible, but scuffs easily.* 模压塑料几乎弄不坏，但是容易磨损。•**scuffed** ADJ ❑ *...scuffed brown shoes.* 几双磨坏的棕色鞋 2 VERB If you **scuff** your feet, you pull them along the ground as you walk. 拖着脚走 ❑ [v n] *Polly, bewildered and embarrassed, dropped her head and scuffed her feet.* 波莉既困惑又尴尬，低下头拖着脚走开了。

scuf|fle /'skʌf^{ə}l/ (**scuffles, scuffling, scuffled**) 1 N-COUNT A **scuffle** is a short, disorganized fight or struggle. （短暂的）扭打，混战 ❑ *Violent scuffles broke out between rival groups demonstrating for and against independence.* 支持和反对独立的两支游行队伍间爆发了激烈的冲突。2 VERB If people **scuffle**, they fight for a short time in a disorganized way. 扭打；混战 ❑ [v +with] *Police scuffled with some of the protesters.* 警察与一些抗议者发生了冲突。❑ [v] *He and Hannah had been scuffling in the yard outside his house.* 他和汉娜一直在他房外的院子里扭打。

scuf|fling /'skʌfəlɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **scuffling** noise is a noise made by a person or animal moving about, usually one that you cannot see. （脚步声）窸窸窣窣的 ❑ *There was a scuffling noise in the background.* 背景中有窸窸窣窣的脚步声。

'scuff mark (**scuff marks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Scuff marks** are marks made on a smooth surface when something is rubbed against it. （光滑平面上的）擦痕，磨痕 ❑ *Scuff marks from shoes are difficult to remove.* 鞋上的擦痕很难除掉。

scull /skʌl/ (**sculls**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sculls** are small oars which are held by one person and used to move a boat through water. （单人划的）短桨 2 N-COUNT A **scull** is a small light racing boat which is rowed with two sculls. 单人双桨赛艇

scul|lery /'skʌlərɪ/ (**sculleries**) N-COUNT A **scullery** is a small room next to a kitchen where washing and other household tasks are done. （厨房旁边的）餐具洗涤室，炊具存放室【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

sculpt /skʌlpt/ (**sculpts, sculpting, sculpted**) 1 VERB When an artist **sculpts** something, they carve or shape it out of a material such as stone or clay. 雕刻；雕塑 ❑ [v n] *An artist sculpted a full-size replica of her head.* 一位艺术家按实际大小雕刻了一个她的头部模型。❑ [v] *When I sculpt, my style is expressionistic.* 我的雕刻风格是表现主义。2 VERB If something **is sculpted**, it is made into a particular shape. 使成形 ❑ [be v-ed] *More familiar landscapes have been sculpted by surface erosion.* 还有更多熟悉的地貌是因地表侵蚀形成的。❑ [v n +into] *Michael smoothed and sculpted Jane's hair into shape.* 迈克尔把简的头发梳理平整并做出发型。

sculp|tor /'skʌlptə^{r}/ (**sculptors**) N-COUNT A **sculptor** is someone

S

who creates sculptures. 雕刻家；雕塑家

sculp|tur|al /'skʌlptʃərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sculptural** means relating to sculpture. 雕刻的；雕塑的 ❑ *He enjoyed working with clay as a sculptural form.* 他喜欢用黏土来做雕塑。

sculp|ture /'skʌlptʃəʳ/ (**sculptures**) ❶ N-VAR A **sculpture** is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials. 雕刻作品；雕像；雕塑品 ❑ [+of] *...stone sculptures of figures and animals.* 人像和动物的石雕 ❑ *...a collection of 20th-century art and sculpture.* 一批 20 世纪的艺术品与雕塑品 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Sculpture** is the art of creating sculptures. 雕刻艺术；雕塑艺术 ❑ *Both studied sculpture.* 两人都学习雕刻。

→ see **gallery**

sculp|tured /'skʌlptʃəʳd/ ADJ **Sculptured** objects have been carved or shaped from something. 雕刻的；雕塑的 ❑ *...a beautifully sculptured bronze horse.* 精美的铜马雕塑

scum /skʌm/ ❶ N-PLURAL If you refer to people as **scum**, you are expressing your feelings of dislike and disgust for them. 卑鄙的人；人渣；败类【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❷ N-UNCOUNT **Scum** is a layer of a dirty or unpleasant-looking substance on the surface of a liquid. (液体表面的)浮渣，浮垢 ❑ *...scum marks around the bath.* 浴缸周围的浮垢痕迹

scum|bag /'skʌmbæg/ (**scumbags**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **scumbag**, you are expressing your feelings of dislike and disgust for them. 卑鄙的人；人渣；败类【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

scup|per /'skʌpəʳ/ (**scuppers, scuppering, scuppered**) VERB To **scupper** a plan or attempt means to spoil it completely. 彻底破坏(计划、企图)；使成泡影【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ [v n] *If Schneider had seen him that would have scuppered all his plans.* 如果施奈德看到了他，那他的所有计划都泡汤了。

scur|ril|ous /'skʌrɪləs, AM 美 'skɜːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Scurrilous** accusations or stories are untrue and unfair, and are likely to damage the reputation of the person that they relate to. 恶语诽谤的；造谣中伤的 ❑ *Scurrilous and untrue stories were being invented.* 有人正在捏造虚假诽谤的故事。

scur|ry /'skʌri, AM 美 'skɜːri/ (**scurries, scurrying, scurried**) ❶ VERB When people or small animals **scurry** somewhere, they move there quickly and hurriedly, especially because they are frightened. (尤指受惊吓时)急奔，乱窜【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+for] *The attack began, sending residents scurrying for cover.* 袭击发动后，居民们纷纷奔逃躲避。[Also v prep/adv] ❷ VERB If people **scurry to** do something, they do it as soon as they can. 急匆匆；赶忙【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v to-inf] *Pictures of starving children have sent many people scurrying to donate money.* 看到一张张忍饥挨饿的孩子们的照片，许多人赶忙捐钱。

scur|vy /'skɜːʳvi/ N-UNCOUNT **Scurvy** is a disease that is caused by a lack of vitamin C. 坏血病

scut|tle /'skʌtᵊl/ (**scuttles, scuttling, scuttled**) ❶ VERB When people or small animals **scuttle** somewhere, they run there with short quick steps. 碎步疾跑；急赶；疾走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Two very small children scuttled away in front of them.* 两个小毛孩在他们前面屁颠屁颠地跑开了。❷ VERB To **scuttle** a plan or a proposal means to make it fail or cause it to stop. 破坏；使成泡影；使中止 ❑ [v n] *Such threats could scuttle the peace conference.* 这种威胁会阻挠和平会议。❸ VERB To **scuttle** a ship means to sink it deliberately by making holes in the bottom. 凿沉(船只) ❑ [v n] *He personally had received orders from Commander Lehmann to scuttle the ship.* 他个人已收到莱曼司令要求凿沉轮船的命令。[Also v]

scuz|zy /'skʌzi/ (**scuzzier, scuzziest**) ADJ Something that is **scuzzy** is dirty or disgusting. 肮脏的；邋遢的；恶心人的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a scuzzy drug district in New York.* 纽约一个毒品泛滥的肮脏地区

scythe /saɪð/ (**scythes, scything, scythed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **scythe** is a tool with a long curved blade at right angles to a long handle. It is used to cut long grass or grain. 长柄大镰刀；大钐镰 ❷ VERB If you **scythe** grass or grain, you cut it with a scythe. 用长柄大镰刀割(草、庄稼) ❑ [v n] *Two men were attempting to scythe the long grass.* 两个人正试图割掉疯长的草。

SE

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **S.E.**

SE is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **south-east**.

sea ↔ /siː/ (**seas**) ❶ N-SING [oft *by* N] **The sea** is the salty water that covers about three-quarters of the Earth's surface. 海；海洋 ❑ *Most of the kids have never seen the sea.* 多数孩子从未见过海。❑ *All transport operations, whether by sea, rail or road, are closely monitored at all times.* 所有的交通活动，无论是通过海路、铁路还是公路，都时刻受到密切监视。❷ N-PLURAL You use **seas** when you are describing the sea at a particular time or in a particular area. 海面状态；海域【LITERARY 文】❑ *He drowned after 30 minutes in the rough seas.* 他在汹涌的海浪中挣扎了 30 分钟后淹死了。❸ N-COUNT A **sea** is a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean or is surrounded by land. 内海 ❑ *...the North Sea.* 北海 ❑ *...the huge inland sea of Turkana.* 图尔卡纳浩瀚的内陆海 ❹ PHRASE **At sea** means on or under the sea, far away from land. 在海上；在海里 ❑ *The boats remain at sea for an average of ten days at a time.* 这些船只每次在海上平均航行 10 天。❺ PHRASE If you go or look out **to sea**, you go or look across the sea. 到海上；向海上 ❑ *...fishermen who go to sea for two weeks at a time.* 每次出海两周的渔夫们 ❑ *He pointed out to sea.* 他指向大海。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sea* with:

PREP. **above the** sea 海面以上，**across the** sea 越过海洋，**below the** sea 海面以下，**beneath the** sea 在海底，**by** sea 由海路，**from the** sea 从海里，**into the** sea 到海里，**near the** sea 在海边，**over the** sea 在海外 ❶

N. sea **air** 海边空气，sea **coast** 海岸，**land and** sea 陆地和海洋，sea **voyage** 海上航行 ❶

ADJ. **calm** sea 风平浪静的海面，**deep** sea 深海 ❶

ˈsea ˌair N-UNCOUNT The **sea air** is the air at the seaside, which is regarded as being good for people's health. 海边的空气 ❑ *I took a deep breath of the fresh sea air.* 我深吸了一口海边的新鲜空气。

sea|bed /ˈsiːbed/ also **sea bed** N-SING **The seabed** is the ground under the sea. 海底；海床

sea|bird /ˈsiːbɜːʳd/ (**seabirds**) also **sea bird** N-COUNT **Seabirds** are birds that live near the sea and get their food from it. 海鸟 ❑ *The island is covered with seabirds.* 岛上到处都是海鸟。

sea|board /ˈsiːbɔːʳd/ (**seaboards**) N-COUNT **The seaboard** is the part of a country that is next to the sea; used especially of the coasts of North America. (尤指北美的)沿海地区，海滨 ❑ *...the Eastern seaboard of the U.S.A.* 美国的东海岸

sea|borne /ˈsiːbɔːʳn/ also **sea-borne** ADJ [ADJ n] **Seaborne** actions or events take place on the sea in ships. 在海上的；发生于海上的 ❑ *...a seaborne invasion.* 海上入侵

ˌsea ˈbreeze (**sea breezes**) N-COUNT A **sea breeze** is a light wind blowing from the sea towards the land. (从海洋吹向陆地的)海风

ˈsea cap|tain (**sea captains**) N-COUNT A **sea captain** is a person in command of a ship, usually a ship that carries goods for trade. (通常指商船的)船长

ˈsea change (**sea changes**) N-COUNT A **sea change** in someone's attitudes or behaviour is a complete change. (态度、行为的)巨变，彻底转变 ❑ *A sea change has taken place in young people's attitudes to their parents.* 年轻人对待父母的态度已经发生了三百六十度转变。

ˈsea dog (**sea dogs**) also **seadog** N-COUNT A **sea dog** is a sailor who has spent many years at sea. 经验丰富的水手；老水手【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

sea|farer /ˈsiːfeərəʳ/ (**seafarers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Seafarers** are people who work on ships or people who travel regularly on the sea. 水手；海员；经常乘船旅行的人【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The Estonians have always been seafarers.* 爱沙尼亚人总是在海上漂泊。

sea|faring /ˈsiːfeərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Seafaring** means working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea. 以航海为业的；定期出海旅行的 ❑ *The Lebanese were a seafaring people.* 黎巴嫩人曾是一个航海民族。

sea|floor /ˌsiːˈflɔːʳ/ N-SING **The seafloor** is the ground under

the sea. 海底；海床

→ see **beach**

sea|food /'si:fu:d/ N-UNCOUNT **Seafood** is shellfish such as lobsters, mussels, and crabs, and sometimes other sea creatures that you can eat. 海产食品；海味 ❑ *...a seafood restaurant.* 海鲜餐馆

sea|front /'si:frʌnt/ (**seafronts**) N-COUNT **The seafront** is the part of a seaside town that is nearest to the sea. It usually consists of a road with buildings that face the sea. (城镇的)滨海区，临海地区 ❑ *They decided to meet on the seafront.* 他们决定在滨海区会面。

sea|going /'si:gəʊɪŋ/ also **sea-going** ADJ [ADJ n] **Seagoing** boats and ships are designed for travelling on the sea, rather than on lakes, rivers, or canals. (船只)适于航海的，远洋航行的

,sea-'green also **sea green** COLOUR Something that is **sea-green** is a bluish-green colour like the colour of the sea. 海绿色；淡蓝绿色 ❑ *...her sea-green eyes.* 她那海绿色的眼睛

sea|gull /'si:gʌl/ (**seagulls**) N-COUNT A **seagull** is a common kind of bird with white or grey feathers. 海鸥

sea|horse /'si:hɔ:s/ (**seahorses**) also **sea horse** N-COUNT A **seahorse** is a type of small fish which appears to swim in a vertical position and whose head looks a little like the head of a horse. 海马

seal

① CLOSING 密封
② ANIMAL 海豹

① **seal** ◆◇ /si:l/ (**seals, sealing, sealed**) → Please look at category 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第11项。 1 VERB When you **seal** an envelope, you close it by folding part of it over and sticking it down, so that it cannot be opened without being torn. 封住，粘住(信封) ❑ [v n] *He sealed the envelope and put on a stamp.* 他封住信封并贴上一张邮票。 ❑ [v n +in] *Write your letter and seal it in a blank envelope.* 信写好后把它装进空白信封里封好。 ❑ [v-ed] *A courier was despatched with two sealed envelopes.* 信使受命递送两封封讫的信。 2 VERB If you **seal** a container or an opening, you cover it with something in order to prevent air, liquid, or other material getting in or out. If you **seal** something **in** a container, you put it inside and then close the container tightly. 封住(容器、开口)；把…密封(进容器) ❑ [v n] *She merely filled the containers, sealed them with a cork, and pasted on labels.* 她只是装满容器，用软木塞封住，然后贴上标签。 ❑ [v n with in] *...a lid to seal in heat and keep food moist.* 用于保温并防止食物风干的盖子 ❑ [v-ed] *...a hermetically sealed, leak-proof packet.* 密封防漏的包装 3 N-COUNT The **seal** on a container or opening is the part where it has been sealed. 密封处 ❑ *When assembling the pie, wet the edges where the two crusts join, to form a seal.* 在包馅饼时，先把两片馅饼皮边沿接头部分弄湿，再将其捏合。 4 N-COUNT A **seal** is a device or a piece of material, for example in a machine, which closes an opening tightly so that air, liquid, or other substances cannot get in or out. 密封装置；密封物 ❑ [+on] *Check seals on fridges and freezers regularly.* 定期检查冰箱和冷冻柜的密封装置。 5 N-COUNT A **seal** is something such as a piece of sticky paper or wax that is fixed to a container or door and must be broken before the container or door can be opened. 封条；封蜡；封铅；火漆 ❑ [+on] *The seal on the box broke when it fell from its hiding-place.* 盒子从隐藏处掉落时，封口裂开了。 6 N-COUNT A **seal** is a special mark or design, for example on a document, representing someone or something. It may be used to show that something is genuine or officially approved. 印章；图章；玺；印记 ❑ *...a supply of note paper bearing the Presidential seal.* 一批盖有总统印章的便条纸 7 VERB If someone in authority **seals** an area, they stop people entering or passing through it, for example by placing barriers in the way. 封闭；封锁 ❑ [v n] *The soldiers were deployed to help paramilitary police seal the border.* 部署士兵协助准军事警察封锁边境。 ❑ [v-ed] *A wide area round the two-storey building is sealed to all traffic except the emergency services.* 那个两层建筑周围的大片区域被封锁，只有提供应急服务的车辆可以通行。 •PHRASAL VERB **Seal off** means the same as **seal**. seal off 同 seal ❑ [v P n] *Police and troops sealed off the area after the attack.* 袭击发生后警察和士兵将该区域封锁。 ❑ [v n P] *Soldiers there are going to seal the airport off.* 那里的士兵将封锁机场。 8 VERB To **seal** something means to make it definite or confirm how it is going to be. 使成定局；确定【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *McLaren are close to sealing a deal with Renault.* 麦克拉伦即将与雷诺达成一笔交易。 ❑ [be v-ed] *His artistic character was sealed by his experiences of the First World War.* 他在第一次世界大战中的经历奠定了他的艺术风格。 9 PHRASE If something **sets** or **puts the seal on** something, it makes it definite or confirms how it is going to be. 使确定下来；使成定局【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Such a visit may set the seal on a new relationship between the two governments.* 这样的一次访问可能会使两国政府间确立新关系。 10 PHRASE If a document is **under seal**, it is in a sealed envelope and cannot be looked at, for example because it is private. 盖上印信的；不能拆开看的；保密的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Because the transcript is still under seal, I am precluded by law from discussing the evidence.* 副本仍未公开，按照法律规定我不能讨论这项证据。 11 to **seal** someone's **fate** → see **fate**

→ see **can**

▶**seal in** PHRASAL VERB If something **seals in** a smell or liquid, it prevents it from getting out of a food. 保留；保存；将…封住 ❑ [v P n] *The coffee is freeze-dried to seal in all the flavour.* 咖啡经冷冻干燥以保留原汁原味。[Also v n P]

▶**seal off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If one object or area **is sealed off** from another, there is a physical barrier between them, so that nothing can pass between them. 封闭；隔离 ❑ [be v-ed P] *Windows are usually sealed off.* 窗户通常是封闭的。 ❑ [v P n] *...the anti-personnel door that sealed off the chamber.* 将会议室隔离起来以防外人进入的门 [Also v n P] 2 → see **seal 7**

▶**seal up** PHRASAL VERB If you **seal** something **up**, you close it completely so that nothing can get in or out. 封闭；密封 ❑ [v P n] *The paper was used for sealing up holes in walls and roofs.* 这些纸用来封住墙壁和屋顶的洞。[Also v n P]

② **seal** /si:l/ (**seals**) N-COUNT A **seal** is a large animal with a rounded body and flat legs called flippers. Seals eat fish and live in and near the sea, usually in cold parts of the world. 海豹

'sea lane (**sea lanes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sea lanes** are particular routes which ships regularly use in order to cross a sea or ocean. 海上航路；海上航线

seal|ant /'si:lənt/ (**sealants**) N-VAR A **sealant** is a substance that is used to seal holes, cracks, or gaps. 密封胶；密封剂；密封材料

seal|er /'si:lə^r/ (**sealers**) N-VAR A **sealer** is the same as a **sealant**. 同 sealant

'sea lev|el also **sea-level** N-UNCOUNT **Sea level** is the average level of the sea with respect to the land. The height of mountains or other areas is calculated in relation to **sea level**. 海平面 ❑ *The stadium was 2275 metres above sea level.* 这个体育馆海拔 2275 米。

→ see **glacier**

'seal|ing wax N-UNCOUNT **Sealing wax** is a hard, usually red, substance that melts quickly and is used for putting seals on documents or letters. 封蜡；火漆

'sea lion (**sea lions**) also **sea-lion** N-COUNT A **sea lion** is a type of large seal. 海狮

seal|skin /'si:lskɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Sealskin** is the fur of a seal, used to make coats and other clothing. 海豹皮 ❑ *...waterproof sealskin boots.* 海豹皮的防水靴

seam /si:m/ (**seams**) 1 N-COUNT A **seam** is a line of stitches which joins two pieces of cloth together. (两块布的)缝，线缝，接缝 2 N-COUNT A **seam** of coal is a long, narrow layer of it underneath the ground. 煤层 ❑ *The average U.K. coal seam is one metre thick.* 英国煤层的平均厚度为 1 米。 3 PHRASE If something **is coming apart at the seams** or **is falling apart at the seams**, it is no longer working properly and may soon stop working completely. 停止正常运行；崩溃 ❑ *Britain's university system is in danger of falling apart at the seams.* 英国的大学体系面临分崩离析的危险。 4 PHRASE If a place is very full, you can say that it **is bursting at the seams**. (场所)过于拥挤，人满为患 ❑ *The hotels of Warsaw, Prague and Budapest were bursting at the seams.* 华沙、布拉格和

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布达佩斯的旅馆均是人满为患。

sea|man /'si:mən/ (**seamen**) N-COUNT A **seaman** is a sailor, especially one who is not an officer. 水手；海员；水兵 ❑ *The men emigrate to work as seamen.* 男人们移居国外当海员。

sea|man|ship /'si:mənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Seamanship** is skill in managing a boat and controlling its movement through the sea. 航海技能；船舶驾驶术；航海术 ❑ *...the art of seamanship and navigation.* 驾船和航海的技术

seam|less /'si:mlɪs/ ADJ You use **seamless** to describe something that has no breaks or gaps in it or which continues without stopping. 无缝的；无停顿的；衔接完美的 ❑ *It was a seamless procession of wonderful electronic music.* 这是一曲优美流畅的电子乐曲。 •**seam|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He has moved seamlessly from theory to practice.* 他已经顺利地实现了从理论到实践的过渡。

seam|stress /'si:mstrəs, 'sem-/ (**seamstresses**) N-COUNT A **seamstress** is a woman who sews and makes clothes as her job. 女裁缝；女缝纫工【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

→ see **quilt**

seamy /'si:mi/ (**seamier, seamiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **seamy**, you mean that it involves unpleasant aspects of life such as crime, sex, or violence. 丑恶的；污秽的；卑鄙的；暴力的 ❑ *...Hamburg's seamy St Pauli's district.* 汉堡乌烟瘴气的圣保利区

se|ance /'seɪɑ:ns/ (**seances**) also **séance** N-COUNT A **seance** is a meeting in which people try to make contact with people who have died. 降神会（设法与亡灵对话的集会）

sea|plane /'si:pleɪn/ (**seaplanes**) N-COUNT A **seaplane** is a type of aeroplane that can take off from or land on water. 水上飞机

sea|port /'si:pɔ:ʳt/ (**seaports**) N-COUNT A **seaport** is a town with a large harbour that is used by ships. 海港市镇；港口城市 ❑ *...the Baltic seaport of Rostock.* 波罗的海沿岸的海港城市罗斯托克

'sea pow|er (**sea powers**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sea power** is the size and strength of a country's navy. 海上力量；海军实力 ❑ *The transformation of American sea power began in 1940.* 美国海军力量的彻底转变始于 1940 年。 ❷ N-COUNT A **sea power** is a country that has a large navy. 海军强国

sear /sɪəʳ/ (**sears, searing, seared**) ❶ VERB To **sear** something means to burn its surface with a sudden intense heat. 烧掉…的表面；烧焦 ❑ [v n] *Grass fires have seared the land near the farming village of Basekhai.* 草地野火烧焦了巴斯克亥农庄附近的土地。 ❷ VERB If something **sears** a part of your body, it causes a painful burning feeling there. 烧灼；灼伤；灼痛【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *I distinctly felt the heat start to sear my throat.* 我清楚地感觉到嗓子开始烧得难受。 ❸ → see also **searing**

search ↔ /sɜ:ʳtʃ/ (**searches, searching, searched**) ❶ VERB If you **search for** something or someone, you look carefully for them. 搜寻；搜索；搜查；寻求 ❑ [v +for] *The Turkish security forces have started searching for the missing men.* 土耳其安全部队已经开始搜寻失踪人员。 ❑ [v +for] *Nonetheless there are signs that both sides may be searching for a compromise.* 然而，有迹象表明双方可能都在寻求妥协。 [Also v] ❷ VERB If you **search** a place, you look carefully for something or someone there. 在…中搜寻（或搜索）；搜查（某地）❑ [v n] *Armed troops searched the hospital yesterday.* 武装部队昨天搜查了该医院。 ❑ [v n +for] *She searched her desk for the necessary information.* 她在她的书桌上搜寻必要的信息。 ❑ [v prep] *Relief workers are still searching through collapsed buildings looking for victims.* 救援人员仍然在倒塌的建筑中搜寻罹难者。 ❸ N-COUNT A **search** is an attempt to find something or someone by looking for them carefully. 搜寻；寻求 ❑ *There was no chance of him being found alive and the search was abandoned.* 他没有生还的可能，因此人们放弃了搜寻。 ❑ [+for] *Egypt has said there is no time to lose in the search for a Middle East settlement.* 埃及称寻求中东和解刻不容缓。 ❹ VERB If a police officer or someone else in authority **searches** you, they look carefully to see whether you have something hidden on you. 搜查；对…搜身 ❑ [v n] *The man took her suitcase from her and then searched her.* 那名男子拿过她手中的提箱，然后对她搜身。 ❑ [v n +for] *His first task was to search them for weapons.* 他首先要搜查他们身上是否携带武器。 ❺ VERB If you **search for** information on a computer, you give the computer an instruction to find that information. （在电脑上）搜索，检索【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v +for] *You can use a directory service to search for people on the Internet.* 你可以利用因特网的目录服务搜索人名。 •N-COUNT **Search** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He was doing a computer search of local news articles.* 他在电脑上搜索当地的新闻报道。 ❻ → see also **searching, strip-search** ❼ PHRASE If you go **in search of** something or someone, you try to find them. 寻找；寻求 ❑ *Miserable, and unexpectedly lonely, she went in search of Jean-Paul.* 内心痛苦、突感寂寞的她去寻找琼－保罗。 ❑ *The law already denies entry to people in search of better economic opportunities.* 法律已经将那些寻求更好商机的人们拒之门外。 ❽ CONVENTION You say **'search me'** when someone asks you a question and you want to emphasize that you do not know the answer. （用于强调）我怎么知道【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】

▶**search out** PHRASAL VERB If you **search** something **out**, you keep looking for it until you find it. 找出；查出；找寻到 ❑ [v P n] *Traditional Spanish food is delicious and its specialities are worth searching out.* 传统的西班牙食品美味可口，其特色菜肴值得寻访。 ❑ [v n P] *Many people want jobs. They try to search them out every day.* 许多人都想有份工作。他们每天努力寻找。

Thesaurus 同类词 *search* Also look up:

V. hunt, inspect, look for, seek ❶ ❷
N. exploration, hunt, inspection, quest ❸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *search* with:

N. **search for clues** 寻找线索，**search for a job** 找工作，**talent search** 人才寻聘，**search for the truth** 寻找真理 ❶
search an area 搜查地区 ❷
search for information 搜索信息；（用计算机）检索信息 ❶ ❺
investigators search 侦探搜查，**police search** 警方搜查，**search suspects** 搜查嫌疑人 ❹
computer search 计算机搜索，**search criteria** 搜索条件，**search the Internet** 搜索因特网，**online search** 在线搜索 ❺
V. **conduct a search** 进行搜索 ❸

'search en|gine (**search engines**) N-COUNT A **search engine** is a computer program that searches for documents containing a particular word or words on the Internet. 搜索引擎【COMPUTING 计算机】

search|er /'sɜ:ʳtʃəʳ/ (**searchers**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Searchers** are people who are looking for someone or something that is missing. 搜寻者 ❑ *Searchers have found three mountain climbers missing since Saturday.* 搜救人员已经找到了周六失踪的 3 名登山者。 ❷ N-COUNT A **searcher** is someone who is trying to find something such as the truth or the answer to a problem. 探索者；探求者 ❑ [+after/for] *He's not a real searcher after truth.* 他不是一个真正探求真理的人。

search|ing /'sɜ:ʳtʃɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **searching** question or look is intended to discover the truth about something. （问题、目光）洞察真相的，质问的 ❑ *They asked her some searching questions on moral philosophy and logic.* 他们深入询问了她一些有关伦理学和逻辑学的问题。 ❷ → see also **soul-searching**

search|light /'sɜ:ʳtʃlaɪt/ (**searchlights**) N-COUNT A **searchlight** is a large powerful light that can be turned to shine a long way in any direction. 探照灯

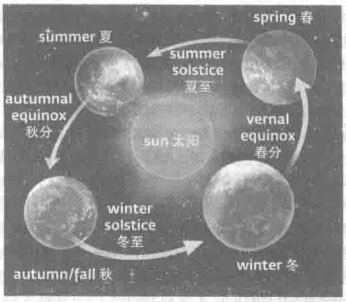
'search par|ty (**search parties**) N-COUNT A **search party** is an organized group of people who are searching for someone who is missing. 搜救队

'search war|rant (**search warrants**) N-COUNT A **search warrant** is a special document that gives the police permission to search a house or other building. 搜查令；搜查证 ❑ *Officers armed with a search warrant entered the flat.* 警察们持搜查证进入了那所公寓。

Word Web 话题词汇 **seasons 四季**

The ancient Mayans built a pyramid at Chichen Itza. One use of this structure was to predict the **seasons** of the **year**. As the sun shone on the pyramid, it created distinct triangular shadows. Trained leaders observed these changing patterns of light throughout the year. The shadows fell in specific places at the time of the **solstices** and **equinoxes**. They showed the leaders the best times to plant and harvest crops. The shadows also told them when to hold special religious ceremonies. Thousands of tourists visit Chichen Itza each spring to observe the arrival of the **vernal equinox**.

古代玛雅人在墨西哥的玛雅城市奇琴伊察建造了一座金字塔。该建筑的用途之一就是预报一年四季。当太阳照射在金字塔上时，造成独特的三角形阴影。经过训练的首领观察一年中光的这些形态变化。阴影在冬夏至和春秋分之时落到特定的位置，由此告诉首领何时才是播种和收获庄稼的最好时机。阴影还告诉他们何时举行特殊的宗教仪式。成千上万的游客每年春天拜访奇琴伊察，迎接春分的到来。



sear|ing /'sɪərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Searing** is used to indicate that something such as pain or heat is very intense. 灼热的；强烈的 ❑ *She woke to feel a searing pain in her feet.* 她醒来感到脚上火辣辣地痛。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **searing** speech or piece of writing is very critical. （言谈、文章）吹毛求疵的，尖刻的，苛责的 ❑ *...searing criticism.* 尖刻的批评

sea|scape /'si:skeɪp/ (**seascapes**) N-COUNT A **seascape** is a painting or photograph of a scene at sea. 海景画；海景照片

sea|shell /'si:ʃel/ (**seashells**) also **sea shell** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Seashells** are the empty shells of small sea creatures. 海贝壳

sea|shore /'si:ʃɔ:'/ (**seashores**) N-COUNT **The seashore** is the part of a coast where the land slopes down into the sea. 海岸；海滨；海滩 ❑ *She takes her inspiration from shells and stones she finds on the seashore.* 她从在海滩上捡到的贝壳和石子中汲取灵感。

sea|sick /'si:sɪk/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **seasick** when they are travelling in a boat, they vomit or feel sick because of the way the boat is moving. 晕船的 ❑ *It was quite rough at times, and she was seasick.* 有时海上波涛汹涌，她就会晕船。 •**sea|sick|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was very prone to seasickness and already felt queasy.* 他很容易晕船，而且已经感到恶心了。

sea|side /'si:saɪd/ N-SING [N n] You can refer to an area that is close to the sea, especially one where people go for their holidays, as **the seaside**. （尤指作为度假地的）海边，海滨 ❑ *I went to spend a few days at the seaside.* 我去海滨玩了几天。 ❑ *The town was Redcar, a seaside resort on the Cleveland coast.* 那个城镇叫雷德卡，是克利夫兰海岸上的一个海滨胜地。

sea|son ↔ /'si:zᵊn/ (**seasons, seasoning, seasoned**) 1 N-COUNT The **seasons** are the main periods into which a year can be divided and which each have their own typical weather conditions. 季；季节；时节 ❑ *Autumn's my favourite season.* 秋天是我最喜欢的季节。 ❑ *...the only region of Brazil where all four seasons are clearly defined.* 巴西唯一一个四季分明的地区 ❑ *...the rainy season.* 雨季 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **season** to refer to the period during each year when a particular activity or event takes place. For example, the planting **season** is the period when a particular plant or crop is planted. （一年中某项活动或某一事件发生的）节期，时期 ❑ *...birds arriving for the breeding season.* 飞来准备度过繁殖季节的鸟群 3 N-COUNT [n N, oft *in/out of* N] You can use **season** to refer to the period when a particular fruit, vegetable, or other food is ready for eating and is widely available. （水果、蔬菜等的）当令期，上市期 ❑ *The plum season is about to begin.* 快到吃李子的季节了。 ❑ *Now British asparagus is in season.* 现在英国芦笋正当令。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **season** to refer to a fixed period during each year when a particular sport is played. （体育项目的）赛季 ❑ *...the baseball season.* 棒球赛季 ❑ *It is his first race this season.* 这是他本赛季的第一场比赛。 5 N-COUNT A **season** is a period in which a play or show, or a series of plays or shows, is performed in one place. （戏剧、表演的）上演期，会演期，献演期 ❑ *...a season of three new plays.* 三部新戏的演出季 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **season of** films is several of them shown as a series because they are connected in some way. （一系列相关影片的）上映期 ❑ [+*of*] *...a brief season of films in which Artaud appeared.* 阿尔托出演的系列影片的短暂上映期 7 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *in/out of* N] The holiday or vacation **season** is the time when most people have their holiday. 度假旺季 ❑ *...the peak holiday season.* 休假高峰期 ❑ *There are discos and clubs but these are often closed out of season.* 那里有迪斯科舞厅和夜总会，但是通常只在度假旺季营业。 8 VERB If you **season** food with salt, pepper, or spices, you add them to it in order to improve its flavour. 给…调味；加味于 ❑ [V n +*with*] *Season the meat with salt and pepper.* 用盐和胡椒粉给肉调味。 ❑ [V n] *I believe in seasoning food before putting it on the table.* 我认为在把食物端上餐桌前应该先调味。 9 VERB [usu passive] If wood **is seasoned**, it is made suitable for making into furniture or for burning, usually by being allowed to dry out gradually. 对（木材）作干燥处理；风干，晒干（木材） ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Ensure that new wood has been seasoned.* 确保新木材已经风干。 10 → see also **seasoned, seasoning** 11 PHRASE If a female animal is **in season**, she is in a state where she is ready to have sex. （雌性动物）处于发情期

→ see Word Web:**seasons**

sea|son|al /'si:zənᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **seasonal** factor, event, or change occurs during one particular time of the year. 季节的；季节性的；随季节变化的 ❑ *Seasonal variations need to be taken into account.* 需要考虑到季节性变化。 •**sea|son|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *The seasonally adjusted unemployment figures show a rise of twelve-hundred.* 受季节影响，失业人数增加了 1,200 人。

sea|son|al af|fec|tive dis|or|der N-UNCOUNT **Seasonal affective disorder** is a feeling of tiredness and sadness that some people have during the autumn and winter when there is very little sunshine. The abbreviation **SAD** is often used. 季节性情感障碍（缩略形式为 SAD）

sea|soned /'si:zᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **seasoned** to describe a person who has a lot of experience of something. For example, a **seasoned** traveller is a person who has travelled a lot. 富有经验的；老练的 ❑ *He began acting with the confidence of a seasoned performer.* 身为一名久经历练的表演者，他满怀自信地开始演出。

sea|son|ing /'si:zənɪŋ/ (**seasonings**) N-VAR **Seasoning** is salt, pepper, or other spices that are added to food to improve its flavour. 调味品；佐料 ❑ *Mix the meat with the onion, carrot, and some seasoning.* 把肉和洋葱、胡萝卜及一些佐料搅拌在一起。

→ see **salt**

'sea|son tick|et (**season tickets**) N-COUNT A **season ticket** is a ticket that you can use repeatedly during a certain period, without having to pay each time. You can buy **season tickets** for things such as buses, trains, regular sporting events, or theatre performances. （乘车的）季票，月票，长期票；（体育比赛、戏剧等的）长期票，套票 ❑ *We went to renew our monthly season ticket.* 我们去换月票了。

seat ↔ /si:t/ (**seats, seating, seated**) 1 N-COUNT A **seat** is an object that you can sit on, for example a chair. 座椅；椅子；座位 ❑ *Stephen returned to his seat.* 斯蒂芬回到自己的座位上。 ❑ *Ann could remember sitting in the back seat of their car.* 安记得自己坐在他们车的后座上。 2 N-COUNT The **seat** of a chair is the part that you sit on. （椅子等的）座部，椅面 ❑ *The stool had a torn, red plastic seat.* 那个凳子的红色塑料座面已经破旧不堪。 3 VERB If you **seat yourself** somewhere, you sit down. 坐下；就座 【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ [V

S

pron-refl] *He waved towards a chair, and seated himself at the desk.* 他挥手指了指一把椅子，自己在书桌旁坐了下来。❑ [v-ed] *...a portrait of one of his favourite models seated on an elegant sofa.* 一幅他最喜欢的模特之一的画像，画中人坐在雅致的沙发上 4 VERB A building or vehicle that **seats** a particular number of people has enough seats for that number. (房间、车辆)可坐…人，容纳…人 ❑ [v amount] *The theatre seats 570.* 那个剧院可容纳570人。5 N-SING **The seat of** a piece of clothing is the part that covers your bottom. (裤子的)臀部 ❑ [+of] *Then he got up and brushed off the seat of his jeans.* 然后他站起来，拍了拍牛仔裤的臀部。6 N-COUNT When someone is elected to a parliament, congress, or senate, you can say that they, or their party, have won a **seat**. (国会、议会、参议院中的)席位 ❑ *Independent candidates won the majority of seats on the local council.* 无党派候选人在地方议会选举中赢得了多数席位。❑ *...a Maryland Republican who lost his seat.* 一名失掉席位的马里兰州共和党党员 7 N-COUNT If someone has a **seat** on the board of a company or on a committee, they are a member of it. (公司董事会、委员会中的)席位，职位 ❑ [+on] *He has been unsuccessful in his attempt to win a seat on the board of the company.* 他始终未能如愿以偿地在公司董事会中谋得一席之地。8 N-COUNT The **seat** of an organization, a wealthy family, or an activity is its base. (组织、活动的)中心地，所在地；(豪门的)宅邸 ❑ [+of] *Gunfire broke out early this morning around the seat of government in Lagos.* 今天凌晨在拉各斯的政府大楼周围发生了枪战。9 → see also **deep-seated, hot seat** 10 PHRASE If you **take a back seat**, you allow other people to have all the power and to make all the decisions. 让权于他人；退居次要位置 ❑ *You need to take a back seat and think about both past and future.* 你得退居二线，把过去和将来都捋清楚。11 PHRASE If you **take a seat**, you sit down. 坐下；入座【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'Take a seat,' he said in a bored tone.* "请坐。"他不耐烦地说道。❑ *Rachel smiled at him as they took their seats on opposite sides of the table.* 他们分坐在桌子两边，雷切尔对他微微笑了一下。12 **in the driving seat** → see **driving seat** 13 **by the seat of your pants** → see **pants**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *seat* with:

ADJ. **back** seat 后排座位，**empty** seat 空座位，**front** seat 前排座位 1
vacant seat 空座位；空缺的席位(或职位)，**vacated** seat 腾出来的座位；空出来的席位(或职位) 1 6 7
congressional seat 国会席位 6
N. **car** seat 汽车座椅，**child** seat 儿童座椅，**driver's** seat 驾驶座，**passenger** seat 乘客座位，seat **at a table** 桌子边的座位，**theatre** seat 剧场座位，**toilet** seat 马桶座圈 1
seat **in the House** 众议院席位 6
seat **on the board** 董事会席位 7

'seat belt (**seat belts**) also **seatbelt** N-COUNT A **seat belt** is a strap attached to a seat in a car or an aircraft. You fasten it across your body in order to prevent yourself being thrown out of the seat if there is a sudden movement. (汽车、飞机的)座椅安全带 ❑ *The fact I was wearing a seat belt saved my life.* 我系着安全带，所以幸免于难。

→ see **car**

-seater /-'si:tə'/ (**-seaters**) 1 COMB **-seater** combines with numbers to form adjectives and nouns which indicate how many people something such as a car has seats for. (与数词连用构成形容词和名词)表示"有…个座位的"、"可容纳…人的事物" ❑ *...a three-seater sofa.* 能坐3个人的沙发 ❑ *The plane is an eight-seater with twin propellers.* 这架飞机有8个座位，靠双螺旋桨推进。2 → see also **all-seater**

seat|ing /'si:tɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the seats in a place as the **seating**. (总称)座椅，座位 ❑ [+for] *The stadium has been fitted with seating for over eighty thousand spectators.* 这个体育场配备了8万多个观众座席。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] The **seating** at a public place or a formal occasion is the arrangement of where people will sit. (公共场所、正式场合的)座位安排(或设置) ❑ *She checked the seating arrangements before the guests filed into the dining-room.* 在客人们鱼贯进入餐厅之前，她核实了一遍座位安排。

,seat of 'learn|ing (**seats of learning**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a university or a similar institution as a **seat of learning**. 高等学府，学术中心(指大学或类似机构)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...one department of that great seat of learning.* 那座知名学府的一个系

'sea tur|tle (**sea turtles**) N-COUNT A **sea turtle** is a large reptile which has a thick shell covering its body and which lives in the sea most of the time. 海龟【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **turtle**

'sea ur|chin (**sea urchins**) N-COUNT A **sea urchin** is a small round sea creature that has a hard shell covered with sharp points. 海胆

'sea wall (**sea walls**) N-COUNT A **sea wall** is a wall built along the edge of the sea to stop the sea flowing over the land or destroying it. 海堤；海塘；护岸；防波堤 ❑ *Cherbourg had a splendid harbour enclosed by a long sea wall.* 瑟堡有一个由绵延海堤环绕的美轮美奂的港口。

sea|ward /'si:wə'd/

The form **seawards** can also be used for meaning 1. seawards 也可用于义项1。

1 ADV [ADV after v] Something that moves or faces **seaward** or **seawards** moves or faces in the direction of the sea or further out to sea. 朝海地；向海地；临海地 ❑ *A barge was about a hundred yards away, waiting to return seaward.* 一艘驳船停在大约100码开外，等待着返海回航。❑ *It faced seawards to the north.* 它的北面朝着海。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **seaward** side of something faces in the direction of the sea or further out to sea. 朝海的；向海的；临海的 ❑ *The houses on the seaward side of the road were all in ruins.* 马路临海一侧的房子全部沦为废墟。

→ see **beach**

'sea wa|ter also **seawater** N-UNCOUNT **Sea water** is salt water from the sea. 海水

sea|weed /'si:wi:d/ (**seaweeds**) N-VAR **Seaweed** is a plant that grows in the sea. There are many kinds of seaweed. 海草；海藻 ❑ *...seaweed washed up on a beach.* 被冲到海滩上的海草

sea|worthy /'si:wɜ:'ðɪ/ ADJ A ship or boat which is **seaworthy** is fit to travel at sea. (船舶)适宜航海的，能出海的 ❑ *The ship was completely seaworthy.* 这艘轮船在海上航行没问题。•**sea|worthiness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It didn't reach required standards of safety and seaworthiness.* 它没有达到安全性和适航性的规定标准。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***worthy* = *deserving*** 值得，***suitable*** 适合：***praiseworthy, seaworthy, trustworthy***

se|bum /'si:bəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sebum** is an oily substance produced by glands in your skin. 皮脂

sec /sek/ (**secs**) N-COUNT If you ask someone to wait a **sec**, you are asking them to wait for a very short time. 一会儿；片刻【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Can you just hang on a sec?* 您能稍等一会儿吗？❑ *Be with you in a sec.* 马上回来。

sec. /sek/ (**secs**) **Sec.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **second** or **seconds**. ❑ *Grete Waitz finished with a time of 2 hrs, 29 min., 30 sec.* 格雷特·魏茨到达终点时成绩是2小时29分30秒。

seca|teurs /,sekə'tɜ:'z/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Secateurs** are a gardening tool that look like a pair of strong, heavy scissors. Secateurs are used for cutting the stems of plants. 整枝剪；修枝剪【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pruning shears**

se|cede /sɪ'si:d/ (**secedes, seceding, seceded**) VERB If a region or group **secedes from** the country or larger group to which it belongs, it formally becomes a separate country or stops being a member of the larger group. (从国家、大集团中正式)退出，脱离，分离 ❑ [v +from] *Singapore seceded from the Federation of Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state.* 新加坡脱离马来西亚联邦成为一个独立的主权国家。❑ [v] *On 20 August 1960 Senegal seceded.* 塞内加尔于1960年8月20日独立出去。

se|ces|sion /sɪ'seʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT The **secession** of a region or group from the country or larger group to which it belongs is

the action of formally becoming separate.（从国家、大集团的）退出，脱离，分离 ❑ [+from] ...*the Ukraine's secession from the Soviet Union.* 乌克兰之退出苏联

se|ces|sion|ist /sɪ'seʃənɪst/ (**secessionists**) N-COUNT [usu pl, N n] **Secessionists** are people who want their region or group to become separate from the country or larger group to which it belongs. 脱离论者；分离论者；独立主义者 ❑ ...*Lithuanian secessionists.* 立陶宛独立主义者

se|clud|ed /sɪ'klu:dɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **secluded** place is quiet and private. 僻静的；隐蔽的 ❑ *We were tucked away in a secluded corner of the room.* 我们被藏匿到房间里一个隐蔽的角落。❑ *We found a secluded beach a few miles further on.* 我们又前行了几英里，发现了一处僻静的海滩。

se|clu|sion /sɪ'klu:ʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If you are living **in seclusion**, you are in a quiet place away from other people. 隔绝；隐退；隐居 ❑ *She lived in seclusion with her husband on their farm in Panama.* 她与丈夫隐居在他们在巴拿马的农场。❑ [+of] *They love the seclusion of their garden.* 他们喜欢自家花园的幽静。

second

① PART OF A MINUTE 秒
② COMING AFTER SOMETHING ELSE 第二
③ SENDING SOMEONE TO DO A JOB 调派

① **sec|ond** ◆◆◆ /'sekənd/ (**seconds**) N-COUNT A **second** is one of the sixty parts that a minute is divided into. People often say '**a second**' or '**seconds**' when they simply mean a very short time. 秒（a second 或 seconds 往往用以表示很短的时间） ❑ *For a few seconds nobody said anything.* 有几秒钟大家都沉默无语。❑ *It only takes forty seconds.* 只需 40 秒。❑ *Her orbital speed must be a few hundred meters per second.* 其轨道速度一定是在每秒几百米。❑ *Within seconds the other soldiers began firing too.* 几秒钟内，其他的士兵也开始射击。

② **sec|ond** ◆◆◆ /'sekənd/ (**seconds, seconding, seconded**) → Please look at categories 14 and 15 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 14 项和第 15 项。1 ORD The **second** item in a series is the one that you count as number two. 第二的；第二个的 ❑ ...*the second day of his visit to Delhi.* 他到访德里的第二天 ❑ ...*their second child.* 他们的第二个孩子 ❑ *My son just got married for the second time.* 我的儿子刚刚再婚。❑ *She was the second of nine children.* 她在 9 个孩子中排行老二。❑ ...*King Charles the Second.* 查理二世 ❑ *Britain came second in the Prix St Georges Derby.* 英国在圣乔治赛马大奖赛中荣获亚军。2 ORD **Second** is used before superlative adjectives to indicate that there is only one thing better or larger than the thing you are referring to.（用于形容词最高级前）第二…的 ❑ *The party is still the second strongest in Italy.* 该党仍是意大利的第二大党。❑ ...*the second-largest city in the United States.* 美国第二大城市 3 ADV You say **second** when you want to make a second point or give a second reason for something. 第二；其次 ❑ *The soil is depleted first by having crops grown in it and second by natural weathering and bacterial action.* 土壤首先是被种植其中的作物消耗掉，其次受自然风化和细菌活动的侵蚀。4 N-COUNT In Britain, an **upper second** is a good honours degree and a **lower second** is an average honours degree. 二级甲等 / 乙等优秀学位 ❑ *I then went up to Lancaster University and got an upper second.* 后来，我考上了兰开斯特大学，获得了二级甲等学位。5 N-PLURAL If you have **seconds**, you have a second helping of food. 添菜【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There's seconds if you want them.* 如果需要的话可以添菜。6 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Seconds** are goods that are sold cheaply in shops because they have slight faults. 二级品；二等货；次货；等外品 ❑ *It's a new shop selling discounted lines and seconds.* 这是家新开的商店，出售打折商品和等外品。7 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **seconds** of someone who is taking part in a boxing match or chess tournament are the people who assist and encourage them.（拳击或国际象棋锦标赛的）副手，助手 ❑ *He shouted to his seconds, 'I did it! I did it!'* 他对助手们喊道："我赢了！我赢了！" 8 VERB If you **second** a proposal in a meeting or debate, you formally express your agreement with it so that it can then be discussed or voted on. 附议，赞同（提案） ❑ [v n] ...*Bryan Sutton, who seconded the motion against fox hunting.* 赞同反对猎狐动议的布赖恩·萨顿 •**sec|ond|er** (**seconders**) N-COUNT ❑ *Candidates need a proposer and seconder whose names are kept secret.* 候选人需要一名匿名的推荐人兼支持者。9 VERB If you **second** what someone has said, you say that you agree with them or say the same thing yourself. 赞成；持相同观点 ❑ [v n] *The Prime Minister seconded the call for discipline in a speech last week.* 上周首相在一次演讲中对严肃纪律的号召表示支持。10 PHRASE If you experience something **at second hand**, you are told about it by other people rather than experiencing it yourself. 听说地；非亲身经历地 ❑ *Most of them had only heard of the massacre at second hand.* 他们中的大多数人只是听说了那次大屠杀。11 → see also **second-hand** 12 PHRASE If you say that something is **second to none**, you are emphasizing that it is very good indeed or the best that there is. 不比任何事物差的；首屈一指的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Our scientific research is second to none.* 我们的科学研究是顶尖的。13 PHRASE If you say that something is **second only to** something else, you mean that only that thing is better or greater than it. 只比…差的；仅次于…的 ❑ *As a major health risk, hepatitis is second only to tobacco.* 肝炎是仅次于吸烟的主要健康隐患。14 **second nature** → see **nature** 15 **in the second place** → see **place**

③ **se|cond** /sɪ'kɒnd/ (**seconds, seconding, seconded**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are seconded** somewhere, you are sent there temporarily by your employer in order to do special duties. 临时调任；临时调派【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed +to] *In 1937 he was seconded to the Royal Canadian Air Force in Ottawa as air armament adviser.* 1937 年他被临时调往渥太华的加拿大皇家空军担任军备顾问。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Several hundred soldiers have been seconded to help farmers.* 数百名士兵被临时派去帮助农民。

sec|ond|ary /'sekəndri, AM 美 -deri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n, Also v-link ADJ *to* n] If you describe something as **secondary**, you mean that it is less important than something else. 第二位的；次要的；从属的 ❑ *The street erupted in a huge explosion, with secondary explosions in the adjoining buildings.* 街上发生了剧烈爆炸，邻近的建筑里也发生了程度较轻的爆炸。❑ *The actual damage to the brain cells is secondary to the damage caused to the blood supply.* 与对血液供应的损害相比，对大脑细胞的实际损害没那么严重。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Secondary** diseases or infections happen as a result of another disease or infection that has already happened.（疾病、感染）继发性的，第二期的 ❑ *He had kidney cancer, with secondary tumours in the brain and lungs.* 他患有肾癌，还有脑部和肺部的继发性肿瘤。3 ADJ **Secondary** education is given to pupils between the ages of 11 or 12 and 17 or 18.（教育）中等的，中学的 ❑ *Examinations for the GCSE are taken after about five years of secondary education.* 在接受中等教育约 5 年后便可参加普通中等教育证书的考试。

ˌsec|ond|ary ˈmod|ern (**secondary moderns**) N-COUNT **Secondary moderns** were schools which existed until recently in Britain for children aged between about eleven and sixteen, where more attention was paid to practical skills and less to academic study than in a grammar school. 现代中学（最近不复存在的一种招收 11 岁至 16 岁儿童的英国学校，与文法学校相比更重视实际技能教学而不太重视文化课的学习）

ˈsec|ond|ary school (**secondary schools**) N-VAR A **secondary school** is a school for pupils between the ages of 11 or 12 and 17 or 18. 中学 ❑ *She taught history at a secondary school.* 她在一所中学教历史。

ˌsec|ond ˈbest also **second-best** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Second best** is used to describe something that is not as good as the best thing of its kind but is better than all the other things of that kind. 居第二位的；次优的 ❑ *He put on his second-best suit.* 他穿上了自己那套第二好的西装。2 ADJ You can use **second best** to describe something that you have to accept even though you would have preferred something else. 将就的；第二选择的 ❑ *He refused to settle for anything that was second best.* 他拒绝退而求其次。•N-SING **Second best** is also a noun. ❑ *Oatmeal is a good second best.* 燕麦粥是个不错的第二选择。

ˌsec|ond ˈcham|ber N-SING The **second chamber** is one of the two groups that a parliament is divided into. In Britain, the second chamber is the House of Lords. In the United States,

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the second chamber can be either the Senate or the House of Representatives.（英国）上议院；（美国）参议院，众议院

,sec|ond 'child|hood N-SING If you say that an old person is in their **second childhood**, you mean that their mind is becoming weaker and that their behaviour is similar to that of a young child. 第二童年；老年昏聩状态

,second-'class also **second class** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone treats you as a **second-class** citizen, they treat you as if you are less valuable and less important than other people. 二等的；无足轻重的；地位低下的 ❑ *Too many airlines treat our children as second-class citizens.* 太多的航空公司把我们的孩子当作二等公民对待。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **second-class**, you mean that it is of poor quality. 次等的；劣质的 ❑ *I am not prepared to see children in some parts of this country having to settle for a second-class education.* 我没有料到会发现在这个国家的一些地区孩子们只能接受二流的教育。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] The **second-class** accommodation on a train or ship is the ordinary accommodation, which is cheaper and less comfortable than the first-class accommodation.（车厢、舱位）二等的，普通的 ❑ *He sat in the corner of a second-class carriage.* 他坐在一节二等车厢的角落里。 ❑ *...a second-class ticket.* 二等车票 •ADV [ADV after v] **Second class** is also an adverb. ❑ *I recently travelled second class from Pisa to Ventimiglia.* 我最近乘坐二等车厢从比萨到了文蒂米利亚。 •N-UNCOUNT **Second-class** is second-class accommodation on a train or ship. 二等车厢；二等舱 ❑ *In second class the fare is £85 one-way.* 二等车厢单程票价是 85 英镑。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, **second-class** postage is the slower and cheaper type of postage. In the United States, **second-class** postage is the type of postage that is used for sending newspapers and magazines.（邮件）第二类的，（英国）廉价慢递的，（美国）投递报刊的 ❑ *...a second-class stamp.* 第二类邮件所贴的邮票 •ADV [ADV after v] **Second class** is also an adverb. ❑ *They're going to send it second class.* 他们打算将它作为第二类邮件寄出。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, a **second-class** degree is a good university degree, but not as good as a first-class degree.（英国的大学学位）二级优等的 ❑ *A second-class honours degree is the minimum requirement.* 至少须获得二级优等荣誉学位。

,sec|ond 'com|ing N-SING When Christians refer to **the second coming**, they mean the expected return to Earth of Jesus Christ. 基督复临

,sec|ond 'cous|in (**second cousins**) N-COUNT Your **second cousins** are the children of your parents' first cousins. 远房堂兄弟（或姐妹），远房表兄弟（或姐妹）（指父母的堂表兄弟姐妹的子女）（Compare 比较 **first cousin.**）

,second-de'gree 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In the United States, **second-degree** is used to describe crimes that are considered to be less serious than first-degree crimes.（犯罪）二等的，情节较轻的 ❑ *The judge reduced the charge to second-degree murder.* 法官把罪名降为二级谋杀罪。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **second-degree** burn is more severe than a first-degree burn but less severe than a third-degree burn.（烧伤）二度的，中度的 ❑ *James Bell suffered second-degree burns in an explosion.* 詹姆斯·贝尔在一次爆炸中被二度烧伤。

,second-'guess (**second-guesses, second-guessing, second-guessed**) VERB If you try to **second-guess** something, you try to guess in advance what someone will do or what will happen. 预测；预言 ❑ [v n] *Editors and contributors are trying to second-guess the future.* 编辑和投稿人正试图预测未来。[Also v]

,second-'hand 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Second-hand** things are not new and have been owned by someone else. 二手的；用过的；旧的 ❑ *Buying a second-hand car can be a risky business.* 买二手车可能有风险。 ❑ *...a stack of second-hand books.* 一摞旧书 •ADV [ADV after v] **Second-hand** is also an adverb. ❑ *Far more boats are bought second-hand than are bought brand new.* 买二手船的人要远比买新船的多。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **second-hand** shop sells second-hand goods. 卖旧货的 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Second-hand** stories, information, or opinions are those you learn about from other people rather than directly or from your own experience.（故事、观点、信息）第二手的，间接的，非亲身经历的 ❑ *The denunciation was made on the basis of second-hand information.* 这些指责是依据二手信息提出的。

4 **at second hand** → see **second**

,second-in-com'mand also **second in command** N-SING A **second-in-command** is someone who is next in rank to the leader of a group, and who has authority to give orders when the leader is not there. 副指挥；二把手 ❑ *He was posted to Hong Kong as second-in-command of C Squadron.* 他被派遣到香港任 C 中队的副队长。

,sec|ond 'lan|guage (**second languages**) N-COUNT Someone's **second language** is a language which is not their native language but which they use at work or at school. 第二语言 ❑ *Lucy teaches English as a second language.* 露西从事作为第二语言的英语教学工作。

,sec|ond lieu'ten|ant (**second lieutenants**) 1 N-COUNT A **second lieutenant** is an officer of low rank in the army. 陆军少尉【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT A **second lieutenant** is an officer in the army, air force, or marines who ranks directly below a first lieutenant.（陆军、空军或海军陆战队的）少尉【AM 美】

sec|ond|ly /'sekəndli/ ADV You say **secondly** when you want to make a second point or give a second reason for something. 第二，其次（用于列举观点或给出原因） ❑ *You need, firstly, a strong independent board of directors and secondly, an experienced and dedicated staff.* 你首先需要一个强大的独立董事会，其次需要一批富有经验并且爱岗敬业的员工。

se|cond|ment /sɪ'kɒndmənt/ (**secondments**) N-VAR [oft on N] Someone who is **on secondment** from their normal employer has been sent somewhere else temporarily in order to do special duties. 临时调任；暂调【BRIT 英】 ❑ [+from/to] *We have two full-time secretaries, one of whom is on secondment from the Royal Navy.* 我们有两个全职秘书，其中一人是临时从皇家海军调来的。

,sec|ond 'name (**second names**) N-COUNT Someone's **second name** is their family name, or the name that comes after their first name and before their family name. 姓；中间名

,sec|ond o'pin|ion (**second opinions**) N-COUNT If you get a **second opinion**, you ask another qualified person for their opinion about something such as your health.（来自另一有资历人士的）第二意见 ❑ *I would like a second opinion on my doctor's diagnosis.* 对于我的医生的诊断，我想再找一位专家征求一下意见。

,sec|ond 'per|son N-SING A statement in **the second person** is a statement about the person or people you are talking to. The subject of a statement like this is 'you'. 第二人称

,second-'rate ADJ If you describe something as **second-rate**, you mean that it is of poor quality. 二流的；三等的；劣质的 ❑ *...second-rate restaurants.* 二流餐馆 ❑ *...another second-rate politician.* 另一名二流政客

,sec|ond 'sight N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **second sight**, you mean that they seem to have the ability to know or see things that are going to happen in the future, or are happening in a different place. 先见之明；预见力；千里眼

,sec|ond 'string also **second-string** N-SING [oft N n] If you describe a person or thing as someone's **second string**, you mean that they are only used if another person or thing is not available. 替补；备用品 ❑ *...a second-string team.* 替补队

,sec|ond 'thought (**second thoughts**) 1 N-SING If you do something without **a second thought**, you do it without thinking about it carefully, usually because you do not have enough time or you do not care very much. 深思熟虑；仔细的考虑 ❑ *This murderous lunatic could kill them both without a second thought.* 这个杀人狂会毫不犹豫地把他俩都杀了。 ❑ *Roberto didn't give a second thought to borrowing $2,000 from him.* 罗伯托没有细想就从他那儿借了 2,000 美元。 2 N-PLURAL If you have **second thoughts about** a decision that you have made, you begin to doubt whether it was the best thing to do. 怀疑；疑虑 ❑ [+about] *I had never had second thoughts about my decision to leave the company.* 我从未怀疑过自己当初离开公司的决定。 3 PHRASE You can say **on second thoughts** or **on second thought** when you suddenly change your mind about something that you are saying or something that you have decided to do. 转念间，经过重新考虑后（突然改变主意） ❑ *'Wait there!' Kathryn rose. 'No, on second thought, follow me.'* "在那儿等着！"凯瑟琳站起身来，"不，我改主意了，跟我来。"

second wind N-SING When you get your **second wind**, you become able to continue doing something difficult or energetic after you have been tired or out of breath. 恢复的精力；缓过来的精神 ❑ *Finding a second wind, he rode away from his pursuers.* 他缓过劲儿来，骑马逃离了追赶他的人。

Second World War N-PROPER **The Second World War** is the major war that was fought between 1939 and 1945. 第二次世界大战

secrecy /'si:krəsi/ N-UNCOUNT [oft prep N] **Secrecy** is the act of keeping something secret, or the state of being kept secret. 保密；秘密状态 ❑ *He shrouds his business dealings in secrecy.* 他秘密进行交易。

secret ◆◆◇ /'si:krɪt/ (**secrets**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If something is **secret**, it is known about by only a small number of people, and is not told or shown to anyone else. 秘密的；机密的；保密的 ❑ *Soldiers have been training at a secret location.* 士兵们一直在一个秘密场所训练。 ❑ *The police have been trying to keep the documents secret.* 警方一直设法将这些文件保密。 •**secretly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He wore a hidden microphone to secretly tape-record conversations.* 他身上藏了一个传声器，打算偷偷录下谈话内容。 2 → see also **top secret** 3 N-COUNT A **secret** is a fact that is known by only a small number of people, and is not told to anyone else. 秘密；机密；内情 ❑ *I think he enjoyed keeping our love a secret.* 我觉得他喜欢和我偷偷摸摸地谈恋爱。 4 N-SING If you say that a particular way of doing things is **the secret of** achieving something, you mean that it is the best or only way to achieve it. 秘诀；诀窍 ❑ [+of] *The secret of success is honesty and fair dealing.* 成功的秘诀在于诚实和公平交易。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft with poss] Something's **secrets** are the things about it which have never been fully explained. 奥秘；奥妙 ❑ [+of] *We have an opportunity now to really unlock the secrets of the universe.* 我们现在有机会去真正解开宇宙的奥秘。 6 PHRASE If you do something **in secret**, you do it without anyone else knowing. 秘密地；暗地里 ❑ *Dan found out that I had been meeting my ex-boyfriend in secret.* 丹发现我一直在跟前男友偷偷见面。 7 PHRASE If you say that someone can **keep a secret**, you mean that they can be trusted not to tell other people a secret that you have told them. 保守秘密 ❑ *Tom was utterly indiscreet, and could never keep a secret.* 汤姆言语很不谨慎，什么时候也别想他守住秘密。 8 PHRASE If you **make no secret** of something, you tell others about it openly and clearly. 不隐瞒；开诚布公 ❑ [+of] *His wife made no secret of her hatred for the formal occasions.* 他的妻子公开表示厌恶那些礼节性的场合。

Thesaurus 同类词 *secret* Also look up:

ADJ. hidden, private, unknown; (*ant.*) known 1

secret agent (**secret agents**) N-COUNT A **secret agent** is a person who is employed by a government to find out the secrets of other governments. 间谍；特务；特工人员

secretarial /,sekrə'teəriəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Secretarial** work is the work done by a secretary in an office. 秘书工作的 ❑ *I was doing temporary secretarial work.* 我在做临时的秘书工作。

secretariat /,sekrə'teəriæt/ (**secretariats**) N-COUNT A **secretariat** is a department that is responsible for the administration of an international political organization. (负责管理国际政治组织的)秘书处，书记处 ❑ *...the U.N. secretariat.* 联合国秘书处

secretary ◆◆◆ /'sekrətri, AM 美 -teri/ (**secretaries**) 1 N-COUNT A **secretary** is a person who is employed to do office work, such as typing letters, answering phone calls, and arranging meetings. 秘书 2 N-COUNT The **secretary** of an organization such as a trade union, a political party, or a club is its official manager. (工会、政党、俱乐部等的)干事，书记员【BRIT 英】 ❑ [+of] *My grandfather was secretary of the Scottish Miners' Union.* 我的祖父是苏格兰矿工工会干事。 3 N-COUNT The **secretary** of a company is the person who has the legal duty of keeping the company's records. (公司的)秘书，文书 4 N-COUNT; N-TITLE **Secretary** is used in the titles of ministers and officials who are in charge of main government departments. 部长；大臣 ❑ *...the British Foreign Secretary.* 英国外交大臣 ❑ *...Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.* 国防部长卡斯珀·温伯格

secretary-general ◆◇◇ (**secretaries-general**) also Secretary General N-COUNT **The secretary-general** of an international political organization is the person in charge of its administration. (国际政治组织的)秘书长，总书记，总干事 ❑ *...the United Nations Secretary-General.* 联合国秘书长

Secretary of State ◆◇◇ (**Secretaries of State**) 1 N-COUNT In the United States, **the Secretary of State** is the head of the government department which deals with foreign affairs. (美国)国务卿 2 N-COUNT In Britain, **the Secretary of State** for a particular government department is the head of that department. (英国)大臣 ❑ [+for] *...the Secretary of State for Education.* 教育大臣

secrete /sɪ'kri:t/ (**secretes, secreting, secreted**) 1 VERB If part of a plant, animal, or human **secretes** a liquid, it produces it. 分泌 ❑ [v n] *The sweat glands secrete water.* 汗腺分泌体液。 2 VERB If you **secrete** something somewhere, you hide it there so that nobody will find it. 隐藏；藏匿【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She secreted the gun in the kitchen cabinet.* 她把枪藏在橱柜里。

secretion /sɪ'kri:ʃ°n/ (**secretions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Secretion** is the process by which certain liquid substances are produced by parts of plants or from the bodies of people or animals. 分泌 ❑ [+of] *...the secretion of adrenaline.* 肾上腺素的分泌 ❑ *...insulin secretion.* 胰岛素分泌 2 N-PLURAL **Secretions** are liquid substances produced by parts of plants or bodies. 分泌物 ❑ *...gastric secretions.* 胃分泌物

secretive /'si:krətɪv, sɪ'kri:t-/ ADJ If you are **secretive**, you like to have secrets and to keep your knowledge, feelings, or intentions hidden. 深藏不露的；讳莫如深的 ❑ [+about] *Billionaires are usually fairly secretive about the exact amount that they're worth.* 亿万富翁通常对自己身家的确切数目讳莫如深。 •**secretively** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *...a banknote handed over secretively in the entrance to a building.* 在大楼入口处秘密递交的一张纸币 •**secretiveness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was evasive, to the point of secretiveness.* 他含糊其辞，让人觉得有意隐瞒。

secret police N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **The secret police** is a police force in some countries that works secretly and deals with political crimes committed against the government. (处理政治犯罪的)秘密警察

secret service (**secret services**) 1 N-COUNT A country's **secret service** is a secret government department whose job is to find out enemy secrets and to prevent its own government's secrets from being discovered. (政府的)特工机关，情报机关 2 N-COUNT **The secret service** is the government department in the United States which protects the president. (美国负责保护总统的)特工处【AM 美】

secret weapon (**secret weapons**) N-COUNT Someone's **secret weapon** is a thing or person which they believe will help them achieve something and which other people do not know about. 秘密武器；杀手锏 ❑ *Discipline was the new coach's secret weapon.* 严格的训练是新任教练的秘密武器。

sect /sekt/ (**sects**) N-COUNT A **sect** is a group of people that has separated from a larger group and has a particular set of religious or political beliefs. 派别；宗派；教派；党派

sectarian /sek'teəriən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sectarian** means resulting from the differences between different religions. 宗派的；教派的 ❑ *He was the fifth person to be killed in sectarian violence.* 他是宗派暴力中的第 5 个罹难者。

sectarianism /sek'teəriənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sectarianism** is strong support for the religious or political group you belong to, and often involves conflict with other groups. 宗派主义；教派主义；党派主义 ❑ *...political rivalry and sectarianism within our movement.* 我们这场运动内部的政治对立和宗派主义

section ◆◆◇ /'sekʃ°n/ (**sections, sectioning, sectioned**) 1 N-COUNT A **section** of something is one of the parts into which it is divided or from which it is formed. 部分 ❑ [+of] *He said it was wrong to single out any section of society for Aids testing.* 他说把社会中的任何一部分人抽选出来做艾滋病检查都是不对的。 ❑ *They moulded*

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a complete new bow section for the boat. 他们为这艘船铸造了一个完整的新船头。❑ *...a large orchestra, with a vast percussion section.* 拥有大型打击乐器组的大型管弦乐队❑ *...the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C.* 华盛顿特区的乔治敦区 2 → see also **cross-section** 3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is sectioned**, it is divided into sections. 把…切成片；把…分成段（或组等）❑ [*be* v-ed] *It holds vegetables in place while they are being peeled or sectioned.* 将蔬菜削皮或切片时用它来固定。4 N-COUNT A **section** of an official document such as a report, law, or constitution is one of the parts into which it is divided. （文件的）节，章；（法律的）条，款，项 ❑ [+*of*] *...section 14 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.* 1968 年《交易说明法》第 14 条 5 N-COUNT A **section** is a diagram of something such as a building or a part of the body. It shows how the object would appear to you if it were cut from top to bottom and looked at from the side. 断面图；剖面图；截面图 ❑ *For some buildings a vertical section is more informative than a plan.* 对于某些建筑物来说，立面图比平面图信息量更大。6 **Caesarean section** → see **Caesarean**

→ see **orchestra**

▶**section off** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If an area **is sectioned off**, it is separated by a wall, fence, or other barrier from the surrounding area. 隔开；划出 ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *The kitchen is sectioned off from the rest of the room by a half wall.* 用半面墙在房间里隔出了厨房。[Also v n P, v P n]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *section* with:

N. section **of a city** 城市的区域，section **of a coast** 沿海的区域，**rhythm** section 节奏乐器组，**sports** section 体育专栏 1
ADJ. **main** section 主要部分，**new** section 新的部分，**thin** section 薄片 1
special section 特别的部分（或条款）1 4

Word Link 词根词缀 *sect ≈ cutting* 切割：*dissect, intersect, section*

sec|tion|al /ˈsekʃənᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sectional** interests are those of a particular group within a community or country. （社会或国家中）某群体的，某阶层的 ❑ *He criticized the selfish attitude of certain sectional interests.* 他批评了某些利益团体自私自利的态度。

sec|tor ◆◇ /ˈsektəʳ/ (**sectors**) 1 N-COUNT A particular **sector** of a country's economy is the part connected with that specified type of industry. （经济的）部门，行业，领域 ❑ *...the nation's manufacturing sector.* 该国的制造业 2 → see also **private sector, public sector** 3 N-COUNT A **sector** of a large group is a smaller group which is part of it. （大型组织的）部分，小群体 ❑ [+*of*] *Workers who went to the Gulf came from the poorest sectors of Pakistani society.* 前往海湾地区的工人来自巴基斯坦最贫穷的社会阶层。4 N-COUNT A **sector** is an area of a city or country which is controlled by a military force. 军事管制区；军事防御区 ❑ [+*of*] *Officers were going to retake sectors of the city.* 军官们打算夺回该市的各个地段。5 N-COUNT A **sector** is a part of a circle which is formed when you draw two straight lines from the centre of the circle to the edge. 扇形【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sector* with:

N. **banking** sector 银行业，**business** sector 商业领域，**government** sector 政府部门，**growth in a** sector 某行业的增长，**job in a** sector 某行业的工作，**manufacturing** sector 制造业，**technology** sector 技术领域，**telecommunications** sector 电信行业 1

sec|tor|al /ˈsektərᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sectoral** means relating to the various economic sectors of a society or to a particular economic sector. 不同行业的；某一经济部门的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...sectoral differences within social classes.* 社会阶层之间的行业差异

secu|lar /ˈsekjuləʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **secular** to describe things that have no connection with religion. 世俗的；现世的；非宗教的 ❑ *He spoke about preserving the country as a secular state.* 他谈及了保持该国世俗化的问题。

secu|lar|ism /ˈsekjulərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Secularism** is a system of social organization and education where religion is not allowed to play a part in civil affairs. 世俗主义；现世主义 •**secu|lar|ist** (**secularists**) N-COUNT ❑ *The country is being torn to pieces by conflict between fundamentalists and secularists.* 原教旨主义者和世俗主义者的纷争使得该国支离破碎。

secu|lar|ized /ˈsekjuləraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **secularised**

ADJ **Secularized** societies are no longer under the control or influence of religion. 脱离宗教影响的；世俗化的 ❑ *The Pope had no great sympathy for the secularized West.* 教皇不大为世俗化的西方感到悲悯。

se|cure ◆◇ /sɪˈkjʊəʳ/ (**secures, securing, secured**) 1 VERB If you **secure** something that you want or need, you obtain it, often after a lot of effort. （经过努力）获得，争取到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Federal leaders continued their efforts to secure a ceasefire.* 联邦领导人继续争取促成停火协议。❑ [v n n] *Graham's achievements helped secure him the job.* 出色的成绩帮助格雷厄姆拿下了这份工作。[Also v n *+for*] 2 VERB If you **secure** a place, you make it safe from harm or attack. 使…免遭攻击（或伤害）；保卫；保护【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Staff withdrew from the main part of the prison but secured the perimeter.* 工作人员从监狱的主要区域撤出，但外围仍派人守卫。3 ADJ A **secure** place is tightly locked or well protected, so that people cannot enter it or leave it. 锁牢的；严密防守的 ❑ *We shall make sure our home is as secure as possible from now on.* 我们应该确保家里从今往后尽量锁紧门窗。•**se|cure|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He locked the heavy door securely and kept the key in his pocket.* 他把笨重的大门锁紧，将钥匙放在口袋里。4 VERB If you **secure** an object, you fasten it firmly to another object. 使固定；缚牢；系紧 ❑ [v n] *He helped her close the cases up, and then he secured the canvas straps as tight as they would go.* 他帮她关上箱子，然后将帆布带子尽量系紧。5 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If an object is **secure**, it is fixed firmly in position. 固定不动的；绑紧的；系牢的 ❑ *Check joints are secure and the wood is sound.* 检查一下，看连接处是否稳固，木料是否结实。•**se|cure|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Ensure that the frame is securely fixed to the ground with bolts.* 确保用螺栓把框架牢牢地固定在地面上。6 ADJ If you describe something such as a job as **secure**, it is certain not to change or end. 稳固的；稳定的；可靠的 ❑ *Trade union demands for secure wages and employment.* 工会要求稳定的工资和工作。❑ *...the failure of financial institutions once thought to be secure.* 一度被认为安全可靠的一些金融机构的倒闭 7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **secure** base or foundation is strong and reliable. （基础）坚固的，坚实的，可靠的 ❑ *He was determined to give his family a secure and solid base.* 他决定给家人一个牢固坚实的生活基础。8 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **secure**, you feel safe and happy and are not worried about life. 安心的；心里踏实的；无忧无虑的 ❑ *She felt secure and protected when she was with him.* 和他在一起的时候，她感到一种被人保护的安全感。9 VERB [usu passive] If a loan **is secured**, the person who lends the money may take property such as a house from the person who borrows the money if they fail to repay it. 为（借款等）作保【BUSINESS 商】❑ [*be* v-ed adv/prep] *The loan is secured against your home.* 这笔贷款以你的房子作为抵押。❑ [v-ed] *His main task is to raise enough finance to repay secured loans.* 他的主要任务是筹集足够的资金以偿还抵押贷款。

Thesaurus 同类词 *secure* Also look up:

V. catch, get, obtain; (*ant.*) lose 1
attach, fasten 4
ADJ. safe, sheltered 3
locked, tight 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *secure* with:

N. secure **a job/place/position** 获得工作／地位／位置，secure **peace** 获得安宁，secure ***your* rights** 得到权利 1
secure **a loan** 争取到贷款；为贷款提供抵押 1 9
secure **borders** 防守严密的边境 3
secure **future** 有保障的未来，secure **jobs** 稳定的工作 6
ADV. **less** secure 不太牢固；不太有安全感，**more** secure 更牢固；更有安全感 3 5 7 8
financially secure 经济上更稳定（或更安心）6 8

se|cure 'unit (**secure units**) N-COUNT A **secure unit** is a building or part of a building where dangerous prisoners or violent psychiatric patients are kept. 隔离病房；隔离牢房 ❑ *...the secure unit at Cane Hill hospital.* 凯恩山精神病院的隔离病房

se|cu|rity ♦♦♦ /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/ (**securities**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Security** refers to all the measures that are taken to protect a place, or to ensure that only people with permission enter it or leave it. 防卫；保安措施；安全工作 ❑ *They are now under a great deal of pressure to tighten their airport security.* 他们现在承受着加强机场安保措施的巨大压力。❑ *Strict security measures are in force in the capital.* 首都采取了严密的安全措施。❷ N-UNCOUNT A feeling of **security** is a feeling of being safe and free from worry. 安全感；无忧无虑 ❑ [+of] *He loves the security of a happy home life.* 他喜欢幸福家庭生活所带来的安全感。•PHRASE If something gives you **a false sense of security**, it makes you believe that you are safe when you are not. 虚假的安全感 ❑ *Wearing helmets gave cyclists a false sense of security and encouraged them to take risks.* 戴头盔给骑自行车的人一种错误的安全感，怂恿他们去冒险。❸ N-UNCOUNT If something is **security** for a loan, you promise to give that thing to the person who lends you money, if you fail to pay the money back. 抵押品【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The central bank will provide special loans, and the banks will pledge the land as security.* 中央银行会提供特殊贷款，而这些银行会以土地作为抵押。❹ N-PLURAL **Securities** are stocks, shares, bonds, or other certificates that you buy in order to earn regular interest from them or to sell them later for a profit. 证券【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...U.S. government securities and bonds.* 美国政府证券和债券 ❸ → see also **social security**

se'cu|rity blan|ket (**security blankets**) ❶ N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **security blanket**, you mean that it provides someone with a feeling of safety and comfort when they are in a situation that worries them or makes them feel nervous. 给人安全感之物；慰藉 ❑ [+of] *Alan sings with shy intensity, hiding behind the security blanket of his guitar.* 艾伦非常害羞地唱着，用怀里的吉他挡住自己以获得些许安全感。❷ N-COUNT A baby's **security blanket** is a piece of cloth or clothing which the baby holds and chews in order to feel comforted. 安乐毯（一种供婴儿抓摸吮咬使其获得安慰的布料或衣服）

se'cu|rity cam|era (**security cameras**) N-COUNT A **security camera** is a video camera that records people's activities in order to detect and prevent crime. （监控用的）摄像头

Se'cu|rity Coun|cil ♦♦♦ N-PROPER **The Security Council** is the committee which governs the United Nations. It has permanent representatives from the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom, and temporary representatives from some other countries. （联合国）安全理事会，安理会

se'cu|rity guard (**security guards**) N-COUNT A **security guard** is someone whose job is to protect a building or to collect and deliver large amounts of money. 保安人员

se'cu|rity risk (**security risks**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **security risk**, you mean that they may be a threat to the safety of a country or organization. （危及国家、机构安全的）危险分子

se|dan /sɪ'dæn/ (**sedans**) N-COUNT A **sedan** is a car with seats for four or more people, a fixed roof, and a boot that is separate from the part of the car that you sit in. 大轿车；厢式轿车【AM 美】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **saloon**

se,dan 'chair (**sedan chairs**) N-COUNT A **sedan chair** is an enclosed chair for one person carried on two poles by two men, one in front and one behind. Sedan chairs were used in the 17th and 18th centuries. （17、18 世纪使用的）轿子

se|date /sɪ'deɪt/ (**sedates, sedating, sedated**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **sedate**, you mean that they are quiet and rather dignified, though perhaps a bit dull. 安静的；庄重的；不苟言笑的 ❑ *She took them to visit her sedate, elderly cousins.* 她带他们去拜访她那些不苟言笑的表兄表姐们。•**se|date|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...sedately dressed in business suit with waistcoat.* 身着正式的商务套装和西服背心 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you move along at a **sedate** pace, you move slowly, in a controlled way. 不慌不忙的；慢悠悠的；从容的 ❑ *We set off again at a more sedate pace.* 我们重新上路了，步调更加从容。•**se|date|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He pulled sedately out of the short driveway.* 他慢慢地把车开出了巴掌大的私人车道。❸ VERB If someone **is sedated**, they are given a drug to calm them or to make them sleep. 给…施用镇静剂 ❑ [be V-ed] *The patient is sedated with intravenous use of sedative drugs.* 给患者静脉注射了镇静剂。❑ [V n] *Doctors have been told not to sedate children with an anaesthetic that may be linked to five deaths.* 医生们已被告知不要给儿童使用麻醉剂，因为它可能与 5 起死亡病例有关。•**se|dat|ed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *Grace was asleep, lightly sedated.* 格雷丝服用了少量的镇静剂后睡着了。

se|da|tion /sɪ'deɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *under* N] If someone is **under sedation**, they have been given medicine or drugs in order to calm them or make them sleep. （服镇静剂后的）镇静（状态）❑ *His mother was under sedation after the boy's body was brought back from Germany.* 男孩的尸体从德国运回后，他的母亲一直靠服药保持镇静。

seda|tive /'sedətɪv/ (**sedatives**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sedative** is a medicine or drug that calms you or makes you sleep. 镇静剂 ❑ *They use opium as a sedative, rather than as a narcotic.* 他们把鸦片用作镇静剂而不是毒品。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Something that has a **sedative** effect calms you or makes you sleep. 有镇静作用的；有催眠作用的 ❑ *Amber bath oil has a sedative effect.* 琥珀沐浴油有镇静安神效用。

sed|en|tary /'sedəntəri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **sedentary** lifestyle or job sits down a lot of the time and does not take much exercise. 需要久坐的；长期伏案的；少活动的 ❑ *Obesity and a sedentary lifestyle has been linked with an increased risk of heart disease.* 肥胖和久坐不动的生活方式被认为会增加患心脏病的几率。

sedge /sedʒ/ (**sedges**) N-VAR **Sedge** is a plant that looks like grass and grows in wet ground. （生长于湿地的）苔草，苔

sedi|ment /'sedɪmənt/ (**sediments**) N-VAR **Sediment** is solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind. 沉渣；沉淀物 ❑ *Many organisms that die in the sea are soon buried by sediment.* 海洋里死亡的许多生物会很快被沉淀物掩埋。

→ see **rock**

sedi|men|tary /,sedɪ'mentəri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sedimentary** rocks are formed from sediment left by water, ice, or wind. 由沉淀物形成的；沉积而成的

→ see **rock**

se|di|tion /sɪ'dɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Sedition** is speech, writing, or behaviour intended to encourage people to fight against or oppose the government. 煽动反政府的言论（或文章、行为）❑ *Government officials charged him with sedition.* 政府官员指控他煽动人们造反。

se|di|tious /sɪ'dɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **seditious** act, speech, or piece of writing encourages people to fight against or oppose the government. 煽动叛乱的；煽动反政府的；反动性的 ❑ *He fell under suspicion for distributing seditious pamphlets.* 他因散发反政府传单而遭到怀疑。

se|duce /sɪ'djuːs, AM 美 -'duːs/ (**seduces, seducing, seduced**) ❶ VERB If something **seduces** you, it is so attractive that it makes you do something that you would not otherwise do. 引诱；吸引；诱惑 ❑ [V n] *The view of lake and plunging cliffs seduces visitors.* 湖光旖旎，峭壁峥嵘，游客们被深深吸引了。❑ [V n +into] *Clever advertising would seduce more people into smoking.* 巧妙策划的广告会引诱更多的人吸烟。•**se|duc|tion** /sɪ'dʌkʃ°n/ (**seductions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The country had resisted the seductions of mass tourism.* 该国抵挡住了大兴旅游业的诱惑。❷ VERB If someone **seduces** another person, they use their charm to persuade that person to have sex with them. 勾引；诱奸 ❑ [V n] *She has set out to seduce Stephen.* 她已经开始勾引斯蒂芬了。•**se|duc|tion** N-VAR ❑ *Her methods of seduction are subtle.* 她勾引人的手段很巧妙。

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se|duc|er /sɪ'djuːsəʳ, AM 美 -'duːs-/ (**seducers**) N-COUNT A **seducer** is someone, usually a man, who seduces someone else. 诱奸者，勾引者（通常指男性）❑ [+of] *He is proud of his reputation as a seducer of young women.* 他很得意自己"芳心猎手"这一名声。

se|duc|tive /sɪ'dʌktɪv/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **seductive** is very attractive or makes you want to do something that you would not otherwise do. 非常吸引人的；诱惑的；有魅力的 ❑ *It's a seductive argument.* 这是一个非常吸引人的论点。•**se|duc|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *...his seductively simple assertion.* 他那简单明了而极具诱惑的断言 ❷ ADJ A person who is **seductive** is very attractive sexually. 性感的；撩人的 ❑ *...a seductive woman.* 性感的女人 •**se|duc|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She was looking seductively over her shoulder.* 她正性感地回眸。

se|duc|tress /sɪ'dʌktrəs/ (**seductresses**) N-COUNT A **seductress** is a woman who seduces someone. 勾引男子的女人 ❑ *Few males can resist a self-confident seductress.* 很少有男人能抵挡住志在必得的女人的勾引。

see ⇸ /siː/ (**sees, seeing, saw, seen**) ❶ VERB [no cont] When you **see** something, you notice it using your eyes. 看见；看到 ❑ [v n] *You can't see colours at night.* 晚上看不见颜色。❑ [v n v-ing] *I saw a man making his way towards me.* 我看到一名男子向我走来。❑ [v] *She can see, hear, touch, smell, and taste.* 她有视觉、听觉、触觉、嗅觉和味觉。❑ [v that] *As he neared the farm, he saw that a police car was parked outside it.* 他走近农场时，看到一辆警车停在外面。❑ [v wh] *Did you see what happened?* 你看到发生什么事了吗？ ❷ VERB If you **see** someone, you visit them or meet them. 与…见面；看望；会见 ❑ [v n] *Mick wants to see you in his office right away.* 米克要你马上去他的办公室见他。❑ [v n] *You need to see a doctor.* 你需要去看医生。 ❸ VERB [no cont] If you **see** an entertainment such as a play, film, concert, or sports game, you watch it. 观看，看（娱乐节目等）❑ [v n] *He had been to see a Semi-Final of the FA Cup.* 他曾去看过一场足总杯半决赛。❑ [v n] *It was one of the most amazing films I've ever seen.* 这是我看过的最精彩的电影之一。 ❹ VERB [no cont] If you **see** that something is true or exists, you realize by observing it that it is true or exists. 看出；意识到 ❑ [v that] *I could see she was lonely.* 我能看出她很寂寞。❑ [v wh] *A lot of people saw what was happening but did nothing about it.* 很多人都看出发生了什么事却袖手旁观。❑ [v n v-ing] *You see young people going to school inadequately dressed for the weather.* 你看到年轻人在这种天气里衣衫单薄地去上学。❑ [v] *My taste has changed a bit over the years as you can see.* 如你所见，这些年我的口味有点改变。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The army must be seen to be taking firm action.* 军队必须采取坚决行动。 ❺ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you **see** what someone means or **see** why something happened, you understand what they mean or understand why it happened. 明白；领会；理解 ❑ [v wh] *Oh, I see what you're saying.* 哦，我明白你的意思了。❑ [v n] *I really don't see any reason for changing it.* 我真的不明白为什么要改变它。❑ [v that] *Now I see that I was wrong.* 现在我知道我错了。 ❻ VERB If you **see** someone or something **as** a certain thing, you have the opinion that they are that thing. 认为；把…看作 ❑ [v n +as] *She saw him as a visionary, but her father saw him as a man who couldn't make a living.* 她认为他是一个有眼光的人，但是她父亲却认为他没有谋生的能力。❑ [v n +as] *Others saw it as a betrayal.* 别人认为这是一种背叛。❑ [v n +as] *I don't see it as my duty to take sides.* 我认为我没必要非得向着一方。❑ [v it] *As I see it, Llewelyn has three choices open to him.* 据我看，卢埃林有 3 个选择。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Women are sometimes seen to be less effective as managers.* 女性有时被认为不善于管理。 ❼ VERB [no cont, no passive] If you **see** a particular quality **in** someone, you believe they have that quality. If you ask what someone **sees in** a particular person or thing, you want to know what they find attractive about that person or thing. 看出；看上，欣赏（某种特质）❑ [v n +in] *Frankly, I don't know what Paul sees in her.* 坦白地说，我不知道保罗看上她什么了。❑ [v +in] *Young and old saw in him an implacable opponent of apartheid.* 无论老少都看出他是种族隔离制度的坚决反对者。 ❽ VERB [no cont] If you **see** something happening in the future, you imagine it, or predict that it will happen. 想象；预测 ❑ [v n v-ing] *A good idea, but can you see Taylor trying it?* 主意不错，不过你认为泰勒会尝试它吗？ ❑ [v n] *We can see a day where all people live side by side.* 我们可以想象有那么一天所有人都和睦地生活在一起。 ❾ VERB [no passive] If a period of time or a person **sees** a particular change or event, it takes place during that period of time or while that person is alive. 目睹；经历；见证 ❑ [v n] *Yesterday saw the resignation of the acting Interior Minister.* 昨天代理内政部长辞职了。❑ [v n inf] *He had worked with the General for three years and was sorry to see him go.* 他与将军共事了 3 年，看他离去觉得很难过。❑ [v n -ed] *Mr Frank has seen the economy of his town slashed by the uprising.* 弗兰克先生亲历了自己城镇的经济因暴动而大幅下滑的过程。 ❿ VERB You can use **see** in expressions to do with finding out information. For example, if you say **'I'll see what's happening'**, you mean that you intend to find out what is happening. 察看；弄清；了解 ❑ [v wh] *Let me just see what the next song is.* 我来看看下一首歌是什么。❑ [v if] *Shake him gently to see if he responds.* 轻轻摇晃他，看他是否有反应。 ⓫ VERB You can use **see** to promise to try and help someone. For example, if you say **'I'll see if I can do it'**, you mean that you will try to do the thing concerned. 想办法，尽力（帮忙）❑ [v if] *I'll see if I can call her for you.* 我会尽力帮你把她叫来。❑ [v wh] *We'll see what we can do, miss.* 我们会尽量想办法，小姐。 ⓬ VERB If you **see that** something is done or if you **see to it that** it is done, you make sure that it is done. 确保；保证 ❑ [v that] *See that you take care of him.* 一定要照顾好他。❑ [v *to it* that] *Catherine saw to it that the information went directly to Walter.* 凯瑟琳确保这条消息直接传达给了沃尔特。 ⓭ VERB If you **see** someone to a particular place, you accompany them to make sure that they get there safely, or to show politeness. 护送；陪伴 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He didn't offer to see her to her car.* 他没有提出要陪她去取车。❑ [v n prep/adv] *'Goodnight.'—'I'll see you out.'* "晚安。" —— "我送你出去。" ⓮ VERB If you **see** a lot **of** someone, you often meet each other or visit each other. 遇到；拜访 ❑ [v amount +of] *We used to see quite a lot of his wife, Carolyn.* 我们以前经常见到他的妻子卡罗琳。 ⓯ VERB If you **are seeing** someone, you spend time with them socially, and are having a romantic or sexual relationship. 与…交往；与…谈恋爱 ❑ [v n] *My husband was still seeing her and he was having an affair with her.* 我的丈夫仍在和她来往，而且两人还搞婚外情。 ⓰ VERB Some writers use **see** in expressions such as **we saw** and **as we have seen** to refer to something that has already been explained or described. （我们）知道，了解 ❑ [v wh] *We saw in Chapter 16 how annual cash budgets are produced.* 在第 16 章我们了解了年度现金预算是怎样制订的。❑ [v that] *Using the figures given above, it can be seen that machine A pays back the initial investment in two years.* 从以上的数字我们可以看出，机器 A 在两年后就收回了最初的投资。 ⓱ VERB **See** is used in books to indicate to readers that they should look at another part of the book, or at another book, because more information is given there. （书中）见，参见 ❑ [v n] *See Chapter 7 below for further comments on the textile industry.* 有关纺织业的更多评论请参看下面第 7 章。 ⓲ PHRASE You can use **seeing that** or **seeing as** to introduce a reason for what you are saying. 既然；因为；鉴于【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, SPOKEN 主英，非正式，口语】❑ *Seeing as Mr Moreton is a doctor, I would assume he has a modicum of intelligence.* 既然莫尔顿先生是位医生，我想他应该有几分聪明才智。 ⓳ CONVENTION You can say **'I see'** to indicate that you understand what someone is telling you. 我明白；原来如此【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *'He came home in my car.'—'I see.'* "他坐我的车回家来的。" —— "哦，是这样。" ⓴ CONVENTION People say **'I'll see'** or **'We'll see'** to indicate that they do not intend to make a decision immediately, and will decide later. （表示暂不作决定）看看吧，再说吧 ❑ *We'll see. It's a possibility.* 再说吧，可能会的。 ㉑ CONVENTION People say **'let me see'** or **'let's see'** when they are trying to remember something, or are trying to find something. （表示试图记起某事或找到某物）让我想一想，让我看看 ❑ *Let's see, they're six—no, make that five—hours ahead of us.* 让我想一想，他们比我们早 6 个——不，就算是早 5 个小时完成。❑ *Now let me see, who's the man we want?* 现在让我看一看，谁是我们要找的人？ ㉒ PHRASE If you try to make someone **see sense** or **see reason**, you try to make them realize that they are wrong or are being stupid. 意识到错误；明白事理 ❑ *He was hopeful that by sitting together they could both see sense and live as good neighbours.* 他希望他们坐到一起，彼此能清醒理智，和睦为邻。 ㉓ CONVENTION You

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can say **'you see'** when you are explaining something to someone, to encourage them to listen and understand.（用于向某人解释某事物并鼓励其倾听和理解）你瞧，你知道，看吧【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Well, you see, you shouldn't really feel that way about it.* 好了，知道吗，对那件事你真的不应该那么想。3 CONVENTION **'See you', 'be seeing you'**, and **'see you later'** are ways of saying goodbye to someone when you expect to meet them again soon. 再见；回头见；呆会儿见【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, FORMULAE 非正式，口语，惯用语】❑ *'Talk to you later.' — 'All right. See you love.'* "回头再跟你谈。" ——"好的。再见，亲爱的。" 3 CONVENTION You can say **'You'll see'** to someone if they do not agree with you about what you think will happen in the future, and you believe that you will be proved right. 到时候你就知道了；你等着瞧吧 ❑ *The thrill wears off after a few years of marriage. You'll see.* 婚后几年这种兴奋感就会逐渐消逝。你等着瞧吧。3 to **have seen better days** → see **day** 3 to **be seen dead** → see **dead** 2 **as far as the eye can see** → see **eye** 3 to **see eye to eye** → see **eye** 3 **as far as I can see** → see **far** 1 to **see fit** → see **fit** 2 to **see red** → see **red** 1 **it remains to be seen** → see **remain** 1 **wait and see** → see **wait**

▶**see about** PHRASAL VERB When you **see about** something, you arrange for it to be done or provided. 安排；准备；着手处理 ❑ [V P n] *Tony announced it was time to see about lunch.* 托尼宣布该做午饭了。❑ [V P v-ing] *I must see about selling the house.* 我必须安排房子的销售事宜。

▶**see off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **see off** an opponent, you defeat them. 打败；战胜【BRIT 英】❑ [V P n] *There is no reason why they cannot see off the Republican challenge.* 他们没有理由在共和党的挑战中败北。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When you **see** someone **off**, you go with them to the station, airport, or port that they are leaving from, and say goodbye to them there. 为…送行；送别 ❑ [V n P] *Ben had planned a steak dinner for himself after seeing Jackie off on her plane.* 本已经计划好把杰姬送上飞机后自己吃一顿牛排大餐。[Also V P n (not pron)]

▶**see through** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **see through** someone or their behaviour, you realize what their intentions are, even though they are trying to hide them. 看透；看穿；识破 ❑ [V P n] *I saw through your little ruse from the start.* 从一开始我就看穿了你的小计谋。2 → see also **see-through**

▶**see to** PHRASAL VERB If you **see to** something that needs attention, you deal with it. 照料；处理；照看 ❑ [V P n] *While Franklin saw to the luggage, Sara took Eleanor home.* 富兰克林负责照看行李，萨拉则带着埃莉诺回家了。

Usage 用法 look, see, and watch

If you *look* at something, you purposely direct your eyes at it: *Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before.* If you *see* something, it is visible to you: *Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it.* If you *watch* something, you pay attention to it and keep it in sight: *Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album.*
look 指有意识地直视某物：Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before. 丹尼尔不停地转身向大屏幕电视看去——他以前从没见过这种东西。see 指看见某物：Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it. 玛丽亚看不见电视，因为赫克托正站在她前面看呢。watch 指留意把某物纳入视线范围内：Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album. 每个人都在看电视，而不是看相册。

Thesaurus 同类词 *see* Also look up:

V. glimpse, look, observe, watch 1
grasp, observe, understand 5

seed ◆◇ /si:d/ (**seeds, seeding, seeded**) 1 N-VAR A **seed** is the small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows. 籽；种子 ❑ *I sow the seed in pots of soil-based compost.* 我把种子种在几盆掺有堆肥的土里。❑ *...sunflower seeds.* 葵花籽 2 VERB If you **seed** a piece of land, you plant seeds in it. 在（地里）播种 ❑ [V n] *Men mowed the wide lawns and seeded them.* 人们割了大片草地的草，然后在上面播种。❑ [V pron-refl] *The primroses should begin to seed themselves down the steep hillside.* 报春花应该开始沿着陡峭的山坡一路撒播种子了。❑ [V-ed] *...his newly seeded lawns.* 他那几片刚刚播种的草地 3 N-PLURAL You can refer to the **seeds of** something when you want to talk about the beginning of a feeling or process that gradually develops and becomes stronger or more important.（感情、过程的）起源，开端，萌芽【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *He raised questions meant to plant seeds of doubts in the minds of jurors.* 他提出几个问题意欲引起陪审员的疑心。4 N-COUNT In sports such as tennis or badminton, a **seed** is a player who has been ranked according to his or her ability.（网球、羽毛球等体育项目中的）种子选手 ❑ *...Pete Sampras, Wimbledon's top seed and the world No.1.* 皮特·桑普拉斯，温布尔登网球锦标赛的头号种子，世界排名第一 5 VERB [usu passive] When a player or a team **is seeded** in a sports competition, they are ranked according to their ability. 将（选手或参赛队）排列名次 ❑ [be V-ed adv/prep] *In the UEFA Cup the top 16 sides are seeded for the first round.* 在欧洲联盟杯比赛中，排名前 16 位的球队已按位次进入首轮。❑ [V-ed ord] *He is seeded second, behind Brad Beven.* 他被列为二号种子选手，位居布拉德·贝文之后。❑ [V-ed] *The top four seeded nations are through to the semi-finals.* 排名前四位的国家进入半决赛。6 PHRASE If vegetable plants **go to seed** or **run to seed**, they produce flowers and seeds as well as leaves. 开花结籽 ❑ *If unused, winter radishes run to seed in spring.* 如果不去动的话，冬萝卜会在春天开花结籽。7 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **has gone to seed** or **has run to seed**, you mean that they have become much less attractive, healthy, or efficient. 衰老；风光不再；衰退；退化 ❑ *He was a big man in his forties; once he had a lot of muscle but now he was running to seed.* 他 40 多岁时很魁梧，曾经肌肉发达，但如今身体逐渐衰弱了。

→ see **flower, fruit, herbivore, plant, rice**

seed|bed /'si:dbed/ (**seedbeds**) also **seed-bed** 1 N-COUNT A **seedbed** is an area of ground, usually with specially prepared earth, where young plants are grown from seed. 苗床；苗圃 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a place or a situation as a **seedbed** when it seems likely that a particular type of thing or person will develop in that place or situation.（人或事物发展的）有利环境，温床 ❑ [+for/of] *TV is using radio as a seedbed for ideas.* 电视正从广播节目中汲取灵感。

'seed capi|tal N-UNCOUNT **Seed capital** is an amount of money that a new company needs to pay for the costs of producing a business plan so that they can raise further capital to develop the company. 种子资金；原始资本【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+for] *I am negotiating with financiers to raise seed capital for my latest venture.* 我正在同一些金融家协商，为我最新的风险项目募集种子资金。

'seed corn N-UNCOUNT **Seed corn** is money that businesses spend at the beginning of a project in the hope that it will eventually produce profits. 种子基金【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *The scheme offers seed corn finance with loans at only 4% interest.* 该方案提供种子基金融资，其贷款只收取 4% 的利息。

seed|less /'si:dləs/ ADJ A **seedless** fruit has no seeds in it.（水果）无籽的，无核的 ❑ *...seedless grapes.* 无籽儿葡萄

seed|ling /'si:dlɪŋ/ (**seedlings**) N-COUNT A **seedling** is a young plant that has been grown from a seed. 秧苗；籽苗；幼苗

'seed mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Seed money** is money that is given to someone to help them start a new business or project. 本钱；本金【BUSINESS 商】

seedy /'si:di/ (**seedier, seediest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or place as **seedy**, you disapprove of them because they look dirty and untidy, or they have a bad reputation. 邋遢的；脏乱的；声名狼藉的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Frank ran dodgy errands for a seedy local villain.* 弗兰克为当地一个臭名远扬的恶棍跑腿，干些骗人勾当。❑ *We were staying in a seedy hotel close to the red light district.* 我们当时住在紧挨着红灯区的一家脏乱不堪的旅馆里。•**seedi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the atmosphere of seediness and decay about the city.* 这个城市给人的一种脏乱和衰败的感觉

'seeing-'eye dog (**seeing-eye dogs**) also **Seeing Eye dog, seeing eye dog** N-COUNT A **seeing-eye dog** is a dog that has been trained to lead a blind person. 导盲犬【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **guide dog**

seek /si:k/ (**seeks, seeking, sought**) 1 VERB If you **seek** something such as a job or a place to live, you try to find one. 寻找；物色【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They have had to seek work as labourers.* 他们只好找体力活儿干。❑ [v n] *Four people who sought refuge in the Italian embassy have left voluntarily.* 4 名在意大利大使馆寻求避难的人已经自愿离开了。❑ [*be* v-ed +*for*] *Candidates are urgently sought for the post of Conservative Party chairman.* 保守党主席的职位急寻候选人。2 VERB When someone **seeks** something, they try to obtain it. 谋求；谋取；寻求【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The prosecutors have warned they will seek the death penalty.* 检控方律师已警告说他们会努力争取判处死刑。❑ [v n] *Haemophiliacs are seeking compensation for being given contaminated blood.* 血友病患者们因为被输入了受到污染的血液而正在寻求赔偿。3 VERB If you **seek** someone's help or advice, you contact them in order to ask for it. 请求(帮助)；征求(意见)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Always seek professional legal advice before entering into any agreement.* 在签订任何协定之前一定要先征求法律专业人士的意见。❑ [v n +*from*] *The couple have sought help from marriage guidance counsellors.* 这对夫妇已经向婚姻指导顾问寻求帮助。4 VERB If you **seek to** do something, you try to do it. 力图；想方设法【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v to-inf] *He also denied that he would seek to annex the country.* 他还否认会试图吞并该国。

▶**seek out** PHRASAL VERB If you **seek out** someone or something or **seek** them **out**, you keep looking for them until you find them. 寻找到；找出 ❑ [v P n] *Now is the time for local companies to seek out business opportunities in Europe.* 对于当地公司来说，现在是时候去欧洲寻求商机了。❑ [v n P] *Ellen spent the day in the hills and sought me out when she returned.* 埃伦在山里呆了一整天，并于回来后找到了我。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *seek* with:

N. seek **asylum** 寻求政治庇护，seek **election** 谋求当选，seek **employment** 找工作，seek **shelter** 寻求庇护 1 2
seek **justice** 寻求公道，seek **revenge** 寻求报复 2
seek **advice** 征求意见，seek **approval** 请求批准，seek **assistance/help** 请求援助 / 帮助，seek **counselling** 寻求辅导，seek **permission** 请求批准，seek **protection** 寻求保护，seek **support** 请求支持 3

seek|er /'si:kə^r/ (**seekers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, usu n N] A **seeker** is someone who is looking for or trying to get something. 寻找者；寻求者；追求者；谋求者 ❑ *I am a seeker after truth.* 我追求真理。❑ *The beaches draw sun-seekers from all over Europe.* 这些海滩吸引了欧洲各地喜欢晒太阳的人。2 → see also **asylum seeker, job seeker**

seem /si:m/ (**seems, seeming, seemed**) 1 V-LINK [no cont] You use **seem** to say that someone or something gives the impression of having a particular quality, or of happening in the way you describe. 好像；似乎；看来 ❑ [v adj] *We heard a series of explosions. They seemed quite close by.* 我们听到一连串的爆炸声，似乎就在附近。❑ [v adj] *Everyone seems busy except us.* 除了我们，大家好像都很忙碌。❑ [v n] *To everyone who knew them, they seemed an ideal couple.* 在每个认识他们的人看来，他们似乎是天作之合。❑ [v n] *£50 seems a lot to pay.* 要支付 50 英镑，似乎太贵了。❑ [v to-inf] *The calming effect seemed to last for about ten minutes.* 镇静效果好像持续了大约 10 分钟。❑ [v prep] *It was a record that seemed beyond reach.* 这似乎是一个不可企及的纪录。❑ [v-ed] *The proposal seems designed to break opposition to the government's economic programme.* 这项建议似乎旨在为政府经济计划的实施扫清障碍。❑ [v that] *It seems that the attack this morning was very carefully planned to cause few casualties.* 今天早上的袭击行动似乎是经过精心策划、想要尽量减少伤亡的。❑ [v adj that] *It seems clear that he has no reasonable alternative.* 他没有其他合适的选择，这一点似乎很清楚。❑ [v as if] *It seemed as if she'd been gone forever.* 好像她已经永远地离开了。❑ [v to-inf] *There seems to be a lot of support in Congress for this move.* 国会里好像有很多人支持这一举措。❑ [v n] *There seems no possibility that such action can be averted.* 此类行为似乎无法避免。❑ [v] *This phenomenon is not as outrageous as it seems.* 这种现象并不像它看上去那样骇人。2 V-LINK [no cont] You use **seem** when you are describing your own feelings or thoughts, or describing something that has happened to you, in order to make your statement less forceful. (在描述自己的感觉、想法、经历时用于缓和语气)好像，似乎【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [v to-inf] *I seem to have lost all my self-confidence.* 我好像已经自信全无。❑ [v to-inf] *I seem to remember giving you very precise instructions.* 我好像记得给过你非常明确的指示。❑ [v to-inf] *Excuse me I seem to be a little bit lost.* 对不起，我好像有点听不明白了。3 PHRASE If you say that you **cannot seem** or **could not seem to** do something, you mean that you have tried to do it and were unable to. 似乎不能；好像无法 ❑ *No matter how hard I try I cannot seem to catch up on all the bills.* 无论怎么努力，我好像就是无法付清所有的账单。4 → see also **seeming**

seem|ing /'si:mɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Seeming** means appearing to be the case, but not necessarily the case. For example, if you talk about someone's **seeming** ability to do something, you mean that they appear to be able to do it, but you are not certain. 表面上的；貌似的；似是而非的【FORMAL, VAGUENESS 正式，含糊语】❑ *Wall Street analysts have been highly critical of the company's seeming inability to control costs.* 华尔街的分析家们对该公司似乎无力控制成本一事一直都严厉指责。

seem|ing|ly /'si:mɪŋli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv] If something is **seemingly** the case, you mean that it appears to be the case, even though it may not really be so. 貌似，看似(但可能并非如此) ❑ *A seemingly endless line of trucks waits in vain to load up.* 一眼望不到头的一长列卡车眼巴巴地等着装货。2 ADV [ADV before v] You use **seemingly** when you want to say that something seems to be true. 似乎，好像(是事实)【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *He has moved to Spain, seemingly to enjoy a slower style of life.* 他已经移居西班牙，似乎是想过一种更为悠闲的生活。

seem|ly /'si:mli/ ADJ **Seemly** behaviour or dress is appropriate in the particular circumstances. 得体的；适当的；合乎礼仪的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Self-assertion was not thought seemly in a woman.* 人们认为女性不应该过于自信。

seen /si:n/ **Seen** is the past participle of **see**.

seep /si:p/ (**seeps, seeping, seeped**) 1 VERB If something such as liquid or gas **seeps** somewhere, it flows slowly and in small amounts into a place where it should not go. 渗透；渗漏 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Radioactive water had seeped into underground reservoirs.* 放射性水已经渗入地下水库。❑ [v prep/adv] *The gas is seeping out of the rocks.* 气体正从岩石中渗出。•N-COUNT **Seep** is also a noun. ❑ *...an oil seep.* 石油泄漏 2 VERB If something such as secret information or an unpleasant emotion **seeps** somewhere, it comes out gradually. (秘密)逐渐外泄；(不快的情感)逐渐释放 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The tide of racism which is sweeping Europe seeps into Britain.* 正席卷欧洲的种族主义浪潮逐渐渗透到英国。

seep|age /'si:pɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Seepage** is the slow flow of a liquid through something. 渗；渗透；渗入 ❑ *Chemical seepage has caused untold damage.* 化学品泄漏已造成不可估量的损失。

seer /'si:ə^r/ (**seers**) N-COUNT A **seer** is a person who tells people what will happen in the future. 预言者；先知【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the writings of the 16th-century French seer, Nostradamus.* 16 世纪法国预言家诺查丹玛斯的作品

see|saw /'si:sɔ:/ (**seesaws, seesawing, seesawed**) also **see-saw** 1 N-COUNT A **seesaw** is a long board which is balanced on a fixed part in the middle. To play on it, a child sits on each end, and when one end goes up, the other goes down. 跷跷板 ❑ *There was a sandpit, a seesaw and a swing in the playground.* 游乐场上有一处沙坑、一块跷跷板和一个秋千架。2 ADJ [ADJ n] In a **seesaw** situation, something continually changes from one state to another and back again. 来回往复的；拉锯式的 ❑ *...a seesaw price situation.* 价格来回波动 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Seesaw** is also a noun. ❑ *Marriage, however, is an emotional seesaw.* 然而婚姻是一块感情跷跷板。3 VERB If someone's emotions **see-saw**, or a particular situation **see-saws**, they continually change from one state to another and back again. (感情或某种局面)摇摆不定，不断反复，来回波动 ❑ [v] *The Tokyo stock market see-sawed up and down.* 东京股市涨落不定。

seethe /si:ð/ (**seethes, seething, seethed**) 1 VERB When you

are seething, you are very angry about something but do not express your feelings about it. 强压怒火；生闷气 ❑ [v] *She took it calmly at first but under the surface was seething.* 她起初平静地接受了，但内心却气呼呼的。❑ [v +with] *She grinned derisively while I seethed with rage.* 我怒火中烧，她却嘲弄地咧着嘴笑。❑ [v at] *He is seething at all the bad press he is getting.* 他正为所有那些关于自己的负面报道窝着一肚子火。❑ [v-ing] *...a seething anger fuelled by decades of political oppression.* 数十年的政治压迫燃起的更加炽烈的怒火 2 VERB If you say that a place **is seething with** people or things, you are emphasizing that it is very full of them and that they are all moving about. 充满，遍布，到处都是（人或物）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v +with] *The forest below him seethed and teemed with life.* 他下面的森林里处处生机勃勃。❑ [v-ing] *Madrigueras station was a seething mass of soldiers.* 马德里格拉斯车站到处都是士兵。[Also v]

see-through ADJ [usu ADJ n] **See-through** clothes are made of thin cloth, so that you can see a person's body or underwear through them. （衣服）薄得透明的，透视的

seg|ment ♦◇ **(segments, segmenting, segmented)**

The noun is pronounced /'segmənt/. The verb is pronounced /seg'ment/. 名词读作 /'segmənt/。动词读作 /seg'ment/。

1 N-COUNT A **segment of** something is one part of it, considered separately from the rest. 部分；片段 ❑ [+of] *...the poorer segments of society.* 社会中的较贫穷阶层 ❑ [+of] *...the third segment of his journey.* 他此行的第三程 2 N-COUNT A **segment** of fruit such as an orange or grapefruit is one of the sections into which it is easily divided. （橘子、葡萄柚等水果的）瓣 3 N-COUNT A **segment** of a circle is one of the two parts into which it is divided when you draw a straight line through it. 圆缺；弓形 4 N-COUNT A **segment** of a market is one part of it, considered separately from the rest. （市场）细分的部分 ❑ [+of] *Three-to-five day cruises are the fastest-growing segment of the market.* 3 至 5 天的乘船游览是该市场中发展最快的部分。❑ *Women's tennis is the market leader in a growing market segment—women's sports.* 女子网球正引领着一个逐渐壮大的市场——女子运动市场。5 VERB If a company **segments** a market, it divides it into separate parts, usually in order to improve marketing opportunities. 细分，划分（市场）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n +into] *The big six record companies are multinational, and thus can segment the world market into national ones.* 六大唱片公司都是跨国经营，因此能够将世界市场按国家划分。

seg|men|ta|tion /ˌsegmen'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Segmentation** is the dividing of something into parts which are loosely connected. 分割；分段；划分【TECHNICAL 术语】

seg|ment|ed /seg'mentɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Segmented** means divided into parts that are loosely connected to each other. 分割的；切断的；划分的 ❑ *...segmented oranges.* 切成瓣的橙子

seg|re|gate /'segrɪgeɪt/ **(segregates, segregating, segregated)** VERB To **segregate** two groups of people or things means to keep them physically apart from each other. 使隔离；使分开；使分离 ❑ [v n] *Police segregated the two rival camps of protesters.* 警察把两个敌对阵营的抗议人群隔离开来。❑ [v n prep] *They segregate you from the rest of the community.* 他们把你与社团的其他成员隔离开。

seg|re|gat|ed /'segrɪgeɪtɪd/ ADJ **Segregated** buildings or areas are kept for the use of one group of people who are the same race, sex, or religion, and no other group is allowed to use them. （因种族、性别、宗教不同而）隔离的，分开的 ❑ *...racially segregated schools.* 实行种族隔离制度的学校 ❑ *John grew up in Baltimore when that city was segregated.* 约翰在巴尔的摩长大，当时该市还在实行种族隔离制度。

seg|re|ga|tion /ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Segregation** is the official practice of keeping people apart, usually people of different sexes, races, or religions. （因种族、性别、宗教不同而采取的）隔离措施，隔离政策 ❑ *The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that racial segregation in schools was unconstitutional.* 联邦最高法院一致裁定学校实行的种族隔离措施违反宪法。

seg|re|ga|tion|ist /ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃənɪst/ **(segregationists)** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **segregationist** is someone who thinks people of different races should be kept apart. 种族隔离主义者 ❑ *...a segregationist on the far Right.* 极右派种族隔离主义者

segue /'segweɪ/ **(segues, segueing, segued)** VERB If something such as a piece of music or conversation **segues into** another piece of music or conversation, it changes into it or is followed by it without a break. （直接）转到，接入（另一首曲子、另一段对话）❑ [v +into] *The piece segues into his solo with the strings.* 曲终后紧接着就是他的弦乐独奏。[Also v *from* n, v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Segue** is also a noun. ❑ [+into] *...a neat segue into an arrangement of 'Eleanor Rigby'.* 自然流畅地转入演奏《埃莉诺·里格比》的改编曲

seis|mic /'saɪzmɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Seismic** means caused by or relating to an earthquake. 地震的；地震引起的 ❑ *Earthquakes produce two types of seismic waves.* 地震产生两种地震波。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **seismic** shift or change is a very sudden or dramatic change. （转变、变化）突如其来的，巨大的，急剧的 ❑ *I have never seen such a seismic shift in public opinion in such a short period of time.* 我从未见过公众舆论在如此短的时间内发生如此巨大的转变。

→ see **earthquake**

seis|mo|graph /'saɪzməgrɑ:f, -græf/ **(seismographs)** N-COUNT A **seismograph** is an instrument for recording and measuring the strength of earthquakes. 地震仪

→ see **earthquake**

seis|mol|ogy /saɪz'mɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Seismology** is the scientific study of earthquakes. 地震学 •**seis|mo|logi|cal** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...the Seismological Society of America.* 美国地震学会 •**seis|molo|gist** **(seismologists)** N-COUNT ❑ *Peter Ward is a seismologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.* 彼得·沃德是美国地质调查局的一名地震学家。

→ see **earthquake**

seize ♦◇ /si:z/ **(seizes, seizing, seized)** 1 VERB If you **seize** something, you take hold of it quickly, firmly, and forcefully. （迅速有力地）抓住，捉住 ❑ [v n] *'Leigh,' he said, seizing my arm to hold me back.* "利。"他说着一把抓住我的胳膊把我拉了回来。❑ [v n] *...an otter seizing a fish.* 捉到了一条鱼的水獭 2 VERB When a group of people **seize** a place or **seize** control of it, they take control of it quickly and suddenly, using force. （通过暴力突然迅速地）夺取，攻占，控制 ❑ [v n] *Troops have seized the airport and railroad terminals.* 军队已控制了机场和火车站。❑ [v n] *Army officers plotted a failed attempt yesterday to seize power.* 军官们昨天夺权未遂。3 VERB If a government or other authority **seize** someone's property, they take it from them, often by force. （通常指通过武力）起获，没收，扣押 ❑ [v n] *Police were reported to have seized all copies of this morning's edition of the newspaper.* 据说警方已经将该报纸今天的早间版全部没收。4 VERB When someone **is seized**, they are arrested or captured. 逮捕；捉拿；俘获 ❑ [be v-ed] *U.N. officials say two military observers were seized by the Khmer Rouge yesterday.* 联合国官员称昨天有两名军事观察员被红色高棉逮捕。❑ [v n] *Men carrying sub-machine guns seized the five soldiers and drove them away.* 持冲锋枪的几名男子俘虏了 5 名士兵并开车将他们带走。5 VERB When you **seize** an opportunity, you take advantage of it and do something that you want to do. 抓住，把握（机会）❑ [v n] *During the riots hundreds of people seized the opportunity to steal property.* 在暴乱中成百上千的人纷纷趁机偷窃财物。

▶**seize on** PHRASAL VERB If you **seize on** something or **seize upon** it, you show great interest in it, often because it is useful to you. 对…大为关注；抓住（有用的事物）❑ [v P n] *Newspapers seized on the results as proof that global warming wasn't really happening.* 各报纸纷纷以此结果为证据来证明全球变暖并没有真正发生。

▶**seize up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a part of your body **seizes up**, it suddenly stops working, because you have strained it or because you are getting old. （身体某部分因紧张或上了年纪而）发僵，无法动弹 ❑ [v P] *We are all born flexible but as we grow older, we tend to seize up a little.* 我们刚生下来时身体都很灵活，但随着年龄的增长，手脚会变得有些僵硬。2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as an engine **seizes up**, it stops working, because it has not been properly cared for. （发动机等）停止运转，发生故障 ❑ [v P] *She put diesel fuel, instead of petrol, into the tank causing the motor to seize up.* 她往油箱里加了些柴油而不是汽油，致使发动机发生故障。

S

sei|zure /'si:ʒə'/ (**seizures**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone has a **seizure**, they have a sudden violent attack of an illness, especially one that affects their heart or brain. (尤指心脏病或脑部疾病的)突然发作，侵袭 ❑ *...a mild cardiac seizure.* 轻度的心脏病发作 ❑ *I was prescribed drugs to control seizures.* 医生给我开了些控制病情发作的药。❷ N-COUNT If there is a **seizure of** power or a **seizure of** an area of land, a group of people suddenly take control of the place, using force. (对权力、土地的)夺取；(突然的)占领，控制 ❑ [+of] *...the seizure of territory through force.* 对领土的武装占领 ❸ N-COUNT When an organization such as the police or customs service makes a **seizure of** illegal goods, they find them and take them away. (对非法物品的)起获，查封 ❑ [+of] *Police have made one of the biggest seizures of heroin there's ever been in Britain.* 警方这次缴获的海洛因是英国迄今为止数量最大的几宗之一。❑ *...arms seizures.* 缴获武器 ❹ N-COUNT If a financial institution or a government makes a **seizure of** someone's assets, they take their money or property from them because they have not paid money that they owe. (因欠款未还而采取的)没收，充公 ❑ [+of] *A court ordered the seizure of two ships for non-payment of the debt.* 因未付债款，法庭下令没收两艘船。

sel|dom /'seldəm/ ADV [ADV before v] If something **seldom** happens, it happens only occasionally. 不常；很少；难得 ❑ *They seldom speak.* 他们很少发言。❑ *We were seldom at home.* 我们常不在家。

se|lect ◆◇◇ /sɪ'lekt/ (**selects, selecting, selected**) ❶ VERB If you **select** something, you choose it from a number of things of the same kind. 选择；挑选；选拔 ❑ [v n] *Voters are selecting candidates for both U.S. Senate seats and for 52 congressional seats.* 选民正在为美国参议院议席和 52 个众议院议席挑选候选人。❑ [v-ed] *The movie is being shown in selected cities.* 这部电影正在选中的几个城市里放映。[Also v n +for/from] ❷ VERB If you **select** a file or a piece of text on a computer screen, you click on it so that it is marked in a different colour, usually in order for you to give the computer an instruction relating to that file or piece of text. (在屏幕上)选定(某文件或某段文本以作特别处理)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *I selected a file and pressed the Delete key.* 我选定了一个文件，按下了删除键。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **select** group is a small group of some of the best people or things of their kind. 精选的；作为…精华的；优等的 ❑ *...a select group of French cheeses.* 一组精选的法国奶酪 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **select**, you mean it has many desirable features, but is available only to people who have a lot of money or who belong to a high social class. 第一流的；只为富人(或上层人士)而设的；高级的 ❑ *Christian Lacroix is throwing a very lavish and very select party.* 克里斯汀·拉克鲁瓦正在举办一个非常豪华的上流聚会。

Thesaurus 同类词 *select* Also look up:

V. choose, pick out, take ❶
ADJ. best, exclusive ❸ ❹

se|lect com|mit|tee (**select committees**) N-COUNT A **select committee** is a committee of members of a parliament which is set up to investigate and report on a particular matter. (议会中为调查某问题设立的)特别委员会

se|lec|tion ◆◇◇ /sɪ'lekʃ°n/ (**selections**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Selection** is the act of selecting one or more people or things from a group. 选拔；挑选；选择 ❑ *...Darwin's principles of natural selection.* 达尔文的自然选择理论 ❑ *Dr. Sullivan's selection to head the Department of Health was greeted with satisfaction.* 人们对沙利文博士当选卫生部部长表示满意。❷ N-COUNT A **selection of** people or things is a set of them that have been selected from a larger group. 挑选出来的一批人(或事物) ❑ [+of] *...this selection of popular songs.* 这张流行歌曲选集 ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **selection of** goods in a shop is the particular range of goods that it has available and from which you can choose what you want. (商店内)可供挑选的某类商品 ❑ [+of] *It offers the widest selection of antiques of every description in a one-day market.* 它在为期一天的集市上出售各式各样的古董。

se|lec|tive /sɪ'lektɪv/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **selective** process applies only to a few things or people. 选择性的；有选择的；选取少量的 ❑ *Selective breeding may result in a greyhound running faster and seeing better than a wolf.* 选择性交配繁殖有可能培育出比狼速度更快、视力更佳的灵猩。•**se|lec|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *With-in the project, trees are selectively cut on a 25-year rotation.* 按照这个计划，将以 25 年为一个轮伐期对树木进行有选择的砍伐。•**se|lec|tiv|-ity** /sɪˌlek'tɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The soldiers specialized in going out in small groups, to kill with a very high degree of selectivity.* 这些士兵擅长小股出动，执行具有高度选择性的歼敌任务。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When someone is **selective**, they choose things carefully, for example the things that they buy or do. 仔细挑选的；严格筛选的 ❑ *Sales still happen, but buyers are more selective.* 销量仍在，但购买者更加挑剔。•**se|lec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...people on small incomes who wanted to shop selectively.* 购物时想要货比三家的低收入人群 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has a **selective** memory, you disapprove of the fact that they remember certain facts about something and deliberately forget others, often because it is convenient for them to do so. (记忆)选择性的，只记一部分的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We seem to have a selective memory for the best bits of the past.* 我们似乎只记得过去最美好的时光。•**se|lec|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a tendency to selectively forget all the adverse effects of the drug.* 刻意忘掉毒品所有负面影响的倾向

se|lec|tive 'ser|vice N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **selective service** is a system of selecting and ordering young men to serve in the armed forces for a limited period of time. (按年龄、体格等条件选征服役者的)选拔征兵，义务兵役

se|lec|tor /sɪ'lektə/ (**selectors**) N-COUNT A **selector** is someone whose job is to choose which people will be in a particular sports team or will take part in a particular sports contest. (挑选运动队员或参赛运动员的)选拔委员，选拔人 ❑ *...the England cricket selectors.* 英格兰板球队的选拔委员

self ◆◇◇ /self/ (**selves**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu adj N] Your **self** is your basic personality or nature, especially considered in terms of what you are really like as a person. 自身；本性；本我 ❑ *You're looking more like your usual self.* 你现在看上去较像你平时的样子了。❑ *She was back to her old self again.* 她又恢复了老样子。❷ N-COUNT [usu adj N] A person's **self** is the essential part of their nature which makes them different from everyone and everything else. 个性；自我 ❑ *I want to explore and get in touch with my inner self.* 我想认真探寻并了解内心的自我。

self- /self-/ ❶ COMB **Self-** is used to form words which indicate that you do something to yourself or by yourself. (用于构词)表示"靠自身的"、"由自身的"、"对自身的" ❑ *He is a self-proclaimed racist.* 他自称是种族主义者。❑ *...self-destructive behaviour.* 自残行为 ❷ COMB **Self-** is used to form words which describe something such as a device that does something automatically by itself. (用于构词)表示"自动的"、"自行的" ❑ *...a self-loading pistol.* 自动上膛的手枪

ˌself-ab'sorbed ADJ Someone who is **self-absorbed** thinks so much about things concerning themselves that they do not notice other people or the things around them. 只顾自己的；自我专注的

ˌself-'access ADJ In a school or college, a **self-access** centre is a place where students can choose and use books, tapes, or other materials. 自主学习的(由学生自选材料并自学)【BRIT 英】❑ *...a self-access study centre.* 自学中心

ˌself-ad'dressed ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **self-addressed** envelope is an envelope which you have written your address on and which you send to someone in another envelope so that they can send something back to you. (信封)写明发信人地址的，回邮的 ❑ *Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.* 请随信寄来一个贴好邮票的回信信封。

ˌself-ad'hesive ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **self-adhesive** is covered on one side with a sticky substance like glue, so that it will stick to surfaces. 自黏的，自动黏着的(一面涂胶) ❑ *...self-adhesive labels.* 自黏标签

S

self-aggrandizement /ˌself əˈgrændɪzmənt/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **self-aggrandisement**

N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is guilty of **self-aggrandizement**, you mean that they do certain things in order to make themselves more powerful, wealthy, or important. (在名利、权势上的)自我扩张，自我提升【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was interested in service, not self-aggrandisement.* 他热衷于服务他人，而不是追求更高的名利。

ˌself-apˈpointed ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **self-appointed** leader or ruler has taken the position of leader or ruler without anyone else asking them or choosing them to have it. 自己任命的；自封的 ❑ *...the new self-appointed leaders of the movement.* 这一运动新近自封的领导者们

ˌself-asˈsembly ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Self-assembly** is used to refer to furniture and other goods that you buy in parts and that you have to put together yourself. (家具等)自行组装的 ❑ *...a range of self-assembly bedroom furniture.* 一整套自行组装的卧室家具

ˌself-asˈsertion N-UNCOUNT **Self-assertion** is confidence that you have in speaking firmly about your opinions and demanding the rights that you believe you should have. 主见；自我主张 ❑ *...her silence and lack of self-assertion.* 她的沉默和缺乏主见

ˌself-asˈsertive ADJ Someone who is **self-assertive** acts in a confident way, speaking firmly about their opinions and demanding the rights that they believe they should have. 有主见的 ❑ *If you want good relationships, you must have the confidence to be self-assertive when required.* 如果想要发展成功的关系，在需要的时候必须有自信拿出主见。

ˌself-asˈsessment N-SING In Britain, **self-assessment** refers to a system for paying tax in which people have to fill in an official form giving details of how much money they have earned in the previous year. 自行估税

ˌself-asˈsurance N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **self-assurance** shows confidence in the things that they say and do because they are sure of their abilities. 自信；胸有成竹

ˌself-asˈsured ADJ Someone who is **self-assured** shows confidence in what they say and do because they are sure of their own abilities. 自信的；胸有成竹的 ❑ *He's a self-assured, confident negotiator.* 他是一个胸有成竹、充满信心的谈判者。

ˌself-aˈware ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **self-aware** knows and judges their own character well. 自知的；自明的；自觉的 ❑ *Doing a degree has increased my confidence and I feel much more self-aware.* 攻读学位增强了我的自信，使我更加了解自己。•**self-awareness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is assumed that you are interested in achieving greater self-awareness.* 假定大家都想变得更有自知之明。

ˌself-beˈlief N-UNCOUNT **Self-belief** is confidence in your own abilities or judgment. 自信

ˌself-ˈcatering ADJ If you go on a **self-catering** holiday or you stay in **self-catering** accommodation, you stay in a place where you have to make your own meals. 自理膳食的；自供伙食的【BRIT 英】❑ *The self-catering flats are usually reserved for postgraduate students.* 可以自己做饭的公寓一般留给研究生住。

ˌself-ˈcentred

in AM, use 美国英语用 **self-centered**

ADJ Someone who is **self-centred** is only concerned with their own wants and needs and never thinks about other people. 自我中心的；只顾自己的；自私自利的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was self-centred, but he wasn't cruel.* 他很自私，但是并非无情。

ˌself-conˈfessed ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **self-confessed** murderer or a **self-confessed** romantic, for example, you mean that they admit openly that they are a murderer or a romantic. 自己承认的；自己坦白的 ❑ *The self-confessed drug addict was arrested 13 months ago.* 那个承认自己有毒瘾的人在 13 个月前被逮捕。

ˌself-ˈconfidence N-UNCOUNT If you have **self-confidence**, you behave confidently because you feel sure of your abilities or value. 自信 ❑ *With the end of my love affair, I lost all the self-confidence I once had.* 恋爱告吹后，我一时间自信全无。

ˌself-ˈconfident ADJ Someone who is **self-confident** behaves confidently because they feel sure of their abilities or value. 自信的 ❑ *She'd blossomed into a self-confident young woman.* 她已长成了一个自信的年轻女性。

ˌself-congratuˈlation N-UNCOUNT If someone keeps emphasizing how well they have done or how good they are, you can refer to their behaviour as **self-congratulation**. 洋洋自得；沾沾自喜【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *This is not a matter for self-congratulation.* 你不应该为此事沾沾自喜。

ˌself-congratuˈlatory ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **self-congratulatory**, you mean that they keep emphasizing how well they have done or how good they are. 沾沾自喜的；自吹自擂的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Officials were self-congratulatory about how well the day had gone.* 这一天安安稳稳地过去了，官员们对此很得意。

ˌself-ˈconscious 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **self-conscious** is easily embarrassed and nervous because they feel that everyone is looking at them and judging them. 忸怩的；害羞的；难为情的；不自然的 ❑ *I felt a bit self-conscious in my swimming costume.* 我穿着泳衣觉得有点害羞。❑ [+about] *Bess was self-conscious about being shorter than her two friends.* 贝丝比她两个朋友矮，这让她感到很不自在。•**self-consciously** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She was fiddling self-consciously with her wedding ring.* 她局促不安地摸着婚戒。•**self-consciousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...her painful self-consciousness.* 她令人看不惯的忸怩样 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **self-conscious**, you mean that they are strongly aware of who or what they are. 有强烈自我意识的；高度自觉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Putting the work together is a very self-conscious process.* 把作品整个呈现出来是一个显示出强烈自我意识的过程。•**self-consciously** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The world which the book inhabits seems too self-consciously literary, too introverted.* 该书所描绘的世界似乎过分刻意地追求文学性，过于内敛含蓄。

ˌself-conˈtained 1 ADJ You can describe someone or something as **self-contained** when they are complete and separate and do not need help or resources from outside. 自给的；独立自足的 ❑ *He seems completely self-contained and he doesn't miss you when you're not there.* 他似乎十分独立，你不在的时候也并不想念你。❑ *...self-contained economic blocs.* 独立自足的经济集团 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Self-contained** accommodation such as a flat has all its own facilities, so that a person living there does not have to share rooms such as a kitchen or bathroom with other people. (住宿场所)设施齐全的，独门独户的

ˌself-contraˈdictory ADJ If you say or write something that is **self-contradictory**, you make two statements which cannot both be true. 自相矛盾的 ❑ *He is notorious for making unexpected, often self-contradictory, comments.* 他发表的那些出人意料而且经常自相矛盾的评论令他臭名昭著。

ˌself-conˈtrol N-UNCOUNT **Self-control** is the ability to not show your feelings or not do the things that your feelings make you want to do. 自制力；自我克制 ❑ *I began to wish I'd shown more self-control.* 我开始想当时若是更自制一些就好了。

ˌself-conˈtrolled ADJ Someone who is **self-controlled** is able to not show their feelings or not do the things that their feelings make them want to do. 能控制感情的；有自制力的 ❑ *My father, who had always been very self-controlled, became bad-tempered.* 平素一直非常自制的父亲变得暴躁了。

ˌself-deˈception N-UNCOUNT **Self-deception** involves allowing yourself to believe something about yourself that is not true, because the truth is more unpleasant. 自欺；自我欺骗 ❑ *Human beings have an infinite capacity for self-deception.* 人类自欺的本事是无穷的。

ˌself-deˈclared ADJ [ADJ n] **Self-declared** means the same as **self-proclaimed**. 同 self-proclaimed ❑ *...the self-declared interim president.* 自封的临时总统 ❑ *He is a self-declared populist.* 他自称是平民主义者。

ˌself-deˈfeating ADJ A plan or action that is **self-defeating** is likely to cause problems or difficulties instead of producing useful results. 适得其反的；弄巧成拙的；事与愿违的 ❑ *Dishonesty is ultimately self-defeating.* 弄虚作假最终会自食其果。

S

self-de'fence

in AM, use 美国英语用 **self-defense**

1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/of* N] **Self-defence** is the use of force to protect yourself against someone who is attacking you.（采取武力的）自卫，自我保护 ❑ *Richards claimed he acted in self-defence after Pagett opened fire on him during a siege.* 理查兹声称在一次围攻中他是在佩吉特朝他开火后才进行自卫的。❑ *...courses in karate or some other means of self-defence.* 空手道或其他形式的防身课程 2 N-UNCOUNT **Self-defence** is the action of protecting yourself against something bad.（对待坏事的）自卫，自我保护 ❑ *Jokes can be a form of self-defence.* 开玩笑可以是一种自我保护。

self-de'lusion N-UNCOUNT **Self-delusion** is the state of having a false idea about yourself or the situation you are in. 自我欺骗；自我蒙蔽 ❑ *...the grandiose self-delusion of the addict.* 瘾君子不切实际的自我欺骗

self-de'nial N-UNCOUNT **Self-denial** is the habit of refusing to do or have things that you would like, either because you cannot afford them, or because you believe it is morally good for you not to do them or have them. 自我剥夺；自我牺牲；克己忘我 ❑ *Should motherhood necessarily mean sacrifice and self-denial?* 做母亲就一定要牺牲和忘我吗？

self-de'nying ADJ Someone who is **self-denying** refuses to do or have things that they would like, either because they cannot afford them, or because they believe it is morally good for them not to do them or have them. 自我剥夺的；自我牺牲的；克己忘我的 ❑ *They believed that good parents should be self-sacrificing and self-denying.* 他们认为好的父母应该牺牲自我，一心为孩子着想。

self-'deprecating ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour as **self-deprecating**, you mean that they criticize themselves or represent themselves as foolish in a light-hearted way. 自我贬低的；过分谦虚的 ❑ *Sharon tells the story of that night with self-deprecating humour.* 沙伦以幽默自嘲的口吻讲述那一夜的故事。

self-de'struct (**self-destructs**, **self-destructing**, **self-destructed**) VERB If someone **self-destructs**, they do something that seriously damages their chances of success. 自毁 ❑ [v] *They're going to be famous, but unless something happens, they're going to self-destruct.* 他们将会出名，但如果照现在这样发展下去，他们会自毁前程。

self-de'structive ADJ **Self-destructive** behaviour is harmful to the person who behaves in that way. 自毁的 ❑ *He had a reckless, self-destructive streak.* 他生性鲁莽草率，会做出自毁行为。

self-determi'nation N-UNCOUNT **Self-determination** is the right of a country to be independent, instead of being controlled by a foreign country, and to choose its own form of government.（国家的）自立，自主权

self-'discipline N-UNCOUNT **Self-discipline** is the ability to control yourself and to make yourself work hard or behave in a particular way without needing anyone else to tell you what to do. 自我约束；律己 ❑ *Exercising at home alone requires a tremendous amount of self-discipline.* 自己在家锻炼需要很强的自我约束力。

self-'disciplined ADJ Someone who is **self-disciplined** has the ability to control themselves and to make themselves work hard or behave in a particular way without needing anyone else to tell them what to do. 有自我约束力的；能律己的 ❑ *Most religions teach you to be truthful and self-disciplined.* 多数宗教教导人们要真诚和律己。

self-'doubt N-UNCOUNT **Self-doubt** is a lack of confidence in yourself and your abilities. 自我怀疑；不自信

'self-drive 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **self-drive** car is one which you hire and drive yourself.（车）租车人自己驾驶的【BRIT 英】❑ *Any holiday in the U.S.A. and Canada is enhanced by renting a self-drive car.* 租车自驾绝对会使在美国和加拿大的度假更加愉快。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rental car**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **self-drive** holiday is one where you drive yourself to the place where you are staying, rather than being taken there by plane or coach.（度假）自己驾车的，自驾游的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the growth in popularity of self-drive camping holidays.* 自驾车野营度假的日益盛行

self-'educated ADJ People who are **self-educated** have acquired knowledge or a skill by themselves, rather than being taught it by someone else such as a teacher at school. 自我教育的；自学的；自修的 ❑ *...a self-educated man from a working-class background.* 来自工薪阶级、自学成才的男子

self-ef'facement N-UNCOUNT Someone's **self-effacement** is their unwillingness to talk about themselves or draw attention to themselves. 自我谦避；不出风头 ❑ *He was modest to the point of self-effacement.* 他过于谦虚，不爱出风头。

self-ef'facing ADJ Someone who is **self-effacing** does not like talking about themselves or drawing attention to themselves. 自我谦避的；不求闻达的 ❑ *As women we tend to be self-effacing and make light of what we have achieved.* 作为女性我们往往不喜夸耀，对自己获得的成就轻描淡写。

self-em'ployed ADJ If you are **self-employed**, you organize your own work and taxes and are paid by people for a service you provide, rather than being paid a regular salary by a person or a firm. 自雇的；个体经营的；自由职业的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *There are no paid holidays or sick leave if you are self-employed.* 如果你是自由职业者，就没有带薪休假或病假。❑ *...a self-employed builder.* 个体建筑工 •N-PLURAL **The self-employed** are people who are self-employed. 个体户；自由职业者 ❑ *We want more support for the self-employed.* 我们希望能给个体户更多支持。

self-es'teem N-UNCOUNT Your **self-esteem** is how you feel about yourself. For example, if you have low **self-esteem**, you do not like yourself, you do not think that you are a valuable person, and therefore you do not behave confidently. 自尊（心）❑ *Poor self-esteem is at the centre of many of the difficulties we experience in our relationships.* 缺乏自尊心是我们之间关系所遭遇的重重困难中的核心问题。

self-'evident ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A fact or situation that is **self-evident** is so obvious that there is no need for proof or explanation. 不证自明的；不言而喻的；明摆着的 ❑ *It is self-evident that we will never have enough resources to meet the demand.* 不言而喻，我们永远都不会有足够的资源来满足需求。•**self-evidently** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The task was self-evidently impossible.* 很显然，这项任务是不可能完成的。

self-exami'nation 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Self-examination** is thought that you give to your own character and actions, for example in order to judge whether you have been behaving in a way that is acceptable to your own set of values. 自省；自察 ❑ *The events in Los Angeles have sparked a new national self-examination.* 发生在洛杉矶的事件再次引发了全国范围的反思。2 N-UNCOUNT **Self-examination** is the act of examining your own body to check whether or not you have any signs of a particular disease or illness.（对身体的）自我检查 ❑ *Breast self-examination is invaluable for detecting cancer in its very early stages.* 乳房自检对早期癌症的发现是极为重要的。

self-ex'planatory ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **self-explanatory** is clear and easy to understand without needing any extra information or explanation. 无需解释的；明白易懂的；显而易见的 ❑ *I hope the graphs on the following pages are self- explanatory.* 我希望后面几页的图表能一目了然。

self-ex'pression N-UNCOUNT **Self-expression** is the expression of your personality, feelings, or opinions, for example through an artistic activity such as drawing or dancing.（对性格、情感、意见的）自我表现，自我抒发 ❑ *Clothes are a fundamental form of self-expression.* 衣服是一种基本的自我表现形式。

self-ful'filling ADJ If you describe a statement or belief about the future as **self-fulfilling**, you mean that what is said or believed comes true because people expect it to come true.（预言、信念）自我应验的，自我实现的 ❑ *Fear of failure can become a self-fulfilling prophecy.* 害怕失败可能会真的导致失败。

self-'governing ADJ A **self-governing** region or organization is governed or run by its own people rather than by the people of another region or organization.（地区、组织）自治的，自己管理自己的 ❑ *...a self-governing province.* 自治省

self-government N-UNCOUNT **Self-government** is government of a country or region by its own people rather than by others. 自治

self-harm (**self-harms**, **self-harming**, **self-harmed**) VERB If you **self-harm**, you deliberately hurt yourself, for example by cutting yourself, because of mental problems. (故意)自伤 ❑ [v] *Her parents discovered that she had been self-harming.* 她父母发现她一直存在着自伤行为。

self-help 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Self-help** consists of people providing support and help for each other in an informal way, rather than relying on the government, authorities, or other official organizations. (民间的)互助团体 ❑ *She helped her Mum set up a self-help group for parents with over-weight children.* 她帮助母亲建起了一个互助会，帮助那些有超重孩子的家长。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Self-help** consists of doing things yourself to try and solve your own problems without depending on other people. 自助；自立；自救 ❑ *...a society that encourages competitiveness and self-help among the very young.* 鼓励培养儿童的竞争意识和自立精神的社会 ❑ *...a self-help book.* 自救书

selfie /'selfi:/ (**selfies**) N-COUNT A **selfie** is a photograph that you take of yourself, especially using a mobile phone. 自拍【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He took a selfie in front of the Taj Mahal.* 他在泰姬陵前来了一张自拍。

self-image (**self-images**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **self-image** is the set of ideas you have about your own qualities and abilities. 自我形象；自我印象 ❑ *...children who have a positive self-image.* 自我感觉良好的孩子

self-important ADJ If you say that someone is **self-important**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are more important than they really are. 妄自尊大的；高傲的；自负的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was self-important, vain and ignorant.* 他傲慢自负，虚荣无知。 •**self-importance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his bad manners and self-importance.* 他的失礼和妄自尊大

self-imposed ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **self-imposed** restriction, task, or situation is one that you have deliberately created or accepted for yourself. 自己强加的；自愿承担的；自己规定的 ❑ *He returned home in the summer of 1974 after eleven years of self-imposed exile.* 经历了 11 年的自我流放后，他于 1974 年夏回归故里。

self-indulgence (**self-indulgences**) N-VAR **Self-indulgence** is the act of allowing yourself to have or do the things that you enjoy very much. 自我放纵；自我纵容 ❑ *Going to the movies in the afternoon is one of my big self-indulgences.* 下午去看电影是我尽情放纵自己的一种方式。

self-indulgent ADJ If you say that someone is **self-indulgent**, you mean that they allow themselves to have or do the things that they enjoy very much. 放纵自己的；任性的 ❑ *To buy flowers for myself seems wildly self-indulgent.* 为自己买花似乎太放纵自己了。

self-inflicted ADJ A **self-inflicted** wound or injury is one that you do to yourself deliberately. (伤痛)故意加于自身的，有意自伤的 ❑ *He is being treated for a self-inflicted gunshot wound.* 他开枪自残受伤，正在接受治疗。

self-interest N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **self-interest**, you disapprove of them because they always want to do what is best for themselves rather than for anyone else. 自私自利；利己主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Their current protests are motivated purely by self-interest.* 他们当前的抗议完全是受一己之利驱使的。

self-interested ADJ If you describe someone as **self-interested**, you disapprove of them because they always want to do what is best for themselves rather than for other people. 自私的；只为自己着想的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...self-interested behaviour.* 自私的行为

selfish /'selfɪʃ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **selfish**, you mean that he or she cares only about himself or herself, and not about other people. 自私的；自利的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I think I've been very selfish. I've been mainly concerned with myself.* 我觉得我一直非常自私。总是只关心自己。 ❑ *...the selfish interests of a few people.* 少数人的私利 •**selfishly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Cabinet Ministers are selfishly pursuing their own vested interests.* 内阁大臣们正在自私地追逐他们自己的既得利益。 •**selfishness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The arrogance and selfishness of different interest groups never ceases to amaze me.* 不同利益集团的傲慢和自私总是会让我大吃一惊。

self-knowledge N-UNCOUNT **Self-knowledge** is knowledge that you have about your own character and nature. 自知；自我认识 ❑ *The more self-knowledge we have, the more control we can exert over our feelings and behaviour.* 我们越有自知之明就越能控制自己的感情和行为。

selfless /'selfləs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **selfless**, you approve of them because they care about other people more than themselves. 无私的；忘我的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...the selfless love of a mother for her child.* 母亲给孩子的无私的爱 •**selflessly** ADV ❑ *I've never known anyone who cared so selflessly about children.* 我从未见过如此无私地关心孩子的人。 •**selflessness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I have enormous regard for his selflessness on behalf of his fellow man.* 他能一心为同伴考虑，对此我感到无比崇敬。

self-loathing N-UNCOUNT If someone feels **self-loathing**, they feel great dislike and disgust for themselves. 自我讨厌的；自我憎恨的

self-made ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Self-made** is used to describe people who have become successful and rich through their own efforts, especially if they started life without money, education, or high social status. 靠自己奋斗成功的；(尤指)白手起家的 ❑ *He is a self-made man.* 他白手起家。 ❑ *...a self-made millionaire.* 一个靠双手打拼起家的百万富翁

self-obsessed ADJ If you describe someone as **self-obsessed**, you are criticizing them for spending too much time thinking about themselves or their own problems. 自我着迷的；自我沉醉的；只考虑自己的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

self-parody (**self-parodies**) N-VAR **Self-parody** is a way of performing or behaving in which you exaggerate and make fun of the way you normally perform or behave. 自我嘲弄 ❑ *By the end of his life, Presley's vocals often descended close to self-parody.* 在人生的最后阶段，猫王普雷斯利的歌曲大不如前，通常近乎于自我嘲弄。

self-pity N-UNCOUNT **Self-pity** is a feeling of unhappiness that you have about yourself and your problems, especially when this is unnecessary or greatly exaggerated. (尤指不必要或过度夸张的)自怜，自哀【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Throughout, he showed no trace of self-pity.* 他从始至终都没有表现出一丝的自怜。

self-pitying ADJ Someone who is **self-pitying** is full of self-pity. 自怜的；自哀的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *At the risk of sounding self-pitying, I'd say it has been harder on me than it has on Joanne.* 尽管听着像是自怜，我还是要说这对我比对乔安妮更难承受。

self-portrait (**self-portraits**) N-COUNT A **self-portrait** is a drawing, painting, or written description that you do of yourself. 自画像；自我描述

self-possessed ADJ Someone who is **self-possessed** is calm and confident and in control of their emotions. 沉着的；镇静的；泰然自若的 ❑ *She is clearly the most articulate and self-possessed member of her family.* 显然，她是全家口才最好、最沉着冷静的人。

self-possession N-UNCOUNT **Self-possession** is the quality of being self-possessed. 沉着；镇静；泰然自若 ❑ *She found her customary self-possession had deserted her.* 她发现自己不像平时那样处事不惊了。

self-preservation N-UNCOUNT **Self-preservation** is the action of keeping yourself safe or alive in a dangerous situation, often without thinking about what you are doing. 自我保全；自我保护 ❑ *The police have the same human urge for self-preservation as the rest of us.* 警察和我们其他人一样，都有自我保护的人类本能。

self-proclaimed 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Self-proclaimed** is used to show that someone has given themselves a particular title or status rather than being given it by other people. 自称的；自命的；自封的 ❑ *...a self-proclaimed expert.* 自封的专家 ❑ *He is President of his own self-proclaimed republic.* 他是其自己宣布成立的共和国的总统。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Self-proclaimed** is used to show that someone says themselves that they are a type of person which

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most people would be embarrassed or ashamed to be. 不吝承认的；无耻自称的 ❑ *One of the prisoners is a self-proclaimed racist who opened fire on a crowd four years ago.* 其中一名囚犯恬不知耻地自称是种族主义者，他曾在四年前向一群人开枪射击。

,self-pro'motion N-UNCOUNT If you accuse someone of **self-promotion**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to make themselves seem more important than they actually are. 自抬身价【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Simpson's ruthless ambition and weakness for self-promotion has not made him the most popular journalist in the BBC.* 辛普森不择手段的勃勃野心和自抬身价的毛病使他没能成为英国广播公司最受欢迎的记者。

,self-'raising flour N-UNCOUNT **Self-raising flour** is flour that makes cakes rise when they are cooked because it has chemicals added to it. （掺入发酵粉的）自发面粉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **self-rising flour**

self-referential /,self ,refə'renʃ°l/ ADJ If you describe something such as a book or film as **self-referential**, you mean that it is concerned with things such as its own composition or with other similar books or films. （书、电影等）自指的，关于本身创作的，关于类似作品指认的 ❑ *...self-referential novels about writer's block.* 关于作家创作瓶颈的自传体小说

,self-regu'lation N-UNCOUNT **Self-regulation** is the controlling of a process or activity by the people or organizations that are involved in it rather than by an outside organization such as the government. 自我管理；自我调节 ❑ *Competition between companies is too fierce for self-regulation to work.* 公司间的竞争过于激烈，自我调节机制已无法发挥作用。

,self-re'gulatory also self-regulating ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Self-regulatory** systems, organizations, or activities are controlled by the people involved in them, rather than by outside organizations or rules. 自我管理的；自我调节的 ❑ *For a self-regulatory system to work, the consent of all those involved is required.* 一个自我管理的体制要运作起来，必须得到所有相关人员的一致认可。

,self-re'liance N-UNCOUNT **Self-reliance** is the ability to do things and make decisions by yourself, without needing other people to help you. 自主；自立；自力更生 ❑ *People learned self-reliance because they had to.* 人们被迫学会了自力更生。

,self-re'liant ADJ If you are **self-reliant**, you are able to do things and make decisions by yourself, without needing other people to help you. 自主的；自立的；自力更生的 ❑ *She is intelligent and self-reliant, speaking her mind and not suffering fools gladly.* 她聪慧自立，大胆直言，对蠢人没有耐心。

,self-re'spect N-UNCOUNT **Self-respect** is a feeling of confidence and pride in your own ability and worth. 自尊（心） ❑ *They have lost not only their jobs, but their homes, their self-respect and even their reason for living.* 他们不仅丢掉了工作，还失去了居所、自尊乃至生存的理由。

,self-re'specting ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **self-respecting** with a noun describing a particular type of person to indicate that something is typical of, or necessary for, that type of person. 地道的，典型的（一类人） ❑ *He died as any self-respecting gangster should—in a hail of bullets.* 他死于乱枪之下——匪徒典型的最终下场。

,self-re'straint N-UNCOUNT If you show **self-restraint**, you do not do something even though you would like to do it, because you think it would be better not to. 自我克制；自我约束

,self-'righteous ADJ If you describe someone as **self-righteous**, you disapprove of them because they are convinced that they are right in their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviour and that other people are wrong. 以正人君子自居的；自以为是的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is critical of the monks, whom he considers narrow-minded and self-righteous.* 他对僧侣们颇有微词，认为他们思想偏狭，自视清高。•**self-righteousness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...her smug self-righteousness.* 她那沾沾自喜的自以为是

,self-'rising flour N-UNCOUNT **Self-rising flour** is flour that makes cakes rise when they are cooked because it has chemicals added to it. （含发酵粉的）自发面粉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **self-raising flour**

,self-'rule N-UNCOUNT **Self-rule** is the same as **self-government**. 同 self-government ❑ *The agreement gives the territory limited self-rule.* 这个协议规定该地区享有有限的自治权。

,self-'sacrifice N-UNCOUNT **Self-sacrifice** is the giving up of what you want so that other people can have what they need or want. 自我牺牲 ❑ *I thanked my parents for all their self-sacrifice on my behalf.* 我感谢父母为我做出的所有自我牺牲。

,self-'sacrificing ADJ Someone who is **self-sacrificing** gives up what they want so that other people can have what they need or want. 自我牺牲的 ❑ *He was a generous self-sacrificing man.* 他是一个慷慨大方、勇于自我牺牲的人。

'self-same also selfsame ADJ [ADJ n] You use **self-same** when you want to emphasize that the person or thing mentioned is exactly the same as the one mentioned previously. 同一的；完全相同的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You find yourself worshipped by the self-same people who beat you up at school.* 你发现原来在学校里痛扁你的同一群人现在成了你的崇拜者。

,self-satis'faction N-UNCOUNT **Self-satisfaction** is the feeling you have when you are self-satisfied. 自鸣得意；沾沾自喜【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He tried hard not to smile in smug self-satisfaction.* 他强忍住沾沾自喜的笑容。

,self-'satisfied ADJ If you describe someone as **self-satisfied**, you mean that they are too pleased with themselves about their achievements or their situation and they think that nothing better is possible. 自鸣得意的；沾沾自喜的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She handed the cigar back to Jason with a self-satisfied smile.* 她得意地笑着把雪茄给贾森递了回去。

,self-'seeking ADJ If you describe someone as **self-seeking**, you disapprove of them because they are interested only in doing things which give them an advantage over other people. 追逐私利的；只顾自己的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He said that democracy would open the way for self-seeking politicians to abuse the situation.* 他说民主会为追逐私利的政客大开方便之门，使他们趁机以公谋私。

,self-'service ADJ A **self-service** shop, restaurant, or garage is one where you get things for yourself rather than being served by another person. 自我服务的；（商店）自选的；（饭店）自助的

,self-'serving ADJ If you describe someone as **self-serving**, you are critical of them because they are only interested in what they can get for themselves. 只为个人打算的；一心谋私利的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...corrupt, self-serving politicians.* 贪污腐败、一心谋私利的政治家们

,self-'standing 1 ADJ An object or structure that is **self-standing** is not supported by other objects or structures. （物体、结构）能自己立住的 ❑ *...self-standing plastic cases.* 能自己立住的塑料盒子 2 ADJ A company or organization that is **self-standing** is independent of other companies or organizations. （公司、组织）自立的，独立的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Five separate companies, all operating as self-standing units, are now one.* 5 个独立经营的不同公司如今已合并为一家公司。

,self-'study N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Self-study** is study that you do on your own, without a teacher. 自学 ❑ *Individuals can enrol on self-study courses in the university's language institute.* 人们可以报名参加这所大学语言培训机构的自主学习课程。

,self-'styled ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **self-styled** leader or expert, you disapprove of them because they claim to be a leader or expert but they do not actually have the right to call themselves this. 自诩的；自封的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Two of those arrested are said to be self-styled area commanders.* 据说在那些被捕的人员中有两人自称是地区指挥官。

,self-suf'ficiency N-UNCOUNT **Self-sufficiency** is the state of being self-sufficient. 自给自足；自立

,self-suf'ficient 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a country or group is **self-sufficient**, it is able to produce or make everything that it needs. （国家或团体）自给自足的，自立的 ❑ [+*in*] *This enabled the country to become self-sufficient in sugar.* 这使得该国的食糖能自给自足。❑ *Using traditional methods poor farmers can be virtually*

self-sufficient. 采用传统的方法，贫穷的农民基本上能自给自足。 2 ADJ Someone who is **self-sufficient** is able to live happily without anyone else.（人）独立生活的，自立的 ❑ *Although she had various boyfriends, Madeleine was, and remains, fiercely self-sufficient.* 尽管有过各种各样的男朋友，马德琳过去和现在一直都非常自立。

,self-sup'porting ADJ **Self-supporting** is used to describe organizations, schemes, and people who earn enough money to not need financial help from anyone else. 资金自给的；经济独立的 ❑ *The income from visitors makes the museum self-supporting.* 参观者带来的收入使得这个博物馆能够独立运营。

,self-sus'taining ADJ A **self-sustaining** process or system is able to continue by itself without anyone or anything else becoming involved.（过程、体制）自我运行的，自我维持的 ❑ *Asia's emerging economies will be on a self-sustaining cycle of growth.* 亚洲的新兴经济体会出现自我维持的循环增长。

,self-'taught ADJ If you are **self-taught**, you have learned a skill by yourself rather than being taught it by someone else such as a teacher at school. 自学的；自修的 ❑ *...a self-taught musician.* 自学成才的音乐家

,self-'will N-UNCOUNT Someone's **self-will** is their determination to do what they want without caring what other people think. 任性；固执；倔强 ❑ *She had a little core of self-will.* 她有点固执。

,self-'willed ADJ Someone who is **self-willed** is determined to do the things that they want to do and will not take advice from other people. 任性的；固执的；倔强的 ❑ *He was very independent and self-willed.* 他非常独立而且固执己见。

,self-'worth N-UNCOUNT **Self-worth** is the feeling that you have good qualities and have achieved good things. 自我价值感 ❑ *Try not to link your sense of self-worth to the opinions of others.* 尽量不要把你的自我价值感和别人的意见联系起来。

sell ↔ /sel/ (**sells, selling, sold**) 1 VERB If you **sell** something that you own, you let someone have it in return for money. 卖；出让；转让 ❑ [V n] *I sold everything I owned except for my car and my books.* 我把我所有的东西都卖掉了，只剩下汽车和书。 ❑ [V n +to] *His heir sold the painting to the London art dealer Agnews.* 他的继承人把这幅画卖给了伦敦艺术品经销商阿格纽斯。 ❑ [V n +for] *The directors sold the business for £14.8 million.* 董事们把该公司以 1,480 万英镑的价格转让。 ❑ [V] *It's not a very good time to sell at the moment.* 现在出售时机不太好。 [Also V n n, V to n] 2 VERB If a shop **sells** a particular thing, it is available for people to buy there.（商店）经售，出售 ❑ [V n] *It sells everything from hair ribbons to oriental rugs.* 这里出售各种商品，从发带到东方小地毯应有尽有。 ❑ [be V-ed] *Bean sprouts are also sold in cans.* 也有罐装豆芽出售。 [Also V n n] 3 VERB If something **sells for** a particular price, that price is paid for it. 以…的价格出售；售价是… ❑ [V +for/at] *Unmodernised property can sell for up to 40 per cent of its modernised market value.* 没有装备现代化设施的房地产能够卖到它配置了现代化设施情况下的市价的 40%。 4 VERB If something **sells**, it is bought by the public, usually in fairly large quantities. 有销路；大量卖出 ❑ [V] *Even if this album doesn't sell and the critics don't like it, we wouldn't ever change.* 即使这张专辑得不到市场和评论家的青睐，我们也不会作出任何改变。 ❑ [V adv] *The company believes the products will sell well in the run-up to Christmas.* 公司相信在圣诞节前这些产品的销路会不错。 5 VERB Something that **sells** a product makes people want to buy the product. 促进…的销路；推销 ❑ [V n] *It is only the sensational that sells news magazines.* 只有轰动性的事件才能促进新闻杂志的销售。 ❑ [V] *...car manufacturers' long-held maxim that safety doesn't sell.* 汽车生产商长期奉行的座右铭——安全性并不意味着畅销 6 VERB If you **sell** someone an idea or proposal, or **sell** someone **on** an idea, you convince them that it is a good one. 使接受；使采纳 ❑ [V n n] *She tried to sell me the idea of buying my own paper shredder.* 她努力说服我买一台碎纸机自己用。 ❑ [V n +to] *She is hoping she can sell the idea to clients.* 她希望能让客户们接受这个想法。 ❑ [V n +on] *An employee sold him on the notion that cable was the medium of the future.* 一名雇员让他认识到有线电视是未来的传播媒介。 ❑ [V-ed] *You know, I wasn't sold on this trip in the beginning.* 你知道，刚开始我并不同意来参加这次旅行。 7 PHRASE If someone **sells** their **body**, they have sex for money. 出卖肉体；卖淫 ❑ *85 per cent said they would rather not sell their bodies for a living.* 85% 的人说如果存在其他选择，他们不会出卖肉体谋生。 8 PHRASE If someone **sells** you **down the river**, they betray you for some personal profit or advantage.（为获得个人利益或好处而）出卖，背叛 ❑ *He has been sold down the river by the people who were supposed to protect him.* 他被那些本应该保护他的人出卖了。 9 PHRASE If you **sell** someone **short**, you do not point out their good qualities as much as you should or do as much for them as you should. 低估；轻视；怠慢 ❑ *They need to improve their image—they are selling themselves short.* 他们需要提升自己的形象——他们是在自贬身价。 10 PHRASE If you talk about someone **selling** their **soul** in order to get something, you are criticizing them for abandoning their principles. 出卖灵魂（或良心）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a man who would sell his soul for political viability.* 为了升官晋爵甘愿出卖良心的人

▶sell off 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **sell** something **off**, you sell it because you need the money. 变卖；廉价出售 ❑ [V P n] *The company is selling off some sites and concentrating on cutting debts.* 该公司正在变卖几块地皮，全力削减债务。 ❑ [V n P] *We had to sell things off to pay the brewery bill.* 我们不得不变卖东西以偿付啤酒厂的账单。 2 → see also **sell-off**

▶sell on PHRASAL VERB If you buy something and then **sell** it **on**, you sell it to someone else soon after buying it, usually in order to make a profit. 转卖；倒卖 ❑ [V n P] *Mr Farrier bought cars at auctions and sold them on.* 法里尔先生拍得汽车后再将其转手。 ❑ [V n P +to] *The arms had been sold to a businessman; he sold them on to paramilitary groups.* 武器出售给了一个商人，他又将其倒卖给了一些准军事组织。

▶sell out 1 PHRASAL VERB If a shop **sells out** of something, it sells all its stocks of it, so that there is no longer any left for people to buy. 售完；售罄 ❑ [V P +of] *Hardware stores have sold out of water pumps and tarpaulins.* 五金店内水泵和防水油布已经卖光了。 ❑ [V P] *The next day the bookshops sold out.* 第二天书店就卖断了货。 2 PHRASAL VERB If a performance, sports event, or other entertainment **sells out**, all the tickets for it are sold.（演出、体育赛事等的门票）销售一空，卖光 ❑ [V P] *Football games often sell out well in advance.* 足球比赛经常在开赛前很久票就已经售光了。 3 PHRASAL VERB When things **sell out**, all of them that are available are sold. 售完；脱销 ❑ [V P] *Tickets for the show sold out in 70 minutes.* 演出门票在 70 分钟内即告售罄。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you accuse someone of **selling out**, you disapprove of the fact that they do something which used to be against their principles, or give in to an opposing group. 出卖原则；向敌对势力屈服【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V P] *The young in particular see him as a man who will not sell out or be debased by the compromises of politics.* 年轻人更是把他看作一位坚持原则、不会为了政治上的妥协而卑躬屈膝的人。 ❑ [V P +to] *Many of his Greenwich Village associates thought Dylan had sold out to commercialism.* 迪伦在格林尼治村的许多朋友都认为他已经向商业主义屈服了。 5 PHRASAL VERB **Sell out** means the same as **sell up**. sell out 同 sell up【AM 美】❑ [V P] *I hear she's going to sell out and move to the city.* 我听说她打算变卖家当，搬到这座城市。 6 → see also **sell-out, sold out**

▶sell up PHRASAL VERB If you **sell up**, you sell everything you have, such as your house or your business, because you need the money. 卖光（财物）；变卖（家当）【BRIT 英】❑ [V P] *...all these farmers going out of business and having to sell up.* 所有这些破产而不得不变卖家当的农场主 ❑ [V P n] *He advised Evans to sell up his flat and move away to the country.* 他建议埃文斯卖掉公寓搬到乡下去住。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sell out**

Thesaurus 同类词 *sell* Also look up:

V. barter, exchange, retail; (*ant.*) buy 1 2

'sell-by date (**sell-by dates**) 1 N-COUNT The **sell-by date** on a food container is the date by which the food should be sold or eaten before it starts to decay.（食品的）最迟销售日期，保质期【BRIT 英】❑ *...a piece of cheese four weeks past its sell-by date.* 一块超过保质期 4 周的奶酪

in AM, use 美国英语用 **expiration date**

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2 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **past** their **sell-by date**, you mean they are no longer effective, interesting, or useful. 不再有效的；不再吸引人的；无用的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *As a sportsman, he is long past his sell-by date.* 作为一名运动员，他早已风光不再。

sell|er /'selə^r/ (**sellers**) 1 N-COUNT [n N] A **seller** of a type of thing is a person or company that sells that type of thing. 卖者；销售者；销售商 ❑ *...a flower seller.* 卖花人 ❑ [+of] *...Kraft, the largest seller of cheese in the United States.* 卡夫公司，美国最大的奶酪销售商 2 N-COUNT In a business deal, the **seller** is the person who is selling something to someone else. (交易的)卖方 ❑ *In theory, the buyer could ask the seller to have a test carried out.* 理论上，买方可以要求卖方进行一次测试。 3 N-COUNT [adj N] If you describe a product as, for example, a big **seller**, you mean that large numbers of it are being sold. 待售商品 ❑ *The gift shop's biggest seller is a photo of Nixon meeting Presley.* 这家礼品店最畅销的商品是尼克松会见猫王普雷斯利的照片。 4 → see also **best seller**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ar, er ≈ one who acts as* 充当…者：*buyer, liar, seller*

,sel|ler's 'mar|ket N-SING When there is a **seller's market** for a particular product, there are fewer of the products for sale than people who want to buy them, so buyers have little choice and prices go up. 卖方市场【BUSINESS 商】

'sell|ing point (**selling points**) N-COUNT A **selling point** is a desirable quality or feature that something has which makes it likely that people will want to buy it. (吸引顾客的)产品特色，卖点【BUSINESS 商】

'sell|ing price (**selling prices**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **selling price** of something is the price for which it is sold. 销售价【BUSINESS 商】

'sell-off (**sell-offs**) also **selloff** N-COUNT The **sell-off** of something, for example an industry owned by the state or a company's shares, is the selling of it. (国有企业等的)出售；(公司股票的)抛售【BUSINESS 商】❑ *... the privatisation of the electricity industry—the biggest sell-off of them all.* 电力行业的私有化——其中最大的一笔出售

Sel|lo|tape /'seləteɪp/ (**Sellotapes, Sellotaping, Sellotaped**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sellotape** is a clear sticky tape that you use to stick paper or card together or onto a wall. 透明胶带【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Scotch tape**

2 VERB If you **Sellotape** one thing to another, you stick them together using Sellotape. 用透明胶带粘贴【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】❑ [v n adv/prep] *I sellotaped the note to his door.* 我用透明胶带把便条贴在他的门上。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tape**

'sell-out (**sell-outs**) also **sellout** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft N n] If a play, sports event, or other entertainment is a **sell-out**, all the tickets for it are sold. (演出或比赛等的)满座，爆满 ❑ *Their concert there was a sell-out.* 他们在那里举办的音乐会座无虚席。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe someone's behaviour as a **sell-out**, you disapprove of the fact that they have done something which used to be against their principles, or given in to an opposing group. (对原则的)背弃；(向敌对势力的)屈服【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *For some, his decision to become a Socialist candidate at Sunday's election was simply a sell-out.* 对某些人来说，他决定以社会党候选人的身份参加星期天的选举简直是一种叛变。

'sell-through ADJ [ADJ n] A **sell-through** video is a film on video that you can buy. (录像带)可购得的

selves /selvz/ **Selves** is the plural of **self**. (self 的复数)

se|man|tic /sɪ'mæntɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semantic** is used to describe things that deal with the meanings of words and sentences. 语义的 ❑ *He did not want to enter into a semantic debate.* 他不想就语义进行争辩。

se|man|tics /sɪ'mæntɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Semantics** is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings of words and sentences. 语义学

sema|phore /'seməfɔ:^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT **Semaphore** is a system of sending messages by using two flags. You hold a flag in each hand and move your arms to various positions representing different letters of the alphabet. 旗语

→ see **flag**

sem|blance /'sembləns/ N-UNCOUNT If there is a **semblance of** a particular condition or quality, it appears to exist, even though this may be a false impression. 假象；表象；外观【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *At least a semblance of normality has been restored to parts of the country.* 该国的部分地区至少已经恢复了表面的常态。

se|men /'si:men/ N-UNCOUNT **Semen** is the liquid containing sperm that is produced by the sex organs of men and male animals. 精液

se|mes|ter /sɪ'mestə^r/ (**semesters**) N-COUNT In colleges and universities in some countries, a **semester** is one of the two main periods into which the year is divided. (某些国家中学院及大学的)学期，半学年

semi /'semi/ (**semis**) 1 N-COUNT A **semi** is a semi-detached house. 半独立式住宅【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】2 N-COUNT [usu pl] In a sporting competition, **the semis** are the semi-finals. (体育比赛中的)半决赛【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He reached the semis after beating Lendl in the quarterfinal.* 在 1/4 决赛中他击败了伦德尔，闯入半决赛。

semi- /'semi-/ PREFIX **Semi-** combines with adjectives and nouns to form other adjectives and nouns that describe someone or something as being partly, but not completely, in a particular state. (用于形容词和名词前构成其他形容词和名词)表示"半"、"部分" ❑ *He found Isabel's room in semi-darkness.* 他觉得伊莎贝尔的房间光线有些昏暗。❑ *...semi-skilled workers.* 半熟练工人

,semi-'annual ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **semi-annual** event happens twice a year. 半年一次的【AM 美】❑ *...the semi-annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.* 半年一次的国际货币基金组织会议

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **biannual**

semi|breve /'semibri:v/ (**semibreves**) N-COUNT A **semibreve** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two half notes. 全音符【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **whole note**

'semi-circle (**semi-circles**) also **semicircle** N-COUNT A **semi-circle** is one half of a circle, or something having the shape of half a circle. 半圆；半圆弧；半圆形 ❑ *They stood in a semi-circle round the teacher's chair and answered questions.* 他们围着老师的椅子站成半圆形回答问题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *semi ≈ half* 半：*semi-circle, semiconductor, semi-final*

,semi-'circular also **semicircular** ADJ Something that is **semi-circular** has the shape of half a circle. 半圆形的 ❑ *...a semi-circular amphitheatre.* 半圆形露天竞技场

,semi-'colon (**semi-colons**)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **semicolon**

N-COUNT A **semi-colon** is the punctuation mark; which is used in writing to separate different parts of a sentence or list or to indicate a pause. 分号(；)

semi|con|duc|tor /,semikən'dʌktə^r/ (**semiconductors**) also **semi-conductor** N-COUNT A **semiconductor** is a substance used in electronics whose ability to conduct electricity increases with greater heat. 半导体

→ see **solar**

,semi-de'tached ADJ A **semi-detached** house is a house that is joined to another house on one side by a shared wall. (房屋)半独立式的，与他屋共用一墙的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a semi-detached house in Highgate.* 位于海格特的一幢半独立式房子 •N-SING **Semi-detached** is also a noun. ❑ *It was an ordinary, post-war*

semi-detached. 这是战后建的一座普通的半独立式房屋。

'semi-final (semi-finals)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **semifinal**

N-COUNT A **semi-final** is one of the two matches or races in a competition that are held to decide who will compete in the final. 半决赛 ❑ *Steve Lewis won the first semi-final.* 史蒂夫·刘易斯赢了第一场半决赛。 •N-PLURAL **The semi-finals** is the round of a competition in which these two matches or races are held. 半决赛阶段 ❑ *He was beaten in the semi-finals by Chris Dittmar.* 他在半决赛中输给了克里斯·迪特马尔。

Word Link 词根词缀 *semi = half* 半：*semi-circle, semiconductor, semi-final*

,semi-'finalist (semi-finalists)

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **semifinalist**

N-COUNT A **semi-finalist** is a player, athlete, or team that is competing in a semi-final. 半决赛选手；半决赛参赛队

semi|nal /'semɪn^{ə}l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Seminal** is used to describe things such as books, works, events, and experiences that have a great influence in a particular field. （书、作品等在某一领域）有重大影响的，影响深远的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...author of the seminal book 'Animal Liberation'.* 有着巨大影响的《动物解放》一书的作者

semi|nar /'semɪnɑː^{r}/ **(seminars)** ❶ N-COUNT A **seminar** is a meeting where a group of people discuss a problem or topic. 专题讨论会；研讨会 ❑ *...a series of half-day seminars to help businessmen get the best value from investing in information technology.* 旨在帮助商界人士从投资信息技术中获得最大价值的一系列半日研讨会 ❷ N-COUNT A **seminar** is a class at a college or university in which the teacher and a small group of students discuss a topic. （大学里由教师指导一小组学生参加的）研讨班，研讨课 ❑ *Students are asked to prepare material in advance of each weekly seminar.* 学生要在上每星期的研讨课前备好材料。

semi|nar|ian /ˌsemɪ'neərɪən/ **(seminarians)** N-COUNT A **seminarian** is a student at a seminary. 研讨班学员

semi|nary /'semɪnəri, AM 美 -neri/ **(seminaries)** N-COUNT A **seminary** is a college where priests, ministers, or rabbis are trained. 神学院

se|mi|ot|ics /ˌsemi'ɒtɪks/ N-UNCOUNT **Semiotics** is the academic study of the relationship of language and other signs to their meanings. 符号学

,semi-'precious

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **semiprecious**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semi-precious** stones are stones such as turquoises and amethysts that are used in jewellery but are less valuable than precious stones such as diamonds and rubies. （宝石）次珍贵的，次贵重的，半宝石的

,semi-pro'fessional

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **semiprofessional**

ADJ **Semi-professional** sports players, musicians, and singers receive some money for playing their sport or for performing but they also have an ordinary job as well. （运动员、乐手、歌手等）半职业性的 ❑ *...a semi-professional country musician.* 半职业的乡村乐手

,semi-'skilled also **semiskilled** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **semi-skilled** worker has some training and skills, but not enough to do specialized work. 半熟练的【BUSINESS 商】

,semi-skimmed 'milk N-UNCOUNT **Semi-skimmed milk** or **semi-skimmed** is milk from which some of the cream has been removed. 半脱脂牛奶【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **one percent milk, two percent milk**

Se|mit|ic /sɪ'mɪtɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semitic** languages are a group of languages that include Arabic and Hebrew. 闪米特语族的，闪语族的（包括阿拉伯语和希伯来语） ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semitic** people belong to one of the groups of people who speak a Semitic language. 闪米特族的；闪族的 ❑ *...the Semitic races.* 闪米特族 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semitic** is sometimes used to mean Jewish. （有时指）犹太人的 ❹ → see also **anti-Semitic**

semi|tone /'semɪtəʊn/ **(semitones)** N-COUNT In Western music, a **semitone** is the smallest interval between two musical notes. Two semitones are equal to one tone. （西方音乐中的）半音

'semi-,trailer (semi-trailers) also **semitrailer** N-COUNT A **semi-trailer** is the long rear section of a truck or lorry that can bend when it turns. 半拖车；半挂车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trailer**

,semi-'tropical also **semitropical** ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semi-tropical** places have warm, wet air. 副热带的；亚热带的 ❑ *...a semi-tropical island.* 一个亚热带的岛屿 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Semi-tropical** plants and trees grow in places where the air is warm and wet. （花草、树木）副热带的，亚热带的 ❑ *The inn has a garden of semi-tropical vegetation.* 这家小酒店的花园里种着亚热带植物。

semo|li|na /ˌseməʊ'liːnə/ N-UNCOUNT **Semolina** consists of small hard grains of wheat that are used for making sweet puddings with milk and for making pasta. （用于做布丁或意大利面食的）粗面粉

Sen|ate ♦◇ /'senɪt/ **(Senates)** ❶ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **The Senate** is the smaller and more important of the two parts of the parliament in some countries, for example the United States and Australia. （美国、澳大利亚等国议会的）参议院 ❑ *The Senate is expected to pass the bill shortly.* 预计参议院不久就会通过此议案。❑ *...a Senate committee.* 参议院委员会 ❷ N-PROPER [with sing or pl verb] **Senate** or **the Senate** is the governing council at some universities. （某些大学的）大学理事会，大学评议会 ❑ *The new bill would remove student representation from the university Senate.* 新议案将取消大学评议会中的学生代表。

sena|tor ♦◇ /'senɪtə^{r}/ **(senators)** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **senator** is a member of a political Senate, for example in the United States or Australia. （美国、澳大利亚等国的）参议员

Word Link 词根词缀 *sen ≈ old* 老：*senator, senile, senior*

sena|to|rial /ˌsenɪ'tɔːrɪəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Senatorial** means belonging to or relating to a Senate. 参议院的；与参议院有关的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He has senatorial experience in defence and foreign policy.* 他在参议院期间有过国防和外交政策方面的经验。

send ♦♦♦ /send/ **(sends, sending, sent)** ❶ VERB When you **send** someone something, you arrange for it to be taken and delivered to them, for example by post. 寄；发送；送出 ❑ [v n n] *Myra Cunningham sent me a note thanking me for dinner.* 迈拉·坎宁安给我寄了张便笺感谢我招待的晚餐。❑ [v n +to] *I sent a copy to the minister for transport.* 我给交通部长发送了一份副本。❑ [v n] *He sent a basket of exotic fruit and a card.* 他送了一篮子异域水果和一张卡片。❑ [v n with adv] *Sir Denis took one look and sent it back.* 丹尼斯爵士看了一眼就把它送了回去。❑ [be v-ed +from] *More than half a million sheep are sent from Britain to Europe for slaughter every year.* 每年有 50 多万头羊被从英国运到欧洲宰杀。❷ VERB If you **send** someone somewhere, you tell them to go there. 派遣；打发；叫…去… ❑ [v n with adv] *Inspector Banbury came up to see her, but she sent him away.* 班伯里巡官过来看她，却被她打发走了。❑ [v n +to] *...the government's decision to send troops to the region.* 政府向那个地区派遣军队的决定 ❑ [v n +for] *I suggested that he rest, and sent him for an X-ray.* 我建议他休息，并让他去拍个 X 光片。❑ [be v-ed +from] *Reinforcements were being sent from the neighbouring region.* 正从临近地区派遣援兵。❸ VERB If you **send** someone **to** an institution such as a school or a prison, you arrange for them to stay there for a period of time. 把…送进（学校或监狱）；安排…去 ❑ [v n +to] *It's his parents' choice to send him to a boarding school, rather than a convenient day school.* 把他送到寄宿学校而非一家就近的走读学校是他父母的决定。❹ VERB To **send** a signal means to cause it to go to a place by means of radio waves or electricity. （通过无线电波或电流）发射，发送，传送（信号） ❑ [v n +to] *The transmitters will send a signal automatically to a local base station.* 发射台会自动将信号发射到地方基站。❑ [v n with adv] *In 1989, after a 12-year journey to*

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Neptune, the space probe Voyager sent back pictures of Triton, its moon. 太空探测器"旅行者"号在历经 12 年的飞行后于 1989 年飞临海王星，发回了其卫星海卫一的照片。[Also V n, V n n] 5 VERB If something **sends** things or people in a particular direction, it causes them to move in that direction. 使(向某方向)移动 ❑ [V n V-ing] *The explosion sent shrapnel flying through the sides of cars on the crowded highway.* 爆炸后飞溅出的炸弹碎片洞穿了拥堵在公路上的车辆车身。❑ [V n prep] *The slight back and forth motion sent a pounding surge of pain into his skull.* 轻微的前后晃动让他的脑袋感到一阵剧烈的疼痛。6 VERB To **send** someone or something **into** a particular state means to cause them to go into or be in that state. 使进入(某种状态) ❑ [V n +into] *My attempt to fix it sent Lawrence into fits of laughter.* 我试着修理它，却让劳伦斯乐得前仰后合。❑ [V n V-ing] *...before civil war and famine sent the country plunging into anarchy.* 在内战和饥荒让这个国家陷入一片混乱之前 ❑ [V n adj] *An obsessive search for our inner selves, far from saving the world, could send us all mad.* 一味地找寻自我不但不能拯救世界，反而会将我们都逼疯。7 to **send** someone **to Coventry** → see **Coventry** 8 to **send** someone **packing** → see **pack**

▶**send away for** → see **send for** 2

▶**send down** 1 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a student **is sent down** from their university or college, they are made to leave because they have behaved very badly. 开除；勒令退学【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed P] *She wondered if he had been sent down for gambling.* 她寻思他是不是已经因赌博而被学校开除了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **be expelled**

2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone who is on trial **is sent down**, they are found guilty and sent to prison. 判…入狱【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed P] *The two rapists were sent down for life in 1983.* 这两名强奸犯在 1983 年被判终身监禁。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **send up**

▶**send for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **send for** someone, you send them a message asking them to come and see you. 请…来；派人去叫 ❑ [V P n] *I've sent for the doctor.* 我已经派人去请医生了。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **send for** something, you write and ask for it to be sent to you. 去信索要；寄信索取 ❑ [V P n] *Send for your free catalogue today.* 今天寄信索要你们的免费目录。

▶**send in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **send in** something such as a competition entry or a letter applying for a job, you post it to the organization concerned. 呈递，提交，邮寄(参赛作品、求职信等) ❑ [V P n] *Applicants are asked to send in a CV and a covering letter.* 申请人需要提交一份简历和附函。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When a government **sends in** troops or police officers, it orders them to deal with a crisis or problem somewhere. 派遣，调来(警察、军队等以应付危机或困难) ❑ [V P n] *He has asked the government to send in troops to end the fighting.* 他已经要求政府派军队来平息这场战斗。[Also V n P]

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▶**send off** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **send off** a letter or package, you send it somewhere by post. 寄出，寄走(信或包裹) ❑ [V P n] *He sent off copies to various people for them to read and make comments.* 他将稿件寄给不同的人，让他们看后提出意见。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a football player **is sent off**, the referee makes them leave the field during a game, as a punishment for seriously breaking the rules. 将(足球运动员)罚下场 ❑ [be V-ed P] *The 30-year-old Scottish international was sent off for arguing with a linesman.* 这位 30 岁的苏格兰国脚因和边裁争执而被罚下场。3 → see also **sending-off**

▶**send off for** → see **send for** 2

▶**send on** PHRASAL VERB If you **send on** something you have received, especially a document, you send it to another place or person. 转寄，转发，转达(尤指文件) ❑ [V n P] *We coordinate the reports from the overseas divisions, and send them on to headquarters in Athens.* 我们整理了海外各部门的报告，然后再将其转发给雅典的总部。[Also V P n]

▶**send out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **send out** things such as letters or bills, you send them to a large number of people at the same time. 分发；散发 ❑ [V P n] *She had sent out well over four hundred invitations that afternoon.* 那天下午她发出了远远不止 400 份请柬。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **send out** a signal, sound, light, or heat means to produce it. 发出(信号、声音、光、热等) ❑ [V P n] *The crew did not send out any distress signals.* 机组人员没有发出任何求救信号。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB When a plant **sends out** roots or shoots, they grow. 生出，长出(根茎、枝芽等) ❑ [V P n] *If you cut your rubber plant back, it should send out new side shoots.* 橡胶树修剪完后，应该会长出新枝。[Also V n P]

▶**send out for** PHRASAL VERB If you **send out for** food, for example pizzas or sandwiches, you phone and ask for it to be delivered to you. 打电话订，叫(外卖食品) ❑ [V P P n] *Let's send out for a pizza and watch The Late Show.* 我们叫一份外卖比萨然后看《深夜秀》吧。

▶**send up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **send** someone or something **up**, you imitate them in an amusing way that makes them appear foolish. (通过滑稽模仿)取笑，嘲弄【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n P] *You sense he's sending himself up as well as everything else.* 你意识到他在嘲弄自己以及周围的一切。❑ [V P n] *...a spoof that sends up the macho world of fighter pilots.* 嘲讽战斗机飞行员个个硬派男子作风的滑稽模仿 2 → see also **send-up** 3 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone who is on trial **is sent up**, they are found guilty and sent to prison. 判…入狱；对…判刑【AM 美】❑ [be V-ed P] *If I'm going to be sent up for killing one guy, then I might as well kill three more.* 如果我会因杀一个人而坐牢，那我还不如再杀 3 个呢。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **send down**

Thesaurus 同类词 *send* Also look up:

V. issue, post, ship, transmit; (*ant.*) receive 1

send|er /'sendə^r/ (**senders**) N-COUNT **The sender of** a letter, package, or radio message is the person who sent it. (信件、包裹的)寄件人，邮寄人；(无线电报的)发送人 ❑ [+of] *The sender of the best letter every week will win a cheque for £20.* 每周寄来的作品中，最优秀者将赢得 20 英镑的支票。

,sending-'off (**sendings-off**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] If there is a **sending-off** during a game of football, a player is told to leave the field by the referee, as a punishment for seriously breaking the rules. (足球比赛中球员的)被罚下场 ❑ *He is about to begin a three-match ban after his third sending-off of the season.* 他这赛季第三次被罚下场后将被禁赛三场。

'send-off (**send-offs**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] If a group of people give someone who is going away a **send-off**, they come together to say goodbye to them. 欢送会；送行；送别【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *All the people in the buildings came to give me a rousing send-off.* 大楼里所有的人都热情地来给我送行。

'send-up (**send-ups**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **send-up** is a piece of writing or acting in which someone or something is imitated in an amusing way that makes them appear foolish. 滑稽讽刺的模仿作品(或表演)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+of] *...his classic send-up of sixties rock, 'Get Crazy'.* 他那部模仿并讽刺 60 年代摇滚乐的经典电影——《狂热》

Sen|ega|lese /,senɪgə'li:z/ (**Senegalese**) 1 ADJ **Senegalese** means belonging or relating to Senegal, or to its people or culture. 塞内加尔的；塞内加尔人的；塞内加尔文化的 ❑ *...the Senegalese navy.* 塞内加尔海军 2 N-COUNT A **Senegalese** is a Senegalese citizen, or a person of Senegalese origin. 塞内加尔人；塞内加尔裔人

se|nile /'si:naɪl/ ADJ If old people become **senile**, they become confused, can no longer remember things, and are unable to look after themselves. 老糊涂的；老态龙钟的；年老而无力自理的 •**se|nil|ity** /sɪ'nɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The old man was showing unmistakable signs of senility.* 老人已老态毕现。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sen ≈ old* 老：*senator, senile, senior*

,se|nile de'men|tia N-UNCOUNT **Senile dementia** is a mental illness that affects some old people and that causes them to become confused and to forget things. 老年(期)痴呆；老年失智 ❑ *She is suffering from senile dementia.* 她患有老年痴呆症。

sen|ior ↔ /'si:njə^r/ (**seniors**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **senior** people in

an organization or profession have the highest and most important jobs.（在组织或专业领域中）级别高的，资深的 ❑ *...senior officials in the Israeli government.* 以色列政府的高级官员 ❑ *...the company's senior management.* 公司的高级管理层 ❑ *Television and radio needed many more women in senior jobs.* 电视和广播领域需要有更多女性来担任高级职位。 2 ADJ If someone is **senior to** you in an organization or profession, they have a higher and more important job than you or they are considered to be superior to you because they have worked there for longer and have more experience. 职位高于…的；资格比…老的；更资深的 ❑ [+to] *The position had to be filled by an officer senior to Haig.* 这个位置必须由一个职位高于黑格的官员来担任。 •N-PLURAL Your **seniors** are the people who are senior to you. 上级；上司；前辈 ❑ *He was described by his seniors as a model officer.* 上司们形容他是个模范官员。 3 N-SING **Senior** is used when indicating how much older one person is than another. For example, if someone is ten years your **senior**, they are ten years older than you. 较年长的人；比…大…岁的人 ❑ *She became involved with a married man many years her senior.* 她和一个比自己大很多岁的已婚男子好上了。 4 N-COUNT **Seniors** are students in a high school, university, or college who are the oldest and who have reached an advanced level in their studies.（中学或大学里的）高年级学生，毕业班学生【AM 美】 5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you take part in a sport at **senior** level, you take part in competitions with adults and people who have reached a high degree of achievement in that sport.（比赛）成人的，高水平的 ❑ *This will be his fifth international championship and his third at senior level.* 这将是他第五个世界冠军，第三个成人级别赛事的冠军。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sen ≈ old* 老：*senator, senile, senior*

sen|ior ˈciti|zen (**senior citizens**) N-COUNT A **senior citizen** is an older person who has retired or receives an old age pension.（已退休或领取养老金的）老年人，长者

→ see **age**

sen|ior|ity /ˌsiːniˈɒrɪti, AM 美 -ˈɔːrɪti/ N-UNCOUNT A person's **seniority** in an organization is the importance and power that they have compared with others, or the fact that they have worked there for a long time. 资历；地位；级别 ❑ *He has said he will fire editorial employees without regard to seniority.* 他说过不管资历如何，任何编辑人员他都有可能解雇。

sen|sa|tion /senˈseɪʃᵊn/ (**sensations**) 1 N-COUNT A **sensation** is a physical feeling.（身体上的）感觉，知觉 ❑ *Floating can be a very pleasant sensation.* 漂浮会是一种非常惬意的感觉。 ❑ [+of] *A sensation of burning or tingling may be experienced in the hands.* 双手可能会有种刺痛感或灼热感。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Sensation** is your ability to feel things physically, especially through your sense of touch.（尤指）触觉；感觉能力；知觉 ❑ *The pain was so bad that she lost all sensation.* 太疼了，疼得她都失去了知觉。 3 N-COUNT [usu adj n] You can use **sensation** to refer to the general feeling or impression caused by a particular experience.（某种经历所产生的）整体感觉，总体印象 ❑ *It's a funny sensation to know someone's talking about you in a language you don't understand.* 知道有人正用一种你听不懂的语言谈论你，这种感觉很奇怪。 4 N-COUNT If a person, event, or situation is a **sensation**, it causes great excitement or interest. 引起轰动的人（或事件、情况） ❑ *...the film that turned her into an overnight sensation.* 使她一夜间名声大噪的影片 5 N-SING If a person, event, or situation causes **a sensation**, they cause great interest or excitement. 轰动；哗然 ❑ *She was just 14 when she caused a sensation at the Montreal Olympics.* 她在蒙特利尔奥运会上引起轰动时才 14 岁。

→ see **taste**

Word Link 词根词缀 *sens ≈ feeling* 感觉：*sensation, senseless, sensitive*

sen|sa|tion|al /senˈseɪʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ A **sensational** result, event, or situation is so remarkable that it causes great excitement and interest.（结果、事件、局势）轰动性的，引起哗然的 ❑ *The world champions suffered a sensational defeat.* 世界冠军遭遇惨败，引起了一片哗然。 •**sen|sa|tion|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The rape trial was sensationally halted yesterday.* 这起强奸案的审理昨天在群情激愤中暂停了。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe stories or reports as **sensational** if you disapprove of them because they present facts in a way that is intended to cause feelings of shock, anger, or excitement.（故事、报道）耸人听闻的，哗众取宠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...sensational tabloid newspaper reports.* 哗众取宠的小报报道 3 ADJ You can describe something as **sensational** when you think that it is extremely good. 极好的；绝妙的 ❑ *Her voice is sensational.* 她的嗓音非常动听。 ❑ *Experts agreed that this was a truly sensational performance.* 专家们一致认为这的确是一场精彩绝伦的演出。 •**sen|sa|tion|al|ly** ADV ❑ *...sensationally good food.* 非常好吃的食物

sen|sa|tion|al|ism /senˈseɪʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sensationalism** is the presenting of facts or stories in a way that is intended to produce strong feelings of shock, anger, or excitement.（报道的）耸人听闻，哗众取宠【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The report criticises the newspaper for sensationalism.* 这篇报道批评了报纸哗众取宠的作风。

sen|sa|tion|al|ist /senˈseɪʃənəlɪst/ ADJ **Sensationalist** news reports and television and radio programmes present the facts in a way that makes them seem worse or more shocking than they really are.（新闻报道、电视广播节目）耸人听闻的，追求轰动效应的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...sensationalist headlines.* 耸人听闻的新闻标题

sen|sa|tion|al|ize /senˈseɪʃənəlaɪz/ (**sensationalizes, sensationalizing, sensationalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sensationalise**

VERB If someone **sensationalizes** a situation or event, they make it seem worse or more shocking than it really is. 耸人听闻地夸大；大肆渲染【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Local news organizations are being criticized for sensationalizing the story.* 当地的新闻机构因为对此事大肆渲染而备受指责。

sense ⇹ /sens/ (**senses, sensing, sensed**) 1 N-COUNT Your **senses** are the physical abilities of sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste. 感觉官能（即视觉、嗅觉、听觉、触觉、味觉） ❑ *She stared at him again, unable to believe the evidence of her senses.* 她再度盯着他看，无法相信自己的眼睛和耳朵。 ❑ [+of] *...a keen sense of smell.* 灵敏的嗅觉 2 → see also **sixth sense** 3 VERB If you **sense** something, you become aware of it or you realize it, although it is not very obvious. 感觉到；觉察到；意识到 ❑ [v that] *She probably sensed that I wasn't telling her the whole story.* 她可能意识到了我并没有对她全盘托出。 ❑ [v n] *He looks about him, sensing danger.* 他四下看了看，感觉到有危险。 ❑ [v wh] *Prost had sensed what might happen.* 普罗斯特已经觉察到可能会发生什么事。 4 N-SING [n that] If you have a **sense that** something is the case, you think that it is the case, although you may not have firm, clear evidence for this belief. 感觉；意识 ❑ *Suddenly you got this sense that people were drawing themselves away from each other.* 突然间你就有这样一种感觉：人们正在彼此疏远。 ❑ [+of] *There is no sense of urgency on either side.* 两边都没有紧迫感。 5 → see also **sense of occasion** 6 N-SING If you have a **sense of** guilt or relief, for example, you feel guilty or relieved.（负罪或释然的）感觉 ❑ [+of] *When your child is struggling for life, you feel this overwhelming sense of guilt.* 当你的孩子在挣扎求生时，你会感到非常内疚。 7 N-SING If you have a **sense of** something such as duty or justice, you are aware of it and believe it is important. 意识；观念 ❑ [+of] *We must keep a sense of proportion about all this.* 我们对所有的这些都要有轻重缓急之分。 ❑ [+of] *She needs to regain a sense of her own worth.* 她需要重新认识到自我的价值。 8 N-SING [oft n N] Someone who has a **sense of** timing or style has a natural ability with regard to timing or style. You can also say that someone has a bad **sense of** timing or style. 天赋；悟性；资质 ❑ [+of] *He has an impeccable sense of timing.* 他对时间的掌控堪称完美。 ❑ *Her dress sense is appalling.* 她穿衣打扮的品位实在糟透了。 9 → see also **sense of humour** 10 N-UNCOUNT **Sense** is the ability to make good judgments and to behave sensibly. 理智；头脑；良好的判断力 ❑ *...when he was younger and had a bit more sense.* 在他年纪更轻一些而且还有点头脑的时候 ❑ *When that doesn't work they sometimes have the sense to seek help.* 那种方法不

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奏效的时候，他们有时会想到要寻求帮助。 11 → see also **common sense** 12 N-SING [with neg, N *in* v-ing] If you say that there is no **sense** or little **sense in** doing something, you mean that it is not a sensible thing to do because nothing useful would be gained by doing it. 好处；意义 ❑ [+*in*] *There's no sense in pretending this doesn't happen.* 假装这件事没有发生毫无意义。 13 N-COUNT A **sense** of a word or expression is one of its possible meanings. （词语、表达的）意思，含义，意义 ❑ *...a noun which has two senses.* 有两个意思的名词 ❑ [+*of*] *Then she remembered that they had no mind in any real sense of that word.* 然后她想起来他们对那个词的真正意思一无所知。 14 PHRASE **Sense** is used in several expressions to indicate how true your statement is. For example, if you say that something is true **in a sense**, you mean that it is partly true, or true in one way. If you say that something is true **in a general sense**, you mean that it is true in a general way. 从某种意义上说 / 总的来说 ❑ *In a sense, both were right.* 从某种意义上来说，两者都对。 ❑ *In one sense, the fact that few new commercial buildings can be financed does not matter.* 从某种意义上说，只有少数新建商业大厦可以融到资金的情况其实并不重要。 ❑ *He's not the leader in a political sense.* 他并不是政治意义上的领导者。 ❑ *Though his background was modest, it was in no sense deprived.* 尽管他家境一般，但也并不贫穷。 15 PHRASE If something **makes sense**, you can understand it. 可以理解；讲得通 ❑ *He was sitting there saying, 'Yes, the figures make sense.'* 他坐在那儿说："是的，这些数字解释得通。" 16 PHRASE When you **make sense of** something, you succeed in understanding it. 理解；弄懂 ❑ *This is to help her to come to terms with her early upbringing and make sense of past experiences.* 这旨在帮助她认可自己早先所受的教育，并让她了解自己过去的经历。 17 PHRASE If a course of action **makes sense**, it seems sensible. （行为方式）有道理，合乎情理 ❑ *It makes sense to look after yourself.* 自己应该照顾自己。 ❑ *The project should be re-appraised to see whether it made sound economic sense.* 该项目应重新评估，以确定其是否可以产生良好的经济效益。 18 PHRASE If you say that someone **has come to** their **senses** or **has been brought to** their **senses**, you mean that they have stopped being foolish and are being sensible again. 恢复理性；清醒过来；醒悟过来 ❑ *Eventually the world will come to its senses and get rid of them.* 最终这世界会清醒过来，将它们全部丢弃。 19 PHRASE If you say that someone seems to **have taken leave of** their **senses**, you mean that they have done or said something very foolish. 发疯；失去理智；精神失常【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 ❑ *They looked at me as if I had taken leave of my senses.* 他们看着我，就像我已经疯了一样。 20 PHRASE If you say that someone **talks sense**, you mean that what they say is sensible. 说得有理 21 PHRASE If you **have a sense that** something is true or **get a sense that** something is true, you think that it is true. 认为；觉得【mainly SPOKEN 主口语】 ❑ *Do you have the sense that you are loved by the public?* 你认为自己深受民众喜爱吗？ 22 **to see sense** → see **see**

→ see **smell**

Thesaurus 同类词 *sense* Also look up:

N. feeling, sensation 1
awareness, feeling, perception 4 6 7
V. notice, perceive, realize 3

sense|less /'sensləs/ 1 ADJ If you describe an action as **senseless**, you think it is wrong because it has no purpose and produces no benefit. 无意义的；无目的的；没有益处的 ❑ *...people whose lives have been destroyed by acts of senseless violence.* 生活被那些无谓的暴力行为所毁的人们 2 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone is **senseless**, they are unconscious. 失去知觉的；不省人事的 ❑ *They were knocked to the ground, beaten senseless and robbed of their wallets.* 他们遭重拳击倒在地，被打得不省人事，钱包也被抢走了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sens ≈ feeling* 感觉：*sensation, senseless, sensitive*

ˌsense of di'rec|tion 1 N-SING Your **sense of direction** is your ability to know roughly where you are, or which way to go, even when you are in an unfamiliar place. 方向感 ❑ *He had a poor sense of direction and soon got lost.* 他方向感很差，一会儿就迷路了。 2 N-SING If you say that someone has a **sense of direction**, you mean that they seem to have clear ideas about what they want to do or achieve. 目标明确【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *The country now had a sense of direction again.* 现在该国又找到了方向。

ˌsense of 'hu|mour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sense of humor**

N-SING Someone who has a **sense of humour** often finds things amusing, rather than being serious all the time. 幽默感 ❑ *He had enormous charm and a great sense of humour.* 他极富魅力而且非常有幽默感。

ˌsense of oc'ca|sion N-SING If there is a **sense of occasion** when a planned event takes place, people feel that something special and important is happening. 盛会的感觉；隆重感 ❑ *There is a great sense of occasion and a terrific standard of musicianship.* 有一种非常盛大隆重的感觉，音乐演奏的水准也极高。

'sense or|gan (**sense organs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **sense organs** are the parts of your body, for example your eyes and your ears, which enable you to be aware of things around you. 感觉器官；感官【FORMAL 正式】

sen|sibil|ity /ˌsensɪ'bɪlɪti/ (**sensibilities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sensibility** is the ability to experience deep feelings. 感受力；感悟力；鉴赏力 ❑ *Everything he writes demonstrates the depth of his sensibility.* 他笔下的一切都显示出他深深的感悟。 2 N-VAR [usu poss N] Someone's **sensibility** is their tendency to be influenced or offended by things. 敏感；善感；感情 ❑ *The challenge offended their sensibilities.* 这一质疑伤害了他们的感情。

sen|sible ◆◇◇ /'sensɪb°l/ 1 ADJ **Sensible** actions or decisions are good because they are based on reasons rather than emotions. （行为或决定）明智的，理智的，合理的 ❑ *It might be sensible to get a solicitor.* 也许应该请一个诉状律师。 ❑ *The sensible thing is to leave them alone.* 别去管他们才是明智的。 ❑ *...sensible advice.* 合理的建议 •**sen|sibly** /'sensɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He sensibly decided to lie low for a while.* 他明智地决定暂时保持低调。 2 ADJ **Sensible** people behave in a sensible way. （人）明智的，理智的，通情达理的 ❑ *She was a sensible girl and did not panic.* 她是一个理智的女孩，没有惊慌失措。 ❑ [+*about*] *Oh come on, let's be sensible about this.* 噢，得了吧，我们还是理智地对待此事吧。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sensible** shoes or clothes are practical and strong rather than fashionable and attractive. （衣服、鞋子）耐用的，朴素而实用的 ❑ *Wear loose clothing and sensible footwear.* 穿上宽松的衣服和舒服的鞋子。 •**sen|sibly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *They were not sensibly dressed.* 他们打扮得花里胡哨。

sen|si|tive ◆◇◇ /'sensɪtɪv/ 1 ADJ If you are **sensitive to** other people's needs, problems, or feelings, you show understanding and awareness of them. 体恤的；体贴的；善解人意的【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ [+*to*] *The classroom teacher must be sensitive to a child's needs.* 班主任必须体察孩子的需求。 ❑ *He was always so sensitive and caring.* 他总是如此理解和关心别人。 •**sen|si|tive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The abuse of women needs to be treated seriously and sensitively.* 虐待妇女问题需要得到严肃而认真的处理。 •**sen|si|tiv|ity** /ˌsensɪ'tɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*for*] *A good relationship involves concern and sensitivity for each other's feelings.* 一段美满的恋情需要彼此关心并体恤对方的情感。 3 ADJ If you are **sensitive about** something, you are easily worried and offended when people talk about it. 易生气的；易担忧的；敏感的 ❑ [+*about*] *Young people are very sensitive about their appearance.* 年轻人对外表很在意。 ❑ *Take it easy. Don't be so sensitive.* 放松点，别这么敏感。 •**sen|si|tiv|ity** (**sensitivities**) N-VAR ❑ [+*about*] *...people who suffer extreme sensitivity about what others think.* 对别人的想法过分在意的人们 4 ADJ A **sensitive** subject or issue needs to be dealt with carefully because it is likely to cause disagreement or make people angry or upset. （问题、话题）敏感的，棘手的，易引起纷争的，须谨慎对待的 ❑ *Employment is a very sensitive issue.* 就业是一个非常棘手的问题。 ❑ *...politically sensitive matters.* 政治敏感事件 •**sen|si|tiv|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *Due to the obvious sensitivity of the issue he would not divulge any details.* 由于该问题明显非常敏感，他不会透露任何细节。 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sensitive** documents or reports contain information that needs to be kept secret and dealt with carefully. （文件、报告）机密的，须小心对待的，须

妥善保管的 ❑ *He instructed staff to shred sensitive documents.* 他吩咐员工将机密文件用碎纸机销毁。 3 ADJ Something that is **sensitive to** a physical force, substance, or treatment is easily affected by it and often harmed by it. 过敏的；易受影响的；敏感的 ❑ [+to] *...a chemical which is sensitive to light.* 对光敏感的化学品 ❑ *...gentle cosmetics for sensitive skin.* 适用于敏感性皮肤的温和化妆品 •**sen|si|tiv|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of/to] *...the sensitivity of cells to damage by chemotherapy.* 细胞很容易受化疗损伤 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sensitive** piece of scientific equipment is capable of measuring or recording very small changes. （科学仪器）灵敏的，灵敏度高的 ❑ *...an extremely sensitive microscope.* 高灵敏度的显微镜 •**sen|si|tiv|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the sensitivity of the detector.* 探测器的灵敏度

Thesaurus 同类词 *sensitive* Also look up:

ADJ. conscious, perceptive, understanding; (*ant.*) insensitive 1
emotional, irritable, touchy 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sensitive* with:

ADV. **overly** sensitive 过分体恤（或敏感），**so** sensitive 如此善解人意（或敏感），**too** sensitive 太过体恤（或敏感） 1 2
highly sensitive 极其神经质；高度敏感；灵敏度高，**very** sensitive 非常善解人意；非常敏感；非常灵敏 1 2 3 4 5 6
politically sensitive 政治上敏感 3
environmentally sensitive 易受环境影响 5
N. sensitive **areas** 敏感区域，sensitive **issue** 敏感问题 3
sensitive **information** 机密信息，sensitive **material** 机密资料 4
heat sensitive 热敏，**light** sensitive 光敏，sensitive **skin** 敏感性皮肤 5
sensitive **equipment** 感应设备 6

Word Link 词根词缀 *sens* ≈ *feeling* 感觉：*sensation, senseless, sensitive*

sen|si|tize /'sensɪtaɪz/ (**sensitizes, sensitizing, sensitized**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sensitise**
1 VERB If you **sensitize** people **to** a particular problem or situation, you make them aware of it. 使敏感；使意识到【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *It seems important to sensitize people to the fact that depression is more than the blues.* 让人们意识到抑郁症不仅仅是心情忧郁，这点似乎很重要。❑ [be v-ed] *How many judges in our male-dominated courts are sensitized to women's issues?* 在男性占主导地位的法庭上，有多少法官对妇女问题是比较敏感的呢？ [Also v n] 2 VERB [usu passive] If a substance **is sensitized to** something such as light or touch, it is made sensitive to it. 使对…有反应；使敏化；使过敏 ❑ [be v-ed] *Skin is easily irritated, chapped, chafed, and sensitized.* 皮肤很容易受到刺激、发生皲裂、擦得红肿和出现过敏。❑ [v-ed] *...sensitised nerve endings.* 变得敏感的神经末梢

sen|sor /'sensɔ/ (**sensors**) N-COUNT A **sensor** is an instrument which reacts to certain physical conditions or impressions such as heat or light, and which is used to provide information. （探测光、热等的）传感器，探测设备，敏感元件 ❑ *The latest Japanese vacuum cleaners contain sensors that detect the amount of dust and type of floor.* 日本的最新真空吸尘器配有可探测灰尘数量和地板类型的传感器。

sen|so|ry /'sensəri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sensory** means relating to the physical senses. 感官的；感觉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...sensory information passing through the spinal cord.* 经过脊髓传送的感官信息
→ see **nervous system, smell**

sen|sual /'senʃuəl/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **sensual** shows or suggests a great liking for physical pleasures, especially sexual pleasures. 喜欢感官享受的；耽于肉欲的 ❑ *He was a very sensual person.* 他是个登徒子。❑ *...a wide, sensual mouth.* 性感的大嘴 •**sen|su|al|ity** /ˌsenʃu'ælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The wave and curl of her blonde hair gave her sensuality and youth.* 波浪形的金色卷发让她显得性感又年轻。 2 ADJ Something that is **sensual** gives pleasure to your physical senses rather than to your mind. 肉欲的；愉悦感官的 ❑ *...sensual dance rhythms.* 给人以快感的舞蹈节奏 •**sen|su|al|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *These perfumes have warmth and sensuality.* 这些香水闻起来有一种温暖和魅惑的感觉。

sen|su|ous /'senʃuəs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **sensuous** gives pleasure to the mind or body through the senses. 愉悦感官的；给人以美感的 ❑ *The film is ravishing to look at and boasts a sensuous musical score.* 这部电影画面迷人，配乐悦耳动听。•**sen|su|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *She lay in the deep bath for a long time, enjoying its sensuously perfumed water.* 她在一个深浴缸里泡了半天，享受着舒服而充满芳香的沐浴。 2 ADJ Someone or something that is **sensuous** shows or suggests a great liking for sexual pleasure. 性感的；耽于肉欲的 ❑ *...his sensuous young mistress, Marie-Therese.* 他年轻性感的情妇玛丽－特蕾泽 •**sen|su|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The nose was straight, the mouth sensuously wide and full.* 鼻子直挺，嘴巴大而饱满，很性感。

sent /sent/ **Sent** is the past tense and past participle of **send**.

sen|tence ↔ /'sentəns/ (**sentences, sentencing, sentenced**) 1 N-COUNT A **sentence** is a group of words which, when they are written down, begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark. Most sentences contain a subject and a verb. 句子 2 N-VAR In a law court, a **sentence** is the punishment that a person receives after they have been found guilty of a crime. 判决；宣判；判刑 ❑ *They are already serving prison sentences for their part in the assassination.* 他们因参与这起刺杀已经开始在监狱服刑了。❑ *He was given a four-year sentence.* 他被判了 4 年徒刑。❑ *The offences carry a maximum sentence of 10 years.* 这些罪行最高可判 10 年徒刑。❑ *...demands for tougher sentences.* 从严量刑的要求 ❑ *The court is expected to pass sentence later today.* 预计法院今天晚些时候会宣布判决。 3 → see also **death sentence, life sentence, suspended sentence** 4 VERB When a judge **sentences** someone, he or she states in court what their punishment will be. 判决；宣判；判刑 ❑ [v n +to] *A military court sentenced him to death in his absence.* 一所军事法庭在他缺席的情况下判处他死刑。❑ [be v-ed] *He has admitted the charge and will be sentenced later.* 他已经认罪，会在晚些时候宣判。 [Also v n to-inf]
→ see **trial**

'sen|tence ad|verb (**sentence adverbs**) N-COUNT Adverbs such as 'fortunately' and 'perhaps' which apply to the whole clause, rather than to part of it, are sometimes called **sentence adverbs**. 句子副词

sen|ti|ent /'senʃiənt, -ʃɪənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sentient** being is capable of experiencing things through its senses. 有感知能力的；有知觉力的【FORMAL 正式】

sen|ti|ment /'sentɪmənt/ (**sentiments**) 1 N-VAR A **sentiment** that people have is an attitude which is based on their thoughts and feelings. （基于思想或情感的）态度，情绪 ❑ *Public sentiment rapidly turned anti-American.* 公众情绪迅速转变，开始反对美国。❑ *...nationalist sentiments that threaten to split the country.* 可能会造成国家分裂的民族主义情绪 2 N-COUNT A **sentiment** is an idea or feeling that someone expresses in words. （用言辞表达的）见解，感想 ❑ *I must agree with the sentiments expressed by John Prescott.* 我不得不对约翰·普雷斯科特的见解表示赞同。❑ *The Foreign Secretary echoed this sentiment.* 外交大臣附和了这一看法。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Sentiment** is feelings such as pity or love, especially for things in the past, and may be considered exaggerated and foolish. （尤指对过去的事过度而无谓的）感伤，眷恋 ❑ *Laura kept that letter out of sentiment.* 劳拉因无法释怀而一直保留着那封信。

sen|ti|ment|al /ˌsentɪ'mentᵊl/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **sentimental** feels or shows pity or love, sometimes to an extent that is considered exaggerated and foolish. 感伤的；多情的；多愁善感的 ❑ [+about] *I'm trying not to be sentimental about the past.* 我努力不让自己感怀过去。•**sen|ti|men|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Childhood had less freedom and joy than we sentimentally attribute to it.* 童年并非像我们现在一厢情愿所认为的那样自在快乐。•**sen|ti|men|tal|ity** /ˌsentɪmen'tælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In this book there is no sentimentality.* 这本书里没有故作感伤的情绪。 2 ADJ [usu

S

ADJ n] **Sentimental** means relating to or involving feelings such as pity or love, especially for things in the past. 情感(上)的;(尤指)(出于)怀旧的 ❑ *Our paintings and photographs are of sentimental value only.* 我们的画作和照片仅有纪念价值。

sen|ti|men|tal|ist /ˌsentɪˈmentəlɪst/ (**sentimentalists**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **sentimentalist**, you believe that they are sentimental about things. 好感伤者;多愁善感者

sen|ti|men|tal|ize /ˌsentɪˈmentəlaɪz/ (**sentimentalizes, sentimentalizing, sentimentalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sentimentalise**

VERB If you **sentimentalize** something, you make it seem sentimental or think about it in a sentimental way. 使感伤;使带有感情色彩 ❑ [v n] *He seems either to fear women or to sentimentalize them.* 他似乎要么怕女人要么就对她们怀有浪漫想法。❑ [v] *He's the kind of filmmaker who doesn't hesitate to over-sentimentalize.* 他是那种煽起情来不遗余力的电影制作人。❑ [v-ed] *...Rupert Brooke's sentimentalised glorification of war.* 鲁珀特·布鲁克对战争的煽情化颂扬

sen|ti|nel /ˈsentɪnᵊl/ (**sentinels**) N-COUNT A **sentinel** is a sentry. 哨兵;卫兵;岗哨【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文,过时】

sen|try /ˈsentri/ (**sentries**) N-COUNT A **sentry** is a soldier who guards a camp or a building. 哨兵;警卫 ❑ *The sentry would not let her enter.* 警卫不让她进去。

ˈsen|try box (**sentry boxes**) also **sentry-box** N-COUNT A **sentry box** is a narrow shelter with an open front in which a sentry can stand while on duty. 岗亭;哨所

Sep. **Sep.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **September**. The more usual abbreviation is **Sept.** (更常用的缩略形式为 Sept.) ❑ *...Friday Sep. 21, 1990.* 1990 年 9 月 21 日星期五

sepa|rable /ˈsepərəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If things are **separable**, they can be separated from each other. 可分开的;可分离的;可分隔的 ❑ [+from] *Character is not separable from physical form but is governed by it.* 性格和外表是分不开的,而且观其形知其性。

sepa|rate ↔ (**separates, separating, separated**)

The adjective and noun are pronounced /ˈsepərət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈsepəreɪt/. 形容词和名词读作 /ˈsepərət/。动词读作 /ˈsepəreɪt/。

1 ADJ If one thing is **separate from** another, there is a barrier, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things. 分开的;单独的;独立的 ❑ *Each villa has a separate sitting-room.* 每栋别墅都有一间独立的起居室。❑ *They are now making plans to form their own separate party.* 他们如今正计划组建自己的独立政党。❑ [+from] *Business bank accounts were kept separate from personal ones.* 银行的商业账户和个人账户是分开管理的。•**sepa|rate|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+from] *...establishing Australia's cultural separateness from Britain.* 确立澳大利亚相对于英国的文化独立性 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to **separate** things, you mean several different things, rather than just one thing. 不同的;各别的 ❑ *Use separate chopping boards for raw meats, cooked meats, vegetables and salads.* 切生肉、熟肉、蔬菜和拌色拉的蔬菜时要使用不同的切菜板。❑ *Men and women have separate exercise rooms.* 男女有各自的健身房。❑ *The authorities say six civilians have been killed in two separate attacks.* 当局声称在两次不相关的袭击中已有 6 名平民丧生。3 VERB If you **separate** people or things that are together, or if they **separate**, they move apart. (使)分开;(使)分离;分割;划分 ❑ [v n] *Police moved in to separate the two groups.* 警方介入进来,将两拨人分开。❑ [v n +from] *The pans were held in both hands and swirled around to separate gold particles from the dirt.* 双手握住淘选盘不停旋动将沙金和尘土分开。❑ [v +from] *The front end of the car separated from the rest of the vehicle.* 汽车的前端和车身分开了。❑ [v] *They separated. Stephen returned to the square.* 他们分别了。斯蒂芬返回了广场。❑ [be v-ed +from] *They're separated from the adult inmates.* 他们同成年犯分开关押。4 VERB If you **separate** people or things that have been connected, or if one **separates from** another, the connection between them is ended. (使)分离;(使)分裂;(使)分开 ❑ [v n +from] *They want to separate teaching from research.* 他们想把教学和研究分开。❑ [v n] *It's very possible that we may see a movement to separate the two parts of the country.* 很可能我们会目睹一场分裂该国这两个地区的运动。❑ [v +from] *He announced a new ministry to deal with Quebec's threat to separate from Canada.* 他宣布成立一个新部门,专门处理魁北克威胁要从加拿大分裂出去一事。[Also pl-n v] 5 VERB If a couple who are married or living together **separate**, they decide to live apart. 分居 ❑ [v] *Her parents separated when she was very young.* 她很小的时候父母就分居了。❑ [v +from] *Since I separated from my husband I have gone a long way.* 自从我和我丈夫分开后,我的生活发生了很大的变化。6 VERB An object, obstacle, distance, or period of time which **separates** two people, groups, or things exists between them. 隔开;阻隔;使分开 ❑ [v n +from] *...the white-railed fence that separated the yard from the paddock.* 将院子和小围场隔开的白色围栏 ❑ [v n] *They had undoubtedly made progress in the six years that separated the two periods.* 毫无疑问,他们在这两个时期相隔的 6 年间取得了进展。❑ [*get* v-ed] *But a group of six women and 23 children got separated from the others.* 但是有一群人和其他人走散了,其中有 6 名妇人和 23 个孩子。7 VERB If you **separate** one idea or fact **from** another, you clearly see or show the difference between them. 分辨;区分;区别 ❑ [v n +from] *It is difficult to separate legend from truth.* 很难分辨哪些是传说,哪些是事实。❑ [v n] *It is difficult to separate the two aims.* 很难将这两个目标区分开来。•PHRASAL VERB **Separate out** means the same as **separate**. separate out 同 separate ❑ [v P n +from] *How can one ever separate out the act from the attitudes that surround it?* 一个人的行为及与其息息相关的态度怎么能区分得开呢? 8 VERB A quality or factor that **separates** one thing **from** another is the reason why the two things are different from each other. 使得以区分;使获得区别 ❑ [v n +from] *The single most important factor that separates ordinary photographs from good photographs is the lighting.* 区分普通照片和出色照片的一个至关重要的因素就是光线。9 VERB If a particular number of points **separate** two teams or competitors, one of them is winning or has won by that number of points. (两个参赛队或竞争者比分)相隔,相差 ❑ [v n] *In the end only three points separated the two teams.* 最终两队只相差 3 分。10 VERB If you **separate** a group of people or things **into** smaller elements, or if a group **separates**, it is divided into smaller elements. 分割;划分;拆散;分散 ❑ [v n +into] *The police wanted to separate them into smaller groups.* 警察想把他们拆散成几小股。❑ [v +into] *Let's separate into smaller groups.* 我们分成几个小组吧。❑ [v] *So all the colours that make up white light are sent in different directions and they separate.* 这样构成白色光的所有颜色被投射到不同方向,从而分离开来。•PHRASAL VERB **Separate out** means the same as **separate**. separate out 同 separate ❑ [v P] *If prepared many hours ahead, the mixture may separate out.* 如果提前几个小时就制备好,混合物可能会分离开。11 N-PLURAL **Separates** are clothes such as skirts, trousers, and shirts which cover just the top half or the bottom half of your body. (非覆盖全身的)单件衣服 ▸ see also **separated** 12 PHRASE When two or more people who have been together for some time **go** their **separate ways**, they go to different places or end their relationship. 分道扬镳;分手;分路而行 ❑ *Sue and her husband decided to go their separate ways.* 休和丈夫决定离婚。

▸**separate out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **separate out** something from the other things it is with, you take it out. 分离出;从…中拣出 ❑ [v P n +from] *The ability to separate out reusable elements from other waste is crucial.* 能从其他废料中分离出可重复利用的成分是很关键的。[Also v n P] 2 ▸ see also **separate 7, 10**

Thesaurus 同类词 *separate* Also look up:

ADJ. disconnected, divided 1
V. divide, remove, split 2 4 5

sepa|rat|ed /ˈsepəreɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **separated** from their wife or husband lives apart from them, but is not divorced. 分居的 ❑ *Most single parents are either divorced or separated.* 大多数单身父母要么离婚了要么分居了。❑ [+from] *Tristan had been separated from his wife for two years.* 特里斯坦和妻子已经分居两年了。2 ADJ If you are **separated** from someone, for example your family, you are not able to be with them. (与家人等)分离的,不在一起的 ❑ [+from] *The idea of being separated from him, even for a few hours, was torture.* 一想到要和他分开,即便是短短几小时,都

感到备受煎熬。

sepa|rate|ly /'sepərətli/ ADV [ADV with v] If people or things are dealt with **separately** or do something **separately**, they are dealt with or do something at different times or places, rather than together. 单独地；分别地 ❑ *Cook each vegetable separately until just tender.* 每样蔬菜都单独烹调，煮到稍稍变软就好。[Also +from]

sepa|ra|tion /ˌsepə'reɪʃ°n/ (**separations**) ❶ N-VAR The **separation** of two or more things or groups is the fact that they are separate or become separate, and are not linked. 分离；分开；分散；隔离 ❑ [+between] *...a 'Christian republic' in which there was a clear separation between church and state.* 政教彻底分离的"基督教共和国" ❷ N-VAR During a **separation**, people who usually live together are not together. 分离期；离别；分开 ❑ [+from] *All children will tend to suffer from separation from their parents and siblings.* 所有的孩子和他们的父母及兄弟姐妹分开后往往都会难过。❸ N-VAR If a couple who are married or living together have a **separation**, they decide to live apart. 分居 ❑ *They agreed to a trial separation.* 他们同意暂时分居。

sepa|ra|tism /'seprətɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Separatism** is the beliefs and activities of separatists. 分离主义；独立主义

sepa|ra|tist /'seprətɪst/ (**separatists**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Separatist** organizations and activities within a country involve members of a group of people who want to establish their own separate government or are trying to do so. 分裂主义的；独立主义的 ❑ *...the Basque separatist movement.* 巴斯克分裂主义运动 ❷ N-COUNT **Separatists** are people who want their own separate government or are involved in separatist activities. 分裂主义者；独立主义者 ❑ *The army has come under attack by separatists.* 军队一直遭到分裂主义者的袭击。

se|pia /'si:pɪə/ COLOUR Something that is **sepia** is deep brown in colour, like the colour of very old photographs. 深棕色；旧照片色 ❑ *The walls are hung with sepia photographs of old school heroes.* 墙上挂满了老牌英雄人物发黄的旧照片。

Sept. or **Sep.** **Sept.** is a written abbreviation for **September**. (书面缩略=) September. ❑ *I've booked it for Thurs. 8th Sept.* 我预订了 9 月 8 号星期四的票。

Sep|tem|ber /sep'tembə'/ (**Septembers**) N-VAR **September** is the ninth month of the year in the Western calendar. 九月 ❑ *Her son, Jerome, was born in September.* 她儿子杰尔姆生于 9 月。❑ *They returned to Moscow on 22 September 1930.* 他们在 1930 年 9 月 22 日回到莫斯科。❑ *They spent a couple of nights here last September.* 去年 9 月他们在这儿呆了几晚。

sep|tic /'septɪk/ ADJ If a wound or a part of your body becomes **septic**, it becomes infected. (伤口或身体部位)受感染的，感染病菌的 ❑ *...a septic toe.* 受感染的脚趾

sep|ti|cae|mia /ˌseptɪ'si:mɪə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **septicemia**

N-UNCOUNT **Septicaemia** is blood poisoning. 败血症【MEDICAL 医】

ˌsep|tic 'tank (**septic tanks**) N-COUNT A **septic tank** is an underground tank where faeces, urine, and other waste matter is made harmless using bacteria. 化粪池；污物净化池

sep|tua|genar|ian /ˌseptʃuədʒɪ'neərɪən/ (**septuagenarians**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **septuagenarian** is a person between 70 and 79 years old. 70 至 79 岁的人；古稀之年的人【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...septuagenarian author Mary Wesley.* 已步入古稀之年的作家玛丽·韦斯利

se|pul|chral /sɪ'pʌlkrəl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **sepulchral** is serious or sad and rather frightening. 阴郁的；阴沉的；非常恐怖的【LITERARY 文】❑ *'He's gone,' Rory whispered in sepulchral tones.* "他已经走了。"罗里阴沉地小声说道。❷ ADJ A **sepulchral** place is dark, quiet, and empty. 阴森的；空寂的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He made his way along the sepulchral corridors.* 他沿着阴森森的走廊走着。

sep|ul|chre /'sep°lkə'/ (**sepulchres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sepulcher**

N-COUNT A **sepulchre** is a building or room in which a dead person is buried. 墓室；冢【LITERARY 文】

se|quel /'si:kw°l/ (**sequels**) ❶ N-COUNT A book or film which is a **sequel to** an earlier one continues the story of the earlier one. (书或电影的)续篇，续集 ❑ [+to] *She is currently writing a sequel to Daphne du Maurier's 'Rebecca'.* 她现在正在续写达夫妮·杜穆里埃的小说《蝴蝶梦》。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **sequel to** something that has happened is an event or situation that happens after it or as a result of it. 后续的事；随之而来的事；结果；余波 ❑ [+to] *The police said the clash was a sequel to yesterday's nationwide strike.* 警方说这场冲突是昨天全国大罢工的余波。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sequ = following* 跟随：*consequence, sequel, sequence*

se|quence /'si:kwəns/ (**sequences**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sequence of** events or things is a number of events or things that come one after another in a particular order. 一系列；一连串 ❑ [+of] *...the sequence of events which led to the murder.* 导致谋杀发生的一连串事件 ❑ [+of] *...a dazzling sequence of novels by John Updike.* 约翰·厄普代克令人惊叹的系列小说 ❷ N-COUNT A particular **sequence** is a particular order in which things happen or are arranged. 顺序；次序；序列 ❑ *...the colour sequence yellow, orange, purple, blue, green and white.* 黄、橙、紫、蓝、绿、白的颜色顺序 ❑ *The chronological sequence gives the book an element of structure.* 时间顺序让这本书有了一定的结构。❸ N-COUNT A film **sequence** is a part of a film that shows a single set of actions. (电影中描述某一组动作的)连续镜头，片段 ❑ *The best sequence in the film occurs when Roth stops at a house he used to live in.* 电影中最棒的一组镜头出现于罗思在他曾住过的一幢屋子前驻足时。❹ N-COUNT A gene **sequence** or a DNA **sequence** is the order in which the elements making up a particular gene are combined. (基因)排列顺序，序列 ❑ *The project is nothing less than mapping every gene sequence in the human body.* 这个项目就是要绘制人体所有基因序列的图谱。❑ [+of] *...the complete DNA sequence of the human genome.* 人体基因组的完整 DNA 序列

se|quenc|er /'si:kwənsə'/ (**sequencers**) N-COUNT A **sequencer** is an electronic instrument that can be used for recording and storing sounds so that they can be replayed as part of a new piece of music. (用于转录声音的)音序器

se|quenc|ing /'si:kwənsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT Gene **sequencing** or DNA **sequencing** involves identifying the order in which the elements making up a particular gene are combined. (对基因、DNA 的)排序 ❑ *...the U.S. government's own gene sequencing programme.* 美国政府自己的基因排序项目

se|quen|tial /sɪ'kwenʃ°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **sequential** follows a fixed order. 按次序的；顺序的；序列的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the sequential story of the universe.* 宇宙的变迁史 •**se|quen|tial|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The pages are numbered sequentially.* 页面按顺序标了页码。

se|ques|ter /sɪ'kwestə'/ (**sequesters, sequestering, sequestered**) ❶ VERB **Sequester** means the same as **sequestrate**. 同 sequestrate【LEGAL 法律】❑ [be V-ed] *Everything he owned was sequestered.* 他的所有财产都被扣押了。[Also V n] ❷ VERB If someone **is sequestered** somewhere, they are isolated from other people. 使隔离；使与他人隔绝【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *This jury is expected to be sequestered for at least two months.* 预计这个陪审团将至少被隔离两个月。

se|ques|tered /sɪ'kwestə'd/ ADJ A **sequestered** place is quiet and far away from busy places. 偏僻的；幽静的；与世隔绝的【LITERARY 文】

se|ques|trate /'si:kwestreɪt/ (**sequestrates, sequestrating, sequestrated**) VERB [usu passive] When property **is sequestrated**, it is taken officially from someone who has debts, usually after a decision in a court of law. If the debts are paid off, the property is returned to its owner. (通常指按照法庭决议)扣押，查封(债务人资产)【LEGAL 法律】❑ [be V-ed] *He tried to prevent union money from being sequestrated by the courts.* 他试图阻止法院扣押工会的资产。•**se|ques|tra|tion** /ˌsi:kwe'streɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the sequestration of large areas of land.* 大面积土地的没收

se|quin /'si:kwɪn/ (**sequins**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sequins** are small, shiny discs that are sewn on clothes to decorate them. (装饰衣

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服的)闪光小圆片，小亮片 ❑ *The frocks were covered in sequins, thousands of them.* 裙子上点缀着无数亮闪闪的小圆片。

se|quinned /'si:kwɪnd/ also **sequined** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sequinned** piece of clothing is decorated or covered with sequins. (衣服)缀有闪亮小圆片的 ❑ *...a strapless sequinned evening gown.* 一件饰有圆形小亮片的无肩带式晚礼服

ser|aph /'serəf/ (**seraphim** /'serəfɪm/ or **seraphs**) N-COUNT In the Bible, a **seraph** is a kind of angel. (《圣经》中的)六翼天使，撒拉弗

Serbo-Croat /ˌsɜ:rbəʊ 'krəʊæt/ N-UNCOUNT **Serbo-Croat** is one of the languages spoken in the former Yugoslavia. (前南斯拉夫使用的)塞尔维亚－克罗地亚语

ser|enade /ˌserɪ'neɪd/ (**serenades, serenading, serenaded**) ■ VERB If one person **serenades** another, they sing or play a piece of music for them. Traditionally men did this outside the window of the woman they loved. (在所爱慕女子的窗下)为(其)唱(或演奏)小夜曲 ❑ [v n] *In the interval a blond boy dressed in white serenaded the company on the flute.* 幕间休息时，一位身着白衣的金发男孩用长笛为来宾演奏了一支小夜曲。•N-COUNT **Serenade** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Placido Domingo sang his serenade of love.* 普拉西多·多明戈演唱他的爱情小夜曲。 ■ N-COUNT [oft in names] In classical music, a **serenade** is a piece in several parts written for a small orchestra. (古典音乐中为小型管弦乐队谱写的)组曲，小夜曲 ❑ *...Vaughan Williams's Serenade to Music.* 沃恩·威廉斯的《音乐小夜曲》

ser|en|dip|itous /ˌserən'dɪpɪtəs/ ADJ A **serendipitous** event is one that is not planned but has a good result. 偶然发生的；有意外收获的 【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *...a serendipitous discovery.* 一个偶然幸运的发现

ser|en|dip|ity /ˌserən'dɪpɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Serendipity** is the luck some people have in finding or creating interesting or valuable things by chance. (意外发现或发明新奇或有价值事物的)运气，走运，机缘凑巧 【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *Some of the best effects in my garden have been the result of serendipity.* 我园子里最珍贵的几件物品是机缘巧合之下意外所得。

se|rene /sɪ'ri:n/ ADJ Someone or something that is **serene** is calm and quiet. 平静的；宁静的；安详的 ❑ *She looked as calm and serene as she always did.* 她看上去和以往一样平静安详。•**se|rene|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *We sailed serenely down the river.* 我们静静地沿河航行。•**se|ren|ity** /sɪ'renɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I had a wonderful feeling of peace and serenity when I saw my husband.* 见到丈夫时，我心里有一种平和安宁的美好感觉。

serf /sɜ:rf/ (**serfs**) N-COUNT In former times, **serfs** were a class of people who had to work on a particular person's land and could not leave without that person's permission. (旧时的)农奴

serf|dom /'sɜ:rfdəm/ ■ N-UNCOUNT The system of **serfdom** was the social and economic system by which the owners of land had serfs. 农奴制度 ■ N-UNCOUNT If someone was in a state of **serfdom**, they were a serf. 农奴身份；农奴地位

serge /sɜ:rdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Serge** is a type of strong woollen cloth used to make clothes such as skirts, coats, and trousers. 哔叽(一种结实的羊毛布) ❑ *He wore a blue serge suit.* 他穿着一套蓝色哔叽西服。

ser|geant /'sɑ:rdʒənt/ (**sergeants**) ■ N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **sergeant** is a non-commissioned officer of middle rank in the army, marines, or air force. (陆军、海军陆战队或空军的)中士 ❑ *A sergeant with a detail of four men came into view.* 一名中士和一个四人小分队出现在眼前。 ❑ *...Sergeant Black.* 布莱克中士 ■ N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the British police force, a **sergeant** is an officer with the next to lowest rank. In American police forces, a **sergeant** is an officer with the rank immediately below a captain. (英国警察中的)巡佐；(美国警察中的)警佐 ❑ *The unit headed by Sergeant Bell.* 由贝尔巡佐带领的分队。

'ser|geant ma|jor (**sergeant majors**) also **sergeant-major** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **sergeant major** is the most senior non-commissioned officer in the army and the marines. 军士长

se|rial /'sɪəriəl/ (**serials**) ■ N-COUNT A **serial** is a story which is broadcast on television or radio or is published in a magazine or newspaper in a number of parts over a period of time. (电视或广播的)连续剧；(报纸或杂志上的)连载小说 ❑ *...one of BBC television's most popular serials, Eastenders.* 英国广播公司最受欢迎的电视连续剧之一——《东区人》 ❑ *Maupin's novels have all appeared originally as serials.* 莫平的小说最初都是以连载的形式出现的。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Serial** killings or attacks are a series of killings or attacks committed by the same person. This person is known as a **serial** killer or attacker. 连续的；连环的 ❑ *The serial killer claimed to have killed 400 people.* 那名连环杀手声称已经杀了 400 人。

se|riali|za|tion /ˌsɪərɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃ°n/ (**serializations**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **serialisation**

■ N-UNCOUNT **Serialization** is the act of serializing a book. (书的)连续发表，连续刊载 ■ N-COUNT A **serialization** is a story, originally written as a book, which is being published or broadcast in a number of parts. 连载小说；连续剧 ❑ [+of] *...in the serialisation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice.* 在根据简·奥斯汀的小说《傲慢与偏见》改编的系列剧中

se|rial|ize /'sɪərɪəlaɪz/ (**serializes, serializing, serialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **serialise**

VERB [usu passive] If a book **is serialized**, it is broadcast on the radio or television or is published in a magazine or newspaper in a number of parts over a period of time. 连载，连播(小说) ❑ [be V-ed] *A few years ago Tom Brown's Schooldays was serialised on television.* 几年前《汤姆·布朗求学记》曾作为连续剧播出过。

'se|rial num|ber (**serial numbers**) ■ N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **serial number** of an object is a number on that object which identifies it. 序列号；编号 ❑ *...the gun's serial number.* 枪支的序列号 ❑ *...your bike's serial number.* 你自行车的编号 ■ N-COUNT The **serial number** of a member of the United States military forces is a number which identifies them. (美国的)部队编号，部队番号

'se|rial ˌport (**serial ports**) N-COUNT A **serial port** on a computer is a place where you can connect the computer to a device such as a modem or a mouse. 串行接口(连接调制解调器、鼠标等的端口) 【COMPUTING 计算机】

se|ries ⇔ /'sɪəri:z/ (**series**) ■ N-COUNT A **series of** things or events is a number of them that come one after the other. 一连串；一系列；连续；接连 ❑ [+of] *...a series of meetings with students and political leaders.* 与学生和政治领袖的一系列会面 ❑ [+of] *...a series of explosions.* 一连串的爆炸事件 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] A radio or television **series** is a set of programmes of a particular kind which have the same title. (广播或电视的)系列节目，系列片 ❑ *...the TV series 'The Trials of Life' presented by David Attenborough.* 由戴维·阿滕伯勒主持的电视系列片《生命之源》

se|rious ⇔⇔ /'sɪəriəs/ ■ ADJ **Serious** problems or situations are very bad and cause people to be worried or afraid. 严重的；危急的；令人担忧的 ❑ *Crime is an increasingly serious problem in Russian society.* 犯罪猖獗是俄罗斯社会面临的一个日益严重的问题。 ❑ *The government still face very serious difficulties.* 政府仍然面临着非常严峻的困难。 ❑ *Doctors said his condition was serious but stable.* 医生说他的病情很严重，但还算稳定。•**se|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *If this ban was to come in it would seriously damage my business.* 如果开始实施这项禁令，我的生意将损失严重。 ❑ *They are not thought to be seriously hurt.* 人们认为他们没受重伤。•**se|ri|ous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the seriousness of the crisis.* 危机的严重性 ■ ADJ **Serious** matters are important and deserve careful and thoughtful consideration. 重要的；需要认真考虑的；严肃的 ❑ *I regard this as a serious matter.* 我认为这件事很重要。 ❑ *Don't laugh boy. This is serious.* 小伙子，别笑，这很严肃。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] When important matters are dealt with in a **serious** way, they are given careful and thoughtful consideration. 认真的；郑重的；严肃的 ❑ *My parents never really faced up to my drug use in any serious way.* 我父母从未认真地正视过我的吸毒问题。 ❑ *It was a question which deserved serious consideration.* 这是一个值得认真考虑的问题。•**se|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The management will have to think seriously about their positions.* 管理层将不得不认真考虑他们的立场。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Serious** music or literature requires concentration to understand

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or appreciate it. (音乐、文学作品)严肃的，非供消遣(或娱乐)的 ❑ *There is no point reviewing a blockbuster as you might review a serious novel.* 为一部大片写影评时，没必要像为一部严肃小说写书评那样认真谨慎。 5 ADJ If someone is **serious about** something, they are sincere about what they are saying, doing, or intending to do. 认真的；当真的；真心的；郑重其事的 ❑ [+*about*] *You really are serious about this, aren't you?* 你这话的确是发自内心的，是不是？ ❑ *I hope you're not serious.* 我希望你不是认真的。 •**se|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *Are you seriously jealous of Erica?* 你真的忌妒埃丽卡吗？ •**se|ri|ous|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In all seriousness, there is nothing else I can do.* 可以非常诚恳地说，我没有其他能做的。 [Also +*of*] 6 ADJ **Serious** people are thoughtful and quiet, and do not laugh very often. (人)若有所思的，庄重的，严肃的 ❑ *He's quite a serious person.* 他是一个非常一本正经的人。 •**se|ri|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They spoke to me very seriously but politely.* 他们非常严肃却不失礼貌地和我说话。

Thesaurus 同类词 *serious* Also look up:

ADJ. crucial, important, significant; (*ant.*) unimportant 1 2
businesslike, humourless, solemn; (*ant.*) cheerful 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *serious* with:

N. serious **accident** 严重的事故，serious **condition** 令人担心的健康状况，serious **crime** 严重的罪行，serious **danger** 严重的危险，serious **harm** 严重的损害，serious **illness** 严重的疾病，serious **injury** 严重的损伤，serious **mistake** 严重的错误，serious **problem** 严重的问题，serious **situation** 严峻的形势，serious **threat** 严重的威胁，serious **trouble** 严重的困境 1
serious **business** 正经事，serious **matter** 重要的事情，serious **question** 严肃的问题 2
serious **consideration** 认真考虑，serious **doubts** 重大的疑问 3
serious **expression** 严肃的表情，serious **face** 严肃的面容 6

ADV. **potentially** serious 有潜在危害；可能变得重要 1 2
extremely serious 极其严重(或严肃、郑重)，**more** serious 更严重(或严肃、郑重)，**quite** serious 十分严重(或严肃、郑重)，**really** serious 确实严重(或严肃、郑重)，**very** serious 非常严重(或严肃、郑重) 1 2 3 5 6
deadly serious 极其重要(或郑重、严肃) 2 3 6

se|ri|ous|ly ♦◇ /'sɪərɪəsli/ 1 ADV You use **seriously** to indicate that you are not joking and that you really mean what you say. 严肃地；认真地；正经地 ❑ *Seriously, I only smoke in the evenings.* 真的，我只在晚上抽烟。 2 CONVENTION You say **'seriously'** when you are surprised by what someone has said, as a way of asking them if they really mean it. (用以询问对方的话是否是认真的)当真，真的【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *'I tried to chat him up at the general store.' He laughed. 'Seriously?'* "我在杂货店里试图跟他搭讪来着。"他笑着说。"真的？" 3 → see also **serious** 4 PHRASE If you **take** someone or something **seriously**, you believe that they are important and deserve attention. 认真对待；把…看得很重要 ❑ *It's hard to take them seriously in their pretty grey uniforms.* 他们穿着帅气的灰色制服时，很难对他们郑重其事起来。

ser|mon /'sɜːmən/ (**sermons**) N-COUNT A **sermon** is a talk on a religious or moral subject that is given by a member of the clergy as part of a church service. 布道；讲道

sero|to|nin /ˌserəʊ'təʊnɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Serotonin** is a chemical produced naturally in your brain that affects the way you feel, for example making you feel happier, calmer, or less hungry. 血清素

ser|pent /'sɜːpənt/ (**serpents**) N-COUNT A **serpent** is a snake. 蛇【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the serpent in the Garden of Eden.* 伊甸园里的那条蛇

ser|pen|tine /'sɜːpəntaɪn/ ADJ Something that is **serpentine** is curving and winding in shape, like a snake when it moves. 弯弯曲曲的；蜿蜒的；盘旋的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...serpentine woodland pathways.* 蜿蜒的林间小路

ser|rat|ed /se'reɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **serrated** object such as a knife or blade has a row of V-shaped points along the edge. (刀、刀片等)呈锯齿状的 ❑ *Bread knives should have a serrated edge.* 面包刀的刀刃应该有波浪齿。

ser|ried /'serɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Serried** things or people are closely crowded together in rows. (人或事物)密排的，密集的，排紧的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...serried rows of law books and law reports.* 排得密密匝匝的几排法律书籍和判例汇编 ❑ *...the serried ranks of fans.* 一排排人挤人的崇拜者

se|rum /'sɪərəm/ (**serums**) 1 N-VAR A **serum** is a liquid that is injected into someone's blood to protect them against a poison or disease. 免疫血清 2 N-UNCOUNT **Serum** is the watery, pale yellow part of blood. 血清

serv|ant ♦◇ /'sɜːv°nt/ (**servants**) 1 N-COUNT A **servant** is someone who is employed to work at another person's home, for example as a cleaner or a gardener. 仆人 2 N-COUNT You can use **servant** to refer to someone or something that provides a service for people or can be used by them. 提供服务的人(或事物)；可以利用的人(或事物) ❑ *The question is whether technology is going to be our servant or our master.* 问题是科技将为我们所用还是要驾驭我们。 3 → see also **civil servant**

serve ♦♦ /sɜːv/ (**serves, serving, served**) 1 VERB If you **serve** your country, an organization, or a person, you do useful work for them. 为…服务；为…效力；为…效忠 ❑ [v n] *It is unfair to soldiers who have served their country well for many years.* 这对那些为国效忠多年的士兵们来说是不公平的。 ❑ [v n] *I have always said that I would serve the Party in any way it felt appropriate.* 我一直说，只要需要，我愿意为党效力，不管以何种方式。 2 VERB If you **serve** in a particular place or as a particular official, you perform official duties, especially in the armed forces, as a civil servant, or as a politician. (尤指在部队)服役；(在政府部门)任职 ❑ [v prep/adv] *During the second world war he served with RAF Coastal Command.* 二战期间他在英国皇家空军海防总队服役。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *For seven years until 1991 he served as a district councillor in Solihull.* 直到1991年他连续7年在索利哈尔担任区议员。 3 VERB If something **serves as** a particular thing or **serves** a particular purpose, it performs a particular function, which is often not its intended function. 用作；可当…使用；充作 ❑ [v +*as/for*] *She ushered me into the front room, which served as her office.* 她把我领进了她用作办公室的前厅。 ❑ [v n] *I really do not think that an inquiry would serve any useful purpose.* 我真的认为调查没有任何实际意义。 ❑ [v to-inf] *Their brief visit has served to underline the deep differences between the two countries.* 他们短暂的访问恰恰凸显了两国间分歧的严重程度。 ❑ [v n +*as/for*] *The old drawing room serves her as both sitting room and study.* 原来那间起居室成了她的客厅兼书房。 4 VERB If something **serves** people or an area, it provides them with something that they need. 供应(某地或某人)；为…提供服务 ❑ [v n] *This could mean the closure of thousands of small businesses which serve the community.* 这可能意味着成千上万家服务社会的小企业将要倒闭。 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*by*] *Cuba is well served by motorways.* 古巴的高速公路四通八达。 5 VERB Something that **serves** someone's interests benefits them. 对…有用；能满足…的需要；符合…的利益 ❑ [v n] *The economy should be organized to serve the interests of all the people.* 经济的组织运行应符合所有人的利益。 6 VERB When you **serve** food and drink, you give people food and drink. (给…)提供，端上(食物)；上(菜)；开(饭) ❑ [v n prep] *Serve it with French bread.* 把它和法式面包一起端上去。 ❑ [v n adj] *Serve the cakes warm.* 趁热上蛋糕。 ❑ [v n] *Prepare the garnishes shortly before you are ready to serve the soup.* 在快要准备上汤前再在上面加点装饰菜。 ❑ [v n n] *...the pleasure of having someone serve you champagne and caviar in bed.* 有人把香槟和鱼子酱给你端到床边的惬意 ❑ [v] *They are expected to baby-sit, run errands, and help serve at cocktail parties.* 要求他们做的事情有：看孩子、跑腿儿、在鸡尾酒会上帮忙招待。 [Also v n +*to*] •PHRASAL VERB **Serve up** means the same as **serve**. serve up 同 serve ❑ [v P n] *After all, it is no use serving up TV dinners if the kids won't eat them.* 毕竟，如果孩子不想吃冷冻快餐，给他们也没用。 ❑ [v n P] *He served it up on delicate white plates.* 他把它放在精美的白色碟子里端上了桌。 7 VERB [no cont] **Serve** is used to indicate how much food a recipe produces. For example, a recipe that **serves** six provides enough food for six people.

S

(食物的量)足够…吃 ❑ [v n] *Garnish with fresh herbs. Serves 4.* 配以新鲜香草，4人份。 **8** VERB Someone who **serves** customers in a shop or a bar helps them and provides them with what they want to buy. 接待，服务，招待(顾客) ❑ [v n] *They wouldn't serve me in any pubs 'cos I looked too young.* 这些酒吧都不让我进，因为我看上去太小了。 ❑ [v] *Auntie and Uncle suggested she serve in the shop.* 阿姨和叔叔建议她去商店工作。 **9** VERB When the police or other officials **serve** someone **with** a legal order or **serve** an order **on** them, they give or send the legal order to them. 送交(令状等)；把…送达【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n +with] *Immigration officers tried to serve her with a deportation order.* 移民局官员试图向她下达驱逐令。 ❑ [v n +on] *Police said they had been unable to serve a summons on 25-year-old Lee Jones.* 警方说他们无法传唤25岁的李·琼斯。[Also v n] **10** VERB If you **serve** something such as a prison sentence or an apprenticeship, you spend a period of time doing it. 服(刑)；当(学徒) ❑ [v n] *...Leo, who is currently serving a life sentence for murder.* 因谋杀罪正在服无期徒刑的利奥 **11** VERB When you **serve** in games such as tennis and badminton, you throw up the ball or shuttlecock and hit it to start play. (在网球、羽毛球等比赛中)发球 ❑ [v n] *He served 17 double faults.* 他有17次双发失误。 ❑ [v] *If you serve like this nobody can beat you.* 如果你像这样发球，没有人可以击败你。 •N-COUNT **Serve** is also a noun. 重复；重做；再运行 ❑ *His second serve clipped the net.* 他的第二发球擦网了。 **12** N-COUNT When you describe someone's **serve**, you are indicating how well or how fast they serve a ball or shuttlecock. (某些球类比赛中的)发球 ❑ *His powerful serve was too much for the defending champion.* 他的大力发球让卫冕冠军难以招架。 **13** → see also **serving** **14** PHRASE If you say **it serves** someone **right** when something unpleasant happens to them, you mean that it is their own fault and you have no sympathy for them. 咎由自取；罪有应得；活该【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [+for] *Serves her right for being so stubborn.* 她太固执了，活该。

→ see **restaurant**

▶**serve out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **serves out** their term of office, contract, or prison sentence, they do not leave before the end of the agreed period of time. 干完(任期)；执行完(合同)；服满(刑期) ❑ [v P n] *The governor has declared his innocence and says he plans to serve out his term.* 州长已宣称自己是清白的，并说他打算任职到期满。[Also v n P]

▶**serve up** → see **serve 6**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *serve* with:

N. serve **a community** 为社区服务，serve **the public** 为公众服务 **1** **4**
serve **a purpose** 达到目的 **3**
serve *someone's* **needs** 满足某人的需要 **5**
serve **cake** 供应蛋糕，serve **food** 供应食物 **6**

serv|er /'sɜːvə'/ (**servers**) **1** N-COUNT In computing, a **server** is part of a computer network which does a particular task, for example storing or processing information, for all or part of the network. 服务器【COMPUTING 计算机】**2** N-COUNT [oft adj N] In tennis and badminton, the **server** is the player whose turn it is to hit the ball or shuttlecock to start play. (网球或羽毛球的)发球者 ❑ *...a brilliant server and volleyer.* 一个发球和截球技术高超的发球上网型网球手 **3** N-COUNT [oft n N] A **server** is something such as a fork or spoon that is used for serving food. (叉、匙等)上菜用具 ❑ *...salad servers.* 夹色拉的叉匙

→ see **Internet**, **tennis**

ser|vice ⇔ /'sɜːvɪs/ (**services, servicing, serviced**)

For meaning **15**, **services** is both the singular and the plural form. 义项14单复数同形。

1 N-COUNT A **service** is something that the public needs, such as transport, communications facilities, hospitals, or energy supplies, which is provided in a planned and organized way by the government or an official body. 公共服务事业；公共服务系统 ❑ *Britain still boasts the cheapest postal service.* 英国仍拥有最便宜的邮政服务系统。 ❑ *We have started a campaign for better nursery and school services.* 我们已发起一场要求改善幼儿园和中小学教育服务的运动。 ❑ *The authorities have said they will attempt to maintain essential services.* 当局已表示他们将努力维持公共基础服务。 **2** N-COUNT [oft in names] You can sometimes refer to an organization or private company as a particular **service** when it provides something for the public or acts on behalf of the government. 公共事业机构(或公司) ❑ *...the BBC World Service.* 英国广播公司国际广播台 ❑ *...Careers Advisory Services.* 职业咨询服务 **3** N-COUNT If an organization or company provides a particular **service**, they can do a particular job or a type of work for you. (机构或公司提供的某一)服务 ❑ *The kitchen maintains a twenty-four-hour service and can be contacted via Reception.* 厨房提供24小时餐饮服务，可通过前台进行联系。 ❑ *The larger firm was capable of providing a better range of services.* 较大的公司能够提供一系列更好的服务。 **4** N-PLURAL **Services** are activities such as tourism, banking, and selling things which are part of a country's economy, but are not concerned with producing or manufacturing goods. 服务业；服务性活动 ❑ *Mining rose by 9.1%, manufacturing by 9.4% and services by 4.3%.* 采矿业增长了9.1%，制造业增长了9.4%，服务业增长了4.3%。 **5** N-UNCOUNT The level or standard of **service** provided by an organization or company is the amount or quality of the work it can do for you. 服务内容；服务(质量)；服务态度 ❑ *Taking risks is the only way employees can provide effective and efficient customer service.* 员工能够为客户提供有价值、高效的服务的唯一途径就是敢于冒险。 **6** N-COUNT [usu n N] A bus or train **service** is a route or regular journey that is part of a transport system. (公共汽车或火车的)路线，行程车次，班车 ❑ *A bus service operates between Bolton and Salford.* 博尔顿和索尔福德之间有一班公共汽车往返。 **7** N-PLURAL [with poss] Your **services** are the things that you do or the skills that you use in your job, which other people find useful and are usually willing to pay you for. (提供技术或帮助的)服务 ❑ [+of] *I have obtained the services of a top photographer to take our pictures.* 我已请到了一位顶级摄影师来给我们拍照。 **8** N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **service** or **services to** a particular organization or activity, you mean that they have done a lot of work for it or spent a lot of their time on it. (为某组织或活动所做的)工作，服务，效劳 ❑ [+to] *You've given a lifetime of service to athletics.* 你为田径运动贡献了一生。 ❑ *...the two policemen, who have a total of 31 years' service between them.* 一起共事了31年的两名警察 **9** N-COUNT [usu pl] **The Services** are the army, the navy, and the air force. 海陆空三军；军队；部队 ❑ *In June 1945, Britain still had forty-five per cent of its workforce in the Services and munitions industries.* 1945年6月，英国仍然有45%的劳动力在部队服役或就职于军火工业。 **10** N-UNCOUNT **Service** is the work done by people or equipment in the army, navy, or air force, for example during a war. 兵役；作战 ❑ *The regiment was recruited from the Highlands specifically for service in India.* 该军团是专门为在印度作战而从苏格兰高地征募来的。 **11** N-UNCOUNT When you receive **service** in a restaurant, hotel, or shop, an employee asks you what you want or gives you what you have ordered. (饭店、酒店，商店提供的)服务 ❑ *A five-course meal including coffee, service and VAT is £30.* 包括咖啡、服务费及增值税在内，一顿五道菜正餐的价格为30英镑。 **12** N-COUNT A **service** is a religious ceremony that takes place in a church. 宗教礼仪；礼拜仪式 ❑ *After the hour-long service, his body was taken to a cemetery in the south of the city.* 在长达一小时的悼念仪式结束后，他的遗体被抬到了城南的一所公墓。 **13** N-COUNT [usu n N] A **dinner service** or a **tea service** is a complete set of plates, cups, saucers, and other pieces of china. 整套餐具(或茶具) ❑ *...a 60-piece dinner service.* 一套六十件套的餐具 **14** N-COUNT A **services** is a place beside a motorway where you can buy petrol and other things, or have a meal. (高速公路边可加油、购物或用餐的)服务站【BRIT 英】❑ *They had to pull up, possibly go to a motorway services or somewhere like that.* 他们只好停车，可能得去高速公路服务站之类的地方。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rest area**

15 N-COUNT [oft with poss] In tennis, badminton, and some other sports, when it is your **service**, it is your turn to serve. (网球、羽毛球等的)发球权，开球局 ❑ *She conceded just three points on her service during the first set.* 她在第一盘自己的发球局仅失了3分。 **16** ADJ [ADJ n] **Service** is used to describe the parts of a building or structure that are used by the staff who clean, repair,

or look after it, and are not usually used by the public.（大楼、建筑中的设施）员工专用的，后勤专用的 ❑ *He wheeled the trolley down the corridor and disappeared with it into the service lift.* 他推着小推车走过走廊，之后进了员工专用电梯不见了。 ⓫ VERB If you have a vehicle or machine **serviced**, you arrange for someone to examine, adjust, and clean it so that it will keep working efficiently and safely. 维修，检修，维护（机器、车辆）❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I had my car serviced at the local garage.* 我已经把我的车送到当地汽修厂检修了。❑ [*be* v-ed] *Make sure that all gas fires and central heating boilers are serviced annually.* 确保所有的煤气取暖器和中央供暖的锅炉每年都检修一次。[Also v n] •N-COUNT [usu sing, oft n n] **Service** is also a noun. ❑ *The car needs a service.* 这辆车该检修了。❑ *The company sends a service engineer to fix the disk drive before it fails.* 公司派了一位维修工程师前去修理磁盘驱动器，以免其出故障。 ⓬ VERB If a country or organization **services** its debts, it pays the interest on them.（国家、组织）支付（债息）❑ [v n] *Almost a quarter of the country's export earnings go to service a foreign debt of $29 billion.* 该国几乎 1/4 的出口收入都用来支付 290 亿美元外债的利息了。 ⓭ VERB If someone or something **services** an organization, a project, or a group of people, they provide it with the things that it needs in order to function properly or effectively. 为…提供服务；满足…的需求 ❑ [v n] *Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas will service our needs for some considerable time to come.* 诸如煤、石油和天然气之类的矿物燃料会在以后很长一段时间里满足我们的需求。 ⓮ → see also **active service, Civil Service, community service, emergency services, in-service, National Health Service, national service, public service, room service** ⓯ PHRASE To be **at the service of** a person or organization means to be available to help or be used by that person or organization. 随时可供…使用；随时为…提供帮助 ❑ *The intellectual and moral potential of the world's culture must be put at the service of politics.* 世界文化潜在的知识和道德力量一定要为政治所用。 ⓰ CONVENTION You can use **'at your service'** after your name as a formal way of introducing yourself to someone and saying that you are willing to help them in any way you can. 随时为您效劳；随时听您的吩咐【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *She bowed dramatically. 'Anastasia Krupnik, at your service,' she said.* 她夸张地鞠了个躬。"阿纳斯塔西娅·克鲁普尼克，随时为您效劳。"她说。 ⓱ PHRASE If you **do** someone **a service**, you do something that helps or benefits them. 帮…一个忙；对…有益 ❑ *You are doing me a great service, and I'm very grateful to you.* 你帮了我一个大忙，非常感激。 ⓲ PHRASE If a piece of equipment or type of vehicle is **in service**, it is being used or is able to be used. If it is **out of service**, it is not being used, usually because it is not working properly.（车辆、设备）在使用中，可以使用 /（通常因发生故障而）未在使用 ❑ *Cuts in funding have meant that equipment has been kept in service long after it should have been replaced.* 资金的削减意味着早该换掉的设备一直在长期运转。 ⓳ PHRASE If someone or something is **of service to** you, they help you or are useful to you. 有用；有帮助 ❑ *That is, after all, the primary reason we live—to be of service to others.* 别忘了，那是我们活着的主要原因——帮助他人。

ser|vice|able /'sɜːrvɪsəbəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **serviceable**, you mean that it is good enough to be used and to perform its function. 可用的；够用的；性能良好的 ❑ *His Arabic was not as good as his English, but serviceable enough.* 他的阿拉伯语没有他的英语好，但是够用了。

'ser|vice area (**service areas**) N-COUNT A **service area** is a place beside a motorway where you can buy petrol and other things, or have a meal.（高速公路旁可加油、购物、用餐的）服务站，服务区【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rest area**

'ser|vice charge (**service charges**) N-COUNT A **service charge** is an amount that is added to your bill in a restaurant to pay for the work of the person who comes and serves you. 服务费；小费 ❑ *Most restaurants add a 10 per cent service charge.* 大多数餐馆加收 10% 的服务费。

'ser|vice in|dus|try (**service industries**) N-COUNT A **service industry** is an industry such as banking or insurance that provides a service but does not produce anything. 服务业；服务性行业

ser|vice|man /'sɜːrvɪsmən/ (**servicemen**) N-COUNT A **serviceman** is a man who is in the army, navy, or air force. 男军人

ˌser|vice pro'vid|er (**service providers**) N-COUNT A **service provider** is a company that provides a service, especially an Internet service.（尤指因特网网络服务的）服务提供商【COMPUTING 计算机】

'ser|vice sta|tion (**service stations**) ⓫ N-COUNT A **service station** is a place that sells things such as petrol, oil, and spare parts. Service stations often sell food, drink, and other goods. 加油站 ⓬ N-COUNT A **service station** is a place beside a motorway where you can buy petrol and other things, or have a meal.（高速公路旁可加油、购物、用餐的）服务站【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rest area**

ser|vice|woman /'sɜːrvɪswʊmən/ (**servicewomen**) N-COUNT A **servicewoman** is a woman who is in the army, navy, or air force. 女军人

ser|vi|ette /ˌsɜːrvi'et/ (**serviettes**) N-COUNT A **serviette** is a square of cloth or paper that you use to protect your clothes or to wipe your mouth when you are eating. 餐巾；餐巾纸【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **napkin**

ser|vile /'sɜːrvaɪl, AM 美 -vəl/ ADJ If you say that someone is **servile**, you disapprove of them because they are too eager to obey someone or do things for them. 奴性的；逢迎的；恭顺的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *He was subservient and servile.* 他低声下气、卑躬屈膝。•**ser|vil|ity** /sɜːr'vɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She's a curious mixture of stubbornness and servility.* 她既固执又恭顺，令人捉摸不透。

serv|ing /'sɜːrvɪŋ/ (**servings**) ⓫ N-COUNT A **serving** is an amount of food that is given to one person at a meal.（供一个人吃的）一份食物的量 ❑ [+*of*] *Quantities will vary according to how many servings of soup you want to prepare.* 量的多少根据你想准备的汤的份数而定。❑ *Each serving contains 240 calories.* 每份食物含 240 卡热量。 ⓬ ADJ [ADJ n] A **serving** spoon or dish is used for giving out food at a meal.（勺子、盘子）分菜用的，上菜用的 ❑ *Pile the potatoes into a warm serving dish.* 将土豆堆在一个保温菜盘里。

ser|vi|tude /'sɜːrvɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ ⓫ N-UNCOUNT **Servitude** is the condition of being a slave or of being completely under the control of someone else. 奴役；苦役；完全受人支配 ❑ *...a life of servitude.* 受奴役的一生 ⓬ → see also **penal servitude**

sesa|me /'sesəmi/ N-UNCOUNT [usu n n] **Sesame** is a plant grown for its seeds and oil, which are used in cooking. 芝麻 ❑ *...sesame seeds.* 芝麻籽

ses|sion ⇔ /'seʃᵊn/ (**sessions**) ⓫ N-COUNT [oft *in* n] A **session** is a meeting of a court, parliament, or other official group.（议会等的）会议；（法庭的）开庭 ❑ [+*of*] *...an emergency session of parliament.* 议会紧急会议 ❑ *After two late night sessions, the Security Council has failed to reach agreement.* 在深夜召开两次会议后，安全理事会还是没有达成一致。❑ *The court was in session.* 法庭在开庭。 ⓬ N-COUNT [oft *in* n] A **session** is a period during which the meetings of a court, parliament, or other official group are regularly held.（议会等的）会期；（法庭的）开庭期 ❑ *The parliamentary session ends on October 4th.* 议会会期在 10 月 4 日结束。 ⓭ N-COUNT A **session** of a particular activity is a period of that activity.（某项活动的）一段时间，一场，一节 ❑ *The two leaders emerged for a photo session.* 两位领导现身接受记者拍照。❑ *...group therapy sessions.* 小组治疗时间 ⓮ ADJ [ADJ n] **Session** musicians are employed to play backing music in recording studios.（音乐家）伴奏的 ❑ *He established himself as a session musician.* 他成为了一位伴奏音乐家。

set

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB AND ADJECTIVE USES 动词和形容词用法

① **set** ⇔ /set/ (**sets**) ⓫ N-COUNT A **set of** things is a number of things that belong together or that are thought of as a group. 一套；一组；一系列 ❑ [+*of*] *There must be one set of laws for the whole of the country.* 整个国家必须要有一套统一的法律。❑ [+*of*] *I might need*

a spare set of clothes. 我可能需要一套备用的衣服。❑ [+of] *The computer repeats a set of calculations.* 计算机重复着一组运算。❑ [+of] *Only she and Mr Cohen had complete sets of keys to the shop.* 只有她和科恩先生有店里的全套钥匙。❑ *The mattress and base are normally bought as a set.* 通常床垫和床架是成套购买的。❑ *...a chess set.* 一副国际象棋 2 N-COUNT In tennis, a **set** is one of the groups of six or more games that form part of a match. (网球比赛中的)盘 ❑ *Graf was leading 5-1 in the first set.* 格拉芙第一盘以 5 比 1 领先。3 N-COUNT In mathematics, a **set** is a group of mathematical quantities that have some characteristic in common. (数学中的)集，集合 4 N-COUNT A band's or musician's **set** is the group of songs or tunes that they perform at a concert. (一场音乐会中所演唱或演奏的)一组歌曲(或乐曲) ❑ *The band continued with their set after a short break.* 短暂的休息后，乐队继续演奏他们的曲目。5 N-SING You can refer to a group of people as a **set** if they meet together socially or have the same interests and lifestyle. (经常碰面或趣味相同的)一伙(或一帮、一群)人 ❑ *He belonged to what the press called 'The Chelsea Set'.* 他属于媒体所称的"切尔西圈子"里的人。6 → see also **jet set** 7 N-COUNT [oft *on/off* N] The **set** for a play, film, or television show is the furniture and scenery that is on the stage when the play is being performed or in the studio where filming takes place. (话剧的)布景；(电影的)摄影棚，拍片现场 ❑ *From the first moment he got on the set, he wanted to be a director too.* 自从进入摄影棚的第一刻起，他就希望自己也能成为一名导演。❑ [+for] *...his stage sets for the Folies Bergeres.* 他为牧女游乐园剧院设计的舞台布景 8 N-SING **The set of** someone's face or part of their body is the way that it is fixed in a particular expression or position, especially one that shows determination. (尤指坚定的)神情，姿态，姿势 ❑ [+of] *Matt looked at Hugh and saw the stubbornness in the set of his shoulders.* 马特看着休，从他坚挺的肩膀中看出了他的倔强。9 N-COUNT A **set** is an appliance. For example, a television set is a television. (电视机等)家用电器 ❑ *Children spend so much time in front of the television set.* 孩子们花在看电视上的时间太多了。

② **set** ◆◆◆ /set/ (**sets, setting**)

The form **set** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. set 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

→ Please look at categories 21 - 31 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 25-31 项。1 VERB If you **set** something somewhere, you put it there, especially in a careful or deliberate way. (尤指小心翼翼地)放，置 ❑ [v n prep] *He took the case out of her hand and set it on the floor.* 他从她手中拿过箱子，将它小心地放在地板上。❑ [v n with adv] *When he set his glass down he spilled a little drink.* 他把杯子放下时，饮料溅出来一点。2 ADJ If something is **set** in a particular place or position, it is in that place or position. 位于…的；坐落在…的 ❑ [+in] *The castle is set in 25 acres of beautiful grounds.* 这座城堡坐落于一片方圆 25 英亩、风景秀丽的土地上。3 ADJ If something is **set into** a surface, it is fixed there and does not stick out. 镶于…上的；嵌在…上的 ❑ [+in] *The man unlocked a gate set in a high wall and let me through.* 那名男子打开了高墙中一面大门上的锁让我进去。4 VERB You can use **set** to say that a person or thing causes another person or thing to be in a particular condition or situation. For example, to **set** someone free means to cause them to be free, and to **set** something going means to cause it to start working. 使处于(某种状态或情况) ❑ [v n v-ing] *Set the kitchen timer going.* 让厨房计时器开始计时。❑ [v n v-ing] *A phrase from the conference floor set my mind wandering.* 会上发言者的一句话让我思绪飘远。❑ [*be* v-ed adj/adv] *Dozens of people have been injured and many vehicles set on fire.* 很多人受了伤，多辆车起火。❑ [v n with prep] *Churchill immediately set into motion a daring plan.* 丘吉尔立刻开始实施一项大胆的计划。5 VERB When you **set** a clock or control, you adjust it to a particular point or level. 设置，调整好，调准(钟表等) ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Set the volume as high as possible.* 将音量尽量调大。❑ [v n] *I forgot to set my alarm and I overslept.* 我忘了定闹钟，结果睡过了头。6 VERB If you **set** a date, price, goal, or level, you decide what it will be. 决定，确定(日期、价格、目标或水准) ❑ [v n] *The conference chairman has set a deadline of noon tomorrow.* 会议主席将明天中午定为截止日期。❑ [*be* v-ed +for] *A date will be set for a future meeting.* 将会确定将来会议的时间。7 VERB If you **set** a certain value **on** something, you think it has that value. 估定(价值)；认为有(…价值) ❑ [v n +on] *She sets a high value on autonomy.* 她对自主权看得很重。8 VERB If you **set** something such as a record, an example, or a precedent, you do something that people will want to copy or try to achieve. 树立(榜样)；创造(纪录)；开创(先例) ❑ [v n] *Legal experts said her case would not set a precedent because it was an out-of-court settlement.* 法律专家说她的案子不会成为判例，因为它是庭外和解的。❑ [*be* v-ed] *A new world marathon record of 2 hrs, 8 min, 5 sec, was set by Stephen Jones of Great Britain.* 英国的斯蒂芬·琼斯创造了新的马拉松世界纪录——2 小时 8 分零 5 秒。9 VERB If someone **sets** you a task or aim or if you **set yourself** a task or aim, you need to succeed in doing it. 分配；布置；指派 ❑ [v n n] *I have to plan my academic work very rigidly and set myself clear objectives.* 我必须严格地规划我的学业，同时给自己定下明确的目标。10 VERB To **set** an examination or a question paper means to decide what questions will be asked in it. 出(试题、试卷)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *He broke with the tradition of setting examinations in Latin.* 他打破了用拉丁语出试卷的传统。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **make up**

11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **set** to describe something which is fixed and cannot be changed. 安排好的；确定的；固定的 ❑ *Investors can apply for a package of shares at a set price.* 投资者可以申购固定价格的股票组合。12 ADJ [ADJ n] A **set** book must be studied by students taking a particular course. (学习书目)指定的【BRIT 英】❑ *One of the set books is Jane Austen's Emma.* 指定阅读书目之一是简·奥斯汀的《爱玛》。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **required**

13 ADJ If a play, film, or story is **set** in a particular place or period of time, the events in it take place in that place or period. (戏剧、电影、小说等)以(某时或某地)为背景的 ❑ [+in] *The play is set in a small Midwestern town.* 这出戏以中西部的一个小镇为背景。14 ADJ If you are **set to** do something, you are ready to do it or are likely to do it. If something is **set to** happen, it is about to happen or likely to happen. 做好准备的；可能的 ❑ *Roberto Baggio was set to become one of the greatest players of all time.* 罗伯特·巴乔注定会成为迄今为止最伟大的球员之一。15 ADJ If you are **set on** something, you are strongly determined to do or have it. If you are **set against** something, you are strongly determined not to do or have it. 下定决心的；坚决的 ❑ [+on/against] *She was set on going to an all-girls school.* 她执意要去女子学校上学。16 VERB If you **set** your face or jaw, you put on a fixed expression of determination. 使表现出，显出(坚定的表情) ❑ [v n] *Instead, she set her jaw grimly and waited in silence.* 相反，她一脸严肃，面部紧绷，一声不吭地等着。17 VERB When something such as jelly, melted plastic, or cement **sets**, it becomes firm or hard. 凝固；凝结；变硬 ❑ [v] *You can add ingredients to these desserts as they begin to set.* 这些甜点开始凝固时就可以加入辅料了。18 VERB When the sun **sets**, it goes below the horizon. (太阳)落山，落下 ❑ [v] *They watched the sun set behind the distant dales.* 他们望着夕阳没入远处的山谷。❑ [v-ing] *...the red glow of the setting sun.* 落日的红色余辉 19 VERB To **set** a trap means to prepare it to catch someone or something. 设置，安排，设计(陷阱) ❑ [v n +for] *He seemed to think I was setting some sort of trap for him.* 他似乎认为我在给他设什么套儿。20 VERB When someone **sets** the table, they prepare it for a meal by putting plates and cutlery on it. 在(桌)上摆放餐具 21 VERB If someone **sets** a poem or a piece of writing **to** music, they write music for the words to be sung to. 为…谱(曲)；为…配(乐) ❑ [v n +to] *He has attracted much interest by setting ancient religious texts to music.* 他因为给古老的宗教经书谱曲配乐而备受关注。22 → see also **setting, set-to** 23 PHRASE If someone **sets the scene or sets the stage for** an event to take place, they make preparations so that it can take place. 为…做准备；为…铺平了道路 ❑ *The Democrat convention has set the scene for a ferocious election campaign this autumn.* 民主党代表大会已经为今年秋季激烈的大选做好了准备。24 PHRASE If you say that someone **is set in** their

ways, you are being critical of the fact that they have fixed habits and ideas which they will not easily change, even though they may be old-fashioned. 守旧的；一成不变的；固执的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ▸ to **set eyes on** something → see **eye** ▸ to **set fire to** something → see **fire** ▸ to **set foot** somewhere → see **foot** ▸ to **set your heart on** something → see **heart** ▸ to **set sail** → see **sail** ▸ to **set great store by** or **on** something → see **store** ▸ to **set to work** → see **work**

▸**set against** 1 PHRASAL VERB If one argument or fact **is set against** another, it is considered in relation to it. 把…和…作比较；把…对照…来看 ❑ [be V-ed P n] *These are relatively small points when set against her expertise on so many other issues.* 比起她在其他许多方面的专业知识，这些都算不上什么。[Also V n P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **set** one person **against** another means to cause them to become enemies or rivals. 使…与…对立（或作对、竞争） ❑ [V n P n] *The case has set neighbour against neighbour in the village.* 这件事使得村里邻里间反目成仇。

▸**set apart** PHRASAL VERB If a characteristic **sets** you **apart from** other people, it makes you different from the others in a noticeable way. 使与众不同；使突出 ❑ [V n P +from] *What sets it apart from hundreds of similar small French towns is the huge factory.* 与其他数百个法国小镇不同的是它拥有巨大的工厂。❑ [V n P] *Li blends right into the crowd of teenagers. Only his accent sets him apart.* 李完全融入到这群青少年当中，只有口音跟他们不一样。

▸**set aside** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **set** something **aside for** a special use or purpose, you keep it available for that use or purpose. 留作…之用；留出…用于 ❑ [V P n] *Some doctors advise setting aside a certain hour each day for worry.* 一些医生建议每天留出一点时间来解决烦心事。❑ [be V-ed P +for] *£130 million would be set aside for repairs to schools.* 将划拨 1.3 亿英镑用于学校的修缮。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **set aside** a belief, principle, or feeling, you decide that you will not be influenced by it. 放弃（信仰、原则或情感）；置…于不顾 ❑ [V P n] *He urged them to set aside minor differences for the sake of peace.* 他敦促他们为了和平抛开一些小的分歧。[Also V n P]

▸**set back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **sets** you **back** or **sets back** a project or scheme, it causes a delay. 使推迟；使延误；耽误 ❑ [V n P] *It has set us back in so many respects that I'm not sure how long it will take for us to catch up.* 这已经在这么多方面给我们造成了延误，我都无法确定我们要花多长时间才能赶上。❑ [V P n] *There will be a risk of public protest that could set back reforms.* 这可能会引发公众抗议，进而可能使变革推迟。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **sets** you **back** a certain amount of money, it costs you that much money. 使花费；使破费【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P amount] *In 1981 dinner for two in New York would set you back £5.* 1981 年的时候，在纽约两个人吃一顿饭要花费 5 英镑。3 → see also **setback**

▸**set down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a committee or organization **sets down** rules for doing something, it decides what they should be and officially records them. 制定，规定（规则等） ❑ [V P n] *The Convention set down rules for deciding which country should deal with an asylum request.* 会议制定了用以确定由哪个国家负责受理避难请求的规约。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **set down** your thoughts or experiences, you write them all down. 把（思想、经历等）写下来；记下 ❑ [V P n] *Old Walter is setting down his memories of village life.* 老沃尔特正在写他乡村生活的回忆录。[Also V n P]

▸**set forth** PHRASAL VERB If you **set forth** a number of facts, beliefs, or arguments, you explain them in writing or speech in a clear, organized way. （清晰而有条理地）阐述，陈述，说明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V P n] *Dr. Mesibov set forth the basis of his approach to teaching students.* 梅西伯夫博士阐述了他的教学方法的基础。

▸**set in** PHRASAL VERB If something unpleasant **sets in**, it begins and seems likely to continue or develop. （不好的事情）产生，开始，到来，恶化 ❑ [V P] *Then disappointment sets in as they see the magic is no longer there.* 当他们发现魔力已失的时候，失望的情绪开始蔓延。❑ [V P] *Winter is setting in and the population is facing food and fuel shortages.* 冬天即将到来，人们将面临食物和燃料的短缺。

▸**set off** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **set off**, you start a journey. 动身；出发；启程 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *Nichols set off for his remote farmhouse in Connecticut.* 尼科尔斯动身去他在康涅狄格州的偏僻农舍了。❑ [V P] *I set off, full of optimism.* 我无比乐观地出发了。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **sets off** something such as an alarm or a bomb, it makes it start working so that, for example, the alarm rings or the bomb explodes. 引爆（炸弹）；触发，拉响（警报等） ❑ [V P n] *Any escape, once it's detected, sets off the alarm.* 一旦发现有泄漏，警报就会响起来。❑ [V n P] *It could take months before evidence emerges on how the bomb was made, and who set it off.* 关于炸弹是如何制造的以及是谁引爆的，可能需要几个月时间才会有证据浮出水面。3 PHRASAL VERB If something **sets off** an event or a series of events, it causes it to start happening. 引发；触发；激起 ❑ [V P n] *The arrival of the charity van set off a minor riot as villagers scrambled for a share of the aid.* 救济物资车的到来引发了小小的骚乱，村民们争先恐后地想抢到一份援助物资。[Also V n P]

▸**set on** PHRASAL VERB To **set** animals **on** someone means to cause the animals to attack them. 使…袭击；使…攻击 ❑ [V n P n] *They brought the young men in and set the dogs on them.* 他们将那几个小伙子带了进来，然后放狗咬他们。

▸**set out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **set out**, you start a journey. 动身；出发；启程 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *When setting out on a long walk, always wear suitable boots.* 每次出发远行，都要穿合适的鞋子。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **set out to** do something, you start trying to do it. 开始；着手 ❑ [V P to-inf] *He has achieved what he set out to do three years ago.* 他已经实现了他 3 年前的奋斗目标。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **set** things **out**, you arrange or display them somewhere. 安排；摆放；陈列 ❑ [V P n] *Set out the cakes attractively, using lacy doilies.* 铺上网眼垫纸，将蛋糕摆得诱人些。[Also V n P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **set out** a number of facts, beliefs, or arguments, you explain them in writing or speech in a clear, organized way. （清晰而有条理地）陈述，阐述，说明 ❑ [V P n] *He has written a letter to The Times setting out his views.* 他已经给《泰晤士报》去信阐明自己的观点。[Also V n P]

▸**set up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **set** something **up**, you create or arrange it. 创建；建立；安排；组建 ❑ [V P n] *The two sides agreed to set up a commission to investigate claims.* 双方同意组建一个委员会来调查那些索赔要求。❑ [V n P] *Tell us when and why you started your business and how you went about setting it up.* 告诉我们你是何时出于何种原因开办了自己的企业，又是如何着手创建的。•**setting up** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The British government announced the setting up of a special fund.* 英国政府宣布设立一项专项基金。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **set up** a temporary structure, you place it or build it somewhere. 建起；设立；设置 ❑ [V P n] *They took to the streets, setting up roadblocks of burning tyres.* 他们走上街头，用点燃的轮胎设置路障。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **set up** a device or piece of machinery, you do the things that are necessary for it to be able to start working. 安装，装配，调试（设备或机器） ❑ [V P n] *I set up the computer so that they could work from home.* 我把电脑设置好，这样他们就可以在家办公了。[Also V n P] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **set up** somewhere or **set yourself up** somewhere, you establish yourself in a new business or new area. 立业；开业；创业 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *The mayor's scheme offers incentives to firms setting up in lower Manhattan.* 市长的方案激励了打算在曼哈顿下城开业的公司。❑ [V pron-refl P] *He worked as a dance instructor in London before setting himself up in Bucharest.* 在布加勒斯特开公司之前，他在伦敦当舞蹈教练。❑ [V n P prep/adv] *Grandfather set them up in a liquor business.* 爷爷资助他们经营酒业。5 PHRASAL VERB If you **set up** home or **set up** shop, you buy a house or business of your own and start living or working there. 安（家）；开（店） ❑ [V P n] *They married, and set up home in Ramsgate.* 他们结婚了，在拉姆斯盖特安家定居。6 PHRASAL VERB If something **sets up** something such as a process, it creates it or causes it to begin. 引起；引发；产生 ❑ [V P n] *The secondary current sets up a magnetic field inside the tube.* 二次电流在管子内部会产生磁场。[Also V n P] 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **are set up** by someone, they make it seem that you have done something wrong when you have not. 诬陷；陷害；冤枉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed P] *He claimed he had been set up after drugs were discovered at his home.* 在他家里发现毒品后，他声称自己是被人陷害的。❑ [V n P] *Maybe Angelo tried to set us up.* 也许安杰洛想要陷害我们。[Also V P n (not pron)] 8 → see also **set-up**

S

▶**set upon** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you **are set upon** by people, they make a sudden and unexpected physical attack on you. 突然攻击；袭击 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *We were set upon by about twelve youths and I was kicked unconscious.* 我们遭到了大约 12 名青年的袭击，我被踢晕过去了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *set* Also look up:

N. bunch, group ① ❶
scene ① ❼
V. arrange, place ② ❶ ❷
decide, fix ② ❻ ❼
ADJ. established ② ⓫

'set-aside N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] In the European Union, **set-aside** is a scheme in which some areas of farmland are not used for a period of time, either because too much is being produced already, or so that a crop does not become too cheap. (欧盟的)退耕补贴方案(以防止作物产量过多或维持农产品价格) ❑ *A Brockhampton farm is paid £87 per acre for the 1,700 acres it has in set-aside.* 一个布罗克汉普顿农场共有 1,700 英亩土地退耕闲置，得到了每英亩 87 英镑的补贴。

set|back /'setbæk/ (**setbacks**) also **set-back** N-COUNT A **setback** is an event that delays your progress or reverses some of the progress that you have made. 挫折；障碍 ❑ [+*for/in/to*] *The move represents a setback for the Middle East peace process.* 这个行动意味着中东和平进程受挫。

,set 'piece (**set pieces**) also **set-piece** ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **set piece** is an occasion such as a battle or a move in a game of football that is planned and carried out in an ordered way. (战争中)严密策划的行动；(足球赛中)精心设定的攻防套路 ❑ *Guerrillas avoid fighting set-piece battles.* 游击队尽量不去打部署严密的战斗。❷ N-COUNT A **set piece** is a part of a film, novel, or piece of music which has a strong dramatic effect and which is often not an essential part of the main story. (电影、小说或音乐作品中的)固定套路 ❑ *...the film's martial arts set pieces.* 电影中精彩的武打套路

sett /set/ (**setts**) N-COUNT A **sett** is the place where a badger lives. 獾穴

set|tee /se'ti:/ (**settees**) N-COUNT A **settee** is a long comfortable seat with a back and arms, which two or more people can sit on. (可供两人以上坐的、有靠背及扶手的)长沙发，长靠椅

set|ter /'setə'/ (**setters**) N-COUNT A **setter** is a long-haired dog that can be trained to show hunters where birds and animals are. 赛特犬，雪达犬，坐犬(一种长毛猎犬，经训练后可发现猎物位置)

set|ting /'setɪŋ/ (**settings**) ❶ N-COUNT A particular **setting** is a particular place or type of surroundings where something is or takes place. 环境；背景；地点 ❑ [+*for*] *Rome is the perfect setting for romance.* 罗马是最适合谈情说爱的地方。❷ N-COUNT A **setting** is one of the positions to which the controls of a device such as a cooker, stove, or heater can be adjusted. (炉具、热水器等上可供调节的)挡，级，点，刻度 ❑ *You can boil the fish fillets on a high setting.* 可以用高火煮无骨鱼片。❸ N-COUNT A table **setting** is the complete set of equipment that one person needs to eat a meal, including knives, forks, spoons, and glasses. 一套餐具

set|tle ◆◇ /'setᵊl/ (**settles, settling, settled**) ❶ VERB If people **settle** an argument or problem, or if something **settles** it, they solve it, for example by making a decision about who is right or about what to do. 解决，结束(争端、纠纷) ❑ [V n] *They agreed to try to settle their dispute by negotiation.* 他们同意通过谈判来努力解决纠纷。❑ [V n] *Tomorrow's vote is unlikely to settle the question of who will replace their leader.* 明天的投票不太可能确定将由谁取代他们的领袖。❷ VERB If people **settle** a legal dispute or if they **settle**, they agree to end the dispute without going to a court of law, for example by paying some money or by apologizing. 庭外和解 ❑ [V n] *In an attempt to settle the case, Molken has agreed to pay restitution.* 为了争取庭外和解，莫尔肯同意赔款。❑ [V] *She got much less than she would have done if she had settled out of court.* 如果她同意庭外和解的话，得到的肯定会更多。❑ [V +*with*] *His company settled with the American authorities by paying a $200 million fine.* 他的公司和美国当局达成了和解，同意支付 2 亿美元的罚款。❸ VERB If you **settle** a bill or debt, you pay the amount that you owe. 付清(欠款)；结算(账单)；结(账) ❑ [V n] *I settled the bill for my coffee and his two glasses of wine.* 我为我的咖啡和他的两杯葡萄酒付了账。❑ [V +*with*] *They settled with Colin at the end of the evening.* 晚上聚会结束的时候他们和科林结清了账。❹ VERB [usu passive] If something **is settled**, it has all been decided and arranged. 决定；确定；安排好 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *As far as we're concerned, the matter is settled.* 我们这边已经安排妥当了。❺ VERB When people **settle** a place or in a place, or when a government **settles** them there, they start living there permanently. 在…定居；使定居；把…安置在 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Refugees settling in Britain suffer from a number of problems.* 在英国定居的难民面临很多问题。❑ [V n] *Thirty-thousand-million dollars is needed to settle the refugees.* 安顿这些难民需要耗资 300 亿美元。[Also V n prep/adv, V] ❻ VERB If you **settle yourself** somewhere or **settle** somewhere, you sit down or make yourself comfortable. (使)坐下；(使)处于舒适的位置 ❑ [V pron-refl prep/adv] *Albert settled himself on the sofa.* 艾伯特舒舒服服地坐在沙发上。❑ [V prep/adv] *Jessica settled into her chair with a small sigh of relief.* 杰茜卡微微松了口气，坐到了椅子上。❼ VERB If something **settles** or if you **settle** it, it sinks slowly down and becomes still. (使)缓慢沉落；(使)逐渐下陷 ❑ [V prep/adv] *A black dust settled on the walls.* 墙上落了一层黑色的粉尘。❑ [V] *Once its impurities had settled, the oil could be graded.* 一旦杂质沉淀下去，油就可以分级了。❑ [V n] *Tap each one firmly on your work surface to settle the mixture.* 在工作台上逐个轻轻敲紧，让混合物变得密实。❽ VERB If your eyes **settle on** or **upon** something, you stop looking around and look at that thing for some time. (目光)落在…上，注视着 ❑ [V +*on/upon*] *The man let his eyes settle upon Cross's face.* 那名男子的目光落在了克罗斯的脸上。❾ VERB When birds or insects **settle on** something, they land on it from above. (鸟、昆虫)降落，栖息 ❑ [V +*on*] *Moths flew in front of it, eventually settling on the rough painted metal.* 几只蛾子在它前面飞，最终落在了那块粗糙的喷漆金属上。❿ → see also **settled** ⓫ **when the dust settles** → see **dust** ⓬ **to settle a score** → see **score**

▶**settle down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB When someone **settles down**, they start living a quiet life in one place, especially when they get married or buy a house. (尤指结婚或买房后)定居，安顿下来 ❑ [V P] *One day I'll want to settle down and have a family.* 总有一天，我会想安定下来，成个家。❑ [V P prep/adv] *Before she settled down in Portugal, she had run her own antiques shop in London.* 在定居葡萄牙之前，她在伦敦经营一家自己的古玩店。❷ PHRASAL VERB If a situation or a person that has been going through a lot of problems or changes **settles down**, they become calm. (历经磨难或变化后)平定下来，平静下来 ❑ [V P] *It'd be fun, after the situation in Europe settles down, to take a trip over to France.* 等欧洲的局势平定下来后，去法国旅行一趟应该不错。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **settle down to** do something or to something, you prepare to do it and concentrate on it. 集中精力做；开始认真做 ❑ [V P to-inf] *He got his coffee, came back and settled down to listen.* 他喝了杯咖啡，回来后开始认真听讲。❑ [V P +*to*] *They settled down to some serious work.* 他们着手做一些重要的工作。❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **settle down** for the night, you get ready to lie down and sleep. 准备，开始(就寝) ❑ [V P] *They put up their tents and settled down for the night.* 他们搭好帐篷，准备过夜。

▶**settle for** PHRASAL VERB If you **settle for** something, you choose or accept it, especially when it is not what you really want but there is nothing else available. 选择；(尤指)勉强接受，将就 ❑ [V P n] *Virginia was a perfectionist. She was just not prepared to settle for anything mediocre.* 弗吉尼娅是个完美主义者，她根本不愿意拿任何普普通通毫无特色的东西将就。

▶**settle in** PHRASAL VERB If you **settle in**, you become used to living in a new place, doing a new job, or going to a new school. 习惯(新居)；适应(新工作、新学校等) ❑ [V P] *I enjoyed King Edward's School enormously once I'd settled in.* 适应了爱德华国王学校的生活后，我就深深地爱上了这里。

▶**settle on** PHRASAL VERB If you **settle on** a particular thing, you choose it after considering other possible choices. 选择；选定 ❑ [V P n] *I finally settled on a Mercedes estate.* 我最后决定买一辆梅塞德斯客货两用车。

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▶**settle up** PHRASAL VERB When you **settle up**, you pay a bill or a debt. 付清（债务）；结清（账单）❑ [V P] *When we approached the till to settle up, he reduced our bill by 50 per cent.* 我们去收银台付款时，他给我们的账单打了对折。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *settle* with:

N. settle **differences** 解决分歧，settle **a dispute** 解决争端，settle **things** 解决事情 1
settle **a case** 裁决诉讼，settle **a claim** 支付索赔，settle **a lawsuit/suit** 解决诉讼 2
settle **a matter** 把事情安排妥当 4
V. **agree to** settle 同意解决（或结算），**decide to** settle 决定解决（或结算）1 2 3

set|tled /'setᵊld/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have a **settled** way of life, you stay in one place, in one job, or with one person, rather than moving around or changing. 稳定的；固定的；定居的 ❑ *He decided to lead a more settled life with his partner.* 他决定和爱人一起过一种更加安定的生活。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **settled** situation or system stays the same all the time. （情况、制度等）固定不变的，无变化的 ❑ *There has been a period of settled weather.* 天气最近持续晴好。

set|tle|ment ◆◇ /'setᵊlmənt/ (**settlements**) 1 N-COUNT A **settlement** is an official agreement between two sides who were involved in a conflict or argument. （争议双方的）正式协议，和解 ❑ *Our objective must be to secure a peace settlement.* 我们一定要达成和平协议。❑ [+of] *They are not optimistic about a settlement of the eleven-year conflict.* 他们不是很有信心能和平解决这场长达 11 年的纷争。2 N-COUNT A **settlement** is an agreement to end a disagreement or dispute without going to a court of law, for example by offering someone money. （通过赔偿等达成的）庭外和解 ❑ *She accepted an out-of-court settlement of £4,000.* 她同意支付 4,000 英镑的庭外和解赔偿金。3 N-UNCOUNT The **settlement of** a debt is the act of paying back money that you owe. （欠款的）偿付，支付，结算，清偿 ❑ [+of] *...ways to delay the settlement of debts.* 延期清偿债务的办法 4 N-COUNT A **settlement** is a place where people have come to live and have built homes. 定居点；聚居地 ❑ [+of] *The village is a settlement of just fifty houses.* 这个村子里只住了 50 户人。

set|tler /'setələʳ/ (**settlers**) N-COUNT **Settlers** are people who go to live in a new country. 殖民者；移民 ❑ [+from] *The village was founded by settlers from the Volga region.* 来自伏尔加地区的移民建起了这个村庄。

set-to (**set-tos**) N-COUNT A **set-to** is a dispute or fight. 打架；冲突；争吵【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+between] *This was the subject of a bit of a set-to between Smith and his record company.* 这就是史密斯和他的唱片公司发生小摩擦的缘由。

set-top box (**set-top boxes**) N-COUNT A **set-top box** is a piece of equipment that rests on top of your television and receives digital television signals. （接受数字电视信号的）电视机顶盒

set-up ◆◇ (**set-ups**) also **setup** 1 N-COUNT A particular **set-up** is a particular system or way of organizing something. 体制；组织方式；建制【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It appears to be an idyllic domestic set-up.* 这似乎是一种田园诗般的家庭组成格局。❑ [+of] *I gradually got rather disillusioned with the whole setup of the university.* 渐渐地，我对大学的整个体制感到相当失望。2 N-COUNT If you describe a situation as a **set-up**, you mean that people have planned it in order to deceive you or to make it look as if you have done something wrong. 陷害；栽赃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was asked to pick somebody up and bring them to a party, not realizing it was a setup.* 有人让他开车去接几个人来参加聚会，他并没有意识到这是个陷阱。3 N-SING The **set-up** of computer hardware or software is the process of installing it and making it ready to use. （软件或硬件的）安装，设置【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The worst part of the set-up is the poor instruction manual.* 安装时最糟糕就是操作指南讲述不够清楚。

sev|en ◆◆◆ /'sevᵊn/ (**sevens**) NUM **Seven** is the number 7. （数字）7 ❑ *Sarah and Ella have been friends for seven years.* 萨拉和埃拉已经有 7 年的交情了。

sev|en|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌsevᵊn'tiːn/ (**seventeens**) NUM **Seventeen** is the number 17. （数字）17 ❑ *Jenny is seventeen years old.* 珍妮 17 岁了。

Word Link 词根词缀 *teen = plus ten* 加十，*from 13-19* 从 13 至 19：*eighteen, seventeen, teenager*

sev|en|teenth ◆◇ /ˌsevᵊn'tiːnθ/ (**seventeenths**) 1 ORD The **seventeenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number seventeen. 第十七 ❑ *She gave birth to Annabel just after her seventeenth birthday.* 她 17 岁生日刚过便生下了安娜贝尔。2 FRACTION A **seventeenth** is one of seventeen equal parts of something. 十七分之一

sev|enth ◆◇ /'sevᵊnθ/ (**sevenths**) 1 ORD The **seventh** item in a series is the one that you count as number seven. 第七 ❑ *I was the seventh child in a family of 11.* 我在家里的 11 个孩子中排行老七。2 FRACTION A **seventh** is one of seven equal parts of something. 七分之一 ❑ *A million people died, a seventh of the population.* 共有 100 万人丧生，占总人口的七分之一。

Sev|enth Day Ad|vent|ist /ˌsevᵊnθ deɪ æd'ventɪst/ (**Seventh Day Adventists**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Seventh Day Adventist** churches are churches that believe that Jesus Christ will return very soon, and that have Saturday as their holy day. 基督复临安息日会（视星期六为圣日）2 N-COUNT A **Seventh Day Adventist** is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. 基督复临安息日会教友

ˌsev|enth 'heav|en N-UNCOUNT [*in* N] If you say that you are **in seventh heaven**, you mean that you are in a state of complete happiness. 七重天；极乐世界；至福【INFORMAL 非正式】

sev|en|ti|eth ◆◇ /'sevᵊntiəθ/ ORD The **seventieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number seventy. 第七十 ❑ *...the seventieth anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb.* 图坦卡蒙墓发现 70 周年纪念日

sev|en|ty ◆◆◆ /'sevᵊnti/ (**seventies**) 1 NUM **Seventy** is the number 70. （数字）70 ❑ *Seventy people were killed.* 70 人丧生。2 N-PLURAL When you talk about the **seventies**, you are referring to numbers between 70 and 79. For example, if you are in your **seventies**, you are aged between 70 and 79. If the temperature is **in the seventies**, it is between 70 and 79. 七十几（指 70 至 79 之间的数字）❑ *It's a long way to go for two people in their seventies.* 对于两个七十几岁的人来说，这段路太远了。3 N-PLURAL **The seventies** is the decade between 1970 and 1979. 七十年代（指 1970 年至 1979 年）❑ *In the late Seventies, things had to be new, modern, revolutionary.* 20 世纪 70 年代晚期，一切都要新奇、时髦、标新立异。

sev|er /'sevəʳ/ (**severs, severing, severed**) 1 VERB To **sever** something means to cut completely through it or to cut it completely off. 切开；割断；切下；割下【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Richardson severed his right foot in a motorbike accident.* 理查森在一次摩托车事故中失去了他的右脚。❑ [V-ed] *...oil still gushing from a severed fuel line.* 石油仍然从被切断的燃料运输管中喷涌而出 2 VERB If you **sever** a relationship or connection that you have with someone, you end it suddenly and completely. （突然）断绝，中断（关系）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *She severed her ties with England.* 她断绝了和英国的往来。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sever = separating* 分离：*sever, several, severance*

sev|er|al ◆◆◆ /'sevrəl/ DET **Several** is used to refer to an imprecise number of people or things that is not large but is greater than two. 几个；数个；一些 ❑ *I had lived two doors away from this family for several years.* 我和这家人是好几年的邻居了，中间就隔着两家。❑ *Several blue plastic boxes under the window were filled with record albums.* 窗下的几个蓝色塑料盒里装满了唱片。❑ *Several hundred students gathered on campus.* 几百名学生聚集在校园里。•QUANT **Several** is also a quantifier. ❑ [+of] *Several of the delays were caused by the new high-tech baggage system.* 几次延误都是由新的高科技行李传送系统造成的。•PRON **Several** is also a pronoun. ❑ *No one drug will suit or work for everyone and sometimes several may have to be tried.* 没有一种药品是对每个人都适用或都有效的，有时候可能得多试几种药。

sev|er|ance /'sevərəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Severance from** a person or group, or the **severance of** a connection, involves the ending of a relationship or connection. （关系、联系的）断绝，中断【FORMAL

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正式】❑ [+from] *...his bitter sense of severance from his family.* 他与家人断绝关系的痛楚 ❑ [+of] *...the complete severance of diplomatic relations.* 外交关系的彻底中断 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Severance** pay is a sum of money that a company gives to its employees when it has to stop employing them. 离职金；遣散费【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We were offered 13 weeks' severance pay.* 我们拿到了 13 个星期的薪水作为遣散费。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sever = separating* 分离：*sever, several, severance*

se|vere ◆◆◇ /sɪˈvɪəʳ/ (**severer, severest**) 1 ADJ You use **severe** to indicate that something bad or undesirable is great or intense. 十分严重的；极为恶劣的 ❑ *...a business with severe cash flow problems.* 有严重资金周转问题的公司 ❑ *Steve passed out on the floor and woke up blinded and in severe pain.* 史蒂夫昏倒在地板上，醒来后什么也看不见了，还感到剧烈的疼痛。❑ *Shortages of professional staff are very severe in some places.* 有些地方专业人员严重短缺。•**se|vere|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The U.N. wants to send food aid to 10 countries in Africa severely affected by the drought.* 联合国希望给非洲 10 个旱情严重的国家输送食物援助。❑ *An aircraft overshot the runway and was severely damaged.* 一架飞机冲出了跑道，严重受损。•**se|ver|ity** /sɪvɛrɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Several drugs are used to lessen the severity of the symptoms.* 使用了几种药来减轻症状。2 ADJ **Severe** punishments or criticisms are very strong or harsh. (惩罚、批评)严厉的，严重的，苛刻的 ❑ *This was a dreadful crime and a severe sentence is necessary.* 这一罪行十分恶劣，必须要重判。•**se|vere|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a campaign to try to change the law to punish dangerous drivers more severely.* 试图修改法律以加重对危险驾车者处罚力度的运动 •**se|ver|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The Bishop said he was sickened by the severity of the sentence.* 主教说如此重的量刑让他愤慨。

Thesaurus 同类词 *severe* Also look up:

ADJ. critical, extreme, intense, tough 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *severe* with:

N. severe **consequences** 严重的后果，severe **depression** 严重的抑郁症，severe **disease/illness** 严重的疾病 / 病，severe **drought** 严重的旱情，severe **flooding** 严重的水灾，severe **injuries** 重伤，severe **pain** 剧痛，severe **problem** 严重的问题，severe **symptoms** 严重的症状，severe **weather** 恶劣的天气 1
severe **penalty** 重罚，severe **punishment** 严厉的惩罚 2
ADV. **less/more/most** severe 不太 / 更 / 最严重(或严厉)，**very** severe 非常严重(或严厉) 1 2

sew /səʊ/ (**sews, sewing, sewed, sewn**) 1 VERB When you **sew** something such as clothes, you make them or repair them by joining pieces of cloth together by passing thread through them with a needle. 缝制；缝合；缝补 ❑ [v n] *She sewed the dresses on the sewing machine.* 她用缝纫机缝制了这些裙子。❑ [v n with on] *Anyone can sew on a button, including you.* 任何人都能缝纽扣，包括你。❑ [v] *Mrs Roberts was a dressmaker, and she taught her daughter to sew.* 罗伯茨夫人是名女服裁缝，她教她女儿缝纫。[Also v n prep] 2 VERB When something such as a hand or finger **is sewn back** by a doctor, it is joined with the patient's body using a needle and thread. (医生)缝合(手、手指等) ❑ [be v-ed adv] *The hand was preserved in ice by neighbours and sewn back on in hospital.* 手被邻居用冰块保存起来了，在医院又被缝合好了。3 → see also **sewing**

▶**sew up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **sew up** pieces of cloth or tears in cloth or skin, you join them together using a needle and thread. 缝合；缝补 ❑ [v p n] *Next day, Miss Stone decided to sew up the rip.* 第二天，斯通小姐决定将撕破的地方缝好。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **sews up** something such as a business deal, an election, or a game, they make sure that they will get the result they want. 安排妥帖；办好；使万无一失【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *If they didn't move fast, Johnson could sew this deal up within days.* 如果他们还不赶快行动的话，约翰逊几天之内就会搞定这笔交易。❑ [v-ed p] *The Italians think they've got it all sewn up.* 意大利人以为他们已稳操胜券。[Also v p n]

→ see **quilt**

sew|age /ˈsuːɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sewage** is waste matter such as faeces or dirty water from homes and factories, which flows away through sewers. (下水道的)污水，污物，废水 ❑ *...the MPs' call for more treatment of raw sewage.* 议员们关于对未经净化的污水加强处理的呼吁

→ see **pollution**

sew|er /ˈsuːəʳ/ (**sewers**) N-COUNT A **sewer** is a large underground channel that carries waste matter and rain water away, usually to a place where it is treated and made harmless. 污水管；下水道；阴沟 ❑ *...the city's sewer system.* 城市排水系统 ❑ *...open sewers.* 裸露的下水道

sew|er|age /ˈsuːərɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu n] **Sewerage** is the system by which waste matter is carried away in sewers and made harmless. 排水系统；下水道系统；污水处理系统 ❑ *...without access to any services such as water or sewerage.* 不能享受任何诸如供水或污水处理之类的服务

sew|ing /ˈsəʊɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sewing** is the activity of making or mending clothes or other things using a needle and thread. 缝纫；缝补 ❑ *Her mother had always done all the sewing.* 所有的针线活一直都是她母亲来做。2 N-UNCOUNT **Sewing** is clothes or other things that are being sewn. 缝纫的衣物；针线活 ❑ *We all got out our own sewing and sat in front of the log fire.* 我们都把自己的针线活拿出来，坐到了火堆前。

ˈsew|ing ma|chine (**sewing machines**) N-COUNT A **sewing machine** is a machine that you use for sewing. 缝纫机

sewn /səʊn/ **Sewn** is the past participle of **sew**.

sex ◆◆◇ /seks/ (**sexes, sexing, sexed**) 1 N-COUNT The two **sexes** are the two groups, male and female, into which people and animals are divided according to the function they have in producing young. 男性；女性；雌性；雄性 ❑ *...an entertainment star who appeals to all ages and both sexes.* 男女老幼都喜欢的娱乐明星 ❑ *...differences between the sexes.* 两性之间的差异 2 → see also **fair sex, opposite sex, same-sex, single-sex** 3 N-COUNT [oft with poss] The **sex** of a person or animal is their characteristic of being either male or female. 性别；性别特征 ❑ *She continually failed to gain promotion because of her sex.* 她因为是女性而迟迟得不到晋升。❑ [+of] *The new technique has been used to identify the sex of foetuses.* 这一新技术已经被用来鉴别胎儿的性别。4 N-UNCOUNT **Sex** is the physical activity by which people can produce young. 性行为；性交；性活动 ❑ *He was very open in his attitudes about sex.* 他对待性的态度非常开放。❑ *We have a very active sex life.* 我们的性生活非常活跃。5 PHRASE If two people **have sex**, they perform the act of sex. 发生性关系；做爱 ❑ [+with] *Have you ever thought about having sex with someone other than your husband?* 你曾经想过和丈夫以外的其他男人做爱吗？

▶**sex up** PHRASAL VERB To **sex** something **up** means to make it more interesting and exciting. 使更有吸引力；使更令人激动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *They wanted to modernise the programme, sex it up.* 他们想让节目现代化，更富吸引力。[Also v p n, v-ed p]

ˈsex aid (**sex aids**) N-COUNT A **sex aid** is an object or piece of equipment that is designed to make sex easier or better. 性辅助器具

ˈsex ap|peal N-UNCOUNT Someone's **sex appeal** is their sexual attractiveness. 性感；性魅力 ❑ *She still has the energy and sex appeal of a woman less than half her age.* 她仍有着年纪比自己小一半多的年轻女人的精力和性感。

-sexed /-ˈsekst/ COMB **-sexed** is used after adverbs such as 'over' and 'under' to form adjectives which indicate that someone wants to have sex too often or not often enough. (用在副词 over, under 等后构成形容词)表示"性行为…的"，"有…性行为的" ❑ *My husband has always been a bit over-sexed.* 我丈夫总是有点儿性欲过盛。

ˈsex edu|ca|tion N-UNCOUNT **Sex education** is education in schools on the subject of sexual activity and sexual relationships. 性教育

'sex god|dess (**sex goddesses**) N-COUNT If you refer to a woman, especially a film star, as a **sex goddess**, you mean that many people consider her to be sexually attractive. 性感女神(尤指电影明星)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Raquel Welch was at the height of her popularity as a sex goddess.* 拉克尔·韦尔奇作为一名性感女神红极一时。

sex|ism /'seksɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sexism** is the belief that the members of one sex, usually women, are less intelligent or less capable than those of the other sex and need not be treated equally. It is also the behaviour which is the result of this belief. (通常指对女性的)性别歧视,性别偏见 ❑ *Groups like ours are committed to eradicating homophobia, racism and sexism.* 一些像我们这样的团体致力于消除对同性恋的憎恶、种族歧视和性别歧视。

sex|ist /'seksɪst/ (**sexists**) ADJ If you describe people or their behaviour as **sexist**, you mean that they are influenced by the belief that the members of one sex, usually women, are less intelligent or less capable than those of the other sex and need not be treated equally. (通常指对女性)性别歧视的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Old-fashioned sexist attitudes are still common.* 陈旧的性别歧视态度仍然常见。•N-COUNT A **sexist** is someone with sexist views or behaviour. 性别歧视者

sex|less /'seksləs/ ADJ If you describe a person as **sexless**, you mean that they have no sexual feelings or that they are not sexually active. A **sexless** relationship does not involve sex. 无性行为的;性冷淡的;无性欲的 ❑ *...a neurotic and sexless woman.* 一个神经过敏、没有性欲的女人

'sex life (**sex lives**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] If you refer to someone's **sex life**, you are referring to their sexual relationships and sexual activity. 性生活

'sex ob|ject (**sex objects**) N-COUNT If someone is described as a **sex object**, he or she is considered only in terms of their physical attractiveness and not their character or abilities. 性(交)对象;发泄性欲的对象 ❑ *He cared for her as a whole person rather than just a sex object.* 他喜欢她整个人,而不仅仅是把她当作性对象。

sex|olo|gist /sek'sɒlədʒɪst/ (**sexologists**) N-COUNT A **sexologist** is a person who studies sexual relationships and gives advice or makes reports. 性学家;性学研究者 ❑ *...Alfred Kinsey, the pioneering sexologist.* 性学先驱艾尔弗雷德·金赛

sex|pot /'sekspɒt/ (**sexpots**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **sexpot**, you mean that they are sexually very attractive. 性感尤物【INFORMAL 非正式】

'sex shop (**sex shops**) N-COUNT A **sex shop** is a shop that sells products associated with sex, for example magazines, videos, and special clothing or equipment. 性用品商店;情趣商店

'sex sym|bol (**sex symbols**) N-COUNT A **sex symbol** is a famous person, especially an actor or a singer, who is considered by many people to be sexually attractive. 性感偶像,极富性魅力的名人(尤指演员或歌手)❑ *...Hollywood sex symbols of the Forties.* 好莱坞20世纪40年代的性感偶像

sex|tant /'sekstənt/ (**sextants**) N-COUNT A **sextant** is an instrument used for measuring angles, for example between the sun and the horizon, so that the position of a ship or aeroplane can be calculated. 六分仪(用于测算船只或飞机的位置)

→ see **navigation**

sex|tet /ˌsek'stet/ (**sextets**) 1 N-COUNT A **sextet** is a group of six musicians or singers who play or sing together. 六重奏乐队;六重唱组合 ❑ *...the Paul Rogers Sextet.* 保罗·罗杰斯六人乐队 2 N-COUNT A **sextet** is a piece of music written for six performers. 六重奏乐曲;六重唱乐曲

sext|ing /'sekstɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sexting** is the activity of using a mobile phone to send text messages that are about sex or to send sexual photographs. 用手机发送色情短信或图片 ❑ *He was expelled from school for sexting.* 他因发送性短讯被退学。

'sex toy (**sex toys**) N-COUNT A **sex toy** is an object that some people use to give sexual pleasure. 性玩具

sex|ual ↔ /'sekʃuəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sexual** feelings or activities are connected with the act of sex or with people's desire for sex. 性爱的;性欲的;性行为的 ❑ *This was the first sexual relationship I had had.* 这是我第一次与人发生性关系。❑ *Men's sexual fantasies often have little to do with their sexual desire.* 男性的性幻想通常和他们的性欲没什么关系。•**sex|ual|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *...sexually transmitted diseases.* 性病 ❑ *How many kids in this school are sexually active?* 这个学校有多少年轻学生性行为活跃? 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sexual** means relating to the differences between male and female people. 性别的;性别差异的;两性间的 ❑ *Women's groups denounced sexual discrimination.* 一些女性团体谴责性别歧视。•**sex|ual|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *If you're sexually harassed, you ought to do something about it.* 如果遭到了性骚扰,你应该采取行动。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sexual** means relating to the differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals. 性取向的;不同性观念的 ❑ *...couples of all sexual persuasions.* 有各种不同性观念的夫妇们 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sexual** means relating to the biological process by which people and animals produce young. 生殖的;有性繁殖的 ❑ *Girls generally reach sexual maturity two years earlier than boys.* 通常女孩性发育成熟要比男孩早两年。•**sex|ual|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The first organisms that reproduced sexually were free-floating plankton.* 最早开始有性繁殖的生物是四处漂浮的浮游生物。

ˌsex|ual a'buse N-UNCOUNT If a child or other person suffers **sexual abuse**, someone forces them to take part in sexual activity with them, often regularly over a period of time. 性虐待

ˌsex|ual 'har|ass|ment N-UNCOUNT **Sexual harassment** is repeated and unwelcome sexual comments, looks, or physical contact at work, usually a man's actions that offend a woman. (工作上的)性骚扰

ˌsex|ual 'inter|course N-UNCOUNT **Sexual intercourse** is the physical act of sex between two people. 性交;性行为;性关系【FORMAL 正式】

sexu|al|ity /ˌsekʃu'ælɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] A person's **sexuality** is their sexual feelings. 性欲;性兴趣;性感觉 ❑ *...the growing discussion of women's sexuality.* 关于女性性征的越来越多的讨论 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to a person's **sexuality** when you are talking about whether they are sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex. 性取向 ❑ *He believes he has been discriminated against because of his sexuality.* 他认为他的性取向令他一直备受歧视。

sex|ual|ize /'sekʃuəlaɪz/ (**sexualizes, sexualizing, sexualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sexualise**

VERB To **sexualize** something or someone means to make them sexual or consider them in a sexual way. 使与性(或性行为、性欲)有关;赋予…与性(或性行为、性欲)有关的联想 ❑ [v n] *Referring to children's friends as girlfriends and boyfriends sexualizes them.* 将孩子们的朋友称为女朋友或男朋友就对他们赋予了性的意义。❑ [v-ed] *Rape is sexualised violence.* 强奸是性暴力行为。

ˌsex|ual ori|en'ta|tion (**sexual orientations**) N-VAR [oft poss N] Someone's **sexual orientation** is whether they are sexually attracted to people of the same sex, people of the opposite sex, or both. 性取向

ˌsex|ual 'pref|er|ence (**sexual preferences**) N-VAR [oft poss N] Someone's **sexual preference** is the same as their **sexual orientation**. 性取向

sexy /'seksi/ (**sexier, sexiest**) ADJ You can describe people and things as **sexy** if you think they are sexually exciting or sexually attractive. 性感的;引起性欲的 ❑ *Women found his voice incredibly sexy.* 女人们觉得他的嗓音非常性感。

SF /ˌes 'ef/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **SF** is the same as **science fiction**. 同 science fiction ❑ *Arthur C Clarke likes to quote his friend and fellow SF writer, Ray Bradbury.* 阿瑟·C.克拉克喜欢引用他的朋友兼同事——科幻作家雷·布拉德伯里的话。

sfx **Sfx** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **special effects**. 【WRITTEN 笔语】

SGML /ˌes dʒi: em 'el/ N-UNCOUNT **SGML** is a computer language for creating files using a system of codes. **SGML** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'standard generalized mark-up language'. 标准通用置标语言(一种计算机语言)

S

Sgt

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Sgt.**

N-TITLE **Sgt** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**sergeant** when it is used as a title.（用作头衔）❑ *...Sgt Johnston.* 约翰斯顿中士

sh /ʃ/ also **shh** CONVENTION You can say **'Sh!'** to tell someone to be quiet.（用以要求别人保持安静）嘘，别出声【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】

shab|by /ˈʃæbi/ **(shabbier, shabbiest)** 1 ADJ **Shabby** things or places look old and in bad condition. 破旧的；破败的；破烂的 ❑ *His clothes were old and shabby.* 他的衣服又旧又破。❑ *He walked past her into a tiny, shabby room.* 他从她身边经过，走进了一个狭小简陋的房间。2 ADJ A person who is **shabby** is wearing old, worn clothes.（人）衣着破旧的；衣衫褴褛的 ❑ *...a shabby, tall man with dark eyes.* 一个黑眼睛、高个子、穿得破破烂烂的男子 3 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **shabby**, you think they behave in an unfair or unacceptable way.（行为）不公正的，卑鄙的，卑劣的，令人无法接受的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It was hard to say why the man deserved such shabby treatment.* 真搞不懂为什么这个人就该受到如此不公正的待遇。❑ [+of] *I knew it was shabby of me, but I couldn't help feeling slightly disappointed.* 我知道我不应该这么想，但我还是不禁觉得有点失望。

ˌshab|by ˈchic 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shabby chic** is a style of decorating the inside of a house in which the furniture and house look slightly used or old in a way that is attractive. 做旧风格 ❑ *Her apartment is the ultimate in shabby chic.* 她的公寓套房将做旧风格推向了极致。2 ADJ If you describe furniture or the inside of a house as **shabby chic**, you mean that it looks slightly used or old in a way that is attractive. 做旧风格的；老旧但别致的 ❑ *His home is decorated in a shabby chic style.* 他家的装修采用了做旧风格。

shack /ʃæk/ **(shacks, shacking, shacked)** N-COUNT A **shack** is a simple hut built from tin, wood, or other materials. 简陋的小屋；棚屋

▶**shack up** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **has shacked up with** someone else or that two people **have shacked up** together, you disapprove of the fact that they have started living together as lovers.（与…）同居【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V P +with] *...the deserters who had shacked up with local women.* 与当地妇女同居的逃兵 ❑ [V P] *The Government was keen for people to get married rather than shack up.* 政府非常希望人们能正常结婚而不是未婚同居。❑ [be V-ed P] *It turned out she was shacked up with a lawyer in New York.* 原来她在纽约和一名律师同居了。

shack|le /ˈʃæk°l/ **(shackles, shackling, shackled)** 1 VERB [usu passive] If you **are shackled by** something, it prevents you from doing what you want to do. 束缚；阻挠；成为…的羁绊【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed +by] *The trade unions are shackled by the law.* 工会受法律的制约。❑ [be V-ed +to] *...people who find themselves shackled to a high-stress job.* 发现自己被高压工作所束缚的人们 2 N-PLURAL If you throw off the **shackles of** something, you reject it or free yourself from it because it was preventing you from doing what you wanted to do. 束缚；羁绊；枷锁【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...a country ready to throw off the shackles of its colonial past.* 决定摆脱过去殖民束缚的国家 3 N-PLURAL **Shackles** are two metal rings joined by a chain which are fastened around someone's wrists or ankles in order to prevent them from moving or escaping. 镣铐；手铐；脚镣 ❑ *He unbolted the shackles on Billy's hands.* 他打开了比利的手铐。4 VERB To **shackle** someone means to put shackles on them. 给…上镣铐 ❑ [V n] *...the chains that were shackling his legs.* 铐着他双腿的链子

shade ♦◇ /ʃeɪd/ **(shades, shading, shaded)** 1 N-COUNT [in N] A **shade of** a particular colour is one of its different forms. For example, emerald green and olive green are shades of green.（色彩的）浓淡，深浅，色度 ❑ [+of] *The walls were painted in two shades of green.* 墙壁是用深浅两种绿色油漆的。❑ *...new eyeshadows in a choice of 80 shades.* 有 80 种色彩的新款眼影 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft in the N] **Shade** is an area of darkness under or next to an object such as a tree, where sunlight does not reach. 阴凉处；背阴；（树）阴 ❑ *Temperatures in the shade can reach forty-eight degrees celsius at this time of year.* 每年的这个时节，背阴处的温度可达到 48 摄氏度。❑ *...exotic trees provide welcome shade.* 充满异国风情的树下可以感受到令人舒爽的阴凉。3 VERB If you say that a place or person **is shaded** by objects such as trees, you mean that the place or person cannot be reached, harmed, or bothered by strong sunlight because those objects are in the way. 给…遮挡（光线）；荫蔽 ❑ [be V-ed] *...a health resort whose beaches are shaded by palm trees.* 海滩上棕榈树成阴的疗养胜地 ❑ [V n] *Umbrellas shade outdoor cafes along winding cobblestone streets.* 在曲折蜿蜒的鹅卵石街道的两边，一把把阳伞为露天咖啡馆遮阴挡阳。4 VERB If you **shade** your eyes, you put your hand or an object partly in front of your face in order to prevent a bright light from shining into your eyes.（为避免强光照射而）遮挡，遮住（眼睛）❑ [V n] *You can't look directly into it; you've got to shade your eyes or close them altogether.* 你不能直视它，必须遮住眼睛或索性闭上。5 N-UNCOUNT **Shade** is darkness or shadows as they are shown in a picture.（绘画的）暗部，阴影部分 ❑ *...Rembrandt's skilful use of light and shade to create the atmosphere of movement.* 伦勃朗为营造动态效果而对明暗对比手法的娴熟应用 6 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **shades of** something abstract are its many, slightly different forms.（抽象事物的）细微差别，不同方面 ❑ [+of] *...the capacity to convey subtle shades of meaning.* 能表达意思上的各种微妙差别的能力 7 VERB If something **shades into** something else, there is no clear division between the two things, so that you cannot tell where or when the first thing ends and the second thing begins. 逐渐变成；渐渐与…分辨不清 ❑ [V +into] *As the dusk shaded into night, we drove slowly through narrow alleys.* 夜幕渐渐降临，我们驱车在狭窄的胡同里缓慢前行。8 N-PLURAL **Shades** are **sunglasses**. 太阳镜；墨镜【INFORMAL 非正式】9 N-COUNT A **shade** is the same as a **lampshade**. 同 lampshade 10 N-COUNT A **shade** is a piece of stiff cloth or heavy paper that you can pull down over a window as a covering. 卷帘；百叶窗【AM 美】❑ *Nancy left the shades down and the lights off.* 南希拉着百叶窗、关着灯。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **blind**

11 → see also **shaded, shading** 12 PHRASE To **put** someone or something **in the shade** means to be so impressive that the person or thing seems unimportant by comparison. 使黯然失色；使相形见绌 ❑ *...a run that put every other hurdler's performance in the shade.* 一次让其他所有跨栏运动员的表现都相形见绌的赛跑

shad|ed /ˈʃeɪdɪd/ ADJ A **shaded** area on something such as a map is one that is coloured darker than the surrounding areas, so that it can be distinguished from them.（地图等上的某区域）有阴影的，颜色较深的，加深的

-shaded /-ʃeɪdɪd/ COMB **-shaded** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that sunlight is prevented from reaching a certain place by the thing mentioned.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"遮阳的"、"挡光的" ❑ *...a winding, tree-shaded driveway.* 一条蜿蜒曲折的林阴车道

shad|ing /ˈʃeɪdɪŋ/ **(shadings)** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shading** is material such as nets or dark paint that provide shade, especially for plants.（尤指种植植物使用的）遮光物质，遮光网，遮光漆 ❑ *The conservatory will get very hot in summer unless shading is used.* 夏天如果不用遮光罩的话，暖房会变得特别热。2 → see also **shade**

shad|ow ♦◇ /ˈʃædəʊ/ **(shadows, shadowing, shadowed)** 1 N-COUNT A **shadow** is a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface. 影子 ❑ *An oak tree cast its shadow over a tiny round pool.* 一棵橡树的影子投射在一洼圆形的小水池上。❑ [+of] *Nothing would grow in the shadow of the grey wall.* 灰墙的背阴处什么东西也长不出来。❑ *All he could see was his shadow.* 他能看见的只有他的影子。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft in N] **Shadow** is darkness in a place caused by something preventing light from reaching it. 阴影；背光处；阴暗处 ❑ *Most of the lake was in shadow.* 湖面的大部分都处在背阴中。3 VERB If something **shadows** a thing or place, it covers it with a shadow. 在…上投下阴影；遮蔽 ❑ [V n] *The hood shadowed her face.* 风帽挡住了她的脸。4 VERB If someone **shadows** you, they follow you very closely wherever you go. 跟踪；尾随；盯梢 ❑ [be V-ed] *The supporters are being shadowed by a large and highly visible body of*

police. 拥护者们被大队警察明目张胆地跟踪。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] A British Member of Parliament who is a member of the **shadow** cabinet or who is a **shadow** cabinet minister belongs to the main opposition party and takes a special interest in matters which are the responsibility of a particular government minister. (英国在野党的)影子内阁的 ❑ *...the shadow chancellor.* 影子内阁的财政大臣 •N-COUNT **Shadow** is also a noun. ❑ *Clarke swung at his shadow the accusation that he was 'a tabloid politician'.* 克拉克指责影子内阁中的对手是个"八卦政客"。 6 PHRASE If you say that something is true **without a shadow of a doubt** or **without a shadow of doubt**, you are emphasizing that there is no doubt at all that it is true. 毫无疑问；千真万确【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was without a shadow of a doubt the best we've played.* 毫无疑问这是我们表现最出彩的一次。 7 PHRASE If you live **in the shadow of** someone or **in their shadow**, their achievements and abilities are so great that you are not noticed or valued. 在…的阴影之下；在…的光环下(显得逊色) ❑ *He has always lived in the shadow of his brother.* 他一直活在他哥哥的影子中。 8 PHRASE If you say that someone is **a shadow of their former self**, you mean that they are much less strong or capable than they used to be. 大不如从前；不及当年 ❑ *Johnson returned to the track after his ban but was a shadow of his former self.* 约翰逊在禁赛结束后又回到了跑道上，但已找不回当初的状态。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shadow* with:

N. *someone's* shadow 某人的影子 1
shadow **of** *something* 某物的影子(或阴影) 1 2
V. **cast a** shadow 投下影子(或阴影) 1 2
live in the shadow 生活在盛名之下 7

'shad|ow box|ing 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shadow boxing** is a form of physical exercise or training in which you move your hands and feet as if you are boxing someone. 空拳攻防练习 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe what two people or groups are doing as **shadow boxing**, you mean that they seem to be taking action against each other but in fact are not serious about the dispute. 佯装的冲突；装模作样的斗争 ❑ *...the tedious shadow boxing that we normally see between bosses and unions in Britain.* 在英国我们通常所见的老板和工会之间令人厌烦的假模假样的斗争

shad|owy /'ʃædəʊi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **shadowy** place is dark or full of shadows. 阴暗的；幽暗的；被阴影笼罩的 ❑ *I watched him from a shadowy corner.* 我躲在一个阴暗的角落里观察他。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **shadowy** figure or shape is someone or something that you can hardly see because they are in a dark place. 昏暗的；模糊的；蒙的 ❑ *...a tall, shadowy figure silhouetted against the pale wall.* 灰白的墙上映出一个高大而模糊的人影 3 ADJ You describe activities and people as **shadowy** when very little is known about them. 鲜为人知的；神秘莫测的 ❑ *...the shadowy world of spies.* 间谍的神秘世界

shady /'ʃeɪdi/ (**shadier, shadiest**) 1 ADJ You can describe a place as **shady** when you like the fact that it is sheltered from bright sunlight, for example by trees or buildings. 背阴的；阴凉的；多阴的 ❑ *After flowering, place the pot in a shady spot in the garden.* 花期过后，将花盆放到花园里的背阴处。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Shady** trees provide a lot of shade. (树)成阴的 ❑ *Clara had been reading in a lounge chair under a shady tree.* 克拉拉一直坐在树阴下的躺椅上看书。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe activities as **shady** when you think that they might be dishonest or illegal. You can also use **shady** to describe people who are involved in such activities. 可疑的；鬼鬼祟祟的；不正当的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The company was notorious for shady deals.* 该公司因其不法交易而臭名昭著。

shaft /ʃɑːft, ʃæft/ (**shafts**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **shaft** is a long vertical passage, for example for a lift. (电梯等的)升降机井，竖井，井筒，通风井 ❑ *He was found dead at the bottom of a lift shaft.* 他被发现死在了电梯井的底部。❑ *...old mine shafts.* 老式矿井 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] In a machine, a **shaft** is a rod that turns round continually in order to transfer movement in the machine. (机械的)轴，传动轴 ❑ *...a drive shaft.* 驱动轴 ❑ *...the propeller shaft.* 螺旋桨的传动轴 3 N-COUNT A **shaft** is a long thin piece of wood or metal that forms part of a spear, axe, golf club, or other object. (矛、高尔夫球棒等的)杆；(斧头等的)柄 ❑ *...golf clubs with steel shafts.* 带钢杆的高尔夫球棒 4 N-COUNT A **shaft of** light is a beam of light, for example sunlight shining through an opening. (光线、阳光等的)一束，一道 ❑ [+of] *A brilliant shaft of sunlight burst through the doorway.* 一束耀眼的阳光从门口照射进来。

shag /ʃæg/ (**shags, shagging, shagged**) VERB If someone **shags** another person, or if two people **shag**, they have sex together. (与…)性交【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Shag** is also a noun. ❑ *...a spy movie with car chases, a murder, a shag and a happy ending.* 一部涉及追车、谋杀、性爱内容的结局圆满的谍战片

shag|gy /'ʃægi/ (**shaggier, shaggiest**) ADJ **Shaggy** hair or fur is long and untidy. (毛发、皮毛)长而乱的，乱蓬蓬的 ❑ *Tim has longish, shaggy hair.* 蒂姆留着蓬乱的长发。

Shah /ʃɑː/ (**Shahs**) N-PROPER In former times, **the Shah** of Iran was its ruler. 沙(旧时伊朗国王的称号)

shaikh /ʃeɪk/ (**shaikhs**) → see **sheikh**

shake ↔ /ʃeɪk/ (**shakes, shaking, shook, shaken**) 1 VERB If you **shake** something, you hold it and move it quickly backwards and forwards or up and down. You can also **shake** a person, for example, because you are angry with them or because you want them to wake up. 摇动；抖动；摇晃 ❑ [v n] *The nurse shook the thermometer and put it under my armpit.* 护士把体温计甩了甩，然后放到了我的腋下。 ❑ [v n] *Shake the rugs well and hang them for a few hours before replacing on the floor.* 把地毯好好抖抖，挂起来晾上几小时再铺到地板上。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Shake** is also a noun. ❑ *She picked up the bag of salad and gave it a shake.* 她拿起这袋色拉晃了晃。 2 VERB If you **shake yourself** or your body, you make a lot of quick, small, repeated movements without moving from the place where you are. 摇动，抖动(身体或身体部位) ❑ [v pron-refl] *As soon as he got inside, the dog shook himself.* 他一进来，狗就开始摇头摆尾。 ❑ [v n] *He shook his hands to warm them up.* 他摇动双手让它们暖和起来。•N-COUNT **Shake** is also a noun. ❑ *Take some slow, deep breaths and give your body a bit of a shake.* 缓缓地深呼吸，并轻轻晃动身体。 3 VERB If you **shake** your **head**, you turn it from side to side in order to say 'no' or to show disbelief or sadness. 摇头(表示拒绝、怀疑或难过) ❑ [v n] *'Anything else?' Colum asked. Kathryn shook her head wearily.* "还有别的吗？"科拉姆问。凯瑟琳疲惫地摇了摇头。•N-COUNT **Shake** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Palmer gave a sad shake of his head.* 帕尔默难过地摇了摇头。 4 VERB If you **are shaking**, or a part of your body **is shaking**, you are making quick, small movements that you cannot control, for example because you are cold or afraid. (因为寒冷或害怕而)发抖，颤抖，战栗，哆嗦 ❑ [v] *My hand shook so much that I could hardly hold the microphone.* 我的手抖得如此厉害，几乎都拿不住麦克风了。 ❑ [v +with] *I stood there, crying and shaking with fear.* 我站在那儿哭，害怕得瑟瑟发抖。 5 VERB If you **shake** your fist or an object such as a stick **at** someone, you wave it in the air in front of them because you are angry with them. (因愤怒而)挥动，舞动(拳头、棍子等) ❑ [v n +at] *The colonel rushed up to Earle, shaking his gun at him.* 上校冲向厄尔，朝他挥着枪。 6 VERB If a force **shakes** something, or if something **shakes**, it moves from side to side or up and down with quick, small, but sometimes violent movements. (使)震颤；(使)震动；(使)摇动 ❑ [v n] *...an explosion that shook buildings several kilometers away.* 使几公里以外的建筑物都感觉到震动的爆炸 ❑ [v] *The breeze grew in strength, the flags shook, plastic bunting creaked.* 微风渐强，旗帜舞动起来，塑料彩纸吱吱作响。 7 VERB To **shake** something into a certain place or state means to bring it into that place or state by moving it quickly up and down or from side to side. 摇(出)；抖(落) ❑ [v n prep] *Small insects can be collected by shaking them into a jar.* 收集小昆虫时可以把它们装进广口瓶里。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Shake off any excess flour before putting the liver in the pan.* 将多余的面粉抖落干净，再把肝放进锅中。 8 VERB If your voice **is shaking**, you cannot control it properly and it sounds very unsteady, for example because you are nervous or angry. (声音因紧张、生气等)颤抖 ❑ [v +with] *His voice shaking with rage, he asked how the committee could keep such a report from the public.* 他气得声音发

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抖，质问委员会这样一份报告怎么能向公众隐瞒。[Also V] ❾ VERB If an event or a piece of news **shakes** you, or **shakes** your confidence, it makes you feel upset and unable to think calmly. 使震惊；使激动；使烦乱 ❑ [V n] *The news of Tandy's escape had shaken them all.* 坦迪逃跑的消息让他们所有人都无比震惊。•**shak|en** ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] ❑ *Unhurt, but a bit shaken, she was trying not to cry.* 虽安然无恙，但受了点惊吓，她强忍住不哭出来。⓫ VERB If an event **shakes** a group of people or their beliefs, it causes great uncertainty and makes them question their beliefs. 动摇（某人或其信念） ❑ [V n] *It won't shake the football world if we beat Torquay.* 即便我们击败了托基队也不能撼动足球界。⓬ N-COUNT A **shake** is the same as a **milkshake**. 同 milkshake ❑ *He sent his driver to fetch him a strawberry shake.* 他让司机去给他买一杯草莓奶昔。⓭ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **no great shakes**, you mean that they are not very skilful or effective. 技术不高的；不出色的；无效的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm no great shakes as a detective.* 作为一名侦探我并不出色。❑ *The protests have failed partly because the opposition politicians are no great shakes.* 抗议失败了，部分原因是因为反对派政治家们并未发挥积极作用。⓮ PHRASE If you **shake** someone's **hand** or **shake** someone **by the hand**, you shake hands with them. 与…握手 ❑ *I said congratulations and walked over to him and shook his hand.* 我向他表示祝贺，并走过去和他握手。⓯ PHRASE If you **shake hands with** someone, you take their right hand in your own for a few moments, often moving it up and down slightly, when you are saying hello or goodbye to them, congratulating them, or agreeing on something. You can also say that two people **shake hands**. （打招呼、道别、道贺或表示赞同时）与…握手 ❑ [+with] *He nodded greetings to Mary Ann and Michael and shook hands with Burke.* 他向玛丽·安及迈克尔点头致意，并和伯克握了手。⓰ **to shake the foundations of something** → see **foundation**

▶**shake down** PHRASAL VERB If someone **shakes** you **down**, they use threats or search you physically in order to obtain something from you. 威胁；勒索；搜身【AM 美】❑ [V P n] *He ordered the dismantling of police checkpoints on highways, which were being used to shake down motorists for bribes.* 他下令取消公路上的警方检查站，因为警察们在这些地方向司机强行索要贿赂。[Also V n P]

▶**shake off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **shake off** something that you do not want such as an illness or a bad habit, you manage to recover from it or get rid of it. 治好（疾病）；摆脱（坏习惯等） ❑ [V P n] *Businessmen are trying to shake off habits learned under six decades of a protected economy.* 商人们正努力改掉 60 年来在保护主义经济下所养成的那些习惯。❑ [V n P] *He was generally feeling bad. He just couldn't shake it off.* 他整个人感觉不太舒服，总是好不了。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **shake off** someone who is following you, you manage to get away from them, for example by running faster than them. 甩掉，摆脱（跟随的人） ❑ [V n P] *I caught him a lap later, and although I could pass him I could not shake him off.* 一圈后我追上了他，可是虽然我可以超过他，但却甩不掉他。❑ [V P n] *He was unaware that they had shaken off their pursuers.* 他不知道他们已经甩掉了追捕者。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **shake off** someone who is touching you, you move your arm or body sharply so that they are no longer touching you. 甩开，甩掉（使不接触） ❑ [V n P] *He grabbed my arm. I shook him off.* 他抓住了我的胳膊，我一把将他甩开了。❑ [V P n] *She shook off his restraining hand.* 她甩开了他的手。

▶**shake out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **shake out** a cloth or a piece of clothing, you hold it by one of its edges and move it up and down one or more times, in order to open it out, make it flat, or remove dust. 抖开；将（布料或衣服）抖干净；将…抖平 ❑ [V P n] *While the water was heating she decided to shake out the carpet.* 趁着烧水的时候，她决定将地毯抖抖干净。❑ [V n P] *I took off my poncho, shook it out, and hung it on a peg.* 我脱下我的雨披抖干净，挂到衣钩上。❷ → see also **shake-out**

▶**shake up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone **shakes up** something such as an organization, an institution, or a profession, they make major changes to it. 彻底调整，重组，改革（组织、机构、行业等） ❑ [V P n] *The government wanted to reform the institutions, to shake up the country.* 政府想要实施机构改革，整顿国家。❑ [V n P] *Shareholders are preparing to shake things up in the boardrooms of America.* 股东们正准备在美国的公司董事会议上作出重大调整。❷ → see also **shake-up** ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **are shaken up** or **shook up** by an unpleasant experience, it makes you feel shocked and upset, and unable to think calmly or clearly. 使震动；使激动；使心烦意乱 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *The jockey was shaken up when he was thrown twice from his horse yesterday.* 昨天赛马骑师两次从马背上被摔下来，受惊了。❑ [V n P] *He was in the car when those people died. That really shook him up.* 那些人死的时候他正在车里，当时他真是吓坏了。[Also V P n (not pron)]

Thesaurus 同类词 *shake* Also look up:

V. jerk, move, ruffle, swing ❶ ❷

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shake* with:

V. **begin to** shake 开始摇动（或颤抖） ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼
N. shake *your* **head** 摇头 ❸
shake *someone's* **confidence** 动摇某人的信心 ❾
shake *someone's* **hand** 与某人握手 ⓯
shake **hands (with** *someone***)** （和某人）握手 ⓰

shake|down /'ʃeɪkdaʊn/ (**shakedowns**) ❶ N-COUNT If an organization or system is given a **shakedown**, it is thoroughly reorganized in order to make it more efficient. 整顿；调整；重组 ❷ N-COUNT A **shakedown** of a boat, plane, or car is its final test before it starts to be used. （船只、飞机、汽车的）试用，试航，试飞

shak|en /'ʃeɪkən/ **Shaken** is the past participle of **shake**.

'shake-out (**shake-outs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shakeout**

N-COUNT [usu sing] A **shake-out** is a major set of changes in a system or an organization which results in a large number of companies closing or a large number of people losing their jobs. （引起大量企业倒闭或大批工人失业的体制或组织的）重大变革，重组【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *This should be the year of a big shake-out in Italian banking.* 本年度意大利银行业将进行大规模重组。

Shak|er /'ʃeɪkə^{r}/ (**Shakers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **Shaker** is a member of an American religious group whose members live in communities and have a very simple life. 震颤派教徒（信奉美国震颤教派，崇尚俭朴的生活） ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Shaker** furniture is usually made of wood and has a very simple design. （家具）震颤派风格的，木制的，设计非常简单的

'shake-up (**shake-ups**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shakeup**

N-COUNT A **shake-up** is a major set of changes in an organization or a system. （组织或体制的）重大调整，整顿【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*of/in*] *...a radical shake-up of the secondary education system.* 对中学教育体制的重大调整

shaky /'ʃeɪki/ (**shakier**, **shakiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe a situation as **shaky**, you mean that it is weak or unstable, and seems unlikely to last long or be successful. 不稳固的；不牢靠的；不会长久的；不会成功的 ❑ *A shaky ceasefire is holding after three days of fighting between rival groups.* 敌对武装团伙在经过 3 天的交战后暂时停火。❑ *I'm afraid that this school year is off to a shaky start.* 恐怕这学年一开学就不顺。❷ ADJ If your body or your voice is **shaky**, you cannot control it properly and it shakes, for example because you are ill or nervous. （声音或身体）颤抖的，发抖的 ❑ *We have all had a shaky hand and a dry mouth before speaking in public.* 当众发言前，我们全都手脚发抖，嘴巴发干。

shale /ʃeɪl/ (**shales**) N-VAR **Shale** is smooth soft rock that breaks easily into thin layers. 页岩

'shale gas N-UNCOUNT **Shale gas** is a natural gas that is removed from rock by forcing liquid and sand into the rock. 页岩气 ❑ *This area has huge deposits of shale gas.* 该地区有大量的页岩气沉积。

shall ↔ /ʃəl, STRONG 强读 ʃæl/

Shall is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. shall 是情态动词，与动词原形连用。

1 MODAL You use **shall** with 'I' and 'we' in questions in order to make offers or suggestions, or to ask for advice. (用在疑问句中，与 I 和 we 连用表示提出或征求意见) …好吗，要不要… ❑ *Shall I get the keys?* 我去拿钥匙好吗？ ❑ *Shall I telephone her and ask her to come here?* 要不要我打电话让她过来？ ❑ *Well, shall we go?* 嗯，我们可以走了吗？ ❑ *Let's have a nice little stroll, shall we?* 我们悠哉地溜达一会儿，好不好？ ❑ *What shall I do?* 我该怎么办呢？ 2 MODAL You use **shall**, usually with 'I' and 'we', when you are referring to something that you intend to do, or when you are referring to something that you are sure will happen to you in the future. (通常与 I 和 we 连用) 将要，将会 ❑ *We shall be landing in Paris in sixteen minutes, exactly on time.* 我们将于 16 分钟后准时在巴黎降落。 ❑ *I shall know more next month, I hope.* 我希望下个月会了解更多情况。 ❑ *I shall miss him terribly.* 我会非常想念他。 3 MODAL You use **shall** with 'I' or 'we' during a speech or piece of writing to say what you are going to discuss or explain later. (与 I 和 we 连用，在演讲或文章中用于引出将要讨论或解释的内容) 后面要，下文会【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In Chapter 3, I shall describe some of the documentation that I gathered.* 在第三章，我会介绍我收集到的一些文献记录。 4 MODAL You use **shall** to indicate that something must happen, usually because of a rule or law. You use **shall not** to indicate that something must not happen. (通常指按照规则或法律规定) 必须，一定，将 ❑ *The president shall hold office for five years.* 总统任期为 5 年。 5 MODAL You use **shall**, usually with 'you', when you are telling someone that they will be able to do or have something they want. (通常与 you 连用) 可以，能够 ❑ *'I want to hear all the gossip, all the scandal.'—'You shall, dearie, you shall!'* "把所有的八卦，所有的丑闻都告诉我吧。" —— "好的，亲爱的，好的。" 6 MODAL You use **shall** with verbs such as 'look forward to' and 'hope' to say politely that you are looking forward to something or hoping to do something. (用于 look forward to 和 hope 之类的动词前表示语气的委婉)【FORMAL, POLITENESS 正式，礼貌】❑ *Well, we shall look forward to seeing him tomorrow.* 嗯，我们期待着明天与他会面。 7 MODAL You use **shall** when you are referring to the likely result or consequence of a particular action or situation. (表示可能的结果或后果) 应该，就会 ❑ *When big City firms cut down on their entertainments, we shall know that times really are hard.* 当伦敦商业区的大公司削减他们的娱乐活动开支时，我们就知道世道真的变得艰难了。

Usage 用法 **shall** and **will**

Shall is mainly used in the most formal writing and speech; in everyday English, use *will*. *We shall overcome all obstacles to achieve victory. We will be home later.*
shall 主要用于非常正式的书面语和口头语，在日常用语中要用 **will**：We shall overcome all obstacles to achieve victory. 我们要克服所有的困难以夺取胜利。We will be home later. 我们会晚一些回家。

shal|lot /ʃəˈlɒt/ (**shallots**) N-VAR [usu pl] **Shallots** are small round vegetables that are the roots of a crop and are similar to onions. They have a strong taste and are used for flavouring other food. 火葱(头)

shal|low /ˈʃæləʊ/ (**shallower, shallowest**) 1 ADJ A **shallow** container, hole, or area of water measures only a short distance from the top to the bottom. 浅的 ❑ *Put the milk in a shallow dish.* 将牛奶倒入一个浅盘里。 ❑ *The water is quite shallow for some distance.* 这片水域有一段相当浅。 2 ADJ If you describe a person, piece of work, or idea as **shallow**, you disapprove of them because they do not show or involve any serious or careful thought. (指人、作品、思想) 肤浅的，浅薄的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I think he is shallow, vain and untrustworthy.* 我认为他浅薄虚荣，不可信任。 3 ADJ If your breathing is **shallow**, you take only a very small amount of air into your lungs at each breath. (呼吸) 浅的，微弱的 ❑ *She began to hear her own taut, shallow breathing.* 她开始听见自己急促、微弱的呼吸。

shal|lows /ˈʃæləʊz/ N-PLURAL **The shallows** are the shallow part of an area of water. 浅水处；浅滩 ❑ *At dusk more fish come into the shallows.* 黄昏时分，更多的鱼游到了浅水区。

shalt /ʃəlt, STRONG 强读 ʃælt/ MODAL **Shalt** is an old-fashioned form of **shall**. (shall 的过时形式) ❑ *Thou shalt not kill.* 汝不能杀戮。

sham /ʃæm/ (**shams**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **sham** is not real or is not really what it seems to be. 假象；虚伪；虚假【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The government's promises were exposed as a hollow sham.* 有人揭发政府的承诺不过是些空洞的谎言。

sham|an /ˈʃeɪmən/ (**shamans**) 1 N-COUNT A **shaman** is a priest or priestess in shamanism. 萨满教巫师 2 N-COUNT Among some Native American peoples, a **shaman** is a person who is believed to have powers to heal sick people or to remove evil spirits from them. 萨满教巫医(美洲土著认为能祛病降魔之人)

sham|an|ism /ˈʃeɪməmɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Shamanism** is a religion which is based on the belief that the world is controlled by good and evil spirits, and that these spirits can be directed by people with special powers. 萨满教(认为世界由善良和邪恶的神灵掌管，而拥有特殊能力的人可以控制这些神灵)

sham|bles /ˈʃæmbᵊlz/ N-SING If a place, event, or situation is **a shambles** or is **in a shambles**, everything is in disorder. (地方、事件或局势) 混乱无序，凌乱不堪，一片狼藉 ❑ *The ship's interior was an utter shambles.* 船里面一片狼藉。 ❑ *The economy is in a shambles.* 经济混乱不堪。

sham|bo|lic /ʃæmˈbɒlɪk/ ADJ If you describe a situation, person, or place as **shambolic**, you mean that they are very disorganized. 混乱无序的；乱七八糟的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a shambolic public relations disaster.* 一次混乱无序的公关灾难

shame ◆◇ /ʃeɪm/ (**shames, shaming, shamed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shame** is an uncomfortable feeling that you get when you have done something wrong or embarrassing, or when someone close to you has. 羞耻；羞愧；惭愧 ❑ *She felt a deep sense of shame.* 她深感羞愧。 ❑ *I was, to my shame, a coward.* 我很惭愧，我是个懦夫。 2 N-UNCOUNT If someone brings **shame on** you, they make other people lose their respect for you. 丢脸；耻辱 ❑ *I don't want to bring shame on the family name.* 我不想玷污家族的名声。 3 VERB If something **shames** you, it causes you to feel shame. 使羞愧；使惭愧；使难为情 ❑ [v n] *Her son's affair had humiliated and shamed her.* 儿子的婚外情让她感到难堪和羞愧。 4 VERB If you **shame** someone **into** doing something, you force them to do it by making them feel ashamed not to. 使…感到羞愧(而不得不做…) ❑ [v n *+into/out of*] *He would not let neighbours shame him into silence.* 邻居们试图想让他自感羞愧而从此闭口，他是不会乖乖就范的。 5 N-SING If you say that something is **a shame**, you are expressing your regret about it and indicating that you wish it had happened differently. 令人惋惜的事；让人遗憾的事【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *It's a crying shame that police have to put up with these mindless attacks.* 令人气愤的是，警察不得不忍受这些无知的批评。 6 CONVENTION You can use **shame** in expressions such as **shame on you** and **shame on him** to indicate that someone ought to feel shame for something they have said or done. 真丢脸；真不害臊【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *He tried to deny it. Shame on him!* 他还想抵赖，真不害臊！ 7 PHRASE If someone **puts** you **to shame**, they make you feel ashamed because they do something much better than you do. 使自惭形秽；使相形见绌；使自愧不如 ❑ *His playing really put me to shame.* 他的表演真让我自惭形秽。

→ see **emotion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shame* with:

V. **experience** shame 体会到羞耻，**feel** shame 感到惭愧 1
N. **feelings of** shame 羞耻感，**sense of** shame 羞耻心 1

shame|faced /ˌʃeɪmˈfeɪst, AM 美 ˈʃeɪmfeɪst/ ADJ If you are **shamefaced**, you feel embarrassed because you have done something that you know you should not have done. 面带愧色的；羞愧的；惭愧的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was a long silence, and my father looked shamefaced.* 大家陷入了长时间的沉默，我父亲看上去面带愧色。

shame|ful /ˈʃeɪmfʊl/ ADJ If you describe a person's action or attitude as **shameful**, you think that it is so bad that the person ought to be ashamed. 可耻的；丢脸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the most shameful episode in U.S. naval history.* 美国海军最屈辱的一段

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历史 •**shame|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with V, ADV adj] ❑ *At times they have been shamefully neglected.* 有时他们被忽略了，真是不应该。

shame|less /ˈʃeɪmləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **shameless**, you mean that they should be ashamed of their behaviour, which is unacceptable to other people. 无耻的；不知廉耻的；不要脸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a shameless attempt to stifle democratic debate.* 妄想扼杀民主讨论的无耻企图 •**shame|less|ly** ADV [ADV with V, ADV adj] ❑ *...a shamelessly lazy week-long trip.* 长达一周的旅行，慵懒得让人有点不好意思

sham|poo /ʃæmˈpuː/ (**shampoos, shampooing, shampooed**) 1 N-VAR **Shampoo** is a soapy liquid that you use for washing your hair. 洗发液；香波 ❑ *...a bottle of shampoo.* 一瓶洗发液 ❑ *... bubble baths, soaps and shampoos.* 泡泡浴、肥皂和香波 2 VERB When you **shampoo** your hair, you wash it using shampoo. 用洗发液洗（头发）❑ [V n] *Shampoo your hair and dry it.* 用洗发液洗洗头发然后擦干。

→ see **hair**

sham|rock /ˈʃæmrɒk/ (**shamrocks**) N-COUNT A **shamrock** is a small plant with three round leaves on each stem. The shamrock is the national symbol of Ireland. 三叶草（爱尔兰的国花）

shan|dy /ˈʃændi/ (**shandies**) N-UNCOUNT **Shandy** is a drink which is made by mixing beer and lemonade. 香迪啤酒（掺柠檬汁的啤酒）【BRIT 英】❑ *...half a pint of shandy.* 半品脱香迪啤酒 •N-COUNT A glass of shandy can be referred to as a **shandy**. 一杯香迪啤酒

shank /ʃæŋk/ (**shanks**) 1 N-COUNT The **shank** of an object is the long, thin, straight part of the object. （物体）长而细直的部分，杆，柄 ❑ *These hooks are sharp with long shanks.* 这些钩身长的鱼钩很锋利。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shanks** are the lower parts of the legs; used especially with reference to meat. 小腿；胫；（尤指）小腿肉 ❑ *Turn the shanks and baste them once or twice as they cook.* 将小腿肉翻一下，烹调时在上面抹一两次油。

shan't /ʃɑːnt, ʃænt/ **Shan't** is the usual spoken form of 'shall not'. （shall not 的常用口语形式）

shan|ty /ˈʃænti/ (**shanties**) 1 N-COUNT A **shanty** is a small rough hut which poor people live in, built from tin, cardboard, or other materials that are not very strong. （穷人居住的）简陋的小屋，棚屋 2 N-COUNT A **shanty** is a song which sailors used to sing while they were doing work on a ship. （过去水手劳动时唱的）船夫曲，水手号子，船歌

'shan|ty town (**shanty towns**) also **shantytown** N-COUNT A **shanty town** is a collection of rough huts which poor people live in, usually in or near a large city. （通常在大城市中或近郊的）棚户区，贫民窟

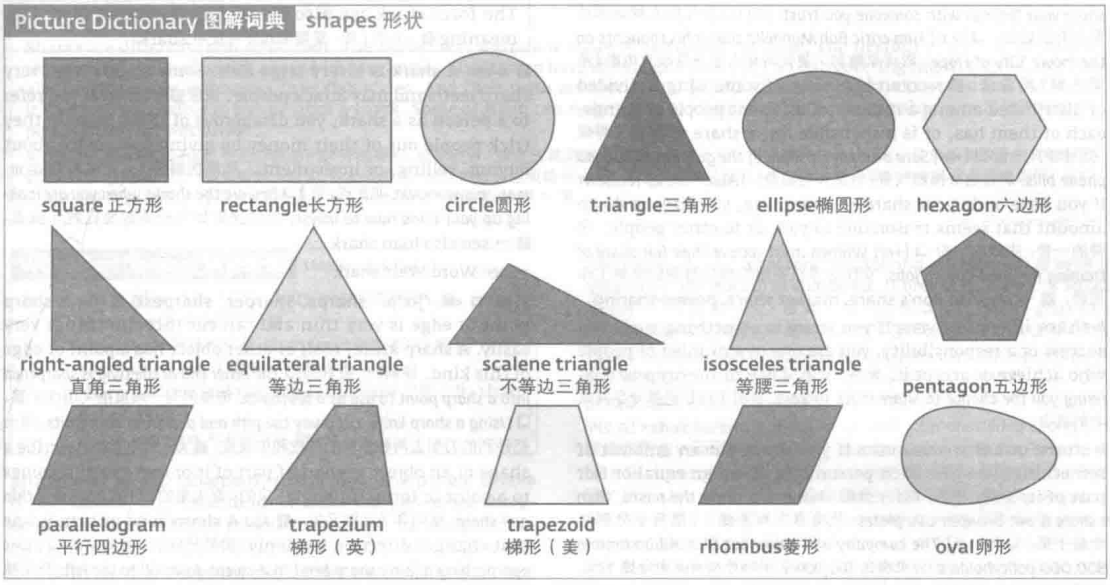
shape ◆◆ /ʃeɪp/ (**shapes, shaping, shaped**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] The **shape of** an object, a person, or an area is the appearance of their outside edges or surfaces, for example whether they are round, square, curved, or fat. 形状；外形；轮廓；样子 ❑ *Each mirror is made to order and can be designed to almost any shape or size.* 每面镜子都是定制的，几乎可以设计成任何形状和尺寸。❑ [+*of*] *...little pens in the shape of baseball bats.* 棒球棒形状的小钢笔 ❑ *...sofas and chairs of contrasting shapes and colours.* 形状和颜色迥异的沙发和椅子 ❑ *The buds are conical or pyramidal in shape.* 花蕾呈圆锥形或金字塔形。❑ *These bras should be handwashed to help them keep their shape.* 这些胸罩要手洗以保持不变形。3 N-COUNT You can refer to something that you can see as a **shape** if you cannot see it clearly, or if its outline is the clearest or most striking aspect of it. 轮廓；影像；模糊的外形 ❑ [+*of*] *Lying in bed we often see dark shapes of herons silhouetted against the moon.* 躺在床上，我们常看到月光映衬下鹭的黑色身影。4 N-COUNT A **shape** is a space enclosed by an outline, for example a circle, a square, or a triangle. 形状；图形 ❑ *He suggested that the shapes represented a map of Britain and Ireland.* 他暗示这些图形象征了英国和爱尔兰的地图。5 N-SING The **shape of** something that is planned or organized is its structure and character. （计划或组织的）框架，结构，特点，形式 ❑ [+*of*] *The last two weeks have seen a lot of talk about the future shape of Europe.* 在过去的两周里有很多关于欧洲未来格局的讨论。6 VERB Someone or something that **shapes** a situation or an activity has a very great influence on the way it develops. 决定…的形成；影响…的发展 ❑ [V n] *Like it or not, our families shape our lives and make us what we are.* 无论喜欢与否，家庭影响了我们的生活，决定了我们成为什么样的人。7 VERB If you **shape** an object, you give it a particular shape, using your hands or a tool. 使成为…形状；塑造 ❑ [V n +*into*] *Cut the dough in half and shape each half into a loaf.* 将生面团一切为二，再分别揉成长条形。8 → see also **shaped** 9 PHRASE If you say that something is **the shape of things to come**, you mean that it is the start of a new trend or development, and in future things will be like this. 开端；先河；未来发展模式 ❑ *British Rail says its new Liverpool Street station is the shape of things to come.* 英国铁路公司声称最新的利物浦街道车站是未来的发展方向。10 PHRASE If you say, for example, that you will not accept something **in any shape or form**, or **in any way, shape or form**, you are emphasizing that you will not accept it in any circumstances. 以任何形式；无论如何【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't condone violence in any shape or form.* 我不能容忍任何形式的暴力。11 PHRASE If someone or something is **in shape**, or **in good shape**, they are in a good state of health or in a good condition. If they are **in bad shape**, they are in a bad state of health or in a bad condition. （身体）状况良好 / 状况不佳；（事物）情况良好 / 情况糟糕 ❑ *He was still in better shape than many young men.* 他仍然比很多年轻人都要健康。❑ *The trees were in bad shape from dry rot.* 树木得了干腐病，状况堪忧。12 PHRASE You can use **in the shape of** to state exactly who or what you are referring to, immediately after referring to them in a general way. （精确说明所指）以…的形式，也就是 ❑ *The Prime Minister found a surprise ally today in the shape of Jacques Delors, the Commission President.* 首相今天发现了一个令他意外的盟友，即欧洲委员会主席雅克·德洛尔。13 PHRASE If you **lick, knock,** or **whip** someone or something **into shape**, you use whatever methods are necessary to change or improve them so that they are in the condition that you want them to be in. 把…训练好；使…符合要求 ❑ *You'll have four months in which to lick the recruits into shape.* 你将有 4 个月的时间把这些新兵训练出来。14 PHRASE If something is **out of shape**, it is no longer in its proper or original shape, for example because it has been damaged or wrongly handled. （因受损、处理不当等）变形的，走样的 ❑ *Once most wires are bent out of shape, they don't return to the original position.* 大多数金属丝一旦弯曲变形就无法恢复原状。15 PHRASE If you are **out of shape**, you are unhealthy and unable to do a lot of physical activity without getting tired. 身体不好的；不健康的 16 PHRASE When something **takes shape**, it develops or starts to appear in such a way that it becomes fairly clear what its final form will be. 逐渐成形；初具雏形 ❑ *In 1912 women's events were added, and the modern Olympic programme began to take shape.* 1912 年增加了女子比赛项目，现代奥林匹克运动会开始初具雏形。

▶**shape up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **is shaping up**, it is starting to develop or seems likely to happen. 开始成形；有可能发生 ❑ [V P] *There are also indications that a major tank battle may be shaping up for tonight.* 也有迹象表明今晚可能会发生大规模的坦克战。❑ [V P +*as*] *The accident is already shaping up as a significant environmental disaster.* 这次事故已经造成严重的环境灾难。❑ [V P to-inf] *It's shaping up to be a terrible winter.* 这将会是一个极其寒冷的冬天。[Also V P +*into*] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you ask how someone or something **is shaping up**, you want to know how well they are doing in a particular situation or activity. （人）表现（如何）；（事物）进展（情况）❑ [V P +*as*] *I did have a few worries about how Hugh and I would shape up as parents.* 我对休和我将如何为人父母确实有些忧虑。❑ [V P adv] *Girls are being recruited now. I heard they are shaping up very well.* 现在开始招女兵了，我听说她们表现很好。3 PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **shape up**, you are telling them to start behaving in a sensible and responsible way. 端正行为；好自为之；好好干 ❑ [V P] *It is no use simply to tell adolescents to shape up and do something useful.* 仅仅告诉青少年要品行端正，做有意义的事，是没有用的。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **shapes**

→ see **mathematics**

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 shapes 形状



Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shape* with:

V. **change** shape 变形 1
change the shape **of** *something* 改变某物的形状（或形态）1 4
get in shape 强健身体 10

ADJ. **dark** shape 黑乎乎的外形 2
(pretty) bad/good/great shape（挺）差 / 好 / 极好的健康状况, **better/worse** shape 更好的 / 更坏的健康状况, **physical** shape 身体状况, **terrible** shape 糟糕的健康状况 10

shaped ◆◇ /ʃeɪpt/ ADJ [adv ADJ] Something that is **shaped** like a particular object or in a particular way has the shape of that object or a shape of that type. 具有…形状的；呈…形状的 ❑ [+*like*] *A new perfume from Russia came in a bottle shaped like a tank.* 一种来自俄罗斯的新款香水装在坦克状的瓶子里。❑ *...oddly shaped little packages.* 奇形怪状的小包装

-shaped /-ʃeɪpt/ COMB **-shaped** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe the shape of an object. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"呈…形状的" ❑ *...large, heart-shaped leaves.* 心形的大树叶 ❑ *...an L-shaped settee.* L 形长沙发

shape|less /ˈʃeɪpləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **shapeless** does not have a distinct or attractive shape. 不成形的；无定形的；样子不好看的 ❑ *Aunt Mary wore shapeless black dresses.* 玛丽姨妈总是穿一些没款没形的黑色裙子。

shape|ly /ˈʃeɪpli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a woman as **shapely**, you mean that she has an attractive shape. （女子）体形匀称的，有曲线美的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...her shapely legs.* 她那双美腿

shard /ʃɑːrd/ (**shards**) N-COUNT **Shards** are pieces of broken glass, pottery, or metal. （玻璃、陶器、金属的）碎片 ❑ [+*of*] *Eyewitnesses spoke of rocks and shards of glass flying in the air.* 目击者称空中石块和玻璃碎片四溅。

share ◆◆◆ /ʃeəʳ/ (**shares, sharing, shared**) 1 N-COUNT A company's **shares** are the many equal parts into which its ownership is divided. Shares can be bought by people as an investment. 股份；股票【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*in*] *This is why Sir Colin Marshall, British Airways' chairman, has been so keen to buy shares in U.S.-AIR.* 这就是为什么英国航空公司主席科林·马歇尔爵士一直如此热衷于购买美国航空公司的股票。❑ *For some months the share price remained fairly static.* 有那么几个月，股票价格一直非常地稳定。2 VERB If you **share** something **with** another person, you both have it, use it, or occupy it. You can also say that two people **share** something. 共享；共有；合用 ❑ [v n +*with*] *...the small income he had shared with his brother from his father's estate.* 他兄弟二人从父亲那里继承的一小笔遗产 ❑ [v n] *Two Americans will share this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine.* 两名美国人将共同摘得今年的诺贝尔医学奖。❑ [be v-ed +*between*] *Scarce water resources are shared between states who cannot trust each other.* 稀有的水资源被两个互不信任的国家所共享。❑ [v-ed] *Most hostel tenants would prefer single to shared rooms.* 住在招待所的人大多更喜欢单人间，而不想和别人共住一间。3 VERB If you **share** a task, duty, or responsibility **with** someone, you each carry out or accept part of it. You can also say that two people **share** something. 共同承担，分担，分摊（任务、责任等）❑ [v n +*with*] *You can find out whether they are prepared to share the cost of the flowers with you.* 你可以弄清楚他们是否愿意和你一起分担买花的费用。❑ [v n] *The republics have worked out a plan for sharing control of nuclear weapons.* 各共和国已经制订出共同控制核武器的计划。4 VERB If you **share** an experience **with** someone, you have the same experience, often because you are with them at the time. You can also say that two people **share** something. 分享，共同拥有（同样的经历）❑ [v n +*with*] *Yes, I want to share my life with you.* 是的，我想和你共度一生。❑ [v n] *I felt we both shared the same sense of loss, felt the same pain.* 我觉得我们两个有着共同的失落感，经受着同样的痛苦。5 VERB [no cont] If you **share** someone's opinion, you agree with them. 同意；和…观点一致；赞同 ❑ [v n] *We share his view that business can be a positive force for change.* 我们同意他的观点，认为商业可以成为促进变革的一种积极力量。❑ [v-ed] *Prosperity and economic success remain popular and broadly shared goals.* 经济繁荣昌盛一直是各国普遍追求的共同目标。6 VERB [no cont] If one person or thing **shares** a quality or characteristic **with** another, they have the same quality or characteristic. You can also say that two people or things **share** something. 共同具有（某种品质和特点）；和…有共同之处 ❑ [v n +*with*] *...newspapers which share similar characteristics with certain British newspapers.* 和英国的某些报纸风格相似的一些报纸 ❑ [v n] *...two groups who share a common language.* 说同一种语言的两个人群 7 VERB If you **share** something that you have **with** someone, you give some of it to them or let them use it. 与…分享；与…共享 ❑ [v n +*with*] *The village tribe is friendly and they share their water supply with you.* 村里的部落很友善，他们会和你一起分享水源。❑ [v n +*among*] *Scientists now have to compete for funding, and do not share information among themselves.* 科学家现在为了资金不得不相互竞争，互相之间也不会共享信息。❑ [v n] *Toddlers are notoriously antisocial when it comes to sharing toys.* 众所周知，刚学会走路的孩子不愿和别人分享玩具。[Also v] 8 VERB If you **share** something personal such as a thought or a piece of news **with** someone, you tell them about it. 向…诉说，与…分享（想法、消息等）❑ [v n +*with*] *It can be beneficial to*

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share your feelings with someone you trust. 向自己信任的人倾诉感情是很有益处的。❑ [v n] *Film critic Bob Mondello shares his thoughts on the movie 'City of Hope'.* 影评家鲍勃·蒙代洛和大家分享他对电影《希望之城》的看法。❾ N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is divided or distributed among a number of different people or things, each of them has, or is responsible for, a **share of** it. (应得或应承担的)一份 ❑ [+of] *Sara also pays a share of the gas, electricity and phone bills.* 萨拉也分摊燃气费、电费和电话费。[Also +in] ❿ N-COUNT If you have or do your **share of** something, you have or do an amount that seems reasonable to you, or to other people. 应得的一份；应做的一份 ❑ [+of] *Women must receive their fair share of training for good-paying jobs.* 女性必须获得她们理应得到的高薪工作培训。⓫ → see also **lion's share, market share, power-sharing**

▶**share in** PHRASAL VERB If you **share in** something such as a success or a responsibility, you are one of a number of people who achieve or accept it. 分享；分担 ❑ [v P n] *The company is offering you the chance to share in its success.* 公司正向你提供分享其成功的机会。

▶**share out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **share out** an amount of something, you give each person in a group an equal or fair part of it. 分摊；平分；均分；分配 ❑ [v n P] *I drain the pasta, then I share it out between two plates.* 我将意大利面滤干，然后平分到两个盘子里。❑ [v P n] *The company will share out $1.3 billion among 500,000 policyholders.* 公司将在 500,000 名保险单持有人中分摊 13 亿美元。❷ → see also **share-out**

'share capi|tal N-UNCOUNT A company's **share capital** is the money that shareholders invest in order to start or expand the business. 股份资本；股本【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *The bank has a share capital of almost 100 million dollars.* 该银行的股份资本有近 1 亿美元。

share|crop|per /'ʃeəˌkrɒpəʳ/ (**sharecroppers**) N-COUNT A **sharecropper** is a farmer who pays the rent for his land with some of the crops they produce. (以粮代租的)佃农

share|holder ◆◇ /'ʃeəˌhəʊldəʳ/ (**shareholders**) N-COUNT A **shareholder** is a person who owns shares in a company. 股票持有人；股东【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a shareholders' meeting.* 股东大会

share|holding /'ʃeəˌhəʊldɪŋ/ (**shareholdings**) N-COUNT If you have a **shareholding** in a company, you own some of its shares. 股权【BUSINESS 商】

'share in|dex (**share indices** or **share indexes**) N-COUNT A **share index** is a number that indicates the state of a stock market. It is based on the combined share prices of a set of companies. 股票价格指数；股指【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The FT 30 share index was up 16.4 points to 1,599.6.* 《金融时报》30 股指上涨 16.4 点，收于 1,559.6 点。

'share is|sue (**share issues**) N-COUNT When there is a **share issue**, shares in a company are made available for people to buy. 股票发行【BUSINESS 商】

'share op|tion (**share options**) N-COUNT A **share option** is an opportunity for the employees of a company to buy shares at a special price. 股票认购权；股票期权【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *Only a handful of firms offer share option schemes to all their employees.* 只有少数几家公司向所有员工提供股票期权方案。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stock option**

'share-out (**share-outs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **share-out of** something, several people are given equal or fair parts of it. 平分；分配；均分 ❑ [+of] *...the share-out of seats in the transitional government.* 过渡政府的席位的平均分配

'share shop (**share shops**) N-COUNT A **share shop** is a shop or Internet website where members of the public can buy shares in companies. 证券公司【BUSINESS 商】

share|ware /'ʃeəʳweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Shareware** is computer software that you can try before deciding whether or not to buy the legal right to use it. 共享软件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a shareware program.* 共享软件程序

shark /ʃɑːʳk/ (**sharks**)

The form **shark** can also be used as the plural form for meaning ❶. 义项 1 中，复数形式亦可使用 shark。

❶ N-VAR A **shark** is a very large fish. Some sharks have very sharp teeth and may attack people. 鲨鱼 ❷ N-COUNT If you refer to a person as a **shark**, you disapprove of them because they trick people out of their money by giving bad advice about buying, selling, or investments. 坑蒙拐骗的人；诈骗者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Beware the sharks when you are making up your mind how to invest.* 当你决定如何投资时要提防诈骗者。❸ → see also **loan shark**

→ see Word Web: **shark**

sharp ◆◆◇ /ʃɑːʳp/ (**sharps, sharper, sharpest**) ❶ ADJ A **sharp** point or edge is very thin and can cut through things very easily. A **sharp** knife, tool, or other object has a point or edge of this kind. 锋利的；锐利的 ❑ *The other end of the twig is sharpened into a sharp point to use as a toothpick.* 细枝的另一端被削尖用作牙签。❑ *Using a sharp knife, cut away the pith and peel from both fruits.* 用一把锋利的刀削去两种水果的外皮和中果皮。❷ ADJ You can describe a shape or an object as **sharp** if part of it or one end of it comes to a point or forms an angle. 尖的；有尖角的 ❑ *His nose was thin and sharp.* 他的鼻子又细又尖。❸ ADJ A **sharp** bend or turn is one that changes direction suddenly. 突然转向的；急转弯的 ❑ *I was approaching a fairly sharp bend that swept downhill to the left.* 我正驶向下坡路上一个突然向左的急转弯。•ADV [ADV adv] **Sharp** is also an adverb. ❑ *Do not cross the bridge but turn sharp left to go down on to the towpath.* 不要过桥，向左急转弯开到坡下的纤道上去。•**sharp|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Room number nine was at the far end of the corridor where it turned sharply to the right.* 9 号房间在走道尽头向右急转弯处。❹ ADJ If you describe someone as **sharp**, you are praising them because they are quick to notice, hear, understand, or react to things. (人)敏锐的，灵敏的，敏捷的，机灵的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He is very sharp, a quick thinker and swift with repartee.* 他非常机敏，反应很快，并且能说会道。❺ ADJ If someone says something in a **sharp** way, they say it suddenly and rather firmly or angrily, for example because they are warning or criticizing you. (言辞)激烈的，尖锐的，尖刻的，严厉的 ❑ *That ruling had drawn sharp criticism from civil rights groups.* 那项判决已遭到了民权组织的严厉批评。•**sharp|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'You've known,' she said sharply, 'and you didn't tell me?'* "你已经知道了，"她愤怒地说，"却没有告诉我？"❻ ADJ A **sharp** change, movement, or feeling occurs suddenly, and is great in amount, force, or degree. (变化、动作、感情等)急剧的，骤然的，大幅度的，强烈的 ❑ *There's been a sharp rise in the rate of inflation.* 通货膨胀率已大幅上升。❑ *He felt a sharp pain in the abductor muscle in his right thigh.* 他感到右大腿外展肌一阵剧痛。•**sharp|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Unemployment among the over forties has risen sharply in recent years.* 最近几年 40 岁以上的人的失业率大幅上升。❼ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sharp** difference, image, or sound is very easy to see, hear, or distinguish. (差异)明显的，鲜明的；(图像、声音等)清晰的 ❑ *Many people make a sharp distinction between humans and other animals.* 很多人认为人类和其他动物截然不同。❑ *We heard a voice sing out in a clear, sharp tone.* 我们听到了一阵清脆嘹亮的歌声。•**sharp|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Opinions on this are sharply divided.* 在这个问题上分歧很大。❽ ADJ A **sharp** taste or smell is rather strong or bitter, but is often also clear and fresh. (味道或气味)强烈的，苦的，冲的 ❑ *...a colourless, almost odourless liquid with a sharp, sweetish taste.* 一种辛辣、略甜、无色也几乎无臭的液体 ❾ ADV [n ADV] **Sharp** is used after stating a particular time to show that something happens at exactly the time stated. (…点)整；准时地 ❑ *She planned to unlock the store at 8.00 sharp this morning.* 她打算今天早上 8 点整准时开门营业。❿ N-COUNT [usu n N] **Sharp** is used after a letter representing a musical note to show that the note should be played or sung half a tone higher. **Sharp** is often represented by the symbol ♯. 升半音号(常用♯符号表示，置于音符后，指将此音符升高半音) ❑ *A solitary viola plucks a lonely, soft F sharp.* 一把中提琴独自奏出了一个寂寞柔和的升 F 调。⓫ → see also **razor-sharp**

Word Web 话题词汇 shark 鲨鱼

Sharks are different from other **fish**. The **skeleton** of a shark is made of **cartilage**, not bone. The flexibility of cartilage allows this **predator** to manoeuvre around its **prey** easily. Sharks also have several **gill slits** with no flap covering them. Their scales are also much smaller and harder than fish scales. And their teeth are special too. Sharks grow new teeth when they lose old ones. It's almost impossible to escape from a shark. Some of them can swim up to 70 kilometres per hour. But sharks only kill 50 to 75 people each year worldwide.

鲨鱼和其他鱼类有所不同。它的骨骼是由软骨构成的，而非硬骨。软骨的灵活性使得这一掠食者能够围绕猎物自如地游动。鲨鱼还有数个没有鳃盖遮挡的腮裂。它的鳞片比一般鱼鳞要小得多，也要硬得多。鲨鱼的牙齿也很特别：旧有的牙齿掉落时就会长出新牙。想从鲨口逃生几乎是不可能的；它们中有的每小时游速可达 70 千米。不过鲨鱼吃人每年在全世界仅有 50 到 75 例。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sharp* with:

N. sharp **edge** 锋利的刀刃，sharp **point** 锋利的尖 1
sharp **teeth** 尖利的牙齿 2
sharp **eyes** 敏锐的目光，sharp **mind** 敏捷的头脑 4
sharp **criticism** 尖锐的批评 5
sharp **decline** 急剧下降，sharp **increase** 急剧上升，sharp **pain** 剧痛 6
sharp **contrast** 鲜明的对比 7

sharp|en /ˈʃɑːrpən/ (**sharpens, sharpening, sharpened**) 1 VERB If your senses, understanding, or skills **sharpen** or **are sharpened**, you become better at noticing things, thinking, or doing something. (感觉、理解) 加强；(使) 加深；(技巧) 提高；(使) 改善 ❑ [v] *Her gaze sharpened, as if she had seen something unusual.* 她眼睛一亮，仿佛看见了什么不寻常的事情。❑ [v n] *You can sharpen your skills with rehearsal.* 排练可以让技巧更加纯熟。2 VERB If you **sharpen** an object, you make its edge very thin or you make its end pointed. 使变得锋利；削尖；磨快 ❑ [v n] *He started to sharpen his knife.* 他开始磨刀。❑ [v-ed] *...sharpened pencils.* 削尖的铅笔 3 VERB If disagreements or differences between people **sharpen**, or if they **are sharpened**, they become bigger or more important. (分歧、差异等) 加剧；(使) 加深；(使) 加重 ❑ [v] *With urbanisation the antagonism between rich and poor sharpened.* 伴随着城市化的推进，贫富间的对立情绪也加剧了。❑ [v n] *The case of Harris has sharpened the debate over capital punishment.* 哈里斯案激化了人们对死刑的争论。

sharp|en|er /ˈʃɑːrpnəʳ/ (**sharpeners**) N-COUNT [usu n n] A **sharpener** is a tool or machine used for sharpening pencils or knives. 磨具；卷笔刀；磨刀机 ❑ *...a pencil sharpener.* 卷笔刀

sharp-eyed ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sharp-eyed** person is good at noticing and observing things. 眼尖的；目光敏锐的；观察入微的 ❑ *A sharp-eyed shop assistant spotted the fake.* 一个眼尖的售货员发现了假货。

sharp|ish /ˈʃɑːrpɪʃ/ ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **sharpish**, you do it quickly, without any delay. 迅速地；毫不耽搁地；马上 【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She was asked to leave, sharpish.* 她被要求立即离开。

sharp practice N-UNCOUNT You can use **sharp practice** to refer to an action or a way of behaving, especially in business or professional matters, that you think is clever but dishonest. (尤指商业或职业领域中的) 欺诈性伎俩，狡诈行为，卑鄙手段 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He accused some solicitors of sharp practice.* 他指责一些律师的卑鄙行为。

sharp|shooter /ˈʃɑːrpʃuːtəʳ/ (**sharpshooters**) N-COUNT A **sharpshooter** is a person who can fire a gun very accurately. 神枪手 【AM 美】

sharp tongue (**sharp tongues**) N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **sharp tongue**, you are critical of the fact that they say things which are unkind though often clever. 刀子嘴；说话刻薄；言辞尖刻 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Despite her sharp tongue, she inspires loyalty from her friends.* 尽管她说话尖刻，却得到了朋友们的忠心。

sharp-tongued ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **sharp-tongued**, you are being critical of them for speaking in a way which is unkind though often clever. 说话刻薄的；话语尖刻的；话中带刺的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Julia was a very tough, sharp-tongued woman.* 朱莉娅是一个非常粗野、说话刻薄的女子。

shat /ʃæt/ **Shat** is the past tense and past participle of **shit**.

shat|ter /ˈʃætəʳ/ (**shatters, shattering, shattered**) 1 VERB If something **shatters** or **is shattered**, it breaks into a lot of small pieces. (使) 粉碎；(使) 破碎；(使) 碎裂 ❑ [v] *...safety glass that won't shatter if it's broken.* 被打破后也不会碎裂的安全玻璃 ❑ [v +*into*] *The car shattered into a thousand burning pieces in a 200mph crash.* 汽车在时速为 200 英里时发生撞车，炸成了数以千计燃烧的碎片。❑ [v n] *One bullet shattered his skull.* 一颗子弹打穿了他的头颅。[Also v n *into* n] •**shat|ter|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the shattering of glass.* 玻璃的破碎 2 VERB If something **shatters** your dreams, hopes, or beliefs, it completely destroys them. 使(梦想、希望或信念) 粉碎；(使) 破灭 ❑ [v n] *A failure would shatter the hopes of many people.* 一次失败会使很多人希望破灭。❑ [v n] *Something like that really shatters your confidence.* 那样的事情会让人的信心严重受挫。3 VERB If someone **is shattered** by an event, it shocks and upsets them very much. 使非常惊愕；使受到极大打击 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He had been shattered by his son's death.* 儿子的死让他大受打击。❑ [v n] *...the tragedy which had shattered his life.* 给他的生活造成重创的悲剧 4 → see also **shattered, shattering**

→ see **crash, glass**

shat|tered /ˈʃætəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **shattered** by something, you are extremely shocked and upset about it. 无比惊愕难过的；遭受极大打击的 ❑ *It is desperately sad news and I am absolutely shattered to hear it.* 这是个令人悲痛欲绝的消息，我听后彻底崩溃了。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say you are **shattered**, you mean you are extremely tired and have no energy left. 筋疲力尽的 【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He was shattered and too tired to concentrate on schoolwork.* 他筋疲力尽，累得都无法集中注意力做作业。

shat|ter|ing /ˈʃætərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **shattering** shocks and upsets you very much. 令人惊愕难过的；给人以极大打击的 ❑ *The experience of their daughter's death had been absolutely shattering.* 女儿的死让他们肝肠寸断。2 → see also **earth-shattering, shatter**

shave /ʃeɪv/ (**shaves, shaving, shaved**) 1 VERB When a man **shaves**, he removes the hair from his face using a razor or shaver so that his face is smooth. 剃须；刮脸 ❑ [v] *He took a bath and shaved before dinner.* 晚餐前他洗了澡，刮了脸。❑ [v n] *He had shaved his face until it was smooth.* 他把脸上的胡子刮得干干净净。❑ [v n with *off*] *It's a pity you shaved your moustache off.* 真可惜，你刮掉了小胡子。•N-COUNT **Shave** is also a noun. ❑ *He never seemed to need a shave.* 他似乎从不需要刮脸。•**shav|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a range of shaving products.* 一系列的剃须产品 2 VERB If someone **shaves** a part of their body, they remove the hair from it so that it is smooth. 剃去，刮掉 (毛发) ❑ [v n] *Many women shave their legs.* 很多女性都刮腿毛。❑ [v n with *off*] *If you have long curly hair, don't shave it off.* 如果你有一头鬈发，不要剪掉。3 VERB If you **shave** someone, you remove the hair from their face or another part of their body so that it is smooth. 给…刮脸；给…剃去毛发 ❑ [v n] *The doctors shaved his head.* 医生将他的头发剃去了。❑ [v n] *She had to call a barber to shave him.* 她不得不叫个理发师来给他刮脸。4 VERB If you **shave off** part of a piece of wood or other material, you cut very thin pieces from it. 刨掉；刨去；切掉；削掉 ❑ [v n with *off*] *I set the log on the ground and shaved off the bark.* 我将原木放到了地上，刨掉了树皮。❑ [v n +*off*] *She was shaving thin slices off a courgette.* 她正将小胡瓜切成薄片。5 VERB If you **shave** a small amount **off** something such as a record, cost, or price, you reduce it by that amount. (少量地) 削减，缩减；使(略) 有下降 ❑ [v n +*off*/*from*] *She's already shaved four seconds off the national record for the mile.*

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她已经将一英里赛跑的国家纪录缩短了 4 秒。❑ [v n] *Supermarket chains have shaved prices.* 超市连锁店已经稍稍降价。❷ → see also **shaving** ❼ PHRASE If you describe a situation as **a close shave**, you mean that there was nearly an accident or a disaster but it was avoided. 幸免于难；侥幸脱险 ❑ *I can't quite believe the close shaves I've had just recently.* 我真是无法相信就在最近自己侥幸逃过了几场大难。

shav|en /'ʃeɪvᵊn/ ❶ ADJ If a part of someone's body is **shaven**, it has been shaved. 剃光的；刮干净的 ❑ *...a small boy with a shaven head.* 剃光了头的小男孩 ❷ → see also **clean-shaven**

shav|er /'ʃeɪvəʳ/ (**shavers**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **shaver** is an electric device, used for shaving hair from the face and body. 电动剃须刀 ❑ *...men's electric shavers.* 男用电动剃须刀

shav|ing /'ʃeɪvɪŋ/ (**shavings**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shavings** are small very thin pieces of wood or other material which have been cut from a larger piece. 刨花；削片；削屑 ❑ *The floor was covered with shavings from his wood carvings.* 地上满是他刻木雕时落下的碎屑。❑ *...metal shavings.* 金属屑 ❷ → see also **shave**

'shav|ing cream (**shaving creams**) also **shaving foam** N-VAR **Shaving cream** is a soft soapy substance which men put on their face before they shave. 剃须膏；修面霜 ❑ *...a tube of shaving cream.* 一管剃须膏

shawl /ʃɔːl/ (**shawls**) N-COUNT A **shawl** is a large piece of woollen cloth which a woman wears over her shoulders or head, or which is wrapped around a baby to keep it warm. (女用)围巾，披巾；襁褓

→ see **clothing**

she ◆◆◆ /ʃi, STRONG 强读 ʃiː/

She is a third person singular pronoun. **She** is used as the subject of a verb. she 是第三人称单数，用作动词的主语。

❶ PRON You use **she** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal who has already been mentioned or whose identity is clear. (用于指先前已提到的女性或雌性动物)她，它 ❑ *When Ann arrived home that night, she found Brian in the house watching TV.* 那晚安回到家时，看见布赖恩正在屋子里看电视。❑ *She was seventeen and she had no education or employment.* 她 17 岁，未受过教育，也没有工作。❷ PRON Some writers may use **she** to refer to a person who is not identified as either male or female. They do this because they wish to avoid using the pronoun 'he' all the time. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'he or she' or 'they'. (用于泛指未指明性别的人，以避免总是用 he。有些人更倾向于使用 he or she 或 they 来表示泛指) ❑ *The student may show signs of feeling the strain of responsibility and she may give up.* 学生可能会表现出对责任感到有压力，然后可能会放弃。❸ PRON **She** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. (用以指代国家) ❑ *Britain needs new leadership if she is to help shape Europe's future.* 如果英国想要对欧洲未来的发展产生重要影响的话，就需要新的领导层。❹ PRON Some people use **she** to refer to a car or a machine. People who sail often use **she** to refer to a ship or boat. (用以指代汽车、机器、船等) ❑ *Hundreds of small boats clustered round the yacht as she sailed into Southampton docks.* 当大帆船驶进南安普顿码头时，几百只小船聚集在其周围。

s/he PRON Some writers use **s/he** instead of either 'he' or 'she' when they are referring to someone who might exist but who has not been identified. By using **s/he**, the writer does not need to say whether the person is male or female. (用于指代可能存在但无法辨别性别的人)她或他 ❑ *Talk to your doctor and see if s/he knows of any local groups.* 和你的医生谈谈，看其是否知道一些当地的组织。

sheaf /ʃiːf/ (**sheaves**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sheaf of** papers is a number of them held or fastened together. 一叠，一沓，一扎(纸) ❑ [+of] *He took out a sheaf of papers and leafed through them.* 他拿出一沓报纸，匆匆翻阅了一下。❷ N-COUNT A **sheaf of** corn or wheat is a number of corn or wheat plants that have been cut down and tied together. 一束，一捆(收割的谷物)

shear /ʃɪəʳ/ (**shears, shearing, sheared, shorn**) ❶ VERB To **shear** a sheep means to cut its wool off. 剪(羊毛) ❑ [v n] *In the Hebrides they shear their sheep later than anywhere else.* 在赫布里底群岛，剪羊毛的时间比其他任何地方都要晚。•**shear|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a display of sheep shearing.* 剪羊毛表演 ❷ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] A pair of **shears** is a garden tool like a very large pair of scissors. Shears are used especially for cutting hedges. (尤指修剪篱笆用的)大剪刀 ❑ *Trim the shrubs with shears.* 用大剪刀修剪灌木丛。

sheath /ʃiːθ/ (**sheaths**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sheath** is a covering for the blade of a knife. (刀、剑的)鞘，套 ❷ N-COUNT A **sheath** is a rubber covering for a man's penis and is used during sex as a contraceptive or as a protection against disease. 保险套；避孕套【BRIT 英】

sheathe /ʃiːð/ (**sheathes, sheathing, sheathed**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If something **is sheathed in** a material or other covering, it is closely covered with it. 用…盖住；将…包起来【LITERARY 文】❑ [*be* V-ed *+in*] *The television was sheathed in a snug coverlet.* 电视机用一个床罩严严实实地盖住了。❑ [v-ed] *...her long legs, sheathed in sheer black tights.* 她那裹在纯黑紧身裤下的修长的双腿 ❷ VERB When someone **sheathes** a knife, they put it in its sheath. 将(刀)插入鞘中【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *He sheathed the knife and strapped it to his shin.* 他将刀插入鞘中，绑在小腿上。

sheaves /ʃiːvz/ **Sheaves** is the plural of **sheaf**. (sheaf 的复数)

she|bang /ʃɪ'bæŋ/ PHRASE **The whole shebang** is the whole situation or business that you are describing. 整个事情；这一切；整个情况【INFORMAL 非正式】

she'd /ʃiːd, ʃɪd/ ❶ **She'd** is the usual spoken form of 'she had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其当 had 为助动词时，she had 的口语形式) ❑ *She'd rung up to discuss the divorce.* 她打过电话来协商离婚事宜。❷ **She'd** is a spoken form of 'she would'. (she would 的口语形式) ❑ *She'd do anything for a bit of money.* 为了一点儿钱，她什么都愿意做。

shed ◆◇◇ /ʃed/ (**sheds, shedding**)

The form **shed** is used in the present tense and in the past tense and past participle of the verb. shed 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

❶ N-COUNT A **shed** is a small building that is used for storing things such as garden tools. (用于储存园艺工具等的)简易房，小棚屋，小屋 ❑ *...a garden shed.* 园艺工具棚 ❷ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **shed** is a large shelter or building, for example at a railway station, port, or factory. (车站、港口、工厂等里面的)棚式建筑物，厂房，工棚，库房 ❑ *...disused railway sheds.* 废弃的铁路工棚 ❸ VERB When a tree **sheds** its leaves, its leaves fall off in the autumn. When an animal **sheds** hair or skin, some of its hair or skin drops off. 落(叶)；蜕(皮)；脱(毛) ❑ [v n] *Some of the trees were already beginning to shed their leaves.* 有些树已经开始落叶了。❹ VERB To **shed** something means to get rid of it. 摆脱；去除；抛弃【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The firm is to shed 700 jobs.* 公司将裁员 700 人。❺ VERB If a lorry **sheds** its load, the goods that it is carrying accidentally fall onto the road. (卡车等)意外地掉落(货物)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *A lorry piled with scrap metal had shed its load.* 一辆载满废金属的卡车掉货了。❻ VERB If you **shed** tears, you cry. 流，洒，落(泪) ❑ [v n] *They will shed a few tears at their daughter's wedding.* 他们会在女儿的婚礼上落泪的。❼ VERB To **shed** blood means to kill people in a violent way. If someone **sheds** their blood, they are killed in a violent way, usually when they are fighting in a war. 屠杀；导致惨死；(通常指在战争中)流血死亡，惨死【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Gunmen in Ulster shed the first blood of the new year.* 阿尔斯特的持枪歹徒制造了新一年的首起流血事件。❽ to **shed light on** something → see **light**

→ see **cry**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shed* with:

N. storage **shed** 小库房 ❶
shed *your* **clothes** 脱去衣服，shed *your* **image** 去除形象，shed **pounds** 减肥 ❹
shed **a tear** 流一滴眼泪，shed **tears** 流泪 ❻
shed **blood** 流血 ❼

sheen /ʃiːn/ N-SING [oft adj N] If something has a **sheen**, it has

a smooth and gentle brightness on its surface. 光泽；光辉；光彩 ❑ *The carpet had a silvery sheen to it.* 这地毯有种银色的光泽。

sheep /ʃi:p/ (**sheep**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sheep** is a farm animal which is covered with thick curly hair called wool. Sheep are kept for their wool or for their meat. 羊；绵羊 ❑ *...grassland on which a flock of sheep were grazing.* 有一群羊正在吃草的草场 ❷ N-PLURAL [usu *like* N] If you say that a group of people are like **sheep**, you disapprove of them because if one person does something, all the others copy that person. 盲从者；随波逐流者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❸ → see also **black sheep**

→ see **meat**

sheep|dog /'ʃi:pdɒg/ (**sheepdogs**) N-COUNT A **sheepdog** is a breed of dog. Some sheepdogs are used for controlling sheep. 牧羊犬

sheep|ish /'ʃi:pɪʃ/ ADJ If you look **sheepish**, you look slightly embarrassed because you feel foolish or you have done something silly. 窘迫的；难为情的；尴尬的 ❑ *The couple leapt apart when she walked in on them and later came downstairs looking sheepish.* 她走进屋时撞见这对情侣，搞得两人赶紧分开，后来又面带窘色地走下楼来。

sheep|skin /'ʃi:pskɪn/ (**sheepskins**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Sheepskin** is the skin of a sheep with the wool still attached to it, used especially for making coats and rugs. （尤指用于制作大衣或毛毯的）带毛的羊皮，羊毛皮革 ❑ *...a sheepskin coat.* 羊皮袄

sheer /ʃɪəʳ/ (**sheerer, sheerest**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **sheer** to emphasize that a state or situation is completely and does not involve or is not mixed with anything else. （用于强调）纯粹的，完全的，十足的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His music is sheer delight.* 听他的音乐完全是一种享受。❑ *Sheer chance quite often plays an important part in sparking off an idea.* 灵感的激发通常纯粹是靠运气。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sheer** cliff or drop is extremely steep or completely vertical. 陡峭的；垂直的 ❑ *There was a sheer drop just outside my window.* 我的窗外就是一道陡坡。❸ ADJ **Sheer** material is very thin, light, and delicate. 极薄的；极轻的；精致的 ❑ *...sheer black tights.* 极薄的黑色紧身裤

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sheer* with:

N. sheer **delight** 纯粹的享受，sheer **force** 纯粹凭力气，sheer **luck** 纯粹的运气，sheer **number** 庞大的数目，sheer **pleasure** 纯粹的快乐，sheer **power** 威力之大，sheer **size** 面积之大，sheer **strength** 蛮力，sheer **terror** 极度的恐怖，sheer **volume** 数量之巨 ❶

sheet ♦◇ /ʃi:t/ (**sheets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sheet** is a large rectangular piece of cotton or other cloth that you sleep on or cover yourself with in a bed. 被单；床单 ❑ *Once a week, a maid changes the sheets.* 女仆每星期换一次床单。❷ N-COUNT A **sheet of** paper is a rectangular piece of paper. 一页，一张（纸）❑ [+of] *...a sheet of newspaper.* 一张报纸 ❑ *I was able to fit it all on one sheet.* 我能将全部内容都放在一页上。❸ N-COUNT [usu n N] You can use **sheet** to refer to a piece of paper which gives information about something. 简要记录；纪要 ❑ [+on] *...information sheets on each country in the world.* 有关世界各国信息的简要记录 ❹ N-COUNT A **sheet of** glass, metal, or wood is a large, flat, thin piece of it. （玻璃、金属、木头等的）大块薄片，薄板 ❑ [+of] *...a cracked sheet of glass.* 一片碎玻璃 ❑ [+of] *Overhead, cranes were lifting giant sheets of steel.* 头顶上起重机正吊起一块块巨大的钢板。❺ N-COUNT A **sheet of** something is a thin wide layer of it over the surface of something else. （覆盖在其他物体上的）一大片，一层 ❑ [+of] *...a sheet of ice.* 一层冰 ❑ [+of] *...a blue-grey sheet of dust.* 一层蓝灰色的尘土 ❻ → see also **balance sheet, broadsheet, dust sheet, fact sheet, groundsheet, news-sheet, scoresheet, spreadsheet, worksheet** ❼ **as white as a sheet** → see **white**

→ see **bed, glass, paper**

sheet|ing /'ʃi:tɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] **Sheeting** is metal, plastic, or other material that is made in the form of sheets. （金属、塑料等的）薄片，压片，片材，薄膜 ❑ *They put plastic sheeting on the insides of our windows.* 他们在我们的窗户内侧贴了层塑料薄膜。

'sheet met|al N-UNCOUNT **Sheet metal** is metal which has been made into thin sheets. 金属薄板

'sheet mu|sic N-UNCOUNT **Sheet music** is music that is printed on sheets of paper without a hard cover. 活页乐谱；散页乐谱 ❑ *...a copy of the sheet music to 'Happy Days'.* 《幸福时光》的一份散页乐谱

sheikh /ʃeɪk, AM 美 ʃi:k/ (**sheikhs**) N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **sheikh** is a male Arab chief or ruler. （阿拉伯的男性）酋长，族长，首领，村长 ❑ *...Sheikh Khalifa.* 哈利法酋长 ❑ *...the sheik's role in global oil affairs.* 酋长在全球原油事务中的作用

sheikh|dom /'ʃeɪkdəm, AM 美 'ʃi:k-/ (**sheikhdoms**) also **sheikdom** N-COUNT A **sheikhdom** is a country or region that is ruled by a sheikh. 酋长管辖的领土；酋长国

shelf /ʃelf/ (**shelves**) ❶ N-COUNT A **shelf** is a flat piece of wood, metal, or glass which is attached to a wall or to the sides of a cupboard. Shelves are used for keeping things on. （固定在墙上或橱柜上的）架子，搁板 ❑ *He took a book from the shelf.* 他从书架上拿了一本书。❑ *...the middle shelf of the oven.* 烤箱的中间搁板 ❷ N-COUNT A **shelf** is a section of rock on a cliff or mountain or underwater that sticks out like a shelf. 岩架；陆棚；冰架 ❑ [+of] *The house stands on a shelf of rock among pines.* 房子矗立在松树林中一块突出的岩石上。❸ → see also **continental shelf** ❹ PHRASE If you buy something **off the shelf**, you buy something that is not specially made for you. 现成的；不用定制的【BRIT 英】❑ *...off-the-shelf software.* 现成的软件

'shelf life (**shelf lives**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **shelf life** of a product, especially food, is the length of time that it can be kept in a shop or at home before it becomes too old to sell or use. （尤指食品等的）货架期，保存期 ❑ *Mature flour has a longer shelf life.* 熟面粉保存期要更长。

shell ♦◇ /ʃel/ (**shells, shelling, shelled**) ❶ N-COUNT The **shell** of a nut or egg is the hard covering which surrounds it. （蛋、坚果等的）壳 ❑ *They cracked the nuts and removed their shells.* 他们砸开坚果，剥去硬壳。•N-UNCOUNT **Shell** is the substance that a shell is made of. 壳质；壳料 ❑ *...beads made from ostrich egg shell.* 用鸵鸟蛋壳做成的珠子 ❷ N-COUNT The **shell** of an animal such as a tortoise, snail, or crab is the hard protective covering that it has around its body or on its back. （龟、蜗牛、蟹等的）壳 ❸ N-COUNT **Shells** are hard objects found on beaches. They are usually pink, white, or brown and are the coverings which used to surround small sea creatures. 贝壳 ❑ *I collect shells and interesting seaside items.* 我收集贝壳和海边有趣的小玩意儿。❑ *...sea shells.* 海里的贝壳 ❹ VERB If you **shell** nuts, peas, prawns, or other food, you remove their natural outer covering. 剥…的壳；去…的皮 ❑ [v n] *She shelled and ate a few nuts.* 她剥了几个坚果吃了。❑ [v-ed] *...shelled prawns.* 去了皮的对虾 ❺ N-COUNT [usu poss N] If someone comes out of their **shell**, they become more friendly and interested in other people and less quiet, shy, and reserved. 自我封闭的外壳；保护壳 ❑ *Her normally shy son had come out of his shell.* 她那平时很害羞的儿子已经开始与人交往了。❻ N-COUNT The **shell** of a building, boat, car, or other structure is the outside frame of it. （建筑物、车、船等的）骨架，框架，壳体 ❑ [+of] *...the shells of burned buildings.* 大厦被烧毁后露出的框架 ❼ N-COUNT A **shell** is a weapon consisting of a metal container filled with explosives that can be fired from a large gun over long distances. 炮弹 ❽ VERB To **shell** a place means to fire explosive shells at it. 炮轰；炮击 ❑ [v n] *The rebels shelled the densely-populated suburbs near the port.* 叛乱者炮轰了港口附近人口密集的郊区。•**shell|ing** (**shellings**) N-VAR ❑ *Out on the streets, the shelling continued.* 外面的街道上，炮火还在继续。

►**shell out** PHRASAL VERB If you **shell out for** something, you spend a lot of money on it. 为…花费一大笔钱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n +*for*/*on*] *You won't have to shell out a fortune for it.* 你不必为它花一大笔钱。❑ [v P +*for*/*on*] *...an insurance premium which saves you from having to shell out for repairs.* 为你省去大笔维修费用的保险费 [Also v P to-inf]

she'll /ʃi:l, ʃɪl/ **She'll** is the usual spoken form of 'she will'. （she will 的常用口语形式）❑ *Sharon was a wonderful lady and I know*

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she'll be greatly missed. 莎伦是一位了不起的女士，我知道人们会非常想念她的。

shel|lac /ʃə'læk/ N-UNCOUNT **Shellac** is a kind of natural varnish which you paint on to wood to give it a shiny surface.（用于家具抛光的）虫胶（清漆）

'shell com|pa|ny (shell companies) N-COUNT A **shell company** is a company that another company takes over in order to use its name to gain an advantage. 控股公司；空壳公司【BUSINESS 商】

shell|fire /'ʃelfaɪə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Shellfire** is the firing of large military guns. 炮火；炮击；炮轰 ❑ *The radio said other parts of the capital also came under shellfire.* 广播上说首都的其他地区也遭到了炮火袭击。

shell|fish /'ʃelfɪʃ/ **(shellfish)** N-VAR [usu pl] **Shellfish** are small creatures that live in the sea and have a shell.（海生）贝类；甲壳类海生动物 ❑ *Fish and shellfish are the specialities.* 鱼和贝类是特色菜。

'shell pro|gram (shell programs) N-COUNT A **shell program** is a basic computer program that provides a framework within which the user can develop the program to suit their own needs. 壳程序（一种基本程序，计算机用户可用其开发适合自己需要的程序）【COMPUTING 计算机】

'shell shock also **shell-shock** N-UNCOUNT **Shell shock** is the confused or nervous mental condition of people who have been under fire in a war. 炮弹休克（一种因曾置身战火而引起的精神紧张或错乱）❑ *The men were suffering from shell shock.* 这些男人患了炮弹休克症。

'shell-shocked also **shell shocked** 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **shell-shocked**, you mean that they are very shocked, usually because something bad has happened.（通常指因为发生某些不好的事而）极度震惊的，惊愕的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We were shell-shocked when Chelsea took the lead.* 切尔西队的领先让我们十分震惊。❑ *...shell-shocked investors.* 惊呆了的投资者们 2 ADJ If someone is **shell-shocked**, they have a confused or nervous mental condition as a result of a shocking experience such as being in a war or an accident. 患炮弹休克症的 ❑ *...a shell-shocked war veteran.* 患了炮弹休克症的退伍老兵

'shell suit (shell suits) also **shell-suit** N-COUNT A **shell suit** is a casual suit which is made of thin nylon.（薄尼龙制成的）休闲装，休闲服 ❑ *...someone in a shell suit from Stirchley.* 一个从斯特切利来的穿着休闲装的人

shel|ter ◆◇ /'ʃeltə'/ **(shelters, sheltering, sheltered)** 1 N-COUNT A **shelter** is a small building or covered place which is made to protect people from bad weather or danger.（躲避恶劣天气或危险的）遮蔽物，庇护处，掩体 ❑ *The city's bomb shelters were being prepared for possible air raids.* 为防御可能发生的空袭，该城市正在建防空洞。❑ *...a bus shelter.* 公共汽车候车亭 2 N-UNCOUNT If a place provides **shelter**, it provides you with a place to stay or live, especially when you need protection from bad weather or danger.（尤指躲避恶劣天气或危险的）遮蔽，庇护，掩蔽 ❑ *The number of families seeking shelter rose by 17 percent.* 寻求避难的家庭户增加了 17%。❑ *...the hut where they were given food and shelter.* 给他们提供食物和庇护的小屋 3 N-COUNT A **shelter** is a building where homeless people can sleep and get food. 收容所；庇护所 ❑ [+for] *...a shelter for homeless women.* 收留无家可归的妇女的收容所 4 VERB If you **shelter** in a place, you stay there and are protected from bad weather or danger. 躲避；避难 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...a man sheltering in a doorway.* 藏在门口的一名男子 5 VERB [usu passive] If a place or thing **is sheltered** by something, it is protected by that thing from wind and rain. 遮蔽；遮挡 ❑ [v-ed] *...a wooden house, sheltered by a low pointed roof.* 一所有低矮尖顶遮风挡雨的木房子 6 VERB If you **shelter** someone, usually someone who is being hunted by police or other people, you provide them with a place to stay or live. 为（受到追捕的人）提供避难所；窝藏；庇护 ❑ [v n] *A neighbor sheltered the boy for seven days.* 一个邻居收留这个男孩在他家藏了 7 天。7 → see also **sheltered**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shelter* with:

N. **bomb** shelter 防空洞 1
shelter **and clothing** 住所和衣物，**emergency** shelter 紧急避难所，**food and** shelter 食物和住所 2
homeless shelter 无家可归者收留所 3
ADJ. **temporary** shelter 临时避难所（或收容所）；暂时的庇护 1 2 3
V. **find** shelter 找到庇护，**provide** shelter 提供保护，**seek** shelter 寻求庇护 2

shel|tered /'ʃeltə'd/ 1 ADJ A **sheltered** place is protected from wind and rain. 不受风雨侵袭的；有遮蔽物的 ❑ *...a shallow-sloping beach next to a sheltered bay.* 有天然屏障的海湾旁的一个缓坡海滩 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that someone has led a **sheltered** life, you mean that they have been protected from difficult or unpleasant experiences. 受庇护的；处处受保护的 ❑ *Perhaps I've just led a really sheltered life.* 也许我一直过的就是一种备受呵护的生活。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Sheltered** accommodation or work is designed for old or disabled people. It allows them to be independent but also allows them to get help when they need it.（住所或工作）适于老人（或残疾人）的，福利性的 ❑ *For the last few years I have been living in sheltered accommodation.* 最近几年我一直住在福利院里。4 → see also **shelter**

shelve /ʃelv/ **(shelves, shelving, shelved)** 1 VERB If someone **shelves** a plan or project, they decide not to continue with it, either for a while or permanently. 搁置，停止执行，暂不进行（计划、项目）❑ [v n] *Atlanta has shelved plans to include golf in the 1996 Games.* 亚特兰大已搁置了将高尔夫球纳入 1996 年奥运会的计划。❑ [be v-ed] *Sadly, the project has now been shelved.* 不幸的是，计划现在已经搁浅。2 VERB If an area of ground next to or under the sea **shelves**, it slopes downwards.（近海或海底陆地）向下倾斜，成斜坡 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The shoreline shelves away steeply.* 海岸线顺势陡直而下。❑ [v-ing] *...a gently shelving beach.* 坡度平缓的海滩 3 **Shelves** is the plural of **shelf**.（shelf 的复数）

shelv|ing /'ʃelvɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Shelving** is a set of shelves, or material which is used for making shelves. 一套架子；一组搁板；搁板料 ❑ *...the shelving on the long, windowless wall.* 一面长长的没有窗户的墙上的一组架子

she|nani|gans /ʃɪ'nænɪgənz/ N-PLURAL You can use **shenanigans** to refer to rather dishonest or immoral behaviour, especially when you think it is amusing or interesting.（尤指可笑、有趣的）恶作剧，诡计，鬼把戏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...the private shenanigans of public figures.* 公众人物见不得人的诡计

shep|herd /'ʃepə'd/ **(shepherds, shepherding, shepherded)** 1 N-COUNT A **shepherd** is a person, especially a man, whose job is to look after sheep.（尤指男性）牧羊人，羊倌 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are shepherded** somewhere, someone takes you there to make sure that you arrive at the right place safely. 带领；引领；护送 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *She was shepherded by her guards up the rear ramp of the aircraft.* 她在警卫的护送下上了飞机尾部的舷梯。

shep|herd|ess /'ʃepə'des/ **(shepherdesses)** N-COUNT A **shepherdess** is a woman whose job is to look after sheep. 牧羊女；女牧羊人

,shep|herd's 'pie (shepherd's pies) N-VAR **Shepherd's pie** is a dish consisting of minced meat, usually lamb, covered with a layer of mashed potato.（通常指羔羊肉馅的）土豆泥肉馅饼【BRIT 英】

sher|bet /'ʃɜ:'bət/ **(sherbets)** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Sherbet** is a sweet dry powder that tastes fizzy and is eaten as a sweet. 果味糖粉【BRIT 英】❑ *...sherbet dips.* 果味糖粉酱 2 N-VAR **Sherbet** is like ice cream but made with fruit juice, sugar, and water. 果汁冰糕【AM 美】❑ *...lemon sherbet.* 柠檬冰糕

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sorbet**

sher|iff /'ʃerɪf/ **(sheriffs)** 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In the United States, a **sheriff** is a person who is elected to make sure that the law is obeyed in a particular county.（美国由选举产生的）县治安官 ❑ *...the local sheriff.* 当地的县治安官 2 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Scotland, a **sheriff** is a legal officer whose chief duty is to act as judge in a Sheriff

Court. These courts deal with all but the most serious crimes and with most civil actions. (苏格兰的)郡法官，区法官 ❑ *...the presiding judge, Sheriff John Mowatt.* 首席法官——郡法官约翰·莫厄特 3 N-COUNT In England and Wales, the **Sheriff of** a city or county is a person who is elected or appointed to carry out mainly ceremonial duties. (英格兰和威尔士境内挂名的名誉)郡长，郡督 ❑ [+of] *...the Sheriff of Oxford.* 牛津的郡长

sher|ry /'ʃeri/ (**sherries**) N-VAR **Sherry** is a type of strong wine that is made in south-western Spain. It is usually drunk before a meal. 雪利酒(原产自西班牙西南部的烈性葡萄酒，通常于餐前饮用) ❑ *I poured us a glass of sherry.* 我给大家倒了杯雪利酒。❑ *...some of the world's finest sherries.* 世界上的一些极品雪利酒 •N-COUNT A glass of sherry can be referred to as a **sherry**. 一杯雪利酒 ❑ *I'll have a sherry please.* 请给我来一杯雪利酒。

she's /ʃi:z, ʃɪz/ 1 **She's** is the usual spoken form of 'she is'. (she is 的常用口语形式) ❑ *She's an exceptionally good cook.* 她是名厨艺一流的厨师。❑ *She's having a baby in October.* 她将在 10 月生孩子。2 **She's** is a spoken form of 'she has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (尤在 has 为助动词时，she has 的口语形式) ❑ *She's been married for seven years and has two daughters.* 她已经结婚 7 年了，有两个女儿。

shh /ʃ/ → see **sh**

shi|at|su /ʃi:'ætsu:/ N-UNCOUNT **Shiatsu** is a form of massage that is used to cure illness and reduce pain. 指压按摩；日式按摩

shib|bo|leth /'ʃɪbəleθ/ (**shibboleths**) N-COUNT If you describe an idea or belief as a **shibboleth**, you mean that it is thought important by a group of people but may be old-fashioned or wrong. 过时的观点；陈旧的原则；错误的信念【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is time to go beyond the shibboleth that conventional forces cannot deter.* 是时候摆脱那些传统力量无法遏制的陈规陋习了。

shield /ʃi:ld/ (**shields, shielding, shielded**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Something or someone which is a **shield** against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it. 屏障；保护物；保护人 ❑ *He used his left hand as a shield against the reflecting sunlight.* 他用左手挡住反射过来的阳光。2 VERB If something or someone **shields** you **from** a danger or risk, they protect you from it. 保护；掩护；庇护 ❑ [v n +from] *He shielded his head from the sun with an old sack.* 他用一只旧口袋挡住头顶的阳光。3 VERB If you **shield** your eyes, you put your hand above your eyes to protect them from direct sunlight. (为阻挡阳光直射而)用手挡住，用手遮住(眼睛) ❑ [v n] *He squinted and shielded his eyes.* 他眯着眼，用手挡住眼睛。4 N-COUNT A **shield** is a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies while they were fighting. 盾；盾牌 5 N-COUNT A **shield** is a sports prize or badge that is shaped like a shield. (体育运动的)盾形奖牌，盾形徽章

→ see **army**

shift ◆◇ /ʃɪft/ (**shifts, shifting, shifted**) 1 VERB If you **shift** something or if it **shifts**, it moves slightly. (使)移动；(使)挪动；(使)转移 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He stopped, shifting his cane to his left hand.* 他停了下来，将手杖移到左手。❑ [v prep/adv] *He shifted from foot to foot.* 他从一只脚换到另一只脚。❑ [v] *The entire pile shifted and slid, thumping onto the floor.* 那整整一摞东西动了一下后滑落下来，嘭的一声全掉到了地上。❑ [v n] *...the squeak of his boots in the snow as he shifted his weight.* 他挪动身体时靴子在雪地里发出的吱吱声 2 VERB If someone's opinion, a situation, or a policy **shifts** or **is shifted**, it changes slightly. (意见、情况、政策)有所变动，稍作改变；使发生些许变化 ❑ [v] *Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years.* 最近几年对精神病的态度已有所改变。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *The emphasis should be shifted more towards Parliament.* 重点应更多地转向议会。[Also v adv] •N-COUNT **Shift** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...a shift in government policy.* 政府政策的微调 3 VERB If someone **shifts** the responsibility or blame for something onto you, they unfairly make you responsible or make people blame you for it, instead of them. 推卸，推诿，转嫁(责任)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n prep] *It was a vain attempt to shift the responsibility for the murder to somebody else.* 试图将谋杀的罪责转嫁给他人是徒劳的。4 VERB If a shop or company **shifts** goods, they sell goods that are difficult to sell. 销售，出售(滞销商品)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *Some suppliers were selling at a loss to shift stock.* 一些供应商赔本销售存货。5 VERB If you **shift** gears in a car, you put the car into a different gear. 换(车挡)；变(车速)【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **change**

6 N-COUNT [oft n N] If a group of factory workers, nurses, or other people work **shifts**, they work for a set period before being replaced by another group, so that there is always a group working. Each of these set periods is called a **shift**. You can also use **shift** to refer to a group of workers who work together on a particular shift. 轮班；当班时间；轮班职工 ❑ *His father worked shifts in a steel mill.* 他父亲是一家炼钢厂的轮班工人。7 → see also **shifting**

▶**shift down** PHRASAL VERB When you **shift down**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a lower gear. (开车时)换成低速挡，减速【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **change down**

▶**shift up** PHRASAL VERB When you **shift up**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a higher gear. (开车时)换成高速挡，加速【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **change up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shift* with:

N. **shift *your* weight** 挪动身体 1
shift *your* position 变换姿势；改变立场 1 2
shift *your* attention 转移注意力，**shift in focus** 转移焦点，**policy** shift 政策转变，**shift in/of power** 权利的更迭，**shift in priorities** 重点的转变 2
shift blame 推卸责任 3
shift gears 换挡 5
shift change 换班，**night** shift 夜班 6

ADJ. **dramatic** shift 巨大的变化，**major** shift 重大的变化，**significant** shift 影响深远的变化 2

shift|ing /'ʃɪftɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Shifting** is used to describe something which is made up of parts that are continuously moving and changing position in relation to other parts. 不断移动的；流动的 ❑ *The Croatian town of Ilok is a classic case of shifting populations.* 克罗地亚小镇伊洛克是一个人口不断变迁的典型例子。2 → see also **shift**

shift|less /'ʃɪftləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **shiftless**, you mean that they are lazy and have no desire to achieve anything. 偷懒的；没志气的；不思上进的；没出息的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a shiftless husband.* 不求上进的丈夫

shifty /'ʃɪfti/ ADJ Someone who looks **shifty** gives the impression of being dishonest. 看着不可靠的；狡诈的；鬼鬼祟祟的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He had a shifty face and previous convictions.* 他长得贼眉鼠眼，而且有犯罪前科。

shil|ling /'ʃɪlɪŋ/ (**shillings**) N-COUNT A **shilling** was a unit of money that was used in Britain until 1971 which was the equivalent of 5p. There were twenty shillings in a pound. 先令(1971 年以前英国的货币单位，1 先令值 5 便士，20 先令合 1 英镑)

shilly-shally /'ʃɪli ʃæli/ (**shilly-shallies, shilly-shallying, shilly-shallied**) VERB [usu cont] If you say that someone **is shilly-shallying**, you disapprove of the fact that they are hesitating when they should make a decision. 犹豫；踌躇不决【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v] *It's time for Brooke to stop shilly-shallying.* 这时候布鲁克不能再犹豫不决了。

shim|mer /'ʃɪmə^r/ (**shimmers, shimmering, shimmered**) VERB If something **shimmers**, it shines with a faint, unsteady light or has an unclear, unsteady appearance. 闪着微光；闪烁 ❑ [v] *The lights shimmered on the water.* 水面上波光粼粼。•N-SING **Shimmer** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a shimmer of starlight.* 星光闪烁

shim|my /'ʃɪmi/ (**shimmies, shimmying, shimmied**) VERB If you **shimmy**, you dance or move in a way that involves shaking your hips and shoulders from side to side. (抖动着肩膀和臀部)跳希米舞；一扭一摆地走 ❑ [v] *Dancers shimmied in the streets of*

S

Word Web 话题词汇 ship 船

Large **ocean-going vessels** remain an important way of transporting people and **cargo**. **Oil tankers** and **container ships** are a common sight in many **ports**. **Ocean liners** serve as both transportation and hotel for tourists. Some of these **ships** are several storeys tall. The **captain** steers a **cruise ship** from the **bridge**, while passengers enjoy themselves on the **promenade deck**. Huge **warships** carry thousands of soldiers to battlefields around the world. **Aircraft carriers** include a **flight deck** where planes can take off and land. **Ferries**, **barges**, fishing **craft**, and research **boats** are also an important part of the **marine** industry.

大型远洋船只仍旧是运输人员和货物的重要方式。油轮和货轮常见于许多港口。远洋客轮既可充当运输工具，又可用作入住游客的酒店。这些船中有些可达数层之高。船长在船桥上操舵，乘客则在散步甲板上自娱。巨大的军舰运送数以千计的士兵奔赴世界各地的战场。航空母舰包含可供飞机起降的飞行甲板。渡轮、驳船、渔船和科考船同样是船运的重要组成部分。

New Orleans. 舞者们在新奥尔良的大街上跳着希米舞。

shin /ʃɪn/ (**shins**) N-COUNT Your **shins** are the front parts of your legs between your knees and your ankles. 胫；胫部；小腿 ❑ *She punched him on the nose and kicked him in the shins.* 她冲他鼻子打了一拳，又在他小腿上踢了一脚。

shin|dig /'ʃɪndɪg/ (**shindigs**) N-COUNT A **shindig** is a large, noisy, enjoyable party. 盛大聚会；盛大舞会【INFORMAL 非正式】

shine /ʃaɪn/ (**shines**, **shining**, **shined**, **shone**) 1 VERB When the sun or a light **shines**, it gives out bright light. 发光；照耀 ❑ [v] *It is a mild morning and the sun is shining.* 这是个和煦的早晨，阳光普照。❑ [v] *A few scattered lights shone on the horizon.* 地平线上闪耀着几处星星点点的灯光。2 VERB If you **shine** a torch or other light somewhere, you point it there, so that you can see something when it is dark. 把…照向；使…的光投向 ❑ [v n prep] *One of the men shone a torch in his face.* 其中一名男子用火把照着他的脸。❑ [v n] *The man walked slowly towards her, shining the flashlight.* 那名男子打着手电筒，慢慢地朝她走过去。3 VERB Something that **shines** is very bright and clear because it is reflecting light. (因反射而)发光，发亮 ❑ [v] *Her blue eyes shone and caught the light.* 她的蓝眼睛在光的照射下闪闪发亮。❑ [v-ing] *...shining aluminum machines.* 亮闪闪的铝制机器 4 N-SING Something that has a **shine** is bright and clear because it is reflecting light. 光亮；光泽 ❑ *This gel gives a beautiful shine to the hair.* 这种发胶会使头发看上去有亮丽的光泽。5 VERB If you **shine** a wooden, leather, or metal object, you make it bright by rubbing or polishing it. 擦亮；擦光；擦拭 ❑ [v n] *Let him dust and shine the furniture.* 让他给家具除尘并把它们擦亮。6 VERB Someone who **shines** at a skill or activity does it extremely well. (技巧或活动方面)出色，出类拔萃 ❑ [v] *Did you shine at school?* 你上学时成绩优秀吗？7 → see also **shining** 8 PHRASE If you say that someone has **taken a shine to** another person, you mean that he or she liked them very much at their first meeting. 一见倾心；一见钟情；一眼就看上【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Seems to me you've taken quite a shine to Miss Richmond.* 在我看来你对里士满小姐完全是一见钟情。9 **rain or shine** → see **rain**

→ see **light bulb**

Thesaurus 同类词 *shine* Also look up:

V. glare, gleam, illuminate, shimmer 1 3
N. light, radiance, sheen 4

shin|gle /'ʃɪŋg°l/ (**shingles**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shingle** is a mass of small rough pieces of stone on the shore of a sea or a river. (海边或河边的)碎石滩 ❑ *...a beach of sand and shingle.* 碎石沙滩 2 N-UNCOUNT **Shingles** is a disease in which painful red spots spread in bands over a person's body, especially around their waist. 带状疱疹(尤见于腰部)

shin|ing /'ʃaɪnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ A **shining** achievement or quality is a very good one which should be greatly admired. (成就)辉煌的，值得钦佩的；(品质)出色的，卓越的 ❑ *She is a shining example to us all.* 她是我们所有人的光辉榜样。2 → see also **shine**

,shin 'pad (**shin pads**) N-COUNT A **shin pad** is a thick piece of material that you wear inside your socks to protect the lower part of your leg when you are playing a game such as football or rugby. (足球、橄榄球比赛时球员戴的)护胫，护腿板

→ see **football**

Shin|to /'ʃɪntəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Shinto** is the traditional religion of Japan. 神道教(日本的传统宗教)

shiny /'ʃaɪnɪ/ (**shinier**, **shiniest**) ADJ **Shiny** things are bright and reflect light. 闪亮的；反光的；有光泽的 ❑ *Her blonde hair was shiny and clean.* 她的金发干净而有光泽。❑ *...a shiny new sports car.* 一款闪亮的新跑车

→ see **metal**

ship ↔ /ʃɪp/ (**ships**, **shipping**, **shipped**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **ship** is a large boat which carries passengers or cargo. 大船；轮船；舰 ❑ *Within ninety minutes the ship was ready for departure.* 90 分钟之内轮船准备出发。❑ *We went by ship over to America.* 我们搭轮船去美国。❑ *...merchant ships.* 商船 2 VERB [usu passive] If people or things **are shipped** somewhere, they are sent there on a ship or by some other means of transport. 运送；运输；船运 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *Food is being shipped to drought-stricken Southern Africa.* 食物正被运往遭受旱灾的非洲南部。3 → see also **shipping**

→ see Word Web:**ship**

▶**ship out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **ships out**, they leave a place, especially by ship. (尤指乘船)离开 ❑ [v P] *Sailors hung about while they waited to ship out.* 水手们在等待离港的时候四处闲逛。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ship* with:

V. **board a** ship 登船，**build a** ship 造船，**jump** ship 擅自离船，**sink a** ship 使船沉没 1
N. **bow of a** ship 船头，**captain of a** ship 船长，**cargo** ship 货船，ship **docks** 船坞，ship's **crew** 船员 1

ship|board /'ʃɪpbɔ:ʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Shipboard** means taking place on a ship. 船上发生的；在船上的 ❑ *...a shipboard romance.* 发生在船上的恋情

ship|builder /'ʃɪpbɪldəʳ/ (**shipbuilders**) N-COUNT A **shipbuilder** is a company or a person that builds ships. 造船工人；造船公司；造船厂

ship|building /'ʃɪpbɪldɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Shipbuilding** is the industry of building ships. 造船业

ship|load /'ʃɪpləʊd/ (**shiploads**) N-COUNT A **shipload of** people or goods is as many people or goods as a ship can carry. 一艘船的装载量 ❑ [+*of*] *...a shipload of refugees.* 一船的难民

ship|mate /'ʃɪpmeɪt/ (**shipmates**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Sailors who work together on the same ship are **shipmates**. 同船的船员；同船的水手 ❑ *His shipmates stayed at their stations.* 与他同船的水手都坚守在岗位上。

ship|ment /'ʃɪpmənt/ (**shipments**) 1 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **shipment** is an amount of a particular kind of cargo that is sent to another country on a ship, train, aeroplane, or other vehicle. 运输的货物 ❑ *Food shipments could begin in a matter of weeks.* 几周内就可以开始运送食物了。❑ [+*of*] *...a shipment of weapons.* 运送的一批武器 2 N-UNCOUNT The **shipment** of a cargo somewhere is the sending of it there by ship, train, aeroplane, or some other vehicle. 运输；运送；装运 ❑ *Bananas are packed before being transported to the docks for shipment overseas.* 香蕉在运到码头发往海外之前已经装箱。

ship|owner /'ʃɪpəʊnəʳ/ (**shipowners**) N-COUNT A **shipowner** is someone who owns a ship or ships or who has shares in a shipping company. 船主；船东；船舶公司合伙人

ship|per /'ʃɪpəʳ/ (**shippers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shippers** are people or companies who ship cargo as a business. 托运商；航运商

ship|ping /'ʃɪpɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Shipping** is the transport of cargo as a business, especially on ships. 运输(业)；(尤指)航运(业) ❑ *...the international shipping industry.* 国际航运业 ❑ *The Greeks*

are still powerful players in world shipping. 希腊依然是世界航运业强有力的竞争者。 ■ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the amount of money that you pay to a company to transport cargo as **shipping**. 运输费 ❑ *It is $39.95 plus $3 shipping.* 共 39.95 美元，外加 3 美元运费。 ■ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to ships as **shipping** when considering them as a group. (总称)船舶 ❑ *They sent naval forces to protect merchant shipping.* 他们派出了海军保护商船。

ship|shape /ˈʃɪpʃeɪp/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **shipshape**, it looks tidy, neat, and in good condition. 整齐的；整洁的；井然有序的 ❑ *The house only needs an occasional coat of paint to keep it shipshape.* 房子只需偶尔粉刷一次就可以保持整洁。

ship|wreck /ˈʃɪprek/ (**shipwrecks, shipwrecked**) ■ N-VAR If there is a **shipwreck**, a ship is destroyed in an accident at sea. 船舶失事；船只遇难；海难 ❑ *He was drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Spain.* 他在西班牙海岸附近的一次海难中溺水身亡。 ■ N-COUNT A **shipwreck** is a ship which has been destroyed in an accident at sea. 遇难船只；失事船只；沉船 ■ V-PASSIVE If someone **is shipwrecked**, their ship is destroyed in an accident at sea but they survive and manage to reach land. 使(人)遭遇海难(但成功逃生) ❑ [be v-ed] *He was shipwrecked after visiting the island.* 他从那个岛上观光回来时遭遇了海难，好在人没什么事。

ship|wright /ˈʃɪpraɪt/ (**shipwrights**) N-COUNT A **shipwright** is a person who builds or repairs ships as a job. 造船者；修船工

Word Link 词根词缀 ***wright*** ≈ *maker* 制作者：*playwright, shipwright, wheelwright*

ship|yard /ˈʃɪpjɑːrd/ (**shipyards**) N-COUNT A **shipyard** is a place where ships are built and repaired. 造船厂；修船厂；船坞

shire /ˈʃaɪər/ (**shires**) ■ N-COUNT **The Shires** or **the shire counties** are the counties of England that have a lot of countryside and farms. (英格兰的)郡 ❑ *Smart country people are fleeing back to the shires.* 精明的乡下人正纷纷逃回各郡。 ■ N-COUNT A **shire** or **shire horse** is a large heavy horse used for pulling loads. (高大强壮的)拉车马，重挽马【BRIT 英】

shirk /ʃɜːrk/ (**shirks, shirking, shirked**) VERB [usu with neg] If someone does not **shirk** their responsibility or duty, they do what they have a responsibility to do. 逃避，规避(责任、义务)；偷懒 ❑ [v n] *We in the Congress can't shirk our responsibility.* 我们作为国会议员不能逃避责任。 ❑ [v +*from*] *The Government will not shirk from considering the need for further action.* 政府不会不考虑采取进一步行动的需要。 [Also v]

shirt ◆◇ /ʃɜːrt/ (**shirts**) ■ N-COUNT A **shirt** is a piece of clothing that you wear on the upper part of your body. Shirts have a collar, sleeves, and buttons down the front. 衬衫 ■ → see also **dress shirt, stuffed shirt, sweatshirt, T-shirt**

→ see **clothing**

Usage 用法 **shirt** and **blouse**

Be careful not to use *blouse* when you should use *shirt*. Both men and women wear shirts, but only women wear blouses, which are usually thought of as more loose fitting and a little fancier than shirts: *Reynaldo put on a fancy shirt to go to the party, but Alma was afraid she'd get her new blouse dirty, so she put on one of the shirts she often wore to work.*

注意不要混淆 blouse 和 shirt。shirt 指男式或女式衬衫，而 blouse 专指女式衬衫，比 shirt 更宽松、更好看一些：Reynaldo put on a fancy shirt to go to the party, but Alma was afraid she'd get her new blouse dirty, so she put on one of the shirts she often wore to work. 雷纳尔多穿了一件别致的衬衫去参加聚会，但阿尔玛担心会把她新买的女式衬衫弄脏，所以只穿了平时上班常穿的一件衬衫。

-shirted /-ʃɜːrtɪd/ COMB **-shirted** is used to form adjectives which indicate what colour or type of shirt someone is wearing. (用于构成形容词)表示"穿着(某种颜色或款式的)衬衫的" ❑ *...white-shirted men.* 穿白衬衣的男人们

shirt|sleeve /ˈʃɜːrtsliːv/ (**shirtsleeves**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shirtsleeves** are the sleeves of a shirt. If a man is **in shirtsleeves** or **in his shirtsleeves**, he is wearing a shirt but not a jacket. 衬衫袖子 ❑ *He rolled up his shirtsleeves.* 他挽起了衬衫袖子。

shirt-tail (**shirt-tails**) also **shirttail** N-COUNT **Shirt-tails** are the long parts of a shirt below the waist. 衬衫下摆 ❑ *He wore sandals and old jeans and his shirt-tails weren't tucked in.* 他穿着凉鞋、旧仔裤，衬衫下摆也没塞进裤子里。

shirty /ˈʃɜːrti/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone gets **shirty**, they behave in a bad-tempered and rude way because they are annoyed about something. 生气的；动怒的；发脾气的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+*with*] *He got quite shirty with me.* 他对我大发脾气。

shit /ʃɪt/ (**shits, shitting, shat**) ■ N-UNCOUNT Some people use **shit** to refer to solid waste matter from the body of a human being or animal. 粪；屎；大便【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ VERB To **shit** means to get rid of solid waste matter from the body. 排大便；拉屎【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ N-SING To have **a shit** means to get rid of solid waste matter from the body. 拉屎；大便；排泄【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ N-PLURAL If someone has **the shits**, liquid waste matter keeps coming out of their body because they are ill or afraid. (生病或害怕时的)腹泻，拉肚子【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to things that they do not like as **shit**. 蹩脚货；垃圾；烂东西【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，无礼，贬】❑ *This is a load of shit.* 这是一堆废物。 ■ N-COUNT People sometimes insult someone they do not like by referring to them as **a shit**. 瘪三；烂人；狗东西【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，无礼，贬】■ EXCLAM **Shit** is used to express anger, impatience, or disgust. (表示愤怒、不耐烦或厌恶)该死，妈的【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ PHRASE To **beat** or **kick the shit out of** someone means to beat or kick them so violently that they are badly injured. 狠揍；痛扁；把…打得屁滚尿流【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】■ PHRASE If someone says that **the shit hit the fan**, they mean that there was suddenly a lot of trouble or angry arguments. 灾难临头；惹麻烦；走霉运【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】■ PHRASE If someone says that they do not **give a shit** about something, they mean that they do not care about it at all. 一点儿不在乎；毫不关心；根本不放在心上【INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 非正式，无礼，情感】

shite /ʃaɪt/ ADJ If someone describes something as **shite**, they do not like it or think that it is very poor quality. 蹩脚货；垃圾；烂东西【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】

shit|less /ˈʃɪtləs/ ADV [adj ADV] If someone says that they are scared **shitless** or bored **shitless**, they are emphasizing that they are extremely scared or bored. 非常，极其(害怕或无聊)【INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 非正式，无礼，强调】

shit|ty /ˈʃɪti/ (**shittier, shittiest**) ADJ If someone describes something as **shitty**, they do not like it or think that it is of poor quality. 令人厌恶的；低劣的；糟糕的【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，无礼，贬】

shiv|er /ˈʃɪvər/ (**shivers, shivering, shivered**) VERB When you **shiver**, your body shakes slightly because you are cold or frightened. (因寒冷或惧怕而)哆嗦，颤抖，发抖 ❑ [v] *He shivered in the cold.* 他冻得发抖。 ❑ [v +*with*] *I was sitting on the floor shivering with fear.* 我坐在地板上，吓得发抖。 •N-COUNT **Shiver** is also a noun. ❑ *The emptiness here sent shivers down my spine.* 这里的空寂让我脊梁骨发凉。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shiver* with:

V. **feel a** shiver 感到发抖，shiver **goes/runs down** *your* spine 脊背发凉，*something* **makes** *you* shiver …让人害怕，*something* **sends a** shiver **down** *your* **spine** …令人毛骨悚然

shiv|ery /ˈʃɪvəri/ ADJ If you are **shivery**, you cannot stop shivering because you feel cold, frightened, or ill. (因寒冷、恐惧、生病)颤抖的，战栗的，哆嗦的 ❑ *She felt shivery and a little sick.* 她感到身体发抖，而且有点儿恶心。

shoal /ʃəʊl/ (**shoals**) N-COUNT A **shoal of** fish is a large group of them swimming together. (鱼)群 ❑ [+*of*] *Among them swam shoals of fish.* 鱼群在他们中间游过。 ❑ *...tuna shoals.* 金枪鱼群

shock ◆◆ /ʃɒk/ (**shocks, shocking, shocked**) ■ N-COUNT If you have a **shock**, something suddenly happens which is unpleasant,

S

upsetting, or very surprising. 震惊；惊愕；令人震惊的事 ❑ *The extent of the violence came as a shock.* 暴力程度令人震惊。❑ [+of] *He has never recovered from the shock of your brother's death.* 他一直没从你哥哥去世的打击中恢复过来。2 N-UNCOUNT **Shock** is a person's emotional and physical condition when something very frightening or upsetting has happened to them.（身心受到的）打击，震惊 ❑ *She's still in a state of shock.* 她仍惊魂未定。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If someone is **in shock**, they are suffering from a serious physical condition in which their blood is not flowing round their body properly, for example because they have had a bad injury. 休克 ❑ *They escaped the blaze but were rushed to hospital suffering from shock.* 他们逃离了火海，却因休克而被迅速送往医院。4 VERB If something **shocks** you, it makes you feel very upset, because it involves death or suffering and because you had not expected it. 使震惊；使惊愕；使受打击 ❑ [v n] *After forty years in the police force nothing much shocks me.* 在警队呆了 40 年后，我对什么都见怪不怪了。•**shocked** ADJ ❑ *This was a nasty attack and the woman is still very shocked.* 这是一次恶意袭击，那女人仍然惊骇不已。5 VERB If someone or something **shocks** you, it upsets or offends you because you think it is rude or morally wrong.（因行为粗鲁或不道德而）使不快，使气愤，使厌恶，使反感 ❑ [v n] *You can't shock me.* 我不会被你激怒的。❑ [*be* V-ed] *They were easily shocked in those days.* 在那个年代，他们动不动就对一些事情看不顺眼。❑ [v] *We were always trying to be creative and to shock.* 那时我们总是想搞点儿新意，以求惊世骇俗。•**shocked** ADJ ❑ *Don't look so shocked.* 别一脸不高兴。6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **shock** announcement or event is one which shocks people because it is unexpected.（通告、事件等）令人惊愕的，令人震惊的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the shock announcement that she is to resign.* 她将要辞职的惊人声明 ❑ *...a shock defeat.* 令人震惊的落败 7 N-VAR A **shock** is the force of something suddenly hitting or pulling something else. 冲击力 ❑ *Steel barriers can bend and absorb the shock.* 钢制栅栏可以弯曲并能吸收冲击力。8 N-COUNT A **shock** is the same as an **electric shock**. 触电；电击 9 N-COUNT A **shock of** hair is a very thick mass of hair on a person's head. 浓密的一堆（头发）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...a very old priest with a shock of white hair.* 满头白发、年事已高的神父 10 → see also **shocking, culture shock, electric shock, shell shock**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shock* with:

V. **come as a** shock 令人震惊 1
send a shock 使震惊；使受冲击 1 7
express shock 表示震惊，**feel** shock 感到震惊 2
N. **in a state of** shock 大为震惊，shock **value** 震撼力 2

'shock ab|sorb|er (**shock absorbers**) also **shock-absorber** N-COUNT A **shock absorber** is a device fitted near the wheels of a car or other vehicle to reduce the effects of travelling over uneven ground.（汽车等的）减震器 ❑ *...a pair of rear shock absorbers.* 一对后减震器

shock|er /'ʃɒkə'/ (**shockers**) N-COUNT A **shocker** is something such as a story, a piece of news, or a film that shocks people or that is intended to shock them. 耸人听闻的故事（或新闻）；恐怖电影【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Marsha Hunt's second novel, 'Free', is a shocker.* 玛莎·亨特的第二部小说《自由》是一部恐怖小说。

,shock 'hor|ror 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **shock horror** story is presented in a way that is intended to cause great shock or anger. 令人震惊的；令人愤怒的；骇人听闻的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The media is full of shock-horror headlines about under-age crime.* 媒体上充斥着各种关于未成年人犯罪的骇人听闻的新闻标题。2 EXCLAM You can say **shock horror!** in reaction to something that other people may find shocking or surprising, to indicate that you do not find it shocking or surprising at all. 真恐怖，太意外了（假装震惊或惊讶时说）【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 幽默，非正式，情感】❑ *I felt intellectually superior despite—shock horror—my lack of qualifications.* 我觉得自己比别人聪明，尽管，天啊，我没有什么资历。

shock|ing /'ʃɒkɪŋ/ 1 ADJ You can say that something is **shocking** if you think that it is very bad. 糟透了的；极坏的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The media coverage was shocking.* 当时媒体的报道糟透了。•**shock|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *His memory was becoming shockingly bad.* 他的记忆力变得特别差。2 ADJ You can say that something is **shocking** if you think that it is morally wrong. 令人震惊的；令人愤慨的；不道德的 ❑ *It is shocking that nothing was said.* 当时竟然什么都没说，真让人愤慨。•**shock|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *Shockingly, this useless and dangerous surgery did not end until the 1930s.* 令人震惊的是，这种既无效又危险的手术直到 20 世纪 30 年代才被废止。3 → see also **shock**

,shock|ing 'pink COLOUR Something that is **shocking pink** is very bright pink. 鲜艳的粉红色 ❑ *...a shocking-pink T-shirt.* 一件艳粉红色 T 恤

,shock 'jock (**shock jocks**) N-COUNT A **shock jock** is a radio disc jockey who deliberately uses language or expresses opinions that many people find offensive.（故意口无遮拦的）电台唱片节目主持人【INFORMAL 非正式】

'shock tac|tic (**shock tactics**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shock tactics** are a way of trying to influence people's attitudes to a particular matter by shocking them. 震惊战术；耸动视听术 ❑ *We must use shock tactics if we are to stop Aids becoming another accepted 20th-century disease.* 如果不想让艾滋病成为 20 世纪又一常见疾病，我们必须让人们对它产生恐惧。

'shock thera|py 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the use of extreme policies or actions to solve a particular problem quickly as **shock therapy**.（为迅速解决某问题采取的）应急行动，极端政策 ❑ *...Prague's policy of economic shock therapy.* 布拉格的应急经济政策 2 N-UNCOUNT **Shock therapy** is a way of treating mentally ill patients by passing an electric current through their brain.（治疗精神病的）休克疗法，电击治疗

'shock treat|ment N-UNCOUNT **Shock treatment** is the same as **shock therapy**. 同 shock therapy

'shock troops N-PLURAL **Shock troops** are soldiers who are specially trained to carry out a quick attack. 突击部队

'shock wave (**shock waves**) also **shockwave** 1 N-COUNT A **shock wave** is an area of very high pressure moving through the air, earth, or water. It is caused by an explosion or an earthquake, or by an object travelling faster than sound.（爆炸、地震等引起的）冲击波 ❑ *The shock waves yesterday were felt from Las Vegas to San Diego.* 昨天从拉斯维加斯到圣迭戈都感觉到了这几股冲击波。2 N-COUNT A **shock wave** is the effect of something surprising, such as a piece of unpleasant news, that causes strong reactions when it spreads through a place. 震惊；震荡；震撼；轰动 ❑ *The crime sent shock waves throughout the country.* 这一罪行在全国上下引起一片轰动。

→ see **sound**

shod /ʃɒd/ 1 ADJ [adv ADJ] You can use **shod** when you are describing the kind of shoes that a person is wearing. 穿…鞋的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*in/with*] *He has demonstrated a strong preference for being shod in running shoes.* 他给人的感觉是特别偏爱穿跑步鞋。2 **Shod** is the past participle of **shoe**.

shod|dy /'ʃɒdi/ (**shoddier, shoddiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Shoddy** work or a **shoddy** product has been done or made carelessly or badly. 劣等的；粗制滥造的；做工粗糙的 ❑ *I'm normally quick to complain about shoddy service.* 对劣质服务我通常会立刻投诉。•**shod|di|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *These products are shoddily produced.* 这些产品是粗制滥造的。

shoe ♦∞ /ʃu:/ (**shoes**) 1 N-COUNT **Shoes** are objects which you wear on your feet. They cover most of your foot and you wear them over socks or stockings. 鞋；鞋子 ❑ *...a pair of shoes.* 一双鞋 ❑ *You don't mind if I take my shoes off, do you?* 你不介意我把鞋子脱了吧？2 → see also **snowshoe, training shoe** 3 N-COUNT A **shoe** is the same as a **horseshoe**. 同 horseshoe 4 VERB When a blacksmith **shoes** a horse, they fix horseshoes onto its feet. 给（马）钉蹄铁 ❑ [v n] *Blacksmiths spent most of their time repairing tools and shoeing horses.* 铁匠大部分时间都在修理工具和钉马掌。5 → see also **shod** 6 PHRASE If you **fill** someone's **shoes** or **step into** their **shoes**, you take their place by doing the job they were doing. 接替…的位置（或工作）❑ *No one has been able to fill his shoes.* 目前还没人能接替他的位置。7 PHRASE If you talk about being **in** someone's **shoes**, you talk about what you would do or how you

would feel if you were in their situation. 处在…的境地；设身处地 ❑ *I wouldn't want to be in his shoes.* 我可不想处在他那样的处境。

shoe|horn /ˈʃuːhɔːrn/ (**shoehorns, shoehorning, shoehorned**) 1 N-COUNT A **shoehorn** is a piece of metal or plastic with a slight curve that you put in the back of your shoe so that your heel will go into the shoe easily. 鞋拔 2 VERB If you **shoehorn** something **into** a tight place, you manage to get it in there even though it is difficult. 把…硬塞进 ❑ [be v-ed +into] *Their cars are shoehorned into tiny spaces.* 他们的车硬被塞进了狭小的空间。❑ [v n +into] *I was shoehorning myself into my skin-tight ball gown.* 我正拼命把自己塞进紧身晚礼服里。

shoe|lace /ˈʃuːleɪs/ (**shoelaces**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shoelaces** are long, narrow pieces of material like pieces of string that you use to fasten your shoes. 鞋带【BRIT 英】❑ *He began to tie his shoelaces.* 他开始系鞋带。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shoestrings**

shoe|maker /ˈʃuːmeɪkəʳ/ (**shoemakers**) N-COUNT A **shoemaker** is a person whose job is making shoes and boots. 鞋匠；制鞋工人

shoe|string /ˈʃuːstrɪŋ/ (**shoestrings**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shoestrings** are long, narrow pieces of material like pieces of string that you use to fasten your shoes. 鞋带【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **shoelaces**

2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **shoestring** budget is one where you have very little money to spend. 资金极少的；小成本的 ❑ *The British-produced film was made on a shoestring budget.* 这部英国出品的电影是小成本制作。3 PHRASE If you do something or make something **on a shoestring**, you do it using very little money. 用很少的钱；以小成本 ❑ *The theatre will be run on a shoestring.* 戏院将小本经营。

shone /ʃɒn, AM 美 ʃoʊn/ **Shone** is the past tense and past participle of **shine**.

shoo /ʃuː/ (**shoos, shooing, shooed**) 1 VERB If you **shoo** an animal or a person **away**, you make them go away by waving your hands or arms at them. (挥手)赶走 ❑ [v n with adv] *You'd better shoo him away.* 你最好把他赶走。❑ [v n prep] *I shooed him out of the room.* 我把他赶出了房间。2 EXCLAM You say '**shoo!**' to an animal when you want it to go away. (赶动物走的声音)嘘！去！走！❑ *Shoo, bird, shoo.* 嘘！小鸟，嘘！

'shoo-in (**shoo-ins**) N-COUNT A **shoo-in** is a person or thing that seems sure to succeed. 稳操胜券的人(或事)【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *Ms Brown is still no shoo-in for the November election.* 布朗夫人在 11 月的选举中仍然没有十足的胜算。

shook /ʃʊk/ **Shook** is the past tense of **shake**.

shoot ↔ /ʃuːt/ (**shoots, shooting, shot**) 1 VERB If someone **shoots** a person or an animal, they kill them or injure them by firing a bullet or arrow at them. 枪杀；枪击；射伤；射杀 ❑ [v n] *The police had orders to shoot anyone who attacked them.* 警察接到命令，可以枪击任何攻击他们的人。❑ [be v-ed with adj] *The man was shot dead by the police during a raid on his house.* 警察在突袭搜查那名男子的家时将其打死。❑ [v n +in] *Her father shot himself in the head with a shotgun.* 她父亲用一把猎枪开枪自杀了。2 VERB To **shoot** means to fire a bullet from a weapon such as a gun. 开枪；射击 ❑ [v] *He taunted armed officers by pointing to his head, as if inviting them to shoot.* 他用手指着自己的头来嘲弄武装警察，好像在招引他们开枪一样。❑ [v +at] *The police came around the corner and they started shooting at us.* 警察拐过了街角，开始朝我们开枪。❑ [v adv/prep] *She had never been able to shoot straight.* 她从没能射准过。3 VERB If someone or something **shoots** in a particular direction, they move in that direction quickly and suddenly. (朝某方向)冲，奔，飞驰 ❑ [v adv/prep] *They had almost reached the boat when a figure shot past them.* 他们差不多快到船边时，一个人影从他们旁边飞奔而过。4 VERB If you **shoot** something somewhere or if it **shoots** somewhere, it moves there quickly and suddenly. (突然并迅速地)伸出，扔出，抛出 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Masters shot a hand across the table and gripped his wrist.* 马斯特斯迅速把手伸到桌对面，紧紧抓住他的手腕。❑ [v adv/prep] *You'd turn on the water, and it would shoot straight up in the air.* 你若打开水龙头，水会直往上喷。5 VERB If you **shoot** a look at someone, you look at them quickly and briefly, often in a way that expresses your feelings. 迅速地看，瞥(一眼)❑ [v n n] *Mary Ann shot him a rueful look.* 玛丽·安懊悔地瞥了他一眼。❑ [v n +at] *The man in the black overcoat shot a penetrating look at the other man.* 身穿黑大衣的男子目光犀利地扫了另外一名男子一眼。6 VERB If someone **shoots to** fame, they become famous or successful very quickly. 迅速(成名)；一举(成功)❑ [v +to] *Alina Reyes shot to fame a few years ago with her extraordinary first novel.* 阿林娜·雷耶斯几年前因她那部不同凡响的小说处女作而迅速成名。7 VERB When people **shoot** a film or **shoot** photographs, they make a film or take photographs using a camera. 拍摄(电影、照片等)；摄制 ❑ [v n] *He'd love to shoot his film in Cuba.* 他很乐意在古巴拍摄他的影片。•N-COUNT **Shoot** is also a noun. ❑ *... a barn presently being used for a video shoot.* 眼下正用来拍摄录像的仓库 8 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shoots** are plants that are beginning to grow, or new parts growing from a plant or tree. 嫩芽；幼苗；新枝 9 VERB In sports such as football or basketball, when someone **shoots**, they try to score by kicking, throwing, or hitting the ball towards the goal. 射门；投篮；击球 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Spencer scuttled away from Young to shoot wide when he should have scored.* 斯潘塞绕开了扬却把球射偏了，他本该进球得分的。[Also v, v n] 10 → see also **shooting, shot** 11 PHRASE If you **shoot the breeze** or **shoot the bull with** someone, you talk to them about things which are not very serious or important. 聊天；闲聊【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [+with] *They expected me to sit up and shoot the breeze with them till one or two in the morning.* 他们希望我晚上熬夜陪他们聊天到凌晨一两点。❑ *I also met with Pollack again to kind of shoot the bull.* 我也再次和波拉克会面，两人闲聊了会儿。12 to **shoot from the hip** → see **hip**

▶**shoot down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **shoots down** an aeroplane, a helicopter, or a missile, they make it fall to the ground by hitting it with a bullet or missile. 击落(飞机、直升机、导弹等)❑ [v p n] *They claimed to have shot down one incoming missile.* 他们声称击落了一枚来犯的导弹。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If one person **shoots down** another, they shoot them with a gun. 枪杀；开枪射击 ❑ [v p n] *He was prepared to suppress rebellion by shooting down protesters.* 他准备开枪射击抗议者以镇压叛乱。❑ [v n p] *They shot him down in cold blood.* 他们残忍地开枪将他打死了。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **shoot** someone **down** or **shoot down** their ideas, you say or show that they are completely wrong. 反驳；彻底推翻 ❑ [v n p] *She was able to shoot the rumour down in flames with ample documentary evidence.* 她能够用充分的书面证据将传闻彻底粉碎。[Also v p n]

▶**shoot up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **shoots up**, it grows or increases very quickly. 迅速成长；迅速增加 ❑ [v p +by] *Sales shot up by 9% last month.* 销售量上个月猛增了 9%。❑ [v p] *The fair market value of the property shot up.* 这处房产的公平市价增长迅速。[Also v p +to] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a drug addict **shoots up**, they inject a quantity of drugs into their body. 注射毒品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *Drug addicts shoot up in the back alleys.* 瘾君子们在后街小巷里注射毒品。❑ [v p n] *We shot up heroin in the playground.* 我们在操场上注射海洛因。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shoot* with:

V. **going to** shoot 正要开枪(或射箭) 1 2
try to shoot 试图射杀(或拍摄) 1 2 7
shoot **to kill** 射杀 2
N. **orders to** shoot 下令射击, **soldiers** shoot 士兵射击 1 2
shoot **a gun** 开枪, shoot **missiles** 发射导弹 2
shoot **a film** 拍摄电影, **photo** shoot 摄影 7

'shoot-em-up (**shoot-em-ups**) N-COUNT A **shoot-em-up** is a computer game that involves shooting and killing characters. (计算机上的)枪战游戏，超级火力游戏【INFORMAL 非正式】

shoot|er /ˈʃuːtəʳ/ (**shooters**) 1 N-COUNT A **shooter** is a person who shoots a gun. 射手；枪手 ❑ *An eyewitness identified him as the shooter.* 一位目击者认出他就是那个开枪者。2 N-COUNT A **shooter** is a gun. 枪【INFORMAL 非正式】

shoot|ing /ˈʃuːtɪŋ/ (**shootings**) 1 N-COUNT A **shooting** is an

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occasion when someone is killed or injured by being shot with a gun. 枪击事件 ❑ *A drug-related gang war led to a series of shootings in the city.* 一起与毒品有关的帮派火并引发了该市一连串的枪击事件。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Shooting** is hunting animals with a gun as a leisure activity. 狩猎；打猎【BRIT 英】❑ *Grouse shooting begins in August.* 松鸡狩猎开始于 8 月。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **hunting**

3 N-UNCOUNT The **shooting** of a film is the act of filming it. (电影的)拍摄，摄制 ❑ *Ingrid was busy learning her lines for the next day's shooting.* 英格丽德正忙着背诵第二天戏份的台词。

'shoot|ing gal|lery (**shooting galleries**) N-COUNT A **shooting gallery** is a place where people use rifles to shoot at targets, especially in order to win prizes. (尤指可以赢得奖品的)射击场，打靶场

'shoot|ing star (**shooting stars**) N-COUNT A **shooting star** is a piece of rock or metal that burns very brightly when it enters the Earth's atmosphere from space, and is seen from Earth as a bright star travelling very fast across the sky. 流星

'shoot|ing war (**shooting wars**) N-COUNT When two countries in conflict engage in a **shooting war**, they fight each other with weapons rather than opposing each other by diplomatic or other means. 热战；真枪实弹的战争【JOURNALISM 新闻】

'shoot-out (**shoot-outs**) 1 N-COUNT A **shoot-out** is a fight in which people shoot at each other with guns. 枪战；交火 ❑ *Three IRA men were killed in the shoot-out.* 交火中 3 名爱尔兰共和军成员被打死。 2 N-COUNT In games such as football, a **shoot-out** or a **penalty shoot-out** is a way of deciding the result of a game that has ended in a draw. Players from each team try to score a goal in turn until one player fails to score and their team loses the game. (足球等运动的)点球大战，罚点球决胜负 ❑ *The Danes won that UEFA tie in a shoot-out.* 丹麦人在点球大战中胜出，赢下了那场欧洲杯淘汰赛。

shop ◆◆ /ʃɒp/ (**shops, shopping, shopped**) 1 N-COUNT A **shop** is a building or part of a building where things are sold. 商店；店铺【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...health-food shops.* 健康食品商店 ❑ *...a record shop.* 音像店 ❑ *It's not available in the shops.* 商店里都没货。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **store**

2 VERB When you **shop**, you go to shops and buy things. 购物；去商店买东西 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He always shopped at the Co-op.* 他一直在合作社买东西。❑ [V prep/adv] *...some advice that's worth bearing in mind when shopping for a new carpet.* 买新地毯时值得参考的一些建议 ❑ [V] *...customers who shop once a week.* 一周购物一次的顾客 •**shop|per** (**shoppers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...crowds of Christmas shoppers.* 一群群圣诞节采购者 3 N-COUNT [n N] You can refer to a place where a particular service is offered as a particular type of **shop**. (提供某种服务的)店，店面 ❑ *...the barber shop where Rodney sometimes had his hair cut.* 罗德尼有时去理发的那家理发店 ❑ *...your local video shop.* 你们当地的音像店 4 VERB If you **shop** someone, you report them to the police for doing something illegal. (向警察)告发【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n +to] *His father was so disgusted to discover his son was dealing drugs he shopped him to police.* 他父亲发现儿子在贩毒时深感憎恶，就向警察告发了他。❑ [be V-ed] *Fraudsters are often shopped by honest friends and neighbours.* 诈骗犯经常会被正直守法的朋友和邻居告发。 5 → see also **shopping, chip shop, coffee shop, corner shop, paper shop, pawn shop, print shop, sex shop, tea shop, talking shop, thrift shop** 6 PHRASE If something is happening **all over the shop**, it is happening in many different places or throughout a wide area. 到处；各处【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *This gave them the freedom to make trouble all over the shop without fear of retribution.* 这使他们可以肆意到处惹是生非，而不用担心受到惩罚。 7 PHRASE If you **set up shop**, you start a business. 开业；开张 ❑ *He set up shop as an independent PR consultant.* 他自己开公司，做起了独立公共关系顾问。 8 PHRASE If you **shop till you drop**, you do a large amount of shopping. 购物到腿软；血拼 ❑ *You can use your card in cash machines, or to shop till you drop.* 你可以用银行卡在自动提款机上取钱，或者持卡购物直到腿软。 9 PHRASE If you say that people **are talking shop**, you mean that they are talking about their work, and this is boring for other people who do not do the same work. 谈论本行工作；三句话不离本行 ❑ *If you hang around with colleagues all the time you just end up talking shop.* 如果整天和同事泡在一起的话，你最终就会变得开口闭口都是工作。

▶**shop around** PHRASAL VERB If you **shop around**, you go to different shops or companies in order to compare the prices and quality of goods or services before you decide to buy them. 货比三家再买；逐店比较后选购 ❑ [V P] *Prices may vary so it's well worth shopping around before you buy.* 价格可能会有高有低，所以在买之前很有必要货比三家。❑ [V P +*for*] *He shopped around for a firm that would be flexible.* 他到处寻觅一家可灵活变通的公司。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shop* with:

N. **antique** shop 古玩店，**pet** shop 宠物店，**souvenir** shop 纪念品店 1
shop **owner** 店主 1 3
auto shop 汽车店，**barber** shop 理发店，**beauty** shop 美容店，**repair** shop 修理厂 3

shopa|hol|ic /ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/ (**shopaholics**) N-COUNT A **shopaholic** is someone who greatly enjoys going shopping and buying things, or who cannot stop themselves doing this. 购物狂；热衷于购物的人【INFORMAL 非正式】

'shop as|sis|tant (**shop assistants**) N-COUNT A **shop assistant** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers. 店员；售货员；营业员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sales clerk**

,shop 'floor also **shop-floor, shopfloor** N-SING [oft N n] The **shop floor** is used to refer to all the ordinary workers in a factory or the area where they work, especially in contrast to the people who are in charge. (尤指与管理人员相对而言的)全体工人，工人的生产区，工作车间【BRIT 英】❑ *Cost must be controlled, not just on the shop floor but in the boardroom too.* 必须要控制成本，不仅仅是工人方面，董事会方面也要控制。

'shop front (**shop fronts**) also **shopfront** N-COUNT A **shop front** is the outside part of a shop which faces the street, including the door and windows. (商店的)店面，门面【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **storefront**

shop|keeper /ˈʃɒpkiːpəʳ/ (**shopkeepers**) N-COUNT A **shopkeeper** is a person who owns or manages a small shop. (小店的)店主【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **storekeeper, merchant**

shop|lift /ˈʃɒplɪft/ (**shoplifts, shoplifting, shoplifted**) VERB If someone **shoplifts**, they steal goods from a shop by hiding them in a bag or in their clothes. 在商店行窃 ❑ [V] *He openly shoplifted from a supermarket.* 他公然在超市偷窃。❑ [V n] *They had shoplifted thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.* 他们已经偷了商店价值好几千美元的商品。•**shop|lifter** (**shoplifters**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a shoplifter in court for stealing a bottle of perfume.* 因偷窃一瓶香水而出庭受审的商店扒手

shop|lifting /ˈʃɒplɪftɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Shoplifting** is stealing from a shop by hiding things in a bag or in your clothes. 商店偷窃 ❑ *The grocer accused her of shoplifting and demanded to look in her bag.* 食品杂货店老板说她行窃并要求检查她的手提袋。

shop|ping ◆◇ /ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT When you do **the shopping**, you go to shops and buy things. 购物；买东西 ❑ *I'll do the shopping this afternoon.* 今天下午我会去买东西。 2 → see also **window shopping** 3 N-UNCOUNT Your **shopping** is the things that you have bought from shops, especially food. 从商店购买来的东西(尤指食品) ❑ *We put the shopping away.* 我们把买回来的东西放好。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shopping* with:

N. shopping **bag** 购物袋，**Christmas** shopping 圣诞购物，shopping **district** 购物区，**food** shopping 食品采购，**grocery** shopping 杂货采购，**holiday** shopping 假期购物，**online** shopping 网购，shopping **spree** 疯狂购物 1

'shop|ping cart (shopping carts) N-COUNT A **shopping cart** is the same as a **shopping trolley**. 同 shopping trolley【AM 美】

'shop|ping cen|tre (shopping centres)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shopping center**

N-COUNT A **shopping centre** is a specially built area containing a lot of different shops. 购物中心；商店区 ❑ *The new shopping centre was constructed at a cost of 1.1 million.* 新的购物中心耗资 110 万建成。

'shop|ping chan|nel (shopping channels) N-COUNT A **shopping channel** is a television channel that broadcasts programmes showing products that you can phone the channel and buy. 电视购物频道

'shop|ping list (shopping lists) N-COUNT A **shopping list** is a list of the things that you want to buy when you go shopping, which you write on a piece of paper. 购物单；采购单

'shop|ping mall (shopping malls) N-COUNT A **shopping mall** is a specially built covered area containing shops and restaurants which people can walk between, and where cars are not allowed. 大型购物中心；购物休闲广场

'shop|ping trol|ley (shopping trolleys) N-COUNT A **shopping trolley** is a large metal basket on wheels which is provided by shops such as supermarkets for customers to use while they are in the shop. 购物手推车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shopping cart**

,shop 'stew|ard (shop stewards) N-COUNT A **shop steward** is a trade union member who is elected by the other members in a factory or office to speak for them at official meetings. 工会谈判代表【BRIT 英】

shore ♦♢ /ʃɔːr/ (**shores, shoring, shored**) N-COUNT The **shores** or the **shore** of a sea, lake, or wide river is the land along the edge of it. Someone who is **on shore** is on the land rather than on a ship. 海岸；河岸；湖滨 ❑ *They walked down to the shore.* 他们走到了湖边。❑ [+of] *...elephants living on the shores of Lake Kariba.* 生活在卡里巴湖滨的大象 ❑ *I have spent less time on shore than most men.* 我在岸上生活的时间比大多数人都要少。

▶**shore up** PHRASAL VERB If you **shore up** something that is weak or about to fail, you do something in order to strengthen it or support it. 支撑；支持；加强 ❑ [V P n] *The democracies of the West may find it hard to shore up their defences.* 西方的民主国家可能会发现很难自圆其说。[Also V n P]

shore|line /'ʃɔːrlaɪn/ (**shorelines**) N-COUNT A **shoreline** is the edge of a sea, lake, or wide river. 海岸线；湖滨线；河岸线

shorn /ʃɔːrn/ 1 ADJ If grass or hair is **shorn**, it has been cut very short. 剪短的；修剪过的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his shorn hair.* 他剪短了的头发 2 ADJ If a person or thing is **shorn of** something that was an important part of them, it has been removed from them. 被剥夺了…的；被剥去…的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *She looks terrible, shorn of all her beauty and dignity.* 失去了美貌和尊严，她看上去糟透了。3 **Shorn** is the past participle of **shear**.

short

① ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB USES 形容词和副词用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法

① **short** ♦♦♦ /ʃɔːrt/ (**shorter, shortest**) → Please look at categories 30–31 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 24–31 项。1 ADJ If something is **short** or lasts for a **short** time, it does not last very long. 短暂的；短促的；短期的 ❑ *The announcement was made a short time ago.* 通告是不久前才宣布的。❑ *How could you do it in such a short period of time?* 你是怎么在如此短的时间里做到的？❑ *Kemp gave a short laugh.* 肯普笑了一声。❑ *We had a short meeting.* 我们开了个短会。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you talk about a **short** hour, day, or year, you mean that it seems to have passed very quickly or will seem to pass very quickly. 似乎过得很快的；短暂的 ❑ *For a few short weeks there was peace.* 有过短短几周的和平。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **short** speech, letter, or book does not have many words or pages in it. （演讲、信件、书等）短的，简短的 ❑ *They were performing a short extract from Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.* 他们正表演莎士比亚剧作《维洛那二绅士》中的一个片段。4 ADJ Someone who is **short** is not as tall as most people are. 矮的；个子矮的 ❑ *I'm tall and thin and he's short and fat.* 我又高又瘦，他又矮又胖。❑ *...a short, elderly woman with grey hair.* 头发灰白的矮个子老妇人 5 ADJ Something that is **short** measures only a small amount from one end to the other. （距离、长度等）短的，不长的，不远的 ❑ *The city centre and shops are only a short distance away.* 市中心和商店离得很近。❑ *His black hair was very short.* 他的黑发很短。6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **short of** something or if it is **short**, you do not have enough of it. If you are running **short of** something or if it is running **short**, you do not have much of it left. 短缺的；不足的 ❑ [+of] *Her father's illness left the family short of money.* 她父亲的病造成家里经济拮据。❑ *Supplies of everything are unreliable; food is short.* 各种补给都不稳定，食品也短缺。7 ADJ If someone or something is or stops **short of** a place, they have not quite reached it. If they are or fall **short of** an amount, they have not quite achieved it. 少于；不及；未达到 ❑ [+of] *He stopped a hundred yards short of the building.* 他在离大楼 100 码处停下了。8 PHRASE **Short of** a particular thing means except for that thing or without actually doing that thing. 除…之外；没有；如果不 ❑ *Short of climbing railings four metres high, there was no way into the garden from this road.* 除非爬过 4 米高的栏杆，否则从这条路没办法进到园子里。9 ADV [ADV after v] If something is **cut short** or **stops short**, it is stopped before people expect it to or before it has finished. 终止；中断；打断 ❑ *His glittering career was cut short by a heart attack.* 他辉煌的事业因心脏病发作而被迫终止。10 ADJ If a name or abbreviation is **short for** another name, it is the short version of that name. 简略的；缩写的；简称的 ❑ [+for] *Her friend Kes (short for Kesewa) was in tears.* 她的朋友凯斯（凯茜娃的简称）眼泪汪汪。❑ [+for] *'O.O.B.E.' is short for 'Out Of Body Experience'.* O.O.B.E. 是 Out Of Body Experience（离体体验；灵魂出窍）的缩略形式。11 ADJ If you have a **short** temper, you get angry very easily. 暴躁的；易怒的 ❑ *...an awkward, self-conscious woman with a short temper.* 脾气暴躁、笨拙又忸怩的女人 12 → see also **short-tempered** 13 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **short with** someone, you speak briefly and rather rudely to them, because you are impatient or angry. 说话简短粗暴的；简慢无礼的 ❑ [+with] *She seemed nervous or tense, and she was definitely short with me.* 她似乎很焦虑，抑或是很紧张，对我明显很不客气。14 PHRASE If a person or thing is called something **for short**, that is the short version of their name. 作为简称；作为缩写 ❑ *Opposite me was a woman called Jasminder (Jazzy for short).* 我对面是一位名叫贾丝明德（简称杰丝）的女子。15 PHRASE If you **go short of** something, especially food, you do not have as much of it as you want or need. 缺乏（尤指食物）❑ [+of] *Some people may manage their finances badly and therefore have to go short of essentials.* 有些人可能极不善于理财，因而不得不缺衣少食地将就过活。16 PHRASE You use **in short** when you have been giving a lot of details and you want to give a conclusion or summary. 总之；简而言之 ❑ *Try tennis, badminton or windsurfing. In short, anything challenging.* 试试网球、羽毛球或帆板运动吧。总之，是要有挑战性的。17 PHRASE You use **nothing short of** or **little short of** to emphasize how great or extreme something is. For example, if you say that something is **nothing short of** a miracle or **nothing short of** disastrous, you are emphasizing that it is a miracle or it is disastrous. 可以说是；简直；无异于【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The results are nothing short of magnificent.* 结果非常不错。18 PHRASE If you say that someone is, for example, **several cards short of a full deck** or **one sandwich short of a picnic**, you think they are stupid, foolish, or crazy. 冒傻气的；不聪明的；愚蠢的；不理智的【INFORMAL 非正式】19 PHRASE If someone or something **is short on** a particular good quality, they do not have as much of it as you think they should have. 缺乏，缺少（某种优良品质）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The proposals were short on detail.* 这些提议缺少细节。20 PHRASE If someone **stops short of** doing something, they come close to doing it but do not actually do it. 险些（做…）；差点没儿（做…）❑ *He stopped short of explicitly criticizing the government.* 他几乎要

S

直言批评政府了。 ■ PHRASE If workers are put on **short time**, they are asked to work fewer hours than the normal working week, because their employer can not afford to pay them a full-time wage.（因雇主付不起全工时工钱而出现的）短工时，开工不足 ❑ *Workers across the country have been put on short time because of the slump in demand.* 因需求量大幅下降，全国的工人都开工不足。❑ *Most manufacturers have had to introduce short-time working.* 大多数制造商不得不推行短工时工作制。 ■ PHRASE If something **pulls** you **up short** or **brings** you **up short**, it makes you suddenly stop what you are doing. 使突然终止；使突然中断 ❑ *The name on the gate pulled me up short.* 大门上的名字让我突然停了下来。 ■ PHRASE If you **make short work of** someone or something, you deal with them or defeat them very quickly. 干净利落地处理（或打败）；迅速解决【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Agassi made short work of his opponent.* 阿加西干净利落地击败了对手。 ■ **short of breath** → see **breath** ■ **at short notice** → see **notice** ■ to **sell** someone **short** → see **sell** ■ to **get short shrift** → see **shrift** ■ to **cut a long story short** → see **story** ■ to **draw the short straw** → see **straw** ■ **in short supply** → see **supply** ■ **in the short term** → see **term**

Thesaurus 同类词 *short* Also look up:

ADJ. brief, quick; (*ant.*) long ① ■ ■
petite, slight, small; (*ant.*) tall ① ■

② **short** /ʃɔːrt/ (**shorts**) ■ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Shorts** are trousers with very short legs, that people wear in hot weather or for taking part in sports. 短裤 ❑ *...two women in bright cotton shorts and tee shirts.* 两名身着色彩艳丽的棉质短裤和T恤衫的女子 ■ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Shorts** are men's underpants with short legs.（男式）短内裤【mainly AM 主美】■ N-COUNT A **short** is a small amount of a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky, gin, or vodka, rather than a weaker alcoholic drink that you can drink in larger quantities. 少量烈酒（如威士忌、杜松子酒、伏特加等）【mainly BRIT 主英】■ N-COUNT A **short** is a short film, especially one that is shown before the main film at the cinema.（尤指正片放映前的）电影短片

short|age ♦✕ /ʃɔːrtɪdʒ/ (**shortages**) N-VAR [n N] If there is a **shortage of** something, there is not enough of it. 不足；缺少；短缺 ❑ [*+of*] *A shortage of funds is preventing the U.N. from monitoring relief.* 资金短缺使联合国无法督导救援工作。❑ *Vietnam is suffering from a food shortage.* 越南目前食物短缺。

,short back and 'sides also **short-back-and-sides** N-SING If a man has a **short back and sides**, his hair is cut very short at the back and sides with slightly thicker, longer hair on the top of the head. 男子盖式发型（脑后和两侧剪得很短，顶部略长）【BRIT 英】

short|bread /ʃɔːrtbred/ (**shortbreads**) N-VAR **Shortbread** is a kind of biscuit made from flour, sugar, and butter. 黄油甜酥饼干

short|cake /ʃɔːrtkeɪk/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Shortcake** is the same as **shortbread**. 同 shortbread【BRIT 英】■ N-UNCOUNT **Shortcake** is a cake or dessert which consists of a crisp cake with layers of fruit and cream. 水果奶油酥饼【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...desserts like strawberry shortcake.* 草莓奶油酥饼之类的甜点

,short-'change (**short-changes, short-changing, short-changed**) ■ VERB If someone **short-changes** you, they do not give you enough change after you have bought something from them. 少找给…钱 ❑ [v n] *The cashier made a mistake and short-changed him.* 收银员弄错了，少找了他钱。■ VERB [usu passive] If you **are short-changed**, you are treated unfairly or dishonestly, often because you are given less of something than you deserve. 欺骗；亏待；克扣 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Women are in fact still being short-changed in the press.* 实际上女性在新闻界仍然没有受到公平对待。

,short-'circuit (**short-circuits, short-circuiting, short-circuited**) ■ VERB If an electrical device **short-circuits** or if someone or something **short-circuits** it, a wrong connection or damaged wire causes electricity to travel along the wrong route and damage the device.（使）短路 ❑ [v] *Carbon dust and oil build up in large motors and cause them to short-circuit.* 碳尘和燃油在大发动机里越积越多，造成了发动机短路。❑ [v n] *Once inside they short-circuited the electronic security.* 一旦置入，它们就会使电子安全设施短路。•N-COUNT **Short-circuit** is also a noun. ❑ *The fire was started by an electrical short-circuit.* 火灾是由电线短路引发的。■ VERB If someone or something **short-circuits** a process or system, they avoid long or difficult parts of it and use a quicker, more direct method to achieve their aim. 回避，绕过（某一流程或程序）❑ [v n] *The approach was intended to short-circuit normal complaints procedures.* 这种方法旨在避开正常的投诉程序。

short|coming /'ʃɔːrtkʌmɪŋ/ (**shortcomings**) N-COUNT [usu pl, oft with poss] Someone's or something's **shortcomings** are the faults or weaknesses which they have. 缺点；短处 ❑ [*+of*] *Marriages usually break down as a result of the shortcomings of both partners.* 婚姻常因为配偶双方的缺点而破裂。

short|crust /'ʃɔːrtkrʌst/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Shortcrust** pastry is a kind of pastry that is used to make pies and tarts.（面团）酥皮的，油酥的【BRIT 英】

,short 'cut (**short cuts**) also **short-cut, shortcut** ■ N-COUNT A **short cut** is a quicker way of getting somewhere than the usual route. 近路；捷径 ❑ *I tried to take a short cut and got lost.* 我本来想抄近路，结果却迷路了。■ N-COUNT A **short cut** is a method of achieving something more quickly or more easily than if you use the usual methods.（做某事的）快捷办法，捷径 ❑ [*+to*] *Fame can be a shortcut to love and money.* 有了名气就容易收获爱情和金钱。■ N-COUNT On a computer, a **shortcut** is an icon on the desktop that allows you to go immediately to a program, document and so on.（显示在计算机桌面上的）快捷方式（图标）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...ways to move or copy icons or create shortcuts in Windows.* 在视窗操作系统中移动、复制图标或创建快捷方式的方法 ■ N-COUNT On a computer, a **shortcut** is a keystroke or a combination of keystrokes that allows you to give commands without using the mouse. 快捷键【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a handy keyboard shortcut that takes you to the top of the screen.* 可以实现回到屏幕顶端操作的很方便的键盘快捷键

short|en /'ʃɔːrtᵊn/ (**shortens, shortening, shortened**) ■ VERB If you **shorten** an event or the length of time that something lasts, or if it **shortens**, it does not last as long as it would otherwise do or as it used to do.（使）时间变短；缩短（…的时间）❑ [v n] *Smoking can shorten your life.* 吸烟会缩短你的寿命。❑ [v] *When the days shorten in winter some people suffer depression.* 冬季天短，有些人会变得抑郁消沉。■ VERB If you **shorten** an object or if it **shortens**, it becomes smaller in length. 缩短…的长度；（物体）变短 ❑ [v n] *Her father paid £1,000 for an operation to shorten her nose.* 她父亲花了1,000英镑给她做了削鼻手术。❑ [v] *As they shorten, cells become more prone to disease and death.* 细胞变小后就会更容易感染疾病，也更容易死亡。■ VERB If you **shorten** a name or other word, you change it by removing some of the letters. 缩写，缩短（名字等）❑ [v n] *Originally called Lili, she eventually shortened her name to Lee.* 她原先叫Lili（莉莉），最后她把名字略作Lee（李）。■ to **shorten the odds** → see **odds**

short|en|ing /'ʃɔːrtnɪŋ/ (**shortenings**) N-VAR **Shortening** is cooking fat that you use with flour in order to make pastry or dough.（和面团用的）酥油，起酥油【mainly AM 主美】

short|fall /'ʃɔːrtfɔːl/ (**shortfalls**) N-COUNT If there is a **shortfall in** something, there is less of it than you need. 不足；缺口；差额；亏空 ❑ [*+in*] *The government has refused to make up a £30,000 shortfall in funding.* 政府拒不补上30,000英镑的资金缺口。

short|hand /'ʃɔːrthænd/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Shorthand** is a quick way of writing and uses signs to represent words or syllables. Shorthand is used by secretaries and journalists to write down what someone is saying. 速记（法）❑ *Ben took notes in shorthand.* 本用速记法记笔记。■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] You can use **shorthand** to mean a quick or simple way of referring to something. 简略的表达方式 ❑ *'Third World' is an abstraction, a form of shorthand.* "第三世界"是个抽象概念，是一种简称。

,short-'handed also **shorthanded** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a company, organization, or group is **short-handed**, it does not have enough people to work on a particular job or for a particular purpose. 人手不足的 ❑ *We're actually a bit short-handed at the*

moment. 眼下我们确实有点儿人手不足。

short|hand ,typ|ist (**shorthand typists**) N-COUNT A **shorthand typist** is a person who types and writes shorthand, usually in an office. 速记(打字)员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stenographer**

'short-haul ADJ [ADJ n] **Short-haul** is used to describe things that involve transporting passengers or goods over short distances. 短程的；短途运输的(Compare 比较 **long-haul**.) ❑ *Short-haul flights operate from Heathrow and Gatwick.* 希思罗和盖特威克机场均有短程航班发出。

short|ish /'ʃɔːrtɪʃ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Shortish** means fairly short. 相当矮的；相当短的 ❑ *...a shortish man, with graying hair.* 一名已经长白头发的矮个男子

short|list /'ʃɔːrtlɪst/ (**shortlists, shortlisting, shortlisted**)

The spelling **short list** is used in American English and sometimes in British English for the noun. 用作名词时，美国英语中可拼作 short list，英国英语中有时可拼作 short list。

1 N-COUNT If someone is on a **shortlist**, for example for a job or a prize, they are one of a small group of people who have been chosen from a larger group. The successful person is then chosen from the small group. 入围名单；候选名单 ❑ [+of] *If you've been asked for an interview you are probably on a shortlist of no more than six.* 如果通知你去面试，你就很可能上了不超过 6 人的候选名单。2 VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is shortlisted for** a job or a prize, they are put on a shortlist. 把…列入入围名单；把…列入候选名单；提名【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be V-ed +for] *He was shortlisted for the Nobel Prize for literature several times.* 他已经数次获诺贝尔文学奖提名。[Also *be* V-ed *+as*]

,short-'lived ADJ Something that is **short-lived** does not last very long. 短暂的；昙花一现的 ❑ *Any hope that the speech would end the war was short-lived.* 期待这场演讲能结束战争的希望很快便破灭了。

short|ly ◆◇ /'ʃɔːrtli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adv] If something happens **shortly** after or before something else, it happens not long after or before it. If something is going to happen **shortly**, it is going to happen soon. 不多时；不久；立刻 ❑ *Their trial will shortly begin.* 他们的审判很快就要开始了。❑ *The work will be completed very shortly.* 这项工作很快就会完成。❑ [+after] *Shortly after moving into her apartment, she found a job.* 她搬进公寓不久，就找到了份工作。[Also *+before*]

,short 'mes|sage ,sys|tem (**short message systems**) also **short message service** N-COUNT A **short message system** is a way of sending short written messages from one mobile phone to another. The abbreviation **SMS** is also used. (手机的)短消息系统(缩略形式为 SMS)

,short-'range ADJ [ADJ n] **Short-range** weapons or missiles are designed to be fired across short distances. (武器或导弹)短程的，近程的

,short-'sighted also **shortsighted** 1 ADJ If you are **short-sighted**, you cannot see things properly when they are far away, because there is something wrong with your eyes. 近视的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Testing showed her to be very short-sighted.* 检查表明她高度近视。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **near-sighted**

•**short-sightedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Radical eye surgery promises to cure short-sightedness.* 彻底的眼部手术有望治愈近视。2 ADJ If someone is **short-sighted** about something, or if their ideas are **short-sighted**, they do not make proper or careful judgments about the future. 目光短浅的；无远见的 ❑ *Environmentalists fear that this is a short-sighted approach to the problem of global warming.* 环境保护主义者担心这并非解决全球变暖问题的长久之计。•**short-sightedness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The government now recognises the short-sightedness of this approach.* 现在政府认识到这个方法缺乏远见。

,short-'staffed ADJ A company or place that is **short-staffed** does not have enough people working there. 人手短缺的；人员不足的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The hospital is desperately short-staffed.* 这所医院人手极为短缺。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **short-handed**

short|stop /'ʃɔːrtstɒp/ (**shortstops**) N-COUNT In baseball, a **shortstop** is a player who tries to stop balls that go between second and third base. (棒球运动中在第二垒与第三垒之间的)游击手

,short 'sto|ry (**short stories**) N-COUNT A **short story** is a written story about imaginary events that is only a few pages long. 短篇小说 ❑ *He published a collection of short stories.* 他出了本短篇小说集。

,short-'tempered ADJ Someone who is **short-tempered** gets angry very quickly. 易怒的；脾气暴躁的 ❑ *I'm a bit short-tempered sometimes.* 我有时脾气有点儿暴躁。

'short-term ◆◇ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Short-term** is used to describe things that will last for a short time, or things that will have an effect soon rather than in the distant future. 短期的；近期的 ❑ *Investors weren't concerned about short-term profits over the next few years.* 投资者对未来几年里的短期收益并不感兴趣。❑ *This is a cynical manipulation of the situation for short-term political gain.* 这是为了获取短期政治利益而损人利己地对局势进行操纵。❑ *The company has 90 staff, almost all on short-term contracts.* 公司有 90 名员工，几乎全是签的短期合同。

→ see **memory**

,short-'termism N-UNCOUNT If you accuse people of **short-termism**, you mean that they make decisions that produce benefits now or soon, rather than making better decisions that will produce benefits in the future. 短期效益主义(只注重眼前利益)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'short-time → see **short**

'short-wave also **short wave, shortwave** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Short-wave** is a range of short radio wavelengths used for broadcasting. 短波 ❑ *I use the short-wave radio to get the latest war news.* 我用短波收音机收听最新的战事新闻。

shot ◆◆◇ /ʃɒt/ (**shots**) 1 **Shot** is the past tense and past participle of **shoot**. 2 N-COUNT A **shot** is an act of firing a gun. 开枪；射击 ❑ *He had murdered Perceval at point blank range with a single shot.* 他在近距离一枪射杀了珀西瓦尔。❑ *A man fired a volley of shots at them.* 一名男子向他们射出了一排子弹。3 N-COUNT [adj n] Someone who is a good **shot** can shoot well. Someone who is a bad **shot** cannot shoot well. 射手；枪手 ❑ *He was not a particularly good shot because of his eyesight.* 他视力不好，算不上是一个出色的射手。4 N-COUNT In sports such as football, golf, or tennis, a **shot** is an act of kicking, hitting, or throwing the ball, especially in an attempt to score a point. 射门；击球；投篮 ❑ [+at] *He had only one shot at goal.* 他只有一次射门得分。5 N-COUNT A **shot** is a photograph or a particular sequence of pictures in a film. 一张照片；(电影的)一组镜头 ❑ [+of] *...a shot of a fox peering from the bushes.* 一只狐狸从灌木丛中窥视的照片 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **shot at** something, you attempt to do it. 尝试；努力【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+at] *The heavyweight champion will be given a shot at Holyfield's world title.* 这名重量级拳击冠军将有机会挑战霍利菲尔德的世界冠军头衔。7 N-COUNT A **shot of** a drug is an injection of it. (药品等的)注射 ❑ [+of] *He administered a shot of Nembutal.* 他注射了一针内布特。8 N-COUNT A **shot of** a strong alcoholic drink is a small glass of it. 一口，一小杯(烈性酒)【AM 美】❑ [+of] *...a shot of vodka.* 一小杯伏特加 9 PHRASE If you **give** something your **best shot**, you do it as well as you possibly can. 尽最大努力【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't expect to win. But I am going to give it my best shot.* 我没指望赢。但我会尽全力的。10 PHRASE The person who **calls the shots** is in a position to tell others what to do. 操纵；发号施令；作决定 ❑ *The directors call the shots and nothing happens without their say-so.* 董事们掌握大权，没有他们的允许什么都不能做。11 PHRASE If you do something **like a shot**, you do it without any delay or hesitation. 立刻；飞快地；毫不迟疑地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I heard the key turn in the front door and I was out of bed like a shot.* 听到钥匙在开前门的声音，我立即从床上起来了。12 PHRASE If you describe something as **a long shot**, you mean that it is unlikely to succeed,

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but is worth trying. 没把握的尝试；不大可能成功的尝试 ❑ *The deal was a long shot, but Bagley had little to lose.* 这桩交易有些冒险，不过巴格利也没什么可损失的。 ■ PHRASE People sometimes use the expression **by a long shot** to emphasize the opinion they are giving. (表示强调)根本，远远【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The missile-reduction treaty makes sweeping cuts, but the arms race isn't over by a long shot.* 导弹削减条约大幅度减少了导弹数量，然而军备竞赛还远远没有停止。 ■ PHRASE If something **is shot through with** an element or feature, it contains a lot of that element or feature. 布满，充满，富有(某种因素或特征) ❑ *This is an argument shot through with inconsistency.* 这个论点前后矛盾，漏洞百出。 ■ **a shot in the dark** → see **dark**

→ see **photography**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shot* with:

V. **fire a** shot 开火，**hear a** shot 听见枪声 ■
miss a shot 没射中；(球)打偏了 ■ ■
take a shot 射击；射门；拍摄；尝试注射；喝的小杯 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
block a shot 截球，**hit a** shot 击球 ■
get a shot 尝试一下；打一针，**give** *someone* **a** shot 让某人尝试；给某人打一针 ■ ■

ADJ. **single** shot 仅仅一枪，**warning** shot 鸣枪示警 ■
good shot 精准的射击；出色的枪手 ■ ■
winning shot 制胜的射门(或击球、投篮) ■

shot|gun /'ʃɒtgʌn/ (**shotguns**) N-COUNT A **shotgun** is a gun used for shooting birds and animals which fires a lot of small metal balls at one time. 猎枪；火枪

shotgun wedding (**shotgun weddings**) ■ N-COUNT A **shotgun wedding** is a wedding that has to take place quickly, often because the woman is pregnant. 闪电式结婚；奉子成婚 ■ N-COUNT A **shotgun wedding** is a merger between two companies which takes place in a hurry because one or both of the companies is having difficulties. (企业间因经营困难实施的)仓促合并【BUSINESS 商】

shot put N-SING In athletics, **the shot put** is a competition in which people throw a heavy metal ball as far as possible. 推铅球(运动) •**shot putter** (**shot putters**) N-COUNT ❑ *...Canadian shot putter Georgette Reed.* 加拿大铅球运动员乔吉特·里德

should ⇹ /ʃəd, STRONG 强读 ʃʊd/

Should is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. should 是情态动词，与动词原形连用。

■ MODAL You use **should** when you are saying what would be the right thing to do or the right state for something to be in. 应该；应当 ❑ *I should exercise more.* 我应该多加锻炼。❑ *The diet should be maintained unchanged for about a year.* 这样的饮食应保持一年左右。❑ *He's never going to be able to forget it. And I don't think he should.* 他永远都无法将它遗忘，而且我认为他也不应该忘记。❑ *Sometimes I am not as brave as I should be.* 有时我表现得不够勇敢。❑ *Should our children be taught to swim at school?* 我们的孩子应该在学校学习游泳吗？ ■ MODAL You use **should** to give someone an order to do something, or to report an official order. (表示给出指示或公布官方命令)应该，必须 ❑ *All visitors should register with the British Embassy.* 所有游客都必须到英国大使馆登记。❑ *The European Commission ruled that British Aerospace should pay back tens of millions of pounds.* 欧洲委员会裁定英国航空航天公司应该偿还数千万英镑。 ■ MODAL If you say that something **should have** happened, you mean that it did not happen, but that you wish it had. If you say that something **should not have** happened, you mean that it did happen, but that you wish it had not. (表示与说话者的意愿相反)本应 ❑ *I should have gone this morning but I was feeling a bit ill.* 今天早晨我本应该走的，但是我觉得有点儿不舒服。❑ *You should have written to the area manager again.* 你本应该再给地区经理写封信的。❑ *I shouldn't have said what I did.* 我本不该说出我做了什么的。 ■ MODAL You use **should** when you are saying that something is probably the case or will probably happen in the way you are describing. If you say that something **should have** happened by a particular time, you mean that it will probably have happened by that time. (表示预期或可能性)应该会，可能 ❑ *You should have no problem with reading this language.* 阅读这种语言你应该没问题。❑ *The doctor said it will take six weeks and I should be fine by then.* 医生说需要 6 周时间，到那时我就会好了。 ■ MODAL You use **should** in questions when you are asking someone for advice, permission, or information. (用于疑问句中表示征求意见、请求同意或咨询情况)可以，应该 ❑ *Should I or shouldn't I go to university?* 我该不该去上大学呢？ ❑ *Please could you advise me what I should do?* 能不能请您就我该做什么给点儿建议呢？ ❑ *Should I go back to the motel and wait for you to telephone?* 我要回汽车旅馆等你电话吗？ ■ MODAL You say '**I should**', usually with the expression 'if I were you', when you are giving someone advice by telling them what you would do if you were in their position. (通过假设自己处于对方立场会怎么做来提出建议)应该，可以，会【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I should look out if I were you!* 如果我是你，我会小心的！ ■ MODAL You use **should** in conditional clauses when you are talking about things that might happen. (用在条件从句中表示事件发生的可能性)将要，假定要【FORMAL 正式】❑ *If you should be fired, your health and pension benefits will not be automatically cut off.* 如果你被解雇，你的医疗和养老保险金不会自动中断。❑ *Should you buy a home from Lovell, the company promises to buy it back at the same price after three years.* 如果你从洛弗尔公司买房子，该公司承诺 3 年后以同样的价格再购回。 ■ MODAL You use **should** in 'that' clauses after certain verbs, nouns, and adjectives when you are talking about a future event or situation. (用在由 that 引导的从句中，放在某些动词、名词和形容词之后，表示将来的事件或情况)应该，能够，竟然会 ❑ *He raised his glass and indicated that I should do the same.* 他举起了杯子并且示意我也应该这样做。❑ *My father was very keen that I should fulfill my potential.* 我父亲热切地希望我能够发挥出自身的潜力。 ■ MODAL You use **should** in expressions such as **I should think** and **I should imagine** to indicate that you think something is true but you are not sure. (与第一人称连用，表示没有把握)会，可能【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I should think it's going to rain soon.* 我想可能马上要下雨了。 ■ MODAL You use **should** in expressions such as **I should like** and **I should be happy** to show politeness when you are saying what you want to do, or when you are requesting, offering, or accepting something. (与第一人称连用表示客气的请求等)想要，将会【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I should be happy if you would bring them this evening.* 如果今晚你将他们带来的话，我会很高兴。 ■ MODAL You use **should** in expressions such as **You should have seen us** and **You should have heard him** to emphasize how funny, shocking, or impressive something that you experienced was. (强调所经历的事有趣、令人震惊等)实在该，真该，真应当【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *You should have heard him last night!* 昨晚你真该听听他所说的！

shoul|der ⇹ /'ʃəʊldə'/ (**shoulders, shouldering, shouldered**) ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **shoulders** are between your neck and the tops of your arms. 肩；肩膀；肩胛 ❑ *She led him to an armchair, with her arm round his shoulder.* 她搀着他的肩膀，将他领到一把扶手椅旁。❑ *He glanced over his shoulder and saw me watching him.* 他扭头瞥了一眼，看见我正看他。 ■ N-COUNT The **shoulders** of a piece of clothing are the parts that cover your shoulders. (衣服的)肩部 ❑ *...extravagant fashions with padded shoulders.* 带垫肩的华丽时装 ■ N-PLURAL When you talk about someone's problems or responsibilities, you can say that they carry them **on** their **shoulders**. (问题、责任等)由…承担，落在…肩上 ❑ *No one suspected the anguish he carried on his shoulders.* 没人觉察出他所承受的痛苦。 ■ VERB If you **shoulder** the responsibility or the blame for something, you accept it. 承担；担负；肩负 ❑ [v n] *He has had to shoulder the responsibility of his father's mistakes.* 他得为他父亲的过错承担责任。 ■ VERB If you **shoulder** something heavy, you put it across one of your shoulders so that you can carry it more easily. 背；扛；挑；担 ❑ [v n] *The rest of the group shouldered their bags, gritted their teeth and set off.* 那群人中其余的人扛起包，咬着牙出发了。 ■ VERB If you **shoulder** someone **aside** or if you **shoulder** your **way** somewhere, you push past people roughly using your shoulder. 用肩推(或挤) ❑ [v n with *aside*] *The policemen rushed past him, shouldering him aside.* 警察从他身边匆匆而过，把他挤到一

边。❑ [v n prep/adv] *She could do nothing to stop him as he shouldered his way into the house.* 他使劲往屋子里挤，她根本没法儿阻止他。❑ [v +past] *He shouldered past Harlech and opened the door.* 他从哈莱克身边挤过去，打开了门。[Also v +through] 2 N-VAR A **shoulder** is a joint of meat from the upper part of the front leg of an animal. (动物的)前腿连肩肉，前胛肉 ❑ *...shoulder of lamb.* 小羊的前腿连肩肉 3 → see also **cold shoulder, hard shoulder** 4 PHRASE If someone offers you **a shoulder to cry on** or is **a shoulder to cry on**, they listen sympathetically as you talk about your troubles. 倾诉的对象 ❑ *Roland sometimes saw me as a shoulder to cry on.* 罗兰有时把我看作是一个可以倾诉的对象。5 PHRASE If you say that someone or something stands **head and shoulders above** other people or things, you mean that they are a lot better than them. 远胜过；大大超越 ❑ *The two candidates stood head and shoulders above the rest.* 这两名候选人从所有人中脱颖而出。6 PHRASE If two or more people stand **shoulder to shoulder**, they are standing next to each other, with their shoulders touching. 并肩；肩并肩 ❑ *They fell into step, walking shoulder to shoulder with their heads bent against the rain.* 他们开始迈着一致的步伐并肩而行，一个个低着头躲避雨水。7 PHRASE If people work or stand **shoulder to shoulder**, they work together in order to achieve something, or support each other. 同心协力地 ❑ *They could fight shoulder-to-shoulder against a common enemy.* 他们可以同心协力，对抗共同的敌人。8 **a chip on one's shoulder** → see **chip** 9 **to rub shoulders with** → see **rub** → see **body**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shoulder* with:

ADJ. **bare** shoulder 裸露的肩膀，**broken** shoulder 骨折的肩膀，**dislocated** shoulder 脱臼的肩膀，**left/right** shoulder 左/右肩 1
N. **head on *someone's*** shoulder 头靠在某人的肩膀上 1
shoulder **a burden** 承担负担；挑担子 4 5
V. **look over *your*** shoulder 回头看，**tap *someone* on the** shoulder 拍某人的肩膀 1
cry on *someone's* shoulder 向某人倾诉 2

'shoulder-bag (**shoulder-bags**) N-COUNT A **shoulder-bag** is a bag that has a long strap so that it can be carried on a person's shoulder. 单肩包；(带肩带的)挎包

'shoul|der blade (**shoulder blades**) N-COUNT Your **shoulder blades** are the two large, flat, triangular bones that you have in the upper part of your back, below your shoulders. 肩胛骨

,shoulder-'high ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **shoulder-high** object is as high as your shoulders. 齐肩的；齐肩高的 ❑ *...a shoulder-high hedge.* 一道齐肩高的树篱 •ADV [ADV after v] **Shoulder-high** is also an adverb. ❑ *They picked up Oliver and carried him shoulder high into the garage.* 他们把奥利弗抬了起来，齐肩举着进入了车库。

'shoulder-length ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Shoulder-length** hair is long enough to reach your shoulders. (头发)齐肩的，披肩的

'shoul|der pad (**shoulder pads**) N-COUNT **Shoulder pads** are small pads that are put inside the shoulders of a jacket, coat, or other article of clothing in order to raise them. 垫肩

'shoul|der strap (**shoulder straps**) 1 N-COUNT The **shoulder straps** on a piece of clothing such as a dress are two narrow straps that go over the shoulders. (裙子等的)肩带 2 N-COUNT A **shoulder strap** on a bag is a long strap that you put over your shoulder to carry the bag. (包的)肩带

shouldn't /'ʃʊdᵊnt/ **Shouldn't** is the usual spoken form of 'should not'. (should not 的常用口语形式)

should've /ʃʊdəv/ **Should've** is the usual spoken form of 'should have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤在 have 为助动词时，should have 的常用口语形式)

shout ◆◇ /ʃaʊt/ (**shouts, shouting, shouted**) 1 VERB If you **shout**, you say something very loudly, usually because you want people a long distance away to hear you or because you are angry. 大叫；嚷；高呼 ❑ [v] *He had to shout to make himself heard above the near gale-force wind.* 在呼啸的大风中他得大声喊叫才能让别人听见。❑ [v with quote] *'She's alive!' he shouted triumphantly.* "她还活着！"他欢欣鼓舞地大声叫道。❑ [v +for] *Andrew rushed out of the house, shouting for help.* 安德鲁冲出屋子，大声呼救。❑ [v +at] *You don't have to shout at me.* 你没必要朝我嚷嚷。❑ [v +at] *I shouted at mother to get the police.* 我冲着母亲大喊，让她去叫警察。❑ [v n] *The driver managed to escape from the vehicle and shout a warning..* 那个司机设法从车上逃脱并高声发出警告。[Also v that] •N-COUNT **Shout** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The decision was greeted with shouts of protest from opposition MPs.* 这项决定遭到了反对派议员的高声抗议。❑ *I heard a distant shout.* 我听到了远处的一声喊叫。2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **in with a shout of** achieving or winning something, you mean that they have a chance of achieving or winning it. 成功在望；有成功的机会【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He knew he was in with a shout of making Craig Brown's squad for Japan.* 他明白自己有望为日本建成克雷格·布朗之队。

▶shout down PHRASAL VERB If people **shout down** someone who is trying to speak, they prevent that person from being heard by shouting at them. 大声喊叫以压过(或盖过)…的声音 ❑ [v n P] *They shouted him down when he tried to explain why Zaire needed an interim government.* 当他试图解释为什么扎伊尔需要一个过渡政府时，他们大声叫嚷着把他的声音盖过去了。❑ [v P n] *There were scuffles when UDF hecklers began to shout down the speakers.* 来自联合民主阵线的诘问者开始对演讲者大声起哄时，引发了多次冲突。

▶shout out PHRASAL VERB If you **shout** something **out**, you say it very loudly so that people can hear you clearly. 大声说出；大声喊出 ❑ [v P n] *They shouted out the names of those detained.* 他们大声喊出了被羁押者的名字。❑ [v P with quote] *I shouted out 'I'm OK'.* 我大声喊道："我没事。"❑ [v n P] *I wanted to shout it out, let her know what I had overheard.* 我想大声说出来，让她知道我无意中所听到的一切。[Also v P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shout* with:

PREP. shout **at *someone*** 对某人嚷嚷 1
V. **hear a/*someone*** shout 听见一声/某人的叫嚷，**want to** shout 想大声呼喊 1

'shout|ing match (**shouting matches**) N-COUNT A **shouting match** is an angry quarrel in which people shout at each other. 大声嚷嚷的争吵(或争论) ❑ [+with] *We had a real shouting match with each other.* 我们俩大吵了一通。[Also +between]

'shout-out (**shout-outs**) also **shoutout** N-COUNT A **shout-out** is a short, public expression of greeting, thanks, or praise, especially on a broadcast or a recording. (尤指通过电视电台节目或录音录像的)"隔空"问候，"隔空"感谢，"隔空"赞美【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Each show even included a timely shout-out to the late Johnny Cash.* 在每一次节目中甚至还适时地"隔空"问候了已故的约翰尼·卡什。

shove /ʃʌv/ (**shoves, shoving, shoved**) 1 VERB If you **shove** someone or something, you push them with a quick, violent movement. 猛推；乱挤；推撞 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He shoved her out of the way.* 他一把将她推开。❑ [v n] *He's the one who shoved me.* 他就是那个推撞我的人。❑ [v] *She shoved as hard as she could.* 她竭尽全力猛地一推。•N-COUNT **Shove** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave Gracie a shove towards the house.* 她猛地将格雷西朝房子那边推了一把。2 VERB If you **shove** something somewhere, you push it there quickly and carelessly. 乱放；乱塞；随便放；胡乱丢 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *We shoved a copy of the newsletter beneath their door.* 我们往他们门下塞了一份时事通讯。3 PHRASE If you talk about what you think will happen **if push comes to shove**, you are talking about what you think will happen if a situation becomes very bad or difficult. 情况不妙时；别无选择时；形势十分糟糕时【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If push comes to shove, if you should lose your case in the court, what will you do?* 如果情况不妙，法庭上败诉，你会怎么办？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shove* with:

V. **give *someone/something*** a shove 推某人/某物一下 1
ADV. shove ***someone*** **down** 把某人推倒 1
PREP. shove ***someone/something*** **into *someone/something*** 把某人/某物推进某人/某物 1

S

shov|el /ˈʃʌvəl/ (**shovels, shovelling, shovelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shoveling, shoveled**

1 N-COUNT A **shovel** is a tool with a long handle that is used for lifting and moving earth, coal, or snow. 铲；铁锹 ❑ *...a coal shovel.* 一把煤铲 ❑ *She dug the foundation with a pick and shovel.* 她用镐头和铁锹挖地基。 2 VERB If you **shovel** earth, coal, or snow, you lift and move it with a shovel. 铲；铲起；用铲挖 ❑ [v n] *He has to get out and shovel snow.* 他得出去铲雪。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Pendergood had shovelled the sand out of the caravan.* 彭德古德把旅行拖车里的沙子铲了出来。 3 VERB If you **shovel** something somewhere, you push a lot of it quickly into that place. 迅速把…大量送入 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Randall was shoveling food into his mouth.* 兰德尔将食物大口大口地塞进嘴里。

show ♦♦♦ /ʃəʊ/ (**shows, showing, showed, shown**) 1 VERB If something **shows that** a state of affairs exists, it gives information that proves it or makes it clear to people. 显示；表明；证明 ❑ [v that] *Research shows that a high-fibre diet may protect you from bowel cancer.* 研究表明高纤维饮食可预防肠癌。 ❑ [v n] *These figures show an increase of over one million in unemployment.* 这些数据表明失业人数增加了 100 多万。 ❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *It was only later that the drug was shown to be addictive.* 直到后来才证明该药是会成瘾的。 ❑ [v wh] *You'll be given regular blood tests to show whether you have been infected.* 你将接受定期的血液检查以确定是否已被感染。 2 VERB If a picture, chart, film, or piece of writing **shows** something, it represents it or gives information about it. (图画、图表、影像或文章)描绘，描述，展示，说明 ❑ [v n] *Figure 4.1 shows the respiratory system.* 图表 4.1 所示为呼吸系统。 ❑ [v-ed] *The cushions, shown left, measure 20 x 12 inches and cost $39.95.* 展示在左边的垫子，长 20 英寸宽 12 英寸，价格是 39.95 美元。 ❑ [v n v-ing] *Much of the film shows the painter simply going about his task.* 这部电影大部分时间都在描述那位画家如何完全沉溺于自己的工作。 ❑ [v wh] *Our photograph shows how the plants will turn out.* 我们的照片展示了植物的生长状况。 3 VERB If you **show** someone something, you give it to them, take them to it, or point to it, so that they can see it or know what you are referring to. 给…看；向…出示(或展示)；指给…看 ❑ [v n +to] *Cut out this article and show it to your bank manager.* 将这篇文章剪下来，拿给你的银行经理看。 ❑ [v n n] *He showed me the flat he shares with Esther.* 他带我看了他和埃丝特合住的公寓。 ❑ [v n wh] *I showed them where the gun was.* 我指给他们看枪在哪里。 4 VERB If you **show** someone to a room or seat, you lead them there. 引，带，领(某人到某处) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Let me show you to my study.* 我带你去我的书房。 ❑ [v n n] *I'll show you the way.* 我给你领路。 5 VERB If you **show** someone how to do something, you do it yourself so that they can watch you and learn how to do it. (通过示范)教，向…演示，做给…看 ❑ [v n wh] *Claire showed us how to make a chocolate roulade.* 克莱尔给我们示范了如何做巧克力卷。 ❑ [v n n] *Dr. Reichert has shown us a new way to look at those behavior problems.* 赖克特医生给我们展示了一种看待那些行为问题的新方法。 6 VERB If something **shows** or if you **show** it, it is visible or noticeable. (使)露出；(使)显现；(使)变得显著 ❑ [v n] *His beard was just beginning to show signs of grey.* 他的胡子才刚有点儿泛白。 ❑ [v] *Faint glimmers of daylight were showing through the treetops.* 微弱的日光从树梢中透出。 7 VERB If you **show** a particular attitude, quality, or feeling, or if it **shows**, you behave in a way that makes this attitude, quality, or feeling clear to other people. 表现，体现，流露出(态度、品质或情感)；(态度等)体现，流露 ❑ [v n] *She showed no interest in her children.* 她对自己的孩子毫无兴趣。 ❑ [v] *Ferguson was unhappy and it showed.* 弗格森很不开心，这能看得出来。 ❑ [v n n] *You show me respect.* 你对我表示尊重。 ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *Mr Clarke has shown himself to be resolutely opposed to compromise.* 克拉克先生已表示自己坚决反对妥协。 ❑ [v that] *The baby was tugging at his coat to show that he wanted to be picked up.* 宝宝在使劲拽他的衣服，表示他希望被抱起来。 8 VERB If something **shows** a quality or characteristic or if that quality or characteristic **shows itself**, it can be noticed or observed. 显示出，表露出，流露出(某种品质或特征)；(品质或特征)表露，显示 ❑ [v n] *The story shows a strong narrative gift and a vivid eye for detail.* 这个故事显示了作者较强的叙事能力和对细节的观察入微。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *How else did his hostility to women show itself?* 他还有什么别的方面表露出对女性的敌意呢？ 9 N-COUNT [usu *a* N *of* n] **A show of** a feeling or quality is an attempt by someone to make it clear that they have that feeling or quality. (情感、品质等的)流露，表露，体现 ❑ [+*of*] *Miners gathered in the centre of Bucharest in a show of support for the government.* 矿工聚集在布加勒斯特市中心以表示对政府的支持。 10 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **for show**, you mean that it has no real purpose and is done just to give a good impression. 装出的样子；假象 ❑ *The change in government is more for show than for real.* 政府的转变更多的是装装样子，而不是真的。 11 VERB If a company **shows** a profit or a loss, its accounts indicate that it has made a profit or a loss. 出现(盈利或亏损) ❑ [v n] *It is the only one of the three companies expected to show a profit for the quarter.* 那是三家公司中唯一一家预计会在本季度盈利的公司。 12 VERB If a person you are expecting to meet does not **show**, they do not arrive at the place where you expect to meet them. 如约赶到；出现；露面【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *There was always a chance he wouldn't show.* 他也很有可能不出现。 •PHRASAL VERB **Show up** means the same as **show**. show up 同 show ❑ [v P] *We waited until five o'clock, but he did not show up.* 我们一直等到了 5 点，但是他始终没有露面。 13 N-COUNT A television or radio **show** is a programme on television or radio. (电视或广播中的)节目，秀 ❑ *I had my own TV show.* 我有自己的电视节目。 ❑ *This is the show in which Loyd Grossman visits the houses of the famous.* 这就是劳埃德·格罗斯曼拜访名人家庭的那档节目。 ❑ *...a popular talk show on a Cuban radio station.* 古巴一个电台的一档很受欢迎的脱口秀节目 14 N-COUNT A **show** in a theatre is an entertainment or concert, especially one that includes different items such as music, dancing, and comedy. (尤指包括音乐、舞蹈、滑稽剧等不同内容的)演出，表演 ❑ *How about going shopping and seeing a show in London?* 去伦敦购物再看场演出怎么样？ 15 VERB If someone **shows** a film or television programme, it is broadcast or appears on television or in the cinema. 放映；播出 ❑ [v n] *The BBC World Service Television news showed the same film clip.* 英国广播公司对外电视频道的新闻节目播放了同样的电影剪辑片段。 ❑ [v] *American films are showing at Moscow's cinemas.* 美国电影正在莫斯科各影院上映。 •**show|ing** (**showings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+*of*] *I gave him a private showing of the film.* 我给他私下里放映了那部电影。 16 N-COUNT [oft *on* N] A **show** is a public exhibition of things, such as works of art, fashionable clothes, or things that have been entered in a competition. 展览；展览会；展品 ❑ *The venue for the show is Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre Hall.* 展览地点在伯明翰国家展览中心大厅。 ❑ *Two complementary exhibitions are on show at the Africa Centre.* 两场互为补充的展览正在非洲中心展出。 17 VERB To **show** things such as works of art means to put them in an exhibition where they can be seen by the public. 展览，陈列(艺术品等) ❑ [v n] *50 dealers will show oils, watercolours, drawings and prints from 1900 to 1992.* 50 名艺术品经销商将展出 1900 年到 1992 年间的油画、水彩画、素描和版画。 18 ADJ [ADJ n] A **show** home, house, or flat is one of a group of new homes. The building company decorates it and puts furniture in it, and people who want to buy one of the homes come and look round it. (房屋)用于展览的，样板的 19 PHRASE If a question is decided by a **show of hands**, people vote on it by raising their hands to indicate whether they vote yes or no. 举手表决 ❑ *Parliamentary leaders agreed to take all such decisions by a show of hands.* 议会领导人同意所有这样的决定都要举手表决。 ❑ *Russell then asked for a show of hands concerning each of the targets.* 然后拉塞尔要求对每个目标进行举手表决。 20 PHRASE If you **have** something **to show for** your efforts, you have achieved something as a result of what you have done. 在…方面做出了成绩；在…方面有结果 ❑ *I'm nearly 31 and it's about time I had something to show for my time in my job.* 我快 31 岁了，是该在工作上做出一番成绩的时候了。 21 PHRASE You can say **'I'll show you'** to threaten or warn someone that you are going to make them admit that they are wrong. (用来威胁或警告别人)我要让你看看，你就等着瞧吧 ❑ *She shook her fist. 'I'll show you,' she said.* 她挥了挥拳头。"我要让你看看，"她说。 22 PHRASE If you say **it just goes to show** or **it just shows that** something is the case, you mean that what you have just said or experienced demonstrates that it is the case. 这恰恰证明；这正好表明 ❑ *This just goes to show that getting good grades in school doesn't mean you're clever.* 这恰恰证明了在学校得高分并不意味着聪明。 23 PHRASE If you say

that someone **steals the show**, you mean that they get a lot of attention or praise because they perform better than anyone else in a show or other event. 大出风头；抢尽镜头 ❑ *Brad Pitt steals the show as the young man doomed by his zest for life.* 布拉德·皮特扮演一名因对生命怀有极大热情而注定在劫难逃的年轻人，抢尽了镜头。 21 to **show** someone **the door** → see **door** 22 to **show** your **face** → see **face**

▶**show around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **show round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **show** someone **around** or **show** them **round**, you go with them to show them all the interesting, useful, or important features of a place when they first visit it. 领…参观；带…巡视 ❑ [v n P] *Would you show me around?* 你能带我四处看看吗？ ❑ [v n P n] *Spear showed him around the flat.* 斯皮尔带他参观了公寓。

▶**show off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is showing off**, you are criticizing them for trying to impress people by showing in a very obvious way what they can do or what they own. 炫耀；卖弄；表现自己【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P] *All right, there's no need to show off.* 好了，没必要炫耀。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **show off** something that you have, you show it to a lot of people or make it obvious that you have it, because you are proud of it. 卖弄，炫耀，显摆（某物）❑ [v P n] *Naomi was showing off her engagement ring.* 娜奥米正在炫耀她的订婚戒指。 ❑ [v n P] *He actually enjoys his new hair-style and has decided to start showing it off.* 实际上他很喜欢自己的新发型，决定要炫耀一番。 3 → see also **show-off**

▶**show up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **shows up** or if something **shows it up**, it can be clearly seen or noticed.（使）变清晰；（使）变得明显；（使）显现出来 ❑ [v P] *You may have some strange disease that may not show up for 10 or 15 years.* 你可能患有某种 10 年或者 15 年都看不出什么症状来的怪病。 ❑ [v P n] *...a telescope so powerful that it can show up galaxies billions of light years away.* 可以清晰地观测到数十亿光年开外的星系的功能强大的望远镜 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **shows** you **up**, they make you feel embarrassed or ashamed of them. 使难堪；使尴尬；使丢脸 ❑ [v n P] *He wanted to teach her a lesson for showing him up in front of Leonov.* 她在列昂诺夫面前让他难堪，他要教训她一通。 3 → see **show 12**

→ see **concert, laser, theatre**

Thesaurus 同类词 *show* Also look up:

V. demonstrate, display, exhibit, present 1
N. act, entertainment, production, programme 13 14
demonstration, display, presentation 16

show|biz /'ʃəubɪz/ N-UNCOUNT **Showbiz** is the same as **show business**. 同 show business【INFORMAL 非正式】

'show busi|ness N-UNCOUNT **Show business** is the entertainment industry of film, theatre, and television. 娱乐业；娱乐界；演艺界 ❑ *He started his career in show business by playing the saxophone and singing.* 他的演艺生涯是从吹奏萨克斯和唱歌开始的。

show|case /'ʃəukeɪs/ (**showcases, showcasing, showcased**) 1 N-COUNT A **showcase** is a glass container with valuable objects inside it, for example at an exhibition or in a museum.（展览会、博物馆等的）玻璃柜，玻璃陈列柜 2 N-COUNT You use **showcase** to refer to a situation or setting in which something is displayed or presented to its best advantage. 展示（优点的）场合 ❑ [+for] *The festival remains a valuable showcase for new talent.* 音乐节一直是新秀展示才华的宝贵机会。 3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is showcased**, it is displayed or presented to its best advantage. 展示（优点）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [be V-ed] *Restored films are being showcased this month at a festival in Paris.* 本月的巴黎电影节将展映一些修复版的电影。

show|down /'ʃəudaun/ (**showdowns**) also **show-down** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **showdown** is a big argument or conflict which is intended to settle a dispute that has lasted for a long time.（解决长期争端的）最后决战，决出胜负的较量 ❑ [+with] *The Prime Minister is preparing for a showdown with Ministers.* 首相正准备和部长们摊牌。

show|er /'ʃauə'/ (**showers, showering, showered**) 1 N-COUNT A **shower** is a device for washing yourself. It consists of a pipe which ends in a flat cover with a lot of holes in it so that water comes out in a spray. 淋浴器；花洒；淋浴喷头 ❑ *She heard him turn on the shower.* 她听见他打开了淋浴喷头。 2 N-COUNT A **shower** is a small enclosed area containing a shower. 淋浴间；淋浴房 3 N-COUNT **The showers** or **the shower** in a place such as a sports centre is the area containing showers.（运动中心等的）浴室 ❑ *The showers are a mess.* 浴室里一片狼藉。 ❑ *We all stood in the women's shower.* 我们都站在女浴室里。 4 N-COUNT If you have a **shower**, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 淋浴 ❑ *I think I'll have a shower before dinner.* 我想晚餐前冲个澡。 ❑ *She took two showers a day.* 她每天洗两次淋浴。 5 VERB If you **shower**, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower.（洗）淋浴 ❑ [v] *There wasn't time to shower or change clothes.* 没时间淋浴换衣服了。 6 N-COUNT A **shower** is a short period of rain, especially light rain. 阵雨；（尤指）小阵雨 ❑ *There'll be bright or sunny spells and scattered showers this afternoon.* 今天下午天气晴好，间有零星阵雨。 7 N-COUNT You can refer to a lot of things that are falling as a **shower of** them.（落下的东西）一大批，一阵，一连串 ❑ [+of] *Showers of sparks flew in all directions.* 一大串火星四处飞溅。 8 VERB [usu passive] If you **are showered with** a lot of small objects or pieces, they are scattered over you. 向…抛撒 ❑ [be V-ed +with] *They were showered with rice in the traditional manner.* 人们按传统习俗朝他们抛撒大米。 9 VERB If you **shower** a person **with** presents or kisses, you give them a lot of presents or kisses in a very generous and extravagant way. 大量给予；慷慨给予 ❑ [v n +with] *He showered her with emeralds and furs.* 他送给她很多绿宝石和裘皮大衣。 ❑ [v n +with] *Her parents showered her with kisses.* 她父母不停地亲吻她。 10 N-COUNT A **shower** is a party or celebration at which the guests bring gifts. 送礼聚会【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a baby shower.* 迎婴聚会 11 N-SING [usu sing] If you refer to a group of people as a particular kind of **shower**, you disapprove of them. 乌合之众【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [+of] *...a shower of wasters.* 一群饭桶

→ see **meteor, soap**

'show|er gel (**shower gels**) N-VAR **Shower gel** is a type of liquid soap designed for use in the shower. 沐浴露

show|ery /'ʃauəri/ ADJ If the weather is **showery**, there are showers of rain but it does not rain all the time. 下阵雨的；有阵雨的

show|girl /'ʃəugɜ:l/ (**showgirls**) N-COUNT A **showgirl** is a young woman who sings and dances as part of a group in a musical show. 歌舞女演员

show|ground /'ʃəugraund/ (**showgrounds**) N-COUNT A **showground** is a large area of land where events such as farming shows or horse riding competitions are held. 展览场地；表演场地

'show jump|er (**show jumpers**) N-COUNT A **show jumper** is a person who takes part in the sport of show jumping.（马术）跳越障碍赛选手 ❑ *I loved horses as a child and was a junior show jumper.* 我从小就爱马，曾是一名青少年马术障碍赛选手。

'show jump|ing also **showjumping** N-UNCOUNT **Show jumping** is a sport in which horses are ridden in competitions to demonstrate their skill in jumping over fences and walls.（马术）跳越障碍赛

show|man /'ʃəumæn/ (**showmen**) N-COUNT A **showman** is a person who is very entertaining and dramatic in the way that they perform, or the way that they present things. 主持风格夸张搞笑的人；擅长戏剧性表演的人

show|man|ship /'ʃəumənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Showmanship** is a person's skill at performing or presenting things in an entertaining and dramatic way. 戏剧性的表演技巧；夸张搞笑的主持才能

shown /ʃəun/ **Shown** is the past participle of **show**.

'show-off (**show-offs**) also **showoff** N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **show-off**, you are criticizing them for trying to impress people by showing in a very obvious way what they can do or what they own. 爱卖弄的人；爱炫耀的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

S

show|piece /ˈʃəʊpiːs/ (**showpieces**) also **show-piece** N-COUNT A **showpiece** is something that is admired because it is the best thing of its type, especially something that is intended to be impressive. (尤指令人惊叹的)样品，典范 ❑ [+of] *The factory was to be a showpiece of Western investment in the East.* 这家工厂将会成为西方在东方投资的样板。

show|room /ˈʃəʊruːm/ (**showrooms**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **showroom** is a shop in which goods are displayed for sale, especially goods such as cars or electrical or gas appliances. (尤指汽车、电器、煤气用具等的)商品陈列室，展销厅 ❑ *...a car showroom.* 汽车展销厅

show|stopper /ˈʃəʊstɒpəʳ/ (**showstoppers**) also **show-stopper** N-COUNT If something is a **showstopper**, it is very impressive. 令人赞叹的东西；令人叹服的事物【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】 ❑ *Her natural creativity and artistic talent make her home a real showstopper.* 她天生的创造力和艺术天赋让她的家不同凡响，令人叹服。

ˈshow-stopping also **showstopping** ADJ [ADJ n] A **show-stopping** performance or product is very impressive. (演出、产品等)令人赞叹的，让人印象深刻的，十分出色的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】

show|time /ˈʃəʊtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Showtime** is the time when a particular stage or television show starts. 演出时间；节目播出时间 ❑ *It's close to showtime now, so you retire into the dressing room.* 开演时间快到了，你得进化装间了。

ˈshow tri|al (**show trials**) N-COUNT People describe a trial as a **show trial** if they believe that the trial is unfair and is held for political reasons rather than in order to find out the truth. (出于政治目的而非为查明真相的)作秀审判【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...the show trials of political dissidents.* 对持不同政见者的审判秀

showy /ˈʃəʊi/ (**showier, showiest**) ADJ Something that is **showy** is very noticeable because it is large, colourful, or bright. 艳丽的；花哨的；显眼的；引人注目的 ❑ *Since he was color blind, he favored large, showy flowers.* 因为他是色盲，所以他喜爱大朵艳丽的花。

shrank /ʃræŋk/ **Shrank** is the past tense of **shrink**.

shrap|nel /ˈʃræpnᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Shrapnel** consists of small pieces of metal which are scattered from exploding bombs and shells. (炮弹或子弹的)弹片 ❑ *He was hit by shrapnel from a grenade.* 他被手榴弹的弹片击中了。

shred /ʃred/ (**shreds, shredding, shredded**) 1 VERB If you **shred** something such as food or paper, you cut it or tear it into very small, narrow pieces. 切碎；撕碎 ❑ [v n] *They may be shredding documents.* 他们可能是在粉碎文件。❑ [v n] *Finely shred the carrots, cabbage and cored apples.* 将胡萝卜、卷心菜切成细丝并给苹果去核。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you cut or tear food or paper **into shreds**, you cut or tear it into small, narrow pieces. (撕或切成的)细条，碎片 ❑ *Cut the cabbage into fine long shreds.* 将卷心菜切成又细又长的丝。3 N-COUNT If there is not a **shred of** something, there is not even a small amount of it. 极少量；些许；一丁点儿 ❑ [+of] *He said there was not a shred of evidence to support such remarks.* 他说没有丝毫证据证明这样的说法。❑ [+of] *There is not a shred of truth in the story.* 这则报道中没有一句实话。

shred|der /ˈʃredəʳ/ (**shredders**) N-COUNT A **shredder** is a machine for shredding things such as documents or parts of bushes that have been cut off. 碎纸机；切碎机 ❑ *...a document shredder.* 文件粉碎机

shrew /ʃruː/ (**shrews**) N-COUNT A **shrew** is a small brown animal like a mouse with a long pointed nose. 鼩鼱

shrewd /ʃruːd/ (**shrewder, shrewdest**) ADJ A **shrewd** person is able to understand and judge a situation quickly and to use this understanding to their own advantage. 精明的；敏锐的；有眼光的；精于盘算的 ❑ *She's a shrewd businesswoman.* 她是个精明的女商人。

shriek /ʃriːk/ (**shrieks, shrieking, shrieked**) 1 VERB When someone **shrieks**, they make a short, very loud cry, for example because they are suddenly surprised, are in pain, or are laughing. (因惊讶、疼痛等)尖叫；尖声笑 ❑ [v] *She shrieked and leapt from the bed.* 她尖叫一声从床上跳了起来。❑ [v +with] *Miranda shrieked with laughter.* 米兰达尖声大笑。•N-COUNT **Shriek** is also a noun. ❑ *Sue let out a terrific shriek and leapt out of the way.* 休发出一声尖叫，跳到了一边。2 VERB If you **shriek** something, you shout it in a loud, high-pitched voice. 尖声说出；尖声喊出 ❑ [v with quote] *'Stop it! Stop it!' shrieked Jane.* "停下！停下！"简尖叫道。❑ [v n] *He was shrieking obscenities and weeping.* 他一边哭，一边尖声骂着下流话。

shrift /ʃrɪft/ PHRASE If someone or something gets **short shrift**, they are paid very little attention. 不理睬；不关注；冷遇 ❑ *The idea has been given short shrift by philosophers.* 哲学家并未怎么关注这一观点。

shrill /ʃrɪl/ (**shriller, shrillest**) 1 ADJ A **shrill** sound is high-pitched and unpleasant. (声音)刺耳的，尖厉的 ❑ *Shrill cries and startled oaths flew up around us as pandemonium broke out.* 骚乱爆发时，我们周围充斥着尖厉的哭喊声和难以入耳的咒骂声。❑ *Mary Ann's voice grew shrill.* 玛丽·安的声音变得尖厉了。•**shrill|y** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'What are you doing?' she demanded shrilly.* "你在干什么？"她厉声责问。•**shrill|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...that ugly shrillness in her voice.* 她的嗓音尖厉刺耳 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a demand, protest, or statement as **shrill**, you disapprove of it and do not like the strong, forceful way it is said. (要求、抗议、声明等)尖刻的，强硬的，不依不饶的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Shrill voices on both sides of the Atlantic are advocating protectionism.* 大西洋两岸都在大肆鼓吹贸易保护主义。

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ (**shrimps** or **shrimp**) N-COUNT **Shrimps** are small shellfish with long tails and many legs. 虾；小虾 ❑ *Add the shrimp and cook for 30 seconds.* 放入虾，煮 30 秒。

ˌshrimp ˈcock|tail (**shrimp cocktails**) N-VAR A **shrimp cocktail** is a dish that consists of shrimp, salad, and a sauce. It is usually eaten at the beginning of a meal. 鲜虾盅(正餐前的一道开胃菜)【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **prawn cocktail**

shrine /ʃraɪn/ (**shrines**) 1 N-COUNT A **shrine** is a place of worship which is associated with a particular holy person or object. 圣地；圣祠；神庙；神龛 ❑ [+of] *...the holy shrine of Mecca.* 麦加圣地 2 N-COUNT A **shrine** is a place that people visit and treat with respect because it is connected with a dead person or with dead people that they want to remember. (缅怀逝者的)纪念之地，圣地 ❑ [+to] *The monument has been turned into a shrine to the dead and the missing.* 这座纪念碑已成为人们纪念那些死者和失踪者的神圣之地。

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ (**shrinks, shrinking, shrank, shrunk**) 1 VERB If cloth or clothing **shrinks**, it becomes smaller in size, usually as a result of being washed. (通常指布料、衣服等洗后)缩水，收缩，缩小，皱缩 ❑ [v] *All my jumpers have shrunk.* 我所有的套头毛衣都缩水了。2 VERB If something **shrinks** or something else **shrinks** it, it becomes smaller. (使)缩小；(使)收缩；(使)减少 ❑ [v] *The vast forests of West Africa have shrunk.* 西非的大片森林面积已缩小了。❑ [v n] *Hungary may have to lower its hopes of shrinking its state sector.* 匈牙利可能不得不降低其缩小国家军事管制区的期望。3 VERB If you **shrink away from** someone or something, you move away from them because you are frightened, shocked, or disgusted by them. (因害怕、震惊或厌恶)退缩，畏缩，避开 ❑ [v prep/adv] *One child shrinks away from me when I try to talk to him.* 当我试图和一个孩子说话时，他避开了我。4 VERB [usu with neg] If you do not **shrink from** a task or duty, you do it even though it is unpleasant or dangerous. 畏避，回避(工作、责任等) ❑ [v +from] *We must not shrink from the legitimate use of force if we are to remain credible.* 要想保持诚信可靠，我们就绝不能避忌武力的合法使用。5 N-COUNT A **shrink** is a psychiatrist. 精神病学家；心理学家【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've seen a shrink already.* 我已经看过心理专家了。6 **no shrinking violet** → see **violet**

shrink|age /ˈʃrɪŋkɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Shrinkage** is a decrease in the size or amount of something. 缩小；收缩；减少 ❑ *Allow for some shrinkage in both length and width.* 长、宽上都预留出一定的缩水量。

ˈshrink-wrapped ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **shrink-wrapped** product is sold in a tight covering of thin plastic. 用收缩塑料薄膜包装的

❑ *...a shrink-wrapped cassette.* 用塑料薄膜塑封的磁带

shriv|el /ˈʃrɪvᵊl/ (**shrivels, shrivelling, shrivelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **shriveling, shriveled**

VERB When something **shrivels** or when something **shrivels** it, it becomes dryer and smaller, often with lines in its surface, as a result of losing the water it contains. (使)枯萎; (使)干枯; (使)皱缩 ❑ [v] *The plant shrivels and dies.* 植物干枯而死。❑ [v n] *... dry weather that shrivelled this summer's crops.* 导致今夏作物枯萎的干旱天气 •PHRASAL VERB **Shrivel up** means the same as **shrivel.** shrivel up 同 shrivel ❑ [v P] *The leaves started to shrivel up.* 叶子开始枯萎。•**shriv|elled** ADJ ❑ *It looked old and shrivelled.* 它看上去苍老而干枯。

shroud /ʃraʊd/ (**shrouds, shrouding, shrouded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **shroud** is a cloth which is used for wrapping a dead body. 裹尸布; 寿衣 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to something that surrounds an object or situation as a **shroud of** something. 遮蔽物; 覆盖物 ❑ [+of] *...a parked car huddled under a shroud of grey snow.* 车身上覆着一层灰白色积雪的停放着的汽车 ❑ [+of] *Ministers are as keen as ever to wrap their activities in a shroud of secrecy.* 部长们都一如既往地迫切想要将他们的行动搞得神神秘秘的。❸ VERB If something **has been shrouded in** mystery or secrecy, very little information about it has been made available. 隐瞒; 对…保密; 掩饰; 掩盖 ❑ [be V-ed +in] *For years the teaching of acting has been shrouded in mystery.* 多年以来表演教学一直蒙着神秘的面纱。❑ [v n] *...the secrecy which has shrouded the whole affair.* 笼罩着整件事的诡秘气氛 ❹ VERB If darkness, fog, or smoke **shrouds** an area, it covers it so that it is difficult to see. (黑暗、烟雾等)遮蔽, 笼罩 ❑ [v n] *Mist shrouded the outline of Buckingham Palace.* 雾霭蒙蒙, 白金汉宫若隐若现。

Shrove Tues|day /ˌʃrəʊv ˈtjuːzdeɪ, AM 美 -ˈtuːz-/ N-UNCOUNT **Shrove Tuesday** is the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. People traditionally eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. 忏悔星期二(基督教大斋期首日的前一天, 按照传统人们会吃薄饼)

shrub /ʃrʌb/ (**shrubs**) N-COUNT **Shrubs** are plants that have several woody stems. 灌木 ❑ *...flowering shrubs.* 开花灌木

→ see **forest**

shrub|bery /ˈʃrʌbəri/ (**shrubberies**) ❶ N-COUNT A **shrubbery** is a part of a garden where a lot of shrubs are growing. (花园里的)灌木丛【BRIT 英】❷ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a lot of shrubs or to shrubs in general as **shrubbery.** 灌木丛; (总称)灌木

shrub|by /ˈʃrʌbi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **shrubby** plant is like a shrub. 灌木状的 ❑ *...a shrubby tree.* 一棵灌木树

shrug /ʃrʌg/ (**shrugs, shrugging, shrugged**) VERB If you **shrug,** you raise your shoulders to show that you are not interested in something or that you do not know or care about something. 耸肩(表示不感兴趣、不知道或不在乎) ❑ [v] *I shrugged, as if to say, 'Why not?'* 我耸了耸肩, 就像是在说: "为什么不呢?" ❑ [v n] *The man shrugged his shoulders.* 那男子耸了耸肩。•N-COUNT **Shrug** is also a noun. ❑ *'I suppose so,' said Anna with a shrug.* "我想是吧。"安娜耸了耸肩说道。

▶**shrug off** PHRASAL VERB If you **shrug** something **off,** you ignore it or treat it as if it is not really important or serious. 把…不当回事; 对…置之不理; 对…满不在乎 ❑ [V P n] *He shrugged off the criticism.* 他对批评满不在乎。❑ [V n P] *He just laughed and shrugged it off.* 他只是一笑了之, 对此满不在乎。

shrunk /ʃrʌŋk/ **Shrunk** is the past participle of **shrink.**

shrunk|en /ˈʃrʌŋkən/ ADJ Someone or something that is **shrunken** has become smaller than they used to be. 缩小的; 皱缩的; 干瘪的 ❑ *She now looked small, shrunken and pathetic.* 她现在看起来瘦小枯槁, 很可怜。

shtick /ʃtɪk/ → see **schtick**

shuck /ʃʌk/ (**shucks, shucking, shucked**) ❶ N-COUNT The **shuck** of something is its outer covering, for example the leaves round an ear of corn, or the shell of a shellfish. 壳; 荚; 外皮【AM 美】❑ *...corn shucks.* 玉米的包皮 ❷ VERB If you **shuck** something such as corn or shellfish, you remove it from its outer covering. 剥…的壳(或荚); 去…的外皮【AM 美】❑ [v n] *On a good day, each employee will shuck 3,500 oysters.* 天气晴好的时候, 每位雇员一天能剥 3,500 只牡蛎。❸ VERB If you **shuck** something that you are wearing, you take it off. 脱去(衣服)【AM, INFORMAL 美, 非正式】❑ [v n] *He shucked his coat and set to work.* 他脱掉了外套开始工作。❹ EXCLAM **Shucks** is an exclamation that is used to express embarrassment, disappointment, or annoyance. (表示尴尬、失望或厌烦)哎, 呸, 什么, 哪有的事【AM, INFORMAL, FEELINGS 美, 非正式, 情感】❑ *Terry actually says 'Oh, shucks!' when complimented on her singing.* 人们赞誉她的歌声时, 特里说的其实是: "噢, 没什么!"

shud|der /ˈʃʌdəʳ/ (**shudders, shuddering, shuddered**) ❶ VERB If you **shudder,** you shake with fear, horror, or disgust, or because you are cold. (因担忧、恐惧、厌恶或寒冷)发抖, 打战, 战栗 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Lloyd had urged her to eat caviar. She had shuddered at the thought.* 劳埃德鼓动她吃鱼子酱。可她一想到这个就打哆嗦。[Also v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Shudder** is also a noun. ❑ *She recoiled with a shudder.* 她颤抖着退缩了。❷ VERB If something such as a machine or vehicle **shudders,** it shakes suddenly and violently. (机器、交通工具等)强烈震动, 剧烈抖动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The train began to pull out of the station—then suddenly shuddered to a halt.* 火车渐渐驶出了车站, 然后突然猛震几下停了下来。❑ [v] *The whole ship shuddered and trembled at the sudden strain.* 突然的拉力使得整只船剧烈颤动。❸ N-COUNT If something sends **a shudder** or **shudders** through a group of people, it makes them worried or afraid. 担忧; 恐惧; 害怕 ❑ [+of] *The next crisis sent a shudder of fear through the U.N. community.* 接下来的危机让联合国各成员国都很担忧。❹ PHRASE If you say that you **shudder to think what** would happen in a particular situation, you mean that you expect it to be so bad that you do not really want to think about it. 不敢设想; 想到…不寒而栗【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I shudder to think what would have happened if he hadn't acted as quickly as he did.* 我不敢设想, 如果他没有如此迅速地采取行动, 后果会怎样。

shuf|fle /ˈʃʌfᵊl/ (**shuffles, shuffling, shuffled**) ❶ VERB If you **shuffle** somewhere, you walk there without lifting your feet properly off the ground. 拖着脚走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Moira shuffled across the kitchen.* 莫伊拉拖着脚穿过厨房。•N-SING **Shuffle** is also a noun. ❑ *She noticed her own proud walk had become a shuffle.* 她意识到自己的步伐已经从趾高气扬变成了拖地行走。❷ VERB If you **shuffle around,** you move your feet about while standing or you move your bottom about while sitting, often because you feel uncomfortable or embarrassed. (通常因不舒服或难为情)挪动双脚, 坐立不安 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He shuffles around in his chair.* 他在椅子上如坐针毡。❑ [v n] *He grinned and shuffled his feet.* 他咧嘴笑了, 脚动来动去。❸ VERB If you **shuffle** playing cards, you mix them up before you begin a game. 洗(牌) ❑ [v n] *There are various ways of shuffling and dealing the cards.* 有各种不同的洗牌和发牌方式。[Also v] ❹ VERB If you **shuffle** things such as pieces of paper, you move them around so that they are in a different order. 将(纸张等)变换位置; 打乱…的次序 ❑ [v n] *The silence lengthened as Thorne unnecessarily shuffled some papers.* 索恩整理着一些本无须整理的文件, 沉默还在延续。

shun /ʃʌn/ (**shuns, shunning, shunned**) VERB If you **shun** someone or something, you deliberately avoid them or keep away from them. 刻意避开; 有意回避 ❑ [v n] *From that time forward everybody shunned him.* 从那时候起, 每个人都有意回避他。❑ [v n] *He has always shunned publicity.* 他一直有意避开媒体的关注。

shunt /ʃʌnt/ (**shunts, shunting, shunted**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If a person or thing **is shunted** somewhere, they are moved or sent there, usually because someone finds them inconvenient. (通常因为不方便而)将…转移至别处, 将…调往别处【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *He has spent most of his life being shunted between his mother, father and various foster families.* 他一生中的大部分时间都在他母亲、父亲及各种各样的寄养家庭之间辗转度过。❷ VERB When railway engines **shunt** wagons or carriages, they push or pull them from one railway line to another. 使(火车车皮或车厢)转轨 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The GM diesel engine shunted the coaches to Platform 4.* 通用柴油动力火车头将车厢转轨到了 4 号月台。

shush /ʃʊʃ, ʃʌʃ/ (**shushes, shushing, shushed**) ❶ CONVENTION You say **shush** when you are telling someone to be quiet. (要

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某人安静）嘘，别出声 ❑ *Shush! Here he comes. I'll talk to you later.* 嘘！他来了。我一会儿再跟你说。 2 VERB If you **shush** someone, you tell them to be quiet by saying 'shush' or 'sh', or by indicating in some other way that you want them to be quiet.（通过嘘声等）使安静 ❑ [v n] *Frannie shushed her with a forefinger to the lips.* 弗兰尼把食指放在嘴唇上示意她别出声。[Also v]

shut ♦∞ /ʃʌt/ (**shuts, shutting**)

The form **shut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. shut 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **shut** something such as a door or if it **shuts**, it moves so that it fills a hole or a space. 关闭；关上；合上 ❑ [v n] *Just make sure you shut the gate after you.* 进来后务必关上大门。❑ [v] *The screen door shut gently.* 纱门轻轻关上了。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Shut** is also an adjective. ❑ *They have warned residents to stay inside and keep their doors and windows shut.* 他们业已提醒居民呆在家里，将门窗关好。 2 VERB If you **shut** your eyes, you lower your eyelids so that you cannot see anything. 闭上（眼睛）❑ [v n] *Lucy shut her eyes so she wouldn't see it happen.* 露西闭上了眼睛，这样就不会看到它发生了。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Shut** is also an adjective. ❑ *His eyes were shut and he seemed to have fallen asleep.* 他眼睛闭着，似乎睡着了。 3 VERB If your mouth **shuts** or if you **shut** your mouth, you place your lips firmly together. 闭上（嘴巴）；（嘴巴）合上 ❑ [v] *Daniel's mouth opened, and then shut again.* 丹尼尔嘴巴张了张又合上了。❑ [v n] *He opened and shut his mouth, unspeaking.* 他张了张嘴，欲言又止。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Shut** is also an adjective. ❑ *She was silent for a moment, lips tight shut, eyes distant.* 她沉默了一会儿，嘴唇紧闭，眼神茫然。 4 VERB When a store, bar, or other public building **shuts** or when someone **shuts** it, it is closed and you cannot use it until it is open again.（使）（商店、酒吧等公共场所）关门，停止营业，休息 ❑ [v n] *There is a tendency to shut museums or shops at a moment's notice.* 现在博物馆或商店有一种说关就关的趋势。❑ [v] *What time do the pubs shut?* 酒吧什么时候打烊？ •ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Shut** is also an adjective. ❑ *Make sure you have food to tide you over when the local shop may be shut.* 要确保在当地商店可能关门时也有食物可以果腹。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **shuts** their **eyes** to something, you mean that they deliberately ignore something which they should deal with. 故意忽视；故意不予理会；对…视若无睹【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We shut our eyes to the plainest facts, refusing to admit the truth.* 我们对最浅显的事实视而不见，拒绝承认真相。 6 PHRASE If someone tells you to **keep** your **mouth shut** about something, they are telling you not to let anyone else know about it. 保密；三缄其口 7 PHRASE If you **keep** your **mouth shut**, you do not express your opinions about something, even though you would like to. 保持沉默；不发表意见 ❑ *If she had kept her mouth shut she would still have her job now.* 如果当时保持沉默的话，她现在也就不会丢了工作。

▶shut down 1 PHRASAL VERB If a factory or business **shuts down** or if someone **shuts** it **down**, work there stops or it no longer trades as a business.（使）（工厂、公司等）关闭，歇业，停业 ❑ [v P] *Smaller contractors had been forced to shut down.* 规模较小的承包商已被迫歇业。❑ [v P n] *It is required by law to shut down banks which it regards as chronically short of capital.* 法律规定资金长期短缺的银行必须关闭。❑ [v n P] *Mr Buzetta sold the newspaper's assets to its competitor and shut it down.* 布兹塔先生将报社资产卖给了竞争对手，然后关门了事。 2 → see also **shutdown**

▶shut in 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut** someone or something **in** a room, you close the door so that they cannot leave it. 把…关在（房间）里面；把…关起来 ❑ [v n P n] *The door enables us to shut the birds in the shelter in bad weather.* 有了这扇门，天气不好时我们就可以将鸟关进鸟屋。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut yourself in** a room, you stay in there and make sure nobody else can get in. 把自己关起来 ❑ [v pron-refl P n] *After one particular bad result, he shut himself in the shower room for an hour.* 有一次因为比赛成绩不理想，他将自己在淋浴间里关了一小时。 3 → see also **shut-in**

▶shut off 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut off** something such as an engine or an electrical item, you turn it off to stop it working. 关闭；关上；使停止运转 ❑ [v P n] *They pulled over and shut off the engine.* 他们靠边停车熄火。❑ [v n P] *Will somebody for God's sake shut that alarm off.* 看在上帝的分上，谁去关掉那个闹钟吧。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut yourself off**, you avoid seeing other people, usually because you are feeling depressed.（通常因沮丧而）躲开他人，不见人，不与人来往 ❑ [v pron-refl P] *Billy tends to keep things to himself more and shut himself off.* 比利往往更多地将事情藏在心里，把自己封闭起来。 3 PHRASAL VERB If an official organization **shuts off** the supply of something, they no longer send it to the people they supplied in the past. 切断，停止（…的供应）❑ [v P n] *The State Water Project has shut off all supplies to farmers.* 州水利工程项目已切断了对农场主的所有供水。[Also v n P]

▶shut out 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut** something or someone **out**, you prevent them from getting into a place, for example by closing the doors. 把…关在门外；使…不能进入 ❑ [v n P +of] *'I shut him out of the bedroom,' says Maureen.* "我把他关在了卧室外面。"莫琳说。❑ [v P n] *I was set to shut out anyone else who came knocking.* 其他任何人来敲门，我都决意将其拒之门外。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut out** a thought or a feeling, you prevent yourself from thinking or feeling it. 摒弃，阻断（念头、情感等）❑ [v P n] *I shut out the memory which was too painful to dwell on.* 我不再去回忆那些痛苦不堪的往事了。❑ [v n P] *The figures represent such overwhelming human misery that the mind wants to shut it out.* 这些数据表明人类经受了如此深重的苦难，对此人们都不愿想起。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **shut** someone **out** of something, you prevent them from having anything to do with it. 把…排除在外 ❑ [v n P +of] *She is very reclusive, to the point of shutting me out of her life.* 她遁世索居，以至将我排除在她生活之外。❑ [v n P] *She had effectively shut him out by refusing to listen.* 她拒绝听他说话，事实上已将他排斥在外。

▶shut up PHRASAL VERB If someone **shuts up** or if someone **shuts** them **up**, they stop talking. You can say **'shut up'** as an impolite way to tell a person to stop talking.（使）住口；（使）闭嘴 ❑ [v P] *Just shut up, will you?* 闭嘴，好吗？ ❑ [v n P] *A sharp put-down was the only way to shut her up.* 对她冷嘲热讽是让她闭嘴的唯一方法。

Thesaurus 同类词 *shut* Also look up:

V. close, fasten, secure; (*ant.*) open 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *shut* with:

N. **shut a door** 关门，**shut a gate** 关大门，**shut a window** 关窗 1
V. **force** *something* **shut** 用力把某物关上，**pull** *something* **shut** 把某物拉上，**push** *something* **shut** 把某物推上，**slam** *something* **shut** 猛地把某物关上 1
ADV. **shut tight/tightly** 紧闭着 1 2 3，**shut temporarily** 临时关闭 4

shut|down /'ʃʌtdaʊn/ (**shutdowns**) N-COUNT A **shutdown** is the closing of a factory, shop, or other business, either for a short time or for ever.（工厂、商店等的）停业，歇业，关闭，倒闭 ❑ *The shutdown is the latest in a series of painful budget measures.* 此次关闭是一系列艰难预算措施中最新实施的一项。

'shut-eye also **shuteye** N-UNCOUNT **Shut-eye** is sleep. 合眼；睡觉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Go home and get some shut-eye.* 回家睡一会儿。

'shut-in (**shut-ins**) N-COUNT A **shut-in** is someone who is ill for a long time, and has to stay in bed or at home. 长期抱恙在家的人；卧病在床的人【AM 美】❑ *...Meals on Wheels or similar programs that bring outside life to shut-ins.* 使卧病在家的人无需外出的"送餐上门"服务及类似的服务项目

shut|ter /'ʃʌtə[r]/ (**shutters**) 1 N-COUNT The **shutter** in a camera is the part which opens to allow light through the lens when a photograph is taken.（照相机的）快门 ❑ *There are a few things you should check before pressing the shutter release.* 按下快门之前有几个地方要检查一下。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Shutters** are wooden or metal covers fitted on the outside of a window. They can be opened to let in the light, or closed to keep out the sun or the cold. 百叶窗 ❑ *She opened the shutters and gazed out over village roofs.* 她打开了百叶窗，向外俯视着村里房子的屋顶。

→ see **photography**

shut|tered /ˈʃʌtəd/ 1 ADJ A **shuttered** window, room, or building has its shutters closed. 关上百叶窗的 ❑ *I opened a shuttered window.* 我打开了一扇百叶窗已合上的窗户。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **shuttered** window, room, or building has shutters fitted to it. 装有百叶窗的 ❑ *...green-shuttered colonial villas.* 装有绿色百叶窗的殖民时期风格的别墅

shut|tle /ˈʃʌtəl/ (**shuttles, shuttling, shuttled**) 1 N-COUNT A **shuttle** is the same as a **space shuttle**. 同 space shuttle 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **shuttle** is a plane, bus, or train which makes frequent journeys between two places. 往来于两地之间的航班(或班车、火车) ❑ *...shuttle flights between London and Manchester.* 往返于伦敦和曼彻斯特的航班 3 VERB If someone or something **shuttles** or **is shuttled** from one place to another place, they frequently go from one place to the other. (使)频繁往来于(两地之间) ❑ [v prep/adv] *He and colleagues have shuttled back and forth between the three capitals.* 他和同事们在这 3 个首都之间往来穿梭。 ❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Machine parts were also being shuttled across the border without authorisation.* 机器零部件也在未经批准的情况下出入边境。[Also v n prep/adv]

shuttle|cock /ˈʃʌtəlkɒk/ (**shuttlecocks**) N-COUNT A **shuttlecock** is the small object that you hit over the net in a game of badminton. It is rounded at one end and has real or artificial feathers fixed in the other end. 羽毛球

shut|tle di|plo|ma|cy N-UNCOUNT **Shuttle diplomacy** is the movement of diplomats between countries whose leaders refuse to talk directly to each other, in order to try to settle the argument between them. 穿梭外交(指国家元首拒绝直接对话的国家之间解决争端的外交方式) ❑ [+between] *U.N. mediators are conducting shuttle diplomacy between the two sides.* 联合国调解员在双方之间进行穿梭外交。

shy /ʃaɪ/ (**shyer, shyest, shies, shying, shied**) 1 ADJ A **shy** person is nervous and uncomfortable in the company of other people. 害羞的；腼腆的；怕生的 ❑ *She was a shy and retiring person off-stage.* 她在现实生活中是个腼腆且不善社交的人。 ❑ [+of] *He is painfully shy of women.* 他见到女人就十分害羞。 •**shy|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The children smiled shyly.* 孩子们害羞地笑了。 •**shy|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Eventually he overcame his shyness.* 最终他克服了自己的羞怯。 2 ADJ If you are **shy of** doing something, you are unwilling to do it because you are afraid of what might happen. 犹豫的；不情愿的；害怕的；有所顾忌的 ❑ [+of] *You should not be shy of having your say in the running of the school.* 在管理学校方面，你应该毫无顾忌地发表你的意见。 3 VERB When a horse **shies**, it moves away suddenly, because something has frightened it. (马)惊走，惊退 ❑ [v] *Llewelyn's stallion shied as the wind sent sparks flying.* 风一吹来，火星四溅，卢埃林的种马惊跳起来。 4 PHRASE A number or amount that is just **shy of** another number or amount is just under it. 未达到；欠缺；不足；不够 ❑ *...a high-school dropout rate just shy of 53%.* 几近 53% 的中学辍学率

▶**shy away from** PHRASAL VERB If you **shy away from** doing something, you avoid doing it, often because you are afraid or not confident enough. (因害怕或信心不足而)回避，躲避，避免 ❑ [v p v-ing/n] *We frequently shy away from making decisions.* 我们常常害怕作决定。

Thesaurus 同类词 *shy* Also look up:

ADJ. nervous, quiet, sheepish, uncomfortable; (*ant.*) confident 1

-shy /-ʃaɪ/ COMB **-shy** is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate that someone does not like a particular thing, and tries to avoid it. For example, someone who is camera-shy does not like having their photograph taken. (用于名词之后构成形容词)表示"不喜欢…的"、"竭力避开…的" ❑ *...camera-shy red deer.* 不喜欢被拍照的马鹿

shy|ster /ˈʃaɪstə/ (**shysters**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone, especially a lawyer or politician, as a **shyster**, you mean that they are dishonest and immoral. 奸诈之徒，卑鄙小人，不择手段之人(尤指律师或政客)【mainly AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主美，非正式，贬】

Sia|mese cat /ˌsaɪəmiːz ˈkæt/ (**Siamese cats**) N-COUNT A **Siamese cat** is a type of cat with short cream and brown fur, blue eyes, dark ears, and a dark tail. 暹罗猫

Sia|mese twin /ˌsaɪəmiːz ˈtwɪn/ (**Siamese twins**) N-COUNT **Siamese twins** are twins who are born with their bodies joined. 连体婴儿；连体双胞胎

sibi|lant /ˈsɪbɪlənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sibilant** sounds are soft 's' sounds. 发嘶嘶音的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A sibilant murmuring briefly pervaded the room.* 一时间房间里充满了窃窃私语声。

sib|ling /ˈsɪblɪŋ/ (**siblings**) N-COUNT Your **siblings** are your brothers and sisters. 兄弟姐妹【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His siblings are mostly in their early twenties.* 他的兄弟姐妹大多二十出头。

sic You write **sic** in brackets after a word or expression when you want to indicate to the reader that although the word looks odd or wrong, you intended to write it like that or the original writer wrote it like that. (置于括号中，注于看似古怪或拼写有误的单词或词组后)原文如此，故意如此 ❑ *The latest school jobs page advertises a 'wide rnage (sic) of 6th-form courses.'* 最新的学校招聘版面上有广告登着"各中六年级课程"(原文如此)。

Si|cil|ian /sɪˈsɪliən/ (**Sicilians**) 1 ADJ **Sicilian** means belonging or relating to Sicily, or to its people or culture. 西西里的；西西里人的；西西里文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Sicilian** is a person who comes from Sicily. 西西里人

sick ♦♢♢ /sɪk/ (**sicker, sickest**) 1 ADJ If you are **sick**, you are ill. **Sick** usually means physically ill, but it can sometimes be used to mean mentally ill. (常指在生理上，有时也指在精神上)生病的，有病的 ❑ *He's very sick. He needs medication.* 他病得很厉害，需要药物治疗。 ❑ *She found herself with two small children, a sick husband, and no money.* 她发现自己有两个年幼的孩子和一个有病在身的丈夫，却没钱养活他们。 •N-PLURAL **The sick** are people who are sick. 病人 ❑ *There were no doctors to treat the sick.* 没有医生为病人医治。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **sick**, the food that you have eaten comes up from your stomach and out of your mouth. If you **feel sick**, you feel as if you are going to be sick. 呕吐的；恶心的；想吐的 ❑ *She got up and was sick in the handbasin.* 她起身在洗手池里吐了起来。 ❑ *The very thought of food made him feel sick.* 一想到食物他就恶心。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Sick** is vomit. 呕吐物【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 4 ADJ If you say that you are **sick of** something or **sick and tired of** it, you are emphasizing that you are very annoyed by it and want it to stop. 厌倦的；厌烦的；厌恶的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+of] *I am sick and tired of hearing all these people moaning.* 我厌倦了听这些人大发牢骚。 5 ADJ If you describe something such as a joke or story as **sick**, you mean that it deals with death or suffering in an unpleasantly humorous way. (笑话、故事等)令人毛骨悚然的，病态的，不健康的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a sick joke about a cat.* 关于猫的一则令人毛骨悚然的笑话 6 PHRASE If you say that something or someone **makes** you **sick**, you mean that they make you feel angry or disgusted. 使气愤；使厌恶；使反感【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It makes me sick that people commit offences and never get punished.* 一些人屡屡犯罪却从未受到惩戒，这真让我气愤。 7 PHRASE If you are **off sick**, you are not at work because you are ill. 因病缺勤 ❑ *When we are off sick, we only receive half pay.* 我们请病假的时候只能拿一半薪水。 8 PHRASE If you say that you are **worried sick**, you are emphasizing that you are extremely worried. 十分担心；担心得要命【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+about] *He was worried sick about what our mothers would say.* 对于我们双方的母亲会说什么他十分担心。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sick* with:

N. sick **children** 患病的孩子，sick **mother** 患病的母亲，sick **patients** 患者，sick **people** 病人，sick **person** 病人 1

ADV. **really** sick 真的病了，**very** sick 病重 1

V. **care for the** sick 照顾病人 1
become sick 染病；开始恶心，**feel** sick 感觉病了；作呕，**get** sick 得病；想吐 1 2

ADJ. **worried** sick 十分担心 8

sick bay (**sick bays**) also **sick-bay** N-COUNT A **sick bay** is an

area, especially on a ship or navy base, or in Britain in a school or university, where medical treatment is given and where beds are provided for people who are ill.（尤指船上、海军基地、英国学校里的）病室，医务室 ❑ *...a free 16-bed sick bay for students needing continuous care.* 免费向长期需要照料的学生提供治疗的配有 16 张病床的医务室

sick|bed /'sɪkbed/ (**sickbeds**) also **sick-bed** N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **sickbed** is the bed that you are lying in while you are ill. 病榻；病床 ❑ *Michael left his sickbed to entertain his house guests.* 迈克尔走下病床去招待客人。

sick 'build|ing syn|drome N-UNCOUNT **Sick building syndrome** is a group of conditions, including headaches, sore eyes, and tiredness, which people who work in offices may experience because the air there is not healthy to breathe. 病态建筑综合征，大楼病综合征（指因办公楼空气不好而引起的头痛、眼睛痛、疲劳等症状）

sick|en /'sɪkən/ (**sickens, sickening, sickened**) VERB If something **sickens** you, it makes you feel disgusted. 使厌恶；使作呕 ❑ [v n] *The notion that art should be controlled by intellectuals sickened him.* 他对艺术应由知识分子掌控这一观点很反感。

sick|en|ing /'sɪkənɪŋ/ ADJ You describe something as **sickening** when it gives you feelings of horror or disgust, or makes you feel sick in your stomach. 令人恐惧的；令人厌恶的；令人作呕的 ❑ *This was a sickening attack on a pregnant and defenceless woman.* 这起对毫无防御能力的孕妇的袭击令人无比愤慨。

sickie /'sɪki/ (**sickies**) N-COUNT If someone takes a **sickie**, they take a day off work saying that they are ill, especially when they are not actually ill. 称病缺勤；假病假【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Brought-on took a sickie on Monday to paint his fence.* 布劳顿星期一称病请了一天假来粉刷栅栏。

sick|le /'sɪk°l/ (**sickles**) N-COUNT A **sickle** is a tool that is used for cutting grass and grain crops. It has a short handle and a long curved blade. 镰刀

'sick leave N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Sick leave** is the time that a person spends away from work because of illness or injury. 病假【BUSINESS 商】❑ *I have been on sick leave for seven months with depression.* 我因抑郁症休了 7 个月的病假。

,sickle-cell a'naemia

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sickle-cell anemia**

N-UNCOUNT **Sickle-cell anaemia** is an inherited illness in which the red blood cells become curved, causing a number of health problems. 镰状细胞性贫血

sick|ly /'sɪkli/ (**sicklier, sickliest**) ❶ ADJ A **sickly** person or animal is weak, unhealthy, and often ill. 常生病的；虚弱的；健康欠佳的 ❑ *He had been a sickly child.* 他曾是个体弱多病的孩子。❷ ADJ A **sickly** smell or taste is unpleasant and makes you feel slightly sick, often because it is extremely sweet.（通常指因为太甜而）让人恶心的，令人作呕的 ❑ *...the sickly smell of rum.* 朗姆酒甜得发腻的气味 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sickly** colour or light is unpleasantly pale or weak.（颜色、灯光等）暗淡的，苍白的，微弱的 ❑ *Wallpapers for children too often come only in sickly pastel shades.* 给孩子们用的墙纸往往颜色苍白暗淡。

sick|ness /'sɪknəs/ (**sicknesses**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sickness** is the state of being ill or unhealthy. 患病；生病；不健康 ❑ *In fifty-two years of working he had one week of sickness.* 在 52 年的工作中他仅病过一周。❑ *There appears to be another outbreak of sickness among seals in the North Sea.* 看来北海的海豹又要爆发另一场疾病了。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Sickness** is the uncomfortable feeling that you are going to vomit. 恶心；呕吐感 ❑ *After a while, the sickness gradually passed and she struggled to the mirror.* 过了一会儿，她渐渐不那么恶心了，挣扎着到了镜子前。❸ → see also **morning sickness, travel sickness** ❹ N-VAR A **sickness** is a particular illness. 病症；疾病 ❑ *...radiation sickness.* 辐射病

'sick|ness ben|efit N-UNCOUNT **Sickness benefit** is money that you receive regularly from the government when you are unable to work because of illness.（由政府发放给因病不能工作之人的）疾病补助金，疾病津贴【BRIT 英】

'sick note (**sick notes**) N-COUNT A **sick note** is an official note signed by a doctor which states that someone is ill and needs to stay off work for a particular period of time.（有医生签名的）病假条

'sick pay N-UNCOUNT When you are ill and unable to work, **sick pay** is the money that you get from your employer instead of your normal wages. 病假工资【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They are not eligible for sick pay.* 他们没有资格领病假工资。

sick|room /'sɪkru:m/ (**sickrooms**) also **sick room** N-COUNT A **sickroom** is a room in which a sick person is lying in bed. 病房；病室 ❑ *Close friends were allowed into the sickroom.* 密友可以进入病房。

side ◆◆◆ /saɪd/ (**sides, siding, sided**) ❶ N-COUNT The **side of** something is a position to the left or right of it, rather than in front of it, behind it, or on it. 一侧；一边；一旁 ❑ *On one side of the main entrance there's a red plaque.* 大门口的一侧有块红色的匾额。❑ *...a photograph with me in the centre and Joe and Ken on each side of me.* 我居中、乔和肯分别在我两侧的一张照片 ❑ *...the nations on either side of the Pacific.* 太平洋两岸的国家 ❑ *There's nothing but woods on the other side of the highway.* 公路对面只有树林。❑ *There has been a build-up of troops on both sides of the border.* 边境两边都在集结兵力。❑ *PC Dacre knocked on Webb's door and, opening it, stood to one side.* 警员戴克敲了敲韦布的门，在推开门的同时，闪到了一旁。❷ N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **side** of an object, building, or vehicle is any of its flat surfaces which is not considered to be its front, its back, its top, or its bottom. 侧面 ❑ *We put a notice on the side of the box.* 我们在箱子的一侧贴了警示标。❑ *...a van bearing on its side the name of a company.* 一辆侧面印有公司名称的小货车 ❑ [+of] *There was a stone staircase against the side of the house.* 房子的一侧有石阶。❑ *A carton of milk lay on its side.* 一盒牛奶放在它的旁边。❸ N-COUNT The **sides** of a hollow or a container are its inside vertical surfaces.（洞或容器垂直的）内侧面，内壁 ❑ [+of] *The rough rock walls were like the sides of a deep canal.* 凸凹不平的石墙就像一条很深的运河的河岸。❑ *Line the base of the dish with greaseproof paper and lightly grease the sides.* 在餐盘底部垫一层防油纸，再在里侧涂少许的油。❹ N-COUNT The **sides of** an area or surface are its edges. 边；边缘 ❑ *Park on the side of the road.* 靠路边停车。❑ *...a small beach on the north side of the peninsula.* 半岛北侧的一个小海滩 ❺ N-COUNT The two **sides of** an area, surface, or object are its two halves.（地区、表面或物体一分为二的）一边，一侧 ❑ *She turned over on her stomach on the other side of the bed.* 她翻了个身趴在了床的另一边。❑ *The major centre for language is in the left side of the brain.* 语言中枢位于左半脑。❻ N-COUNT The two **sides** of a road are its two halves on which traffic travels in opposite directions.（有车流来往的道路的）方向，侧 ❑ [+of] *It had gone on to the wrong side of the road and hit a car coming in the other direction.* 它驶上了逆行车道，撞上了对面驶来的一辆汽车。❼ N-COUNT If you talk about the other **side** of a town or of the world, you mean a part of the town or of the world that is very far from where you are.（城镇或世界的）另一端，遥远的地方 ❑ [+of] *He saw the ship that was to transport them to the other side of the world.* 他见到了那艘要将他们运往世界另一端的轮船。❑ [+of] *Are you working on this side of the city?* 你在城市的这一头上班吗？❽ N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **sides** are the parts of your body between your front and your back, from under your arms to your hips.（人体自腋下至臀部的）体侧，肋部 ❑ *His arms were limp at his sides.* 他的双臂无力地垂在身体两侧。❑ *They had laid him on his side.* 他们让他侧身躺下。❾ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone is **by** your **side** or **at** your **side**, they stay near you and give you comfort or support.（在…）身边，（在…）旁边（给予支持或安慰）❑ *He was constantly at his wife's side.* 他对他的妻子始终不离不弃。❿ N-COUNT The two **sides** of something flat, for example a piece of paper, are its two flat surfaces. You can also refer to one side of a piece of paper filled with writing as one **side** of writing.（纸张等的）一面 ❑ [+of] *The new copiers only copy onto one side of the paper.* 新复印机只能单面复印。❑ *Fry the chops until brown on both sides.* 将排骨煎至两面呈棕黄色。⓫ N-COUNT One **side** of a tape or record is what you can hear or record if you play the tape or record from beginning to end without turning it over.（磁带或唱片的）一面 ❑ *We want to hear side A.* 我们想听 A 面。⓬ ADJ

[ADJ n] **Side** is used to describe things that are not the main or most important ones of their kind. 枝节的；次要的；附带的 ❑ *She slipped in and out of the theatre by a side door.* 她从剧院的侧门溜进溜出。❑ *...a prawn curry with a lentil side dish.* 有扁豆作配菜的咖喱虾 **11** N-COUNT The different **sides** in a war, argument, or negotiation are the groups of people who are opposing each other. (战争、争论、谈判的)一方，一派 ❑ *Both sides appealed for a new ceasefire.* 双方都呼吁达成新的停火协议。❑ *...the elections which his side lost.* 他这方遭遇失利的几次选举 **12** N-COUNT The different **sides of** an argument or deal are the different points of view or positions involved in it. (争论或交易中)一方的观点(或立场) ❑ *... those with the ability to see all sides of a question.* 能看到问题方方面面的人 **13** VERB If one person or country **sides with** another, they support them in an argument or a war. If people or countries **side against** another person or country, they support each other against them. 支持 / 共同反对 ❑ [V *+with/against*] *There has been much speculation that America might be siding with the rebels.* 有很多猜测认为美国会支持叛乱者。**14** N-COUNT In sport, a **side** is a team. 运动队；球队【BRIT 英】❑ *Italy were definitely a better side than Germany.* 意大利队明显比德国队要强。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **team**

15 N-COUNT A particular **side** of something such as a situation or someone's character is one aspect of it. (情况、性格等的)方面 ❑ [*+of*] *He is in charge of the civilian side of the U.N. mission.* 他在联合国使团中负责平民方面的事务。❑ [*+of*] *It shows that your child can now see the funny side of things.* 这表明你的孩子现在可以领会事情有趣的一面了。**16** N-COUNT The **mother's side** and the **father's side** of your family are your mother's relatives and your father's relatives. (亲属)母系，父系，血统 ❑ *So was your father's side more well off?* 那么你父亲那边更富有一些了？**17** → see also **-sided, siding** **18** PHRASE If two people or things are **side by side**, they are next to each other. 并排；并肩 ❑ *We sat side by side on two wicker seats.* 我们在两把柳条椅上肩并肩坐着。**19** PHRASE If people work or live **side by side**, they work or live closely together in a friendly way. 密切(合作)；和睦(相处) ❑ *...areas where different nationalities have lived side by side for centuries.* 不同民族和睦相处了几个世纪的地区 **20** PHRASE If you say that someone **has let the side down**, you mean that they have embarrassed their family or friends by behaving badly or not doing well at something. 令家人(或朋友)失望(或难堪)【BRIT 英】❑ *Brown was constantly letting the side down.* 布朗不断让家人失望。**21** PHRASE If something moves **from side to side**, it moves repeatedly to the left and to the right. 左右，来回(移动) ❑ *She was shaking her head from side to side.* 她摇头晃脑。**22** PHRASE If you are **on** someone's **side**, you are supporting them in an argument or a war. (战争、争论中)支持，站在…一边 ❑ *He has the Democrats on his side.* 他有民主党人的支持。❑ [*+of*] *Some of the younger people seem to be on the side of reform.* 一些年轻点儿的人似乎赞同改革。**23** PHRASE If something is **on** your **side** or if you have it **on** your **side**, it helps you when you are trying to achieve something. 对…有利；有…的优势 ❑ *The law is not on their side.* 法律并不站在他们那边。**24** PHRASE If you get **on the wrong side of** someone, you do something to annoy them and make them dislike you. If you stay **on the right side of** someone, you try to please them and avoid annoying them. 把…惹恼 / 讨…欢心 ❑ *I wouldn't like to get on the wrong side of him.* 我不想激怒他。**25** PHRASE If you say that something is **on the** small **side**, you are saying politely that you think it is slightly too small. If you say that someone is **on the** young **side**, you are saying politely that you think they are slightly too young. 稍嫌，稍偏(小、年轻等)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *He's quiet and a bit on the shy side.* 他很安静，略有点儿害羞。**26** PHRASE If someone does something **on the side**, they do it in addition to their main work. 兼职；在正事之外；作为副业 ❑ *...ways of making a little bit of money on the side.* 兼职挣点儿钱的方法 **27** PHRASE If you **put** something **to one side** or **put** it **on one side**, you temporarily ignore it in order to concentrate on something else. 暂且不管；把…暂搁置一边 ❑ *In order to maintain profit margins, health and safety regulations are often put to one side.* 为了维持利润空间，卫生和安全规章往往被弃之不顾。**28** PHRASE If you **take** someone **to one side** or **draw** them **to one side**, you speak to them privately, usually in order to give them advice or a warning. 把…拉到一边去(私下交谈) ❑ *He took Sabrina to one side and told her about the safe.* 他将萨布丽娜拉到一旁，悄悄告诉她关于保险箱的事。**29** PHRASE If you **take sides** or **take** someone's **side** in an argument or war, you support one of the sides against the other. (在争论或战争中)支持一方，站在…一边 ❑ *We cannot take sides in a civil war.* 内战中我们不能支持任何一方。**30** to **look on the bright side** → see **bright** **31** **the other side of the coin** → see **coin** **32** to **err on the side of** something → see **err** **33** to **be on the safe side** → see **safe** **34** someone's **side of the story** → see **story**

side|arm /'saɪdɑ:ˌm/ (**sidearms**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sidearms** are weapons, usually small guns, that you can wear on a belt. 随身佩带的武器(通常指小手枪) ❑ *Two guards with sidearms patrolled the wall.* 两名配枪警卫在城墙上巡逻。

side|bar /'saɪdbɑ:ˌ/ (**sidebars**) **1** N-COUNT A **sidebar** is a short article that is placed beside a longer one in a newspaper or on a website, and provides other relevant information. 补充报道 **2** N-COUNT A **sidebar** is an additional or less important thing. 附带问题；次要事物 ❑ *A small sidebar exhibition on the second floor of the museum showcases some of the best of these works.* 博物馆二层的小型补充展览展出了其中一些最优秀的作品。

side|board /'saɪdbɔ:ˌd/ (**sideboards**) **1** N-COUNT A **sideboard** is a long cupboard which is about the same height as a table. Sideboards are usually kept in dining rooms to put plates and glasses in. 餐具柜；餐柜 **2** N-PLURAL **Sideboards** are the same as **sideburns**. 同 sideburns【BRIT 英】

side|burns /'saɪdbɜ:ˌnz/ N-PLURAL If a man has **sideburns**, he has a strip of hair growing down the side of each cheek. (男子的)鬓角 ❑ *...a young man with long sideburns.* 留着长鬓角的年轻人

side|car /'saɪdkɑ:ˌ/ (**sidecars**) N-COUNT A **sidecar** is a kind of box with wheels which you can attach to the side of a motorcycle so that you can carry a passenger in it. (附于摩托车旁可载人的)边车，跨斗，侧车

-sided /-'saɪdɪd/ **1** COMB [usu ADJ n] **-sided** combines with numbers or adjectives to describe how many sides something has, or what kind of sides something has. (与数词或形容词连用)表示"有…个边的"、"有…面的" ❑ *...a three-sided pyramid.* 三面棱锥 ❑ *We drove up a steep-sided valley.* 我们沿着陡峭的峡谷向上开。**2** → see also **one-sided**

'side dish (**side dishes**) N-COUNT A **side dish** is an amount of a particular food that is served at the same time as the main dish. (与主菜一起上的)配菜 ❑ *These mushrooms would make a delicious side dish.* 这些蘑菇将会是一道美味的佐菜。

'side-effect (**side-effects**) also **side effect** **1** N-COUNT [usu pl] The **side-effects** of a drug are the effects, usually bad ones, that the drug has on you in addition to its function of curing illness or pain. (通常指药物不良的)副作用 ❑ *The treatment has a whole host of extremely unpleasant side-effects including weight gain, acne, skin rashes and headaches.* 这种疗法有许多令人非常不舒服的副作用，包括发胖、粉刺、皮疹和头痛。❑ *Most patients suffer no side-effects.* 大多数患者没有出现副作用。**2** N-COUNT A **side-effect of** a situation is something unplanned and usually unpleasant that happens in addition to the main effects of that situation. (通常指令人不快的)附带后果，意外后果 ❑ [*+of*] *One side effect of modern life is stress.* 现代生活的附带产物之一就是压力。

'side-foot (**side-foots, side-footing, side-footed**) also **sidefoot** VERB In football, if a player **side-foots** the ball, they kick it with the side of their foot. 用脚侧踢(球)【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ [V n] *Currie sidefooted his first goal of the season.* 柯里用脚侧踢进了他本赛季的第一个进球。[Also V] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Side-foot** is also a noun. ❑ *Anthony scored with a simple side-foot.* 安东尼用脚侧一踢，球便进了。

'side is|sue (**side issues**) N-COUNT A **side issue** is an issue or subject that is not considered to be as important as the main one. 次要问题；枝节问题 ❑ *I must forget these side issues and remember my mission.* 我必须忘掉这些枝节问题，记住我的使命。

side|kick /'saɪdkɪk/ (**sidekicks**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **sidekick** is a person who accompanies them and helps them,

and who you consider to be less intelligent or less important than the other person. 助手；副手【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His sons, brother and nephews were his armed sidekicks.* 他的儿子、兄弟和侄子都配备了武器，跟随在他左右。

side|light /'saɪdlaɪt/ (**sidelights**) ❶ N-COUNT The **sidelights** on a vehicle are the small lights at the front that help other drivers to notice the vehicle and to judge its width. (车辆前面的)位置灯，边灯【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **parking lights**

❷ N-COUNT The **sidelights** on a vehicle are lights on its sides. (车辆两侧的)侧灯【AM 美】❸ N-COUNT A **sidelight on** a particular situation is a piece of information about that situation which is interesting but which is not particularly important. (有关某情况的)侧面消息，趣闻，附带信息 ❑ [+on] *The book is full of amusing sidelights on his family background.* 书中有很多关于他家庭背景的趣闻。

side|line /'saɪdlaɪn/ (**sidelines, sidelining, sidelined**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sideline** is something that you do in addition to your main job in order to earn extra money. 兼职；副业 ❑ *Mr. Means sold computer disks as a sideline.* 米恩斯先生以卖计算机硬盘为副业。❷ N-PLURAL The **sidelines** are the lines marking the long sides of the playing area, for example on a football field or tennis court. (球场等的)边线 ❸ N-PLURAL [usu *on/from* N] If you are **on the sidelines** in a situation, you do not influence events at all, either because you have chosen not to be involved, or because other people have not involved you. (某一情况的)外围，局外 ❑ *France no longer wants to be left on the sidelines when critical decisions are taken.* 在作出关键决定时，法国不想再被撇在一边了。❹ VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is sidelined,** they are made to seem unimportant and not included in what people are doing. 把…排除在外；使靠边；不重视 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He was under pressure to resign and was about to be sidelined.* 他承受着被迫辞职的压力，很快就要被排挤出去了。

→ see **football, tennis**

side|long /'saɪdlɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you give someone a **sidelong** look, you look at them out of the corner of your eyes. 斜眼看的；侧眼看的；睨视的 ❑ *She gave him a quick sidelong glance.* 她迅速斜眼瞥了他一眼。

,side-'on ADJ A **side-on** collision or view is a collision or view from the side of an object. (碰撞、视线)侧面的，侧向的 ❑ *…steel beams built into the doors for protection against a side-on crash.* 装在门上以防止侧面撞击的钢梁

'side or|der (**side orders**) N-COUNT A **side order** is an amount of a food that you order in a restaurant to be served at the same time as the main dish. (主菜之外)另点的配菜 ❑ [+of] *…a side order of potato salad.* 另点了份土豆色拉

'side road (**side roads**) N-COUNT A **side road** is a road which leads off a busier, more important road. 支线；岔路；旁路

'side-saddle ADV [ADV after v] When you ride a horse **side-saddle,** you sit on a special saddle with both your legs on one side rather than one leg on each side of the horse. 坐在横鞍上；偏坐在鞍上 ❑ *Naomi was given a pony and taught to ride side-saddle.* 别人给了娜奥米一匹小型马，并教会她侧骑。

'side sal|ad (**side salads**) N-COUNT A **side salad** is a bowl of salad for one person which is served with a main meal. (用作配菜的)单人份色拉

side|show /'saɪdʃəʊ/ (**sideshows**) also **side-show** ❶ N-COUNT A **sideshow** is a less important or less significant event or situation related to a larger, more important one that is happening at the same time. 次要活动；附带事件；附属活动 ❑ [+to] *In the end, the meeting was a sideshow to a political storm that broke Thursday.* 最终，那次会议成了星期四爆发的政治风暴的一个附属事件。❷ N-COUNT At a circus or fair, a **sideshow** is a performance that you watch or a game of skill that you play, that is provided in addition to the main entertainment. (马戏或游园会中穿插的)小节目，助兴表演，杂耍

'side-splitting ADJ Something that is **side-splitting** is very funny and makes you laugh a lot. 令人捧腹大笑的；令人笑破肚皮的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *…a side-splitting joke.* 一个令人捧腹的笑话

side|step /'saɪdstep/ (**sidesteps, sidestepping, sidestepped**) also **side-step** ❶ VERB If you **sidestep** a problem, you avoid discussing it or dealing with it. 回避，规避(问题等) ❑ [v n] *Rarely, if ever, does he sidestep a question.* 他极少逃避问题。❑ [v n] *He was trying to sidestep responsibility.* 他正试图回避责任。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **sidestep,** you step sideways in order to avoid something or someone that is coming towards you or going to hit you. 横跨一步躲过；侧移一步闪开 ❑ [v] *As I sidestepped, the bottle hit me on the left hip.* 我侧一步要躲闪的时候，瓶子打中了我的左髋部。❑ [v n] *He made a grab for her but she sidestepped him.* 他想要抓住她，但她侧步闪开了。

'side street (**side streets**) N-COUNT A **side street** is a quiet, often narrow street which leads off a busier street. (安静的)小路，小街

side|swipe /'saɪdswaɪp/ (**sideswipes**) also **side-swipe** N-COUNT If you take a **sideswipe at** someone, you make an unexpected critical remark about them while you are talking about something else. 借机抨击；借题发挥的批评；顺带的贬损 ❑ [+at] *Despite the increasingly hostile sideswipes at him, the Chancellor is secure in his post.* 尽管有越来越多的人借机恶意抨击财政大臣，他的职位仍很稳固。

side|track /'saɪdtræk/ (**sidetracks, sidetracking, sidetracked**) also **side-track** VERB If you **are sidetracked** by something, it makes you forget what you intended to do or say, and start instead doing or talking about a different thing. 使分散思路；使转变话题；使转移目标 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *He'd managed to avoid being sidetracked by Schneider's problems.* 他最终总算没有因施奈德的问题而分心。❑ [v n] *The leadership moved to sidetrack the proposal.* 领导层采取行动来转移对该提议的关注。❑ [v n +from] *They have a tendency to try to sidetrack you from your task.* 他们总是试图让你从你的任务中分心。

side|walk /'saɪdwɔːk/ (**sidewalks**) N-COUNT A **sidewalk** is a path with a hard surface by the side of a road. 人行道【AM 美】❑ *Two men and a woman were walking briskly down the sidewalk toward him.* 两名男子和一名女子正轻快地沿人行道朝他走过去。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pavement**

side|ways /'saɪdweɪz/ ❶ ADV [ADV after v] **Sideways** means from or towards the side of something or someone. 往(或从、向)一侧 ❑ *Piercey glanced sideways at her.* 皮尔西斜眼看了看她。❑ *The ladder blew sideways.* 长筒袜的一侧抽丝了。❑ *He was facing sideways.* 他正面朝一侧。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Sideways** is also an adjective. ❑ *Alfred shot him a sideways glance.* 艾尔弗雷德斜眼瞥了他一下。❷ ADV [ADV after v] If you are moved **sideways** at work, you move to another job at the same level as your old job. (调动工作)平级地 ❑ *He would be moved sideways, rather than demoted.* 他会被平级调动而不是降级。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Sideways** is also an adjective. ❑ *…her recent sideways move.* 她最近的平级调动

sid|ing /'saɪdɪŋ/ (**sidings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **siding** is a short railway track beside the main tracks, where engines and carriages are left when they are not being used. (铁路线的)侧线，岔道 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Siding** is a wooden or metal covering on the outside walls of a building. (建筑外墙的)墙板，壁板【AM 美】

si|dle /'saɪd^{ə}l/ (**sidles, sidling, sidled**) VERB If you **sidle** somewhere, you walk there in a quiet or cautious way, as if you do not want anyone to notice you. 悄悄地走；小心翼翼地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A young man sidled up to me and said, 'May I help you?'* 一个年轻人悄悄走向我说道："我可以帮你吗？"

SIDS /sɪdz/ N-UNCOUNT **SIDS** is used to talk about the sudden death of a baby while it is asleep, when it had not previously been ill. **SIDS** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'sudden infant death syndrome'. 婴儿猝死综合征

siè|cle → see **fin de siècle**

siege /siːdʒ/ (**sieges**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft *under* N] A **siege** is a military or police operation in which soldiers or police surround a place in order to force the people there to come out or give up control of the place. (军队或警察对某地的)围困，包围，围攻 ❑ *We*

must do everything possible to lift the siege. 我们必须尽一切可能解除包围。❑ *The journalists found a city virtually under siege.* 记者发现的是一个几乎被围困的城市。❷ → see also **state of siege** ❸ PHRASE If police, soldiers, or journalists **lay siege to** a place, they surround it in order to force the people there to come out or give up control of the place. (警察、士兵、新闻记者等)包围，围住 ❑ *The rebels laid siege to the governor's residence.* 叛乱者包围了总督府。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *siege* with:

PREP. **after a siege** 围困后，**during a siege** 在围攻中，**under siege** 受围攻 ❶
V. **end a siege** 结束封锁，**lift a siege** 解除围困 ❶

'siege men|tal|ity N-SING If a group of people have a **siege mentality**, they think that other people are constantly trying to harm or defeat them, and so they care only about protecting themselves. 受围心态(感觉别人总想伤害或击败自己，因而一味想要自卫的心理) ❑ *Police officers had a siege mentality that isolated them from the people they served.* 警察过去有一种受围心态，这将他们与他们服务的民众孤立开来。

si|es|ta /sɪ'estə/ (**siestas**) N-COUNT A **siesta** is a short sleep or rest which you have in the early afternoon, especially in hot countries. (尤指炎热国家的)午睡，午休 ❑ *They have a siesta during the hottest part of the day.* 他们会在一天中最炎热的时刻小睡一会儿。

sieve /sɪv/ (**sieves, sieving, sieved**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sieve** is a tool used for separating solids from liquids or larger pieces of something from smaller pieces. It consists of a metal or plastic ring with a wire or plastic net underneath, which the liquid or smaller pieces pass through. 滤勺；笊篱；筛子 ❑ *Press the raspberries through a fine sieve to form a puree.* 用细筛子将山莓压碎过滤，制成山莓泥。❷ VERB When you **sieve** a substance, you put it through a sieve. 筛；过滤 ❑ [v n] *Cream the margarine in a small bowl, then sieve the icing sugar into it.* 将人造黄油在小碗里搅成糊状，再将糖粉筛进去。

sift /sɪft/ (**sifts, sifting, sifted**) ❶ VERB If you **sift** a powder such as flour or sand, you put it through a sieve in order to remove large pieces or lumps. 筛(面粉、沙子等) ❑ [v n] *Sift the flour and baking powder into a medium-sized mixing bowl.* 将面粉和发酵粉筛入中等大小的搅拌碗中。❷ VERB If you **sift through** something such as evidence, you examine it thoroughly. 细查；详审 ❑ [v +through] *Police officers have continued to sift through the wreckage following yesterday's bomb attack.* 警察继续仔细检查昨天炸弹袭击后留下的残骸。❑ [v n] *Brook has sifted the evidence and summarises it clearly.* 布鲁克已经仔细审查过证据并将其总结得一清二楚。

sigh ◆◇ /saɪ/ (**sighs, sighing, sighed**) ❶ VERB When you **sigh**, you let out a deep breath, as a way of expressing feelings such as disappointment, tiredness, or pleasure. 叹气；叹息；深呼气 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Michael sighed wearily.* 迈克尔疲惫地叹了口气。❑ [v] *Dad sighed and stood up.* 爸爸叹了口气站了起来。•N-COUNT **Sigh** is also a noun. ❑ *She kicked off her shoes with a sigh.* 她叹了口气，甩掉了鞋子。❷ VERB If you **sigh** something, you say it with a sigh. 叹着气说；叹息道 ❑ [v with quote] *'Oh, sorry. I forgot.'—'Everyone forgets,' the girl sighed.* "哦，对不起，我忘了。" —— "每个人都有忘事的时候。"那女孩叹着气说道。❸ PHRASE If people breathe or heave a **sigh of relief**, they feel happy that something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 松了口气；如释重负 ❑ *There was a big sigh of relief once the economic reform plan was agreed.* 经济改革计划一获批准，人们都大大舒了一口气。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sigh* with:

V. **breathe a sigh** 发出叹息，**give a sigh** 叹一口气，**hear a sigh** 听见叹息声，**heave a sigh** 长长地叹了一口气，**let out a sigh** 舒一口气 ❶
ADJ. **collective sigh** 齐声叹息，**deep sigh** 深深的叹息，**long sigh** 长叹 ❶

sight ◆◆◇ /saɪt/ (**sights, sighting, sighted**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **sight** is their ability to see. 视力；视觉 ❑ *My sight is failing, and I can't see to read any more.* 我的视力在下降，看不了书了。❑ *I use the sense of sound much more than the sense of sight.* 我用听觉比视觉要多得多。❷ N-SING **The sight of** something is the act of seeing it or an occasion on which you see it. 看见；目睹 ❑ [+of] *I faint at the sight of blood.* 我一见到血就晕。❑ [+of] *The sight of him entering a room could flood her with desire.* 见到他进入房间会让她心中欲望澎湃。❸ N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **sight** is something that you see. 看见的事物；景象；情景 ❑ [+of] *We encountered the pathetic sight of a family packing up its home.* 我们目睹了一家人收拾家当准备离开的凄惨景象。❹ VERB If you **sight** someone or something, you suddenly see them, often briefly. (突然或刹那间)看见，发现 ❑ [v n] *The security forces sighted a group of young men that had crossed the border.* 安全部队突然看见一群越过边境的年轻人。❺ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **sights** of a weapon such as a rifle are the part which helps you aim it more accurately. (武器等的)准星，瞄准器 ❻ N-PLURAL **The sights** are the places that are interesting to see and that are often visited by tourists. 风景；名胜 ❑ [+of] *I am going to show you the sights of our wonderful city.* 我会带你浏览我们这座美丽城市的风景名胜。❼ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **a sight** to mean a lot. For example, if you say that something is **a sight** worse than it was before, you are emphasizing that it is much worse than it was. 很；非常【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *She's been no more difficult than most daughters and a sight better than some I could mention.* 与大多数女儿相比，她并不算太难管，而且比我知道的一些要乖巧得多。❽ → see also **sighted, sighting** ❾ PHRASE If you **catch sight of** someone, you suddenly see them, often briefly. (突然或刹那间)看见，发现 ❑ *Then he caught sight of her small black velvet hat in the crowd.* 然后他突然在人群中看见了她那顶小巧的黑色天鹅绒帽子。❿ PHRASE If you say that something seems to have certain characteristics **at first sight**, you mean that it appears to have the features you describe when you first see it but later it is found to be different. 乍一看；一见之下；初看时 ❑ *It promised to be a more difficult undertaking than might appear at first sight.* 那项任务可能比乍看之下还要困难。⓫ PHRASE If something is **in sight** or **within sight**, you can see it. If it is **out of sight**, you cannot see it. 看得见 / 看不见 ❑ [+of] *The Atlantic coast is within sight of the hotel.* 从宾馆可以看见大西洋海岸。❑ [+of] *My companion suggested that we park out of sight of passing traffic to avoid attracting attention.* 我的同伴建议我们将车停在过往车辆看不见的地方，以免引起注意。⓬ PHRASE If a result or a decision is **in sight** or **within sight**, it is likely to happen within a short time. 在望；在即；临近；即将产生 ❑ *An agreement on many aspects of trade policy was in sight.* 一项涉及到贸易政策诸多方面的协议即将达成。⓭ PHRASE If you **lose sight of** an important aspect of something, you no longer pay attention to it because you are worrying about less important things. 忽略；忽视；遗忘 ❑ *In some cases, U.S. industry has lost sight of customer needs in designing products.* 某些情况下，美国工业在产品设计上忽略了客户的需求。⓮ PHRASE If someone is ordered to do something **on sight**, they have to do it without delay, as soon as a person or thing is seen. 一见…马上就 ❑ *Troops shot anyone suspicious on sight.* 部队士兵一见到任何可疑的人马上就开枪。⓯ PHRASE If you **set** your **sights on** something, you decide that you want it and try hard to get it. 以…为奋斗目标；志在必得；决心做到 ❑ *They have set their sights on the world record.* 他们的目标是冲击世界纪录。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sight* with:

ADJ. **common sight** 常见的景象，**familiar sight** 熟悉的景象，**welcome sight** 令人愉悦的景象 ❸
PREP. **in plain sight** 清楚地看到 ❾，**the end is in sight** 能看到尽头；即将结束 ⓫ ⓬
V. **catch sight of** *someone/something* 注意到某人 / 某物 ❾，**come into sight** 进入视野；临近，**keep** *someone/something* **in sight** 将某人 / 某物保持在视野内 ⓫ ⓬，**drop out of sight** 被遗忘，**lose sight of** *something* 忽视某物 ⓭

sight|ed /'saɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sighted** people have the ability to see. This word is usually used to contrast people who can see with people who are blind. 有视力的；看得见的；不盲的

S

❑ *Blind children tend to be more passive in this area of motor development than sighted children.* 失明的孩子在动作发展的这一方面往往比不失明的孩子更加被动。 **2** → see also **clear-sighted, far-sighted, long-sighted, near-sighted, short-sighted**

sight|ing /'saɪtɪŋ/ (**sightings**) N-COUNT A **sighting of** something, especially something unusual or unexpected is an occasion on which it is seen. (尤指对不寻常或意外事物的)所见，目睹 ❑ [+of] *...the sighting of a rare sea bird at Lundy island.* 在兰迪岛上看到一种珍稀海鸟

sight|less /'saɪtləs/ ADJ Someone who is **sightless** is blind. 看不见的；失明的；盲的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He wiped a tear from his sightless eyes.* 他从瞎了的眼睛里擦去一滴泪水。

sight-read (**sight-reads, sight-reading**)

The form **sight-read** is used in the present tense, where it is pronounced /'saɪt riːd/, and is the past tense and past participle, pronounced /'saɪt red/. sight-read 用作现在式时，读作 /'saɪt riːd/，用作过去式和过去分词时，读作 /'saɪt red/。

VERB Someone who can **sight-read** can play or sing music from a printed sheet the first time they see it, without practising it beforehand. 视唱，视奏(事先没有练习，直接看着乐谱演奏或演唱) ❑ [V] *Symphony musicians cannot necessarily sight-read.* 交响乐乐师未必就能视奏。[Also V n]

sight|see|ing /'saɪtsiːɪŋ/ also **sight-seeing** N-UNCOUNT If you go **sightseeing** or do some **sightseeing**, you travel around visiting the interesting places that tourists usually visit. 游览；观光；旅游 ❑ *...a day's sight-seeing in Venice.* 威尼斯一日观光游 ❑ *...a sight-seeing tour.* 观光旅行

→ see **city**

sight|seer /'saɪtsiːəʳ/ (**sightseers**) N-COUNT A **sightseer** is someone who is travelling around visiting the interesting places that tourists usually visit. 观光客；游客 ❑ *...coachloads of sightseers.* 几车厢的观光旅客

sign ◆◆◆ /saɪn/ (**signs, signing, signed**) **1** N-COUNT A **sign** is a mark or shape that always has a particular meaning, for example in mathematics or music. 符号；记号 ❑ *Equations are generally written with a two-bar equals sign.* 等式通常用两道横的等号来表示。 **2** N-COUNT A **sign** is a movement of your arms, hands, or head which is intended to have a particular meaning. (示意的)动作，姿势，手势 ❑ *They gave Lavalle the thumbs-up sign.* 他们对拉瓦列竖起了大拇指。 ❑ [+of] *The priest made the sign of the cross over him.* 神父在他上方画了个十字。 **3** VERB If you **sign**, you communicate with someone using sign language. If a programme or performance **is signed**, someone uses sign language so that deaf people can understand it. 打手势语；为(节目或表演)配手语 ❑ [be V-ed] *All programmes will be either 'signed' or subtitled.* 所有节目要么要配手语要么要打字幕。[Also V, V n] **4** N-COUNT A **sign** is a piece of wood, metal, or plastic with words or pictures on it. Signs give you information about something, or give you a warning or an instruction. 标牌；指示牌；告示牌；标志 ❑ *...a sign saying that the highway was closed because of snow.* 声明公路因大雪而关闭的告示牌 **5** N-VAR If there is a **sign of** something, there is something which shows that it exists or is happening. 迹象；征兆；表象；痕迹 ❑ [+of] *They are prepared to hand back a hundred prisoners of war a day as a sign of good will.* 他们准备每日遣返 100 名战俘以示友好。 ❑ [+of] *Your blood would have been checked for any sign of kidney failure.* 应该给你做抽血检查的，看是否有任何肾衰竭的迹象。 **6** VERB When you **sign** a document, you write your name on it, usually at the end or in a special space. You do this to indicate that you have written the document, that you agree with what is written, or that you were present as a witness. 在…上签名；在…上签字；签署 ❑ [V n] *World leaders are expected to sign a treaty pledging to increase environmental protection.* 世界各国首脑预计会签署一份承诺加强环境保护的协定。 **7** VERB If an organization **signs** someone or if someone **signs** for an organization, they sign a contract agreeing to work for that organization for a specified period of time. (和…)签约 ❑ [V n] *The Minnesota Vikings signed Herschel Walker from the Dallas Cowboys.* 明尼苏达维京人队与达拉斯牛仔队的赫舍尔·沃克签约了。 ❑ [V +to] *The band then signed to Slash Records.* 随后乐队和伤痕唱片公司签约。[Also V +for] **8** N-COUNT In astrology, a **sign** or a **sign of the zodiac** is one of the twelve areas into which the heavens are divided. (黄道十二宫的)宫，星座 ❑ *The New Moon takes place in your opposite sign of Libra on the 15th.* 15 日新月会移至你对面的天秤宫。 **9** → see also **signing, call sign** **10** PHRASE If you say that there is **no sign of** someone, you mean that they have not yet arrived, although you are expecting them to come. 不见…的踪影 ❑ *The London train was on time, but there was no sign of my Finnish friend.* 伦敦的火车准点到达，却不见我那芬兰朋友的踪影。 **11** to **sign** one's **own death warrant** → see **death warrant**

▶sign away PHRASAL VERB If you **sign** something **away**, you sign official documents that mean that you no longer own it or have a right to it. 签字转让；签字放弃 ❑ [V P n] *The Duke signed away his inheritance.* 公爵签字放弃继承遗产。 ❑ [V n P] *They signed the rights away when they sold their idea to DC Comics.* 他们在将点子出售给 DC 漫画公司时签字放弃了版权。

▶sign for PHRASAL VERB If you **sign for** something, you officially state that you have received it, by signing a form or book. 签收 ❑ [V P n] *When the postal clerk delivers your order, check the carton before signing for it.* 你订购的货物由邮政人员送达时，要先检查一下包装盒再签收。

▶sign in PHRASAL VERB If you **sign in**, you officially indicate that you have arrived at a hotel or club by signing a book or form. (到旅馆或俱乐部)签到，登记 ❑ [V P] *I signed in and crunched across the gravel to my room.* 我签到后嘎吱嘎吱走过石子路来到我的房间。

▶sign off **1** PHRASAL VERB If someone **signs off**, they write a final message at the end of a letter or they say a final message at the end of a telephone conversation. You can say that people such as entertainers **sign off** when they finish a broadcast. (在信的结尾)写结束语；(挂电话、广播节目结束时)就说到这儿，到此为止 ❑ [V P] *O.K. I'll sign off. We'll talk at the beginning of the week.* 好，就说到这儿吧，下周初我们再谈。 **2** PHRASAL VERB When someone who has been unemployed **signs off**, they officially inform the authorities that they have found a job, so that they no longer receive money from the government. 注销(领取失业救济金的)登记【BRIT 英】❑ [V P n] *If you work without signing off the dole, you are breaking the law.* 如果就业后未注销领取失业救济金的登记，则视为触犯法律。[Also V P]

▶sign on PHRASAL VERB When an unemployed person **signs on**, they officially inform the authorities that they are unemployed, so that they can receive money from the government in order to live. 办理失业登记(以领取失业救济金)【BRIT 英】❑ [V P prep] *He has signed on at the job centre.* 他在职业介绍中心办理了失业登记。 ❑ [V P n] *I had to sign on the dole on Monday.* 我只好于星期一办理了领取失业救济金的登记。

▶sign over PHRASAL VERB If you **sign** something **over**, you sign documents that give someone else property, possessions, or rights that were previously yours. 签字转让(财产、权利等) ❑ [V P n] *Two years ago, he signed over his art collection to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.* 两年前，他正式签字将他的艺术收藏品转让给了纽约大都会艺术博物馆。 ❑ [V n P] *Last June, he closed his business voluntarily and signed his assets over to someone else.* 去年 6 月，他主动关闭了自己的公司并签字将资产转让给了其他人。

▶sign up PHRASAL VERB If you **sign up** for an organization or if an organization **signs** you **up**, you sign a contract officially agreeing to do a job or course of study. (和…)签约；雇用；报名(参加课程) ❑ [V P +as] *He signed up as a steward with P&O Lines.* 他签约了 P&O 航运公司，成为了一名乘务员。 ❑ [V n P] *He saw the song's potential, and persuaded the company to sign her up.* 他看到了这首歌的潜力，就说服公司和她签约。[Also V P +for]

Thesaurus 同类词 *sign* Also look up:

N. nod, signal, wave **2**
V. authorize, autograph, endorse **6**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sign* with:

V. **give a** sign 打手势 2
hang a sign 挂上标牌，**read a** sign 读指示牌 4
see a sign 看见标志；看到迹象 4 5
show no sign **of** *something* 没有…的迹象 5
refuse to sign 拒绝签字 6
see no sign **of** *someone/something* 不见某人／某物的踪影 10
N. sign **on a door** 门上的标牌，sign **over an entrance** 入口指示牌，**neon** sign 霓虹灯标志牌，**stop** sign 停车标志，sign **in a window** 窗户上的标牌 4
sign **an agreement** 签署协议书，sign **an autograph** 亲笔签名，sign **a contract** 签署合同，sign **legislation** 签署法律，sign *your* **name** 签名，sign **a petition** 在请愿书上签名，sign **a treaty** 签署条约 6
ADJ. **bad/good** sign 坏／好兆头，**encouraging** sign 令人鼓舞的迹象，**positive** sign 积极的征兆，**a sure** sign 非常明确的迹象，**warning** sign 警示 5
PREP. sign **of progress** 进步的迹象，sign **of the times** 时代的特征，sign **of trouble** 麻烦的征兆，sign **of weakness** 虚弱的迹象 5

sign|age /'saɪnɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Signage** is signs, especially road signs and advertising signs, considered collectively. (总称)标志，标牌(尤指路标、广告牌) ❑ *They don't allow signage around the stadium.* 他们不允许在体育场周围设广告牌。

sig|nal ◆◇ /'sɪgnəl/ (**signals, signalling, signalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **signaling, signaled**

1 N-COUNT A **signal** is a gesture, sound, or action which is intended to give a particular message to the person who sees or hears it. (以手势、声音、行动等发出的)信号，暗号 ❑ *They fired three distress signals.* 他们发射了 3 次求救信号。❑ *As soon as it was dark, Mrs Evans gave the signal.* 天一黑，埃文斯夫人就发出了信号。❑ *You mustn't fire without my signal.* 没我的信号不许开枪。2 VERB If you **signal to** someone, you make a gesture or sound in order to send them a particular message. (用手势、声音等)发信号，发暗号，示意 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The United manager was to be seen frantically signalling to McClair.* 一会儿可以看到曼联主教练拼命地朝麦克莱尔示意。❑ [v that] *He stood up, signalling to the officer that he had finished with his client.* 他站起身，向警察示意他和他的当事人已经谈完了。❑ [v n] *She signalled a passing taxi and ordered him to take her to the rue Marengo.* 她招手打了一辆路过的出租车，让司机载她去马伦戈街。[Also v] 3 N-COUNT If an event or action is a **signal of** something, it suggests that this thing exists or is going to happen. 迹象；信号；预示 ❑ [+of] *Kurdish leaders saw the visit as an important signal of support.* 库尔德领导人把这次访问看作是支持他们的重要信号。4 VERB If someone or something **signals** an event, they suggest that the event is happening or likely to happen. 预示；表明 ❑ [v n] *She will be signalling massive changes in energy policy.* 她将暗示能源政策会有重大变化。❑ [v wh] *The outcome of that meeting could signal whether there truly exists a political will to begin negotiating.* 那次会议的结果会表明是否真正存在想要开始谈判的政治意愿。5 N-COUNT A **signal** is a piece of equipment beside a railway, which indicates to train drivers whether they should stop the train or not. (铁路上的)指示灯，信号灯 6 N-COUNT A **signal** is a series of radio waves, light waves, or changes in electrical current which may carry information. (传输信息的无线电、光波或电流)信号 ❑ *...high-frequency radio signals.* 高频无线电信号

→ see **mobile phone, television**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *signal* with:

V. **give a** signal 发出信号 1 3
send a signal 发送信号 1 3 6
ADJ. **wrong** signal 错误信号 1 3
clear signal 清晰的信号，**strong** signal 明确的信号；强信号 1 3 6
important signal 重要信号 3

'sig|nal box (**signal boxes**) N-COUNT A **signal box** is a small building near a railway, which contains the switches used to control the signals. (铁路旁的)信号房，信号楼

signal|man /'sɪgnəlmæn/ (**signalmen**) N-COUNT A **signalman** is a person whose job is to control the signals on a particular section of a railway. (铁路上的)信号员，信号工

sig|na|tory /'sɪgnətri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**signatories**) N-COUNT The **signatories** of an official document are the people, organizations, or countries that have signed it. (正式文件的)签署人，签署方，签约国【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of/to] *Both countries are signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.* 两个国家都是《核不扩散条约》的签约国。

sig|na|ture /'sɪgnətʃəʳ/ (**signatures**) 1 N-COUNT Your **signature** is your name, written in your own characteristic way, often at the end of a document to indicate that you wrote the document or that you agree with what it says. 签名；署名；签字 ❑ *I was writing my signature at the bottom of the page.* 我正往那页纸的底部签名。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **signature** item is typical of or associated with a particular person. 为(某人)所特有的；体现个体特征的【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *Rabbit stew is one of chef Giancarlo Moeri's signature dishes.* 炖野兔是厨师詹卡洛·莫里的招牌菜之一。

'sig|na|ture tune (**signature tunes**) N-COUNT A **signature tune** is the tune which is always played at the beginning or end of a particular television or radio programme, or which people associate with a particular performer. (电视、广播节目的)信号曲，开始曲，结束曲；(表演者为人熟知的)金曲，代表曲【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Doesn't that sound like the signature tune from The Late Show?* 那听起来像不像《深夜脱口秀》的开播曲？

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **theme song**

sign|board /'saɪnbɔːʳd/ (**signboards**) N-COUNT A **signboard** is a piece of wood which has been painted with pictures or words and which gives some information about a particular place, product, or event. 招牌；告示牌；广告牌 ❑ *The signboard outside the factory read 'baby milk plant'.* 工厂外的招牌上写着"婴儿乳品厂"。

sign|er /'saɪnəʳ/ (**signers**) N-COUNT A **signer** is someone who communicates information to deaf people using sign language. 手语使用者；手语译员 ❑ *I'm keen on providing signers for deaf people and readers for the blind.* 我热心于为聋哑人提供手语员，为盲人提供朗读员。

sig|net ring /'sɪgnət rɪŋ/ (**signet rings**) N-COUNT A **signet ring** is a ring which has a flat oval or circular section at the front with a pattern or letters carved into it. 图章戒指

sig|nifi|cance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/ N-UNCOUNT The **significance** of something is the importance that it has, usually because it will have an effect on a situation or shows something about a situation. 重要性；意义 ❑ [+of] *Ideas about the social significance of religion have changed over time.* 关于宗教的社会意义的看法已经随着时间的变迁而改变。

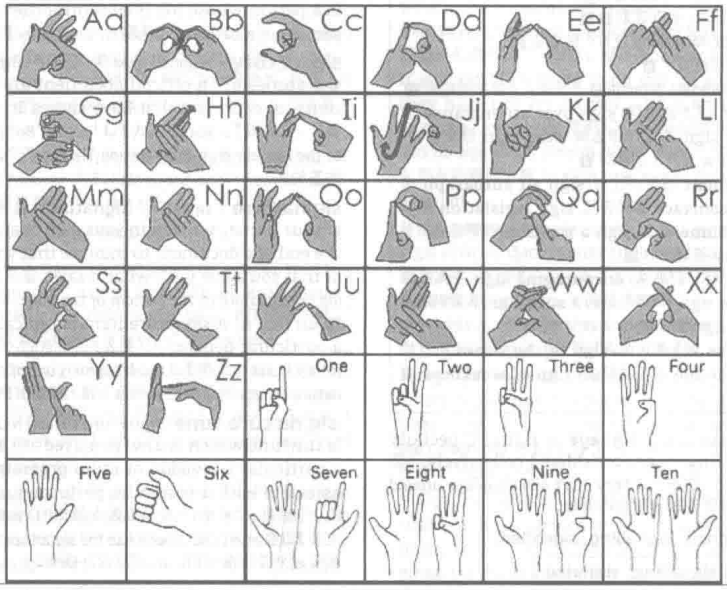
Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *significance* with:

ADJ. **cultural** significance 文化意义，**great** significance 重大意义，**historic/historical** significance 历史意义，**political** significance 政治意义，**religious** significance 宗教意义
V. **downplay the** significance **of** *something* 贬低…的重要性，**explain the** significance **of** *something* 解释…的重要意义，**understand the** significance **of** *something* 认识到…的重要性

sig|nifi|cant ◆◆◇ /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **significant** amount or effect is large enough to be important or affect a situation to a noticeable degree. 数量相当大的；显著的 ❑ *A small but significant number of 11-year-olds are illiterate.* 仍有一部分 11 岁孩子是文盲，数量不多，却也不容忽视。❑ *...foods that offer a significant amount of protein.* 富含蛋白质的食物 •**sig|nifi|cant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The number of MPs now supporting him had increased significantly.* 现在支持他的议员人数显著增加。2 ADJ A **significant** fact, event, or thing is one that is important or shows something. 重要的；有意义的 ❑ *I think it was significant that he never knew his own father.* 他从不知道谁是自己的亲生父亲，我认为这一点至关重要。•**sig|nifi|cant|ly**

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 sign language 手语

The British Manual Alphabet 英国手语字母表



ADV ❑ *Significantly, the company recently opened a huge store in Atlanta.* 值得注意的是，该公司最近在亚特兰大开了一家大型商店。

Thesaurus 同类词 *significant* Also look up:

ADJ. big, important, large; (*ant.*) insignificant, minor, small 1

sig|nifi|cant 'oth|er (**significant others**) N-COUNT If you refer to your **significant other**, you are referring to your wife, husband, or the person you are having a relationship with. 另一半（指配偶或恋人）

sig|ni|fy /'sɪgnɪfaɪ/ (**signifies, signifying, signified**) 1 VERB If an event, a sign, or a symbol **signifies** something, it is a sign of that thing or represents that thing. 表示；意味着；意思是 ❑ [v n] *The contrasting approaches to Europe signified a sharp difference between the major parties.* 对欧洲截然不同的态度表明两大政党间存在巨大差异。❑ [v that] *The symbol displayed outside a restaurant signifies there's excellent cuisine inside.* 餐馆外的招牌表明里面有美味佳肴可以享用。2 VERB If you **signify** something, you make a sign or gesture in order to communicate a particular meaning. （用记号或手势）表明，表达，表示 ❑ [v n] *Two jurors signified their dissent.* 两名陪审团成员表示了异议。❑ [v that] *The U.N. flag was raised at the airport yesterday to signify that control had passed into its hands.* 昨天机场升起了联合国的旗帜，表明控制权已移交给联合国。

sign|ing /'saɪnɪŋ/ (**signings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **signing of** a document is the act of writing your name to indicate that you agree with what it says or to say that you have been present to witness other people writing their signature. 签署；签字 ❑ [+of] *Spain's top priority is the signing of an EMU treaty.* 西班牙的当务之急是签署欧洲经济货币联盟条约。2 N-COUNT A **signing** is someone who has recently signed a contract agreeing to play for a sports team or work for a record company. （运动队或唱片公司的）签约受聘者，签约受雇者 ❑ *...the salary paid to the club's latest signing.* 付给俱乐部最近签约运动员的工资 3 N-UNCOUNT The **signing of** a player by a sports team or a group by a record company is the act of drawing up a legal document setting out the length and terms of the association between them. （球员、歌手或乐队的）签约聘用，签约雇用 ❑ [+of] *...Manchester United's signing of the Australian goalkeeper Mark Bosnich.* 曼联队签下澳大利亚守门员马克·博斯尼克 4 N-UNCOUNT **Signing** is the use of sign language to communicate with someone who is deaf. 打手语 ❑ *The two deaf actors converse solely in signing.* 两名聋哑演员完全用手语交谈。

'sign lan|guage (**sign languages**) N-VAR **Sign language** is movements of your hands and arms used to communicate. There are several official systems of sign language, used for example by deaf people. Movements are also sometimes invented by people when they want to communicate with someone who does not speak the same language. （聋哑人或使用不同语言的人交流时所用的）手语，手势语 ❑ *Her son used sign language to tell her what happened.* 她儿子用手语告诉她发生了什么事。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **sign language**

sign|post /'saɪnpəʊst/ (**signposts**) N-COUNT A **signpost** is a sign where roads meet that tells you which direction to go in to reach a particular place or different places. 路标；道路指示牌 ❑ [+for] *Turn off at the signpost for Attlebridge.* 在路标处拐弯去往阿特尔布里奇。

sign|post|ed /'saɪnpəʊstɪd/ ADJ A place or route that is **signposted** has signposts beside the road to show the way. 设有路标的 ❑ *The entrance is well signposted and is in Marbury Road.* 入口在马伯里路，有清晰的路标。

Sikh /siːk/ (**Sikhs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Sikh** is a person who follows the Indian religion of Sikhism. 锡克教教徒 ❑ *The rise of racism concerns Sikhs because they are such a visible minority.* 种族主义的抬头让锡克教徒很担忧，因为一眼就可以看出他们是少数群体。❑ *...Sikh festivals.* 锡克教节日

Sikh|ism /'siːkɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sikhism** is an Indian religion which separated from Hinduism in the sixteenth century and which teaches that there is only one God. 锡克教（印度的一种宗教，于 16 世纪从印度教分离出来，信奉一神论）

si|lage /'saɪlɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Silage** is food for cattle that is made by cutting a crop such as grass or corn when it is green and then keeping it covered. 青贮饲料

si|lence ♦♢♢ /'saɪləns/ (**silences, silencing, silenced**) 1 N-VAR [oft *in/of* N] If there is **silence**, nobody is speaking. 沉默；缄默；不作声 ❑ *They stood in silence.* 他们默不作声地站着。❑ *He never lets those long silences develop during dinner.* 他从不会让晚餐时出现长时间的沉默。❑ *Then he bellowed 'Silence!'* 然后他怒吼一声："安静！" 2 N-UNCOUNT **The silence of** a place is the extreme quietness there. 寂静；无声 ❑ *She breathed deeply, savouring the silence.* 她深深地吸了口气，细细品味着这宁静。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Someone's

silence about something is their failure or refusal to speak to other people about it. 缄默；绝口不提；闭口不谈 ❑ *The district court ruled that Popper's silence in court today should be entered as a plea of not guilty.* 区法院裁定今天波珀在法庭上的缄默将被视作进行无罪抗辩。•PHRASE If someone **breaks** their **silence** about something, they talk about something that they have not talked about before or for a long time. 打破沉默；不再三缄其口；开口说话 ❑ [+about] *Gary decided to break his silence about his son's suffering in the hope of helping other families.* 加里决定不再对儿子遭受的痛苦保持沉默，以期望能帮助其他家庭。4 VERB To **silence** someone or something means to stop them speaking or making a noise. 使安静；使无声；使不说话 ❑ [v n] *A ringing phone silenced her.* 响起的电话铃声让她安静了下来。5 VERB If someone **silences** you, they stop you expressing opinions that they do not agree with. 制止，使不再发表（反对意见） ❑ [v n] *Like other tyrants, he tried to silence anyone who spoke out against him.* 像其他暴君一样，他力图压制任何公开反对他的人。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *silence* with:

ADJ. **awkward** silence 令人尴尬的沉默，**complete** silence 寂静无声，**long** silence 长时间的沉默，**sudden** silence 突然的沉寂，**total** silence 万籁俱寂 1

V. silence **falls** 安静下来，**listen in** silence 安静地听，**observe a** silence 默哀，**sit in** silence 安静地坐着，**watch** *something* **in** silence 默默地注视着某物 1
break a/*your* silence 打破沉默 2 3

si|lenc|er /'saɪlənsə^r/ (**silencers**) 1 N-COUNT A **silencer** is a device that is fitted onto a gun to make it very quiet when it is fired. （枪支的）消音器 ❑ *...a pistol that was equipped with a silencer.* 装了消音器的手枪 2 N-COUNT A **silencer** is a device on a car exhaust that makes it quieter. （汽车排气管上的）消音器【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **muffler**

si|lent ◆◇ /'saɪlənt/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **silent** is not speaking. 沉默的；不说话的 ❑ *Trish was silent because she was reluctant to put her thoughts into words.* 特里西一直不说话，因为她不愿意吐露内心的想法。❑ *He spoke no English and was completely silent during the visit.* 他不会说英语，参观过程中一言未发。❑ *They both fell silent.* 他俩都安静了下来。•**si|lent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She and Ned sat silently for a moment, absorbing the peace of the lake.* 她和内德默默坐了一会儿，陶醉于湖面的宁静。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **silent** person, you mean that they do not talk to people very much, and sometimes give the impression of being unfriendly. 寡言少语的；不爱说话的 ❑ *He was a serious, silent man.* 他是个一本正经、寡言少语的人。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A place that is **silent** is completely quiet, with no sound at all. Something that is **silent** makes no sound at all. 无声的；寂静的；不出声的 ❑ *The room was silent except for John's crunching.* 屋子里一片寂静，只有约翰发出的咀嚼声。•**si|lent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Strange shadows moved silently in the almost permanent darkness.* 奇怪的黑影在几乎永不消散的黑暗里悄无声息地移动。4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **silent** emotion or action is not expressed in speech. （情感、行为等）无声的，不用言语表达的 ❑ *The attacker still stood there, watching her with silent contempt.* 袭击者还站在那里，用鄙夷的神情一言不发地看着她。5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **silent** film has pictures usually accompanied by music but does not have the actors' voices or any other sounds. （电影）无声的 ❑ *...one of the famous silent films of Charlie Chaplin.* 查理·卓别林著名的默片之一

Thesaurus 同类词 *silent* Also look up:

ADJ. hushed, mute, speechless 1
noiseless, quiet 2 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *silent* with:

V. **go** silent 陷入沉默，**keep** silent 保持沉默，**remain** silent 保持沉默，**sit** silent 静静地坐着 1
N. silent **prayer** 默默祈祷，silent **reading** 默读 1 4
silent **auction** 无声拍卖 4

ˌsi|lent ma|jor|ity N-SING [with sing or pl verb] If you believe that, in society or in a particular group, the opinions of most people are very different from the opinions that are most often heard in public, you can refer to these people as the **silent majority**. 沉默的大多数（不公开表达自己意见的大部分人） ❑ [+of] *The silent majority of supportive parents and teachers should make their views known.* 持支持态度的父母和老师是沉默的大多数，他们应该公开表达他们的观点。

ˌsi|lent ˈpart|ner (**silent partners**) N-COUNT A **silent partner** is a person who provides some of the capital for a business but who does not take an active part in managing the business. 隐名合伙人，隐名股东（在企业中投入资金却不积极参与经营的人）【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sleeping partner**

sil|hou|ette /ˌsɪluˈet/ (**silhouettes**) 1 N-COUNT A **silhouette** is the solid dark shape that you see when someone or something has a bright light or pale background behind them. （浅色或强光背景下衬托出的）暗色轮廓，影像，剪影 ❑ [+of] *The dark silhouette of the castle ruins stood out boldly against the fading light.* 城堡遗迹的黑色轮廓在暮色映衬下清晰可见。2 N-COUNT The **silhouette** of something is the outline that it has, which often helps you to recognize it. 形状；外形；轮廓 ❑ [+of] *...the distinctive silhouette of his ears.* 他耳朵的奇特形状

sil|hou|ett|ed /ˌsɪluˈetɪd/ ADJ If someone or something is **silhouetted against** a background, you can see their silhouette. 现出轮廓的 ❑ [+against] *Silhouetted against the sun stood the figure of a man.* 阳光映衬出一名男子的轮廓。

sili|ca /ˈsɪlɪkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Silica** is silicon dioxide, a compound of silicon which is found in sand, quartz, and flint, and which is used to make glass. 硅石；二氧化硅

→ see **glass**

sili|cate /ˈsɪlɪkət/ (**silicates**) N-VAR A **silicate** is a compound of silica which does not dissolve. There are many different kinds of silicate. 硅酸盐 ❑ *...large amounts of aluminum silicate.* 大量的硅酸铝

sili|con /ˈsɪlɪkən/ N-UNCOUNT **Silicon** is an element that is found in sand and in minerals such as quartz and granite. Silicon is used to make parts of computers and other electronic equipment. 硅 ❑ *A chip is a piece of silicon about the size of a postage stamp.* 芯片就是一枚邮票大小的硅片。

ˌsili|con ˈchip (**silicon chips**) N-COUNT A **silicon chip** is a very small piece of silicon inside a computer. It has electronic circuits on it and can hold large quantities of information or perform mathematical or logical operations. 硅片；芯片

sili|cone /ˈsɪlɪkəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Silicone** is a tough artificial substance made from silicon, which is used to make polishes, and also used in cosmetic surgery and plastic surgery. 硅酮；硅树脂 ❑ *...silicone breast implants.* 硅酮乳腺假体

silk /sɪlk/ (**silks**) N-VAR **Silk** is a substance which is made into smooth fine cloth and sewing thread. You can also refer to this cloth or thread as **silk**. 蚕丝；丝绸；丝线 ❑ *They continued to get their silks from China.* 他们继续从中国购买丝绸。❑ *Pauline wore a silk dress with a strand of pearls.* 保利娜穿了件丝绸长裙，戴了串珍珠。

silk|en /ˈsɪlkən/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Silken** is used to describe things that are very pleasantly smooth and soft. 光洁柔软的；丝绸般的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *...her long silken hair.* 她那丝滑的长发 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **silken** garment, fabric, or rope is made of silk or a material that looks like silk. 丝质的；丝绸（般）的【LITERARY 文】 ❑ *...silken cushions.* 丝绸垫子

ˈsilk-screen also **silkscreen** ADJ [ADJ n] **Silk-screen** printing is a method of printing patterns onto cloth by forcing paint or dyes through silk or similar material. 丝网印刷的 ❑ *...silk-screen prints.* 丝网印刷品

silk|worm /ˈsɪlkwɜːˈm/ (**silkworms**) N-COUNT A **silkworm** is the young form of a Chinese moth and it produces silk. 蚕

silky /ˈsɪlki/ (**silkier, silkiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something has

S

Word Web 话题词汇 silverware 银餐具

Anthropologists tell us that the first knives were simple cutting instruments made from flint that were first used about two million years ago. The first knife with a metal **blade** and wooden **handle** appeared about 1000 years BC. During the Middle Ages, people carried their own eating knives with them because no one provided knives for guests. The earliest **spoons** were made from scooped-out bones or shells tied to the end of sticks. Later the Romans introduced bronze and **silver** spoons. The earliest **forks** had only two **tines** and were used only for carving and serving meat.

人类学家告诉我们，最早的刀具是燧石制成的简单切割工具，大约200万年前为人使用。带金属刀刃和木头手柄的刀具最早出现于公元前1000年左右。中世纪时，人们自带餐刀，因为没有人会给客人准备好。最早的汤匙是系在小木棍顶端、掏空的骨头或者贝壳。之后罗马人发明了青铜匙和银匙。最早的餐叉只有两齿，仅用来切肉和吃肉。

a **silky** texture, it is smooth, soft, and shiny, like silk. 丝绸一样的；柔滑光洁的 ❑ *...dresses in seductively silky fabrics.* 性感的丝绸连衣裙

sill /sɪl/ (**sills**) N-COUNT A **sill** is a shelf along the bottom edge of a window, either inside or outside a building. 窗台；窗沿 ❑ [+of] *Whitlock was perched on the sill of the room's only window.* 惠特洛克坐在房间里唯一一扇窗户的边沿上。

sil|ly /'sɪli/ (**sillier, silliest**) ADJ If you say that someone or something is **silly**, you mean that they are foolish, childish, or ridiculous. 愚蠢的；幼稚的；荒唐的 ❑ *My best friend tells me that I am silly to be upset about this.* 我最好的朋友说我要是为这事难过可真够傻的。❑ *That's a silly question.* 那是个愚蠢的问题。

'sil|ly sea|son N-PROPER **The silly season** is the time around August when the newspapers are full of unimportant or silly news stories because there is not much political news to report. 无聊季节（通常在8月左右，因政治新闻不多，报纸上充斥着无聊内容）【BRIT 英】

silo /'saɪləʊ/ (**silos**) 1 N-COUNT A **silo** is a tall round metal tower on a farm, in which grass, grain, or some other substance is stored. （农场储存草料、谷物等的）筒仓 ❑ *Before silos were invented, cows gave less milk during winter because they had no green grass to eat.* 筒仓发明前，因为没有青草可以吃，奶牛在冬天产奶量减少。❑ *...a grain silo.* 盛谷物的筒仓 2 N-COUNT A **silo** is a specially built place underground where a nuclear missile is kept. （核导弹等的）发射井 ❑ *...underground nuclear missile silos.* 地下核导弹发射井

silt /sɪlt/ N-UNCOUNT **Silt** is fine sand, soil, or mud which is carried along by a river. 淤泥；泥沙 ❑ *The lake was almost solid with silt and vegetation.* 湖里几乎被淤泥和植物填满了。

→ see **erosion**

sil|ver ◆◇◇ /'sɪlvəʳ/ (**silvers**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Silver** is a valuable pale-grey metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments. 银 ❑ *...a hand-crafted brooch made from silver.* 一枚手工银制胸针 ❑ *...silver teaspoons.* 银茶匙 2 N-UNCOUNT **Silver** consists of coins that are made from silver or that look like silver. 银币 ❑ *...the basement where £150,000 in silver was buried.* 埋有150,000英镑银币的地下室 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] You can use **silver** to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器（尤指餐具）❑ *He beat the rugs and polished the silver.* 他拍打掉地毯上的灰尘，又擦洗了银器。4 COLOUR **Silver** is used to describe things that are shiny and pale grey in colour. 银色；银灰色；银白色 ❑ *He had thick silver hair which needed cutting.* 他浓密的银发该理理了。5 N-VAR A **silver** is the same as a **silver medal**. 同 silver medal ❑ *Britain went on to take bronze and then followed it up by winning silver in the World Cup.* 英国队斩获了铜牌，接下来又赢得了世界杯的银牌。6 **born with a silver spoon in your mouth** → see **spoon**

→ see **mineral, money, silverware**

,sil|ver 'birch (**silver birches** or **silver birch**) N-VAR A **silver birch** is a tree with a greyish-white trunk and branches. 垂枝桦

sil|vered /'sɪlvəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe something as **silvered** when it has become silver in colour. 变成银白色的；银白色的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had a magnificent head of silvered hair.* 他有一头闪亮的银发。

,sil|ver 'ju|bi|lee (**silver jubilees**) N-COUNT A **silver jubilee** is the 25th anniversary of an important event such as a person becoming king or queen, or an organization being started. 二十五周年纪念（如加冕纪念、机构成立纪念等）；银禧纪念 ❑ *She arrived in St Ives to celebrate the Queen's Silver Jubilee.* 她抵达了圣艾夫斯以庆祝女王登基25周年。

,sil|ver 'lin|ing 1 PHRASE If you say that **every cloud has a silver lining**, you mean that every sad or unpleasant situation has a positive side to it. 黑暗中总有一线光明 ❑ *As they say, every cloud has a silver lining. We have drawn lessons from the decisions taken.* 正如他们所说，黑暗中总有一线光明，我们已从所作的决定中汲取了教训。2 N-SING If you talk about a **silver lining**, you are talking about something positive that comes out of a sad or unpleasant situation. （困境中的）一线希望 ❑ [+of] *The fall in inflation is the silver lining of the prolonged recession.* 通货膨胀的下降是长期经济衰退中的一线转机。

,sil|ver 'med|al (**silver medals**) N-COUNT If you win a **silver medal**, you come second in a competition, especially a sports contest, and are given a medal made of silver as a prize. （尤指体育竞赛中颁发的）银质奖章，银牌 ❑ *Gillingham won the silver medal in the 200 metres at Seoul.* 吉林厄姆在首尔赢得了200米比赛的银牌。

,sil|ver 'plate 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Silver plate** is metal that has been coated with a thin layer of silver. 镀银（或包银）金属 ❑ *...silver-plate cutlery.* 镀银餐具 2 N-UNCOUNT **Silver plate** is dishes, bowls, and cups that are made of silver. 银器皿；银餐具【BRIT 英】❑ *...gold and silver plate, jewellery, and roomfuls of antique furniture.* 金银餐具、珠宝，还有整屋整屋的古董家具

in AM, use 美国英语用 **silver, solid silver**

,silver-'plated ADJ Something that is **silver-plated** is covered with a very thin layer of silver. 镀银的；包银的 ❑ *...silver-plated cutlery.* 镀银餐具

,sil|ver 'screen N-SING People sometimes refer to the films that are shown in cinemas as **the silver screen**. 银幕电影 ❑ *Marlon Brando, Steve McQueen, and James Dean are now legends of the silver screen.* 马龙·白兰度、史蒂夫·麦奎因和詹姆斯·迪恩现在都是电影界的传奇人物。

silver|smith /'sɪlvəʳsmɪθ/ (**silversmiths**) N-COUNT A **silversmith** is a person who makes things out of silver. 银匠

Word Link 词根词缀 *smith ≈ skilled worker* 匠：*blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith*

,silver-'tongued ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **silver-tongued** person is very skilful at persuading people to believe what they say or to do what they want them to do. 伶牙俐齿的；能说会道的；有辩才的 ❑ *...a silver-tongued lawyer.* 一名巧舌如簧的律师

silver|ware /'sɪlvəʳweəʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can use **silverware** to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器（尤指餐具）❑ *There was a serving spoon missing when Nina put the silverware back in its box.* 尼娜将银餐具放回箱子时发现少了一把分菜用的勺子。2 N-UNCOUNT Journalists sometimes use **silverware** to refer to silver cups and other prizes won by sports teams or players. （新闻用语中有时指体育比赛中的）银杯 ❑ *Everton paraded their recently acquired silverware.* 埃弗顿队展示了他们最近获得的银杯。

→ see Word Web: **silverware**

,sil|ver 'wed|ding (**silver weddings**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] A married couple's **silver wedding** or **silver wedding anniversary** is the 25th anniversary of their wedding. 银婚（结婚二十五周年纪念）❑ *He and Helen celebrated their silver wedding last year.* 他和海伦去年庆祝了银婚。

sil|very /'sɪlvəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Silvery** things look like silver or are the colour of silver. 似银的；有银色光泽的 ❑ *...a small,*

intense man with silvery hair. 满头银发、个子矮小的热情男子

sim /sɪm/ (**sims**) N-COUNT A **sim** is a computer game that simulates an activity such as playing a sport or flying an aircraft. 模拟型电子游戏(如运动比赛类游戏或飞机驾驶游戏)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The game is a simple sports sim.* 这是一款简单的运动模拟型电子游戏。

SIM card /'sɪm kɑːʳd/ (**SIM cards**) N-COUNT A **SIM card** is a microchip in a mobile phone that connects it to a particular phone network. **SIM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Subscriber Identity Module'. (手机的) SIM 卡，用户识别模块

sim|ian /'sɪmiən/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **simian** face, they look rather like a monkey. 似猴的；似猿的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Ada had a wrinkled, simian face.* 埃达满脸皱纹，像猴子一样。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Simian** is used to describe things relating to monkeys or apes. 猴的；猿的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...a simian virus.* 猿猴病毒

simi|lar ↔ /'sɪmɪləʳ/ ADJ If one thing is **similar to** another, or if two things are **similar**, they have features that are the same. 相像的；相仿的；类似的 ❑ [+to] *...a savoury cake with a texture similar to that of carrot cake.* 口感和胡萝卜蛋糕相似的一种美味蛋糕 ❑ [+to] *The accident was similar to one that happened in 1973.* 这次事故和 1973 年发生的那起事故很相似。❑ *...a group of similar pictures.* 一组相似的图画

simi|lar|ity /ˌsɪmɪ'lærɪti/ (**similarities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If there is a **similarity between** two or more things, they are similar to each other. 相像；类似；近似 ❑ [+between] *...the astonishing similarity between my brother and my first-born son.* 我弟弟和我的大儿子长得惊人地相似 ❑ *She is also 25 and a native of Birmingham, but the similarity ends there.* 她也是 25 岁，也是伯明翰本地人，但也就这么多相似点了。[Also +in/with] 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Similarities** are features that things have which make them similar to each other. 相似处；相似点；类似的地方 ❑ [+between] *There were significant similarities between mother and son.* 母子之间有很多相像的地方。[Also +in/with]

simi|lar|ly /'sɪmɪləʳli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] You use **similarly** to say that something is similar to something else. 类似地；相似地；差不多地 ❑ *Most of the men who now gathered round him again were similarly dressed.* 现在再次聚集到他周围的人穿戴大都差不多。 2 ADV You use **similarly** when mentioning a fact or situation that is similar to the one you have just mentioned. 同样；也 ❑ *A mother recognises the feel of her child's skin when blindfolded. Similarly, she can instantly identify her baby's cry.* 即便蒙上眼睛母亲也能摸出自己孩子的肌肤。同样地，她也能立即听出自己孩子的哭声。

simile /'sɪmɪli/ (**similes**) N-COUNT A **simile** is an expression which describes a person or thing as being similar to someone or something else. For example, the sentences 'She runs like a deer' and 'He's as white as a sheet' contain similes. 明喻；直喻

Word Link 词根词缀 *simil = similar* 类似：*assimilate, facsimile, simile*

sim|mer /'sɪməʳ/ (**simmers, simmering, simmered**) 1 VERB When you **simmer** food or when it **simmers**, you cook it by keeping it at boiling point or just below boiling point. 用文火炖；煨 ❑ [v n] *Make an infusion by boiling and simmering the rhubarb and camomile together.* 将大黄和甘菊一起煮沸，再用文火熬制成汤药。❑ [v] *Turn the heat down so the sauce simmers gently.* 将炉火调小，用文火炖调味汁。•N-SING **Simmer** is also a noun. ❑ *Combine the stock, whole onion and peppercorns in a pan and bring to a simmer.* 将高汤、一整头洋葱和胡椒粒一起放在平底锅里，开小火炖。 2 VERB If a conflict or a quarrel **simmers**, it does not actually happen for a period of time, but eventually builds up to the point where it does. (冲突、争吵等)酝酿，即将爆发 ❑ [v] *...bitter divisions that have simmered for more than half a century.* 酝酿了半个多世纪的严重分歧 ❑ [v-ing] *The province was attacked a month ago after weeks of simmering tension.* 在紧张局势连续数周恶化后，这个省于一个月前遭到了袭击。

sim|per /'sɪmpəʳ/ (**simpers, simpering, simpered**) VERB When someone **simpers**, they smile in a rather silly way. 傻笑；痴笑 ❑ [v] *The maid lowered her chin and simpered.* 侍女低头痴笑着。•N-COUNT **Simper** is also a noun. ❑ *'Thank you doctor,' said the nurse with a simper.* "谢谢你，医生。"护士傻笑着说。

sim|ple ↔ /'sɪmp°l/ (**simpler, simplest**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **simple**, you mean that it is not complicated, and is therefore easy to understand. 简单的；简明的；易于理解的 ❑ *...simple pictures and diagrams.* 简单的图画和图表 ❑ *...pages of simple advice on filling in your tax form.* 几页关于如何填报税表的简单建议 ❑ *Buddhist ethics are simple but its practices are very complex to a western mind.* 佛教伦理很简单，但其实践修行对西方人来说却很复杂。•**simp|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *When applying for a visa, state simply and clearly the reasons why you need it.* 申请签证时，要简单明了地说明申请理由。 2 ADJ If you describe people or things as **simple**, you mean that they have all the basic or necessary things they require, but nothing extra. 简朴的；朴素的；不加装饰的 ❑ *He ate a simple dinner of rice and beans.* 他晚饭简单地吃了点米饭和豆子。❑ *...the simple pleasures of childhood.* 童年简单的快乐 ❑ *Nothing is simpler than a cool white shirt.* 没有什么比穿一件质地轻薄的白衬衣更简洁的了。•**simp|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The living room is furnished simply with wicker furniture.* 客厅里简单地摆放着几件柳编家具。 3 ADJ If a problem is **simple** or if its solution is **simple**, the problem can be solved easily. 好办的；容易的；易解决的；简单的 ❑ *Some puzzles look difficult but once the solution is known are actually quite simple.* 有些谜语看似难解，可一旦知道了谜底其实十分简单。❑ *I cut my purchases dramatically by the simple expedient of destroying my credit cards.* 通过销毁信用卡这一简单的权宜之计，我大幅削减了自己的购物支出。 4 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] A **simple** task is easy to do. 易做的；易完成的；易解决的 ❑ *The simplest way to install a shower is to fit one over the bath.* 安装花洒最简单的方法就是在浴缸上面装一个。•**simp|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Simply dial the number and tell us your area.* 只需拨这个号码告诉我们你在什么地方。 5 ADJ If you say that someone is **simple**, you mean that they are not very intelligent and have difficulty learning things. 头脑简单的；愚笨的；迟钝的 ❑ *He was simple as a child.* 他头脑简单得像个孩子。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **simple** to emphasize that the thing you are referring to is the only important or relevant reason for something. (强调原因)纯粹的，完全的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His refusal to talk was simple stubbornness.* 他拒绝交谈完全是因为固执。 7 ADJ In grammar, **simple** tenses are ones which are formed without an auxiliary verb 'be', for example 'I dressed and went for a walk' and 'This tastes nice'. **Simple** verb groups are used especially to refer to completed actions, regular actions, and situations. (动词时态)一般的，简单的(Compare 比较 **continuous**.) 8 ADJ In English grammar, a **simple** sentence consists of one main clause. (语法上指句子)简单的(Compare 比较 **compound, complex**.) 9 → see also **simply**

Thesaurus 同类词 *simple* Also look up:

ADJ. clear, easy, understandable; (*ant.*) complicated 1 3 4
plain 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *simple* with:

N. simple **concept** 简单的概念，simple **explanation** 简单的解释，simple **instructions** 基本的说明，simple **language** 简单的语言，simple **message** 简明的要旨，simple **procedure** 简单的程序，simple **steps** 简单的步骤 1
simple **life** 简朴的生活，simple **pleasure** 简单的快乐 2
simple **answer** 简单的答案，simple **question** 简单的问题 3
simple **matter** 简单的事情，simple **task** 简单的任务，simple **test** 简单的测试 3 4
simple **fact** 简单的事实 6

ADV. **rather** simple 有点简单(或朴素) 1 2 3
fairly simple 相当简单(或朴素)，**quite** simple 十分简单(或朴素)，**pretty** simple 颇为简单(或朴素)，**really** simple 的确简单(或朴素)，**relatively** simple 相对简单(或朴素)，**very** simple 很简单(或朴素) 1 2 3 4
simple **enough** 足够简单，so **simple** 如此简单 1 3 4

ˌsim|ple ˈin|ter|est N-UNCOUNT **Simple interest** is interest that is calculated on an original sum of money and not also on

interest which has previously been added to the sum. 单利（Compare 比较 **compound interest**.）【BUSINESS 商】

ˌsimple-ˈminded ADJ If you describe someone as **simple-minded**, you believe that they interpret things in a way that is too simple and do not understand how complicated things are. 头脑简单的；天真的；愚蠢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Sylvie was a simple-minded romantic.* 西尔维是个天真、爱幻想的人。

sim|ple|ton /ˈsɪmpᵊltən/ (**simpletons**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **simpleton**, you think they are easily deceived or not very intelligent. 傻瓜；呆子；容易受骗的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *'But Ian's such a simpleton', she laughed.* "可是伊恩太傻了。"她笑着说道。

sim|plic|ity /sɪmˈplɪsɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **simplicity** of something is the fact that it is not complicated and can be understood or done easily. 简单；容易；简明 ❑ [+of] *The apparent simplicity of his plot is deceptive.* 他的故事情节貌似简单，其实不然。2 N-UNCOUNT When you talk about something's **simplicity**, you approve of it because it has no unnecessary parts or complicated details. 简单；质朴；朴素【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *...fussy details that ruin the simplicity of the design.* 破坏了设计简洁风格的繁杂细节

sim|pli|fi|ca|tion /ˌsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ (**simplifications**) 1 N-COUNT You can use **simplification** to refer to the thing that is produced when you make something simpler or when you reduce it to its basic elements. 简化的事物 ❑ *Like any such diagram, it is a simplification.* 这和其他这种示意图一样，都是简化了的。2 N-UNCOUNT **Simplification** is the act or process of making something simpler. 简化 ❑ [+of] *Everyone favours the simplification of court procedures.* 人人都赞成简化法庭程序。

sim|pli|fy /ˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/ (**simplifies, simplifying, simplified**) VERB If you **simplify** something, you make it easier to understand or you remove the things which make it complex. 简化；使易懂；使简洁 ❑ [v n] *...a plan to simplify the complex social security system.* 简化复杂的社会保障体系的计划

sim|plis|tic /sɪmˈplɪstɪk/ ADJ A **simplistic** view or interpretation of something makes it seem much simpler than it really is. （观点、阐述）过分简单化的 ❑ *He has a simplistic view of the treatment of eczema.* 他对湿疹治疗的看法过于简单化。

simp|ly ⇔ /ˈsɪmpli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] You use **simply** to emphasize that something consists of only one thing, happens for only one reason, or is done in only one way. 简单地；只不过；仅仅；纯粹【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The table is simply a chipboard circle on a base.* 这张桌子就是在底座上安了一块圆形刨花板。❑ *Most of the damage that's occurred was simply because of fallen trees.* 发生的大部分损坏都是倒下的树木所致。2 ADV [ADV before v, ADV adj] You use **simply** to emphasize what you are saying. 简直；根本【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This sort of increase simply cannot be justified.* 这种增长根本就不合理。❑ *So many of these questions simply don't have answers.* 这些问题有很多根本就没有答案。3 → see also **simple**

simu|late /ˈsɪmjʊleɪt/ (**simulates, simulating, simulated**) 1 VERB If you **simulate** an action or a feeling, you pretend that you are doing it or feeling it. 假装；冒充；装作 ❑ [v n] *They rolled about on the Gilligan Road, simulating a bloodthirsty fight.* 他们在吉利根路上滚来滚去，模拟一场血腥的打斗。❑ [v-ed] *He performed a simulated striptease.* 他模仿了一段脱衣舞表演。2 VERB If you **simulate** an object, a substance, or a noise, you produce something that looks or sounds like it. 模仿；模拟；仿造 ❑ [v n] *The wood had been painted to simulate stone.* 木头上刷了漆，以使其外观看起来像石头。3 VERB If you **simulate** a set of conditions, you create them artificially, for example in order to conduct an experiment. 模拟（环境或情形）❑ [v n] *The scientist developed one model to simulate a full year of the globe's climate.* 这名科学家研制了一个模型来模拟地球全年的气候。❑ [v-ed] *Cars are tested to see how much damage they suffer in simulated crashes.* 已经对车辆进行了测试，以确定其在模拟撞车试验中会遭受多大的损坏。

simu|la|tion /ˌsɪmjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**simulations**) N-VAR **Simulation** is the process of simulating something or the result of simulating it. 模仿；模拟；仿真品 ❑ [+of] *Training includes realistic simulation of casualty procedures.* 培训包括对急救过程的真实模拟。

simu|la|tor /ˈsɪmjʊleɪtəʳ/ (**simulators**) N-COUNT A **simulator** is a device which artificially creates the effect of being in conditions of some kind. Simulators are used in training people such as pilots or astronauts. 模拟装置 ❑ *...pilots practising a difficult landing in a flight simulator.* 在飞行模拟装置中练习高难度着陆的飞行员

sim|ul|cast /ˈsɪməlkɑːst, -kæst/ (**simulcasts, simulcasting**)

> The form **simulcast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. simulcast 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 N-COUNT A **simulcast** is a programme which is broadcast at the same time on radio and television, or on more than one channel. （电台和电视或多个频道的）联播节目 ❑ [+of] *...tonight's simulcast of Verdi's Aida.* 今晚威尔第歌剧《阿依达》在多个电视台的联播 2 VERB To **simulcast** a programme means to broadcast it at the same time on radio and television, or on more than one channel. （在广播和电视上或多个电视频道）联播，同步播出 ❑ [be v-ed] *The show will be simulcast on NBC, Fox and a number of cable networks.* 该节目将在美国全国广播公司、福克斯电视台及多家有线电视网联播。[Also v n]

sim|ul|ta|neous /ˌsɪməlˈteɪnɪəs, AM 美 ˌsaɪm-/ ADJ Things which are **simultaneous** happen or exist at the same time. 同时发生的；同时出现的；同步的 ❑ *...the simultaneous release of the book and the album.* 书和专辑的同步发行 ❑ *The theatre will provide simultaneous translation in both English and Chinese.* 剧院将提供英语和汉语的同声翻译。•**sim|ul|ta|neous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The two guns fired almost simultaneously.* 两支枪几乎同时开火。

sin /sɪn/ (**sins, sinning, sinned**) 1 N-VAR **Sin** or a **sin** is an action or type of behaviour which is believed to break the laws of God. 罪；罪过；罪孽 ❑ *The Vatican's teaching on abortion is clear: it is a sin.* 罗马教廷对堕胎的教义非常清楚：这是罪过。2 → see also **cardinal sin, mortal sin** 3 VERB If you **sin**, you do something that is believed to break the laws of God. 犯戒律；犯过失 ❑ [v +against] *The Spanish Inquisition charged him with sinning against God and man.* 西班牙宗教法庭指控他亵渎上帝和人类。❑ [v] *You have sinned and must repent your ways.* 你犯了罪，必须为你的所作所为作出忏悔。•**sin|ner** /ˈsɪnəʳ/ (**sinners**) N-COUNT ❑ *I am a sinner and I need to repent of my sins.* 我是个罪人，必须忏悔我的罪过。4 N-COUNT A **sin** is any action or behaviour that people disapprove of or consider morally wrong. 罪恶；恶行；不道德的行为 ❑ *The ultimate sin was not infidelity, but public mention which led to scandal.* 最大的罪过不是通奸而是公众议论，是它导致了丑闻的发生。5 PHRASE If you say that a man and a woman **are living in sin**, you mean that they are living together as a couple although they are not married. 未婚同居【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *She was living in sin with her boyfriend.* 她和男友同居。6 **a multitude of sins** → see **multitude**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sin* with:

PREP.	**without** sin 无罪 1
V.	**commit a** sin 犯下罪过 1
	live in sin 未婚同居 5
ADJ.	**unpardonable** sin 不可饶恕的罪过 1 4
N.	sin **taxes**（对不健康产品征收的）罪孽税 4

ˈsin-bin also **sin bin** N-SING In the sports of ice hockey and rugby league, if a player is sent to the **sin-bin**, they are ordered to leave the playing area for a short period of time because they have done something that is against the rules. （冰球或橄榄球运动中的）受罚席，被罚下场球员的座席

since ⇔ /sɪns/ 1 PREP You use **since** when you are mentioning a time or event in the past and indicating that a situation has continued from then until now. （表示某情况自过去某时间点或某个事件以来一直持续到现在）自…以后，从…以来 ❑ *Jacques Arnold has been a member of parliament since 1987.* 雅克·阿诺德自 1987 年以来一直是议会议员。❑ *She had a sort of breakdown some years ago, and since then she has been very shy.* 几年前她得了神经衰弱，自那以后就变得十分腼腆。❑ *I've been here since the end of June.* 自 6 月末以来我就一直呆在这儿。•ADV [ADV with v] **Since** is also an adverb. ❑ *When we first met, we had a row, and we have rowed frequently*

ever since. 我们第一次见面时就吵了一架，此后经常吵。•CONJ **Since** is also a conjunction. ❑ *I've earned my own living since I was seven, doing all kinds of jobs.* 从 7 岁起我就自己养活自己，做过各种工作。 2 PREP You use **since** to mention a time or event in the past when you are describing an event or situation that has happened after that time. 自…以来；在…之后 ❑ *The percentage increase in reported crime in England and Wales this year is the highest since the war.* 今年英格兰和威尔士报告的犯罪增长率是战后以来最高的。❑ *He turned out to have more battles with the Congress than any president since Andrew Johnson.* 结果他是自安德鲁·约翰逊以来和国会斗争最多的一任总统。•CONJ **Since** is also a conjunction. ❑ *So much has changed in the sport since I was a teenager.* 自打我十几岁以来，这项运动已经有了很大改变。❑ *Since I have become a mother, the sound of children's voices has lost its charm.* 自打我做了母亲后，孩子们的声音就不那么动听了。 3 ADV [ADV with v] When you are talking about an event or situation in the past, you use **since** to indicate that another event happened at some point later in time. 后来；之后 ❑ *About six thousand people were arrested, several hundred of whom have since been released.* 约 6,000 人被捕，后来其中的几百人又被释放了。 4 PHRASE If you say that something has **long since** happened, you mean that it happened a long time ago. 早就 ❑ *Even though her parents have long since died, she still talks about them in the present tense.* 尽管双亲早已离世，她谈论起他们时却好像他们至今健在。 5 CONJ You use **since** to introduce reasons or explanations. 因为；由于；既然 ❑ *I'm forever on a diet, since I put on weight easily.* 我永远都在减肥，因为我很容易长胖。

Usage 用法 since

Use *since* to say when something started. *Manuel and Alma have been married since 2000. They have been friends since 1998 and decided to marry on Alma's birthday.*
用 since 表示某事开始的时间：Manuel and Alma have been married since 2000.They have been friends since 1998 and decided to marry on Alma's birthday. 曼纽尔和阿尔玛自 2000 年结为夫妻。他们自 1998 年开始就是朋友，两个人决定在阿尔玛的生日当天结婚。

sin|cere /sɪnˈsɪəʳ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **sincere**, you approve of them because they really mean the things they say. You can also describe someone's behaviour and beliefs as **sincere**. 诚恳的；真挚的；真诚的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+*in*] *He's sincere in his views.* 他的观点很诚恳。❑ *There was a sincere expression of friendliness on both their faces.* 他们俩的脸上都流露出真挚友好的表情。•**sin|cer|ity** /sɪnˈserɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I was impressed with his deep sincerity.* 他的无比真诚让我印象深刻。

sin|cere|ly /sɪnˈsɪəʳli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you say or feel something **sincerely**, you really mean or feel it, and are not pretending. 真诚地；诚实地 ❑ *'Congratulations,' he said sincerely.* "祝贺你。"他真诚地说。❑ *'I sincerely hope we shall meet again', he said.* "我真心希望我们能再次重逢。"他说。❑ *He sincerely believed he was acting in both women's best interests.* 他真的认为他的所作所为对两个女人都非常有利。 2 CONVENTION In Britain, people write **'Yours sincerely'** before their signature at the end of a formal letter when they have addressed it to someone by name. In the United States, people usually write **'Sincerely yours'** or **'Sincerely'** instead. 谨上，此致（正式信件中写在姓名前的客套用语）❑ *Yours sincerely, James Brown.* 谨上，詹姆斯·布朗

si|necure /ˈsɪnɪkjʊəʳ, ˈsaɪn-/ (**sinecures**) N-COUNT A **sinecure** is a job for which you receive payment but which does not involve much work or responsibility. （拿薪水却很少工作或担责任的）闲职，挂名职位 ❑ *She found him an exalted sinecure as a Fellow of the Library of Congress.* 她给他找了一个级别很高的闲职：国会图书馆研究员。

sine qua non /ˌsɪnɪ kwɑː ˈnəʊn, AM 美 -ˈnɑːn/ N-SING A **sine qua non** is something that is essential if you want to achieve a particular thing. 必要条件；先决条件；必不可少的事物【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Successful agricultural reform is also a sine qua non of Mexico's modernisation.* 成功的农业改革也是墨西哥实现现代化的必要条件。

sin|ew /ˈsɪnjuː/ (**sinews**) N-COUNT A **sinew** is a cord in your body that connects a muscle to a bone. 肌腱；筋 ❑ [+*of*] *...the sinews of the neck.* 脖子上的肌腱

sin|ewy /ˈsɪnjuːi/ ADJ Someone who is **sinewy** has a lean body with strong muscles. 肌肉发达的；精壮的；强健的 ❑ *A short, sinewy young man.* 一名个子不高、肌肉发达的年轻男子

sin|ful /ˈsɪnfʊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **sinful**, you mean that they are wicked or immoral. 邪恶的；不道德的 ❑ *'I am a sinful man,' he said.* "我是个邪恶的人。"他说。•**sin|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the sinfulness of apartheid.* 种族隔离的罪恶

sing ◆◇ /sɪŋ/ (**sings, singing, sang, sung**) 1 VERB When you **sing**, you make musical sounds with your voice, usually producing words that fit a tune. 唱（歌）；演唱 ❑ [v] *I can't sing.* 我不会唱歌。❑ [v +*about*] *I sing about love most of the time.* 我唱的大多是爱情歌曲。❑ [v n] *They were all singing the same song.* 他们全都在唱同一首歌。❑ [v n n] *Go on, then, sing us a song!* 那么，来吧，给我们唱首歌！❑ [v with quote] *'You're getting to be a habit with me,' sang Eddie.* "你让我无法自拔。"埃迪唱道。 2 VERB When birds or insects **sing**, they make pleasant high-pitched sounds. （鸟类或昆虫）鸣叫，啼，嘲啾，啼啭 ❑ [v] *Birds were already singing in the garden.* 小鸟已经在花园里歌唱了。 3 → see also **singing**

▶**sing along** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **sing along with** a piece of music, you sing it while you are listening to someone else perform it. 随着唱；跟着唱 ❑ [v P +*with*] *We listen to children's shows on the radio, and Janey can sing along with all the tunes.* 我们收听收音机上的儿童节目，珍妮能跟着唱所有的曲子。❑ [v P +*to*] *You can sing along to your favourite Elvis hits.* 你可以跟着一起唱你最喜爱的"猫王"的热门歌曲。❑ [v P] *...fifteen hundred people all singing along and dancing.* 1,500 人一起随着音乐载歌载舞 2 → see also **singalong**

Thesaurus 同类词 *sing* Also look up:

V. chant, hum 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sing* with:

V. **begin to** sing 开始唱，**can/can't** sing 会 / 不会唱，**dance and** sing 载歌载舞，**hear** *someone* sing 听某人唱，**like to** sing 喜欢唱 1
N. sing *someone's* **praises** 高度赞扬某人，sing **a song** 唱歌 1, **birds** sing 鸟儿鸣唱 2

sing. **Sing.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**singular**.

sing|along /ˈsɪŋəlɒŋ, AM 美 -lɔːŋ/ (**singalongs**) also **sing-along** N-COUNT A **singalong** is an occasion when a group of people sing songs together for pleasure. （众人自娱自乐的）合唱，歌唱会 ❑ *How about a nice sing-along around the piano?* 围在钢琴边来个合唱怎么样？

Sin|ga|po|rean /ˌsɪŋgəˈpɔːrɪən/ (**Singaporeans**) 1 ADJ **Singaporean** means belonging or relating to Singapore, or to its people or culture. 新加坡的；新加坡人的；新加坡文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Singaporean** is a person who comes from Singapore. 新加坡人

singe /sɪndʒ/ (**singes, singeing, singed**) VERB If you **singe** something or if it **singes**, it burns very slightly and changes colour but does not catch fire. （使）烧焦；（使）烫糊 ❑ [v n] *The electric fire had begun to singe the bottoms of his trousers.* 电暖炉的火刚开始烧着他的裤腿。❑ [v] *Toast the dried chillies in a hot pan until they start to singe.* 将干辣椒放在烧热的平底锅里煸至微焦。

sing|er ◆◇ /ˈsɪŋəʳ/ (**singers**) N-COUNT A **singer** is a person who sings, especially as a job. 唱歌的人；（尤指）歌手，歌唱家 ❑ *My mother was a singer in a dance band.* 我妈妈是一个舞蹈乐队的歌手。❑ *...Dame Joan Sutherland, one of the great opera singers of the century.* 琼·萨瑟兰女爵士，本世纪伟大的歌剧歌唱家之一

ˌsinger-ˈsongwriter (**singer-songwriters**) N-COUNT A **singer-songwriter** is someone who writes and performs their own songs, especially popular songs. （尤指流行歌曲的）创作型歌手 ❑ *Twenty years ago singer-songwriter John Prine released his first album.* 20 年前创作型歌手约翰·普林发行了他的第一张专辑。

sing|ing /ˈsɪŋɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Singing** is the activity of making musical sounds with your voice. 唱歌；歌唱 ❑ *...a people's carnival, with singing and dancing in the streets.* 人们在街头载歌载舞的民族狂欢节 ❑ [+*of*] *...the singing of a traditional hymn.* 传统赞美诗的演唱 ❑ *She's having singing lessons.* 她在上声乐课。

S

sin|gle ◆◆◆ /ˈsɪŋgᵊl/ (**singles, singling, singled**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **single** to emphasize that you are referring to one thing, and no more than one thing. 单个的；单一的；唯一的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A single shot rang out.* 传来一声响亮的枪声。❑ *Over six hundred people were wounded in a single day.* 仅一天中就有 600 多人受伤。❑ *She hadn't uttered a single word.* 她一言未发。2 ADJ You use **single** to indicate that you are considering something on its own and separately from other things like it. 单独的；各自的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Every single house in town had been damaged.* 镇上每栋房子都遭到了破坏。❑ *The Middle East is the world's single most important source of oil.* 中东是世界上独一无二的最为重要的石油产地。3 ADJ Someone who is **single** is not married. You can also use **single** to describe someone who does not have a girlfriend or boyfriend. 单身的；未婚的 ❑ *Is it difficult being a single mother?* 做单身妈妈难吗？ ❑ *Gay men are now eligible to become foster parents whether they are single or have partners.* 无论是单身还是有伴侣，同性恋者现在都可以领养孩子了。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **single** room is a room intended for one person to stay or live in.（房间）单人的，单人使用的 ❑ *A single room at the Astir Hotel costs £56 a night.* 阿斯蒂尔酒店的单人间每晚收费 56 英镑。•N-COUNT **Single** is also a noun. ❑ *It's £65 for a single, £98 for a double and £120 for an entire suite.* 单人间 65 英镑，双人间 98 英镑，套房 120 英镑。5 ADJ [ADJ n] A **single** bed is wide enough for one person to sleep in.（床）单人的 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **single** ticket is a ticket for a journey from one place to another but not back again.（票）单程的【BRIT 英】❑ *The price of a single ticket is thirty-nine pounds.* 单程票的价格是 39 英镑。•N-COUNT **Single** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *...a Club Class single to Los Angeles.* 一张去洛杉矶的商务舱单程票

in AM, use 美国英语用 **one-way**

7 N-COUNT A **single** or a **CD single** is a CD which has a few short songs on it. You can also refer to the main song on a CD as a **single.**（只录几首短歌的）单曲唱片；（激光唱片上的）主打歌曲，单曲 ❑ *The winners will get a chance to release their own single.* 获胜者将有机会发行自己的单曲唱片。8 N-UNCOUNT **Singles** is a game of tennis or badminton in which one player plays another. The plural **singles** can be used to refer to one or more of these matches.（网球或羽毛球的）单打比赛 ❑ *Boris Becker of Germany won the men's singles.* 德国的鲍里斯·贝克尔赢得了男单冠军。9 → see also **single-** 10 **in single file** → see **file**

→ see **hotel, tennis**

▶**single out** PHRASAL VERB If you **single** someone **out** from a group, you choose them and give them special attention or treatment. 单独挑出；特别选出 ❑ [V n P] *The gunman had singled Debilly out and waited for him.* 持枪歹徒瞄准了德比利，然后伺机而动。❑ [V n P +for] *His immediate superior has singled him out for a special mention.* 他的顶头上司特别提到了他。❑ [V P n] *We wanted to single out the main threat to civilisation.* 我们想特别指出威胁文明的主要因素。[Also V P n (not pron) *for/as* n] [Also V n P *+as*]

single- /ˈsɪŋgᵊl-/ COMB **single-** is used to form words which describe something that has one part or feature, rather than having two or more of them.（用来构成合成词）表示"单一的"、"单个的" ❑ *The single-engine plane landed in western Arizona.* 那架单引擎飞机在亚利桑那州西部着陆。❑ *...a single-track road.* 单行道

ˌsingle-ˈbreasted ADJ A **single-breasted** coat, jacket, or suit fastens in the centre of the chest and has only one row of buttons.（上衣、夹克、套装等）单排扣的

ˌsin|gle ˈcream N-UNCOUNT **Single cream** is thin cream that does not have a lot of fat in it.（低脂肪）稀奶油【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **light cream**

ˌsingle-ˈdecker (**single-deckers**) N-COUNT A **single-decker** or a **single-decker bus** is a bus with only one deck. 单层公共汽车【BRIT 英】

ˌsingle-ˈhanded ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **single-handed**, you do it on your own, without help from anyone else. 独自地；单独地；无人帮助地；单枪匹马地 ❑ *I brought up my seven children single-handed.* 我独自一人抚养了 7 个孩子。

ˌsingle-ˈminded ADJ Someone who is **single-minded** has only one aim or purpose and is determined to achieve it. 一心一意的；专心致志的 ❑ *...a single-minded determination to win.* 一心要赢

ˌsin|gle ˈpar|ent (**single parents**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **single parent** is someone who is bringing up a child on their own, because the other parent is not living with them. 单亲 ❑ *I was bringing up my three children as a single parent.* 作为单身家长，我独自抚养我的 3 个孩子。❑ *...a single-parent household.* 单亲家庭

ˈsin|gles bar (**singles bars**) N-COUNT In North America, a **singles bar** is a bar where single people can go in order to drink and meet other single people.（北美的）单身酒吧

ˌsingle-ˈsex ADJ [usu ADJ n] At a **single-sex** school, the pupils are either all boys or all girls.（学校）单性别的，分男女的 ❑ *Is single-sex education good for girls?* 单性别教育对女孩好吗？

ˌsin|gle ˈsup|plement (**single supplements**) also **single person supplement** N-COUNT A **single supplement** is an additional sum of money that a hotel charges for one person to stay in a room meant for two people. 单间附加费（一人住双人间时所付的额外费用）❑ *You can avoid the single supplement by agreeing to share a twin room.* 你若同意合住双人房间就可以省下单间附加费了。

sin|glet /ˈsɪŋglət/ (**singlets**) 1 N-COUNT A **singlet** is a sleeveless sports shirt worn by athletes and boxers.（运动员或拳击选手穿的）运动背心【BRIT 英】❑ *...a grubby running singlet.* 一件脏兮兮的跑步背心 2 N-COUNT A **singlet** is a plain sleeveless piece of underwear which is worn on the upper half of the body.（贴身穿的）汗衫，背心【BRIT 英】❑ *He was wearing a blue silk singlet and boxer shorts.* 他穿着一件蓝色丝绸背心和平角短裤。

sin|gle|ton /ˈsɪŋgᵊltən/ (**singletons**) N-COUNT A **singleton** is someone who is neither married nor in a long-term relationship. 未婚者；❑ *Bank is a 38-year-old singleton who grew up in Philadelphia.* 班克是个 38 岁的单身汉，在费城长大。

sin|gly /ˈsɪŋgli/ ADV [ADV with v] If people do something **singly**, they each do it on their own, or do it one by one. 单个地；单独地；一个接一个地 ❑ *They marched out singly or in pairs.* 他们一个一个地或成双成对地走出来。

ˈsing-song (**sing-songs**) also **singsong** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **sing-song** voice repeatedly rises and falls in pitch.（声音）高低起伏的 ❑ *He started to speak in a nasal sing-song voice.* 他开始用一种带有鼻音的、抑扬顿挫的声调说话。2 N-COUNT A **sing-song** is an occasion on which a group of people sing songs together for pleasure.（众人自娱自乐的）合唱，歌唱会【BRIT 英】

sin|gu|lar /ˈsɪŋgjʊlᵊr/ 1 ADJ The **singular** form of a word is the form that is used when referring to one person or thing. 单数的；单数形式的 ❑ *...the fifteen case endings of the singular form of the Finnish noun.* 芬兰语的名词单数形式的 15 种格尾 ❑ *The word 'you' can be singular or plural.* 单词 you 可以是单数也可以是复数。2 N-SING **The singular** of a noun is the form of it that is used to refer to one person or thing.（名词的）单数，单数形式 ❑ [+of] *The singular of Inuit is Inuk.* Inuit（伊努伊特人）的单数形式是 Inuk。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Singular** means very great and remarkable. 非凡的；突出的；显著的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a smile of singular sweetness.* 无比甜美的微笑 •**sin|gu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *It seemed a singularly ill-judged enterprise for Truman to undertake.* 这对于杜鲁门来说似乎是一项特别不明智的事业。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **singular**, you mean that they are strange or unusual. 异常的；奇特的；奇怪的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Cardinal Meschia was without doubt a singular character.* 红衣主教梅斯基亚无疑是个怪人。❑ *Where he got that singular notion I just can't think.* 我真想不出来他从哪来的那种奇怪念头。•**sin|gu|lar|ity** /sɪŋgjʊˈlærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...his abrupt, turbulent style and the singularity of his appearance.* 他唐突、躁动的个性和怪异的外表

ˌsin|gu|lar ˈnoun (**singular nouns**) N-COUNT A **singular noun** is a noun such as 'standstill' or 'vicinity' that does not have a plural form and always has a determiner such as 'a' or 'the' in front of it. 单数名词

sin|is|ter /ˈsɪnɪstəʳ/ ADJ Something that is **sinister** seems evil or harmful. 邪恶的；有害的；不祥的 ❑ *There was something sinister about him that she found disturbing.* 他身上有种邪恶的东西让她很不安。

sink ◆◇◇ /sɪŋk/ (**sinks, sinking, sank, sunk**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sink** is a large fixed container in a kitchen, with taps to supply water. It is mainly used for washing dishes.（厨房里的）洗涤池，洗碗槽，水槽 ❑ *The sink was full of dirty dishes.* 水槽里堆满了脏碟子。❑ *...the kitchen sink.* 厨房洗涤槽 ❷ N-COUNT A **sink** is the same as a **washbasin** or **basin**. 同 washbasin 或 basin ❑ *The bathroom is furnished with 2 toilets, 2 showers, and 2 sinks.* 卫生间里装了两个抽水马桶、两个淋浴器和两个洗脸盆。❸ VERB If a boat **sinks** or if someone or something **sinks** it, it disappears below the surface of a mass of water.（使）下沉；（使）沉没 ❑ [v n] *In a naval battle your aim is to sink the enemy's ship.* 在海战中目标就是击沉敌船。❑ [v] *The boat was beginning to sink fast.* 小船开始快速下沉。❑ [v-ing] *The lifeboat crashed against the side of the sinking ship.* 救生船撞上了那艘正在下沉的船的侧身。•**sink|ing** (**sinkings**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...the sinking of the Titanic.* "泰坦尼克号"的沉没 ❹ VERB If something **sinks**, it disappears below the surface of a mass of water. 下沉；沉没 ❑ [v] *A fresh egg will sink and an old egg will float.* 新鲜鸡蛋会沉下去而不新鲜的会浮在上面。❺ VERB If something **sinks**, it moves slowly downwards. 缓慢下降；下陷；沉降 ❑ [v] *Far off to the west the sun was sinking.* 远处夕阳西下。❻ VERB If something **sinks to** a lower level or standard, it falls to that level or standard. 下降；减少；下跌 ❑ [v] *Share prices would have sunk—hurting small and big investors.* 股票价格就会下跌——大小投资者均会遭受打击。❑ [v +to/from/by] *Pay increases have sunk to around seven per cent.* 工资增长率已降至 7% 左右。❑ [v amount] *The pound had sunk 10 per cent against the Schilling.* 英镑对先令的汇率已经下跌了 10%。❼ ADJ [ADJ n] People use **sink** school or **sink** estate to refer to a school or housing estate that is in a very poor area with few resources. 贫困的；条件不好的【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *...unemployed teenagers from sink estates.* 来自贫困地区的无业青少年 ❽ VERB If your heart or your spirits **sink**, you become depressed or lose hope.（心情）变得沉重；（情绪）变低落 ❑ [v] *My heart sank because I thought he was going to dump me for another girl.* 我的心情一下子很沮丧，以为他要为了另一个女孩和我分手。❾ VERB If something sharp **sinks** or **is sunk into** something solid, it goes deeply into it.（使）埋入；（把…）打入；（使）插入 ❑ [v n +into] *I sank my teeth into a peppermint cream.* 我咬了口胡椒薄荷味奶油软糖。❑ [v +into] *The spade sank into a clump of overgrown bushes.* 铲子插入了一丛长势旺盛的灌木丛。❿ VERB If someone **sinks** a well, mine, or other large hole, they make a deep hole in the ground, usually by digging or drilling. 挖，掘（井、矿井、深洞等）❑ [v n] *...the site where Stephenson sank his first mineshaft.* 斯蒂芬森挖第一口矿井的地方 ⓫ VERB If you **sink** money **into** a business or project, you spend money on it in the hope of making more money. 把（资金）投入（企业或项目）❑ [v n +into] *He has already sunk $25 million into the project.* 他在这项目上已经投资了 2,500 万美元了。⓬ → see also **sinking, sunk** ⓭ PHRASE If you say that someone will have to **sink or swim**, you mean that they will have to succeed through their own efforts, or fail. 成败全靠自己；不自立，必沉沦 ❑ *The government doesn't want to force inefficient firms to sink or swim too quickly.* 政府并不想迫使效率低的公司过快地自生自灭。⓮ to **sink without trace** → see **trace**

▶**sink in** PHRASAL VERB When a statement or fact **sinks in**, you finally understand or realize it fully. 终于被充分理解；终于被完全领悟 ❑ [v P] *The implication took a while to sink in.* 其中的含意要花点时间才能完全领会。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sink* with:

N. **dishes in a** sink 洗涤槽里的盘子，**kitchen** sink 厨房洗涤槽 ❶ **bathroom** sink 浴室盥洗池 ❷ sink **a ship** 沉船 ❸

sink|er /'sɪŋkəʳ/ PHRASE You can use **hook, line, and sinker** to emphasize that someone is tricked or forced into a situation completely. 完全地；毫无保留地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We fell for it hook, line, and sinker.* 我们对它完全是一见倾心。

sink|ing /'sɪŋkɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] If you have a **sinking** feeling, you suddenly become depressed or lose hope.（情绪突然）颓丧的，抑郁的，沮丧的 ❑ *I began to have a sinking feeling that I was not going to get rid of her.* 我开始有一种永远也摆脱不了她的沮丧情绪。❷ → see also **sink**

Sino- /'saɪnəʊ-/ COMB [ADJ n] **Sino-** is added to adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe relations between China and another country.（与表示国家的形容词连用构成形容词）表示"中国和…的" ❑ *...Sino-Vietnamese friendship.* 中越友谊

sinu|ous /'sɪnjʊəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **sinuous** moves with smooth twists and turns. 摇曳生姿的；动作柔软的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the silent, sinuous approach of a snake through the long grass.* 一条蛇灵活地扭动身躯，穿过高高的草丛悄悄地靠近

Word Link 词根词缀 *sinu = curve* 曲线：*insinuate, sinuous, sinus*

si|nus /'saɪnəs/ (**sinuses**) N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **sinuses** are the spaces in the bone behind your nose. 鼻窦 ❑ *I still suffer from catarrh and sinus problems.* 我仍然患有黏膜炎和鼻窦炎。

si|nusi|tis /ˌsaɪnə'saɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT If you have **sinusitis**, the layer of flesh inside your sinuses is swollen and painful, which can cause headaches and a blocked nose. 鼻窦炎

sip /sɪp/ (**sips, sipping, sipped**) ❶ VERB If you **sip** a drink or **sip at** it, you drink by taking just a small amount at a time. 小口喝；抿 ❑ [v n] *Jessica sipped her drink thoughtfully.* 杰茜卡小口地喝着饮料，若有所思。❑ [v +at/from] *He sipped at the glass and then put it down.* 他抿了一口杯中的酒，然后放了下来。❑ [v] *He lifted the water-bottle to his lips and sipped.* 他把水瓶举到嘴边，小口地喝着。❷ N-COUNT A **sip** is a small amount of drink that you take into your mouth.（饮品的）一小口，一啜的量 ❑ [+of] *Harry took a sip of bourbon.* 哈里抿了一口波旁威士忌酒。

si|phon /'saɪfᵊn/ (**siphons, siphoning, siphoned**) also **syphon** ❶ VERB If you **siphon** liquid from a container, you make it come out through a tube and down into a lower container by enabling gravity to push it out. 通过虹吸管吸（或输送、抽干）❑ [v n prep] *She puts a piece of plastic tubing in her mouth and starts siphoning gas from a huge metal drum.* 她把一根塑料管放进嘴里，开始从一个巨大的金属桶里吸气。[Also v n] •PHRASAL VERB **Siphon off** means the same as **siphon**. siphon off 同 siphon ❑ [v P n] *Surgeons siphoned off fluid from his left lung.* 外科医生抽出了他左肺中的积液。[Also v n P] ❷ N-COUNT A **siphon** is a tube that you use for siphoning liquid. 虹吸管 ❸ VERB If you **siphon** money or resources from something, you cause them to be used for a purpose for which they were not intended. 抽取，抽出，挪用（金钱或资源）❑ [v n prep] *He had siphoned thousands of pounds a week from the failing business.* 他一周之内从这家濒临破产的企业里抽走了数千英镑的资金。•PHRASAL VERB **Siphon off** means the same as **siphon**. siphon off 同 siphon ❑ [v P n] *He had siphoned off a small fortune in aid money from the United Nations.* 他从联合国的救济金中挪走了一小笔钱。[Also v n P]

sir ◆◆ /sɜːʳ/ (**sirs**) ❶ N-COUNT People sometimes say **sir** as a very formal and polite way of addressing a man whose name they do not know or a man of superior rank. For example, a shop assistant might address a male customer as **sir**.（对不知其姓名的男士或上级的尊称）先生，长官【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Excuse me sir, but would you mind telling me what sort of car that is?* 先生，请您告诉我那是什么类型的车好吗？❑ *Good afternoon to you, sir.* 下午好，先生。❷ N-TITLE **Sir** is the title used in front of the name of a knight or baronet. 爵士（用于爵士或准男爵名字之前的尊称）❑ *She introduced me to Sir Tobias and Lady Clarke.* 她把我引见给了托拜厄斯爵士和克拉克夫人。❸ CONVENTION You use the expression **Dear sir** at the beginning of a formal letter or a business letter when you are writing to a man. You use **Dear sirs** when you are writing to an organization.（正式信函或商务信函开头的称呼语）先生，阁下（写信给某组织时使用 Dear sirs）❑ *Dear Sir, Your letter of the 9th October has been referred to us.* 尊敬的先生，您 10 月 9 日的来信已转交我处。

sire /'saɪəʳ/ (**sires, siring, sired**) VERB When a male animal, especially a horse, **sires** a young animal, he makes a female pregnant so that she gives birth to it.（雄性家畜，尤指种马）生殖，繁殖【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *Comet also sired the champion foal out of Spinway Harvest.* "彗星"还跟"斯平威·哈维斯特"生下了这匹出类拔

S

苹的小马驹。

si|ren /ˈsaɪərən/ (**sirens**) 1 N-COUNT A **siren** is a warning device which makes a long, loud noise. Most fire engines, ambulances, and police cars have sirens. 汽笛；警报器 ❑ *It sounds like an air raid siren.* 那听起来像是空袭警报。 2 N-COUNT Some people refer to a woman as a **siren** when they think that she is attractive to men but dangerous in some way. 妖艳而危险的女人；妖妇【LITERARY 文】❑ *He depicts her as a siren who has drawn him to his ruin.* 他把她描述成红颜祸水——就是她毁掉了自己。

sir|loin /ˈsɜːˌlɔɪn/ (**sirloins**) N-VAR A **sirloin** is a piece of beef which is cut from the bottom and side parts of a cow's back. 牛上腰肉；牛里脊肉 ❑ *...sirloin steaks.* 西冷牛排

si|sal /ˈsaɪzᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Sisal** is the fibre from the leaves of a plant that is grown in the West Indies, South America, and Africa. **Sisal** is used to make rope, cord, and mats. 剑麻（用生长于西印度群岛、南美和非洲的一种植物的叶子制成的纤维）

sis|sy /ˈsɪsi/ (**sissies**) also **cissy** N-COUNT Some people, especially men, describe a boy as a **sissy** when they disapprove of him because he does not like rough, physical activities or is afraid to do things which might be dangerous. 女孩子气的男孩；胆小怯懦的男孩【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They were rough kids, and thought we were sissies.* 他们那帮孩子野蛮得很，还认为我们太女孩子气。

sis|ter ◆◆◆ /ˈsɪstəʳ/ (**sisters**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **sister** is a girl or woman who has the same parents as you. 姐；妹 ❑ *His sister Sarah helped him.* 他姐姐萨拉帮助了他。 ❑ [+of] *...Vanessa Bell, the sister of Virginia Woolf.* 弗吉尼娅·伍尔夫的姐姐瓦妮莎·贝尔 ❑ *I didn't know you had a sister.* 我当时并不知道你还有个姐姐。 2 → see also **half-sister, stepsister** 3 N-COUNT; N-TITLE **Sister** is a title given to a woman who belongs to a religious community. 修女；女教友 ❑ *Sister Francesca entered the chapel.* 弗朗西丝卡修女进入了小教堂。 ❑ [+of] *...the Hospice of the Sisters of Charity at Lourdes.* 卢尔德仁爱修女会的安养院 4 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **sister** is a senior female nurse who supervises part of a hospital. 护士长；高级护士【BRIT 英】❑ *Ask to speak to the sister on the ward.* 请求和病房里的护士长说话。 ❑ *Sister Middleton followed the coffee trolley.* 护士长米德尔顿跟在送咖啡的推车后面。 5 N-COUNT [usu poss N] You can describe a woman as your **sister** if you feel a connection with her, for example because she belongs to the same race, religion, country, or profession. （同一种族、宗教、国家或职业的）姐妹；同道中的女性；志同道合的女士 ❑ *Modern woman has been freed from many of the duties that befell her sisters in times past.* 现代女性已经从许多压在旧时女性身上的责任中解放出来了。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **sister** to describe something that is of the same type or is connected in some way to another thing you have mentioned. For example, if a company has a **sister** company, they are connected. 同类型的；相关联的；如同姐妹的 ❑ *...the International Monetary Fund and its sister organisation, the World Bank.* 国际货币基金组织及其姊妹机构——世界银行

→ see **family**

sis|ter|hood /ˈsɪstəʳhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Sisterhood** is the affection and loyalty that women feel for other women who they have something in common with. （拥有共同之处的女性之间的）姐妹情谊 ❑ *There was a degree of solidarity and sisterhood among the women.* 这些妇女之间比较团结友好。

'sister-in-law (**sisters-in-law**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **sister-in-law** is the sister of their husband or wife, or the woman who is married to their brother. 大（或小）姑子；大（或小）姨子；嫂子；弟媳；妯娌

→ see **family**

sis|ter|ly /ˈsɪstəʳli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A woman's **sisterly** feelings are the feelings of love and loyalty which you expect a sister to show. 姐妹般的 ❑ *Bernadette gave him a shy, sisterly kiss.* 贝尔纳黛特像妹妹一样羞怯地吻了他一下。

sit ◆◆◆ /sɪt/ (**sits, sitting, sat**) 1 VERB If you **are sitting** somewhere, for example in a chair, your bottom is resting on the chair and the upper part of your body is upright. 坐 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Mother was sitting in her chair in the kitchen.* 妈妈坐在厨房里的椅子上。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They sat there in shock and disbelief.* 他们吃惊地坐在那里，不敢相信这是真的。 ❑ [v] *They had been sitting watching television.* 他们一直坐在那里看电视。 ❑ [v adj] *He was unable to sit still for longer than a few minutes.* 他连几分钟都坐不住。 [Also v] 2 VERB When you **sit** somewhere, you lower your body until you are sitting on something. 就座；坐下 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He set the cases against a wall and sat on them.* 他把箱子靠墙放好，然后坐在上面。 ❑ [v] *When you stand, they stand; when you sit, they sit.* 你站着他们就站着，你坐下他们就坐下。 •PHRASAL VERB **Sit down** means the same as **sit**. sit down 同 sit ❑ [v p] *I sat down, stunned.* 我坐了下来，呆若木鸡。 ❑ [v p prep/adv] *Hughes beckoned him to sit down on the sofa.* 休斯示意他在沙发上坐下。 3 VERB If you **sit** someone somewhere, you tell them to sit there or put them in a sitting position. 使坐下；使就座 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He used to sit me on his lap.* 他过去常常让我坐在他的腿上。 •PHRASAL VERB To **sit** someone **down** somewhere means to **sit** them there. 使坐下；使就座 ❑ [v n p prep/adv] *She helped him out of the water and sat him down on the rock.* 她把他从水里拉出来，让他坐在岩石上。 ❑ [v n p] *They sat me down and had a serious discussion about sex.* 他们让我坐下，然后严肃地和我探讨了有关性的话题。 [Also v p n (not pron)] 4 VERB If you **sit** an examination, you do it. 参加（考试）【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *June and July are the traditional months for sitting exams.* 6 月和 7 月是传统的考试月份。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **take**

5 VERB [no cont] If you **sit on** a committee or other official group, you are a member of it. 作为…的成员 ❑ [v +on] *He was asked to sit on numerous committees.* 他受邀担任过许多委员会的委员。 6 VERB When a parliament, legislature, court, or other official body **sits**, it officially carries out its work. （议会）开会；（法院）开庭【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *Parliament sits for only 28 weeks out of 52.* 在一年 52 周当中只有 28 周是议会开会的时间。 7 VERB If a building or object **sits** in a particular place, it is in that place. 位于；坐落在【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *Our new house sat next to a stream.* 我们的新房子坐落在一条小溪旁。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *On the table sat a box decorated with little pearl triangles.* 桌上有一只用珠子串成的小三角形作装饰的盒子。 8 → see also **sitting** 9 PHRASE If you **sit tight**, you remain in the same place or situation and do not take any action, usually because you are waiting for something to happen. 呆在原处不动；不轻举妄动 ❑ *Sit tight. I'll be right back.* 你留在这儿别动，我马上就回来。 10 to **sit on the fence** → see **fence**

▶**sit around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sit about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **sit around** or **sit about**, you spend time doing nothing useful or interesting. 闲坐着；无所事事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *Eve isn't the type to sit around doing nothing.* 伊芙不是那种喜欢坐在那里无所事事的人。

▶**sit back** PHRASAL VERB If you **sit back** while something is happening, you relax and do not become involved in it. 不插手；袖手旁观【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *They didn't have to do anything except sit back and enjoy life.* 他们只需置身事外，享受生活。

▶**sit by** PHRASAL VERB If you **sit by** while something wrong or illegal is happening, you allow it to happen and do not do anything about it. （对错误或违法的事情）坐视不理，作壁上观 ❑ [v p] *We can't just sit by and watch you throw your life away.* 我们不能眼睁睁地看着你毁掉自己的生活。

▶**sit down** 1 → see **sit 2, 3** 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **sit down** and do something, you spend time and effort doing it in order to try to achieve something. 尽心尽力（去做某事）❑ [v p] *Have you both sat down and worked out a budget together?* 你们有没有同心协力制订出一份预算呢？ 3 → see also **sit-down**

▶**sit in on** PHRASAL VERB If you **sit in on** a lesson, meeting, or discussion, you are present while it is taking place but do not take part in it. 旁听（课程）；列席（会议）❑ [v p p n] *Will they permit you to sit in on a few classes?* 他们会同意你旁听几节课吗？

▶**sit on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **is sitting on** something, you mean that they are delaying dealing with it. 拖

延；压着不办【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *He had been sitting on the document for at least two months.* 他已经将这份文件压了至少两个月。

▶**sit out** PHRASAL VERB If you **sit** something **out**, you wait for it to finish, without taking any action.（不采取行动）静等…结束，等到…结束 ❑ [V n P] *The only thing I can do is keep quiet and sit this one out.* 我唯一能做的就是保持沉默，等待这件事结束。❑ [V P n] *He can afford to sit out the property slump.* 他的经济实力可以撑过这次房地产市场萧条期。

▶**sit through** PHRASAL VERB If you **sit through** something such as a film, lecture, or meeting, you stay until it is finished although you are not enjoying it. 坐着挨到（电影、讲座、会议等）结束 ❑ [V P n] *...movies so bad you can hardly bear to sit through them.* 糟得叫人很难耐着性子看完的影片

▶**sit up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **sit up**, you move into a sitting position when you have been leaning back or lying down. 坐起来；坐直 ❑ [V P] *Her head spins dizzily as soon as she sits up.* 她一坐起来头就晕。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **sit** someone **up**, you move them into a sitting position when they have been leaning back or lying down. 使…坐起身来；让…直起身子 ❑ [V n P] *She sat him up and made him comfortable.* 她帮他坐起身来，好让他舒服一点。[Also V P n (not pron)] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **sit up**, you do not go to bed although it is very late. 深夜未睡；熬夜 ❑ [V P] *We sat up drinking and talking.* 我们饮酒谈天，直至深夜。4 → see also **sit-up**

Usage 用法 **sit and set**

Be careful not to confuse the verbs *sit* and *set*. *Sit* means 'to be seated,' and is generally used intransitively. *Sit down and let's get started. Set* means 'to place something down somewhere,' and is generally used transitively: *Terence took off his glasses and set them on the table.*
注意不要混淆 sit 和 set。sit 通常用作不及物动词，表示"就座"：Sit down and let's get started. 坐下来，咱们开始吧。set 通常用作及物动词，表示"把某物放到某处"：Terence took off his glasses and set them on the table. 特伦斯把眼镜摘下来，放到桌子上。

Thesaurus 同类词 *sit* Also look up:

V. perch, rest, settle 1 2 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sit* with:

ADV. sit **alone** 独自坐着，sit **back** 轻松地坐，sit **comfortably** 舒服地坐着，sit **quietly** 静静地坐着，sit **still** 一动不动地坐着 1
V. sit **and eat** 坐着吃，sit **and enjoy** 坐着享受，sit **and listen** 坐着听，sit **and talk** 坐着说，sit **and wait** 坐着等，sit **and watch (or** sit **watching)** 坐着观看 1
sit **down to dinner/eat** 坐下就餐 / 吃，sit **down and relax** 坐下来放松 1 2
PREP. sit **in a circle** 围成圆圈坐下，sit **on the porch** 在走廊上坐下，sit **on the sidelines** 在球场边线上坐下 1
sit **on a bench** 坐在板凳上，sit **in a chair** 坐在椅子上，sit **on the floor** 坐在地板上，sit **on** *someone's* **lap** 坐在某人的大腿上，sit **around/at a table** 围着桌子坐下 1 2

si|tar /sɪ'tɑ:ʳ/ (**sitars**) N-VAR A **sitar** is an Indian musical instrument with two layers of strings, a long neck, and a round body. 西塔尔琴（一种印度的弦乐器）

sit|com /'sɪtkɒm/ (**sitcoms**) N-COUNT A **sitcom** is an amusing television drama series about a set of characters. **Sitcom** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'situation comedy'. 情景喜剧

'sit-down 1 N-SING If you have **a sit-down**, you sit down and rest for a short time. 坐下休息；小憩【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *All he wanted was a cup of tea and a sit-down.* 他只求一杯清茶、片刻小憩。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **sit-down** meal is served to people sitting at tables.（餐饭）由侍者送上餐桌的，坐在桌前吃的 ❑ *A sit-down dinner was followed by a disco.* 晚宴之后播放了一曲迪斯科舞曲。3 ADJ [ADJ n] In a **sit-down** protest, people refuse to leave a place until they get what they want.（抗议）静坐的 ❑ *Teachers staged a sit-down protest in front of the president's office.* 老师们在校长办公室门前举行了一场静坐抗议。

site ↔ /saɪt/ (**sites, siting, sited**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **site** is a piece of ground that is used for a particular purpose or where a particular thing happens. 场地；场所 ❑ *He became a hod carrier on a building site.* 他在建筑工地上当起了小工。❑ *...a bat sanctuary with special nesting sites.* 专门辟出了筑巢处的蝙蝠禁猎区 2 N-COUNT **The site of** an important event is the place where it happened. 地点；遗址；原址 ❑ [+of] *Scientists have described the Aral sea as the site of the worst ecological disaster on Earth.* 科学家把咸海描述成地球上最严重的生态灾难发生地。3 N-COUNT A **site** is a piece of ground where something such as a statue or building stands or used to stand.（建造房屋等的）地皮，地基，遗址 ❑ [+of] *...the site of Moses' tomb.* 摩西的墓址 4 N-COUNT A **site** is the same as a **website**. 同 website 5 VERB [usu passive] If something **is sited** in a particular place or position, it is put there or built there. 使坐落在；给…选址 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *He said chemical weapons had never been sited in Germany.* 他声称从未在德国部署过化学武器。❑ [V-ed] *...a damp, old castle, romantically sited on a river estuary.* 坐落在河湾之上的一座阴冷潮湿的古城堡，仿佛传奇中描述的一般 •**sit|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *...controls on the siting of gas storage vessels.* 储气罐存放地点的管制 6 PHRASE If someone or something is **on site**, they are in a particular area or group of buildings where people work, study, or stay. 在现场；临场 ❑ *It is cheaper to have extra building work done when the builder is on site.* 建筑工在现场干活时，让他额外做工的话工钱会便宜一些。7 PHRASE If someone or something is **off site**, they are away from a particular area or group of buildings where people work, study, or stay. 不在场；离开 ❑ *There is ample car parking off site.* 外面有很多地方可以停车。

'site map (**site maps**) N-COUNT A **site map** is a plan of a website showing what is on it and providing links to the different sections. 网站地图【COMPUTING 计算机】

'sit-in (**sit-ins**) N-COUNT A **sit-in** is a protest in which people go to a public place and stay there for a long time. 静坐示威【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The campaigners held a sit-in outside the Supreme Court.* 运动参与者在最高法院门外举行了静坐示威。

sit|ter /'sɪtəʳ/ (**sitters**) N-COUNT A **sitter** is the same as a **babysitter**. 同 babysitter

sit|ting /'sɪtɪŋ/ (**sittings**) 1 N-COUNT A **sitting** is one of the periods when a meal is served when there is not enough space for everyone to eat at the same time.（因场地限制而分批用餐的）一批，一轮 ❑ *Dinner was in two sittings.* 分两批吃晚饭。2 N-COUNT A **sitting** of a parliament, legislature, court, or other official body is one of the occasions when it meets in order to carry out its work. 召开会议；举行例会 ❑ [+of] *...the recent emergency sittings of the U.N. Security Council.* 联合国安全理事会最近召开的几次紧急会议 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **sitting** president or member of parliament is a present one, not a future or past one.（总统或议员）现任的，在任期内的 ❑ *...the greatest clash in our history between a sitting president and an ex-president.* 在我们的历史上发生的现任总统与前任总统之间最为严重的一次冲突 4 → see also **sit**

,sit|ting 'duck (**sitting ducks**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **sitting duck**, you mean that they are easy to attack, cheat, or take advantage of. 易受攻击的目标；容易受骗者；容易被利用者【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Nancy knew she'd be a sitting duck when she raised the trap door.* 南希明白，只要一打开天窗，她马上就会成为受攻击的目标。

'sit|ting room (**sitting rooms**) also **sitting-room** N-COUNT A **sitting room** is a room in a house where people sit and relax. 起居室；会客室【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **living room**

,sit|ting 'tar|get (**sitting targets**) N-COUNT A **sitting target** is the same as a **sitting duck**. 同 sitting duck ❑ [+for] *They know they are a sitting target for the press.* 他们知道自己很容易受到媒体的攻击。

,sit|ting 'ten|ant (**sitting tenants**) N-COUNT A **sitting tenant** is a person who rents a house or flat as their home and has a legal right to live there. 租屋人；房客；承租者【BRIT 英】❑ *1.4 million council homes have been sold, mostly to sitting tenants.* 已经出售

S

了 140 万套廉租公房，大部分购买者都是房子的承租人。

situ|ate /ˈsɪtʃueɪt/ (**situates, situating, situated**) VERB If you **situate** something such as an idea or fact in a particular context, you relate it to that context, especially in order to understand it better.（尤指为了更好地理解某事）把…放在（特殊的环境中），把…跟（具体情境）联系【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n adv/prep] *How do we situate Christianity in the context of modern physics and psychology?* 我们怎样把基督教放在现代物理学和心理学的背景下来考虑呢？

situ|at|ed /ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If something is **situated** in a particular place or position, it is in that place or position. 坐落在…的；位于…的 ❑ [+*in*] *His hotel is situated in one of the loveliest places on the Loire.* 他下榻的旅馆位于卢瓦尔河畔最漂亮的地方之一。

situa|tion ◆◆◆ /ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃᵊn/ (**situations**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You use **situation** to refer generally to what is happening in a particular place at a particular time, or to refer to what is happening to you. 形势；情况；局面 ❑ *Army officers said the situation was under control.* 陆军军官称局面已经得到了控制。❑ *She's in a hopeless situation.* 她已经无可救药。❷ N-COUNT The **situation** of a building or town is the kind of surroundings that it has.（建筑物、城镇的）位置，环境【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The garden is in a beautiful situation on top of a fold in the rolling Hampshire landscape.* 这座花园位于地势连绵起伏的汉普郡的一处山冈上，环境十分优美。❸ PHRASE **Situations Vacant** is the title of a column or page in a newspaper where jobs are advertised.（报纸上的招聘广告栏或招聘页标题）招聘【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Employment**

Thesaurus 同类词 *situation* Also look up:

N. circumstances, condition, plight, position, state ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *situation* with:

V. **describe a** situation 描述形势，**discuss a** situation 讨论状况，**handle a** situation 处理情况，**improve a** situation 改善局面，**understand a** situation 了解形势 ❶

ADJ. **bad** situation 不好的形势，**complicated** situation 复杂的局面，**current** situation 时局，**dangerous** situation 险境，**difficult** situation 困难的局势，**economic** situation 经济形势，**financial** situation 财政状况，**political** situation 政治形势，**present** situation 当前形势，**same** situation 相同的局面，**tense** situation 紧张的态势，**terrible** situation 严峻的形势 **unique** situation 异乎寻常的局面，**unusual** situation 不同寻常的局势，**whole** situation 整体情况 ❶

Word Link 词根词缀 *site, situ = position* 位置，*location* 地方：*campsite, situation, website*

ˌsitua|tion ˈcom|edy (**situation comedies**) N-VAR A **situation comedy** is an amusing television drama series about a set of characters. The abbreviation **sitcom** is also used. 情景喜剧（缩略形式为 sitcom）❑ *...a situation comedy that was set in an acupuncture clinic.* 以一家针灸诊所为背景的情景喜剧

ˈsit-up (**sit-ups**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **situp**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sit-ups** are exercises that you do to strengthen your stomach muscles. They involve sitting up from a lying position while keeping your legs straight on the floor. 仰卧起坐

six ◆◆◆ /sɪks/ (**sixes**) NUM **Six** is the number 6.（数字）6 ❑ *...a glorious career spanning more than six decades.* 延续 60 余载的辉煌事业

ˌsix-ˈfooter (**six-footers**) N-COUNT Someone who is six foot tall can be called a **six-footer**. 身高 6 英尺的人【INFORMAL 非正式】

ˈsix-pack (**six-packs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **six-pack** is a pack containing six bottles or cans sold together. 六瓶装；六罐装 ❑ [+*of*] *He picked up a six-pack of beer.* 他拿起一箱 6 瓶装的啤酒。❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] If a man has a **six-pack**, his stomach muscles are very well developed. 发达的腹肌 ❑ *He has a six-pack stomach and is extremely well-proportioned.* 他腹肌发达，体型完美。

six|pence /ˈsɪkspəns/ (**sixpences**) N-COUNT A **sixpence** is a small silver coin which was used in Britain before the decimal money system was introduced in 1971. It was the equivalent of 2.5 pence.（1971 年前英国旧币制的）六便士（硬币）【BRIT 英】

ˈsix-shooter (**six-shooters**) N-COUNT A **six-shooter** is a small gun that holds six bullets. 六响手枪；六发式左轮手枪

six|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌsɪkˈstiːn/ (**sixteens**) NUM **Sixteen** is the number 16.（数字）16 ❑ *...exams taken at the age of sixteen.* 16 岁时参加的考试 ❑ *He worked sixteen hours a day.* 他每天工作 16 个小时。

six|teenth ◆◆◇ /ˌsɪkˈstiːnθ/ (**sixteenths**) ❶ ORD The **sixteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number sixteen. 第十六 ❑ *...the sixteenth century AD.* 公元 16 世纪 ❷ FRACTION A **sixteenth** is one of sixteen equal parts of something. 十六分之一 ❑ *...a sixteenth of a second.* 1/16 秒

sixth ◆◆◇ /sɪksθ/ (**sixths**) ❶ ORD The **sixth** item in a series is the one that you count as number six. 第六 ❑ *...the sixth round of the World Cup.* 世界杯第六轮的比赛 ❑ *...the sixth of December.* 12 月 6 日 ❷ FRACTION A **sixth** is one of six equal parts of something. 六分之一 ❑ *The company yesterday shed a sixth of its workforce.* 这家公司昨天裁掉了 1/6 的员工。❑ *...five-sixths of a mile.* 5/6 英里

ˈsixth form (**sixth forms**) also **sixth-form** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **sixth form** in a British school consists of the classes that pupils go to from 16 to 18 years of age, usually in order to study for A levels.（英国中学的）第六学年，六年级（学生年龄在 16 岁至 18 岁，通常是为参加高级程度考试做准备）❑ *She was offered her first modelling job while she was still in the sixth-form.* 她还在上六年级的时候就得到了第一份模特工作。

ˈsixth for|mer (**sixth formers**) also **sixth-former** N-COUNT A **sixth former** is a pupil who is in the sixth form at a British school.（英国中学的）第六学年学生，六年级学生

ˌsixth ˈsense N-SING If you say that someone has a **sixth sense**, you mean that they seem to have a natural ability to know about things before other people, or to know things that other people do not know. 第六感；直觉 ❑ [+*for*] *The interesting thing about O'Reilly is his sixth sense for finding people who have good ideas.* 奥赖利的有趣之处在于，他能够凭直觉找到有好点子的人。

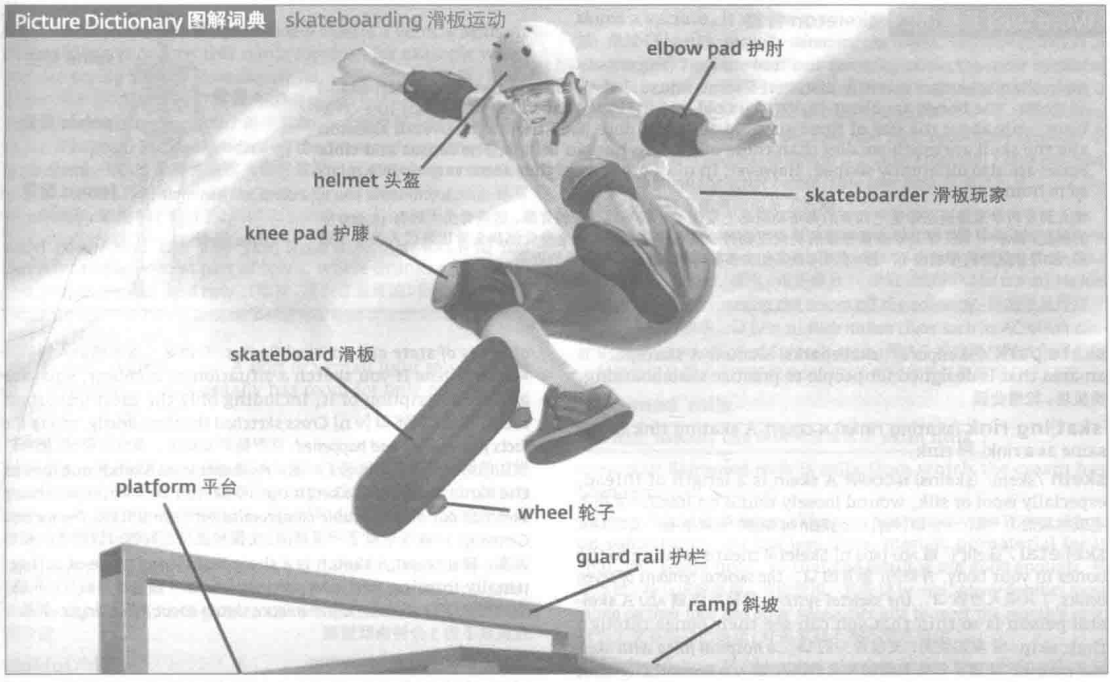
six|ti|eth ◆◆◇ /ˈsɪkstiəθ/ ORD The **sixtieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number sixty. 第六十 ❑ *He is to retire on his sixtieth birthday.* 他准备在 60 岁生日那天退休。

six|ty ◆◆◆ /ˈsɪksti/ (**sixties**) ❶ NUM **Sixty** is the number 60.（数字）60 ❑ *...the sunniest April in Britain for more than sixty years.* 英国 60 多年以来阳光最灿烂的 4 月 ❷ N-PLURAL When you talk about the **sixties**, you are referring to numbers between 60 and 69. For example, if you are in your **sixties**, you are aged between 60 and 69. If the temperature is **in the sixties**, it is between 60 and 69 degrees. 六十几（指 60 至 69 之间的数字）❑ *...a lively widow in her sixties.* 一位年过花甲、精神矍铄的寡妇 ❸ N-PLURAL **The sixties** is the decade between 1960 and 1969. 二十世纪六十年代（指 1960 年至 1969 年）❑ *In the sixties there were the deaths of the two Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King.* 20 世纪 60 年代，肯尼迪兄弟和马丁·路德·金先后去世。

ˌs,ix-ˈyard ˌbox N-SING On a football pitch, **the six-yard box** is the rectangular area marked in front of the goal.（足球的）球门区

siz|able /ˈsaɪzəbᵊl/ → see **sizeable**

size ◆◆◇ /saɪz/ (**sizes, sizing, sized**) ❶ N-VAR **The size of** something is how big or small it is. Something's size is determined by comparing it to other things, counting it, or measuring it. 大小；数量；规模 ❑ [+*of*] *Scientists have found the bones of a hoofed grazing animal about the size of a small horse.* 科学家已经发现了一种约有马驹般大小的有蹄草食性动物的骨骼。❑ [+*of*] *In 1970 the average size of a French farm was 19 hectares.* 1970 年，法国农场的平均规模为 19 公顷。❑ *...shelves containing books of various sizes.* 摆放了各种开本书籍的书架 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **The size of** something is the fact that it is very large. 巨大；庞大 ❑ [+*of*] *He knows the size of the task.* 他明白这个任务有多艰巨。❑ *Jack walked around the hotel and was mesmerized by its sheer size.* 杰克在宾馆里四处转了转，为其宏伟气势所倾倒。❸ N-COUNT A **size** is one of a series of graded measurements, especially for things such as clothes or shoes.



(尤指衣服、鞋子等的)尺寸，尺码，号 ❑ *My sister is the same height but only a size 12.* 我姐姐是一样的身高，不过只穿 12 号的。❑ *I tried them on and they were the right size.* 我试穿了一下，大小正合适。

▶**size up** PHRASAL VERB If you **size up** a person or situation, you carefully look at the person or think about the situation, so that you can decide how to act. 打量；估计；判断；评估【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Some U.S. manufacturers have been sizing up the U.K. as a possible market for their clothes.* 一些美国生产商一直在观察英国是否会成为他们的成衣潜在市场。❑ [V n P] *He spent the evening sizing me up intellectually.* 他整晚都在若有所思地打量我。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *size* with:

ADJ. **average** size 平均大小，**full** size 实际大小 1
sheer size …之大 2
size **large/medium/small** 大 / 中 / 小号，**mid** size 中等尺码，**right** size 合适的尺寸 3
N. **bite** size 适于入口的大小，**class** size 班级人数，**family** size 家庭大小，**life** size 实际大小，**pocket** size 袖珍型 1
size **chart** 尺码表，**king/queen** size 特大 / 大号 3
V. **double in** size 规模加倍，**increase in** size 规模增加，**vary in** size 大小各异 1
a size **fits** 尺寸合适 3

-size /-saɪz/ or **-sized** 1 COMB You can use **-size** or **-sized** in combination with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something is the same size as something else.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"像…大小的"、"与…一样大的" ❑ *…golfball-sized lumps of coarse black rock.* 跟高尔夫球一般大小的粗糙黑色石块 2 COMB You can use **-size** or **-sized** in combination with adjectives to form adjectives which describe the size of something.（与形容词连用构成形容词）表示"…大小的"、"…规模的" ❑ *…full-size gymnasiums.* 大型健身房 ❑ *…a medium-sized college.* 一所中等规模的学院 3 COMB You can use **-size** or **-sized** in combination with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something is big enough or small enough to be suitable for a particular job or purpose.（与名词连用构成形容词）表示"合适…的"、"合…规格的" ❑ *…a small passport-size photograph.* 大小适合护照用的小照片 ❑ *…a child-sized knife.* 大小适合儿童用的刀

size|able /ˈsaɪzəbᵊl/ also **sizable** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sizeable** means fairly large. 相当大的；颇大的 ❑ *Harry inherited the house and a sizeable chunk of land.* 哈里继承了这座房子以及相当大的一片土地。

-sized /-saɪzd/ → see **-size**

siz|zle /ˈsɪzᵊl/ (**sizzles, sizzling, sizzled**) VERB If something such as hot oil or fat **sizzles**, it makes hissing sounds.（热油、脂肪等）发出嗞嗞声 ❑ [V] *The sausages and burgers sizzled on the barbecue.* 香肠和牛肉饼在烤架上嗞嗞作响。❑ [V-ing] *…a frying pan of sizzling oil.* 油烧得嗞嗞作响的平底煎锅

skate /skeɪt/ (**skates, skating, skated**) 1 N-COUNT **Skates** are ice-skates. 冰鞋；溜冰鞋 2 N-COUNT **Skates** are roller-skates. 四轮溜冰鞋；旱冰鞋 3 VERB If you **skate**, you move about wearing ice-skates or roller-skates. 溜冰；滑冰 ❑ [V] *I actually skated, and despite some teetering I did not fall on the ice.* 我真的滑冰了——尽管有些踉跄，但没有跌跟头。❑ [V adv/prep] *Dan skated up to him.* 丹滑着冰来到他的面前。[Also V n] •**skat|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They all went skating together in the winter.* 他们冬天一起去溜冰。•**skat|er** (**skaters**) N-COUNT ❑ *West Lake, an outdoor ice-skating rink, attracts skaters during the day and night.* 无论白天还是晚上，西湖这个户外溜冰场都吸引着许多溜冰的人。4 N-COUNT A **skate** is a kind of flat sea fish. 鳐（一种扁平状海鱼）❑ *Boats had plenty of mackerel and a few skate.* 那些船上有许多鲭鱼，还有几条鳐鱼。•N-UNCOUNT **Skate** is this fish eaten as food.（供食用的）鳐鱼 5 VERB If you **skate over** or **round** a difficult subject, you avoid discussing it. 避谈；回避；搪塞 ❑ [V +over] *Scientists have tended to skate over the difficulties of explaining dreams.* 科学家往往回避释梦的难题。❑ [V +round/around] *When pressed, he skates around the subject of those women who he met as a 19-year-old.* 别人逼问他有关他 19 岁时遇到的那些女人的情况时，他就会加以搪塞。

skate|board /ˈskeɪtbɔːʳd/ (**skateboards**) N-COUNT A **skateboard** is a narrow board with wheels at each end, which people stand on and ride for pleasure. 滑板

→ see **skateboarding**

skate|board|er /ˈskeɪtbɔːʳdəʳ/ (**skateboarders**) N-COUNT A **skateboarder** is someone who rides on a skateboard. 滑板手；玩滑板的人

skate|board|ing /ˈskeɪtbɔːʳdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Skateboarding** is the activity of riding on a skateboard. 玩滑板；滑板运动

→ see Picture Dictionary: **skateboarding**

Word Web 话题词汇 skeleton 骨骼

Australian scientists recently discovered some unusual **skeletons** on the Indonesian island of Flores. The **bones** are about 18,000 years old and indicate that a race of human-like creatures, only about the size of three-year-old children, once lived there. The overall skeleton and the skull are much smaller than those of modern human beings. The **femur** and **tibia** bones are also differently shaped. However, in most other ways they seem very closely related to humans.

澳大利亚科学家最近在印度尼西亚的弗洛勒斯岛上发现了一些不同寻常的骨骼。这些骨头大约有 18,000 年的历史，显示一个仅有三岁孩童身量的类人生物种族曾在那里生活。其全身骨骼和头骨比现代人类要小得多，股骨和胫骨的形状也不一样。然而，在其他大多数方面，它们看似人类的近亲。



skate|park /'skeɪtpɑːʳk/ (**skateparks**) N-COUNT A **skatepark** is an area that is designed for people to practise skateboarding. 滑板场；轮滑公园

'skat|ing rink (**skating rinks**) N-COUNT A **skating rink** is the same as a **rink**. 同 rink

skein /skeɪn/ (**skeins**) N-COUNT A **skein** is a length of thread, especially wool or silk, wound loosely round on itself. （尤指羊毛或丝线的）一束，一绞 ❑ [+of] *...a skein of wool.* 一束羊毛

skel|etal /'skelɪtᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Skeletal** means relating to the bones in your body. 骨骼的；骸骨的 ❑ *...the skeletal remains of seven adults.* 7 具成人遗骸 ❑ *...the skeletal system.* 骨骼系统 2 ADJ A **skeletal** person is so thin that you can see their bones through their skin. 骨瘦如柴的；皮包骨头的 ❑ *...a hospital filled with skeletal children.* 住满了骨瘦如柴的儿童的医院 3 ADJ Something that is **skeletal** has been reduced to its basic structure. 框架的；最基本的 ❑ *Passenger services can best be described as skeletal.* 对乘客的服务可以说已经少到不能再少了。

→ see **muscle**

skel|eton /'skelɪtᵊn/ (**skeletons**) 1 N-COUNT Your **skeleton** is the framework of bones in your body. 骨骼；骸骨 ❑ *...a human skeleton.* 人体骨骼 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **skeleton** staff is the smallest number of staff necessary in order to run an organization or service. （员工）最基本的，基干的 ❑ *Only a skeleton staff remains to show anyone interested around the site.* 只有一小部分必需的工作人员留在那里，带有兴趣的人参观遗址。 3 N-COUNT The **skeleton** of something such as a building or a plan is its basic framework. 轮廓；框架；构架；梗概 ❑ [+of] *Only skeletons of buildings remained.* 只剩下了建筑物的框架。 4 PHRASE If you say that someone has **a skeleton in the closet**, or in British English **a skeleton in the cupboard**, you mean that they are keeping secret a bad or embarrassing fact about themselves. 家丑；不可告人的丑事 ❑ *Mr Worthing is this election's Mr Nice Guy, without any skeletons in his cupboard.* 沃辛先生是此次选举中的正派先生，本身没有任何见不得人的丑事。

→ see Word Web:**skeleton**

→ see **shark**

'skel|eton key (**skeleton keys**) N-COUNT A **skeleton key** is a key which has been specially made so that it will open many different locks. 万能钥匙

skep|tic /'skeptɪk/ → see **sceptic**

skep|ti|cal /'skeptɪkᵊl/ → see **sceptical**

skep|ti|cism /'skeptɪsɪzəm/ → see **scepticism**

sketch /sketʃ/ (**sketches, sketching, sketched**) 1 N-COUNT A **sketch** is a drawing that is done quickly without a lot of details. Artists often use sketches as a preparation for a more detailed painting or drawing. 草图；略图；素描 ❑ [+of] *...a sketch of a soldier by Orpen.* 奥彭所画的一幅士兵素描 2 VERB If you **sketch** something, you make a quick, rough drawing of it. 为…画素描 ❑ [v n] *Clare and David Astor are sketching a view of far Spanish hills.* 克莱尔和戴维·阿斯特正在画远处西班牙山峦的风景素描。 ❑ [v] *I always sketch with pen and paper.* 我总是用钢笔和纸画素描。 3 N-COUNT A **sketch of** a situation, person, or incident is a brief description of it without many details. 概略描述；简述 ❑ [+of] *...thumbnail sketches of heads of state and political figures.* 对国家元首和政治人物的简略叙述 4 VERB If you **sketch** a situation or incident, you give a short description of it, including only the most important facts. 概述；简述 ❑ [v n] *Cross sketched the story briefly, telling the facts just as they had happened.* 克罗斯简要叙述了事情的经过，把当时发生的情况一五一十地说了一遍。 •PHRASAL VERB **Sketch out** means the same as **sketch**. sketch out 同 sketch ❑ [v P n] *Luxembourg sketched out an acceptable compromise between Britain, France and Germany.* 卢森堡草拟了一项英国、法国和德国之间都可以接受的妥协方案。 5 N-COUNT A **sketch** is a short humorous piece of acting, usually forming part of a comedy show. （通常指喜剧节目中的）幽默短剧 ❑ [+about] *...a five-minute sketch about a folk singer.* 刻画一位民歌手的 5 分钟幽默短剧

→ see **animation, drawing**

sketch|book /'sketʃbʊk/ (**sketchbooks**) also **sketch-book** N-COUNT A **sketchbook** is a book of plain paper for drawing on. 素描册；写生簿

→ see **drawing**

sketch|pad /'sketʃpæd/ (**sketchpads**) also **sketch-pad** N-COUNT A **sketchpad** is the same as a **sketchbook**. 同 sketchbook

sketchy /'sketʃi/ (**sketchier, sketchiest**) ADJ **Sketchy** information about something does not include many details and is therefore incomplete or inadequate. （信息）粗略的，大概的，不完全的，不充分的 ❑ *Details of what actually happened are still sketchy.* 对于已发生事实的详细情况知道的仍然有限。

skew /skjuː/ (**skews, skewing, skewed**) VERB If something **is skewed**, it is changed or affected to some extent by a new or unusual factor, and so is not correct or normal. 影响…的准确性；歪曲；扭曲 ❑ [be v-ed] *The arithmetic of nuclear running costs has been skewed by the fall in the cost of other fuels.* 核运营成本的计算由于其他燃料的降价而出现了偏差。 ❑ [v n] *Today's election will skew the results in favor of the northern end of the county.* 今天的选举将使结果有利于这个郡的北部地区。

skew|er /'skjuːʳ/ (**skewers, skewering, skewered**) 1 N-COUNT A **skewer** is a long metal pin which is used to hold pieces of food together during cooking. 串肉扦；扦子 2 VERB If you **skewer** something, you push a long, thin, pointed object through it. 用扦子串住；将…叉住 ❑ [v n prep] *He skewered his victim through the neck.* 他用扦子刺穿了受害人的脖子。 ❑ [v-ed] *...skewered beef with vegetables.* 串有蔬菜的烤牛肉串

ski ♦∞ /skiː/ (**skis, skiing, skied**) 1 N-COUNT **Skis** are long, flat, narrow pieces of wood, metal, or plastic that are fastened to boots so that you can move easily on snow or water. 滑雪板；滑水板 ❑ *...a pair of skis.* 一副滑雪板 2 VERB When people **ski**, they move over snow or water on skis. 滑雪；滑水 ❑ [v] *They surf, ski and ride.* 他们冲浪，滑雪，还骑马。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The whole party then skied off.* 然后整群人都滑着雪离去。 •**ski|er** /'skiːəʳ/ (**skiers**) N-COUNT ❑ *He is an enthusiastic skier.* 他是个滑雪爱好者。 •**ski|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] ❑ *My hobbies were skiing and scuba diving.* 我爱好滑雪和潜水。 ❑ *...a skiing holiday.* 滑雪假日 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ski** to refer to things that are concerned with skiing. 滑雪用的；滑雪的；滑水的 ❑ *...the Swiss ski resort of Klosters.* 瑞士克洛斯特斯滑雪胜地 ❑ *...a private ski instructor.* 私人滑雪教练 4 → see also **water-ski**

skid /skɪd/ (**skids, skidding, skidded**) VERB If a vehicle **skids**, it slides sideways or forwards while moving, for example when you are trying to stop it suddenly on a wet road. (车辆)侧滑，打滑；(刹车时)滑行 ❑ [v] *The car pulled up too fast and skidded on the dusty shoulder of the road.* 由于刹车太急，车子侧滑到了满是尘土的路肩上。❑ [v prep] *The plane skidded off the runway while taking off in a snow storm.* 飞机在暴风雪中起飞的时候滑出了跑道。•N-COUNT **Skid** is also a noun. ❑ *I slammed the brakes on and went into a skid.* 我猛地一踩刹车，结果车子打滑了。

skid row /ˌskɪd ˈrəʊ/ also **Skid Row** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] You can refer to the poorest part of town, where drunks and homeless people live, as **skid row**. (醉汉、流浪者聚集的)贫民街，贫民区【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He became a skid row type of drunkard.* 他变成了那种贫民区里常见的醉鬼。

skiff /skɪf/ (**skiffs**) N-COUNT A **skiff** is a small light rowing boat or sailing boat, which usually has room for only one person. (常指单人的)小艇，小船

→ see **boat**

skif|fle /ˈskɪfˈl/ N-UNCOUNT **Skiffle** is a type of music, popular in the 1950s, played by a small group using household objects as well as guitars and drums. (20 世纪 50 年代流行的一种用家用物品、吉他和鼓等演奏的)噪音爵士乐，即兴摇滚乐

ˈski jump (**ski jumps**) N-COUNT A **ski jump** is a specially-built steep slope covered in snow whose lower end curves upwards. People ski down it and go into the air at the end. (跳台滑雪的)助滑道

skil|ful /ˈskɪlfʊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **skillful**

ADJ Someone who is **skilful** at something does it very well. 有技巧的；熟练的；巧妙的 ❑ *He is widely regarded as Hungary's most skilful politician.* 他是公认的匈牙利最有手腕的政治家。•**skil|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He had a clear idea of his company's strengths and skilfully exploited them.* 他非常清楚公司的优势，并巧妙地利用了这些优势。

ˈski lift (**ski lifts**) also **ski-lift** N-COUNT A **ski lift** is a machine for taking people to the top of a slope so that they can ski down it. It consists of a series of seats hanging down from a moving wire. (运送滑雪者上坡滑雪的)上山吊椅

skill ◆◆◇ /skɪl/ (**skills**) 1 N-COUNT A **skill** is a type of work or activity which requires special training and knowledge. 技术性工作；手艺 ❑ *Most of us will know someone who is always learning new skills, or studying new fields.* 我们大多数人都会认识某个总是在不停地学习新技术或研究新领域的人。2 N-UNCOUNT **Skill** is the knowledge and ability that enables you to do something well. 技巧；技能；本领；技艺 ❑ [+of] *The cut of a diamond depends on the skill of its craftsman.* 钻石切割靠的是工匠的技艺。

Thesaurus 同类词 *skill* Also look up:

N. ability, proficiency, talent 1 2

skilled /skɪld/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **skilled** has the knowledge and ability to do something well. 有技术的；有技能的；熟练的 ❑ [+in/at] *Not all doctors are skilled in helping their patients make choices.* 并非所有医生都善于帮助病人作出正确选择。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Skilled** work can only be done by people who have had some training. 需要熟练技术的；需要专门技能的 ❑ *New industries demanded skilled labour not available locally.* 新行业所需的技术工人在当地是找不到的。

skil|let /ˈskɪlɪt/ (**skillets**) N-COUNT A **skillet** is a shallow iron pan which is used for frying. 平底煎锅

skill|ful /ˈskɪlfʊl/ → see **skilful**

skim /skɪm/ (**skims, skimming, skimmed**) 1 VERB If you **skim** something **from** the surface of a liquid, you remove it. 撇去(液体上的漂浮物) ❑ [v n +off/from] *Rough seas today prevented specially equipped ships from skimming oil off the water's surface.* 今天海面上风浪很大，那些配有专门设备的船只无法展开清除海面浮油的工作。❑ [v n with off] *Skim off the fat.* 将油脂撇去。2 VERB If something **skims** a surface, it moves quickly along just above it. 掠过；擦过；滑过 ❑ [v n] *...seagulls skimming the waves.* 掠过浪尖的海鸥 ❑ [v +over/across] *The little boat was skimming across the sunlit surface of the bay.* 一叶小舟正轻轻掠过阳光下的海湾。3 VERB If you **skim** a piece of writing, you read through it quickly. 略读；浏览 ❑ [v n] *He skimmed the pages quickly, then read them again more carefully.* 他先快速地浏览页面，然后再细细阅读。❑ [v +through] *I only had time to skim through the script before I flew over here.* 在坐飞机来这儿之前，我只来得及将手稿匆匆浏览了一遍。

►**skim off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **skims off** the best part of something, or money which belongs to other people, they take it for themselves. 攫取(精华部分)；捞取(钱财) ❑ [v n P n] *He has been accused of skimming the cream off the economy.* 他被控从经济中捞取了丰厚的油水。❑ [v P n] *Rich Italian clubs such as AC Milan cannot simply skim off all of Europe's stars.* 像 AC 米兰这样财大气粗的意大利足球俱乐部也不可能把欧洲所有的明星球员统统招到自己门下。

ˌskimmed ˈmilk

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **skim milk**

N-UNCOUNT **Skimmed milk** is milk from which the cream has been removed. 脱脂牛奶

skimp /skɪmp/ (**skimps, skimping, skimped**) VERB If you **skimp on** something, you use less time, money, or material for it than you really need, so that the result is not good enough. 草率地做；马马虎虎地做；节俭使用；节省 ❑ [v +on] *Many families must skimp on their food and other necessities just to meet the monthly rent.* 就为了交齐每月的租金，许多家庭不得不省吃俭用。

skimpy /ˈskɪmpi/ (**skimpier, skimpiest**) ADJ Something that is **skimpy** is too small in size or quantity. 短小的；少量的 ❑ *...skimpy underwear.* 太过暴露的内衣

skin ◆◆◇ /skɪn/ (**skins, skinning, skinned**) 1 N-VAR Your **skin** is the natural covering of your body. 皮肤；皮 ❑ *His skin is clear and smooth.* 他的皮肤光洁平滑。❑ *There are three major types of skin cancer.* 主要有 3 种皮肤癌。❑ *The only difference between us is the colour of our skins.* 我们之间唯一的差别就是肤色。2 N-VAR An animal **skin** is skin which has been removed from a dead animal. Skins are used to make things such as coats and rugs. 兽皮；皮毛 ❑ *That was real crocodile skin.* 那是真正的鳄鱼皮。3 N-VAR The **skin** of a fruit or vegetable is its outer layer or covering. 果皮；(蔬菜的)表皮 ❑ [+of] *The outer skin of the orange is called the 'zest'.* 橙子皮称为 zest。❑ *...banana skins.* 香蕉皮 4 N-SING If a **skin** forms on the surface of a liquid, a thin, fairly solid layer forms on it. (液体表面凝结的)薄皮，薄层 ❑ *Stir the custard occasionally to prevent a skin forming.* 要不时地搅拌牛奶蛋糊，防止其表面结皮。5 VERB If you **skin** a dead animal, you remove its skin. 剥去(死动物)的皮；将…去皮 ❑ [v n] *...with the expertise of a chef skinning a rabbit.* 具有大厨剥兔子皮的娴熟技艺 6 → see also **-skinned, banana skin** 7 PHRASE If you do something **by the skin of your teeth**, you just manage to do it. 侥幸；好不容易才；险些没有 ❑ *He won, but only by the skin of his teeth.* 他赢了，但是赢得十分勉强。8 PHRASE If you say that someone has **a thick skin**, you mean that they are able to listen to criticism about themselves without becoming offended. 脸皮厚；不计较面子 ❑ *You need a thick skin to be a headmaster.* 要当校长，你就得脸皮厚一些。9 to **make** your **skin crawl** → see **crawl**

→ see Word Web: **skin**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *skin* with:

ADJ. **dark** skin 深色皮肤，**dry** skin 干性皮肤，**fair** skin 白皙的皮肤，**oily** skin 油性皮肤，**pale** skin 苍白的肌肤，**sensitive** skin 敏感的皮肤，**smooth** skin 光滑的肌肤，**soft** skin 柔滑的肌肤 1

N. skin **and bones** 皮包骨，skin **cancer** 皮肤癌，skin **cells** 皮肤细胞，skin **colour (or colour of *someone's* skin)** 肤色，skin **cream** 护肤霜，skin **problems** 皮肤不适，skin **type** 皮肤类型 1
leopard skin 豹皮 2

ˈskin care also **skincare** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Skin care** involves

S

Word Web 话题词汇 skin 皮肤

What is the best thing you can do for your **skin**? Stay out of the sun. When skin **cells** grow normally, the skin remains smooth and firm. However, the sun's **ultraviolet** rays sometimes cause damage.This can lead to **sunburn**, **wrinkles**, and skin cancer. The damage may not be apparent for several years. However, doctors have discovered that even a light **suntan** can be dangerous. **Sunlight** makes the **melanin** skin turn dark. This is the body's attempt to protect itself from the ultraviolet radiation.**Dermatologists** recommend limiting exposure to the sun and always using a **sunscreen**.

能够为皮肤做到的最好的保护是什么？避开阳光。皮肤细胞正常生长时，皮肤既光滑又坚实。可是，太阳的紫外线有时会造成损伤，引起晒斑、褶皱和皮肤癌。这种损伤可能几年之内都不显见。然而，医生发现，即使稍微晒一晒日光浴也可能会有危险。阳光使皮肤中的黑色素变黑，这是人体在保护自身受到紫外线的辐射。皮肤病学家建议限制太阳曝晒时间，并且总是涂抹防晒霜。

keeping your skin clean, healthy-looking, and attractive. 皮肤护理 ❑ *...a unique range of natural skincare products.* 独一无二的纯天然护肤系列产品

skin deep also **skin-deep** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is only **skin deep** is not a major or important feature of something, although it may appear to be. 肤浅的；皮毛的；表面的 ❑ *Beauty is only skin deep.* 美貌只是肤浅的东西。

skin|flint /'skɪnflɪnt/ (**skinflints**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **skinflint**, you are saying that they are a mean person who hates spending money. 吝啬鬼；守财奴【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

skin|head /'skɪnhed/ (**skinheads**) N-COUNT A **skinhead** is a young person whose hair is shaved or cut very short. Skinheads are usually regarded as violent and aggressive. 剃光头的年轻人；(通常指有暴力行为和攻击性的)光头仔【BRIT 英】

skin|less /'skɪnləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Skinless** meat has had its skin removed. 无皮的；去皮的；无外皮的；无外壳的 ❑ *...skinless chicken breast fillets.* 去皮鸡脯肉片

-skinned /-skɪnd/ COMB **-skinned** is used after adjectives such as 'dark' and 'clear' to form adjectives that indicate what kind of skin someone has. (用于 dark、clear 等形容词之后构成形容词)表示"有…皮肤的" ❑ *Dark-skinned people rarely develop skin cancer.* 黑皮肤的人很少得皮肤癌。❑ *She was smooth-skinned and pretty.* 她皮肤光滑，非常漂亮。

skin|ny /'skɪni/ (**skinnier, skinniest**) ADJ A **skinny** person is extremely thin, often in a way that you find unattractive. 很瘦的；皮包骨头的；骨瘦如柴的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was quite a skinny little boy.* 他是个瘦得皮包骨头的小男孩。

'skinny-dip (**skinny-dips, skinny-dipping, skinny-dipped**) also **skinny dip** VERB If you **skinny-dip**, you go swimming with no clothes on. 裸(体游)泳【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *They used to take off their clothes and go skinny dipping in the creek.* 他们以前常常脱了衣服在小河里裸泳。

skint /skɪnt/ ADJ If you say that you are **skint**, you mean that you have no money. 不名一文的；身无分文的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I'm skint! Lend us a tenner.* 我一个子儿也没有了，借我们 10 英镑吧。

S

,skin-'tight also **skintight** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Skin-tight** clothes fit very tightly so that they show the shape of your body. (衣服)紧身的 ❑ *...the youth with the slicked down hair and skin-tight trousers.* 头发油光发亮、穿着紧身裤的年轻人

skip /skɪp/ (**skips, skipping, skipped**) 1 VERB If you **skip** along, you move almost as if you are dancing, with a series of little jumps from one foot to the other. 跳跃；蹦跳 ❑ [v adv/prep] *They saw the man with a little girl skipping along behind him.* 他们看见那个男人身后还跟着一个蹦蹦跳跳的小姑娘。❑ [v] *She was skipping to keep up with him.* 她连蹦带跳地走着，好跟上他的步伐。•N-COUNT **Skip** is also a noun. ❑ *The boxer gave a little skip as he came out of his corner.* 拳击手稍稍一跃，从他的场角里走了出来。2 VERB When someone **skips**, they jump up and down over a rope which they or two other people are holding at each end and turning round and round. In American English, you say that someone **skips rope**. 跳绳【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v] *Outside, children were skipping and singing a rhyme.* 外面孩子们一边跳绳一边唱着歌。❑ [v n] *They skip rope and play catch, waiting for the bell.* 他们又是跳绳，又是玩接球，等着上课铃声响起。•**skip|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Skipping is one of the most enjoyable aerobic activities.* 跳绳是最有乐趣的有氧健身运动之一。3 VERB If you **skip** something that you usually do or something that most people do, you decide not to do it. 不做，不参加(常做或大多人都做的事) ❑ [v n] *It is important not to skip meals.* 每顿饭都要吃，这一点非常重要。❑ [v n] *Her daughter started skipping school.* 她的女儿开始旷课。4 VERB If you **skip** or **skip over** a part of something you are reading or a story you are telling, you miss it out or pass over it quickly and move on to something else. 遗漏；略过 ❑ [v n] *You might want to skip the exercises in this chapter.* 你们也许想跳过这一章的练习。❑ [v +over] *She reinvented her own life story, skipping over the war years when she had a German lover.* 她重新杜撰了自己的生平，略掉了在战争年代有过一个德国情人的经历。[Also v +to] 5 VERB If you **skip from** one subject or activity **to** another, you move quickly from one to the other although there is no obvious connection between them. 无次序地转换 ❑ [v from n to n] *She kept up a continuous chatter, skipping from one subject to the next.* 她从一个话题扯到另一个话题，一直喋喋不休。6 N-COUNT A **skip** is a large, open, metal container which is used to hold and take away large unwanted items and rubbish. 废料桶【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dumpster**

skip|per /'skɪpə^{r}/ (**skippers, skippering, skippered**) 1 N-COUNT You can use **skipper** to refer to the captain of a ship or boat. 船长 ❑ [+of] *...the skipper of an English fishing boat.* 一艘英国渔船的船长 ❑ *Gunfire, skipper!* 开火，船长！2 N-COUNT You can use **skipper** to refer to the captain of a sports team. (运动队的)队长 ❑ *The England skipper is confident.* 英格兰队的队长信心十足。3 VERB To **skipper** a team or a boat means to be the captain of it. 当…的队长(或船长) ❑ [v n] *He skippered the second Rugby XV.* 他担任了橄榄球 15 人联队的第二任队长。

'skip|ping rope (**skipping ropes**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **skip rope**

N-COUNT A **skipping rope** or **skip rope** is a piece of rope, usually with handles at each end. You exercise or play with it by turning it round and round and jumping over it. (常指两端有柄的)跳绳

skir|mish /'skɜ:^{r}mɪʃ/ (**skirmishes, skirmishing, skirmished**) 1 N-COUNT A **skirmish** is a minor battle. 小规模战斗；接触战 ❑ [+between] *Border skirmishes between India and Pakistan were common.* 印度和巴基斯坦边境上常常发生小规模战斗。[Also +with] 2 VERB If people **skirmish**, they fight. 发生小冲突；进行小规模战斗；打斗 ❑ [v] *They were skirmishing close to the minefield now.* 他们当时正在雷区附近交火。❑ [v +with] *Police skirmished with youths on the estate last Friday.* 上周五警方与一些青年在住宅区发生了冲突。

skirt /skɜ:^{r}t/ (**skirts, skirting, skirted**) 1 N-COUNT A **skirt** is a piece of clothing worn by women and girls. It fastens at the waist and hangs down around the legs. 裙子；短裙 2 VERB Something that **skirts** an area is situated around the edge of it. 位于…的边缘；位于…的外围；围绕 ❑ [v n] *We raced across a large field that skirted the slope of a hill.* 我们从山坡下的一大片田地里飞奔而过。3 VERB If you **skirt** something, you go around the edge of it. 沿着…的边缘走；沿着…的外围走；绕着…走 ❑ [v n] *We shall be skirting the island on our way.* 我们将一路环岛而行。❑ [v +round/around] *She skirted round the edge of the room to the door.* 她贴着房间的墙边走到了门口。4 VERB If you **skirt** a problem or question, you avoid dealing with it. 避开，回避(困难、问题等) ❑ [v n] *He skirted the hardest issues, concentrating on areas of possible agreement.* 他避开了最棘手的问题，将精力集中于有可能达成一致的领域。❑ [v +round/around] *He skirted round his main differences with her.* 他避开了和她之

间的主要分歧。

→ see **clothing**

'skirt|ing board (**skirting boards**) N-VAR **Skirting board** or **skirting** is a narrow length of wood which goes along the bottom of a wall in a room and makes a border between the walls and the floor. 踢脚板；壁脚板【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **baseboard**

'ski slope (**ski slopes**) N-COUNT A **ski slope** is a sloping surface which you can ski down, either on a snow-covered mountain or on a specially made structure. 滑雪坡；滑雪道

skit /skɪt/ (**skits**) N-COUNT A **skit** is a short performance in which the actors make fun of people, events, and types of literature by imitating them. （采用模仿手法的）滑稽短剧，幽默讽刺小品 ❑ [+on] *...clever skits on popular songs.* 巧妙地讽刺了流行歌曲的滑稽短剧

skit|ter /'skɪtəʳ/ (**skitters, skittering, skittered**) VERB If something **skitters**, it moves about very lightly and quickly. 滑行；疾行；轻轻掠过 ❑ [V adv/prep] *The rats skittered around them in the drains and under the floorboards.* 无论是下水道里，还是地板下面，都有许多耗子绕着它们蹿来蹿去。

skit|tish /'skɪtɪʃ/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a person or animal as **skittish**, you mean they are easily made frightened or excited. （人或动物）易受惊的，易激动的 ❑ *The declining dollar gave heart to skittish investors.* 美元的衰落给患得患失的投资者带来了信心。❷ ADJ Someone who is **skittish** does not concentrate on anything or take life very seriously. 没长性的；轻佻的；善变的；靠不住的 ❑ *...his relentlessly skittish sense of humour.* 他那永远变化不定的幽默感

skit|tle /'skɪtᵊl/ (**skittles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **skittle** is a wooden object used as a target in the game of skittles. （九柱戏的）木柱【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-UNCOUNT **Skittles** is a game in which players try to knock over as many skittles as they can out of a group of nine by rolling a ball at them. 九柱戏；撞柱游戏【mainly BRIT 主英】

skive /skaɪv/ (**skives, skiving, skived**) VERB If you **skive**, you avoid working, especially by staying away from the place where you should be working. 逃避工作；（尤指）离开工作岗位，溜号【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V] *The company treated me as though I were skiving.* 公司对待我的态度就好像是我上班时溜号了似的。•PHRASAL VERB **Skive off** means the same as **skive**. skive off 同 skive ❑ [V P] *'I absolutely hated school,' Rachel says. 'I skived off all the time.'* "我恨透了学校，"雷切尔说，"我总是逃学。"❑ [V P n] *Almost everybody's kids skive off school.* 几乎每个人的孩子都逃学。

skul|dug|gery /skʌl'dʌgəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Skulduggery** is behaviour in which someone acts in a dishonest way in order to achieve their aim. 欺诈；诡诈；舞弊；搞阴谋【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...accusations of political skulduggery.* 指控其搞政治阴谋

skulk /skʌlk/ (**skulks, skulking, skulked**) VERB If you **skulk** somewhere, you hide or move around quietly because you do not want to be seen. 躲藏；潜伏；躲躲闪闪地走；鬼鬼祟祟地活动 ❑ [V prep/adv] *You, meanwhile, will be skulking in the safety of the car.* 与此同时，你会安全地藏在汽车里。

skull /skʌl/ (**skulls**) N-COUNT Your **skull** is the bony part of your head which encloses your brain. 头盖骨；颅骨；脑壳 ❑ *Her husband was later treated for a fractured skull.* 她丈夫后来接受了颅骨骨折治疗。

→ see **skeleton**

,skull and 'cross|bones N-SING A **skull and crossbones** is a picture of a human skull above a pair of crossed bones which warns of death or danger. It used to appear on the flags of pirate ships and is now sometimes found on containers holding poisonous substances. 骷髅标志，骷髅画（旧时为海盗旗的标记，现有时会出现在盛放有毒物质的容器上）❑ *Skull and crossbones stickers on the drums aroused the suspicion of the customs officers.* 这些桶上贴着的骷髅标志引起了海关官员的怀疑。

'skull cap (**skull caps**) also **skullcap** N-COUNT A **skull cap** is a small close-fitting cap. 无檐便帽

skunk /skʌŋk/ (**skunks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **skunk** is a small black and white animal which releases an unpleasant smelling liquid if it is frightened or attacked. Skunks live in America. 臭鼬 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Skunk** is a type of powerful, strong-smelling marijuana. 超劲大麻；强效大麻【INFORMAL 非正式】

sky ♦◇◇ /skaɪ/ (**skies**) ❶ N-VAR **The sky** is the space around the Earth which you can see when you stand outside and look upwards. 天；天空 ❑ *The sun is already high in the sky.* 已经日上三竿。❑ *...warm sunshine and clear blue skies.* 温暖的阳光和蔚蓝的晴空 ❷ **pie in the sky** → see **pie**

→ see **star**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sky* with:

ADV. **sky above** 上方的天空，**the sky overhead** 头顶上的天空，**up in the sky** 在高空 ❶

ADJ. **black sky** 漆黑的天空，**blue sky** 蔚蓝的天空，**bright sky** 明亮的天空，**clear sky** 晴空，**cloudless sky** 无云的天空，**dark sky** 阴沉的天空，**empty sky** 空旷的天空，**high in the sky** 在高空 ❶

,sky-'blue COLOUR Something that is **sky-blue** is a very pale blue in colour. 天蓝色；蔚蓝 ❑ *Her silk shirtdress was sky-blue, the colour of her eyes.* 她一袭天蓝色的真丝衬衫式连身裙，和她的双眸颜色一样。

sky|div|er /'skaɪdaɪvəʳ/ (**skydivers**) also **sky diver** N-COUNT A **skydiver** is someone who goes skydiving. 特技跳伞者

sky|div|ing /'skaɪdaɪvɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Skydiving** is the sport of jumping out of an aeroplane and falling freely through the air before opening your parachute. （延缓张伞的）跳伞运动，特技跳伞

,sky-'high ADJ If you say that prices or confidence are **sky-high**, you are emphasizing that they are at a very high level. （价格）极高的，昂贵的；（信心）高昂的，十足的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Christie said: 'My confidence is sky high.'* 克丽丝蒂说："我现在信心十足。"❑ *...the effect of falling house prices and sky-high interest rates.* 房价下跌和利率暴涨产生的影响 •ADV [ADV after v] **Sky high** is also an adverb. ❑ *Their prestige went sky high.* 他们名声大噪。

sky|lark /'skaɪlɑːʳk/ (**skylarks**) N-COUNT A **skylark** is a small brown bird that sings while flying high above the ground. 云雀

sky|light /'skaɪlaɪt/ (**skylights**) N-COUNT A **skylight** is a window in a roof. （屋顶的）天窗

sky|line /'skaɪlaɪn/ (**skylines**) N-COUNT **The skyline** is the line or shape that is formed where the sky meets buildings or the land. （建筑物在天空映衬下的）轮廓线；天际线 ❑ *The village church dominates the skyline.* 乡村教堂在天空映衬下的轮廓非常醒目。

'sky mar|shal (**sky marshals**) N-COUNT A **sky marshal** is an armed security guard who travels on passenger flights. （客机上的）空中警官，空警【mainly AM 主美】

sky|rocket /'skaɪrɒkɪt/ (**skyrockets, skyrocketing, skyrocketed**) VERB If prices or amounts **skyrocket**, they suddenly increase by a very large amount. 剧增；猛涨；猛升 ❑ [V] *Production has dropped while prices and unemployment have skyrocketed.* 物价和失业率猛涨的同时，生产却下降了。❑ [V-ing] *...the skyrocketing costs of health care.* 暴涨的医疗费用

sky|scraper /'skaɪskreɪpəʳ/ (**skyscrapers**) N-COUNT A **skyscraper** is a very tall building in a city. 摩天大楼

→ see Word Web:**skyscraper**

→ see **city**

sky|ward /'skaɪwəʳd/ also **skywards** ADV [ADV after v] If you look **skyward** or **skywards**, you look up towards the sky. 向着天空；朝向天空【LITERARY 文】❑ *He pointed skywards.* 他的手指向空中。

slab /slæb/ (**slabs**) N-COUNT A **slab of** something is a thick, flat piece of it. 厚块；厚片 ❑ [+of] *...slabs of stone.* 厚重的石板 ❑ *...huge concrete paving slabs.* 巨大的水泥铺路板

slack /slæk/ (**slacker, slackest, slacks, slacking, slacked**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **slack** is loose and not firmly stretched or tightly in position. 松弛的；没拉紧的 ❑ *The boy's jaw went slack.* 男孩张大了嘴巴。❷ ADJ A **slack** period is one in which there is not much work or activity. 萧条的；清淡的；不景气的 ❑ *The workload can be evened out, instead of the shop having busy times and slack periods.*

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Word Web 话题词汇 skyscraper 摩天大楼

Large American **cities** were expanding rapidly in the early 1900s. As this happened, **land** became scarce and expensive. **Land developers** soon felt the need for taller **buildings** and the **skyscraper** was born. Two things made these buildings possible—mass-produced steel and the invention of the **lift**. The **construction** of the Empire State Building set two important records. At 102 **storeys**, it was the tallest building in the world for 41 years. And 3,000 workers completed it in only 14 months. To accomplish this, they worked day and night, seven days a week, including holidays.

大型美国城市在 20 世纪初期迅速扩张；由此，土地变得稀缺和昂贵。地产开发商很快意识到了对更高建筑物的需求，摩天大楼应运而生。两个条件使摩天大楼成为可能：量产钢材和电梯的发明。帝国大厦的建造创下了两项重要纪录。它 102 层的高度曾保持了 41 年世界第一高楼的头衔。而且 3,000 名工人仅用 14 个月就完工了。为了达成这一目标，他们一天 24 小时、一周七天、节假日无休地赶工。

其工作量可以平均开来，不像商店那样有时很忙，有时很闲。3 ADJ Someone who is **slack** in their work does not do it properly. 松懈的；懈怠的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many publishers have simply become far too slack.* 许多出版商就是变得过于懈怠了。•**slack|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He accused the government of slackness and complacency.* 他谴责政府的懈怠和自满。4 VERB [only cont] If someone **is slacking**, they are not working as hard as they should. 疏忽；懈怠；松劲【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *He had never let a foreman see him slacking.* 他从未在哪个工头面前表现出丝毫懈怠。•PHRASAL VERB **Slack off** means the same as **slack**. slack off 同 slack ❑ [v P] *If someone slacks off, Bill comes down hard.* 如果有人怠工，比尔就会严厉地加以斥责。5 PHRASE To **take up the slack** or **pick up the slack** means to do or provide something that another person or organization is no longer doing or providing. 接手他人不再做的工作；补位提供 ❑ *As major airlines give up less-traveled routes, smaller planes are picking up the slack.* 由于大型航空公司放弃了乘客较少的路线，一些较小的飞机正在加紧补位。

slack|en /'slækən/ (**slackens, slackening, slackened**) 1 VERB If something **slackens** or if you **slacken** it, it becomes slower, less active, or less intense. (使) 放慢；(使) 减弱；(使) 变缓和 ❑ [v] *Inflationary pressures continued to slacken last month.* 上个月，通货膨胀的压力继续减小。❑ [v n] *The Conservative government will not slacken the pace of radical reform.* 保守党政府不会放慢激进改革的步伐。•**slack|en|ing** N-SING ❑ [+of] *There was a slackening of western output during the 1930s.* 20 世纪 30 年代西部的产出有所减少。2 VERB If your grip or a part of your body **slackens** or if you **slacken** your grip, it becomes looser or more relaxed. (使) 松开；(使) 放松 ❑ [v] *Her grip slackened on Arnold's arm.* 她紧握着阿诺德胳膊的手松开了。[Also v n]

▶**slacken off** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If something **slackens off**, it becomes slower, less active, or less intense. 放慢；减弱；变缓和【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v P] *At about five o'clock, business slackened off.* 大约 5 点钟的时候，生意闲了下来。

slack|er /'slækəʳ/ (**slackers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **slacker**, you mean that they are lazy and do less work than they should. 偷懒的人；磨洋工的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He's not a slacker; he's the best worker they've got.* 他可不是个会偷懒的人，他是他们最好的工人。

'slack-jawed ADJ If you say that someone is **slack-jawed**, you mean that their mouth is hanging open, often because they are surprised. (通常因吃惊) 张大嘴巴的 ❑ *He just gazed at me slack-jawed.* 他张大了嘴巴，吃惊地盯着我。

slacks /slæks/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Slacks** are casual trousers. 便裤；宽松裤【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *She was wearing black slacks and a white sweater.* 她身穿黑色便裤和白色毛衣。

slag /slæg/ (**slags, slagging, slagged**) N-COUNT **Slag** is used by some people to refer to a woman who they disapprove of because they think she is sexually immoral. 贱货；荡妇；破鞋【BRIT, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，冒犯，贬】

▶**slag off** PHRASAL VERB To **slag** someone **off** means to criticize them in an unpleasant way. 贬损；臭骂；辱骂【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *All bands slag off their record companies. It's just the way it is.* 所有乐队都会臭骂自己的唱片公司，都这样。❑ [v n P] *People have been slagging me off.* 人们一直在贬损我。

'slag heap (**slag heaps**) also **slagheap** N-COUNT A **slag heap** is a hill made from waste material, such as rock and mud, left over from mining. 矿渣堆；熔渣堆【mainly BRIT 主英】

slain /sleɪn/ **Slain** is the past participle of **slay**.

slake /sleɪk/ (**slakes, slaking, slaked**) VERB If you **slake** your thirst, you drink something that stops you being thirsty. 解(渴)

sla|lom /'slɑːləm/ (**slaloms**) N-COUNT A **slalom** is a race on skis or in canoes in which the competitors have to avoid a series of obstacles in a very twisting and difficult course. (滑雪) 障碍回转赛；(独木舟) 障碍回旋赛

slam /slæm/ (**slams, slamming, slammed**) 1 VERB If you **slam** a door or window or if it **slams**, it shuts noisily and with great force. (把…) 砰地关上；(把…) 使劲关上 ❑ [v n] *She slammed the door and locked it behind her.* 她砰的一下关上门，随手锁上了。❑ [v] *I was relieved to hear the front door slam.* 听见前门砰的一声关上了，我松了一口气。❑ [v n adj] *He slammed the gate shut behind him.* 他砰的一声带上了大门。2 VERB If you **slam** something **down**, you put it there quickly and with great force. 摔；使劲扔；砰地放下 ❑ [v n with adv] *She listened in a mixture of shock and anger before slamming the phone down.* 她又惊又气地听着电话，然后啪地挂断了。3 VERB To **slam** someone or something means to criticize them very severely. 严厉批评；猛烈抨击【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The famed film-maker slammed the claims as 'an outrageous lie'.* 这位大名鼎鼎的电影制片人声色俱厉地抨击了这些说法，称之为"无耻的谎言"。4 VERB If one thing **slams** into or against another, it crashes into it with great force. 猛烈撞击 ❑ [v +into/against] *The plane slammed into the building after losing an engine shortly after take-off.* 飞机起飞之后不久，就有一个引擎出现故障，随即便一头撞上了大楼。❑ [v n +into/against] *He slammed me against the ground.* 他把我狠狠地摔在了地上。5 → see also **Grand Slam**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slam* with:

N.	slam **a door** 砰地关上门 1
V.	**hear** *something* slam 听到某物砰的一声 1
ADV.	slam *(something)* **shut** 把(某物) 砰地关上 1

slam|mer /'slæməʳ/ N-SING **The slammer** is prison. 监狱；大牢【INFORMAL 非正式】

slan|der /'slɑːndəʳ, 'slæn-/ (**slanders, slandering, slandered**) 1 N-VAR **Slander** is an untrue spoken statement about someone which is intended to damage their reputation. (口头的) 诋毁，诽谤 (Compare 比较 **libel**.) ❑ *Dr. Bach is now suing the company for slander.* 巴赫博士目前正以诽谤罪起诉该公司。2 VERB To **slander** someone means to say untrue things about them in order to damage their reputation. (口头) 诽谤，中伤，诋毁 ❑ [v n] *He has been questioned on suspicion of slandering the Prime Minister.* 他由于涉嫌诽谤首相而受到了盘问。

slan|der|ous /'slɑːndərəs, 'slæn-/ ADJ A spoken statement that is **slanderous** is untrue and intended to damage the reputation of the person that it refers to. 诋毁性的；诽谤性的；中伤的 ❑ *Herr Kohler wanted an explanation for what he described as 'slanderous' remarks.* 赫尔·科勒希望有人能够为那些他称之为"造谣中伤"的言辞作出解释。

slang /slæŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Slang** consists of words, expressions, and meanings that are informal and are used by people who know each other very well or who have the same interests. 俚语；行话 ❑ *Archie liked to think he kept up with current slang.* 阿奇喜欢那种紧跟潮流，讲满口时髦新词的感觉。

slang|ing match /'slæŋɪŋ mætʃ/ (**slanging matches**) N-COUNT A **slanging match** is an angry quarrel in which people insult each other. 互相谩骂；对骂【BRIT 英】❑ *They conducted a public*

slanging match. 他们在公开场合对骂了一通。

slangy /'slæŋi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Slangy** speech or writing has a lot of slang in it. 含有大量俚语的；爱用行话的 ❑ *The play was full of slangy dialogue.* 剧中充斥了大量俚语对话。

slant /slɑ:nt, slænt/ (**slants, slanting, slanted**) 1 VERB Something that **slants** is sloping, rather than horizontal or vertical. 倾斜；歪斜 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The morning sun slanted through the glass roof.* 清晨的阳光透过玻璃屋顶，斜照了进来。❑ [v-ing] *...slanting green eyes.* 斜视的绿眼睛 2 N-SING If something is **on** a **slant**, it is in a slanting position. 歪着的；倾斜的 ❑ *You're slightly above the garden because the house is on a slant.* 由于房子是倾斜的，所以你的位置稍微高于花园。❑ *...long pockets cut on the slant.* 斜裁的长口袋 3 VERB [usu passive] If information or a system **is slanted**, it is made to show favour towards a particular group or opinion. 使有倾向性；使有偏向性 ❑ [be v-ed] *The programme was deliberately slanted to make the home team look good.* 这个节目故意偏向主场队，以使他们看上去表现还不错。[Also be v-ed prep] 4 N-SING A particular **slant** on a subject is a particular way of thinking about it, especially one that is unfair. (尤指有失偏颇的)观点，看法；偏向；偏袒 ❑ *The political slant at Focus can be described as centre-right.* 《焦点》杂志的政治立场可以称为中间偏右。

slap /slæp/ (**slaps, slapping, slapped**) 1 VERB If you **slap** someone, you hit them with the palm of your hand. 掌掴；用巴掌拍；打…耳光 ❑ [v n] *He would push or slap her once in a while.* 他偶尔会推搡她或是打她耳光。❑ [v n adv/prep] *I slapped him hard across the face.* 我重重地掴了他一记耳光。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Slap** is also a noun. ❑ *He reached forward and gave her a slap.* 他上前打了她一个耳光。2 VERB If you **slap** something **onto** a surface, you put it there quickly, roughly, or carelessly. (迅速或马虎地)涂，抹，贴 ❑ [v n +on/onto] *The barman slapped the cup on to the waiting saucer.* 酒吧服务生麻利地把茶杯放在了茶碟上。3 VERB If journalists say that the authorities **slap** something such as a tax or a ban **on** something, they think it is unreasonable or put on without careful thought. (不合理或草率地)施加(赋税、禁令等)【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v n +on] *The government slapped a ban on the export of unprocessed logs.* 政府贸然禁止出口未加工过的原木。4 PHRASE If you describe something that someone does as **a slap in the face**, you mean that it shocks or upsets you because it shows that they do not support you or respect you. 打击；侮辱；一记耳光 ❑ [+for] *'The Sun' calls it a massive slap in the face for the United States government.* 《太阳报》称之为打在美国政府脸上的一记重重的耳光。❑ *Britons persist in treating any pay rise of less than 5% as a slap in the face.* 英国人执拗地认为加薪不到 5% 不啻一种羞辱。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slap* with:

N. **a slap on the back** 拍拍背(以示称赞)，**a slap on the wrist** 轻微的惩罚 1
a slap in the face 侮辱 4

slap 'bang also **slap-bang** ADV **Slap bang** is used in expressions such as **slap bang in the middle** of somewhere to mean exactly in that place. 恰好；正好【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Of course, slap-bang in the middle of town the rents are high.* 当然啦，市区正中心的租金是很高的。

slap|dash /'slæpdæʃ/ also **slap-dash** ADJ If you describe someone as **slapdash**, you mean that they do things carelessly without much thinking or planning. 马虎的；草率的；鲁莽的；粗心大意的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Malcolm's work methods appear amazingly slapdash.* 马尔科姆的工作方法显得极其粗枝大叶。

'slap-happy ADJ If you describe someone as **slap-happy**, you believe they are irresponsible and careless. 傻呵呵的；无忧无虑的；不负责任的 ❑ *...a slap-happy kind of cook.* 成天嘻嘻哈哈的厨师

slap|stick /'slæpstɪk/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Slapstick** is a simple type of comedy in which the actors behave in a rough and foolish way. 打闹喜剧；粗俗的滑稽戏 ❑ *...slapstick comedy.* 粗俗的滑稽喜剧

'slap-up ADJ [ADJ n] A **slap-up** meal is a large enjoyable meal. (饭菜)丰盛的，美味的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *We usually had one slap-up meal a day.* 我们通常一天吃一顿大餐。

slash /slæʃ/ (**slashes, slashing, slashed**) 1 VERB If you **slash** something, you make a long, deep cut in it. 割破；在…上留下长而深的切口 ❑ [v n] *He came within two minutes of bleeding to death after slashing his wrists.* 若再晚来两分钟，他就会因割腕后失血过多而死。•N-COUNT **Slash** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *Make deep slashes in the meat and push in the spice paste.* 在肉上切出深深的口子，再把辣酱塞进切口中。2 VERB If you **slash at** a person or thing, you quickly hit at them with something such as a knife. 挥砍；劈 ❑ [v +at] *He slashed at her, aiming carefully.* 他仔细地瞄准她劈了过去。3 VERB To **slash** something such as costs or jobs means to reduce them by a large amount. 大量削减【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Car makers could be forced to slash prices after being accused of overcharging yesterday.* 昨天被指控要价太高之后，汽车生产商可能会被迫大幅度降价。4 You say **slash** to refer to a sloping line that separates letters, words, or numbers. For example, if you are giving the number 340/2/K you say 'Three four zero, slash two, slash K.' 斜线号【SPOKEN 口语】

,slash and 'burn also **slash-and-burn** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Slash and burn** is a method of farming that involves clearing land by destroying and burning all the trees and plants on it, farming there for a short time, and then moving on to clear a new piece of land. 刀耕火种农业(指把地上的草木烧成灰做肥料，就地挖坑下种的原始耕作方法) ❑ *Traditional slash and burn farming methods have exhausted the soil.* 传统的刀耕火种农业方式耗尽了土地的肥力。

slat /slæt/ (**slats**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Slats** are narrow pieces of wood, metal, or plastic, usually with spaces between them, that are part of things such as Venetian blinds or cupboard doors. (活动百叶窗或柜门等上的)板条

slate /sleɪt/ (**slates, slating, slated**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Slate** is a dark-grey rock that can be easily split into thin layers. Slate is often used for covering roofs. 板岩；石板 ❑ *... a stone-built cottage, with a traditional slate roof.* 传统石板瓦屋顶的石屋 2 N-COUNT A **slate** is one of the small flat pieces of slate that are used for covering roofs. (盖房顶用的)石板瓦 3 N-COUNT A **slate** is a list of candidates for an election, usually from the same party. 候选人名单；提名名单 ❑ [+of] *The leadership want to present a single slate of candidates to be approved in an open vote.* 领导层打算只提交一份供公开投票表决通过的候选人名单。4 V-PASSIVE If something **is slated** to happen, it is planned to happen at a particular time or on a particular occasion. 预定；计划；安排【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *Bromfield was slated to become U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.* 布罗姆菲尔德被确定为美国农业部长。❑ [be v-ed +for] *Controversial energy measures are slated for Senate debate within days.* 几项颇受争议的能源措施定于几天后提交参议院讨论。5 VERB [usu passive] If something **is slated**, it is criticized very severely. 严厉批评；猛烈抨击【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ [be v-ed] *Arnold Schwarzenegger's new restaurant has been slated by a top food critic.* 阿诺德·施瓦辛格的新餐馆受到了一位顶级食评家的恶评。6 PHRASE If you start **with a clean slate**, you do not take account of previous mistakes or failures and make a fresh start. 从头开始；改过自新 ❑ *The proposal is to pay everything you owe, so that you can start with a clean slate.* 建议你还清所有的债务，这样你就能够重新开始了。7 PHRASE If you **wipe the slate clean**, you decide to forget previous mistakes, failures, or debts and to start again. 一笔勾销；既往不咎 ❑ *Why not wipe the slate clean and start all over again?* 为什么不洗心革面、从头来过呢？

slath|er /'slæðə'/ (**slathers, slathering, slathered**) VERB If you **slather** something **with** a substance, or **slather** a substance **onto** something, you put the substance on in a thick layer. 大量地涂抹；厚厚地涂抹 ❑ [v n with adv] *If your skin is dry, you have to slather on moisturiser to soften it.* 如果你皮肤比较干燥，就得多涂些保湿霜滋润一下。❑ [be v-ed prep] *...pieces of toast slathered with butter and marmalade.* 一片片涂满黄油和橘子酱的烤面包 [Also v n prep]

slat|ted /'slætɪd/ ADJ Something that is **slatted** is made with slats. 用板条做的 ❑ *...slatted window blinds.* 装有板条的百叶窗

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slaugh|ter /'slɔ:tə'/ (**slaughters, slaughtering, slaughtered**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If large numbers of people or animals are **slaughtered**, they are killed in a way that is cruel or unnecessary. 杀戮；屠杀；残杀；滥杀 ❑ [be V-ed] *Thirty four people were slaughtered while queuing up to cast their votes.* 有 34 人在排队投票时遭到残杀。•N-UNCOUNT **Slaughter** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a war where the slaughter of civilians was commonplace.* 在战争中杀戮平民的事情再平常不过 2 VERB To **slaughter** animals such as cows and sheep means to kill them for their meat. 屠宰，宰杀（动物）❑ [V n] *Lack of chicken feed means that chicken farms are having to slaughter their stock.* 鸡饲料的缺乏意味着养鸡场将不得不杀掉饲养的鸡。•N-UNCOUNT **Slaughter** is also a noun. ❑ *More than 491,000 sheep were exported to the Continent for slaughter last year.* 去年有 491,000 多只羊被出口到欧洲大陆供宰杀。

slaughter|house /'slɔ:tə'haʊs/ (**slaughterhouses**) N-COUNT A **slaughterhouse** is a place where animals are killed for their meat. 屠宰场

Slav /slɑ:v/ (**Slavs**) N-COUNT A **Slav** is a member of any of the peoples of Eastern Europe who speak a Slavonic language. 斯拉夫人

slave /sleɪv/ (**slaves, slaving, slaved**) 1 N-COUNT A **slave** is someone who is the property of another person and has to work for that person. 奴隶 ❑ *The state of Liberia was formed a century and a half ago by freed slaves from the United States.* 150 年前，从美国获得了自由归来的奴隶建立了利比里亚。2 N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **slave** when they are completely under the control of another person or of a powerful influence. 完全被控制的人；完全被影响的人 ❑ [+to] *Movie stars used to be slaves to the studio system.* 电影明星过去完全受制于大制片厂制度。3 VERB If you say that a person **is slaving over** something or **is slaving for** someone, you mean that they are working very hard. 辛苦地工作；卖命地干 ❑ [V +over] *When you're busy all day the last thing you want to do is spend hours slaving over a hot stove.* 辛苦了一整天之后，最不愿意做的事情就是在热烘烘的炉子前再忙活上好几个钟头。[Also V, V prep] •PHRASAL VERB **Slave away** means the same as **slave**. slave away 同 slave ❑ [V P] *He stares at the hundreds of workers slaving away in the intense sun.* 他凝视着在炎炎烈日下辛苦劳作的几百名工人。

▶**slave away** → see **slave** 3

ˌslave ˈla|bour

in AM, use 美国英语用 **slave labor**

1 N-UNCOUNT **Slave labour** refers to slaves or to work done by slaves. 做苦工的奴隶；奴隶干的活儿；苦役 ❑ *The children were used as slave labour in gold mines in the jungle.* 在丛林地带，儿童被用作开采金矿的苦役。2 N-UNCOUNT If people work very hard for long hours for very little money, you can refer to it as **slave labour**. 辛苦但报酬很低的工作；苦工【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He's been forced into slave labour at burger bars to earn a bit of cash.* 为了挣点钱，他被迫到卖汉堡的小店里做苦工。

slav|er /'slævə'/ (**slavers, slavering, slavered**) VERB If an animal **slavers**, liquid comes from its mouth, for example because it is about to attack and eat something. （动物）流口水，垂涎 ❑ [V] *Mad guard dogs slavered at the end of their chains.* 拴在链子上的看门狗狂躁地流着口水。❑ [V-ing] *...the wolf's slavering jaws.* 狼流着口水的嘴巴

slav|ery /'sleɪvəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Slavery** is the system by which people are owned by other people as slaves. 奴隶制；蓄奴制度 ❑ *My people have survived 400 years of slavery.* 我们的人民从 400 年的奴隶制中挺了过来。

ˈslave trade N-SING **The slave trade** is the buying and selling of slaves, especially Black Africans, from the 16th to the 19th centuries. （尤指 16 至 19 世纪时贩卖非洲黑人的）奴隶买卖，奴隶贸易 ❑ *...profits from the slave trade.* 从贩奴贸易中获得的利润

Slav|ic /'slævɪk, 'slɑ:v-/ ADJ Something that is **Slavic** belongs or relates to Slavs. 斯拉夫人的 ❑ *...Americans of Slavic descent.* 斯拉夫裔的美国人

slav|ish /'sleɪvɪʃ/ ADJ You use **slavish** to describe things that copy or imitate something exactly, without any attempt to be original. 刻板模仿的；毫无创意的；照搬的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She herself insists she is no slavish follower of fashion.* 她坚称自己绝不会一味地追随时尚。•**slav|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with V, ADV adj] ❑ *Most have slavishly copied the design of IBM's big mainframe machines.* 大多数公司都一味模仿 IBM 公司大型主机的设计。

Sla|von|ic /slə'vɒnɪk/ ADJ Something that is **Slavonic** relates to East European languages such as Russian, Czech, and Serbo-Croat, or to the people who speak them. 斯拉夫语族的（包括俄语、捷克语、塞尔维亚 - 克罗地亚语等）❑ *The Ukrainians speak a Slavonic language similar to Russian.* 乌克兰人所说的那种斯拉夫语系的语言类似于俄语。

slaw /slɔ:/ N-UNCOUNT **Slaw** is a salad of chopped raw carrot, onions, cabbage and other vegetables in mayonnaise. 凉拌卷心菜【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **coleslaw**

slay /sleɪ/ (**slays, slaying, slew, slayed, slain**) 1 VERB If someone **slays** an animal, they kill it in a violent way. 残杀；屠杀；杀戮【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *...the hill where St George slew the dragon.* 圣乔治屠龙的那座山 2 V-PASSIVE If someone **has been slain**, they have been murdered. 谋杀【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be V-ed] *Two Australian tourists were slain.* 两名澳大利亚游客被杀。

slay|ing /'sleɪɪŋ/ (**slayings**) N-COUNT A **slaying** is a murder. 谋杀【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a trail of motiveless slayings.* 对无动机谋杀罪行的审判

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **killing**

sleaze /sli:z/ N-UNCOUNT You use **sleaze** to describe activities that you consider immoral, dishonest, or not respectable, especially in politics, business, journalism, or entertainment. （尤指政治、商业、新闻、娱乐等方面存在的）肮脏，污秽，卑劣，不道德【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *She claimed that an atmosphere of sleaze and corruption now surrounded the Government.* 她宣称一股肮脏腐败之风正充斥着整个政府。

slea|zy /'sli:zi/ (**sleazier, sleaziest**) 1 ADJ If you describe a place as **sleazy**, you dislike it because it looks dirty and badly cared for, and not respectable. 肮脏的；破落失修的；不体面的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...sleazy bars.* 破破烂烂的酒吧 2 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **sleazy**, you disapprove of them because you think they are not respectable and are rather disgusting. 低级的；低俗的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *The accusations are making the government's conduct appear increasingly sleazy.* 这些指控让政府的行为显得越发不光彩了。

sled /sled/ (**sleds, sledding, sledded**) 1 N-COUNT A **sled** is the same as a **sledge**. 同 sledge【AM 美】2 VERB If you go **sledding**, you ride on a sled. 坐雪橇【AM 美】❑ [V-ing] *We got home and went sledding on the small hill in our back yard.* 我们回到家里，然后去后院的小山上滑雪橇。[Also V]

sledge /sledʒ/ (**sledges, sledging, sledged**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **sledge** is an object used for travelling over snow. It consists of a framework which slides on two strips of wood or metal. 雪橇【BRIT 英】❑ *She travelled 14,000 miles by sledge across Siberia to Kamchatka.* 她乘雪橇穿越西伯利亚到达了堪察加半岛，行程共 1.4 万英里。2 VERB If you **sledge** or go **sledging**, you ride on a sledge. 滑雪橇【BRIT 英】❑ [V-ing] *Our hill is marvellous for sledging and we always have snow in January.* 在我们的那座小山上滑雪橇最棒了，而且 1 月我们那里总会下雪。[Also V prep]

sledge|hammer /'sledʒhæmə'/ (**sledgehammers**) also **sledge-hammer** N-COUNT A **sledgehammer** is a large, heavy hammer with a long handle, used for breaking up rocks and concrete. （用于击碎岩石和混凝土的）大锤

sleek /sli:k/ (**sleeker, sleekest**) 1 ADJ **Sleek** hair or fur is smooth and shiny and looks healthy. （毛发、皮毛等）柔顺亮泽的 ❑ *...sleek black hair.* 乌黑闪亮的头发 ❑ *The horse's sleek body gleamed.* 这匹马全身光滑，皮毛闪亮。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **sleek**, you mean that they look rich and stylish. 阔气时髦的 ❑ *Lord White is as sleek and elegant as any other multi-millionaire businessman.* 怀特勋

Word Web 话题词汇 sleep 睡眠

Do you ever go to **bed** and then discover you can't **fall asleep**? You start **yawning** and you feel **tired**. But somehow your body isn't ready for a good night's **rest**. You **toss and turn** and pound the **pillow** for hours. After a while you may start to **doze**, but then five minutes later you're **wide awake**. The scientific name for this condition is **insomnia**. There are many causes for **sleeplessness** like this. If you **nap** too late in the day it may interrupt your normal sleep cycle. Health and job-related worries can also affect sleep patterns.

你有过上床后发现无法入睡的经历吗？你开始打哈欠，感觉到累了。可不知怎的，身体并没有做好美美休息一晚上的准备。你辗转反侧，怨怪枕头数个小时；好不容易开始犯困，可不到五分钟又毫无睡意。这种症状的学名叫做失眠。睡不着觉的原因有很多种。如果午睡的时间太迟，有可能会打乱正常的睡眠周期。健康原因和工作上的烦恼也有可能影响睡眠习惯。

爵和其他千万富商一样，外表时髦，举止优雅。3 ADJ **Sleek** vehicles, furniture, or other objects look smooth, shiny, and expensive.（车辆等）外形流畅雅致的，造型优美的 ❑ *... a sleek white BMW.* 外形流畅雅致的白色宝马轿车 ❑ *...sleek modern furniture.* 造型优美的现代家具

sleep ↔ /sli:p/ (**sleeps, sleeping, slept**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sleep** is the natural state of rest in which your eyes are closed, your body is inactive, and your mind does not think. 睡眠；睡觉 ❑ *They were exhausted from lack of sleep.* 由于缺乏睡眠，他们非常疲惫。❑ *Try and get some sleep.* 试着睡一会儿。❑ *Be quiet and go to sleep.* 别出声，睡觉吧。❑ *Often he would have bad dreams and cry out in his sleep.* 他常常做噩梦，并且在梦里喊出声来。2 VERB When you **sleep**, you rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body inactive. 睡觉；睡着；入睡 ❑ [v] *During the car journey, the baby slept.* 坐车来的路上，宝宝睡着了。❑ [v-ing] *...a pool surrounded by sleeping sunbathers.* 四周躺着边睡觉边晒日光浴的人们的游泳池 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **sleep** is a period of sleeping. 一段睡眠时间；一觉 ❑ *I think he may be ready for a sleep soon.* 我想他也许很快就要睡一觉了。4 VERB [no cont, no passive] If a building or room **sleeps** a particular number of people, it has beds for that number of people.（大楼、房间等）可供（若干人）住宿，睡得下（若干人）❑ [v amount] *The villa sleeps 10 and costs £530 per person for two weeks.* 这座别墅可以住下 10 人，每人两周的费用是 530 英镑。5 → see also **sleeping** 6 PHRASE If you cannot **get to sleep**, you are unable to sleep. 睡着；入睡 ❑ *I can't get to sleep with all that singing.* 那些歌声搅得我无法入睡。7 PHRASE If you say that you didn't **lose** any **sleep over** something, you mean that you did not worry about it at all. 对…十分担心；为…而睡不着觉 ❑ *I didn't lose too much sleep over that investigation.* 我并不太担心那个调查。8 PHRASE If you are trying to make a decision and you say that you will **sleep on it**, you mean that you will delay making a decision on it until the following day, so you have time to think about it. 好好考虑一夜；把…留待第二天再作决定 9 PHRASE If a sick or injured animal **is put to sleep**, it is killed by a vet in a way that does not cause it pain. 使（有病或有伤的动物）无痛苦地死去；使长眠 ❑ *I'm going take the dog down to the vet's and have her put to sleep.* 我要把小狗带到兽医那里，让她安乐死。10 to **sleep rough** → see **rough**

→ see Word Web: **sleep**

→ see **dream**

▶**sleep around** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **sleeps around**, you disapprove of them because they have sex with a lot of different people. 到处与人上床；滥交【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v p] *I don't sleep around.* 我不随便跟别人上床。❑ [v p +with] *...a drunken husband who slept around with other women.* 到处跟其他女人鬼混的酒鬼丈夫

▶**sleep off** PHRASAL VERB If you **sleep off** the effects of too much travelling, drink, or food, you recover from it by sleeping. 用睡眠消除（旅途劳顿、暴饮暴食等行为所引起的反应）❑ [v p n] *It's a good idea to spend the first night of your holiday sleeping off the jet lag.* 把假期的第一个晚上用来睡觉倒时差是个不错的主意。❑ [v n p] *They had been up all night and were sleeping it off.* 他们前一天整夜未眠，所以这时正在补觉。

▶**sleep over** PHRASAL VERB If someone, especially a child, **sleeps over** in a place such as a friend's home, they stay there for one night.（尤指小孩）不在家过夜，在外过夜 ❑ [v p] *She said his friends could sleep over in the big room downstairs.* 她说他的朋友们可以在楼下的大房间里住一晚。

▶**sleep together** PHRASAL VERB If two people **are sleeping together**, they are having a sexual relationship, but are not usually married to each other.（通常指尚未结婚的两个人）发生性关系 ❑ [v p] *I'm pretty sure they slept together before they were married.* 我敢肯定他们结婚之前就上过床了。

▶**sleep with** PHRASAL VERB If you **sleep with** someone, you have sex with them. 与…性交；与…上床 ❑ [v p n] *He was old enough to sleep with a girl and make her pregnant.* 他已经长大成人，到了可以和姑娘上床、让人家怀上孩子的时候了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *sleep* Also look up:

N. nap, rest, slumber 1 3
V. doze, rest, snooze; (*ant.*) awaken, wake 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sleep* with:

V. **can't/couldn't** sleep 睡不着，**drift off to** sleep 不知不觉入睡，**get enough** sleep 得到充足的睡眠，**get some** sleep 睡一会儿，**go to** sleep 去睡觉，**need** sleep 需要睡觉 1
N. sleep **deprivation** 睡眠不足，sleep **disorder** 睡眠紊乱，sleep **on the floor** 睡在地板上，**hours of** sleep 几小时的睡眠，**lack of** sleep 缺乏睡眠，sleep **nights** 安眠的夜晚 1
ADJ. **deep** sleep 深度睡眠 1
good sleep 良好的睡眠 3

sleep|er /'sli:pə'/ (**sleepers**) 1 N-COUNT [adj n] You can use **sleeper** to indicate how well someone sleeps. For example, if someone is a light **sleeper**, they are easily woken up. 睡觉…者；睡眠…的人 ❑ *I'm a very light sleeper and I can hardly get any sleep at all.* 我睡觉很轻，几乎就没睡着。2 N-COUNT In British English, a **sleeper** is a carriage on a train containing beds for passengers to sleep in at night, or a section of such a carriage. The usual American words are **sleeping car** for the carriage and **roomette** for the section.（英国英语的）卧铺车厢，卧铺铺位（在美国英语中，sleeping car 指卧铺车厢，roomette 则指一个卧铺的铺位）3 N-COUNT A **sleeper** is a train with beds for its passengers to sleep in at night. 卧铺列车【BRIT 英】4 N-COUNT [oft n N] Railway **sleepers** are large heavy beams that support the rails of a railway track.（铁路上的）枕木【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **ties**

sleep|ing /'sli:pɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **sleeping** to describe places where people sleep or things concerned with where people sleep. 同住宿有关的；睡觉的 ❑ *On the top floor we have sleeping quarters for women and children.* 我们在顶楼有供女人和孩子睡觉的地方。2 → see also **sleep**

'sleep|ing bag (**sleeping bags**) N-COUNT A **sleeping bag** is a large deep bag with a warm lining, used for sleeping in, especially when you are camping. 睡袋

'sleep|ing car (**sleeping cars**) N-COUNT A **sleeping car** is a railway carriage containing beds for passengers to sleep in at night.（火车的）卧铺车厢

,sleep|ing 'giant (**sleeping giants**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone or something as a **sleeping giant**, you mean that they are powerful but they have not yet shown the full extent of their power. 沉睡中的巨人（指力量巨大但没有充分展示其威力的人）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *The Trust, which has 2.3 million members, has been characterised as a sleeping giant of the environment movement.* 这个拥有 230 万名成员的信托基金会被描述为环保运动方面的一

S

头睡狮。

ˌsleep|ing ˈpart|ner (**sleeping partners**) N-COUNT A **sleeping partner** is a person who provides some of the capital for a business but who does not take an active part in managing the business. 不参与实际经营的合伙人；匿名合伙人【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **silent partner**

ˈsleep|ing pill (**sleeping pills**) N-COUNT A **sleeping pill** is a pill that you can take to help you sleep. 安眠药

ˈsleep|ing sick|ness N-UNCOUNT **Sleeping sickness** is a serious tropical disease which causes great tiredness and often leads to death. 昏睡病

ˈsleep|ing tab|let (**sleeping tablets**) N-COUNT A **sleeping tablet** is the same as a **sleeping pill**. 同 sleeping pill

sleep|less /ˈsliːpləs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sleepless** night is one during which you do not sleep. 不睡觉的；不眠的 ❑ *I have sleepless nights worrying about her.* 我好几个晚上都睡不着，一直担心她。 2 ADJ Someone who is **sleepless** is unable to sleep. 睡不着的；失眠的 ❑ *A sleepless baby can seem to bring little reward.* 宝宝睡不着觉似乎没有任何好处。

→ see **sleep**

sleep|over /ˈsliːpəʊvəʳ/ (**sleepovers**) also **sleep-over** N-COUNT A **sleepover** is an occasion when someone, especially a child, sleeps for one night in a place such as a friend's home. 在外过夜；不在家过夜

sleep|walk /ˈsliːpwɔːk/ (**sleepwalks, sleepwalking, sleepwalked**) VERB If someone **is sleepwalking**, they are walking around while they are asleep. 梦游 ❑ [v] *He once sleepwalked to the middle of the road outside his home at 1 a.m.* 有一次，他在凌晨 1 点钟梦游走到了家门外的马路中央。

sleepy /ˈsliːpi/ (**sleepier, sleepiest**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **sleepy**, you are very tired and are almost asleep. 困的；瞌睡的 ❑ *I was beginning to feel amazingly sleepy.* 我开始感到异常困倦。 •**sleepi|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Joanna sat up, blinking sleepily.* 乔安娜坐起身来，睡意未消地眨着眼睛。 •**sleepi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He tried to fight the sleepiness that overwhelmed him.* 他努力地和阵阵袭来的倦意斗争着。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sleepy** place is quiet and does not have much activity or excitement. 寂静的；死气沉沉的 ❑ *Valence is a sleepy little town just south of Lyon.* 瓦朗斯是里昂南面一座寂静的小镇。

sleet /sliːt/ N-UNCOUNT **Sleet** is rain that is partly frozen. 雨夹雪；冻雨 ❑ *...blinding snow, driving sleet and wind.* 漫天大雪、猛烈的冻雨和大风

→ see **precipitation, water**

sleeve /sliːv/ (**sleeves**) 1 N-COUNT The **sleeves** of a coat, shirt, or other item of clothing are the parts that cover your arms. 袖子 ❑ *His sleeves were rolled up to his elbows.* 他的袖子卷到了肘部。 ❑ [+of] *He wore a black band on the left sleeve of his jacket.* 他在夹克衫的左袖上戴了一条黑箍儿。 2 N-COUNT [n N] A record **sleeve** is the stiff envelope in which a record is kept. （唱片）封套【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *There are to be no pictures of him on the sleeve of the new record.* 新唱片的封套上不会出现他的照片。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **jacket**

3 PHRASE If you have something **up** your **sleeve**, you have an idea or plan which you have not told anyone about. You can also say that someone has **an ace, card,** or **trick up** their **sleeve**. 藏有…想法；留有锦囊妙计；心中另有…高招 ❑ *He wondered what Shearson had up his sleeve.* 他暗自猜度希尔森究竟有什么高招。

-sleeved /-sliːvd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-sleeved** is added to adjectives such as 'long' and 'short' to form adjectives which indicate that an item of clothing has long or short sleeves. （加在 long, short 等形容词之后构成形容词）表示"有…袖子的" ❑ *...a short-sleeved blue shirt.* 蓝色的短袖衬衫

sleeve|less /ˈsliːvləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sleeveless** dress, top, or other item of clothing has no sleeves. 无袖的 ❑ *She wore a sleeveless silk dress.* 她身穿一袭无袖真丝连衣裙。

ˈsleeve note (**sleeve notes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **sleeve notes** are short pieces of writing on the covers of records, which tell you something about the music or the musicians. 唱片套上的文字说明【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **liner note**

sleigh /sleɪ/ (**sleighs**) N-COUNT A **sleigh** is a vehicle which can slide over snow. Sleighs are usually pulled by horses. 雪橇

sleight of hand /ˌslaɪt əv ˈhænd/ (**sleights of hand**) N-VAR **Sleight of hand** is the deceiving of someone in a skilful way. （偷东西或变戏法时）敏捷而熟练的手法；空空妙手 ❑ *He accused Mr MacGregor of 'sleight of hand'.* 他指控麦格雷戈先生"使用障眼法"。

slen|der /ˈslendəʳ/ 1 ADJ A **slender** person is attractively thin and graceful. 苗条的；纤细的；修长的【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *She was slender, with delicate wrists and ankles.* 她身量苗条，手腕和脚踝曲线玲珑。 ❑ *...a tall, slender figure in a straw hat.* 头顶草帽、高挑苗条的人影 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **slender** to describe a situation which exists but only to a very small degree. 微弱的；薄弱的；不足的；不充分的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The United States held a slender lead.* 美国以微弱优势领先。

slept /slept/ **Slept** is the past tense and past participle of **sleep**.

sleuth /sluːθ/ (**sleuths**) N-COUNT A **sleuth** is a detective. 侦探【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

sleuth|ing /ˈsluːθɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sleuthing** is the investigation of a crime or mystery by someone who is not a police officer. （非警方人员所做的）调查，侦察【LITERARY 文】❑ *I did a little sleuthing to see if I could find any footprints.* 为了看能否找到什么脚印，我做了一番小小的侦察。

slew /sluː/ (**slews, slewing, slewed**) 1 **Slew** is the past tense of **slay**. 2 VERB If a vehicle **slews** or **is slewed** across a road, it slides across it. （使）（车辆失控）滑行；（使）侧滑 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The bus slewed sideways.* 公共汽车滑到了一边。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He slewed the car against the side of the building.* 他的车滑到了大楼的一侧，抵住了。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **slew of** things is a large number of them. 许多；大量【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+of] *There have been a whole slew of shooting incidents.* 发生过大量枪击案。

slice ◆◇ /slaɪs/ (**slices, slicing, sliced**) 1 N-COUNT A **slice of** bread, meat, fruit, or other food is a thin piece that has been cut from a larger piece. （指从食物上切下的）片，薄片 ❑ [+of] *Try to eat at least four slices of bread a day.* 每天尽量吃上至少 4 片面包。 ❑ [+of] *...water flavoured with a slice of lemon.* 加了一片柠檬调味的水 2 VERB If you **slice** bread, meat, fruit, or other food, you cut it into thin pieces. 将…切成薄片 ❑ [v n] *Helen sliced the cake.* 海伦把蛋糕切成片。 ❑ [v n +into] *Slice the steak into long thin slices.* 将牛排切成长长的薄片。 •PHRASAL VERB **Slice up** means the same as **slice**. slice up 同 slice ❑ [v P n] *I sliced up an onion.* 我把一个洋葱切了片。 ❑ [v n P] *He began slicing the pie up.* 他开始把馅饼切片。 3 N-COUNT You can use **slice** to refer to a part of a situation or activity. 部分；份 ❑ [+of] *Fiction takes up a large slice of the publishing market.* 小说在出版市场上占了很大的份额。 4 → see also **sliced, fish slice** 5 **a slice of the action** → see **action**

→ see **bread, cut**

▶**slice up** → see **slice** 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slice* with:

ADJ.	**small** slice 一小片，**thin** slice 薄薄的一片 1
N.	slice **of bread** 面包片，slice **of pie** 馅饼块，slice **of pizza** 比萨块 1
	slice **a cake** 切蛋糕 2
	slice **of life** 反映现实生活的电影（或戏剧、书） 3
PREP.	slice **into** 切入，slice **off** 从…切下，slice **through** 划破 2

sliced /slaɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sliced** bread has been cut into slices before being wrapped and sold. （面包）已切成片的 ❑ *...a sliced white loaf.* 一条切成片的白面包

slick /slɪk/ (**slicker, slickest, slicks**) 1 ADJ A **slick** performance, production, or advertisement is skilful and impressive. 技法娴熟的；灵巧的；巧妙的 ❑ *There's a big difference between an amateur*

video and a slick Hollywood production. 业余人士拍摄的视频片段和制作精良的好莱坞影片之间存在着巨大的差距。•**slick|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *These actors and directors brought a new sophistication and slickness to modern theatre.* 这些演员和导演为现代戏剧带来了新的高超技巧。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **slick** action is done quickly and smoothly, and without any obvious effort. 利索的；流畅的；不费力的 ❑ *They were outplayed by the Colombians' slick passing and decisive finishing.* 哥伦比亚队凭借流畅的传球和终场前的制胜进球击败了他们。 3 ADJ A **slick** person speaks easily in a way that is likely to convince people, but is not sincere. (人)油嘴滑舌的，巧舌如簧的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *Don't be fooled by slick politicians.* 别被那些巧舌如簧的政客蒙骗了。 4 N-COUNT A **slick** is the same as an **oil slick.** 同 oil slick ❑ *Experts are trying to devise ways to clean up the huge slick.* 专家们正想方设法清除这片面积巨大的浮油。

slick|er /'slɪkə*/ (**slickers**) 1 N-COUNT A **slicker** is a long loose waterproof coat. (长且大的)油布雨衣，雨衣 [AM 美]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **oilskins**

2 → see also **slick**

slide ♦∞ /slaɪd/ (**slides, sliding, slid**) 1 VERB When something **slides** somewhere or when you **slide** it there, it moves there smoothly over or against something. 滑动；溜 ❑ [v n with adj] *She slid the door open.* 她滑开了门。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I slid the wallet into his pocket.* 我把钱包麻利地塞进了他的口袋。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tears were sliding down his cheeks.* 眼泪顺着他的脸颊往下淌。 [Also v] 2 VERB If you **slide** somewhere, you move there smoothly and quietly. 麻利而无声地移动；悄悄地溜到 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He slid into the driver's seat.* 他麻利地坐进驾驶员的座位。 3 VERB To **slide into** a particular mood, attitude, or situation means to gradually start to have that mood, attitude, or situation often without intending to. 不自觉地陷入(某种情绪、态度或情境) ❑ [v *+into*] *She had slid into a depression.* 她不觉沮丧起来。 4 VERB If currencies or prices **slide**, they gradually become worse or lower in value. (货币)贬值；(物价)下跌 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [v] *The U.S. dollar continued to slide.* 美元继续贬值。 ❑ [v amount] *Shares slid 11p to 293p after brokers downgraded their profit estimates.* 股票经纪人降低了他们的利润预期之后，股价下跌了 11 便士至 293 便士。•N-COUNT **Slide** is also a noun. ❑ [*+in*] *...the dangerous slide in oil prices.* 石油价格的危险下跌 5 N-COUNT A **slide** is a small piece of photographic film which you project onto a screen so that you can see the picture. 幻灯片 ❑ *...a slide show.* 幻灯片放映 6 N-COUNT A **slide** is a piece of glass on which you put something that you want to examine through a microscope. (显微镜的)载玻片 7 N-COUNT A **slide** is a piece of playground equipment that has a steep slope for children to go down for fun. 滑梯 8 PHRASE If you **let** something **slide**, you allow it to get into a worse state or condition by not attending to it. 放任…自流；任…恶化而不予处理 ❑ *The company had let environmental standards slide.* 这家公司听凭环境标准的不断下降。

→ see **brass**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slide* with:

V. **begin to** slide 开始滑动(或移动、陷入、下跌), **continue to** slide 继续滑动(或移动、陷入、下跌) 1 2 3 4

ADJ. **downward** slide 下跌, **recent** slide 最近的下跌, **steep** slide 陡然下跌 4

slide rule (**slide rules**) N-COUNT A **slide rule** is an instrument that you use for calculating numbers. It looks like a ruler and has a middle part that slides backwards and forwards. 计算尺；滑尺

slid|ing door (**sliding doors**) N-COUNT **Sliding doors** are doors which slide together rather than swinging on hinges. 滑门；推拉门

slid|ing scale (**sliding scales**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Payments such as wages or taxes that are calculated **on a sliding scale** are higher or lower depending on various different factors. (工资、税率等按情况变化而调整的)滑准计算法，浮动制 ❑ [*+of*] *Many practitioners have a sliding scale of fees.* 许多从业者都采用浮动制计费。

slight ♦∞ /slaɪt/ (**slighter, slightest, slights, slighting, slighted**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **slight** is very small in degree or quantity. 轻微的；少量的；小的 ❑ *Doctors say he has made a slight improvement.* 医生说他的病情稍有好转。 ❑ *We have a slight problem.* 我们有一个小小的问题。 ❑ *He's not the slightest bit worried.* 他一点儿也不担心。 2 ADJ A **slight** person has a fairly thin and delicate looking body. (人)瘦弱的，瘦小的 ❑ *She is smaller and slighter than Christie.* 她比克里斯蒂瘦小。•**slight|ly** ADV [ADV-ed] ❑ *...a slightly built man.* 身材瘦小的男子 3 VERB [usu passive] If you **are slighted**, someone does or says something that insults you by treating you as if your views or feelings are not important. 不理睬；藐视；轻蔑；冷落 ❑ [*feel* V-ed] *They felt slighted by not being adequately consulted.* 没有充分征求他们的意见，这让他们感到被冷落了。•N-COUNT **Slight** is also a noun. ❑ [*+on*] *It isn't a slight on my husband that I enjoy my evening class.* 我喜欢上夜课并非是对丈夫的冷落。 4 PHRASE You use **in the slightest** to emphasize a negative statement. (用于加强陈述的否定语气)一点也(不) [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *That doesn't interest me in the slightest.* 那一点也不能引起我的兴趣。

slight|ly ♦∞ /'slaɪtlɪ/ ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] **Slightly** means to some degree but not to a very large degree. 略微；稍微 ❑ *His family then moved to a slightly larger house.* 然后他全家搬到了一个稍微大一点的房子里。 ❑ *They will be slightly more expensive but they last a lot longer.* 它们的价钱要贵一些，可是更加耐用。 ❑ *You can adjust it slightly.* 你可以稍加调整。

slim ♦∞ /slɪm/ (**slimmer, slimmest, slims, slimming, slimmed**) 1 ADJ A **slim** person has an attractively thin and well-shaped body. 苗条的；纤细的；修长的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *The young woman was tall and slim.* 那个年轻的女子身材修长苗条。 ❑ *Jean is pretty, of slim build, with blue eyes.* 珍妮非常漂亮，身材苗条，有一双蓝色的眼睛。 2 VERB If you **are slimming**, you are trying to make yourself thinner and lighter by eating less food. (通过节食)减肥，变苗条 ❑ [V] *Some people will gain weight, no matter how hard they try to slim.* 有些人无论多么努力地减肥，都会长肉。 [Also v n] •PHRASAL VERB **Slim down** means the same as **slim.** slim down 同 slim ❑ [v p] *Doctors have told Benny to slim down.* 医生告诉本尼要减肥。 ❑ [v p n] *...salon treatments that claim to slim down thighs.* 据称可以瘦大腿的美容疗法 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **slim** book, wallet, or other object is thinner than usual. (书、钱包等)薄的 ❑ *The slim booklets describe a range of services and facilities.* 这些薄薄的小册子介绍了一系列服务和设施。 4 ADJ A **slim** chance or possibility is a very small one. (可能性)不大的，微乎其微的 ❑ *There's still a slim chance that he may become Prime Minister.* 他仍然有一丝希望当上首相。 5 VERB If an organization **slims** its products or workers, it reduces the number of them that it has. 减少(产品)；缩减(人员) [BUSINESS 商] ❑ [v n] *The company recently slimmed its product line.* 公司最近压缩了产品线。

▶**slim down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a company or other organization **slims down** or **is slimmed down**, it employs fewer people, in order to save money or become more efficient. 精简(机构)；裁减(人员) [BUSINESS 商] ❑ [v p] *Many firms have had little choice but to slim down.* 许多公司几乎别无选择，只能裁员。 ❑ [v p n] *...the plan to slim down the coal industry.* 精减煤炭从业人员的计划 [Also v n p] 2 → see **slim 2**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slim* with:

ADJ. **tall and** slim 高挑苗条 1

ADV. **pretty** slim 相当苗条(或薄、小), **very** slim 非常苗条(或薄、小) 1 3 4

N. slim **chance** 渺茫的机会, slim **lead** 微弱的领先优势, slim **margin** 微弱的差距 4

slime /slaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Slime** is a thick, wet substance which covers a surface or comes from the bodies of animals such as snails. 黏滑的污垢；烂泥 ❑ *There was an unappealing film of slime on top of the pond.* 池塘表面有一层黏腻腻的污泥。

slim|line /'slɪmlaɪn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Slimline** objects are thinner or narrower than normal ones. 瘦长的；细长的 ❑ *The slimline diary fits easily into a handbag.* 这本细长的日记本很容易装进手提包里。

slimy /'slaɪmɪ/ (**slimier, slimiest**) 1 ADJ **Slimy** substances are thick, wet, and unpleasant. **Slimy** objects are covered in a

S

slimy substance. 泥泞的；黏糊糊的；黏滑的 ❑ *His feet slipped in the slimy mud.* 他的脚在泥泞中不住地打滑。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **slimy**, you dislike them because they are friendly and pleasant in an insincere way. 假意奉承的；口蜜腹剑的；滑头的；卑鄙的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *I've worked hard for what I have and I don't want it taken away by some slimy business partner.* 我辛辛苦苦才挣到了这一切，我不希望它们被某个卑鄙的生意伙伴夺走。

sling /slɪŋ/ (**slings, slinging, slung**) 1 VERB If you **sling** something somewhere, you throw it there carelessly. 摔；扔；投；掷 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I saw him take off his anorak and sling it into the back seat.* 我看见他把带帽防寒服脱下来扔在了后面的座位上。 2 VERB If you **sling** something over your shoulder or over something such as a chair, you hang it there loosely. (往肩膀上)挎；(在椅背上)搭 ❑ [v n prep] *She slung her coat over her desk chair.* 她把外套搭在书桌前的椅子上。 ❑ [v-ed prep] *He had a small green rucksack slung over one shoulder.* 他单肩挎着一个绿色的帆布小背包。 3 VERB [usu passive] If a rope, blanket, or other object **is slung** between two points, someone has hung it loosely between them. (在两点之间)吊起，悬挂 ❑ [be v-ed prep] *...two long poles with a blanket slung between them.* 两根长竿之间悬挂着一张毯子 4 N-COUNT A **sling** is an object made of ropes, straps, or cloth that is used for carrying things. (用以吊运物品的)吊索，吊链 ❑ [+of] *They used slings of rope to lower us from one set of arms to another.* 他们用吊索把我们从高处的一组吊臂上放到低处的另一组吊臂上。 5 N-COUNT A **sling** is a piece of cloth which supports someone's broken or injured arm and is tied round their neck. (保护骨折或受伤的胳膊的)吊腕带，三角巾 ❑ *She was back at work with her arm in a sling.* 她胳膊上还吊着三角巾，就回来工作了。 6 → see also **mud-slinging**

sling|shot /'slɪŋʃɒt/ (**slingshots**) N-COUNT A **slingshot** is a **catapult**. 弹弓【AM 美】

slink /slɪŋk/ (**slinks, slinking, slunk**) VERB If you **slink** somewhere, you move there quietly because you do not want to be seen. 偷偷摸摸地走；悄悄走；溜走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He decided that he couldn't just slink away, so he went and sat next to his wife.* 他决定不能偷偷溜走，于是便走到妻子身边坐下。

slinky /'slɪŋki/ (**slinkier, slinkiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Slinky** clothes fit very closely to a woman's body in a way that makes her look sexually attractive. (女服)紧身的，性感的 ❑ *She's wearing a slinky black mini-skirt.* 她身穿一条紧身的黑色迷你裙。

slip ◆◇ /slɪp/ (**slips, slipping, slipped**) 1 VERB If you **slip**, you accidentally slide and lose your balance. 滑；滑倒 ❑ [v] *He had slipped on an icy pavement.* 他在一条结了冰的人行道上滑了一跤。 ❑ [v] *Be careful not to slip.* 小心，别滑倒了。 2 VERB If something **slips**, it slides out of place or out of your hand. 滑落；脱落 ❑ [v] *His glasses had slipped.* 他的眼镜滑掉了。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The hammer slipped out of her grasp.* 锤子从她的手中滑落。 3 VERB If you **slip** somewhere, you go there quickly and quietly. 迅速而悄无声息地走(到某处)；溜(到某处) ❑ [v adv/prep] *Amy slipped downstairs and out of the house.* 埃米偷偷下楼溜出了房子。 4 VERB If you **slip** something somewhere, you put it there quickly in a way that does not attract attention. 迅速而不被注意地放置；偷偷塞进 ❑ [v n prep] *I slipped a note under Louise's door.* 我偷偷在路易斯的房门下面塞了一张便条。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Just slip in a piece of paper.* 只要塞进一张纸就行。 5 VERB If you **slip** something **to** someone, you give it to them secretly. 偷偷地给；把…塞给 ❑ [v n n] *Robert had slipped her a note in school.* 罗伯特在学校里偷偷地塞给她一张纸条。 ❑ [v n +to] *She looked round before pulling out a package and slipping it to the man.* 她四下里看了看，然后拿出一个包裹，偷偷地塞给了这个男人。 6 VERB To **slip into** a particular state or situation means to pass gradually into it, in a way that is hardly noticed. 不知不觉地转入(某种状态)；逐渐陷入(某种情况) ❑ [v +into] *It amazed him how easily one could slip into a routine.* 他惊异地发现人很容易在不知不觉中因循守旧起来。 7 VERB If something **slips to** a lower level or standard, it falls to that level or standard. 下降；下跌 ❑ [v +to/from/by] *Shares slipped to 117p.* 股价跌至 117 便士。 ❑ [v amount] *In June, producer prices slipped 0.1% from May.* 6月的生产价格比5月下降了0.1%。 ❑ [v] *Overall business activity is slipping.* 商业活动整体趋于萧条。 •N-SING **Slip** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...a slip in consumer confidence.* 消费者信心的下降 8 VERB If you **slip into** or **out of** clothes or shoes, you put them on or take them off quickly and easily. 迅速轻松地穿上 / 脱下 ❑ [v +into/out of] *She slipped out of the jacket and tossed it on the couch.* 她麻利地脱下夹克，扔在了沙发上。 ❑ [v n with on/off] *I slipped off my woollen gloves.* 我迅速地摘下了毛绒手套。 9 N-COUNT A **slip** is a small or unimportant mistake. (轻微的)过错，过失，疏漏 ❑ *We must be well prepared, there must be no slips.* 我们必须好好准备，不能出任何差错。 10 N-COUNT A **slip of** paper is a small piece of paper. 片；条 ❑ [+of] *...little slips of paper he had torn from a notebook.* 他从笔记本上撕下来的一张张小纸片 ❑ *I put her name on the slip.* 我在纸条上记下了她的名字。 11 N-COUNT A **slip** is a thin piece of clothing that a woman wears under her dress or skirt. (女裙的)衬裙，薄裙 12 → see also **Freudian slip** 13 PHRASE If you **give** someone **the slip**, you escape from them when they are following you or watching you. 逃脱；摆脱；避开【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He gave reporters the slip by leaving at midnight.* 他在午夜时分离开，避开了记者的追踪。 14 PHRASE If you **let slip** information, you accidentally tell it to someone, when you wanted to keep it secret. 无意中泄露(秘密) ❑ *I bet he let slip that I'd gone to America.* 我可以打赌，是他走漏了我去了美国的消息。 15 PHRASE If something **slips** your **mind**, you forget about it. 被忘掉；被遗忘 ❑ *The reason for my visit had obviously slipped his mind.* 他显然已经忘掉了我的来意。 16 to **slip through** your **fingers** → see **finger** 17 **slip of the tongue** → see **tongue**

▶**slip in** PHRASAL VERB If you **slip in** a question or comment, you ask or make it without interrupting the flow of the conversation. 不失时机地插入 ❑ [v P n] *Slip in a few questions about other things.* 见缝插针地提几个题外的问题。[Also v n P]

▶**slip through** PHRASAL VERB If something or something **slips through** a set of checks or rules, they are accepted when in fact they should not be. 未被察觉；未被发现 ❑ [v P n] *...hardened trouble-makers who have slipped through the security checks.* 那些混过了安检的难缠的闹事者 ❑ [v P] *The slightest little bit of inattention can let something slip through.* 稍不留神就会让某些东西蒙混过关。

▶**slip up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **slip up**, you make a small or unimportant mistake. 出现疏漏；出小差错 ❑ [v P] *There were occasions when we slipped up.* 有时候我们也会出错。 2 → see also **slip-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *slip* Also look up:

V. fall, slide, trip 1
N. blunder, failure, foul-up, mistake 9
leaf, page, paper, sheet 10

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slip* with:

ADJ. slip **resistant** 1
N. slip **of paper** 纸条，**sales** slip 销售单 10
V. **let** *(something)* slip 无意中说出(某事) 14

'slip-on (**slip-ons**) ADJ [ADJ n] **Slip-on** shoes have nothing fastening them. 穿脱方便的；不系带子的 ❑ *...slip-on boat shoes.* 不系鞋带的帆船鞋 •N-COUNT **Slip-on** is also a noun. ❑ *He removed his brown slip-ons.* 他脱下了棕色的无带鞋。

slip|page /'slɪpɪdʒ/ (**slippages**) N-VAR **Slippage** is a failure to maintain a steady position or rate of progress, so that a particular target or standard is not achieved. 下降；下跌 ❑ [+in] *...a substantial slippage in the value of sterling.* 英镑价值的大幅下跌

,slipped 'disc (**slipped discs**) N-COUNT If you have a **slipped disc**, you have a bad back because one of the discs in your spine has moved out of its proper position. 椎间盘突出

slip|per /'slɪpə^r/ (**slippers**) N-COUNT **Slippers** are loose, soft shoes that you wear at home. 拖鞋

slip|pery /'slɪpəri/ 1 ADJ Something that is **slippery** is smooth, wet, or oily and is therefore difficult to walk on or to hold. 滑溜溜的；滑的 ❑ *The tiled floor was wet and slippery.* 瓷砖地面又湿又滑。 ❑ *Motorists were warned to beware of slippery conditions.* 提醒驾车人要当心路滑。 2 ADJ You can describe someone as **slippery** if you think that they are dishonest in a clever way and cannot be trusted. 滑头的；靠不住的；狡猾的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is*

a slippery customer, and should be carefully watched. 他是一个狡猾的顾客，要小心提防。 3 PHRASE If someone is on a **slippery slope**, they are involved in a course of action that is difficult to stop and that will eventually lead to failure or trouble. 滑向深渊的道路 ❑ *The company started down the slippery slope of believing that they knew better than the customer.* 该公司认为他们比顾客更了解情况，而有这种想法注定是要失败的。

'slip road (**slip roads**) N-COUNT A **slip road** is a road which cars use to drive on and off a motorway. (高速公路的)岔道，匝道，交流道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **entrance ramp, exit ramp**

slip|shod /'slɪpʃɒd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is **slipshod**, it has been done in a careless way. 马虎的；草率的 ❑ *The hotel had always been run in a slipshod way.* 该酒店的管理一向马虎。

slip|stream /'slɪpstri:m/ (**slipstreams**) N-COUNT **The slipstream** of a fast-moving object such as a car, plane, or boat is the flow of air directly behind it. (汽车、飞机或轮船等疾速运动的物体后形成的)滑流，低压气穴 ❑ *He left a host of other riders trailing in his slipstream.* 他把其他的摩托车手甩在身后。

'slip-up (**slip-ups**) N-COUNT A **slip-up** is a small or unimportant mistake. 轻微的过错；疏漏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There's been a slip-up somewhere.* 有个地方出了点小错。

slip|way /'slɪpweɪ/ (**slipways**) N-COUNT A **slipway** is a large platform that slopes down into the sea, from which boats are put into the water. (船的)下水滑道，滑台，船台

slit /slɪt/ (**slits, slitting**)

The form **slit** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. slit 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **slit** something, you make a long narrow cut in it. 切开；剖开；割开 ❑ [v n] *They say somebody slit her throat.* 他们说有人割断了她的喉咙。❑ [v n with *open*] *He began to slit open each envelope.* 他开始裁开每个信封。❑ [v-ed +*to/from*] *She was wearing a white dress slit to the thigh.* 她身穿一条开叉开到了大腿的白色连衣裙。 2 N-COUNT A **slit** is a long narrow cut. 狭长的切口；裂口 ❑ [+*in*] *Make a slit in the stem about half an inch long.* 在树干上切一道大约半英寸长的口子。 3 N-COUNT A **slit** is a long narrow opening in something. 狭缝 ❑ [+*in*] *She watched them through a slit in the curtains.* 她透过窗帘上的一道窄缝注视着他们。

→ see **shark**

slith|er /'slɪðəʳ/ (**slithers, slithering, slithered**) 1 VERB If you **slither** somewhere, you slide along in an uneven way. (摇摇晃晃地)滑行，滑动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Robert lost his footing and slithered down the bank.* 罗伯特失足滑下了河岸。 2 VERB If an animal such as a snake **slithers**, it moves along in a curving way. (蛇等)蜿蜒而行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The snake slithered into the water.* 蛇滑入了水中。[Also v]

slith|ery /'slɪðəri/ ADJ Something that is **slithery** is wet or smooth, and so slides easily over things or is easy to slip on. 滑溜的 ❑ *...slithery rice noodles.* 滑溜的米线

sliv|er /'slɪvəʳ/ (**slivers**) N-COUNT A **sliver of** something is a small thin piece or amount of it. 小片；一点儿 ❑ [+*of*] *Not a sliver of glass remains where the windows were.* 窗户上连一点儿玻璃碎片都没有留下。

Sloane /sləʊn/ (**Sloanes**) N-COUNT Rich young people from upper middle class backgrounds in London are sometimes called **Sloanes**. 伦敦中上阶层出身的年轻人【BRIT 英】

slob /slɒb/ (**slobs**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **slob**, you mean that they are very lazy and untidy. 邋遢的懒人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *My boyfriend used to call me a fat slob.* 我男朋友过去常常叫我"邋遢的懒小胖"。

slob|ber /'slɒbəʳ/ (**slobbers, slobbering, slobbered**) VERB If a person or an animal **slobbers**, they let liquid fall from their mouth. 流口水 ❑ [v prep] *...slobbering on his eternal cigarette end.* 永远都叼着烟头的嘴上流着口水 [Also v]

sloe /sləʊ/ (**sloes**) N-VAR A **sloe** is a small, sour fruit that has a dark purple skin. It is often used to flavour gin. 黑刺李(常用作杜松子酒调味剂)

slog /slɒg/ (**slogs, slogging, slogged**) 1 VERB If you **slog through** something, you work hard and steadily through it. 拼命干；努力苦干【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v prep] *They secure their degrees by slogging through an intensive 11-month course.* 他们苦学了 11 个月的强化课程，拿到了学位。❑ [v +*way through*] *She has slogged her way through ballet classes since the age of six.* 从 6 岁开始，她就一直在努力地学习芭蕾。 •PHRASAL VERB **Slog away** means the same as **slog**. slog away 同 slog ❑ [v P] *Edward slogged away, always learning.* 爱德华非常努力，总是在学习。 2 N-SING If you describe a task as a **slog**, you mean that it is tiring and requires a lot of effort. 困难而费力的工作(或任务)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There is little to show for the two years of hard slog.* 两年的埋头苦干却没有获得什么值得炫耀的结果。

slo|gan /'sləʊgən/ (**slogans**) N-COUNT A **slogan** is a short phrase that is easy to remember. Slogans are used in advertisements and by political parties and other organizations who want people to remember what they are saying or selling. 口号；标语 ❑ *They could campaign on the slogan 'We'll take less of your money'.* 他们可能打出"我们会让您少出钱"的竞选口号。

slo|gan|eer|ing /ˌsləʊgə'nɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sloganeering** is the use of slogans by people such as politicians or advertising agencies. (在宣传中)标语口号的使用，简短醒目的广告语的使用 ❑ [+*of*] *...the sloganeering of the marketing department.* 营销部对标语口号的利用

sloop /slu:p/ (**sloops**) N-COUNT A **sloop** is a small sailing boat with one mast. 单桅小帆船

slop /slɒp/ (**slops, slopping, slopped**) 1 VERB If liquid **slops** from a container or if you **slop** liquid somewhere, it comes out over the edge of the container, usually accidentally. (使)溢出；(使)溅出；(使)泼出 ❑ [v adv/prep] *A little cognac slopped over the edge of the glass.* 有一点白兰地溢出了玻璃杯。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Refilling his cup, she slopped some tea into the saucer.* 给他续茶的时候，她不小心溅了一些在茶碟上。[Also v, v n] 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **slop** or **slops** to refer to liquid waste containing the remains of food. 残羹剩饭；泔脚 ❑ *Breakfast plates were collected and the slops emptied.* 早餐的盘子已经收走，剩饭也清理干净了。

slope /sləʊp/ (**slopes, sloping, sloped**) 1 N-COUNT A **slope** is the side of a mountain, hill, or valley. 山坡 ❑ *Saint-Christo is perched on a mountain slope.* 圣克里斯托教堂坐落在一个山坡上。❑ [+*of*] *...the lower slopes of the Himalayas.* 喜马拉雅山脉较低处的山坡 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **slope** is a surface that is at an angle, so that one end is higher than the other. 斜坡 ❑ *The street must have been on a slope.* 这条街一定是建在一个斜坡上。 3 VERB If a surface **slopes**, it is at an angle, so that one end is higher than the other. (表面)倾斜 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The bank sloped down sharply to the river.* 河岸到河面的斜坡非常陡。❑ [v] *The garden sloped quite steeply.* 花园的斜坡颇为陡峭。 •**slop|ing** ADJ ❑ *...a brick building, with a sloping roof.* 有着斜屋顶的砖房 ❑ *...the gently sloping beach.* 坡度很缓的海滩 4 VERB If something **slopes**, it leans to the right or to the left rather than being upright. 歪向一边；倾斜 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The writing sloped backwards.* 笔迹朝右倾斜。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **slope** of something is the angle at which it slopes. 斜度；坡度 ❑ *The slope increases as you go up the curve.* 上了弯道以后，路越来越陡。❑ [+*of*] *...a slope of ten degrees.* 一段坡度为 10° 的斜坡 6 → see also **ski slope** 7 **slippery slope** → see **slippery**

ˌslop|ping 'out also **slopping-out** N-UNCOUNT In prisons where prisoners have to use buckets as toilets, **slopping out** is the practice in which they empty the buckets. (监狱囚犯的)倒尿盆【BRIT 英】

slop|py /'slɒpi/ (**sloppier, sloppiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone's work or activities as **sloppy**, you mean they have been done in a careless and lazy way. 马虎的；敷衍的；草率的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has little patience for sloppy work from colleagues.* 他对同事们草草敷衍的工作鲜有耐心。 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **sloppy**, you mean that they are sentimental and romantic. 伤感浪漫的；无病呻吟的 ❑ *It's ideal for people who like a sloppy movie.* 对于喜欢伤感电影的人来说，这部影

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片再合适不过了。

slosh /slɒʃ/ (**sloshes, sloshing, sloshed**) 1 VERB If a liquid **sloshes around** or if you **slosh** it **around**, it moves around in different directions. (使)(液体)来回晃荡 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The water sloshed around the bridge.* 河水在桥的周围荡漾。❑ [v n adv/prep] *He took a mouthful of the cheap wine and sloshed it around his mouth.* 他喝了一口廉价的葡萄酒，在嘴巴里来回嘬摸着。❑ [v] *The champagne sloshed and spilt.* 香槟酒晃洒了。[Also v n] 2 VERB If you **slosh through** mud or water, you walk through it in an energetic way, so that the mud or water makes sounds as you walk. 踩着(水或泥浆等)走；扑哧扑哧地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The two girls joined arms and sloshed through the mud together.* 两个女孩挽着胳膊，一道趟过了泥浆。

sloshed /slɒʃt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **sloshed**, they have drunk too much alcohol. 喝醉酒的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Everyone else was getting sloshed.* 其他人都快喝醉了。

slot /slɒt/ (**slots, slotting, slotted**) 1 N-COUNT A **slot** is a narrow opening in a machine or container, for example a hole that you put coins in to make a machine work. (机器或容器上的)狭缝，狭孔 ❑ *He dropped a coin into the slot and dialed.* 他往投币孔里投了一枚硬币，然后拨了电话。2 VERB If you **slot** something into something else, or if it **slots** into it, you put it into a space where it fits. (把…)插(入)，放(入) ❑ [v n +into/in/onto] *He was slotting a CD into a CD player.* 他正把一张 CD 放入 CD 机中。❑ [v +into/in/onto] *The car seat belt slotted into place easily.* 汽车坐椅安全带很容易扣上。❑ [v n with adv] *She slotted in a fresh filter.* 她放进了一张新的滤纸。3 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **slot** in a schedule or scheme is a place in it where an activity can take place. (时间表、计划中的)时段，位置 ❑ *Visitors can book a time slot a week or more in advance.* 来访者可以提前一周或更早预约一个时间。

sloth /sləʊθ/ (**sloths**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sloth** is laziness, especially with regard to work. 懒惰，怠惰(尤指工作方面)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He admitted a lack of motivation and a feeling of sloth.* 他承认自己缺乏动力，总想犯懒。2 N-COUNT A **sloth** is an animal from Central and South America. Sloths live in trees and move very slowly. 树懒(见于中美洲和南美洲)

sloth|ful /ˈsləʊθfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **slothful** is lazy and unwilling to make an effort to work. 懒散的；怠惰的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was not slothful: he had been busy all night.* 他可不懒，昨晚他忙了整整一夜。

ˈslot maˌchine (**slot machines**) N-COUNT A **slot machine** is a machine from which you can get food or cigarettes or on which you can gamble. You make it work by putting coins into a slot. 吃角子老虎机；投币式自动赌博机

ˌslot|ted ˈspoon (**slotted spoons**) N-COUNT A **slotted spoon** is a large plastic or metal spoon with holes in it. It is used to take food out of a liquid. 大漏勺；笊篱

slouch /slaʊtʃ/ (**slouches, slouching, slouched**) 1 VERB If someone **slouches**, they sit or stand with their shoulders and head bent so they look lazy and unattractive. 无精打采地坐着(或站着) ❑ [v] *Try not to slouch when you are sitting down.* 坐的时候尽量不要无精打采的。❑ [v prep/adv] *She has recently begun to slouch over her typewriter.* 最近，她坐在打字机前就开始变得无精打采的。2 VERB If someone **slouches** somewhere, they walk around slowly with their shoulders and head bent looking lazy or bored. 无精打采地走；懒洋洋地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Most of the time, they slouch around in the fields.* 他们绝大多数时间都无精打采地走在田间。

slough /slʌf/ (**sloughs, sloughing, sloughed**) VERB When a plant **sloughs** its leaves, or an animal such as a snake **sloughs** its skin, the leaves or skin come off naturally. (植物)落叶；(动物)蜕皮 ❑ [v n] *All reptiles have to slough their skin to grow.* 所有爬行动物生长过程中都要蜕皮。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Slough off** means the same as **slough**. slough off 同 slough ❑ [v P n] *Our bodies slough off dead cells.* 我们身体上死去的细胞会脱落。[Also v n P]

slov|en|ly /ˈslʌvᵊnli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Slovenly** people are careless, untidy, or inefficient. 不修边幅的；吊儿郎当的；马虎的；无效率的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Lisa was irritated by the slovenly attitude of her boyfriend Sean.* 莉萨对男朋友肖恩吊儿郎当的态度非常恼火。

slow ↔ /sləʊ/ (**slower, slowest, slows, slowing, slowed**) 1 ADJ Something that is **slow** moves, happens, or is done without much speed. 慢的；缓慢的 ❑ *The traffic is heavy and slow.* 交通拥挤，车流缓慢。❑ *Electric whisks should be used on a slow speed.* 使用自动搅拌器时应该选用慢挡。❑ *...slow, regular breathing.* 缓慢而均匀的呼吸 •**slow|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He spoke slowly and deliberately.* 他说得缓慢而谨慎。❑ *Christian backed slowly away.* 克里斯蒂安慢慢地往后退。•**slow|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She lowered the glass with calculated slowness.* 她有意慢慢地放低了玻璃杯。2 ADV [ADV after v] In informal English, **slower** is used to mean 'at a slower speed' and **slowest** is used to mean 'at the slowest speed'. In non-standard English, **slow** is used to mean 'with little speed'. (用于非正式英语中)缓慢地，慢吞吞地 ❑ *I began to walk slower and slower.* 我走得越来越慢。❑ *We got there by driving slow all the way.* 我们开着车去了那里，一路上开得很慢。3 ADJ Something that is **slow** takes a long time. 费时间的；时间长的；迟缓的 ❑ *The distribution of passports has been a slow process.* 颁发护照的过程非常缓慢。•**slow|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *My resentment of her slowly began to fade.* 我对她的怨恨开始渐渐消退了。•**slow|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the slowness of political and economic progress.* 政治和经济发展缓慢 4 ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If someone is **slow** to do something, they do it after a delay. (办事)慢的，迟的 ❑ *The world community has been slow to respond to the crisis.* 国际社会对这次危机反应迟缓。[Also +in] 5 VERB If something **slows** or if you **slow** it, it starts to move or happen more slowly. (使)慢下来；(使)放慢速度 ❑ [v] *The rate of bombing has slowed considerably.* 轰炸的速度明显慢了下来。❑ [v n] *She slowed the car and began driving up a narrow road.* 她放慢车速，开始驶上一条狭窄的道路。6 ADJ Someone who is **slow** is not very clever and takes a long time to understand things. 迟钝的；反应不灵敏的 ❑ *He got hit on the head and he's been a bit slow since.* 他的脑袋受过撞击，从那以后，他的反应变得有些迟钝。7 ADJ If you describe a situation, place, or activity as **slow**, you mean that it is not very exciting. 呆滞的；不景气的；沉闷的 ❑ *The island is too slow for her liking.* 这个岛太沉闷了，不合她的胃口。8 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a clock or watch is **slow**, it shows a time that is earlier than the correct time. (钟表)走得慢的 9 → see also **slow-** 10 **slow off the mark** → see **mark** 11 **slowly but surely** → see **surely** 12 **slow on the uptake** → see **uptake**

▶**slow down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **slows down** or if something **slows** it **down**, it starts to move or happen more slowly. (使)放慢；(使)减速 ❑ [v P] *The car slowed down as they passed Customs.* 过海关的时候，车速慢了下来。❑ [v P n] *There is no cure for the disease, although drugs can slow down its rate of development.* 尽管药物可以减缓病情的发展，但是这种病仍然是不治之症。❑ [v n P] *Damage to the turbine slowed the work down.* 涡轮机的损坏降低了工作的效率。2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **slows down** or if something **slows** them **down**, they become less active. (使)身心松弛；(使)放松 ❑ [v P] *You will need to slow down for a while.* 你需要放松一段时间。❑ [v n P] *He was still taking some medication which slowed him down.* 他仍然在服用能够让他放松下来的药物。[Also v P n] 3 → see also **slowdown**

▶**slow up** PHRASAL VERB **Slow up** means the same as **slow down** 1. 同 slow down 1 ❑ [v P] *Sales are slowing up.* 销售的速度慢了下来。❑ [v P n] *The introduction of a new code of criminal procedure has also slowed up the system.* 新刑事诉讼法的出台也使系统的效率有所降低。[Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *slow* with:

ADJ. slow **acting** 慢性的，slow **moving** 缓慢移动的 1
slow **but steady** 缓慢但稳步的 1 3
N. slow **movements** 慢动作，slow **speed** 慢速，slow **traffic** 缓慢的车流 1
slow **death** 缓慢的死亡，slow **growth** 缓慢的增长，slow **pace** 缓慢的速度，slow **process** 缓慢的过程，slow **progress** 缓慢的前进，slow **recovery** 缓慢的康复，slow **response** 缓慢的反应，slow **sales** 销售不旺，slow **start** 缓慢的开始，slow **stop** 缓慢的停止 3

slow- /sləʊ-/ COMB **slow-** is used to form words which

describe something that happens slowly. (用于构词)表示"缓慢的" ❑ *He was stuck in a line of slow-moving traffic.* 他陷在缓缓移动的车流里了。❑ *...a slow-burning fuse.* 慢燃导火索

slow|down /ˈsləʊdaʊn/ (**slowdowns**) ■ N-COUNT A **slowdown** is a reduction in speed or activity. 放慢；放缓 ❑ [+in] *There has been a sharp slowdown in economic growth.* 经济增长的速度明显放慢。■ N-COUNT A **slowdown** is a protest in which workers deliberately work slowly and cause problems for their employers. 怠工【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *It's impossible to assess how many officers are participating in the slowdown.* 要估算出究竟多少高级职员参与了怠工是不可能的。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **go-slow**

ˈslow lane (**slow lanes**) ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] On a motorway or freeway, **the slow lane** is the lane for vehicles which are moving more slowly than the other vehicles. 慢车道 ■ N-SING If you say that a person, country, or company is in **the slow lane**, you mean that they are not progressing as fast as other people, countries, or companies in a particular area of activity. (走上)慢车道；渐渐落后 ❑ *Germany was not trying to push Britain into the slow lane.* 德国没有试图把英国推入慢车道。

ˌslow ˈmo|tion also **slow-motion** N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] When film or television pictures are shown **in slow motion**, they are shown much more slowly than normal. 慢动作；慢镜头 ❑ *It seemed almost as if he were falling in slow motion.* 他看上去几乎是以慢动作倒下的。

ˌslow-ˈwitted ADJ Someone who is **slow-witted** is slow to understand things. 头脑迟钝的；呆头呆脑的；笨的

sludge /slʌdʒ/ (**sludges**) N-VAR **Sludge** is thick mud, sewage, or industrial waste. 烂泥；淤泥；工业废物 ❑ *All dumping of sludge will be banned by 1998.* 从 1998 年起，将禁止所有倾倒淤泥的行为。

slug /slʌg/ (**slugs, slugging, slugged**) ■ N-COUNT A **slug** is a small slow-moving creature with a long soft body and no legs, like a snail without a shell. 蛞蝓；鼻涕虫 ■ N-COUNT If you take a **slug of** an alcoholic drink, you take a large mouthful of it. (酒的)一大口【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *Edgar took a slug of his drink.* 埃德加喝了一大口。■ VERB If you **slug** someone, you hit them hard. 猛击【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *She slugged her right in the face.* 她重重地打在她的脸上。■ N-COUNT A **slug** is a bullet. 子弹；枪弹【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

slug|ger /ˈslʌgəʳ/ (**sluggers**) N-COUNT In baseball, a **slugger** is a player who hits the ball very hard. (棒球比赛中的)强击手【AM 美】

slug|gish /ˈslʌgɪʃ/ ADJ You can describe something as **sluggish** if it moves, works, or reacts much slower than you would like or is normal. 懒洋洋的；缓慢的；有气无力的 ❑ *The economy remains sluggish.* 经济的发展仍然非常缓慢。❑ *Circulation is much more sluggish in the feet than in the hands.* 脚部的循环比手部的循环缓慢得多。

sluice /sluːs/ (**sluices, sluicing, sluiced**) ■ N-COUNT A **sluice** is a passage that carries a current of water and has a barrier, called a sluice gate, which can be opened and closed to control the flow of water. 阀门；闸门 ■ VERB If you **sluice** something or **sluice** it down or out, you wash it with a stream of water. 冲洗 ❑ [v n] *He sluiced the bath and filled it.* 他冲洗了浴缸，然后放满了一缸水。

slum /slʌm/ (**slums**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **slum** is an area of a city where living conditions are very bad and where the houses are in bad condition. 贫民区；贫民窟 ❑ *...inner-city slums in the old cities of the north and east.* 北部和东部老城市里的市中心贫民区

slum|ber /ˈslʌmbəʳ/ (**slumbers, slumbering, slumbered**) N-VAR **Slumber** is sleep. 睡眠【LITERARY 文】❑ *He had fallen into exhausted slumber.* 他累得睡着了。❑ *He roused Charles from his slumbers.* 他把查尔斯从睡梦中叫醒。•VERB **Slumber** is also a verb. ❑ [v] *The older three girls are still slumbering peacefully.* 稍大的 3 个女孩还在安静地睡着。

ˈslum|ber par|ty (**slumber parties**) N-COUNT A **slumber party** is an occasion when a group of young friends spend the night together at the home of one of the group. 睡衣派对(指一帮年轻的朋友穿着睡衣通宵畅谈的聚会)【mainly AM 主美】

slump /slʌmp/ (**slumps, slumping, slumped**) ■ VERB If something such as the value of something **slumps**, it falls suddenly and by a large amount. 急剧下降；暴跌 ❑ [v prep] *Net profits slumped by 41%.* 净利润暴跌了 41%。❑ [v prep] *Government popularity in Scotland has slumped to its lowest level since the 1970s.* 苏格兰政府的支持率骤跌至 20 世纪 70 年代以来的最低水平。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Slump** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...a slump in property prices.* 房地产价格的暴跌 ■ N-COUNT A **slump** is a time when many people in a country are unemployed and poor. 不景气；萧条；衰退 ❑ [+of] *...the slump of the early 1980s.* 20 世纪 80 年代初的大萧条 ■ VERB If you **slump** somewhere, you fall or sit down there heavily, for example because you are very tired or you feel ill. (因疲劳、生病等而重重)倒下，跌倒 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She slumped into a chair.* 她重重地倒在了椅子上。❑ [v-ed] *He saw the driver slumped over the wheel.* 他看见司机一头栽在了方向盘上。

slung /slʌŋ/ **Slung** is the past tense and past participle of **sling**.

slunk /slʌŋk/ **Slunk** is the past tense and past participle of **slink**.

slur /slɜːʳ/ (**slurs, slurring, slurred**) ■ N-COUNT A **slur** is an insulting remark which could damage someone's reputation. 毁谤；诋毁；侮辱性的言辞 ❑ [+on] *This is yet another slur on the integrity of the Metropolitan Police.* 这是对伦敦市警察局刚正廉明作风的又一次诽谤。■ VERB If someone **slurs** their speech or if their speech **slurs**, they do not pronounce each word clearly, because they are drunk, ill, or sleepy. (由于醉酒、生病或困倦等)含糊不清地说，大着舌头说 ❑ [v n] *He repeated himself and slurred his words more than usual.* 他重复了一遍，说得更含糊了。❑ [v] *The newscaster's speech began to slur.* 新闻广播员的话音变得含糊不清起来。

slurp /slɜːʳp/ (**slurps, slurping, slurped**) ■ VERB If you **slurp** a liquid, you drink it noisily. 大声地喝；出声地喝 ❑ [v n +*from/off*] *He blew on his soup before slurping it off the spoon.* 他吹了吹勺子里的汤，然后啧啧地喝了下去。❑ [v adv n] *He slurped down a cup of sweet, black coffee.* 他咕嘟咕嘟地喝下了一杯加糖的黑咖啡。[Also v n, v] ■ N-COUNT A **slurp** is a noise that you make with your mouth when you drink noisily, or a mouthful of liquid that you drink noisily. (喝东西时发出的)咕嘟声；咕嘟的一口 ❑ *He takes a slurp from a cup of black coffee.* 他咕嘟喝了一口杯中的黑咖啡。

slur|ry /ˈslʌri, AM 美 ˈslɜːri/ (**slurries**) N-VAR **Slurry** is a watery mixture of something such as mud, animal waste, or dust. 泥浆；粪浆；淤浆 ❑ *...farm slurry and industrial waste.* 农场的泥浆和工业废料

slush /slʌʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Slush** is snow that has begun to melt and is therefore very wet and dirty. 半融雪；雪泥 ❑ *Becker's eyes were as cold and grey as the slush on the pavements outside.* 贝克尔的目光冷淡而灰暗，一如外面人行道上的雪泥。

ˈslush fund (**slush funds**) N-COUNT A **slush fund** is a sum of money collected to pay for an illegal activity, especially in politics or business. (尤指用于非法政治或商业活动的)贿赂基金，行贿基金 ❑ *He's accused of misusing $17.5 million from a secret government slush fund.* 他被指控滥用秘密的政府行贿基金，金额达 1,750 万美元。

slushy /ˈslʌʃi/ (**slushier, slushiest**) ■ ADJ **Slushy** ground is covered in dirty, wet snow. 融雪覆盖的；满是雪泥的 ❑ *Here and there a drift across the road was wet and slushy.* 路上不时会有吹聚起的积雪，泥泞而湿滑。■ ADJ If you describe a story or idea as **slushy**, you mean you dislike it because it is extremely romantic and sentimental. (故事或想法)过于浪漫伤感的，无聊言情的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

slut /slʌt/ (**sluts**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a woman as a **slut** when they consider her to be very immoral in her sexual behaviour. 荡妇；娼妓；婊子【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】

sly /slaɪ/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sly** look, expression, or remark shows that you know something that other people do not know or that was meant to be a secret. (眼神、表情或话语)会意的，心照不宣的 ❑ *His lips were spread in a sly smile.* 他心照不宣地咧嘴一笑。•**slyly** ADV ❑ *Anna grinned slyly.* 安娜会意地咧嘴笑了。■ ADJ If you describe someone as **sly**, you disapprove of them because they keep their feelings or intentions hidden and are clever at deceiving people. 狡猾的；诡诈的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She is devious and sly and manipulative.* 她阴险狡诈，爱摆布别人。

smack /smæk/ (**smacks, smacking, smacked**) ■ VERB If you **smack** someone, you hit them with your hand. (用手)打；掌掴

S

❑ [v n] *She smacked me on the side of the head.* 她狠狠地拍了一下我的脑袋。•N-COUNT **Smack** is also a noun. ❑ *Sometimes he just doesn't listen and I end up shouting at him or giving him a smack.* 有时候，他就是不肯听话，闹到最后，我会冲他大喊大叫，或给他一巴掌。 2 VERB If you **smack** something somewhere, you put it or throw it there so that it makes a loud, sharp noise. 啪的一声甩（或扔、打等）❑ [v n adv/prep] *He smacked his hands down on his knees.* 他用双手使劲地拍了一下膝盖。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Ray Houghton smacked the ball against a post.* 雷·霍顿把球狠狠地砸到一根柱子上。 3 VERB If one thing **smacks of** another thing that you consider bad, it reminds you of it or is like it. 令人想起；类似于；含有…的意味 ❑ [v +of] *The engineers' union was unhappy with the motion, saying it smacked of racism.* 工程师联盟对这项提议感到很不满，称该提议有点种族主义的味道。 4 ADV Something that is **smack** in a particular place is exactly in that place. 正好，恰巧（在某处）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *In part that's because industry is smack in the middle of the city.* 部分原因在于：工业恰好在城市的中心。 5 N-UNCOUNT **Smack** is heroin. 海洛因；白面【INFORMAL 非正式】 6 PHRASE If you **smack** your **lips**, you open and close your mouth noisily, especially before or after eating, to show that you are eager to eat or enjoyed eating. 咂嘴（尤指吃前或吃后，表示很想吃或吃得很香）❑ *'I really want some dessert,' Keaton says, smacking his lips.* "我真的很想吃点儿点心。"基顿咂着嘴说。

small ◆◆◆ /smɔːl/ (**smaller, smallest**) 1 ADJ A **small** person, thing, or amount of something is not large in physical size. （尺寸）小的 ❑ [+for] *She is small for her age.* 她看上去比同龄人个头小。❑ *The window was far too small for him to get through.* 窗户对他来说实在太小，他钻不过去。❑ *Stick them on using a small amount of glue.* 用少许胶水把它们贴上。•**small|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Amy had not mentioned the smallness and bareness of Luis's home.* 埃米没有提及路易斯家里多么小多么空。 2 ADJ A **small** group or quantity consists of only a few people or things. 数目少的；含量小的 ❑ *A small group of students meets regularly to learn Japanese.* 一小组学生定期聚在一起学习日语。❑ *Guns continued to be produced in small numbers.* 枪支继续被小批量地制造出来。 3 ADJ A **small** child is a very young child. 年纪小的；幼小的 ❑ *I have a wife and two small children.* 我有一个妻子和两个年幼的孩子。❑ *What were you like when you were small?* 你小的时候是什么样子？ 4 ADJ You use **small** to describe something that is not significant or great in degree. 不重要的；无足轻重的；程度小的 ❑ *It's quite easy to make quite small changes to the way that you work.* 对工作方式作一些小的改变会比较容易。❑ *No detail was too small to escape her attention.* 任何微小的细节都逃不过她的眼睛。 5 ADJ **Small** businesses or companies employ a small number of people and do business with a small number of clients. （企业或公司）小规模的，小型的 ❑ *...shops, restaurants and other small businesses.* 商店、饭馆以及其他小企业 6 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone makes you look or feel **small**, they make you look or feel stupid or ashamed. 渺小的；自惭形秽的 ❑ *This may just be another of her schemes to make me look small.* 这也许是她处心积虑要让我自惭形秽的另一步棋。 7 N-SING **The small of** your **back** is the bottom part of your back that curves in slightly. （人体的）腰背部 ❑ [+of] *Place your hands on the small of your back and breathe in.* 双手置于腰部，吸气。 8 → see also **smalls** 9 **the small hours** → see **hour** 10 **small wonder** → see **wonder**

Thesaurus 同类词 *small* Also look up:

ADJ. little, minute, petite, slight; (*ant.*) big, large 1 young 3 insignificant, minor; (*ant.*) important, major, significant 4

'small ad (**small ads**) N-COUNT **The small ads** in a newspaper are short advertisements in which you can advertise something such as an object for sale or a room to let. （报刊上的）小广告 ❑ *Prospective buyers should study the small ads in the daily newspaper.* 打算购物的人应该研究研究日报上的小广告。

'small arms N-PLURAL **Small arms** are guns that are light and easy to carry. （便于携带的）轻武器 ❑ *The two sides exchanged small arms fire for about three hours.* 双方用轻武器交战了约 3 个小时。

,small 'beer N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is **small beer**, you mean that it is unimportant in comparison with something else. 无关紧要的事情；琐事【BRIT 英】❑ *Such roles are small beer compared with the fame she once enjoyed.* 和她曾经享有的名气相比，这样的角色真的算不了什么。

,small 'change N-UNCOUNT **Small change** is coins of low value. 零钱 ❑ *She was counting out 30p, mostly in small change, into my hand.* 她数出了 30 便士——大部分是零钱——递到了我手中。

'small fry N-UNCOUNT **Small fry** is used to refer to someone or something that is considered to be unimportant. 不重要的小角色；小人物；无关紧要的东西 ❑ *What they owe to the Inland Revenue is small fry compared to the overall £1.2 million debt.* 与 120 万英镑的总债务相比，他们所欠国内税收署的那点钱实在不算什么。

small|holder /'smɔːlhəʊldə^{r}/ (**smallholders**) N-COUNT A **smallholder** is someone who has a smallholding. 小农；小土地所有者【BRIT 英】

small|holding /'smɔːlhəʊldɪŋ/ (**smallholdings**) N-COUNT A **smallholding** is a piece of land that is used for farming and is smaller than a normal farm. （比一般农场更小的）一块耕地；小块农田【BRIT 英】❑ *A smallholding in the hills could not support a large family.* 山间的一小块耕地是不可能养活一大家人的。

,small 'hours N-PLURAL If something happens **in the small hours**, it happens soon after midnight, in the very early morning. 午夜后的几小时；凌晨时分 ❑ [+of] *They were arrested in the small hours of Saturday morning.* 他们在周六的凌晨时分被逮捕。

small|ish /'smɔːlɪʃ/ ADJ Something that is **smallish** is fairly small. 略小的；较小的 ❑ *Some smallish firms may close.* 一些比较小的公司可能会关闭。

,small-'minded ADJ If you say that someone is **small-minded**, you are critical of them because they have fixed opinions and are unwilling to change them or to think about more general subjects. 思想狭隘的；气量小的；顽固不化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...their small-minded preoccupation with making money.* 他们鼠目寸光，一心只想赚钱

small|pox /'smɔːlpɒks/ N-UNCOUNT **Smallpox** is a serious infectious disease that causes spots which leave deep marks on the skin. 天花

,small 'print N-UNCOUNT **The small print** of a contract or agreement is the part of it that is written in very small print. You refer to it as **the small print** especially when you think that it might include unfavourable conditions which someone might not notice or understand. （合同、协议中用小号字体印刷的）附属细则（可能含有容易忽略或不易理解的不利条件）❑ *Read the small print in your contract to find out exactly what you are insured for.* 请阅读合同中的附属细则，以便弄清您究竟参保的是哪一种。

smalls /smɔːlz/ N-PLURAL Your **smalls** are your underwear. 内衣【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

,small-'scale ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **small-scale** activity or organization is small in size and limited in extent. 小规模的；小型的 ❑ *...the small-scale production of farmhouse cheeses in Devon.* 德文郡农家乳酪的小规模生产

,small 'screen N-SING When people talk about **the small screen**, they are referring to television, in contrast to films that are made for the cinema. 电视（相对于电影而言）❑ *Now he is also to become a star of the small screen.* 现在他也即将成为一个电视明星。

'small talk N-UNCOUNT **Small talk** is polite conversation about unimportant things that people make at social occasions. 闲谈；闲聊 ❑ *Smiling for the cameras, the two men strained to make small talk.* 两名男士微笑着面对镜头，东拉西扯着。

'small-time ADJ If you refer to workers or businesses as **small-time**, you think they are not very important because their work is limited in extent or not very successful. 没有分量的；不重要的；不入流的；小本经营的 ❑ *...small time drug dealers.* 小毒贩

,small 'town

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **smalltown**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Small town** is used when referring to small

places, usually in the United States, where people are friendly, honest, and polite, or to the people there. **Small town** is also sometimes used to suggest that someone has old-fashioned ideas. (通常指美国的小镇)民风淳朴友好的;(人)偏狭守旧的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...an idealized small-town America of neat, middle-class homes.* 理想化的富有小镇风情的美国,到处是整洁的中产阶级住宅

smarmy /'smɑːrmi/ (**smarmier, smarmiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **smarmy**, you dislike them because they are unpleasantly polite and flattering, usually because they want you to like them or to do something for them. 讨好的;拍马屁的;虚情假意的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英,非正式,贬】❑ *Rick is slightly smarmy and eager to impress.* 里克有些好奉承,急着要给人留下好印象。

smart ♦◇ /smɑːrt/ (**smarter, smartest, smarts, smarting, smarted**) 1 ADJ **Smart** people and things are pleasantly neat and clean in appearance. 外表整洁的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was smart and well groomed but not good looking.* 他仪容整洁,穿戴漂亮,就是人长得不好看。❑ *I was dressed in a smart navy blue suit.* 我身穿一套帅气的藏青色西服。❑ *...smart new offices.* 整洁的新办公室 •**smart|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He dressed very smartly which was important in those days.* 他衣冠楚楚——这一点在那个时候很重要。❑ *...a smartly-painted door.* 漆刷一新的门 •**smart|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The jumper strikes the perfect balance between comfort and smartness.* 这件套头毛衣又舒服又漂亮。2 ADJ You can describe someone who is clever as **smart**. 机灵的;聪明的 ❑ *He thinks he's smarter than Sarah is.* 他认为自己比萨拉聪明。❑ *Buying expensive furniture is not necessarily the smartest move to make.* 购买昂贵的家具不见得就是最明智之举。3 → see also **smartly, street smart** 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **smart** place or event is connected with wealthy and fashionable people. 时髦的;气派的 ❑ *...smart London dinner parties.* 气派不凡的伦敦晚宴 ❑ *...a smart residential district.* 豪华的住宅区 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Smart** bombs and weapons are guided by computers and lasers so that they hit their targets accurately. (炸弹、武器等)灵巧的,精密制导的 6 VERB If a part of your body or a wound **smarts**, you feel a sharp stinging pain in it. (身体的某个部位或伤口)剧痛,刺痛 ❑ [v] *My eyes smarted from the smoke.* 我的眼睛被烟熏得刺痛。7 VERB [usu cont] If you **are smarting from** something such as criticism or failure, you feel upset about it. (因批评、失败等)感到不高兴,感到难受【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +from] *The Americans were still smarting from their defeat in the Vietnam War.* 美国人仍然对越南战争的失败耿耿于怀。8 **the smart money** → see **money**

,smart 'alec (**smart alecs**) also **smart aleck** N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **smart alec**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and always have an answer for everything. 自作聪明的人;自以为是的人;神气活现的家伙【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,贬】❑ *...a fortyish smart-alec TV reporter.* 年届不惑、自以为是的电视记者

,smart 'arse (**smart arses**)

> The spellings **smartarse** in British English and **smartass** or **smart-ass** in American English are also used. 英国英语里也拼作 smartarse,美国英语里也拼作 smartass 或 smart-ass。

N-COUNT [oft N n] If you describe someone as a **smart arse**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and like to show everyone this. 自作聪明的人;自以为是的人;神气活现的家伙【INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,无礼,贬】❑ *...smartass comments.* 自以为是的评语

'smart card (**smart cards**) N-COUNT A **smart card** is a plastic card which looks like a credit card and can store and process computer data. 智能卡(形如信用卡,可以储存和处理计算机数据)

,smart 'drug (**smart drugs**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Smart drugs** are drugs which some people think can improve your memory and intelligence. 健脑药物,聪明药(某些人认为其能够增强记忆力、提高智力)

smart|en /'smɑːrtn/ (**smartens, smartening, smartened**)

▶**smarten up** PHRASAL VERB If you **smarten yourself** or a place **up**, you make yourself or the place look neater and tidier. 修饰;打扮;装修 ❑ [v P n] *...a 10-year programme to smarten up the London Underground.* 旨在让伦敦地铁旧貌换新颜的 10 年规划 ❑ [v n P] *She had wisely smartened herself up.* 她很聪明地把自己修饰打扮了一番。❑ [v P] *...a medical student who refused to smarten up.* 拒绝打扮的医科学生

smart|ly /'smɑːrtli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If someone moves or does something **smartly**, they do it quickly and neatly. 迅速的;利落的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The housekeeper moved smartly to the Vicar's desk to answer the call.* 管家迅速来到牧师的书桌前接电话。2 → see also **smart**

'smart phone (**smart phones**) N-COUNT A **smart phone** is a type of mobile phone that can perform many of the operations that a computer does, such as accessing the Internet. 智能手机

smash ♦◇ /smæʃ/ (**smashes, smashing, smashed**) 1 VERB If you **smash** something or if it **smashes**, it breaks into many pieces, for example when it is hit or dropped. 打烂;摔碎 ❑ [v n] *Someone smashed a bottle.* 有人摔碎了一只瓶子。❑ [v +into] *Two or three glasses fell off and smashed into pieces.* 两三只杯子掉了下来,摔得粉碎。2 VERB If you **smash** through a wall, gate, or door, you get through it by hitting and breaking it. 打破;冲破;突破 ❑ [v +through] *The demonstrators used trucks to smash through embassy gates.* 示威者用卡车撞开了使馆大门。❑ [v n +into] *Soldiers smashed their way into his office.* 士兵冲进了他的办公室。3 VERB If something **smashes** or **is smashed** against something solid, it moves very fast and with great force against it. (使)撞击;(使)拍击;(使)冲击 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The bottle smashed against a wall.* 瓶子撞到了墙上。❑ [v n prep] *He smashed his fist into Anthony's face.* 他一拳打在了安东尼脸上。4 VERB To **smash** a political group or system means to deliberately destroy it. (有意识地)摧毁,粉碎,消灭(政治组织、制度等)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Their attempts to clean up politics and smash the power of party machines failed.* 他们力图重整政坛、摧毁现有的政党机器,却以失败收场。5 → see also **smashed, smashing**

▶**smash down** PHRASAL VERB If you **smash down** a door, building, or other large heavy object, you hit it hard and break it until it falls on the ground. 砸倒;撞倒 ❑ [v P n] *The crowd tried to smash down the door of the police station.* 人群试图撞倒警察局的大门。[Also v n P]

▶**smash up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **smash** something **up**, you completely destroy it by hitting it and breaking it into many pieces. 砸碎;砸毁;捣毁 ❑ [v P n] *She took revenge on her ex-boyfriend by smashing up his home.* 为了报复,她砸了前任男友的家。❑ [v n P] *You could smash the drawer up with a hammer.* 可以用锤子把抽屉砸开。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **smash up** your car, you damage it by crashing it into something. 撞毁(汽车等) ❑ [v P n] *All you told me was that he'd smashed up yet another car.* 你告诉我的事情就是他又撞毁了一辆车。[Also v n P]

,smash-and-'grab (**smash-and-grabs**) also **smash and grab** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **smash-and-grab** is a robbery in which a person breaks a shop window, takes the things that are on display there, and runs away with them. 破窗抢劫(指砸破商店橱窗劫掠陈列商品的行为) ❑ *...a smash-and-grab raid.* 一起破窗抢掠商店的袭击事件

smashed /smæʃt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **smashed** is extremely drunk. 烂醉的【INFORMAL 非正式】

,smash 'hit (**smash hits**) N-COUNT A **smash hit** or a **smash** is a very popular show, play, or song. 轰动的演出(或剧目、歌曲等);巨大的成功 ❑ *The show was a smash hit.* 演出十分轰动。

smash|ing /'smæʃɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **smashing**, you mean that you like them very much. 很棒的;极好的【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英,非正式,过时】❑ *She's a smashing girl.* 她是一个很棒的女孩。

smat|ter|ing /'smætərɪŋ/ N-SING [usu *a* N *of* n] A **smattering of** something is a very small amount of it. 一点点;少许 ❑ [+of] *I had acquired a smattering of Greek.* 我学会了一丁点希腊语。

smear /smɪə^r/ (**smears, smearing, smeared**) 1 VERB If you **smear** a surface **with** an oily or sticky substance or **smear** the substance onto the surface, you spread a layer of the substance over the surface. (用润滑、黏腻之物)涂,抹 ❑ [v n +with]

S

Word Web 话题词汇 smell 嗅觉

Scientists believe that the average person can recognize about 10,000 separate **odours**. Until recently, however, the **sense** of **smell** was a mystery. We now know that most substances release odour molecules into the air. They enter the body through the **nose**. When they reach the **nasal cavity**, they attach to **sensory** cells. The **olfactory nerve** carries the information to the brain and we identify the smell. The eyes, mouth, and throat also contain **receptors** that add to the olfactory experience. Interestingly, our sense of smell is more accurate later in the day than it is in the morning.

科学家相信，普通人可以辨认出约一万种不同的气味。然而，直到不久以前，嗅觉都还是一个谜。我们现在知道，大多数物质会向空气中释放气味分子，这些分子通过鼻子进入人体。到达鼻腔后，分子附着在感觉细胞上。嗅神经将信息传送到大脑，我们于是识别出气味。眼、嘴和喉部都具有感受器，加强了我们的嗅觉体验。有趣的是，我们的嗅觉一天之中早上的时候最不精准。

My sister smeared herself with suntan oil and slept by the swimming pool. 我姐姐在身上抹了防晒油，躺在游泳池边睡着了。❑ [v n prep] *Smear a little olive oil over the inside of the salad bowl.* 在色拉碗的内壁上抹一点橄榄油。❷ N-COUNT **A smear** is a dirty or oily mark. 污迹；油迹 ❑ [+of] *There was a smear of gravy on his chin.* 他下巴上沾了些肉汁。❸ VERB **To smear** someone means to spread unpleasant and untrue rumours or accusations about them in order to damage their reputation. 中伤；诽谤；污蔑【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *...an attempt to smear the director-general of the BBC.* 污蔑英国广播公司总裁的企图 ❹ N-COUNT [oft N n] **A smear** is an unpleasant and untrue rumour or accusation that is intended to damage someone's reputation. 污蔑；诽谤；中伤【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He puts all the accusations down to a smear campaign by his political opponents.* 他把所有的指责都归结为政治对手的造谣攻势。❺ N-COUNT **A smear** or a **smear test** is a medical test in which a few cells are taken from a woman's cervix and examined to see if any cancer cells are present. 涂片检查（对妇女子宫颈取样检查癌变的一种方法）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pap smear, pap test**

smeared /smɪəʳd/ ADJ If something is **smeared**, it has dirty or oily marks on it. 脏兮兮的；带有油污的 ❑ [+with] *The other child's face was smeared with dirt.* 另一个孩子的脸上满是泥土。

smell ◆◇ /smel/ (**smells, smelling, smelled, smelt**)

American English usually uses the form **smelled** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **smelled** or **smelt**. 美国英语 smell 的过去式和过去分词通常为 smelled，英国英语使用 smelled 或 smelt。

❶ N-COUNT The **smell** of something is a quality it has which you become aware of when you breathe in through your nose. 气味 ❑ [+of] *...the smell of freshly baked bread.* 新鲜出炉的面包的香味 ❑ *...horrible smells.* 难闻的气味 ❷ N-UNCOUNT Your sense of **smell** is the ability that your nose has to detect things. 嗅觉 ❑ *...people who lose their sense of smell.* 丧失了嗅觉的人 ❸ V-LINK If something **smells** in a particular way, it has a quality which you become aware of through your nose. 散发出…气味；有…气味 ❑ [v +of] *The room smelled of lemons.* 房间里有股柠檬的味道。❑ [v adj] *It smells delicious.* 闻起来很香。❑ [v +like] *...a crumbly black substance that smells like fresh soil.* 散发着新鲜泥土气息的黑色易碎物质 [Also v as if] ❹ VERB If you say that something **smells**, you mean that it smells unpleasant. 散发异味；气味难闻 ❑ [v] *Ma threw that out. She said it smelled.* 妈把那玩意扔出去了，她说它有股怪味。❑ [v] *Do my feet smell?* 我的脚臭吗？ ❺ VERB If you **smell** something, you become aware of it when you breathe in through your nose. 嗅到；闻到 ❑ [v n] *As soon as we opened the front door we could smell the gas.* 我们一打开前门，就闻到了煤气的味道。❻ VERB If you **smell** something, you put your nose near it and breathe in, so that you can discover its smell. （用鼻子凑过去）嗅，闻 ❑ [v n] *I took a fresh rose out of the vase on our table, and smelled it.* 我从桌上花瓶里拿出一朵新鲜的玫瑰，闻了闻。❼ **to smell a rat** → see **rat**

→ see Word Web:**smell**

→ see **taste**

Thesaurus 同类词 *smell* Also look up:

N. aroma, fragrance, odour, scent ❶
V. reek, stink ❹
breathe, inhale, sniff ❺

-smelling /-smelɪŋ/ COMB **-smelling** combines with adjectives to form adjectives which indicate how something smells.（与形容词连用构成形容词）表示"有…气味的" ❑ *...sweet-smelling dried flowers.* 芳香扑鼻的干花 ❑ *The city is covered by a foul-smelling cloud of smoke.* 城市被一团恶臭的烟云笼罩着。

'smelling salts N-PLURAL A bottle of **smelling salts** contains a chemical with a strong smell which is used to help someone recover after they have fainted. 嗅盐（用作苏醒剂）

smelly /'smeli/ (**smellier, smelliest**) ADJ Something that is **smelly** has an unpleasant smell. 气味难闻的；发臭的 ❑ *He had extremely smelly feet.* 他的脚奇臭无比。

smelt /smelt/ (**smelts, smelting, smelted**) ❶ **Smelt** is a past tense and past participle of **smell**. 【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ VERB **To smelt** a substance containing metal means to process it by heating it until it melts, so that the metal is extracted and changed chemically. 熔炼；冶炼 ❑ [v n] *Darby was looking for a way to improve iron when he hit upon the idea of smelting it with coke instead of charcoal.* 达比正在寻找改善铁质的方法，他猛然想到可以不用木炭熔炼，而改用焦炭。

→ see **mineral**

smelter /'smeltəʳ/ (**smelters**) N-COUNT **A smelter** is a container for smelting metal. 熔炉

smidgen /'smɪdʒɪn/ (**smidgens**) also **smidgeon, smidgin** N-COUNT **A smidgen** is a small amount of something. 一点点；少量【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a smidgen of tobacco.* 一丁点烟草 ❑ [+of] *...a smidgeon of luck.* 一点点运气

smile ◆◇ /smaɪl/ (**smiles, smiling, smiled**) ❶ VERB When you **smile**, the corners of your mouth curve up and you sometimes show your teeth. People smile when they are pleased or amused, or when they are being friendly. 微笑；笑 ❑ [v] *When he saw me, he smiled and waved.* 他看见我的时候，微笑着朝我挥挥手。❑ [v +at] *He rubbed the back of his neck and smiled ruefully at me.* 他挠了挠脖梗儿，对我苦笑了一下。❑ [v-ing] *His smiling face appears on T-shirts, billboards, and posters.* 他的笑脸出现在T恤衫、公告牌和海报上面。❷ N-COUNT **A smile** is the expression that you have on your face when you smile. 笑容 ❑ *She gave a wry smile.* 她苦笑了一下。❑ *'There are some sandwiches if you're hungry,' she said with a smile.* 她笑道："你要是饿的话，这儿有一些三明治。" ❸ VERB If you say that something such as fortune **smiles on** someone, you mean that they are lucky or successful.（命运等）青睐，眷顾，垂青【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +on/upon] *When fortune smiled on him, he made the most of it.* 当好运来临时，他充分把握住了。❹ PHRASE If you say that someone is **all smiles**, you mean that they look very happy, often when they have previously been worried or upset about something.（常指愁绪过后）笑逐颜开，满面笑容

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *smile* with:

V. smile **and laugh** 微笑和大笑，**make** *someone* smile 使某人微笑，smile **and nod** 微笑着点头，**see** *someone* smile 看见某人微笑，**try to** smile 试图微笑 ❶
smile **fades** 笑容消失，**flash a** smile 露出笑容，**give** *someone* **a** smile 朝某人一笑 ❷
ADJ. **big/little/small** smile 灿烂的 / 微微的 / 浅浅的笑容，**broad** smile 满面笑容，**friendly** smile 友好的笑容，**half** smile 似笑非笑，**sad** smile 凄然一笑，**shy** smile 羞怯的笑，**warm** smile 热情的笑容，**wide** smile 粲然一笑，**wry** smile 苦笑 ❷

smi|ley /ˈsmaɪli/ (**smileys**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **smiley** person smiles a lot or is smiling. 爱笑的; 微笑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Two smiley babies are waiting for their lunch.* 两个宝宝正笑眯眯地等着他们的午饭。❷ N-COUNT A **smiley** is a symbol used in e-mail to show how someone is feeling. :-) is a smiley showing happiness. (电子邮件中用来表示心情的)表情符【COMPUTING 计算机】

smil|ing|ly /ˈsmaɪlɪŋli/ ADV [ADV with v] If someone does something **smilingly**, they smile as they do it. 笑眯眯地; 微笑地; 含笑地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He opened the gate and smilingly welcomed the travellers home.* 他打开了大门, 微笑着欢迎出行的人归来。

smirk /smɜːk/ (**smirks, smirking, smirked**) VERB If you **smirk**, you smile in an unpleasant way, often because you believe that you have gained an advantage over someone else or know something that they do not know. (占了便宜或知道了别人不知道的事情时)洋洋得意地笑, 自鸣得意地笑 ❑ [v] *Two men looked at me, nudged each other and smirked.* 两个男人看着我, 用胳膊肘轻轻碰了碰对方, 笑容里夹杂着一丝得意。

smite /smaɪt/ (**smites, smiting, smote, smitten**) ❶ VERB To **smite** something means to hit it hard. 猛击【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *...the heroic leader charging into battle, sword held high, ready to smite the enemy.* 英勇的首领高举利剑投入了战斗, 准备狠狠地打击敌人。❷ → see also **smitten**

smith|er|eens /ˌsmɪðəˈriːnz/ N-PLURAL [usu *to* N] If something is smashed or blown **to smithereens**, it breaks into very small pieces. 小片; 碎片 ❑ *She dropped the vase and smashed it to smithereens.* 她失手将花瓶摔得粉碎。

smithy /ˈsmɪði/ (**smithies**) N-COUNT A **smithy** is a place where a blacksmith works. 打铁铺; 铁匠铺

smit|ten /ˈsmɪtᵊn/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **smitten**, you find someone so attractive that you are or seem to be in love with them. 被迷住的; 着了迷的; 神魂颠倒的 ❑ [*+with/by*] *They were totally smitten with each other.* 他们完全被对方迷住了。❷ **Smitten** is the past participle of **smite**.

smock /smɒk/ (**smocks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **smock** is a loose garment, rather like a long blouse, usually worn by women. (通常指女式)宽身袍子 ❑ *She was wearing wool slacks and a paisley smock.* 她穿着羊毛宽松裤和涡旋花纹宽袍。❷ N-COUNT A **smock** is a loose garment worn by people such as artists to protect their clothing. (画家等穿的)罩衫, 工作服

smocked /smɒkt/ ADJ A **smocked** dress or top is decorated with smocking. (衣裙)带缩褶的 ❑ *She was pretty and young, in a loose smocked sundress.* 她年轻貌美, 一身宽松的缩褶太阳裙。

smock|ing /ˈsmɒkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Smocking** is a decoration on tops and dresses which is made by gathering the material into folds using small stitches. (衣裙上装饰用的)缩褶, 褶绣

smog /smɒg/ (**smogs**) N-VAR **Smog** is a mixture of fog and smoke which occurs in some busy industrial cities. 烟雾(烟与雾的混合物, 见于某些重工业城市) ❑ *Cars cause pollution, both smog and acid rain.* 汽车造成的污染既有烟雾也有酸雨。

→ see **pollution**

smog|gy /ˈsmɒgi/ (**smoggier, smoggiest**) ADJ A **smoggy** city or town is badly affected by smog. 烟雾弥漫的 ❑ *...the smoggy sprawl of Los Angeles.* 烟雾弥漫下杂乱无章地四处延伸的洛杉矶城

smoke ◆◆◇ /sməʊk/ (**smokes, smoking, smoked**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Smoke** consists of gas and small bits of solid material that are sent into the air when something burns. 烟 ❑ *A cloud of black smoke blew over the city.* 一团黑烟吹过城市的上空。❑ *The air was thick with cigarette smoke.* 空气里充斥着浓浓的烟味。❷ VERB If something **is smoking**, smoke is coming from it. 冒烟 ❑ [v] *The chimney was smoking fiercely.* 烟囱里浓烟滚滚。❑ [v-ing] *...a pile of smoking rubble.* 一堆冒着烟的瓦砾 ❸ VERB When someone **smokes** a cigarette, cigar, or pipe, they suck the smoke from it into their mouth and blow it out again. If you **smoke**, you regularly smoke cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe. 吸(烟); 抽(烟) ❑ [v n] *He was sitting alone, smoking a big cigar.* 他一个人坐着, 抽着一支大雪茄。❑ [v] *Do you smoke?* 您抽烟吗? •N-SING **Smoke** is also a noun. ❑ *Someone came out for a smoke.* 有人出来抽烟。•**smok|er** (**smokers**) N-COUNT ❑ *He was not a heavy smoker.* 他烟瘾不大。❹ VERB [usu passive] If fish or meat **is smoked**, it is hung over burning wood so that the smoke preserves it and gives it a special flavour. 熏制(鱼、肉等) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...the grid where the fish were being smoked.* 熏鱼用的格栅 ❑ [v-ed] *...smoked bacon.* 熏咸肉 ❺ → see also **smoked, smoking** ❻ PHRASE If someone says **there's no smoke without fire** or **where there's smoke there's fire**, they mean that there are rumours or signs that something is true so it must be at least partly true. 无火不生烟; 无风不起浪; 事出必有因 ❼ PHRASE If something **goes up in smoke**, it is destroyed by fire. 被焚毁; 被烧掉; 被付之一炬 ❑ *More than 900 years of British history went up in smoke in the Great Fire of Windsor.* 900 多年的英国历史在温莎城堡的大火中灰飞烟灭。❽ PHRASE If something that is very important to you **goes up in smoke**, it fails or ends without anything being achieved. 以失败告终; 一事无成 ❑ *Their dreams went up in smoke after the collapse of their travel agency.* 他们的旅行社倒闭之后, 他们的梦想也随之破灭了。

→ see **fire**

▶**smoke out** PHRASAL VERB If you **smoke out** someone who is hiding, you discover them and make them publicly known. 揭发; 发现并公之于众 ❑ [v n P] *The committee have tried dozens of different ways to smoke him out.* 为了揭发他, 委员会尝试过几十种不同的方法。❑ [v P n] *...technology to smoke out tax evaders.* 让逃税者无处遁形的技术

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *smoke* with:

ADJ. **black** smoke 黑烟, **dense** smoke 浓密的烟, **heavy** smoke 浓重的烟, **secondhand** smoke 二手烟, **thick** smoke 浓烈的烟 ❶

N. **cigarette** smoke 香烟的烟雾, **cloud of** smoke 一团烟, smoke **damage** 烟气损害, smoke **from a fire** 火产生的烟雾, smoke **inhalation** 烟的吸入, **smell of** smoke 烟味, **tobacco** smoke 烟草的烟雾 ❶
smoke **a cigar/cigarette** 抽雪茄 / 香烟, smoke **tobacco** 抽烟 ❸

V. **see** smoke 看到烟, **smell** smoke 闻见烟 ❶
smoke **and drink** 抽烟喝酒 ❸

ˈsmoke alarm (**smoke alarms**) also **smoke detector** N-COUNT A **smoke alarm** or a **smoke detector** is a device fixed to the ceiling of a room which makes a loud noise if there is smoke in the air, to warn people. (预防火灾的)烟雾报警器

ˈsmoke bomb (**smoke bombs**) N-COUNT A **smoke bomb** is a bomb that produces clouds of smoke when it explodes. 烟幕弹

smoked /sməʊkt/ ❶ ADJ **Smoked** glass has been made darker by being treated with smoke. (玻璃)用烟处理过的, 烟灰色的 ❑ *...a white van with smoked-glass windows.* 装有烟灰色玻璃窗的白色货车 ❷ → see also **smoke**

ˌsmoked ˈsalm|on N-UNCOUNT **Smoked salmon** is the flesh of a salmon which is smoked and eaten raw. 熏鲑鱼

ˌsmoke-filled ˈroom (**smoke-filled rooms**) N-COUNT If you talk about a decision being made in a **smoke-filled room**, you mean that it is made by a small group of people in a private meeting, rather than in a more democratic or open way. 烟雾弥漫的房间(指密谋决策的地方); 密谈室【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...long discussions in smoke-filled rooms.* 密室里长时间的讨论

smoke|less /ˈsməʊkləs/ ADJ **Smokeless** fuel burns without producing smoke. (燃料)无烟的, 不冒烟的

smoke|screen /ˈsməʊkskriːn/ (**smokescreens**) also **smoke screen** N-COUNT If something that you do or say is a **smokescreen**, it is intended to hide the truth about your activities or intentions. (掩盖某人活动或真实意图的)烟幕, 幌子 ❑ *He was accused of putting up a smokescreen to hide poor standards in schools.* 他被指责放烟幕弹掩盖学校教育水平低下的事实。

ˈsmoke sig|nal (**smoke signals**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone such as a politician or businessman sends out **smoke signals**, they give an indication of their views and intentions. This indication is often not clear and needs to be worked out. (政

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客、商人等暗示观点和意图的）信号，征兆 ❑ [+from] *The smoke signals from the central bank suggest further cuts are coming.* 来自中央银行的信号表明，马上会有进一步的降息举动。

smoke|stack /ˈsməʊkstæk/ (**smokestacks**) N-COUNT A **smokestack** is a very tall chimney that carries smoke away from a factory. （工厂的）高烟囱

ˈsmoke|stack in|dus|try (**smokestack industries**) N-COUNT A **smokestack industry** is a traditional industry such as heavy engineering or manufacturing, rather than a modern industry such as electronics. 烟囱工业（指相对于现代化工业而言的重工业、制造业等传统工业） ❑ *There has been a shift from smokestack industries into high-tech ones.* 产业结构已由烟囱工业转向了高科技产业。

smok|ing ◆◇◇ /ˈsməʊkɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Smoking** is the act or habit of smoking cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe. 吸烟；抽烟 ❑ *Smoking is now banned in many places of work.* 现在许多工作场所禁止吸烟。❑ *...a no-smoking area.* 禁烟区 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **smoking** area is intended for people who want to smoke. 允许吸烟的 ❑ *...the decision to scrap smoking compartments on Kent trains.* 取消肯特列车上的吸烟车厢的决定 3 → see also **smoke, passive smoking**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *smoking* with:

V. **ban** smoking 禁止吸烟，**quit** smoking 戒烟，**stop** smoking 停止吸烟 1

N. **ban on** smoking 禁烟令，**dangers of** smoking 吸烟的危害，smoking **and drinking** 抽烟喝酒，**effects of** smoking 吸烟的影响，smoking **habits** 烟瘾，**risk of** smoking 吸烟的风险 1

(no) smoking **section** 无烟／吸烟区 2

ˌsmok|ing ˈgun (**smoking guns**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **smoking gun** is a piece of evidence that proves that something is true or that someone is responsible for a crime. 确凿的证据【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *The search for other kinds of evidence tying him to trafficking has not produced a smoking gun.* 还没有找到其他能够证明他参与了毒品交易的确凿证据。

smoky /ˈsməʊki/ (**smokier, smokiest**) also **smokey** 1 ADJ A place that is **smoky** has a lot of smoke in the air. 烟雾弥漫的 ❑ *His main problem was the extremely smoky atmosphere at work.* 他面临的主要问题就是：工作场所总是烟雾弥漫。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **smoky** to describe something that looks like smoke, for example because it is slightly blue or grey or because it is not clear. 烟似的；烟雾般的；烟灰色的 ❑ *At the center of the dial is a piece of smoky glass.* 表盘的中央是一块烟灰色的玻璃。3 ADJ Something that has a **smoky** flavour tastes as if it has been smoked. 有烟熏味的；熏制般的 ❑ *Cooking with the lid on gives the food that distinctive smoky flavour.* 盖上盖子做会让这种食物有一种熏制般的独特风味。

smol|der /ˈsməʊldəʳ/ → see **smoulder**

smooch /smuːtʃ/ (**smooches, smooching, smooched**) VERB If two people **smooch**, they kiss and hold each other closely. People sometimes smooch while they are dancing. 拥吻；搂抱亲吻 ❑ [v +with] *I smooched with him on the dance floor.* 我和他在舞池里拥吻。❑ [v] *The customers smooch and chat.* 客人们拥抱亲吻，亲热地闲聊着。

smooth ◆◇◇ /smuːð/ (**smoother, smoothest, smooths, smoothing, smoothed**) 1 ADJ A **smooth** surface has no roughness, lumps, or holes. 光滑的；平滑的 ❑ *...a rich cream that keeps skin soft and smooth.* 能让皮肤永葆柔嫩光滑的营养霜 ❑ *...a smooth surface such as glass.* 如玻璃般光滑的表面 ❑ *The flagstones beneath their feet were worn smooth by centuries of use.* 他们脚下的石板路经过数百年的踩踏，磨得光溜溜的。2 ADJ A **smooth** liquid or mixture has been mixed well so that it has no lumps. 稠度均匀的；细腻匀和的；不结块的 ❑ *Continue whisking until the mixture looks smooth and creamy.* 一直搅拌，直至混合物变得均匀细腻。3 ADJ If you describe a drink such as wine, whisky, or coffee as **smooth**, you mean that it is not bitter and is pleasant to drink. （葡萄酒、威士忌、咖啡等）醇和的，不烈的，不苦的 ❑ *This makes the whiskeys much smoother.* 这样一来，威士忌就醇和多了。4 ADJ A **smooth** line or movement has no sudden breaks or changes in direction or speed. （动作等）平稳的，流畅的 ❑ *This exercise is done in one smooth motion.* 这个练习一气呵成。•**smooth|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Make sure that you execute all movements smoothly and without jerking.* 一定要保证所有动作自然流畅，不要一顿一顿的。5 ADJ A **smooth** ride, flight, or sea crossing is very comfortable because there are no unpleasant movements. （骑马、航行等）平稳的，顺顺当当的 ❑ *The active suspension system gives the car a very smooth ride.* 这个主动悬架系统使汽车行驶起来非常平稳。6 ADJ You use **smooth** to describe something that is going well and is free of problems or trouble. 顺利的 ❑ *Political hopes for a swift and smooth transition to democracy have been dashed.* 迅速而顺利地过渡到民主体制的政治希望破灭了。•**smooth|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *So far, talks at GM have gone smoothly.* 迄今为止，在通用汽车公司进行的会谈进展顺利。7 ADJ If you describe a man as **smooth**, you mean that he is extremely smart, confident, and polite, often in a way that you find rather unpleasant. 故作殷勤有礼的；精明圆滑的；圆通的 ❑ *Twelve extremely good-looking, smooth young men have been picked as finalists.* 12 名特别漂亮精明的青年男子被选为决赛选手。8 VERB If you **smooth** something, you move your hands over its surface to make it smooth and flat. 抚平；抹平 ❑ [v n with adv] *She stood up and smoothed down her frock.* 她站起身，抹平了裙子。❑ [v n] *Bardo smoothed his moustache.* 巴多抚了抚胡子。

→ see **muscle**

▶**smooth out** PHRASAL VERB If you **smooth out** a problem or difficulty, you solve it, especially by talking to the people concerned. （尤指通过协商）消除，解决 ❑ [v p n] *Baker was smoothing out differences with European allies.* 贝克正在努力消除同欧洲盟国之间的分歧。❑ [v n p] *It's O.K. I smoothed things out.* 没事，我已经把事儿摆平了。

▶**smooth over** PHRASAL VERB If you **smooth over** a problem or difficulty, you make it less serious and easier to deal with, especially by talking to the people concerned. （尤指通过协商）减轻，缓和 ❑ [v p n] *...an attempt to smooth over the violent splits that have occurred.* 力求缓和已经发生的暴力冲突的尝试 ❑ [v n p] *The Chancellor is trying to smooth things over.* 总理正试图缓和局面。

smoothie /ˈsmuːði/ (**smoothies**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **smoothie**, you mean that he is extremely smart, confident, and polite, often in a way that you find rather unpleasant. 老于世故的人；精明圆滑的人【INFORMAL 非正式】2 N-VAR A **smoothie** is a thick drink made from fruit crushed in a machine, sometimes with yogurt or ice cream added. 思慕雪，水果奶昔（指一种用果汁、酸奶或冰激凌混合成的饮料）

ˌsmooth-ˈtalking ADJ A **smooth-talking** man talks very confidently in a way that is likely to persuade people, but may not be sincere or honest. 能说会道的；巧舌如簧的 ❑ *...the smooth-talking conman who has wrecked their lives.* 这个凭借三寸不烂之舌毁掉了他们生活的骗子

smor|gas|bord /ˈsmɔːʳgəsbɔːʳd/ 1 N-SING **Smorgasbord** is a meal with a variety of hot and cold savoury dishes, from which people serve themselves. （有各式冷热开胃菜的）自助餐 2 N-SING A **smorgasbord of** things is a number of different things that are combined together as a whole. 大杂烩【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *...a smorgasbord of paintings and sculpture.* 绘画与雕塑的荟萃

smote /smaʊt/ **Smote** is the past tense of **smite**.

smoth|er /ˈsmʌðəʳ/ (**smothers, smothering, smothered**) 1 VERB If you **smother** a fire, you cover it with something in order to put it out. 将（火）闷熄 ❑ [v n] *The girl's parents were also burned as they tried to smother the flames.* 女孩的父母试图扑灭大火的时候也被烧伤了。2 VERB To **smother** someone means to kill them by covering their face with something so that they cannot breathe. 使透不过气来；使窒息；闷死 ❑ [v n] *A father was secretly filmed as he tried to smother his six-week-old son in hospital.* 一位父亲在医院里企图捂死自己 6 周大的儿子，此情此景被偷拍下来。3 VERB Things that **smother** something cover it completely. 盖满；完全覆盖 ❑ [v n] *Once the shrubs begin to smother the little plants, we have to move them.* 一旦灌木丛开始遮住这些小苗，我们就得把它们移走。4 VERB If you **smother** someone, you show your love for them too much and protect them too much. 宠爱；溺爱 ❑ [v n] *She loved her own*

children, almost smothering them with love. 她十分疼爱自己的孩子，几乎到了溺爱的程度。 ■ VERB If you **smother** an emotion or a reaction, you control it so that people do not notice it. 压抑，控制（感情或反应）❑ [v n] *She summoned up all her pity for him, to smother her self-pity.* 她抑制着心中的自怜，将满腔怜悯之情都倾注在了他身上。❑ [v-ed] *...smothered giggles.* 强忍住的咯咯笑 ■ VERB If an activity or process **is smothered**, it is prevented from continuing or developing. 压制，钳制，扼杀，镇压（某种活动或过程）❑ [*be* v-ed] *Intellectual life in France was smothered by the occupation.* 在被占领期间法国思想界受到了压制。❑ [v n] *The debts of both Poland and Hungary are beginning to smother the reform process.* 波兰和匈牙利的债务正开始扼杀改革的进程。

smoul|der /ˈsməʊldəʳ/ (**smoulders, smouldering, smouldered**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **smolder**

■ VERB If something **smoulders**, it burns slowly, producing smoke but not flames. （有烟、无火焰地）闷烧，阴燃 ❑ [v] *A number of buildings around the Parliament were still smouldering today.* 国会周围的一些大楼今天还在冒烟。 ■ VERB If a feeling such as anger or hatred **smoulders** inside you, you continue to feel it but do not show it. （愤怒、仇恨等）郁积，憋在心里 ❑ [v] *Baxter smouldered as he drove home for lunch.* 巴克斯特开车回家吃午饭的路上，心里一直憋着一团火。 ■ VERB If you say that someone **smoulders**, you mean that they are sexually attractive, usually in a mysterious or very intense way. 性感迷人 ❑ [v +*with*] *Melanie Griffith seems to smoulder with sexuality.* 梅拉妮·格里菲思显得很性感。

→ see **fire**

SMS /ˌes em ˈes/ N-UNCOUNT **SMS** is a way of sending short written messages from one mobile phone to another. **SMS** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =）'short message system'. （手机）短信系统

smudge /smʌdʒ/ (**smudges, smudging, smudged**) ■ N-COUNT A **smudge** is a dirty mark. 污迹；污点 ❑ *There was a dark smudge on his forehead.* 他的额头上有一个黑乎乎的污点。❑ *...smudges of blood.* 斑斑血污 ■ VERB If you **smudge** a substance such as ink, paint, or make-up that has been put on a surface, you make it less neat by touching or rubbing it. 使模糊不清；弄花 ❑ [v n] *Smudge the outline using a cotton-wool bud.* 用一根棉签把轮廓抹花。❑ [v-ed] *Her lipstick was smudged.* 她的口红花了。[Also v] ■ VERB If you **smudge** a surface, you make it dirty by touching it and leaving a substance on it. 弄脏；涂污 ❑ [v n] *She kissed me, careful not to smudge me with her fresh lipstick.* 她小心翼翼地吻了我，以免把刚刚抹上的口红弄到我脸上。

→ see **drawing**

smudgy /ˈsmʌdʒi/ (**smudgier, smudgiest**) ADJ If something is **smudgy**, its outline is unclear. 模糊不清的 ❑ *The hand-writing is smudgy.* 笔迹十分模糊。❑ *...smudgy photos.* 模糊不清的照片

smug /smʌg/ ADJ If you say that someone is **smug**, you are criticizing the fact they seem very pleased with how good, clever, or lucky they are. 沾沾自喜的；自鸣得意的；洋洋自得的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Thomas and his wife looked at each other in smug satisfaction.* 托马斯和夫人得意地互相望了一眼。

smug|gle /ˈsmʌgᵊl/ (**smuggles, smuggling, smuggled**) VERB If someone **smuggles** things or people into a place or out of it, they take them there illegally or secretly. 走私；私运；偷运 ❑ [v n] *My message is 'If you try to smuggle drugs you are stupid'.* 我的意思是"你要是企图走私毒品，你就是一个笨蛋"。❑ [v n prep] *Police have foiled an attempt to smuggle a bomb into Belfast airport.* 警方挫败了一场企图将炸弹偷偷带入贝尔法斯特机场的阴谋。❑ [v n with adv] *Had it really been impossible to find someone who could smuggle out a letter?* 真的找不到一个能把信偷偷带出去的人吗？ •**smug|gling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *An air hostess was arrested and charged with drug smuggling.* 一名空姐被捕，并被控走私毒品的罪名。

smug|gler /ˈsmʌgələʳ/ (**smugglers**) N-COUNT **Smugglers** are people who take goods into or out of a country illegally. 走私分子；走私犯 ❑ *...drug smugglers.* 毒品走私犯

smut /smʌt/ (**smuts**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to words or pictures that are related to sex as **smut**, you disapprove of them because you think they are rude and unpleasant and have been said or published just to shock or excite people. 污言秽语；淫秽作品（或图片）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...schoolboy smut.* 男生的淫秽画 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Smut** or **smuts** is dirt such as soot which makes a dirty mark on something. （煤烟灰之类的）脏东西

smut|ty /ˈsmʌti/ (**smuttier, smuttiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a joke, book, or film as **smutty**, you disapprove of it because it shows naked people or refers to sex in a rude or unpleasant way. 猥亵的；淫秽的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...smutty jokes.* 荤段子

snack /snæk/ (**snacks, snacking, snacked**) ■ N-COUNT A **snack** is a simple meal that is quick to cook and to eat. 快餐；便餐 ❑ *Lunch was a snack in the fields.* 午饭是在野外吃的便餐。 ■ N-COUNT A **snack** is something such as a chocolate bar that you eat between meals. 小吃；零嘴 ❑ *Do you eat sweets, cakes or sugary snacks?* 你吃糖果、蛋糕或甜点吗？ ■ VERB If you **snack**, you eat snacks between meals. 吃小吃；吃点心 ❑ [v +*on*] *Instead of snacking on crisps and chocolate, nibble on celery or carrot.* 不要把薯片和巧克力当零食来吃，要吃些芹菜或胡萝卜。

→ see **peanut**

ˈsnack bar (**snack bars**) N-COUNT A **snack bar** is a place where you can buy drinks and simple meals such as sandwiches. 快餐店；小吃店

snaf|fle /ˈsnæfᵊl/ (**snaffles, snaffling, snaffled**) ■ N-COUNT A **snaffle** is an object consisting of two short joined bars of metal that is put in a horse's mouth and attached to the straps that the rider uses to control the horse. （马的）嚼子；马衔铁 ■ VERB If you **snaffle** something, you take it for yourself. 偷窃；扒取；攫取【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *Michael Stich then proceeded to snaffle the $2 million first prize.* 接着，迈克尔·斯蒂克又一举拿下了两百万美元的头奖。

snag /snæg/ (**snags, snagging, snagged**) ■ N-COUNT A **snag** is a small problem or disadvantage. 小困难；小问题；不利条件 ❑ *A police clampdown on car thieves hit a snag when villains stole one of their cars.* 警方打击偷车贼的行动遭遇了一点小挫折：匪徒偷走了一辆警车。 ■ VERB If you **snag** part of your clothing **on** a sharp or rough object or if it **snags**, it gets caught on the object and tears. （把）（尤指衣物）钩破；（使）绊住 ❑ [v n +*on*] *She snagged a heel on a root and tumbled to the ground.* 她脚后跟被树根绊了一下，踉跄着摔倒在地。❑ [v n] *Brambles snagged his suit.* 荆棘把他的西服钩破了。❑ [v +*on*] *Local fishermen's nets kept snagging on underwater objects.* 当地渔民的渔网老是被水下的东西钩住。

snail /sneɪl/ (**snails**) ■ N-COUNT A **snail** is a small animal with a long, soft body, no legs, and a spiral-shaped shell. Snails move very slowly. 蜗牛 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone does something **at a snail's pace**, you are emphasizing that they are doing it very slowly, usually when you think it would be better if they did it much more quickly. 慢吞吞地；缓慢地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The train was moving now at a snail's pace.* 火车这会儿走得跟蜗牛一样慢。

ˈsnail mail N-UNCOUNT Some computer users refer to the postal system as **snail mail**, because it is very slow in comparison with e-mail. （与电子邮件相比而言的）蜗牛邮件，普通邮件

snake /sneɪk/ (**snakes, snaking, snaked**) ■ N-COUNT A **snake** is a long, thin reptile without legs. 蛇 ■ VERB Something that **snakes** in a particular direction goes in that direction in a line with a lot of bends. 蜿蜒而行；曲折而行【LITERARY 文】❑ [v prep/adv] *The road snaked through forested mountains.* 道路在林间蜿蜒延伸。

snake|bite /ˈsneɪkbaɪt/ (**snakebites**) also **snake bite** N-VAR A **snakebite** is the bite of a snake, especially a poisonous one. （尤指毒蛇的）蛇咬伤

ˈsnake charm|er (**snake charmers**) also **snake-charmers** N-COUNT A **snake charmer** is a person who entertains people by controlling the behaviour of a snake, for example by playing music and causing the snake to rise out of a basket and drop back in again. （用奏乐等方式使蛇起舞的）弄蛇人，耍蛇者

ˌsnakes and ˈlad|ders N-UNCOUNT **Snakes and ladders** is a

British children's game played with a board and dice. When you go up a ladder, you progress quickly. When you go down a snake, you go backwards. 蛇梯棋(英国的一种儿童棋类游戏，棋子遇梯则前进，遇蛇则后退)

snake|skin /'sneɪkskɪn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Snakeskin** is the skin of snakes used to make shoes and clothes. 蛇皮

snap ◆◇◇ /snæp/ (**snaps, snapping, snapped**) 1 VERB If something **snaps** or if you **snap** it, it breaks suddenly, usually with a sharp cracking noise. (使)咔嚓一声折断；(使)啪的一声断裂 ❑ [v] *He shifted his weight and a twig snapped.* 他挪了一下身体的重心，一根树枝咔嚓一声断了。❑ [v adv/prep] *The brake pedal had just snapped off.* 刹车踏板刚刚啪的一声断裂了。❑ [v n adv/prep] *She gripped the pipe with both hands, trying to snap it in half.* 她双手紧握烟斗，想要把它掰成两半。[Also v n] •N-SING **Snap** is also a noun. ❑ *Every minute or so I could hear a snap, a crack and a crash as another tree went down.* 每隔大约一分钟，我就会听见又一棵树咔嚓一声折断、哗啦一下倒地的声音。2 VERB If you **snap** something into a particular position, or if it **snaps** into that position, it moves quickly into that position, with a sharp sound. (使)吧嗒一声合上(或打开) ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He snapped the notebook shut.* 他啪的一声合上了笔记本。❑ [v adv] *The bag snapped open.* 包吧嗒一声打开了。•N-SING **Snap** is also a noun. ❑ *He shut the book with a snap and stood up.* 他啪的一声合上书，站起身来。3 VERB If you **snap** your **fingers**, you make a sharp sound by moving your middle finger quickly across your thumb, for example in order to accompany music or to order someone to do something. (打拍子、下指示等时)打响指 ❑ [v n] *She had millions of listeners snapping their fingers to her first single.* 百万听众和着她第一首歌的节拍打着响指。•N-SING **Snap** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I could obtain with the snap of my fingers anything I chose.* 我不费吹灰之力就可以得到我看中的任何东西。4 VERB If someone **snaps at** you, they speak to you in a sharp, unfriendly way. 恶声恶气地说；声色俱厉地说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Of course I don't know her,' Roger snapped.* 罗杰恶声恶气地说："我当然不认识她。" ❑ [v +at] *I'm sorry, Casey, I didn't mean to snap at you like that.* 对不起，凯西，我不是有意要跟你凶的。5 VERB If someone **snaps**, or if something **snaps** inside them, they suddenly stop being calm and become very angry because the situation has become too tense or too difficult for them. 突然精神崩溃；突然失控 ❑ [v] *He finally snapped when she prevented their children from visiting him one weekend.* 当她不准孩子们在某个周末去看他的时候，他终于控制不住自己了。6 VERB If an animal such as a dog **snaps at** you, it opens and shuts its jaws quickly near you, as if it were going to bite you. (狗等动物)突然咬，猛咬 ❑ [v +at] *His teeth clicked as he snapped at my ankle.* 它牙齿咔咔直响，猛地朝我的脚脖子咬下去。❑ [v] *The poodle yapped and snapped.* 那只鬈毛狗又是叫又是咬。7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **snap** decision or action is one that is taken suddenly, often without careful thought. (决定、行动等)突然的，仓促的，鲁莽的 ❑ *I think this is too important for a snap decision.* 我认为这件事非常重要，不能仓促作决定。8 N-COUNT A **snap** is a photograph. 照片【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a snap my mother took last year.* 我母亲去年拍的照片 9 VERB If you **snap** someone or something, you take a photograph of them. 给…拍照【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He was the first ever non-British photographer to be invited to snap a royal.* 他是有史以来第一个应邀为王室成员拍照的非英籍摄影师。10 → see also **cold snap**

▶snap out of PHRASAL VERB If someone who is depressed **snaps out of it** or **snaps out of** their depression, they suddenly become more cheerful, especially by making an effort. 努力摆脱(消沉情绪)振作起来 ❑ [v P P n] *Come on, snap out of it!* 嗨，别愁眉苦脸了，振作起来！❑ [v P P n] *Often a patient cannot snap out of their negativity that easily.* 病人常常不能那么容易就打消掉消极的情绪。

▶snap up PHRASAL VERB If you **snap** something **up**, you buy it quickly because it is cheap or is just what you want. 抢购，赶紧买下(便宜或心仪之物) ❑ [v n P] *Every time we get a new delivery of clothes, people are queuing to snap them up.* 每当我们新进一批衣服，人们就排队抢购。❑ [v P n] *One eagle-eyed collector snapped up a pair of Schiaparelli earrings for just £6.* 一个眼疾手快的收藏家以仅仅 6 英镑的价钱抢到了一副斯基亚帕雷利设计的耳环。

snap|dragon /'snæpdrægən/ (**snapdragons**) N-COUNT A **snapdragon** is a common garden plant with small colourful flowers that can open and shut like a mouth. 金鱼草

'snap fas|ten|er (**snap fasteners**) N-COUNT A **snap fastener** is a small metal object used to fasten clothes, made up of two parts which can be pressed together. 揿扣【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **press stud, popper**

snap|per /'snæpə'/ (**snappers** or **snapper**) N-COUNT A **snapper** is a fish that has sharp teeth and lives in warm seas. 笛鲷；金鲷 •N-UNCOUNT **Snapper** is this fish eaten as food. (供食用的)笛鲷，金鲷

snap|pish /'snæpɪʃ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **snappish**, they speak to people in a sharp, unfriendly manner. (对人说话的方式)恶狠狠的，疾言厉色的，发急的 ❑ *'That is beautiful, Tony,' Momma said, no longer sounding at all snappish.* "真美呀，托尼。"妈妈说道，话音里的恶声恶气不见了。•**snap|pish|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She said snappishly, 'I'm not pregnant, Brian.'* 她没好气地说："布赖恩，我没有怀孕。"

snap|py /'snæpi/ (**snappier, snappiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **snappy** style of speaking, they speak in a quick, clever, brief, and often funny way. (话语)简洁的，活泼的，明快的 ❑ *Each film gets a snappy two-line summary.* 每部影片都配有简洁明快的双行内容提要。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is a **snappy** dresser or if they wear **snappy** clothes, they wear smart, stylish clothes. (穿着)入时的，时髦的 ❑ *She has already made a name for herself as a snappy dresser.* 她已是一个小有名气的时尚达人。

snap|shot /'snæpʃɒt/ (**snapshots**) 1 N-COUNT A **snapshot** is a photograph that is taken quickly and casually. 快照；抓拍的照片 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something provides you with a **snapshot of** a place or situation, it gives you a brief idea of what that place or situation is like. 大致印象；简况 ❑ [+of] *The interviews present a remarkable snapshot of Britain in these dark days of recession.* 这些访谈生动地展现了英国在黑暗的萧条时期的概貌。

snare /sneə'/ (**snares, snaring, snared**) 1 N-COUNT A **snare** is a trap for catching birds or small animals. It consists of a loop of wire or rope which pulls tight around the animal. (捕鸟或小野兽的)陷阱，罗网 2 N-COUNT If you describe a situation as a **snare**, you mean that it is a trap from which it is difficult to escape. 陷阱；圈套【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Given data which are free from bias there are further snares to avoid in statistical work.* 即使数据本身不存在偏差，在统计工作中仍需要避免其他陷阱。3 VERB If someone **snares** an animal, they catch it using a snare. 用陷阱(或罗网)捕捉 ❑ [v n] *He'd snared a rabbit earlier in the day.* 那天早一点的时候，他设套捉了一只兔子。

'snare drum (**snare drums**) N-COUNT A **snare drum** is a small drum used in orchestras and bands. Snare drums are usually played with wooden sticks, and make a continuous sound. 小军鼓

→ see **percussion**

snarl /snɑ:'l/ (**snarls, snarling, snarled**) 1 VERB When an animal **snarls**, it makes a fierce, rough sound in its throat while showing its teeth. (动物)露齿咆哮，嗥叫 ❑ [v] *He raced ahead up into the bush, barking and snarling.* 它嗥叫着冲向前，一头钻进了灌木丛。❑ [v +at] *The dogs snarled at the intruders.* 那些狗冲着闯入者狂吠不已。•N-COUNT **Snarl** is also a noun. ❑ *With a snarl, the second dog made a dive for his heel.* 伴着一声嗥叫，第二只狗扑向了他的脚后跟。2 VERB If you **snarl** something, you say it in a fierce, angry way. 厉声说；吼叫着说；怒气冲冲地说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Let go of me,' he snarled.* 他气急败坏地喊道："放开我。" ❑ [v +at] *I vaguely remember snarling at someone who stepped on my foot.* 我隐约记得我曾向着那个踩了我一脚的人怒吼。❑ [v n] *'Aubrey.' Hyde seemed almost to snarl the name.* "奥布里。"海德几乎是吼出了这个名字。•N-COUNT **Snarl** is also a noun. ❑ *His eyes flashed, and his lips were drawn back in a furious snarl.* 他目光炯炯，咧开嘴巴怒吼了一声。3 N-COUNT A **snarl** is a disorganized mass of things. 混乱的一堆 ❑ [+of] *She was tangled in a snarl of logs and branches.* 她被困在一堆乱七八糟的木料和树枝中间。

snarl-up (**snarl-ups**) N-COUNT A **snarl-up** is a disorganized situation such as a traffic jam, in which things are unable to move or work normally. (交通阻塞等)混乱局面【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

snatch /snætʃ/ (**snatches, snatching, snatched**) 1 VERB If you **snatch** something or **snatch at** something, you take it or pull it away quickly. 一把抓住；迅速地夺取 ❑ [v n prep] *Mick snatched the cards from Archie's hand.* 米克一把夺过阿奇手里的牌。❑ [v n with adv] *He snatched up the telephone.* 他迅速地抓起了话筒。❑ [v +at] *The thin wind snatched at her skirt.* 一阵小风呼地吹起了她的裙子。2 VERB [usu passive] If something **is snatched** from you, it is stolen, usually using force. If a person **is snatched**, they are taken away by force. 强抢；夺走 ❑ [be v-ed] *If your bag is snatched, let it go.* 要是有人抢你的包，就让他拿去。3 VERB If you **snatch** an opportunity, you take it quickly. If you **snatch** something to eat or a rest, you have it quickly in between doing other things. 抓住(机会)；抓紧时间(吃东西、休息等)；抽空做 ❑ [v n] *I snatched a glance at the mirror.* 我乘机瞥了一眼镜子。❑ [v n] *You can even snatch a few hours off.* 你甚至可以抓紧时间休息几个小时。4 VERB If you **snatch** victory in a competition, you defeat your opponent by a small amount or just before the end of the contest. 侥幸获得(胜利)；险胜 ❑ [v n] *The American came from behind to snatch victory by a mere eight seconds.* 美国人后来居上，仅以 8 秒钟的优势赢得了胜利。5 N-COUNT A **snatch of** a conversation or a song is a very small piece of it. (谈话或歌曲的)片段 ❑ [+of] *I heard snatches of the conversation.* 我听见了一点谈话内容。

snaz|zy /'snæzi/ (**snazzier, snazziest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **snazzy** is stylish and attractive, often in a rather bright or noticeable way. 时髦的；漂亮的；新潮的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a snazzy new Porsche.* 漂亮的新款保时捷

sneak /sni:k/ (**sneaks, sneaking, sneaked**)

The form **snuck** is also used in American English for the past tense and past participle. 在美国英语里 snuck 也用作过去式和过去分词。

1 VERB If you **sneak** somewhere, you go there very quietly on foot, trying to avoid being seen or heard. 潜行；偷偷地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Sometimes he would sneak out of his house late at night to be with me.* 有时候，他会在深夜里偷偷溜出家与我相会。2 VERB If you **sneak** something somewhere, you take it there secretly. 偷带；私运 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He smuggled papers out each day, photocopied them, and snuck them back.* 他每天都把文件偷偷地带出去复印，然后再偷偷地拿回来。❑ [v n n] *You even snuck me a cigarette.* 你居然偷偷塞给我一支烟。3 VERB If you **sneak** a look at someone or something, you secretly have a quick look at them. 偷(看) ❑ [v n prep] *You sneak a look at your watch to see how long you've got to wait.* 你偷偷地望一眼手表，看看要等多长时间。4 → see also **sneaking**

▶**sneak up on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **sneaks up on** you, they try and approach you without being seen or heard, perhaps to surprise you or do you harm. 偷偷走近；偷偷挨近 ❑ [v p p n] *I managed to sneak up on him when you knocked on the door.* 你敲门的时候，我设法悄悄靠近了他。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **sneaks up on** you, it happens or occurs when you are not expecting it. 突然降临；出其不意地发生 ❑ [v p p n] *Sometimes our expectations sneak up on us unawares.* 有些时候，我们期待的事情会不期而至。

sneak|er /'sni:kə^r/ (**sneakers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sneakers** are casual shoes with rubber soles. 运动鞋【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **trainers**

sneak|ing /'sni:kɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **sneaking** feeling is a slight or vague feeling, especially one that you are unwilling to accept. 私底下的；暗自的；不敢公开承认的 ❑ *I have a sneaking suspicion that they are going to succeed.* 我隐隐觉得他们恐怕要成功了。

sneak preview (**sneak previews**) N-COUNT A **sneak preview of** something is an unofficial opportunity to have a look at it before it is officially published or shown to the public. (影片公开发行前的)预映；预演；预展

sneaky /'sni:ki/ (**sneakier, sneakiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **sneaky**, you disapprove of them because they do things secretly rather than openly. 秘密的；鬼祟的；偷偷摸摸的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *It is a sneaky and underhand way of doing business.* 这种做生意的方式偷偷摸摸，遮遮掩掩。

sneer /snɪə^r/ (**sneers, sneering, sneered**) VERB If you **sneer at** someone or something, you express your contempt for them by the expression on your face or by what you say. 讥笑；嘲笑；讥讽 ❑ [v +at] *There is too great a readiness to sneer at anything the Opposition does.* 人们对反对党的任何举动都太急于嘲讽了。❑ [v with quote] *'Hypocrite,' he sneered.* "伪君子。"他不屑地说。[Also v that] •N-COUNT **Sneer** is also a noun. ❑ *Canete's mouth twisted in a contemptuous sneer.* 卡内特傲慢而轻蔑地撇了撇嘴。

sneer|ing|ly /'snɪərɪŋli/ ADV To refer **sneeringly** to someone or something means to refer to them in a way that shows your contempt for them. 讽刺地；讥笑地【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *They were sneeringly dismissive.* 他们态度轻蔑，不屑一顾。

sneeze /sni:z/ (**sneezes, sneezing, sneezed**) 1 VERB When you **sneeze**, you suddenly take in your breath and then blow it down your nose noisily without being able to stop yourself, for example because you have a cold. 打喷嚏 ❑ [v] *What exactly happens when we sneeze?* 我们打喷嚏究竟是怎么回事？•N-COUNT **Sneeze** is also a noun. ❑ *Coughs and sneezes spread infections.* 咳嗽和打喷嚏会传播传染病。2 PHRASE If you say that something is **not to be sneezed at**, you mean that it is worth having. 不容忽视；值得拥有【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The money's not to be sneezed at.* 别把这笔钱不当回事。

snick|er /'snɪkə^r/ (**snickers, snickering, snickered**) VERB If you **snicker**, you laugh quietly in a disrespectful way, for example at something rude or embarrassing. 窃笑；暗笑 ❑ [v +at] *We all snickered at Mrs. Swenson.* 我们都暗暗嘲笑斯温森太太。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Snicker** is also a noun. ❑ *...a chorus of jeers and snickers.* 一片讥讽和嘲笑声

snide /snaɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **snide** comment or remark is one which criticizes someone in an unkind and often indirect way. 刻毒的；讽刺的；恶意的 ❑ *He made a snide comment about her weight.* 他对她的体重挖苦了一番。

sniff /snɪf/ (**sniffs, sniffing, sniffed**) 1 VERB When you **sniff**, you breathe in air through your nose hard enough to make a sound, for example when you are trying not to cry, or in order to show disapproval. (忍住不哭、表示不赞成等时)抽鼻子 ❑ [v] *She wiped her face and sniffed loudly.* 她抹了一把脸，很响地抽着鼻子。❑ [v] *Then he sniffed. There was a smell of burning.* 然后他抽了抽鼻子，发觉有一股烧焦的味道。❑ [v n with adv] *He sniffed back the tears.* 他抽着鼻子，把眼泪忍了下去。•N-COUNT **Sniff** is also a noun. ❑ *At last the sobs ceased, to be replaced by sniffs.* 最后，啜泣终于止住了，只剩下抽鼻子的声音。2 VERB If you **sniff** something or **sniff at** it, you smell it by sniffing. 闻；嗅 ❑ [v n] *Suddenly, he stopped and sniffed the air.* 他突然停下来，闻了闻空气里的味道。❑ [v +at] *She sniffed at it suspiciously.* 她怀疑地闻了闻。3 VERB You can use **sniff** to indicate that someone says something in a way that shows their disapproval or contempt. 嗤之以鼻地表示；轻蔑地说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Tourists!' she sniffed.* 她轻蔑地说道："游客！"4 VERB [usu passive] If you say that something is **not to be sniffed at**, you think it is very good or worth having. If someone **sniffs at** something, they do not think it is good enough, or they express their contempt for it. 轻视；蔑视 ❑ [be v-ed +at] *The salary was not to be sniffed at either.* 这份工资也不容小觑。❑ [v +at] *Foreign Office sources sniffed at reports that British troops might be sent.* 外交部消息人士对有可能派出英国军队的报道不屑一顾。5 VERB If someone **sniffs** a substance such as glue, they deliberately breathe in the substance or the gases from it as a drug. 用鼻子吸入(胶毒等) ❑ [v n] *He felt light-headed, as if he'd sniffed glue.* 他觉得晕乎乎的，好像吸了胶毒一样。•**sniff|er** (**sniffers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...teenage glue sniffers.* 吸胶毒的少年 6 N-SING If you get a **sniff of** something, you learn or guess that it might be happening or might be near. 嗅到；感觉到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *You know what they'll be like if they get a sniff of a murder investigation.* 你知道如果他们嗅到可能会进行谋杀调查会怎么样。❑ *Have the Press got a sniff yet?* 新闻界嗅到了一点消息没有？❑ [+of] *Then, at the first sniff of danger,*

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he was back at his post. 然后，他一嗅到危险的气息，便马上回到自己的岗位。

▶**sniff around**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sniff about, sniff round**

1 PHRASAL VERB If a person **is sniffing around**, they are trying to find out information about something, especially information that someone else does not want known. 打探情况；刺探消息【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *But really, what harm could it possibly do to pop down there and just sniff around?* 不过说真的，马上赶到那里去打探一下情况有什么坏处呢？ ❑ [V P n] *A couple of plain-clothes men had been sniffing round his apartment.* 几名便衣男子一直在他的公寓周边打探。 2 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If a person or organization **is sniffing around** someone, they are trying to get them, for example as a lover, employee, or client. 试图抢走（心上人）；企图挖走（员工、客户等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *When I had to go away to university, I was convinced that other men would be sniffing round her.* 当我不得不离开去上大学的时候，我很清楚别的男人会打她的主意。

▶**sniff out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **sniff out** something, you discover it after some searching. 发现；找到【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *...journalists who are trained to sniff out sensation or scandal.* 训练有素、能够敏锐地嗅出爆炸性新闻或丑闻的记者 [Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When a dog used by a group such as the police **sniffs out** hidden explosives or drugs, it finds them using its sense of smell. （狗）嗅找（炸药、毒品等）❑ [V P n] *A police dog, trained to sniff out explosives, found evidence of a bomb in the apartment.* 一只训练有素、专门嗅找炸药的警犬在公寓里发现了炸弹的痕迹。[Also V n P]

▶**sniff round** → see **sniff around**

'sniff|er dog (**sniffer dogs**) N-COUNT A **sniffer dog** is a dog used by the police or army to find explosives or drugs by their smell. （探查炸药、毒品等的）嗅探犬

snif|fle /'snɪfᵊl/ (**sniffles, sniffling, sniffled**) 1 VERB If you **sniffle**, you keep sniffing, usually because you are crying or have a cold. （哭泣或感冒时）不断抽鼻子 ❑ [V] *'Please don't yell at me.' She began to sniffle.* "请不要对我大喊大叫。"她啜泣起来。 2 N-COUNT A **sniffle** is a slight cold. You can also say that someone has **the sniffles**. 轻微感冒【INFORMAL 非正式】

snif|fy /'snɪfi/ (**sniffier, sniffiest**) ADJ Someone who is **sniffy about** something does not think it is of high quality, perhaps unfairly. 轻蔑的；鄙夷的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *Some people are a bit sniffy about television.* 某些人对电视有点嗤之以鼻。

snif|ter /'snɪftəʳ/ (**snifters**) 1 N-COUNT A **snifter** is a small amount of an alcoholic drink. 少量烈酒【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】2 N-COUNT A **snifter** is a bowl-shaped glass used for drinking brandy. （盛白兰地用的）小口大肚酒杯【AM 美】

snig|ger /'snɪgəʳ/ (**sniggers, sniggering, sniggered**) VERB If someone **sniggers**, they laugh quietly in a disrespectful way, for example at something rude or unkind. 暗笑；窃笑 ❑ [V] *Suddenly, three schoolkids sitting near me started sniggering.* 3 个坐在我附近的学童突然偷偷地笑了起来。[Also V *about* n] •N-COUNT **Snigger** is also a noun. ❑ *...trying to suppress a snigger.* 努力忍住窃笑

snip /snɪp/ (**snips, snipping, snipped**) 1 VERB If you **snip** something, or if you **snip at** or **through** something, you cut it quickly using sharp scissors. 剪；剪下；剪断 ❑ [V adv/prep] *He has now begun to snip away at the piece of paper.* 现在他已经开始剪这张纸。❑ [V n] *He snipped a length of new bandage and placed it around Peter's chest.* 他剪下一段新绷带，缠在了彼得的胸口。 2 N-SING If you say that something is **a snip**, you mean that it is very good value. 货真价实之物；物美价廉的物品【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The beautifully made briefcase is a snip at £74.25.* 这个做工精美的公文包售价才 74.25 英镑，可谓物美价廉。

snipe /snaɪp/ (**snipes, sniping, sniped**) 1 VERB If someone **snipes at** you, they criticize you. 批评；攻击；中伤 ❑ [V +at] *The Spanish media were still sniping at the British press yesterday.* 西班牙媒体昨天仍然在攻击英国媒体。•**snip|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This leaves him vulnerable to sniping from within his own party.* 这使他容易受到来自党内的攻击。 2 VERB To **snipe at** someone means to shoot at them from a hidden position. 狙击；放冷枪 ❑ [V +at] *Gunmen have repeatedly sniped at U.S. Army positions.* 持枪匪徒一再朝美军阵地放冷枪。❑ [V-ing] *A member of the security forces was killed in a sniping incident.* 有一名安全部队成员在一场狙击战中被打死。

snip|er /'snaɪpəʳ/ (**snipers**) N-COUNT A **sniper** is someone who shoots at people from a hidden position. 狙击手

snip|pet /'snɪpɪt/ (**snippets**) N-COUNT A **snippet of** something is a small piece of it. 小片；小部分；零星片段 ❑ [+of] *...snippets of popular classical music.* 流行古典音乐的片段

snitch /snɪtʃ/ (**snitches, snitching, snitched**) 1 VERB To **snitch on** a person means to tell someone in authority that the person has done something bad or wrong. （向当权者）告发，告密【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V +on] *She felt like a fifth-grader who had snitched on a classmate.* 她觉得自己就像一个告发了同班同学的五年级学生。[Also V] 2 N-COUNT A **snitch** is a person who snitches on other people. 告密者；告发者【INFORMAL 非正式】

sniv|el /'snɪvᵊl/ (**snivels, snivelling, snivelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sniveling, sniveled**

VERB If someone **is snivelling**, they are crying or sniffing in a way that irritates you. （令人讨厌地）啜泣，抽抽噎噎地哭，抽鼻子 ❑ [V] *Billy started to snivel. His mother smacked his hand.* 比利抽抽搭搭地哭了起来。妈妈在他的手上打了一下。

snob /snɒb/ (**snobs**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone a **snob**, you disapprove of them because they admire upper-class people and have a low opinion of lower-class people. 势利小人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Going to a private school had made her a snob.* 上私立学校后，她变得很势利。 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **snob**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are superior to other people because of their intelligence or taste. 自以为（在智力或品位方面）高人一等的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *She was an intellectual snob.* 她自以为才智高人一等。

snob|bery /'snɒbəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Snobbery** is the attitude of a snob. 势利态度；势利眼

snob|bish /'snɒbɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **snobbish**, you disapprove of them because they are too proud of their social status, intelligence, or taste. （对自身社会地位、才智、品位等）过分自傲的，势利的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *They had a snobbish dislike for their intellectual and social inferiors.* 他们非常势利，不喜欢智力和社会地位不如自己的人。

snob|by /'snɒbi/ (**snobbier, snobbiest**) ADJ **Snobby** means the same as **snobbish**. 同 snobbish

snog /snɒg/ (**snogs, snogging, snogged**) VERB If one person **snogs** another, they kiss and hold that person for a period of time. You can also say that two people **are snogging**. （长时间地）亲吻拥抱，拥吻【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V n] *I'm 15 and I've never snogged a girl.* 我 15 岁了，还从未拥吻过女孩子。❑ [V] *They were snogging under a bridge.* 他们在一座桥下面拥吻。•N-COUNT **Snog** is also a noun. 【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They went for a quick snog behind the bike sheds.* 他们去了自行车棚的后面，短暂地拥吻了一下。

snook /snu:k/ PHRASE If you **cock a snook** at someone in authority or at an organization, you do something that they cannot punish you for, but which insults them or expresses your contempt. 对（权威或机构）进行侮辱（或表示轻蔑）【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *Tories cocked a snook at their prime minister over this legislation.* 保守党人就这一法规向他们的首相表示了轻蔑。

snook|er /'snu:kəʳ, AM 美 'snuk-/ (**snookers, snookering, snookered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Snooker** is a game involving balls on a large table. The players use a long stick to hit a white ball, and score points by knocking coloured balls into the pockets at the sides of the table. 斯诺克 ❑ *...a game of snooker.* 一局斯诺克比赛 ❑ *They were playing snooker.* 他们在打斯诺克。 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are snookered** by something, it is difficult or impossible for you to take action or do what you want to do. 阻止…采取行动；使不如愿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The President has been snookered on this issue.* 在这个问题上，总统未能如愿。

snoop /snu:p/ (**snoops, snooping, snooped**) 1 VERB If someone **snoops** around a place, they secretly look around it in order to find out things. 窥探；刺探；打探 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Ricardo was the one she'd seen snooping around Kim's hotel room.* 她看见在金的宾馆房间周围窥探的那个人正是里卡多。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Snoop** is also a noun. ❑ *The second house that Grossman had a snoop around contained 'strong simple furniture'.* 格罗斯曼打探过的第二座房子有着"结实而简单的家具"。•**snoop|er** (**snoopers**) N-COUNT ❑ *St Barth's strange lack of street names is meant to dissuade journalistic snoopers.* 圣巴思的街道没有名称，这种奇怪的做法是为了打消记者刺探新闻的念头。2 VERB If someone **snoops on** a person, they watch them secretly in order to find out things about their life. 窥探（某人的生活）❑ [v +on] *Governments have been known to snoop on innocent citizens.* 有些政府窥探无辜公民的生活——这一事实已经众所周知。

snooty /'snu:ti/ (**snootier, snootiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **snooty**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are superior to other people. 傲慢自大的；自以为高人一等的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...snooty intellectuals.* 妄自尊大的知识分子

snooze /snu:z/ (**snoozes, snoozing, snoozed**) 1 N-COUNT A **snooze** is a short, light sleep, especially during the day. （尤指在白天的）小睡，打盹儿【INFORMAL 非正式】2 VERB If you **snooze**, you sleep lightly for a short period of time. 小睡；打盹儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *Mark snoozed in front of the television.* 马克在电视机前打起盹儿来。

snore /snɔ:r/ (**snores, snoring, snored**) VERB When someone who is asleep **snores**, they make a loud noise each time they breathe. 打鼾；打呼噜 ❑ [v] *His mouth was open, and he was snoring.* 他张着嘴巴，打着呼噜。•N-COUNT **Snore** is also a noun. ❑ *Uncle Arthur, after a loud snore, woke suddenly.* 阿瑟叔叔打了一个响鼾后，突然醒了过来。

snor|kel /'snɔ:rk^{ə}l/ (**snorkels, snorkelling, snorkelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **snorkeling, snorkeled**

1 N-COUNT A **snorkel** is a tube through which a person swimming just under the surface of the sea can breathe. （浮潜者使用的）通气管，水下呼吸管 2 VERB When someone **snorkels**, they swim under water using a snorkel. 用通气管潜泳 ❑ [v] *We went snorkelling, and then returned for lunch.* 我们去潜泳了，然后回来吃午饭。

snort /snɔ:rt/ (**snorts, snorting, snorted**) 1 VERB When people or animals **snort**, they breathe air noisily out through their noses. People sometimes snort in order to express disapproval or amusement. （人或牲畜）喷鼻息；（人表示不赞成、可笑等）哼鼻子，嗤之以鼻 ❑ [v +*with*] *Harrell snorted with laughter.* 哈勒尔扑哧一声笑了。❑ [v] *He snorted loudly and shook his head.* 他响亮地哼了一声，摇了摇头。•N-COUNT **Snort** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...snorts of laughter.* 阵阵嗤笑 ❑ *He turned away with a snort.* 他哼了一声，转过脸去。2 VERB If someone **snorts** something, they say it in a way that shows contempt. （表示轻蔑）哼着鼻子说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Reports,' he snorted. 'Anyone can write reports.'* "报告嘛，"他哼着鼻子说，"谁都会写。" 3 VERB To **snort** a drug such as cocaine means to breathe it in quickly through your nose. 吸食（毒品）❑ [v n] *He died of cardiac arrest after snorting cocaine.* 他死于吸食可卡因之后的心脏停搏。

snot /snɒt/ N-UNCOUNT **Snot** is the substance that is produced inside your nose. 鼻涕【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

snot|ty /'snɒti/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **snotty** produces or is covered in snot. 流着鼻涕的；满是鼻涕的【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ *He suffered from a snotty nose, runny eyes and a slight cough.* 他又是流鼻涕，又是流眼泪，还有点咳嗽。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **snotty**, you disapprove of them because they have a very proud and superior attitude to other people. 傲慢自大的；自以为高人一等的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...snotty college kids.* 目空一切的大学生

snout /snaʊt/ (**snouts**) N-COUNT The **snout** of an animal such as a pig is its long nose. （猪等的）长鼻，口鼻部 ❑ *Two alligators rest their snouts on the water's surface.* 两只鳄鱼的大嘴栖息在水面上。

snow ♦◇◇ /snəʊ/ (**snows, snowing, snowed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Snow** consists of a lot of soft white bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather. 雪 ❑ *In Mid-Wales six inches of snow blocked roads.* 在威尔士的中部地区，6 英寸厚的大雪阻塞了道路。❑ *They tramped through the falling snow.* 他们在纷飞的大雪里艰难前行。2 N-PLURAL You can refer to a great deal of snow in an area as the **snows**. 降雪 ❑ *...the first snows of winter.* 冬天里的第一场雪 3 VERB When **it snows**, snow falls from the sky. 下雪 ❑ [v] *It had been snowing all night.* 整晚都在下雪。4 VERB If someone **snows** you, they persuade you to do something or convince you of something by flattering or deceiving you. 用花言巧语鼓动（或迷惑）【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v n] *I'd been a fool letting him snow me with his big ideas.* 我真蠢，居然被他的胡乱吹嘘给蒙蔽了。5 → see also **snowed in, snowed under**

→ see **precipitation, storm, water**

snow|ball /'snəʊbɔ:l/ (**snowballs, snowballing, snowballed**) 1 N-COUNT A **snowball** is a ball of snow. Children often throw snowballs at each other. 雪球 2 VERB If something such as a project or campaign **snowballs**, it rapidly increases and grows. （项目、运动等）迅速增长，滚雪球般增长 ❑ [v] *From those early days the business has snowballed.* 这个企业从早期开始就一直在迅速地发展扩大。

snow|board /'snəʊbɔ:^{r}d/ (**snowboards**) N-COUNT A **snowboard** is a narrow board that you stand on in order to slide quickly down snowy slopes as a sport or for fun. 滑雪板

snow|board|ing /'snəʊbɔ:^{r}dɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Snowboarding** is the sport or activity of travelling down snowy slopes using a snowboard. 滑雪板运动 ❑ *New snowboarding facilities should attract more people.* 新建的滑雪板运动设施应该会吸引更多的人。

snow|bound /'snəʊbaʊnd/ ADJ If people or vehicles are **snowbound**, they cannot go anywhere because of heavy snow. （人或车）被大雪困住的，因大雪而受阻的 ❑ *The village became snowbound.* 这个村子被大雪封住了。

'snow-capped ADJ [ADJ n] A **snow-capped** mountain is covered with snow at the top. 山顶积雪的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the snow-capped Himalayan peaks.* 覆盖着皑皑白雪的喜马拉雅山峰

'snow-covered ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Snow-covered** places and things are covered over with snow. 被雪覆盖的 ❑ *...a Swiss chalet set in the snow-covered hills.* 雪山里的一座瑞士小木屋

snow|drift /'snəʊdrɪft/ (**snowdrifts**) N-COUNT A **snowdrift** is a deep pile of snow formed by the wind. （被风吹聚成的）雪堆

snow|drop /'snəʊdrɒp/ (**snowdrops**) N-COUNT A **snowdrop** is a small white flower which appears in the early spring. 雪滴花（一种初春开放的小白花）

,snowed 'in ADJ If you are **snowed in**, you cannot go anywhere because of heavy snow. 被大雪困住的 ❑ *We may all be snowed in here together for days.* 我们可能要一起被大雪困在这里好几天。

,snowed 'un|der ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **snowed under**, you are emphasizing that you have a lot of work or other things to deal with. （因工作或其他事情多而）穷于应付的，忙得不可开交的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [+*with*] *Ed was snowed under with fan mail when he was doing his television show.* 埃德出演电视剧的时候收到了大量粉丝的来信。

snow|fall /'snəʊfɔ:l/ (**snowfalls**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **snowfall** in an area or country is the amount of snow that falls there during a particular period. 降雪量 ❑ *The total rain and snowfall amounted to 50mm.* 降雨量和降雪量共达 50 毫米。2 N-COUNT A **snowfall** is a fall of snow. （一场）降雪

snow|field /'snəʊfi:ld/ (**snowfields**) N-COUNT A **snowfield** is a large area which is always covered in snow. 雪地；雪原

snow|flake /'snəʊfleɪk/ (**snowflakes**) N-COUNT A **snowflake** is one of the soft, white bits of frozen water that fall as snow. 雪花

→ see **precipitation**

snow|man /'snəʊmæn/ (**snowmen**) N-COUNT A **snowman** is a large shape which is made out of snow, especially by children, and is supposed to look like a person. 雪人

S

snow|mobile /ˈsnəʊməbiːl/ (**snowmobiles**) N-COUNT A **snowmobile** is a small vehicle built to move across snow and ice. 摩托雪橇；雪地机动车

ˈsnow pea (**snow peas**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Snow peas** are a type of pea whose pods are eaten as well as the peas inside them. 嫩豌豆；糖荚豌豆【AM, AUSTRALIAN 美，澳】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **mangetout**

snow|plough /ˈsnəʊplaʊ/ (**snowploughs**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **snowplow**

N-COUNT A **snowplough** is a vehicle which is used to push snow off roads or railway lines. 雪犁；扫雪机

snow|shoe /ˈsnəʊʃuː/ (**snowshoes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Snowshoes** are oval frames which have a strong net stretched across them and which you fasten to your feet so that you can walk on deep snow. 雪鞋

snow|storm /ˈsnəʊstɔːʳm/ (**snowstorms**) N-COUNT A **snowstorm** is a very heavy fall of snow, usually when there is also a strong wind blowing at the same time. 暴风雪

ˌsnow-ˈwhite ADJ Something that is **snow-white** is of a bright white colour. 雪白的 ❑ *His hair was snow white like an old man's.* 他的头发像老年人的头发一样，雪白雪白的。

snowy /ˈsnəʊi/ (**snowier, snowiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **snowy** place is covered in snow. A **snowy** day is a day when a lot of snow has fallen. 积雪覆盖的；大雪纷飞的 ❑ *...the snowy peaks of the Bighorn Mountains.* 比格霍恩山白雪皑皑的群峰

Snr **Snr** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**senior**. It is used after someone's name to distinguish them from a younger member of their family who has the same name. 老，大（置于人名之后，用以与家族中较年轻的同名成员相区别）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...Robert Trent Jones, Snr.* 老罗伯特·特伦特·琼斯

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Sr.**

snub /snʌb/ (**snubs, snubbing, snubbed**) 1 VERB If you **snub** someone, you deliberately insult them by ignoring them or by behaving or speaking rudely towards them. 冷落；怠慢；不理睬 ❑ [v n] *He snubbed her in public and made her feel an idiot.* 他当众冷落她，让她觉得自己像一个白痴似的。 2 N-COUNT If you snub someone, your behaviour or your remarks can be referred to as a **snub**. 冷落；怠慢 ❑ *The German move was widely seen as a deliberate snub to Mr Cook.* 德国方面的举动被普遍视为对库克先生的有意怠慢。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] Someone who has a **snub** nose has a short nose which points slightly upwards.（鼻子）短而略向上翘的

snuck /snʌk/ **Snuck** is a past tense and past participle of **sneak** in American English.（美国英语中 sneak 的过去式和过去分词之一）

snuff /snʌf/ (**snuffs, snuffing, snuffed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Snuff** is powdered tobacco which people take by breathing it in quickly through their nose. 鼻烟 2 VERB If someone **snuffs it**, they die. 断气；死去【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v it] *He thought he was about to snuff it.* 他觉得自己快要咽气了。

▶**snuff out** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **snuff out** something such as a disagreement means to stop it, usually in a forceful or sudden way. 消灭，消除（分歧等）❑ [v n P] *Every time a new flicker of resistance appeared, the government snuffed it out.* 一旦有抵抗的苗头出现时，政府总是迅速地加以消灭。❑ [v P n] *The recent rebound in mortgage rates could snuff out the housing recovery.* 抵押贷款利率最近的回升可能会扼杀房地产的复苏。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **snuff out** a small flame, you stop it burning, usually by using your fingers or by covering it with something for a few seconds.（用手）掐灭；（用物件）弄熄 ❑ [v P n] *Tenzin snuffed out the candle.* 丹增掐灭了蜡烛。[Also v n P]

snuf|fle /ˈsnʌfˡl/ (**snuffles, snuffling, snuffled**) VERB If a person or an animal **snuffles**, they breathe in noisily through their nose, for example because they have a cold.（因伤风等）抽鼻子 ❑ [v] *She snuffled and wiped her nose on the back of her hand.* 她抽了抽鼻子并用手背擦了擦。

snug /snʌg/ (**snugger, snuggest**) 1 ADJ If you feel **snug** or are in a **snug** place, you are very warm and comfortable, especially because you are protected from cold weather.（尤指寒冷天气中）暖烘烘的，温暖舒适的 ❑ *They lay snug and warm amid the blankets.* 他们舒舒服服、暖暖和和地躺在毯子里。❑ *...a snug log cabin.* 舒适温暖的小木屋 2 ADJ Something such as a piece of clothing that is **snug** fits very closely or tightly.（衣服等）紧身的，贴身的 ❑ *...a snug black T-shirt and skin-tight black jeans.* 贴身的黑色 T 恤和紧身的黑色牛仔裤 3 N-COUNT A **snug** is a small room in a pub.（酒馆内的）雅间，包厢

snug|gle /ˈsnʌgˡl/ (**snuggles, snuggling, snuggled**) VERB If you **snuggle** somewhere, you settle yourself into a warm, comfortable position, especially by moving closer to another person.（尤指靠近另一人）依偎，舒适地蜷卧 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Jane snuggled up against his shoulder.* 简依偎在他的肩头。

so ◆◆◆ /səʊ/

Usually pronounced /səʊ/ for meanings 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16 and 17. 义项 1、6、7、8、9、16 和 17 下通常不重读。

1 ADV [ADV after v] You use **so** to refer back to something that has just been mentioned. 如此，这样（指已经提到的事）❑ *'Do you think that made much of a difference to the family?'—'I think so.'* "你认为那会给这个家庭带来很大的变化吗？" —— "我认为是这样的。" ❑ *If you can't play straight, then say so.* 要是你无法做到诚实坦率，就直说吧。❑ *'Is he the kind of man who can be as flexible as he needs to be?'—'Well, I hope so.'* "他是那种能够灵活变通的人吗？" "嗯，希望如此。" 2 ADV You use **so** when you are saying that something which has just been said about one person or thing is also true of another one. 同样，也一样（指后者跟前者一样）❑ *I enjoy Ann's company and so does Martin.* 我喜欢和安在一起，马丁也一样。❑ *They had a wonderful time and so did I.* 他们玩得很开心，我也一样。 3 CONJ You use the structures **as...so** and **just as...so** when you want to indicate that two events or situations are similar in some way.（表示两个事件或情况在某方面相似）正如…，也… ❑ *As computer systems become even more sophisticated, so too do the methods of those who exploit the technology.* 正如计算机系统变得越来越先进，开发计算机技术的人所用的方法也日益先进了。❑ *Just as John has changed, so has his wife.* 约翰变了，他的妻子也变了。 4 ADV [v-link ADV] If you say that a state of affairs **is so**, you mean that it is the way it has been described.（指某一情况）就是这样，事实如此 ❑ *Gold has been a poor investment over the past 20 years, and will continue to be so.* 过去 20 年来投资黄金的收益很差，今后仍会如此。❑ *It is strange to think that he held strong views on many things, but it must have been so.* 现在想来，当时他在许多事情上的观点都非常强硬，真是不可思议——可情况确实如此。 5 ADV [ADV after v] You can use **so** with actions and gestures to show a person how to do something, or to indicate the size, height, or length of something.（向别人示范）这样，像这样；（用手势比画大小、高度或长度）这么，那么 ❑ *Clasp the chain like so.* 像这样扣上链子。 6 CONJ You use **so** and **so that** to introduce the result of the situation you have just mentioned.（用于引出结果）因此，所以 ❑ *I am not an emotional type and so cannot bring myself to tell him I love him.* 我不是一个感情外露的人，因此不会主动告诉他我爱他。❑ *People are living longer than ever before, so even people who are 65 or 70 have a surprising amount of time left.* 人们的寿命比以前任何时候都长了，所以即便到了 65 岁或 70 岁，余下的光阴也还很长。❑ *There was snow everywhere, so that the shape of things was difficult to identify.* 到处是雪，所以万物的形状都难以辨认。 7 CONJ You use **so, so that**, and **so as** to introduce the reason for doing the thing that you have just mentioned.（用于引出原因）为了，以便 ❑ *Come to my suite so I can tell you all about this wonderful play I saw in Boston.* 到我的套房来吧，这样我就可以跟你好好讲讲我在波士顿看的这部非常棒的戏了。❑ *He took her arm and hurried her upstairs so that they wouldn't be overheard.* 他挽起她的手臂，带她匆匆上了楼，这样别人就听不见他们说的话了。❑ *I was beginning to feel alarm, but kept it to myself so as not to worry our two friends.* 我开始有点慌了，但仍旧不动声色，免得我们的两个朋友担心。 8 ADV You can use **so** in stories and accounts to introduce the next event in a series of events or to suggest a connection between two events.（在叙述过程中引出一系列事件中的下一件或说明两件事情之间的联系）此后，

于是 ❑ *The woman asked if he could perhaps mend her fences, and so he stayed.* 女人问他能否给她修一修篱笆，于是他留了下来。❑ *I thought, 'Here's someone who'll understand me.' So I wrote to her.* 我想："这个人会理解我的。"于是开始给她写信。❑ *And so Christmas passed.* 圣诞节就这么过去了。 9 ADV You can use **so** in conversations to introduce a new topic, or to introduce a question or comment about something that has been said.（表示开始新话题、引入新问题或评论刚才所说之事）那么，这么 ❑ *So how was your day?* 那么，你今天过得怎么样？ ❑ *So you're a runner, huh?* 这么说，你是个跑步爱好者喽？ ❑ *So, as I said to you, natural medicine is also known as holistic medicine.* 那么，正如我对你说过的那样，自然医学也被称为整体医学。❑ *And so, to answer your question, that's why your mother is disappointed.* 现在可以回答你的问题了，你母亲失望的原因就在这里。❑ *'I didn't find him funny at all.'—'So you won't watch the show again then?'* "我一点也不觉得他有趣。" —— "那么你不会再看那个节目了？" 10 ADV You can use **so** in conversations to show that you are accepting what someone has just said.（谈话中表示接受别人的说法）的确，确实 ❑ *'It makes me feel, well, important.'—'And so you are.'* "这使我觉得自己，嗯，很重要。" —— "的确如此。" ❑ *'You know who Diana was, Grandfather.'—'So I do!'* "爷爷，您知道戴安娜是谁吧？" —— "我当然知道！" ❑ *'Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup!'—'So it is, madam.'* "怎么回事，这只是普普通通的蔬菜汤！" —— "夫人，确实如此。" 11 CONVENTION You say **'So?'** and **'So what?'** to indicate that you think that something that someone has said is unimportant.（表示某人说的话无关紧要）那又怎样呢？【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'My name's Bruno.'—'So?'* "我是布鲁诺。" —— "那又怎样？" ❑ *'You take a chance on the weather if you holiday in the U.K.'—'So what?'* "如果到英国度假，天气好不好得看运气。" —— "那又如何？" 12 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **so** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing.（用于形容词和副词之前强调所描述的特性）如此，这么，多么，太【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He was surprised they had married—they had seemed so different.* 他俩居然结婚了——这让他非常惊讶，因为他们实在是太不一样了。❑ *What is so compromising about being an employee of the state?* 当公务员有什么地方让人这么丢脸？ 13 ADV [ADV adj that] You can use **so...that** and **so...as** to emphasize the degree of something by mentioning the result or consequence of it. 如此…（以致…）；到…的程度（以致…）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The tears were streaming so fast she could not see.* 眼泪哗哗地流下来，她的视线一下子就模糊了。❑ *The deal seems so attractive it would be ridiculous to say no.* 这笔交易看上去太诱人了，要是拒绝它简直是愚蠢。❑ *He's not so daft as to listen to rumours.* 他没那么蠢，不会听信谣言的。 14 → see also **insofar as** 15 PHRASE You use **and so on** or **and so forth** at the end of a list to indicate that there are other items that you could also mention. 及诸如此类；等等 ❑ *...the Government's policies on such important issues as health, education, tax and so on.* 政府在卫生、教育、税收等等重大问题上的政策 16 PHRASE You use **so much** and **so many** when you are saying that there is a definite limit to something but you are not saying what this limit is.（指某事有一定限度，但未言明具体限度）这么多，这么些，到这种程度 ❑ *There is only so much time in the day for answering letters.* 白天回复信件的时间只有这么多。❑ *Even the greatest city can support only so many lawyers.* 即使最大的城市能养活的律师也只有这么多。 17 PHRASE You use the structures **not...so much** and **not so much...as** to say that something is one kind of thing rather than another kind. 与其说是…不如说是… ❑ *I did not really object to Will's behaviour so much as his personality.* 我与其说是反感威尔的行为，不如说是讨厌他的为人。 18 PHRASE You use **or so** when you are giving an approximate amount. …左右；…上下【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *Though rates are heading down, they still offer real returns of 8% or so.* 尽管利率在下降，它们仍然能提供 8% 左右的实际收益率。❑ *Matt got me a room there for a week or so when I first came here.* 我初次来到这里的时候，马特找了个房间让我住了大约一个星期。 19 **so much the better** → see **better** 20 **ever so** → see **ever** 21 **so far so good** → see **far** 22 **so long** → see **long** 23 **so much for** → see **much** 24 **so much so** → see **much** 25 **every so often** → see **often** 26 **so there** → see **there**

soak /səʊk/ (**soaks, soaking, soaked**) 1 VERB If you **soak** something or leave it **to soak**, you put it into a liquid and leave it there. 浸；泡 ❑ [v n] *Soak the beans for 2 hours.* 将豆子浸泡 2 小时。❑ [v] *He turned off the water and left the dishes to soak.* 他关上水龙头，让盘子浸泡在水中。 2 VERB If a liquid **soaks** something or if you **soak** something **with** a liquid, the liquid makes the thing very wet. 使湿透；浸湿 ❑ [v n] *The water had soaked his jacket and shirt.* 水浸湿了他的夹克和衬衫。❑ [v n +with] *Soak the soil around each bush with at least 4 gallons of water.* 用至少 4 加仑的水浇透每株灌木周围的土。 3 VERB If a liquid **soaks through** something, it passes through it. 渗透；浸透 ❑ [v prep/adv] *There was so much blood it had soaked through my boxer shorts.* 血流得太多，浸透了我的平脚短裤。 4 VERB If someone **soaks**, they spend a long time in a hot bath, because they enjoy it.（长时间地）泡热水澡 ❑ [v] *What I need is to soak in a hot tub.* 我需要在热腾腾的澡盆里好好地泡一泡。 •N-COUNT **Soak** is also a noun. ❑ *I was having a long soak in the bath.* 我在浴缸里泡了很长时间。 5 → see also **soaked, soaking**

▶**soak up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If a soft or dry material **soaks up** a liquid, the liquid goes into the substance. 吸收（液体）❑ [v p n] *The cells will promptly start to soak up moisture.* 细胞会立即开始吸收水分。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **soak up** the atmosphere in a place that you are visiting, you observe or get involved in the way of life there, because you enjoy it or are interested in it. 沉浸于；充分体验【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *Keaton comes here once or twice a year to soak up the atmosphere.* 基顿每年到这里来一两次，为的是尽情感受这里的气氛。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **soaks up** something such as money or other resources, it uses a great deal of money or other resources. 用去，耗费（大量金钱、资源等）❑ [v p n] *Defence soaks up forty per cent of the budget.* 国防耗去 40% 的预算。[Also v n p]

soaked /səʊkt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something gets **soaked** or **soaked through**, water or some other liquid makes them extremely wet. 湿透的；浸透的 ❑ *I have to check my tent—it got soaked last night in the storm.* 我得检查一下帐篷——昨天夜里暴风雨把它淋透了。❑ *We got soaked to the skin.* 我们全身湿透了。

-soaked /-səʊkt/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-soaked** combines with nouns such as 'rain' and 'blood' to form adjectives which describe someone or something that is extremely wet or extremely damp because of the thing mentioned.（与 rain, blood 等名词连用构成形容词）表示"被…湿透的" ❑ *He trudged through the rain-soaked woods.* 他在被雨浇透的树林里艰难地走着。❑ *...blood-soaked clothes.* 被血浸透的衣服

soak|ing /ˈsəʊkɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **soaking** or **soaking wet**, it is very wet. 湿透的；湿淋淋的 ❑ *My face and raincoat were soaking wet.* 我的脸上、雨衣上都湿淋淋的。

,so-and-'so 1 PRON You use **so-and-so** instead of a word, expression, or name when you are talking generally rather than giving a specific example of a particular thing.（泛指）某某人，某某事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It would be a case of 'just do so-and-so and here's your cash'.* 就是这样一种情况："只要干某某事，你就能拿到钱"。❑ *If Mrs So-and-so was ill then Mrs So-and-so down the street would go and clean for her.* 如果某某太太病了，那么她的街坊某某太太就会来为她打扫卫生。 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to another person as a **so-and-so** when they are annoyed with them or think that they are foolish. People often use **so-and-so** in order to avoid using a swear word. 讨厌鬼，笨蛋（用以代替脏话）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *All her fault, the wicked little so-and-so.* 都是她的错，这个小坏东西。

soap /səʊp/ (**soaps, soaping, soaped**) 1 N-VAR **Soap** is a substance that you use with water for washing yourself or sometimes for washing clothes. 肥皂 ❑ *...a bar of lavender soap.* 一块薰衣草香皂 ❑ *...a large packet of soap powder.* 一大盒肥皂粉 ❑ *...a soap bubble.* 肥皂泡 2 VERB If you **soap yourself**, you rub soap on your body in order to wash yourself. 用肥皂擦洗；往…上面抹肥皂 ❑ [v pron-refl] *She soaped herself all over.* 她把全身涂满肥皂。 3 N-COUNT A **soap** is the same as a **soap opera**. 同 soap opera【INFORMAL 非正式】

→ see Word Web:**soap**

soap|box /ˈsəʊpbɒks/ (**soapboxes**) 1 N-COUNT A **soapbox** is a small temporary platform on which a person stands when he or she is making a speech outdoors.（作户外演讲时用的）临

S

Word Web 话题词汇 soap 肥皂

Soap is an important part of everyday life. We **wash** our hands before we eat. We **lather** up with a **bar** of soap in the **shower** or **bath**. We use liquid **detergent** to **clean** our dishes. We use **laundry** detergent to get our clothes clean. But why do we use soap? How does it work? It works almost like a magnet. Only instead of attracting and repelling metal, soap attracts dirt and grease. It makes a **bubble** around the dirt, and water washes it all away.

肥皂是日常生活不可或缺的组成部分。我们吃饭前要洗手，淋浴或洗澡时要用块肥皂涂上皂沫，洗盘子时要用洗洁精，洗衣服时要用洗衣粉。可我们为什么要用肥皂呢？它是如何起作用的？肥皂就像一块磁铁，但它吸引和排斥的不是金属；它吸引的是污垢和油渍。肥皂生成的泡泡围起污垢，水又把泡泡都冲洗干净。

时小讲台 ❑ *One of them climbed aboard a soapbox and began informing the locals why gays should be allowed in the military.* 他们之中的一个人登上了小讲台，开始跟当地人讲军队为什么应该允许招募同性恋者。 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is on their **soapbox**, you mean that they are speaking or writing about something they have strong feelings about.（针对自己有强烈看法的某事的）演讲，发表意见，书写感受 ❑ *We were interested in pushing forward certain issues and getting up on our soapbox about them.* 我们对推进某些问题十分关注，很想就这些问题发表我们的意见。

'soap op|era (**soap operas**) N-COUNT A **soap opera** is a popular television drama series about the daily lives and problems of a group of people who live in a particular place. 肥皂剧

soapy /'səʊpi/ (**soapier**, **soapiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **soapy** is full of soap or covered with soap. 满是肥皂泡的；涂满肥皂的 ❑ *Wash your hands thoroughly with hot soapy water before handling any food.* 在拿吃的之前，用热肥皂水把手好好地洗干净。

soar /sɔ:r/ (**soars**, **soaring**, **soared**) 1 VERB If the amount, value, level, or volume of something **soars**, it quickly increases by a great deal.（数量、价值、水平、规模等）急升，猛涨【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V] *Insurance claims are expected to soar.* 预计保险索赔数量会急剧增加。 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Figures showed customer complaints had soared to record levels and profits were falling.* 有数字表明，顾客投诉量已经达到历史最高水平，利润正在下降。 2 VERB If something such as a bird **soars** into the air, it goes quickly up into the air.（鸟等）高飞，翱翔，升腾【LITERARY 文】❑ [V prep/adv] *If you're lucky, a splendid golden eagle may soar into view.* 幸运的话，会有一只光彩夺目的金雕飞入你的视野。 ❑ [V n] *The two sheets of flame clashed, soaring hundreds of feet high.* 两团火焰碰撞，腾起了几百英尺高的烈焰。 3 VERB If your spirits **soar**, you suddenly start to feel very happy.（情绪）高昂，高涨【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *For the first time in months, my spirits soared.* 几个月来，我的情绪第一次高涨起来。

soar|away /'sɔ:rəweɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as a **soaraway** success, you mean that its success has suddenly increased. 腾飞的；进展神速的【BRIT, JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 英，新闻，非正式】❑ *...soaraway sales.* 直线上升的销售额

sob /sɒb/ (**sobs**, **sobbing**, **sobbed**) 1 VERB When someone **sobs**, they cry in a noisy way, breathing in short breaths. 抽噎；呜咽；啜泣 ❑ [V] *She began to sob again, burying her face in the pillow.* 她把脸埋在枕头里，又开始抽噎起来。 ❑ [V] *Her sister broke down, sobbing into her handkerchief.* 她姐姐再也控制不住自己的情绪，捂着手绢呜咽起来。 •**sob|bing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The room was silent except for her sobbing.* 房间里静悄悄的，只有她的啜泣声。 2 VERB If you **sob** something, you say it while you are crying. 呜咽着说；哭诉 ❑ [V with quote] *'Everything's my fault,' she sobbed.* 她呜咽着说："一切都是我的错。" 3 N-COUNT A **sob** is one of the noises that you make when you are crying. 呜咽声；哭诉声

so|ber /'səʊbəʳ/ (**sobers**, **sobering**, **sobered**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When you are **sober**, you are not drunk. 清醒的；没喝醉的 ❑ *When Dad was sober he was a good father.* 不喝醉的时候，爸爸是一个好父亲。 2 ADJ A **sober** person is serious and thoughtful. 严肃的；审慎的；头脑清醒的 ❑ *We are now far more sober and realistic.* 我们现在清醒、现实多了。 ❑ *The euphoria is giving way to a more sober assessment of the situation.* 兴高采烈的情绪不见了，取而代之的是对局面更为清醒的认识。 •**so|ber|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'There's a new development,' he said soberly.* 他严肃地说："又有了新情况。" 3 ADJ **Sober** colours and clothes are plain and rather dull.（颜色、衣服）素淡的，素净的，古板的 ❑ *He dresses in sober grey suits.* 他穿着素净的灰西服。 ❑ *...sober-suited middle-aged men.* 衣着素淡的中年男子 •**so|ber|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She saw Ellis, soberly dressed in a well-cut dark suit.* 她看见了埃利斯，他穿着一身裁剪合体的素净的黑西装。 4 → see also **sobering** 5 **stone-cold sober** → see **stone-cold**

▶**sober up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **sobers up**, or if something **sobers** them **up**, they become sober after being drunk.（醉酒之后）醒过来 ❑ [V P] *He was left to sober up in a police cell.* 他被留在一间拘留室里醒酒。 ❑ [V n P] *...the idea that a cup of strong black coffee sobers you up.* 不加奶的浓咖啡可以醒酒的想法

so|ber|ing /'səʊbərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You say that something is a **sobering** thought or has a **sobering** effect when a situation seems serious and makes you become serious and thoughtful. 严峻的；令人深思的；令人头脑清醒的 ❑ *Statistics paint a sobering picture—unemployment, tight credit, lower home values, sluggish job growth.* 统计数据描绘了一幅不容乐观的画面：失业率攀升，信贷从紧，家庭观念淡薄，就业机会增长缓慢。

so|bri|ety /sə'braɪəti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sobriety** is the state of being sober rather than drunk. 清醒（指未喝醉）【FORMAL 正式】2 N-UNCOUNT **Sobriety** is serious and thoughtful behaviour. 严肃；持重【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the values society depends upon, such as honesty, sobriety and trust.* 社会赖以维系的价值观，例如诚实、持重和信任

so|bri|quet /'səʊbrɪkeɪ/ (**sobriquets**) also **soubriquet** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **sobriquet** is a humorous name that people give someone or something. 假名；绰号；诨名【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *From his staff he earned the sobriquet 'Mumbles'.* 他的员工给他起了个"咕哝虫"的绰号。

'sob sto|ry (**sob stories**) N-COUNT You describe what someone tells you about their own or someone else's difficulties as a **sob story** when you think that they have told you about it in order to get your sympathy.（意在博取别人同情的）诉苦，伤感故事 ❑ *Any sob story moved Jarvis to generosity.* 别人随便一个受苦的故事都会把贾维斯感动得慷慨解囊。

Soc. /sɒk/ **Soc.** is the written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**society**.

,so-'called ♦◇◇ also **so called** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **so-called** to indicate that you think a word or expression used to describe someone or something is in fact wrong.（表示不认同）所谓的 ❑ *These are the facts that explode their so-called economic miracle.* 这些就是用来粉碎他们所谓的经济奇迹的事实。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **so-called** to indicate that something is generally referred to by the name that you are about to use.（指通常的称谓）所说的，所谓的 ❑ *...a summit of the world's seven leading market economies, the so-called G-7.* 世界七大市场经济国家，即所谓的"七国集团"召开的一次峰会

soc|cer ♦◇◇ /'sɒkəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Soccer** is a game played by two teams of eleven players using a round ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net. Outside the USA, this game is also referred to as **football**. 足球

so|cia|ble /'səʊʃəbəl/ ADJ **Sociable** people are friendly and enjoy talking to other people. 友善的；喜欢交际的；随和的；平易近人的 ❑ *She was, and remained, extremely sociable, enjoying dancing, golf, tennis, skating and bicycling.* 她从过去到现在一直非常热衷于交际，喜欢跳舞、打高尔夫球、打网球、溜冰、骑自行车。

so|cial ♦♦♦ /'səʊʃəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Social** means relating to society or to the way society is organized. 社会的 ❑ *...the worst effects of unemployment, low pay and other social problems.* 失业、低工资以及其他社会问题造成的最糟糕的影响 ❑ *...long-term social change.* 长期的社会变革 ❑ *...changing social attitudes.* 变化中的社会观念 ❑ *...*

the tightly woven social fabric of small towns. 小城镇紧密的社会结构 ❑ *...research into housing and social policy.* 对住房和社会政策的研究 •**so|cial|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Let's face it—drinking is a socially acceptable habit.* 我们面对现实吧——饮酒是一种为社会所接受的习惯。❑ *...one of the most socially deprived areas in Britain.* 英国最封闭的地区之一 **2** ADJ [ADJ n] **Social** means relating to the status or rank that someone has in society. 同社会地位(或阶层)有关的 ❑ *Higher education is unequally distributed across social classes.* 社会各个阶层享受高等教育的权利是不平等的。❑ *The guests came from all social backgrounds.* 客人们来自各个社会阶层。•**so|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *For socially ambitious couples this is a problem.* 对于一心要出人头地的夫妇来说,这就是一个问题。❑ *...socially disadvantaged children.* 社会处境不利的儿童 **3** ADJ [ADJ n] **Social** means relating to leisure activities that involve meeting other people. 社交的;交际的 ❑ *We ought to organize more social events.* 我们应当组织更多的社交活动。•**so|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *We have known each other socially for a long time.* 我们在社交场合相识已很长时间了。❑ *The two groups rarely meet socially.* 这两个团体在社交场合很少碰面。**4** ADJ [ADJ n] **Social** animals live in groups and do things together. (动物)群居的 ❑ *...social insects like bees and ants.* 像蜜蜂和蚂蚁这样的群居昆虫

→ see **kiss, myth, society**

Word Link 词根词缀 *soci = companion* 同伴 : *associate, social, sociology*

ˌso|cial ˈchap|ter N-SING **The social chapter** is an agreement between countries in the European Union concerning workers' rights and working conditions. 集体协议(指欧盟成员国之间签订的一项有关工人的权利和工作条件的协议)

ˌso|cial ˈclimb|er (social climbers) N-COUNT You describe someone as a **social climber** when they try to get accepted into a higher social class by becoming friendly with people who belong to that class. 极力结交上流人士的人;高攀名流的人;攀龙附凤的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *That Rous was a snob and a social climber could scarcely be denied.* 劳斯十分势利,喜欢攀龙附凤——这几乎是不可否认的事实。

ˌso|cial ˈclimb|ing also **social-climbing** N-UNCOUNT You describe someone's behaviour as **social climbing** when they try to get accepted into a higher social class by becoming friendly with people who belong to that class. 极力结交上流社会;高攀名流;攀龙附凤【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *All that vulgar social-climbing!* 所有那些削尖脑袋向上爬的可耻行径! •ADJ [ADJ n] **Social climbing** is also an adjective. ❑ *...Leroy's ambitious social-climbing wife.* 勒罗伊野心勃勃、一心攀龙附凤的妻子

ˈso|cial club (social clubs) N-COUNT A **social club** is a club where members go in order to meet each other and enjoy leisure activities. 社交俱乐部

ˌso|cial de|ˈmoc|ra|cy (social democracies) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Social democracy** is a political system according to which social justice and equality can be achieved within the framework of a market economy. 社会民主主义 ❑ *...western-style social democracy.* 西方模式的社会民主主义 **2** N-COUNT A **social democracy** is a country where there is social democracy. 社会民主主义国家

ˌso|cial demo|ˈcrat|ic ADJ [ADJ n] A **social democratic** party is a political party whose principles are based on social democracy. 社会民主主义的 ❑ *...relations with the social democratic governments in Europe.* 与欧洲社会民主主义政府之间的关系

ˌso|cial ex|ˈclu|sion N-UNCOUNT **Social exclusion** is the act of making certain groups of people within a society feel isolated and unimportant. 社会排斥(指孤立和贬低社会中的某些群体)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...projects aimed at tackling unemployment and social exclusion.* 旨在解决失业和社会排斥等问题的计划

ˌso|cial ˈgam|ing N-UNCOUNT **Social gaming** is the activity of playing online games with other members of the same online group. 社交类游戏 ❑ *The company plans to move into the social gaming market.* 该公司打算转入社交类游戏市场。

ˌso|cial ˈhous|ing N-UNCOUNT **Social housing** is housing which is provided for rent or sale at a fairly low cost by housing associations and local councils. 社会住房(指由住房协会和地方市政会提供的廉租房或廉价房)【BRIT 英】

ˌso|cial in|ˈclu|sion N-UNCOUNT **Social inclusion** is the act of making all groups of people within a society feel valued and important. 社会融入(指使社会全体成员都感受到自己的价值和重要性的举措)【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *This will cost money, but if social inclusion is to succeed, it must be spent.* 这是需要花钱的,但是要想社会融入行动取得成功,这笔钱就必须得花。

so|cia|li|sa|tion /ˌsəʊʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ → see **socialization**

so|cial|ise /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz/ → see **socialize**

so|cial|ism /ˈsəʊʃəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Socialism** is a set of left-wing political principles whose general aim is to create a system in which everyone has an equal opportunity to benefit from a country's wealth. Under socialism, the country's main industries are usually owned by the state. 社会主义

so|cial|ist ♦◇◇ /ˈsəʊʃəlɪst/ **(socialists)** **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Socialist** means based on socialism or relating to socialism. 社会主义的 ❑ *...members of the ruling Socialist party.* 执政的社会主义党党员 **2** N-COUNT A **socialist** is a person who believes in socialism or who is a member of a socialist party. 社会主义者;社会主义党人 ❑ *The French electorate voted out the socialists.* 法国大选中社会主义党人落选。

so|cial|is|tic /ˌsəʊʃəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe a policy or organization as **socialistic**, you mean that it has some of the features of socialism. 社会主义式的;具社会主义某些特征的;有社会主义色彩的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Conservatives denounced it as socialistic.* 保守党谴责说那有社会主义倾向。

so|cial|ite /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪt/ **(socialites)** N-COUNT A **socialite** is a person who attends many fashionable upper-class social events and who is well known because of this. 社交名人【JOURNALISM 新闻】

so|cia|li|za|tion /ˌsəʊʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **socialisation**

1 N-UNCOUNT **Socialization** is the process by which people, especially children, are made to behave in a way which is acceptable in their culture or society. (尤指儿童的)社会化,合群【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Female socialization emphasizes getting along with others.* 女性社会化强调与他人相处。**2** N-UNCOUNT **Socialization** is the process by which something is made to operate on socialist principles. 社会所有化;社会主义化【TECHNICAL 术语】

so|cial|ize /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz/ **(socializes, socializing, socialized)**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **socialise**

1 VERB If you **socialize**, you meet other people socially, for example at parties. 进行社交活动;与人交往 ❑ [v] *...an open meeting, where members socialized and welcomed any new members.* 会员相互交流,同时也欢迎新成员加入的开放型会议 ❑ [v +with] *It distressed her that she and Charles no longer socialized with old friends.* 她和查尔斯不再跟老朋友们来往,这让她非常苦恼。•**so|cial|iz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The hours were terrible, so socialising was difficult.* 时机不对,因此交往也有困难。**2** VERB [usu passive] When people, especially children, **are socialized**, they are made to behave in a way which is acceptable in their culture or society. 使社会化;使合群【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [be v-ed] *You may have been socialized to do as you are told.* 也许你已经被同化了——让你做什么,你就做什么。

ˈso|cial life (social lives) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Your **social life** involves spending time with your friends, for example at parties or in pubs or bars. 社交生活;社交活动

ˌso|cial ˈme|dia N-UNCOUNT **Social media** refers to websites and computer programs that make communication possible with the use of computers or mobile phones. **Social media** can take the singular or plural form of the verb. 社交网络媒介(谓语动词可以用单数或复数形式)❑ *Politicians are increasingly using social media to get their message across.* 政治家越来越多地使用社交网络媒介来传播他们的思想。

so|cial ˈnet|work|ing N-UNCOUNT **Social networking** is the activity of using a particular website to contact other people and share information. 网络社交 ❑ *Social networking is joining*

S

Word Web 话题词汇 society 社会

Human **social** organizations and **customs** change over time. Early humans established **hunter-gatherer** groups to provide mutual support and improve survival. Later, people in some areas formed family systems like **clans**. In other places people created multi-family groups, or **tribes**. Here leadership came through inheritance, election, or appointment. Some groups were led by women, but these **matriarchies** are rare today. According to some anthropologists, many societies today are **patriarchies** where power is held by men. **Feminism** is a **societal** response seeking to balance power in society. Societies continue to evolve to meet the needs of the people who live within them.

人类社会组织和习俗随着时间不断变迁。早期人类建立了狩猎－采集者群体，提供相互支持，增加生存概率。后来，一些地区的人形成了氏族等家庭系统，另一些地区的人则创建了多家庭群体，即部落。首领的位置可以通过继承、选举或任命来获得。有些群体是由女性领导的，但是这些母系社会今天已经很少见了。据一些人类学家所说，今天的许多社会是父系社会，权力由男性掌握。女权主义是社会为寻求权力平衡作出的反应。社会为了满足生活其中的人们的需求仍在不断演化。

everyday life, both for consumer and business-to-business applications. 网络社交连接了每一天的生活，在消费者应用和公司对公司业务应用中都是如此。❑ *...a social networking site.* 社交网站

ˌso|cial ˈor|der (**social orders**) N-VAR The **social order** in a place is the way that society is organized there. 社会秩序；社会制度 ❑ *...the threat to social order posed by right-wing extremists.* 右翼极端分子给社会秩序带来的威胁

ˌso|cial ˈsci|ence (**social sciences**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Social science** is the scientific study of society. 社会科学 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **social sciences** are the various types of social science, for example sociology and politics. 社会科学学科

ˌso|cial ˈsci|en|tist (**social scientists**) N-COUNT A **social scientist** is a person who studies or teaches social science. 社会科学家

ˌso|cial se|ˈcu|rity N-UNCOUNT **Social security** is a system under which a government pays money regularly to certain groups of people, for example the sick, the unemployed, or those with no other income. 社会保障（制度）❑ *...women who did not have jobs and were on social security.* 靠社会保障生存的无业妇女

ˌso|cial ˈser|vices N-PLURAL The **social services** in a district are the services provided by the local authority or government to help people who have serious family or financial problems. 社会福利事业 ❑ *I have asked the social services for help, but they have not done anything.* 我曾向社会福利部门求助，但是他们没有采取任何措施。

ˌso|cial ˈstud|ies ❶ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **social studies** is a subject that is taught in schools and colleges, and includes sociology, politics, and economics. 社会科学课程（英国中学和大学里开设的一门课程，包括社会学、政治学和经济学） ❷ N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **social studies** is a subject that is taught in schools, and that includes history, geography, sociology, and politics. 社会科学课程（美国中学里开设的一门课程，包括历史、地理、社会学和政治学）

ˈso|cial work N-UNCOUNT **Social work** is work which involves giving help and advice to people with serious family problems or financial problems. 社会福利工作

ˈso|cial work|er (**social workers**) N-COUNT A **social worker** is a person whose job is to do social work. 社会福利工作者

so|ci|etal /səˈsaɪɪtᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Societal** means relating to society or to the way society is organized. 社会的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...societal changes* 社会变迁 ❑ *...societal norms.* 社会准则

→ see **society**

so|ci|ety ⇹ /səˈsaɪɪti/ (**societies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Society** is people in general, thought of as a large organized group. 社会（指有组织的大型人类群体） ❑ *This reflects attitudes and values prevailing in society.* 这反映了社会上盛行的态度和价值观。❑ *He maintains Islam must adapt to modern society.* 他坚持认为伊斯兰教必须适应现代社会。❷ N-VAR A **society** is the people who live in a country or region, their organizations, and their way of life. 社会（指居住在某个国家或地区的人民、其组织及其生活方式） ❑ *We live in a capitalist society.* 我们生活在一个资本主义社会。❸ N-COUNT A **society** is an organization for people who have the same interest or aim. 协会；社团 ❑ *...the North of England Horticultural Society.* 北英格兰园艺协会 ❑ *...the historical society.* 历史协会 ❹ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Society** is the rich, fashionable people in a particular place who meet on social occasions. 上流社会；社交界 ❑ *...the high season for society weddings.* 上流社会举办婚礼的旺季 ❺ → see also **building society**

→ see Word Web:**society**

→ see **culture**

socio- /ˈsəʊsiəʊ-/ PREFIX **Socio-** is used to form adjectives and nouns which describe or refer to things relating to or involving social factors. （用于构成形容词和名词）表示"社会的"、"社会学的" ❑ *Fernandez studied the socioeconomic backgrounds of new recruits.* 费尔南德斯研究了新成员的社会经济背景。

ˌsocio-eco|ˈnomic also **socioeconomic** ADJ [ADJ n] **Socio-economic** circumstances or developments involve a combination of social and economic factors. 社会经济的 ❑ *Suicide is often connected with socio-economic deprivation.* 自杀经常与社会经济权利的丧失有关。

so|ci|ol|ogy /ˌsəʊsiˈɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Sociology** is the study of society or of the way society is organized. 社会学 •**so|cio|logi|cal** /ˌsəʊsiəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *Psychological and sociological studies were emphasizing the importance of the family.* 心理学和社会学研究都强调家庭的重要性。•**so|ci|olo|gist** (**sociologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *By the 1950s some sociologists were confident that they had identified the key characteristics of capitalist society.* 到了20世纪50年代，一些社会学家深信他们已经发现了资本主义社会的主要特征。

Word Link 词根词缀 *soci = companion* 同伴：*associate, social, sociology*

so|cio|path /ˈsəʊsiəpæθ/ (**sociopaths**) N-COUNT A **sociopath** is the same as a **psychopath**. 同 psychopath

ˌsocio-poˈlitical also **sociopolitical** ADJ [ADJ n] **Socio-political** systems and problems involve a combination of social and political factors. 社会政治的 ❑ *...sociopolitical issues such as ecology and human rights.* 诸如生态环境、人权等社会政治问题

sock /sɒk/ (**socks**) N-COUNT **Socks** are pieces of clothing which cover your foot and ankle and are worn inside shoes. 短袜 ❑ *...a pair of knee-length socks.* 一对及膝长的袜子

→ see **clothing**

sock|et /ˈsɒkɪt/ (**sockets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **socket** is a device on a piece of electrical equipment into which you can put a bulb or plug. 插座；灯座 ❷ N-COUNT A **socket** is a device or point in a wall where you can connect electrical equipment to the power supply. （墙上的）电源插座【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **outlet**

❸ N-COUNT You can refer to any hollow part or opening in a structure which another part fits into as a **socket**. 窝；孔；承窝；承槽 ❑ *Her eyes were sunk deep into their sockets.* 她的眼睛深陷在眼窝里。

sod /sɒd/ (**sods**) ❶ N-COUNT If someone calls another person or something such as a job a **sod**, they are expressing anger or annoyance towards that person or thing. 该死的东西；讨厌的家伙【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】 ❷ EXCLAM If someone uses an expression such as **sod it**, **sod you**, or **sod that**, they are expressing anger or showing that they do not care about something. （表示愤怒或不在乎）去它的，爱谁谁【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 英，非正式，无礼，情感】 ❸ PHRASE **Sod all** means 'nothing at all'. 什么都没有【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE,

EMPHASIS 英，非正式，无礼，强调】4 PHRASE **Sod's Law** or **sod's law** is the idea that if something can go wrong, it will go wrong. 墨菲法则（一种认为凡有可能出错的事终将出错的理论）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

▶**sod off** PHRASAL VERB If someone tells someone else to **sod off**, they are telling them in a very rude way to go away or leave them alone. 滚开【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE 英，非正式，无礼】

soda /ˈsəʊdə/ (**sodas**) 1 N-VAR **Soda** is the same as **soda water**. 同 soda water 2 N-VAR **Soda** is a sweet fizzy drink. 汽水【AM 美】❑ *...a glass of diet soda.* 一杯无糖汽水 •N-COUNT A **soda** is a bottle of soda. 一瓶汽水 ❑ *They had liquor for the adults and sodas for the children.* 他们为大人准备了酒，为小孩准备了汽水。3 → see also **bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda**

soda cracker (**soda crackers**) N-COUNT A **soda cracker** is a thin, square, salty biscuit. 苏打薄脆饼干【AM 美】

soda fountain (**soda fountains**) N-COUNT A **soda fountain** is a counter in a drugstore or café, where snacks and non-alcoholic drinks are prepared and sold. 冷饮售品部；冷饮柜【AM 美】

soda pop (**soda pops**) N-UNCOUNT **Soda pop** is a sweet fizzy drink. （果味）汽水【AM 美】•N-COUNT A **soda pop** is a bottle or a glass of soda pop. 一瓶（或一杯）果味汽水

soda siphon (**soda siphons**) also **soda syphon** N-COUNT A **soda siphon** is a special bottle for putting soda water in a drink. （盛苏打水的）压气瓶，苏打水瓶

soda water also **soda-water** N-VAR **Soda water** is fizzy water used for mixing with alcoholic drinks and fruit juice. 苏打水 •N-COUNT A glass of soda water can be referred to as a **soda water**. 一杯苏打水

sodden /ˈsɒdᵊn/ ADJ Something that is **sodden** is extremely wet. 浸透的；湿透的 ❑ *We stripped off our sodden clothes.* 我们扒下了湿透的衣服。

-sodden /-sɒdᵊn/ 1 COMB [usu ADJ n] **-sodden** combines with 'drink' and with the names of alcoholic drinks to form adjectives which describe someone who has drunk too much alcohol and is in a bad state as a result. （与 drink 和酒精饮料的名称连用，构成形容词）表示"喝太多…而烂醉的" ❑ *He portrays a whisky-sodden Catholic priest.* 他扮演了一个沉溺于威士忌经常醉得一塌糊涂的天主教神父。2 COMB [usu ADJ n] **-sodden** combines with words such as 'rain' to form adjectives which describe someone or something that has become extremely wet as a result of the thing that is mentioned. （与 rain 一类的词连用，构成形容词）表示"被…湿透的" ❑ *The porter put our scruffy rain-sodden luggage on a trolley.* 搬运工把我们那些被雨水浸透的脏兮兮的行李放上了手推车。

sodding /ˈsɒdɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sodding** is used by some people to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry or annoyed. 混账的；该死的【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，无礼，强调】

sodium /ˈsəʊdiəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sodium** is a silvery-white chemical element which combines with other chemicals. Salt is a sodium compound. 钠 ❑ *The fish or seafood is heavily salted with pure sodium chloride.* 鱼或海鲜被抹了厚厚的纯盐腌制起来。❑ *...one level teaspoon of sodium bicarbonate powder.* 一平茶匙碳酸氢钠粉末 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Sodium** lighting gives out a strong orange light. （发出橙色强光的）钠光的 ❑ *...the orange glow of the sodium streetlamps.* 钠光街灯的橙色光芒

sodomy /ˈsɒdəmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Sodomy** is anal sexual intercourse. 鸡奸；肛交

sofa /ˈsəʊfə/ (**sofas**) N-COUNT A **sofa** is a long, comfortable seat with a back and usually with arms, which two or three people can sit on. 沙发

sofa bed (**sofa beds**) also **sofa-bed** N-COUNT A **sofa bed** is a type of sofa whose seat folds out so that it can also be used as a bed. 坐卧两用沙发；沙发床

soft ↔ /sɒft, AM 美 sɔːft/ (**softer, softest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **soft** is pleasant to touch, and not rough or hard. 软的；柔软的 ❑ *Regular use of a body lotion will keep the skin soft and supple.* 经常使用润肤露可使皮肤柔软而富有弹性。❑ *...warm, soft, white towels.* 温暖而柔软的白毛巾 •**softness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The sea air robbed her hair of its softness.* 海风使她的秀发不再柔滑。2 ADJ Something that is **soft** changes shape or bends easily when you press it. 软的；易弯曲的 ❑ *She lay down on the soft, comfortable bed.* 她在柔软而舒适的床上躺了下来。❑ *Add enough milk to form a soft dough.* 加入足量的牛奶，使面团变得柔软。❑ *...soft cheese.* 软乳酪 3 ADJ Something that has a **soft** appearance has smooth curves rather than sharp or distinct edges. 线条柔和的；没有棱角的；平缓的 ❑ *This is a smart, yet soft and feminine look.* 这是一张透着精明的面孔，但是线条柔和，女人味十足。❑ *...the soft curves of her body.* 她柔和的身体曲线 •**softly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She wore a softly tailored suit.* 她穿了一身剪裁得体、非常服帖的套装。❑ *...a fresh, modern hairstyle which has long layers falling softly on the neck.* 一个新颖而时尚的发型，一层层长发松松地垂在项际 4 ADJ Something that is **soft** is very gentle and has no force. For example, a **soft** sound or voice is quiet and not harsh. A **soft** light or colour is pleasant to look at because it is not bright. （声音、光芒、色彩等）柔和的 ❑ *There was a soft tapping on my door.* 有人在轻轻地敲我的门。❑ *When he woke again he could hear soft music.* 他再次醒来时，听见了轻柔的音乐声。•**softly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She crossed the softly lit room.* 她穿过了灯光柔和的房间。❑ *She bent forward and kissed him softly.* 她俯身轻轻地吻了他一下。5 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **soft on** someone, you do not treat them as strictly or severely as you should do. 宽容的；不严厉的；心慈手软的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+on] *The president says the measure is soft and weak on criminals.* 总统说这一举措对犯罪分子过于宽容，力度太小。6 ADJ If you say that someone has a **soft heart**, you mean that they are sensitive and sympathetic towards other people. 同情（别人）的；心软的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Her rather tough and worldly exterior hides a very soft and sensitive heart.* 她那强硬而世故的外表下掩藏着一颗温柔而敏感的心。7 ADJ You use **soft** to describe a way of life that is easy and involves very little work. （生活）轻松的，不费力气的 ❑ *The regime at Latchmere could be seen as a soft option.* 在拉奇米尔建立政权可以视为一个简便易行的选择。8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Soft** drugs are drugs, such as cannabis, which are illegal but which many people do not consider to be strong or harmful. （大麻等毒品）软性的，危害较小的 9 ADJ A **soft** target is a place or person that can easily be attacked. （目标）易被攻击的 ❑ *Women who carry cash about in the streets, as they very often have to, are a very soft target.* 必须经常携带现金上街的女性特别容易受到攻击。10 ADJ **Soft** water does not contain much of the mineral calcium and so makes bubbles easily when you use soap. （水）含钙量低的，软性的 11 PHRASE If you have **a soft spot for** someone or something, you feel a great deal of affection for them or like them a lot. 特别喜爱；特别疼爱；钟爱 ❑ *Terry had a soft spot for me.* 特里非常疼我。12 **a soft touch** → see **touch**

Thesaurus 同类词 *soft* Also look up:

ADJ. fluffy, silky; (*ant.*) firm, hard, rough 1
malleable 2
faint, gentle, light, low; (*ant.*) clear, strong 4

softback /ˈsɒftbæk/ N-SING [oft *in* N] A **softback** is a book with a thin cardboard, paper, or plastic cover. 软封面书；平装本【BRIT 英】❑ *This title was a best seller and is now available in softback.* 这种书曾经畅销一时，现在推出了平装本。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **softcover**

softball /ˈsɒftbɔːl, AM 美 ˈsɔːft-/ (**softballs**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Softball** is a game similar to baseball, but played with a larger, softer ball. 垒球运动 2 N-COUNT A **softball** is the ball used in the game of softball. 垒球

soft-boiled ADJ A **soft-boiled** egg is one that has been boiled for only a few minutes, so that the yellow part is still liquid. （鸡蛋）煮得半熟的，煮得嫩的

soft-core also **softcore** ADJ [ADJ n] **Soft-core** pornography shows or describes sex, but not very violent or unpleasant sex, or not in a very detailed way. （性描写）非赤裸裸的，较隐晦的（Compare 比较 **hard-core**.）

S

soft|cover /ˈsɒftkʌvəʳ/ (**softcovers**) also **soft-cover** N-COUNT [oft N n, *in* N] A **softcover** is a book with a thin cardboard, paper, or plastic cover. 软封面书；平装本【AM 美】❑ *...this set of 6 softcover books.* 由 6 本平装书组成的这套书

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **softback**

ˌsoft ˈdrink (**soft drinks**) N-COUNT A **soft drink** is a cold, non-alcoholic drink such as lemonade or fruit juice, or a fizzy drink. 软性饮料（指不含酒精的饮料）

sof|ten /ˈsɒfᵊn, AM 美 ˈsɔːf-/ (**softens, softening, softened**) 1 VERB If you **soften** something or if it **softens**, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm. （使）变软；（使）变柔软；（使）变柔和 ❑ [v n] *Soften the butter mixture in a small saucepan.* 在小平底锅里将黄油混合物化软。❑ [v] *Fry for about 4 minutes, until the onion has softened.* 煎 4 分钟左右，直到洋葱变软。2 VERB If one thing **softens** the damaging effect of another thing, it makes the effect less severe. （使）（影响等）减弱，减轻 ❑ [v n] *There were also pledges to soften the impact of the subsidy cuts on the poorer regions.* 他们还承诺要减轻削减补贴给较贫困地区带来的影响。❑ [v n] *...He could not think how to soften the blow of what he had to tell her.* 他要告诉她的事对她打击很大，但他又想不出怎么说才能减轻这种打击。3 VERB If you **soften** your position, if your position **softens**, or if you **soften**, you become more sympathetic and less hostile or critical towards someone or something. （使）（态度等）缓和 ❑ [v n] *The letter shows no sign that the Americans have softened their position.* 信里没有任何迹象表明美国人的态度已有所缓和。❑ [v] *His party's policy has softened a lot in recent years.* 他所在的政党近些年的政策已经变得温和多了。❑ [v] *Livy felt herself soften towards Caroline.* 莉薇觉得自己对卡罗琳的态度变温和了。4 VERB If your voice or expression **softens** or if you **soften** it, it becomes much more gentle and friendly. （使）变温和；（使）和蔼 ❑ [v] *All at once, Mick's serious expression softened into a grin.* 米克严肃的脸一下子温和起来，露出了笑容。❑ [v n] *She did not smile or soften her voice.* 她没有笑，声音也没有温和起来。5 VERB If you **soften** something such as light, a colour, or a sound, you make it less bright or harsh. 使（灯光、颜色、声音等）减弱；使变柔和 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Stark concrete walls have been softened by a show of fresh flowers.* 鲜花摆上之后，突兀的混凝土墙便显得柔和起来。6 VERB Something that **softens** your skin makes it very smooth and pleasant to touch. 使（皮肤）变得光滑柔软 ❑ [v n] *...products designed to moisturize and soften the skin.* 使肌肤滋润柔滑的产品

▶**soften up** PHRASAL VERB If you **soften** someone **up**, you put them into a good mood before asking them to do something. （求助于人之前）讨好，安抚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *If they'd treated you well it was just to soften you up.* 他们要是对你好，也不过是为了讨好你罢了。[Also v P n]

sof|ten|er /ˈsɒfənəʳ, AM 美 ˈsɔːf-/ (**softeners**) 1 N-COUNT A water **softener** is a device or substance which removes certain minerals, for example calcium, from water, so that it makes bubbles easily when you use soap to wash things. 硬水软化器，硬水软化剂（可以去除水中某些矿物质，使洗衣时容易产生肥皂泡）2 N-VAR A fabric **softener** is a chemical substance that you add to water when you wash clothes in order to make the clothes feel softer. 织物软化剂，柔顺剂（洗衣时加入水中的一种化学物质，可使衣物手感柔和）

ˌsoft ˈfo|cus N-UNCOUNT If something in a photograph or film is **in soft focus**, it has been made slightly unclear to give it a more romantic effect. 软焦点，柔焦（用以使影像模糊不清，从而增加浪漫效果）❑ *In the background, in soft focus, we see his smiling wife.* 在背景部分，我们可以看到他妻子面带微笑的朦胧影像。

ˌsoft ˈfruit (**soft fruits**) N-VAR **Soft fruits** are small fruits with soft skins, such as strawberries and currants. 无核小果，软水果（如草莓、醋栗等）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **berries**

ˌsoft ˈfur|nish|ings N-PLURAL **Soft furnishings** are cushions, curtains, and furniture covers. 软性屋内陈设（如靠垫、窗帘、布幔等）【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **soft goods**

ˈsoft ˌgoods N-PLURAL **Soft goods** are the same as **soft furnishings**. 同 soft furnishings【AM 美】

ˌsoft-ˈhearted ADJ Someone who is **soft-hearted** has a very sympathetic and kind nature. 心肠软的；心地善良的

softie /ˈsɒfti/ (**softies**) also **softy** N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **softie**, you mean that they are very emotional or that they can easily be made to feel sympathy towards other people. 容易动恻隐之心的人；多愁善感的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's just a big softie.* 他心太软。

ˌsoft ˈland|ing (**soft landings**) N-COUNT In economics, a **soft landing** is a situation in which the economy stops growing but this does not produce a recession. （经济）软着陆

ˌsoft ˈloan (**soft loans**) N-COUNT A **soft loan** is a loan with a very low interest rate. Soft loans are usually made to developing countries or to businesses in developing countries. 软贷款（指利率极低的贷款，通常借贷给发展中国家或其企业）【BUSINESS 商】

ˌsoftly-ˈsoftly also **softly, softly** ADJ [ADJ n] A **softly-softly** approach to something is cautious and patient and avoids direct action or force. 小心翼翼的【BRIT 英】❑ *...the government's softly, softly approach to the prison protest.* 政府对待监狱抗议问题时的小心翼翼

ˌsoft-ˈpedal (**soft-pedals, soft-pedalling, soft-pedalled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **soft-pedaling, soft-pedaled**

VERB If you **soft-pedal** something, you deliberately reduce the amount of activity or pressure that you have been using to get something done or seen. 缓和；减弱；降低…的力度 ❑ [v n] *He refused to soft-pedal an investigation into the scandal.* 他拒绝降低对这起丑闻的调查力度。[Also v +*on*]

ˌsoft ˈporn N-UNCOUNT **Soft porn** is pornography that shows or describes sex, but not very violent or unpleasant sex, or not in a very detailed way. 软性春宫文字，软性色情描写（指比较含蓄而非赤裸裸地描写性行为的色情作品）

ˌsoft ˈsell also **soft-sell** N-SING A **soft sell** is a method of selling or advertising that involves persuading people in a gentle way rather than putting a lot of pressure on people to buy things. 软性推销（指用劝诱而非施压的方法来推销或做广告）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *I think more customers probably prefer a soft sell.* 我认为更多的顾客也许更喜欢软性推销。

ˌsoft ˈshoul|der (**soft shoulders**) N-COUNT On a busy road such as a freeway, **the soft shoulder** is the area at the side of the road where vehicles are allowed to stop in an emergency. （高速公路边供紧急停车用的）软质路肩【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **hard shoulder**

ˌsoft ˈskills N-PLURAL **Soft skills** are interpersonal skills such as the ability to communicate well with other people and to work in a team. 软性技巧（指人际交往的技巧，如团队工作时的沟通能力）

ˌsoft-ˈsoap (**soft-soaps, soft-soaping, soft-soaped**) VERB If you **soft-soap** someone, you flatter them or tell them what you think they want to hear in order to try and persuade them to do something. （为使某人做某事而）奉承，讨好，拍…马屁 ❑ [v n] *The government is not soft-soaping the voters here.* 政府并非在讨好这里的选民。

ˌsoft-ˈspoken ADJ Someone who is **soft-spoken** has a quiet, gentle voice. 说话细声细气的；语调柔和的；说话轻柔的 ❑ *He was a gentle, soft-spoken intelligent man.* 他是一个温文尔雅、语调轻柔、头脑聪明的人。

ˌsoft ˈtoy (**soft toys**) N-COUNT **Soft toys** are toys that are made of cloth filled with a soft material and which look like animals. 软体玩具；毛绒玩具【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stuffed animal, stuffed toy**

soft|ware ◆◇◇ /ˈsɒftweəʳ, AM 美 ˈsɔːf-/ N-UNCOUNT Computer programs are referred to as **software**. （Compare 比较 **hardware**.）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...the people who write the software for big*

Word Web 话题词汇 solar 太阳产生的

Traditional **fossil fuel energy** sources are becoming scarce and expensive. They also cause environmental **pollution**. Recently scientists have turned to alternative sources of energy such as **solar power**. There are two ways of using the **sun**'s **energy**. **Thermal** systems produce heat. Photovoltaic systems generate electricity. Thermal systems use a **solar collector**. This is an insulated box with a transparent cover. It stores the sun's energy for use in household air or water heating systems. Photovoltaic systems use thin layers of **semiconductor** materials to change the sun's heat into electricity. They are commonly used to power calculators and solar-powered watches.

传统的矿物燃料能源正变得稀缺和昂贵，而且还会引发环境污染。科学家近来已经转向太阳能等替代能源。利用太阳能有两种方式：热力系统产生热，光伏系统生成电。热力系统采用太阳能集热器——一个带有透明盖板的隔热盒子，它为家庭采暖系统储存太阳能以备用。光伏系统则利用半导体材料薄层将太阳能转化为电，常用于计算器和太阳能手表的驱动。

computer projects. 大型计算机项目的软件编写人员

→ see **computer**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***ware ≈ merchandise*** 商品：***cookware, hardware, software***

soft|wood /ˈsɒftwʊd, AM 美 ˈsɔːft-/ (**softwoods**) N-VAR **Softwood** is the wood from trees such as pines, that grow quickly and can be cut easily. 软(木)材；针叶树材

softy /ˈsɒfti, AM 美 ˈsɔːfti/ → see **softie**

sog|gy /ˈsɒgi/ (**soggier, soggiest**) ADJ Something that is **soggy** is unpleasantly wet. 湿漉漉的；湿透了的 ❑ *...soggy cheese sandwiches.* 湿乎乎的乳酪三明治

soi|gnée /ˈswɑːnjeɪ, AM 美 swɑːˈnjeɪ/

The spelling **soigné** is also used when referring to a man. 指男子时也可以拼作 soigné。

ADJ If you describe a person as **soignée**, you mean that they are very elegant. 整洁的；衣冠楚楚的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...looking very soignée in black.* 一袭黑衣显得衣冠楚楚

soil ♦◇ /sɔɪl/ (**soils, soiling, soiled**) ❶ N-VAR **Soil** is the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow. 土壤；土地 ❑ *We have the most fertile soil in Europe.* 我们拥有欧洲最肥沃的土地。❑ *...regions with sandy soils.* 沙土地区 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You can use **soil** in expressions like **British soil** to refer to a country's territory. 国土；领土 ❑ *The issue of foreign troops on Turkish soil is a sensitive one.* 在土耳其领土上驻扎外国军队这个问题非常敏感。❸ VERB If you **soil** something, you make it dirty. 弄脏；玷污【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Young people don't want to do things that soil their hands.* 年轻人不愿做那些容易弄脏手的事情。❑ [V n] *He raised his eyes slightly as though her words might somehow soil him.* 他略略地抬了抬眼皮，仿佛她的话会不小心玷污了他。•**soiled** ADJ ❑ *...a soiled white apron.* 弄脏了的白围裙

→ see **farm, grassland, photosynthesis**

soi|ree /ˈswɑːreɪ, AM 美 swɑːˈreɪ/ (**soirees**) also **soirée** N-COUNT A **soiree** is a social gathering held in the evening. 晚会；社交聚会【FORMAL 正式】

so|journ /ˈsɒdʒɜːn, AM 美 ˈsəʊdʒ-/ (**sojourns**) N-COUNT A **sojourn** is a short stay in a place that is not your home. 逗留；暂住【LITERARY 文】

sol|ace /ˈsɒlɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Solace** is a feeling of comfort that makes you feel less sad. 安慰；慰藉【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I found solace in writing when my father died three years ago.* 我父亲 3 年前去世的时候，我从写作中找到了安慰。

so|lar /ˈsəʊlə^r/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Solar** is used to describe things relating to the sun. 太阳的 ❑ *A total solar eclipse is due to take place some time tomorrow.* 明天某个时刻会发生日全食。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Solar** power is obtained from the sun's light and heat. 太阳产生的

→ see Word Web: **solar**

→ see **eclipse, energy, greenhouse effect, photosynthesis**

ˌso|lar ˈcell (**solar cells**) N-COUNT A **solar cell** is a device that produces electricity from the sun's rays. 太阳能电池

so|lar|ium /səʊˈleərɪəm/ (**solariums**) N-COUNT A **solarium** is a place equipped with special lamps, where you can go to get an artificial suntan. 日光浴室

so|lar plex|us /ˌsəʊlə^r ˈpleksəs/ N-SING Your **solar plexus** is the part of your stomach, below your ribs, where it is painful if you are hit hard. 心窝；心口

ˈso|lar sys|tem (**solar systems**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The solar system** is the sun and all the planets that go round it. 太阳系

→ see Word Web: **solar system**

→ see **galaxy**

sold /səʊld/ **Sold** is the past tense and past participle of **sell**.

sol|der /ˈsəʊldə^r, AM 美 ˈsɑːdə^r/ (**solders, soldering, soldered**) ❶ VERB If you **solder** two pieces of metal together, you join them by melting a small piece of soft metal and putting it between them so that it holds them together after it has cooled. 焊；焊接；焊合 ❑ [V n] *Fewer workers are needed to solder circuit boards.* 焊接电路板需要的工人更少了。[Also V] ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Solder** is the soft metal used for soldering. 焊料；焊锡

ˈsol|der|ing iron (**soldering irons**) N-COUNT A **soldering iron** is a tool used to solder things together. 焊铁；烙铁

sol|dier ♦◇ /ˈsəʊldʒə^r/ (**soldiers, soldiering, soldiered**) N-COUNT A **soldier** is a person who works in an army, especially a person who is not an officer. 士兵；战士；军人

▶**soldier on** PHRASAL VERB If you **soldier on** at something, you continue to do it although it is difficult or unpleasant. (不顾困难或不愉快而)继续坚持 ❑ [V P] *The government has soldiered on as if nothing were wrong.* 政府继续坚持着，好像什么乱子都没发生过似的。

→ see **war**

sol|dier|ly /ˈsəʊldʒəˈli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you act in a **soldierly** way, you behave like a good or brave soldier. 军人式的；有军人气概的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was a great deal of soldierly good fellowship.* 这里充满了战友间才有的那种真挚友谊。

sol|diery /ˈsəʊldʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Soldiery** is a group or body of soldiers. 军人；军队【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the distant shouts and songs of the drunken soldiery.* 远处传来酒醉士兵的喊声和歌声

ˌsold ˈout ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a performance, sports event, or

Word Web 话题词汇 solar system 太阳系

The **sun** formed when a **nebula** turned into a star almost 5 billion years ago. All the **planets**, **comets**, and **asteroids** in our **solar system** started out in this nebula. Today they all **orbit** around the sun. The four planets closest to the sun are small and rocky. The next four consist mostly of **gases**. The outermost planet, **Pluto**, is a dwarf planet. It is composed of rock and ice. Many of the planets have **moons** orbiting them. Most asteroids are irregularly shaped and covered with **craters**. Only about 200 asteroids have diameters of over 100 kilometres.

大约 50 亿年前，一片星云转变为恒星，太阳由此形成。太阳系中所有的行星、彗星和小行星皆诞生自这一星云。今天，它们全都环绕太阳运行。最靠近太阳的四颗行星体积小，多岩石。接下来四颗的成分绝大部分为气体。最外围的行星冥王星则是一颗矮行星，由岩石和冰层构成。许多行星都有环绕其运行的卫星。大多数小行星形状不规则，密布陨石坑。只有约 200 颗小行星直径超过 100 千米。

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other entertainment is **sold out**, all the tickets for it have been sold.（演出、比赛、娱乐节目等的门票）售罄的，销售一空的 ❑ *The premiere on Monday is sold out.* 周一首映式的门票已经全部售完。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a shop is **sold out of** something, it has sold all of it that it had.（商品）卖断货的 ❑ [+of] *The stores are sometimes sold out of certain groceries.* 有时商店里的某些杂货会有脱销的现象。 3 → see also **sell out**

sole /səʊl/ (**soles**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **sole** thing or person of a particular type is the only one of that type.唯一的；仅有的 ❑ *Their sole aim is to destabilize the Indian government.* 他们唯一的目标就是要破坏印度政府的稳定。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you have **sole** charge or ownership of something, you are the only person in charge of it or who owns it.（控制权或所有权）唯一的，独占的 ❑ *Many women are left as the sole providers in families after their husbands have died.* 许多女人在丈夫去世之后只好独自供养一家人。 ❑ *Chief Hart had sole control over that fund.* 主管哈特独自掌控那笔资金。 3 N-COUNT The **sole** of your foot or of a shoe or sock is the underneath surface of it.脚掌；鞋底；袜底 ❑ *...shoes with rubber soles.* 橡胶底的鞋子 ❑ *He had burned the sole of his foot.* 他的一只脚脚底被灼伤了。 4 N-COUNT A **sole** is a kind of flat fish that you can eat.鳎鱼；鳘鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Sole** is this fish eaten as food.（供食用的）鳎鱼，鳘鱼

→ see **foot, fish**

-soled /-səʊld/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-soled** combines with adjectives and nouns to form adjectives which describe shoes with a particular kind of sole.（与形容词、名词连用构成形容词）表示"有…鞋底的" ❑ *The lad was wearing rubber-soled shoes.* 这个小伙子穿着橡胶底的鞋子。

sole|ly /'səʊlli/ ADV [ADV with v] If something involves **solely** one thing, it involves only this thing and no others.只；仅仅；完全 ❑ *This program is a production of NPR, which is solely responsible for its content.* 这个节目由美国国家公共电台出品，并对其节目内容全权负责。

sol|emn /'sɒləm/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **solemn** is very serious rather than cheerful or humorous.严肃的；庄严的 ❑ *His solemn little face broke into smiles.* 他严肃的小脸蛋上突然绽放出笑容。 ❑ *He looked solemn.* 他看上去很严肃。 •**sol|em|nity** /sə'lemnɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The setting for this morning's signing ceremony matched the solemnity of the occasion.* 今天上午签字仪式的布置与该场合的严肃气氛很搭调。 2 ADJ A **solemn** promise or agreement is one that you make in a very formal, sincere way.（承诺、协定等）庄严的，郑重的 ❑ *...a solemn pledge that he would never remarry.* 他永远不再结婚的郑重承诺

,sole pro'pri|etor (**sole proprietors**) N-COUNT The **sole proprietor** of a business is the owner of the business, when it is owned by only one person.独资企业主；独资经营者【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *...a firm of solicitors of which he was the sole proprietor.* 一家由他独资经营的律师事务所

,sole 'trad|er (**sole traders**) N-COUNT A **sole trader** is a person who owns their own business and does not have a partner or any shareholders.个体户【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *Finance for a sole trader usually comes from the individual's own savings or from family and friends.* 个体户的资金通常来自个人积蓄或者来自亲朋好友。

so|lic|it /sə'lɪsɪt/ (**solicits, soliciting, solicited**) 1 VERB If you **solicit** money, help, support, or an opinion **from** someone, you ask them for it.请求给予（金钱、帮助、支持等）；征求（意见）【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *He's already solicited their support on health care reform.* 他已就医疗改革问题请求他们的支持。 ❑ [v n +from] *No tuition was charged by the school, which solicited contributions from the society's members.* 学校不收学费，所需资金向协会会员募集。 2 VERB When prostitutes **solicit**, they offer to have sex with people in return for money.（妓女）拉客 ❑ [v] *Prostitutes were forbidden to solicit on public roads and in public places.* 禁止妓女在马路上和公共场所公然拉客。 •**so|lic|it|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Girls could get very heavy sentences for soliciting—nine months or more.* 女子拉客可能会被处以重刑——9 个月或 9 个月以上监禁。

so|lici|ta|tion /sə,lɪsɪ'teɪʃ°n/ (**solicitations**) N-VAR **Solicitation** is the act of asking someone for money, help, support, or an opinion.（对金钱、帮助、支援等的）请求；（意见的）征求【mainly AM 主美】 ❑ [+of] *Republican leaders are making open solicitation of the Italian-American vote.* 共和党领袖公开向意大利裔美国人拉选票。

so|lici|tor ♦◇ /sə'lɪsɪtə^r/ (**solicitors**) 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **solicitor** is a lawyer who gives legal advice, prepares legal documents and cases, and represents clients in the lower courts of law.（英国向委托人提供法律咨询、准备法律文件和诉讼材料并在初级法院代表委托人出庭的）诉状律师，事务律师（Compare 比较 **barrister.**） 2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **solicitor** is the chief lawyer in a government or city department.（美国在城市或政府部门负责法律事务的）首席法务官

→ see **trial**

So,lici|tor 'Gen|er|al also **solicitor-general** N-SING; N-TITLE **The Solicitor General** in Britain or the United States, or in an American state, is the second most important legal officer, next in rank below an Attorney General.（英国或美国）副总检察长（地位仅次于总检察长）

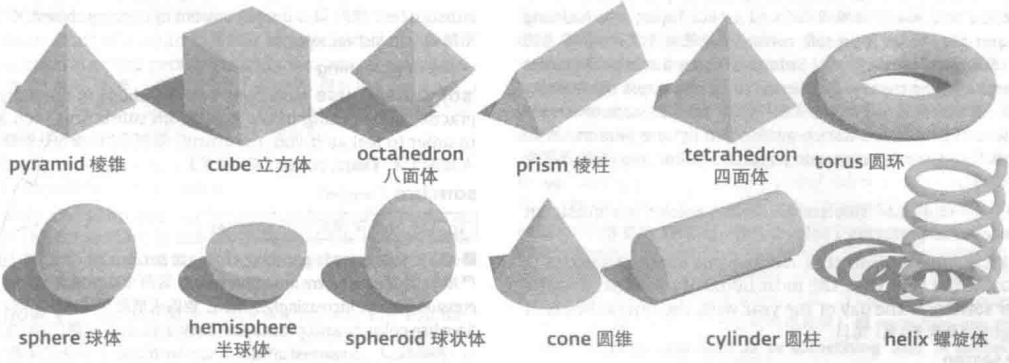
so|lici|tous /sə'lɪsɪtəs/ ADJ A person who is **solicitous** shows anxious concern for someone or something.关怀的；关切的；挂念的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+of] *He was so solicitous of his guests.* 他对他的客人们非常关切。 •**so|lici|tous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He took her hand in greeting and asked solicitously how everything was.* 他握着她的手表示问候，关切地问她是否一切都好。

so|lici|tude /sə'lɪsɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Solicitude** is anxious concern for someone.关怀；挂念【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *He is full of tender solicitude towards my sister.* 他对我妹妹满心牵挂。

sol|id ♦◇ /'sɒlɪd/ (**solids**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **solid** substance or object stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not.固体的；固态的 ❑ *...the potential of greatly reducing our solid waste problem.* 大幅减少我们固体废料问题的可能性 ❑ *He did not eat solid food for several weeks.* 他数周以来都没有食用固体食物。 2 N-COUNT A **solid** is a substance that stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not.固体 ❑ *Solids turn to liquids at certain temperatures.* 在特定温度下固体会变成液体。 ❑ *...the decomposition of solids.* 固体的分解 3 ADJ A substance that is **solid** is very hard or firm.坚硬的；坚固的 ❑ *The snow had melted, but the lake was still frozen solid.* 雪已经融化了，但是湖面上仍然冻得结结实实的。 ❑ *The concrete will stay as solid as a rock.* 混凝土会像岩石一样坚固。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **solid** object or mass does not have a space inside it, or holes or gaps in it.无空隙的；实心的；非中空的 ❑ *...a tunnel carved through 50ft of solid rock.* 打通了 50 英尺厚的坚岩修建而成的隧道 ❑ *...a solid mass of colour.* 一大片纯色 ❑ *The car park was absolutely packed solid with people.* 停车场被人挤得水泄不通。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] If an object is made of **solid** gold or **solid** wood, for example, it is made of gold or wood all the way through, rather than just on the outside.纯（金或木头）的 ❑ *...solid wood doors.* 实木门 ❑ *...solid pine furniture.* 纯松木家具 6 ADJ A structure that is **solid** is strong and is not likely to collapse or fall over.坚固的；牢固的 ❑ *Banks are built to look solid to reassure their customers.* 银行往往建得看上去很坚固，好让客户放心。 ❑ *The car feels very solid.* 这部车子令人感觉十分皮实。 •**sol|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Their house, which was solidly built, resisted the main shock.* 他们的房子盖得十分坚固，经受住了主震。 •**so|lid|ity** /sə'lɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the solidity of walls and floors.* 墙壁和地板的坚固程度 7 ADJ If you describe someone as **solid**, you mean that they are very reliable and respectable.可靠的；可敬的【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *Mr Zuma had a solid reputation as a grass roots organiser.* 作为一个基层民众的组织者，祖玛先生名声甚佳。 •**sol|id|ly** ADV ❑ *Graham is so solidly consistent.* 格雷厄姆能持之以恒，始终如一。 •**so|lid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He had the proverbial solidity of the English.* 他身上有着典型的英格兰人的端正品行。 8 ADJ **Solid** evidence or information is reliable because it is based on facts.（证据、消息等）可靠的，确凿的，有根有据的 ❑ *We don't have good solid information on where the people are.* 我们还没有得到关于大家现在所处位置的确切消息。 ❑ *He has a solid alibi.* 他有不在场的确凿证据。 9 ADJ You use **solid** to describe something such as advice or a piece of work which is useful and reliable.（意见、工作等）切实有用的，实实在在的 ❑ *The CIU provides churches with solid advice on a wide range of subjects.* 哥伦比亚国际大学为教堂

S

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 solids 固体



在许多问题上提供了切实有用的建议。❑ *All I am looking for is a good solid performance.* 我就希望能有一个上佳的表现。•**sol|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She's played solidly throughout the spring.* 她整个春季的表现都非常出色。10 ADJ You use **solid** to describe something such as the basis for a policy or support for an organization when it is strong, because it has been developed carefully and slowly. (政策的依据、对组织的支持)牢固的，坚实的，充分的 ❑ *...Washington's attempt to build a solid international coalition.* 华盛顿试图建立一个稳固的国际联盟的努力 •**sol|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The Los Alamos district is solidly Republican.* 洛斯阿拉莫斯地区坚决支持共和党。❑ *So far, majority public opinion is solidly behind the government.* 迄今为止，大部分民意还是坚决地支持政府。•**so|lid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...doubts over the solidity of European backing for the American approach.* 对于欧洲是否坚决支持美国的方式的疑虑 11 ADJ [ADJ n, -ed ADJ] If you do something for a **solid** period of time, you do it without any pause or interruption throughout that time. 不停息的；不间断的 ❑ *We had worked together for two solid years.* 我们一起共事了整整两年时间。•**sol|id|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *People who had worked solidly since Christmas enjoyed the chance of a Friday off.* 从圣诞节开始就一直上班的人星期五可以休息一天。12 → see also **rock-solid**

→ see Picture Dictionary: **solids**

→ see **dump, matter**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *solid* with:

N. solid **food** 固体食物，solid **waste** 固体废料 1
solid **ground** 坚固的地面，**rock** solid 坚如磐石的 3
solid **rock** 坚岩 4
solid **base** 坚实的根基，solid **foundation** 坚实的基础 5 10
solid **evidence** 可靠的证据 8
solid **performance** 扎实的表现 9
solid **growth** 稳健的增长，solid **majority** 绝大多数，solid **support** 可靠的支持 10

ADJ. **frozen** solid 冻结实的 3
good and solid 非常坚实(或可靠)的 6 7 8 9 10

soli|dar|ity /ˌsɒlɪ'dærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If a group of people show **solidarity**, they show support for each other or for another group, especially in political or international affairs. (尤指政治或国际事务中的)团结一致，相互支持 ❑ [+with] *Supporters want to march tomorrow to show solidarity with their leaders.* 为了显示和领袖同心同德，支持者们希望明天举行游行。

sol|id fuel (**solid fuels**) N-VAR **Solid fuel** is fuel such as coal or wood, that is solid rather than liquid or gas. 固体燃料(煤、木柴等)【BRIT 英】

so|lidi|fy /sə'lɪdɪfaɪ/ (**solidifies, solidifying, solidified**) 1 VERB When a liquid **solidifies** or **is solidified**, it changes into a solid. (使)凝固；(使)固化 ❑ [v] *The thicker lava would have taken two weeks to solidify.* 较厚的熔岩需要两周的时间才能凝固。❑ [v n] *The Energy Department plans to solidify the deadly waste in a high-tech billion-dollar factory.* 能源部计划在造价十亿美元的高科技工厂里将那些致命的废料固态化。❑ [v-ed] *...a frying-pan full of solidified fat.* 里面满是凝固油脂的平底煎锅 2 VERB If something such as a position or opinion **solidifies**, or if something **solidifies** it, it becomes firmer and more definite and unlikely to change. 巩固；(使)变可靠；(使)变稳固 ❑ [v] *Her attitudes solidified through privilege and habit.* 她的看法变得越来越难以改变，这是她的特权和习惯使然。❑ [v n] *...his attempt to solidify his position as chairman.* 他为巩固自己的主席地位所作的努力

ˌsolid-'state ADJ [ADJ n] **Solid-state** electronic equipment is made using transistors or silicon chips, instead of valves or other mechanical parts. 固态的(指使用晶体管或硅片制造电子设备，而非使用真空管或机械部件)【TECHNICAL 术语】

so|lilo|quy /sə'lɪləkwi/ (**soliloquies**) N-COUNT A **soliloquy** is a speech in a play in which an actor or actress speaks to himself or herself and to the audience, rather than to another actor. (戏剧中的)独白

soli|taire /ˌsɒlɪ'teəʳ/ (**solitaires**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Solitaire** is a game for one person in which you move and remove objects on a board, with the aim of having one object left at the end of the game. 单人跳棋 2 N-UNCOUNT **Solitaire** is a card game for only one player. 接龙(一种单人纸牌戏)【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **patience**

3 N-COUNT A **solitaire** is a diamond or other jewel that is set on its own in a ring or other piece of jewellery. (镶嵌于戒指或其他珠宝饰物上的)独钻，独粒宝石

soli|tary /'sɒlɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A person or animal that is **solitary** spends a lot of time alone. (人或动物)独处的，独居的 ❑ *Paul was a shy, pleasant, solitary man.* 保罗是一个羞怯、友善、惯于独处的男人。❑ *They often have a lonely and solitary life to lead.* 他们常常过一种形单影只的孤独生活。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **solitary** activity is one that you do alone. (行动)单独的，独自的 ❑ *His evenings were spent in solitary drinking.* 他晚上的时间都是靠独自喝闷酒打发。3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **solitary** person or object is alone, with no others near them. (人或物)孤单的，孤零零的 ❑ *...the occasional solitary figure making a study of wildflowers or grasses.* 偶尔出现的研究野花野草的孤单身影

ˌsoli|tary con'fine|ment N-UNCOUNT [usu *in* N] A prisoner who is **in solitary confinement** is being kept alone away from all other prisoners, usually as a punishment. 单独监禁 ❑ *Last night he was being held in solitary confinement in Douglas jail.* 昨晚他被单独监禁在道格拉斯的监狱里。

soli|tude /'sɒlɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Solitude** is the state of being alone, especially when this is peaceful and pleasant. (尤指平静愉快的)独居，独处 ❑ *He enjoyed his moments of solitude before the pressures of the day began.* 他喜欢在白天的压力到来之前享受独处的时光。

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solo /ˈsəʊləʊ/ (**solos**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **solo** to indicate that someone does something alone rather than with other people. 独自进行的 ❑ *He had just completed his final solo album.* 他刚刚录完了他的最后一张独唱唱片。❑ *...Mick Taylor, who had long since quit the Stones for a solo career.* 很早就离开滚石乐队单飞的米克·泰勒 •ADV [ADV after v] **Solo** is also an adverb. ❑ *Charles Lindbergh became the very first person to fly solo across the Atlantic.* 查尔斯·林德伯格成为独自飞越大西洋的第一人。2 N-COUNT A **solo** is a piece of music or a dance performed by one person. 独奏；独唱；独舞 ❑ *The original version featured a guitar solo.* 吉他独奏是原版的特色。

so|lo|ist /ˈsəʊləʊɪst/ (**soloists**) N-COUNT A **soloist** is a musician or dancer who performs a solo. 独奏者；独唱者；独舞者

sol|stice /ˈsɒlstɪs/ (**solstices**) N-COUNT **The summer solstice** is the day of the year with the most hours of daylight, and **the winter solstice** is the day of the year with the fewest hours of daylight. (夏或冬)至；至日

→ see **season**

sol|uble /ˈsɒljʊbᵊl/ 1 ADJ A substance that is **soluble** will dissolve in a liquid. 可溶解的 ❑ *Uranium is soluble in sea water.* 铀可溶解于海水。2 COMB If something is **water-soluble** or **fat-soluble**, it will dissolve in water or in fat. 水溶性的 / 脂溶性的 ❑ *The red dye on the leather is water-soluble.* 皮革上的这种红色染料可溶于水。❑ *...fat-soluble vitamins.* 脂溶性的维生素

so|lu|tion ◆◆ /səˈluːʃᵊn/ (**solutions**) 1 N-COUNT A **solution** to a problem or difficult situation is a way of dealing with it so that the difficulty is removed. (问题、困难等的)解决办法 ❑ *Although he has sought to find a peaceful solution, he is facing pressure to use greater military force.* 尽管他试图寻求和平解决，但现在却面临使用更多武力的压力。❑ [+to] *...the ability to sort out simple, effective solutions to practical problems.* 找出简单有效的方法解决实际问题的能力 2 N-COUNT The **solution to** a puzzle is the answer to it. 谜底；答案 ❑ [+to] *...the solution to crossword No. 19721.* 第 19721 号纵横字谜的答案 3 N-COUNT A **solution** is a liquid in which a solid substance has been dissolved. 溶液 ❑ *...a warm solution of liquid detergent.* 热洗涤剂溶液

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *solution* with:

ADJ. **best** solution 最佳的解决办法，**peaceful** solution 和平解决方案，**perfect** solution 完美的解决办法，**possible** solution 可能的解决办法，**practical** solution 可行的解决办法，**temporary** solution 权宜之计 1
easy solution 容易的解决办法；好猜的谜底，**obvious** solution 显而易见的解决办法(或谜底)，**simple** solution 简单的解决办法(或谜底) 1 2

N. solution **to a conflict** 化解冲突的办法，solution **to a crisis** 化解危机的办法 1
solution **to a problem** 解决问题的办法；问题的答案 1 2

V. **propose a** solution 提出解决方案，**reach a** solution 达成解决方案，**seek a** solution 寻找解决办法 1
find a solution 找到解决办法(或答案) 1 2

solve ◆◇ /sɒlv/ (**solves, solving, solved**) VERB If you **solve** a problem or a question, you find a solution or an answer to it. 解决(问题)；解(题) ❑ [v n] *Their domestic reforms did nothing to solve the problem of unemployment.* 他们的国内改革未能解决失业问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *solve* with:

N. **ability to** solve *something* 解决某事的能力，solve **a crisis** 化解危机，solve **a mystery** 破解迷局，solve **a problem** 解决问题，solve **a puzzle** 解答谜题，**way to** solve *something* 解决某事的方法

V. **attempt/try to** solve *something* 试图 / 试着解决某事，**help** solve *something* 有助于解决某事

sol|ven|cy /ˈsɒlvᵊnsi/ N-UNCOUNT A person or organization's **solvency** is their ability to pay their debts. 债务清偿能力【BUSINESS 商】

sol|vent /ˈsɒlvᵊnt/ (**solvents**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a person or a company is **solvent**, they have enough money to pay all their debts. 有清偿能力的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They're going to have to show that the company is now solvent.* 他们必须要证明公司目前具备偿还能力。2 N-VAR A **solvent** is a liquid that can dissolve other substances. 溶剂 ❑ *...a small amount of cleaning solvent.* 少量的洗洁精 ❑ *...industrial solvents.* 工业溶剂

→ see **dry-cleaning**

ˈsol|vent abuse N-UNCOUNT **Solvent abuse** is the dangerous practice of breathing in the gases from substances such as glue in order to feel as if you are drunk. 溶媒滥用(指为获得醉感而吸入有害气体)【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

som|bre /ˈsɒmbəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **somber**

1 ADJ If someone is **sombre**, they are serious or sad. (人)忧郁的，严肃的 ❑ *The pair were in sombre mood.* 这两个人情绪低落。❑ *His expression became increasingly sombre.* 他的表情变得越来越严肃。2 ADJ **Sombre** colours and places are dark and dull. (颜色)暗淡的；(地方)灰暗的 ❑ *...a worried official in sombre black.* 一名身穿深黑色服装，面带忧虑的官员

som|brero /sɒmˈbreərəʊ/ (**sombreros**) N-COUNT A **sombrero** is a hat with a very wide brim which is worn especially in Mexico. (尤指墨西哥的)男式宽边帽

some ◆◆◆ /sʌm, STRONG 强读 sʌm/ 1 DET You use **some** to refer to a quantity of something or to a number of people or things, when you are not stating the quantity or number precisely. 一些，有些(表示不确切的数量或数目) ❑ *Robin opened some champagne.* 罗宾开了一些香槟。❑ *He went to fetch some books.* 他去拿一些书来。❑ *Some children refuse to eat at all and others overeat.* 有些孩子根本不吃饭，另外的一些孩子却吃得过量。•PRON **Some** is also a pronoun. ❑ *This year all the apples are all red. My niece and nephew are going out this morning with step-ladders to pick some.* 今年所有的苹果都红了。我侄女和侄子今天早晨准备带上梯子去摘一些。2 DET You use **some** to emphasize that a quantity or number is fairly large. For example, if an activity takes **some** time, it takes quite a lot of time. (表示数量或数目相当大)好些，大量【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The question of local government finance has been the subject of debate for some years.* 地方政府的财政问题已经争论了好些年。❑ *I have discussed this topic in some detail.* 我已经较为详细地探讨了这个话题。❑ *He remained silent for some time.* 他沉默了好一阵子。❑ *It took some effort to conceal her relief.* 她好不容易才掩饰住宽慰的心情。3 DET You use **some** to emphasize that a quantity or number is fairly small. For example, if something happens to **some** extent, it happens a little. (表示数量或数目相当小)有几分，有点儿【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Isn't there some chance that William might lead a normal life?' asked Jill.* 吉尔问："威廉还有一线希望过上正常的生活吗？" ❑ *All mothers share to some extent in the tension of a wedding.* 所有的母亲在婚礼上多少都有点紧张。❑ *Some fishing is still allowed, but limits have been imposed on the size of the catch.* 仍然可以小作垂钓，不过对于钓上来的鱼的数量有了限制。4 QUANT If you refer to **some of** the people or things in a group, you mean a few of them but not all of them. If you refer to **some of** a particular thing, you mean a part of it but not all of it. (指整个群体中的)一些，部分 ❑ *Some of the people already in work will lose their jobs.* 一些已经工作的人将要失业。❑ *Remove the cover and spoon some of the sauce into a bowl.* 打开盖子，用勺子盛些调味汁到碗里。❑ *Some of us are sensitive to smells, others find colours easier to remember.* 我们当中的一些人对气味很敏感，而其他一些人则更容易记住颜色。•PRON **Some** is also a pronoun. ❑ *When the chicken is cooked I'll freeze some.* 鸡肉做好以后，我会把一部分冷冻起来。5 DET If you refer to **some** person or thing, you are referring to that person or thing but in a vague way, without stating precisely which person or thing you mean. 某；某个【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *If you are worried about some aspect of your child's health, call us.* 如果你担心孩子某方面的健康问题，请给我们打电话。❑ *She always thinks some guy is going to come along and fix her life.* 她总是认为，会有某个男人来到她的身边，把她的生活安排得井井有条。6 ADV You can use **some** in front of a number to indicate that it is approximate. (用于数目前)大约【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I have kept birds for some 30 years.* 我养鸟大约有 30 年了。❑ *He waited some 80 to 100 yards from the big pink villa.* 他在距离那座粉红

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色的大别墅约 80 到 100 码的地方等候着。 2 ADV [ADV after v] **Some** is used to mean to a small extent or degree. 有点；有几分；稍微【AM 美】❑ *If Susanne is off somewhere, I'll kill time by looking around some.* 如果苏珊不在，我就随便看看打发时间好了。 3 DET You can use **some** in front of a noun in order to express your approval or disapproval of the person or thing you are mentioning. （表示不赞同）也叫，也算；（表示赞同）了不起的，极好的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *'Some party!'—'Yep. One hell of a party.'* "这算是哪门子的聚会！" —— "就是，简直是一塌糊涂。"

some|body ◆◆◇ /'sʌmbədi, AM 美 -baːdi/ PRON **Somebody** means the same as **someone**. 同 someone

some day also **someday** ADV [ADV with v] **Some day** means at a date in the future that is unknown or that has not yet been decided. （将来的）某一天；有朝一日 ❑ *Some day I'll be a pilot.* 有朝一日，我会成为一名飞行员。

some|how ◆◇◇ /'sʌmhaʊ/ 1 ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] You use **somehow** to say that you do not know or cannot say how something was done or will be done. 不知怎样；用某种方法；不知什么缘故；不知怎的 ❑ *We'll manage somehow, you and me. I know we will.* 我和你，我们总能应付过去的。我知道我们会的。 ❑ *Somehow Karin managed to cope with the demands of her career.* 卡琳设法达到了其职业的要求。 ❑ *Somehow I knew he would tell me the truth.* 不知何故，我总觉得他会把真相告诉我的。 2 **somehow or other** → see **other**

some|one ◆◆◇ /'sʌmwʌn/ or **somebody** 1 PRON You use **someone** or **somebody** to refer to a person without saying exactly who you mean. 某人；有人 ❑ *Her father was shot by someone trying to rob his small retail store.* 她的父亲被企图抢劫他那间小零售店的人开枪打死了。 ❑ *I need someone to help me.* 我需要有人帮忙。 ❑ *If somebody asks me how my diet is going, I say, 'Fine'.* 要是有人问我节食进行得如何，我就说："蛮好的"。 2 PRON If you say that a person is **someone** or **somebody in** a particular kind of work or **in** a particular place, you mean that they are considered to be important in that kind of work or in that place. （某行业或某地方的）重要人物，大人物 ❑ *'Before she came around,' she says, 'I was somebody in this town'.* "她来之前，"她说道，"我在这个镇上也算得上个人物了。"

some|place /'sʌmpleɪs/ ADV [ADV after v] **Someplace** means the same as **somewhere**. 同 somewhere【AM 美】❑ *Maybe if we could go someplace together, just you and I.* 也许我们可以一起去某个地方，就我和你。

som|er|sault /'sʌməsɔːlt/ (**somersaults, somersaulting, somersaulted**) 1 N-COUNT If someone or something does a **somersault**, they turn over completely in the air. 筋斗；跟头 2 VERB If someone or something **somersaults**, they perform one or more somersaults. （一次或多次）翻筋斗，翻跟头 ❑ [V prep] *I hit him back and he somersaulted down the stairs.* 我还手打了他，他顺着楼梯滚了下去。

some|thing ◆◆◆ /'sʌmθɪŋ/ 1 PRON You use **something** to refer to a thing, situation, event, or idea, without saying exactly what it is. 某物，某事（指事物、情况、事件、想法等）❑ *He realized right away that there was something wrong.* 他马上意识到什么地方出了问题。 ❑ *There was something vaguely familiar about him.* 他身上有着某种似曾相识的东西。 ❑ *The garden was something special.* 这个花园很特别。 ❑ *'You said there was something you wanted to ask me,' he said politely.* "您说过有事要问我。"他彬彬有礼地说。 ❑ *There was something in her attitude that bothered him.* 她的态度里有某种东西让他感到不安。 2 PRON You can use **something** to say that the description or amount that you are giving is not exact. （描述、数量等）大概，大致，大约，左右 ❑ *Clive made a noise, something like a grunt.* 克莱夫发出一种声响，像是咕哝了一句。 ❑ *There was something around a thousand dollars in the office strong box.* 办公室的保险柜里大约有 1,000 美元。 ❑ *Their membership seems to have risen to something over 10,000.* 他们的会员似乎已经增加到约 1 万名以上。 3 PRON If you say that a person or thing is **something** or is really **something**, you mean that you are very impressed by them. （人、物等）真棒，很了不起【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The doors here are really something, all made of good wood like mahogany.* 这些门真是极品，全部由红木一类的优质木材加工而成。 4 PRON You can use **something** in expressions like **'that's something'** when you think that a situation is not very good but is better that it might have been. 聊以自慰的事；还算幸运的事 ❑ *Well, at least he was in town. That was something.* 好啦，至少他在城里，还算幸运。 5 PRON If you say that a thing is **something of** a disappointment, you mean that it is quite disappointing. If you say that a person is **something of** an artist, you mean that they are quite good at art. 有点儿；有几分 ❑ *The city proved to be something of a disappointment.* 结果这座城市有点儿令人失望。 ❑ *She received something of a surprise when Robert said that he was coming to New York.* 当罗伯特说他就要来纽约的时候，她有点吃惊。 6 PRON If you say that there is **something in** an idea or suggestion, you mean that it is quite good and should be considered seriously. （想法或建议）有道理，值得考虑 ❑ *Christianity has stood the test of time, so there must be something in it.* 基督教经受住了时间的考验，因此其中一定是有些道理的。 ❑ *Could there be something in what he said?* 他的话会不会有些道理呢？ 7 PRON You use **something** in expressions such as **'or something'** and **'or something like that'** to indicate that you are referring to something similar to what you have just mentioned but you are not being exact. （表示对说的话不能肯定）或别的什么，或诸如此类【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *This guy, his name was Briarly or Beardly or something.* 这个家伙叫布赖尔利、比尔德利之类的名字。 ❑ *The air fare was about a hundred and ninety-nine pounds or something like that.* 机票 199 英镑左右，大概是这个价钱。 8 **something like** → see **like**

-something /-sʌmθɪŋ/ (**-somethings**) COMB **-something** is combined with numbers such as twenty and thirty to form adjectives which indicate an approximate amount, especially someone's age. For example, if you say that someone is **thirty-something**, you mean they are between thirty and forty years old. （与数字连用构成表示概数的形容词，尤其用于指人的年龄）表示"…几"、"…多"

some|time /'sʌmtaɪm/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **sometime** to refer to a time in the future or the past that is unknown or that has not yet been decided. （过去或将来的）某个时间 ❑ *The sales figures won't be released until sometime next month.* 下个月的某个时间才会公布销售数据。 ❑ *Why don't you come and see me sometime?* 为什么不找个时间来看看我？

Usage 用法 **sometime, sometimes,** and **some time**

Sometime, sometimes, and *some time* are easy to confuse. *Sometime* means 'at some unknown time' ; *sometimes* means 'occasionally, from time to time' ; *some time* means 'some amount of time' : *Sometimes Ilya enjoys spending some time catching up on his favourite soap operas: the last time he did that was sometime in August.*

sometime, sometimes 和 some time 很容易混淆。sometime 表示"在某个不确定的时间"；sometimes 表示"偶尔，有时"；some time 表示"一些时间"：Sometimes Ilya enjoys spending some time catching up on his favourite soap operas; the last time he did that was sometime in August. 有时伊利亚爱花一些时间去追爱看的肥皂剧，他上一次追剧是在 8 月的某个时候。

some|times ◆◆◇ /'sʌmtaɪmz/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **sometimes** to say that something happens on some occasions rather than all the time. 有时；不时；间或 ❑ *During the summer, my skin sometimes gets greasy.* 夏天我的皮肤有时候会出油。 ❑ *Sometimes I think he dislikes me.* 有时候，我觉得他不喜欢我。 ❑ *You must have noticed how tired he sometimes looks.* 你一定注意到他有时候显得特别疲惫。 ❑ *Other people's jobs were exactly the same—sometimes good, sometimes bad.* 其他人的工作也一样——时好时坏。

some|what ◆◇◇ /'sʌmʰwɒt/ ADV You use **somewhat** to indicate that something is the case to a limited extent or degree. 有点儿；有些；有几分【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He explained somewhat unconvincingly that the company was paying for everything.* 他解释说公司会支付一切费用，这个说法有点儿令人不能信服。 ❑ *Although his relationship with his mother had improved somewhat, he was still depressed.* 尽管和母亲的关系有所改观，他仍然十分消沉。

some|where ◆◇◇ /'sʌmʰweə'/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, ADV with *be, from* ADV] You use **somewhere** to refer to a place without saying

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exactly where you mean. 某个地方；某处 ❑ *I've got a feeling I've seen him before somewhere.* 我有种感觉——我以前在哪里见过他。❑ *I'm not going home yet. I have to go somewhere else first.* 我还不准备回家，我要先去别的地方。❑ *'Perhaps we can talk somewhere privately,' said Kesler.* "也许我们可以找个地方私下谈谈。"凯斯勒说道。❑ *Somewhere in Ian's room were some of the letters that she had sent him.* 在伊恩房间里的某个地方，有她写给他的一部分信件。❑ *I needed somewhere to live in London.* 我需要在伦敦有个住的地方。2 ADV You use **somewhere** when giving an approximate amount, number, or time. (数量、数目、时间等)大约 ❑ *Caray is somewhere between 73 and 80 years of age.* 卡瑞的年纪在 73 到 80 岁之间。❑ *The W.H.O. safety standard for ozone levels is somewhere about a hundred.* 世界卫生组织关于臭氧水平的安全标准约为 100。3 PHRASE If you say that you **are getting somewhere**, you mean that you are making progress towards achieving something. 取得一些进展 ❑ *At last they were agreeing, at last they were getting somewhere.* 他们最终逐渐达成共识，终于取得了一些进展。

som|no|lent /'sɒmnəl^{ə}nt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you are **somnolent**, you feel sleepy. 想睡的；瞌睡的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The sedative makes people very somnolent.* 这种镇静剂会让人瞌睡。

Word Link 词根词缀 *somn ≈ sleep 睡：insomnia, insomniac, somnolent*

son ⇹ /sʌn/ (**sons**) 1 N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **son** is their male child. 儿子 ❑ *He shared a pizza with his son Laurence.* 他和儿子劳伦斯分吃了一张比萨饼。❑ *Sam is the seven-year-old son of Eric Davies.* 萨姆是埃里克·戴维斯 7 岁的儿子。❑ *They have a son.* 他们有一个儿子。2 N-COUNT [with poss] A man, especially a famous man, can be described as a **son** of the place he comes from. (某地)之子(籍贯为某地的人，尤指名人)【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...New Orleans's most famous son, Louis Armstrong.* 新奥尔良最著名的人物——路易斯·阿姆斯特朗 ❑ *...sons of Africa.* 非洲之子 3 N-COUNT Some people use **son** as a form of address when they are showing kindness or affection to a boy or a man who is younger than them. 年轻人，孩子(对男孩或比自己年轻的男子的昵称)【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Don't be frightened by failure, son.* 孩子，不要害怕失败。

→ see **child**

so|nar /'səʊnɑː^{r}/ (**sonars**) N-VAR **Sonar** is equipment on a ship which can calculate the depth of the sea or the position of an underwater object using sound waves. 声呐(一种利用声波测量水深或水下物体位置的船载装置)

→ see **echo**

Word Link 词根词缀 *son ≈ sound 声音：resonate, sonar, ultrasonic*

so|na|ta /sə'nɑːtə/ (**sonatas**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **sonata** is a piece of classical music written either for a single instrument, or for one instrument and a piano. 奏鸣曲

son et lu|mi|ère /ˌsɒn eɪ 'luːmieə^{r}/ N-SING **Son et lumière** is an entertainment which is held at night in an old building such as a castle. A person describes the history of the place, and at the same time different parts of the building are brightly lit and music is played. 声光表演(晚上在著名建筑、历史古迹等处借助声光效果讲述其历史的娱乐表演)

song ⇹ /sɒŋ, AM 美 sɔːŋ/ (**songs**) 1 N-COUNT A **song** is words sung to a tune. 歌；歌曲 ❑ *...a voice singing a Spanish song.* 正在演唱一首西班牙歌曲的声音 ❑ *...a love song.* 情歌 2 N-UNCOUNT **Song** is the art of singing. 歌唱艺术 ❑ *...dance, music, mime and song.* 舞蹈、音乐、哑剧以及歌唱 ❑ *...the history of American popular song.* 美国流行音乐史 3 N-COUNT A bird's **song** is the pleasant, musical sounds that it makes. (鸟儿的)鸣啭，鸣叫 ❑ *It's been a long time since I heard a blackbird's song in the evening.* 我很久没有听见乌鸫的夜鸣了。4 → see also **birdsong, song and dance, songbird, swan song** 5 PHRASE If someone **bursts into song** or **breaks into song**, they start singing. 放声歌唱 ❑ *I feel as if I should break into song.* 我觉得自己应该放声歌唱。

→ see **concert, music**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *song* with:

ADJ. **beautiful** song 优美的歌曲，**favourite** song 最喜爱的歌曲，**old** song 古老的歌曲，**popular** song 流行歌曲 1
V. **hear a** song 听歌，**play a** song 弹奏歌曲，**record a** song 录制歌曲，**sing a** song 唱歌，**write a** song 写歌 1
N. **hit** song 红极一时的歌曲，**love** song 情歌，song **lyrics** 歌词，song **music** 歌曲音乐，**pop** song 流行歌曲，**rap** song 说唱歌曲，song **theme** 歌曲主题，**title** song 同名主打歌，**words of a** song 歌中的词句 1
bird's song 鸟鸣 3

ˌsong and ˈdance 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **song and dance** act is a performance in which a person or group of people sing and dance. (一人或多人的)歌舞表演 2 PHRASE If you say that someone is making a **song and dance about** something, you mean they are making an unnecessary fuss about it. 小题大做；大惊小怪【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *He used his money to help others—but he never made a song and dance about it.* 他用自己的钱去帮助别人，却从不到处声张。

song|bird /'sɒŋbɜː^{r}d, AM 美 'sɔːŋ-/ (**songbirds**) also **song bird** N-COUNT A **songbird** is a bird that produces musical sounds which are like singing. There are many different kinds of songbird. 鸣禽

ˈsong sheet (**song sheets**) also **songsheet** 1 N-COUNT A **song sheet** is a piece of paper with the words to one or more songs printed on it. Song sheets are given to groups of people at occasions when they are expected to sing together. (印有歌词的)歌本 2 to **sing from the same song sheet** → see **sing**

song|ster /'sɒŋstə^{r}, AM 美 'sɔːŋ-/ (**songsters**) N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to a popular singer, especially a male singer, as a **songster**. (流行)歌唱家，歌手(尤指男性)

song|stress /'sɒŋstrəs, AM 美 'sɔːŋ-/ (**songstresses**) N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to a female popular singer as a **songstress**. (流行)女歌唱家，女歌手

song|writer /'sɒŋraɪtə^{r}, AM 美 'sɔːŋ-/ (**songwriters**) 1 N-COUNT A **songwriter** is someone who writes the words or the music, or both, for popular songs. (尤指流行歌曲的)歌曲作家(作词、作曲或兼作词曲) ❑ *...one of rock'n'roll's greatest songwriters.* 最伟大的摇滚乐作曲家之一 2 → see also **singer-songwriter**

son|ic /'sɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sonic** is used to describe things related to sound. 声的；声音的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *He activated the door with the miniature sonic transmitter.* 他用微型声波发射器开启了门。

→ see **sound**

ˈson-in-law (**sons-in-law**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **son-in-law** is the husband of their daughter. 女婿

son|net /'sɒnɪt/ (**sonnets**) N-COUNT A **sonnet** is a poem that has 14 lines. Each line has 10 syllables, and the poem has a fixed pattern of rhymes. 十四行诗，商籁体诗(全诗共 14 行，每行 10 个音节，有固定的押韵格式)

son|ny /'sʌni/ N-COUNT Some people address a boy or young man as **sonny**. 小家伙(称呼小男孩或年轻男子)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Well, sonny, I'll give you a bit of advice.* 好吧，小家伙，我给你支点招儿。

ˌson of a ˈbitch (**sons of bitches**) also **son-of-a-bitch** N-COUNT If someone is very angry with another person, or if they want to insult them, they sometimes call them a **son of a bitch**. 狗娘养的；狗崽子；畜生【INFORMAL, VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，非常无礼，贬】

so|nor|ity /sə'nɒrɪti, AM 美 -'nɔːr-/ (**sonorities**) N-UNCOUNT The **sonority** of a sound is its deep, rich quality. (声音的)深沉响亮，洪亮【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The lower strings contribute a splendid richness of sonority.* 下弦能够产生雄壮浑厚的音响效果。

so|no|rous /'sɒnərəs, AM 美 sə'nɔːrəs/ ADJ A **sonorous** sound is deep and rich. (声音)深沉响亮的，洪亮的【LITERARY 文】❑ *'Doctor McKee?' the man called in an even, sonorous voice.* "是麦基博士吗？"那个男人用平稳而洪亮的声音喊道。

soon ⧫⧫ /su:n/ (**sooner, soonest**) 1 ADV [ADV with v] If something is going to happen **soon**, it will happen after a short time. If something happened **soon** after a particular time or event, it happened a short time after it. 很快；马上；不久 ❑ *You'll be hearing from us very soon.* 你很快就会收到我们的来信。❑ *This chance has come sooner than I expected.* 这个机会来得比我预想的要快。❑ *The plane was returning to the airport soon after takeoff when it burst into flames.* 飞机起飞之后不久便起火，于是掉头返回机场。❑ *Soon afterwards he separated from his wife.* 不久以后，他和妻子分居了。2 PHRASE If you say that something happens **as soon as** something else happens, you mean that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一…就… ❑ *As soon as relations improve they will be allowed to go.* 一旦关系有所改善，他们就可以获准离开。❑ *You'll never guess what happened as soon as I left my room.* 你怎么也猜不出我一离开房间就发生了什么事。3 PHRASE If you say that you **would just as soon** do something or you'**d just as soon** do it, you mean that you would prefer to do it. 宁可；宁愿 ❑ *These people could afford to retire to Florida but they'd just as soon stay put.* 这些人有足够的钱可以去佛罗里达安度退休生活，可是他们却宁愿留在原来的地方。❑ *I'd just as soon not have to make this public.* 我宁愿不必将此事公之于众。❑ *I'd just as soon you put that thing away.* 我宁可你把那玩意儿收起来。❑ *She'd just as soon throw your plate in your face as serve you.* 她宁可把盘子砸到你脸上也不愿伺候你。

soon|er /'su:nə'/ 1 **Sooner** is the comparative of **soon**. (soon 的比较级) 2 PHRASE You say **the sooner the better** when you think something should be done as soon as possible. 越快越好；愈早愈好 ❑ *Detective Holt said: 'The kidnapper is a man we must catch and the sooner the better'.* 霍尔特侦探说："绑架者是一名男子，我们必须抓住他，越快越好。"3 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **sooner or later**, you mean that it will happen at some time in the future, even though it might take a long time. 迟早 ❑ *Sooner or later she would be caught by the police.* 她迟早会被警方逮住的。4 PHRASE If you say that **no sooner** has one thing happened **than** another thing happens, you mean that the second thing happens immediately after the first thing. 刚…就… ❑ *No sooner had he arrived in Rome than he was kidnapped.* 他刚到罗马就遭到了绑架。5 PHRASE If you say that you **would sooner** do something or you'**d sooner** do it, you mean that you would prefer to do it. 宁可；宁愿 ❑ *Ford vowed that he would sooner burn his factory to the ground than build a single vehicle for war purposes.* 福特发誓，他宁可把自己的工厂付之一炬，也不愿意生产一辆用于战争的车辆。❑ *I'd sooner not talk about it.* 我宁可不去谈论它。❑ *I'd sooner he didn't know till I've talked to Pete.* 在我跟皮特说之前，我宁愿他不知道这件事。❑ *I would sooner give up sleep than miss my evening class.* 我宁肯不睡觉也不愿错过夜校的课。❑ [MODAL *not*] *I'd sooner not, if you don't mind.* 要是你不介意的话，我宁可不这样做。

soot /sʊt/ N-UNCOUNT **Soot** is black powder which rises in the smoke from a fire and collects on the inside of chimneys. 煤烟灰；烟垢 ❑ *... a wall blackened by soot.* 被煤烟熏黑的墙壁

soothe /su:ð/ (**soothes, soothing, soothed**) 1 VERB If you **soothe** someone who is angry or upset, you make them feel calmer. 安抚；抚慰；使平静 ❑ [v n] *He would take her in his arms and soothe her.* 他会把她揽在怀中抚慰她。❑ [v n] *It did not take long for the central bank to soothe investors' fears.* 中央银行很快便消除了投资者的担忧。•**sooth|ing** ADJ ❑ *Put on some nice soothing music.* 播放一些柔和舒缓的音乐。2 VERB Something that **soothes** a part of your body where there is pain or discomfort makes the pain or discomfort less severe. 减轻，缓和（身体的痛处或不适）❑ [v n] *...body lotion to soothe dry skin.* 滋润干燥皮肤的润肤露 •**sooth|ing** ADJ ❑ *Cold tea is very soothing for burns.* 凉的茶水非常有助于减轻烧伤灼痛。

sooth|say|er /'su:θseɪə'/ (**soothsayers**) N-COUNT In former times, **soothsayers** were people who believed they could see into the future and say what was going to happen. 预言者；预测未来者；占卜者

sooty /'sʊti/ ADJ Something that is **sooty** is covered with soot. 烟尘覆盖的 ❑ *Their uniforms are torn and sooty.* 他们的制服破破烂烂的，沾满了烟尘。

sop /sɒp/ (**sops**) N-COUNT You describe something as a **sop to** a person when they are offered something small or unimportant in order to prevent them from getting angry or causing trouble. （为息事宁人而给的）小恩小惠【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*to*] *This is an obvious sop to the large Irish-American audience.* 这明显是讨好广大爱尔兰裔美国观众的一种手段。

so|phis|ti|cate /sə'fɪstɪkeɪt/ (**sophisticates**) N-COUNT A **sophisticate** is someone who knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. 老于世故的人；精于…之道的人

so|phis|ti|cat|ed ⧫⧫ /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ A **sophisticated** machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others. （机器、装置等）高级的，精密的；（方法）复杂的 ❑ *Honeybees use one of the most sophisticated communication systems of any insect.* 蜜蜂之间所用的交流方式是昆虫中最为复杂的方式之一。❑ *...a large and sophisticated new British telescope.* 一架崭新的大型英式精密望远镜 2 ADJ Someone who is **sophisticated** is comfortable in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. 善于社交的；高雅时髦的；见过世面的 ❑ *Claude was a charming, sophisticated companion.* 克劳德是一个很有魅力、见多识广的伙伴。3 ADJ A **sophisticated** person is intelligent and knows a lot, so that they are able to understand complicated situations. 精明老练的；老于世故的 ❑ *These people are very sophisticated observers of the foreign policy scene.* 这些人是观察外交政策领域动向的行家里手。

Thesaurus 同类词 *sophisticated* Also look up:

ADJ. advanced, complex, elaborate, intricate 1
cultured, experienced, refined, worldly; (*ant.*) backward, crude 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *soph = wise* 聪明：*philosophy, sophisticated, sophistry*

so|phis|ti|ca|tion /sə,fɪstɪ'keɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **sophistication** of machines or methods is their quality of being more advanced or complex than others. （机器、方法的）精密，复杂，先进 ❑ [+*of*] *Given the sophistication of modern machines, there is little that cannot be successfully washed at home.* 鉴于现代机器的先进程度，几乎没有什么东西是在家里洗不了的。2 N-UNCOUNT **Sophistication** is the quality of being comfortable in social situations and knowing about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. （人的）高度文化修养 ❑ *James Bond is known for his sophistication, his style and his sense of class.* 举止优雅、风度翩翩且派头十足是詹姆斯·邦德一贯的形象。3 N-UNCOUNT **Sophistication** is the quality of being intelligent and knowing a lot, so that you are able to understand complicated situations. 精明老练 ❑ *Swift said the growing sophistication among biotech investors presented an opportunity for a more specialist investment fund.* 斯威夫特说，生物科技领域的投资人越来越精明了，这也为我们获得一个更专业的投资基金提供了机会。

soph|ist|ries /'sɒfɪstriz/ N-PLURAL **Sophistries** are clever arguments that sound convincing but are in fact false. 诡辩的论点；似是而非的观点【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They refuted the 'sophistries of the economists'.* 他们驳斥了"经济学家们似是而非的观点"。

soph|ist|ry /'sɒfɪstri/ N-UNCOUNT **Sophistry** is the practice of using clever arguments that sound convincing but are in fact false. 诡辩【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Political selection is more dependent on sophistry and less on economic literacy.* 政治选举更多地取决于诡辩的能力，而不在于是否懂经济。

sopho|more /'sɒfəmɔ:'/ (**sophomores**) N-COUNT A **sophomore** is a student in the second year of college or high school. （大学或中学的）二年级学生【AM 美】

sopo|rif|ic /,sɒpə'rɪfɪk/ ADJ Something that is **soporific** makes you feel sleepy. 催眠的；使人想睡觉的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the soporific effect of the alcohol.* 酒精的催眠作用

sop|ping /'sɒpɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **sopping** or **sopping wet** is extremely wet. 湿透的；湿漉漉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They came back sopping wet.* 他们回来的时候浑身湿透了。

S

sop|py /ˈsɒpi/ (**soppier, soppiest**) ADJ If you describe someone or something as **soppy**, you mean that they are foolishly sentimental. 感情脆弱的；多愁善感的；多情得傻乎乎的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *He's constantly on the phone to his girlfriend being soppy.* 他总是唧唧我我地跟女朋友煲电话粥。

so|pra|no /səˈprɑːnəʊ, -ˈpræn-/ (**sopranos**) N-COUNT A **soprano** is a woman, girl, or boy with a high singing voice. 女高音歌手；童声高音歌手 ❑ *She was the main soprano at the Bolshoi theatre.* 她是莫斯科大剧院首席女高音歌手。❑ *...a pretty girl with a sweet soprano voice.* 拥有甜美高音的漂亮女孩

sor|bet /ˈsɔːˈbeɪ, AM 美 -bɪt/ (**sorbets**) N-VAR **Sorbet** is a frozen dessert made with fruit juice, sugar, and water. 果汁冰糕；沙冰；雪芭【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a light lemon sorbet.* 口味淡的柠檬冰糕

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sherbet**

sor|cer|er /ˈsɔːˈsərəˈ/ (**sorcerers**) N-COUNT In fairy stories, a **sorcerer** is a person who performs magic by using the power of evil spirits. 巫师；魔法师

sor|cer|ess /ˈsɔːˈsərɪs/ (**sorceresses**) N-COUNT In fairy stories, a **sorceress** is a woman who performs magic by using the power of evil spirits. 女巫师；女魔法师

sor|cery /ˈsɔːˈsəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Sorcery** is magic performed by using the power of evil spirits. 巫术

sor|did /ˈsɔːˈdɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **sordid**, you mean that it is immoral or dishonest. (行为)卑鄙的，可耻的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I don't want to hear the sordid details of your relationship with Sandra.* 我不想听你和桑德拉之间的那些龌龊细节。❷ ADJ If you describe a place as **sordid**, you mean that it is dirty, unpleasant, or depressing. (地方)肮脏的，令人不快的，令人沮丧的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the attic windows of their sordid little rooms.* 他们那些肮脏的小房间的阁楼窗户

sore /sɔːˈ/ (**sorer, sorest, sores**) ❶ ADJ If part of your body is **sore**, it causes you pain and discomfort. 疼的；疼痛的 ❑ *It's years since I've had a sore throat like I did last night.* 我的喉咙已经好几年没有像昨晚那样疼了。❑ *My chest is still sore from the surgery.* 手术过后我的胸口还在作痛。•**sore|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The soreness lasted for about six weeks.* 这种疼痛持续了大约 6 周时间。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **sore** about something, you are angry and upset about it. 恼火的；恼怒的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [+*at/about*] *The result is that they are now all feeling very sore at you.* 结果就是，现在他们都对你感到十分恼火。❸ N-COUNT A **sore** is a painful place on the body where the skin is infected. 皮肤发炎疼痛处；疮肿；溃疡 ❹ → see also **cold sore** ❺ PHRASE If something is **a sore point with** someone, it is likely to make them angry or embarrassed if you try to discuss it. 痛处；惹人生气的话题；令人难堪的话题 ❑ [+*with/for/between*] *The continuing presence of American troops on Korean soil remains a very sore point with these students.* 美国军队继续驻扎在韩国领土上这一事实仍然让这些学生深感气愤。❻ **to stick out like a sore thumb** → see **thumb**

sore|ly /ˈsɔːˈli/ ADV [ADV before v] **Sorely** is used to emphasize that a feeling such as disappointment or need is very strong. (用于强调情感或需要的强烈程度)很，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I for one was sorely disappointed.* 我本人就感到特别失望。❑ *...the potential to earn sorely needed money for Britain from overseas orders.* 通过海外订单为英国赚取其迫切需要的资金的可能性 ❑ *He will be sorely missed.* 大家会非常想念他的。

sor|ghum /ˈsɔːˈgəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sorghum** is a type of corn that is grown in warm countries. Its grain can be made into flour or syrup. 高粱

so|ror|ity /səˈrɒrɪti/ (**sororities**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **sorority** is a society of female university or college students. (美国大学里的)女子联谊会，女子俱乐部

sor|rel /ˈsɒrəl, AM 美 ˈsɔːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Sorrel** is a plant whose leaves have a bitter taste and are sometimes used in salads and sauces. 酸模(其叶味苦，有时用于色拉和调味汁中)

sor|row /ˈsɒrəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sorrow** is a feeling of deep sadness or regret. 悲哀；伤心；悔恨；惋惜 ❑ *It was a time of great sorrow.* 这是一个令人非常悲伤的时刻。❑ *Words cannot express my sorrow.* 言语无法表达我的哀伤。

sor|row|ful /ˈsɒrəʊfʊl/ ADJ **Sorrowful** means very sad. 悲伤的；悲哀的；忧愁的【LITERARY 文】❑ *His father's face looked suddenly soft and sorrowful.* 他父亲的面容忽然温和起来，充满了忧伤。

sor|rows /ˈsɒrəʊz/ ❶ N-PLURAL **Sorrows** are events or situations that cause deep sadness. 伤心事；不幸的事；烦恼；忧患 ❑ *...the joys and sorrows of everyday living.* 日常生活中的喜与悲 ❷ **to drown one's sorrows** → see **drown**

sor|ry ↔ /ˈsɒri/ (**sorrier, sorriest**) ❶ CONVENTION You say '**Sorry**' or '**I'm sorry**' as a way of apologizing to someone for something that you have done which has upset them or caused them difficulties, or when you bump into them accidentally. (用于表示歉意)对不起，抱歉【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'We're all talking at the same time.'—'Yeah. Sorry.'* "我们俩在同时讲话。" —— "噢，抱歉。" ❑ *Sorry I took so long.* 我耽误了这么长时间，真是对不起。❑ *Sorry for barging in like this.* 这么冒失地闯了进来，真是抱歉。❑ *I'm really sorry if I said anything wrong.* 如果我说错了什么，那真的十分抱歉。❑ *I'm sorry to call so late, but I need a favour.* 这么晚打电话真是抱歉，可是我需要帮忙。❑ *The next morning she came into my room and said she was sorry.* 第二天早晨，她来我的房间向我道了歉。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that/to-inf] If you are **sorry** about a situation, you feel regret, sadness, or disappointment about it. 遗憾的；难过的；抱歉的；失望的 ❑ [+*about*] *She was very sorry about all the trouble she'd caused.* 她为自己引起了那么多麻烦而感到非常抱歉。❑ [+*about*] *I'm sorry about what's happened.* 我为所发生的事情感到遗憾。❑ *I'm sorry he's gone.* 我为他的离去感到惋惜。❑ *He was sorry to see them go.* 看到他们离去，他十分难过。❸ CONVENTION You use **I'm sorry** or **sorry** as an introduction when you are telling a person something that you do not think they will want to hear, for example when you are disagreeing with them or giving them bad news. (用于告诉别人其不愿意听到的事时)对不起，抱歉，很遗憾 ❑ *No, I'm sorry, I can't agree with you.* 不，很抱歉，我不同意你的看法。❑ *'I'm sorry,' he told the real estate agent, 'but we really must go now.'* "对不起，"他对房地产代理人说，"但现在我们真的必须走了。" ❑ *Sorry—no baths after ten o'clock.* 抱歉，10 点以后没有洗澡水。❑ *I'm sorry to have to tell you that Janet West is dead.* 很遗憾，我不得不告诉您，珍妮特·韦斯特已经不在人世。❹ PHRASE You use the expression **I'm sorry to say** to express regret together with disappointment or disapproval. 很遗憾，很抱歉(包含失望或不赞成)【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I've only done half of it, I'm sorry to say.* 很遗憾，我只完成了一半。❑ *This, I am sorry to say, is almost entirely wishful thinking.* 我很遗憾，这几乎完全是一厢情愿的想法。❺ CONVENTION You say '**I'm sorry**' to express your regret and sadness when you hear sad or unpleasant news. (用于听到令人伤心或不愉快的消息时)我深感遗憾，我很难过【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I've heard about Mollie—I'm so sorry.* 我已经听说了莫莉的事情——我很难过。❑ *'I'm afraid he's ill.'—'I'm sorry to hear that.'* "恐怕他生病了。" —— "真是遗憾。" ❻ ADJ If you feel **sorry for** someone who is unhappy or in an unpleasant situation, you feel sympathy and sadness for them. (为别人的不幸或不快)感到难过的，表示同情的 ❑ [+*for*] *I felt sorry for him and his colleagues—it must have been so frustrating for them.* 我为他和他的同事们感到难过——这件事一定让他们非常沮丧。❑ [+*for*] *I am very sorry for the family.* 我十分同情这家人。❼ ADJ You say that someone is feeling **sorry for themselves** when you disapprove of the fact that they keep thinking unhappily about their problems, rather than trying to be cheerful and positive. (为自己的遭遇等)闷闷不乐，垂头丧气【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*for*] *What he must not do is to sit around at home feeling sorry for himself.* 他万万不可宅在家里自艾自怜。❽ CONVENTION You say '**Sorry?**' when you have not heard something that someone has said and you want them to repeat it. (用于请对方重复所说的话)没听清，请再说一遍【FORMULAE 惯用语】❾ CONVENTION You use **sorry** when you correct yourself and use different words to say what you have just said, especially when what you say the second time does not use the words you would normally choose to use. (用于纠正自己刚才说错的话)不对，抱歉 ❑ *Barcelona will be hoping to bring the trophy back to Spain—sorry, Catalonia—for the first time.* 巴塞罗那将有望首次把奖杯捧回西班牙——抱歉，是捧回加泰罗尼亚。❿ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone or something is in a **sorry** state, they are in a bad state, mentally

or physically. (处境)可怜的;(状态)糟糕的 ❑ *The fire left Kuwait's oil industry in a sorry state.* 这场大火使科威特的石油产业陷入悲惨的境地。 ■ **better safe than sorry** → see **safe**

sort ♦♦♦ /sɔːt/ (**sorts, sorting, sorted**) ■ N-COUNT If you talk about a particular **sort of** something, you are talking about a class of things that have particular features in common and that belong to a larger group of related things. 种类;类别;品种 ❑ [+of] *What sort of school did you go to?* 你上的是哪类学校? ❑ [+of] *There are so many different sorts of mushrooms available these days.* 现在可以买到许许多多不同种类的蘑菇。❑ [+of] *He had a nice, serious sort of smile.* 他的笑容亲切而严肃。❑ [+of] *That's just the sort of abuse that he will be investigating.* 他要调查的正是这一类虐待行为。❑ *Eddie was playing a game of some sort.* 埃迪正在玩一种游戏。 ■ N-SING You describe someone as a particular **sort** when you are describing their character. 具有某种性格的人;某种人 ❑ *He seemed to be just the right sort for the job.* 他似乎正是干这个工作的合适人选。❑ [+of] *She was a very vigorous sort of person.* 她是那种精力非常充沛的人。❑ [+of] *What sort of men were they?* 他们是什么样的人? ■ VERB If you **sort** things, you separate them into different classes, groups, or places, for example so that you can do different things with them. 把…分类;整理 ❑ [be V-ed +into] *The students are sorted into three ability groups.* 学生们被按照各自的能力分成了 3 个组。❑ [V +through] *He unlatched the box and sorted through the papers.* 他打开盒子,把文件整理好。❑ [V n] *I sorted the laundry.* 我把要洗的衣服分了类。 ■ VERB [usu passive] If you get a problem or the details of something **sorted**, you do what is necessary to solve the problem or organize the details. 解决(问题);理清(细节)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [get V-ed] *I'm trying to get my script sorted.* 我正努力把手稿的内容理顺。 ■ PHRASE **All sorts of** things or people means a large number of different things or people. 各种各样的;形形色色的 ❑ *There are all sorts of animals, including bears, pigs, kangaroos, and penguins.* 有各种各样的动物,包括熊、猪、袋鼠和企鹅。❑ *Self-help groups of all sorts have been running for more than 20 years.* 各类自助团体已经创办 20 多年了。 ■ PHRASE If you describe something as a thing **of sorts** or as a thing **of a sort**, you are suggesting that the thing is of a rather poor quality or standard. 勉强称得上…的;低劣的;一般的;起码的 ❑ *He made a living of sorts selling pancakes from a van.* 他靠用货车卖薄饼勉强度日。 ■ PHRASE You use **sort of** when you want to say that your description of something is not very accurate. 有几分;近似;有那么点儿【INFORMAL, VAGUENESS 非正式,含糊语】❑ *You could even order windows from a catalogue—a sort of mail order stained glass service.* 你甚至可以根据目录订购窗户——可以说是一种邮购彩色玻璃的业务。 ■ **to sort the wheat from the chaff** → see **chaff** ■ **nothing of the sort** → see **nothing**

▶**sort out** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sort out** a group of things, you separate them into different classes, groups, or places, for example so that you can do different things with them. 把…分类;整理 ❑ [V P n] *Sort out all your bills, receipts, invoices and expenses as quickly as possible and keep detailed accounts.* 尽快整理好你所有的账单、收据、发票和开支,并记好账目明细。❑ [V P n] *Davina was sorting out scraps of material.* 达维娜正在整理零碎的材料。❑ [V P n +from] *How do we sort out fact from fiction?* 我们如何将事实与虚构区分开呢? [Also V n P] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sort out** a problem or the details of something, you do what is necessary to solve the problem or organize the details. 解决(问题);理清(细节)❑ [V P n] *India and Nepal have sorted out their trade and security dispute.* 印度和尼泊尔已经解决了贸易与安全方面的争端。❑ [V n P] *Have you sorted something out for tomorrow night?* 明天晚上安排了什么活动吗? ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sort** someone **out**, you make them realize that they have behaved wrongly, for example by talking to them or by punishing them. 教训;规劝;惩处【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n P] *It was the older women and young mothers who sorted all the troublemakers out.* 是那些年纪较长的女士和年轻的母亲们教训了所有那些捣蛋鬼。❑ [V P n] *The crucial skill you need to develop is sorting out the parents.* 你需要培养的关键技能就是让那些家长认错。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sort yourself out**, you organize yourself or calm yourself so that you can act effectively and reasonably. 恢复正常;理清头绪;镇定下来 ❑ [V pron-refl P] *We're in a state of complete chaos here and I need a little time to sort myself out.* 我们这里正乱作一团,我需要一点时间来理清头绪。

sor|tie /ˈsɔːti/ (**sorties**) ■ N-COUNT A **sortie** is a brief trip away from your home base, especially a trip to an unfamiliar place. 短程旅行(尤指去陌生地方)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *From here we plan several sorties into the countryside on foot.* 我们计划了几次从这里出发徒步去乡间的短途旅行。 ■ N-COUNT If a military force makes a **sortie**, it leaves its own position and goes briefly into enemy territory to make an attack. (军队的)出击,袭击【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His men made a sortie to Guazatan and took a prisoner.* 他的士兵袭击了瓜扎坦,擒获了一名俘虏。

ˈsort|ing of|fice (**sorting offices**) N-COUNT A **sorting office** is a place where letters and parcels that have been posted are taken and sorted according to where they are being sent. 邮件分拣处【BRIT 英】

SOS /ˌes əʊ ˈes/ N-SING An **SOS** is a signal which indicates to other people that you are in danger and need help quickly. 紧急呼救信号 ❑ *The ferry did not even have time to send out an SOS.* 渡船甚至连发出紧急呼救信号的时间都没有。

ˈso-so ADJ If you say that something is **so-so**, you mean that it is average in quality, rather than being very good or very bad. 一般;过得去;不好不坏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Their lunch was only so-so.* 他们的午餐只能算是凑合。

sot|to voce /ˌsɒtəʊ ˈvəʊtʃeɪ/ ADV [usu ADV after v] If you say something **sotto voce**, you say it in a soft voice. (说话)轻声地,悄悄地【LITERARY 文】

sou|bri|quet /ˈsuːbrɪkeɪ/ (**soubriquets**) → see **sobriquet**

souf|flé /ˈsuːfleɪ, AM 美 suːˈfleɪ/ (**soufflés**) also **souffle** N-VAR A **soufflé** is a light food made from a mixture of beaten egg whites and other ingredients that is baked in the oven. It can be either sweet or savoury. 苏法莱,蛋奶酥(将蛋白打稠混合其他原料焙制而成的一种酥松点心)❑ *...a superb cheese soufflé.* 味道一流的奶酪蛋奶酥

sought /sɔːt/ **Sought** is the past tense and past participle of **seek**.

ˈsought-after ADJ Something that is **sought-after** is in great demand, usually because it is rare or of very good quality. (因稀有或质优而)受欢迎的,吃香的 ❑ *An Olympic gold medal is the most sought-after prize in world sport.* 在世界体坛上,一枚奥运会金牌是最令人向往的奖项。

souk /suːk/ (**souks**) also **suq** N-COUNT A **souk** is an outdoor market in a Muslim country, especially in North Africa and the Middle East. (尤指北非和中东地区的伊斯兰国家的)露天市场

soul ♦◇◇ /səʊl/ (**souls**) ■ N-COUNT Your **soul** is the part of you that consists of your mind, character, thoughts, and feelings. Many people believe that your soul continues existing after your body is dead. 灵魂 ❑ *She went to pray for the soul of her late husband.* 她去为亡夫的灵魂祈祷。❑ *'I will put my heart and soul into the job,' he promises.* "我会全身心投入到工作中去。"他保证说。 ■ N-COUNT [adj N] You can refer to someone as a particular kind of **soul** when you are describing their character or condition. (某种类型的)人 ❑ *He's a jolly soul.* 他是个乐天派。 ■ N-SING You use **soul** in negative statements like **not a soul** to mean nobody at all. (用于否定句中)一个人(也没有)❑ *I've never harmed a soul in my life.* 我这一生从未伤害过任何人。❑ *There was not a soul there.* 那里一个人也没有。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Soul** or **soul music** is a type of pop music performed mainly by black American musicians. It developed from gospel and blues music and often expresses deep emotions. 灵乐(一种主要由美国黑人音乐家表演的流行音乐,源出福音唱诗及布鲁斯乐曲)❑ *...American soul singer Anita Baker.* 美国灵乐歌手安妮塔·贝克 ■ **the life and soul of the party** → see **life**

ˈsoul-destroying ADJ Activities or situations that are **soul-destroying** make you depressed, because they are boring or because there is no hope of improvement. 极为枯燥乏味的;令人心灰意冷的 ❑ *Believing yourself to be in the wrong job can be soul-destroying.* 认为自己入错了行的想法会使人心灰意冷。

ˈsoul food N-UNCOUNT **Soul food** is used to refer to the kind

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of food, for example corn bread, ham, and greens, that was popular with black Americans in the southern United States and is considered typical of them. 美国南方黑人的传统食物(如玉米面包、火腿、绿叶菜等)【mainly AM 主美】

soul|ful /'səʊlfʊl/ ADJ Something that is **soulful** expresses deep feelings, especially sadness or love. 感情深切的；情真意切的 ❑ *...his great, soulful, brown eyes.* 他那双饱含深情的棕色大眼睛 ❑ *... soulful music.* 深情的音乐 •**soul|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *She gazed at him soulfully.* 她深情款款地凝视着他。

soul|less /'səʊlləs/ ADJ If you describe a thing or person as **soulless**, you mean that they lack human qualities and the ability to feel or produce deep feelings. 冷漠无情的；无生气的 ❑ *...a clean and soulless hotel.* 一家干净而冷清的旅店 ❑ *...a grey and soulless existence.* 灰暗而乏味的生活

soul mate (**soul mates**) also **soulmate** N-COUNT A **soul mate** is someone with whom you share a close friendship and deep personal understanding. 意气相投的人；心心相印的朋友 ❑ *Steve and I became soul mates, near-constant companions.* 我和史蒂夫成了知己，几乎时刻相伴。

soul music N-UNCOUNT **Soul music** or **soul** is a type of pop music performed mainly by black American musicians. It developed from gospel and blues music and often expresses deep emotions. 灵乐(一种主要由美国黑人音乐家表演的流行音乐，源出福音唱诗及布鲁斯乐曲)

soul-searching N-UNCOUNT **Soul-searching** is a long and careful examination of your thoughts and feelings, especially when you are trying to make a difficult moral decision or thinking about something that has gone wrong. 自我剖析；深刻反省 ❑ *My year was really spent doing a lot of soul-searching and trying to find out what had gone wrong in my life.* 这一年来，我真的进行了许多深刻的反思，努力地找出自己的生活中到底哪里出了问题。

sound

① NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① **sound** ⇹ /saʊnd/ (**sounds, sounding, sounded**) → Please look at categories 12 - 14 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 12 - 14 项。1 N-COUNT A **sound** is something that you hear. 声音；响声 ❑ *Peter heard the sound of gunfire.* 彼得听见了枪炮声。❑ *Liza was so frightened she couldn't make a sound.* 莉莎实在是吓坏了，不敢弄出一点声音来。❑ *There was a splintering sound as the railing gave way.* 围栏倒下时发出了断裂的声音。❑ *...the sounds of children playing.* 孩子们的嬉闹声 2 N-UNCOUNT **Sound** is energy that travels in waves through air, water, or other substances, and can be heard. 声(指通过空气、水或其他物质传播的一种能量) ❑ *The aeroplane will travel at twice the speed of sound.* 这架飞机的速度将是声速的两倍。3 N-SING **The sound** on a television, radio, or CD player is what you hear coming from the machine. Its loudness can be controlled. (电视、收音机、CD 机等可调节音量的)声音，音响 ❑ *She went and turned the sound down.* 她去把音量关小了。❑ *Compact discs have brought about a vast improvement in recorded sound quality.* 激光唱片极大地提高了录音的音质。4 N-COUNT A singer's or band's **sound** is the distinctive quality of their music. (歌手或乐队的)音乐风格，乐曲特色 ❑ *He's got a unique sound and a unique style.* 他的音乐风格独具特色。5 VERB If something such as a horn or a bell **sounds** or if you **sound** it, it makes a noise. 发声；出声响；响起 ❑ [v] *The buzzer sounded in Daniel's office.* 丹尼尔办公室里的蜂鸣器响了。❑ [v n] *A young man sounds the bell to start the Sunday service.* 一个年轻人鸣钟宣布周日的礼拜开始了。6 VERB If you **sound** a warning, you publicly give it. If you **sound** a note of caution or optimism, you say publicly that you are cautious or optimistic. 发出(警告等)；(以…语调)发表 ❑ [v n] *The Archbishop of Canterbury has sounded a warning to Europe's leaders on third world debt.* 坎特伯雷大主教就第三世界的债务问题向欧洲的领导人发出了警告。7 V-LINK When you are describing a noise, you can talk about the way it **sounds**. (某物)听起来 ❑ [v +*like*] *They heard what sounded like a huge explosion.* 他们听见一声爆炸般的巨响。❑ [v adj] *The creaking of the hinges sounded very loud in that silence.* 在那片寂静之中，铰链吱吱嘎嘎的声音听起来很响。❑ [v as if] *It sounded as if he were trying to say something.* 听上去他好像试图要说些什么。8 V-LINK When you talk about the way someone **sounds**, you are describing the impression you have of them when they speak. 听起来似乎；听着好像 ❑ [v adj] *She sounded a bit worried.* 她的语气里有一点担心。❑ [v +*like*] *Murphy sounds like a child.* 墨菲的口气像个孩子。❑ [v as if] *She sounded as if she really cared.* 听起来她似乎真的很在乎。❑ [v n] *I thought she sounded a genuinely caring and helpful person.* 我觉得她听起来像是一个真心真意地关爱和帮助别人的人。9 V-LINK When you are describing your impression or opinion of something you have heard about or read about, you can talk about the way it **sounds**. (用于谈论印象或观点)听起来，似乎 ❑ [v +*like*] *It sounds like a wonderful idea to me, does it really work?* 这个主意听起来很不错，真的能行吗？❑ [v as if] *It sounds as if they might have made a dreadful mistake.* 听起来他们似乎犯下了一个可怕的错误。❑ [v adj] *She decided that her doctor's advice sounded pretty good.* 她认为医生的建议似乎很不错。❑ [v adj] *The book is not as morbid as it sounds.* 这本书并不像听起来那么可怕。❑ [v n] *I know this sounds a crazy thing for me to ask you.* 我知道我向你提出这个问题似乎很不可理喻。10 N-SING You can describe your impression of something you have heard about or read about by talking about **the sound of** it. (对于听说或读到的事情的)印象 ❑ *Here's a new idea we liked the sound of.* 这是个新想法，我们一听就喜欢。❑ *From the sound of things, he might well be the same man.* 听起来，他似乎还是原来的那个他。11 → see also **-sounding, sounding** 12 to **sound the alarm** → see **alarm** 13 to **sound the death knell** → see **death knell** 14 **safe and sound** → see **safe**

▶**sound off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **sounds off**, they express their opinions strongly and rather rudely without being asked. (未经邀请)慷慨陈词【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v P +*about/on*] *It is surprising how many people start sounding off about something without really deciding what they think about it.* 居然有那么多人还没有真正确定自己的想法就开始大发议论——这真是令人吃惊。[Also v P]

▶**sound out** PHRASAL VERB If you **sound** someone **out**, you question them in order to find out what their opinion is about something. 试探，探询(…的意见) ❑ [v P n] *He is sounding out Middle Eastern governments on ways to resolve the conflict.* 他正在探询中东国家的政府要如何解决这次冲突。❑ [v n P] *Sound him out gradually. Make sure it is what he really wants.* 要慢慢地打探他的口风，要确保是他的心里话。

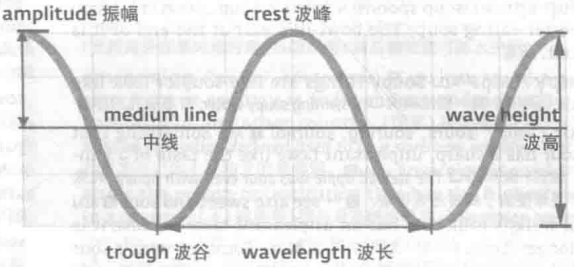
→ see Word Web:**sound**

→ see **concert, ear, echo**

② **sound** /saʊnd/ (**sounder, soundest**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft adv ADJ] If a structure, part of someone's body, or someone's mind is **sound**, it is in good condition or healthy. (身体)健康的；(心智)健全的；(建筑)坚固的 ❑ *When we bought the house, it was structurally sound.* 我们买下这栋房子的时候，它的结构还非常坚固。❑ *Although the car is basically sound, I was worried about certain areas.* 尽管这辆汽车基本状况良好，我还是担心一些地方不够安全。2 ADJ **Sound** advice, reasoning, or evidence is reliable and sensible. (建议、推理或证据)正确的，合理的，可靠的，明智的 ❑ *They are trained nutritionists who can give sound advice on diets.* 他们都是受过训练的营养学家，能够在饮食方面提出合理的建议。❑ *Buy a policy only from an insurance company that is financially sound.* 一定要从财务状况良好的保险公司购买保险。❑ *His reasoning is perfectly sound, but he misses the point.* 他的推理完全正确，但是未切中肯綮。3 ADJ If you describe someone's ideas as **sound**, you mean that you approve of them and think they are correct. (观点)正确的，明智的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I am not sure that this is sound democratic practice.* 我不能肯定这是正确的民主行为。❑ *I think the idea of secularism is a very sound one.* 我认为现世主义的观点非常正确。4 ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is in a **sound** sleep, they are sleeping very deeply. (睡觉)酣的，沉的 ❑ *She had woken me out of a sound sleep.* 她把我从酣睡中叫醒。•ADV [ADV adj] **Sound** is also an adverb. ❑ *He was lying in bed, sound asleep.* 他躺在床上，睡得正香。5 → see also **soundly**

Word Web 话题词汇 sound 声音

Sound is the only form of energy we can hear. It consists of **vibrating** molecules of air. Rapid vibrations called high **frequencies** produce high-pitched sounds. Slower vibrations produce lower frequencies. Sound vibrations travel in waves, just like **waves** in water. Each wave has a **crest** and a **trough**. **Amplitude** is a measure of how high above the medium line a sound wave moves. When a **sound wave** bounces off an object, it produces an **echo**. When an aeroplane reaches **supersonic** speed, it generates **shock waves**. As these waves move toward the ground, a **sonic boom** occurs.



声音是我们唯一能够听到的能量形式，它由振动的空气分子构成。被称作高频的快速振动发出尖啸的声音。较慢的振动则产生较低的频率。声音振动以波的形式传播，正如水中的波浪。任一波都有波峰和波谷。振幅测量的是声波移动的过程中波峰距离中线有多高。声波遇到物体折返时，会产生回声。飞机以超声速飞行时，则会产生冲击波。当冲击波向地面移动时，便会发生声爆。

Thesaurus 同类词 *sound* Also look up:

ADJ. safe, sturdy, undamaged, whole ② 1
logical, valid, wise; (*ant.*) illogical, unreliable ② 2 3

sound|alike /'saundəlaɪk/ (**soundalikes**) also **sound-alike** N-COUNT A **soundalike** is someone, especially a singer, whose voice resembles that of a famous person. 声音(和某位著名人士)相似的人(尤指歌手) ❑ *...an Elvis-soundalike.* 嗓音和猫王很像的人

'sound bar|ri|er N-SING If an aircraft breaks **the sound barrier**, it reaches a speed that is faster than the speed of sound. 声障

sound|bite /'saundbaɪt/ (**soundbites**) also **sound bite, sound-bite** N-COUNT A **soundbite** is a short sentence or phrase, usually from a politician's speech, which is broadcast during a news programme. (通常指新闻节目中引自政客演讲的)简短引述，原话片段

sound|card /'saundkɑ:'d/ (**soundcards**) N-COUNT A **soundcard** is a piece of equipment which can be put into a computer so that the computer can produce music or other sounds. 声卡【COMPUTING 计算机】

'sound ef|fect (**sound effects**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sound effects** are the sounds that are created artificially to make a play more realistic, especially a radio play. (尤指广播剧中的)音响效果

'sound en|gi|neer (**sound engineers**) N-COUNT A **sound engineer** is a person who works in a recording studio or for a radio or television company, and whose job is to alter and balance the levels of different sounds as they are recorded. 音响师【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sound mixer**

sound|ing /'saundɪŋ/ (**soundings**) 1 N-SING **The sounding of** a bell or a horn is the act of causing it to make a sound. (铃或号的)发声，鸣响 ❑ *There were 15 minutes between the first air raid alert and the sounding of the all-clear signal.* 第一次空袭警报和空袭警报解除信号之间间隔了 15 分钟。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you take **soundings**, you try to find out people's opinions on a subject. (收集或征询的)意见 ❑ [+*of*] *She will take soundings of the people's wishes before deciding on a course of action.* 在决定行动方针之前，她会对人们的愿望作一番调查。

-sounding /-saundɪŋ/ 1 COMB **-sounding** combines with adjectives to indicate a quality that a word, phrase, or name seems to have. (与形容词连用)表示"有…声音的"、"听上去…的" ❑ *Many literary academics simply parrot a set of impressive-sounding phrases.* 许多文人只是机械地模仿一套听上去令人印象深刻的说法。❑ *...faraway places with strange-sounding names.* 地名听上去比较奇特的遥远地区 2 → see also **high-sounding**

'sound|ing board (**sounding boards**) N-COUNT If you use someone as a **sounding board**, you discuss your ideas with them in order to get another opinion. 被征询意见者 ❑ *He needed a sounding board rather than thinking alone.* 他需要的是征询别人的意见，而不是独自思考。

sound|less /'saundləs/ ADJ Something that is **soundless** does not make a sound. 无声的；寂静的【LITERARY 文】❑ *My bare feet were soundless over the carpet.* 我赤脚无声无息地走在毯子上。•**sound|less|ly** ADV ❑ *Joe's lips moved soundlessly.* 乔的嘴唇无声地动了动。

sound|ly /'saundli/ 1 ADV [ADV -ed] If someone is **soundly** defeated or beaten, they are severely defeated or beaten. 彻底地；完全地 ❑ *Duke was soundly defeated in this month's Louisiana governor's race.* 杜克在本月的路易斯安那州长竞选中大败而归。2 ADV [ADV -ed] If a decision, opinion, or statement is **soundly** based, there are sensible or reliable reasons behind it. (决定、观点或陈述)正确地，明智地，可靠地【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Changes must be soundly based in economic reality.* 改革必须以经济现状作为切实的依据。3 ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] If you sleep **soundly**, you sleep deeply and do not wake during your sleep. 酣睡地；熟睡地 ❑ *How can he sleep soundly at night?* 他晚上怎么能睡得着觉？ ❑ *She was too soundly asleep to hear Stefano's return.* 她睡得太熟，没有听见斯特凡诺回来。

'sound mix|er (**sound mixers**) N-COUNT A **sound mixer** is a person who works in a recording studio or for a radio or television company, and whose job is to alter and balance the levels of different sounds as they are recorded. 调音员；音响师

sound|proof /'saundpru:f/ (**soundproofs, soundproofing, soundproofed**) also **sound-proof** 1 ADJ A **soundproof** room, door, or window is designed to prevent all sound from getting in or out. 隔音的 ❑ *The studio isn't soundproof.* 这个录音室并不隔音。2 VERB If you **soundproof** a room, you line it with special materials to stop all sound from getting in or out. 使隔音 ❑ [v n] *We've soundproofed our home studio.* 我们已将家里的录音室作了隔音处理。

'sound stage (**sound stages**) also **sound-stage, soundstage** N-COUNT A **sound stage** is a stage or set which is suitable for recording sound, especially for a film. 有声(电影)摄影棚

'sound sys|tem (**sound systems**) N-COUNT A **sound system** is a set of equipment for playing recorded music, or for making a band's music able to be heard by everyone at a concert. 音响系统

sound|track /'saundtræk/ (**soundtracks**) also **sound track** N-COUNT The **soundtrack** of a film is its sound, speech, and music. It is used especially to refer to the music. 声道；电影声带；(尤指)电影配乐

'sound wave (**sound waves**) also **soundwave** N-COUNT **Sound waves** are the waves of energy that we hear as sound. 声波

→ see **sound**

soup /su:p/ (**soups**) N-VAR **Soup** is liquid food made by boiling meat, fish, or vegetables in water. 汤；羹 ❑ *...home-made chicken soup.* 家常的鸡汤

'soup kitch|en (**soup kitchens**) also **soup-kitchen** N-COUNT A **soup kitchen** is a place where homeless people or very poor people are provided with free food. (救济贫民、无家可归者等的)施粥所，施食处

'soup plate (**soup plates**) N-COUNT A **soup plate** is a deep plate

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with a wide edge in which soup is served. 汤盆

'soup spoon (**soup spoons**) N-COUNT A **soup spoon** is a spoon used for eating soup. The bowl-like part at the end of it is round. 汤匙

soupy /'su:pi/ ADJ **Soupy** things are like soup or look like soup. 汤似的；羹一般浓稠的 ❑ *...swirling soupy water.* 打着旋儿的浑水

sour /'saʊəʳ/ (**sours, souring, soured**) 1 ADJ Something that is **sour** has a sharp, unpleasant taste like the taste of a lemon. 酸的；酸味的 ❑ *The stewed apple was sour even with honey.* 炖煮的苹果即便加了蜂蜜还是很酸。 2 → see also **sweet and sour** 3 ADJ **Sour** milk is milk that has an unpleasant taste because it is no longer fresh. (牛奶)变质的，馊的 4 ADJ Someone who is **sour** is bad-tempered and unfriendly. (人)乖戾的，尖酸刻薄的，不友好的 ❑ *She made a sour face in his direction.* 她冲他阴沉着脸。•**sour|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'Leave my mother out of it,' he said sourly.* "不要把我母亲搅进去。"他没好气地说。 5 ADJ If a situation or relationship **turns sour** or **goes sour**, it stops being enjoyable or satisfactory. (状况、关系等)变坏，变糟，不再令人满意 ❑ *Even the European dream is beginning to turn sour.* 甚至连欧洲之梦都开始破灭了。❑ *Their songs are filled with tales of love gone sour.* 他们的歌里充斥着变了味的爱情故事。 6 VERB If a friendship, situation, or attitude **sours** or if something **sours** it, it becomes less friendly, enjoyable, or hopeful. (使)(友谊、局势、态度等)变坏；(使)恶化 ❑ [v n] *If anything sours the relationship, it is likely to be real differences in their world-views.* 如果有什么东西能够破坏这种关系的话，那可能就是他们世界观方面存在的实质性差异。 ❑ [v] *Her mood soured a little.* 她的心情有点差。 7 PHRASE If you refer to someone's attitude as **sour grapes**, you mean that they say that something is worthless or undesirable because they want it themselves but cannot have it. 酸葡萄(喻指由于得不到某物而对其加以贬低的态度)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Page's response to the suggestion that this might be sour grapes because his company lost the bid is: 'Life's too short for that.'* 有人认为这是佩奇的酸葡萄心理在作怪，因为他的公司未能中标，佩奇对此的回应是："人生苦短，谁有闲工夫去耿耿于怀呢？"

→ see **fruit, taste**

source ⇔ /sɔ:ʳs/ (**sources, sourcing, sourced**) 1 N-COUNT The **source** of something is the person, place, or thing which you get it from. 来源；产地 ❑ *Renewable sources of energy must be used where practical.* 必须在可行的地方使用可再生能源。❑ *Tourism, which is a major source of income for the city, may be seriously affected.* 作为该市主要收入来源的旅游业可能会受到严重影响。 2 VERB In business, if a person or firm **sources** a product or a raw material, they find someone who will supply it. 寻找(产品或原料的)货源【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Together they travel the world, sourcing clothes for the small, privately owned company.* 他们一道走遍世界各地，为那家私营小公司寻觅服装货源。❑ [v n] *About 60 per cent of an average car is sourced from outside of the manufacturer.* 一辆普通汽车上大约有 60% 的部件是由制造商以外的其他供应商提供的。[Also v *from* n] 3 N-COUNT A **source** is a person or book that provides information for a news story or for a piece of research. 消息来源；消息人士；(论文中引文的)出处，原始资料 ❑ *Military sources say the boat was heading south at high speed.* 军方称这艘船当时正高速向南行进。 4 N-COUNT The **source of** a difficulty is its cause. (困难的)根源，原因 ❑ [+of] *This gave me a clue as to the source of the problem.* 这件事给我提供了找出问题根源的线索。 5 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **source** of a river or stream is the place where it begins. (河流的)源头 ❑ [+of] *...the source of the Tiber.* 台伯河的源头

→ see **diary, history**

Thesaurus 同类词 *source* Also look up:

N. beginning, origin, root, start 1

'source code (**source codes**) N-VAR **Source code** is the original form of a computer program as it is written by a programmer. It is then converted into code that the computer can understand. 源代码；源码【COMPUTING 计算机】

,sour 'cream also **soured cream** N-UNCOUNT **Sour cream** is cream that has been artificially made sour by being mixed with bacteria. It is used in cooking. (烹调用的)酸奶油，酸酪

south ⇔ /saʊθ/ also **South** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **south** is the direction which is on your right when you are looking towards the direction where the sun rises. 南；南方 ❑ [+of] *The town lies ten miles to the south of here.* 那个小镇位于这里以南 10 英里处。❑ *All around him, from east to west, north to south, the stars glittered in the heavens.* 在他的四周，从东到西，从北向南，苍穹里到处繁星闪闪。 2 N-SING **The south of** a place, country, or region is the part which is in the south. (某个地方、国家、区域的)南部 ❑ [+of] *...holidays in the south of France.* 在法国南部度过的假日 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **south**, you travel towards the south. 向南方；朝南 ❑ *We did an extremely fast U-turn and shot south up the Boulevard St. Michel.* 我们飞快地来了个 180 度的转弯，然后沿着圣米歇尔大道向南疾驰而去。❑ *He went south to climb Taishan, a mountain sacred to the Chinese.* 他南下去爬泰山了，那是中国人心目中一座神圣的山。 4 ADV Something that is **south of** a place is positioned to the south of it. 位于…以南；在…南边 ❑ [+of] *They now own and operate a farm 50 miles south of Rochester.* 他们现在拥有并经营着一家位于罗切斯特以南 50 英里处的农场。❑ [+of] *I was living in a house just south of Market Street.* 我就住在市场街南边的一座房子里。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **south** edge, corner, or part of a place or country is the part which is towards the south. 南面的；南部的；南方的 ❑ *...the south coast of Alderney.* 奥尔德尼岛的南部海岸 6 ADJ **'South'** is used in the names of some countries, states, and regions in the south of a larger area. (用于国家、州或地区等的名称中)南部的 ❑ *Next week the President will visit five South American countries in six days.* 总统将在下周的 6 天时间内访问南美洲的 5 个国家。❑ *...the states of Mississippi and South Carolina.* 密西西比州与南卡罗来纳州 7 ADJ A **south** wind is a wind that blows from the south. (风)来自南方的 8 N-SING **The South** is used to refer to the poorer, less developed countries of the world. 南方国家(指世界上较贫穷、欠发达的国家) ❑ *The debate will pit the industrial North against developing countries in the South.* 这次辩论会将形成北方工业国家与南方发展中国家针锋相对的局面。

south|bound /'saʊθbaʊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Southbound** roads or vehicles lead or are travelling towards the south. (道路)往南的，南向的；(车辆等)向南行的，朝南行驶的 ❑ *...the southbound train from the Scottish Highlands.* 从苏格兰高地出发的南行列车 ❑ *...the southbound carriageway of the M61.* M61 号高速公路上的南向行车道

,south-'east ⇔ also **southeast** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **south-east** is the direction which is halfway between south and east. 东南；东南方 ❑ *The city of Chengdu lies some seven hundred miles to the south-east.* 成都市位于东南方大约 700 英里处。 2 N-SING **The south-east of** a place, country, or region is the part which is in the south-east. (地方、国家或地区的)东南部 ❑ [+of] *...the regional electricity company serving the south-east of England.* 为英格兰东南部服务的区域电力公司 ❑ *The heaviest snowfalls today are expected in the south-east.* 今天最大的降雪预计将出现在东南部地区。 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **south-east**, you travel towards the south-east. 向东南方；朝东南 ❑ *We turned south-east, making for Portoferraio.* 我们转向东南方向，朝费拉约港前进。 4 ADV Something that is **south-east of** a place is positioned to the south-east of it. 位于…的东南方；在…的东南 ❑ [+of] *...the potteries of Iznik, some 120km south-east of Istanbul.* 位于伊斯坦布尔东南大约 120 公里处的伊兹尼克出产的陶器 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **south-east** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the south-east. 东南部的；东南方的 ❑ *...South-East Asia.* 东南亚 ❑ *...an island just off Shetland's south-east coast.* 设得兰群岛东南海岸附近的一个小岛 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **south-east** wind is a wind that blows from the south-east. (风)来自东南方的

,south-'easterly also **southeasterly** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **south-easterly** point, area, or direction is to the south-east or towards the south-east. 在东南的；向东南的

,south-'eastern also **south eastern** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **South-eastern** means in or from the south-east of a region or country. 在(某个地区或国家的)东南部的；来自东南部的 ❑ *...this city on the south-eastern edge of the United States.* 这座位于美国东南边境的城市

south|er|ly /ˈsʌðəˈli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **southerly** point, area, or direction is to the south or towards the south. 朝南的；向南的 ❑ *We set off in a southerly direction.* 我们向南出发了。❑ *...the most southerly areas of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.* 津巴布韦和莫桑比克最南边的地区 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **southerly** wind is a wind that blows from the south. (风)来自南方的

south|ern ↔ /ˈsʌðəˈn/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Southern** means in or from the south of a region, state, or country. 南方的；在南部的；来自南部的 ❑ *The Everglades National Park stretches across the southern tip of Florida.* 大沼泽地国家公园位于佛罗里达州的最南端。❑ *...a place where you can sample southern cuisine.* 可以品尝到南方美食的地方

→ see **globe**

south|ern|er /ˈsʌðəˈnəˈ/ (**southerners**) N-COUNT A **southerner** is a person who was born in or lives in the south of a place or country. 北方人；北部居民 ❑ *Bob Wilson is a Southerner, from Texas.* 鲍勃·威尔逊是南方人，来自得克萨斯州。❑ *Southerners smoke less and drink less than those in other parts of the country.* 与这个国家其他地方的人相比，南方人抽烟和喝酒都比较少。

south|ern|most /ˈsʌðəˈnməʊst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **southernmost** part of an area or the **southernmost** place is the one that is farthest towards the south. 最南的；极南的 ❑ *The ancient province of Satsuma lies in the southernmost part of the Japanese island of Kyushu.* 古老的萨摩省位于日本九州岛最南端。❑ *...Aswan, Egypt's southernmost city.* 阿斯旺——埃及最南端的城市

South Pole N-PROPER The **South Pole** is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the south. 南极

→ see **globe**

south|ward /ˈsaʊθwəˈd/ also **southwards** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft n ADV] **Southward** or **southwards** means towards the south. 向南 ❑ *They drove southward.* 他们驾车南行。❑ *It was a visit that took him to Mogadishu and southwards to Kismayo.* 由于一次访问的缘故，他来到了摩加迪沙，又向南来到基斯马尤。•ADJ **Southward** is also an adjective. ❑ *Instead of her normal southward course towards Alexandria and home, she headed west.* 她没有像往常一样选择前往亚历山大和回家的南行线路，而是向西走了。

south-west ↔ also **southwest** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **south-west** is the direction which is halfway between south and west. 西南；西南方 ❑ *...the village of Popplewell, some six miles to the south-west.* 位于西南方约 6 英里处的波普尔维尔村 2 N-SING The **south-west of** a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the south-west. (地方、国家或地区的)西南部 ❑ [+*of*] *...the mountains in the south west of the U.S.A.* 美国西南部的山脉 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **south-west**, you travel towards the south-west. 向西南方；朝西南 ❑ *We took a plane south-west across the Anatolian plateau to Cappadocia.* 我们乘飞机向着西南方向越过安纳托利亚高原，前往卡帕多西亚。4 ADV Something that is **south-west of** a place is positioned to the south-west of it. 位于…的西南方；在…的西南 ❑ [+*of*] *...a gold mine at Orkney, south-west of Johannesburg.* 位于约翰内斯堡西南奥克尼地区的一座金矿 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **south-west** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the south-west. 西南部的；西南方的 ❑ *...a light aircraft crash near Stranraer in South-West Scotland.* 在苏格兰西南部斯特兰拉尔附近发生的一次轻型飞机的坠机事故 ❑ *...in the south-west corner of my garden.* 在我家花园的西南角 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **south-west** wind is a wind that blows from the south-west. (风)来自西南方的

south-westerly also **southwesterly** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **south-westerly** point, area, or direction is to the south-west or towards the south-west. 在西南方的；西南的；向西南部的 ❑ *...the most south-westerly tip of Scotland.* 苏格兰最西南端

south-western also **south western** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **South-western** means in or from the south-west of a region or country. 在西南方的；西南部的；来自西南部的 ❑ *...towns and villages in south-western Azerbaijan.* 阿塞拜疆西南部的城镇和村庄

sou|venir /ˌsuːvəˈnɪəˈ, AM 美 -ˈnɪr/ (**souvenirs**) N-COUNT A **souvenir** is something which you buy or keep to remind you of a holiday, place, or event. 纪念品；纪念物 ❑ [+*of*] *...a souvenir of the summer of 1992.* 1992 年夏天的一件纪念品

sou'|wes|ter /ˌsaʊˈwestəˈ/ (**sou'westers**) N-COUNT A **sou'wester** is a waterproof hat that is worn especially by sailors in stormy weather. It has a wide brim at the back to keep your neck dry. (尤指海员在暴风雨时戴的)防水帽(其后檐较宽可防水护颈)

sov|er|eign /ˈsɒvrɪn/ (**sovereigns**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sovereign** state or country is independent and not under the authority of any other country. (国家)具有独立主权的 ❑ *The Russian Federation declared itself to be a sovereign republic.* 俄罗斯联邦宣布自己为主权独立的共和国。2 ADJ **Sovereign** is used to describe the person or institution that has the highest power in a country. (人、机构等)拥有最高统治权的 ❑ *Sovereign power will continue to lie with the Supreme People's Assembly.* 最高统治权仍然掌握在最高人民议会手中。3 N-COUNT A **sovereign** is a king, queen, or other royal ruler of a country. 最高统治者；君主；元首 ❑ *In March 1889, she became the first British sovereign to set foot on Spanish soil.* 1889 年 3 月，她成为第一位踏上西班牙领土的英国君主。

sov|er|eign|ty /ˈsɒvrɪnti/ N-UNCOUNT **Sovereignty** is the power that a country has to govern itself or another country or state. (国家的)主权，自主统治权 ❑ *Britain's concern to protect national sovereignty is far from new.* 英国对捍卫国家主权的关切早已不是什么新鲜事了。

So|vi|et /ˈsəʊviət, ˈsɒv-/ (**Soviets**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Soviet** is used to describe something that belonged or related to the former Soviet Union. 苏联的 ❑ *...the former Soviet empire.* 前苏维埃帝国 2 N-PLURAL The **Soviets** were the people of the former Soviet Union. 苏联人 ❑ *In 1957, the Soviets launched Sputnik 1 into outer space.* 1957 年，苏联将“卫星一号”发射到外太空。3 N-COUNT A **soviet** was an elected local, regional, or national council in the former Soviet Union. (苏联的各级)苏维埃，委员会，代表会议

sow

① VERB USES 动词用法
② NOUN USE 名词用法

① **sow** /səʊ/ (**sows, sowing, sowed, sown**) 1 VERB If you **sow** seeds or **sow** an area of land **with** seeds, you plant the seeds in the ground. 播(种)；在…里播(种) ❑ [V n] *Sow the seed in a warm place in February/March.* 2 月或 3 月里把种子播种在温暖的地方。❑ [*be* V-ed +*with*] *Yesterday the field opposite was sown with maize.* 昨天对面的田里播种了玉米。2 VERB If someone **sows** an undesirable feeling or situation, they cause it to begin and develop. 传播；散布；煽动 ❑ [V n] *He cleverly sowed doubts into the minds of his rivals.* 他巧妙地令对手心生疑窦。3 PHRASE If one thing **sows the seeds of** another, it starts the process which leads eventually to the other thing. 播下了…的种子；开始了(某一进程) ❑ *Rich industrialised countries have sown the seeds of global warming.* 富庶的工业国家播下了全球变暖的种子。

② **sow** /saʊ/ (**sows**) N-COUNT A **sow** is an adult female pig. (成年的)母猪

sown /səʊn/ **Sown** is the past participle of **sow**.

soy /sɔɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Soy** flour, butter, or other food is made from soybeans. 大豆【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **soya**

soya /ˈsɔɪə/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Soya** flour, butter, or other food is made from soya beans. 大豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **soy**

soya bean (**soya beans**) N-COUNT **Soya beans** are beans that can be eaten or used to make flour, oil, or soy sauce. 大豆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **soybean**

soy|bean /ˈsɔɪbiːn/ (**soybeans**) also **soy bean** N-COUNT **Soybeans** are the same as **soya beans**. 同 soya bean【AM 美】

soy sauce /ˌsɔɪ ˈsɔːs/ also **soya sauce** N-UNCOUNT **Soy sauce** is a dark brown liquid made from soya beans and used as a flavouring, especially in Chinese cooking. 酱油

spa /spɑː/ (**spas**) 1 N-COUNT A **spa** is a place where water with minerals in it comes out of the ground. People drink the water or go in it in order to improve their health. 温泉疗养地；矿

S

泉疗养地 ❑ *...Fiuggi, a spa town famous for its water.* 菲乌吉——一个以水质绝佳而闻名的温泉疗养城市 ❷ N-COUNT A health **spa** is a kind of hotel where people go to do exercise and have special treatments in order to improve their health. 温泉疗养院；温泉疗养中心

→ see **hotel**

space ◆◆◇ /speɪs/ (**spaces, spacing, spaced**) ❶ N-VAR You use **space** to refer to an area that is empty or available. The area can be any size. For example, you can refer to a large area outside as a large open **space** or to a small area between two objects as a small **space**. 空间；(空余的)地方 ❑ *Under the plan, bits of open space—fields, golf-course borders and small parks–will be preserved.* 在这份规划里，一些开放空间——运动场、高尔夫球场边缘以及小公园——将得以保留。❑ *...cutting down yet more trees to make space for houses.* 砍掉更多的树，腾出空间来盖房子 ❑ *I had plenty of space to write and sew.* 我有足够的空间进行写作和缝纫。❑ *The space underneath could be used as a storage area.* 底下的空间可用作储藏区。❑ *List in the spaces below the specific changes you have made.* 在下面空白处列出你所作的具体改动。❷ N-VAR A particular kind of **space** is the area that is available for a particular activity or for putting a particular kind of thing in. (活动或储藏用的)空间，场所，面积 ❑ *...the high cost of office space.* 办公场所的高额成本 ❑ *Finding a parking space in the summer months is still a virtual impossibility.* 在夏季，几乎还是不可能找到一个停车位。❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft n *of* N] If a place gives a feeling of **space**, it gives an impression of being large and open. 开阔；空旷 ❑ *Large paintings can enhance the feeling of space in small rooms.* 大型油画可以增加小房间的宽敞感。❹ N-UNCOUNT If you give someone **space** to think about something or to develop as a person, you allow them the time and freedom to do this. (思考问题、个人成长所需的)时间，余地，空间 ❑ *You need space to think everything over.* 你需要时间把一切好好地考虑清楚。❺ N-UNCOUNT The amount of **space** for a topic to be discussed in a document is the number of pages available to discuss the topic. (文件中用于讨论某个话题的)版面，篇幅 ❑ *We can't promise to publish a reply as space is limited.* 由于版面有限，我们不能保证把回复登载出来。❻ N-SING A **space of** time is a period of time. 一段(时间)；期间 ❑ [+*of*] *They've come a long way in a short space of time.* 他们在很短的时间之内就大老远地赶了过来。❼ N-UNCOUNT **Space** is the area beyond the Earth's atmosphere, where the stars and planets are. 太空 ❑ *The six astronauts on board will spend ten days in space.* 飞船上的 6 名宇航员将在太空度过 10 天。❑ *...launching satellites into space.* 发射人造卫星进入太空 ❑ *...outer space.* 外层空间 ❽ N-UNCOUNT **Space** is the whole area within which everything exists. 宇宙空间 ❑ *The physical universe is finite in space and time.* 物质世界在时间和空间上是有限的。❾ VERB If you **space** a series of things, you arrange them so that they are not all together but have gaps or intervals of time between them. 分隔；使有间隔 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Women once again are having fewer children and spacing them further apart.* 女性再次减少了生孩子的数量，而且生育相隔也更长了。❑ [v n] *His voice was angry and he spaced the words for emphasis.* 他的声音里透着愤怒，为了强调，他一字一顿。•PHRASAL VERB **Space out** means the same as **space**. space out 同 space ❑ [v n P] *He talks quite slowly and spaces his words out.* 他说得很慢，每个词之间都有停顿。❑ [v P n] *I was spacing out the seedlings into divided trays.* 我正在把那些小嫩苗分装进有分格的盘子里。•**spac|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Generous spacing gives healthier trees and better crops.* 足够大的间距能使树木和庄稼长得更茁壮。❿ → see also **spacing, airspace, breathing space, outer space, personal space** ⓫ PHRASE If you are staring **into space**, you are looking straight in front of you, without actually looking at anything in particular, for example because you are thinking or because you are feeling shocked. 直瞪瞪；茫然(直视) ❑ *He just sat in the dressing-room staring into space.* 他坐在化妆间里，直愣愣地看着前方。

→ see **meteor, moon, satellite**

'space age also **space-age** ❶ N-SING **The space age** is the present period in the history of the world, when travel in space has become possible. 太空时代；航空时代 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **space-age** to describe something that is very modern and makes you think of the technology of the space age. 太空时代的；非常现代的 ❑ *...a space-age tower of steel and glass.* 用钢筋和玻璃建造的非常现代化的塔楼

space|craft /'speɪskrɑːft, -kræft/ (**spacecraft**) N-COUNT A **spacecraft** is a rocket or other vehicle that can travel in space. 航天(飞行)器

,spaced-'out also **spaced out** ADJ Someone who is **spaced-out** feels as if nothing around them is real, usually because they have taken drugs or because they are very tired. (因服用毒品或极度劳累)飘飘然的，产生幻觉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's got this spaced-out look.* 他一副吸毒之后的迷幻模样。

'space flight (**space flights**) N-VAR A **space flight** is a trip into space. 航天；宇宙飞行 ❑ *She made her first and only space flight last September.* 她第一次也是唯一一次宇宙飞行是在去年 9 月。

space|man /'speɪsmæn/ (**spacemen**) N-COUNT A **spaceman** is a male astronaut; used mainly by children. 太空人(主要为儿童用语)

'space probe (**space probes**) N-COUNT A **space probe** is a spacecraft with no people in it which is sent into space in order to study the planets and send information about them back to earth. (不载人)空间探测器

space|ship /'speɪsʃɪp/ (**spaceships**) N-COUNT A **spaceship** is a spacecraft that carries people through space. (航天)飞船

'space shut|tle (**space shuttles**) N-COUNT A **space shuttle** or a **shuttle** is a spacecraft that is designed to travel into space and back to earth several times. 航天飞机

'space sta|tion (**space stations**) N-COUNT A **space station** is a place built for astronauts to live and work in, which is sent into space and then keeps going around the earth. 太空站；航天站；空间站

→ see **satellite**

'space suit (**space suits**) also **spacesuit** N-COUNT A **space suit** is a special protective suit that is worn by astronauts in space. 航天服

'space walk (**space walks**) N-COUNT When an astronaut goes on a **space walk**, he or she leaves the spacecraft and works outside it while floating in space. 太空行走

spacey /'speɪsi/ (**spacier, spaciest**) also **spacy** ADJ You can use **spacey** to describe things, especially music, which seem strange, especially because they are very modern or like things in a dream. (尤指音乐)缥缈虚幻的，荒诞无稽的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...brilliant, spacey guitar sounds.* 华丽而缥缈的吉他声

spac|ing /'speɪsɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Spacing** refers to the way that typing or printing is arranged on a page, especially in relation to the amount of space that is left between words or lines. 字距；行距 ❑ *Please type or write clearly in double spacing on one side of A4 paper only.* 请用 A4 纸、以双倍行距单面打印或誊抄，字迹务必清晰。❷ → see also **space**

spa|cious /'speɪʃəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **spacious** room or other place is large in size or area, so that you can move around freely in it. 广阔的；宽敞的 ❑ *The house has a spacious kitchen and dining area.* 这座房子有一个宽敞的厨房和用餐区。

spacy /'speɪsi/ → see **spacey**

spade /speɪd/ (**spades**) ❶ N-COUNT A **spade** is a tool used for digging, with a flat metal blade and a long handle. 铲；锹 ❑ *...a garden spade.* 园艺铲 ❑ *The girls happily played in the sand with buckets and spades.* 女孩子们拿着桶和铲子在沙滩上快活地玩耍。❷ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Spades** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more black symbols: ♠. (纸牌中的)黑桃 ❑ *...the ace of spades.* 黑桃 A •N-COUNT A **spade** is a playing card of this suit. (一张)黑桃牌 ❸ PHRASE If you say that someone **calls a spade a spade**, you mean that they speak clearly and directly about things, even embarrassing or unpleasant things. 有啥说啥；直言不讳【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *I'm not at all secretive, and I'm pretty good at calling a spade a spade.* 我不会遮遮掩掩，我喜欢直言不讳。

spade|work /'speɪdwɜːk/ N-SING **The spadework** is the uninteresting work that has to be done as preparation before you can start a project or activity. (计划、活动等开始之前需要做的)艰

苦枯燥的准备工作 ❑ *It is now that the spadework has to be done to lay firm foundations for later success.* 现在应该着手做一些准备工作以便为日后的成功打下坚实基础。

spa|ghet|ti /spə'geti/ N-UNCOUNT **Spaghetti** is a type of pasta. It looks like long pieces of string and is usually served with a sauce. 意大利式细面条

spa|ghet|ti 'west|ern (**spaghetti westerns**) N-COUNT A **spaghetti western** is a film made in Europe, usually by an Italian director, about life in the American Wild West. 意式西部片（通常由意大利导演在欧洲摄制的美国西部片）

spake /speɪk/ **Spake** is the very old-fashioned form of the past tense of **speak**. （speak 的过去式过时用法）

spam /spæm/ (**spams, spamming, spammed**)

The form **Spam** can also be used for meaning 1. 拼写 Spam 亦用于义项 1。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Spam** is a cooked meat product made from pork and ham. 斯帕姆午餐肉【TRADEMARK 商标】 2 VERB In computing, to **spam** people or organizations means to send unwanted e-mails to a large number of them, usually as advertising. 向…群发垃圾邮件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *...programs that let you spam the newspapers.* 能够向各家报纸群发垃圾邮件的程序 •N-VAR **Spam** is also a noun. ❑ *...a small group of people fighting the spam plague.* 与泛滥成灾的垃圾邮件作斗争的一小群人 •**spam|ming** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The consultant who suggested using spamming to raise the company's profile has been fired.* 建议用群发邮件的方法来提升公司形象的那个顾问已经被解雇了。•**spam|mer** (**spammers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The real culprits are the spammers.* 真正的罪魁祸首是垃圾邮件的发送者。

→ see **advertising**

span /spæn/ (**spans, spanning, spanned**) 1 N-COUNT A **span** is the period of time between two dates or events during which something exists, functions, or happens. 间隔；期间 ❑ [+of] *The batteries had a life span of six hours.* 这些电池的寿命为 6 小时。❑ *Gradually the time span between sessions will increase.* 会议之间的间隔将逐渐延长。 2 N-COUNT Your concentration **span** or your attention **span** is the length of time you are able to concentrate on something or be interested in it. （注意力的）持续时间 ❑ *His ability to absorb information was astonishing, but his concentration span was short.* 他吸收信息的能力令人吃惊，但是他的注意力持续时间很短。 3 VERB [no passive] If something **spans** a long period of time, it lasts throughout that period of time or relates to that whole period of time. 持续；跨越；贯穿 ❑ [v n] *His professional career spanned 16 years.* 他的职业生涯持续了 16 年。❑ [v n] *The film, spanning almost a quarter-century, tells the story of Henry Hill.* 这部时间跨度将近四分之一世纪的影片讲述的是亨利·希尔的故事。 4 VERB [no passive] If something **spans** a range of things, all those things are included in it. 包括；遍及 ❑ [v n] *Bernstein's compositions spanned all aspects of music, from symphonies to musicals.* 伯恩斯坦创作的乐曲涉及了从交响乐到音乐剧等音乐的各个方面。 5 N-COUNT The **span** of something that extends or is spread out sideways is the total width of it from one end to the other. 宽度；宽幅 ❑ *It is a very pretty butterfly, with a 2 inch wing span.* 这是一只非常美丽的蝴蝶，翼展为 2 英寸。 6 VERB A bridge or other structure that **spans** something such as a river or a valley stretches right across it. （桥等建筑物）横跨，跨越 ❑ [v n] *Travellers get from one side to the other by walking across a footbridge that spans a little stream.* 游客通过一座横跨小溪的步行桥从一边来到另一边。 7 → see also **spick and span**

→ see **bridge**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *span* with:

N. **life** span 寿命，**time** span 时间跨度 1
attention span 注意力持续时间 2
span **years** 持续数年 3
ADJ. **brief** span 短暂的间隔 1
short span 短时间；较短的跨距 1 5

span|gle /'spæŋg°l/ (**spangles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spangles** are small pieces of shiny metal or plastic which are used to decorate clothing or hair. 闪闪发光的饰片（或亮片）❑ *...robes that glittered with spangles.* 缀满闪闪发光的饰片的袍子

span|gled /'spæŋg°ld/ ADJ Something that is **spangled** is covered with small shiny objects. 装饰着小亮片的 ❑ *...spangled, backless dresses.* 亮片闪闪的露背裙

span|gly /'spæŋgli/ ADJ **Spangly** clothes are decorated with a lot of small shiny objects. （衣服）装饰着小亮片的 ❑ *He certainly liked spangly jackets.* 他肯定喜欢缀着闪闪亮片的夹克。

Span|iard /'spænjə'd/ (**Spaniards**) N-COUNT A **Spaniard** is a Spanish citizen, or a person of Spanish origin. 西班牙人；西班牙裔人

span|iel /'spænjəl/ (**spaniels**) N-COUNT A **spaniel** is a type of dog with long ears that hang down. 猎鹬犬（枪猎犬，具长垂耳）

Span|ish /'spænɪʃ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Spanish** means belonging or relating to Spain, or to its people, language, or culture. 西班牙的；西班牙人的；西班牙语（或文化）的 ❑ *...a Spanish sherry.* 西班牙雪利酒 ❑ *...the Spanish Ambassador.* 西班牙大使 2 N-PLURAL The **Spanish** are the people of Spain. 西班牙人 3 N-UNCOUNT **Spanish** is the main language spoken in Spain, and in many countries in South and Central America. 西班牙语

spank /spæŋk/ (**spanks, spanking, spanked**) VERB If someone **spanks** a child, they punish them by hitting them on the bottom several times with their hand. （用手）打（小孩）的屁股 ❑ [v n] *When I used to do that when I was a kid, my mom would spank me.* 我还是个孩子的时候常常干那种事，每次妈妈总是打我的屁股。

spank|ing /'spæŋkɪŋ/ (**spankings**) 1 N-COUNT If someone gives a child a **spanking**, they punish them by hitting them on the bottom several times with their hand. （作为惩罚的）打屁股 ❑ *Andrea gave her son a sound spanking.* 安德烈娅给了儿子结结实实一顿打。 2 ADV [ADV adj] If you describe something as **spanking** new, **spanking** clean, or **spanking** white, you mean that it is very new, very clean, or very white. 非常；极其【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *...a spanking new Mercedes.* 崭新的梅赛德斯汽车

span|ner /'spænə'/ (**spanners**) 1 N-COUNT A **spanner** is a metal tool whose end fits round a nut so that you can turn it to loosen or tighten it. 扳手；扳钳【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **wrench, monkey wrench**

2 PHRASE If someone **throws a spanner in the works**, they prevent something happening smoothly in the way that it was planned, by causing a problem or difficulty. 从中捣乱；横加阻拦；搅局【BRIT 英】❑ *A bad result is sure to throw a spanner in the works.* 糟糕的成绩肯定会坏事的。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **throw a wrench, throw a monkey wrench**

→ see **tool**

spar /spɑ:'/ (**spars, sparring, sparred**) 1 VERB If you **spar with** someone, you box using fairly gentle blows instead of hitting your opponent hard, either when you are training or when you want to test how quickly your opponent reacts. （拳击中为练习或试探对手反应快慢而）轻拳出击 ❑ [v +with] *With protective gear on you can spar with a partner.* 戴上护具后可以和对手练习轻拳出击。❑ [v] *They sparred for a moment, on the brink of a full fight.* 他们互相推搡了一会儿，眼看就要大打出手了。 2 VERB If you **spar with** someone, you argue with them but not in an aggressive or serious way. 争论，争辩，拌嘴（但不动真格）❑ [v +with] *Over the years he sparred with his friend Jesse Jackson over political tactics.* 这些年以来，他一直跟他的朋友杰西·杰克逊为政治手腕的问题争论不休。❑ [v] *They had always gotten along, even when they sparred.* 他们一直很合得来，甚至拌嘴的时候也是如此。

spare ✦✧ /speə'/ (**spares, sparing, spared**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **spare** to describe something that is the same as things that you are already using, but that you do not need yet and are keeping ready in case another one is needed. 备用的；预备的 ❑ *Don't forget to take a few spare batteries.* 别忘了带上几节备用电池。❑ *He could have taken a spare key.* 他本该带上一把备用钥匙的。❑ *The wagons carried spare ammunition.* 大货车载着备用的弹药。•N-COUNT **Spare** is also a noun. ❑ *Give me the trunk key and I'll*

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get the spare. 把行李箱的钥匙给我，我去拿一下备胎。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **spare** to describe something that is not being used by anyone, and is therefore available for someone to use. 剩下的；多余的；空闲的 ❑ *The spare bedroom is on the second floor.* 闲置的卧室在三楼。 ❑ *There was hardly a spare inch of space to be found.* 几乎找不到一丁点儿空余的地方。 3 VERB [only to-inf] If you have something such as time, money, or space **to spare**, you have some extra time, money, or space that you have not used or which you do not need. 剩余，剩下（时间、金钱或空间） ❑ [v] *You got here with ninety seconds to spare.* 你到这里的时候还剩 90 秒钟。 ❑ [v] *It's not as if he has money to spare.* 他又没有什么余钱。 4 VERB If you **spare** time or another resource **for** a particular purpose, you make it available for that purpose. 抽出，拨出（金钱或其他资源） ❑ [v n] *She said that she could only spare 35 minutes for our meeting.* 她说她只能抽出 35 分钟时间参加我们的会议。 ❑ [v n] *He suggested that his country could not spare the troops for such an operation.* 他暗示说他的国家无法抽调军队参与这样的行动。 5 VERB [usu passive] If a person or a place **is spared**, they are not harmed, even though other people or places have been. 使免遭伤害；使幸免【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [be V-ed] *We have lost everything, but thank God, our lives have been spared.* 我们已经失去了一切，不过谢天谢地，总算是保住了性命。 6 VERB If you **spare** someone an unpleasant experience, you prevent them from suffering it. 不让…难堪（或难过） ❑ [v n n] *I wanted to spare Frances the embarrassment of discussing this subject.* 讨论这个话题太尴尬，我不想让弗朗西斯难堪。 ❑ [v n] *She's just trying to spare Shawna's feelings.* 她只是想尽量不让肖娜难过。 7 → see also **sparing** 8 PHRASE If you **spare a thought for** an unfortunate person, you make an effort to think sympathetically about them and their bad luck. 可怜一下（不幸的人） ❑ *Spare a thought for the nation's shopkeepers—consumer sales slid again in May.* 可怜一下这个国家的小店主吧——5 月份消费品的销售量又下滑了。

Thesaurus 同类词 *spare* Also look up:

ADJ. additional, backup, emergency, extra, reserve 1 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spare* with:

N. spare **change** 多余的零钱，spare **equipment** 备用设备 1
spare **bedroom** 闲置的卧室 2
a moment to spare 空闲时间，**time to** spare 余闲 3
spare *someone's* **life** 保全某人的性命 5

ˌspare ˈpart (**spare parts**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spare parts** are parts that you can buy separately to replace old or broken parts in a piece of equipment. They are usually parts that are designed to be easily removed or fitted. 备用零件；零配件

ˌspare ˈroom (**spare rooms**) N-COUNT A **spare room** is a bedroom which is kept especially for visitors to sleep in. （专门供客人使用的）备用卧室；客房

ˌspare ˈtime N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Your **spare time** is the time during which you do not have to work and you can do whatever you like. 业余时间 ❑ *In her spare time she read books on cooking.* 业余时间里她看一些烹饪方面的书籍。

ˌspare ˈtyre (spare tyres)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spare tire**

1 N-COUNT A **spare tyre** is a wheel with a tyre on it that you keep in your car in case you get a flat tyre and need to replace one of your wheels. 备用轮胎 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as having a **spare tyre**, you mean that they are fat around the waist. 腰部赘肉【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】

ˌspare ˈwheel (**spare wheels**) N-COUNT A **spare wheel** is a wheel with a tyre on it that you keep in your car in case you get a flat tyre and need to replace one of your wheels. 备用轮胎【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spare tire**

spar|ing /ˈspeərɪŋ/ ADJ Someone who is **sparing with** something uses it or gives it only in very small quantities. 节约的；俭省的 ❑ *Her sparing use of make-up only seemed to enhance her classically beautiful features.* 一点淡妆反而增添了她五官的古典韵味。 **•spar|ing|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Medication is used sparingly.* 用药很节省。

spark ♦∞ /spɑːk/ (**sparks, sparking, sparked**) 1 N-COUNT A **spark** is a tiny bright piece of burning material that flies up from something that is burning. 火花；火星 ❑ *The fire gradually got bigger and bigger. Sparks flew off in all directions.* 火越燃越烈，火星四溅。 2 N-COUNT A **spark** is a flash of light caused by electricity. It often makes a loud sound. 电火花 ❑ *He passed an electric spark through a mixture of gases.* 他让一束电火花穿过了一团混合气体。 3 VERB If something **sparks**, sparks of fire or light come from it. 发出火花；闪光 ❑ [v] *The wires were sparking above me.* 电线在我头顶上方冒着火花。 ❑ [v prep] *I stared into the flames of the fire as it sparked to life.* 火光在闪烁，我注视着熊熊燃烧的烈焰。 4 VERB If a burning object or electricity **sparks** a fire, it causes a fire. 引起（大火） ❑ [v n] *A dropped cigarette may have sparked the fire.* 可能是丢弃的烟头导致了这场大火。 5 N-COUNT A **spark of** a quality or feeling, especially a desirable one, is a small but noticeable amount of it. 微量；一点点 ❑ [+of] *His music lacked that vital spark of imagination.* 他的音乐缺少至关重要的那一点想象力。 6 VERB If one thing **sparks** another, the first thing causes the second thing to start happening. 触发；引发 ❑ [v n] *What was it that sparked your interest in motoring?* 是什么让你对开车产生了兴趣？ ❑ [v-ed] *...a row sparked by a comment about his sister.* 由对他姐姐的一句评价引发的争吵 •PHRASAL VERB **Spark off** means the same as **spark**. spark off 同 spark ❑ [v n P] *That incident sparked it off.* 那次事件引发了这件事。 ❑ [v P n] *His book, Animal Liberation, sparked off a revolution in the way we think about animals.* 他的著作《动物解放》引发了一场关于我们该如何看待动物的思想革命。 7 → see also **bright spark** 8 PHRASE If **sparks fly** between people, they discuss something in an excited or angry way. 激烈争论；热烈讨论 ❑ *They are not afraid to tackle the issues or let the sparks fly when necessary.* 他们不怕应对这些问题，也不怕必要时来一番激烈的争论。

▶spark off → see **spark** 6

→ see **engine, fire**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spark* with:

N. spark **from a fire** 火星 1
spark **conflict** 引发冲突，spark **debate** 引发辩论，spark **interest** 引起关注，spark **a reaction** 引发反应 6
V. **ignite a** spark 引起一点儿，**provide a** spark 提供一点儿 3

spar|kle /ˈspɑːkəl/ (**sparkles, sparkling, sparkled**) 1 VERB If something **sparkles**, it is clear and bright and shines with a lot of very small points of light. 闪闪发光；闪耀 ❑ [v] *The jewels on her fingers sparkled.* 她手指上戴的珠宝闪闪发光。 ❑ [v] *His bright eyes sparkled.* 他一双明眸炯炯有神。 ❑ [v-ing] *...the sparkling blue waters of the ocean.* 波光粼粼的蓝色海洋 •N-UNCOUNT **Sparkle** is also a noun. ❑ *...the sparkle of coloured glass.* 有色玻璃的闪光 2 N-COUNT **Sparkles** are small points of light caused by light reflecting off a clear bright surface. 闪光点；亮点 ❑ *...sparkles of light.* 光亮点 ❑ *There was a sparkle in her eye that could not be hidden.* 她眼中闪烁着一丝无法掩藏的光。 3 VERB Someone who **sparkles** is lively, intelligent, and witty. 聪明活泼；机智诙谐；才华横溢【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ [v] *She sparkles, and has as much zest as a person half her age.* 她才华横溢，而且像只有她一半岁数的年轻人一样充满热情。 •N-UNCOUNT **Sparkle** is also a noun. ❑ *There was little sparkle in their performance.* 他们的表演缺乏亮点。 **•spar|kling** ADJ ❑ *He is sparkling and versatile in front of the camera.* 镜头前的他光彩照人，多才多艺。 4 → see also **sparkling**

spar|kler /ˈspɑːklə/ (**sparklers**) N-COUNT A **sparkler** is a small firework that you can hold as it burns. It looks like a piece of thick wire and burns with a lot of small bright sparks. （可点燃后拿在手上的）烟花棒

spar|kling /ˈspɑːklɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sparkling** drinks are slightly fizzy. （饮料）起泡的 ❑ *...a glass of sparkling wine.* 一杯葡萄汽酒 ❑ *...a new lightly sparkling drink.* 一杯刚刚斟上的微微冒着泡的饮料 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a company is described as having **sparkling** figures or **sparkling** results, it has performed very well and made a lot of money. （公司业绩）斐然的，辉煌的【JOURNALISM

新闻】❑ *Top retailer Marks & Spencer has romped in with another set of sparkling results.* 零售巨头玛莎百货再次凭借一系列耀眼的业绩轻松胜出。❸ → see also **sparkle**

spar|kly /'spɑ:'kli/ ADJ **Sparkly** things sparkle. 闪闪发光的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a sparkly toy necklace.* 闪闪发光的玩具项链 ❑ *Her eyes were sparkly.* 她的眼睛闪闪发亮。

'spark plug (**spark plugs**) N-COUNT A **spark plug** is a device in the engine of a motor vehicle, which produces electric sparks to make the petrol burn. 火花塞

sparky /'spɑ:'ki/ (**sparkier, sparkiest**) ADJ **Sparky** people or events are lively and entertaining. 活泼的；活跃的；充满活力的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She's a terrific, sparky girl.* 她是个非常不错的女孩，活泼而开朗。

'spar|ring part|ner (**sparring partners**) ❶ N-COUNT A boxer's **sparring partner** is another boxer who he or she fights regularly in training. (拳击手的)练习对手，陪练 ❷ N-COUNT Your **sparring partner** is a person with whom you regularly have friendly arguments. 进行友好争论(或辩论)的对手

spar|row /'spærəʊ/ (**sparrows**) N-COUNT A **sparrow** is a small brown bird that is very common in Britain. 麻雀

sparse /spɑ:'s/ (**sparser, sparsest**) ADJ Something that is **sparse** is small in number or amount and spread out over an area. 稀少的；稀疏的 ❑ *Many slopes are rock fields with sparse vegetation.* 许多山坡都是石头地，植被稀疏。❑ *Traffic was sparse on the highway.* 公路上车流稀少。•**sparse|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *...the sparsely populated interior region, where there are few roads.* 人口分散、公路稀少的内地

spar|tan /'spɑ:'tᵊn/ ADJ A **spartan** lifestyle or existence is very simple or strict, with no luxuries. (生活方式)简朴的，清苦的 ❑ *Their spartan lifestyle prohibits a fridge or a phone.* 他们过着清苦的生活，连电冰箱和电话都不用。

spasm /'spæzəm/ (**spasms**) ❶ N-VAR [oft *into* N] A **spasm** is a sudden tightening of your muscles, which you cannot control. 痉挛；抽搐 ❑ *A muscular spasm in the coronary artery can cause a heart attack.* 冠状动脉的肌肉痉挛可能导致心脏病。❑ *A lack of magnesium causes muscles to go into spasm.* 缺镁会导致肌肉痉挛。❷ N-COUNT A **spasm** is a sudden strong pain or unpleasant emotion which lasts for a short period of time. (剧痛或不愉快情感的)阵发，迸发【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*of*] *A spasm of pain brought his thoughts back to the present.* 一阵剧痛把他的思绪拉回到了现在。

spas|mod|ic /spæz'mɒdɪk/ ADJ Something that is **spasmodic** happens suddenly, for short periods of time, and at irregular intervals. 间歇的；一阵阵的 ❑ *He managed to stifle the spasmodic sobs of panic rising in his throat.* 他惊慌得差点哭了起来，不过还是竭力克制住了。

spas|tic /'spæstɪk/ (**spastics**) ADJ Someone who is **spastic** is born with a disability which makes it difficult for them to control their muscles, especially in their arms and legs. Most people now refer to someone with this disability as having **cerebral palsy**. 患痉挛性麻痹症的【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】•N-COUNT A **spastic** is someone who is spastic. 痉挛性麻痹症患者【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

spat /spæt/ (**spats**) ❶ **Spat** is the past tense and past participle of **spit**. ❷ N-COUNT A **spat** between people, countries, or organizations is a disagreement between them. 小争吵；口角；争执 ❑ *...a spat between America and Germany over interest rates and currencies.* 美国与德国在利率与货币方面的争端

spate /speɪt/ (**spates**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **spate of** things, especially unpleasant things, is a large number of them that happen or appear within a short period of time. 大批，一连串，一阵(尤指令人不快之物) ❑ [+*of*] *...the recent spate of attacks on horses.* 最近发生的一连串袭马事件

spa|tial /'speɪʃᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Spatial** is used to describe things relating to areas. 空间的；与空间有关的 ❑ *...the spatial distribution of black employment and population in South Africa.* 南非黑人就业与人口的空间分布 ❑ *...spatial constraints.* 空间的限制 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] Your **spatial** ability is your ability to see and understand the relationships between shapes, spaces, and areas. 空间感的；空间意识的 ❑ *His manual dexterity and fine spatial skills were wasted on routine tasks.* 他手巧，空间感也好，干的却是事务性工作，真是可惜了。❑ *...spatial awareness.* 空间意识

spat|ter /'spætə'/ (**spatters, spattering, spattered**) VERB If a liquid **spatters** a surface or you **spatter** a liquid over a surface, drops of the liquid fall on an area of the surface. 溅；洒 ❑ [v prep] *He stared at the rain spattering on the glass.* 他凝视着雨点溅落在玻璃上。❑ [v n prep] *Gently turn the fish, being careful not to spatter any hot butter on yourself.* 轻轻地把鱼翻过来，小心别把滚烫的黄油溅到自己身上。❑ [v n] *Blood spattered the dark concrete.* 鲜血溅落在黑色的水泥地上。

-spattered /-spætə'd/ COMB **-spattered** is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate that a liquid has spattered onto something. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"溅满…的" ❑ *...the blood-spattered body.* 血迹斑斑的尸体

spatu|la /'spætʃʊlə/ (**spatulas**) N-COUNT A **spatula** is an object like a knife with a wide, flat blade. Spatulas are used in cooking. (烹调用的)刮刀，刮勺，刮铲 ❑ *Spoon the batter into the prepared pan, smoothing over the top with a spatula.* 将面糊舀入备好的平底锅中，用刮铲将表面抹平。

spawn /spɔ:n/ (**spawns, spawning, spawned**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] **Spawn** is a soft, jelly-like substance containing the eggs of fish, or of animals such as frogs. (鱼、蛙等产下的)卵 ❑ *...her passion for collecting frog spawn.* 她对采集蛙卵的热爱 ❷ VERB When fish or animals such as frogs **spawn**, they lay their eggs. (鱼、蛙等)产卵 ❑ [v] *...fish species like salmon and trout which go upstream, spawn and then die.* 诸如鲑鱼和鳟鱼这样洄游产卵后死去的鱼类 ❸ VERB If something **spawns** something else, it causes it to happen or to be created. 产生；造成；引起【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Tyndall's inspired work spawned a whole new branch of science.* 由廷德尔富有创见的著作发展出了一个崭新的科学分支。

spay /speɪ/ (**spays, spaying, spayed**) VERB [usu passive] When a female animal **is spayed**, it has its ovaries removed so that it cannot become pregnant. 切除(雌畜)的卵巢 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *All bitches should be spayed unless being used for breeding.* 除非是用作种犬，所有的母犬都应摘除卵巢。

speak ♦♦♦ /spi:k/ (**speaks, speaking, spoke, spoken**) ❶ VERB When you **speak**, you use your voice in order to say something. 说话；讲话 ❑ [v] *He tried to speak, but for once, his voice had left him.* 他想说话，却一时语塞。❑ [v +*to*] *I rang the hotel and spoke to Louie.* 我打电话到酒店，跟路易通了话。❑ [v +*with*] *She says she must speak with you at once.* 她说她必须立刻跟你谈谈。❑ [v +*of/about*] *She cried when she spoke of Oliver.* 她提起奥利弗的时候哭了。❑ [v n] *...as I spoke these idiotic words.* 当我说这些傻话的时候 •**spo|ken** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...a marked decline in the standards of written and spoken English in Britain.* 英国英语写作和口语水平的明显下降 ❷ VERB When someone **speaks to** a group of people, they make a speech. 发言；演说 ❑ [v +*to*] *When speaking to the seminar Mr Franklin spoke of his experience, gained on a recent visit to Trinidad.* 在研讨会上发言的时候，富兰克林先生谈到了他最近游览特立尼达的经历。❑ [v] *He's determined to speak at the Democratic Convention.* 他决定在民主党大会上发言。❑ [v +*of*] *The President spoke of the need for territorial compromise.* 总统谈到了在领土问题上达成和解的必要性。❸ VERB If you **speak for** a group of people, you make their views and demands known, or represent them. 代表…讲话；充当…的代言人 ❑ [v +*for*] *He said it was the job of the Church to speak for the underprivileged.* 他说，为贫困群体说话是教会的义务。❑ [v +*for*] *I speak for all 7,000 members of our organization.* 我代表本组织的 7,000 名成员发言。❹ VERB If you **speak** a foreign language, you know the language and are able to have a conversation in it. (会)讲，说(外语) ❑ [v n] *He doesn't speak English.* 他不会讲英语。❺ VERB People sometimes mention something that has been written by saying what the author **speaks of**. (在文中)谈起，提到 ❑ [v +*of*] *Throughout the book Liu speaks of the abuse of Party power.* 刘在整本书中都谈到了党权滥用问题。❑ [v +*as*] *St Paul speaks of the body as the 'temple of the Holy Spirit'.* 圣保罗把身体描述为"圣灵的宫殿"。❻ VERB [with neg] If two people **are not speaking**, they no longer talk to each other because they have quarrelled. (吵架之后)不说话，不搭理 ❑ [v +*to*] *He is not speaking to his mother because of her*

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friendship with his ex-wife. 因为母亲和前妻仍旧保持着友好的关系，他便不再和母亲说话。❑ [V] *The co-stars are still not speaking.* 两位联袂主演的明星仍然互不理睬。 **7** VERB [no cont] If you say that something **speaks for itself**, you mean that its meaning or quality is so obvious that it does not need explaining or pointing out. 不言而喻 ❑ [V +*for*] *...the figures speak for themselves—low order books, bleak prospects at home and a worsening outlook for exports.* 这些数字本身就说明了问题——订单订购量低，国内销售前景惨淡，出口形势日趋恶化。 **8** → see also **speaking** **9** CONVENTION If you say '**Speak for yourself**' when someone has said something, you mean that what they have said is only their opinion or applies only to them. 你说的只是你的看法；这只是你的意见【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'We're not blaming you,' Kate said. 'Speak for yourself,' Boris muttered.* "我们没有怪你。"凯特说。"也就是你这么想。"鲍里斯嘟囔道。 **10** PHRASE If a person or thing is **spoken for** or **has been spoken for**, someone has claimed them or asked for them, so no one else can have them. 已被预订；早已订购；已经许给别人 ❑ *She'd probably drop some comment about her 'fiancé' into the conversation so that he'd think she was already spoken for.* 她可能会在谈话的时候不着痕迹地对她的"未婚夫"作些评论，这样他便会认为她已经名花有主了。 **11** PHRASE Nothing **to speak of** means 'hardly anything' or 'only unimportant things'. (没什么)值得一提 ❑ *They have no weaponry to speak of.* 他们没有什么武器值得炫耀。❑ *'Any fresh developments?'—'Nothing to speak of.'* "有什么新进展了吗？"——"谈不上什么新进展。" **12** PHRASE If you **speak well of** someone or **speak highly of** someone, you say good things about them. If you **speak ill of** someone, you criticize them. 说…的好话 / 坏话；称赞 / 批评 ❑ *Both spoke highly of the Russian president.* 双方均盛赞俄罗斯总统。❑ *It seemed she found it difficult to speak ill of anyone.* 她似乎觉得说别人的坏话很难。 **13** PHRASE You use **so to speak** to draw attention to the fact that you are describing or referring to something in a way that may be amusing or unusual rather than completely accurate. 可以说；可谓 ❑ *I ought not to tell you but I will, since you're in the family, so to speak.* 我本来不该告诉你的，但我还是要这么做，因为好歹你是家里的一员。 **14** PHRASE If you are **on speaking terms with** someone, you are quite friendly with them and often talk to them. 见面交谈的；相识的 ❑ *For a long time her mother and her grandmother had hardly been on speaking terms.* 很久以来，她的母亲和外婆几乎不怎么说话。[Also +*with*] **15** to **speak** your **mind** → see **mind** **16** to **speak volumes** → see **volume**

▶**speak out** PHRASAL VERB If you **speak out** against something or in favour of something, you say publicly that you think it is bad or good. 公开表白；大胆说出 ❑ [V P prep] *As tempers rose, he spoke out strongly against some of the radical ideas for selling off state-owned property.* 随着火气越来越大，他公开对出售国有资产的一些激进观点表示强烈反对。❑ [V P] *Even then, she continued to speak out at rallies around the country.* 即便到了那个时候，她还继续在全国各地的集会上公开发言。

▶**speak up** **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **speak up**, you say something, especially to defend a person or protest about something, rather than just saying nothing. (尤指为某人辩护或抗议某事)大胆地说，公开表态 ❑ [V P +*for*] *Uncle Herbert never argued, never spoke up for himself.* 赫伯特叔叔从不与人争吵，也从不为自己辩护。 **2** PHRASAL VERB [no cont] If you ask someone to **speak up**, you are asking them to speak more loudly. 大声说；提高嗓门 ❑ [V P] *I'm quite deaf—you'll have to speak up.* 我耳背——你得大声说。

Thesaurus 同类词 *speak* Also look up:

V. articulate, communicate, declare, talk **1**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *speak* with:

ADV. speak **clearly** 清晰地讲话，speak **directly** 直接地说，speak **louder** 说大声点，speak **slowly** 慢慢地讲话 **1**
speak **freely** 畅所欲言，speak **publicly** 公开地说 **1** **2**
N. **chance to** speak 说话的机会，**opportunity to** speak 发言的机会，speak **the truth** 说出真相 **1** **2**
speak **English/French/Spanish** 说英语 / 法语 / 西班牙语，speak **a (foreign) language** 说一门(外国)语言 **4**

-speak /-spi:k/ COMB **-speak** is used to form nouns which refer to the kind of language used by a particular person or by people involved in a particular activity. You use **-speak** when you disapprove of this kind of language because it is difficult for other people to understand. (构成名词)表示"…语言"、"…术语"、"…行话"【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Unfortunately, the simplicity of this message is almost lost within his constant management-speak.* 不幸的是，这条原本简单明了的信息经他那惯常的官腔一说简直不知所云。

speak|easy /'spi:ki:zi/ (**speakeasies**) N-COUNT A **speakeasy** was a place where people could buy alcoholic drinks illegally in the United States between 1920 and 1933, when alcohol was forbidden. (1920 年到 1933 年美国禁酒时期)非法经营的酒店

speak|er ♦◇ /'spi:kəʳ/ (**speakers**) **1** N-COUNT A **speaker** at a meeting, conference, or other gathering is a person who is making a speech or giving a talk. 发言人；演讲者；演说家 ❑ *Among the speakers at the gathering was Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.* 与会的发言人中有财政部长尼古拉斯·布雷迪。❑ *He was not a good speaker.* 他不擅长演讲。 **2** N-COUNT [n N] A **speaker of** a particular language is a person who speaks it, especially one who speaks it as their first language. 讲某种语言的人 ❑ *...in the Ukraine, where a fifth of the population are Russian speakers.* 在乌克兰，有五分之一的人口说俄语 ❑ [+*of*] *The Department has a growing section which teaches English to speakers of other languages.* 这个系有一个日益壮大的教研组负责向操其他语言的人教授英语。 **3** → see also **native speaker** **4** N-PROPER; N-COUNT In the parliament or legislature of many countries, the **Speaker** is the person who is in charge of meetings. (议会或立法机构的)议长 ❑ *...the Speaker of the Polish Parliament.* 波兰议会的议长 ❑ *Mr. Speaker, our message to the president is simple.* 议长先生，我们向总统表达的意思非常简单。 **5** N-COUNT A **speaker** is a person who is speaking. 说话人 ❑ *From a simple gesture or the speaker's tone of voice, the Japanese listener gleans the whole meaning.* 仅从一个简单的手势或者说话人的语气里，日本人就能够领悟到所有的意思。 **6** N-COUNT A **speaker** is a piece of electrical equipment, for example part of a radio or set of equipment for playing CDs or tapes, through which sound comes out. 扬声器；喇叭 ❑ *For a good stereo effect, the speakers should not be too wide apart.* 为了达到理想的立体声效果，扬声器之间的距离不能太远。

speak|er|phone /ˌspi:kəʳfəʊn/ (**speakerphones**) N-VAR A **speakerphone** is a telephone that has a microphone and a loudspeaker, allowing you to talk to someone without putting the phone to your ear, as well as allowing other people to hear the person you are talking to. 免提电话(内置麦克风和扬声器，无需手持) ❑ *...a 10-channel cordless speakerphone with 13-number memory.* 可储存 13 个电话号码的 10 信道无绳免提电话 ❑ *She put me on speakerphone and he heard me talking.* 她打开免提电话让我说话，这样他便听到我讲的话了。

speak|ing /'spi:kɪŋ/ **1** N-UNCOUNT **Speaking** is the activity of giving speeches and talks. 发表讲话；演讲 ❑ *His work schedule still includes speaking engagements and other public appearances.* 他的工作日程表上还包括演讲安排和在其他公开场合的露面。 **2** PHRASE You can say '**speaking as** a parent' or '**speaking as** a teacher', for example, to indicate that the opinion you are giving is based on your experience as a parent or as a teacher. (表示说话者身份)作为…来说 ❑ [+*as*] *Well, speaking as a journalist I'm dismayed by the amount of pressure there is for pictures of combat.* 嗯，身为一名新闻记者，拍摄战争场面的巨大压力让我深感不安。 **3** PHRASE You can say **speaking of** something that has just been mentioned as a way of introducing a new topic which has some connection with that thing. (接过话头引入新话题)说到…，谈到… ❑ [+*of*] *There's plenty of time to drop hints for Christmas presents! And speaking of presents, we have 100 exclusive fragrance collections to give away.* 还有足够的时间去暗示自己想要的圣诞礼物！说到礼物，我们有 100 份限量版香水要赠送。 **4** PHRASE You use **speaking** in expressions such as **generally speaking** and **technically speaking** to indicate which things or which particular aspect of something you are talking about. 一般说来 / 从技术角度来说 ❑ *Generally speaking there was no resistance to the idea.* 一般说来，没有人会反对这个观点。❑ *Politically speaking, do you think that these moves have been effective?* 从政治角度来说，你认为这些举措有效吗？

-speaking /-spi:kɪŋ/ COMB [ADJ n] **-speaking** combines with nouns referring to languages to form adjectives which indicate what language someone speaks, or what language is spoken in a particular region. (与表示语言的名词连用构成形容词)表示"讲…语言的" ❑ *Lessons with English-speaking instructors can be booked and paid for in the resort.* 想上英语外教授课班可以提前预订，当场交费。❑ *...in the mainly French-speaking province of Quebec.* 在主要讲法语的魁北克省

spear /spɪəʳ/ (**spears, spearing, speared**) ❶ N-COUNT A **spear** is a weapon consisting of a long pole with a sharp metal point attached to the end. 矛；投枪；梭镖 ❷ VERB If you **spear** something, you push or throw a pointed object into it. 用矛(投)刺；叉住 ❑ [v n] *Spear a piece of fish with a carving fork and dip it in the batter.* 用切肉叉叉一片鱼肉，在面糊里蘸一下。❸ N-COUNT Asparagus or broccoli **spears** are individual stalks of asparagus or broccoli. (芦笋、西蓝花等的)嫩茎

→ see **army**

spear|head /ˈspɪəʳhed/ (**spearheads, spearheading, spearheaded**) VERB If someone **spearheads** a campaign or an attack, they lead it. 领导；倡导；当…的先锋【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *...Esther Rantzen, who is spearheading a national campaign against bullying.* 埃丝特·兰森，一场全国性的反欺凌运动的领导者

spear|mint /ˈspɪəʳmɪnt/ N-UNCOUNT **Spearmint** is a plant whose leaves have a strong smell and taste. It is often used for flavouring foods, especially sweets. 留兰香，绿薄荷(尤用作食物增甜剂)

spec /spek/ (**specs**) ❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] Someone's **specs** are their glasses. 眼镜【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a young businessman in his specs and suit.* 一个戴眼镜、穿西装的年轻商务人士 ❷ N-COUNT The **spec** for something, especially a machine or vehicle, is its design and the features included in it. (尤指机器、车辆的)规格，配置【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The standard spec includes stainless steel holding tanks.* 标准配置里包含了不锈钢储液罐。❸ PHRASE If you do something **on spec**, you do it hoping to get something that you want, but without being asked or without being certain to get it. 碰运气【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *When searching for a job Adrian favours networking and writing letters on spec.* 找工作的时候，阿德里安喜欢通过与人交际和写信去碰运气。

spe|cial ◆◆◆ /ˈspeʃ°l/ (**specials**) ❶ ADJ Someone or something that is **special** is better or more important than other people or things. 特别的；非同寻常的 ❑ *You're very special to me, darling.* 亲爱的，你对我来说很重要。❑ *There are strong arguments for holidays at Easter and Christmas because these are special occasions.* 支持复活节和圣诞节放假是有充分论据的，因为这些节日都是特殊的时刻。❑ *My special guest will be comedian Ben Elton.* 我的特邀嘉宾是喜剧演员本·埃尔顿。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Special** means different from normal. 特殊的；异常的 ❑ *In special cases, a husband can deduct the travel expenses of his wife who accompanies him on a business trip.* 在特殊情况下，丈夫可以扣除陪同出差的妻子的旅费。❑ *So you didn't notice anything special about him?* 这么说你并没有发现他有什么异常之处？❸ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **special** to describe someone who is officially appointed or who has a particular position specially created for them. 特派的；有特殊使命的 ❑ *Frank Deford is a special correspondent for Newsweek magazine.* 弗兰克·德福特是《新闻周刊》杂志的特派记者。❹ ADJ [ADJ n] **Special** institutions are for people who have serious physical or mental problems. (为残疾人或有心理障碍者)特设的，专门的 ❑ *Police are still searching for a convicted rapist, who escaped from Broadmoor special hospital yesterday.* 警方仍然在搜寻昨天从布罗德莫尔专科医院逃跑的一名强奸犯。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **special** to describe something that relates to one particular person, group, or place. 特有的；独有的 ❑ *Every anxious person will have his or her own special problems or fears.* 每一个焦虑的人都会有自己特有的问题或者恐惧。❑ *...it requires a very special brand of courage to fight dictators.* 与独裁者作斗争需要非同寻常的勇气。❻ N-COUNT A **special** is a product, programme, or meal which is not normally available, or which is made for a particular purpose. 特产；特色菜；特别节目 ❑ *...complaints about the BBC's Hallowe'en special, 'Ghostwatch'.* 对英国广播公司的万圣节特别节目《幽灵观察》的投诉 ❑ *Grocery stores have to offer enough specials to bring people into the store.* 杂货店为了招揽顾客不得不推出多种特色产品。

Thesaurus 同类词 *special* Also look up:

ADJ. distinctive, exceptional, unique; (*ant.*) ordinary ❶ ❷ ❺

'Spe|cial Branch N-PROPER **The Special Branch** is the department of the British police that is concerned with political security and deals with things such as terrorism and visits by foreign leaders. (英国警察部门的)政治保安处(负责处理反恐、外国领导人来访等问题)

,spe|cial edu'ca|tion N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Special education** is teaching for pupils who need extra help with their studies. 特殊教育 ❑ *The school has a special education unit.* 这所学校有一个特殊教育部门。

,spe|cial ef'fect (**special effects**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In film, **special effects** are unusual pictures or sounds that are created by using special techniques. (电影画面或声音的)特技效果 ❑ *...a Hollywood horror film with special effects that are not for the nervous.* 一部运用了特效、胆小害怕的人不宜观看的好莱坞恐怖片

spe|cial|ise /ˈspeʃəlaɪz/ → see **specialize**

spe|cial|ism /ˈspeʃəlɪzəm/ (**specialisms**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone's **specialism** is a particular subject or skill which they study and know a lot about. 专业(研究)；专长；特长 ❑ *...a teacher with a specialism in mathematics.* 一位数学专业的老师 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Specialism** is the act of specializing in a particular subject. 专业化；专门化；专科化 ❑ *The needs of children may not be best met by an over-emphasis on subject specialism.* 过分强调学科的专业化也许并不能最好地满足儿童的需要。

spe|cial|ist ◆◇◇ /ˈspeʃəlɪst/ (**specialists**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **specialist** is a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject. 专家 ❑ *...a specialist in diseases of the nervous system.* 研究神经系统疾病的专家

→ see **hospital**

spe|ci|al|ity /ˌspeʃiˈælɪti/ (**specialities**) ❶ N-COUNT Someone's **speciality** is a particular type of work that they do most or do best, or a subject that they know a lot about. 专业；专长【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *My father was a historian of repute. His speciality was the history of Germany.* 我的父亲是一名颇有名气的历史学家，他专门研究德国历史。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **specialty**

❷ N-COUNT A **speciality** of a particular place is a special food or product that is always very good there. 特色菜；特产【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Rhineland dishes are a speciality of the restaurant.* 莱茵兰菜是这家饭店的特色菜。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **specialty**

spe|cial|ize ◆◇◇ /ˈspeʃəlaɪz/ (**specializes, specializing, specialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **specialise**

VERB If you **specialize in** a thing, you know a lot about it and concentrate a great deal of your time and energy on it, especially in your work or when you are studying or training. You also use **specialize** to talk about a restaurant which concentrates on a particular type of food. 专门从事；专门经营；专门研究；专攻 ❑ [v +*in*] *...a University professor who specializes in the history of the Russian empire.* 专门研究俄罗斯帝国历史的大学教授 ❑ [v +*in*] *...a Portuguese restaurant which specializes in seafood.* 主打海味的葡萄牙餐馆 •**spe|cial|i|za|tion** /ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ (**specializations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*in*] *This degree offers a major specialisation in Social Policy alongside a course in Sociology.* 该学位主修社会政策，同时也包括一门社会学课程。

spe|cial|ized /ˈspeʃəlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **specialised**

ADJ Someone or something that is **specialized** is trained or developed for a particular purpose or area of knowledge. 专业化

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的；专门的；特殊的 ❑ *Cocaine addicts get specialized support from knowledgeable staff.* 对可卡因上瘾的人从具备相关知识的工作人员那里得到了专业化的帮助。❑ *...a specialized knowledge of American History.* 有关美国历史的专业知识

spe|cial|ly /'speʃəli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If something has been done **specially for** a particular person or purpose, it has been done only for that person or purpose. 专门地；特别地；特地 ❑ *...a soap specially designed for those with sensitive skins.* 特别为皮肤敏感者设计的香皂 ❑ [+for] *The school is specially for children whose schooling has been disrupted by illness.* 这所学校是专门为那些因患病而导致学业中断的孩子们开办的。2 ADV [ADV adj] **Specially** is used to mean more than usually or more than other things. 特别；格外；超常地【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What was specially enjoyable about that job?* 那份工作有什么特别有趣之处？

,spe|cial 'needs N-PLURAL [oft N n] People with **special needs** are people who need special help or care, for example because they are physically or mentally disabled. （身体或智力有缺陷的人的）特殊需求【BRIT 英】❑ *...a school for children with special needs.* 为有特殊需求的孩子们开设的学校

,spe|cial 'of|fer (special offers) N-COUNT A **special offer** is a product, service, or programme that is offered at reduced prices or rates. 特价商品（或服务）；特别优惠项目 ❑ *Ask about special offers on our new 2-week holidays.* 请垂询我们新推出的特价两周假日游。

,spe|cial 'plead|ing N-UNCOUNT If someone is using **special pleading**, they are trying to persuade you to do something by only telling you the facts that support their case. （只提有利于自己的事实的）诡辩法 ❑ *The Secretary of State has given in to special pleading.* 国务卿已被那些诡辩之词给说服了。

'spe|cial school (special schools) N-COUNT A **special school** is a school for children who have some kind of serious physical or mental problem. （为身体或智力有缺陷的儿童开设的）特殊学校【BRIT 英】

spe|cial|ty /'speʃ°lti/ **(specialties)** 1 N-COUNT Someone's **specialty** is a particular type of work that they do most or do best, or a subject that they know a lot about. 专业；专长【AM 美】❑ *His specialty is international law.* 他的专业是国际法。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **speciality**

2 N-COUNT A **specialty** of a particular place is a special food or product that is always very good there. （某个地方的）特色食品，特产【AM 美】❑ *...seafood, paella, empanadas and other specialties.* 海鲜、西班牙肉菜饭、南美肉馅卷饼和其他特色食品

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **speciality**

spe|cies ♦◇ /'spi:ʃiz/ **(species)** N-COUNT A **species** is a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other. （动植物的）物种，种 ❑ *Pandas are an endangered species.* 熊猫是濒危物种。❑ *There are several thousand species of trees here.* 这里有几千种树。

→ see **air, forest, plant, zoo**

spe|cif|ic ♦◇ /spɪ'sɪfɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **specific** to refer to a particular fixed area, problem, or subject. （部位、问题、题目等）特定的，特别的 ❑ *Massage may help to increase blood flow to specific areas of the body.* 按摩有助于增加身体特定部位的血流量。❑ *There are several specific problems to be dealt with.* 有几个特定问题需要解决。❑ *...the specific needs of the individual.* 个人的特别需求 2 ADJ If someone is **specific**, they give a description that is precise and exact. You can also use **specific** to describe their description. （表达）明确的，确切的，具体的 ❑ *These nerve centres generate rhythmic movements; or to be more specific, rhythmic stomach movements.* 这些神经中枢产生有节奏的运动，或者更确切地说，是有节奏的肠胃蠕动。❑ *This report offered the most specific and accurate description of the problems.* 该报告对问题进行了最具体、最准确的描述。•**spec|if|ic|ity** /,spesɪ'fɪsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the kind of extreme specificity normally associated only with computer programmes.* 通常只有计算机程序才会具备的那种极端明晰性 3 ADJ Something that is **specific to** a particular thing is connected with that thing only. 特有的；独特的；只与…有关的 ❑ [+to] *Send your resume with a cover letter that is specific to that particular job.* 寄出你的简历并附上一份针对那个特定工作岗位的附函。•COMB **Specific** is also used after nouns. （亦用在名词后）❑ *Most studies of trade have been country-specific.* 有关贸易的多数研究都是针对某个具体国家的。❑ *...a job-specific course.* 岗位课程

spe|cif|i|cal|ly ♦◇ /spɪ'sɪfɪkli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **specifically** to emphasize that something is given special attention and considered separately from other things of the same kind. 特别地；特意地；专门地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the first nursing home designed specifically for people with AIDS.* 首家专为艾滋病人设计的疗养院 ❑ *We haven't specifically targeted school children.* 我们尚未特意把学生定为我们的目标。❑ *...the only book specifically about that event.* 唯一一本专门讲述那一事件的书 2 ADV You use **specifically** to add something more precise or exact to what you have already said. 确切地说 ❑ *...the Christian, and specifically Protestant, religion.* 基督教，确切地说，新教 ❑ *...brain cells, or more specifically, neurons.* 脑细胞，或者更确切地说，神经元 3 ADV [ADV adj] You use **specifically** to indicate that something has a restricted nature, as opposed to being more general in nature. 特定地；专有地 ❑ *...a specifically female audience.* 只由女性组成的听众 ❑ *This is a European, and not a specifically British, problem.* 这是全欧洲面临的问题，而不是英国独有的问题。4 ADV [ADV with v] If you state or describe something **specifically**, you state or describe it precisely and clearly. 准确地；确切地 ❑ *I specifically asked for this steak rare.* 我明确要求把这份牛排煎得嫩一些。

speci|fi|ca|tion /,spesɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ **(specifications)** N-COUNT A **specification** is a requirement which is clearly stated, for example about the necessary features in the design of something. 规格；具体要求 ❑ *Troll's exclusive, personalized luggage is made to our own exacting specifications in heavy-duty PVC/nylon.* 特罗尔专用的定制行李箱是按照我们自己严格的规格要求用耐用的聚氯乙烯／尼龙材料制成。❑ *Legislation will require U.K. petrol companies to meet an E.U. specification for petrol.* 法规将要求英国的汽油公司必须达到欧盟对汽油的规格要求。

spe|cif|ics /spɪ'sfɪks/ N-PLURAL The **specifics** of a subject are the details of it that need to be considered. （需要考虑的）细节，具体情况 ❑ *Things improved when we got down to the specifics.* 当我们深入到具体细节时，情况有所改观。

speci|fy /'spesɪfaɪ/ **(specifies, specifying, specified)** 1 VERB If you **specify** something, you give information about what is required or should happen in a certain situation. 明确说明；具体指定 ❑ [v n] *They specified a spacious entrance hall.* 他们专门指定要一个宽敞的大门厅。❑ [v wh] *He has not specified what action he would like them to take.* 他尚未明确说明自己希望他们采取什么样的行动。2 VERB If you **specify** what should happen or be done, you explain it in an exact and detailed way. 具体说明（或规定）❑ [v n] *Each recipe specifies the size of egg to be used.* 每种菜谱都具体规定了所用鸡蛋的大小。❑ [v that] *One rule specifies that learner drivers must be supervised by adults.* 一条规则明确规定，见习驾驶员必须有成人的监督。❑ [v-ed] *Patients eat together at a specified time.* 病人在规定的时间集体就餐。

speci|men /'spesɪmɪn/ **(specimens)** 1 N-COUNT A **specimen** is a single plant or animal which is an example of a particular species or type and is examined by scientists. （动植物的）标本 ❑ *200,000 specimens of fungus are kept at the Komarov Botanical Institute.* 有 20 万份真菌标本被保存在科马罗夫植物研究所。❑ *...North American fossil specimens.* 北美化石标本 2 N-COUNT A **specimen of** something is an example of it which gives an idea of what the whole of it is like. 样品；样本 ❑ [+of] *Job applicants have to submit a specimen of handwriting.* 求职者必须提交一份手写样稿。❑ *...a specimen bank note.* 样钞 3 N-COUNT A **specimen** is a small quantity of someone's urine, blood, or other body fluid which is examined in a medical laboratory, in order to find out if they are ill or if they have been drinking alcohol or taking drugs. （供化验用的尿、血液等体液的）抽样，样本 ❑ *He refused to provide a specimen.* 他拒绝提供化验样本。

spe|cious /'spi:ʃəs/ ADJ Something that is **specious** seems to

exist or be true, but is not real or true. 似是而非的；貌似真实的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is unlikely that the Duke was convinced by such specious arguments.* 公爵不太可能相信这种似是而非的论点。

speck /spek/ (**specks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **speck** is a very small stain, mark, or shape. 污点；痕迹；斑点；小块 ❑ [+of] *...a speck of blood.* 一点血迹 ❷ N-COUNT A **speck** is a very small piece of a powdery substance. (粉末状物质的)微粒 ❑ [+of] *Billy leaned forward and brushed a speck of dust off his shoes.* 比利俯身掸掉了鞋子上的一丝灰尘。

speck|led /'spekᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **speckled** surface is covered with small marks, spots, or shapes. 布满斑点的 ❑ *...a large brown speckled egg.* 布满棕色斑点的大个儿鸡蛋 ❑ *The sky was speckled with stars.* 天空中繁星点点。

specs /speks/ → see **spec**

spec|ta|cle /'spektəkᵊl/ (**spectacles**) ❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] Glasses are sometimes referred to as **spectacles**. 眼镜【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He looked at me over the tops of his spectacles.* 他从眼镜框的上方看了看我。❑ *...thick spectacle frames.* 厚眼镜框 ❷ N-COUNT A **spectacle** is a strange or interesting sight. 奇异的景象；有趣的场面 ❑ *It was a spectacle not to be missed.* 这是个不容错过的奇观。❸ N-VAR A **spectacle** is a grand and impressive event or performance. 盛大的演出；壮观的场面 ❑ *94,000 people turned up for the spectacle.* 94,000 人参加了这一盛大活动。❑ *...a director passionate about music and spectacle.* 对音乐和盛大演出充满激情的指挥 ❹ **rose-coloured spectacles** → see **rose-coloured**

Word Link 词根词缀 *spect* ≈ *looking* 看：*spectacle, spectacular, spectator*

spec|tacu|lar ♦∞ /spek'tækjʊlə'/ (**spectaculars**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **spectacular** is very impressive or dramatic. 引人注目的；惊人的；壮观的 ❑ *...spectacular views of the Sugar Loaf Mountain.* 甜面包山的壮观景色 ❑ *The results have been spectacular.* 结果令人惊叹。• **spec|tacu|lar|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *My turnover increased spectacularly.* 我的营业额大幅上升。❷ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **spectacular** is a show or performance which is very grand and impressive. 壮观的表演；盛大的演出 ❑ *...a television spectacular.* 一场电视盛宴

spec|ta|tor /spek'teɪtə', AM 美 'spekteɪtər/ (**spectators**) N-COUNT A **spectator** is someone who watches something, especially a sporting event. (尤指体育比赛的)观众 ❑ *Thirty thousand spectators watched the final game.* 3 万名观众观看了决赛。

spec|ta|tor sport (**spectator sports**) N-COUNT A **spectator sport** is a sport that is interesting and entertaining to watch. 吸引观众的体育运动；观赏性强的竞技运动 ❑ *The most popular spectator sport is football.* 观赏性强、最受欢迎的体育运动是足球。

spec|tra /'spektrə/ **Spectra** is a plural form of **spectrum**. (spectrum 的复数形式之一)

spec|tral /'spektrəl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **spectral**, you mean that they look like a ghost. 鬼怪(似)的；幽灵(似)的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She is compelling, spectral, fascinating, an unforgettably unique performer.* 她极具吸引力，清幽如鬼魅，令人着迷，令人难忘，是个独具特色的演员。

spec|tre /'spektə'/ (**spectres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **specter**

❶ N-COUNT If you refer to the **spectre of** something unpleasant, you are referring to something that you are frightened might occur. 萦绕心头的恐惧 ❑ *Failure to arrive at a consensus over the issue raised the spectre of legal action.* 无法就此事达成共识引起了人们对诉诸法律手段的担忧。❷ N-COUNT A **spectre** is a **ghost**. 鬼魂；幽灵；亡灵【LITERARY 文】

spec|trum /'spektrəm/ (**spectra** or **spectrums**) ❶ N-SING The **spectrum** is the range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a glass prism or through a drop of water. A rainbow shows the colours in the spectrum. 光谱 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **spectrum** is a range of a particular type of thing. 系列；范围 ❑ *Politicians across the political spectrum have denounced the act.* 各党派的政客们都对该行为表示谴责。❑ *The term 'special needs' covers a wide spectrum of problems.* "特殊需求"一词包含的问题范围很广。❸ N-COUNT A **spectrum** is a range of light waves or radio waves within particular frequencies. (光波、无线电波等的)频谱 ❑ *Vast amounts of energy, from X-rays right through the spectrum down to radio waves, are escaping into space.* 大量的能量，从频谱中的 X 射线直到无线电波，都正逃逸至太空中去。

specu|late ♦∞ /'spekjʊleɪt/ (**speculates, speculating, speculated**) ❶ VERB If you **speculate** about something, you make guesses about its nature or identity, or about what might happen. 推测；猜测；猜想 ❑ [v prep] *It would be unfair to Debby's family to speculate on the reasons for her suicide.* 猜测黛比自杀的原因对她的家人来说是不公平的。❑ [v that] *The doctors speculate that he died of a cerebral haemorrhage caused by a blow on the head.* 医生推测他死于头部受击引起的脑出血。❑ [v wh] *The reader can speculate what will happen next.* 读者可以推测下一步会发生什么事。[Also v, v with quote] • **specu|la|tion** /ˌspekjʊ'leɪʃᵊn/ (**speculations**) N-VAR ❑ *The President has gone out of his way to dismiss speculation over the future of the economy minister.* 总统已竭力否认了对经济部长前途的猜测。❷ VERB If someone **speculates** financially, they buy property, stocks, or shares, in the hope of being able to sell them again at a higher price and make a profit. 投机；做投机买卖 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The banks made too many risky loans which now can't be repaid, and they speculated in property whose value has now dropped.* 各银行贷出去太多高风险贷款，目前无法收回，他们还进行地产投机，而地产的价值目前已经下跌了。[Also v]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *speculate* with:

N. **analysts** speculate 分析家推测，speculate **about a game** 猜测比赛结果，speculate **about an outcome** 猜测结果 ❶

specu|la|tive /'spekjʊlətɪv, AM 美 -leɪt-/ ❶ ADJ A piece of information that is **speculative** is based on guesses rather than knowledge. (信息)推测性的，猜测性的 ❑ *The papers ran speculative stories about the mysterious disappearance of Eddie Donagan.* 各家报纸都刊登了有关埃迪·多纳根神秘失踪的猜测性报道。❷ ADJ Someone who has a **speculative** expression seems to be trying to guess something about a person or thing. (表情)带着疑问的，好奇的 ❑ *His mother regarded him with a speculative eye.* 他的母亲用好奇的目光看着他。❸ ADJ **Speculative** is used to describe activities which involve buying goods or shares, or buildings and properties, in the hope of being able to sell them again at a higher price and make a profit. 投机性的 ❑ *Thousands of pensioners were persuaded to mortgage their homes to invest in speculative bonds.* 几千名领取养老金的人被劝说用自己的住房作抵押去投资投机性债券。

specu|la|tor /'spekjʊleɪtə'/ (**speculators**) N-COUNT A **speculator** is a person who speculates financially. 投机者；投机商

sped /sped/ **Sped** is a past tense and past participle of **speed**.

speech ♦♦ /spi:tʃ/ (**speeches**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Speech** is the ability to speak or the act of speaking. 说话能力；说话；言语 ❑ *...the development of speech in children.* 儿童言语能力的发展 ❑ *...a speech therapist specialising in stammering.* 专治口吃的言语矫治师 ❷ N-SING [usu poss N] Your **speech** is the way in which you speak. 说话方式；言谈 ❑ *His speech became increasingly thick and nasal.* 他说话的声音变得越来越粗，鼻音越来越重。❑ *I'd make fun of her dress and imitate her speech.* 我会拿她的衣着开玩笑，并模仿她说话。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Speech** is spoken language. 口语，言语(与书面语相对) ❑ *...the way common letter clusters are usually pronounced in speech.* 普通字母组合在口语中的常见读法 ❹ N-COUNT A **speech** is a formal talk which someone gives to an audience. 演说；演讲；讲话；致辞 ❑ *She is due to make a speech on the economy next week.* 她将在下周作一个关于经济的演讲。❑ *He delivered his speech in French.* 他用法语发表演说。❑ *...a dramatic resignation speech.* 一场情绪激昂的辞职演说 ❺ N-COUNT A **speech** is a group of lines spoken by a character in a play. (演员的)台词 ❑ *...the hilarious speech from Alan Bennett's 'Forty Years On'.* 艾伦·贝内特的《弹指四十年》中一段非常有趣的台词 ❻ → see also **direct speech, figure of speech, indirect speech, maiden speech, part of speech, reported speech**

S

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *speech* with:

ADJ. **slurred** speech 含糊的话语 1
free speech 自由言论 3
famous speech 著名的演说, **major** speech 重要讲话, **political** speech 政治演说, **recent** speech 最近的演说 4
N. **acceptance** speech 获奖感言, **campaign** speech 竞选演讲, **keynote** speech 主题发言, speech **writing** 演讲稿撰写 4
V. **deliver a** speech 发表演说, **give a** speech 发表讲话, **make a** speech 作演讲, **prepare a** speech 准备演讲 4

'speech day (**speech days**) N-VAR In some British schools, **speech day** is a day, usually at the end of the school year, when prizes are presented to pupils and speeches are made by guest speakers and the head teacher. (英国中小学学年即将结束时的)授奖演讲日(于该日向优秀学生颁奖, 并由特邀嘉宾和校长演说致辞)【BRIT 英】

speechi|fy|ing /'spi:tʃɪfaɪɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Speechifying** is the making of speeches, especially because you want to appear important. 高谈阔论; 夸夸其谈【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...five tedious days of speechifying and punditing.* 连续 5 天没完没了的高谈阔论和权威评论

speech|less /'spi:tʃləs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **speechless**, you are temporarily unable to speak, usually because something has shocked you. (因惊愕)一时语塞的 ❑ [+*with*] *Alex was almost speechless with rage and despair.* 亚历克斯又生气又绝望, 几乎说不出话来。

,speech 'thera|pist (**speech therapists**) N-COUNT A **speech therapist** is a person whose job is to help people to overcome speech and language problems. 言语矫治专家

,speech 'thera|py N-UNCOUNT **Speech therapy** is the treatment of people who have speech and language problems. 言语矫治 ❑ *A stammering child can benefit from speech therapy.* 口吃的孩子可以从言语矫治中获益。

speech|writ|er /'spi:tʃraɪtə^r/ (**speechwriters**) N-COUNT A **speechwriter** is a person who writes speeches for important people such as politicians. 演讲稿撰写人

speed ↔ /spi:d/ (**speeds, speeding, sped, speeded**)

The form of the past tense and past participle is **sped** in meaning 5 but **speeded** for the phrasal verb. 义项 5 的过去式和过去分词为 sped, 但在短语动词中则为 speeded。

1 N-VAR The **speed** of something is the rate at which it moves or travels. (运动、运行的)速度, 速率 ❑ *He drove off at high speed.* 他驱车飞驰而去。❑ *With this type of camera, the shutter speed is fixed.* 对这类相机而言, 快门的速度是固定的。❑ *An electrical pulse in a wire travels close to the speed of light.* 电线里的电脉冲以接近光速的速度传输。❑ *Wind speeds reached force five.* 风速达到 5 级。2 N-COUNT The **speed** of something is the rate at which it happens or is done. (某事发生或进展的)速度, 进度 ❑ *In the late 1850s the speed of technological change quickened.* 19 世纪 50 年代末期, 技术变革的速度加快了。❑ *Each learner can proceed at his own speed.* 每一位学习者都可以按自己的进度学习。3 N-UNCOUNT **Speed** is very fast movement or travel. (指运动、运行的)高速, 快速 ❑ *Speed is the essential ingredient of all athletics.* 速度是所有田径运动项目的关键要素。❑ *He put on a burst of speed.* 他突然加速了。❑ *The car is quite noisy at speed.* 这辆车高速行驶时噪音很大。4 N-UNCOUNT **Speed** is a very fast rate at which something happens or is done. (指某事发生或进展时的)高速, 快速 ❑ [+*of*] *I was amazed at his speed of working.* 他办事之麻利让我深感叹服。❑ [+*of*] *...the sheer speed of the unification process.* 统一进程速度惊人 5 VERB If you **speed** somewhere, you move or travel there quickly, usually in a vehicle. (尤指坐车)快速行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Trains will speed through the Channel Tunnel at 186mph.* 火车将以每小时 186 英里的速度快速穿过海峡隧道。❑ [v prep/adv] *The engine noise rises only slightly as I speed along.* 我一路高速行驶时, 发动机的噪音只提高了一点点。6 VERB [usu cont] Someone who is **speeding** is driving a vehicle faster than the legal speed limit. (驾车者)超速行驶 ❑ [v] *This man was not qualified to drive and was speeding.* 这名男子没有驾驶资格, 并且违章超速行驶。•**speed|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was fined for speeding last year.* 他去年因超速行驶被罚了款。7 N-UNCOUNT **Speed** is an illegal drug such as amphetamine which some people take to increase their energy and excitement. 快丸(指安非他明等毒品)【INFORMAL 非正式】8 → see also **-speed** 9 to **pick up speed** → see **pick** 10 PHRASE If you are **up to speed**, you have all the most recent information that you need about something. 掌握最新情况的 ❑ *A day has been set aside to bring all councillors up to speed on the proposal.* 已经确定了一个日子, 届时将向所有的市政委员汇报有关该建议的最新进展情况。❑ *Those in charge deluded themselves they were up to speed.* 那些负责人自以为掌握了最新情况。

▶**speed up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When something **speeds up** or when you **speed it up**, it moves or travels faster. 加快(…的)速度 ❑ [v P] *You notice that your breathing has speeded up a bit.* 你注意到自己的呼吸加快了一些。❑ [v P n] *He pushed a lever that speeded up the car.* 他挂挡加快了速度。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When a process or activity **speeds up** or when something **speeds it up**, it happens at a faster rate. (使)(某一过程或活动)加快 ❑ [v P] *Job losses are speeding up.* 失业趋势正在不断加快。❑ [v P n] *I had already taken steps to speed up a solution to the problem.* 我已经采取措施加快解决该问题。❑ [v n P] *I kept praying that the DJ would speed the music up.* 我不停地祈望唱片播放师能加快音乐的节奏。

→ see **traffic**

-speed /-spi:d/ COMB **-speed** is used after numbers to form adjectives that indicate that a bicycle or car has a particular number of gears. (与数字连用构成形容词)表示"有…排挡的"、"有…速的" ❑ *...a 10-speed bicycle.* 10 速自行车

speed|boat /'spi:dbəʊt/ (**speedboats**) N-COUNT A **speedboat** is a boat that can go very fast because it has a powerful engine. 快艇

'speed cam|era (**speed cameras**) N-COUNT A **speed camera** is a camera positioned at the side of a road which automatically photographs vehicles that are going faster than is allowed. The photographs can be used as evidence in a court of law. (用来自动拍摄超速车辆的)超速摄像头, 电子警察, 电子眼

'speed ,da|ting N-UNCOUNT **Speed dating** is a method of introducing unattached people to potential partners by arranging for them to meet a series of people on a single occasion. 快速交友(指一次和几位异性见面以寻找合适的伴侣) ❑ *If you're a busy person, looking to meet several potential mates at the same event, speed dating could be for you.* 如果你是个忙人, 想在同一场合和几位可能成为自己伴侣的人见面, 那么快速交友可能就适合你。

'speed dial (**speed dials**) N-VAR **Speed dial** is a facility on a telephone that allows you to call a number by pressing a single button rather than by dialling the full number. (电话机上的)一键拨号功能

'speed lim|it (**speed limits**) N-COUNT The **speed limit** on a road is the maximum speed at which you are legally allowed to drive. (公路上的)限速, 最高时速

speed|om|eter /spi:'dɒmɪtə^r/ (**speedometers**) N-COUNT A **speedometer** is the instrument in a vehicle which shows how fast the vehicle is moving. (汽车的)车速里程表

speed|way /'spi:dweɪ/ (**speedways**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Speedway** is the sport of racing motorcycles on special tracks. (在特殊跑道上举行的)摩托车赛 2 N-COUNT A **speedway** is a special track for car or motorcycle racing. (汽车或摩托车的)赛车跑道【AM 美】

speedy /'spi:di/ (**speedier, speediest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **speedy** process, event, or action happens or is done very quickly. 快的; 迅速的 ❑ *We wish Bill a speedy recovery.* 我们祝愿比尔快快康复。

spell ↔ /spel/ (**spells, spelling, spelled, spelt**)

American English uses the form **spelled** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **spelled** or **spelt**. 美国英语中过去式和过去分词为 spelled, 英国英语中则既可用 spelled, 也可用 spelt。

1 VERB When you **spell** a word, you write or speak each letter in the word in the correct order. 拼写; 拼读 ❑ [v n] *He gave his*

name and then helpfully spelt it. 他说出自己的名字，然后又热心地将它拼了出来。❑ [v n] *How do you spell 'potato'?* potato 这个词怎么拼写？❑ [v-ed] *'Tang' is 'Gnat' spelt backwards.* Gnat 倒着写出来就是 Tang。•PHRASAL VERB **Spell out** means the same as **spell**. spell out 同 spell ❑ [v n p] *If I don't know a word, I ask them to spell it out for me.* 如果我不会写某个字，就让他们替我拼出来。❑ [v p n] *I never have to spell out my first name.* 我从不需要将我的名拼读出来。❷ VERB [no cont] Someone who can **spell** knows the correct order of letters in words.（会）拼写（单词）❑ [v] *It's shocking how students can't spell these days.* 当今的学生们拼写上差得令人吃惊。❑ [v n] *You accused me of inaccuracy yet you can't spell 'Middlesex'.* 你说我不够准确，但你自己却不会拼写 Middlesex。❸ VERB [no cont] If something **spells** a particular result, often an unpleasant one, it suggests that this will be the result. 意味着，招致（常常是不愉快的结果）❑ [v n] *If the irrigation plan goes ahead, it could spell disaster for the birds.* 如果灌溉计划开始实施，它可能会给鸟类带来灾难。❹ N-COUNT A **spell of** a particular type of weather or a particular activity is a short period of time during which this type of weather or activity occurs.（某种活动、天气等持续的）一段短暂时间，一阵 ❑ [+of] *There has been a long spell of dry weather.* 很长一段时间里天气一直很干燥。❑ [+of] *You join a barrister for two six-month spells of practical experience.* 你跟着一位出庭律师进行两期为时 6 个月的实习工作。❺ N-COUNT A **spell** is a situation in which events are controlled by a magical power. 魔法；妖术 ❑ *They say she died after a witch cast a spell on her.* 他们说她是被一个女巫施了魔法后死的。❑ *...the kiss that will break the spell.* 能破除魔法的吻 ❻ → see also **spelling**

▶**spell out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **spell** something **out**, you explain it in detail or in a very clear way. 详细说明；讲清楚 ❑ [v p n] *Be assertive and spell out exactly how you feel.* 要自信点儿，把自己的感受讲清楚。❑ [v n p] *How many times do I have to spell it out?* 我要仔仔细细讲多少遍？❷ → see **spell** 1

Thesaurus 同类词 *spell* Also look up:

N. period, phase ❹

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spell* with:

N. spell **a name/word** 拼出姓名 / 单词 ❶
spell **the end of *something*** 导致某事的结束，spell **trouble** 招致麻烦 ❸
V. **can/can't** spell ***something*** 会 / 不会拼写… ❷
break a spell 解除咒语，**cast a** spell 施咒 ❺

spell|bind|ing /'spelbaɪndɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **spellbinding** image or sound is one that is so fascinating that you can think about nothing else. 使人入迷的；迷人的 ❑ *Gray describes in dramatic and spellbinding detail the lives of these five ladies.* 格雷以富于戏剧性和令人着迷的细腻笔触描写了这 5 位女性的生活。

spell|bound /'spelbaʊnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **spellbound by** something or someone, you are so fascinated that you cannot think about anything else.（对…）入迷的；（被…）吸引的 ❑ [+by] *His audience had listened like children, spellbound by his words.* 他的观众像孩子般倾听着，被他的话深深吸引了。

spell|check /'speltʃek/ (**spellchecks, spellchecking, spellchecked**) also **spell check** ❶ VERB If you **spellcheck** something you have written on a computer, you use a special program to check whether you have made any spelling mistakes. 用拼写检查程序检查【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *This model allows you to spellcheck over 100,000 different words.* 用这个型号可以检查逾 10 万个词的拼写。❷ N-COUNT If you run a **spellcheck** over something you have written on a computer, you use a special program to check whether you have made any spelling mistakes. 拼写检查【COMPUTING 计算机】

spell|check|er /'speltʃekəʳ/ (**spellcheckers**) also **spell checker** N-COUNT A **spellchecker** is a special program on a computer which you can use to check whether something you have written contains any spelling mistakes.（计算机的）拼写检查程序【COMPUTING 计算机】

spell|er /'spelәʳ/ (**spellers**) N-COUNT [adj N] If you describe someone as a good or bad **speller**, you mean that they find it easy or difficult to spell words correctly.（拼写能力强或差的）拼写者 ❑ *I am an absolutely appalling speller.* 我的拼写能力极差。

spell|ing /'spelɪŋ/ (**spellings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **spelling** is the correct order of the letters in a word. 拼法；拼写；拼读 ❑ *In most languages adjectives have slightly different spellings for masculine and feminine.* 在多数语言中，形容词的阳性和阴性的拼法略为不同。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Spelling** is the ability to spell words in the correct way. It is also an attempt to spell a word in the correct way. 正确拼写单词的能力；拼写 ❑ *His spelling is very bad.* 他的拼写能力很差。❑ *Spelling mistakes are often just the result of haste.* 拼写错误经常是由于匆忙而造成的。❸ → see also **spell**

spelt /spelt/ **Spelt** is a past tense and past participle form of **spell**.【mainly BRIT 主英】

spe|lunk|er /spɪ'lʌŋkəʳ/ (**spelunkers**) N-COUNT A **spelunker** is someone who goes into underground caves and tunnels as a leisure activity. 洞穴探险爱好者【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **potholer**

spe|lunk|ing /spɪ'lʌŋkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Spelunking** is the leisure activity of going into underground caves and tunnels. 洞穴探险活动【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **potholing**

spend ⇹ /spend/ (**spends, spending, spent**) ❶ VERB When you **spend** money, you pay money for things that you want. 花（钱）；用（钱）❑ [v n] *By the end of the holiday I had spent all my money.* 到假期结束时，我已经花光了自己所有的钱。❑ [v n v-ing] *Businessmen spend enormous amounts advertising their products.* 商人们花费巨额资金为自己的商品做广告。❑ [v amount/n +on] *Juventus have spent £23m on new players.* 尤文图斯队已经在新球员身上花了 2,300 万英镑。❑ [v-ed] *The survey may cost at least £100 but is money well spent.* 该调查可能要花费至少 100 英镑，但这钱花得值。•**spend|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Government spending is expected to fall.* 政府开支预计要下降。❷ VERB If you **spend** time or energy doing something, you use your time or effort doing it. 花费（时间或精力）❑ [v n v-ing] *Engineers spend much time and energy developing brilliant solutions.* 工程师们花费很多时间和精力来开发完美的解决方案。❑ [v n v-ing] *This energy could be much better spent taking some positive action.* 这些精力若用于采取某些积极行动的话，可能会更值得。❸ VERB If you **spend** a period of time in a place, you stay there for a period of time.（在某处）度过（一段时间）❑ [v n adv/prep] *We spent the night in a hotel.* 我们在一家旅馆过夜。❹ N-COUNT The **spend** on a particular thing is the amount of money that is spent on it, or will be spent. 开支；费用【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the marketing and advertising spend.* 营销和广告开支

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spend* with:

N. spend **billions/millions** 花费数十亿 / 数百万，**companies** spend 公司支出，**consumers** spend 消费者花费，spend **money** 花钱 ❶
spend **an amount** 花费一定的金额；花费一定的时间 ❶ ❷
spend **energy** 花费精力，spend **time** 花费时间 ❷
spend **a day** 过一天，spend **hours/minutes** 过几个小时 / 几分钟，spend **months/weeks/years** 过几个月 / 几个星期 / 几年，spend **a night** 过夜，spend **a weekend** 过周末 ❸
V. **afford to** spend 花得起，**expect to** spend 预计要花费（或度过），**going to** spend 将要花费（或度过），**plan to** spend 计划花费（或度过）❶ ❷ ❸

spend|er /'spendəʳ/ (**spenders**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] If a person or organization is a big **spender** or a compulsive **spender**, for example, they spend a lot of money or are unable to stop themselves spending money. 花钱者；花钱…的人 ❑ *The Swiss are Europe's biggest spenders on food.* 瑞士人是欧洲人中在食品上开销最大的人群。

'spend|ing mon|ey N-UNCOUNT **Spending money** is money that you have or are given to spend on personal things for

S

Word Web 话题词汇 spice 香料

While researching the use of **spices** in cooking, scientists discovered that many of them have strong disease-prevention properties. Bacteria can grow quickly on food and cause a variety of serious illnesses in humans. The researchers found that many spices are extremely antibacterial. For example, **garlic, onion, allspice,** and **oregano** kill almost all common **germs. Cinnamon, tarragon, cumin,** and **chilli** also eliminate about 75% of bacteria. And even common, everyday **black pepper** destroys about 25% of all microbes. The research also found a connection between hot climates and **spicy** food and cold climates and **bland** food.

在研究烹饪中香料的使用时，科学家发现许多香料都具有防治疾病的强力功效。细菌会在食物上快速生长，给人体带来多种多样的严重疾病。研究人员发现，许多香料都非常抗菌。比方说，大蒜、洋葱、多香果籽粉和牛至叶粉几乎能够杀死所有普通病菌。桂皮、龙蒿叶、孜然和红辣椒也能消灭大约 75% 的细菌。生活中更为常见的黑胡椒能够去除 25% 左右的微生物。研究还发现炎热天气和辛辣食物、寒冷天气和清淡食物之间存在关联。



pleasure, especially when you are on holiday. (尤指用于度假的)零用钱，零花钱 ❑ *Jo will use her winnings as spending money on her holiday to the Costa Brava.* 乔要把自己赢的钱作为去布拉瓦海岸度假时的零花钱。

spend|thrift /ˈspendθrɪft/ (**spendthrifts**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **spendthrift**, you mean that they spend too much money. 挥霍者；浪费金钱的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Spendthrift** is also an adjective. ❑ *...his father's spendthrift ways.* 他父亲挥金如土

spent /spent/ 1 **Spent** is the past tense and past participle of **spend.** 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Spent** substances or containers have been used and cannot be used again. 已用尽的；用过的 ❑ *Radioactive waste is simply spent fuel.* 放射性废物就是用后的燃料。

ˌspent ˈforce N-SING If you refer to someone who used to be powerful as a **spent force**, you mean that they no longer have any power or influence. 失去权力(或影响力)的人 ❑ *As a political leader he was something of a spent force.* 作为一位政治领袖，他已威风不再。

sperm /spɜːˈm/ (**sperms** or **sperm**) 1 N-COUNT A **sperm** is a cell which is produced in the sex organs of a male animal and can enter a female animal's egg and fertilize it. 精子 ❑ *Any disease which undermines a man's general health will interfere with his sperm production.* 任何有损男性整体健康状况的疾病都会影响精子的产生。❑ *Doctor believed that his low sperm count was the problem.* 医生认为他的精子数太低是问题所在。2 N-UNCOUNT **Sperm** is used to refer to the liquid that contains sperm when it is produced. 精液 ❑ *...a sperm donor.* 精液捐献者

sper|ma|to|zo|on /ˌspɜːˈmətəˈzəʊɒn/ (**spermatozoa** /ˌspɜːˈmətəˈzəʊə/) N-COUNT A **spermatozoon** is a sperm. 精子【TECHNICAL 术语】

sper|mi|ci|dal /ˌspɜːˈmɪˈsaɪdˀl/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **spermicidal** cream or jelly contains spermicide. 含有杀精剂的

sper|mi|cide /ˈspɜːˈmɪsaɪd/ (**spermicides**) N-VAR **Spermicide** is a substance that kills sperm. 杀精剂 ❑ *Although most condoms contain spermicide, there are some manufactured without.* 虽然多数避孕套含有杀精剂，但也有一些是不含的。

ˈsperm whale (**sperm whales**) N-COUNT A **sperm whale** is a large whale with a large head that has a section in it which contains oil. 抹香鲸

spew /spjuː/ (**spews, spewing, spewed**) 1 VERB When something **spews** out a substance or when a substance **spews** from something, the substance flows out quickly in large quantities. (使)喷出；(使)放出；(使)涌出 ❑ [v n with adv] *The volcano spewed out more scorching volcanic ashes, gases and rocks.* 火山喷出更多灼热的火山灰、气体和岩块。❑ [v prep] *Leaking oil spewed from the tanker.* 泄漏的油从油轮里涌出。2 VERB If someone **spews** or **spews up**, they vomit. 呕吐【INFORMAL 非正式】

sphere /sfɪəˈ/ (**spheres**) 1 N-COUNT A **sphere** is an object that is completely round in shape like a ball. 球(体)；球形 2 N-COUNT A **sphere of** activity or interest is a particular area of activity or interest. (活动、兴趣等的)范围，领域 ❑ [+of] *...the sphere of international politics.* 国际政治领域 ❑ [+of] *...nurses, working in all spheres of the health service.* 在公共医疗保健服务业的各领域工作的护士们 3 N-COUNT A **sphere of** people is a group of them who are similar in social status or who have the same interests. (社会地位、兴趣等相同的)人群，阶层，圈子 ❑ [+of] *...the realities of life outside the government and academic spheres of society.* 政府和学术界以外社会阶层的生活现状

→ see **solid, volume**

spheri|cal /ˈsferɪkˀl, AM 美 ˈsfɪr-/ ADJ Something that is **spherical** is round like a ball. 球状的；球形的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...purple and gold spherical earrings.* 紫色和金色的球形耳环

Word Link 词根词缀 *sphere ≈ ball* 球：*atmosphere, hemisphere, spherical*

sphinc|ter /ˈsfɪŋktəˈ/ (**sphincters**) N-COUNT A **sphincter** is a ring of muscle that surrounds an opening to the body and that can tighten to close this opening. 括约肌【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the anal sphincter.* 肛门括约肌

sphinx /sfɪŋks/ (**sphinxes**) also **Sphinx** N-COUNT **The Sphinx** is a large ancient statue of a creature with a human head and a lion's body that stands near the pyramids in Egypt. In mythology, sphinxes gave people puzzles to solve, and so a person who is mysterious or puzzling is sometimes referred to as a **sphinx.** 斯芬克斯，狮身人面像(古埃及人建造于金字塔旁的巨大雕像，传说它会出谜语来为难人)；神秘的人；令人困惑不解的人

spice /spaɪs/ (**spices, spicing, spiced**) 1 N-VAR A **spice** is a part of a plant, or a powder made from that part, which you put in food to give it flavour. Cinnamon, ginger, and paprika are spices. 香料，佐料，调料，调味品(如肉桂、姜、辣椒粉等) ❑ *...herbs and spices.* 香草和香料 ❑ *...a row of spice jars.* 一排调料罐 2 VERB If you **spice** something that you say or do, you add excitement or interest to it. 使活泼生动；给…增添趣味 ❑ [v n +with] *They spiced their conversations and discussions with intrigue.* 他们的谈话和讨论中透着些许神秘。•PHRASAL VERB **Spice up** means the same as **spice.** spice up 同 spice ❑ [v p n] *Her publisher wants her to spice up her stories with sex.* 她的出版商想让她在小说中增添些性描写以吸引读者。❑ [v n p] *...a discovery which spiced the conversation up quite a bit.* 让谈话变得有趣不少的发现 3 N-UNCOUNT **Spice** is something which makes life more exciting. 给生活增添情趣的事 ❑ *To add spice to the debate, they disagreed about method and ideology.* 他们在方法和观念上都持不同意见，这使辩论精彩了很多。

→ see Word Web:**spice**

→ see **ketchup**

▶**spice up** → see **spice 2**

spiced /spaɪst/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] Food that is **spiced** has had spices or other strong-tasting foods added to it. 加了香料的；加了佐料的 ❑ *...delicately spiced sauces.* 加了鲜美调料的酱汁

spick and span /ˌspɪk ənd ˈspæn/ also **spick-and-span** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] A place that is **spick and span** is very clean and tidy. 非常整洁的 ❑ *The apartment was spick and span.* 公寓非常整洁。

spicy /'spaɪsi/ (**spicier, spiciest**) ADJ **Spicy** food is strongly flavoured with spices. (食物)加了很多香料的，辛辣的 ❑ *Thai food is hot and spicy.* 泰国菜味道辛辣浓烈。❑ *...a spicy tomato and coriander sauce.* 番茄芫荽香辣酱

→ see **spice**

spi|der /'spaɪdəʳ/ (**spiders**) N-COUNT A **spider** is a small creature with eight legs. Most types of spider make structures called webs in which they catch insects for food. 蜘蛛

spi|dery /'spaɪdəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as handwriting as **spidery**, you mean that it consists of thin, dark, pointed lines. (字迹等)由黑色细线条构成的 ❑ *He saw her spidery writing on the envelope.* 他在信封上看到了她那细长的黑色笔迹。

spiel /ʃpi:l, AM 美 spi:l/ (**spiels**) N-COUNT Someone's **spiel** is a well-prepared speech that they make, and that they have usually made many times before, often in order to persuade you to buy something. (常指招徕生意的)叫卖词，推销套话【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *I came to give your mother a piece of perfectly spiffing news.* 我给你母亲带来一个绝好的消息。

spif|fing /'spɪfɪŋ/ ADJ If someone describes something such as news or an event as **spiffing**, they mean that it is very good. 很好的；出色的【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】

spig|ot /'spɪgət/ (**spigots**) N-COUNT A **spigot** is a faucet or tap. 龙头；开关【AM 美】

spike /spaɪk/ (**spikes**) 1 N-COUNT A **spike** is a long piece of metal with a sharp point. 金属钉状物；尖锥；尖钉 ❑ *...a 15-foot wall topped with iron spikes.* 顶端装有铁刺的 15 英尺高的墙 ❑ *Yellowing receipts had been impaled on a metal spike.* 发黄的收据被穿在一根金属扦上。 2 N-COUNT Any long pointed object can be referred to as a **spike**. 细长的尖状物 ❑ *Her hair stood out in spikes.* 她的头发一簇簇竖立着。❑ [+of] *...a long spike of white flowers.* 一长枝尖尖的白花穗 3 N-COUNT If there is a **spike** in the price, volume, or amount of something, the price, volume, or amount of it suddenly increases. (价格、数量的)突然上升，剧增 ❑ [+in] *Although you'd think business would have boomed during the war, there was only a small spike in interest.* 人们会认为战争期间生意会很红火，但实际上利息只有小幅上升。 4 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Spikes** are a pair of sports shoes with pointed pieces of metal attached to the soles. They help runners' feet to grip the ground when they are running. (跑步运动员穿的)钉鞋，跑鞋 5 → see also **spiked**

spiked /spaɪkt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **spiked** has one or more spikes on it. 有尖顶的；装有尖钉的 ❑ *...spiked railings.* 带尖顶的栅栏 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has **spiked** hair, their hair is short and sticks up all over their head. (头发)短而竖立的 3 → see also **spike**

'spike ,heels N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Spike heels** are women's shoes with very high narrow heels. 细高跟鞋【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **stilettos**

spiky /'spaɪki/ ADJ Something that is **spiky** has one or more sharp points. 有尖顶的；成锥形的 ❑ *Her short spiky hair is damp with sweat.* 她的刺头被汗打湿了。❑ *...tall, spiky evergreen trees.* 高高的尖顶常绿树

spill /spɪl/ (**spills, spilling, spilled, spilt**)

American English uses the form **spilled** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **spilled** or **spilt**. 美国英语中过去式和过去分词为 spilled。英国英语中则既可用 spilled，也可用 spilt。

1 VERB If a liquid **spills** or if you **spill** it, it accidentally flows over the edge of a container. (使)溢出；(使)泼出；(使)洒出 ❑ [v adv/prep] *70,000 tonnes of oil spilled from the tanker.* 7 万吨油从油轮中溢了出来。❑ [v n] *He always spilled the drinks.* 他总是将饮料洒出来。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Don't spill water on your suit.* 不要把水洒到你的衣服上。[Also v] 2 N-COUNT A **spill** is an amount of liquid that has spilled from a container. 溢出量；溢出物 ❑ *She wiped a spill of milkshake off the counter.* 她擦掉了洒在柜台上的奶昔。❑ *An oil spill could be devastating for wildlife.* 石油泄漏对野生动物来说可能是灭顶之灾。 3 VERB If the contents of a bag, box, or other container **spill** or **are spilled**, they come out of the container onto a surface. (使)(袋子、盒子等中盛放的东西)洒出，涌出 ❑ [v n] *A number of bags had split and were spilling their contents.* 好几只袋子裂开了，里面的东西散落了出来。❑ [v adv/prep] *He carefully balanced the satchel so that its contents would not spill out onto the floor.* 他仔细地把小背包放好，不让里面的东西掉到地板上。 4 VERB If people or things **spill** out of a place, they come out of it in large numbers. 蜂拥而出 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Tears began to spill out of the boy's eyes.* 男孩的眼泪开始夺眶而出。 5 to **spill the beans** → see **bean** 6 **thrills and spills** → see **thrill**

▶**spill out** PHRASAL VERB If you **spill out** information or if it **spills out**, you tell someone about it in a hurried way, because you cannot or do not want to keep it secret. 泄露；泄密 ❑ [v P] *The words spilled out in a rush.* 这番话很快被泄露了出去。❑ [v P n] *He was tempted to spill out his problems to Philip.* 他很想把自己的问题透露给菲利普。[Also v n P]

spill|age /'spɪlɪdʒ/ (**spillages**) N-VAR If there is a **spillage**, a substance such as oil escapes from its container. **Spillage** is also used to refer to the substance that escapes. 溢出；溢出物 ❑ *...an oil spillage off the coast of Texas.* 得克萨斯州沿海的溢油事件 ❑ *...an accident in the workplace involving blood spillage.* 有流血发生的劳动事故

spill|over /'spɪləʊvəʳ/ (**spillovers**) N-COUNT A **spillover** is a situation or feeling that starts in one place but then begins to happen or have an effect somewhere else. 伴随的结果(或影响) ❑ *Some jobs are quite likely to have a negative spillover into family life.* 有些工作很可能会对家庭生活产生不良影响。

spilt /spɪlt/ **Spilt** is a past tense and past participle form of **spill**. 【mainly BRIT 主英】

spin ◆◇◇ /spɪn/ (**spins, spinning, spun**) 1 VERB If something **spins** or if you **spin** it, it turns quickly around a central point. (使)旋转 ❑ [v] *The latest discs, used for small portable computers, spin 3600 times a minute.* 用在小型便携式计算机上的最新光盘转速为每分钟 3600 转。❑ [v n] *He spun the wheel sharply and made a U turn in the middle of the road.* 他猛打方向盘，在路中间掉头。❑ [v n *round / around*] *He spun his car round and went after them.* 他掉转车头，去追他们。•N-VAR **Spin** is also a noun. ❑ *This driving mode allows you to move off in third gear to reduce wheel-spin in icy conditions.* 在这个驾驶模式下你可以挂 3 挡起步，以减少轮子在结冰路面上打滑的现象。 2 VERB When you **spin** washing, it is turned round and round quickly in a spin drier or a washing machine to get the water out. (用甩干机或洗衣机)甩干(衣服)，给…脱水 ❑ [v n] *Just spin the washing and it's nearly dry.* 只需要将洗好的衣物脱水，它就差不多干了。•N-SING **Spin** is also a noun. ❑ *Set on a cool wash and finish with a short spin.* 设定用凉水洗衣，最后短时脱水。 3 VERB If your head **is spinning**, you feel unsteady or confused, for example because you are drunk, ill, or excited. (因醉酒、生病或兴奋而)头晕 ❑ [v] *My head was spinning from the wine.* 我喝了葡萄酒后晕乎乎的。 4 N-SING If someone puts a certain **spin** on an event or situation, they interpret it and try to present it in a particular way. 带倾向性的解释(或说法)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He interpreted the vote as support for the constitution and that is the spin his supporters are putting on the results today.* 他把这次投票解释为对宪法的支持，这也是他的支持者对今天的投票结果所作的解释。 5 → see also **spin doctor** 6 N-UNCOUNT In politics, **spin** is the way in which political parties try to present everything they do in a positive way to the public and the media. (政治上的)倾向性报道 ❑ *The public is sick of spin and tired of promises. It's time for politicians to act.* 公众厌烦了那些有倾向性的报道和种种许诺。该是用政绩说话的时候了。 7 N-SING If you go for **a spin** or take a car for **a spin**, you make a short journey in a car just to enjoy yourself. (乘车)兜风 8 VERB If someone **spins** a story, they give you an account of something that is untrue or only partly true. 杜撰；虚构；编造 ❑ [v n] *He was surprised, and annoyed that she had spun a story which was too good to be condemned as a simple lie.* 他很惊讶，也很生气，因为她编的故事太真实了，甚至不能被斥为一个简单的谎言。[Also v n n] 9 VERB When people **spin**, they make thread by twisting together pieces of a fibre such as wool or cotton using a device or machine.

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纺纱；纺线 ❑ [v n] *Michelle will also spin a customer's wool fleece to specification at a cost of $2.25 an ounce.* 米歇尔也会按顾客的要求为其纺羊毛呢，每盎司收费 2.25 美元。[Also v] •**spin|ning** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They do their own cooking, spinning, and woodworking.* 他们自己做饭，纺线，做木工活。 10 N-UNCOUNT In a game such as tennis or cricket, if you put **spin** on a ball, you deliberately make it spin rapidly when you hit it or throw it.（网球或板球运动中球的）快速旋转，旋转运动

▶**spin off** or **spin out** PHRASAL VERB To **spin off** or **spin out** something such as a company means to create a new company that is separate from the original organization.（从现有公司中）剥离出，独立，分立【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v P n] *He rescued the company and later spun off its textile division into a separate company.* 他挽救了该公司，随后将其纺织部门剥离出来成立了一个独立的公司。❑ [v P n] *Corven plans to help large companies spin out smaller, entrepreneurial firms.* 科文计划帮大公司分立出一些小型企业。[Also v n P]

▶**spin out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **spin** something **out**, you make it last longer than it normally would. 拖长；拉长 ❑ [v n P] *My wife's solicitor was anxious to spin things out for as long as possible.* 我妻子的律师很想尽可能拖延时间。❑ [v P n] *The Government will try to spin out the conference into next autumn.* 政府会竭力将会议拖长到下个秋季。 2 → see also **spin off**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spin* with:

N. spin **a wheel** 转动方向盘 1
ADJ. **positive** spin 正面报道 4

spi|na bi|fi|da /ˌspaɪnə ˈbɪfɪdə/ N-UNCOUNT **Spina bifida** is a condition of the spine that some people are born with. It often makes them unable to use their legs.（先天性）脊柱裂

spin|ach /ˈspɪnɪdʒ, -ɪtʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Spinach** is a vegetable with large dark green leaves that you chop up and boil in water before eating. 菠菜

spi|nal /ˈspaɪnᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Spinal** means relating to your spine. 脊椎的 ❑ *...spinal fluid.* 脊髓液 ❑ *...spinal injuries.* 脊椎损伤

ˈspi|nal col|umn (**spinal columns**) N-COUNT Your **spinal column** is your spine. 脊柱

ˌspi|nal ˈcord (**spinal cords**) N-COUNT Your **spinal cord** is a thick cord of nerves inside your spine which connects your brain to nerves in all parts of your body. 脊髓

→ see **brain, nervous system**

spin|dle /ˈspɪndᵊl/ (**spindles**) 1 N-COUNT A **spindle** is a rod in a machine, around which another part of the machine turns.（机器的）轴，心轴 2 N-COUNT A **spindle** is a pointed rod which you use when you are spinning wool by hand. You twist the wool with the spindle to make it into a thread.（手纺用的）绕线杆

spin|dly /ˈspɪndli/ (**spindlier, spindliest**) ADJ Something that is **spindly** is long and thin and looks very weak. 细长而瘦弱的；瘦长的 ❑ *I did have rather spindly legs.* 我的腿的确比较瘦长。

ˈspin doc|tor (**spin doctors**) N-COUNT In politics, a **spin doctor** is someone who is skilled in public relations and who advises political parties on how to present their policies and actions.（善于公关、为政党出谋划策的）媒体顾问，舆论导向专家【INFORMAL 非正式】

spine /spaɪn/ (**spines**) 1 N-COUNT Your **spine** is the row of bones down your back. 脊椎；脊柱 2 N-COUNT The **spine** of a book is the narrow stiff part which the pages and covers are attached to. 书脊 3 N-COUNT **Spines** are also long, sharp points on an animal's body or on a plant.（动物身体上的）棘状突起；（植物上的）棘，刺，针

ˈspine-chilling ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **spine-chilling** film or story makes you feel very frightened. 非常可怖的；令人毛骨悚然的

spine|less /ˈspaɪnləs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **spineless**, you mean that they are afraid to take action or oppose people when they should. 没有骨气的；懦弱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...bureaucrats and spineless politicians.* 官僚和懦弱的政客们

ˈspine-tingling ADJ A **spine-tingling** film or piece of music is enjoyable because it causes you to feel a strong emotion such as excitement or fear.（电影或音乐）激动人心的，扣人心弦的 ❑ *...Martin Scorsese's spine-tingling and stylish thriller.* 马丁·斯科塞斯紧张刺激、风格独特的惊险片

spin|na|ker /ˈspɪnəkəʳ/ (**spinnakers**) N-COUNT A **spinnaker** is a large, light, triangular sail that is attached to the front mast of a boat.（帆船前桅上的）大三角帆

spin|ner /ˈspɪnəʳ/ (**spinners**) 1 N-COUNT A **spinner** is a cricketer who makes the ball spin when he or she bowls it so that it changes direction when it hits the ground or the bat. 投旋转球的板球投手 2 N-COUNT A **spinner** is a person who makes thread by spinning. 纺纱工

spin|ney /ˈspɪni/ (**spinneys**) N-COUNT A **spinney** is a small area covered with trees. 小树林【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **copse**

ˈspin|ning wheel (**spinning wheels**) also **spinning-wheel** N-COUNT A **spinning wheel** is a wooden machine that people used in their homes to make thread from wool, in former times.（旧时家用的）纺车

→ see **wheel**

ˈspin-off (**spin-offs**) 1 N-COUNT A **spin-off** is an unexpected but useful or valuable result of an activity that was designed to achieve something else. 副产品；衍生产品；附带结果 ❑ [+*from/of*] *The company put out a report on commercial spin-offs from its research.* 公司公布了一份有关其研究活动所产生的商业副产品的报告。 2 N-COUNT A **spin-off** is a book, film, or television series that comes after and is related to a successful book, film, or television series.（受欢迎的书籍、电影、电视连续剧等的）衍生作品

spin|ster /ˈspɪnstəʳ/ (**spinsters**) N-COUNT A **spinster** is a woman who has never been married; used especially when talking about an old or middle-aged woman.（老）处女；未婚中年（或老年）女子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

spiny /ˈspaɪni/ ADJ A **spiny** plant or animal is covered with long sharp points.（动植物）带刺的 ❑ *...a spiny lobster.* 欧龙虾；真龙虾 ❑ *...a spiny cactus.* 多刺仙人掌

spi|ral /ˈspaɪərəl/ (**spirals, spiralling, spiralled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **spiraling, spiraled**

1 N-COUNT A **spiral** is a shape which winds round and round, with each curve above or outside the previous one. 螺旋（形）•ADJ [ADJ n] **Spiral** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a spiral staircase.* 螺旋形楼梯 2 VERB If something **spirals** or **is spiralled** somewhere, it grows or moves in a spiral curve.（使）盘旋着生长（或移动）❑ [v adv/prep] *Vines spiraled upward toward the roof.* 藤蔓盘旋着朝屋顶方向生长。❑ [v n] *A joss stick spiralled smoke.* 一柱线香青烟袅袅。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Spiral** is also a noun. ❑ *Larks were rising in spirals from the ridge.* 云雀从山脊上盘旋着飞起。 3 VERB If an amount or level **spirals**, it rises quickly and at an increasing rate.（数量、水平）急遽增长 ❑ [v] *Production costs began to spiral.* 生产成本开始急遽上升。❑ [v-ing] *...a spiralling trend of violence.* 暴力急遽上升的态势 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The divorce rate is spiralling upwards.* 离婚率正急遽上升。•N-SING **Spiral** is also a noun. ❑ *...an inflationary spiral.* 急遽加快的通货膨胀 ❑ *...a spiral of debt.* 债务激增 4 VERB If an amount or level **spirals** downwards, it falls quickly and at an increasing rate.（数量、水平）急遽变化 ❑ [v adv/prep] *House prices will continue to spiral downwards.* 房价将继续暴跌。

spire /ˈspaɪəʳ/ (**spires**) N-COUNT The **spire** of a building such as a church is the tall pointed structure on the top.（教堂等建筑物顶部的）尖塔，尖顶

spir|it ♦♦◇ /ˈspɪrɪt/ (**spirits, spiriting, spirited**) 1 N-SING Your **spirit** is the part of you that is not physical and that consists of your character and feelings. 精神；心灵 ❑ *The human spirit is virtually indestructible.* 人的精神实际上是不可摧毁的。 2 → see also **kindred spirit** 3 N-COUNT [usu poss N] A person's **spirit** is the non-physical part of them that is believed to remain alive after their death. 灵魂 ❑ *His spirit has left him and all that remains is the shell of his body.* 他已灵魂出窍，剩下的只是他的躯壳。 4 N-COUNT A **spirit** is a ghost or supernatural being. 鬼魂；幽灵 ❑ *...protection against evil spirits.* 避邪 5 → see also **Holy Spirit** 6 N-UNCOUNT **Spirit**

is the courage and determination that helps people to survive in difficult times and to keep their way of life and their beliefs. 勇气；毅力 ❑ *She was a very brave girl and everyone who knew her admired her spirit.* 她是个非常勇敢的女孩，认识她的人都敬佩她的勇气。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Spirit** is the liveliness and energy that someone shows in what they do. 生命力；精力；活力 ❑ *They played with spirit.* 他们在比赛中表现得生龙活虎。 3 N-SING The **spirit** in which you do something is the attitude you have when you are doing it. (对待事物的)态度 ❑ [+of] *Their problem can only be solved in a spirit of compromise.* 他们的问题只能通过妥协来解决。 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft n N] A particular kind of **spirit** is the feeling of loyalty to a group that is shared by the people who belong to the group. (团体成员的)忠诚度 ❑ *There is a great sense of team spirit among the British Olympic squad.* 英国奥运代表团有一种强烈的团队精神。 5 N-SING A particular kind of **spirit** is the set of ideas, beliefs, and aims that are held by a group of people. (某一群体特有的)精神，理念 ❑ *...the real spirit of the Labour movement.* 劳工运动的精髓 6 N-SING **The spirit of** something such as a law or an agreement is the way that it was intended to be interpreted or applied. (法律、协议等的)实质，真谛 ❑ [+of] *The requirement for work permits violates the spirit of the 1950 treaty.* 对工作许可证的要求违反了 1950 年条约的精神。 7 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You can refer to a person as a particular kind of **spirit** if they show a certain characteristic or if they show a lot of enthusiasm in what they are doing. (具有特定品质的)人 ❑ *I like to think of myself as a free spirit.* 我愿意把自己看成是个无拘无束的人。 8 N-PLURAL Your **spirits** are your feelings at a particular time, especially feelings of happiness or unhappiness. 情绪；心情；兴致 ❑ *At supper, everyone was in high spirits.* 晚餐时，每个人都兴致勃勃。 9 VERB If someone or something **is spirited away**, or if they **are spirited out of** somewhere, they are taken from a place quickly and secretly without anyone noticing. 把…迅速而秘密地带走【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be V-ed +away] *He was spirited away and probably murdered.* 他被秘密带走，可能被杀害了。 ❑ [V n +away] *His parents had spirited him away to the country.* 他的父母偷偷将他带到了该国。 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *It is possible that he has been spirited out of the country.* 他可能已被偷偷带出了国。 10 N-PLURAL **Spirits** are strong alcoholic drinks such as whisky and gin. 烈性酒(如威士忌、杜松子酒) 11 N-UNCOUNT **Spirit** or **spirits** is an alcoholic liquid that is used as a fuel, for cleaning things, or for other purposes. There are many kinds of spirit. 酒精(可作燃料，具清洁等用途) 12 → see also **methylated spirits, surgical spirit**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spirit* with:

N. **human** spirit 人的精神；人的灵魂 1 3
evil spirit 邪灵 4
team spirit 团队精神 5
ADJ. **free** spirit 自由的态度；无拘无束的人, **independent** spirit 独立的态度；独立的人 5 10
competitive spirit 斗志；竞争的态度, **generous** spirit 慷慨心；大方的态度 7 8

spir|it|ed /'spɪrɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **spirited** action shows great energy and courage. (行动)有力的，激烈的，勇猛的 ❑ *This television program provoked a spirited debate in the United Kingdom.* 这个电视节目在英国引起了激烈的辩论。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **spirited** person is very active, lively, and confident. (人)活泼的，自信的，生气勃勃的 ❑ *He was by nature a spirited little boy.* 他是个生性活泼的小男孩。

-spirited /-'spɪrɪtɪd/ 1 COMB **-spirited** combines with adjectives to describe a person's character, attitude, or behaviour. For example, a **mean-spirited** person behaves in a way that is unkind to other people; a **free-spirited** person behaves freely and does as they please. (与形容词连用)表示"性格…的"、"有…精神的" ❑ *That's a mean-spirited thing for a mother to say.* 作为一位母亲，说那样的话太刻薄了。 ❑ *Murray was an affable, free-spirited man.* 默里是个温和友善、无拘无束的人。 2 → see also **high-spirited, public-spirited**

spir|it|less /'spɪrɪtləs/ ADJ If someone is **spiritless**, they lack energy, courage, and liveliness. 没精打采的；垂头丧气的 ❑ *They were too spiritless even to resist.* 他们无精打采的，甚至都没有抵抗。

'spir|it lev|el (**spirit levels**) also **spirit-level** N-COUNT A **spirit level** is a device for testing to see if a surface is level. It consists of a plastic, wood, or metal frame containing a glass tube of liquid with an air bubble in it. 气泡式水准仪

spir|itu|al ◆◇ /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/ (**spirituals**) 1 ADJ **Spiritual** means relating to people's thoughts and beliefs, rather than to their bodies and physical surroundings. 精神(上)的；心灵(上)的 ❑ *She lived entirely by spiritual values, in a world of poetry and imagination.* 她追求精神上的满足，完全生活在一个诗歌和想象的世界里。 •**spir|itu|al|ly** ADV ❑ *Our whole programme is spiritually oriented but not religious.* 我们的整个节目都关注心灵，但不是宗教性质的。 •**spir|itu|al|ity** /ˌspɪrɪtʃu'ælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the peaceful spirituality of Japanese culture.* 日本文化的平和脱俗 2 ADJ **Spiritual** means relating to people's religious beliefs. 宗教(上)的 ❑ *The spiritual leader of Ireland's 3.7 million Catholics.* 爱尔兰 370 万天主教徒的宗教领袖 3 N-COUNT A **spiritual** is a religious song of the type originally sung by black slaves in America. 灵歌(一种原为美国黑奴所唱的宗教歌曲)

→ see **myth**

spir|itu|al|ism /'spɪrɪtʃuəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Spiritualism** is the belief that the spirits of people who are dead can communicate with people who are still alive. 招魂论，通灵术(相信死人的灵魂能与活人相沟通) •**spir|itu|al|ist** (**spiritualists**) N-COUNT ❑ *He was a poet and an ardent spiritualist.* 他是位诗人，也是忠实的招魂论者。

spit /spɪt/ (**spits, spitting, spat**)

In American English, the form **spit** is used as the past tense and past participle. 在美国英语中，过去式和过去分词为 spit。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Spit** is the watery liquid produced in your mouth. You usually use **spit** to refer to an amount of it that has been forced out of someone's mouth. 唾液；唾沫 2 VERB If someone **spits**, they force an amount of liquid out of their mouth, often to show hatred or contempt. 吐唾沫(常表示憎恨或轻蔑) ❑ [v] *The gang thought of hitting him too, but decided just to spit.* 那伙人也想过要揍他，但最后只是啐了他一口。 ❑ [v prep] *They spat at me and taunted me.* 他们朝我吐唾沫，还嘲笑我。 ❑ [v prep] *She spit into the little tray of mascara and brushed it on her lashes.* 她朝睫毛膏小盒里吐了点唾沫，然后蘸了一点刷到自己的睫毛上。 3 VERB If you **spit** liquid or food somewhere, you force a small amount of it out of your mouth. 吐出(少量液体或食物) ❑ [v n with *out*] *Spit out that gum and pay attention.* 把那块口香糖吐出来，注意听。 ❑ [v n prep] *He felt as if a serpent had spat venom into his eyes.* 他感觉就像有条蛇朝自己的双眼里喷射了毒液。 4 VERB [usu cont] If **it is spitting**, it is raining very lightly. 下毛毛细雨【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *It will stop in a minute—it's only spitting.* 雨很快就会停的——这只不过是毛毛雨。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sprinkle**

5 N-COUNT A **spit** is a long rod which is pushed through a piece of meat and hung over an open fire to cook the meat. 烤肉叉；扦子 ❑ *She roasted the meat on a spit.* 她用烤肉叉子烤肉。 6 N-COUNT A **spit of** land is a long, flat, narrow piece of land that sticks out into the sea. 沙嘴；岬 7 PHRASE If one place is **within spitting distance of** another, they are very close to each other. 离…非常近【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...a restaurant within spitting distance of the Tower of London.* 离伦敦塔非常近的一个餐馆 8 PHRASE If you say that one person is **the spitting image of** another, you mean that they look very similar. 极像…的人；和…一模一样的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Nina looks the spitting image of Sissy Spacek.* 尼娜看起来像极了茜茜·斯帕赛克。

spite ◆◇ /spaɪt/ 1 PHRASE You use **in spite of** to introduce a fact which makes the rest of the statement you are making seem surprising. 尽管；不顾；虽然 ❑ *Their love of life comes in spite of, almost in defiance of, considerable hardship.* 尽管面临众多的艰难困苦，他们还是几乎义无反顾地表现出了对生活的热爱。 2 PHRASE If you do something **in spite of yourself**, you do it although you did not really intend to or expect to. 不禁；不由自主 ❑ *The blunt comment made Richard laugh in spite of himself.* 这番率直的话让理查德不由自主地大笑起来。 3 N-UNCOUNT If you do something cruel

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out of **spite**, you do it because you want to hurt or upset someone. 恶意；怨恨 ❑ *I refused her a divorce, out of spite I suppose.* 我拒绝和她离婚，就是为了出口恶气。 4 VERB [only to-inf] If you do something cruel **to spite** someone, you do it in order to hurt or upset them. (故意做坏事来)伤害，激怒 ❑ [v n] *Pantelaras was giving his art collection away for nothing, to spite Marie and her husband.* 潘特拉拉斯将自己的艺术藏品全部无偿捐献，存心要激怒玛丽和她丈夫。 5 **to cut off your nose to spite your face** → see **nose**

spite|ful /'spaɪtful/ ADJ Someone who is **spiteful** does cruel things to hurt people they dislike. 怀有恶意的；怀恨在心的 ❑ *He could be spiteful.* 他可能怀有恶意。 ❑ *...a stream of spiteful telephone calls.* 一连串恶意电话 •**spite|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We crept into our little sister's bedroom and spitefully defaced her pop posters.* 我们偷偷溜进妹妹的卧室，不怀好意地涂脏她的歌星海报。

spit|tle /'spɪtᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Spittle** is the watery liquid which is produced in your mouth. 唾液；唾沫【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Spittle oozed down his jaw.* 唾液顺着他的下巴流下来。

spiv /spɪv/ (**spivs**) N-COUNT A **spiv** is a man who does not have a regular job and who makes money by business deals which are usually illegal. (无固定职业的)好商，坑蒙拐骗者【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

splash /splæʃ/ (**splashes, splashing, splashed**) 1 VERB If you **splash** about or **splash** around in water, you hit or disturb the water in a noisy way, causing some of it to fly up into the air. 戏水；哗哗地玩水 ❑ [v *about/around*] *A lot of people were in the water, swimming or simply splashing about.* 有很多人在水里游泳，或者只是在戏水玩耍。 ❑ [v] *She could hear the voices of her friends as they splashed in a nearby rock pool.* 她能听见朋友们在附近的小石潭中戏水的声音。 ❑ [v *+into*] *The gliders and their pilots splashed into the lake and had to be fished out.* 滑翔机连同驾驶员都扑通一声栽进了湖里，只能被捞出来。 2 VERB If you **splash** a liquid somewhere or if it **splashes**, it hits someone or something and scatters in a lot of small drops. (使)溅泼；(使)飞溅；(使)洒落 ❑ [v n prep] *He closed his eyes tight, and splashed the water on his face.* 他紧闭双眼，将水泼在自己脸上。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A little wave, the first of many, splashed in my face.* 一朵小小的浪花飞溅在我脸上，紧接着更多的浪花涌了过来。 ❑ [v n] *Beer splashed the carpet.* 啤酒洒到了地毯上。 ❑ [v n *+with*] *Lorries rumbled past them, splashing them with filthy water from the potholes in the road.* 大卡车从他们身旁隆隆驶过，把路上坑凹里的脏水溅到了他们身上。 3 N-SING A **splash** is the sound made when something hits water or falls into it. 溅泼声；扑通声 ❑ *There was a splash and something fell clumsily into the water.* 扑通一声，有东西重重地掉进了水里。 4 N-COUNT A **splash** of a liquid is a small quantity of it that falls on something or is added to something. (洒上或添入的)少量液体 ❑ *Wallcoverings and floors should be able to withstand steam and splashes.* 墙面材料和地板都应耐蒸汽且防水。 5 N-COUNT A **splash of** colour is an area of a bright colour which contrasts strongly with the colours around it. (与周围颜色形成鲜明对比的)亮色区域 ❑ [*+of*] *Anne has left the walls white, but added splashes of colour with the tablecloth and the paintings.* 安妮让墙面留白，但用桌布及油画进行色彩点缀。 6 VERB If a magazine or newspaper **splashes** a story, it prints it in such a way that it is very noticeable. (报刊)以醒目方式刊登 ❑ [v n] *The newspapers splashed the story all over their front pages.* 各家报纸都在整个头版醒目地刊登了这一报道。 7 PHRASE If you **make a splash**, you become noticed or become popular because of something that you have done. 引人注目；引起轰动 ❑ *Now she's made a splash in the American television show 'Civil Wars'.* 她现已经凭借美国电视剧《内战》而一炮走红。

▶**splash out** PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **splash out on** something, especially on a luxury, you buy it even though it costs a lot of money. 花大笔钱(买奢侈品)【BRIT 英】❑ [v P] *If he wanted to splash out on a new car it would take him a couple of days to get his hands on the cash.* 如果他想奢侈一把买辆新车，他得花好几天才能筹到现款。

splash|down /'splæʃdaʊn/ (**splashdowns**) N-COUNT A **splashdown** is the landing of a spacecraft in the sea after a flight. (宇宙飞船在海洋上的)溅落

splat /splæt/ N-SING; N-COUNT **Splat** is used to describe the sound of something wet hitting a surface with a lot of force. (湿物落在平面上发出的)啪嗒声 ❑ *The egg landed on my cheek with a splat.* 鸡蛋啪嗒一声打在我脸颊上。

splat|ter /'splætəʳ/ (**splatters, splattering, splattered**) VERB If a thick wet substance **splatters** on something or is **splattered** on it, it drops or is thrown over it. 溅泼；洒落 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The rain splattered against the french windows.* 雨溅落在落地窗上。 ❑ [v n] *'Sorry Edward,' I said, splattering the cloth with jam.* "对不起，爱德华。"我说道，因为我把果酱洒在了桌布上。 ❑ [v-ed] *...a mud-splattered white shirt.* 溅上了泥浆的白衬衫

splay /spleɪ/ (**splays, splaying, splayed**) VERB If things **splay** or **are splayed**, their ends are spread out away from each other. (使)(物体末端)张开，伸开 ❑ [v n] *He splayed his fingers across his face.* 他张开手指蒙住了脸。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *His fingers splay out in a star shape.* 他的手指呈星形张开。 ❑ [v-ed] *He was on his stomach, his legs splayed apart.* 他趴着，双腿伸开。

spleen /spliːn/ (**spleens**) 1 N-COUNT Your **spleen** is an organ near your stomach that controls the quality of your blood. 脾；脾脏 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] **Spleen** is great and bitter anger. 暴怒；大怒【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Paul Fussell's latest book vents his spleen against everything he hates about his country.* 保罗·富塞尔在新作中发泄了他对国家的所有不满。

splen|did /'splendɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is **splendid**, you mean that it is very good. 极好的；绝妙的；出色的 ❑ *Our house has got a splendid view across to the Cotswolds.* 从我们的房子向外望去，景色宜人，一直能看到科茨沃尔德。 •**splen|did|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I have heard him tell people that we get along splendidly.* 我听到他跟别人说我们相处得很好。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a building or work of art as **splendid**, you mean that it is beautiful, impressive, and extremely well made. (建筑、艺术作品)壮丽的，华丽的，美妙的 ❑ *...a splendid Victorian mansion.* 华丽的维多利亚式宅第 •**splen|did|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The young women are splendidly dressed, some in floor-length ball gowns.* 年轻女子都穿得非常漂亮，有些还身着及地的舞裙。

Word Link 词根词缀 *splend ≈ shining* 发亮；*resplendent, splendid, splendour*

splen|dour /'splendəʳ/ (**splendours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **splendor**

1 N-UNCOUNT The **splendour** of something is its beautiful and impressive appearance. 壮丽辉煌；光彩夺目 ❑ *The foreign ministers are meeting in the splendour of Oktyabrskaya Hotel in central Moscow.* 外长们正在莫斯科市中心富丽堂皇的奥克佳布里斯卡娅酒店开会。 2 N-PLURAL The **splendours of** a place or way of life are its beautiful and impressive features. 华丽；豪华；奢华 ❑ [*+of*] *Montagu was extremely impressed by the splendours of the French court.* 法国宫廷的奢华给蒙塔古留下了很深的印象。

sple|net|ic /splɪ'netɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **splenetic**, you mean that they easily become very angry about things. 脾气坏的；易怒的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...retired military men with splenetic opinions.* 满腹怨言的退伍军人

splice /splaɪs/ (**splices, splicing, spliced**) VERB If you **splice** two pieces of rope, film, or tape together, you join them neatly at the ends so that they make one continuous piece. 捻接，粘接(绳子、胶片、磁带等) ❑ [v n] *He taught me to edit and splice film.* 他教我电影剪接。

spliff /splɪf/ (**spliffs**) N-COUNT A **spliff** is a cigarette which contains cannabis or marijuana. 大麻烟卷【INFORMAL 非正式】

splint /splɪnt/ (**splints**) N-COUNT A **splint** is a long piece of wood or metal that is fastened to a broken arm, leg, or back to keep it still. (治疗骨折用的)夹板

splin|ter /'splɪntəʳ/ (**splinters, splintering, splintered**) 1 N-COUNT A **splinter** is a very thin, sharp piece of wood, glass, or other hard substance, which has broken off from a larger piece. (木头、玻璃等硬物的)碎片，破片，裂片 ❑ [*+of*] *...splinters of glass.* 玻璃碎片 ❑ *...a splinter in the finger.* 扎进手指的木刺 2 VERB If something

splinters or **is splintered**, it breaks into thin, sharp pieces. (使)裂成碎片 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The ruler cracked and splintered into pieces.* 尺子裂开了，碎成了小片。❑ [v n] *The stone rocketed into the glass, splintering it.* 石块击中了玻璃，将它打成了碎片。

'splin|ter group (**splinter groups**) N-COUNT A **splinter group** is a group of people who break away from a larger group and form a separate organization, usually because they no longer agree with the views of the larger group. (常因意见不合而从团体中分裂出来的)小派别

split ◆◇ /splɪt/ (**splits, splitting**)

The form **split** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. split 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If something **splits** or if you **split** it, it is divided into two or more parts. (使)断裂；(使)裂开；分割 ❑ [v +*in/into*] *In a severe gale the ship split in two.* 在一阵狂风中，船断成了两截。❑ [v n +*in/into*] *If the chicken is fairly small, you may simply split it in half.* 如果鸡比较小，你把它切成两半就行了。❑ [v-ed] *...uniting families split by the war.* 使因战争分离的家庭重新团圆 2 VERB If an organization **splits** or **is split**, one group of members disagrees strongly with the other members, and may form a group of their own. (使)(团体)意见不合；(使)分裂 ❑ [v] *Yet it is feared the Republican leadership could split over the agreement.* 但有人担心，共和党领导层可能会在该协议上产生分歧。❑ [v n] *Women priests are accused of splitting the church.* 女牧师被指责分裂教会。•ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Split** is also an adjective. ❑ *The Kremlin is deeply split in its approach to foreign policy.* 克里姆林宫的领导层在外交政策上存在很深的分歧。3 N-COUNT A **split in** an organization is a disagreement between its members. (团体中的)意见分歧 ❑ *They accused both radicals and conservatives of trying to provoke a split in the party.* 他们指责激进派和保守派都在试图挑起党内分歧。4 N-SING A **split between** two things is a division or difference between them. 区分；不同 ❑ [+*between*] *...a split between what is thought and what is felt.* 所想和所感之间的不同 5 VERB If something such as wood or a piece of clothing **splits** or **is split**, a long crack or tear appears in it. 撕开(衣服)；(使)(木头)开裂 ❑ [v] *The seat of his short grey trousers split.* 他的灰色短裤的臀部位置开裂了。❑ [v n] *Twist the mixture into individual sausages without splitting the skins.* 将混合物拧成一段段的香肠，不要把皮弄破。6 N-COUNT A **split** is a long crack or tear. 裂缝；裂口 ❑ *The plastic-covered seat has a few small splits around the corners.* 塑料面椅子的四角上有几道小裂缝。7 VERB If two or more people **split** something, they share it between them. 分担；分享；分得 ❑ [v n] *I would rather pay for a meal than watch nine friends pick over and split a bill.* 我宁可掏钱请客，也不愿看到9位朋友算来算去分摊账单。❑ [*be* V-ed +*between*] *All exhibits are for sale, the proceeds being split between Oxfam and the artist.* 所有展品都将出售，收入由乐施会和艺术家平分。8 → see also **splitting**

▶**split off** PHRASAL VERB If people **split off from** a group, they stop being part of the group and become separated from it. 从(团体)分裂出去 ❑ [v p] *Somehow, Quentin split off from his comrades.* 不知怎么的，昆廷脱离了自己的同志。❑ [v p n] *...the Youth Wing which split off the National Liberal party earlier this year.* 今年年初从国家自由党中分裂出去的青年派

▶**split up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If two people **split up**, or if someone or something **splits** them **up**, they end their relationship or marriage. (使)分手；(使)离婚 ❑ [v p] *Research suggests that children whose parents split up are more likely to drop out of high school.* 研究表明，父母离异的孩子更容易从高中退学。❑ [v n p] *I was beginning to think that nothing could ever split us up.* 我开始相信，没有任何东西能将我们分开。❑ [v p +*with*] *I split up with my boyfriend last year.* 我去年和男友分手了。2 PHRASAL VERB If a group of people **split up** or **are split up**, they go away in different directions. (使)分开；(使)离散 ❑ [v p] *Did the two of you split up in the woods?* 你们俩是在树林里分开的吗？❑ [v p n] *This situation has split up the family.* 这种情况将这一家人拆散了。❑ [v n p] *Touring the album temporarily split the band up.* 该乐团成员暂时各奔东西，巡回推广这张唱片。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **split** something **up**, or if it **splits up**, you divide it so that it is in a number of smaller separate sections. 拆分；(把…)分成若干较小部分 ❑ [v p n] *Any thought of splitting up the company was unthinkable, they said.* 他们说，任何拆分公司的想法都是不能接受的。❑ [v n p] *Even though museums have begged to borrow her collection, she could never split it up.* 尽管已有博物馆请求借用她的收藏品，但她永远不会将它们分开展出。❑ [v p] *Her company has had to split up and work from two locations.* 她的公司不得不拆分开来，两地办公。

Thesaurus 同类词 *split* Also look up:

V. break, divide, part, separate; (*ant.*) combine 1 2 3
N. crack, separation, tear 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *split* with:

PREP. split **into** 裂成 1
split **over** *something* 因某事意见不合 2
split **between** …间的不同；…间的分担 4 7
split **among** …间的分担 7
N. split **shares** 分割股票，split **wood** 劈开木材 1
split **in a party** 党内分歧 3
ADV. split **apart** 分裂 1 2

,split 'ends N-PLURAL If you have **split ends**, some of your hairs are split at the ends because they are dry or damaged. 发梢开叉

,split in'fini|tive (**split infinitives**) N-COUNT A **split infinitive** is a structure in which an adverb is put between 'to' and the infinitive of a verb, as in 'to really experience it'. Some people think it is incorrect to use split infinitives. 分裂不定式(在to和动词不定式之间插有副词，有些人认为该用法不正确)

,split-'level ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **split-level** house or room has part of the ground floor at a different level from another part, usually because the house has been built on ground that slopes. (房屋)错层式的

,split per|son'al|ity (**split personalities**) N-COUNT If you say that someone has a **split personality**, you mean that their moods can change so much that they seem to have two separate personalities. 分裂人格

,split-'screen (**split-screens**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Split-screen** is used to describe the technique in making films and television programmes in which two different pieces of film are shown at the same time. 分画面的(指屏幕上同时出现两个电影或电视画面的技术) ❑ *...split-screen movies.* 分画面电影 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] On a computer screen, a **split-screen** is a display of two different things in separate parts of the screen. (计算机的)分屏，多窗口

,split 'se|cond also split-second N-SING A **split second** is an extremely short period of time. 一刹那；一瞬间 ❑ *Her gaze met Michael's for a split second.* 她和迈克尔在一瞬间四目相对。

split|ting /'splɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **splitting** headache is a very severe and painful one. (头痛)欲裂的

splodge /splɒdʒ/ (**splodges**) N-COUNT A **splodge** is a large uneven mark or stain, especially one that has been caused by a liquid. (尤指液体造成的)大块污渍，大斑块【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **splotch**

splotch /splɒtʃ/ (**splotches**) N-COUNT A **splotch** is a large uneven mark or stain, especially one that has been caused by a liquid. (尤指液体造成的)大块污渍，大斑块

splurge /splɜːdʒ/ (**splurges, splurging, splurged**) VERB If you **splurge on** something, you spend a lot of money, usually on things that you do not need. 挥霍；乱花钱 ❑ [v +*on*] *We splurged on Bohemian glass for gifts, and for ourselves.* 我们花了很多钱买波希米亚玻璃制品送人和自用。

splut|ter /'splʌtə/ (**splutters, spluttering, spluttered**) 1 VERB If someone **splutters**, they make short sounds and have difficulty speaking clearly, for example because they are embarrassed or angry. (因窘迫或生气而)结结巴巴地说，语无伦次地说，气急败坏地说 ❑ [v with quote] *'But it cannot be,' he spluttered.* "但这不可能。"他气急败坏地说道。❑ [v] *Molly leapt to her feet, spluttering and howling with rage.* 莫莉立刻站了起来，气急败坏地大

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吼。 2 VERB If something **splutters**, it makes a series of short, sharp sounds. 发出噼啪声 ❑ [V] *Suddenly the engine coughed, spluttered and died.* 发动机突然噗噗响了起来，噼啪几下就熄火了。

spoil /spɔɪl/ (**spoils, spoiling, spoiled, spoilt**)

American English uses the form **spoiled** as the past tense and past participle. British English uses either **spoiled** or **spoilt**. 美国英语中过去式和过去分词为 spoiled，英国英语中可用 spoiled 或 spoilt。

1 VERB If you **spoil** something, you prevent it from being successful or satisfactory. 弄糟；损坏；破坏 ❑ [V n] *It's important not to let mistakes spoil your life.* 重要的是不要让错误毁了你的生活。❑ [be V-ed] *Peaceful summer evenings can be spoilt by mosquitoes.* 宁静的夏夜可能会被蚊子破坏掉。 2 VERB If you **spoil** children, you give them everything they want or ask for. This is considered to have a bad effect on a child's character. 溺爱，宠坏（孩子） ❑ [V n] *Grandparents are often tempted to spoil their grandchildren whenever they come to visit.* 祖父母一过来，就常常会把孙儿们宠坏。 •**spoilt, spoiled** ADJ ❑ *A spoilt child is rarely popular with other children.* 被宠坏的孩子很难得到其他孩子的喜爱。❑ *Oh, that child. He's so spoiled.* 哦，那个孩子。他被宠坏了。 3 VERB If you **spoil yourself** or **spoil** another person, you give yourself or them something nice as a treat or do something special for them. 犒赏（自己或他人） ❑ [V pron-refl] *Spoil yourself with a new perfume this summer.* 今年夏天买瓶新香水慰劳一下自己吧。❑ [V n] *Perhaps I could employ someone to iron his shirts, but I wanted to spoil him. He was my man.* 也许我可以雇人来熨他的衬衫，但我想好好宠他。他是我爱的男人。 4 VERB If food **spoils** or if it **is spoilt**, it is no longer fit to be eaten. （使）（食物）变坏，腐坏 ❑ [V] *We all know that fats spoil by becoming rancid.* 我们都知道油脂变质后会发臭。❑ [V n] *Some organisms are responsible for spoiling food and cause food poisoning.* 有些生物会导致食物变质并引起食物中毒。 5 VERB If someone **spoils** their vote, they write something illegal on their voting paper, usually as a protest about the election, and their vote is not accepted. （因在其上写违法内容而）使（选票）无效【BRIT 英】❑ [V n] *They had broadcast calls for voters to spoil their ballot papers.* 他们通过广播呼吁选民投无效选票。 6 N-PLURAL The **spoils of** something are things that people get as a result of winning a battle or of doing something successfully. 战利品；掠夺物 ❑ *True to military tradition, the victors are now treating themselves to the spoils of war.* 按照军事惯例，胜者正在分享战利品。 7 PHRASE If you say that someone is **spoilt for choice** or **spoiled for choice**, you mean that they have a great many things of the same type to choose from. 面对众多选择 ❑ *At lunchtime, MPs are spoilt for choice in 26 restaurants and bars.* 到了午餐时间，议员们有 26 家之多的餐厅和酒吧可供选择。

▶**spoil for** PHRASAL VERB [only cont] If you **are spoiling for** a fight, you are very eager for it to happen. 渴望；切望 ❑ [V P n] *A mob armed with guns was at the border between the two republics, spoiling for a fight.* 一群持枪暴民聚集在两个共和国的边境上，急于开战。

spoil|age /'spɔɪlɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT When **spoilage** occurs, something, usually food, decays or is harmed, so that it is no longer fit to be used. （通常指食物的）腐败，变质，变坏【TECHNICAL 术语】

spoil|er /'spɔɪlə^{r}/ (**spoilers**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as a **spoiler**, you mean that they try to spoil the performance of other people or things. 捣乱的人（或事物）；搞破坏的人（或事物） ❑ *I was a talentless spoiler. If I couldn't be good, why should they?* 我是个无能的捣乱分子。如果我做不好，他们有什么理由表现好呢？ 2 N-COUNT A **spoiler** is an object which forms part of an aircraft's wings or part of the body of a car. It changes the flow of air around the vehicle, allowing an aircraft to change direction or making a car's forward movement more efficient. （飞机的）扰流片；（汽车的）扰流板

spoil|sport /'spɔɪlspɔː^{r}t/ (**spoilsports**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **spoilsport**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that ruins other people's pleasure or enjoyment. 扫兴的人；败兴者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

spoilt /spɔɪlt/ **Spoilt** is a past participle and past tense of **spoil**.

spoke /spəʊk/ (**spokes**) 1 **Spoke** is the past tense of **speak**. 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **spokes** of a wheel are the bars that connect the outer ring to the centre. （车轮的）辐条

→ see **bicycle, wheel**

spo|ken /'spəʊkən/ **Spoken** is the past participle of **speak**.

-spoken /-'spəʊkən/ COMB **-spoken** combines with adverbs and adjectives to form adjectives which indicate how someone speaks. （与副词或形容词连用构成形容词）表示"说话…的" ❑ *The woman was smartly dressed and well-spoken.* 那名女子穿着讲究，谈吐得体。❑ *...a soft-spoken man in his early thirties.* 30 岁出头、声音柔和的男子

ˌspo|ken ˈword N-SING **The spoken word** is used to refer to language expressed in speech, for example in contrast to written texts or music. （与书面语或音乐相对的）口头语言，口头艺术 ❑ *There is a potential educational benefit in allowing pictures to tell the story, rather than the spoken word.* 用图片代替话语来讲述故事可能会有更好的教育效果。

spokes|man ↔ /'spəʊksmən/ (**spokesmen**) N-COUNT A **spokesman** is a male spokesperson. 男发言人 ❑ *A U.N. spokesman said that the mission will carry 20 tons of relief supplies.* 联合国的一名男发言人说，该代表团将携带 20 吨救济物资。

spokes|person /'spəʊkspɜː'sᵊn/ (**spokespersons** or **spokespeople**) N-COUNT A **spokesperson** is a person who speaks as the representative of a group or organization. （团体或组织的）发言人 ❑ *A spokesperson for Amnesty, Norma Johnston, describes some cases.* 大赦国际的一名发言人诺尔玛·约翰斯顿讲述了几个案例。

spokes|woman /'spəʊkswʊmən/ (**spokeswomen**) N-COUNT A **spokeswoman** is a female spokesperson. 女发言人 ❑ *A United Nations spokeswoman in New York said the request would be considered.* 联合国的一名女发言人在纽约称，该要求会得到考虑。

sponge /spʌndʒ/ (**sponges, sponging, sponged**) 1 N-COUNT **Sponge** is a very light soft substance with lots of little holes in it, which can be either artificial or natural. It is used to clean things or as a soft layer. 海绵；人造海绵 ❑ *...a sponge mattress.* 海绵床垫 2 N-COUNT A **sponge** is a sea animal with a soft round body made of natural sponge. 海绵；多孔动物 3 N-COUNT A **sponge** is a piece of sponge that you use for washing yourself or for cleaning things. （洗澡或清洁用的）海绵块 ❑ *He wiped off the table with a sponge.* 他用一块海绵擦桌子。 4 VERB If you **sponge** something, you clean it by wiping it with a wet sponge. 用湿海绵擦拭 ❑ [V n] *Fill a bowl with water and gently sponge your face and body.* 在一个盆里放上水，轻轻地用蘸湿的海绵擦拭你的面部及身体。 •PHRASAL VERB **Sponge down** means the same as **sponge**. sponge down 同 sponge ❑ [V n P] *If your child's temperature rises, sponge her down gently with tepid water.* 如果你孩子的体温上升，就用海绵蘸上温水轻轻擦拭她的身体。[Also V P n (not pron)] 5 N-VAR A **sponge** is a light cake or pudding made from flour, eggs, sugar, and sometimes fat. 海绵蛋糕；松软布丁 ❑ *It makes a superb filling for cakes and sponges.* 它非常适合做蛋糕和软布丁的馅儿。 6 VERB If you say that someone **sponges off** other people or **sponges on** them, you mean that they regularly get money from other people when they should be trying to support themselves. 赖…生活；靠…养活【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V +off] *He should just get an honest job and stop sponging off the rest of us!* 他应该找一份正经工作，不要再揩我们这些人的油了！ ❑ [V +on] *He spent his life grumbling about missed opportunities and sponging on his father for money.* 他一辈子都在抱怨失去的机会，并一直伸手向自己的父亲要钱。

sponge|bag /'spʌndʒbæg/ (**spongebags**) also **sponge bag** N-COUNT A **spongebag** is a small bag in which you keep things such as soap and a toothbrush when you are travelling. （旅行用的）盥洗用品袋【BRIT 英】

ˈsponge cake (**sponge cakes**) N-VAR A **sponge cake** is a very light cake made from flour, eggs, and sometimes fat. 海绵蛋糕

spong|er /'spʌndʒə^{r}/ (**spongers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **sponger**, you mean that they sponge off other people or organizations. 吃白食的人；寄生虫【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

spon|gy /ˈspʌndʒi/ ADJ Something that is **spongy** is soft and can be pressed in, like a sponge. 海绵般的；松软有弹性的 ❑ *The earth was spongy from rain.* 泥土因下雨而变得松软。

spon|sor ◆◇◇ /ˈspɒnsəʳ/ (**sponsors, sponsoring, sponsored**) 1 VERB If an organization or an individual **sponsors** something such as an event or someone's training, they pay some or all of the expenses connected with it, often in order to get publicity for themselves. （常出于宣传目的而）赞助，资助 ❑ [be v-ed] *The competition was sponsored by Ruinart Champagne.* 比赛是由汝纳特香槟公司赞助的。2 VERB In Britain, if you **sponsor** someone who is doing something to raise money for charity, for example trying to walk a certain distance, you agree to give them a sum of money for the charity if they succeed in doing it. （为慈善事业而）赞助，资助 ❑ [v n] *Please could you sponsor me for my school's campaign for Help the Aged?* 您能赞助我们学校举办的"助老"募捐活动吗？ 3 VERB If you **sponsor** a proposal or suggestion, you officially put it forward and support it. 倡议，支持（提议或建议） ❑ [v n] *Eight senators sponsored legislation to stop the military funding.* 8位参议员支持立法停止军事拨款。4 VERB When a country or an organization such as the United Nations **sponsors** negotiations between countries, it suggests holding the negotiations and organizes them. （国家或组织）发起，组织，主办 ❑ [v n] *Given the strength of pressure on both sides, the superpowers may well have difficulties sponsoring negotiations.* 迫于来自双方的巨大压力，超级大国想要组织谈判很可能有困难。5 VERB If one country accuses another of **sponsoring** attacks on it, they mean that the other country does not do anything to prevent the attacks, and may even encourage them. （一国）容许，支持，鼓励（袭击事件） ❑ [v n] *We have to make the states that sponsor terrorism pay a price.* 我们必须让那些支持恐怖主义的国家付出代价。6 VERB If a company or organization **sponsors** a television programme, they pay to have a special advertisement shown at the beginning and end of the programme, and at each commercial break. 赞助（电视节目）；做…的广告赞助商 ❑ [v n] *Companies will now be able to sponsor programmes on ITV and Channel 4.* 现在公司可以在独立电视台和第4频道上出资做广告了。7 N-COUNT A **sponsor** is a person or organization that sponsors something or someone. 赞助人；资助人；倡议者；发起人；主办者 ❑ [+of] *I understand Coca-Cola are to be named as the new sponsors of the League Cup later this week.* 我知道可口可乐公司将在本周晚些时候被指定为联赛杯的新赞助商。

spon|sored /ˈspɒnsəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ n] In Britain, a **sponsored** event is an event in which people try to do something such as walk or run a particular distance in order to raise money for charity. （活动或比赛）为慈善筹款而举办的 ❑ *The sponsored walk will raise money for AIDS care.* 本次慈善步行活动将为艾滋病人筹款。

spon|sor|ship /ˈspɒnsəʳʃɪp/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sponsorship** is financial support given by a sponsor. 资助（金）；赞助（金）；资金支持 ❑ *Campbell is one of an ever-growing number of skiers in need of sponsorship.* 坎贝尔是越来越多需要得到资助的滑雪运动员之一。2 N-UNCOUNT **Sponsorship** of something is the act of sponsoring it. 赞助行为；资助行为 ❑ *When it is done properly, arts sponsorship can be more effective than advertising.* 如果方式得当的话，艺术赞助可能比做广告更有效。

spon|ta|neity /ˌspɒntəˈneɪɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Spontaneity** is spontaneous, natural behaviour. 自然行为；自发动作 ❑ *He had the spontaneity of a child.* 他有着孩童般的率性。

spon|ta|neous /spɒnˈteɪniəs/ 1 ADJ **Spontaneous** acts are not planned or arranged, but are done because someone suddenly wants to do them. （行为）自然的，自发的 ❑ *Diana's house was crowded with happy people whose spontaneous outbursts of song were accompanied by lively music.* 戴安娜的家里挤满了兴奋的人们，他们伴着欢快的音乐不由自主地引吭高歌。•**spon|ta|neous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *As soon as the tremor passed, many people spontaneously arose and cheered.* 震感刚一过去，很多人就自发地站起来欢呼。2 ADJ A **spontaneous** event happens because of processes within something rather than being caused by things outside it. 自然的，自发的（指由内部原因而非外界影响所引起） ❑ *I had another spontaneous miscarriage at around the 16th to 18th week.* 我在大约第16至18孕周时又经历了一次自然流产。•**spon|ta|neous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Usually a woman's breasts produce milk spontaneously after the birth.* 女性的乳房通常会在产后自然泌乳。

spoof /spuːf/ (**spoofs**) N-COUNT A **spoof** is something such as an article or television programme that seems to be about a serious matter but is actually a joke. （关于严肃事件的）玩笑；讽刺性文章（或电视节目等） ❑ *...a spoof on Hollywood life.* 讽刺好莱坞生活的幽默作品

spook /spuːk/ (**spooks, spooking, spooked**) 1 N-COUNT A **spook** is a ghost. 鬼魂；幽灵【INFORMAL 非正式】2 N-COUNT A **spook** is a spy. 间谍【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *...as a U.S. intelligence spook said yesterday.* 据昨天一位美国情报员所说 3 VERB If people **are spooked**, something has scared them or made them nervous. 使受到惊吓；使神经紧张【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *But was it the wind that spooked her?* 但会是风吓到她了吗？ ❑ [be v-ed] *Investors were spooked by slowing economies.* 经济增长速度的放慢让投资者神经紧张。•**spooked** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *He was so spooked that he, too, began to believe that he heard strange clicks and noises on their telephones.* 他太害怕了，以至于也开始相信自己听到了他们的电话发出奇怪的咔嗒声响。

spooky /ˈspuːki/ (**spookier, spookiest**) ADJ A place that is **spooky** has a frightening atmosphere, and makes you feel that there are ghosts around. 阴森可怖的；闹鬼似的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The whole place has a slightly spooky atmosphere.* 整个地方的气氛有点阴森可怖。

spool /spuːl/ (**spools**) N-COUNT A **spool** is a round object onto which thread, tape, or film can be wound, especially before it is put into a machine. 线轴；（磁带、胶卷的）卷轴

spoon /spuːn/ (**spoons, spooning, spooned**) 1 N-COUNT A **spoon** is an object used for eating, stirring, and serving food. One end of it is shaped like a shallow bowl and it has a long handle. 调羹；匙；勺子 ❑ *He stirred his coffee with a spoon.* 他用一把勺子搅着咖啡。2 N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a spoon as a **spoon of** food. 一匙之量 ❑ [+of] *...tea with two spoons of sugar.* 放了两匙糖的茶 3 VERB If you **spoon** food into something, you put it there with a spoon. 用匙舀入 ❑ [v n prep] *He spooned instant coffee into two of the mugs.* 他用勺子把速溶咖啡舀入两个马克杯中。4 → see also **greasy spoon, slotted spoon, soup spoon, wooden spoon** 5 PHRASE If you think that someone has a lot of advantages because they have a rich or influential family, you can say that they have been **born with a silver spoon in their mouth**. 出生于富贵人家 ❑ *She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth and everything has been done for her.* 她出生于富贵人家，什么事都已为她安排好了。

→ see **silverware**

spoon|er|ism /ˈspuːnərɪzəm/ (**spoonerisms**) N-COUNT A **spoonerism** is a mistake made by a speaker in which the first sounds of two words are changed over, often with a humorous result, for example when someone says 'wrong load' instead of 'long road'. 首音误置，斯普纳现象（如将 long road 说成 wrong load）

spoon-feed (**spoon-feeds, spoon-feeding, spoon-fed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If you think that someone is being given too much help with something and is not making enough effort themselves, you can say they **are being spoon-fed**. 过分照顾；娇生惯养【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be v-ed] *Students are unwilling to really work. They want to be spoon-fed.* 学生们不愿真正去努力。他们希望依赖别人。2 VERB [usu passive] If you say that someone **is spoon-fed** ideas or information, you mean that they are told about them and are expected to accept them without questioning them. 向…填鸭式地灌输【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [be v-ed n] *They were less willing to be spoon-fed doctrines from Japan.* 他们不太愿意被填鸭式地灌输来自日本的学说。3 VERB If you **spoon-feed** a small child or a sick person, you feed them using a spoon. 用匙喂 ❑ [v n] *It took two years for me to get better, during which time he spoon-fed me and did absolutely everything around the house.* 我用了两年时间才好起来，其间他喂我进食，并承担全部的家务。

spoon|ful /ˈspuːnfʊl/ (**spoonfuls**) N-COUNT You can refer to an

amount of food resting on a spoon as a **spoonful of** food. 一匙之量 ❑ [+of] *He took a spoonful of the stew and ate it.* 他舀了一匙炖菜吃了。

spoor /spʊəʳ/ N-SING The **spoor** of an animal is the marks or substances that it leaves behind as it moves along, which hunters can follow. (野兽留下的)踪迹，行迹

spo|rad|ic /spəˈrædɪk/ ADJ **Sporadic** occurrences of something happen at irregular intervals. 零星的；间断发生的 ❑ *...a year of sporadic fighting over northern France.* 法国北部发生零星战斗的一年 • **spo|radi|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The distant thunder from the coast continued sporadically.* 远处海岸边不时传来隆隆雷声。

spore /spɔːʳ/ (**spores**) N-COUNT **Spores** are cells produced by bacteria and fungi which can develop into new bacteria or fungi. 孢子；芽孢

spor|ran /ˈspɒrᵊn, AM 美 ˈspɔːrən/ (**sporrans**) N-COUNT A **sporran** is a flat bag made out of leather or fur, which a Scotsman wears on a belt around his waist when he is wearing a skirt called a kilt. (苏格兰男子短裙前挂的)毛皮袋

sport ⇔ /spɔːʳt/ (**sports**) ❶ N-VAR **Sports** are games such as football and basketball and other competitive leisure activities which need physical effort and skill. 运动；体育运动 ❑ *I'd say football is my favourite sport.* 我最喜欢的运动要数足球了。❑ *She excels at sport.* 她擅长体育运动。❑ *Billy turned on a radio to get the sports news.* 比利打开收音机听体育新闻。❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **sport** or a good **sport**, you mean that they cope with a difficult situation or teasing in a cheerful way. 开朗大度的人【OLD-FASHIONED, APPROVAL 过时，褒】❑ *He was accused of having no sense of humor, of not being a good sport.* 他被指责缺乏幽默感，不够大度。

sport|ing /ˈspɔːʳtɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sporting** means relating to sports or used for sports. 与体育运动有关的；体育运动用的 ❑ *...major sporting events, such as Wimbledon and the World Cup finals.* 主要的体育赛事，如温布尔登网球赛及世界杯决赛 ❑ *...a huge sporting goods store.* 大型体育用品商店 ❷ PHRASE If you have **a sporting chance** of doing something, it is quite likely that you will do that thing. 极大的可能 ❑ *There was a sporting chance they would meet, but not necessarily at the party.* 他们很有可能见面，但不一定是在聚会上。

ˈsports car (**sports cars**) N-COUNT A **sports car** is a low, fast car, usually with room for only two people. 跑车

→ see **car**

sports|cast /ˈspɔːʳtskɑːst, -kæst/ (**sportscasts**) N-COUNT A **sportscast** is a radio or television broadcast of a sporting event. (电台或电视台的)赛事播报，体育比赛转播【mainly AM 主美】

sports|caster /ˈspɔːʳtskɑːstəʳ, -kæst-/ (**sportscasters**) N-COUNT A **sportscaster** is a radio or television broadcaster who describes or comments on sporting events. (电台或电视台的)体育节目主持人，体育比赛解说员【mainly AM 主美】

ˈsports day (**sports days**) N-VAR In British schools, **sports day** is a day or an afternoon when pupils compete in athletics contests such as races and the high jump. Parents are often invited to come and watch the events. (英国学校的)运动会日

ˈsports jack|et (**sports jackets**) N-COUNT A **sports jacket** is a man's jacket, usually made of a woollen material called tweed. It is worn on informal occasions with trousers of a different material. (非正式场合穿的)粗花呢男夹克

sports|man /ˈspɔːʳtsmən/ (**sportsmen**) N-COUNT A **sportsman** is a man who takes part in sports. 男运动员

sports|man|ship /ˈspɔːʳtsmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Sportsmanship** is behaviour and attitudes that show respect for the rules of a game and for the other players. 运动员风范；体育精神

sports|wear /ˈspɔːʳtsweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Sportswear** is the special clothing worn for playing sports or for informal leisure activities. 运动服；休闲装

sports|woman /ˈspɔːʳtswʊmən/ (**sportswomen**) N-COUNT A **sportswoman** is a woman who takes part in sports. 女运动员

ˈsports writ|er (**sports writers**) N-COUNT A **sports writer** is a journalist who writes about sport. 体育记者

ˌsport ˌutil|ity ˈve|hi|cle (**sport utility vehicles**) also **sports utility vehicle** N-COUNT A **sport utility vehicle** is a powerful vehicle with four-wheel drive that can be driven over rough ground. The abbreviation **SUV** is often used. 运动型多用途车(缩略形式为 SUV)

sporty /ˈspɔːʳti/ (**sportier, sportiest**) ❶ ADJ You can describe a car as **sporty** when it performs like a racing car but can be driven on normal roads. (汽车)像跑车的 ❑ *The steering and braking are exactly what you want from a sporty car.* 转向和制动装置都完全是运动型汽车的配置。❷ ADJ Someone who is **sporty** likes playing sports. 爱好体育运动的

spot ⇔ /spɒt/ (**spots, spotting, spotted**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spots** are small, round, coloured areas on a surface. 小圆点；斑　点 ❑ *The leaves have yellow areas on the top and underneath are powdery orange spots.* 叶片表面有黄色斑块，背面则有橙色粉末状圆点。❑ *The swimsuit comes in navy with white spots or blue with green spots.* 这款泳衣有藏青色带白色圆点的，也有蓝色带绿色圆点的。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spots** on a person's skin are small lumps or marks. (皮肤上的)小肿块，斑点 ❑ *Never squeeze blackheads, spots or pimples.* 千万不要挤黑头、小肿块或粉刺。❸ N-COUNT A **spot of** a liquid is a small amount of it. (液体的)滴，点【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *Spots of rain had begun to fall.* 雨点开始落下来了。❹ QUANT If you have a **spot of** something, you have a small amount of it. 少量；少许【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *Mr Brooke is undoubtedly in a spot of bother.* 布鲁克先生肯定遇到了点儿小麻烦。❑ [+of] *We've given all the club members tea, coffee and a spot of lunch.* 我们为所有俱乐部成员提供茶、咖啡和简单的午餐。❺ N-COUNT You can refer to a particular place as a **spot**. 地点；处所；位置 ❑ *They stayed at several of the island's top tourist spots.* 他们在岛上最著名的几处旅游景点作了停留。❑ *They all stood there staring, as if frozen to the spot.* 他们都站在那儿发愣，就像被冻在那里动弹不得。❻ N-COUNT A **spot** in a television or radio show is a part of it that is regularly reserved for a particular performer or type of entertainment. (电视、广播节目中的)固定位置，固定时段 ❑ *Unsuccessful at screen writing, he got a spot on a CNN film show.* 在电影剧本创作这条路上失败后，他在美国有线新闻网的一档电影节目中争取到了一席之地。❼ VERB If you **spot** something or someone, you notice them. 看到；发现；认出 ❑ [v n] *Vicenzo failed to spot the error.* 维琴佐未能发现该错误。❽ → see also **spotted, black spot, blind spot** ❾ PHRASE If you are **on the spot**, you are at the actual place where something is happening. 在现场 ❑ *...areas where troops are on the spot and protecting civilians.* 有部队在现场保护平民的地区 ❿ PHRASE If you do something **on the spot**, you do it immediately. 立即；当场 ❑ *James was called to see the producer and got the job on the spot.* 詹姆斯被叫去见制片人，当场就得到了那份工作。⓫ PHRASE If you **put** someone **on the spot**, you cause them to have to answer a difficult question or make a difficult decision. 使…陷入困境；使…为难 ❑ *He put me on the spot a bit because he invited me right in front of his mum and I didn't particularly want to go.* 他让我有点难堪，因为他当着他母亲的面邀请我，而我又不太想去。❑ *Even clever people are not terribly clever when put on the spot.* 即便是聪明人在面对难题时也未必就能表现得特别聪明。⓬ **rooted to the spot** → see **rooted** ⓭ to have **a soft spot for** someone → see **soft**

Word Partnership 词语搭配	Use *spot* with:
ADJ.	**good** spot 好位置，**perfect** spot 绝佳地点，**popular** spot 受欢迎的地点，**quiet** spot 安静的位置，**the right** spot 正确位置 ❸
N.	**parking** spot 停车位，**vacation** spot 度假场所 ❺

ˌspot ˈcheck (**spot checks**) also **spot-check** N-COUNT If someone carries out a **spot check**, they examine one thing from a group in order to make sure that it is satisfactory. 抽样检查；随机调查

spot|less /ˈspɒtləs/ ADJ Something that is **spotless** is completely clean. 极其干净的；一尘不染的 ❑ *Each morning cleaners make sure everything is spotless.* 每天早晨，清洁工会把一切打扫得干

干净净。•**spot|less|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The house had huge, spotlessly clean rooms.* 房子里的各个房间都很宽敞、一尘不染。

spot|light /'spɒtlaɪt/ (**spotlights, spotlighting, spotlighted**) 1 N-COUNT A **spotlight** is a powerful light, for example in a theatre, which can be directed so that it lights up a small area. 聚光灯 2 VERB If something **spotlights** a particular problem or situation, it makes people notice it and think about it. 使备受关注；使突出醒目 ❑ [v n] *...a new book spotlighting female entrepreneurs.* 一本关注女企业家的新书 3 PHRASE Someone or something that is **in the spotlight** is getting a great deal of public attention. 成为公众关注的焦点；受到瞩目 ❑ *Webb is back in the spotlight.* 韦布又重新成为焦点。

→ see **concert**

spot|lit /'spɒtlɪt/ ADJ Something that is **spotlit** is brightly lit up by one or more spotlights. 被聚光灯照亮的 ❑ *She caught a clear view upwards of the spotlit temple.* 她清楚地看到了上方被聚光灯照亮的寺庙。

,spot-'on also **spot on** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Spot-on** means exactly correct or accurate. 完全正确的；十分精确的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *Schools were told their exam information had to be spot-on and accurate.* 各学校接到通知，要求考试信息必须准确无误。

spot|ted /'spɒtɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **spotted** has a pattern of spots on it. 带圆点的；有斑点的 ❑ *...hand-painted spotted cups and saucers in green and blue.* 带有手绘圆点的绿色和蓝色茶杯和茶托 ❑ [+with] *His cheeks were spotted with blackheads.* 他的双颊上长了一些黑头。2 → see also **spot**

spot|ter /'spɒtə'/ (**spotters**) N-COUNT [n N] A **spotter** of something such as trains or aeroplanes is someone whose hobby is watching and finding out about them. 以观看（火车、飞机等）为癖好的人【BRIT 英】❑ *I was a devoted train spotter.* 我是个酷爱看火车的人。

-spotting /-spɒtɪŋ/ COMB **-spotting** combines with nouns to form nouns which describe the activity of looking out for things such as birds or trains as a hobby. （与名词连用构成名词）表示"观看…的爱好" ❑ *...train-spotting.* 爱看火车 ❑ *...bird-spotting.* 爱观鸟

spot|ty /'spɒti/ (**spottier, spottiest**) ADJ Someone who is **spotty** has spots on their face. （脸上）有斑点的，多粉刺的 ❑ *She was rather fat, and her complexion was muddy and spotty.* 她比较胖，脸色暗淡、多斑。

spous|al /'spaʊzᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Spousal** rights and duties are ones which you gain if you are married. 婚姻的【AM, FORMAL 美，正式】

spouse /spaʊs/ (**spouses**) N-COUNT Someone's **spouse** is the person they are married to. 配偶

spout /spaʊt/ (**spouts, spouting, spouted**) 1 VERB If something **spouts** liquid or fire, or if liquid or fire **spout** out of something, it comes out very quickly with a lot of force. 喷出；涌出 ❑ [v n] *He replaced the boiler when the last one began to spout flames.* 原来的锅炉开始往外喷火苗后他便换了个新的。❑ [v n prep] *The main square has a fountain that spouts water 40 feet into the air.* 主广场有个喷泉，能将水喷射至 40 英尺高的空中。❑ [v adv/prep] *In a storm, water spouts out of the blowhole just like a whale.* 在暴风雨中，水从出气孔里喷射出来，就像鲸鱼喷水一样。2 N-COUNT A **spout** of liquid is a long stream of it which is coming out of something very forcefully. （迅速喷出的）液流，水柱 3 VERB If you say that a person **spouts** something, you disapprove of them because they say something which you do not agree with or which you think they do not honestly feel. 喋喋不休；夸夸其谈【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *He used his column to spout ill-informed criticism of the Scots rugby team.* 他根本不了解苏格兰橄榄球队，却在自己的专栏上对其大加抨击。•PHRASAL VERB **Spout forth** and **spout off** mean the same as **spout**. spout forth 和 spout off 同 spout ❑ [v P +about] *...an estate agent spouting forth about houses.* 喋喋不休地谈论房子的房地产经纪人 4 N-COUNT A **spout** is a long, hollow part of a container through which liquids can be poured out easily. 喷管；喷嘴；喷口

sprain /spreɪn/ (**sprains, spraining, sprained**) 1 VERB If you **sprain** a joint such as your ankle or wrist, you accidentally damage it by twisting it or bending it violently. 扭；扭伤 ❑ [v n] *He fell and sprained his ankle.* 他摔了一跤，扭伤了脚踝。•**sprained** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a badly sprained ankle.* 严重扭伤的脚踝 ❑ *His wrist was sprained.* 他的手腕扭伤了。2 N-COUNT A **sprain** is the injury caused by spraining a joint. 扭伤

sprang /spræŋ/ **Sprang** is the past tense of **spring**.

sprat /spræt/ (**sprats**) N-COUNT **Sprats** are very small European sea fish which can be eaten. 黍鲱（欧洲的一种小海鱼，可食用）

sprawl /sprɔːl/ (**sprawls, sprawling, sprawled**) 1 VERB If you **sprawl** somewhere, you sit or lie down with your legs and arms spread out in a careless way. （懒洋洋地）伸开四肢坐着（或躺着） ❑ [v prep/adv] *She sprawled on the bed as he had left her, not even moving to cover herself up.* 她在他离开后就摊开手脚躺在床上，甚至都懒得往身上盖点儿东西。•PHRASAL VERB **Sprawl out** means the same as **sprawl**. sprawl out 同 sprawl ❑ [v P prep] *He would take two aspirin and sprawl out on his bed.* 他会吃两片阿司匹林，然后摊开手脚躺在床上。2 → see also **sprawled** 3 VERB If you say that a place **sprawls**, you mean that it covers a large area of land. 扩展；延伸 ❑ [v prep] *The State Recreation Area sprawls over 900 acres on the southern tip of Key Biscayne.* 州立休闲区在比斯坎岛南端延伸开来，占地 900 多英亩。4 N-UNCOUNT You can use **sprawl** to refer to an area where a city has grown outwards in an uncontrolled way. （城市的）杂乱无章扩展的地区 ❑ *The whole urban sprawl of Ankara contains over 2.6m people.* 安卡拉整个肆意扩展的城区容纳了 260 多万人口。

sprawled /sprɔːld/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If you are **sprawled** somewhere, you are sitting or lying with your legs and arms spread out in a careless way. （懒洋洋地）四肢摊开坐着（或躺着）的 ❑ *People are sprawled on makeshift beds in the cafeteria.* 人们懒散地躺在食堂里临时搭建的床铺上。

spray ♦♡ /spreɪ/ (**sprays, spraying, sprayed**) 1 N-VAR **Spray** is a lot of small drops of water which are being thrown into the air. 水花；飞沫 ❑ [+from/of] *The moon was casting a rainbow through the spray from the waterfall.* 月亮在瀑布溅起的水雾上照出了一道彩虹。2 N-VAR A **spray** is a liquid kept under pressure in a can or other container, which you can force out in very small drops. 喷雾；喷剂 ❑ *...hair spray.* 发胶 ❑ *...a can of insect spray.* 一罐喷雾杀虫剂 3 VERB If you **spray** a liquid somewhere or if it **sprays** somewhere, drops of the liquid cover a place or shower someone. 喷，喷洒（液体） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *A sprayer hooked to a tractor can spray five gallons onto ten acres.* 用拖拉机牵引的喷雾器可以将 5 加仑药水喷洒在 10 英亩田地上。❑ [v n +with] *Two inmates hurled slates at prison officers spraying them with a hose.* 两名囚犯朝着用水管向他们喷水的狱警们扔石板瓦。❑ [v prep] *Drops of blood sprayed across the room.* 滴滴鲜血溅洒在房间各处。4 VERB If a lot of small things **spray** somewhere or if something **sprays** them, they are scattered somewhere with a lot of force. （使）飞溅；（使）飞散 ❑ [v prep] *A shower of mustard seeds sprayed into the air and fell into the grass.* 许多芥菜籽散向空中，然后落进了草丛。❑ [v n prep] *The intensity of the blaze shattered windows, spraying glass on the streets below.* 熊熊烈火灼裂了玻璃窗，碎玻璃飞溅到了下面的街道上。❑ [v n +with] *The bullet slammed into the ceiling, spraying them with bits of plaster.* 子弹砰地射进了天花板，掉落的灰泥碎片落了他们一身。5 VERB If someone **sprays** bullets somewhere, they fire a lot of bullets at a group of people or things. 大量射出，扫射（子弹） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He ran to the top of the building spraying bullets into shoppers below.* 他跑到楼顶上，向下面的购物人群开枪扫射。❑ [be v-ed +with] *The army lorries were sprayed with machine gun fire from guerrillas in the woods.* 部队的运货卡车遭到了树林中游击队机关枪的扫射。[Also v n] 6 VERB [usu passive] If something is **sprayed**, it is painted using paint kept under pressure in a container. 在…上喷涂料（或油漆） ❑ [be v-ed +with] *The bare metal was sprayed with several coats of primer.* 裸露的金属被喷上了几层底漆。7 VERB When someone **sprays** against insects, they cover plants or crops with a chemical which prevents insects feeding on them. 给…喷农药 ❑ [v +against] *He doesn't spray against pests or diseases.* 他并不喷药防虫祛病。❑ [v n] *Confine the use of insecticides to the evening and*

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do not spray plants that are in flower. 杀虫剂只在晚间使用，而且不要喷在正值花期的植物上。❑ [V] *Because of the immunity of the immature insects, it's important to spray regularly.* 由于幼虫对药物有免疫力，因此必须经常喷药。[Also V n prep] ❽ N-COUNT **A spray** is a piece of equipment for spraying water or another liquid, especially over growing plants. (尤指用于植被的)喷水器，喷雾器 ❾ N-COUNT **A spray of** flowers or leaves is a number of flowers or leaves on one stem or branch. (一根枝条上的)花簇，叶簇 ❑ [+of] *...a small spray of freesias.* 一小簇小苍兰

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spray* with:

N. spray **bottle** 喷雾瓶，**bug** spray 杀虫剂，spray **can** 喷雾罐，**hair** spray 发胶，**pepper** spray 胡椒粉喷雾剂 ❷
spray **with water** 用水喷 ❸

'spray can (**spray cans**) also **spray-can** N-COUNT **A spray can** is a small metal container containing liquid such as paint under pressure so that it can be sprayed. 喷雾罐；喷漆罐

spray|er /'spreɪə'/ (**sprayers**) N-COUNT **A sprayer** is a piece of equipment used for spraying liquid somewhere. 喷雾器；喷漆器

'spray gun (**spray guns**) also **spray-gun** N-COUNT **A spray gun** is a piece of equipment which you use to spray paint under pressure onto a surface. (油漆)喷枪

'spray paint (**spray paints, spray painting, spray painted**) also **spray-paint** ❶ N-VAR **Spray paint** is paint bought in a special can which you spray on a surface by pressing a button on the top of the can. 喷漆 ❑ *The walls have been horribly vandalized with spray paint.* 墙上被人用喷漆涂得乱七八糟。❷ VERB If you **spray paint** a surface, you paint it using spray paint. If you **spray paint** something **on** a surface, you paint it on that surface using spray paint. 给…喷漆；用喷漆喷 ❑ [V n] *The youths are taught how to spray paint cars and mend fences.* 教授年轻人如何给汽车喷漆和修理护栏。❑ [V n +on] *He spray-painted his name on the wall.* 他用喷漆把自己的名字喷在了墙上。

spread ↔ /spred/ (**spreads, spreading, spread**) ❶ VERB If you **spread** something somewhere, you open it out or arrange it over a place or surface, so that all of it can be seen or used easily. 摊开；铺开 ❑ [V n prep] *She spread a towel on the sand and lay on it.* 她在沙滩上铺了一条毛巾，躺在上面。•PHRASAL VERB **Spread out** means the same as **spread**. spread out 同 spread ❑ [V n P] *He extracted several glossy prints and spread them out on a low coffee table.* 他掏出几张光面照片，将它们摆在一张矮茶几上。❑ [V P n] *In his room, Tom was spreading out a map of Scandinavia on the bed.* 房间里，汤姆正将一张斯堪的纳维亚地图在床上铺开。❷ VERB If you **spread** your arms, hands, fingers, or legs, you stretch them out until they are far apart. 伸出，张开，叉开(手臂、双手、双腿等) ❑ [V n adv] *Sitting on the floor, spread your legs as far as they will go without overstretching.* 坐在地板上，在不拉伤的前提下将双腿尽量分开。❑ [V n adj] *He stepped back and spread his hands wide. 'You are most welcome to our home.'* 他后退一步，伸开双手说道："非常欢迎你到我们家来。"[Also V n] •PHRASAL VERB **Spread out** means the same as **spread**. spread out 同 spread ❑ [V P n] *David made a gesture, spreading out his hands as if he were showing that he had no explanation to make.* 戴维做了个手势，摊开双手，好像在说他没有什么可解释的。❑ [V n P] *You need a bed that's large enough to let you spread yourself out.* 你需要一张能让自己舒展四肢躺着的大床。❸ VERB If you **spread** a substance on a surface or **spread** the surface **with** the substance, you put a thin layer of the substance over the surface. 涂；抹；敷 ❑ [V n prep] *Spread the mixture in the cake tin and bake for 30 minutes.* 将混合物抹在蛋糕烤盘里，烘烤 30 分钟。❑ [V n +with] *Spread the bread with the cheese.* 在面包上抹奶酪。❹ N-VAR **Spread** is a soft food which is put on bread. (涂抹在面包上的)酱 ❑ *...a wholemeal salad roll with low fat spread.* 涂有低脂酱的全麦色拉面包卷 ❺ VERB If something **spreads** or **is spread** by people, it gradually reaches or affects a larger and larger area or more and more people. (使)传播；(使)散布；(使)扩散 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The industrial revolution which started a couple of hundred years ago in Europe is now spreading across the world.* 两百多年前始于欧洲的工业革命目前正在向全世界蔓延。❑ [V] *...the sense of fear spreading in residential neighborhoods.* 在住宅区中蔓延的恐惧感 ❑ [be V-ed] *He was fed-up with the lies being spread about him.* 关于自己的流言蜚语满天飞，他实在受够了。•N-SING **Spread** is also a noun. ❑ *The greatest hope for reform is the gradual spread of information.* 对改革的最大希望是信息能得以逐渐传播。❻ VERB If something such as a liquid, gas, or smoke **spreads** or **is spread**, it moves outwards in all directions so that it covers a larger area. (使)扩散；(使)散开；(使)蔓延 ❑ [V] *Fire spread rapidly after a chemical truck exploded.* 一辆装有化学品的卡车爆炸后，火势迅速蔓延。❑ [V prep] *A dark red stain was spreading across his shirt.* 一块深红色的污渍正在他的衬衫上渗开。❑ [V n prep] *In Northern California, a wildfire has spread a haze of smoke over 200 miles.* 在加利福尼亚州北部，一场野火产生的烟雾已扩散了 200 多英里。•N-SING **Spread** is also a noun. ❑ *The situation was complicated by the spread of a serious forest fire.* 一场严重的森林大火的蔓延使得形势更加复杂。❼ VERB If you **spread** something **over** a period of time, it takes place regularly or continuously over that period, rather than happening at one time. 将…分散(在一段时间内)；分期做 ❑ [V n +over] *There seems to be little difference whether you eat all your calorie allowance in one go, or spread it over the day.* 不管你是一次性摄入全天的卡路里限量，还是在一天内分次摄入，结果好像没有多大差别。❽ VERB If you **spread** something such as wealth or work, you distribute it evenly or equally. 分摊；均摊 ❑ [V n] *...policies that spread the state's wealth more evenly.* 更加平均地分配国家财富的政策 •N-SING **Spread** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There are easier ways to encourage the even spread of wealth.* 有一些更简单的方法可以促进财富的平均分配。❾ N-SING **A spread of** ideas, interests, or other things is a wide variety of them. (想法、兴趣等的)广泛，多样 ❑ [+of] *A topic-based approach can be hard to assess in primary schools with a typical spread of ability.* 因为学生的能力通常差异很大，主题教学法在小学里难以评估。❿ N-COUNT **A spread** is a large meal, especially one that has been prepared for a special occasion. (尤指为某一特殊场合准备的)丰盛饭菜，盛宴 ⓫ N-COUNT **A spread** is two pages of a book, magazine, or newspaper that are opposite each other when you open it at a particular place. (书籍、杂志或报纸中的)对开页 ❑ *There was a double-page spread of a dinner for 46 people.* 有一张横贯两版的照片，内容为由 46 人参加的宴席。⓬ N-SING **Spread** is used to refer to the difference between the price that a seller wants someone to pay for a particular stock or share and the price that the buyer is willing to pay. (股票的)价差【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Market makers earn their livings from the spread between buying and selling prices.* 做市商靠赚取买卖价差生存。⓭ to **spread** your **wings** → see **wing**

▶**spread out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If people, animals, or vehicles **spread out**, they move apart from each other. (人员、动物、车辆等)散开，分散 ❑ [V P] *Felix watched his men move like soldiers, spreading out into two teams.* 费利克斯看着他的手下像士兵一样散开分成了两队。❷ PHRASAL VERB If something such as a city or forest **spreads out**, it gets larger and gradually begins to covers a larger area. (城市、森林等)伸展，扩展，延伸 ❑ [V P] *Cities such as Tokyo are spreading out.* 东京等城市正在不断扩展。❸ → see **spread 1, 2**

Thesaurus 同类词 *spread* Also look up:

V. arrange, disperse, prepare ❶
N. range, variety ❾

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spread* with:

ADV. spread **quickly** 迅速摊开(或涂抹、传播、蔓延)，spread **rapidly** 快速摊开(或涂抹、传播、蔓延)，spread **widely** 到处摊开(或涂抹、传播、蔓延) ❶ ❸ ❺ ❻
spread **evenly** 均匀摊开；均匀涂抹；均匀扩散；平均分期；平均分摊 ❶ ❸ ❺ ❼ ❽
N. spread **an epidemic** 传播流行病，spread **fear** 散布恐惧，**fires** spread 火势蔓延，spread **an infection** 传播传染病，spread **a message** 传递信息，spread **news** 散布消息，spread **rumours** 散布谣言，spread **technology** 传播技术，spread **a virus** 传播病毒 ❺
V. **continue to** spread 持续传播(或蔓延)，**prevent/stop the** spread **of** *something* 预防／阻止某事物的传播(或蔓延) ❺ ❻

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spread|ting N-UNCOUNT **Spread betting** is a form of gambling that involves predicting a range of possible scores or results rather than one particular score or result. (赌博的)差额投注，点差投注

spread|eagled /ˈspredi:gˈld/ also **spread-eagled** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **spreadeagled** is lying with their arms and legs spread out. 张开四肢躺着的 ❑ *They lay spreadeagled on the floor.* 他们四肢张开躺在地板上。

spread ˈout ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If people or things are **spread out**, they are a long way apart. 分散的；相隔很远的 ❑ *The Kurds are spread out across five nations.* 库尔德人散居在 5 个国家中。

spread|sheet /ˈspredʃi:t/ (**spreadsheets**) N-COUNT A **spreadsheet** is a computer program that is used for displaying and dealing with numbers. Spreadsheets are used mainly for financial planning. 电子数据表(主要用于制订财务计划)【COMPUTING 计算机】

spree /spri:/ (**sprees**) N-COUNT [usu n N] If you spend a period of time doing something in an excessive way, you can say that you are going **on** a particular kind of **spree**. 纵情；狂欢；毫无节制 ❑ *Some Americans went on a spending spree in December to beat the new tax.* 一些美国人在 12 月疯狂花钱，以避开新税。

sprig /sprɪg/ (**sprigs**) N-COUNT A **sprig** is a small stem with leaves on it which has been picked from a bush or plant, especially so that it can be used in cooking or as a decoration. (尤指烹饪或装饰用的)带叶小枝

sprigged /sprɪgd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sprigged** material or paper has a pattern of small leaves or flowers on it. (织物或纸张)带有叶片(或花卉)图案的 ❑ *...a sprigged cotton dress.* 棉质碎花连衣裙

spright|ly /ˈspraɪtli/ (**sprightlier**, **sprightliest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sprightly** person, especially an old person, is lively and active. (尤指老人)生气勃勃的，充满活力的，精神饱满的 ❑ *...the sprightly 85-year-old President.* 精神矍铄的 85 岁的总统

spring ↔ /sprɪŋ/ (**springs**, **springing**, **sprang**, **sprung**) 1 N-VAR **Spring** is the season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again. 春天；春季 ❑ *We planted bulbs to flower in spring.* 我们种下了鳞茎，好让它们在春天开花。❑ *The Labor government of Western Australia has an election due next spring.* 西澳大利亚工党政府明年春天要举行选举。❑ *We met again in the spring of 1977.* 我们于 1977 年春季再次见面。❑ *The apricot plant provides delicate, white spring flowers.* 杏树在春天长出精致的白色花朵。2 N-COUNT A **spring** is a spiral of wire which returns to its original shape after it is pressed or pulled. 弹簧；发条 ❑ *Both springs in the fuel pump were broken.* 燃料泵里的两个弹簧都断了。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] A **spring** is a place where water comes up through the ground. It is also the water that comes from that place. 泉；泉水 ❑ *To the north are the hot springs of Banyas de Sant Loan.* 北边是班亚斯德桑隆温泉。4 VERB When a person or animal **springs**, they jump upwards or forwards suddenly or quickly. 跳；跃；蹦 ❑ [v prep] *He sprang to his feet, grabbing his keys off the coffee table.* 他一跃而起，从矮茶几上一把抓起自己的钥匙。❑ [v prep] *Throwing back the sheet, he sprang from the bed.* 他掀开床单，从床上跳了起来。❑ [v] *The lion roared once and sprang.* 狮子大吼一声，跳了起来。5 VERB If something **springs** in a particular direction, it moves suddenly and quickly. (突然朝某个方向)迅速移动，弹开 ❑ [v adj] *Sadly when the lid of the boot sprang open, it was empty.* 不幸的是，当后备箱的盖子弹开时，里面却是空的。6 VERB If one thing **springs from** another thing, it is the result of it. 起源于；发源于；来自 ❑ [v +from] *Ethiopia's art springs from her early Christian as well as her Muslim heritage.* 埃塞俄比亚的艺术起源于其早期的基督教和伊斯兰教文化遗产。7 VERB If a boat or container **springs a leak**, water or some other liquid starts coming in or out through a crack. (船舶、容器等)出现(裂缝) ❑ [v n] *The yacht has sprung a leak in the hull.* 游艇艇身突然开始漏水。8 VERB If you **spring** some news or a surprise **on** someone, you tell them something that they did not expect to hear, without warning them. 冷不防地说；突然告诉(或宣布) ❑ [v n +on] *Mclaren sprang a new idea on him.* 麦克拉伦突然告诉他一个新想法。9 **to spring to mind** → see **mind**

▶**spring up** PHRASAL VERB If something **springs up**, it suddenly appears or begins to exist. 突然出现；突然产生 ❑ [v P] *New theatres and arts centres sprang up all over the country.* 新的剧院和艺术中心突然在全国各地涌现。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spring* with:

ADJ. **early** spring 早春，**last** spring 去年春天，**late** spring 晚春，**next** spring 明年春天，**warm** spring 暖春 1
cold spring 冷泉，**hot** spring 温泉 3

N. spring **day** 春日，spring **flowers** 春花，spring **rains** 春雨，spring **term** 春季学期，spring **training** 春训，spring **weather** 春令 1
spring **water** 泉水 3

spring|board /ˈsprɪŋbɔ:ˈd/ (**springboards**) 1 N-COUNT If something is a **springboard for** something else, it makes it possible for that thing to happen or start. 跳板；起点 ❑ [+for/to] *The 1981 budget was the springboard for an economic miracle.* 1981 年的预算促成了一场经济奇迹的出现。2 N-COUNT A **springboard** is a flexible board from which you jump into a swimming pool or onto a piece of gymnastic equipment. (跳水或体操运动的)跳板

ˌspring ˈchick|en (**spring chickens**) PHRASE If you say that someone is **no spring chicken**, you are saying that they are not young. 不再年轻；青春不再【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *At 85, he is no spring chicken, but Henry Cook is busier than ever.* 亨利·库克已 85 岁，不再年轻了，但他比以往更加忙碌。

ˌspring-ˈclean (**spring-cleans**, **spring-cleaning**, **spring-cleaned**) VERB When you **spring-clean** a house, you thoroughly clean everything in it. 彻底打扫 ❑ [v n] *It's almost as easy these days to give your rooms a new coat of paint as it is to spring-clean them.* 如今，重新粉刷一下房间就像彻底打扫一次房间一样简单。

ˌspring ˈon|ion (**spring onions**) N-VAR [usu pl] **Spring onions** are small onions with long green leaves. They are often eaten raw in salads. 洋葱苗【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scallion**

ˌspring ˈroll (**spring rolls**) N-COUNT A **spring roll** is a Chinese food consisting of a small roll of thin pastry filled with vegetables and sometimes meat, and then fried. (中国的)春卷

ˈspring tide (**spring tides**) N-COUNT A **spring tide** is an unusually high tide that happens at the time of a new moon or a full moon. (新月或满月时出现的)朔望大潮

spring|time /ˈsprɪŋtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Springtime** is the period of time during which spring lasts. 春天；春季

springy /ˈsprɪŋi/ ADJ If something is **springy**, it returns quickly to its original shape after you press it. 有弹性的；有弹力的 ❑ *Steam for about 12 mins until the cake is risen and springy to touch in the centre.* 蒸 12 分钟左右，直到蛋糕膨起，中心摸起来有弹性。

sprin|kle /ˈsprɪŋkˈl/ (**sprinkles**, **sprinkling**, **sprinkled**) 1 VERB If you **sprinkle** a thing **with** something such as a liquid or powder, you scatter the liquid or powder over it. 洒(水)；撒(粉末) ❑ [v n +with] *Sprinkle the meat with salt and place in the pan.* 在肉上撒盐，然后放进平底锅。❑ [be v-ed +on] *Cheese can be sprinkled on egg or vegetable dishes.* 奶酪可以撒在鸡蛋或蔬菜做的菜肴上。2 VERB If something **is sprinkled with** particular things, it has a few of them throughout it and they are far apart from each other. 使零星分布 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *Unfortunately, the text is sprinkled with errors.* 遗憾的是，文本中零星地有一些错误。❑ [be v-ed prep] *Men in green army uniforms are sprinkled throughout the huge auditorium.* 穿着绿色军服的人星星点点地分布在整个大礼堂中。3 VERB If **it is sprinkling**, it is raining very lightly. 下毛毛细雨【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **spit**

sprin|kler /ˈsprɪŋklaˈr/ (**sprinklers**) N-COUNT A **sprinkler** is a device used to spray water. Sprinklers are used to water plants or grass, or to put out fires in buildings. (浇花草的)喷洒器；喷水灭火装置

sprin|kling /ˈsprɪŋklɪŋ/ N-SING A **sprinkling of** something is a small quantity or amount of it, especially if it is spread over a large area. (尤指分布在大面积上的)少量，少许 ❑ [+of] *...a light*

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sprinkling of snow. 薄薄的一层雪

sprint /sprɪnt/ (**sprints, sprinting, sprinted**) ❶ N-SING **The sprint** is a short, fast running race. 短跑 ❑ *Rob Harmeling won the sprint in Bordeaux.* 罗布·哈梅林在波尔多获得短跑冠军。❑ *...the women's 100-metres sprint.* 女子 100 米短跑 ❷ N-COUNT **A sprint** is a short race in which the competitors run, drive, ride, or swim very fast. 短程竞速赛 ❑ *Lewis will compete in both sprints in Stuttgart.* 刘易斯将参加在斯图加特举行的两个短跑项目的比赛。❸ N-SING **A sprint** is a fast run that someone does, either at the end of a race or because they are in a hurry. 冲刺；快跑 ❑ *I broke into a sprint.* 我开始飞快地跑起来。❹ VERB If you **sprint**, you run or ride as fast as you can over a short distance. 全速奔跑；（短距离）冲刺 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Sergeant Horne sprinted to the car.* 霍恩中士全力冲向那辆汽车。

sprint|er /'sprɪntə^r/ (**sprinters**) N-COUNT **A sprinter** is a person who takes part in short, fast races. 短跑运动员；短程竞赛选手

sprite /spraɪt/ (**sprites**) N-COUNT In fairy stories and legends, a **sprite** is a small, magic creature which lives near water. （童话及传说中生活在水边的）小精灵，小仙子

spritz|er /'sprɪtsə^r/ (**spritzers**) N-COUNT **A spritzer** is a drink consisting of white wine and soda water. 汽酒（用汽水和白葡萄酒调制而成）

sprock|et /'sprɒkɪt/ (**sprockets**) N-COUNT **A sprocket** is a wheel with teeth around the outer edge that fit into the holes in a chain or a length of film or tape in order to move it round. 链轮；（胶片的）输片齿轮；（磁带的）带齿卷盘

sprog /sprɒg/ (**sprogs**) N-COUNT **A sprog** is a baby or child. 小孩；婴儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

sprout /spraʊt/ (**sprouts, sprouting, sprouted**) ❶ VERB When plants, vegetables, or seeds **sprout**, they produce new shoots or leaves. （植物、蔬菜或种子）发芽，抽芽，长芽 ❑ [v] *It only takes a few days for beans to sprout.* 豆子只要几天就能发芽。❷ VERB When leaves, shoots, or plants **sprout** somewhere, they grow there. （叶子、芽或植株）生出，长出 ❑ [v prep] *Leaf-shoots were beginning to sprout on the hawthorn.* 山楂树上开始长出叶芽。❸ VERB [no passive] If a garden or other area of land **sprouts** plants, they start to grow there. 使生长 ❑ [v n] *...the garden, which had had time to sprout a shocking collection of weeds.* 久而久之便野草丛生的花园 ❹ VERB [no passive] If something such as hair **sprouts** from a person or animal, or if they **sprout** it, it grows on them. （毛发等）生长，长出 ❑ [v prep] *She is very old now, with little, round, wire-rimmed glasses and whiskers sprouting from her chin.* 她现在很老了，戴着圆圆的金属架小眼镜，下巴上还长出了胡须。❑ [v n] *As well as sprouting a few grey hairs, Kevin seems to be suffering the occasional memory loss.* 除了长出些许白发外，凯文似乎还患上了间歇性失忆。❺ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sprouts** are vegetables that look like tiny cabbages. They are also called **brussels sprouts**. 抱子甘蓝；球芽甘蓝 ❻ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sprouts** are new shoots on plants. 新芽；幼苗；嫩枝 ❑ *After eleven days of growth the number of sprouts was counted.* 经过 11 天的生长后，对新芽的数量进行了统计。

→ see **tree**

spruce /spruːs/ (**spruce, spruces, sprucing, spruced**) ❶ N-VAR **A spruce** is a kind of evergreen tree. 云杉 ❑ *Trees such as spruce, pine and oak have been planted.* 种植了云杉、松树、橡树等乔木。❑ *...a young blue spruce.* 蓝云杉幼株 ❑ *...80-year-old spruces.* 有着 80 年树龄的云杉 •N-UNCOUNT **Spruce** is the wood from this tree. 云杉木 ❑ *Early settlers built frames of spruce, maple and pine.* 早期定居者用云杉木、枫木和松木建造屋架。❷ ADJ Someone who is **spruce** is very neat and smart in appearance. （人）整洁漂亮的，帅气的 ❑ *Chris was looking spruce in his stiff-collared black shirt and new short hair cut.* 克里斯穿着硬领黑衫，新理了短发，看起来整洁帅气。

▶**spruce up** PHRASAL VERB If something **is spruced up**, its appearance is improved. If someone **is spruced up**, they have made themselves look very smart. 装扮；打扮 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Many buildings have been spruced up.* 很多大楼都被装扮一新。❑ [V n P] *In the evening we spruced ourselves up a bit and went out for dinner.* 到了晚上，我们稍微收拾打扮了一番，然后出去吃晚餐。

sprung /sprʌŋ/ **Sprung** is the past participle of **spring**.

spry /spraɪ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone, especially an old person, who is **spry**, is lively and active. （尤指老人）精力充沛的，充满活力的 ❑ *The old gentleman was as spry as ever.* 这位老先生依然精力充沛。

spud /spʌd/ (**spuds**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spuds** are potatoes. 马铃薯；土豆；洋芋【INFORMAL 非正式】

spun /spʌn/ **Spun** is the past tense and past participle of **spin**.

→ see **wheel**

spunk /spʌŋk/ N-UNCOUNT **Spunk** is courage. 勇气；胆量【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *I admired her independence and her spunk.* 我敬佩她的独立和勇气。

spunky /'spʌŋki/ (**spunkier, spunkiest**) ADJ **A spunky** person shows courage. 勇敢的；有胆量的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *She's so spunky and spirited.* 她胆识过人，充满活力。

spur ♦◇ /spɜː^r/ (**spurs, spurring, spurred**) ❶ VERB If one thing **spurs** you **to** do another, it encourages you to do it. 鼓励；激励 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It's the money that spurs these fishermen to risk a long ocean journey in their flimsy boats.* 是金钱驱使这些渔民驾着破旧的小船冒险出海远航。❑ [v n *+to/into*] *His friend's plight had spurred him into taking part.* 朋友的困境促使他投身参与。•PHRASAL VERB **Spur on** means the same as **spur**. spur on 同 spur ❑ [v n P] *Their attitude, rather than reining him back, only seemed to spur Philip on.* 他们的态度非但没有令菲利普回头，反倒促使他继续向前。❑ [v n P *+to*] *Criticism can be of great use; we may not like it at the time, but it can spur us on to greater things.* 批评可能会很有用；我们当时可能不喜欢它，但它能激励我们获得更大成功。[Also V P n (not pron), V n P to-inf] ❷ VERB If something **spurs** a change or event, it makes it happen faster or sooner. 促进；加速；推动【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The administration may put more emphasis on spurring economic growth.* 政府可能会更加重视推动经济增长。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that acts as a **spur to** something else encourages a person or organization to do that thing or makes it happen more quickly. 刺激；激励；动力 ❑ [*+to*] *...a belief in competition as a spur to efficiency.* 认为竞争会提高效率的观点 ❹ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Spurs** are small metal wheels with sharp points that are attached to the heels of a rider's boots. The rider uses them to make their horse go faster. 踢马刺；靴刺 ❺ N-COUNT **The spur** of a hill or mountain is a piece of ground which sticks out from its side. 山嘴；坡尖 ❻ PHRASE If you do something **on the spur of the moment**, you do it suddenly, without planning it beforehand. 一时冲动；心血来潮 ❑ *They admitted they had taken a vehicle on the spur of the moment.* 他们承认是一时冲动偷走了一辆车。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *spur* with:

N. spur **demand** 推动需求，spur **development** 推动发展，spur **economic growth** 推动经济增长，spur **the economy** 推动经济，spur **interest** 激发兴趣，spur **investment** 促进投资，spur **sales** 推动销量 ❷

spu|ri|ous /'spjʊərɪəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **spurious** seems to be genuine, but is false. 虚假的；伪造的；站不住脚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was arrested in 1979 on spurious corruption charges.* 他于 1979 年因被诬陷贪污而被捕。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **A spurious** argument or way of reasoning is incorrect, and so the conclusion is probably incorrect. （论点、推理）不正确的，无根据的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a spurious framework for analysis.* 不正确的分析框架

spurn /spɜːn/ (**spurns, spurning, spurned**) VERB If you **spurn** someone or something, you reject them. 拒绝；摈弃 ❑ [v n] *He spurned the advice of management consultants.* 他拒绝了管理顾问们的建议。❑ [v-ed] *...a spurned lover.* 遭到抛弃的情人

spur-of-the-moment → see **spur**

spurt /spɜːt/ (**spurts, spurting, spurted**) ❶ VERB When liquid or fire **spurts** from somewhere, or when something **spurts** liquid or fire, it comes out quickly in a thin, powerful stream.

(使)喷射;(使)喷发 ❑ [v n] *They spurted blood all over me. I nearly passed out.* 他们的血喷了我一身。我几乎昏了过去。❑ [v n] *...a fountain that spurts water nine stories high.* 水可以喷到9层楼那么高的喷泉 ❑ [v prep] *I saw flames spurt from the roof.* 我看到火焰从屋顶冒了出来。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Spurt out** means the same as **spurt**. spurt out 同 spurt ❑ [v P n] *When the washing machine spurts out water at least we can mop it up.* 洗衣机喷出水时,我们至少能把水抹干。❑ [v P] *Wear eye protection when opening the container, since it's so easy for contents to spurt out.* 打开容器时要戴好护眼罩,因为里面的东西很容易喷出来。2 N-COUNT A **spurt of** liquid is a stream of it which comes out of something very forcefully. (喷射出的)一股 ❑ [+of] *A spurt of diesel came from one valve and none from the other.* 一股柴油从一个阀门中喷射出来,另一个阀门中则没有喷出任何东西。3 N-COUNT A **spurt of** activity, effort, or emotion is a sudden, brief period of intense activity, effort, or emotion. (行动、努力、感情的)迸发 ❑ *At adolescence, muscles go through a growth spurt.* 在青春期,肌肉会迅猛发育。4 VERB If someone or something **spurts** somewhere, they suddenly increase their speed for a short while in order to get there. 突然加速前进;冲刺 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The back wheels spun and the van spurted up the last few feet.* 后轮突然转动起来,货车加速冲过了最后几英尺距离。5 PHRASE If something happens **in spurts**, there are periods of activity followed by periods in which it does not happen. 时有时无地;一阵一阵地 ❑ *The deals came in spurts: three in 1977, none in 1978, three more in 1979.* 交易时有时无:1977年有3笔,1978年没有,1979年又有3笔。

sput|ter /'spʌtə^{r}/ (**sputters, sputtering, sputtered**) VERB If something such as an engine or a flame **sputters**, it works or burns in an uneven way and makes a series of soft popping sounds. (发动机)发出噼啪声;(火焰)发出毕剥声 ❑ [v] *The truck sputtered and stopped.* 卡车噼啪响了几声停下了。❑ [v prep/adv] *The flame sputters out.* 火焰毕剥作响。

spu|tum /'spju:təm/ N-UNCOUNT **Sputum** is the wet substance which is coughed up from someone's lungs. 痰【MEDICAL 医】

spy /spaɪ/ (**spies, spying, spied**) 1 N-COUNT A **spy** is a person whose job is to find out secret information about another country or organization. 间谍 ❑ *He was jailed for five years as an alleged British spy.* 他被指控为英国间谍,入狱关押了5年。2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **spy** satellite or **spy** plane obtains secret information about another country by taking photographs from the sky. (卫星、飞机)执行间谍任务的 3 VERB Someone who **spies for** a country or organization tries to find out secret information about another country or organization. 从事间谍活动;当间谍 ❑ [v +for] *The agent spied for East Germany for more than twenty years.* 该特工为东德做了20多年的间谍。❑ [v +on] *East and West are still spying on one another.* 东西方仍在互相进行间谍活动。❑ [v +against] *I never agreed to spy against the United States.* 我从未答应去刺探美国的情报。•**spy|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a ten-year sentence for spying.* 因间谍罪判处的10年监禁 4 VERB If you **spy on** someone, you watch them secretly. 秘密监视 ❑ [v +on] *That day he spied on her while pretending to work on the shrubs.* 那天,他假装在修剪灌木,秘密对她进行监视。5 VERB If you **spy** someone or something, you notice them. 看见;发现【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *He was walking down the street when he spied an old friend.* 他正沿街走着,突然看见了一位老朋友。

spy|master /'spaɪmɑ:stə^{r}, -mæs-/ (**spymasters**) N-COUNT A **spymaster** is a spy who is in charge of a group of spies. 间谍组织头目

spy|ware /'spaɪweə^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT **Spyware** is computer software that secretly records information about which websites you visit. (能秘密记录用户网站浏览信息的)间谍软件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The publishers promise not to use spyware to grab your personal information or otherwise compromise privacy.* 出版商承诺不会用间谍软件来获取个人信息,或用其他的办法破坏个人隐私。

sq also **sq.** **sq** is used as a written abbreviation for **square** when you are giving the measurement of an area. (书面缩略=)**square** 用于表示面积) ❑ *The building provides about 25,500 sq ft of air-conditioned offices.* 该大楼有约25,500平方英尺的带空调的办公室。

squab|ble /'skwɒb°l/ (**squabbles, squabbling, squabbled**) VERB When people **squabble**, they quarrel about something that is not really important. (为琐事)争吵,争执 ❑ [v] *Mother is devoted to Dad although they squabble all the time.* 母亲很爱父亲,尽管他们总是为琐事拌嘴。❑ [v +with] *My four-year-old squabbles with his friends.* 我那个4岁大的孩子常和他的小伙伴们斗嘴。•**squab|bling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *In recent months its government has been paralysed by political squabbling.* 最近几个月来,其政府已因政治口水战而陷入瘫痪状态。

squad ♦♡ /skwɒd/ (**squads**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **squad** is a section of a police force that is responsible for dealing with a particular type of crime. (专门处理某类犯罪的)分队,小组 ❑ *The building was evacuated and the bomb squad called.* 大楼里进行了人员疏散,并叫来了拆弹小组。❑ *The club is under investigation by the fraud squad.* 反诈骗调查组正在对该俱乐部进行调查。2 N-COUNT A **squad** is a group of players from which a sports team will be chosen. (将从中挑选运动员组队参赛的)运动队,大名单 ❑ *Sean O'Leary has been named in the England squad to tour Argentina.* 肖恩·奥利里已入选参加阿根廷巡回赛的英格兰队大名单。3 N-COUNT A **squad of** soldiers is a small group of them. 班;小队 ❑ [+of] *...a squad of commandos.* 突击小分队 4 → see also **death squad, firing squad, Flying Squad, vice squad**

'squad car (**squad cars**) N-COUNT A **squad car** is a car used by the police. 警车【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **patrol car, police car**
英国英语中通常用

squad|die /'skwɒdi/ (**squaddies**) N-COUNT A **squaddie** is a soldier of the lowest rank in the army. 列兵;新兵【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】

squad|ron /'skwɒdrən/ (**squadrons**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **squadron** is a section of one of the armed forces, especially the air force. (尤指空军的)中队 ❑ *The government said it was preparing a squadron of eighteen Mirage fighter planes.* 政府称其正筹建一个由18架"幻影"战斗机组成的空军中队。

,squad|ron 'lead|er (**squadron leaders**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **squadron leader** is an officer of middle rank in the British air force. (英国的)空军少校,空军中队长

squal|id /'skwɒlɪd/ 1 ADJ A **squalid** place is dirty, untidy, and in bad condition. 肮脏的;邋遢的;条件差的 ❑ *He followed her up a rickety staircase to a squalid bedsit.* 他跟着她上了一段摇摇晃晃的楼梯,来到一间邋遢的客卧两用间。2 ADJ **Squalid** activities are unpleasant and often dishonest. (行为)卑鄙的,丑恶的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Tory Party called the bill 'the most squalid measure ever put before the Commons'.* 保守党称该议案为"有史以来向下议院提出的最卑鄙的议案"。

squall /skwɔ:l/ (**squalls, squalling, squalled**) 1 N-COUNT A **squall** is a sudden strong wind which often causes a brief, violent rain storm or snow storm. 飑(突起的强风,常引起短暂暴雨或暴雪) ❑ *The boat was hit by a squall north of the island.* 船在岛的北边遇到了飑。2 VERB If a person or animal **squalls**, they make a loud unpleasant noise like the noise made by a crying baby. 嚎叫;大声啼哭 ❑ [v] *There was an infant squalling in the back of the church.* 有个婴儿在教堂后面大声啼哭。❑ [v-ing] *...squalling guitars.* 刺耳的吉他声

squal|ly /'skwɔ:li/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In **squally** weather, there are sudden strong winds which often cause brief, violent storms. 起飑的;有狂风的 ❑ *The competitors had to contend with squally weather conditions.* 参赛者不得不应对狂风肆虐的天气条件。

squal|or /'skwɒlə^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to very dirty, unpleasant conditions as **squalor**. 肮脏;邋遢 ❑ *He was out of work and living in squalor.* 他失业了,生活潦倒。

squan|der /'skwɒndə^{r}/ (**squanders, squandering, squandered**) VERB If you **squander** money, resources, or opportunities, you waste them. 浪费,挥霍(金钱、资源、机遇等) ❑ [v n +on] *Hooker didn't squander his money on flashy cars or other vices.* 胡克没有将自己的钱浪费在豪华轿车或其他恶习上。❑ [v n] *He had squandered his chances to win.* 他白白浪费了获胜的机会。

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square ◆◆◇ /skweəʳ/ (**squares, squaring, squared**) 1 N-COUNT A **square** is a shape with four sides that are all the same length and four corners that are all right angles. 正方形；四方形 ❑ *Serve the cake warm or at room temperature, cut in squares.* 蛋糕切成方块，待温热或凉至室温时端上桌。❑ *Most of the rugs are simple cotton squares.* 多数小地毯是简单的棉质方块垫。2 N-COUNT In a town or city, a **square** is a flat open place, often in the shape of a square. (通常为方形的)广场 ❑ *The house is located in one of Pimlico's prettiest garden squares.* 房子位于皮姆利科最美丽的一个花园广场上。❑ *...St Mark's Square.* 圣马克广场 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **square** has a shape the same as a square or similar to a square. 正方形的；方的 ❑ *Round tables seat more people in the same space as a square table.* 在相同的空间里，圆桌比起方桌能坐下的人更多。❑ *His finger nails were square and cut neatly across.* 他的手指甲是方形的，修剪得很齐。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Square** is used before units of length when referring to the area of something. For example, if something is three metres long and two metres wide, its area is six square metres. (用于长度单位前表示面积)平方的 ❑ *Canary Wharf was set to provide 10 million square feet of office space.* 金丝雀码头计划提供 1,000 万平方英尺的办公面积。❑ *The Philippines has just 6,000 square kilometres of forest left.* 菲律宾只剩下 6,000 平方公里的森林了。5 ADJ **Square** is used after units of length when you are giving the length of each side of something that is square in shape. (用于长度单位后表示四方形)边长为…的 ❑ *...a linen cushion cover, 45 cm square.* 边长为 45 厘米的亚麻靠垫套 ❑ *...two pieces of wood 4 inches square.* 两个 4 英寸见方的木块 6 VERB To **square** a number means to multiply it by itself. For example, **3 squared** is 3 x 3, or 9. **3 squared** is usually written as 3^2. 使成二次幂；将(数字)平方 ❑ [v n] *Take the time in seconds, square it, and multiply by 5.12.* 记下用了多少秒时间，将其平方，再乘以 5.12。❑ [v-ed] *A squared plus B squared equals C squared.* A 的平方加上 B 的平方等于 C 的平方。7 N-COUNT [usu with poss] The **square of** a number is the number produced when you multiply that number by itself. For example, the square of 3 is 9. 二次幂；平方 ❑ *...the square of the speed of light, an exceedingly large number.* 光速的平方，一个天文数字 8 VERB If you **square** two different ideas or actions **with** each other or if they **square with** each other, they fit or match each other. (使)(不同想法或行动)一致 ❑ [v +*with*] *That explanation squares with the facts, doesn't it?* 那个解释和事实相符，不是吗？❑ [v n +*with*] *He set out to square his dreams with reality.* 他开始让自己的梦想接近现实。9 VERB If you **square** something **with** someone, you ask their permission or check with them that what you are doing is acceptable to them. 就…征得…的同意 ❑ [v n +*with*] *She should have squared things with Jay before she went into this business with Walker.* 她本该在和沃克合伙做生意之前先征得杰伊的同意。10 → see also **squared, squarely** 11 PHRASE If you say that someone **squares the circle**, you mean that they bring together two things which are normally thought to be so different that they cannot exist together. 化圆为方；完成不可能完成的事 ❑ *He has squared the circle of keeping the City happy and doing something to improve business cash flow.* 他做到了不可能做到的事，既让伦敦金融界满意，又增加了企业的现金流量。❑ *'Nirvana' squared the circle by making a record that was both superb pop and rock music at the same time.* "涅槃"乐队做到了不可能做到的事，录制了一张既有流行风又带摇滚范儿的唱片。12 PHRASE If you are **back to square one**, you have to start dealing with something from the beginning again because the way you were dealing with it has failed. (因行动失败而)重新开始，回到原点 ❑ *If your complaint is not upheld, you may feel you are back to square one.* 如果你的投诉没有得到支持，你可能感到自己又回到了原点。13 **fair and square** → see **fair**

→ see **shape**

▶square off 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **square** something **off**, you alter it so that it has the shape of a square. 把…加工成方形 ❑ [v P n] *Peel a thick-skinned orange and square off the ends with a sharp knife.* 剥开一只厚皮橙，用锋利的刀削去两端，使之呈方形。[Also v P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If one group or person **squares off against** or **with** another, they prepare to fight them. 摆好架势；准备迎战 [mainly AM 主美] ❑ [v P *against*] *In Florida, farmers are squaring off against cities for rights to groundwater.* 在佛罗里达州，农民正摆好架势，准备和城市争夺地下水的使用权。

▶square up PHRASAL VERB If you **square up to** a problem, person, or situation, you accept that you have to deal with them and take action to do so. 勇敢面对(问题、人或形势) ❑ [v P] *The world's most prestigious insurance company was last night squaring up to take on MPs who have accused it of being riddled with corruption.* 世界上最负盛名的保险公司昨晚作出回应，要和那些指责其腐败成风的议员们较量一番。

squared /skweəʳd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **squared** has the shape of a square, or has a pattern of squares on it. 正方形的；具方格图案的 ❑ *Draw up a scale floor plan on squared paper, marking in the door opening and windows.* 在方格纸上画出成比例的楼层平面图，标出门和窗的位置。2 → see also **square**

ˈsquare dance (**square dances**) 1 N-COUNT A **square dance** is a traditional American dance in which sets of four couples dance together, forming a square at the beginning of the dance. (由四对男女跳的)方形舞(一种美国传统舞蹈) 2 N-COUNT A **square dance** is a social event where people dance square dances. 方形舞会

square|ly /ˈskweəʳli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] **Squarely** means directly or in the middle, rather than indirectly or at an angle. 径直地；正中地 ❑ *I kept the gun aimed squarely at his eyes.* 我一直将枪径直瞄准他的双眼。2 ADV [ADV with v] If something such as blame or responsibility lies **squarely** with someone, they are definitely the person responsible. 完全地；毫无疑问地 ❑ *Responsibility for success or failure lies squarely with the Nigerians.* 成败完全取决于尼日利亚人。3 ADV [ADV with v] If you face something **squarely**, you face it directly, without trying to avoid it. 直截了当地；不回避地 ❑ *The management committee have faced the situation squarely.* 管理委员会直面当前形势。

ˌsquare ˈmeal (**square meals**) N-COUNT A **square meal** is a meal which is big enough to satisfy you. 饱餐；美餐 ❑ *They haven't had a square meal for four or five days.* 他们已经四五天没吃上一顿像样的饭了。

ˌSquare ˈMile 1 N-PROPER **The Square Mile** is the part of London where many important financial institutions have their main offices. 伦敦金融城 2 → see also **City**

ˌsquare ˈroot (**square roots**) N-COUNT The **square root of** a number is another number which produces the first number when it is multiplied by itself. For example, the square root of 16 is 4. 平方根

squash /skwɒʃ/ (**squashes, squashing, squashed**) 1 VERB If someone or something **is squashed**, they are pressed or crushed with such force that they become injured or lose their shape. 压扁；压坏；压碎 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*against*] *Robert was lucky to escape with just a broken foot after being squashed against a fence by a car.* 罗伯特很幸运，他被一辆车压到一排栅栏上，只是一只脚骨折了。❑ [*be* V-ed adj] *Whole neighbourhoods have been squashed flat by shelling.* 一些社区整个被炮弹夷为平地。❑ [v n adj] *She made clay models and squashed them flat again.* 她捏了些泥塑，又将它们再次压扁。[Also v n] 2 ADJ If people or things are **squashed into** a place, they are put or pushed into a place where there is not enough room for them to be. 使…挤进；把…塞进 ❑ *The stage is squashed into a small corner of the field.* 舞台被挤到了场边的一个小角落里。3 N-SING If you say that getting a number of people into a small space is **a squash**, you mean that it is only just possible for them all to get into it. 拥挤 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *It all looked a bit of a squash as they squeezed inside the small hatchback.* 他们挤进小小的掀背式汽车，四下显得有些拥挤。4 VERB If you **squash** something that is causing you trouble, you put a stop to it, often by force. 镇压；压制；粉碎 ❑ [v n] *The troops would stay in position to squash the first murmur of trouble.* 部队将继续原地驻扎，一有骚乱迹象就立即镇压。5 N-UNCOUNT **Squash** is a game in which two players hit a small rubber ball against the walls of a court using rackets. 壁球 6 N-VAR **Squash** is a drink made from fruit juice, sugar, and water. Squash is sold in bottles in a concentrated form to which you add water. 果汁饮料(通常为浓缩瓶装，

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饮时掺水）【BRIT 英】❑ *...a glass of orange squash.* 一杯橙汁 ❷ N-VAR A **squash** is one of a family of vegetables that have thick skin and soft or firm flesh inside. 南瓜属植物

squashy /'skwɒʃi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Squashy** things are soft and able to be squashed easily. 柔软的；易压坏的 ❑ *...deep, squashy sofas.* 深凹下去的软沙发

squat /skwɒt/ (**squats, squatting, squatted**) ❶ VERB If you **squat**, you lower yourself towards the ground, balancing on your feet with your legs bent. 蹲；蹲坐 ❑ [v] *We squatted beside the pool and watched the diver sink slowly down.* 我们蹲在水池旁，看着潜水者慢慢下沉。❑ [v +on] *He came over and squatted on his heels, looking up at the boys.* 他走过来，蹲下身，抬头看着这些男孩。•PHRASAL VERB **Squat down** means the same as **squat**. squat down 同 squat ❑ [v P] *Albert squatted down and examined it.* 艾伯特蹲下来仔细查看它。❑ [v P prep] *She had squatted down on her heels.* 她蹲下身。•N-SING **Squat** is also a noun. ❑ *He bent to a squat and gathered the puppies on his lap.* 他弯腰蹲下，把小狗们都抱到自己腿上。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **squat**, you mean they are short and thick, usually in an unattractive way. 矮胖的；短粗的 ❑ *Eddie was a short squat fellow in his forties with thinning hair.* 埃迪四十多岁，矮矮胖胖的，头发日渐稀疏。❸ VERB People who **squat** occupy an unused building or unused land without having a legal right to do so. 擅自占用（闲置房屋或土地）❑ [v] *You can't simply wander around squatting on other people's property.* 你不能这样到处乱窜，擅自占用别人的地产。❑ [v n] *They earn their living by squatting the land and sharecropping.* 他们靠擅自占用土地和进行收益分成的耕种为生。❹ N-COUNT A **squat** is an empty building that people are living in illegally, without paying any rent or any property tax. 被擅自占住的空房 ❑ *After returning from Paris, David moved to a squat in Brixton.* 从巴黎回来后，戴维搬进布里克斯顿的一座空房里住下了。

squat|ter /'skwɒtə*/ (**squatters**) N-COUNT A **squatter** is someone who lives in an unused building without having a legal right to do so and without paying any rent or any property tax. 擅自占住空房者

squaw /skwɔ:/ (**squaws**) N-COUNT In the past, people sometimes referred to a Native American Indian woman as a **squaw**.（旧时用法）美洲印第安女人【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】

squawk /skwɔ:k/ (**squawks, squawking, squawked**) ❶ VERB When a bird **squawks**, it makes a loud harsh noise.（鸟）发出响亮而粗厉的叫声 ❑ [v] *I threw pebbles at the hens, and that made them jump and squawk.* 我朝母鸡扔卵石，吓得它们乱跳乱叫。•N-COUNT **Squawk** is also a noun. ❑ *A mallard suddenly took wing, rising steeply into the air with an angry squawk.* 一只绿头鸭突然飞起，愤怒地尖鸣一声直冲天空。❷ VERB If a person **squawks**, they complain loudly, often in a high-pitched, harsh tone.（人）大声抱怨，粗声抗议【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v that] *Mr Arbor squawked that the deal was a double-cross.* 阿伯先生大声抱怨说这笔交易是个骗局。[Also v]

squeak /skwi:k/ (**squeaks, squeaking, squeaked**) ❶ VERB If something or someone **squeaks**, they make a short, high-pitched sound. 发出吱吱声；发出短促的尖叫 ❑ [v] *My boots squeaked a little as I walked.* 我走路时靴子有点儿嘎吱作响。❑ [v adj] *The door squeaked open.* 门吱呀一声开了。❑ [v +with] *She squeaked with delight.* 她高兴得尖叫起来。•N-COUNT **Squeak** is also a noun. ❑ *He gave an outraged squeak.* 他发出一声愤怒的尖叫。❷ VERB To **squeak through** or **squeak by** means to only just manage to get accepted, get included in something, or win something. 侥幸成功；勉强通过；险胜 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The President's economic package squeaked through the House of Representatives by 219 votes to 213.* 总统的一揽子经济计划最终以 219 票对 213 票勉强获得众议院通过。❸ → see also **bubble and squeak**

squeaky /'skwi:ki/ ADJ Something that is **squeaky** makes high-pitched sounds. 嘎吱作响的；发出刺耳声的 ❑ *...squeaky floorboards.* 嘎吱作响的地板 ❑ *He had a squeaky voice.* 他的声音很尖。

squeaky clean also **squeaky-clean** ADJ If you say that someone is **squeaky clean**, you mean that they live a very moral life and have never done anything wrong. 品行端正的；品德高尚的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Maybe this guy isn't so squeaky clean after all.* 也许说到底，这个人品行并非那么完美。

squeal /skwi:l/ (**squeals, squealing, squealed**) VERB If someone or something **squeals**, they make a long, high-pitched sound. 发出长而尖的叫声 ❑ [v +with] *Jennifer squealed with delight and hugged me.* 珍妮弗高兴地尖叫起来，然后拥抱了我。❑ [v] *The car's tires squealed again as it sped around the corner.* 汽车快速驶过拐角时，轮胎又一次发出尖厉刺耳的声音。[Also v with quote] •N-COUNT **Squeal** is also a noun. ❑ *At that moment there was a squeal of brakes and the angry blowing of a car horn.* 那一刻传来了刺耳的刹车声和愤怒的汽车喇叭声。

squeam|ish /'skwi:miʃ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **squeamish**, you are easily upset by unpleasant sights or situations. 易受惊的；易生气的；神经脆弱的 ❑ *I am not squeamish about blood.* 我不是很怕血。

squeeze ◆◇ /skwi:z/ (**squeezes, squeezing, squeezed**) ❶ VERB If you **squeeze** something, you press it firmly, usually with your hands.（常指用手）挤压，捏 ❑ [v n] *He squeezed her arm reassuringly.* 他捏了捏她的胳膊安慰她。❑ [v n adj] *Dip the bread briefly in water, then squeeze it dry.* 将面包在水里快速蘸一下，然后挤干。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Squeeze** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I liked her way of reassuring you with a squeeze of the hand.* 我喜欢她紧捏一下别人的手以示安慰的方式。❷ VERB If you **squeeze** a liquid or a soft substance out of an object, you get the liquid or substance out by pressing the object. 压榨，挤出（液体或软的东西）❑ [v n prep] *Joe put the plug in the sink and squeezed some detergent over the dishes.* 乔用塞子塞住水槽，往盘子上挤了点洗涤剂。❑ [v-ed] *...freshly squeezed lemon juice.* 新榨的柠檬汁 ❸ VERB If you **squeeze** your eyes shut or if your eyes **squeeze** shut, you close them tightly, usually because you are frightened or to protect your eyes from something such as strong sunlight. 紧闭（双眼）❑ [v n adj] *Nancy squeezed her eyes shut and prayed.* 南希紧闭双眼祈祷着。❑ [v adj] *If you keep your eyes squeezed shut, you'll miss the show.* 如果一直紧闭双眼，你就要错过精彩的表演了。❹ VERB If you **squeeze** a person or thing somewhere or if they **squeeze** there, they manage to get through or into a small space. 挤过；挤进；塞进 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They lowered him gradually into the cockpit. Somehow they squeezed him in the tight space, and strapped him in.* 他们将他慢慢向下放入驾驶舱，设法将他塞进了狭小的空间，并给他系好安全带。❑ [v prep/adv] *Many break-ins are carried out by youngsters who can squeeze through tiny windows.* 很多入室盗窃案都是可以从狭小的窗口钻进钻出的年轻人干的。❺ N-SING If you say that getting a number of people into a small space is **a squeeze**, you mean that it is only just possible for them all to get into it. 拥挤【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It was a squeeze in the car with five of them.* 车里坐了他们 5 个人，很拥挤。❻ VERB If you **squeeze** something **out of** someone, you persuade them to give it to you, although they may be unwilling to do this.（通过劝说）榨取，获取 ❑ [v n +from/out of] *The investigators complained about the difficulties of squeezing information out of residents.* 调查人员抱怨说，从居民口中获取信息很难。❼ VERB If a government **squeezes** the economy, they put strict controls on people's ability to borrow money or on their own departments' freedom to spend money, in order to control the country's rate of inflation. 紧缩，压制（经济）❑ [v n] *The government will squeeze the economy into a severe recession to force inflation down.* 政府将紧缩经济，使之出现严重衰退，以此迫使通货膨胀率下降。•N-SING **Squeeze** is also a noun. ❑ *The CBI also says the squeeze is slowing down inflation.* 英国工业联合会还说经济紧缩正在减缓通货膨胀。❽ N-COUNT Someone's **squeeze** is their boyfriend or girlfriend. 男朋友；女朋友【INFORMAL, JOURNALISM 非正式，新闻】❑ *Jack showed off his latest squeeze at the weekend.* 杰克在周末炫耀了一番自己新交的女朋友。

▶**squeeze out** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a person or thing **is squeezed out**, they are no longer included in something that they were previously involved in. 把…排挤出去；将…排除在外 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Other directors appear happy that Lord Hollick has been squeezed out.* 霍利克勋爵被挤走了，其他董事显得很高兴。❑ [be V-ed P +of] *Latin and Greek will be squeezed out of school timetables.* 拉丁语和希腊语将退出学校的课程表。

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squelch /skweltʃ/ (**squelches, squelching, squelched**) VERB To **squelch** means to make a wet, sucking sound, like the sound you make when you are walking on wet, muddy ground. (像走在湿泥地里一般)发出吧唧声, 发出扑哧声 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He squelched across the turf.* 他扑哧扑哧地走过草皮。

squib /skwɪb/ (**squibs**) PHRASE You can describe something such as an event or a performance as a **damp squib** when it is expected to be interesting, exciting, or impressive, but fails to be any of these things. 无成效的事情; 失败; 落空【BRIT 英】❑ *The all-party meeting was a damp squib.* 全党大会没有取得预期效果。

squid /skwɪd/ (**squids** or **squid**) N-COUNT A **squid** is a sea creature with a long soft body and many soft arms called tentacles. 枪乌贼; 鱿鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Squid** is pieces of this creature eaten as food. (供食用的)枪乌贼, 鱿鱼 ❑ *Add the prawns and squid and cook for 2 minutes.* 放入对虾和鱿鱼, 烹炒 2 分钟。

squidgy /'skwɪdʒi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **squidgy** is soft and can be squashed easily. 松软的; 易挤压的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式】❑ *...the squidgy end of a melon.* 甜瓜松软的一端 ❑ *...a squidgy sofa.* 松软的沙发

squig|gle /'skwɪgᵊl/ (**squiggles**) N-COUNT A **squiggle** is a line that bends and curls in an irregular way. 不规则的线条; 波形曲线

squig|gly /'skwɪgᵊli/ ADJ **Squiggly** lines are lines that bend and curl in an irregular way. (线条)不规则的, 波形的 ❑ *He drew three squiggly lines.* 他画了 3 条弯弯曲曲的线。

squint /skwɪnt/ (**squints, squinting, squinted**) ❶ VERB If you **squint at** something, you look at it with your eyes partly closed. 眯着眼看 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The girl squinted at the photograph.* 女孩眯着眼看那张照片。❑ [v] *The bright sunlight made me squint.* 强烈的阳光刺得我眯起了眼。❑ [v n] *He squinted his eyes and looked at the floor.* 他眯起眼看着地板。❷ N-COUNT If someone has a **squint**, their eyes look in different directions from each other. 斜视; 目偏视

squire /'skwaɪəʳ/ (**squires**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In former times, the **squire** of an English village was the man who owned most of the land in it. (旧时英国的)乡绅, 大地主

squirm /skwɜːʳm/ (**squirms, squirming, squirmed**) ❶ VERB If you **squirm**, you move your body from side to side, usually because you are nervous or uncomfortable. (常指因紧张或不适而)扭动, 蠕动 ❑ [v] *He had squirmed and wriggled and screeched when his father had washed his face.* 父亲给他洗脸时, 他扭来扭去, 尖声喊叫。❑ [v adj] *He gave a feeble shrug and tried to squirm free.* 他无力地耸耸肩, 扭动身体想要挣脱。❑ [v adv/prep] *He squirmed out of the straps of his backpack.* 他扭动身体, 挣开背包的肩带。❷ VERB If you **squirm**, you are very embarrassed or ashamed. 尴尬万分; 羞愧难当 ❑ [v] *Mentioning religion is a sure way to make him squirm.* 一提宗教就肯定会让他尴尬万分。

squir|rel /'skwɪrəl, AM 美 'skwɜːrəl/ (**squirrels**) N-COUNT A **squirrel** is a small animal with a long furry tail. Squirrels live mainly in trees. 松鼠

squirt /skwɜːʳt/ (**squirts, squirting, squirted**) ❶ VERB If you **squirt** a liquid somewhere or if it **squirts** somewhere, the liquid comes out of a narrow opening in a thin fast stream. (使)(液体)喷射, 喷出 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Norman cut open his pie and squirted tomato sauce into it.* 诺曼切开自己的派, 往里面挤了点番茄酱。❑ [v prep/adv] *The water squirted from its throat.* 水从它的喉部喷出来。•N-COUNT **Squirt** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *It just needs a little squirt of oil.* 它只需要喷一点油。❷ VERB If you **squirt** something **with** a liquid, you squirt the liquid at it. 朝…喷(液体) ❑ [v n +with] *I squirted him with water.* 我朝他喷水。

squishy /'skwɪʃi/ (**squishier, squishiest**) ADJ Something that is **squishy** is soft and easy to squash. 松软的; 易挤压的 ❑ *...squishy pink leather chairs.* 松软的粉色皮椅

Sr

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Sr.**

Sr is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **senior**, and is written after a man's name. It is used in order to distinguish a man from his son when they both have the same name. (用于男性姓名中, 表示同名父子中的父亲) ❑ *...Donald Cunningham, Sr.* 老唐纳德·坎宁安

St also **st.**

The form **SS** or **SS.** is used as the plural for meaning ❷. 义项 2 的复数形式为 SS 或 SS.。

❶ **St** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **street.** ❑ *...116 Princess St.* 公主大街 116 号 ❷ **St** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **saint.** =) feet or foot. ❑ *...St Thomas.* 圣托马斯 ❑ *...the Church of SS Cornelius and Cyprian.* 圣科尔内留斯和圣西普里安教堂

st **st** is used as a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **stone** when you are mentioning someone's weight. (表示体重)【BRIT 英】❑ *He weighs 11st 8lb.* 他体重 11 英石 8 磅。

-st SUFFIX You add **-st** to numbers written in figures and ending in 1—but not 11—in order to form ordinal numbers. (加在以 1 结尾的数字后构成序数词, 11 除外) ❑ *...Sunday 1st August 1993.* 1993 年 8 月 1 日, 星期日 ❑ *...the 101st Airborne Division.* 第 101 空降师

stab /stæb/ (**stabs, stabbing, stabbed**) ❶ VERB If someone **stabs** you, they push a knife or sharp object into your body. (用刀等锋利物)刺, 戳, 插 ❑ [v n] *Somebody stabbed him in the stomach.* 有人朝他肚子上插了一刀。❑ [v +to] *Stephen was stabbed to death in an unprovoked attack nearly five months ago.* 斯蒂芬在近 5 个月前无故遭到袭击, 被捅死了。❷ VERB If you **stab** something or **stab at** it, you push at it with your finger or with something pointed that you are holding. (用手指或手持尖物)戳, 捅 ❑ [v n] *Bess stabbed a slice of cucumber.* 贝丝叉起一片黄瓜。❑ [v n +at] *Goldstone flipped through the pages and stabbed his thumb at the paragraph he was looking for.* 戈德斯通翻动书页, 用大拇指按住了他要寻找的那个段落。❑ [v +at] *He stabbed at the omelette with his fork.* 他用叉子戳着煎蛋。❸ N-SING If you have **a stab at** something, you try to do it. 尝试; 试图【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Several tennis stars have had a stab at acting.* 好几位网球明星都尝试过从事演艺。❹ N-SING You can refer to a sudden, usually unpleasant feeling as **a stab of** that feeling. 突发的一阵(常指令人不快的感觉)【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *...a stab of pain just above his eye.* 他眼睛上方突如其来的一阵疼痛 ❑ [+of] *She felt a stab of pity for him.* 她突然对他心生同情。❺ PHRASE If you say that someone **has stabbed** you **in the back**, you mean that they have done something very harmful to you when you thought that you could trust them. You can refer to an action of this kind as **a stab in the back.** 背后捅刀子; 暗地中伤 ❑ *She felt betrayed, as though her daughter had stabbed her in the back.* 她觉得被出卖了, 就像女儿在自己背后捅了一刀似的。❻ **a stab in the dark** → see **dark**

→ see **carnivore**

stab|bing /'stæbɪŋ/ (**stabbings**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stabbing** is an incident in which someone stabs someone else with a knife. 持刀伤人事件 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **stabbing** pain is a sudden sharp pain. (疼痛)剧烈而突发的 ❑ *He was struck by a stabbing pain in his midriff.* 他突然感到腹部一阵剧烈疼痛。

sta|bil|ity /stə'bɪlɪti/ → see **stable**

sta|bi|lize /'steɪbɪlaɪz/ (**stabilizes, stabilizing, stabilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **stabilise**

VERB If something **stabilizes**, or **is stabilized**, it becomes stable. (使)稳定; (使)安定 ❑ [v] *Although her illness is serious, her condition is beginning to stabilize.* 虽然她病得很重, 但病情正开始趋于稳定。❑ [v n] *Officials hope the move will stabilize exchange rates.* 官员们希望此举能稳定汇率。•**sta|bi|li|za|tion** /ˌsteɪbɪlaɪ'zeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the stabilisation of property prices.* 房地产价格的稳定

sta|bi|li|zer /'steɪbɪlaɪzəʳ/ (**stabilizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **stabiliser**

N-COUNT A **stabilizer** is a device, mechanism, or chemical that makes something stable. 稳定器; 稳定剂

sta|ble ⇔ /'steɪbᵊl/ (**stabler, stablest, stables**) ❶ ADJ If something is **stable**, it is not likely to change or come to an end suddenly. 稳定的; 稳固的 ❑ *The price of oil should remain stable for the*

rest of 1992. 油价应该会在 1992 年剩下的时间里保持稳定。❑ *...a stable marriage.* 稳定的婚姻 **•sta|bil|ity** /stə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It was a time of political stability and progress.* 这是一段政治稳定和进步的时期。2 ADJ If someone has a **stable** personality, they are calm and reasonable and their mood does not change suddenly. (性格)稳重的，持重的 ❑ *Their characters are fully formed and they are both very stable children.* 他们的性格已完全形成，两人都是非常持重的孩子。3 ADJ You can describe someone who is seriously ill as **stable** when their condition has stopped getting worse. (病人)病情稳定的 ❑ *The injured man was in a stable condition.* 伤者情况稳定。4 ADJ Chemical substances are described as **stable** when they tend to remain in the same chemical or atomic state. (化学物质)稳定的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The less stable compounds were converted into a compound called Delta-A THC.* 不太稳定的化合物被转换成了一种叫做 Delta-A THC 的化合物。5 ADJ If an object is **stable**, it is firmly fixed in position and is not likely to move or fall. 稳固的；牢固的 ❑ *This structure must be stable.* 这一结构必须得稳固。6 N-COUNT A **stable** or **stables** is a building in which horses are kept. 马厩 7 N-COUNT A **stable** or **stables** is an organization that breeds and trains horses for racing. (繁殖、训练赛马的)养马场 ❑ *Miss Curling won on two horses from Mick Trickey's stable.* 柯林小姐在来自米克·特里齐养马场的两匹马上下了注，结果她赢了。8 VERB [usu passive] When horses **are stabled**, they are put into a stable. 把(马)关进马厩 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The animals had been fed and stabled.* 牲畜已经喂好并关进厩里了。

'sta|ble boy (**stable boys**) also **stableboy** N-COUNT A **stable boy** is a young man who works in a stable looking after the horses. 马童；马夫

'sta|ble lad (**stable lads**) also **stable-lad** N-COUNT A **stable lad** is the same as a **stable boy**. 同 stable boy【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stable boy**

stable|mate /'steɪb°lmeɪt/ (**stablemates**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] **Stablemates** are race horses that come from the same stables and often compete against each other. 来自同一养马场的赛马 ❑ *The head groom is responsible for seeing that Milton and his stablemates have safe journeys.* 马夫长负责确保米尔顿及其他来自同一养马场的赛马都安全到达。

'stab wound (**stab wounds**) N-COUNT A **stab wound** is a wound that someone has when they have been stabbed with a knife. 刺伤；戳伤；捅伤

stac|ca|to /stə'kɑːtəʊ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **staccato** noise consists of a series of short, sharp, separate sounds. (噪音)断断续续的，短促不连贯的 ❑ *He spoke in Arabic, a short staccato burst.* 他突然用阿拉伯语叽里呱啦说了一串话。

stack /stæk/ (**stacks, stacking, stacked**) 1 N-COUNT A **stack of** things is a pile of them. 一堆；一叠 ❑ [*+of*] *There were stacks of books on the bedside table and floor.* 床头桌和地板上有几摞书。2 VERB If you **stack** a number of things, you arrange them in neat piles. 将…码放整齐 ❑ [V n] *Mme Cathiard was stacking the clean bottles in crates.* 卡蒂亚尔夫人正将干净的瓶子整齐地码放在板条箱里。❑ [V-ed] *They are stacked neatly in piles of three.* 它们每 3 个一组被整齐地码放在一起。•PHRASAL VERB **Stack up** means the same as **stack**. stack up 同 stack ❑ [V P n] *He ordered them to stack up pillows behind his back.* 他命令他们把几个枕头叠放在自己背后。❑ [V-ed P] *...plates of delicious food stacked up on the counters.* 整齐地堆放在柜台上的一盘盘美味佳肴 [Also V n P] 3 N-PLURAL If you say that someone has **stacks of** something, you mean that they have a lot of it. 一大堆；许多【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [*+of*] *If the job's that good, you'll have stacks of money.* 如果这个工作真有那么好，你将会赚很多钱。4 VERB If someone in authority **stacks** an organization or body, they fill it with their own supporters so that the decisions it makes will be the ones they want it to make. 在(组织、机构中)安插(对自己有利的人员)【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n *+with*] *They said they were going to stack the court with anti-abortion judges.* 他们说将在法院中安排一些反对堕胎的法官。[Also V n] 5 → see also **stacked, chimney stack** 6 PHRASE If you say that **the odds are stacked against** someone, or that particular factors **are stacked against** them, you mean that they are unlikely to succeed in what they want to do because the conditions are not favourable. 情况对…不利 ❑ *The odds are stacked against civilians getting a fair trial.* 平民难以得到公正的审判。❑ *Everything seems to be stacked against us.* 一切好像都对我们不利。

▶stack up 1 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you ask how one person or thing **stacks up against** other people or things, you are asking how the one compares with the others. 比较；比高低；争胜负【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *How does this final presidential debate stack up and compare to the others, do you think?* 你认为这最后一次总统竞选辩论和其他几次相比怎么样？2 PHRASAL VERB If facts or figures do not **stack up**, they do not make sense or give the results you expect. 站得住脚；符合预期 ❑ [V P] *There have been a number of explanations, but none of them stack up.* 已经提出了好几种解释，但没有一种能站得住脚。3 → see **stack 2**

stacked /stækt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a place or surface is **stacked with** objects, it is filled with piles of them. 堆满了…的 ❑ [*+with*] *Shops in Ho Chi Minh City are stacked with goods.* 胡志明市的商店里堆满了商品。

sta|dium ◆◇◇ /'steɪdiəm/ (**stadiums** or **stadia** /'steɪdiə/) N-COUNT A **stadium** is a large sports ground with rows of seats all round it. (周围设有看台的)体育场，运动场 ❑ *...a baseball stadium.* 棒球场 ❑ *...Wembley Stadium.* 温布利球场

staff ◆◆◆ /stɑːf, stæf/ (**staffs, staffing, staffed**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **staff** of an organization are the people who work for it. (某一机构的)全体职员，全体雇员 ❑ *The staff were very good.* 职员都很出色。❑ *He thanked his staff.* 他对员工表示了感谢。❑ *...members of staff.* 职员 ❑ *Many employers seek diversity in their staffs.* 很多雇主寻求雇员的多样性。2 → see also **Chief of Staff** 3 N-PLURAL People who are part of a particular staff are often referred to as **staff**. (全体人员中的)部分成员 ❑ *10 staff were allocated to the task.* 10 名员工被分配来完成这项任务。❑ *He had the complete support of hospital staff.* 他得到了医院职工的全力支持。4 VERB [usu passive] If an organization **is staffed by** particular people, they are the people who work for it. 由…担任工作人员；由…供职 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+by/with*] *They are staffed by volunteers.* 它们的工作人员都是志愿者。❑ [*be* V-ed] *The centre is staffed at all times.* 该中心随时都有工作人员。**•staffed** ADJ [adv ADJ] ❑ *The house allocated to them was pleasant and spacious, and well-staffed.* 分配给他们的房子舒适宽敞，并配齐了工作人员。5 → see also **short-staffed** 6 N-COUNT A **staff** is a strong stick or pole. (结实的)杖，杆 7 A **staff** is the five lines that music is written on. 五线谱【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **stave**

staff|er /'stɑːfə', 'stæf-/ (**staffers**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **staffer** is a member of staff, especially in political organizations or in journalism. 职员；(尤指)记者，编辑【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The Sky News TV station is largely run by ex-BBC news staffers.* 空中新闻电视台主要由原英国广播公司的新闻工作人员运作。

staff|ing /'stɑːfɪŋ, 'stæf-/ N-UNCOUNT **Staffing** refers to the number of workers employed to work in a particular organization or building. 人员配备【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Staffing levels in prisons are too low.* 监狱管理人员数量太少。

'staff nurse (**staff nurses**) N-COUNT A **staff nurse** is a hospital nurse whose rank is just below that of a sister or charge nurse. (级别仅次于护士长的)医院护士【BRIT 英】

'staff of|fic|er (**staff officers**) N-COUNT In the army and air force, a **staff officer** is an officer who works for a commander or in the headquarters. (军队里的)参谋

'staff ser|geant (**staff sergeants**) also **Staff Sergeant** N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **staff sergeant** is a person of middle rank in the British army or the United States army, marines, or air force. (英国陆军、美国陆军及海军陆战队的)上士；(美国空军的)中士 ❑ *His father is a staff sergeant in the army.* 他父亲是一名陆军上士。❑ *...Staff Sergeant Robert Daily.* 陆军上士罗伯特·戴利

stag /stæg/ (**stags**) N-COUNT A **stag** is an adult male deer belonging to one of the larger species of deer. Stags usually have large branch-like horns called antlers. (成年的)牡鹿，雄鹿

S

stage ⇹ /steɪdʒ/ (**stages, staging, staged**) 1 N-COUNT A **stage** of an activity, process, or period is one part of it. (活动、过程或时期的)阶段，部分 ❑ *The way children talk about or express their feelings depends on their age and stage of development.* 儿童谈论或表达自己感情的方式取决于他们的年龄和所处的发育阶段。❑ *Mr Cook has arrived in Greece on the final stage of a tour which also included Egypt and Israel.* 库克先生在行程的最后一站来到了希腊，他此行还去了埃及和以色列。2 N-COUNT [oft *on* N] In a theatre, the **stage** is an area where actors or other entertainers perform. 舞台；戏台 ❑ *I went on stage and did my show.* 我上台表演了。3 N-SING You can refer to acting and the production of plays in a theatre as **the stage**. 舞台表演；戏剧演出 ❑ *He was the first comedian I ever saw on the stage.* 他是我在舞台上见到的第一位喜剧演员。4 VERB If someone **stages** a play or other show, they organize and present a performance of it. 组织上演(戏剧、演出等) ❑ [v n] *Maya Angelou first staged the play 'And I Still Rise' in the late 1970s.* 马娅·安杰卢在20世纪70年代后期第一次将戏剧《我还会站起来》搬上了舞台。5 VERB If you **stage** an event or ceremony, you organize it and usually take part in it. 组织(活动或仪式) ❑ [v n] *Russian workers have staged a number of strikes in protest at the republic's declaration of independence.* 俄罗斯工人已经举行了数次罢工，抗议该共和国宣布独立。6 N-SING You can refer to a particular area of activity as a particular **stage**, especially when you are talking about politics. (尤指政治)舞台，领域 ❑ *He was finally forced off the political stage last year by the deterioration of his physical condition.* 他最终因身体状况恶化被迫于去年离开了政治舞台。7 to **set the stage** → see **set**

→ see **concert**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stage* with:

ADJ. **advanced** stage 高级阶段，**critical** stage 关键阶段，**crucial** stage 重要阶段，**early** stage 初期阶段，**final** stage 最终阶段，**late/later** stage 后期阶段 1

N. stage **of development** 发展阶段，stage **of a disease** 疾病分期，stage **of a process** 过程的阶段 1
actors on stage 舞台上的演员，**centre** stage 舞台中心，**concert** stage 音乐会舞台，stage **fright** 怯场，stage **manager** 舞台监督 2

V. **reach a** stage 达到某一阶段 1
leave the stage 离开舞台，**take the** stage 登台 2

stage|coach /'steɪdʒkəʊtʃ/ (**stagecoaches**) also **stage-coach** N-COUNT [oft *by* N] **Stagecoaches** were large carriages pulled by horses which carried passengers and mail. 驿站马车

stage|craft /'steɪdʒkrɑːft, -kræft/ N-UNCOUNT **Stagecraft** is skill in writing or producing or directing plays in the theatre. 编剧才能；戏剧导演艺术

'stage di|rec|tion (**stage directions**) N-COUNT **Stage directions** are the notes in the text of a play which say what the actors should do. (剧本中的)舞台指示

,stage 'door (**stage doors**) N-COUNT **The stage door** of a theatre is the entrance used by actors and actresses and by employees of the theatre. (供演职人员使用的)剧场后门(或边门)

'stage fright also **stage-fright** N-UNCOUNT **Stage fright** is a feeling of fear or nervousness that some people have just before they appear in front of an audience. 怯场

stage|hand /'steɪdʒhænd/ (**stagehands**) also **stage hand** N-COUNT A **stagehand** is a person whose job is to move the scenery and equipment on the stage in a theatre. 舞台工作人员；后台工作人员

,stage 'left ADV [usu ADV after v] **Stage left** is the left side of the stage for an actor who is standing facing the audience. (演员面对观众时)在舞台左侧 ❑ *He entered stage left.* 他从左侧上了台。

'stage-manage (**stage-manages, stage-managing, stage-managed**) VERB If someone **stage-manages** an event, they carefully organize and control it, rather than letting it happen in a natural way. 精心安排；周密策划【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Some radicals may oppose him in protest at the attempt of his supporters to stage-manage the congress.* 有些激进分子可能会反对他，以作为对他的支持者企图操纵国会的抗议。

'stage man|ag|er (**stage managers**) also **stage-manager** N-COUNT At a theatre, a **stage manager** is the person who is responsible for the scenery and lights and for the way that actors or other performers move about and use the stage during a performance. 舞台监督

'stage name (**stage names**) N-COUNT A **stage name** is a name that an actor or entertainer uses instead of his or her real name when they work. (演员的)艺名 ❑ *Under the stage name of Beverly Brooks, Patricia had small parts in several British films.* 帕特里夏用艺名贝弗利·布鲁克斯在几部英国电影中饰演过小角色。

,stage 'right ADV [usu ADV after v] **Stage right** is the right side of the stage for an actor who is standing facing the audience. (演员面对观众时)在舞台右侧

'stage-struck also **stagestruck** ADJ Someone who is **stage-struck** is fascinated by the theatre and wants to become an actor or actress. 迷上戏剧表演的；一心想当演员的

'stage ,whis|per (**stage whispers**) also **stage-whisper** N-COUNT If someone says something in a **stage whisper**, they say it as if they are speaking privately to one person, although it is actually loud enough to be heard by other people. (有意让别人听到的)高声私语

stag|fla|tion /,stæg'fleɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT If an economy is suffering from **stagflation**, inflation is high but there is no increase in the demand for goods or in the number of people who have jobs. 滞胀【BUSINESS 商】

stag|ger /'stægəʳ/ (**staggers, staggering, staggered**) 1 VERB If you **stagger**, you walk very unsteadily, for example because you are ill or drunk. 蹒跚；摇摇晃晃地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He lost his balance, staggered back against the rail and toppled over.* 他失去平衡，往后趔趄了一下，撞到栏杆摔倒了。❑ [v] *He was staggering and had to lean on the bar.* 他走路摇摇晃晃，不得不靠在吧台上。2 VERB If you say that someone or something **staggers on**, you mean that it is only just succeeds in continuing. 勉强维持；硬撑 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Truman allowed him to stagger on for nearly another two years.* 杜鲁门允许他又硬撑了近两年。3 VERB If something **staggers** you, it surprises you very much. 使震惊；让…大吃一惊 ❑ [v n] *The whole thing staggers me.* 整个事件让我震惊。•**stag|gered** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *I was simply staggered by the heat of the Argentinian high-summer.* 阿根廷盛夏的酷热真让我大吃一惊。4 VERB To **stagger** things such as people's holidays or hours of work means to arrange them so that they do not all happen at the same time. 使(假期或工作时间)错开 ❑ [v n] *During the past few years the government has staggered the summer vacation periods for students.* 在过去几年里，政府将学生放暑假的时间相互错开。5 → see also **staggering**

stag|ger|ing /'stægərɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **staggering** is very surprising. 令人震惊的；令人大吃一惊的 ❑ *The results have been quite staggering.* 结果非常令人震惊。

'stag|ing post (**staging posts**) also **staging-post** 1 N-COUNT A **staging post** on a long journey is a place where people who are making that journey usually stop, for example to rest or to get new supplies. (长途旅行中供休息或补给用的)中途停留站，补给站【BRIT 英】❑ *The island is a staging-post for many visiting yachts on their way south.* 该岛是很多观光游艇南行途中的一个补给站。2 N-COUNT If you describe an action or achievement as a **staging post**, you mean that it helps you reach a particular goal that you have. 预备阶段(或行动)【BRIT 英】❑ *Privatisation is a necessary staging post to an open market.* 私有化是通向公开市场的一个必要的预备阶段。

stag|nant /'stægnənt/ 1 ADJ If something such as a business or society is **stagnant**, there is little activity or change. 不发展的；无变化的；停滞不前的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He is seeking advice on how to revive the stagnant economy.* 他正在就如何振兴低迷的经济征求意见。❑ *Mass movements are often a factor in the awakening and renovation of stagnant societies.* 群众运动经常是唤醒和振兴停滞不前的社会的一个因素。2 ADJ **Stagnant** water is not flowing, and therefore often smells unpleasant and is dirty. (水)不流动的，

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污浊的

stag|nate /stæg'neɪt, AM 美 'stægneɪt/ (**stagnates, stagnating, stagnated**) VERB If something such as a business or society **stagnates**, it stops changing or progressing. 不发展；无变化；停滞不前【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V] *Industrial production is stagnating.* 工业生产正停滞不前。•**stag|na|tion** /stæg'neɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the stagnation of the steel industry.* 钢铁工业死气沉沉

'stag night (**stag nights**) N-COUNT A **stag night** is a party for a man who is getting married very soon, to which only men are invited. (男性的)告别单身聚会

'stag par|ty (**stag parties**) N-COUNT A **stag party** is the same as a **stag night**. 同 stag night

staid /steɪd/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **staid**, you mean that they are serious, dull, and rather old-fashioned. 严肃的；无聊的；古板的 ❑ *...a staid seaside resort.* 了无生气的海滨度假胜地

stain /steɪn/ (**stains, staining, stained**) 1 N-COUNT A **stain** is a mark on something that is difficult to remove. 污迹；污渍 ❑ *Remove stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach.* 用漂白剂稀溶液浸泡，以除去污渍。❑ *...a black stain.* 黑色污迹 2 VERB If a liquid **stains** something, the thing becomes coloured or marked by the liquid. 在…上留下污迹；玷污；染污 ❑ [V n] *Some foods can stain the teeth, as of course can smoking.* 某些食物会在牙齿上留下污渍，吸烟当然也会。•**stained** ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] ❑ *His clothing was stained with mud.* 他的衣服沾上了泥。•**-stained** COMB ❑ *...ink-stained fingers.* 染上墨水的手指

→ see **dry-cleaning**

,stained 'glass also **stained-glass** N-UNCOUNT **Stained glass** consists of pieces of glass of different colours which are fixed together to make decorative windows or other objects. (用于装饰窗户等的)彩色玻璃，有色玻璃

stain|less steel /,steɪnləs 'stiːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Stainless steel** is a metal made from steel and chromium which does not rust. 不锈钢 ❑ *...a stainless steel sink.* 不锈钢水池

→ see **pan**

stair /steə'/ (**stairs**) 1 N-PLURAL **Stairs** are a set of steps inside a building which go from one floor to another. 楼梯 ❑ *Nancy began to climb the stairs.* 南希开始爬楼梯。❑ *We walked up a flight of stairs.* 我们上了一段楼梯。❑ *He stopped at the top of the stairs.* 他在楼梯顶端停了下来。❑ *...a stair carpet.* 楼梯地毯 2 N-COUNT A **stair** is one of the steps in a flight of stairs. 一级楼梯 ❑ *Terry was sitting on the bottom stair.* 特里正坐在最下面的一级楼梯上。

stair|case /'steəkeɪs/ (**staircases**) N-COUNT A **staircase** is a set of stairs inside a building. (建筑物内的)楼梯 ❑ *They walked down the staircase together.* 他们一起下了楼梯。

stair|lift /'steəlɪft/ also **stair lift** (**stairlifts**) N-COUNT A **stairlift** is a device that is fitted to a staircase in a house in order to allow an elderly or sick person to go upstairs. (供老人或病人使用的)座椅电梯

stair|way /'steəweɪ/ (**stairways**) N-COUNT A **stairway** is a staircase or a flight of steps, inside or outside a building. (室内外的)楼梯，台阶

stair|well /'steəwel/ (**stairwells**) N-COUNT The **stairwell** is the part of a building that contains the staircase. 楼梯井

stake ⇔ /steɪk/ (**stakes, staking, staked**) 1 PHRASE If something is **at stake**, it is being risked and might be lost or damaged if you are not successful. 处于危险境地；处于成败关头 ❑ *The tension was naturally high for a game with so much at stake.* 对一场成败攸关的比赛来说，气氛自然非常紧张。❑ *At stake is the success or failure of world trade talks.* 世界贸易谈判正处于成败的重要关头。2 N-PLURAL The **stakes** involved in a contest or a risky action are the things that can be gained or lost. (比赛或行动的)赌注，风险 ❑ *By arresting the organisation's two top leaders the government and the army have now raised the stakes.* 逮捕了该组织的两名主要头目后，政府和军队现在面临的风险更大了。3 VERB If you **stake** something such as your money or your reputation **on** the result of something, you risk your money or reputation on it. 将…押(在…)；以…打赌；拿…冒险 ❑ [V n +on] *He has staked his political future on an election victory.* 他把自己的政治前途押在了一次竞选获胜上。4 N-COUNT If you have a **stake in** something such as a business, it matters to you, for example because you own part of it or because its success or failure will affect you. 利害关系；重大利益；(企业等中的)股本，股份 ❑ [+in] *He was eager to return to a more entrepreneurial role in which he had a big financial stake in his own efforts.* 他渴望回到一个更多参与创业的角色，那样他所付出的努力会与自己的经济利益息息相关。5 N-PLURAL You can use **stakes** to refer to something that is like a contest. For example, you can refer to the choosing of a leader as **the** leadership **stakes**. 比赛；竞赛 ❑ *Britain lags behind in the European childcare stakes.* 英国在儿童保育方面落后于欧洲其他国家。6 N-COUNT A **stake** is a pointed wooden post which is pushed into the ground, for example in order to support a young tree. 桩；标桩 7 PHRASE If you **stake a claim**, you say that something is yours or that you have a right to it. 提出拥有所有权；坚持要求(获得…) ❑ *Jane is determined to stake her claim as an actress.* 简决心坚持自己作为一名女演员的权利。

▶**stake out** PHRASAL VERB If you **stake out** a position that you are stating or a claim that you are making, you are defending the boundaries or limits of the position or claim. 明确表明，清楚界定(立场、要求等) ❑ [V P n] *Those who want to take child abuse seriously today must stake out a humane child protection practice.* 现今想要认真对待虐童问题的人们必须明确保护儿童的人道主义做法。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stake* with:

N. **interests at** stake 面临危机的利益，**issues at** stake 成败攸关的问题 1
stake **lives on** *something* 敢拿性命赌某事物 3
stake **in a company/firm** 公司股份，**majority/minority** stake 多数/少数股权 4
ADJ. **controlling** stake 控股权，**personal** stake 私人股权 4

stake|hold|er /'steɪkhəʊldə'/ (**stakeholders**) N-COUNT **Stakeholders** are people who have an interest in a company's or organization's affairs. 利益相关者；股东【BUSINESS 商】

'stake|hold|er ,pen|sion (**stakeholder pensions**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **stakeholder pension** is a flexible pension scheme with low charges. Both employees and the state contribute to the scheme, which is optional, and is in addition to the basic state pension. (英国)存托养老金计划【BUSINESS 商】

stake|out /'steɪkaʊt/ (**stakeouts**) also **stake-out** N-COUNT If police officers are on a **stakeout**, they are secretly watching a building for evidence of criminal activity. (警方对大楼的)持续监视

stal|ac|tite /'stæləktaɪt, AM 美 stə'læk-/ (**stalactites**) N-COUNT A **stalactite** is a long piece of rock which hangs down from the roof of a cave. Stalactites are formed by the slow dropping of water containing the mineral lime. 钟乳石

→ see **cave**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ite = mineral 矿物, rock 岩石 : granite, graphite, stalactite*

stal|ag|mite /'stæləgmaɪt, AM 美 stə'læg-/ (**stalagmites**) N-COUNT A **stalagmite** is a long piece of rock which sticks up from the floor of a cave. Stalagmites are formed by the slow dropping of water containing the mineral lime. 石笋

→ see **cave**

stale /steɪl/ (**staler, stalest**) 1 ADJ **Stale** food is no longer fresh or good to eat. (食物)不新鲜的，变味的 ❑ *Their daily diet consisted of a lump of stale bread, a bowl of rice and stale water.* 他们的日常饮食包括一块不新鲜的面包、一碗米饭和变味的水。2 ADJ **Stale** air or a **stale** smells is unpleasant because it is no longer fresh. (空气、气味)不新鲜的，污浊的 ❑ *A layer of smoke hung low in the stale air.* 一层烟雾低悬在污浊的空气中。❑ *...the smell of stale sweat.* 汗臭味 3 ADJ If you say that a place, an activity, or an idea is **stale**, you mean that it has become boring because it is always the same. (地方、活动或观点)令人厌倦的，缺乏新鲜感的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Her relationship with Mark has become stale.* 她和马克之间已经

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没有新鲜感了。

stale|mate /'steɪlmeɪt/ (**stalemates**) 1 N-VAR **Stalemate** is a situation in which neither side in an argument or contest can win or in which no progress is possible. 僵局；僵持 ❑ *President Bush has ended the stalemate over moves to cut the country's budget deficit.* 布什总统结束了在削减国家预算赤字的措施上形成的僵局。2 N-VAR In chess, **stalemate** is a position in which a player cannot make any move which is allowed by the rules, so that the game ends and no one wins. (国际象棋中的)和棋局面，无子可动

stalk /stɔːk/ (**stalks, stalking, stalked**) 1 N-COUNT The **stalk** of a flower, leaf, or fruit is the thin part that joins it to the plant or tree. 茎；秆；柄；梗 ❑ *A single pale blue flower grows up from each joint on a long stalk.* 一条长茎秆的每个节上都长有一朵浅蓝色的花。❑ *...corn stalks.* 玉米秆 2 VERB If you **stalk** a person or a wild animal, you follow them quietly in order to kill them, catch them, or observe them carefully. 悄悄追踪，偷偷靠近(敌人或野兽) ❑ [v n] *He stalks his victims like a hunter after a deer.* 他像猎手追踪鹿一样悄悄跟踪受害人。3 VERB If someone **stalks** someone else, especially a famous person or a person they used to have a relationship with, they keep following them or contacting them in an annoying and frightening way. 跟踪骚扰，不断纠缠(名人、分手恋人等) ❑ [v n] *Even after their divorce he continued to stalk and threaten her.* 甚至在离婚后，他还继续纠缠和威胁她。•**stalk|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The Home Secretary is considering a new law against stalking.* 内务大臣正在考虑制定一项针对跟踪罪的新法律。4 VERB If you **stalk** somewhere, you walk there in a stiff, proud, or angry way. 昂首阔步地走；怒气冲冲地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *If his patience is tried at meetings he has been known to stalk out.* 大家知道如果他在会议上失去耐心，便会愤怒离席。

stalk|er /'stɔːkəʳ/ (**stalkers**) N-COUNT A **stalker** is someone who keeps following or contacting someone else, especially a famous person or a person they used to have a relationship with, in an annoying and frightening way. 跟踪骚扰者(尤针对名人、分手恋人等)

'stalk|ing horse (**stalking horses**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe a person or thing as a **stalking horse**, you mean that it is being used to obtain a temporary advantage so that someone can get what they really want. 掩护；借口；托词【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *I think the development is a stalking horse for exploitation of the surrounding countryside.* 我认为开发只是一个借口，真实目的是想开采周边乡村的资源。2 N-COUNT [oft N n] In politics, a **stalking horse** is someone who stands against a leader in order to see how strong the opposition is. The stalking horse then withdraws in favour of a stronger challenger. (竞选中为摸清对手实力而推出的)掩护性候选人 ❑ *The possibility of another stalking horse challenge this autumn cannot be ruled out.* 不排除今年秋季再次推出一名掩护性候选人出来挑战的可能性。

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stall /stɔːl/ (**stalls, stalling, stalled**) 1 VERB If a process **stalls**, or if someone or something **stalls** it, the process stops but may continue at a later time. (使)(进程)暂停，推后 ❑ [v n] *The Social Democratic Party has vowed to try to stall the bill until the current session ends.* 社会民主党誓言要将该议案拖至本次议会会议结束之后。❑ [v] *...but the peace process stalled.* 但和平进程被搁置了。❑ [v-ed] *Negotiations remained stalled yesterday in New York.* 昨天在纽约进行的谈判依然陷于停滞状态。2 VERB If you **stall**, you try to avoid doing something until later. 故意拖延 ❑ [v] *Some parties have accused the governor of stalling.* 有些党派指责州长故意拖延时间。❑ [v +over/on] *Thomas had spent all week stalling over his decision.* 托马斯拖了整整一个星期，迟迟不想作出决定。3 VERB If you **stall** someone, you prevent them from doing something until a later time. 暂时阻止；把…拖住 ❑ [v n] *Shop manager Brian Steel stalled the man until the police arrived.* 商店经理布赖恩·斯蒂尔将那名男子拖住，直至警方赶到。4 VERB If a vehicle **stalls** or if you accidentally **stall** it, the engine stops suddenly. (使)突然熄火 ❑ [v] *The engine stalled.* 发动机突然熄火了。❑ [v n] *Your foot falls off the pedal and you stall the car.* 你的脚离开踏板，汽车便会熄火。5 N-COUNT A **stall** is a large table on which you put goods that you want to sell, or information that you want to give people. 货摊；摊位；咨询台 ❑ *...market stalls selling local fruits.* 出售当地水果的市场摊位 6 N-PLURAL **The stalls** in a theatre or concert hall are the seats on the ground floor directly in front of the stage. (戏院、音乐厅的)正厅座位【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **orchestra**

7 N-COUNT A **stall** is a small enclosed area in a room which is used for a particular purpose, for example a shower. 小隔间(如淋浴间)【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **cubicle**

stall|holder /'stɔːlhəʊldəʳ/ (**stallholders**) N-COUNT A **stallholder** is a person who sells goods at a stall in a market. (市场)摊贩

stal|lion /'stælɪən/ (**stallions**) N-COUNT A **stallion** is a male horse, especially one kept for breeding. 牡马；(尤指)种马

stal|wart /'stɔːlwəʳt/ (**stalwarts**) 1 N-COUNT A **stalwart** is a loyal worker or supporter of an organization, especially a political party. (尤指某个政党的)忠实拥护者，坚定分子 ❑ *His free-trade policies aroused suspicion among Tory stalwarts.* 他的自由贸易政策在保守党的忠实拥护者中引起了怀疑。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stalwart** supporter or worker is loyal, steady, and completely reliable. 忠实的；坚定的；完全可靠的 ❑ *...a stalwart supporter of the colonial government.* 殖民政府的忠实拥护者

sta|men /'steɪmen/ (**stamens**) N-COUNT The **stamens** of a flower are the small, delicate stalks which grow at the flower's centre and produce pollen. (花的)雄蕊【TECHNICAL 术语】

stami|na /'stæmɪnə/ N-UNCOUNT **Stamina** is the physical or mental energy needed to do a tiring activity for a long time. 持久力；耐力；毅力 ❑ *You have to have a lot of stamina to be a top-class dancer.* 你必须有很强的毅力才能成为一流的舞蹈演员。

stam|mer /'stæməʳ/ (**stammers, stammering, stammered**) 1 VERB If you **stammer**, you speak with difficulty, hesitating and repeating words or sounds. 口吃；结结巴巴地说 ❑ [v] *Five per cent of children stammer at some point.* 5% 的儿童在某个时期会口吃。❑ [v with quote] *'Forgive me,' I stammered.* "原谅我。"我期期艾艾地说。❑ [v n] *People cursed and stammered apologies.* 大家骂了几句，然后结结巴巴地道歉。•**stam|mer|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Of all speech impediments stammering is probably the most embarrassing.* 在所有言语障碍中，口吃可能是最令人尴尬的。2 N-SING Someone who has a **stammer** tends to stammer when they speak. 口吃；结巴 ❑ *A speech-therapist cured his stammer.* 一位言语矫正师治愈了他的口吃。

stamp ◆◇◇ /stæmp/ (**stamps, stamping, stamped**) 1 N-COUNT A **stamp** or a **postage stamp** is a small piece of paper which you lick and stick on an envelope or package before you post it to pay for the cost of the postage. 邮票 ❑ *...a book of stamps.* 集邮簿 ❑ *...two first class stamps.* 两张一类邮件邮票 2 → see also **food stamp** 3 N-COUNT A **stamp** is a small block of wood or metal which has a pattern or a group of letters on one side. You press it onto an pad of ink and then onto a piece of paper in order to produce a mark on the paper. The mark that you produce is also called a **stamp**. 印章；图章；印记；戳记 ❑ *...a date stamp and an ink pad.* 日期章和印台 ❑ *You may live only where the stamp in your passport says you may.* 你只能在护照盖章上规定的地点居住。4 VERB If you **stamp** a mark or word on an object, you press the mark or word onto the object using a stamp or other device. 盖(章)；给…印上(戳记) ❑ [v n prep] *Car manufacturers stamp a vehicle identification number at several places on new cars to help track down stolen vehicles.* 汽车制造商在新车的好几处地方打上车辆识别码，以便追查被偷车辆。❑ [be v-ed prep] *'Eat before JULY 14' was stamped on the label.* 标签上盖有"7 月 14 日前食用"的戳记。5 VERB If you **stamp** or **stamp** your **foot**, you lift your foot and put it down very hard on the ground, for example because you are angry or because your feet are cold. (因生气、双脚发冷等)跺(脚) ❑ [v] *Often he teased me till my temper went and I stamped and screamed, feeling furiously helpless.* 他经常开我的玩笑，直到我生气地跺脚尖叫，愤怒却又无助。❑ [v adv/prep] *His foot stamped down on the accelerator.* 他一脚踩下油门。❑ [v n prep/adv] *She stamped her feet on the pavement to keep out the cold.* 她在人行道上跺着双脚取暖。[Also v n] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Stamp** is also a noun. ❑ *...hearing*

the creak of a door and the stamp of cold feet. 听到门的嘎吱声和人的跺脚驱寒声 6 VERB If you **stamp** somewhere, you walk there putting your feet down very hard on the ground because you are angry. (因生气)跺着脚走，噔噔地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *'I'm going before things get any worse!' he shouted as he stamped out of the bedroom.* "我要走了，省得事情变得更糟！"他大叫着，噔噔走出了卧室。 7 VERB If you **stamp on** something, you put your foot down on it very hard. 用力踩；使劲踏 ❑ [v +on] *He received the original ban last week after stamping on the referee's foot during the supercup final.* 他在超级杯决赛中踩踏裁判的脚后，于上周收到了书面禁赛通知。 8 N-SING If something bears **the stamp of** a particular quality or person, it clearly has that quality or was done by that person. 特征；痕迹；烙印 ❑ [+of] *Most of us want to make our home a familiar place and put the stamp of our personality on its walls.* 我们大多数人都想把自己家装饰成一个温馨的地方，并在墙上展示自己的个性。 9 → see also **rubber stamp**

▶**stamp on** PHRASAL VERB If someone **stamps on** a dishonest or undesirable activity, they act immediately to stop it happening or spreading. 阻止；压制 ❑ [v P n] *The tone of her voice was designed to stamp on this topic of conversation once and for all.* 她故意用那种语气说话，就是想彻底结束这个话题。

▶**stamp out** PHRASAL VERB If you **stamp out** something bad that is happening, you make it stop. 消灭；根除 ❑ [v n P] *Dr Muffett stressed that he was opposed to bullying in schools and that action would be taken to stamp it out.* 马费特博士强调说，他反对学校中的霸凌现象，将会采取行动予以杜绝。 [Also v P n (not pron)]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stamp* with:

N. stamp **collection** 集邮，**postage** stamp 邮票 1
stamp **of approval** 同意的盖章 3

'stamp col|lect|ing N-UNCOUNT **Stamp collecting** is the hobby of building up a collection of stamps. 集邮

'stamp duty N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **stamp duty** is a tax that you pay to the government when you buy a house. (在英国购房时缴纳的)印花税

stamped /stæmpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stamped** envelope or package has a stamp stuck on it. (信封或包裹)贴好邮票的

,stamped ad|dressed 'en|velope (**stamped addressed envelopes**) N-COUNT A **stamped addressed envelope** is an envelope with a stamp on it and your own name and address, which you send to someone so that something can be sent back to you. The abbreviation **s.a.e.** is also used. 贴好邮票并写上回寄地址的信封(缩略形式为 s.a.e.)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **SASE**

stam|pede /stæm'pi:d/ (**stampedes, stampeding, stampeded**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **stampede**, a group of people or animals run in a wild, uncontrolled way. (人群的)蜂拥，狂奔；(动物的)惊逃，乱窜 ❑ *There was a stampede for the exit.* 大家都争先恐后地朝出口涌去。 2 VERB If a group of animals or people **stampede** or if something **stampedes** them, they run in a wild, uncontrolled way. (使)蜂拥，狂奔；(使)惊逃，乱窜 ❑ [v] *The crowd stampeded and many were crushed or trampled underfoot.* 人群争相逃窜，很多人遭到碾压或踩踏。 ❑ [v n] *Countryside robbers are learning the ways of the wild west by stampeding cattle to distract farmers before raiding their homes.* 乡野强盗正在学习早期西部人的做法，先让牛群受惊四处乱窜以转移农民的注意力，然后再洗劫他们的房屋。 ❑ [v-ing] *...a herd of stampeding cattle.* 狂奔乱窜的牛群 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] If a lot of people all do the same thing at the same time, you can describe it as a **stampede**. 热潮；风尚；争先恐后 ❑ *Generous redundancy terms had triggered a stampede of staff wanting to leave.* 优厚的裁员条件引发了职员们争先恐后地要求辞职的现象。

'stamp|ing ground (**stamping grounds**) N-COUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **stamping ground** is a place where they like to go often. 常去之地；经常光顾的场所

stance /stæns/ (**stances**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **stance** on a particular matter is your attitude to it. 态度；立场 ❑ *The Congress had agreed to reconsider its stance on the armed struggle.* 国会已同意重新考虑其对武装斗争的态度。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **stance** is the way that you are standing. 站姿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Take a comfortably wide stance and flex your knees a little.* 双腿适度分开站立，双膝稍稍弯曲。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stance* with:

PREP. stance **against/on/toward** *something* 反对 / 关于 / 针对某事的立场 1
ADJ. **aggressive** stance 挑衅的态度，**critical** stance 批判的态度，**hard-line** stance 坚定的态度，**tough** stance 强硬的态度 1
V. **adopt a** stance 采取一种态度(或站姿)，**take a** stance 采取一种态度(或站姿) 1 2

stan|chion /'stænʧ°n/ (**stanchions**) N-COUNT A **stanchion** is a pole or bar that stands upright and is used as a support. 支柱；标注【FORMAL 正式】

stand ⇹ /stænd/ (**stands, standing, stood**) 1 VERB When you **are standing**, your body is upright, your legs are straight, and your weight is supported by your feet. 站；立；站立 ❑ [v prep] *She was standing beside my bed staring down at me.* 她站在我的床边低头盯着我。 ❑ [v adj] *They told me to stand still and not to turn round.* 他们叫我站着别动，不要转身。 ❑ [v] *Overcrowding is so bad that prisoners have to sleep in shifts, while others have to stand.* 过度拥挤的现象十分严重，囚犯们不得不轮流睡觉，其他人则只能站着。 •PHRASAL VERB **Stand up** means the same as **stand**. stand up 同 stand ❑ [v P] *We waited, standing up, for an hour.* 我们站着等了 1 小时。 2 VERB When someone who is sitting **stands**, they change their position so that they are upright and on their feet. 起立；站起来 ❑ [v] *Becker stood and shook hands with Ben.* 贝克尔站起来和本握手。 •PHRASAL VERB **Stand up** means the same as **stand**. stand up 同 stand ❑ [v P] *When I walked in, they all stood up and started clapping.* 当我走进去时，他们全都起立鼓掌。 3 VERB If you **stand aside** or **stand back**, you move a short distance sideways or backwards, so that you are standing in a different place. 站到一边 / 往后站 ❑ [v adv/prep] *I stood aside to let her pass me.* 我站到一边，让她从我身旁过去。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The policemen stood back. Could it be a bomb?* 警察们往后退了退。这会是个炸弹吗？ 4 VERB If something such as a building or a piece of furniture **stands** somewhere, it is in that position, and is upright. (建筑物、家具等)位于，坐落【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *The house stands alone on top of a small hill.* 房子孤零零地坐落在一座小山顶上。 5 VERB You can say that a building **is standing** when it remains after other buildings around it have fallen down or been destroyed. (建筑物在周围其他建筑物倒塌或被毁后)依然存在，矗立 ❑ [v] *There are very few buildings left standing.* 几乎没有几个建筑物留存下来。 6 VERB If you **stand** something somewhere, you put it there in an upright position. 将…竖放于 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Stand the plant in the open in a sunny, sheltered place.* 把这株植物放在一个阳光充足、上方有遮盖物的开阔处。 7 VERB If you leave food or a mixture of something **to stand**, you leave it without disturbing it for some time. (将食物或调拌物)搁置不动 ❑ [v] *The salad improves if made in advance and left to stand.* 色拉如果能事先做好再搁置一会儿，味道会更好。 8 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you take or make a **stand**, you do something or say something in order to make it clear what your attitude to a particular thing is. 态度；立场 ❑ [+against] *He felt the need to make a stand against racism in South Africa.* 他感觉有必要表明自己对南非种族主义的反对态度。 ❑ *They must take a stand and cast their votes.* 他们必须表明立场并投票。 [Also +on] 9 VERB If you ask someone **where** or **how** they **stand on** a particular issue, you are asking them what their attitude or view is. 持…态度(或立场) ❑ [v +on] *The amendment will force senators to show where they stand on the issue of sexual harassment.* 修订案将迫使参议员们表明自己对性骚扰问题的立场。 ❑ [v] *So far, the bishop hasn't said where he stands.* 迄今为止，主教还没有表明自己的态度。 10 VERB If you do not know **where** you **stand with** someone, you do not know exactly what their attitude to you is. 在…眼里被如何看待 ❑ [v +with] *No-one knows where they stand with him; he is utterly unpredictable.* 谁也不知道他是怎样看待他们的；他是个完全捉摸不

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透的人。 11 V-LINK You can use **stand** instead of 'be' when you are describing the present state or condition of something or someone. 处于(某种状况或局面) ❑ [v adj] *The alliance stands ready to do what is necessary.* 联盟已准备好采取必要行动。 ❑ [v] *The peace plan as it stands violates basic human rights.* 该和平计划本身违反了基本人权。 12 VERB If a decision, law, or offer **stands**, it still exists and has not been changed or cancelled. (决定、法规或提议)继续有效 ❑ [v] *Although exceptions could be made, the rule still stands.* 虽然可能有例外,但该规定仍然有效。 13 VERB If something that can be measured **stands at** a particular level, it is at that level. 处于(某一水平) ❑ [v +at] *The inflation rate now stands at 3.6 per cent.* 通货膨胀率目前为 3.6%。 14 VERB You can describe how tall or high someone or something is by saying that they **stand** a particular height. 身高为…;高度为… ❑ [v amount adj] *She stood five feet five inches tall and weighed 120 pounds.* 她身高 5 英尺 5 英寸,体重 120 磅。 ❑ [v adj] *She stood tall and aloof.* 她站得笔挺,神情冷漠。 15 VERB If something can **stand** a situation or a test, it is good enough or strong enough to experience it without being damaged, harmed, or shown to be inadequate. 经得起,承受得住(困难、考验) ❑ [v n] *These are the first machines that can stand the wear and tear of continuously crushing glass.* 这些是第一批能经受住碾碎玻璃所造成的持续磨损的机器。 16 VERB If you cannot **stand** something, you cannot bear it or tolerate it. 忍受;容忍 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *I can't stand any more. I'm going to run away.* 我再也受不了了。我要逃走了。 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *How does he stand the pain?* 这种疼痛他能忍受吗? 17 VERB If you cannot **stand** someone or something, you dislike them very strongly. 忍受;接受【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n/v-ing] *He can't stand smoking.* 他受不了抽烟。 18 VERB If you **stand to gain** something, you are likely to gain it. If you **stand to lose** something, you are likely to lose it. 可能获得 / 可能失去 ❑ [v to-inf] *The management group would stand to gain millions of dollars if the company were sold.* 如果该公司被卖掉,管理层会获得几百万美元。 19 VERB If you **stand in** an election, you are a candidate in it. 参加竞选;成为候选人【BRIT 英】❑ [v +in] *He has not yet announced whether he will stand in the election.* 他尚未宣布自己是否会参选。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **run**

20 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **stand** is a small shop or stall, outdoors or in a large public building. (设在户外或大型公共建筑物内的)小店,售货摊 ❑ *She bought a hot dog from a stand on a street corner.* 她从街角的小摊上买了个热狗。 21 → see also **newsstand** 22 N-COUNT A **stand** at a sports ground is a large structure where people sit or stand to watch what is happening. (运动场上的)观众台,看台【BRIT 英】•N-PLURAL In American English, **stands** is used with same meaning. (美国英语中使用 stands) ❑ *The people in the stands at Candlestick Park are standing and cheering with all their might.* 烛台体育场看台上的人们都站在那里拼命喊加油。 23 N-COUNT A **stand** is an object or piece of furniture that is designed for supporting or holding a particular kind of thing. (供放置物品的)架,台,托 ❑ *The teapot came with a stand to catch the drips.* 那把茶壶配有一个可接滴水的茶托。 24 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **stand** is an area where taxis or buses can wait to pick up passengers. (出租车、公共汽车的)停车候客处 ❑ *Luckily there was a taxi stand nearby.* 幸好附近就有一个出租车候客处。 25 N-SING In a law court, **the stand** is the place where a witness stands to answer questions. (法庭上的)证人席 ❑ *When the father took the stand today, he contradicted his son's testimony.* 那位父亲今天出庭作证,驳斥了他儿子的证词。 26 → see also **standing** 27 PHRASE If you say **it stands to reason that** something is true or likely to happen, you mean that it is obvious. …是明摆着的;显而易见… ❑ *It stands to reason that if you are considerate and friendly to people you will get a lot more back.* 如果你通情达理、对人友善,就会获得更多回报,这是显而易见的。 28 PHRASE If you **stand in the way of** something or **stand in** a person's **way**, you prevent that thing from happening or prevent that person from doing something. 妨碍;阻碍 ❑ *The British government would not stand in the way of such a proposal.* 英国政府不会阻止这样一项提议。 29 **to stand a chance** → see **chance** 30 **to stand up and be counted** → see **count** 31 **to stand firm** → see **firm** 32 **to stand on your own two feet** → see **foot** 33 **to stand your ground** → see **ground** 34 **to stand someone in good stead** → see **stead** 35 **to stand trial** → see **trial**

▶**stand aside** PHRASAL VERB If someone **stands aside**, they resign from an important job or position, often in order to let someone else take their place. (从要职上)退下,下台(让位给他人)【BRIT 英】❑ [v p] *The President said he was willing to stand aside if that would stop the killing.* 总统说,如果他下台能让杀戮停止的话,他愿意这样做。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stand down**

▶**stand back** PHRASAL VERB If you **stand back** and think about a situation, you think about it as if you were not involved in it. 置身事外,退一步(考虑问题) ❑ [v p] *Stand back and look objectively at the problem.* 退一步,客观看待这个问题。

▶**stand by** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **are standing by**, you are ready and waiting to provide help or to take action. 做好准备;准备行动 ❑ [v p to-inf] *British and American warships are standing by to evacuate their citizens if necessary.* 英国和美国的战舰已准备好在必要时将本国公民撤离出去。 ❑ [v p +for] *We will be holding the auditions from nine o'clock tomorrow night so stand by for details.* 我们将于明晚 9 点开始拍卖,请静候详细信息。 [Also v p] 2 → see also **standby** 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **stand by** and let something bad happen, you do not do anything to stop it. 坐视不理;袖手旁观【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v p] *The Secretary of Defence has said that he would not stand by and let democracy be undermined.* 国防部长已经表示,他不会坐视民主遭到破坏。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **stand by** someone, you continue to give them support, especially when they are in trouble. 继续支持(身处困境的人)【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [v p n] *I wouldn't break the law for a friend, but I would stand by her if she did.* 我不会为了朋友去犯法,但如果她犯了法的话我会帮助她。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **stand by** an earlier decision, promise, or statement, you continue to support it or keep it. 坚持,遵守,信守(原有的决定、承诺或宣言) ❑ [v p n] *The decision has been made and I have got to stand by it.* 决定已经作了,我必须要遵守。

▶**stand down** PHRASAL VERB If someone **stands down**, they resign from an important job or position, often in order to let someone else take their place. (从要职上)退下,下台(让位给他人) ❑ [v p] *Four days later, the despised leader finally stood down, just 17 days after taking office.* 4 天后,这位受人鄙视的领导人终于下台了,此时离他就职仅有 17 天。 ❑ [v p +as] *Profits plunged and he stood down as chairman last January.* 因利润骤降,他于去年 1 月辞去了董事长一职。

▶**stand for** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that a letter **stands for** a particular word, you mean that it is an abbreviation for (缩略=) that word. (某个字母)是…的缩写,代表,表示 ❑ [v p n] *What does E.U. stand for?* EU 代表什么? 2 PHRASAL VERB The ideas or attitudes that someone or something **stands for** are the ones that they support or represent. 支持,主张,代表(某种观点或态度) ❑ [v p n] *The party is trying to give the impression that it alone stands for democracy.* 该党正试图让大家觉得只有它才是民主的代表。 3 PHRASAL VERB [with neg] If you will **not stand for** something, you will not allow it to happen or continue. 不能容忍 ❑ [v p n] *It's outrageous, and we won't stand for it any more.* 这太不像话了,我们再也不能容忍下去了。

▶**stand in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **stand in for** someone, you take their place or do their job, because they are ill or away. (在别人生病或不在时)替代,代替 ❑ [v p +for] *I had to stand in for her on Tuesday when she didn't show up.* 她周二没来,我只好代替她。 ❑ [v p] *...the acting president, who's standing in while she's out of the country.* 她出国期间代行职权的代理总统 2 → see also **stand-in**

▶**stand out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **stands out**, it is very noticeable. 引人注目;突出;显眼 ❑ [v p] *Every tree, wall and fence stood out against dazzling white fields.* 每棵树、每堵墙和每道栅栏都在白得耀眼的田野映衬下显得夺目。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something **stands out**, it is much better or much more important than other things of the same kind. 突出;出色;更为重要 ❑ [v p +from] *He played the violin, and he stood out from all the other musicians.* 他演奏了小提琴,把其他所有乐师都比了下去。 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **stands out** from a surface, it rises up from it. 凸起;凸出 ❑ [v p] *His tendons stood out like rope beneath his skin.* 他皮

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肤下的筋腱像绳索一样凸显出来。

▶**stand up** 1 → see **stand** 1, 2 2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a claim or a piece of evidence **stands up**, it is accepted as true or satisfactory after being carefully examined. (要求或证据)经得起检验，能够成立 ❑ [v p] *He made wild accusations that did not stand up.* 他的指控毫无根据，根本站不住脚。❑ [v p +*to*] *How well does this thesis stand up to close examination?* 这个命题经得起推敲吗？ 3 PHRASAL VERB If a boyfriend or girlfriend **stands** you **up**, they fail to keep an arrangement to meet you. (男友或女友)爽约，放…的鸽子【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *We were to have had dinner together yesterday evening, but he stood me up.* 我们昨晚本来要一起吃晚饭的，但他爽约了。[Also v p n (not pron)]

▶**stand up for** PHRASAL VERB If you **stand up for** someone or something, you defend them and make your feelings or opinions very clear. 支持；捍卫；坚决维护【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [v p p n] *They stood up for what they believed to be right.* 他们坚决捍卫自己认为对的事。

▶**stand up to** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **stands up to** bad conditions, it is not damaged or harmed by them. 经得住(不良状态)❑ [v p p n/v-ing] *Is this building going to stand up to the strongest gales?* 这栋楼能经得住最强劲的大风吗？ 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **stand up to** someone, especially someone more powerful than you are, you defend yourself against their attacks or demands. 对抗，抗争(比自己强的人)❑ [v p p n] *He hit me, so I hit him back—the first time in my life I'd stood up to him.* 他打了我，所以我还手了——这是有生以来我第一次反抗他。

'stand-alone 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **stand-alone** business or organization is independent and does not receive financial support from another organization. (企业、组织等)独立的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They plan to relaunch it as a stand-alone company.* 他们计划让它作为一个独立公司重新上市。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **stand-alone** computer is one that can operate on its own and does not have to be part of a network. (计算机)独立的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...an operating system that can work on networks and stand-alone machines.* 能在网络和单机上运行的操作系统

stand|ard ◆◇ /'stændəd/ (**standards**) 1 N-COUNT A **standard** is a level of quality or achievement, especially a level that is thought to be acceptable. (尤指合格的)水平，水准 ❑ *The standard of professional cricket has never been lower.* 职业板球的水平从未这么低过。❑ *There will be new national standards for hospital cleanliness.* 有关医院清洁的新国家标准将会出台。 2 N-COUNT A **standard** is something that you use in order to judge the quality of something else. (用以衡量质量的)标准，基准 ❑ *...systems that were by later standards absurdly primitive.* 以后来的标准衡量显得非常简陋的系统 3 N-PLURAL **Standards** are moral principles which affect people's attitudes and behaviour. 道德准则；行为规范 ❑ *My father has always had high moral standards.* 我父亲一直具有很高的道德准则。 4 → see also **double standard** 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **standard** to describe things which are usual and normal. 标准的；普通的；常规的 ❑ *It was standard practice for untrained clerks to advise in serious cases such as murder.* 让未经训练的书记员在诸如谋杀等重大案件中提供建议是普遍的做法。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] A **standard** work or text on a particular subject is one that is widely read and often recommended. (作品等)权威的，备受推崇的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *standard* with:

V. **become a** standard 成为标准，**maintain a** standard 保持水准，**meet a** standard 达到标准，**raise a** standard 提高水准，**set a** standard 制定标准，**use a** standard 使用标准 1 2

N. standard **of excellence** 优秀标准，**industry** standard 行业标准 1 2
standard **English** 标准英语，standard **equipment** 标准设备，standard **practice** 标准规程，standard **procedure** 标准步骤 5

'stand|ard bear|er (**standard bearers**) also **standard-bearer** N-COUNT If you describe someone as the **standard bearer** of a group, you mean that they act as the leader or public representative of a group of people who have the same aims or interests. (具有共同目标或利益的群体的)领袖，旗手，代表 ❑ *Farrakhan was a poor standard-bearer for the causes of African-Americans.* 法拉坎算不上是美国黑人运动的模范领袖。

stand|ard|ize /'stændə'daɪz/ (**standardizes, standardizing, standardized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **standardise**

VERB To **standardize** things means to change them so that they all have the same features. 使标准化；使合乎标准 ❑ [v n] *There is a drive both to standardise components and to reduce the number of models on offer.* 正在为实现零部件标准化和减少出售的型号数量而努力。•**stand|ardi|za|tion** /ˌstændə'daɪ'zeɪʃ°n, AM 美 -dɪ'z-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+*of*] *...the standardisation of working hours in Community countries.* 共同体各国工作时间的统一化

→ see **mass production**

'stand|ard lamp (**standard lamps**) N-COUNT A **standard lamp** is a tall electric light which stands on the floor in a living room. 落地灯【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **floor lamp**

ˌstand|ard of 'liv|ing (**standards of living**) N-COUNT Your **standard of living** is the level of comfort and wealth which you have. 生活水平 ❑ *We'll continue to fight for a decent standard of living for our members.* 我们会继续努力让我们的成员过上体面的生活。

'stand|ard time N-UNCOUNT **Standard time** is the official local time of a region or country. (地区或国家的)标准时间 ❑ *French standard time is GMT plus 1 hr.* 法国标准时间是格林尼治标准时间加上1小时。

stand|by /'stændbaɪ/ (**standbys**) also **stand-by** 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **standby** is something or someone that is always ready to be used if they are needed. 常备物；后备人选 ❑ *He sat through the trial as a standby juror.* 他作为候补陪审员参加了审判的全过程。 2 PHRASE If someone or something is **on standby**, they are ready to be used if they are needed. 常备的；备用的 ❑ *Security forces have been put on standby in case of violence.* 安全部队已处于待命状态，以防出现暴力事件。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **standby** ticket for something such as the theatre or a plane journey is a cheap ticket that you buy just before the performance starts or the plane takes off, if there are still some seats left. (戏票或机票)最后时刻廉价出售的，剩余的 ❑ *Access International books standby flights from New York to Europe.* 全球通达公司可以预订从纽约到欧洲的剩余机票。•ADV [ADV after v] **Standby** is also an adverb. ❑ *Magda was going to fly standby.* 马格达将购买起飞前的剩余机票出行。

'stand-in (**stand-ins**) N-COUNT A **stand-in** is a person who takes someone else's place or does someone else's job for a while, for example because the other person is ill or away. (别人生病或不在时的)临时替代者，顶替者 ❑ *He was a stand-in for my regular doctor.* 他临时代替平常给我看病的那位医生。

stand|ing /'stændɪŋ/ (**standings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N, with poss] Someone's **standing** is their reputation or status. 地位；身份；名声 ❑ *...an artist of international standing.* 具有国际名望的艺术家 ❑ *He has improved his country's standing abroad.* 他提高了自己国家的国际声望。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] A party's or person's **standing** is their popularity. (党派或个人的)受欢迎程度，支持率 ❑ *But, as the opinion poll shows, the party's standing with the people at large has never been so low.* 但是民意调查显示，该党在公众中的支持率从未这么低过。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **standing** to describe something which is permanently in existence. 常备的；长期的 ❑ *Israel has a relatively small standing army and its strength is based on its reserves.* 以色列的常备军规模相对较小，其军事实力主要基于它的预备役部队。❑ *Elizabeth had a standing invitation to stay with her.* 伊丽莎白受到邀请，可以随时去她家住。 4 → see also **free-standing, long-standing** 5 PHRASE You can use the expression **of many years' standing** to say that something has had a particular function or someone has had a particular role for many years. For example, if a place is your home **of ten years' standing**, it has been your home for ten years. 已经持续多年的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a Congressman of 24 years' standing.* 有24年资历的国会议员 ❑ *My girlfriend of long standing left me.* 我多年的女友离开了我。

S

ˌstand|ing ˈjoke (**standing jokes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If something is a **standing joke** among a group of people, they often make jokes about it. 经久的笑话；常被提及的笑料 ❑ *Her precision became a standing joke with colleagues.* 她的刻板经常成为同事们的笑料。

ˌstand|ing ˈor|der (**standing orders**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **standing order** is an instruction to your bank to pay a fixed amount of money to someone at regular times. 定期付款委托【BRIT 英】

ˌstand|ing oˈva|tion (**standing ovations**) N-COUNT If a speaker or performer gets a **standing ovation** when they have finished speaking or performing, the audience stands up to clap in order to show its admiration or support. (演讲或表演结束后观众的)起立鼓掌

ˈstand|ing room N-UNCOUNT **Standing room** is space in a room or bus, where people can stand when all the seats have been occupied. (房间或公共汽车上的)站位 ❑ *The place quickly fills up so it's soon standing room only.* 人很快就坐满了，不久就只剩下站位了。

ˈstand-off (**stand-offs**) also **standoff** ■ N-COUNT A **stand-off** is a situation in which neither of two opposing groups or forces will make a move until the other one does something, so nothing can happen until one of them gives way. 僵持；僵局 ❑ *The State Department was warning that this could lead to another diplomatic stand-off.* 国务院警告说这可能会引发新的外交僵局。 ■ → see also **Mexican stand-off**

ˌstand-ˈoffish also **standoffish** ADJ If you say that someone is **stand-offish**, you mean that they behave in a formal and rather unfriendly way. 冷漠的；冷淡的；疏远的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *He can be quite stand-offish and rude, even to his friends.* 他有时会很冷淡粗鲁，甚至对自己的朋友也是如此。

stand|out /ˈstændaʊt/ (**standouts**) also **stand-out** N-COUNT Journalists use **standout** to refer to a person or thing that is much better than the other people or things involved in something. 突出的人(或物)【AM, AUSTRALIAN 美，澳】 ❑ *In the earlier rounds, Ferguson and Dickinson were the standouts.* 在最初的几轮中，弗格森和迪金森表现突出。

stand|pipe /ˈstændpaɪp/ (**standpipes**) N-COUNT A **standpipe** is a vertical pipe that is connected to a water supply and stands in a street or other public place. (街头等公共场所供水的)立管，竖管

stand|point /ˈstændpɔɪnt/ (**standpoints**) N-COUNT [usu *from* N] **From** a particular **standpoint** means looking at an event, situation, or idea in a particular way. 角度；立场；立足点 ❑ *He believes that from a military standpoint, the situation is under control.* 他认为从军事角度看，形势已得到了控制。 ❑ *From my standpoint, you know, this thing is just ridiculous.* 你要知道，依我看，这事简直太荒唐了。

stand|still /ˈstændstɪl/ N-SING [usu *to/at* N] If movement or activity comes **to** or is brought to **a standstill**, it stops completely. 停止；停顿；停滞 ❑ *Abruptly the group ahead of us came to a standstill.* 我们前面的小组突然停了下来。 ❑ *Production is more or less at a standstill.* 生产几乎处于停顿状态。

ˈstand-up also **standup** (**stand-ups**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **stand-up** comic or comedian stands alone in front of an audience and tells jokes. (喜剧演员)单人表演的 ❑ *Women do not normally break into the big time by doing stand-up comedy.* 女性靠演单人喜剧通常无法成名。 •N-COUNT **Stand-up** is also a noun. ❑ *...one of the worst stand-ups alive.* 现今演技最差的单人喜剧演员之一 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Stand-up** is stand-up comedy. 单人滑稽表演；单口相声 ❑ *...getting by on likeability, professionalism and the kind of nerve you need to do stand-up.* 凭借个人魅力、精湛技艺和单人喜剧表演时所需的勇气过活 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If people have a **stand-up** argument or fight, they stand up and shout at each other or hit each other violently. (争吵、打斗)激烈的

stank /stæŋk/ **Stank** is the past tense of **stink**.

Stanley knife /ˈstænli naɪf/ (**Stanley knives**) N-COUNT A **Stanley knife** is a very sharp knife that is used to cut materials such as carpet and paper. It consists of a small blade fixed in the end of a handle. (裁地毯或纸张用的)斯坦利刀【TRADEMARK 商标】

stan|za /ˈstænzə/ (**stanzas**) N-COUNT A **stanza** is one of the parts into which a poem is divided. 诗节【TECHNICAL 术语】

sta|ple /ˈsteɪp°l/ (**staples, stapling, stapled**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] A **staple** food, product, or activity is one that is basic and important in people's everyday lives. (食物、产品或活动)主要的，基本的 ❑ *The Chinese also eat a type of pasta as part of their staple diet.* 中国人也把一种面食作为主食之一。 ❑ *Staple goods are disappearing from the shops.* 日常商品正从商店中消失。 •N-COUNT **Staple** is also a noun. ❑ *Fish is a staple in the diet of many Africans.* 鱼类是许多非洲人的主食。 ■ N-COUNT A **staple** is something that forms an important part of something else. 主要部分；重要内容 ❑ [*+of*] *Political reporting has become a staple of American journalism.* 政治新闻已成为美国新闻报道的主要内容。 ■ N-COUNT **Staples** are small pieces of bent wire that are used mainly for holding sheets of paper together firmly. You put the staples into the paper using a device called a stapler. 订书钉 ■ VERB If you **staple** something, you fasten it to something else or fix it in place using staples. 用订书钉订 ❑ [v n with adv] *Staple some sheets of paper together into a book.* 将几页纸装订成册。 ❑ [v-ed] *...polythene bags stapled to an illustrated card.* 订在一张插图卡片上的几个塑料袋 [Also v n prep]

ˈsta|ple gun (**staple guns**) N-COUNT A **staple gun** is a small machine used for forcing staples into wood or brick. U 形钉枪

sta|pler /ˈsteɪplə^r/ (**staplers**) N-COUNT A **stapler** is a device used for putting staples into sheets of paper. 订书机

star ◆◆◆ /stɑː^r/ (**stars, starring, starred**) ■ N-COUNT A **star** is a large ball of burning gas in space. Stars appear to us as small points of light in the sky on clear nights. 星；恒星 ❑ *The night was dark, the stars hidden behind cloud.* 夜很黑，星星都躲在云后面。 ■ → see also **morning star, shooting star** ■ N-COUNT You can refer to a shape or an object as a **star** when it has four, five, or more points sticking out of it in a regular pattern. 星形物 ❑ *Children at school receive coloured stars for work well done.* 孩子们在学校里表现得好会得到彩色星星。 ■ N-COUNT You can say how many **stars** something such as a hotel or restaurant has as a way of talking about its quality, which is often indicated by a number of star-shaped symbols. The more stars something has, the better it is. (饭店、宾馆等的)星级标志 ❑ *...five star hotels.* 五星级宾馆 ■ N-COUNT Famous actors, musicians, and sports players are often referred to as **stars**. 明星 ❑ *...Gemma, 41, star of the TV series Pennies From Heaven.* 杰玛，41 岁，电视连续剧《飞来横财》中的明星 ❑ *By now Murphy is Hollywood's top male comedy star.* 墨菲现在已是好莱坞的一线喜剧男明星了。 ❑ *Not all football stars are ill-behaved louts.* 并非所有的足球明星都是举止粗野的人。 ■ VERB If an actor or actress **stars in** a play or film, he or she has one of the most important parts in it. (在戏剧或电影中)担任主角，主演 ❑ [v *+in*] *The previous year Adolphson had starred in a play in which Ingrid had been an extra.* 前一年，阿道夫松在一部戏里担任主角，当时英格丽德在剧中还只是个临时演员。 ■ VERB If a play or film **stars** a famous actor or actress, he or she has one of the most important parts in it. (戏剧或电影)由…主演 ❑ [v n] *...a Hollywood film, The Secret of Santa Vittoria, directed by Stanley Kramer and starring Anthony Quinn.* 由斯坦利·克雷默导演、安东尼·奎因主演的好莱坞影片《圣维多利亚的秘密》 ■ N-PLURAL Predictions about people's lives which are based on astrology and appear regularly in a newspaper or magazine are sometimes referred to as **the stars**. (报纸、杂志上登载的)星象预测 ❑ *There was nothing in my stars to say I'd have travel problems!* 我的星象预测没有提到我会在旅行中遇到麻烦！

→ see Word Web:**star**

→ see **galaxy, navigation**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *star* with:

ADJ. **bright** star 明亮的星；耀眼的明星 ■ ■, **big** star 大明星，**former** star 昔日的明星，**rising** star 新秀 ■

N. **bronze** star 铜质星状物，**gold** star 金质星状物 ■, **all-** star **cast/game** 全明星阵容 / 比赛，**basketball/football/tennis** star 篮球 / 足球 / 网球明星，**film/movie** star 电影明星，**guest** star 客串明星，**pop/rap** star 流行音乐 / 说唱乐明星，**porn** star 色情明星，**TV** star 电视明星 ■, star **in a film/movie/show** 在电影 / 节目中担任主角 ■

S

Word Web 话题词汇 star 恒星

Astronomy is the oldest science. It is the study of **stars** and other objects in the **night sky**. People sometimes confuse astronomy and **astrology**. Astrology is the belief that the stars influence people's lives. Long ago people named groups of stars after gods, heroes, and imaginary animals. One of the most famous of these **constellations** is the Ursa Major. Its original name meant "the big bear." It is easy to find and it points toward the **North Star**. For centuries sailors have used the North Star to **navigate**. The best-known star in our **galaxy** is the **sun**.

天文学是最古老的科学门类，是研究夜空中恒星和其他天体的学科。人们有时将天文学和占星术弄混；占星术相信恒星能够影响人们的生活。很久以前，人们以众神、英雄和传说中动物的名字为恒星组群命名。最为人熟知的星座之一是大熊座(Ursa Major)，其名字的原意是"大熊"。它指向北极星，在天空中很容易找到。数百年来，水手都依靠北极星来导航。银河系中最知名的恒星是太阳。

star|board /'stɑːʳbəʳd/ ADJ In sailing, the **starboard** side of a ship is the right side when you are on it and facing towards the front. (船舶)右舷的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *He detected a ship moving down the starboard side of the submarine.* 他发现有艘船正在潜艇的右舷航行。•N-UNCOUNT [usu *to* N] **Starboard** is also a noun. ❑ *I could see the fishing boat to starboard.* 我能看到右舷的那艘渔船。

star|burst /'stɑːʳbɜːʳst/ (**starbursts**) N-COUNT A **starburst** is a bright light with rays coming from it, or a pattern of bright colour with points extending from it. 光芒四射的亮光；放射状的明亮色团【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a starburst of multi-coloured smoke.* 一团明亮的五彩烟雾

starch /stɑːʳtʃ/ (**starches**) 1 N-VAR **Starch** is a substance that is found in foods such as bread, potatoes, pasta, and rice and gives you energy. 淀粉 2 N-UNCOUNT **Starch** is a substance that is used for making cloth stiffer, especially cotton and linen. (给布上浆用的)淀粉浆

→ see **rice**

starched /stɑːʳtʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **starched** garment or piece of cloth has been made stiffer using starch. 上过浆的；硬挺的 ❑ *...a starched white shirt.* 硬挺的白衬衫 ❑ *...starched napkins.* 上过浆的餐巾

starchy /'stɑːʳtʃi/ (**starchier, starchiest**) ADJ **Starchy** foods contain a lot of starch. 淀粉含量高的 ❑ *...starchy and sticky glutinous rices.* 淀粉含量高、黏性大的糯米

'star-crossed ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone is **star-crossed**, they keep having bad luck. 命运多舛的；不幸的；倒霉的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...star-crossed lovers parted by war and conflict.* 因战乱而分离的不幸恋人

star|dom /'stɑːʳdəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Stardom** is the state of being very famous, usually as an actor, musician, or sports player. 明星地位(或身份) ❑ *In 1929 she shot to stardom on Broadway in a Noel Coward play.* 1929 年，她因出演诺埃尔·科沃德的一部剧而在百老汇一炮走红。

stare ♦∞ /steəʳ/ (**stares, staring, stared**) 1 VERB If you **stare at** someone or something, you look at them for a long time. 凝视；盯着看 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tamara stared at him in disbelief, shaking her head.* 塔玛拉一边狐疑地盯着他看，一边摇头。❑ [v] *Mahoney tried not to stare.* 马奥尼尽力不去盯着看。•N-COUNT **Stare** is also a noun. ❑ *Hlasek gave him a long, cold stare.* 赫拉塞克冷冷地盯着他看了好久。2 PHRASE If a situation or the answer to a problem **is staring you in the face**, it is very obvious, although you may not be immediately aware of it. (局势、解决办法等)显而易见，明摆在眼前【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Then the answer hit me. It had been staring me in the face ever since Lullington.* 接着我突然想到了答案。从在拉林顿起它就一直摆在我的眼前。

▶**stare out** PHRASAL VERB If you **stare** someone **out**, you look steadily into their eyes for such a long time that they feel that they have to turn their eyes away from you. 把…盯得不敢对视下去 ❑ [v n p] *He glared at Nikitin but the General Secretary stared him out with hard, pebble-like eyes.* 他怒视着尼基廷，但总书记圆睁双眼、用严厉的目光瞪得他转移了视线。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stare* with:

ADJ. **blank** stare 茫然的凝视 1
V. **continue to** stare 继续盯着看，**turn to** stare 转过来盯着看 1

star|fish /'stɑːʳfɪʃ/ (**starfish**) N-COUNT A **starfish** is a flat, star-shaped creature with five arms that lives in the sea. 海星

'star-gazer (**star-gazers**) also **stargazer** N-COUNT A **star-gazer** is someone who studies the stars as an astronomer or astrologer. 天文学家；占星家【INFORMAL 非正式】

'star-gazing also **stargazing** N-UNCOUNT **Star-gazing** is the activity of studying the stars as an astronomer or astrologer. 天体观察【INFORMAL 非正式】

stark /stɑːʳk/ (**starker, starkest**) 1 ADJ **Stark** choices or statements are harsh and unpleasant. (选择、陈述等)严峻的，令人不快的 ❑ *U.K. companies face a stark choice if they want to stay competitive.* 英国公司若想保持竞争力就不得不面对严峻的选择。❑ *In his celebration speech, he issued a stark warning to Washington and other Western capitals.* 在他的庆祝演说中，他向华盛顿和其他西方国家提出了严正警告。•**stark|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The point is a starkly simple one.* 意思非常简单明了。2 ADJ If two things are in **stark** contrast to one another, they are very different from each other in a way that is very obvious. (对比)鲜明的，十足的 ❑ *...secret cooperation between London and Washington that was in stark contrast to official policy.* 与官方政策形成鲜明对比的伦敦和华盛顿之间的秘密合作 •**stark|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The outlook now is starkly different.* 现在的看法已经完全不同了。3 ADJ Something that is **stark** is very plain in appearance. 光秃的；荒凉的；朴素的 ❑ *...the stark white, characterless fireplace in the drawing room.* 客厅里简易的、毫无特色的白色壁炉 •**stark|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The desert was luminous, starkly beautiful.* 沙漠里泛着光，有一种荒凉之美。

,stark 'na|ked ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] Someone who is **stark naked** is completely naked. 赤裸裸的；一丝不挂的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *All contestants were stark naked.* 所有参赛者均一丝不挂。

star|let /'stɑːʳlɪt/ (**starlets**) N-COUNT A **starlet** is a young actress who is expected to become a film star in the future. 未来的女电影明星；女影坛新秀【JOURNALISM 新闻】

star|light /'stɑːʳlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Starlight** is the light that comes from the stars at night. 星光

star|ling /'stɑːʳlɪŋ/ (**starlings**) N-COUNT A **starling** is a very common bird with greenish-black feathers covered in pale spots which is found in Europe and North America. Starlings often fly around in large groups. 椋鸟

star|lit /'stɑːʳlɪt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Starlit** means made lighter or brighter by the stars. 星光照耀的；星光灿烂的 ❑ *...a clear starlit sky.* 星光灿烂的晴朗天空 ❑ *...this cold, starlit night.* 这个繁星满天的寒冷夜晚

,star 'prize (**star prizes**) N-COUNT The **star prize** in a competition is the most valuable prize. (比赛中的)最高奖项

star|ry /'stɑːri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **starry** night or sky is one in which a lot of stars are visible. 布满繁星的；星光闪烁的 ❑ *She stared up at the starry sky.* 她抬头凝视繁星点点的夜空。

'starry-eyed ADJ If you say that someone is **starry-eyed**, you mean that they have such a positive or hopeful view of a situation that they do not see what it is really like. 充满幻想的；想入非非的；不切实际的 ❑ *I'm not starry-eyed about Europe.* 我对欧洲没抱什么幻想。❑ *...a starry-eyed young couple.* 充满幻想的年轻夫妇

,Stars and 'Stripes N-PROPER The **Stars and Stripes** is the name of the national flag of the United States of America. 星条旗(美国国旗)

S

'star sign (**star signs**) N-COUNT Your **star sign** is the sign of the zodiac under which you were born. 出生星座(指出生日期在黄道十二宫所占的星座)

star|struck /'stɑ:rˌstrʌk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **star-struck**, you mean that they are very interested in and impressed by famous performers, or that they want to be a performer themselves. 崇拜明星的; 一心想当明星的 ❑ *...a starstruck teenager who auditions for a TV dance show.* 去参加电视舞蹈节目试镜、一心想当明星的少年

'star-studded ADJ [ADJ n] A **star-studded** show, event, or cast is one that includes a large number of famous performers. 明星云集的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...a star-studded production of Hamlet.* 明星云集的戏剧《哈姆雷特》

start ◆◆◆ /stɑ:rt/ (**starts, starting, started**) 1 VERB If you **start** to do something, you do something that you were not doing before and you continue doing it. 开始(做某事) ❑ [v to-inf] *John then unlocked the front door and I started to follow him up the stairs.* 约翰接着打开前门, 我开始跟他上楼。❑ [v n/v-ing] *It was 1956 when Susanna started the work on the garden.* 苏珊娜是从 1956 年开始修建这个花园的。❑ [v n/v-ing] *She started cleaning the kitchen.* 她开始打扫厨房。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Start** is also a noun. ❑ *After several starts, she read the report properly.* 经过几次断续后, 她开始顺利地念报告了。2 VERB When something **starts**, or if someone **starts** it, it takes place from a particular time. (使)开始; (使)发生 ❑ [v prep] *The fire is thought to have started in an upstairs room.* 火灾被认为是从楼上的一个房间里开始燃起的。❑ [v prep] *The Great War started in August of that year.* 第一次世界大战于那年 8 月爆发。❑ [v n] *All of the passengers started the day with a swim.* 所有旅客那天一开始就先游了个泳。•N-SING **Start** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...1918, four years after the start of the Great War.* 1918 年, 第一次世界大战爆发 4 年后 ❑ *She demanded to know why she had not been told from the start.* 她想知道为什么一开始没有告诉她。3 VERB If you **start by** doing something, or if you **start with** something, you do that thing first in a series of actions. (从…)开始; (从…)着手 ❑ [v +by] *I started by asking how many day-care centers were located in the United States.* 我一开始先问了问美国有多少所日托中心。❑ [v +with] *He started with a good holiday in Key West, Florida.* 他先去佛罗里达的基韦斯特岛度了个愉快的假。4 VERB You use **start** to say what someone's first job was. For example, if their first job was that of a factory worker, you can say that they **started as** a factory worker. 第一份工作是… ❑ [v +as] *Betty started as a shipping clerk at the clothes factory.* 贝蒂的第一份工作是在服装厂里当运务员。•PHRASAL VERB **Start off** means the same as **start**. start off 同 start ❑ [v P +as] *Mr. Dambar had started off as an assistant to Mrs. Spear's husband.* 丹巴尔先生的第一份工作是给斯皮尔夫人的丈夫当助理。5 VERB When someone **starts** something such as a new business, they create it or cause it to begin. 开办; 创办 ❑ [v n] *Now is probably as good a time as any to start a business.* 目前可能正是创业的最佳时机。•PHRASAL VERB **Start up** means the same as **start**. start up 同 start ❑ [v P n] *The cost of starting up a day care center for children ranges from $150,000 to $300,000.* 开办一个儿童日托中心的费用在 15 万到 30 万美元之间。❑ [v n P] *He said what a good idea it would be to start a community magazine up.* 他说办一份社区杂志会是个好主意。6 → see also **start-up** 7 VERB If you **start** an engine, car, or machine, or if it **starts**, it begins to work. (使)(发动机、汽车、机器等)开动, 发动 ❑ [v n] *He started the car, which hummed smoothly.* 他发动了汽车, 车发出平稳的嗡嗡声。❑ [v] *We were just passing one of the parking bays when a car's engine started.* 我们从一个停车区经过时, 一辆车发动了引擎。•PHRASAL VERB **Start up** means the same as **start**. start up 同 start ❑ [v P n] *He waited until they went inside the building before starting up the car and driving off.* 他一直等到他们走进大楼后才发动汽车离去。❑ [v n P] *Put the key in the ignition and turn it to start the car up.* 将钥匙插进点火装置, 然后转动钥匙发动汽车。❑ [v P] *The engine of the seaplane started up.* 水上飞机的引擎发动了。8 VERB If you **start**, your body suddenly moves slightly as a result of surprise or fear. 惊起; 吓一跳; 打激灵 ❑ [v] *She put the bottle on the table, banging it down hard. He started at the sound.* 她砰的一声把瓶子放到桌子上, 把他吓了一跳。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Start** is also a noun. ❑ *Sylvia woke with a start.* 西尔维娅猛然惊醒。❑ *He gave a start of surprise and astonishment.* 他被惊得浑身一激灵。9 → see also **head start, false start** 10 PHRASE You use **for a start** or **to start with** to introduce the first of a number of things or reasons that you want to mention or could mention. 首先; 第一 ❑ *You must get her name and address, and that can be a problem for a start.* 你必须先打听到她的姓名和地址, 而那可能就是第一个难题。11 PHRASE If you **get off to a good start**, you are successful in the early stages of doing something. If you **get off to a bad start**, you are not successful in the early stages of doing something. 开局顺利 / 开局不顺 ❑ *The new Prime Minister has got off to a good start, but he still has to demonstrate what manner of leader he is going to be.* 新首相上任后开了个好头, 但他仍得展现出自己的执政风格。12 PHRASE **To start with** means at the very first stage of an event or process. (事情、过程等)开始时, 一开始 ❑ *To start with, the pressure on her was very heavy, but it's eased off a bit now.* 一开始她的压力很大, 但现在已经好些了。13 **in fits and starts** → see **fit** 14 **to get off to a flying start** → see **flying**

▶**start off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **start off by** doing something, you do it as the first part of an activity. 从…开始; 从…着手 ❑ [v P +by] *She started off by accusing him of blackmail but he more or less ignored her.* 她先是指控他勒索, 但他几乎不理睬她。❑ [v P v-ing] *Joe Loss started off playing piano background music for silent films in the 1920s.* 乔·洛斯先于 20 世纪 20 年代为无声电影弹奏钢琴背景音乐。2 PHRASAL VERB To **start** someone **off** means to cause them to begin doing something. 使(某人)开始(做某事) ❑ [v n P] *Her mother started her off acting in children's theatre.* 她母亲先是让她在儿童剧院里演出。3 PHRASAL VERB To **start** something **off** means to cause it to begin. 使开始 ❑ [v n P] *Best results are obtained by starting the plants off in a warm greenhouse.* 要想取得最理想的结果, 一开始就应该让植株在温暖的温室里生长。4 → see **start 4**

▶**start on** PHRASAL VERB If you **start on** something that needs to be done, you start dealing with it. 开始做(需要做的事) ❑ [v P n] *No need for you to start on the washing-up yet.* 你没必要现在就开始洗餐具。

▶**start out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **starts out as** a particular thing, they are that thing at the beginning although they change later. 起初是… ❑ [v P +as] *Daly was a fast-talking Irish-American who had started out as a salesman.* 达利是个花言巧语的爱尔兰裔美国人, 最初是干推销员的。❑ [v P +as] *What started out as fun quickly became hard work.* 起初好玩的事很快就变成了艰苦的工作。[Also v P n *as* n] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **start out by** doing something, you do it at the beginning of an activity. 从…开始; 从…着手 ❑ [v P +by] *We started out by looking at ways in which big projects such as railways could be financed by the private sector.* 我们先研究了让私营企业投资铁路等大型项目的方式。

▶**start over** PHRASAL VERB If you **start over** or **start** something **over**, you begin something again from the beginning. 重新开始; 从头再来【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v P] *...moving the kids to some other schools, closing them down and starting over with a new staff.* 让孩子们转到其他学校, 将它们关闭并招聘新职员重起炉灶 ❑ [v n P] *It's just not enough money to start life over.* 这些钱根本不够开始全新的生活。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **start again**

▶**start up** → see **start 5, 6**

Thesaurus 同类词 *start* Also look up:

V. begin, commence, originate 1 2
establish, found, launch 5
N. beginning, onset 1 2
jump, scare, shock 8

start|er /'stɑ:rtəʳ/ (**starters**) 1 N-COUNT A **starter** is a small quantity of food that is served as the first course of a meal. (一餐中的)第一道菜, 开胃小吃【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **appetizer**

2 N-COUNT The **starter** of a car is the device that starts the engine. (汽车的)发动装置, 马达 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **starters** in

a race are the people or animals who take part at the beginning even if they do not finish. (不一定坚持到比赛结束的)参赛者,参赛动物 ❑ *Of the 10 starters, four were eliminated or retired.* 10 名参赛者中有 4 名被淘汰或自行退出了。

'start|er home (**starter homes**) N-COUNT A **starter home** is a small, new house or flat which is cheap enough for people who are buying their first home to afford. 起步房;简易房;过渡房

'start|ing block (**starting blocks**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Starting blocks** are blocks which runners put their feet against to help them move quickly forward at the start of a race. 起跑器

'start|ing point (**starting points**) also **starting-point** ❶ N-COUNT Something that is a **starting point for** a discussion or process can be used to begin it or act as a basis for it. (讨论、过程的)起点,基础,出发点 ❑ [+for] *These proposals represent a realistic starting point for negotiation.* 这些建议是谈判的现实出发点。❷ N-COUNT When you make a journey, your **starting point** is the place from which you start. (旅程的)起点,出发点 ❑ *They had already walked a couple of miles or more from their starting point.* 他们从起点出发,已经走了至少几英里。

star|tle /'stɑːrtᵊl/ (**startles, startling, startled**) VERB If something sudden and unexpected **startles** you, it surprises and frightens you slightly. 惊吓;使吓一跳 ❑ [v n] *The telephone startled him.* 电话铃声吓了他一跳。❑ [v n] *The news will startle the City.* 这个消息会让伦敦商业区的人们大吃一惊。•**star|tled** ADJ ❑ *Martha gave her a startled look.* 玛莎吃惊地看了她一眼。

star|tling /'stɑːrtəlɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **startling** is so different, unexpected, or remarkable that people react to it with surprise. 令人吃惊的;惊人的;不寻常的 ❑ *...startling new evidence.* 惊人的新证据

'start-up (**start-ups**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] The **start-up** costs of something such as a new business or new product are the costs of starting to run or produce it. (费用)创办时的,起始阶段的,启动的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The minimum start-up capital for a Pizza franchise is estimated at $250,000 to $315,000.* 申请比萨饼店的品牌特许经营权,最低启动资金估计为 25 万到 31.5 万美元。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **start-up** company is a small business that has recently been started by someone. (公司)新成立的,刚创办的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Thousands and thousands of start-up firms have poured into the computer market.* 成千上万家新成立的公司已涌入计算机市场。•N-COUNT **Start-up** is also a noun. ❑ *For now the only bright spots in the labor market are small businesses and high-tech start-ups.* 劳动力市场上目前唯一的亮点是小企业和新兴高科技公司。

,star 'turn (**star turns**) N-COUNT **The star turn** of a performance or show is the main item, or the one that is considered to be the most interesting or exciting. (演出中的)重头戏,强档节目【mainly BRIT 主英】

star|va|tion /stɑːrˈveɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *of/from* N] **Starvation** is extreme suffering or death, caused by lack of food. 饥饿;挨饿 ❑ *Over three hundred people have died of starvation since the beginning of the year.* 从年初起,已有 300 多人饿死。

starve /stɑːrv/ (**starves, starving, starved**) ❶ VERB If people **starve**, they suffer greatly from lack of food which sometimes leads to their death. 挨饿;饿死 ❑ [v] *A number of the prisoners we saw are starving.* 我们看到的一些囚犯快要饿死了。❑ [v +to] *In the 1930s, millions of Ukrainians starved to death or were deported.* 在 20 世纪 30 年代,有几百万乌克兰人饿死或被驱逐出境。❑ [v-ing] *Getting food to starving people does nothing to stop the war.* 为挨饿的人们提供食物对制止战争毫无帮助。❷ VERB To **starve** someone means not to give them any food. 使挨饿 ❑ [v n] *He said the only alternative was to starve the people, and he said this could not be allowed to happen.* 他说唯一的其他选择就是让人们挨饿,又说这是绝对不允许发生的。❑ [v pron-refl] *Judy decided I was starving myself.* 朱迪认定我在让自己挨饿。❸ VERB If a person or thing **is starved of** something that they need, they are suffering because they are not getting enough of it. 使极其缺乏;使迫切需要 ❑ [*be* v-ed +of] *The electricity industry is not the only one to have been starved of investment.* 严重缺乏投资的不光是电力工业。

starv|ing /'stɑːrvɪŋ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that you are **starving**, you mean that you are very hungry. 饿极了的;饿得慌的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Apart from anything else I was starving.* 别的不说,我饿坏了。

stash /stæʃ/ (**stashes, stashing, stashed**) ❶ VERB If you **stash** something valuable in a secret place, you store it there to keep it safe. 存放,储藏,藏匿(贵重物品)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n prep] *We went for the bottle of whiskey that we had stashed behind the bookcase.* 我们去拿那瓶藏在书架后面的威士忌。[Also v n] ❷ N-COUNT A **stash of** something valuable is a secret store of it. 藏匿的物品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *A large stash of drugs had been found aboard the yacht.* 在游艇上找到了一大批藏匿的毒品。

sta|sis /'steɪsɪs, AM 美 'stæ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Stasis** is a state in which something remains the same, and does not change or develop. 停滞;静止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Rock'n'roll had entered a period of stasis.* 摇滚乐已进入了一个停滞期。

state ⇹ /steɪt/ (**states, stating, stated**) ❶ N-COUNT You can refer to countries as **states**, particularly when you are discussing politics. (尤用于讨论政治事务时)国家 ❑ *Some weeks ago I recommended to E.U. member states that we should have discussions with the Americans.* 几周前,我曾向欧盟成员国提议我们应和美国人进行磋商。❷ N-COUNT Some large countries such as the USA are divided into smaller areas called **states**. (美国等大国的)州,邦 ❑ *Leaders of the Southern states are meeting in Louisville.* 南部一些州的领导正在路易斯维尔开会。❸ N-PROPER The USA is sometimes referred to as **the States**. 美国【INFORMAL 非正式】❹ N-SING You can refer to the government of a country as **the state**. 政府;国家 ❑ *The state does not collect enough revenue to cover its expenditure.* 该国政府入不敷出。❺ ADJ [ADJ n] **State** industries or organizations are financed and organized by the government rather than private companies. 国有的;国家的 ❑ *...reform of the state social-security system.* 国家社会保障制度改革 ❻ → see **state school** ❼ ADJ [ADJ n] A **state** occasion is a formal one involving the head of a country. 国事的 ❑ *The president of Czechoslovakia is in Washington on a state visit.* 捷克斯洛伐克总统正在华盛顿对美国进行国事访问。❽ N-COUNT [usu sing] When you talk about the **state of** someone or something, you are referring to the condition they are in or what they are like at a particular time. 状况;状态;情况 ❑ [+of] *For the first few months after Daniel died, I was in a state of clinical depression.* 丹尼尔去世后的最初几个月里,我一直处于临床抑郁的状态。❑ [+of] *Look at the state of my car!* 看看我的车都成什么样子了! ❾ VERB If you **state** something, you say or write it in a formal or definite way. (以口头或书面形式正式或明确地)声称,宣称,声明 ❑ [v n] *Clearly state your address and telephone number.* 请楚地报上你的地址和电话号码。❑ [v that] *The police report stated that he was arrested for allegedly assaulting his wife.* 警方的报告称,他因涉嫌殴打妻子而被捕。❑ [v with quote] *'Our relationship is totally platonic,' she stated.* "我们纯属精神恋爱。"她声明道。❑ [v-ed] *Buyers who do not apply within the stated period can lose their deposits.* 未在规定期限内提出申请的买家可能拿不回押金。❿ → see also **head of state, nation-state, police state, welfare state** ⓫ PHRASE If you say that someone **is not in a fit state to** do something, you mean that they are too upset or ill to do it. (因精神或健康状态不佳而)不能(做某事) ❑ *When you left our place, you weren't in a fit state to drive.* 你离开我们家时已经开不了车了。⓬ PHRASE If you are **in a state** or if you get **into a state**, you are very upset or nervous about something. 紧张;焦虑;惊慌 ❑ *I was in a terrible state because nobody could understand why I had this illness.* 我极度焦虑不安,因为没人知道我为什么会得这个病。⓭ PHRASE If the dead body of an important person **lies in state**, it is publicly displayed for a few days before it is buried. (重要人物的遗体)停放供瞻仰

→ see **matter**

Thesaurus 同类词 *state* Also look up:

N. government, land, nation, republic, sovereignty ❶
attitude, condition, mood, situation ❽
V. articulate, express, narrate, relate, say, tell ❾

'State De|part|ment ⇹ N-PROPER In the United States, **the State Department** is the government department that is

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concerned with foreign affairs. (美国)国务院 ❑ *Officials at the State Department say the issue is urgent.* 国务院官员说该问题很急迫。❑ *...a senior State Department official.* 国务院高级官员

state|hood /'steɪthʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Statehood** is the condition of being an independent state or nation. 独立国家地位

state|house /'steɪthaʊs/ (**statehouses**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **statehouse** is where the governor of a state has his or her offices, and where the state legislature meets. (美国的)州议会大厦

state|less /'steɪtləs/ ADJ A person who is **stateless** is not a citizen of any country and therefore has no nationality. 无国籍的 ❑ *If I went back I'd be a stateless person.* 如果我回去，我就是个没有国籍的人了。

state|let /'steɪtlət/ (**statelets**) N-COUNT A **statelet** is a small independent state, especially one that until recently was part of a larger country. (尤指刚从大国中独立出来的)小国【JOURNALISM 新闻】

state|ly /'steɪtli/ ADJ Something or someone that is **stately** is impressive and graceful or dignified. 雄伟的；庄严的；高贵的；优雅的 ❑ *Instead of moving at his usual stately pace, he was almost running.* 他没像平时那样优雅地行走，而是几乎跑了起来。

,state|ly 'home (**stately homes**) N-COUNT A **stately home** is a very large old house, especially one that people can pay to visit. (尤指可买票参观的)豪华宅第【mainly BRIT 主英】

state|ment ↔ /'steɪtmənt/ (**statements**) 1 N-COUNT A **statement** is something that you say or write which gives information in a formal or definite way. (正式或明确的口头或书面)陈述，声明 ❑ *'Things are moving ahead.'—I found that statement vague and unclear.* "事情正在取得进展。"——我认为这个说法含糊不清。 2 N-COUNT A **statement** is an official or formal announcement that is issued on a particular occasion. (在某一场合发表的)官方声明，正式声明 ❑ *The statement by the military denied any involvement in last night's attack.* 军方发表声明，称其和昨晚的袭击毫无关系。 3 N-COUNT You can refer to the official account of events which a suspect or a witness gives to the police as a **statement**. (嫌疑人或证人向警方提供的)陈述，证词 ❑ *The 350-page report was based on statements from witnesses to the events.* 这份 350 页的报告是根据证人们对这些事件的证词写成的。 4 N-COUNT If you describe an action or thing as a **statement**, you mean that it clearly expresses a particular opinion or idea that you have. (意见或观点的)表现，表达 ❑ *The following recipe is a statement of another kind—food is fun!* 下面的食谱是另一种观点的表现——食物可以带来乐趣！ 5 N-COUNT A printed document showing how much money has been paid into and taken out of a bank or building society account is called a **statement**. 财务报表；结算单

→ see **bank**

S

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *statement* with:

N. **mission** statement 使命宣言 1
response to a statement 对声明(或证词、表现)的回应 1 2 3 4
statement **of support** 表示支持的声明(或证词、表现) 1 2 4
policy statement 政策声明 2
ADJ. **brief** statement 简短声明(或证词), **formal** statement 正式声明(或证词), **written** statement 书面声明(或证词) 1 2 3
political statement 政治声明(或表现), **public** statement 公开声明(或表现), **strong** statement 有力声明(或表现) 1 2 4
false/true statement 虚假/真实声明；虚假/真实证词 1 3
official statement 官方声明 2
financial statement 财务报表, **monthly** statement 月结单 5

,state of af'fairs N-SING If you refer to a particular **state of affairs**, you mean the general situation and circumstances connected with someone or something. 事态；情势；情形 ❑ *This state of affairs cannot continue for too long, if parliament is to recover.* 如果议会想要恢复常态，这种状态就不会持续太久。

'state of mind (**states of mind**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **state of mind** is your mood or mental state at a particular time. (某一特定时刻的)情绪，心态 ❑ *I want you to get into a whole new state of mind.* 我想让你有一个全新的心态。

'state of siege N-SING A **state of siege** is a situation in which a government or other authority puts restrictions on the movement of people into or out of a country, town, or building. 戒严状态 ❑ *Under the state of siege, the police could arrest suspects without charges or warrants.* 在戒严状态下，警方无需指控或许可即能逮捕嫌疑人。

,state-of-the-'art ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **state-of-the-art**, you mean that it is the best available because it has been made using the most modern techniques and technology. 使用最先进技术的；体现最高水平的 ❑ *...the production of state-of-the-art military equipment.* 最先进军事装备的生产

→ see **technology**

state|room /'steɪtru:m/ (**staterooms**) 1 N-COUNT On a passenger ship, a **stateroom** is a private room, especially one that is large and comfortable. (客轮上的)房舱，特等客舱【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】 2 N-COUNT In a palace or other impressive building, a **stateroom** is a large room for use on formal occasions. (宫殿内在正式场合使用的)大厅【mainly BRIT 主英】

'state school (**state schools**) N-COUNT A **state school** is a school that is controlled and funded by the government or a local authority, and which children can attend without having to pay. (免费的)公立学校【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **public school**

state|side /'steɪtsaɪd/ also **Stateside** ADJ **Stateside** means in, from, or to the United States. 在美国的；来自美国的；去美国的【JOURNALISM, INFORMAL 新闻，非正式】❑ *The band are currently planning a series of Stateside gigs.* 该乐队目前正策划在美国举办一系列演唱会。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Stateside** is also an adverb. ❑ *His debut album was hugely successful Stateside.* 他的首张专辑在美国获得了巨大成功。

states|man /'steɪtsmən/ (**statesmen**) 1 N-COUNT A **statesman** is an important and experienced politician, especially one who is widely known and respected. 政治家 ❑ *Hamilton is a great statesman and political thinker.* 汉密尔顿是个伟大的政治家和政治思想家。 2 → see also **elder statesman**

states|man|like /'steɪtsmənlaɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone, especially a political leader, as **statesmanlike**, you approve of them because they give the impression of being very able and experienced. 有政治家风范的；有政治家才干的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was widely respected as a wise and statesmanlike governor.* 他作为一位睿智、具备政治家才干的州长而广受尊崇。

states|man|ship /'steɪtsmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Statesmanship** is the skill and activities of a statesman. 政治家风范；政治家才干；政治家活动 ❑ *He praised the two leaders warmly for their statesmanship.* 他热情地称赞了两位领导人的政治家风范。

state|wide /'steɪtwaɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Statewide** means across or throughout the whole of one of the states of the United States. (美国)全州范围的，遍及全州的 ❑ *These voters often determine the outcome of statewide elections.* 这些选民往往决定着全州大选的结果。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Statewide** is also an adverb. ❑ *In the weeks since flooding began, 16 people have died statewide.* 洪水暴发的几周以来，全州已有 16 人死亡。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wide = extending throughout* 遍及…：*nationwide, statewide, worldwide*

stat|ic /'stætɪk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **static** does not move or change. 静止的；不变的 ❑ *The number of young people obtaining qualifications has remained static or decreased.* 获得资格证的年轻人数量一直维持不变或出现下降。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Static** or **static electricity** is electricity which can be caused by things rubbing against

each other and which collects on things such as your body or metal objects. 静电 3 N-UNCOUNT If there is **static** on the radio or television, you hear a series of loud noises which spoils the sound. (广播、电视里的)静电噪声，静电干扰

Word Link 词根词缀 *stat ≈ standing* 站立；静止：*static, station, stationary*

sta|tion ◆◇ /'steɪʃ°n/ (**stations, stationing, stationed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft n N] A **station** is a building by a railway line where trains stop so that people can get on or off. 火车站 ❑ *Ingrid went with him to the railway station to see him off.* 英格丽德和他一起去火车站送他。 2 N-COUNT [n N] A bus **station** is a building, usually in a town or city, where buses stop, usually for a while, so that people can get on or off. (公共汽车)站 3 N-COUNT [oft n N] If you talk about a particular radio or television **station**, you are referring to the programmes broadcast by a particular radio or television company. 广播电台；电视台 ❑ *...an independent local radio station.* 独立的地方电台 ❑ *It claims to be the most popular television station in the U.K.* 它自称是英国最受欢迎的电视台。 4 V-PASSIVE If soldiers or officials **are stationed** in a place, they are sent there to do a job or to work for a period of time. 派驻(士兵或官员)；使驻扎 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *Reports from the capital, Lome, say troops are stationed on the streets.* 来自首都洛美的报道称，部队驻扎在大街上。 5 VERB If you **station yourself** somewhere, you go there and wait, usually for a particular purpose. (常指为某一特定目的)在…守候 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v pron-refl prep/adv] *The musicians stationed themselves quickly on either side of the stairs.* 乐师们很快静候在楼梯的两侧。 6 → see also **fire station, gas station, petrol station, police station, power station, service station, space station, way station**

→ see **cellphone, mobile phone, radio, television**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *station* with:

N. **railroad** station 火车站，**subway** station 地铁站 1
radio station 广播电台，**television/TV** station 电视台 3
ADJ. **local** station 地方电台(或电视台) 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *stat ≈ standing* 站立；静止：*static, station, stationary*

sta|tion|ary /'steɪʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **stationary** is not moving. 静止的；不动的 ❑ *Stationary cars in traffic jams cause a great deal of pollution.* 交通堵塞中静止不动的汽车产生了大量污染。

sta|tion|er /'steɪʃənə^{r}/ (**stationers**) N-COUNT A **stationer** is a person who sells paper, envelopes, pens, and other equipment used for writing. 文具商

sta|tion|ery /'steɪʃənri, AM 美 -neri/ N-UNCOUNT **Stationery** is paper, envelopes, and other materials or equipment used for writing. 文具

station|master /'steɪʃ°nmɑːstə^{r}, -mæstə^{r}/ (**stationmasters**) also **station master** N-COUNT A **stationmaster** is the official who is in charge of a railway station. 火车站站长

'sta|tion wag|on (**station wagons**) N-COUNT A **station wagon** is a car with a long body, a door at the rear, and space behind the back seats. 客货两用车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **estate car**

stat|ist /'steɪtɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] When a country has **statist** policies, the state has a lot of control over the economy. 中央集权制经济的；政府严控经济的 ❑ *...statist economic controls.* 中央集权制度下对经济的掌控

sta|tis|tic ◆◇ /stə'tɪstɪk/ (**statistics**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Statistics** are facts which are obtained from analysing information expressed in numbers, for example information about the number of times that something happens. 统计数据 ❑ *Official statistics show real wages declining by 24%.* 官方统计数据表明实际工资下降了 24%。 ❑ *There are no reliable statistics for the number of deaths in the battle.* 关于阵亡人数没有可靠的统计数字。 2 → see also **vital statistics** 3 N-UNCOUNT **Statistics** is a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of information that is expressed in numbers. 统计学 ❑ *...a professor of Mathematical Statistics.* 数理统计学教授

sta|tis|ti|cal /stə'tɪstɪk°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Statistical** means relating to the use of statistics. 统计数据的；统计学的 ❑ *The report contains a great deal of statistical information.* 报告中包含大量统计资料。 •**sta|tis|ti|cal|ly** /stə'tɪstɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The results are not statistically significant.* 该结果不具备统计学意义。

stat|is|ti|cian /ˌstætɪ'stɪʃ°n/ (**statisticians**) N-COUNT A **statistician** is a person who studies statistics or who works using statistics. 统计学家；统计员

stats /stæts/ 1 N-PLURAL **Stats** are facts which are obtained from analysing information expressed in numbers. **Stats** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'statistics'. 统计数据【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a fall in April's retail sales stats.* 4 月零售总额的下降 2 N-UNCOUNT **Stats** is a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of information that is expressed in numbers. 统计学【INFORMAL 非正式】

statu|ary /'stætʃuəri, AM 美 -ueri/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **statuary** in a place, you are referring to all the statues and sculpture there. (统称)雕像，雕塑【FORMAL 正式】

statue /'stætʃuː/ (**statues**) N-COUNT A **statue** is a large sculpture of a person or an animal, made of stone or metal. 雕像；雕塑

statu|esque /ˌstætʃu'esk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **statuesque** woman is big and tall, and stands straight. (女性)高挑的，挺拔的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She was a statuesque brunette.* 她有一头褐发，身材高挑。

Word Link 词根词缀 *esque ≈ in the style of* …式的；…风格的：*picturesque, Romanesque, statuesque*

statu|ette /ˌstætʃu'et/ (**statuettes**) N-COUNT A **statuette** is a very small sculpture of a person or an animal which is often displayed on a shelf or stand. (常置于台、架上的)小雕像，小雕塑

Word Link 词根词缀 *ette ≈ small* 小：*cigarette, kitchenette, statuette*

stat|ure /'stætʃə^{r}/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss, *in* N] Someone's **stature** is their height. 身高；个子 ❑ *It's more than his physical stature that makes him remarkable.* 他引人注目不仅仅是因为他的身高。 ❑ *She was a little short in stature.* 她个子较矮。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss, *in* N] The **stature** of a person is the importance and reputation that they have. 地位；声望 ❑ *Who can deny his stature as the world's greatest cellist?* 谁能否认他是世界上最伟大的大提琴演奏家呢？

sta|tus ◆◇ /'steɪtəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **status** is your social or professional position. 社会地位；专业资格；职位 ❑ *People of higher status tend more to use certain drugs.* 社会地位较高的人往往更容易吸食某种毒品。 ❑ *...women and men of wealth and status.* 有钱有势的男男女女 ❑ *...his wife's former status as his secretary.* 他妻子原先作为他秘书的身份 2 N-UNCOUNT **Status** is the importance and respect that someone has among the public or a particular group. (在公众或某一团体中的)威望，地位，身份 ❑ *Nurses are undervalued, and they never enjoy the same status as doctors.* 护士的作用被低估了，她们从未享有和医生同样的地位。 3 N-UNCOUNT The **status** of something is the importance that people give it. 重视；重要性 ❑ *Those things that can be assessed by external tests are being given unduly high status.* 那些可以通过外部测试来评估的东西被过于重视了。 4 N-UNCOUNT A particular **status** is an official description that says what category a person, organization, or place belongs to, and gives them particular rights or advantages. (个人、组织或地方的)法律地位，法律身份 ❑ [+as] *Bristol regained its status as a city in the local government reorganisation.* 布里斯托尔在地方政府的重组过程中重获其作为一个城市的法律地位。 ❑ [+as] *...his status as a British citizen.* 他的英国公民身份 5 N-UNCOUNT The **status** of something is its state of affairs at a particular time. 状况；情况 ❑ *What is your current financial status?* 你目前的经济状况如何？

S

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *status* with:

V. **achieve** status 获得社会地位, **maintain/preserve** *one's* status 维持某人的社会地位 1
N. **celebrity** status 名人地位, **wealth and** status 财富和地位 1 2
change of status 地位(或身份、重要性、状况)的改变 1 2 3 4 5
tax status 税收状况 5
ADJ. **current** status 当前的地位(或身份、重要性、状况) 1 2 3 4 5
economic status 经济状况, **financial** status 财务状况, **marital** status 婚姻状况 5

sta|tus quo /ˌsteɪtəs ˈkwəʊ/ N-SING **The status quo** is the state of affairs that exists at a particular time, especially in contrast to a different possible state of affairs. 现状; 原状 ❑ *They have no wish for any change in the status quo.* 他们不想改变现状。

ˈsta|tus sym|bol (**status symbols**) N-COUNT A **status symbol** is something that a person has or owns that shows they have money or importance in society. 社会地位的象征; 身份的象征

stat|ute /ˈstætʃuːt/ (**statutes**) N-VAR A **statute** is a rule or law which has been made by a government or other organization and formally written down. 法令; 法规 ❑ *The new statute covers the care for, bringing up and protection of children.* 新法令涵盖了儿童保育、抚养和保护的相关内容。

ˈstat|ute book (**statute books**) N-COUNT **The statute book** is a record of all the laws made by the government. 法令全书; 法规汇编【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The Bill could reach the statute book by the summer if it attracts the support of Home Office ministers.* 该法案如果能得到内政部各部长的支持, 将会在今年夏天前被收入法令全书。

statu|tory /ˈstætʃʊtəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Statutory** means relating to rules or laws which have been formally written down. 法令的; 法规的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We had a statutory duty to report to Parliament.* 我们有向议会报告的法定义务。

ˌstatu|tory ˈrape N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **statutory rape** is the crime committed by an adult when they have sex with someone who is under the age when they can legally agree to have sex. 法定强奸罪(在美国指与未成年人发生性关系)

staunch /stɔːntʃ/ (**stauncher, staunchest, staunches, staunching, staunched**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **staunch** supporter or believer is very loyal to a person, organization, or set of beliefs, and supports them strongly. 坚定的; 忠诚的; 虔诚的 ❑ *He's a staunch supporter of controls on government spending.* 他坚决支持控制政府开支。•**staunch|ly** ADV ❑ *He was staunchly opposed to a public confession.* 他坚决反对公开认罪。2 VERB To **staunch** the flow of something means to stop it. 止住…的流动【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The government claims this is the only way to staunch the annual flow to Germany of hundreds of thousands of refugees.* 政府称这是阻止每年数十万难民涌入德国的唯一办法。3 VERB To **staunch** a wound, or to **staunch** the blood from a wound, means to stop the wound from bleeding. 给…止血【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Tom tried to staunch the blood with his handkerchief.* 汤姆试图用手帕止血。

stave /steɪv/ (**staves, staving, staved**) 1 N-COUNT A **stave** is a strong stick, especially one that is used as a weapon. (尤指用作武器的)棍, 棒, 杖 ❑ *Many of the men had armed themselves with staves and pieces of iron.* 很多人用棍棒和铁器将自己武装起来。2 N-COUNT A **stave** is the five lines that music is written on. 五线谱【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **staff**

▶**stave off** PHRASAL VERB If you **stave off** something bad, or if you **stave it off**, you succeed in stopping it happening for a while. 推迟; 暂时避开 ❑ [v P n] *In a desperate attempt to stave off defeat, he reluctantly promised wholesale reform of the constitution.* 为了竭力避免败局, 他勉强答应对宪法进行大规模修改。❑ [v n P] *But the reality of discovery was a different matter, and he did all he could to stave it off.* 但所发现的实际情况完全是另一回事, 所以他只好尽己所能暂缓其发生。

stay ⇹ /steɪ/ (**stays, staying, stayed**) 1 VERB If you **stay** where you are, you continue to be there and do not leave. 停留; 逗留; 留下 ❑ [v adv/prep] *'Stay here,' Trish said. 'I'll bring the car down the drive to take you back.'* "呆在这别动," 特里西说, "我会把车开过来送你回去。" ❑ [v adv/prep] *In the old days the woman stayed at home and the man earned the money.* 过去, 女主内, 男主外。2 VERB If you **stay** in a town, or hotel, or at someone's house, you live there for a short time. (在某地、旅馆或别人家)暂住, 逗留 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Gordon stayed at The Park Hotel, Milan.* 戈登下榻在米兰的帕克饭店。❑ [v n] *He tried to stay a few months every year in Scotland.* 他每年都会争取在苏格兰住几个月。•N-COUNT **Stay** is also a noun. ❑ *An experienced Indian guide is provided during your stay.* 在你逗留期间为你配备了一名有经验的印度导游。3 V-LINK If someone or something **stays** in a particular state or situation, they continue to be in it. 保持; 维持 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The Republican candidate said he would 'work like crazy to stay ahead'.* 共和党候选人说他将"拼命保持领先优势"。❑ [v adj] *...community care networks that offer classes on how to stay healthy.* 开设养生课程的社区保健网 [Also v n] 4 VERB If you **stay away from** a place, you do not go there. 不去, 远离(某地) ❑ [v +from] *Government employees and officers also stayed away from work during the strike.* 政府雇员和官员在罢工期间也没去上班。❑ *Every single employee turned up at the meeting, even people who usually stayed away.* 所有雇员一个不落地参加了会议, 甚至连平常不去开会的人都去了。5 VERB If you **stay out of** something, you do not get involved in it. 不参与; 不卷入 ❑ [v +of] *In the past, the U.N. has stayed out of the internal affairs of countries unless invited in.* 在过去, 除非收到请求, 否则联合国不会插手各国内政。6 PHRASE If you **stay put**, you remain somewhere. 固定不动; 留在原地 ❑ *Nigel says for the moment he is very happy to stay put in Lyon.* 奈杰尔说他目前很乐意留在里昂。7 PHRASE If you **stay the night** in a place, you sleep there for one night. 住一晚; 过夜 ❑ *They had invited me to come to supper and stay the night.* 他们邀请我去吃晚饭并住上一晚。

▶**stay in** PHRASAL VERB If you **stay in** during the evening, you remain at home and do not go out. (晚上)呆在家里, 没有外出 ❑ [v P] *Before we had our child the idea of staying in every night would have been horrific.* 在有孩子以前, 我们认为每晚呆在家里的想法是很可怕的。

▶**stay on** PHRASAL VERB If you **stay on** somewhere, you remain there after other people have left or after the time when you were going to leave. (在别人都已离开或自己打算离开时)继续留下 ❑ [v P] *He had managed to arrange to stay on in Adelaide.* 他已设法安排好在阿德莱德继续呆下去。❑ [v P] *So few teenage Britons stay on at school, compared with the rest of Europe.* 和欧洲其他国家相比, 英国留校继续学习的青少年寥寥无几。

▶**stay out** PHRASAL VERB If you **stay out** at night, you remain away from home, especially when you are expected to be there. (尤指该在家时)不在家; (晚上)不回家 ❑ [v P] *That was the first time Elliot stayed out all night.* 那是埃利奥特第一次彻夜未归。

▶**stay up** PHRASAL VERB If you **stay up**, you remain out of bed at a time when most people have gone to bed or at a time when you are normally in bed yourself. 不睡; 熬夜 ❑ [v P adv/prep] *I used to stay up late with my mom and watch movies.* 我以前总是和妈妈一起熬夜看电影。

ˈstay-at-home (**stay-at-homes**) N-COUNT [usu N n] If you describe someone as a **stay-at-home**, you mean that they stay at home rather than going out to work or travelling. (不去工作或旅行)守在家里的人 ❑ *I was a stay-at-home mum until 1980 when my husband lost his job.* 1980 年我丈夫失业之前, 我一直是个家庭主妇。

stay|ca|tion /ˌsteɪˈkeɪʃ°n/ (**staycations**) also **stacation** N-COUNT A **staycation** is a holiday that you spend in your own home or your own country, relaxing and enjoying leisure activities there. 居家度假; 宅假【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The great British staycation is back in fashion with more British holidaymakers choosing not to jet off to the sun but to stay at home instead.* 居家度假在英国重新大规模地流行起来, 更多的英国度假者选择留在家里, 而不是乘飞机去享受阳光。

S

'stay|ing pow|er also **staying-power** N-UNCOUNT If you have **staying power**, you have the strength or determination to keep going until you reach the end of what you are doing. 耐力；持久力 ❑ *Someone who lacks staying power and persistence is unlikely to make a good researcher.* 缺乏耐力和毅力的人不可能成为出色的研究员。

,stay of ex|e'cu|tion (stays of execution) N-COUNT If you are given a **stay of execution**, you are legally allowed to delay obeying an order of a court of law. （法院判决的）执行中止【LEGAL 法律】

STD /,es ti: 'di:/ (**STDs**) N-COUNT [usu N n] **STD** is an abbreviation for（缩略=）'sexually transmitted disease'. 性传播疾病【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...an STD clinic.* 性传播疾病诊疗所

stead /sted/ ❶ PHRASE If you do something **in** someone's **stead**, you replace them and do it instead of them. 代替（某人）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We hope you will consent to act in his stead.* 我们希望你会同意代理他的职务。❷ PHRASE If you say that something will **stand** someone **in good stead**, you mean that it will be very useful to them in the future. 对…很有用；对…很有利 ❑ *My years of teaching stood me in good stead.* 多年的执教经验令我大受裨益。

stead|fast /'stedfɑ:st, -fæst/ ADJ If someone is **steadfast in** something that they are doing, they are convinced that what they are doing is right and they refuse to change it or to give up. 坚定的；执著的；不动摇的 ❑ [+*in*] *He remained steadfast in his belief that he had done the right thing.* 他一直坚信自己做得对。

steady ♦◇ /'stedi/ (**steadier, steadiest, steadies, steadying, steadied**) ❶ ADJ A **steady** situation continues or develops gradually without any interruptions and is not likely to change quickly. 稳步的；持续的；不断的 ❑ *Despite the steady progress of building work, the campaign against it is still going strong.* 尽管建筑施工已在稳步进行，但反对活动仍然高涨。❑ *The improvement in standards has been steady and persistent, but has attracted little comment from educationalists.* 标准一直在持续提高，但几乎没有教育学家对此发表意见。❑ *A student doesn't have a steady income.* 学生没有稳定的收入。•**steadi|ly** /'stedɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Relax as much as possible and keep breathing steadily.* 尽量放松，保持平稳呼吸。❷ ADJ If an object is **steady**, it is firm and does not shake or move about. 稳定的；牢固的；不摇晃的 ❑ *Get as close to the subject as you can and hold the camera steady.* 尽量靠近拍摄对象，拿稳相机。❸ ADJ If you look at someone or speak to them in a **steady** way, you look or speak in a calm, controlled way. 沉着的；镇定的；冷静的 ❑ *'Well, go on,' said Camilla, her voice fairly steady.* "好吧，请继续。"卡米拉用很沉着的语气说道。•**steadi|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He moved back a little and stared steadily at Elaine.* 他往后退了退，冷静地看着伊莱恩。❹ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe a person as **steady**, you mean that they are sensible and reliable.（人）稳重的，理智的，可靠的 ❑ *He was firm and steady unlike other men she knew.* 他坚定可靠，和她认识的其他男人不一样。❺ VERB If you **steady** something or if it **steadies**, it stops shaking or moving about.（使）稳定；（使）不摇晃 ❑ [v n] *Two men were on the bridge-deck, steadying a ladder.* 两名男子站在桥面上，扶着一架梯子不让它摇晃。❑ [v] *Lovelock eased back the throttles and the ship steadied.* 洛夫洛克慢慢地拉杆减速，船稳了下来。❻ VERB If you **steady yourself**, you control your voice or expression, so that people will think that you are calm and not nervous. 使镇定；使冷静；使平静 ❑ [v pron-refl] *Somehow she steadied herself and murmured, 'Have you got a cigarette?'* 她设法让自己镇定下来，并小声问："你有烟吗？" ❑ [v n] *She breathed in to steady her voice.* 她吸了一口气，好使自己的声音平静下来。❼ EXCLAM You say **'steady on'** to someone to tell them to calm down or to be careful about what they are saying. 冷静点；说话当心点 ❑ *'What if there's another murder?'—'Steady on!'* "万一又有人被杀呢？"——"说话注意点！"

Thesaurus 同类词 *steady* Also look up:

ADJ. consistent, continuous, uninterrupted ❶
constant, fixed, stable ❷
calm, cool, reserved, sedate ❸❹

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *steady* with:

N. steady **decline/increase** 稳步下降 / 上升，steady **diet** 固定不变的饮食，steady **growth** 稳步增长，steady **improvement** 稳步提高，steady **income** 稳定收入，steady **progress** 稳步发展，steady **rain** 连续降雨，steady **rate** 稳定速率，steady **supply** 持续供给 ❶
V. **remain** steady 保持平稳；保持理智 ❶❹
hold/keep *something* steady 使某物保持稳定 ❷
hold steady 扶稳 ❺

steak /steɪk/ (**steaks**) ❶ N-VAR A **steak** is a large flat piece of beef without much fat on it. You cook it by grilling or frying it. 牛排 ❷ → see also **rump steak, T-bone steak** ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Steak** is beef that is used for making stews. It is often cut into cubes to be sold.（常指切块出售、供炖焖用的）牛肉 ❑ *...steak and kidney pie.* 牛肉腰子派 ❹ → see also **stewing steak** ❺ N-COUNT [usu n N] A fish **steak** is a large piece of fish that contains few bones. 鱼片；鱼排 ❑ *...fresh salmon steaks.* 鲜鲑鱼鱼排

'steak house (**steak houses**) also **steakhouse** N-COUNT A **steak house** is a restaurant that serves mainly steaks. 牛排餐厅

steal ♦◇ /sti:l/ (**steals, stealing, stole, stolen**) ❶ VERB If you **steal** something **from** someone, you take it away from them without their permission and without intending to return it. 偷窃；窃取 ❑ [v n] *He was accused of stealing a small boy's bicycle.* 他被指控偷了一个小男孩的自行车。❑ [v n +*from*] *Bridge stole the money from clients' accounts.* 布里奇从客户的账户里偷了钱。❑ [v] *People who are drug addicts come in and steal.* 瘾君子会进来偷东西。❑ [v-ing] *She has since been jailed for six months for stealing from the tills.* 后来她因从现金出纳机里偷钱被判 6 个月的监禁。•**sto|len** ADJ ❑ *We have now found the stolen car.* 我们现在已找到失窃的汽车。❷ VERB If you **steal** someone else's ideas, you pretend that they are your own. 剽窃，窃取（别人的想法）❑ [v n] *A writer is suing director Steven Spielberg for allegedly stealing his film idea.* 一名作家控告导演史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格涉嫌剽窃他的电影创意。❸ VERB If someone **steals** somewhere, they move there quietly, in a secret way. 偷偷移至；悄悄走到【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *They can steal away at night and join us.* 他们可以晚上偷偷溜出来和我们碰面。❑ [v adv/prep] *Leroy stole up the hall to the parlor.* 勒罗伊偷偷穿过门厅走到起居室。❹ to **steal a glance** → see **glance** ❺ to **steal a march on someone** → see **march** ❻ to **steal the show** → see **show** ❼ to **steal** someone's **thunder** → see **thunder**

Thesaurus 同类词 *steal* Also look up:

V. burgle, embezzle, swipe, take ❶

stealth /stelθ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *by* N] If you use **stealth** when you do something, you do it quietly and carefully so that no one will notice what you are doing. 暗中行动；偷偷摸摸；鬼鬼祟祟 ❑ *He claimed Tony Blair is trying to get us into the euro by stealth.* 他声称托尼·布莱尔正试图神不知鬼不觉地让我们加入欧元体系。

'stealth tax (**stealth taxes**) N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to indirect taxes as **stealth taxes**. 隐形税【DISAPPROVAL, BRIT, JOURNALISM 贬，英，新闻】❑ *It's good that he used direct taxation rather than stealth taxes to raise the money.* 还好他采用了直接征税而不是间接征税的手段来筹集资金。

stealthy /'stelθi/ (**stealthier, stealthiest**) ADJ **Stealthy** actions or movements are performed quietly and carefully, so that no one will notice what you are doing. 暗中行动的；偷偷摸摸的；鬼鬼祟祟的 ❑ *I would creep in and with stealthy footsteps explore the second-floor.* 我会偷偷溜进去，轻手轻脚地查看二楼。•**stealthi|ly** /'stelθɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Slowly and stealthily, someone was creeping up the stairs.* 有人正蹑手蹑脚地上楼。

steam ♦◇ /sti:m/ (**steams, steaming, steamed**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Steam** is the hot mist that forms when water boils. **Steam** vehicles and machines are operated using steam as a means of power. 蒸汽；水蒸气 ❑ *In an electric power plant the heat converts water into high-pressure steam.* 在发电厂里，热能将水转化为高压蒸汽。❑ *...the invention of the steam engine.* 蒸汽发动机的发明 ❷ VERB If something **steams**, it gives off steam. 冒蒸汽；冒热气 ❑ [v] ...

restaurants where coffee pots steamed on their burners. 咖啡壶在炉子上冒着热气的餐馆 ❑ [v-ing] *...a basket of steaming bread rolls.* 一篮子热腾腾的面包卷 3 VERB If you **steam** food or if it **steams**, you cook it in steam rather than in water. 蒸(食物) ❑ [v n] *Steam the carrots until they are just beginning to be tender.* 将胡萝卜蒸至刚好变软。❑ [v] *Leave the vegetables to steam over the rice for the 20 minutes cooking time.* 让蔬菜在米饭上蒸 20 分钟。❑ [v-ed] *...steamed clams and broiled chicken.* 蒸蛤蜊和烤鸡 4 PHRASE If something such as a plan or a project goes **full steam ahead**, it progresses quickly. 进展迅速；全速前进 ❑ *The Government was determined to go full steam ahead with its privatisation programme.* 政府下决心要全速实施私有化计划。5 PHRASE If you **let off steam**, you get rid of your energy, anger, or strong emotions with physical activity or by behaving in a noisy or violent way. 发泄怒火；宣泄情感【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Regular exercise helps to combat unwanted stress and is a good way of relaxing or letting off steam.* 经常锻炼有助于减轻多余的压力，也是放松或宣泄情绪的好办法。6 PHRASE If you **run out of steam**, you stop doing something because you have no more energy or enthusiasm left. 精疲力竭；丧失热情【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I decided to paint the bathroom ceiling but ran out of steam halfway through.* 我决定粉刷一下浴室的天花板，但干了一半就精疲力竭了。

→ see **cook, train**

▶**steam ahead** PHRASAL VERB If an economy or company **steams ahead**, it becomes stronger and more successful. (经济或公司)快速增长，发展壮大 ❑ [v P] *The latest figures show industrial production steaming ahead at an 8.8 per cent annual rate.* 最新数据表明，工业产值正以每年 8.8% 的速度增长。

▶**steam up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone **gets steamed up about** something, they are very annoyed about it. (因…而)恼怒生气 ❑ [get v-ed P +about] *The general manager may have got steamed up about nothing.* 总经理可能平白无故就生气了。2 PHRASAL VERB When a window, mirror, or pair of glasses **steams up**, it becomes covered with steam or mist. (窗户、镜子或眼镜)蒙上水汽，起雾 ❑ [v P] *...the irritation of living with lenses that steam up when you come in from the cold.* 大冷天走进屋时镜片会蒙上水汽的烦恼

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *steam* with:

N. steam **bath** 蒸汽浴，**clouds of** steam 团团蒸汽，steam **engine** 蒸汽机，steam **locomotive** 蒸汽机车，steam **pipes** 蒸汽管，steam **turbine** 蒸汽涡轮机 1

ADJ. steam **powered** 蒸汽动力的，**rising** steam 升腾的蒸汽 1

steam|boat /'sti:mbəʊt/ (**steamboats**) N-COUNT A **steamboat** is a boat or ship that has an engine powered by steam. (蒸)汽(机)船；汽艇

steam|er /'sti:mə^r/ (**steamers**) 1 N-COUNT A **steamer** is a ship that has an engine powered by steam. 蒸汽机船 2 N-COUNT A **steamer** is a special container used for steaming food such as vegetables and fish. 蒸锅；汽锅

steam iron (**steam irons**) N-COUNT A **steam iron** is an electric iron that produces steam from water that you put into it. The steam makes it easier to get the creases out of your clothes. 蒸汽熨斗

steam|roller /'sti:mrəʊlə^r/ (**steamrollers, steamrollering, steamrollered**) 1 N-COUNT A **steamroller** is a large, heavy vehicle with wide, solid metal wheels, which is used to make the surface of a road flat. In the past steamrollers were powered by steam. 蒸汽压路机 2 VERB If you **steamroller** someone who disagrees with you or opposes you, you defeat them or you force them to do what you want by using your power or by putting a lot of pressure on them. (以权力)迫使，逼迫 ❑ [v n] *They could simply steamroller all opposition.* 他们可以直接镇压所有反抗。

steam|ship /'sti:mʃɪp/ (**steamships**) N-COUNT A **steamship** is a ship that has an engine powered by steam. 汽船

steamy /'sti:mi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Steamy** means involving exciting sex. 色情的；激情热辣的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He'd had a steamy affair with an office colleague.* 他曾和办公室的一个同事有过一段热辣的婚外情。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **steamy** place has hot, wet air. (地方)闷热潮湿的，充满水汽的 ❑ *...a steamy cafe.* 闷热潮湿的咖啡馆

steed /sti:d/ (**steeds**) N-COUNT A **steed** is a large strong horse used for riding. 骏马【LITERARY 文】

steel ♦♢♢ /sti:l/ (**steels, steeling, steeled**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Steel** is a very strong metal which is made mainly from iron. Steel is used for making many things, for example bridges, buildings, vehicles, and cutlery. 钢；钢铁 ❑ *...steel pipes.* 钢管 ❑ *...the iron and steel industry.* 钢铁工业 ❑ *The front wall is made of corrugated steel.* 前面的墙是用瓦楞钢做的。2 → see also **stainless steel** 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Steel** is used to refer to the industry that produces steel and items made of steel. 钢铁工业；钢铁生产 ❑ *...a three-month study of European steel.* 对欧洲钢铁工业为期 3 个月的考察研究 4 VERB If you **steel yourself**, you prepare to deal with something unpleasant. 准备应付，下决心做(不愉快的事) ❑ [v pron-refl +for/against] *Those involved are steeling themselves for the coming battle.* 那些参与者正准备迎接即将到来的战斗。❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *I was steeling myself to call round when Simon arrived.* 我正下决心准备去拜访时，西蒙来了。

→ see **bridge, train**

steel band (**steel bands**) N-COUNT A **steel band** is a band of people who play music on special metal drums. Steel bands started in the West Indies. 钢鼓乐队

steel|maker /'sti:lmeɪkə^r/ (**steelmakers**) N-COUNT A **steelmaker** is a company that makes steel. 钢铁公司

steel wool N-UNCOUNT **Steel wool** is a mass of fine steel threads twisted together into a small ball and used for cleaning hard surfaces or removing paint. (用以清洁表面或除去油漆的)钢丝球

steel|worker /'sti:lwɜ:kə^r/ (**steelworkers**) also **steel worker** N-COUNT A **steelworker** is a person who works in a factory where steel is made. 钢铁工人

steel|works /'sti:lwɜ:ks/ (**steelworks**) N-COUNT A **steelworks** is a factory where steel is made. 炼钢厂

steely /'sti:li/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Steely** is used to emphasize that a person is hard, strong, and determined. (人)坚强的，坚决的，强硬的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Their indecision has been replaced by confidence and steely determination.* 他们的优柔寡断已被自信和钢铁般的决心所取代。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **steely** to describe something that has the grey colour of steel. 铁灰色的；灰蓝色的 ❑ *...steely grey hair.* 铁灰色头发

steep /sti:p/ (**steeper, steepest**) 1 ADJ A **steep** slope rises at a very sharp angle and is difficult to go up. 陡峭的；陡直的 ❑ *San Francisco is built on 40 hills and some are very steep.* 旧金山建在 40 座小山丘上，其中一些非常陡峭。❑ *...a narrow, steep-sided valley.* 两侧陡峭的狭窄山谷 •**steep|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The road climbs steeply, with good views of Orvieto through the trees.* 路陡直地向上延伸，透过树木可以清楚地看到奥尔维耶托。❑ *...steeply terraced valleys.* 陡直的阶梯状山谷 ❑ *...houses with steeply sloping roofs.* 屋顶陡斜的房屋 2 ADJ A **steep** increase or decrease in something is a very big increase or decrease. (增加或减少)急剧的，大幅度的 ❑ *Consumers are rebelling at steep price increases.* 消费者在抗议物价飞涨。•**steep|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Unemployment is rising steeply.* 失业率正在大幅上升。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that the price of something is **steep**, you mean that it is expensive. (价格)过高的，昂贵的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The annual premium can be a little steep, but will be well worth it if your dog is injured.* 每年要交的保险费可能有点高，但如果你的狗受了伤就会很值了。

steeped /sti:pt/ ADJ If a place or person is **steeped in** a quality or characteristic, they are surrounded by it or deeply influenced by it. (地方或人)深受…影响的，充满…的的 ❑ [+in] *The castle is steeped in history and legend.* 这座城堡历史悠久，充满了传奇。

steep|en /'sti:pən/ (**steepens, steepening, steepened**) VERB If a slope or an angle **steepens**, it becomes steeper. 变得陡峭；变得陡直【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *The road steepened and then levelled out*

suddenly. 路变得陡直起来，然后又突然平坦了。

stee|ple /'sti:p°l/ (**steeples**) N-COUNT A **steeple** is a tall pointed structure on top of the tower of a church. (教堂的)尖塔

steeple|chase /'sti:p°ltʃeɪs/ (**steeplechases**) ❶ N-COUNT A **steeplechase** is a long horse race in which the horses have to jump over obstacles such as hedges and water jumps. 越野障碍赛马 ❷ N-COUNT A **steeplechase** is a 3000 metres race around a track, during which people jump over obstacles and water jumps. (3000 米)障碍赛跑

steer /stɪə'/ (**steers, steering, steered**) ❶ VERB When you **steer** a car, boat, or plane, you control it so that it goes in the direction that you want. 驾驶(车、船、飞机等) ❑ [v n] *What is it like to steer a ship this size?* 驾驶这么大的船感觉怎么样？ ❑ [v n prep] *When I was a kid, about six or seven, she would often let me steer the car along our driveway.* 在我小时候，大概六七岁时，她经常让我在自家的车道上开车。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **steer** people towards a particular course of action or attitude, you try to lead them gently in that direction. 引导，指导(采取某种行动或态度) ❑ [v n prep] *The new government is seen as one that will steer the country in the right direction.* 新政府被认为是能将国家引向正确的方向。 ❸ VERB If you **steer** someone in a particular direction, you guide them there. 引导，带领(某人去某地) ❑ [v n prep] *Nick steered them into the nearest seats.* 尼克将他们领到最近的座位上。 ❹ VERB If you **steer** a particular **course**, you take a particular line of action. 选择某种做法；采取某种方式 ❑ [v n prep] *Prime Minister Hun Sen has sought to steer a course between the two groups.* 洪森首相设法游走于两个集团之间。 ❺ → see also **steering** ❻ PHRASE If you **steer clear of** someone or something, you deliberately avoid them. 避开；躲避；绕开 ❑ *I think a lot of people, women in particular, steer clear of these sensitive issues.* 我认为很多人，特别是女性，都会回避这些敏感问题。

steer|ing /'stɪərɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **steering** in a car or other vehicle is the mechanical parts of it which make it possible to steer. (车辆等的)转向装置 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **steering** committee or a **steering** group is a group of people that organizes the early stages of a project, and makes sure it progresses in a satisfactory way. (委员会或小组)筹划指导的 ❑ *There will be an economic steering committee with representatives of each of the republics.* 将设立一个由各共和国代表组成的经济指导委员会。

'steer|ing col|umn (**steering columns**) N-COUNT In a car or other vehicle, the **steering column** is the rod on which the steering wheel is fixed. (车辆等的)转向管柱

'steer|ing wheel (**steering wheels**) N-COUNT In a car or other vehicle, the **steering wheel** is the wheel which the driver holds when he or she is driving. (车辆等的)方向盘，驾驶盘

stel|lar /'stelə'/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Stellar** is used to describe anything connected with stars. 星的；恒星的 ❑ *A stellar wind streams outward from the star.* 从那颗恒星上不断抛出星风。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stellar** person or thing is considered to be very good. 杰出的；优秀的；出色的 ❑ *The French companies are registering stellar profits.* 法国公司都获利丰厚。

Word Link 词根词缀 *stell = star* 星：*constellation, interstellar, stellar*

stem ◆∞ /stem/ (**stems, stemming, stemmed**) ❶ VERB If a condition or problem **stems from** something, it was caused originally by that thing. 起源于；来自；由…造成 ❑ [v +*from*] *Much of the instability stems from the economic effects of the war.* 不稳定局面多半是由战争对经济的影响造成的。 ❷ VERB If you **stem** something, you stop it spreading, increasing, or continuing. 阻止；遏制；制止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Austria has sent three army battalions to its border with Hungary to stem the flow of illegal immigrants.* 奥地利已派出 3 个营的兵力去本国和匈牙利交界的边境地区阻止非法移民的流入。 ❸ N-COUNT The **stem** of a plant is the thin, upright part on which the flowers and leaves grow. (植物的)秆，茎，梗 ❑ *He stooped down, cut the stem for her with his knife and handed her the flower.* 他弯下腰，用刀替她将花茎割断，然后将花递给她。 ❹ N-COUNT The **stem** of a wine glass is the long thin part which connects the bowl to the base. (酒杯的)柄 ❺ N-COUNT The **stem** of a pipe is the long thin part through which smoke is sucked. (烟斗的)柄 ❻ N-COUNT In grammar, the **stem** of a word is the main part of it, which does not change when the ending changes. (语法中的)词干

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stem* with:

N. **charges** stem **from** *something* 某事物产生的费用，**problems** stem **from** *something* 某事物造成的问题 ❶
stem **the flow of** *something* 阻止某物的流动，stem **losses** 遏制损失，stem **the tide of** *something* 阻止某事的浪潮 ❷

'stem cell (**stem cells**) N-COUNT A **stem cell** is a type of cell that can produce other cells which are able to develop into any kind of cell in the body. 干细胞

-stemmed /-stemd/ COMB [usu ADJ n] **-stemmed** is added to adjectives to form adjectives which indicate what the stem of something is like. (与形容词连用构成新的形容词)表示"有…茎的"、"有…柄的" ❑ *...an enormous bouquet of long-stemmed roses.* 大束长茎玫瑰

stench /stentʃ/ (**stenches**) N-COUNT A **stench** is a strong and very unpleasant smell. 臭味；恶臭 ❑ [+*of*] *The stench of burning rubber was overpowering.* 橡胶燃烧时臭气熏天。

sten|cil /'stens°l/ (**stencils, stencilling, stencilled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stenciling, stenciled**

❶ N-COUNT A **stencil** is a piece of paper, plastic, or metal which has a design cut out of it. You place the stencil on a surface and paint it so that paint goes through the holes and leaves a design on the surface. (镂有图案的)模版，蜡纸 ❷ VERB If you **stencil** a design or if you **stencil** a surface **with** a design, you put a design on a surface using a stencil. (用模版)印制(图案) ❑ [v n +*with*] *He then stencilled the ceiling with a moon and stars motif.* 他随后用模版在天花板上印出月亮和繁星图案。[Also v n]

ste|nog|ra|pher /stə'nɒgrəfə'/ (**stenographers**) N-COUNT A **stenographer** is a person who types and writes shorthand, usually in an office. 速记员【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **shorthand typist**

sten|to|rian /sten'tɔ:rɪən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stentorian** voice is very loud and strong. (声音)洪亮的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He bellowed in a stentorian voice.* 他用洪亮的声音大声喊叫。

step ◆◆◆ /step/ (**steps, stepping, stepped**) ❶ N-COUNT If you take a **step**, you lift your foot and put it down in a different place, for example when you are walking. (脚)步；步子 ❑ *I took a step towards him.* 我朝他迈了一步。 ❑ *She walked on a few steps.* 她继续走了几步。 ❑ *He heard steps in the corridor.* 他听到走廊里有脚步声。 ❷ VERB If you **step on** something or **step** in a particular direction, you put your foot on the thing or move your foot in that direction. 踩；踏；跨步；迈步 ❑ [v prep/adv] *This was the moment when Neil Armstrong became the first man to step on the Moon.* 就在此刻，尼尔·阿姆斯特朗成为首位登上月球的人。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She accidentally stepped on his foot on a crowded commuter train.* 她在拥挤的通勤列车上不小心踩了他的脚。 ❸ N-COUNT **Steps** are a series of surfaces at increasing or decreasing heights, on which you put your feet in order to walk up or down to a different level. 阶梯；台阶 ❑ *This little room was along a passage and down some steps.* 这个小房间在沿着走廊再下几级台阶的地方。 ❑ *A flight of stone steps leads to the terrace.* 一段石阶通向露台。 ❹ N-COUNT A **step** is a raised flat surface in front of a door. (门前的)平台 ❑ *A little girl was sitting on the step of the end house.* 一个小女孩正坐在最顶头那幢房子前的平台上。 ❺ → see also **doorstep** ❻ N-COUNT A **step** is one of a series of actions that you take in order to achieve something. 步骤；措施 ❑ *He greeted the agreement as the first step towards peace.* 他称该协议是通向和平的第一步。 ❑ *She is not content with her present lot and wishes to take steps to improve it.* 她对自己目前的生活并不满意，并希望能采取措施改善它。 ❼ N-COUNT A **step** in a process is one of a series of stages. 阶段；等级；进程 ❑ *The next step is to put the theory into practice.* 下一步是要将理论付诸实践。 ❽ N-COUNT The **steps** of a dance are the sequences of foot

S

movements which make it up. 舞步 9 N-SING Someone's **step** is the way they walk. 步态；步姿；步伐 ❑ *He quickened his step.* 他加快了步伐。10 PHRASE If you stay **one step ahead of** someone or something, you manage to achieve more than they do or avoid competition or danger from them. 比…领先一步 ❑ *Successful travel is partly a matter of keeping one step ahead of the crowd.* 成功的旅行在某种程度上就是要比人群先走一步。11 PHRASE If people who are walking or dancing are **in step**, they are moving their feet forward at exactly the same time as each other. If they are **out of step**, their feet are moving forward at different times. 步伐整齐 / 步伐不整齐；合拍 / 不合拍 ❑ *They were almost the same height and they moved perfectly in step.* 他们几乎一样高，而且走路时步调完全一致。12 PHRASE If people are **in step with** each other, their ideas or opinions are the same. If they are **out of step with** each other, their ideas or opinions are different. (想法、意见等)与…一致 / 与…不一致 ❑ *Moscow is anxious to stay in step with Washington.* 俄罗斯政府迫切希望和美国政府保持一致。13 PHRASE If you tell someone to **step on it**, you are telling them to go faster or hurry up. 快点；赶快 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *We've only got thirty-five minutes so step on it.* 我们只有 35 分钟了，快点。14 PHRASE If you do something **step by step**, you do it by progressing gradually from one stage to the next. 一步一步地；逐步地 ❑ *I am not rushing things and I'm taking it step by step.* 我不会仓促行事，我会一步一步来。❑ *Follow our simple step-by-step instructions.* 按照我们的简单说明，一步一步来。15 PHRASE If someone tells you to **watch** your **step**, they are warning you to be careful about how you behave or what you say so that you do not get into trouble. 谨慎地行事(或说话)

▶**step aside** → see **step down**

▶**step back** PHRASAL VERB If you **step back** and think about a situation, you think about it as if you were not involved in it. 退一步，置身事外(思考) ❑ [V P] *I stepped back and analysed the situation.* 我抽身出来，从局外人的角度分析了形势。❑ [V P +*from*] *It was necessary to step back from the project and look at it as a whole.* 有必要退一步，全面地审视一下该项目。

▶**step down** or **step aside** PHRASAL VERB If someone **steps down** or **steps aside**, they resign from an important job or position, often in order to let someone else take their place. 辞职；下台；让位 ❑ [V P +*as*] *Judge Ito said that if his wife was called as a witness, he would step down as trial judge.* 伊都法官说，如果他的妻子被传作证，他将不再担任初审法官。❑ [V P] *Many would prefer to see him step aside in favour of a younger man.* 很多人更希望看到他下台，以让位给更年轻的人。

▶**step in** PHRASAL VERB If you **step in**, you get involved in a difficult situation because you think you can or should help with it. 介入，干预，插手(棘手问题) ❑ [V P] *There are circumstances in which the State must step in to protect children.* 有些情况下，国家必须出面保护儿童。

▶**step out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **steps out of** a role or situation, they leave it. 离开；退出 ❑ [V P +*of*] *I don't regret stepping out of the security of marriage.* 我并不后悔放弃了婚姻所带来的安全感。[Also V P]

▶**step up** PHRASAL VERB If you **step up** something, you increase it or increase its intensity. 增加(数量)；提高(速度、强度等) ❑ [V P n] *He urged donors to step up their efforts to send aid to Somalia.* 他敦促各捐赠方加大力度将援助物资送往索马里。[Also V n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *step* with:

ADV. step **outside** 走出去，step **ahead** 向前走，step **backward** 向后退，step **closer** 走近，step **forward** 向前走 2

ADJ. **big** step 一大步，**bold** step 大胆的一步，**giant** step 巨大的一步，**the right** step 正确的一步 6
critical step 关键的一步，**important** step 重要的一步，**positive** step 积极的一步 6 7
step **in a process** 进程中的一步 7

step|brother /'stepbrʌðəʳ/ (**stepbrothers**) also **step-brother** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepbrother** is the son of their stepfather or stepmother. 继兄；继弟

step-by-step → see **step**

step change (**step changes**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **step change** is a sudden or major change in the way that something happens or the way that someone behaves. 突变；巨变；重大变化 ❑ [+*in*] *We now need a step change in our secondary schools to match that achieved in our primaries.* 我们现在需要对中学进行大力改革，以便与我们在小学取得的成果同步。

step|child /'steptʃaɪld/ (**stepchildren**) also **step-child** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepchild** is a child that was born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继子；继女

step|daughter /'stepdɔːtəʳ/ (**stepdaughters**) also **step-daughter** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepdaughter** is a daughter that was born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继女

step|father /'stepfɑːðəʳ/ (**stepfathers**) also **step-father** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepfather** is the man who has married their mother after the death or divorce of their father. 继父

Word Link 词根词缀 ***step*** = *related by remarriage* 继：再婚形成亲缘关系的：***step**father*, ***step**mother*, ***step**sister*

step|ladder /'steplædəʳ/ (**stepladders**) N-COUNT A **stepladder** is a portable ladder that is made of two sloping parts that are hinged together at the top so that it will stand up on its own. 折梯；梯凳

step|mother /'stepmʌðəʳ/ (**stepmothers**) also **step-mother** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepmother** is the woman who has married their father after the death or divorce of their mother. 继母

step|parent /'steppeərənt/ (**stepparents**) also **step-parent** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepparent** is their stepmother or stepfather. 继父；继母

steppe /step/ (**steppes**) N-UNCOUNT **Steppes** are large areas of flat grassy land where there are no trees, especially the area that stretches from Eastern Europe across the south of the former Soviet Union to Siberia. 大草原；旷野；(尤指)欧亚大草原 → see **grassland**

step|ping stone (**stepping stones**) also **stepping-stone** 1 N-COUNT You can describe a job or event as a **stepping stone** when it helps you to make progress, especially in your career. (尤指事业的)垫脚石，进身之阶 ❑ [+*to*] *Many students now see university as a stepping stone to a good job.* 很多学生现在将上大学看成是找一份好工作的敲门砖。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Stepping stones** are a line of large stones which you can walk on in order to cross a shallow stream or river. (小溪或小河中的)垫脚石，踏脚石

step|sister /'stepsɪstəʳ/ (**stepsisters**) also **step-sister** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepsister** is the daughter of their stepfather or stepmother. 继姐；继妹

step|son /'stepsʌn/ (**stepsons**) also **step-son** N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **stepson** is a son born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继子

ste|reo /'steriəʊ/ (**stereos**) 1 ADJ **Stereo** is used to describe a sound system in which the sound is played through two speakers. 立体声的(Compare 比较 **mono.**) ❑ *...loudspeakers that give all-around stereo sound.* 具有环绕立体声效果的扩音器 2 N-COUNT A **stereo** is a cassette or CD player with two speakers. 立体声磁带播放机；立体声激光唱片播放机

ste|reo|type /'steriətaɪp/ (**stereotypes, stereotyping, stereotyped**) 1 N-COUNT A **stereotype** is a fixed general image or set of characteristics that a lot of people believe represent a particular type of person or thing. 固定模式；固有看法；陈规旧习 ❑ *Many men feel their body shape doesn't live up to the stereotype of the ideal man.* 很多男人觉得自己的体形不符合人们心中惯有的理想男性形象。2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is stereotyped** as something, people form a fixed general idea or image of them, so that it

is assumed that they will behave in a particular way. 使模式化；使定型 ❑ [be v-ed +as] *He was stereotyped by some as a rebel.* 他被一些人认定为叛逆者。❑ [be v-ed] *I get very worked up about the way women are stereotyped in a lot of mainstream films.* 我对很多主流电影中千篇一律的女性形象感到非常气愤。

ste|reo|typi|cal /ˌsteriəʊˈtɪpɪkᵊl/ ADJ A **stereotypical** idea of a type of person or thing is a fixed general idea that a lot of people have about it, that may be false in many cases. 老一套的；刻板化的；模式化的 ❑ *Dara challenges our stereotypical ideas about gender and femininity.* 达拉对我们老一套的性别和女权观念提出了异议。

ster|ile /ˈsteraɪl, AM 美 -rəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **sterile** is completely clean and free from germs. 消过毒的；无菌的 ❑ *He always made sure that any cuts were protected by sterile dressings.* 他总要确保任何伤口都用无菌纱布包扎好了。•**ste|ril|ity** /stəˈrɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the antiseptic sterility of the hospital.* 医院的无菌消毒 2 ADJ A person or animal that is **sterile** is unable to have or produce babies. 无生殖能力的；不育的 ❑ *George was sterile.* 乔治没有生育能力。❑ *...a sterile male.* 无生育能力的男子 •**ste|ril|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This disease causes sterility in both males and females.* 该病会导致男女不孕不育。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sterile** situation is lacking in energy and new ideas. 无生气的；缺乏新意的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Too much time has been wasted in sterile debate.* 在毫无新意的辩论上已浪费了太多时间。•**ste|ril|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the sterility of Dorothea's life in industry.* 多罗西娅在业界毫无生气的生活

steri|lize /ˈsterɪlaɪz/ (**sterilizes, sterilizing, sterilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sterilise**

1 VERB If you **sterilize** a thing or a place, you make it completely clean and free from germs. 对…作灭菌(或消毒)处理 ❑ [v n] *Sulphur is also used to sterilize equipment.* 硫也可用来给器材消毒。•**steri|li|za|tion** /ˌsterɪlaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn, AM 美 -lɪˈz-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the pasteurization and sterilization of milk.* 牛奶的巴氏消毒和灭菌处理 2 VERB [usu passive] If a person or an animal **is sterilized**, they have a medical operation that makes it impossible for them to have or produce babies. 使绝育 ❑ [be v-ed] *My wife was sterilized after the birth of her fourth child.* 我妻子生完第 4 个孩子后做了绝育手术。•**steri|li|za|tion** (**sterilizations**) N-VAR ❑ *In some cases, a sterilization is performed through the vaginal wall.* 有些情况下，可以经阴道壁进行绝育手术。

ster|ling ◆◇ /ˈstɜːˈlɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sterling** is the money system of Great Britain. 英国货币；英镑 ❑ *The stamps had to be paid for in sterling.* 这些邮票必须用英镑购买。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sterling** means very good in quality; used to describe someone's work or character. (工作或品格)优异的，出色的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *Those are sterling qualities to be admired in anyone.* 那些是在任何人身上都值得敬佩的优秀品质。

stern /stɜːˈn/ (**sterner, sternest, sterns**) 1 ADJ **Stern** words or actions are very severe. (话语或行动)严厉的，严格的，严正的 ❑ *Mr Straw issued a stern warning to those who persist in violence.* 斯特劳先生向那些坚持暴力活动的人发出了严正警告。•**stern|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'We will take the necessary steps,' she said sternly.* "我们将采取必要措施。"她厉声说道。2 ADJ Someone who is **stern** is very serious and strict. (人)严厉的，严格的，苛刻的 ❑ *Her father was stern and hard to please.* 她父亲很苛刻，让他满意很难。3 N-COUNT The **stern** of a boat is the back part of it. 船尾；艉部

ster|num /ˈstɜːˈnəm/ (**sternums**) N-COUNT Your **sternum** is the long flat bone which goes from your throat to the bottom of your ribs and to which your ribs are attached. 胸骨【MEDICAL 医】

ster|oid /ˈsterɔɪd, AM 美 ˈstɪr-/ (**steroids**) N-COUNT A **steroid** is a type of chemical substance found in your body. Steroids can be artificially introduced into the bodies of athletes to improve their strength. 类固醇(运动员服用后可增强体力)

stetho|scope /ˈsteθəskəʊp/ (**stethoscopes**) N-COUNT A **stethoscope** is an instrument that a doctor uses to listen to your heart and breathing. It consists of a small disc that is placed on your body, connected to a hollow tube with two pieces that the doctor puts in his or her ears. 听诊器

→ see **diagnosis**

Stet|son /ˈstetsᵊn/ (**Stetsons**) N-COUNT A **Stetson** is a type of hat with a wide brim that is traditionally worn by cowboys. (牛仔戴的)斯特森宽边帽【TRADEMARK 商标】

ste|via /ˈstiːviə/ N-UNCOUNT **Stevia** is a substance taken from a plant which is used to make food taste sweet without adding any calories. 甜菊糖苷(一种甜味剂)❑ *We sweeten our cookies with stevia.* 我们用甜菊糖苷增加曲奇饼的甜度。

stew /stjuː, AM 美 stuː/ (**stews, stewing, stewed**) 1 N-VAR A **stew** is a meal which you make by cooking meat and vegetables in liquid at a low temperature. 炖煮的菜肴 ❑ *She served him a bowl of beef stew.* 她为他端了一碗炖牛肉。❑ *They made a stew.* 他们做了一道炖菜。2 VERB When you **stew** meat, vegetables, or fruit, you cook them slowly in liquid in a closed dish. 炖；煨；焖 ❑ [v n] *Stew the apple and blackberries to make a thick pulp.* 将苹果和黑莓炖成稠浆。

stew|ard /ˈstjuːəˈd, AM 美 ˈstuː-/ (**stewards**) 1 N-COUNT A **steward** is a man who works on a ship, plane, or train, looking after passengers and serving meals to them. (船舶、飞机或火车上的)男服务员，男乘务员 2 N-COUNT A **steward** is a man or woman who helps to organize a race, march, or other public event. (协助组织比赛、游行及其他公共活动的)负责人，管理者 3 → see also **shop steward**

stew|ard|ess /ˌstjuːəˈˈdes, ˌstuː-/ (**stewardesses**) N-COUNT A **stewardess** is a woman who works on a ship, plane, or train, looking after passengers and serving meals to them. (船舶、飞机或火车上的)女服务员，女乘务员

stew|ard|ship /ˈstjuːəˈdʃɪp, AM 美 ˈstuː-/ N-UNCOUNT **Stewardship** is the responsibility of looking after property. 照管财产的职责【FORMAL 正式】

ˈstew|ing steak N-UNCOUNT **Stewing steak** is beef which is suitable for cooking slowly in a stew. 适合炖煨的牛排【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **stew meat**

ˈstew meat N-UNCOUNT **Stew meat** is the same as **stewing steak**. 同 stewing steak【AM 美】

stick

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB USES 动词用法

① **stick** ◆◇ /stɪk/ (**sticks**) 1 N-COUNT A **stick** is a thin branch which has fallen off a tree. 柴枝；枝条 ❑ *...people carrying bundles of dried sticks to sell for firewood.* 背着成捆的干枝当薪柴卖的人们 2 N-COUNT A **stick** is a long thin piece of wood which is used for supporting someone's weight or for hitting people or animals. 木棍；木棒；杖 ❑ *He looks old and walks with a stick.* 他看起来很老，走路时拄着一根拐棍。❑ *Crowds armed with sticks and stones took to the streets.* 人群手持棍棒和石块走上街头。3 → see also **carrot and stick** 4 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **stick** is a long thin piece of wood which is used for a particular purpose. (具特定用途的)木条，木棍，木棒 ❑ *...kebab sticks.* 烤肉扦 ❑ *...lolly sticks.* 冰棍棒 ❑ *...drum sticks.* 鼓槌 5 N-COUNT [usu n N] Some long thin objects that are used in sports are called **sticks**. (体育运动中使用的)杖，棍，棒 ❑ *...lacrosse sticks.* 兜网球棍 ❑ *...hockey sticks.* 曲棍球棍 ❑ *...ski-sticks.* 滑雪杖 6 N-COUNT [n N] A **stick of** something is a long thin piece of it. 条状物；棒状物；棍状物 ❑ [+of] *...a stick of celery.* 一根芹菜 ❑ *...cinnamon sticks.* 肉桂条 7 N-UNCOUNT If you give someone some **stick**, you criticize them or tease them roughly. 严厉的批评；大肆的取笑【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *It's not motorists who give you the most stick, it's the general public.* 对你批评最严厉的不是驾车人，而是普通民众。❑ *I get some stick from the lads because of my faith but I don't mind.* 我因为自己的信仰遭到了伙伴们的取笑，但我不在乎。8 N-PLURAL If you say that someone lives in **the sticks**, you mean that they live a long way from any large cities. 偏远乡村；边远地区【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He lived out in the sticks somewhere.* 他住在某个偏远的乡村。9 PHRASE If someone **gets the wrong end of the stick** or **gets hold of the wrong end**

of the stick, they do not understand something correctly and get the wrong idea about it. (完全)误解；错误地理解【INFORMAL 非正式】

→ see **drawing**

② **stick** ◆◇ /stɪk/ (**sticks, sticking, stuck**) → Please look at category ❹ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第9项。❶ VERB If you **stick** something somewhere, you put it there in a rather casual way. (随便地)放，搁，塞【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *He folded the papers and stuck them in his desk drawer.* 他将文件折起来，塞进自己的书桌抽屉里。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Jack opened his door and stuck his head out.* 杰克打开门，探出头来。❷ VERB If you **stick** a pointed object **in** something, or if it **sticks in** something, it goes into it or through it by making a cut or hole. 刺；扎；戳 ❑ [v n +in/into/through] *Some punk stuck a knife in her last night.* 有个小流氓昨晚扎了她一刀。❑ [v n +in/into/through] *The soldiers went at once to the mound and began to stick their bayonets through it.* 士兵们马上赶至土丘，开始用刺刀往里戳。❑ [v +in] *The knife stuck in the ground at his feet.* 刀扎在了他脚边的地上。❸ VERB If something **is sticking out** from a surface or object, it extends up or away from it. If something **is sticking into** a surface or object, it is partly in it. 突出 / 扎进 ❑ [v adv/prep] *They lay where they had fallen from the crane, sticking out of the water.* 从起重机上掉落之后，它们还在原地，一部分露出水面。❑ [v adv/prep] *His hair sticks up in half a dozen directions.* 他的头发胡乱支棱着。❑ [v adv/prep] *...when we see her with lots of tubes and needles sticking into her little body.* 当我们看到她瘦小的身体上插着很多导管和针头的时候 ❹ VERB If you **stick** one thing to another, you attach it using glue, sticky tape, or another sticky substance. (用胶水、胶带等)粘，粘贴 ❑ [v n prep] *We just stuck it to the window.* 我们就把它贴在窗户上了。❑ [v n with adv] *He has nowhere to stick up his posters.* 他没地方贴海报了。❑ [v n with adv] *Stick down any loose bits of flooring.* 把松动的地板块都贴好。❺ VERB If one thing **sticks to** another, it becomes attached to it and is difficult to remove. 黏附；附着在 ❑ [v +to] *Peel away the waxed paper if it has stuck to the bottom of the cake.* 如果蜡纸粘在蛋糕底部，就把它撕掉。❑ [v together] *If left to stand, cooked pasta sticks together.* 煮好的面放置时间长了会变坨。❻ VERB If something **sticks in** your mind, you remember it for a long time. 铭记在心；经久不忘 ❑ [v +in] *The incident stuck in my mind because it was the first example I had seen of racism in that country.* 这件事一直萦绕在我的脑海里，因为这是我在那个国家看到的首起种族主义实例。❼ VERB If something which can usually be moved **sticks**, it becomes fixed in one position. 固定不动 ❑ [v] *The needle on the dial went right round to fifty feet, which was as far as it could go, and there it stuck.* 仪表盘上的指针一下转到了50英尺处，也就是到头了，然后就停在那里不动。❽ → see also **stuck** ❾ to **stick in your throat** → see **throat**

▶**stick around** PHRASAL VERB If you **stick around**, you stay where you are, often because you are waiting for something. 呆在原处(等待)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P] *Stick around a while and see what develops.* 呆上一会儿，看看会发生什么。[Also v P n]

▶**stick at** PHRASAL VERB If you **stick at** a task or activity, you continue doing it, even if it is difficult. 继续做；坚持做 ❑ [v P n] *You will find it hard at first, but stick at it.* 你会发现刚开始时有点难，但要坚持下去。

▶**stick by** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick by** someone, you continue to give them help or support. 继续帮助；继续支持 ❑ [v P n] *...friends who stuck by me during the difficult times as Council Leader.* 在我任议会主席的困难时期一直支持我的朋友们 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick by** a promise, agreement, decision, or principle, you do what you said you would do, or do not change your mind. 遵守，坚持(诺言、协议、决定、原则等) ❑ [v P n] *But I made my decision then and stuck by it.* 但那时我已作了决定，并坚定不移。

▶**stick out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick out** part of your body, you extend it away from your body. 伸出；探出 ❑ [v P n] *She made a face and stuck out her tongue at him.* 她做了个鬼脸，向他吐了吐舌头。❑ [v n P] *He stuck his hand out and he said, 'Good evening.'* 他伸出手说："晚上好。"❷ **to stick your neck out** → see **neck** ❸ PHRASAL VERB If something **sticks out**, it is very noticeable because it is unusual. 显眼；显得突出 ❑ [v P +from] *What had Cutter done to make him stick out from the crowd?* 卡特做了些什么，让他从众人之中脱颖而出？❹ **to stick out a mile** → see **mile** ❺ to **stick out like a sore thumb** → see **thumb** ❻ PHRASE If someone in an unpleasant or difficult situation **sticks it out**, they do not leave or give up. (在逆境中)坚持到底，忍耐到底 ❑ *I really didn't like New York, but I wanted to stick it out a little bit longer.* 我真的不喜欢纽约，但我想再坚持一段时间。

▶**stick to** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick to** something or someone when you are travelling, you stay close to them. 紧随；紧跟；呆在…近旁 ❑ [v P n] *There are interesting hikes inland, but most ramblers stick to the clifftops.* 内陆有一些很有趣的远足路线，但多数徒步者都去爬悬崖陡壁了。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick to** something, you continue doing, using, saying, or talking about it, rather than changing to something else. 坚持不变 ❑ [v P n] *Perhaps he should have stuck to writing.* 或许他还是应该一心放在写作上。❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick to** a promise, agreement, decision, or principle, you do what you said you would do, or do not change your mind. 遵守，坚持(诺言、协议、决定、原则等) ❑ [v P n] *Immigrant support groups are waiting to see if he sticks to his word.* 移民援助团体正等着看他是否说话算话。❑ [v P n] *But one problem is that few people can stick to a diet for long.* 但有一个问题是，很少有人能长期坚持节食。❹ **to stick to your guns** → see **gun** ❺ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick to** rules, you do what they say you must do. 遵守，遵循(规则) ❑ [v P n] *Obviously we are disappointed but the committee could do nothing less than stick to the rules.* 我们显然很失望，但委员会只能照章办事，别无他法。❑ [v P n] *Police must stick to the highest standards if they are to win back public confidence.* 要想重新赢得公众的信任，警方必须遵循最高标准。

▶**stick together** PHRASAL VERB If people **stick together**, they stay with each other and support each other. 团结一致；相互支持 ❑ [v P] *If we all stick together, we ought to be okay.* 如果我们团结在一起，就不会有事。

▶**stick up for** PHRASAL VERB If you **stick up for** a person or a principle, you support or defend them forcefully. 捍卫；维护 ❑ [v P P n] *I can stick up for myself.* 我能捍卫自己的权利。

▶**stick with** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick with** something, you do not change to something else. 坚持做 ❑ [v P n] *They prefer, in the end, to stick with what they know.* 他们最终选择了继续做自己熟悉的事。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **stick with** someone, you stay close to them. 紧跟；紧随；和…呆在一起 ❑ [v P n] *Tugging the woman's arm, she pulled her to her side saying: 'You just stick with me, dear.'* 她拽着那个女人的胳膊，将她拉到自己身边说："亲爱的，你就跟我呆在一起。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stick* with:

PREP. stick **out** 伸出 ② ❸
stick **to** *something* 粘在某物上 ② ❺
ADV. stick **together** 粘到一起 ② ❺

stick|er /'stɪkə^r/ (**stickers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sticker** is a small piece of paper or plastic, with writing or a picture on one side, which you can stick onto a surface. (正面有字或画的)不干胶标签，不粘胶贴纸 ❷ → see also **bumper sticker**

'stick|ing plas|ter (**sticking plasters**) N-VAR **Sticking plaster** is material that you can stick over a cut or wound in order to protect it. A **sticking plaster** is a piece of this material. 医用胶布；创可贴；橡皮膏【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Band-Aid**

'stick|ing point (**sticking points**) also **sticking-point** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **sticking point** in a discussion or series of negotiations is a point on which the people involved cannot agree and which may delay or stop the talks. A **sticking point** is also one aspect of a problem which you have trouble dealing with. (讨论或谈判中的)僵持点；(问题的)症结，难点 ❑ *The main sticking point was the question of taxes.* 主要的症结是税收问题。

'stick in|sect (**stick insects**) also **stick-insect** N-COUNT A **stick**

insect is an insect with a long body and thin legs. It looks like a small stick. 竹节虫

'stick-in-the-mud (**stick-in-the-muds**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **stick-in-the-mud**, you disapprove of them because they do not like doing anything that is new or fun. 顽固守旧者；墨守成规者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

stickle|back /'stɪkᵊlbæk/ (**sticklebacks**) N-COUNT A **stickleback** is a small fish which has sharp points along its back. 刺鱼

stick|ler /'stɪklə^r/ (**sticklers**) N-COUNT If you are a **stickler for** something, you always demand or require it. 坚持…的人 ❑ [+for] *Lucy was a stickler for perfection, and everything had to be exactly right.* 露西是个追求完美的人，凡事都得完全符合要求。

'stick-on ADJ [ADJ n] **Stick-on** labels, shapes, and objects have a sticky material on one side so that they will stick to things. （标签、物体等）一面带粘胶的，即贴式的

'stick shift (**stick shifts**) N-COUNT A **stick shift** is the lever that you use to change gear in a car or other vehicle. （车辆上的）变速杆，换挡杆【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **gear lever**

sticky /'stɪki/ (**stickier, stickiest**) ❶ ADJ A **sticky** substance is soft, or thick and liquid, and can stick to other things. **Sticky** things are covered with a sticky substance. 黏性的；涂有黏性物质的 ❑ *…sticky toffee.* 黏牙的太妃糖 ❑ *If the dough is sticky, add more flour.* 如果面团太黏，就再加点面粉。❑ *Peel away the sticky paper.* 将贴纸撕掉。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **sticky** situation involves problems or is embarrassing. （情况）棘手的，令人为难的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Inevitably the transition will yield some sticky moments.* 过渡时期难免会出现一些困难的时刻。❸ ADJ **Sticky** weather is unpleasantly hot and damp. （天气）湿热的，闷热的 ❑ *…four desperately hot, sticky days in the middle of August.* 8月中旬极其闷热的4天

,sticky 'tape N-UNCOUNT **Sticky tape** is clear sticky tape that is sold in rolls and that you use, for example to stick paper or card together, or to stick things onto a wall. 透明胶带【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Scotch tape**

stiff /stɪf/ (**stiffer, stiffest**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **stiff** is firm or does not bend easily. 硬的；不易弯曲的 ❑ *His waterproof trousers were brand new and stiff.* 他那条防水裤崭新笔挺。❑ *Clean the mussels with a stiff brush under cold running water.* 用一把硬刷子在冷自来水下冲洗贻贝。•**stiff|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Moira sat stiffly upright in her straight-backed chair.* 莫伊拉直挺挺地坐在她的直背椅上。❷ ADJ Something such as a door or drawer that is **stiff** does not move as easily as it should. （门、抽屉等）难打开的，不灵活的，发紧的 ❑ *Train doors have handles on the inside. They are stiff so that they cannot be opened accidentally.* 火车车门内侧有把手。把手都很紧，以防止意外开启。❸ ADJ If you are **stiff**, your muscles or joints hurt when you move, because of illness or because of too much exercise. （肌肉或关节）酸痛的，僵硬的 ❑ *The Mud Bath is particularly recommended for relieving tension and stiff muscles.* 特别推荐想要放松情绪、缓解肌肉酸痛的人泡泥浆浴。❑ *I'm stiff all over right now—I hope I can recover for tomorrow's race.* 我现在全身酸痛——希望明天比赛时能恢复过来。•**stiff|ly** ADV ❑ *He climbed stiffly from the Volkswagen.* 他浑身酸痛地从大众轿车里爬出来。❹ ADJ **Stiff** behaviour is rather formal and not very friendly or relaxed. （行为）拘谨的，生硬的，不太友好的 ❑ *They always seemed a little awkward with each other, a bit stiff and formal.* 他们在一起时似乎总是有点别扭，有点拘谨，不太随意。•**stiff|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *'Why don't you borrow your sister's car?' said Cassandra stiffly.* "你为什么不借你姐姐的车呢？"卡桑德拉生硬地说道。❑ *…a stiffly worded letter of complaint.* 措辞生硬的投诉信 ❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stiff** can be used to mean difficult or severe. 艰难的；严厉的；激烈的 ❑ *The film faces stiff competition for the Best Film nomination.* 这部电影在角逐最佳影片提名时面临激烈的竞争。❑ *Under Greece's stiff anti-drugs laws they could face twenty years in jail.* 根据希腊严厉的反毒品法律，他们将面临20年监禁。❻ ADJ [ADJ n] A **stiff** drink is a large amount of a strong alcoholic drink. （酒）烈性的，酒精度数高的 ❑ *…a stiff whisky.* 一杯烈性的威士忌 ❼ ADV [adj ADV] If you are bored **stiff**, worried **stiff**, or scared **stiff**, you are extremely bored, worried, or scared. 十分；极其；完全【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Anna tried to look interested. Actually, she was bored stiff.* 安娜努力装出感兴趣的样子。实际上，她腻烦透了。

stiff|en /'stɪfᵊn/ (**stiffens, stiffening, stiffened**) ❶ VERB If you **stiffen**, you stop moving and stand or sit with muscles that are suddenly tense, for example because you feel afraid or angry. 变得僵硬；变得紧张；绷紧 ❑ [v] *Ada stiffened at the sound of his voice.* 埃达听到他的声音吓得人都僵住了。❷ VERB If your muscles or joints **stiffen**, or if something **stiffens** them, they become difficult to bend or move. （肌肉或关节）变得僵硬；（使）变得不易弯曲；（使）变得不灵活 ❑ [v] *The blood supply to the skin is reduced when muscles stiffen.* 当肌肉变得僵硬时，皮肤的供血量就减少了。[Also v n] •PHRASAL VERB **Stiffen up** means the same as **stiffen**. stiffen up 同 stiffen ❑ [v P n] *These clothes restrict your freedom of movement and stiffen up the whole body.* 这些衣服使你行动不便，让全身都变得不灵活。[Also v n P] ❸ VERB [usu passive] If something such as cloth **is stiffened**, it is made firm so that it does not bend easily. 使（布料等）变挺；使变硬 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *This special paper was actually thin, soft Sugiwara paper that had been stiffened with a kind of paste.* 这种特殊的纸实际是一种糨糊浆过的又薄又软的杉原纸。

▶**stiffen up** → see **stiffen 2**

,stiff-'necked also **stiffnecked** ADJ If you say that someone is **stiff-necked**, you mean that they are proud and unwilling to do what other people want. 傲慢而顽固的；倔强的；固执的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

sti|fle /'staɪfᵊl/ (**stifles, stifling, stifled**) ❶ VERB If someone **stifles** something you consider to be a good thing, they prevent it from continuing. 扼杀；压制；抑止【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Critics have accused the U.S. of trying to stifle debate.* 批评者指责美国试图压制争论。❷ VERB If you **stifle** a yawn or laugh, you prevent yourself from yawning or laughing. 克制住，忍住（哈欠、笑）❑ [v n] *She makes no attempt to stifle a yawn.* 她肆无忌惮地打了个哈欠。❸ VERB If you **stifle** your natural feelings or behaviour, you prevent yourself from having those feelings or behaving in that way. 克制；压抑 ❑ [v n] *It is best to stifle curiosity and leave birds' nests alone.* 最好能克制住好奇心，不要去碰鸟巢。

sti|fling /'staɪfəlɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ **Stifling** heat is so intense that it makes you feel uncomfortable. You can also use **stifling** to describe a place that is extremely hot. 令人窒息的；极其闷热的 ❑ *The stifling heat of the little room was beginning to make me nauseous.* 小房间里令人窒息的热气开始让我感到恶心。❷ ADJ If a situation is **stifling**, it makes you feel uncomfortable because you cannot do what you want. （情况）令人窒息的，令人压抑的 ❑ *Life at home with her parents and two sisters was stifling.* 和父母及两个姐妹生活在一起让她感到很压抑。❑ *…a stifling bureaucracy.* 令人窒息的官僚主义 ❸ → see also **stifle**

stig|ma /'stɪgmə/ (**stigmas**) ❶ N-VAR If something has a **stigma** attached to it, people think it is something to be ashamed of. 耻辱；污名 ❑ *There is a strong argument for remaining an unmarried mother. There's no stigma attached any more.* 有强有力的理由来支持未婚妈妈。这再也不是什么丢脸的事了。❷ N-COUNT The **stigma** of a flower is the top of the centre part which takes in pollen. （花的）柱头【TECHNICAL 术语】

stig|ma|ta /stɪg'mɑːtə/ N-PLURAL **Stigmata** are marks that appear on a person's body in the same places where Christ was wounded when he was nailed to the cross. Some Christians believe that these marks are a sign of holiness. 圣痕，圣伤（人体上与耶稣被钉在十字架时部位相同的伤痕）

stig|ma|tize /'stɪgmətaɪz/ (**stigmatizes, stigmatizing, stigmatized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **stigmatise**

VERB If someone or something **is stigmatized**, they are unfairly regarded by many people as being bad or having something to be ashamed of. 侮辱；污蔑 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Children in single-parent families must not be stigmatised.* 单亲家庭的孩子们不应该受到歧视。❑ [v n] *The AIDS epidemic further stigmatised gays.* 艾滋病的流行让人

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们更加瞧不起男同性恋者。

stile /staɪl/ (**stiles**) N-COUNT A **stile** is an entrance to a field or path consisting of a step on either side of a fence or wall to help people climb over it. (篱笆或围墙两侧供人跨越的)梯磴，台阶

sti|let|to /stɪ'letəʊ/ (**stilettos**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Stilettos** are women's shoes that have high, very narrow heels. 细高跟女鞋 【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **spike heels**

still

① ADVERB USES 副词用法
② NOT MOVING OR MAKING A NOISE 不动或不发出噪音
③ EQUIPMENT 设备

① **still** ◆◆◆ /stɪl/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] If a situation that used to exist **still** exists, it has continued and exists now. 还；还是；仍旧；依然 ❑ *I still dream of home.* 我依然做梦梦见家。❑ *Brian's toe is still badly swollen and he cannot put on his shoe.* 布赖恩的脚趾还是肿得厉害，穿不上鞋。❑ *If you don't like the job, why are you still there?* 如果你不喜欢这份工作，为什么还呆在那里呢？ 2 ADV [ADV before v] If something that has not yet happened could **still** happen, it is possible that it will happen. If something that has not yet happened is **still to** happen, it will happen at a later time. 仍然，还是(将要或可能发生) ❑ *Big money could still be made if the crisis keeps oil prices high.* 如果这场危机让油价居高不下的话，仍然有可能赚大钱。❑ *The details have still to be worked out.* 具体细节还有待敲定。 3 ADV If you say that there **is still** an amount of something left, you are emphasizing that there is that amount left. (强调剩余)还有 ❑ *There are still some outstanding problems.* 还有一些未解决的问题。❑ *There's still time to catch up with them.* 还有时间追上他们。 4 ADV [ADV before v] You use **still** to emphasize that something remains the case or is true in spite of what you have just said. 但是；尽管如此；(虽然…)还是 ❑ *I'm average for my height. But I still feel I'm fatter than I should be.* 我身高算是中等。但我还是觉得自己胖了点。❑ *Despite the ruling, Boreham was still found guilty.* 尽管法庭先前已有裁决，博勒姆还是被判有罪。 5 ADV You use **still** to indicate that a problem or difficulty is not really worth worrying about. (表示不必担心)然而，不过 ❑ *'Any idea who is going to be here this weekend?'—'No. Still, who cares?'* "知道这个周末谁要来吗？" —— "不知道。不过，管他呢。" 6 ADV You use **still** in expressions such as **still further**, **still another**, and **still more** to show that you find the number or quantity of things you are referring to surprising or excessive. (与 further, another, more 等连用表示数量惊人)更，还 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We look forward to strengthening still further our already close co-operation with the police service.* 我们期盼进一步加强和警方的合作，以形成更加紧密的合作关系。 7 ADV You use **still** with comparatives to indicate that something has even more of a quality than something else. (与比较级连用表示某种特点)更，还要 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Formula One motor car racing is supposed to be dangerous. 'Indycar' racing is supposed to be more dangerous still.* 据说，一级方程式赛车很危险，而"印地赛车"相比更危险。

② **still** ◆◆◆ /stɪl/ (**stiller**, **stillest**, **stills**) 1 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you stay **still**, you stay in the same position and do not move. 静止的；不动的 ❑ *David had been dancing about like a child, but suddenly he stood still and looked at Brad.* 戴维一直像个孩子似的蹦蹦跳跳，但他突然停下来看着布拉德。❑ *He played the tape through once, then sat very still for several minutes.* 他把磁带从头到尾放了一遍，然后一动不动地坐了几分钟。❑ *Gladys was still, then she shook her head slowly.* 格拉迪丝一动不动，然后慢慢地摇了摇头。 2 ADJ If air or water is **still**, it is not moving. (空气、水)静止的，不流动的 ❑ *The night air was very still.* 夜晚没有什么风。❑ *He watched the still water over the side of the boat.* 他看着船边平静的水。 3 ADJ Drinks that are **still** do not contain any bubbles of carbon dioxide. (饮料)不起泡的，无汽的 ❑ *...a glass of still orange.* 一杯无汽橘子水 4 ADJ If a place is **still**, it is quiet and shows no sign of activity. 宁静的；寂静的 ❑ *In the room it was very still.* 房间里十分宁静。•**still|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Four deafening explosions shattered the stillness of the night air.* 四次震耳欲聋的爆炸声打破了夜空的寂静。 5 N-COUNT A **still** is a photograph taken from a cinema film which is used for publicity purposes. 电影剧照

③ **still** /stɪl/ (**stills**) N-COUNT A **still** is a piece of equipment used to make strong alcoholic drinks by a process called distilling. (制酒的)蒸馏器

still|birth /'stɪlbɜːθ/ (**stillbirths**) N-VAR A **stillbirth** is the birth of a dead baby. 死产；死胎

still|born /'stɪlbɔːn/ 1 ADJ A **stillborn** baby is dead when it is born. 死产的；夭折的 ❑ *It was a miracle that she survived the birth of her stillborn baby.* 她生了死胎还能活下来，真是奇迹。 2 ADJ An idea, action, or attempt which is **stillborn** is completely ineffective or unsuccessful. 完全无效的；完全失败的 ❑ *The ceasefire itself could prove stillborn if rebel units in the bush keep on fighting.* 如果丛林地带的叛乱小分队继续开火，那停火协议本身就可能是完全失败的。

ˌstill ˈlife (**still lifes**) N-VAR A **still life** is a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects such as flowers or fruit. It also refers to this type of painting or drawing. 静物画；静物画技法

→ see **painting**

stilt /stɪlt/ (**stilts**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft *on* N] **Stilts** are long upright pieces of wood or metal on which some buildings are built, especially where the ground is wet or very soft. (支撑潮湿或松软地面上的建筑物的)干栏，木桩，支柱 ❑ *They inhabit reed huts built on stilts above the water.* 他们住在建于水中干栏上的芦苇草屋里。 2 N-COUNT **Stilts** are two long pieces of wood with pieces for the feet fixed high up on the sides so that people can stand on them and walk high above the ground. 高跷

stilt|ed /'stɪltɪd/ ADJ If someone speaks in a **stilted** way, they speak in a formal or unnatural way, for example because they are not relaxed. (言语)呆板的，生硬的，不自然的 ❑ *We made polite, stilted conversation.* 我们客套了一番。

stimu|lant /'stɪmjʊlənt/ (**stimulants**) N-COUNT A **stimulant** is a drug that makes your body work faster, often increasing your heart rate and making you less likely to sleep. 兴奋剂；引起兴奋的药物

stimu|late ◆◇◇ /'stɪmjʊleɪt/ (**stimulates**, **stimulating**, **stimulated**) 1 VERB To **stimulate** something means to encourage it to begin or develop further. 刺激；激励；促使 ❑ [v n] *America's priority is rightly to stimulate its economy.* 美国的首要任务自然是刺激经济。❑ [v n] *The Russian health service has stimulated public interest in home cures.* 俄罗斯的公共医疗服务已经激起了公众对家庭治疗的兴趣。•**stimu|la|tion** /ˌstɪmjʊ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...an economy in need of stimulation.* 需要刺激的经济 2 VERB [usu passive] If you **are stimulated by** something, it makes you feel full of ideas and enthusiasm. 激发；激励；使充满热情 ❑ [be v-ed] *Bill was stimulated by the challenge.* 这个挑战让比尔热情高涨。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *I was stimulated to examine my deepest thoughts.* 我深受启发，开始审视自己内心深处的想法。•**stimu|lat|ing** ADJ ❑ *It is a complex yet stimulating book.* 这是一本情节复杂但振奋人心的书。❑ *The atmosphere was always stimulating.* 气氛总是那么令人振奋。•**stimu|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Many enjoy the mental stimulation of a challenging job.* 很多人喜欢富有挑战性的工作所带来的精神刺激。 3 VERB If something **stimulates** a part of a person's body, it causes it to move or start working. 刺激(身体部位)；使活跃 ❑ [v n] *Exercise stimulates the digestive and excretory systems.* 锻炼能促进消化和排泄系统的功能。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The body is stimulated to build up resistance.* 刺激身体以增强抵抗力。•**stimu|lat|ing** ADJ ❑ *...the stimulating effect of adrenaline.* 肾上腺素的刺激效应 •**stimu|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...physical stimulation.* 生理刺激 ❑ [+of] *...the chemical stimulation of drugs.* 药物的化学刺激

stimu|la|tive /'stɪmjʊlətɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a government policy has a **stimulative** effect on the economy, it encourages the economy to grow. (对经济)激励性的，有促进作用的 ❑ *It is possible that a tax cut might have some stimulative effect.* 减税或许会产生某种促进作用——这是有可能的。

stimu|lus /'stɪmjʊləs/ (**stimuli** /'stɪmjʊlaɪ/) N-VAR A **stimulus** is something that encourages activity in people or things. 刺激物；激励物；促进因素 ❑ *Interest rates could fall soon and be a stimulus*

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to the U.S. economy. 利率可能很快就会下调，从而刺激美国经济。

sting /stɪŋ/ (**stings, stinging, stung**) ❶ VERB If a plant, animal, or insect **stings** you, a sharp part of it, usually covered with poison, is pushed into your skin so that you feel a sharp pain. 刺；叮；蜇 ❑ [v n] *The nettles stung their legs.* 荨麻扎了他们的腿。❑ [v] *This type of bee rarely stings.* 这种蜜蜂很少蜇人。❷ N-COUNT The **sting** of an insect or animal is the part that stings you. (昆虫等的)螫针 ❑ *Remove the bee sting with tweezers.* 用镊子拔掉蜜蜂的螫针。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you feel a **sting**, you feel a sharp pain in your skin or other part of your body. 刺伤；叮伤；蜇痛 ❑ *This won't hurt—you will just feel a little sting.* 这不会痛的——你只会感觉像被轻轻叮了一下。❹ VERB If a part of your body **stings**, or if a substance **stings** it, you feel a sharp pain there. (使)感到刺痛；(使)感到灼痛 ❑ [v] *His cheeks were stinging from the icy wind.* 刺骨的寒风吹得他脸颊生疼。❑ [v n] *Sprays can sting sensitive skin.* 喷剂会使敏感肌肤感到刺痛。❺ VERB [no cont] If someone's remarks **sting** you, they make you feel hurt and annoyed. (言谈)刺痛，刺伤，惹恼 ❑ [v n] *He's a sensitive lad and some of the criticism has stung him.* 他是个敏感的小伙子，有些批评刺痛了他。

sting|ray /'stɪŋreɪ/ (**stingrays**) N-COUNT A **stingray** is a type of large flat fish with a long tail which it can use as a weapon. 鳐鱼

stin|gy /'stɪndʒi/ (**stingier, stingiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **stingy**, you are criticizing them for being unwilling to spend money. 吝啬的；小气的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Winston was not a stingy man.* 温斯顿不是个小气的人。

stink /stɪŋk/ (**stinks, stinking, stank, stunk**) ❶ VERB To **stink** means to smell extremely unpleasant. 发出恶臭；散发难闻气味 ❑ [v] *Get away from me—your breath stinks.* 离我远点——你有口臭。❑ [v +of] *The place stinks of fried onions.* 这个地方有股炸洋葱的刺鼻气味。❑ [v +like] *The pond stank like a sewer.* 池塘像阴沟一样散发着恶臭。•N-SING **Stink** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He was aware of the stink of stale beer on his breath.* 他知道自己嘴里有股变味啤酒的馊味。•**stink|ing** ADJ ❑ *They were locked up in a stinking cell.* 他们被关在一个臭烘烘的牢房里。❷ VERB If you say that something **stinks**, you mean that you disapprove of it because it involves ideas, feelings, or practices that you do not like. 令人讨厌；让人反感；让人感觉糟糕【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v] *I think their methods stink.* 我认为他们的方法糟透了。❑ [v +of] *The whole thing stinks of political corruption.* 整件事情都透着政治腐败的气息。❸ N-SING If someone makes **a stink** about something they are angry about, they show their anger in order to make people take notice. (引人注意的)发怒，泄愤，大吵大闹【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The tabloid press kicked up a stink about his seven-day visit.* 小报的报道引起民众对他为期 7 天的访问的强烈不满。

stink|er /'stɪŋkə^r/ (**stinkers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as a **stinker**, you mean that you think they are very unpleasant or bad. 讨厌的人；恶劣之事【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I think he's an absolute stinker to do that to her.* 我认为他那样对她真是太缺德了。

stink|ing /'stɪŋkɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **stinking** to describe something that is unpleasant or bad. 极其讨厌的；糟糕的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had a stinking cold.* 我得了该死的感冒。❷ → see also **stink**

stinky /'stɪŋki/ (**stinkier, stinkiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is **stinky**, it smells extremely unpleasant. 恶臭的；味道难闻的 ❑ *...sweaty, stinky socks.* 汗津津的臭袜子

stint /stɪnt/ (**stints**) N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **stint** is a period of time which you spend doing a particular job or activity or working in a particular place. (在某地的)工作时间，活动时间 ❑ *He is returning to this country after a five-year stint in Hong Kong.* 他在香港工作了 5 年后即将回国。

sti|pend /'staɪpend/ (**stipends**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stipend** is a sum of money that is paid regularly, especially to a magistrate or a member of the clergy, as a salary or for their living expenses. (尤指地方法官或神职人员的)薪俸，生活津贴【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-COUNT A **stipend** is a sum of money that is paid to a student for their living expenses. 助学金；奖学金【mainly AM 主美】

sti|pen|di|ary /staɪ'pendiəri, AM 美 -dieri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **stipendiary** magistrate or member of the clergy receives a stipend. (地方法官或神职人员)领薪俸的，有生活津贴的

stip|pled /'stɪp^{ə}ld/ ADJ A surface that is **stippled** is covered with tiny spots. 带小圆点的；布满斑点的 ❑ *The room remains simple with bare, stippled green walls.* 房间仍旧简朴，四面都是饰有圆点的绿色空墙。

stipu|late /'stɪpjʊleɪt/ (**stipulates, stipulating, stipulated**) VERB If you **stipulate** a condition or **stipulate that** something must be done, you say clearly that it must be done. 规定；明确要求 ❑ [v that/wh] *She could have stipulated that she would pay when she collected the computer.* 她本可以要求在她来取电脑时付钱。❑ [v n] *International rules stipulate the number of foreign entrants.* 国际规则规定了外国参赛者的人数。•**stipu|la|tion** /ˌstɪpjʊ'leɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**stipulations**) N-COUNT ❑ *Clifford's only stipulation is that his clients obey his advice.* 克利福德唯一的要求就是客户必须听从他的建议。

stir ◆◇ /stɜ:^{r}/ (**stirs, stirring, stirred**) ❶ VERB If you **stir** a liquid or other substance, you move it around or mix it in a container using something such as a spoon. 搅动；搅拌；搅和 ❑ [v n] *Stir the soup for a few seconds.* 将汤搅拌几秒钟。❑ [v n +into] *There was Mrs Bellingham, stirring sugar into her tea.* 贝林厄姆太太正在那儿将糖搅进茶里。❑ [v n with in] *You don't add the peanut butter until after you've stirred in the honey.* 将蜂蜜搅入后再加花生酱。❷ VERB If you **stir**, you move slightly, for example because you are uncomfortable or beginning to wake up. (因不舒服)稍稍挪动；(睡醒前)活动身体【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Eileen shook him, and he started to stir.* 艾琳晃了晃他，他开始醒过来了。❑ [v] *The two women lay on their backs, not stirring.* 两名妇女一动不动地仰面躺着。❸ VERB If you do not **stir from** a place, you do not move from it. 离开【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +from] *She had not stirred from the house that evening.* 她那天晚上没有离开过那座房子。❹ VERB If something **stirs** or if the wind **stirs** it, it moves gently in the wind. (使)微微移动【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *Palm trees stir in the soft Pacific breeze.* 棕榈树在太平洋和煦的微风中轻轻摇动。❑ [v n] *Not a breath of fresh air stirred the long white curtains.* 连一丝风也没有，白色的长窗帘一动不动。❺ VERB If a particular memory, feeling, or mood **stirs** or **is stirred in** you, you begin to think about it or feel it. (回忆、感觉或情绪)苏醒，萌动，唤起【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v +in] *Then a memory stirs in you and you start feeling anxious.* 接着一段回忆涌上心头，你开始感到焦虑不安。❑ [v n +in] *Amy remembered the anger he had stirred in her.* 埃米还记得他曾怎样惹自己生气。❑ [v] *Deep inside the awareness was stirring that something was about to happen.* 内心深处隐隐感觉到有什么事即将发生。❻ N-SING If an event causes a **stir**, it causes great excitement, shock, or anger among people. 轰动；震动；骚动 ❑ *His film has caused a stir in America.* 他的电影已在美国引起轰动。❼ → see also **stirring**

▶**stir up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If something **stirs up** dust or **stirs up** mud in water, it causes it to rise up and move around. 扬起(灰尘)；卷起(泥浆) ❑ [v n P] *They saw first a cloud of dust and then the car that was stirring it up.* 他们先看到一团扬起的尘土，然后才看到汽车。[Also v P n (not pron)] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **stir up** a particular mood or situation, usually a bad one, you cause it. 挑起，引起(不愉快的情绪或事态)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P n] *As usual, Harriet is trying to stir up trouble.* 像往常一样，哈丽雅特正试图找麻烦。❑ [v n P] *I thought at first that Jay had been stirring things up.* 我起初认为杰伊一直在挑起事端。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stir* with:

N. stir **a mixture** 搅拌混合物，stir **in sugar** 把糖搅进去 ❶
V. **cause a** stir 引起轰动，**create a** stir 制造轰动 ❻

'stir-fry (**stir-fries, stir-frying, stir-fried**) ❶ VERB If you **stir-fry** vegetables, meat, or fish, you cook small pieces of them quickly by stirring them in a small quantity of very hot oil. This method is often used in Chinese cookery. (常见于中式烹饪中)煸炒 ❑ [v n] *Stir-fry the vegetables until crisp.* 将蔬菜煸炒至变脆。❑ [v-ed] *...stir-fried vegetables.* 干煸蔬菜 ❷ N-COUNT A **stir-fry** is a Chinese dish consisting of small pieces of vegetables, meat,

or fish which have been stir-fried. (中式)炒菜，干煸菜 ❑ *Serve the stir-fry with 'instant' noodles.* 将炒菜和"方便"面一起端上桌。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Stir-fry** vegetables, meat, or fish or **stir-fry** dishes are cooked by the stir-fry method. 煸炒的

→ see **cook**

stir|rer /'stɜːrəʳ/ (**stirrers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **stirrer**, you disapprove of them because they often try to cause trouble. 煽动者；制造麻烦的人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

stir|ring /'stɜːrɪŋ/ (**stirrings**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stirring** event, performance, or account of something makes people very excited or enthusiastic. (活动、演出或描述)激动人心的，鼓舞人心的 ❑ *The Prime Minister made a stirring speech.* 首相发表了一段鼓舞人心的讲话。 ❑ *Stowe gives a stirring performance as a strong spirited female.* 斯托扮演了一位坚强且充满活力的女性，她的表演震撼人心。 2 N-COUNT A **stirring of** a feeling or thought is the beginning of one. (感情、想法的)萌生，出现，酝酿 ❑ [+of] *I feel a stirring of curiosity.* 我开始产生了好奇心。

stir|rup /'stɪrəp, AM 美 'stɜːr-/ (**stirrups**) N-COUNT **Stirrups** are the two metal loops which are attached to a horse's saddle by long pieces of leather. You place your feet in the stirrups when riding a horse. 马镫

→ see **horse**

stitch /stɪtʃ/ (**stitches, stitching, stitched**) 1 VERB If you **stitch** cloth, you use a needle and thread to join two pieces together or to make a decoration. 缝；缝合；缝补 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Fold the fabric and stitch the two layers together.* 将布料对折，然后把两层缝在一起。 ❑ [v] *We stitched incessantly.* 我们没完没了地缝着。 ❑ [v n] *...those patient ladies who stitched the magnificent medieval tapestries.* 那些缝制精美的中世纪挂毯的耐心女子 2 N-COUNT **Stitches** are the short pieces of thread that have been sewn in a piece of cloth. (布料上的)针脚，线迹 ❑ *...a row of straight stitches.* 一排直直的针脚 3 N-COUNT In knitting and crochet, a **stitch** is a loop made by one turn of wool around a knitting needle or crochet hook. (编织或钩针法中的)一针 ❑ *Her mother counted the stitches on her knitting needles.* 她母亲数了数编织针上的针数。 4 N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] If you sew or knit something in a particular **stitch**, you sew or knit in a way that produces a particular pattern. 针法；缝法；编织法 ❑ *The design can be worked in cross stitch.* 这个图案可以用十字针法绣出来。 5 VERB When doctors **stitch** a wound, they use a special needle and thread to sew the skin together. 缝合(伤口) ❑ [v n] *Jill washed and stitched the wound.* 吉尔清洗并缝合了伤口。 •PHRASAL VERB **Stitch up** means the same as **stitch**. stitch up 同 stitch ❑ [v P n] *Dr Armonson stitched up her wrist wounds.* 阿蒙森医生将她手腕上的伤口缝好。 ❑ [v n P] *They've taken him off to hospital to stitch him up.* 他们已将他送到医院去缝合伤口了。 6 N-COUNT A **stitch** is a piece of thread that has been used to sew the skin of a wound together. (缝合伤口的)缝线 ❑ *He had six stitches in a head wound.* 他头上的伤口缝了 6 针。 7 N-SING A **stitch** is a sharp pain in your side, usually caused by running or laughing a lot. (常因奔跑或大笑引起的)肋部剧痛，岔气 8 PHRASE If you are **in stitches**, you cannot stop laughing. 捧腹大笑；大笑不止【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Here's a book that will have you in stitches.* 这是一本会让你笑破肚皮的书。

▶stitch up 1 PHRASAL VERB To **stitch** someone **up** means to trick them so that they are put in a difficult or unpleasant situation, especially one where they are blamed for something they have not done. 陷害；诬陷；算计【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P] *He claimed that a police officer had threatened to stitch him up and send him to prison.* 他声称一名警官威胁要陷害他并把他关进监狱。 [Also v P n] 2 PHRASAL VERB To **stitch up** an agreement, especially a complicated agreement between several people, means to arrange it. 办妥，促成(协议)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *Shiraz has stitched up major deals all over the world to boost sales.* 希拉兹已在全球促成了几笔大宗协议的签订，以此来提高销量。 3 → see **stitch 5**

stitch|ing /'stɪtʃɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Stitching** is a row of stitches that have been sewn in a piece of cloth. 针脚；线迹 ❑ *The stitching had begun to fray at the edges.* 边上的针脚已经磨得开始脱线了。

'stitch-up (**stitch-ups**) also **stitch up** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a situation as a **stitch-up**, you mean that it has been arranged in a way that makes it unfair. 陷害；算计【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *My view is that this is a stitch up.* 我认为这是一个陷阱。

stoat /stəʊt/ (**stoats**) N-COUNT A **stoat** is a small, thin, wild animal that has brown fur. Some stoats that live in northern Europe have fur that turns white in winter. 白鼬

stock ◆◆◇ /stɒk/ (**stocks, stocking, stocked**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Stocks** are shares in the ownership of a company, or investments on which a fixed amount of interest will be paid. 股票；证券【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the buying and selling of stocks and shares.* 股票的买卖 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] A company's **stock** is the amount of money which the company has through selling shares. (公司的)股本，资本【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Two years later, when Compaq went public, their stock was valued at $38 million.* 康柏公司两年后上市时，他们的股本为 3,800 万美元。 3 VERB [no cont] If a shop **stocks** particular goods, it keeps a supply of them to sell. (商店)存有，备有 ❑ [v n] *The shop stocks everything from cigarettes to recycled loo paper.* 商店货品齐全，从香烟到再生厕纸应有尽有。 4 N-UNCOUNT A shop's **stock** is the total amount of goods which it has available to sell. (商店的)全部存货，库存 ❑ *We took the decision to withdraw a quantity of stock from sale.* 我们决定将一批存货下架。 5 VERB If you **stock** something such as a cupboard, shelf, or room, you fill it with food or other things. 在…中储备(或贮存) ❑ [v n] *I worked stocking shelves in a grocery store.* 我在一家杂货店工作，负责为货架上货。 ❑ [v n +with] *Some families stocked their cellars with food and water.* 有些家庭在地窖里储备了食品和水。 ❑ [be v-ed] *The kitchen cupboard was stocked with tins of soup.* 厨房的橱柜里堆满了罐装汤。 •PHRASAL VERB **Stock up** means the same as **stock**. stock up 同 stock ❑ [v n P +with] *I had to stock the boat up with food.* 我得在船上备足干粮。 ❑ [v P n +with] *Start planning for Christmas now by stocking up the freezer with some festive dishes.* 现在就开始为圣诞节做准备吧，首先在冰箱里备足过节的菜肴。 [Also v n P] 6 N-COUNT If you have a **stock of** things, you have a supply of them stored in a place ready to be used. 贮存；储备 ❑ *Stocks of ammunition were running low.* 弹药的库存正在减少。 7 N-SING The **stock** of something is the total amount of it that is available in a particular area. 供应量；储备量；现有量【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the stock of accommodation available to be rented.* 可供租赁的住房储备量 8 N-UNCOUNT If you are from a particular **stock**, you are descended from a particular group of people. 出身；种族；家系【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We are both from working class stock.* 我们俩都出身于工人家庭。 9 N-PLURAL **Stock** are cattle, sheep, pigs, or other animals which are kept by a farmer, usually ones which have been specially bred. (尤指经过特殊饲养的)家畜，牲畜 ❑ *I am carefully selecting the breeding stock.* 我正在精心挑选种畜。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] A **stock** answer, expression, or way of doing something is one that is very commonly used, especially because people cannot be bothered to think of something new. (回答、表达或做事方式)老一套的，陈腐的 ❑ *My boss had a stock response—'If it ain't broke, don't fix it!'.* 我上司的回答总是老一套——"别没事找事！" 11 N-VAR **Stock** is a liquid, usually made by boiling meat, bones, or vegetables in water, that is used to give flavour to soups and sauces. 高汤；原汤 12 → see also **stocking, laughing stock, rolling stock** 13 PHRASE If goods are **in stock**, a shop has them available to sell. If they are **out of stock**, it does not. 有货 / 缺货 ❑ *Check that your size is in stock.* 查查你的尺码是否有货。 ❑ *Lemon and lime juice were both temporarily out of stock.* 柠檬汁和酸橙汁暂时都缺货。 14 PHRASE If you **take stock**, you pause to think about all the aspects of a situation or event before deciding what to do next. 作出整体估量；进行全面分析 ❑ *It was time to take stock of the situation.* 是时候统观一下形势了。 15 **lock, stock, and barrel** → see **barrel**

▶stock up 1 → see **stock 5** 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **stock up on** something, you buy a lot of it, in case you cannot get it later. 贮备；囤积 ❑ [v P +on/with] *The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel.* 当局已经敦促人们储备燃料。

stock|ade /stɒ'keɪd/ (**stockades**) N-COUNT A **stockade** is a wall of large wooden posts built around an area to keep out enemies

Word Web 话题词汇 stock market 股票市场

The Dutch established the first **stock exchange** in Amsterdam in 1602. Its purpose was to raise **capital** to **invest** in the spice trade with the Far East. It also **traded** in metals and grains such as wheat and rye. The Dutch also experienced the world's first **stockmarket crash**. Tulips were an important **commodity** in seventeenth century Holland. By 1636 a single tulip bulb sold for the equivalent of £38,000. However, **confidence** in the tulip market suddenly dropped. Soon a tulip bulb was worth only 50 pence. **Commerce** in Holland did not recover for many years.

荷兰人于 1602 年在阿姆斯特丹建立了第一家股票交易所，其目的是为了筹集资金以投资远东的香料贸易。它还交易金属以及小麦、黑麦等谷物。荷兰人也经历了世界上第一次股灾。郁金香是 17 世纪荷兰的重要商品；到了 1636 年，单个郁金香球茎可以卖到相当于 3,8000 英镑。然而，对郁金香市场的信心突然崩溃。很快，单个郁金香球茎就只值 50 便士了。荷兰的贸易很多年都未曾缓过气来。

or wild animals. (防御野生动物或敌人用的)栅栏，围栏 ❑ *...the inner stockade.* 内层围栏

stock|broker /'stɒkbrəʊkəʳ/ (**stockbrokers**) N-COUNT A **stockbroker** is a person whose job is to buy and sell stocks and shares for people who want to invest money. 股票经纪人；证券经纪人【BUSINESS 商】

'stock|broker belt (**stockbroker belts**) N-COUNT **The stockbroker belt** is an area outside a city, especially London, where rich people who travel to work in the city live. (尤指伦敦的)市郊富人居住区【BRIT 英】❑ *He grew up in the comfort of the Surrey stockbroker belt.* 他在萨里市郊富人居住区的舒适环境中长大。

stock|broking /'stɒkbrəʊkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Stockbroking** is the professional activity of buying and selling stocks and shares for clients. 股票经纪业务；证券经纪业务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *His stockbroking firm was hit by the 1987 crash.* 他的股票经纪公司在 1987 年股市暴跌时遭受重创。

'stock car (**stock cars**) N-COUNT A **stock car** is an old car which has had changes made to it so that it is suitable for races in which the cars often crash into each other. (由旧汽车改装而成的)赛车 ❑ *He acted as grand marshal of a stock car race.* 他担任过改装赛车大赛的总指挥。

'stock con|trol N-UNCOUNT **Stock control** is the activity of making sure that a company always has exactly the right amount of goods available to sell. 库存调配；库存管理【BUSINESS 商】

'stock cube (**stock cubes**) N-COUNT A **stock cube** is a solid cube made from dried meat or vegetable juices and other flavourings. Stock cubes are used to add flavour to dishes such as stews and soups. (用干肉、菜汁等制成的)浓缩固体汤料

'stock ex|change ♦♢ (**stock exchanges**) N-COUNT A **stock exchange** is a place where people buy and sell stocks and shares. **The stock exchange** is also the trading activity that goes on there and the trading organization itself. 股票(或证券)交易所；股票(或证券)市场；股票(或证券)交易业务【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The shortage of good stock has kept some investors away from the stock exchange.* 由于缺少优质股，一些投资人不愿涉足股票市场。❑ *...the New York Stock Exchange.* 纽约证券交易所

→ see **stock market**

stock|holder /'stɒkhəʊldəʳ/ (**stockholders**) N-COUNT A **stockholder** is a person who owns shares in a company. 股东；持股人【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **shareholder**

stock|ing /'stɒkɪŋ/ (**stockings**) ❶ N-COUNT **Stockings** are items of women's clothing which fit closely over their feet and legs. Stockings are usually made of nylon or silk and are held in place by suspenders. (女式)长筒袜 ❑ *...a pair of nylon stockings.* 一双尼龙长筒袜 ❷ N-COUNT A **stocking** is the same as a **Christmas stocking**. 同 Christmas stocking ❸ → see also **stock, body stocking**

stock|inged /'stɒkɪŋd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone is in their **stockinged** feet, they are wearing socks, tights, or stockings, but no shoes. 穿袜而未穿鞋的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He tip-toed to the door in his stockinged feet.* 他踮着脚走到门口，只穿着袜子没穿鞋。

'stock|ing fill|er (**stocking fillers**) also **stocking-filler** N-COUNT A **stocking filler** is a small present that is suitable for putting in a Christmas stocking. (放在圣诞袜里的)圣诞节小礼物【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **stocking stuffer**

'stock|ing stuff|er (**stocking stuffers**) N-COUNT A **stocking stuffer** is the same as a **stocking filler**. 同 stocking filler【mainly AM 主美】

,stock-in-'trade also **stock in trade** N-SING [with poss] If you say that something is someone's **stock-in-trade**, you mean that it is a usual part of their behaviour or work. 习惯做法；惯用伎俩 ❑ *Patriotism is every politician's stock-in-trade.* 爱国主义是政客们的惯用伎俩。

stock|ist /'stɒkɪst/ (**stockists**) N-COUNT A **stockist** of a particular product is someone who sells this product in their shop. 零售商；经销商【BRIT 英】❑ *The name of your nearest stockist is available from the company.* 从公司可以查到离你最近的零售商的名字。

'stock mar|ket ♦♢ (**stock markets**) N-COUNT **The stock market** consists of the general activity of buying stocks and shares, and the people and institutions that organize it. 股票(或证券)市场；股票(或证券)交易所；股票(或证券)交易【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company's shares promptly fell by 300 lire on the stock market.* 该公司在股市上的股价迅即跌了 300 里拉。

→ see Word Web: **stock market**

'stock op|tion (**stock options**) N-COUNT A **stock option** is an opportunity for the employees of a company to buy shares at a special price. (公司内部职工的)股票期权【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ *He made a huge profit from the sale of shares purchased in January under the company's stock option program.* 他出手了自己 1 月份根据公司的股票期权方案购买的股票，赚了一大笔钱。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **share option**

stock|pile /'stɒkpaɪl/ (**stockpiles, stockpiling, stockpiled**) ❶ VERB If people **stockpile** things such as food or weapons, they store large quantities of them for future use. 大量贮备，囤积(食品或武器) ❑ [v n] *People are stockpiling food for the coming winter.* 人们正为即将到来的冬天贮备大量食物。❷ N-COUNT A **stockpile of** things is a large quantity of them that have been stored for future use. 大量的储备；囤积 ❑ [+of] *The two leaders also approved treaties to cut stockpiles of chemical weapons.* 两位领导人还同意签署削减化学武器储备的几项条约。

stock|room /'stɒkruːm/ (**stockrooms**) also **stock-room** N-COUNT A **stockroom** is a room, especially in a shop or a factory, where a stock of goods is kept. (尤指商店或工厂的)仓库，贮藏室

,stock-'still ADJ [ADJ after v] If someone stands or sits **stock-still**, they do not move at all. 静止的；一动不动的 ❑ *The lieutenant stopped and stood stock-still.* 上尉停住了，站着一动不动。

stock|taking /'stɒkteɪkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Stocktaking** is the activity of counting and checking all the goods that a shop or business has. 清点存货；盘货【BUSINESS 商】

stocky /'stɒki/ (**stockier, stockiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stocky** person has a body that is broad, solid, and often short. 结实的；矮壮的；粗壮的

stodgy /'stɒdʒi/ (**stodgier, stodgiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stodgy** food is very solid and heavy. It makes you feel very full, and is difficult to digest. (食物)硬实的，难消化的，使人胀饱的 ❑ *He was disgusted with the stodgy pizzas on sale in London.* 他讨厌吃伦敦卖的难以下咽的比萨饼。

sto|gie /'stəʊgi/ (**stogies**) N-COUNT A **stogie** is a long thin cigar.

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细长雪茄【AM 美】

sto|ic /ˈstəʊɪk/ (**stoics**) ■ ADJ **Stoic** means the same as **stoical**. 同 stoical【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *The kids of Kobe try to be as stoic as their parents in this tragic situation.* 面对这种悲惨的情形，科贝的孩子们努力学着像他们的父母一样默默忍受。■ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **stoic**, you approve of them because they do not complain or show they are upset in bad situations. 坚忍克己的人；坦然面对困难的人【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】

stoi|cal /ˈstəʊɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone behaves in a **stoical** way, you approve of them because they do not complain or show they are upset in bad situations. 坚忍的；坦然的；不以为苦的【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *She never ceased to admire the stoical courage of those in Northern Ireland.* 她一直很敬佩爱尔兰北部人民的坚忍和勇敢。•**stoi|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She put up with it all stoically.* 她坚忍地承受这一切。

stoi|cism /ˈstəʊɪsɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Stoicism** is stoical behaviour. 坚忍克己；坦然淡定【FORMAL, APPROVAL 正式，褒】❑ *They bore their plight with stoicism and fortitude.* 他们以坚忍刚毅的精神直面困境。

stoke /stəʊk/ (**stokes, stoking, stoked**) ■ VERB If you **stoke** a fire, you add coal or wood to it to keep it burning. 给…添煤（或柴火）❑ [v n] *She was stoking the stove with sticks of maple.* 她正往炉子里添枫树枝。•PHRASAL VERB **Stoke up** means the same as **stoke**. stoke up 同 stoke ❑ [v p n] *He stoked up the fire in the hearth.* 他给壁炉里的火添了点柴。■ VERB If you **stoke** something such as a feeling, you cause it to be felt more strongly. 煽起；鼓动；激起 ❑ [v n] *These demands are helping to stoke fears of civil war.* 这些要求助长了人们对内战的恐惧。•PHRASAL VERB **Stoke up** means the same as **stoke**. stoke up 同 stoke ❑ [v p n] *He has sent his proposals in the hope of stoking up interest for the idea.* 他已提交自己的建议，希望能激起大家对该想法的兴趣。

stok|er /ˈstəʊkəʳ/ (**stokers**) N-COUNT In former times a **stoker** was a person whose job was to stoke fires, especially on a ship or a steam train.（尤指旧时船上或蒸汽火车上的）司炉，添煤工

stole /stəʊl/ **Stole** is the past tense of **steal**.

sto|len /ˈstəʊlᵊn/ **Stolen** is the past participle of **steal**.

stol|id /ˈstɒlɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **stolid**, you mean that they do not show much emotion or are not very exciting or interesting. 冷漠的；无趣的；不露声色的 ❑ *He glanced furtively at the stolid faces of the two detectives.* 他偷偷瞄了一下两名侦探面无表情的脸。

stom|ach ◆◇ /ˈstʌmək/ (**stomachs, stomaching, stomached**) ■ N-COUNT Your **stomach** is the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines. 胃 ❑ *He had an upset stomach.* 他胃不舒服。❑ *My stomach is completely full.* 我完全吃饱了。■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] You can refer to the front part of your body below your waist as your **stomach**. 肚子；腹部 ❑ *The children lay down on their stomachs.* 孩子们趴下了。❑ *...stomach muscles.* 腹肌 ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N] If the front part of your body below your waist feels uncomfortable because you are feeling worried or frightened, you can refer to it as your **stomach**. 下腹；肠部 ❑ *His stomach was in knots.* 他的五脏六腑都揪在一起了。■ N-COUNT If you say that someone has a strong **stomach**, you mean that they are not disgusted by things that disgust most other people.（对令人反胃的东西的）承受能力 ❑ *Surgery often demands actual physical strength, as well as the possession of a strong stomach.* 做外科手术常常要求有真正的体力和强大的承受恶心反胃的能力。■ VERB If you cannot **stomach** something, you cannot accept it because you dislike it or disapprove of it. 忍受；忍耐 ❑ [v n/v-ing] *I could never stomach the cruelty involved in the wounding of animals.* 我永远都无法忍受伤害动物的那种残忍。■ PHRASE If you do something **on an empty stomach**, you do it without having eaten. 空腹地 ❑ *Avoid drinking on an empty stomach.* 不要空腹饮酒。■ PHRASE If you say that something **turns** your **stomach** or makes your **stomach turn**, you mean that it is so unpleasant or offensive that it makes you feel sick. 使反胃；使恶心；使厌恶 ❑ *The true facts will turn your stomach.* 真相会令人反胃。■ **butterflies in** your **stomach** → see **butterfly**

'stom|ach ache (**stomach aches**) also **stomachache** N-VAR If you have a **stomach ache**, you have a pain in your stomach. 胃痛；肚子痛

'stomach-churning ADJ If you describe something as **stomach-churning**, you mean that it is so unpleasant that it makes you feel physically sick. 令人反胃的；令人恶心的 ❑ *The stench from rotting food is stomach-churning.* 腐烂食物散发的臭味让人反胃。

ˌsto|mach 'sta|pling N-UNCOUNT **Stomach stapling** is an operation in which part of the stomach is removed in order to help a person to eat less and lose weight. 胃间隔手术【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The most popular method of surgical weight loss is the stomach stapling operation.* 最流行的外科减肥方法是进行胃间隔手术。

stomp /stɒmp/ (**stomps, stomping, stomped**) VERB If you **stomp** somewhere, you walk there with very heavy steps, often because you are angry.（常指因生气而）跺着脚走，迈着重步 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He stomped out of the room.* 他跺着脚走出了房间。

stone ◆◆◇ /stəʊn/ (**stones, stoning, stoned**)

The plural is usually **stone** in meaning ■■. 义项 10 的复数形式通常为 stone。

■ N-VAR **Stone** is a hard solid substance found in the ground and often used for building houses. 石头；石料 ❑ *He could not tell whether the floor was wood or stone.* 他无法确定地板是木头的还是石头的。❑ *...stone walls.* 石墙 ■ N-COUNT A **stone** is a small piece of rock that is found on the ground. 石子；石块 ❑ *He removed a stone from his shoe.* 他从鞋子里倒出一块石子。■ N-COUNT A **stone** is a large piece of stone put somewhere in memory of a person or event, or as a religious symbol. 纪念碑；（作为宗教标志的）石碑 ❑ *The monument consists of a circle of gigantic stones.* 该遗址由一圈巨大的石碑组成。■ N-UNCOUNT **Stone** is used in expressions such as **set in stone** and **tablets of stone** to suggest that an idea or rule is firm and fixed, and cannot be changed.（表示观念或规则）板上钉钉，不可更改 ❑ *Scientific opinions are not carved on tablets of stone; they change over the years.* 科学观点并非一成不变；它们随着时间而改变。■ N-COUNT You can refer to a jewel as a **stone**. 宝石 ❑ *...a diamond ring with three stones.* 镶有 3 颗钻石的戒指 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **stone** is a small hard ball of minerals and other substances which sometimes forms in a person's kidneys or gall bladder. 结石 ❑ *He had kidney stones.* 他有肾结石。■ N-COUNT The **stone** in a plum, cherry, or other fruit is the large hard seed in the middle of it. 果核【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pit**

■ VERB If you **stone** a fruit, you remove its stone. 给…去核【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *Then stone the fruit and process the plums to a puree.* 然后给李子去核，再将其加工成泥。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **pit**

■ VERB If people **stone** someone or something, they throw stones at them. 向…扔石头；用石头砸 ❑ [be v-ed] *A post office was set on fire and vehicles were stoned by looters.* 抢劫犯放火烧了一家邮局，并用石头砸了车。■ N-COUNT A **stone** is a measurement of weight, especially the weight of a person, equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms. 英石（重量单位，相当于 14 磅或 6.35 千克）【BRIT 英】❑ *I weighed around 16 stone.* 我体重约为 16 英石。■ → see also **stoned, foundation stone, paving stone, precious stone, stepping stone** ■ PHRASE If you say that one place is **a stone's throw from** another, you mean that the places are close to each other. 离…不远的；在…附近的 ❑ *...a two-bedroom apartment just a stone's throw from the beach.* 离海滩仅几步之遥的一套两居室公寓 ❑ *Just a stone's throw away is the City Art Gallery.* 不远处就是市美术馆。■ PHRASE If you say that you will **leave no stone unturned**, you are emphasizing that you will try every way you can think of in order to achieve what you want. 挖空心思；千方百计；想尽办法【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He said he would leave no stone unturned in the search for peace.* 他说他会想尽办法寻求和平。■ to **kill two birds with one stone** → see **bird**

→ see **fruit**

'Stone Age N-PROPER **The Stone Age** is a very early period of

human history, when people used tools and weapons made of stone, not metal. 石器时代

,stone-'cold ❶ ADJ If something that should be warm is **stone-cold**, it is very cold. 冰冷的；凉透的 ❑ *Hillsden took a sip of tea, but it was stone cold.* 希尔斯登啜了一口茶，但茶是冰冷的。 ❷ PHRASE If someone is **stone-cold sober**, they are not drunk at all. 滴酒未沾的；完全清醒的【INFORMAL 非正式】

stoned /stəʊnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **stoned**, their mind is greatly affected by a drug such as cannabis. (吸毒后)飘飘然的，神志恍惚的【INFORMAL 非正式】

,stone-'dead PHRASE If you **kill** something such as an idea or emotion **stone-dead**, you completely destroy it. 彻底扼杀；完全扼杀【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The prospect of having to pay a graduate tax until retirement would kill the students' enthusiasm stone dead.* 想到毕业生税要从现在一直缴到退休，学生们的积极性会被彻底打消。

,stone 'deaf also **stone-deaf** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **stone deaf** cannot hear at all. 全聋的

'stone-ground also **stoneground** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stone-ground** flour or bread is made from grain that has been crushed between two large, heavy pieces of stone. (面粉、面包)用石磨碾磨的谷物制成的

stone|mason /'stəʊnmeɪs^{ə}n/ (**stonemasons**) N-COUNT A **stonemason** is a person who is skilled at cutting and preparing stone so that it can be used for walls and buildings. 石匠；石工

stone|wall /,stəʊn'wɔːl, AM 美 'stəʊnwɔːl/ (**stonewalls, stonewalling, stonewalled**) VERB If you say that someone **stonewalls**, you disapprove of them because they delay giving a clear answer or making a clear decision, often because there is something that they want to hide or avoid doing. (为隐瞒或逃避某事而)故意拖延，迟迟不作决定【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *The administration is just stonewalling in an attempt to hide their political embarrassment.* 政府只是在故意拖延，企图掩盖自己的政治窘态。[Also v *on* n] •**stone|walling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *After 18 days of stonewalling, he at last came out and faced the issue.* 拖了 18 天后，他终于肯出来面对这个问题了。

stone|ware /'stəʊnweə^{r}/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Stoneware** is hard clay pottery which is baked at a high temperature. (高温烧制的)炻器 ❑ *...hand-painted blue-and-white stoneware.* 手绘青花炻器

→ see **pottery**

'stone-washed also **stonewashed** ADJ **Stone-washed** jeans are jeans which have been specially washed with small pieces of stone so that when you buy them they are fairly pale and soft. (牛仔裤)石磨水洗的

stone|work /'stəʊnwɜː^{r}k/ N-UNCOUNT **Stonework** consists of objects or parts of a building that are made of stone. (建筑物的)石造部分，石作 ❑ *...the crumbling stonework of the derelict church.* 废弃教堂摇摇欲坠的石造部分

stony /'stəʊni/ (**stonier, stoniest**) ❶ ADJ **Stony** ground is rough and contains a lot of stones. (地)多石的，不平的 ❑ *The steep, stony ground is well drained.* 陡峭的石面排水性很好。 ❑ *...a stony track.* 碎石小路 ❷ ADJ A **stony** expression or attitude does not show any sympathy or friendliness. (表情或态度)冷酷的，无情的，冰冷的 ❑ *He drove us home in stony silence.* 他开车送我们回家，一路冷冰冰地一言不发。

stood /stʊd/ **Stood** is the past tense and past participle of **stand**.

stooge /stuːdʒ/ (**stooges**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **stooge**, you are criticizing them because they are used by someone else to do unpleasant or dishonest tasks. 傀儡；走狗【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He has vehemently rejected claims that he is a government stooge.* 他言辞激烈地驳斥了称自己是政府走狗的说法。

stool /stuːl/ (**stools**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stool** is a seat with legs but no support for your arms or back. 凳子 ❑ *O'Brien sat on a bar stool and leaned his elbows on the counter.* 奥布赖恩坐在一张酒吧高脚凳上，胳膊肘靠着吧台。 ❷ PHRASE If someone **has fallen between two stools**, they are unable to decide which of two courses of action to take and as a result they have not done either of them successfully. 两头落空；鸡飞蛋打 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Stools** are the pieces of solid waste matter that are passed out of a person's body through their bowels. 大便；粪便【mainly MEDICAL 主医】

stoop /stuːp/ (**stoops, stooping, stooped**) ❶ VERB If you **stoop**, you stand or walk with your shoulders bent forwards. (站立或行走时)弓背，驼背 ❑ [v] *She was taller than he was and stooped slightly.* 她比他高，而且略微有些驼背。 •N-SING **Stoop** is also a noun. ❑ *He was a tall, thin fellow with a slight stoop.* 他是个瘦高个儿，有点驼背。•**stooping** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...a slender slightly stooping American.* 略微驼背的修长美国人 ❷ VERB If you **stoop**, you bend your body forwards and downwards. 弯腰；俯身 ❑ [v] *He stooped to pick up the carrier bag of groceries.* 他俯下身去提装着食品杂货的购物袋。 ❑ [v +*over*] *Two men in shirt sleeves stooped over the car.* 两名穿衬衣的男子趴在那辆汽车上。 ❑ [v *down/over*] *Stooping down, he picked up a big stone and hurled it.* 他俯身捡起一块大石头扔了出去。 ❸ VERB If you say that a person **stoops to** doing something, you are criticizing them because they do something wrong or immoral that they would not normally do. 堕落到…【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*to*] *He had not, until recently, stooped to personal abuse.* 他以前从未像最近这样卑鄙到进行人身攻击。 ❑ [v adj] *How could anyone stoop so low?* 怎么会有人堕落到这种地步？ ❹ N-COUNT A **stoop** is a small platform at the door of a building, with steps leading up to it. 门廊；门阶【AM 美】❑ *They stood together on the stoop and rang the bell.* 他们一起站在门廊上按响了门铃。

stop ⇹ /stɒp/ (**stops, stopping, stopped**) ❶ VERB If you have been doing something and then you **stop** doing it, you no longer do it. 停止；停下 ❑ [v v-ing] *He can't stop thinking about it.* 他没办法不再想这件事。 ❑ [v v-ing] *I've been told to lose weight and stop smoking.* 我被告知要减肥并戒烟。 ❑ [v v-ing] *I stopped working last year to have a baby.* 我去年因为生孩子停止了工作。 ❑ [v n] *Does either of the parties want to stop the fighting?* 两方中没有一方想停止战斗吗？ ❑ [v] *She stopped in mid-sentence.* 话说了半句她就停下不说了。 ❷ VERB If you **stop** something happening, you prevent it from happening or prevent it from continuing. 阻止；使中断；使停止 ❑ [v n] *He proposed a new diplomatic initiative to try to stop the war.* 他提出了一项新的外交计划以尽力阻止这场战争。 ❑ [be v-ed] *If the fire isn't stopped, it could spread to 25,000 acres.* 如果大火不被扑灭，它可能会蔓延 2.5 万英亩。 ❑ [v n v-ing] *I think she really would have liked to stop us seeing each other.* 我认为她本来可能真的不想让我们俩继续交往下去。 ❑ [v n +*from*] *Motherhood won't stop me from pursuing my acting career.* 当了妈妈不会阻止我继续追求自己的演艺事业。 ❸ VERB If an activity or process **stops**, it is no longer happening. (活动或过程)停下来，中止 ❑ [v] *The rain had stopped and a star or two was visible over the mountains.* 雨停了，山顶上有一两颗星星在闪烁。 ❑ [v] *The system overheated and filming had to stop.* 系统过热，拍摄工作只好停了下来。 ❹ VERB If something such as machine **stops** or **is stopped**, it is no longer moving or working. (使)(机器等)停止运转，停止工作 ❑ [v] *The clock had stopped at 2.12 a.m.* 钟在凌晨 2 点 12 分时停了。 ❑ [v n] *Arnold stopped the engine and got out of the car.* 阿诺德关掉发动机，下了车。 ❺ VERB When a moving person or vehicle **stops** or **is stopped**, they no longer move and they remain in the same place. (使)(移动的人或车)停下；把…拦住 ❑ [v] *The car failed to stop at an army checkpoint.* 那辆车没有在军方检查站停车。 ❑ [v] *He stopped and let her catch up with him.* 他停下来，好让她追上自己。 ❑ [v n] *The event literally stopped the traffic.* 这一事件的确让交通陷于停顿。 ❻ N-SING If something that is moving comes **to a stop** or is brought **to a stop**, it slows down and no longer moves. 停住；停下 ❑ *People often wrongly open doors before the train has come to a stop.* 人们常在火车尚未完全停好时违规打开车门。 ❑ *He slowed the car almost to a stop.* 他放慢车速，车几乎停住了。 ❼ VERB If someone does not **stop to** think or **to** explain, they continue with what they are doing without taking any time to think about or explain it. 停下来(思考或解释) ❑ [v to-inf] *She doesn't stop to think about what she's saying.* 她都没停下来想一想自己在说些什么。 ❑ [v to-inf] *There is something rather strange about all this if one stops to consider it.* 如果停下来仔细想想的话，就会发觉整件事情相当蹊跷。 ❑ [v] *People who lead busy lives have no time to stop and reflect.* 忙碌的人们无暇停下来反思。 ❽ VERB If you say that a quality or state **stops** somewhere, you mean that it exists or is true up to that point, but no further. 止于；

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结束于 ❑ [V adv] *The cafe owner has put up the required 'no smoking' signs, but thinks his responsibility stops there.* 咖啡馆老板已按规定贴上了"禁止吸烟"的标志，但他认为自己的责任仅止于此。 ❷ N-COUNT A **stop** is a place where buses or trains regularly stop so that people can get on and off. 车站；停车站 ❑ *They waited at a bus stop.* 他们在一个公共汽车站等车。 ❿ VERB If you **stop** somewhere on a journey, you stay there for a short while.（旅程中）逗留，停留 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He insisted we stop at a small restaurant just outside of Atlanta.* 他坚持让我们在亚特兰大市外不远的一家小餐馆歇歇脚。 ⓫ N-COUNT A **stop** is a time or place at which you stop during a journey.（旅程中的）停留时间，停留地 ❑ *The last stop in Mr Cook's lengthy tour was Paris.* 库克先生漫长旅程中的最后一站是巴黎。 ⓬ N-COUNT [usu pl] In music, organ **stops** are the knobs at the side of the organ, which you pull or push in order to control the type of sound that comes out of the pipes.（风琴的）成列音管 ⓭ PHRASE If you say that someone will **stop at nothing to** get something, you are emphasizing that they are willing to do things that are extreme, wrong, or dangerous in order to get it. 不择手段；无所顾忌【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Their motive is money, and they will stop at nothing to get it.* 他们的动机是钱，为了钱他们会不择手段。 ⓮ PHRASE If you **pull out all the stops**, you do everything you can to make something happen or succeed. 全力以赴；竭尽全力 ❑ *New Zealand police vowed yesterday to pull out all the stops to find the killer.* 新西兰警方昨天发誓要竭尽全力抓到杀人凶手。 ⓯ PHRASE If you **put a stop to** something that you do not like or approve of, you prevent it from happening or continuing. 制止；阻止 ❑ *His daughter should have stood up and put a stop to all these rumours.* 他的女儿早该站出来平息所有这些谣言。 ⓰ PHRASE If you say that someone does not **know when to stop**, you mean that they do not control their own behaviour very well and so they often annoy or upset other people. 做事很有分寸；知道见好就收 ❑ *Like many politicians before him, Mr Bentley did not know when to stop.* 和之前很多政客一样，本特利先生做事也没分寸。 ⓱ to **stop dead** → see **dead** ⓲ to **stop short of** → see **short** ⓳ to **stop** someone **in** their **tracks** → see **track**

▶**stop by** PHRASAL VERB If you **stop by** somewhere, you make a short visit to a person or place. 顺便拜访；顺路探望【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Perhaps I'll stop by the hospital.* 也许我会顺路去一下医院。 ❑ [V P] *I'll stop by to see Leigh before going home.* 我回家前会顺道去看望一下利。

▶**stop off** PHRASAL VERB If you **stop off** somewhere, you stop for a short time in the middle of a journey. 中途短暂逗留 ❑ [V P] *The president stopped off in Poland on his way to Munich for the economic summit.* 总统在赴慕尼黑参加经济峰会的途中在波兰作了短暂停留。

stop|cock /'stɒpkɒk/ (**stopcocks**) N-COUNT A **stopcock** is a tap on a pipe, which you turn in order to allow something to pass through the pipe or to stop it from passing through. 管闩；活栓

stop|gap /'stɒpgæp/ (**stopgaps**) N-COUNT A **stopgap** is something that serves a purpose for a short time, but is replaced as soon as possible. 权宜之计；临时替代物 ❑ *Gone are the days when work was just a stopgap between leaving school and getting married.* 工作曾经只是毕业和结婚之间的临时过渡，但这样的日子已经一去不复返了。

,stop-'go

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **stop-and-go**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stop-go** is used to describe processes in which there are periods of inactivity between periods of activity.（过程）时进时止的，一松一弛的 ❑ *...stop-go economic cycles.* 停滞与发展交替的经济循环

stop|light /'stɒplaɪt/ (**stoplights**) also **stop light** ❶ N-COUNT A **stoplight** is a set of coloured lights which controls the flow of traffic on a road. 交通信号灯；红绿灯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **traffic light**

❷ N-COUNT The **stoplights** on a car or other vehicle are the two red lights at the back.（车辆的）后灯，尾灯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tail-lights**

stop|over /'stɒpəʊvə^r/ (**stopovers**) N-COUNT A **stopover** is a short stay in a place in between parts of a journey. 中途停留 ❑ *The Sunday flights will make a stopover in Paris.* 周日的航班将经停巴黎。

stop|page /'stɒpɪdʒ/ (**stoppages**) ❶ N-COUNT When there is a **stoppage**, people stop working because of a disagreement with their employers. 停工；罢工【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Mineworkers in the Ukraine have voted for a one-day stoppage next month.* 乌克兰的矿工们已投票决定下个月罢工一天。 ❷ N-COUNT In football and some other sports, when there is a **stoppage**, the game stops for a short time, for example because a player is injured. The referee may add some extra time at the end of the game because of this.（足球等体育运动中的）暂停【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **time out**

stop|per /'stɒpə^r/ (**stoppers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stopper** is a piece of glass, plastic, or cork that fits into the top of a bottle or jar to close it. 塞子；栓 ❑ *...a bottle of colourless liquid sealed with a cork stopper.* 用软木塞封口的一瓶无色液体 ❷ → see also **showstopper**

,stop 'press **Stop press** is sometimes printed next to an article in a newspaper to indicate that this is very recent news and was added after the rest of the newspaper had been printed.（印在报纸文章旁边）最新新闻，最新消息【BRIT 英】❑ *STOP PRESS—Crisis in Chechnya.* 最新消息——车臣危机

stop|watch /'stɒpwɒtʃ/ (**stopwatches**) also **stop-watch** N-COUNT A **stopwatch** is a watch with buttons which you press at the beginning and end of an event, so that you can measure exactly how long it takes.（计时用的）跑表，秒表

stor|age /'stɔːrɪdʒ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **storage** of something, you mean that it is kept in a special place until it is needed. 储藏；贮存 ❑ [+of] *...the storage of toxic waste.* 有毒废弃物的存放 ❑ *Some of the space will at first be used for storage.* 一部分空间将首先用于贮藏。 ❑ *The collection has been in storage for decades.* 这些收藏品已保管了几十年。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Storage** is the process of storing data in a computer.（计算机的）存储 ❑ [+of] *His task is to ensure the fair use and storage of personal information held on computer.* 他的任务是确保计算机里的个人信息得到合理利用和妥善存储。 ❸ → see also **cold storage**

store ↔ /stɔː^r/ (**stores, storing, stored**) ❶ N-COUNT A **store** is a building or part of a building where things are sold. In British English, **store** is used mainly to refer to a large shop selling a variety of goods, but in American English a **store** can be any size of shop. 商店（英国英语中主要指大型百货商店，而美国英语中可指任何规模的商店）❑ *...grocery stores.* 杂货店 ❑ *...a record store.* 唱片店 ❷ VERB When you **store** things, you put them in a container or other place and leave them there until they are needed. 贮存；储备；存放 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Store the cookies in an airtight tin.* 将曲奇饼存放于密封罐中。 ❑ [*be* V-ed prep/adv] *Some types of garden furniture must be stored inside in the winter.* 有几类花园家具冬季必须存放在室内。 [Also V n] •PHRASAL VERB **Store away** means the same as **store**. store away 同 store ❑ [V n P] *He simply stored the tapes away.* 他只是将磁带存放起来。 ❑ [V P n] *He's stored away nearly one ton of potatoes.* 他已经储备了近 1 吨马铃薯。 ❸ VERB When you **store** information, you keep it in your memory, in a file, or in a computer.（在头脑、文件、计算机中）存储，储存 ❑ [V n] *Where in the brain do we store information about colours?* 我们在大脑的哪个部位储存有关颜色的信息？ ❑ [V n] *...chips for storing data in electronic equipment.* 用于在电子仪器中存储数据的芯片 ❹ N-COUNT A **store of** things is a supply of them that you keep somewhere until you need them.（物品的）储存，储备 ❑ [+of] *I handed over my secret store of chocolate biscuits.* 我交出了自己偷偷藏起来的巧克力饼干。 ❺ N-COUNT A **store** is a place where things are kept while they are not being used. 仓库；储存处 ❑ [+for] *...a decision taken in 1982 to build a store for spent fuel from submarines.* 1982 年作出的为潜艇废燃料建立一个储存库的决定 ❑ *...a grain store.* 粮仓 ❻ N-COUNT If you have a **store of** knowledge, jokes, or stories, you have a large amount of them ready to be used. 大量；丰富 ❑ [+of] *He possessed a vast store of knowledge.* 他知识渊博。 ❼ → see also **chain store, cold store, department store** ❽ PHRASE If something is **in store for** you, it is going to happen at some time in the future. 就要出现在…身上；即将发生在…身上 ❑ *There were also surprises in store*

Word Web 话题词汇 storm 暴风雨

Here's how to protect yourself and your property when a severe **storm** hits. Listen for warnings from the **weather** service. Strong **wind** may blow rubbish bins around and **hail** may damage your car. Both should go into the garage. If you are outdoors when a storm strikes, get under cover. If you are in the open, **lightning** could hit you. Heavy **rainfall** can cause **flooding**. After the **rain** has passed, do not drive on flooded roads.The water may be deeper than you think. Be sure to buy food and batteries before a **blizzard** since **snow** may clog the roads.

猛烈的暴风雨袭来时，应依照以下做法保护自身和财产的安全。收听气象服务节目，留意警讯。狂风大作时，可能会吹翻垃圾桶；冰雹也可能会毁损汽车。这两样东西都应该收进车库内。暴风雨来临时人如果在户外，应该寻找遮蔽；如果是在空旷地带，可能会被闪电击中。暴雨可能会引发洪灾。大雨过后，不要在被水淹没的道路上行驶；水可能比想象的要深。暴风雪来临前，一定要记得买食物和电池，因为大雪可能封锁道路。

for me. 也有一些令人吃惊的事在等着我。❑ *Who knows what lies in store for the President?* 谁知道总统将要面临什么？ 9 PHRASE If you **set great store by** something, you think that it is extremely important or necessary. 非常重视；极其珍惜【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a retail group which sets great store by traditional values.* 非常重视传统价值观的零售团体

→ see **city**

▶**store away** → see **store 2**

▶**store up** PHRASAL VERB If you **store** something **up**, you keep it until you think that the time is right to use it. 储备；囤积 ❑ [v P n] *Investors were storing up a lot of cash in anticipation of disaster.* 投资者预料会出现灾难，正在储备大量现金。[Also v n P]

Thesaurus 同类词 *store* Also look up:

N.	business, market, shop 1 collection, reserve, stock 4
V.	accumulate, keep, save 2 3

store|card /'stɔːˌkɑːd/ (**storecards**) also **store card** N-COUNT A **storecard** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit from a particular store or group of stores. 商店记账卡【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **charge card**

'store de,tec|tive (**store detectives**) N-COUNT A **store detective** is someone who is employed by a shop to walk around the shop looking for people who are secretly stealing goods. (商店里专抓行窃者的)商店探员

store|front /'stɔːˌfrʌnt/ (**storefronts**) 1 N-COUNT A **storefront** is the outside part of a shop which faces the street, including the door and windows. (临街的)店面，铺面【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **shop front**

2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **storefront** is a small shop or office that opens onto the street and is part of a row of shops or offices. 临街店铺(或办公室)【AM 美】❑ *...a tiny storefront office on the main street.* 主街上一间巴掌大的临街办公室

store|house /'stɔːˌhaʊs/ (**storehouses**) N-COUNT A **storehouse** is a building in which things, usually food, are stored. (通常指储存食物的)仓库，栈房

store|keeper /'stɔːˌkiːpəʳ/ (**storekeepers**) N-COUNT A **storekeeper** is a shopkeeper. 店主；商店经理【mainly AM 主美】

store|room /'stɔːruːm/ (**storerooms**) N-COUNT A **storeroom** is a room in which you keep things until they are needed. 贮藏室 ❑ *...a storeroom filled with massive old furniture covered with dust.* 堆满了尘封的大件旧式家具的贮藏室

sto|rey /'stɔːri/ (**storeys**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **story**

N-COUNT A **storey** of a building is one of its different levels, which is situated above or below other levels. (楼房的)层，楼层 ❑ *...the upper storeys of the Empire State Building.* 帝国大厦的最上面几层

→ see **skyscraper**

-storey /'-stɔːri/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **-story**

1 COMB **-storey** is used after numbers to form adjectives that indicate that a building has a particular number of floors or levels. (用于数字后构成形容词)表示"…层的" ❑ *...a modern three-storey building.* 3层高的现代化大楼 2 → see also **multi-storey**

-storeyed /-'stɔːrid/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **-storied**

COMB **-storeyed** means the same as **-storey**. 同 -storey ❑ *The streets were lined with two-storeyed houses.* 街道两侧排列着几幢二层小楼。

stork /stɔːʳk/ (**storks**) N-COUNT A **stork** is a large bird with a long beak and long legs, which lives near water. 鹳(一种长喙长腿的大型鸟类，通常生活在水边)

storm ♦∞ /stɔːʳm/ (**storms, storming, stormed**) 1 N-COUNT A **storm** is very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning. 风暴；暴风雨 ❑ *...the violent storms which whipped America's East Coast.* 席卷美国东海岸的猛烈暴风雨 2 N-COUNT If something causes a **storm**, it causes an angry or excited reaction from a large number of people. 轰动；骚动；强烈反应 ❑ *The photos caused a storm when they were first published.* 照片最初刊登出来时曾引起一片公愤。❑ [+of] *...the storm of publicity that Richard's book had generated.* 理查德的书所引起的极大关注 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **storm of** applause or other noise is a sudden loud amount of it made by an audience or other group of people in reaction to something. (掌声等的)爆发，迸发 ❑ [+of] *His speech was greeted with a storm of applause.* 人们对他的演讲报以雷鸣般的掌声。4 VERB If you **storm into** or **out of** a place, you enter or leave it quickly and noisily, because you are angry. 怒气冲冲地疾走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He stormed into an office, demanding to know where the head of department was.* 他怒气冲冲地闯进一间办公室，质问部门经理在哪里。5 VERB If a place that is being defended **is stormed**, a group of people attack it, usually in order to get inside it. 猛攻；袭击 ❑ [be v-ed] *Government buildings have been stormed and looted.* 政府大楼遭到了攻击和抢劫。❑ [v n] *The refugees decided to storm the embassy.* 难民们决定冲进大使馆。•**storm|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the storming of the Bastille.* 巴士底狱的攻陷 6 → see also **firestorm** 7 PHRASE If someone or something **takes** a place **by storm**, they are extremely successful. 在…大获成功 ❑ *Kenya's long distance runners have taken the athletics world by storm.* 肯尼亚的长跑运动员在田径界获得了巨大成功。8 PHRASE If someone **weathers the storm**, they succeed in reaching the end of a very difficult period without much harm or damage. 经受考验；渡过难关 ❑ *He insists he will not resign and will weather the storm.* 他坚称自己不会辞职，而是努力渡过难关。9 **a storm in a teacup** → see **teacup**

→ see Word Web:**storm**

→ see **disaster, forecast, hurricane, weather**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *storm* with:

ADJ.	**tropical** storm 热带风暴 1 **gathering** storm 即将到来的风暴(或骚动), **heavy** storm 大风暴(或骚动), **severe** storm 强烈风暴(或骚动) 1 2
N.	storm **clouds** 风暴云, storm **damage** 风暴损害, **ice/rain/snow** storm 冰暴 / 暴雨 / 雪暴, storm **warning** 风暴警报, storm **winds** 暴风 1 **centre of a** storm 风眼；骚动中心, **eye of a** storm 风眼；骚动中心 1 2 storm **a building** 袭击大楼 3
V.	**hit by a** storm 遭到风暴(或骚动)袭击, **weather the** storm 渡过恶劣气候(或骚动) 1 2 **cause a** storm 引起轰动 2

S

'storm cloud (**storm clouds**) also **stormcloud** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Storm clouds** are the dark clouds which are seen before a storm. 风暴云 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **storm clouds** to refer to a sign that something very unpleasant is going to happen. 不祥的预兆；凶兆【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Over the past three weeks, the storm clouds have gathered again over the government.* 在过去的 3 周里，政府再次为不祥的阴云所笼罩。

'storm troop|er (**storm troopers**) also **stormtrooper** N-COUNT **Storm troopers** were members of a private Nazi army who were well-known for being violent. （纳粹德国的）冲锋队员，突击队员

stormy /'stɔ:rmi/ (**stormier, stormiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If there is **stormy** weather, there are strong winds and heavy rain. 风暴的；暴风雨的 ❑ *It had been a night of stormy weather, with torrential rain and high winds.* 这是一个暴风雨之夜，大雨倾盆，强风呼啸。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stormy** seas have very large strong waves because there are strong winds. （大海）波涛汹涌的，波浪滔天的 ❑ *They make the treacherous journey across stormy seas.* 他们穿越了波浪滔天的大海，完成了这次危险之旅。 3 ADJ If you describe a situation as **stormy**, you mean it involves a lot of angry argument or criticism. 争吵激烈的；群情激愤的 ❑ *The letter was read at a stormy meeting.* 这封信是在一次争吵激烈的会议上念的。

sto|ry ◆◆◆ /'stɔ:ri/ (**stories**) 1 N-COUNT A **story** is a description of imaginary people and events, which is written or told in order to entertain. （虚构的）故事，小说 ❑ *I shall tell you a story about four little rabbits.* 我要给你讲一个 4 只小兔子的故事。 ❑ *...a popular love story with a happy ending.* 广受欢迎、结局圆满的爱情故事 2 N-COUNT A **story** is a description of an event or something that happened to someone, especially a spoken description of it. （尤指口头的）叙述，描述 ❑ *The parents all shared interesting stories about their children.* 父母之间都会分享自己孩子的一些趣事。 ❑ *Isak's story is typical of a child who has a specific learning disability.* 伊萨克的故事就是一个具有某种学习障碍的孩子的典型故事。 3 N-COUNT The **story of** something is a description of all the important things that have happened to it since it began. 传记；史话；纪事 ❑ [+of] *...the story of the women's movement in Ireland.* 爱尔兰妇女运动的记载 4 N-COUNT If someone invents a **story**, they give a false explanation or account of something. 谎言；假话；虚构之事 ❑ *He invented some story about a cousin.* 他编造了自己有位堂兄如何如何的谎话。 5 N-COUNT A news **story** is a piece of news in a newspaper or in a news broadcast. 新闻报道 ❑ *Those are some of the top stories in the news.* 那些是新闻头条里的一部分内容。 ❑ *They'll do anything for a story.* 他们为抢到新闻会不择手段。 ❑ *...front-page news stories.* 头版新闻报道 6 → see **storey, -storey** 7 → see also **cock-and-bull story, short story, sob story, success story, tall story** 8 PHRASE In British English, you use **to cut a long story short** to indicate that you are going to state the final result of an event and not give any more details. In American English, you say **to make a long story short.** 长话短说；简而言之 ❑ *To cut a long story short, I ended up as managing director.* 长话短说，我最终当上了总经理。 9 PHRASE You use **a different story** to refer to a situation, usually a bad one, which exists in one set of circumstances when you have mentioned that it does not exist in another set of circumstances. 另一回事，不同情况（常指不好的一面） ❑ *Where Marcella lives, the rents are fairly cheap, but a little further north it's a different story.* 玛塞拉居住的地方租金比较便宜，但稍稍再往北一点情况就不同了。 10 PHRASE If you say **it's the same old story** or **it's the old story**, you mean that something unpleasant or undesirable seems to happen again and again. 又来了，又是老一套（表示不好的事情似乎总是重复发生） ❑ *It's the same old story. They want one person to do three people's jobs.* 又是老一套。他们想让 1 个人做 3 个人的工作。 11 PHRASE If you say that something is **only part of the story** or is **not the whole story**, you mean that the explanation or information given is not enough for a situation to be fully understood. 不是事情的全部；只是部分情况 ❑ *This may be true but it is only part of the story.* 这可能是真的，但它并不是事情的全部。 ❑ *Jane goes to great lengths to explain that this is not the whole story.* 简竭力解释说那不是事情的全貌。 12 PHRASE If someone tells you their **side of the story**, they tell you why they behaved in a particular way and why they think they were right, when other people think that person behaved wrongly. 一家之言；对事情的解释 ❑ *He had already made up his mind before even hearing her side of the story.* 他没等听到她的解释就已作出了决定。

→ see **myth**

Thesaurus 同类词 *story* Also look up:

N. epic, fable, fairy tale, romance, saga, tale 1 2
account, report 2
fabrication, lie, untruth 4
article, feature 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *story* with:

N. **character in a** story 故事中的角色，story **hour** 讲故事的时间，story **line** 故事情节，**narrator of a** story 故事的讲述者，**title of a** story 故事的题目，story **writer** 故事作家 1
beginning of a story 故事（或谎言、新闻）的开头，**end of a** story 故事（或谎言、新闻）的结尾，**horror** story 骇人的故事（或谎言、新闻），**version of a** story 故事（或谎言、新闻）的版本 1 2 3 4 5
life story 生命的记述 2
front page story 头版新闻，**news** story 新闻报道 5
V. **hear a** story 听故事；听谎话，**tell a** story 讲故事；说谎话 1 2 3 4
publish a story 发表故事；发布新闻，**read a** story 读故事；读新闻，**write a** story 写故事；写新闻 1 5
ADJ. **classic** story 经典故事（或谎言、新闻），**compelling** story 令人信服的故事（或谎言、新闻），**funny** story 好笑的故事（或谎言、新闻），**good** story 好故事；美丽的谎言；好新闻，**interesting** story 有趣的故事（或谎言、新闻） 1 2 3 4 5
familiar story 熟悉的故事（或谎言、新闻） 2 3 4 5
the full story 完整的故事；完整的新闻，**untold** story 鲜为人知的故事；鲜为人知的新闻 2 3 5
the whole story 整个故事；整条新闻；全部情况 2 3 6 11
big story 大新闻，**related** story 相关新闻，**top** story 头条新闻 5

story|board /'stɔ:ribɔ:d/ (**storyboards**) N-COUNT A **storyboard** is a set of pictures which show what will happen in something such as a film or advertisement that is being planned. （电影、广告等的）情节串联图板

→ see **animation**

story|book /'stɔ:ribuk/ (**storybooks**) N-COUNT A **storybook** is a book of stories for children. 儿童故事书；童话书

story|line /'stɔ:rilaɪn/ (**storylines**) N-COUNT The **storyline** of a book, film, or play is its story and the way in which it develops. （书、电影或戏剧的）故事情节 ❑ *The surprise twists in the storyline are the film's greatest strength.* 该影片最精彩之处就是剧情的曲折离奇。

→ see **animation**

story|teller /'stɔ:ritelə^r/ (**storytellers**) also **story-teller** N-COUNT A **storyteller** is someone who tells or writes stories. 讲故事的人；说书人；故事作者 ❑ *He was the one who first set down the stories of the Celtic storytellers.* 他是首位将凯尔特说书人讲的故事记载下来的人。

story|telling /'stɔ:ritelɪŋ/ also **story-telling** N-UNCOUNT **Storytelling** is the activity of telling or writing stories. 讲故事；说书；写故事 ❑ *The programme is 90 minutes of dynamic Indian folk dance, live music and storytelling.* 该节目为 90 分钟，其中包括印度动感民间舞蹈、现场音乐表演和说书。

stout /staʊt/ (**stouter, stoutest**) 1 ADJ A **stout** person is rather fat. 肥胖的；肥壮的 ❑ *He was a tall, stout man with gray hair.* 他是个又高又胖、头发灰白的男子。 2 ADJ **Stout** shoes, branches, or other objects are thick and strong. 结实的；厚实的 ❑ *I hope you've both got stout shoes.* 我希望你们俩都有结实的鞋子。 ❑ *...a stout oak door.* 结实的橡木门 3 ADJ If you use **stout** to describe someone's actions, attitudes, or beliefs, you approve of them because they are strong and determined. （行动、态度或信念）坚决的，顽强的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He produced a stout defence of the car*

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business. 他为汽车行业进行了坚决的辩护。•**stout|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *She stoutly defended her husband during the trial.* 她在审判中为自己的丈夫进行了坚决的辩护。❑ *...stoutly anti-imperialist nations.* 坚决反对帝国主义的一些国家

stove /stəʊv/ (**stoves**) N-COUNT A **stove** is a piece of equipment which provides heat, either for cooking or for heating a room. (取暖或烹饪用的)炉子，炉灶 ❑ *She put the kettle on the gas stove.* 她将水壶放在煤气炉上。

stow /stəʊ/ (**stows, stowing, stowed**) VERB If you **stow** something somewhere, you carefully put it there until it is needed. 保存；妥善放置 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I helped her stow her bags in the boot of the car.* 我帮她把包放进汽车行李箱里。[Also v n]

▶**stow away** PHRASAL VERB If someone **stows away**, they hide in a ship, aeroplane, or other vehicle in order to make a journey secretly or without paying. 秘密偷乘；无票偷乘 ❑ [v P] *He stowed away on a ferry and landed in North Shields.* 他偷乘渡船到了北希尔兹。

stow|age /'stəʊɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Stowage** is the space that is available for stowing things on a ship or aeroplane. (船、飞机上的)装载空间 ❑ *Stowage is provided in lined lockers beneath the berths.* 铺位下方有成排的储物柜以存放东西。

stow|away /'stəʊəweɪ/ (**stowaways**) N-COUNT A **stowaway** is a person who hides in a ship, aeroplane, or other vehicle in order to make a journey secretly or without paying. 秘密偷乘者；无票偷乘者 ❑ *The crew discovered the stowaway about two days into their voyage.* 船员在开船约两天后发现了那名偷乘者。

strad|dle /'strædᵊl/ (**straddles, straddling, straddled**) 1 VERB If you **straddle** something, you put or have one leg on either side of it. 骑；跨坐；叉开双腿坐 ❑ [v n] *He sat down, straddling the chair.* 他跨坐在椅子上。2 VERB If something **straddles** a river, road, border, or other place, it stretches across it or exists on both sides of it. 横跨，跨越(河流、道路、边境等) ❑ [v n] *A small wooden bridge straddled the dike.* 一座小木桥横跨在排水渠上。❑ [v n] *...this town that straddles the U.S.-Mexico border.* 这座跨越美国和墨西哥边境的小镇 3 VERB Someone or something that **straddles** different periods, groups, or fields of activity exists in, belongs to, or takes elements from them all. 横跨，同属(不同时期、群体、活动等) ❑ [v n] *He straddles two cultures, having been brought up in Britain and later converted to Islam.* 他兼具两种文化背景，先是在英国长大，后又皈依了伊斯兰教。

strafe /streɪf/ (**strafes, strafing, strafed**) VERB To **strafe** an enemy means to attack them with a lot of bombs or bullets from a low-flying aircraft. (从低空)扫射，轰炸 ❑ [v n] *It seemed that the plane was going to swoop down and strafe the town, so we dived for cover.* 飞机看上去像要俯冲下来轰炸小镇，所以我们赶紧蹲下躲避。

strag|gle /'strægᵊl/ (**straggles, straggling, straggled**) 1 VERB If people **straggle** somewhere, they move there slowly, in small groups with large, irregular gaps between them. 散乱地移动；零星地行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They came straggling up the cliff road.* 他们零零散散地沿着悬崖小路走上来。2 VERB If a small quantity of things **straggle** over an area, they cover it in an uneven or untidy way. 散乱分布；散布 ❑ [v prep] *Her grey hair straggled in wisps about her face.* 她那灰白的头发一缕缕地披散在脸旁。❑ [v-ing] *They were beyond the last straggling suburbs now.* 他们现已远离零星分布的最远的郊区了。

strag|gler /'strægələʳ/ (**stragglers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **stragglers** are the people in a group who are moving more slowly or making less progress than the others. 掉队者；落伍者；拖后腿的人 ❑ *There were two stragglers twenty yards back.* 两名掉队者落后了 20 码。

strag|gly /'strægəli/ ADJ **Straggly** hair or a **straggly** plant is thin and grows or spreads out untidily in different directions. (头发)散乱的；(植物)蔓生的 ❑ *Her long fair hair was knotted and straggly.* 她那长长的金发散乱而打缕。

straight ◆◆◇ /streɪt/ (**straighter, straightest, straights**) 1 ADJ A **straight** line or edge continues in the same direction and does not bend or curve. 直的；笔直的 ❑ *Keep the boat in a straight line.* 让船保持直线航行。❑ *Using the straight edge as a guide, trim the cloth to size.* 用直尺比照着，将布料裁剪成合适的尺寸。❑ *There wasn't a single straight wall in the building.* 这幢楼里连一面平直的墙都没有。•ADV [ADV after v] **Straight** is also an adverb. ❑ *Stand straight and stretch the left hand to the right foot.* 站直身体，伸左手够右脚。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Straight** hair has no curls or waves in it. (头发)直的，不卷曲的 ❑ *Grace had long straight dark hair which she wore in a bun.* 格雷斯把一头长长的黑色直发盘成发髻。3 ADV You use **straight** to indicate that the way from one place to another is very direct, with no changes of direction. 笔直地；径直地 ❑ *The ball fell straight to the feet of Klinsmann.* 球直接落到了克林斯曼脚上。❑ *He finished his conversation and stood up, looking straight at me.* 他说完话站了起来，直视着我。❑ *Straight ahead were the low cabins of the motel.* 正前方就是汽车旅馆的低矮小木屋。4 ADV If you go **straight** to a place, you go there immediately. 立刻；马上 ❑ *As always, we went straight to the experts for advice.* 像往常一样，我们马上去找专家咨询。5 ADJ [ADJ n] If you give someone a **straight** answer, you answer them clearly and honestly. 直率的；坦诚的；直截了当的 ❑ *What a shifty arguer he is, refusing ever to give a straight answer.* 他真是个狡诈的辩论家，总是拒绝给出直截了当的回答。•ADV [ADV after v] **Straight** is also an adverb. ❑ *I lost my temper and told him straight that I hadn't been looking for any job.* 我生气了，直截了当地告诉他我压根儿就没在找工作。6 ADJ [ADJ n] **Straight** means following one after the other, with no gaps or intervals. 连续的；不间断的 ❑ *They'd won 12 straight games before they lost.* 他们在输掉比赛之前已连续赢了 12 场。•ADV [n ADV] **Straight** is also an adverb. ❑ *He called from Weddington, having been there for 31 hours straight.* 他从韦丁顿打电话过来时已在那儿呆了整整 31 个小时了。7 ADJ [ADJ n] A **straight** choice or a **straight** fight involves only two people or things. 只涉及两人(或两物)的；(选择)非此即彼的 ❑ *It's a straight choice between low-paid jobs and no jobs.* 只有两个选择：要么是报酬低的工作，要么就是失业。8 ADJ If you describe someone as **straight**, you mean that they are normal and conventional, for example in their opinions and in the way they live. 正经的；正统的；规矩本分的 ❑ *Dorothy was described as a very straight woman, a very strict Christian who was married to her job.* 多萝西被形容成一个非常正统的女人，一个尽职尽责、非常虔诚的基督徒。9 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **straight**, you mean that they are heterosexual rather than homosexual. 异性恋的；非同性恋的 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *His sexual orientation was a lot more gay than straight.* 从他的性取向来看，他不像异性恋，更像是同性恋。•N-COUNT **Straight** is also a noun. ❑ *...a standard of sexual conduct that applies equally to gays and straights.* 同时适用于同性恋和异性恋的性行为准则 10 ADJ [ADJ n] A **straight** drink, especially an alcoholic drink, has not had another liquid such as water added to it. (尤指酒精饮料)纯的，不掺水的 ❑ *...a large straight whiskey without ice.* 不加冰的大杯纯威士忌 11 N-COUNT On a racetrack, a **straight** is a section of the track that is straight, rather than curved. (赛道的)直道(部分) ❑ *I went to overtake him on the back straight on the last lap.* 我在最后一圈的非终点直道上超过了他。12 → see also **home stretch** 13 PHRASE If you **get** something **straight**, you make sure that you understand it properly or that someone else does. 把…弄清楚；明确… 【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Let's get things straight. I didn't lunch with her.* 咱们把事情说清楚。我没有和她一起吃午饭。14 PHRASE If a criminal **is going straight**, they are no longer involved in crime. 改过自新；改邪归正；重新做人 15 PHRASE If something keeps people **on the straight and narrow**, it helps to keep them living an honest or healthy life. 走正路；规规矩矩做人 ❑ *All her efforts to keep him on the straight and narrow have been rewarded.* 她为了让他走正路所作出的一切努力都得到了回报。16 **a straight face** → see **face** 17 **to set the record straight** → see **record**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *straight* with:

N. straight **line** 直线，straight **nose** 挺直的鼻子 1
second/third straight **loss/victory/win** 二/三连败/胜，second/third straight **season/year** 连续第二/三季度/年 6

V. **drive** straight 直线行驶，**keep going** straight 保持直行，**look** straight 直视，**point** straight 直指 3

,straight 'ar|row (**straight arrows**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **straight**

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arrow is someone who is very traditional, honest, and moral. 循规蹈矩的人；安分守己的人【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...a well-scrubbed, straight-arrow group of young people.* 一群干净整洁、安分守己的年轻人

,straight a'way also **straightaway** ADV [ADV with v] If you do something **straight away**, you do it immediately and without delay. 立刻；马上；毫不迟疑地 ❑ *I should go and see a doctor straight away.* 我得马上去看医生。

straight|en /'streɪtᵊn/ (**straightens, straightening, straightened**) 1 VERB If you **straighten** something, you make it tidy or put it in its proper position. 把…整理好；使端正 ❑ [v n] *She sipped her coffee and straightened a picture on the wall.* 她抿了口咖啡，然后把墙上的一幅画扶正。❑ [v n] *...tidying, straightening cushions and organising magazines.* 收拾、摆放靠垫和整理杂志 2 VERB If you are standing in a relaxed or slightly bent position and then you **straighten**, you make your back or body straight and upright. 挺直，弄直（身体）❑ [v] *The three men straightened and stood waiting.* 这 3 个男人挺直身体，站着等候。•PHRASAL VERB **Straighten up** means the same as **straighten**. straighten up 同 straighten ❑ [v P] *He straightened up and slipped his hands in his pockets.* 他挺直身子，把手插进口袋里。3 VERB If you **straighten** something, or it **straightens**, it becomes straight. （使）变直；（使）变正 ❑ [v n] *Straighten both legs until they are fully extended.* 挺直双腿直至完全伸展。❑ [v] *The road straightened and we were on a plateau.* 路变直了，我们驶上了高原。•PHRASAL VERB **Straighten out** means the same as **straighten**. straighten out 同 straighten ❑ [v P n] *No one would dream of straightening out the knobbly spire at Empingham Church.* 谁都别想将埃姆平汉教堂疙瘩嶙峋的尖顶弄直。❑ [v P] *The road twisted its way up the mountain then straightened out for the last two hundred yards.* 道路环山蜿蜒而上，在最后的 200 码时豁然平坦。[Also v n P]

▶straighten out 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **straighten out** a confused situation, you succeed in getting it organized and tidied up. 理清，整顿（混乱的局面）❑ [v P n] *He would make an appointment with him to straighten out a couple of things.* 他将和他约个时间把几件事情理清楚。❑ [v n P] *My sister had come in with her calm common sense and straightened them out.* 我姐姐凭着自己的镇定和常识帮着把这些问题都解决了。2 → see **straighten 3**

▶straighten up → see **straighten 2**

,straight-'faced ADJ [usu ADJ n, ADJ after v] A **straight-faced** person appears not to be amused in a funny situation. 一本正经的；表情严肃的 ❑ *...a straight-faced, humourless character.* 不苟言笑、毫无幽默感的人 ❑ *'Whatever gives you that idea?' she replied straight-faced.* "你怎么会有那种想法呢？"她绷着脸反问道。

straight|forward /ˌstreɪt'fɔːwᵊd/ 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If you describe something as **straightforward**, you approve of it because it is easy to do or understand. 简单明了的；易懂的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Disposable nappies are fairly straightforward to put on.* 一次性尿布很容易穿上。❑ *The question seemed straightforward enough.* 这个问题看起来够简单的。2 ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **straightforward**, you approve of them because they are honest and direct, and do not try to hide their feelings. 坦率的；率直的；坦诚的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She is very blunt, very straightforward and very honest.* 她很直率，很坦诚，很诚实。

,straight-'laced → see **strait-laced**

strain ♦◇ /streɪn/ (**strains, straining, strained**) 1 N-VAR [oft *under* N] If **strain** is put **on** an organization or system, it has to do more than it is able to do. 压力；负担 ❑ *The prison service is already under considerable strain.* 监狱系统已经承受了巨大的压力。❑ [+on] *The vast expansion in secondary education is putting an enormous strain on the system.* 中等教育的大幅扩张正在对该系统造成巨大压力。2 VERB To **strain** something means to make it do more than it is able to do. 使紧张；使不堪重负 ❑ [v n] *The volume of scheduled flights is straining the air traffic control system.* 定期航班的数量正令空中交通管制系统不堪重负。3 N-UNCOUNT **Strain** is a state of worry and tension caused by a difficult situation. （精神上的）压力，负担 ❑ *She was tired and under great strain.* 她身心疲惫，压力很大。❑ *...the stresses and strains of a busy and demanding career.* 忙碌而辛苦的工作带来的巨大压力 4 N-SING If you say that a situation is **a strain**, you mean that it makes you worried and tense. 带来压力的情况；造成紧张的因素 ❑ *I sometimes find it a strain to be responsible for the mortgage.* 我有时觉得背负这笔抵押贷款很有压力。5 N-UNCOUNT **Strain** is a force that pushes, pulls, or stretches something in a way that may damage it. 推力；拉力；张力；压力；作用力 ❑ *Place your hands under your buttocks to take some of the strain off your back.* 将手放在臀部下面，减轻背部的一些压力。6 N-VAR [usu n N] **Strain** is an injury to a muscle in your body, caused by using the muscle too much or twisting it. （肌肉的）扭伤，拉伤，损伤 ❑ *Avoid muscle strain by warming up with slow jogging.* 先慢跑热热身，免得拉伤肌肉。7 VERB If you **strain** a muscle, you injure it by using it too much or twisting it. 扭伤，拉伤，损伤（肌肉）❑ [v n] *He strained his back during a practice session.* 他在一次锻炼中扭伤了背部。8 VERB If you **strain to** do something, you make a great effort to do it when it is difficult to do. 努力；竭力；费力 ❑ [v to-inf] *I had to strain to hear.* 我不得不使劲去听。❑ [v n] *They strained their eyes, but saw nothing.* 他们瞪大了双眼，但什么也没看到。9 VERB When you **strain** food, you separate the liquid part of it from the solids. 过滤；滤掉（食物中的）液体 ❑ [v n] *Strain the stock and put it back into the pan.* 滤出原汤，将它放回到平底锅中。10 N-SING You can use **strain** to refer to a particular quality in someone's character, remarks, or work. 气质；特性；风格；作风 ❑ *There was a strain of bitterness in his voice.* 他的声音听起来有些愤愤不平。❑ *...this cynical strain in the book.* 该书中这种愤世嫉俗的意味 11 N-COUNT A **strain of** a germ, plant, or other organism is a particular type of it. （病菌的）株，类型；（植物等的）品系，品种 ❑ [+of] *Every year new strains of influenza develop.* 每年都有新型流感病毒出现。12 → see also **eye strain, repetitive strain injury**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *strain* with:

ADJ. **great** strain 巨大的压力 1 3 4
virulent strain 强毒株 11
N. **stress and** strain 压力和负担 3
muscle strain 肌肉扭伤 6
strain **a muscle** 扭伤肌肉 7
strain **of bacteria/virus** 细菌 / 病毒株 11

strained /streɪnd/ 1 ADJ If someone's appearance, voice, or behaviour is **strained**, they seem worried and nervous. 焦虑的；紧张的；担忧的 ❑ *Gil sensed something wrong from her father's strained voice.* 吉尔从父亲紧张的声音中感觉到出了什么事。2 ADJ If relations between people are **strained**, those people do not like or trust each other. （关系）紧张的，不友好的，互相猜忌的 ❑ *...a period of strained relations between the prime minister and his deputy.* 总理和副总理之间关系紧张的时期

strain|er /'streɪnəʳ/ (**strainers**) N-COUNT A **strainer** is an object with holes which you pour a liquid through in order to separate the liquid from the solids in it. 滤器；滤网 ❑ *Pour the broth through a strainer.* 把肉汤倒进滤网滤一下。❑ *...a tea strainer.* 滤茶网

strait /streɪt/ (**straits**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to a narrow strip of sea which joins two large areas of sea as a **strait** or **the straits**. 海峡；（狭窄的）水道 ❑ *An estimated 1600 vessels pass through the strait annually.* 估计每年有 1600 艘船通过该海峡。❑ *...the Straits of Gibraltar.* 直布罗陀海峡 2 N-PLURAL [adj N] If someone is **in** dire or desperate **straits**, they are in a very difficult situation, usually because they do not have much money. （常指因缺钱造成的）困境，窘境 ❑ *The company's closure has left many small businessmen in desperate financial straits.* 该公司的倒闭让很多小商人陷入了经济困境。

strait|ened /'streɪtᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone is living in **straitened** circumstances, they do not have as much money as they used to, and are finding it very hard to buy or pay for everything that they need. 经济拮据的；穷困潦倒的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His father died when he was ten, leaving the family in straitened circumstances.* 他 10 岁时父亲去世了，家里的生活变得很拮据。

strait|jacket /'streɪtdʒækɪt/ (**straitjackets**) 1 N-COUNT A **straitjacket** is a special jacket used to tie the arms of a violent person tightly around their body. （约束行为狂暴者的）约束服，紧身衣 2 N-COUNT If you describe an idea or a situation as a **straitjacket**,

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you mean that it is very limited and restricting. 约束；桎梏；束缚 ❑ *The national curriculum must be a guide, not a straitjacket.* 国家课程设置必须是指导性的，而不是约束性的。

ˌstrait-ˈlaced also **straight-laced, straitlaced** ADJ If you describe someone as **strait-laced**, you disapprove of them because they have very strict views about what kind of behaviour is moral or acceptable. （道德方面）一本正经的，拘谨保守的，古板的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was criticised for being boring, strait-laced and narrow-minded.* 他被指无趣乏味，古板守旧，心胸狭窄。

strand /strænd/ (**strands, stranding, stranded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **strand of** something such as hair, wire, or thread is a single thin piece of it. （头发、电线、纱线等的）股，缕 ❑ [+of] *She tried to blow a gray strand of hair from her eyes.* 她竭力想把眼前的一缕白发吹开。❑ [+of] *...high fences, topped by strands of barbed-wire.* 顶部装有一束束带刺铁丝的高围栏 ❷ N-COUNT A **strand** of a plan or theory is a part of it. （计划或理论的）部分，方面 ❑ *There had been two strands to his tactics.* 他的策略分两个部分。❑ *He's trying to bring together various strands of radical philosophic thought.* 他正试图把各种激进的哲学思想综合在一起。❸ VERB If you **are stranded**, you are prevented from leaving a place, for example because of bad weather. （因坏天气等）使滞留，使困住 ❑ [be v-ed] *The climbers had been stranded by a storm.* 登山者被暴风雨困住了。

→ see **rope**

strange ◆◇ /streɪndʒ/ (**stranger, strangest**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **strange** is unusual or unexpected, and makes you feel slightly nervous or afraid. 奇怪的；怪异的；意料之外的 ❑ *Then a strange thing happened.* 然后一件奇怪的事发生了。❑ *There was something strange about the flickering blue light.* 闪烁的蓝光有点怪异。❑ *It's strange how things turn out.* 事情的结局出乎意料。•**strange|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *She noticed he was acting strangely.* 她注意到他举止怪异。❑ *The hut suddenly seemed strangely silent.* 小屋突然间似乎安静得出奇。•**strange|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the breathy strangeness of the music.* 音乐里怪异的喘息声 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **strange** place is one that you have never been to before. A **strange** person is someone that you have never met before. 陌生的；不熟悉的 ❑ *I ended up alone in a strange city.* 我最终独自一人来到了一个陌生的城市。❑ *She was faced with a new job, in unfamiliar surroundings with strange people.* 她面对一份全新的工作，周围是陌生的环境和陌生的人。❸ → see also **stranger**

Thesaurus 同类词 *strange* Also look up:

ADJ. bizarre, different, eccentric, idiosyncratic, odd, peculiar, unusual, weird; (*ant.*) ordinary, usual ❶ exotic, foreign, unfamiliar ❷

strange|ly /ˈstreɪndʒli/ ❶ ADV You use **strangely** to emphasize that what you are saying is surprising. 奇怪地；异常地；不可思议地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Strangely, the race didn't start until 8.15 pm.* 很奇怪，赛跑直到晚上 8 点 15 分才开始。❑ *No, strangely enough, this is not the case.* 不，说来也怪，事情不是这样的。❷ → see also **strange**

stran|ger /ˈstreɪndʒəʳ/ (**strangers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stranger** is someone you have never met before. 陌生人 ❑ *Telling a complete stranger about your life is difficult.* 对一个素昧平生的人讲述自己的生活经历比较困难。❑ *Sometimes I feel like I'm living with a stranger.* 有时我觉得自己和一个陌生人生活在一起。❷ N-PLURAL If two people are **strangers**, they do not know each other. 互不相识的人 ❑ *The women knew nothing of the dead girl. They were strangers.* 女人们对死去的女孩一无所知。她们互不相识。❸ N-COUNT If you are a **stranger** in a place, you do not know the place well. 外乡人；外地人 ❑ *'You don't know much about our town, do you?'—'No, I'm a stranger here.'* "你不太了解我们这个镇，是吗？"——"是的，我是外地人。" ❹ N-COUNT If you are a **stranger to** something, you have had no experience of it or do not understand it. 生手；外行；（对…）一无所知的人 ❑ [+to] *He is no stranger to controversy.* 他是个颇具争议的人物。❑ [+to] *We were both strangers to diplomatic life.* 我们俩在外交方面都是生手。❺ → see also **strange**

stran|gle /ˈstræŋgᵊl/ (**strangles, strangling, strangled**) ❶ VERB To **strangle** someone means to kill them by squeezing their throat tightly so that they cannot breathe. 勒死；扼死；掐死 ❑ [v n] *He tried to strangle a border policeman and steal his gun.* 他企图勒死一名边防警察并偷走他的枪。❷ VERB To **strangle** something means to prevent it from succeeding or developing. 抑制；制止；扼杀 ❑ [v n] *The country's economic plight is strangling its scientific institutions.* 该国的经济困境阻碍了其科研机构的发展。

stran|gled /ˈstræŋgᵊld/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **strangled** voice or cry sounds unclear because the throat muscles of the person speaking or crying are tight. （说话声、哭声）哽塞的，压抑的，憋住的【LITERARY 文】❑ *In a strangled voice he said, 'This place is going to be unthinkable without you.'* 他哽咽着说道："没有你这个地方会变得不可想象。"

stranglehold /ˈstræŋgᵊlhəʊld/ N-SING To have a **stranglehold on** something means to have control over it and prevent it from being free or from developing. 控制；约束；钳制 ❑ *These companies are determined to keep a stranglehold on the banana industry.* 这些公司决心要垄断香蕉业。

stran|gu|la|tion /ˌstræŋgjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Strangulation** is the act of killing someone by squeezing their throat tightly so that they cannot breathe. 勒死；扼死；掐死 ❑ [+of] *He is charged with the strangulation of two students.* 他被指控勒死了两名学生。

strap /stræp/ (**straps, strapping, strapped**) ❶ N-COUNT A **strap** is a narrow piece of leather, cloth, or other material. Straps are used to carry things, fasten things together, or to hold a piece of clothing in place. 带子；皮带；布带 ❑ [+of] *Nancy gripped the strap of her beach bag.* 南希抓住了自己沙滩包的带子。❑ [+of] *She pulled the strap of her nightgown onto her shoulder.* 她将自己睡袍的吊带拉到肩膀上。❑ *I undid my watch strap.* 我解开了表带。❷ VERB If you **strap** something somewhere, you fasten it there with a strap. 用带子系（或绑、捆、扎）❑ [v n prep] *Strapping the skis on the roof, we boarded the hovercraft in Dover.* 用带子把滑水板绑在船顶后，我们就在多佛登上了气垫船。❑ [v n with *on/in/down*] *Through the basement window I saw him strap on his pink cycling helmet.* 透过地下室的窗户，我看到他把他那粉色的自行车头盔系在头上。

strap|less /ˈstræpləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **strapless** dress or bra does not have the usual narrow bands of material over the shoulders. （连衣裙或胸罩）无肩带的，无吊带的 ❑ *...a black, strapless evening dress.* 黑色的无肩带女式晚礼服

strapped /stræpt/ ❶ ADJ [adv ADJ] If someone is **strapped for** money, they do not have enough money to buy or pay for the things they want or need. 手头拮据的；缺钱的 ❑ [+for] *My husband and I are really strapped for cash.* 我和丈夫真的手头很紧。❷ → see also **cash-strapped**

strap|ping /ˈstræpɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **strapping**, you mean that they are tall and strong, and look healthy. 高大健壮的；魁梧的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was a bricklayer—a big, strapping fellow.* 他是位砌砖工——一个高大健壮的小伙子。

strap|py /ˈstræpi/ ❶ ADJ A **strappy** dress or top has thin shoulder straps. （裙子、上衣）有肩带的，有吊带的 ❷ ADJ **Strappy** shoes have thin straps over the feet. （鞋）系带的 ❑ *...strappy sandals.* 系带凉鞋

stra|ta /ˈstrɑːtə, AM 美 ˈstreɪtə/ **Strata** is the plural of **stratum**. （stratum 的复数）

strata|gem /ˈstrætədʒəm/ (**stratagems**) N-COUNT A **stratagem** is a plan that is intended to achieve a particular effect, often by deceiving people. （常指蒙蔽别人的）花招，计谋，诡计【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Trade discounts may be used as a competitive stratagem to secure customer loyalty.* 交易折扣可用作维护顾客忠诚度的一种竞争手段。

stra|tegic ◆◇ /strəˈtiːdʒɪk/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Strategic** means relating to the most important, general aspects of something such as a military operation or political policy, especially when these are decided in advance. 战略（性）的；策略（上）的 ❑ *...the new strategic thinking which NATO leaders produced at the recent London summit.* 北约领导人在最近召开的伦敦首脑会议上提出的新的战略思想 ❑ *The island is of strategic importance to France.* 该岛对法国来说具有重要的战略意义。•**stra|tegi|cal|ly** /strəˈtiːdʒɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...strategically important roads, bridges and buildings.* 具有重要战略意义的道路、桥梁和建筑 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Strategic** weapons are very powerful missiles that can be fired only after a decision to use them has been made by a political leader. （武器）战略性

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的 ❑ *...strategic nuclear weapons.* 战略性核武器 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you put something in a **strategic** position, you place it cleverly in a position where it will be most useful or have the most effect.（位置）巧妙的，重要的，合适的 ❑ *...the marble benches Eve had placed at strategic points throughout the gardens, where the views were spectacular.* 伊芙在各花园景色迷人的地方巧妙安置的大理石长凳 •**stra|tegi|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed] ❑ *We had kept its presence hidden with a strategically placed chair.* 我们用一张摆放得很巧妙的椅子将它隐藏了起来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *strategic* with:

N. strategic **decisions** 战略决策，strategic **forces** 战略部队，strategic **interests** 战略利益，strategic **planning** 战略计划，strategic **targets** 战略目标，strategic **thinking** 战略思想 ❶
strategic **missiles** 战略性导弹，strategic **nuclear weapons** 战略性核武器 ❷
strategic **location** 战略位置，strategic **position** 战略地位 ❸

strat|egist /'strætədʒɪst/ (**strategists**) N-COUNT A **strategist** is someone who is skilled in planning the best way to gain an advantage or to achieve success, especially in war.（尤指军事）战略家；军师 ❑ *Military strategists had devised a plan that guaranteed a series of stunning victories.* 军事战略家们制订出的计划确保了一连串的辉煌胜利。

strat|egy ◆◆ /'strætədʒi/ (**strategies**) ❶ N-VAR A **strategy** is a general plan or set of plans intended to achieve something, especially over a long period.（尤指长期的）战略，策略，规划 ❑ *Next week, health ministers gather in Amsterdam to agree a strategy for controlling malaria.* 下周，卫生部长们将在阿姆斯特丹聚首共商防治疟疾的策略。❑ *What should our marketing strategy have achieved?* 我们的销售策略应该取得了哪些成果呢？ ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Strategy** is the art of planning the best way to gain an advantage or achieve success, especially in war.（尤指战争中的）战略，战略学 ❑ *I've just been explaining the basic principles of strategy to my generals.* 我刚刚一直在向各位将军解释战略学的基本原理。

Thesaurus 同类词 *strategy* Also look up:

N. plan, policy, tactics ❶

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *strategy* with:

ADJ. **aggressive** strategy 进取型策略，**new** strategy 新战略，**political** strategy 政治策略，**successful** strategy 成功策略，**winning** strategy 制胜策略 ❶
V. **adopt a** strategy 采用策略，**change a** strategy 改变策略，**develop a** strategy 制订策略，**plan a** strategy 筹划策略 ❶ **use (a)** strategy 运用战略 ❶ ❷
N. **campaign** strategy 竞选策略，**investment** strategy 投资策略，**marketing** strategy 营销策略，**part of a** strategy 策略的一部分，**pricing** strategy 定价策略，strategy **shift** 战略转移 ❶
military strategy 军事战略 ❶ ❷

strati|fi|ca|tion /ˌstrætɪfɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Stratification** is the division of something, especially society, into different classes or layers.（尤指社会的）分层，分化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *She was concerned about the stratification of American society.* 她很关注美国社会的阶层分化。

strati|fied /'strætɪfaɪd/ ADJ A **stratified** society is one that is divided into different classes or social layers. 社会分层的；等级分化的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a highly stratified, unequal and class-divided society.* 等级森严、阶级分化的不平等社会

strato|sphere /'strætəsfɪə'/ ❶ N-SING **The stratosphere** is the layer of the earth's atmosphere which lies between 10 and 50 kilometres above the earth. 平流层 ❷ N-SING If you say that someone or something climbs or is sent into **the stratosphere**, you mean that they reach a very high level. 最高层；最高水平；顶峰【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *This was enough to launch their careers into the stratosphere.* 这足以让他们的事业平步青云了。

strato|spher|ic /ˌstrætəs'ferɪk, AM 美 -'fɪrɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Stratospheric** means found in or related to the stratosphere. 平流层的 ❑ *...stratospheric ozone.* 平流层臭氧

stra|tum /'strɑːtəm, AM 美 'streɪtəm/ (**strata**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stratum** of society is a group of people in it who are similar in their education, income, or social status. 社会阶层【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *It was an enormous task that affected every stratum of society.* 这是一项影响到社会各阶层的重大工作。 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Strata** are different layers of rock. 岩层【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Contained within the rock strata is evidence that the region was intensely dry 15,000 years ago.* 岩层中有证据表明，该地区在15,000年前非常干旱。

straw /strɔː/ (**straws**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Straw** consists of the dried, yellowish stalks from crops such as wheat or barley.（干的）稻草，麦秆，禾秆 ❑ *The barn was full of bales of straw.* 谷仓里堆满了成捆的稻草。❑ *...a wide-brimmed straw hat.* 宽沿草帽 ❷ N-COUNT A **straw** is a thin tube of paper or plastic, which you use to suck a drink into your mouth.（喝饮料用的）吸管 ❑ *...a bottle of lemonade with a straw in it.* 一瓶插着吸管的柠檬水 ❸ PHRASE If you **are clutching at straws** or **grasping at straws**, you are trying unusual or extreme ideas or methods because other ideas or methods have failed. 抓住救命稻草；作绝望的挣扎 ❑ *...a badly thought-out scheme from a Government clutching at straws.* 作垂死挣扎的政府经深思熟虑后得出的烂计划 ❹ PHRASE If an event is **the last straw** or **the straw that broke the camel's back**, it is the latest in a series of unpleasant or undesirable events, and makes you feel that you cannot tolerate a situation any longer. 压垮骆驼的最后一根稻草；最终使人不堪忍受的事 ❑ *For him the Church's decision to allow the ordination of women had been the last straw.* 教会同意授予女性神职的决定使他终于忍无可忍。 ❺ PHRASE If you draw **the short straw**, you are chosen from a number of people to perform a job or duty that you will not enjoy. 下下签；苦差事 ❑ *...if a few of your guests have drawn the short straw and agreed to drive others home after your summer barbecue.* 如果你的一些客人不幸被抓了壮丁，同意在夏日烧烤野餐结束后开车把其他人送回家
→ see **rice**

straw|berry /'strɔːbri, AM 美 -beri/ (**strawberries**) N-COUNT A **strawberry** is a small red fruit which is soft and juicy and has tiny yellow seeds on its skin. 草莓 ❑ *...strawberries and cream.* 草莓和奶油 ❑ *...homemade strawberry jam.* 自制草莓酱

ˌstraw|berry 'blonde (**strawberry blondes**) also **strawberry blond** ❶ ADJ **Strawberry blonde** hair is reddish blonde.（头发）金色中略带红的，夹杂草莓红的 ❷ N-COUNT A **strawberry blonde** is a person, especially a woman, who has strawberry blonde hair. 金发中略带红色的人；（尤指）金发中略带红色的女郎

ˌstraw 'poll (**straw polls**) N-COUNT A **straw poll** is the unofficial questioning of a group of people to find out their opinion about something. 非正式民意调查 ❑ *A straw poll conducted at the end of the meeting found most people agreed with Mr Forth.* 会议结束时所做的非正式民意调查表明大多数人赞同福思先生。

stray /streɪ/ (**strays, straying, strayed**) ❶ VERB If someone **strays** somewhere, they wander away from where they are supposed to be. 迷路；偏离；走失 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tourists often get lost and stray into dangerous areas.* 游客常会迷路并误入危险区域。❑ [v] *A railway line crosses the park so children must not be allowed to stray.* 有条铁路横穿该公园，因此必须禁止小孩在附近闲逛。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **stray** dog or cat has wandered away from its owner's home.（狗、猫）走失的，流浪的，无主的 ❑ *...a refuge for stray cats.* 流浪猫收容所 •N-COUNT **Stray** is also a noun. ❑ *The dog was a stray which had been adopted.* 这是条曾被收养的流浪狗。 ❸ VERB If your mind or your eyes **stray**, you do not concentrate on or look at one particular subject, but start thinking about or looking at other things.（思想）走神；（视线）偏离，游移 ❑ [v] *Even with the simplest cases I find my mind straying.* 即使在处理最简单的案例时我也会走神。 ❹ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **stray** to describe something that exists separated from other similar things. 零星的；离散的；散落的 ❑ *An 8-year-old boy was killed by a stray bullet.* 一名8岁男孩被流弹打死。❑ *She shrugged a stray lock of hair out of her eyes.* 她把一缕

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散发从眼前甩开。

streak /striːk/ (**streaks, streaking, streaked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **streak** is a long stripe or mark on a surface which contrasts with the surface because it is a different colour. 条纹；条痕 ❑ *There are these dark streaks on the surface of the moon.* 月球表面有这样的一些黑色条痕。❑ *The flames begin as a few streaks of red against the pale brown of the walls.* 火焰燃起时，犹如几条红色条纹映衬在淡褐色的墙上。❷ VERB If something **streaks** a surface, it makes long stripes or marks on the surface. 给…加上条纹；在…上留下条痕 ❑ [v n] *Rain had begun to streak the window-panes.* 雨水已经开始在窗玻璃上冲出道道条痕。❑ [be v-ed +with] *His face was pale and streaked with dirt.* 他脸色苍白，脸上有一道道的污痕。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **streak** of a particular type of behaviour, they sometimes behave in that way. 特质；特征；特点 ❑ *He's still got a mean streak.* 他为人还是不大方。❹ VERB If something or someone **streaks** somewhere, they move there very quickly. 飞奔；疾驰 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A meteorite streaked across the sky.* 一颗流星划过天空。❺ N-COUNT [adj n] A winning **streak** or a lucky **streak** is a continuous series of successes, for example in gambling or sport. A losing **streak** or an unlucky **streak** is a series of failures or losses. （赌博、体育比赛等中的）运气，手气 ❑ *The casinos had better watch out since I'm obviously on a lucky streak!* 很明显我现在手气正旺，赌场最好当心了！

streak|er /ˈstriːkəʳ/ (**streakers**) N-COUNT A **streaker** is someone who runs quickly through a public place wearing no clothes, as a joke. 裸奔者

streaky /ˈstriːki/ (**streakier, streakiest**) ADJ Something that is **streaky** is marked with long stripes that are a different colour to the rest of it. 有条纹（或条痕）的 ❑ *She has streaky fair hair and blue eyes.* 她长有一缕缕金发，以及一双蓝色的眼睛。❑ *...the empty house with its streaky windows.* 带有条纹窗户的空房子

ˈstreaky ba|con N-UNCOUNT **Streaky bacon** is bacon which has stripes of fat between stripes of meat. 肥瘦相间的熏肉【BRIT 英】

stream ♦∞ /striːm/ (**streams, streaming, streamed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stream** is a small narrow river. 小河；溪流 ❑ *There was a small stream at the end of the garden.* 花园尽头有一条小河。❑ *...a mountain stream.* 山涧 ❷ N-COUNT A **stream** of smoke, air, or liquid is a narrow moving mass of it. （烟、气、液体的）流，股 ❑ [+of] *He breathed out a stream of cigarette smoke.* 他吐出一缕烟。❑ *Add the oil in a slow, steady stream.* 缓慢、平稳地加油。❸ N-COUNT A **stream** of vehicles or people is a long moving line of them. （车）流；（人）流 ❑ [+of] *There was a stream of traffic behind him.* 在他身后是长长的车流。❹ N-COUNT A **stream of** things is a large number of them occurring one after another. 一连串；接二连三；源源不断 ❑ [+of] *We had a constant stream of visitors.* 我们这里的游客络绎不绝。❺ VERB If a liquid **streams** somewhere, it flows or comes out in large amounts. 流；流动；流出 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Tears streamed down their faces.* 泪水顺着他们的脸颊流下。❑ [v prep/adv] *She came in, rain streaming from her clothes and hair.* 她进来时，雨水顺着她的衣服和头发往下流。❻ VERB [usu cont] If your eyes **are streaming**, liquid is coming from them, for example because you have a cold. You can also say that your nose **is streaming**. 流眼泪；流鼻涕 ❑ [v] *Her eyes were streaming now from the wind.* 她的眼睛被风吹得直流泪。❑ [v-ing] *A cold usually starts with a streaming nose and dry throat.* 感冒开始时通常会流鼻涕、嗓子发干。❼ VERB If people or vehicles **stream** somewhere, they move there quickly and in large numbers. 鱼贯而行；涌动；蜂拥 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Refugees have been streaming into Travnik for months.* 几个月来不断有难民涌入特拉夫尼克。❽ VERB When light **streams** into or out of a place, it shines strongly into or out of it. 照射 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Sunlight was streaming into the courtyard.* 阳光照进院子里。❾ PHRASE If something such as a new factory or a new system comes **on stream** or is brought **on stream**, it begins to operate or becomes available. （投入）生产；（投入）使用 ❑ *As new mines come on stream, Chile's share of world copper output will increase sharply.* 新矿投产后，智利在世界铜产量中所占的份额将大幅增加。❿ → see also **jet stream**

→ see **cave**

stream|er /ˈstriːməʳ/ (**streamers**) N-COUNT **Streamers** are long rolls of coloured paper used for decorating rooms at parties. 装饰彩条；彩带

stream|ing /ˈstriːmɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Streaming** is a method of transmitting data from the Internet directly to a user's computer screen without the need to download it. （数据的）流播【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...web sites that feature streaming media.* 以流媒体为主要特色的网站 ❷ → see also **stream**

stream|line /ˈstriːmlaɪn/ (**streamlines, streamlining, streamlined**) VERB To **streamline** an organization or process means to make it more efficient by removing unnecessary parts of it. 使（机构或过程）效率更高；使精简 ❑ [v n] *They're making efforts to streamline their normally cumbersome bureaucracy.* 他们正努力精简本来繁冗复杂的官僚体制。

→ see **mass production**

stream|lined /ˈstriːmlaɪnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **streamlined** vehicle, animal, or object has a shape that allows it to move quickly or efficiently through air or water. 流线型的 ❑ *...these beautifully streamlined and efficient cars.* 这些漂亮的流线型高性能汽车

ˌstream of ˈcon|scious|ness (**streams of consciousness**) also **stream-of-consciousness** N-VAR If you describe what someone writes or says as a **stream of consciousness**, you mean that it expresses their thoughts as they occur, rather than in a structured way. 意识流【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The novel is an intensely lyrical stream-of-consciousness about an Indian woman who leaves her family home to be married.* 这部小说是一部意识流作品，描绘了一个为出嫁而离家的印度女人内心强烈的情感。

street ♦♦♦ /striːt/ (**streets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **street** is a road in a city, town, or village, usually with houses along it. 大街；街道 ❑ *He lived at 66 Bingfield Street.* 他住在宾菲尔德大街 66 号。❑ *Boppard is a small, quaint town with narrow streets.* 博帕德是一个有许多深巷窄道、古香古色的小镇。❷ N-COUNT [usu *on/off* N] You can use **street** or **streets** when talking about activities that happen out of doors in a town rather than inside a building. 户外；街头 ❑ *Changing money on the street is illegal—always use a bank.* 在街头兑换货币是违法的——无论何时都应该去银行。❑ *Their aim is to raise a million pounds to get the homeless off the streets.* 他们的目标是筹集 100 万英镑，使那些无家可归者不再流浪街头。❑ *...a New York street gang.* 纽约街头帮派 ❸ → see also **back street, civvy street, Downing Street, Fleet Street, high street, Wall Street** ❹ PHRASE If someone is **streets ahead of** you, they are much better at something than you are. （比…）好得多 ❑ [+of] *He was streets ahead of the other contestants.* 他比其他参赛选手水平高出一大截。❺ PHRASE If you talk about **the man in the street** or **the man or woman in the street**, you mean ordinary people in general. 普通人；平民百姓 ❑ *The average man or woman in the street doesn't know very much about immune disorders.* 普通人一般不是很了解何为免疫机能紊乱。❻ PHRASE If a job or activity is **up** your **street**, it is the kind of job or activity that you are very interested in. 中…的意；和…对口【BRIT 英】❑ *She loved it, this was just up her street.* 她喜欢这个，这正中她的意。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **up** your **alley**

Thesaurus 同类词 *street* Also look up:

N. avenue, drive, road ❶

street|car /ˈstriːtkɑːʳ/ (**streetcars**) N-COUNT A **streetcar** is an electric vehicle for carrying people which travels on rails in the streets of a town. 有轨电车【AM 美】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tram**

→ see **transport**

ˈstreet child (**street children**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Street children** are homeless children who live outdoors in a city and live by begging or stealing. 街头流浪儿童

ˈstreet cred also **street-cred** N-UNCOUNT If someone says that you have **street cred**, they mean that ordinary young people would approve of you and consider you to be part of

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their culture, usually because you share their sense of fashion or their views. (为年轻人认可的)街头声誉，街头形象【BRIT, INFORMAL, APPROVAL 英，非正式，褒】❑ *Having children was the quickest way to lose your street cred.* 生孩子是摒弃自己街头形象的最快方法。

,street cred|i'bil|ity N-UNCOUNT **Street credibility** is the same as **street cred**. 同 street cred【mainly BRIT 主英】

'street crime N-UNCOUNT **Street crime** refers to crime such as vandalism, car theft and mugging that are usually committed outdoors. 街头犯罪

street|lamp /'stri:tlæmp/ (**streetlamps**) also **street-lamp** N-COUNT A **streetlamp** is the same as a **streetlight**. 同 streetlight ❑ *He paused under a streetlamp and looked across at the cafe.* 他在街灯下停住，看着对面的咖啡馆。

street|light /'stri:tlaɪt/ (**streetlights**) also **street light** N-COUNT A **streetlight** is a tall post with a light at the top, which stands by the side of a road to light it up, usually in a town. 街灯；路灯 ❑ *As the day darkened the streetlights came on.* 天色渐暗，街灯亮了。

'street map (**street maps**) N-COUNT A **street map** is a map of a town or city, showing the positions and names of all the streets. 街道地图

'street peo|ple N-PLURAL **Street people** are homeless people who live outdoors in a town or city. 无家可归者；街头流浪者

,street 'smart also **street-smart** ADJ Someone who is **street smart** knows how to deal with difficult or dangerous situations, especially in big cities. 精于市井生活的；有街头生存能力的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *He is street smart and is not afraid of this neighborhood.* 他有都市人的精明劲儿，不怕在这附近混。

'street ,smarts N-PLURAL You can use **street smarts** to refer to the skills and intelligence people need to be successful in difficult situations, especially in a city. 市井伎俩；街头智慧【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *The boys learned their street smarts early.* 男孩子们很小就学会了如何在街上混。

'street value N-SING The **street value** of a drug is the price that is paid for it when it is sold illegally to drug users. (毒品的)黑市价格【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+of] *...cocaine with a street value of two million pounds.* 黑市价格为 200 万英镑的可卡因

street|walker /'stri:twɔ:kə^r/ (**streetwalkers**) N-COUNT A **streetwalker** is a prostitute who stands or walks in the streets in order to get customers. 街头妓女【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

street|wise /'stri:twaɪz/ ADJ Someone who is **streetwise** knows how to deal with difficult or dangerous situations in big cities. 精于市井生活的；有街头生存能力的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Salt and Peppa are two streetwise and sassy girls from Queens.* 索尔特和佩帕是两个来自皇后区的精明泼辣的女孩。

strength ◆◇ /streŋθ/ (**strengths**) 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **strength** is the physical energy that you have, which gives you the ability to perform various actions, such as lifting or moving things. 体力；力气；力量 ❑ [+of] *She has always been encouraged to swim to build up the strength of her muscles.* 一直有人鼓励她去游泳以强健体魄。❑ *He threw it forward with all his strength.* 他使尽全力把它扔向前方。❑ *He leant against the wall, fighting for strength to continue.* 他靠在墙上，努力想鼓起劲继续下去。 2 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **strength** in a difficult situation is their confidence or courage. (面对困境的)信心，勇气 ❑ *Something gave me the strength to overcome the difficulty.* 有些事给了我克服困难的勇气。❑ *His strength is an inspiration to me in my life.* 他的自信是对我人生的一种鼓舞。❑ [+of] *You need strength of mind to stand up for yourself.* 你需要用精神力量来支持自己。 3 N-UNCOUNT The **strength** of an object or material is its ability to be treated roughly, or to carry heavy weights, without being damaged or destroyed. 强度 ❑ [+of] *He checked the strength of the cables.* 他检查了一下钢索的强度。❑ *...the properties of a material, such as strength or electrical conductivity.* 一种材料的特性，如强度或电导率 4 N-UNCOUNT The **strength** of a person, organization, or country is the power or influence that they have. 实力；影响力 ❑ *America values its economic leadership, and the political and military strength that goes with it.* 美国重视其经济上的领导地位，以及随之产生的政治和军事实力。❑ *The Alliance in its first show of strength drew a hundred thousand-strong crowd to a rally.* 该联盟第一次展示实力便吸引了 10 万余众参加集会。❑ *They have their own independence movement which is gathering strength.* 他们自己发起了独立运动，其力量正逐渐壮大。 5 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **strength of** a feeling, opinion, or belief, you are talking about how deeply it is felt or believed by people, or how much they are influenced by it. (情感、意见、信念的)深度，强烈程度，影响程度 ❑ [+of] *He was surprised at the strength of his own feeling.* 他为自己感情的强烈感到吃惊。❑ [+of] *What makes a mayor successful in Los Angeles is the strength of his public support.* 要想在洛杉矶当好市长，公众的大力支持是关键。 6 N-VAR Someone's **strengths** are the qualities and abilities that they have which are an advantage to them, or which make them successful. 优势；优点；长处 ❑ *Take into account your own strengths and weaknesses.* 考虑一下你自己的优缺点。❑ *Tact was never Mr Moore's strength.* 穆尔先生处事不够圆通。❑ [+of] *Organisation is the strength of any good army.* 任何优良部队都很有组织纪律性。 7 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **strength** of a currency, economy, or industry, you mean that its value or success is steady or increasing. (货币、经济、工业的)强势，坚挺 ❑ [+of] *...the long-term competitive strength of the American economy.* 美国经济的长期竞争力 ❑ *The drop was caused partly by the pound's strength against the dollar.* 此次下跌的部分原因在于英镑对美元的坚挺。 8 N-UNCOUNT The **strength** of a group of people is the total number of people in it. 人数；人力 ❑ [+of] *...elite forces, comprising about one-tenth of the strength of the army.* 约占军队总人数十分之一的精锐部队 9 N-UNCOUNT The **strength** of a wind, current, or other force is its power or speed. (风等的)强度，力度，速度 ❑ *A tropical storm is gaining strength in the eastern Atlantic.* 在大西洋东部，一场热带风暴的强度逐渐增强。 10 N-UNCOUNT The **strength** of a drink, chemical, or drug is the amount of the particular substance in it that gives it its particular effect. (饮料、化学品、药品的)浓度，浓烈程度 ❑ [+of] *Each capsule contains between 30 and 100 pellets of morphine sulphate according to the strength of dose required.* 根据所需剂量浓度的不同，每颗胶囊里含有 30 至 100 个硫酸吗啡颗粒。 11 N-UNCOUNT You can talk about the **strength** of a flavour, smell, colour, sound, or light to describe how intense or easily noticed it is. (味道、气味、颜色等的)程度 ❑ [+of] *The wine has lots of strength of flavour.* 该酒口味醇厚。 12 PHRASE If a person or organization **goes from strength to strength**, they become more and more successful or confident. 不断取得成功；日益壮大；羽翼渐丰 ❑ *A decade later, the company has gone from strength to strength.* 十年后，该公司已逐渐壮大。 13 PHRASE If a team or army is at **full strength**, all the members that it needs or usually has are present. (队伍或军队的)全员，满员 ❑ *He needed more time to bring U.S. forces there up to full strength.* 他需要更多时间以确保驻扎在那里的美国军队兵力充足。❑ *...a full-strength team.* 阵容齐整的队伍 14 PHRASE If a group turns out **in strength**, they arrive in large numbers. 大量，大批(聚集) ❑ *Mr Gore called on voters and party workers to turn out in strength.* 戈尔先生号召选民和政党工作者前来积极投票。❑ *Security forces have been out in strength.* 已经出动了大批安全部队。 15 PHRASE If one thing is done **on the strength of** another, it is done because of the influence of that other thing. 在…的影响下；凭借…；依赖… ❑ *He was elected to power on the strength of his charisma.* 他凭借其个人魅力而当选掌权。 16 PHRASE If an army or team is **under strength** or **below strength**, it does not have all the members that it needs or usually has. (军队或队伍)人员不足的，阵容不全的 ❑ *His regiments were considerably under strength.* 他的几个团兵力严重不足。❑ *They had been beaten by a below-strength side.* 他们被一支阵容不全的队伍打败了。

→ see **muscle**

strength|en ◆◇ /'streŋθ^{ə}n/ (**strengthens, strengthening, strengthened**) 1 VERB If something **strengthens** a person or group or if they **strengthen** their position, they become more powerful and secure, or more likely to succeed. 巩固(地位)；增强(实力) ❑ [v n] *...the new constitution, which strengthens the government and enables it to balance and check the powers of parliament and president.* 巩固了政府的地位并使其能够制衡国会和总统权力的新宪法

❑ [v n] *He hoped to strengthen the position of the sciences in the leading universities.* 他希望增强自然科学在一流大学里的地位。 2 VERB If something **strengthens** a case or argument, it supports it by providing more reasons or evidence for it. 支持，强化（论点或论据）；使更有说服力 ❑ [v n] *He does not seem to be familiar with research which might have strengthened his own arguments.* 他对那些本可以为他的观点提供佐证的研究似乎并不熟悉。 3 VERB If a currency, economy, or industry **strengthens**, or if something **strengthens** it, it increases in value or becomes more successful. （使）（经济、工业）坚挺，壮大；（使）（货币）升值 ❑ [v] *The dollar strengthened against most other currencies.* 美元对大多数其他货币都升值了。 ❑ [v n] *If the Government wants to save the Pound it should start by strengthening the British economy.* 如果政府想挽救英镑，就应该首先加强英国的经济。 4 VERB If a government **strengthens** laws or measures or if they **strengthen**, they are made more severe. 加强，加大（法律、措施）的力度；（使）变得更严格 ❑ [v n] *I am also looking urgently at how we can strengthen the law.* 我也在急切地关注我们该如何加强法制。 ❑ [v n] *Community leaders want to strengthen controls at external frontiers.* 社区领导想要加强对小区外围的管理。 ❑ [v] *Because of the war, security procedures have strengthened.* 因为战争，安保程序变得更加严格。 5 VERB If something **strengthens** you or **strengthens** your resolve or character, it makes you more confident and determined. 增强（决心或毅力）；使更具信心；使更坚定 ❑ [v n] *Any experience can teach and strengthen you, but particularly the more difficult ones.* 任何经历都能使你从中受益并让你变得坚强，而那些比较艰难的经历尤其如此。 ❑ [v n] *This merely strengthens our resolve to win the league.* 这只会更加坚定我们赢得联赛的决心。 6 VERB If something **strengthens** a relationship or link, or if a relationship or link **strengthens**, it makes it closer and more likely to last for a long time. 增进（关系、联系）；（使）变得更紧密 ❑ [v n] *His visit is intended to strengthen ties between the two countries.* 他此次访问旨在增进两国间的关系。 ❑ [v] *In a strange way, his affair caused our relationship to strengthen.* 奇怪的是，他的婚外恋倒使我们之间的关系更加紧密了。 7 VERB If something **strengthens** an impression, feeling, or belief, or if it **strengthens**, it becomes greater or affects more people. 加强，加深（印象、感情、信念）；（使）变得深刻；（使）更有影响 ❑ [v n] *His speech strengthens the impression he is the main power in the organization.* 他的演讲让人更加确信他才是该组织的主心骨。 ❑ [v n] *Every day of sunshine strengthens the feelings of optimism.* 每天晒太阳让人心情更加开朗。 ❑ [v] *Amy's own Republican sympathies strengthened as the days passed.* 埃米个人对共和党的支持与日俱增。 8 VERB If something **strengthens** your body or a part of your body, it makes it healthier, often in such a way that you can move or carry heavier things. 增强（体质）；使强健 ❑ [v n] *Cycling is good exercise. It strengthens all the muscles of the body.* 骑自行车是一项不错的锻炼方式。它能使身体各部分的肌肉更强健。 9 VERB If something **strengthens** an object or structure, it makes it able to be treated roughly or able to support heavy weights, without being damaged or destroyed. 加强，加固（物体、结构）❑ [v n] *The builders will have to strengthen the existing joists with additional timber.* 施工人员将不得不另外用木料加固现有的托梁。

strenu|ous /'strenjuəs/ ADJ A **strenuous** activity or action involves a lot of energy or effort. 费力的；繁重的；艰苦的 ❑ *Avoid strenuous exercise in the evening.* 晚上不要做剧烈运动。 ❑ *Strenuous efforts had been made to improve conditions in the jail.* 已经做了大量努力以改善监狱条件。

stress ◆◇ /stres/ (**stresses, stressing, stressed**) 1 VERB If you **stress** a point in a discussion, you put extra emphasis on it because you think it is important. 强调；着重 ❑ [v that] *The spokesman stressed that the measures did not amount to an overall ban.* 该发言人强调这些措施并不等同于全面禁止。 ❑ [v n] *They also stress the need for improved employment opportunities, better transport and health care.* 他们也强调增加就业机会、改善交通和完善医疗保健的需求。 ❑ [v with quote] *'We're not saying we're outside and above all this,' he stresses.* "我们并不是说我们对此不闻不问。"他强调道。 •N-VAR **Stress** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *Japanese car makers are laying ever more stress on European sales.* 日本汽车制造商比以往任何时候都更加重视欧洲市场的销售情况。 2 N-VAR [oft *under* N] If you feel under **stress**, you feel worried and tense because of difficulties in your life. 压力；紧张 ❑ *Katy could think clearly when not under stress.* 在没有压力的情况下凯蒂思路清晰。 ❑ *...a wide range of stress-related problems.* 与压力相关的一系列问题 3 N-VAR **Stresses** are strong physical pressures applied to an object. 压力；应力 ❑ *Earthquakes happen when stresses in rock are suddenly released as the rocks fracture.* 当岩石破裂并释放应力时，地震就发生了。 4 VERB If you **stress** a word or part of a word when you say it, you put emphasis on it so that it sounds slightly louder. 重读 ❑ [v n] *'Sit down,' she replied, stressing each word.* "坐下。"她一字一顿地说道。 •N-VAR **Stress** is also a noun. ❑ *...the misplaced stress on the first syllable of this last word.* 最后这个单词第一个音节上标错的重音

→ see **emotion**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stress* with:

N. stress **the importance of** *something* 强调某事物的重要性 1
anxiety and stress 焦虑与压力，**effects of** stress 压力的影响，**job/work-related** stress 与工作相关的压力，stress **management** 压力管理，stress **reduction** 压力减轻，**response to** stress 对压力的反应，**symptoms of** stress 压力的症状，stress **test** 压力测试 2

V. **cause** stress 引起压力，**cope with** stress 应对压力，**deal with** stress 处理压力，**experience** stress 经受压力，**induce** stress 诱发压力，**reduce** stress 减轻压力，**relieve** stress 释放压力 2

ADJ. **emotional** stress 精神压力，**excessive** stress 过多压力，**high** stress 高压，**physical** stress 身体压力，stress **related** 与压力有关的，**severe** stress 极端压力 2

stressed /strest/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **stressed**, you feel tense and anxious because of difficulties in your life. 焦虑不安的；心力交瘁的 ❑ *Work out what situations or people make you feel stressed and avoid them.* 弄清是什么状况或什么人让你焦虑不安，然后避开他们。 2 ADJ If a word or part of a word is **stressed**, it is pronounced with emphasis. 重读的

,stressed 'out ADJ If someone is **stressed out**, they are very tense and anxious because of difficulties in their lives. 极度焦虑的；心力交瘁的【INFORMAL 非正式】

stress|ful /'stresful/ ADJ If a situation or experience is **stressful**, it causes the person involved to feel stress. （情况、经历）压力大的，令人紧张的 ❑ *I think I've got one of the most stressful jobs there is.* 我想我得到的这份工作是其中最繁重的工作之一。

stretch ◆◇ /stretʃ/ (**stretches, stretching, stretched**) 1 VERB [no cont] Something that **stretches** over an area or distance covers or exists in the whole of that area or distance. 延伸；绵延 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The procession stretched for several miles.* 游行队伍长达数英里。 ❑ [v n] *...an artificial reef stretching the length of the coast.* 沿着海岸延伸的人造暗礁 2 N-COUNT A **stretch of** road, water, or land is a length or area of it. 一片；一段 ❑ [+of] *It's a very dangerous stretch of road.* 这是一段非常危险的路。 3 VERB When you **stretch**, you put your arms or legs out straight and tighten your muscles. 拉伸；舒展 ❑ [v] *He yawned and stretched.* 他打了个呵欠，伸了伸懒腰。 ❑ [v n] *Try stretching your legs and pulling your toes upwards.* 试着伸直双腿并向上拉伸脚趾。 ❑ [v n] *She arched her back and stretched herself.* 她弓起背，舒展身体。 •N-COUNT **Stretch** is also a noun. ❑ *At the end of a workout spend time cooling down with some slow stretches.* 训练结束后花时间做些缓慢的伸展运动来降温。 •**stretch|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Make sure no awkward stretching is required.* 确定不用做太难的伸展动作。 4 N-COUNT A **stretch of** time is a period of time. 一段时间 ❑ *...after an 18-month stretch in the army.* 在部队生活了 18 个月后 ❑ *He would study for eight to ten hours at a stretch.* 他会一口气学习 8 到 10 个小时。 5 VERB If something **stretches from** one time **to** another, it begins at the first time and ends at the second, which is longer than expected. （从某一时间）持续（至另一时间）❑ [v *from* n *to* n] *...a working day that stretches from seven in the morning to eight at night.* 从早上 7 点持续到晚上 8 点的工作日 6 VERB If a group of things **stretch from** one type of thing **to** another, the group includes a wide range

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of things. 包括；涉及；囊括 ❑ [v *from* n *to* n] *...a trading empire, with interests that stretched from chemicals to sugar.* 从化学制品到食糖均有涉足的贸易帝国 **7** VERB When something soft or elastic **stretches** or **is stretched**, it becomes longer or bigger as well as thinner, usually because it is pulled.（把…）拉长；（把…）撑大；（把…）拉细 ❑ [v] *The cables are designed not to stretch.* 该电缆不能拉伸。❑ [v n] *Ease the pastry into the corners of the tin, making sure you don't stretch it.* 将油酥面团轻放在烤模的几个角上，注意不要抻长。**8** ADJ [ADJ n] **Stretch** fabric is soft and elastic and stretches easily.（织物）有弹性的，有弹力的 ❑ *...stretch fabrics such as Lycra.* 莱卡等有弹性的织物 ❑ *...stretch cotton swimsuits.* 有弹力的棉制泳衣 **9** VERB If you **stretch** an amount of something or if it **stretches**, you make it last longer than it usually would by being careful and not wasting any of it.（使）延长使用；靠…勉强维持 ❑ [v n] *They're used to stretching their budgets.* 他们习惯于精打细算。❑ [v] *During his senior year his earnings stretched far enough to buy an old car.* 他毕业那年省下的收入足够买一辆旧车了。**10** VERB [no cont] If your resources can **stretch to** something, you can just afford to do it. 刚能够节约下来（或支付）❑ [v *+to*] *She suggested to me that I might like to start regular savings and I said Well, I don't know whether I can stretch to that.* 她建议我可以开始定期存钱，我说我还不知道钱是不是够花呢。**11** VERB If something **stretches** your money or resources, it uses them up so you have hardly enough for your needs. 耗尽，竭尽（财力或物力）❑ [v n] *The drought there is stretching American resources.* 那里的旱灾正在耗尽美国的财力物力。❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *Public expenditure was being stretched to the limit by having to support 3 million unemployed people.* 因为要救济 300 万失业人口，公共支出快要捉襟见肘了。**12** VERB If you say that a job or task **stretches** you, you mean that you like it because it makes you work hard and use all your energy and skills so that you do not become bored or achieve less than you should. 使竭尽所能；使全力以赴；使拿出全部本领【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [v pron-refl] *I'm trying to move on and stretch myself with something different.* 我正想换工作，尝试点不一样的事情来挑战自己。❑ [*be* v-ed] *They criticised the quality of teaching, claiming pupils were not stretched enough.* 他们批评教学质量太差，声称没有发挥出学生们的潜质。**13** PHRASE If you are **at full stretch**, you are using the maximum amount of effort or energy. 竭尽全力；全力以赴 ❑ *Everyone would be working at full stretch.* 每个人都将全力以赴。**14** PHRASE If you say that something is not true or possible **by any stretch of the imagination**, you are emphasizing that it is completely untrue or absolutely impossible. 任凭怎么想也（不）；再怎么说也（不）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Her husband was not a womaniser by any stretch of the imagination.* 她老公绝对不是个拈花惹草的人。**15** PHRASE If you **stretch** your **legs**, you go for a short walk, usually after you have been sitting down for a long time.（久坐之后）散散步，活动一下腿脚 ❑ *I stopped at the square and got out to stretch my legs.* 我在广场处停下来，下车活动活动腿脚。

▶stretch out **1** PHRASAL VERB If you **stretch out** or **stretch yourself out**, you lie with your legs and body in a straight line. 平躺；躺直 ❑ [v p adv/prep] *The jacuzzi was too small to stretch out in.* 这个按摩浴缸太小了，躺不下。❑ *Moira stretched herself out on the lower bench.* 莫伊拉在较矮的长椅上躺直了。[Also v p] **2** PHRASAL VERB If you **stretch out** a part of your body, you hold it out straight. 伸出，伸开（身体的某一部位）❑ [v p n] *He was about to stretch out his hand to grab me.* 他正要伸手抓我。[Also v n p]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stretch* with:

PREP. stretch **across** 延伸跨过；伸展跨过 **1** **3**
during a stretch 在一次拉伸中；在一段时间里 **2** **4**
at a stretch 一下子 **4**
N. stretch **of motorway/road** 一段高速公路 / 道路，stretch **of a river** 一段河流，**along a** stretch **of road** 沿着一段路，**down the road a** stretch 顺着路（走）一段 **2**
stretch *your* **legs** 伸展双腿 **3**

stretch|er /'stretʃə'/ **(stretchers, stretchered)** **1** N-COUNT A **stretcher** is a long piece of canvas with a pole along each side, which is used to carry an injured or sick person. 担架 ❑ *The two ambulance attendants quickly put Plover on a stretcher and got him into the ambulance.* 两名救护人员迅速将普洛弗放到担架上并抬进救护车里。**2** V-PASSIVE If someone **is stretchered** somewhere, they are carried there on a stretcher. 用担架抬 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep/adv] *I was close by as Lester was stretchered into the ambulance.* 莱斯特被人用担架抬进救护车时我就在旁边。

stretch 'limo (**stretch limos**) N-COUNT A **stretch limo** is a very long and luxurious car in which a rich, famous, or important person is driven somewhere. 加长型豪华轿车

'stretch marks N-PLURAL **Stretch marks** are lines or marks on someone's skin caused by the skin stretching after the person's weight has changed rapidly. Women who have had children often have stretch marks. 肥胖纹；妊娠纹

stretchy /'stretʃi/ **(stretchier, stretchiest)** ADJ **Stretchy** material is slightly elastic and stretches easily. 有弹性的；有弹力的

strew /stru:/ **(strews, strewing, strewed, strewn)** VERB To **strew** things somewhere, or to **strew** a place **with** things, means to scatter them there. 撒；散播；在…上布满 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The racoons knock over the rubbish bins in search of food, and strew the contents all over the ground.* 浣熊弄翻垃圾箱找吃的，把垃圾弄得满地都是。❑ [v n *+with*] *An elderly woman was strewing the floor with French chalk so that the dancing shoes would not slip.* 一位老妇人正在往地板上撒滑石粉以防止舞鞋打滑。❑ [*be* v-ed] *By the end, bodies were strewn all round the headquarters building.* 最终，总部大楼四周遍布着尸体。

strewn /stru:n/ **1** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If a place is **strewn with** things, they are lying scattered there. 布满的；撒满的 ❑ *The front room was strewn with books and clothes.* 起居室里到处都是书和衣服。❑ *The riverbed was strewn with big boulders.* 河床上散布着很多大圆石。•COMB **Strewn** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *...a litter-strewn street.* 垃圾遍地的街道 ❑ *...a rock-strewn hillside.* 布满石头的山坡 **2** **Strewn** is the past participle of **strew**.

strick|en /'strɪkən/ **1** **Stricken** is the past participle of some meanings of **strike**.（strike 某些义项的过去分词）**2** ADJ If a person or place is **stricken by** something such as an unpleasant feeling, an illness, or a natural disaster, they are severely affected by it.（人）患病的，受煎熬的；（地区）受灾的 ❑ [*+by*] *...a family stricken by genetically inherited cancer.* 受遗传性癌症折磨的一家 ❑ *Foreign aid workers will not be allowed into the stricken areas.* 国外救援人员不准进入灾区。[Also *+with*] •COMB **Stricken** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *He was panic-stricken at the thought he might never play again.* 一想到自己可能永远无法比赛，他就异常恐慌。❑ *...drought-stricken areas.* 旱灾区

strict ♦♦◇ /strɪkt/ **(stricter, strictest)** **1** ADJ A **strict** rule or order is very clear and precise or severe and must always be obeyed completely. 严明的；苛刻的 ❑ *The officials had issued strict instructions that we were not to get out of the jeep.* 官员们严令禁止我们下吉普车。❑ *French privacy laws are very strict.* 法国的隐私法非常严苛。❑ *All your replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.* 你的所有答复都将绝对保密。•**strict|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The acceptance of new members is strictly controlled.* 新成员的吸纳受到严格的限制。**2** ADJ If a parent or other person in authority is **strict**, they regard many actions as unacceptable and do not allow them. 严格的；严厉的 ❑ *My parents were very strict.* 父母对我非常严格。❑ *...a few schools selected for their high standards and their strict discipline.* 因标准高、纪律严而入选的几所学校 •**strict|ly** ADV ❑ *My own mother was brought up very strictly and correctly.* 我母亲从小接受严格而规范的教育。**3** ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about the **strict** meaning of something, you mean the precise meaning of it. 严谨的；精确的；严密的 ❑ *It's not quite peace in the strictest sense of the word, rather the absence of war.* 严格说来，这并不是真正的和平，只是没有战争罢了。•**strict|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Actually, that is not strictly true.* 事实上，严格说来那不是真的。❑ *Strictly speaking, it is not one house at all, but three houses joined together.* 严格来说，这根本不是一座房子，而是三座房子连在一起。**4** → see also **strict** **5** ADJ [ADJ n] You use **strict** to describe someone who never does things that are against their beliefs. 恪守信条的；严格的 ❑ *Four million Britons are now strict vegetarians.* 目前有 400 万英国人是严格的素食者。

strict|ly /'strɪktli/ ADV You use **strictly** to emphasize that

something is of one particular type, or intended for one particular thing or person, rather than any other. 完全；只；仅限于【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This session was strictly for the boys.* 这堂课仅限男生来上。

stric|ture /'strɪktʃəʳ/ (**strictures**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can use **strictures** to refer to severe criticism or disapproval of something. 指摘；非难；反对【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*on/against*] *...Mencken's strictures on the 1920s, with its self-righteous prohibition on alcohol and unconventional ideas.* 门肯对受自以为是的禁酒令和非传统思想束缚的 20 世纪 20 年代的指摘 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] You can refer to things that limit what you can do as **strictures** of a particular kind. 限制；约束；束缚【mainly FORMAL 主正式】❑ *Your goals are hindered by financial strictures.* 你的目标受制于经济约束。

stride /straɪd/ (**strides, striding, strode**) ❶ VERB If you **stride** somewhere, you walk there with quick, long steps. 大步走；阔步行走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They were joined by a newcomer who came striding across a field.* 一个新来的人大步穿过一片田地，加入到他们的行列。❑ [v prep/adv] *He turned abruptly and strode off down the corridor.* 他突然转身，沿着走廊大步流星地走了。❷ N-COUNT A **stride** is a long step which you take when you are walking or running. (大步的)步幅；一大步(的距离) ❑ *With every stride, runners hit the ground with up to five times their body-weight.* 赛跑者每一步的对地压力最大能达到其体重的 5 倍。❑ *He walked with long strides.* 他阔步走着。❸ N-SING [usu poss N] Someone's **stride** is their way of walking with long steps. 步态；步伐 ❑ *He lengthened his stride to keep up with her.* 他迈大步追上她。❹ N-COUNT [usu pl, usu adj N] If you **make strides** in something that you are doing, you make rapid progress in it. (快速的)进展，进步，发展 ❑ *The country has made enormous strides politically but not economically.* 该国在政治上取得了巨大发展，但经济却跟不上去。❺ PHRASE If you **get into** your **stride** or **hit** your **stride**, you start to do something easily and confidently, after being slow and uncertain. 进入状态；开始走上轨道；驾轻就熟 ❑ *The campaign is just getting into its stride.* 运动刚开始有点起色。❻ PHRASE In British English, if you **take** a problem or difficulty **in** your **stride**, you deal with it calmly and easily. The American expression is **take** something **in stride**. 从容处理；泰然处之 ❑ *Beth was struck by how Naomi took the mistake in her stride.* 娜奥米在失误面前表现得处乱不惊，给贝丝留下了深刻印象。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stride* with:

ADJ. **long** stride 大幅步 ❷
in full stride 完全进入状态 ❺
V. **break (your)** stride 阻断(你的)步伐，**lengthen your** stride 拉大你的步伐 ❸

stri|den|cy /'straɪdᵊnsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Stridency** is the quality of being strident. 强硬；激烈；咄咄逼人 ❑ *Many voters were alarmed by the President's new stridency.* 很多选民对总统最近表现出来的强势感到不安。

stri|dent /'straɪdᵊnt/ ❶ ADJ If you use **strident** to describe someone or the way they express themselves, you mean that they make their feelings or opinions known in a very strong way that perhaps makes people uncomfortable. 强硬的；激烈的；咄咄逼人的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the unnecessarily strident tone of the President's remarks.* 总统发言中不必要的强硬语气 ❷ ADJ If a voice or sound is **strident**, it is loud, harsh, and unpleasant to listen to. 刺耳的；尖锐的 ❑ *She tried to laugh, and the sound was harsh and strident.* 她试图笑一笑，但声音听起来尖锐刺耳。

strife /straɪf/ N-UNCOUNT **Strife** is strong disagreement or fighting. 冲突；争斗；纠纷【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Money is a major cause of strife in many marriages.* 金钱是造成很多婚姻不和的一个主要原因。

strike ↔ /straɪk/ (**strikes, striking, struck, stricken**)

The form **struck** is the past tense and past participle. The form **stricken** can also be used as the past participle for meanings ❻ and ⓱. struck 为过去式和过去分词，义项 6 和义项 17 的过去分词亦可用 stricken。

❶ N-COUNT [oft *on* N] When there is a **strike**, workers stop doing their work for a period of time, usually in order to try to get better pay or conditions for themselves. 罢工【BUSINESS 商】❑ *French air traffic controllers have begun a three-day strike in a dispute over pay.* 法国空中交通管制员因为薪资纠纷已开始了为期 3 天的罢工。❑ *Staff at the hospital went on strike in protest at the incidents.* 医院员工举行罢工，抗议这几起事件。❑ *...a call for strike action.* 号召进行罢工 ❷ VERB When workers **strike**, they go on strike. 罢工【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v] *...their recognition of the workers' right to strike.* 他们对工人罢工权的认同 ❑ [v +*for*] *They shouldn't be striking for more money.* 他们不该为了得到更多的钱而罢工。❑ [v-ing] *The government agreed not to sack any of the striking workers.* 政府同意不解雇任何一位罢工工人。•**strik|er** (**strikers**) N-COUNT ❑ *The strikers want higher wages, which state governments say they can't afford.* 罢工者希望得到更高的工资，而州政府称无力支付。❸ VERB If you **strike** someone or something, you deliberately hit them. 打；击【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *She took two quick steps forward and struck him across the mouth.* 她向前紧走两步，上去扇了他一嘴巴。❑ [v n] *It is impossible to say who struck the fatal blow.* 很难判断是谁给了致命的一击。❹ VERB If something that is falling or moving **strikes** something, it hits it. 撞击；碰撞【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His head struck the bottom when he dived into the 6ft end of the pool.* 他一头扎进 6 英尺深的游泳池时头撞到了池底。❑ [v n] *One 16-inch shell struck the control tower.* 一枚 16 英寸的炮弹击中了指挥塔台。❺ VERB If you **strike** one thing against another, or if one thing **strikes** against another, the first thing hits the second thing. (使)撞击；(使)碰撞【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +*on/against*] *Wilde fell and struck his head on the stone floor.* 怀尔德摔倒了，头撞在石头地上。❑ [v +*against*] *My right toe struck against a submerged rock.* 我的右脚趾踢到了水下的一块石头上。❻ VERB If something such as an illness or disaster **strikes**, it suddenly happens. (疾病、灾难等)侵袭，爆发 ❑ [v] *Bank of England officials continued to insist that the pound would soon return to stability but disaster struck.* 英格兰银行的官员仍坚称英镑不久就会恢复稳定，但灾难爆发了。❑ [v n] *A powerful earthquake struck the Italian island of Sicily early this morning.* 今日凌晨意大利西西里岛发生强地震。❼ VERB To **strike** means to attack someone or something quickly and violently. 突击；猛烈攻击 ❑ [v] *The attacker struck as she was walking near a housing estate at Monacurra.* 她走到莫纳卡拉的一个居民区附近时遭人攻击。❽ N-COUNT A military **strike** is a military attack, especially an air attack. (军事)打击，攻击；(尤指)空袭 ❑ *...a punitive air strike.* 惩罚性空袭 ❑ *...a nuclear strike.* 核武器攻击 [Also +*against*] ❾ VERB If something **strikes at** the heart or root of something, it attacks or conflicts with the basic elements or principles of that thing. 直击(要害)；与…起(原则性)冲突【LITERARY 文】❑ [v +*at*] *...a rejection of her core beliefs and values, which strikes at the very heart of her being.* 对她的核心信念和价值观的否定，也就是否定了她存在的根本 ❿ VERB [no cont] If an idea or thought **strikes** you, it suddenly comes into your mind. (想法或念头)突然出现在…脑海中 ❑ [v n] *A thought struck her. Was she jealous of her mother, then?* 她猛地冒出一个念头：那么她难道在嫉妒母亲吗？❑ [v n that] *At this point, it suddenly struck me that I was wasting my time.* 在这一刻，我突然意识到自己是在浪费时间。⓫ VERB If something **strikes** you **as** being a particular thing, it gives you the impression of being that thing. 给…印象；让…觉得 ❑ [v n +*as*] *He struck me as a very serious but friendly person.* 他让我感到他是一个十分严肃但友好的人。❑ [v n +*as*] *You've always struck me as being an angry man.* 我感觉你好像总是一副气冲冲的样子。⓬ VERB If you **are struck** by something, you think it is very impressive, noticeable, or interesting. 打动；把…迷住 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*by/with*] *She was struck by his simple, spellbinding eloquence.* 她被他那率直、富有鼓动性的口才迷住了。❑ [v n] *What struck me about the firm is how genuinely friendly and informal it is.* 该公司的真诚、友好和不拘小节深深打动了我。⓭ VERB If you **strike** a deal or a bargain with someone, you come to an agreement with them. 达成(交易或协议) ❑ [v n +*with*] *They struck a deal with their paper supplier, getting two years of newsprint on credit.* 他们同纸张供应商达成协议，可赊购两年的新闻用纸。❑ [v n] *The two struck a deal in which Rendell took half of what a manager would.* 两人达成协议，伦德尔所得相当于经理的一半。❑ [v n] *He insists he has struck no bargains for their release.* 他坚称他没有就他们的获释达成

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过任何交易。 16 VERB If you **strike** a balance, you do something that is halfway between two extremes. 达到(两全其美);找到(折中办法) ❑ [V n] *At times like that you have to strike a balance between sleep and homework.* 在这种情形下,你得在休息和做作业之间找到一种平衡。 17 VERB If you **strike** a pose or attitude, you put yourself in a particular position, for example when someone is taking your photograph. 摆出(姿态);表现出(态度) ❑ [V n] *She struck a pose, one hand on her hip and the other waving an imaginary cigarette.* 她摆了个姿势,一只手叉腰,另一只手假装夹着根香烟挥动着。 18 VERB If something **strikes** fear **into** people, it makes them very frightened or anxious. 使感到(恐惧或惊慌)【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n +*in/into*] *If there is a single subject guaranteed to strike fear in the hearts of parents, it is drugs.* 如果只有一样东西定能让父母感到恐惧,那就是毒品。 19 VERB [usu passive] If you **are struck** dumb or blind, you suddenly become unable to speak or to see. 使顿时(看不见或说不出)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [*be* V-ed] *I was struck dumb by this and had to think it over for a moment.* 这让我吃惊得说不出话来,不得不仔细考虑一会儿。 20 VERB When a clock **strikes**, its bells make a sound to indicate what the time is. (钟表)敲,鸣,报时 ❑ [V n] *The clock struck nine.* 钟敲了 9 下。 ❑ [V] *Finally, the clock strikes.* 最后,钟敲响了。 21 VERB If you **strike** words **from** a document or an official record, you remove them. 删去;划掉【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n +*from*] *Strike that from the minutes.* 从备忘录中将之删去。[Also V n] •PHRASAL VERB **Strike out** means the same as **strike**. strike out 同 strike ❑ [V P n] *The censor struck out the next two lines.* 审查员划掉了下面两行。[Also V n P] 22 VERB When you **strike** a match, you make it produce a flame by moving it quickly against something rough. 擦,划(火柴) ❑ [V n] *Robina struck a match and held it to the crumpled newspaper in the grate.* 罗比娜划着一根火柴,拿它去点壁炉里揉皱的报纸。 23 VERB If someone **strikes** oil or gold, they discover it in the ground as a result of mining or drilling. 开采出,钻探到(石油、金子) ❑ [V n] *Hamilton Oil announced that it had struck oil in the Liverpool Bay area of the Irish Sea.* 汉密尔顿石油公司宣布其已在爱尔兰海域的利物浦海湾地区开采出石油。 24 VERB [usu passive] When a coin or medal **is struck**, it is made. 铸造(硬币、奖牌) ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Another medal was specially struck for him.* 专门为他铸造了另一枚奖章。 25 → see also **stricken, striking, hunger strike** 26 PHRASE If you **strike gold**, you find, do, or produce something that brings you a lot of money or success. 打开成功(或财富)之门;踏上通往成功(或财富)之路【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The company has struck gold with its new holiday development, Center Parcs.* 该公司凭借其新开发的"中央公园"度假村赚了个盆满钵满。 27 PHRASE If you **strike it rich**, you make a lot of money, especially in a short time. 发大财;(尤指)暴富【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He hoped to strike it rich by investing in ginseng.* 他希望通过投资人参发大财。 28 **to strike a chord** → see **chord** 29 **to strike home** → see **home** 30 **to strike it lucky** → see **lucky** 31 **to strike a happy medium** → see **medium**

→ see **union**

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▶**strike back** PHRASAL VERB If you **strike back**, you harm or criticize someone who has harmed or criticized you. 反击;回击 ❑ [V P] *Our instinctive reaction when someone causes us pain is to strike back.* 当被别人弄疼时,我们本能的反应是回击。 ❑ [V P +*at*] *Sometimes, Kappy got angry and struck back at him in whatever way she could.* 有时,卡皮被惹恼了就会不顾一切地反过来指责他。

▶**strike down** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is struck down**, especially by an illness, they are killed or severely harmed by it. 摧垮;使病倒;使丧命【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [*be* V-ed P] *Frank had been struck down by a massive heart attack.* 弗兰克的身体已被一场严重的心脏病拖垮。

▶**strike off** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone such as a doctor or lawyer **is struck off**, their name is removed from the official register and they are not allowed to do medical or legal work any more. 取消(医生、律师等)的执业资格;把…除名【BRIT 英】❑ [*be* V-ed P] *...a company lawyer who had been struck off for dishonest practices.* 因行为不轨而被取消执业资格的公司律师 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *He could be struck off the medical register.* 他可能会被取消医生执业资格。

▶**strike out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **strike out**, you begin to do something different, often because you want to become more independent. 自立谋生 ❑ [V P] *She wanted me to strike out on my own, buy a business.* 她想让我自己闯一闯,买下一个公司。 ❑ [V P] *...a desire to make changes and to strike out in new directions.* 想要有所改变并朝新的方向开拓的渴望 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **strike out at** someone, you hit, attack, or speak angrily to them. 猛击;猛打;猛烈抨击 ❑ [V P +*at*] *He seemed always ready to strike out at anyone and for any cause.* 不管什么人、什么事,他似乎总是随时准备发起攻击。 ❑ [V P] *Frampton struck out blindly, hitting not Waddington, but an elderly man.* 弗兰普顿乱打一通,没有打到沃丁顿却打到了一位老人。 3 PHRASAL VERB If someone **strikes out**, they fail. 失败;不成功【AM, INFORMAL 美,非正式】❑ [V P] *The lawyer admitted that he was the firm's second lawyer. The first one had struck out completely.* 该律师承认其为该公司的第二任律师。第一任已经干砸了。 4 → see also **strike 19**

▶**strike up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **strike up** a conversation or friendship with someone, you begin one. 开始(交谈);建立(友谊);开始(来往)【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V P n] *I trailed her into Penney's and struck up a conversation.* 我跟着她进了彭尼家,然后开始交谈起来。 2 PHRASAL VERB When musicians **strike up** a piece of music, or when music **strikes up**, the music begins. 开始演奏 ❑ [V P n] *And then the orchestra struck up the National Anthem.* 然后管弦乐队奏起了国歌。 ❑ [V P] *The band struck up, and riders paraded round the ring.* 乐队开始奏乐,骑手们列队绕场行进。

'strike-breaker (**strike-breakers**) also **strikebreaker** N-COUNT A **strike-breaker** is a person who continues to work during a strike, or someone who takes over the work of a person who is on strike. 破坏罢工者;顶替罢工者工作的人

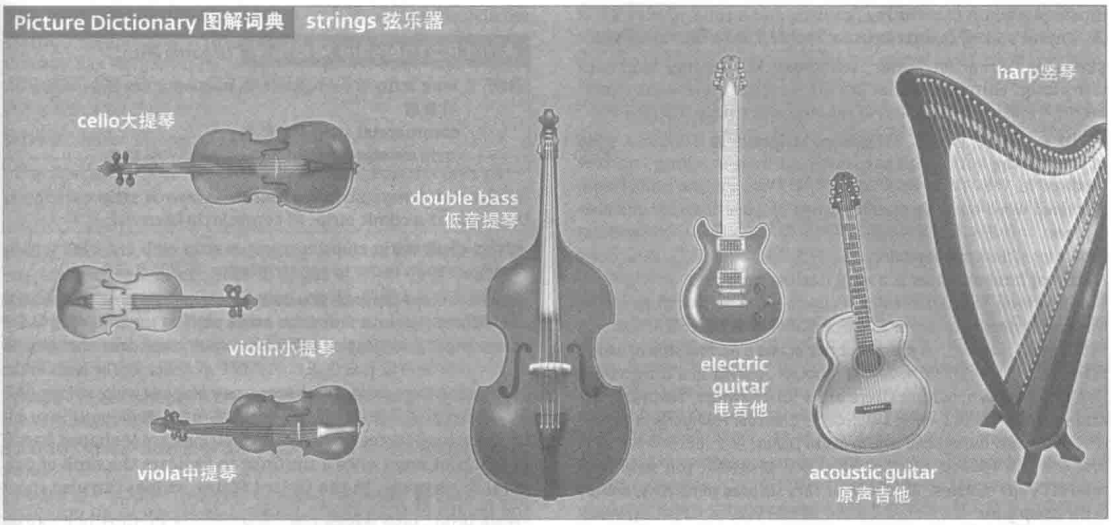
strik|er /'straɪkə'/ (**strikers**) 1 N-COUNT In football and some other team sports, a **striker** is a player who mainly attacks and scores goals, rather than defends. (足球等的)前锋 ❑ *...and the England striker scored his sixth goal of the season.* 这名英格兰队前锋踢进了他在本赛季的第 6 个进球 2 → see also **strike**

strik|ing ◆◇◇ /'straɪkɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **striking** is very noticeable or unusual. 引人注目的;异乎寻常的;显著的 ❑ *The most striking feature of those statistics is the high proportion of suicides.* 那些统计数据中最引人注目之处是极高的自杀率。 ❑ *He bears a striking resemblance to Lenin.* 他酷似列宁。 •**strik|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *In one respect, however, the men really were strikingly similar.* 然而,那些男人在某一方面真的非常相似。 ❑ *...a strikingly handsome man.* 绝色美男 2 ADJ Someone who is **striking** is very attractive, in a noticeable way. 漂亮的;俊秀的;吸引人的 ❑ *She was a striking woman with long blonde hair.* 她是个留着金色长发的俏女郎。 3 → see also **strike**

Strim|mer /'strɪmə'/ (**Strimmers**) N-COUNT A **Strimmer** is an electric tool used for cutting long grass or grass at the edge of a lawn. It cuts the grass with a piece of plastic cord which goes round very fast. 草坪修剪器【TRADEMARK 商标】

string ◆◇◇ /strɪŋ/ (**strings, stringing, strung**) 1 N-VAR **String** is thin rope made of twisted threads, used for tying things together or tying up parcels. 细绳;线 ❑ *He held out a small bag tied with string.* 他拿出一个系着细绳的小袋子。 ❑ *...a shiny metallic coin on a string.* 拴在绳子上的闪闪发亮的金属硬币 2 N-COUNT A **string of** things is a number of them on a piece of string, thread, or wire. 一串 ❑ [+*of*] *She wore a string of pearls around her neck.* 她脖子上戴着一串珍珠。 ❑ [+*of*] *...a string of fairy lights.* 一串彩色小灯 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **string of** places or objects is a number of them that form a line. 一行;一列;一排 ❑ [+*of*] *The landscape is broken only by a string of villages.* 这片风景只被一排村庄隔断。 ❑ [+*of*] *A string of five rowing boats set out from the opposite bank.* 5 只划艇排成一行从对岸出发了。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **string of** similar events is a series of them that happen one after the other. 一系列,一连串(类似事件) ❑ [+*of*] *The incident was the latest in a string of attacks.* 这是一连串袭击事件中最近的一起。 5 N-COUNT The **strings** on a musical instrument such as a violin or guitar are the thin pieces of wire or nylon stretched across it that make sounds when the instrument is played. (乐器的)弦 ❑ *He went off to change a guitar string.* 他出去换一根吉他弦。 ❑ *...a twenty-one-string harp.* 21

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 strings 弦乐器



弦的竖琴 6 N-PLURAL [oft N n] **The strings** are the section of an orchestra which consists of stringed instruments played with a bow. (管弦乐团的)弦乐器，弦乐器组 ❑ *The strings provided a melodic background to the passages played by the soloist.* 弦乐组为独奏乐章配上了动听的背景乐。❑ *There was a 20-member string section.* 有一个 20 人组成的弦乐器组。7 N-COUNT In computing, a **string** is a particular series of letters, numbers, symbols, or spaces, for example a word or phrase that you want to search for in a document. (计算机中的)字符串 8 VERB If you **string** something somewhere, you hang it up between two or more objects. 悬挂；系；扎 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *He had strung a banner across the wall.* 他在墙上挂了条横幅。•PHRASAL VERB **String up** means the same as **string**. string up 同 string ❑ [V P n] *People were stringing up decorations on the fronts of their homes.* 人们正在各家门口挂起装饰物。[Also V n P] 9 → see also **highly strung, purse strings, second string, strung out** 10 PHRASE If something is offered to you with **no strings attached** or with **no strings**, it is offered without any special conditions. 不带附加条件；没有特殊限制 ❑ *Aid should be given to developing countries with no strings attached.* 应不带任何附加条件地向发展中国家提供援助。❑ *...no-strings grants that last for five years.* 为期 5 年、无附加条件的补助金 11 PHRASE If you **pull strings**, you use your influence with other people in order to get something done, often unfairly. 拉关系；走后门

→ see Picture Dictionary: **string**

→ see **orchestra**

▶**string along** PHRASAL VERB If you **string** someone **along**, you deceive them by letting them believe you have the same desires, beliefs, or hopes as them. 哄骗；愚弄【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *She took advantage of him, stringing him along even after they were divorced.* 她利用了他，甚至离婚后还在欺骗他。

▶**string together** PHRASAL VERB If you **string** things **together**, you form something from them by adding them to each other, one at a time. 把…连起来；把…串在一起 ❑ [V n P] *As speech develops, the child starts to string more words together.* 随着说话能力的不断发展，孩子开始把更多的词连起来说。❑ [V P n] *The speaker strung together a series of jokes.* 演说者讲了一连串的笑话。

▶**string up** PHRASAL VERB To **string** someone **up** means to kill them by hanging them. 吊死；绞死【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *Guards rushed into his cell and strung him up.* 狱吏冲进牢房把他吊死了。[Also V P n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *string* Also look up:

N. cord, fibre, rope, twine 1
chain, file, line, row, sequence, series 3 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *string* with:

N. **piece of** string 一段线 1
string **of pearls** 一串珍珠 2
string **of attacks** 一连串袭击，string **of bombings** 一系列爆炸，string **of losses** 一系列失败，string **of scandals** 一连串丑闻 4
banjo string 班卓琴弦，**guitar** string 吉他弦 5
ADJ. **long** string 长线；一长(连)串；一长列 1 2 3 4
latest string **of *something*** 最新的一系列某事物，**recent** string **of *something*** 最近的一连串某事物 4

ˌstring ˈbean (**string beans**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **String beans** are long, very narrow green vegetables consisting of the cases that contain the seeds of a climbing plant. 青菜豆【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **French beans**

2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **String beans** are vegetables similar to French beans, but thicker. 四季豆【BRIT 英】

ˌstringed ˈinˌstruˌment (**stringed instruments**) N-COUNT A **stringed instrument** is a musical instrument that has strings, such as a violin or a guitar. 弦乐器

strinˌgenˌcy /ˈstrɪndʒənsi/ N-UNCOUNT Financial **stringency** is a situation in which a government or person does not have much money or is trying not to spend much. 财政紧缩；银根紧【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In times of financial stringency it is clear that public expenditure has to be closely scrutinized.* 财政紧缩时期，无疑要对公共支出进行严格审查。

strinˌgent /ˈstrɪndʒənt/ ADJ **Stringent** laws, rules, or conditions are very severe or are strictly controlled. (法律、规则、条款)严格的，严厉的，受严控的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He announced that there would be more stringent controls on the possession of weapons.* 他宣布将对武器的持有实行更严格的控制。❑ *Its drug-testing procedures are the most stringent in the world.* 其药物检测程序是世界上最严格的。•**strinˌgentˌly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He is determined to see the Act enforced more stringently.* 他决意要确保该法令得到更加严格的执行。

stringˌer /ˈstrɪŋəʳ/ (**stringers**) N-COUNT A **stringer** is a journalist who is employed part-time by a newspaper or news service in order to report on a particular area. 特约记者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He picked up extra money as a local stringer for the New York Herald.* 他做《纽约先驱报》的当地特约记者来赚些外快。

ˌstring quarˈtet (**string quartets**) 1 N-COUNT A **string quartet** is a group of four musicians who play stringed instruments together. The instruments are two violins, a viola, and a cello. 弦乐四重奏乐团 ❑ *...a recital by the Borodin String Quartet.* 鲍罗丁弦乐四重奏乐团演奏会 2 N-COUNT A **string quartet** is a piece of

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music played on two violins, a viola, and a cello. 弦乐四重奏曲 ❑ *...Dvorak's String Quartet Opus 34.* 德沃夏克第 34 号弦乐四重奏曲

stringy /'strɪŋi/ (**stringier, stringiest**) ADJ **Stringy** food contains long, thin pieces that are difficult or unpleasant to eat. (食物)多筋的，多纤维的，柴的 ❑ *The meat was stringy.* 这肉嚼不烂。

strip ♦∞ /strɪp/ (**strips, stripping, stripped**) 1 N-COUNT A **strip** of something such as paper, cloth, or food is a long, narrow piece of it. (纸、布、食物等的)条，带 ❑ [+of] *...a new kind of manufactured wood made by pressing strips of wood together and baking them.* 一种将木条压紧并烘烤而成的新型人造木材 ❑ [+of] *Serve dish with strips of fresh raw vegetables.* 用新鲜的生蔬菜条作配菜。 2 N-COUNT A **strip of** land or water is a long narrow area of it. 狭长地带；带状水域 ❑ [+of] *The coastal cities of Liguria sit on narrow strips of land lying under steep mountains.* 利古里亚的沿海城市坐落在陡峭山脉下的狭长地带上。 ❑ [+of] *...a short boat ride across a narrow strip of water.* 乘船渡过一小段狭窄的带状水域 3 N-COUNT A **strip** is a long street in a city or town, where there are a lot of stores, restaurants, and hotels. 商业街【AM 美】❑ *...Goff's Charcoal Hamburgers on Lover's Lane, a busy commercial strip in North Dallas.* 位于北达拉斯的一条名为情人巷的繁华商业街上的戈夫炭烤汉堡店 4 VERB If you **strip**, you take off your clothes. 脱衣服 ❑ [V] *They stripped completely, and lay in the damp grass.* 他们脱光衣服，躺在潮湿的草地上。 ❑ [V adj] *Women residents stripped naked in protest.* 女性居民裸体以示抗议。 •PHRASAL VERB **Strip off** means the same as **strip**. strip off 同 strip ❑ [V P] *The children were brazenly stripping off and leaping into the sea.* 孩子们无所顾忌地脱光衣服跳进海里。 5 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is stripped**, their clothes are taken off by another person, for example in order to search for hidden or illegal things. 脱掉…的衣服 ❑ [be V-ed] *One prisoner claimed he'd been dragged to a cell, stripped and beaten.* 一名犯人声称他曾被拖进一间牢房，衣服被脱光并遭到毒打。 6 → see also **strip-search** 7 VERB To **strip** something means to remove everything that covers it. 除去；剥去 ❑ [V n] *After Mike left for work I stripped the beds and vacuumed the carpets.* 迈克去上班后，我扯下床罩并用吸尘器清扫地毯。 ❑ [be V-ed] *The floorboards in both this room and the dining room have been stripped, sanded and sealed.* 这个房间和餐厅的木地板都已被刮除涂层并打磨上蜡。 8 VERB If you **strip** an engine or a piece of equipment, you take it to pieces so that it can be cleaned or repaired. 拆卸，拆开(引擎或设备) ❑ [V n] *Volvo's three-man team stripped the car and restored it.* 沃尔沃公司的 3 人小组将车拆开进行了维修。 •PHRASAL VERB **Strip down** means the same as **strip**. strip down 同 strip ❑ [V n P] *In five years I had to strip the water pump down four times.* 5 年来我不得不拆开水泵 4 次。 ❑ [V P n] *I stripped down the two SU carburettors, cleaned and polished the pieces and rebuilt the units.* 我卸下这两个 SU 汽化器，把各个零件清洗擦亮后重新组装起来。 9 VERB To **strip** someone **of** their property, rights, or titles means to take those things away from them. 剥夺，掠夺(财产、权利、头衔) ❑ [be V-ed +of] *A senior official was stripped of all his privileges for publicly criticising his employer.* 一名高管因公然批评其老板而被剥夺了所有特权。 [Also V n +of] 10 N-COUNT In a newspaper or magazine, a **strip** is a series of drawings which tell a story. The words spoken by the characters are often written on the drawings. (报纸、杂志上的)连环漫画【AM 美】❑ *...the Doonesbury strip.* 杜尼斯伯里政治漫画 11 → see also **landing strip**

▶**strip away** 1 PHRASAL VERB To **strip away** something, especially something that hides the true nature of a thing, means to remove it completely. 揭开；揭穿；披露 ❑ [V P n] *Altman strips away the pretence and mythology to expose the film industry as a business like any other.* 奥尔特曼揭去了电影产业的伪装和神秘光环，暴露了它与其他产业并无二致的商业本质。 2 PHRASAL VERB To **strip away** a layer of something means to remove it completely. 剥去；剥下；揭去 ❑ [V P n] *Sensitive Cream will not strip away the skin's protective layer.* 敏感肌肤专用面霜不会破坏皮肤表面的保护层。 ❑ [V n P +from] *She'd managed to strip the bloodied rags away from Nellie's body.* 她已设法脱掉了内利身上沾满血污的破烂衣衫。

▶**strip down** → see **strip 7**

▶**strip off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **strip off** your clothes, you take them off. 脱掉，脱(衣服) ❑ [V P n] *He stripped off his wet clothes and stepped into the shower.* 他脱掉湿衣服走进浴室。 [Also V n P] 2 →

see also **strip 4**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *strip* with:

ADJ. **long** strip 长条；长条状区域，**narrow** strip 窄条；狭窄的区域 1 2
commercial strip 商业街 3
strip *(someone)* **naked** 脱掉(某人的)衣服 4 5

'strip car,toon (**strip cartoons**) N-COUNT A **strip cartoon** is the same as a **comic strip**. 同 comic strip【BRIT 英】

'strip club (**strip clubs**) N-COUNT A **strip club** is a club which people go to in order to see striptease. 脱衣舞夜总会

stripe /straɪp/ (**stripes**) 1 N-COUNT A **stripe** is a long line which is a different colour from the areas next to it. 条纹；线条 ❑ *She wore a bright green jogging suit with a white stripe down the sides.* 她身穿一套裤腿两边有白色条纹的亮绿色慢跑服。 ❑ *The walls in the front bedroom are painted with broad, pale blue and white stripes.* 卧室前厅的墙壁被漆成淡蓝色和白色相间的宽条纹。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] In the armed forces or the police, **stripes** are V-shaped bands of material sewn onto a uniform to indicate the rank of corporal or sergeant. In the United States, **stripes** can also show the length of time that a person has served in an organization. (军装或警服上表示等级或服役年限的)V 型臂章 ❑ *...a soldier with a corporal's stripes on his arms.* 胳膊上别着下士臂章的士兵

striped /straɪpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **striped** has stripes on it. 有条纹的 ❑ *...a bottle green and maroon striped tie.* 有深绿色和栗色条纹的领带 ❑ *...striped wallpaper.* 带条纹的壁纸

strip|ey /'straɪpi/ → see **stripy**

'strip joint (**strip joints**) N-COUNT A **strip joint** is the same as a **strip club**. 同 strip club【INFORMAL 非正式】

'strip light (**strip lights**) also **strip-light** N-COUNT A **strip light** is an electric light in the form of a long tube. 条状灯【BRIT 英】

'strip light|ing also **strip-lighting** N-UNCOUNT **Strip lighting** is a method of lighting which uses long tubes rather than light bulbs. 条状灯照明【BRIT 英】❑ *Other causes of migraine are VDU screens and strip-lighting.* 偏头痛的其他诱因包括计算机的视频显示器和条状灯照明。

strip|ling /'strɪplɪŋ/ (**striplings**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a young man as a **stripling** when they want to indicate in a slightly humorous way that although he is no longer a boy, he is not yet really a man. 年轻男子；小伙子【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...a stripling of 20.* 20 岁的小伙子

'strip mine (**strip mines**) N-COUNT A **strip mine** is a mine in which the coal, metal, or mineral is near the surface, and so underground passages are not needed. 露天矿【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **opencast mine**

'strip min|ing also **strip-mining** N-UNCOUNT **Strip mining** is a method of mining that is used when a mineral is near the surface and underground passages are not needed. 露天开采【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **opencast mining**

strip|per /'strɪpə^r/ (**strippers**) N-COUNT A **stripper** is a person who earns money by taking their clothes off in public, especially as part of a show. (尤指参加演出的)脱衣舞演员，脱衣舞者 ❑ *She worked as a stripper and did some acting.* 她以跳脱衣舞为业，有时也演些戏。 ❑ *...a male stripper.* 男性脱衣舞者

'strip-search (**strip-searches, strip-searching, strip-searched**) also **strip search** VERB [usu passive] If a person **is strip-searched**, someone such as a police officer makes them take off all their clothes and searches them, usually to see if they are carrying drugs or weapons. (常指为检查是否携带毒品或武器而)对…进行裸体搜查(Compare 比较 **body search.**) ❑ [be V-ed +for] *All 23 of them were strip-searched for drugs.* 他们 23 个人均被裸体搜查，以确认是否携带毒品。 [Also be V-ed]

strip|tease /,strɪp'ti:z, AM 美 'strɪpti:z/ (**stripteases**) also **strip-tease** N-VAR **Striptease** is a form of entertainment in which someone slowly takes off their clothes in a sexually exciting

way, usually while music is played. 脱衣舞(表演)

stripy /'straɪpi/ also **stripey** ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **stripy** has stripes on it. 有条纹的; 有斑纹的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was wearing a stripy shirt and baggy blue trousers.* 他身着一件条纹衬衫和一条宽松的蓝裤子。

strive /straɪv/ (**strives**, **striving**)

The past tense is either **strove** or **strived**, and the past participle is either **striven** or **strived**. 过去式为 strove 或 strived, 过去分词为 striven 或 strived。

VERB If you **strive to** do something or **strive for** something, you make a great effort to do it or get it. 奋斗; 力争; 力求 ❑ [v to-inf] *He strives hard to keep himself very fit.* 他努力保持身体健康。❑ [v +for] *Mr Annan said the region must now strive for economic development as well as peace.* 安南先生表示, 该地区现在必须为经济发展与和平而奋斗。[Also v]

strobe /strəʊb/ (**strobes**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **strobe** or a **strobe light** is a very bright light which flashes on and off very quickly. 频闪灯

strode /strəʊd/ **Strode** is the past tense and past participle of **stride**.

stroke ◆◇ /strəʊk/ (**strokes**, **stroking**, **stroked**) 1 VERB If you **stroke** someone or something, you move your hand slowly and gently over them. 轻抚; 抚摩 ❑ [v n] *Carla, curled up on the sofa, was smoking a cigarette and stroking her cat.* 卡拉正蜷缩在沙发上, 一边吸着烟, 一边轻抚着她的猫咪。❑ [v n] *She walked forward and embraced him and stroked his tousled white hair.* 她走上前拥抱他, 并轻抚他凌乱的白发。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **stroke**, a blood vessel in their brain bursts or becomes blocked, which may kill them or make them unable to move one side of their body. 中风; (脑)卒中 ❑ *He had a minor stroke in 1987, which left him partly paralysed.* 他 1987 年曾患轻度中风, 之后就半身不遂了。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **strokes** of a pen or brush are the movements or marks that you make with it when you are writing or painting. (铅笔、刷子的)一笔, 一挥, 笔画 ❑ *Fill in gaps by using short, upward strokes of the pencil.* 用铅笔向上短短地勾画几道来填充空白。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] When you are swimming or rowing, your **strokes** are the repeated movements that you make with your arms or the oars. 划水动作; 划桨动作 ❑ *I turned and swam a few strokes further out to sea.* 我转身向海里又游了几下。5 N-COUNT [usu sing] A swimming **stroke** is a particular style or method of swimming. 游泳姿势; 游法 ❑ *She spent hours practising the breast stroke.* 她花了数小时练习蛙泳。6 N-COUNT The **strokes** of a clock are the sounds that indicate each hour. (钟表的)鸣, 敲 ❑ *On the stroke of 12, fireworks suddenly exploded into the night.* 12 点的钟声一敲响, 焰火便在夜空中绽放。7 N-COUNT In sports such as tennis, baseball, cricket, and golf, a **stroke** is the action of hitting the ball. (网球、棒球等运动的)击, 抽(动作) ❑ *Compton was sending the ball here, there, and everywhere with each stroke.* 康普顿一会将球打到这里, 一会打到那里, 每一拍的落点都不同。8 N-SING **A stroke of** luck or good fortune is something lucky that happens. 一件(幸运的)事 ❑ [+of] *It didn't rain, which turned out to be a stroke of luck.* 天没下雨, 结果成了件幸事。9 N-SING **A stroke of** genius or inspiration is a very good idea that someone suddenly has. (灵感的)突发; (天才的)一举 ❑ [+of] *At the time, his appointment seemed a stroke of genius.* 当时对他的任命犹如神来之笔。10 PHRASE If something happens **at a stroke** or **in one stroke**, it happens suddenly and completely because of one single action. 一下子; 一举 ❑ *The disease wiped out 40 million rabbits at a stroke.* 该病一下子就使 4,000 万只兔子丧命。❑ *How can Britain reduce its prison population in one stroke?* 英国何能一举减少其监狱服刑人数? 11 PHRASE If someone does not **do a stroke of** work, they are very lazy and do no work at all. 动一动; 干一点【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式, 强调】❑ *I never did a stroke of work at college.* 我上大学时懒得要命。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stroke* with:

V. **die from a** stroke 中风而死, **have a** stroke 得中风, **suffer a** stroke 患中风 2
N. **risk of a** stroke 中风风险 2
stroke **of a pen** 笔触 3

stroll /strəʊl/ (**strolls**, **strolling**, **strolled**) VERB If you **stroll** somewhere, you walk there in a slow, relaxed way. 散步; 溜达; 闲逛 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He collected some orange juice from the refrigerator and, glass in hand, strolled to the kitchen window.* 他从冰箱里拿了点橙汁, 然后手持杯子溜达到厨房的窗口。•N-COUNT **Stroll** is also a noun. ❑ *After dinner, I took a stroll round the city.* 吃过饭, 我绕着城散步。

stroller /'strəʊlə^{r}/ (**strollers**) N-COUNT A **stroller** is a small chair on wheels, in which a baby or small child can sit and be wheeled around. 婴儿推车【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pushchair**

strong ◆◆◆ /strɒŋ, AM 美 strɔːŋ/ (**stronger** /'strɒŋgə^{r}, AM 美 'strɔːŋgər/, **strongest** /'strɒŋgɪst, AM 美 'strɔːŋgɪst/) 1 ADJ Someone who is **strong** is healthy with good muscles and can move or carry heavy things, or do hard physical work. 强壮的; 健壮的; 力气大的 ❑ *I'm not strong enough to carry him.* 我力气不够大, 抱不动他。❑ *I feared I wouldn't be able to control such a strong horse.* 我怕我驾驭不了这么强壮的马。2 ADJ Someone who is **strong** is confident and determined, and is not easily influenced or worried by other people. (人)坚定的, 坚决的, 自信的 ❑ *He is sharp and manipulative with a strong personality.* 他个性很强, 为人精明且爱摆布别人。❑ *It's up to managers to be strong and do what they believe is right.* 经理应该坚定立场, 认准的事情就勇敢去做。3 ADJ **Strong** objects or materials are not easily broken and can support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 不易损坏的; 坚固的; 结实的 ❑ *The vacuum flask has a strong casing, which won't crack or chip.* 这种热水瓶瓶身坚固, 不易断裂或破碎。❑ *Glue the mirror in with a strong adhesive.* 用强力胶将镜子固定到位。•**strongly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *The fence was very strongly built, with very large posts.* 围栏用粗大的木桩建成, 非常坚固。4 ADJ **A strong** wind, current, or other force has a lot of power or speed, and can cause heavy things to move. (风、水流等)强劲的, 迅猛的 ❑ *Strong winds and torrential rain combined to make conditions terrible for golfers in the Scottish Open.* 狂风暴雨一齐袭来, 致使苏格兰高尔夫球公开赛的比赛条件异常糟糕。❑ *A fairly strong current seemed to be moving the whole boat.* 一股湍急的水流好像要冲走整条船。•**strongly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The metal is strongly attracted to the surface.* 金属紧紧吸附在表面上。5 ADJ **A strong** impression or influence has a great effect on someone. (印象、影响)强烈的, 深刻的 ❑ *We're glad if our music makes a strong impression, even if it's a negative one.* 如果我们的音乐能留给人深刻的印象, 哪怕是负面的印象, 我们都会很高兴。❑ *Teenage idols have a strong influence on our children.* 青少年偶像对孩子们的影响很深。•**strongly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He is strongly influenced by Spanish painters such as Goya and El Greco.* 他深受戈雅、埃尔·格列柯等西班牙画家的影响。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you have **strong** opinions on something or express them using **strong** words, you have extreme or very definite opinions which you are willing to express or defend. (观点、措辞)坚定的, 强烈的, 不动摇的 ❑ *She is known to hold strong views on Cuba.* 她在古巴问题上的鲜明观点人人皆知。❑ *There has been strong criticism of the military regime.* 该军事政权一直受到人们的强烈抨击。❑ *It condemned in extremely strong language what it called Britain's iniquitous campaign.* 它言辞激烈地谴责了这场它所谓的极不公正的英国竞选活动。•**strongly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Obviously you feel very strongly about this.* 显然你对这件事的看法很坚定。❑ *We are strongly opposed to the presence of America in this region.* 我们强烈反对美国势力介入这一区域。7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone in authority takes **strong** action, they act firmly and severely. (行动)坚定的, 强硬的, 不动摇的 ❑ *The government has said it will take strong action against any further strikes.* 政府声称要采取严厉行动制止罢工进一步发展。8 ADJ If there is a **strong** case or argument for something, it is supported by a lot of evidence. (理由、论据)有说服力的, 强有力的, 充分的 ❑ *The testimony presented offered a strong case for acquitting her on grounds of self-defense.* 当庭证词为裁定她是正当防卫而无罪提供了强有力的证据。❑ *The evidence that such investment promotes growth is strong.* 有充分的证据表明这种投资能够促进增长。•**strongly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *He argues strongly for retention of NATO as a guarantee of peace.* 他强烈要求保留北大西洋公约组织以维护和平。❑ *These are conditions said by*

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doctors to be strongly indicative of heart failure. 这些症状都是医生们所说的心力衰竭的明显前兆。 9 ADJ If there is a **strong** possibility or chance that something is true or will happen, it is very likely to be true or to happen. (可能性、机会)极大的 ❑ *There is a strong possibility that the cat contracted the condition by eating contaminated pet food.* 猫很有可能是吃了受污染的宠物食品而染上这种疾病的。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **strong** points are your best qualities or talents, or the things you are good at. 优秀的; 精通的; 擅长的 ❑ *Discretion is not Jeremy's strong point.* 小心谨慎不是杰里米的强项。 ❑ [+on] *Cynics argue that the E.U. is stronger on rhetoric than on concrete action.* 怀疑者认为, 相比具体行动, 欧盟更擅长夸夸而谈。 11 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **strong** competitor, candidate, or team is good or likely to succeed. (竞争者、候选人、队伍)强大的, 有实力的, 有望成功的 ❑ *She was a strong contender for Britain's Olympic team.* 她是有望入选英国奥运代表团的有力竞争者。 12 ADJ If a relationship or link is **strong**, it is close and likely to last for a long time. (关系)稳固的, 持久的, 牢固的 ❑ *He felt he had a relationship strong enough to talk frankly to Sarah.* 他认为和萨拉的关系很紧密, 足以推心置腹。 ❑ *Delhi first began to develop strong ties with Moscow in the 1950s.* 德里在 20 世纪 50 年代才开始和莫斯科建立起稳固的关系。 13 ADJ A **strong** currency, economy, or industry has a high value or is very successful. (货币)坚挺的; (经济)强劲的; (行业)景气的 ❑ *The U.S. dollar continued its strong performance in Tokyo today.* 美元今天在东京继续保持强劲的走势。 ❑ *The local economy is strong and the population is growing.* 当地经济蓬勃发展, 人口也在增长。 14 ADJ If something is a **strong** element or part of something else, it is an important or large part of it. (因素、成分)重要的, 占大部分的 ❑ *We are especially encouraged by the strong representation, this year, of women in information technology disciplines.* 今年, 女性在信息技术领域的突出表现尤其激励了我们。 15 ADJ You can use **strong** when you are saying how many people there are in a group. For example, if a group is twenty strong, there are twenty people in it. 有…的; 多达…的 ❑ *Ukraine indicated that it would establish its own army, 400,000 strong.* 乌克兰表示将自己建立一支 40 万人的军队。 ❑ *...a 1,000-strong crowd.* 有 1,000 人的人群 16 ADJ A **strong** drink, chemical, or drug contains a lot of the particular substance which makes it effective. (饮品、化学品、药物)含量高的, 浓的, 酽的 ❑ *Strong coffee or tea late at night may cause sleeplessness.* 深夜喝浓咖啡或浓茶可能会导致失眠。 17 ADJ A **strong** colour, flavour, smell, sound, or light is intense and easily noticed. 醒目的; 响亮的; 浓烈的; 强烈的 ❑ *As she went past there was a gust of strong perfume.* 她走过时有一股浓烈的香水味。 ❑ *The wine goes with strong and mild cheese alike.* 喝这酒的时候可搭配浓乳酪或淡乳酪。 •**strong|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He leaned over her, smelling strongly of sweat.* 他向她俯过身来, 身上散发着浓浓的汗味。 18 ADJ If someone has a **strong** accent, they speak in a distinctive way that shows very clearly what country or region they come from. (口音)浓重的 ❑ *'Good, Mr Ryle,' he said in English with a strong French accent.* "好的, 赖尔先生。"他用带有浓重法国口音的英语说。 19 ADJ You can say that someone has **strong** features or a **strong** face if their face has large, distinctive features. (面貌)轮廓分明的 ❑ *He had a strong Greek nose and olive-black eyes.* 他有高挺的希腊式鼻子和一双橄榄绿色的眼睛。 20 PHRASE If someone or something is still **going strong**, they are still alive, in good condition, or popular after a long time. 状况良好; 依旧活跃; 兴盛不衰 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *The old machinery was still going strong.* 这台旧机器依然运转良好。

Thesaurus 同类词 *strong* Also look up:

ADJ. mighty, powerful, tough; (*ant.*) weak 1
confident, determined; (*ant.*) cowardly 2
solid, sturdy 3

'strong-arm ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to someone's behaviour as **strong-arm** tactics or methods, you disapprove of it because it consists of using threats or force in order to achieve something. (策略、方法)强硬的, 使用暴力的, 采用强制手段的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *The money has been recovered without resorting to verbal abuse or strong-arm tactics.* 没有恶语相向也没有大打出手就把这笔钱要回来了。

strong|hold /'strɒŋhəʊld, AM 美 'strɔːŋ-/ (**strongholds**) N-COUNT If you say that a place or region is a **stronghold of** a particular attitude or belief, you mean that most people there share this attitude or belief. (持相同态度或信仰的人的)大本营, 据点 ❑ *The seat was a stronghold of the Labour party.* 这个选区是工党的大本营。

strong|man /'strɒŋmæn, AM 美 'strɔːŋ-/ (**strongmen**) N-COUNT If you refer to a male political leader as a **strongman**, you mean that he has great power and control over his country, although his methods may sometimes be violent or morally wrong. 铁腕人物; 独裁者 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *He was a military strongman who ruled the country after a coup.* 他是个军事上的铁腕人物, 在一场政变后成了这个国家的统治者。

,strong-'minded ADJ If you describe someone, especially a woman, as **strong-minded**, you approve of them because they have their own firm attitudes and opinions, and are not easily influenced by other people. (尤指女性)意志坚强的, 果断的, 有主见的 [APPROVAL 褒] ❑ *She is a strong-minded, independent woman.* 她是一个独立、有主见的女人。

,strong-'willed ADJ Someone who is **strong-willed** has a lot of determination and always tries to do what they want, even though other people may advise them not to. 意志坚强的; 坚持己见的 ❑ *He is a very determined and strong-willed person.* 他是个有决心有毅力的人。

strop|py /'strɒpi/ (**stroppier, stroppiest**) ADJ Someone who is **stroppy** is bad-tempered and gets angry or upset with people. 易怒的; 暴躁的; 脾气坏的 [BRIT, INFORMAL 英, 非正式] ❑ *The gas people haven't called to repair the cooker so I shall have to get stroppy with them.* 他们还没叫煤气修理工来修理煤气灶, 我怎么能不生气呢。

strove /strəʊv/ **Strove** is a past tense of **strive**.

struck /strʌk/ **Struck** is the past tense and past participle of **strike**.

struc|tur|al /'strʌktʃərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Structural** means relating to or affecting the structure of something. 结构上的; 构造上的 ❑ *The explosion caused little structural damage to the office towers themselves.* 爆炸对办公大楼本身几乎没有造成结构上的损坏。 •**struc|tur|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *When we bought the house, it was structurally sound, but I decided to redecorate throughout.* 我们买下这幢房子时, 房子的格局不错, 但我还是决定全部重新装修。

,struc|tur|al en|gi'neer (**structural engineers**) N-COUNT A **structural engineer** is an engineer who works on large structures such as roads, bridges, and large buildings. 结构工程师

struc|tur|al|ism /'strʌktʃərəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Structuralism** is a method of interpreting and analysing such things as language, literature, and society, which focuses on contrasting ideas or elements of structure and attempts to show how they relate to the whole structure. 结构主义 [TECHNICAL 术语]

struc|tur|al|ist /'strʌktʃərəlɪst/ (**structuralists**) 1 N-COUNT A **structuralist** is someone whose work is based on structuralism. 结构主义者 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Structuralist** is used to refer to people and things that are connected with structuralism. 结构主义的 ❑ *There are two main structuralist techniques incorporated into critical social research.* 批判性社会研究中融入了两种主要的结构主义分析技巧。

struc|ture ↔ /'strʌktʃə'/ (**structures, structuring, structured**) 1 N-VAR The **structure of** something is the way in which it is made, built, or organized. 结构; 构造; 组织 ❑ [+of] *The typical family structure of Freud's patients involved two parents and two children.* 弗洛伊德的病人的典型家庭结构是父母二人和两个孩子。 ❑ [+of] *The chemical structure of this particular molecule is very unusual.* 这一特定分子的化学结构很不寻常。 2 N-COUNT A **structure** is something that consists of parts connected together in an ordered way. 结构体 ❑ *The feet are highly specialised structures made up of 26 small delicate bones.* 脚的结构非常特殊, 由 26 块细小的骨头组成。 3 N-COUNT A **structure** is something that has been built. 建筑物 ❑ *About half of those funds has gone to repair public roads, structures and bridges.* 那些基金中有大约一半已用于公共道路、建筑物和桥梁的维修。 4 VERB If you **structure** something, you arrange it in a careful, organized pattern or system. 系统安排; 精心组织 ❑ [v n] *By structuring*

the course this way, we're forced to produce something the companies think is valuable. 这样制定发展规划后，我们不得不生产各公司认为有价值的东西。 ■ → see also **report structure**

strug|gle ♦♦◊ /ˈstrʌgᵊl/ (**struggles, struggling, struggled**) ■ VERB If you **struggle to** do something, you try hard to do it, even though other people or things may be making it difficult for you to succeed. 奋力；努力 ❑ [v prep] *They had to struggle against all kinds of adversity.* 他们不得不同一切逆境做斗争。❑ [v to-inf] *Those who have lost their jobs struggle to pay their supermarket bills.* 那些失业者想方设法以支付超市的账单。[Also v] ■ N-VAR [N to-inf] A **struggle** is a long and difficult attempt to achieve something such as freedom or political rights. 斗争；奋斗 ❑ [+for] *Life became a struggle for survival.* 生活成了一场奋力求生的斗争。❑ *...a young lad's struggle to support his poverty-stricken family.* 年轻的小伙子为了支撑他贫困的家庭所作的努力 ❑ [+with] *He is currently locked in a power struggle with his Prime Minister.* 他目前陷入了一场同总理的权力斗争当中。 ■ VERB If you **struggle** when you are being held, you twist, kick, and move violently in order to get free. 挣扎；努力挣脱 ❑ [v] *I struggled, but he was a tall man, well-built.* 我使劲挣扎，但他又高又壮。 ■ VERB If two people **struggle with** each other, they fight. 搏斗；扭打 ❑ [v] *She screamed at him to 'stop it' as they struggled on the ground.* 他们在地上扭打成一团，她向他尖叫着"别打了"。❑ [v +with] *There were signs that she struggled with her attacker.* 现场有她和攻击者扭打过的痕迹。•N-COUNT **Struggle** is also a noun. ❑ *He died in a struggle with prison officers less than two months after coming to Britain.* 来英国不到两个月，他就在一次与狱警的打斗中丧命了。 ■ VERB If you **struggle to** move yourself or **to** move a heavy object, you try to do it, but it is difficult. 艰难地做；吃力地做 ❑ [v to-inf] *I could see the young boy struggling to free himself.* 我能看到小男孩正在奋力挣脱。❑ [v prep] *I struggled with my bags, desperately looking for a porter.* 我提着行李艰难地走，迫切地寻找着搬运工。 ■ VERB [only cont] If a person or organization **is struggling**, they are likely to fail in what they are doing, even though they might be trying very hard. 勉力维持；拼命挣扎 ❑ [v to-inf] *The company is struggling to find buyers for its new product.* 该公司正竭力为其新产品寻找买主。❑ [v prep] *One in five young adults was struggling with everyday mathematics.* 五分之一的年轻人做日常的数学计算都费劲。❑ [v] *By the 1960s, many shipyards were struggling.* 到 20 世纪 60 年代，许多造船厂都在勉强支撑。 ■ N-SING An action or activity that is **a struggle** is very difficult to do. 难事；费力的事 ❑ *Losing weight was a terrible struggle.* 减肥是一件非常艰难的事。

▶struggle on PHRASAL VERB If you **struggle on**, you continue doing something rather than stopping, even though it is difficult. 勉力维持；在困境中坚持 ❑ [v P] *Why should I struggle on to please my parents?* 为什么我要强装笑颜取悦我的父母？❑ [v P +with] *The rest of the world struggles on with its perpetual problems, poverty and debt.* 世界上的其他国家仍在同无休止的贫困和债务问题作艰苦斗争。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *struggle* with:

ADJ. **locked in a** struggle 陷入斗争（或搏斗、挣扎）之中的 ■ ■ ■ ■ **political** struggle 政治斗争 ■ **bitter** struggle 痛苦的斗争（或挣扎），**internal** struggle 内心的斗争（或挣扎），**long** struggle 长期的斗争（或挣扎），**ongoing** struggle 持续的斗争（或挣扎），**uphill** struggle 艰难的斗争（或挣扎） ■ ■

N. struggle **for democracy** 争取民主的斗争，struggle **for equality** 争取平等的斗争，struggle **for freedom/independence** 争取自由／独立的斗争，**power** struggle 权力斗争，struggle **for survival** 奋力求生的斗争 ■

strum /strʌm/ (**strums, strumming, strummed**) VERB If you **strum** a stringed instrument such as a guitar, you play it by moving your fingers backwards and forwards across the strings. 弹奏，拨弄（吉他等弦乐器） ❑ [v n] *In the corner, one youth sat alone, softly strumming a guitar.* 一个青年独自坐在角落里，轻轻地弹着吉他。❑ [v prep/adv] *Vaska strummed away on his guitar.* 瓦斯卡弹拨着自己的吉他。•N-SING **Strum** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *A little while later, I heard the strum of my father's guitar as he began to sing.* 过了一会，我听见父亲边唱歌边弹起了吉他。

strung /strʌŋ/ **Strung** is the past tense and past participle of **string**.

,strung 'out ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If things are **strung out** somewhere, they are spread out in a line. 沿直线伸展开的；一字排开的 ❑ *Buildings were strung out on the north side of the river.* 建筑物在河北岸一字排开。 ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **strung out on** drugs, they are heavily affected by drugs.（吸毒后）神志恍惚的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+on] *He was permanently strung out on heroin.* 吸食海洛因令他整日神志不清。

strut /strʌt/ (**struts, strutting, strutted**) ■ VERB Someone who **struts** walks in a proud way, with their head held high and their chest out, as if they are very important. 趾高气扬地走【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v prep/adv] *He struts around town like he owns the place.* 他大摇大摆地在镇上四处晃悠，好像这里是他的地盘。 ■ N-COUNT A **strut** is a piece of wood or metal which holds the weight of other pieces in a building or other structure. 支杆；支柱；支撑 ❑ *...the struts of a suspension bridge.* 吊桥的支柱

strych|nine /ˈstrɪkniːn, AM 美 -naɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Strychnine** is a very poisonous drug which is sometimes used in very small amounts as a medicine. 士的宁；马钱子碱；番木鳖碱

stub /stʌb/ (**stubs, stubbing, stubbed**) ■ N-COUNT The **stub** of a cigarette or a pencil is the last short piece of it which remains when the rest has been used.（铅笔）头；（烟）蒂 ❑ [+of] *He pulled the stub of a pencil from behind his ear.* 他从耳后拿出一小段铅笔头。❑ *...an ashtray of cigarette stubs.* 一烟灰缸的烟蒂 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A ticket **stub** is the part that you keep when you go in to watch a performance. 票根；存根 ❑ *Fans who still have their original ticket stubs should contact Sheffield Arena by July 3.* 仍保留原始票根的球迷请于 7 月 3 号前和谢菲尔德体育馆联系。 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A cheque **stub** is the small part that you keep as a record of what you have paid.（支票的）存根 ■ VERB If you **stub** your **toe**, you hurt it by accidentally kicking something.（脚趾）不小心踢到 ❑ [v n] *I stubbed my toes against a table leg.* 我不小心踢到桌子腿上。

▶stub out PHRASAL VERB When someone **stubs out** a cigarette, they put it out by pressing it against something hard. 把（香烟）掐灭，捻灭 ❑ [v P n] *Signs across the entrances warn all visitors to stub out their cigarettes.* 入口处的告示牌提醒游客们熄灭香烟。[Also v n P]

stub|ble /ˈstʌbᵊl/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Stubble** is the short stalks which are left standing in fields after corn or wheat has been cut.（作物收割后遗留的）茬 ❑ *The stubble was burning in the fields.* 地里的麦茬正在燃烧。 ■ N-UNCOUNT The very short hairs on a man's face when he has not shaved recently are referred to as **stubble**. 胡茬 ❑ *His face was covered with the stubble of several nights.* 他几天没刮胡子，脸上布满了胡茬。

stub|bly /ˈstʌbəli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a man has not shaved recently, he has a **stubbly** chin.（下巴）有胡茬的 ❑ *He had long unkempt hair and a stubbly chin.* 他的头发又长又乱，脸上胡子拉碴。

stub|born /ˈstʌbəʳn/ ■ ADJ Someone who is **stubborn** or who behaves in a **stubborn** way is determined to do what they want and is very unwilling to change their mind. 倔强的；固执的；顽固的；执拗的 ❑ *He is a stubborn character used to getting his own way.* 他性格固执，惯于一意孤行。•**stub|born|ly** ADV ❑ *He stubbornly refused to tell her how he had come to be in such a state.* 他固执地拒绝告诉她自己是如何沦落到这种地步的。•**stub|born|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I couldn't tell if his refusal to talk was simple stubbornness.* 我不清楚他拒绝开口是否只是因为他的顽固不化。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **A stubborn** stain or problem is difficult to remove or to deal with.（污渍）顽固的，难以去除的；（问题）棘手的，难以解决的 ❑ *This treatment removes the most stubborn stains.* 这种处理方式会清除最顽固的污渍。•**stub|born|ly** ADV ❑ *Some interest rates have remained stubbornly high.* 部分利率一直居高不下。

stub|by /ˈstʌbi/ ADJ An object that is **stubby** is shorter and thicker than usual. 短而粗的；矮壮的 ❑ *He pointed a stubby finger at a wooden chair opposite him.* 他伸出一根粗短的手指，指向他对面的

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一把木椅。

stuc|co /'stʌkəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Stucco** is a type of plaster used for covering walls and decorating ceilings.（粉刷墙壁或装饰天花板用的）粉饰灰泥

stuck /stʌk/ 1 **Stuck** is the past tense and past participle of **stick**. 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **stuck** in a particular position, it is fixed tightly in this position and is unable to move. 卡住的；动不了的 ❑ *He said his car had got stuck in the snow.* 他说他的汽车陷在了雪地里。❑ *She had got something stuck between her teeth.* 她的牙缝里塞进了东西。3 ADJ If you are **stuck** in a place, you want to get away from it, but are unable to. 困于某地的；无法离开的 ❑ *I was stuck at home with flu.* 感冒把我困在了家中。4 ADJ If you are **stuck** in a boring or unpleasant situation, you are unable to change it or get away from it. 陷入（无聊或不愉快局面）的；无法脱身的 ❑ *I don't want to get stuck in another job like that.* 我不想陷入另一份那样的工作中。5 ADJ If something is **stuck** at a particular level or stage, it is not progressing or changing. 停滞不前的；没有变化的 ❑ *The negotiations have got stuck on a number of key issues.* 谈判在一些重大问题上陷入了僵局。❑ *U.S. unemployment figures for March showed the jobless rate stuck at 7 per cent.* 3月份的美国失业数据显示，失业率一直徘徊在7%上下。6 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **stuck with** something that you do not want, you cannot get rid of it. 无法摆脱的；甩不掉的 ❑ *Many people are now stuck with expensive fixed-rate mortgages.* 许多人目前都有高额的固定利率抵押贷款缠身。7 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you get **stuck** when you are trying to do something, you are unable to continue doing it because it is too difficult. 难以继续的；被难倒的 ❑ *They will be there to help if you get stuck.* 如果你遇到难题的话他们会帮助你。8 PHRASE If you **get stuck in**, you do something with enthusiasm and determination. 起劲地干；下定决心做【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *We're bottom of the league and we have to get stuck in.* 我们是联赛的最后一名，所以我们必须全力以赴。

ˌstuck-ˈup ADJ If you say that someone is **stuck-up**, you mean that are very proud and unfriendly because they think they are very important. 傲慢无礼的；自命不凡的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *She was a famous actress, but she wasn't a bit stuck-up.* 她是著名演员，却丝毫没有明星架子。

stud /stʌd/ (**studs**) 1 N-COUNT A **studs** are small pieces of metal which are attached to a surface for decoration.（固定在物体表面用于装饰的）嵌钉，饰钉 ❑ *You see studs on lots of London front doors.* 在伦敦，你能看到许多人家的大门上都装有饰钉。2 N-COUNT A **stud** is an earring consisting of a small shape attached to a bar which goes through a hole in your ear. 耳钉 ❑ *...plain gold studs.* 素金耳钉 3 N-COUNT **Studs** are small round objects attached to the bottom of boots, especially sports boots, so that the person wearing them does not slip.（尤指运动靴的）防滑钉，鞋钉【BRIT 英】

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in AM, use 美国英语用 **cleats**

4 N-UNCOUNT Horses or other animals that are kept for **stud** are kept to be used for breeding. 种马；种畜 ❑ *He was voted horse of the year and then was retired to stud.* 这匹马被评为年度冠军后就退役成了种马。5 → see also **press stud**

ˈstud book (**stud books**) also **studbook** N-COUNT A **stud book** is a written record of the breeding of a particular horse, especially a racehorse.（尤指赛马的）良种马登记册

stud|ded /'stʌdɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **studded** is decorated with studs or things that look like studs. 镶有饰钉的；用类似饰钉物装饰的 ❑ *...studded leather jackets.* 镶有饰钉的皮夹克 [Also *+with*] 2 → see also **star-studded**

stu|dent ◆◆◆ /'stju:dᵊnt, 'stu:-/ (**students**) 1 N-COUNT A **student** is a person who is studying at a university or college.（大学或学院的）学生；大学生 ❑ *Warren's eldest son is an art student, at St Martin's.* 沃伦的大儿子是圣马丁学院艺术系的学生。❑ *...a 23-year-old medical student.* 23岁的医科学生 2 → see also **mature student** 3 N-COUNT A **student** is a child who is studying at a secondary school. 中学生 4 N-COUNT Someone who is a **student of** a particular subject is interested in the subject and spends time learning about it. 研究者；学者 ❑ [*+of*] *...a passionate student of nineteenth century history.* 热衷于19世纪历史的研究者

→ see **graduation**

ˌstu|dents' ˈun|ion (**students' unions**) or **student union** 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] **The students' union** is the students' organization in a university or college which organizes leisure activities, provides welfare services, and represents students' political interests.（大学或学院的）学生会【BRIT 英】2 N-SING **The students' union** is the building where the students' union organization has its offices and which usually has a shop, a coffee bar, and a meeting place.（大学的）学生活动中心

ˈstud farm (**stud farms**) N-COUNT A **stud farm** is a place where horses are bred. 种马场；种畜场

stud|ied /'stʌdid/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **studied** action is deliberate or planned. 刻意的；有计划的；精心安排的 ❑ *'We both have an interesting 10 days coming up,' said Alex Ferguson with studied understatement.* 亚历克斯·弗格森故作轻描淡写地说："我们都将迎来愉快的10天。"2 → see also **study**

stu|dio ◆◆◇ /'stju:diəʊ, 'stu:-/ (**studios**) 1 N-COUNT A **studio** is a room where a painter, photographer, or designer works. 画室；摄影室；工作室 ❑ *She was in her studio again, painting onto a large canvas.* 她又回到了画室，在一张大画布上作画。2 N-COUNT A **studio** is a room where radio or television programmes are recorded, CDs are produced, or films are made.（制作广播、电视、电影等的）录音室，演播室，摄影棚 ❑ *She's much happier performing live than in a recording studio.* 与在录音棚里录音相比，她更喜欢现场表演。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] You can also refer to film-making or recording companies as **studios**. 电影公司；电影制片厂；唱片公司 ❑ *She wrote to Paramount Studios and asked if they would audition her.* 她写信给派拉蒙电影公司，询问他们是否同意让她去试镜。4 N-COUNT A **studio** is a small flat with one room for living and sleeping in, a kitchen, and a bathroom. You can also talk about a **studio flat** in British English or a **studio apartment** in American English. 单室公寓（一个房间作起居室和卧室，带厨房和卫生间）❑ *I live on my own in a studio flat.* 我自己住在一个单室公寓里。

→ see **art**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *studio* with:

N. studio **album** 录音室专辑，studio **audience** 演播室观众，**music** studio 音乐工作室，**recording** studio 录音棚，**television/TV** studio 电视演播室 2
studio **executives** 电影公司总监，**film/movie** studio 电影制片厂 3

ˌstu|dio ˈaudi|ence (**studio audiences**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **studio audience** is a group of people who are in a television or radio studio watching while a programme is being made, so that their clapping, laughter, or questions are recorded on the programme. 演播室观众；录制现场的观众

stu|di|ous /'stju:diəs, 'stu:-/ ADJ Someone who is **studious** spends a lot of time reading and studying books. 勤奋的；好学的；用功的 ❑ *I was a very quiet, studious little girl.* 我曾是个非常安静、勤奋好学的小女孩。

stu|di|ous|ly /'stju:diəsli, 'stu:-/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **studiously**, you do it carefully and deliberately. 刻意地；小心地；成心地 ❑ *When I looked at Clive, he studiously avoided my eyes.* 当我朝克莱夫看去时，他刻意避开了我的目光。

study ◆◆◆ /'stʌdi/ (**studies, studying, studied**) 1 VERB If you **study**, you spend time learning about a particular subject or subjects. 学习；研读 ❑ [v] *...a relaxed and happy atmosphere that will allow you to study to your full potential.* 能让人充分发挥学习潜能的轻松愉快的环境 ❑ [v n] *He went to Hull University, where he studied History and Economics.* 他去了赫尔大学学习历史和经济学。❑ [v *+for*] *The rehearsals make it difficult for her to study for law school exams.* 排练使她难以专心准备法学院的考试。2 N-UNCOUNT **Study** is the activity of studying. 学习；求学 ❑ *...the use of maps and visual evidence in the study of local history.* 利用地图和图像资料学习当地历史 ❑ *She gave up her studies to have Alexander.* 为了生亚历山大，她放弃了学业。3 N-COUNT A

study of a subject is a piece of research on it. 研究成果；研究论著 ❑ *Recent studies suggest that as many as 5 in 1000 new mothers are likely to have this problem.* 最近的研究成果表明，1000 个刚生产完的妈妈中有 5 个可能存在这样的问题。 4 N-PLURAL You can refer to educational subjects or courses that contain several elements as **studies** of a particular kind. 研究科目；学科；课题 ❑ *...a new centre for Islamic studies.* 新的伊斯兰教研究中心 ❑ *She is currently doing a business studies course at Leeds.* 她目前在利兹大学修读一门商科课程。 5 VERB If you **study** something, you look at it or watch it very carefully, in order to find something out. 审视；端详；细看 ❑ [v n] *Debbie studied her friend's face for a moment.* 黛比仔细端详了一会她朋友的脸。 6 VERB If you **study** something, you consider it or observe it carefully in order to be able to understand it fully. 研究；调查；仔细观察 ❑ [v n] *I know that you've been studying chimpanzees for thirty years now.* 我知道你研究黑猩猩至今已有 30 年了。 ❑ [v n] *I invite every citizen to carefully study the document.* 我请每位市民仔细研读该文件。 7 N-COUNT A **study** by an artist is a drawing which is done in preparation for a larger picture. 习作；试画；试作 8 N-COUNT A **study** is a room in a house which is used for reading, writing, and studying. 书房 9 → see also **studied, case study**

→ see **laboratory**

stuff ◆◇ /stʌf/ (**stuffs, stuffing, stuffed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT You can use **stuff** to refer to things such as a substance, a collection of things, events, or ideas, or the contents of something in a general way without mentioning the thing itself by name. （泛指）东西，物品，玩意儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'd like some coffee, and I don't object to the powdered stuff if it's all you've got.* 我想来点儿咖啡，如果你只有速溶的那种也可以。 ❑ *'What do you want to know?'—'About life and stuff.'* "你想知道些什么？"——"关于生命之类的东西。" ❑ *He pointed to a duffle bag.'That's my stuff.'* 他指着一个行李袋说："那是我的东西。" 2 VERB If you **stuff** something somewhere, you push it there quickly and roughly. 把…塞进（或填进、挤进） ❑ [v n prep/adv] *I stuffed my hands in my pockets.* 我把手插进口袋里。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He stuffed the newspapers into a litter bin and headed down the street.* 他把报纸塞进了垃圾箱，然后沿街往前走了。 3 VERB If you **stuff** a container or space **with** something, you fill it with something or with a quantity of things until it is full. 填满；装满；塞满 ❑ [v n adj] *He grabbed my purse, opened it and stuffed it full, then gave it back to me.* 他抢过我的钱包，打开并塞满钱，然后还给了我。 ❑ [v n *+with*] *He still stood behind his cash register stuffing his mouth with popcorn.* 他仍站在收银机后，嘴里塞满了爆米花。 4 VERB If you **stuff yourself**, you eat a lot of food.（使）吃撑；（使）吃得过饱【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v pron-refl prep] *I could stuff myself with ten chocolate bars and half an hour later eat a big meal.* 我可以一口气吃 10 块巧克力，半小时后再吃一顿大餐。 •**stuffed** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *But you're just so stuffed you won't be able to drink anything.* 但你已经撑得什么也喝不下了。 5 VERB If you **stuff** a bird such as a chicken or a vegetable such as a pepper, you put a mixture of food inside it before cooking it. 给…装馅；给（鸡、蔬菜等）加填料 ❑ [v n] *Will you stuff the turkey and shove it in the oven for me?* 你能帮我给火鸡填上料，然后把它放进烤箱吗？ ❑ [v-ed] *...stuffed tomatoes.* 酿西红柿 6 VERB [usu passive] If a dead animal **is stuffed**, it is filled with a substance so that it can be preserved and displayed. 将（动物）制成标本 7 VERB **Stuff** is used in front of nouns to emphasize that you do not care about something, or do not want it.（用在名词前表示强调）不稀罕，不在乎【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ [v n] *Ultimately my attitude was: stuff them.* 我最终的态度是：去他们的。 ❑ [v n] *Stuff your money. We don't want a handout.* 收起你的钱，我们不需要施舍。 8 PHRASE If you say that someone **knows their stuff**, you mean that they are good at doing something because they know a lot about it. 内行；精通；懂行【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *These chaps know their stuff after seven years of war.* 7 年的战争过后，这些家伙都成了行家。

Thesaurus 同类词 *stuff* Also look up:

N.	belongings, goods, material, substance 1
V.	crowd, fill, jam, squeeze 2 3

ˌstuffed ˈanˌimal (**stuffed animals**) N-COUNT **Stuffed animals** are toys that are made of cloth filled with a soft material and which look like animals. 填充玩具【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **soft toy**

ˌstuffed ˈshirt (**stuffed shirts**) N-COUNT If you describe someone, especially someone with an important position, as a **stuffed shirt**, you mean that they are extremely formal and old-fashioned.（尤指身居要职的）一本正经的人，古板的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *In a pinstriped suit he instantly looked like a stuffed shirt.* 穿上一套细条纹西装后，他马上就显得一本正经起来。

ˌstuffed ˈtoy (**stuffed toys**) N-COUNT A **stuffed toy** is the same as a **stuffed animal**. 同 stuffed animal【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **soft toy**

stuff|ing /ˈstʌfɪŋ/ (**stuffings**) 1 N-VAR **Stuffing** is a mixture of food that is put inside a bird such as a chicken, or a vegetable such as a pepper, before it is cooked.（烹饪前塞入鸡、蔬菜等的）填料 ❑ *Chestnuts can be used at Christmas time, as a stuffing for turkey, guinea fowl or chicken.* 栗子可在圣诞节时作火鸡、珍珠鸡或家鸡的填料。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Stuffing** is material that is used to fill things such as cushions or toys in order to make them firm or solid.（垫子、玩具等的）填充物

stuffy /ˈstʌfi/ (**stuffier, stuffiest**) 1 ADJ **Stuffy** people or institutions are formal and old-fashioned.（人或机构）一本正经的，古板的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Why were grown-ups always so stuffy and slow to recognize good ideas?* 为什么成年人总是那么一本正经，对好主意反应那么迟缓呢？ ❑ *...a firm of lawyers in Lincoln's Inn, immensely stuffy and respectable.* 林肯律师学院的一个非常古板而体面的律师事务所 2 ADJ If it is **stuffy** in a place, it is unpleasantly warm and there is not enough fresh air. 憋闷的；通风不畅的；空气不新鲜的 ❑ *It was hot and stuffy in the classroom.* 教室里很闷热。

stul|ti|fy /ˈstʌltɪfaɪ/ (**stultifies, stultifying, stultified**) VERB If something **stultifies** you, it makes you feel empty or dull in your mind, because it is so boring. 使迟钝；使厌烦；使呆滞【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This attitude stultifies scientific progress.* 这种态度会扼杀科学的进步。 •**stul|ti|fy|ing** ADJ ❑ *A rigid routine can be stultifying and boring.* 刻板单调的生活会让人觉得无聊乏味。

stum|ble /ˈstʌmbºl/ (**stumbles, stumbling, stumbled**) 1 VERB If you **stumble**, you put your foot down awkwardly while you are walking or running and nearly fall over. 绊脚；踉跄；步履蹒跚 ❑ [v] *He stumbled and almost fell.* 他差点被绊倒。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I stumbled into the telephone box and dialled 999.* 我跌跌撞撞地走进电话亭拨了 999。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Stumble** is also a noun. ❑ *I make it into the darkness with only one stumble.* 我只是绊了一下，周围就变成一片黑暗。 2 VERB If you **stumble** while you are reading aloud or speaking, you make a mistake, and have to pause before saying the words properly.（朗读、说话）结巴，磕磕巴巴 ❑ [v *+over*] *...his voice wavered and he stumbled over the words at one point.* 他声音颤抖，一度说话磕磕巴巴 [Also v]

▶**stumble across** or **stumble on** PHRASAL VERB If you **stumble across** something or **stumble on** it, you find it or discover it unexpectedly. 意外发现；偶然看见 ❑ [v p n] *I stumbled across an extremely simple but very exact method for understanding where my money went.* 我意外发现了一个方法，能让我非常容易却又非常精确地了解我的钱去了哪儿。 ❑ [v p n] *History relates that they stumbled on a magnificent waterfall.* 历史上记载他们曾意外发现了一处壮观的瀑布。

ˈstumˌbling block (**stumbling blocks**) N-COUNT A **stumbling block** is a problem which stops you from achieving something. 障碍物；绊脚石 ❑ [*+to/in*] *Perhaps the major stumbling block to reunification is the military presence in South Korea.* 也许实现统一最大的绊脚石是驻扎在韩国的军队。

stump /stʌmp/ (**stumps, stumping, stumped**) 1 N-COUNT A **stump** is a small part of something that remains when the rest of it has been removed or broken off. 残余部分；残段；残根 ❑ *If you have a tree stump, check it for fungus.* 要是有树桩的话，检查一下上面长没长真菌。 ❑ [*+of*] *The tramp produced a stump of candle from his deep pockets.* 流浪汉从深口袋里掏出了一截蜡烛。 2 N-COUNT In cricket, the **stumps** are the three wooden sticks that are

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placed upright in the ground to form the wicket.（板球的）桩门柱，三柱门柱 ❸ VERB If you **are stumped** by a question or problem, you cannot think of any solution or answer to it. 把…难住；被…难倒 ❑ [be V-ed] *John is stumped by an unexpected question.* 一个意想不到的问题把约翰难住了。❑ [v n] *Well, maybe I stumped you on that one.* 好吧，也许我在那件事上让你为难了。❹ VERB If politicians **stump** the country or **stump for** a candidate, they travel around making campaign speeches before an election.（在选举前）作巡回演说【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *When candidates went stumping around the country, people traveled for miles on foot, by horse, by carriage to hear them speak.* 当竞选人在全国作巡回演说时，人们会步行、骑马或坐车数英里赶去听他们演讲。❑ [v +for] *He was in Georgia stumping for Senator Wyche Fowler, a Democrat.* 他正在佐治亚州为民主党参议员威奇·福勒作巡回演说。[Also v] ❺ PHRASE If politicians are **on the stump**, they are campaigning for an election.（选举前）在发表巡回演说【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The presidential candidates are on the stump today.* 总统候选人今天在发表巡回演说。

▶**stump up** PHRASAL VERB If you **stump up** a sum of money, you pay it, often unwillingly.（常指不情愿地）付钱，掏腰包【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *Customers do not have to stump up any cash for at least four weeks.* 顾客们至少四周内都不必付钱。[Also v P]

stumpy /'stʌmpi/ ADJ **Stumpy** things are short and thick. 短而粗的 ❑ *Does this dress make my legs look too stumpy?* 这条裙子会使我的腿看上去又短又粗吗？

stun /stʌn/ (**stuns, stunning, stunned**) ❶ VERB [usu passive] If you **are stunned** by something, you are extremely shocked or surprised by it and are therefore unable to speak or do anything. 使震惊；使惊愕；使目瞪口呆 ❑ [be V-ed] *Many cinema-goers were stunned by the film's violent and tragic end.* 许多来看电影的人都被这部影片暴力而悲惨的结局震惊了。•**stunned** ADJ ❑ *When they told me she had gone missing I was totally stunned.* 当他们告诉我她不见了时，我完全惊呆了。❷ VERB If something such as a blow on the head **stuns** you, it makes you unconscious or confused and unsteady. 把…打昏；使昏迷 ❑ [v n] *Sam stood his ground and got a blow that stunned him.* 萨姆站在原地，被一下打昏了。❸ → see also **stunning**

stung /stʌŋ/ **Stung** is the past tense and past participle of **sting**.

'stun gun (**stun guns**) N-COUNT A **stun gun** is a device that can immobilize a person or animal for a short time without causing them serious injury. 眩晕枪（可使人或动物短时无法行动，但不会造成严重伤害）

stunk /stʌŋk/ **Stunk** is the past participle of **stink**.

stun|ner /'stʌnə'/ (**stunners**) N-COUNT A **stunner** is an extremely attractive woman. 绝色女子；大美人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *One of the girls was an absolute stunner.* 其中有一个女孩非常迷人。

stun|ning /'stʌnɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stunning** person or thing is extremely beautiful or impressive. 极美的；绝妙的；给人深刻印象的 ❑ *She was 55 and still a stunning woman.* 她已经 55 岁了，但依然美艳动人。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **stunning** event is extremely unusual or unexpected. 极不寻常的；令人震惊的；出乎意料的 ❑ *The minister resigned last night after a stunning defeat in Sunday's vote.* 在周日的选举中意外惨败后，部长于昨晚辞职。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stunning* with:

N. stunning **images** 美妙的形象，stunning **views** 壮丽的风景 ❶
stunning **blow** 出乎意料的一击，stunning **defeat/loss** 出乎意料的失败，stunning **success** 出乎意料的成功，stunning **upset** 令人震惊的冷门，stunning **victory** 出乎意料的胜利 ❷

stunt /stʌnt/ (**stunts, stunting, stunted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **stunt** is something interesting that is done in order to attract attention and get publicity for the person or company responsible for it.（引人注意的）花招，噱头 ❑ *In a bold promotional stunt for the movie, he smashed his car into a passing truck.* 为了给电影制造噱头以吸引眼球，他把汽车猛地撞向一辆驶过的卡车。❷ N-COUNT A **stunt** is a dangerous and exciting piece of action in a film.（电影中的）特技表演，惊险镜头 ❑ *Sean Connery insisted on living dangerously for his new film by performing his own stunts.* 肖恩·康纳利在他的新片中为求真实，坚持自己出演特技部分。❸ VERB If something **stunts** the growth or development of a person or thing, it prevents it from growing or developing as much as it should. 阻碍（生长）；妨碍（发展）❑ [v n] *The heart condition had stunted his growth a bit.* 心脏病已多少影响了他的成长。❑ [v n] *High interest rates have stunted economic growth.* 高利率已阻碍了经济的增长。•**stunt|ed** ADJ ❑ *Damage may result in stunted growth and sometimes death of the plant.* 其危害可能会阻碍植物生长，有时还会导致植物死亡。

'stunt man (**stunt men**) also **stuntman** N-COUNT A **stunt man** is a man whose job is to do dangerous things, either for publicity, or in a film instead of an actor so that the actor does not risk being injured. 男特技表演者；（电影中的）男特技替身演员

'stunt wom|an (**stunt women**) also **stuntwoman** N-COUNT A **stunt woman** is a woman whose job is to do dangerous things, either for publicity, or in a film instead of an actor so that the actor does not risk being injured. 女特技表演者；（电影中的）女特技替身演员

stu|pefy /'stju:pɪfaɪ, 'stu:-/ (**stupefies, stupefying, stupefied**) VERB If something **stupefies** you, it shocks or surprises you so much that you cannot think properly for a while. 使惊呆；使惊愕；使茫然【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...a violent slap on the side of the head, which stunned and stupefied him.* 他的一边脑袋上猛地挨了一巴掌，使他顿时晕头转向，昏天黑地

Word Link 词根词缀 *stup ≈ amazement* 惊愕：*stupefy, stupendous, stupid*

stu|pen|dous /'stju:pəndəs, AM 美 'stu:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **stupendous** is surprisingly impressive or large. 极大的；了不起的；令人惊叹的 ❑ *He was a man of stupendous stamina and energy.* 他是个耐力超强、精力充沛的人。❑ *This stupendous novel keeps you gripped to the end.* 这部精彩的小说会让你想一口气读完。

stu|pid ♦◇◇ /'stju:pɪd, AM 美 'stu:-/ (**stupider, stupidest**) ❶ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **stupid**, you mean that they show a lack of good judgment or intelligence and they are not at all sensible. 傻的；愚蠢的 ❑ *I'll never do anything so stupid again.* 我再也不会做这种傻事了。❑ *I made a stupid mistake.* 我犯了个愚蠢的错误。❑ *Your father wouldn't have asked such a stupid question.* 你父亲不会问这么愚蠢的问题。•**stu|pid|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *We had stupidly been looking at the wrong column of figures.* 我们稀里糊涂，看串了数字栏。•**stu|pid|ity** /stju:pɪdɪti, AM 美 stu:-/ (**stupidities**) N-VAR [usu with poss] ❑ *I stared at him, astonished by his stupidity.* 我盯着他，对他的愚蠢倍感惊讶。❷ ADJ You say that something is **stupid** to indicate that you do not like it or care about it, or that it annoys you. 讨厌的；恼人的；无用的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I wouldn't call it art. It's just stupid and tasteless.* 我不认为这是艺术，它简直无聊透顶，毫无品位。❑ *Friendship is much more important to me than a stupid old ring!* 友谊对我来说可比一枚陈旧的破戒指重要得多！

Usage 用法 **stupid** and **ignorant**

Be careful not to confuse *stupid* and *ignorant*. A *stupid* person isn't intelligent or sensible; an *ignorant* person doesn't know something but can be both intelligent and sensible nevertheless: *When Dayani first went to the United States, she was ignorant about many ordinary things, such as how to have electricity turned on in her apartment; her neighbours thought she was stupid and were very surprised to find out she was studying to be a doctor.*
注意不要混淆 stupid 和 ignorant。stupid 形容人不聪明、不理智，而 ignorant 形容人对某事的无知，但不否认其是聪明、理智的：When Dayani first went to the United States, she was ignorant about many ordinary things, such as how to have electricity turned on in her apartment; her neighbours thought she was stupid and were very surprised to find out she was studying to be a doctor. 达亚妮初到美国时，对很多普通的事一窍不通，比如怎样打开她公寓内的电源；她的邻居们觉得她很蠢，所以发现她正学习成为一名医生时甚为惊讶。

S

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *stupid* with:

V. **(don't) do anything/something** stupid（不要）做愚蠢的事，**feel** stupid 觉得愚蠢，**look** stupid 看起来傻 1
think *something* **is** stupid 认为某事物是愚蠢（或无用）的 1 2

N. **stupid idea** 愚蠢的主意，**stupid man** 愚蠢的男人，**stupid mistake** 愚蠢的错误，**stupid people** 愚蠢的人，**stupid question** 愚蠢的问题 1
stupid things 愚蠢（或无用的）事物 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *stup ≈ amazement* 惊愕：*stupefy, stupendous, stupid*

stu|por /'stju:pəʳ, AM 美 'stu:-/ (**stupors**) N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *in/into a* N] Someone who is **in a stupor** is almost unconscious and is unable to act or think normally, especially as a result of drink or drugs.（尤指因醉酒或吸毒导致的）神志不清，不省人事 ❑ *He fell back onto the sofa in a drunken stupor.* 他烂醉如泥，瘫倒在沙发上。

stur|dy /'stɜ:ʳdi/ (**sturdier, sturdiest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **sturdy** looks strong and is unlikely to be easily injured or damaged. 坚固的；结实的；强壮的 ❑ *The camera was mounted on a sturdy tripod.* 相机固定在一个坚实的三脚架上。 •**stur|di|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *It was a good table too, sturdily constructed of elm.* 这也是张不错的桌子，榆木的，很结实。

stur|geon /'stɜ:ʳdʒ°n/ (**sturgeon**) N-VAR A **sturgeon** is a large fish which lives in northern parts of the world. Sturgeon are usually caught for their eggs, which are known as caviar. 鲟

stut|ter /'stʌtəʳ/ (**stutters, stuttering, stuttered**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone has a **stutter**, they find it difficult to say the first sound of a word, and so they often hesitate or repeat it two or three times. 口吃；结巴 ❑ *He spoke with a pronounced stutter.* 他说话明显结巴。 2 VERB If someone **stutters**, they have difficulty speaking because they find it hard to say the first sound of a word. 结结巴巴地说话 ❑ [v] *I was trembling so hard, I thought I would stutter when I spoke.* 我当时抖得厉害，感觉说话舌头会打结。 •**stut|ter|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He had to stop talking because if he'd kept on, the stuttering would have started.* 他不得不停止讲话，因为如果他继续的话，他的口吃就会发作。 3 VERB If something **stutters** along, it progresses slowly and unevenly. 缓慢颠簸地前进；断断续续地进行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The old truck stuttered along the winding road.* 这辆旧卡车在蜿蜒的公路上缓慢颠簸地前行。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The political debate stutters on.* 政治辩论一波三折地艰难进行着。

sty /staɪ/ (**sties**) N-COUNT A **sty** is the same as a **pigsty**. 同 pigsty

stye /staɪ/ (**styes**) also **sty** N-COUNT If you have a **stye**, your eyelid is red and swollen because part of it is infected. 睑腺炎；麦粒肿

style ↔ /staɪl/ (**styles, styling, styled**) 1 N-COUNT [oft *in* adj N] The **style** of something is the general way in which it is done or presented, which often shows the attitudes of the people involved. 行为方式；作风；风格 ❑ *Our children's different needs and learning styles created many problems.* 孩子们不同的需求和学习方式给我们带来了许多问题。 ❑ *Belmont Park is a broad sweeping track which will suit the European style of running.* 贝尔蒙特跑马场有宽阔的弧形跑道，很适合举行欧式赛马。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] If people or places have **style**, they are smart and elegant. 风度；气派；格调 ❑ *Bournemouth, you have to admit, has style.* 你不得不承认伯恩茅斯是个有格调的地方。 ❑ *Both love doing things in style.* 两人行事都讲究风度。 ❑ *She had not lost her grace and style.* 她依然仪态优雅，不失风度。 3 N-VAR The **style** of a product is its design. 款式；样式；设计 ❑ *His 50 years of experience have given him strong convictions about style.* 50 年的经验使他在款式上有自己独到的见解。 ❑ *Several styles of hat were available.* 帽子有几种款式可选。 4 N-COUNT In the arts, a particular **style** is characteristic of a particular period or group of people.（某一时期或某群艺术家的）风格 ❑ *...six scenes in the style of a classical Greek tragedy.* 6 个古典希腊悲剧式的场景 ❑ *...a mixture of musical styles.* 音乐风格的混搭 5 VERB [usu passive] If something such as a piece of clothing, a vehicle, or someone's hair **is styled** in a particular way, it is designed or shaped in that way. 设计；使具有…风格 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *His thick blond hair had just been styled before his trip.* 他在旅行前刚把浓密的金发修剪了一番。 6 → see also **old-style, self-styled, styling** 7 to **cramp someone's style** → see **cramp**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *style* with:

N. **leadership** style 领导作风，**learning** style 学习方式，style **of life** 生活方式，**management** style 管理风格 1
differences in style 作风（或格调、款式、风格）的不同 1 2 3 4
music style 音乐风格，**prose** style 散文风格，**writing** style 写作风格 4

ADJ. **distinctive** style 独特的作风（或格调、款式、风格），**particular** style 特定的作风（或格调、款式、风格），**personal** style 个人作风（或格调、款式、风格）1 2 3 4

-style /-staɪl/ 1 COMB [usu ADJ n] **-style** combines with nouns and adjectives to form adjectives which describe the style or characteristics of something.（与名词、形容词连用构成形容词）表示"…风格的"、"有…特色的" ❑ *...the development of a Western-style political system.* 西式政治体系的建立 ❑ *...a hearty country-style dinner.* 丰盛的乡村风格大餐 2 COMB [ADV after v] **-style** combines with adjectives and nouns to form adverbs which describe how something is done.（与名词、形容词连用构成副词）表示"以…方式" ❑ *Guests have been asked to dress 1920s-style.* 客人们被要求打扮成 20 世纪 20 年代的样子。

styl|ing /'staɪlɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **styling** of an object is the design and appearance of it. 款式；式样 ❑ *The car neatly blends classic styling into a smooth modern package.* 这款汽车巧妙地将经典式样融入到流线型的现代设计中。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] The **styling** of someone's hair is the way in which it is cut and arranged. 发型 ❑ *...shampoos and styling products.* 香波和美发产品 3 → see also **style**

styl|ised /'staɪlaɪzd/ → see **stylized**

styl|ish /'staɪlɪʃ/ ADJ Someone or something that is **stylish** is smart, elegant, and fashionable. 时髦的；优雅的；有格调的 ❑ *...a very attractive and very stylish woman of 27.* 气质迷人、格调高雅的 27 岁女子 ❑ *...a varied choice of stylish designs.* 多种时尚的设计可供选择 •**styl|ish|ly** ADV ❑ *...stylishly dressed middle-aged women.* 穿着时髦的中年女性

styl|ist /'staɪlɪst/ (**stylists**) 1 N-COUNT A **stylist** is a person whose job is to cut and arrange people's hair. 发型师 ❑ *Choose a stylist recommended by someone whose hair you like.* 选择一个你觉得发型好看的人向你推荐的发型师。 2 N-COUNT A **stylist** is someone whose job is to create the style of something such as an advertisement or the image of people such as pop singers.（广告、明星形象等的）造型设计师 ❑ *She is now a writer and fashion stylist.* 她现在是作家兼时尚造型师。

styl|is|tic /staɪ'lɪstɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Stylistic** describes things relating to the methods and techniques used in creating a piece of writing, music, or art.（写作、音乐或艺术品）风格上的，创作技巧的 ❑ *There are some stylistic elements in the statue that just don't make sense.* 这座雕像上的一些风格元素让人捉摸不透。

styl|ized /'staɪlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **stylised**

ADJ Something that is **stylized** is shown or done in a way that is not natural in order to create an artistic effect. 非写实的；有艺术效果的 ❑ *Some of it has to do with recent stage musicals, which have been very, very stylised.* 其中一些与最近几部有着浓厚艺术气息的舞台音乐剧有关。

styl|us /'staɪləs/ (**styluses**) 1 N-COUNT The **stylus** on a record player is the small needle that picks up the sound signals on the records.（电唱机的）唱针 2 N-COUNT A **stylus** is a device like a pen with which you can input written text or drawing directly into a computer.（计算机的）手写笔，触笔【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *It has a stylus-operated on-screen keyboard that takes great skill to master.* 它有触笔屏幕键盘，需要使用者掌握很高的技巧。

S

sty|mie /ˈstaɪmi/ (**stymies, stymieing, stymied**) VERB [usu passive] If you **are stymied by** something, you find it very difficult to take action or to continue what you are doing. 妨碍；阻挠；阻碍【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [be V-ed] *Companies have been stymied by the length of time it takes to reach an agreement.* 由于耗时过长，各公司一直未能达成协议。

styro|foam /ˈstaɪrəfəʊm/ N-UNCOUNT **Styrofoam** is a very light, plastic substance, used especially to make containers. 聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料（尤用于制造器皿）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **polystyrene**

suave /swɑːv/ (**suaver, suavest**) ADJ Someone who is **suave** is charming, polite, and elegant, but may be insincere. 精明练达的；温文尔雅的 ❑ *He is a suave, cool and cultured man.* 他是个世故、冷静、有教养的人。•**suave|ly** ADV ❑ *...the skills needed to deal suavely with a company's senior managers.* 同公司高管游刃有余打交道所需的技巧

sub /sʌb/ (**subs**) 1 N-COUNT In team games such as football, a **sub** is a player who is brought into a match to replace another player. 替补队员【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We had a few injuries and had to use youth team kids as subs.* 我们有几名队员有伤，只好用青年队的小队员做替补。2 N-COUNT A **sub** is the same as a **submarine**. 同 submarine【INFORMAL 非正式】3 N-PLURAL A fixed amount of money that you pay regularly in order to be a member of a club or society is called your **subs**. （向俱乐部、协会缴纳的）会员费【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】❑ *Subs will be raised as from next year.* 从明年开始将提高会费。

sub- /sʌb-/ 1 PREFIX **Sub-** is used at the beginning of words that have 'under' as part of their meaning. （用于词头）表示"在…之下"、"在…下面" ❑ *The waters were rising about the rock and would soon submerge it.* 水快涨到跟岩石一样高了，而且很快就会淹没它。❑ *...a nuclear-powered submarine.* 核潜艇 2 PREFIX **Sub-** is added to the beginning of nouns in order to form other nouns that refer to things that are part of a larger thing. （用于名词前构成新名词）表示"次"、"分支"、"部分" ❑ *...a subcommittee on family values and individual rights.* 一个关注家庭价值观和个人权益的小组委员会 ❑ *...the subdivision of farms into smallholdings.* 把农场细分成小块农田 3 PREFIX **Sub-** is added to the beginning of adjectives in order to form other adjectives that describe someone or something as inferior, for example inferior to normal people or to normal things. （用于形容词前构成新形容词）表示"低于"、"亚于"、"次于" ❑ *The cold has made already substandard living conditions even worse.* 寒冷使得已经较差的生活环境变得更为糟糕。

sub|al|tern /ˈsʌbᵊltəˈn/ (**subalterns**) N-COUNT A **subaltern** is an officer of middle rank in the British army. （英国的）陆军中尉【BRIT 英】

sub|atom|ic /ˌsʌbəˈtɒmɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **subatomic** particle is a particle which is part of an atom, for example an electron, a proton, or a neutron. 亚原子的；原子内的【TECHNICAL 术语】

sub|com|mit|tee /ˈsʌbkəmɪti/ (**subcommittees**) also **sub-committee** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **subcommittee** is a small committee made up of members of a larger committee. 小组委员会

sub|con|scious /ˌsʌbˈkɒnʃəs/ 1 N-SING Your **subconscious** is the part of your mind that can influence you or affect your behaviour even though you are not aware of it. 潜意识；下意识 ❑ *...the hidden power of the subconscious.* 潜意识的隐藏力量 ❑ *The memory of it all was locked deep in my subconscious.* 关于它的一切记忆都深植于我的潜意识里。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **subconscious** feeling or action exists in or is influenced by your subconscious. 潜意识的；下意识的 ❑ *He caught her arm in a subconscious attempt to detain her.* 他下意识地抓住她的胳膊想留住她。❑ *...a subconscious cry for affection.* 潜意识里渴望得到关爱 •**sub|con|scious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Subconsciously I had known that I would not be in personal danger.* 我潜意识里已经知道我不会有人身危险。

→ see **hypnosis**

sub|con|ti|nent /ˌsʌbˈkɒntɪnənt/ (**subcontinents**) also **sub-continent** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **subcontinent** is part of a larger continent, made up of a number of countries that form a large mass of land. **The subcontinent** is often used to refer to the area that contains India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. 次大陆；（常指）南亚次大陆

sub|con|tract (**subcontracts, subcontracting, subcontracted**)

The verb is pronounced /ˌsʌbkɒnˈtrækt/. The noun is pronounced /sʌbˈkɒntrækt/. 动词读作 /ˌsʌbkɒnˈtrækt/。名词读作 /sʌbˈkɒntrækt/。

1 VERB If one firm **subcontracts** part of its work **to** another firm, it pays the other firm to do part of the work that it has been employed to do. 将…分包；将…转包【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *The company is subcontracting production of most of the parts.* 该公司外包了大部分零部件的生产。❑ [V n +to] *They are cutting costs by subcontracting work out to other local firms.* 他们通过将任务转包给当地其他公司来减少成本。2 N-COUNT A **subcontract** is a contract between a firm which is being employed to do a job and another firm which agrees to do part of that job. 分包合同；转包合同

sub|con|trac|tor /ˌsʌbkənˈtræktəʳ, AM 美 -ˈkɑːntræk-/ (**subcontractors**) also **sub-contractor** N-COUNT A **subcontractor** is a person or firm that has a contract to do part of a job which another firm is responsible for. 分包人；转包商；分包公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company was considered as a possible subcontractor to build the aeroplane.* 该公司被视为能承担该飞机制造任务的潜在分包商之一。

sub|cul|ture /ˈsʌbˌkʌltʃəʳ/ (**subcultures**) also **sub-culture** N-COUNT A **subculture** is the ideas, art, and way of life of a group of people within a society, which are different from the ideas, art, and way of life of the rest of the society. 亚文化（模式）❑ *...the latest American subculture.* 最近的美国亚文化

→ see **culture**

sub|cu|ta|neous /ˌsʌbkjuːˈteɪniəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Subcutaneous** is used to indicate that something is situated, used, or put under your skin. 皮下的 ❑ *...subcutaneous fat.* 皮下脂肪

sub|di|vide /ˌsʌbdɪˈvaɪd/ (**subdivides, subdividing, subdivided**) also **sub-divide** VERB [usu passive] If something **is subdivided**, it is divided into several smaller areas, parts, or groups. 再分；细分；把…分得更小 ❑ [be V-ed +into] *The verbs were subdivided into transitive and intransitive categories.* 动词可细分为及物动词和不及物动词。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sub = below* 在下面：*subdivide, submarine, submersible*

sub|di|vi|sion /ˌsʌbdɪˈvɪʒᵊn/ (**subdivisions**) also **sub-division** 1 N-COUNT A **subdivision** is an area, part, or section of something which is itself a part of something larger. 再分；细分；分支；分部 ❑ *Months are a conventional subdivision of the year.* 通常可将一年再按月细分。2 N-COUNT A **subdivision** is an area of land for building houses on. （供开发住房的）分块地皮【AM 美】❑ *Rammick lives high on a ridge in a 400-home subdivision.* 拉米克住在高耸的山脊上一片有 400 户人家的地方。

sub|due /səbˈdjuː, AM 美 -ˈduː/ (**subdues, subduing, subdued**) 1 VERB If soldiers or the police **subdue** a group of people, they defeat them or bring them under control by using force. 制服；征服；控制 ❑ [V n] *Senior government officials admit they have not been able to subdue the rebels.* 政府高级官员承认他们未能制服反叛者。2 VERB To **subdue** feelings means to make them less strong. 抑制，压制，克制（感情）❑ [V n] *He forced himself to subdue and overcome his fears.* 他强迫自己克制并战胜恐惧心理。

sub|dued /səbˈdjuːd, AM 美 -ˈduːd/ 1 ADJ Someone who is **subdued** is very quiet, often because they are sad or worried about something. 凝重的；压抑的；默不作声的 ❑ *The audience are strangely subdued, clapping politely after each song.* 观众们出奇地安静，只在每首歌结束后报以礼节性的掌声。2 ADJ **Subdued** sounds are not very loud. （声音）压低的；小声的 ❑ *The conversation around them was resumed, but in subdued tones.* 他们周围的人又开始交谈了，

但这次是窃窃私语。 3 ADJ **Subdued** lights or colours are not very bright. (灯光、颜色)不强烈的，柔和的 ❑ *The lighting was subdued.* 灯光柔和。

sub-editor (**sub-editors**) also **subeditor** N-COUNT A **sub-editor** is a person whose job it is to check and correct articles in newspapers or magazines before they are printed. (审阅报纸、杂志上文字的)助理编辑【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **copy editor**

subgroup /'sʌbgru:p/ (**subgroups**) also **sub-group** N-COUNT A **subgroup** is a group that is part of a larger group. 小分组；小团体；小集团 ❑ *The Action Group worked by dividing its tasks among a large number of subgroups.* 行动小组通过将其任务分配给多个下属小组来完成工作。

subheading /'sʌb,hedɪŋ/ (**subheadings**) also **sub-heading** N-COUNT **Subheadings** are titles that divide part of a piece of writing into shorter sections. 小标题；副标题

subhuman /,sʌb'hju:mən/ also **sub-human** ADJ If you describe someone or their situation as **subhuman**, you mean that they behave or live in a much worse way than human beings normally do. 非人的；无人性的 ❑ *The Greeks treated women as subhuman.* 旧时希腊人不把女人当人看。

subject ↔ (**subjects**, **subjecting**, **subjected**)

The noun and adjective are pronounced /'sʌbdʒɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /səb'dʒekt/. 名词和形容词读作/'sʌbdʒɪkt/，动词读作 /səb'dʒekt/。

1 N-COUNT The **subject** of something such as a conversation, letter, or book is the thing that is being discussed or written about. 主题；题目；话题；题材；问题 ❑ *It was I who first raised the subject of plastic surgery.* 是我第一个提到整形手术这个话题的。❑ *...the president's own views on the subject.* 总统在此问题上的个人观点 2 N-COUNT Someone or something that is the **subject of** criticism, study, or an investigation is being criticized, studied, or investigated. (批评、学习、调查的)对象 ❑ [+of] *Over the past few years, some of the positions Mr. Meredith has adopted have made him the subject of criticism.* 在过去的几年里，梅雷迪思先生所采取的某些立场使他成为了批评的对象。❑ [+of] *He's now the subject of an official inquiry.* 他现在是官方调查的对象。 3 N-COUNT A **subject** is an area of knowledge or study, especially one that you study at school, college, or university. (知识、研究)领域；(尤指)学科，科目，课程 ❑ *...a tutor in maths and science subjects.* 辅导数学和理科课程的家教 4 N-COUNT In an experiment or piece of research, the **subject** is the person or animal that is being tested or studied. 研究对象；实验对象【FORMAL 正式】❑ *'White noise' was played into the subject's ears through headphones.* 让受试者通过耳机听"白噪声"。 5 N-COUNT An artist's **subjects** are the people, animals, or objects that he or she paints, models, or photographs. (艺术的)表现对象；绘画(或拍摄)题材 ❑ *Her favourite subjects are shells spotted on beach walks.* 她最喜爱的题材是在海边散步时发现的那些贝壳。 6 N-COUNT In grammar, the **subject** of a clause is the noun group that refers to the person or thing that is doing the action expressed by the verb. For example, in 'My cat keeps catching birds', 'my cat' is the subject. (语法中的)主语 7 ADJ To be **subject to** something means to be affected by it or to be likely to be affected by it. 受…影响的；易遭受…的 ❑ [+to] *Prices may be subject to alteration.* 价格可能会有所变动。❑ [+to] *In addition, interest on Treasury issues isn't subject to state and local income taxes.* 另外，国债利息无需缴纳政府和地方所得税。 8 ADJ If someone is **subject to** a particular set of rules or laws, they have to obey those rules or laws. 受…支配的；服从于…的 ❑ [+to] *The tribunal is unique because Mr Jones is not subject to the normal police discipline code.* 因为琼斯先生不受一般的警察纪律守则约束，所以专门设立了特别法庭。 9 VERB If you **subject** someone **to** something unpleasant, you make them experience it. 使经受；使遭受 ❑ [v n +to] *...the man who had subjected her to four years of beatings and abuse.* 使她遭受了 4 年毒打和辱骂的男人 10 N-COUNT The people who live in or belong to a particular country, usually one ruled by a monarch, are the **subjects** of that monarch or country. (常指君主制国家的)国民，臣民，子民 ❑ *Roughly half of them are British subjects.* 他们中大约有一半是英国国民。 11 PHRASE When someone involved in a conversation **changes the subject**, they start talking about something else, often because the previous subject was embarrassing. (常因谈论的内容令人尴尬而)转换话题，岔开话题 ❑ *He tried to change the subject, but she wasn't to be put off.* 他努力想换个话题，但她却兴趣正浓。 12 PHRASE If an event will take place **subject to** a condition, it will take place only if that thing happens. 取决于；视…而定 ❑ *They denied a report that Egypt had agreed to a summit, subject to certain conditions.* 他们否认了宣称埃及已同意在特定条件下参加峰会的报道。

→ see **hypnosis**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *subject* with:

ADJ. **controversial** subject 有争议的话题，**favourite** subject 最喜爱的题材，**touchy** subject 敏感的问题 1
N. **knowledge of a** subject 对话题(或课程)的认识 1 3
subject **of a debate** 辩论对象，subject **of an investigation** 调查对象 2
research subject 研究对象 4
subject **of a sentence** 句子的主语，subject **of a verb** 施动者 6
subject **to approval** 须经许可的，subject **to availability** 视供应情况而定的，subject **to laws** 受法律约束的，subject **to scrutiny** 受到监视的，subject **to a tax** 须缴纳税款的 7 8
V. **broach a** subject 提及话题；提及课程，**study a** subject 研究话题；学习课程 1 3
change the subject 岔开话题 11

subjection /səb'dʒekʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N *to/of* n] **Subjection to** someone involves being completely controlled by them. 征服；镇压；屈从 ❑ [+to] *...their complete subjection to their captors.* 他们完全屈从于俘获他们的那些人 ❑ *...the worst forms of economic subjection and drudgery.* 最恶劣的经济支配和奴役方式

subjective /səb'dʒektɪv/ ADJ Something that is **subjective** is based on personal opinions and feelings rather than on facts. 主观的；非客观的 ❑ *We know that taste in art is a subjective matter.* 我们知道艺术品位因人而异。❑ *The way they interpreted their past was highly subjective.* 他们解释其过去的方式太主观。 •**subjectively** ADV ❑ *Our preliminary results suggest that people do subjectively find the speech clearer.* 我们的初步结果显示，人们的确在主观上感觉演讲更加清晰明了了。 •**subjectivity** /,sʌbdʒek'tɪvɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *They accused her of flippancy and subjectivity in her reporting of events in their country.* 他们指责她在报道他们国家的事件时轻率而主观。

subject matter also **subject-matter** N-UNCOUNT The **subject matter** of something such as a book, lecture, film, or painting is the thing that is being written about, discussed, or shown. (著作、讲座、电影或绘画的)主题，题材，内容 ❑ *Then, attitudes changed and artists were given greater freedom in their choice of subject matter.* 于是，随着人们态度的转变，艺术家们在选材上获得了更多自由。❑ *Her subject matter is herself.* 她作品的主题就是她自己。

sub judice /,sʌb 'dʒu:dɪsi/ also **sub-judice** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When something is **sub judice**, it is the subject of a trial in a court of law. In Britain, this means that people are not allowed to discuss it in the media. 待审的；尚未裁决的；(在英国指因尚未裁决而)不准公之于众的【LEGAL 法律】❑ *He declined further comment on the grounds that the case was sub judice.* 他以该案正在审理之中为由拒绝作进一步的评论。

subjugate /'sʌbdʒʊgeɪt/ (**subjugates**, **subjugating**, **subjugated**) 1 VERB If someone **subjugates** a group of people, they take complete control of them, especially by defeating them in a war. (尤指在战争中)征服，制服，使屈服【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Their costly and futile attempt to subjugate the Afghans lasted just 10 years.* 他们大动干戈想要控制阿富汗地区，但只持续了 10 年就无果而终了。 •**subjugation** /,sʌbdʒʊ'geɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the brutal subjugation of native tribes.* 对当地部落残酷的征服 2 VERB [usu passive] If your wishes or desires **are subjugated to** something, they are treated as less important than that thing. 抑制，克制(愿望、渴望)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +to] *After having*

been subjugated to ambition, your maternal instincts are at last starting to assert themselves. 你那被雄心壮志压制已久的母性本能终于开始展现出来。[Also *be* v-ed]

sub|junc|tive /səb'dʒʌŋktɪv/ N-SING In English, a clause expressing a wish or suggestion can be put in **the subjunctive**, or in the **subjunctive** mood, by using the base form of a verb or 'were'. Examples are 'He asked that they be removed' and 'I wish I were somewhere else'. These structures are formal. 虚拟式；虚拟语气【TECHNICAL 术语】

sub|let /ˌsʌb'let/ (**sublets, subletting**)

The form **sublet** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. sublet 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB If you **sublet** a building or part of a building, you allow someone to use it and you take rent from them, although you are not the owner and pay rent for it yourself. 转租；分租 ❑ [v n] *The company rented the building, occupied part and sublet the rest.* 该公司租下了这栋大楼，占用了一部分并转租了其余的部分。

sub|li|mate /'sʌblɪmeɪt/ (**sublimates, sublimating, sublimated**) VERB If you **sublimate** a strong desire or feeling, you express it in a way that is socially acceptable. 使（欲望、情感）高尚化【TECHNICAL, FORMAL 术语，正式】❑ [v n] *He could try to sublimate the problem by writing, in detail, about it.* 他可以努力通过详细记述而使人们正视该问题。

sub|lime /sə'blaɪm/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **sublime**, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply. 崇高的；壮丽的；宏伟的【LITERARY, APPROVAL 文，褒】❑ *Sublime music floats on a scented summer breeze to the spot where you lie.* 优美的音乐随着充满香气的夏日微风飘到了你躺着的地方。•N-SING You can refer to sublime things as **the sublime**. 崇高的事物；壮丽的景象；宏伟的东西 ❑ *She elevated every rare small success to the sublime.* 她把每一个不起眼的小小成功都夸大为非凡的成就。•**sub|lime|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...the most sublimely beautiful of all living things.* 所有生命中最为惊艳的 •PHRASE If you describe something as going **from the sublime to the ridiculous**, you mean that it involves a change from something very good or serious to something silly or unimportant. 从崇高到荒谬；从高雅到低俗 ❑ *At times the show veered from the sublime to the ridiculous.* 有时表演会突然从高雅转为低俗。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **sublime** to emphasize a quality that someone or something has, usually a quality that is undesirable or negative. 极端的；过分的；令人无比反感的【FORMAL OR LITERARY, EMPHASIS 正式或文，强调】❑ *The administration's sublime incompetence is probably temporary.* 政府的极端无能或许只是暂时的。❑ *He displayed a sublime indifference to the distinction between right and wrong.* 他对是非之间的差别根本无动于衷。•**sub|lime|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *Mrs Trollope was sublimely uninterested in what she herself wore.* 特罗洛普夫人丝毫不在意自己穿什么衣服。

sub|limi|nal /sʌ'blɪmɪn°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Subliminal** influences or messages affect your mind without you being aware of it. 下意识的；潜意识的 ❑ *Colour has a profound, though often subliminal influence on our senses and moods.* 颜色会极大地影响我们的感官和情绪，而这种影响常常是潜意识的。❑ *...subliminal advertising.* 隐性广告

→ see **advertising**

ˌsub-maˈchine gun (**sub-machine guns**) also **sub-machine-gun, submachine gun** N-COUNT A **sub-machine gun** is a light portable type of machine gun. 冲锋枪

sub|ma|rine /ˌsʌbmə'riːn, AM 美 'sʌbmərɪn/ (**submarines**) ❶ N-COUNT A **submarine** is a type of ship that can travel both above and below the surface of the sea. The abbreviation **sub** is also used. 潜艇（亦使用缩略形式 sub）❑ *...a nuclear submarine.* 核潜艇 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Submarine** means existing below the surface of the sea. 水下的；海底的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...submarine caves.* 海底洞穴 ❑ *...submarine plants.* 海底植物 ❸ N-COUNT [usu N n] A **submarine** sandwich is a long soft bread roll filled with a combination of things such as meat, cheese, eggs, and salad. The abbreviation **sub** is also used. 潜艇三明治，长卷三明治（亦使用缩略形式 sub）【AM 美】

Word Link 词根词缀 *mar ≈ sea 海：marine, maritime, submarine*

Word Link 词根词缀 *sub ≈ below 在下面：subdivide, submarine, submersible*

sub|ma|rin|er /sʌb'mærɪnəʳ, AM 美 also ˌsʌbmə'riːnəʳ/ (**submariners**) N-COUNT A **submariner** is a sailor or other person who goes in a submarine. 潜艇水兵；乘潜艇者

sub|merge /səb'mɜːʳdʒ/ (**submerges, submerging, submerged**) ❶ VERB If something **submerges** or if you **submerge** it, it goes below the surface of some water or another liquid. （使）浸没；（使）淹没；（使）没入水中 ❑ [v] *Hippos are unable to submerge in the few remaining water holes.* 在仅剩的几个水坑里，河马根本无法没入水中。❑ [v n] *The river burst its banks, submerging an entire village.* 河水决堤，淹没了整个村庄。❷ VERB If you **submerge yourself in** an activity, you give all your attention to it and do not think about anything else. 沉浸；陷入；埋头于 ❑ [v pron-refl +*in*] *He submerges himself in the world of his imagination.* 他沉浸在自己想象的世界中。

Word Link 词根词缀 *merg ≈ sinking 下沉：emerge, merge, submerge*

sub|merged /səb'mɜːʳdʒd/ ADJ If something is **submerged**, it is below the surface of some water. 在水中的；淹没的；水下的 ❑ *My right toe struck against a submerged rock.* 我的右脚趾踢到水下的一块石头上了。

sub|mers|ible /səb'mɜːʳsɪb°l/ ADJ If something is **submersible**, it can go or operate under water. 潜水的；水下使用的 ❑ *...a submersible pump.* 潜水泵

sub|mis|sion /səb'mɪʃ°n/ (**submissions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *into* N] **Submission** is a state in which people can no longer do what they want to do because they have been brought under the control of someone else. 屈服；投降；归顺 ❑ *The army intends to take the city or simply starve it into submission.* 军队打算占领该城市，或干脆截断其粮食补给迫使其投降。❷ N-UNCOUNT **The submission of** a proposal, report, or other document is the act of formally sending it to someone, so that they can consider it or decide about it. 提交；呈递【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Diploma and certificate courses do not normally require the submission of a dissertation.* 为获得文凭和证书所修的课程通常不需要提交论文。❸ N-COUNT A **submission** is a proposal, report, or other document that is formally sent or presented to someone, so that they can consider or decide about it. 提交的建议（或报告等）；呈递的文件 ❑ *A written submission has to be prepared.* 必须准备一份书面报告。

sub|mis|sive /səb'mɪsɪv/ ADJ If you are **submissive**, you obey someone without arguing. 顺从的；恭顺的；听话的 ❑ *Most doctors want their patients to be submissive.* 大部分医生希望病人能听从医嘱。•**sub|mis|sive|ly** ADV ❑ *The troops submissively laid down their weapons.* 各部队服从命令，放下了武器。

sub|mit /səb'mɪt/ (**submits, submitting, submitted**) ❶ VERB If you **submit to** something, you unwillingly allow something to be done to you, or you do what someone wants, for example because you are not powerful enough to resist. 顺从；屈服；投降 ❑ [v +*to*] *In desperation, Mrs. Jones submitted to an operation on her right knee to relieve the pain.* 绝望之际，琼斯夫人只好同意在其右膝上做手术以减轻疼痛。❑ [v +*to*] *If I submitted to their demands, they would not press the allegations.* 如果我答应了他们的要求，他们就不会坚持那些指控了。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **submit** a proposal, report, or request **to** someone, you formally send it to them so that they can consider it or decide about it. 提交，递呈（建议、报告或请求）❑ [v n +*to*] *They submitted their reports to the Chancellor yesterday.* 他们昨天向财政大臣递交了报告。❑ [v n] *Head teachers yesterday submitted a claim for a 9 per cent pay rise.* 校长们昨天提交了一份要求加薪 9% 的声明。

sub|nor|mal /ˌsʌb'nɔːʳm°l/ also **sub-normal** ADJ If someone is **subnormal**, they have less ability or intelligence than a normal

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person of their age. 弱智的；智力低下的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...educationally subnormal children.* 学习能力低下的儿童 •N-PLURAL **The subnormal** are people who are subnormal. 弱智者；智力低下者 ❑ *She attended a school for the educationally subnormal.* 她在一所为智力低下者开设的学校上学。

sub|or|di|nate (**subordinates, subordinating, subordinated**)

The noun and adjective are pronounced /səˈbɔːrdɪnət/. The verb is pronounced /səˈbɔːrdɪneɪt/. 名词和形容词读作 /səˈbɔːrdɪnət/。动词读作 /səˈbɔːrdɪneɪt/。

1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] If someone is your **subordinate**, they have a less important position than you in the organization that you both work for. 下级；下属；部属 ❑ *Haig tended not to seek guidance from subordinates.* 黑格不愿向下属请教。2 ADJ Someone who is **subordinate to** you has a less important position than you and has to obey you. 隶属的；从属的；下级的 ❑ *Sixty of his subordinate officers followed his example.* 他的 60 个下级官员都以他为榜样。❑ [+to] *Women were regarded as subordinate to free men.* 女人过去被认为从属于自由民。3 ADJ Something that is **subordinate to** something else is less important than the other thing. 次要的；其次的 ❑ [+to] *It was an art in which words were subordinate to images.* 这是一种形象胜于语言的艺术。4 VERB If you **subordinate** something **to** another thing, you regard it or treat it as less important than the other thing. 把…置于次要地位；看轻 ❑ [v n +to] *He was both willing and able to subordinate all else to this aim.* 为了这个目标，他愿意并能够把其他一切都放在次要位置。•**sub|or|di|na|tion** /səˌbɔːrdɪˈneɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the social subordination of women.* 女性的社会从属地位 [Also +to]

ˌsub|or|di|nate ˈclause (**subordinate clauses**) N-COUNT A **subordinate clause** is a clause in a sentence which adds to or completes the information given in the main clause. It cannot usually stand alone as a sentence. 从句（Compare 比较 **main clause.**）【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˌsub|or|di|nat|ing conˈjunc|tion (**subordinating conjunctions**) N-COUNT A **subordinating conjunction** is a word such as 'although', 'because', or 'when' which begins a subordinate clause. 从属连词（Compare 比较 **co-ordinating conjunction.**）【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˈsub-plot (**sub-plots**) also **subplot** N-COUNT The **sub-plot** in a play, film, or novel is a story that is separate from and less important than the main story. （戏剧、电影或小说的）次要情节，陪衬情节，小插曲 ❑ *...a fascinating sub-plot to the main drama.* 重头戏中精彩的小插曲

sub|poe|na /səˈpiːnə/ (**subpoenas, subpoenaing, subpoenaed**) 1 N-COUNT A **subpoena** is a legal document telling someone that they must attend a court of law and give evidence as a witness. （传唤某人出庭作证的）传票 ❑ *He has been served with a subpoena to answer the charges in court.* 他已接到传票要出庭应诉。2 VERB If someone **subpoenas** a person, they give them a legal document telling them to attend a court of law and give evidence. If someone **subpoenas** a piece of evidence, the evidence must be produced in a court of law. （以传票）传唤…出庭作证；要求当庭出示（证据） ❑ [v n] *Select committees have the power to subpoena witnesses.* 特别委员会有权传唤证人出庭作证。❑ [v n] *The investigation will rely on existing powers to subpoena documents.* 该调查将凭借现有权力要求当庭出示相关文件。

sub|prime /ˌsʌbˈpraɪm/ ADJ A **subprime** loan is a loan that is made to a borrower who has been unable to pay back loans in the past, usually with a high interest rate. （贷款）次级的 ❑ *Charging vulnerable borrowers high rates of interest through subprime loans is a hot issue these days.* 以次级贷款形式向易受影响的借款人收取高额利息是近期的热点问题。

sub|scribe /səbˈskraɪb/ (**subscribes, subscribing, subscribed**) 1 VERB If you **subscribe to** an opinion or belief, you are one of a number of people who have this opinion or belief. 同意，赞成（意见或信仰） ❑ [v +to] *I've personally never subscribed to the view that either sex is superior to the other.* 我个人从来都不同意性别有优劣之分的观点。2 VERB If you **subscribe to** a magazine or a newspaper, you pay to receive copies of it regularly. 订阅，订购（杂志或报纸） ❑ [v +to] *My main reason for subscribing to New Scientist is to keep abreast of advances in science.* 我订阅《新科学家》主要是为了了解科学的最新进展。3 VERB If you **subscribe to** an online newsgroup or service, you send a message saying that you wish to receive it or belong to it. 申请；注册；报名【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v +to] *Usenet is a collection of discussion groups, known as newsgroups, to which anybody can subscribe.* 全球新闻网络由多个被称为新闻组的讨论组构成，任何人都可以注册加入。[Also v] 4 VERB If you **subscribe for** shares in a company, you apply to buy shares in that company. 认购，承购（股份）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v +for] *Employees subscribed for far more shares than were available.* 员工申请认购的股份远远超出实际可认购的额度。[Also v n]

sub|scrib|er /səbˈskraɪbəʳ/ (**subscribers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] A magazine's or a newspaper's **subscribers** are the people who pay to receive copies of it regularly. （杂志或报纸的）订阅人，订购者，订户 ❑ [+to] *I have been a subscriber to Railway Magazine for many years.* 我订阅《铁路杂志》已有很多年了。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Subscribers to** a service are the people who pay to receive the service. 消费者；用户 ❑ [+to] *China has almost 15 million subscribers to satellite and cable television.* 中国有近 1,500 万卫星电视和有线电视用户。

sub|scrip|tion /səbˈskrɪpʃən/ (**subscriptions**) 1 N-COUNT A **subscription** is an amount of money that you pay regularly in order to belong to an organization, to help a charity or campaign, or to receive copies of a magazine or newspaper. 会员费；用户费 ❑ *You can become a member by paying the yearly subscription.* 支付一年的会费即可成为会员。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Subscription** television is television that you can watch only if you pay a subscription. A **subscription** channel is a channel that you can watch only if you pay a subscription. （电视、电视频道）付费的，收费的

sub|sec|tion /ˈsʌbsekʃən/ (**subsections**) also **sub-section** N-COUNT A **subsection** of a text or a document such as a law is one of the smaller parts into which its main parts are divided. （法律文件等的）分款，分项

sub|se|quent •◇◇ /ˈsʌbsɪkwənt/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **subsequent** to describe something that happened or existed after the time or event that has just been referred to. 随后的；后来的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the increase of population in subsequent years.* 随后几年人口的增长 •**sub|se|quent|ly** ADV ❑ *She subsequently became the Faculty's President.* 她随后成了系主任。2 PHRASE If something happened **subsequent to** something else, it happened after that thing. 在…之后；继…之后【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They won only one more game subsequent to their Cup semi-final win last year.* 继去年在杯赛半决赛中获胜后，他们仅又赢过一场比赛。

sub|ser|vi|ent /səbˈsɜːrviənt/ 1 ADJ If you are **subservient**, you do whatever someone wants you to do. 屈从的；恭顺的；顺从的 ❑ [+to] *She is expected to be subservient to her uncle.* 她被要求对叔叔恭敬顺从。•**sub|ser|vi|ence** /səbˈsɜːrviəns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *...an austere regime stressing obedience and subservience to authority.* 强调要服从并听命于当局的强硬政权 2 ADJ If you treat one thing as **subservient to** another, you treat it as less important than the other thing. 次要的；从属于…的 ❑ [+to] *The woman's needs are seen as subservient to the group interest.* 女性的需求被认为要服从于团体的利益。

sub|set /ˈsʌbset/ (**subsets**) N-COUNT A **subset of** a group of things is a smaller number of things that belong together within that group. 小组；分组；子集 ❑ [+of] *...subsets of the population such as men, women, ethnic groups, etc.* 男性、女性、种族等人口的细分

sub|side /səbˈsaɪd/ (**subsides, subsiding, subsided**) 1 VERB If a feeling or noise **subsides**, it becomes less strong or loud. （感情）平息，缓和；（噪音）减弱，降低 ❑ [v] *The pain had subsided during the night.* 疼痛在晚间得以减轻。2 VERB If fighting **subsides**, it becomes less intense or general. （争斗）平息，平静 ❑ [v] *Violence has subsided following two days of riots.* 两天的暴乱过后，暴力事件开始平息。3 VERB If the ground or a building **is subsiding**, it is very slowly sinking to a lower level. （地面、建筑物）下沉，沉降，

S

下陷 ❑ [v] *Does that mean the whole house is subsiding?* 那意味着整个房子正在下陷吗？ 4 VERB If a level of water, especially flood water, **subsides**, it goes down. （水位）下降，回落；（尤指洪水）减退，消退 ❑ [v] *Local officials say the flood waters have subsided.* 当地官员称洪水已经退去了。

sub|sid|ence /səb'saɪdᵊns, 'sʌbsɪdᵊns/ N-UNCOUNT When there is **subsidence** in a place, the ground there sinks to a lower level. 下沉；沉降；下陷

sub|sid|iari|ty /səb,sɪdi'ærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Subsidiarity** is the principle of allowing the individual members of a large organization to make decisions on issues that affect them, rather than leaving those decisions to be made by the whole group. 权力自主原则，权力下放原则（允许成员决定影响自身利益的问题）【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The chancellor knows that the principle of subsidiarity must be guaranteed and shown to work.* 财政大臣知道，必须保证权力下放原则得到贯彻执行并使之奏效。

sub|sidi|ary /səb'sɪdiəri, AM 美 -dieri/ (**subsidiaries**) 1 N-COUNT [N n] A **subsidiary** or a **subsidiary** company is a company which is part of a larger and more important company. 附属公司；子公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+of] *...British Asia Airways, a subsidiary of British Airways.* 英国亚洲航空公司，英国航空公司的子公司 2 ADJ If something is **subsidiary**, it is less important than something else with which it is connected. 辅助的；附带的；次要的 ❑ *The economics ministry has increasingly played a subsidiary role to the finance ministry.* 经济部已愈发沦为财政部的附属品。

sub|si|dize /'sʌbsɪdaɪz/ (**subsidizes, subsidizing, subsidized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **subsidise**

VERB If a government or other authority **subsidizes** something, they pay part of the cost of it. 资助；补助；给…发津贴 ❑ [be V-ed] *At the moment they are existing on pensions that are subsidised by the government.* 此刻他们正依靠政府发放的养老金维持生计。•**sub|si|dized** ADJ ❑ *...heavily subsidized prices for housing, bread, and meat.* 给予了优厚补贴的住房、面包和肉的价格 •**sub|si|diz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the subsidising of London's transport.* 对伦敦交通运输系统的补贴 •**sub|si|di|za|tion** /,sʌbsɪdaɪ'zeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the federal government's subsidisation of poorer parts of the country.* 联邦政府对该国贫困地区的补贴

sub|si|dy ♦◇ /'sʌbsɪdi/ (**subsidies**) N-COUNT A **subsidy** is money that is paid by a government or other authority in order to help an industry or business, or to pay for a public service. 补贴；补助；津贴 ❑ *European farmers are planning a massive demonstration against farm subsidy cuts.* 欧洲的农民正策划一场抗议削减农场补贴的大规模游行。

sub|sist /səb'sɪst/ (**subsists, subsisting, subsisted**) VERB If people **subsist**, they are just able to obtain the food or money that they need in order to stay alive. 勉强糊口；勉强度日【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +on] *The prisoners subsisted on one mug of the worst quality porridge three times a day.* 犯人每日三餐靠一碗稀粥勉强度日。

sub|sist|ence /səb'sɪstəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Subsistence** is the condition of just having enough food or money to stay alive. 勉强活命；维持生活 ❑ *...below the subsistence level.* 低于最低生活水平 ❑ *The standard of living today is on the edge of subsistence.* 现在的生活水平几乎无法维持生计。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] In **subsistence** farming or **subsistence** agriculture, farmers produce food to eat themselves rather than to sell. （农业）收成仅够维持生存的 ❑ *Many black Namibians are subsistence farmers who live in the arid borderlands.* 许多生活在干旱的边境地区的纳米比亚黑人农场主的收成仅够维持生存。

sub|soil /'sʌbsɔɪl/ N-UNCOUNT The **subsoil** is a layer of earth that is just below the surface soil but above hard rock. 底土；心土 ❑ *...the chalk subsoil on the site.* 该现场的白垩土

sub|son|ic /,sʌb'sɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Subsonic** speeds or aeroplanes are very fast but slower than the speed of sound. 亚声速的 ❑ *This is 20,000 feet higher than most subsonic airliners.* 这比大多数亚声速飞机的飞行高度高 20,000 英尺。

'sub-species (**sub-species**) also **subspecies** N-COUNT A **sub-species of** a plant or animal is one of the types that a particular species is divided into. （动物、植物的）亚种 ❑ [+of] *Several other sub-species of gull are found in the region.* 在该地区还发现了海鸥的其他亚种。

sub|stance ♦◇ /'sʌbstəns/ (**substances**) 1 N-COUNT A **substance** is a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with particular properties. 物质；物品；东西 ❑ *There's absolutely no regulation of cigarettes to make sure that they don't include poisonous substances.* 根本没有法规来确保香烟中不含有毒物质。❑ *The substance that's causing the problem comes from the barley.* 引起该问题的物质来源于大麦。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Substance** is the quality of being important or significant. 重要性；重大意义【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It's questionable whether anything of substance has been achieved.* 是否已经取得了任何实质性进展还是个问题。❑ *Syria will attend only if the negotiations deal with issues of substance.* 只有谈判涉及重大问题，叙利亚才会参加。 3 N-SING **The substance of** what someone says or writes is the main thing that they are trying to say. 主旨；要点；基本内容 ❑ [+of] *The substance of his discussions doesn't really matter.* 他讨论的要点实际上并不重要。 4 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something has no **substance**, you mean that it is not true. 事实基础；根据【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There is no substance in any of these allegations.* 这些指控都毫无根据。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *substance* with:

ADJ. **banned** substance 违禁物品，**chemical** substance 化学物质，**natural** substance 天然物质 1
N. **lack of** substance 缺乏重要性 2

,sub-'standard also **substandard** ADJ A **sub-standard** service or product is unacceptable because it is below a required standard. 不够标准的；不合标准的；低于标准的 ❑ *Residents in general are poor and undereducated, and live in sub-standard housing.* 居民们普遍都很穷，受教育程度低，居住条件较差。

sub|stan|tial ♦◇ /səb'stænʃᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Substantial** means large in amount or degree. 大量的；重大的；重要的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The party has just lost office and with it a substantial number of seats.* 该党刚刚竞选失利，同时还失去了许多席位。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *substantial* with:

N. **substantial amount** 大量，**substantial changes** 重大改变，**substantial difference** 巨大差异，**substantial evidence** 实质性证据，**substantial improvement** 重大改善，**substantial increase** 大量增加，**substantial loss** 大量损失，**substantial number** 巨大数额，**substantial part** 大部分，**substantial progress** 重大进展，**substantial savings** 大量积蓄，**substantial support** 大力支持
ADV. **fairly** substantial 相当多的，**very** substantial 非常多的

sub|stan|tial|ly /səb'stænʃəli/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] If something changes **substantially** or is **substantially** different, it changes a lot or is very different. 非常大地；巨大地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The percentage of girls in engineering has increased substantially.* 学工科的女生比例已经大大增加了。❑ *The price was substantially higher than had been expected.* 价格比预计的要高很多。 2 ADV [ADV adj] If you say that something is **substantially** correct or unchanged, you mean that it is mostly correct or mostly unchanged. 基本上；大体上；总的来说【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He checked the details given and found them substantially correct.* 他核实了一下给出的细节，发现它们基本正确。

sub|stan|ti|ate /səb'stænʃieɪt/ (**substantiates, substantiating, substantiated**) VERB To **substantiate** a statement or a story means to supply evidence which proves that it is true. 证实；证明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *There is little scientific evidence to substantiate the claims.* 这些断言几乎找不到科学依据来证实。•**sub|stan|tia|tion** /səb,stænʃi'eɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There may be alternative methods of substantiation other than written records.* 除书面记录外，可能还有其他方法可以证实。

sub|stan|tive /səb'stæntɪv/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Substantive** negotiations or issues deal with the most important and central aspects of a subject. 本质上的；重大的；实质性的【FORMAL 正式】

❑ *They plan to meet again in Rome very soon to begin substantive negotiations.* 他们计划很快在罗马再次会晤，以开始实质性的谈判。

sub|sta|tion /ˈsʌbsteɪʃ°n/ (**substations**) also **sub-station** N-COUNT A **substation** is a place where high-voltage electricity from power plants is converted to lower-voltage electricity for homes or factories. 变电站；变电所

sub|sti|tute ♦◇ /ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt, AM 美 -tuːt/ (**substitutes, substituting, substituted**) 1 VERB If you **substitute** one thing **for** another, or if one thing **substitutes for** another, it takes the place or performs the function of the other thing. 用…代替；代以 ❑ [v n +for] *They were substituting violence for dialogue.* 他们在用暴力取代对话。❑ [v n] *You could always substitute a low-fat soft cheese.* 你总是可以代之以低脂肪的软干酪。❑ [v +for] *Would phone conversations substitute for cosy chats over lunch or in the pub after work?* 打电话能代替午餐时或下班后在酒吧里的惬意闲谈吗？❑ [v +for] *He was substituting for the injured William Wales.* 他替下了受伤的威廉·威尔士。[Also v] •**sub|sti|tu|tion** /ˌsʌbstɪˈtjuːʃ°n, AM 美 -tuː-/ (**substitutions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *In my experience a straight substitution of carob for chocolate doesn't work.* 根据我的经验，用角豆粉直接代替巧克力是行不通的。2 N-COUNT A **substitute** is something that you have or use instead of something else. 代替者；代替物；代用品 ❑ *...tests on humans to find a blood substitute made from animal blood.* 为从动物血液中提取人血液代用品而进行的临床试验 3 N-COUNT [with neg, usu sing] If you say that one thing is no **substitute for** another, you mean that it does not have certain desirable features that the other thing has, and is therefore unsatisfactory. If you say that there is no **substitute for** something, you mean that it is the only thing which is really satisfactory. 令人满意的替代物；与之媲美的事物 ❑ [+for] *The printed word is no substitute for personal discussion with a great thinker.* 阅读印在纸上的内容远不如与伟大的思想家面对面探讨那般受益。❑ [+for] *There is no substitute for practical experience.* 实践经验无法替代。4 N-COUNT In team games such as football, a **substitute** is a player who is brought into a match to replace another player. 替补队员 ❑ *Coming on as a substitute, he scored four crucial goals for Cameroon.* 作为替补队员上场的他为喀麦隆队打入了四粒关键进球。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *substitute* with:

ADJ. **good** substitute 良好替代品 2
temporary substitute 临时替代品；临时替补 2 4
V. use *someone/something* **as a** substitute 用某物作替代品；用某人作替补 2 4

sub|sti|tute teach|er (**substitute teachers**) N-COUNT A **substitute teacher** is a teacher whose job is to take the place of other teachers at different schools when they are unable to be there. 代课老师【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **supply teacher**

sub|stra|tum /ˈsʌbstrɑːtəm, AM 美 -streɪt-/ (**substrata**) N-COUNT A **substratum of** something is a layer that lies under the surface of another layer, or a feature that is less obvious than other features. 下层；底层；深层特征；隐性特质【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...its deep substratum of chalk.* 其深处的白垩底土层

sub|sume /səbˈsjuːm, AM 美 -ˈsuːm/ (**subsumes, subsuming, subsumed**) VERB If something **is subsumed** within a larger group or class, it is included within it, rather than being considered as something separate. 将…归入，将…纳入（更大的组织或范畴）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed prep] *After that the two alliances might be subsumed into a new European security system.* 从那以后，这两个联盟可能将被纳入一个新的欧洲安全体系之中。❑ [be v-ed] *With unification, East Germany was subsumed by capitalist West Germany.* 统一之后，东德加入了走资本主义路线的西德。[Also v n, v n prep]

sub|ter|fuge /ˈsʌbtəˌfjuːdʒ/ (**subterfuges**) N-VAR **Subterfuge** is a trick or a dishonest way of getting what you want. 诡计；手段；伎俩；花招 ❑ *Most people can see right through that type of subterfuge.* 大多数人能一眼看透这种伎俩。

sub|ter|ra|nean /ˌsʌbtəˈreɪniən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **subterranean** river or tunnel is under the ground. （河流、隧道）地下的，地表下的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *London has 9 miles of such subterranean passages.* 伦敦像这样的地下通道有 9 英里长。

→ see **cave**

Word Link 词根词缀 *terr ≈ earth* 地：*extraterrestrial, subterranean, terrain*

sub|text /ˈsʌbtekst/ (**subtexts**) N-VAR The **subtext** is the implied message or subject of something that is said or written. 潜台词；潜在主题；言外之意 ❑ *Europe's divisions are the subtext of a new movie thriller called Zentropa.* 新上映的惊悚电影《欧罗巴》背后的潜台词是欧洲的分裂。

sub|ti|tle /ˈsʌbtaɪt°l/ (**subtitles**) 1 N-COUNT The **subtitle** of a piece of writing is a second title which is often longer and explains more than the main title. 副标题；小标题 ❑ *'Kathleen' was, as its 1892 subtitle asserted, 'An Irish Drama'.* 正如其 1892 年剧本的副标题所强调的，《凯瑟琳》是一部“爱尔兰戏剧”。2 N-PLURAL **Subtitles** are a printed translation of the words of a foreign film that are shown at the bottom of the picture. （外国电影的）字幕，对白译文 ❑ *The dialogue is in Spanish, with English subtitles.* 对话是西班牙语，配有英文字幕。

sub|ti|tled /ˈsʌbtaɪt°ld/ 1 V-PASSIVE If you say how a book or play **is subtitled**, you say what its subtitle is. 给…加副标题 ❑ [be v-ed with quote] *'Lorna Doone' is subtitled 'a Romance of Exmoor'.* 小说《洛娜·杜恩》的副标题是“埃克斯穆尔绝恋”。2 ADJ If a foreign film is **subtitled**, a printed translation of the words is shown at the bottom of the picture. （外国电影）配字幕的 ❑ *Much of the film is subtitled.* 电影的大部分都有字幕。❑ *...subtitled films.* 配字幕的电影

sub|tle /ˈsʌt°l/ (**subtler, subtlest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **subtle** is not immediately obvious or noticeable. 不易察觉的；不明显的；微妙的 ❑ *...the slow and subtle changes that take place in all living things.* 在所有生物身上发生的缓慢而细微的变化 ❑ *Intolerance can take subtler forms too.* 不耐受的表现也可能很不明显。•**sub|tly** ADV ❑ *The truth is subtly different.* 事实略有不同。2 ADJ A **subtle** person cleverly uses indirect methods to achieve something. 机智的；机巧的；狡猾的 ❑ *I even began to exploit him in subtle ways.* 我甚至开始巧妙地利用他。•**sub|tly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *What I've tried very subtly to do is to reclaim language.* 我费尽心机在做的就是改造、拯救语言。3 ADJ **Subtle** smells, tastes, sounds, or colours are pleasantly complex and delicate. 清淡的；隐约的；柔和的 ❑ *...subtle shades of brown.* 淡棕色 ❑ *...delightfully subtle scents.* 怡人的淡淡香气 •**sub|tly** ADV ❑ *...a white sofa teamed with subtly coloured rugs.* 白沙发搭配以色彩柔和的地垫

sub|tle|ty /ˈsʌt°lti/ (**subtleties**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Subtleties** are very small details or differences which are not obvious. 细微差别；微妙之处 ❑ [+of] *His fascination with the subtleties of human behaviour makes him a good storyteller.* 他对人类行为上的细微差别极感兴趣，这使他成了一个很会讲故事的人。❑ *When a book goes into translation, all those linguistic subtleties get lost.* 当一本书被翻译成另一种语言后，所有那些语言上的精妙之处就丢失了。2 N-UNCOUNT **Subtlety** is the quality of being not immediately obvious or noticeable, and therefore difficult to describe. 精妙；精细；微妙 ❑ [+of] *Many of the wines lack the subtlety of the original model.* 许多如此酿制的葡萄酒都不像最初那款酒那样耐人品味。3 N-UNCOUNT **Subtlety** is the ability to notice and recognize things which are not obvious, especially small differences between things. 细致；敏锐 ❑ *She analyses herself with great subtlety.* 她非常敏锐地分析自己。4 N-UNCOUNT **Subtlety** is the ability to use indirect methods to achieve something, rather than doing something that is obvious. 诡秘；狡猾；巧妙 ❑ *They had obviously been hoping to approach the topic with more subtlety.* 他们显然一直希望能更巧妙地切入这一话题。

sub|to|tal /ˈsʌbtəʊt°l/ (**subtotals**) also **sub-total** N-COUNT A **subtotal** is a figure that is the result of adding some numbers together but is not the final total. 部分合计；小计

sub|tract /səbˈtrækt/ (**subtracts, subtracting, subtracted**) VERB If you **subtract** one number **from** another, you do a calculation in which you take it away from the other number.

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For example, if you subtract 3 from 5, you get 2. 减：减去 ❑ [v n +from] *Mandy subtracted the date of birth from the date of death.* 曼迪用去世的日期减去出生的日期。❑ [v n] *We have subtracted $25 per adult to arrive at a basic room rate.* 我们已给每位成人房客减去了 25 美元，这就是基本的房价了。•**sub|trac|tion** /səbˈtrækʃ°n/ (**subtractions**) N-VAR ❑ *She's ready to learn simple addition and subtraction.* 她已经可以开始学习简单的加减法了。❑ *I looked at what he'd given me and did a quick subtraction.* 我看着他给我的东西，快速做了个减法。

→ see **mathematics**

Word Link 词根词缀 *tract ≈ dragging* 拖，*drawing* 拉：*contract, subtract, tractor*

ˌsub-ˈtropical also **subtropical** ADJ **Sub-tropical** places have a climate that is warm and wet, and are often near tropical regions.（地区）亚热带的 ❑ *...the sub-tropical region of the Chapare.* 查帕雷省的亚热带地区

sub|urb /ˈsʌbɜːˀb/ (**suburbs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **suburb of** a city or large town is a smaller area which is part of the city or large town but is outside its centre. 郊区；城郊 ❑ [+of] *Anna was born in 1923 in Ardwick, a suburb of Manchester.* 安娜于 1923 年出生在曼彻斯特的郊区阿德威克。❷ N-PLURAL [oft *in the* N] If you live **in the suburbs**, you live in an area of houses outside the centre of a large town or city. 城郊住宅区 ❑ *His family lived in the suburbs.* 他家住在城郊。❑ *...Bombay's suburbs.* 孟买城郊住宅区

→ see **city, transport**

Word Link 词根词缀 *urb ≈ city* 城市：*suburb, urban, urbane*

sub|ur|ban /səˈbɜːˀbən/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Suburban** means relating to a suburb. 郊区的；城郊的 ❑ *...a suburban shopping centre in Sydney.* 悉尼城郊的购物中心

sub|ur|bia /səˈbɜːˀbiə/ N-UNCOUNT Journalists often use **suburbia** to refer to the suburbs of cities and large towns considered as a whole. 郊区（新闻用语中常作总称）❑ *...images of bright summer mornings in leafy suburbia.* 林木繁茂的郊区夏日清晨阳光明媚的景象

sub|ver|sion /səbˈvɜːˀʃ°n, AM 美 -ʒ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Subversion** is the attempt to weaken or destroy a political system or a government.（对政府、政治制度的）颠覆，破坏 ❑ *He was arrested in parliament on charges of subversion for organizing the demonstration.* 他因组织示威活动在议会上以颠覆政府罪遭逮捕。

sub|ver|sive /səbˈvɜːˀsɪv/ (**subversives**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **subversive** is intended to weaken or destroy a political system or government. 颠覆性的；破坏性的 ❑ *This courageous and subversive movie has attracted widespread critical support.* 这部大胆且具颠覆性的电影引起了评论界的广泛支持。❷ N-COUNT **Subversives** are people who attempt to weaken or destroy a political system or government. 颠覆分子；破坏分子 ❑ *Agents regularly rounded up suspected subversives.* 特工定期围捕可疑的破坏分子。

sub|vert /səbˈvɜːˀt/ (**subverts, subverting, subverted**) VERB To **subvert** something means to destroy its power and influence. 颠覆；破坏【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...an alleged plot to subvert the state.* 涉嫌颠覆国家的阴谋

Word Link 词根词缀 *verg, vert ≈ turning* 转：*converge, diverge, subvert*

sub|way /ˈsʌbweɪ/ (**subways**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n, oft *by* N] A **subway** is an underground railway. 地铁【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the Bay Area Rapid Transit subway system.* 旧金山湾区地铁捷运系统 ❑ *I don't ride the subway late at night.* 我深夜不坐地铁。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **underground, tube**

❷ N-COUNT A **subway** is a passage underneath a busy road or a railway track for people to walk through.（供行人穿越马路、铁路的）地下通道，地下人行道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **underpass**

→ see **transport**

ˌsub-ˈzero also **subzero** ADJ **Sub-zero** temperatures are below 0° centigrade or, in the United States, below 0° Fahrenheit.（气温）零度以下的 ❑ *...passengers stranded in sub-zero temperatures.* 在零度以下气温中滞留的乘客们

suc|ceed ◆◇ /səkˈsiːd/ (**succeeds, succeeding, succeeded**) ❶ VERB If you **succeed in** doing something, you manage to do it. 达到目的；成功做到 ❑ [v +in] *We have already succeeded in working out ground rules with the Department of Defense.* 我们已与国防部成功敲定了基本原则。❑ [v +in] *Some people will succeed in their efforts to stop smoking.* 一些人经过努力可以成功戒烟。❷ VERB If something **succeeds**, it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended. 取得预期效果；表现良好 ❑ [v] *...a move which would make any future talks even more unlikely to succeed.* 可使今后的所有谈判都更难取得预期成果的举动 ❸ VERB Someone who **succeeds** gains a high position in what they do, for example in business or politics. 功成名就；有所作为 ❑ [v] *...the skills and qualities needed to succeed in small and medium-sized businesses.* 经营好中小企业所需的技能和素质 ❹ VERB If you **succeed** another person, you are the next person to have their job or position. 接替；继任 ❑ [v n] *David Rowland is almost certain to succeed him as chairman on January 1.* 戴维·罗兰将于 1 月 1 日接替他任主席几乎已成定局。❑ [v +to] *The present ruler, Prince Rainier III, succeeded to the throne on 9 May 1949.* 现任元首，兰尼埃三世亲王于 1949 年 5 月 9 日继位。❺ VERB [usu passive] If one thing **is succeeded by** another thing, the other thing happens or comes after it. 在…之后；随…之后 ❑ [be v-ed] *A quick divorce can be succeeded by a much longer—and more agonising—period of haggling over the fate of the family.* 闪电式离婚后可能接着就是一段在家庭命运上互相纠结的更加漫长、更加痛苦的时期。

Thesaurus 同类词 *succeed* Also look up:

V. accomplish, conquer, master; (*ant.*) fail ❶
displace, replace; (*ant.*) precede ❹

suc|cess ◆◇ /səkˈses/ (**successes**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Success** is the achievement of something that you have been trying to do. 成功；胜利；成就 ❑ *It's important for the long-term success of any diet that you vary your meals.* 如果想成功做到长期节食，很重要的一点是要膳食多样化。❑ [+of] *...the success of European business in building a stronger partnership between management and workers.* 欧洲企业在建立劳资双方之间更牢固的伙伴关系上所取得的成功 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Success** is the achievement of a high position in a particular field, for example in business or politics.（在某一领域的）成功，成就 ❑ *Nearly all of the young people interviewed believed that work was the key to success.* 几乎所有受访的年轻人都认为工作是成功的关键。❸ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **success** of something is the fact that it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended.（某事所取得的）成功，良好表现 ❑ *Most of the cast was amazed by the play's success.* 大多数演员都为该剧大获成功而感到惊奇。❹ N-COUNT Someone or something that is a **success** achieves a high position, makes a lot of money, or is admired a great deal. 成功的人（或事物）❑ *We hope it will be a commercial success.* 我们希望它能取得商业上的成功。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *success* with:

N. success **of a business** 生意上的成功 ❶
success **or failure** 成功或失败，**key** to success 成功的关键 ❶❷
chance for/of success 成功的机会，**lack of** success 不成功，**measure of** success 成功的标准 ❶❷❸❹
V. **achieve** success 取得成功，success **depends on** *something* 成功取决于某事物，**enjoy** success 享受成功 ❶❷❸❹
ADJ. **great** success 伟大的成功，**huge** success 巨大的成功，**recent** success 最近的成功，**tremendous** success 极大的成功 ❶❷❸❹
academic success 学术成就，**commercial** success 商业成就 ❹

suc|cess|ful ◆◇ /səkˈsesful/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **successful** achieves what it was intended to achieve. Someone who is **successful** achieves what they intended to achieve. 达到目的；有成效的；成功的 ❑ *How successful will this new treatment be?* 这

一新的疗法会有多大成效？❑ *I am looking forward to a long and successful partnership with him.* 我期待能与他建立长期而有成效的合作关系。❑ [+in] *She has been comparatively successful in maintaining her privacy.* 在保护自己的隐私方面她一直做得比较成功。•**suc|cess|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The doctors have successfully concluded preliminary tests.* 医生们已经成功地完成了初步的检查。❷ ADJ Something that is **successful** is popular or makes a lot of money. 获得成功的；受欢迎的；盈利多的 ❑ *...the hugely successful movie that brought Robert Redford an Oscar for his directing.* 让罗伯特·雷德福拿到奥斯卡最佳导演奖的大受欢迎的影片 ❑ *One of the keys to successful business is careful planning.* 打造成功企业的关键之一就是精心的策划。❸ ADJ Someone who is **successful** achieves a high position in what they do, for example in business or politics. (人)成功的，有成就的 ❑ [+in] *Women do not necessarily have to imitate men to be successful in business.* 女性不见得非要模仿男性才能在商界叱咤风云。❑ *She is a successful lawyer.* 她是个成功的律师。

suc|ces|sion /sək'seʃ°n/ (**successions**) ❶ N-SING [oft *in* N] A **succession of** things of the same kind is a number of them that exist or happen one after the other. 一连串；一系列；连续 ❑ [+of] *Adams took a succession of jobs which have stood him in good stead.* 亚当斯连着做过几份让他颇为受益的工作。❑ *Scoring three goals in quick succession, he made it 10-8.* 在短短的时间内他连进三球，最终以 10 比 8 取胜。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Succession** is the fact or right of being the next person to have an important job or position. 继承；继任；继承权 ❑ *She is now seventh in line of succession to the throne.* 她目前是王位的第七顺位继承人。

suc|ces|sive /sək'sesɪv/ ADJ **Successive** means happening or existing one after another without a break. 连续的；接连的；相继的 ❑ *Jackson was the winner for a second successive year.* 杰克逊已经是连续第二年获胜了。

suc|ces|sor /sək'sesə'/ (**successors**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **successor** is the person who takes their job after they have left. 接任者；继承者 ❑ *He set out several principles that he hopes will guide his successors.* 他制订了几条原则，希望可以引导继任者。[Also +to]

suc|cess sto|ry (**success stories**) N-COUNT Someone or something that is a **success story** is very successful, often unexpectedly or in spite of unfavourable conditions. (通常指出人意料或在困难环境中)大获成功的人(或事物) ❑ *Sock Shop was one of the high-street success stories of the 80s.* "袜铺"是 20 世纪 80 年代商业成功的范例之一。

suc|cinct /sək'sɪŋkt/ ADJ Something that is **succinct** expresses facts or ideas clearly and in few words. 简洁的；简明的；简要的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The book gives an admirably succinct account of the technology and its history.* 这本书极为简明扼要地介绍了这项技术及其发展史。•**suc|cinct|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He succinctly summed up his manifesto as 'Work hard, train hard and play hard'.* 他把自己的宣言简练地总结为"努力干，努力练，努力玩"。

suc|cor /'sʌkə'/ → see **succour**

suc|cour /'sʌkə'/ (**succours, succouring, succoured**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **succor**

❶ N-UNCOUNT **Succour** is help given to people who are suffering or in difficulties. 援助；援救；帮助【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a commitment to give succour to populations involved in the conflict.* 要向战争中受难的人们提供援助的承诺 ❷ VERB If you **succour** someone who is suffering or in difficulties, you help them. 援助；援救；帮助【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Helicopters fly in appalling weather to succour shipwrecked mariners.* 直升机在恶劣的天气条件下起飞前去援救遇难的船员。

suc|cu|lent /'sʌkjʊlənt/ (**succulents**) ❶ ADJ **Succulent** food, especially meat or vegetables, is juicy and good to eat. (尤指肉类或蔬菜)汁多味美的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Cook pieces of succulent chicken with ample garlic and a little sherry.* 烹饪鲜美多汁的鸡肉时加入足量大蒜，并滴入少许雪利酒。❷ N-COUNT **Succulents** or **succulent** plants are types of plants which have thick, fleshy leaves. (叶片肥厚的)肉质植物

suc|cumb /sə'kʌm/ (**succumbs, succumbing, succumbed**) VERB If you **succumb to** temptation or pressure, you do something that you want to do, or that other people want you to do, although you feel it might be wrong. 屈从于，屈服于，抵挡不住(诱惑或压力)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *Don't succumb to the temptation to have just one cigarette.* 不要经不住诱惑，只抽一支烟也不行。❑ [v +to] *The Minister said his country would never succumb to pressure.* 首相说他的国家永远都不会屈服于压力。

Word Link 词根词缀 *cumb ≈ lying down* 躺；伏：*incumbent, recumbent, succumb*

such ⇹ /sʌtʃ/

When **such** is used as a predeterminer, it is followed by 'a' and a count noun in the singular. When it is used as a determiner, it is followed by a count noun in the plural or by an uncount noun. such 用作前置限定词时后跟 a 和单数可数名词，用作限定词时后跟复数可数名词或不可数名词。

❶ DET You use **such** to refer back to the thing or person that you have just mentioned, or a thing or person like the one that you have just mentioned. You use **such as** and **such...as** to introduce a reference to the person or thing that has just been mentioned. 这样的；那样的；上述的；诸如此类的 ❑ *There have been previous attempts at coups. We regard such methods as entirely unacceptable.* 以前也有人试图发动政变。我们绝对不能接受这种做法。❑ *There'd be no telling how John would react to such news as this.* 还不知道约翰听到这样的消息会作何反应。•PREDET **Such** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *If your request is for information about a child, please contact the Registrar to find out how to make such a request.* 如果你想知道某个孩子的信息，请联系户籍管理员以了解如何提出此类申请。❑ *How can we make sense of such a story as this?* 我们如何能理解这样的事？•**Such** is also used before **be**. (亦用在 be 前) ❑ *We are scared because we are being watched—such is the atmosphere in Pristina and other cities in Kosovo.* 我们很害怕，因为我们受到了监视——普里什蒂纳和科索沃的其他城市就笼罩在这种氛围之下。•**As such** is also used. (亦使用 as such) ❑ *There should be a law ensuring products tested on animals have to be labelled as such.* 应该制定一项法律，以确保进行过动物试验的产品务必贴上此类明确标志。•**Such as** is also used. (亦使用 such as) ❑ *Issues such as these were not really his concern.* 他其实并不关心诸如此类的问题。❷ DET You use **such...as** to link something or someone with a clause in which you give a description of the kind of thing or person that you mean. (后接从句)…那种的，…那样的 ❑ *Each member of the alliance agrees to take such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force.* 该联盟的每一位成员国都同意采取其认为必要的行动，包括动用武力。❑ *Britain is not enjoying such prosperity as it was in the mid-1980s.* 英国现在已经不像 20 世纪 80 年代中期那么繁荣昌盛了。•**Such as** is also used. (亦使用 such as) ❑ *Children do not use inflections such as are used in mature adult speech.* 孩子们说话时的语调不像成年人那样抑扬顿挫。❸ DET You use **such... as** to introduce one or more examples of the kind of thing or person that you have just mentioned. (用于举例)例如，像，诸如 ❑ *...such careers as teaching, nursing, hairdressing and catering.* 教书、护理、美发和餐饮之类的工作 ❑ *...delays caused by such things as bad weather or industrial disputes.* 由恶劣天气或劳资纠纷之类的事件导致的延机 •**Such as** is also used. (亦使用 such as) ❑ *...serious offences, such as assault on a police officer.* 袭警等重罪 ❹ DET You use **such** before noun groups to emphasize the extent of something or to emphasize that something is remarkable. (用于名词词组前，强调某事的程度或某事了不起)如此，这样，非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I think most of us don't want to read what's in the newspaper anyway in such detail.* 我想我们大多数人无论如何都不想如此仔细地阅读报纸。❑ *The economy was not in such bad shape, he says.* 他说经济状况并不是特别糟糕。•PREDET **Such** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *You know the health service is in such a state and it's getting desperate now.* 你知道，医疗卫生服务本来就够差的了，现在更是变本加厉。❑ *It was such a pleasant surprise.* 那真是个大大的惊喜。❺ PREDET You use **such... that** in order to emphasize the degree of something by mentioning the result or consequence of it. (用于强调程度)如此…，非常…(以至于…)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The weather has brought such a demand for beer that one brewery will operate over the weekend.* 天

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气使得人们对啤酒的需求大增，一家啤酒厂周末要加班了。❑ *This is something where you can earn such a lot of money that there is not any risk that you will lose it.* 这可以让你挣一大笔钱，而且没有任何赔钱的风险。❑ *He was in such a hurry that he almost pushed me over on the stairs.* 他这么急匆匆的，差点把我推下楼梯。•DET **Such** is also a determiner. ❑ *She looked at him in such distress that he had to look away.* 她如此痛苦地看着他，他不得不把目光转向别处。•**Such** is also used after **be**. (亦用在 be 后) ❑ *Though Vivaldi had earned a great deal in his lifetime, his extravagance was such that he died in poverty.* 虽然维瓦尔第一生赚钱无数，但他挥霍无度，死时一贫如洗。6 DET You use **such...that** or **such...as** in order to say what the result or consequence of something that you have just mentioned is. (用于表示结果)如此…使得… ❑ *The operation has uncovered such backstreet dealing in stolen property that police might now press for changes in the law.* 这次行动破获了这样的地下销赃活动，警方现在可能会因此敦促修改法律。•PREDET **Such** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *He could put an idea in such a way that Alan would believe it was his own.* 他能把观点表达得让艾伦认为那是他自己的主意。•**Such** is also used after **be**. (亦用在 be 后) ❑ *OFSTED's brief is such that it can conduct any inquiry or provide any advice which the Secretary of State requires.* 教育标准办公室的职责使其可以根据国务大臣的要求进行任何调查或提供任何建议。7 PHRASE You use **such and such** to refer to a thing or person when you do not want to be exact or precise. (用于不想明确指出时)某某，某个【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ *I said, 'Well what time'll I get to Leeds?' and he said such and such a time but I missed my connection.* 我说："那我什么时候才能到利兹？"他说了一个时间，但是我没赶上联运车。8 PHRASE You use **such as it is** or **such as they are** to suggest that the thing you have just mentioned is not very good, important, or useful. 就是这样；就是如此；就是这么回事 ❑ *The British Women's Movement, such as it is these days, came up with a programme of speeches at the House of Commons.* 如今波澜不惊的英国妇女运动曾提出要在下议院发表演讲的计划。9 PHRASE You use **as such** with a negative to indicate that a word or expression is not a very accurate description of the actual situation. (与否定词连用)严格来说，真正意义上 ❑ *I am not a learner as such—I used to ride a bike years ago.* 严格来说，我并不完全是个初学者——几年前我经常骑自行车。10 PHRASE You use **as such** after a noun to indicate that you are considering that thing on its own, separately from other things or factors. (用于名词后)本身 ❑ *Mr Simon said he was not against taxes as such, 'but I do object when taxation is justified on spurious or dishonest grounds,' he says.* 西蒙先生说他对税收本身并不反对。"但是我反对以虚假不实的理由巧立名目收税。"他说。11 **no such thing** → see **thing**

such|like /'sʌtʃlaɪk/ PRON You use **suchlike** to refer to other things that are like the ones you have already mentioned. 诸如此类的东西 ❑ *...objets d'art, gold, silver, and ivory assortments, ceramics, and suchlike.* 小艺术品，各式各样的金、银、象牙物件，陶瓷制品一类的东西 •**Suchlike** is also a determiner. ❑ *The prices of polymers and suchlike materials will decrease.* 聚合物及类似材料的价格会下降。

suck /sʌk/ (**sucks, sucking, sucked**) 1 VERB If you **suck** something, you hold it in your mouth and pull at it with the muscles in your cheeks and tongue, for example in order to get liquid out of it. 吮；嘬；吸 ❑ [V n] *They waited in silence and sucked their sweets.* 他们安静地等着，嘴里咂着糖果。❑ [V +on/at] *He sucked on his cigarette.* 他抽了一口烟。❑ [V] *Doran was clutching the bottle with both hands and sucking intently.* 多兰双手紧紧抓着瓶子尽情地喝着。2 VERB If something **sucks** a liquid, gas, or object in a particular direction, it draws it there with a powerful force. 抽，吸(空气、液体等) ❑ [V n with adv] *The pollution-control team is at the scene and is due to start sucking up oil any time now.* 污染控制小组就在现场，现在随时准备开始吸油。❑ [be V-ed prep] *...the airline pilot who was almost sucked from the cockpit of his plane when a window shattered.* 飞机的一处窗户破碎时差点被从驾驶舱里吸出去的飞行员 [Also V n prep] 3 V-PASSIVE If you **are sucked into** a bad situation, you are unable to prevent yourself from becoming involved in it. 将…卷入 ❑ [be V-ed +into] *...the extent to which they have been sucked into the cycle of violence.* 他们卷入暴力恶性循环的程度 4 VERB [no cont] If someone says that something **sucks**, they are indicating that they think it is very bad. 糟糕透顶；很差【INFORMAL, RUDE, FEELINGS 非正式，无礼，情感】❑ [V] *The system sucks.* 这个系统太差劲了。5 to **suck someone dry** → see **dry**

▶**suck up** PHRASAL VERB You say that someone **is sucking up to** a person in authority when you do not like the fact that they are trying to please the person because of the person's position. 奉承；巴结；拍马屁【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [V P +to] *She kept sucking up to the teachers, especially Mrs Clements.* 她不停地巴结老师，尤其是克莱门茨夫人。[Also V P]

suck|er /'sʌkəʳ/ (**suckers**) 1 N-COUNT If you call someone a **sucker**, you mean that it is very easy to cheat them. 容易受骗的人；傻瓜；笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *But that is what the suckers want so you give it them.* 但那就是那些笨蛋们想要的，给他们就是了。2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **sucker for** something, you mean that they find it very difficult to resist it. 对…入迷的人；难以抗拒…的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+for] *I'm such a sucker for romance.* 我对浪漫毫无招架之力。3 N-COUNT The **suckers** on some animals and insects are the parts on the outside of their body which they use in order to stick to a surface. (动物或昆虫的)吸盘 4 N-COUNT A **sucker** is a small device used for attaching things to surfaces. It consists of a cup-shaped piece of rubber that sticks to a surface when it is pressed flat. (橡胶)吸盘 ❑ *...sucker pads.* 吸盘垫

suck|le /'sʌkᵊl/ (**suckles, suckling, suckled**) 1 VERB When a mother **suckles** her baby, she feeds it by letting it suck milk from her breast. 给…喂奶；给…哺乳【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [V n] *A young woman suckling a baby is one of life's most natural and delightful scenes.* 年轻女性哺育婴儿是生命中最自然、最令人愉悦的一幕。2 VERB When a baby **suckles**, it sucks milk from its mother's breast. (婴儿)吃奶，吸奶【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V] *As the baby suckles, a further supply of milk is generated.* 婴儿吮吸时，会有更多的奶水流出来。

→ see **mammal**

su|crose /'su:krəʊs/ N-UNCOUNT **Sucrose** is a common type of sugar. 蔗糖【TECHNICAL 术语】

suc|tion /'sʌkʃᵊn/ (**suctions, suctioning, suctioned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Suction** is the process by which liquids, gases, or other substances are drawn out of somewhere. 吸；抽吸；吸出 ❑ *Dustbags act as a filter and suction will be reduced if they are too full.* 集尘袋起到过滤作用，如果所集的灰尘太多，其吸附作用就会减小。2 VERB If a doctor or nurse **suctions** a liquid, they remove it by using a machine which sucks it away. (用医疗器械)抽吸，吸出 ❑ [V n] *Michael was showing the nurse how to suction his saliva.* 迈克尔正在给护士示范如何吸出他的唾液。3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Suction** is the process by which two surfaces stick together when the air between them is removed. (平面的)相吸，吸引 ❑ *...their pneumatic robot which uses air to move and sticks to surfaces by suction.* 他们的气动机器人利用空气来移动，靠吸力附着于各种表面

Su|da|nese /ˌsu:də'ni:z/ (**Sudanese**) 1 ADJ **Sudanese** means belonging or relating to Sudan, or to its people or culture. 苏丹的；苏丹人的；苏丹文化的 2 N-PLURAL The **Sudanese** are the people of Sudan. 苏丹人

sud|den ◆◇◇ /'sʌdᵊn/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sudden** means happening quickly and unexpectedly. 突然的；骤然的；忽然的 ❑ *He had been deeply affected by the sudden death of his father-in-law.* 岳父的猝死使他十分伤心。❑ *She started to thank him, but a sudden movement behind him caught her attention.* 她正要谢他时，他身后突然有动静，吸引了她的注意力。❑ *It was all very sudden.* 这一切都太突然了。•**sud|den|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The enemy seemed stunned by the suddenness of the attack.* 进攻的出其不意似乎让敌人大吃一惊。2 PHRASE If something happens **all of a sudden**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly. 突然地：出乎意料地 ❑ *All of a sudden she didn't look sleepy any more.* 她突然看起来一点都不困了。

ˌsud|den 'death N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Sudden death** is a way of quickly deciding the winner of something such as a football or basketball game or a golf tournament when there are equal scores at the time when it would normally end. In a **sudden-death** situation, the first team to score a goal or the

first golfer to win a hole is the winner. 骤死式延长赛（比赛出现平局时，在延长赛中先得分者即为胜方）

sud|den|ly ◆◆ /ˈsʌdᵊnli/ ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If something happens **suddenly**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly. 突然地；出乎意料地 ❑ *Suddenly, she looked ten years older.* 突然间她看起来老了 10 岁。❑ *Her expression suddenly altered.* 她的表情一下子变了。❑ *He sat down suddenly.* 他猛地坐了下来。

su|do|ku /suˈdəʊkuː/ (**sudokus**) N-VAR **Sudoku** is a type of puzzle in which certain numbers must be arranged within a grid. The aim is to avoid repeating any number in the same row or column. 数独（一种填数游戏）

suds /sʌdz/ N-PLURAL **Suds** are the bubbles that are produced when a substance such as soap is mixed with water. （肥皂水等的）泡沫 ❑ *He had soap suds in his ears.* 他耳朵里进了肥皂泡。

sue /suː/ (**sues, suing, sued**) VERB If you **sue** someone, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim money from them because they have harmed you in some way. （通常为索赔而）控告，对…提起诉讼 ❑ [v n +for] *Mr Warren sued him for libel over the remarks.* 沃伦先生控告他散布诽谤性言论。❑ [v] *One former patient has already indicated his intention to sue.* 一位以前的病人已经表示要提起诉讼。[Also v n]

suede /sweɪd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Suede** is leather with a soft, slightly rough surface. 绒面革；仿麂皮 ❑ *Albert wore a brown suede jacket and jeans.* 艾伯特穿着棕色绒面夹克和牛仔裤。

suet /ˈsuːɪt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Suet** is hard animal fat that is used in cooking. （动物身上的）板油

suf|fer ◆◆ /ˈsʌfəʳ/ (**suffers, suffering, suffered**) 1 VERB If you **suffer** pain, you feel it in your body or in your mind. 遭受；经受；承受 ❑ [v n] *Within a few days she had become seriously ill, suffering great pain and discomfort.* 没过几天她就病得很重，感到剧烈的疼痛和不适。❑ [v] *Can you assure me that my father is not suffering?* 你能保证我父亲不会受罪吗？ 2 VERB If you **suffer from** an illness or from some other bad condition, you are badly affected by it. （因疾病或处于其他不利境地而）受苦，受难，受罪 ❑ [v +from] *He was eventually diagnosed as suffering from terminal cancer.* 他最终被诊断出患了晚期癌症。❑ [v +from] *I realized he was suffering from shock.* 我意识到他休克了。 3 VERB If you **suffer** something bad, you are in a situation in which something painful, harmful, or very unpleasant happens to you. 遭遇，遭受，蒙受（不好的事）❑ [v n] *The peace process has suffered a serious blow now.* 和平进程现在遭到重创。❑ [v n] *Romania suffered another setback in its efforts to obtain financial support for its reforms.* 罗马尼亚在为其改革努力寻求经济援助时再次受挫。 4 VERB If you **suffer**, you are badly affected by an event or situation. 受挫；遭受打击 ❑ [v] *There are few who have not suffered.* 谁都会经受挫折。❑ [v +from] *It is obvious that Syria will suffer most from this change of heart.* 很明显，这一态度的转变对叙利亚的影响最大。 5 VERB If something **suffers**, it does not succeed because it has not been given enough attention or is in a bad situation. （因不受关注或处于不利境况而）失利，失败，不成功 ❑ [v] *I'm not surprised that your studies are suffering.* 你的功课变得越来越差，我并不感到奇怪。❑ [v] *Without a major boost in tourism, the economy will suffer even further.* 旅游业如果没有大的起色，经济状况会每况愈下。 6 → see also **suffering**

suf|fer|ance /ˈsʌfrəns/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *on* N] If you are allowed to do something **on sufferance**, you can do it, although you know that the person who gave you permission would prefer that you did not do it. 勉强同意；勉强获准 ❑ *His party held office on sufferance.* 他的政党勉强获胜。

suf|fer|er /ˈsʌfərəʳ/ (**sufferers**) N-COUNT [n N] A **sufferer from** an illness or some other bad condition is a person who is affected by the illness or condition. 受难者；受苦者；患病者 ❑ [+of] *Frequently sufferers of this kind of allergy are also sufferers of asthma.* 患有这种过敏症的人也经常会患有哮喘病。❑ *...hay-fever sufferers.* 花粉症患者

suf|fer|ing /ˈsʌfərɪŋ/ (**sufferings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Suffering** is serious pain which someone feels in their body or their mind. （肉体或内心的）痛苦，苦难，折磨 ❑ *It has caused terrible suffering to animals.* 那给动物们带来了可怕的灾难。❑ *His many novels have portrayed the sufferings of his race.* 他在很多小说中描述了他的种族所遭受的种种苦难。 2 → see also **long-suffering**

suf|fice /səˈfaɪs/ (**suffices, sufficing, sufficed**) 1 VERB [no cont] If you say that something will **suffice**, you mean it will be enough to achieve a purpose or to fulfil a need. 足够；足以【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *A cover letter should never exceed one page; often a far shorter letter will suffice.* 附信绝不要超过一页；通常一封非常简短的信就足够了。[Also v to-inf] 2 PHRASE **Suffice it to say** or **suffice to say** is used at the beginning of a statement to indicate that what you are saying is obvious, or that you will only give a short explanation. （用于句首）无须多说，只需说…就够了 ❑ *Suffice it to say that afterwards we never met again.* 简单地说，此后我们再也没有见过面。

suf|fi|cien|cy /səˈfɪʃᵊnsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Sufficiency of** something is enough of that thing to achieve a purpose or to fulfil a need. 足量；充足【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There's a sufficiency of drama in these lives to sustain your interest.* 这些人的生活充满了戏剧性，总能让你兴趣盎然。 2 → see also **self-sufficiency**

suf|fi|cient ◆◇ /səˈfɪʃᵊnt/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf, ADJ n to-inf] If something is **sufficient for** a particular purpose, there is enough of it for the purpose. 足够的；充足的 ❑ *One metre of fabric is sufficient to cover the exterior of an 18-in-diameter hatbox.* 一米布足以包裹住直径为 18 英寸的帽盒。❑ *There was not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.* 没有足够的证据来定罪。[Also +for] •**suf|fi|cient|ly** ADV ❑ *She recovered sufficiently to accompany Chou on his tour of Africa in 1964.* 她恢复得不错，并得以在 1964 年陪同周访问非洲。

suf|fix /ˈsʌfɪks/ (**suffixes**) 1 N-COUNT A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters, for example '-ly' or '-ness', which is added to the end of a word in order to form a different word, often of a different word class. For example, the suffix '-ly' is added to 'quick' to form 'quickly'. 后缀；词尾（Compare 比较 **affix** and **prefix**.）2 N-COUNT A **suffix** is one or more numbers or letters added to the end of a code number to indicate, for example, what area something belongs to. （注于代码末尾的）附加数，附加字母 ❑ *These ships were all numbered with the suffix LBK.* 这些船的编号末尾都是 LBK。

Word Link 词根词缀 *fix = fastening* 固定：*fixation, prefix, suffix*

suf|fo|cate /ˈsʌfəkeɪt/ (**suffocates, suffocating, suffocated**) 1 VERB If someone **suffocates** or **is suffocated**, they die because there is no air for them to breathe. （使）窒息而死；（把…）闷死 ❑ [v] *He either suffocated, or froze to death.* 他要么是闷死的，要么是冻死的。❑ [*be* v-ed] *They were suffocated as they slept.* 他们睡觉时被闷死。•**suf|fo|ca|tion** /ˌsʌfəˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Many of the victims died of suffocation.* 许多遇难者是窒息而死的。 2 VERB If you say that you **are suffocating** or that something **is suffocating** you, you mean that you feel very uncomfortable because there is not enough fresh air and it is difficult to breathe. （使）呼吸困难；（使）憋闷 ❑ [v] *That's better. I was suffocating in that cell of a room.* 这样好些了，我刚才在那个小房间里快闷死了。❑ [v n] *The airlessness of the room suffocated her.* 房间里密不透风，憋得她喘不上气来。 3 VERB You say that a person or thing **is suffocating**, or that something **is suffocating** them, when the situation that they are in does not allow them to act freely or to develop. （受）束缚；（受）扼制 ❑ [v] *After a few weeks with her parents, she felt she was suffocating.* 和父母呆了几个星期后，她感到自己毫无自由。❑ [v n] *The governor's proposals would actually cost millions of jobs and suffocate the economy.* 总督的计划可能会造成数百万人失业，并束缚经济发展。

suf|frage /ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT **Suffrage** is the right of people to vote for a government or national leader. 选举权；投票权【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the women's suffrage movement.* 争取妇女选举权的运动

→ see **vote**

suf|fra|gette /ˌsʌfrəˈdʒet/ (**suffragettes**) N-COUNT In the early twentieth century in Britain, a **suffragette** was a woman who was involved in the campaign for women to have the right

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Word Web 话题词汇 sugar 糖

Sugar cane was discovered in prehistoric New Guinea. As people migrated across the Pacific Islands and into India and China, they brought sugar cane with them. At first, people just chewed on the cane. They liked the **sweet taste**. When sugar cane reached the Middle East, people discovered how to **refine** it into **crystals**. **Brown sugar** is created by stopping the refining process earlier. This leaves some of the **molasses** syrup in the sugar. Today two-fifths of sugar comes from **beets**. Refined sugar is used in many **foods** and **beverages**. The overuse of sugar can cause many problems, such as **obesity** and **diabetes**.

甘蔗于史前发现于南太平洋新几内亚岛。随着岛民穿越太平洋众岛屿迁徙至印度和中国，甘蔗也被带到各处。起先，人们只是嚼着吃，享受甘蔗的甜味。后来，甘蔗传播到中东时，人们发现可以将它提炼成结晶体。红糖是提早结束精炼过程而生产出来的，这样能在糖中留存一些糖蜜。今天，有五分之二的糖是由甜菜提炼而成的。精制糖用在许多食品和饮料中。糖的过度使用可能会引发肥胖症、糖尿病等众多问题。

to vote. (20 世纪初英国的) 参加争取妇女选举权运动的女子 ❑ *She was a suffragette and a birth control pioneer.* 她参加争取妇女选举权的运动，同时也是节育倡导者。

suf|fra|gist /'sʌfrədʒɪst/ (**suffragists**) N-COUNT A **suffragist** is a person who is in favour of women having the right to vote, especially in societies where women are not allowed to vote. 妇女选举权论者【mainly AM 主美】

suf|fuse /sə'fju:z/ (**suffuses, suffusing, suffused**) 1 VERB If something, especially a colour or feeling, **suffuses** a person or thing, it gradually spreads over or through them. (尤指色彩或感情) 弥漫于，布满，充满【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *A dull red flush suffused Selby's face.* 塞尔比的脸庞泛起了淡淡的红晕。 2 VERB If something such as a book, film, or piece of music **is suffused with** a quality, it is full of that quality. 使充满，使洋溢 (某种品质)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +with] *This book is suffused with Shaw's characteristic wry Irish humour.* 这本书充满了萧伯纳独特的冷嘲式爱尔兰幽默。

Sufi /'su:fi/ (**Sufis**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **Sufi** is a member of a very spiritual group of Muslims. 苏非派信徒 ❑ *...the teachings of the Sufi mystics.* 苏非派神秘主义者的教义

sug|ar ◆◇◇ /'ʃʊgə^r/ (**sugars, sugaring, sugared**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sugar** is a sweet substance that is used to make food and drinks sweet. It is usually in the form of small white or brown crystals. 食糖 ❑ *...bags of sugar.* 几袋食糖 ❑ *Ice cream is high in fat and sugar.* 冰激凌的脂肪和糖分含量很高。 2 → see also **caster sugar, confectioners' sugar, demerara sugar, granulated sugar, icing sugar** 3 N-COUNT If someone has one **sugar** in their tea or coffee, they have one small spoon of sugar or one sugar lump in it. 一匙糖；一块方糖 ❑ *How many sugars do you take?* 你加几勺糖？ ❑ *...a mug of tea with two sugars.* 一杯加了两块方糖的茶 4 VERB If you **sugar** food or drink, you add sugar to it. 给…加糖；在…中加糖 ❑ [v n] *He sat down and sugared and stirred his coffee.* 他坐下来，在咖啡中加糖并搅拌。 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sugars** are substances that occur naturally in food. When you eat them, the body converts them into energy. (食物中所含的) 糖，糖分 ❑ *Plants produce sugars and starch to provide themselves with energy.* 植物制造糖和淀粉来为自身提供能量。 6 to **sugar the pill** → see **pill**

→ see Word Web:**sugar**

→ see **coffee, fruit**

'sug|ar beet (**sugar beets**) N-VAR **Sugar beet** is a crop with a large round root. It is grown for the sugar which can be obtained from this root. 糖用甜菜

'sug|ar bowl (**sugar bowls**) N-COUNT A **sugar bowl** is a small bowl in which sugar is kept. 糖罐

→ see **dish**

'sug|ar cane also **sugarcane** N-UNCOUNT **Sugar cane** is a tall tropical plant. It is grown for the sugar that can be obtained from its thick stems. 甘蔗

'sugar-,coated 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sugar-coated** food is covered with a sweet substance made of sugar. 包有糖衣的；裹糖的 ❑ *Some sugar-coated cereals are 50% sugar.* 一些裹糖的麦片含糖量达 50%。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a story as **sugar-coated**, you disapprove of it because it appears to be pleasant or attractive but in fact describes something very unpleasant. 巧作粉饰的；经过美化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a sugar-coated view of a boy's introduction to sex.* 对男孩初次性经历所持的冠冕堂皇的看法

'sug|ar dad|dy (**sugar daddies**) also **sugar-daddy** N-COUNT [usu poss N] A woman's **sugar daddy** is a rich older man who gives her money and presents in return for her company, affection, and usually sexual intercourse. 甜爹 (对年轻女子慷慨大方的老色迷)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Actor John Goodman played Melanie Griffith's sugar daddy in the film.* 演员约翰·古德曼在影片中饰演梅兰尼·格利菲思的甜爹。

,sug|ared 'al|mond (**sugared almonds**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sugared almonds** are nuts which have been covered with a hard sweet coating. 糖衣扁桃仁

'sug|ar lump (**sugar lumps**) also **sugar-lump** N-COUNT **Sugar lumps** are small cubes of sugar. You put them in cups of tea and coffee. 方糖

sug|ary /'ʃʊgəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sugary** food or drink contains a lot of sugar. 含糖量高的；甜的 ❑ *Sugary canned drinks rot your teeth.* 罐装甜饮料会腐蚀牙齿。 ❑ *...sugary tea.* 甜茶

sug|gest ◆◆◆ /sə'dʒest, AM 美 səg'dʒe-/ (**suggests, suggesting, suggested**) 1 VERB If you **suggest** something, you put forward a plan or idea for someone to think about. 提议；建议 ❑ [v n] *He suggested a link between class size and test results of seven-year-olds.* 他认为 7 岁学生的测试分数和班级规模有关系。 ❑ [v that] *I suggest you ask him some specific questions about his past.* 我建议你问他一些有关他过去的具体问题。 ❑ [v +to] *I suggested to Mike that we go out for a meal with his colleagues.* 我向迈克提议，我们和他的同事们一起出去吃饭。 ❑ [v wh] *No one has suggested how this might occur.* 没人说得清这事是怎么发生的。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Could he be suffering from amnesia?' I suggested.* "他是不是患了健忘症？"我试探着问道。 ❑ [v v-ing] *So instead I suggested taking her out to dinner for a change.* 于是我又提议，带她出去吃饭换换口味。 2 VERB If you **suggest** the name of a person or place, you recommend them to someone. 推荐；举荐 ❑ [v n] *Could you suggest someone to advise me how to do this?* 你能不能推荐一个人帮我出出主意，告诉我这该怎么办？ ❑ [v wh to-inf] *They can suggest where to buy one.* 他们可以推荐去哪里购买。 3 VERB If you **suggest that** something is the case, you say something which you believe is the case. 认为；意思是 ❑ [v that] *I'm not suggesting that is what is happening.* 我没有说那就是事实。 ❑ [v that] *It is wrong to suggest that there are easy alternatives.* 如果认为有更容易的选择，那就错了。 ❑ [v that] *Their success is conditional, I suggest, on this restriction.* 我认为他们能否成功取决于这一限制因素。 4 VERB If one thing **suggests** another, it implies it or makes you think that it might be the case. 暗示；表明；显示 ❑ [v that] *Earlier reports suggested that a meeting would take place on Sunday.* 早先的报道暗示周日可能会召开会议。 ❑ [v n] *Its hairy body suggests a mammal.* 它毛茸茸的身体表明它是哺乳动物。 5 VERB If one thing **suggests** another, it brings it to your mind through an association of ideas. 使联想到；使想起 ❑ [v n] *This onomatopoeic word suggests to me the sound a mousetrap makes when it snaps shut.* 这个拟声词让我想起捕鼠夹子突然合上时的声音。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suggest* with:

N. **analysts** suggest 分析者提议(或推荐、认为), **experts** suggest 专家提议(或推荐、认为), **researchers** suggest 研究者提议(或推荐、认为) 1 2 3
data suggest 数据显示, **findings** suggest 发现显示, **results** suggest 结果显示, **studies** suggest 研究显示, **surveys** suggest 调查显示 4

sug|gest|ible /sə'dʒestɪbᵊl, AM 美 səg'dʒe-/ ADJ Someone who

is **suggestible** can be easily influenced by other people. 易受影响的；易受暗示的 ❑ *...highly suggestible and compliant individuals.* 耳根非常软、对别人言听计从的人

sug|ges|tion ♦◇◇ /sə'dʒestʃ°n, AM 美 səg'dʒe-/ (**suggestions**) 1 N-COUNT If you make a **suggestion**, you put forward an idea or plan for someone to think about. 建议；提议 ❑ *The dietitian was helpful, making suggestions as to how I could improve my diet.* 这位营养学家就如何改善饮食给我提了一些建议，对我很有帮助。❑ [+of] *Perhaps he'd followed her suggestion of a stroll to the river.* 也许他已经听从她的建议去河边散步了。[Also +for] 2 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **suggestion** is something that a person says which implies that something is the case. 含意；示意 ❑ *We reject any suggestion that the law needs amending.* 对于任何表示需要修改法律的观点，我们都拒绝接受。❑ *There are suggestions that he might be supported by the Socialists.* 有人认为他可能会受到社会党的支持。3 N-SING [N that] If there is no **suggestion that** something is the case, there is no reason to think that it is the case. 表明；征兆；根据 ❑ *There is no suggestion whatsoever that the two sides are any closer to agreeing.* 没有任何迹象表明双方将会达成一致。[Also +of] 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **suggestion of** something, there is a slight amount or sign of it. 微量；少许 ❑ [+of] *...that fashionably faint suggestion of a tan.* 那种时髦的浅褐色 ❑ [+of] *...a firm, well-sprung mattress with not one suggestion of a sag.* 结实、没有一点凹陷的高弹力床垫 5 N-UNCOUNT **Suggestion** means giving people a particular idea by associating it with other ideas. 联想；暗示 ❑ *The power of suggestion is very strong.* 暗示的力量是无比强大的。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suggestion* with:

V. **follow a** suggestion 遵照建议，**make a** suggestion 提出建议 1
reject a suggestion 拒绝建议；拒绝示意 1 2

sug|ges|tive /sə'dʒestɪv, AM 美 səg'dʒe-/ 1 ADJ Something that is **suggestive of** something else is quite like it or may be a sign of it. 暗示…的；使人想起…的 ❑ [+of] *The fingers were gnarled, lumpy, with long, curving nails suggestive of animal claws.* 手指粗糙，关节突出，指甲又长又弯，让人想起动物的爪子。2 ADJ **Suggestive** remarks or looks cause people to think about sex, often in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. 性暗示的；性挑逗的 ❑ *...another former employee who claims Thomas made suggestive remarks to her.* 另一位声称托马斯曾对她进行言语挑逗的前职员

sui|cid|al /ˌsu:ɪ'saɪd°l/ 1 ADJ People who are **suicidal** want to kill themselves. 想自杀的；有自杀倾向的 ❑ *I was suicidal and just couldn't stop crying.* 我当时想自杀，一直哭个不停。2 ADJ If you describe an action or behaviour as **suicidal**, you mean that it is very dangerous. 自取灭亡的；有致命危险的 ❑ *They realized it would be suicidal to resist in the face of overwhelming military superiority.* 他们意识到面对力量相差如此悬殊的军队，抵抗无异于自取灭亡。

sui|cide ♦◇◇ /'su:ɪsaɪd/ (**suicides**) 1 N-VAR People who commit **suicide** deliberately kill themselves because they do not want to continue living. 自杀 ❑ *She tried to commit suicide on several occasions.* 她自杀过好几次。❑ *...a growing number of suicides in the community.* 社会上越来越多的自杀事件 2 N-UNCOUNT You say that people commit **suicide** when they deliberately do something which ruins their career or position in society. 自毁；自杀性（或自取灭亡的）行为 ❑ *They say it would be political suicide for the party to abstain.* 他们说，该政党弃权无异于政治自杀。3 ADJ [ADJ n] The people involved in a **suicide** attack, mission, or bombing do not expect to survive. （袭击、任务、爆炸）自杀性的 ❑ *According to the army, the teenager said he was on a 'suicide mission' for the movement.* 军方称，这名少年说他当时在为这次运动执行"自杀性任务"。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suicide* with:

V. **attempt** suicide 企图自杀 1
commit suicide 自杀；自毁 1 2
N. suicide **prevention** 自杀预防，suicide **rate** 自杀率，**risk of** suicide 自杀风险 1
suicide **bomber** 自杀式炸弹袭击者 3

ˌsui|cide ˈbomber (**suicide bombers**) N-COUNT A **suicide bomber** is a terrorist who carries out a bomb attack, knowing that he or she will be killed in the explosion. 自杀式炸弹袭击者 ❑ *The blast was caused by a suicide bomber.* 该爆炸系一名自杀式炸弹袭击者所为。

ˈsui|cide note (**suicide notes**) N-COUNT A **suicide note** is a note written by someone who intends to kill themselves saying that this is what they are going to do and sometimes explaining why. 自杀遗书；绝命书

ˈsui|cide pact (**suicide pacts**) N-COUNT A **suicide pact** is an arrangement that two or more people make to kill themselves at the same time and usually in the same place. （集体）自杀契约 ❑ *Police refused to say if the couple died in a suicide pact.* 警察拒绝回答这对夫妇是否是一起自杀的。

sui generis /ˌsu:ɪ 'dʒenərɪs/ ADJ If you describe a person or thing as **sui generis**, you mean that there is no-one else or nothing else of the same kind and so you cannot make judgments about them based on other things. 独特的；特有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Japanese politics are sui generis.* 日本的政治非常特殊。

suit ♦◇◇ /su:t/ (**suits, suiting, suited**) 1 N-COUNT A man's **suit** consists of a jacket, trousers, and sometimes a waistcoat, all made from the same fabric. （男士的）套装，西装 ❑ *...a dark pinstriped business suit.* 黑色的细条纹正装 ❑ *...a smart suit and tie.* 帅气的西装和领带 2 N-COUNT A woman's **suit** consists of a jacket and skirt, or sometimes trousers, made from the same fabric. （女士的）套装，套裙 ❑ *I was wearing my tweed suit.* 我穿着我的粗花呢套装。3 N-COUNT [n N] A particular type of **suit** is a piece of clothing that you wear for a particular activity. （参加特定活动时穿的）成套服装 ❑ *...a completely revolutionary atmospheric diving suit.* 令人耳目一新的常压潜水服 4 VERB [no cont] If something **suits** you, it is convenient for you or is the best thing for you in the circumstances. 对…方便；满足…需要；合…心意 ❑ [v n] *They will only release information if it suits them.* 他们只会发布对他们有利的信息。❑ [v n] *They should be able to find you the best package to suit your needs.* 他们应该能提供满足你需要的最佳套餐。5 VERB [no cont] If something **suits** you, you like it. 讨…喜欢；中…的意 ❑ [v n] *I don't think a sedentary life would altogether suit me.* 我认为长期伏案的生活一点儿也不适合我。6 VERB [no cont] If a piece of clothing or a particular style or colour **suits** you, it makes you look attractive. （服装、风格、颜色）适合，与…相配 ❑ [v n] *Green suits you.* 绿色很配你。7 VERB If you **suit yourself**, you do something just because you want to do it, without bothering to consider other people. 随性子；随自己的意愿 ❑ [v pron-refl] *These large institutions make—and change—the rules to suit themselves.* 这些大机构总是随意制定规定，而且说变就变。❑ [v pron-refl] *He made a dismissive gesture. 'Suit yourself.'* 他做了一个很不屑的手势。"随你便。" 8 N-COUNT In a court of law, a **suit** is a case in which someone tries to get a legal decision against a person or company, often so that the person or company will have to pay them money for having done something wrong to them. 诉讼；诉讼案件 ❑ *Up to 2,000 former employees have filed personal injury suits against the company.* 多达 2,000 名前职员以个人伤害为由向该公司提起诉讼。•N-UNCOUNT In American English, you can say that someone **files** or **brings suit against** another person. （美国英语）起诉，控告 ❑ *One insurance company has already filed suit against the city of Chicago.* 一家保险公司已对芝加哥市提起诉讼。9 N-COUNT A **suit** is one of the four types of card in a set of playing cards. These are hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades. （扑克牌中的）同花色牌 10 → see also **bathing suit, birthday suit, boiler suit, trouser suit** 11 PHRASE If people **follow suit**, they do the same thing that someone else has just done. 跟着做；跟风；仿效 ❑ *Efforts to persuade the remainder to follow suit have continued.* 说服其余人跟着效仿的努力仍在继续。

→ see **clothing**

suit|able ♦◇◇ /'su:təb°l/ ADJ Someone or something that is **suitable for** a particular purpose or occasion is right or acceptable for it. 合适的；适宜的；适当的 ❑ [+for] *Employers usually decide within five minutes whether someone is suitable for the job.* 雇主通常在 5

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分钟内就能决定一个人是否适合这份工作。❑ *The authority must make suitable accommodation available to the family.* 当局必须给这个家庭提供适当的食宿条件。•**suit|abil|ity** /ˌsuːtəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...information on the suitability of a product for use in the home.* 有关家用产品适用性的信息

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suitable* with:

V. **find (a)** suitable ***something*** 寻找适合的某物，**use (a)** suitable ***something*** 使用适合的某物

suit|ably /ˈsuːtəbli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/-ed] You use **suitably** to indicate that someone or something has the right qualities or things for a particular activity, purpose, or situation. 合适地；适宜地；适当地 ❑ *There are problems in recruiting suitably qualified scientific officers for NHS laboratories.* 为国民医疗保健系统的实验室招募资历合适的高级科研人员有一些困难。❑ *Unfortunately I'm not suitably dressed for gardening.* 不幸的是，我的着装不适合做园艺活。2 ADV [ADV adj] If you say that someone or something is, for example, **suitably** impressed or **suitably** dramatic, you mean that they have as much of that quality as you would expect in that situation. 正如所料地；情理之中地 ❑ *She flicked her eyes up to make certain I was suitably impressed.* 她抬眼瞟了瞟，以确定我不出所料地被打动了。❑ *Her exit seemed suitably dramatic.* 她的退场极富戏剧性，但似乎又在情理之中。

suit|case /ˈsuːtkeɪs/ (**suitcases**) N-COUNT A **suitcase** is a box or bag with a handle and a hard frame in which you carry your clothes when you are travelling. （旅行用的）手提箱 ❑ *It did not take Andrew long to pack a suitcase.* 安德鲁很快就整理好了手提箱。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***cas*** ≈ ***box*** 盒；箱，***hold*** 容纳：***case, encase, suitcase***

suite /swiːt/ (**suites**) 1 N-COUNT A **suite** is a set of rooms in a hotel or other building. 一套房间；套间 ❑ *They had a fabulous time during their week in a suite at the Paris Hilton.* 他们在巴黎希尔顿酒店的套房里度过了非常愉快的一周。❑ *...a new suite of offices.* 新的办公套间 2 → see also **en suite** 3 N-COUNT A **suite** is a set of matching armchairs and a sofa. 一套家具 ❑ *...a three-piece suite.* 三件套家具 4 N-COUNT A bathroom **suite** is a matching bath, washbasin, and toilet. 一套浴室家具

→ see **hotel**

suit|ed /ˈsuːtɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If something is well **suited to** a particular purpose, it is right or appropriate for that purpose. If someone is well **suited to** a particular job, they are right or appropriate for that job. 适合的；适宜的；适当的 ❑ [+to] *The area is well suited to road cycling as well as off-road riding.* 这个地方很适合举行自行车公路赛和越野赛。❑ [+to] *Satellites are uniquely suited to provide this information.* 只有人造卫星能提供此类信息。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suited* with:

ADV. **ill** suited 不适合的，**perfectly** suited 完全适合的，**uniquely** suited 唯一适合的，**well** suited 很适合的

PREP. suited **to *something*** 适合于某事物的

suit|ing /ˈsuːtɪŋ/ (**suitings**) N-VAR **Suiting** is cloth from which trousers, jackets, skirts, and men's suits are made. 西装料

suit|or /ˈsuːtəʳ/ (**suitors**) 1 N-COUNT A woman's **suitor** is a man who wants to marry her. 男性追求者【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *My mother had a suitor who adored her.* 我妈妈曾有一个爱慕她的追求者。2 N-COUNT A **suitor** is a company or organization that wants to buy another company. 有意收购另一公司的公司（或机构）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The company was making little progress in trying to find a suitor.* 该公司试图找到一家收购公司，但进展甚微。

sul|fate /ˈsʌlfeɪt/ → see **sulphate**

sul|fide /ˈsʌlfaɪd/ → see **sulphide**

sul|fur /ˈsʌlfəʳ/ → see **sulphur**

sul|fu|ric acid /sʌlˌfjʊərɪk ˈæsɪd/ → see **sulphuric acid**

sul|fur|ous /ˈsʌlfərəs/ → see **sulphurous**

sulk /sʌlk/ (**sulks, sulking, sulked**) VERB If you **sulk**, you are silent and bad-tempered for a while because you are annoyed about something. 生闷气；面有愠色；闷闷不乐 ❑ [v] *He turned his back and sulked.* 他转过身去，面带愠色。•N-COUNT [oft *in/into a* N] **Sulk** is also a noun. ❑ *He went off in a sulk.* 他闷闷不乐地离开了。❑ *Now she must be tired of my sulks.* 现在她肯定受够了我的坏脾气。

sulky /ˈsʌlki/ ADJ Someone who is **sulky** is sulking or is unwilling to enjoy themselves. 生闷气的；面有愠色的；闷闷不乐的 ❑ *I was quite sulky, so I didn't take part in much.* 我很烦，所以没有积极参与。❑ *...a sulky adolescent.* 闷闷不乐的少年

sul|len /ˈsʌlᵊn/ ADJ Someone who is **sullen** is bad-tempered and does not speak much. 面有愠色的；闷闷不乐的；郁郁寡欢的 ❑ *The offenders lapsed into a sullen silence.* 那些冒犯者都面带愠色，不做声了。

sul|ly /ˈsʌli/ (**sullies, sullying, sullied**) 1 VERB If something is **sullied by** something else, it is damaged so that it is no longer pure or of such high value. 败坏；诋毁；使贬值【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be V-ed] *The City's reputation has been sullied by scandals like those at Lloyd's.* 类似劳埃德保险公司的那些丑闻令伦敦名声扫地。❑ [V n] *She claimed they were sullying her good name.* 她声称他们在败坏她的名誉。2 VERB If someone **sullies** something, they make it dirty. 弄脏；玷污【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *I felt loath to sully the gleaming brass knocker by handling it.* 我不愿意伸手去抓那闪亮的黄铜门环，怕把它弄脏。

sul|phate /ˈsʌlfeɪt/ (**sulphates**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sulfate**

N-VAR [oft n N] A **sulphate** is a salt of sulphuric acid. 硫酸盐 ❑ *...copper sulphate.* 硫酸铜 ❑ [+of] *...sulphate of potash.* 硫酸钾

sul|phide /ˈsʌlfaɪd/ (**sulphides**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sulfide**

N-VAR [oft n N] A **sulphide** is a compound of sulphur with some other chemical elements. 硫化物 ❑ *...hydrogen sulphide.* 硫化氢

sul|phur /ˈsʌlfəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sulfur**

N-UNCOUNT **Sulphur** is a yellow chemical which has a strong smell. 硫 ❑ *The air reeks of sulphur.* 空气中散发着硫的臭味儿。

→ see **firework**

sul|phu|ric acid /sʌlˌfjʊərɪk ˈæsɪd/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sulfuric acid**

N-UNCOUNT **Sulphuric acid** is a colourless, oily, and very powerful acid. 硫酸

sul|phur|ous /ˈsʌlfərəs/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sulfurous**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sulphurous** air or places contain sulphur or smell of sulphur. 含硫的；有硫的气味的 ❑ *...sulphurous volcanic gases.* 含硫的火山气

sul|tan /ˈsʌltən/ (**sultans**) N-TITLE; N-COUNT A **sultan** is a ruler in some Muslim countries. 苏丹（某些伊斯兰国家统治者的称号）❑ *...during the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid.* 在苏丹阿卜杜勒·哈米德统治期间

sul|tana /sʌlˈtɑːnə, -ˈtæn-/ (**sultanas**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sultanas** are dried white grapes. 无核白葡萄干【BRIT 英】

sul|try /ˈsʌltri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sultry** weather is hot and damp. 湿热的；闷热的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The climax came one sultry August evening.* 在 8 月一个闷热的夜晚，高潮到来了。2 ADJ Someone who is **sultry** is attractive in a way that suggests hidden passion. 性感的；撩人的；风情万种的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...a dark-haired sultry woman.* 性感迷人的黑发女郎

sum /sʌm/ (**sums, summing, summed**) 1 N-COUNT A **sum of** money is an amount of money. 款项；金额 ❑ [+of] *Large sums of money were lost.* 损失了大笔钱财。❑ [+of] *Even the relatively modest sum of £50,000 now seems beyond his reach.* 现在即使是相对来说并不算多的 5 万英镑对他而言也遥不可及。2 N-COUNT A **sum** is a simple calculation in arithmetic. 算术；简单计算 ❑ *I can't do my sums.* 我

算不出来。 ■ N-SING In mathematics, **the sum of** two numbers is the number that is obtained when they are added together. 和；总数 ❑ [+of] *The sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.* 三角形内角总和为 180 度。 ■ N-SING **The sum of** something is all of it. 全部；所有 ❑ [+of] *'Public opinion' is only the sum of the views of thousands of people like yourself.* "舆论"不过是像你一样的千千万万人的意见总和。 ■ → see also **lump sum** ■ PHRASE If you say that something is **more than the sum of its parts** or **greater than the sum of its parts**, you mean that it is better than you would expect from the individual parts, because the way they combine adds a different quality. (总体)强于各部分相加 ❑ *As individual members' solo careers have proved, each band was greater than the sum of its parts.* 成员单飞后的发展证明，乐队的每个成员只有组合在一起才能取得更大的成功。

▶**sum up** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sum** something **up**, you describe it as briefly as possible. 简而言之；概括地说 ❑ [V P n] *One voter in Brasilia summed up the mood—'Politicians have lost credibility,' he complained.* 一位巴西利亚的选民将人们的心情一言概之——"政客们已无信誉可言"，他抱怨道。 ❑ [V n P] *Obree summed his weekend up in one word: 'Disastrous.'* 奥布瑞用一个词总结了他的周末："灾难。" ■ PHRASAL VERB If something **sums** a person or situation **up**, it represents their most typical characteristics. 扼要描述(人或情况) ❑ [V n P] *'I love my wife, my horse and my dog,' he said, and that summed him up.* 他说："我爱我的妻子、我的马和我的狗。"他大致上就是这么一个人。 ❑ [V P n] *Sadly, the feud sums up the relationship between Lord Bath and the man who succeeds him.* 不幸的是，巴思勋爵和他的继任者间的关系只能用"积怨已久"来概括。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **sum up** after a speech or at the end of a piece of writing, you briefly state the main points again. When a judge **sums up** after a trial, he reminds the jury of the evidence and the main arguments of the case they have heard. (在发言或文章结尾)作总结；(法官在庭审结束前)作证据总结 ❑ [V P] *When the judge summed up, it was clear he wanted a guilty verdict.* 当法官作证据总结时，他明显偏向于有罪裁决。 ■ → see also **summing-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sum* with:

ADJ. **equal** sum 等额款项，**large** sum 大笔金额，**substantial** sum 巨额款项，**undisclosed** sum 数目不详的金额 ■
N. sum **of money** 款项 ■

sum|ma|rize /'sʌməraɪz/ (**summarizes, summarizing, summarized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **summarise**

VERB If you **summarize** something, you give a summary of it. 总结；概括；概述 ❑ [V n] *Table 3.1 summarizes the information given above.* 表格 3.1 是对以上信息的总结。 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *Basically, the article can be summarized in three sentences.* 这篇文章基本上可以概述为 3 句话。 ❑ [V] *To summarise, this is a clever approach to a common problem.* 总而言之，这是一个解决常见问题的巧妙方法。 [Also V with quote]

sum|mary /'sʌməri/ (**summaries**) ■ N-COUNT A **summary of** something is a short account of it, which gives the main points but not the details. 总结；摘要；概括 ❑ [+of] *What follows is a brief summary of the process.* 接下来是对该流程的一个简短概括。 ❑ [+of] *Here's a summary of the day's news.* 下面是今日新闻简报。 •PHRASE You use **in summary** to indicate that what you are about to say is a summary of what has just been said. 总的来说；归纳起来 ❑ *In summary, it is my opinion that this complete treatment process was very successful.* 总的来说，我认为整个治疗过程非常成功。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Summary** actions are done without delay, often when something else should have been done first or done instead. 从速的；即决的；草草的 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *It says torture and summary execution are common.* 那上面写道，酷刑和草率处决很常见。

Word Link 词根词缀 *summ ≈ highest point* 最高点：*consummate, summary, summation*

sum|mat /'sʌmət/ **Summat** is a British dialect form of the word 'something'. (英国英语中 something 的方言形式) ❑ *Are we going to write a story or summat?* 咱们是要写个故事，还是怎么的？

sum|ma|tion /sʌ'meɪʃ°n/ (**summations**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **summation** is a summary of what someone has said or done. 总结；概要；概括 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [+of] *Her introduction is a model of fairness, a lively summation of Irish history.* 她的导论是客观公正的典范，是对爱尔兰历史的生动概括。

sum|mer ◆◆◇ /'sʌmə'/ (**summers**) ■ N-VAR **Summer** is the season between spring and autumn when the weather is usually warm or hot. 夏天；夏季 ❑ *In summer I like to go sailing in Long Island.* 在夏天，我喜欢去长岛航海。 ❑ *I escaped the heatwave in London earlier this summer and flew to Cork.* 今年初夏我逃离了伦敦的炎热，飞往科克去避暑。 ❑ *It was a perfect summer's day.* 那是一个美好的夏日。 ❑ *...in the summer of 1987.* 在 1987 年的夏天 ❑ *...the summer holidays.* 暑假 ❑ *He used to spend childhood summers with his grandparents.* 他小时候都是和爷爷奶奶一起度过夏天。 ■ → see also **high summer, Indian summer**

'sum|mer camp (**summer camps**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **summer camp** is a place in the country where parents can pay to send their children during the school summer holidays. The children staying there can take part in many outdoor and social activities. (美国的)夏令营

'sum|mer house (**summer houses**) also **summerhouse** ■ N-COUNT A **summer house** is a small building in a garden. It contains seats, and people can sit there in the summer. (花园中的)凉棚，凉亭 ■ N-COUNT Someone's **summer house** is a house in the country or by the sea where they spend the summer. (乡村或海边的)避暑别墅 ❑ *He visited relatives at their summer house on the river.* 他拜访了住在河畔避暑别墅的亲戚。

'sum|mer school (**summer schools**) ■ N-VAR A **summer school** is an educational course on a particular subject that is run during the summer. The students usually stay at the place where the summer school is being held. 暑期课程 【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *...a summer school for young professional singers.* 为年轻的专业歌手开设的暑期课程 ■ N-VAR **Summer school** is a summer term at a school, college, or university, for example for students who need extra teaching or who want to take extra courses. 暑期学校 【mainly AM 主美】

'sum|mer time also **summertime** ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Summer time** is the period of time during which the summer lasts. 夏季；夏日 ❑ *It's a very beautiful place in the summertime.* 这个地方在夏天非常美丽。 ■ → see also **British Summer Time**

sum|mery /'sʌməri/ ADJ Something that is **summery** is suitable for summer or characteristic of summer. 适合夏季的；夏季特有的 ❑ *...light summery fruit salads.* 清淡的夏季水果色拉

,summing-'up (**summings-up**) also **summing up** N-COUNT In a trial, the judge's **summing-up** is the speech the judge makes at the end of the trial to remind the jury of the evidence and the main arguments of the case they have heard. (法官在庭审结束时所作的)证据总结 ❑ *There was pandemonium in court as the judge gave his summing-up.* 法官在作证据总结时，法庭上出现了一片混乱。

sum|mit ◆◆◇ /'sʌmɪt/ (**summits**) ■ N-COUNT A **summit** is a meeting at which the leaders of two or more countries discuss important matters. (政府间的)峰会，首脑会议 ❑ *...next week's Washington summit.* 下周的华盛顿峰会 ❑ *...the NATO summit meeting in Rome.* 在罗马举行的北约峰会 ■ N-COUNT The **summit** of a mountain is the top of it. 山顶；顶峰 ❑ *...the first man to reach the summit of Mount Qomolangma.* 第一个登顶珠穆朗玛峰的人

→ see **mountain**

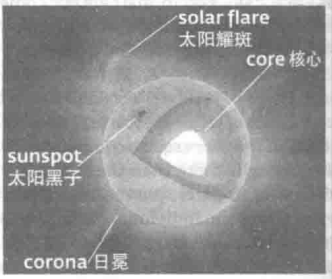
sum|mon /'sʌmən/ (**summons, summoning, summoned**) ■ VERB If you **summon** someone, you order them to come to you. 召唤；传唤；召见 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [V n] *Howe summoned a doctor and hurried over.* 豪叫了医生，然后匆忙赶了过来。 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *Suddenly we were summoned to the interview room.* 我们突然被叫进了面试的房间。 ❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *He has been summoned to appear in court on charges of incitement to law-breaking.* 因被控煽动犯罪，

S

Word Web 话题词汇 sun 太阳

The **sun's** core contains **hydrogen** atoms. These atoms combine to form **helium**. This process is called **fusion**. It produces a core temperature of 15 million degrees Celsius. The **corona** is a layer of hot, glowing gases surrounding the sun. Large flames called solar flares also burn on the surface. **Infrared** and **ultraviolet** light are **invisible** parts of **sunlight**. Sometimes dark patches called **sunspots** appear on the sun. They occur in eleven-year cycles. Scientists believe that sunspots affect the growth of plant life on Earth. They also affect radio transmissions.

太阳的核心包含的是氢原子，这些原子结合而形成氦。这一过程称为核聚变，产生的核心温度达 1500 万摄氏度。日冕是围绕太阳的一层炽热气体。叫做太阳耀斑的冲天火焰也在恒星表面燃烧。红外光和紫外光都是阳光不可见的部分。有的时候，叫做太阳黑子的黑暗斑点会在太阳上出现，其活动周期为 11 年。科学家认为，太阳黑子会影响地球上植物的生长，也会影响无线电传输。



他已被传唤出庭。 ❷ VERB If you **summon** a quality, you make a great effort to have it. For example, if you **summon** the courage or strength to do something, you make a great effort to be brave or strong, so that you will be able to do it. 鼓起（勇气）；使出（力气） ❑ [V n] *It took her a full month to summon the courage to tell her mother.* 她用了整整一个月才鼓足勇气告诉了妈妈。 •PHRASAL VERB **Summon up** means the same as **summon**. summon up 同 summon ❑ [V P n] *Painfully shy, he finally summoned up courage to ask her to a game.* 他太过腼腆，不过最后终于鼓起勇气邀请她一起去看比赛。

▶summon up PHRASAL VERB If something **summons up** a memory or thought, it causes it to come to your mind. 唤起；使想起【LITERARY 文】 ❑ [V P n] *The oddest events will summon up memories.* 最稀奇古怪的事情总能唤起人们的记忆。

sum|mons /'sʌmənz/ (**summonses, summonsing, summonsed**) ❶ N-COUNT A **summons** is an order to come and see someone. 召唤；召见令 ❑ *I received a summons to the Palace from Sir Robert Fellowes, the Queen's private secretary.* 我被女王的私人秘书罗伯特·费洛斯爵士召往白金汉宫。 ❷ N-COUNT A **summons** is an official order to appear in court. （法院的）传票 ❑ *She had received a summons to appear in court.* 她已接到法院传唤其出庭的传票。 ❸ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is summonsed**, they are officially ordered to appear in court. 传讯；传唤 ❑ [be V-ed] *The men were summonsed and last week 30 appeared before Hove magistrates.* 这些人被传唤，上周有 30 人到霍夫地方法院接受讯问。

sumo /'su:məʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Sumo** is the Japanese style of wrestling. 相扑（日本摔跤运动） ❑ *...a sumo wrestler.* 相扑运动员

sump /sʌmp/ (**sumps**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] The **sump** is the place under an engine which holds the engine oil. （发动机下方的）集油槽，油底壳【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **oil pan**

❷ N-COUNT A **sump** is a deep cave which is often filled with water. 污水池；集水坑

sump|tu|ous /'sʌmptʃuəs/ ADJ Something that is **sumptuous** is grand and obviously very expensive. 华贵的；豪华的；奢华的 ❑ *She produces elegant wedding gowns in a variety of sumptuous fabrics.* 她用各种华贵的布料制作高雅的结婚礼服。

,sum 'to|tal N-SING The **sum total of** a number of things is all the things added or considered together. You often use this expression to indicate that you are disappointed because the total amount is rather small. （通常表示很小的）总数，总量 ❑ [+of] *That small room contained the sum total of the family's possessions.* 那个小房间放着这家人的全部家当。

sun ⇹ /sʌn/ (**suns**) ❶ N-SING **The sun** is the ball of fire in the sky that the Earth goes round, and that gives us heat and light. 太阳 ❑ *The sun was now high in the southern sky.* 太阳正高挂在南边的天空上。 ❑ *The sun came out, briefly.* 太阳短暂地露了露脸。 ❑ *...the sun's rays.* 太阳的光线 ❑ *The sun was shining.* 阳光照耀。 ❷ N-UNCOUNT You refer to the light and heat that reach us from the sun as **the sun**. 阳光；太阳的热量 ❑ *Dena took them into the courtyard to sit in the sun.* 德娜带他们到院子里晒太阳。 ❸ N-COUNT A **sun** is any star which has planets going around it. 恒星 ❹ PHRASE **Everything under the sun** means a very great number of things. **Anything under the sun** means anything at all. 天下万物；世上一切 ❑ *We sat there for hours talking about everything under the sun.* 我们在那儿坐了几个小时，谈天说地。 ❺ **a place in the sun** → see **place**

→ see Word Web: **sun**

→ see **astronomer, earth, eclipse, navigation, solar, solar system, star**

Sun. Sun. is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =）**Sunday**. ❑ *The Palace is open Mon-Sun.* 该宫殿从周一至周日均对外开放。

'sun-baked ADJ [ADJ n] **Sun-baked** land or earth has been made hard and dry by the sun shining on it. （土地）晒干的 ❑ *...a dry, sun-baked lawn.* 被太阳晒得又干又硬的草地

sun|bathe /'sʌnbeɪð/ (**sunbathes, sunbathing, sunbathed**) VERB When people **sunbathe**, they sit or lie in a place where the sun shines on them, so that their skin becomes browner. （为晒黑而）沐日光浴 ❑ [V] *Franklin swam and sunbathed at the pool every morning.* 每天上午富兰克林都在游泳池里游泳，在池边晒太阳。 •**sun|bather** (**sunbathers**) N-COUNT ❑ *A week ago Bournemouth beach was thronged with sunbathers soaking up the 80 degrees heat.* 一周前，在华氏 80 度的气温下，伯恩茅斯海滩上挤满了沐日光浴的人们。 •**sun|bath|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Nearby there is a stretch of white sand beach perfect for sunbathing.* 附近有一片白色沙滩，是沐日光浴的绝佳场所。

sun|beam /'sʌnbi:m/ (**sunbeams**) N-COUNT A **sunbeam** is a ray of sunlight. 阳光光束；一道日光 ❑ *A sunbeam slants through the west window.* 一束阳光从西边的窗户斜射进来。

sun|bed /'sʌnbed/ (**sunbeds**) N-COUNT A **sunbed** is a piece of equipment with ultraviolet lights. You lie on it to make your skin browner. 太阳灯日光浴床

sun|belt /'sʌnbelt/ N-SING The warmer, sunnier parts of a country or continent, especially the southern United States, are sometimes referred to as **the sunbelt**. 阳光地带（尤指美国南部地区） ❑ *During the last recession, migration to the sunbelt accelerated.* 在上个经济萧条期，人们向美国南部阳光地带移民的速度加快了。

sun|block /'sʌnblɒk/ (**sunblocks**) N-VAR **Sunblock** is a cream which you put on your skin to protect it completely from the sun. 防晒霜；防晒乳

sun|burn /'sʌnbɜ:ʳn/ (**sunburns**) N-VAR If someone has **sunburn**, their skin is bright pink and sore because they have spent too much time in hot sunshine. 晒伤 ❑ *The risk and severity of sunburn depend on the body's natural skin colour.* 晒伤的风险和严重程度取决于人体的自然肤色。 ❑ *I was concerned that I was not protected and would get a sunburn.* 我担心我未作任何防护可能会被晒伤。

→ see **skin**

sun|burnt /'sʌnbɜ:ʳnt/ also **sunburned** ❶ ADJ Someone who is **sunburnt** has sore bright pink skin because they have spent too much time in hot sunshine. 晒伤的 ❑ *A badly sunburned face or back is extremely painful.* 严重的脸部或背部晒伤会非常疼痛。 ❷ ADJ Someone who is **sunburnt** has very brown skin because they have spent a lot of time in the sunshine. 晒黑的 ❑ *Mr Cooper looked fit and sunburnt.* 库珀先生皮肤黝黑，看上去很健康。

sun|burst /'sʌnbɜ:ʳst/ (**sunbursts**) N-COUNT A **sunburst** is a pattern or design that resembles the sun with rays coming from it. 旭日形（图案、设计） ❑ *...a bronze sunburst pendant.* 旭日形青铜吊坠

sun|dae /'sʌndeɪ, -di/ (**sundaes**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **sundae** is

a tall glass of ice cream with whipped cream and nuts or fruit on top. 圣代冰激凌 ❑ *...a chocolate sundae.* 巧克力圣代

Sun|day /'sʌndeɪ, -di/ (**Sundays**) N-VAR **Sunday** is the day after Saturday and before Monday. 星期日；星期天 ❑ *I thought we might go for a drive on Sunday.* 我想我们星期天可以驱车旅行。❑ *Naomi went to church in Granville last Sunday.* 娜奥米上周日去了格兰维尔的教堂。❑ *The buses run every 10 minutes even on Sundays.* 即使是星期天，公共汽车也每十分钟发一班。❑ *It was Sunday afternoon when I got a call from Rob.* 我在周日下午接到了罗布的电话。

Sun|day best N-SING If you are in your **Sunday best**, you are wearing your best clothes, which you only wear for special occasions. 最好的衣服；盛装

'Sun|day school (**Sunday schools**) N-VAR **Sunday school** is a class organized by a church that some children go to on Sundays in order to learn about Christianity. 主日学校（教堂在星期日对儿童进行基督教教育的课堂）❑ *...a Sunday School teacher.* 主日学校教师

sun|der /'sʌndəʳ/ (**sunders, sundering, sundered**) VERB [usu passive] If people or things **are sundered**, they are separated or split by something. 分开；割裂；使分离【LITERARY 文】❑ [be V-ed] *The city is being sundered by racial tension.* 该市因种族对立而分崩离析。❑ [V-ed] *Police moved in to separate the two groups, already sundered by distrust.* 警方及时介入，将互不信任、业已分化的两群人隔离开。

sun|dial /'sʌndaɪəl/ (**sundials**) N-COUNT A **sundial** is a device used for telling the time when the sun is shining. The shadow of an upright rod falls onto a flat surface that is marked with the hours, and points to the correct hour. 日晷

→ see **time**

sun|down /'sʌndaʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Sundown** is the time when the sun sets. 日落时分【AM 美】❑ *The fighting broke out about two hours after sundown.* 日落后约两小时战斗打响了。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **sunset**

'sun-drenched also **sundrenched** ADJ [ADJ n] **Sun-drenched** places have a lot of hot sunshine. 充满阳光的；阳光充足的 ❑ *He sat on the terrace of his sun-drenched villa in the South of France.* 他坐在法国南部自家别墅的露台上，沐浴在阳光里。

sun|dries /'sʌndriz/ N-PLURAL When someone is making a list of things, items that are not important enough to be listed separately are sometimes referred to together as **sundries**. 杂物；杂项；闲杂物品【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The inn gift shop stocks quality Indian crafts and sundries.* 旅馆的礼品店里备有上好的印度手工艺品和各种叫不出名堂的玩意儿。

sun|dry /'sʌndri/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone refers to **sundry** people or things, they are referring to several people or things that are all different from each other. 各式各样的；形色各异的；杂七杂八的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Scientists, business people, and sundry others gathered on Monday for the official opening.* 星期一的正式开幕典礼上，科学家、商界人士和其他各色人等齐聚一堂。❷ PHRASE **All and sundry** means everyone. 所有人；各色人等 ❑ *He was well known to all and sundry.* 每个人都很熟悉他。

sun|flower /'sʌnflaʊəʳ/ (**sunflowers**) N-COUNT A **sunflower** is a very tall plant with large yellow flowers. Oil from sunflower seeds is used in cooking and to make margarine. 向日葵

sung /sʌŋ/ **Sung** is the past participle of **sing**.

sun|glasses /'sʌnglɑːsɪz, -glæs-/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Sunglasses** are glasses with dark lenses which you wear to protect your eyes from bright sunlight. 太阳眼镜；墨镜 ❑ *She slipped on a pair of sunglasses.* 她迅速戴上一副墨镜。

'sun hat (**sun hats**) also **sunhat** N-COUNT A **sun hat** is a wide-brimmed hat that protects your head from the sun. （宽边）遮阳帽

sunk /sʌŋk/ ❶ **Sunk** is the past participle of **sink**. ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **sunk**, you mean that they have no hope of avoiding trouble or failure. 玩儿完的；完蛋的；没救的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Without him we'd be well and truly sunk.* 没有他我们肯定彻底玩儿完了。

sunk|en /'sʌŋkən/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sunken** ships have sunk to the bottom of a sea, ocean, or lake. 沉没的；沉入水底的 ❑ *The sunken sailing-boat was a glimmer of white on the bottom.* 沉没的帆船在海底闪烁着白光。❑ *Try diving for sunken treasure.* 试着潜入水下找寻沉没的财宝。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sunken** gardens, roads, or other features are below the level of their surrounding area. （花园、公路等）低于周围地面的，下沉式的 ❑ *The room was dominated by a sunken bath.* 下沉式浴缸占了大半个房间。❸ ADJ **Sunken** eyes, cheeks, or other parts of the body curve inwards and make you look thin and unwell. （眼睛、面颊等）凹陷的，内陷的 ❑ *Her eyes were sunken and black-ringed.* 她眼窝深陷，眼圈发黑。

'sun lamp (**sun lamps**) also **sunlamp** N-COUNT A **sun lamp** is a lamp that produces ultraviolet light. People use sun lamps to make their skin browner. 太阳灯；紫外线灯

sun|less /'sʌnləs/ ❶ ADJ On **sunless** days, the sun does not shine. 无阳光的；阴沉的 ❑ *The day dawned sunless and with a low cloud base.* 黎明时分天气阴沉，云幕低垂。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sunless** places are not lit by the sun. 阳光照不到的；阴面的 ❑ *Carmen stayed behind in the dark, sunless room.* 卡门留在那个黑漆漆不见阳光的屋子里。

sun|light /'sʌnlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT **Sunlight** is the light that comes from the sun during the day. 日光；阳光 ❑ *I saw her sitting at a window table, bathed in sunlight.* 我看见她坐在靠窗的桌旁，沐浴在阳光中。

→ see **forest, photosynthesis, rainbow, skin, sun**

sun|lit /'sʌnlɪt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Sunlit** places are brightly lit by the sun. 阳光照耀的；阳面的 ❑ *Her house has two big sunlit rooms with floor-to-ceiling windows.* 她的房子有两间向阳的、带落地窗的大房间。

sun|ny /'sʌni/ (**sunnier, sunniest**) ❶ ADJ When it is **sunny**, the sun is shining brightly. 阳光充足的；晴朗的 ❑ *The weather was surprisingly warm and sunny.* 天气出奇地暖和，阳光充足。❑ *There is a chance of sunny spells in the West.* 西部可能会有一段天气晴朗的日子。❷ ADJ **Sunny** places are brightly lit by the sun. 光线充足的；采光好的 ❑ *Most roses like a sunny position in a fairly fertile soil.* 多数玫瑰喜阳，生于肥沃的土壤。❸ ADJ Someone who has a **sunny** disposition is usually cheerful and happy. 欢乐的；开朗的；乐观的 ❑ *He was a nice lad—bright and with a sunny disposition.* 他是个不错的小伙子——聪明伶俐且性格开朗。❑ *The staff wear big sunny smiles.* 员工的脸上都带着灿烂的笑容。

sun|rise /'sʌnraɪz/ (**sunrises**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sunrise** is the time in the morning when the sun first appears in the sky. 日出；黎明；拂晓 ❑ *The rain began before sunrise.* 日出前下起了雨。❷ N-COUNT A **sunrise** is the colours and light that you see in the eastern part of the sky when the sun first appears. 朝霞；晨曦 ❑ *There was a spectacular sunrise yesterday.* 昨天的朝霞很绚烂。

sun|roof /'sʌnruːf/ (**sunroofs**) N-COUNT A **sunroof** is a panel in the roof of a car that opens to let sunshine and air enter the car. （汽车的）活动顶篷，天窗

sun|screen /'sʌnskriːn/ (**sunscreens**) N-VAR A **sunscreen** is a cream that protects your skin from the sun's rays, especially in hot weather. 防晒霜；防晒油

→ see **skin**

sun|set /'sʌnset/ (**sunsets**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Sunset** is the time in the evening when the sun disappears out of sight from the sky. 日落；傍晚；黄昏 ❑ *The dance ends at sunset.* 舞会在日落时分结束。❷ N-COUNT A **sunset** is the colours and light that you see in the western part of the sky when the sun disappears in the evening. 晚霞；落日余晖 ❑ *There was a red sunset over Paris.* 巴黎的天空映着红色的晚霞。

sun|shine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Sunshine** is the light and heat that comes from the sun. 阳光；日光 ❑ *She was sitting outside a cafe in bright sunshine.* 她坐在咖啡馆外阳光明媚的地方。❑ *I awoke next morning to brilliant sunshine streaming into my room.* 第二天早晨我醒来时，房间里洒满了灿烂的阳光。

sun|spot /'sʌnspɒt/ (**sunspots**) N-COUNT **Sunspots** are dark cool patches that appear on the surface of the sun and last for about a week. 太阳黑子

S

→ see **sun**

sun|stroke /ˈsʌnstrəʊk/ N-UNCOUNT **Sunstroke** is an illness caused by spending too much time in hot sunshine. 中暑；日射热

sun|tan /ˈsʌntæn/ (**suntans**) also **sun-tan** ■ N-COUNT If you have a **suntan**, the sun has turned your skin an attractive brown colour. 晒黑的皮肤 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Suntan** lotion, oil, or cream protects your skin from the sun. (露、油或霜)防晒的 ❑ *She playfully rubs suntan lotion on his neck.* 她开玩笑地把防晒露擦到他脖子上。

→ see **skin**

sun|tanned /ˈsʌntænd/ ADJ Someone who is **suntanned** has an attractive brown colour from being in the sun. 晒得黝黑的 ❑ *He is always suntanned and incredibly fit.* 他总是皮肤黝黑，无比健康。

ˈsun-up also **sunup** N-UNCOUNT **Sun-up** is the time of day when the sun rises. 日出(时分)【AM 美】❑ *We worked from sunup to sunset.* 我们从日出工作到日落。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sunrise**

sup /sʌp/ (**sups, supping, supped**) ■ VERB If you **sup** something, you drink it, especially by taking small amounts. (尤指小口地)喝，呷，啜【LITERARY or OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ [v n] *We supped mulled wine.* 我们小口啜着热葡萄酒。■ VERB If you **sup**, you eat dinner in the evening. 吃晚饭；进晚餐【LITERARY or OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ [v] *He had been invited to sup with a colleague and his wife.* 他已受邀和一位同事及其夫人共进晚餐。

su|per ◆◇◇ /ˈsuːpəʳ/ ■ ADJ Some people use **super** to mean very nice or very good. 顶好的；超级棒的；顶呱呱的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 主英，非正式，过时】❑ *We had a super time.* 我们玩得很痛快。❑ *That's a super idea.* 那真是个绝妙的主意。❑ *'I think I could find you something.' — 'That would be super.'* "我想我可以给你找到点儿什么。" —— "那太棒了。" ■ ADV [ADV adj] **Super** is used before adjectives to indicate that something has a lot of a quality. 非常；格外；极 ❑ *I'm going to Greece in the summer so I've got to be super slim.* 夏天我要去希腊，因此我一定要变得格外苗条。■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Super** is used before nouns to indicate that something is larger, better, or more advanced than similar things. (用于名词前)表示"超级的" ❑ *...building Russia into a super state.* 把俄罗斯建成一个超级大国 ❑ *...a chance to test-drive a stunning Lotus super-car.* 试驾令人惊艳的莲花牌超级汽车的机会

Word Link 词根词缀 *super ≈ above* 超过；在上面：*superb, superficial, superheated*

super- /ˈsuːpəʳ-/ PREFIX **Super-** is used to form adjectives which indicate that something is at a higher level than something else. (用于构成形容词)表示"更加"、"极"、"非常" ❑ *...a crystal with supernormal powers.* 具有非凡能量的水晶

super|an|nu|at|ed /ˌsuːpəˈrænjueɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **superannuated**, you mean that it is old and no longer used for its original purpose. 废弃的；陈旧的；过时的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the superannuated idealism of the Sixties.* 过时的60年代的理想主义

super|an|nua|tion /ˌsuːpərænjuˈeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Superannuation** is money which people pay regularly into a special fund so that when they retire from their job they will receive money regularly as a pension. 退休金；养老金【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ *The union pressed for a superannuation scheme.* 工会敦促制定一个退休金方案。

su|perb ◆◇◇ /suːˈpɜːbˈ/ ■ ADJ If something is **superb**, its quality is very good indeed. 极佳的；卓越的；上乘的 ❑ *There is a superb 18-hole golf course 6 miles away.* 6英里外有个一流的18洞高尔夫球场。❑ *The waters are crystal clear and offer a superb opportunity for swimming.* 这片水域水质清澈，是游泳的绝佳场所。•**su|perb|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The orchestra played superbly.* 这支管弦乐队演奏得棒极了。■ ADJ If you say that someone has **superb** confidence, control, or skill, you mean that they have very great confidence, control, or skill. (信心、控制力、技巧)非同一般的，超凡的 ❑ *With superb skill he managed to make a perfect landing.* 他凭借超凡的技术实现了完美着陆。•**su|perb|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *...his superbly disciplined opponent.* 他那训练有素的对手

su|per|bug /ˈsuːpəˈbʌg/ (**superbugs**) N-COUNT Journalists refer to a type of bacteria as a **superbug** when it cannot be killed by antibiotics. (对抗生素有抗药性的)超级病菌

super|charged /ˈsuːpəʳtʃɑːʳdʒd/ ADJ If a car engine is **supercharged**, it has more air than normal forced into it so that the petrol burns more quickly and the car has more power. (汽车引擎)增压的

super|cili|ous /ˌsuːpəʳˈsɪlɪəs/ ADJ If you say that someone is **supercilious**, you disapprove of them because they behave in a way that shows they think they are better than other people. 傲慢的；自大的；目空一切的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His manner is supercilious and arrogant.* 他非常傲慢自大。

super|com|put|er /ˌsuːpəʳkəmˈpjuːtəʳ/ (**supercomputers**) N-COUNT A **supercomputer** is a powerful computer that can process large amounts of data very quickly. 超级计算机；巨型计算机

super|con|duc|tiv|ity /ˌsuːpəʳkɒndʌkˈtɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Superconductivity** is the ability of certain metals to allow electricity to pass through them without any resistance at very low temperatures. 超导(电)性【TECHNICAL 术语】

super|con|duc|tor /ˌsuːpəʳkənˈdʌktəʳ/ (**superconductors**) N-COUNT A **superconductor** is a metal that allows electricity to pass through it without resistance at very low temperatures. 超导体【TECHNICAL 术语】

ˌsuper-ˈego (**super-egos**) also **superego** N-COUNT Your **super-ego** is the part of your mind which makes you aware of what is right and wrong, and which causes you to feel guilty when you have done something wrong. 超我【TECHNICAL 术语】

super|fi|cial /ˌsuːpəʳˈfɪʃᵊl/ ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **superficial**, you disapprove of them because they do not think deeply, and have little understanding of anything serious or important. 肤浅的；浅薄的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】■ ADJ If you describe something such as an action, feeling, or relationship as **superficial**, you mean that it includes only the simplest and most obvious aspects of that thing, and not those aspects which require more effort to deal with or understand. (行动、情感、关系)表面的，外表的，不深入的 ❑ *Their arguments do not withstand the most superficial scrutiny.* 他们的论据经不起一点推敲。❑ *His roommate had been pleasant on a superficial level.* 他的舍友只是表面上装和气。■ ADJ **Superficial** is used to describe the appearance of something or the impression that it gives, especially if its real nature is very different. 表面的，看起来的(尤指实际并非如此) ❑ *Despite these superficial resemblances, this is a darker work than her earlier novels.* 尽管表面上有这些相似之处，但这本著作实际要比她以前的小说悲观。■ ADJ **Superficial** injuries are not very serious, and affect only the surface of the body. You can also describe damage to an object as **superficial**. (伤势或伤害)表层的，表皮的，浅的 ❑ *The 69-year-old clergyman escaped with superficial wounds.* 69岁的牧师幸免于难，只受了点皮肉伤。

super|flu|ity /ˌsuːpəʳˈfluːɪti/ (**superfluities**) N-COUNT If there is a **superfluity of** something, there is more of it than is needed. 多余；过剩；冗余【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The city has a superfluity of five-star hotels.* 这个城市的五星级宾馆太多了。

super|flu|ous /suːˈpɜːʳfluəs/ ADJ Something that is **superfluous** is unnecessary or is no longer needed. 多余的；过剩的；不必要的 ❑ *My presence at the afternoon's proceedings was superfluous.* 我去参加下午的活动是多此一举。

su|per|food /ˈsuːpəʳfuːd/ (**superfoods**) N-COUNT A **superfood** is a food that contains many vitamins and other substances that are considered to be very good for your health. 超级食品(指营养极其丰富、对身体尤其有益的食品) ❑ *The article recommends eating more superfoods, such as pomegranates and broccoli.* 这篇文章建议人们多吃超级食品，如石榴和西蓝花。

super|grass /ˈsuːpəʳgrɑːs, -græs/ (**supergrasses**) N-COUNT A **supergrass** is a person who gives the police information about a large group of criminals. (向警方提供多个罪犯情报的)超级线人

S

【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

super|group /ˈsuːpəˌgruːp/ (**supergroups**) N-COUNT A **supergroup** is a pop group that has become very popular and famous. 超级乐团；超人气乐队 ❑ *Supergroup U2 performed all over the world.* 超人气乐队 U2 在世界各地都演出过。

super|heat|ed /ˌsuːpərˈhiːtəd/ ADJ If a liquid is **superheated**, it has been heated to a temperature that is higher than its boiling point without being allowed to boil. (液体)过热的，温度超过沸点的【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 *super = above* 超过；在上面；*superficial, superheated*

super|he|ro /ˈsuːpərˌhɪərəʊ/ (**superheroes**) N-COUNT A **superhero** is a character in a cartoon or film who has special powers and fights against evil. (动画片或电影中拥有特异功能并惩恶扬善的)超级英雄 ❑ *...superheroes like Batman and Superman.* 像蝙蝠侠和超人那样的超级英雄

super|high|way /ˌsuːpərˈhaɪweɪ/ (**superhighways**) 1 N-COUNT A **superhighway** is a large, fast motorway or freeway with several lanes. (超级)高速公路【AM 美】❑ *He took off for the city on the eight-lane superhighway.* 他沿着八车道的高速公路向城市驶去。2 N-COUNT The information **superhighway** is the network of computer links that enables computer users all over the world to communicate with each other. (信息)高速公路【COMPUTING 计算机】

super|hu|man /ˌsuːpərˈhjuːmən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a quality that someone has as **superhuman**, you mean that it seems to be much greater than that of ordinary people. 超人的；非凡的；非人类的 ❑ *Officers were terrified of his superhuman strength.* 军官们被他超凡的力量吓坏了。

super|im|pose /ˌsuːpərɪmˈpəʊz/ (**superimposes, superimposing, superimposed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If one image **is superimposed on** another, it is put on top of it so that you can see the second image through it. 使(一图像)叠映在(另一图像)上；使(图像)叠加 ❑ [be V-ed +on/over] *His picture was superimposed on a muscular body.* 他的照片被移花接木，放在了一个肌肉发达的身体上。❑ [V n +onto] *You can superimpose the lettering directly onto one of your pictures.* 你可以把这些文字直接叠印在你的一张照片上。2 VERB [usu passive] If features or characteristics from one situation **are superimposed onto** or **on** another, they are transferred onto or used in the second situation, though they may not fit. 生搬硬套；将…套用于 ❑ [be V-ed +on] *Patterns of public administration and government are superimposed on traditional societies.* 公共管理和执政模式被套用于传统社会。

super|in|tend /ˌsuːpərɪnˈtend/ (**superintends, superintending, superintended**) VERB If you **superintend** something, you have responsibility for ensuring that it is carried out properly. 管理；监督；指挥；主管【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *During the interval, Linton superintended a prize draw.* 中间休息时，林顿组织了一次抽奖。

super|in|tend|ent /ˌsuːpərɪnˈtendənt/ (**superintendents**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, a **superintendent** is a senior police officer of the rank above an inspector. In the United States, a **superintendent** is the head of a police department. (英国的)警司；(美国的)警察局局长 ❑ *He was stopped at the airport by an assistant superintendent of police.* 他在机场被一名助理警司扣留了。❑ *...Detective Superintendent Kirby.* 侦查警司柯比 2 N-COUNT A **superintendent** is a person who is responsible for a particular thing or the work done in a particular department. (部门)主管，负责人 ❑ [+of] *He became superintendent of the bank's East African branches.* 他成了该银行东非分行的行长。3 N-COUNT A **superintendent** is a person whose job is to look after a large building such as a school or a block of flats and deal with small repairs to it. (大楼的)管理员【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **caretaker**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ent = one who does* 行…事者，*has* 有：*dependent, resident, superintendent*

su|peri|or ◆◇◇ /ˈsuːpɪərɪəʳ/ (**superiors**) 1 ADJ If one thing or person is **superior to** another, the first is better than the second. 比…好的；比…强的；优于…的 ❑ [+to] *We have a relationship infinitely superior to those of many of our friends.* 我们的关系要比我们其他许多朋友的关系好得多。❑ *Long-term stock market investments have produced superior returns compared with cash deposits.* 长期的股票市场投资收益比现金存款要高。•**su|peri|or|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+over/to] *The technical superiority of laser discs over tape is well established.* 激光影碟相对于磁带的技术优势早已牢牢确立。2 ADJ If you describe something as **superior**, you mean that it is good, and better than other things of the same kind. 优良的；优秀的；优等的 ❑ *A few years ago it was virtually impossible to find superior quality coffee in local shops.* 几年前在当地商店里几乎买不到优质咖啡。❑ *Lulu was said to be of very superior intelligence.* 大家都说露露智力出众。3 ADJ A **superior** person or thing is more important than another person or thing in the same organization or system. (在重要性上)更高级的，上级的 ❑ *...negotiations between the mutineers and their superior officers.* 叛变者和他们的上级长官间的谈判 [Also +to] 4 N-COUNT Your **superior** in an organization that you work for is a person who has a higher rank than you. 上级；上司；级别更高的人 ❑ *Other army units are completely surrounded and cut-off from communication with their superiors.* 其他陆军部队被重重包围，和上级的联系也被切断了。5 ADJ If you describe someone as **superior**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are better, more important, or more intelligent than other people. 有优越感的；高傲的；傲慢的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Finch gave a superior smile.* 芬奇高傲地笑了笑。•**su|peri|or|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+over] *...a false sense of his superiority over mere journalists.* 他在微不足道的记者面前表现出的一种虚妄的优越感 6 ADJ If one group of people has **superior** numbers to another group, the first has more people than the second, and therefore has an advantage over it. (人数)占优的，居多的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The demonstrators fled when they saw the authorities' superior numbers.* 看到当局派出的人数占优，示威者就四散逃跑了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *superior* with:

ADV. **far** superior 比…好很多的，**morally** superior 比…道德上占优的，**vastly** superior 比…强得多的 1

N. superior **performance** 精湛的表演，superior **quality** 上乘的质量，superior **service** 优质的服务 2

su|peri|or|ity /ˌsuːpɪərɪˈɒrɪti, AM 美 -ˈɔːrɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If one side in a war or conflict has **superiority**, it has an advantage over its enemy, for example because it has more soldiers or better equipment. (战争或冲突中的)优势，优越(性)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The U.S. will need a three-to-one superiority in forces to be sure of a successful attack.* 美国需要在军力上具有 3 比 1 的优势才能确保进攻胜利。❑ *We have air superiority.* 我们有空中优势。[Also +over/in] 2 → see also **superior**

super|la|tive /suːˈpɜːlətɪv/ (**superlatives**) 1 ADJ If you describe something as **superlative**, you mean that it is extremely good. 极佳的；卓越的；最优秀的 ❑ *Some superlative wines are made in this region.* 一些上好的葡萄酒就是在这个地区酿造的。❑ *The Regent hotel has a superlative view of Hong Kong island.* 在丽晶酒店看香港岛的美景，视野绝佳。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If someone uses **superlatives** to describe something, they use adjectives and expressions which indicate that it is extremely good. 最好的事物；最佳者 ❑ *...a spectacle which has critics world-wide reaching for superlatives.* 让世界各地评论家极尽溢美之词的盛况 3 ADJ [ADJ n] In grammar, the **superlative** form of an adjective or adverb is the form that indicates that something has more of a quality than anything else in a group. For example, 'biggest' is the superlative form of 'big'. (形容词或副词)最高级的(Compare 比较 **comparative**.) •N-COUNT **Superlative** is also a noun. ❑ *...his tendency towards superlatives and exaggeration.* 他爱用最高级形式的词语并喜欢夸张的说法

super|man /ˈsuːpəˌmæn/ (**supermen**) N-COUNT A **superman** is a man who has very great physical or mental abilities. 超人；有非凡才能的人；体能超群的人 ❑ *Collor nurtured the idea that he was a superman, who single-handedly could resolve Brazil's crisis.* 科洛尔一直

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希望自己有超凡能力，凭一己之力就能解决巴西的危机。

super|mar|ket ◆◇◇ /ˈsuːpəˌmɑːkɪt/ (**supermarkets**) N-COUNT A **supermarket** is a large shop which sells all kinds of food and some household goods. 超级市场；超市 ❑ *Most of us do our food shopping in the supermarket.* 我们大多数人去超市购买食品。

super|mini /ˈsuːpəˌmɪni/ (**superminis**) also **super-mini** N-COUNT A **supermini** is a small car which has been designed to be comfortable and easy to drive. 超小型汽车；迷你车

super|model /ˈsuːpəˌmɒdᵊl/ (**supermodels**) N-COUNT A **supermodel** is a very famous fashion model. 超级名模；超模

super|natu|ral /ˌsuːpəˈnætʃrəl/ ADJ **Supernatural** creatures, forces, and events are believed by some people to exist or happen, although they are impossible according to scientific laws. 超自然的 ❑ *The Nakani were evil spirits who looked like humans and possessed supernatural powers.* 纳卡尼是邪恶的魔鬼，长得像人类但具有超能力。❑ *...supernatural beings.* 超自然生物 •N-SING **The supernatural** is things that are supernatural. 超自然事物 ❑ *He writes short stories with a touch of the supernatural.* 他写的短篇小说带有超自然色彩。

super|no|va /ˌsuːpəˈnəʊvə/ (**supernovas** or **supernovae** /ˌsuːpəˈnəʊviː/) N-COUNT A **supernova** is an exploding star. 超新星 ❑ *At least one supernova occurs per decade in our galaxy.* 在我们的星系中，每 10 年至少有一颗超新星出现。

→ see **telescope**

super|pow|er /ˈsuːpəˌpaʊə/ (**superpowers**) N-COUNT A **superpower** is a very powerful and influential country, usually one that is rich and has nuclear weapons. 超级大国 ❑ *The United States could claim to be both a military and an economic superpower.* 美国在军事和经济上都称得上是超级大国。

super|sede /ˌsuːpəˈsiːd/ (**supersedes, superseding, superseded**) VERB [usu passive] If something **is superseded by** something newer, it is replaced because it has become old-fashioned or unacceptable. 取代，替代（陈旧或无法接受的事物） ❑ [*be* V-ed] *Hand tools are relics of the past that have now been superseded by the machine.* 手工工具是历史遗物，现在已被机器所取代。[Also V n]

super|size /ˈsuːpəˌsaɪz/ ADJ **Supersize** things are very large. 超大的 ❑ *...a supersize portion of fries.* 超大份的炸薯条

super|son|ic /ˌsuːpəˈsɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Supersonic** aircraft travel faster than the speed of sound. 超声速的 ❑ *There was a huge bang; it sounded like a supersonic jet.* 一声巨响传来，听起来像是超声速喷气式飞机的声音。

→ see **sound**

super|star /ˈsuːpəˌstɑː/ (**superstars**) N-COUNT A **superstar** is a very famous entertainer or sports player. 巨星；超级明星【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a Hollywood superstar.* 好莱坞超级巨星

su|per|state /ˈsuːpəˌsteɪt/ (**superstates**) N-COUNT A **superstate** is a group of several countries that are very closely linked politically. 超国家；（由几个国家组成的）政治共同体 ❑ *...a European superstate.* 欧洲政治共同体

super|sti|tion /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃᵊn/ (**superstitions**) N-VAR **Superstition** is belief in things that are not real or possible, for example magic. 迷信 ❑ *Fortune-telling is a very much debased art surrounded by superstition.* 算命是一种非常低级的把戏，充满了迷信色彩。

super|sti|tious /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu V-link ADJ] People who are **superstitious** believe in things that are not real or possible, for example magic. 迷信的 ❑ *Jean was extremely superstitious and believed the colour green brought bad luck.* 琼十分迷信，她认为绿色不吉利。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Superstitious** fears or beliefs are irrational and not based on fact. （恐惧、信念）非理性的，盲目的 ❑ *A wave of superstitious fear spread among the townspeople.* 盲目的恐惧感在城镇居民中蔓延。

super|store /ˈsuːpəˌstɔː/ (**superstores**) N-COUNT **Superstores** are very large supermarkets or shops selling household goods and equipment. Superstores are usually built outside city centres away from other shops. 大型商场；大型超市 ❑ *...a Do-It-Yourself superstore.* 大型自选超市

super|struc|ture /ˈsuːpəˌstrʌktʃəˈ/ (**superstructures**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **superstructure** of a ship is the part of it that is above its main deck. （船舶甲板上的）上层建筑 ❑ *We might try to clear up some of the cabins in the superstructure.* 我们可以设法清理上层建筑内的一些船舱。

super|tank|er /ˈsuːpəˌtæŋkəˈ/ (**supertankers**) N-COUNT A **supertanker** is an extremely large ship that is used for transporting oil. 超级油轮；巨型油轮

super|vise /ˈsuːpəˌvaɪz/ (**supervises, supervising, supervised**) ❶ VERB If you **supervise** an activity or a person, you make sure that the activity is done correctly or that the person is doing a task or behaving correctly. 指导；监督 ❑ [V n] *University teachers have refused to supervise students' examinations.* 大学教师拒绝监考。❷ VERB If you **supervise** a place where work is done, you ensure that the work there is done properly. 管理；主管 ❑ [V n] *He makes the wines and supervises the vineyards.* 他酿酒并管理葡萄园。

super|vi|sion /ˌsuːpəˈvɪʒᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *under* N] **Supervision** is the supervising of people, activities, or places. 监督；管理 ❑ *A toddler requires close supervision and firm control at all times.* 刚学步的孩子时刻需要照看，得寸步不离，牢牢看紧。❑ [*+of*] *The plan calls for a cease-fire and U.N. supervision of the country.* 该计划呼吁停火并由联合国对该国进行监督。

super|vi|sor /ˈsuːpəˌvaɪzəˈ/ (**supervisors**) N-COUNT A **supervisor** is a person who supervises activities or people, especially workers or students. （尤指工人或学生的）管理者，监督者，指导者 ❑ *...a full-time job as a supervisor at a factory.* 在一家工厂担任主管的全职工作 ❑ *Each student has a supervisor to advise on the writing of the dissertation.* 每个学生都有导师指导他们写论文。

super|vi|sory /ˌsuːpəˈvaɪzəri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Supervisory** means involved in supervising people, activities, or places. 管理的；监督的；指导的 ❑ *Most supervisory boards meet only twice a year.* 大多数监事会一年只开两次会议。❑ *...staff with a minor supervisory role.* 辅助监督工作的职员

super|woman /ˈsuːpəˌwʊmən/ (**superwomen**) N-VAR **Superwoman** is used to refer to a type of ideal woman who is able to do many things in her life successfully at the same time, such as have a job, bring up children, care for her home, and be attractive. （能同时兼顾生活各方面的）超级女人；里外都能干的女人 ❑ *Superwoman exists only in the minds of journalists and Hollywood producers.* 超级女人只存在于记者和好莱坞制片人的脑子里。

su|pine /ˈsuːpaɪn/ ADJ If you are **supine**, you are lying flat on your back. 仰卧的；平躺的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...bedridden persons confined to the supine position.* 那些只能在床上平躺的久病不起的人 •ADV [ADV after V] **Supine** is also an adverb. ❑ *I lay supine on the poolside grass.* 我仰面躺在游泳池边的草地上。

sup|per /ˈsʌpəˈ/ (**suppers**) ❶ N-VAR Some people refer to the main meal eaten in the early part of the evening as **supper**. 晚餐；晚饭 ❑ *Some guests like to dress for supper.* 一些客人喜欢穿礼服去赴晚宴。❷ N-VAR **Supper** is a simple meal eaten just before you go to bed at night. 夜宵；宵夜 ❑ *She gives the children their supper, then puts them to bed.* 她让孩子们吃了夜宵，然后让他们上床睡觉。

'sup|per club (**supper clubs**) N-COUNT In the United States, a **supper club** is a small expensive nightclub. （美国）小型豪华夜总会

sup|per|time /ˈsʌpəˌtaɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Suppertime** is the period of the day when people have their supper. It can be in the early part of the evening or just before they go to bed at night. 晚饭时间；夜宵时间 ❑ *They'll be back by suppertime.* 他们晚饭前会回来。

sup|plant /səˈplɑːnt, -ˈplænt/ (**supplants, supplanting, supplanted**) VERB If a person or thing **is supplanted**, another person or thing takes their place. 替代；取代【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *He may be supplanted by a younger man.* 他可能会被一个年龄比他小的人取代。❑ [V n] *By the 1930s the wristwatch had almost completely supplanted the pocket watch.* 到了 20 世纪 30 年代，手表几乎完全取代了怀表。

sup|ple /ˈsʌpᵊl/ (**suppler, supplest**) ❶ ADJ A **supple** object or

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material bends or changes shape easily without cracking or breaking. (物体、材料)柔软的，柔韧的，易弯曲的 ❑ *The leather is supple and sturdy enough to last for years.* 这种皮革柔软而结实，足以用上数年。 2 ADJ A **supple** person can move and bend their body very easily. (人)灵活的，柔韧性好的 ❑ *Try these simple exercises to keep your feet supple.* 尝试做这些简单的锻炼，以保持双脚的柔韧性。

sup|plement /'sʌplɪmənt/ (**supplements, supplementing, supplemented**) 1 VERB If you **supplement** something, you add something to it in order to improve it. 增补；补充 ❑ [v n] *...people doing extra jobs outside their regular jobs to supplement their incomes.* 除了日常工作外还要兼职贴补收入的人 ❑ [v n +with] *I suggest supplementing your diet with vitamins E and A.* 我建议你在日常饮食中补充些维生素 E 和维生素 A。 •N-COUNT **Supplement** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *Business sponsorship must be a supplement to, not a substitute for, public funding.* 商业赞助必须是公共基金的一种补充，而不能取而代之。 2 N-COUNT A **supplement** is a pill that you take or a special kind of food that you eat in order to improve your health. 营养片剂；补品 ❑ *...a multiple vitamin and mineral supplement.* 含多种维生素和矿物质的营养片剂 3 N-COUNT A **supplement** is a separate part of a magazine or newspaper, often dealing with a particular topic. (杂志或报纸的)增刊，副刊 ❑ *...a special supplement to a monthly financial magazine.* 一本金融月刊的特别增刊 4 → see also **colour supplement** 5 N-COUNT A **supplement to** a book is an additional section, written some time after the main text and published either at the end of the book or separately. (书籍的)补编，补遗，附录 ❑ [+to] *...the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.* 《不列颠百科全书》附录 6 N-COUNT A **supplement** is an extra amount of money that you pay in order to obtain special facilities or services, for example when you are travelling or staying at a hotel. 额外费用；附加费用 ❑ *If you are travelling alone, the single room supplement is £11 a night.* 如果是一个人旅行，住单间每晚要多交 11 英镑。 7 N-COUNT [usu n n] A **supplement** is an extra amount of money that is paid to someone, in addition to their normal pension or income. 补助；补贴 ❑ *Some people may be entitled to a housing benefit supplement.* 有些人可能有资格拿到住房补贴。 ❑ [+to] *...people who need a supplement to their basic pension.* 除了基本养老金外还需要额外补贴的人

sup|plemen|tal /ˌsʌplɪ'ment°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Supplemental** means the same as **supplementary**. 同 supplementary【mainly AM, FORMAL 主美，正式】❑ *You'll probably be able to buy supplemental insurance at an extra cost.* 再额外多付一些钱的话，你或许就能买到附加险了。

sup|plemen|ta|ry /ˌsʌplɪ'mentri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Supplementary** things are added to something in order to improve it. 增补性的；补充性的；额外的 ❑ *...the question of whether or not we need to take supplementary vitamins.* 我们是否需要补充维生素的问题 ❑ *Provide them with additional background or with supplementary information.* 给他们提供额外的背景资料或补充信息。

sup|plemen|ta|tion /ˌsʌplɪmən'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Supplementation** is the use of pills or special types of food in order to improve your health. 补充营养；服用补品【MEDICAL 医】❑ *The product provided inadequate vitamin and mineral supplementation.* 这种产品无法提供充足的维生素和矿物质。

sup|pli|cant /'sʌplɪkənt/ (**supplicants**) N-COUNT A **supplicant** is a person who prays to God or respectfully asks an important person to help them or to give them something that they want very much. (向上帝或重要人物请求的)祈求者，恳求者，哀求者【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He flung himself down in the flat submissive posture of a mere supplicant.* 他以一个卑微祈求者绝对谦恭的姿态猛趴在地上。

sup|pli|ca|tion /ˌsʌplɪ'keɪʃ°n/ (**supplications**) N-VAR A **supplication** is a prayer to God or a respectful request to someone in authority for help. 恳求；祈愿；哀求【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He raised his arms in a gesture of supplication.* 他举起双手，做祈求状。

sup|plied /sə'plaɪd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you say that a person or place is well **supplied with** particular things, you mean that they have a large number of them. 备有…的；有…提供的 ❑ *France is abundantly supplied with excellent family-run hotels.* 法国有很多相当不错的家庭旅馆。 2 → see also **supply**

sup|pli|er /sə'plaɪə^r/ (**suppliers**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **supplier** is a person, company, or organization that sells or supplies something such as goods or equipment to customers. 供应者；供应商；供货方【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...Hillsdown Holdings, one of the U.K.'s biggest food suppliers.* 希尔斯顿控股公司，英国最大的食品供应商之一 [ALSO +of]

sup|ply ↔ /sə'plaɪ/ (**supplies, supplying, supplied**) 1 VERB If you **supply** someone with something that they want or need, you give them a quantity of it. 供给；供应；提供 ❑ [v n] *...an agreement not to produce or supply chemical weapons.* 不生产或供应化学武器的协议 ❑ [v n +with] *...a pipeline which will supply the major Greek cities with Russian natural gas.* 从俄罗斯向希腊主要城市输送天然气的管道 ❑ [v n +to] *...the blood vessels supplying oxygen to the brain.* 向脑部供氧的血管 2 N-PLURAL [oft n N] You can use **supplies** to refer to food, equipment, and other essential things that people need, especially when these are provided in large quantities. (尤指大量的)补给，补给品，日用物资 ❑ *What happens when food and gasoline supplies run low?* 如果食物和汽油供应减少，会出现什么情况呢？ ❑ *The country's only supplies are those it can import by lorry from Vietnam.* 这个国家仅有的补给品是用卡车从越南进口来的。 3 N-VAR [n N] A **supply of** something is an amount of it which someone has or which is available for them to use. 供应；供给；储备 ❑ [+of] *The brain requires a constant supply of oxygen.* 大脑需要持续供氧。 ❑ *Most urban water supplies in the United States now contain fluoride in varying amounts.* 现在美国的大部分城市供水中都存在含量不等的氟化物。 4 N-UNCOUNT **Supply** is the quantity of goods and services that can be made available for people to buy. (商品、服务的)供应量，供给量【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Prices change according to supply and demand.* 价格受供求关系的影响。 5 PHRASE If something is **in short supply**, there is very little of it available and it is difficult to find or obtain. 供应不足的 ❑ *Food is in short supply all over the country.* 全国普遍食品供应不足。

→ see **economics**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *supply* with:

N.	supply **electricity** 供电，supply **equipment** 供应设备，supply **information** 提供信息 1
ADJ.	**abundant** supply 充足供应，**large** supply 大量供应，**limited** supply 限量供应 3

sup|plyline (**supply lines**) N-COUNT A **supply line** is a route along which goods and equipment are transported to an army during a war. (战时军需品的)供给线，运输线 ❑ *The bombing campaign appears aimed at cutting the supply lines between Germany and its army in occupied France.* 这次轰炸看起来意在切断德国和占领法国的德军部队间的供给线。

sup|ply teach|er (**supply teachers**) N-COUNT A **supply teacher** is a teacher whose job is to take the place of other teachers at different schools when they are unable to be there. 代课老师【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **substitute teacher**

sup|port ↔ /sə'pɔːt/ (**supports, supporting, supported**) 1 VERB If you **support** someone or their ideas or aims, you agree with them, and perhaps help them because you want them to succeed. 支持；赞同；拥护 ❑ [v n] *The vice president insisted that he supported the hard-working people of New York.* 副总统坚称他支持辛勤工作的纽约人。 ❑ [v n] *The National Union of Mineworkers pressed the party to support a total ban on imported coal.* 全国矿工工会向该党施压，要求其同意全面禁止煤炭进口。 •N-UNCOUNT **Support** is also a noun. ❑ *The prime minister gave his full support to the government's reforms.* 首相对政府改革予以全力支持。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you give **support** to someone during a difficult or unhappy time, you are kind to them and help them. 帮助；支持；支援；援助 ❑ *It was hard to come to terms with her death after all the support she gave to me and the family.* 她曾给予我和家人莫大的帮助，她的死讯令人难以接受。 3 N-UNCOUNT Financial **support** is money provided to enable an organization to continue. This money is

usually provided by the government.（通常指政府提供的）资助，资金 ❑ *...the government's proposal to cut agricultural support by only about 15%.* 仅削减约 15% 的农业拨款的政府提案 ❹ VERB If you **support** someone, you provide them with money or the things that they need. 资助；供养；赡养 ❑ [v n] *I have children to support, money to be earned, and a home to be maintained.* 我要抚养孩子，挣钱养家。❑ [v pron-refl] *She sold everything she'd ever bought in order to support herself through art school.* 为了供自己读完艺术学校，她把过去购置的所有东西都卖掉了。❺ VERB If a fact **supports** a statement or a theory, it helps to show that it is true or correct. 证实；为…提供依据 ❑ [v n] *The Freudian theory about daughters falling in love with their father has little evidence to support it.* 弗洛伊德关于女儿恋父的理论缺乏依据。•N-UNCOUNT **Support** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *The two largest powers in any system must always be major rivals. History offers some support for this view.* 任何制度里最大的两个权力组织必定总是主要对手，这一点历史可以提供佐证。❻ VERB If something **supports** an object, it is underneath the object and holding it up. 支承；支撑 ❑ [v n] *...the thick wooden posts that supported the ceiling.* 支撑天花板的粗木柱子 ❼ N-COUNT A **support** is a bar or other object that supports something. 支撑物；支柱 ❽ VERB If you **support yourself**, you prevent yourself from falling by holding onto something or by leaning on something. 支撑（身体）❑ [v pron-refl] *He supported himself by means of a nearby post.* 他靠在旁边的柱子上。•N-UNCOUNT **Support** is also a noun. ❑ *Alice, very pale, was leaning against him as if for support.* 脸色异常苍白的艾丽斯靠在他身上，像在寻求支撑。❾ VERB If you **support** a sports team, you always want them to win and perhaps go regularly to their games. 支持，喜爱（运动队）❑ [v n] *Tim, 17, supports Manchester United.* 17 岁的蒂姆支持曼联队。❿ → see also **supporting**

sup|port|er ◆◆◇ /səˈpɔːrtəʳ/ (**supporters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Supporters** are people who support someone or something, for example a political leader or a sports team. 支持者；拥护者 ❑ *The fourth night of violence in the German city of Rostock was triggered by football supporters.* 发生在德国城市罗斯托克的第四起夜间暴乱是由足球球迷们挑起的。❑ *Bradley was a major supporter of the 1986 tax reform plan.* 布拉德利是 1986 年税收改革计划的主要支持者。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *supporter* with:

ADJ. **active** supporter 积极支持者，**big** supporter 狂热支持者，**enthusiastic** supporter 热心支持者，**former** supporter 过去的支持者，**long-time** supporter 长期支持者，**staunch** supporter 坚定支持者，**strong** supporter 有力支持者

sup|port group (**support groups**) N-COUNT A **support group** is an organization run by and for people who have a particular problem or medical condition.（面临同样问题或患同一疾病的人成立的）互助组，支援团 ❑ *She attended a cancer support group at her local hospital.* 她参加了当地医院的癌症互助组。

S

sup|port|ing /səˈpɔːrtɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] In a film or play, a **supporting** actor or actress is one who has an important part, but not the most important part.（演员）次要的，配角的 ❑ *...the winner of the best supporting actress award.* 最佳女配角奖获得者 ❷ → see also **support**

sup|port|ive /səˈpɔːrtɪv/ ADJ If you are **supportive**, you are kind and helpful to someone at a difficult or unhappy time in their life. 支持的；给予帮助的；热心援助的 ❑ [+of] *They were always supportive of each other.* 他们一直互相帮助。

sup|pose ◆◆◇ /səˈpoʊz/ (**supposes, supposing, supposed**) ❶ VERB You can use **suppose** or **supposing** before mentioning a possible situation or action. You usually then go on to consider the effects that this situation or action might have. 假定；假设；设想 ❑ [v that] *Suppose someone gave you an egg and asked you to describe exactly what was inside.* 假设有人给你一枚鸡蛋，要你准确描述鸡蛋里有什么。❑ [v that] *Supposing he's right and I do die tomorrow? Maybe I should take out an extra insurance policy.* 假设他是对的，我确实明天就会死，那该怎么办？也许我应该再买一份保险。❷ VERB If you **suppose that** something is true, you believe that it is probably true, because of other things that you know.（根据所知）认为，推断，料想 ❑ [v that] *The policy is perfectly clear and I see no reason to suppose that it isn't working.* 这项政策非常清楚明了，我没有理由认为它不会奏效。❑ [be v-ed that] *It had been supposed that by then Peter would be married.* 人们一直认为到那时彼得应该结婚了。[Also v n] ❸ PHRASE You can say '**I suppose**' when you want to express slight uncertainty.（表示不太确定）我想，我估计【SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 口语，含糊语】❑ [PHR that] *I get a bit uptight these days. Hormones, I suppose.* 这些天我有点焦躁。我看是荷尔蒙在作怪。❑ *I suppose I'd better do some homework.* 我看我最好做做功课。❑ *Is that the right way up?—Yeah. I suppose so.* 这是上去的路吗？——是的，我想是。❑ *There's nothing to keep us here, is there? — I suppose not.* 这里没有什么让我们留恋的，对吧？——我想没有。❹ PHRASE You can say '**I suppose**' or '**I don't suppose**' before describing someone's probable thoughts or attitude, when you are impatient or slightly angry with them.（表示不耐烦或有些生气）我想，我看【SPOKEN, FEELINGS 口语，情感】❑ *I suppose you think you're funny.* 我想你认为自己很好笑。❺ PHRASE You can say '**I don't suppose**' as a way of introducing a polite request.（用于婉转地提出请求）【SPOKEN, POLITENESS 口语，礼貌】❑ *I don't suppose you could tell me where James Street is, could you?* 不知道您能不能告诉我詹姆斯街在哪儿？❻ PHRASE You can use '**do you suppose**' to introduce a question when you want someone to give their opinion about something, although you know that they are unlikely to have any more knowledge or information about it than you.（用于询问意见）你认为，你觉得【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Do you suppose he was telling the truth?* 你认为他说的是实话吗？❼ PHRASE You can use '**do you suppose**' as a polite way of suggesting or requesting that someone does something.（用于建议或请求）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Do you suppose we could get together for a little chat sometime soon?* 我们最近能抽空聚在一起聊上几句吗？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suppose* with:

V. **let's** suppose 让我们假设 ❶
ADV. **now** suppose 现在假设 ❶

sup|posed ◆◆◇

Pronounced /səˈpoʊzd/ or /səˈpoʊst/ for meanings ❶ to ❹, and /səˈpoʊzɪd/ for meaning ❺. 义项 1 到 4 读作 /səˈpoʊzd/ 或 /səˈpoʊst/。义项 5 读作 /səˈpoʊzɪd/。

❶ PHRASE If you say that something **is supposed to** happen, you mean that it is planned or expected. Sometimes this use suggests that the thing does not really happen in this way.（按计划或期望）应当，应该 ❑ *He produced a hand-written list of nine men he was supposed to kill.* 他拿出了一份手写的名单，上面列有 9 个他应该要杀死的人。❑ *Public spending is supposed to fall, not rise, in the next few years.* 在接下来的几年里，政府开支应该会下降，而不是上升。❷ PHRASE If something **was supposed to** happen, it was planned or intended to happen, but did not in fact happen. 本应该（发生而没有发生）❑ *He was supposed to go back to Bergen on the last bus, but of course the accident prevented him.* 他本来要乘最后一班汽车回卑尔根，但当然，这起事故使他没能回去。❸ PHRASE If you say that something **is supposed to** be true, you mean that people say it is true but you do not know for certain that it is true. 认为；觉得；相信 ❑ *'The Whipping Block' has never been published, but it's supposed to be a really good poem.* 《鞭笞刑具》还从未发表过，但大家认为它是一首真正的好诗。❑ *'The President cannot be disturbed,' his son is supposed to have told an early morning caller.* "董事长不能被打扰。"他儿子应该已经这样告知了一位大清早就打来电话的人。❹ PHRASE You can use '**be supposed to**' to express annoyance at someone's ideas, or because something is not happening in the proper way.（表示恼怒）还是，竟【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *You're supposed to be my friend!* 你还是我朋友呢！❑ *What am I supposed to have done wrong now?* 我这会儿究竟做错了什么？❺ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **supposed** to suggest that something that people talk about or believe in may not in fact exist, happen, or be as it is described. 误以为的；误信的；所谓的 ❑ *Not all indigenous regimes were willing to accept the supposed benefits of British trade.* 并非所有当地的政权都愿接受与英国做生意的所谓好处。•**sup|pos|ed|ly** /səˈpoʊzɪdli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He was more of a victim than any of the women he supposedly offended.* 相比任何一个据传他曾冒犯过的女人，他其实是更大的受

害者。

sup|po|si|tion /sʌpəˈzɪʃ°n/ (**suppositions**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that] A **supposition** is an idea or statement which someone believes or assumes to be true, although they may have no evidence for it. 假定；假设；设想【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There's a popular supposition that we're publicly funded but the bulk of our money comes from competitive contracts.* 人们普遍认为我们是受公款资助的，然而我们的大部分资金来自于竞争性合同的签订。2 N-UNCOUNT You can describe someone's ideas or statements as **supposition** if you disapprove of the fact that they have no evidence to support them. 毫无根据的想法；无稽之谈【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The report has been rejected by the authorities, who said much of it was based on supposition or inaccuracy.* 当局驳回了这一报告，称其中许多内容是基于臆断或失实信息的。

sup|posi|tory /səˈpɒzɪtri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ (**suppositories**) N-COUNT A **suppository** is a solid block of medicine that is put into the rectum, where it gradually dissolves. 栓剂

sup|press /səˈpres/ (**suppresses, suppressing, suppressed**) 1 VERB If someone in authority **suppresses** an activity, they prevent it from continuing, by using force or making it illegal. 镇压；制止；压制 ❑ [v n] *...drug traffickers, who continue to flourish despite international attempts to suppress them.* 在国际社会强力打击下活动依然猖獗的贩毒分子 ❑ [v-ed] *...nationwide demonstrations for democracy, suppressed after 7 weeks by the army.* 在进行 7 周后遭到军队镇压的全国性民主示威活动 •**sup|pres|sion** /səˈpreʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...people who were imprisoned after the violent suppression of the pro-democracy movement protests.* 在拥护民主的抗议活动遭到暴力镇压后被投入监狱的人们 2 VERB If a natural function or reaction of your body **is suppressed**, it is stopped, for example by drugs or illness. 制止，阻止，抑制（身体功能或反应）❑ [be v-ed] *The reproduction and growth of the cancerous cells can be suppressed by bombarding them with radiation.* 可以通过放疗杀死癌细胞来抑制其再生和扩散。•**sup|pres|sion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Eye problems can indicate an unhealthy lifestyle with subsequent suppression of the immune system.* 患眼疾可能表明生活方式不健康，免疫功能也随之变差。3 VERB If you **suppress** your feelings or reactions, you do not express them, even though you might want to. 抑制，控制，克制（感情或反应）❑ [v n] *Liz thought of Barry and suppressed a smile.* 利兹想起了巴里，忍住没笑。❑ [v-ed] *The Professor said that deep sleep allowed suppressed anxieties to surface.* 教授说深度睡眠可使压抑的焦虑情绪得以释放。•**sup|pres|sion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *A mother's suppression of her own feelings can cause problems.* 母亲压抑自己的情感会产生问题。4 VERB If someone **suppresses** a piece of information, they prevent other people from learning it. 封锁，隐瞒（消息）❑ [v n] *At no time did they try to persuade me to suppress the information.* 他们从未试图劝我隐瞒这个消息。•**sup|pres|sion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The inspectors found no evidence which supported any allegation of suppression of official documents.* 检察官没有找到任何证据来证实有关官方文件被封锁的说法。5 VERB If someone or something **suppresses** a process or activity, they stop it continuing or developing. 压制，抑制，阻止（进程或活动）❑ [v n] *'The Government is suppressing inflation by devastating the economy,' he said.* 他说："政府正在通过破坏经济来抑制通货膨胀。"

sup|pres|sant /səˈpresənt/ (**suppressants**) N-COUNT [n N] A **suppressant** is a drug which is used to stop one of the natural functions of the body.（遏抑身体正常功能的）抑制剂【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the brief period in her life when she took Dexedrine as an appetite suppressant.* 她服用右旋苯异丙胺来抑制食欲的短暂时期

sup|pres|sor /səˈpresəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Suppressor** cells or genes are ones that prevent a cancer from developing or spreading.（细胞或基因）抑制恶性肿瘤生长（或扩散）的【MEDICAL 医】

supra|na|tion|al /ˌsuːprəˈnæʃənəl/ also **supra-national** ADJ [ADJ n] A **supranational** organization or authority involves or relates to more than one country.（组织、官方机构）超国家的 ❑ *...NATO and other Western supranational institutions.* 北约和其他西方超国家机构

su|prema|cist /ˈsuːpreməsɪst/ (**supremacists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **supremacist** is someone who believes that one group of people, usually white people, should be more powerful and have more influence than another group. 种族优越论者；（通常指）白人至上主义者 ❑ *...a white supremacist group.* 一个白人至上主义组织

su|prema|cy /ˈsuːpreməsi/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If one group of people has **supremacy** over another group, they have more political or military power than the other group. 至高无上；最大权力；霸权 ❑ *The conservative old guard had re-established its political supremacy.* 守旧的保守派已经重掌政治大权。[Also +over] 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If someone or something has **supremacy** over another person or thing, they are better. 优势 ❑ *In the United States Open final, Graf retained overall supremacy.* 在美国网球公开赛决赛中，格拉芙始终保持优势。[Also +over]

su|preme ⇹ /suːˈpriːm/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Supreme** is used in the title of a person or an official group to indicate that they are at the highest level in a particular organization or system. 最高的；至高无上的 ❑ *MacArthur was Supreme Commander for the allied powers in the Pacific.* 麦克阿瑟将军曾是太平洋战区盟军的最高统帅。❑ *...the Supreme Court.* 最高法院 2 ADJ You use **supreme** to emphasize that a quality or thing is very great. 最大的；最多的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Her approval was of supreme importance.* 她的认可至关重要。•**su|preme|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *She gets on with her job and does it supremely well.* 她继续她的工作，并且做得非常出色。

su|pre|mo /ˈsuːpriːməʊ/ (**supremos**) N-COUNT A **supremo** is someone who is considered to have the most authority or skill in a particular organization, situation, or area of activity. 最高领导人；权威；王者【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *Her new role as fashion supremo is something she can really get her teeth into.* 时尚总监这一新角色能让她全身心地投入工作。

Supt

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Supt.**

Supt is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**superintendent** when it is part of the title of someone in the police force.（用于警员的职称）❑ *Det Supt Bassett was in charge of the murder enquiry.* 探长巴西特负责调查该谋杀案。

sur|charge /ˈsɜːʳtʃɑːʳdʒ/ (**surcharges**) N-COUNT A **surcharge** is an extra payment of money in addition to the usual payment for something. It is added for a specific reason, for example by a company because costs have risen or by a government as a tax. 额外费用；附加费；增收费 ❑ *The prices of overseas holidays are subject to surcharges.* 海外度假游的价格受各种附加费的影响。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sur = above* 超过；在上面：*surcharge, surface, surmount*

sure ⇹ /ʃʊəʳ/ (**surer, surest**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that, ADJ wh] If you are **sure** that something is true, you are certain that it is true. If you are not **sure** about something, you do not know for certain what the true situation is. 确信的；肯定的；有把握的 ❑ *He'd never been in a class before and he was not even sure that he should have been teaching.* 他以前从未教过课，甚至不确定自己该不该教课。❑ *The president has never been sure which direction he wanted to go in on this issue.* 总统一直不确定自己想从哪个方面来着手处理该问题。❑ [+about] *It is impossible to be sure about the value of land.* 土地的价值是无法确定的。[Also +of] 2 ADJ If someone is **sure of** getting something, they will definitely get it or they think they will definitely get it. 确定的；无疑的；确保的 ❑ [+of] *A lot of people think that it's better to pay for their education so that they can be sure of getting quality.* 许多人认为最好接受付费教育，这样能确保教学质量。3 PHRASE If you say that something **is sure to** happen, you are emphasizing your belief that it will happen.（事情的发生）一定，必然【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *With over 80 beaches to choose from, you are sure to find a place to lay your towel.* 有 80 多个海滩可供选择，你一定能找到一处满意的。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Sure** is used to emphasize that something such as a sign or ability is reliable or accurate.（迹象、能力）确切的，可靠的，保险的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Sharpe's leg and shoulder began to ache, a sure sign of rain.* 夏普的腿和肩膀开始疼痛，这预示着肯定要下雨了。❑ *She has a sure grasp of social issues such as literacy, poverty and child care.* 她对扫盲、贫困、儿童保育等社会问题都有深切的认识。5 ADJ [v-link ADJ,

S

ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If you tell someone to **be sure to** do something, you mean that they must not forget to do it. 一定的；务必的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Be sure to read about how mozzarella is made, on page 65.* 务必看看乳花奶酪是怎么制成的，在第 65 页。❑ *Be sure you get your daily quota of calcium.* 要确保每天的钙摄入量。6 CONVENTION **Sure** is an informal way of saying 'yes' or 'all right'. 是的；当然；没问题【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'He rang you?'—'Sure. Last night.'* "他给你打电话了？" —— "没错。昨天晚上打的。" ❑ *'I'd like to be alone, O.K?'—'Sure. O.K.'* "我想一个人呆会儿，好吗？" —— "好的，没问题。" 7 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **sure** in order to emphasize what you are saying. 确实；的确【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *'Has the whole world just gone crazy?'—'Sure looks that way, doesn't it.'* "整个世界难道都疯了吗？" —— "看上去的确如此，不是吗。" 8 PHRASE You say **sure enough**, especially when telling a story, to confirm that something was really true or was actually happening. （尤用在讲故事时）果真，果然 ❑ *We found the English treacle pudding too good to resist. Sure enough, it was delicious.* 我们觉得英国糖蜜布丁太好吃了，令人无法抗拒。的确非常美味。 9 PHRASE If you say that something is **for sure** or that you know it **for sure**, you mean that it is definitely true. 肯定；确定；毫无疑问 ❑ *One thing's for sure, Astbury's vocal style hasn't changed much over the years.* 有一点可以肯定，阿斯特伯里的演唱风格多年来没怎么改变。 10 PHRASE If you **make sure that** something is done, you take action so that it is done. 一定要；设法保证 ❑ *Make sure that you follow the instructions carefully.* 一定要认真按照操作指南来做。 11 PHRASE If you **make sure that** something is the way that you want or expect it to be, you check that it is that way. 查明；核实；弄清 ❑ *He looked in the bathroom to make sure that he was alone.* 他往浴室里看了看，以确保就他一个人。 12 PHRASE If you say that something is a **sure thing**, you mean that you are certain that it will happen or be successful. 当然之事；必然之事【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *This proposal is by no means a sure thing.* 这个提议绝不会理所当然地获得通过。 13 PHRASE If you are **sure of yourself**, you are very confident about your own abilities or opinions. 自信；充满信心 ❑ *I'd never seen him like this, so sure of himself, so in command.* 我从未见他如此自信满满、指挥自若。

'sure-fire also **surefire** ADJ [ADJ n] A **sure-fire** thing is something that is certain to succeed or win. 必定成功的；十拿九稳的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a surefire best seller.* 肯定会畅销的书

,sure-'footed also **surefooted** 1 ADJ A person or animal that is **sure-footed** can move easily over steep or uneven ground without falling. （人、动物）脚步稳的，不会摔倒的 ❑ *My horse is small but wiry and sure-footed.* 我的马虽矮小，但精瘦结实，走路稳当。 2 ADJ If someone is **sure-footed**, they are confident in what they are doing. 沉着的；稳健的 ❑ *The Labour Party was growing increasingly sure-footed.* 工党越来越稳健了。

sure|ly ◆◇ /'ʃʊəlɪ/ 1 ADV You use **surely** to emphasize that you think something should be true, and you would be surprised if it was not true. 想必；当然【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You're an intelligent woman, surely you realize by now that I'm helping you.* 你是个聪明的女人，想必你现在明白了我是在帮你。❑ *If I can accept this situation, surely you can.* 如果我能接受这种情况，你当然也能。 2 ADV [ADV before v] If something will **surely** happen or is **surely** the case, it will definitely happen or is definitely the case. 无疑；必定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He knew that under the surgeon's knife he would surely die.* 他知道他必定会死在外科医生刀下。❑ *He is an artist, just as surely as Rembrandt or any other first-rate portrait painter is one.* 他无疑是一名画家，就如同伦勃朗或任何其他一流的肖像画家一样。 3 PHRASE If you say that something is happening **slowly but surely**, you mean that it is happening gradually but it is definitely happening. 缓慢但确定地；稳扎稳打地 ❑ *Slowly but surely she started to fall in love with him.* 虽然过程缓慢，但她无疑开始爱上他了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *surely* with:

V. surely **know** *something* 当然知道某事物，surely **think** *something* 当然认为某事物 1
surely **die** 必死无疑 2

sure|ty /'ʃʊərtɪ/ (**sureties**) N-VAR A **surety** is money or something valuable which you give to someone to show that you will do what you have promised. 保证金；担保物 ❑ *The insurance company will take warehouse stocks or treasury bonds as surety.* 该保险公司将接受仓库存货或长期国库券作为担保。

surf /sɜ:f/ (**surfs, surfing, surfed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Surf** is the mass of white bubbles that is formed by waves as they fall upon the shore. 激浪；碎波 ❑ *...surf rolling onto white sand beaches.* 涌上白色沙滩的激浪 2 VERB If you **surf**, you ride on big waves in the sea on a special board. 冲浪 ❑ [v] *I'm going to buy a surfboard and learn to surf.* 我要买个冲浪板学习冲浪。❑ [v n] *I'm going to be surfing bigger waves when I get to Australia!* 到了澳大利亚后我要去浪头更大的地方冲浪！ •**surf|er** (**surfers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...this small fishing village, which continues to attract painters and surfers.* 这个持续吸引着画家和冲浪者的小渔村 3 VERB If you **surf** the Internet, you spend time finding and looking at things on the Internet. （在因特网上）冲浪，浏览【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *No one knows how many people currently surf the Net.* 没人知道现在有多少人在网上浏览信息。 •**surf|er** (**surfers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Net surfers can use their credit cards to pay for anything from toys to train tickets.* 上网者能用信用卡购买从玩具到火车票的任何东西。

→ see **beach**

sur|face ◆◇ /'sɜ:fɪs/ (**surfaces, surfacing, surfaced**) 1 N-COUNT The **surface** of something is the flat top part of it or the outside of it. 表面；表层；上面 ❑ *Ozone forms a protective layer between 12 and 30 miles above the Earth's surface.* 臭氧在距地表上方 12 到 30 英里处形成一个保护层。❑ *...tiny little waves on the surface of the water.* 水面的涟漪 ❑ *Its total surface area was seven thousand square feet.* 它的总表面积为 7,000 平方英尺。 2 N-COUNT A work **surface** is a flat area, for example the top of a table, desk, or kitchen cupboard, on which you can work. 桌面；台面；操作台 ❑ *It can simply be left on the work surface.* 把它放在操作台上就行了。 3 N-SING When you refer to **the surface** of a situation, you are talking about what can be seen easily rather than what is hidden or not immediately obvious. 表面；外表；表象 ❑ *Back in Britain, things appear, on the surface, simpler.* 而在英国国内，事情表面上看起来要简单一些。❑ *Social unrest, never far below the surface in Brazil, has erupted over the last few days.* 巴西一直以来一触即发的社会不安定因素在过去的几天里爆发了。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Surface** is used to describe the parts of the armed forces which travel by ship or by land rather than underwater or in the air. （军队）地面的，水面的 ❑ *In contrast with its surface fleet, Britain's submarine force was relatively small.* 同其水面舰队相比，英国的潜艇部队规模相对较小。 5 VERB If someone or something under water **surfaces**, they come up to the surface of the water. 升到水面；浮出水面 ❑ [v] *He surfaced, gasping for air.* 他浮出水面，大口吸气。 6 VERB When something such as a piece of news, a feeling, or a problem **surfaces**, it becomes known or becomes obvious. 显露；暴露；公开 ❑ [v] *The paper says the evidence, when it surfaces, is certain to cause uproar.* 该报称该证据一经披露，一定会引起骚动。 7 VERB When someone **surfaces**, they appear after not being seen for some time, for example because they have been asleep. （一段时间未见后）现身，露面【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *What time do you surface?* 你几点钟会醒？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *surface* with:

ADJ. **flat** surface 平面，**rough** surface 粗糙面，**smooth** surface 光滑表面 1
N. surface **area** 表面积，**Earth's** surface 地球表面，surface **of the water** 水面 1
surface **level** 表面水准；表层 1 3
V. **break the** surface 打破表面 1
scratch the surface 刮破表面；仅触及问题表面 1 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *sur = above* 超过；在上面：*surcharge, surface, surmount*

'sur|face mail N-UNCOUNT **Surface mail** is the system of sending letters and parcels by road, rail, or sea, not by air. 水陆路邮件；平寄邮件

surface-to-air ADJ [ADJ n] **Surface-to-air** missiles are fired from the ground or a boat and aimed at aircraft or at other missiles.（导弹）地对空的，舰对空的

surface-to-surface ADJ [ADJ n] **Surface-to-surface** missiles are fired from the ground or a boat and aimed at targets on the ground or at other boats.（导弹）地对地（或舰）的，舰对舰（或地）的 ❑ *The surface-to-surface missiles were fired from the west of the capital.* 从首都西部发射了多枚地对地导弹。

surfboard /ˈsɜːfbɔːd/ (**surfboards**) N-COUNT A **surfboard** is a long narrow board that is used for surfing. 冲浪板

surfeit /ˈsɜːfɪt/ N-SING A **surfeit of** something is an amount which is too large. 过量；过多【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Rationing had put an end to a surfeit of biscuits long ago.* 定量供应很久以前就结束了饼干过剩的状况。

surfing /ˈsɜːfɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Surfing** is the sport of riding on the top of a wave while standing or lying on a special board. 冲浪运动 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Surfing** is the activity of looking at different sites on the Internet, especially when you are not looking for anything in particular.（因特网上的）冲浪，浏览【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The simple fact is that, for most people, surfing is too expensive.* 事情很简单，那就是对大多数人来说上网费用太高。

surge /sɜːdʒ/ (**surges, surging, surged**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **surge** is a sudden large increase in something that has previously been steady, or has only increased or developed slowly. 激增；急剧上升 ❑ [+in] *Specialists see various reasons for the recent surge in inflation.* 专家们认为目前通货膨胀加剧有多种原因。❑ [+of] *The anniversary is bound to bring a new surge of interest in Dylan's work.* 该周年纪念肯定会再次激发人们对迪伦作品的浓厚兴趣。❷ VERB If something **surges**, it increases suddenly and greatly, after being steady or developing only slowly. 激增；急剧上升 ❑ [v +from/to/by] *The Freedom Party's electoral support surged from just under 10 per cent to nearly 17 per cent.* 自由党的选举支持率从区区不到 10% 骤升至近 17%。❑ [v-ing] *Surging imports will add to the demand for hard currency.* 进口激增将增加对硬通货的需求。[Also v, v amount] ❸ VERB If a crowd of people **surge** forward, they suddenly move forward together.（人群）蜂拥，涌动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The photographers and cameramen surged forward.* 摄影师和摄像师们蜂拥上前。❑ [v adv/prep] *...the crowd surging out from the church.* 从教堂里涌出的人群 ❹ N-COUNT A **surge** is a sudden powerful movement of a physical force such as wind or water.（风、水等的）奔涌，汹涌 ❑ [+of] *The whole car shuddered with an almost frightening surge of power.* 油门猛然加大到几乎吓人的程度，整个汽车剧烈震颤着。❺ VERB If a physical force such as water or electricity **surges** through something, it moves through it suddenly and powerfully.（水）汹涌；（电）浪涌 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Thousands of volts surged through his car after he careered into a lamp post, ripping out live wires.* 他的车猛地撞到灯柱上，扯断了带电的电线，数千伏高压电流骤然通过车身。[Also v]

surgeon /ˈsɜːdʒən/ (**surgeons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **surgeon** is a doctor who is specially trained to perform surgery. 外科医生；外科医师 ❑ *...a heart surgeon.* 心脏外科医师 ❷ → see also **plastic surgeon**

surgery ◆◇◇ /ˈsɜːdʒəri/ (**surgeries**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Surgery** is medical treatment in which someone's body is cut open so that a doctor can repair, remove, or replace a diseased or damaged part. 外科手术 ❑ *His father has just recovered from heart surgery.* 他父亲刚刚从心脏外科手术中康复。❑ *Mr Clark underwent five hours of emergency surgery.* 克拉克先生经受了 5 个小时的外科急救手术。❷ → see also **cosmetic surgery, keyhole surgery, plastic surgery** ❸ N-COUNT A **surgery** is the room or house where a doctor or dentist works. 诊疗室；诊所【BRIT 英】❑ *Bill was in the doctor's surgery demanding to know what was wrong with him.* 比尔在医生的诊疗室里，想知道自己到底得了什么病。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **doctor's office, dentist's office**

❹ N-COUNT [oft with poss] A doctor's **surgery** is the period of time each day when a doctor sees patients at his or her surgery. 应诊时间【BRIT 英】❑ *His surgery always ends at eleven.* 他的出诊时间总是到 11 点结束。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **office hours**

❺ N-COUNT [usu sing] In Britain, when someone such as an MP or a local councillor holds a **surgery**, they go to an office where members of the public can come and talk to them about problems or issues that concern them.（议员对公众的）接待时间 ❻ N-COUNT A **surgery** is the room in a hospital where surgeons operate on their patients. 手术室【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **theatre, operating theatre**

→ see **cancer, hospital, laser**

surgical /ˈsɜːdʒɪkəl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Surgical** equipment and clothing is used in surgery. 外科手术用的 ❑ *...an array of surgical instruments.* 一批外科手术器械 ❑ *...a pair of surgical gloves.* 一副外科手术手套 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Surgical** treatment involves surgery. 外科手术的 ❑ *A biopsy is usually a minor surgical procedure.* 活组织检查通常是一个小外科手术。❑ *...surgical removal of a tumor.* 肿瘤的手术切除 • **surgically** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *In very severe cases, bunions may be surgically removed.* 在非常严重的情况下，拇趾囊肿可能需要通过外科手术切除。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] **Surgical** military actions are designed to destroy a particular target without harming other people or damaging other buildings near it. 外科手术式的（指打击精确、不伤及无辜的军事行动）❑ *The new figures cast doubt on the government's claim to have achieved a surgical strike against military targets.* 政府声称已对军事目标实行了外科手术式打击，而新的数字使人们对此产生了怀疑。

surgical spirit N-UNCOUNT **Surgical spirit** is a liquid which is used to clean wounds or surgical instruments. It consists mainly of alcohol. 医用酒精；消毒用酒精【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rubbing alcohol**

surly /ˈsɜːli/ (**surlier, surliest**) ADJ Someone who is **surly** behaves in a rude bad-tempered way. 暴躁的；粗暴无礼的；乖戾的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He became surly and rude towards me.* 他对我变得粗暴无礼。

surmise /sərˈmaɪz/ (**surmises, surmising, surmised**) ❶ VERB If you **surmise** that something is true, you guess it from the available evidence, although you do not know for certain. 推测；猜测；臆测【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v wh] *There's so little to go on, we can only surmise what happened.* 几乎毫无凭据，我们只能猜测发生了什么。❑ [v that] *He surmised that he had discovered one of the illegal streets.* 他推测自己已经发现了一条非法活动猖獗的街道。[Also v, v n] ❷ N-VAR If you say that a particular conclusion is **surmise**, you mean that it is a guess based on the available evidence and you do not know for certain that it is true. 猜想；推测；臆测【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It is mere surmise that Bosch had Brant's poem in mind when doing this painting.* 认为博斯在画这幅画时脑子里想着布兰特的诗，这仅仅是猜测而已。❑ *His surmise proved correct.* 他的猜测后来证明是正确的。

surmount /sərˈmaʊnt/ (**surmounts, surmounting, surmounted**) VERB If you **surmount** a problem or difficulty, you deal successfully with it. 克服；解决 ❑ [v n] *I realized I had to surmount the language barrier.* 我意识到我不得不克服语言障碍。

Word Link 词根词缀 *sur = above* 超过；在上面：*surcharge, surface, surmount*

surname /ˈsɜːneɪm/ (**surnames**) N-COUNT Your **surname** is the name that you share with other members of your family. In English speaking countries and many other countries it is your last name. 姓 ❑ *She'd never known his surname.* 她一直不知道他姓什么。

surpass /sərˈpɑːs, -ˈpæs/ (**surpasses, surpassing, surpassed**) ❶ VERB If one person or thing **surpasses** another, the first is better than, or has more of a particular quality than, the second. 超过；胜过；优于 ❑ [v n] *He was determined to surpass the achievements of his older brothers.* 他决心超越几个哥哥的成就。❑ [v-ed] *Warwick Arts Centre is the second largest Arts Centre in Britain, surpassed in size only by London's Barbican.* 沃里克艺术中心是英国第

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二大艺术中心，规模仅次于伦敦的巴比肯。 2 VERB If something **surpasses** expectations, it is much better than it was expected to be. 远远超出（预期）❑ [v n] *Conrad Black gave an excellent party that surpassed expectations.* 康拉德·布莱克举办了一次远超人们预期的精彩聚会。

sur|plice /ˈsɜːˌplɪs/ (**surplices**) N-COUNT A **surplice** is a loose white knee-length garment which is worn over a longer garment by priests and members of the choir in some churches. （教士、唱诗班成员穿的）白色罩衣 ❑ *...the priest and choir in their lace surplices.* 穿着有饰带的白色罩袍的教士和唱诗班

sur|plus ♦◇ /ˈsɜːˌplʌs/ (**surpluses**) 1 N-VAR If there is a **surplus of** something, there is more than is needed. 过剩（量）；剩余（额）❑ [+of] *Germany suffers from a surplus of teachers.* 德国遭遇了教师过剩的问题。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n, Also v-link ADJ to n] **Surplus** is used to describe something that is extra or that is more than is needed. 过剩的；剩余的；多余的 ❑ *Few people have large sums of surplus cash.* 几乎没人手头很富裕。❑ *The houses are being sold because they are surplus to requirements.* 这些因超出需求而闲置着的房子正在出售。 3 N-COUNT [usu n N] If a country has a trade **surplus**, it exports more than it imports. （贸易）顺差 ❑ *Japan's annual trade surplus is in the region of 100 billion dollars.* 日本每年的贸易顺差额在 1,000 亿美元左右。 4 N-COUNT [usu n N] If a government has a budget **surplus**, it has spent less than it received in taxes. （预算）盈余 ❑ *Norway's budget surplus has fallen from 5.9% in 1986 to an expected 0.1% this year.* 挪威的预算盈余已经从 1986 年的 5.9% 降至今年预计的 0.1%。

sur|prise ♦◇ /səˈpraɪz/ (**surprises, surprising, surprised**) 1 N-COUNT A **surprise** is an unexpected event, fact, or piece of news. 意想不到的事；突如其来的事；令人惊奇的事（或消息等）❑ *I have a surprise for you: We are moving to Switzerland!* 我告诉你一个惊喜：我们要搬去瑞士了！ ❑ [+to] *It may come as a surprise to some that a normal, healthy child is born with many skills.* 一个正常、健康的小孩天生就会许多技能，这或许令有些人感到惊奇。❑ *It is perhaps no surprise to see another 60s singing star attempting a comeback.* 看到又一个 20 世纪 60 年代的歌星试图重返歌坛，人们大概并不觉得意外。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Surprise** is also an adjective. ❑ *Baxter arrived here this afternoon, on a surprise visit.* 巴克斯特今天下午突然来此拜访。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Surprise** is the feeling that you have when something unexpected happens. 惊奇；惊讶；诧异 ❑ *The Foreign Office in London has expressed surprise at these allegations.* 位于伦敦的英国外交部对这些说法表示惊讶。❑ *'You mean he's going to vote against her?' Scobie asked in surprise.* 斯科比惊讶地问："你是说他会投她的反对票吗？" ❑ *I started working hard for the first time in my life. To my surprise, I found I liked it.* 我生平第一次开始努力工作。令我惊讶的是，我发现自己很开心。 3 VERB If something **surprises** you, it gives you a feeling of surprise. 使惊奇；使诧异；使感到意外 ❑ [v n] *We'll solve the case ourselves and surprise everyone.* 我们要自己解决这件事，然后让所有人感到吃惊。❑ [v n that] *It surprised me that a driver of Alain's experience should make those mistakes.* 令我惊讶的是，像阿兰这样经验丰富的司机竟会犯那些错误。❑ [v n if] *It wouldn't surprise me if there was such chaos after this election that another had to be held.* 如果这次大选后局面出现混乱，以致不得不重新举行选举，我一点儿也不惊讶。❑ [v pron-refl] *They were served lamb and rosemary and she surprised herself by eating greedily.* 给他们上的是迷迭香焖羊肉，令她惊讶的是，自己竟然吃得如此起劲儿。 4 VERB If you **surprise** someone, you give them, tell them, or do something pleasant that they are not expecting. 给…惊喜；使意出望外 ❑ [v n +with] *Surprise a new neighbour with one of your favourite home-made dishes.* 做一道拿手的家常小菜，给你的新邻居一个惊喜。[Also v n] 5 N-COUNT If you describe someone or something as a **surprise**, you mean that they are very good or pleasant although you were not expecting this. 给人惊喜的人（或事物）❑ *...Senga MacFie, one of the surprises of the World Championships three months ago.* 森加·麦克菲，三个月前世界锦标赛上的一匹黑马 6 VERB If you **surprise** someone, you attack, capture, or find them when they are not expecting it. 突袭；使措手不及；使毫无防备 ❑ [v n] *Marlborough led his armies across the Rhine and surprised the French and Bavarian armies near the village of Blenheim.* 马尔伯勒带领他的部队穿过莱茵河，在离布莱尼姆村不远的地方向法国和巴伐利亚联军发动了突袭。 7 → see also **surprised, surprising** 8 PHRASE If something **takes** you **by surprise**, it happens when you are not expecting it or when you are not prepared for it. 使大吃一惊；出乎…意料 ❑ *His question took his two companions by surprise.* 他提的问题让他的两个伙伴都愣住了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *surprise* with:

N. surprise **announcement** 出人意料的公告，surprise **attack** 突然袭击，surprise **move** 突然行动，surprise **visit** 突然造访 1
a bit of a surprise 令人有点惊讶（或惊喜）的事（或人）1 5
element of surprise 几分惊奇 2

ADJ. **big** surprise 令人大吃一惊（或大为惊喜）的事（或人），**complete** surprise 彻底出乎意料（或给人惊喜）的事（或人），**great** surprise 令人大为惊异（或异常惊喜）的事（或人），**pleasant** surprise 令人惊喜的事（或人）1 5

sur|prised ♦◇ /səˈpraɪzd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ that/how] If you are **surprised** at something, you have a feeling of surprise, because it is unexpected or unusual. 惊奇的；惊讶的；觉得吃惊的；感觉意外的 ❑ [+at/by] *This lady was genuinely surprised at what happened to her pet.* 这位女士对发生在自己宠物身上的事感到非常惊讶。❑ *Chang seemed surprised to find the big living-room empty.* 看到偌大的客厅里空无一人，张似乎很惊讶。 2 → see also **surprise**

sur|pris|ing ♦◇ /səˈpraɪzɪŋ/ 1 ADJ Something that is **surprising** is unexpected or unusual and makes you feel surprised. 令人吃惊的；令人惊奇的 ❑ *It is not surprising that children learn to read at different rates.* 小孩识字的速度不同，这不足为奇。❑ *A surprising number of customers order the same sandwich every day.* 每天点同一种三明治的顾客多得惊人。 •**sur|pris|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv] ❑ *... the Flemish Bloc, which did surprisingly well in the general election last year.* 在去年大选中表现之佳出人意料的佛兰芒集团党 2 → see also **surprise**

sur|re|al /səˈriːəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **surreal**, you mean that the elements in it are combined in a strange way that you would not normally expect, like in a dream. 离奇的；怪诞的；梦幻般的；超现实的 ❑ *'Performance' is undoubtedly one of the most surreal movies ever made.* 《迷幻演出》无疑是有史以来最离奇的电影之一。

sur|re|al|ism /səˈriːəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Surrealism** is a style in art and literature in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream. （艺术、文学上的）超现实主义

sur|re|al|ist /səˈriːəlɪst/ (**surrealists**) 1 ADJ **Surrealist** means related to or in the style of surrealism. 超现实主义的 ❑ *Dali's shoe hat was undoubtedly the most surrealist idea he ever worked on with Schiaparelli.* 达利的鞋状帽子无疑是他与斯基亚帕雷利合作出的最具超现实主义色彩的创意。 2 N-COUNT A **surrealist** is an artist or writer whose work is based on the ideas of surrealism. 超现实主义艺术家（或作家）

sur|re|al|is|tic /səˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk/ 1 ADJ **Surrealistic** means the same as **surreal**. 同 surreal ❑ *...the surrealistic way the movie plays with time.* 影片运用超现实主义手法来戏谑时间 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Surrealistic** means related to or in the style of surrealism. （方法）超现实主义的 ❑ *...Man Ray's surrealistic study of a woman's face with glass teardrops.* 曼·雷运用超现实主义手法以几颗玻璃珠代替眼泪拍摄出的一张女性的脸

sur|ren|der ♦◇ /səˈrendəʳ/ (**surrenders, surrendering, surrendered**) 1 VERB If you **surrender**, you stop fighting or resisting someone and agree that you have been beaten. 投降；屈服 ❑ [v] *General Martin Bonnet called on the rebels to surrender.* 马丁·邦尼特将军呼吁反叛者投降。❑ [v +to] *She surrendered to the police in London last December.* 她去年 12 月在伦敦向警方自首。 •N-VAR **Surrender** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *...the government's apparent surrender to demands made by the religious militants.* 政府对宗教激进分子所提要求的明显妥协 2 VERB If you **surrender** something you would rather keep, you give it up or let someone else have it, for example after a struggle. （被迫）放弃，交出 ❑ [v n] *Nadja had to fill out*

forms surrendering all rights to her property. 纳佳不得不填表放弃其全部财产所有权。•N-UNCOUNT **Surrender** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the sixteen-day deadline for the surrender of weapons and ammunition.* 上缴武器和弹药的 16 天期限 3 VERB If you **surrender** something such as a ticket or your passport, you give it to someone in authority when they ask you to. 交出，出示（票证、护照等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *They have been ordered to surrender their passports.* 他们被要求出示护照。

→ see **flag, war**

Thesaurus 同类词 *surrender* Also look up:

V. abandon, give in, give up 1 2

sur|ren|der value (**surrender values**) N-COUNT The **surrender value** of a life insurance policy is the amount of money you receive if you decide that you no longer wish to continue with the policy.（被保险人退保时获得的）退保金额【BUSINESS 商】

sur|rep|ti|tious /ˌsʌrəpˈtɪʃəs, AM 美 ˌsɜːr-/ ADJ A **surreptitious** action is done secretly. 秘密的；鬼鬼祟祟的；偷偷摸摸的 ❑ *He made a surreptitious entrance to the club through the little door in the brick wall.* 他从砖墙的小门偷偷进入俱乐部。•**sur|rep|ti|tious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Surreptitiously Mark looked at his watch.* 马克偷偷看了看表。

sur|ro|ga|cy /ˈsʌrəgəsi, AM 美 ˈsɜːr-/ N-UNCOUNT **Surrogacy** is an arrangement by which a woman gives birth to a baby on behalf of a woman who is physically unable to have babies herself, and then gives the baby to her. 代孕 ❑ *In this country it is illegal to pay for surrogacy.* 在该国有偿代孕是违法的。

sur|ro|gate /ˈsʌrəgeɪt, AM 美 ˈsɜːr-/ (**surrogates**) ADJ [ADJ n] You use **surrogate** to describe a person or thing that is given a particular role because the person or thing that should have the role is not available. 代替的；代用的；代理的 ❑ *Martin had become Howard Cosell's surrogate son.* 马丁代为当起了霍华德·科塞尔的儿子。•N-COUNT **Surrogate** is also a noun. ❑ *Arms control should not be made into a surrogate for peace.* 武器控制不应用来替代和平。

sur|ro|gate moth|er (**surrogate mothers**) N-COUNT A **surrogate mother** is a woman who has agreed to give birth to a baby on behalf of another woman. 代孕母亲

sur|round ◆◆ /səˈraʊnd/ (**surrounds, surrounding, surrounded**) 1 VERB If a person or thing **is surrounded** by something, that thing is situated all around them. 围绕；环绕 ❑ [be V-ed] *The small churchyard was surrounded by a rusted wrought-iron fence.* 不大的教堂墓地周边围着一圈生锈的熟铁栅栏。❑ [V n] *The shell surrounding the egg has many important functions.* 蛋壳有许多重要功能。❑ [V-ing] *...the snipers and artillerymen in the surrounding hills.* 周围山里的狙击手和炮手 2 VERB If you **are surrounded** by soldiers or police, they spread out so that they are in positions all the way around you. 包围；围住 ❑ [be V-ed] *When the car stopped in the town square it was surrounded by soldiers and militiamen.* 汽车停在城镇广场后立刻被士兵和民兵包围了。❑ [V-ed] *He tried to run away but gave up when he found himself surrounded.* 他试图逃跑，但发现已被包围时只好放弃了这个念头。3 VERB The circumstances, feelings, or ideas which **surround** something are those that are closely associated with it. 与…密切相关；围绕 ❑ [V n] *The decision had been agreed in principle before today's meeting, but some controversy surrounded it.* 该决定在今天的会议之前就已达成原则上的共识，但围绕这一决定还存在一些争议。4 VERB If you **surround yourself with** certain people or things, you make sure that you have a lot of them near you all the time. 喜欢结交（某类人）；确保身边总有（某类东西）❑ [V n +with/by] *He had made it his business to surround himself with a hand-picked group of bright young officers.* 他总会亲手挑选一批聪明而年轻的军官常伴他左右。❑ [be V-ed +with/by] *They love being surrounded by familiar possessions.* 他们喜欢身边都是自己熟悉的物品。

sur|round|ings /səˈraʊndɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] When you are describing the place where you are at the moment, or the place where you live, you can refer to it as your **surroundings**. 环境 ❑ *Schumacher adapted effortlessly to his new surroundings.* 舒马赫非常轻松地适应了新环境。

sur|tax /ˈsɜːrtæks/ N-UNCOUNT **Surtax** is an additional tax on incomes higher than the level at which ordinary tax is paid.（对超过一定金额的收入征收的）超额累进所得税【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a 10% surtax for Americans earning more than $250,000 a year.* 对年收入在 25 万美元以上的美国人征收的 10% 的超额累进所得税

sur|ti|tle /ˈsɜːrtaɪtᵊl/ (**surtitles**) N-COUNT [usu pl] At an opera or play that is being performed in a foreign language, **surtitles** are a translation or summary of the words, which appear on a screen above the stage.（外国歌剧或戏剧的）译文字幕

sur|veil|lance /sɜrˈveɪləns/ N-UNCOUNT **Surveillance** is the careful watching of someone, especially by an organization such as the police or the army.（尤指来自警方、军队等组织的）监视 ❑ *He was arrested after being kept under constant surveillance.* 在被连续监视了一段时间后，他被逮捕了。❑ *Police keep track of the kidnapper using electronic surveillance equipment.* 警方利用电子监视设备跟踪绑架者。

sur|vey ◆◆ (**surveys, surveying, surveyed**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈsɜːrveɪ/. The verb is pronounced /sərˈveɪ/, and can also be pronounced /ˈsɜːrveɪ/ in meanings 2 and 5. 名词读作 /ˈsɜːrveɪ/。动词读作 /sərˈveɪ/。义项 2 和义项 5 亦可读作 /ˈsɜːrveɪ/。

1 N-COUNT If you carry out a **survey**, you try to find out detailed information about a lot of different people or things, usually by asking people a series of questions. 调查；民意调查；民意测验 ❑ *According to the survey, overall world trade has also slackened.* 根据该项调查，世界贸易整体上也有所放缓。2 VERB If you **survey** a number of people, companies, or organizations, you try to find out information about their opinions or behaviour, usually by asking them a series of questions. 调查；对…作民意调查；对…进行民意测验 ❑ [V n] *Business Development Advisers surveyed 211 companies for the report.* 企业发展顾问为此报告调查了 211 家公司。❑ [V-ed] *Only 18 percent of those surveyed opposed the idea.* 只有 18% 的被调查者反对该主张。3 VERB If you **survey** something, you look at or consider the whole of it carefully. 审视；总体研究；全面观察 ❑ [V n] *He pushed himself to his feet and surveyed the room.* 他站起来仔细打量整间屋子。4 N-COUNT If someone carries out a **survey** of an area of land, they examine it and measure it, usually in order to make a map of it. 测量；勘测；测绘 ❑ *...the organizer of the geological survey of India.* 印度地质勘察活动的组织者 5 VERB If someone **surveys** an area of land, they examine it and measure it, usually in order to make a map of it. 测量；勘测；测绘 ❑ [V n] *Scarborough Council commissioned geological experts earlier this year to survey the cliffs.* 斯卡伯勒市政会在今年早些时候委托了地质专家对这些悬崖进行勘测。6 N-COUNT A **survey** is a careful examination of the condition and structure of a house, usually carried out in order to give information to a person who wants to buy it.（常指为欲购房者所作的）房屋检视【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a structural survey undertaken by a qualified surveyor.* 由一位有资质的房屋检视师所作的结构检视

in AM, use 美国英语用 **inspection**

7 VERB If someone **surveys** a house, they examine it carefully and report on its structure, usually in order to give advice to a person who is thinking of buying it. 对（房屋）进行检视【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *...the people who surveyed the house for the mortgage.* 抵押贷款房屋的检视人员

in AM, use 美国英语用 **inspect**

→ see **census**

sur|vey|or /sərˈveɪər/ (**surveyors**) 1 N-COUNT A **surveyor** is a person whose job is to survey land.（土地）测量员，勘测员 ❑ *...the surveyor's maps of the Queen Alexandra Range.* 测量员绘制的亚历山德拉皇后山脉地图 2 N-COUNT A **surveyor** is a person whose job is to survey buildings.（房屋的）检视师，评估人【BRIT 英】❑ *Our surveyor warned us that the house needed totally rebuilding.* 我们的检视师提醒我们，这栋房子需要彻底重建。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **structural engineer, inspector**

S

3 → see also **quantity surveyor**

sur|viv|al ♦◇ /sə^{r}vaɪv^{ə}l/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **survival** of something or someone, you mean that they manage to continue or exist in spite of difficult circumstances. 生存；存活 ❑ *...companies which have been struggling for survival in the advancing recession.* 在日益萧条的经济环境中挣扎求生的各个公司 ❑ *Ask for the free booklet 'Debt: a Survival Guide'.* 可索要免费小册子《债务：生存指南》。2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **survival** of a person or living thing, you mean that they live through a dangerous situation in which it was possible that they might die. 幸存；存活 ❑ *If cancers are spotted early there's a high chance of survival.* 如果癌症发现得早，病人存活的几率会很高。❑ *An animal's sense of smell is still crucial to its survival.* 动物的嗅觉对其生存仍然至关重要。3 PHRASE You can use **the survival of the fittest** to refer to a situation in which only the strongest people or things continue to live or be successful, while the others die or fail. 适者生存

sur|vive ♦◇ /sə^{r}vaɪv/ (**survives, surviving, survived**) 1 VERB If a person or living thing **survives** in a dangerous situation such as an accident or an illness, they do not die. 生存；存活；幸存 ❑ [v] *...the sequence of events that left the eight pupils battling to survive in icy seas for over four hours.* 致使这 8 个小学生在冰冷的海水里挣扎求生 4 个多小时的一连串事件 ❑ [v] *Those organisms that are most suited to the environment will be those that will survive.* 最适宜该环境的微生物将会存活下来。❑ [v n] *Drugs that dissolve blood clots can help people survive heart attacks.* 溶解血液凝块的药物有助于增大患者心脏病发作后的存活几率。2 VERB If you **survive** in difficult circumstances, you manage to live or continue in spite of them and do not let them affect you very much. 挺过；艰难度过 ❑ [v] *...people who are struggling to survive without jobs.* 艰难度日的失业者 ❑ [v n] *...a man who had survived his share of boardroom coups.* 董事会改组后仍然持有股份的人 3 VERB If something **survives**, it continues to exist even after being in a dangerous situation or existing for a long time. 幸存；留存；幸免于难 ❑ [v] *When the market economy is introduced, many factories will not survive.* 引入市场经济后，许多工厂将面临倒闭。❑ [v n] *The chances of a planet surviving a supernova always looked terribly slim.* 行星躲过超新星爆发的几率总是十分渺茫。4 VERB If you **survive** someone, you continue to live after they have died. 比…活得久；比…长寿 ❑ [v n] *Most women will survive their spouses.* 大多数女性都比配偶长寿。

Word Link 词根词缀 *viv = living* 生；活：*convivial, revival, survive*

sur|vi|vor /sə^{r}vaɪvə^{r}/ (**survivors**) 1 N-COUNT A **survivor of** a disaster, accident, or illness is someone who continues to live afterwards in spite of coming close to death. 幸存者；生还者；幸免于难者 ❑ [+of] *Officials said there were no survivors of the plane crash.* 官方说此次飞机失事无一人生还。2 N-COUNT A **survivor of** a very unpleasant experience is a person who has had such an experience, and who is still affected by it. 遭遇过（不幸）的人；经受过（苦难）的人 ❑ [+of] *This book is written with survivors of child sexual abuse in mind.* 这本书关注的是童年时遭受过性骚扰的人。3 N-COUNT [usu pl, usu poss N] A person's **survivors** are the members of their family who continue to live after they have died. （死者）尚在世的家人；遗属【AM 美】❑ *The compensation bill offers the miners or their survivors as much as $100,000 apiece.* 这笔补偿金向矿工或遇难矿工的家属每人赔偿 10 万美元。[Also +of] 4 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **survivor**, you approve of the fact that they are able to carry on with their life even though they experience many difficulties. 不屈不挠的人；挺过困难的人【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Above all Susie is a great survivor, with a bright, indomitable spirit.* 总之，苏茜不畏艰难，开朗乐观、不屈不挠。

sus|cep|tibil|ity /sə,septɪ'bɪlɪti/ (**susceptibilities**) 1 N-VAR If you have a **susceptibility to** something unpleasant, you are likely to be affected by it. 易受影响；敏感性；易感性 ❑ [+to] *...his increased susceptibility to infections.* 他越来越容易受感染的体质 2 N-PLURAL A person's **susceptibilities** are feelings which can be easily hurt. 感情脆弱之处；情感的要害【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I am well aware that in saying this I shall outrage a few susceptibilities.* 我十分清楚这样说会戳到一些人的痛处。

sus|cep|tible /sə'septɪb^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ If you are **susceptible to** something or someone, you are very likely to be influenced by them. 易受…影响的；易为…左右的 ❑ [+to] *Young people are the most susceptible to advertisements.* 年轻人最容易受广告的影响。❑ [+to] *James was extremely susceptible to flattery.* 詹姆斯听几句奉承话就忘乎所以。2 ADJ If you are **susceptible to** a disease or injury, you are very likely to be affected by it. 易受（伤）的；易患（病）的；体质易感的 ❑ [+to] *Walking with weights makes the shoulders very susceptible to injury.* 负重行走时肩膀很容易受伤。

su|shi /'su:ʃi/ N-UNCOUNT **Sushi** is a Japanese dish of rice with sweet vinegar, often served with raw fish. 寿司

sus|pect ♦◇ (**suspects, suspecting, suspected**)

The verb is pronounced /sə'spekt/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /'sʌspekt/. 动词读作 /sə'spekt/，名词和形容词读作 /'sʌspekt/。

1 VERB You use **suspect** when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct. 猜想；觉得【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [v that] *I suspect they were right.* 我感觉他们是对的。❑ [v that] *The above complaints are, I suspect, just the tip of the iceberg.* 我想，以上的抱怨只是冰山一角。❑ [v *not/so*] *Do women really share such stupid jokes? We suspect not.* 女人们真的会分享如此愚蠢的笑话吗？我们想不会。2 VERB If you **suspect** that something dishonest or unpleasant has been done, you believe that it has probably been done. If you **suspect** someone **of** doing an action of this kind, you believe that they probably did it. 怀疑；疑心 ❑ [v that] *He suspected that the woman staying in the flat above was using heroin.* 他怀疑楼上公寓里的那个女人正在吸食海洛因。❑ [v n +of] *It was perfectly all right, he said, because the police had not suspected him of anything.* 他说什么事都没有，因为警察一点儿也没怀疑到他。❑ [v n] *You don't really think Webb suspects you?* 你不是真的认为韦布怀疑你吧？❑ [v-ed] *Frears was rushed to hospital with a suspected heart attack.* 弗里尔斯疑似心脏病发作，被紧急送往医院。[Also v wh] 3 N-COUNT A **suspect** is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime. 嫌疑犯；可疑分子 ❑ *Police have arrested a suspect in a series of killings and sexual assaults in the city.* 警察已经逮捕了一名涉嫌在该市犯下一系列杀人及性侵案的嫌疑犯。4 ADJ **Suspect** things or people are ones that you think may be dangerous or may be less good or genuine than they appear. 可疑的；不可信的；值得怀疑的 ❑ *Delegates evacuated the building when a suspect package was found.* 发现可疑包裹后，代表们撤离了这座楼。

sus|pend ♦◇ /səs'pend/ (**suspends, suspending, suspended**) 1 VERB If you **suspend** something, you delay it or stop it from happening for a while or until a decision is made about it. 暂缓；推迟；暂停 ❑ [v n] *A U.N. official said aid programs will be suspended until there's adequate protection for relief convoys.* 一名联合国官员说将会暂停援助项目，直到救援运送车队能够得到充分保护为止。2 VERB If someone **is suspended**, they are prevented from holding a particular job or position for a fixed length of time or until a decision is made about them. 使暂时停职 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Julie was suspended from her job shortly after the incident.* 出事后不久，朱莉就被停职了。❑ [v n] *The Lawn Tennis Association suspended Mr Castle from the British team.* 草地网球协会暂停了卡斯尔先生在英国队的职务。3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is suspended** from a high place, it is hanging from that place. 吊；悬挂 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *...a mobile of birds or nursery rhyme characters which could be suspended over the cot.* 能悬挂在摇篮上方、由小鸟或童谣故事人物组成的风动玩具

sus,pend|ed ani'ma|tion 1 N-UNCOUNT **Suspended animation** is a state in which an animal is unconscious, with its body functioning very slowly, for example so that the animal can survive the winter. 蛰伏状态；休眠状态 2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone as being in a state of **suspended animation**, you mean that they have become inactive and are doing nothing. 呆滞；一动不动；毫无生机 ❑ *She lay in a state of suspended animation, waiting for dawnlight, when she would rise.* 她就那样一动不动地躺着，等待着黎明到来后起床。

sus,pend|ed 'sen|tence (**suspended sentences**) N-COUNT If a

criminal is given a **suspended sentence**, they are given a prison sentence which they have to serve if they commit another crime within a specified period of time. 缓刑 ❑ *John was given a four-month suspended sentence.* 约翰被判缓刑 4 个月。

sus|pend|er /sə'spendə*/ (**suspenders**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Suspenders** are the fastenings which hold up a woman's stockings. (长筒袜上的)吊袜带【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garters**

❷ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Suspenders** are a pair of straps that go over someone's shoulders and are fastened to their trousers at the front and back to prevent the trousers from falling down. (裤子上的)背带，吊带【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **braces**

sus|pend|er belt (**suspender belts**) N-COUNT A **suspender belt** is a piece of underwear for women that is used for holding up stockings. (女用)吊袜束腰带【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garter belt**

sus|pense /sə'spens/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Suspense** is a state of excitement or anxiety about something that is going to happen very soon, for example about some news that you are waiting to hear. (对可能发生之事的)紧张，担心，挂虑 ❑ *The suspense over the two remaining hostages ended last night when the police discovered the bullet ridden bodies.* 随着昨晚警方发现了弹痕累累的尸体，人们对剩余两名人质的担心也终告结束。❷ PHRASE If you **keep** or **leave** someone **in suspense**, you deliberately delay telling them something that they are very eager to know about. (故意)使着急，使焦虑 ❑ *Keppler kept all his men in suspense until that morning before announcing which two would be going.* 开普勒让所有下属焦急地等待着，直到那天上午才宣布哪两个人去。

sus|pense|ful /sə'spensful/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **suspenseful** story makes you feel excited or anxious about what is going to happen in the story next. (故事)悬疑的，充满悬念的 ❑ *...a suspenseful and sinister tale.* 悬疑恐怖故事

sus|pen|sion /sə'spenʃ^n/ (**suspensions**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT The **suspension** of something is the act of delaying or stopping it for a while or until a decision is made about it. 暂停；延缓 ❑ [+*of*] *A strike by British Airways ground staff has led to the suspension of flights between London and Manchester.* 英国航空公司地勤人员的罢工已造成伦敦至曼彻斯特的航线停运。❷ N-VAR Someone's **suspension** is their removal from a job or position for a period of time or until a decision is made about them. 停职；暂时除名 ❑ *The minister warned that any civil servant not at his desk faced immediate suspension.* 部长警告说，任何擅离职守的公务员都会被立即停职。❸ N-VAR A vehicle's **suspension** consists of the springs and other devices attached to the wheels, which give a smooth ride over uneven ground. (车辆的)悬架，悬挂装置

→ see **bridge**

sus|pen|sion bridge (**suspension bridges**) N-COUNT A **suspension bridge** is a type of bridge that is supported from above by cables. 悬索桥；吊桥

sus|pi|cion ♦◇ /sə'spɪʃ^n/ (**suspicions**) ❶ N-VAR [oft N that, *under* N] **Suspicion** or a **suspicion** is a belief or feeling that someone has committed a crime or done something wrong. 怀疑；疑心 ❑ *There was a suspicion that this runner attempted to avoid the procedures for dope testing.* 这名赛跑选手涉嫌有意逃避兴奋剂检验。❑ *The police said their suspicions were aroused because Mr Owens had other marks on his body.* 警方说，欧文斯先生尸体上的其他伤痕引起了他们的怀疑。❑ *Scotland Yard had assured him he was not under suspicion.* 伦敦警察厅已经向他保证，他没有被视为可疑分子。[Also +*of*] ❷ N-VAR If there is **suspicion of** someone or something, people do not trust them or consider them to be reliable. 疑忌；猜疑 ❑ [+*of*] *...the traditional British suspicion of psychotherapy.* 英国人传统上对心理疗法的猜忌 ❑ [+*of*] *He may have had some suspicions of Michael Foster, the editor of the journal.* 他可能对杂志主编迈克尔·福斯特有些怀疑。❸ N-COUNT [oft N that] A **suspicion** is a feeling that something is probably true or is likely to happen. 感觉；预感 ❑ *I have a sneaking suspicion that they are going to succeed.* 我隐隐觉得他们恐怕要成功了。❹ N-SING A **suspicion of** something is a very small amount of it. 些许；少量；一点【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*of*] *...large blooms of white with a suspicion of pale pink.* 一朵朵略带淡粉色的大白花

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *suspicion* with:

V. **arouse** suspicion 产生怀疑 ❶
view *someone/something* **with** suspicion 以猜疑的眼光看待某人 / 某事物 ❷
ADJ. **sneaking** suspicion 隐隐觉得 ❸

sus|pi|cious /sə'spɪʃəs/ ❶ ADJ If you are **suspicious of** someone or something, you do not trust them, and are careful when dealing with them. 猜疑的；怀疑的 ❑ [+*of*] *He was rightly suspicious of meeting me until I reassured him I was not writing about him.* 他当然不放心见我，直到我再一次向他保证我不是在写他。❑ *He has his father's suspicious nature.* 他像他父亲一样生性多疑。•**sus|pi|cious|ly** ADJ [ADV after v] ❑ *'What is it you want me to do?' Adams asked suspiciously.* 亚当斯满腹狐疑地问道："你到底要我做什么？" ❷ ADJ If you are **suspicious of** someone or something, you believe that they are probably involved in a crime or some dishonest activity. 觉得可疑的；起疑的 ❑ [+*of*] *Two officers on patrol became suspicious of two men in a car.* 两名巡警开始对一辆车里的两个人起了疑心。❑ *A woman kept prisoner in a basement was rescued after suspicious neighbours tipped off police.* 邻居们觉得情况可疑报了警，被囚禁在地下室里的一名女子获救。❸ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **suspicious**, you mean that there is some aspect of them which makes you think that they are involved in a crime or a dishonest activity. 引起怀疑的；可疑的 ❑ *He reported that two suspicious-looking characters had approached Callendar.* 他报告说有两名形迹可疑的人曾跟卡伦德接触过。•**sus|pi|cious|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *They'll question them as to whether anyone was seen acting suspiciously in the area over the last few days.* 他们将询问这些人最近几天在这一带有没有看到形迹可疑的人。❑ *Police were told to arrest voters found with suspiciously large sums of money in their pockets.* 警方接到命令，对口袋里装有大量可疑现金的投票者要予以逮捕。❹ → see also **suspiciously**

sus|pi|cious|ly /sə'spɪʃəsli/ ❶ ADV If you say that one thing looks or sounds **suspiciously** like another thing, you mean that it probably is that thing, or something very similar to it, although it may be intended to seem different. 非常，相当(相似) ❑ *The tan-coloured dog looks suspiciously like an American pit bull terrier.* 这只棕黄色的狗看上去非常像美国比特斗牛狗。❷ ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **suspiciously** when you are describing something that you think is slightly strange or not as it should be. 奇怪地；出乎意料地 ❑ *He lives alone in a suspiciously tidy flat in Notting Hill Gate.* 他一个人住在诺丁山门的一套出奇整洁的公寓里。❸ → see also **suspicious**

suss /sʌs/ (**susses, sussing, sussed**) VERB If you **suss** a person or situation, you realize or work out what their real character or nature is. 看清，认清，弄清(人或情况)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n] *I think I've sussed the reason for it.* 我想我已经弄清其中的缘由了。❑ [v that] *The women began to suss that there was no reason why they should be impressed by him.* 这些女人开始意识到她们没有理由被他打动。❑ [*get* n v-ed] *We're getting the problem sussed.* 我们就快搞清这个问题了。[Also v wh] •PHRASAL VERB **Suss out** means the same as **suss**. suss out 同 suss ❑ [v p n] *They're sussing out the area to see how strong the police presence is.* 他们正在这一带摸底，看这里的警力如何。❑ [v n p] *He susses his colleagues out and he knows who he can trust.* 他摸清了自己同事的底细，知道了可以信任谁。❑ [v p wh] *I'd had the training to suss out what he was up to.* 我参加培训是想搞清楚他居心何在。[Also v that]

sussed /sʌst/ ADJ If someone is **sussed**, they are clever and know a lot about something such as clothes, pop music, or politics. 精明的；有见识的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

sus|tain ♦◇ /sə'steɪn/ (**sustains, sustaining, sustained**) ❶ VERB If you **sustain** something, you continue it or maintain it for a period of time. 使持续；保持 ❑ [v n] *But he has sustained his fierce social conscience from young adulthood through old age.* 而他从青年时

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期一直到老年都始终保持着强烈的社会良知。❑ [v-ed] *...a period of sustained economic growth throughout 1995.* 1995 年全年经济持续增长时期 **2** VERB If you **sustain** something such as a defeat, loss, or injury, it happens to you. 经受；遭受；蒙受【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Every aircraft in there has sustained some damage.* 那里的每架飞机都受到了一些损坏。❑ [v-ed] *A seventeen-year-old tourist died late last night of injuries sustained in yesterday's bomb blast.* 一位 17 岁的游客在昨天的炸弹爆炸中受伤并于当天深夜身亡。**3** VERB If something **sustains** you, it supports you by giving you help, strength, or encouragement. 支持；支援；救济【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The cash dividends they get from the cash crop would sustain them during the lean season.* 从经济作物中获得的收益能帮助他们度过不景气的时期。

sus|tain|able /səˈsteɪnəbᵊl/ **1** ADJ You use **sustainable** to describe the use of natural resources when this use is kept at a steady level that is not likely to damage the environment. (自然资源)可持续的 ❑ *Try to buy wood that you know has come from a sustainable source.* 尽量购买来自可持续发展林的木材。**•sus|tain|abil|ity** /səˌsteɪnəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the growing concern about environmental sustainability.* 对环境可持续发展的日益关注 **2** ADJ A **sustainable** plan, method, or system is designed to continue at the same rate or level of activity without any problems. (计划、方法、体制)可持续的 ❑ *The creation of an efficient and sustainable transport system is critical to the long-term future of London.* 建立高效稳定的交通系统对伦敦的长远发展意义重大。**•sus|tain|abil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...doubts about the sustainability of the current economic expansion.* 对当前经济扩张可持续性的怀疑

sus|te|nance /ˈsʌstɪnəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Sustenance** is food or drink which a person, animal, or plant needs to remain alive and healthy. 食物；营养；养料【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The state provided a basic quantity of food for daily sustenance, but little else.* 国家提供基本的日常食物供应，但除此之外就没什么了。

su|ture /ˈsuːtʃəʳ/ (**sutures**) N-COUNT A **suture** is a stitch made to join together the open parts of a wound, especially one made after a patient has been operated on. (尤指手术后伤口的)缝线，缝合【MEDICAL 医】

SUV /ˌes juː ˈviː/ (**SUVs**) N-COUNT An **SUV** is a powerful vehicle with four-wheel drive that can be driven over rough ground. **SUV** is an abbreviation for (缩略＝) 'sport utility vehicle'. 运动型多用途车

→ see **car**

svelte /svelt, sfelt/ ADJ Someone who is **svelte** is slim and looks attractive and elegant. (人)苗条优雅的【APPROVAL 褒】

SW

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **S.W.**

SW is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略＝) **south-west.** ❑ *...King's Road, London SW3.* 伦敦国王路，邮编 SW3

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swab /swɒb/ (**swabs, swabbing, swabbed**) **1** N-COUNT A **swab** is a small piece of cotton wool used by a doctor or nurse for cleaning a wound or putting a substance on it. (医用)拭子，棉签，药签 **2** VERB If you **swab** something, you clean it using a wet cloth or a tool called a mop. (用拖把、抹布等)擦洗，擦拭 ❑ [v n] *I noticed a lone man in the cafeteria swabbing the floor as I passed.* 我路过时注意到一个男子独自在自助餐厅里拖地。

swad|dle /ˈswɒdᵊl/ (**swaddles, swaddling, swaddled**) VERB If you **swaddle** a baby, you wrap cloth around it in order to keep it warm or to prevent it from moving. (用布)包裹，裹紧(婴儿)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *Swaddle your newborn baby so that she feels secure.* 把你刚出生的孩子用布包住，这样她会有安全感。❑ [v-ed] *...a baby swaddled in silk brocade.* 用丝缎包裹的婴儿

swag /swæg/ (**swags**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **Swag** is stolen goods, or money obtained illegally. 盗窃物；赃款；赃物【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】**2** N-COUNT A **swag** is a piece of material that is put above a window and hangs down in a decorative way. (窗户上方的)垂挂装饰物

swag|ger /ˈswægəʳ/ (**swaggers, swaggering, swaggered**) VERB If you **swagger**, you walk in a very proud, confident way, holding your body upright and swinging your hips. 趾高气扬地走；大摇大摆地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A broad shouldered man wearing a dinner jacket swaggered confidently up to the bar.* 穿晚礼服的宽肩男子神气十足地走向吧台。❑ [v-ing] *John Steed was an arrogant, swaggering young man.* 约翰·斯蒂德是一个傲慢狂妄的年轻人。[Also v] **•N-SING Swagger** is also a noun. ❑ *He walked with something of a swagger.* 他趾高气扬地走着。

swain /sweɪn/ (**swains**) N-COUNT A **swain** is a young man who is in love. 情郎；求爱者【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

swal|low /ˈswɒləʊ/ (**swallows, swallowing, swallowed**) **1** VERB If you **swallow** something, you cause it to go from your mouth down into your stomach. 吞下；咽下 ❑ [v n] *You are asked to swallow a capsule containing vitamin B.* 你要服一粒维生素 B 胶囊。❑ [v] *Polly took a bite of the apple, chewed and swallowed.* 波莉咬了一口苹果，嚼了嚼咽了下去。**•N-COUNT Swallow** is also a noun. ❑ *Jan lifted her glass and took a quick swallow.* 简拿起玻璃杯猛地喝了一口。**2** VERB If you **swallow**, you make a movement in your throat as if you are swallowing something, often because you are nervous or frightened. (常因紧张或恐惧而)做吞咽动作，咽口水 ❑ [v] *Nancy swallowed hard and shook her head.* 南希用力咽了口口水，摇了摇头。**3** VERB If someone **swallows** a story or a statement, they believe it completely. 完全相信；对…信以为真 ❑ [v n] *It was vital that he swallowed the story about Juanita being in that motel room that night.* 关键是他对朱厄妮塔那晚住在那个汽车旅馆房间里这件事毫不怀疑。**4** N-COUNT A **swallow** is a kind of small bird with pointed wings and a forked tail. 燕子 **5 a bitter pill to swallow** → see **pill**

▶swallow up **1** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **is swallowed up** by another, it becomes part of the first thing and no longer has a separate identity of its own. 吞并；兼并 ❑ [v P n] *During the 1980s monster publishing houses started to swallow up smaller companies.* 20 世纪 80 年代，一些出版巨头开始吞并一些较小的公司。[Also v n P] **2** PHRASAL VERB If something **swallows up** money or resources, it uses them entirely while giving very little in return. 用尽，耗光(金钱、资源) ❑ [v P n] *A seven-day TV ad campaign could swallow up the best part of £50,000.* 7 天的电视广告宣传可能会耗费约 5 万英镑。❑ [v-ed P] *Farmers could see a quarter of their income swallowed up by the interest rate rise.* 农场主会发现由于利率上涨，他们的收入减少了四分之一。[Also v n P] **3** PHRASAL VERB If a person or thing **is swallowed up** by something, they disappear into it so that you cannot see them any more. 吞没；淹没 ❑ [*be* v-ed P] *He headed back towards the flea market and was quickly swallowed up in the crowd.* 他转身朝跳蚤市场走去，很快淹没在人群中。❑ [v P n] *Weeds had swallowed up the garden.* 花园里杂草丛生。[Also v n P]

swam /swæm/ **Swam** is the past tense of **swim.**

swamp /swɒmp/ (**swamps, swamping, swamped**) **1** N-VAR A **swamp** is an area of very wet land with wild plants growing in it. 沼泽；湿地 **2** VERB If something **swamps** a place or object, it fills it with water. 淹没；浸没 ❑ [v n] *A rogue wave swamped the boat.* 凶猛的海浪淹没了船只。**3** VERB [usu passive] If you **are swamped** by things or people, you have more of them than you can deal with. 使不堪承受；使疲于应对；使应接不暇 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He is swamped with work.* 他工作忙得不可开交。

→ see **wetland**

swamp|land /ˈswɒmplænd/ (**swamplands**) N-VAR **Swampland** is an area of land that is always very wet. 沼泽地；湿地

swampy /ˈswɒmpi/ (**swampier, swampiest**) ADJ A **swampy** area of land is always very wet. (指地面)湿软的，似沼泽的

swan /swɒn/ (**swans, swanning, swanned**) **1** N-COUNT A **swan** is a large bird with a very long neck. Swans live on rivers and lakes and are usually white. 天鹅 **2** VERB If you describe someone as **swanning around** or **swanning off**, you mean that they go and have fun, rather than working or taking care of their responsibilities. 逍遥自在；悠然自得【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *She spends her time swanning around the world.* 她一个人自由自在地环游世界。

swank /swæŋk/ (**swanks, swanking, swanked**) VERB If someone **is swanking**, they are speaking about things they own or

things they have achieved, in order to impress other people. 炫耀；吹嘘；卖弄【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】❑ [v +about] *I have always been against swanking about all the things I have been lucky enough to win.* 我一向不喜欢和别人炫耀自己因为幸运而取得的那些成就。[Also v]

swanky /'swæŋki/ (**swankier, swankiest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **swanky**, you mean that it is fashionable and expensive. 时髦的；奢华的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...one of the swanky hotels that line the Pacific shore at Acapulco.* 坐落在太平洋沿岸的阿卡普尔科的豪华酒店之一

'swan song also **swan-song** N-SING Someone's **swan song** is the last time that they do something for which they are famous, for example the last time that an actor gives a performance in the theatre. 最后作品；告别演出 ❑ *I competed in the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, which was my swan song.* 我参加了在克赖斯特彻奇举办的英联邦运动会，那是我的告别比赛。

swap /swɒp/ (**swaps, swapping, swapped**) also **swop** 1 VERB If you **swap** something with someone, you give it to them and receive a different thing in exchange. 交换；互换 ❑ [v n] *Next week they will swap places and will repeat the switch weekly.* 下周他们将交换座位，并且以后每周换一次。❑ [v n +with] *I'd gladly swap places with mummy any day.* 什么时候让我和妈妈互换角色我都愿意。❑ [v n +for/with] *I know a sculptor who swaps her pieces for drawings by a well-known artist.* 我认识一个雕刻家，她用自己的作品去换一位著名画家的画作。❑ [be v-ed +for/with] *Some hostages were swapped for convicted prisoners.* 用几名人质交换了已决犯。•N-COUNT [oft n N] **Swap** is also a noun. ❑ *If she ever fancies a job swap, I could be interested.* 如果她想和别人换工作，我会很感兴趣的。2 VERB If you **swap** one thing **for** another, you remove the first thing and replace it with the second, or you stop doing the first thing and start doing the second. 用…替换；把…换成；停下(手头的事)改做 ❑ [v n +for] *Despite the heat, he'd swapped his overalls for a suit and tie.* 尽管很热，他还是脱掉工作服换上西装，打上领带。❑ [v n] *Both sides swapped their goalies in the 30th minute.* 比赛进行到第 30 分钟时双方都更换了守门员。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *swap* with:

N. **debt** swap 债务互换，**interest rate** swap 利率掉期，**stock** swap 股票交换 1

swarm /swɔ:ʳm/ (**swarms, swarming, swarmed**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **swarm of** bees or other insects is a large group of them flying together. (蜜蜂等昆虫的)一大群，一大窝 2 VERB When bees or other insects **swarm**, they move or fly in a large group. (蜜蜂等)成群飞行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A dark cloud of bees comes swarming out of the hive.* 黑压压的一大群蜜蜂从蜂巢中飞出来。[Also v] 3 VERB When people **swarm** somewhere, they move there quickly in a large group. (人)成群地涌动，蜂拥 ❑ [v prep/adv] *People swarmed to the shops, buying up everything in sight.* 人们成群涌向商店，见什么买什么。[Also v n] 4 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **swarm of** people is a large group of them moving about quickly. (快速移动的)人群 ❑ *Today at the crossing there were swarms of tourists taking photographs.* 今天在十字路口有大群游客在拍照。5 VERB [usu cont] If a place **is swarming with** people, it is full of people moving about in a busy way. 挤满，满是(来来往往的人) ❑ [v +with] *Within minutes the area was swarming with officers who began searching a nearby wood.* 几分钟内很多警察就到了该地区，开始搜查附近的树林。

swarthy /'swɔ:ʳði/ ADJ A **swarthy** person has a dark face. 皮肤黝黑的；肤色深的 ❑ *He had a broad swarthy face.* 他有一张黝黑的大脸。

swash|buck|ling /'swɒʃbʌklɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **swashbuckling**, you mean that they are connected with adventure and excitement. 历经艰险的；惊心动魄的 ❑ *...a swashbuckling adventure story.* 惊心动魄的冒险故事

swas|ti|ka /'swɒstɪkə/ (**swastikas**) N-COUNT A **swastika** is a symbol in the shape of a cross with each arm bent over at right angles. It is used in India as a good luck sign, but it was also used by the Nazis in Germany as their official symbol. 卐字饰，万字饰(印度的一种吉祥符号，同时也曾是德国纳粹的标志)

swat /swɒt/ (**swats, swatting, swatted**) VERB If you **swat** something such as an insect, you hit it with a quick, swinging movement, using your hand or a flat object. 重拍，猛击(昆虫等) ❑ [v n] *Hundreds of flies buzz around us, and the workman keeps swatting them.* 数百只苍蝇围着我们转，工作人员不停地拍打。

swathe /sweɪð, AM 美 swɑ:ð/ (**swathes, swathing, swathed**)

The noun is also spelled **swath**. 名词形式亦可拼作 swath。

1 N-COUNT A **swathe of** land is a long strip of land. (土地的)一长条，一长片 ❑ *Year by year great swathes of this small nation's countryside disappear.* 年复一年，这个小国家的乡村面积正在一大片一大片地消失。2 N-COUNT A **swathe of** cloth is a long strip of cloth, especially one that is wrapped around someone or something. (尤指用于包裹的)一长条(布料) ❑ [+of] *...swathes of white silk.* 几条白丝缎 3 VERB To **swathe** someone or something **in** cloth means to wrap them in it completely. (用布料)把…包裹住 ❑ [v n +in] *She swathed her enormous body in thin black fabrics.* 她用薄薄的黑色织物裹住了自己硕大的身躯。❑ [be v-ed] *His head was swathed in bandages made from a torn sheet.* 他的头上缠满了一层层用床单撕成的绷带。

SWAT team /'swɒt ti:m/ (**SWAT teams**) N-COUNT A **SWAT team** is a group of policemen who have been specially trained to deal with very dangerous or violent situations. **SWAT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Special Weapons and Tactics'. 特警队【mainly AM 主美】

sway /sweɪ/ (**sways, swaying, swayed**) 1 VERB When people or things **sway**, they lean or swing slowly from one side to the other. 摇晃；摇摆；摆动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The people swayed back and forth with arms linked.* 人们手挽手，前后摇晃着。❑ [v] *The whole boat swayed and tipped.* 整条船摇晃起来，然后翻了。❑ [v-ing] *...a coastal highway lined with tall, swaying palm trees.* 两旁有摇曳的高大棕榈树的沿海公路 2 VERB If you **are swayed by** someone or something, you are influenced by them. 影响；左右 ❑ [be v-ed] *Don't ever be swayed by fashion.* 永远不要受潮流的影响。❑ [v n] *...last minute efforts by the main political parties to sway the voters in tomorrow's local elections.* 主要政党为说服选民在明天的地方选举中投自己一票而作出的最后努力 3 PHRASE If someone or something **holds sway**, they have great power or influence over a particular place or activity. 占统治地位；有重大影响力 ❑ *South of the Usk, a completely different approach seems to hold sway.* 阿斯克以南盛行的似乎是一种完全不同的方式。[Also +over] 4 PHRASE If you are **under the sway of** someone or something, they have great influence over you. 在…的控制下；在…的支配下；在…的影响下 ❑ *How mothers keep daughters under their sway is the subject of the next five sections.* 接下来的 5 节将探讨母亲怎样管教女儿。

swear /sweəʳ/ (**swears, swearing, swore, sworn**) 1 VERB If someone **swears**, they use language that is considered to be rude or offensive, usually because they are angry. 咒骂；诅咒；说脏话 ❑ [v] *It's wrong to swear and shout.* 破口大骂是不对的。❑ [v +at] *They swore at them and ran off.* 他们骂了他们后就跑掉了。2 VERB If you **swear to** do something, you promise in a serious way that you will do it. 发誓要；郑重承诺 ❑ [v that] *Alan swore that he would do everything in his power to help us.* 艾伦许诺要尽其所能帮助我们。❑ [v to-inf] *We have sworn to fight cruelty wherever we find it.* 我们发誓要见恶除恶。❑ [v n] *The police are the only civil servants who have to swear allegiance to the Crown.* 警察是唯一要宣誓效忠君主的公务员。❑ [v n] *I have sworn an oath to defend her.* 我发誓要保护她。3 VERB If you say that you **swear** that something is true or that you can **swear** to it, you are saying very firmly that it is true. 发誓，保证(所说属实)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v that] *I swear I've told you all I know.* 我发誓我已经把我知道的全都告诉你了。❑ [v +on/by] *I swear on all I hold dear that I had nothing to do with this.* 我以身家性命担保，我和这件事无关。❑ [v +to] *Behind them was a confusion of noise, perhaps even a shot, but he couldn't swear to it.* 他们身后响起一片嘈杂声，也许还有枪击声，但他不能确定。4 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is sworn to** secrecy or **is sworn to** silence, they promise another person that they will not reveal a secret. 使发誓；使承诺(保守秘密) ❑ [be v-ed +to] *She was bursting to*

S

Word Web 话题词汇 sweat 汗液

Vigorous physical activity and unpleasant emotions cause **sweat**. Scientists call it **perspiration**. Tiny **glands** under the skin produce sweat which exits through pores in the **epidermis**. This liquid then **evaporates** from the surface of the skin and cools the body off. A person living in a cool climate can produce only about a litre of sweat per hour. However, that total can rise to three litres if the person moves to a hot climate. Excess sweating causes **dehydration**. The body must maintain a balance of certain **salts** and water. Perspiration removes large quantities of both from the body.

剧烈的体力活动和不快的情绪会引起汗液分泌，科学家称之为出汗。皮肤下的微小汗腺产生汗液，并通过表皮的毛孔排出。汗液随之在皮肤表面蒸发，降低身体温度。生活在寒冷气候条件下的人每小时只会出 1 升汗；然而，如果来到炎热气候下，每小时出汗总量就会高达 3 升。出汗过多会导致脱水。身体必须保持一定盐分和水分的均衡，而出汗会引起体内两者的大量缺失。

announce the news but was sworn to secrecy. 她急不可待想宣布这个消息，但却发过誓要守口如瓶。 3 → see also **sworn**

▶**swear by** PHRASAL VERB If you **swear by** something, you believe that it can be relied on to have a particular effect. 极其信赖；对…推崇备至【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Many people swear by vitamin C's ability to ward off colds.* 许多人深信维生素 C 能预防感冒。

▶**swear in** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] When someone **is sworn in**, they formally promise to fulfil the duties of a new job or appointment. 使宣誓就职 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Soon after the New Year, the new Congress will come to Washington to be sworn in.* 新年后不久，新一届国会议员就将前往华盛顿宣誓就职。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *swear* with:

N. **swear words** 说脏话 1
swear allegiance 宣誓效忠，**swear an oath** 发誓 2
ADV. **solemnly** swear 郑重保证 3

ˌswearing-ˈin N-SING The **swearing-in** at the beginning of a trial or official appointment is the act of making formal promises to fulfil the duties it involves. 宣誓作证；宣誓就职

ˈswear word (swear words) also **swearword** N-COUNT A **swear word** is a word which is considered to be rude or offensive. Swear words are usually used when people are angry. 骂人的话；粗话；脏话

sweat /swet/ **(sweats, sweating, sweated)** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Sweat** is the salty colourless liquid which comes through your skin when you are hot, ill, or afraid. 汗；汗水；汗液 ❑ *Both horse and rider were dripping with sweat within five minutes.* 没过五分钟，马和骑手都大汗淋漓。 2 VERB When you **sweat**, sweat comes through your skin. 出汗；流汗；发汗 ❑ [V] *Already they were sweating as the sun beat down upon them.* 在阳光的强烈照射下他们已经汗流浃背。 •**sweating** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...symptoms such as sweating, irritability, anxiety and depression.* 发汗、烦躁、焦虑、抑郁等症状 3 N-COUNT If someone is **in a sweat**, they are sweating a lot. 满身大汗 ❑ *Every morning I would break out in a sweat.* 每天早上我都会出一身汗。 ❑ *I really don't feel a bit sick, no night sweats, no fevers.* 我真的感觉一点毛病也没有，没盗汗也不发热。 4 PHRASE [V-link ADJ] If someone is **in a cold sweat** or **in a sweat**, they feel frightened or embarrassed. 冒冷汗，出冷汗（指感到害怕或难堪） ❑ *The very thought brought me out in a cold sweat.* 一想到这里我就一身冷汗。 5 **to sweat blood** → see **blood**

→ see Word Web:**sweat**

sweat|er /ˈswetəʳ/ **(sweaters)** N-COUNT A **sweater** is a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 毛衣；针织衫

sweat|pants /ˈswetpænts/ also **sweat pants** N-PLURAL **Sweatpants** are the part of a sweatsuit that covers your legs. 运动裤

→ see **clothing**

sweat|shirt /ˈswetʃɜːʳt/ **(sweatshirts)** also **sweat shirt** N-COUNT A **sweatshirt** is a loose warm piece of casual clothing, usually made of thick stretchy cotton, which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 长袖运动衫

→ see **clothing**

sweat|shop /ˈswetʃɒp/ **(sweatshops)** also **sweat shop** N-COUNT If you describe a small factory as a **sweatshop**, you mean that many people work there in poor conditions for low pay. （工作条件恶劣、工资低的）血汗工厂【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

sweat|suit /ˈswetsuːt/ **(sweatsuits)** also **sweat suit** N-COUNT A **sweatsuit** is a loose, warm, stretchy suit consisting of long trousers and a top which people wear to relax and do exercise. （成套的）运动服

sweaty /ˈsweti/ **(sweatier, sweatiest)** 1 ADJ If parts of your body or your clothes are **sweaty**, they are soaked or covered with sweat. 满是汗的；汗淋淋的 ❑ *...sweaty hands.* 汗津津的手 ❑ *She was hot and sweaty.* 她热得大汗淋漓。 2 ADJ A **sweaty** place or activity makes you sweat because it is hot or tiring. 热得（或累得）让人出汗的 ❑ *...a sweaty nightclub.* 热得让人冒汗的夜总会

Swede /swiːd/ **(Swedes)** N-COUNT A **Swede** is a person who comes from Sweden. 瑞典人

swede /swiːd/ **(swedes)** N-VAR A **swede** is a round yellow root vegetable with a brown or purple skin. 欧洲油菜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rutabaga**

Swe|dish /ˈswiːdɪʃ/ 1 ADJ **Swedish** means belonging or relating to Sweden, or to its people, language, or culture. 瑞典的；瑞典人的；瑞典语的；瑞典文化的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Swedish** is the language spoken in Sweden. 瑞典语

sweep ◆◇◇ /swiːp/ **(sweeps, sweeping, swept)** 1 VERB If you **sweep** an area of floor or ground, you push dirt or rubbish off it using a brush with a long handle. 扫；掸；打扫；清扫 ❑ [V n] *The owner of the store was sweeping his floor when I walked in.* 我进去的时候这家商店的店主正在扫地。 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *She was in the kitchen sweeping crumbs into a dust pan.* 她正在厨房把面包屑扫入簸箕里。 ❑ [V] *Norma picked up the broom and began sweeping.* 诺尔玛拿起扫帚扫了起来。 2 VERB If you **sweep** things off something, you push them off with a quick smooth movement of your arm. 拂去；掸去 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *With a gesture of frustration, she swept the cards from the table.* 她懊恼地把桌上的牌都拂到了地上。 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *'Thanks friend,' he said, while sweeping the money into his pocket.* "谢了，朋友。"他说着就把钱划拉进了口袋。 3 VERB If someone with long hair **sweeps** their hair into a particular style, they put it into that style. 梳，拢起（头发） ❑ [V n prep/adv] *...stylish ways of sweeping your hair off your face.* 露出脸形的时髦发式 ❑ [be V-ed] *Her long, fine hair was swept back in a ponytail.* 她长长的秀发在脑后梳成了马尾辫。 4 VERB If your arm or hand **sweeps** in a particular direction, or if you **sweep** it there, it moves quickly and smoothly in that direction. （使）（手臂）挥动 ❑ [V prep/adv] *His arm swept around the room.* 他伸出手臂绕着房间挥了一圈。 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Daniels swept his arm over his friend's shoulder.* 丹尼尔斯把胳膊搭在了他朋友肩上。 ❑ [V-ing] *...the long sweeping arm movements of a violinist.* 小提琴演奏者的大幅度挥臂动作 •N-COUNT **Sweep** is also a noun. ❑ *With one sweep of her hand she threw back the sheets.* 她手一挥掀开了床单。 5 VERB If wind, a stormy sea, or another strong force **sweeps** someone or something along, it moves them quickly along. （风、汹涌的海水等）席卷，横扫，掠过 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *...landslides that buried homes and swept cars into the sea.* 埋没家园并把汽车卷入大海的山体滑坡 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Suddenly, she was swept along by the crowd.* 一时间，她被人群推搡着向前走。 6 VERB If you **are swept** somewhere, you are taken there very quickly. 将…迅速送到 ❑ [be V-ed prep/adv] *The visitors were swept past various monuments.* 游客们被带着走马观花地参观了各种纪念碑。 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *A limousine swept her along the busy freeway to the airport.* 一辆豪华轿车载着她沿着繁忙的高速公路飞速驶向机场。 7 VERB If something **sweeps** from one place to another, it moves there extremely quickly. 扫过；掠过；疾驰而过【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [V prep/adv] *An icy wind swept through*

the streets. 一阵寒风扫过街道。❑ [v prep/adv] *The car swept past the gate house.* 汽车飞速穿过门楼。❽ VERB If events, ideas, or beliefs **sweep** through a place, they spread quickly through it. (事件、思想、信仰)迅速传播，席卷 ❑ [v +through/across] *A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow.* 一场流感正在莫斯科蔓延。❑ [v n] *...the wave of patriotism sweeping the country.* 席卷全国的爱国主义热潮 ❾ VERB If someone **sweeps** into a place, they walk into it in a proud, confident way, often when they are angry. (通常指生气时)大模大样地走，趾高气扬地走【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v prep/adv] *She swept into the conference room.* 她大模大样地走入会议室。❑ [v prep/adv] *Scarlet with rage, she swept past her employer and stormed up the stairs.* 她气得涨红了脸，大摇大摆地经过她的上司，冲上了楼。❑ [v prep/adv] *The Chief turned and swept out.* 首领转过身，气呼呼地夺门而去。❿ VERB If a person or group **sweeps** an election or **sweeps to** victory, they win the election easily. 轻松赢得(竞选等) ❑ [v n] *A man who's promised to make radical changes to benefit the poor has swept the election.* 承诺彻底改善贫困人口状况的候选人轻松赢得了选举。❑ [v +to] *In both republics, centre-right parties swept to power.* 两个共和国的中右派政党都轻而易举地夺取了政权。⓫ N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone makes a **sweep of** a place, they search it, usually because they are looking for people who are hiding or for an illegal activity. 搜查；搜索；扫荡 ❑ *Two of the soldiers swiftly began making a sweep of the premises.* 两名士兵立即开始搜索该场所。⓬ → see also **sweeping, chimney sweep** ⓭ PHRASE If someone **sweeps** something bad or wrong **under the carpet**, or if they **sweep** it **under the rug**, they try to prevent people from hearing about it. 掩盖；掩饰 ❑ *For a long time this problem has been swept under the carpet.* 这一问题被掩盖了很长一段时间。⓮ PHRASE If you **make a clean sweep of** something such as a series of games or tournaments, you win them all. 在(比赛中)大获全胜 ❑ *...the first club to make a clean sweep of all three trophies.* 第一个将 3 座奖杯悉数收入囊中的俱乐部 ⓯ **to sweep the board** → see **board**

▶**sweep up** PHRASAL VERB If you **sweep up** rubbish or dirt, you push it together with a brush and then remove it. 扫除；清扫 ❑ [v P n] *Get a broom and sweep up that glass, will you?* 拿扫帚把那些玻璃清扫干净好吗？❑ [v P] *He started working for a gallery sweeping up and making the tea.* 他开始在画廊做扫地沏茶的工作。[Also v n P]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sweep* with:

ADV. sweep *someone/something* **away** 卷走某人 / 某物；将某人 / 某物迅速送走 ❺ ❻
PREP. sweep **through** *someplace* 掠过某地；席卷某地 ❼ ❽
sweep **into** *someplace* 大模大样地走进某地 ❾

sweep|er /'swi:pə^r/ (**sweepers**) N-COUNT In football, a **sweeper** is a player whose position is behind the main defenders but in front of the goalkeeper. (足球的)自由中卫

sweep|ing /'swi:pɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **sweeping** curve is a long wide curve. (弯曲)大幅度的 ❑ *...the long sweeping curve of Rio's Guanabara Bay.* 里约热内卢瓜纳巴拉湾蜿蜒绵长的海岸线 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone makes a **sweeping** statement or generalization, they make a statement which applies to all things of a particular kind, although they have not considered all the relevant facts carefully. (陈述、总结)一概而论的，笼统的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is far too early to make sweeping statements about gene therapy.* 现在对基因疗法下结论还为时过早。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sweeping** changes are large and very important or significant. (变化)巨大的，重要的，影响深远的 ❑ *The new government has started to make sweeping changes in the economy.* 新政府已着手在经济领域进行意义深远的改革。❹ → see also **sweep**

sweep|stake /'swi:pstеɪk/ (**sweepstakes**) N-COUNT A **sweepstake** is a method of gambling in which each person pays a small amount of money and is given the name of a competitor before a race or contest. The person who has the name of the winner receives all the money. 赌金全赢制

sweet ◆◇ /swi:t/ (**sweeter, sweetest, sweets**) ❶ ADJ **Sweet** food and drink contains a lot of sugar. 甜的；甜味的 ❑ *...a mug of sweet tea.* 一大杯甜茶 ❑ *If the sauce seems too sweet, add a dash of red wine vinegar.* 如果酱汁太甜的话，可以加少许红酒醋。•**sweet|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Florida oranges have a natural sweetness.* 佛罗里达柑橘带有一种天然的甘甜。❷ N-COUNT **Sweets** are small sweet things such as toffees, chocolates, and mints. 糖果【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **candy**

❸ N-VAR A **sweet** is something sweet, such as fruit or a pudding, that you eat at the end of a meal, especially in a restaurant. (尤指在餐厅用餐时饭后的)甜食，甜点【BRIT 英】❑ *The sweet was a mousse flavoured with whisky.* 甜点是威士忌口味的慕斯。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dessert**

❹ ADJ A **sweet** smell is a pleasant one, for example the smell of a flower. 芬芳的；芳香的 ❑ *She'd baked some bread which made the air smell sweet.* 她刚烤了一些面包，空气里弥漫着一股香味。❺ ADJ If you describe something such as air or water as **sweet**, you mean that it smells or tastes pleasantly fresh and clean. (空气等)新鲜的，清新的；(水)纯净的，清澈的 ❑ *I gulped a breath of sweet air.* 我吸了一大口清新的空气。❻ ADJ A **sweet** sound is pleasant, smooth, and gentle. (声音)轻柔的，甜美的，悦耳的 ❑ *Her voice was as soft and sweet as a young girl's.* 她的声音如少女般柔美悦耳。❑ *...the sweet sounds of Mozart.* 莫扎特音乐优美的旋律 •**sweet|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He sang much more sweetly than he has before.* 他的演唱比以前要动听许多。❼ ADJ If you describe something as **sweet**, you mean that it gives you great pleasure and satisfaction. 使人满意的；令人愉悦的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *There are few things quite as sweet as revenge.* 几乎没有比复仇更让人感到快意的事情了。❽ ADJ If you describe someone as **sweet**, you mean that they are pleasant, kind, and gentle towards other people. 温和的；善良的；温柔的 ❑ *How sweet of you to think of me!* 你能想着我真是太好了！•**sweet|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *I just smiled sweetly and said no.* 我只是甜笑着婉拒了。❾ ADJ If you describe a small person or thing as **sweet**, you mean that they are attractive in a simple or unsophisticated way. (小孩子、小东西)迷人的，漂亮的，可爱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a sweet little baby girl.* 漂亮的小女孩 ❑ *The house was really sweet.* 这房子太漂亮了。❿ → see also **sweetly, sweetness** ⓫ **a sweet tooth** → see **tooth** → see **fruit, sugar, taste**

ˌsweet and ˈsour also **sweet-and-sour** ADJ [ADJ n] **Sweet and sour** is used to describe Chinese food that contains both a sweet flavour and something sharp or sour such as lemon or vinegar. (中国菜)糖醋的，酸甜的

sweet|bread /'swi:tbred/ (**sweetbreads**) N-COUNT **Sweetbreads** are meat obtained from the pancreas of a calf or a lamb. (从小牛或羔羊身上取下的)胰脏

sweet|corn /'swi:tkɔ^{r}n/ also **sweet corn** N-UNCOUNT **Sweetcorn** is a long rounded vegetable covered in small yellow seeds. It is part of the maize plant. The seeds themselves can also be referred to as **sweetcorn**. 甜玉米(粒)

sweet|en /'swi:t^{ə}n/ (**sweetens, sweetening, sweetened**) ❶ VERB If you **sweeten** food or drink, you add sugar, honey, or another sweet substance to it. 使变甜；加糖于 ❑ [v n] *He liberally sweetened his coffee.* 他往咖啡里加了很多糖。❑ [v n +with] *The Australians fry their bananas and sweeten them with honey.* 澳大利亚人把香蕉炸了，然后再淋上蜂蜜吃。❷ VERB If you **sweeten** something such as an offer or a business deal, you try to make someone want it more by improving it or by increasing the amount you are willing to pay. 使更合心意；使更有诱惑力 ❑ [v n] *Kalon Group has sweetened its takeover offer for Manders.* 卡隆集团已向曼德斯公司开出更为优厚的收购条件。

sweet|en|er /'swi:tənə^r/ (**sweeteners**) ❶ N-VAR **Sweetener** is an artificial substance that can be used in drinks instead of sugar. (人造)甜味剂 ❷ N-COUNT A **sweetener** is something that you give or offer someone in order to persuade them to accept an offer or business deal. 好处；甜头；用以拉拢人的钱物

sweet|heart /'swi:tha:^{r}t/ (**sweethearts**) ❶ N-COUNT You call someone **sweetheart** if you are very fond of them. 亲爱的；宝贝儿 ❑ *Happy birthday, sweetheart.* 生日快乐，亲爱的。❷ N-COUNT Your **sweetheart** is your boyfriend or your girlfriend. 恋人；情

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人【JOURNALISM, OLD-FASHIONED 新闻，过时】❑ *I married Shurla, my childhood sweetheart, in Liverpool.* 我在利物浦和我青梅竹马的恋人舒拉结婚了。

sweetie /'swi:ti/ (**sweeties**) ❶ N-COUNT You can call someone **sweetie** if you are fond of them, especially if they are younger than you.（尤称呼比自己小的人）亲爱的，小宝贝儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **sweetie**, you mean that they are kind and nice. 好心人；善人【INFORMAL 非正式】❸ N-COUNT Sweets are sometimes referred to as **sweeties** by children or by adults speaking to children.（儿童用语）糖果【BRIT 英】

sweet|ish /'swi:tɪʃ/ ADJ A **sweetish** smell or taste is fairly sweet.（气味、味道）有点甜的，带甜味的

sweet|ly /'swi:tli/ ❶ ADV [ADV with v] If an engine or machine is running **sweetly**, it is working smoothly and efficiently.（引擎或机器运转）平顺地，良好地 ❑ *He heard the car engine running sweetly beyond the open door.* 他听到敞着的门外面传来汽车引擎平顺运转的声音。❷ ADV [ADV with v] If you kick or hit a ball **sweetly**, you kick or hit it in the very middle of it so that it goes firmly and accurately to the place you are aiming for.（踢球、击球）正中地，精准地 ❑ *He could strike the ball as sweetly as when he was 28 years younger.* 他击球可以和 28 年前一样精准。❸ → see also **sweet**

sweet|meat /'swi:tmi:t/ (**sweetmeats**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Sweetmeats** are sweet items of food, especially ones that are considered special.（尤指特殊的）甜食，糖果，果脯【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

sweet|ness /'swi:tnəs/ ❶ PHRASE If you say that a relationship or situation is not **all sweetness and light**, you mean that it is not as pleasant as it appears to be.（关系）友好；（情况）顺利 ❑ *It has not all been sweetness and light between him and the Prime Minister.* 他和首相的关系并不总是那么融洽。❷ → see also **sweet**

,sweet 'noth|ings N-PLURAL If someone whispers **sweet nothings** to you, they quietly say nice, loving, and flattering things to you. 情话；奉承话；甜言蜜语

,sweet 'pea (**sweet peas**) also **sweetpea** N-COUNT A **sweet pea** is a climbing plant which has delicate, sweet-smelling flowers. 香豌豆

,sweet 'pep|per (**sweet peppers**) N-COUNT A **sweet pepper** is a hollow green, red, or yellow vegetable. 甜椒

,sweet po'ta|to (**sweet potatoes**) N-VAR **Sweet potatoes** are vegetables that look like large ordinary potatoes but taste sweet. They have pinkish-brown skins and yellow flesh. 番薯；红薯；甘薯

'sweet shop (**sweet shops**) also **sweetshop** N-COUNT A **sweet shop** is a small shop that sells sweets and cigarettes, and sometimes newspapers and magazines.（附带出售香烟、报刊等的）糖果店【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **candy store**

'sweet talk (**sweet talks, sweet talking, sweet talked**) also **sweet-talk** VERB If you **sweet talk** someone, you talk to them very nicely so that they will do what you want. 用甜言蜜语劝诱；用花言巧语哄骗 ❑ [v n *+into*] *She could always sweet-talk Pamela into letting her stay up late.* 她总能哄得帕梅拉同意她晚睡一会儿。❑ [v n] *He even tried to sweet-talk the policewoman who arrested him.* 他甚至想和逮住他的女警官套近乎。

swell /swel/ (**swells, swelling, swelled, swollen**)

The forms **swelled** and **swollen** are both used as the past participle. swelled 和 swollen 均可用作过去分词。

❶ VERB If the amount or size of something **swells** or if something **swells** it, it becomes larger than it was before.（使）膨胀；（使）扩大；（使）增加 ❑ [v] *The human population swelled, at least temporarily, as migrants moved south.* 随着移民南迁，人口出现了至少是暂时性的膨胀。❑ [v *+to/by*] *His bank balance has swelled by £222,000 in the last three weeks.* 在过去 3 周里，他的银行存款多了 222,000 英镑。❑ [v n *+to*] *Offers from other countries should swell the force to 35,000.* 其他国家的支援将可使兵力增至 35,000 人。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If something such as a part of your body **swells**, it becomes larger and rounder than normal.（身体部位）肿胀 ❑ [v] *Do your ankles swell at night?* 你夜里脚踝肿吗？ ❑ [v *+to*] *The limbs swell to an enormous size.* 四肢肿得不得了。•PHRASAL VERB **Swell up** means the same as **swell**. swell up 同 swell ❑ [v P] *When you develop a throat infection or catch a cold the glands in the neck swell up.* 当咽喉感染或感冒时，扁桃腺就会肿胀。❸ VERB If you **swell with** a feeling, you are suddenly full of that feeling. 涌起，充满（某种情感）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v *+with*] *She could see her two sons swell with pride.* 她能看出她的两个儿子充满了骄傲。❹ ADJ You can describe something as **swell** if you think it is really nice. 极好的；了不起的；非常棒的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *I've had a swell time.* 我过得极为开心。❺ → see also **swelling, swollen, groundswell**

▶**swell up** → see **swell 2**

swell|ing /'swelɪŋ/ (**swellings**) N-VAR A **swelling** is a raised, curved shape on the surface of your body which appears as a result of an injury or an illness.（身体因受伤或患病产生的）肿胀，肿大 ❑ *His eye was partly closed, and there was a swelling over his lid.* 他的眼睛半闭着，眼睑上有一个肿块。

swel|ter /'sweltə'/ (**swelters, sweltering, sweltered**) VERB If you **swelter**, you are very uncomfortable because the weather is extremely hot. 热得难受；热得发昏 ❑ [v] *They sweltered in temperatures rising to a hundred degrees.* 接近华氏 100 度的高温让他们感觉酷热难耐。

swel|ter|ing /'sweltərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe the weather as **sweltering**, you mean that it is extremely hot and makes you feel uncomfortable. 炎热的；酷热的；热得难受的

swept /swept/ **Swept** is the past tense and past participle of **sweep**.

swerve /swɜ:v/ (**swerves, swerving, swerved**) VERB If a vehicle or other moving thing **swerves** or if you **swerve** it, it suddenly changes direction, often in order to avoid hitting something.（使）突然转向；（使）急转弯 ❑ [v] *Drivers coming in the opposite direction swerved to avoid the bodies.* 从对面驶来的汽车司机急忙转向以免撞到那些尸体。❑ [v prep/adv] *Her car swerved off the road into a 6ft high brick wall.* 她的车突然转向冲出了马路，撞向 6 英尺高的一面砖墙。❑ [v n] *Suddenly Ned swerved the truck, narrowly missing a blond teenager on a skateboard.* 内德猛打卡车方向盘，险些撞到一个滑滑板的金发少年。•N-COUNT **Swerve** is also a noun. ❑ *He swung the car to the left and that swerve saved Malone's life.* 他猛地将车头转向左边，这才保住了马隆的性命。

swift /swɪft/ (**swifter, swiftest, swifts**) ❶ ADJ A **swift** event or process happens very quickly or without delay. 迅速的；迅即发生的 ❑ *Our task is to challenge the U.N. to make a swift decision.* 我们的任务是敦促联合国快速作出决策。❑ *The police were swift to act.* 警方行动迅速。•**swift|ly** ADV ❑ *The French have acted swiftly and decisively to protect their industries.* 法国人采取了迅速而果断的行动来保护他们的产业。❷ ADJ Something that is **swift** moves very quickly. 迅捷的；速度快的 ❑ *With a swift movement, Matthew Jerrold sat upright.* 马修·杰罗尔德迅速坐直了。•**swift|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Lenny moved swiftly and silently across the front lawn.* 伦尼悄无声息地快速穿过房前的草坪。❸ N-COUNT A **swift** is a small bird with long curved wings. 雨燕

swig /swɪg/ (**swigs, swigging, swigged**) VERB If you **swig** a drink, you drink it from a bottle or cup quickly and in large amounts. 大口喝；畅饮 ❑ [v n with *down/back*] *I swigged down two white wines.* 我把两杯白葡萄酒一饮而尽。❑ [v n] *He was still hanging around, swigging the Coke out of the can.* 他还在闲逛，拿着一罐可乐大口大口地喝着。•N-COUNT **Swig** is also a noun. ❑ *Brian took a swig of his beer.* 布赖恩喝了一大口啤酒。

swill /swɪl/ (**swills, swilling, swilled**) ❶ VERB If you **swill** an alcoholic drink, you drink a lot of it. 大口喝；狂饮 ❑ [v n] *A crowd of men were standing around swilling beer.* 一群人正站在一起痛饮啤酒。❷ VERB If a liquid **swills around**, or if you **swill** it **around**, it moves around the area that it is contained in.（使）（液体）晃荡，来回流动 ❑ [v *around/about*] *Gallons of sea water had rushed into the cabin and were now swilling about in the bilges.* 大量海水冲入了船舱，正在舱底来回晃荡。❑ [v n *around/about*] *She swilled the whisky*

around in her glass. 她晃动着杯中的威士忌。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Swill** is a liquid mixture containing waste food that is given to pigs to eat. 泔水；猪食

swim ♦◇ /swɪm/ (**swims, swimming, swam, swum**) 1 VERB When you **swim**, you move through water by making movements with your arms and legs. 游泳；游水 ❑ [v] *She learned to swim when she was really tiny.* 她很小的时候就学会了游泳。 ❑ [v] *I went round to Jonathan's to see if he wanted to go swimming.* 我去乔纳森那里看看他是否想去游泳。 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He was rescued only when an exhausted friend swam ashore.* 当一个精疲力竭的友人游上岸后他才获救。 ❑ [v amount/n] *I swim a mile a day.* 我每天游一英里。 •N-SING **Swim** is also a noun. ❑ *When can we go for a swim, Mam?* 妈妈，我们什么时候能去游泳啊？ 2 VERB If you **swim** a race, you take part in a swimming race. 参加游泳比赛 ❑ [v n] *She swam the 400 metres medley ten seconds slower than she did in 1980.* 她 400 米混合泳的成绩比 1980 年慢了 10 秒。 [Also v] 3 VERB If you **swim** a stretch of water, you keep swimming until you have crossed it. 游过，横渡（一段水域） ❑ [v n] *In 1875, Captain Matthew Webb became the first man to swim the English Channel.* 1875 年，马修·韦布船长成为横渡英吉利海峡的第一人。 4 VERB When a fish **swims**, it moves through water by moving its body. （鱼）游，游动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The barriers are lethal to fish trying to swim upstream.* 这些障碍物对想要逆流而上的鱼来说是致命的。 [Also v] 5 VERB If objects **swim**, they seem to be moving backwards and forwards, usually because you are ill. （常指生病时眼前物体）旋转，摇晃 ❑ [v] *Alexis suddenly could take no more: he felt too hot, he couldn't breathe, the room swam.* 亚历克西斯突然觉得受不了了，他感到闷热，喘不上气，仿佛整间屋子都在旋转。 6 VERB If your head **is swimming**, you feel unsteady and slightly ill. 头晕；眩晕 ❑ [v] *The musty aroma of incense made her head swim.* 熏香发霉的气味令她感到头晕。 7 **sink or swim** → see **sink**

swim|mer /'swɪmə^r/ (**swimmers**) N-COUNT A **swimmer** is a person who swims, especially for sport or pleasure, or a person who is swimming. 游泳者；游泳运动员；游泳爱好者 ❑ *You don't have to worry about me. I'm a good swimmer.* 你不用担心我。我水性很好。

swim|ming /'swɪmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Swimming** is the activity of swimming, especially as a sport or for pleasure. 游泳（运动） ❑ *...swimming lessons.* 游泳课

'swim|ming bath (**swimming baths**) 1 N-COUNT A **swimming baths** or **swimming bath** is a building that contains an indoor public swimming pool. The plural **swimming baths** can be used to refer to one or more than one of these places. 室内游泳馆【BRIT 英】 ❑ *It had been two years since I had been to the swimming baths.* 我已经有两年没去过室内游泳馆了。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pool, swimming pool**

2 N-COUNT A **swimming bath** is a public swimming pool, especially an indoor one. （尤指室内的）公共游泳池【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pool, swimming pool**

'swim|ming cap (**swimming caps**) N-COUNT A **swimming cap** is a rubber cap which you wear to keep your hair dry when you are swimming. 游泳帽【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bathing cap**

'swim|ming cos|tume (**swimming costumes**) N-COUNT A **swimming costume** is the same as a **swimsuit**. 同 swimsuit【BRIT 英】

swim|ming|ly /'swɪmɪŋli/ PHRASE If you say that something **is going swimmingly**, you mean that everything is happening in a satisfactory way, without any problems. 进展顺利；一帆风顺【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *The work has been going swimmingly.* 工作一直进展得很顺利。

'swim|ming pool (**swimming pools**) N-COUNT A **swimming pool** is a large hole in the ground that has been made and filled with water so that people can swim in it. 游泳池

'swim|ming trunks N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Swimming trunks** are the shorts that a man wears when he goes swimming. （男式）游泳裤【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trunks**

swim|suit /'swɪmsu:t/ (**swimsuits**) N-COUNT A **swimsuit** is a piece of clothing that is worn for swimming, especially by women and girls. （尤指女式）游泳衣

swim|wear /'swɪmweə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Swimwear** is the things people wear for swimming. 泳装

swin|dle /'swɪnd^{ə}l/ (**swindles, swindling, swindled**) VERB If someone **swindles** a person or an organization, they deceive them in order to get something valuable from them, especially money. 诈骗，骗取（尤指钱财） ❑ [v n *+out of*] *A City businessman swindled investors out of millions of pounds.* 一名来自伦敦商业区的商人骗取了投资者们数百万英镑。 •N-COUNT **Swindle** is also a noun. ❑ *He fled to Switzerland rather than face trial for a tax swindle.* 他没有因涉嫌税收诈骗接受审判，而是逃到了瑞士。

swine /swaɪn/ (**swines**)

The form **swines** is used as the plural for meaning 1; **swine** is used as both the singular and plural for meaning 2. swines 用作义项 1 的复数形式；swine 用于义项 2 时单复数同形。

1 N-COUNT If you call someone a **swine**, you dislike them or think that they are a bad person, usually because they have behaved unpleasantly towards you. 猪猡；讨厌鬼；下流坯【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 2 N-COUNT A **swine** is a pig. 猪【TECHNICAL, OLD-FASHIONED 术语，过时】 ❑ *...imports of live swine from Canada.* 从加拿大进口的活猪

swing ♦◇ /swɪŋ/ (**swings, swinging, swung**) 1 VERB If something **swings** or if you **swing** it, it moves repeatedly backwards and forwards or from side to side from a fixed point. （使）摆动；（使）摇摆；（使）摇荡 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The sail of the little boat swung crazily from one side to the other.* 小船的帆猛烈地左右摇摆着。 ❑ [v n] *She was swinging a bottle of wine by its neck.* 她正握着瓶颈摇晃一瓶葡萄酒。 ❑ [v-ing] *Ian lit a cigarette and sat on the end of the table, one leg swinging.* 伊恩点燃了一支烟，坐在桌子的一端，一条腿晃来晃去。 •N-COUNT **Swing** is also a noun. ❑ *...a woman in a tight red dress, walking with a slight swing to her hips.* 身着红色紧身连衣裙、走路时臀部来回轻微扭动的女人 3 VERB If something **swings** in a particular direction or if you **swing** it in that direction, it moves in that direction with a smooth, curving movement. （使）转动；（使）转弯；（使）做弧线运动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The torchlight swung across the little beach and out over the water, searching.* 手电筒的光在小海滩上扫过，而后照向水面搜索着。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The canoe found the current and swung around.* 独木舟遇上急流后直打转。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Roy swung his legs carefully off the couch and sat up.* 罗伊小心地把腿挪下沙发，坐了起来。 •N-COUNT **Swing** is also a noun. ❑ *When he's not on the tennis court, you'll find him practising his golf swing.* 他不打网球时就练习高尔夫挥杆。 4 VERB If a vehicle **swings** in a particular direction, or if the driver **swings** it in a particular direction, they turn suddenly in that direction. （使）急转弯；（使）突然转向 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Joanna swung back on to the main approach and headed for the airport.* 乔安娜猛地调转车头回到主路上，朝机场开去。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The tyres dug into the grit as he swung the car off the road.* 当他一个急转弯把车驶离马路时，轮胎陷进了沙子里。 4 VERB If someone **swings around**, they turn around quickly, usually because they are surprised. （常指人因受惊）急转身 ❑ [v adv] *She swung around to him, spilling her tea without noticing it.* 她一下子转身面向他，茶水溅了出来都没注意到。 5 VERB If you **swing at** a person or thing, you try to hit them with your arm or with something that you are holding. （挥手或挥起手持之物）朝…打去 ❑ [v *+at*] *Blanche swung at her but she moved her head back and Blanche missed.* 布兰奇挥手朝她打去，但她头向后一闪，布兰奇没有打到。 ❑ [v *+at*] *I picked up his baseball bat and swung at the man's head.* 我捡起他的棒球棒朝那个人的头打去。 [Also v n *at* n] •N-COUNT **Swing** is also a noun. ❑ *I often want to take a swing at someone to relieve my feelings.* 我常想打谁一顿来发泄情绪。 6 N-COUNT A **swing** is a seat hanging by two ropes or chains from a metal frame or from the branch of a tree. You can sit on the seat and move forwards and backwards through the air. 秋千 7 N-UNCOUNT **Swing** is a style of jazz dance music that was popular in the 1930's. It was played by big bands. 摇摆乐

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（一种爵士舞曲，流行于 20 世纪 30 年代）❽ N-COUNT A **swing** in people's opinions, attitudes, or feelings is a change in them, especially a sudden or big change. （意见、态度或感情的）突然转变，突然改变 ❑ *There was a massive twenty per cent swing away from the Conservatives to the Liberal Democrats.* 出现了一个巨大转变：多达 20% 的人由支持保守党转而支持自由民主党。❑ *Dieters suffer from violent mood swings.* 节食者会经受激烈的情绪波动。❾ VERB If people's opinions, attitudes, or feelings **swing**, they change, especially in a sudden or extreme way. （意见、态度或感情）突变，剧变 ❑ [v] *In two years' time there is a presidential election, and the voters could swing again.* 总统选举在两年后举行，届时选民们可能会再次倒向另一方。❑ [v adv/prep] *The mood amongst Tory MPs seems to be swinging away from their leader.* 保守党议员似乎正在疏远他们的领袖。❿ PHRASE If something is **in full swing**, it is operating fully and is no longer in its early stages. 在热烈进行中的；处于兴盛阶段的 ❑ *When we returned, the party was in full swing and the dance floor was crowded.* 我们回来时，聚会已进入高潮，舞池里挤满了人。⓫ PHRASE If you **get into the swing of** something, you become very involved in it and enjoy what you are doing. 融入；全身心投入 ❑ *Everyone understood how hard it was to get back into the swing of things after such a long absence.* 每个人都知道这么长时间不在，再重新完全融入进来有多难。⓬ PHRASE If you say that a situation is **swings and roundabouts**, you mean that there are as many gains as there are losses. 有得必有失【BRIT 英】⓭ **no room to swing a cat** → see **cat**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *swing* with:

N. swing **a bat** 挥棒，**golf** swing 高尔夫挥杆 ❷
swing **at a ball** 挥手打球 ❸
porch swing 门廊秋千 ❻
voters swing 选民态度的突然改变 ❽
ADJ. **good** swing 好的挥杆，**perfect** swing 完美挥杆 ❷
big swing 大幅挥动；大力击打；巨大转变 ❷ ❸ ❽
in full swing 在热烈进行中 ❿

ˈswing ˌbridge (**swing bridges**) N-COUNT A **swing bridge** is a low bridge that can be opened either in the middle or on one side in order to let ships pass through. 平旋桥；平转桥

ˌswing ˈdoor (**swing doors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Swing doors** are doors that can open both towards you and away from you. 双开式弹簧门【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **swinging door**

swinge|ing /ˈswɪndʒɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **swingeing** action, such as an attack or cut, is very great or severe. （抨击）尖锐的，猛烈的；（削减）大幅度的，严重的【BRIT, mainly JOURNALISM 英，主新闻】❑ *The book mounted a swingeing attack on the materialist, growth-oriented economics of the day.* 该书对当今追逐实利、以增长为导向的经济学进行了猛烈抨击。

swing|er /ˈswɪŋəʳ/ (**swingers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **swinger** is a person who is lively and fashionable. 时髦而活跃的人【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❷ N-COUNT **Swingers** are people who are married or in a long-term relationship and who like to have sex with other couples. 交换性伴侣者

swing|ing /ˈswɪŋɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **swinging**, you mean that they are lively and fashionable. 时髦而活跃的；热闹而时尚的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *The stuffy '50s gave way to the swinging '60s.* 古板乏味的 50 年代被多姿多彩的 60 年代所取代。

ˌswing|ing ˈdoor (**swinging doors**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Swinging doors** are doors that can open both towards you and away from you. 双开式弹簧门【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **swing door**

ˈswing ˌvote (**swing votes**) N-COUNT In a situation when people are about to vote, the **swing vote** is used to talk about the vote of a person or group which is difficult to predict and which will be important in deciding the result. （对选举结果起决定性作用的）独立选票，关键选票【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *...a Democrat who holds the swing vote on the committee.* 在该委员会的选举中握有独立选票的民主党人

ˌswing ˈvot|er (**swing voters**) N-COUNT A **swing voter** is a person who is not a firm supporter of any political party, and whose vote in an election is difficult to predict. 持独立选票者；游离选民【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **floating voter**

swipe /swaɪp/ (**swipes, swiping, swiped**) ❶ VERB If you **swipe at** a person or thing, you try to hit them with a stick or other object, making a swinging movement with your arm. （挥起棍棒等）击打，猛击 ❑ [v +at] *She swiped at Rusty as though he was a fly.* 她打鲁斯蒂就像在打一只苍蝇。❑ [v n] *He swiped me across the shoulder with the poker.* 他用拨火棍打我的肩膀。•N-COUNT **Swipe** is also a noun. ❑ *He took a swipe at Andrew that deposited him on the floor.* 他挥拳将安德鲁打倒在地。❷ VERB If you **swipe** something, you steal it quickly. 偷窃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Five soldiers were each fined £140 for swiping a wheelchair from a disabled tourist.* 5 名士兵因偷窃一名残疾游客的轮椅而每人被罚款 140 英镑。❸ N-COUNT If you take a **swipe at** a person or an organization, you criticize them, usually in an indirect way. （常指间接的）批评，抨击 ❑ *In a swipe at the president, he called for an end to 'begging for aid around the world'.* 在对总统含沙射影的批评中，他呼吁停止"满世界乞求援助"。❹ VERB If you **swipe** a credit card or swipe card through a machine, you pass it through a narrow space in the machine so that the machine can read information on the card's magnetic strip. 刷（信用卡等）❑ [v n +through] *Swipe your card through the phone, then dial.* 在电话机上刷卡，然后拨号。[Also v n]

ˈswipe card (**swipe cards**) also **swipecard** N-COUNT A **swipe card** is a plastic card with a magnetic strip on it which contains information that can be read or transferred by passing the card through a special machine. 磁卡 ❑ *They use a swipe card to go in and out of their offices.* 他们出入办公室要刷卡。

swirl /swɜːl/ (**swirls, swirling, swirled**) VERB If you **swirl** something liquid or flowing, or if it **swirls**, it moves round and round quickly. （使）旋动；（使）涡动；（使）打旋儿 ❑ [v n] *She smiled, swirling the wine in her glass.* 她微笑着，旋动着杯子里的葡萄酒。❑ [v prep/adv] *The black water swirled around his legs, reaching almost to his knees.* 黑乎乎的水在他腿边打着旋儿，几乎快要没到膝盖。❑ [v n prep] *She swirled the ice-cold liquid around her mouth.* 她把冰水含在嘴里咕嘟着。❑ [v-ing] *...Carmen with her swirling gypsy skirts.* 身着吉卜赛大摆裙的卡门 [Also v n with adv, v] •N-COUNT **Swirl** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...small swirls of chocolate cream.* 一小团一小团螺旋形的巧克力奶油 ❑ [+of] *He breathes out a swirl of cigarette smoke.* 他吐出一串烟圈。

swish /swɪʃ/ (**swishes, swishing, swished, swisher, swishest**) ❶ VERB If something **swishes** or if you **swish** it, it moves quickly through the air, making a soft sound. （使）刷地（或嗖地、呼地）移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *A car swished by heading for the coast.* 一辆车嗖地驶过，朝海岸开去。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He swished his cape around his shoulders.* 他刷的一下披上斗篷。❑ [v-ing] *He heard a swishing sound.* 他听到嗖的一声。•N-COUNT **Swish** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *She turned with a swish of her skirt.* 她转身时裙摆也跟着旋转飘起。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **swish**, you mean that it is smart and fashionable. 好看的；时髦的；高档的【BRIT, INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 英，非正式，过时】❑ *...a swish cocktail bar.* 时髦的鸡尾酒酒吧

Swiss /swɪs/ (**Swiss**) ❶ ADJ **Swiss** means belonging or relating to Switzerland, or to its people or culture. 瑞士的；瑞士人的；瑞士文化的 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **The Swiss** are the people of Switzerland. 瑞士人

ˌSwiss ˈcheese (**Swiss cheeses**) N-VAR **Swiss cheese** is hard cheese with holes in it. 瑞士干酪

ˌswiss ˈroll (**swiss rolls**) also **swiss-roll** N-VAR A **swiss roll** is a cylindrical cake made from a thin flat sponge which is covered with jam or cream on one side, then rolled up. （夹有果酱或奶油的）瑞士卷，卷筒夹心蛋糕【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **jelly roll**

switch ◆◇◇ /swɪtʃ/ (**switches, switching, switched**) ❶ N-COUNT A **switch** is a small control for an electrical device which you use to turn the device on or off. (电路的)开关,闸 ❑ *Leona put some detergent into the dishwasher, shut the door and pressed the switch.* 利昂娜将一些洗洁精放入洗碗机,关上门后按了开始键。❑ *...a light switch.* 电灯开关 ❷ VERB If you **switch to** something different, for example to a different system, task, or subject of conversation, you change to it from what you were doing or saying before. 转换;改变;转变 ❑ [v +to] *Estonia is switching to a market economy.* 爱沙尼亚正在向市场经济转轨。❑ [v from n to n] *The law would encourage companies to switch from coal to cleaner fuels.* 该法律将鼓励企业转而使用比煤更加清洁的能源。❑ [v n] *The encouragement of a friend spurred Chris into switching jobs.* 在一位朋友的鼓励下,克里斯换了工作。[Also v] •N-COUNT **Switch** is also a noun. ❑ *New technology made a switch to oil possible.* 新技术使得改用石油成为可能。❑ *The spokesman implicitly condemned the United States policy switch.* 发言人含蓄地谴责了美国政策上的转变。•PHRASAL VERB **Switch over** means the same as **switch**. switch over 同 switch ❑ [v p +to] *... a professional man who started out in law but switched over to medicine.* 开始学法律、之后转而从医的专业人士 [Also v p] ❸ VERB If you **switch** your attention from one thing **to** another or if your attention **switches**, you stop paying attention to the first thing and start paying attention to the second. (使)(注意力)转移 ❑ [v +to] *My mother's interest had switched to my health.* 母亲转而关注起我的健康来。❑ [v n +to] *As the era wore on, she switched her attention to films.* 随着这个时代慢慢过去,她把目光投向了电影业。❹ VERB If you **switch** two things, you replace one with the other. 交换;调换;对调 ❑ [v n] *In half an hour, they'd switched the tags on every cable.* 半个小时内,他们就给每根电缆都换了标签。❑ [be v-ed] *The ballot boxes have been switched.* 投票箱被人调换了。

▶**switch off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **switch off** a light or other electrical device, you stop it working by operating a switch. 关掉,关上(电灯等) ❑ [v p n] *She switched off the coffee-machine.* 她关掉了咖啡机。❑ [v n p] *Glass parked the car and switched the engine off.* 格拉斯停好车,熄了火。[Also v p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **switch off**, you stop paying attention or stop thinking or worrying about something. 不再注意;不再想着;不再担忧 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ [v p] *You may find you've got so many things to think about that it's difficult to switch off.* 你会发觉需要考虑的事情太多了,想不操心都难。

▶**switch on** PHRASAL VERB If you **switch on** a light or other electrical device, you make it start working by operating a switch. 打开,开启(电灯等) ❑ [v p n] *She emptied both their mugs and switched on the electric kettle.* 她把他们俩的马克杯倒空,打开了电水壶的开关。❑ [v n p] *He pointed the light at his feet and tried to switch it on.* 他把灯对准自己的脚,试图打开它。[Also v p]

▶**switch over** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **switch over** when you are watching television, you change to another channel. 换台;换频道 ❑ [v p] *I just happened to switch over although I haven't been watching the Olympics.* 我并没有一直在看奥运会,当时只是恰好换到这个频道。❑ [v p +to] *Let's switch over to Channel 4.* 咱们换到4频道吧。❷ → see **switch 2**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *switch* with:

V. **flick a** switch 啪地按下开关, **flip a** switch 迅速按下开关, **turn a** switch 转动开关 ❶, **make a** switch 作出转变 ❷

N. **ignition** switch 点火开关, **light** switch 电灯开关, **power** switch 电源开关 ❶, switch **sides** 交换立场 ❷

switch|back /'swɪtʃbæk/ (**switchbacks**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n n] A **switchback** is a road which rises and falls sharply many times, or a sharp rise and fall in a road. (公路上的)之字形路段,之字形起伏 [BRIT 英] ❑ *...a dizzy bus ride over a switchback road.* 乘公共汽车驶过之字形路段时感到头晕目眩 ❷ N-COUNT A **switchback** is a road which goes up a steep hill in a series of sharp bends, or a sharp bend in a road. (有连续急转弯的)上山公路;(公路上的)急转弯 [AM 美]

switch|blade /'swɪtʃbleɪd/ (**switchblades**) N-COUNT A **switchblade** is a knife with a blade that is hidden in the handle and that springs out when a button is pressed. 按钮式弹簧刀 [AM 美]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **flick-knife**

switch|board /'swɪtʃbɔːd/ (**switchboards**) N-COUNT A **switchboard** is a place in a large office or business where all the telephone calls are connected. 电话交换台;电话总机 ❑ *He asked to be connected to the central switchboard at London University.* 他要求转接到伦敦大学的电话总机。

ˌswitched-'on ADJ If you describe someone as **switched-on**, you mean that they are aware of the latest developments in a particular area or activity. (对某一方面的最新消息)敏感的,灵通的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *I am very impressed with Brian Hanlon, who seems a switched-on sort of guy.* 我对布赖恩·汉隆非常钦佩,他似乎是个紧跟潮流的家伙。

swiv|el /'swɪvᵊl/ (**swivels, swivelling, swivelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **swiveling, swiveled**

❶ VERB If something **swivels** or if you **swivel** it, it turns around a central point so that it is facing in a different direction. (使)旋转;(使)转动 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *She swivelled her chair round and stared out across the back lawn.* 她把椅子转过来,向外凝视着屋后的草坪。❑ [v] *His chairs can swivel, but they can't move up or down.* 他的椅子能旋转,但是不能升降。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **swivel** in a particular direction, you turn suddenly in that direction. (突然)转身朝向 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He swivelled round to face Sarah.* 他转身面对着萨拉。

'swiv|el chair (**swivel chairs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **swivel chair** is a chair whose seat can be turned around a central point to face in a different direction without moving the legs. 转椅

swol|len /'swəʊlᵊn/ ❶ ADJ If a part of your body is **swollen**, it is larger and rounder than normal, usually as a result of injury or illness. (身体部位)肿胀的,肿起的 ❑ *My eyes were so swollen I could hardly see.* 我的眼睛肿得厉害,几乎看不到东西。❷ ADJ A **swollen** river has more water in it and flows faster than normal, usually because of heavy rain. (河水)上涨的,湍急的 ❸ **Swollen** is the past participle of **swell**.

swoon /swuːn/ (**swoons, swooning, swooned**) VERB If you **swoon**, you are strongly affected by your feelings for someone you love or admire very much. 痴迷;对…神魂颠倒 ❑ [v +over] *Virtually every woman in the '20s swooned over Valentino.* 在20世纪20年代,几乎每位女性都痴迷于华伦天奴这个品牌。❑ [v] *The ladies shriek and swoon at his every word.* 他的每一句话都令那些女士尖叫、痴狂。[Also v adv]

swoop /swuːp/ (**swoops, swooping, swooped**) ❶ VERB If police or soldiers **swoop on** a place, they go there suddenly and quickly, usually in order to arrest someone or to attack the place. (警察或士兵)突击搜查,突然袭击 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [v +on] *The terror ended when armed police swooped on the car.* 武警突袭了这辆车,从而制止了这起恐怖活动。❑ [v] *The drugs squad swooped and discovered 240 kilograms of cannabis.* 缉毒组突击搜查,查获了240公斤大麻。•N-COUNT **Swoop** is also a noun. ❑ *Police held 10 suspected illegal immigrants after a swoop on a German lorry.* 警察对一辆德国卡车进行突击搜查后扣留了10名可疑的非法移民。❷ VERB When a bird or aeroplane **swoops**, it suddenly moves downwards through the air in a smooth curving movement. (鸟或飞机)向下猛冲,俯冲 ❑ [v adv/prep] *More than 20 helicopters began swooping in low over the ocean.* 20多架直升机开始向下俯冲,在海面上低空飞行。❑ [v] *The hawk swooped and soared away carrying something.* 那只鹰向下猛冲,抓住东西后又展翅高飞了。❸ PHRASE If something is done **in one fell swoop** or **at one fell swoop**, it is done on a single occasion or by a single action. 一下子;一举 ❑ *In one fell swoop the bank wiped away the tentative benefits of this policy.* 银行一下子就抹杀了这项政策暂时带来的好处。

swop /swɒp/ → see **swap**

sword /sɔːd/ (**swords**) ❶ N-COUNT A **sword** is a weapon with

S

a handle and a long sharp blade. 剑；刀 2 PHRASE If you **cross swords with** someone, you disagree with them and argue with them about something. 与…交锋；与…争论 ❑ [+with] *...a candidate who's crossed swords with Labor by supporting the free-trade pact.* 因支持自由贸易协定而与工党交锋的候选人 3 PHRASE If you say that something is a **double-edged sword** or a **two-edged sword**, you mean that it has negative effects as well as positive effects. 双刃剑；兼有利弊的事 4 **Sword of Damocles** → see **Damocles**

→ see **army**

sword|fish /'sɔːdfɪʃ/ (**swordfish**) N-VAR A **swordfish** is a large sea fish with a very long upper jaw. 剑鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Swordfish** is this fish eaten as food. （可食用的）剑鱼 ❑ *...grilled swordfish with a yogurt dressing.* 浇酸奶汁的烤剑鱼

swords|man /'sɔːdzmən/ (**swordsmen**) N-COUNT A **swordsman** is a man who is skilled at fighting with a sword. 剑客；剑手

swore /swɔː/ **Swore** is the past tense of **swear**.

sworn /swɔːn/ 1 **Sworn** is the past participle of **swear**. 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you make a **sworn** statement or declaration, you swear that everything that you have said in it is true. （陈述、声明）宣过誓的，宣誓证明的 ❑ *The allegations against them were made in sworn evidence to the inquiry.* 在调查取得的宣誓证词中提出了对他们的指控。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If two people or two groups of people are **sworn** enemies, they dislike each other very much. （仇敌）不共戴天的，势不两立的 ❑ *It somehow seems hardly surprising that Ms Player is now his sworn enemy.* 现在普莱耶女士成了他不共戴天的仇敌，反倒让人觉得不足为奇了。

swot /swɒt/ (**swots, swotting, swotted**) 1 VERB If you **swot**, you study very hard, especially when you are preparing for an examination. （尤指为准备考试）刻苦学习，用功【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [V +for] *They swotted for their A levels.* 他们为准备高级证书考试而刻苦学习。[Also V] 2 N-COUNT If you call someone a **swot**, you disapprove of the fact that they study extremely hard and are not interested in other things. 只知道学习的人；书呆子【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

swum /swʌm/ **Swum** is the past participle of **swim**.

swung /swʌŋ/ **Swung** is the past tense and past participle of **swing**.

syba|rit|ic /ˌsɪbə'rɪtɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Someone who has a **sybaritic** way of life spends a lot of time relaxing in a luxurious way. 贪图享乐的；骄奢淫逸的【FORMAL 正式】

syca|more /'sɪkəmɔː/ (**sycamores**) N-VAR A **sycamore** or a **sycamore tree** is a tree that has yellow flowers and large leaves with five points. 欧亚槭 •N-UNCOUNT **Sycamore** is the wood of this tree. 欧亚槭木 ❑ *The furniture is made of sycamore, beech and leather.* 这套家具由欧亚槭木、山毛榉木及皮革制成。

syco|phan|cy /'sɪkəfənsi, AM 美 -fənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Sycophancy** is the quality or action of being sycophantic. 阿谀奉承；溜须拍马【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】

syco|phant /'sɪkəfænt, AM 美 -fənt/ (**sycophants**) N-COUNT A **sycophant** is a person who behaves in a sycophantic way. 谄媚者；马屁精；阿谀奉承者【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...a dictator surrounded by sycophants, frightened to tell him what he may not like.* 被一群不敢谏言的佞臣簇拥的独裁者

syco|phan|tic /ˌsɪkə'fæntɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **sycophantic**, you disapprove of them because they flatter people who are more important and powerful than they are in order to gain an advantage for themselves. 谄媚的；拍马屁的；阿谀奉承的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...his clique of sycophantic friends.* 他那些互相吹捧的朋党

syl|la|ble /'sɪləbᵊl/ (**syllables**) N-COUNT A **syllable** is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit. So, for example, 'book' has one syllable, and 'reading' has two syllables. 音节 ❑ *We children called her Oma, accenting both syllables.* 我们这群小孩叫她 Oma，两个音节都重读。

Word Link 词根词缀 *syl = together* 一起：*monosyllabic, syllable, syllabus*

syl|la|bus /'sɪləbəs/ (**syllabuses**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to the subjects that are studied in a particular course as the **syllabus**. 课程大纲【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the GCSE history syllabus.* 普通中等教育证书考试的历史大纲 2 N-COUNT A **syllabus** is an outline or summary of the subjects to be covered in a course. （课程的）提纲，摘要【mainly AM 主美】

syl|van /'sɪlvən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Sylvan** is used to describe things that have an association with woods and trees. 森林的；与树木有关的【LITERARY 文】

sym|bio|sis /ˌsɪmbi'əʊsɪs, -baɪ-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Symbiosis** is a close relationship between two organisms of different kinds which benefits both organisms. 共生（关系）【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the link between bacteria, symbiosis, and the evolution of plants and animals.* 细菌、共生和动植物进化之间的联系 2 N-UNCOUNT **Symbiosis** is any relationship between different things, people, or groups that benefits all the things or people concerned. 互惠互利关系；共赢关系 ❑ [+of] *...the cosy symbiosis of the traditional political parties.* 传统政党间友好的互惠互利关系

sym|bi|ot|ic /ˌsɪmbi'ɒtɪk, -baɪ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **symbiotic** relationship is one in which organisms, people, or things exist together in a way that benefits them all. 共生的；互惠互利的 ❑ *...fungi that have a symbiotic relationship with the trees of these northwestern forests.* 与西北部这些森林里的树木存在共生关系的真菌

sym|bol ◆◇ /'sɪmbᵊl/ (**symbols**) 1 N-COUNT Something that is a **symbol of** a society or an aspect of life seems to represent it because it is very typical of it. 象征；代表 ❑ *To them, the monarchy is the special symbol of nationhood.* 在他们看来，君主制是国家身份所特有的象征。 ❑ *She was put under house arrest two years ago but remained a powerful symbol in last year's election.* 虽然两年前即遭软禁，她在去年的选举中仍是势力强大的代表人物。 2 N-COUNT A **symbol of** something such as an idea is a shape or design that is used to represent it. 象征物；标志 ❑ *I frequently use sunflowers as symbols of strength.* 我常用向日葵来象征力量。 3 N-COUNT A **symbol for** an item in a calculation or scientific formula is a number, letter, or shape that represents that item. 符号；代号；记号 ❑ *What's the chemical symbol for mercury?* 汞的化学元素符号是什么？ 4 → see also **sex symbol, status symbol**

→ see **Braille, flag, myth**

sym|bol|ic /sɪm'bɒlɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe an event, action, or procedure as **symbolic**, you mean that it represents an important change, although it has little practical effect. （事件、行动、程序）象征的，象征性的 ❑ *A lot of Latin-American officials are stressing the symbolic importance of the trip.* 许多拉丁美洲官员在强调此行的重要象征意义。 ❑ *The move today was largely symbolic.* 今天的举动在很大程度上是象征性的。 •**sym|boli|cal|ly** /sɪm'bɒlɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It was a simple enough gesture, but symbolically important.* 这是个非常简单的举动，却寓意深刻。 2 ADJ Something that is **symbolic of** a person or thing is regarded or used as a symbol of them. 象征…的；作为…象征的 ❑ [+of] *Yellow clothes are worn as symbolic of spring.* 穿上黄色的衣服意味着春天来了。 •**sym|boli|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Each circle symbolically represents the whole of humanity.* 每个圆圈都象征着全人类。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Symbolic** is used to describe things involving or relating to symbols. 符号的；记号的 ❑ *...symbolic representations of landscape.* 景观的符号化呈现

sym|bol|ise /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ → see **symbolize**

sym|bol|ism /'sɪmbəlɪzəm/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Symbolism** is the use of symbols in order to represent something. 象征手法；象征主义 ❑ *The scene is so rich in symbolism that any explanation risks spoiling the effect.* 该场景具有丰富的象征意义，任何解释都可能破坏其效果。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the **symbolism** of an event or action when it seems to show something important about a situation. 象征意义 ❑ [+of] *The symbolism of every gesture will be of vital importance during the short state visit.* 此次短暂国事访问期间的一举一动都将有着至关重要的象征意义。

sym|bol|ize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ (**symbolizes, symbolizing, symbolized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **symbolise**

VERB If one thing **symbolizes** another, it is used or regarded as a symbol of it. 象征；代表 ❑ [v n] *The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolised the end of the Cold War between East and West.* 柏林墙的倒塌象征着东西方冷战的结束。❑ [v-ed] *...the post-war world order symbolised by the United Nations.* 以联合国为代表的战后世界秩序

→ see **flag**

sym|met|ri|cal /sɪ'metrɪkᵊl/ ADJ If something is **symmetrical**, it has two halves which are exactly the same, except that one half is the mirror image of the other. 对称的 ❑ *...the neat rows of perfectly symmetrical windows.* 一排排整齐且完全对称的窗子 •**sym|met|ri|cal|ly** /sɪ'metrɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The south garden at Sissinghurst was composed symmetrically.* 锡辛赫斯特南面花园的布局工整对称。

sym|me|try /'sɪmɪtri/ (**symmetries**) ■ N-VAR Something that has **symmetry** is symmetrical in shape, design, or structure. (形状、设计或结构的)对称，匀称 ❑ *...the incredible beauty and symmetry of a snowflake.* 雪花难以置信的美丽和对称 ❑ *I loved the house because it had perfect symmetry.* 我喜欢这所房子，因为它非常对称。■ N-UNCOUNT **Symmetry** in a relationship or agreement is the fact of both sides giving and receiving an equal amount. (数量的)相等，相当 ❑ *The superpowers pledged to maintain symmetry in their arms shipments.* 超级大国承诺在武器运输方面保持数量均衡。

sym|pa|thet|ic /ˌsɪmpə'θetɪk/ ■ ADJ If you are **sympathetic** to someone who is in a bad situation, you are kind to them and show that you understand their feelings. 同情的；有同情心的 ❑ [+to] *She was very sympathetic to the problems of adult students.* 她对成年学生的问题深表同情。❑ *It may be that he sees you only as a sympathetic friend.* 他也许只把你当作一个可以倾诉的朋友。•**sym|pa|thet|i|cal|ly** /ˌsɪmpə'θetɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She nodded sympathetically.* 她同情地点了点头。■ ADJ If you are **sympathetic to** a proposal or action, you approve of it and are willing to support it. 赞同的；支持的 ❑ [+to] *She met people in London who were sympathetic to the Indian freedom struggle.* 她在伦敦结识了一些支持印度独立运动的人。•**sym|pa|thet|i|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *After a year we will sympathetically consider an application for reinstatement.* 一年后我们会对复职申请予以考虑和批准。■ ADJ You describe someone as **sympathetic** when you like them and approve of the way that they behave. 讨人喜欢的；合意的 ❑ *She sounds a most sympathetic character.* 她听上去是个很讨喜的人。

sym|pa|thize /'sɪmpəθaɪz/ (**sympathizes, sympathizing, sympathized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sympathise**

■ VERB If you **sympathize** with someone who is in a bad situation, you show that you are sorry for them. 表示同情 ❑ [v +with] *I must tell you how much I sympathize with you for your loss, Professor.* 教授，我对您遭受的损失深表同情。❑ [v] *He would sympathize but he wouldn't understand.* 他可能会表示同情，但不会理解。■ VERB If you **sympathize with** someone's feelings, you understand them and are not critical of them. 理解；体谅 ❑ [v +with] *Some Europeans sympathize with the Americans over the issue.* 一些欧洲人在该问题上对美国人表示理解。❑ [v +with] *He liked Max, and sympathized with his ambitions.* 他喜欢马克斯，而且认同他的志向。[Also v] ■ VERB If you **sympathize with** a proposal or action, you approve of it and are willing to support it. 赞同；支持 ❑ [v +with] *Most of the people living there sympathized with the guerrillas.* 住在那里的大多数人支持游击队。

sym|pa|thiz|er /'sɪmpəθaɪzəʳ/ (**sympathizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **sympathiser**

N-COUNT [usu pl] The **sympathizers** of an organization or cause are the people who approve of it and support it. 赞同者；支持者 ❑ *These villagers are guerrilla sympathizers.* 这些村民拥护游击队。

sym|pa|thy •◦◦ /'sɪmpəθi/ (**sympathies**) ■ N-UNCOUNT If you have **sympathy** for someone who is in a bad situation, you are sorry for them, and show this in the way you behave towards them. 同情心；同情 ❑ *I have had very little help from doctors and no sympathy whatsoever.* 我从医生那里没有得到什么帮助，也未获得丝毫同情。❑ *I wanted to express my sympathies on your resignation.* 对你的辞职我表示同情。■ N-UNCOUNT If you have **sympathy** with someone's ideas or opinions, you agree with them. (对观点、看法的)赞同，支持 ❑ [+with] *I have some sympathy with this point of view.* 我比较同意这个观点。❑ [+for] *Lithuania still commands considerable international sympathy for its cause.* 立陶宛的事业依然得到了大量的国际声援。❑ *She has frequently expressed Republican sympathies.* 她多次表达了对共和党的支持态度。■ N-UNCOUNT If you take some action **in sympathy with** someone else, you do it in order to show that you support them. 支持 ❑ *Milne resigned in sympathy because of the way Donald had been treated.* 米尔恩以辞职来抗议唐纳德所遭受的不公待遇。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *sympathy* with:

ADJ. **deep** sympathy 深切同情，**great** sympathy 巨大同情，**public** sympathy 公众的同情 ■

V. **express** sympathy 表示同情(或赞同)，**feel** sympathy 感到同情(或赞同)，**gain** sympathy 获得同情(或赞同)，**have** sympathy 怀着同情；怀着赞同 ■ ■

Word Link 词根词缀 ***path* = *feeling*** 感情：***apathy, empathy, sympathy***

Word Link 词根词缀 ***sym* = *together*** 一起：***sympathy, symphony, symposium***

sym|phon|ic /sɪm'fɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Symphonic** means relating to or like a symphony. 交响乐的；类似交响乐的

sym|pho|ny /'sɪmfəni/ (**symphonies**) N-COUNT A **symphony** is a piece of music written to be played by an orchestra. Symphonies are usually made up of four separate sections called movements. (通常由四个乐章组成的)交响乐，交响曲

→ see **music, orchestra**

'sym|pho|ny or|ches|tra (**symphony orchestras**) N-COUNT A **symphony orchestra** is a large orchestra that plays classical music. 交响乐团

sym|po|sium /sɪm'pəʊziəm/ (**symposia** /sɪm'pəʊziə/ or **symposiums**) N-COUNT A **symposium** is a conference in which experts or academics discuss a particular subject. 研讨会；专题讨论会 ❑ [+on] *He had been taking part in an international symposium on population.* 他那时正参加一个有关人口问题的国际研讨会。

symp|tom •◦◦ /'sɪmptəm/ (**symptoms**) ■ N-COUNT A **symptom** of an illness is something wrong with your body or mind that is a sign of the illness. 症状 ❑ *One of the most common symptoms of schizophrenia is hearing imaginary voices.* 精神分裂症最常见的一个症状就是幻听。❑ *...patients with flu symptoms.* 有流感症状的病人 ■ N-COUNT A **symptom of** a bad situation is something that happens which is considered to be a sign of this situation. 征候；征兆 ❑ [+of] *Your problem with keeping boyfriends is just a symptom of a larger problem: making and keeping friends.* 你在维系同男友的关系时遇到的困难暴露了一个更大的问题：如何结交朋友和维持友谊。

→ see **diagnosis, illness**

symp|to|mat|ic /ˌsɪmptə'mætɪk/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **symptomatic of** something else, especially something bad, it is a sign of it. 作为…征兆的；表明…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The city's problems are symptomatic of the crisis that is spreading throughout the country.* 该市的问题是正在全国蔓延的危机的征兆。

syna|gogue /'sɪnəgɒg/ (**synagogues**) N-COUNT A **synagogue** is a building where Jewish people meet to worship or to study their religion. 犹太会堂；犹太教堂

syn|apse /'saɪnæps, AM 美 sɪ'næps/ (**synapses**) N-COUNT A **synapse** is one of the points in the nervous system at which a signal passes from one nerve cell to another. (神经元的)突触【TECHNICAL 术语】

sync /sɪŋk/ also **synch** PHRASE If two things are **out of sync**, they do not match or do not happen together as they should. If two things are **in sync**, they match or happen together as they should. 不协调 / 协调；不同步 / 同步【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Normally, when demand and supply are out of sync, you either increase the supply,*

S

or you adjust the price mechanism. 通常当供需失衡时，要么加大供给，要么调整价格机制。[Also +with]

synch /sɪŋk/ → see **sync**

syn|chro|nize /'sɪŋkrənaɪz/ (**synchronizes, synchronizing, synchronized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **synchronise**

VERB If you **synchronize** two activities, processes, or movements, or if you **synchronize** one activity, process, or movement **with** another, you cause them to happen at the same time and speed as each other.（使）同步；（使）同时发生 ❑ [v n] *It was virtually impossible to synchronise our lives so as to take holidays and weekends together.* 想让我们的生活步调保持一致，好一起去度假和过周末几乎是不可能的。❑ [v n +with] *Synchronise the score with the film action.* 将配乐和电影情节进行同步合成。❑ [v-ed] *...a series of unexpected, synchronized attacks.* 一连串同时发生的意外攻击 [Also v *with* n, pl-n v]

Word Link 词根词缀 *syn = together* 一起：*synchronize, synergy, synopsis*

,syn|chro|nized 'swim|ming

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **synchronised swimming**

N-UNCOUNT **Synchronized swimming** is a sport in which two or more people perform complicated and carefully planned movements in water in time to music. 花样游泳

syn|co|pat|ed /'sɪŋkəpeɪtɪd/ ADJ In **syncopated** music, the weak beats in the bar are stressed instead of the strong beats.（音乐）切分的 ❑ *Some spirituals are based on syncopated rhythms.* 有些圣歌以切分节奏为基础。

syn|co|pa|tion /,sɪŋkə'peɪʃ°n/ (**syncopations**) N-VAR **Syncopation** is the quality that music has when the weak beats in a bar are stressed instead of the strong ones.（音乐的）切分

syn|di|cate (**syndicates, syndicating, syndicated**)

The noun is pronounced /'sɪndɪkət/. The verb is pronounced /'sɪndɪkeɪt/.名词读作 /'sɪndɪkət/。动词读作 /'sɪndɪkeɪt/。

❶ N-COUNT A **syndicate** is an association of people or organizations that is formed for business purposes or in order to carry out a project. 辛迪加；商业财团；企业联合组织 ❑ *...a syndicate of 152 banks.* 152 家银行组成的财团 ❑ *...a major crime syndicate.* 重大犯罪团伙 ❷ VERB [usu passive] When newspaper articles or television programmes **are syndicated**, they are sold to several different newspapers or television stations, who then publish the articles or broadcast the programmes. 把（新闻或电视节目）同时出售给多家媒体（供其发表或播放）❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Today his programme is syndicated to 500 stations.* 今天他的节目将在 500 多家电视台播出。[Also be v-ed] •**syn|di|ca|tion** /,sɪndɪ'keɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The show was ready for syndication in early 1987.* 该节目在 1987 年初已能在各地方电视台播放。❸ N-COUNT A press **syndicate** is a group of newspapers or magazines that are all owned by the same person or company.（报业）辛迪加，巨头

syn|drome /'sɪndrəʊm/ (**syndromes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **syndrome** is a medical condition that is characterized by a particular group of signs and symptoms. 综合征 ❑ *Irritable bowel syndrome seems to affect more women than men.* 女性比男性更易患肠易激综合征。❷ → see also **Down's syndrome, premenstrual syndrome** ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to an undesirable condition that is characterized by a particular type of activity or behaviour as a **syndrome.**（不良情况的）典型表现，典型行为 ❑ *It's a bit like the exam syndrome where you write down everything you know regardless of what has been asked.* 这有些像典型的考试心理，不论问题是什么就把所知道的统统写上。

syn|er|gy /'sɪnə'dʒi/ (**synergies**) N-VAR If there is **synergy** between two or more organizations or groups, they are more successful when they work together than when they work separately. 协同作用；增效作用【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Of course, there's quite obviously a lot of synergy between the two companies.* 当然，这两家公司之间存在着非常明显的大量协同合作。❑ *The synergies gained from the merger, Pirelli claimed, would create savings of about £130m over four years.* 皮雷利声称，合并带来的协同作用将在未来 4 年内节省约 1.3 亿英镑的开支。

syn|od /'sɪnɒd/ (**synods**) N-COUNT A **synod** is a special council of members of a Church, which meets regularly to discuss religious issues. 教会会议

syno|nym /'sɪnənɪm/ (**synonyms**) N-COUNT A **synonym** is a word or expression which means the same as another word or expression. 同义词；近义词 ❑ [+for] *The term 'industrial democracy' is often used as a synonym for worker participation.* "工业民主"一词常被用作"工人参与"的同义词。

Word Link 词根词缀 *onym = name* 名：*acronym, anonymous, synonym*

syn|ony|mous /sɪ'nɒnɪməs/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that one thing is **synonymous with** another, you mean that the two things are very closely associated with each other so that one suggests the other or one cannot exist without the other.（与…）密切相关的，互为依存的 ❑ [+with] *Paris has always been synonymous with elegance, luxury and style.* 巴黎一直是优雅、奢华和时尚的代名词。

syn|op|sis /sɪ'nɒpsɪs/ (**synopses** /sɪ'nɒpsi:z/) N-COUNT A **synopsis** is a summary of a longer piece of writing or work.（著作或作品的）大纲，概要，梗概 ❑ *For each title there is a brief synopsis of the book.* 每本书都对应有一个简短的介绍。

syn|tac|tic /sɪn'tæktɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Syntactic** means relating to syntax.句法的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...three common syntactic devices in English.* 英语中 3 个常见的构句方法

syn|tax /'sɪntæks/ N-UNCOUNT **Syntax** is the ways that words can be put together, or are put together, in order to make sentences.句法【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *His grammar and syntax, both in oral and written expression, were much better than the average.* 无论口头还是笔头，他的文法和句法都非常出众。

synth /sɪnθ/ (**synths**) N-COUNT A **synth** is the same as a **synthesizer.** 同 synthesizer【INFORMAL 非正式】

syn|the|sis /'sɪnθɪsɪs/ (**syntheses** /'sɪnθɪsi:z/) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **synthesis of** different ideas or styles is a mixture or combination of these ideas or styles. 综合（体）；结合（体）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *His novels are a rich synthesis of Balkan history and mythology.* 他的小说融合了大量巴尔干半岛的历史和神话故事。❷ N-VAR The **synthesis** of a substance is the production of it by means of chemical or biological reactions.（通过化学或生物反应进行的）合成【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the genes that regulate the synthesis of these compounds.* 控制这些化合物合成的基因

syn|the|size /'sɪnθɪsaɪz/ (**synthesizes, synthesizing, synthesized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **synthesise**

❶ VERB To **synthesize** a substance means to produce it by means of chemical or biological reactions.（通过化学或生物反应）合成【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ [v n] *After extensive research, Albert Hoffman first succeeded in synthesizing the acid in 1938.* 经过大量研究，艾伯特·霍夫曼于 1938 年率先成功合成了迷幻药。❷ VERB If you **synthesize** different ideas, facts, or experiences, you combine them to form a single idea or impression. 综合；把…合为一体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The movement synthesised elements of modern art that hadn't been brought together before, such as Cubism and Surrealism.* 该运动将之前彼此孤立的现代艺术元素，如立体主义和超现实主义，融合到了一起。

syn|the|sized /'sɪnθɪsaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **synthesised**

ADJ [ADJ n] **Synthesized** sounds are produced electronically using a synthesizer.（声音）合成的 ❑ *...synthesised dance music.* 合成舞曲

syn|the|siz|er /'sɪnθɪsaɪzə'/ (**synthesizers**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **synthesiser**

S

N-COUNT A **synthesizer** is an electronic machine that produces speech, music, or other sounds, usually by combining individual syllables or sounds that have been previously recorded. 音响合成器 ❑ *Now he can only communicate through a voice synthesiser.* 现在他只能通过声音合成器与人沟通。

→ see **keyboard**

syn|thet|ic /sɪn'θetɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Synthetic** products are made from chemicals or artificial substances rather than from natural ones. 合成的；人造的 ❑ *Boots made from synthetic materials can usually be washed in a machine.* 合成材料制成的靴子通常可以机洗。❑ *...synthetic rubber.* 合成橡胶 •**syn|thet|i|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the therapeutic use of natural and synthetically produced hormones.* 天然荷尔蒙和人工合成荷尔蒙在治疗上的使用

syn|thet|ics /sɪn'θetɪks/ N-PLURAL You can refer to synthetic clothing, fabric, or materials as **synthetics**. 合成物；合成材料 ❑ *Natural fabrics like silk and wool are better insulators than synthetics.* 丝绸、羊毛之类的纯天然织物比合成纤维的保暖性更好。

syphi|lis /'sɪfɪlɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Syphilis** is a serious disease which is passed on through sexual intercourse. 梅毒

sy|phon /'saɪf°n/ → see **siphon**

Syr|ian /'sɪrɪən/ (**Syrians**) 1 ADJ **Syrian** means belonging or relating to Syria, or to its people or culture. 叙利亚的；叙利亚人的；叙利亚文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Syrian** is a Syrian citizen, or a person of Syrian origin. 叙利亚人；叙利亚裔人

sy|ringe /sɪ'rɪndʒ/ (**syringes**) N-COUNT A **syringe** is a small tube with a thin hollow needle at the end. Syringes are used for putting liquids into things and for taking liquids out, for example for injecting drugs or for taking blood from someone's body. 注射器

syr|up /'sɪrəp/ (**syrups**) 1 N-VAR **Syrup** is a sweet liquid made by cooking sugar with water, and sometimes with fruit juice as well. 糖水；果汁露 ❑ *...canned fruit with sugary syrup.* 糖水水果罐头 2 N-UNCOUNT **Syrup** is a very sweet thick liquid made from sugar. 糖浆 ❑ *...a heavy syrup pudding.* 放大量糖浆的布丁 3 → see also **golden syrup, maple syrup** 4 N-VAR **Syrup** is a medicine in the form of a thick, sweet liquid. 药用糖浆；糖浆剂 ❑ *...cough syrup.* 止咳糖浆

syr|upy /'sɪrəpi/ 1 ADJ Liquid that is **syrupy** is sweet or thick like syrup. （糖浆般）甜腻的，黏稠的 2 ADJ If you describe something as **syrupy**, you dislike it because it is too sentimental. 煽情的；腻味的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...this syrupy film version of Conroy's novel.* 根据康罗伊小说拍成的这部煽情电影

sys|tem ⇹ /'sɪstəm/ (**systems**) 1 N-COUNT A **system** is a way of working, organizing, or doing something which follows a fixed plan or set of rules. You can use **system** to refer to an organization or institution that is organized in this way. 制度；体制 ❑ *...a flexible and relatively efficient filing system.* 灵活且相对高效的存档制度 ❑ [+of] *...a multi-party system of government.* 多党执政体制 2 N-COUNT A **system** is a set of devices powered by electricity, for example a computer or an alarm. （计算机、警报器等的）系统 ❑ *Viruses tend to be good at surviving when a computer system crashes.* 计算机病毒在系统崩溃后往往依然存在。3 N-COUNT A **system** is a set of equipment or parts such as water pipes or electrical wiring, which is used to supply water, heat, or electricity. （水管、电线等的）系统 ❑ *...a central heating system.* 中央供暖系统 4 N-COUNT A **system** is a network of things that are linked together so that people or things can travel from one place to another or communicate. （交通、通信等的）网，网络 ❑ *...Australia's road and rail system.* 澳大利亚的公路网和铁路网 ❑ *...a news channel on a local cable system.* 地方有线电视网的新闻频道 5 N-COUNT Your **system** is your body's organs and other parts that together perform particular functions. （身体内数个器官和部位组成的）系统 ❑ *These gases would seriously damage the patient's respiratory system.* 这些气体会严重损害患者的呼吸系统。6 N-COUNT A **system** is a particular set of rules, especially in mathematics or science, which is used to count or measure things. （尤指数学、科学的）体系，方法 ❑ [+of] *...the decimal system of metric weights and measures.* 十进制的公制度量衡 7 N-SING People sometimes refer to the government or administration of a country as **the system**. 现行体制；既成秩序 ❑ *These feelings are likely to make people attempt to overthrow the system.* 这些情绪有可能促使人们试图推翻现行体制。8 → see also **central nervous system, digestive system, ecosystem, immune system, metric system, nervous system, public address system, solar system, sound system** 9 PHRASE If you **get** something **out of** your **system**, you take some action so that you no longer want to do it or no longer have strong feelings about it. 宣泄；排解；将…发泄出来 ❑ *I want to get boxing out of my system and settle down to enjoy family life.* 我想结束拳击生涯，安定下来享受家庭生活。

→ see **cardiovascular**

sys|tem|at|ic /ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is done in a **systematic** way is done according to a fixed plan, in a thorough and efficient way. 成体系的；有条理的；按计划的 ❑ *They had not found any evidence of a systematic attempt to rig the ballot.* 他们没有发现任何证据证明有人试图有计划地操纵投票。•**sys|tem|ati|cal|ly** /ˌsɪstə'mætɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The army has systematically violated human rights.* 该部队蓄意侵犯人权。❑ *She began applying systematically to colleges.* 她开始有计划地向各个大学提出申请。

sys|tema|tize /'sɪstəmətaɪz/ (**systematizes, systematizing, systematized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **systematise**

VERB If you **systematize** things, you make them organized. 使系统化；使成体系；使条理化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *You need to systematize your approach to problem solving.* 你需要采用有条理的方法解决问题。[Also v] •**sys|tema|ti|za|tion** /ˌsɪstəmətaɪ'zeɪʃ°n, AM 美 -tɪ'-/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a systematization of management practice.* 管理活动的系统化

sys|tem|ic /sɪ'stiːmɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Systemic** means affecting the whole of something. 全面性的；影响全面的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The economy is locked in a systemic crisis.* 经济陷入全面危机。2 ADJ **Systemic** chemicals or drugs are absorbed into the whole of an organism such as a plant or person, rather than being applied to one area. （化学品或药品）内吸的【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see **cardiovascular**

ˌsys|tems ˈana|lyst (**systems analysts**) N-COUNT A **systems analyst** is someone whose job is to decide what computer equipment and software a company needs, and to provide it. 系统分析员

S

Tt

T also **t** /tiː/ (**T's, t's**) N-VAR **T** is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 20 个字母

ta /tɑː/ CONVENTION **Ta** means 'thank you'. 谢谢【BRIT, INFORMAL, FORMULAE 英，非正式，惯用语】

tab /tæb/ (**tabs**) ■ N-COUNT A **tab** is a small piece of cloth or paper that is attached to something, usually with information about that thing written on it. (标明相关信息的) 小布条，小标签，小纸条 ❑ *A stupid medical clerk had slipped the wrong tab on his X-ray.* 一个蠢笨的医护人员一不留神在他的 X 光片上贴错了标签。■ N-COUNT A **tab** is the total cost of goods or services that you have to pay, or the bill or check for those goods or services. (商品、服务的) 总价钱，账单【mainly AM 主美】❑ *At least one estimate puts the total tab at $7 million.* 至少有一个估价把总数定在了 700 万美元。■ N-COUNT A **tab** is a metal strip that you pull off the top of a can of drink in order to open it. (易拉罐的) 拉环 ■ N-COUNT A **tab** is a drug, especially one that is sold illegally, which is in tablet form. (尤指非法出售的) 药片【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *One tab of Ecstasy costs at least £15.* 一粒摇头丸至少卖 15 英镑。■ PHRASE If someone **keeps tabs on** you, they make sure that they always know where you are and what you are doing, often in order to control you. 密切注意，严密监视 (某人的一举一动)【INFORMAL 非正式】■ PHRASE If you **pick up the tab**, you pay a bill on behalf of a group of people or provide the money that is needed for something. (替一群人) 付账，承担费用【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Pollard picked up the tab for dinner that night.* 那天的晚饭是波拉德掏的钱。

Ta|bas|co /tæˈbæskəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Tabasco** is a hot spicy sauce made from peppers. 塔巴斯科辣酱【TRADEMARK 商标】

tab|by /ˈtæbi/ (**tabbies**) N-COUNT A **tabby** or a **tabby cat** is a cat whose fur has dark stripes on a lighter background. 斑猫 (毛皮上有深色条纹)

tab|er|nac|le /ˈtæbəˌnækᵊl/ (**tabernacles**) ■ N-COUNT [oft in names] A **tabernacle** is a church used by certain Christian Protestant groups and by Mormons. (某些基督教新教教派和摩门教派的) 教堂，礼拜堂 ■ N-PROPER **The Tabernacle** was a small tent which contained the most holy writings of the ancient Jews and which they took with them when they were travelling. (存放古代犹太人圣典的) 圣幕，会幕

ta|ble ◆◇ /ˈteɪbᵊl/ (**tables, tabling, tabled**) ■ N-COUNT A **table** is a piece of furniture with a flat top that you put things on or sit at. 桌子；台子 ❑ *She was sitting at the kitchen table eating a currant bun.* 她正坐在餐桌旁，吃着葡萄干圆面包。❑ *I placed his drink on the small table at his elbow.* 我把他的饮料放在他肘边的小桌子上。■ VERB If someone **tables** a proposal, they say formally that they want it to be discussed at a meeting. 正式提出，提交 (议案)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *They've tabled a motion criticising the Government for doing nothing about the problem.* 他们提交了一项动议，批评政府在该问题上无所作为。■ VERB If someone **tables** a proposal or plan which has been put forward, they decide to discuss it or deal with it at a later date, rather than straight away. 搁置 (提案、计划)【AM 美】❑ [v n] *We will table that for later.* 那个问题我们留到以后再讨论吧。■ N-COUNT A **table** is a written set of facts and figures arranged in columns and rows. 表；表格；目录 ❑ *Consult the table on page 104.* 参阅 104 页的表格。❑ *Other research supports the figures in Table 3.3.* 其他研究也可证实表 3.3 中的数据。■ → see also **coffee table, dressing table, negotiating table, round table, tea table** ■ PHRASE If you put something **on the table**, you present it at a meeting for it to be discussed. 提交讨论；摆到桌面上 ❑ *This is one of the best packages we've put on the table in years.* 这是我们几年来提交的最好的方案之一。■ PHRASE If you **turn the tables on** someone, you change the situation completely, so that instead of them causing problems for you, you are causing problems for them. 扭转局面；转败为胜 ❑ *The only question is whether the President can use his extraordinary political skills to turn the tables on his opponents.* 唯一的问题是，总统能否运用他杰出的政治手腕化被动为主动，击败对手。■ to **put** your **cards on the table** → see **card**

tab|leau /ˈtæbləʊ/ (**tableaux**) ■ N-COUNT A **tableau** is a scene, for example from the Bible, history, or mythology, that consists of a group of people in costumes who do not speak or move. The people are sometimes on a float in a procession. (以静态画面再现《圣经》、历史、神话场景的) 舞台造型，人物造型 ❑ *...tableaux depicting the foundation of Barcelona.* 描绘巴塞罗那建城史的舞台造型 ■ N-COUNT A **tableau** is a piece of art such as a sculpture or painting that shows a scene, especially one from the Bible, history, or mythology. (尤指取材自《圣经》、历史、神话传说的) 雕刻作品，绘画作品 ❑ *...Gaudí's luxuriant stone tableau of the Nativity on the cathedral's east face.* 大教堂东侧立面上由高迪创作的表现基督降生场景的华丽浮雕

table|cloth /ˈteɪbᵊlklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**tablecloths**) N-COUNT A **tablecloth** is a cloth used to cover a table. 台布；桌布

ˈta|ble danc|ing N-UNCOUNT **Table dancing** is a type of entertainment in a bar or club in which a woman who is wearing very few clothes dances in a sexy way close to a customer or group of customers. (酒吧或俱乐部里穿着暴露的女子在客人近旁表演的) 桌前艳舞，桌上艳舞

ˈta|ble lamp (**table lamps**) N-COUNT A **table lamp** is a small electric lamp which stands on a table or other piece of furniture. 台灯

ˈta|ble man|ners N-PLURAL You can use **table manners** to refer to the way you behave when you are eating a meal at a table. 餐桌礼仪；用餐规矩 ❑ *He attacked the food as quickly as decent table manners allowed.* 他在不失礼的情况下尽可能快地进餐。

table|spoon /ˈteɪbᵊlspuːn/ (**tablespoons**) ■ N-COUNT A **tablespoon** is a fairly large spoon used for serving food and in cooking. 大汤匙；大调羹 ■ N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a tablespoon as a **tablespoon** of food. 一大汤匙 (或大调羹) 的量 ❑ [+of] *...a tablespoon of sugar.* 一大汤匙糖

table|spoon|ful /ˈteɪbᵊlspuːnfʊl/ (**tablespoonfuls** or **tablespoonsful**) N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a tablespoon as a **tablespoonful** of food. 一大汤匙 (或大调羹) 的量 ❑ [+of] *Grate a tablespoonful of fresh ginger into a pan.* 磨碎一汤匙鲜姜，放入平底锅。

tab|let /ˈtæblət/ (**tablets**) ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **tablet** is a small solid round mass of medicine which you swallow. 药片；片剂 ❑ *It is never a good idea to take sleeping tablets regularly.* 频繁服用安眠药绝对不是好办法。■ N-COUNT A **tablet** is a small flat computer that you operate by touching the screen. 平板电脑【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...a free guide to the best tablets on the market.* 免费的平板电脑优选指南 ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] Clay **tablets** or stone **tablets** are the flat pieces of clay or stone which people used to

write on before paper was invented. (黏土、石头制成的)牌，匾，碑 ■ **tablets of stone** → see **stone**

'ta|ble ten|nis also **table-tennis** N-UNCOUNT **Table tennis** is a game played inside by two or four people. The players stand at each end of a table which has a low net across the middle and hit a small light ball over the net, using small bats. 乒乓球(运动)

'ta|ble top (**table tops**) also **tabletop** N-COUNT A **table top** is the flat surface on a table. 桌面

table|ware /'teɪbᵊlweəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Tableware** consists of the objects used on the table at meals, for example plates, glasses, or cutlery. 餐具【FORMAL 正式】

'ta|ble wine (**table wines**) N-VAR **Table wine** is fairly cheap wine that is drunk with meals. 佐餐酒

tab|loid /'tæblɔɪd/ (**tabloids**) N-COUNT A **tabloid** is a newspaper that has small pages, short articles, and lots of photographs. Tabloids are often considered to be less serious than other newspapers. (版面小、文章短、图片多的)通俗小报(Compare 比较 **broadsheet**.)

ta|boo /tæ'bu:/ (**taboos**) N-COUNT If there is a **taboo** on a subject or activity, it is a social custom to avoid doing that activity or talking about that subject, because people find them embarrassing or offensive. 禁忌；忌讳 ❑ *The topic of addiction remains something of a taboo.* 毒瘾仍然是个有些忌讳的话题。•ADJ **Taboo** is also an adjective. ❑ *Cancer is a taboo subject and people are frightened or embarrassed to talk openly about it.* 癌症是个禁忌话题，公开谈论它会让人们感到恐慌或局促不安。

tabu|late /'tæbjuleɪt/ (**tabulates, tabulating, tabulated**) VERB To **tabulate** information means to arrange it in columns on a page so that it can be analysed. 将…制成表格；以表格形式排列 ❑ [be V-ed] *Results for the test program haven't been tabulated.* 试验的结果还没有制成表格。

tacho|graph /'tækəgrɑ:f, -græf/ (**tachographs**) N-COUNT A **tachograph** is a device that is put in vehicles such as lorries and coaches in order to record information such as how fast the vehicle goes, how far it travels, and the number of breaks the driver takes. (卡车、长途汽车等的)速度里程仪【BRIT 英】

tac|it /'tæsɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone's **tacit** agreement or approval, you mean they are agreeing to something or approving it without actually saying so, often because they are unwilling to admit to doing so. 默认的；默许的；不言而喻的 ❑ *The question was a tacit admission that a mistake had indeed been made.* 问这个问题实际上等于默认确实出了差错。•**tac|it|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He tacitly admitted that the government had breached regulations.* 他默认政府违反了规定。

taci|turn /'tæsɪtɜ:ʳn/ ADJ A **taciturn** person does not say very much and can seem unfriendly. 寡言少语的；沉默寡言的；不苟言笑的 ❑ *A taciturn man, he replied to my questions in monosyllables.* 他不爱说话，对我的问题一两个字就打发掉了。

tack /tæk/ (**tacks, tacking, tacked**) ■ N-COUNT A **tack** is a short nail with a broad, flat head, especially one that is used for fastening carpets to the floor. (尤指固定地毯的)大头钉，平头钉 ■ → see also **thumbtack** ■ to **get down to brass tacks** → see **brass** ■ VERB If you **tack** something to a surface, you pin it there with tacks or drawing pins. 用大头钉(或图钉)固定 ❑ [v n +to] *He had tacked this note to her door.* 他用图钉将这张便条钉在她的门上。❑ [v n with adv] *She had recently taken a canvas from the theatre and tacked it up on the wall.* 她最近从剧院拿回一幅油画，用图钉把它钉在了墙上。■ N-SING If you change **tack** or try a different **tack**, you try a different method for dealing with a situation. 方法；策略；思路 ❑ *In desperation I changed tack.* 我走投无路，于是改变了策略。❑ *This report takes a different tack from the 20 that have come before.* 这份报告和此前的 20 份报告采取的思路不同。■ VERB If a sailing boat **is tacking** or if the people in it **tack** it, it is sailing towards a particular point in a series of sideways movements rather than in a straight line. (使)(船只)曲折航行，蜿蜒航行 ❑ [v] *We were tacking fairly close inshore.* 我们沿着海岸曲折航行。❑ [v n] *The helmsman could tack the boat singlehanded.* 舵手独自一人就能变换航向。[Also v n prep/adv] ■ VERB If you **tack** pieces of material together, you sew them together with big, loose stitches in order to hold them firmly or check that they fit, before sewing them properly. (用大针脚)粗缝，暂时缝上 ❑ [v n with *together*] *Tack them together with a 1.5 cm seam.* 用 1.5 厘米的针脚将它们暂时缝上。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Tack the cord around the cushion.* 用粗线沿着垫子边绷一圈。

▶**tack on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **is tacked on** to something else, you think that it is added in a hurry and in an unsatisfactory way. (匆忙或不尽如人意地)增添，附加 ❑ [be V-ed P +*to*] *The child-care bill is to be tacked on to the budget plan now being worked out in the Senate.* 儿童保育款项将被追加到参议院正在审议的预算方案中。[Also v n P]

tack|le ♦◇ /'tækᵊl/ (**tackles, tackling, tackled**) ■ VERB If you **tackle** a difficult problem or task, you deal with it in a very determined or efficient way. (果断或高效地)应对，处理，解决(难题或任务) ❑ [v n] *The first reason to tackle these problems is to save children's lives.* 果断处理这些问题的首要原因是为了挽救孩子们的生命。■ VERB If you **tackle** someone in a game such as hockey or football, you try to take the ball away from them. If you **tackle** someone in rugby or American football, you knock them to the ground. (曲棍球、足球等比赛中)抢断，阻截，铲断；(英式、美式橄榄球比赛中)扑搂，擒抱摔倒 ❑ [v n] *Foley tackled the quarterback.* 福利将四分卫扑搂在地。•N-COUNT **Tackle** is also a noun. ❑ [+*by*] *... a tackle by full-back Brian Burrows.* 后卫布赖恩·伯罗斯的拦截 ■ VERB If you **tackle** someone about a particular matter, you speak to them honestly about it, usually in order to get it changed or done. (坦率地)与…交谈，与…交涉 ❑ [v n +*about*] *I tackled him about how anyone could live amidst so much poverty.* 我坦率地问他，人在如此贫穷的环境中如何还能生存。■ VERB If you **tackle** someone, you attack them and fight them. 攻击；与…打架 ❑ [v n] *He claims Pasolini overtook and tackled him, pushing him into the dirt.* 他声称帕索利尼追上去打他，把他推倒在烂泥里。■ N-UNCOUNT **Tackle** is the equipment that you need for a sport or activity, especially fishing. (体育等活动的)器具，器材；(尤指)渔具 ❑ *...fishing tackle.* 渔具

tacky /'tæki/ (**tackier, tackiest**) ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **tacky**, you dislike it because it is cheap and badly made or vulgar. 做工粗糙的；劣质的；俗气的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...a woman in a fake leopard-skin coat and tacky red sunglasses.* 身穿假豹皮大衣、戴着俗气的大红色太阳镜的女人 ■ ADJ If something such as paint or glue is **tacky**, it is slightly sticky and not yet dry. (油漆、胶水)发黏的，未干的 ❑ *Test to see if the finish is tacky, and if it is, leave it to harden.* 看看最后一道漆干了没有，要是没干，就先让它干透。

taco /'tækəʊ/ (**tacos**) N-COUNT A **taco** is a crispy Mexican pancake made from corn and eggs, which is folded and filled with meat, vegetables, and a spicy sauce. (包着肉、蔬菜和辣酱的)墨西哥玉米薄饼卷

tact /tækt/ N-UNCOUNT **Tact** is the ability to avoid upsetting or offending people by being careful not to say or do things that would hurt their feelings. (言谈举止的)老练，圆通，得体，乖巧 ❑ *On this occasion the press have not been intrusive and they have shown great tact.* 媒体此次并没有过多纠缠，表现十分得体。

tact|ful /'tæktfʊl/ ADJ If you describe a person or what they say as **tactful** you approve of them because they are careful not to offend or upset another person. 有分寸的；考虑周全的；圆通的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+*in*] *He had been extremely tactful in dealing with the financial question.* 他在处理这个财务问题时很有分寸。•**tact|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Alex tactfully refrained from further comment.* 亚历克斯很识趣，没有再发表什么评论。

tac|tic ♦◇ /'tæktɪk/ (**tactics**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Tactics** are the methods that you choose to use in order to achieve what you want in a particular situation. 战术；策略；招数 ❑ *What sort of tactics will the President use to rally the people behind him?* 总统会用什么样的策略把人们号召起来支持他呢？

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tactic* with:

ADJ. **effective** tactic 有效策略，**similar** tactic 类似战术
N. **scare** tactic 制造恐慌的战术

T

tac|ti|cal /ˈtæktɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **tactical** to describe an action or plan which is intended to help someone achieve what they want in a particular situation. (行动、计划)战术上的，策略性的 ❑ *It's not yet clear whether the Prime Minister's resignation offer is a serious one, or whether it's simply a tactical move.* 现在还不清楚首相提出辞职是认真的，还是仅仅作为一种策略。 •**tac|ti|cal|ly** /ˈtæktɪkli/ ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The electorate is astute enough to vote tactically against the Government.* 选民们很精明，很有策略地投了政府的反对票。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Tactical** weapons or forces are those which a military leader can decide for themselves to use in a battle, rather than waiting for a decision by a political leader. (武器、军队)战术的，作战的 ❑ *They have removed all tactical nuclear missiles that could strike Europe.* 他们已经拆除所有能够袭击欧洲的战术核导弹。

ˌtac|ti|cal ˈvot|ing N-UNCOUNT **Tactical voting** is the act of voting for a particular person or political party in order to prevent someone else from winning, rather than because you support that person or party. 策略性投票(指为了防止某一方获胜，而将票投给自己并不支持的一方)【BRIT 英】

tac|ti|cian /tækˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**tacticians**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a good **tactician**, you mean that they are skilful at choosing the best methods in order to achieve what they want. 战术家；谋略家 ❑ *He is an extremely astute political tactician.* 他是个极其精明的政治谋略家。

tac|tile /ˈtæktaɪl, AM 美 -tᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **tactile**, you mean that they tend to touch other people a lot when talking to them. (与人说话时)爱碰别人的，喜欢肢体接触的 ❑ *The children are very tactile, with warm, loving natures.* 小孩子说话时喜欢用上热烈、表达喜爱的肢体触碰。 2 ADJ Something such as fabric which is **tactile** is pleasant or interesting to touch. (织物等)手感好的 ❑ *Tweed is timeless, tactile and tough.* 粗花呢从不过时，手感很好，结实耐磨。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tactile** experiences or sensations are received or felt by touch. (经验、感觉)触觉的，通过触觉获得的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Babies who sleep with their parents receive much more tactile stimulation than babies who sleep in a cot.* 婴儿和父母睡在一块儿能比单独睡在婴儿床中得到更多的触觉刺激。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tact = touching 接触：contact, intact, tactile*

tact|less /ˈtæktləs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **tactless**, you think what they say or do is likely to offend other people. (言行)未经考虑的，冒失的，没分寸的 ❑ *He had alienated many people with his tactless remarks.* 他说话没个轻重，得罪了许多人。

tad /tæd/ PHRASE You can use **a tad** in expressions such as **a tad big** or **a tad small** when you mean that it is slightly too big or slightly too small. 稍微；略微【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It was a tad confusing.* 这叫人有点糊涂。

tad|pole /ˈtædpəʊl/ (**tadpoles**) N-COUNT **Tadpoles** are small water creatures which grow into frogs or toads. 蝌蚪

→ see **air**

taf|fe|ta /ˈtæfɪtə/ N-UNCOUNT **Taffeta** is shiny stiff material made of silk or nylon that is used mainly for making women's clothes. (主要用于制作女装的)塔夫绸

taf|fy /ˈtæfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Taffy** is a sticky sweet that you chew. It is made by boiling sugar and butter together with water. 太妃糖；乳脂糖【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **toffee**

tag /tæg/ (**tags, tagging, tagged**) 1 N-COUNT A **tag** is a small piece of card or cloth which is attached to an object or person and has information about that object or person on it. 标签；标牌 ❑ *Staff wore name tags.* 工作人员都佩戴姓名牌。 ❑ *...baggage tags.* 行李标签 2 → see also **dog tag, price tag** 3 N-COUNT An electronic **tag** is a device that is firmly attached to someone or something and sets off an alarm if that person or thing moves away or is removed. (电子)追踪器 ❑ *A hospital is to fit new-born babies with electronic tags to foil kidnappers.* 一家医院计划在新生儿身上安置电子追踪器，防止婴儿被拐卖。 4 → see also **electronic tagging** 5 VERB If you **tag** something, you attach something to it or mark it so that it can be identified later. 给…贴标签；在…上做记号 ❑ [v n] *Professor Orr has developed interesting ways of tagging chemical molecules using existing laboratory lasers.* 奥尔教授发明了用现有实验室激光设备给化学分子做记号的种种有趣的办法。 6 N-COUNT You can refer to a phrase that is used to describe someone or something as a **tag**. 称呼；称号【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *In Britain, jazz is losing its elitist tag and gaining a much broader audience.* 在英国，爵士乐不再是精英人物的专利，它正吸引着越来越多的听众。 7 VERB If you **tag** someone in a particular way, you keep describing them using a particular phrase or thinking of them as a particular thing. 将…描述成；用…来称呼；把…称作【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n +with] *The pundits were still tagging him with that age-old label, 'best of a bad bunch'.* 专家们仍用多年前的称呼"最好的坏人"来称呼他。 ❑ [be v-ed n] *She has always lived in John's house and is still tagged 'Dad's girlfriend' by his children.* 她一直住在约翰家里，依然被他的孩子们称作"爸爸的女友"。 [Also v n +as, v n] 8 → see also **question tag**

▶**tag along** PHRASAL VERB If someone goes somewhere and you **tag along**, you go with them, especially when they have not asked you to. (尤指未经要求)跟随，尾随 ❑ [v p] *I let him tag along because he had not been too well recently.* 我让他跟着我，因为最近他身体不舒服。 ❑ [v p +with] *She seems quite happy to tag along with them.* 她好像很乐意跟着他们。

▶**tag on** PHRASAL VERB If you **tag** something **on**, you add it. 增加；添加【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *It is also worth tagging on an extra day or two to see the capital.* 为了看看首都，再多个一两天也是值的。 [Also v n p]

ˈtag line (**tag lines**) also **tag-line** N-COUNT The **tag line** of something such as a television commercial or a joke is the phrase that comes at the end and is meant to be amusing or easy to remember. (广告的)口号，主题句；(笑话末尾的)妙语，包袱

Tai Chi /ˌtaɪ ˈtʃiː/ also **tai chi** N-UNCOUNT **Tai Chi** is a type of Chinese physical exercise in which you make slow, controlled movements. 太极(拳)

tail ◆◇ /teɪl/ (**tails, tailing, tailed**) 1 N-COUNT The **tail** of an animal, bird, or fish is the part extending beyond the end of its body. 尾；尾巴 ❑ *...a black dog with a long tail.* 长尾黑狗 •**-tailed** COMB ❑ *...white-tailed deer.* 白尾鹿 2 N-COUNT You can use **tail** to refer to the end or back of something, especially something long and thin. (尤指细长物体的)尾部，末端 ❑ *...the horizontal stabilizer bar on the plane's tail.* 飞机尾部的水平尾翼 3 N-PLURAL If a man is wearing **tails**, he is wearing a formal jacket which has two long pieces hanging down at the back. (男子的)燕尾服，晚礼服 4 VERB To **tail** someone means to follow close behind them and watch where they go and what they do. 跟踪；盯梢；尾随【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Officers had tailed the gang from London during a major undercover inquiry.* 在一次重大的秘密调查行动中，警察从伦敦就盯上了那帮匪徒。 ❑ [have n v-ed] *He trusted her so little that he had her tailed.* 他十分不信任她，所以派人跟踪她。 5 ADV [ADV after v] If you toss a coin and it comes down **tails**, you can see the side of it that does not have a picture of a head on it. (硬币的)反面 6 PHRASE If you say that you have your **tail between your legs**, you are emphasizing that you feel defeated and ashamed. (由于失败或羞愧)夹着尾巴，垂头丧气【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His team retreated last night with tails tucked firmly between their legs.* 昨晚，他的队伍灰溜溜地退场了。 7 cannot **make head or tail of** something → see **head**

▶**tail away** or **tail off** PHRASAL VERB When a person's voice **tails away** or **tails off**, it gradually becomes quieter and then silent. (声音)逐渐变弱，逐渐消失 ❑ [v p] *His voice tailed away in the bitter cold air.* 他的声音在刺骨的寒风中越来越微弱。

▶**tail off** 1 PHRASAL VERB When something **tails off**, it gradually becomes less in amount or value, often before coming to an end completely. 逐渐减少；越来越不重要；逐渐消失 ❑ [v p] *Last year, economic growth tailed off to below four percent.* 去年，经济增长率下降到4%以下。 2 → see also **tail away**

tail|back /ˈteɪlbæk/ (**tailbacks**) N-COUNT A **tailback** is a long line of traffic stretching back along a road, which moves very

slowly or not at all, for example because of road works or an accident. 交通堵塞；车辆长龙【BRIT 英】❑ *The flooding led to six-mile tailbacks between west London and Heathrow Airport.* 洪水导致伦敦西部和希斯罗机场间形成了长达 6 英里的塞车长龙。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **backup**

tail|coat /'teɪlkəʊt/ (**tailcoats**) also **tail coat** N-COUNT A **tailcoat** is a man's coat which is short at the front with long pieces at the back. Tailcoats were popular in the 19th century and are now worn only for very formal occasions, such as weddings. (男子在正式场合穿的)燕尾服，晚礼服

tail 'end also **tail-end** N-SING The **tail end** of an event, situation, or period of time is the last part of it. 结尾；收场 ❑ [+of] *Barry had obviously come in on the tail-end of the conversation.* 巴里显然是在谈话快结束时加入的。

tail|gate /'teɪlgeɪt/ (**tailgates, tailgating, tailgated**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tailgate** is a door at the back of a truck or car, that is hinged at the bottom so that it opens downwards. (卡车、小轿车后面的)后背门，尾门，车斗门 ❷ VERB If you **tailgate** someone, you drive very closely behind them. 紧随…行驶 ❑ [v n] *Perhaps the fact that the car was tailgating him made him accelerate.* 或许是因为那辆汽车跟得太紧，他才加速的。❑ [v] *Police pulled him over doing 120km/h, making rapid changes and tailgating.* 警察令他靠边停车，因为他的时速高达 120 公里，还一直快速变道，紧贴行驶。

'tail-light (**tail-lights**) also **taillight** N-COUNT The **tail-lights** on a car or other vehicle are the two red lights at the back. (车辆的)尾灯

tai|lor /'teɪlə'/ (**tailors, tailoring, tailored**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tailor** is a person whose job is to make men's clothes. (男装)裁缝 ❷ VERB If you **tailor** something such as a plan or system **to** someone's needs, you make it suitable for a particular person or purpose by changing the details of it. 按需定制；量身打造 ❑ [v n +to] *We can tailor the program to the patient's needs.* 我们可以根据病人的需要调整治疗方案。[Also v n]

tai|lored /'teɪlə'd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tailored** clothes are designed to fit close to the body, rather than being loose. (衣服)紧身的，合身的 ❑ *...a white tailored shirt.* 白色紧身衬衫

,tailor-'made ❶ ADJ If something is **tailor-made**, it has been specially designed for a particular person or purpose. 专门制作的；定制的；特制的 ❑ *Each client's portfolio is tailor-made.* 每位客户的投资组合都是量身打造的。❷ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **tailor-made for** a particular task, purpose, or need, you are emphasizing that they are perfectly suitable for it. 极其适合的；恰到好处的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+for] *He was tailor-made, it was said, for the task ahead.* 据说他是前头面临任务的最佳人选。❸ ADJ **Tailor-made** clothes have been specially made to fit a particular person. (衣服)量身定做的，量体裁成的 ❑ *He was wearing a tweed suit that looked tailor-made.* 他身穿一套粗花呢西服，看上去像是量身定做的。

,tailor-'make (**tailor-makes, tailor-making, tailor-made**) ❶ VERB If someone **tailor-makes** something for you, they make or design it to suit your requirements. 为…特别制作；专为…制作；为…量身定做 ❑ [v n] *The company can tailor-make your entire holiday.* 公司可以为你的整个假期专门制订一个计划。❷ → see also **tailor-made**

tail|pipe /'teɪlpaɪp/ (**tailpipes**) N-COUNT A **tailpipe** is the end pipe of a car's exhaust system. (汽车的)排气管，尾气喷管【AM 美】

tail|wind /'teɪlwɪnd/ (**tailwinds**) also **tail wind** N-COUNT A **tailwind** is a wind that is blowing from behind an aeroplane, boat, or other vehicle, making it move faster. (从行驶的交通工具后面吹来的)顺风

taint /teɪnt/ (**taints, tainting, tainted**) ❶ VERB If a person or thing **is tainted by** something bad or undesirable, their status or reputation is harmed because they are associated with it. 玷污，毁坏，损害，败坏(地位、名誉) ❑ [be v-ed] *Opposition leaders said that the elections had been tainted by corruption.* 反对派领导人说，选举中存在舞弊现象。❑ [v n] *...a series of political scandals that has tainted the political stars of a generation.* 令一整代政治明星声名染上污点的一系列政治丑闻 •**taint|ed** ADJ ❑ *He came out only slightly tainted by telling millions of viewers he and his wife had had marital problems.* 他在数百万电视观众面前公开承认自己与妻子的婚姻出现了问题后，声望只是略有下跌。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **taint** is an undesirable quality which spoils the status or reputation of someone or something. (地位、名誉的)玷污，污点，瑕疵 ❑ [+of] *Her government never really shook off the taint of corruption.* 她的政府从来没有真正摆脱掉腐败的阴影。❸ VERB If an unpleasant substance **taints** food or medicine, the food or medicine is spoiled or damaged by it. 污染，毁坏(食品、药品) ❑ [v n] *Rancid oil will taint the flavour.* 变质的油会破坏味道。❑ [v-ed +with] *...blood tainted with the AIDS and hepatitis viruses.* 被艾滋病毒和肝炎病毒污染的血液

take

① USED WITH NOUNS DESCRIBING ACTIONS 与描述动作的名词连用
② OTHER USES 其他用法

①take ◆◆◆ /teɪk/ (**takes, taking, took, taken**)

Take is used in combination with a wide range of nouns, where the meaning of the combination is mostly given by the noun. Many of these combinations are common idiomatic expressions whose meanings can be found at the appropriate nouns. For example, the expression **take care** is explained at **care**. take 能和各种名词搭配使用，其含义主要取决于所搭配的名词。此类搭配是常用的习惯用语，其意义可参见相应的名词。例如，短语 take care 在 care 词条下有解释说明。

❶ VERB You can use **take** followed by a noun to talk about an action or event, when it would also be possible to use the verb that is related to that noun. For example, you can say '**she took a shower**' instead of 'she showered'. (后接名词，用于描述动作或事件) ❑ [v n] *Betty took a photograph of us.* 贝蒂给我们照了张相。❑ [v n] *I've never taken a holiday since starting this job.* 自从做这份工作起，我就没有休过假。❑ [v n] *There's not enough people willing to take the risk.* 没有足够的人愿意冒这个险。❷ VERB In ordinary spoken or written English, people use **take** with a range of nouns instead of using a more specific verb. For example people often say '**he took control**' or '**she took a positive attitude**' instead of 'he assumed control' or 'she adopted a positive attitude'. (与一系列名词连用，代替意义更为具体的动词) ❑ [v n] *The Patriotic Front took power after a three-month civil war.* 经过 3 个月内战，爱国阵线夺取了政权。❑ [v n] *I felt it was important for women to join and take a leading role.* 我觉得让女性参与其中，并担当领导角色对于女性而言意义重大。

→ see **photography**

②take ◆◆◆ /teɪk/ (**takes, taking, took, taken**) → Please look at categories 35 - 56 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 46–56 项。❶ VERB If you **take** something, you reach out for it and hold it. 拿；取 ❑ [v n] *Here, let me take your coat.* 来，我帮你拿大衣。❑ [v n +by] *Colette took her by the shoulders and shook her.* 科利特抓住她的双肩，摇晃着她。❑ [v n prep] *She took her in her arms and tried to comfort her.* 她把她揽进怀里，尽力安慰她。❷ VERB If you **take** something with you when you go somewhere, you carry it or have it with you. 随身带；携带 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Mark often took his books to Bess's house to study.* 马克常常带着书本去贝丝家学习。❑ [v n +with] *You should take your passport with you when changing money.* 兑换货币时应该带着护照。❑ [v n] *Don't forget to take your camera.* 别忘了带上相机。❸ VERB If a person, vehicle, or path **takes** someone somewhere, they transport or lead them there. 运送；带领；把…引向 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The school bus takes them to school and brings them back.* 校车接送他们上下学。❹ VERB If something such as a job or interest **takes** you to a place, it is the reason for you going there. (工作、兴趣等)驱使…去，使前往 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He was a poor student from Madras whose genius took him to Cambridge.* 他是个来自马德拉斯的穷学生，凭自身的才华上了剑桥。❺ VERB If you **take** something such as your problems or your business to someone, you go to that person when you have problems you want to discuss or things you

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want to buy. 请教(问题等)；洽谈(生意等) ❑ [v n + to] *You need to take your problems to a trained counsellor.* 你需要向训练有素的咨询顾问请教这些问题。 6 VERB If one thing **takes** another **to** a particular level, condition, or state, it causes it to reach that level or condition. 使达到(一定水平、程度或状态) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *Her latest research takes her point further.* 她的最新研究进一步证明了她的观点。 7 VERB If you **take** something from a place, you remove it from there. 拿掉；去掉；拿开 ❑ [v n with prep/adv] *He took a handkerchief from his pocket and lightly wiped his mouth.* 他从口袋里掏出手帕，轻轻擦了擦嘴。 ❑ [v n with prep/adv] *Opening a drawer, she took out a letter.* 她打开抽屉，取出一封信。 8 VERB If you **take** something from someone who owns it, you steal it or go away with it without their permission. 偷走；(擅自)拿走 ❑ [v n] *He has taken my money, and I have no chance of getting it back.* 他偷了我的钱，我再也要不回来了。 9 VERB If an army or political party **takes** something or someone, they win them from their enemy or opponent. (军队、政党)攻占，夺取，赢得，俘虏 ❑ [v n] *Marines went in, taking 15 prisoners.* 海军陆战队士兵攻了进去，俘获 15 人。 10 VERB If you **take** one number or amount from another, you subtract it or deduct it. 减去；减 ❑ [v n *+off*] *Take off the price of the house, that's another hundred thousand.* 减去房价，又是 10 万。 11 VERB [no passive] If you cannot **take** something difficult, painful, or annoying, you cannot tolerate it without becoming upset, ill, or angry. 忍受；忍耐；接受；经受 ❑ [v n] *Don't ever ask me to look after those kids again. I just can't take it!* 以后别再叫我去照看那些孩子了，我简直无法忍受！ 12 VERB If you **take** something such as damage or loss, you suffer it, especially in war or in a battle. (尤指在战争中)蒙受，遭受(损害、损失) ❑ [v n] *They have taken heavy casualties.* 他们遭受重大伤亡。 13 VERB [no passive] If something **takes** a certain amount of time, that amount of time is needed in order to do it. 花费，占用(时间) ❑ [v n n] *Since the roads are very bad, the journey took us a long time.* 由于路况很糟糕，我们路上花了很长时间。 ❑ [v n] *I had heard an appeal could take years.* 我听说上诉要花好几年时间。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The sauce takes 25 minutes to prepare and cook.* 这个调味料从准备到做好要 25 分钟。 ❑ [v n n to-inf] *The game took her less than an hour to finish.* 她没用一个小时就拿下了这场比赛。 ❑ [v n v-ing] *You must beware of these traps—you could take all day getting out of them.* 你必须当心那些陷阱——陷进去的话，要一整天才能脱身。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It takes 15 minutes to convert the plane into a car by removing the wings and the tail.* 拆除机翼和机尾，将飞机改装成汽车，前后要花 15 分钟。 ❑ [v n n to-inf] *It had taken Masters about twenty hours to reach the house.* 马斯特斯用了约 20 个钟头才到达那所房子。 ❑ [v n *for* n to-inf] *It took thirty-five seconds for the hour to strike.* 报时用了 35 秒钟。 14 VERB [no passive] If something **takes** a particular quality or thing, that quality or thing is needed in order to do it. 需要，要求(某种素质或某事物) ❑ [v n] *At one time, walking across the room took all her strength.* 曾经有段时间她得费尽全力才能从房间一头走到另一头。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It takes courage to say what you think.* 说出真实想法是需要勇气的。 ❑ [v n] *It takes a pretty bad level of performance before the teachers will criticize the students.* 只有学生表现极差时，老师才会批评他们。 15 VERB If you **take** something that is given or offered to you, you agree to accept it. 接受；采纳 ❑ [v n] *His sons took his advice.* 他的儿子们采纳了他的建议。 16 VERB If you **take** a feeling such as pleasure, pride, or delight in a particular thing or activity, the thing or activity gives you that feeling. (从…中)获取，感到 ❑ [v n *+in*] *They take great pride in their heritage.* 他们为自己的历史传统深感自豪。 ❑ [v n *+from*] *The government will take comfort from the latest opinion poll.* 政府会从最新的民意调查中得到安慰。 17 VERB If a shop, restaurant, theatre, or other business **takes** a certain amount of money, they get that amount from people buying goods or services. (商店、饭店、剧院等)收入，赚取【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ [v amount] *The firm took £100,000 in bookings.* 这家公司在票务预订方面的收入达到 10 万英镑。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 take in

18 N-SING You can use **take** to refer to the amount of money that a business such as a store or theatre gets from selling its goods or tickets during a particular period. (商业机构的)收入，获利【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ *It added another $11.8 million to the take, for a grand total of $43 million.* 这就又增加了 1,180 万美元的收入，总计为 4,300 万美元。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 takings

19 VERB If you **take** a prize or medal, you win it. 赢得，摘得(奖项或奖牌) ❑ [v n] *'Poison' took first prize at the 1991 Sundance Film Festival.* 《毒药》在 1991 年的圣丹斯电影节上获得最佳影片奖。 20 VERB If you **take** the blame, responsibility, or credit for something, you agree to accept it. 承担(责任)；承受(责备)；接受(功劳) ❑ [v n] *His brother Raoul did it, but Leonel took the blame and kept his mouth shut.* 事情是莱昂内尔的弟弟拉乌尔干的，可是莱昂内尔却代他受过，并且对此绝口不提。 21 VERB If you **take** patients or clients, you accept them as your patients or clients. 接受，接纳(病人或顾客) ❑ [v n] *Some universities would be forced to take more students than they wanted.* 有些大学将被迫超计划招生。 22 VERB If you **take** a telephone call, you speak to someone who is telephoning you. 接听(电话) ❑ [v n] *Douglas telephoned Catherine at her office. She refused to take his calls.* 道格拉斯把电话打进凯瑟琳的办公室，可是她不接。 23 VERB If you **take** something in a particular way, you react in the way mentioned to a situation or to someone's beliefs or behaviour. (以特定方式)看待，对待 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Unfortunately, no one took my messages seriously.* 遗憾的是，没人把我提供的信息当回事。 24 VERB [usu imper] You use **take** when you are discussing or explaining a particular question, in order to introduce an example or to say how the question is being considered. 以(…为例)；拿(…来说) ❑ [v n] *There's confusion and resentment, and it's almost never expressed out in the open. Take this office, for example.* 有人迷惘，有人憎恨，可是几乎谁也没有公开表达过。就拿这个办公室的人来说吧。 25 VERB If you **take** someone's meaning or point, you understand and accept what they are saying. 理解；明白；同意 ❑ [v n] *They've turned sensible, if you take my meaning.* 他们变得通情达理了，如果你明白我的意思的话。 26 VERB If you **take** someone **for** something, you believe wrongly that they are that thing. 把…错当成；误以为 ❑ [v n *+for*] *She had taken him for a journalist.* 她把他错当成记者了。 ❑ [v n to-inf] *I naturally took him to be the owner of the estate.* 我自然而然地把他当成了庄园的主人。 27 VERB If you **take** something from among a number of things, you choose to have or buy it. 选择要；选择购买 ❑ [v n] *'I'll take the grilled tuna,' Mary Ann told the waiter.* "给我来份烤金枪鱼吧。"玛丽·安告诉侍者。 28 VERB If you **take** a road or route, you choose to travel along it. 走，沿着(道路或路线) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *From Wrexham centre take the Chester Road to the outskirts of town.* 从雷克瑟姆市中心出发，沿着切斯特路到达市郊。 ❑ [v n] *The road forked in two directions. He had obviously taken the wrong fork.* 道路分岔为两个方向，他显然是走错岔道了。 29 VERB If you **take** a car, train, bus, or plane, you use it to go from one place to another. 乘坐；搭乘 ❑ [v n] *It's the other end of the High Street. We'll take the car, shall we?* 它在大街的那头，我们乘车去，好吗？ ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She took the train to New York every weekend.* 她每个周末乘火车去纽约。 30 VERB If you **take** a subject or course at school or university, you choose to study it. 学习，选修(课程) ❑ [v n] *Students are allowed to take European history and American history.* 学生可以选修欧洲史和美国史。 31 VERB If you **take** a test or examination, you do it in order to obtain a qualification. 参加(考试) ❑ [v n] *She took her driving test in Greenford.* 她在格林福德参加了驾照考试。 32 VERB If you **take** someone **for** a subject, you give them lessons in that subject. 教(课)；给…讲授(课程)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n *+for*] *The teacher who took us for economics was Miss Humphrey.* 教我们经济学的是汉弗莱小姐。 33 VERB If someone **takes** drugs, pills, or other medicines, they take them into their body, for example by swallowing them. 服用，使用(毒品、药物) ❑ [v n] *She's been taking sleeping pills.* 她一直在服用安眠药。 34 VERB If you **take** a note or a letter, you write down something you want to remember or the words that someone says. 记(笔记)；写(书信) ❑ [v n] *She sat expressionless, carefully taking notes.* 她坐在那儿面无表情，认真记着笔记。 35 VERB If you **take** a particular measurement, you use special equipment to find out what something measures. 测量；度量 ❑ [v n] *If he feels hotter than normal, take his temperature.* 如果他感觉比平时热，量量他的体温。 36 VERB [no passive] If a place or container **takes** a particular amount or number, there is enough space for that

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amount or number. 能容纳；装得下 ❑ [v amount] *The place could just about take 2,000 people.* 那地方只能容纳大约 2,000 人。 ⓫ VERB If you **take** a particular size in shoes or clothes, that size fits you. 穿（特定尺码的鞋或衣物）❑ [v n] *47 per cent of women in the U.K. take a size 16 or above.* 英国 47% 的女性穿 16 码或更大号的。 ⓬ N-COUNT A **take** is a short piece of action which is filmed in one continuous process for a cinema or television film. （电影、电视等拍摄时的一次）场景，镜头 ❑ *She couldn't get it right—she never knew the lines and we had to do several takes.* 她就是拍不好——她总记不住台词，我们只好拍了好几遍。 ⓭ N-SING Someone's **take on** a particular situation or fact is their attitude to it or their interpretation of it. 态度；理解；看法 ❑ [+on] *What's your take on the new government? Do you think it can work?* 你对新政府怎么看？你认为它能行吗？ ⓮ PHRASE You can say **'I take it'** to check with someone that what you believe to be the case or what you understand them to mean is in fact the case, or is in fact what they mean. 我自认为；我以为；我猜测 ❑ *I take it you're a friend of the Kellings, Mr Burr.* 伯尔先生，想必您是克林家的朋友吧？ ⓯ PHRASE You can say **'take it from me'** to tell someone that you are absolutely sure that what you are saying is correct, and that they should believe you. 相信我；我敢保证 ❑ *Take it from me—this is the greatest achievement by any Formula One driver ever.* 信我的没错——这是一级方程式赛车手有史以来所取得的最高成就。 ⓰ CONVENTION If you say to someone **'take it or leave it'**, you are telling them that they can accept something or not accept it, but that you are not prepared to discuss any other alternatives. 接不接受随你，要就要不要拉倒（不容讨价还价）❑ *A 72-hour week, 12 hours a day, six days a week, take it or leave it.* 一星期 6 天，一天 12 小时，总共 72 小时，愿不愿意随你的便。 ⓱ PHRASE If someone **takes** an insult or attack **lying down**, they accept it without protesting. 忍受，甘受，屈从于（侮辱或攻击）❑ *The government is not taking such criticism lying down.* 政府决不会甘心忍受这种批评。 ⓲ PHRASE If something **takes a lot out of** you or **takes it out of** you, it requires a lot of energy or effort and makes you feel very tired and weak afterwards. 使费尽力气；使精疲力竭 ❑ *He looked tired, as if the argument had taken a lot out of him.* 他看上去累坏了，似乎这场争论已使他精疲力尽。 ⓳ PHRASE If someone tells you to **take five** or to **take ten**, they are telling you to have a five- or ten-minute break from what you are doing. 休息 5 分钟 / 休息 10 分钟【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】 ⓴ to **be taken aback** → see **aback** ㉑ to **take up arms** → see **arm** ㉒ to **take the biscuit** → see **biscuit** ㉓ to **take the bull by the horns** → see **bull** ㉔ to **take** your **hat off to** someone → see **hat** ㉕ to **take the mickey** → see **mickey** ㉖ to **take the piss out of** someone → see **piss** ㉗ to **take** something **as read** → see **read** ㉘ to **be taken for a ride** → see **ride** ㉙ to **take** someone **by surprise** → see **surprise** ㉚ **take my word for it** → see **word**

Thesaurus 同类词 *take* Also look up:

V. grab, grasp, hold ② ❶
drive, escort, transport ② ❸
steal ② ❻
capture, seize ② ❾

▶take after PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **take after** a member of your family, you resemble them in your appearance, your behaviour, or your character. （在外表、举止、性格方面）像（某家庭成员）❑ [v P n] *Ted's always been difficult, Mr Kemp—he takes after his dad.* 肯普先生，特德一直很难相处——像他爸。

▶take apart ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **apart**, you separate it into the different parts that it is made of. 拆开；拆散；拆解 ❑ [v n P] *When the clock stopped, he took it apart, found what was wrong, and put the whole thing together again.* 钟停以后，他把它拆开，查出毛病所在，又把它重新组装了起来。[Also v P n (not pron)] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take apart** something such as an argument or an idea, you show what its weaknesses are, usually by analysing it carefully. 指出…的不足；剖析 ❑ [v n P] *They will take that problem apart and analyse it in great detail.* 他们会细细剖析该问题。❑ [v P n] *He proceeds to take apart every preconception anyone might have ever had about him.* 他继续逐一剖析人们对他可能怀有的成见。

▶take away ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **away from** someone, you remove it from them, so that they no longer possess it or have it with them. 拿走；夺走 ❑ [v n P] *They're going to take my citizenship away.* 他们打算取消我的国籍。❑ [v n P +*from*] *'Give me the knife,' he said softly, 'or I'll take it away from you.'* "把刀子给我，"他轻声说，"不然我就自己从你手上夺过来。"❑ [v P n] *In prison they'd taken away his watch and everything he possessed.* 在监狱，他们把他的手表和其他一切东西都收走了。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** one number or amount **away from** another, you subtract one number from the other. 从…中减去；从…中扣除 ❑ [v n P +*from*] *Add up the bills for each month. Take this away from the income.* 将账单按月累加，再从收入中扣除。[Also v P n, v n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB To **take** someone **away** means to bring them from their home to an institution such as a prison or hospital. 带走，抓走（送去监狱、医院等）❑ [v n P] *Two men claiming to be police officers called at the pastor's house and took him away.* 两个自称是警察的人来到牧师家里，把他带走了。❑ [v P n] *Soldiers took away four people, one of whom was later released.* 士兵们抓走 4 个人，其中 1 个随后被放了回来。 ❹ → see also **takeaway**

▶take away from PHRASAL VERB If something **takes away from** an achievement, success, or quality, or **takes** something **away from** it, it makes it seem lower in value or worth than it should be. 减损；贬低 ❑ [v P P n] *'It's starting to rain again.'—'Not enough to take away from the charm of the scene.'* "雨又下起来了。"——"这丝毫不影响景色的美丽。"❑ [v n P P n] *The victory looks rather hollow. That takes nothing away from the courage and skill of the fighting forces.* 胜利只是表面的，可这丝毫无损于战斗部队的勇气和技术。

▶take back ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **back**, you return it to the place where you bought it or where you borrowed it from, because it is unsuitable or broken, or because you have finished with it. 退回；退还；归还 ❑ [v n P] *If I buy something and he doesn't like it I'll take it back.* 要是我买的东西他不喜欢，我就会去退货。❑ [v P n] *I once took back a pair of shoes that fell apart after a week.* 有一次，我退了一双刚穿一个星期就开裂的鞋。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **back**, you admit that something that you said or thought is wrong. 收回，撤回（所说的话或想法）❑ [v n P] *I take it back, I think perhaps I am an extrovert.* 我收回说过的话，我想也许我是外向型的人。❑ [v P n] *Take back what you said about Jeremy!* 收回你说的关于杰里米的话。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **back**, you allow them to come home again, after they have gone away because of a quarrel or other problem. 让…回家；准许…回来 ❑ [v n P] *Why did she take him back?* 她怎么又让他回家了？❑ [v P n] *The government has agreed to take back those people who are considered economic rather than political refugees.* 政府同意让那些被认为是经济难民的人回国，但政治难民不包括在内。 ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **takes** you **back**, you mean that it reminds you of a period of your past life and makes you think about it again. 使回想起；使回忆起 ❑ [v n P +*to*] *I enjoyed experimenting with colours—it took me back to being five years old.* 我喜欢尝试各种颜色——它使我感觉像是又回到了 5 岁的时候。❑ [v n P] *This takes me back.* 这使我想起了过去。

▶take down ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **down**, you reach up and get it from a high place such as a shelf. （从高处）取下，拿下，够下来 ❑ [v n P] *Alberg took the portrait down from the wall.* 阿尔伯格从墙上摘下那幅肖像画。❑ [v P n] *Gil rose and went to his bookcase and took down a volume.* 吉尔站起身，走到书架跟前，取下了一本书。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take down** a structure, you remove each piece of it. 拆掉；拆毁 ❑ [v P n] *The Canadian army took down the barricades erected by the Indians.* 加拿大军队拆掉了印第安人设置的路障。❑ [v n P] *They put up the bird table, but it got in everyone else's way so Les tried to take it down.* 他们支起鸟食台，可是人人都嫌它碍事，所以莱斯就想把它拆了。 ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **take down** a piece of information or a statement, you write it down. 写下；记录 ❑ [v n P] *We've been trying to get back to you, Tom, but we think we took your number down incorrectly.* 汤姆，我们一直试着给你回电话，可是，或许我们把你的号码写错了。❑ [v P n] *I took down his comments in shorthand.* 我用速记法把他的评论记录了下来。

▶take in ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **in**, you allow them to stay in your house or your country, especially when

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they do not have anywhere to stay or are in trouble. 收留，收容（尤指无家可归者或逃难者）❑ [v n p] *He persuaded Jo to take him in.* 他说服乔把他收留了下来。❑ [v p n] *The monastery has taken in 26 refugees.* 修道院已经收留了 26 位难民。 2 PHRASAL VERB If the police **take** someone **in**, they remove them from their home in order to question them. （警察）带走，抓走 ❑ [v n p] *The police have taken him in for questioning in connection with the murder of a girl.* 警察把他带到警局讯问有关一名女孩被害案件的情况。[Also v p n] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **are taken in by** someone or something, you are deceived by them, so that you get a false impression of them. 欺骗；使上当 ❑ [be v-ed p] *I married in my late teens and was taken in by his charm—which soon vanished.* 我十八九岁时结了婚，那时被他的魅力所迷惑——可他的魅力很快就荡然无存。❑ [v n p] *I know I was a naive fool to trust him but he is a real charmer who totally took me in.* 我知道我当初幼稚无知，竟然信任他，可是他真是迷人，把我完全给骗了。[Also v p n (not pron)] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **in**, you pay attention to it and understand it when you hear it or read it. 理解；领会；领悟 ❑ [v n p] *Lesley explains possible treatments but you can tell she's not taking it in.* 莱斯利解释了各种可行的疗法，不过，你可以看出来，她并没有领会。❑ [v p n] *Gazing up into his eyes, she seemed to take in all he said.* 她抬起头注视着他的眼睛，好像听懂了他说的一切。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **in**, you see all of it at the same time or with just one look. （一下子）看清，看明白 ❑ [v p n] *The eyes behind the lenses were dark and quick-moving, taking in everything at a glance.* 镜片后面的黑眼睛快速转动着，扫一眼就全都记下了。[Also v n p] 6 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **take in** something such as a film or a museum, you go to see it. 观看；欣赏；参观【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *I was wondering if you might want to take in a movie with me this evening.* 不知道今晚你愿不愿意和我一起去看场电影？ [Also v n p] 7 PHRASAL VERB If people, animals, or plants **take in** air, drink, or food, they allow it to enter their body, usually by breathing or swallowing. （人、动物或植物）摄入，吸收 ❑ [v p n] *They will certainly need to take in plenty of liquid.* 它们当然需要吸收大量液体。[Also v n p] 8 PHRASAL VERB If you **take in** a dress, jacket, or other item of clothing, you make it smaller and tighter. 将（衣物）改小 ❑ [v p n] *She had taken in the grey dress so that it hugged her thin body.* 她把那件灰色连衣裙改小了，这样正好紧裹住她那纤瘦的身体。[Also v n p] 9 PHRASAL VERB If a store, restaurant, theatre, or other business **takes in** a certain amount of money, they get that amount from people buying goods or services. （商店、饭店、剧院等商业机构）收入，进账【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】❑ [v p amount] *They plan to take in $1.6 billion.* 他们计划要收入 16 亿美元。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **take**

→ see **calorie**

▶**take off** 1 PHRASAL VERB When an aeroplane **takes off**, it leaves the ground and starts flying. （飞机）起飞 ❑ [v p] *We eventually took off at 11 o'clock and arrived in Venice at 1.30.* 我们终于在 11 点起飞，1:30 到达威尼斯。 2 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a product, an activity, or someone's career **takes off**, it suddenly becomes very successful. （产品、活动、事业等）突然成功 ❑ [v p] *In 1944, he met Edith Piaf, and his career took off.* 1944 年，他结识了伊迪丝·琵雅美，从此他的事业开始飞速发展。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **take off** or **take yourself off**, you go away, often suddenly and unexpectedly. （突然）离开，走开，走掉 ❑ [v p] *He took off at once and headed back to the motel.* 他立刻离开，回到汽车旅馆。❑ [v pron-refl p] *He took himself off to Mexico.* 他突然动身去了墨西哥。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** a garment **off**, you remove it. 脱下，脱掉（衣物）❑ [v n p] *He wouldn't take his hat off.* 他不肯摘下帽子。❑ [v p n] *She took off her spectacles.* 她摘下了眼镜。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** time **off**, you obtain permission not to go to work for a short period of time. 请假；休假；告假 ❑ [v n p] *Mitchel's schedule had not permitted him to take time off.* 米切尔的日程安排使他无法休假。❑ [v n p n] *She took two days off work.* 她休了两天假。 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **off**, you make them go with you to a particular place, especially when they do not want to go there. 把…带走；（尤指强迫某人）使同去 ❑ [v n p prep/adv] *The police stopped her and took her off to a police station.* 警察拦住她，把她带到了警察局。 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **off**, you imitate them and the things that they do and say, in such a way that you make other people laugh. （为逗乐）模仿，学（别人的言谈举止）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p n] *Mike can take off his father to perfection.* 迈克模仿他爸爸时惟妙惟肖。[Also v n p] 8 → see also **takeoff**

▶**take on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **take on** a job or responsibility, especially a difficult one, you accept it. 承担，接受（尤指艰巨工作或重大责任）❑ [v p n] *No other organisation was able or willing to take on the job.* 没有任何别的组织有能力或愿意承担此项工作。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If something **takes on** a new appearance or quality, it develops that appearance or quality. 呈现，显出（新面貌或新特点）❑ [v p n] *Believing he had only a year to live, his writing took on a feverish intensity.* 由于以为自己只剩一年的活头，他的文字开始变得激情澎湃。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If a vehicle such as a bus or ship **takes on** passengers, goods, or fuel, it stops in order to allow them to get on or to be loaded on. （公共汽车、船舶等）上（客），装（货），补充（燃料）❑ [v p n] *This is a brief stop to take on passengers and water.* 这是一次短暂停靠，上上客，加加水。[Also v n p] 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **on**, you employ them to do a job. 雇用；录用 ❑ [v n p] *He's spoken to a publishing firm. They're going to take him on.* 他和一家出版公司谈过了，他们打算雇用他。❑ [v p n] *The party has been taking on staff, including temporary organisers.* 这个政党一直在招募工作人员，包括临时的组织人员。 9 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **take** someone **on**, you fight them or compete against them, especially when they are bigger or more powerful than you are. 与（尤指实力比自己强的人）较量；接受…的挑战 ❑ [v p n] *Democrats were reluctant to take on a president whose popularity ratings were historically high.* 民主党人不愿与一位有史以来民众支持率最高的总统较量。❑ [v n p] *I knew I couldn't take him on.* 我清楚我斗不过他。 6 PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **take** something **on** or **upon yourself**, you decide to do it without asking anyone for permission or approval. 擅自决定；自作主张 ❑ [v n p pron-refl] *Knox had taken it on himself to choose the wine.* 诺克斯擅自作主，选了葡萄酒。❑ [v p pron-refl] *He took upon himself the responsibility for protecting her.* 他主动肩负起保护她的责任。❑ [v n p pron-refl] *The President absolved his officers and took the blame upon himself.* 总统赦免了手下的官员，把过失揽到自己的头上。

▶**take out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **out**, you remove it permanently from its place. 去除；除掉 ❑ [v n p] *I got an abscess so he took the tooth out.* 我牙龈脓肿，所以他就把那颗牙拔掉了。❑ [v p n] *When you edit the tape you can take out the giggles.* 你编辑录音时，可以把咯咯笑的部分删了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **take out** something such as a loan, a licence, or an insurance policy, you obtain it by fulfilling the conditions and paying the money that is necessary. 取得，获得，领到（贷款、执照、保单等）❑ [v p n] *They find a house, agree a price, and take out a mortgage through their building society.* 他们找到一处房子，谈妥价格，通过住房互助协会办理了抵押贷款。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **out**, they go somewhere such as a restaurant or theatre with you after you have invited them, and usually you pay for them. 邀请…外出，带…出去（吃饭、看电影等）❑ [v n p] *Jessica's grandparents took her out for the day.* 杰茜卡的祖父母带她出去玩了一天。❑ [v n p +to] *Reichel took me out to lunch.* 雷赫尔请我出去吃的午饭。❑ [v p n] *...a father taking out his daughter for a celebratory dinner.* 带女儿出去吃庆祝晚餐的父亲

▶**take out on** PHRASAL VERB If you **take** something **out on** someone, you behave in an unpleasant way towards them because you feel angry or upset, even though this is not their fault. 拿…出气；向…发泄 ❑ [v n p p n] *Jane's always annoying her and she takes it out on me sometimes.* 简老是惹她生气，她有时就拿我出气。

▶**take over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **take over** a company, you get control of it, for example by buying its shares. 接收，接管（公司）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v p n] *A British newspaper says British Airways plan to take over Trans World Airways.* 一家英国报纸称，英国航空公司计划接管环球航空公司。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **takes over** a country or building, they get control of it by force, for example with the help of the army. （武力）占领，

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接管，控制 ❑ [V P n] *The Belgians took over Rwanda under a League of Nations mandate.* 比利时人依照国际联盟的授权接管了卢旺达。[Also V n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **take over** a job or role or if you **take over**, you become responsible for the job after someone else has stopped doing it. 接替；接任；接手 ❑ [V P n] *His widow has taken over the running of his empire, including six London theatres.* 他的遗孀已接手管理他创下的帝国，其中包括 6 家伦敦剧院。❑ [V P +*from*] *In 1966, Pastor Albertz took over from him as governing mayor.* 1966 年，帕斯特·艾伯茨接替他担任主管市长。❑ [V P +*as*] *She took over as chief executive of the Book Trust.* 她接任英国图书信托基金会的主席。❹ PHRASAL VERB If one thing **takes over** from something else, it becomes more important, successful, or powerful than the other thing, and eventually replaces it. 取代；代替；占上风 ❑ [V P +*from*] *Cars gradually took over from horses.* 汽车逐渐替代了马匹。❑ [V P] *When the final vote came, rationality took over.* 最后一轮投票时，理性占了上风。❺ → see also **takeover**

▶**take to** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take to** someone or something, you like them, especially after knowing them or thinking about them for only a short time.（尤指短时间接触后）喜欢上，喜爱 ❑ [V P n] *Did the children take to him?* 孩子们喜欢上他了么？❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take to** doing something, you begin to do it as a regular habit. 养成（做…）的习惯；开始定时（做…）❑ [V P v-ing] *They had taken to wandering through the streets arm-in-arm.* 他们养成了挽着胳膊逛街的习惯。

▶**take up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **take up** an activity or a subject, you become interested in it and spend time doing it, either as a hobby or as a career. 开始从事；喜欢上 ❑ [V P n] *He did not particularly want to take up a competitive sport.* 他并不特别想从事竞技体育运动。❑ [V n P] *Angela used to be a model and has decided to take it up again.* 安杰拉以前当过模特，现已决定重操旧业了。❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **take up** a question, problem, or cause, you act on it or discuss how you are going to act on it. 开始处理；讨论…的处理方法 ❑ [V P n] *Most scientists who can present evidence of an environmental threat can reasonably assume that a pressure group will take up the issue.* 能够提供环境威胁证据的大多数科学家都有理由认为，压力集团不会放过这个问题。❑ [V P n +*with*] *Dr Mahathir intends to take up the proposal with the prime minister.* 马哈蒂尔博士打算和首相讨论这个提案。❑ [V n P +*with*] *If the bank is unhelpful take it up with the Ombudsman.* 银行要是不肯帮忙，就去找申诉专员。[Also V n P] ❸ PHRASAL VERB If you **take up** a job, you begin to work at it. 开始从事，开始干（工作）❑ [V P n] *He will take up his post as the head of the civil courts at the end of next month.* 他将在下个月底就任民事法庭庭长一职。[Also V n P] ❹ PHRASAL VERB If you **take up** an offer or a challenge, you accept it. 接受，答应（提议或挑战）❑ [V P n] *Increasingly, more wine-makers are taking up the challenge of growing Pinot Noir.* 越来越多的酿酒商开始接受种植黑皮诺葡萄的挑战。[Also V n P] ❺ PHRASAL VERB If something **takes up** a particular amount of time, space, or effort, it uses that amount. 占用，花费（时间、空间或精力）❑ [V P n] *I know how busy you must be and naturally I wouldn't want to take up too much of your time.* 我知道您肯定特别忙，我当然不想占用您太多的时间。❑ [*be* V-ed P +*with*] *A good deal of my time is taken up with reading critical essays and reviews.* 我的大部分时间都用在阅读评论文章上了。❑ [V P n +*with*] *The aim was not to take up valuable time with the usual boring pictures.* 目的在于不要让常见的无聊图片占用宝贵时间。❻ PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **take up** a particular position, you get into a particular place in relation to something else. 占领，占据，占有（位置、阵地）❑ [V P n] *He had taken up a position in the centre of the room.* 他占据了房间中心的位置。[Also V n P] ❼ PHRASAL VERB If you **take up** something such as a task or a story, you begin doing it after it has been interrupted or after someone else has begun it. 继续；把…接着进行下去 ❑ [V P n] *Gerry's wife Jo takes up the story.* 格里的妻子乔接着往下讲。❑ [V P wh] *'No, no, no,' says Damon, taking up where Dave left off.* "不，不，不，"戴蒙说，然后从戴夫停下的地方接着说。[Also V n P] ❽ → see also **take-up**

▶**take up on** PHRASAL VERB If you **take** someone **up on** their offer or invitation, you accept it. 接受，同意（提议或邀请）❑ [V n P P n] *Since she'd offered to babysit, I took her up on it.* 她既然主动提出帮助照看孩子，我也就同意了。

▶**take upon** → see **take on 6**

▶**take up with** PHRASAL VERB If you **are taken up with** something, it keeps you busy or fully occupied. 忙于 ❑ [*be* V-ed P] *His mind was wholly taken up with the question.* 他满脑子都在想这个问题。

take|away /'teɪkəweɪ/ (**takeaways**) ❶ N-COUNT A **takeaway** is a shop or restaurant which sells hot cooked food that you eat somewhere else. 外卖店；外卖餐馆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **takeout**

❷ N-COUNT A **takeaway** is hot cooked food that you buy from a shop or restaurant and eat somewhere else.（商店、餐馆的）外卖食品【BRIT 英】❑ *…a Chinese takeaway.* 外卖中餐

in AM, use 美国英语用 **takeout**

→ see **restaurant**

take-home pay N-UNCOUNT Your **take-home pay** is the amount of your wages or salary that is left after income tax and other payments have been subtracted.（扣除税款等之后的）实发工资【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He was earning £215 a week before tax: take-home pay, £170.* 他税前的周薪是 215 英镑，实发 170 英镑。

tak|en /'teɪkən/ ❶ **Taken** is the past participle of **take**. ❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **taken with** something or someone, you are very interested in them or attracted to them. 感兴趣的；被吸引的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+*with*] *She seems very taken with the idea.* 她好像对这个想法很感兴趣。

take|off /'teɪkɒf, AM 美 -ɔːf/ (**takeoffs**) also **take-off** ❶ N-VAR **Takeoff** is the beginning of a flight, when an aircraft leaves the ground.（飞机的）起飞，升空 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **takeoff of** someone is a humorous imitation of the way in which they behave.（对某人行为的）滑稽模仿 ❑ [+*of*] *The programme was worth watching for an inspired takeoff of the Collins sisters.* 这个节目值得一看，因为有对柯林斯姐妹的滑稽创意模仿。

take|out /'teɪkaʊt/ (**takeouts**) ❶ N-COUNT A **takeout** is a store or restaurant which sells hot cooked food that you eat somewhere else. 外卖店；外卖餐馆【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **takeaway**

❷ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **takeout** or **takeout** food is hot cooked food which you buy from a store or restaurant and eat somewhere else.（商店、餐馆的）外卖食品【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **takeaway**

take|over ◆◇ /'teɪkəʊvəʳ/ (**takeovers**) ❶ N-COUNT A **takeover** is the act of gaining control of a company by buying more of its shares than anyone else. 收购；接管；接收【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *… the government's takeover of the Bank of New England Corporation.* 政府对新英格兰银行的接管 ❷ N-COUNT A **takeover** is the act of taking control of a country, political party, or movement by force.（武装）占领，接管，控制 ❑ *There's been a military takeover of some kind.* 发生了类似军事接管的事件。

tak|er /'teɪkəʳ/ (**takers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] If there are no **takers for** something such as an investment or a challenge, nobody is willing to accept it. 接受者 ❑ *Over 100 buyers or investors were approached, but there were no takers.* 已接触过 100 多个买主或投资人，不过没人愿意接受。[Also +*for*]

-taker /-teɪkəʳ/ (**-takers**) COMB **-taker** combines with nouns to form other nouns which refer to people who take things, for example decisions or notes.（和名词连用，构成新名词）表示"做出某动作的人"❑ *Of these, 40% told census-takers they were Muslims.* 这些人当中，有 40% 的人告诉人口普查员说自己是穆斯林。❑ *They've got some terrific penalty-takers.* 他们有几个技术一流的罚球手。

'take-up N-UNCOUNT **Take-up** is the rate at which people apply for or buy something which is offered, for example financial help from the government or shares in a company. 申请率；购买率【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+*of*] *…a major campaign to increase the take-up of welfare benefits.* 一场声势浩大的旨在增加福利待遇申请率的运动

tak|ings /'teɪkɪŋz/ N-PLURAL You can use **takings** to refer to the

amount of money that a business such as a shop or a cinema gets from selling its goods or tickets during a particular period.（企业一定时期的）销售额，收入【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The pub said that their takings were fifteen to twenty thousand pounds a week.* 这家酒馆说，它一周的营业额在 1.5 万到 2 万英镑之间。

talc /tælk/ N-UNCOUNT **Talc** is the same as **talcum powder**. 同 talcum powder【INFORMAL 非正式】

tal|cum pow|der /ˌtælkəm ˈpaʊdəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Talcum powder** is fine powder with a pleasant smell which people put on their bodies after they have had a bath or a shower. 爽身粉；滑石粉

tale ♦♢♢ /teɪl/ (**tales**) 1 N-COUNT A **tale** is a story, often involving magic or exciting events.（常包含魔法或惊险内容的）传说，故事 ❑ *...a collection of stories, poems and folk tales.* 由短篇故事、诗歌和传说汇成的作品集 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an interesting, exciting, or dramatic account of a real event as a **tale**.（对真人真事精彩的或夸张的）描述，讲述 ❑ [+*of*] *The media have been filled with tales of horror and loss resulting from Monday's earthquake.* 媒体上尽是星期一发生的地震所带来的恐惧和损失的报道。 3 → see also **fairy tale, old wives' tale, tall tale** 4 PHRASE If you survive a dangerous or frightening experience and so are able to tell people about it afterwards, you can say that you **lived to tell the tale**. 大难不死；逃过劫难；幸免于难 ❑ *You lived to tell the tale this time but who knows how far you can push your luck.* 你这次算是逃过了一劫，不过谁知道你的运气还会持续多久呢？ 5 PHRASE If someone **tells tales about** you, they tell other people things about you which are untrue or which you wanted to be kept secret. 造谣；泄密 ❑ *I hesitated, not wanting to tell tales about my colleague.* 我犹豫了，不想说同事的坏话。 6 → see also **tell-tale**

tal|ent ♦♢♢ /ˈtælənt/ (**talents**) 1 N-VAR **Talent** is the natural ability to do something well. 天资；天赋 ❑ *The player was given hardly any opportunities to show off his talents.* 那位选手几乎没有得到什么机会展示自己的天赋。 ❑ *He's got lots of talent.* 他天赋很高。 2 → see also **talent show**

Thesaurus 同类词 *talent* Also look up:

N.	ability, aptitude, gift

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *talent* with:

ADJ.	**great** talent 天赋异禀，**musical** talent 音乐天赋，**natural** talent 自然天赋
V.	**have (a)** talent 有天赋，**have got** talent 有天分
N.	talent **pool** 人才库，talent **search** 人才寻聘

tal|ent|ed /ˈtælənṭɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **talented** has a natural ability to do something well. 天资聪颖的；天赋高的 ❑ *Howard is a talented pianist.* 霍华德是名很有天分的钢琴家。

ˈtal|ent scout (**talent scouts**) N-COUNT A **talent scout** is someone whose job is to find people who have talent, for example as actors, footballers, or musicians, so that they can be offered work.（演员、足球运动员、音乐人才等的）星探，新秀物色者，伯乐

ˈtal|ent show (**talent shows**) N-COUNT A **talent show, talent competition**, or **talent contest** is a show where ordinary people perform an act on stage, usually in order to try to win a prize for the best performance.（普通人为赢取奖项的）才艺表演，大奖赛

tal|is|man /ˈtælɪzmən/ (**talismans**) N-COUNT A **talisman** is an object which you believe has magic powers to protect you or bring you luck. 护身符；避邪物

talk ♦♦♦ /tɔːk/ (**talks, talking, talked**) 1 VERB When you **talk**, you use spoken language to express your thoughts, ideas, or feelings. 讲话；说话 ❑ [v] *He was too distressed to talk.* 他伤心得讲不出话来。 ❑ [v] *The boys all began to talk at once.* 所有的男孩子立即说起话来。 •N-UNCOUNT **Talk** is also a noun. ❑ *That's not the kind of talk one usually hears from accountants.* 会计们通常不会说那样的话。 2 VERB If you **talk to** someone, you have a conversation with them. You can also say that two people **talk**. 交谈；谈话 ❑ [v] *We talked and laughed a great deal.* 我们说笑了很久。 ❑ [v +*to/with*] *I talked to him yesterday.* 昨天我和他谈过了。 ❑ [v +*about*] *When she came back, they were talking about American food.* 她回来时，他们在谈论美国食品。 ❑ [v] *Can't you see I'm talking? Don't interrupt.* 没看见我在说话吗？别插嘴。 •N-COUNT **Talk** is also a noun. ❑ [+*about*] *We had a long talk about her father, Tony, who was a friend of mine.* 她爸爸托尼是我的朋友，我们一起谈论了他很久。 3 VERB If you **talk to** someone, you tell them about the things that are worrying you. You can also say that two people **talk**. 谈心，倾诉，诉说心事 ❑ [v +*to*] *Your first step should be to talk to a teacher or school counselor.* 你第一步应该是去找老师或学校辅导员谈谈。 ❑ [v] *We need to talk alone.* 我们得单独谈谈。 ❑ [v +*about*] *Do ring if you want to talk about it.* 你要是想谈谈，一定要给我打电话。 ❑ [v] *I have to sort some things out. We really needed to talk.* 我必须把一些事情搞清楚。我们真的需要谈一谈。 •N-COUNT **Talk** is also a noun. ❑ *I think it's time we had a talk.* 我感觉我们是该谈谈了。 4 VERB If you **talk on** or **about** something, you make an informal speech telling people what you know or think about it. 发表谈话；发表观点 ❑ [v +*on/about*] *She will talk on the issues she cares passionately about including education and nursery care.* 她将会谈一些自己十分感兴趣的话题，包括教育和幼儿护理。 ❑ [v +*to*] *He intends to talk to young people about the dangers of AIDS.* 他打算和青年人谈谈艾滋病的危害。 •N-COUNT **Talk** is also a noun. ❑ [+*on/about*] *A guide gives a brief talk on the history of the site.* 导游简要地介绍了那个遗址的历史。 5 N-PLURAL **Talks** are formal discussions intended to produce an agreement, usually between different countries or between employers and employees.（通常指国家、劳资间为达成某种协定的）谈判，商谈 ❑ [+*between*] *Talks between striking railway workers and the Polish government have broken down.* 罢工的铁路工人和波兰政府间举行的谈判已经破裂了。 [Also +*on/about*] 6 VERB If one group of people **talks to** another, or if two groups **talk**, they have formal discussions in order to do a deal or produce an agreement. 磋商；讨论 ❑ [v +*to*] *We're talking to some people about opening an office in London.* 我们在和一些人讨论在伦敦设立办事处的事儿。 ❑ [v +*with/to*] *The company talked with many potential investors.* 公司和许多潜在的投资人举行了磋商。 ❑ [v] *It triggered broad speculation that GM and Jaguar might be talking.* 这引发了人们对通用公司和捷豹公司可能在进行磋商的大量猜测。 7 VERB When different countries or different sides in a dispute **talk**, or **talk to** each other, they discuss their differences in order to try and settle the dispute. 会谈；对话；谈判 ❑ [v +*to*] *The Foreign Minister said he was ready to talk to any country that had no hostile intentions.* 外交部长说他愿意和任何不怀敌意的国家举行会谈。 ❑ [v] *They are collecting information in preparation for the day when the two sides sit down and talk.* 他们正在收集情报，为双方坐下来谈判的那一天做准备。 ❑ [v +*to/with*] *John Reid has to find a way to make both sides talk to each other.* 约翰·里德得想办法让双方对话。 ❑ [v] *The speed with which the two sides came to the negotiating table shows that they are ready to talk.* 双方那么快就来到谈判桌旁，这说明他们愿意谈判。 8 VERB If people **are talking about** another person or **are talking**, they are discussing that person. 议论；嚼舌；说闲话 ❑ [v +*about/of*] *Everyone is talking about him.* 人人都在议论他。 ❑ [v] *People will talk, but you have to get on with your life.* 人们会有议论，但日子还得过下去。 •N-UNCOUNT [N that] **Talk** is also a noun. ❑ [+*about/of*] *There has been a lot of talk about me getting married.* 有很多传言说我要结婚了。 9 VERB If someone **talks** when they are being held by police or soldiers, they reveal important or secret information, usually unwillingly.（通常指不情愿地）供出，招认，招供 ❑ [v] *They'll talk, they'll implicate me.* 他们会招供的，他们会把我牵连进去的。 10 VERB [no passive] If you **talk** a particular language or **talk** with a particular accent, you use that language or have that accent when you speak. 讲，说，操（某种语言或口音） ❑ [v n] *You don't sound like a foreigner talking English.* 听你讲英语，不像是外国人。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They were amazed that I was talking in an Irish accent.* 我说话带爱尔兰口音让他们感到很惊奇。 11 VERB [no passive] If you **talk** something such as politics or sport, you discuss it. 谈论，讨论（政治、体育等） ❑ [v n] *The guests were mostly middle-aged men talking business.* 顾客多数是些谈正事的中年男子。 12 VERB You can use **talk** to say what you think of the ideas that someone is expressing. For

example, if you say that someone **is talking sense**, you mean that you think the opinions they are expressing are sensible. 说，讲(…的话) ❑ [v n] *You must admit George, you're talking absolute rubbish.* 乔治，你得承认你说的全都是废话。 ■ VERB [no passive] You can say that you **are talking** a particular thing to draw attention to your topic or to point out a characteristic of what you are discussing. 谈论；讨论【SPOKEN 口语】❑ [v n] *We're talking megabucks this time.* 我们这次谈的可是上百万的买卖。 ■ N-UNCOUNT If you say that something such as an idea or threat is just **talk**, or **all talk**, you mean that it does not mean or matter much, because people are exaggerating about it or do not really intend to do anything about it. 空说；空谈 ❑ *Has much of this actually been tried here? Or is it just talk?* 这个真的已经试过多半了吗？还是仅仅说说而已？ ■ PHRASE You can say **talk about** before mentioning a particular expression or situation, when you mean that something is a very striking or clear example of that expression or situation. 这才叫；真是【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Took us quite a while to get here, didn't it? Talk about Fate moving in a mysterious way!* 我们用了很长时间才走到今天这步，是吧？这就叫命运难测啊！ ■ PHRASE You can use the expression **talking of** to introduce a new topic that you want to discuss, and to link it to something that has already been mentioned. (用于引出新话题)我说，说到，谈到 ❑ *Belvoir Farms produce a delicious elderflower tea. Talking of elderflower, you might wish to try Elderflower Champagne.* 贝尔沃农场生产一种非常好喝的接骨木花茶。说到接骨木花，你兴许想尝尝接骨木花香槟酒。 ■ to **talk shop** → see **shop**

▶**talk around** → see **talk round**

▶**talk back** PHRASAL VERB If you **talk back** to someone in authority such as a parent or teacher, you answer them in a rude way. 回嘴；顶撞；犟嘴 ❑ [v p +to] *How dare you talk back to me!* 你竟敢跟我顶嘴！ ❑ [v p] *I talked back and asked questions.* 我顶了嘴，反问了几句。

▶**talk down** ■ PHRASAL VERB To **talk down** someone who is flying an aircraft in an emergency means to give them instructions so that they can land safely. (紧急情况下)引导(飞行员)安全降落 ❑ [v n p] *The pilot began to talk him down by giving instructions over the radio.* 引航员开始通过无线电发出指令引导他安全着陆。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **talks down** a particular thing, they make it less interesting, valuable, or likely than it originally seemed. 贬低；贬损 ❑ [v p n] *They even blame the government for talking down the nation's fourth-biggest industry.* 他们甚至指责政府贬低该国的第四大产业。 ❑ [v n p] *Businessmen are tired of politicians talking the economy down.* 商人厌烦政客们贬低经济的重要性。

▶**talk down to** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **talks down to** you, you disapprove of the way they talk to you, treating you as if you are not very intelligent or not very important. 居高临下地和…说话；自命不凡地对…说话【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v p p n] *She was a gifted teacher who never talked down to her students.* 她天生就是当老师的料，从来不用居高临下的口气对学生说话。

▶**talk into** PHRASAL VERB If you **talk** a person **into** doing something they do not want to do, especially something wrong or stupid, you persuade them to do it. 说服，劝服(尤指做错事或蠢事) ❑ [v n p v-ing] *He talked me into marrying him. He also talked me into having a baby.* 他花言巧语让我嫁给了他，又说服我生了个孩子。[Also v n p n]

▶**talk out** PHRASAL VERB If you **talk out** something such as a problem, you discuss it thoroughly in order to settle it. 详细商谈；透彻讨论 ❑ [v n p] *Talking things out with someone else can be helpful.* 跟别人讨论讨论把问题彻底谈开了可能会有用。 ❑ [v p n] *Talk out your problems. Do not keep them bottled up.* 把问题说出来，别都憋在心里。

▶**talk out of** PHRASAL VERB If you **talk** someone **out of** doing something they want or intend to do, you persuade them not to do it. 说服…放弃；劝服…不做 ❑ [v n p p-ing/n] *My mother tried to talk me out of getting a divorce.* 我妈妈试图劝服我不离婚。

▶**talk over** PHRASAL VERB If you **talk** something **over**, you discuss it thoroughly and honestly. 详细探讨；坦诚交谈 ❑ [v n p +with] *He always talked things over with his friends.* 他有事总和朋友推心置腹地拿出来谈。 ❑ [v n p] *We should go somewhere quiet, and talk it over.* 我们应该找个安静的地方好好谈一谈。 ❑ [v p n] *Talk over problems, don't bottle them up inside.* 有问题就说出来，别憋在心里。

▶**talk round**

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **talk around**

PHRASAL VERB If you **talk** someone **round**, you persuade them to change their mind so that they agree with you, or agree to do what you want them to do 说服；劝说…回心转意 ❑ [v n p] *He went to the house to try to talk her round.* 他到她家里，试图劝她回心转意。 ❑ [v p n] *It advises salesmen to talk round reluctant customers over a cup of tea.* 它建议销售人员和犹豫不决的顾客一边喝茶，一边说服他们。

▶**talk through** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **talk** something **through** with someone, you discuss it with them thoroughly. 详细讨论；讨论清楚 ❑ [v p n] *He and I have talked through this whole tricky problem.* 他和我把这个棘手的问题整个儿都讨论清楚了。 ❑ [v p +with] *Now her children are grown-up and she has talked through with them what happened.* 现在孩子们长大了，所以她就把以前的事儿悉数告诉了他们。 ❑ [v n p] *It had all seemed so simple when they'd talked it through, so logical.* 等他们把问题说清楚了才发现原来一切如此简单、如此合乎常理。 ❑ [v n p +with] *He had talked it through with Judith.* 他和朱迪丝就此深谈过。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **talks** you **through** something that you do not know, they explain it to you carefully. 向…仔细讲解；向…详细解释 ❑ [v n p n] *Now she must talk her sister through the process a step at a time.* 现在她得向妹妹一个步骤一个步骤地把整个过程解释清楚。

▶**talk up** ■ PHRASAL VERB If someone **talks up** a particular thing, they make it sound more interesting, valuable, or likely than it originally seemed. 夸大；过分夸奖；吹捧 ❑ [v p n] *Politicians accuse the media of talking up the possibility of a riot.* 政治家们谴责媒体夸大了发生骚乱的可能性。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASAL VERB To **talk** someone or something **up** in negotiations means to persuade someone to pay more money than they originally offered or wanted to. 说服…提高出价；抬高…的价格【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n p] *Clarke kept talking the price up, while Wilkinson kept knocking it down.* 克拉克不断把价格向上抬，而威尔金森则不断往下压。[Also v p n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *talk* Also look up:

V. chat, discuss, gossip, say, share, speak, tell; (*ant.*) listen ■
N. argument, conversation, dialogue, discussion, interview, negotiation; (*ant.*) silence ■
chatter, chitchat, conversation, gossip, rumour ■

talka|tive /'tɔ:kətɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **talkative** talks a lot. 爱说话的；话多的；健谈的 ❑ *He suddenly became very talkative, his face slightly flushed, his eyes much brighter.* 他的话突然多了起来，脸颊微微泛红，双眼明亮许多。

talk|er /'tɔ:kə'/ (**talkers**) N-COUNT You can use **talker** to refer to someone when you are considering how much they talk, or how good they are at talking to people. 说话…的人；讲话者；说话人 ❑ *...a fluent talker.* 口若悬河的人

talkie /'tɔ:ki/ (**talkies**) N-COUNT A **talkie** is a cinema film made with sound, as opposed to a silent film. 有声电影【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

,talk|ing 'head (**talking heads**) N-COUNT **Talking heads** are people who appear in television discussion programmes and interviews to give their opinions about a topic. (在电视讨论或访谈节目中的)专家，权威评论家【JOURNALISM 新闻】

'talk|ing point (**talking points**) N-COUNT A **talking point** is an interesting subject for discussion or argument. (讨论、辩论的)话题，论题，焦点 ❑ *It's bound to be the main talking point during discussions between the Prime Minister and the President.* 这必然会成为首相和总统之间讨论的主要话题。

'talk|ing shop (**talking shops**) N-COUNT If you say that a conference or a committee is just a **talking shop**, you disapprove of it because nothing is achieved as a result of what is discussed.

T

(只说不做的)清谈会；清谈委员会【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】

'talking-to N-SING If you give someone **a talking-to**, you speak to them severely, usually about something unacceptable that they have done, in order to show them they were wrong. 责骂；申斥；严厉批评【INFORMAL 非正式】

'talk show (**talk shows**) also **talk-show** N-COUNT A **talk show** is a television or radio show in which famous people talk to each other in an informal way and are asked questions about different topics. (电视或广播上的)名人访谈节目，脱口秀

tall ♦○/tɔːl/ (**taller, tallest**) 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **tall** has a greater height than is normal or average. 高的；高大的 ❑ *Being tall can make you feel incredibly self-confident.* 个子高会使你感觉极其自信。❑ *The windows overlooked a lawn of tall waving grass.* 窗户外边是一块草地，高高的草随风摇摆。2 ADJ [*as* ADJ *as*] You use **tall** to ask or talk about the height of someone or something. (用于指高度)有…高的，身高…的 ❑ *How tall are you?* 你多高？❑ *I'm only 5ft tall, and I look younger than my age.* 我才 5 英尺高，显得比实际年龄小。3 PHRASE If something is **a tall order**, it is very difficult. 难办的事情；棘手的问题 ❑ *Financing your studies may seem like a tall order, but there is plenty of help available.* 学费的筹措可能看似一个大难题，但其实你可以获得许多帮助。4 PHRASE If you say that someone **walks tall**, you mean that they behave in a way that shows that they have pride in themselves and in what they are doing. 昂首挺胸；理直气壮

tal|low /'tæləʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Tallow** is hard animal fat that is used for making candles and soap. (用于制造蜡烛、肥皂的)动物油脂

'tall ,ship (**tall ships**) N-COUNT A **tall ship** is a sailing ship which has very tall masts and square sails. 高桅横帆船

'tall ,sto|ry (**tall stories**) N-COUNT A **tall story** is the same as a **tall tale**. 同 tall tale

,tall 'tale (**tall tales**) N-COUNT A **tall tale** is a long and complicated story that is difficult to believe because most of the events it describes seem unlikely or impossible. 荒诞不经的故事；奇闻怪事 ❑ *...the imaginative tall tales of sailors.* 水手们编造出来的荒诞故事

tal|ly /'tæli/ (**tallies, tallying, tallied**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **tally** is a record of amounts or numbers which you keep changing and adding to as the activity which affects it progresses. 账目；积分；得分 ❑ [+*of*] *They do not keep a tally of visitors to the palace, but it is very popular.* 他们没有对参观宫殿的人数进行统计，不过这地方很受欢迎。2 VERB If one number or statement **tallies with** another, they agree with each other or are exactly the same. You can also say that two numbers or statements **tally**. (与…)一致；(与…)相同；(与…)吻合 ❑ [v +*with*] *Its own estimate of three hundred tallies with that of another survey.* 其估计数目 300 与另一项调查的结果相吻合。❑ [v] *The figures didn't seem to tally.* 数字好像对不上。3 VERB If you **tally** numbers, items, or totals, you count them. 计算；合计；清点 ❑ [v n] *...as we tally the number of workers who have been laid off this year.* 我们统计今年下岗工人数量的时候 •PHRASAL VERB **Tally up** means the same as **tally**. tally up 同 tally ❑ [v P n] *Bookkeepers haven't yet tallied up the total cost.* 会计还没有计算出总成本。[Also v n P]

Tal|mud /'tælmʊd/ N-PROPER **The Talmud** is the collection of ancient Jewish laws which governs the religious and non-religious life of Orthodox Jews. 《塔木德经》(犹太教法典)

tal|on /'tælən/ (**talons**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **talons** of a bird of prey are its hooked claws. (猛禽的)爪，利爪

tama|rind /'tæmərɪnd/ (**tamarinds**) N-VAR A **tamarind** is a fruit which grows on a tropical evergreen tree which has pleasant-smelling flowers. You can also refer to the tree on which this fruit grows as a **tamarind**. 罗望子果实；罗望子树

tama|risk /'tæmərɪsk/ (**tamarisks**) N-COUNT A **tamarisk** is a bush or small tree which grows mainly around the Mediterranean and in Asia, and has pink or white flowers. (多见于地中海和亚洲的)柽柳

tam|bou|rine /,tæmbə'riːn/ (**tambourines**) N-COUNT A **tambourine** is a musical instrument which you shake or hit with your hand. It consists of a drum skin on a circular frame with pairs of small round pieces of metal all around the edge. 手鼓；铃鼓

→ see **percussion**

tame /teɪm/ (**tamer, tamest, tames, taming, tamed**) 1 ADJ A **tame** animal or bird is one that is not afraid of humans. (动物)驯化的，驯服的 ❑ *The deer never became tame; they would run away if you approached them.* 那些鹿一直没有被驯服：你一靠近，它们就跑开。2 ADJ If you say that something or someone is **tame**, you are criticizing them for being weak and uninteresting, rather than forceful or shocking. 乏味的；没劲的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Some of today's political demonstrations look rather tame.* 如今有些政治游行显得毫无激情。•**tame|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *There was no excuse though when Thomas shot tamely wide from eight yards.* 托马斯在 8 码外一脚软弱无力的射门将球打飞，这回的确是没什么借口可言。3 VERB If someone **tames** a wild animal or bird, they train it not to be afraid of humans and to do what they say. 驯化，驯服(野生动物或鸟) ❑ [v n] *The Amazons were believed to have been the first to tame horses.* 据说亚马孙人最先驯化了马。

ta|moxi|fen /tə'mɒksɪfen/ N-UNCOUNT **Tamoxifen** is a drug that is used for treating women who have breast cancer. (治疗乳腺癌的)他莫昔芬，三苯氧胺

tamp /tæmp/ (**tamps, tamping, tamped**) VERB If you **tamp** something, you press it down by tapping it several times so that it becomes flatter and more solid. 压实；夯实 ❑ [v n with adv] *Then I tamp down the soil with the back of a rake.* 然后我用耙子背将土壤拍实。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Philpott tamped a wad of tobacco into his pipe.* 菲尔波特往烟斗里塞了一卷碎烟叶。[Also v n]

tam|per /'tæmpəʳ/ (**tampers, tampering, tampered**) VERB If someone **tampers with** something, they interfere with it or try to change it when they have no right to do so. 干预；篡改 ❑ [v +*with*] *I don't want to be accused of tampering with the evidence.* 我不希望被人控告篡改证据。

tam|pon /'tæmpɒn/ (**tampons**) N-COUNT A **tampon** is a tube made of cotton wool that a woman puts inside her vagina in order to absorb blood during menstruation. 卫生棉条；月经棉塞

tan /tæn/ (**tans, tanning, tanned**) 1 N-SING If you have a **tan**, your skin has become darker than usual because you have been in the sun. 晒黑的皮肤 ❑ *She is tall and blonde, with a permanent tan.* 她高个儿，一头金发，皮肤黝黑。2 VERB If a part of your body **tans** or if you **tan** it, your skin becomes darker than usual because you spend a lot of time in the sun. 晒黑 ❑ [v] *I have very pale skin that never tans.* 我皮肤很白，怎么也晒不黑。❑ [v n] *Leigh rolled over on her stomach to tan her back.* 利翻了个身趴下，开始晒后背。•**tanned** ADJ ❑ *Their skin was tanned and glowing from their weeks at the seaside.* 他们在海边呆了几个星期，皮肤晒得黝黑发亮。3 COLOUR Something that is **tan** is a light brown colour. 棕黄色；黄褐色 ❑ *...a tan leather jacket.* 棕黄色皮夹克 4 VERB To **tan** animal skins means to make them into leather by treating them with tannin or other chemicals. 鞣(革)；硝(皮) ❑ [v n] *...the process of tanning animal hides.* 鞣制兽皮的工序

tan|dem /'tændəm/ (**tandems**) 1 N-COUNT A **tandem** is a bicycle designed for two riders, on which one rider sits behind the other. 双人自行车 2 PHRASE If one thing happens or is done **in tandem with** another thing, the two things happen at the same time. 与…同时(发生) ❑ [+*with*] *Malcolm's contract will run in tandem with his existing one.* 马尔科姆的合同将与他手头的合同同时生效。3 PHRASE If one person does something **in tandem with** another person, the two people do it by working together. 与…协作；配合 ❑ [+*with*] *He is working in tandem with officials of the Serious Fraud Office.* 他正配合欺诈重案办公室的官员工作。

→ see **bicycle**

tan|doori /,tæn'dʊəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tandoori** dishes are Indian meat dishes which are cooked in a clay oven. 唐杜里烹饪法(印度一种用泥炉烹调的方法)

tang /tæŋ/ N-SING A **tang** is a strong, sharp smell or taste. 浓烈刺鼻的气味(或味道) ❑ [+of] *She could smell the salty tang of the sea.* 她能闻到海水浓烈的咸味。

tan|gent /'tændʒ³nt/ (**tangents**) ■ N-COUNT A **tangent** is a line that touches the edge of a curve or circle at one point, but does not cross it. 切线 ■ PHRASE If someone **goes off at a tangent**, they start saying or doing something that is not directly connected with what they were saying or doing before. 突然偏离原来的思路；突然离题 ❑ *The conversation went off at a tangent.* 交谈突然偏离了正题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tang = touching* 接触：*intangible, tangent, tangible*

tan|gen|tial /tæn'dʒenʃ°l/ ■ ADJ If you describe something as **tangential**, you mean that it has only a slight or indirect connection with the thing you are concerned with, and is therefore not worth considering seriously. 关系不大的；不直接相干的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Too much time was spent discussing tangential issues.* 太多的时间花在了讨论那些无关紧要的问题上。■ ADJ If something is **tangential to** something else, it is at a tangent to it. 切线的；相切的 ❑ [+to] *...point T, where the demand curve is tangential to the straight line L.* 需求曲线和直线 L 的相切点 T

tan|ge|rine /ˌtændʒə'ri:n/ (**tangerines**) N-COUNT A **tangerine** is a small sweet orange. 柑橘

tan|gible /'tændʒɪb°l/ ADJ If something is **tangible**, it is clear enough or definite enough to be easily seen, felt, or noticed. 清晰可见的；摸得着的；感觉得到的；明显的 ❑ *There should be some tangible evidence that the economy is starting to recover.* 应该有明显迹象表明经济开始复苏了。•**tan|gibly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *This tangibly demonstrated that the world situation could be improved.* 这清楚地表明世界局势是可以改善的。

tan|gle /'tæŋg°l/ (**tangles, tangling, tangled**) ■ N-COUNT A **tangle of** something is a mass of it twisted together in an untidy way. 缠结；纠结；乱糟糟的一团 ❑ [+of] *A tangle of wires is all that remains of the computer and phone systems.* 原来的计算机和电话系统如今只剩下乱糟糟的一团电线。■ VERB If something **is tangled** or **tangles**, it becomes twisted together in an untidy way. (使)缠绕；(使)缠结 ❑ [get/be V-ed +in] *Animals get tangled in fishing nets and drown.* 动物被缠进渔网里淹死了。❑ [v-ed] *She tried to kick the pajamas loose, but they were tangled in the satin sheet.* 她想把睡衣裤蹬松一点儿，可是它却和缎子床单绞到了一块。❑ [v] *Her hair tends to tangle.* 她的头发容易打结。❑ [v n] *He suggested that tangling fishing gear should be made a criminal offence.* 他提议，缠绕捕鱼器材应该算刑事犯罪。[Also get/be V-ed] ■ N-SING You can refer to a confusing or complicated situation as a **tangle**. 混乱；纷乱；乱成一团 ❑ *I was thinking what a tangle we had got ourselves into.* 我在想，我们卷入了怎样的纷争之中。[Also +of] ■ VERB [usu passive] If ideas or situations **are tangled**, they become confused and complicated. (思想、局势变得)纷乱，混乱 ❑ [get/be V-ed] *The themes get tangled in Mr Mahfouz's epic storytelling.* 马赫福兹先生讲述的故事过于宏大，主题有些混乱了。❑ [v-ed] *You are currently in a muddle where financial and emotional concerns are tangled together.* 你眼下头脑不清，对于金钱和感情的忧虑交织在了一起。•**tan|gled** ADJ ❑ *His personal life has become more tangled than ever.* 他的个人生活比以前更混乱了。

▶**tangle up** ■ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If a person or thing is **tangled up in** something such as wire or ropes, they are caught or trapped in it. 绕住；缠住 ❑ [get/be V-ed P +in] *Sheep kept getting tangled up in it and eventually the wire was removed.* 不断有绵羊被那根铁丝缠住，最后就把它拆掉了。❑ [get/be V-ed P] *The teeth are like razors. Once you get tangled up it will never let you go.* 其牙齿就像剃刀，一旦咬住你它就绝不会松开。■ PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If you are **tangled up in** a complicated or unpleasant situation, you are involved in it and cannot get free of it. 陷入，卷进(困境) ❑ [get/be V-ed P +in/with] *Politicians normally avoid getting tangled up in anything to do with their electorate's savings.* 政治家们通常都避免卷进任何与选民存款有关的事情里去。•**tan|gled up** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ [+in] *For many days now Buddy and Joe had appeared to be more and more tangled up in secrets.* 这些天巴迪和乔好像变得越来越神神秘秘。

tan|go /'tæŋgəʊ/ (**tangos, tangoing, tangoed**) ■ N-SING The **tango** is a South American dance in which two people hold each other closely, walk quickly in one direction, then walk quickly back again. 探戈(舞) ■ N-VAR A **tango** is a piece of music intended for tango dancing. 探戈舞曲 ❑ *A tango was playing on the jukebox.* 点唱机播放着一首探戈舞曲。❑ *The sounds of tango filled the air.* 空气中回荡着探戈舞曲的旋律。■ VERB If you **tango**, you dance the tango. 跳探戈舞 ❑ [v] *They can rock and roll, they can tango, but they can't bop.* 他们会跳摇滚，会跳探戈，就是不会跳博普舞。■ **it takes two to tango** → see **two**

tangy /'tæŋi/ (**tangier, tangiest**) ADJ A **tangy** flavour or smell is one that is sharp, especially a flavour like that of lemon juice or a smell like that of sea air. (味道)浓烈的；(气味)浓重的

tank ✦◇◇ /tæŋk/ (**tanks**) ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **tank** is a large container for holding liquid or gas. (盛放液体或气体的)罐，槽，箱，缸 ❑ *...an empty fuel tank.* 空空的油箱 ❑ *Two water tanks provide a total capacity of 400 litres.* 两个水缸的总容量为 400 升。■ N-COUNT A **tank** is a large military vehicle that is equipped with weapons and moves along on metal tracks that are fitted over the wheels. 坦克 ■ → see also **septic tank, think-tank**

→ see **aquarium, scuba diving**

tank|ard /'tæŋkə²d/ (**tankards**) N-COUNT A **tankard** is a large metal cup with a handle, which you can drink beer from. (带把手的金属制)大啤酒杯 •N-COUNT A **tankard of** beer is an amount of it contained in a tankard. 一大啤酒杯的量 ❑ [+of] *...a tankard of ale.* 一大杯麦芽啤酒

tanked /tæŋkt/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **tanked up**

ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **tanked** or **tanked up**, they are drunk. 喝醉的；酩酊大醉的【INFORMAL 非正式】

tank|er /'tæŋkə²/ (**tankers**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **tanker** is a very large ship used for transporting large quantities of gas or liquid, especially oil. (运输大量气体或液体的)巨轮；(尤指)油轮 ❑ *A Greek oil tanker has run aground.* 一艘希腊油轮搁浅了。■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **tanker** is a large truck, railway vehicle, or aircraft used for transporting large quantities of a substance. 大卡车；铁路罐车；运输机

→ see **oil**

'tank top (**tank tops**) ■ N-COUNT A **tank top** is a knitted piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and has no sleeves. (无袖)针织背心【BRIT 英】■ N-COUNT A **tank top** is a soft cotton shirt with no sleeves, collar, or buttons. (无袖、无领、无纽扣的)棉背心【AM 美】

tan|ner /'tænə²/ (**tanners**) N-COUNT A **tanner** is someone whose job is making leather from animal skins. 制革工；鞣皮工

tan|nin /'tænɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Tannin** is a yellow or brown chemical that is found in plants such as tea. It is used in the process of making leather and in dyeing. 丹宁酸，鞣酸(用于制革、染色)

Tan|noy /'tænɔɪ/ N-SING [oft *over* N] A **Tannoy** is a system of loudspeakers used to make public announcements, for example at a fair or at a sports stadium. (在集市或体育场馆内用于播报的)天朗扩音系统【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **public address system**

tan|ta|lize /'tæntəlaɪz/ (**tantalizes, tantalizing, tantalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **tantalise**

VERB If someone or something **tantalizes** you, they make you feel hopeful and excited about getting what you want, usually before disappointing you by not letting you have what they appeared to offer. 逗引；挑逗；撩拨 ❑ [v n] *...the dreams of democracy that have so tantalized them.* 他们可望而不可即的民主梦想 [Also v] •**tan|ta|liz|ing** ADJ ❑ *A tantalising aroma of roast beef fills the air.* 空气中充满诱人的烤牛肉香味。•**tan|ta|liz|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *She went away disappointed after getting tantalisingly close*

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to breaking the record. 眼看就要破纪录却功亏一篑，她只能失望地离开。

tan|ta|mount /ˈtæntəmaʊnt/ ADJ If you say that one thing is **tantamount to** a second, more serious thing, you are emphasizing how bad, unacceptable, or unfortunate the first thing is by comparing it to the second. (用于强调非常糟糕、难以接受或不幸)几乎是，简直是，无异于【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [+to] *What Bracey is saying is tantamount to heresy.* 布雷西的言论简直就是异端邪说。

tan|tric /ˈtæntrɪk/ also **Tantric** ADJ [ADJ n] **Tantric** is used to describe things relating to or connected with a particular movement in Buddhism and Hinduism. 佛教(或印度教)密宗的 ❑ *...tantric yoga.* 密宗瑜伽

tan|trum /ˈtæntrəm/ (**tantrums**) N-COUNT If a child has a **tantrum**, they lose their temper in a noisy and uncontrolled way. If you say that an adult is throwing a **tantrum**, you are criticizing them for losing their temper and acting in a childish way. 发脾气；耍性子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He immediately threw a tantrum, screaming and stomping up and down like a child.* 他立即耍起性子来，像小孩似的跺着脚又叫又跳。

Taoi|seach /ˈtiːʃək/ N-SING The prime minister of the Republic of Ireland is called the **Taoiseach**. (爱尔兰共和国的)总理

Tao|ism /ˈtaʊɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Taoism** is a Chinese religious philosophy which believes that people should lead a simple honest life and not interfere with the course of natural events. (中国的)道教

tap ♦♦◇ /tæp/ (**taps, tapping, tapped**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tap** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container, for example on a sink. 龙头；阀门；旋塞【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *She turned on the taps.* 她打开了那些龙头。❑ *...a cold-water tap.* 冷水阀

in AM, use 美国英语用 **faucet**

❷ VERB If you **tap** something, you hit it with a quick light blow or a series of quick light blows. 轻打；轻拍；轻叩 ❑ [v n] *He tapped the table to still the shouts of protest.* 他敲了敲桌子，以平息抗议的喧闹声。❑ [v adv/prep] *Grace tapped on the bedroom door and went in.* 格雷丝轻轻敲了敲卧室的门，走了进去。•N-COUNT **Tap** is also a noun. ❑ [+on/at] *A tap on the door interrupted him and Sally Pierce came in.* 敲门声打断了他，萨莉·皮尔斯走了进来。❸ VERB If you **tap** your fingers or feet, you make a regular pattern of sound by hitting a surface lightly and repeatedly with them, especially while you are listening to music. (尤指听音乐时)用(手指或脚)打拍子 ❑ [v n] *The song's so catchy it makes you bounce round the living room or tap your feet.* 这首歌很动听，听着它你就会不由自主地在客厅里舞动，或是用脚打拍子。❹ VERB If you **tap** a resource or situation, you make use of it by getting from it something that you need or want. 开发，发掘，利用(资源、形势) ❑ [v n] *He owes his election to having tapped deep public disillusion with professional politicians.* 他将自己的当选归因于充分利用了公众对于职业政治家们不再抱希望的心情。❑ [v n +for] *The company is tapping shareholders for £15.8 million.* 公司要向股东募集 1，580 万英镑。❑ [v +into] *The Campbell Soup Company says it will try to tap into Japan's rice market.* 金宝汤公司表示，它将努力开发日本的大米市场。❺ VERB If someone **taps** your telephone, they attach a special device to the line so that they can secretly listen to your conversations. 偷听，窃听，监听(电话) ❑ [v n] *The government passed laws allowing the police to tap telephones.* 政府通过了允许警方监听电话的法令。•N-COUNT [oft n N] **Tap** is also a noun. ❑ *He assured MPs that ministers and MPs were not subjected to phone taps.* 他向议员们保证，部长和议员的电话不会遭到窃听。❻ → see also **phone-tapping, wiretap** ❼ PHRASE If drinks are **on tap**, they come from a tap rather than from a bottle. (饮料等)装在有旋塞的桶里的，打开龙头即可取饮的 ❑ *Filtered water is always on tap, making it very convenient to use.* 随时打开龙头都有过滤水，用起来很方便。❽ PHRASE If something is **on tap**, you can have as much of it as you want whenever you want. 可轻松获取；可随时使用【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The advantage of group holidays is company on tap but time alone if you want it.* 团体度假的好处在于，要找人陪伴非常容易，想要独处也行。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tap* with:

V. **turn on a** tap 打开龙头 ❶
N. **cold/hot water** tap 冷/热水龙头 ❶
tap on a door 轻轻叩门，tap *someone* **on the shoulder** 轻拍某人肩膀 ❷
tap your feet 用脚打拍子 ❸
tap a (tele)phone 窃听电话 ❺

tap|as /ˈtæpæs/ N-PLURAL In Spain, **tapas** are small plates of food that are served with drinks or before a main meal. (西班牙的)下酒菜，开胃菜

ˈtap danc|er (**tap dancers**) N-COUNT A **tap dancer** is a dancer who does tap dancing. 踢踏舞者

ˈtap danc|ing also **tap-dancing** N-UNCOUNT **Tap dancing** is a style of dancing in which the dancers wear special shoes with pieces of metal on the heels and toes. The shoes make loud sharp sounds as the dancers move their feet. 踢踏舞

tape ♦♦◇ /teɪp/ (**tapes, taping, taped**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Tape** is a narrow plastic strip covered with a magnetic substance. It is used to record sounds, pictures, and computer information. 磁带；录音带；录像带 ❑ *Many students declined to be interviewed on tape.* 许多学生谢绝录音采访。❷ N-COUNT A **tape** is a cassette or spool with magnetic tape wound round it. (盒式或卷盘式)录音带，录像带 ❑ *She still listens to the tapes I made her.* 她还在听我为她录制的带子。❸ VERB If you **tape** music, sounds, or television pictures, you record them using a tape recorder or a video recorder. (用录音机、录像机)录制(音乐、声音或电视画面) ❑ [v n] *She has just taped an interview.* 她刚录制完一次采访。❑ [v] *He shouldn't be taping without the singer's permission.* 他不该在没有征得演唱者同意的情况下录音。❑ [v-ed] *...taped evidence from prisoners.* 犯人的证词录音 ❹ N-VAR A **tape** is a strip of cloth used to tie things together or to identify who a piece of clothing belongs to. (捆扎东西或注明衣物主人的)布条，布带 ❑ *The books were all tied up with tape.* 所有书籍都用布条捆扎了起来。❺ N-COUNT A **tape** is a ribbon that is stretched across the finishing line of a race. 终点线(赛道终点处横向拉起的带子) ❑ *...the finishing tape.* 终点线 ❻ N-UNCOUNT **Tape** is a sticky strip of plastic used for sticking things together. 胶带；胶条 ❼ VERB If you **tape** one thing to another, you attach it using sticky tape. (用胶带)粘贴 ❑ [v n +*onto/to*] *I taped the base of the feather onto the velvet.* 我用胶带把羽毛的根部粘在了天鹅绒上。❑ [*be* v-ed adj] *The envelope has been tampered with and then taped shut again.* 信封被人动过手脚，然后又用胶带封上了。❽ → see also **magnetic tape, masking tape, red tape, sticky tape, videotape**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tape* with:

N. **piece of** tape 一段录像带/胶带，**reel of** tape 一盘录像带/胶带，**roll of** tape 一卷录像带/胶带 ❶❻
cassette tape 盒式录音(像)带，**music** tape 音乐录音(像)带，tape **player** 录音(像)机 ❷
tape **a conversation** 录对话，tape **an interview** 录访谈，tape **a show** 录节目 ❸
V. **listen to a** tape 听录音带，**make a** tape 录制录音(像)带，**play a** tape 播放录音(像)带，**watch a** tape 看录像带 ❷

ˈtape deck (**tape decks**) also **tape-deck** N-COUNT A **tape deck** is the machine on which you can play or record cassette tapes. 录音机；录放机

ˈtape meas|ure (**tape measures**) N-COUNT A **tape measure** is a strip of metal, plastic, or cloth which has numbers marked on it and is used for measuring. 钢尺；卷尺；软尺

ta|per /ˈteɪpəʳ/ (**tapers, tapering, tapered**) ❶ VERB If something **tapers**, or if you **taper** it, it becomes gradually thinner at one end. (使)一端逐渐变细；(使)变锥形 ❑ [v] *Unlike other trees, it doesn't taper very much. It stays fat all the way up.* 和别的树不同，它不是越往上越细，而是上下一样粗。❑ [v n] *Taper the shape of your eyebrows towards the outer corners.* 把你的眉毛修剪成越往外眼角越细的月牙形。[Also v prep] •**ta|pered** ADJ ❑ *...the elegantly tapered legs of the dressing-table.* 梳妆台线条优美的锥形腿 ❷ VERB If something **tapers** or **is tapered**, it gradually becomes reduced in amount,

number, or size until it is greatly reduced. 逐渐减少；逐渐缩小 ❑ [v] *There are signs that inflation is tapering.* 种种迹象显示，通货膨胀率在逐渐下降。❑ [be v-ed] *If you take these drugs continuously, withdrawal must be tapered.* 如果你一直在服用这些药，停药时一定要逐渐停。•PHRASAL VERB **Taper off** means the same as **taper**. taper off 同 taper ❑ [v p] *Immigration is expected to taper off.* 估计移民会越来越少。❑ [v p n] *I suggested that we start to taper off the counseling sessions.* 我建议我们开始缩短咨询服务的时间。[Also v n p] 3 N-COUNT A **taper** is a long, thin candle or a thin wooden strip that is used for lighting fires. 细长蜡烛；点火木片

▶**taper off** → see **taper 2**

'tape-record (**tape-records, tape-recording, tape-recorded**) also **tape record** VERB If you **tape-record** speech, music, or another kind of sound, you record it on tape, using a tape recorder or a tape deck. (用录音机)录(音) ❑ [be v-ed] *The conversation was tape-recorded and played in court.* 谈话被录了下来，并在法庭上播放。❑ [v-ed] *...a tape-recorded interview.* 录音采访

'tape re|cord|er (**tape recorders**) also **tape-recorder** N-COUNT A **tape recorder** is a machine used for recording and playing music, speech, or other sounds. 录音机

'tape re|cord|ing (**tape recordings**) N-COUNT A **tape recording** is a recording of sounds that has been made on tape. (磁带)录音

'tape ,stream|er (**tape streamers**) N-COUNT A **tape streamer** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for copying data from a hard disk onto magnetic tape for security or storage. 磁带机(利用磁带备份硬盘的设备)【COMPUTING 计算机】

tap|es|try /'tæpɪstri/ (**tapestries**) 1 N-VAR A **tapestry** is a large piece of heavy cloth with a picture sewn on it using coloured threads. 挂毯；壁毯；织锦；花毯 2 N-COUNT You can refer to something as a **tapestry** when it is made up of many varied types of people or things. 各式各样的人(或物)【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *Hedgerows and meadows are thick with a tapestry of wild flowers.* 灌木树篱和草地中开满了五彩缤纷的野花。

tape|worm /'teɪpwɜːʳm/ (**tapeworms**) N-COUNT A **tapeworm** is a long, flat parasite which lives in the stomach and intestines of animals or people. (寄生于人、畜体内的)绦虫

tapi|oca /ˌtæpi'əʊkə/ N-UNCOUNT **Tapioca** is a food consisting of white grains, rather like rice, which come from the cassava plant. (木薯粉制成的)西米

'tap wa|ter N-UNCOUNT **Tap water** is the water that comes out of a tap in a building such as a house or a hotel. 自来水

tar /tɑːʳ/ (**tars, tarring, tarred**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tar** is a thick black sticky substance that is used especially for making roads. 柏油；沥青 2 N-UNCOUNT **Tar** is one of the poisonous substances contained in tobacco. (烟草中的)焦油 3 PHRASE If some people in a group behave badly and if people then wrongly think that all of the group is equally bad, you can say that the whole group **is tarred with the same brush**. 被当作一丘之貉；被当成一路货色 ❑ *I am a football supporter and I have to often explain that I'm not one of the hooligan sort because we'll all get tarred with the same brush when there's trouble.* 我是足球迷，经常要解释我不是那种足球流氓，因为一旦出事，我们就会被当成是一路货色。4 → see also **tarred**

ta|ra|ma|sa|la|ta /ˌtærəməsə'lɑːtə/ N-UNCOUNT **Taramasalata** is a pink creamy food made from the eggs of a fish such as cod or mullet. It is usually eaten at the beginning of a meal. 希腊鱼子酱(通常于饭前食用)

ta|ran|tu|la /tə'ræntʃʊlə/ (**tarantulas**) N-COUNT A **tarantula** is a large hairy spider which has a poisonous bite. 狼蛛；塔兰托毒蛛

tar|dy /'tɑːʳdi/ (**tardier, tardiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **tardy**, you think that they are later than they should be or later than expected. 晚的；迟到的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He wept for the loss of his mother and his tardy recognition of her affection.* 他痛哭流涕，不仅因为失去了母亲，还因为这么晚才意识到妈妈对他的爱。•**tar|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His legendary tardiness left audiences waiting for hours.* 他的迟到是出了名的，让观众干等了好几个小时。2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **tardy**, you are criticizing them because they are slow to act. 拖沓的；反应迟缓的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+in] *...companies who are tardy in paying bills.* 迟迟不付账的公司 •**tar|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *...England's tardiness in giving talented young players greater international experience.* 英格兰队未及时给予天赋出众的年轻球员更多参与国际比赛的锻炼机会

tar|get ↔ /'tɑːʳgɪt/ (**targets, targeting** or **targetting, targeted** or **targetted**) 1 N-COUNT A **target** is something at which someone is aiming a weapon or other object. 靶子；目标；对象 ❑ *The missiles missed their target.* 导弹没有击中目标。2 N-COUNT A **target** is a result that you are trying to achieve. 目标；目的 ❑ [+of] *He's won back his place too late to achieve his target of 20 goals this season.* 他赢回自己的位置时为时已晚，无法实现本赛季进20粒球的目标。3 VERB To **target** a particular person or thing means to decide to attack or criticize them. 攻击；批评；以…为攻击目标 ❑ [v n] *He targets the economy as the root cause of the deteriorating law and order situation.* 他抨击经济是治安状况不断恶化的根源。•N-COUNT **Target** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *In the past they have been the target of racist abuse.* 过去，他们一直是种族虐待的对象。[Also +for] 4 VERB If you **target** a particular group of people, you try to appeal to those people or affect them. 瞄准；面向；尽力吸引 ❑ [v n] *The campaign will target American insurance companies.* 这场活动将以美国各保险公司为目标。•N-COUNT **Target** is also a noun. ❑ *Yuppies are a prime target group for marketing strategies.* 雅皮士是市场营销策略面向的主要目标群体。5 PHRASE If someone or something is **on target**, they are making good progress and are likely to achieve the result that is wanted. 进展顺利；有可能实现目标 ❑ [+for] *We were still right on target for our deadline.* 我们仍然有可能赶在最后期限前达成目标。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *target* with:

V. **attack a** target 攻击目标 1
hit a target 命中(或达成)目标，**miss a** target 未命中(或未达成)目标 1 2
ADJ. **easy** target 易击中的目标，**moving** target 移动的目标 1
intended target 预期目标(或对象)，**likely** target 潜在目标(或对象)，**possible** target 可能的目标(或对象)，**prime** target 主要目标(或对象) 1 2 3 4
N. target **practice** 打靶练习 1
target **date** 预定日期 2
target **of criticism** 批评对象，target **of an investigation** 调查对象 3
target **audience** 目标观众，target **group** 目标群体，target **population** 目标人群 4

,tar|get 'mar|ket (**target markets**) N-COUNT A **target market** is a market in which a company is trying to sell its products or services. 目标市场【BUSINESS 商】❑ *We decided that we needed to change our target market from the over-45s to the 35-45s.* 我们认定有必要把目标市场从45岁以上人群调整为35-45岁之间的人群。

tar|iff /'tærɪf/ (**tariffs**) 1 N-COUNT A **tariff** is a tax that a government collects on goods coming into a country. (政府对进口商品征收的)关税【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+on] *America wants to eliminate tariffs on items such as electronics.* 美国打算取消电子产品等的关税。2 N-COUNT A **tariff** is the rate at which you are charged for public services such as gas and electricity, or for accommodation and services in a hotel. (公共服务的)收费，费用；(旅馆的)住宿费，服务费【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】❑ *The daily tariff includes accommodation and unlimited use of the pool and gymnasium.* 日常费用包括住宿以及游泳池和健身房的不限时使用。

tar|mac /'tɑːʳmæk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tarmac** is a material used for making road surfaces, consisting of crushed stones mixed with tar. (铺路面用的)柏油碎石【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】❑ *...a strip of tarmac.* 狭长的柏油碎石路面 ❑ *...tarmac paths.* 柏油碎石小道

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **blacktop**

2 N-SING **The tarmac** is an area with a surface made of tarmac, especially the area from which planes take off at an airport.

T

柏油碎石地面；（尤指）停机坪 ❑ *Standing on the tarmac were two American planes.* 停机坪上停着两架美国飞机。

tarn /tɑːrn/ (**tarns**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **tarn** is a small lake in an area of mountains. 山中小湖

tar|nish /ˈtɑːrnɪʃ/ (**tarnishes, tarnishing, tarnished**) 1 VERB If you say that something **tarnishes** someone's reputation or image, you mean that it causes people to have a worse opinion of them than they would otherwise have had. 玷污，败坏，损害（名誉或形象） ❑ [V n] *The affair could tarnish the reputation of the prime minister.* 这一事件可能有损首相的名誉。•**tar|nished** ADJ ❑ *He says he wants to improve the tarnished image of his country.* 他说他想改善自己国家受损的形象。2 VERB If a metal **tarnishes** or if something **tarnishes** it, it becomes stained and loses its brightness. （使）有污迹；（使）失去光泽；（使）变暗淡 ❑ [V] *It never rusts or tarnishes.* 它从不生锈，也不会失去光泽。❑ [V n] *Wear cotton gloves when cleaning silver, because the acid in your skin can tarnish the metal.* 清洁银器时要戴上棉手套，因为皮肤里的酸性物质会使它失去光泽。•**tar|nished** ADJ ❑ *...its brown surfaces of tarnished brass.* 它那失去光泽的褐色黄铜表面 3 N-UNCOUNT **Tarnish** is a substance which forms on the surface of some metals and which stains them or causes them to lose their brightness. 锈斑；污点

Ta|rot /ˈtærəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N, oft N n] **The Tarot** is a pack of cards with pictures on them that is used to predict what will happen to people in the future. **Tarot** is also used to refer to the system of predicting people's futures using these cards. 塔罗牌；塔罗牌占卜 ❑ *...tarot cards.* 塔罗牌

tarp /tɑːrp/ (**tarps**) N-COUNT A **tarp** is a sheet of heavy waterproof material that is used as a protective cover. 防水帆布；油布【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **tarpaulin**

tar|pau|lin /tɑːrˈpɔːlɪn/ (**tarpaulins**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Tarpaulin** is a fabric made of canvas or similar material coated with tar, wax, paint, or some other waterproof substance. 防水帆布；油布 ❑ *...a piece of tarpaulin.* 一块油布 ❑ *...tarpaulin covers.* 防水帆布罩 2 N-COUNT A **tarpaulin** is a sheet of heavy waterproof material that is used as a protective cover. （一块）防水帆布，油布

tar|ra|gon /ˈtærəgɒn/ N-UNCOUNT **Tarragon** is a European herb with narrow leaves which are used to add flavour to food. 龙蒿（叶子用作调料）

→ see **herb, spice**

tarred /tɑːrd/ ADJ A **tarred** road or roof has a surface of tar. （道路、屋顶）铺了柏油的，涂了沥青的

tar|ry (**tarries, tarrying, tarried**)

The verb is pronounced /ˈtæri/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈtɑːri/. 动词读作 /ˈtæri/。形容词读作 /ˈtɑːri/。

1 VERB If you **tarry** somewhere, you stay there longer than you meant to and delay leaving. 逗留；停留；徘徊【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [V] *Two old boys tarried on the street corner discussing cattle.* 两个大男孩在街角停留许久，一直在讨论牛。2 ADJ If you describe something as **tarry**, you mean that it has a lot of tar in it or is like tar. 柏油含量高的；像柏油的 ❑ *I smelled tarry melted asphalt.* 我闻到了柏油熔化了的味道。❑ *...cups of tarry coffee.* 几杯苦咖啡

tart /tɑːrt/ (**tarts, tarting, tarted**) 1 N-VAR A **tart** is a shallow pastry case with a filling of food, especially sweet food. （尤指甜心的）果馅饼 ❑ *...jam tarts.* 果酱馅饼 ❑ *...a slice of home-made tart.* 一块自制的果馅饼 2 ADJ If something such as fruit is **tart**, it has a sharp taste. （水果等）味道浓烈的，味儿冲的 ❑ *The blackberries were a bit too tart on their own, so we stewed them gently with some apples.* 只用黑莓味道有点儿冲，所以我们将它和几个苹果一起用小火炖了炖。3 ADJ A **tart** remark or way of speaking is sharp and unpleasant, often in a way that is rather cruel. （言语）尖刻的，尖酸的，刻薄的 ❑ *The words were more tart than she had intended.* 话说得太刻薄，其实她本意并非如此。•**tart|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'There are other patients on the ward, Lovell,' the staff nurse reminded her tartly.* "洛弗尔，病房里还有别的病人呢。"护士毫不客气地提醒她说。4 N-COUNT If someone refers to a woman or girl as a **tart**, they are criticizing her because they think she is sexually immoral or dresses in a way that makes her look sexually immoral. 淫妇；荡妇；妓女【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】

▶**tart up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **tarts up** a room or building, they try to improve its appearance, often with the result that it looks vulgar. 把（房间或大楼）装饰得俗丽【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [V P n] *'Have you ever wondered why British Rail would rather tart up their stations than improve services?' he asked.* "你想过没有，为什么英国铁路公司宁肯把车站装饰得俗不堪耐，也不愿改善服务？"他问。❑ [V-ed P] *...tarted-up pubs.* 装饰俗气的酒吧 [Also V n P]

tar|tan /ˈtɑːrtən/ (**tartans**) N-VAR [oft N n] **Tartan** is a design for cloth traditionally associated with Scotland, and which has a number of distinctive types. The design is made up of lines of different widths and colours crossing each other at right angles. **Tartan** is also used to refer to cloth which has this pattern. （苏格兰）花格图案，花格织物，格呢

tar|tar /ˈtɑːrtər/ (**tartars**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tartar** is a hard yellowish substance that forms on your teeth and causes them to decay if it is not removed. 牙垢；牙石 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone, especially a woman in a position of authority, as a **tartar**, you mean that they are fierce, bad-tempered, and strict. 凶悍的人，脾气暴戾的人；（尤指）悍妇【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She can be quite a tartar.* 她有时真是个悍妇。3 → see also **cream of tartar**

ˌtar|tare ˈsauce also **tartar sauce** N-UNCOUNT **Tartare sauce** is a thick cold sauce, usually eaten with fish, consisting of chopped onions and capers mixed with mayonnaise. 鞑靼酱，蛋黄沙司（常伴鱼一道食用）

tarty /ˈtɑːrti/ (**tartier, tartiest**) ADJ If you describe a woman or her clothes as **tarty**, you are critical of her because she tries to make herself look sexually attractive in a vulgar way. （女人或其衣着）妖艳的，风骚的，花枝招展的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *That coat made her look so tarty.* 那件大衣使她显得十分妖艳。

task ♦♦◇ /tɑːsk, tæsk/ (**tasks, tasking, tasked**) 1 N-COUNT A **task** is an activity or piece of work which you have to do, usually as part of a larger project. 任务；工作 ❑ *She used the day to catch up with administrative tasks.* 她白天忙着处理行政工作。2 VERB If you **are tasked with** doing a particular activity or piece of work, someone in authority asks you to do it. 给…分配任务；派给…工作 ❑ [*be* V-ed *+with*] *The minister was tasked with checking that British aid money was being spent wisely.* 部长被指派去核查英国的援助资金是否已用到实处。3 PHRASE If you **take** someone **to task**, you criticize them or tell them off because of something bad or wrong that they have done. 批评；责备 ❑ *The country's intellectuals are also being taken to task for their failure to speak out against the regime.* 该国知识分子也因未能公开反对该政权受到了指责。

Thesaurus 同类词 *task* Also look up:

N. assignment, job, responsibility 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *task* with:

V. **accomplish a** task 达成一项任务，**assign** *someone* **a** task 指派某人进行一项任务，**complete a** task 完成任务，**face a** task 面临任务，**give** *someone* **a** task 给某人一项任务，**perform a** task 执行一项任务 1

ADJ. **complex** task 复杂的任务，**difficult** task 困难的任务，**easy** task 简单的任务，**enormous** task 巨大的任务，**important** task 重要的任务，**impossible** task 不可能完成的任务，**main** task 主要任务，**simple** task 简单的工作 1

ˈtask force ♦◇◇ (**task forces**) also **taskforce** 1 N-COUNT A **task force** is a small section of an army, navy, or air force that is sent to a particular place to deal with a military crisis. （军队的）特别行动小组，特遣部队 ❑ *The United States is sending a naval task force to the area to evacuate American citizens.* 美国正要派遣一支海军特遣队

Word Web 话题词汇 taste 味道

What we think of as **taste** is mostly **odour**. The sense of **smell** accounts for about 80% of the experience. We actually taste only four **sensations**: **sweet, salty, sour**, and **bitter**. We experience sweetness and saltiness through taste buds near the tip of the **tongue**. We sense sourness at the sides and bitterness at the back of the tongue. Saltiness is felt all over the tongue. Some people have more taste buds than others. Scientists have discovered some "supertasters" with 425 taste buds per square centimetre. Most of us have about 184 and some "nontasters" have only about 96.

我们所想到的味道事实上大多数时候是气味。嗅觉占到了这项体验的 80% 左右。我们实际只能尝到四种口感：甜、咸、酸、苦。靠近舌尖的味蕾体验到甜和咸；舌头的两侧感觉到酸，舌头的后部感觉到苦。另外，整条舌头都能感受到咸。有些人的味蕾要比其他人多。科学家发现了一些"味觉超人"，他们的舌头每平方厘米有 425 个味蕾。我们中大多数人每平方厘米约有 184 个味蕾，一些"味盲"则只有约 96 个。

赶赴该地区疏散美国公民。 2 N-COUNT A **task force** is a group of people working together on a particular task.（执行特定任务的）工作组 ❑ *We have set up a task force to look at the question of women returning to work.* 我们已经成立了一个工作组去调查妇女复工的问题。

task|master /ˈtɑːskmɑːstəʳ, ˈtæskmæstəʳ/ (**taskmasters**) N-COUNT [usu adj N] If you refer to someone as a hard **taskmaster**, you mean that they expect the people they supervise to work very hard. 监工；工头

tas|sel /ˈtæsᵊl/ (**tassels**) N-COUNT **Tassels** are bunches of short pieces of wool or other material tied together at one end and attached as decorations to something such as a piece of clothing or a lampshade.（衣服、灯罩上的）穗，缨，流苏

tas|selled /ˈtæsᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tasseled**

ADJ **Tasselled** means decorated with tassels. 饰有穗（或缨、流苏）的 ❑ *...tasselled cushions.* 带流苏的垫子

taste ◆◆◇ /teɪst/ (**tastes, tasting, tasted**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Taste** is one of the five senses that people have. When you have food or drink in your mouth, your sense of taste makes it possible for you to recognize what it is. 味觉 ❑ *...a keen sense of taste.* 灵敏的味觉 2 N-COUNT The **taste** of something is the individual quality which it has when you put it in your mouth and which distinguishes it from other things. For example, something may have a sweet, bitter, sour, or salty taste. 味道；口味 ❑ [+of] *I like the taste of wine and enjoy trying different kinds.* 我喜欢葡萄酒的味道，喜欢品尝不同的口味。 3 N-SING If you have a **taste** of some food or drink, you try a small amount of it in order to see what the flavour is like.（品尝的）少量，一点儿，一小口 ❑ [+of] *We have a taste of the white wine he's brought.* 我们尝了尝他带来的白葡萄酒。 4 VERB [no cont] If food or drink **tastes of** something, it has that particular flavour, which you notice when you eat or drink it. 有…的味道 ❑ [v +of/like] *It tastes like chocolate.* 它吃起来像巧克力。 ❑ [v adj] *The pizza tastes delicious without any cheese at all.* 不加奶酪的比萨饼很好吃。 5 VERB If you **taste** some food or drink, you eat or drink a small amount of it in order to try its flavour, for example to see if you like it or not. 尝；品尝 ❑ [v n] *He finished his aperitif and tasted the wine the waiter had produced.* 他喝完开胃酒，又尝了点儿侍者端来的葡萄酒。 6 VERB [no passive] If you can **taste** something that you are eating or drinking, you are aware of its flavour. 尝出…的味道 ❑ [v n] *You can taste the chilli in the dish but it is a little sweet.* 你可以尝出菜里面有辣椒，不过味道有点儿甜。 7 N-SING If you have a **taste of** a particular way of life or activity, you have a brief experience of it.（短暂的）经历，体验，尝试 ❑ [+of] *This voyage was his first taste of freedom.* 这次航行使他初次体验到了自由的滋味。 8 VERB [no passive] If you **taste** something such as a way of life or a pleasure, you experience it for a short period of time.（短暂地）经历，感受，尝试 ❑ [v n] *Anyone who has tasted this life wants it to carry on for as long as possible.* 任何过过这种日子的人都希望它持续得越久越好。 9 N-SING If you have a **taste for** something, you have a liking or preference for it. 喜欢；偏好 ❑ [+for] *That gave me a taste for reading.* 那使我喜欢上了读书。 10 N-UNCOUNT A person's **taste** is their choice in the things that they like or buy, for example their clothes, possessions, or music. If you say that someone has good **taste**, you mean that you approve of their choices. If you say that they have poor **taste**, you disapprove of their choices. 鉴赏力；品味 ❑ [+in] *His taste in clothes is extremely good.* 他在穿衣方面很有品味。 ❑ *Oxford's social circle was far too liberal for her taste.* 牛津的社交圈过于开放，不合她的胃口。 11 PHRASE If you say that something that is said or done is **in bad taste** or **in poor taste**, you mean that it is offensive, often because it concerns death or sex and is inappropriate for the situation. If you say that something is **in good taste**, you mean that it is not offensive and that it is appropriate for the situation. 格调庸俗的 / 格调高雅的；没品位的 / 高品位的；不合时宜的 / 得体的 ❑ *He rejects the idea that his film is in bad taste.* 他不接受那种认为他的电影格调不高的观点。 12 PHRASE When a recipe tells you to add a particular spice or other flavouring **to taste**, it means that you can add as much of that ingredient as you like.（烹饪时）依各人口味，酌量 ❑ *Add tomato paste, salt and pepper to taste.* 酌量添加番茄酱、盐和胡椒粉。

→ see Word Web:**taste**

→ see **sugar**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *taste* with:

N. **sense of** taste 味觉 1
ADJ. **bitter/salty/sour/sweet** taste 苦 / 咸 / 酸 / 甜味 2
taste **bitter/salty/sour/sweet** 有苦 / 咸 / 酸 / 甜味，
taste **good** 有好味道 4
acquired taste 养成的爱好 9
bad/good/poor taste 不好的 / 好的 / 糟糕的品味 10
in bad/good/poor taste 没品位的 / 有品位的 / 品位差的 11
V. **like the** taste **of** *something* 喜欢某物的口味 2
get a taste **of** *something* 尝试某事 7

'taste bud (**taste buds**) also **tastebud** N-COUNT [usu pl, oft poss N] Your **taste buds** are the little points on the surface of your tongue which enable you to recognize the flavour of a food or drink. 味蕾

taste|ful /ˈteɪstfʊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **tasteful**, you consider it to be attractive, elegant, and in good taste. 高雅的；雅致的；有品位的 ❑ *The decor is tasteful and restrained.* 装饰风格素雅简约。 •**taste|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...a large and tastefully decorated home.* 装饰别致的大房子

taste|less /ˈteɪstləs/ 1 ADJ If you describe something such as furniture, clothing, or the way that a house is decorated as **tasteless**, you consider it to be vulgar and unattractive.（家具、服装、房屋装修等）俗气的，难看的，没品位的 ❑ *...a flat crammed with spectacularly tasteless objets d'art.* 摆满了俗不可耐的小艺术品的公寓 2 ADJ If you describe something such as a remark or joke as **tasteless**, you mean that it is offensive.（话语、玩笑等）粗俗的，不雅的，不得体的 ❑ *I think that is the most vulgar and tasteless remark I ever heard in my life.* 我觉得那是我平生听过的最粗俗不堪的话了。 3 ADJ If you describe food or drink as **tasteless**, you mean that it has very little or no flavour.（吃的、喝的）淡而无味的，没滋味的 ❑ *The fish was mushy and tasteless.* 鱼做得太烂了，没滋没味的。

tast|er /ˈteɪstəʳ/ (**tasters**) 1 N-COUNT A **taster** is someone whose job is to taste different wines, teas, or other foods or drinks, in order to test their quality. 品尝师；试味员 ❑ *...a wine taster.* 品酒师 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to something as **a taster of** something greater, or of something that will come later, you mean that it gives you an idea what that thing is like, and often makes you interested in it or want more of it. 试样；小样；试用品【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The book is essentially a taster for those unfamiliar with the subject.* 这本书基本上会让那些不熟悉该学科的人对其有个初步了解。

T

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **taste**

tast|ing /'teɪstɪŋ/ (**tastings**) N-COUNT **Tasting** is used in expressions such as **wine tasting** to refer to a social event at which people try different kinds of the specified drink or food in small amounts. 品尝会

tasty /'teɪsti/ (**tastier, tastiest**) ADJ If you say that food, especially savoury food, is **tasty**, you mean that it has a fairly strong and pleasant flavour which makes it good to eat. 味道鲜美的；可口的 ❑ *Try this tasty dish for supper with a crispy salad.* 晚饭时就着鲜脆的色拉尝尝这道佳肴。

tat /tæt/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **tat** to refer to ornaments, used goods, cheap clothes, or other items which you think are cheap and of bad quality. 廉价品；劣质品【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...souvenir shops selling an astounding variety of tat.* 所售劣质品种类多得惊人的纪念品商店

ta-ta /tæ 'tɑ:/ also **ta ta** CONVENTION **Ta-ta** is used to say goodbye. 再见；再会【BRIT, INFORMAL OR DIALECT, FORMULAE 英，非正式或方言，惯用语】❑ *Okay John. See you again. Ta-ta.* 好了，约翰，回见，再会。❑ *Ta-ta for now.* 回头见。

tat|tered /'tætəd/ 1 ADJ If something such as clothing or a book is **tattered**, it is damaged or torn, especially because it has been used a lot over a long period of time. (衣服、书等)破烂的，破旧的 ❑ *He fled wearing only a sarong and a tattered shirt.* 他逃走时只穿着纱笼和破旧的衬衫。2 ADJ If you describe something as **tattered**, you mean that it has been badly damaged or has failed completely. 损坏严重的；一败涂地的 ❑ *But, two-and-a-half years later, things haven't quite gone to plan and Stanley's dreams of fame and fortune lie tattered and torn.* 但是，两年半之后，事情并未如愿发展，斯坦利追求名利的梦想完全破灭了。

tat|ters /'tætəz/ 1 N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] Clothes that are **in tatters** are badly torn in several places, so that pieces can easily come off. 破烂衣服 ❑ *His jersey was left in tatters.* 他的运动衫已破烂不堪。2 N-PLURAL [usu *in* N] If you say that something such as a plan or a person's state of mind is **in tatters**, you are emphasizing that it is weak, has suffered a lot of damage, and is likely to fail completely. (计划、心情等的)千疮百孔，历经挫折，不堪一击【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The economy is in tatters.* 经济已千疮百孔。

tat|tle /'tætəl/ → see **tittle-tattle**

tat|too /tæ'tu:/ (**tattoos, tattooing, tattooed**) 1 N-COUNT A **tattoo** is a design that is drawn on someone's skin using needles to make little holes and filling them with coloured dye. 文身；刺青 2 VERB If someone **tattoos** you, they give you a tattoo. 给…文身；在…身上刺花纹 ❑ [v n] *In the old days, they would paint and tattoo their bodies for ceremonies.* 过去，他们举行各种仪式前会在身上进行彩绘、文身。❑ [v-ed] *He had the words 'Angie loves Ian' tattooed on his left shin.* 他在左小腿上文了"安吉爱伊恩"几个字。3 N-COUNT A military **tattoo** is a public display of exercises and music given by members of the armed forces. (军队的)表演操【BRIT 英】

tat|ty /'tæti/ ADJ If you describe something as **tatty**, you think it is untidy, rather dirty, and looks as if it has not been cared for. 不整洁的；邋遢的；破烂的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a very tatty old bathrobe.* 破旧的浴衣

taught /tɔ:t/ **Taught** is the past tense and past participle of **teach**.

taunt /tɔ:nt/ (**taunts, taunting, taunted**) VERB If someone **taunts** you, they say unkind or insulting things to you, especially about your weaknesses or failures. 笑话；嘲笑；奚落；羞辱 ❑ [v n] *A gang taunted a disabled man.* 一伙小混混嘲笑一位残疾人。❑ [v n *+about*] *Other youths taunted him about his clothes.* 其他年轻人笑话他的衣服。•N-COUNT **Taunt** is also a noun. ❑ *For years they suffered racist taunts.* 多年来，他们遭受着种族主义者的羞辱。

taupe /təʊp/ COLOUR Something that is **taupe** is a pale brownish-grey colour. 灰褐色

Tau|rus /'tɔ:rəs/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Taurus** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a bull. People who are born approximately between the 20th of April and the 20th of May come under this sign. 金牛宫，金牛座(黄道十二宫之一。出生于4月20日与5月20日之间的人属此星座) 2 N-SING **A Taurus** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Taurus. 出生于金牛宫时段的人

taut /tɔ:t/ (**tauter, tautest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **taut** is stretched very tight. 绷紧的；拉紧的 ❑ *The clothes line is pulled taut and secured.* 晾衣绳被拉紧系牢。2 ADJ If someone has a **taut** expression, they look very worried and tense. 忧虑的；紧张的 ❑ *Ben sat up quickly, his face taut and terrified.* 本一骨碌坐了起来，表情紧张而惊恐。

taut|en /'tɔ:tən/ (**tautens, tautening, tautened**) VERB If a part of your body **tautens** or if you **tauten** it, it becomes stiff or firm. 绷紧；拉紧；(使)(身体某部位)收紧 ❑ [v] *Her whole body tautened violently.* 她全身紧绷得厉害。❑ [v n] *There are exercises that tauten facial muscles.* 有些练习动作可以让脸部肌肉紧致。

tau|to|logi|cal /,tɔ:tə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ADJ A **tautological** statement involves tautology. 同义反复的；赘述的

tau|tol|ogy /tɔ:'tɒlədʒi/ (**tautologies**) N-VAR **Tautology** is the use of different words to say the same thing twice in the same statement. 'The money should be adequate enough' is an example of tautology. 同义反复；赘述

tav|ern /'tævən/ (**taverns**) N-COUNT A **tavern** is a bar or pub. 酒吧；酒馆【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

taw|dry /'tɔ:dri/ (**tawdrier, tawdriest**) 1 ADJ If you describe something such as clothes or decorations as **tawdry**, you mean that they are cheap and show a lack of taste. 廉价的；俗气的 ❑ *...tawdry jewellery.* 廉价珠宝 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a story or an event as **tawdry**, you mean that it is unpleasant or immoral. (故事、事件)令人讨厌的，卑鄙的，不道德的 ❑ *...the yawning gulf between her fantasies and the tawdry reality.* 她的幻想和冷酷的现实之间的巨大差距

taw|ny /'tɔ:ni/ COLOUR **Tawny** hair, fur, or skin is a pale brown colour. 黄褐色 ❑ *She had tawny hair.* 她有一头黄褐色的头发。

tax ◆◆◆ /tæks/ (**taxes, taxing, taxed**) 1 N-VAR **Tax** is an amount of money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services. 税；税款 ❑ *They are calling for large spending cuts and tax increases.* 他们呼吁大幅度削减开支并提高税收。❑ *...a pledge not to raise taxes on people below a certain income.* 对收入低于一定水平的人不提高税收的承诺 2 VERB When a person or company **is taxed**, they have to pay a part of their income or profits to the government. When goods **are taxed**, a percentage of their price has to be paid to the government. 对(人、公司或货物)征税 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Husband and wife are now taxed separately on their incomes.* 现在夫妻双方分别按各自的收入纳税。❑ [v n] *The Bonn government taxes profits of corporations at a rate that is among the highest in Europe.* 波恩政府对公司所得税的征收税率之高在欧洲处于前列。[Also v] 3 VERB If something **taxes** your strength, your patience, or your resources, it uses nearly all of them, so that you have great difficulty in carrying out what you are trying to do. 用尽，耗尽(力气、耐心、资源等) ❑ [v n] *Overcrowding has taxed the city's ability to deal with waste.* 人口过多使得城市的垃圾处理能力达到了极限。4 → see also **council tax, income tax, taxing, value-added tax**

tax|able /'tæksəbəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Taxable** income is income on which you have to pay tax. (收入)应纳税的，该缴税的

taxa|tion /tæk'seɪʃən/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Taxation** is the system by which a government takes money from people and spends it on things such as education, health, and defence. 征税；课税；税制 2 N-UNCOUNT **Taxation** is the amount of money that people have to pay in taxes. 税；税额；税款 ❑ *The result will be higher taxation.* 结果将是征收更高的税。

'tax avoid|ance N-UNCOUNT **Tax avoidance** is the use of legal methods to pay the smallest possible amount of tax. (以合法的手段)避税

'tax break (**tax breaks**) N-COUNT If the government gives a **tax break** to a particular group of people or type of organization, it reduces the amount of tax they have to pay or changes the tax system in a way that benefits them. 税收优惠；减税【mainly

AM 主美】❑ [+for] *Today they'll consider tax breaks for businesses that create jobs in inner cities.* 现在，他们会考虑给那些在市中心创造了就业机会的企业提供减税优惠。

'tax cred|it (**tax credits**) N-COUNT A **tax credit** is an amount of money on which you do not have to pay tax. 免税额度

tax-deductible /ˌtæks dɪ'dʌktɪbᵊl/ ADJ If an expense is **tax-deductible**, it can be paid out of the part of your income on which you do not pay tax, so that the amount of tax you pay is reduced. (开销)可在税前扣除的，课税减免的 ❑ *Keep track of tax-deductible expenses, such as the supplies and equipment you buy.* 记下可减免课税的开支，比如买的原料和设备。

'tax disc (**tax discs**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **tax disc** is a small round piece of paper displayed on cars and motorcycles which proves that the owner has paid road tax. (贴在汽车、摩托车上的)圆形纳税凭证

'tax eva|sion N-UNCOUNT **Tax evasion** is the crime of not paying the full amount of tax that you should pay. 逃税；偷税；漏税

ˌtax-'free ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ] **Tax-free** is used to describe income on which you do not have to pay tax. (收入)免税的 ❑ *...a tax-free investment plan.* 免税的投资计划

'tax ha|ven (**tax havens**) N-COUNT A **tax haven** is a country or place which has a low rate of tax so that people choose to live there or register companies there in order to avoid paying higher tax in their own countries. 避税乐园，避税天堂(指税率低的国家或地区)

taxi /'tæksi/ (**taxis, taxiing, taxied**) ■ N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **taxi** is a car driven by a person whose job is to take people where they want to go in return for money. 出租车；计程车；的士 ❑ *The taxi drew up in front of the Riviera Club.* 出租车在里维埃拉俱乐部门口停了下来。❑ *He set off by taxi.* 他打的走了。■ VERB When an aircraft **taxis** along the ground, or when a pilot **taxis** a plane somewhere, it moves slowly along the ground. (使)(飞机)缓慢滑行 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She gave permission to the plane to taxi into position and hold for takeoff.* 她发出指令，允许飞机滑行入位，准备起飞。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The pilot taxied the plane to the end of the runway.* 飞行员将飞机滑行到了跑道尽头。[Also v, v n]

taxi|cab /'tæksikæb/ (**taxicabs**) also **taxi-cab** N-COUNT A **taxicab** is the same as a **taxi**. 同 taxi【mainly AM 主美】

taxi|der|mist /'tæksidɜːrmɪst/ (**taxidermists**) N-COUNT A **taxidermist** is a person whose job is to prepare the skins of dead animals and birds and fill them with a special material to make them look as if they are alive. 动物标本剥制师

taxi|der|my /'tæksidɜːrmi/ N-UNCOUNT **Taxidermy** is the craft of preparing the skins of dead animals and birds and filling them with a special material to make them look as if they are alive. 动物标本剥制术

tax|ing /'tæksɪŋ/ ADJ A **taxing** task or problem is one that requires a lot of mental or physical effort. (任务或难题)费力的，费劲的，劳神的 ❑ *It's unlikely that you'll be asked to do anything too taxing.* 不大可能叫你做什么太费劲的事儿。

'taxi rank (**taxi ranks**) N-COUNT A **taxi rank** is a place where taxis wait for passengers, for example at an airport or outside a station. 出租车候客点；出租车搭乘站【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **taxi stand**

'taxi stand (**taxi stands**) N-COUNT A **taxi stand** is the same as a **taxi rank**. 同 taxi rank【mainly AM 主美】

tax|ono|my /tæk'sɒnəmi/ (**taxonomies**) N-VAR **Taxonomy** is the process of naming and classifying things such as animals and plants into groups within a larger system, according to their similarities and differences. (动植物等的)分类法，分类学【TECHNICAL 术语】

tax|payer /'tækspeɪəʳ/ (**taxpayers**) N-COUNT **Taxpayers** are people who pay a percentage of their income to the government as tax. 纳税人

'tax re|lief N-UNCOUNT **Tax relief** is a reduction in the amount of tax that a person or company has to pay, for example because of expenses associated with their business or property. 税收减免 ❑ *...mortgage interest tax relief.* 抵押贷款利息的税收减免

'tax re|turn (**tax returns**) N-COUNT A **tax return** is an official form that you fill in with details about your income and personal situation, so that the tax you owe can be calculated. 纳税申报表

'tax shel|ter (**tax shelters**) N-COUNT A **tax shelter** is a way of arranging the finances of a business or a person so that they have to pay less tax. 避税方法；避税手段

'tax year (**tax years**) N-COUNT A **tax year** is a particular period of twelve months which is used by the government as a basis for calculating taxes and for organizing its finances and accounts. In Britain, the tax year begins on April 6th and ends on April 5th. In the United States, the tax year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st. (政府的)税务年度

TB /ˌtiː 'biː/ N-UNCOUNT **TB** is an extremely serious infectious disease that affects someone's lungs and other parts of their body. **TB** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'tuberculosis'. 结核病；肺结核

tba also **TBA** **tba** is sometimes written in announcements to indicate that something such as the place where something will happen or the people who will take part is not yet known and will be announced at a later date. **tba** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'to be announced'. 有待宣布，有待通知(书面通知用语) ❑ *July 24: Australia v New Zealand (venue TBA).* 7 月 24 日：澳大利亚对阵新西兰(比赛地点待定)

tbc also **TBC** **tbc** is sometimes written in announcements about future events to indicate that details of the event are not yet certain and will be confirmed later. **tbc** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'to be confirmed'. 待定(书面通知用语)

ˌT-bone 'steak (**T-bone steaks**) N-VAR A **T-bone steak** is a thick piece of beef that contains a T-shaped bone. 丁字骨牛排；T 骨牛排

tbs. In recipes, **tbs.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **tablespoonful**. (用于菜谱中)

tbsp. (**tbsps**) N-COUNT In recipes, **tbsp.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **tablespoonful**. (用于菜谱中)

'T-cell (**T-cells**) N-COUNT A **T-cell** is a type of white blood cell. T 细胞(一种白细胞)

tea ⇔ /tiː/ (**teas**) ■ N-VAR **Tea** is a drink made by adding hot water to tea leaves or tea bags. Many people add milk to the drink and some add sugar. 茶；茶水 ❑ *...a cup of tea.* 一杯茶 ❑ *Would you like some tea?* 要喝茶吗？ ❑ *Four or five men were drinking tea from flasks.* 四五个男人在喝保温瓶里的茶水。•N-COUNT A cup of tea can be referred to as a **tea**. 一杯茶 ❑ *Would anybody like a tea or coffee?* 有没有人要来杯茶或者咖啡？ ■ N-VAR The chopped dried leaves of the plant that tea is made from is referred to as **tea**. 茶叶 ❑ *...a packet of tea.* 一包茶叶 ■ N-VAR **Tea** is a meal some people eat in the late afternoon. It consists of food such as sandwiches and cakes, with tea to drink. 下午茶；午后茶点【BRIT 英】❑ *I'm doing the sandwiches for tea.* 我在做下午茶吃的三明治。■ → see also **afternoon tea, high tea** ■ N-VAR Some people refer to the main meal that they eat in the early part of the evening as **tea**. (傍晚时吃的)晚点，晚餐【BRIT 英】❑ *At five o'clock he comes back for his tea.* 他 5 点钟回来吃晚餐。■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **not your cup of tea**, you mean that they are not the kind of person or thing that you like. 不感兴趣的人；不合胃口的事物 ❑ *Politics was not his cup of tea.* 他对政治不感兴趣。

→ see Word Web:**tea**

'tea bag (**tea bags**) also **teabag** N-COUNT **Tea bags** are small paper bags with tea leaves in them. You put them into hot water to make tea. 袋泡茶；茶包

→ see **tea**

'tea break (**tea breaks**) N-COUNT If you have a **tea break**, you stop working and have a cup of tea or coffee. 茶歇时间(工作中间的短暂休息)【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **coffee break**

'tea cad|dy (**tea caddies**) N-COUNT A **tea caddy** is a small tin

T

Word Web 话题词汇 tea 茶

If you want to **brew** a good cup of **tea**, don't use a **tea bag**. For the best taste, try using fresh **tea leaves**. Begin by bringing a **kettle** of water to a full boil. Use some of the water to warm the inside of a china **teapot**. Then empty the pot and add the tea leaves. Pour in more boiling water and let the tea steep for at least five minutes. Cover the pot with a tea cozy to keep it hot. Serve the tea in thin china **teacups**. Add milk and sugar if you wish.

如果想要泡上一杯好茶，就不要用茶包。使用新鲜茶叶才能获得最佳的味道。先将一壶水煮沸，再倒些煮开的水暖一暖陶瓷茶壶的内壁。接着倒空茶壶，添上茶叶。再次倒入沸水，浸泡茶叶至少五分钟。套上茶壶套保持温度。用薄瓷茶杯上茶，并可根据喜好加奶和糖。

in which you keep tea. 茶叶罐【mainly BRIT 主英】

tea|cake /'ti:keɪk/ (**teacakes**) N-COUNT **Teacakes** are round flat bread cakes. They usually contain raisins and are often toasted and eaten with butter. 茶点心（扁圆形，常含有葡萄干，多在烤制后与黄油同食）【BRIT 英】

teach ↔◇ /ti:tʃ/ (**teaches, teaching, taught**) 1 VERB If you **teach** someone something, you give them instructions so that they know about it or how to do it. 教；教会 ❑ [v n n] *The trainers have a programme to teach them vocational skills.* 培训师计划教他们一些职业技能。❑ [v n wh] *George had taught him how to ride a horse.* 乔治已经教会了他骑马。❑ [v n to-inf] *She taught Julie to read.* 她教朱莉识字。❑ [v n +to] *The computer has simplified the difficult task of teaching reading to the deaf.* 电脑简化了教聋人阅读这一艰巨的工作。2 VERB To **teach** someone something means to make them think, feel, or act in a new or different way. 教育；教导；使学会 ❑ [v n n] *Their daughter's death had taught him humility.* 他们女儿的死使他学会了谦逊。❑ [v n that] *He taught his followers that they could all be members of the kingdom of God.* 他教导信徒们说，他们都可以升入天国。❑ [v n to-inf] *Teach them to voice their feelings.* 训练他们敢于表达自己的感受。[Also v n +about] 3 VERB If you **teach** or **teach** a subject, you help students to learn about it by explaining it or showing them how to do it, usually as a job at a school, college, or university. 教授；讲授；教书 ❑ [v n] *Ingrid is currently teaching Mathematics at Shimla Public School.* 英格丽德目前在西姆拉公立学校教数学。❑ [v n +to] *She taught English to Japanese business people.* 她教日本商人学英语。❑ [v] *She has taught for 34 years.* 她已从教 34 年。❑ [v n n] *She taught children French.* 她教孩子们学法语。❑ [v-ed] *...this twelve month taught course.* 这门为期 12 个月的课程 4 → see also **teaching** 5 to **teach** someone **a lesson** → see **lesson**

Thesaurus 同类词 *teach* Also look up:

V. educate, school, train 1 2 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *teach* with:

ADV. teach *someone* **how** 教某人如何做 1
N. teach *someone* **a skill** 教某人技能，teach **students** 教学生 1
teach **children** 教小孩 1 2 3
teach *someone* **a lesson** 给某人经验教训 2
teach **classes** 教课，teach **courses** 教授课程，teach **English/history/reading/science** 教英语 / 历史 / 阅读 / 科学，teach **school** 在中小学任教 3
V. **try to** teach 设法教 1 2 3

teach|er ↔◇ /'ti:tʃə^r/ (**teachers**) 1 N-COUNT A **teacher** is a person who teaches, usually as a job at a school or similar institution. 教师；老师；教员 ❑ *...her chemistry teacher.* 她的化学老师 2 → see also **supply teacher**

Thesaurus 同类词 *teacher* Also look up:

N. educator, instructor, professor, trainer

'tea chest (**tea chests**) N-COUNT A **tea chest** is a large wooden box in which tea is packed when it is exported. People also use tea chests for putting things in when they move from one house to another. 茶叶箱（装运茶叶或用于搬家的大木箱）【BRIT 英】

'teach-in (**teach-ins**) N-COUNT A **teach-in** is a meeting, usually between students and teachers, with discussions on important and interesting topics. Teach-ins are not usually part of a formal academic course. 宣讲会，座谈会（学生、教师就某一话题举行的讨论会）

teach|ing ↔◇ /'ti:tʃɪŋ/ (**teachings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Teaching** is the work that a teacher does in helping students to learn. 教学；教书 ❑ *The Government funds university teaching.* 政府为高校教学提供资金。❑ [+of] *...the teaching of English in schools.* 学校的英语教学 2 N-COUNT [usu pl, with poss] The **teachings** of a particular person, group of people, or religion are all the ideas and principles that they teach. 教义；教导；学说 ❑ [+on] *...their teachings on sexuality and marriage.* 他们关于性和婚姻的教义

'teach|ing hos|pi|tal (**teaching hospitals**) N-COUNT A **teaching hospital** is a hospital that is linked with a medical school, where medical students and newly qualified doctors receive practical training. 教学医院；实习医院

'teach|ing prac|tice N-UNCOUNT **Teaching practice** is a period that a student teacher spends teaching at a school as part of his or her training. 教学实习；教学实践【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **practice teaching**

'tea cloth (**tea cloths**) also **tea-cloth** N-COUNT A **tea cloth** is the same as a **tea towel**. 同 tea towel【BRIT 英】

'tea cosy (**tea cosies**) also **tea-cosy** N-COUNT A **tea cosy** is a soft knitted or fabric cover which you put over a teapot in order to keep the tea hot.（保温用的）茶壶套【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tea cozy**

tea|cup /'ti:kʌp/ (**teacups**) also **tea-cup** 1 N-COUNT A **teacup** is a cup that you use for drinking tea. 茶杯 2 PHRASE If you describe a situation as **a storm in a teacup**, you think that a lot of fuss is being made about something that is not important. 茶杯里的风暴；小题大做；大惊小怪【BRIT 英】❑ *Both are trying to present the disagreement as a storm in a teacup.* 双方都想拿这个小分歧做大文章。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **a tempest in a teapot**

→ see **tea**

'tea dance (**tea dances**) N-COUNT A **tea dance** is a social event that takes place in the afternoon, where people meet to dance and have tea. Tea dances are especially popular with older people.（尤指老年人的）下午茶舞会

teak /ti:k/ N-UNCOUNT **Teak** is the wood of a tall tree with very hard, light-coloured wood which grows in South-East Asia. 柚木（木材）❑ *The door is beautifully made in solid teak.* 门是由纯柚木制成，做工精美。

tea|kettle /'ti:ket^{ə}l/ (**teakettles**) also **tea kettle** N-COUNT A **teakettle** is a kettle that is used for boiling water to make tea. 茶壶；（烧）水壶【mainly AM 主美】

teal /ti:l/ (**teals** or **teal**) N-COUNT A **teal** is a small duck found in Europe and Asia.（见于欧洲和亚洲的）短颈小野鸭，水鸭

'tea leaf (**tea leaves**) also **tea-leaf** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Tea leaves** are the small pieces of dried leaves that you use to make tea. 茶叶

team ↔↔ /ti:m/ (**teams, teaming, teamed**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **team** is a group of people who play a particular sport or game together against other similar groups of people.（游戏或体育运动的）队，小组 ❑ *The team failed to qualify for the African Nations Cup finals.* 该队未能闯入非洲国家杯决赛。❑ *He had lost his place in the England team.* 他失去了在英格兰队的位置。2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] You can refer to any group of people who work together as a **team**. 团队；工作队；工作组 ❑ [+of] *Each specialist consultant has a team of doctors under him.*

每位会诊专家手下都有一组医生。

▶**team up** PHRASAL VERB If you **team up with** someone, you join them in order to work together for a particular purpose. You can also say that two people or groups **team up**. （与…）组队；（与…）协作 ❑ [v P +*with*] *Elton teamed up with Eric Clapton to wow thousands at a Wembley rock concert.* 艾尔顿和埃里克·克莱普顿在温布利举行的一场摇滚音乐会上联袂演出，征服了数千位听众。❑ [v P] *Recently a friend suggested that we team up for a working holiday in Europe in the summer.* 前不久，一个朋友建议我们今年夏天结伴去欧洲，边打工边度假。

'team-mate (**team-mates**) also **teammate** N-COUNT [oft poss N] In a game or sport, your **team-mates** are the other members of your team. 队友

,team 'play|er (**team players**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **team player**, you mean that they work well with other people in order to achieve things. 合作意识强的人；有团队精神的人【APPROVAL 褒】

,team 'spir|it N-UNCOUNT **Team spirit** is the feeling of pride and loyalty that exists among the members of a team and that makes them want their team to do well or to be the best. 团队精神；集体精神

team|ster /'ti:mstəʳ/ (**teamsters**) N-COUNT A **teamster** is a person who drives a truck. 卡车司机【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lorry driver**

team|work /'ti:mwɜ:'k/ N-UNCOUNT **Teamwork** is the ability a group of people have to work well together. 配合；合作；协作 ❑ *Today's complex buildings require close teamwork between the architect and the builders.* 如今的建筑结构复杂，需要建筑师和施工人员密切协作。

'tea par|ty (**tea parties**) also **tea-party** N-COUNT A **tea party** is a social gathering in the afternoon at which tea, cakes, and sandwiches are served. （午后的）茶会【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'Tea Party N-PROPER The **Tea Party** is a right-wing political movement in the United States that wants taxes and government spending to be reduced. 茶党运动（美国民主党右翼发起的国内政治运动，主张减税、削减政府支出）❑ *The Tea Party has become an umbrella group for many different causes and angry protesters, making it hard to pin down.* 茶党已经变成诸多运动和愤怒抗议者的保护伞，这让茶党内部很难达成一致给出决策。

tea|pot /'ti:pɒt/ (**teapots**) also **tea pot** 1 N-COUNT A **teapot** is a container with a lid, a handle, and a spout, used for making and serving tea. 茶壶 2 PHRASE If you describe a situation as **a tempest in a teapot**, you think that a lot of fuss is being made about something that is not important. 茶壶里的风暴；小题大做；大惊小怪【AM 美】❑ *On Capitol Hill, senators today appear to view the matter as something of a tempest in a teapot.* 美国国会的参议员们今天似乎把这个问题小题大做了。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **a storm in a teacup**

→ see **tea**

tear

① CRYING 哭泣
② DAMAGING OR MOVING 损坏或移动

① **tear** ◆◇◇ /tɪəʳ/ (**tears**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Tears** are the drops of salty liquid that come out of your eyes when you are crying. 眼泪；泪水；泪珠 ❑ *Her eyes filled with tears.* 她双眼噙满泪水。❑ *I didn't shed a single tear.* 我一滴眼泪也没掉。2 N-PLURAL You can use **tears** in expressions such as **in tears**, **burst into tears**, and **close to tears** to indicate that someone is crying or is almost crying. 哭泣 ❑ *He was in floods of tears on the phone.* 他在电话里失声痛哭。❑ *She burst into tears.* 她顿时泪流满面。3 → see also **crocodile tears**

② **tear** ◆◆◇ /teəʳ/ (**tears**, **tearing**, **tore**, **torn**) → Please look at category 8 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第8项。1 VERB If you **tear** paper, cloth, or another material, or if it **tears**, you pull it into two pieces or you pull it so that a hole appears in it. 撕开；扯坏；扯破 ❑ [v n] *She very nearly tore my overcoat.* 她差点儿把我的大衣扯破了。❑ [v n prep] *Mary Ann tore the edge off her napkin.* 玛丽·安撕掉了餐巾的边儿。❑ [v n with adv] *He took a small notebook from his jacket pocket and tore out a page.* 他从上衣口袋里掏出小笔记本，撕下来一页。❑ [v] *Too fine a material may tear.* 料子太薄容易撕破。❑ [v n with adj] *Nancy quickly tore open the envelope.* 南希飞快撕开信封。❑ [v prep/adv] *He noticed that fabric was tearing away from the plane's wing.* 他注意到机翼在一块一块地断裂。❑ [v-ed] *He went ashore leaving me to start repairing the torn sail.* 他上岸去了，留下我修理被撕破的船帆。•PHRASAL VERB **Tear up** means the same as **tear**. tear up 同 tear ❑ [v n P] *She tore the letter up.* 她撕开信。❑ [v P n] *Don't you dare tear up her ticket.* 谅你也不敢撕她的票。❑ [v-ed P] *...a torn up photograph.* 撕碎的照片 2 N-COUNT A **tear** in paper, cloth, or another material is a hole that has been made in it. （纸、布等的）破洞，窟窿 ❑ [+*in*] *I peered through a tear in the van's curtains.* 我通过篷车帘子的破洞窥视。3 VERB If you **tear** one of your muscles or ligaments, or if it **tears**, you injure it by accidentally moving it in the wrong way. （使）（肌肉、韧带）拉伤，撕裂 ❑ [v n] *He tore a muscle in his right thigh.* 他右大腿的一块肌肉拉伤了。❑ [v] *If the muscle is stretched again it could even tear.* 这块肌肉要是再拉伸的话，甚至可能会撕裂。❑ [v-ed] *...torn ligaments.* 拉伤的韧带 4 VERB To **tear** something from somewhere means to remove it roughly and violently. 撕掉；扯去；拔掉 ❑ [v n prep] *She tore the windscreen wipers from his car.* 她猛地扯掉他车上的雨刷。❑ [v n with adv] *He tore down the girl's photograph, and crumpled it into a ball.* 他一把扯下那女孩的照片，将它揉成一团。5 VERB If a person or animal **tears at** something, they pull it violently and try to break it into pieces. （人、动物）撕扯，撕咬 ❑ [v +*at*] *Female fans fought their way past bodyguards and tore at his clothes.* 女粉丝冲破保安的阻拦，撕扯他的衣裳。6 VERB If you **tear** somewhere, you move there very quickly, often in an uncontrolled or dangerous way. （常指失控或危险地）奔，冲，闯 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The door flew open and Miranda tore into the room.* 门猛地开了，米兰达闯进房间。7 V-PASSIVE If you say that a place **is torn by** particular events, you mean that unpleasant events which cause suffering and division among people are happening there. 使饱经创伤；使经受磨难 ❑ [*be* V-ed +*by*] *...a country that has been torn by civil war and foreign invasion since its independence.* 自独立以来就饱受内战和外敌入侵之苦的国家 •**-torn** COMB ❑ *...the riot-torn areas of Los Angeles.* 洛杉矶骚乱频发的地区 8 → see also **torn**, **wear and tear**

▶**tear apart** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **tears** people **apart**, it causes them to quarrel or to leave each other. 使起内讧；使分裂；离间 ❑ [v n P] *War and revolution have torn families apart.* 战争和革命导致许多家庭妻离子散。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **tears** you **apart**, it makes you feel very upset, worried, and unhappy. 使痛苦；使担忧；折磨 ❑ [v n P] *Don't think it hasn't torn me apart to be away from you.* 不骗你，离开你让我痛苦万分。

▶**tear away** PHRASAL VERB If you **tear** someone **away from** a place or activity, you force them to leave the place or stop doing the activity, even though they want to remain there or carry on. 逼…离开；迫使…停止 ❑ [v n P +*from*] *Fame hasn't torn her away from her beloved Liverpool.* 功成名就之后她还是舍不得离开她深爱的利物浦。❑ [v pron-refl P +*from*] *Japan's education ministry ordered the change to encourage students to tear themselves away from textbooks.* 日本文部省下令实行这项改革，以鼓励学生从课本中走出来。❑ [v n P] *I stared at the man, couldn't tear my eyes away.* 我盯着那个人看，视线无法移开。[Also v pron-refl P]

▶**tear down** PHRASAL VERB If you **tear** something **down**, you destroy it or remove it completely. 拆毁；拆除 ❑ [v P n] *Angry Russians may have torn down the statue of Felix Dzerzhinsky.* 愤怒的俄罗斯人可能已经拆毁了菲利克斯·捷尔任斯基的雕像。❑ [v n P] *I imagine they'll be tearing the building down sooner or later.* 我猜他们早晚会拆除这座楼的。

▶**tear into** PHRASAL VERB If you **tear into** someone, you criticize them very angrily and strongly. 怒斥；强烈批评【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v P n] *I had a real row with him. I tore into him.* 我和他大吵一架，把他狠狠地数落了一顿。

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▶**tear off** PHRASAL VERB If you **tear off** your clothes, you take them off in a rough and violent way.（胡乱地）脱掉，扯下（衣服）❑ [v n p] *Totally exhausted, he tore his clothes off and fell into bed.* 他疲惫至极，扯下衣服，一头倒在床上。❑ [v p n] *Fuentes tore off his hat and flung it to the ground.* 富恩特斯一把扯下帽子，扔在地上。

▶**tear up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something such as a road, railway, or area of land **is torn up**, it is completely removed or destroyed.摧毁，拆毁，毁坏（公路、铁路、地面等）❑ [be v-ed p] *Dozens of miles of railway track have been torn up.* 好几十英里的铁轨被毁坏了。❑ [v p n] *The company came under furious attack from environmentalists for tearing up the forests.* 由于破坏了森林，这家公司受到环境保护主义者的猛烈抨击。2 → see **tear 1**

Usage 用法 **tear** and **break**

The verbs *tear* and *break* both mean 'to damage something', but *tear* is used only for paper, cloth, or other thin, flexible materials that you can pull apart: *Phailin fell down the stairs; she not only broke her arm, but she also tore a muscle in her leg. When the window broke, a piece of the glass tore Niran's shirt.*
动词 tear 和 break 意思都是"损坏某物"，但 tear 只用来表示撕毁纸、布等可撕扯的单薄而有韧性的材料：Phailin fell down the stairs; she not only broke her arm, but she also tore a muscle in her leg. 费琳从楼梯上跌下来，不仅手臂骨折，一条腿肌肉也拉伤了。When the window broke, a piece of the glass tore Niran's shirt. 窗玻璃碎了，一块碎玻璃把尼兰的衬衫划破了。

tear|away /'teərəweɪ/ (**tearaways**) N-COUNT If you refer to a young person as a **tearaway**, you mean that they behave in a wild and uncontrolled way.小流氓；小痞子；不良青年【BRIT 英】❑ *He blamed lack of parental control for the young tearaways' behaviour.* 他认为，那些小流氓行为不端是因为缺少家教。

tear|drop /'tɪəˌdrɒp/ (**teardrops**) N-COUNT A **teardrop** is a large tear that comes from your eye when you are crying quietly.泪珠；泪滴

tear|ful /'tɪəˌfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **tearful**, their face or voice shows signs that they have been crying or that they want to cry.（脸）有泪水的；（声音）带哭腔的 ❑ *She became very tearful when pressed to talk about it.* 她被逼谈论此事时开始泪如雨下。•**tear|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Gwendolen smiled tearfully.* 格温德琳含着眼泪笑了笑。

tear gas /'tɪəˌ gæs/ N-UNCOUNT **Tear gas** is a gas that causes your eyes to sting and fill with tears so that you cannot see. It is sometimes used by the police or army to control crowds.催泪瓦斯 ❑ *Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.* 警察动用催泪瓦斯驱散示威人群。

tear-jerker /'tɪəˌ dʒɜːˌkəˌ/ (**tear-jerkers**) also **tearjerker** N-COUNT If you refer to a play, film, or book as a **tear-jerker**, you are indicating that it is very sad or sentimental.催人泪下的戏剧（或电影、书籍）【INFORMAL 非正式】

'tea room (**tea rooms**) also **tearoom** N-COUNT A **tea room** is the same as a **tea shop**. 同 tea shop

tease /tiːz/ (**teases, teasing, teased**) 1 VERB To **tease** someone means to laugh at them or make jokes about them in order to embarrass, annoy, or upset them.嘲笑；取笑；嘲弄 ❑ [v n] *He told her how the boys in East Poldown had set on him, teasing him.* 他告诉她东波尔顿的男孩们是如何攻击他、嘲笑他的。❑ [v n +about] *He teased me mercilessly about going Hollywood.* 他毫不留情地嘲笑我想去好莱坞。❑ [v with quote] *'You must be expecting a young man,' she teased.* "你一定是在等哪位小伙子吧。"她揶揄道。•N-COUNT **Tease** is also a noun. ❑ *Calling her by her real name had always been one of his teases.* 他一直把称呼她的真名当作一种乐子。•**teas|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] ❑ *She tolerated the teasing, until the fourth grade.* 她忍受着别人的嘲笑，一直忍到四年级。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to someone as a **tease**, you mean that they like laughing at people or making jokes about them.爱开玩笑的人；爱戏弄别人的人 ❑ *My brother's such a tease.* 我弟弟太喜欢戏弄人了。3 VERB If you say that someone **is teasing**, you mean that they are pretending to offer you something that you want, especially sex, but then not giving it to you.（尤指性方面）逗弄，戏弄，挑逗 ❑ [v] *I thought she was teasing, playing the innocent, but looking back, I'm not so sure.* 我当时以为她是在勾引我，装纯情，不过现在回想起来，我又说不准了。❑ [v n] *When did you last flirt with him or tease him?* 你上次和他调情或挑逗他是什么时候？4 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to someone as a **tease**, you mean that they pretend to offer someone what they want, especially sex, but then do not give it to them.（尤指性方面）戏弄别人的人，挑逗别人的人，卖弄风情的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Later she heard he had told one of her friends she was a tease.* 后来，她听说他告诉她的一个朋友，说她是狐狸精。5 → see also **striptease, teasing**

▶**tease out** PHRASAL VERB If you **tease out** information or a solution, you succeed in obtaining it even though this is difficult.套取，套出，巧妙获得（信息或答案）❑ [v p n] *They try to tease out the answers without appearing to ask.* 他们试图不动声色地套出答案。❑ [v n p] *There had to be an answer—he was sure he could tease it out if only he had time.* 一定会有答案——他肯定，只要他有时间就一定能弄个清楚。[Also v n p +*of*]

Thesaurus 同类词 *tease* Also look up:
V. aggravate, bother, provoke 1

teas|er /'tiːzəˌ/ (**teasers**) 1 N-COUNT A **teaser** is a difficult question, especially one in a competition.（尤指竞赛中的）难题，棘手的问题【INFORMAL 非正式】2 N-COUNT A **teaser** is someone who makes fun of people in a slightly cruel way.爱戏弄别人的人

'tea ser|vice (**tea services**) N-COUNT A **tea service** is the same as a **tea set**. 同 tea set

'tea set (**tea sets**) N-COUNT A **tea set** is a set of cups, saucers, and plates, with a milk jug, sugar bowl, and teapot.（一套）茶具

'tea shop (**tea shops**) also **teashop** N-COUNT A **tea shop** is a small restaurant where tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches, and light meals are served.茶馆；茶室【BRIT 英】

teas|ing /'tiːzɪŋ/ ADJ A **teasing** expression or manner shows that the person is not completely serious about what they are saying or doing.（表情、神态）调侃的，戏谑的，开玩笑的 ❑ *'But we're having such fun, aren't we?' he protested with a teasing smile.* "可是我们现在玩得很开心，不是吗？"他戏谑地笑着抗议道。

tea|spoon /'tiːspuːn/ (**teaspoons**) 1 N-COUNT A **teaspoon** is a small spoon that you use to put sugar into tea or coffee.茶匙 2 N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a teaspoon as a **teaspoon** of food. 一茶匙的量 ❑ [+*of*] *He wants three teaspoons of sugar in his coffee.* 他要在咖啡里放 3 茶匙的糖。

tea|spoon|ful /'tiːspuːnfʊl/ (**teaspoonfuls** or **teaspoonsful**) N-COUNT You can refer to an amount of food resting on a teaspoon as a **teaspoonful** of food. 一茶匙的量 ❑ [+*of*] *...a heaped teaspoonful of salt.* 满满一茶匙的盐

teat /tiːt/ (**teats**) 1 N-COUNT A **teat** is a pointed part on the body of a female animal which her babies suck in order to get milk.（雌性动物的）乳头，奶头 2 N-COUNT A **teat** is a piece of rubber or plastic that is shaped like a teat, especially one that is fitted to a bottle so that a baby can drink from it.（尤指奶瓶上的）塑料（或橡皮）奶嘴【mainly BRIT 主英】

'tea ta|ble also **tea-table** N-SING You refer to a table as **the tea table** when it is being used for a meal eaten in the late afternoon or early evening.（下午或傍晚吃饭时用的）茶桌【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...cakes and sandwiches on the tea-table.* 茶桌上的蛋糕和三明治

tea|time /'tiːtaɪm/ (**teatimes**) N-VAR **Teatime** is the period of the day when people have their tea. It can be eaten in the late afternoon or in the early part of the evening.（下午或傍晚的）茶点时间，喝茶时间【BRIT 英】

'tea tow|el (**tea towels**) N-COUNT A **tea towel** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed.（擦干碗碟的）抹布，拭布，茶巾【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dish towel**

tech /tek/ (**techs**) N-COUNT [oft *at* N] A **tech** is the same as a **technical college**. 同 technical college【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

techie /'teki/ (**techies**) N-COUNT Some people refer to someone

who works in a technological industry, especially computing, as a **techie**. 技术人员；(尤指)计算机专业人员【INFORMAL 非正式】

tech|ni|cal ◆◇ /'teknɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Technical** means involving the sorts of machines, processes, and materials that are used in industry, transport, and communications. (工业)技术的；工艺的 ❑ *...jobs that require technical knowledge.* 要求具备技术知识的工作岗位 •**tech|ni|cal|ly** /'teknɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the largest and most technically advanced furnace company in the world.* 世界上规模最大、技术最先进的锅炉公司 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **technical** to describe the practical skills and methods used to do an activity such as an art, a craft, or a sport. 技巧的；技艺的；(专门)技术的 ❑ *Their technical ability is exceptional.* 他们技艺超群。•**tech|ni|cal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *While Sade's voice isn't technically brilliant, it has a quality which is unmistakable.* 虽然萨德的歌声从技巧方面说谈不上多出色，但很独特。3 ADJ **Technical** language involves using special words to describe the details of a specialized activity. (语言)专业的，专门的，专用的 ❑ *The technical term for sunburn is erythema.* 晒斑的专业术语是红斑。4 → see also **technically**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *technical* with:

N. technical **knowledge** 技术知识 1
technical **assistance** 技术支持，technical **difficulties** 技术困难，technical **expertise** 技术专长，technical **experts** 技术专家，technical **information** 技术信息，technical **issues** 技术问题，technical **problems** 技术难题，technical **services** 技术服务，technical **skills** 专门技术，technical **support** 技术支持，technical **training** 技巧训练 2
ADV. **highly** technical 高度技术性(或技巧性)的 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *techn ≈ art* 技术，*skill* 技艺：*pyrotechnics, technical, technician*

'tech|ni|cal col|lege (**technical colleges**) N-VAR [oft in names] In Britain, a **technical college** is a college where you can study arts and technical subjects, often as part of the qualifications and training required for a particular job. (英国的)工学院，专业技术学院

tech|ni|cal|ity /ˌteknɪ'kælɪti/ (**technicalities**) 1 N-PLURAL The **technicalities** of a process or activity are the detailed methods used to do it or to carry it out. (过程、活动的)技术细节，详细步骤 ❑ [+of] *...the technicalities of classroom teaching.* 课堂教学的具体步骤 2 N-COUNT A **technicality** is a point, especially a legal one, that is based on a strict interpretation of the law or of a set of rules. (尤指法律上的)技术性细则 ❑ *The earlier verdict was overturned on a legal technicality.* 由于诉讼程序上的一个技术细则，原先的判决被推翻了。

tech|ni|cal|ly /'teknɪkli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] If something is **technically** the case, it is the case according to a strict interpretation of facts, laws, or rules, but may not be important or relevant in a particular situation. 严格说来；准确来说 ❑ *Nude bathing is technically illegal but there are plenty of unspoilt beaches where no one would ever know.* 严格说来，裸泳是违法的，但在许多人迹罕至的海滩，没人会知道。2 → see also **technical**

'tech|ni|cal sup|port N-UNCOUNT **Technical support** is a repair and advice service that some companies such as computer companies provide for their customers, usually by telephone, fax, or e-mail. 技术支持(指计算机公司等提供的维修和咨询服务)

tech|ni|cian /tek'nɪʃᵊn/ (**technicians**) 1 N-COUNT A **technician** is someone whose job involves skilled practical work with scientific equipment, for example in a laboratory. 技术员；技师 ❑ *...a laboratory technician.* 实验室技术员 2 N-COUNT A **technician** is someone who is very good at the detailed technical aspects of an activity. 巧手；能人 ❑ *...a versatile, veteran player, a superb technician.* 技术全面、经验丰富、技巧娴熟的运动能手

Tech|ni|col|or /'teknɪkʌlᵊr/

The spelling **technicolour** is also used in British English for meaning 3. 英国英语中拼写 technicolour 亦用于义项 2。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Technicolor** is a system of colour photography used in making cinema films. (制作电影的)彩色印片法【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *...films in Technicolor.* 彩色影片 2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **technicolor** to describe real or imagined scenes when you want to emphasize that they are very colourful, especially in an exaggerated way. (尤用作夸张)五彩缤纷，色彩斑斓【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I was seeing it all in glorious technicolour: mountains, valleys, lakes, summer sunshine.* 我所看见的一切——大山、山谷、湖泊和夏日的阳光，全都绚丽多彩。❑ *...technicolor dreams.* 光怪陆离的梦境

tech|nique ◆◇ /tek'niːk/ (**techniques**) 1 N-COUNT A **technique** is a particular method of doing an activity, usually a method that involves practical skills. 技巧；方法；工艺 ❑ *...tests performed using a new technique.* 用新技术进行的试验 2 N-UNCOUNT **Technique** is skill and ability in an artistic, sporting, or other practical activity that you develop through training and practice. (艺术、体育等方面的)技艺，技法，技能 ❑ *He went off to the Amsterdam Academy to improve his technique.* 他动身前往阿姆斯特丹学院去进修技艺。

tech|no /'teknəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Techno** is a form of modern electronic music with a very fast beat. 高科技舞曲(一种快节奏的现代电子音乐)

techno- /'teknəʊ-/ PREFIX **Techno-** is used at the beginning of words that refer to technology. (用于单词开头)表示"技术的"、"工艺的" ❑ *He tried to implement a technocratic economic policy.* 他力图实行技术统领一切的经济政策。❑ *...a group of futurist technofreaks.* 一群未来派技术迷

tech|noc|ra|cy /tek'nɒkrəsi/ (**technocracies**) 1 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **technocracy** is a group of scientists, engineers, and other experts who have political power as well as technical knowledge. 技术专家统治群体；技术专家政治集团 ❑ *...the power of the Brussels technocracy.* 布鲁塞尔技术专家政治集团的权力 2 N-COUNT A **technocracy** is a country or society that is controlled by scientists, engineers, and other experts. 技术专家政府；技术官僚政治 ❑ *...a centralised technocracy.* 技术专家统治的中央集权政府

tech|no|crat /'teknəkræt/ (**technocrats**) N-COUNT A **technocrat** is a scientist, engineer, or other expert who is one of a group of similar people who have political power as well as technical knowledge. 技术专家官员；技术官僚

tech|no|crat|ic /ˌteknə'krætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Technocratic** means consisting of or influenced by technocrats. 由技术专家官员组成的；受技术官僚影响的 ❑ *...the current technocratic administration.* 当前这届由技术专家组成的政府

tech|no|logi|cal /ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Technological** means relating to or associated with technology. 科技的；工艺的；技术的 ❑ *...an era of very rapid technological change.* 科技发生迅猛变革的时代 •**tech|no|logi|cal|ly** /ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...technologically advanced aircraft.* 技术先进的飞行器

tech|nol|ogy ◆◇ /tek'nɒlədʒi/ (**technologies**) N-VAR **Technology** refers to methods, systems, and devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes. 科技；工艺；技术 ❑ *Technology is changing fast.* 科技日新月异。❑ *They should be allowed to wait for cheaper technologies to be developed.* 应该允许他们等到更廉价的技术被开发出来。•**tech|nol|o|gist** /tek'nɒlədʒɪst/ (**technologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...the scientists and technologists that we will need for the future.* 我们将来需要的科学家和技术专家

→ see Word Web:**technology**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *technology* with:

ADJ. **advanced** technology 先进技术，**available** technology 现有技术，**educational** technology 教育科技，**high** technology 高科技，**latest** technology 最新科技，**medical** technology 医学技术，**modern** technology 现代科技，**new** technology 新科技，**sophisticated** technology 精密技术，**wireless** technology 无线技术
N. **computer** technology 计算机技术，**information** technology 信息技术，**science and** technology 科学技术

T

Word Web 话题词汇 technology 科技

Innovative technologies affect every aspect of our lives. **State-of-the-art** computer systems coordinate heating, lighting, communication, and entertainment systems in new homes. **Gadgets** such as **digital** music players the size of a pack of gum are common. The high-tech trend also has a more serious side. **Biotechnology** may help us find cures for diseases, but it also raises many ethical questions. **Cutting-edge biometric** technology is replacing old-fashioned security systems. Soon your cash dispenser will check your identity by scanning the iris of your eye and your laptop will scan your fingerprint.

创新科技影响我们生活的方方面面。最先进的计算机系统协调新宅的采暖、照明、通信和娱乐系统。一包口香糖大小的数字音乐播放器等小玩意儿随处可见。高科技潮也有更为严肃的一面。生物技术可以帮助我们找到治愈疾病的方法，但也引发了许多道德问题。尖端的生物识别技术逐渐替代过时的保安系统。很快取款机就能通过扫描眼睛虹膜来确认你的身份，笔记本电脑也能够扫描你的指纹。

tech|no|phobe /'teknəʊfəʊb/ (**technophobes**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **technophobe**, you mean that they do not like new technology, such as computers or mobile telephones, and are afraid to use it. 科技产品排斥者，技术恐惧者（指不喜欢新科技的人）

tec|ton|ic /tek'tɒnɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Tectonic** means relating to the structure of the Earth's surface or crust. 地质构造的；地壳构造的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the tectonic plates of the Pacific region.* 太平洋地区的地壳构造板块

→ see **continent, earthquake**

tec|ton|ics /tek'tɒnɪks/ → see **plate tectonics**

Ted /ted/ (**Teds**) N-COUNT A **Ted** is the same as a **Teddy boy**. 同 Teddy boy【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ted|dy /'tedi/ (**teddies**) N-COUNT A **teddy** is the same as a **teddy bear**. Children often call their teddies 'Teddy' when they are talking to them or about them. 同 teddy bear（常用于儿语）

'ted|dy bear (**teddy bears**) also **teddy-bear** N-COUNT A **teddy bear** is a children's toy, made from soft or furry material, which looks like a friendly bear. 玩具熊

'Teddy boy (**Teddy boys**) N-COUNT A **Teddy boy** is a man who dresses in a style that became popular in the 1950s. Teddy boys were associated with early rock and roll music, and often regarded as bad or violent. 阿飞（指 20 世纪 50 年代穿潮流服饰，爱好摇滚乐的年轻男子；他们常被认为行为不端或粗暴）【BRIT 英】

te|di|ous /'tiːdɪəs/ ADJ If you describe something such as a job, task, or situation as **tedious**, you mean it is boring and rather frustrating. 枯燥的；乏味的；令人生厌的 ❑ *Such lists are long and tedious to read.* 这种表单读起来冗长乏味。•**te|di|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...the most tediously boring aspects of international relations.* 国际关系中最枯燥乏味的方面

te|dium /'tiːdɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **the tedium of** a job, task, or situation, you think it is boring and rather frustrating. 枯燥；乏味；无聊 ❑ [+of] *She began to wonder whether she wouldn't go mad with the tedium of the job.* 她开始怀疑自己会不会被枯燥的工作逼疯。

tee /tiː/ (**tees, teeing, teed**) ❶ N-COUNT In golf, a **tee** is a small piece of wood or plastic which is used to support the ball before it is hit at the start of each hole.（高尔夫运动中用来放置球的）球座 ❷ N-COUNT On a golf course, a **tee** is one of the small flat areas of ground from which people hit the ball at the start of each hole.（高尔夫运动中的）开球区，发球区

▶**tee off** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **tees** you **off**, they make you angry or annoyed. 激怒；惹恼【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [V n P] *Something the boy said to him teed him off.* 不知那个男孩说了些什么，惹恼了他。❑ [V P n] *That really teed off the old boy.* 那可确实激怒了那个老家伙。❷ PHRASAL VERB In golf, when you **tee off**, you hit the ball from a tee at the start of a hole.（高尔夫运动中）开球，发球 ❑ [V P] *In a few hours' time most of the world's top golfers tee off in the U.S. Masters.* 再过几个小时，世界顶级高尔夫球手几乎将齐聚美国大师赛为其开球。

teem /tiːm/ (**teems, teeming, teemed**) VERB [usu cont] If you say that a place **is teeming with** people or animals, you mean that it is crowded and the people and animals are moving around a lot. 充满，充斥（人或动物）❑ [V +with] *For most of the year, the area is teeming with tourists.* 一年中大部分时间里，这个地区游人如织。

teen /tiːn/ (**teens**) ❶ N-PLURAL [usu poss N] If you are in your **teens**, you are between thirteen and nineteen years old. 十几岁，青少年时期（指从 13 岁到 19 岁）❑ *Most people who smoke began smoking in their teens.* 多数烟民从十几岁时就开始抽烟了。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Teen** is used to describe things such as films, magazines, bands, or activities that are aimed at or are done by people who are in their teens. 面向青少年的；由青少年完成的 ❑ *...a teen movie starring Carlin.* 乔治·卡林主演的青春片

teen|age /'tiːneɪdʒ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Teenage** children are aged between thirteen and nineteen years old. 十几岁的；青少年的 ❑ *Almost one in four teenage girls now smoke.* 如今，十几岁的女孩中差不多有 1/4 的人抽烟。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Teenage** is used to describe things such as films, magazines, bands, or activities that are aimed at or are done by teenage children. 面向青少年的；由青少年完成的 ❑ *...'Smash Hits', a teenage magazine.* 青少年杂志《流行金曲》

teen|aged /'tiːneɪdʒd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Teenaged** people are aged between thirteen and nineteen. 十几岁的，青少年的（指从 13 到 19 岁）❑ *She is the mother of two teenaged daughters.* 她有两个十几岁的女儿。

teen|ager ♦◇◇ /'tiːneɪdʒəʳ/ (**teenagers**) N-COUNT A **teenager** is someone who is between thirteen and nineteen years old. 青少年，十几岁的人（指从 13 到 19 岁）❑ *As a teenager he attended Tulse Hill Senior High School.* 十几岁时，他上了塔尔斯山高中。

→ see **age, child**

Word Link 词根词缀 *teen ≈ plus ten* 加十，*from 13-19* 从 13 至 19：*eighteen, seventeen, teenager*

tee|ny /'tiːni/ (**teenier, teeniest**) ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something as **teeny**, you are emphasizing that it is very small. 很小的；极小的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *...little teeny bugs.* 丁点儿大的虫子

teeny|bopper /'tiːnibɒpəʳ/ (**teenyboppers**) also **teeny-bopper** N-COUNT A **teenybopper** is a teenager, usually a girl, who is very interested in pop music.（热衷于流行音乐的）时髦青少年（通常指少女）【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

tee|pee /'tiːpiː/ → see **tepee**

'tee-shirt → see **T-shirt**

tee|ter /'tiːtəʳ/ (**teeters, teetering, teetered**) ❶ VERB **Teeter** is used in expressions such as **teeter on the brink** and **teeter on the edge** to emphasize that something seems to be in a very unstable situation or position. 濒临（危险的形势）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [V +on] *Three of the hotels are in receivership, and others are teetering on the brink of bankruptcy.* 有 3 家宾馆已破产在管，其他几家正在破产的边缘徘徊。❑ [V +on] *His voice teetered on the edge of hysteria.* 他的声音近乎歇斯底里。❷ VERB If someone or something **teeters**, they shake in an unsteady way, and seem to be about to lose their balance and fall over.（人）步履蹒跚，踉踉跄跄；（物）摇摇欲坠，东倒西歪 ❑ [V adv/prep] *Hyde shifted his weight and felt himself teeter forward, beginning to overbalance.* 海德转移了一下重心，就感到自己往前倾，开始失去平衡。[Also V]

teeth /tiːθ/ **Teeth** is the plural of **tooth**.（tooth 的复数）

→ see Word Web: **teeth**

→ see **face**

teeth|ing /'tiːðɪŋ/ VERB [only cont] When babies **are teething**, their teeth are starting to appear through their gums, often causing them pain.（婴儿）出牙，长乳牙 ❑ [V] *Emma broke off*

Word Web 话题词汇 teeth 牙齿

Dentists suggest **brushing** and **flossing** every day to help prevent **cavities**. Brushing removes food from the surface of the **teeth**. Flossing helps remove the **plaque** that forms between teeth and **gums**. In many places, the water supply contains **fluoride** which also helps keep teeth healthy. If **tooth decay** does develop, a dentist can use a metal or plastic **filling** to repair the tooth. A badly damaged or broken tooth may require a **crown**. **Orthodontists** use **braces** to straighten uneven rows of teeth. Occasionally, a dentist must remove all of a patient's teeth. Then **dentures** take the place of natural teeth.

牙医建议每天刷牙和使用牙线以防止蛀牙。刷牙能清除牙齿表面的食物残渣。使用牙线帮助清除牙齿和牙龈间的牙垢。在许多地方，饮用水中含有氟化物，同样能够起到护齿的作用。如果确实出现了龋齿，牙医会用金属或塑料填充物来修补牙齿。严重受损或断裂的牙齿可能需要制作牙冠。正畸牙医用牙套来矫正错位排列的牙齿。牙医有时必须拔掉患者所有的牙齿；这时，假牙就会取代原来的牙齿。

a bit of rusk and gave it to Jacinta, who was teething. 埃玛掰了一块脆饼干给正在出牙的雅辛塔。•N-UNCOUNT **Teething** is also a noun. ❑ *Teething can be painful and make your baby irritable.* 长牙会很难受，婴儿会烦躁不安。

'teeth|ing prob|lems N-PLURAL If a project or new product has **teething problems**, it has problems in its early stages or when it first becomes available.（项目、新产品的）初期问题，萌芽期的困难【BRIT 英】❑ *There are bound to be teething problems with something so new.* 如此新鲜的事物刚开始必然会有些问题。

'teeth|ing trou|bles N-PLURAL **Teething troubles** are the same as **teething problems**. 同 teething problems【BRIT 英】❑ *As the director of the project explains, there are still a few teething troubles to overcome.* 正如项目主任解释的，仍有几个初期问题有待解决。

tee|to|tal /ti:'təʊtᵊl, AM 美 'ti:ɪəʊtᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **teetotal** does not drink alcohol. 不喝酒的；滴酒不沾的

tee|to|tal|ler /ti:'təʊtələʳ/ (**teetotallers**) N-COUNT A **teetotaller** is someone who does not drink alcohol. 不喝酒的人；滴酒不沾的人

TEFL /'tefᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **TEFL** is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English, especially people from a country where English is not spoken. **TEFL** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'teaching English as a foreign language'. 作为外语的英语教学

Tef|lon /'teflɒn/ N-UNCOUNT **Teflon** is a type of plastic which is often used to coat pans. Teflon provides a very smooth surface which food does not stick to, so the pan can be cleaned easily. 特氟龙，聚四氟乙烯（一种防粘锅的涂料）【TRADEMARK 商标】

tel. **Tel.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略＝）**telephone number**.

tele|cast /'telɪkɑ:st, -kæst/ (**telecasts**) N-COUNT A **telecast** is a programme that is broadcast on television, especially a programme that is broadcast live.（尤指直播的）电视节目，电视广播【AM 美】

tele|com|mu|ni|ca|tions /ˌtelɪkəmju:nɪ'keɪʃᵊnz/

The form **telecommunication** is used as a modifier. telecommunication 用作修饰语。

N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Telecommunications** is the technology of sending signals and messages over long distances using electronic equipment, for example by radio and telephone. 电信；电讯 ❑ *...a Japanese telecommunication company.* 日本电信公司

tele|com|mut|er /ˌtelɪkə'mju:təʳ/ (**telecommuters**) N-COUNT **Telecommuters** are the same as **teleworkers**. 同 teleworkers【BUSINESS 商】

tele|com|mut|ing /ˌtelɪkə'mju:tɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Telecommuting** is the same as **teleworking**. 同 teleworking【BUSINESS 商】

tele|con|fer|ence /'telɪkɒnfrəns/ (**teleconferences**) N-COUNT A **teleconference** is a meeting involving people in various places around the world who use telephones or video links to communicate with each other. 电话会议；远程会议；电视会议【BUSINESS 商】•**tele|con|fer|enc|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...teleconferencing facilities.* 电话会议设备

tele|gen|ic /'telɪˌdʒenɪk/ ADJ Someone who is **telegenic** behaves confidently and looks attractive when they are on the television.（人）适于上电视的，上镜的 ❑ *The bright and telegenic Miss Foster is being paid around £90,000 a year for her exclusive deal.* 福斯特小姐头脑聪明，镜头感十足，凭其独家合约拿到约 9 万英镑的年薪。

tele|gram /'telɪgræm/ (**telegrams**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **telegram** is a message that is sent by telegraph and then printed and delivered to someone's home or office. 电报 ❑ *The President received a briefing by telegram.* 总统收到用电报发来的一份简报。

Word Link 词根词缀 *gram ≈ writing* 书写：*diagram, program, telegram*

tele|graph /'telɪgrɑ:f, -græf/ (**telegraphs, telegraphing, telegraphed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Telegraph** is a system of sending messages over long distances, either by means of electricity or by radio signals. Telegraph was used more often before the invention of telephones. 电报（系统） 2 VERB To **telegraph** someone means to send them a message by telegraph. 给…发电报；用电报发送（信息） ❑ [v n +*to*] *Churchill telegraphed an urgent message to Wavell.* 丘吉尔给韦维尔发了封紧急电报。[Also v n, v] 3 VERB If someone **telegraphs** something that they are planning or intending to do, they make it obvious, either deliberately or accidentally, that they are going to do it. 流露，透露（计划或意图） ❑ [v n] *The commission telegraphed its decision earlier this month by telling an official to prepare the order.* 本月早些时候，委员会命令一位官员准备起草指令，透露了其决定。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tele ≈ distance* 远距离：*telegraph, telepathy, telephone*

'tele|graph pole (**telegraph poles**) N-COUNT A **telegraph pole** is a tall wooden pole with telephone wires attached to it, connecting several different buildings to the telephone system. 电话线杆【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **telephone pole**

tele|mar|ket|ing /'telɪmɑ:'kɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Telemarketing** is a method of selling in which someone employed by a company telephones people to try and persuade them to buy the company's products or services. 电话销售；电话推销【BUSINESS 商】

te|lem|etry /tə'lemɪtrɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Telemetry** is the science of using automatic equipment to make scientific measurements and transmit them by radio to a receiving station. 遥测（技术）【TECHNICAL 术语】

tele|path|ic /ˌtelɪ'pæθɪk/ ADJ If you believe that someone is **telepathic**, you believe that they have mental powers which cannot be explained by science, such as being able to communicate with other people's minds, and know what other people are thinking. 会传心术的；有读心能力的；能心灵感应的 ❑ *I could not know that. I'm not telepathic.* 那个我哪知道啊，我又不会心灵感应。•**tele|path|ic|al|ly** /ˌtelɪ'pæθɪklɪ/ ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *I used to communicate with her telepathically.* 我以前和她通过心灵感应交流。

te|lepa|thy /tɪ'lepəθɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *by* N] If you refer to **telepathy**, you mean the direct communication of thoughts and feelings between people's minds, without the need to use speech, writing, or any other normal signals. 传心术；读心术；心灵感应 ❑ *Many of us find it very difficult to state our needs. We expect people to know by telepathy what we are feeling.* 我们许多人感觉很难用语言表达自己的需求，希望别人能通过心灵感应了解我们的感受。

T

Word Web 话题词汇 telescope 望远镜

Originally there were only two types of **telescopes**. **Refracting** telescopes used lenses to **focus light rays** and produce a clear **image**. **Reflecting** telescopes used a **concave mirror** to do the same thing. Today scientists use **radio telescopes** to study the **universe**. These telescopes can detect **X-rays, gamma rays**, and other types of invisible light **waves**. However, important discoveries don't always require fancy instruments. Robert Evans is an amateur **astronomer** in Australia. He has discovered more **supernovas** than anyone else in the world. And he uses a very simple 40-centimetre reflecting telescope set up in his back garden.

起初，只有两种类型的望远镜。折射望远镜用透镜聚焦光线，形成清晰的影像。反射望远镜则利用曲面镜来成像。今天的科学家使用射电望远镜研究宇宙；射电望远镜能够探测到 X 射线、伽玛射线和其他类型的不可见光波。然而，重要的发现并不一定需要时髦的器材。罗伯特·埃文斯是澳大利亚的一名业余天文爱好者。他发现的超新星比世界上其他任何人发现的都多，而他用的不过是架设在自家后花院里的极其简陋的 40 厘米反射望远镜。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tele ≈ distance* 远距离：*telegraph, telepathy, telephone*

tele|phone ◆◆◇ /'telɪfəʊn/ (**telephones, telephoning, telephoned**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **telephone** is the electrical system of communication that you use to talk directly to someone else in a different place. You use the telephone by dialling a number on a piece of equipment and speaking into it. 电话 ❑ *They usually exchanged messages by telephone.* 他们一般通过电话互通消息。❑ *I dread to think what our telephone bill is going to be.* 我不敢想象我们的电话费会有多少。❑ *She was wanted on the telephone.* 有人打电话找她。2 N-COUNT A **telephone** is the piece of equipment that you use when you talk to someone by telephone. 电话(机) ❑ *He got up and answered the telephone.* 他起身去接了电话。3 VERB If you **telephone** someone, you dial their telephone number and speak to them by telephone. 给…打电话；打电话给 ❑ [v n] *I felt so badly I had to telephone Owen to say I was sorry.* 我心里实在难受，觉得必须给欧文打电话道个歉。❑ [v] *They usually telephone first to see if she is at home.* 他们通常先打个电话，看她在不在家。4 PHRASE If you are **on the telephone**, you are speaking to someone by telephone. 正在打电话 ❑ *Linda remained on the telephone to the police for three hours.* 琳达在电话里和警察谈了 3 个小时。

Word Link 词根词缀 *phon ≈ sound* 声音：*microphone, phonetics, telephone*

'tele|phone book (**telephone books**) N-COUNT The **telephone book** is a book that contains an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the people in a particular area. 电话簿；电话号码本

'tele|phone booth (**telephone booths**) N-COUNT A **telephone booth** is a place in a public building or in the street where there is a telephone that can be used by the public. (公用)电话间，电话亭【FORMAL 正式】

'tele|phone box (**telephone boxes**) N-COUNT A **telephone box** is a small shelter in the street in which there is a public telephone. 公用电话亭【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **phone booth**

'tele|phone di|rec|tory (**telephone directories**) N-COUNT A **telephone directory** is the same as a **telephone book**. 同 telephone book

'tele|phone ex|change (**telephone exchanges**) N-COUNT A **telephone exchange** is a building where connections are made between telephone lines. 电话交换台；总机；电话局【mainly BRIT 主英】

'tele|phone num|ber (**telephone numbers**) N-COUNT Your **telephone number** is the number that other people dial when they want to talk to you on the telephone. 电话号码

'tele|phone pole (**telephone poles**) N-COUNT A **telephone pole** is a tall wooden pole with telephone wires attached to it, connecting several different buildings to the telephone system. 电话线杆【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **telegraph pole**

te|lepho|nist /tɪ'lefənɪst/ (**telephonists**) N-COUNT A **telephonist** is someone who works at a telephone exchange or whose job is to answer the telephone for a business or other organization. 电话接线员；话务员【BRIT 英】

te|lepho|ny /tɪ'lefəni/ N-UNCOUNT **Telephony** is a system of sending voice signals using electronic equipment. 电话通信系统 ❑ *These optical fibres may be used for new sorts of telephony.* 这些光缆可以用于新型电话通信系统。

tele|photo lens /ˌtelɪfəʊtəʊ 'lenz/ (**telephoto lenses**) N-COUNT A **telephoto lens** is a powerful camera lens which allows you to take close-up pictures of something that is far away. 摄远镜头；长焦镜头

Tele|prompt|er /'telɪˌprɒmptə'/ (**Teleprompters**) N-COUNT A **Teleprompter** is a device used by people speaking on television or at a public event, which displays words for them to read. (电视广播等公共场合显示讲稿的)电子提词器，自动提示器【mainly AM, TRADEMARK 主美，商标】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **Autocue**

tele|sales /'telɪseɪlz/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Telesales** is the selling of a company's products or services by telephone, either by phoning possible customers or by answering calls from customers. 电话销售；电话推销【BUSINESS 商】

tele|scope /'telɪskəʊp/ (**telescopes**) N-COUNT A **telescope** is a long instrument shaped like a tube. It has lenses inside it that make distant things seem larger and nearer when you look through it. 望远镜

→ see Word Web: **telescope**

tele|scop|ic /ˌtelɪ'skɒpɪk/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Telescopic** lenses and instruments are used to make things seem larger and nearer, and are usually longer than others of the same type. (镜头、仪器)能望到远处的，望远的 ❑ *...a sporting rifle fitted with a telescopic sight.* 安装了望远镜瞄准器的猎枪 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **telescopic** object is made of cylindrical sections that fit or slide into each other, so that it can be made longer or shorter, for example to save space when it is not being used. 能伸缩的；套叠式的 ❑ *...this new lightweight telescopic ladder.* 这把新型的伸缩式轻便梯子

tele|van|gelist /telɪ'vændʒəlɪst/ (**televangelists**) N-COUNT A **televangelist** is someone who makes regular television broadcasts to promote a particular form of Christianity and raise money for particular Christian groups or projects. (定期在电视上宣扬基督教并筹款的)电视福音布道者

tele|vise /'telɪvaɪz/ (**televises, televising, televised**) VERB [usu passive] If an event or programme **is televised**, it is broadcast so that it can be seen on television. 通过电视播放 ❑ [be v-ed] *The Grand Prix will be televised by the BBC.* 汽车大奖赛将由英国广播公司进行电视转播。

tele|vi|sion ◆◆◇ /'telɪvɪʒ°n, ˌtelɪ'vɪʒ-/ (**televisions**) 1 N-COUNT A **television** or **television set** is a piece of electrical equipment consisting of a box with a glass screen on it on which you can watch programmes with pictures and sounds. 电视(机) ❑ *She turned the television on and flicked around between news programmes.* 她打开电视，来回换台看不同的新闻节目。2 N-UNCOUNT **Television** is the system of sending pictures and sounds by electrical signals over a distance so that people can receive them on a television in their home. 电视 ❑ *Toy manufacturers began promoting some of their products on television.* 玩具制造商开始在电视上推销他们的一些产品。3 N-UNCOUNT **Television** refers to all the programmes that you can watch. 电视节目 ❑ *I don't have time to watch very much television.* 我没有太多看电视的时间。4 N-UNCOUNT **Television** is the

Word Web 话题词汇 television 电视机

For many years, all **televisions** used **cathode ray tubes** to produce a picture. In the tube, a stream of **electrons** from one end strikes a **screen** at the other end. This creates tiny lighted areas called **pixels**. The average cathode ray TV screen has about 200,000 pixels. Recently, however, **high definition** TV has become very popular. Ground **stations, satellites,** and **cables** still supply the TV **signal**. However, high definition television creates its picture using **digital** information on a flat screen. Digital **receivers** can display two million pixels per square inch. This produces an extraordinarily clear **image**.

多年以来，电视机都是用阴极射线管生成图像。在射线管中，一端的电子束击中另一端的屏幕，形成被称为像素的微小光亮区域。普通的阴极射线管显示屏拥有大约 20 万像素。不过，高清电视机已广受欢迎。地面台、卫星和有线电视依旧提供电视信号，但是高清电视机利用数字信息在平板屏幕上生成图像。数字接收机每平方英寸可以显示 200 万像素，因此能够生成极端清晰的画面。

business or industry concerned with making programmes and broadcasting them on television. 电视广播业；电视行业 ❑ *British commercial television has been steadily losing its lead as the most advanced sector of the industry in Europe.* 英国商业电视在逐步失去其作为欧洲电视广播业最先进领域的领先地位。

→ see Word Web:**television**

→ see **advertising**

tele|vis|ual /ˌtelɪˈvɪʒuəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Televisual** means broadcast on or related to television. 在电视上播放的；电视的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a televisual masterpiece.* 杰出的电视作品

tele|work|er /ˈtelɪwɜːkəʳ/ (**teleworkers**) N-COUNT **Teleworkers** are people who work from home using equipment such as telephones, fax machines, and modems to contact the people they work with and their customers. 远程工作者；家庭办公者；在家上班的人【BUSINESS 商】

tele|work|ing /ˈtelɪwɜːkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Teleworking** is working from home using equipment such as telephones, fax machines, and modems to contact people. 远程工作；在家办公【BUSINESS 商】

tel|ex /ˈteleks/ (**telexes, telexing, telexed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Telex** is an international system used especially in the past of sending written messages. Messages are converted into signals which are transmitted, either by electricity or by radio signals, and then printed out by a machine in another place. 用户电报，电传系统（通过电力或无线电信号收发信息的通信方式） 2 N-COUNT A **telex** is a machine that transmits and receives telex messages. 电传机；电传收发机 3 N-COUNT A **telex** is a message that you send or that has been received and printed by telex. 电传（信息） 4 VERB If you **telex** a message to someone, you send it to them by telex. 给…发电传；用电传发送 ❑ [v n +to] *The embassy says it has telexed their demands to the foreign ministry.* 大使馆表示已通过电传将他们的要求发送给外交部了。❑ [v n] *They telexed British Airways.* 他们给英国航空公司发了电传。

tell ⇹ /tel/ (**tells, telling, told**) 1 VERB If you **tell** someone something, you give them information. 告诉；告知 ❑ [v n that] *In the evening I returned to tell Phyllis our relationship was over.* 晚上回去后我告诉菲莉丝我们之间完了。❑ [v n wh] *I called Andie to tell her how spectacular the stuff looked.* 我打电话告诉安迪，那东西看上去太棒了。❑ [v n n] *Claire had made me promise to tell her the truth.* 克莱尔要我保证把真相告诉她。❑ [v n +to] *I only told the truth to the press when the single was released as it seemed the perfect time to do it.* 等到单曲唱片开始发行时，我才把真相透露给媒体，因为那似乎是最佳时机。❑ [v n +about] *Tell us about your moment on the summit.* 说说你登上顶峰的那一刻，心里是怎么想的。❑ [v with quote] *Her voice breaking with emotion, she told him: 'It doesn't seem fair'.* 她激动得声音颤抖，对他说："这好像不公平吧。" [Also v *of* n] 2 VERB If you **tell** something such as a joke, a story, or your personal experiences, you communicate it to other people using speech. 讲（笑话、故事）；讲述（个人经历） ❑ [v n] *His friends say he was always quick to tell a joke.* 他的朋友们说，以前他讲笑话总是张嘴就来。❑ [v n +to] *He told his story to The Sunday Times and produced photographs.* 他把自己的经历讲述给了《星期日泰晤士报》的记者，还提供了照片。❑ [v n n] *Will you tell me a story?* 能讲个故事给我听吗？ 3 VERB If you **tell** someone **to** do something, you order or advise them to do it. 叫；命令；吩咐；建议 ❑ [v n to-inf] *A passer-by told the driver to move his car so that it was not causing an obstruction.* 一名过路人叫那个司机把他的车挪一挪，免得挡道。 4 VERB If you **tell yourself** something, you put it into words in your own mind because you need to encourage or persuade yourself about something. 劝说，告诫，鼓舞（自己） ❑ [v pron-refl with quote] *'Come on', she told herself.* "加油！"她在心里暗暗打气。❑ [v pron-refl that] *I told myself that I would be satisfied with whatever I could get.* 我告诉自己，不管结果怎样我都会心满意足的。 5 VERB [no cont] If you can **tell** what is happening or what is true, you are able to judge correctly what is happening or what is true. 判断；断定；看出 ❑ [v wh] *It was already impossible to tell where the bullet had entered.* 已经无法判断子弹是从哪里打进来的。❑ [v that] *You can tell he's joking.* 你能看出来他是在开玩笑。 6 VERB [no cont] If you can **tell** one thing **from** another, you are able to recognize the difference between it and other similar things. 区分；辨别；识别 ❑ [v n +*between*] *I can't really tell the difference between their policies and ours.* 我真的看不出他们的政策和我们的有什么不同。❑ [v n +*from*] *How do you tell one from another?* 你怎么把他们区分开来？ ❑ [v wh] *I had to look twice to tell which was Martinez; they all looked alike.* 我得仔细看一下才能认出哪个是马丁内斯，他们长得实在太像了。 7 VERB If you **tell**, you reveal or give away a secret. 说出秘密；泄密【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *Many of the children know who they are but are not telling.* 许多孩子知道他们是谁，可就是不说。 8 VERB If facts or events **tell** you something, they reveal certain information to you through ways other than speech. （事实、事件）表明，说明，显示 ❑ [v n that] *The facts tell us that this is not true.* 事实告诉我们，这不是真的。❑ [v n amount] *I don't think the unemployment rate ever tells us much about the future.* 我认为，从失业率上永远看不出未来的情况究竟如何。❑ [v n n] *The evidence of our eyes tells us a different story.* 我们亲眼所见的可不是那么一回事。❑ [v n] *While most of us feel fairly complacent about the nutrients we're getting from our diets, the facts tell a very different story.* 虽然我们大多数人对于从饮食中获取的营养成分感到相当满足，实际情况却不是这样。 9 VERB If an unpleasant or tiring experience begins to **tell**, it begins to have a serious effect. （不快的或令人疲倦的经历）产生效果，产生影响 ❑ [v] *The pressure began to tell as rain closed in after 20 laps.* 20 圈以后，眼看就要下雨了，气压开始让人感到吃不消。 10 → see also **kiss-and-tell, telling** 11 PHRASE You use **as far as I can tell** or **so far as I could tell** to indicate that what you are saying is based on the information you have, but that there may be things you do not know. 就…所知；据…所知【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *As far as I can tell, Jason is basically a nice guy.* 据我所知，贾森算得上是个好人。 12 CONVENTION You can say **'I tell you'**, **'I can tell you'**, or **'I can't tell you'** to add emphasis to what you are saying. （用来强调所说的话）我可以肯定 / 我敢说 / 我没法形容【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I tell you this, I will not rest until that day has come.* 我可以肯定地说，不到那天我不会休息。❑ *This little letter gave us a few chuckles, I can tell you.* 说真的，我们看了这封短信后都笑了。 13 CONVENTION If you say **'You never can tell'**, you mean that the future is always uncertain and it is never possible to know exactly what will happen. 谁也说不准；很难说 ❑ *You never can tell what life is going to bring you.* 你永远不知道人生会给你带来些什么。 14 CONVENTION If someone disagrees with you or refuses to do what you suggest and you are eventually proved to be right, you can say **'I told you so'**. 我早就告诉过你；我说的没错吧【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Her parents did not approve of her decision and, if she failed, her mother would say, 'I told you so.'* 她父母不赞同她的决定，要是她失败了，她妈妈就会说："怎么样，我说对了吧？" 15 CONVENTION You use **I'll tell you what** or **I tell you what** to introduce a suggestion or a new topic of conversation. 我的建议是；听我说（用来引出建议或转换话题）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I tell you what, I'll bring*

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the water in a separate glass. 要不这样吧，我用另一个玻璃杯把水端过来。 ▸ **to tell the time** → see **time** ▸ **time will tell** → see **time**

▸**tell apart** PHRASAL VERB If you can **tell** people or things **apart**, you are able to recognize the differences between them and can therefore identify each of them. 区分；区别；辨别 ❑ [v n P] *Perhaps it is the almost universal use of flavourings that makes it so hard to tell the products apart.* 或许是因为调料的使用几乎千篇一律才使得那些产品难以区分。

▸**tell off** PHRASAL VERB If you **tell** someone **off**, you speak to them angrily or seriously because they have done something wrong. 斥责；训斥；训诫 ❑ [v n P] *He never listened to us when we told him off.* 我们教训他时，他从来不认真听。 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *I'm always being told off for being so awkward.* 我笨手笨脚的，总挨训。 ❑ [v P n] *Dutch police told off two of the gang, aged 10 and 11.* 荷兰警方对一帮小混混中的两个人进行了训诫，他们一个 10 岁，另一个 11 岁。

▸**tell on** PHRASAL VERB If you **tell on** someone, you give information about them to a person in authority, especially if they have done something wrong. 告发；检举；告…的状【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v P n] *Never mind, I won't tell on you.* 别担心，我不会告发你。 ❑ [v n P n] *I'll tell my mummy on you.* 我要到妈妈那儿告你一状。

Thesaurus 同类词 *tell* Also look up:

V. communicate, disclose, state 1 2
advise, declare, order 3

tell|er /'telə^r/ (**tellers**) N-COUNT A **teller** is someone who works in a bank and who customers pay money to or get money from. 银行出纳员【mainly AM or SCOTTISH 主美或苏格兰】

tell|ing /'telɪŋ/ (**tellings**) 1 N-VAR The **telling** of a story or of something that has happened is the reporting of it to other people. 讲述；叙述；报道 ❑ [+of] *Herbert sat quietly through the telling of this saga.* 在聆听这个长篇传奇故事时，赫伯特自始至终安静地坐着。 2 ADJ If something is **telling**, it shows the true nature of a person or situation. 反映本性的；显露真实情况的 ❑ *How a man shaves may be a telling clue to his age.* 男人刮胡子的方式也许能泄露其年龄。 •**tell|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Most tellingly, perhaps, chimpanzees do not draw as much information from the world around them as we do.* 也许，最能说明问题的是黑猩猩从周围世界获取的信息没有我们多。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **telling** argument or criticism is a very effective one. （论点、批评）强有力的，有说服力的 ❑ *The most telling condemnation of the system was that it failed to fulfil its function.* 对这一制度最有力的谴责是它没能发挥其应有的作用。 4 PHRASE You use **there's no telling** to introduce a statement when you want to say that it is impossible to know what will happen in a situation. 无法预料；谁也不清楚；谁也说不准 ❑ *There's no telling how long the talks could drag on.* 谁也说不准谈判还会拖多久。

,telling-'off (**tellings-off**) also **telling off** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you give someone a **telling-off**, you tell them that you are very angry with them about something they have done. 责备；斥责；训斥【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [+for] *I got a severe telling off for not phoning him.* 因为没给他打电话，我被狠狠训斥了一顿。

'tell-tale also **telltale** ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is described as **telltale** gives away information, often about something bad that would otherwise not be noticed. 泄露内情的；露馅的 ❑ *Only occasionally did the telltale redness around his eyes betray the fatigue he was suffering.* 只有从他发红的眼圈上偶尔能看出他非常疲惫。

tel|ly /'telɪ/ (**tellies**) N-VAR A **telly** is a television. 电视机【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 ❑ *After a hard day's work most people want to relax in front of the telly.* 辛苦了一天后，多数人想在电视机前放松一下。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **TV**

te|maze|pam /tɪ'mæzɪpæm/ N-UNCOUNT **Temazepam** is a drug that is used to make people feel calmer or less anxious. 羟基安定（一种安定药）

te|mer|ity /tɪ'merɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N to-inf] If you say that a person has the **temerity to** do something, you are annoyed about something they have done which you think showed a lack of respect. 鲁莽；冒失；无礼【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *...'difficult' patients who have the temerity to challenge their doctors' decisions.* 胆敢不遵医嘱的"难缠"病人

temp /temp/ (**temps, temping, temped**) 1 N-COUNT A **temp** is a person who is employed by an agency that sends them to work in different offices for short periods of time, for example to replace someone who is ill or on holiday. 临时雇员；临时工 2 VERB [only cont] If someone **is temping**, they are working as a temp. 当临时雇员；打零工 ❑ [v] *Mrs Reynolds has been temping since losing her job.* 雷诺兹夫人自从失业以来，一直在做临时工。

tem|per /'tempə^r/ (**tempers, tempering, tempered**) 1 N-VAR If you refer to someone's **temper** or say that they have a **temper**, you mean that they become angry very easily. 坏脾气；暴脾气 ❑ *He had a temper and could be nasty.* 他脾气不大好，有时凶得很。 ❑ *I hope he can control his temper.* 我希望他能克制住自己的脾气。 2 N-VAR [oft adj N, oft in N] Your **temper** is the way you are feeling at a particular time. If you are **in a good temper**, you feel cheerful. If you are **in a bad temper**, you feel angry and impatient. 情绪；心情 ❑ *I was in a bad temper last night.* 昨晚我心情不好。 3 VERB To **temper** something means to make it less extreme. 使缓和；使温和【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n +with] *For others, especially the young and foolish, the state will temper justice with mercy.* 对待其他人时，尤其是年轻人和愚蠢的人，国家会采取宽严并济的政策。 ❑ [v n] *He had to learn to temper his enthusiasm.* 他得学着给自己的热情降温。 4 PHRASE If someone is **in a temper** or gets **into a temper**, the way that they are behaving shows that they are feeling angry and impatient. 发脾气 / 开始发火 ❑ *She was still in a temper when Colin arrived.* 科林到的时候，她的气还没有消。 ❑ *When I try to explain how I feel he just flies into a temper.* 我刚要解释我心里是怎么想的，他就勃然大怒。 5 PHRASE If you **lose** your **temper**, you become so angry that you shout at someone or show in some other way that you are no longer in control of yourself. 发脾气；大发雷霆 ❑ *I've never seen him get cross or lose his temper.* 我从未见过他生气或者发火。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *temper* with:

ADJ. **bad** temper 坏脾气，**explosive** temper 暴脾气，**quick** temper 急脾气，**short** temper 急脾气，**violent** temper 暴脾气 1
N. temper **tantrum** 脾气发作 1
V. **control your** temper 控制脾气，**have a** temper 脾气大 1, **lose your** temper 发脾气 5

tem|pera|ment /'temprəmənt/ (**temperaments**) 1 N-VAR Your **temperament** is your basic nature, especially as it is shown in the way that you react to situations or to other people. 性格；性情；秉性 ❑ *His impulsive temperament regularly got him into difficulties.* 他容易冲动，经常因此惹麻烦。 ❑ *She was furtive and vicious by temperament.* 她本来就行为鬼祟，心肠狠毒。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Temperament** is the tendency to behave in an uncontrolled, bad-tempered, or unreasonable way. 爱发脾气；脾气乖张；喜怒无常 ❑ *Some of the models were given to fits of temperament.* 有些模特喜怒无常。

tem|pera|men|tal /,temprə'ment°l/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **temperamental**, you are criticizing them for not being calm or quiet by nature, but having moods that change often and suddenly. 爱发脾气的；脾气乖张的；喜怒无常的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *He is very temperamental and critical.* 他好使性子，还爱挑毛病。 2 ADJ If you describe something such as a machine or car as **temperamental**, you mean that it often does not work properly. （机器、汽车）老出问题的，易出故障的，性能不稳的 ❑ *I first started cruising in yachts with temperamental petrol engines.* 我刚开始驾驶游艇航行时，艇上的汽油发动机老出毛病。

tem|pera|men|tal|ly /,temprə'mentəlɪ/ ADV [ADV after v] **Temperamentally** means because of someone's basic nature or related to someone's basic nature. 性情使然地；出于本性地 ❑ *He is a quitter who is temperamentally unsuited to remaining a champion.* 他是个遇难而退的人，照他的性格，不可能长期保住冠军的称号。

tem|per|ance /'tempərəns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you believe in **temperance**, you disapprove of drinking alcohol. 戒酒；禁酒

❑ *...a reformed alcoholic extolling the joys of temperance.* 对戒酒的好处赞不绝口的已戒功戒酒的酒徒 ❷ N-UNCOUNT A person who shows **temperance** has a strong mind and does not eat too much, drink too much, or do too much of anything. 节制；有分寸；自我克制【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The age of hedonism is being ushered out by a new era of temperance.* 享乐主义时代正让位于一个注重节制的时代。

tem|per|ate /'tempərɪt/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Temperate** is used to describe a climate or a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold. (气候)温和的；(地区)温带的 ❑ *The Nile Valley keeps a temperate climate throughout the year.* 尼罗河流域一年四季气候温和。❷ ADJ If a person's behaviour is **temperate**, it is calm and reasonable, so that they do not get angry or lose their temper easily. (行为)温和的，心平气和的，平心静气的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His final report to the President was far more temperate and balanced than the earlier memorandum.* 和之前的备忘录相比，他递交给总统的总结报告措辞要更为温和得体。

tem|pera|ture ◆◇ /'temprətʃə'/ (**temperatures**) ❶ N-VAR The **temperature** of something is a measure of how hot or cold it is. 温度；气温 ❑ *The temperature soared to above 100 degrees in the shade.* 阴凉处的温度骤升至 100 多度。❑ *Coping with severe drops in temperature can be very difficult.* 温度大幅下降可能会很难应付。❷ N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] Your **temperature** is the temperature of your body. A normal temperature is about 37° centigrade. 体温 ❑ *His temperature continued to rise alarmingly.* 他的体温还在上升，令人担忧。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **temperature** to talk about the feelings and emotions that people have in particular situations. (特定场合的)氛围，情绪 ❑ *There's also been a noticeable rise in the political temperature.* 政治气氛也明显升温了。❹ PHRASE If something is at **room temperature**, its temperature is neither hot nor cold. 室温；常温 ❑ *Stir the parsley into the potatoes and serve at room temperature.* 把欧芹拌入土豆里，放至常温后再端上桌。❺ PHRASE If you **are running a temperature** or if you **have a temperature**, your temperature is higher than it usually is. 发烧 ❑ *He began to run an extremely high temperature.* 他开始发高烧。❻ PHRASE If you **take** someone's **temperature** you use an instrument called a thermometer to measure the temperature of their body in order to see if they are ill. 量…的体温 ❑ *He will probably take your child's temperature too.* 他很可能也会量量你家孩子的体温。

→ see **calorie, climate, cooking, forecast, greenhouse effect, refrigerator, wind**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *temperature* with:

ADJ. **average** temperature 平均温度，**high/low** temperature 高温 / 低温，**normal** temperature 常温 ❶
V. **reach a** temperature 达到温度 ❶
N. **changes in/of** temperature 温度变化，temperature **increase** 温度的提升，**ocean** temperature 海水温度，**rise in** temperature 温度的升高，**room** temperature 室温，**surface** temperature 表面温度，**water** temperature 水温 ❶ **body** temperature 体温 ❷

tem|pest /'tempɪst/ (**tempests**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tempest** is a very violent storm. 暴风雨【LITERARY 文】❷ N-COUNT You can refer to a situation in which people are very angry or excited as a **tempest**. 风波；风暴【LITERARY 文】❑ *I hadn't foreseen the tempest my request would cause.* 我没有料到我的请求会掀起这么大一场风波。❸ **a tempest in a teapot** → see **teapot**

tem|pes|tu|ous /tem'pestʃuəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a relationship or a situation as **tempestuous**, you mean that very strong and intense emotions, especially anger, are involved. (关系)紧张的，跌宕起伏的；(局势)动荡不定的，风云变幻的 ❑ *For years, the couple's tempestuous relationship made the headlines.* 有好多年，那对夫妻跌宕起伏的关系总是登上报纸头条。

tem|pi /'tempi/ **Tempi** is a plural of **tempo**. (tempo 的复数)

tem|plate /'templeɪt, AM 美 -plɪt/ (**templates**) ❶ N-COUNT A **template** is a thin piece of metal or plastic which is cut into a particular shape. It is used to help you cut wood, paper, metal, or other materials accurately, or to reproduce the same shape many times. (切割木材、纸张、金属等使用的)模板，样板 ❑ *Trace around your template and transfer the design onto a sheet of card.* 沿着样板边画一圈，把图案描在一张硬纸板上。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] If one thing is a **template for** something else, the second thing is based on the first thing. 样板；范例；范式 ❑ [+for] *The deal is likely to provide a template for other agreements.* 这个协议可能会成为其他协议的范例。

tem|ple ◆◇ /'temp°l/ (**temples**) ❶ N-COUNT A **temple** is a building used for the worship of a god or gods, especially in the Buddhist and Hindu religions, and in ancient Greek and Roman times. (尤指佛教、印度教以及古希腊、古罗马时代的)寺院，庙宇，圣殿 ❑ *...a small Hindu temple.* 一座小的印度教庙宇 ❑ [+of] *...the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.* 以弗所的狄安娜神庙 ❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **temples** are the flat parts on each side of the front part of your head, near your forehead. 太阳穴 ❑ *Threads of silver ran through his beard and the hair at his temples.* 他的胡须和鬓发里夹杂着缕缕银丝。

tem|po /'tempəu/ (**tempos** or **tempi**) ❶ N-SING The **tempo** of an event is the speed at which it happens. (事情发展的)节奏，速度 ❑ [+of] *...owing to the slow tempo of change in an overwhelmingly rural country.* 由于农业占绝对主导地位的国家变革速度缓慢 ❷ N-VAR The **tempo** of a piece of music is the speed at which it is played. (音乐的)速度，节奏，拍子 ❑ *In a new recording, the Boston Philharmonic tried the original tempo.* 在新唱片中，波士顿爱乐乐团尝试了全新的节奏。

tem|po|ral /'tempərəl/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Temporal** powers or matters relate to ordinary institutions and activities rather than to religious or spiritual ones. 世俗的；俗家的；尘世的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...their spiritual and temporal leader.* 他们的精神领袖兼世俗领导人 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Temporal** means relating to time. 时间的；时间方面的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *One is also able to see how specific acts are related to a temporal and spatial context.* 人们也能看出具体行为是如何与时空相关联的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tempo ≈ time* 时间：*contemporary, temporal, temporary*

tem|po|rary ◆◇ /'tempərəri, AM 美 -reri/ ADJ Something that is **temporary** lasts for only a limited time. 暂时的；临时的；短暂的 ❑ *His job here is only temporary.* 他在这儿的工作只是临时的。❑ *...a temporary loss of memory.* 暂时失记 •**tem|po|rari|ly** /ˌtempə'reərɪli/ ADV [ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *The peace agreement has at least temporarily halted the civil war.* 该和平协定至少暂时停止了内战。

tem|po|rize /'tempəraɪz/ (**temporizes, temporizing, temporized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **temporise**

VERB If you say that someone **is temporizing**, you mean that they keep doing unimportant things in order to delay something important such as making a decision or stating their real opinion. (为争取时间)拖延【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v] *They are still temporizing in the face of what can only be described as a disaster.* 面临着显而易见的灾难，他们还在拖延时间。❑ [v with quote] *'Not exactly, sir,' temporized Sloan.* "不完全是这样，先生。"斯隆敷衍道。

tempt /tempt/ (**tempts, tempting, tempted**) ❶ VERB Something that **tempts** you attracts you and makes you want it, even though it may be wrong or harmful. 引诱；诱惑；吸引 ❑ [v n +into] *Reducing the income will further impoverish these families and could tempt an offender into further crime.* 降低收入只会使这些家庭更加贫穷，而且可能诱使不法分子进一步犯罪。❑ [v n] *It is the fresh fruit that tempts me at this time of year.* 一年中的这个时节，最能吸引我的是新鲜水果。❑ [v n +with] *Can I tempt you with a little puff pastry?* 我能给你尝点儿泡芙点心吗？❑ [v n to-inf] *The fact that she had become wealthy did not tempt her to alter her frugal way of life.* 她有钱了，可这丝毫没能让她改变节俭的生活习惯。❷ VERB If you **tempt** someone, you offer them something they want in order to encourage them to do what you want them to do. 怂恿；利诱；诱惑 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *...a million dollar marketing campaign to tempt American tourists back to Britain.* 耗资百万美元试图把美国游客重新吸引到英国来的营销活动 ❑ [v n to-inf] *Don't let credit tempt you to*

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buy something you can't afford. 不要因为可以赊购，就买超过自己支付能力的东西。❑ [V n *+into*] *She will be offering a package worth about 40 million dollars, to tempt the rebels into agreeing to disarm.* 她将提出价值 4,000 万美元的一揽子条件，以诱使反叛分子答应解除武装。 3 → see also **tempted** 4 PHRASE If someone says that something they say or do **is tempting fate** or **is tempting providence**, they mean they are worried that it may cause the good luck they have had so far to end. 说晦气话，玩过火，冒险（使好运结束）❑ *As soon as you start to talk about never having played on a losing side, it is tempting fate.* 你刚说从来没输过，晦气就来了。

temp|ta|tion /tempˈteɪʃ°n/ (**temptations**) N-VAR If you feel you want to do something or have something, even though you know you really should avoid it, you can refer to this feeling as **temptation**. You can also refer to the thing you want to do or have as a **temptation**. 诱惑；引诱；诱惑物；诱因 ❑ *Will they be able to resist the temptation to buy?* 他们能忍住诱惑不买吗？

Word Link 词根词缀 *tempt = trying* 试：*attempt, temptation, tempted*

tempt|ed /ˈtemptɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you say that you are **tempted to** do something, you mean that you would like to do it. 想做…的；希望做的 ❑ *I'm very tempted to sell my house.* 我很想把我的房子卖掉。

tempt|ing /ˈtemptɪŋ/ ADJ If something is **tempting**, it makes you want to do it or have it. 诱人的；吸引人的 ❑ *In the end, I turned down Raoul's tempting offer of the Palm Beach trip.* 最终，我回绝了拉乌尔提出的去棕榈海滩旅行的诱人邀请。 •**tempt|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *The good news is that prices are still temptingly low.* 好消息是价格仍很低，让人动心。

tempt|ress /ˈtemptrəs/ (**temptresses**) N-COUNT If you describe a woman as a **temptress**, you mean that she uses her female charm to encourage men to have sexual relations with her. 勾引男人的女子；妖妇；狐狸精

ten ◆◆◆ /ten/ (**tens**) 1 NUM **Ten** is the number 10. （数字）10 ❑ *Over the past ten years things have changed.* 过去 10 年间，情况已发生了变化。 2 → see also **Number Ten** 3 **ten a penny** → see **penny**

ten|able /ˈtenəb°l/ ADJ If you say that an argument, point of view, or situation is **tenable**, you believe that it is reasonable and could be successfully defended against criticism. （论点、观点或立场）有道理的，站得住脚的 ❑ *This argument is simply not tenable.* 这个论点根本站不住脚。

te|na|cious /tɪˈneɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ If you are **tenacious**, you are very determined and do not give up easily. 坚韧不拔的；坚毅的；坚持不懈的 ❑ *He is regarded at the BBC as a tenacious and persistent interviewer.* 在英国广播公司，大家认为他是一个不屈不挠、坚定执著的采访者。 •**te|na|cious|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *In spite of his illness, he clung tenaciously to his job.* 尽管有病在身，他仍顽强地坚持工作。 2 ADJ If you describe something such as an idea or belief as **tenacious**, you mean that it has a strong influence on people and is difficult to change or remove. （观点、信念）根深蒂固的，深入人心的 ❑ *...a remarkably tenacious belief that was to dominate future theories of military strategy.* 会左右未来军事战略理论的一种特别根深蒂固的信念

te|nac|ity /tɪˈnæsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you have **tenacity**, you are very determined and do not give up easily. 坚韧；坚毅 ❑ *Talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial to career success.* 事业要成功，才能、勤奋和顽强的意志都至关重要。

ten|an|cy /ˈtenənsi/ (**tenancies**) N-VAR **Tenancy** is the use that you have of land or property belonging to someone else, for which you pay rent. （土地、房屋的）租赁，租用 ❑ [*+of*] *His father took over the tenancy of the farm 40 years ago.* 他父亲 40 年前租下了这个农场。

ten|ant /ˈtenənt/ (**tenants**) 1 N-COUNT A **tenant** is someone who pays rent for the place they live in, or for land or buildings that they use. 承租人；租户；房客 2 → see also **sitting tenant**

tench /tentʃ/ (**tench**) N-VAR **Tench** are dark green European fish that live in lakes and rivers. 丁鳜

tend ◆◆◆ /tend/ (**tends, tending, tended**) 1 VERB If something **tends to** happen, it usually happens or it often happens. 往往会；经常就 ❑ [V to-inf] *A problem for manufacturers is that lighter cars tend to be noisy.* 制造商们遇到的一个问题是，重量较轻的汽车往往噪音大。 2 VERB If you **tend towards** a particular characteristic, you often display that characteristic. 倾向于，容易表现出（某种特性） ❑ [V *+towards*] *Artistic and intellectual people tend towards left-wing views.* 搞艺术的人和知识分子容易持左翼观点。 [Also V *+to*] 3 VERB You can say that you **tend to** think something when you want to give your opinion, but do not want it to seem too forceful or definite. 个人认为；个人觉得【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ [V to-inf] *I tend to think that members of parliament by and large do a good job.* 我个人觉得，总的来说，议会议员的工作做得还是不错的。 4 VERB If you **tend** someone or something, you do what is necessary to keep them in a good condition or to improve their condition. 护理；照料；照看【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *For years he tended her in her painful illness.* 多年来她一直受到病痛的折磨，都是他在照料。 5 VERB If you **tend to** someone or something, you pay attention to them and deal with their problems and needs. 照顾；照管；伺候 ❑ [V *+to*] *In our culture, girls are brought up to tend to the needs of others.* 在我们的文化里，女孩从小就学着照料别人。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tend* with:

V. **tend to avoid** 通常避免，**tend to become** 往往成为，**tend to develop** 通常发展，**tend to forget** 经常忘记，**tend to happen** 经常发生，**tend to lose** 常常输，**tend to stay** 往往停留 1
tend to agree 倾向于同意，**tend to blame** 倾向于责备，**tend to feel** 倾向于感觉，**tend to think** 倾向于认为 1 3

N. **children/men/women** tend 儿童 / 男性 / 女性往往倾向于，**people** tend 人们往往倾向于 1 2

ten|den|cy ◆◇◇ /ˈtendənsi/ (**tendencies**) 1 N-COUNT A **tendency** is a worrying or unpleasant habit or action that keeps occurring. （令人焦虑或不快的）习惯，经常性行为，倾向 ❑ [*+towards*] *...the government's tendency towards secrecy in recent years.* 近年来政府的保密倾向 2 N-COUNT A **tendency** is a part of your character that makes you behave in an unpleasant or worrying way. （性格中不良的）倾向，偏好 ❑ [*+towards*] *He is spoiled, arrogant and has a tendency towards snobbery.* 他被宠坏了，傲慢无礼，而且经常自命不凡。

Thesaurus 同类词 *tendency* Also look up:

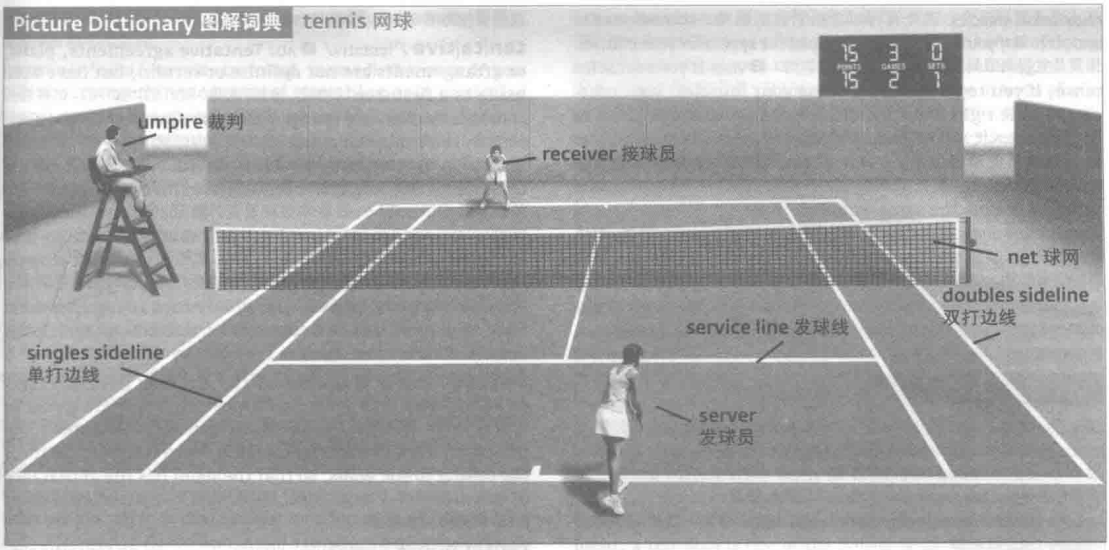
N. habit, inclination, predisposition, weakness 1 2

ten|den|tious /tenˈdenʃəs/ ADJ Something that is **tendentious** expresses a particular opinion or point of view very strongly, especially one that many people disagree with. 有强烈倾向性的；有偏见的；有争议的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His analysis was rooted in a somewhat tendentious reading of French history.* 他的分析源于对法国历史带有一定偏见的解读。

tender

① ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
② NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法

① **ten|der** /ˈtendə/ (**tenderer, tenderest**) 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **tender** expresses gentle and caring feelings. 温柔的；慈爱的；体贴的；柔软的 ❑ *Her voice was tender, full of pity.* 她的声音很温柔，充满了怜爱。 •**ten|der|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *Mr. White tenderly embraced his wife.* 怀特先生温柔地拥抱了妻子。 •**ten|der|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She smiled, politely rather than with tenderness or gratitude.* 她只是出于礼貌地笑了笑，而非出于关心或感激。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone does something at a **tender** age, you mean that they do it when they are still young and have not had much experience. （年龄）幼小的，无知的 ❑ *He had become attracted to the game at the tender age of seven.* 他在 7 岁的小小年纪就喜欢上了这项运动。 3 ADJ Meat or other food that is **tender** is easy to cut or chew. （肉等食品）软的，嫩的，易咀嚼的 ❑ *Cook for a minimum of 2 hours, or until the meat is tender.* 至少煮两个小时，或一直煮到肉变烂为止。 4 ADJ If part of your body is **tender**, it is sensitive



and painful when it is touched. (身体部位)敏感的，一碰就疼的 ❑ *My tummy felt very tender.* 我的肚子一碰就很疼。•**ten|der|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There is still some tenderness in her tummy.* 她的肚子还有点儿疼。

→ see **cooking**

② **ten|der** /'tendəʳ/ (**tenders, tendering, tendered**) ❶ N-VAR A **tender** is a formal offer to supply goods or to do a particular job, and a statement of the price that you or your company will charge. If a contract is **put out to tender**, formal offers are invited. If a company **wins a tender**, their offer is accepted. 投标【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*for*] *Builders will then be sent the specifications and asked to submit a tender for the work.* 建筑商们将会收到说明书，并被邀请参与该项目的投标。❷ VERB If a company **tenders for** something, it makes a formal offer to supply goods or do a job for a particular price. 投标；参与竞标【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V +*for*] *The staff are forbidden to tender for private-sector work.* 工作人员不得投标承接私营部门的工作。❸ VERB If you **tender** something such as a suggestion, your resignation, or money, you formally offer or present it. 提出；递交；呈交；缴纳 ❑ [V n] *She quickly tendered her resignation.* 她很快递交了辞呈。❹ → see also **legal tender**

ˌtender-'hearted ADJ If you are **tender-hearted**, you have a gentle and caring nature. 心肠软的；温柔善良的；体贴的

ten|der|ize /'tendəraɪz/ (**tenderizes, tenderizing, tenderized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **tenderise**

VERB If you **tenderize** meat, you make it softer by preparing it in a particular way. (采用特殊方法)将(肉)烹制得软嫩 ❑ [V n] *Wine vinegar tenderises meat.* 酒醋能让肉变嫩。

ten|din|itis /ˌtendə'naɪtɪs/ also **tendonitis** N-UNCOUNT **Tendinitis** is a medical condition in which a tendon becomes swollen and painful. 腱炎【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Tendinitis can usually be relieved with rest and ice massage.* 通常可以通过休息和冰敷按摩缓解腱炎。

ten|don /'tendən/ (**tendons**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tendon** is a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone. (连结肌肉和骨骼的)腱，肌腱 ❷ → see also **Achilles tendon**

ten|dril /'tendrɪl/ (**tendrils**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tendril** is something light and thin, for example a piece of hair which hangs loose and is away from the main part. (头发等的)一束，一缕 ❑ [+*of*] *Tendrils of hair strayed to the edge of her pillow.* 她的几缕头发散落在枕边。❷ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Tendrils** are thin stems which grow on some plants so that they can attach themselves to supports such as walls or other plants. (攀缘植物的)卷须，蔓

ten|ement /'tenəmənt/ (**tenements**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tenement** is a large, old building which is divided into a number of individual flats. (旧)公寓大楼 ❑ *...elegant tenement buildings.* 雅致的旧公寓大楼 ❷ N-COUNT A **tenement** is one of the flats in a tenement. (公寓大楼里的)公寓，房间

ten|et /'tenɪt/ (**tenets**) N-COUNT The **tenets** of a theory or belief are the main principles on which it is based. (理论、信仰的)基本原则，根本信条【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *Non-violence and patience are the central tenets of their faith.* 非暴力和忍耐是他们的信仰的核心原则。

ten|ner /'tenəʳ/ (**tenners**) N-COUNT A **tenner** is ten pounds or a ten-pound note. 十英镑；十英镑钞票【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

ten|nis ♦♢♢ /'tenɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Tennis** is a game played by two or four players on a rectangular court. The players use an oval racket with strings across it to hit a ball over a net across the middle of the court. 网球(运动)

→ see Picture Dictionary: **tennis**

ten|or /'tenəʳ/ (**tenors**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft N n] A **tenor** is a male singer whose voice is fairly high. 男高音(歌手) ❷ ADJ A **tenor** saxophone or other musical instrument has a range of notes that are of a fairly low pitch. (萨克斯管等乐器)次中音的 ❸ N-SING [with poss] The **tenor** of something is the general meaning or mood that it expresses. 大意；主旨；要领【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *The whole tenor of discussions has changed.* 讨论的整个主旨变了。

ˌten-pin 'bowl|ing also **tenpin bowling** N-UNCOUNT **Ten-pin bowling** is a game in which you try to knock down ten objects shaped like bottles by rolling a heavy ball towards them. It is usually played in a place called a bowling alley. 保龄球(运动)；十柱保龄球戏【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **bowling**

tense /tens/ (**tenser, tensest, tenses, tensing, tensed**) ❶ ADJ A **tense** situation or period of time is one that makes people anxious, because they do not know what is going to happen next. (局势、时期)令人紧张的，让人焦虑的 ❑ *This gesture of goodwill did little to improve the tense atmosphere at the talks.* 这一友好姿态基本上没有改善会谈的紧张气氛。❑ *After three very tense weeks he phoned again.* 过了紧张不安的 3 个星期，他又一次打来电话。❷ ADJ If you are **tense**, you are anxious and nervous and cannot relax. 紧张的；焦虑的；无法放松的 ❑ *Dart, who had at first been very tense, at last relaxed.* 起初，达特非常紧张，最后终于放松了下来。•**tense|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She waited tensely for the next bulletin.* 她焦虑地等候着下一期公告。•**tense|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *McKay walked slowly toward this screen, feeling a growing tenseness.* 麦凯缓缓地朝这个屏幕走来，心里越来越紧张。❸ ADJ If your body is **tense**, your muscles are tight and not relaxed. (肌肉)紧张的，绷紧的 ❑ *A bath can*

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relax tense muscles. 洗个澡可以放松紧张的肌肉。•**tense|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *If you feel a tenseness around the eyes, relax your muscles.* 你要是觉得两眼周围紧绷，就放松一下肌肉。4 VERB If your muscles **tense**, if you **tense**, or if you **tense** your muscles, your muscles become tight and stiff, often because you are anxious or frightened.（使）（肌肉）紧张，绷紧 ❑ [v] *Newman's stomach muscles tensed.* 纽曼的腹肌绷紧了。❑ [v n] *Jane tensed her muscles to stop them from shaking.* 简把肌肉绷紧，不让它们颤抖。•PHRASAL VERB **Tense up** means the same as **tense**. tense up 同 tense ❑ [v p] *When we are under stress our bodies tend to tense up.* 人一紧张，身体就会变僵硬。❑ [v p n] *Tense up the muscles in both of your legs.* 把两腿的肌肉绷紧。[Also v n p] 5 N-COUNT The **tense** of a verb group is its form, which usually shows whether you are referring to past, present, or future time.（动词的）时，时态

▶**tense up** → see **tense 4**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tense* with:

N.	tense **atmosphere** 紧张气氛，tense **moment** 紧张时刻，tense **situation** 紧张局势 1，tense **mood** 焦虑的情绪 2，**muscles** tense 肌肉紧张；绷紧肌肉 3 4，**future/past/perfect/present** tense 将来 / 过去 / 完成 / 现在时态 5
ADV.	**very** tense 十分紧张的 1 2 3
V.	**feel** tense 感到紧张的 2 3

ten|sile /'tensaɪl, AM 美 -sɪl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **tensile** when you are talking about the amount of stress that materials such as wire, rope, and concrete can take without breaking; a technical term in engineering. 可伸展的；可拉长的 ❑ *Certain materials can be manufactured with a high tensile strength.* 有些材料可以制造出抗拉强度大的产品。

ten|sion ♦◇ /'tenʃ°n/ (**tensions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tension** is the feeling that is produced in a situation when people are anxious and do not trust each other, and when there is a possibility of sudden violence or conflict. 紧张关系；紧张局势 ❑ [+*between*] *The tension between the two countries is likely to remain.* 那两个国家间的紧张局面可能会持续下去。2 N-UNCOUNT **Tension** is a feeling of worry and anxiety which makes it difficult for you to relax. 紧张；焦虑；焦急 ❑ *Smiling and laughing has actually been shown to relieve tension and stress.* 事实证明，微笑和大笑能够缓解焦虑和压力。3 N-VAR If there is a **tension** between forces, arguments, or influences, there are differences between them that cause difficulties.（势力、观点、影响之间的）冲突，分歧 ❑ [+*between*] *The film explored the tension between public duty and personal affections.* 这部电影探讨了公共义务和个人情感之间的冲突。4 N-UNCOUNT The **tension** in something such as a rope or wire is the extent to which it is stretched tight. 拉紧程度；拉力；张力

→ see **anger**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tension* with:

V.	**ease** tension 减缓紧张关系（或焦虑），tension **grows** 紧张关系（或焦虑）加剧，tension **mounts** 冲突升级；焦虑增长，**relieve** tension 缓解紧张局势（或焦虑）1 2 3
N.	**source of** tension 紧张关系（或焦虑、张力）的根源 1 2 3 4
ADJ.	**racial** tension 种族分歧（或紧张局面）1 3

tent /tent/ (**tents**) N-COUNT A **tent** is a shelter made of canvas or nylon which is held up by poles and ropes, and is used mainly by people who are camping. 帐篷

ten|ta|cle /'tentək°l/ (**tentacles**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **tentacles** of an animal such as an octopus are the long thin parts that are used for feeling and holding things, for getting food, and for moving.（章鱼等的）触须，触手，触角 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you talk about the **tentacles** of a political, commercial, or social organization, you are referring to the power and influence that it has in the outside community.（政治、商业、社会等机构的）影响力，触角【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*of*] *Free speech is being gradually eroded year after year by new tentacles of government control.* 政府管控力度逐年加大，言论自由逐渐受限。

ten|ta|tive /'tentətɪv/ 1 ADJ **Tentative** agreements, plans, or arrangements are not definite or certain, but have been made as a first step.（协议、计划、安排）暂行的，临时的，试探性的 ❑ *Political leaders have reached a tentative agreement to hold a preparatory conference next month.* 政治领导人已就下个月举行预备会议达成初步协定。•**ten|ta|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The next round of talks is tentatively scheduled to begin October 21st in Washington.* 下一轮会谈暂定于 10 月 21 日在华盛顿召开。2 ADJ If someone is **tentative**, they are cautious and not very confident because they are uncertain or afraid. 踌躇不决的；犹豫的 ❑ *My first attempts at complaining were rather tentative.* 起初我打算投诉时颇有些犹豫不决。•**ten|ta|tive|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Perhaps, he suggested tentatively, they should send for Dr Band.* 他小心地建议道，也许他们应该让人去请班德大夫。

tent|ed /'tentɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tented** field or a **tented** camp is an area where a number of people are living in tents.（田野、营地）搭了帐篷的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tented** room has long pieces of material hanging down from the centre of the ceiling to the walls, so that the room has the appearance of the inside of a large tent.（房屋）帐篷形的 ❑ *...a tented dining area.* 帐篷形的就餐区

tenter|hooks /'tentəˌhuks/ PHRASE If you are **on tenterhooks**, you are very nervous and excited because you are wondering what is going to happen in a particular situation. 紧张不安的；提心吊胆的 ❑ *He was still on tenterhooks waiting for his directors' decision about the job.* 他仍紧张不安地等待主任们对他的工作作出决定。

tenth ♦◇ /tenθ/ (**tenths**) 1 ORD The **tenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number ten. 第十 2 FRACTION A **tenth** is one of ten equal parts of something. 十分之一 ❑ *We received only two tenths of an inch of rain during the entire month of June.* 整个 6 月，我们这里的降水量只有 0.2 英寸。

tenu|ous /'tenjuəs/ ADJ If you describe something such as a connection, a reason, or someone's position as **tenuous**, you mean that it is very uncertain or weak.（联系）脆弱的；（理由）站不住脚的，牵强的；（地位）不稳固的 ❑ *The cultural and historical links between the many provinces were seen to be very tenuous.* 许多省份之间的文化和历史纽带被认为是很脆弱的。•**tenu|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The sub-plots are only tenuously interconnected.* 次要情节之间的联系有点儿牵强。

ten|ure /'tenjəʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tenure** is the legal right to live in a particular building or to use a particular piece of land during a fixed period of time.（房屋的）居住权；（土地的）使用权，使用期 ❑ *Lack of security of tenure was a reason for many families becoming homeless.* 居住权得不到保证是许多家庭居无定所的一个原因。2 N-UNCOUNT **Tenure** is the period of time during which someone holds an important job.（重要职位的）任期，任职期间 ❑ [+*of*] *...the three-year tenure of President Bush.* 布什总统的三年任期 3 N-UNCOUNT If you have **tenure** in your job, you have the right to keep it until you retire. 终身职位；终身聘用

te|pee /'tiːpiː/ (**tepees**) also **teepee** N-COUNT A **tepee** is a round tent. Tepees were first made by Native American peoples from animal skins or the outer covering of trees.（美洲印第安人用动物的毛皮或树皮制作的）圆锥形帐篷

tep|id /'tepɪd/ 1 ADJ Water or another liquid that is **tepid** is slightly warm.（水等液体）微温的，微热的 ❑ *She bent her mouth to the tap and drank the tepid water.* 她把嘴伸到水龙头底下去喝那微温的水。2 ADJ If you describe something such as a feeling or reaction as **tepid**, you mean that it lacks enthusiasm.（感情、反应等）冷淡的，不够热情的 ❑ *His nomination, while strongly backed by the President, has received tepid support in the Senate.* 尽管他的提名得到总统的大力支持，但支持他的参议员却寥寥无几。

te|qui|la /tɪ'kiːlə/ (**tequilas**) N-VAR **Tequila** is a strong alcoholic drink made in Mexico from a type of cactus plant. 龙舌兰酒，特奎拉酒（一种墨西哥产的烈性酒）

ter|cen|te|nary /ˌtɜːʳ'senˈtiːnərɪ, AM 美 -'ten-/ N-SING A **tercentenary** is a day or a year which is exactly three hundred years after an important event such as the birth of a famous person.

300 周年纪念(日) ❑ [+of] ...*the tercentenary of Purcell's death.* 普赛尔逝世 300 周年纪念日

term ◆◆◆ /tɜːm/ (**terms, terming, termed**) 1 PHRASE If you talk about something **in terms of** something or **in** particular **terms**, you are specifying which aspect of it you are discussing or from what point of view you are considering it. 在…方面; 从…角度看; 根据…来说 ❑ [+of] *Our goods compete in terms of product quality, reliability and above all variety.* 我们的产品在质量、可靠性方面颇具竞争力, 在品种方面竞争力最强。❑ *Paris has played a dominant role in France, not just in political terms but also in economic power.* 巴黎在法国处于支配地位, 不仅仅在政治方面, 在经济实力上也是如此。2 PHRASE If you say something **in** particular **terms**, you say it using a particular type or level of language or using language which clearly shows your attitude. 用…术语; 用…语言; 用…字眼 ❑ *The video explains in simple terms how the new tax works.* 录像用简单易懂的语言解释了新税法。3 N-COUNT A **term** is a word or expression with a specific meaning, especially one which is used in relation to a particular subject. 术语; 学科用语 ❑ [+for] *Myocardial infarction is the medical term for a heart attack.* 心肌梗死是心脏病发作的医学用语。4 VERB If you say that something **is termed** a particular thing, you mean that that is what people call it or that is their opinion of it. 把…称作; 把…叫作 ❑ [be V-ed n] *He had been termed a temporary employee.* 他被称作临时雇员。❑ [V n n] *He termed the war a humanitarian nightmare.* 他称这场战争是一场人道主义噩梦。[Also V n *as* n] 5 N-VAR A **term** is one of the periods of time that a school, college, or university divides the year into. 学期 ❑ ...*the summer term.* 夏季学期 ❑ ...*the last day of term.* 学期最后一天 6 N-COUNT A **term** is a period of time between two elections during which a particular party or government is in power. (政党、政府的)任期 ❑ *Felipe Gonzalez won a fourth term of office in Spain's election.* 费利佩·冈萨雷斯在西班牙选举中第 4 次当选。7 N-COUNT A **term** is a period of time that someone spends doing a particular job or in a particular place. (工作、居住的)期间, 期限 ❑ [+of] ...*a 12 month term of service.* 为期 12 个月的任职期 ❑ *Offenders will be liable to a seven-year prison term.* 违犯者可判处 7 年监禁。8 N-COUNT A **term** is the period for which a legal contract or insurance policy is valid. (合同、保险的)有效期 ❑ [+of] *Premiums are guaranteed throughout the term of the policy.* 在保单有效期内, 所缴纳的保险费是有保障的。9 N-UNCOUNT The **term** of a woman's pregnancy is the nine month period that it lasts. **Term** is also used to refer to the end of the nine month period. 怀孕期; 足月; 临产 ❑ *Women over 40 seem to be just as capable of carrying a baby to term as younger women.* 年过 40 的女性好像和年轻女性一样能够怀孕到足月。10 N-PLURAL The **terms** of an agreement, treaty, or other arrangement are the conditions that must be accepted by the people involved in it. (协议、条约等的)条款, 条件 ❑ [+of] ...*the terms of the Helsinki agreement.* 《赫尔辛基协议》的条款 11 PHRASE If you **come to terms with** something difficult or unpleasant, you learn to accept and deal with it. 勉强接受; 向…让步; 对…妥协 ❑ *She had come to terms with the fact that her husband would always be crippled.* 她只好接受了丈夫将终生残疾这个现实。12 PHRASE If two people or groups compete **on equal terms** or **on the same terms**, neither of them has an advantage over the other. 在平等的条件下; 在相同的基础上 ❑ [+with] *I had at last found a sport where I could compete on equal terms with able-bodied people.* 我终于发现了一个可以和体格健全的人平等竞争的体育项目。13 PHRASE If two people are **on good terms** or **on friendly terms**, they are friendly with each other. 关系融洽的; 友好相处的 ❑ [+with] *Madeleine is on good terms with Sarah.* 马德琳和萨拉相处得很好。14 PHRASE You use the expressions **in the long term**, **in the short term**, and **in the medium term** to talk about what will happen over a long period of time, over a short period of time, and over a medium period of time. 从长远来看 / 从短期来看 / 从中期来看 ❑ *The agreement should have very positive results in the long term.* 从长远来看, 这个协议将会产生非常积极的影响。15 → see also **long-term, medium-term, short-term** 16 PHRASE If you do something **on** your **terms**, you do it under conditions that you decide because you are in a position of power. 按照…的条件; 根据…的意见 ❑ *They will sign the union treaty only on their terms.* 只有同意他们的条件, 他们才会在联盟条约上签字。17 PHRASE If you say that you **are thinking in terms of** doing a particular thing, you mean that you are considering it. 正在考虑, 正在打算(做某事) ❑ *United should be thinking in terms of winning the European Cup.* 联队应该在考虑要赢得欧洲杯。18 **in no uncertain terms** → see **uncertain** 19 **in real terms** → see **real** 20 **on speaking terms** → see **speak**

→ see **interest**

ter|mi|nal /ˈtɜːmɪnᵊl/ (**terminals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **terminal** illness or disease causes death, often slowly, and cannot be cured. (疾病)致命的, 不治的, 晚期的 ❑ ...*terminal cancer.* 晚期癌症 ❑ *His illness was terminal.* 他的病没治了。•**ter|mi|nal|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The patient is terminally ill.* 那个病人患了不治之症。2 N-COUNT A **terminal** is a place where vehicles, passengers, or goods begin or end a journey. (车辆、乘客、货物的)集散地, 起点站, 终点站 ❑ *Plans are underway for a fifth terminal at Heathrow airport.* 正在制定在希思罗机场修建第 5 航站楼的计划。3 N-COUNT A computer **terminal** is a piece of equipment consisting of a keyboard and a screen that is used for putting information into a computer or getting information from it. 终端; 终端机【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Carl sits at a computer terminal 40 hours a week.* 卡尔每周在电脑终端前坐 40 个小时。4 N-COUNT On a piece of electrical equipment, a **terminal** is one of the points where electricity enters or leaves it. (电路的)端头, 端子, 线接头 ❑ [+of] ...*the positive terminal of the battery.* 电池的阳极

Word Link 词根词缀 *term, termin ≈ limit* 限制, *end* 终止 : *determine, terminal, terminate*

ter|mi|nate /ˈtɜːmɪneɪt/ (**terminates, terminating, terminated**) 1 VERB When you **terminate** something or when it **terminates**, it ends completely. (使)终止; (使)结束【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Her next remark abruptly terminated the conversation.* 她接下来说的话使谈话戛然而止。❑ [V] *His contract terminates at the end of the season.* 他的合同在本赛季末终止。•**ter|mi|na|tion** /ˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] ...*a dispute which led to the abrupt termination of trade.* 导致贸易突然终止的一场争端 2 VERB To **terminate** a pregnancy means to end it. 终止(妊娠)【MEDICAL 医】❑ [V n] *After a lot of agonizing she decided to terminate the pregnancy.* 经历一番痛苦挣扎后, 她决定终止妊娠。•**ter|mi|na|tion** (**terminations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *You should also have a medical check-up after the termination of a pregnancy.* 终止妊娠后还应该体检一次。3 VERB When a train or bus **terminates** somewhere, it ends its journey there. (火车、公共汽车)到达终点【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V prep/adv] *This train will terminate at Taunton.* 这列火车的终点站是汤顿。

ter|mi|ni /ˈtɜːmɪnaɪ/ **Termini** is a plural of **terminus**. (terminus 的复数)

ter|mi|nol|ogy /ˌtɜːmɪˈnɒlədʒi/ (**terminologies**) N-VAR The **terminology** of a subject is the set of special words and expressions used in connection with it. 学科术语; 专门用语 ❑ ...*gastritis, which in medical terminology means an inflammation of the stomach.* 胃炎是一个医学术语, 意思是胃部炎症

ter|mi|nus /ˈtɜːmɪnəs/ (**termini**) N-COUNT On a bus or train route, the **terminus** is the last stop, where the bus or train turns round or starts a journey in the opposite direction. (公共汽车、火车的)终点站

ter|mite /ˈtɜːmaɪt/ (**termites**) N-COUNT **Termites** are small white insects which live in hot countries in homes made of earth. Termites do a lot of damage by eating wood. 白蚁

ˈterm paˌper (**term papers**) N-COUNT A **term paper** is an essay or report which a student writes on a subject that he or she has studied during a term at a school, college, or university. 学期论文; 学期报告【AM 美】

ˌterms of ˈref|er|ence N-PLURAL **Terms of reference** are the instructions given to someone when they are asked to consider or investigate a particular subject, telling them what they must deal with and what they can ignore. 受权调查范围; 研究事项; 权限【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The government has announced the terms of reference for its proposed committee of inquiry.* 政府已经公布

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了拟议成立的调查委员会的职权范围。

tern /tɜːn/ (**terns**) N-COUNT A **tern** is a small black and white seabird with long wings and a forked tail. 燕鸥

ter|race /'terɪs/ (**terraces**) 1 N-COUNT A **terrace** is a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls. 排屋(指相互连接、式样相似的房屋)【BRIT 英】❑ [+of] *...a terrace of stylish Victorian houses.* 一排雅致的维多利亚风格的房屋 ❑ *...3 Queensborough Terrace.* 昆斯伯勒排屋 3 号 2 N-COUNT A **terrace** is a flat area of stone or grass next to a building where people can sit. (房屋外的)草坪，平台 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Terraces** are a series of flat areas built like steps on the side of a hill so that crops can be grown there. 梯田；阶地 ❑ [+of] *...massive terraces of maize and millet carved into the mountainside like giant steps.* 山坡上开垦出的像巨型台阶一样的大块大块梯田，上面种着玉米和小米 4 N-PLURAL **The terraces** at a football ground are wide steps that people can stand on when they are watching a game. (观看足球比赛观众可站立的)阶梯看台【BRIT 英】

ter|raced /'terɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **terraced** slope or side of a hill has flat areas like steps cut into it, where crops or other plants can be grown. (斜坡、山坡)梯田状的，阶梯形的

ter|raced house (**terraced houses**) N-COUNT A **terraced house** or a **terrace house** is one of a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls. (一所)排屋【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **row house**

ter|rac|ing /'terəsɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Terracing** is a sloping piece of land that has had flat areas like steps built on it, for example so that people can grow crops there. 梯田；阶地

terra|cotta /ˌterə'kɒtə/ also **terra-cotta** 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Terracotta** is a brownish-red clay that has been baked and is used for making things such as flower pots, small statues, and tiles. 赤陶土；赤土 ❑ *...plants in terracotta pots.* 赤土花盆里的植物 2 COLOUR **Terracotta** is used to describe things that are brownish-red in colour. 赤褐色；棕红色 ❑ *...the soft tones of blue, cream and terracotta.* 蓝色、乳白色和棕红色相间的柔和色调

ter|ra fir|ma /ˌterə 'fɜːmə/ N-UNCOUNT If you describe the ground as **terra firma**, you mean that it feels safe in contrast to being in the air or at sea. 大地，陆地(相对于空中或海中而言让人感到安全) ❑ *...his relief on finding himself once more on terra firma.* 他发现自己又回到了陆地的如释重负感

ter|rain /tə'reɪn/ (**terrains**) N-VAR **Terrain** is used to refer to an area of land or a type of land when you are considering its physical features. 地形；地势；地带 ❑ *The terrain changed quickly from arable land to desert.* 那个地带很快就从耕地变成了沙漠。

Word Link 词根词缀 *terr = earth* 地；*extraterrestrial, subterranean, terrain*

ter|ra|pin /'terəpɪn/ (**terrapins**) N-COUNT A **terrapin** is a reptile which has a thick shell covering its body and which lives partly in water and partly on land. 水龟

ter|res|trial /tɪ'restrɪəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Terrestrial** means relating to the planet Earth rather than to some other part of the universe. 地球的；地球上的 ❑ *...terrestrial life forms.* 地球上的各种生命形态 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Terrestrial** television channels are transmitted using equipment situated at ground level, and not by satellite. (电视频道)地面的(有别于卫星转播的)【BRIT 英】

ter|ri|ble ↔ /'terɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ A **terrible** experience or situation is very serious or very unpleasant. 非常严重的；骇人的；糟糕的 ❑ *Tens of thousands more suffered terrible injuries in the world's worst industrial disaster.* 还有成千上万的人在那场全世界最严重的工业灾难中受了重伤。❑ *I often have the most terrible nightmares.* 我常做很吓人的噩梦。•**ter|ri|bly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *My son has suffered terribly. He has lost his best friend.* 我儿子遭受了巨大痛苦，他失去了最要好的朋友。2 ADJ If something is **terrible**, it is very bad or of very poor quality. 质量极差的；很糟糕的 ❑ *She admits her French is terrible.* 她承认自己的法语很蹩脚。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **terrible** to emphasize the great extent or degree of something. (用来加强语气)十足的，极度的，不折不扣的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I was a terrible fool, you know. I remember that now.* 你知道，我那时愚蠢至极。我至今还记得。•**ter|ri|bly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *I'm terribly sorry to bother you at this hour.* 这个时候打搅您，我万分抱歉。

ter|ri|er /'teriəʳ/ (**terriers**) 1 N-COUNT A **terrier** is a small breed of dog. There are many different types of terrier. 梗(一种小型犬) 2 → see also **bull terrier, pit bull terrier**

ter|rif|ic /tə'rɪfɪk/ 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **terrific**, you are very pleased with them or very impressed by them. 极好的；非常棒的；了不起的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What a terrific idea!* 多么好的主意！❑ *Everybody there was having a terrific time.* 在场的每个人都玩得开心极了。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Terrific** means very great in amount, degree, or intensity. 很多的；很大的；很强的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *All of a sudden there was a terrific bang and a flash of smoke.* 突然传来惊天动地的一声响，还冒出一股烟。•**ter|rif|ic|al|ly** /tə'rɪfɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *...the only child of terrifically repressed parents.* 极度压抑的父母的独生子

ter|ri|fy /'terɪfaɪ/ (**terrifies, terrifying, terrified**) VERB If something **terrifies** you, it makes you feel extremely frightened. 吓坏；使极度恐慌；使非常害怕 ❑ [v n] *Flying terrifies him.* 坐飞机让他害怕得要命。•**ter|ri|fied** ADJ [ADJ that, ADJ to-inf] ❑ [+of] *He was terrified of heights.* 他恐高。❑ *She was terrified that Ronnie would kidnap Sam.* 她吓坏了，生怕龙尼会绑架萨姆。

ter|ri|fy|ing /'terɪfaɪɪŋ/ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If something is **terrifying**, it makes you very frightened. 吓人的；令人害怕的 ❑ *I still find it terrifying to find myself surrounded by large numbers of horses.* 我仍旧觉得被一大群马包围很可怕。

ter|ri|to|rial /ˌterɪ'tɔːrɪəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Territorial** means concerned with the ownership of a particular area of land or water. 领土的；领海的 ❑ *It is the only republic which has no territorial disputes with the others.* 它是唯一和其他国家没有领土争端的共和国。2 ADJ If you describe an animal or its behaviour as **territorial**, you mean that it has an area which it regards as its own, and which it defends when other animals try to enter it. (动物或其行为)地盘意识强的，占地为王的 ❑ *Two cats or more in one house will also exhibit territorial behaviour.* 两只或更多的猫养在一户人家的话也会出现争夺地盘的行为。

Ter|ri|to|rial Army N-PROPER **The Territorial Army** is a British armed force whose members are not professional soldiers but train as soldiers in their spare time. (业余时间接受军训的)英国国防义勇军

ter|ri|to|rial wa|ters N-PLURAL A country's **territorial waters** are the parts of the sea close to its coast which are recognized by international agreement to be under its control, especially with regard to fishing rights. (一国的)领海

ter|ri|tory ↔ /'terətrɪ, AM 美 -tɔːrɪ/ (**territories**) 1 N-VAR **Territory** is land which is controlled by a particular country or ruler. 领土；领地 ❑ *The government denies that any of its territory is under rebel control.* 政府否认有领土被反叛分子控制。❑ *...Russian territory.* 俄罗斯的领土 2 N-COUNT A **territory** is a country or region that is controlled by another country. 属地，地区，托管地(指被别国控制的国家或地区) ❑ *He toured some of the disputed territories now under U.N. control.* 他去一些目前由联合国接管的争议地区巡视了一番。3 N-UNCOUNT You can use **territory** to refer to an area of knowledge or experience. (知识)领域；(经验)范围 ❑ *Following the futuristic The Handmaid's Tale, Margaret Atwood's seventh novel, Cat's Eye, returns to more familiar territory.* 写完了具有未来色彩的《女仆的故事》之后，玛格丽特·阿特伍德的第七部小说《猫眼》回归到了人们较熟悉的题材上。4 **virgin territory** → see **virgin** 5 N-VAR An animal's **territory** is an area which it regards as its own and which it defends when other animals try to enter it. (动物的)领地，地盘 6 N-UNCOUNT [usu adj N] **Territory** is land with a particular character. (具有一定特点的)地带，地区 ❑ *...mountainous territory.* 多山地带 ❑ *...a vast and uninhabited territory.* 广阔的无人居住区 7 PHRASE If you say that something **comes with the territory**, you mean that you accept it as a natural result of the situation you are in. 是难免的事；是必然的事 ❑ *You can't expect not to have a debate; that's what comes with the territory in a democracy.* 不要指望不会发生辩论，那在民主社会已成为必然。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *territory* with:

N. **enemy** territory 敌属领地，**part of a** territory 领地的一部分 1 2

ADJ. **vast** territory 广袤的领地；广泛的领域 1 2 3 5
controlled territory 被控制属地，**disputed** territory 有争议的属地 2
familiar territory 熟悉的领域，**uncharted** territory 全新的领域 3

ter|ror /'terəʳ/ (**terrors**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Terror** is very great fear. 恐惧；惊恐；恐慌 ❑ *I shook with terror whenever I was about to fly in an aeroplane.* 每次坐飞机前，我都吓得直发抖。 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Terror** is violence or the threat of violence, especially when it is used for political reasons. (尤指有政治目的的)恐怖活动，恐怖主义 ❑ *The bomb attack on the capital could signal the start of a pre-election terror campaign.* 对首都的炸弹袭击可能标志着选举前的恐怖活动开始了。 3 N-COUNT A **terror** is something that makes you very frightened. 恐怖的事物 ❑ [+of] *As a boy, he had a real terror of facing people.* 小时候，他特别害怕见人。 ❑ [+of] *...the terrors of violence.* 恐怖的暴力行为 4 N-COUNT If someone describes a child as a **terror**, they think that he or she is naughty and difficult to control. 讨厌的小孩；淘气鬼；小捣蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *He was a terror. He had been a difficult child for as long as his parents could remember.* 他是个淘气鬼，从小就不老实。 5 **reign of terror** → see **reign**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *terror* with:

N. **acts of** terror 恐怖主义行动，terror **alert** 恐怖警报，terror **attack** 恐怖主义袭击，terror **campaign** 恐怖活动，**fight against** terror 反恐斗争，**reign of** terror 恐怖统治，terror **suspects** 恐怖活动嫌疑人 2

ter|ror|ise /'terəraɪz/ → see **terrorize**

ter|ror|ism /'terərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Terrorism** is the use of violence, especially murder and bombing, in order to achieve political aims or to force a government to do something. 恐怖主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ter|ror|ist ♦◇◇ /'terərɪst/ (**terrorists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **terrorist** is a person who uses violence, especially murder and bombing, in order to achieve political aims. 恐怖分子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *One American was killed and three were wounded in terrorist attacks.* 在几起恐怖袭击中，一名美国人遇难，三人受伤。

ter|ror|ize /'terəraɪz/ (**terrorizes, terrorizing, terrorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **terrorise**

VERB If someone **terrorizes** you, they keep you in a state of fear by making it seem likely that they will attack you. 使惊恐；恐吓；威胁 ❑ [V n] *Bands of gunmen have hijacked food shipments and terrorized relief workers.* 几伙持枪歹徒劫持了运输的食品，还恐吓了救援人员。

ter|ry /'terɪ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Terry** or **terry cloth** is a type of fabric which has a lot of very small loops covering both sides. It is used especially for making things like towels and babies' nappies. (尤用于制作毛巾、婴儿尿布等的)毛圈棉织物，毛巾布 ❑ *...a terry nappy.* 毛巾布尿布

terse /tɜːʳs/ (**terser, tersest**) ADJ A **terse** statement or comment is brief and unfriendly. (声明、评论)简短的，短促的，无礼的 ❑ *He issued a terse statement, saying he is discussing his future with colleagues before announcing his decision on Monday.* 他发表了简短声明，称他正在和同事讨论他的未来，并将于星期一宣布他的决定。 •**terse|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It's too late,' he said tersely.* "太晚了。"他很不客气地说道。

ter|tiary /'tɜːʃərɪ, AM 美 -ʃɪerɪ/ 1 ADJ **Tertiary** means third in order, third in importance, or at a third stage of development. 第三的；第三位的；第三阶段的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He must have come to know those philosophers through secondary or tertiary sources.* 他一定是通过第二手或第三手资料了解那些哲学家的。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Tertiary education** is education at university or college level. 高等(教育)【BRIT 英】❑ *...institutions of tertiary education.* 高等教育机构

in AM, use 美国英语用 **higher education**

'ter|tiary ,sec|tor (**tertiary sectors**) N-COUNT The **tertiary sector** consists of industries which provide a service, such as transport and finance. 第三产业【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...economies that are slowly increasing the proportion of their labour force in the tertiary sector.* 第三产业劳动力比例缓慢提高的经济体

TESL /'tesᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **TESL** is the teaching of English to people who live in an English-speaking country, but whose first language is not English. **TESL** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'teaching English as a second language'. 作为第二语言的英语教学

TESOL /'tiːsɒl/ N-UNCOUNT **TESOL** is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **TESOL** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'teaching English to speakers of other languages'. 面向母语为非英语者的英语教学

test ♦♦♦ /test/ (**tests, testing, tested**) 1 VERB When you **test** something, you try it, for example by touching it or using it for a short time, in order to find out what it is, what condition it is in, or how well it works. 检验；试验；测试 ❑ [be V-ed] *The drug must first be tested in clinical trials to see if it works on other cancers.* 这种药物必须首先经过临床测试，看它是否适用于其他癌症。 2 N-COUNT A **test** is a deliberate action or experiment to find out how well something works. 试验；测试；检验 ❑ *...the banning of nuclear tests.* 禁止核试验 3 VERB If you **test** someone, you ask them questions or tell them to perform certain actions in order to find out how much they know about a subject or how well they are able to do something. 对…进行测试；考核；考查 ❑ [V n] *There was a time when each teacher spent an hour, one day a week, testing pupils in every subject.* 曾经，每个老师每周都有一天花上一小时对学生的每门功课进行测试。 ❑ [V pron-refl] *She decided to test herself with a training run in London.* 她决定在伦敦对自己进行跑步训练的测试。 4 N-COUNT A **test** is a series of questions that you must answer or actions that you must perform in order to show how much you know about a subject or how well you are able to do something. 测试(题)；考试(题)；考卷 ❑ *Out of a total of 2,602 pupils only 922 passed the test.* 所有 2,602 名学生中，只有 922 名通过了测试。 ❑ *She had sold her bike, taken a driving test and bought a car.* 她卖了自行车，考了驾照，并买了辆汽车。 5 VERB If you **test** someone, you deliberately make things difficult for them in order to see how they react. 考验；试探 ❑ [V n] *She may be testing her mother to see how much she can take before she throws her out.* 她可能在试探她妈妈，看她能忍耐到什么程度才会把她撵出家门。 6 N-COUNT [usu sing] If an event or situation is a **test of** a person or thing, it reveals their qualities or effectiveness. 考验；检验 ❑ [+of] *It is a commonplace fact that holidays are a major test of any relationship.* 度假对任何恋爱关系都是重大考验，这是常识。 7 VERB [usu passive] If you **are tested for** a particular disease or medical condition, you are examined or go through various procedures in order to find out whether you have that disease or condition. 对…进行体检；化验；检查 ❑ [be V-ed +for] *My doctor wants me to be tested for diabetes.* 我的医生要我去做个检查，看是否患有糖尿病。 ❑ [be V-ed] *Girls in an affected family can also be tested to see if they carry the defective gene.* 染病家庭的女孩们也可以检查一下，看看是否携带这种缺陷基因。 8 N-COUNT A medical **test** is an examination of a part of your body in order to check that you are healthy or to find out what is wrong with you. 体检；(健康)检查 ❑ *If necessary X-rays and blood tests will also be used to aid diagnosis.* 如有必要，还要进行 X 光检查和验血以帮助诊断。 9 N-COUNT A **test** is a sports match between two international teams, usually in cricket, rugby union, or rugby league. (常指板球、橄榄球的)国际锦标赛【BRIT 英】10 → see also **acid test, breath test, litmus test, means test, testing, test match** 11 PHRASE If you **put** something **to the test**, you find out how useful or effective it is by using it. 使经受检验；对…进行试验 ❑ *The Liverpool team are now putting their theory to the test.* 利物浦队此时正在验证他们的理论。 12 PHRASE If new circumstances or events **put** something **to the test**, they put a strain on it and indicate how strong or stable it really is. 测试…的强度(或稳定性) ❑ *Sooner or later, life will put the relationship to the test.* 总有一天，生活会考验这种关系是否牢固。 13 PHRASE If

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you say that something **will stand the test of time**, you mean that it is strong or effective enough to last for a very long time. 经得住时间的考验 ❑ *It says a lot for her culinary skills that so many of her recipes have stood the test of time.* 她的许多食谱经受住了时间的考验，这充分证明了她的厨艺。 ■ to **test the waters** → see **water**

→ see **experiment**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *test* with:

N. **test a drug** 测试药物，**test a hypothesis** 检验假设 ■ **crash** test 碰撞试验，**flight** test 试飞，**strength** test 体能测试，**stress** test 抗压测试 ■ **achievement** test 成绩测试，**aptitude** test 能力测验，test **data/results** 测验数据／结果，**intelligence** test 智力测验，test **items** 测试项目，**math/reading** test 数学／阅读考试，test **preparation** 考试准备，test **scores** 考试成绩，**standardized** test 标准化测试，test **takers** 应试者 ■ **blood** test 血液检查，**drug** test 药物检测，**HIV** test 艾滋病病毒检测，**pregnancy** test 妊娠试验 ■

ADJ. **nuclear** test 核试验 ■ **diagnostic** test 诊断测验（或检查）■ ■ test **negative/positive** 检测呈阴性／阳性 ■

V. **administer a** test 执行考试，test **drive** 试驾，**fail a** test 未通过测试，**give** *someone* **a** test 给某人进行测验，**pass a** test 通过测试，**study for a** test 为考试学习，**take a** test 参加考试 ■

tes|ta|ment /'testəmənt/ (**testaments**) ■ N-VAR If one thing is a **testament to** another, it shows that the other thing exists or is true. 证据；证明【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Braka's house, just off Sloane Square, is a testament to his Gothic tastes.* 布拉卡那幢紧靠斯隆广场的房子是他喜好哥特式建筑的一个证据。 ■ PHRASE [usu with poss] Someone's **last will and testament** is the most recent will that they have made, especially the last will that they make before they die. 最新遗嘱；（尤指）临终遗嘱，临终遗言【LEGAL 法律】■ → see also **New Testament, Old Testament**

'test bed (**test beds**) N-COUNT A **test bed** is a piece of equipment used for testing new machines. （测试新机器的）试验台，试验床

,test 'case (**test cases**) N-COUNT A **test case** is a legal case which becomes an example for deciding other similar cases. （可作为类似案件判决依据的）判例案件

test|er /'testə'/ (**testers**) ■ N-COUNT A **tester** is a person who has been asked to test a particular thing. 测试员；试验员 ■ N-COUNT [usu n N] A **tester** is a machine or device that you use to test whether another machine or device is working properly. 测试器；测试仪 ❑ *I have a battery tester in my garage.* 我的车库里有台电池测试仪。

tes|ti|cle /'testɪk°l/ (**testicles**) N-COUNT A man's **testicles** are the two sex glands between his legs that produce sperm. 睾丸

tes|ticu|lar /tes'tɪkjʊlə'/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Testicular** means relating to or involving the testicles. 睾丸的 ❑ *...testicular cancer.* 睾丸癌

tes|ti|fy /'testɪfaɪ/ (**testifies, testifying, testified**) ■ VERB When someone **testifies** in a court of law, they give a statement of what they saw someone do or what they know of a situation, after having promised to tell the truth. （在法庭上）作证，证明 ❑ [v that] *Several eyewitnesses testified that they saw the officers hit Miller in the face.* 几位目击证人证明他们看见那几个警官打了米勒的脸。 ❑ [v +to] *Eva testified to having seen Herndon with his gun on the stairs.* 伊娃作证称看见过赫恩登持枪站在楼梯上。 ❑ [v +against/for/about] *He hopes to have his 12-year prison term reduced by testifying against his former colleagues.* 他希望通过出庭检举从前的同事缩短自己 12 年的刑期。 [Also v] ■ VERB If one thing **testifies to** another, it supports the belief that the second thing is true. 证明；证实【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *Recent excavations testify to the presence of cultivated inhabitants on the hill during the Arthurian period.* 最近几次发掘证实了亚瑟王时期这座山上有农耕人口居住过。

tes|ti|mo|nial /,testɪ'məʊnɪəl/ (**testimonials**) ■ N-COUNT A **testimonial** is a written statement about a person's character and abilities, often written by their employer. （通常由雇主出具的、证明某人品格和能力的）推荐信，证明书 ❑ [+to] *She could hardly expect her employer to provide her with testimonials to her character and ability.* 她可不敢指望雇主给她出具关于她品格和能力的证明书。 ■ N-COUNT A **testimonial** is a sports match which is specially arranged so that part of the profit from the tickets sold can be given to a particular player or to a particular player's family. （部分票款捐给某运动员或其家人的）纪念赛，义捐比赛

tes|ti|mo|ny /'testɪmənɪ, AM 美 -məʊnɪ/ (**testimonies**) ■ N-VAR [oft poss N] In a court of law, someone's **testimony** is a formal statement that they make about what they saw someone do or what they know of a situation, after having promised to tell the truth. （法庭上的）证词 ❑ *His testimony was an important element of the Prosecution case.* 他的证词是这宗公诉案件中的一个重要因素。 ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you say that one thing is **testimony to** another, you mean that it shows clearly that the second thing has a particular quality. 证明；证据 ❑ [+to] *This book is testimony to a very individual kind of courage.* 这本书显示了个人非凡的勇气。

→ see **trial**

Word Link 词根词缀 *mony ≈ resulting state* 作为结果的状态：*matrimony, patrimony, testimony*

test|ing ♦◇ /'testɪŋ/ ■ ADJ A **testing** problem or situation is very difficult to deal with and shows a lot about the character of the person who is dealing with it. （问题、局势）难对付的，考验人的，棘手的 ❑ *The most testing time is undoubtedly in the early months of your return to work.* 最考验人的时期莫过于重新回来上班的头几个月。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Testing** is the activity of testing something or someone in order to find out information. 检验；试验；检测 ❑ *The National Collegiate Athletic Association introduced drug testing in the mid-1980s.* 美国大学体育联合会在 20 世纪 80 年代中期开始实行药物检测。

tes|tis /'testɪs/ (**testes** /'testi:z/) N-COUNT [usu pl] A man's **testes** are his **testicles**. 睾丸【MEDICAL 医】

'test match (**test matches**) N-COUNT In cricket and rugby, a **test match** is a one of a series of matches played between teams representing two countries. （板球或橄榄球的）国际锦标赛【BRIT 英】

tes|tos|ter|one /te'stɒstərəʊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Testosterone** is a hormone found in men and male animals, which can also be produced artificially. It is thought to be responsible for the male sexual instinct and other male characteristics. 睾丸素；睾酮

'test pi|lot (**test pilots**) N-COUNT A **test pilot** is a pilot who flies aircraft of a new design in order to test their performance. 试飞员

,test 'run (**test runs**) N-COUNT If you give a machine or system a **test run**, you try it out to see if it will work properly when it is actually in use. （机器、系统的）试运行，初步试验

'test tube (**test tubes**) also **test-tube** N-COUNT A **test tube** is a small tube-shaped container made from glass. Test tubes are used in laboratories. 试管

,test-tube 'baby (**test-tube babies**) also **test tube baby** N-COUNT A **test-tube baby** is a baby that develops from an egg which has been removed from the mother's body, fertilized, and then replaced in her womb in order that it can continue developing. 试管婴儿

tes|ty /'testi/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **testy**, you mean that they easily become impatient or angry. 急躁的；没耐心的；易怒的【mainly LITERARY 主文】❑ *Ben's getting a little testy in his old age.* 上了年纪后本变得有点性急了。 •**tes|ti|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He reacted testily to reports that he'd opposed military involvement.* 有报道称他反对军队参与，对此他很是恼火。

teta|nus /'tetənəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Tetanus** is a serious painful disease caused by bacteria getting into wounds. It makes your muscles, especially your jaw muscles, go stiff. 破伤风

tetchy /'tetʃi/ (**tetchier, tetchiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **tetchy**, you mean they are bad-tempered and likely to

get angry suddenly without an obvious reason. 坏脾气的；易怒的；暴躁的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *You always get tetchy when you're hungry.* 你一饿的时候火气就大。❑ *He was in a particularly tetchy mood yesterday.* 昨天他脾气特别不好。

teth|er /'teðəʳ/ (**tethers, tethering, tethered**) ■ PHRASE If you say that you are **at the end of** your **tether**, you mean that you are so worried, tired, and unhappy because of your problems that you feel you cannot cope. 无计可施；山穷水尽；走投无路 ❑ *She was jealous, humiliated, and emotionally at the end of her tether.* 她既忌妒又感到屈辱，感情上已经到了崩溃的边缘。■ N-COUNT A **tether** is a rope or chain which is used to tie an animal to a post or fence so that it can only move around within a small area. (拴动物的)拴绳，拴链 ■ VERB If you **tether** an animal or object **to** something, you attach it there with a rope or chain so that it cannot move very far. 将…拴(到) ❑ [v n +to] *The officer dismounted, tethering his horse to a tree.* 军官下了马，把它拴到一棵树上。[Also v n]

Teu|ton|ic /tju:'tɒnɪk, AM 美 'tu:-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Teutonic** means typical of or relating to German people. 典型德国人的；日耳曼人所独具的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The coach was a masterpiece of Teutonic engineering.* 这种长途汽车是体现德国工程设计水平的杰作。

Tex-Mex /ˌteks 'meks/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **Tex-Mex** to describe things such as food or music that combine typical elements from Mexico and the south-western United States. (食物、音乐)兼具美国西南部和墨西哥风味的【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *...Tex-Mex restaurants.* 兼具美国西南部和墨西哥风味的餐馆

text ◆◇ /tekst/ (**texts, texting, texted**) ■ N-SING **The text** of a book is the main part of it, rather than the introduction, pictures, or notes. (书籍的)正文，文字部分 ❑ *The text is precise and informative.* 正文内容准确，信息量大。■ N-UNCOUNT **Text** is any written material. 书面材料；文字材料 ❑ *A CD-ROM can store more than 250,000 pages of typed text.* 一张只读光盘能存储 25 万多页键入的文本。■ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **text** of a speech, broadcast, or recording is the written version of it. (讲演、广播、录音的)文字稿，原稿 ❑ [+of] *A spokesman said a text of Dr Runcie's speech had been circulated to all of the bishops.* 一位发言人说，朗西博士的演讲稿已经分发给所有主教了。■ N-COUNT A **text** is a book or other piece of writing, especially one connected with science or learning. (尤指科学或学术方面的)文献，文本 ❑ *Her text is believed to be the oldest surviving manuscript by a female physician.* 她的文献据信是现存最古老的、由女性内科医生留下的手稿。■ N-COUNT A **text** is a written or spoken passage, especially one that is used in a school or university for discussion or in an examination. (尤指学校课堂使用的)课文，课文录音；(考卷上的)选文，录音材料 ❑ *His early plays are set texts in universities.* 他早期的戏剧作品现在是大学指定课文。■ N-COUNT A **text** is the same as a **text message**. 同 text message ❑ *I borrowed my wife's mobile phone last week and a text arrived from another man.* 我上周借我老婆的手机用，收到一个男人发来的短信。■ VERB If you **text** someone, you send them a text message on a mobile phone. 给…发送(手机)短信 ❑ [v n] *Mary texted me when she got home.* 玛丽到家后给我发了条短信。

→ see **diary**

text|book /'tekstbʊk/ (**textbooks**) also **text book** ■ N-COUNT A **textbook** is a book containing facts about a particular subject that is used by people studying that subject. 课本；教材；教科书 ❑ *...a chemistry textbook.* 化学课本 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something is a **textbook** case or example, you are emphasizing that it provides a clear example of a type of situation or event. (案件、例子)典型的，典范的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The house is a textbook example of medieval domestic architecture.* 这所房子是典型的中世纪民居。

tex|tile /'tekstaɪl/ (**textiles**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Textiles** are types of cloth or fabric, especially ones that have been woven. 织物；纺织品 ❑ *...the Scottish textile industry.* 苏格兰纺织业 ■ N-PLURAL [no det] **Textiles** are the industries concerned with the manufacture of cloth. 纺织业 ❑ *Another 75,000 jobs will be lost in textiles and clothing.* 纺织和服装业又要减少 75,000 个工作岗位。

→ see **cotton, industry, quilt**

text|ing /'tekstɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Texting** is the same as **text messaging**. 同 text messaging

'text mes|sage (**text messages**) N-COUNT A **text message** is a written message that you send using a mobile phone. (手机的)短信，短信息，短消息

'text mes|sag|ing N-UNCOUNT **Text messaging** is sending written messages using a mobile phone. 发送(手机)短信

text|phone /'tekstfəʊn/ (**textphones**) N-COUNT A **textphone** is a telephone with a screen and a keyboard, designed for people with hearing problems. (专为有听力障碍的人设计的)文字电话，文本电话

tex|tu|al /'tekstʃʊəl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Textual** means relating to written texts, especially literary texts. (尤指文学)文本的，原文的 ❑ *...close textual analysis of Shakespeare.* 对莎士比亚作品缜密的文本分析

tex|ture /'tekstʃəʳ/ (**textures**) ■ N-VAR The **texture** of something is the way that it feels when you touch it, for example how smooth or rough it is. (摸上去的)质地，质感，纹理 ❑ *Aloe Vera is used in moisturisers to give them a wonderfully silky texture.* 芦荟用于润肤霜中，使之具有美妙的丝般润滑感。■ N-VAR The **texture** of something, especially food or soil, is its structure, for example whether it is light with lots of holes, or very heavy and solid. (尤指食品、土壤的)结构，构造 ❑ *This cheese has an open, crumbly texture with a strong flavour.* 这种奶酪多孔松脆，风味浓郁。

tex|tured /'tekstʃəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **textured** surface is not smooth, but has a particular texture, for example, it feels rough. 质地粗糙的；有纹理的 ❑ *The shoe's sole had a slightly textured surface.* 鞋底表面稍感粗糙。

-th /-θ/ SUFFIX You add **-th** to numbers written in figures and ending in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13 in order to form ordinal numbers. These numbers are pronounced as if they were written as words. For example, 7th is pronounced the same as 'seventh', and 5th is pronounced the same as 'fifth'. (加在以 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 或 13 结尾的数字后构成序数词表示)"第…" ❑ *...Thursday, 10th May, 1990.* 1990 年 5 月 10 日，星期四 ❑ *...between Broadway and 6th Avenue.* 百老汇和第六大道之间 ❑ *...the 25th amendment to the American constitution.* 美国宪法的第 25 条修正案

Thai /taɪ/ (**Thais**) ■ ADJ **Thai** means belonging or relating to Thailand, or to its people, language, or culture. 泰国的；泰国人的；泰语的；泰国文化的 ■ N-COUNT A **Thai** is a person who comes from Thailand. 泰国人 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Thai** is the language spoken in Thailand. 泰语

tha|lido|mide /θəˌlɪdə'maɪd/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Thalidomide** is a drug which used to be given to pregnant women, before it was discovered that it resulted in babies being born with wrongly shaped arms and legs. 沙利度胺，反应停(原为孕妇用药，被发现会导致胎儿四肢畸形后停用) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thalidomide** is used to describe someone whose arms and legs are wrongly shaped because their mother took thalidomide when she was pregnant. (由于母亲怀孕期间服用了沙利度胺导致的)四肢畸形的；反应停的 ❑ *...the special needs of thalidomide children.* 反应停综合征儿童的特殊需要

than ◆◆◆ /ðən, STRONG 强读 ðæn/ ■ PREP You use **than** after a comparative adjective or adverb in order to link two parts of a comparison. (用于形容词、副词的比较级之后，连接比较对象)比 ❑ *The radio only weighs a few ounces and is smaller than a cigarette packet.* 这台收音机重量仅为几盎司，比香烟盒还小。❑ *Indian skins age far more slowly than American or Italian ones.* 印度人的皮肤比美国人或意大利人的皮肤衰老得慢得多。•CONJ **Than** is also a conjunction. ❑ *He wished he could have helped her more than he did.* 他真希望当初能给予她更多的帮助。❑ *Sometimes patients are more depressed six months later than when they first hear the bad news.* 有时，病人 6 个月后比最初听到坏消息时情绪更低落。■ PREP You use **than** when you are stating a number, quantity, or value approximately by saying that it is above or below another number, quantity, or value. (数目、数量、价值等)比…(多、少、重要或次要等) ❑ *They talked on the phone for more than an hour.* 他们在电话里谈了一个多小时。❑ *...the three-match Test series in England, starting in less than two months' time.* 再过不到两个月就要在英格兰开始的三场制国际

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板球对抗赛 3 CONJ You use **than** in order to link two parts of a contrast, for example in order to state a preference. 与其说，而不是（连接对比的对象，以表示优先考虑等）❑ *The arrangement was more a formality than a genuine partnership of two nations.* 这一协定与其说体现了两个国家之间真正的伙伴关系，还不如说是一种形式。 4 **less than** → see **less** 5 **more than** → see **more** 6 **more often than not** → see **often** 7 **other than** → see **other** 8 **rather than** → see **rather**

Usage 用法 than and then

Than and *then* are often confused. Use *than* to make a comparison. *The unemployment rate is lower now than it was last year. Then* means 'at that time' or 'next'. *There were a lot more unemployed people then. Slice the skin off the fruit and then cut it into quarters.*

than 和 then 经常被混淆。than 用于比较：The unemployment rate is lower now than it was last year. 失业率比去年低了。then 表示"那时"或"然后"：There were a lot more unemployed people then. 那时的失业人数要多得多。Slice the skin off the fruit and then cut it into quarters. 将水果削皮后切成块。

thank ◆◆◆ /θæŋk/ (**thanks, thanking, thanked**) 1 CONVENTION You use **thank you** or, in more informal English, **thanks** to express your gratitude when someone does something for you or gives you what you want. 谢谢您；谢谢；多谢【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Thank you very much for your call.* 非常感谢您的来电。❑ [+for] *Thanks for the information.* 谢谢提供这个信息。❑ *Thanks a lot, Suzie. You've been great.* 多谢了，苏济。你太好了。 2 CONVENTION You use **thank you** or, in more informal English, **thanks** to politely accept or refuse something that has just been offered to you. 谢谢你，多谢（用于有礼貌地接受或拒绝）【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'You'd like a cup as well, would you, Mr Secombe?'—'Thank you, Jane, I'd love one.'* "塞科姆先生，你也想来一杯吧？"——"谢谢，简，我确实想来一杯。"❑ *'Would you like a cigarette?'—'No thank you.'* "要来支烟吗？"——"不了，谢谢。" 3 CONVENTION You use **thank you** or, in more informal English, **thanks** to politely acknowledge what someone has said to you, especially when they have answered your question or said something nice to you. 谢谢你，多谢（尤用于礼貌地感谢对方的回答或所说的令人开心的话）【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *The policeman smiled at her. 'Pretty dog.'—'Oh well, thank you.'* 警察冲她笑了笑说："这狗真漂亮。"——"哦，谢谢。"❑ *'It's great to see you.'—'Thanks. Same to you.'* "看见你很高兴。"——"谢谢，我也是。" 4 CONVENTION You use **thank you** or **thank you very much** in order to say firmly that you do not want someone's help or to tell them that you do not like the way that they are behaving towards you. 谢谢，非常感谢（用于坚决回绝别人的帮助或表示不喜欢别人的举动）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I can stir my own tea, thank you.* 我的茶我自己会搅，谢谢。❑ *We know where we can get it, thank you very much.* 我们知道在哪儿能买到，谢谢。 5 VERB When you **thank** someone **for** something, you express your gratitude to them for it. 向…表示谢意；感谢 ❑ [v n +for] *I thanked them for their long and loyal service.* 我感谢他们长期以来忠诚的效力。❑ [v n] *When the decision was read out Mrs Gardner thanked the judges.* 判决书宣读完，加德纳夫人向法官们表示感谢。 6 N-PLURAL When you express your **thanks** to someone, you express your gratitude to them for something. 感谢；谢意；感激 ❑ *They accepted their certificates with words of thanks.* 他们一边道谢，一边接过证书。 7 → see also **thankyou** 8 PHRASE You say **'Thank God'**, **'Thank Goodness'**, or **'Thank heavens'** when you are very relieved about something. 谢天谢地；感谢上帝【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *I was wrong, thank God.* 原来我错了，感谢上帝。❑ *Thank heavens we have you here.* 谢天谢地，我们可等到你了。 9 PHRASE If you say that you **have** someone **to thank for** something, you mean that you are grateful to them because they caused it to happen. 要向…表示感谢；多亏 ❑ [+for] *I have her to thank for my life.* 我这条命多亏了她。 10 PHRASE If you say that something happens **thanks to** a particular person or thing, you mean that they are responsible for it happening or caused it to happen. 幸亏；归因于 ❑ [+to] *It is thanks to this committee that many new sponsors have come forward.* 又有许多赞助商找上门来，这要归功于这个委员会。 11 PHRASE If you say that something happens **no thanks to** a particular person or thing, you mean that they did not help it to happen, or that it happened in spite of them. 并非由于…才（发生）；并不归功于 ❑ [+to] *It is no thanks to the Government that net assets did rise.* 净资产的确增长了，但这与政府无关。

thank|ful /'θæŋkfʊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] When you are **thankful**, you are very happy and relieved that something has happened. 感激的；感谢的；欣慰的 ❑ *Most of the time I'm just thankful that I've got a job.* 多数时候我只是庆幸自己有份工作。[Also +for]

thank|ful|ly /'θæŋkfʊli/ ADV You use **thankfully** in order to express approval or happiness about a statement that you are making. 幸运的是；幸亏；好好 ❑ *Thankfully, she was not injured.* 好在她没有受伤。

thank|less /'θæŋkləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a job or task as **thankless**, you mean that it is hard work and brings very few rewards. （工作、任务）吃力不讨好的，劳而无功的 ❑ *Soccer referees have a thankless task.* 足球裁判的工作吃力不讨好。

thanks|giving /ˌθæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Thanksgiving** is the giving of thanks to God, especially in a religious ceremony. （尤指在宗教仪式中对上帝的）感恩，感恩祈祷 ❑ *The Prince's unexpected recovery was celebrated with a thanksgiving service in St Paul's.* 人们在圣保罗大教堂为王子的意外康复举行了感恩祈祷仪式。

Thanks|giving (**Thanksgivings**) N-VAR In the United States, **Thanksgiving** or **Thanksgiving Day** is a public holiday on the fourth Thursday in November. It was originally a day when people celebrated the end of the harvest and thanked God for it. 感恩节（美国的公共假日，在 11 月的第四个星期四）

thank|you /'θæŋkju:/ (**thankyous**) also **thank-you** 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] If you refer to something as a **thankyou** for what someone has done for you, you mean that it is intended as a way of thanking them. 谢意；酬谢 ❑ *The surprise gift is a thankyou for our help.* 这份意外的礼物是为了感谢我们给予的帮助。❑ *...a thank-you note.* 感谢短笺 2 → see also **thank**

that

① DEMONSTRATIVE USES 指示用法
② CONJUNCTION AND RELATIVE PRONOUN USES 连词和关系代词用法

① **that** ◆◆◆ /ðæt/ → Please look at categories A – F to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 20–22 项。 1 PRON You use **that** to refer back to an idea or situation expressed in a previous sentence or sentences. 那，那个（指代前面句子里提到的）❑ *They said you particularly wanted to talk to me. Why was that?* 他们说你特别想和我谈谈。为什么？❑ *Some members feared Germany might raise its interest rates on Thursday. That could have set the scene for a confrontation with the U.S.* 一些成员国担心德国可能于星期四提高利率，那有可能导致其与美国发生冲突。•DET **That** is also a determiner. ❑ *The most important purpose of our Health Care is to support you when making a claim for medical treatment. For that reason the claims procedure is as simple and helpful as possible.* 我们的医疗保健服务最重要的目的是在您申请医疗服务时提供帮助。正因为如此，申请程序会尽可能地简单有效。 2 DET You use **that** to refer to someone or something already mentioned. 那个人，那个（用来指代已经提到的人或物）❑ *The Commissioners get between £50,000 and £60,000 a year in various allowances. But that amount can soar to £90,000 a year.* 委员们每年领取的各种津贴在 5 万到 6 万英镑之间，但最高可达 9 万英镑。 3 DET When you have been talking about a particular period of time, you use **that** to indicate that you are still referring to the same period. You use expressions such as **that morning** or **that afternoon** to indicate that you are referring to an earlier period of the same day. 那，那个（指已经谈到过的特定时期）❑ *The story was published in a Sunday newspaper later that week.* 这篇报道于那周晚些时候刊登在一份周日报纸上。 4 PRON You use **that** in expressions such as **that of** and **that which** to introduce more information about something already mentioned, instead of repeating the noun which refers to it. （用于 that of, that which 等短语中引出有关上文提到的某事物的更多信息，而避免重复相关名词）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *A recession like that of 1973-74 could put one in ten American companies into bankruptcy.* 像 1973–1974 年间那样的经济衰退能让 1/10 的美国公司破产。 5 PRON

You use **that** in front of words or expressions which express agreement, responses, or reactions to what has just been said. 那个，那(用于对前述内容表示同意或作出应答的词和词组前) ❑ *'She said she'd met you in England.'—'That's true.'* "她说她在英格兰见过你。" —— "是的。" ❑ *'I've never been to Paris.'—'That's a pity. You should go one day.'* "我从没去过巴黎。" —— "可惜了，你什么时候应该去一次。" 6 DET You use **that** to introduce a person or thing that you are going to give details or information about. 那一个，那个(引出将要更加详细介绍的人或物)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *In my case I chose that course which I considered right.* 至于我呢，就选择了我认为正确的那条路线。 7 DET You use **that** when you are referring to someone or something which is a distance away from you in position or time, especially when you indicate or point to them. When there are two or more things near you, **that** refers to the more distant one. 那个(指代在时间、空间上离自己稍远的人或物，尤用于指示；有两个以上的事物时，that 指较远的那个) ❑ *Look at that guy. He's got red socks.* 你看那边那个家伙，他穿着双红袜子。 ❑ *Where did you get that hat?* 你那顶帽子在哪儿买的？ •PRON **That** is also a pronoun. ❑ *That looks heavy. May I carry it for you?* 那东西看上去很沉。要我帮你提吗？ 8 PRON You use **that** when you are identifying someone or asking about their identity. (用于指明或询问身份) ❑ *That's my wife you were talking to.* 刚才和你说话的人是我老婆。 ❑ *I answered the phone and this voice went, 'Hello? Is that Alison?'* 我拿起电话，就听到这个声音："喂？是艾利森吗？" 9 DET You can use **that** when you expect the person you are talking to to know what or who you are referring to, without needing to identify the particular person or thing fully. (不需明确指出的情况下谈话对方即可能知道所指的人或物)那个【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *Did you get that cheque I sent?* 你收到我寄给你的那张支票了吗？ •PRON **That** is also a pronoun. ❑ *That was a terrible case of blackmail in the paper today.* 今天报上登的那宗勒索案真可怕。 10 ADV [ADV adj/adv] If something is **not that** bad, funny, or expensive for example, it is not as bad, funny, or expensive as it might be or as has been suggested. 不太，不那么(坏、滑稽、昂贵等) ❑ *Not even Gary, he said, was that stupid.* 他说，就连加里也没有那么蠢。 11 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **that** to emphasize the degree of a feeling or quality. 那么，那样(用于强调感情或品质的程度之深)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I would have walked out, I was that angry.* 我差点中途退席，我太生气了。 12 → see also **those** 13 PHRASE You use **and all that** or **and that** to refer generally to everything else which is associated with what you have just mentioned. 等等；诸如此类【INFORMAL, VAGUENESS 非正式，含糊语】❑ *I'm not a cook myself but I am interested in nutrition and that.* 我本人不是厨师，但对营养之类的事很感兴趣。 14 PHRASE You use **at that** after a statement which modifies or emphasizes what you have just said. 此外，而且(用于陈述之后，修饰或强调所说的话)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Success never seems to come but through hard work, often physically demanding work at that.* 不付出艰苦的努力似乎就不会取得成功，而且这一努力通常要劳其筋骨。 15 PHRASE You use **that is** or **that is to say** to indicate that you are about to express the same idea more clearly or precisely. 就是说；即；换句话说 ❑ *I am a disappointing, though generally dutiful, student. That is, I do as I'm told.* 我虽然总的来说循规蹈矩，但依然是个令人失望的学生，就是说，叫我做什么我就做什么。 16 PHRASE You use **that's it** to indicate that nothing more needs to be done or that the end has been reached. 就这样，好了(表示不必再做什么或目的已经达到) ❑ *When he left the office, that was it, the workday was over.* 他一离开办公室，就此打住，一天的工作就结束了。 17 CONVENTION You use **that's it** to express agreement with or approval of what has just been said or done. 对，是这样(表示同意、赞许)【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'You got married, right?'—'Yeah, that's it.'* "你结婚了吧？" —— "嗯，结了。" 18 PHRASE You use **just like that** to emphasize that something happens or is done immediately or in a very simple way, often without much thought or discussion. 就那样(强调某事突然发生、立即做完或过程很简单，常指未加思考、讨论)【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Just like that, I was in love.* 就那样，我恋爱了。 19 PHRASE You use **that's that** to say there is nothing more you can do or say about a particular matter. 就这样，就这么定了(表示无能为力、无话可说)【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'Well, if that's the way you want it,' he replied, tears in his eyes, 'I guess that's that.'* "好吧，如果那就是你想要的，"他两眼含泪说道，"我想那就这样吧。" 20 **like that** → see **like** 21 **this and that** → see **this** 22 **this, that and the other** → see **this**

② **that** ◆◆◆ /ðət, STRONG 强读 ðæt/ 1 CONJ You can use **that** after many verbs, adjectives, nouns, and expressions to introduce a clause in which you report what someone has said, or what they think or feel. (用于动词、形容词、名词、短语之后，引导间接引语从句) ❑ *He called her up one day and said that he and his wife were coming to New York.* 有一天，他给她打电话，说他和妻子要来纽约。 ❑ *We were worried that she was going to die.* 我们很担心她快要死了。 2 CONJ You use **that** after 'it' and a link verb and an adjective to comment on a situation or fact. (用于"it+ 系动词 + 形容词"结构之后，表示评论) ❑ *I've made up my mind, but it's obvious that you need more time to think.* 我已经拿定了主意，但你显然还需要更多时间来考虑。 3 PRON You use **that** to introduce a clause which gives more information to help identify the person or thing you are talking about. (引导从句，以提供更多有关谈论对象的信息) ❑ *...pills that will make the problem disappear.* 能消除该症状的药丸 ❑ *...a car that won't start.* 发动不起来的汽车 4 CONJ You use **that** after expressions with 'so' and 'such' in order to introduce the result or effect of something. (用在 so, such 之后，引出结果或影响) ❑ *She became so nervous that she shook violently.* 她太紧张了，浑身抖得厉害。

thatch /θætʃ/ (**thatches**) 1 N-COUNT A **thatch** or a **thatch roof** is a roof made from straw or reeds. 茅草屋顶；稻草屋顶；芦苇屋顶 ❑ *They would live in a small house with a green door and a new thatch.* 他们将住在一所新苫顶的绿门小房子里。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Thatch** is straw or reeds used to make a roof. (用来盖屋顶的)茅草，稻草，芦苇 3 N-SING You can refer to someone's hair as their **thatch of** hair, especially when it is very thick and untidy. (尤指浓密蓬乱的)头发 ❑ [+of] *Teddy ran thick fingers through his unruly thatch of hair.* 特迪用自己的粗手指头捋了一下浓密蓬乱的头发。

thatched /θætʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **thatched** house or a house with a **thatched** roof has a roof made of straw or reeds. (房屋或屋顶)用茅草(或稻草、芦苇)铺盖的

thatch|er /'θætʃə^r/ (**thatchers**) N-COUNT A **thatcher** is a person whose job is making roofs from straw or reeds. 盖茅草(或稻草、芦苇)屋顶的人

thatch|ing /'θætʃɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Thatching** is straw or reeds used to make a roof. (茅草、稻草、芦苇等)盖屋顶草料 2 N-UNCOUNT **Thatching** is the skill or activity of making roofs from straw or reeds. 盖草屋顶(的技术)

that'd /'ðæt^{ə}d/ **That'd** is a spoken form of 'that would', or of 'that had' when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (that would 的一种口语形式，或当 had 为助动词时 that had 的口语形式)

that'll /'ðæt^{ə}l/ **That'll** is a spoken form of 'that will'. (that will 的一种口语形式)

that's /ðæts/ **That's** is a spoken form of 'that is'. (that is 的一种口语形式)

thaw /θɔ:/ (**thaws, thawing, thawed**) 1 VERB When ice, snow, or something else that is frozen **thaws**, it melts. (冰雪等)融化，融解，解冻 ❑ [v] *It's so cold the snow doesn't get a chance to thaw.* 天太冷了，雪根本化不了。 2 N-COUNT A **thaw** is a period of warmer weather when snow and ice melt, usually at the end of winter. (通常指冬末的)解冻时节，天气回暖期 ❑ *We slogged through the mud of an early spring thaw.* 我们在初春解冻时节的泥泞中艰难行进。 3 VERB When you **thaw** frozen food or when it **thaws**, you leave it in a place where it can reach room temperature so that it is ready for use. (使)(冷冻食品)解冻，融化 ❑ [v n] *Always thaw pastry thoroughly.* 每次都要保证油酥面团彻底解冻。 ❑ [v] *The food in the freezer had thawed during a power cut.* 冰箱里的食物在停电期间化开了。 •PHRASAL VERB **Thaw out** means the same as **thaw**. thaw out 同 thaw ❑ [v n p] *Thaw it out completely before reheating in a saucepan.* 先把它完全化开，然后再放在平底锅里重新加热。 ❑ [v p n] *I remember to thaw out the chicken before I leave home.* 我记着出门前把鸡肉化开。[Also v p] 4 VERB If something **thaws** relations between people or if relations **thaw**, they

become friendly again after a period of being unfriendly.（使）（关系）回暖，缓和，改善 ❑ [v n] *At least this second meeting had helped to thaw the atmosphere.* 这第二次会议至少起到了缓和气氛的作用。❑ [v] *It took up to Christmas for political relations to thaw.* 直到圣诞节政治关系才有所改善。•N-SING **Thaw** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *His visit is one of the most striking results of the thaw in relations between East and West.* 他的访问是东西方关系缓和的最突出成果之一。

▶**thaw out** → see **thaw** 3

the ⇹

The is the definite article. It is used at the beginning of noun groups. **The** is usually pronounced /ðə/ before a consonant and /ðiː/ before a vowel, but pronounced /ðiː/ when you are emphasizing it. the 是定冠词，用于名词短语前。辅音前发 /ðə/，元音前发 /ðiː/，强调时发 /ðiː/。

1 DET You use **the** at the beginning of noun groups to refer to someone or something that you have already mentioned or identified.（用于名词短语之前，指代已经提及或指明的人或物）❑ *A waiter came and hovered. John caught my look and we both got up and, ignoring the waiter, made our way to the buffet.* 一个侍者走了过来，候在附近。约翰领会了我的眼神，我们两个都站了起来，没有理睬那个侍者，朝自助餐台走去。❑ *Six of the 38 people were Russian citizens.* 38 个人中有 6 个是俄罗斯公民。2 DET You use **the** at the beginning of a noun group when the first noun is followed by an 'of' phrase or a clause which identifies the person or thing.（当名词后接 of 短语或表明身份的从句时，该名词前用 the）❑ *There has been a slight increase in the consumption of meat.* 肉类消费量略有增长。❑ *Of the 9,660 cases processed last year, only 10 per cent were totally rejected.* 去年受理的 9,660 宗案件中，只有 10% 被完全驳回。3 DET You use **the** in front of some nouns that refer to something in our general experience of the world.（用于某些表示人们共有经历的名词前）❑ *It's always hard to speculate about the future.* 未来一向很难预测。❑ *Amy sat outside in the sun.* 埃米坐在外面太阳底下。4 DET You use **the** in front of nouns that refer to people, things, services, or institutions that are associated with everyday life.（用于和日常生活相关的人、物、服务、机构的名词前）❑ *The doctor's on his way.* 医生正在路上。❑ *Who was that on the phone?* 刚才打电话的是谁啊？ 5 DET You use **the** instead of a possessive determiner, especially when you are talking about a part of someone's body or a member of their family.（用于代替所有格限定词，尤在谈论身体某一部分或家庭某一成员时）❑ *'How's the family?'—'Just fine, thank you.'* "家里人都好吧？" —— "都好，谢谢。" ❑ *I patted him on the head.* 我拍了拍他的头。6 DET You use **the** in front of a singular noun when you want to make a general statement about things or people of that type.（用于单数名词前，表示一类人或事物）❑ *An area in which the computer has made considerable strides in recent years is in playing chess.* 近年来，计算机应用取得长足进步的一个领域是国际象棋。❑ *After dogs, the horse has had the closest relationship with man.* 除了狗以外，就数马和人的关系最密切了。7 DET You use **the** with the name of a musical instrument when you are talking about someone's ability to play the instrument.（谈论是否会演奏乐器时，用于乐器名称前）❑ *She was trying to teach him to play the guitar.* 她在试着教他弹吉他。8 DET You use **the** with nationality adjectives and nouns to talk about the people who live in a country.（用于表示国籍的形容词和名词以谈论一国全体国民）❑ *The Japanese, Americans, and even the French and Germans, judge economic policies by results.* 日本人、美国人，甚至法国人和德国人，都依据结果来评判经济政策的好坏。9 DET You use **the** with words such as 'rich', 'poor', 'old', or 'unemployed' to refer to all people of a particular type.（与 rich, poor, old, unemployed 等形容词连用，表示某一类人）❑ *...care for the elderly and the disabled.* 对老人和残疾人的照顾 10 DET If you want to refer to a whole family or to a married couple, you can make their surname into a plural and use **the** in front of it.（用于姓氏的复数前，表示一家人或夫妻）❑ *The Taylors decided that they would employ an architect to do the work.* 泰勒家决定雇个建筑师来干这个活。11 DET You use **the** in front of an adjective when you are referring to a particular thing that is described by that adjective.（用于形容词前，表示其修饰的某个事物）❑ *He knows he's wishing for the impossible.* 他清楚他在期盼一件不可能发生的事。❑ *I thought you might like to read the enclosed.* 我想你或许想要读一下信封里的内容。12 DET You use **the** to indicate that you have enough of the thing mentioned for a particular purpose.（表示拥有为某一特定目的所需的足够的某物）❑ *She may not have the money to maintain or restore her property.* 她可能没有足够的钱来维护或修葺她的房产。❑ *We must have the patience to continue to work until we will find a peaceful solution.* 我们一定要耐下心来继续努力，直到找出和平的解决方案为止。13 DET You use **the** with some titles, place names, and other names.（与某些称号、地名和其他名称连用）❑ *The company was alleged to have leaked the news to the Daily Mail.* 据称，那家公司将消息透露给了《每日邮报》。❑ *...the Albert Hall.* 艾伯特音乐厅 14 DET You use **the** in front of numbers such as first, second, and third.（用于序数词前）❑ *The meeting should take place on the fifth of May.* 会议将会于 5 月 5 日举行。❑ *Marco Polo is said to have sailed on the Pacific on his way to Java in the thirteenth century.* 据说，13 世纪时，马可·波罗在去爪哇岛的途中在太平洋上航行过。15 DET You use **the** in front of numbers when they refer to decades.（用于表示年代的数字前）❑ *It's sometimes hard to imagine how bad things were in the thirties.* 有时很难想象 30 年代的日子有多么困难。16 DET You use **the** in front of superlative adjectives and adverbs.（用于形容词和副词的最高级前）❑ *Brisk daily walks are still the best exercise for young and old alike.* 不管年轻人还是老人，每天快步行走仍是最好的锻炼方式。17 DET You use **the** in front of each of two comparative adjectives or adverbs when you are describing how one amount or quality changes in relation to another.（用于两个比较级前，表示其中一个随另一个发生量或质的变化）❑ *The longer you have been in shape in the past, the quicker you will regain fitness in future.* 过去健美身形保持的时间越长，将来身材恢复得就越快。18 DET When you express rates, prices, and measurements, you can use **the** to say how many units apply to each of the items being measured.（表示速度、价格、度量等）❑ *New Japanese cars averaged 13 km to the litre in 1981.* 1981 年，新型的日产汽车平均每升汽油能跑 13 千米。❑ *Some analysts predicted that the exchange rate would soon be $2 to the pound.* 一些分析人士预测，英镑对美元的汇率将很快达到 1:2。19 DET You use **the** to indicate that something or someone is the most famous, important, or best thing of its kind. In spoken English, you put more stress on it, and in written English, you often underline it or write it in capitals or italics.（表示某人或某物是同类中最有名、最重要或最好的。口语中 the 要重读；书面语中常加下划线或用大写、斜体）❑ *Camden Market is the place to be on a Saturday or Sunday.* 卡姆登市场是周末的最佳去处。

thea|tre ⇹◇/ˈθiːətəʳ/ (**theatres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **theater**

1 N-COUNT A **theatre** is a building with a stage in it, on which plays, shows, and other performances take place. 剧场；戏院 ❑ *I worked at the Grand Theatre.* 我在大剧院上班。2 N-SING You can refer to work in the theatre such as acting or writing plays as **the theatre**. 戏剧工作；舞台表演；戏剧创作 ❑ *You can move up to work in films and the theatre.* 你可以转行从事影视戏剧业。3 N-UNCOUNT **Theatre** is entertainment that involves the performance of plays. 演戏；戏剧表演 4 N-COUNT A **theater** or a **movie theater** is a place where people go to watch films for entertainment. 电影院；剧院【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **cinema**

5 N-COUNT In a hospital, a **theatre** is a special room where surgeons carry out medical operations.（医院的）手术室 ❑ *She is back from theatre and her condition is comfortable.* 她从手术室出来了，身体状况良好。6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **theatre of** war or other conflict is the area or region in which the war or conflict is happening. 战区；战场；冲突地区 ❑ [+of] *The Middle East has often been a theatre of war.* 中东这一地区一直战乱频仍。

→ see Word Web: **theatre**

→ see **city**

theatre-goer (**theatre-goers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **theatergoer**

Word Web 话题词汇 theatre 剧场

Plays in ancient Greece were very different from those of today. **Performances** happened outdoors in open air **theatres**. Two or three male **actors** played all of the **roles** in the **production**. Women could not appear **onstage**. The actors would go **backstage**, change their **masks** and **costumes**, and re-emerge as new **characters**. A group of people, called the chorus, explained what was happening to the **audience**. Traditional Greek **tragedies** came from stories of the distant past. **Comedies** often made fun of contemporary public figures. Several **plays** appeared together as a contest. The **audience** voted for their favourite **show**.

古希腊的戏剧与今天的大不相同：表演在户外的露天剧场里进行；两到三个男演员扮演剧中的所有角色；女子不能出现在舞台上；男演员会回到后台，更换他们的面具和戏装，以新角色的面目重新登台；担当解说者的一群人向观众解释剧情的发展。传统希腊悲剧讲述的是久远的故事。喜剧常常嘲讽同时代的公众人物。几部戏会一同上演，作为一次竞赛，由观众投票选出他们最喜爱的演出。

N-COUNT **Theatre-goers** are people who are at the theatre to see a play, or who regularly go to the theatre to see plays. 剧场观众；经常看戏的人；剧院常客

the|at|ri|cal /θiˈætrɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Theatrical** means relating to the theatre. 剧场的；剧院的；戏剧的 ❑ *These are the prizes given for the most outstanding British theatrical performances of the year.* 这些奖项将要颁发给本年度英国最杰出的戏剧表演作品。•**the|at|ri|cal|ly** /θiˈætrɪkli/ ADV ❑ *Shaffer's great gift lies in his ability to animate ideas theatrically.* 谢弗了不起的才能在于他能够把一些想法通过戏剧生动地表现出来。 2 ADJ **Theatrical** behaviour is exaggerated and unnatural, and intended to create an effect. （行为）夸张的，做作的，戏剧性的 ❑ *In a theatrical gesture Glass clamped his hand over his eyes.* 格拉斯做了一个夸张的手势，用一只手将双眼紧紧捂上了。•**the|at|ri|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *He looked theatrically at his watch.* 他夸张地看看表。 3 ADJ **Theatrical** can be used to describe something that is grand and dramatic, as if it is part of a performance in a theatre. 盛大的；壮观的；有戏剧效果的 ❑ *There was a theatrical air about the whole scene which had a great appeal for me.* 整个场面很宏大，深深吸引住了我。•**the|at|ri|cal|ly** ADV ❑ *...a white hotel theatrically set along a ridge.* 沿着山脊建成的一家大气磅礴的白色宾馆

thee /ðiː/ PRON **Thee** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition. 你，汝，尔（旧时用词，现亦用于诗歌或宗教类语境，用作宾格）❑ *I miss thee, beloved father.* 亲爱的父亲，孩儿想念您。

theft /θeft/ (**thefts**) N-VAR [oft n N] **Theft** is the crime of stealing. 偷窃；盗窃（罪）❑ *Art theft is now part of organised crime.* 盗窃艺术品如今成为一种有组织的犯罪活动。[Also +*of*]

their ♦♦♦ /ðeəʳ/

Their is the third person plural possessive determiner. their 是第三人称复数所有格限定词。

1 DET You use **their** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the group of people, animals, or things that you are talking about. 他们的；她们的；它们的 ❑ *Janis and Kurt have announced their engagement.* 贾尼斯和库尔特已宣布订婚。❑ *Horses were poking their heads over their stall doors.* 马儿们从马厩门上探出头来。 2 DET You use **their** instead of 'his or her' to indicate that something belongs or relates to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. （代替 his or her，而不指明是男是女；有人认为这种用法不对）❑ *Every member will receive their own 'Welcome to Labour' brochure.* 每个党员都将收到一本名为《欢迎加入工党》的小册子。

Usage 用法 their, there, and they're

Their, there, and *they're* sound the same but have very different meanings. *Their* is the possessive form of *they*: *They took off their shoes to avoid getting the floor muddy. There* can be the subject of *be* and can indicate location: *There are two seats here and another two there. They're* is the contraction of *they are*: *They're wondering what time dinner will be ready.*

their，there 和 they're 发音相同，但意思不同。their 是 they 的所有格形式：They took off their shoes to avoid getting the floor muddy. 他们把鞋脱了，怕把地板弄得都是泥。there 可用作 be 动词的主语，指明位置：There are two seats here and another two there. 这儿有两个位子，那边还有两个。they're 是 they are 的缩写形式：They're wondering what time dinner will be ready. 他们在想晚饭什么时候能好。

theirs /ðeəʳz/

Theirs is the third person plural possessive pronoun. theirs 是第三人称复数所有格代词。

1 PRON You use **theirs** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the group of people, animals, or things that you are talking about. 他们的，她们的，它们的（东西）❑ *There was a big group of a dozen people at the table next to theirs.* 他们旁边的桌上坐了一大群人，有十几个。❑ *It would cost about £3000 to install a new heating system in a flat such as theirs.* 在他们那样的一套公寓房里安装一套新的供暖系统可能要花费 3,000 英镑左右。 2 PRON You use **theirs** instead of 'his or hers' to indicate that something belongs or relates to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. （用以代替 his or hers，而不指明是男是女；有人认为这种用法不对）❑ *He would leave the trailer unlocked. If there was something inside someone wanted, it would be theirs for the taking.* 他不会给那个活动房屋上锁。里面要是有什么别人想要的东西，他们可以尽管拿。

them ♦♦♦ /ðəm, STRONG 强读 ðem/

Them is a third person plural pronoun. **Them** is used as the object of a verb or preposition. them 是第三人称复数代词，用作动词或介词的宾语。

1 PRON You use **them** to refer to a group of people, animals, or things. 他们；她们；它们 ❑ *Kids these days have no one to tell them what's right and wrong.* 如今的孩子没人告诉他们什么是对什么是错。❑ *His dark socks, I could see, had a stripe on them.* 我能看出他的深色袜子上有道条纹。 2 PRON You use **them** instead of 'him or her' to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. （代替 him or her，而不指明是男是女；有人认为这种用法不对）❑ *It takes great courage to face your child and tell them the truth.* 面对自己的孩子，告诉他们真相是需要很大勇气的。 3 DET In non-standard spoken English, **them** is sometimes used instead of 'those'. 那些（不规范口语中代替 those）❑ *'Our Billy doesn't eat them ones,' Helen said.* "咱家比利不吃那些东西。"海伦说。

the|mat|ic /θiːˈmætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Thematic** means concerned with the subject or theme of something, or with themes and topics in general. 主题的；专题的；主旨的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...assembling this material into thematic groups.* 按主题将这些材料整理分类 •**the|mat|ic|al|ly** /θiːˈmætɪkli/ ADV ❑ *...a thematically-linked threesome of songs.* 一组主题相关的三首歌

theme ♦♦♦ /θiːm/ (**themes**) 1 N-COUNT A **theme** in a piece of writing, a talk, or a discussion is an important idea or subject that runs through it. （作品、谈话、讨论的）主题，题目 ❑ [+*of*] *The theme of the conference is renaissance Europe.* 大会的主题是文艺复兴时期的欧洲。 2 N-COUNT A **theme** in an artist's work or in a work of literature is an idea in it that the artist or writer develops or repeats. （艺术品、文学作品的）主题，中心思想 ❑ *The novel's central theme is the perennial conflict between men and women.* 小说的主题是男人和女人之间永无休止的冲突。 3 N-COUNT A **theme** is a short simple tune on which a piece of music is based. （音乐的）主旋律 ❑ *...variations on themes from Mozart's The Magic Flute.* 莫扎特的《魔笛》中主旋律的变奏曲 4 N-COUNT [usu N n] **Theme** music or a **theme** song is a piece of music that is played at the beginning and end of a film or of a television or radio programme. （电影、电视节目、广播节目的）主题音乐，主题曲 ❑ [+*from*] *...the theme from Dr Zhivago.* 电影《日瓦戈医生》的主题曲

T

→ see **myth**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *theme* with:

N. **campaign** theme 运动主题 1
theme **of a book/movie/story** 书 / 电影 / 故事的主题 2
theme **and variations** 主旋律和变奏曲 3
theme **music** 主题音乐，theme **song** 主题曲 4
ADJ. **central** theme 中心主题，**common** theme 常见主题，**dominant** theme 主流主题，**main** theme 主要主题，**major** theme 重大主题，**new** theme 新主题，**recurring** theme 反复出现的主题 1 2

themed /θi:md/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **themed** place or event has been created so that it shows a particular historical time or way of life, or tells a well-known story. (地方、活动)围绕特定主题的，特定历史时期的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...themed restaurants, bars, and nightclubs.* 主题饭店、酒吧和夜总会

theme park (**theme parks**) N-COUNT A **theme park** is a large outdoor area where people pay to go to enjoy themselves. All the different activities in a theme park are usually based on a particular idea or theme. 主题公园

theme pub (**theme pubs**) N-COUNT A **theme pub** is a pub that has been decorated and furnished in a style that is often based on a particular country or type of activity. 主题酒吧【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...Irish theme pubs.* 爱尔兰主题酒吧

them|self /ðəm'self/ PRON **Themself** is sometimes used instead of 'themselves' when it clearly refers to a singular subject. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. (当明确指代单数主语时，用以代替 themselves；有人认为这种用法不对) ❑ *No one perceived themself to be in a position to hire such a man.* 没有人认为自己能做主雇用这样一个人。

them|selves ⇹ /ðəm'selvz/

Themselves is the third person plural reflexive pronoun. themselves 是第三人称复数反身代词。

1 PRON You use **themselves** to refer to people, animals, or things when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same people or things as the subject of the verb. 他们自己；她们自己；它们自己 ❑ *They all seemed to be enjoying themselves.* 他们好像玩得都很开心。❑ *The men talked amongst themselves.* 那些男人一起聊着天。2 PRON You use **themselves** to emphasize the people or things that you are referring to. **Themselves** is also sometimes used instead of 'them' as the object of a verb or preposition. 他们自己，她们自己，它们自己(强调所指的人或物，有时用作动词或介词宾语，代替 them)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Many mentally ill people are themselves unhappy about the idea of community care.* 许多精神病患者本身不喜欢社区护理。3 PRON You use **themselves** instead of 'himself or herself' to refer back to the person who is the subject of a sentence without saying whether it is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (用以代替 himself or herself，指代句子的主语，而不指明是男是女；有人认为这种用法不对) ❑ *What can a patient with emphysema do to help themselves?* 肺气肿病人能做些什么来帮助自己恢复健康？ 4 PRON You use **themselves** instead of 'himself or herself' to emphasize the person you are referring to without saying whether it is a man or a woman. **Themselves** is also sometimes used as the object of a verb or preposition. Some people think this use is incorrect. (用以代替 himself or herself，强调所指代的人，但是不指明是男是女；themselves 有时也用作动词或介词的宾语；有人认为这种用法不对)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Each student makes only one item themselves.* 每个学生自己只做一项。

then ⇹ /ðen/ 1 ADV **Then** means at a particular time in the past or in the future. 当时；那时；届时；到时候 ❑ *He wanted to have a source of income after his retirement; until then, he wouldn't require additional money.* 他想退休后有份收入；在那以前，他并不需要额外的钱。❑ *The clinic opened for business last October and since then has treated more than 200 people.* 该诊所去年 10 月开业，从那以后已经接诊 200 多人。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Then** is used when you refer to something which was true at a particular time in the past but is not true now. 当时的；那时的 ❑ *...the Race Relations Act of 1976 (enacted by the then Labour Government).* 1976 年的《种族关系法》(由当时的工党政府颁布施行) •ADV **Then** is also an adverb. ❑ *Richard Strauss, then 76 years old, suffered through the war years in silence.* 理查德·施特劳斯当时已 76 岁，默默地熬过了战争岁月。3 ADV [ADV before v] You use **then** to say that one thing happens after another, or is after another on a list. 然后；之后；接着 ❑ *Add the oil and then the scallops to the pan, leaving a little space for the garlic.* 先在锅里放油，然后放入扇贝，留点地方搁蒜。4 ADV You use **then** in conversation to indicate that what you are about to say follows logically in some way from what has just been said or implied. (口语中)那么，因此 ❑ *'I wasn't a very good scholar at school.'—'What did you like doing best then?'* "我在学校时成绩不大好。"——"那么你当时最喜欢做什么呢？" 5 ADV You use **then** at the end of a topic or at the end of a conversation. (用于话题、谈话的结尾) ❑ *'I'll talk to you on Friday anyway.'—'Yep. Okay then.'* "不管怎样，我星期五和你谈。"——"行，就这么定了。" 6 ADV [adv ADV] You use **then** with words like 'now', 'well', and 'okay', to introduce a new topic or a new point of view. (和 now，well，okay 等连用，引出新话题或新观点) ❑ *Now then, you say you walk on the fields out the back?* 那么，你说你在后面的田地里散步？ 7 ADV You use **then** to introduce the second part of a sentence which begins with 'if'. The first part of the sentence describes a possible situation, and **then** introduces the result of the situation. 那么，则(引导 if 开头的句子的第二部分，第一部分描述可能的情况，第二部分引入结果) ❑ *If the answer is 'yes', then we must decide on an appropriate course of action.* 如果答案是肯定的，那么我们必须商定合适的行动方案。8 ADV You use **then** at the beginning of a sentence or after 'and' or 'but' to introduce a comment or an extra piece of information to what you have already said. 毕竟，话说回来，而且(用于句首，或用于 and，but 之后引出对之前所说话的评论或补充) ❑ *He sounded sincere, but then, he always did.* 他听起来很真诚，可是话说回来，他向来如此。9 **now and then** → see **now** 10 **there and then** → see **there**

thence /ðens/ 1 ADV [oft ADV before v] **Thence** means from a particular place, especially when you are giving directions about how to get somewhere. 从那里；由此【FORMAL，OLD-FASHIONED 正式，过时】❑ *I ran straight up to Columbia County, then turned East, came down the Harlem Valley and thence home.* 我一直跑到哥伦比亚县，然后向东转，沿着哈勒姆山谷，从那里回到家。2 ADV [oft ADV before v] **Thence** is used to say that something changes from one state or condition to another. 然后，接着(指状态的变化)【FORMAL，OLD-FASHIONED 正式，过时】❑ *...the conversion of sunlight into heat and thence into electricity.* 将太阳能转化成热能，然后再转化成电能

thence|forth /ˌðens'fɔ:'θ/ ADV **Thenceforth** means starting from a particular time in the past that you have mentioned. 从那时起；从此【FORMAL 正式】❑ *My life was totally different thenceforth.* 从此，我的生活彻底改变了。

the|oc|ra|cy /θi'ɒkrəsi/ (**theocracies**) N-VAR A **theocracy** is a society which is ruled by priests who represent a god. 僧侣政体；神权政体【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Link 词根词缀 *the, theo ≈ god* 神：*atheist, pantheism, theocracy*

theo|crat|ic /ˌθi:ə'krætɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **theocratic** society is ruled by priests who represent a god. 僧侣政体的；神权政体的【TECHNICAL 术语】

theo|lo|gian /ˌθi:ə'ləʊdʒən/ (**theologians**) N-COUNT A **theologian** is someone who studies the nature of God, religion, and religious beliefs. 神学家；神学研究人员

the|ol|ogy /θi'ɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Theology** is the study of the nature of God and of religion and religious beliefs. 神学；宗教学 ❑ *...questions of theology.* 神学问题 •**theo|logi|cal** /ˌθi:ə'lɒdʒɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...theological books.* 神学著作

theo|rem /'θi:ərəm/ (**theorems**) N-COUNT A **theorem** is a statement in mathematics or logic that can be proved to be true by reasoning. (数学、逻辑上的)定理

theo|reti|cal /ˌθiːəˈretɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **theoretical** study or explanation is based on or uses the ideas and abstract principles that relate to a particular subject, rather than the practical aspects or uses of it. (研究、解释)理论的，理论性的 ❑ *...theoretical physics.* 理论物理学 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation as a **theoretical** one, you mean that although it is supposed to be true or to exist in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or exist in that way. 理论上的；推想的 ❑ *This is certainly a theoretical risk but in practice there is seldom a problem.* 从理论上讲，这肯定是有风险的，可是实际上很少出问题。

theo|reti|cal|ly /ˌθiːəˈretɪkəli/ ADV You use **theoretically** to say that although something is supposed to be true or to happen in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or happen in that way. 从理论上说；照理说 ❑ *Theoretically, the price is supposed to be marked on the shelf.* 照理说，价格应该标在货架上。

theo|reti|cian /ˌθɪərəˈtɪʃᵊn/ (**theoreticians**) N-COUNT A **theoretician** is the same as a **theorist**. 同 theorist

theo|rist /ˈθiːərɪst/ (**theorists**) N-COUNT A **theorist** is someone who develops an abstract idea or set of ideas about a particular subject in order to explain it. 理论家；提出理论的人

theo|rize /ˈθiːəraɪz/ (**theorizes, theorizing, theorized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **theorise**

VERB If you **theorize** that something is true or **theorize** about it, you develop an abstract idea or set of ideas about something in order to explain it. 从理论上说明；建立理论 ❑ [V that] *Police are theorizing that the killers may be posing as hitchhikers.* 警方推测那些杀手可能会假装成搭便车的人。❑ [V +about] *By studying the way people behave, we can theorize about what is going on in their mind.* 通过研究人们的行为方式，我们可以从中推断他们内心的想法。[Also V] **•theo|riz|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *This was no time for theorizing.* 现在不是谈理论的时候。

theo|ry ◆◆◇ /ˈθɪəri/ (**theories**) 1 N-VAR A **theory** is a formal idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something. 理论；学说 ❑ [+of] *Einstein formulated the Theory of Relativity in 1905.* 爱因斯坦于 1905 年创立了相对论。2 N-COUNT If you have a **theory** about something, you have your own opinion about it which you cannot prove but which you think is true. 观点；见解 ❑ *There was a theory that he wanted to marry her.* 有人认为他想娶她。3 N-UNCOUNT The **theory** of a practical subject or skill is the set of rules and principles that form the basis of it. (实践科目、技能的)理论基础 ❑ *He taught us music theory.* 他教我们乐理。[Also +of] 4 PHRASE You use **in theory** to say that although something is supposed to be true or to happen in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or happen in that way. 从理论上说；照理说 ❑ *A school dental service exists in theory, but in practice, there are few dentists to work in it.* 照理说，学校也有牙医诊所，可实际上，里面的牙医寥寥无几。

→ see **experiment, science**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *theory* with:

N. theory **and practice** 理论与实践 1
evidence for a theory 理论的证据，**support for a** theory 理论的支持 1 2
conspiracy theory 阴谋论 2
learning theory 学习理论 3
ADJ. **scientific** theory 科学理论 1
economic theory 经济理论，**literary** theory 文学理论 3
V. **advance a** theory 提出一种理论(或观点)，**propose a** theory 提出一种理论(或观点) 1 2 3
develop a theory 发展理论，**test a** theory 测试理论 1 2

thera|peu|tic /ˌθerəˈpjuːtɪk/ 1 ADJ If something is **therapeutic**, it helps you to relax or to feel better about things, especially about a situation that made you unhappy. 使人放松的；能解郁安神的 ❑ *Astanga Yoga is a therapeutic physical exercise that focuses on breathing and relaxation.* 阿斯汤加瑜伽注重呼吸和放松，是一种舒缓身心的锻炼方法。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Therapeutic** treatment is designed to treat an illness or to improve a person's health, rather than to prevent an illness. 治疗性的；有助于治疗的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...therapeutic drugs.* 治疗性药物

thera|pist /ˈθerəpɪst/ (**therapists**) N-COUNT A **therapist** is a person who is skilled in a particular type of therapy. (专科的)治疗专家

thera|py ◆◇ /ˈθerəpi/ (**therapies**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Therapy** is the treatment of someone with mental or physical illness without the use of drugs or operations. (非药物、非手术的)疗法，治疗 ❑ *He is having therapy to conquer his phobia.* 他在接受治疗以克服自己的恐惧症。2 N-VAR A **therapy** is a particular treatment of someone with a particular illness. (针对某人特定病情的)治疗方案，治疗方法【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...hormonal therapies.* 激素疗法 ❑ *...conventional drug therapy.* 常规药物疗法

→ see **cancer, illness**

there ◆◆◆

Pronounced /ðəʳ, STRONG ðeəʳ/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /ðeəʳ/ for meanings 1 to 10. 义项 1 和 2 读作 /ðəʳ，强读 ðeəʳ/，义项 3–20 在句中作重读。

1 PRON **There** is used as the subject of the verb 'be' to say that something exists or does not exist, or to draw attention to it. (作动词 be 的主语，表示存在与否或引起注意) ❑ *There are roadworks between Camblesforth and Carlton.* 坎布斯福斯和卡尔顿之间的道路在施工。❑ *Are there some countries that have been able to tackle these problems successfully?* 有没有哪些国家已经能成功解决这些问题？❑ *There were differences of opinion, he added, on very basic issues.* 他补充说，在一些非常基本的问题上存在意见分歧。2 PRON You use **there** in front of certain verbs when you are saying that something exists, develops, or can be seen. Whether the verb is singular or plural depends on the noun which follows the verb. (用在某些动词前表示某事物存在、发展或可见，动词的单复数取决于其后的名词) ❑ *There remains considerable doubt over when the intended high-speed rail link will be complete.* 人们对于拟建的高速铁路何时能竣工仍存有很大疑问。❑ *There appeared no imminent danger.* 眼前似乎没有危险。3 CONVENTION **There** is used after 'hello' or 'hi' when you are greeting someone. (用于 hello 或 hi 之后作为问候语) ❑ *Oh, hi there. You must be Sidney.* 喂，你好。你一定是西德尼吧。4 ADV [be ADV, ADV to-inf] If something is **there**, it exists or is available. 存在地；现有地；可得到地 ❑ *The group of old buildings on the corner by the main road is still there today.* 大路拐角处的古老建筑群如今还在。❑ [+for] *The book is there for people to read and make up their own mind.* 书摆在那儿，供人们阅读后再作决定。5 ADV [be ADV, ADV with v, n ADV] You use **there** to refer to a place which has already been mentioned. 那儿(指已经提及的地方) ❑ *The next day we drove the 33 miles to Siena (the Villa Arceno is a great place to stay while you are there) for the Palio.* 第二天，我们驱车 33 英里来到锡耶纳参加赛马节(此地的阿尔希诺山庄是个好地方，值得一去)。❑ *'Come on over, if you want.'—'How do I get there?'* "你要想来的话，就过来吧。" —— "我怎么去那里？" ❑ *It's one hell of a train trip, about five days there and back.* 这趟旅行来回坐了大约 5 天火车，受的那个罪就别提了。6 ADV [ADV with be, ADV after v] You use **there** to indicate a place that you are pointing to or looking at, in order to draw someone's attention to it. 那儿，那边(表示用手指向的或目视的地方) ❑ *There it is, on the corner over there.* 在那儿呢，在那边那个角上。❑ *There she is on the left up there.* 她在那边，左边那儿。❑ *The toilets are over there, dear.* 亲爱的，厕所在那边。7 ADV You use **there** in expressions such as **'there he was'** or **'there we were'** to sum up part of a story or to slow a story down for dramatic effect. (用于 there he was 或 there we were 等表达方式中，用以概括故事或为了制造特殊效果放慢故事的节奏)【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *So there we were with Amy and she was driving us crazy.* 就这样，我们和埃米到了一起，而她快把我们逼疯了。8 ADV [ADV with be] You use **there** when speaking on the telephone to ask if someone is available to speak to you. ...在吗(电话用语) ❑ *Hello, is Gordon there please?* 喂，请问戈登在吗？9 ADV [ADV after v] You use **there** to refer to a point that someone has made in a conversation. 在那一点上(指别人谈话中的某个观点) ❑ *I think you're right there John.* 约翰，我觉得你这点说对了。10 ADV You use **there** to refer to a stage that has been reached in an activity or process. 那里，那儿(指活动、过程已经达到的阶段) ❑ *We are making further investigations and will take the matter from*

there. 我们正在进一步调查，将从那儿入手。 ■ ADV [*be* ADV, ADV after v] You use **there** to indicate that something has reached a point or level which is completely successful.（表示取得圆满成功）❑ *We had hoped to fill the back page with extra news; we're not quite there yet.* 我们本来希望补充一些新闻把最后一版填满，可是现在差得还很远。❑ *Life has not yet returned to normal but we are getting there.* 生活还没有恢复正常，不过就快了。 ■ ADV You can use **there** in expressions such as **there you go** or **there we are** when accepting that an unsatisfactory situation cannot be changed. 别无他法；无计可施；只能这样了【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *I'm the oldest and, according to all the books, should be the achiever, but there you go.* 我岁数最大，无论怎么说，都应该有所成就了，可是你看看我这个样子。 ■ ADV You can use **there** in expressions such as **there you go** and **there we are** when emphasizing that something proves that you were right. 我讲的没错吧；我说对了吧【SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调】❑ *You see? There you go. That's why I didn't mention it earlier. I knew you'd take it the wrong way.* 你看，我说的没错吧？这就是为什么我早没提。我就知道你会误解。 ■ PHRASE You use **there again** to introduce an extra piece of information which either contradicts what has been said or gives an alternative to it. 话说回来；再说了；不过 ❑ *At 18 stone, I can't run around the way I used to. There again, some people say I never did.* 我现在体重 18 英石，不能像从前那样跑来跑去了；不过有人说我以前就跑不动。 ■ PHRASE Phrases such as **there** you **go again** are used to show annoyance at someone who is repeating something that has annoyed you in the past. 又来了；又来这套【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'There you go again, upsetting the child!' said Shirley.* "瞧，又来了不是？又惹孩子伤心！"雪莉说。 ■ PHRASE You can add **'so there'** to what you are saying to show that you will not change your mind about a decision you have made, even though the person you are talking to disagrees with you. 就这样定了；别说了【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I think that's sweet, so there.* 我看那样很好，就这么定了。 ■ PHRASE If something happens **there and then** or **then and there**, it happens immediately. 立即；立刻 ❑ *Many felt that he should have resigned there and then.* 许多人觉得他本应该当场辞职。 ■ CONVENTION You say **'there there'** to someone who is very upset, especially a small child, in order to comfort them. 好了，好了（用于安慰他人，尤其是儿童）【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'There, there,' said Mum. 'You've been having a really bad dream.'* "好了，好了，"妈妈说，"你只是做了一个很可怕的噩梦。" ■ CONVENTION You say **'there you are'** or **'there you go'** when you are offering something to someone. 给你；拿去吧【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语，惯用语】❑ *Nora picked up the boy, and gave him a biscuit. 'There you are, Lennie, you take the nice biscuit.'* 诺拉抱起那个男孩，给他一块饼干，说："伦尼，给，拿着这块好吃的饼干。" ■ PHRASE If someone **is there for** you, they help and support you, especially when you have problems.（尤指困难时）帮助，支持【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Despite what happened in the past I want her to know I am there for her.* 无论过去发生过什么，我希望她知道，我是支持她的。

there|abouts /ˌðeərəˈbaʊts/ PHRASE You add **or thereabouts** after a number or date to indicate that it is approximate.（数量、日期等）大约，上下，左右 ❑ *He told us that her age was forty-eight or thereabouts.* 他告诉我们她的年龄在 48 岁上下。

there|after /ˌðeəˈrɑːftəʳ, ˌðerˈæftəʳ/ ADV **Thereafter** means after the event or date mentioned. 之后；此后；随后【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was the only time she had ever discouraged him from dangerous activities and she regretted it thereafter.* 那是她唯一一次劝他不要参加危险活动，说完以后她就后悔了。

there|by /ˌðeəˈbaɪ/ ADV You use **thereby** to introduce an important result or consequence of the event or action you have just mentioned. 因此；由此；从而【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Our bodies can sweat, thereby losing heat by evaporation.* 我们的身体能出汗，由此可以蒸发散热。

there|fore ◆◆◇ /ˈðeəfɔːʳ/ ADV You use **therefore** to introduce a logical result or conclusion. 所以；因此；因而 ❑ *Muscle cells need lots of fuel and therefore burn lots of calories.* 肌肉细胞需要很多能量，所以会燃烧大量卡路里。

there|in /ˌðeəˈrɪn/ ■ ADV [n ADV] **Therein** means contained in the place that has been mentioned. 在那里；在其中【FORMAL 正式】❑ *By burning tree branches, pine needles, and pine cones, many not only warm their houses but improve the smell therein.* 许多人在家里烧树枝、松针和松果，不但给房子取暖，还改善了屋里的气味。 ■ ADV [n ADV] **Therein** means relating to something that has just been mentioned. 其中（指和刚提及的事情有关）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Afternoon groups relate to the specific addictions and problems therein.* 下午的小组谈到具体的上瘾病例以及其中的问题。 ■ PHRASE When you say **therein lies** a situation or problem, you mean that an existing situation has caused that situation or problem. 此即，缘此（用以说明某事是由某种情况导致）【FORMAL OR OLD-FASHIONED 正式或过时】❑ *Santa Maria di Castellabate is barely mentioned in guidebooks; therein lies its charm.* 卡斯特拉巴泰的圣玛丽亚在旅行指南里鲜有提及，而它的魅力正在于此。

there|of /ðeəˈrɒv/ ADV [n ADV] **Thereof** is used after a noun to relate that noun to a situation or thing that you have just mentioned. 其；在其中【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his belief in God—or the lack thereof.* 他对上帝的信仰——或者不信仰

there|on /ðeəˈrɒn/ ■ ADV [ADV after v] **Thereon** means on the object or surface just mentioned. 在其上【FORMAL 正式】❑ *There was a card on each door with a guest's name inscribed thereon.* 每扇门上都有张卡，上面印着客人的名字。 ■ ADV [n ADV, ADV after v] **Thereon** can be used to refer back to a thing that has previously been mentioned to show that the word just used relates to that thing. 就此；与此相关【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You will, in addition, pay to the Bank any losses, costs, expenses or legal fees (including VAT thereon).* 另外，你还须向银行支付所有损失、成本、花销和法律费用（包括与此相关的增值税）。

there|upon /ˌðeərəˈpɒn/ ADV **Thereupon** means happening immediately after something else has happened and usually as a result of it. 随即；随后；于是【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Some months ago angry demonstrators mounted a noisy demonstration beneath his window. His neighbours thereupon insisted upon more security.* 几个月前，愤怒的示威者在他的窗下发起了闹哄哄的抗议活动，随后他的邻居们坚决要求加强安全防范。

therm /θɜːʳm/ (**therms**) N-COUNT [num N] A **therm** is a measurement of heat. 撒姆（热量单位）

ther|mal /ˈθɜːʳməl/ (**thermals**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thermal** means relating to or caused by heat or by changes in temperature. 热的；由热引起的；由温度变化引起的 ❑ *...thermal power stations.* 热电厂 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thermal** streams or baths contain water which is naturally hot or warm.（小溪、浴水）天然温热的 ❑ *Volcanic activity has created thermal springs and boiling mud pools.* 火山活动产生了温泉和沸腾的泥浆池。 ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thermal** clothes are specially designed to keep you warm in cold weather.（衣服）保暖的，御寒的 ❑ *My feet were like blocks of ice despite the thermal socks.* 虽然穿了保暖袜子，我的双脚还是像冰块一样。 •N-PLURAL **Thermals** are thermal clothes. 保暖衣；防寒服 ❑ *Have you got your thermals on?* 你穿保暖衣了吗？ ■ N-COUNT A **thermal** is a movement of rising warm air. 上升热气流 ❑ *Birds use thermals to lift them through the air.* 鸟类利用上升热气流升入空中。

→ see **solar**

ˌther|mal ˈim|ag|ing N-UNCOUNT **Thermal imaging** is the use of special equipment that can detect the heat produced by people or things and use it to produce images of them. 热成像 ❑ *He was found by a police helicopter using thermal imaging equipment.* 一架警用直升机借助热成像设备找到了他。

ther|mo /ˈθɜːʳməʊ/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thermo** means using or relating to heat. 使用热能的；热的 ❑ *The main thermo power station in the area has been damaged.* 该地区那座主要的热电厂已被损毁。•COMB **Thermo** is also a combining form. 亦可用于构词 ❑ *...the dangers of thermo-nuclear war.* 热核战争的危险 ■ COMB **Thermo** also combines to form nouns.（亦用于构成名词）❑ *The body is made of mineral-reinforced thermo-plastic.* 主体材料是矿物增强热塑性塑料。

ther|mo|dy|nam|ics /ˌθɜːʳməʊdaɪˈnæmɪks/

> The form **thermodynamic** is used as a modifier. thermodynamic 用作修饰语。

N-UNCOUNT **Thermodynamics** is the branch of physics that is concerned with the relationship between heat and other

forms of energy. 热力学

ther|mom|eter /θəˈmɒmɪtəˈ/ (**thermometers**) N-COUNT A **thermometer** is an instrument for measuring temperature. It usually consists of a narrow glass tube containing a thin column of a liquid which rises and falls as the temperature rises and falls. 温度计；体温表；寒暑表

Word Link 词根词缀 ***thermo = heat*** 热：*thermometer, thermonuclear, thermostat*

ther|mo|nu|clear /ˌθɜːməʊˈnjuːklɪəˈ, AM 美 -ˈnuːk-/ also **thermonuclear** ADJ [ADJ n] A **thermonuclear** weapon or device is one which uses the high temperatures that result from a nuclear reaction in order to cause it to explode. （武器、设备）热核的

ther|mo|plas|tic /ˈθɜːməʊplæstɪk/ (**thermoplastics**) N-COUNT [usu N n] **Thermoplastic** materials are types of plastic which become soft when they are heated and hard when they cool down. 热塑性塑料

Ther|mos /ˈθɜːmɒs/ (**Thermoses**) N-COUNT A **Thermos, Thermos flask,** or in American English **Thermos bottle,** is a container which is used to keep hot drinks hot or cold drinks cold. It has two thin shiny glass walls with no air between them. 保温瓶；暖水瓶【TRADEMARK 商标】

ther|mo|stat /ˈθɜːməstæt/ (**thermostats**) N-COUNT A **thermostat** is a device that switches a system or motor on or off according to the temperature. Thermostats are used, for example, in central heating systems and fridges. 温度自动调节器；恒温器

the|sau|rus /θɪˈsɔːrəs/ (**thesauruses**) N-COUNT A **thesaurus** is a reference book in which words with similar meanings are grouped together. 同义词典；分类词典

these ♦♦♦

The determiner is pronounced /ðiːz/. The pronoun is pronounced /ðiːz/. 限定词读作 /ðiːz/，代词在句中作重读。

1 DET You use **these** at the beginning of noun groups to refer to someone or something that you have already mentioned or identified. （用于名词词组前，指代已提及的人或事物）这些 ❑ *Switch to an interest-paying current account and stay in credit. Most banks and larger building societies now offer these accounts.* 转成付息的活期存款账户，并保持账上有余额。多数银行和较大的购房互助会现在都能开立这种账户。❑ *A steering committee has been formed. These people can make decisions in ten minutes which would usually take us months.* 已经成立了一个指导委员会。我们通常要几个月才能决定的事，这些人在 10 分钟内就能作出决定。•PRON **These** is also a pronoun. ❑ *AIDS kills mostly the young population of a nation. These are the people who contribute most to a country's economic development.* 死于艾滋病的大多是国家的年轻人，而正是这些人对国家经济发展贡献最大。2 DET You use **these** to introduce people or things that you are going to talk about. （引出将要提及的人或事物）这些 ❑ *Your camcorder should have these basic features: autofocus, playback facility, zoom lens.* 你的便携式摄像机应该具备以下基本功能：自动聚焦、回放功能、变焦镜头。•PRON **These** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Look after yourself properly while you are pregnant. These are some of the things you can do for yourself.* 怀孕期间要小心照顾自己的身体，以下这些事情是你自己能做的。3 DET In spoken English, people use **these** to introduce people or things into a story. （口语中用来引出故事中的人或物）一些 ❑ *I was on my own and these fellows came along towards me.* 我正一个人走着，一些家伙朝我走过来。4 PRON You use **these** when you are identifying someone or asking about their identity. 这些，他们（用以说明或询问身份）❑ *These are my children.* 这些都是我的孩子。5 DET You use **these** to refer to people or things that are near you, especially when you touch them or point to them. 这些（指离自己近的人或物，尤指所触碰或指向的人或物）❑ *These scissors are awfully heavy.* 这把剪刀重得要命。•PRON **These** is also a pronoun. ❑ *These are the people who are doing our loft conversion for us.* 就是这些人在为我们改造阁楼。6 DET You use **these** when you refer to something which you expect the person you are talking to to know about, or when you are checking that you are both thinking of the same person or thing. 这些（用于指代认为谈话对象了解具体所指的事物，或确认双方所想的是相同的人或物）❑ *You know these last few months when we've been expecting it to warm up a little bit?* 你知道最近这几个月我们一直盼望着天能暖和一点吧？7 DET You use **these** in the expression **these days** to mean 'at the present time'. 目前；如今；这些日子 ❑ *Living in Bootham these days can be depressing.* 如今住在布萨姆会让人心情抑郁。

the|sis /ˈθiːsɪs/ (**theses** /ˈθiːsiːz/) 1 N-COUNT A **thesis** is an idea or theory that is expressed as a statement and is discussed in a logical way. 命题；论点 ❑ *This thesis does not stand up to close inspection.* 这个命题经不起仔细推敲。2 N-COUNT A **thesis** is a long piece of writing based on your own ideas and research that you do as part of a university degree, especially a higher degree such as a PhD. 论文；学位论文

→ see **graduation**

thes|pian /ˈθespiən/ (**thespians**) 1 N-COUNT A **thespian** is an actor or actress. 演员【HUMOROUS or OLD-FASHIONED 幽默或过时】2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Thespian** means relating to drama and the theatre. 戏剧的；剧院的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

they ♦♦♦ /ðeɪ/

They is a third person plural pronoun. **They** is used as the subject of a verb. they 是第三人称复数代词，作动词的主语。

1 PRON You use **they** to refer to a group of people, animals, or things. 他们；她们；它们 ❑ *The two men were far more alike than they would ever admit.* 那两个人也许不承认，可他们非常相像。❑ *People matter because of what they are, not what they have.* 人之所以重要，不在于他们拥有什么，而在于他们是什么样的人。2 PRON You use **they** instead of 'he or she' to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. （用以代替 he or she，而不指明是男是女）有人认为这种用法不对）❑ *The teacher is not responsible for the student's success or failure. They are only there to help the student learn.* 教师对学生的成败并不负有责任，其职责只是帮助学生学习。3 PRON You use **they** in expressions such as 'they say' or 'they call it' to refer to people in general when you are making general statements about what people say, think, or do. （用于 they say, they call it 等表达中表示泛指）他们【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *They say there's plenty of opportunities out there, you just have to look carefully and you'll find them.* 他们说，那里机会多的是，你只要仔细找就能发现。

they'd /ðeɪd/ 1 **They'd** is a spoken form of 'they had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. （尤当 had 为助动词时，they had 的一种口语形式）❑ *They'd both lived in this road all their lives.* 他们俩在这条路上生活了一辈子。2 **They'd** is a spoken form of 'they would'. （they would 的一种口语形式）❑ *He agreed that they'd visit her after they stopped at Jan's for coffee.* 他答应他们在简的家里喝完咖啡后就去看她。

they'll /ðeɪl/ **They'll** is the usual spoken form of 'they will'. （they will 的常用口语形式）❑ *They'll probably be here Monday and Tuesday.* 他们星期一和星期二可能会在这儿。

they're /ðeəʳ, ðeɪəʳ/ **They're** is the usual spoken form of 'they are'. （they are 的常用口语形式）❑ *People eat when they're depressed.* 人在心情沮丧时就吃东西。

they've /ðeɪv/ **They've** is the usual spoken form of 'they have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. （尤当 have 为助动词时，they have 的常用口语形式）❑ *The worst thing is when you call friends and they've gone out.* 最糟糕的事情是，你给朋友打电话，而他们却出去了。

thick ♦♦♦ /θɪk/ (**thicker, thickest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **thick** has a large distance between its two opposite sides. 厚的；粗的 ❑ *For breakfast I had a thick slice of bread and syrup.* 早餐我吃了一片厚厚的涂了糖浆的面包。❑ *This material is very thick and this needle is not strong enough to go through it.* 这种料子很厚，这根针都扎不透。•**thick|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Slice the meat thickly.* 把肉切成厚片。2 ADJ [n ADJ, *as* ADJ *as*] You can use **thick** to talk or ask about how wide or deep something is. 宽的；深的 ❑ *The folder was two inches thick.* 那个文件夹有两英寸厚。❑ *How thick are these walls?* 这些墙有多厚？•COMB [ADJ n] **Thick** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *His life was saved by a quarter-inch-thick bullet-proof steel screen.*

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多亏一块 1/4 英寸厚的防弹钢板，他才捡了条命。•**thick|ness** (**thicknesses**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The size of the fish will determine the thickness of the steaks.* 鱼的大小决定鱼排的厚度。3 ADJ If something that consists of several things is **thick**, it has a large number of them very close together. 浓的；密的；密集的；茂密的 ❑ *She inherited our father's thick, wavy hair.* 她继承了我们父亲那头浓密的卷发。❑ *They walked through thick forest.* 他们徒步穿越了茂密的森林。•**thick|ly** ADV [ADV after v, oft ADV -ed] ❑ *I rounded a bend where the trees and brush grew thickly.* 我绕过一个林木茂盛的弯。4 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If something is **thick with** another thing, the first thing is full of or covered with the second. 充满的；密布的 ❑ [+*with*] *The air is thick with acrid smoke from the fires.* 空气中弥漫着火灾产生的刺鼻浓烟。5 ADJ **Thick** clothes are made from heavy cloth, so that they will keep you warm in cold weather. （衣服）厚的，厚重的，暖和的 ❑ *In the winter she wears thick socks, Wellington boots and gloves.* 冬天，她穿着厚袜子和橡胶雨靴，戴着手套。6 ADJ **Thick** smoke, fog, or cloud is difficult to see through. （烟、雾、云）浓的，混浊的，能见度低的 ❑ *The smoke was bluish-black and thick.* 那烟黑中带蓝，而且很浓。7 ADJ **Thick** liquids are fairly stiff and solid and do not flow easily. （液体）浓的，稠的 ❑ *They had to battle through thick mud to reach construction workers.* 他们只好挣扎着穿过厚厚的泥巴去找建筑工人。8 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone's voice is **thick**, they are not speaking clearly, for example because they are ill, upset, or drunk. （声音）不清楚的，沙哑的，低沉的 ❑ [+*with*] *When he spoke his voice was thick with bitterness.* 他说话时，声音低沉，充满痛苦。•**thick|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *'It's all my fault,' he mumbled thickly.* "全都怪我。"他咕哝道。9 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **thick** accent is very obvious and easy to identify. （口音）重的，浓的 ❑ *He answered our questions in English but with a thick accent.* 他用英语回答了我们的问题，不过口音很重。10 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **thick**, you think they are stupid. 笨的；蠢的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *How could she have been so thick?* 她怎么能蠢到那个地步？11 PHRASE If things happen **thick and fast**, they happen very quickly and in large numbers. 大量而迅速地；接二连三地 ❑ *The rumours have been coming thick and fast.* 谣言接二连三地传来。12 PHRASE If you are **in the thick of** an activity or situation, you are very involved in it. 积极从事；深度参与 ❑ *I enjoy being in the thick of things.* 我喜欢全身心投入到事情当中。13 PHRASE If you do something **through thick and thin**, you do it although the conditions or circumstances are very bad. 不顾艰难险阻；历尽千辛万苦 ❑ *She'd stuck by Bob through thick and thin.* 她和鲍勃患难与共。14 **a thick skin** → see **skin**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *thick* with:

N. thick **glass** 厚玻璃，thick **ice** 厚冰，thick **layer** 厚厚一层，thick **lips** 厚嘴唇，thick **neck** 粗脖子，thick **slice** 厚切片，thick **wall** 厚墙，thick **carpet** 厚毯子 1
feet/inches thick …英尺 / 英寸厚 2
thick **beard** 浓密的胡子，thick **fur** 浓密的皮毛，thick **grass** 茂密的草丛，thick **hair** 浓密的头发 3
thick **with smoke** 浓烟密布 4
thick **air** 混浊的空气，thick **clouds** 厚厚的云层，thick **fog** 浓雾，thick **smoke** 浓烟 6
ADV. **so** thick 这么厚的，**too** thick 太厚的，**very** thick 非常厚的 1–7

thick|en /'θɪkən/ (**thickens, thickening, thickened**) 1 VERB When you **thicken** a liquid or when it **thickens**, it becomes stiffer and more solid. （使）（液体）变浓稠 ❑ [v n] *Thicken the broth with the cornflour.* 加玉米面使汤变稠。❑ [v] *Keep stirring until the sauce thickens.* 不停地搅，一直搅到调味汁变稠。2 VERB If something **thickens**, it becomes more closely grouped together or more solid than it was before. 变密集；变浓密 ❑ [v] *The crowds around him began to thicken.* 他四周的人群密集起来。3 PHRASE People sometimes say **'the plot thickens'** when a situation or series of events is getting more and more complicated and mysterious. 情况愈发复杂起来 ❑ *'Find anything?' he asked. 'Yeah. The plot thickens,' I said.* "有什么发现没有？"他问。"嗯，情况越来越复杂了。"我说。

thick|en|er /'θɪkənəʳ/ (**thickeners**) N-VAR A **thickener** is a substance that is added to a liquid in order to make it stiffer and more solid. 增稠剂；稠化剂 ❑ *…cornstarch, used as a thickener.* 用来增稠的玉米面 ❑ *How much thickener is used?* 用多少增稠剂？

thick|et /'θɪkɪt/ (**thickets**) N-COUNT A **thicket** is a small group of trees or bushes which are growing closely together. 小树丛；灌木丛

thick|set /ˌθɪk'set/ also **thick-set** ADJ A man who is **thickset** is broad and heavy, with a solid-looking body. 粗壮的；壮实的 ❑ *He was of middle height, thick-set.* 他中等个头，身体壮实。❑ *…his stout, thickset figure.* 他那结实、粗壮的体格

ˌthick-ˈskinned ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **thick-skinned**, you mean that they are not easily upset by criticism or unpleasantness. 厚脸皮的；不知羞耻的 ❑ *He was thick-skinned enough to cope with her taunts.* 他脸皮够厚，不怕她嘲弄。

thief /θi:f/ (**thieves** /θi:vz/) N-COUNT A **thief** is a person who steals something from another person. 小偷；窃贼 ❑ *The thieves snatched the camera.* 窃贼偷走了相机。❑ *…car thieves.* 偷车贼

thiev|ing /'θi:vɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Thieving** is the act of stealing things from people. 偷窃；偷盗【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *…an ex-con who says he's given up thieving.* 自称已洗手不干的有盗窃前科的人 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Thieving** means involved in stealing things or intending to steal something. 偷窃的；意欲偷盗的 ❑ *He vowed to wreak vengeance on his unfaithful, thieving wife.* 他发誓要报复对自己不忠、爱偷东西的妻子。

thigh /θaɪ/ (**thighs**) N-COUNT Your **thighs** are the top parts of your legs, between your knees and your hips. 大腿；股
→ see **body**

thim|ble /'θɪmbᵊl/ (**thimbles**) N-COUNT A **thimble** is a small metal or plastic object which you use to protect your finger when you are sewing. 顶针；针箍

thin ♦♢♢ /θɪn/ (**thinner, thinnest, thins, thinning, thinned**) 1 ADJ Something that is **thin** is much narrower than it is long. 窄的；细的 ❑ *A thin cable carries the signal to a computer.* 一根细电缆将信号传送给一台计算机。❑ *James's face was thin, finely boned, and sensitive.* 詹姆斯面部瘦削，轮廓分明，容易过敏。2 ADJ A person or animal that is **thin** has no extra fat on their body. （人、动物）瘦的 ❑ *He was a tall, thin man with grey hair.* 他是个瘦高个，头发灰白。•**thin|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was something familiar about him, his fawn raincoat, his thinness, the way he moved.* 他有点眼熟——浅黄褐色雨衣，瘦削的身影，走路的姿态。3 ADJ Something such as paper or cloth that is **thin** is flat and has only a very small distance between its two opposite surfaces. （纸、布等）薄的 ❑ *…a small, blue-bound book printed in fine type on thin paper.* 一本用纸轻薄、字体精细的蓝皮小书 •**thin|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Peel and thinly slice the onion.* 剥掉洋葱皮，然后切成薄片。4 ADJ Liquids that are **thin** are weak and watery. （液体）稀的，淡的 ❑ *The soup was thin and clear, yet mysteriously rich.* 汤又稀又清，味道却出奇地浓。5 ADJ A crowd or audience that is **thin** does not have many people in it. （人群、观众）稀少的，稀疏的 ❑ *The crowd, which had been thin for the first half of the race, had now grown considerably.* 比赛前半段观众还稀稀拉拉的，这时明显增多了。•**thin|ly** ADV [ADV -ed] ❑ *The island is thinly populated.* 这个岛上人烟稀少。6 ADJ **Thin** clothes are made from light cloth and are not warm to wear. （衣物）薄的，单薄的 ❑ *Her gown was thin, and she shivered, partly from cold.* 她的礼服很薄，浑身在发抖，一半是冻的。•**thin|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Mrs Brown wrapped the thinly clad man in her fur coat.* 布朗夫人用自己的皮大衣把那个衣衫单薄的男子裹住。7 ADJ If you describe an argument or explanation as **thin**, you mean that it is weak and difficult to believe. （论点、解释）浅薄的，不足信的，说服力差的 ❑ *However, the evidence is thin and, to some extent, ambiguous.* 然而，这个证据难以令人信服，而且有点模棱两可。•**thin|ly** ADV [usu ADV -ed, oft ADV before v] ❑ *Much of the speech was a thinly disguised attack on the management of the company.* 讲话内容大多是对公司管理层几乎不加掩饰的抨击。8 ADJ If someone's hair is described as **thin**, they do not have a lot of hair. （头发）稀疏的 ❑ *She had pale thin yellow hair she pulled back into a bun.* 她把一头稀疏的浅黄色头发向后梳，挽成了个圆髻。9 VERB When you **thin** something

or when it **thins**, it becomes less crowded because people or things have been removed from it. (使)变稀疏 ❑ [v n] *It would have been better to have thinned the trees over several winters rather than all at one time.* 当初要是分几个冬天疏剪树木，会比一下子疏剪完效果好。❑ [v] *By midnight the crowd had thinned.* 半夜时分，人群渐渐散去了。 •PHRASAL VERB **Thin out** means the same as **thin**. thin out 同 thin ❑ [v p n] *NATO will continue to thin out its forces.* 北约将继续缩减兵力。❑ [v p] *When the crowd began to thin out, I realized that most of the food was still there.* 人群渐渐散去的时候，我意识到大多数食物基本没人动过。[Also v n p] 10 VERB To **thin** a sauce or liquid means to make it weaker and more watery by adding another liquid to it. 使(调味汁或液体)变稀薄；使变淡 ❑ [v n] *It may be necessary to thin the sauce slightly.* 可能有必要将酱汁稍稍稀释一下。 •PHRASAL VERB **Thin down** means the same as **thin**. thin down 同 thin ❑ [v p n] *Thin down your mayonnaise with soured cream or natural yoghurt.* 用酸奶油或原味酸奶稀释蛋黄酱。 11 VERB If a man's hair **is thinning**, it has begun to fall out. (男子的头发)变稀疏，脱落 ❑ [v] *His hair is thinning and his skin has lost all hint of youth.* 他的头发开始脱落，皮肤也老化了。 12 PHRASE If someone's patience, for example, **is wearing thin**, they are beginning to become impatient or angry with someone. (耐心等)消磨掉，耗尽 ❑ *Parliament has not yet begun to combat the deepening economic crisis, and public patience is wearing thin.* 议会还没有着手应对日益严重的经济危机，公众日渐失去了耐心。 **on thin ice** → see **ice** **thin air** → see **air**

▶**thin down** → see **thin 10**

▶**thin out** → see **thin 9**

Thesaurus 同类词 *thin* Also look up:

ADJ. flimsy, transparent, wispy; (*ant.*) dense, solid, thick 1
lean, skinny, slender, slim, underweight; (*ant.*) fat, heavy 2
watery, weak; (*ant.*) thick 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *thin* with:

N. **thin face** 瘦削的脸，**thin fingers** 细手指，**thin legs** 细腿，**thin line** 细线，**thin lips** 薄嘴唇，**thin mouth** 唇形单薄的嘴，**thin smile** 浅浅的笑，**thin strips** 细条 1
thin body 瘦削的身体，**thin man/woman** 瘦瘦的男子/女子 2
thin film 薄膜，**thin ice** 薄冰，**thin layer** 薄层，**razor thin** 极薄的，**thin slice** 薄片 3
ADJ. **long and thin** 又长又细 1
tall and thin 又高又瘦 2
ADV. **extremely thin** 特别瘦的；特别稀的；特别薄的，**too thin** 太瘦的；太稀的；太薄的，**very thin** 非常瘦的；非常稀的；非常薄的 1–3

thine /ðaɪn/ PRON **Thine** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yours' when you are talking to only one person. 你的(yours 在古时、诗歌或宗教中的用语) ❑ *I am Thine, O Lord, I have heard Thy voice.* 主啊，我属于您，我已经听见您的声音。

thing ◆◆◆/θɪŋ/ (**things**) 1 N-COUNT You can use **thing** to refer to any object, feature, or event when you cannot, need not, or do not want to refer to it more precisely. (不能、不必、不愿指明的)东西，事物，特征，事情 ❑ *'What's that thing in the middle of the fountain?'—'Some kind of statue, I guess.'* "喷泉中间的那个是什么东西？"——"估计是塑像什么的吧。" ❑ *She was in the middle of clearing the breakfast things.* 她正在忙着收拾早饭后的那一摊子。❑ *If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it be?* 如果你能够改变自己的某个方面，那会是哪个方面呢？ ❑ *A strange thing happened.* 发生了一件怪事儿。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Thing** is used in lists and descriptions to give examples or to increase the range of what you are referring to. 等等；…之类 ❑ *These are genetic disorders that only affect males normally. They are things like muscular dystrophy and haemophilia.* 这些遗传病通常只发生在男性身上，如肌肉萎缩、血友病等。❑ *The Earth is made mainly of iron and silicon and things like that.* 地球主要由铁、硅等物质构成。 3 N-COUNT [adj N] **Thing** is often used after an adjective, where it would also be possible just to use the adjective. For example, you can say **it's a different thing** instead of **it's different**. (用于形容词后，与其一起表示该形容词的意思) ❑ *To be a parent is a terribly difficult thing.* 为人父母真难啊。 4 N-SING **Thing** is often used instead of the pronouns 'anything,' or 'everything' in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用于强调)任何事情，每件事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It isn't going to solve a single thing.* 这什么问题也解决不了。❑ *Don't you worry about a thing.* 你什么也不必担心。 5 N-COUNT **Thing** is used in expressions such as **such a thing** or **things like that**, especially in negative statements, in order to emphasize the bad or difficult situation you are referring back to. (尤用于否定句中，强调恶劣或困难)这种事，这种东西【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I don't believe he would tell Leo such a thing.* 我不信他会告诉利奥这种事。 6 N-COUNT [usu n N] You can use **thing** to refer in a vague way to a situation, activity, or idea, especially when you want to suggest that it is not very important. (尤指不太重要的)情况，形势，活动，想法【INFORMAL, VAGUENESS 非正式，含糊语】❑ *I'm a bit unsettled tonight. This war thing's upsetting me.* 我今晚有点心神不定，这场争斗让我不安。 7 N-COUNT [oft adj N] You often use **thing** to indicate to the person you are addressing that you are about to mention something important, or something that you particularly want them to know. (用来表示将要提及重要事情或特别想要对方知道的情况) ❑ *One thing I am sure of was that she was scared.* 有一点我能肯定，那就是她当时被吓到了。❑ *The funny thing is that the rest of us have known that for years.* 滑稽的是，那个情况我们其余的人很多年以前就知道了。 8 N-COUNT **Thing** is often used to refer back to something that has just been mentioned, either to emphasize it or to give more information about it. (常用于指代刚提及的事，表示强调或提供更多信息) ❑ *I never wanted to be normal. It was not a thing I ever thought desirable.* 我从来也没有想要正常过。那不是我想做的事。 9 N-COUNT A **thing** is a physical object that is considered as having no life of its own. (无生命的)物体，东西 ❑ *It's not a thing, Beauchamp. It's a human being!* 比彻姆，那不是一件东西，是一个人！ 10 N-COUNT **Thing** is used to refer to something, especially a physical object, when you want to express contempt or anger towards it. 东西，玩意儿(表示蔑视或愤怒)【SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 口语，贬】❑ *Turn that thing off!* 把那东西关掉！ 11 N-COUNT [adj N] You can call a person or an animal a particular **thing** when you want to mention a particular quality that they have and express your feelings towards them, usually affectionate feelings. 家伙，东西(用以提及人或动物的某一特点，通常表示喜爱之情)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You really are quite a clever little thing.* 你真是个聪明的小家伙。 12 N-PLURAL Your **things** are your clothes or possessions. 衣物；财物；财产 ❑ *Sara told him to take all his things and not to return.* 萨拉叫他带着他的全部家当离开，再也别回来。 13 N-PLURAL **Things** can refer to the situation or life in general and the way it is changing or affecting you. (泛指)情况 ❑ *Everyone agrees things are getting better.* 大家都认为，情况正在好转。 14 N-SING [oft N to-inf] If you say that something is **the thing**, you mean that it is fashionable or popular. 流行的东西；时尚 ❑ *I feel under pressure to go out and get drunk because it's the thing to do.* 我感觉不得不出去喝他个一醉方休，因为流行这样。 15 PHRASE If, for example, you **do the** right **thing** or **do the** decent **thing** in a situation, you do something which is considered correct or socially acceptable in that situation. 做(正确或得体的)事 ❑ *People want to do the right thing and buy 'green'.* 人们想要做正确的事，于是购买"绿色"产品。❑ *Carrington did the honourable thing and resigned.* 卡林顿作出了令人敬佩的举动，辞了职。 16 PHRASE If you say that something is **the done thing**, you mean it is the most socially acceptable way to behave. 符合社会习俗的事【BRIT 英】❑ *It was not the done thing. In those days the man was supposed to be the provider.* 那不符合社会习俗。在那个年代，养家的应该是男人。 17 PHRASE If you do something **first thing**, you do it at the beginning of the day, before you do anything else. If you do it **last thing**, you do it at the end of the day, before you go to bed or go to sleep. 第一件事/最后一件事；一大早/临睡前 ❑ *I'll go see her, first thing.* 我一早就去看她。❑ *I always do it last thing on a Saturday.* 这件事我总是放在星期六晚上睡觉前做。 18 PHRASE If you **have a thing about** someone or something, you have very strong feelings about them.

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对…很反感；对…有特别的感觉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had always had a thing about red hair.* 我一直很讨厌红头发。❑ *He's got this thing about ties.* 他对领带很在意。19 PHRASE You say **it is a** good **thing to** do something to introduce a piece of advice or a comment on a situation or activity. …是一件（好）事（用来提出建议或评论）❑ *Can you tell me whether it is a good thing to prune an apple tree?* 你能否告诉我该不该修剪苹果树？20 PHRASE If you **make a thing of** something or **make a thing about** it, you talk about it or do it in an exaggerated way, so that it seems much more important than it really is. 大肆渲染；小题大做；把事情闹大【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Gossips made a big thing about him going on shopping trips with her.* 风言风语把他和她出去购物这件事闹得沸沸扬扬。21 PHRASE You can say that the first of two ideas, actions, or situations **is one thing** when you want to contrast it with a second idea, action, or situation and emphasize that the second one is much more difficult, important, or extreme. （用于对比两种想法、行动、局势，强调第二种更困难、重要或极端）…是一回事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was one thing to talk about leaving; it was another to physically walk out the door.* 说走容易，真要抬腿跨出门可就难了。22 PHRASE You can say **for one thing** when you are explaining a statement or answering a question, to suggest that you are not giving the whole explanation or answer, and that there are other points that you could add to it. 一方面；一来 ❑ *She was a monster. For one thing, she really enjoyed cruelty.* 她是个恶魔。一方面，她确实以残忍为乐。23 PHRASE You can use the expression **'one thing and another'** to suggest that there are several reasons for something or several items on a list, but you are not going to explain or mention them all. 各种原因；诸多事项【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *What with one thing and another, it was fairly late in the day when we returned to Shrewsbury.* 由于这事那事，那天我们返回什鲁斯伯里时已经很晚了。24 PHRASE If you say **it is just one of those things** you mean that you cannot explain something because it seems to happen by chance. 没办法解释的事；赶巧发生 ❑ *'I wonder why.' Mr. Dambar shrugged. 'It must be just one of those things, I guess.'* "我也不知道为啥，"丹巴先生耸了耸肩，"我想可能是赶巧了吧。"25 PHRASE You say **one thing led to another** when you are explaining how something happened, but you do not really want to give the details or you think people will be able to imagine the details. 顺理成章；自然而然 ❑ *He came by on Saturday to see if she was lonely. One thing led to another and he stayed the night.* 他星期六过来看看她是不是感到孤独。自然而然地，他就留下来过夜了。26 PHRASE If you **do** your **own thing**, you live, act, or behave in the way you want to, without paying attention to convention or depending on other people. 我行我素；特立独行【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We accept the right of all men and women to do their own thing, however bizarre.* 我们承认所有人——无论男女——都有权以自己的方式去生活，不管其方式有多么怪异离奇。27 PHRASE If something is **a thing of the past**, it no longer exists or happens, or is being replaced by something new. 不复存在的事物；过去的东西 ❑ *Painful typhoid injections are a thing of the past, thanks to the introduction of an oral vaccine.* 自从发明了口服疫苗后，令人痛苦的伤寒疫苗注射就成为了过去。28 PHRASE [usu cont] If you say that someone **is seeing** or **hearing things**, you mean that they believe they are seeing or hearing something that is not really there. 幻视／幻听 ❑ *Dr Payne led Lana back into the examination room and told her she was seeing things.* 佩恩大夫把拉娜领回检查室，告诉她她有幻视。29 PHRASE You can say there is **no such thing as** something to emphasize that it does not exist or is not possible. 没有这回事；不可能的事【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+as] *There really is no such thing as a totally risk-free industry.* 完全没有风险的行业实际上是不存在的。30 PHRASE You say **the thing is** to introduce an explanation, comment, or opinion, that relates to something that has just been said. **The thing is** often used to identify a problem relating to what has just been said. 原因是；情况是；问题是【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *'What does your market research consist of?'—'Well, the thing is, it depends on our target age group.'* "你的市场调查有哪些内容？""嗯，这个嘛，要视我们的目标年龄群体而定。"31 PHRASE If you say that something is **just the thing** or is **the very thing**, you are emphasizing that it is exactly what is wanted or needed. 正是所需的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+for] *Kiwi fruit are just the thing for a healthy snack.* 猕猴桃作为有益健康的零食是再好不过了。32 PHRASE If you say that a person knows **a thing or two** about something or could teach someone **a thing or two** about it, you mean that they know a lot about it or are good at it. 十分了解；精通 ❑ [+about] *Patricia Hewitt knows a thing or two about how to be well-organised.* 帕特里夏·休伊特很了解如何做到有条不紊。❑ *The peace movement has learnt a thing or two from Vietnam.* 和平运动从越南学到了不少东西。33 **other things being equal** → see **equal** 34 **first things first** → see **first** 35 **the real thing** → see **real** 36 **the shape of things to come** → see **shape**

Thesaurus 同类词 *thing* Also look up:

N. device, figure, gadget, item, object, tool 1 2

thingum|my /ˈθɪŋəmi/ **(thingummies)** N-COUNT You refer to something or someone as **thingummy, thingummyjig** or **thingummybob** when you do not know or cannot be bothered to use the proper word or name for them. （指代不知其名或不愿用确切词汇或固有名称指称的人或物）那人，那东西，某某【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *I once bought a thingummy out of one of those catalogues.* 我曾经买过那些目录里的一样东西。❑ *I must say, I mean, it sounded like er thingummyjig all over again without the politics.* 我得说，我的意思是，没有了政治后，那一切听上去又像，嗯，那个什么什么了。

thingy /ˈθɪŋi/ **(thingies)** N-COUNT You refer to something or someone as **thingy** when you do not know or cannot be bothered to use the proper word or name for them. （用来指代不知其名或不愿用确切词汇或固有名称指称的人或物）那人，那东西，某某【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *…the new phone thingy.* 那个新电话什么的 ❑ *…what's his name, Sir Jack Thingy.* 他叫什么来着，杰克什么爵士

think ◆◆◆ /θɪŋk/ **(thinks, thinking, thought)** 1 VERB [no cont] If you **think** that something is the case, you have the opinion that it is the case. 想；认为 ❑ [v that] *I certainly think there should be a ban on tobacco advertising.* 我确实认为应该禁止香烟广告。❑ [be v-ed that] *A generation ago, it was thought that babies born this small could not survive.* 大约 30 年前，人们认为这么大点儿的新生儿是活不下来的。❑ [v +of/about] *Tell me, what do you think of my theory?* 你说说，我的理论怎么样？ ❑ [v] *Peter is useless, far worse than I thought.* 彼得真没用，比我想象的还要差。❑ [v adj] *He manages a good deal better than I thought possible.* 他处理得比我预想的要好多了。❑ [v so] *'It ought to be stopped.'—'Yes, I think so.'* "这件事应该到此为止。"——"对，我也这么想。" [Also v n to-inf] 2 VERB [no cont] If you say that you **think** that something is true or will happen, you mean that you have the impression that it is true or will happen, although you are not certain of the facts. 感觉；觉得 ❑ [v that] *Nora thought he was seventeen years old.* 诺拉觉得他有 17 岁。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The storm is thought to be responsible for as many as four deaths.* 据认为，暴风雨造成 4 人死亡。❑ [v so] *'Did Mr Stevens ever mention her to you?'—'No, I don't think so.'* "史蒂文斯先生对你提起过她吗？"——"没，我想没有。" 3 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you **think** in a particular way, you have those general opinions or attitudes. （以某种方式）考虑，思考 ❑ [v +like] *You were probably brought up to think like that.* 你可能从小就被教育那样考虑问题。❑ [v +as/like] *If you think as I do, vote as I do.* 你要是和我想法一样，那就和我投一样的票吧。❑ [v n] *I don't blame you for thinking that way.* 你那样想，我不怪你。4 VERB When you **think** about ideas or problems, you make a mental effort to consider them. 想；考虑；思考 ❑ [v] *She closed her eyes for a moment, trying to think.* 她闭了一会儿眼睛，努力思考着。❑ [v +about] *I have often thought about this problem.* 我常考虑这个问题。❑ [v wh] *Let's think what we can do.* 我们想想看能做些什么。❑ [v wh-to-inf] *We had to think what to do next.* 我们必须考虑下一步该怎么办。•N-SING **Think** is also a noun. 【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+about] *I'll have a think about that.* 我会考虑那件事的。5 VERB [no passive] If you **think** in a particular way, you consider things, solve problems, or make decisions in this way, for example because of your job or your background. （以某种方式）考虑，思考 ❑ [v prep] *To make the computer work at full capacity, the programmer has to think like the machine.* 为了让计算机充分发挥作用，程序员就得像计算机一样思

考。❑ [v n] *The referee has to think the way the players do.* 裁判必须从运动员的角度考虑问题。❻ VERB [no cont] If you **think of** something, it comes into your mind or you remember it. 想到；想起；想出 ❑ [v *+of*] *Nobody could think of anything to say.* 谁也想不出什么话说。❑ [v wh] *I was trying to think what else we had to do.* 我在努力想我们还得做些什么。❼ VERB If you **think of** an idea, you make a mental effort and use your imagination and intelligence to create it or develop it. 想出，想到（主意）❑ [v *+of*] *He thought of another way of getting out of the marriage.* 他又想到一个摆脱那桩婚姻的点子。❽ VERB [no passive] If you **are thinking** something at a particular moment, you have words or ideas in your mind without saying them out loud. 心里想；琢磨 ❑ [v with quote] *She must be ill, Tatiana thought.* 她一定是病了，塔蒂亚娜心想。❑ [v wh] *I remember thinking how lovely he looked.* 我记得曾经在心里暗想他的样子多么可爱。❑ [v n] *I'm trying to think positive thoughts.* 我尽力往积极的方面想。[Also v that] ❾ VERB [no cont] If you **think of** someone or something as having a particular quality or purpose, you regard them as having this quality or purpose. 认为，以为（人或物具有某特点或用途）❑ [v *+of*] *We all thought of him as a father.* 我们都视他为父亲。❑ [v n adj] *Nobody had thought him capable of that kind of thing.* 谁都没想到他能干出那种事情来。❿ VERB [no cont] If you **think** a lot **of** someone or something, you admire them very much or think they are very good. 对…评价（很高）❑ [v amount *+of*] *To tell the truth, I don't think much of psychiatrists.* 说实话，我不太喜欢精神科医生。❑ [v adv *+of*] *People at the club think very highly of him.* 俱乐部的人很佩服他。⓫ VERB If you **think of** someone, you show consideration for them and pay attention to their needs. 关心；考虑；为…着想 ❑ [v *+of*] *I'm only thinking of you.* 我一心只为你着想。❑ [v *+about*] *You don't have to think about me and Hugh.* 你不必挂念我和休。⓬ VERB If you **are thinking of** taking a particular course of action, you are considering it as a possible course of action. 考虑；打算 ❑ [v *+of*] *Martin was thinking of taking legal action against Zuckerman.* 马丁在考虑对朱克曼提起诉讼。⓭ VERB [usu cont] You can say that you **are thinking of** a particular aspect or subject, in order to introduce an example or explain more exactly what you are talking about. （用来引出例子或进一步解释）考虑，想到（某方面、某主题）❑ [v *+of*] *I'm primarily thinking of the first year.* 我考虑的主要是第一年。⓮ VERB [only interrog] You use **think** in questions where you are expressing your anger or shock at someone's behaviour. （用于问句，表示生气、震惊）认为，以为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v *+of*] *What were you thinking of? You shouldn't steal.* 你当时是怎么想的？你不该偷东西。⓯ VERB [no cont, no passive] You use **think** when you are commenting on something which you did or experienced in the past and which now seems surprising, foolish, or shocking to you. 想来，想想看（用于评论过去所做或经历过的事情现在看来不可思议、愚蠢或令人震惊）❑ [v that] *To think I left you alone in a place with a madman at large!* 想想看，我竟然把你一个人抛在那儿，让你和一个无人看管的疯子呆在一起！❑ [v *+of*] *When I think of how you've behaved and the trouble you've got into!* 现在想想看，你都做了些什么，闯了多少祸！⓰ VERB [no cont] You can use **think** in expressions such as **you would think** or **I would have thought** when you are criticizing someone because they ought to or could be expected to do something, but have not done it. 本来以为，原以为（用于批评别人该做某事而未做）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v that] *You'd think you'd remember to wash your ears.* 还以为你能记得洗耳朵呢。❑ [v so] *'Surely to God she should have been given some proper help.'—'Well I would have thought so.'* "她真应该得到适当的帮助。" —— "嗯，我也这么想的。" [Also v] ⓱ VERB [no cont] You can use **think** in expressions such as **anyone would think** and **you would think** to express your surprise or disapproval at the way someone is behaving. 谁都会以为；你会认为（用于对他人的行为表示惊讶或不满）❑ [v that] *Anyone would think you were in love with the girl.* 谁都会以为你和那个姑娘恋爱了。⓲ → see also **thinking, thought** ⓳ PHRASE You use expressions such as **come to think of it, when you think about it,** or **thinking about it,** when you mention something that you have suddenly remembered or realized. （表示突然记起或意识到某事）想起来了，想想看 ❑ *He was her distant relative, as was everyone else on the island, come to think of it.* 想起来了，他和岛上的其他人一样，都是她的远亲。⓴ PHRASE You use **'I think'** as a way of being polite when you are explaining or suggesting to someone what you want to do, or when you are accepting or refusing an offer. 我想，我觉得（用于委婉地解释等）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I think I'll go home and have a shower.* 我觉得我得回家冲个澡。❑ *We need a job, and I thought we could go around and ask if people need odd jobs done.* 我们需要工作，我看我们可以四处打听打听，看有没有零活可做。㉑ PHRASE You use **'I think'** in conversations or speeches to make your statements and opinions sound less forceful, rude, or direct. 我认为，我想（用于会话或讲话中，使语气稍显婉转）【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I think he means 'at' rather than 'to'.* 我想，他是想说 at，而不是 to。❑ *Thanks, but I think I can handle it.* 谢谢，不过我想我自己能应付。㉒ PHRASE You say **just think** when you feel excited, fascinated, or shocked by something, and you want the person to whom you are talking to feel the same. 你想一想，想象一下（表示激动、着迷或震惊，同时希望谈话对方也有同感）❑ *Just think; tomorrow we shall walk out of this place and leave it all behind us forever.* 你想想看，明天我们就要走出这个地方，再也不回来了。㉓ PHRASE If you **think again about** an action or decision, you consider it very carefully, often with the result that you change your mind and decide to do things differently. 重新考虑，再三斟酌（常指最终改变主意）❑ [*+about*] *It has forced politicians to think again about the wisdom of trying to evacuate refugees.* 这迫使政治家们重新考虑疏散难民是否明智。㉔ PHRASE If you **think nothing of** doing something that other people might consider difficult, strange, or wrong, you consider it to be easy or normal, and you do it often or would be quite willing to do it. 认为…没什么了不起；觉得…很容易；认为…无所谓 ❑ *I thought nothing of betting £1,000 on a horse.* 我认为把 1,000 英镑押在一匹马身上没什么了不起。㉕ PHRASE If something happens and you **think nothing of it,** you do not pay much attention to it or think of it as strange or important, although later you realize that it is. 对…不在意；不觉得…奇怪（或重要）❑ *When she went off to see her parents for the weekend I thought nothing of it.* 她周末去看她的父母，我当时没觉得有什么特别的。㉖ you **can't hear** yourself **think** → see **hear** ㉗ to **shudder to think** → see **shudder** ㉘ to **think better of it** → see **better** ㉙ to **think big** → see **big** ㉚ to **think twice** → see **twice** ㉛ to **think the world of** someone → see **world**

▶think back PHRASAL VERB If you **think back,** you make an effort to remember things that happened to you in the past. 回忆；回想 ❑ [v P prep] *I thought back to the time in 1975 when my son was desperately ill.* 我回想起 1975 年我儿子病得奄奄一息的那段时间。❑ [v P] *Thinking back, I don't know how I had the courage.* 现在回想起来，我都搞不清我当时哪来的那股勇气。

▶think out PHRASAL VERB If you **think** something **out,** you consider all the aspects and details of it before doing anything or making a decision. 仔细思考；全面考虑 ❑ [v n P] *I need time alone to think things out.* 我需要独自一个人好好想想。❑ [v-ed P] *The book is detailed and well thought out.* 这本书内容详细，考虑全面。❑ [v P n] *He chewed at the end of his pencil, thinking out the next problem.* 他咬着铅笔头，仔细思考着下一道题。

▶think over PHRASAL VERB If you **think** something **over,** you consider it carefully before making a decision. 仔细考虑；认真思考 ❑ [v n P] *She said she needs time to think it over.* 她说，她需要时间好好想一想。❑ [v P n] *I suggest you think over your position very carefully.* 我建议你认真考虑一下你的处境。

▶think through PHRASAL VERB If you **think** a situation **through,** you consider it thoroughly, together with all its possible effects or consequences. 充分考虑，全盘考虑，想透（所有可能的影响或结果）❑ [v P n] *I didn't think through the consequences of promotion.* 我没有把晋升带来的所有后果都考虑清楚。❑ [v n P] *It was the first time she'd had a chance to think it through.* 那是她第一次有机会把事情好好考虑一下。

▶think up PHRASAL VERB If you **think** something **up,** for example an idea or plan, you invent it using mental effort. 想出，想到（主意、计划）❑ [v P n] *Julian has been thinking up new ways of raising money.* 朱利安想出了不少筹款的新办法。❑ [v n P] *'Where do you get that idea about the piano?'—'Well, I just thought it up.'* "关于钢琴的那个主意你是从哪儿得来的？" —— "哦，就这么想出来的。"

T

Thesaurus 同类词 *think* Also look up:

V. believe, consider, feel, judge, understand 1
analyse, evaluate, meditate, reflect, study 4
recall, remember; (*ant.*) forget 6

think|er /ˈθɪŋkəʳ/ (**thinkers**) N-COUNT A **thinker** is a person who spends a lot of time thinking deeply about important things, especially someone who is famous for thinking of new or interesting ideas. 思考者；(尤指)思想家

think|ing ◆◇ /ˈθɪŋkɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] The general ideas or opinions of a person or group can be referred to as their **thinking**. 思想；观点 ❑ *There was undeniably a strong theoretical dimension to his thinking.* 不可否认，他的思想很有理论深度。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Thinking** is the activity of using your brain by considering a problem or possibility or creating an idea. 思想；思维；思考 ❑ *This is a time of decisive action and quick thinking.* 这个时候应该果断行动、快速反应。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as a **thinking** man or woman, you mean that they are intelligent and take an interest in important events and issues, and you approve of this. 有头脑的；有见识的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Thinking people on both sides will applaud this book.* 双方的有识之士都会称赞这本书。❑ *A newspaper called him 'the thinking man's Tory'.* 一家报纸称他为"有见识的保守党人"。 4 → see also **wishful thinking** 5 PHRASE **Blue-sky thinking** is the activity of trying to find completely new ideas. 不受束缚的新想法；天马行空的想法 ❑ *In an admirable piece of blue-sky thinking, the party has begun attracting supporters from the world of fiction.* 这突破实际的想法着实让人敬佩，该党一个支持者都没有吸引来。

'think piece (**think pieces**) also **think-piece** N-COUNT A **think piece** is an article in a newspaper or magazine that discusses a particular subject in a serious and thoughtful way. (报纸、杂志上的)评论文章，严肃文章

'think-tank (**think-tanks**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **think-tank** is a group of experts who are gathered together by an organization, especially by a government, in order to consider various problems and try and work out ways to solve them. (尤指政府的)智囊团，智库 ❑ *...Moscow's leading foreign policy think-tank.* 莫斯科首要的外交政策智囊团

,thin-'skinned ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **thin-skinned**, you mean that they are easily upset by criticism or unpleasantness. 脸皮薄的；敏感的；易生气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Some fear he is too thin-skinned to survive the rough-and-tumble of a presidential campaign.* 有人担心他脸皮太薄，经受不住总统选举的激烈竞争。

third ◆◆ /θɜːʳd/ (**thirds**) 1 ORD The **third** item in a series is the one that you count as number three. 第三 ❑ *I sleep on the third floor.* 我睡在三楼。❑ *It was the third time one of his cars had gone up in flames.* 这是他的车第三次起火。 2 FRACTION A **third** is one of three equal parts of something. 三分之一 ❑ *A third of the cost went into technology and services.* 有三分之一的支出投入了技术和服务。 3 ADV You say **third** when you want to make a third point or give a third reason for something. 第三(点) ❑ *First, interest rates may take longer to fall than is hoped. Second, in real terms, lending may fall. Third, bad loans could wipe out much of any improvement.* 首先，利率的下降可能没有希望的那样快；第二，实际贷款额可能会减少；第三，坏账很可能抵消大部分增长。 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **third** is the lowest honours degree that can be obtained from a British university. 三等学位(英国大学颁发的最低级荣誉学位)

,third-'class ADJ [ADJ n] A **third-class** degree is the lowest honours degree that can be obtained from a British university. (英国大学颁发的荣誉学位)三等的

,third-de'gree 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Third-degree** burns are very severe, destroying tissue under the skin. (烧伤)三度的，严重的 ❑ *He suffered third-degree burns over 98 per cent of his body.* 他身上三度烧伤的面积达 98%。 2 N-SING If you say that someone has been given **the third degree**, you mean that they have been questioned or criticized extremely severely, sometimes with physical violence. 严厉的责问；狠狠的批评【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The next thing you know, she's phoned to complain and you're suddenly being given the third degree.* 还没等你反应过来，她就已经打来电话抱怨，而你就突然挨了一顿狠批。

third|ly /ˈθɜːʳdli/ ADV You use **thirdly** when you want to make a third point or give a third reason for something. 第三(点) ❑ *First of all, there are not many of them, and secondly, they have little money and, thirdly, they have few big businesses.* 首先，他们人数不多；第二，他们钱很少；第三，他们没有几家大企业。

,third 'par|ty (**third parties**) 1 N-COUNT A **third party** is someone who is not one of the main people involved in a business agreement or legal case, but who is involved in it in a minor role. (商业协议中的)第三方，第三者；(法律案件中的)第三当事人 ❑ *You can instruct your bank to allow a third party to remove money from your account.* 你可以通知银行，允许第三方从你的账户取款。 2 ADJ **Third-party** insurance is a type of insurance that pays money to people who are hurt or whose property is damaged as a result of something you have done. It does not pay you any money for damage you suffer as a result of your own actions. (保险)第三方责任的【BRIT 英】❑ *Premiums for third-party cover are set to rise by up to 25 per cent.* 第三方责任险的保险费很有可能要上调 25% 之多。

,third 'per|son N-SING In grammar, a statement in **the third person** is a statement about another person or thing, and not directly about yourself or about the person you are talking to. The subject of a statement like this is 'he', 'she', 'it', or a name or noun. (语法)第三人称

,third-'rate ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **third-rate**, you mean that it is of a very poor quality or standard. 三流的；低劣的 ❑ *...a third-rate movie.* 三流电影

,Third 'Way N-SING The **Third Way** is used to refer to a set of political beliefs and principles that is neither extremely right-wing nor extremely left-wing. 第三条道路；中间路线

,Third 'World ◆◇ N-PROPER [N n] The countries of Africa, Asia, and South America are sometimes referred to all together as **the Third World**, especially those parts that are poor, do not have much power, and are not considered to be highly developed. 第三世界；第三世界国家(Compare 比较 **First World.**) ❑ *...development in the Third World.* 第三世界的发展 ❑ *...Third World debt.* 第三世界国家的债务

thirst /θɜːʳst/ (**thirsts, thirsting, thirsted**) 1 N-VAR **Thirst** is the feeling that you need to drink something. 渴；口渴 ❑ *Instead of tea or coffee, drink water to quench your thirst.* 渴了喝水，别喝茶或咖啡。❑ *I had such a thirst.* 我渴得难受。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Thirst** is the condition of not having enough to drink. 干渴；缺水 ❑ *They died of thirst on the voyage.* 他们在航行途中因缺水而死亡。 3 N-SING A **thirst for** something is a very strong desire for that thing. 渴望；渴求 ❑ [+for] *Children show a real thirst for learning.* 孩子们对于学习表现出真诚的渴望。 4 VERB If you say that someone **thirsts for** something, you mean that they have a strong desire for it. 渴望；渴求【LITERARY 文】❑ [V +for/after] *We all thirst for the same things.* 我们都渴望得到同样的东西。

thirsty /ˈθɜːʳsti/ (**thirstier, thirstiest**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **thirsty**, you feel a need to drink something. 渴的；干渴的 ❑ *Drink whenever you feel thirsty during exercise.* 运动过程中渴了就喝点水。• **thirsti|ly** /ˈθɜːʳstɪli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The child nodded, drinking her milk thirstily.* 那个孩子边大口地喝着牛奶边点了点头。 2 ADJ If you are **thirsty for** something, you have a strong desire for it. 渴望的；渴求的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+for] *People should understand how thirsty for revenge they are.* 人们应该理解他们复仇的愿望是多么强烈。

thir|teen ◆◆◆ /ˌθɜːʳˈtiːn/ (**thirteens**) NUM **Thirteen** is the number 13. (数字)13 ❑ *Thirteen people died in the accident.* 这起事故中有 13 人死亡。

thir|teenth ◆◆◇ /ˌθɜːʳˈtiːnθ/ (**thirteenths**) 1 ORD The **thirteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number thirteen. 第十三 ❑ *His efforts were rewarded with his thirteenth goal of the season.* 该赛季的第十三次进球是对他努力的回报。 2 FRACTION A **thirteenth** is one of thirteen equal parts of something. 十三分之一

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thir|ti|eth ◆◆◇ /ˈθɜːˈtiəθ/ ORD The **thirtieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number thirty. 第三十 ❑ *...her thirtieth birthday.* 她 30 岁生日

thir|ty ◆◆◆ /ˈθɜːˈti/ (**thirties**) ❶ NUM **Thirty** is the number 30. (数字) 30 ❑ *The building was built about thirty years ago.* 这个建筑大概是 30 年前造的。❷ N-PLURAL When you talk about the **thirties**, you are referring to numbers between 30 and 39. For example, if you are in your **thirties**, you are aged between 30 and 39. If the temperature is **in the thirties**, the temperature is between 30 and 39 degrees. 三十多，三十几(指 30 至 39 之间的数字) ❸ N-PLURAL **The thirties** is the decade between 1930 and 1939. 三十年代(指 1930 年至 1939 年) ❑ *She became quite a notable director in the thirties and forties.* 她在三四十年代成了一位名导演。

this ◆◆◆

The determiner is pronounced /ðɪs/. In other cases, **this** is pronounced /ˈðɪs/. 限定词读作 /ðɪs/，其他情况下在句中作重读。

❶ DET You use **this** to refer back to a particular person or thing that has been mentioned or implied. (指代先前提及的人或物) 这，这个 ❑ *When food comes out of any oven, it should stand a while. During this delay the centre carries on cooking.* 食物出炉后都应该静置一会。在此期间，中心部分还在继续加热。❑ *On 1 October the U.S. suspended a proposed $574 million aid package for 1991. Of this amount, $250 million is for military purchases.* 10 月 1 号，美国暂停了拟议中的一项 1991 年度总计 5.74 亿美元的一揽子援助方案，这其中有 2.5 亿美元是用于军事采购的。•PRON **This** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I don't know how bad the injury is, because I have never had one like this before.* 我不知道伤得有多重，因为以前从没受过这样的伤。❷ PRON You use **this** to introduce someone or something that you are going to talk about. (引出将要谈论的人或物) 下面(这个)，以下 ❑ *This is what I will do. I will telephone Anna and explain.* 下面是我要做的：我要给安娜打电话解释清楚。•DET **This** is also a determiner. ❑ *This report is from David Cook of our Science Unit: 'Why did the dinosaurs become extinct?'* 以下是来自我们科学部的戴维·库克的报道："为什么恐龙灭绝了？"❸ PRON You use **this** to refer back to an idea or situation expressed in a previous sentence or sentences. 这一点(指前一句或几句话中提到的观点或情况) ❑ *You feel that it's uneconomic to insist that people work together in groups. Why is this?* 你觉得要求大家分组工作不划算，这是为什么呢？•DET **This** is also a determiner. ❑ *There have been continual demands for action by the political authorities to put an end to this situation.* 各方不断要求政府当局采取行动来结束这种局面。❹ DET In spoken English, people use **this** to introduce a person or thing into a story. (叙述时引出新出现的人或物)这个，一个 ❑ *I came here by chance and was just watching what was going on, when this girl attacked me.* 我碰巧来到这儿，正看着热闹，突然一个女孩袭击了我。❺ PRON You use **this** to refer to a person or thing that is near you, especially when you touch them or point to them. When there are two or more people or things near you, **this** refers to the nearest one. 这位，这个(尤指所触碰或指向的离自己较近的人或物。有两个以上时，用于指最近的一个) ❑ *'If you'd prefer something else I'll gladly have it changed for you.' — 'No, this is great.'* "您要是喜欢别的，我很乐意帮您调换一下。" —— "不用了，这个挺好。" ❑ *'Is this what you were looking for?' Bradley produced the handkerchief.* "你刚才找的是不是这个？"布拉德利掏出那块手绢。•DET **This** is also a determiner. ❑ *This church was built in the eleventh century.* 这座教堂修建于 11 世纪。❻ PRON You use **this** when you refer to a general situation, activity, or event which is happening or has just happened and which you feel involved in. 这个，这(指代正在发生或刚刚发生的与自己有关的一般情况、活动或事件) ❑ *I thought, this is why I've travelled thousands of miles.* 我想，这就是我为何不远千里赶来的原因。❑ *Tim, this is awful. I know what you must think, but it's not so.* 蒂姆，这可糟了。我知道你心里在想什么，但实际情况不是这样的。❼ DET You use **this** when you refer to the place you are in now or to the present time. 这，该，此(指当前所处地点或时间) ❑ *We've stopped transporting weapons to this country by train.* 我们已停止用火车向该国运送武器。❑ *I think coffee is probably the best thing at this point.* 我认为此时喝杯咖啡是最赞的了。•PRON **This** is also a pronoun. ❑ *This is the worst place I've come across.* 这是我见过的最差的地方。❽ DET You use **this** to refer to the next occurrence in the future of a particular day, month, season, or festival. 本，今，这个，下一个(指接下来将要发生某事的特定时间) ❑ *We're getting married this June.* 我们准备今年 6 月结婚。❾ ADV [ADV adj] You use **this** when you are indicating the size or shape of something with your hands. 这么，这样(用于用手比划大小、形状时) ❑ *They'd said the wound was only about this big you see and he showed me with his fingers.* 他们说伤口只有这么一点大，他还用手指比划给我看。❿ ADV [ADV adv] You use **this** when you are going to specify how much you know or how much you can tell someone. 这么，这样(用于说明自己知道或能告知的内容) ❑ *I am not going to reveal what my seven-year plan is, but I will tell you this much, if it works out, the next seven years will be very interesting.* 我不想透露我的七年计划的具体内容，不过有一点可以告诉你，如果顺利实施，今后的七年将非常有意义。⓫ CONVENTION If you say **this is it**, you are agreeing with what someone else has just said. 是这样；确实【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'You know, people conveniently forget the things they say.' — 'Well this is it.'* "你知道，人们会选择性地忘记自己说过的话。" —— "嗯，是这样。" ⓬ PRON You use **this** in order to say who you are or what organization you are representing, when you are speaking on the telephone, radio, or television. (用于电话、广播或电视中，表明身份或所代表的机构) 我是，这里是 ❑ *Hello, this is John Thompson.* 喂，我是约翰·汤普森。⓭ DET You use **this** to refer to the medium of communication that you are using at the time of speaking or writing. 这个(指说话、写作时的媒介) ❑ *What I'm going to do in this lecture is to focus on something very specific.* 我在今天的讲座中将主要探讨一些非常具体的问题。⓮ → see also **these** ⓯ PHRASE If you say that you are doing or talking about **this and that**, or **this, that, and the other** you mean that you are doing or talking about a variety of things that you do not want to specify. 各种各样的东西；这样那样 ❑ *'And what are you doing now?' — 'Oh this and that.'* "那你现在在做什么呢？" —— "哦，瞎忙。"

this|tle /ˈθɪsˈl/ (**thistles**) N-COUNT A **thistle** is a wild plant which has leaves with sharp points and purple flowers. 蓟(叶片带刺、开紫色花的野生植物)

thith|er /ˈðɪðəˈ/ ❶ ADV [ADV after v] **Thither** means to the place that has already been mentioned. 到那里；向那边【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *They have dragged themselves thither for shelter.* 他们费力地挪动到那边躲避。❷ **hither and thither** → see **hither**

tho' also **tho** **Tho'** and **tho** are very informal written forms of **though**. (though 的非正式写法)

thong /θɒŋ, AM 美 θɔːŋ/ (**thongs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **thong** is a long thin strip of leather, plastic, or rubber. 皮带；塑料带；橡胶带 ❷ N-COUNT A **thong** is a narrow band of cloth that is worn between a person's legs to cover up his or her sexual organs, and that is held up by a piece of string around the waist. 丁字裤 ❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Thongs** are open shoes which are held on your foot by a V-shaped strap that goes between your big toe and the toe next to it. 人字拖鞋【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **flip-flops**

tho|rac|ic /θɔːˈræsɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Thoracic** means relating to or affecting your thorax. 胸的；胸腔的；胸廓的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...diseases of the thoracic area.* 胸部疾病

thor|ax /ˈθɔːræks/ (**thoraxes** or **thoraces** /ˈθɔːrəsiːz/) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **thorax** is the part of your body between your neck and your waist. 胸(部)；胸腔；胸廓【MEDICAL 医】❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] An insect's **thorax** is the central part of its body to which the legs and wings are attached. (昆虫的)胸部【TECHNICAL 术语】

thorn /θɔːˈn/ (**thorns**) ❶ N-COUNT **Thorns** are the sharp points on some plants and trees, for example on a rose bush. (某些植物、树木上的)刺，棘刺 ❷ N-VAR A **thorn** or a **thorn bush** or a **thorn tree** is a bush or tree which has a lot of thorns on it. 荆棘；带刺的树；带刺小灌木 ❑ *...the shade of a thorn bush.* 一丛荆棘下的阴凉 ❸ PHRASE If you describe someone or something as a **thorn in your side** or **a thorn in your flesh**, you mean that they are a continuous problem to you or annoy you. 肉中刺；长期困扰的问题 ❑ *The Party was a thorn in the flesh of his coalition.* 该党是他所在联

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盟的眼中钉、肉中刺。

thorny /'θɔːrni/ (**thornier, thorniest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **thorny** plant or tree is covered with thorns. (植物、树木)带刺的，多刺的 ❑ *...thorny hawthorn trees.* 长满刺的山楂树 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a problem as **thorny**, you mean that it is very complicated and difficult to solve, and that people are often unwilling to discuss it. (问题)棘手的，复杂难解的，令人头疼的 ❑ *...the thorny issue of immigration policy.* 移民政策这个棘手问题

thorough ♦◇◇ /'θʌrə, AM 美 'θɜːroʊ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **thorough** action or activity is one that is done very carefully and in a detailed way so that nothing is forgotten. (行为、活动)详细的，全面的，彻底的 ❑ *We are making a thorough investigation.* 我们正在进行彻底调查。❑ *How thorough is the assessment?* 这个评估详细到什么程度？ •**thoroughly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Food that is being offered hot must be reheated thoroughly.* 买来的热熟食必须重新热透。 •**thoroughness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The thoroughness of the evaluation process we went through was impressive.* 我们亲历的评估过程面面俱到，给人留下了深刻印象。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **thorough** is always very careful in their work, so that nothing is forgotten. (人)仔细的，严谨的 ❑ *Martin would be a good judge, I thought. He was calm and thorough.* 我想，马丁将会是个优秀的法官，他做事沉稳，头脑严谨。 •**thoroughness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *His thoroughness and attention to detail is legendary.* 他的严谨和对细节的关注是出了名的。 3 ADJ **Thorough** is used to emphasize the great degree or extent of something. 完全的，绝对的(用来强调程度)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We regard the band as a thorough shambles.* 我们认为那个乐队一塌糊涂。 •**thoroughly** ADV [ADV before v, ADV adj] ❑ *I thoroughly enjoy your programme.* 我非常喜欢你们的节目。

thoroughbred /'θʌrəbred, AM 美 'θɜːroʊ-/ (**thoroughbreds**) 1 N-COUNT A **thoroughbred** is a horse that has parents that are of the same high quality breed. 纯种马 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **thoroughbred** is a particular breed of racing horse. 良种赛马 ❑ *...a thoroughbred stallion.* 良种牡马

thoroughfare /'θʌrəfeəʳ, AM 美 'θɜːroʊ-/ (**thoroughfares**) N-COUNT A **thoroughfare** is a main road in a town or city which usually has shops along it and a lot of traffic. 大道；大街；通衢【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a busy thoroughfare.* 繁忙的大街

thoroughgoing /ˌθʌrə'gəʊɪŋ, AM 美 'θɜːroʊ-/ also **thorough-going** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **thoroughgoing** to emphasize that someone or something is fully or completely the type of person or thing specified. 完全的；十足的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a thoroughgoing conservative.* 不折不扣的保守派 ❑ *...readers who are unhappy with such thoroughgoing materialism.* 对这种十足的物质主义不满的读者 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a piece of work as **thoroughgoing**, you approve of it because it has been carefully and thoroughly put together. 仔细的；彻底的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a thoroughgoing review of prison conditions.* 对监狱环境的一次彻底检查

those ♦♦♦

The determiner is pronounced /ðəʊz/. The pronoun is pronounced /'ðəʊz/. 作限定词时读作 /ðəʊz/，作代词时在句中重读。

1 DET You use **those** to refer to people or things which have already been mentioned. (指代已经提及的人或物)那些 ❑ *Theoretically he had control over more than $400 million in U.S. accounts. But, in fact, it was the U.S. Treasury and State Department who controlled those accounts.* 从理论上说，他掌管着美国账户里的 4 亿美元。然而，事实上，是美国财政部和国务院在掌控那些账户。❑ *They have the aircraft capable of doing significant damage, because most of those aircraft are capable of launching anti-ship missiles.* 他们拥有具有强大杀伤力的飞机，因为那些飞机多数都能发射反舰导弹。 •PRON **Those** is also a pronoun. ❑ *I understand that there are a number of projects going on. Could you tell us a little bit about those?* 我知道目前正在进行许多项目。能否请您简单谈一谈那些项目？ 2 DET You use **those** when you are referring to people or things that are a distance away from you in position or time, especially when you indicate or point to them. 那些(尤用于指示或指向在空间、时间上离自己稍远的人或物) ❑ *What are those buildings?* 那些是什么建筑？ ❑ *Oh, those books! I meant to put them away before this afternoon.* 哦，那些书！我本来要在下午之前收起来的。 •PRON **Those** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Those are nice shoes. Where'd you get them?* 你那双鞋子不错，在哪儿买的？ 3 DET You use **those** to refer to someone or something when you are going to give details or information about them. (用于提供更多的细节、信息)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Those people who took up weapons to defend themselves are political prisoners.* 那些拿起武器自卫的人是些政治犯。 4 PRON You use **those** to introduce more information about something already mentioned, instead of repeating the noun which refers to it. (用来对已经提及的事物作补充说明)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The interests he is most likely to enjoy will be those which enable him to show off himself or his talents.* 他最有可能感兴趣的就是那些能让他表现自己或炫耀才华的事情。 5 PRON You use **those** to mean 'people'. 人们；人 ❑ *A little selfish behaviour is unlikely to cause real damage to those around us.* 稍许自私的行为不会对我们身边的人造成实质性伤害。 6 DET You use **those** when you refer to things that you expect the person you are talking to to know about or when you are checking that you are both thinking of the same people or things. (用于认为谈话对象知道所谈事物或确认双方所想为相同的人或事物时) ❑ *He did buy me those daffodils a week or so ago.* 他确实在大约一个星期前给我买了那些水仙花。

thou /ðaʊ/ 1 PRON **Thou** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the subject of a verb. 你，汝，尔(古英语中的 you，现亦用于诗歌或宗教类语境，用作主语) 2 → see also **holier-than-thou**

though ♦♦♦

Pronounced /ðəʊ/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /'ðəʊ/ for meanings 3 to 6. 义项 1、2 读作 /ðəʊ/，义项 3 至 6 在句中作重读。

1 CONJ You use **though** to introduce a statement in a subordinate clause which contrasts with the statement in the main clause. You often use **though** to introduce a fact which you regard as less important than the fact in the main clause. 尽管；虽然 ❑ *Gaelic has been a dying language for many years, though children are nowadays taught it in school.* 盖尔语多年来一直濒于消亡，尽管如今孩子们还在学校学习这门语言。❑ *After news of this new court case Ford broke down again, though he blamed the breakdown on his work.* 福特听到这一场新官司的消息后再次精神崩溃，尽管他说自己是因为工作才这样的。 2 CONJ You use **though** to introduce a subordinate clause which gives some information that is relevant to the main clause and weakens the force of what it is saying. 不过；可是；然而 ❑ *I look back on it as the bloodiest (though not literally) winter of the war.* 我现在回想起来，觉得那是战时最血腥的(但并非字面意义上的)一个冬天。 3 ADV You use **though** to indicate that the information in a clause contrasts with or modifies information given in a previous sentence or sentences. 不过；但是 ❑ *I like him. Though he makes me angry sometimes.* 我喜欢他，不过他有时惹我生气。 4 PHRASE You can say **though I say so myself** or **even though I say it myself** when you are praising yourself or something you have done, but do not want to sound too proud. 不是吹牛；我不是自夸【mainly SPOKEN 主口语】❑ *I'm a good cook, though I say it myself.* 我并非自夸，我的厨艺的确高超。 5 **as though** → see **as** 6 **even though** → see **even**

thought ♦♦♦ /θɔːt/ (**thoughts**) 1 **Thought** is the past tense and past participle of **think**. 2 N-COUNT [N that] A **thought** is an idea that you have in your mind. 念头；想法；主意 ❑ [+of] *The thought of Nick made her throat tighten.* 一想到尼克，她的喉咙就发紧。❑ *He pushed the thought from his mind.* 他抛开心头这个想法。❑ *I've just had a thought.* 我刚刚有了个主意。 3 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] A person's **thoughts** are their mind, or all the ideas in their mind when they are concentrating on one particular thing. 心思；思想 ❑ *I jumped to my feet so my thoughts wouldn't start to wander.* 我跳起来，免得走神。❑ *If he wasn't there physically, he was always in her thoughts.* 就算他人不在那儿，他也总在她的心里。 4 N-PLURAL [oft poss N] A person's **thoughts** are their opinions on a particular subject. (关于具体问题的)观点，看法 ❑ [+on] *Many of you have written to us to express your thoughts on the conflict.* 你们中有许多人给我们来信，表达

对冲突的看法。❑ [+on] *Mr Goodman, do you have any thoughts on that?* 古德曼先生，那个问题你怎么看？ [Also +*about*] ❸ N-UNCOUNT **Thought** is the activity of thinking, especially deeply, carefully, or logically. 斟酌；沉思 ❑ *Alice had been so deep in thought that she had walked past her car without even seeing it.* 艾丽斯考虑问题入了神，走过自己的车时都没看见它。❑ *He had given some thought to what she had told him.* 他认真考虑了她对他说过的话。❹ N-COUNT A **thought** is an intention, hope, or reason for doing something. 意图；希望；理由 ❑ *Sarah's first thought was to run back and get Max.* 萨拉首先想到的就是跑回去把马克斯叫来。❑ [+of] *They had no thought of surrender.* 他们没有想过要投降。❼ N-SING [oft adj N] A **thought** is an act of kindness or an offer of help; used especially when you are thanking someone, or expressing admiration of someone. 关心，善意，帮助（尤用于感谢或表达钦佩之情）❑ *'Would you like to move into the ward?'—'A kind thought, but no, thank you.'* "你想不想挪到病房里来？"——"您太好心了，不过不用了，谢谢。" ❽ N-UNCOUNT **Thought** is the group of ideas and beliefs which belongs, for example, to a particular religion, philosophy, science, or political party. （宗教、哲学、科学、政党等的）思想体系，观念体系 ❑ *Aristotle's scientific theories dominated Western thought for fifteen hundred years.* 亚里士多德的科学理论统治了西方思想达 1,500 年。❾ → see also **second thought**

thoughtful /'θɔ:tfʊl/ ❶ ADJ If you are **thoughtful**, you are quiet and serious because you are thinking about something. 沉思的；默想的；认真思考的 ❑ *Nancy, who had been thoughtful for some time, suddenly spoke.* 南希沉思了一会儿，突然开口说话了。•**thoughtfully** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Daniel nodded thoughtfully.* 丹尼尔若有所思地点了点头。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **thoughtful**, you approve of them because they remember what other people want, need, or feel, and try not to upset them. 体贴入微的；考虑周到的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...a thoughtful and caring man.* 体贴入微、关心他人的男人 ❑ [+of] *Thank you. That's very thoughtful of you.* 谢谢你，你想的真周到。•**thoughtfully** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the bottle of wine he had thoughtfully purchased for the celebrations.* 他特地为庆祝活动买的那瓶葡萄酒 •**thoughtfulness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I can't tell you how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness.* 非常感谢您的体贴入微，我真的无以言表。❸ ADJ If you describe something such as a book, film, or speech as **thoughtful**, you mean that it is serious and well thought out. （书籍、电影、讲话等）严肃的，思想性强的 ❑ *...a thoughtful and scholarly book.* 一本兼具思想性和学术性的书 •**thoughtfully** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...these thoughtfully designed machines.* 这些精心设计的机器

thoughtless /'θɔ:tlɪs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **thoughtless**, you are critical of them because they forget or ignore other people's wants, needs, or feelings. 不顾及他人的；欠考虑的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *It was thoughtless of her to mention it.* 她提起这事有些欠考虑。•**thoughtlessly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They thoughtlessly planned a picnic without him.* 他们太粗心，安排野餐竟然没有带上他。

thought-provoking ADJ If something such as a book or a film is **thought-provoking**, it contains interesting ideas that make people think seriously. （书籍、电影等）发人深省的，引人深思的 ❑ *This is an entertaining yet thought-provoking film.* 这部电影令人捧腹，却又发人深省。

thousand ⇹ /'θaʊzᵊnd/ (**thousands**)

The plural form is **thousand** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 用在数字以及 several、a few 等表示数量的词或短语之后时，thousand 的复数形式不变。

❶ NUM **A thousand** or **one thousand** is the number 1,000. （数字）1,000 ❑ *...five thousand acres.* 5,000 英亩 ❑ *Visitors can expect to pay about a thousand pounds a day.* 游客每天大概要支付 1,000 英镑。❷ QUANT If you refer to **thousands of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 数千；成千上万【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+of] *Thousands of refugees are packed into over-crowded towns and villages.* 成千上万的难民涌入拥挤不堪的城镇和村庄。•PRON You can also use **thousands** as a pronoun. ❑ *Hundreds have been killed in the fighting and thousands made homeless.* 很多人在战火中丧生，更多的人则落得无家可归。❸ **a thousand and one** → see **one**

thousandth /'θaʊzᵊnθ/ (**thousandths**) ❶ ORD The **thousandth** item in a series is the one that you count as number one thousand. 第一千 ❑ *The magazine has just published its six thousandth edition.* 这本杂志刚刚出版了第 6,000 期。•ORD If you say that something has happened for the **thousandth** time, you are emphasizing that it has happened again and that it has already happened a great many times. 第一千（强调某事发生次数之多）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The phone rings for the thousandth time.* 电话都响了一千次了。❷ FRACTION A **thousandth** is one of a thousand equal parts of something. 千分之一 ❑ *...a dust particle weighing only a thousandth of a gram.* 重量仅有千分之一克的灰尘微粒

thrall /θrɔ:l/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone is **in thrall to** a person or thing, you mean that they are completely in their power or are greatly influenced by them. 控制；奴役；束缚【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He is not in thrall to the media.* 他不受制于媒体。❑ [+of] *Tomorrow's children will be even more in the thrall of the silicon chip.* 将来硅片对孩子们的影响将进一步加深。

thrash /θræʃ/ (**thrashes, thrashing, thrashed**) ❶ VERB If one player or team **thrashes** another in a game or contest, they defeat them easily or by a large score. （在比赛、竞赛中）轻松击败，以大比分战胜【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n amount] *Second-placed Rangers thrashed St Johnstone 5-nil.* 排名第二的流浪者队以 5:0 大胜圣约翰斯通队。[Also v n] ❷ VERB If you **thrash** someone, you hit them several times as a punishment. （作为惩罚）连续击打，接连殴打，痛打 ❑ [v n] *'Liar!' Sarah screamed, as she thrashed the child. 'You stole it.'* "叫你撒谎！"萨拉一边揍着孩子，一边尖叫道，"就是你偷的。" ❸ VERB If someone **thrashes about**, or **thrashes** their arms or legs **about**, they move in a wild or violent way, often hitting against something. You can also say that someone's arms or legs **thrash about**. 猛烈摆动；翻来覆去；剧烈扭动（四肢）❑ [v adv/prep] *Many of the crew died a terrible death as they thrashed about in shark-infested waters.* 很多船员在鲨鱼成群的水域中拼命挣扎，死状惨不忍睹。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Jimmy collapsed on the floor, thrashing his legs about like an injured racehorse.* 吉米瘫倒在地板上，像匹受伤的赛马一样拼命踢蹬着双腿。❹ VERB If a person or thing **thrashes** something, or **thrashes at** something, they hit it continually in a violent or noisy way. 连续击打；猛烈抽打 ❑ [v n] *...a magnificent paddle-steamer on the mighty Mississippi, her huge wheel thrashing the muddy water.* 广阔的密西西比河上行驶着一艘豪华庞大的明轮船，她巨大的轮子拍打着浑浊的河水 ❑ [v +at] *Three shaggy-haired men thrash tunelessly at their guitars.* 3 个头发蓬乱的男人没腔没调地乱弹着吉他。❺ → see also **thrashing**

▶**thrash out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If people **thrash out** something such as a plan or an agreement, they decide on it after a great deal of discussion. 经反复讨论制订出（计划、协议）❑ [v p n] *The foreign ministers have thrashed out a suitable compromise formula.* 外交部长们经过反复讨论，已经制订出合适的折中方案。[Also v n p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If people **thrash out** a problem or a dispute, they discuss it thoroughly until they reach an agreement. 讨论解决，商讨解决（问题、争端）❑ [v p n] *...a sincere effort by two people to thrash out differences about which they have strong feelings.* 两个人为解决双方的严重分歧而作出的真诚努力 [Also v n p]

thrashing /'θræʃɪŋ/ (**thrashings**) ❶ N-COUNT If one player or team gives another one a **thrashing**, they defeat them easily or by a large score. （运动员、运动队的）遭痛打，大败，惨败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Can the New Zealand bowlers fight back after their thrashing at Christchurch?* 在克赖斯特彻奇遭遇惨败后，新西兰的投球手们还有还手之力吗？ ❷ N-COUNT If someone gives someone else a **thrashing**, they hit them several times as a punishment. （作为惩罚的）连续击打，接连殴打，痛打 ❑ *If Sarah caught her, she would get a thrashing.* 萨拉要是捉住她，会狠狠揍她一顿的。❸ → see also **thrash**

thread /θred/ (**threads, threading, threaded**) ❶ N-VAR **Thread** or a **thread** is a long very thin piece of a material such as cotton, nylon, or silk, especially one that is used in sewing. （尤指用于缝纫的）细线，细丝 ❑ *...a tiny Nepalese hat embroidered with*

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golden threads. 带有金丝线刺绣的尼泊尔小帽 ❷ N-COUNT The **thread** of an argument, a story, or a situation is an aspect of it that connects all the different parts together. 主线；思路；脉络 ❑ *The thread running through many of these proposals was the theme of individual power and opportunity.* 贯穿这许多提案的主线是个人权力和机遇这一主题。❸ N-COUNT A **thread of** something such as liquid, light, or colour is a long thin line or piece of it. 线状物；一线 ❑ [+of] *A thin, glistening thread of moisture ran along the rough concrete sill.* 在粗糙不平的水泥窗台上有一条细细的发光水印。❹ N-COUNT The **thread** on a screw, or on something such as a lid or a pipe, is the raised spiral line of metal or plastic around it which allows it to be fixed in place by twisting. 螺纹 ❑ *The screw threads will be able to get a good grip.* 螺纹能牢牢地咬合卡紧。❺ N-COUNT On the Internet, a **thread** is a series of messages from different people about a particular subject. （互联网上论坛帖子或推文下的）评论 ❑ *I saw the post but I didn't read the thread below it.* 我看到发出来的推文了，但是没看下面的评论。❻ VERB If you **thread** your **way** through a group of people or things, or **thread through** it, you move through it carefully or slowly, changing direction frequently as you move. 穿行；曲折穿过；蜿蜒 ❑ [v n prep] *Slowly she threaded her way back through the moving mass of bodies.* 她从人流中慢慢地挤了回来。❑ [v prep] *We threaded through a network of back streets.* 我们在蜘蛛网似的偏僻街道中七拐八拐地穿行。❼ VERB If you **thread** a long thin object **through** something, you pass it through one or more holes or narrow spaces. 使（细长的物体）穿过；使穿进 ❑ [v n +through] *...threading the laces through the eyelets of his shoes.* 把鞋带穿进他的鞋眼 ❑ [v n +into] *Instruments developed at the hospital allow doctors to thread microscopic telescopes into the digestive tract.* 医院开发研制的仪器使医生们得以将显微内镜伸入消化道。❽ VERB If you **thread** small objects such as beads onto a string or thread, you join them together by pushing the string through them. 将（珠子等）穿起来 ❑ [v n prep] *Wipe the mushrooms clean and thread them on a string.* 把这些蘑菇擦干净，然后用线穿起来。❾ VERB When you **thread** a needle, you put a piece of thread through the hole in the top of the needle in order to sew with it. 穿（针）❑ [v n] *I sit down, thread a needle, snip off an old button.* 我坐下来，穿好针，剪下一枚旧纽扣。❿ PHRASE If you say that something **is hanging by a thread**, you mean that it is in a very uncertain state and is unlikely to survive or succeed. 千钧一发；岌岌可危 ❑ *The fragile peace was hanging by a thread as thousands of hardliners took to the streets.* 成千上万的强硬派分子走上街头示威，脆弱的和平局势危在旦夕。⓫ PHRASE If you **pick up the threads of** an activity, you start it again after an interruption. If you **pick up the threads of** your **life**, you become more active again after a period of failure or bad luck. （活动中断后）继续下去 /（经历失败、霉运后）恢复生机 ❑ *Many women have been able to pick up the threads of their former career.* 许多女性得以重操旧业。⓬

→ see **rope**

thread|bare /ˈθredbeəʳ/ ❶ ADJ **Threadbare** clothes, carpets, and other pieces of cloth look old, dull, and very thin, because they have been worn or used too much. （衣服、地毯等）破旧的，磨薄的，陈旧的 ❑ *She sat cross-legged on a square of threadbare carpet.* 她盘腿坐在一块破旧的方形地毯上。❷ ADJ If you describe an activity, an idea, or an argument as **threadbare**, you mean that it is very weak, or inadequate, or old and no longer interesting. （活动、想法、论点）无力的，不充分的，陈旧乏味的 ❑ *...the government's threadbare domestic policies.* 政府陈腐的国内政策

threat ⇔ /θret/ (**threats**) ❶ N-VAR A **threat to** a person or thing is a danger that something unpleasant might happen to them. A **threat** is also the cause of this danger. 构成威胁的人（或事物）；祸根 ❑ [+to] *Some couples see single women as a threat to their relationships.* 有些夫妇把单身女人看成是对他们婚姻的威胁。❑ [+of] *The Hurricane Center warns people not to take the threat of tropical storms lightly.* 飓风中心警告人们，不要对热带风暴的危险掉以轻心。[Also +from] ❷ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] A **threat** is a statement by someone that they will do something unpleasant, especially if you do not do what they want. 威胁；恐吓 ❑ *He may be forced to carry out his threat to resign.* 他也许会被迫把自己的辞职威胁付诸行动。❑ [+by] *The priest remains in hiding after threats by former officials of the ousted dictatorship.* 受到被驱逐下台的独裁政府官员的威胁后，那个牧师一直藏匿不出。❸ PHRASE If a person or thing is **under threat**, there is a danger that something unpleasant might be done to them, or that they might cease to exist. 受到威胁 ❑ *His position as leader will be under threat at a party congress due next month.* 在定于下月举行的党代表大会上，他的领导地位将受到威胁。❑ [+of] *She lives daily under threat of violence.* 她每天都生活在暴力威胁之下。[Also +from]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *threat* with:

ADJ. **biggest** threat 最大的威胁，**greatest** threat 最严重的威胁，**major** threat 主要威胁 ❶
credible threat 确凿的威胁，**potential** threat 潜在的威胁，**real** threat 真正的威胁，**serious** threat 严重的威胁，**significant** threat 重大的威胁 ❶ ❷

N. threat **to *someone's* health** 对某人健康的威胁 ❶
threat **of attack** 攻击的威胁，**death** threat 死亡威胁，threat **to peace** 对和平的威胁，threat **to stability** 对稳定的威胁，threat **of a strike** 罢工威胁，**terrorist** threat 恐怖威胁，threat **of violence** 暴力威胁，threat **of war** 战争威胁 ❶ ❷

threat|en ⇔ /ˈθretᵊn/ (**threatens, threatening, threatened**) ❶ VERB If a person **threatens to** do something unpleasant to you, or if they **threaten** you, they say or imply that they will do something unpleasant to you, especially if you do not do what they want. 威胁；恐吓 ❑ [v to-inf] *He said army officers had threatened to destroy the town.* 他说陆军军官们曾威胁要摧毁那座小镇。❑ [v n +with] *He tied her up and threatened her with a six-inch knife.* 他把她捆起来，拿着一把 6 英寸长的刀子威胁她。❑ [v n] *If you threaten me or use any force, I shall inform the police.* 你要是威胁我或是动武，我就报警。[Also v that] ❷ VERB If something or someone **threatens** a person or thing, they are likely to harm that person or thing. 危害到；威胁到 ❑ [v n] *The newcomers directly threaten the livelihood of the established workers.* 新来的工人直接威胁到老工人的饭碗。❑ [be v-ed +with] *30 percent of reptiles, birds, and fish are currently threatened with extinction.* 目前，30% 的爬行动物、鸟类和鱼类面临灭绝的危险。❸ VERB If something unpleasant **threatens to** happen, it seems likely to happen. （坏事）可能发生，将要发生 ❑ [v to-inf] *The fighting is threatening to turn into full-scale war.* 这场战斗有可能会演变为全面的战争。❹ → see also **threatened, threatening**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *threaten* with:

N. threaten **safety** 威胁到安全，threaten **security** 威胁到安保，threaten **stability** 威胁到稳定，threaten **survival** 威胁到生存 ❷

threat|ened /ˈθretᵊnd/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you feel **threatened**, you feel as if someone is trying to harm you. 受到威胁的；感到危险的 ❑ *Anger is the natural reaction we experience when we feel threatened or frustrated.* 我们觉得受到威胁或遭受挫折时本能地会感到气愤。[Also +by] ❷ → see also **threaten**

threat|en|ing ⇔ /ˈθretənɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe someone's behaviour as **threatening** when you think that they are trying to harm you. （行为）有威胁性的，危险的 ❑ *The police could have charged them with threatening behaviour.* 警方本可指控他们恐吓。•**threat|en|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'This ain't no affair of yours, boy!' McClosky said threateningly.* "小子，这不关你的事！"麦克洛斯基威胁道。❷ → see also **life-threatening, threaten**

three ⇔ /θriː/ (**threes**) NUM **Three** is the number 3. （数字）3 ❑ *We waited three months before going back to see the specialist.* 我们等了 3 个月才回去见那位专家。

three-ˈcornered ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a disagreement, competition, or game as **three-cornered**, you mean that it involves three people, groups, or teams. （争端、竞赛、比赛等）三角的，三人的，三方的 【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...the three-cornered struggle between employers and male and female workers.* 雇主、男员工和女员工之间的三角纠纷

three-di'mensional 1 ADJ A **three-dimensional** object is solid rather than flat, because it can be measured in three different directions, usually the height, length, and width. The abbreviation **3-D** can also be used. 三维的(缩略形式为 3-D) ❑ *...a three-dimensional model.* 三维模型 2 ADJ A **three-dimensional** picture, image, or film looks as though it is deep or solid rather than flat. The abbreviation **3-D** can also be used. (照片、图像、电影)三维的,有立体感的(缩略形式为 3-D) ❑ *...new software, which generates both two-dimensional drawings and three-dimensional images.* 既能制作二维图形、又能制作三维图像的新软件 3 ADJ If you describe fictional characters as **three-dimensional** you mean that they seem real and natural. (虚构的人物)栩栩如生的,逼真的,鲜活的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She emerges as a full, three-dimensional character in a way that few horror genre heroines ever do.* 她作为一个丰满而又鲜活的人物形象展现在读者面前,之前的恐怖体裁作品中,很少有女主人公给人这种感觉。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Three-dimensional** art or design is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials. The abbreviation **3-D** can also be used. (艺术、设计)立体的(缩略形式为 3-D) ❑ *...a degree in three-dimensional art.* 立体艺术专业学位

three-'fourths QUANT In American English, people sometimes use **three-fourths** to mean **three-quarters**. 四分之三(美国英语) ❑ *Three-fourths of the apartments in the ghetto had no heat.* 贫民区有 3/4 的公寓没有暖气。•PRON **Three-fourths** is also a pronoun. ❑ *He has just under 1,600 delegates, about three-fourths what he needs to win the Democratic presidential nomination.* 支持他的代表人数接近 1,600 人,约占他要赢得民主党总统候选人提名所需票数的 3/4。

three-line 'whip (**three-line whips**) N-COUNT A **three-line whip** is a situation where the MPs in a political party are ordered to attend parliament and vote in a particular way on a particular issue. (要求某政党议员参加议会并按照要求就某议题投票的)紧急指令【BRIT 英】

three-'piece 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **three-piece** suit is a set of three pieces of matching clothing, usually a man's jacket, waistcoat, and trousers. (衣服)三件套的(通常包括男式上衣、马甲和裤子) 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **three-piece** suite is a sofa and two matching armchairs. (沙发)三件套的【mainly BRIT 主英】

three-point 'turn (**three-point turns**) N-COUNT When the driver of a vehicle does a **three-point turn**, he or she turns the vehicle by driving forwards in a curve, then backwards in a curve, and then forwards in a curve. 三点转向(指司机先向前转向,再向后转向,然后向前开的转向方法)

three-'quarter also **three quarter** ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **three-quarter** to describe something which is three fourths of the usual size or three fourths of a standard measurement. (正常尺寸、标准量度的)四分之三的 ❑ *Choose short or three-quarter sleeves for summer.* 夏天穿短袖或七分袖的衣服。❑ *...a session which lasted one and three-quarter hours.* 持续 1 小时 45 分钟的会议

three-'quarters QUANT **Three-quarters** is an amount that is three out of four equal parts of something. 四分之三 ❑ [+of] *Three-quarters of the country's workers took part in the strike.* 该国有 3/4 的工人参加了这次罢工。❑ [+of] *It took him about three-quarters of an hour.* 那花了他大概 45 分钟。•PRON **Three-quarters** is also a pronoun. ❑ *Road deaths have increased by three-quarters.* 交通事故死亡人数增加了 3/4。•ADV [ADV adj/-ed] **Three-quarters** is also an adverb. ❑ *We were left with an open bottle of champagne three-quarters full.* 给我们留下一瓶打开的香槟酒,里面的酒还有 3/4。

three 'Rs N-PLURAL When talking about children's education, **the three Rs** are the basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic. (儿童必须掌握的)三 R 技能,读写算技能

three|some /'θri:səm/ (**threesomes**) N-COUNT A **threesome** is a group of three people. 三人一组

three-'wheeler (**three-wheelers**) N-COUNT A **three-wheeler** is a bicycle or car with three wheels. 脚踏三轮车;三轮汽车

thresh /θreʃ/ (**threshes, threshing, threshed**) VERB [usu passive] When a cereal such as corn, wheat, or rice **is threshed**, it is beaten in order to separate the grains from the rest of the plant. 给(玉米、小麦、水稻等)脱粒;打谷 ❑ [be V-ed] *The corn was still sown, cut and threshed as it was a hundred years ago.* 玉米的播种、收割、脱粒方法还和一百年前一样。[Also V]

thresh|old /'θreʃhəʊld/ (**thresholds**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **threshold** of a building or room is the floor in the doorway, or the doorway itself. 门槛;门口 ❑ [+of] *He stopped at the threshold of the bedroom.* 他在卧室门口停住了。 2 N-COUNT [n N] A **threshold** is an amount, level, or limit on a scale. When the **threshold** is reached, something else happens or changes. (某事发生或改变的)界限,阈,起始点 ❑ [+of] *She has a low threshold of boredom and needs the constant stimulation of physical activity.* 她容易厌倦,需要时常进行活动来刺激一下。❑ *Fewer than forty per cent voted—the threshold for results to be valid.* 投票的人不到 40%——投票结果无效。 3 PHRASE If you are **on the threshold of** something exciting or new, you are about to experience it. 在…开端;将要经历;面临着 ❑ *We are on the threshold of a new era in astronomy.* 我们很快就将迎来天文学的新纪元。

threw /θru:/ **Threw** is the past tense of **throw**.

thrice /θraɪs/ 1 ADV [ADV with v, ADV adv, ADV n] Something that happens **thrice** happens three times. 三次【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *They should think not twice, but thrice, before ignoring such advice.* 对于这样的建议,他们应该三思之后再决定是否拒绝。❑ *She plays tennis thrice weekly.* 她每星期打 3 次网球。 2 ADV [ADV n] You can use **thrice** to indicate that something is three times the size, value, or intensity of something else. 三倍【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *...moving at thrice the speed of sound.* 以 3 倍音速运动

thrift /θrɪft/ (**thrifts**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Thrift** is the quality and practice of being careful with money and not wasting things. 节俭;节省;节约【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *They were rightly praised for their thrift and enterprise.* 他们勤俭节约,积极进取,得到了当之无愧的赞扬。 2 N-COUNT A **thrift** or a **thrift institution** is a kind of savings bank. 储蓄银行【AM, BUSINESS 美,商】

'thrift shop (**thrift shops**) N-COUNT A **thrift shop** or **thrift store** is a shop that sells used goods cheaply and gives its profits to a charity. (为慈善机构募捐而出售旧货的)廉价旧货店【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **charity shop**

thrifty /'θrɪfti/ (**thriftier, thriftiest**) ADJ If you say that someone is **thrifty**, you are praising them for saving money, not buying unnecessary things, and not wasting things. 节俭的;节省的;节约的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *My mother taught me to be thrifty.* 我妈妈教我生活要节俭。❑ *...thrifty shoppers.* 精打细算的购物者

thrill /θrɪl/ (**thrills, thrilling, thrilled**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something gives you a **thrill**, it gives you a sudden feeling of great excitement, pleasure, or fear. (突然而强烈的)激动,狂喜,恐惧 ❑ [+of] *I can remember the thrill of not knowing what I would get on Christmas morning.* 我还记得自己不知道圣诞节早晨会得到什么礼物时内心有多么激动。❑ [+for] *It's a great thrill for a cricket-lover like me to play at the home of cricket.* 对我这样的板球爱好者来说,能够在板球的故乡比赛是一件令人无比兴奋的事。 2 VERB If something **thrills** you, or if you **thrill at** it, it gives you a feeling of great pleasure and excitement. (使)狂喜;(使)激动;(使)极度兴奋 ❑ [v n] *The electric atmosphere both terrified and thrilled him.* 极度紧张的气氛让他既害怕又兴奋。❑ [v +at/to] *The children will thrill at all their favourite characters.* 孩子们看到所有那些他们最喜爱的人物形象会兴奋不已。 3 → see also **thrilled, thrilling** 4 PHRASE If you refer to **thrills and spills**, you are referring to an experience which is exciting and full of surprises. 惊险刺激 ❑ *Its prime audience lies in the 17 to 24 age group, and they want instant thrills and spills.* 它的主要观众的年龄集中在 17 岁到 24 岁之间,而这些人喜欢极速的惊险刺激。

thrilled /θrɪld/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf, ADJ that] If someone is **thrilled**, they are extremely pleased about something. 欣喜若狂的;非常开心的 ❑ *I was so thrilled to get a good report from him.* 收到他的好消息让我欣喜若狂。❑ [+with] *Sue and John were especially thrilled with this award.* 休和约翰对于获得这个奖项感到兴奋不已。 2 PHRASE If you say that someone is **thrilled to bits**, you are emphasizing the fact that they are extremely

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pleased about something. You can also say **thrilled to pieces**, especially in American English. 兴奋不已；非常愉快【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I'm thrilled to bits to have won the cash.* 能赢得这笔钱，我高兴坏了。[Also *+at/with*] ❸ → see also **thrill**

thrill|er /'θrɪlə^r/ (**thrillers**) N-COUNT A **thriller** is a book, film, or play that tells an exciting fictional story about something such as criminal activities or spying. 惊险小说（或电影、戏剧） ❑ *...a tense psychological thriller.* 扣人心弦的心理惊悚片

thrill|ing /'θrɪlɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **thrilling** is very exciting and enjoyable. 扣人心弦的；激动人心的；引人入胜的 ❑ *Our wildlife trips offer a thrilling encounter with wildlife in its natural state.* 野生动物园之旅使我们得以接触自然状态下的野生动物，让人感觉很刺激。•**thrill|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Watson has a wonderful voice, with thrillingly clear top notes.* 沃森的嗓音美妙，高音嘹亮动听。❷ → see also **thrill**

thrive /θraɪv/ (**thrives, thriving, thrived**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **thrives**, they do well and are successful, healthy, or strong. 欣欣向荣；茁壮成长；兴旺发达 ❑ [V] *Today his company continues to thrive.* 如今，他的公司继续蓬勃发展。❑ [V-ing] *...the river's thriving population of kingfishers.* 那条河上不断繁衍的翠鸟群 ❷ VERB If you say that someone **thrives on** a particular situation, you mean that they enjoy it or that they can deal with it very well, especially when other people find it unpleasant or difficult. （尤指在别人觉得困难的时候）以…为乐，可以出色应对 ❑ [V *+on*] *Many people thrive on a stressful lifestyle.* 有许多人喜欢充满压力的生活方式。

thro' also **thro** **Thro'** is sometimes used as a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**through**.

throat ♦∞ /θrəʊt/ (**throats**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **throat** is the back of your mouth and the top part of the tubes that go down into your stomach and your lungs. 咽喉；喉咙；嗓子 ❑ *She had a sore throat.* 她嗓子疼。❑ *As she stared at him she felt her throat go dry.* 她盯着他看的时候，感觉自己的喉咙发干。❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **throat** is the front part of your neck. 喉部；颈前部 ❑ *His striped tie was loosened at his throat.* 他的条纹领带松松地挂在脖子上。❸ PHRASE If you **clear** your **throat**, you cough once in order to make it easier to speak or to attract people's attention. 清嗓子 ❑ *Cross cleared his throat and spoke in low, polite tones.* 克罗斯清了清嗓子，开始有礼貌地低声说话。❹ PHRASE If you **ram** something **down** someone's **throat** or **force** it **down** their **throat**, you keep mentioning a situation or idea in order to make them accept it or believe it. 向…反复灌输；向…不断强调；迫使…接受 ❑ *I've always been close to my dad but he's never rammed his career down my throat.* 我一直和爸爸很亲近，不过他从不强迫我继承他的事业。❺ PHRASE If two people or groups are **at each other's throats**, they are quarrelling or fighting violently with each other. 激烈争吵；凶猛打斗 ❑ *The idea that Billy and I are at each other's throats couldn't be further from the truth.* 认为我和比利斗得你死我活的想法真是大错特错。❻ PHRASE If something **sticks in** your **throat**, you find it unacceptable. 使无法接受 ❑ *What sticks in my throat is that I wasn't able to win the trophy.* 令我耿耿于怀的是自己没能获奖。❼ a **lump in** your **throat** → see **lump**

throaty /'θrəʊti/ ADJ A **throaty** voice or laugh is low and rather rough.（嗓音或笑声）低沉的，沙哑的

throb /θrɒb/ (**throbs, throbbing, throbbed**) ❶ VERB If part of your body **throbs**, you feel a series of strong and usually painful beats there.（身体局部）抽痛，阵痛 ❑ [V] *His head throbbed.* 他的头阵阵作痛。•N-SING **Throb** is also a noun. ❑ *The bruise on his stomach ached with a steady throb.* 他腹部的擦伤一直阵阵作痛。❷ VERB If something **throbs**, it vibrates and makes a steady noise. 震动作响；有规律地颤动【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *The engines throbbed.* 发动机轰隆隆地震动着。•N-SING **Throb** is also a noun. ❑ [*+of*] *Jake's head jerked up at the throb of the engine.* 听到发动机的轰鸣声，杰克猛地抬起了头。

throes /θrəʊz/ ❶ N-PLURAL If someone is experiencing something very unpleasant or emotionally painful, you can say that they are in the **throes** of it, especially when it is in its final stages.（尤指最后阶段的）困境，痛苦【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *... when the country was going through the final throes of civil war.* 当时这个国家正处在内战最后的痛苦关头 ❷ PHRASE If you are **in the throes of** doing or experiencing something, especially something difficult, you are busy doing it or are deeply involved in it. 正忙于…；处于…困境之中【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*+of*] *The country is in the throes of a general election.* 该国正忙于大选。❸ → see also **death throes**

throm|bo|sis /θrɒm'bəʊsɪs/ (**thromboses** /θrɒm'bəʊsiːz/) ❶ N-VAR **Thrombosis** is the formation of a blood clot in a person's heart or in one of their blood vessels, which can cause death. 血栓形成【MEDICAL 医】❷ → see also **coronary thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis**

throne /θrəʊn/ (**thrones**) ❶ N-COUNT A **throne** is a decorative chair used by a king, queen, or emperor on important official occasions.（君王的）宝座，御座 ❷ N-SING You can talk about **the throne** as a way of referring to the position of being king, queen, or emperor. 王位；皇位 ❑ *...the Queen's 50th anniversary on the throne.* 女王登基 50 周年纪念日

throng /θrɒŋ, AM 美 θrɔːŋ/ (**throngs, thronging, thronged**) ❶ N-COUNT A **throng** is a large crowd of people. 一大群人；人群【LITERARY 文】❑ *An official pushed through the throng.* 一名官员费力地挤过人群。❷ VERB When people **throng** somewhere, they go there in great numbers.（人群）涌向，蜂拥【LITERARY 文】❑ [V *+to/into/around*] *The crowds thronged into the mall.* 人群涌进大厅。❸ VERB If people **throng** a place, they are present there in great numbers. 挤满；群集在 ❑ [V n] *They throng the beaches between late June and early August.* 6 月底到 8 月初，他们群聚在海滩上。•**thronged** ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] ❑ [*+with*] *The streets are thronged with people.* 街上挤满了人。

throt|tle /'θrɒt^{ə}l/ (**throttles, throttling, throttled**) ❶ VERB To **throttle** someone means to kill or injure them by squeezing their throat or tightening something around it and preventing them from breathing. 掐死；勒死；掐住…的脖子；使窒息 ❑ [V n] *The attacker then tried to throttle her with wire.* 然后袭击者企图用电线勒死她。❷ VERB If you say that something or someone **is throttling** a process, institution, or group, you mean that they are restricting it severely or destroying it. 阻挡；阻碍；压制；扼杀 ❑ [V n] *He said the over-valuation of sterling was throttling industry.* 他认为英镑价值过高阻碍了工业发展。❸ N-COUNT The **throttle** of a motor vehicle or aircraft is the device, lever, or pedal that controls the quantity of fuel entering the engine and is used to control the vehicle's speed.（汽车、飞机的）节流阀，油门杆，油门踏板 ❑ *He gently opened the throttle, and the ship began to ease forward.* 他轻轻松开油门杆，轮船开始缓缓前行。❹ N-UNCOUNT **Throttle** is the power that is obtained by using a throttle. 功率；马力 ❑ *...motor bikes revving at full throttle.* 全速行驶的摩托车 ❺ PHRASE If you say that something is done **at full throttle**, you mean that it is done with great speed and enthusiasm. 全速地；满怀热情地 ❑ *He lived his life at full throttle.* 他过着激情四射的生活。

through ♦♦♦

The preposition is pronounced /θruː/. In other cases, **through** is pronounced /'θruː/ 介词读作 /θruː/，其他情况下在句中作重读。

In addition to the uses shown below, **through** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'see through', 'think through', and 'win through'. 除下列用法外，through 还可用于 see through, think through, win through 等动词短语中。

❶ PREP To move **through** something such as a hole, opening, or pipe means to move directly from one side or end of it to the other. 穿过，通过（洞、口子、管道等）；从…的一端到另一端 ❑ *The theatre was evacuated when rain poured through the roof at the Liverpool Playhouse.* 雨从利物浦剧院的屋顶倾泻而入，剧院的观众被疏散了。❑ *Go straight through that door under the EXIT sign.* 从"安全出口"标志下的那道门直穿过去。❑ *Visitors enter through a side entrance.* 游客从侧门进入。•ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *He went straight through to the kitchen and took a can of beer from the fridge.* 他径直来到厨房，从冰箱里取出一罐啤酒。❑ *She opened the door and stood back to allow the man to pass through.* 她

打开门，退后一步让那名男子进去。 3 PREP To cut **through** something means to cut it in two pieces or to make a hole in it. (切)开；(割)断；(凿)穿 ❑ *Use a proper fish knife and fork if possible as they are designed to cut through the flesh but not the bones.* 如果可能的话，选用正规的吃鱼刀叉，因为它们是专门设计来切开鱼肉而又不会切断鱼骨的。❑ *Rabbits still manage to find a way in. I am sure that some have even taken to gnawing through the metal.* 兔子还是找到办法进去了。我敢断定，有些兔子甚至已经用上了咬断金属的办法。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *Score lightly at first and then repeat, scoring deeper each time until the board is cut through.* 先轻轻地划一道痕，然后再反复划，每次划得深一点，直到木板被割断。 3 PREP To go **through** a town, area, or country means to travel across it or in it. 穿过，通过(城市、地区、国家)；遍及 ❑ *Go up to Ramsgate, cross into France, go through Andorra and into Spain.* 北行至拉姆斯盖特，然后横跨法国，穿过安多拉，进入西班牙。❑ *...travelling through pathless woods.* 在人迹罕至的树林中穿行 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *Few know that the tribe was just passing through.* 很少有人知道那个部族只是路过。 4 PREP If you move **through** a group of things or a mass of something, it is on either side of you or all around you. 在…之间；在…之中 ❑ *We made our way through the crowd to the river.* 我们挤过人群，来到河边。❑ *Sybil's fingers ran through the water.* 西比尔的手指在水中划来划去。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *He pushed his way through to the edge of the crowd where he waited.* 他一直挤到人群的边缘，然后就在那儿等着。 5 PREP To get **through** a barrier or obstacle means to get from one side of it to the other. 跨越(障碍等) ❑ *Allow twenty-five minutes to get through Passport Control and Customs.* 留出 25 分钟过护照检查处和海关。❑ *He was one of the last of the crowd to pass through the barrier.* 他是那群人里最后一批跨越障碍的人之一。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a maze of concrete and steel barriers, designed to prevent vehicles driving straight through.* 专为防止车辆直行通过而设计的迷宫似的钢筋混凝土障碍物 6 PREP If a driver goes **through** a red light, they keep driving even though they should stop. 闯过，硬闯(红灯) ❑ *He was killed at a road junction by a van driver who went through a red light.* 他在交叉路口被一辆闯红灯的小货车撞死了。 7 PREP If something goes into an object and comes out of the other side, you can say that it passes **through** the object. 穿过，通过(某物内部) ❑ *The ends of the net pass through a wooden bar at each end.* 网的两端各穿过一根木棒。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *I bored a hole so that the fixing bolt would pass through.* 我钻了个孔，好让固定插销穿过去。 8 PREP To go **through** a system means to move around it or to pass from one end of it to the other. 通过，经过(系统) ❑ *...electric currents travelling through copper wires.* 通过铜导线的电流 ❑ *What a lot of cards you've got through the post!* 你们收到了多少寄来的贺卡啊！ •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *It is also expected to consider a resolution which would allow food to go through immediately with fewer restrictions.* 预计还将考虑通过一项决议，将减少限制使食品迅速通过。 9 PREP If you see, hear, or feel something **through** a particular thing, that thing is between you and the thing you can see, hear, or feel. 透过，通过(…感知) ❑ *Alice gazed pensively through the wet glass.* 艾丽斯透过湿漉漉的玻璃神情忧郁地凝视着窗外。 10 PREP If something such as a feeling, attitude, or quality, happens **through** an area, organization, or a person's body, it happens everywhere in it or affects all of it. (感觉、态度、品质)遍布，遍及，贯穿 ❑ *An atmosphere of anticipation vibrated through the crowd.* 期待的心情在人群中弥漫开来。❑ *What was going through his mind when he spoke those amazing words?* 他说出那些令人诧异的话时，心里都在想些什么？ 11 PREP If something happens or exists **through** a period of time, it happens or exists from the beginning until the end. 自始至终；从头到尾 ❑ *She kept quiet all through breakfast.* 早饭时，她从头到尾一声不吭的。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *We've got a tough programme, hard work right through to the summer.* 我们有一个难啃的项目，需要一直奋战到夏天。 12 PREP If something happens from a particular period of time **through** another, it starts at the first period and continues until the end of the second period. 直至；一直到 【AM 美】❑ *...open Monday through Sunday from 7:00 am to 10:00 pm.* 开放时间：周一到周日，每天早晨 7：00 到晚上 10：00

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **to**

13 PREP If you go **through** a particular experience or event, you experience it, and if you behave in a particular way **through** it, you behave in that way while it is happening. 经历；度过 ❑ *Men go through a change of life emotionally just like women.* 男人和女人一样，也要在情绪上经历更年期。 14 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **through with** something or if it is **through**, you have finished doing it and will never do it again. If you are **through with** someone, you do not want to have anything to do with them again. 完成的；结束的；(与…)关系了结的 ❑ [+with] *I'm through with the explaining.* 我不想再解释了。 15 PREP You use **through** in expressions such as **half-way through** and **all the way through** to indicate to what extent an action or task is completed. 进行到一半／一直到底 ❑ *A thirty-nine-year-old competitor collapsed halfway through the marathon and died shortly afterwards.* 一名 39 岁的马拉松参赛者跑到一半时瘫倒在地，没过多久就死了。 •ADV [n ADV] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *Stir the pork about until it turns white all the way through.* 不停搅动猪肉，直到它全部变白为止。 16 PREP If something happens because of something else, you can say that it happens **through** it. 因为；由于 ❑ *They are understood to have retired through age or ill health.* 据知他们是因年龄或健康问题而退休。 17 PREP You use **through** when stating the means by which a particular thing is achieved. 通过；凭借；依靠 ❑ *Those who seek to grab power through violence deserve punishment.* 企图通过暴力夺权的人理应受到惩罚。 18 PREP If you do something **through** someone else, they take the necessary action for you. 经过；经由 ❑ *Do I need to go through my doctor or can I make an appointment direct?* 我必须经过我的医生呢，还是可以直接预约？ 19 ADV [ADV after v] If something such as a proposal or idea goes **through**, it is accepted by people in authority and is made legal or official. (提议、观点)获得通过，得到批准 ❑ *It is possible that the present Governor General will be made interim President, if the proposals go through.* 如果提案获得通过，现任总督可能被任命为临时总统。 •PREP **Through** is also a preposition. ❑ *They want to get the plan through Congress as quickly as possible.* 他们想让该计划尽快获得国会的批准。 20 PREP If someone gets **through** an examination or a round of a competition, they succeed or win. 通过(考试)；(在比赛中)胜出 ❑ *She was bright, learned languages quickly, and sailed through her exams.* 她头脑聪明，学语言学得快，各门考试都顺利地通过了。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *Nigeria also go through from that group.* 尼日利亚队也在那个小组中胜出。 21 ADV [ADV after v] When you get **through** while making a telephone call, the call is connected and you can speak to the person you are phoning. (电话)接通，打通 ❑ *He may find the line cut on the telephone so that he can't get through.* 他可能会发现电话线被切断了，所以打不通。 22 PREP If you look or go **through** a lot of things, you look at them or deal with them one after the other. 彻底地(查看或检查) ❑ *Let's go through the numbers together and see if a workable deal is possible.* 我们一起把这些数目过一遍，看能不能找出个可行方案。 23 PREP If you read **through** something, you read it from beginning to end. 从头到尾(阅读) ❑ *She read through pages and pages of the music I had brought her.* 她一页一页地翻看我带给她的乐谱。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Through** is also an adverb. ❑ *He read the article straight through, looking for any scrap of information that might have passed him by.* 他将那篇文章从头读到尾，寻找先前可能漏看的任何一点零星信息。 24 ADJ [ADJ n] A **through** train goes directly to a particular place, so that the people who want to go there do not have to change trains. (火车)直达的 ❑ *...Britain's longest through train journey, 685 miles.* 英国运行里程最长的直达列车路线——685 英里 25 ADV [adj ADV] If you say that someone or something is wet **through**, you are emphasizing how wet they are. (湿)透 【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I returned to the inn cold and wet, soaked through by the drizzling rain.* 我回到小旅馆时身上被毛毛雨淋透了，感觉又冷又湿。 26 PHRASE **Through and through** means completely and to the greatest extent possible. 彻底；完全 ❑ *I've gotten my feet thoroughly soaked and feel frozen through and through.* 我双脚湿透，感觉都冻到骨头里了。

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throughout ◆◆◇ /θru:'aʊt/ 1 PREP If you say that something happens **throughout** a particular period of time, you mean that it happens during the whole of that period. 自始至终；从头到尾；贯穿 ❑ *The national tragedy of rival groups killing each other continued throughout 1990.* 敌对派别相互残杀的国家悲剧 1990 年全年都在上演。❑ *Movie music can be made memorable because its themes are repeated throughout the film.* 电影音乐要想让人记住不难，因为它的主旋律贯穿影片始终。•ADV **Throughout** is also an adverb. ❑ *The first song, 'Blue Moon', didn't go too badly except that everyone talked throughout.* 第一首歌《蓝色的月亮》唱得并不太差，只是所有人从头到尾都在讲话。2 PREP If you say that something happens or exists **throughout** a place, you mean that it happens or exists in all parts of that place. 遍及；遍布 ❑ *'Sight Savers', founded in 1950, now runs projects throughout Africa, the Caribbean and South East Asia.* 创始于 1950 年的国际防盲及救盲组织如今在非洲、加勒比海地区和东南亚各地都开展项目。•ADV **Throughout** is also an adverb. ❑ *The route is well sign-posted throughout.* 这条路线全段都清楚地设有路标。

throughput /'θru:pʊt/ N-UNCOUNT The **throughput** of an organization or system is the amount of things it can do or deal with in a particular period of time. （组织、系统在一定时间内的）工作量，生产量，吞吐量 ❑ *...technologies which will allow us to get much higher throughput.* 能让我们大幅提高工作效率的技术

throughway /'θru:weɪ/ → see **thruway**

throw ◆◆◇ /θrəʊ/ (**throws, throwing, threw, thrown**) 1 VERB When you **throw** an object that you are holding, you move your hand or arm quickly and let go of the object, so that it moves through the air. 扔；抛；投；掷 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He spent hours throwing a tennis ball against a wall.* 他好几个小时都对着一堵墙掷网球。❑ [v n] *The crowd began throwing stones.* 人群开始扔石块。❑ [v n with adv] *Sophia jumps up and throws down her knitting.* 索菲娅跳起身来，扔下正在织的毛衣。❑ [v n n] *He threw Brian a rope.* 他扔给布赖恩一根绳子。•N-COUNT **Throw** is also a noun. ❑ *One of the judges thought it was a foul throw.* 有个裁判认为投球犯规。❑ [+of] *A throw of the dice allows a player to move himself forward.* 掷一次骰子，玩家可相应向前移动。•**throwing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He didn't really know very much about javelin throwing.* 他其实并不太懂掷标枪。2 VERB If you **throw** your body or part of your body into a particular position or place, you move it there suddenly and with a lot of force. 急伸，猛动（身体或某部位）❑ [v n prep] *She threw her arms around his shoulders.* 她一把搂住他的肩膀。❑ [v pron-refl] *She threatened to throw herself in front of a train.* 她威胁要卧轨。❑ [v n with adv] *He set his skinny legs apart and threw back his shoulders.* 他叉开两条细腿，猛地挺起胸膛。3 VERB If you **throw** something into a particular place or position, you put it there in a quick and careless way. （随手）抛，丢，扔 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He struggled out of his bulky jacket and threw it on to the back seat.* 他费劲地脱下他那件笨重的夹克，随手把它扔在后座上。4 VERB To **throw** someone into a particular place or position means to force them roughly into that place or position. 摔；掼；抛 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He threw me to the ground and started to kick.* 他把我摔倒在地，开始踢我。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The device exploded, throwing Mr Taylor from his car.* 那个装置爆炸了，把泰勒先生从车里抛了出去。5 VERB If you say that someone **is thrown into** prison, you mean that they are put there by the authorities, especially if this seems unfair or cruel. 把…投进（监狱）❑ [*be* v-ed *+in/into*] *Those two should have been thrown in jail.* 那两个人早就应该抓去坐牢。❑ [v n *+in/into*] *Police should have the power to fine people who hamper rescue efforts. In fact I'd throw them into prison for a night.* 警察应该有权对妨碍救援的人处以罚款。其实要是换了我，非关他们一宿不可。6 VERB If a horse **throws** its rider, it makes him or her fall off, by suddenly jumping or moving violently. （马）甩落，掀掉（骑手）❑ [v n] *The horse reared, throwing its rider and knocking down a youth standing beside it.* 那匹马抱了个蹶子，把骑手掀下马，还撞倒了旁边站着的一个小伙子。7 VERB If a person or thing **is thrown into** an unpleasant situation or state, something causes them to be in that situation or state. 使处境不利；使进展不顺 ❑ [*be* v-ed prep] *Abidjan was thrown into turmoil because of a protest by taxi drivers.* 出租车司机的抗议使得阿比让陷入了混乱。❑ [v n prep] *Economic recession had thrown millions out of work.* 经济衰退导致数百万人失业。8 VERB If something **throws** light or a shadow **on** a surface, it causes that surface to have light or a shadow on it. 投下，洒下，抛下（光线或影子）❑ [v n *+on/onto*] *The sunlight is white and blinding, throwing hard-edged shadows on the ground.* 阳光明亮刺眼，在地上投下轮廓分明的影子。9 VERB If something **throws** doubt **on** a person or thing, it causes people to doubt or suspect them. 把（怀疑）加（于）❑ [v n *+on/upon*] *This new information does throw doubt on their choice.* 这个新信息确实使人们对他们的选择产生了怀疑。10 VERB [no cont] If you **throw** a look or smile at someone or something, you look or smile at them quickly and suddenly. 飞快（看）一眼；迅速（笑）一下 ❑ [v n n] *Emily turned and threw her a suggestive grin.* 埃米莉转过头，冲她意味深长地一笑。[Also v n *+at*] 11 VERB If you **throw** yourself, your energy, or your money **into** a particular job or activity, you become involved in it very actively or enthusiastically. 投入；投身（于）❑ [v pron-refl *+into*] *She threw herself into a modelling career.* 她投身于模特事业。❑ [v n *+into*] *They threw all their military resources into the battle.* 他们将全部军事资源都投入了那场战斗。12 VERB If you **throw** a fit or a tantrum, you suddenly start to behave in an uncontrolled way. 突然发怒；大发雷霆 ❑ [v n] *I used to get very upset and scream and swear, throwing tantrums all over the place.* 以前，我动不动就发脾气，大喊大叫，还骂人。13 VERB If something such as a remark or an experience **throws** you, it surprises you or confuses you because it is unexpected. 使吃惊；使迷惑不解 ❑ [v n] *The professor rather threw me by asking if I went in for martial arts.* 教授问我是否爱好武术，这个问题让我吃了一惊。14 VERB If you **throw** a punch, you punch someone. 打（一拳）❑ [v n] *Everything was fine until someone threw a punch.* 开头还好好的，后来不知是谁动了拳头。15 VERB When someone **throws** a party, they organize one, usually in their own home. （通常在家里）进行，举办（聚会）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Why not throw a party for your friends?* 干吗不在家里为你的朋友们搞个聚会？16 VERB In sports, if a player **throws** a game or contest, they lose it as a result of a deliberate action or intention. 故意输掉（比赛）❑ [v n] *...offering him a bribe to throw the game.* 向他行贿，叫他故意输掉比赛 17 N-COUNT A **throw** is a light rug, blanket, or cover for a sofa or bed. 沙发套；床罩 18 PHRASE If things cost a particular amount of money **a throw**, they cost that amount each. 单价；每个的价格【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Most applications software for personal computers cost over $500 a throw.* 个人电脑使用的多数应用软件的单价为 500 多美元。19 PHRASE If someone **throws** themselves **at** you, they make it very obvious that they want to begin a relationship with you, by behaving as though they are sexually attracted to you. 向…投怀送抱；向…献媚 ❑ *I'll say you started it, that you threw yourself at me.* 我觉得是你主动向我投怀送抱。20 to **throw** someone **in at the deep end** → see **end** 21 to **throw down the gauntlet** → see **gauntlet** 22 to **throw light on** something → see **light** 23 to **throw in** your **lot with** someone → see **lot** 24 to **throw money at** something → see **money** 25 to **throw good money after bad** → see **money** 26 to **throw a spanner in the works** → see **spanner** 27 **a stone's throw** → see **stone** 28 to **throw in the towel** → see **towel** 29 to **throw a wrench** → see **wrench**

▶**throw away** or **throw out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **throw away** or **throw out** something that you do not want, you get rid of it, for example by putting it in a rubbish container. 扔掉，丢掉（废弃物）❑ [v n P] *I never throw anything away.* 我什么东西都不舍得扔。❑ [v P n] *I'm not advising you to throw away your make-up or forget about your appearance.* 我不是建议你扔掉化妆品，或者不修边幅。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw away** an opportunity, advantage, or benefit, you waste it, rather than using it sensibly. 错过，浪费（机会、优势或好处）❑ [v P n] *Failing to tackle the deficit would be throwing away an opportunity we haven't had for a generation.* 如果不能成功解决赤字问题，我们将错过等了一代人才等来的机会。❑ [v n P] *We should have won. We threw it away.* 我们本该赢的，是我们自己没把握住机会。3 → see also **throwaway**

▶**throw back** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw** something **back at** a person, you remind them of something bad they did in the past, in order to upset them. 翻旧账；揭疮疤 ❑ [v n P *+at*] *I should never have told you that. I knew you'd throw it back at me.* 我

压根儿就不该把那件事告诉你，我就知道你会翻我的老账的。[Also v +at] 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone **is thrown back on** their own powers or resources, they have to use them, because there is nothing else they can use. 不得不动用，只好依靠（自己的能力或资源）❑ [be v-ed p +on] *We are constantly thrown back on our own resources.* 我们总是不得不自谋出路。

▶**throw down** PHRASAL VERB If you **throw down** a challenge to someone, you do something new or unexpected in a bold or forceful manner that will probably cause them to reply or react equally strongly. 公然挑衅；大胆挑战 ❑ [v p n] *The regional parliament threw down a new challenge to the central authorities by passing a law allowing private ownership of businesses.* 地方议会通过了一项法律，允许企业私有，这向中央政权发起了新的挑战。❑ [v-ed p] *Government ministers have been responding to the challenge thrown down by their former colleague.* 政府部长们一直在应对从前的同事的公然挑战。

▶**throw in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw in** a remark when having a conversation, you add it in a casual or unexpected way. 无意中说；随口说 ❑ [v p n] *Occasionally Farling threw in a question.* 法林有时会突然冒出个问题。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If a person who is selling something **throws in** something extra, they give you the extra thing and only ask you to pay for the first thing. 免费赠送；额外奉送 ❑ [v p n] *Pay £4.80 for larger prints and they throw in a free photo album.* 付 4.8 英镑冲印更大尺寸的照片就会获赠一本相册。❑ [v-ed p] *They were offering me a weekend break in Paris—with free beer thrown in.* 他们让我去巴黎休息一个周末——外加免费啤酒。[Also v n p]

▶**throw off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw off** something that is restricting you or making you unhappy, you get rid of it. 摆脱，抛掉（束缚，苦恼）❑ [v p n] *...a country ready to throw off the shackles of its colonial past.* 决定摆脱过去殖民束缚的国家 ❑ [v n p] *One day depression descended upon him, and wherever he went after that he could never throw it off.* 有一天，他突然开始消沉起来，从那以后，无论他走到哪儿也摆脱不了这种情绪。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **throws off** a substance, it produces it and releases it into the air. （向空中）释放，散发出 ❑ [v p n] *The belt may make a squealing noise and throw off sooty black particles of rubber.* 传送带会发出刺耳的噪音并释放出乌黑的橡胶颗粒。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw off** people who are chasing you or trying to find you, you do something unexpected that makes them unable to catch you or find you. 甩掉，摆脱（追赶者）❑ [v p n] *He is said to have thrown off pursuers by pedaling across the Wisconsin state line.* 据说他骑车越过威斯康星州界，摆脱了追捕他的人。❑ [v n p n] *He tried to throw police off the track of his lover.* 他努力让警方无法跟踪他的情人。[Also v n p]

▶**throw out** 1 → see **throw away** 1 2 PHRASAL VERB If a judge **throws out** a case, he or she rejects it and the accused person does not have to stand trial. （法官）不受理，不立案 ❑ [v p n] *The defense wants the district Judge to throw out the case.* 辩护律师希望区法官不受理那个案子。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw** someone **out**, you force them to leave a place or group. 撵走；赶走；开除；将…除名 ❑ [be/get v-ed p +of] *He was thrown out of the Olympic team after testing positive for drugs.* 他在药检呈阳性后被奥林匹克运动队除名。❑ [v n p +of] *I wanted to kill him, but instead I just threw him out of the house.* 我本想杀了他，不过我只是把他撵出了门。❑ [v p n] *The party threw out the Trotskyist Militant Tendency.* 该党开除了托洛茨基主义的激进派。[Also v n p]

▶**throw together** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **throw** something **together**, for example a meal or a costume, you make it quickly and not very carefully. 仓促做成；快速张罗出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p n] *Too often, picnic preparation consists of throwing together some sandwiches and grabbing an apple.* 准备野餐往往不过是随便做几个三明治，再来一个苹果。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If people **are thrown together** by a situation or event, it causes them to get to know each other, even though they may not want to. 使…相遇相识 ❑ [be v-ed p] *The cast and crew were thrown together for 12 hours a day, six days a week, until the filming was completed.* 演员和剧组人员每周 6 天，每天 12 小时都呆在一起，一直到影片杀青为止。❑ [v-ed p] *If you have men and women thrown together in inhospitable surroundings, you are going to get some sexual tension.* 你要是让男人和女人一起呆在不友好的环境里，男女关系肯定会紧张。❑ [be v-ed p +with] *My husband is constantly thrown together with young people through his work.* 我丈夫由于工作关系经常遇到年轻人。[v n p +with]

▶**throw up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When someone **throws up**, they vomit. 呕吐；呕出【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *She said she had thrown up after reading reports of the trial.* 她说，她看完审判报告后都吐了。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **throws up** dust, stones, or water, when it moves or hits the ground, it causes them to rise up into the air. 激起，扬起，搅起，溅起（尘土、石子或水）❑ [v p n] *If it had hit the Earth, it would have made a crater 100 miles across and thrown up an immense cloud of dust.* 如果它当时击中地球，就会砸出一个直径 100 英里的大坑并激起巨大的尘埃云团。[Also v n p] 3 PHRASAL VERB To **throw up** a particular person or thing means to produce them or cause them to become noticeable. 产生；突出；凸显【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p n] *The political struggle threw up a strong leader.* 政治斗争产生了一位强有力的领导者。[Also v n p]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *throw* with:

N. throw **a ball** 扔球，throw **a pass** 传球，throw **a pitch** 投球，throw **a rock/stone** 扔石头 1

throw|away /'θrəʊəweɪ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **throwaway** product is intended to be used only for a short time, and then to be thrown away. 一次性的；用完即弃的 ❑ *Now they are producing throwaway razors.* 他们正在生产一次性剃须刀。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone makes a **throwaway** remark or gesture, you mean that they make it in a casual way, although it may be important, or have some serious or humorous effect. （讲话、动作）不经意的，随意的 ❑ *...a throwaway remark she later regretted.* 她脱口而出后就后悔的话

throw|back /'θrəʊbæk/ (**throwbacks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is a **throwback** to a former time, you mean that it is like something that existed a long time ago. 复古；回归 ❑ [+to] *The hall is a throwback to another era with its old prints and stained-glass.* 这个大厅的古老图案和彩色玻璃是对过去一个时代风格的回归。

'throw-in (**throw-ins**) N-COUNT When there is a **throw-in** in a football or rugby match, the ball is thrown back onto the field after it has been kicked off it. （足球或橄榄球比赛中的）掷边线球，掷界外球

thrown /θrəʊn/ **Thrown** is the past participle of **throw**.

thru' also **thru** **Thru'** is sometimes used a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**through**.【mainly AM 主美】

thrum /θrʌm/ (**thrums, thrumming, thrummed**) VERB When something such as a machine or engine **thrums**, it makes a low beating sound. （机器、引擎）嗡嗡响，发出沉闷声 ❑ [v] *The air-conditioner thrummed.* 空调嗡嗡作响。•N-COUNT **Thrum** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the thrum of refrigeration motors.* 制冷机低沉的嗡嗡声 ❑ *My head was going thrum thrum thrum.* 我的脑袋嗡嗡作响。

thrush /θrʌʃ/ (**thrushes**) 1 N-COUNT A **thrush** is a fairly small bird with a brown back and a spotted breast. 鸫 2 N-UNCOUNT **Thrush** is a medical condition caused by a fungus. It most often occurs in a baby's mouth or in a woman's vagina. 鹅口疮；真菌性口炎；念珠菌性阴道炎

thrust /θrʌst/ (**thrusts, thrusting, thrust**) 1 VERB If you **thrust** something or someone somewhere, you push or move them there quickly with a lot of force. 猛推；猛塞；刺；戳 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They thrust him into the back of a jeep.* 他们把他硬塞进吉普车后座。•N-COUNT **Thrust** is also a noun. ❑ *Two of the knife thrusts were fatal.* 有两处刀伤是致命的。2 VERB If you **thrust** your **way** somewhere, you move there, pushing between people or things which are in your way. 挤；推；扎 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She thrust her way into the crowd.* 她一头扎进人群。3 VERB If something **thrusts** up or out of something else, it sticks up or sticks out in a noticeable way. 露在外面；凸出来【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *An aerial thrust up from the grass verge.* 一根天线在草地边上竖立着。❑ [v adv/prep] *A ray of sunlight thrust out through the clouds.* 一缕阳光透过云层照射下来。4 N-UNCOUNT **Thrust** is the power or force that is

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required to make a vehicle move in a particular direction.（车辆等的）推力，反压力，侧向压力 ❑ *It provides the thrust that makes the craft move forward.* 它提供了飞机前进所需的推力。 3 N-SING [adj N] The **thrust** of an activity or of an idea is the main or essential things it expresses.（活动、思想的）要点，主要内容，要旨 ❑ [+of] *The main thrust of the research will be the study of the early Universe and galaxy formation.* 此项研究的核心是早期宇宙和银河系的形成。 4 **cut and thrust** → see **cut**

▶**thrust upon** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If something is **thrust upon** you, you are forced to have it, deal with it, or experience it. 迫使…接受；把…强加于 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Why has such sadness been thrust upon us?* 我们为什么要遭这份罪？ ❑ [have n V-ed P n] *Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.* 有人生来伟大，有人成就伟大，有人被迫伟大。

→ see **flight**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *thrust* with:

N. thrust *your* **hands** 把手插进，thrust *your* **head** 猛地伸头 1
ADV. thrust *someone/something* **aside** 把…抛在一边；拒绝考虑 1
thrust *something/yourself* **forward** 向前推；向前挤 1 2

thru|way /'θru:weɪ/ (**thruways**) also **throughway** N-COUNT A **thruway** is a wide road that is specially designed so that a lot of traffic can move along it very quickly. It is usually divided along the middle, so that traffic travelling in one direction is separated from the traffic travelling in the opposite direction. 高速公路【AM 美】

Thu. → see **Thurs.**

thud /θʌd/ (**thuds, thudding, thudded**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **thud** is a dull sound, such as that which a heavy object makes when it hits something soft.（重物撞击软物时的）沉闷声，低沉声 ❑ *She tripped and fell with a sickening thud.* 她绊了一下，重重地摔倒在地。 2 VERB If something **thuds** somewhere, it makes a dull sound, usually when it falls onto or hits something else. 发出沉重的声音；砰砰作响 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She ran up the stairs, her bare feet thudding on the wood.* 她光着脚噔噔地跑上木质楼梯。 ❑ [v-ing] *There was a heavy thudding noise against the bedroom door.* 卧室门上发出一声沉重的撞击声。 [Also V] •**thud|ding** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *... the thudding of the bombs beyond the hotel.* 炸弹在旅馆后面爆炸的轰隆声 3 VERB When your heart **thuds**, it beats strongly and rather quickly, for example because you are very frightened or very happy.（心脏）咚咚跳，怦怦跳 ❑ [v] *My heart had started to thud, and my mouth was dry.* 我的心开始咚咚跳，嘴里发干。

thug /θʌg/ (**thugs**) N-COUNT You can refer to a violent person or criminal as a **thug**. 恶棍；凶手；罪犯【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the cowardly thugs who mug old people.* 抢劫老人的胆小恶棍

thug|gery /'θʌgəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Thuggery** is rough, violent behaviour. 罪行；粗暴行径

thug|gish /'θʌgɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **thuggish**, you mean they behave in a violent, rough, or threatening way. 凶狠的；粗野的；蛮横的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The owner of the stall, a large, thuggish man, grabbed Dai by the collar.* 摊主是个野蛮凶狠的大块头，他一把抓住了戴的衣领。

thumb /θʌm/ (**thumbs, thumbing, thumbed**) 1 N-COUNT Your **thumb** is the short thick part on the side of your hand next to your four fingers.（大）拇指 ❑ *She bit the tip of her left thumb, not looking at me.* 她咬着左手的拇指尖，眼睛也不看我。 2 VERB If you **thumb** a lift or **thumb** a ride, you stand by the side of the road holding out your thumb until a driver stops and gives you a lift.（站在路边，伸出手，拇指向上）请求搭便车，拦车 ❑ [v n +to] *It may interest you to know that a boy answering Rory's description thumbed a ride to Howth.* 你或许会对这个消息感兴趣，有个和罗里描述的一模一样的小男孩搭便车到了霍斯。 ❑ [v n] *Thumbing a lift had once a carefree, easy-going image.* 伸手搭便车曾经给人以轻松随意的形象。 3 → see also **well-thumbed** 4 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **sticks out like a sore thumb** or **stands out like a sore thumb**, you are emphasizing that they are very noticeable, usually because they are unusual or inappropriate. 扎眼；碍眼【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Does the new housing stick out like a sore thumb or blend into its surroundings?* 这个新住宅区是显得有点扎眼，还是和环境融为一体？ 5 PHRASE If you say that someone is **twiddling** their **thumbs**, you mean that they do not have anything to do and are waiting for something to happen. 无所事事；闲着无聊 ❑ *The prospect of waiting around just twiddling his thumbs was appalling.* 想到将要无所事事，他就非常害怕。 6 PHRASE If you are **under** someone's **thumb**, you are under their control, or very heavily influenced by them. 在…控制下；深受…影响 ❑ *I cannot tell you what pain I feel when I see how much my mother is under my father's thumb.* 看见我母亲完完全全受我父亲的控制，我心里别提有多难受。 7 **green thumb** → see **green** 8 to **thumb** your **nose** at someone → see **nose** 9 **rule of thumb** → see **rule**

▶**thumb through** PHRASAL VERB If you **thumb through** something such as a book or magazine, you turn the pages quickly rather than reading each page carefully. 匆匆翻阅，浏览（书籍、杂志）❑ [v P n] *He had the drawer open and was thumbing through the files.* 他打开抽屉，翻看着档案。

→ see **hand**

thumb|nail /'θʌmneɪl/ (**thumbnails**) also **thumb-nail** 1 N-COUNT Your **thumbnail** is the nail on your thumb. 拇指甲 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **thumbnail** sketch or account is a very short description of an event, idea, or plan which gives only the main details. 简要的；概括的；简略的

thumb|print /'θʌmprɪnt/ (**thumbprints**) also **thumb print** 1 N-COUNT A **thumbprint** is a mark made by a person's thumb which shows the pattern of lines on its surface. 拇指纹 2 N-COUNT If you say that something such as a project has someone's **thumbprint** on it, you mean that it has features that make it obvious that they have been involved with it. 痕迹 ❑ *It's got your thumbprint all over it.* 到处都有你参与其中的痕迹。

thumb|screw /'θʌmskru:/ (**thumbscrews**) also **thumb screw** 1 N-COUNT A **thumbscrew** is an object that was used in the past to torture people by crushing their thumbs. 拇指夹（旧时的一种刑具）2 N-COUNT If someone puts the **thumbscrews** on you, they start to put you under extreme pressure in order to force you to do something. 极大的压力

,thumbs 'down also **thumbs-down** N-SING If you say that someone gives a plan, idea, or suggestion **the thumbs-down**, you are indicating that they do not approve of it and refuse to accept it. 否定；反对；拒绝【INFORMAL 非正式】

,thumbs-'up also **thumbs up** 1 N-SING A **thumbs-up** or a **thumbs-up sign** is a sign that you make by raising your thumb to show that you agree with someone, that you are happy with an idea or situation, or that everything is all right. 竖起大拇指（表示赞成或满意）❑ *She checked the hall, then gave the others a thumbs-up sign.* 她查看了一下大厅，然后冲其他人竖了一下大拇指。 2 N-SING If you give a plan, idea, or suggestion **the thumbs-up**, you indicate that you approve of it and are willing to accept it. 赞同；接受【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+to] *The financial markets have given the thumbs up to the new policy.* 金融市场已经接受了新政策。

thumb|tack /'θʌmtæk/ (**thumbtacks**) N-COUNT A **thumbtack** is a short pin with a broad flat top which is used for fastening papers or pictures to a board, wall, or other surface. 图钉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **drawing pin**

thump /θʌmp/ (**thumps, thumping, thumped**) 1 VERB If you **thump** something, you hit it hard, usually with your fist.（常指用拳头）猛击，重击，捶打 ❑ [v n] *He thumped my shoulder affectionately, nearly knocking me over.* 他亲热地捶了一下我的肩膀，差点把我打倒。 ❑ [v +on] *I heard you thumping on the door.* 我听见你咚咚地砸门。 •N-COUNT **Thump** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *He felt a thump on his shoulder.* 他感到有人重重捶了一下他的肩膀。 2 VERB If you **thump** someone, you attack them and hit them with your fist.（用拳头）击打，捶打【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v n] *Don't say it serves me right or I'll thump you.* 别说我活该，不然让你尝尝我的拳

头。 2 VERB If you **thump** something somewhere or if it **thumps** there, it makes a loud, dull sound by hitting something else. 重重地摔出；沉闷地撞击 ❑ [v n prep] *She thumped her hand on the witness box.* 她拍手重重地砸在证人席上。 ❑ [v n with adv] *Waiters went scurrying down the aisles, thumping down tureens of soup.* 服务员们匆匆忙忙穿过走道，把一盆盆汤重重地放在桌上。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...paving stones and bricks which have been thumping down on police shields and helmets.* 噼里啪啦地砸在警察盾牌和头盔上的铺路石和砖块 •N-COUNT **Thump** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a loud thump as the horse crashed into the van.* 马撞在货车上发出砰的一声巨响。 3 VERB When your heart **thumps**, it beats strongly and quickly, usually because you are afraid or excited. （心脏）怦怦跳，咚咚跳 ❑ [v] *My heart was thumping wildly but I didn't let my face show any emotion.* 我的心在狂跳不已，但是我仍面不改色。 4 → see also **thumping**

thump|ing /ˈθʌmpɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Thumping** is used to emphasize that something is very great or severe. 极大的；了不起的；严重的【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *The Right has a thumping majority.* 右派占绝大多数。 2 → see also **thump**

thun|der /ˈθʌndəʳ/ (**thunders, thundering, thundered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Thunder** is the loud noise that you hear from the sky after a flash of lightning, especially during a storm. 雷；雷声 ❑ *...a distant clap of thunder.* 远处一声炸雷 2 VERB When **it thunders**, a loud noise comes from the sky after a flash of lightning. 打雷 ❑ [v] *The day was heavy and still. It would probably thunder later.* 天色阴沉，一丝风也没有。或许马上就要打雷。 3 N-UNCOUNT The **thunder of** something that is moving or making a sound is the loud deep noise it makes. 雷鸣般的响声；轰隆声 ❑ [+of] *The thunder of the sea on the rocks seemed to blank out other thoughts.* 海水拍打礁石的咆哮声似乎要淹没一切思绪。 4 VERB If something or someone **thunders** somewhere, they move there quickly and with a lot of noise. 轰隆隆地快速移动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A lorry thundered by.* 一辆货车轰隆隆地驶过。 5 VERB If something **thunders**, it makes a very loud noise, usually continuously. 发出轰隆声；轰鸣 ❑ [v] *She heard the sound of the guns thundering in the fog.* 她听到雾中传来隆隆的枪炮声。 ❑ [v-ing] *...thundering applause.* 雷鸣般的掌声 6 VERB If you **thunder** something, you say it loudly and forcefully, especially because you are angry. 愤怒地大叫；怒吼【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'It's your money. Ask for it!' she thundered.* "那是你的钱。快去要！"她生气地大喊。 ❑ [v n] *The Prosecutor looked toward Napoleon, waiting for him to thunder an objection.* 检察官朝拿破仑望去，等他大声抗议。 7 PHRASE If you **steal** someone's **thunder**, you get the attention or praise that they thought they would get, usually by saying or doing what they had intended to say or do. 抢…的风头；抢…的功劳 ❑ *He had no intention of letting the Foreign Secretary steal any of his thunder.* 他无意让外交大臣抢他的风头。

thunder|bolt /ˈθʌndəˈbəʊlt/ (**thunderbolts**) N-COUNT A **thunderbolt** is a flash of lightning, accompanied by thunder, which strikes something such as a building or a tree. 雷电；霹雳

thunder|clap /ˈθʌndəˈklæp/ (**thunderclaps**) N-COUNT A **thunderclap** is a short loud noise that you hear in the sky just after you see a flash of lightning. 雷声；雷鸣

thunder|cloud /ˈθʌndəˈklaʊd/ (**thunderclouds**) N-COUNT A **thundercloud** is a large dark cloud that is likely to produce thunder and lightning. 雷雨云

thun|der|ous /ˈθʌndərəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a noise as **thunderous**, you mean that it is very loud and deep. （声音）轰隆隆的，低沉的，低吼的 ❑ *The audience responded with thunderous applause.* 观众报以雷鸣般的掌声。

thunder|storm /ˈθʌndəˈstɔːˈm/ (**thunderstorms**) N-COUNT A **thunderstorm** is a storm in which there is thunder and lightning and a lot of heavy rain. 雷暴；雷雨

→ see **erosion**

thunder|struck /ˈθʌndəˈstrʌk/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **thunderstruck**, you mean that they are extremely surprised or shocked. 极其惊讶的；震惊的【FORMAL 正式】

thun|dery /ˈθʌndəri/ ADJ When the weather is **thundery**, there is a lot of thunder, or there are heavy clouds which make you think that there will be thunder soon. 要打雷的；将要有雷电的 ❑ *Heavy thundery rain fell throughout Thursday.* 星期四下了一整天的雷暴雨。

Thurs. also **Thur., Thu.** **Thurs.** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略＝）**Thursday**.

Thurs|day /ˈθɜːˈzdeɪ, -di/ (**Thursdays**) N-VAR **Thursday** is the day after Wednesday and before Friday. 星期四 ❑ *On Thursday Barrett invited me for a drink.* 星期四，巴雷特约我去喝两杯。 ❑ *The local elections will be held this Thursday.* 这周四将举行当地的选举。 ❑ *I'm always terribly busy on Thursdays.* 一到星期四我就忙得不可开交。 ❑ *We go and do the weekly shopping every Thursday morning.* 每周四上午，我们会去采购一周的日用品。

thus ⇔ /ðʌs/ 1 ADV You use **thus** to show that what you are about to mention is the result or consequence of something else that you have just mentioned. 所以；因此【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Even in a highly skilled workforce some people will be more capable and thus better paid than others.* 就算是在技术高度熟练的劳动者中，也会有人能力更强，因此，薪水也就更高。 2 ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something is **thus** or happens **thus** you mean that it is, or happens, as you have just described or as you are just about to describe. 就像这样；以这种方式【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Joanna was pouring the drink. While she was thus engaged, Charles sat on one of the bar-stools.* 乔安娜正在倒酒。就在她正忙的当儿，查尔斯坐在了一张酒吧凳子上。

thwack /θwæk/ (**thwacks**) N-COUNT A **thwack** is a sound made when two solid objects hit each other hard. 撞击声；拍打声 ❑ [+of] *I listened to the thwack of the metal balls.* 我听着金属球相撞的声音。 ❑ *Then the woodcutter let his axe fly—Thwack! Everyone heard it.* 然后那个伐木工脱手甩出了斧头。哐！每个人都听见了。

thwart /θwɔːˈt/ (**thwarts, thwarting, thwarted**) VERB If you **thwart** someone or **thwart** their plans, you prevent them from doing or getting what they want. 使受挫；阻碍；阻挠 ❑ [v n] *The accounting firm deliberately destroyed documents to thwart government investigators.* 会计事务所故意毁坏文件，阻挠政府调查工作。

thy /ðaɪ/ DET **Thy** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'your' when you are talking to one person. 你的（your 在古时、诗歌或宗教中的用语）❑ *Honour thy father and thy mother.* 尊敬乃父乃母。

thyme /taɪm/ N-UNCOUNT **Thyme** is a type of herb used in cooking. 百里香（一种调料）

→ see **herb**

thy|roid /ˈθaɪrɔɪd/ (**thyroids**) N-COUNT Your **thyroid** or your **thyroid gland** is a gland in your neck that produces chemicals which control the way your body grows and functions. 甲状腺

thy|self /ðaɪˈself/ PRON **Thyself** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yourself' when you are talking to only one person. 你本人，你自己（yourself 在古时、诗歌或宗教中的用语）❑ *Love thy neighbour as thyself.* 爱邻如爱己。

ti|ara /tiˈɑːrə/ (**tiaras**) N-COUNT A **tiara** is a metal band shaped like half a circle and decorated with jewels which a woman of very high social rank wears on her head at formal social occasions; also used of similar ornaments that girls or women wear on their heads. （尤指上流社会妇女在正式场合佩戴的）冕状宝石头饰

tibia /ˈtɪbiə/ (**tibias**) N-COUNT Your **tibia** is the inner bone of the two bones in the lower part of your leg. 胫骨【MEDICAL 医】

→ see **skeleton**

tic /tɪk/ (**tics**) N-COUNT If someone has a **tic**, a part of their face or body keeps making a small uncontrollable movement, for example because they are tired or have a nervous illness. （面部或身体局部的）抽搐，痉挛 ❑ *...people with nervous tics.* 患神经性痉挛的人

tick /tɪk/ (**ticks, ticking, ticked**) 1 N-COUNT A **tick** is a written mark like a V: ✓. It is used to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. 钩号（符号为✓）【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Place a tick in the appropriate box.* 在相应的方框里打钩。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **check**

2 VERB If you **tick** something that is written on a piece of paper, you put a tick next to it. 在(纸)上打钩【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *Please tick this box if you do not wish to receive such mailings.* 如果你不想收到此类邮件，请在这个方框里打钩。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **check**

3 VERB When a clock or watch **ticks**, it makes a regular series of short sounds as it works. (钟表)嘀嗒作响，发出嘀嗒声 ❑ [v] *A wind-up clock ticked busily from the kitchen counter.* 一只上了弦的钟在厨房的案子上嘀嗒响个不停。•PHRASAL VERB **Tick away** means the same as **tick**. tick away 同 tick ❑ [v P] *A grandfather clock ticked away in a corner.* 一只落地式大摆钟在墙角嘀嗒作响。•**tick|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the endless ticking of clocks.* 时钟永无休止的嘀嗒声 4 N-COUNT The **tick** of a clock or watch is the series of short sounds it makes when it is working, or one of those sounds. (钟表的)嘀嗒声 ❑ [+of] *He sat listening to the tick of the grandfather clock.* 他坐在那儿，听着落地式大摆钟嘀嗒作响。5 N-COUNT You can use **tick** to refer to a very short period of time. 一瞬间；一刹那【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *I'll be back in a tick.* 我马上就回来。6 VERB If you talk about what makes someone **tick**, you are talking about the beliefs, wishes, and feelings that make them behave in the way that they do. (某人的信念、愿望或情感使其)做出…举动；有…的行为【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *He wanted to find out what made them tick.* 他想搞清楚他们为什么会那样。7 N-COUNT A **tick** is a small creature which lives on the bodies of people or animals and uses their blood as food. 蜱；壁虱 ❑ *...chemicals that destroy ticks and mites.* 杀灭蜱和螨虫的化学品

▶**tick away** or **tick by, tick on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that the clock or time is **ticking away, ticking by,** or **ticking on,** you mean that time is passing, especially when there is something that needs to be done or when you are waiting for something to happen. (尤指等候时时间)嘀嘀嗒嗒地过去，一分一秒地过去 ❑ [v P] *The clock ticks away, leaving little time for talks.* 时间一分一秒地过去，没有什么时间说话。

▶**tick by** → see **tick away**

▶**tick off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **tick off** items on a list, you write a tick or other mark next to them, in order to show that they have been dealt with. 在…上打钩【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v P n] *He ticked off my name on a piece of paper.* 他在一张纸上我的名字旁打了钩。❑ [v n P] *Tick it off in the box.* 在方框里打钩。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **check off**

2 PHRASAL VERB If you **tick** someone **off**, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong. 怒斥；责骂【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P] *His mum ticked him off at home.* 他妈妈在家狠狠训了他一顿。❑ [v n P +for] *Abdel felt free to tick him off for smoking too much.* 阿卜杜勒动辄责骂他抽烟太凶。❑ [v P n +for] *Traffic police ticked off a pensioner for jumping a red light.* 一个退休老人闯了红灯，被交警训了一顿。[Also v P n] 3 → see also **ticking off**

4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that something **ticks** you **off**, you mean that it annoys you. 惹恼；激怒【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [v n P] *I just think it's rude and it's ticking me off.* 我就是觉得这样太粗鲁，叫我很生气。❑ [v-ed P +at] *She's still ticked off at him for brushing her off and going out with you instead.* 他对她不理不睬，反倒和你一块儿出去，为此她还在生他的气呢。

▶**tick on** → see **tick away**

▶**tick over** 1 PHRASAL VERB If an engine **is ticking over**, it is running at a low speed or rate, for example when it is switched on but you are not actually using it. (引擎)空转，低速运转【BRIT 英】❑ [v P] *Very slowly he moved forward, the engine ticking over.* 他慢慢往前开，发动机低速运转着。2 PHRASAL VERB If a person, system, or business **is ticking over**, they are working steadily, but not producing very much or making much progress. (人)慢吞吞地工作；(系统、业务)进展缓慢【BRIT 英】❑ [v P] *The market is at least ticking over.* 至少市场还在缓慢发展。

'tick box (**tick boxes**) N-COUNT A **tick box** is a small square on a form, questionnaire, or test in which you put a tick to show that you agree with a statement. 打钩框

tick|er /'tɪkə^r/ (**tickers**) N-COUNT Your **ticker** is your heart. 心；心脏【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

'tick|er tape N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Ticker tape** consists of long narrow strips of paper on which information such as stock exchange prices is printed by a machine. In American cities, people sometimes throw ticker tape from high windows as a way of celebrating and honouring someone in public. (印有信息的窄长条)纸带(在美国城市中，人们有时从高楼上抛下纸带以示庆祝或向某人表示敬意) ❑ *A half million people watched the troops march in New York's ticker tape parade.* 有 50 万人观看了部队在纽约纸带纷飞的欢迎仪式中列队前进。

tick|et ↔ /'tɪkɪt/ (**tickets**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **ticket** is a small, official piece of paper or card which shows that you have paid to enter a place such as a theatre or a sports ground, or shows that you have paid for a journey. (剧院、运动场、表演等的)入场券，门票，票 ❑ *I queued for two hours to get a ticket to see the football game.* 我排了两个小时的队，就是为了买张足球赛的票。❑ [+for] *I love opera and last year I got tickets for Covent Garden.* 我喜爱歌剧，去年我搞到几张科芬园皇家歌剧院的票。❑ *Entrance is free, but by ticket only.* 免费入场，但是要凭票进去。2 N-COUNT A **ticket** is an official piece of paper which orders you to pay a fine or to appear in court because you have committed a driving or parking offence. (交通)罚款通知单，违章通知单 ❑ *I want to know at what point I break the speed limit and get a ticket.* 我想知道我是在什么地方超速而受到处罚的。3 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **ticket** for a game of chance such as a raffle or a lottery is a piece of paper with a number on it. If the number on your ticket matches the number chosen, you win a prize. 兑奖券；彩票 ❑ *She bought a lottery ticket and won more than $33 million.* 她买了张彩票，中了 3,300 多万美元。4 N-SING The particular **ticket** on which a person fights an election is the party they represent or the policies they support. (竞选时所代表的)政党；(竞选时所支持的)纲领，政见【BRIT 英】❑ *He first ran for president on a far-left ticket.* 他第一次代表极左政党参加总统竞选。5 N-COUNT [usu ADJ n] A **ticket** is the list of candidates who are representing a particular political party or group in an election. (政党、团体的)候选人名单【AM 美】❑ *He plans to remain on the Republican ticket for the November election.* 他计划继续代表共和党参加 11 月份的选举。6 PHRASE If you say that something is **just the ticket**, you mean that it is exactly what is needed. 正是所需要的东西【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Young kids need all the energy and protein they can get and whole milk is just the ticket.* 儿童需要摄入足量能量和蛋白质，而全脂牛奶正好能满足这一需求。7 → see also **big-ticket, dream ticket, meal ticket, parking ticket, season ticket, ticketing**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ticket* with:

N. ticket **agent** 票务代理，ticket **booth** 售票亭，ticket **counter** 售票柜台，ticket **holder** 持票人，**plane** ticket 飞机票，ticket **price** 票价 1
parking ticket 违章停车罚款单，**speeding** ticket 超速罚款单 2
lottery ticket 彩票 3
ADJ. **free** ticket 免费门票 1
winning ticket 中奖彩票 3
V. **get a** ticket 买票；收到罚款单 1 2
buy/pay for a ticket 买票；买彩票 1 3

tick|et|ing /'tɪkɪtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Ticketing** is the act or activity of selling tickets. 售票；出票 ❑ *...automatic ticketing machines.* 自动售票机

,tick|ing 'off (**tickings off**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you give someone a **ticking off**, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong. 斥责；责骂【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+from] *They got a ticking off from the police.* 他们被警察训斥了一通。

tick|le /'tɪk^{ə}l/ (**tickles, tickling, tickled**) 1 VERB When you **tickle** someone, you move your fingers lightly over a sensitive part of their body, often in order to make them laugh. 胳肢；

Word Web 话题词汇 tide 潮汐

The **gravitational** pull of the **moon** on the earth's **oceans** causes **tides**. **High tides** occur twice a day at any given point on the earth's surface. During the next six hours, the water gradually **ebbs** away, producing a **low tide**. In some places tidal energy powers **hydroelectric plants**. **Riptides** are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of swimmers each year. However, a riptide is not really a tide. It is a strong ocean **current**.

潮汐是地球上的海洋受到月球的引力作用而引起的。高潮一日两次出现在地球表面的任一地点。接下来的六个小时中，潮水逐渐回落，生成低潮。在有些地方，潮汐能驱动水力发电站。退潮流每年造成成百上千的游泳者溺亡。不过，退潮流并非真正的潮汐，而是激烈的洋流。

使笑个不停 ❑ [v n] *I was tickling him, and he was laughing and giggling.* 我在胳肢他，他哈哈哈、咯咯咯地笑个不停。 2 VERB If something **tickles** you or **tickles**, it causes an irritating feeling by lightly touching a part of your body.（使）发痒；（使）难受 ❑ [v n] *...a yellow hat with a great feather that tickled her ear.* 上面有根大羽毛、搞得她耳朵很痒的一顶黄色礼帽 ❑ [v] *A beard doesn't scratch, it just tickles.* 下巴上的胡子不刮人，就是叫人痒痒。 3 VERB If a fact or a situation **tickles** you, it amuses you or gives you pleasure.使开心；使高兴 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It tickles me to see him riled.* 看见他生气我就忍俊不禁。 ❑ [v n] *The story was really funny—it tickled me.* 那个故事真有趣——笑死我了。 •**tickled** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *They all sounded just as tickled.* 他们听起来好像都很愉快。

tick|lish /'tɪkəlɪʃ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **ticklish** problem, situation, or task is difficult and needs to be dealt with carefully.（问题、情况、任务）艰难的，难处理的，棘手的 ❑ *So car makers are faced with the ticklish problem of how to project products at new buyers.* 因此，汽车制造商面临着怎样向新顾客树立产品形象的大难题。 2 ADJ Someone who is **ticklish** is sensitive to being tickled, and laughs as soon as you tickle them.怕痒的；怕胳肢的 ❑ *This massage method is not recommended for anyone who is very ticklish.* 这种按摩法不推荐给怕痒的人使用。

tid|al /'taɪdᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tidal** means relating to or produced by tides.潮汐的；受潮汐影响的 ❑ *The tidal stream or current gradually decreases in the shallows.* 浅滩上的潮水逐渐退去。

→ see **wetland**

'tid|al wave (**tidal waves**) 1 N-COUNT A **tidal wave** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.海啸；潮波；潮汐波 ❑ *A massive tidal wave swept the ship up and away.* 一股巨大的潮波把那艘船掀起来卷走了。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a very large number of emotions, things, or people as a **tidal wave**, you mean that they all occur at the same time.（感情、事物或人出现的）高潮期 ❑ [+of] *The trade union movement was swept along by the same tidal wave of patriotism which affected the country as a whole.* 这场波及全国的爱国热潮还对那场工会运动起到了推波助澜的作用。

tid|bit /'tɪdbɪt/ → see **titbit**

tid|dler /'tɪdlə/ (**tiddlers**) 1 N-COUNT A **tiddler** is a very small fish of any kind.小鱼【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 2 N-COUNT If you refer to a person or thing as a **tiddler**, you mean that they are very unimportant or small, especially when compared to other people or things of the same type.小人物；小玩意儿【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 ❑ *On a world scale the earthquake was a tiddler.* 从全球范围看，这次地震算不了什么。

tid|dly /'tɪdəli/ 1 ADJ If someone is **tiddly**, they are slightly drunk.微醉的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 2 ADJ If you describe a thing as **tiddly**, you mean that it is very small.很小的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 ❑ *...a tiddly picture.* 一张小图

tiddly|wink /'tɪdəliwɪŋk/ (**tiddlywinks**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tiddlywinks** is a game in which the players try to make small round pieces of plastic jump into a container, by pressing their edges with a larger piece of plastic.弹塑料片游戏 2 N-COUNT **Tiddlywinks** are the small round piece of plastic used in the game of tiddlywinks.（弹塑料片游戏所用的）塑料圆片

tide ◆◇ /taɪd/ (**tides, tiding, tided**) 1 N-COUNT The **tide** is the regular change in the level of the sea on the shore.潮；潮水；潮汐 ❑ *The tide was at its highest.* 潮水正处于最高位。 ❑ *The tide was going out, and the sand was smooth and glittering.* 潮水渐退，沙滩平坦，闪着微光。 2 N-COUNT A **tide** is a current in the sea that is caused by the regular and continuous movement of large areas of water towards and away from the shore.（不断冲刷海岸的）潮流，潮汐 ❑ *Roman vessels used to sail with the tide from Boulogne to Richborough.* 罗马的船只过去经常乘着潮汐从布洛涅航行到里奇伯勒。 3 N-SING The **tide of** opinion, for example, is what the majority of people think at a particular time.（观点等的）潮流，趋势 ❑ [+of] *The tide of opinion seems overwhelmingly in his favour.* 绝大多数人的观点看来是一边倒地支持他的。 4 N-SING People sometimes refer to events or forces that are difficult or impossible to control as **the tide of** history, for example.（无法抗拒的）潮流，浪潮 ❑ [+of] *They talked of reversing the tide of history.* 他们谈到扭转历史潮流。 5 N-SING You can talk about a **tide of** something, especially something which is unpleasant, when there is a large and increasing amount of it.（尤指不好的）浪潮，势头 ❑ [+of] *...an ever increasing tide of crime.* 不断高涨的犯罪浪潮 6 → see also **high tide, low tide**

→ see Word Web:**tide**

→ see **ocean**

▶**tide over** PHRASAL VERB If you do something for someone to **tide** them **over**, you help them through a period when they are having difficulties, especially by lending them money.（尤指通过借钱）帮助…渡过难关 ❑ [v n p] *He wanted money to tide him over.* 他需要钱来渡过难关。 ❑ [v p n] *The banks were prepared to put up 50 million euros to tide over the company.* 银行准备拿出 5,000 万欧元帮助那家公司摆脱困境。

→ see **ocean**

tid|ings /'taɪdɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [usu adj n] You can use **tidings** to refer to news that someone tells you.消息【FORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 正式，过时】 ❑ *He hated always to be the bearer of bad tidings.* 他讨厌总是带去坏消息。[Also +of]

tidy /'taɪdi/ (**tidier, tidiest, tidies, tidying, tidied**) 1 ADJ Something that is **tidy** is neat and is arranged in an organized way.整洁的；整齐的 ❑ *Having a tidy desk can seem impossible if you have a busy, demanding job.* 如果工作忙、难度大，要想保持桌面整洁似乎不太可能。 •**tid|ily** /'taɪdɪli/ ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *...books and magazines stacked tidily on shelves.* 整整齐齐地摆在架子上的书和杂志 •**tid|iness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Employees are expected to maintain a high standard of tidiness in their dress and appearance.* 员工们要保持着装和仪表高度整洁。 2 ADJ Someone who is **tidy** likes everything to be neat and arranged in an organized way.整洁的；有条理的 ❑ *She's obsessively tidy, always hoovering and polishing.* 她有洁癖，整天不是用吸尘器吸尘，就是擦来擦去。 •**tid|iness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I'm very impressed by your tidiness and order.* 你的整洁、有条理给我留下了很深的印象。 3 VERB When you **tidy** a place such as a room or cupboard, you make it neat by putting things in their proper places.收拾，整理（房间、橱柜等） ❑ [v n] *She made her bed, and tidied her room.* 她整理了床铺，收拾了自己的房间。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **tidy** amount of money is a large amount.一大笔（钱）【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *The opportunities are there to make a tidy profit.* 赚大钱的机会就在那儿摆着。

▶**tidy away** PHRASAL VERB When you **tidy** something **away**, you put it in something else so that it is not in the way.收拾；拾掇【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ [v n p] *The large log basket can be used to tidy toys away.* 大木篮子可以用来装玩具。 ❑ [v p n] *When they'd gone, McMinn tidied away the glasses and tea-cups.* 他们走后，麦克明把玻璃杯、茶杯收拾了起来。

▶**tidy up** PHRASAL VERB When you **tidy up** or **tidy** a place **up**, you put things back in their proper places so that everything is neat.收拾；整理 ❑ [v n p] *I really must start tidying the place up.* 我真得开始收拾收拾这个地方了。 ❑ [v p] *He tried to tidy up, not want-*

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ing the maid to see the disarray. 他试图收拾一下，不想让女佣看见那里乱七八糟。❑ [v p n] *Anne made the beds and tidied up the nursery.* 安妮把床铺都整理好，然后把幼儿室收拾停当。

tie ↔ /taɪ/ (**ties, tying, tied**) 1 VERB If you **tie** two things **together** or **tie** them, you fasten them together with a knot. 系；扣；捆；将…打成结 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He tied the ends of the plastic bag together.* 他把塑料袋的两头系在了一起。❑ [v n] *Mr Saunders tied her hands and feet.* 桑德斯先生把她的手脚捆了起来。2 VERB If you **tie** something or someone in a particular place or position, you put them there and fasten them using rope or string. (用绳索)捆扎，固定，系牢 ❑ [v n +to] *He had tied the dog to one of the trees near the canal.* 他把狗拴在了沟旁的一棵树上。❑ [v n prep/adv] *He tied her hands behind her back.* 他把她的双手绑在背后。3 VERB If you **tie** a piece of string or cloth around something or **tie** something **with** a piece of string or cloth, you put the piece of string or cloth around it and fasten the ends together. 用(绳子或布)捆扎 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She tied her scarf over her head.* 她把头巾围在头上。❑ [v n +with] *Roll the meat and tie it with string.* 把肉卷起来，用线捆牢。❑ [v-ed +with] *Dad handed me a big box wrapped in gold foil and tied with a red ribbon.* 爸爸递给我一个用金箔包装、外面扎了根红丝带的大盒子。4 VERB If you **tie** a knot or bow **in** something or **tie** something **in** a knot or bow, you fasten the ends together. 打(结或蝴蝶结)；将…打成(结或蝴蝶结) ❑ [v n] *He took a short length of rope and swiftly tied a slip knot.* 他拿起一小截绳子，飞快地打了个活结。❑ [v n +in] *She tied a knot in her scarf.* 她把围巾打了个结。❑ [v-ed] *She wore a checked shirt tied in a knot above the navel.* 她身穿一件格子衬衫，衣角在肚脐上方打了个结。5 VERB When you **tie** something or when something **ties**, you close or fasten it using a bow or knot. 打结系牢；扣结实 ❑ [v n] *He pulled on his heavy suede shoes and tied the laces.* 他穿上厚厚的软皮鞋，系上鞋带。❑ [v] *...a long white thing around his neck that tied in front in a floppy bow.* 他的脖子上围着个长长的白色的东西，在前面松松地打了个蝴蝶结 6 N-COUNT A **tie** is a long narrow piece of cloth that is worn round the neck under a shirt collar and tied in a knot at the front. Ties are worn mainly by men. 领带；领结 ❑ *Jason had taken off his jacket and loosened his tie.* 贾森已经脱下夹克，松开了领带。7 VERB [usu passive] If one thing **is tied to** another or two things **are tied**, the two things have a close connection or link. (使)紧密相连；(使)关系密切 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *Their cancers are not so clearly tied to radiation exposure.* 他们的癌症是否和接触放射线有关还不太清楚。❑ [be v-ed] *My social life and business life are closely tied.* 我的社交生活和工作联系紧密。8 VERB [usu passive] If you **are tied to** a particular place or situation, you are forced to accept it and cannot change it. 束缚；限制 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *They had children and were consequently tied to the school holidays.* 他们有孩子，当然就受学校假期的束缚。9 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Ties** are the connections you have with people or a place. 联系；关系 ❑ [+to] *Quebec has always had particularly close ties to France.* 魁北克和法国一向关系特别紧密。10 N-COUNT Railroad **ties** are large heavy beams that support the rails of a railway track. 枕木；轨枕【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **sleepers**

11 VERB If two people **tie** in a competition or game or if they **tie with** each other, they have the same number of points or the same degree of success. 得分相同；旗鼓相当 ❑ [v] *Both teams had tied on points and goal difference.* 两支队伍得分和净胜球都相当。❑ [v +with] *Ronan Rafferty had tied with Frank Nobilo.* 罗南·拉弗蒂和弗兰克·诺比洛打成了平局。•N-COUNT **Tie** is also a noun. ❑ *The first game ended in a tie.* 第一局比赛双方战平。12 N-COUNT In sport, a **tie** is a match that is part of a competition. The losers leave the competition and the winners go on to the next round. (体育比赛的)淘汰赛【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *They'll meet the winners of the first round tie.* 他们将迎战第一轮淘汰赛中的胜者。13 → see also **black tie, bow tie, old school tie, tied** 14 your **hands are tied** → see **hand** 15 to **tie the knot** → see **knot** 16 to **tie** yourself **in knots** → see **knot**

→ see **clothing**

▶**tie down** PHRASAL VERB A person or thing that **ties** you **down** restricts your freedom in some way. 限制；束缚；牵制 ❑ [v n p] *We'd agreed from the beginning not to tie each other down.* 我们一开始就说好了不会互相束缚。❑ [be v-ed p] *The reason he didn't have a family was that he didn't want to be tied down.* 他没有成家的理由是不想被捆住手脚。

▶**tie in with** or **tie up with** PHRASAL VERB If something such as an idea or fact **ties in with** or **ties up with** something else, it is consistent with it or connected with it. (想法或事实)与…一致，与…有关 ❑ [v p p n] *Our wedding had to tie in with David leaving the army.* 我们的婚礼要和戴维退伍的时间吻合。❑ [be v-ed p p n] *I've got a feeling that the death may be tied up with his visit in some way.* 我有种感觉，死亡似乎和他的来访有某种关联。

▶**tie up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **tie** something **up**, you fasten string or rope round it so that it is firm or secure. (用线或绳)固定，扎牢，捆紧 ❑ [v p n] *He tied up the bag and took it outside.* 他把口袋扎紧，拿到外边。[Also v n p] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **ties** another person **up**, they fasten ropes or chains around them so that they cannot move or escape. 把…绑起来；捆绑 ❑ [v n p] *Masked robbers broke in, tied him up, and made off with $8,000.* 几个蒙面大盗破门而入，把他捆起来，抢走了 8,000 美元。❑ [v p n] *At about 5 a.m. they struck again in Fetcham, tying up a couple and ransacking their house.* 大约早上 5 点，他们又在费切姆作了案，将一对夫妇捆了起来，把他们的家洗劫一空。3 PHRASAL VERB If you **tie** an animal **up**, you fasten it to a fixed object with a piece of rope so that it cannot run away. 将(动物)拴牢；把…系牢 ❑ [v n p] *Would you go and tie your horse up please.* 能不能请你去把你的马拴好？❑ [v p n] *They dismounted, tied up their horses and gave them the grain they had brought.* 他们下了马，把马拴起来，把带来的粮食喂给它们吃。4 PHRASAL VERB If you **tie up** an issue or problem, you deal with it in a way that gives definite conclusions or answers. 完满解答，妥善解决(问题等) ❑ [v p n] *Kingfisher confirmed that it hopes to tie up a deal within the next two weeks.* 翠丰集团证实，它希望在接下来的两周内谈妥一笔交易。❑ [v n p] *We could have tied the whole case up without getting you and Smith shot at.* 我们本来可以妥善解决这个案子，而不至于让你和史密斯遭枪击。5 → see also **tied up, tie-up**

▶**tie up with** → see **tie in with**

'tie-break (**tie-breaks**) N-COUNT A **tie-break** is an extra game which is played in a tennis match when the score in a set is 6-6. The player who wins the tie-break wins the set. (网球比赛中各胜 6 局后的)决胜局，抢七局【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **tie-breaker**

'tie-breaker (**tie-breakers**) N-COUNT A **tie-breaker** is an extra question or round that decides the winner of a competition or game when two or more people have the same score at the end. (比赛或游戏中双方战平后的)决胜题，决胜局

tied /taɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tied** cottage or house belongs to a farmer or other employer and is rented to someone who works for him or her. (农舍、房屋)出租的，供雇工租住的【BRIT 英】❑ *He lives with his wife in a tied cottage in Hamsey.* 他和妻子租住在哈姆西的雇工农舍里。2 → see also **tie**

,tied 'up ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **tied up**, they are busy or being used, with the result that they are not available for anything else. 忙得不可开交的；不得闲的；正在使用的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+with] *He's tied up with his new book. He's working hard, you know.* 他正忙他那本新书。他在辛勤工作，您是知道的。[Also +in]

'tie-dye (**tie-dyes, tie-dyeing, tie-dyed**) 1 VERB [usu passive] If a piece of cloth or a garment **is tie-dyed**, it is tied in knots and then put into dye, so that some parts become more deeply coloured than others. 扎染(指将布料打结后用染料染色) ❑ [be v-ed] *He wore a T-shirt that had been tie-dyed in bright colours.* 他身穿一件颜色鲜艳的扎染 T 恤。❑ [v-ed] *I bought a great tie-dyed silk scarf.* 我买了条非常好的扎染丝巾。2 N-VAR [usu n n] A **tie-dye** is a garment or piece of cloth that has been tie-dyed. 扎染衣服；扎染布料 ❑ *They wore tie-dyes and ponchos.* 他们身穿扎染衣服和披风。❑ *...a hideous tie-dye shirt.* 丑陋的扎染衬衫

'tie-pin (**tie-pins**) also **tiepin** N-COUNT A **tie-pin** is a thin narrow object with a pin on it which is used to pin a person's tie

to their shirt. 领带别针

tier /tɪəʳ/ (**tiers**) 1 N-COUNT A **tier** is a row or layer of something that has other layers above or below it. 一排；一行；一列 ❑ [+of] *...the auditorium with the tiers of seats around and above it.* 四周和上方有一排排座位的礼堂 •COMB **Tier** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...a three-tier wedding cake.* 3 层的结婚蛋糕 2 N-COUNT A **tier** is a level in an organization or system. (组织或系统的) 层，级 ❑ [+of] *Islanders have campaigned for the abolition of one of the three tiers of municipal power on the island.* 岛上居民发起一场运动，要求废除岛上三级市政管理层中的一级。•COMB **Tier** is also a combining form. (亦可用于构词) ❑ *...the possibility of a two-tier system of universities.* 大学实行双重体制的可能性

tie-up (**tie-ups**) 1 N-COUNT A **tie-up** or a **traffic tie-up** is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something. (交通) 阻塞【AM 美】❑ *In some cities this morning, there were traffic tie-ups up to 40 miles long.* 在有些城市，今天早上汽车因交通阻塞排起了长达 40 英里的长龙。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **traffic jam**

2 N-COUNT A **tie-up** between two organizations is a business connection that has been arranged between them. 经济关系；贸易往来 ❑ [+between] *The deal is expected to result in similar tie-ups between big media companies and telecommunications operators.* 这笔交易有望促成大型传媒公司和电信运营商结成类似的联营关系。[Also +with]

tiff /tɪf/ (**tiffs**) N-COUNT A **tiff** is a small unimportant quarrel, especially between two close friends or between people in a romantic relationship. (亲密朋友、情侣之间的) 小争吵，口角，拌嘴

tiger /'taɪgəʳ/ (**tigers**) 1 N-COUNT A **tiger** is a large fierce animal belonging to the cat family. Tigers are orange with black stripes. 虎；老虎 2 → see also **paper tiger**

tight ♦◇◇ /taɪt/ (**tighter, tightest**) 1 ADJ **Tight** clothes or shoes are rather small and fit closely to your body. (衣服或鞋) 紧身的，紧贴的 ❑ *His jeans were too tight.* 他的牛仔裤太紧了。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He buttoned his collar tightly round his thick neck.* 他把衣领的扣子扣上，紧紧地裹住了他的粗脖子。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you hold someone or something **tight**, you hold them firmly and securely. 牢牢地；紧紧地 ❑ *She just fell into my arms, clutching me tight for a moment.* 她正好跌进我的怀里，一时间紧紧地抓着我。❑ *Hold on tight!* 抓紧了！ •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tight** is also an adjective. ❑ *As he and Henrietta passed through the gate he kept a tight hold of her arm.* 他和亨丽埃塔通过大门时，他紧紧抓住她的胳膊。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *She climbed back into bed and wrapped her arms tightly round her body.* 她爬回床上去，双臂紧紧抱住身体。3 ADJ **Tight** controls or rules are very strict. (控制或规则) 严格的，严厉的 ❑ *The measures include tight control of media coverage.* 那些措施包括对媒体报道的严格管制。❑ *Security is tight this week at the polling sites.* 这个星期，各投票点的安全工作抓得很严。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *The internal media was tightly controlled by the government during the war.* 战争期间，国内媒体被政府牢牢控制着。4 ADV [ADV -ed, ADV after v] Something that is shut **tight** is shut very firmly. 紧紧地；密不透风地；滴水不漏地 ❑ *I keep the flour and sugar in individual jars, sealed tight with their glass lids.* 我把面粉和食糖分别放在罐子里，并将玻璃盖子紧紧地盖上。❑ *She kept her eyes tight closed.* 她紧闭双目。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Pemberton frowned and closed his eyes tightly.* 彭伯顿皱了皱眉，然后把眼睛紧紧闭上。5 ADJ Skin, cloth, or string that is **tight** is stretched or pulled so that it is smooth or straight. (皮肤、布、线) 拉紧的，绷紧的 ❑ *My skin feels tight and lacking in moisture.* 我的皮肤感觉紧巴巴的，缺少水分。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Her sallow skin was drawn tightly across the bones of her face.* 她那蜡黄的皮肤紧紧地包着脸上的骨头。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tight** is used to describe a group of things or an amount of something that is closely packed together. 紧密的；密集的；装得满满的 ❑ *She curled up in a tight ball, with her knees tucked up at her chin.* 她蜷缩成一团，膝盖抵着下巴。❑ *The men came in a tight group.* 那些男人密密匝匝地来了。•ADV **Tight** is also an adverb. ❑ *The people sleep on sun loungers packed tight, end to end.* 人们睡在首尾相连、密密排在一起的日光浴床上。•**tight|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV -ed] ❑ *Many animals travel in tightly packed lorries and are deprived of food, water and rest.* 许多动物被装上货车运输，车上拥挤不堪，没吃没喝，也得不到休息。7 ADJ If a part of your body is **tight**, it feels rather uncomfortable and painful, for example because you are ill, anxious, or angry. (身体局部) 不舒服的，憋闷的 ❑ *It is better to stretch the tight muscles first.* 最好先伸展一下僵硬的肌肉。•**tight|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Heart disease often shows itself first as pain or tightness in the chest.* 心脏病的前兆常常是胸口疼痛或憋闷。8 ADJ A **tight** group of people is one whose members are closely linked by beliefs, feelings, or interests. 关系紧密的；亲密的 ❑ *We're a tight group, so we do keep in touch.* 我们关系很铁，所以的确保持着联系。9 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tight** bend or corner is one that changes direction very quickly so that you cannot see very far round it. (弯道、拐角) 急转的，陡转的 ❑ *They collided on a tight bend and both cars were extensively damaged.* 他们在一个急转弯处相撞，两辆车均严重受损。10 ADJ A **tight** schedule or budget allows very little time or money for unexpected events or expenses. (日程、预算) 紧张的，回旋余地不大的 ❑ *It's difficult to cram everything into a tight schedule.* 日程紧，很难把所有事情都安排进去。❑ *Financially things are a bit tight.* 经济上有点吃紧。11 ADJ A **tight** contest is one where none of the competitors has a clear advantage or looks likely to win, so that it is difficult to say who the winner will be. (比赛双方) 比分接近的，不相上下的，势均力敌的 ❑ *It was a very tight match.* 参赛双方不分伯仲。12 ADJ If you say that someone is **tight**, you disapprove of them because they are unwilling to spend their money. 小气的；抠门儿的；吝啬的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *What about getting new ones—Are you so tight you won't even spend three roubles?* 买些新的怎样——你就小气到连 3 个卢布也不肯掏吗？13 → see also **airtight, skin-tight** 14 PHRASE If you are in **a tight corner** or in **a tight spot**, you are in a difficult situation. 处境困难；境况不好【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *That puts the president in a tight spot if the vote is not a resounding 'yes'.* 如果投票结果不是一个响亮的"是"，总统的处境就不妙了。15 CONVENTION You can say **'sleep tight'** to someone when they are going to bed as an affectionate way of saying that you hope they will sleep well. 好好睡一觉 ❑ *Good night, Davey. Sleep tight.* 晚安，戴维。睡个好觉。16 to **keep a tight rein on** → see **rein** 17 to **sit tight** → see **sit**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tight* with:

N. tight **dress/jeans/trousers** 紧身裙 / 紧身牛仔裤 / 紧身裤 1
tight **fit** 紧身的；绷紧的 1 5
tight **grip** 紧紧握着，tight **hold** 紧紧抓着 2
tight **control** 严格的控制，tight **security** 严格的安保 3
tight **squeeze** 极度拥挤 6
tight **lips** 僵硬的嘴唇，tight **muscles** 僵硬的肌肉，tight **smile** 生硬的笑容 7

ADV. **extremely** tight 特别紧的，**a little** tight 有一点紧的，**so** tight 如此紧的，**too** tight 太紧的，**very** tight 非常紧的 1–10

ADJ. **closed** tight 关紧的，**locked** tight 紧锁的，**shut** tight 紧闭的 4
tight **knit** 紧密团结的 8

tighten /'taɪtᵊn/ (**tightens, tightening, tightened**) 1 VERB If you **tighten** your grip on something, or if your grip **tightens**, you hold the thing more firmly or securely. 抓紧；攥紧 ❑ [v n] *Luke answered by tightening his grip on her shoulder.* 作为回应，卢克把她的肩头抓得更紧了。❑ [v prep] *Her arms tightened about his neck in gratitude.* 她充满感激，把他的脖子搂得更紧了。❑ [v] *Stefano's grip tightened and his tone became colder.* 斯特凡诺的手抓得更紧了，语气也更冷了。2 VERB If you **tighten** a rope or chain, or if it **tightens**, it is stretched or pulled hard until it is straight. 绷紧，拉紧 (绳、链) ❑ [v n] *The anchorman flung his whole weight back, tightening the rope.* 那个压阵队员使尽了全身力气往后拽，把绳子拉得紧紧的。❑ [v] *The cables tightened and he was lifted gradually from the deck.* 缆绳绷紧了，他被慢慢地吊离了甲板。3 VERB If a government or organization **tightens** its grip on a group of people or an activity, or if its grip **tightens**, it begins to have more control over it. (对…) 严加控制；(使) 加强控制 ❑ [v n] *He knows he has considerable*

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support for his plans to tighten his grip on the machinery of central government. 他清楚有相当多的人支持他对中央政府机构加强控制的计划。❑ [V] *As the regime's grip on the mainland tightened over the next few years, hundreds of thousands more people fled south.* 随着后来几年那个政权加强对大陆的控制，又有数十万人逃往南方。❹ VERB When you **tighten** a screw, nut, or other device, you turn it or move it so that it is more firmly in place or holds something more firmly. 拧紧，旋紧（螺钉、螺丝帽等）❑ [V n] *I used my thumbnail to tighten the screw on my lamp.* 我用拇指指甲把台灯上的螺钉拧紧了。•PHRASAL VERB **Tighten up** means the same as **tighten**. tighten up 同 tighten ❑ [V P n] *It's important to tighten up the wheels properly, otherwise they vibrate loose and fall off.* 把轮子拧紧是很重要的，否则它们会因振动而松动、脱落。[Also V n P] ❺ VERB If a part of your body **tightens**, the muscles in it become tense and stiff, for example because you are angry or afraid. （身体局部）变僵硬，产生憋闷感，产生阻塞感 ❑ [V] *Sofia's throat had tightened and she couldn't speak.* 索菲娅喉咙哽住了，说不出话来。•**tight|en|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...a headache caused by tension which results in tightening of the muscles in the neck.* 由于紧张导致颈部肌肉僵硬而引起的头痛 ❻ VERB If someone in authority **tightens** a rule, a policy, or a system, they make it stricter or more efficient. 使（规定、政策、制度）更加严格；使更加有效 ❑ [V n] *The United States plans to tighten the economic sanctions currently in place.* 美国计划加大现有经济制裁的力度。❑ [be V-ed] *Take-off and landing procedures have been tightened after two jets narrowly escaped disaster.* 在两架喷气机差点出事故之后，起飞和降落的操作规程更加严格了。•PHRASAL VERB **Tighten up** means the same as **tighten**. tighten up 同 tighten ❑ [V P n] *Until this week, every attempt to tighten up the law had failed.* 到本周为止，一切旨在严格执法的努力都失败了。❑ [V P +on] *He accused ministers of breaking election pledges to tighten up on immigration.* 他指责部长们没有兑现在竞选中许下的加强移民管制的诺言。[Also V n P] •**tight|en|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the tightening of state control over press and broadcasting.* 政府加强了对出版和广播的控制 ❼ to **tighten** your **belt** → see **belt** ❽ to **tighten the screw** → see **screw**

▶**tighten up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If a group, team, or organization **tightens up**, they make an effort to control what they are doing more closely, in order to become more efficient and successful. 加紧工作；加强管理；严格要求 ❑ [V P] *I want us to be a bit more sensible this time and tighten up.* 我要求我们这次要更加理智、更加严格要求自己。❷ → see also **tighten 4, 6**

tight-|fisted ADJ If you describe someone as **tight-fisted**, you disapprove of them because they are unwilling to spend money. 吝啬的；小气的；抠门的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had the reputation of being one of the most tight-fisted and demanding of employers.* 人们都知道他是最抠门、最苛刻的雇主之一。

tight-|lipped ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **tight-lipped**, you mean that they are unwilling to give any information about something. 口风紧的；守口如瓶的 ❑ [+about] *Military officials are still tight-lipped about when or whether their forces will launch a ground offensive.* 军官们对于什么时候以及是否发动地面进攻依然守口如瓶。❷ ADJ Someone who is **tight-lipped** has their lips pressed tightly together, especially because they are angry or disapproving. （尤指生气、不赞同时）紧闭双唇的 ❑ *He was sitting at the other end of the table, tight-lipped and angry.* 他坐在桌子的另一头，双唇紧闭，满面怒容。

tight|rope /'taɪtrəʊp/ (**tightropes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tightrope** is a tightly stretched piece of rope on which someone balances and performs tricks in a circus. （马戏团的表演用）绷索，钢丝 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **tightrope** in expressions such as **walk a tightrope** and **live on a tightrope** to indicate that someone is in a difficult situation and has to be very careful about what they say or do. 走钢丝（比喻处境艰难，必须小心行事）❑ *School administrators walk a tightrope between the demands of the community and the realities of how children really behave.* 学校管理者在社会的要求和孩子们的实际表现之间小心翼翼地平衡局面。

tights /taɪts/ ❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Tights** are a piece of clothing, usually worn by women and girls. They are usually made of nylon and cover the hips, legs and feet. 紧身衣；紧身裤袜【BRIT 英】❑ *...a new pair of tights.* 新的紧身裤袜

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pantyhose**

❷ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Tights** are a piece of tight clothing, usually worn by dancers, acrobats, or people in exercise classes, and covering the hips and each leg. （通常指舞蹈演员、杂技演员或人们运动时穿的）紧身衣

ti|gress /'taɪgrɪs/ (**tigresses**) N-COUNT A **tigress** is a female **tiger**. 母虎

til|de /'tɪldə/ (**tildes**) N-COUNT A **tilde** is a symbol that is written over the letter 'n' in Spanish (ñ) and the letters 'o' (õ) and 'a' (ã) in Portuguese to indicate the way in which they should be pronounced. 鼻音化符号，腭化符号（西班牙语标在字母 n 上，葡萄牙语标在字母 o 和 a 上）

tile /taɪl/ (**tiles, tiling, tiled**) ❶ N-VAR **Tiles** are flat, square pieces of baked clay, carpet, cork, or other substance, which are fixed as a covering onto a floor or wall. 瓷砖；墙砖；地砖 ❑ *Amy's shoes squeaked on the tiles as she walked down the corridor.* 埃米走过走廊时，鞋子踩在地砖上嘎吱作响。❑ *The cabins had linoleum tile floors.* 船舱地上铺着油毡。❷ N-VAR **Tiles** are flat pieces of baked clay which are used for covering roofs. 瓦片 ❑ *...a fine building, with a neat little porch and ornamental tiles on the roof.* 一幢精致的建筑，有齐整的小巧柱廊，屋顶上覆着装饰瓦 ❸ VERB When someone **tiles** a surface such as a roof or floor, they cover it with tiles. 铺瓦于；贴地砖于 ❑ [V n] *He wants to tile the bathroom.* 他想给浴室铺上瓷砖。❹ → see also **tiling**

til|ing /'taɪlɪŋ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a surface that is covered by tiles as **tiling**. 瓦屋顶；地砖面；瓷砖面 ❑ *The kitchen has smart black tiling, worksurfaces and cupboards.* 厨房有漂亮的黑色瓷砖地面、操作台面和碗橱。❷ → see also **tile**

till ◆◇ /tɪl/ (**tills**) ❶ PREP In spoken English and informal written English, **till** is often used instead of **until**. （常于口语与非正式书面语中代替 until）❑ *They had to wait till Monday to ring the bank manager.* 他们必须等到周一才能给银行经理打电话。❑ *I've survived till now, and will go on doing so without help from you.* 我一直努力活到了现在，而且没有你的帮助也能继续活下去。•CONJ **Till** is also a conjunction. ❑ *They slept till the alarm bleeper woke them at four.* 他们一直睡到 4 点钟被寻呼机闹钟叫醒。❷ N-COUNT In a shop or other place of business, a **till** is a counter or cash register where money is kept, and where customers pay for what they have bought. （商店等处的）现金出纳机，收银机【BRIT 英】❑ *...long queues at tills that make customers angry.* 收银台前令顾客恼火的长队

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cash register**

❸ N-COUNT A **till** is the drawer of a cash register, in which the money is kept. （收银机中的）钱柜，放钱的抽屉【AM 美】❑ *He checked the register. There was money in the till.* 他查看了一下收银机的抽屉，里面有钱。

till|er /'tɪlə^{r}/ (**tillers**) N-COUNT The **tiller** of a boat is a handle that is fixed to the rudder. It is used to turn the rudder, which then steers the boat. （船的）舵柄

tilt /tɪlt/ (**tilts, tilting, tilted**) ❶ VERB If you **tilt** an object or if it **tilts**, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. （使）倾斜；（使）歪斜 ❑ [V n] *She tilted the mirror and began to comb her hair.* 她斜过镜子开始梳理头发。❑ [V n adv/prep] *Leonard tilted his chair back on two legs and stretched his long body.* 伦纳德把椅子向后倾斜，仅以两条腿作支撑，然后舒展开他长长的身躯。❑ [V] *The boat instantly tilted, filled and sank.* 船立即倾斜，进了水，然后沉没了。[Also V adv/prep] ❷ VERB If you **tilt** part of your body, usually your head, you move it slightly upwards or to one side. （略微）倾侧（身体部位），仰（头），把（头）歪向一边 ❑ [V n with adv] *Mari tilted her head back so that she could look at him.* 玛丽把头向后仰，以便看到他。❑ [V n prep] *His wife tilted his head to the side and inspected the wound.* 妻子把他的头侧过去检查他的伤口。❑ [V n] *She tilted her face to kiss me quickly on the chin.* 她侧过脸飞快地在我下巴上亲了一下。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tilt** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He opened the rear door for me with an apologetic tilt of his head.* 他抱歉地歪着头为我打开后车门。❸ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **tilt** of something is the fact that it tilts or slopes, or the angle at which it tilts or slopes. 倾斜；倾侧；倾斜度 ❑ [+of] *...calcu-*

lations based on our understanding of the tilt of the Earth's axis. 基于我们对地轴倾斜度的了解的计算 ❑ *The 3-metre-square slabs are on a tilt.* 3 平方米的厚板倾斜放置着。 3 VERB If a person or thing **tilts towards** a particular opinion or if something **tilts** them **towards** it, they change slightly so that they become more in agreement with that opinion or position. (使)倾向于;(使)偏向于 ❑ [v prep/adv] *When the political climate tilted towards fundamentalism he was threatened.* 当政治气候倾向于原教旨主义时,他受到了威胁。 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The paper has done much to tilt American public opinion in favour of intervention.* 该报做了大量工作,使得美国舆论倾向于支持干涉。 3 N-SING If there is a **tilt towards** a particular opinion or position, that opinion or position is favoured or begins to be favoured. 倾向;偏向 ❑ [+*towards*] *The chairman also criticised the plan for its tilt towards higher taxes rather than lower spending.* 主席也批评该计划倾向于主张高税收而不是低消费。 3 N-COUNT A **tilt at** something is an attempt to win or obtain it. 尝试;努力【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*at*] *His first tilt at Parliament came in the same year but he failed to win the seat.* 同年,他首次尝试进入国会,但没有赢得席位。 3 PHRASE To move **full tilt** or **at full tilt** means to move with as much speed, energy, or force as possible. 全速地;全力地 ❑ *As John approached at full tilt he saw a queue of traffic blocking the road.* 约翰正全速接近,不料看到了堵车的长龙。

,tilt|ing 'train (**tilting trains**) N-COUNT A **tilting train** is a type of train that can travel faster than ordinary trains because it tilts when the track curves. 倾斜式列车(在铁轨弯曲处会倾斜,比普通列车速度快)

tim|ber /'tɪmbəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Timber** is wood that is used for building houses and making furniture. You can also refer to trees that are grown for this purpose as **timber**. 木材;原木;树木;林木 ❑ *These Severn Valley woods have been exploited for timber since Saxon times.* 从撒克逊时代起,人们就开始采伐塞文山谷的这些树林以获取木料。

tim|bered /'tɪmbəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **timbered** building has a wooden frame or wooden beams showing on the outside. 木制的;木结构的 2 → see also **half-timbered**

'tim|ber yard (**timber yards**) N-COUNT A **timber yard** is a place where timber is stored and sold. 木材场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **lumberyard**

tim|bre /'tæmbəʳ/ (**timbres**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **timbre** of someone's voice or of a musical instrument is the particular quality of sound that it has. 音色;音质;音品【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His voice had a deep timbre.* 他嗓音低沉。 ❑ [+*of*] *The timbre of the violin is far richer than that of the mouth organ.* 小提琴的音色远比口琴丰富。

time ⇹ /taɪm/ (**times, timing, timed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Time** is what we measure in minutes, hours, days, and years. 时间 ❑ *...a two-week period of time.* 两周的时间 ❑ *Time passed, and still Ma did not appear.* 时间一点点过去,马先生仍然没有出现。 ❑ *The social significance of religion has changed over time.* 宗教的社会意义随着时间的变迁已经发生了变化。 2 N-SING [wh/ *the* N] You use **time** to ask or talk about a specific point in the day, which can be stated in hours and minutes and is shown on clocks. 时刻;时候;钟点 ❑ *'What time is it?'—'Eight o'clock.'* "几点钟了?" —— "8 点钟。" ❑ *He asked me the time.* 他问我几点了。 ❑ *What time did he leave?* 他什么时候离开的? ❑ *The time is now 19 minutes past the hour.* 现在的时间是整点过 19 分。 3 N-COUNT The **time** when something happens is the point in the day when it happens or is supposed to happen. 规定时间 ❑ *Departure times are 08:15 from St Quay, and 18:15 from St Helier.* 从圣奎伊的出发时间是 8 点 15 分,从圣赫利尔的出发时间是 18 点 15 分。 4 → see also **opening time** 5 N-UNCOUNT You use **time** to refer to the system of expressing time and counting hours that is used in a particular part of the world. (某一时区的)时间 ❑ *The incident happened just after ten o'clock local time.* 事件发生在当地时间 10 点刚过。 6 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] You use **time** to refer to the period that you spend doing something or when something has been happening. (用来做某事或某事发生的)时间 ❑ *Adam spent a lot of time in his grandfather's office.* 亚当经常呆在他祖父的办公室里。 ❑ *He wouldn't have the time or money to take care of me.* 他既不会有时间也不会有钱来照顾我。 ❑ *Listen to me, I haven't got much time.* 听着,我没多少时间。 ❑ *The route was blocked for some time.* 道路被堵了一段时间。 ❑ *For a long time I didn't tell anyone.* 很久我都没有告诉任何人。 ❑ *A short time later they sat down to eat.* 过了一小会儿,他们坐下来吃东西。 7 N-SING If you say that something has been happening for **a time**, you mean that it has been happening for a fairly long period of time. (相当长的)一段时间 ❑ *He stayed for quite a time.* 他呆了相当长的一段时间。 ❑ *After a time they came to a pond.* 过了好久,他们来到一个池塘。 8 N-COUNT [oft prep N] You use **time** to refer to a period of time or a point in time, when you are describing what is happening then. For example, if something happened **at** a particular **time**, that is when it happened. If it happens **at all times**, it always happens. (某事发生的)一段(或特定)时间 ❑ *We were in the same college, which was male-only at that time.* 我们那时在同一所学院,当时只招男生。 ❑ *By this time he was thirty.* 到那时他 30 岁了。 ❑ *It was a time of terrible uncertainty.* 那是一切都很不确定的一段时间。 ❑ *Homes are more affordable than at any time in the past five years.* 现在住宅比过去 5 年里的任何时候都要便宜。 ❑ *It seemed like a good time to tell her.* 那似乎是告诉她的好时机。 9 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You use **time** or **times** to talk about a particular period in history or in your life. 历史时期;时代 ❑ *We'll be alone together, quite like old times.* 我们会单独在一起,就像过去那样。 ❑ *We are in one of the most severe recessions in modern times.* 我们正在经历现代最严重的一段经济衰退。 10 N-PLURAL You can use **the times** to refer to the present time and to modern fashions, tastes, and developments. For example, if you say that someone **keeps up with the times**, you mean they are fashionable or aware of modern developments. If you say they are **behind the times**, you mean they are unfashionable or not aware of them. 当代;时代潮流 ❑ *This approach is now seriously out of step with the times.* 这种方法如今与时代潮流严重脱节。 ❑ *Johnny has changed his image to fit the times.* 约翰尼换了个形象,以迎合时代潮流。 11 N-COUNT [adj N] When you describe the **time** that you had on a particular occasion or during a particular part of your life, you are describing the sort of experience that you had then. (经历的)一段时间,时期 ❑ *Sarah and I had a great time while the kids were away.* 孩子们不在的时候,我和萨拉度过了一段美好时光。 ❑ *She's had a really tough time the last year and a half.* 这一年半以来,她度过了一段非常艰难的时期。 12 N-SING Your **time** is the amount of time that you have to live, or to do a particular thing. 生命(期);期限;时限 ❑ *Now Martin has begun to suffer the effects of AIDS, and he says his time is running out.* 现在马丁开始遭受艾滋病的折磨,他说他的生命就要走到尽头。 13 N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf, N that] If you say it is **time for** something, **time to** do something, or **time** you did something, you mean that this thing ought to happen or be done now. (从事特定活动的)合适时候 ❑ [+*for*] *Opinion polls indicated a feeling among the public that it was time for a change.* 民意测验表明,公众认为到了改革的时候了。 ❑ [+*for*] *It was time for him to go to work.* 他该去上班了。 ❑ *This was no time to make a speech.* 这不是长篇大论的时候。 14 N-COUNT When you talk about a **time** when something happens, you are referring to a specific occasion when it happens. 次;回 ❑ *Every time she travels on the bus it's delayed by at least three hours.* 每次她乘公车出行都至少耽搁 3 个小时。 ❑ *The last time I saw her was about sixteen years ago.* 我上次见她大约是 16 年前了。 15 N-COUNT You use **time** after numbers to say how often something happens. 次 ❑ *It was her job to make tea three times a day.* 她的差事就是每天沏 3 次茶。 16 N-PLURAL You use **times** after numbers when comparing one thing to another and saying, for example, how much bigger, smaller, better, or worse it is. 倍 ❑ *Its profits are rising four times faster than the average company.* 它的利润增长速度比一般公司快 4 倍。 ❑ *...an area five times the size of Britain.* 面积为英国领土 5 倍大的区域 17 CONJ You use **times** in arithmetic to link numbers or amounts that are multiplied together to reach a total. 乘以 ❑ *Four times six is 24.* 4 乘以 6 等于 24。 18 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **time** in a race is the amount of time it takes them to finish the race. (赛跑等)所用时间,成绩 ❑ *He was over a second faster than his previous best time.* 他比自己以前的最好成绩快了 1 秒多。[Also +*of*] 19 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] The **time** of a piece of music is the number of beats that the piece has in each bar. 拍子;节拍 ❑ *A reel is in four-four*

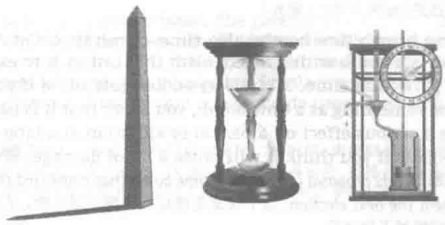
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time, and a jig is in six-eight time. 里尔舞曲是四四拍，吉格舞曲是六八拍。 VERB If you **time** something for a particular time, you plan or decide to do it or cause it to happen at this time. 给…确定时间；为…安排时间 ❑ [v n to-inf] *He timed the election to coincide with new measures to boost the economy.* 他把选举安排在振兴经济的新政策出台时。 ❑ [v n +for] *We had timed our visit for March 7.* 我们把访问时间确定在 3 月 7 日。 ❑ [v n adv] *He had timed his intervention well.* 他选择介入的时机恰到好处。 ❑ [v-ed to-inf] *Operation Amazon is timed to coincide with the start of the dry season.* 拯救亚马孙河的行动安排在了旱季来临之际。 [Also v n] VERB If you **time** an action or activity, you measure how long someone takes to do it or how long it lasts. 测定…所花时间 ❑ [v n] *He timed each performance with a stop-watch.* 他用秒表测定每组动作所花的时间。 → see also **timing** PHRASE If you say it is **about time** that something was done, you are saying in an emphatic way that it should happen or be done now, and really should have happened or been done sooner. 该是…的时候了；早该…了 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *It's about time a few movie makers with original ideas were given a chance.* 该给为数不多的几个有创见的电影制作者一个机会了。 PHRASE If you do something **ahead of time**, you do it before a particular event or before you need to, in order to be well prepared. 提前；预先 ❑ *Find out ahead of time what regulations apply to your situation.* 提前搞清楚什么规章适用于你的情况。 PHRASE If someone is **ahead of** their **time** or **before** their **time**, they have new ideas a long time before other people start to think in the same way. (思想)先进，领先于时代 ❑ *My mother was ahead of her time. She surrounded me with culture and art.* 我母亲思想前卫，给予了我文化和艺术的熏陶。 PHRASE If something happens or is done **all the time**, it happens or is done continually. 一直；始终 ❑ *We can't be together all the time.* 我们不能始终在一起。 PHRASE You say **at a time** after an amount to say how many things or how much of something is involved in one action, place, or group. 一次；每次 ❑ *Beat in the eggs, one at a time.* 打入鸡蛋，一次一个。 PHRASE If something could happen **at any time**, it is possible that it will happen very soon, though nobody can predict exactly when. 随时；任何时候 ❑ *Conditions are still very tense and the fighting could escalate at any time.* 局势仍然非常紧张，战斗随时可能升级。 PHRASE You say **at the best of times** when you are making a negative or critical comment to emphasize that it is true even when the circumstances are as favourable as possible. 即使在最好的情况下 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *A trade war would be bad at the best of times, but in the current economic climate, it would be a disaster.* 即使在情况最好的时候贸易战都会构成贻害，而在当前这种经济形势下将会是一场灾难。 PHRASE If you say that something was the case **at one time**, you mean that it was the case during a particular period in the past. 一度；曾经 ❑ *At one time 400 men, women and children lived in the village.* 曾经有 400 个男人、女人和孩子居住在村子里。 PHRASE If two or more things exist, happen, or are true **at the same time**, they exist, happen, or are true together although they seem to contradict each other. 同时 ❑ *I was afraid of her, but at the same time I really liked her.* 我害怕她，但同时也确实喜欢她。 PHRASE **At the same time** is used to introduce a statement that slightly changes or contradicts the previous statement. 然而；不过 ❑ *I don't think I set out to come up with a different sound for each album. At the same time, I do have a sense of what is right for the moment.* 我不觉得我一开始就特意为每张专辑设定了不同的曲风。然而，我确实知道当时想要的是什么感觉。 PHRASE You use **at times** to say that something happens or is true on some occasions or at some moments. 有时；间或 ❑ *The debate was highly emotional at times.* 辩论有时变得异常情绪化。 PHRASE If you say that something was **before** your **time**, you mean that it happened or existed before you were born or before you were able to know about it or remember it. 在…出生以前；在…有记忆前 ❑ *'You've never seen the Marilyn Monroe film?'—'No, I think it was a bit before my time.'* "你从来没看过玛丽莲·梦露演的电影？"——"是的，她拍电影时我还不记事呢。" PHRASE If someone has reached a particular stage in life **before** their **time**, they have reached it at a younger age than is normal. 过早 ❑ *The small print has forced me, years before my time, to buy spectacles.* 印刷文字过小迫使我早早就要买眼镜戴。 PHRASE If you say **not before time** after a statement has been made about something that has been done, you are saying in an emphatic way that you think it should have been done sooner. 早该发生；早该如此 [BRIT, EMPHASIS 英，强调] ❑ *The virus is getting more and more attention, and not before time.* 这种病毒正受到越来越多的关注，其实早该如此。 PHRASE If you **call time on** something, you end it. 结束 [mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻] ❑ [+on] *Scott Hastings has called time on his international career by cutting short his contract.* 斯科特·黑斯廷斯中止合同，结束了他的国际比赛生涯。 PHRASE Someone who **is doing time** is in prison. 坐牢；服刑 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *He is serving 11 years for robbery, and did time for a similar offence before that.* 他因犯抢劫罪正在服 11 年的刑期，此前他也曾因类似罪行蹲过监狱。 PHRASE If you say that something will be the case **for all time**, you mean that it will always be the case. 永远 ❑ *The desperate condition of the world is that madness has always been here, and that it will remain so for all time.* 这个世界令人绝望的是，疯狂之事一直存在，而且将永远存在下去。 PHRASE If something is the case or will happen **for the time being**, it is the case or will happen now, but only until something else becomes possible or happens. 目前；暂时 ❑ *For the time being, however, immunotherapy is still in its experimental stages.* 但免疫疗法目前仍处于实验阶段。 PHRASE If you do something **from time to time**, you do it occasionally but not regularly. 不时地；间或；偶尔 ❑ *Her daughters visited him from time to time when he was ill.* 他生病的时候她的女儿们时常去探望他。 PHRASE If you say that something is the case **half the time** you mean that it often is the case. 常常；几乎总是 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *Half the time, I don't have the slightest idea what he's talking about.* 我经常一点儿都听不懂他在说什么。 PHRASE If you say that you **have no time for** a person or thing, you mean you do not like them or approve of them, and if you say that you **have a lot of time for** a person or thing, you mean you like them or approve of them very much. 不喜欢 / 喜欢；不赞成 / 赞成 ❑ *When I think of what he's done to my mother and me, I've just got no time for him.* 想到他对母亲和我所做的一切，我就很讨厌他。 PHRASE If you say that **it is high time** that something happened or was done, you are saying in an emphatic way that it should happen or be done now, and really should have happened or been done sooner. (早)该…了；是时候…了 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *It is high time the Government displayed a more humanitarian approach towards victims of the recession.* 政府早该对受到经济衰退影响的人们采取更加人性化的救助措施。 PHRASE If you are **in time for** a particular event, you are not too late for it. 及时；不迟 ❑ [+for] *I arrived just in time for my flight to London.* 我差一点就没赶上去伦敦的飞机。 PHRASE If you say that something will happen **in time** or **given time**, you mean that it will happen eventually, when a lot of time has passed. 最终；迟早 ❑ *He would sort out his own problems, in time.* 他早晚会解决自己的问题。 ❑ *Tina believed that, given time, her business would become profitable.* 蒂娜相信假以时日，她的生意一定会盈利。 PHRASE If you are playing, singing, or dancing **in time** with a piece of music, you are following the rhythm and speed of the music correctly. If you are **out of time** with it, you are not following the rhythm and speed of the music correctly. 合拍 / 不合拍 ❑ [+with] *Her body swayed in time with the music.* 她的身体随着音乐节拍摆动。 ❑ *We were standing onstage playing completely out of time.* 我们站在舞台上，演奏得完全不合节拍。 PHRASE If you say that something will happen, for example, **in a week's time** or **in two years' time**, you mean that it will happen a week from now or two years from now. 在…之后 ❑ *Presidential elections are due to be held in ten days' time.* 总统竞选将在 10 天后如期举行。 PHRASE If you arrive somewhere **in good time**, you arrive early so that there is time to spare before a particular event. 提早，提前(到达) ❑ [+for] *If we're out, we always make sure we're home in good time for the programme.* 如果外出，我们总是确保在节目开始之前赶回家。 PHRASE If you tell someone that something will happen **in good time** or **all in good time**, you are telling them to be patient because it will happen eventually. 慢慢来；别急；来得及 ❑ *There will be many advanced exercises that you won't be able to do at first. You will get to them in good time.* 有许多难度较大的动作你起初

Word Web 话题词汇 time 时间

The Sumerians, the ancient Middle Eastern culture that invented the wheel, also made the first **clock** around 3500 BC. It involved the use of the shadow cast by a pointed tower called an **obelisk**. About 500 years later, the Egyptians created the first portable **timepiece**, the **sundial**. A major advance over sundials was the water clock, designed by the Greeks in the second century BC. At various times throughout history, people have measured time using candles and oil lamps with marks on the side, and **hourglasses**, in which sand pours from one section into another at a steady rate.

古代中东文化的创立者苏美尔人不但发明了轮子，也在公元前 3500 年左右创造了第一座时钟。它利用的是称为方尖碑的尖塔投下的影子。大约 500 年后，埃及人造出了第一个可携带的计时器：日晷。希腊人在日晷的基础上又进了一大步，于公元前 2 世纪设计出了水钟。在不同的历史时期，人们曾经用不同的器具来计时，比如一侧标有刻度的蜡烛和油灯，又比如沙子匀速从一个半球倒向另一半球的沙漏。



shadow clock 影钟　hourglass 沙漏　water clock 水钟

不会做，但慢慢就会了。 PHRASE If something happens **in no time** or **in next to no time**, it happens almost immediately or very quickly. 立刻；马上 ❑ *He expects to be out of prison in next to no time.* 他期盼着立即出狱。 PHRASE If you do something **in your own time**, you do it at the speed that you choose, rather than allowing anyone to hurry you. 从容地；不慌不忙地 ❑ *Now, in your own time, tell me what happened.* 现在慢慢告诉我发生了什么事。 PHRASE If you do something such as work **in your own time** in British English, or **on your own time** in American English, you do it in your free time rather than, for example, at work or school. 在业余时间；在空闲时间 ❑ *If I choose to work on other projects in my own time, then I say that is my business.* 如果我选择在业余时间做其他项目，我认为那是我自己的事情。 PHRASE If you **keep time** when playing or singing music, you follow or play the beat, without going too fast or too slowly. 和着拍子；按节拍 ❑ *As he sang he kept time on a small drum.* 他边唱边和着节拍敲一个小鼓。 PHRASE When you talk about how well a watch or clock **keeps time**, you are talking about how accurately it measures time. (钟表)走得准 ❑ *Some pulsars keep time better than the Earth's most accurate clocks.* 某些脉冲星发送脉冲比地球上最精确的时钟都准时。 PHRASE If you **make time for** a particular activity or person, you arrange to have some free time so that you can do the activity or spend time with the person. 腾出时间；留出时间 ❑ [+for] *Before leaving the city, be sure to make time for a shopping trip.* 离开那座城市之前，一定要留出时间去购物。 PHRASE If you say that you **made good time** on a journey, you mean it did not take you very long compared to the length of time you expected it to take. (旅途)比预期的快 ❑ *They had left early in the morning, on quiet roads, and made good time.* 他们一大早出发，一路上人车稀少，走得比预期快多了。 PHRASE If someone **is making up for lost time**, they are doing something actively and with enthusiasm because they have not had the opportunity to do it before or when they were younger. 弥补过去损失的时间 ❑ *Five years older than the majority of officers of his same rank, he was determined to make up for lost time.* 他比同一级别的大多数军官年长 5 岁，因此他决心积极努力来弥补过去损失的时间。 PHRASE If you **are marking time**, you are doing something that is not particularly useful or interesting while you wait for something more important or interesting to happen. 消磨时光；等待时机 ❑ *He's really just marking time until he's old enough to leave.* 他其实只是在消磨时光，等年龄一到就退休。 PHRASE If you say that something happens or is the case **nine times out of ten** or **ninety-nine times out of a hundred**, you mean that it happens on nearly every occasion or is almost always the case. 十之八九；几乎总是 ❑ *When they want something, nine times out of ten they get it.* 他们想要什么，十之八九都会得到。 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is, for example, the best writer **of all time**, or the most successful film **of all time**, you mean that they are the best or most successful that there has ever been. 有史以来最…的；前所未有的；空前的 ❑ *'Monopoly' is one of the best-selling games of all time.* "大富翁"是有史以来最畅销的游戏之一。 PHRASE If you are **on time**, you are not late. 准时；按时 ❑ *Don't worry, she'll be on time.* 别急，她会准时到的。 PHRASE If you say that it is **only a matter of time** or **only a question of time** before something happens, you mean that it cannot be avoided and will definitely happen at some future date. 迟早的事；只是时间问题 ❑ *It now seems only a matter of time before they resign.* 现在看来，他们辞职是早晚的事。 PHRASE When you refer to **our time** or **our times** you are referring to the present period in the history of the world. 当今；目前 ❑ *It would be wrong to say that the Church doesn't enter the great moral debates of our time.* 要说教会问题不是当代社会道德争论的一大议题，那就错了。 PHRASE If you do something to **pass the time** you do it because you have some time available and not because you really want to do it. 消遣；打发时间 ❑ *Without particular interest and just to pass the time, I read a story.* 我读了一篇故事，并非有什么特别的兴趣，仅仅为了消遣。 PHRASE If you **play for time**, you try to make something happen more slowly, because you do not want it to happen or because you need time to think about what to do if it happens. (为争取时间)故意拖延 ❑ *The president's decision is being seen as an attempt to play for time.* 总统的决定被视为试图争取时间而故意拖延。 PHRASE If you say that something will **take time**, you mean that it will take a long time. 需要时间；耗时 ❑ *Change will come, but it will take time.* 会有变化的，但这需要时间。 PHRASE If you **take your time** doing something, you do it quite slowly and do not hurry. 不着急；不慌忙；慢慢来 ❑ *'Take your time,' Cross told him. 'I'm in no hurry.'* "慢慢来，" 克罗斯对他说，"我一点都不急。" PHRASE If a child can **tell the time**, they are able to find out what the time is by looking at a clock or watch. 认时间；认钟表 ❑ *My four-year-old daughter cannot quite tell the time.* 我 4 岁大的女儿还不大会看表。 PHRASE If something happens **time after time**, it happens in a similar way on many occasions. 反复地；屡次；一再 ❑ *Burns had escaped from jail time after time.* 伯恩斯屡次越狱。 PHRASE If you say that **time flies**, you mean that it seems to pass very quickly. 时光飞逝 ❑ *Time flies when you're having fun.* 开心的时光总是飞逝而去。 PHRASE If you have **the time of your life**, you enjoy yourself very much indeed. 过得愉快；玩得高兴 ❑ *We're taking our little grandchild away with us. We'll make sure he has the time of his life.* 我们会把小孙子带走。我们一定会让他过得开心。 PHRASE If you say there is **no time to lose** or **no time to be lost**, you mean you must hurry as fast as you can to do something. 没有时间可耽搁了；必须要抓紧时间了 ❑ *He rushed home, realising there was no time to lose.* 他意识到时间紧迫，于是急速赶回家。 PHRASE If you say that **time will tell** whether something is true or correct, you mean that it will not be known until some time in the future whether it is true or correct. 时间会验证 ❑ *Only time will tell whether Broughton's optimism is justified.* 只有时间会验证布劳顿的乐观是否合理。 PHRASE If you **waste no time in** doing something, you take the opportunity to do it immediately or quickly. 立即；马上 ❑ *Tom wasted no time in telling me why he had come.* 汤姆马上告诉了我他来的原因。 **time and again** → see **again** **in the fullness of time** → see **fullness**

→ see Word Web: **time**

→ see **GPS**

time and mo|tion N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] A **time and motion** study is a study of the way that people do a particular job, or

the way they work in a particular place in order to discover the most efficient methods of working.（旨在研究效率最高的工作方法的）时间与动作（研究）

'time bomb (**time bombs**) also **time-bomb** 1 N-COUNT A **time bomb** is a bomb with a mechanism that causes it to explode at a particular time. 定时炸弹 2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] If you describe something as a **time bomb**, you mean that it is likely to have a serious effect on a person or situation at a later date, especially if you think it will cause a lot of damage. 潜在的严重问题 ❑ *This proposal is a political time bomb that could cost the government the next election.* 这个议案是政坛的一颗定时炸弹，足以使现任政府输掉下次竞选。

'time-consuming also **time consuming** ADJ If something is **time-consuming**, it takes a lot of time. 耗时的；费时的 ❑ *It's just very time consuming to get such a large quantity of data.* 获取如此大量的数据非常费时。

'time frame (**time frames**) N-COUNT The **time frame** of an event is the length of time during which it happens or develops. 时间范围；时间段；时间框架【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The time frame within which all this occurred was from September 1985 to March 1986.* 这一切发生的时间范围是 1985 年 9 月到 1986 年 3 月。

'time-honoured ADJ [ADJ n] A **time-honoured** tradition or way of doing something is one that has been used and respected for a very long time. 古老的；由来已久的；历史悠久的 ❑ *The beer is brewed in the time-honoured way at the Castle Eden Brewery.* 伊登堡酿酒厂以传统酿制方式酿造啤酒。

time|keeper /'taɪmkiːpəʳ/ (**timekeepers**) also **time-keeper** 1 N-COUNT A **timekeeper** is a person or an instrument that records or checks the time. 计时员；计时器 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a good **timekeeper**, you mean that they usually arrive on time for things. If you say that they are a poor **timekeeper**, you mean that they are often late. 守时的人；准时的人【BRIT 英】

time|keeping /'taɪmkiːpɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [adj N] If you talk about someone's **timekeeping**, you are talking about how good they are at arriving in time for things. 守时【BRIT 英】❑ *I am trying to improve my timekeeping.* 我努力使自己变得更加守时。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Timekeeping** is the process or activity of timing an event or series of events.（比赛的）计时，测定时间 ❑ *Who did the timekeeping?* 谁负责计时？

'time lag (**time lags**) also **time-lag** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **time lag** is a fairly long interval of time between one event and another related event that happens after it.（两件相关事件间的）时间间隔，时间差 ❑ [+*between*] *...the time-lag between theoretical research and practical applications.* 理论研究与实际应用之间的时间差

time|less /'taɪmləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **timeless**, you mean that it is so good or beautiful that it cannot be affected by changes in society or fashion. 永久的；恒久美好的；不受时间影响的 ❑ *There is a timeless quality to his best work.* 他最好的作品不会因时间流逝而逊色。• **time|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Maybe it was the trees that gave this place its atmosphere of mystery and timelessness.* 也许正是树木赋予这个地方神秘永恒的气息。

'time lim|it (**time limits**) N-COUNT A **time limit** is a date before which a particular task must be completed. 时限；期限 ❑ [+*for*] *We have extended the time limit for claims until July 30.* 我们已经把索赔期限延长到了 7 月 30 日。

time|line /'taɪmlaɪn/ (**timelines**) also **time line** 1 N-COUNT A **timeline** is a visual representation of a sequence of events, especially historical events.（尤指历史事件）年表 2 N-COUNT A **timeline** is the length of time that a project is expected to take. 时间期限 ❑ [+*for*] *Use your deadlines to establish the timeline for your research plan.* 依据最后期限来确定研究计划的时间表。

→ see **history**

time|ly /'taɪmli/ ADJ A **timely** event happens at a moment when it is useful, effective, or relevant. 及时的；适时的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The recent outbreak is a timely reminder that this disease is a serious health hazard.* 最近疫情的爆发及时地提醒了人们这种疾病对健康是巨大的危险。

,time 'man|age|ment N-UNCOUNT **Time management** is the process of deciding on the order in which you will do tasks, and making sure that they are done on schedule. 时间管理【BUSINESS 商】

,time 'out (**time outs**) also **time-out** 1 N-VAR In basketball, American football, ice hockey, and some other sports, when a team calls a **time out**, they call a stop to the game for a few minutes in order to rest and discuss how they are going to play.（篮球、美式橄榄球、冰球等比赛过程中的）暂停 2 N-UNCOUNT [N to-inf] If you take **time out from** a job or activity, you have a break from it and do something different instead.（工作或活动中的）暂停时间，休息时间 ❑ [+*from*] *He took time out from campaigning to accompany his mother to dinner.* 他从竞选活动中挤出一点时间陪母亲吃饭。

time|piece /'taɪmpiːs/ (**timepieces**) also **time piece** N-COUNT A **timepiece** is a clock, watch, or other device that measures and shows time. 钟；表；计时器【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

→ see **time**

tim|er /'taɪməʳ/ (**timers**) 1 N-COUNT A **timer** is a device that measures time, especially one that is part of a machine and causes it to start or stop working at specific times. 计时器；定时器 ❑ *...electronic timers that automatically switch on the lights when it gets dark.* 光线一暗就自动开灯的电子定时器 2 → see also **egg timer**

time|scale /'taɪmskeɪl/ (**timescales**) also **time scale** N-COUNT The **timescale** of an event is the length of time during which it happens or develops. 时段；时标；时间表 ❑ [+*for*] *He gave no timescale for these steps.* 他没有给出这些步骤的时间表。

'time-server (**time-servers**) also **timeserver** N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **time-server**, you disapprove of them because they are making very little effort at work and are just waiting until they retire or leave for a new job. 混日子的人；工作马虎的人；得过且过的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

'time-share (**time-shares**) also **time share** N-VAR If you have a **time-share**, you have the right to use a particular property as holiday accommodation for a specific amount of time each year.（度假住房的）分时享用权

'time sig|nal (**time signals**) N-COUNT The **time signal** is the series of high-pitched sounds that are broadcast at certain times on the radio, for example at exactly one o'clock or exactly six o'clock.（收音机发出的）报时信号【BRIT 英】

'time sig|na|ture (**time signatures**) N-COUNT The **time signature** of a piece of music consists of two numbers written at the beginning that show how many beats there are in each bar.（乐谱开头的）拍号

'time slot (**time slots**) N-COUNT A television or radio programme's **time slot** is the time when it is broadcast.（电视或广播节目的）播放时段 ❑ *90 per cent of listeners had stayed with the programme when it changed its time slot.* 节目改变播送时段后，90% 的听众依然继续收听。

'time switch (**time switches**) N-COUNT A **time switch** is a device that causes a machine to start or stop working at specific times. 定时开关；计时开关

time|table /'taɪmteɪbᵊl/ (**timetables, timetabling, timetabled**) 1 N-COUNT A **timetable** is a plan of the times when particular events are to take place. 时间表；时间安排；日程表 ❑ *Don't you realize we're working to a timetable? We have to have results.* 难道你没意识到我们是有一个时间表的吗？我们必须出成果。 ❑ [+*for*] *The two countries are to try to agree a timetable for formal talks.* 两国正试图商定正式会谈的时间表。 2 N-COUNT In a school or college, a **timetable** is a list that shows the times in the week at which particular subjects are taught. You can also refer to the range of subjects that a student learns or the classes that a teacher teaches as their **timetable**. 课程表；课程【BRIT 英】❑ *Options are offered subject to staff availability and the constraints of the timetable.* 课程选择视教师的时间与课程表的限制而定。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **class schedule**

Word Web 话题词汇 time zone 时区

Before railroads began to move people rapidly over long distances, **time zones** were not an issue. The government of each community (or sometimes a local clockmaker) would set the "official" **time** and the citizens would adjust their **clocks** and **watches** accordingly. However, as long-distance railroad travel became more common in the 1800s, these disparate times created havoc with railroad schedules. In the 1840s, England, Scotland, and Wales adopted a "railway standard time," replacing several "local time" systems. In 1878, Sir Sanford Fleming, a Canadian railroad official, proposed the system of worldwide time zones that is still in use today.

在铁路开始快速地远距离运送乘客之前，时区还不成为一个问题。每个社区的政府（或者有时是当地的钟表匠）会设定"官方"时间，市民则相应地调整他们的钟表。然而，远距离铁路旅行在 19 世纪越来越普遍，这些大相径庭的时间给铁路时刻表造成了混乱。19 世纪 40 年代，英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士采用了一种"铁路标准时间"，以取代数种"当地时间"体系。1878 年，加拿大铁路官员桑福德·弗莱明提议建立了全世界通用的时区系统，并沿用至今。

timetable N-COUNT A **timetable** is a list of the times when trains, boats, buses, or aeroplanes are supposed to arrive at or leave from a particular place. 交通时刻表【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *For a local bus timetable, contact Dyfed County Council.* 若要当地公共汽车时刻表，请与达费德郡政务委员会联系。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **schedule**

timetabled VERB [usu passive] If something **is timetabled**, it is scheduled to happen or do something at a particular time. 为…安排时间【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be V-ed] *On both days, three very different trains will be timetabled.* 这两天，三趟火车都将排入时刻表。❑ [be V-ed to-inf] *Opie is timetabled to work a four-day week.* 奥佩被安排每周工作 4 天。

time trial (**time trials**) N-COUNT In cycling and some other sports, a **time trial** is a contest in which competitors race along a course individually, in as fast a time as possible, instead of racing directly against each other. （自行车等运动的）计时赛

time waster (**time wasters**) also **time-waster** N-COUNT If you say that someone or something is a **time waster**, you mean that they cause you to spend a lot of time doing something that is unnecessary or does not produce any benefit. 浪费时间的人（或物）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Surfing the Internet is fun, but it's also a time waster.* 上网很有意思，但也很浪费时间。

time-worn also **timeworn** ADJ Something that is **time-worn** is old or has been used a lot over a long period of time. 久经使用的；陈旧的；古旧的 ❑ *Even in the dim light the equipment looked old and time-worn.* 即便在昏暗的光线下，那台设备也显得陈旧不堪。

time zone (**time zones**) also **time-zone** N-COUNT A **time zone** is one of the areas into which the world is divided where the time is calculated as being a particular number of hours behind or ahead of GMT. 时区

→ see Word Web: **time zone**

timid /'tɪmɪd/ ADJ **Timid** people are shy, nervous, and have no courage or confidence in themselves. 胆小的；害羞的；缺乏自信的 ❑ *A timid child, Isabella had learned obedience at an early age.* 伊莎贝拉是一个羞怯的孩子，很小就学会了顺从。•**timidity** /tɪ'mɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She doesn't ridicule my timidity.* 她没有奚落我的羞怯。•**timidly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *The little boy stepped forward timidly and shook Leo's hand.* 小男孩羞怯地走上前去握了握利奥的手。 ADJ If you describe someone's attitudes or actions as **timid**, you are criticizing them for being too cautious or slow to act, because they are nervous about the possible consequences of their actions. 犹豫不决的；瞻前顾后的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The President's critics say he has been too timid in responding to changing international developments.* 批评总统的人认为他在应对风云变幻的国际局势时过于瞻前顾后。•**timidity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He was soon disillusioned by the government's timidity on social reform.* 他不久就因政府在进行社会改革时缩手缩脚而不抱幻想了。•**timidly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A number of these states are moving timidly towards multi-party democracy.* 这些国家中有很多正小心翼翼地向多党民主制发展。

timing /'taɪmɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Timing** is the skill or action of judging the right moment in a situation or activity at which to do something. 时机掌握；时间选择 ❑ *His photo is a wonderful happy moment caught with perfect timing.* 他拍的照片时机掌握完美，记录下了动人的快乐瞬间。 N-UNCOUNT **Timing** is used to refer to the time at which something happens or is planned to happen, or to the length of time that something takes. 时间安排 ❑ [+of] *The timing of the minister's visit, however, could somewhat detract from the goodwill it's supposed to generate.* 但是，部长访问的时间安排不当，可能会使访问的善意不能得到有效传达。 → see also **time**

timorous /'tɪmərəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **timorous**, you mean that they are frightened and nervous of other people and situations. 胆怯的；胆小的；易受惊吓的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He is a reclusive, timorous creature.* 他是个离群索居、胆小羞怯的家伙。 ADJ If you describe someone's actions or decisions as **timorous**, you are criticizing them for being too cautious or weak, because the person is not very confident and is worried about the possible consequences of their actions. 不果断的；缩手缩脚的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Some delegates believe the final declaration is likely to be too timorous.* 一些代表认为最后的声明可能不够强硬。

timpani /'tɪmpəni/ N-PLURAL **Timpani** are large drums that are played in an orchestra. 定音鼓

→ see **orchestra**

tin /tɪn/ (**tins**) N-UNCOUNT **Tin** is a soft silvery-white metal. 锡 ❑ *...a factory that turns scrap metal into tin cans.* 把废弃金属制成锡罐的工厂 ❑ *...a tin-roofed hut.* 锡顶的棚屋 N-COUNT A **tin** is a metal container which is filled with food and sealed in order to preserve the food for long periods of time. 罐头【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *She popped out to buy a tin of soup.* 她飞快地跑去买了一听罐头汤。•N-COUNT A **tin of** food is the amount of food contained in a tin. 一罐（或一听）的量【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *He had survived by eating a small tin of fruit every day.* 他靠每天吃一小罐水果活了下来。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **can**

N-COUNT A **tin** is a metal container with a lid in which things such as biscuits, cakes, or tobacco can be kept. 金属罐；马口铁罐 ❑ *Store the cookies in an airtight tin.* 将曲奇饼干存放于密封罐中。[Also +of] •N-COUNT A **tin of** something is the amount contained in a tin. 一罐的量 ❑ [+of] *They emptied out the remains of the tin of paint and smeared it on the inside of the van.* 他们倒出油漆罐里剩下的所有油漆，把它涂在货车的内壁。 N-COUNT A baking **tin** is a metal container used for baking things such as cakes and bread in an oven. （蛋糕或面包）烤模，烤盘【BRIT 英】❑ *Pour the mixture into the cake tin and bake for 45 minutes.* 把混合物倒进烤模烤制 45 分钟。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pan, baking pan**

→ see **can, pan**

tincture /'tɪŋktʃə'/ (**tinctures**) N-VAR A **tincture** is a medicine consisting of alcohol and a small amount of a drug. 酊剂 ❑ [+of] *...a few drops of tincture of iodine.* 几滴碘酊

tinder /'tɪndə'/ N-UNCOUNT **Tinder** consists of small pieces of something dry, especially wood or grass, that burns easily and can be used for lighting a fire. 火绒；引火物；火媒

tinderbox /'tɪndə'bɒks/ (**tinderboxes**) also **tinder box** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that a situation is a **tinderbox**, you mean that it is very tense and something dangerous or unpleasant is likely to happen very soon. 危机四伏的形势

tine /taɪn/ (**tines**) N-COUNT The **tines** of something such as a fork

T

are the long pointed parts.（叉等的）尖头，尖齿【FORMAL 正式】

→ see **silverware**

tin|foil /'tɪnfɔɪl/ also **tin foil** N-UNCOUNT **Tinfoil** consists of shiny metal in the form of a thin sheet which is used for wrapping food.（包裹食物用的）锡箔，锡纸

tinge /tɪndʒ/ (**tinges**) N-COUNT A **tinge** of a colour, feeling, or quality is a small amount of it. 微量，少许，一丝，几分（颜色、感情或性质）❑ *His skin had an unhealthy greyish tinge.* 他的皮肤有种不健康的淡灰色。❑ [+of] *Could there have been a slight tinge of envy in Eva's voice?* 伊娃的声音里可能会有一丝羡慕吗？

tinged /tɪndʒd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **tinged with** a particular colour, it has a small amount of that colour in it. 略带有…色的 ❑ [+with] *His dark hair was just tinged with grey.* 他的黑发略有点花白。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **tinged with** a particular feeling or quality, it has or shows a small amount of that feeling or quality. 显出（某种情感或品质）的 ❑ [+with] *Her homecoming was tinged with sadness.* 她这趟回家带有一丝伤感。

tin|gle /'tɪŋg°l/ (**tingles, tingling, tingled**) 1 VERB When a part of your body **tingles**, you have a slight stinging feeling there. 感到刺痛 ❑ [v] *The backs of his thighs tingled.* 他大腿后侧感到刺痛。•**tin|gling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+in] *Its effects on the nervous system include weakness, paralysis, and tingling in the hands and feet.* 它对神经系统的影响包括虚弱、麻痹与手脚刺痛。2 VERB If you **tingle with** a feeling such as excitement, you feel it very strongly. 强烈地感到；激动 ❑ [v +with] *She tingled with excitement.* 她激动不已。❑ [v] *When I look over and see Terry I tingle all over.* 当我放眼望去见到特里时，我整个人兴奋不已。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tingle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *I felt a sudden tingle of excitement.* 我突然感到一阵激动。

tin|gly /'tɪŋgli/ 1 ADJ If something makes your body feel **tingly**, it gives you a slight stinging feeling. 刺痛的 ❑ *These lotions tend to give the skin a tingly sensation.* 这些润肤乳往往会使皮肤有刺痛感。2 ADJ If something pleasant or exciting makes you feel **tingly**, it gives you a pleasant warm feeling. 舒心的；惬意的；愉悦的 ❑ *He had a way of sounding so sincere. It made me warm and tingly.* 他的话听起来总是十分诚恳，让我感到既温暖又舒心。

tink|er /'tɪŋkə^r/ (**tinkers, tinkering, tinkered**) VERB If you **tinker with** something, you make some small changes to it, in an attempt to improve it or repair it. 小修；小补；摆弄 ❑ [v +with] *Instead of the Government admitting its error, it just tinkered with the problem.* 政府没有承认错误，只是敷衍了事地处理问题。❑ [v] *It is not enough to tinker at the edges; our objective must be to reconstruct the entire system.* 只在外缘做一些小修小补是不够的，我们的目标必须是重建整个系统。•**tink|er|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *No amount of tinkering is going to improve matters.* 任何小修小补都是于事无补的。

tin|kle /'tɪŋk°l/ (**tinkles, tinkling, tinkled**) 1 VERB If something **tinkles**, it makes a clear, high-pitched, ringing noise, especially as small parts of it strike a surface. 叮当作响；发出叮当声 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A fresh cascade of splintered glass tinkled to the floor.* 大量刚裂开的玻璃碎片叮叮当当地落到地板上。❑ [v-ing] *We strolled past tinkling fountains and perfumed gardens.* 我们漫步经过泉水叮咚的喷泉和芬芳四溢的花园。[Also v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tinkle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a tinkle of broken glass.* 碎玻璃的叮当声 2 VERB If a bell **tinkles** or if you **tinkle** it, it makes a quiet ringing noise as you shake it.（钟、铃）作响；敲响（钟、铃）❑ [v] *An old-fashioned bell tinkled as he pushed open the door.* 当他推开门时，一口旧式的钟丁零零地响了起来。❑ [v n] *Miss Peel tinkled her desk bell and they all sat down again.* 皮尔小姐摇了摇她桌子上的铃铛，他们全都又坐下了。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tinkle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the tinkle of goat bells.* 山羊所系铃铛的叮当声

tinned /tɪnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tinned** food is food that has been preserved by being sealed in a tin. 罐装的；听装的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...tinned tomatoes.* 罐头番茄 ❑ *...tinned salmon.* 罐装鲑鱼

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **canned**

tin|ny /'tɪni/ 1 ADJ If you describe a sound as **tinny**, you mean that it has an irritating, high-pitched quality. 尖细的；刺耳的 ❑ *He could hear the tinny sound of a radio playing a pop song.* 他能听到收音机播放流行歌曲的刺耳声音。2 ADJ If you use **tinny** to describe something such as a cheap car, you mean that it is made of thin metal and is of poor quality. 质量差的；劣质金属制成的 ❑ *It is one of the cheapest cars on the market, with tinny bodywork.* 那是市场上最廉价的汽车之一，车身用劣质金属制成。

'tin open|er (**tin openers**) also **tin-opener** N-COUNT A **tin opener** is a tool that is used for opening tins of food. 开罐器；罐头刀【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **can opener**

tin|pot /'tɪnpɒt/ also **tin-pot** ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **tinpot** to describe a leader, country, or government that you consider to be unimportant and inferior to most others. 地位低下的；无足轻重的【mainly BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 主英，贬】❑ *...a tinpot dictator.* 无足轻重的独裁者

tin|sel /'tɪns°l/ N-UNCOUNT **Tinsel** consists of small strips of shiny paper attached to long pieces of thread. People use tinsel as a decoration at Christmas.（圣诞节装饰用的）光片，闪光线

Tin|sel|town /'tɪns°ltaʊn/ N-PROPER People sometimes refer to Hollywood as **Tinseltown**, especially when they want to show that they disapprove of it or when they are making fun of it. 浮华城（好莱坞的贬称、谐称）

tint /tɪnt/ (**tints, tinting, tinted**) 1 N-COUNT A **tint** is a small amount of colour.（少许）色彩；色调 ❑ *Its large leaves often show a delicate purple tint.* 它的大叶子往往带点紫色。2 N-COUNT If you put a **tint** on your hair, you dye it a slightly different colour. 染发剂；染发 ❑ *You've had a tint on your hair.* 你已经染过头发了。3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is tinted**, it has a small amount of a particular colour or dye in it. 将…轻微染色；使略有…颜色 ❑ [be v-ed] *Eyebrows can be tinted with the same dye.* 眉毛可以染成同样的颜色。❑ [v-ed] *Most of the dirt was on the outside of the tinted glass.* 大部分灰尘在有色玻璃的外部。•**-tinted** COMB ❑ *He wore green-tinted glasses.* 他戴着绿色镜片墨镜。

,tin 'whis|tle (**tin whistles**) N-COUNT A **tin whistle** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a metal pipe with holes. You play the tin whistle by blowing into it. Tin whistles make a high sound and are often used in folk music, for example Irish music. 六孔小笛；六孔哨

tiny ♦◇◇ /'taɪni/ (**tinier, tiniest**) ADJ Something or someone that is **tiny** is extremely small. 极小的；非常小的 ❑ *The living room is tiny.* 起居室非常小。❑ *Though she was tiny, she had a very loud voice.* 她虽然个头小，嗓音却非常洪亮。

-tion /-ʃ°n/ (**-tions**) → see **-ation**

tip ♦◇◇ /tɪp/ (**tips, tipping, tipped**) 1 N-COUNT The **tip** of something long and narrow is the end of it. 末梢；尖端；顶端 ❑ [+of] *The sleeves covered his hands to the tips of his fingers.* 袖子遮住了他的手，一直盖到指尖。❑ [+of] *She poked and shifted things with the tip of her walking stick.* 她用手杖尖翻拨挪动东西。2 VERB If you **tip** an object or part of your body or if it **tips**, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other.（使）倾斜；（使）斜侧 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *He leaned away from her, and she had to tip her head back to see him.* 他倾着身子避开她，她不得不把头向后歪着看他。❑ [v] *A young boy is standing on a stool, reaching for a cookie jar, and the stool is about to tip.* 一个小男孩正站在凳子上，伸手够一个曲奇罐子，凳子眼看就要歪了。3 VERB If you **tip** something somewhere, you pour it there. 倾倒；倒出 ❑ [v n prep] *Tip the vegetables into a bowl.* 把蔬菜倒进碗里。❑ [v n with adv] *Tip away the salt and wipe the pan.* 把盐倒掉，把锅擦净。4 VERB To **tip** rubbish means to get rid of it by leaving it somewhere. 扔掉，倒掉（垃圾）【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *...the costs of tipping rubbish in landfills.* 在废弃物填埋场倾倒垃圾的成本 ❑ [v] *How do you stop people tipping?* 你怎样阻止人们乱倒垃圾呢？ ❑ [v-ed] *We live in a street off Soho Road and there's rubbish tipped everywhere.* 我们住在离索霍路不远的一条街上，那里到处都是乱倒的垃圾。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dump**

5 N-COUNT A **tip** is a place where rubbish is left. 垃圾场【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garbage dump**

6 N-COUNT If you describe a place as **a tip**, you mean it is very

untidy. 脏乱的场所【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The flat is an absolute tip.* 这套公寓简直就是个垃圾场。 2 VERB If you **tip** someone such as a waiter in a restaurant, you give them some money in order to thank them for their services. 给…小费 ❑ [v n] *Do you really think it's customary to tip the waiters?* 你真的认为给侍者小费是约定俗成的吗？ ❑ [v n amount] *She tipped the barmen 10 dollars and bought drinks all round.* 她给了吧台服务员 10 美元小费，还请在场的所有人喝了酒。[Also v] •**tip|ping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *A 10 percent service charge is added in lieu of tipping.* 加收了 10% 的服务费以代替小费。 3 N-COUNT If you give a **tip** to someone such as a waiter in a restaurant, you give them some money to thank them for their services. 小费 ❑ *I gave the barber a tip.* 我给了理发师小费。 4 N-COUNT A **tip** is a useful piece of advice. 诀窍；忠告；指导 ❑ [+on] *It shows how to prepare a CV, and gives tips on applying for jobs.* 它说明了如何准备简历，并就如何申请职位提了些建议。[Also +for] 5 VERB [usu passive] If a person **is tipped to** do something or **is tipped for** success at something, experts or journalists believe that they will do that thing or achieve that success. 认定…会（做某事或获得成功）【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *He is tipped to be the country's next foreign minister.* 他被认定会成为该国下一任外交部长。❑ [be v-ed +for] *He was widely tipped for success.* 大家都认定他会成功。 6 N-COUNT Someone's **tip** for a race or competition is their advice on its likely result, especially to someone who wants to bet money on the result. （对赛马、比赛结果的）预测，内幕消息 ❑ [+for] *United are still my tip for the Title.* 我仍然认定联队会夺冠。 7 PHRASE If you say that a problem is **the tip of the iceberg**, you mean that it is one small part of a much larger problem. （事物的）端倪，表面一小部分，冰山一角 ❑ *Unless we're all a lot more careful, the people who have died so far will be just the tip of the iceberg.* 除非我们都加倍小心，否则死者的人数会比现在多得多。 8 PHRASE If something **tips the scales** or **tips the balance**, it gives someone a slight advantage. 使占优势 ❑ *Today's slightly shorter race could well help to tip the scales in his favour.* 今天赛程稍短，可能会让他占据优势。 9 PHRASE If a comment or question is **on the tip of** your **tongue**, you really want to say it or ask it, but you decide not to say it. 话到嘴边（却没说出来）❑ *It was on the tip of Mahoney's tongue to say the boss was out.* 马奥尼想说老板出去了，话到嘴边却没说出口。

▶**tip off** PHRASAL VERB If someone **tips** you **off**, they give you information about something that has happened or is going to happen. 给…通风报信；暗中告知 ❑ [v n p] *Greg tipped police off on his car phone about a suspect drunk driver.* 格雷格用他的车载电话报告警方有司机涉嫌酒驾。❑ [v p n] *He was arrested two days later after a friend tipped off the FBI.* 他的一个朋友给美国联邦调查局报了信，两天以后他就被捕了。

▶**tip over** PHRASAL VERB If you **tip** something **over** or if it **tips over**, it falls over or turns over. 打翻；翻倒 ❑ [v n p] *He tipped the table over in front of him.* 他把面前的桌子打翻了。❑ [v p n] *She tipped over the chair and collapsed into the corner with a splintering crash.* 坐在椅子上的她翻倒了，咔嚓一下摔在了角落里。❑ [v p] *We grabbed it just as it was about to tip over.* 我们在它就要翻倒时把它抓住了。

▶**tip up** PHRASAL VERB If you **tip** something **up** or if it **tips up**, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. （使）倾斜；（使）倾翻 ❑ [v p n] *We had to tip up the bed and the model was in grave danger of falling off it!* 我们不得不把床的一头掀起来，模型差点就从床上掉了下去！❑ [v n p] *Tip the bottle up so it's in the same position as it would be when feeding the baby.* 按照喂婴儿时的姿势倾斜奶瓶。❑ [v p] *The aircraft levelled out, and tipped up again for its climb to 20,000 feet.* 飞机上升后平直飞行，随后又再一次爬升，高度升至 2 万英尺。

→ see **restaurant**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tip* with:

N. tip **of your finger/nose** 指尖 / 鼻尖 1
tip **your hat** 使帽子倾斜 2
ADJ. **northern/southern** tip **of an island** 小岛的北 / 南端 1
anonymous tip 匿名建议 6

tip-off (**tip-offs**) N-COUNT A **tip-off** is a piece of information or a warning that you give to someone, often privately or secretly. 密报；密告 ❑ *The man was arrested at his home after a tip-off to police from a member of the public.* 在一名群众向警方举报以后，那人就在家里被逮捕了。

-tipped /-tɪpt/ COMB **-tipped** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as having a tip made of a particular substance or covered with a particular material. （与名词连用构成形容词）表示"有…顶端的"、"覆盖着…的" ❑ *In his hand, he carried a gold-tipped crook.* 他手里拿着一根有金制曲柄的手杖。❑ *...poison-tipped arrows.* 毒箭

tip|ple /'tɪp²l/ (**tipples**) N-COUNT A person's **tipple** is the alcoholic drink that they usually drink. 常喝的酒【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *My favourite tipple is a glass of port.* 我最喜欢喝的酒是波尔图葡萄酒。

tip|ster /'tɪpstəʳ/ (**tipsters**) N-COUNT A **tipster** is someone who tells you, usually in exchange for money, which horses they think will win particular races, so that you can bet money on the horses. （专门提供赛马内幕消息的）情报贩子

tip|sy /'tɪpsi/ ADJ If someone is **tipsy**, they are slightly drunk. 微醉的；微醺的 ❑ *I'm feeling a bit tipsy.* 我感觉有点微醉。

tip|toe /'tɪptəʊ/ (**tiptoes, tiptoeing, tiptoed**) 1 VERB If you **tiptoe** somewhere, you walk there very quietly without putting your heels on the floor when you walk. 踮起脚走；蹑手蹑脚地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She slipped out of bed and tiptoed to the window.* 她溜下床，蹑手蹑脚地走到窗户旁边。[Also v] 2 PHRASE If you do something **on tiptoe** or **on tiptoes**, you do it standing or walking on the front part of your foot, without putting your heels on the ground. 踮着脚 ❑ *She leaned her bike against the stone wall and stood on tiptoe to peer over it.* 她把自行车斜靠在石墙上，踮起脚往墙内张望。

,tip-'top also **tiptop** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **tip-top** to indicate that something is extremely good. 头等的；第一流的；呱呱叫的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】❑ *Her hair was thick, glossy and in tip-top condition.* 她的头发浓密亮泽，发质好得没话说。

ti|rade /taɪ'reɪd/ (**tirades**) N-COUNT A **tirade** is a long angry speech in which someone criticizes a person or thing. 激愤的长篇演说；长篇的批评性发言 ❑ [+against] *She launched into a tirade against the policies that ruined her business.* 她就造成自己企业破产的政策发表了激愤的长篇演说。

tire /'taɪəʳ/ (**tires, tiring, tired**) 1 VERB If something **tires** you or if you **tire**, you feel that you have used a lot of energy and you want to rest or sleep. （使）感到疲劳；（使）感到累 ❑ [v n] *If driving tires you, take the train.* 如果开车觉得累，就乘火车吧。❑ [v] *He tired easily, though he was unable to sleep well at night.* 他很容易疲倦，可夜里却睡不好觉。 2 VERB [no passive] If you **tire of** something, you no longer wish to do it, because you have become bored of it or unhappy with it. 厌烦；厌倦 ❑ [v +of] *He felt he would never tire of international cricket.* 他认为自己永远不会对国际板球赛生厌。 3 N-COUNT A **tire** is the same as a **tyre**. 同 tyre【AM 美】

▶**tire out** PHRASAL VERB If something **tires** you **out**, it makes you exhausted. 使精疲力竭；使疲惫不堪 ❑ [v n p] *The oppressive afternoon heat had quite tired him out.* 下午闷热的天气使他疲惫不堪。❑ [v p n] *His objective was to tire out the climbers.* 他的目标是使登山者筋疲力尽。•**tired out** ADJ ❑ *He was obviously tired out.* 他显然筋疲力尽了。

tired ♦♢ /taɪəʳd/ 1 ADJ If you are **tired**, you feel that you want to rest or sleep. 疲劳的；累的 ❑ *Michael is tired and he has to rest after his long trip.* 迈克尔累了，长途旅行之后，他不得不休息一下。•**tired|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He had to cancel some engagements because of tiredness.* 他太累了，不得不取消一些约会。 2 ADJ You can describe a part of your body as **tired** if it looks or feels as if you need to rest it or to sleep. （身体部位）显出倦意的，感到疲乏的 ❑ *My arms are tired, and my back is tense.* 我的胳膊很累，背部肌肉紧绷得难受。 3 ADJ If you are **tired of** something, you do not want it to continue because you are bored of it or unhappy with it. 厌烦的；厌倦的 ❑ [+of] *I am tired of all the speculation.* 我厌烦了所有的推测。❑ [+of] *I was tired of being a bookkeeper.* 我厌倦了当簿记员。 4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **tired**, you are critical of it because you have heard it or seen it many times. 陈旧的；陈腐的【DISAP-

T

PROVAL 贬】❑ *I didn't want to hear another one of his tired excuses.* 我不想听他的又一个老掉牙的借口。

→ see **sleep**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tired* with:

V. **look** tired 看起来累 1
feel tired 感到疲倦 1 2
be tired 疲倦；厌倦，**get** tired 变得疲倦(或厌倦)，**grow** tired 渐渐变得疲倦(或厌倦) 1 2 3
ADJ. tired **and hungry** 又累又饿 1
sick and tired **of** *something* 厌倦了某事 3
ADV. **a little** tired 有一点累；有一点厌烦，**(just) too** tired 太累；太厌烦，**very** tired 特别劳累；特别厌倦 1 2 3

tire|less /'taɪəˈləs/ ADJ If you describe someone or their efforts as **tireless**, you approve of the fact that they put a lot of hard work into something, and refuse to give up or take a rest. 不知疲倦的；坚韧的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...Mother Teresa's tireless efforts to help the poor.* 德肋撒修女孜孜不倦帮助穷人的努力 • **tire|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He worked tirelessly for the cause of health and safety.* 他孜孜不倦地致力于健康和安全事业。

tire|some /'taɪəˈsəm/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **tiresome**, you mean that you find them irritating or boring. 讨厌的；烦人的；令人厌倦的 ❑ *...the tiresome old lady next door.* 隔壁讨人嫌的老太太

tir|ing /'taɪərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **tiring**, you mean that it makes you tired so that you want to rest or sleep. 引起疲劳的；累人的 ❑ *It had been a long and tiring day.* 这是漫长而又累人的一天。❑ *Travelling is tiring.* 旅行很累人。

tis|sue ◆◇ /'tɪʃuː, 'tɪsjuː/ (**tissues**) 1 N-UNCOUNT In animals and plants, **tissue** consists of cells that are similar to each other in appearance and that have the same function. (动植物的)组织 ❑ *As we age we lose muscle tissue.* 肌肉组织会随着我们日趋衰老而萎缩。2 N-UNCOUNT **Tissue** or **tissue paper** is thin paper that is used for wrapping things that are easily damaged, such as objects made of glass or china. (用于包装易损物品的)薄纸，绵纸 3 N-COUNT A **tissue** is a piece of thin soft paper that you use to blow your nose. 面巾纸；手巾纸 ❑ *...a box of tissues.* 一盒纸巾

→ see **cancer**

tit /tɪt/ (**tits**) 1 N-COUNT A **tit** is a small European bird that eats insects and seeds. There are several kinds of tit. 山雀 2 → see also **blue tit** 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] A woman's **tits** are her breasts. (女性的)乳头，奶子【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】4 N-COUNT If you call someone a **tit**, you are insulting them and saying that they are stupid. 笨蛋；傻瓜【BRIT, INFORMAL, RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，无礼，贬】

ti|tan /'taɪtˀn/ (**titans**) N-COUNT [usu N n] If you describe someone as a **titan** of a particular field, you mean that they are very important and powerful or successful in that field. 巨子；巨人；成就非凡的人 ❑ *...the country's two richest business titans.* 该国最富有的两位商业巨子 [Also +of]

ti|tan|ic /taɪ'tænɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **titanic**, you mean that it is very big or important, and usually that it involves very powerful forces. 庞大的；强大的 ❑ *The world had witnessed a titanic struggle between two visions of the future.* 世界见证了两种对未来的构想之间的激烈较量。

ti|ta|nium /taɪ'teɪnɪəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Titanium** is a light strong white metal. 钛

tit|bit /'tɪtbɪt/ (**titbits**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tidbit**

1 N-COUNT You can refer to a small piece of information about someone's private affairs as a **titbit**, especially when it is interesting and shocking. 趣闻；花絮 ❑ [+of] *...titbits of gossip gleaned from the corridors of power.* 从权力中心收集来的趣闻轶事 2 N-COUNT A **titbit** is a small piece of food. 少量食物

,tit-for-'tat ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tit-for-tat** action is one where someone takes revenge on another person for what they have done by doing something similar to them. 针锋相对的；以牙还牙的 ❑ *The two countries have each expelled another diplomat following a round of tit-for-tat expulsions.* 在一轮针锋相对的驱逐事件之后，两国各又驱逐了一名外交官。

tithe /taɪð/ (**tithes**) N-COUNT A **tithe** is a fixed amount of money or goods that is given regularly in order to support a church, a priest, or a charity. (定期定量缴纳给教会、慈善机构等的)什一税，捐税，捐款

tit|il|late /'tɪtɪleɪt/ (**titillates, titillating, titillated**) VERB If something **titillates** someone, it pleases and excites them, especially in a sexual way. 逗引；使兴奋；(尤指在性方面)挑逗 ❑ [v n] *The pictures were not meant to titillate audiences.* 图片本意不是为了挑逗观众。• **tit|il|lat|ing** ADJ ❑ *...deliberately titillating lyrics.* 刻意挑逗的歌词

ti|tle ◆◇ /'taɪtˀl/ (**titles, titling, titled**) 1 N-COUNT The **title** of a book, play, film, or piece of music is its name. 题目；标题；名称 ❑ *'Patience and Sarah' was first published in 1969 under the title 'A Place for Us'.* 《佩兴丝与萨拉》一书最初于 1969 年出版时以《属于我们的地方》为名。2 VERB When a writer, composer, or artist **titles** a work, they give it a title. 为…加上题目(或标题) ❑ [v n n] *Pirandello titled his play 'Six Characters in Search of an Author'.* 皮兰德娄把他的戏剧命名为《六个寻找作者的剧中人》。❑ [be v-ed n] *The single is titled 'White Love'.* 单曲名为《白色爱情》。❑ [v-ed] *Their story is the subject of a new book titled 'The Golden Thirteen'.* 一本题为《金色十三》的新书讲述了他们的故事。• **-titled** COMB ❑ *...his aptly titled autobiography, Life is Meeting.* 他取名贴切的自传《生活就是相遇》3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Publishers and booksellers often refer to books or magazines as **titles**. (书刊等的)一种，一本 ❑ *It has become the biggest publisher of new poetry in Britain, with 50 new titles a year.* 它成为英国最大的新诗出版商，每年推出新书 50 种。4 N-COUNT [oft poss N] A person's **title** is a word such as 'Sir', 'Lord', or 'Lady' that is used in front of their name, or a phrase that is used instead of their name, and indicates that they have a high rank in society. 头衔；称谓 ❑ *Her husband was also honoured with his title 'Sir Denis'.* 她丈夫也被封为"丹尼斯爵士"。5 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **title** is a word such as 'Mr', 'Mrs', or 'Doctor', that is used before their own name in order to show their status or profession. 称呼；职称 ❑ *She has been awarded the title Professor.* 她已被授予教授职称。6 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **title** is a name that describes their job or status in an organization. 职务名称 ❑ *'Could you tell me your official job title?'—'It's Data Processing Manager.'* "能告诉我您的正式职务名称吗？"——"数据处理经理。"7 N-COUNT [oft poss N] If a person or team wins a particular **title**, they win a sports competition that is held regularly. Usually a person keeps a title until someone else defeats them. 冠军 ❑ *He became Jamaica's first Olympic gold medallist when he won the 400m title in 1948.* 他 1948 年赢得 400 米冠军，成为牙买加第一位奥运会金牌得主。

→ see **graph**

ti|tled ◆◇ /'taɪtˀld/ ADJ Someone who is **titled** has a title such as 'Lord', 'Lady', 'Sir', or 'Princess' before their name, showing that they have a high rank in society. 有称号的；有头衔的；有爵位的 ❑ *Her mother was a titled lady.* 她母亲是个有爵位的贵夫人。

'title-holder (**title-holders**) also **title holder** N-COUNT The **title-holder** is the person who most recently won a sports competition that is held regularly. (体育赛事的)冠军保持者；冠军 ❑ *Kasparov became the youngest world title-holder at 22.* 卡斯帕罗夫 22 岁时成为最年轻的世界冠军。

,ti|tle 'role (**title roles**) N-COUNT **The title role** in a play or film is the role referred to in the name of the play or film. 剧名角色；片名角色 ❑ *My novel 'The Rector's Wife' is being adapted for TV, with Lindsay Duncan in the title role.* 我的小说《教区长的妻子》正被改编成电视剧，由林赛·邓肯饰片名主角。

'ti|tle track (**title tracks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **title track** on a CD, record, or tape is a song or piece of music that has the same title as the CD, record, or tape. (光碟、唱片、磁带上的)标题歌，标题曲 ❑ [+of] *They come from Tuam, a place they refer to on the title track of their album, 'All the Way From Tuam'.* 他们来自蒂厄姆，就

是那个在他们专辑同名歌曲《一路行自蒂厄姆》中提及的地方。

tit|ter /'tɪtə^{r}/ (**titters, tittering, tittered**) VERB If someone **titters**, they give a short nervous laugh, especially when they are embarrassed about something. (尤指窘迫时)干笑, 傻笑, 窃笑, 哧哧地笑 ❑ [V] *Mention sex therapy and most people will titter in embarrassment.* 提及性治疗, 大多数人会尴尬地傻笑。•N-COUNT **Titter** is also a noun. ❑ *Mollie gave an uneasy little titter.* 莫莉不自在地轻声干笑了一下。•**tit|ter|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was nervous tittering in the studio audience.* 演播室观众席上传来紧张的低笑声。

tittle-tattle /'tɪtᵊl tætᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something that a group of people talk about as **tittle-tattle**, you mean that you disapprove of it because it is not important, and there is no real evidence that it is true. 闲聊; 胡侃; 流言蜚语 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+about] *...tittle-tattle about the private lives of minor celebrities.* 有关二三流名人隐私生活的闲言碎语

titu|lar /'tɪtʃʊlə^{r}/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **titular** job or position has a name that makes it seem important, although the person who has it is not really important or powerful. 名义上的; 有名无实的; 徒有虚名的 ❑ *He is titular head, and merely signs laws occasionally.* 他是名义上的首脑, 不过偶尔签字批准法律法规。

tiz|zy /'tɪzi/ PHRASE If you get **in a tizzy** or **into a tizzy**, you get excited, worried, or nervous about something, especially something that is not important. (尤指因小事)激动, 烦乱, 紧张【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He was in a right tizzy, muttering and swearing.* 他心情非常烦乱, 嘴里咕咕哝哝地咒骂着。❑ *Male journalists have been sent into a tizzy by the idea of female fighter pilots.* 男记者们一想到女战斗机飞行员就感到又激动又紧张。

T-junction (**T-junctions**) N-COUNT If you arrive at a **T-junction**, the road that you are on joins at right angles to another road, so that you have to turn either left or right to continue. T字路口【BRIT 英】

TM /ˌtiː 'em/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **TM** is a kind of meditation, in which people mentally relax by silently repeating special words over and over again. **TM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'transcendental meditation'. 超在禅定(法); 超脱静坐 ❷ **TM** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **trademark**.

TNT /ˌtiː en 'tiː/ N-UNCOUNT **TNT** is a powerful explosive substance. **TNT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'trinitrotoluene'. 梯恩梯; 三硝基甲苯

to

① PREPOSITION AND ADVERB USES 介词和副词用法
② USED BEFORE THE BASE FORM OF A VERB 用在动词原形前

①to ⇢⇢

Usually pronounced /tə/ before a consonant and /tuː/ before a vowel, but pronounced /tuː/ when you are emphasizing it. 通常在辅音前读作 /tə/, 在元音前读作 /tuː/, 但在强调时读作 /tuː/。

In addition to the uses shown below, **to** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'see to' and 'come to'. It is also used with some verbs that have two objects in order to introduce the second object. 除下列用法外, to 还可用于 see to 和 come to 等短语动词中。它还与某些带双宾语的动词连用, 以引出第二个宾语。

❶ PREP You use **to** when indicating the place that someone or something visits, moves towards, or points at. (表示方向、目的地)向, 朝, 往, 到 ❑ *Two friends and I drove to Florida during college spring break.* 我和两个朋友在大学春假期间开车去了佛罗里达。❑ *...a five-day road and rail journey to Peking.* 到北京长达 5 天的公路兼铁路车程 ❑ *She went to the window and looked out.* 她走到窗前向外看去。❑ *He pointed to a chair, signalling for her to sit.* 他指向一把椅子, 示意她坐下。❷ PREP If you go **to** an event, you go where it is taking place. 去(参加) ❑ *We went to a party at the leisure centre.* 我们去休闲中心参加一个聚会。❑ *He came to dinner.* 他来赴晚宴了。❸ PREP If something is attached **to** something larger or fixed **to** it, the two things are joined together. (表示捆、系、拴等)连接, 附着 ❑ *There was a piece of cloth tied to the dog's collar.* 狗项圈上系着一个布条。❑ *Scrape off all the meat juices stuck to the bottom of the pan.* 把粘在平底锅底的肉汁全擦掉。❹ PREP You use **to** when indicating the position of something. For example, if something is **to** your left, it is nearer your left side than your right side. (表示位置)在, 位于 ❑ *Hemingway's studio is to the right.* 海明威的工作室在右面。❑ *Atlanta was only an hour's drive to the north.* 开车往北仅 1 个小时就能到达亚特兰大。❺ PREP When you give something **to** someone, they receive it. 给; 予 ❑ *He picked up the knife and gave it to me.* 他捡起刀子递给我。❑ *Firms should be allowed to offer jobs to the long-term unemployed at a lower wage.* 公司应获许以较低的工资给长期失业的人提供岗位。❻ PREP You use **to** to indicate who or what an action or a feeling is directed towards. (表示动作或情感的对象)对, 于 ❑ *Marcus has been most unkind to me today.* 马库斯今天对我非常无礼。❑ *I have had to pay for repairs to the house.* 我不得不支付房屋维修费用。❼ PREP You use **to** with certain nouns and adjectives to show that a following noun is related to them. (与某些名词、形容词连用, 表示关联)对于, 关于 ❑ *He is a witty man, and an inspiration to all of us.* 他机智风趣, 鼓舞激励着我们所有人。❑ *Marriage is not the answer to everything.* 婚姻并不能解决一切问题。❽ PREP If you say something **to** someone, you want that person to listen and understand what you are saying. 对…(说); 向…(说) ❑ *I'm going to have to explain to them that I can't pay them.* 我将不得不向他们解释我不能付钱给他们。❾ PREP You use **to** when indicating someone's reaction to something or their feelings about a situation or event. For example, if you say that something happens **to** someone's surprise you mean that they are surprised when it happens. (表示反应或态度)致使, 致 ❑ *He survived, to the amazement of surgeons.* 令外科医生惊讶的是, 他竟活下来了。❿ PREP You use **to** when indicating the person whose opinion you are stating. 据…认为 ❑ *It was clear to me that he respected his boss.* 在我看来他显然很尊重他的上司。❑ *Everyone seemed to her to be amazingly kind.* 每个人对她来说都善良得不可思议。⓫ PREP You use **to** when indicating what something or someone is becoming, or the state or situation that they are progressing towards. (表示变化)倾向于, 趋于; 至 ❑ *The shouts changed to screams of terror.* 喊叫声变成了惊恐的尖叫声。❑ *...an old ranch house that has been converted to a nature centre.* 被改建成自然中心的旧农场主住宅⓬ PREP **To** can be used as a way of introducing the person or organization you are employed by, when you perform some service for them. (表示雇佣关系)为 ❑ *Rickman worked as a dresser to Nigel Hawthorne.* 里克曼曾是奈杰尔·霍索恩的服装师。❑ *He was an official interpreter to the government of Nepal.* 他曾是尼泊尔政府的官方译员。⓭ PREP You use **to** to indicate that something happens until the time or amount mentioned is reached. (表示时间、数量的界限)达到 ❑ *From 1977 to 1985 the United States gross national product grew 21 percent.* 从 1977 到 1985 年, 美国的国民生产总值增长了 21%。❑ *The annual rate of inflation in Britain has risen to its highest level for eight years.* 英国的年通货膨胀率已升至 8 年来的最高水平。⓮ PREP You use **to** when indicating the last thing in a range of things, usually when you are giving two extreme examples of something. (用于列举时)(从…)到… ❑ *I read everything from fiction to history.* 我从小说到历史书, 什么都读。⓯ PREP If someone goes from place **to** place or from job **to** job, they go to several places, or work in several jobs, and spend only a short time in each one. (表示处所、工作变动)(从…)到… ❑ *Larry and Andy had drifted from place to place, worked at this and that.* 拉里和安迪换了一个又一个地方, 干点这个又干点那个。⓰ PHRASE If someone moves **to and fro**, they move repeatedly from one place to another and back again, or from side to side. 来回地; 往复地 ❑ *She stood up and began to pace to and fro.* 她站起身, 开始来回踱步。⓱ PREP You use **to** when you are stating a time which is less than thirty minutes before an hour. For example, if it is 'five **to** eight', it is five minutes before eight o'clock. (表示时间)在…之前, (差…)不到… ❑ *At twenty to six I was waiting by the entrance to the station.* 5 点 40 分我正在车站入口处等着。❑ *At exactly five minutes to nine, Ann left her car and entered the building.* 安在刚好 8 点 55 分时下车进了楼。⓲ PREP You use **to** when giving ratios and rates. (表示比率)每 ❑ *...engines that can run at 60 miles to the gallon.* 每加仑油跑 60 英里的发动机⓳ PREP You use **to** when indicating that two things happen at the same

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time. For example, if something is done **to** music, it is done at the same time as music is being played. 伴随；随同 ❑ *Romeo left the stage, to enthusiastic applause.* 罗密欧在热烈的掌声中离开了舞台。❑ *Amy woke up to the sound of her doorbell ringing.* 门铃叮当作响，埃米醒来了。 CONVENTION If you say **'There's nothing to it'**, **'There's not much to it'**, or **'That's all there is to it'**, you are emphasizing how simple you think something is. 不费事；很简单【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Once they have tried growing orchids, they will see there is really nothing to it.* 一旦他们试着种植兰花，就会发现那并不是什么难事。 ADV [ADV after v] If you push or shut a door **to**, you close it but may not shut it completely. （门）关着，虚掩着 ❑ *He slipped out, pulling the door to.* 他溜了出去，虚掩上门。 → see also **according to**

② **to** ⧫⧫⧫

Pronounced /tə/ before a consonant and /tu/ before a vowel. 在辅音前读作 /tə/，在元音前读作 /tu/。

 [*to* inf] You use **to** before the base form of a verb to form the to-infinitive. You use the to-infinitive after certain verbs, nouns, and adjectives, and after words such as 'how', 'which', and 'where'. （用于动词原形前构成不定式；不定式用于某些动词、名词、形容词以及 how, which, where 等词之后）。❑ *The management wanted to know what I was doing there.* 管理层想知道我在那里做什么。❑ *She told ministers of her decision to resign.* 她告诉了部长们她准备辞职的决定。 [*to* inf] You use **to** before the base form of a verb to indicate the purpose or intention of an action. （用于动词原形前，表示动作的目的或意图）❑ *...using the experience of big companies to help small businesses.* 利用大公司的经验帮助小企业 ❑ *He was doing this to make me more relaxed.* 他这么做是为了使我更放松。 **order** [*to* inf] You use **to** before the base form of a verb when you are commenting on a statement that you are making, for example when saying that you are being honest or brief, or that you are summing up or giving an example. （用于动词原形前，表示对自己要说的话加以说明）❑ *I'm disappointed, to be honest.* 说实话，我很失望。❑ *Well, to sum up, what is the message that you are trying to get across?* 那么，概括来说，你想要传达的信息到底是什么？ [*to* inf] You use **to** before the base form of a verb when indicating what situation follows a particular action. （用于动词原形前，表示某一动作之后的情形）❑ *From the garden you walk down to discover a large and beautiful lake.* 由花园往前走，你会发现一个宽阔美丽的湖。❑ *He awoke to find Charlie standing near the bed.* 他醒了过来，发现查利正站在床边。 You use **to** with 'too' and 'enough' in expressions like **too much to** and **old enough to**; see **too** and **enough**. （与 too，enough 连用构成表达方式）

Usage 用法 **too, two,** and **to**

Too, *two*, and *to* are frequently confused. Their meanings and uses are very different, but they sound exactly the same. *Too* means 'also' or 'excessively'; *two* is the number 2; and *to* has many different uses as a preposition and in the *to*-infinitive: *Bahati asked Sekou to sit with her on the swing, but it was too small for the two of them, so they went to play on the climbing frame instead.*
too，two 和 to 经常被混淆。它们的意思和用法截然不同，但发音是一样的。too 意思为"也"或者"太…"；two 是数字 2；to 有许多不同的用法，比如介词用法和动词不定式的用法：Bahati asked Sekou to sit with her on the swing, but it was too small for the two of them, so they went to play on the climbing frame instead. 巴哈蒂想让塞古和她一起坐到秋千上，但是秋千太小，他俩挤不下，所以改玩攀爬架了。

toad /təʊd/ (**toads**) N-COUNT A **toad** is a creature which is similar to a frog but which has a drier skin and spends less time in water. 蟾蜍；癞蛤蟆

toad|stool /'təʊdstuːl/ (**toadstools**) N-COUNT A **toadstool** is a fungus that you cannot eat because it is poisonous. 毒菌；毒蘑菇

toady /'təʊdi/ (**toadies, toadying, toadied**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **toady**, you disapprove of them because they flatter or are pleasant towards an important or powerful person in the hope of getting some advantage from them. 谄媚者；马屁精【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 VERB If you say that someone **is toadying to** an important or powerful person, you disapprove of them because they are flattering or being pleasant towards that person in the hope of getting some advantage from them. 奉承；谄媚；拍马【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v +*to*] *They came backstage afterward, cooing and toadying to him.* 她们随后来到后台，对他娇语谄媚。[Also v]

toast /təʊst/ (**toasts, toasting, toasted**) N-UNCOUNT **Toast** is bread which has been cut into slices and made brown and crisp by cooking at a high temperature. 吐司；烤面包片 ❑ *...a piece of toast.* 一片吐司 VERB When you **toast** something such as bread, you cook it at a high temperature so that it becomes brown and crisp. 烤，烘（面包等）❑ [v n] *Toast the bread lightly on both sides.* 稍稍烘烤面包两面。❑ [v-ed] *...a toasted sandwich.* 烤三明治 N-COUNT When you drink a **toast to** someone or something, you drink some wine or another alcoholic drink as a symbolic gesture, in order to show your appreciation of them or to wish them success. 干杯；祝酒 ❑ [+*to*] *Eleanor and I drank a toast to Miss Jacobs.* 我和埃莉诺向雅各布斯小姐敬酒。 VERB When you **toast** someone or something, you drink a toast to them. 为…干杯；向…祝酒 ❑ [v n] *Party officials and generals toasted his health.* 政党官员与军队将领为他的健康举杯祝酒。 N-SING If someone is **the toast of** a place, they are very popular and greatly admired there, because they have done something very successfully or well. 深受敬慕的人；最受推崇的人 ❑ [+*of*] *She was the toast of Paris.* 她是巴黎最受推崇的人。
→ see **cook**

toast|er /'təʊstəʳ/ (**toasters**) N-COUNT A **toaster** is a piece of electrical equipment used to toast bread. 烤面包（片）机

toastie /'təʊsti/ (**toasties**) N-COUNT A **toastie** is a toasted sandwich. 烤三明治【BRIT 英】

toast|master /'təʊstmɑːstəʳ, -mæs-/ (**toastmasters**) N-COUNT At a special ceremony or formal dinner, the **toastmaster** is the person who proposes toasts and introduces the speakers. （特别仪式、正式宴会上的）主持人，致祝酒词者

toast rack (**toast racks**) N-COUNT A **toast rack** is an object that is designed to hold pieces of toast in an upright position and separate from each other, ready for people to eat. 烤面包（片）架

toasty /'təʊsti/ (**toastier, toastiest**) ADJ If something is **toasty**, it is comfortably warm. 暖烘烘的；温暖舒适的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The heating system knows to make the temperature toasty on a cold morning before a guest is out of bed.* 在寒冷的早晨，供暖系统会在客人起床前把温度调得暖和舒适。

to|bac|co /tə'bækəʊ/ (**tobaccos**) N-VAR **Tobacco** is dried leaves which people smoke in pipes, cigars, and cigarettes. You can also refer to pipes, cigars, and cigarettes as a whole as **tobacco**. 烟叶；烟草（制品）❑ *Try to do without tobacco and alcohol.* 尽量不要抽烟喝酒。 N-UNCOUNT **Tobacco** is the plant from which tobacco is obtained. 烟草植株

to|bac|co|nist /tə'bækənɪst/ (**tobacconists**) N-COUNT A **tobacconist** or a **tobacconist's** is a shop that sells things such as tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars. 烟草店

to|bog|gan /tə'bɒgən/ (**toboggans**) N-COUNT A **toboggan** is a light wooden board with a curved front, used for travelling down hills on snow or ice. 平底雪橇；长橇

toc|ca|ta /tə'kɑːtə/ (**toccatas**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **toccata** is a fast piece of music for the piano, organ, or other keyboard instrument. 托卡塔（一种由钢琴、风琴或其他键盘乐器演奏的快节奏乐曲）

to|day ⧫⧫⧫ /tə'deɪ/ ADV You use **today** to refer to the day on which you are speaking or writing. 在今天；在今日 ❑ *How are you feeling today?* 你今天感觉怎么样？ ❑ *I wanted him to come with us today, but he couldn't.* 我想让他今天和我们一起来，但他来不了。 •N-UNCOUNT **Today** is also a noun. ❑ *The Prime Minister remains the main story in today's newspapers.* 首相今天仍是各大报纸的主要报道对象。 ADV [ADV] You can refer to the present period of history as **today**. 当今；现今；在当代 ❑ *He thinks pop music today is as exciting as it's eve-*

been. 他认为现今的流行音乐与以往一样令人兴奋。•N-UNCOUNT **Today** is also a noun. ❑ *In today's America, health care is one of the very biggest businesses.* 在当今的美国，医疗保健业是最大的行业之一。

tod|dle /'tɒdᵊl/ (**toddles, toddling, toddled**) VERB When a child **toddles**, it walks unsteadily with short quick steps.（小孩）蹒跚行走 ❑ [v] *...once your baby starts toddling.* 一旦你的宝宝开始蹒跚学步 ❑ [v adv/prep] *She fell while toddling around.* 她蹒跚着走来走去时摔倒了。

tod|dler /'tɒdlə^r/ (**toddlers**) N-COUNT A **toddler** is a young child who has only just learned to walk or who still walks unsteadily with small, quick steps. 学步的孩童

→ see **age, child**

tod|dy /'tɒdi/ (**toddies**) N-VAR A **toddy** is a drink that is made by adding hot water and sugar to a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky, rum, or brandy.（在威士忌、朗姆酒或白兰地等烈酒中加入热水和糖调成的）热甜酒 ❑ *...a hot toddy.* 一杯热甜酒

to-do /tə 'du:/ N-SING When there is a **to-do**, people are very excited, confused, or angry about something. 骚动；喧闹；吵嚷【INFORMAL 非正式】

toe /təʊ/ (**toes, toeing, toed**) ■ N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **toes** are the five movable parts at the end of each foot. 足尖；脚趾 ■ PHRASE If you **dip** your **toes into** something or **dip** your **toes into the waters of** something, you start doing that thing slowly and carefully, because you are not sure whether it will be successful or whether you will like it. 稍加尝试；谨慎尝试 ❑ *This may encourage gold traders to dip their toes back into the markets.* 这可能会促使黄金交易商谨慎地尝试重返市场。■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something **keeps** you **on your toes**, you mean that they cause you to remain alert and ready for anything that might happen. 使保持警觉 ❑ *His fiery campaign rhetoric has kept opposition parties on their toes for months.* 他激烈的竞选言辞使反对党派一连几个月都保持警觉。■ PHRASE If you **toe the line**, you behave in the way that people in authority expect you to. 听从；服从 ❑ *...attempts to persuade the rebel members to toe the line.* 说服叛乱分子顺从政府的努力 ■ PHRASE If you **tread on** someone's **toes**, you offend them by criticizing the way that they do something or by interfering in their affairs. 触犯；得罪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I must be careful not to tread on their toes. My job is to challenge, but not threaten them.* 我必须小心谨慎，不能得罪他们。我的工作是挑战他们，而不是威胁他们。

→ see **foot**

toe|cap /'təʊkæp/ (**toecaps**) also **toe-cap** N-COUNT A **toecap** is a piece of leather or metal which is fitted over the end of a shoe or boot in order to protect or strengthen it.（鞋或靴尖起保护或加固作用的）外包头

'toe-curling ADJ If you describe something as **toe-curling**, you mean that it makes you feel very embarrassed. 令人非常尴尬的 ❑ *They showed the most toe-curling home videos.* 他们播放了最令人尴尬的家庭录像。

TOEFL /'təʊfᵊl/ N-PROPER **TOEFL** is an English language examination which is often taken by foreign students who want to study at universities in English-speaking countries. **TOEFL** is an abbreviation of（缩略＝）'Test of English as a Foreign Language'. 托福考试

toe|hold /'təʊhəʊld/ (**toeholds**) also **toe-hold** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **toehold in** a situation, you have managed to gain an uncertain position or a small amount of power in it, which you hope will give you the opportunity to get a better or more powerful position. 初步的立足点 ❑ [+in] *Mitsubishi Motors were anxious to get a toehold in the European market.* 三菱汽车急于在欧洲市场上站住脚。[Also +on]

toe|nail /'təʊneɪl/ (**toenails**) also **toe nail** N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **toenails** are the thin hard areas at the end of each of your toes. 趾甲

→ see **foot**

toff /tɒf/ (**toffs**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **toff**, you are saying in an unkind way that they come from the upper classes or are very rich. 上等人；有钱人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

toffee /'tɒfi, AM 美 'tɔ:fi/ (**toffees**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Toffee** is a sticky sweet that you chew. It is made by boiling sugar and butter together with water. 太妃糖；奶糖【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **taffy**

■ N-COUNT A **toffee** is an individual piece of toffee.（一颗）太妃糖；（一块）奶糖

'toffee-nosed ADJ If you say that someone is **toffee-nosed**, you disapprove of them because they have a high opinion of themselves and a low opinion of other people. 自视甚高的；自命不凡的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

tog /tɒg/ (**togs**) ■ N-COUNT [usu N n, num N] A **tog** is an official measurement that shows how warm a blanket or quilt is. 托格（测定毯子、被子保暖度的官方计量单位）【BRIT 英】❑ *The range of tog values has been extended to 15 togs.* 托格值的范围已经扩大至 15 托格。•COMB **Tog** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *...a snug 13.5-tog winter duvet.* 一床舒适暖和的 13.5 托格冬季羽绒被 ■ N-PLURAL **Togs** are clothes, especially ones for a particular purpose.（尤指为某一特殊目的所穿的）衣服【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The photograph showed him wearing football togs.* 照片上他穿着足球衣。

toga /'təʊgə/ (**togas**) N-COUNT A **toga** is a piece of clothing which was worn by the ancient Romans.（古罗马人穿的）托加袍

to|geth|er ⇹ /tə'geðə^r/

In addition to the uses shown below, **together** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'piece together', 'pull together', and 'sleep together'. 除下列用法外，together 还可用于 piece together, pull together 和 sleep together 等短语动词中。

■ ADV [usu ADV after v] If people do something **together**, they do it with each other. 一起；共同 ❑ *We went on long bicycle rides together.* 我们一起骑自行车长途旅行。❑ *They all live together in a three-bedroom house.* 他们合住在一幢三居室的房子里。❑ *Together they swam to the ship.* 他们一起游向那艘船。■ ADV [ADV after v] If things are joined **together**, they are joined with each other so that they touch or form one whole.（接触、结合）到一起 ❑ *Mix the ingredients together thoroughly.* 把配料充分混合。❑ *She clasped her hands together on her lap.* 她十指紧扣，放在膝上。■ ADV [ADV after v] If things or people are situated **together**, they are in the same place and very near to each other.（位置）在一起，紧挨地 ❑ *The trees grew close together.* 那些树长得很密。❑ *Ginette and I gathered our things together.* 我和吉内特把东西收拢好。■ ADV [ADV after v] If a group of people are held or kept **together**, they are united with each other in some way.（团结）在一起 ❑ *He has done enough to pull the party together.* 他为使政党内部团结一致已经做得够多了。•ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Together** is also an adjective. ❑ *We are together in the way we're looking at this situation.* 我们对这一形势的看法是一致的。■ ADJ [v-link ADJ, n ADJ] If two people are **together**, they are married or having a sexual relationship with each other.（两人）结婚的，有性关系（或恋爱关系）的 ❑ *We were together for five years.* 我们共同生活了 5 年。■ ADV [ADV after v] If two things happen or are done **together**, they happen or are done at the same time. 同时；一齐 ❑ *Three horses crossed the finish line together.* 3 匹马同时越过终点线。❑ *'Yes,' they said together.* "是的。"他们齐声说。■ ADV [ADV before v, n ADV] You use **together** when you are adding two or more amounts or things to each other in order to consider a total amount or effect. 合计；总计 ❑ *Together they account for less than five per cent of the population.* 他们总共占不到总人口的 5%。■ PHRASE If you say that two things **go together**, or that one thing **goes together with** another, you mean that they go well with each other or cannot be separated from each other. 相配；不可分割 ❑ *I can see that some colours go together and some don't.* 我看得出来有些颜色相配，有些却不协调。[Also +with] ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **together**, you admire them because they are very confident, organized, and know what they want. 自信的；有条理的；思路清晰的【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *She was very headstrong, and very together.* 她既有决断，又有章法。■ PHRASE You use **together with** to mention someone or something else that is also involved

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in an action or situation. 连同…一起；还有；加之 ❑ [+with] *Every month we'll deliver the very best articles, together with the latest fashion and beauty news.* 每个月我们都登载最好的文章，还有最新的时尚美容资讯。 ■ to **get** your **act together** → see **act** ■ to **put** your **heads together** → see **head** ■ **put together**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *together* with:

V. **act** together 共同行动，**live** together 一起生活，**play** together 一起玩耍，**spend time** together 共度时光，**work** together 一起工作 ■
come together 到一起 ■ ■ ■ ■
get together 在一起；是一对 ■ ■
go together 一起去；相配 ■ ■
bound together 联结在一起，**fit** together 组合在一起，**glue** together 粘在一起，**join** together 连接在一起，**lump** together 归结到一起，**mix** together 混合到一起，**string** together 串在一起，**stuck** together 粘在一起，**tied** together 系在一起 ■
bring together 团结起来，**keep** together 团结一致，**stay** together 团结一致 ■ ■ ■
gather together 聚到一起，**sit** together 坐在一起，**stand** together 站在一起 ■
hold together 团结 ■
stick together 紧密团结；黏在一起 ■ ■
ADJ. **close** together 紧挨在一起 ■

to|geth|er|ness /tə'geðə'nəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Togetherness** is a happy feeling of affection and closeness to other people, especially your friends and family. 亲密无间；友爱情谊 ❑ *Nothing can ever take the place of real love and family togetherness.* 什么都不能取代真爱与家庭和睦。

tog|gle /'tɒgᵊl/ (**toggles**) N-COUNT A **toggle** is a small piece of wood or plastic which is sewn to something such as a coat or bag, and which is pushed through a loop or hole to fasten it. （木质或塑料的）棒形纽扣

toil /tɔɪl/ (**toils, toiling, toiled**) ■ VERB When people **toil**, they work very hard doing unpleasant or tiring tasks. 苦干；辛勤劳动【LITERARY 文】❑ [V] *People who toiled in dim, dank factories were too exhausted to enjoy their family life.* 在昏暗潮湿的工厂辛苦劳作的人们累得无力再去享受家庭生活。❑ [V n] *Workers toiled long hours.* 工人们长时间辛苦劳动。[Also V *at/on* n] •PHRASAL VERB **Toil away** means the same as **toil**. toil away 同 toil ❑ [V P +*at/on*] *She has toiled away at the violin for years.* 她多年来苦练小提琴。❑ [V P] *Nora toils away serving burgers at the local cafe.* 诺拉在当地小餐馆干着一份为客人端送汉堡包的辛苦活儿。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Toil** is unpleasant work that is very tiring physically. 苦工；苦活【LITERARY 文】

toi|let /'tɔɪlət/ (**toilets**) ■ N-COUNT A **toilet** is a large bowl with a seat, or a platform with a hole, which is connected to a water system and which you use when you want to get rid of urine or faeces from your body. 抽水马桶；便池 ■ N-COUNT A **toilet** is a room in a house or public building that contains a toilet. 厕所；卫生间；洗手间【BRIT 英】❑ *Annette ran and locked herself in the toilet.* 安妮特跑向洗手间，把自己锁在里面。❑ *Fred never uses public toilets.* 弗雷德从不使用公共厕所。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **bathroom, rest room**

■ PHRASE You can say that someone **goes to the toilet** to mean that they get rid of waste substances from their body, especially when you want to avoid using words that you think may offend people. 上厕所；上洗手间【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **go to the bathroom**

→ see **plumbing**

'toi|let bag (**toilet bags**) N-COUNT A **toilet bag** is a small bag in which you keep things such as soap, a flannel, and a toothbrush when you are travelling. （旅行用）盥洗用品袋

'toi|let pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Toilet paper** is thin soft paper that people use to clean themselves after they have got rid of urine or faeces from their body. 卫生纸；手纸；草纸

toi|let|ries /'tɔɪlətriz/ N-PLURAL **Toiletries** are things that you use when washing or taking care of your body, for example soap and toothpaste. 洗漱用品

'toi|let roll (**toilet rolls**) N-VAR A **toilet roll** is a long narrow strip of toilet paper that is wound around a small cardboard tube. 卫生纸卷；手纸卷

'toi|let trained ADJ If a child is **toilet trained**, he or she has learned to use the toilet. （儿童）学会上厕所的，进行过大小便训练的

'toi|let train|ing N-UNCOUNT **Toilet training** is the process of teaching a child to use the toilet. （对儿童的）如厕训练

'toi|let wa|ter (**toilet waters**) N-VAR **Toilet water** is fairly weak and inexpensive perfume. 淡香水

,to-ing and 'fro-ing N-UNCOUNT If you say that there is a lot of **to-ing and fro-ing**, you mean that the same actions or movements or the same arguments are being repeated many times. 来来回回；往复【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *After some to-ing and fro-ing, Elsie and the children moved back to London.* 来回搬了几次之后，埃尔茜和孩子们又搬回了伦敦。

to|ken /'təʊkən/ (**tokens**) ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **token** to describe things or actions which are small or unimportant but are meant to show particular intentions or feelings which may not be sincere. 象征性的；装点门面的 ❑ *The announcement was welcomed as a step in the right direction, but was widely seen as a token gesture.* 该公告因为向正确方向迈进了一步而受到欢迎，但也被普遍认为只是搞搞形式罢了。 ■ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **token** is a piece of paper or card that can be exchanged for goods, either in a particular shop or as part of a special offer. 礼券；代金券；购物卡【BRIT 英】❑ *Here is the fifth token towards our offer. You need six of these tokens.* 这是第 5 张礼券，你需要 6 张才能换取礼品。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **coupon**

■ N-COUNT A **token** is a round flat piece of metal or plastic that is sometimes used instead of money. 代币；专用辅币 ❑ *Some of the older telephones still only accept tokens.* 一些较老式的电话机仍然只收代币。 ■ N-COUNT If you give something to a person or do something for them as a **token of** your feelings, you give it or do it as a way of expressing those feelings. （情感的）表示，证明 ❑ [+*of*] *As a token of goodwill, I'm going to write another letter.* 为了表明我的善意，我打算再写一封信。 ■ PHRASE You use **by the same token** to introduce a statement that you think is true for the same reasons that were given for a previous statement. 同样地；由于同样的原因 ❑ *If you give up exercise, your muscles shrink and fat increases. By the same token, if you expend more energy you will lose fat.* 放弃锻炼会使肌肉减少，脂肪增加。同样，如果你消耗更多的热量，就会减掉脂肪。

to|ken|ism /'təʊkənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to an action as **tokenism**, you disapprove of it because you think it is just done for effect, in order to show a particular intention or to impress a particular type of person. 装点门面；表面文章【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Is his promotion evidence of the minorities' advance, or mere tokenism?* 他的晋升是证明了少数族裔的进步，还是仅仅为了装点门面？

told /təʊld/ ■ **Told** is the past tense and past participle of **tell**. ■ PHRASE You can use **all told** to introduce or follow a summary, general statement, or total. 总共；合计；总之 ❑ *All told there were 104 people on the payroll.* 在职的总共有 104 人。

tol|er|able /'tɒlərəbᵊl/ ■ ADJ If you describe something as **tolerable**, you mean that you can bear it, even though it is unpleasant or painful. 可忍受的；可容忍的 ❑ *He described their living conditions as tolerable.* 他把他们的生活条件描述为"尚可忍受"。•**tol|er|ably** /'tɒlərəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/adv, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Their captors treated them tolerably well.* 抓他们的人对他们还算可以。❑ *...tolerably hot water.* 不太烫的水 ■ ADJ If you describe something as **tolerable**, you mean that it is fairly good and reasonably satisfactory, but not of the highest quality or standard. 过得去的；还可以的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He fell asleep just past midnight with tolerable ease.* 他刚过午夜就睡着了，睡得还算安稳。•**tol|er|ably** ADV ❑ *He can see tolerably well and he can read.* 他的视力还算可以，还能看书。

tol|er|ance /'tɒlərəns/ (**tolerances**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tolerance** is the quality of allowing other people to say and do as they like, even if you do not agree or approve of it. 宽容；容忍【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *...his tolerance and understanding of diverse human nature.* 他对人性多面性的宽容与理解 2 N-UNCOUNT [n N] **Tolerance** is the ability to bear something painful or unpleasant. 忍耐（力）；忍受（力）❑ *There is lowered pain tolerance, lowered resistance to infection.* 对疼痛的忍耐力降低了，对感染的抵抗力也减弱了。❑ [+of] *...a low tolerance of errors.* 对错误的低容忍度 3 N-VAR If someone or something has a **tolerance to** a substance, they are exposed to it so often that it does not have very much effect on them. 耐受性 ❑ [+to] *As with any drug taken in excess, your body can build up a tolerance to it.* 和过量服用任何其他药物一样，身体会对它产生耐药性。

tol|er|ant /'tɒlərənt/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **tolerant**, you approve of the fact that they allow other people to say and do as they like, even if they do not agree with or like it. 宽容的；容忍的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ [+of] *They need to be tolerant of different points of view.* 他们需要容忍不同的观点。•**tol|er|ant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She had listened tolerantly to his jumbled account.* 她一直包容地听着他语无伦次的描述。 2 ADJ If a plant, animal, or machine is **tolerant of** particular conditions or types of treatment, it is able to bear them without being damaged or hurt. （植物、动物、机器）能耐…的，有耐受性的 ❑ [+of] *...plants which are more tolerant of dry conditions.* 更耐旱的植物

tol|er|ate /'tɒləreɪt/ (**tolerates, tolerating, tolerated**) 1 VERB If you **tolerate** a situation or person, you accept them although you do not particularly like them. 容忍；容许；宽容 ❑ [v n] *She can no longer tolerate the position that she's in.* 她再也受不了自己的处境了。 2 VERB If you can **tolerate** something unpleasant or painful, you are able to bear it. 忍受；忍耐 ❑ [v n] *The ability to tolerate pain varies from person to person.* 对疼痛的忍受力因人而异。

toll /təʊl/ (**tolls, tolling, tolled**) 1 VERB When a bell **tolls** or when someone **tolls** it, it rings slowly and repeatedly, often as a sign that someone has died. （缓慢反复地）敲（钟），鸣（丧钟）；（钟）鸣响 ❑ [v] *Church bells tolled and black flags fluttered.* 教堂的丧钟敲响，黑色的旗子飘动着。❑ [v n] *The pilgrims tolled the bell.* 朝圣者缓缓敲响了钟。 2 N-COUNT A **toll** is a small sum of money that you have to pay in order to use a particular bridge or road. （桥梁、道路的）通行费 3 N-COUNT [N n] A **toll** road or **toll** bridge is a road or bridge where you have to pay in order to use it. （公路、桥梁的）收费 4 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **toll** is a total number of deaths, accidents, or disasters that occur in a particular period of time. （死亡、事故或灾难的）总数【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *There are fears that the casualty toll may be higher.* 有人担心伤亡总数可能会更高。 5 → see also **death toll** 6 PHRASE If you say that something **takes** its **toll** or **takes a heavy toll**, you mean that it has a bad effect or causes a lot of suffering. 造成恶果（或不利影响、痛苦等）❑ [+on] *Winter takes its toll on your health.* 冬天对健康不利。

ˌtoll-ˈfree ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **toll-free** telephone number is one which you can dial without having to pay for the call. （电话号码）免费拨打的【AM 美】•ADV [ADV after v] **Toll-free** is also an adverb. ❑ *Call our customer-service staff toll-free.* 免费拨打我们的客服电话。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **freefone**

Word Link 词根词缀 *free = without* 无：*care free duty- free toll- free*

tom /tɒm/ (**toms**) N-COUNT A **tom** is a male cat. 雄猫；公猫

toma|hawk /'tɒməhɔːk/ (**tomahawks**) N-COUNT A **tomahawk** is a small light axe that is used by Native American peoples. 印第安战斧

to|ma|to /tə'mɑːtəʊ, AM 美 -'meɪ-/ (**tomatoes**) N-VAR **Tomatoes** are small, soft, red fruit that you can eat raw in salads or cooked as a vegetable. 番茄；西红柿

→ see **ketchup**

tomb /tuːm/ (**tombs**) N-COUNT A **tomb** is a large grave that is above ground and that usually has a sculpture or other decoration on it. 坟墓；冢

tom|boy /'tɒmbɔɪ/ (**tomboys**) N-COUNT If you say that a girl is a **tomboy**, you mean that she likes playing rough or noisy games, or doing things that were traditionally considered to be things that boys enjoy. 假小子；野丫头

tomb|stone /'tuːmstəʊn/ (**tombstones**) N-COUNT A **tombstone** is a large stone with words carved into it, which is placed on a grave. 墓碑；墓石

ˈtom cat (**tomcats**) also **tomcat** N-COUNT A **tom cat** is a male cat. 雄猫；公猫

tome /təʊm/ (**tomes**) N-COUNT A **tome** is a very large, heavy book. 巨著；大部头书【FORMAL 正式】

tom|fool|ery /tɒm'fuːlərɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Tomfoolery** is playful behaviour, usually of a rather silly, noisy, or rough kind. 蠢事；愚蠢的行为；瞎闹 ❑ *Were you serious, or was that a bit of tomfoolery?* 你是认真的呢，还是有点胡闹？

to|mor|row ◆◇◇ /tə'mɒrəʊ, AM 美 -'mɔːr-/ 1 ADV You use **tomorrow** to refer to the day after today. 在明天；在明日 ❑ *Bye, see you tomorrow.* 再见，明天见。❑ *The first official results will be announced tomorrow.* 第一批官方结果将于明天宣布。•N-UNCOUNT **Tomorrow** is also a noun. ❑ *Davies plays for the Barbarians in tomorrow's match against England.* 戴维斯将在明天对阵英格兰队的比赛中为野人队效力。 2 ADV You can refer to the future, especially the near future, as **tomorrow**. 在未来；（尤指）在不久的将来 ❑ *What is education going to look like tomorrow?* 未来的教育会是什么样子？ •N-UNCOUNT **Tomorrow** is also a noun. ❑ *...tomorrow's computer industry.* 未来的计算机产业

ˈtom-tom (**tom-toms**) N-COUNT A **tom-tom** is a tall narrow drum that is usually played with the hands. 手鼓

ton ◆◇◇ /tʌn/ (**tons**) 1 N-COUNT [num N] A **ton** is a unit of weight that is equal to 2240 pounds in Britain and to 2000 pounds in the United States. 吨（在英国等于 2,240 磅；在美国等于 2,000 磅）❑ [+of] *Hundreds of tons of oil spilled into the sea.* 数百吨石油溢出流入大海。❑ *Getting rid of rubbish can cost $100 a ton.* 清除垃圾每吨要花费 100 美元。 2 N-COUNT A **ton** is the same as a **tonne**. 同 tonne 3 PHRASE If someone **comes down on** you **like a ton of bricks**, they are extremely angry with you and tell you off because of something wrong that you have done. 对…大发雷霆；怒斥【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you do something awful they all come down on you like a ton of bricks.* 如果你做了错事，他们全都会对你大发雷霆。 4 PHRASE If you say that something **weighs a ton**, you mean that it is extremely heavy. 非常重；沉得要命【INFORMAL 非正式】

to|nal /'təʊnᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tonal** means relating to the qualities or pitch of a sound or to the tonality of a piece of music. 音调的；声调的；调性的 ❑ *There is little tonal variety in his voice.* 他说话几乎没有声调变化。❑ *...tonal music.* 调性音乐

to|nal|ity /təʊ'nælɪtɪ/ (**tonalities**) N-VAR **Tonality** is the presence of a musical key in a piece of music. 调性【TECHNICAL 术语】

tone ◆◇◇ /təʊn/ (**tones, toning, toned**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **tone** of a sound is its particular quality. 音质；音色；音调 ❑ *Cross could hear him speaking in low tones to Sarah.* 克罗斯听得到他对萨拉低声说话。❑ [+of] *...the clear tone of the bell.* 清亮的铃音 2 N-COUNT Someone's **tone** is a quality in their voice which shows what they are feeling or thinking. 语气；口气；腔调 ❑ [+of] *I still didn't like his tone of voice.* 我还是不喜欢他说话的语气。❑ *Her tone implied that her patience was limited.* 她的口气暗示她的耐心是有限的。 3 N-SING [oft *in* N] The **tone** of a speech or piece of writing is its style and the opinions or ideas expressed in it. （演讲、文章的）语气，调子，基调 ❑ [+of] *The spokesman said the tone of the letter was very friendly.* 发言人说信函的语气非常友好。❑ *His comments to reporters were conciliatory in tone.* 他对记者们的讲话带着安抚的口吻。 4 N-SING The **tone** of a place or an event is its general atmosphere. 气氛；氛围；格调 ❑ *The service desk at the entrance, with its friendly, helpful and efficient staff, sets the tone for the rest of the store.* 入口处设有服务台，工作人员友好、热心、高效，营造出这家商店的整体氛围。 5 N-UNCOUNT The **tone** of someone's body, especially their muscles, is its degree of firmness and strength. （身体的）强健状况；（尤指肌肉

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的）紧实度，结实度 ❑ *...stretch exercises that aim to improve muscle tone.* 旨在提高肌肉结实度的伸展锻炼 4 VERB Something that **tones** your body makes it firm and strong. 使结实；使强健 ❑ [V n] *This movement lengthens your spine and tones the spinal nerves.* 这一动作舒展脊椎，使脊神经更加强健。❑ [V-ing] *Try these toning exercises before you start the day.* 在开始一天的活动之前，试着做做这些健身操。❑ [V-ed] *...finely toned muscular bodies.* 健美强壮的身体 •PHRASAL VERB **Tone up** means the same as **tone**. tone up 同 tone ❑ [V P n] *Exercise tones up your body.* 锻炼使身体结实强健。❑ [V-ed P] *Although it's not strenuous exercise, you feel toned-up, supple and relaxed.* 虽然这不是剧烈运动，但会让人感到强健、柔韧与放松。[Also V n P] 7 N-VAR A **tone** is one of the lighter, darker, or brighter shades of the same colour. 色调；明暗 ❑ *Each brick also varies slightly in tone, texture and size.* 每块砖在色调、质地与大小上也都略有不同。8 N-SING A **tone** is one of the sounds that you hear when you are using a telephone, for example the sound that tells you that a number is engaged or busy, or no longer exists. 电话提示音 9 → see also **dialling tone, ring tone** 10 PHRASE If you say that something **lowers the tone of** a place or event, you mean that it is not appropriate and makes the place or event seem less respectable. 降低格调 ❑ *Councillors say plastic-framed windows lower the tone of the neighbourhood.* 市政会委员说塑料框架的窗户让这个社区掉份儿了。

▶tone down 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **tone down** something that you have written or said, you make it less forceful, severe, or offensive. 使（言辞）温和；使（调子）缓和；收敛 ❑ [V P n] *The fiery right-wing leader toned down his militant statements after the meeting.* 言辞激烈的右翼领袖在会后收敛了他的好战言论。❑ [V n P] *We have had to ask the agency and their client to tone their ads down.* 我们不得不要求广告公司及其客户将他们的广告处理得低调些。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **tone down** a colour or a flavour, you make it less bright or strong. 使（颜色）柔和；使（味道）变淡；调和 ❑ [V P n] *When Ken Hom wrote his first book for the BBC he was asked to tone down the spices and garlic in his recipes.* 当谭荣辉为英国广播公司写第一本书的时候，他被要求在菜谱里少用些香料和大蒜。[Also V n P]

▶tone up → see **tone 6**

→ see **drum**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tone* with:

ADJ.	**clear** tone 清亮的音色，**low** tone 低沉的音调 1
	different tone 不同的腔调 2
	serious tone 严肃的口吻 2 3
V.	**change your** tone 变换语气 2
	set a tone 奠定格调 4
N.	tone **of voice** 语气 2
	muscle tone 肌肉结实度 5
	skin tone 皮肤色调 7

-toned /-təʊnd/ COMB **-toned** combines with adjectives to indicate that something has a particular kind of tone.（与形容词构成复合词）表示"具有…音调（或色调）" ❑ *...soft, pastel-toned drawings.* 色调柔和淡雅的图画

ˌtone-ˈdeaf ADJ If you say that someone is **tone-deaf**, you mean that they cannot sing in tune or recognize different tunes. 不能辨别音调的；音盲的；五音不全的

tone|less /ˈtəʊnləs/ ADJ A **toneless** voice is dull and does not express any feeling. 缺乏声调的；平板的；单调的【WRITTEN 笔语】•**tone|less|ly** ADV [ADV after V] ❑ *'That's most kind of him,' Eleanor said tonelessly.* "他可真是太好心了。"埃莉诺声调呆板地说道。

ton|er /ˈtəʊnəʳ/ (**toners**) N-VAR A **toner** is a substance which you can put on your skin, for example to clean it or make it less oily. 爽肤水；紧肤水；化妆水

→ see **copy**

tongs /tɒŋz, AM 美 tɔːŋz/ 1 N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Tongs** are a tool that you use to grip and pick up objects that you do not want to touch. They consist of two long narrow pieces of metal joined together at one end. 钳子；夹具 2 **hammer and tongs** → see **hammer**

tongue /tʌŋ/ (**tongues**) 1 N-COUNT [usu poss N] Your **tongue** is the soft movable part inside your mouth which you use for tasting, eating, and speaking. 舌；舌头 ❑ *I walked over to the mirror and stuck my tongue out.* 我走到镜子前面伸出舌头。❑ *She ran her tongue around her lips.* 她用舌头舔了舔嘴唇。2 N-COUNT You can use **tongue** to refer to the kind of things that a person says. 说话能力；说话方式 ❑ *She had a nasty tongue, but I liked her.* 她言辞尖刻，但我喜欢她。3 N-COUNT A **tongue** is a language. 语言【LITERARY 文】❑ *The French feel passionately about their native tongue.* 法国人对他们的母语非常热爱。4 → see also **mother tongue** 5 N-VAR **Tongue** is the cooked tongue of an ox or sheep. It is usually eaten cold.（烹制后通常作为冷盘的）牛舌，羊舌 6 N-COUNT The **tongue** of a shoe or boot is the piece of leather which is underneath the laces. 鞋舌 7 N-COUNT A **tongue of** something such as fire or land is a long thin piece of it. 舌状物；火舌；伸入水中的狭长陆地【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *A yellow tongue of flame shot upwards.* 一条黄色的火舌直冲上天。8 PHRASE A **tongue-in-cheek** remark or attitude is not serious, although it may seem to be. 无诚意的；虚情假意的 ❑ *...a lighthearted, tongue-in-cheek approach.* 漫不经心、虚情假意的态度 9 PHRASE If you **hold** your **tongue**, you do not say anything even though you might want to or be expected to, because it is the wrong time to say it. 一言不发；保持缄默 ❑ *Douglas held his tongue, preferring not to speak out on a politically sensitive issue.* 道格拉斯沉默不语，不愿谈论政治敏感问题。10 PHRASE If you describe something you said as **a slip of the tongue**, you mean that you said it by mistake. 口误 ❑ *At one stage he referred to Anna as John's fiancée, but later said that was a slip of the tongue.* 曾有那么一段时间他把安娜称作约翰的未婚妻，但后来又说那是口误。11 to **bite** your **tongue** → see **bite**

→ see **face, taste**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tongue* with:

V.	**stick out your** tongue 吐舌头 1
	bite your tongue 保持缄默 11
ADJ.	**pink** tongue 肉粉色的舌头 1
	sharp tongue 言辞犀利 2
N.	**native** tongue 母语 3

ˌtongue-in-ˈcheek → see **tongue**

ˈtongue-lashing (**tongue-lashings**) also **tongue lashing** N-COUNT If someone gives you a **tongue-lashing**, they shout at you or criticize you in a very forceful way. 严斥；大声的斥责【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *After a cruel tongue lashing, he threw the girl out of the group.* 一番严厉斥责之后，他把那女孩赶出了团队。

ˈtongue-tied ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **tongue-tied**, they are unable to say anything because they feel shy or nervous.（因害羞、紧张等）张口结舌的，说不出话的 ❑ *In their presence I became self-conscious and tongue-tied.* 当着他们的面，我有些难为情，说不出话来。

ˈtongue-twister (**tongue-twisters**) also **tongue twister** N-COUNT A **tongue-twister** is a sentence or expression which is very difficult to say properly, especially when you try to say it quickly. An example of a tongue-twister is 'Red leather, yellow leather'. 拗口的句子（或表达）；绕口令

ton|ic /ˈtɒnɪk/ (**tonics**) 1 N-VAR **Tonic** or **tonic water** is a colourless fizzy drink that has a slightly bitter flavour and is often mixed with alcoholic drinks, especially gin. 奎宁水（略有苦味的无色汽水，常与杜松子酒等调配饮用）❑ *Keeler sipped at his gin and tonic.* 基勒小口抿着他加了奎宁水的杜松子酒。❑ *...low-calorie tonics.* 低热量的奎宁水 2 N-VAR A **tonic** is a medicine that makes you feel stronger, healthier, and less tired. 补药；补剂；滋补药 ❑ *Britons are spending twice as much on health tonics as they were five years ago.* 英国人如今在健康补药上花的钱是 5 年前的两倍。3 N-COUNT [oft adj N] A **tonic** is anything that makes you feel stronger, more cheerful, or more enthusiastic. 有兴奋（或激励）作用的事物 ❑ *Seeing Marcus at that moment was a great tonic.* 在那一刻见到马库斯是非常令人兴奋的事。[Also +*for*]

to|night ↔ /təˈnaɪt/ ADV [n ADV] **Tonight** is used to refer to the evening of today or the night that follows today. 在今晚；在今夜 ❑ *I'm at home tonight.* 我今晚在家。❑ *Tonight, I think he proved to*



everybody what a great player he was. 我认为今晚他向所有人证明了他是个多么出色的选手。❑ *There they will stay until 11 o'clock tonight.* 他们今晚将一直在那里呆到 11 点钟。•N-UNCOUNT **Tonight** is also a noun. ❑ *...tonight's flight to London.* 今晚去伦敦的航班

ton|nage /ˈtʌnɪdʒ/ (**tonnages**) 1 N-VAR The **tonnage** of a ship is its size or the amount of space that it has inside it for cargo. (船舶的)吨位【TECHNICAL 术语】2 N-VAR **Tonnage** is the total number of tons that something weighs, or the total amount that there is of it. 总吨数；总重量

tonne /tʌn/ (**tonnes**) N-COUNT [num N] A **tonne** is a metric unit of weight that is equal to 1000 kilograms. 公吨(等于 1,000 千克) ❑ [+of] *...65.5 million tonnes of coal.* 6,550 万公吨煤

ton|sil|li|tis /ˌtɒnsɪˈlaɪtɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Tonsillitis** is a painful swelling of your tonsils caused by an infection. 扁桃体炎

ton|sils /ˈtɒnsɪlz/

The form **tonsil** is used as a modifier. tonsil 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL Your **tonsils** are the two small soft lumps in your throat at the back of your mouth. 扁桃体

tony /ˈtəʊni/ (**tonier, toniest**) ADJ If you describe something as **tony**, you mean it is stylish and sophisticated. 时髦的；豪华的【AM 美】❑ *...a tony dance club in Manhattan.* 曼哈顿的豪华舞厅

too

① ADDING SOMETHING OR RESPONDING 补充；回应
② INDICATING EXCESS 过度

① **too** ♦♦♦ /tuː/ 1 ADV You use **too** after mentioning another person, thing, or aspect that a previous statement applies to or includes. (表示同样适用)也 ❑ *'Nice to talk to you.'—'Nice to talk to you too.'* "和你谈话很高兴。" —— "我也一样。" ❑ *'I've got a great feeling about it.'—'Me too.'* "我感觉它特别棒。" —— "我也是。" ❑ *He doesn't want to meet me. I, too, have been afraid to talk to him.* 他不想见我。我也害怕和他谈话。❑ *We talked to her agent. He's your agent, too, right?* 我们和她的经纪人谈过了。他也是你的经纪人，对吧？ 2 ADV You use **too** after adding a piece of information or a comment to a statement, in order to emphasize that it is surprising or important. (用于补充性信息或评论之后)而且，还【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We did learn to read, and quickly too.* 我们确实学会了阅读，而且学得很快。❑ *People usually think of it as a 'boys' book', which of course it is, and a very good one too.* 人们通常把它看作"男孩读物"，它当然是，而且还是本很不错的男孩读物。3 ADV You use **too** at the end of a sentence to emphasize an opinion that you have added after a statement made by you or by another person. (用于句末)而且【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'That money's mine.'—'Of course it is, and quite right too.'* "那笔钱是我的。"——"当然是你的，而且也理应如此。" ❑ *'Oh excuse me.'—'I should think so too.'* "哦，请原谅。" —— "你确实应该感到抱歉。"

② **too** ♦♦♦ /tuː/ → Please look at categories 4 and 5 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达式请参见第 4 项和第 5 项。1 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You use **too** in order to indicate that there is a greater amount or degree of something than is desirable, necessary, or acceptable. 太；过于 ❑ *Leather jeans that are too big will make you look larger.* 过于肥大的皮裤会让你看起来块头更大。❑ *Eggs shouldn't be kept in the fridge, it's too cold.* 鸡蛋不应保存在冰箱里，温度太低了。❑ *She was drinking too much, eating too much, having too many late nights.* 她饮酒过度，吃得过多，熬夜过于频繁。2 ADV [ADV adj] You use **too** with a negative to make what you are saying sound less forceful or more polite or cautious. (与否定词连用，表示缓和语气、礼貌或谨慎)太，十分【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I wasn't too happy with what I'd written so far.* 我对于目前已写完的这些并不太满意。❑ *He won't be too pleased to see you.* 他见到你不会很高兴的。3 PHRASE You use **all too** or **only too** to emphasize that something happens to a greater extent or degree than is pleasant or desirable. 太；极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She remembered it all too well.* 她记得太清楚了。❑ *The letter spoke only too clearly of his anxiety for her.* 那封信再明白不过地倾诉了他对她的渴望。4 **too bad** → see **bad** 5 **none too** → see **none**

took /tʊk/ **Took** is the past tense of **take**.

tool ♦◇◇ /tuːl/ (**tools**) 1 N-COUNT A **tool** is any instrument or simple piece of equipment that you hold in your hands and use to do a particular kind of work. For example, spades, hammers, and knives are all tools. 工具；器具；用具 ❑ *I find the best tool for the purpose is a pair of shears.* 我发现做这件事最得力的工具是一把大剪刀。2 → see also **machine tool** 3 N-COUNT You can refer to anything that you use for a particular purpose as a particular type of **tool**. 手段；方法 ❑ *The computer has become an invaluable teaching tool.* 计算机已经成为非常有用的教学手段。4 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **tool** of a particular person, group, or system, you mean that they are controlled and used by that person, group, or system, especially to do unpleasant or dishonest things. 受人利用的人；工具；傀儡【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *He became the tool of the security services.* 他成了安全部门的工具。5 PHRASE If you say that workers **down tools**, you mean that they stop working suddenly in order to strike or to make a protest of some kind. (因罢工或抗议而突然)停工，放下工具【BRIT 英】6 PHRASE **The tools of** your **trade** or **the tools of the trade** are the skills, instruments, and other equipment that you need in order to do your job properly. (技能、工具和设备等)从事某行当的工具 ❑ *They're here to learn the tools of their trade from their American colleagues.* 他们来这里向美国同事学习行业技术和技能。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **tool**

Thesaurus 同类词 *tool* Also look up:

N. appliance, device, instrument 1 3

T

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tool* with:

N. tool **belt** 工具腰带 1
communication tool 通信手段，**learning** tool 学习手段，**management** tool 管理方法，**marketing** tool 营销手段，**teaching** tool 教学手段 3
V. **use a** tool 使用某种工具；利用某种手段 1 2
ADJ. **effective** tool 有效的工具（或手段），**important** tool 重要的工具（或手段），**valuable** tool 有价值的工具（或手段） 1 3
powerful tool 强有力的方法 3

tool|bar /'tu:lbɑ:r/ (**toolbars**) N-COUNT A **toolbar** is a narrow grey strip across a computer screen containing pictures, called icons, which represent different computer functions. When you want to use a particular function, you move the cursor onto its icon using a mouse. 工具栏；工具条【COMPUTING 计算机】

tool box (**tool boxes**) N-COUNT A **tool box** is a metal or plastic box which contains general tools that you need at home, for example to do repairs in your house or car. 工具箱

tool kit (**tool kits**) N-COUNT A **tool kit** is a special set of tools that are kept together and that are often used for a particular purpose. （常用于某一特定目的的）成套工具，工具包

toot /tu:t/ (**toots, tooting, tooted**) VERB If someone **toots** their car horn or if a car horn **toots**, it produces a short sound or series of sounds. （使）（汽车喇叭）发出嘟嘟声 ❑ [v n] *People set off fireworks and tooted their car horns.* 人们点燃烟花，按响汽车喇叭。❑ [v] *Car horns toot as cyclists dart precariously through the traffic.* 骑车人危险地在车流中飞速穿行时，汽车喇叭的嘟嘟声响成一片。•N-SING **Toot** is also a noun. ❑ *The driver gave me a wave and a toot.* 司机冲我挥挥手，按了下喇叭。

tooth ◆◇ /tu:θ/ (**teeth**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **teeth** are the hard white objects in your mouth, which you use for biting and chewing. 牙；齿 ❑ *If a tooth feels very loose, your dentist may recommend that it's taken out.* 如果某颗牙松动得很厉害，牙医会建议把它拔掉。2 N-PLURAL The **teeth** of something such as a comb, saw, cog, or zip are the parts that stick out in a row on its edge. 齿状物；（梳子、锯、齿轮、拉链等的）齿 3 N-PLURAL If you say that something such as an official group or a law has **teeth**, you mean that it has power and is able to be effective. （官方组织、法律等的）威力，效力 ❑ *The opposition argues that the new council will be unconstitutional and without teeth.* 反对派争辩说新委员会不但违反宪法，而且没有效力。❑ *The law must have teeth, and it must be enforced.* 法律必须拥有效力，而且必须强制实施。4 → see also **wisdom tooth** 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **cut** their **teeth** doing a particular thing, at a particular time, or in a particular place, you mean that that is how, when, or where they began their career and learned some of their skills. 获得初步经验（或训练）；起步 ❑ *...director John Glen, who cut his teeth on Bond movies.* 从邦德电影开始初试牛刀的导演约翰·格兰 6 PHRASE If you say that something **sets your teeth on edge**, you mean that you find it extremely unpleasant or irritating. 使人感到极其不舒服（或恼怒） ❑ *Their voices set your teeth on edge.* 他们的声音让你浑身不舒服。7 PHRASE If you **fight tooth and nail** to do something, you do everything you can in order to achieve it. If you **fight** something **tooth and nail**, you do everything you can in order to prevent it. 奋力争取；竭尽全力阻止 ❑ *He fought tooth and nail to keep his job.* 他竭尽全力保住自己的工作。8 PHRASE If you describe a task or activity as something you can **get your teeth into**, you mean that you like it because it is interesting, complex, and makes you think hard. 潜心专注于；全力投入【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】❑ *This role gave her something to get her teeth into.* 这一角色让她全情投入其中。9 PHRASE If you do something **in the teeth of** a difficulty or danger, you do it in spite of the difficulty or danger. 直对；顶着；不顾 ❑ *I was battling my way along the promenade in the teeth of a force ten gale.* 我不顾十级大风沿着步行街挣扎前行。❑ *In the teeth of the longest recession since the 1930s, the company continues to perform well.* 尽管面对 20 世纪 30 年代以来持续时间最长的经济衰退，这家公司却一直经营良好。10 PHRASE If you say that someone **is lying through** their **teeth**, you are emphasizing that they are telling lies. 满口谎话；睁着眼说瞎话【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】11 PHRASE If you describe someone as **long in the tooth**, you are saying unkindly or humorously that they are old or getting old. 年迈的；年老的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Aren't I a bit long in the tooth to start being an undergraduate?* 我现在才去读大学本科不是有点太老了吗？12 PHRASE If you have a **sweet tooth**, you like sweet food very much. 爱吃甜食 13 to **get the bit between** your **teeth** → see **bit** 14 to **give** one's **eye teeth for** something → see **eye** 15 to **gnash** one's **teeth** → see **gnash** 16 to **grit** your **teeth** → see **grit** 17 a **kick in the teeth** → see **kick** 18 **by the skin of** your **teeth** → see **skin**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tooth* with:

N. tooth **decay** 龋病，tooth **enamel** 牙釉质 1
V. **lose a** tooth 掉牙，**pull a** tooth 拔牙 2

tooth|ache /'tu:θeɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Toothache** is pain in one of your teeth. 牙痛

tooth|brush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/ (**toothbrushes**) N-COUNT A **toothbrush** is a small brush that you use for cleaning your teeth. 牙刷

tooth de|cay N-UNCOUNT If you have **tooth decay**, one or more of your teeth has become decayed. 蛀牙；龋齿

→ see **teeth**

tooth fairy (**tooth fairies**) N-COUNT The **tooth fairy** is an imaginary creature. Children are told that if they put a tooth that comes out under their pillow, the tooth fairy will take it away while they are sleeping and leave a coin in its place. 牙仙（传说中如果儿童把脱落的牙齿放在枕下，牙仙会在他们睡着时把牙齿取走，留下硬币）

tooth|less /'tu:θləs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **toothless** to describe a person or their smile when they have no teeth. 没有牙齿的；不露齿的 2 ADJ If you describe something such as an official group or a law as **toothless**, you mean it has no real power and is not effective. 无实权的；不起作用的 ❑ *In his view, the Commission remains a toothless and ineffectual body.* 在他看来，委员会仍然是一个没有实权、不起作用的机构。

tooth|paste /'tu:θpeɪst/ (**toothpastes**) N-VAR **Toothpaste** is a thick substance which you put on your toothbrush and use to clean your teeth. 牙膏

tooth|pick /'tu:θpɪk/ (**toothpicks**) N-COUNT A **toothpick** is a small stick which you use to remove food from between your teeth. 牙签

tooth|some /'tu:θsəm/ ADJ If you describe food as **toothsome**, you mean that it tastes very good. 可口的；美味的 ❑ *...the toothsome honey-sweetened gingerbread.* 加有蜂蜜的美味姜饼

toothy /'tu:θi/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **toothy** smile is one in which a person shows a lot of teeth. （笑容）露齿的

too|tle /'tu:t²l/ (**tootles, tootling, tootled**) 1 VERB If you **tootle** somewhere, you travel or go there without rushing or without any particular aim. 悠闲自得地去；不慌不忙地开车去【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *I'm sure Ted is tootling down the motorway at this very moment.* 我确信泰德此刻正悠闲自得地开车行驶在高速路上。2 VERB If you **tootle** a tune on an instrument, you play it quietly, without concentrating or taking it seriously. （轻声随意地）演奏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *McCann tootled a tune on the piano.* 麦卡恩在钢琴上随手轻弹一曲。[Also v]

top ◆◆◆ /tɒp/ (**tops, topping, topped**) 1 N-COUNT The **top** of something is its highest point or part. 顶；顶端；顶部 ❑ [+of] *I waited at the top of the stairs.* 我在楼梯顶端等着。❑ [+of] *...the picture at the top of the page.* 书页天头的图片 ❑ *Bake the biscuits for 20-25 minutes, until the tops are lightly browned.* 把饼干烤 20 到 25 分钟，直到表面略呈棕色。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Top** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the top corner of his newspaper.* 他报纸顶端的一角 2 ADJ [ADJ n] The **top** thing or layer in a series of things or layers is the highest one. 最高的；最上面的；最上层的 ❑ *I can't reach the top shelf.* 我够不着最上面的架子。❑ *Our new flat was on the top floor.* 我们的新公寓在顶层。3 N-COUNT The **top** of something such as a bottle, jar, or tube is a cap, lid, or other device that fits or screws onto one end of it. （瓶、罐、管等的）盖，帽，塞 ❑ *...the plastic tops from aerosol containers.* 喷雾剂容器的塑料盖子 ❑ *...a bottle top.* 瓶塞 4 N-SING The **top** of a

street, garden, bed, or table is the end of it that is farthest away from where you usually enter it or from where you are. 另一端；另一头【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *...a little shop at the top of the street.* 在街道那头的小店 ❑ [+of] *He moved to the empty chair at the top of the table.* 他挪到桌子另一端的空椅子上坐下。 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Top** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the hill near the top end of the garden.* 靠近花园那头的小山 ❑ *...the top corridor of the main building.* 主楼另一端的走廊 5 N-COUNT A **top** is a piece of clothing that you wear on the upper half of your body, for example a blouse or shirt. 上衣【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Look at my new top.* 看看我的新上衣。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **top** to indicate that something or someone is at the highest level of a scale or measurement. 最高（级别或量度）的 ❑ *The vehicles have a top speed of 80 kilometres per hour.* 这些车辆最高时速为 80 公里。 ❑ *...a top-ranking Saudi officer.* 最高级别的沙特阿拉伯军官 7 N-SING The **top** of an organization or career structure is the highest level in it. 最高层；最高地位（或职位） ❑ *We started from the bottom and we had to work our way up to the top.* 我们从最底层开始，是一步一步奋斗到最高层的。 ❑ [+of] *...his dramatic rise to the top of the military hierarchy.* 他戏剧性地晋升至最高军阶 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Top** is also an adjective. ❑ *I need to have the top people in this company pull together.* 我需要将公司的最高层团结起来。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **top** to describe the most important or famous people or things in a particular area of work or activity. 最重要的；最著名的 ❑ *The President met this afternoon with his top military advisers.* 总统今天下午会见了他最得力的军事顾问 9 N-SING If someone is **at the top of** a table or league or is **the top of** the table or league, their performance is better than that of all the other people involved. （排名）首位；（位居）第一 ❑ [+of] *The United States will be at the top of the medal table.* 美国将在奖牌榜上位列第一。 ❑ [+of] *Labour was top of the poll with forty-six percent.* 工党在民意测验中以 46% 的得票数高居首位。 •ADJ **Top** is also an adjective. ❑ *I usually came top in English.* 我英语常得第一。 10 ADJ You can use **top** to indicate that something is the first thing you are going to do, because you consider it to be the most important. 最要紧的；最优先的 ❑ *Cleaning up the water supply is their top priority.* 净化供水系统是他们的当务之急。 ❑ [+of] *On arrival, a six-course meal was top of the agenda.* 到达之后要做的第一件事是吃一顿六道菜的大餐。 11 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **top** to indicate that someone does a particular thing more times than anyone else or that something is chosen more times than anything else. 次数最多的 ❑ *He was Italy's top scorer during the World Cup matches.* 他是世界杯比赛期间意大利队进球最多的球员。 12 VERB To **top** a list means to be mentioned or chosen more times than anyone or anything else. 为…之首；居…之冠【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *It was the first time a Japanese manufacturer had topped the list for imported vehicles.* 这是日本制造商初次占据进口车排行榜的首位。 13 VERB If something **tops** a particular amount, it is larger than that amount. 高过；超过；多于【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *Imports topped £10 billion last month.* 上个月进口总额超过了 100 亿英镑。 14 VERB If something is **topped with** something, it has that thing as its highest part. 覆盖；放在…的上面 ❑ [be V-ed +with/by] *The holiest of their chapels are topped with gilded roofs.* 他们最神圣的教堂屋顶镀了金。 ❑ [v n +with] *To serve, top the fish with the cooked leeks.* 上菜时，把炒好的韭葱覆在鱼上。 [Also v n] •**topped** COMB ❑ *...the glass-topped table.* 玻璃面餐桌 15 VERB If you **top** a story, remark, or action, you follow it with a better or more impressive one. 胜过；压倒 ❑ [v n] *How are you going to top that?* 你将怎样超越那个？ 16 ADV You can use **tops** after mentioning a quantity, to say that it is the maximum possible. 至多；最多【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The publisher expected the book to sell 1,500 copies, tops.* 出版商预计该书至多能卖出 1,500 本。 17 → see also **topping** 18 PHRASE If someone **blows their top**, they become very angry about something. 大发脾气；勃然大怒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He blew his top after airport officials refused to let him on a plane.* 机场工作人员拒绝让他登机之后，他勃然大怒。 19 PHRASE If a person, organization, or country **comes out on top**, they are more successful than the others that they have been competing with. 出人头地；拔得头筹；占得上风 ❑ *The only way to come out on top is to adopt a different approach.* 唯有另辟蹊径才能脱颖而出。 20 PHRASE If someone pays **top dollar** for something, they pay the highest possible price for it. 最高价格【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *People will always pay top dollar for something exclusive.* 人们总是会为绝无仅有的东西付出高价。 21 PHRASE If you say that you clean, tidy, or examine something **from top to bottom**, you are emphasizing that you do it completely and thoroughly. 从上到下；彻底地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She would clean the house from top to bottom.* 她会把房子彻底打扫一下。 22 PHRASE You can use **from top to toe** to emphasize that the whole of someone's body is covered or dressed in a particular thing or type of clothing. 从头到脚；全身；完全【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They were sensibly dressed from top to toe in rain gear.* 他们从头到脚都用雨具捂得严严实实，非常明智。 23 PHRASE When something **gets on top of** you, it makes you feel unhappy or depressed because it is very difficult or worrying, or because it involves more work than you can manage. 使愁苦；使沮丧 ❑ *Things have been getting on top of me lately.* 最近事情太多，压得我透不过气来。 24 PHRASE If you say something **off the top of** your **head**, you say it without thinking about it much before you speak, especially because you do not have enough time. 不加思索地；来不及思索地 ❑ *It was the best I could think of off the top of my head.* 这是我一时所能想到的最好的办法。 25 PHRASE If one thing is **on top** of another, it is placed over it or on its highest part. 在上面；在顶上 ❑ [+of] *...the vacuum flask that was resting on top of the stove.* 放在炉子上的保温瓶 26 PHRASE You can use **on top** or **on top of** to indicate that a particular problem exists in addition to a number of other problems. 另外；加之；除…之外（还） ❑ *An extra 700 jobs are being cut on top of the 2,000 that were lost last year.* 除了去年被裁掉的 2,000 个职位，还有 700 个岗位在裁撤中。 27 PHRASE You say that someone is **on top** when they have reached the most important position in an organization or business. 处于最高职位 ❑ *How does he stay on top, 17 years after becoming foreign minister?* 他是怎样在成为外交大臣以后的 17 年间保住最高职位的？ 28 PHRASE If you **are on top of** or **get on top of** something that you are doing, you are dealing with it successfully. 完全控制；完全掌握 ❑ *...the government's inability to get on top of the situation.* 政府无力掌控局势 29 PHRASE If you say that you feel **on top of the world**, you are emphasizing that you feel extremely happy and healthy. 非常幸福；心满意足【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Two months before she gave birth to Jason she left work feeling on top of the world.* 生贾森前的两个月，她辞工回家，感觉无比幸福。 30 PHRASE If one thing is **over the top** of another, it is placed over it so that it is completely covering it. 盖上 ❑ [+of] *I have overcome this problem by placing a sheet of polythene over the top of the container.* 我在容器上盖了一片聚乙烯塑料薄膜，解决了这个问题。 31 PHRASE You describe something as **over the top** when you think that it is exaggerated, and therefore unacceptable. 夸张的；言过其实的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *The special effects are a bit over the top but I enjoyed it.* 特效有点夸张，但是我喜欢。 32 PHRASE If you say something **at the top of** your **voice**, you say it very loudly. 声嘶力竭地；极大声地 ❑ *'Stephen!' shouted Marcia at the top of her voice.* "斯蒂芬！"马西娅放声大喊。 33 **at the top of the heap** → see **heap**

▶**top off** PHRASAL VERB If you **top off** an event or period with a particular thing, you end it in an especially satisfactory, dramatic, or annoying way by doing that thing. （以特定方式）结束，完结 ❑ [v p n] *He topped off his career with an Olympic gold medal.* 他以一块奥运金牌为自己的职业生涯画上了圆满的句号。 ❑ [v n p] *To top it all off one of the catering staff managed to slice their finger cutting cheese.* 这一切还嫌不够，一个承办酒席的服务人员竟然在切奶酪时割伤了手指。

▶**top up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **top** something **up**, you make it full again when part of it has been used. 重新加满；添足【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v p n] *We topped up the water tanks.* 我们重新把水箱加满。 ❑ [v n p] *He topped her glass up after complaining she was a slow drinker.* 他抱怨她喝得太慢，随即又把她的杯子续满。 2 → see also **top-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *top* Also look up:

N. peak, summit, zenith; (*ant.*) base, bottom 1
ADJ. best, finest, first-rate 8

T

to|paz /'təʊpæz/ (**topazes**) N-VAR A **topaz** is a precious stone which is usually yellowish-brown in colour. 黄晶；黄玉

,top 'brass N-SING [with sing or pl verb] In the army or in other organizations, **the top brass** are the people in the highest positions. 高级军官；高管；要员【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...a reshuffle of the army's top brass.* 军队高级军官的调整

,top-'class also **top class** ADJ **Top-class** means among the finest of its kind. 一流的；顶级的 ❑ *We think he'll turn into a top-class player.* 我们认为他会成为一流的选手。

top|coat /'tɒpkəʊt/ (**topcoats**) also **top coat** ❶ N-COUNT A **topcoat** is a coat that you wear over your other clothes. 外套；轻便大衣；宽大衣 ❷ N-VAR A **topcoat** is the final layer of paint or varnish that is put on something. **Topcoat** is the type of paint or varnish that you use for the final layer. (油漆等的)外涂层；外涂层漆(Compare 比较 **undercoat**.)

,top 'dog (**top dogs**) N-COUNT If a person or organization is **top dog**, they are the most successful or powerful one in a particular group. 首领；老大；魁首【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Reynolds has never concealed his ambition to be the top dog.* 雷诺兹从没掩饰过他要成为老大的雄心。

,top-'dollar → see **top**

,top-'drawer ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **top-drawer**, you are saying, often in a humorous way, that they have a high social standing or are of very good quality. (常表示幽默)最高地位的，最上层的，最优秀的

,top-'end ADJ **Top-end** products are expensive and of extremely high quality. 高端的；高档的；价高质优的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...top-end camcorders.* 高端摄录一体机

,top 'hat (**top hats**) N-COUNT A **top hat** is a man's tall hat with a narrow brim. Top hats are now worn only on special occasions, for example at some weddings. (男子的)高顶窄边礼帽

,top-'heavy ❶ ADJ Something that is **top-heavy** is larger or heavier at the top than at the bottom, and might therefore fall over. 头重脚轻的；上重下轻的 ❑ *...top-heavy flowers such as sunflowers.* 类似向日葵这样头重脚轻的花 ❷ ADJ If you describe a business or other organization as **top-heavy**, you mean that it has too many senior managers in relation to the number of junior managers or workers. 高级官员过多的；行政管理人员过多的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...top-heavy bureaucratic structures.* 高级官员过多的官僚体系

to|pi|ary /'təʊpiəri, AM 美 -eri/ N-UNCOUNT **Topiary** is the art of cutting trees and bushes into different shapes, for example into the shapes of birds or animals. 林木造型艺术；绿雕塑术

top|ic /'tɒpɪk/ (**topics**) N-COUNT A **topic** is a particular subject that you discuss or write about. 题目；话题；论题 ❑ *The main topic for discussion is political union.* 讨论的主题是政治联合。

topi|cal /'tɒpɪkᵊl/ ADJ **Topical** is used to describe something that concerns or relates to events that are happening at the present time. 有关时事的；时下关注的；热门话题的 ❑ *The magazine's aim is to discuss topical issues within a Christian framework.* 该杂志的宗旨是在基督教框架下讨论时下的热门话题。•**topi|cal|ity** /,tɒpɪ'kælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The book has all the lively topicality of first-rate journalism.* 这本书包含了一流新闻报道中出现的所有热门议题。

top|knot /'tɒpnɒt/ (**topknots**) also **top-knot** N-COUNT If someone, especially a woman, has her hair in a **topknot**, her hair is arranged in a small neat pile on top of her head. (尤指女性的)顶髻

top|less /'tɒpləs/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If a woman goes **topless**, she does not wear anything to cover her breasts. (女子)胸部裸露的 ❑ *I wouldn't sunbathe topless if I thought I might offend anyone.* 如果我觉得会冒犯任何人，我就不会袒露上身进行日光浴了。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **topless** show or bar is one in which the female entertainers or staff do not wear anything to cover their breasts. (表演中)女艺人裸露胸部的；(酒吧)雇佣袒胸女招待的

,top-'level ADJ [ADJ n] A **top-level** discussion or activity is one that involves the people with the greatest amount of power and authority in an organization or country. 最高级别的；最高层次的 ❑ *...a top-level meeting of American generals at the Pentagon.* 美军将领在五角大楼举行的最高级别会议

top|most /'tɒpməʊst/ ADJ [ADJ n] The **topmost** thing in a number of things is the one that is highest or nearest the top. 最高的；最上面的；顶端的 ❑ *...the topmost branches of a gigantic oak tree.* 一棵巨大橡树的梢枝

Word Link 词根词缀 *most ≈ superlative degree 最：foremost, innermost, topmost*

,top-'notch also **top notch** ADJ If you describe someone or something as **top-notch**, you mean that they are of a very high standard or quality. 一流的；顶尖的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

topo|graphi|cal /,tɒpə'græfɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **topographical** survey or map relates to or shows the physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys, and rivers. 地形的；地貌的

to|pog|ra|phy /tə'pɒgrəfi/ (**topographies**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Topography** is the study and description of the physical features of an area, for example its hills, valleys, or rivers, or the representation of these features on maps. 地形学；地形图的绘制 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] The **topography** of a particular area is its physical shape, including its hills, valleys, and rivers. 地形；地貌；地势 ❑ [+of] *The topography of the river's basin has changed significantly since the floods.* 洪水过后，该河流域的地貌发生了显著变化。

top|ping /'tɒpɪŋ/ (**toppings**) ❶ N-VAR A **topping** is food, such as cream or cheese, that is poured or put on top of other food in order to decorate it or add to its flavour. (菜肴、糕点等上层的)浇头，装饰配料 ❷ → see also **top**

top|ple /'tɒpᵊl/ (**topples, toppling, toppled**) ❶ VERB If someone or something **topples** somewhere or if you **topple** them, they become unsteady or unstable and fall over. (使)摇摇欲坠；(使)不稳而倒下 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He just released his hold and toppled slowly backwards.* 他刚一松开手就缓缓向后倒下。❑ [v n] *Winds and rain toppled trees and electricity lines.* 狂风暴雨刮倒了树木，打落了电线。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Topple over** means the same as **topple**. topple over 同 topple ❑ [v p] *The tree is so badly damaged they are worried it might topple over.* 这棵树严重受损，他们担心它会倒掉。❷ VERB To **topple** a government or leader, especially one that is not elected by the people, means to cause them to lose power. 推翻；颠覆【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *...the revolution which toppled the regime.* 推翻该政权的革命

,top-'ranked ADJ [ADJ n] A **top-ranked** sports player or team is the most successful player or team in a particular sport. (运动员、运动队)居首的，最优秀的【JOURNALISM 新闻】

,top-'ranking ADJ [ADJ n] A **top-ranking** person is someone who has a very high rank or status in a particular organization or field of activity. 最高级别的；最上层的 ❑ *...400 of Germany's top-ranking military officials.* 400 名德国最高级别的军官

,top-'rated ADJ [ADJ n] A **top-rated** show or service is the most successful or highly regarded of its kind. 一流的；最受欢迎的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the top-rated American television series.* 最受欢迎的美国电视连续剧

,top 'round N-UNCOUNT **Top round** is a joint of beef that is cut from the upper part of the cow's leg. It is usually cooked by roasting or stewing. (牛的)大腿肉【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **topside**

,top 'se|cret ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Top secret** information or activity is intended to be kept completely secret, for example in order to prevent a country's enemies from finding out about it. 绝密的 ❑ *The top secret documents had to do with the most advanced military equipment.* 绝密文件涉及最先进的军事装备。

top|side /'tɒpsaɪd/ (**topsides**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Topside** is a joint of beef that is cut from the upper part of the cow's leg. It is usually cooked by roasting or stewing. (牛的)大腿肉【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **top round**

2 ADV [ADV after v] On a ship, if you go **topside**, you go up onto the top deck. 到(或向、在)甲板上【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *He left the control station and went topside.* 他离开控制台，走到甲板上。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **topside** or **topsides** of a ship or boat are the top deck or the parts which you can see above the water. (船体的)主甲板以上部分，水线以上部分【TECHNICAL 术语】

top|soil /'tɒpsɔɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Topsoil** is the layer of soil nearest the surface of the ground. 表土(层)

topsy-turvy /ˌtɒpsi 'tɜːrvi/ ADJ Something that is **topsy-turvy** is in a confused or disorganized state. 混乱的；乱七八糟的；颠三倒四的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The world has turned topsy-turvy in my lifetime.* 在我的一生中世界已经变得一团糟。

'top-up (**top-ups**) 1 N-COUNT A **top-up** is another serving of a drink in the same glass that you have just used. 再斟满的一杯【BRIT 英】2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **top-up** loan or payment is added to an amount of money in order to bring it up to a required level. (贷款或支付款项)补足的，追加的【BRIT 英】❑ *Student grants will be frozen at existing levels and top-up loans made available.* 学生助学金将冻结在现有水平，但可以申请补足贷款。

torch /tɔːrtʃ/ (**torches, torching, torched**) 1 N-COUNT A **torch** is a small electric light which is powered by batteries and which you can carry in your hand. 手电筒【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **flashlight**

2 N-COUNT A **torch** is a long stick with burning material at one end, used to provide light or to set things on fire. 火把；火炬 ❑ *They lit a torch and set fire to the chapel's thatch.* 他们点着一支火把，放火烧了小教堂的茅草屋顶。3 N-COUNT A **torch** is a device that produces a hot flame and is used for tasks such as cutting or joining pieces of metal. 吹管；喷灯 ❑ *The gang worked for up to ten hours with acetylene torches to open the vault.* 那伙匪徒为打开金库用乙炔炬忙活了长达 10 个小时。4 → see also **blowtorch** 5 VERB If someone **torches** a building or vehicle, they set fire to it deliberately. 纵火焚烧；放火烧 ❑ [v n] *The rioters torched the local library.* 暴乱者放火烧了当地的图书馆。6 PHRASE If you say that someone **is carrying a torch for** someone else, you mean that they secretly admire them or love them. 暗恋；对…单相思 ❑ *He has always carried a torch for Barbara.* 他一直单恋芭芭拉。7 PHRASE If you say that someone is **carrying the torch** of a particular belief or movement, you mean that they are working hard to ensure that it is not forgotten and continues to grow stronger. (为…)奋战；(为…)奋斗 ❑ [+*for/of*] *This group aims to carry the torch for the millions who demonstrated and the thousands who died.* 这个团体旨在将游行示威的数百万人与死去的数千人的信念传承下去。

torch|light /'tɔːrtʃlaɪt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *by* N, N n] If you do something **by torchlight**, you do it using the light that is produced by a torch or torches. 火把光；火炬光 ❑ *Surgeons are performing operations in tents by torchlight.* 医生正在帐篷里借着火把的光做手术。

'torch song (**torch songs**) N-COUNT A **torch song** is a sentimental popular song about love, usually sung by a woman. (通常由女性演唱的)感伤恋歌

tore /tɔːr/ **Tore** is the past tense of **tear**.

tor|ment (**torments, tormenting, tormented**)

The noun is pronounced /'tɔːrment/. The verb is pronounced /tɔːr'ment/. 名词读作 /'tɔːrment/。动词读作 /tɔːr'ment/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Torment** is extreme suffering, usually mental suffering. 极度痛苦；苦恼万分；折磨 ❑ [+*of*] *The torment of having her baby kidnapped is written all over her face.* 因孩子被绑架所受的万分折磨全写在她脸上。2 N-COUNT A **torment** is something that causes extreme suffering, usually mental suffering. 使人痛苦的事；折磨人的事 ❑ [+*of*] *Sooner or later most writers end up making books about the torments of being a writer.* 或早或晚，大多数作家最终都会著书讲述身为作家的苦恼。3 VERB If something **torments** you, it causes you extreme mental suffering. 折磨；使痛苦万分 ❑ [v n] *At times the memories returned to torment her.* 有时，她再度想起往事，又会痛苦万分。4 VERB If you **torment** a person or animal, you annoy them in a playful, rather cruel way for your own amusement. 戏弄；作弄 ❑ [v n] *My older brother and sister used to torment me by singing it to me.* 哥哥姐姐以前常唱那首歌来戏弄我。

tor|men|tor /tɔːr'mentər/ (**tormentors**) N-COUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **tormentor** is a person who deliberately causes them physical or mental pain. 折磨者；使人痛苦的人 ❑ *...cases where women subjected to years of brutality lose control and kill their tormentors.* 一些多年遭受暴力的女性最终失控杀死折磨她们的人的案例

torn /tɔːrn/ 1 **Torn** is the past participle of **tear**. 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **torn between** two or more things, you cannot decide which to choose, and so you feel anxious or troubled. 犹豫的；举棋不定的 ❑ [+*between*] *Robb is torn between becoming a doctor and a career in athletics.* 罗布在做医生还是当运动员之间痛苦抉择，左右为难。

tor|na|do /tɔːr'neɪdəʊ/ (**tornadoes** or **tornados**) N-COUNT A **tornado** is a violent wind storm consisting of a tall column of air which spins round very fast and causes a lot of damage. 龙卷风；大旋风

tor|pe|do /tɔːr'piːdəʊ/ (**torpedoes, torpedoing, torpedoed**) 1 N-COUNT A **torpedo** is bomb that is shaped like a tube and that travels under water. 鱼雷；水雷 2 VERB [usu passive] If a ship **is torpedoed**, it is hit, and usually sunk, by a torpedo or torpedoes. 用鱼雷袭击(或击中、击沉) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *More than a thousand people died when the Lusitania was torpedoed.* "卢西塔尼亚"号被鱼雷击沉，导致 1,000 多人死亡。3 VERB If someone **torpedoes** negotiations or plans, they deliberately prevent them from being completed or from being successful. 故意破坏；使彻底完蛋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *These attacks are seen as an effort to torpedo the talks.* 人们认为这些袭击是为了故意破坏会谈。

tor|pid /'tɔːrpɪd/ ADJ If you are **torpid**, you are mentally or physically inactive, especially because you are feeling lazy or sleepy. 迟钝的；有气无力的；懒洋洋的【FORMAL 正式】

tor|por /'tɔːrpər/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Torpor** is the state of being completely inactive mentally or physically, for example because of illness or laziness. 麻木；迟钝；懒散【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had slumped into a state of torpor from which nothing could rouse him.* 他陷入麻木状态，任何事都不能令他振奋。❑ *The sick person gradually falls into a torpor.* 病人逐渐变得萎靡。

torque /tɔːrk/ N-UNCOUNT **Torque** is a force that causes something to spin around a central point such as an axle. 转矩；力矩；扭矩【TECHNICAL 术语】

tor|rent /'tɒrənt, AM 美 'tɔːr-/ (**torrents**) 1 N-COUNT A **torrent** is a lot of water falling or flowing rapidly or violently. 急流；激流；洪流 ❑ [+*of*] *Torrents of water gushed into the reservoir.* 急流涌入了水库。2 N-COUNT A **torrent of** abuse or questions is a lot of abuse or questions directed continuously at someone. (谩骂、问题等的)连发，进发 ❑ [+*of*] *He turned round and directed a torrent of abuse at me.* 他转过身来冲我劈头盖脸地骂了一通。

tor|ren|tial /tə'renʃəl, AM 美 tɔːr-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Torrential** rain pours down very rapidly and in great quantities. (大雨)倾盆的，如注的

tor|rid /'tɒrɪd, AM 美 'tɔːrɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Torrid** weather is extremely hot and dry. 炎热的；酷热的；灼热的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the torrid heat of a Spanish summer.* 西班牙夏天灼热的高温 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **torrid** relationship or incident involves very strong emotions connected with love and sex. 狂热的；火热的；(情欲)不能自已的 ❑ *She began a torrid love affair with a theatrical designer.* 她和一位舞台设计师开始了一场狂热的恋情。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone or something has a **torrid** time, they experience a lot of difficulties. 艰难的；难熬的【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *Seles, the victim of a death threat earlier this week, has had a torrid time during the Championships.* 塞勒斯在本周早些时候受到了死亡威胁，因此在锦标赛期间备受煎熬。

tor|sion /'tɔːrʃən/ N-UNCOUNT **Torsion** is a twisting effect on something such as a piece of metal or an organ of the body. 扭转【TECHNICAL 术语】

T

tor|so /ˈtɔːˈsəʊ/ (**torsos**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **torso** is the main part of your body, and does not include your head, arms, and legs.（人体的）躯干【FORMAL 正式】

tort /tɔːˈt/ (**torts**) N-VAR A **tort** is something that you do or fail to do which harms someone else and for which you can be sued for damages. 侵权行为【LEGAL 法律】

tor|til|la /tɔːˈtiːjə/ (**tortillas**) N-VAR A **tortilla** is a piece of thin flat bread that first came from Mexico, and is made from corn and eggs.（用玉米面和鸡蛋制成的）墨西哥玉米薄饼

→ see **bread**

tor,til|la 'chip (**tortilla chips**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Tortilla chips** are thick crisps made from corn which are often served with dips such as salsa. 墨西哥玉米片

tor|toise /ˈtɔːˈtəs/ (**tortoises**) N-COUNT A **tortoise** is a slow-moving animal with a shell into which it can pull its head and legs for protection. 陆龟；（乌）龟

tortoise|shell /ˈtɔːˈtəʃel/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Tortoiseshell** is the hard shell of a kind of sea turtle. It is brown and yellow in colour and is often polished and used to make jewellery and ornaments. 龟甲；玳瑁壳 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tortoiseshell** means made of tortoiseshell or made of a material which resembles tortoiseshell. 龟甲做的；仿玳瑁的 ❑ *He wears huge spectacles with thick tortoiseshell frames.* 他戴着玳瑁粗框大眼镜。

tor|tu|ous /ˈtɔːˈtʃuəs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tortuous** road is full of bends and twists. 曲折的；弯弯曲曲的 ❑ *The only road access is a tortuous mountain route.* 唯一的陆路通道是一条蜿蜒的山道。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tortuous** process or piece of writing is very long and complicated. 转弯抹角的；绕圈子的；迂回复杂的 ❑ *...these long and tortuous negotiations aimed at ending the conflict.* 为了结束冲突而进行的这些漫长、曲折的谈判

tor|ture ◆◇ /ˈtɔːˈtʃəˈ/ (**tortures, torturing, tortured**) ❶ VERB If someone **is tortured**, another person deliberately causes them great pain over a period of time, in order to punish them or to make them reveal information. 拷打；拷问；虐待 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *French police are convinced that she was tortured and killed.* 法国警方确信她是被拷打致死。 ❑ [V n] *They never again tortured a prisoner in his presence.* 他们再也没有当他的面严刑拷打过囚犯。 •N-VAR **Torture** is also a noun. ❑ *...alleged cases of torture and murder by the security forces.* 指控安全部队严刑拷问和谋杀的案例 ❷ VERB To **torture** someone means to cause them to suffer mental pain or anxiety. 折磨；使痛苦；使苦恼 ❑ [V n] *He would not torture her further by trying to argue with her.* 他不愿与她争辩，让她更痛苦。 ❑ [V pron-refl +*with*] *She tortured herself with fantasies of Bob and his new girlfriend.* 她想象着鲍勃和他的新女友在一起的情形，心里备受煎熬。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you say that something is **torture** or a **torture**, you mean that it causes you great mental or physical suffering. 折磨；痛苦；苦恼；引起痛苦（或苦恼）的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Waiting for the result was torture.* 等待结果的过程是一种折磨。

tor|tur|er /ˈtɔːˈtʃərəˈ/ (**torturers**) N-COUNT A **torturer** is someone who tortures people. 拷打者；拷问者；虐待者

tor|tur|ous /ˈtɔːˈtʃərəs/ ADJ Something that is **torturous** is extremely painful and causes great suffering. 折磨人的；极端痛苦的；引起痛苦的 ❑ *This is a torturous, agonizing way to kill someone.* 这是一种让人受尽折磨、痛苦难忍的杀人方法。

Tory ◆◆◇ /ˈtɔːri/ (**Tories**) ADJ In Britain, a **Tory** politician or voter is a member of or votes for the Conservative Party.（英国）托利党党员的，保守党党员的 ❑ *...the former Tory Party chairman, Chris Patten.* 托利党前主席彭定康 •N-COUNT **Tory** is also a noun. ❑ *...the first female leader of the Tories.* 托利党首任女领袖

toss /tɒs, AM 美 tɔːs/ (**tosses, tossing, tossed**) ❶ VERB If you **toss** something somewhere, you throw it there lightly, often in a rather careless way. 扔；抛；掷 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *He screwed the paper into a ball and tossed it into the fire.* 他把纸揉成一团抛进火里。 ❑ [V n n] *He tossed Malone a can of beer, and took one himself.* 他扔给马隆一罐啤酒，自己也拿了一罐。 ❷ VERB If you **toss** your head or **toss** your hair, you move your head backwards, quickly and suddenly, often as a way of expressing an emotion such as anger or contempt.（常表示愤怒或轻蔑地）甩（头或头发）❑ [V n] *'I'm sure I don't know.' Cook tossed her head.* "我确信我不知道。"库克一甩头说。 ❑ [V n prep/adv] *Gasping, she tossed her hair out of her face.* 她气喘吁吁地把头发从脸上甩开。 •N-COUNT **Toss** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *With a toss of his head and a few hard gulps, Bob finished the last of his beer.* 鲍勃猛一仰脖，咕嘟咕嘟几大口喝完了杯中剩下的啤酒。 ❸ VERB In sports and informal situations, if you decide something by **tossing** a coin, you spin a coin into the air and guess which side of the coin will face upwards when it lands. 掷（硬币以决定）❑ [V n] *We tossed a coin to decide who would go out and buy the buns.* 我们掷硬币决定谁出去买小圆面包。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Toss** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *It would be better to decide it on the toss of a coin.* 还不如用抛硬币的方法来决定。 ❹ N-SING **The toss** is a way of deciding something, such as who is going to go first in a game, that consists of spinning a coin into the air and guessing which side of the coin will face upwards when it lands. 掷硬币决定 ❑ *Bangladesh won the toss and decided to bat first.* 孟加拉国队掷硬币赢了，决定先击球。 ❺ VERB If something such as the wind or sea **tosses** an object, it causes it to move from side to side or up and down. 使摇动；使颠簸【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *The seas grew turbulent, tossing the small boat like a cork.* 海浪变得汹涌澎湃，把小船像漂浮的软木塞一样抛来甩去。 ❑ [*be* V-ed adv/prep] *As the plane was tossed up and down, the pilot tried to stabilise it.* 飞机上下颠簸，飞行员试图将其稳住。 ❻ VERB If you **toss** food while preparing it, you put pieces of it into a liquid and lightly shake them so that they become covered with the liquid.（在液体中）轻轻搅拌（食物）❑ [V n] *Do not toss the salad until you're ready to serve.* 到快上菜时再轻轻搅拌色拉。 ❑ [V n +*in*] *Add the grated orange rind and toss the apple slices in the mixture.* 加入磨碎的橙皮，再将苹果片在其中轻轻拌一拌。 ❑ [V-ed] *Serve straight from the dish with a tossed green salad.* 配上拌过了的田园色拉直接上桌。 ❼ → see also **toss-up** ❽ PHRASE If you say that someone **argues the toss**, you are criticizing them for continuing to argue for longer than is necessary about something that is not very important. 为不重要的事争论不休【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ [+*about*] *They were still arguing the toss about the first goal.* 他们仍在为第一个进球争论不休。 ❾ PHRASE If you say that you do not **give a toss** about someone or something, you are emphasizing that you do not care about them at all. 介意；在乎【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ [+*about*] *Well, who gives a toss about sophistication anyway?* 嗯，不管怎样，谁会在意高雅时髦呢？ ❿ PHRASE If you **toss and turn**, you keep moving around in bed and cannot sleep properly, for example because you are ill or worried. 辗转反侧；翻来覆去

→ see **sleep**

'toss-up (**toss-ups**) N-COUNT If you say that it is a **toss-up** whether one thing will happen or another thing will happen, you mean that either result seems equally likely.（发生几率各半的）相等机会；难以定夺的事 ❑ *It's a toss-up whether oil prices will go up or down over the days ahead.* 油价今后或涨或跌。[Also +*between*]

tot /tɒt/ (**tots, totting, totted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **tot** is a very young child. 小孩；幼儿【INFORMAL 非正式】❷ N-COUNT A **tot of** a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky or brandy is a small amount of it in a glass.（杯中烈酒的）少量【mainly BRIT 主英】

▶tot up PHRASAL VERB To **tot up** a total or a list of numbers means to add up several numbers in order to reach a total. 计算…的总和；把…加起来【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V P n +*of*, V P n] *I finally sat down to tot up the full extent of my debt.* 我终于坐下来把我的全部债务合计了一下。[Also V n P]

to|tal ◆◆◆ /ˈtəʊtˈl/ (**totals, totalling, totalled**) ❶ N-COUNT A **total** is the number that you get when you add several numbers together or when you count how many things there are in a group. 总数；总额；合计 ❑ [+*of*] *The companies have a total of 1,776 employees.* 这些公司总计有 1,776 名员工。 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] The **total** number or cost of something is the number or cost that you get when you add together or count all the parts in it. 总的；总计的；全部的 ❑ *The total cost of the project would be more than $240 million.* 该项目的总成本会超过 2.4 亿美元。 ❸ PHRASE If there are a number of things **in total**, there are that number when you count or add them all together. 总共；总计 ❑ *I was with my husband for eight*

years in total. 我和丈夫在一起的时间总共有 8 年。 4 VERB If several numbers or things **total** a certain figure, that figure is the total of all the numbers or all the things. 总数达；共计 ❑ [v amount] *The unit's exports will total $85 million this year.* 该部门今年的出口总额将达 8,500 万美元。 5 VERB When you **total** a set of numbers or objects, you add them all together. 计算…的总和；把…加起来 ❑ [v n] *They haven't totalled the exact figures.* 他们还没有对确切数据进行总计。 6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **total** to emphasize that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be. 完全的；彻底的；绝对的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Why should we trust a total stranger?* 我们为什么要信任一个素昧平生的人呢？ •**to|tal|ly** ADV [ADV adj/adv, ADV with v] ❑ *Young people want something totally different from the old ways.* 年轻人想要与以往截然不同的东西。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *total* with:

N. **sum** total 总数 1
total **area** 总面积，total **population** 总人口，total **amount** 总量，total **cost** 总成本，total **expenses** 总花费，total **sales** 总销量，total **savings** 总结余，total **value** 总价值 2
ADJ. **grand** total 总计 1

to|tali|tar|ian /ˌtəʊtælɪˈteərɪən/ ADJ A **totalitarian** political system is one in which there is only one political party which controls everything and does not allow any opposition parties. 极权主义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

to|tali|tari|an|ism /ˌtəʊtælɪˈteərɪənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Totalitarianism** is the ideas, principles, and practices of totalitarian political systems. 极权主义

to|tal|ity /təʊˈtælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **totality of** something is the whole of it. 全体；整个；全部【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...a process of social, economic and political change which involves the totality of human experience.* 涉及人类全部经验的社会、经济和政治变革过程

to|tal quality management N-UNCOUNT **Total quality management** is a set of management principles aimed at improving performance throughout a company, especially by involving employees in decision-making. The abbreviation **TQM** is also used. 全面质量管理（缩略形式为 TQM）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He is a firm believer in total quality management.* 他是个极力主张全面质量管理的人。

tote /təʊt/ (**totes, toting, toted**) 1 N-SING **The Tote** is a system of betting money on horses in races. （赛马的）赌金计算系统【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **parimutuel**

2 VERB To **tote** something, especially a gun, means to carry it with you in such a way that people can see it. （可见地）携带；（尤指）佩（枪）【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The demonstrators fled when soldiers toting machine guns advanced on the crowd.* 当持有机枪的士兵向人群进逼时，示威者逃散了。 •**-toting** COMB ❑ *They are too frightened to speak out against the gun-toting thugs.* 他们非常害怕，不敢公开抗议持枪暴徒。

to|tem /ˈtəʊtəm/ (**totems**) 1 N-COUNT In some societies, a family's **totem** is the particular animal, plant, or natural object which they regard as a special symbol and which they believe has spiritual significance. 图腾 2 N-COUNT Something that is a **totem of** another thing is a symbol of it. 标志物；象征物【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *This opera is one of the cultural totems of Western civilisation.* 这部歌剧是西方文明的文化标志物之一。

to|tem pole (**totem poles**) N-COUNT A **totem pole** is a long wooden pole with symbols and pictures carved and painted on it. Totem poles are made by some Native American peoples and placed outside their homes. 图腾柱

totes /təʊts/ ADV **Totes** is a written and spoken abbreviation for 'totally'. 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You are, like, totes amazing!* 你简直棒呆了！

tot|ter /ˈtɒtəʳ/ (**totters, tottering, tottered**) 1 VERB If someone **totters** somewhere, they walk there in an unsteady way, for example because they are ill or drunk. 跌跌撞撞；蹒跚；踉跄 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He tottered to the fridge, got a beer and slumped at the table.* 他踉跄地走到冰箱前，拿出一瓶啤酒，一屁股坐在桌边。 2 VERB If something such as a market or government **is tottering**, it is weak and likely to collapse or fail completely. 摇摇欲坠；变得不稳；动摇 ❑ [v] *The property market is tottering.* 房地产市场摇摇欲坠。 ❑ [v-ing] *...further criticism of the tottering government.* 对濒临瓦解的政府的进一步批评

tou|can /ˈtuːkən, AM 美 -kæn/ (**toucans**) N-COUNT A **toucan** is a South American bird with a large brightly-coloured beak. 巨嘴鸟

touch ↔ /tʌtʃ/ (**touches, touching, touched**) 1 VERB If you **touch** something, you put your hand onto it in order to feel it or to make contact with it. 触摸；接触；碰到 ❑ [v n] *Her tiny hands gently touched my face.* 她的小手轻轻触摸我的脸庞。 ❑ [v-ing] *The virus is not passed on through touching or shaking hands.* 那种病毒不会通过接触或握手传染。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Touch** is also a noun. ❑ *Sometimes even a light touch on the face is enough to trigger off this pain.* 有时即便轻轻一碰脸部都足以引起这种疼痛。 2 VERB If two things **are touching**, or if one thing **touches** another, or if you **touch** two things, their surfaces come into contact with each other. （使）接触；（使）相碰 ❑ [v] *Their knees were touching.* 他们的膝盖挨着。 ❑ [v n +with] *A cyclist crashed when he touched wheels with another rider.* 一个自行车手因与另一位骑车人发生车轮刚蹭而摔倒在地。 ❑ [v n] *If my arm touches the wall, it has to be washed again.* 如果我的胳膊碰到了墙，就得再洗一次。 ❑ [v n] *In some countries people stand close enough to touch elbows.* 在某些国家人们站得很近，胳膊肘挨着胳膊肘。 ❑ [v n +with] *He touched the cow's side with his stick.* 他用棍子碰了碰牛的肋部。 3 N-UNCOUNT Your sense of **touch** is your ability to tell what something is like when you feel it with your hands. 触觉；触感 ❑ *The evidence suggests that our sense of touch is programmed to diminish with age.* 有证据表明，我们的触觉会随着年龄的增长而减损。 4 VERB To **touch** something means to strike it, usually quite gently. 轻击；轻碰 ❑ [v n] *As the aeroplane went down the runway, the wing touched a pile of rubble.* 飞机降落沿跑道滑行的时候机翼擦到了一堆碎石。 5 VERB [usu passive] If something **has** not **been touched**, nobody has dealt with it or taken care of it. （与否定词连用）处理，照看，照管 ❑ [be v-ed] *When John began to restore the house in the 1960s, nothing had been touched for 40 years.* 约翰 20 世纪 60 年代开始整修那幢房子时，它已有 40 年都无人照管了。 6 VERB If you say that you did not **touch** someone or something, you are emphasizing that you did not attack, harm or destroy them, especially when you have been accused of doing so. （与否定词连用，尤用于受到指责时）伤害，攻击；破坏【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v n] *Pearce remained adamant, saying 'I didn't touch him'.* 皮尔斯仍旧坚定不移地说："我没有碰过他。" ❑ [v n] *I was in the garden. I never touched the sandwiches.* 我那时在花园里。我根本没动三明治。 7 VERB [no passive] You say that you never **touch** something or that you have not **touched** something for a long time to emphasize that you never use it, or you have not used it for a long time. （与否定词连用）尝，吃，喝，用【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [v n] *He doesn't drink much and doesn't touch drugs.* 他喝酒不多，也不沾毒品。 8 VERB If you **touch on** a particular subject or problem, you mention it or write briefly about it. 谈及；涉及 ❑ [v +on/upon] *The film touches on these issues, but only superficially.* 这部电影涉及了这些问题，但却流于表面。 9 VERB If something **touches** you, it affects you in some way for a short time. （短时间地）影响到 ❑ [v n] *...a guilt that in some sense touches everyone.* 在某种意义上影响到每个人的负罪感 10 VERB If something that someone says or does **touches** you, it affects you emotionally, often because you see that they are suffering a lot or that they are being very kind. 触动；感动 ❑ [v n to-inf] *It has touched me deeply to see how these people live.* 看到这些人的生活境况，我深受触动。 ❑ [v n] *Her enthusiasm touched me.* 她的热情打动了我。 •**touched** ADJ [v-link ADJ] ❑ *I was touched to find that he regards me as engaging.* 他认为我很迷人，这真令我感动。 11 VERB [usu passive] If something **is touched with** a particular quality, it has a certain amount of that quality. 具有…特性【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [be v-ed +with] *His crinkly hair was touched with grey.* 他卷曲的头发有些花白。 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *The boy was touched with genius.* 那个男孩透着点天分。 12 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say about

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someone that nobody can **touch** him or her **for** a particular thing, you mean that he or she is much better at it than anyone else. 比得上；及得过 ❑ [v n +*for*] *No one can touch these girls for professionalism.* 就职业素养来说，没人能比得上这些姑娘。[Also v n] 13 VERB [no passive] To **touch** a particular level, amount, or score, especially a high one, means to reach it. 达到【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *By the third lap Kinkead had touched 289 m.p.h.* 到第三圈时，金基德的车速达到了每小时 289 英里。14 N-COUNT A **touch** is a detail which is added to something to improve it. 润色；装点；修饰 ❑ *They called the event 'a tribute to heroes', which was a nice touch.* 他们把这一活动称为"向英雄致敬"，这可是加分之举。15 N-SING If someone has a particular kind of **touch**, they have a particular way of doing something. 风格；手法；特有方式 ❑ *The dishes he produces all have a personal touch.* 他做的菜全都带有其个人风格。16 QUANT **A touch of** something is a very small amount of it. 一点；些许 ❑ [+*of*] *She thought she just had a touch of flu.* 她认为自己仅仅有点感冒。17 PHRASE You can use **a touch** to mean slightly or to a small extent, especially in order to make something you say seem less extreme. For example, if you say that something is **a touch** expensive, you might really think that it is very expensive. 稍许；略微【mainly BRIT, VAGUENESS 主英，含糊语】❑ *We were all a touch uneasy, I think.* 我想我们都稍有点不自在。❑ *I found it a touch distasteful.* 我觉得这略有点让人反感。18 → see also **touching** 19 PHRASE You use **at the touch of** in expressions such as **at the touch of a button** and **at the touch of a key** to indicate that something is possible by simply touching a switch or one of the keys of a keyboard. 一按；一摁 ❑ *Staff will be able to trace calls at the touch of a button.* 工作人员一摁按钮便可以追踪电话。20 PHRASE If you say that someone has **the common touch**, you mean that they have the natural ability to have a good relationship with ordinary people and be popular with them. 平易近人的品质【APPROVAL 褒】21 PHRASE If you get **in touch with** someone, you contact them by writing to them or telephoning them. If you are, keep, or stay **in touch with** them, you write, phone, or visit each other regularly. （与…）联络；（与…）联系 ❑ *The organisation would be in touch with him tomorrow.* 该组织明天就会和他联络。22 PHRASE If you are **in touch with** a subject or situation, or if someone keeps you **in touch with** it, you know the latest news or information about it. If you are **out of touch with** it, you do not know the latest news or information about it. 了解最新情况（或信息）/ 不了解最新情况（或信息）❑ *...keeping the unemployed in touch with the labour market.* 使失业者即时了解劳动力市场的最新动态 ❑ *Mr Cavazos' problem was that he was out of touch.* 卡瓦佐斯先生的问题是他不了解最新形势。23 PHRASE If you **lose touch with** someone, you gradually stop writing, telephoning, or visiting them. （与…）失去联络；（与…）失去联系 ❑ [+*with*] *In my job one tends to lose touch with friends.* 干我这行，往往会与朋友失去联系。24 PHRASE If you **lose touch with** something, you no longer have the latest news or information about it. 不再了解最新情况（或信息）❑ *Their leaders have lost touch with what is happening in the country.* 他们的领导人不再了解该国正发生的一切。25 PHRASE If you say that something is **touch and go**, you mean that you are uncertain whether it will happen or succeed. 不确定的事态；无法预言的事 ❑ *It was touch and go whether we'd go bankrupt.* 我们是否会破产还很难说。26 PHRASE If you say that someone is **a soft touch** or **an easy touch**, you mean that they can easily be persuaded to lend you money or to do things for you. 容易借钱给人的人；好说话的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Pamela was an easy touch when she needed some cash.* 她缺钱花的时候，帕梅拉总是有求必应。27 **would not touch someone or something with a barge pole** → see **barge pole** 28 **the finishing touch** → see **finish** 29 **touch wood** → see **wood**

▶**touch down** PHRASAL VERB When an aircraft **touches down**, it lands. 降落；着陆 ❑ [v p] *Spacecraft Columbia touched down yesterday.* "哥伦比亚"号宇宙飞船昨天着陆。

▶**touch off** PHRASAL VERB If something **touches off** a situation or series of events, it causes it to start happening. 引发；触发；引起 ❑ [v p n] *Is the massacre likely to touch off a new round of violence?* 大屠杀有可能触发新一轮的暴行吗？[Also v n p]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *touch* with:

ADJ. **gentle** touch 轻柔的触碰，**light** touch 轻轻的触摸 14
nice touch 很好的修饰 14
personal touch 个人风格 15
soft touch 好说话的人 26
finishing touch 最后的润色 14

touch|down /'tʌtʃdaun/ (**touchdowns**) 1 N-VAR **Touchdown** is the landing of an aircraft or spacecraft. （飞机或宇宙飞船的）降落，着陆 ❑ *The astronauts are preparing for touchdown tomorrow morning.* 宇航员正在为明天早上的着陆做准备。2 N-COUNT In rugby and American football, a **touchdown** is when a team scores points by taking the ball over the opposition's goal line. （橄榄球中的）攻方持球越线得分，达阵

tou|ché /tu:'ʃeɪ/ CONVENTION You say **'touché'** when you want to admit that the other person in an argument has won a point, usually with a short and witty remark. （承认对方言之有理）说得好，一针见血

touch|ing /'tʌtʃɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If something is **touching**, it causes feelings of sadness or sympathy. 动人的；感人的；令人同情的 ❑ *Her story is the touching tale of a wife who stood by the husband she loved.* 她的经历是一个妻子坚定地支持她深爱着的丈夫的感人故事。2 → see also **touch**

touch|less /'tʌtʃləs/ ADJ A **touchless** device is controlled by movements or sounds and does not require the user to touch a keypad or screen. 无需触碰的；非触控式的 ❑ *The phone has a touchless display and is controlled by voice.* 这部电话可以声控显示。

touch|line /'tʌtʃlaɪn/ N-SING In sports such as rugby and football, **the touchline** is one of the two lines which mark the side of the playing area. （橄榄球、足球等的）边线【mainly BRIT 主英】

'touch pa|per also **touchpaper** PHRASE If someone **lights the touch paper** or **lights the blue touch paper**, they do something which causes anger or excitement. 激起怒火；引发兴奋【BRIT, JOURNALISM 英，新闻】❑ *This kind of remark is guaranteed to light the blue touch paper with some Labour politicians.* 这样的言论肯定会激起某些工党政客的怒火。

'touch-,screen (**touch-screens**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **touch-screen** is a computer screen that allows the user to give commands to the computer by touching parts of the screen rather than by using the keyboard or mouse. 触摸屏【COMPUTING 计算机】

'touch-,sen|si|tive ADJ **Touch-sensitive** equipment is operated by the user touching it. （设备等）触敏的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The touch-sensitive controls are easy to operate.* 触敏控制很好操作。

touch|stone /'tʌtʃstəun/ (**touchstones**) N-COUNT If you use one thing as a **touchstone** of another, you use it as a test or standard by which you judge the second thing. 试金石；验证手段；检验标准 ❑ [+*of/for*] *Job security has become the touchstone of a good job for many employees.* 工作稳定性已成为很多员工衡量一份工作好坏的标准。

'touch-,tone ADJ [ADJ n] A **touch-tone** telephone has numbered buttons that make different sounds when you press them. Some automatic telephone services can only be used with this kind of telephone. （电话机）按键式的

touchy /'tʌtʃi/ (**touchier, touchiest**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **touchy**, you mean that they are easily upset, offended, or irritated. 易怒的；过于敏感的；暴躁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+*about*] *She is very touchy about her past.* 她对自己的过去非常敏感。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that something is a **touchy** subject, you mean that it is a subject that needs to be dealt with carefully and in a sensitive way, because it might upset or offend people. 棘手的；难办的；需谨慎处理的 ❑ *...the touchy question of political reform.* 政治改革这一棘手问题

touchy-feely /,tʌtʃi 'fi:li/ ADJ If you describe something as **touchy-feely**, you mean that it involves people expressing emotions such as love and affection openly in a way which you find embarrassing and silly. 煽情的；矫情的；肉麻的【DISAPPROVAL

贬】❑ *...a touchy-feely song about making your life worth living.* 一支关于让生活更有价值的煽情歌曲

tough ⇔ /tʌf/ (**tougher, toughest, toughs**) 1 ADJ A **tough** person is strong and determined, and can tolerate difficulty or suffering. 坚强的；吃苦耐劳的；坚韧不拔的 ❑ *He built up a reputation as a tough businessman.* 他树立了铁面生意人的名声。❑ *She is tough and ambitious.* 她坚韧顽强，满怀抱负。•**toughness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Mrs Potter has a reputation for toughness and determination.* 波特太太坚定与顽强的意志是出了名的。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **tough**, you mean that they are rough and violent. 粗野的；粗暴的 ❑ *He had shot three people dead earning himself a reputation as a tough guy.* 他因枪杀三人得到了暴徒的恶名。•N-COUNT A **tough** is a tough person. 粗暴的人；暴徒；恶棍 ❑ *Three burly toughs elbowed their way to the front.* 三个膀粗腰圆的恶汉挤到了前面。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tough** place or area is considered to have a lot of crime and violence. 治安很差的；充满犯罪与暴力的 ❑ *She doesn't seem cut out for this tough neighbourhood.* 她似乎不适合在这个治安恶劣的社区生活。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tough** way of life or period of time is difficult or full of suffering. 艰难的；困苦的；难熬的 ❑ *He was having a really tough time at work.* 他当时工作上困难重重。5 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] A **tough** task or problem is difficult to do or solve. 棘手的；难办的；难解决的 ❑ *It was a very tough decision but we feel we made the right one.* 这是个困难的决定，但是我们认为我们的选择是正确的。6 ADJ **Tough** policies or actions are strict and firm. （政策或行动）强硬的，严厉的 ❑ *He is known for taking a tough line on security.* 他因在安全问题上采取强硬路线而闻名。7 ADJ A **tough** substance is strong, and difficult to break, cut, or tear. 坚固的；坚韧的；牢固的 ❑ *In industry, diamond can form a tough, non-corrosive coating for tools.* 在工业上，金刚石可以用作工具表面坚固、耐腐蚀的覆盖层。8 ADJ **Tough** meat is difficult to cut and chew. （肉）非常老的，切不下的，嚼不动的 ❑ *The steak was tough and the peas were like bullets.* 牛排老得嚼不动，豌豆像子弹一样硬。9 PHRASE If someone who is trying to achieve something **hangs tough**, they remain determined and do not give up, even when there are difficulties or problems. 不泄气；坚持不懈【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *The White House is hanging tough for a good agreement to be reached.* 白宫为达成一项有利协议寸步不让。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tough* with:

N. **tough guy** 恶棍 2
tough conditions 艰苦的条件，**tough going** 艰难的进展，**tough luck** 不幸，**tough situation** 艰难的局面，**tough time** 艰难的日子 4
tough choices 困难的选择，**tough competition** 艰苦的竞争，**tough decision** 困难的决定，**tough fight** 艰难的斗争，**tough job** 棘手的工作，**tough question** 棘手的问题，**tough sell** 难以接受的… 5
tough laws 严厉的法律，**tough policy** 强硬的政策，**tough talk** 强硬的会谈 6
V. **get tough** 变得粗暴；变得艰难 2 4
make the tough decisions 作出艰难的决定 5
talk tough 说话强硬 6

tough cookie (**tough cookies**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **tough cookie**, you mean that they are unemotional and are not easily hurt by what people say or do. 不动感情的人；不易受伤害的人；硬汉

toughen /'tʌfᵊn/ (**toughens, toughening, toughened**) 1 VERB If you **toughen** something or if it **toughens**, you make it stronger so that it will not break easily. （使）变坚硬；（使）变坚韧 ❑ [v n] *Do not add salt to beans when cooking as this tends to toughen the skins.* 煮豆荚时别加盐，因为这常会使豆壳变硬。[Also v] 2 VERB If a person, institution, or law **toughens** its policies, regulations, or punishments, it makes them firmer or stricter. 加强，强化（政策、规章或惩罚）；使强硬 ❑ [v n] *Talks are under way to toughen trade restrictions.* 加强贸易限制的会谈正在进行中。•PHRASAL VERB **Toughen up** means the same as **toughen**. toughen up 同 toughen ❑ [v P n] *The new law toughens up penalties for those that misuse guns.* 新法将对滥用枪支者加重处罚力度。[Also v n P] 3 VERB If an experience **toughens** you, it makes you stronger and more independent in character. （经历）使坚强，使顽强 ❑ [v n] *They believe that participating in fights toughens boys and shows them how to be men.* 他们认为参与打架会使男孩子变得坚强，教会他们怎样成为男人。•PHRASAL VERB **Toughen up** means the same as **toughen**. toughen up 同 toughen ❑ [v n P] *He thinks boxing is good for kids, that it toughens them up.* 他认为练拳击对小孩子有好处，可使他们变得坚强。❑ [v P] *My father tried to teach me to toughen up.* 我父亲试图教我变得坚强。[Also v P n (not pron)]

tough love N-UNCOUNT **Tough love** is the practice of being very strict with a relative or friend who has an addiction or other problem in order to help them overcome the problem. 严厉的爱，爱之深责之切（对有毒瘾或其他不良问题的亲友严格要求，帮助其克服问题）❑ *...the activities of black communities in identifying their own law-breaking youths and then administering tough love.* 黑人社区找出区内违法犯罪的青少年并施以严爱的活动

toupee /'tu:peɪ, AM 美 tu:'peɪ/ (**toupees**) N-COUNT A **toupee** is a piece of artificial hair worn by a man to cover a patch on his head where he has lost his hair. 男用假发；遮秃假发

tour ⇔ /tʊəʳ/ (**tours, touring, toured**) 1 N-COUNT A **tour** is an organized trip that people such as musicians, politicians, or theatre companies go on to several different places, stopping to meet people or perform. 巡回访问；巡回演出；巡回比赛 ❑ *The band are currently on a two-month tour of Europe.* 乐队目前正在欧洲进行为期两个月的巡回演出。❑ *...a presidential campaign tour in Illinois.* 在伊利诺伊州的总统竞选巡回活动 •PHRASE When people are travelling on a tour, you can say that they are **on tour**. 在巡回活动（或演出、比赛）中 ❑ *The band will be going on tour.* 乐队将进行巡回演出。2 VERB When people such as musicians, politicians, or theatre companies **tour**, they go on a tour, for example in order to perform or to meet people. 作巡回活动（或演出、比赛）❑ [v n] *A few years ago they toured the country in a roadshow.* 几年前他们在全国作了巡回演出。❑ [v] *He toured for nearly two years and played 500 sell-out shows.* 他巡回演出了近两年，500 场演出场场爆满。3 N-COUNT A **tour** is a journey during which you visit several places that interest you. 旅行；游历；游览 ❑ [+of] *It was week five of my tour of the major cities of Europe.* 那是我在欧洲主要城市游历的第 5 周。4 N-COUNT A **tour** is a short trip that you make round a place, for example round a historical building, so that you can look at it. （短时间的）游览，参观，观光 ❑ [+of] *...a guided tour of a ruined Scottish castle.* 由导游带领游览苏格兰荒废城堡 5 VERB If you **tour** a place, you go on a journey or trip round it. 在…旅行；游历；游览；参观 ❑ [v n] *You can also tour the site on modern coaches equipped with videos.* 您也可以乘坐配有视频设备的现代化长途汽车游览那处遗址。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *tour* with:

N. **concert tour** 音乐会巡演，**farewell tour** 告别巡演 1
world tour 世界旅行 2
tour bus 观光巴士，**tour guide** 游览导游，**walking tour** 徒步旅行 3 4
museum tour 博物馆之旅 3
V. **begin a tour** 开始巡演；开始旅途，**finish a tour** 结束巡演；结束旅途 1 3 4
take a tour 去旅行（或游览）3 4

tour de force /ˌtʊəʳ də 'fɔːʳs/ (**tours de force**) also **tour-de-force** N-COUNT [usu sing] If you call something such as a performance, speech, or production a **tour de force**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely good or extremely well done or made. 精彩演出；精心杰作；绝活【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Stevenson's deeply felt performance is a tour-de-force.* 史蒂文森感人肺腑的表演真是绝了。

Tourette's syndrome /tʊə'rets ˌsɪndrəʊm/ or **Tourette syndrome, Tourette's** N-UNCOUNT **Tourette's syndrome** is a brain disorder that causes the sufferer to make sudden uncontrolled movements and sometimes swear and spit. 图雷特综合征，抽动秽语综合征（脑神经紊乱，患者身体肌肉不自主地抽动，有时咒骂、吐唾沫）❑ *...a Tourette's sufferer* 图雷特综合征患者

tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Tourism** is the business of providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels,

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restaurants, and trips. 旅游业

→ see **industry**

tour|ist ◆◇ /'tʊərɪst/ (**tourists**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **tourist** is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday. 游客；旅游者；观光者 ❑ *...foreign tourists.* 外国游客 ❑ *Blackpool is the top tourist attraction in England.* 布莱克浦是英国的顶级旅游胜地。

→ see **city**

tour|isty /'tʊərɪsti/ ADJ If you describe a place as **touristy**, you do not like it because it is full of tourists or full of things for tourists to buy and do. 挤满游客的；被旅游商品充斥的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Visit some of the less touristy islands.* 游览一些商业味没那么重的岛屿吧。

tour|na|ment ◆◇ /'tʊəˌnəmənt/ (**tournaments**) N-COUNT A **tournament** is a sports competition in which players who win a match continue to play further matches in the competition until just one person or team is left. 锦标赛

tour|ni|quet /'tʊəˌnɪkeɪ/ (**tourniquets**) N-COUNT A **tourniquet** is a strip of cloth that is tied tightly round an injured arm or leg in order to stop it bleeding. 止血带

tour op|era|tor (**tour operators**) N-COUNT A **tour operator** is a company that provides holidays in which your travel and accommodation are booked for you. 旅行社；旅游公司

tour rep (**tour reps**) N-COUNT A **tour rep** is the same as a **holiday rep**. 同 holiday rep【BRIT 英】

tou|sled /'taʊzᵊld/ ADJ If you have **tousled** hair, it is untidy and looks as if it has not been brushed or combed. (头发)蓬乱的，凌乱的

tout /taʊt/ (**touts, touting, touted**) 1 VERB If someone **touts** something, they try to sell it or convince people that it is good. 兜售；吹嘘【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *It has the trappings of an election campaign in the United States, with slick television ads touting the candidates.* 它具有美国竞选活动的典型特征，即通过华而不实的电视广告来吹捧候选人。 2 VERB If someone **touts for** business or custom, they try to obtain it. 兜揽；招徕【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v +for] *He visited Thailand and Singapore to tout for investment.* 他访问了泰国与新加坡，以期招揽投资。 3 VERB If someone **touts** tickets, they sell them outside a sports ground or theatre, usually for more than their original value. (在体育场或剧院外)倒卖(高价票)【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *...a man who made his money touting tickets.* 靠倒票捞钱的人

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scalp**

4 N-COUNT A **tout** is someone who sells things such as tickets unofficially, usually at prices which are higher than the official ones. 票贩子："黄牛"【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **scalper**

tow /təʊ/ (**tows, towing, towed**) 1 VERB If one vehicle **tows** another, it pulls it along behind it. 拖；拉；牵引 ❑ [v n] *He had been using the vehicle to tow his work trailer.* 他一直用这辆车牵引他的活动工作室。 ❑ [v n with adv] *They threatened to tow away my car.* 他们威胁要拖走我的车。 ❑ [v n prep] *The British navy boarded the vessel and towed it to New York.* 英国海军登上船，把它拖到纽约。 2 PHRASE If you have someone **in tow**, they are following you closely because you are looking after them or you are leading them somewhere. 跟随；陪伴【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *There she was on my doorstep with child in tow.* 她站在我门口，身后跟着一个孩子。

to|wards ◆◆◆ /tə'wɔːdz, AM 美 tɔːrdz/ or **toward**

In addition to the uses shown below, **towards** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'count towards' and 'lean towards'. 除下列用法外，towards 还用于 count towards, lean towards 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If you move, look, or point **towards** something or someone, you move, look, or point in their direction. 向；朝；面对 ❑ *Caroline leant across the table towards him.* 卡罗琳隔着桌子俯身向他靠过来。 ❑ *Anne left Artie and walked down the corridor towards the foyer.* 安妮离开阿蒂，沿着走廊朝休息室走去。 ❑ *When he looked towards me, I smiled and waved.* 他朝我看过来的时候，我微笑着挥了挥手。 2 PREP If things develop **towards** a particular situation, that situation becomes nearer in time or more likely to happen. 倾向于；趋向于 ❑ *The talks made little evident progress towards agreement.* 会谈在达成一致方面几乎没有取得明显进展。 3 PREP If you have a particular attitude **towards** something or someone, you have that attitude when you think about them or deal with them. 对；对于；关于 ❑ *It's the business of the individual to determine his own attitude towards religion.* 对宗教持何种态度是个人的事情。 ❑ *Not everyone in the world will be kind and caring towards you.* 并非世上每个人都会对你友善关心。 4 PREP If something happens **towards** a particular time, it happens just before that time. 将近(某一时刻) ❑ *The Channel tunnel was due to open towards the end of 1993.* 英吉利海峡隧道预计 1993 年年底前开通。 5 PREP If something is **towards** part of a place or thing, it is near that part. 接近；靠近 ❑ *The home of the Morgan family was up Gloucester Road, towards the top of the hill.* 摩根家族的住宅在格洛斯特路接近山顶的地方。 6 PREP If you give money **towards** something, you give it to help pay for that thing. (钱)用于 ❑ *He gave them £50,000 towards a house.* 他给了他们 5 万英镑用于买房子。

tow|el /'taʊəl/ (**towels, towelling, towelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **toweling, toweled**

1 N-COUNT A **towel** is a piece of thick soft cloth that you use to dry yourself. 毛巾 ❑ *...a bath towel.* 浴巾 2 VERB If you **towel** something or **towel** it dry, you dry it with a towel. 用毛巾擦(干) ❑ [v n] *James came out of his bedroom, toweling his wet hair.* 詹姆斯从卧室出来，用毛巾擦着他湿漉漉的头发。 ❑ [v n adj] *I towelled myself dry.* 我用毛巾把身体擦干。 ❑ [v n +down/off] *He stepped out of the shower and began towelling himself down.* 他走出淋浴间，开始用毛巾把身子擦干。 3 PHRASE If you **throw in the towel**, you stop trying to do something because you realize that you cannot succeed. 承认失败；认输【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *It seemed as if the police had thrown in the towel and were abandoning the investigation.* 警方似乎已经认输，打算放弃调查。 4 → see also **sanitary towel, tea towel**

tow|el|ling /'taʊəlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **toweling**

N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Towelling** is a kind of fairly thick soft cloth that is used especially for making towels. 毛巾布；毛巾料 ❑ *...a towelling bathrobe.* 毛巾布浴袍

tow|er ◆◇ /'taʊəʳ/ (**towers, towering, towered**) 1 N-COUNT A **tower** is a tall, narrow building, that either stands alone or forms part of another building such as a church or castle. 塔；塔楼 ❑ *...an eleventh century castle with 120-foot high towers.* 带有 120 英尺高塔的 11 世纪城堡 ❑ *...the Leaning Tower of Pisa.* 比萨斜塔 2 VERB Someone or something that **towers over** surrounding people or things is a lot taller than they are. (比周围的人或物)高出许多；屹立 ❑ [v +over/above] *He stood up and towered over her.* 他站起身来，比她高出许多。 3 N-COUNT A **tower** is a tall structure that is used for sending radio or television signals. (无线电或电视信号的)发射塔 ❑ *Troops are still in control of the television and radio tower.* 军队仍然控制着电视和广播发射塔。 4 N-COUNT A **tower** is the same as a **tower block**. 同 tower block ❑ *...his design for a new office tower in Frankfurt.* 他为法兰克福一栋新写字楼所作的设计 5 N-COUNT A **tower** is a tall box that contains the main parts of a computer, such as the hard disk and the drives. 立式机箱【COMPUTING 计算机】6 → see also **clock tower, control tower, ivory tower** 7 PHRASE If you refer to someone as **a tower of strength**, you appreciate them because they give you a lot of help, support, and encouragement when you have problems or are in a difficult situation. (在危难时)可依靠的人，主心骨，支柱【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Pat was a tower of strength to our whole family.* 帕特是我们全家人的主心骨。

tow|er block (**tower blocks**) N-COUNT A **tower block** is a tall building divided into flats or offices. (作公寓或办公用的)高层建筑，摩天大楼【BRIT 英】❑ *...a 23-storey tower block.* 23 层高的大厦

in AM, use 美国英语用 **high-rise, high-rise building**

tow|er|ing /'taʊərɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something such as a mountain or cliff as **towering**, you mean that it is very tall and therefore impressive. 高耸的；参天的；屹立的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...towering cliffs of black granite which rise straight out of the sea.* 从海里突兀而起的参天的黑色花岗岩峭壁 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **towering**, you are emphasizing that they are impressive because of their importance, skill, or intensity. 杰出的；卓越的；强烈的【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *He remains a towering figure in modern British politics.* 他在现代英国政坛上一直是位杰出的人物。

town ◆◆◆ /taʊn/ (**towns**) 1 N-COUNT A **town** is a place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages and smaller than cities. Many places that are called towns in Britain would be called cities in the United States. 镇；市镇；城镇 ❑ [+of] *...Saturday night in the small town of Braintree, Essex.* 埃塞克斯郡布伦特里小镇的周六之夜 ❑ *Parking can be tricky in the town centre.* 在市镇中心停车可能会挺费事。•N-COUNT [usu sing] You can use **the town** to refer to the people of a town. 全体镇民；全体市民 ❑ *The town takes immense pride in recent achievements.* 全镇人对近来取得的成就都感到非常自豪。 2 N-UNCOUNT You use **town** in order to refer to the town where you live. 自己居住的城镇 ❑ *He admits he doesn't even know when his brother is in town.* 他承认自己甚至不知道弟弟什么时候来了本市。❑ *She left town.* 她离开了自己生活的城镇。 3 N-UNCOUNT You use **town** in order to refer to the central area of a town where most of the shops and offices are. 市中心；（城镇的）商业中心；闹市区 ❑ *I walked around town.* 我在市中心逛了逛。❑ *I caught a bus into town.* 我赶上辆公交车去了市中心。 4→ see also **ghost town, hometown, new town** 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **goes to town** on something, you mean that they deal with it with a lot of enthusiasm or intensity. 满腔热情地干；拼命地干 ❑ [+on] *We really went to town on it, turning it into a full, three-day show.* 我们下了真功夫，把它办成了一场内容丰富、为时三天的展览。 6 PHRASE If you go out **on the town** or go for a night **on the town**, you enjoy yourself by going to a town centre in the evening and spending a long time there visiting several places of entertainment. （夜晚）在闹市区玩乐 ❑ *My idea of luxury used to be going out on the town and coming back in the early hours of the morning.* 我过去对奢侈的概念是夜晚在闹市通宵玩乐到清晨才回来。

,town 'coun|cil (**town councils**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, oft in names] A **town council** is a group of people who have been elected to govern a British town. 市政会；镇政会

,town 'cri|er (**town criers**) N-COUNT In former times, a **town crier** was a man whose job was to walk through the streets of a town shouting out news and official announcements. （旧时受雇在市镇街头宣读公告的）公告传报员

,town 'hall (**town halls**) also **Town Hall** 1 N-COUNT In Britain, a **town hall** in a town is a large building owned and used by the town council, often as its main office. You can also use **town hall** to refer to the town council that uses this building. （英国的）市（或镇）政会大楼，市（或镇）政会 2 N-COUNT In the United States, especially in New England, a **town hall** is a building or hall used for local government business. （美国，尤指新英格兰的）市政厅，镇公所

'town house (**town houses**) 1 N-COUNT A **town house** is a tall narrow house in a town, usually in a row of similar houses. 排房；连栋房屋 2 N-COUNT [with poss] The **town house** of a wealthy person is the house that they own in a town or city, rather than another house that they own in the country. （富人除乡村住宅外的）城市住宅，城镇住房

townie /'taʊni/ (**townies**) N-COUNT If someone who lives in the countryside refers to someone from a town or city as a **townie**, they disapprove of that person because they think they have no knowledge of the countryside or country life. （对乡村一无所知的）城里人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

,town 'plan|ning N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Town planning** is the planning and design of all the new buildings, roads, and parks in a place in order to make them attractive and convenient for the people who live there. 城镇规划；市政规划

towns|folk /'taʊnzfəʊk/ N-PLURAL The **townsfolk** of a town or city are the people who live there. 镇民；市民【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

town|ship /'taʊnʃɪp/ (**townships**) 1 N-COUNT In South Africa, a **township** was a town where only black people lived. （过去南非的）黑人城镇，黑人居住区 ❑ [+of] *...the South African township of Soweto.* 南非黑人城镇索韦托 2 N-COUNT In the United States and Canada, a **township** is an area of land, especially a part of a county which is organized as a unit of local government. 区，镇区（美国及加拿大县的下一级行政区）

towns|people /'taʊnzpi:p°l/ N-PLURAL The **townspeople** of a town or city are the people who live there. 镇民；市民 ❑ *Food shortages forced many townspeople into the country to grow their own food.* 食物短缺迫使很多市民到农村自己种粮食。

tow|path /'təʊpɑ:θ, -pæθ/ (**towpaths**) N-COUNT A **towpath** is a path along the side of a canal or river, which horses used to walk on when they pulled boats. （旧时马匹沿河岸拉纤时所走的）纤路，曳船道

tow|rope /'təʊrəʊp/ (**towropes**) also **tow rope** N-COUNT A **towrope** is a strong rope that is used for pulling vehicles. （拖车的）拖索，拖缆

'tow truck (**tow trucks**) N-COUNT A **tow truck** is a motor vehicle which is used to pull broken or damaged vehicles. （故障车的）牵引车，拖运车

tox|ic /'tɒksɪk/ ADJ A **toxic** substance is poisonous. 有毒的；毒性的；引起中毒的 ❑ *...the cost of cleaning up toxic waste.* 清除有毒废弃物的成本 ❑ [+to] *These products are not toxic to humans.* 这些产品对人类没有毒性。• **tox|ic|ity** /tɒk'sɪsɪti/ (**toxicities**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...data on the toxicity of chemicals.* 有关化学品毒性的数据

→ see **cancer**

Word Link 词根词缀 *tox = poison 毒；de toxify, in toxication, toxic*

toxi|col|ogy /,tɒksɪ'kɒlədʒi/ N-UNCOUNT **Toxicology** is the study of poisons. 毒理学；毒物学【TECHNICAL 术语】• **toxi|co|logi|cal** /,tɒksɪkə'lɒdʒɪk°l/ ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *There were no adverse toxicological effects.* 没有有害的毒理学效应。• **toxi|colo|gist** (**toxicologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *Toxicologists attempt to identify and understand toxic hazards.* 毒理学家试图找出并了解毒害风险。

tox|in /'tɒksɪn/ (**toxins**) N-VAR A **toxin** is any poisonous substance produced by bacteria, animals, or plants. 毒素 ❑ *Tests showed increased levels of toxin in shellfish.* 检验表明水生有壳动物的毒素水平提高了。

toy ◆◇◇ /tɔɪ/ (**toys, toying, toyed**) 1 N-COUNT A **toy** is an object that children play with, for example a doll or a model car. 玩具 ❑ *He was really too old for children's toys.* 他已经长大了，实在不再适合玩儿童玩具了。❑ *...a toy telephone.* 玩具电话 2→ see also **soft toy** 3 N-COUNT You can refer to objects that adults use for fun rather than for a serious purpose as **toys**. 玩物；消遣物；小玩意儿 ❑ *Computers have become household toys.* 计算机已成了家庭的消遣之物。

▶toy with 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **toy with** an idea, you consider it casually without making any decisions about it. 随便对待；不很认真地考虑 ❑ [v P n] *He toyed with the idea of going to China.* 他动过去中国的念头，但并没当真。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **toy with** food or drink, you do not eat or drink it with any enthusiasm, but only take a bite or a little drink from time to time. 拨弄（食物）；漫不经心地小口啜（饮料） ❑ [v P n] *She had no appetite, and merely toyed with the bread and cheese.* 她没有胃口，只是拨弄着面包和奶酪。

toy|boy /'tɔɪbɔɪ/ (**toyboys**) N-COUNT People sometimes refer to a woman's lover as her **toyboy** when he is much younger than she is. （年纪比女友小得多的）小情郎，小情夫【BRIT, HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 英，幽默，非正式】

toy|town /'tɔɪtaʊn/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **toytown** to show that you think something is silly, childish, or worthless. 幼稚愚蠢的；毫无价值的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *He denounced what he*

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called toytown revolutionaries advocating non-payment of taxes. 他谴责那些主张不缴税的人，称他们是幼稚愚蠢的改革者。❑ *Inflation has turned the rouble into a toytown currency.* 通货膨胀使得卢布变成了一文不值的货币。

TQM /ˌtiː kjuː ˈem/ N-UNCOUNT **TQM** is a set of management principles aimed at improving performance throughout a company, especially by involving employees in decision-making. **TQM** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'total quality management'. (尤指员工参与决策的) 全面质量管理【BUSINESS 商】❑ *One of the main themes of TQM is employee involvement.* 全面质量管理的主题之一是员工参与。❑ *Under TQM principles the search for quality is continuous.* 在全面质量管理原则下，对质量的追求是持续不断的。

trace ◆◇ /treɪs/ (**traces, tracing, traced**) 1 VERB If you **trace** the origin or development of something, you find out or describe how it started or developed. 追溯；查考；探索 ❑ [v n] *The exhibition traces the history of graphic design in America from the 19th century to the present.* 展览追溯了美国从19世纪至今的平面设计历史。❑ [v n +to] *The psychiatrist successfully traced some of her problems to severe childhood traumas.* 这位精神病学家将她的一些问题成功地追溯到她童年时代遭受的严重创伤。•PHRASAL VERB **Trace back** means the same as **trace**. trace back 同 trace ❑ [v n P +to] *Britain's Parliament can trace its history back to the English Parliament of the 13th century.* 英国议会的历史可以追溯到13世纪的英格兰议会。❑ [v P n] *She has never traced back her lineage, but believes her grandparents were from Aberdeenshire.* 她从没有查考过自己的家系，不过她认为她祖父母来自阿伯丁郡。2 VERB If you **trace** someone or something, you find them after looking for them. 查出；探出；找到 ❑ [v n] *Police are anxious to trace two men seen leaving the house just before 8am.* 早上将近8点时有人看到两名男子离开那所房子，警方急于找到他们。3 VERB If you **trace** something such as a pattern or a shape, for example with your finger or toe, you mark its outline on a surface. (用手指或脚尖等在表面上) 勾画…的轮廓，描绘，勾勒 ❑ [v n] *I traced the course of the river on the map.* 我在地图上勾勒出这条河的流向。4 VERB If you **trace** a picture, you copy it by covering it with a piece of transparent paper and drawing over the lines underneath. (把透明纸覆盖在底样上) 映描，描摹 ❑ [v n] *She learned to draw by tracing pictures out of old storybooks.* 她通过描摹旧故事书上的图画学会了画画。5 N-COUNT A **trace of** something is a very small amount of it. 少许；微量 ❑ [+of] *Wash them in cold water to remove all traces of sand.* 用冷水冲洗它们以清除所有的沙子。6 N-COUNT [oft *without* N] A **trace** is a sign which shows you that someone or something has been in a place. 痕迹；遗迹；踪迹；足迹 ❑ [+of] *There's been no trace of my aunt and uncle.* 没有我姑姑、姑夫的踪迹。❑ *Finally, and mysteriously, Hoffa disappeared without trace.* 最后，霍法毫无踪迹地神秘消失了。7 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **sinks without trace** or **sinks without a trace**, you mean that they stop existing or stop being successful very suddenly and completely. 销声匿迹；迅速沉寂 ❑ *The Social Democratic Party has sunk without trace at these elections.* 社会民主党在这些选举中已销声匿迹。

▶**trace back** → see **trace** 1

→ see **fossil**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trace* with:

N. trace *your* **ancestry/origins/roots** 追溯你的世系 / 起源 / 根源, trace **the history of** *something* 追溯…的历史, trace **the origins/roots of** *something* 追溯…的根源 1
trace **of an accent** 一丝口音, trace **amount** 微量, trace **minerals** 微量矿物质 5

trace|able /ˈtreɪsəbəl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If one thing is **traceable to** another, there is evidence to suggest that the first thing was caused by or is connected to the second thing. 可归因于…的；由…造成的；与…有关的 ❑ [+to] *The probable cause of his death is traceable to an incident in 1724.* 他的死亡很可能是由1724年的一起事件造成的。

ˈtrace el|ement (**trace elements**) 1 N-COUNT A **trace element** is a chemical element such as iron or zinc that occurs in very small amounts in living things and is necessary for normal growth and development. (生物体生长所需的) 微量元素 2 N-COUNT A **trace element** is a very small amount of a chemical element that is found in a metal or other substance. (金属或其他物质中的) 痕量元素，微量元素

tra|chea /trəˈkiːə, AM 美 ˈtreɪkiə/ (**tracheas** or **tracheae** /trəˈkiːi, AM 美 ˈtreɪkiː/) N-COUNT Your **trachea** is your **windpipe**. 气管【MEDICAL 医】

ˈtrac|ing pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Tracing paper** is transparent paper which you put over a picture so that you can draw over its lines in order to produce a copy of it. 描图(透明)纸；摹图纸

track ◆◇ /træk/ (**tracks, tracking, tracked**) 1 N-COUNT A **track** is a narrow road or path. 小道；小径 ❑ *We set off once more, over a rough mountain track.* 我们沿着一条崎岖的山间小路再度出发。2 N-COUNT A **track** is a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that is used for races involving athletes, cars, bicycles, horses, or dogs called greyhounds. 跑道；赛道 ❑ *The two men turned to watch the horses going round the track.* 那两个男人转身观看赛马绕着赛道奔跑。❑ … *the athletics track.* 田径跑道 3 N-COUNT [usu pl] Railway **tracks** are the rails that a train travels along. 铁轨；轨道 ❑ *A woman fell on to the tracks.* 一名女子摔倒在铁轨上。4 N-COUNT A **track** is one of the songs or pieces of music on a CD, record, or tape. (CD、唱片或磁带上的一首) 歌曲，乐曲 5 N-PLURAL **Tracks** are marks left in the ground by the feet of animals or people. 足迹；踪迹 ❑ *The only evidence of pandas was their tracks in the snow.* 留在雪地上的足迹是有熊猫在此活动的唯一迹象。6 VERB If you **track** animals or people, you try to follow them by looking for the signs that they have left behind, for example the marks left by their feet. 跟踪；追踪 ❑ [v n] *He thought he had better track this wolf and kill it.* 他认为最好跟踪这只狼，杀了它。7 VERB To **track** someone or something means to follow their movements by means of a special device, such as a satellite or radar. (以卫星、雷达等) 追踪…的动向 ❑ [v n] *Our radar began tracking the jets.* 我们的雷达开始追踪喷气式飞机的动向。8 VERB If you **track** someone or something, you investigate them, because you are interested in finding out more about them. 追踪调查；探究 ❑ [v n] *If it's possible, track the rumour back to its origin.* 如果可能，应追查谣言的源头。9 N-COUNT In a school, a **track** is a group of children of the same age and ability who are taught together. (同等年龄、能力的孩子组成的) 班级，班组【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **stream**

10 VERB To **track** students means to divide them into groups according to their ability. 把(学生)按能力分班(或组)【AM 美】❑ [be V-ed] *Students are already being tracked.* 学生已经按能力分班了。[Also v n]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **stream**

•**track|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Tracking assigns some students to college prep and others to vocational programs.* 按照能力，一些学生被分到大学预科班，另一些则被分到职业培训班。11 → see also **backtrack, fast track, racetrack, sidetrack, soundtrack, title track** 11 PHRASE If someone **covers** their **tracks**, they hide or destroy evidence of their identity or their actions, because they want to keep them secret. 掩盖行踪；隐匿身份(或活动) ❑ *He covered his tracks, burnt letters and diaries.* 他掩盖行迹，烧毁了信件与日记。12 PHRASE If you say that someone **has the inside track**, you mean that they have an advantage, for example special knowledge about something. 占优势；处于有利地位；了解内情【mainly AM, JOURNALISM 主美，新闻】❑ *Denver has the inside track among 10 sites being considered.* 丹佛在10个被考虑的地点之中具有优势。13 PHRASE If you **keep track of** a situation or a person, you make sure that you have the newest and most accurate information about them all the time. 跟上…的进展；掌握…的最新消息 ❑ *With eleven thousand employees, it's very difficult to keep track of them all.* 面对一支1.1万人的员工队伍，很难及时了解到所有人的动态。14 PHRASE If you **lose track of** someone or something, you no longer know where they are or what is happening. 跟不上…的进展；不再掌握…的最新情况 ❑ *You become so deeply absorbed in an activity that you lose track of time.* 你会因专注于某项活动而忘记时间。15 PHRASE

If you **make tracks**, you leave the place where you are, especially when you are in a hurry. (匆匆)离开【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *We'd better make tracks soon, hadn't we?* 我们最好马上就走，不是吗？ ■ PHRASE If someone or something is **on track**, they are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in success. 在正确的轨道上 ❑ *It may take some time to get the British economy back on track.* 要使英国经济重新回到正轨可能需要一段时间。 ■ PHRASE If you are **on the track of** someone or something, you are trying to find them, or find information about them. 追踪；追查；探究 ❑ *He was on the track of an escaped criminal.* 他正在追踪一名逃犯。 ■ PHRASE If you are **on the right track**, you are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in success. If you are **on the wrong track**, you are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in failure. 循着正确 / 错误的路线；在正确 / 错误的道路上 ❑ *Guests are returning in increasing numbers—a sure sign that we are on the right track.* 回头客越来越多了——这显然表明我们的路子是对的。 ❑ *The country was headed on the wrong track, economically.* 该国在经济上走错了路线。 ■ PHRASE If someone or something **stops** you **in your tracks**, or if you **stop dead in your tracks**, you suddenly stop moving because you are very surprised, impressed, or frightened. (使)突然止步，突然停下 ❑ *The thought almost stopped me dead in my tracks.* 这个想法几乎让我一下子停步。 ■ PHRASE If someone or something **stops** a process or activity **in its tracks**, or if it **stops dead in its tracks**, they prevent the process or activity from continuing. (使)立即停止，立即中断 ❑ *U.S. manufacturers may find the export boom stopping dead in its tracks.* 美国制造商将会发现出口热戛然而止。 ■ **off the beaten track** → see **beaten**

▶track down PHRASAL VERB If you **track down** someone or something, you find them, or find information about them, after a difficult or long search. 追踪到；追查到；搜寻到 ❑ [V P n] *She had spent years trying to track down her parents.* 多年来，她试图追寻父母的下落。 ❑ [V n P] *I don't know where that old story came from, I've never been able to track it down.* 我不知道这则旧传闻的出处，我从来没能考证出结果。

→ see **fossil, transport**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *track* with:

N. **dirt** track 土路；泥土赛道 ■ ■
track **meet** 田径运动会，track **team** 田径队 ■
train track 火车轨道 ■

track and field N-UNCOUNT **Track and field** refers to athletics as opposed to other sports. 田径运动

track|ball /'trækbɔ:l/ (**trackballs**) also **track ball, tracker ball** N-COUNT A **trackball** is a ball on some computers that you turn in order to move the cursor. (旋动以移动光标的)跟踪球，轨迹球，光标运行球【COMPUTING 计算机】

track|er /'trækə^r/ (**trackers**) N-COUNT A **tracker** is a person or animal that finds other people or animals by following the marks left by their feet and other signs that show where they have been. 追踪者；追捕者；会循迹追踪的动物

track|er fund /,trækə^r 'fʌnd/ (**tracker funds**) N-COUNT A **tracker fund** is an investment in which shares in different companies are bought and sold so that the value of the shares held always matches the average value of shares in all or part of a stock market. 盈富基金，指数基金(买进、卖出不同公司的股票，以使持有的股票价值始终与整个或部分股票市场股票的平均价值保持一致的一种投资)【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】

track event (**track events**) N-COUNT A **track event** is an event in athletics which involves running or walking around a racetrack, in contrast to events that involve only jumping or throwing. 径赛项目

track|pad /'trækpæd/ (**trackpads**) N-COUNT A **trackpad** is a flat pad on some computers that you slide your finger over in order to move the cursor. (手指在其上滑动以移动光标的)触控板【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *...with enhancements like a trackpad instead of a trackball.* 有一些增强功能，例如以触控板代替了跟踪球

track record of a person, company, or product, you are referring to their past performance, achievements, or failures in it. (个人、公司、产品在各自领域活动的)成绩记录 ❑ [+in] *The job needs someone with a good track record in investment.* 这项工作需要有良好投资业绩的人来担当。[Also +of]

track|suit /'træksu:t/ (**tracksuits**) also **track suit** N-COUNT A **tracksuit** is a loose, warm suit consisting of trousers and a top which people wear to relax and to do exercise. 田径服；运动服【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sweatsuit**

tract /trækt/ (**tracts**) ■ N-COUNT A **tract of** land is a very large area of land. (土地等的)大片 ❑ [+of] *A vast tract of land is ready for development.* 一大片广阔的土地可待开发。 ■ N-COUNT A **tract** is a short article expressing a strong opinion on a religious, moral, or political subject in order to try to influence people's attitudes. (宗教、道德或政治的)短文 ❑ *She produced a feminist tract, 'Comments on Birth-Control', in 1930.* 她 1930 年写了篇女性主义的短文《论节育》。 ■ N-COUNT A **tract** is a system of organs and tubes in an animal's or person's body that has a particular function, especially the function of processing a substance in the body. 道；束【MEDICAL 医】❑ *Foods are broken down in the digestive tract.* 食物在消化道里分解。 ❑ *...urinary tract infections.* 尿路感染

trac|table /'træktəb^{ə}l/ ADJ If you say that a person, problem, or device is **tractable**, you mean that they can be easily controlled or dealt with. 驯服的；温顺的；易驾驭的；易处理的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the country's least tractable social problems.* 该国最难解决的社会问题

trac|tion /'trækʃ^{ə}n/ ■ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Traction** is a form of medical treatment, in which weights and pulleys are used to gently pull or stretch an injured part of the body for a period of time. You say that a person who is having this treatment is **in traction**. 牵引(术)；牵引治疗 ❑ *Isabelle's legs were in traction for about two and a half weeks.* 伊莎贝尔的腿做了两周半左右的牵引治疗。 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Traction** is a particular form of power that makes a vehicle move. (对车辆的)牵引力，拉力 ■ N-UNCOUNT **Traction** is the grip that something has on the ground, especially the wheels of a vehicle. (尤指车轮对地面的)附着摩擦力

trac|tor /'træktə^r/ (**tractors**) N-COUNT A **tractor** is a farm vehicle that is used to pull farm machinery and to provide the energy needed for the machinery to work. 拖拉机

→ see **barn**

Word Link 词根词缀 *tract ≈ dragging* 拖，*drawing* 拉：*contract, subtract, tractor*

trad /træd/ N-UNCOUNT **Trad** or **trad jazz** is a kind of jazz based on the jazz that was played in the 1920s. (基于 20 世纪 20 年代爵士乐的)传统爵士乐【BRIT 英】

trade ⇢ /treɪd/ (**trades, trading, traded**) ■ N-UNCOUNT **Trade** is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, firms, or countries. 贸易；买卖；交易 ❑ *The ministry had direct control over every aspect of foreign trade.* 该政府部门直接掌控着外贸的方方面面。 ❑ *...negotiations on a new international trade agreement.* 有关新国际贸易协定的谈判 ❑ [+with] *Texas has a long history of trade with Mexico.* 得克萨斯州与墨西哥的贸易往来历史悠久。 ■ VERB When people, firms, or countries **trade**, they buy, sell, or exchange goods or services between themselves. 做买卖；做生意；从事贸易 ❑ [V] *They may refuse to trade, even when offered attractive prices.* 即便对方的报价很有吸引力，他们也有可能拒绝进行交易。 ❑ [V +with] *They had years of experience of trading with the West.* 他们有多年与西方贸易往来的经验。 ❑ [V +in] *He has been trading in antique furniture for 25 years.* 他从事古董家具买卖已有 25 年。 •**trad|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Trading on the stock exchange may be suspended.* 证券交易可能会被暂停。 ■ N-COUNT A **trade** is a particular area of business or industry. (某一)生意，行业 ❑ *They've completely ruined the tourist trade for the next few years.* 他们把今后几年的旅游业完全给毁了。 ❑ *...the arms trade.* 军火贸易 ■ N-COUNT [oft poss N, oft *by* N] Someone's **trade** is the kind of work that they do, especially when they have been trained to do it over a period of time. 职

T

业；手艺；行当 ❑ *He learnt his trade as a diver in the North Sea.* 他在北海学会了潜水员这一行的本事。❑ *Allyn was a jeweller by trade.* 阿林是珠宝匠。 5 VERB If someone **trades** one thing **for** another or if two people **trade** things, they agree to exchange one thing for the other thing. 用…进行交换；互相交换【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n +for] *They traded land for goods and money.* 他们用土地换取了货物与金钱。❑ [v n] *Kids used to trade baseball cards.* 以前孩子们常常互相交换棒球卡片。❑ [v n +with] *They suspected that Neville had traded secret information with Mr Foster.* 他们怀疑内维尔和福斯特先生交换了秘密情报。•N-COUNT **Trade** is also a noun. ❑ [+with] *I am willing to make a trade with you.* 我愿和你做个交易。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **exchange**

6 VERB If you **trade** places **with** someone or if the two of you **trade** places, you move into the other person's position or situation, and they move into yours. 交换，对换（位置或处境）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n +with] *Mike asked George to trade places with him so he could ride with Tod.* 迈克要求乔治和他交换位置，这样他才好和托德一块儿骑。❑ [v n] *The receiver and the quarterback are going to trade positions.* 接球手与四分卫将会对换位置。 7 VERB In professional sports, for example football or baseball, if a player **is traded** from one team to another, they leave one team and begin playing for another. 使（足球、棒球等职业运动员）转会【AM 美】❑ [be V-ed] *He was traded from the Giants to the Yankees.* 他从巨人队转会到扬基队。❑ [v n] *The A's have not won a game since they traded him.* 奥克兰运动家队自从他转会后还没有赢过一场比赛。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **transfer**

8 VERB If two people or groups **trade** something such as blows, insults, or jokes, they hit each other, insult each other, or tell each other jokes. 互相做；对打；对骂【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n] *Children would settle disputes by trading punches or insults in the schoolyard.* 儿童会通过在操场上对打或互骂的方式解决争端。❑ [v n +with] *They traded artillery fire with government forces inside the city.* 他们与城内的政府军互相开炮。

▶**trade down** PHRASAL VERB If someone **trades down**, they sell something such as their car or house and buy a less expensive one. 变卖（旧物）换进同类中较廉价的东西 ❑ [v p +to] *They are selling their five-bedroom house and trading down to a two-bedroom cottage.* 他们要把 5 居室的房子卖掉，换一所较便宜的 2 居室小屋。

▶**trade in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **trade in** an old car or appliance, you give it to the person you are buying a new one from so that you pay less. 以（旧物）折价贴换同类新物 ❑ [v n p] *He had a Rolls-Royce, and he traded it in for two matching silver Range Rovers.* 他有辆劳斯莱斯，他把它折价贴换了两辆外形相配的银色路虎车。❑ [v p n] *Richard refused to trade in his old Canon cameras.* 理查德拒绝用他的旧佳能相机以旧换新。 2 → see also **trade-in**

▶**trade off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **trade off** one thing **against** another, you exchange all or part of one thing for another, as part of a negotiation or compromise. 以…换取 ❑ [v p n +against] *They cynically tried to trade off a reduction in the slaughter of dolphins against a resumption of commercial whaling.* 他们见利忘义地试图以减少屠杀海豚数量作为交换条件，重启商业捕鲸。❑ [v p n +for] *There is a possibility of being able to trade off information for a reduced sentence.* 有可能以提供情报换取减刑。 2 → see also **trade-off**

▶**trade up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **trades up**, they sell something such as their car or their house and buy a more expensive one. 变卖（旧物）换进同类中更贵的东西 ❑ [v p +to] *Mini-car owners are trading up to 'real' cars.* 迷你车车主们正变卖旧车换进"真正的"汽车。❑ [v p] *Homeowners will feel more comfortable and they may feel ready to trade up.* 私房主会感到更安心，可能愿意变卖旧房购买更贵的房子。

→ see **stock market**

Thesaurus 同类词 *trade* Also look up:

V. barter, exchange, swap 1 5

N. business, employment, profession 3 4

,trade as,so|ci'a|tion (**trade associations**) N-COUNT A **trade association** is a body representing organizations within the same trade. It aims to protect their collective interests, especially in negotiations with governments and trade unions. 同业协会；同业商会 ❑ *...one of the two main trade associations for antiques dealers.* 两大古董商协会之一

,Trade De'scrip|tions ,Act also **Trades Descriptions Act** N-SING In Britain, **the Trade Descriptions Act** or **the Trades Descriptions Act** is a law designed to prevent companies from presenting their goods or services in a dishonest or misleading way.（英国的）《商品说明法》❑ *Last year it was convicted and fined under the Trades Descriptions Act for placing For Sale boards on empty homes in the area.* 根据《商品说明法》，去年它因在该地区空宅前摆放"待售"牌而获罪并被处以罚款。

'trade fair (**trade fairs**) N-COUNT A **trade fair** is an exhibition where manufacturers show their products to other people in industry and try to get business. 商品交易会；商品展销会

'trade gap (**trade gaps**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If a country imports goods worth more than the value of the goods that it exports, this is referred to as a **trade gap**. 贸易逆差；贸易赤字【BUSINESS 商】

'trade-in (**trade-ins**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **trade-in** is an arrangement in which someone buys something such as a new car or washing machine at a reduced price by giving their old one, as well as money, in payment. 折价贴换交易；以旧换新交易 ❑ *... the trade-in value of the car.* 这辆车的折价贴换交易价值

trade|mark /'treɪdmɑːk/ (**trademarks**) also **trade mark** 1 N-COUNT A **trademark** is a name or symbol that a company uses on its products and that cannot legally be used by another company. 商标 2 N-COUNT [with poss] If you say that something is the **trademark** of a particular person or place, you mean that it is characteristic of them or typically associated with them. 标志；特点 ❑ *...the spiky punk hairdo that became his trademark.* 成为他标志的朋克刺猬头

'trade name (**trade names**) N-COUNT A **trade name** is the name which manufacturers give to a product or to a range of products. 商标名；品牌名 ❑ *It's marketed under the trade name 'Tattle'.* 它以 Tattle 这一品牌名称在市场上出售。

'trade-off (**trade-offs**) also **tradeoff** N-COUNT A **trade-off** is a situation where you make a compromise between two things, or where you exchange all or part of one thing for another. 权衡；协调；交易；交换【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+between] *...the trade-off between inflation and unemployment.* 在通货膨胀与失业问题之间求得平衡

trad|er ◆◇◇ /'treɪdəʳ/ (**traders**) N-COUNT [oft n N] A **trader** is a person whose job is to trade in goods or stocks. 商人；证券交易人 ❑ *Market traders display an exotic selection of the island's produce.* 集市上的商贩摆出了一系列具有异域风味的该岛农产品以供选择。

'trade route (**trade routes**) N-COUNT A **trade route** is a route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders. 商队路线；商船航线

,trade 'se|cret (**trade secrets**) 1 N-COUNT A **trade secret** is information that is known, used, and kept secret by a particular firm, for example about a method of production or a chemical process. 行业秘密；商业机密 ❑ *The nature of the polymer is currently a trade secret.* 这一聚合物的性质目前是个商业机密。 2 N-COUNT A **trade secret** is a piece of knowledge that you have, especially about how to do something, that you are not willing to tell other people.（尤指怎样做某事的）秘密 ❑ *I'd rather not talk about it too much because I don't like giving trade secrets away.* 我不愿就此多谈，因为我不想泄露秘密。

trades|man /'treɪdzmən/ (**tradesmen**) N-COUNT A **tradesman** is a person, usually a man, who sells goods or services, especially one who owns and runs a shop. 商人；手艺人；（尤指）店主

,trades 'un|ion (**trades unions**) → see **trade union**

,Trades Un|ion 'Con|gress N-PROPER **The Trades Union Congress** in Britain is the same as the **TUC**.（英国）工会联盟

'trade sur|plus (**trade surpluses**) N-COUNT If a country has a **trade surplus**, it exports more than it imports.（贸易）顺差【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The country's trade surplus widened to 16.5 billion dollars.* 该

国的贸易顺差增加到 165 亿美元。

trade union (**trade unions**) also **trades union** N-COUNT [oft N n] A **trade union** is an organization that has been formed by workers in order to represent their rights and interests to their employers, for example in order to improve working conditions or wages. 工会【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **labor union**

trade unionism N-UNCOUNT **Trade unionism** is the system, practices, and beliefs of trade unions. 工会制；工会主义

trade unionist (**trade unionists**) also **trades unionist** N-COUNT A **trade unionist** is an active member of a trade union. 工会主义者；工会运动积极分子【BRIT 英】

trading estate (**trading estates**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **trading estate** is the same as an **industrial estate**. 同 industrial estate【BRIT 英】

tradition ♦◇ /trəˈdɪʃ°n/ (**traditions**) ❶ N-VAR A **tradition** is a custom or belief that has existed for a long time. 传统；传说 ❑ [+of] *...the rich traditions of Afro-Cuban music, and dance.* 非裔古巴人丰富的音乐、舞蹈传统 ❑ [+of] *Mary has carried on the family tradition of giving away plants.* 玛丽承袭了向别人赠送植物的家族传统。❷ PHRASE If you say that something or someone is **in the tradition of** a person or thing from the past, you mean that they have many features that remind you of that person or thing. 承袭…风格的；具有…特点的 ❑ [+of] *They're marvellous pictures in the tradition of Gainsborough.* 这些是具有庚斯博罗风格的绝妙画作。

Thesaurus 同类词 *tradition* Also look up:

N. culture, custom, practice, ritual

traditional ♦◇ /trəˈdɪʃən°l/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Traditional** customs, beliefs, or methods are ones that have existed for a long time without changing. 传统的；习俗的；惯例的 ❑ *...traditional teaching methods.* 传统教学方法 ❑ *...traditional Indian music.* 传统印度音乐 •**traditionally** ADV ❑ *Married women have traditionally been treated as dependent on their husbands.* 传统观念认为已婚妇女依附于其丈夫。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **traditional** organization or person prefers older methods and ideas to modern ones. 因袭的；守旧的 ❑ *We're still a traditional school in a lot of ways.* 我们在很多方面仍是一所旧式学校。•**traditionally** ADV [ADV -ed, ADV adj] ❑ *He is loathed by some of the more traditionally minded officers.* 他为某些思想较守旧的官员所憎恶。

traditionalism /trəˈdɪʃənəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Traditionalism** is behaviour and ideas that support established customs and beliefs, rather than modern ones. 传统主义

traditionalist /trəˈdɪʃənəlɪst/ (**traditionalists**) ❶ N-COUNT A **traditionalist** is a person who supports the established customs and beliefs of his or her society or group, and does not want to change them. 传统主义者 ❷ ADJ A **traditionalist** idea, argument, or organization supports the established customs and beliefs of a society or group, rather than modern ones. 传统主义的；因循守旧的

traduce /trəˈdjuːs, AM 美 -ˈduːs/ (**traduces, traducing, traduced**) VERB [usu passive] If someone has **been traduced**, unpleasant and untrue things have deliberately been said about them. 诋毁；中伤；诽谤【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *We have been traduced in the press as xenophobic bigots.* 我们被新闻界诋毁为仇外的偏狭之徒。

traffic ♦◇ /ˈtræfɪk/ (**traffics, trafficking, trafficked**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Traffic** refers to all the vehicles that are moving along the roads in a particular area. 车流；交通 ❑ *There was heavy traffic on the roads.* 道路上车流拥挤。❑ *...the problems of city life, such as traffic congestion.* 交通拥堵等城市生活问题 ❷ → see also **traffic jam** ❸ N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] **Traffic** refers to the movement of ships, trains, or aircraft between one place and another. **Traffic** also refers to the people and goods that are being transported. （海上、铁路或空中的）交通，通行；（客、货）运输量 ❑ *Air traffic had returned to normal.* 空中交通已恢复正常。❑ *The railways will carry a far higher proportion of freight traffic.* 铁路将承担比例高得多的货运量。❹ → see also **air traffic control** ❺ N-UNCOUNT **Traffic in** something such as drugs or stolen goods is an illegal trade in them. （毒品、赃物等的）非法买卖，非法交易 ❑ [+in] *Traffic in illicit drugs was now worth some 500 thousand million dollars a year.* 如今每年非法毒品的交易值约在 5,000 亿美元。❻ VERB Someone who **traffics in** something such as drugs or stolen goods buys and sells them even though it is illegal to do so. 非法买卖（毒品、赃物等）❑ [v +in] *The president said illegal drugs are hurting the entire world and anyone who traffics in them should be brought to justice.* 总统称毒品正在危害整个世界，任何非法贩卖毒品的人都应依法受到惩处。•**trafficking** N-UNCOUNT [usu n N] ❑ *He was sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of drug trafficking.* 他因贩毒被判刑 10 年。

→ see Word Web:**traffic**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *traffic* with:

ADJ. **heavy** traffic 拥堵的交通，**light** traffic 畅通的交通，**oncoming** traffic 迎面而来的车流，**stuck in** traffic 遭遇交通阻塞 ❶

N. traffic **accident** 交通事故，**city** traffic 城市交通，traffic **congestion** 交通拥挤，traffic **flow** 川流不息的车流，traffic **pollution** 交通污染，traffic **problems** 交通问题，**rush hour** traffic 高峰期交通，traffic **safety** 交通安全，traffic **signals** 交通信号（灯），traffic **violation** 交通违章 ❶ **drug** traffic 毒品非法交易 ❺

Word Link 词根词缀 *tra = across* 横过：*traffic, trajectory, travesty*

traffic calming also **traffic-calming** N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Traffic calming** consists of measures designed to make roads safer, for example making them narrower or placing obstacles in them, so that drivers are forced to slow down. 道路安全措施，交通缓行措施，交通稳静化（如通过收窄道路、加设障碍物等以限制车速，提升道路安全度）❑ *...traffic calming schemes.* 交通稳静化方案

traffic circle (**traffic circles**) N-COUNT A **traffic circle** is a circular structure in the road at a place where several roads meet. You drive round it until you come to the road that you want. 交通环岛；环形交叉（口）【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **roundabout**

traffic cone (**traffic cones**) N-COUNT A **traffic cone** is a plastic object with a pointed top that is placed on a road to prevent people from driving or parking there. 锥形交通路标

traffic jam (**traffic jams**) N-COUNT A **traffic jam** is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something. 交通阻塞；堵车

trafficker /ˈtræfɪkəʳ/ (**traffickers**) N-COUNT [usu n N] A **trafficker** in particular goods, especially drugs, is a person who illegally buys or sells these goods. （尤指毒品的）非法买卖者 ❑ *They have been arrested as suspected drug traffickers.* 他们已经作为贩毒嫌疑犯被拘捕。

traffic light (**traffic lights**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Traffic lights** are sets of red, amber, and green lights at the places where roads meet. They control the traffic by signalling when vehicles have to stop and when they can go. Traffic lights can also be referred to as a **traffic light**. 交通信号灯；红绿灯

traffic warden (**traffic wardens**) N-COUNT A **traffic warden** is a person whose job is to make sure that cars are not parked illegally. （处理违章停车的）交通管理员【mainly BRIT 主英】

tragedy ♦◇ /ˈtrædʒɪdi/ (**tragedies**) ❶ N-VAR A **tragedy** is an extremely sad event or situation. 不幸；灾难；惨剧 ❑ *They have suffered an enormous personal tragedy.* 他们遭逢了巨大的个人不幸。❑ *Maskell's life had not been without tragedy.* 马斯克尔的生活亦有过变故。❷ N-VAR **Tragedy** is a type of literature, especially drama, that is serious and sad, and often ends with the death of the main character. 悲剧（作品）❑ *The story has elements of tragedy and farce.* 这个故事兼有悲剧与闹剧的元素。

→ see **theatre**

T

tragic /'trædʒɪk/ 1 ADJ A **tragic** event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering. 悲惨的；可悲的；可叹的 ❑ *It was just a tragic accident.* 它只是场不幸的事故。❑ *The circumstances are tragic but we have to act within the law.* 事情令人痛心，但我们必须在法律范畴内行事。•**tragically** /'trædʒɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Tragically, she never saw the completed building because she died before it was finished.* 可叹的是，她在大楼竣工前就去世了，无缘见到它的落成。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Tragic** is used to refer to tragedy as a type of literature. 悲剧的 ❑ *...Michael Henchard, the tragic hero of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge'.* 迈克尔·亨察德，《卡斯特桥市长》的悲剧主人公

tragi-comedy /ˌtrædʒi 'kɒmədi/ (**tragi-comedies**) also **tragicomedy** N-COUNT A **tragi-comedy** is a play or other written work that is both sad and amusing. 悲喜剧

tragi-comic /ˌtrædʒi 'kɒmɪk/ also **tragicomic** ADJ Something that is **tragi-comic** is both sad and amusing at the same time. 又悲又喜的

trail ◆◇ /treɪl/ (**trails, trailing, trailed**) 1 N-COUNT A **trail** is a rough path across open country or through forests. 乡间小路；林间小道 ❑ *He was following a broad trail through the trees.* 他沿着林间的一条阔路行进。2 N-COUNT A **trail** is a route along a series of paths or roads, often one that has been planned and marked out for a particular purpose. (特定)路线，路径 ❑ *...a large area of woodland with hiking and walking trails.* 间有远足与散步路线的一大片林地 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **trail** is a series of marks or other signs of movement or other activities left by someone or something. (一串)痕迹，足迹，踪迹 ❑ [+of] *Everywhere in the house was a sticky trail of orange juice.* 家里到处是泼洒的橙汁留下的黏糊糊的痕迹。4 VERB If you **trail** someone or something, you follow them secretly, often by finding the marks or signs that they have left. 跟踪；追踪；追猎 ❑ [v n] *Two detectives were trailing him.* 两个侦探正在追踪他。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I trailed her to a shop in Kensington.* 我跟踪她来到肯辛顿的一家商店。5 N-COUNT [n N] You can refer to all the places that a politician visits in the period before an election as their campaign **trail**. (竞选)巡游路线 ❑ *During a recent speech on the campaign trail, he was interrupted by hecklers.* 在最近的一次竞选巡游演讲中，他被起哄者中途打断。6 VERB If you **trail** something or it **trails**, it hangs down loosely behind you as you move along. (使)拖在后面；(使)下垂；(使)曳地 ❑ [v n] *She came down the stairs slowly, trailing the coat behind her.* 她慢慢走下楼梯，大衣在身后拖曳着。❑ [v prep] *He let his fingers trail in the water.* 他把手伸进水里，任水流滑过指间。7 VERB If someone **trails** somewhere, they move there slowly, without any energy or enthusiasm, often following someone else. (常指跟着别人)拖沓行走，没精打采地走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He trailed through the wet Manhattan streets.* 他没精打采地走过曼哈顿湿漉漉的街道。8 VERB [usu cont] If a person or team in a sports match or other contest **is trailing**, they have a lower score than their opponents. (比分)落后 ❑ [v amount] *He scored again, leaving Dartford trailing 3-0 at the break.* 他又进球了，使得中场休息时达特福德队以 0:3 落后。❑ [v +behind] *The polls showed the Tories trailing behind the Government by 17 per cent.* 民调显示，保守党落后于政府 17 个百分点。9 PHRASE If you are **on the trail of** a person or thing, you are trying hard to find them or find out about them. 追踪；寻找 ❑ *The police were hot on his trail.* 警方正全力追捕他。10 → see also **nature trail, paper trail** 11 to **blaze a trail** → see **blaze**

►**trail off** or **trail away** PHRASAL VERB If a speaker's voice or a speaker **trails off** or **trails away**, their voice becomes quieter and they hesitate until they stop speaking completely. (声音)逐渐减弱，越来越小 ❑ [v P] *'But he had no reason. He of all men...' Kate's voice trailed off.* "但是他没有任何理由。在所有人当中…" 凯特的声音越来越轻。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trail* with:

V. **follow a** trail 循着路线；循着痕迹 1 2 3
leave a trail 留下痕迹，**pick up a** trail 找到痕迹 3
N. **hiking** trail 远足路线 2
campaign trail 竞选巡游路线 3

trail|blazer /'treɪlbleɪzəʳ/ (**trailblazers**) N-COUNT A **trailblazer** is a person who is the leader in a particular field, especially who does a particular thing before anyone else does. 先驱(者)；创始人 ❑ *He has been the trailblazer and given British sprinters the belief that we are able to take on and beat the world's best.* 他一直是开路先锋，让英国短跑选手相信我们能与世界上最好的运动员一决高下，并且击败他们。

'trail-blazing also **trailblazing** ADJ [ADJ n] A **trail-blazing** idea, event, or organization is new, exciting, and original. 先驱的；创始的；开创性的 ❑ *...a trail-blazing agreement that could lead to a global ban on nuclear weapons.* 一份可能通向核武器全球禁令的开创性协议

trail|er /'treɪləʳ/ (**trailers**) 1 N-COUNT A **trailer** is a container on wheels which is pulled by a car or other vehicle and which is used for transporting large or heavy items. 拖车；挂车 2 N-COUNT A **trailer** is the long rear section of a lorry or truck, in which the goods are carried. (卡车或货车的)载货挂车 3 N-COUNT A **trailer** is a long vehicle without an engine which people use as a home or as an office and which can be pulled behind a car. 拖车式活动房屋(或工作室)【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **caravan**

4 N-COUNT A **trailer** for a film or television programme is a set of short extracts which are shown to advertise it. (电影或电视节目的)预告片

'trail|er park (**trailer parks**) also **trailer court** N-COUNT A **trailer park** is an area where people can pay to park their trailers and live in them. 拖车式活动房屋停车场【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **caravan site**

'trail|er trash N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] Some people use **trailer trash** to refer to poor people who live in trailer parks and who they think are vulgar or worthless. This use could cause offence. 拖车瘪三(可能具冒犯意味)【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】

'trail|er truck (**trailer trucks**) N-COUNT A **trailer truck** is a truck or lorry that is made in two or more sections which are joined together by metal bars, so that the vehicle can turn more easily. (挂车与卡车铰接的)铰接式卡车【AM 美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **articulated lorry**

train

① NOUN USES 名词用法
② VERB USES 动词用法

① **train** ◆◇ /treɪn/ (**trains**) 1 N-COUNT [oft by N] A **train** is a number of carriages, cars, or trucks which are all connected together and which are pulled by an engine along a railway. Trains carry people and goods from one place to another. 火车；列车 ❑ *The train pulled into a station.* 列车驶入了一个车站。❑ *We can catch the early morning train.* 我们能赶上凌晨的火车。❑ *He arrived in Shenyang by train yesterday.* 他昨天乘火车到达沈阳。2 N-COUNT A **train of** vehicles, people, or animals is a long line of them travelling slowly in the same direction. (缓慢行进中的)行列，队列 ❑ [+of] *...a long train of oil tankers.* 一长队油轮 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **train of** thought or a **train of** events is a connected sequence, in which each thought or event seems to occur naturally or logically as a result of the previous one. (想法、事件等的)(一)连串，(一)系列 ❑ [+of] *He lost his train of thought for a moment, then recovered it.* 他一时思维短路，然后又重新想了起来。❑ [+of] *Giles set in motion a train of events which would culminate in tragedy.* 贾尔斯触发了随后的一系列事件，这些事件最终将以悲剧收场。4 N-COUNT The **train** of a woman's formal dress or wedding dress is the long part at the back of it which flows along the floor behind her. 裙裾；拖裾 5 PHRASE If a process or event is **in train** or has been set **in train**, it is happening or starting to happen. 在进行中【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He praised the economic reforms set in train by the government.* 他称赞政府启动的经济改革。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **in motion**

Word Web 话题词汇 train 火车

In sixteenth-century Germany, a **railway** was a **horse-drawn wagon** travelling along wooden **rails**. By the 19th century, **steamlocomotives** and **steel rails** had replaced the older system. At first, railways operated only **freight lines**. Later, they began to run **passenger** trains. And soon Pullman cars were added to make overnight trips more comfortable. Today, Japan's bullet trains carry people at speeds up to 480 kilometres per hour. This type of train doesn't have an engine or use tracks. Instead, an electromagnetic field allows the **cars** to float just above the ground. This electromagnetic field also propels them ahead.

在 16 世纪的德国，路轨是马拉的货车在木头轨道上通行的道路。到了 19 世纪，蒸汽机车和钢轨已经取代了旧有的系统。起初，铁路只运营货车线路。后来，他们开始运行客运火车。很快，普尔曼式卧车的加入使通宵旅行变得更为舒适。今天，日本的子弹列车可以最高达 480 公里的时速搭载乘客。这种类型的火车不需要引擎或者铁轨。取而代之的是一个电磁场，可以让车厢悬浮于地面，也可以推动火车前进。

→ see Word Web:**train**

→ see **transport**

② **train** /treɪn/ (**trains, training, trained**) 1 VERB If someone **trains** you **to** do something, they teach you the skills that you need in order to do it. If you **train to** do something, you learn the skills that you need in order to do it. (受)训练；(被)培训 ❑ [v n to-inf] *The U.S. was ready to train its troops to participate.* 美国准备训练军队参加。❑ [v to-inf] *Stavros was training to be a priest.* 斯塔夫罗斯正受训成为一名牧师。❑ [v n *+as*] *Psychiatrists initially train as doctors.* 精神病医生首先是作为医生接受培训的。❑ [v n *+in*] *We don't train them only in bricklaying, but also in other building techniques.* 我们不仅仅训练他们砌砖，而且教给他们其他建造技术。❑ [v] *Companies tend to favour the lawyer who has trained with a good quality City firm.* 各公司往往偏爱那些在伦敦金融城的大律师事务所受过培训的律师。❑ [v-ed] *I'm a trained nurse.* 我是一名受过专业训练的护士。[Also v n] •**-trained** COMB ❑ *Mr. Koutab is an American-trained lawyer.* 库塔布先生是在美国受过专业培训的律师。•**train|er** (**trainers**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a book for both teachers and teacher trainers.* 一本同时面向教师及教师培训者的书 2 VERB To **train** a natural quality or talent that someone has, for example their voice or musical ability, means to help them to develop it. 锻炼，培养(某一素质或能力) ❑ [v n] *I see my degree as something which will train my mind and improve my chances of getting a job.* 我把学位视为可以锻炼心智、增加就业机会的东西。3 VERB If you **train for** a physical activity such as a race or if someone **trains** you **for** it, you prepare for it by doing particular physical exercises. (为体育活动)(使)进行训练(或锻炼) ❑ [v *+for*] *Strachan is training for the new season.* 斯特罗恩正为新的赛季进行训练。❑ [v n *+for*] *He has spent a year training crews for next month's round the world race.* 他已花了一年时间为下个月的环球比赛训练队伍。[Also v, v n] •**train|er** N-COUNT ❑ *She went to the gym with her trainer.* 她和她的教练一起去了健身房。4 VERB If an animal or bird **is trained to** do particular things, it is taught to do them, for example in order to be able to work for someone or to be a good pet. 训练(兽或鸟) ❑ [*be* v-ed to-inf] *Sniffer dogs could be trained to track them down.* 可以训练嗅探犬追捕他们。❑ [v n] *...a man who trained hundreds of dogs.* 训练过数百只狗的人 [Also v n to-inf] •**train|er** N-COUNT ❑ *The horse made a winning start for his new trainer.* 这匹马为它的新驯马师开了个好头。5 VERB If you **train** something such as a gun, a camera, or a light **on** a person or thing, you aim it at them and keep it towards them. 把…对准(或瞄准) ❑ [v n *+on*] *She trained her binoculars on the horizon.* 她将双筒望远镜对准地平线。6 VERB If you **train** a tree, bush, or plant in a particular direction, you tie it and cut it so that it grows in that direction. (经整枝)使(植物)朝特定方向生长 ❑ [v n prep] *Instead of training the shoots up the fence, lay them flat in both directions alongside it.* 不要让嫩枝爬上篱笆，要令其沿着篱笆伏地向两边长。❑ [v n to-inf] *You could even put a trellis on your walls and train plants to grow up it.* 你甚至可以在墙上搭置棚架，让植物攀缘其上。7 → see also **training**

▶**train up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **trains** you **up**, they teach you new skills or give you the necessary preparation so that you will reach the standard required for a particular job or activity. 充分训练(或培训)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P] *The first companies to go in took a policy of employing East Germans and training them up.* 首批进驻的公司采取了雇佣东德人并对他们进行全面培训的方针。❑ [v P n] *He usually preferred to train up a crew of enthusiastic young sailors from scratch.* 他通常更喜欢从零开始对一班满怀热情的年轻船员从头到脚进行训练。

Thesaurus 同类词 *train* Also look up:

N. caravan, procession, series ① 2
V. coach, educate, guide, prepare ② 1

trainee /treɪˈniː/ (**trainees**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **trainee** is someone who is employed at a low level in a particular job in order to learn the skills needed for that job. 受培训者；实习生 ❑ *He is a 24-year-old trainee reporter.* 他 24 岁，是一名实习记者。

train|er /ˈtreɪnəʳ/ (**trainers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Trainers** are shoes that people wear, especially for running and other sports. (休闲)运动鞋；跑鞋【BRIT 英】2 → see also **train**

→ see **clothing**

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sneakers**

train|ing /ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Training** is the process of learning the skills that you need for a particular job or activity. 训练；培训 ❑ *He called for much higher spending on education and training.* 他呼吁在教育和培训方面加大投入。❑ *...a one-day training course.* 为时一天的培训课程 2 N-UNCOUNT **Training** is physical exercise that you do regularly in order to keep fit or to prepare for an activity such as a race. (为了健身或体育活动而进行的)训练，锻炼 ❑ *The emphasis is on developing fitness through exercises and training.* 重点在于通过锻炼促进健康。❑ *...her busy training schedule.* 她繁忙的训练日程 •PHRASE If you are **in training**, you are preparing yourself for a physical activity such as a race, by taking a lot of exercise and eating special food. (为体育活动)在训练中 ❑ *He will soon be back in training for next year's National.* 他将很快回来为明年的全国联赛进行特训。3 → see also **circuit training, potty training**

'train|ing camp (**training camps**) N-COUNT A **training camp** for soldiers or sports players is an organized period of training at a particular place. 军训营；(运动员)集训基地

'train|ing shoe (**training shoes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Training shoes** are the same as **trainers**. 同 trainer

train|spotter /ˈtreɪnspɒtəʳ/ (**trainspotters**) also **train spotter, train-spotter** N-COUNT A **trainspotter** is someone who is very interested in trains and spends time going to stations and recording the numbers of the trains that they see. (作为爱好去火车站)搜集机车号码的人【BRIT 英】

train|spot|ting /ˈtreɪnspɒtɪŋ/ also **train spotting, train-spotting** N-UNCOUNT **Trainspotting** is the hobby of going to railway stations and recording the numbers of the trains that you see. (作为爱好去火车站的)机车号码搜集【BRIT 英】

traipse /treɪps/ (**traipses, traipsing, traipsed**) 1 VERB If you **traipse** somewhere, you go there unwillingly, often because you are tired or unhappy. (常因疲惫或不愉快)不情愿地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *If traipsing around shops does not appeal to you, perhaps using a catalogue will.* 如果不愿逛商店逛得腰酸腿疼，也许您会愿意使用商品目录。2 VERB If you talk about people **traipsing** somewhere, you mean that they are going there or moving about there in a way that annoys someone or gets in their way. 令人不快地走(或转悠)；碍事地走(或转悠)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v prep/adv] *You will have to get used to a lot of people traipsing in and out of your home.* 你将不得不习惯许多人在你家进进出出。

trait /treɪt, treɪ/ (**traits**) N-COUNT A **trait** is a particular characteristic, quality, or tendency that someone or something has. 特征；特点；特性 ❑ *The study found that some alcoholics had clear*

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personality traits showing up early in childhood. 研究发现一些酗酒者在童年早期就显现出鲜明的人格特征。

→ see culture, gene

trai|tor /'treɪtə'/ (traitors) ■ N-COUNT If you call someone a **traitor**, you mean that they have betrayed beliefs that they used to hold, or that their friends hold, by their words or actions. 背叛(信仰)者；背信弃义者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+to] *Some say he's a traitor to the working class.* 一些人说他是工人阶级的叛徒。■ N-COUNT If someone is a **traitor**, they betray their country or a group of which they are a member by helping its enemies, especially during time of war. (尤指战时的)卖国贼，叛徒 ❑ *...rumours that there were traitors among us who were sending messages to the enemy.* 关于我们中间有叛徒向敌人通风报信的传言

trai|tor|ous /'treɪtərəs/ ADJ A **traitorous** action will betray or bring danger to a country or to the group of people that someone belongs to. 叛国的；背叛的；卖国的 ❑ *...the monstrous betrayal of men by their most traitorous companions.* 最为背信弃义的同伴对他们令人发指的出卖 ❑ *The movement could be labeled as divisive, even traitorous.* 该运动可以被称作是分裂性的，甚至是背叛性的。

tra|jec|tory /trə'dʒektəri/ (trajectories) ■ N-COUNT The **trajectory** of a moving object is the path that it follows as it moves. 轨道；轨迹 ❑ [+of] *...the trajectory of an artillery shell.* 一枚炮弹的弹道 ■ N-COUNT The **trajectory** of something such as a person's career is the course that it follows over time. (事业等的)发展轨迹，起落 ❑ *...a relentlessly upward career trajectory.* 扶摇直上的事业轨迹

Word Link 词根词缀 *tra = across* 横过：*traffic, trajectory, travesty*

tram /træm/ (trams) N-COUNT [oft by N] A **tram** is a public transport vehicle, usually powered by electricity from wires above it, which travels along rails laid in the surface of a street. 有轨电车【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **streetcar**

→ see transport

tram|line /'træmlaɪn/ (tramlines) N-COUNT A **tramline** is one of the rails laid in the surface of a road that trams travel along. 电车轨道【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **streetcar line**

tramp /træmp/ (tramps, tramping, tramped) ■ N-COUNT A **tramp** is a person who has no home or job, and very little money. Tramps go from place to place, and get food or money by asking people or by doing casual work. 流浪汉；流浪乞丐；游民 ■ VERB If you **tramp** somewhere, you walk there slowly and with regular, heavy steps, for a long time. (长时间地)拖着沉重的步子走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They put on their coats and tramped through the falling snow.* 他们穿上外套，拖着沉重的步子行走在飞雪中。❑ [v n] *She spent all day yesterday tramping the streets, gathering evidence.* 她昨天一整天都在街上四处奔走，搜集证据。■ N-UNCOUNT The **tramp** of people is the sound of their heavy, regular walking. 沉重的脚步声 ❑ [+of] *He heard the slow, heavy tramp of feet on the stairs.* 他听到楼梯上传来缓慢沉重的脚步声。■ N-COUNT If someone refers to a woman as a **tramp**, they are insulting her, because they think that she is immoral in her sexual behaviour. 荡妇；淫妇【mainly AM, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 主美，冒犯，贬】

tram|ple /'træmp°l/ (tramples, trampling, trampled) ■ VERB To **trample on** someone's rights or values or to **trample** them means to deliberately ignore them. 践踏；无视；伤害 ❑ [v +on] *They say loggers are destroying rain forests and trampling on the rights of natives.* 他们说伐木工人正在毁坏雨林，践踏土著居民的权利。❑ [v n] *Diplomats denounced the leaders for trampling their citizens' civil rights.* 外交官谴责这些领导人践踏其公民的公民权。■ VERB [usu passive] If someone **is trampled**, they are injured or killed by being stepped on by animals or by other people. 踩伤；踩死 ❑ [be v-ed] *Many people were trampled in the panic that followed.* 很多人在随后的恐慌中被踩伤。■ VERB If someone **tramples** something or **tramples on** it, they step heavily and carelessly on it and damage it. 踩踏；踩坏 ❑ [v n] *They don't want people trampling the grass, pitching tents or building fires.* 他们不希望人们踩踏草坪，支帐篷或生火。❑ [v +on] *Please don't trample on the azaleas.* 请勿踩踏马银花。

tram|po|line /'træmpəliːn/ (trampolines) N-COUNT A **trampoline** is a piece of equipment on which you jump up and down as a sport. It consists of a large piece of strong cloth held by springs in a frame. (作为体育器械的)蹦床

→ see gymnastics

tram|way /'træmweɪ/ (tramways) N-COUNT A **tramway** is a set of rails laid in the surface of a road for trams to travel along. 电车轨道；(有轨)电车线路【mainly BRIT 主英】

trance /trɑːns, træns/ (trances) N-COUNT [oft prep N] A **trance** is a state of mind in which someone seems to be asleep and to have no conscious control over their thoughts or actions, but in which they can see and hear things and respond to commands given by other people. 催眠状态；出神状态 ❑ *Like a man in a trance, Blake found his way back to his rooms.* 布莱克神思恍惚地回到了自己的房间。

→ see hypnosis

tranche /trɑːnʃ/ (tranches) ■ N-COUNT In economics, a **tranche** of shares in a company, or a **tranche** of a company, is a number of shares in that company. (股票的)(一)份，(一)部分【mainly BRIT, BUSINESS 主英，商】❑ [+of] *On February 12th he put up for sale a second tranche of 32 state-owned companies.* 2 月 12 日他把第二批 32 家国有企业的股票抛向市场。■ N-COUNT A **tranche** of something is a piece, section, or part of it. A **tranche** of things is a group of them. (一)片；(一)部分；(一)组【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *They risk losing the next tranche of funding.* 他们冒着失去下一笔资金的风险。

tran|quil /'træŋkwɪl/ ADJ Something that is **tranquil** is calm and peaceful. 平静的；安静的；宁静的 ❑ *The tranquil atmosphere of The Connaught allows guests to feel totally at home.* 康诺特酒店的宁静氛围让客人完全找到了宾至如归的感觉。•**tran|quil|lity** /træŋ'kwɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The hotel is a haven of peace and tranquillity.* 这家宾馆是一个安谧的憩息之所。

tran|quil|lize /'træŋkwɪlaɪz/ (tranquillizes, tranquillizing, tranquillized)

The spellings **tranquilize** in American English, and **tranquillise** in British English, are also used. 美国英语亦拼作 tranquilize，英国英语亦拼作 tranquilise。

VERB To **tranquillize** a person or an animal means to make them become calm, sleepy, or unconscious by means of a drug. (用镇静剂)使安定，使镇静，使昏睡 ❑ [v n] *This powerful drug is used to tranquilize patients undergoing surgery.* 这种强效药剂被用来麻醉手术病人。

tran|quil|liz|er /'træŋkwɪlaɪzə'/ (tranquillizers)

The spellings **tranquilizer** in American English, and **tranquilliser** in British English, are also used. 美国英语亦拼作 tranquilizer，英国英语亦拼作 tranquiliser。

N-COUNT A **tranquillizer** is a drug that makes people feel calmer or less anxious. Tranquillizers are sometimes used to make people or animals become sleepy or unconscious. 安定药；镇静剂

trans. **trans.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) 'translated by'.

trans- /trænz-/ ■ PREFIX **trans-** is used to form adjectives which indicate that something involves or enables travel from one side of an area to the other. For example, a trans-continental journey is a journey across a continent. (构成形容词)表示"横贯"、"通过"、"到…的另一边" ❑ *...trans-Pacific flights between Asia and America.* 亚洲与美洲之间的跨太平洋航班 ❑ *...the Trans-Siberian railway.* 跨西伯利亚铁路 ■ PREFIX **trans-** is used to form words which indicate that someone or something moves from one group, thing, state, or place to another. (用作构词)表示"转移"、"变化" ❑ *...trans-racial adoption.* 跨种族的收养

trans|act /træn'zækt/ (transacts, transacting, transacted) VERB If you **transact** business, you enter into a deal with someone,

for example by buying or selling something. 办理，处理（生意、交易等）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This would free them to transact business across state lines.* 这将使他们能够跨越州界进行交易。

trans|ac|tion ◆◇◇ /træn'zækʃ°n/ (**transactions**) N-COUNT A **transaction** is a piece of business, for example an act of buying or selling something. （一笔）交易；业务【FORMAL 正式】

→ see **bank**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use ***transaction*** with:

N. **cash** transaction 现金交易，transaction **costs** 交易成本，transaction **fee** 交易手续费
V. **complete** a transaction 完成一笔交易

trans|at|lan|tic /ˌtrænzət'læntɪk/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Transatlantic** flights or signals go across the Atlantic Ocean, usually between the United States and Britain. 跨（或横渡、横穿）大西洋的；（通常指）英美之间的 ❑ *Many transatlantic flights land there.* 许多跨大西洋的航班在那里着陆。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Transatlantic** is used to refer to something that happens, exists, or begins in the United States. 在（或来自）大西洋彼岸的；在（或来自）美国的【BRIT 英】❑ *...transatlantic fashions.* 大西洋彼岸的时尚

trans|cend /træn'send/ (**transcends, transcending, transcended**) VERB Something that **transcends** normal limits or boundaries goes beyond them, because it is more significant than them. 超越；超出 ❑ [v n] *...issues like European union that transcend party loyalty.* 诸如欧洲结盟这样超越党派忠诚的议题

tran|scend|ence /træn'sendəns/ N-UNCOUNT **Transcendence** is the quality of being able to go beyond normal limits or boundaries. 超越 ❑ [+of] *...the transcendence of class differences.* 对阶级差别的超越

trans|cend|ent /træn'sendənt/ ADJ Something that is **transcendent** goes beyond normal limits or boundaries, because it is more significant than them. 超越的；卓越的；杰出的 ❑ *...the idea of a transcendent God who stood apart from mankind.* 独立于人类之外的至高无上的上帝的概念

tran|scen|den|tal /ˌtrænsen'dent°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Transcendental** refers to things that lie beyond the practical experience of ordinary people, and cannot be discovered or understood by ordinary reasoning. 超验的；超越一般常识（或信念）的 ❑ *...the transcendental nature of God.* 上帝的超验本质

ˌtran|scen|den|tal medi'ta|tion N-UNCOUNT **Transcendental meditation** is a kind of meditation in which people mentally relax by silently repeating special words over and over again. The abbreviation **TM** is also used. 超脱禅定（法），超脱静坐（缩略形式为 TM）

trans|con|ti|nen|tal /ˌtrænskɒntɪ'nent°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **transcontinental** journey or route goes from one side of a continent to the other. In American English, **transcontinental** usually means from one side of the United States to the other. 横贯大陆的；穿越大陆的；（美国英语中通常指）横穿美国的 ❑ *...in mid-nineteenth-century America, before the transcontinental railroad was built.* 19 世纪中期的美国，在横贯大陆的铁路建成之前

tran|scribe /træns'kraɪb/ (**transcribes, transcribing, transcribed**) 1 VERB If you **transcribe** a speech or text, you write it out in a different form from the one in which it exists, for example by writing it out in full from notes or from a tape recording. 笔录；转写 ❑ [v n] *She is transcribing, from his dictation, the diaries of Simon Forman.* 她正根据他的口述记录西蒙·福曼的日记。 2 VERB If you **transcribe** a piece of music for an instrument which is not the one for which it was originally written, you rewrite it so that it can be played on that instrument. （为适合其他乐器演奏而）改编（乐曲）❑ [v n +for] *He gave up trying to write for the guitar and decided to transcribe the work for piano.* 他放弃了为吉他谱曲，决定把作品改编成钢琴曲。[Also v n]

tran|script /'trænskrɪpt/ (**transcripts**) N-COUNT A **transcript** of a conversation or speech is a written text of it, based on a recording or notes. （根据录音或笔记整理的）笔录本，文字本，转写本

Word Link 词根词缀 ***script*** = *writing* 书写：***manuscript, scripture, transcript***

tran|scrip|tion /træn'skrɪpʃ°n/ (**transcriptions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Transcription** of speech or text is the process of transcribing it. 笔录；转写 2 N-COUNT A **transcription** of a conversation or speech is a written text of it, based on a recording or notes. （根据录音或笔记整理的）笔录本，文字本，转写本

trans|der|mal /ˌtrænz'dɜːm°l/ ADJ **Transdermal** medicine is absorbed through the skin, for example by means of a skin patch. （药物）经皮给药的，透过皮肤吸收的 ❑ *...a transdermal cream.* 外敷乳膏

tran|sept /'trænsept/ (**transepts**) N-COUNT In a cathedral or church, the **transept** is the part which projects to the north or south of the main part of the building. （十字形教堂的）耳堂

trans|fer ◆◆◇ (**transfers, transferring, transferred**)

The verb is pronounced /træns'fɜː/. The noun is pronounced /'trænsfɜː/. 动词读作 /træns'fɜː/。名词读作 /'trænsfɜː/。

1 VERB If you **transfer** something or someone **from** one place **to** another, or they **transfer from** one place **to** another, they go from the first place to the second. （使）转移；（使）迁移 ❑ [v n +from/to] *Remove the wafers with a spoon and transfer them to a plate.* 用勺子抄起薄饼，把它们转盛到盘子里。❑ [v +from/to] *The person can transfer from wheelchair to seat with relative ease.* 那个人可以比较轻松地从轮椅上移到座位上。•N-VAR **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Arrange for the transfer of medical records to your new doctor.* 安排一下把病历转给你的新医生的事宜。 2 VERB If something **is transferred**, or **transfers**, **from** one person or group of people **to** another, the second person or group gets it instead of the first. （使）转移，传播，移交 ❑ [v n +from/to] *I realized she'd transferred all her love from me to you.* 我意识到她已把所有的爱从我身上转移到了你身上。❑ [v +from/to] *On 1 December the presidency of the Security Council automatically transfers from the U.S. to Yemen.* 12 月 1 日，联合国安全理事会的轮值主席国职位自动地由美国移交给也门。•N-VAR **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the transfer of power from the old to the new regimes.* 新旧政权的权力移交 3 N-VAR Technology **transfer** is the process or act by which a country or organization which has developed new technology enables another country or organization to use the technology. （技术）转让 ❑ *The Philippines needs capital and technology transfer.* 菲律宾需要资本与技术转让。[Also +of] 4 VERB In professional sports, if a player **transfers** or **is transferred** from one club to another, they leave one club and begin playing for another. （使）（运动员）转会【BRIT 英】❑ [v +from/to] *...Nick Barmby who transferred from Spurs to Middlesbrough.* 从热刺队转会到米德尔斯伯勒队的尼克·巴姆比 ❑ [be v-ed +from/to] *He was transferred from Crystal Palace to Arsenal for £2.5 million.* 他以 250 万英镑的身价从水晶宫队转入阿森纳队。[Also v n +from/to] •N-COUNT **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *...Gascoigne's transfer to the Italian club, Lazio.* 加斯科因转会到意大利的拉齐奥俱乐部

in AM, use 美国英语用 **trade**

5 VERB If you **are transferred**, or if you **transfer**, **to** a different job or place, you move to a different job or start working in a different place. （使）调动；（使）换岗 ❑ [be v-ed +from/to] *I was transferred to the book department.* 我被调到图书部。❑ [be v-ed] *I suspect that she is going to be transferred.* 我猜想她要被调走了。❑ [v +from/to] *Anton was able to transfer from Lavine's to an American company.* 安东成功地从拉文调到了一家美国公司。[Also v n, v n +from/to] •N-VAR **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+to] *They will be offered transfers to other locations.* 他们将会被安排调任到其他地方。 6 VERB When information **is transferred onto** a different medium, it is copied from one medium to another. 转存；转录 ❑ [be v-ed +onto/to] *Such information is easily transferred onto microfilm.* 这种信息很容易转存到缩微胶卷上。❑ [v n +onto/to] *...systems to create film-quality computer effects and then transfer them to film.* 创造胶片级电脑画质并将之转录到胶片的系统 •N-UNCOUNT [n n] **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *It can be connected to a PC for the transfer of information.* 它可以与个人电脑连接进行信息转存。❑ *...data transfer.* 数据转存 7 VERB

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When property or land **is transferred**, it stops being owned by one person or institution and becomes owned by another. 转让，让与(财产、土地)【LEGAL 法律】❑ [v n +*from/to*] *He has already transferred ownership of most of the works to a British foundation.* 他已把大部分作品的所有权转让给一家英国基金会。❑ [*be* v-ed] *Certain kinds of property are transferred automatically at death.* 死亡后某些财产会自动转让。[Also v n] •N-VAR **Transfer** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...an outright transfer of property.* 财产的全部让与 ❷ VERB If you **transfer** or **are transferred** when you are on a journey, you change from one vehicle to another. (使)转乘；(使)换乘 ❑ [v +*from/to*] *He likes to transfer from the bus to the Blue Line at 103rd Street in Watts.* 他喜欢在华兹区第 103 大街下公交车转乘地铁蓝线。❑ [*be* v-ed +*from/to*] *1,654 passengers were transferred at sea to a Norwegian cruise ship.* 1,654 名乘客在海上转搭了一艘挪威游轮。❸ N-COUNT **Transfers** are pieces of paper with a design on one side. The design can be transferred by heat or pressure onto material, paper, or china for decoration. 转印纸(一面印有图案，可通过加热或压力转印至其他材料上)❑ *...gold letter transfers.* 金字转印纸

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *transfer* with:

N. **balance** transfer 余额转结，transfer **funds** 转移资金，transfer **money** 转移钱款，transfer **schools** 转学，**students** transfer 学生转学 ❶
transfer **ownership** 转移所有权，transfer **of power** 权力移交 ❷
transfer **data** 转存数据，transfer **information** 转存信息 ❻

Word Link 词根词缀 ***trans*** ≈ *across* 横过：*transfer*, *transition*, *translate*

trans|fer|able /trænsˈfɜːrəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **transferable**, it can be passed or moved from one person or organization to another and used by them. 可转让的；可转移的 ❑ [+*to*] *Your Railcard is not transferable to anyone else.* 你的火车优惠卡不能转让给其他人。

trans|fer|ence /ˈtrænsfərəns/ N-UNCOUNT The **transference** of something such as power, information, or affection from one person or place to another is the action of transferring it. 转移；迁移；转存 ❑ [+*of*] *It is a struggle for a transference of power.* 那是为权力移交进行的斗争。

ˈtrans|fer list (**transfer lists**) N-COUNT In football, a **transfer list** is a list of players at a club who may be sold to other clubs. (职业足球俱乐部的)转会名单【BRIT 英】

trans|fig|ure /trænsˈfɪgəʳ, AM 美 -ˈfɪgjər/ (**transfigures, transfiguring, transfigured**) VERB To **be transfigured** means to be changed into something great or beautiful. (使)改容换貌；(使)容光焕发；美化【LITERARY 文】❑ [*be* v-ed] *They are transfigured by the healing powers of art.* 他们因艺术的治疗效力而面貌一新。❑ [v n] *He smiled back, which for an instant transfigured his unrevealing features.* 他回笑了一下，有那么一瞬间不动声色的脸上焕发出容光。

trans|fix /trænsˈfɪks/ (**transfixes, transfixing, transfixed**) VERB If you **are transfixed** by something, it captures all of your interest or attention, so that you are unable to think of anything else or unable to act. 使呆住；使动弹不得 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *We were all transfixed by the images of the war.* 战争的种种景象令我们都呆住了。•**trans|fixed** ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] ❑ *Her eyes were transfixed with terror.* 她被吓呆了，双眼直瞪着。❑ *For hours he stood transfixed.* 一连几个小时他呆若木鸡地站着。

trans|form ♦◇◇ /trænsˈfɔːʳm/ (**transforms, transforming, transformed**) ❶ VERB To **transform** something **into** something else means to change or convert it into that thing. 转换；改变；改造 ❑ [v n +*into*] *Your metabolic rate is the speed at which your body transforms food into energy.* 新陈代谢率是身体把食物转换为能量的速度。❑ [v n +*from/into*] *Delegates also discussed transforming them from a guerrilla force into a regular army.* 代表们还讨论了把他们从游击队武装改造为正规军的问题。[Also v n] •**trans|for|ma|tion** /ˌtrænsfəʳmeɪʃᵊn/ (**transformations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *Norah made plans for the transformation of an attic room into a study.* 诺拉计划把一个阁楼间改建成书房。❑ *Chemical transformations occur.* 发生了化学转化。❷ VERB To **transform** something or someone means to change them completely and suddenly so that they are much better or more attractive. 改善；使改观；使改变性质 ❑ [v n] *The Minister said the Urban Development Corporation was now transforming the area.* 部长声称城市开发公司如今正使该地区变得面貌一新。❑ [v n +*from/into*] *He said she had transformed him from a hard-drinking womaniser into a devoted husband and father.* 他说她已经把他由一个酗酒玩女人的浪荡子彻底改造成了一位忠诚的丈夫和慈爱的父亲。[Also v n +*into*] •**trans|for|ma|tion** N-VAR ❑ *In the last five years he's undergone a personal transformation.* 过去 5 年里他整个人发生了全新的转变。

Thesaurus 同类词 *transform* Also look up:

V. alter, change, convert ❶ ❷

trans|form|er /trænsˈfɔːʳməʳ/ (**transformers**) N-COUNT A **transformer** is a piece of electrical equipment which changes a voltage to a higher or lower voltage. 变压器

trans|fu|sion /trænsˈfjuːʒᵊn/ (**transfusions**) N-VAR A **transfusion** is the same as a **blood transfusion**. 同 blood transfusion

trans|gen|der /ˌtrænzˈdʒendəʳ/ ADJ Someone who is **transgender** has a gender identity which does not fully correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth. 跨性别的；变性的 ❑ *...a three-year-project designed to overcome prejudice towards gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people.* 为期三年旨在克服对男女同性恋者、双性恋者和跨性别者所持偏见的项目

trans|gen|ic /trænzˈdʒenɪk/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Transgenic** plants or animals contain genetic material that has been added to them from another species. 转基因的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *... transgenic sheep that secrete a human protein into their milk.* 在奶里分泌一种人类蛋白质的转基因绵羊

trans|gress /trænzˈgres/ (**transgresses, transgressing, transgressed**) VERB If someone **transgresses**, they break a moral law or a rule of behaviour. 违犯道德(或行为)准则 ❑ [v] *If a politician transgresses, that is not the fault of the media.* 如果政客行为失检，那可不是媒体的责任。❑ [v +*against*] *...a monk who had transgressed against the law of celibacy.* 触犯禁欲戒律的僧侣 ❑ [v n] *It seemed to me that he had transgressed the boundaries of good taste.* 在我看来他有伤大雅。•**trans|gres|sion** /trænzˈgreʃᵊn/ (**transgressions**) N-VAR ❑ *Tales of the candidate's alleged past transgressions have begun springing up.* 有关这位候选人所谓的过往越轨行为的流言蜚语已经开始涌现。

trans|gres|sive /trænzˈgresɪv/ ADJ **Transgressive** is used to describe actions that break a moral law or a rule of behaviour. 违犯道德(或行为)准则的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *To write and publish this poem was a daring, transgressive act.* 创作并发表这首诗是一个大胆的越轨举动。

trans|gres|sor /ˌtrænzˈgresəʳ/ (**transgressors**) N-COUNT A **transgressor** is someone who has broken a particular rule or law or has done something that is generally considered unacceptable. 违犯者；违反者【FORMAL 正式】

tran|si|ence /ˈtrænziəns, AM 美 -nʃəns/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about the **transience** of a situation, you mean that it lasts only a short time or is constantly changing. 短暂；转瞬即逝；无常【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...the superficiality and transience of the club scene.* 夜总会生活的浅薄与无常

tran|si|ent /ˈtrænziənt, AM 美 -nʃənt/ ADJ **Transient** is used to describe a situation that lasts only a short time or is constantly changing. 短暂的；倏忽的；无常的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the transient nature of high fashion.* 顶级时装的瞬息万变性

tran|sis|tor /trænˈzɪstəʳ/ (**transistors**) ❶ N-COUNT A **transistor** is a small electronic part in something such as a television or radio, which controls the flow of electricity. 晶体管 ❷ N-COUNT A **transistor** or a **transistor radio** is a small portable radio. 晶体管收音机【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

trans|it /ˈtrænzɪt/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Transit** is the carrying of goods or people by vehicle from one place to another. 运输；运送；载运 ❑ [+*of*] *During their talks, the two presidents discussed the transit of goods between the two countries.* 会谈中，两位总统讨论了两国间货物运输的问题。•PHRASE If people or things are **in transit**, they

are travelling or being taken from one place to another. 在运输中；在运送中；在途中 ❑ *They were in transit to Bombay.* 他们在去往孟买的途中。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **transit** area is an area where people wait or where goods are kept between different stages of a journey. 中转的；过境的；临时的 ❑ *...refugees arriving at the two transit camps.* 到达两个临时难民营的难民 3 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] A **transit system** is a system for moving people or goods from one place to another, for example using buses or trains. 交通运输系统【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **transport system**

→ see **transport**

tran|si|tion ♦◇ /træn'zɪʃ°n/ (**transitions, transitioning, transitioned**) 1 N-VAR **Transition** is the process in which something changes from one state to another. 转变；过渡；变革；变迁 ❑ [+to] *The transition to a multi-party democracy is proving to be difficult.* 事实证明，向多党民主制转型非常艰难。❑ *...a period of transition.* 过渡时期 2 VERB If someone **transitions from** one state or activity to another, they move gradually from one to the other. (从某一状态或活动)转变，过渡(到另一状态或活动) ❑ [v +from/to] *Most of the discussion was on what needed to be done now as we transitioned from the security issues to the challenging economic issues.* 随着我们由安全议题转向具有挑战性的经济议题，讨论最多的就是目前需要做些什么。❑ [v +to] *There was a significant decline in the size of the business as the company transitioned to an intellectual property company.* 随着公司向知识产权公司转型，其业务规模显著下降。[Also v n]

Word Link 词根词缀 *trans ≈ across* 横过：*transfer, transition, translate*

tran|si|tion|al /træn'zɪʃən°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **transitional** period is one in which things are changing from one state to another. (时期)过渡的 ❑ *...a transitional period following more than a decade of civil war.* 十多年的内战结束之后的过渡时期 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Transitional** is used to describe something that happens or exists during a transitional period. 过渡性的；过渡时期的 ❑ *The main rebel groups have agreed to join in a meeting to set up a transitional government.* 主要叛乱组织已同意参加会议讨论建立一个过渡政府。

tran|si|tive /'trænzɪtɪv/ ADJ A **transitive** verb has a direct object. (动词)及物的

tran|si|tiv|ity /ˌtrænzɪ'tɪvɪti/ N-UNCOUNT The **transitivity** of a verb is whether or not it is used with a direct object. (动词的)及物性

tran|si|tory /'trænzɪtəri, AM 美 -tɔːri/ ADJ If you say that something is **transitory**, you mean that it lasts only for a short time. 短暂的；转瞬即逝的；昙花一现的 ❑ *Most teenage romances are transitory.* 绝大多数十几岁少年的恋情都转瞬即逝。

Transit van (**Transit vans**) N-COUNT A **Transit van** is a type of van that is used for carrying goods. 运货车【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

trans|late /trænz'leɪt/ (**translates, translating, translated**) 1 VERB If something that someone has said or written **is translated from** one language **into** another, it is said or written again in the second language. 翻译；译 ❑ [be v-ed +into/from] *Only a small number of Kadare's books have been translated into English.* 卡达雷的书仅有一小部分译成了英文。❑ [v n +into/from] *Martin Luther translated the Bible into German.* 马丁·路德把《圣经》译成了德语。❑ [be v-ed +as] *The Celtic word 'geis' is usually translated as 'taboo'.* 凯尔特语中的geis一词通常被译作 taboo (禁忌)。❑ [v] *The girls waited for Mr Esch to translate.* 女孩们等待埃施先生做翻译。❑ [v-ed] *...Mr Mani by Yehoshua, translated from Hebrew by Hillel Halkin.* 耶霍舒亚所著《马尼先生》，由希勒尔·霍尔金译自希伯来语 [Also v n, v n +as] •**trans|la|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The papers have been sent to Saudi Arabia for translation.* 文件被送到沙特阿拉伯进行翻译。 2 VERB If a name, a word, or an expression **translates as** something in a different language, that is what it means in that language. (在另一语言中)意为，意思是 ❑ [v +as] *His family's Cantonese nickname for him translates as Never Sits Still.* 家人为他起的广东话绰号意思是 Never Sits Still (从来坐不住)。 3 VERB If one thing **translates** or **is translated into** another, the second happens or is done as a result of the first. (使)转变为；(使)转化为 ❑ [v +into] *Reforming Warsaw's stagnant economy requires harsh measures that would translate into job losses.* 重整华沙停滞的经济需要强硬措施，这会造成工作岗位的裁减。❑ [be v-ed +into] *Your decision must be translated into specific, concrete actions.* 你的决定必须转化为具体明确的行动。 4 VERB If you say that a remark, a gesture, or an action **translates as** something, or that you **translate** it **as** something, you decide that this is what its significance is. (将…)理解为；(把…)解释为 ❑ [v +as] *'I love him' often translates as 'He's better than nothing'.* "我爱他"经常解释为"有他总比没有强"。❑ [v n +as] *I translated this as a mad desire to lock up every single person with HIV.* 我把这点理解为想把每个艾滋病病毒携带者都关起来的疯狂欲望。 5 → see also **translation**

Thesaurus 同类词 *translate* Also look up:

V. alter, change, transform 3

trans|la|tion /trænz'leɪʃ°n/ (**translations**) N-COUNT [oft *in* N] A **translation** is a piece of writing or speech that has been translated from a different language. 译文；译本 ❑ [+of] *...MacNiece's excellent English translation of 'Faust'.* 麦克尼斯精彩的《浮士德》英文译本 ❑ *I've only read Solzhenitsyn in translation.* 索尔仁尼琴的作品我只读过译本。

trans|la|tor /trænz'leɪtə^{r}/ (**translators**) N-COUNT A **translator** is a person whose job is translating writing or speech from one language to another. (专职)翻译，译者，译员，翻译家

trans|lu|cent /trænz'luːs°nt/ 1 ADJ If a material is **translucent**, some light can pass through it. 半透明的 ❑ *The building is roofed entirely with translucent corrugated plastic.* 这座建筑完全用半透明瓦楞塑料封顶。 2 ADJ You use **translucent** to describe something that has a glowing appearance, as if light is passing through it. 透亮的 ❑ *She had fair hair, blue eyes and translucent skin.* 她金发碧眼，皮肤透亮。

→ see **pottery**

Word Link 词根词缀 *luc ≈ light* 光：*elucidate, lucid, translucent*

trans|mis|sion /trænz'mɪʃ°n/ (**transmissions**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [n N] The **transmission** of something is the passing or sending of it to a different person or place. 传送；传递；传播；传染 ❑ *Heterosexual contact is responsible for the bulk of HIV transmission.* 艾滋病病毒大半是经异性性接触传播的。❑ [+of] *...the transmission of knowledge and skills.* 知识与技能的传播 2 N-UNCOUNT The **transmission** of television or radio programmes is the broadcasting of them. (电视、广播节目的)播送，播放 3 N-COUNT A **transmission** is a broadcast. (电视、广播播送的)节目 4 N-VAR The **transmission** on a car or other vehicle is the system of gears and shafts by which the power from the engine reaches and turns the wheels. (汽车等的)传动装置，变速器 ❑ *The car was fitted with automatic transmission.* 这辆车装配了自动变速器。❑ *...a four-speed manual transmission.* 四挡手动变速器

trans|mit /trænz'mɪt/ (**transmits, transmitting, transmitted**) 1 VERB When radio and television programmes, computer data, or other electronic messages **are transmitted**, they are sent from one place to another, using wires, radio waves, or satellites. 传送；传递；播送 ❑ [be v-ed] *The game was transmitted live in Spain and Italy.* 这场比赛在西班牙和意大利进行了现场直播。❑ [v n] *This is currently the most efficient way to transmit certain types of data like electronic mail.* 这是目前传送电子邮件等某些类型的数据的最高效方式。❑ [v +to] *The device is not designed to transmit to satellites.* 该设备不是为向卫星发送信号而设计的。 2 VERB If one person or animal **transmits** a disease to another, they have the disease and cause the other person or animal to have it. 传播，传染(疾病)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n +to] *...mosquitoes that transmit disease to humans.* 传染疾病给人类的蚊子 ❑ [v n] *There was no danger of transmitting the infection through operations.* 不存在通过手术传播这种传染病的风险。 3 VERB If you **transmit** an idea or feeling to someone else, you make them understand and share the idea or feeling. 传达，传输(思想、感情)【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n +to] *He transmitted his keen enjoyment of singing to the audience.* 他把自己对演唱的激情投入传递给了观众。 4 VERB If an object or substance **transmits** something such as sound or electrical signals, the sound or signals are able to pass through it. 传导(声、电等) ❑ [v n] *These*

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thin crystals transmit much of the power. 这些薄薄的晶体传导了大部分的能量。

trans|mit|ter /trænz'mɪtə'/ (**transmitters**) N-COUNT A **transmitter** is a piece of equipment that is used for broadcasting television or radio programmes. (电视、广播节目的)发射机

→ see **cellphone, mobile phone, radio**

trans|mute /trænz'mju:t/ (**transmutes, transmuting, transmuted**) VERB If something **transmutes** or is **transmuted into** a different form, it is changed into that form. (使)变形; (使)变化【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +into] *She ceased to think, as anger transmuted into passion.* 当怒火转化为激情，她停止了思考。❑ [v n +into] *Scientists transmuted matter into pure energy and exploded the first atomic bomb.* 科学家将物质转化为纯粹的能量，引爆了第一颗原子弹。[Also v n] •**trans|mu|ta|tion** (**transmutations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...the transmutation of food into energy.* 食物到能量的转化

trans|par|en|cy /træns'pærənsi, AM 美 -'per-/ (**transparencies**) 1 N-COUNT A **transparency** is a small piece of photographic film with a frame around it which can be projected onto a screen so that you can see the picture. (用于投影的)透明正片，幻灯片 2 N-UNCOUNT **Transparency** is the quality that an object or substance has when you can see through it. 透明(性) ❑ [+of] *Cataracts is a condition that affects the transparency of the lenses.* 白内障是一种影响晶状体透明度的疾病。3 N-UNCOUNT The **transparency** of a process, situation, or statement is its quality of being easily understood or recognized, for example because there are no secrets connected with it, or because it is expressed in a clear way. (过程、情形或陈述的)透明度，清晰度 ❑ [+in] *The Chancellor emphasised his determination to promote openness and transparency in the Government's economic decision-making.* 财政大臣强调了他促进政府经济决策公开透明的决心。

trans|par|ent /træns'pærənt, AM 美 -'per-/ 1 ADJ If an object or substance is **transparent**, you can see through it. 透明的; 清澈的 ❑ *...a sheet of transparent coloured plastic.* 透明有色塑料板 2 ADJ If a situation, system, or activity is **transparent**, it is easily understood or recognized. 易懂的; 明晰的; 一目了然的 ❑ *The company has to make its accounts and operations as transparent as possible.* 公司必须使其账目与运作尽可能地清晰透明。•**trans|par|ent|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *The system was clearly not functioning smoothly or transparently.* 该系统显然运行并不顺畅，也不明晰。3 ADJ You use **transparent** to describe a statement or action that is obviously dishonest or wrong, and that you think will not deceive people. 易识破的; 易察觉的 ❑ *He thought he could fool people with transparent deceptions.* 他以为他能用那些可以一眼看穿的鬼把戏愚弄人。•**trans|par|ent|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *To force this agreement on the nation is transparently wrong.* 把这一协定强加于全体国民显然是错误的。

→ see **glass**

tran|spi|ra|tion /ˌtrænspɪ'reɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Transpiration** is the evaporation of water from a plant's leaves, stem, or flowers. 蒸腾作用 ❑ *Plants release water through their leaves by transpiration.* 植物通过蒸腾作用从叶片中释放水分。

→ see **water**

tran|spire /træn'spaɪə'/ (**transpires, transpiring, transpired**) 1 VERB When **it transpires that** something is the case, people discover that it is the case. 被发现; 为人所知【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v that] *It transpired that Paolo had left his driving licence at home.* 后来才知道保罗把驾照忘在家里了。❑ [v] *As it transpired, the Labour government did not dare go against the pressures exerted by the City.* 后来人们得知，工党政府不敢与伦敦金融界施加的压力相对抗。2 VERB When something **transpires**, it happens. Some speakers of English consider this use to be incorrect. 发生(有些讲英语的人认为该用法不正确) ❑ [v] *Nothing is known as yet about what transpired at the meeting.* 会上到底发生了什么现在还没人知道。

trans|plant (**transplants, transplanting, transplanted**)

The noun is pronounced /'trænsplɑ:nt, -plænt/. The verb is pronounced /træns'plɑ:nt, -'plænt/. 名词读作 /'trænsplɑ:nt, -plænt/。动词读作 /træns'plɑ:nt, -'plænt/。

1 N-VAR A **transplant** is a medical operation in which a part of a person's body is replaced because it is diseased. (器官)移植 ❑ *He was recovering from a heart transplant operation.* 他做了心脏移植手术，正在康复。❑ *...the controversy over the sale of human organs for transplant.* 出售移植用人体器官引起的争议 2 VERB If doctors **transplant** an organ such as a heart or a kidney, they use it to replace a patient's diseased organ. 移植(器官) ❑ [v n] *The operation to transplant a kidney is now fairly routine.* 肾脏移植手术如今已相当常见。❑ [v-ed] *...transplanted organs such as hearts and kidneys.* 类似心脏、肾脏这样的移植器官 •**trans|plan|ta|tion** /ˌtrænzplɑ:n'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a shortage of kidneys for transplantation.* 移植用肾脏的短缺 3 VERB To **transplant** someone or something means to move them to a different place. 使迁移; 使移民; 移种 ❑ [v n +from/to/into] *Marriage had transplanted Rebecca from London to Manchester.* 因为结婚，丽贝卡从伦敦移居到了曼彻斯特。❑ [v n] *Farmers will be able to seed it directly, rather than having to transplant seedlings.* 农民将能够直接播种，而不用移种秧苗。

→ see **donor, hospital**

trans|port ↔ (**transports, transporting, transported**)

The noun is pronounced /'trænspɔ:t/. The verb is pronounced /træn'spɔ:t/. 名词读作 /'trænspɔ:t/。动词读作 /træn'spɔ:t/。

1 N-UNCOUNT **Transport** refers to any vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. 交通工具; 运输工具【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Have you got your own transport?* 你有自己的交通工具吗？

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **transportation**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Transport** is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example using buses or trains. 交通运输系统; 公共交通(网)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *The extra money could be spent on improving public transport.* 多余的资金可以用于改善公共交通系统。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **transportation**

3 N-UNCOUNT **Transport** is the activity of taking goods or people from one place to another in a vehicle. 运输; 运送【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Local production virtually eliminates transport costs.* 本地生产实际上消除了运输成本。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **transportation**

4 VERB To **transport** people or goods somewhere is to take them from one place to another in a vehicle. 运输; 运送 ❑ [v n] *There's no petrol, so it's very difficult to transport goods.* 没有汽油，因此很难运输货物。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They use tankers to transport the oil to Los Angeles.* 他们用油轮把石油运送到洛杉矶。5 VERB If you say that you **are transported** to another place or time, you mean that something causes you to feel that you are living in the other place or at the other time. 使身处他境【mainly LITERARY 主文】❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *Dr Drummond felt that he had been transported into a world that rivalled the Arabian Nights.* 德拉蒙德博士觉得自己仿佛被带入了一个可与《天方夜谭》相媲美的世界。❑ [v n prep/adv] *This delightful musical comedy transports the audience to the innocent days of 1950s America.* 这部令人开怀的音乐喜剧把观众带到了20世纪50年代美国的纯真时期。

→ see Word Web: **transport**

→ see **traffic**

trans|por|ta|tion /ˌtrænspɔ:'teɪʃ°n/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Transportation** refers to any type of vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. 交通工具; 运输工具【mainly AM 主美】❑ *The company will provide transportation.* 公司会提供交通工具。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **transport**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Transportation** is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example using buses or trains. 交通运输系统; 公共交通(网)【mainly AM 主美】❑ *Campuses are usually accessible by public transportation.* 通常乘坐公共交通即可到达各个校区。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **transport**

3 N-UNCOUNT **Transportation** is the activity of taking goods or

Word Web 话题词汇 transport 交通运输系统

Urban **mass transport** began more than 200 years ago. By 1830, there were **horse-drawn streetcars** in New York City and New Orleans. They ran on **rails** built into the **right of way** of city streets. The first electric **tram** opened in Berlin in 1881. Later on, **buses** became more popular because they didn't require **tracks**. Today, **commuter trains** link **suburbs** to cities everywhere. Many large cities also have an underground train system. It's called the **subway, metro**, or **tube** depending on where you live. In cities with steep hills, **cable cars** are a popular form of mass **transit**.

城市公共交通运输系统始于两百多年前。到1830年，已有马拉的有轨车辆在纽约市和新奥尔良出现，其轨道建在城市大街的公共事业用地上。第一辆有轨电车1881年在柏林开通。后来，由于不需要轨道，公共汽车变得更受欢迎。今天，通勤列车连接市郊到各个城市。许多大型城市还有地下铁路系统。根据居住地的不同，地铁被称作 subway、metro 或者 tube。在有陡峭山丘的城市，缆车是很受欢迎的公共交通方式。

people from one place to another in a vehicle. 运输；运送【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+of] *Oxfam may also help with the transportation of refugees.* 乐施会也会帮助运送难民。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **transport**

trans|port|er /træn'spɔːtə'/ (**transporters**) N-COUNT A **transporter** is a large vehicle or an aeroplane that is used for carrying very large or heavy objects, for example cars. （大型或重型）运输车辆，运输机【mainly BRIT 主英】

trans|pose /træn'spəʊz/ (**transposes, transposing, transposed**) 1 VERB If you **transpose** something **from** one place or situation **to** another, you move it there. 调换…的位置；使换位 ❑ [v n +from] *Genetic engineers transpose or exchange bits of hereditary material from one organism to the next.* 遗传工程师将某一生物的小段遗传物质调换到另一生物，或与其互换。[Also v n to n, v n] ▪**trans|po|si|tion** /ˌtrænspə'zɪʃ°n/ (**transpositions**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *...a transposition of 'Macbeth' to third century BC China.* 将《麦克白》的剧情移植于公元前3世纪的中国 2 VERB If you **transpose** two things, you reverse them or put them in each other's place. 互换…的顺序（或位置）❑ [v n] *Many people inadvertently transpose digits of the ZIP code.* 很多人疏忽之下会颠倒邮政编码中数字的顺序。▪**trans|po|si|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *His pen name represented the transposition of his initials and his middle name.* 他的笔名是他姓名首字母与中名顺序的颠倒。

trans|put|er /træn'spjuːtə'/ (**transputers**) N-COUNT A **transputer** is a type of fast powerful microchip. 集成块【COMPUTING 计算机】

trans|sex|ual /ˌtræn'sekʃuəl/ (**transsexuals**) N-COUNT A **transsexual** is a person who has decided that they want to live as a person of the opposite sex, and so has changed their name and appearance in order to do this. Transsexuals sometimes have an operation to change their sex. 易性癖者；变性人

trans|verse /trænz'vɜːs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Transverse** is used to describe something that is at right angles to something else. 横的；横向的；横断的；横切的

trans|ves|tism /trænz'vestɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Transvestism** is the practice of wearing clothes normally worn by a person of the opposite sex, usually for pleasure. 易装癖

trans|ves|tite /trænz'vestaɪt/ (**transvestites**) N-COUNT A **transvestite** is a person, usually a man, who enjoys wearing clothes normally worn by people of the opposite sex. （通常指男性）易装癖者

trap ◆∞ /træp/ (**traps, trapping, trapped**) 1 N-COUNT A **trap** is a device which is placed somewhere or a hole which is dug somewhere in order to catch animals or birds. （捕鸟兽的）陷阱，罗网，夹子，捕捉器 2 VERB If a person **traps** animals or birds, he or she catches them using traps. 设陷阱捕捉 ❑ [v n] *The locals were encouraged to trap and kill the birds.* 当地居民过去被鼓励设捕捉器捕杀这种鸟。3 N-COUNT A **trap** is a trick that is intended to catch or deceive someone. 圈套；诡计；骗局 ❑ *He was trying to decide whether the question was some sort of a trap.* 他试图判断那个问题是不是个圈套。4 VERB If you **trap** someone **into** doing or saying something, you trick them so that they do or say it, although they did not want to. 诱骗；使上当；使中计 ❑ [v n +into] *Were you just trying to trap her into making some admission?* 你刚才是想诱使她供认吗？❑ [v n] *She had trapped him so neatly that he wanted to slap her.* 她骗他骗得如此干净利落，他恨不得给她一记耳光。5 VERB To **trap** someone, especially a criminal, means to capture them. 诱捕；抓捕【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v n] *The police knew that to trap the killer they had to play him at his own game.* 警方清楚他们必须将计就计才能逮住那个杀人凶手。6 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **trap** is an unpleasant situation that you cannot easily escape from. 困境；窘境 ❑ *The Government has found it's caught in a trap of its own making.* 政府发现自己作茧自缚。7 VERB If you **are trapped** somewhere, something falls onto you or blocks your way and prevents you from moving or escaping. 使困住；使受限制 ❑ [be v-ed] *The train was trapped underground by a fire.* 列车被大火困在地下。❑ [v n] *The light aircraft then cartwheeled, trapping both men.* 这架轻型飞机接着一个侧翻，把两个人都困住了。❑ [v-ed] *Until he saw the trapped wagons and animals, he did not realize the full extent of the catastrophe.* 直到他看见受困的马车和动物，才意识到灾难的严重性。8 VERB When something **traps** gas, water, or energy, it prevents it from escaping. 采集；储存；使存留 ❑ [v n] *Wool traps your body heat, keeping the chill at bay.* 毛织品能够保暖御寒。❑ [v-ed] *The volume of gas trapped on these surfaces can be considerable.* 存留在这些表面的气体体积可能相当大。9 → see also **booby-trap, death trap, poverty trap, trapped** 10 PHRASE If someone **falls into the trap of** doing something, they think or behave in a way which is not wise or sensible. 落入陷阱；陷入误区 ❑ *Many people fall into the trap of believing that home decorating must always be done on a large scale.* 很多人错误地认为家居装修总是要大动一番干戈。11 PHRASE If someone tells you to **shut** your **trap** or **keep** your **trap shut**, they are telling you rudely that you should be quiet and not say anything. 住嘴；闭嘴【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trap* with:

V. **avoid a trap** 避开陷阱；避开困境，**caught in a trap** 陷入圈套；陷入困境，**fall into a trap** 陷入误区；落入困境，**set a trap** 设陷阱；设圈套 1 3 6

trap|door /ˌtræp'dɔː'/ (**trapdoors**) also **trap door** N-COUNT A **trapdoor** is a small horizontal door in a floor or a ceiling. （地板的）活板门；（房顶的）活动天窗

tra|peze /trə'piːz/ (**trapezes**) N-COUNT A **trapeze** is a bar of wood or metal hanging from two ropes on which people in a circus swing and perform skilful movements. （马戏团的）高空秋千，空中吊杠

trapped /træpt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **trapped**, you are in an unpleasant situation in which you lack freedom, and you feel you cannot escape from it. 受困的；受限制的 ❑ [+in] *...people who think of themselves as trapped in mundane jobs.* 认为自己受缚于平凡工作的人们 2 → see also **trap**

trap|per /'træpə'/ (**trappers**) N-COUNT A **trapper** is a person who traps animals, especially for their fur. （尤指为获取毛皮）设陷阱捕兽者

trap|pings /'træpɪŋz/ N-PLURAL The **trappings** of power, wealth, or a particular job are the extra things, such as decorations and luxury items, that go with it. （权力、财富、工作等带来的）装点之物，额外实惠【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

trash /træʃ/ (**trashes, trashing, trashed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft the N] **Trash** consists of unwanted things or waste material such as used paper, empty containers and bottles, and waste food. 垃圾；废物【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **rubbish**

T

2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something such as a book, painting, or film is **trash**, you mean that it is of very poor quality. 毫无价值的东西；拙劣的作品【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Pop music doesn't have to be trash; it can be art.* 流行音乐不必非得是垃圾，也可以是艺术。3 VERB If someone **trashes** a place or vehicle, they deliberately destroy it or make it very dirty. （故意）损坏，捣毁，糟蹋【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Would they trash the place when the party was over?* 聚会结束时他们会把这地方搞得一团糟吗？ 4 VERB If you **trash** people or their ideas, you criticize them very strongly and say that they are worthless. 痛贬；贬损【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ [v n] *People asked why the candidates spent so much time trashing each other.* 人们问为什么候选人花这么多时间互相贬损。5 → see also **white trash**

Thesaurus 同类词 *trash* Also look up:

N. debris, garbage, junk, litter 1

'trash can (**trash cans**) N-COUNT A **trash can** is a large round container which people put their rubbish in and which is usually kept outside their house. （通常置于户外的）垃圾桶，垃圾箱【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dustbin**

trashy /'træʃi/ (**trashier, trashiest**) ADJ If you describe something as **trashy**, you think it is of very poor quality. 质量低劣的；蹩脚的；廉价的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *I was reading some trashy romance novel.* 我正在读一本写得很烂的言情小说。

trat|to|ria /ˌtrætə'riːə/ (**trattorias**) N-COUNT A **trattoria** is an Italian restaurant. 意大利餐馆

trau|ma /'trɔːmə, AM 美 'traʊmə/ (**traumas**) N-VAR **Trauma** is a very severe shock or very upsetting experience, which may cause psychological damage. 精神创伤；惊骇（或痛苦）经历 ❑ [+of] *I'd been through the trauma of losing a house.* 我经历过失去房子的痛苦。❑ *The officers are claiming compensation for trauma after the disaster.* 灾难过后军官们正在要求赔偿精神损失。

trau|mat|ic /trɔː'mætɪk, AM 美 traʊ-/ ADJ A **traumatic** experience is very shocking and upsetting, and may cause psychological damage. 造成创伤的；惊骇的；痛苦的 ❑ *I suffered a nervous breakdown. It was a traumatic experience.* 我曾经神经崩溃过。那是一次痛苦的经历。

trau|ma|tize /'trɔːmətaɪz, AM 美 'traʊ-/ (**traumatizes, traumatizing, traumatized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **traumatise**

VERB If someone **is traumatized** by an event or situation, it shocks or upsets them very much, and may cause them psychological damage. 使受精神创伤；使惊吓过度；使痛苦 ❑ [be v-ed] *My wife was traumatized by the experience.* 那次经历给我妻子造成了精神创伤。❑ [v n] *Did his parents traumatize him?* 他父母给他留下了心理伤害吗？ ❑ [v n +with] *Traumatising a child with an abnormal fear of strangers probably won't do much good.* 给小孩造成心理阴影，让他对陌生人产生异常的恐惧，这可能不会有什么好处。❑ [v-ed] *... young children traumatised by their parents' deaths.* 因父母死亡而受到精神创伤的儿童 •**trau|ma|tized** ADJ ❑ *He left her in the middle of the road, shaking and deeply traumatized.* 他把她丢在路中央，任她浑身发抖，惊骇失神。

trav|ail /'træveɪl, AM 美 trə'veɪl/ (**travails**) N-VAR You can refer to unpleasant hard work or difficult problems as **travail**. 艰苦劳动；难题【LITERARY 文】❑ *He did whatever he could to ease their travail.* 他为减轻他们的辛劳做了力所能及的一切。❑ *The team, despite their recent travails, are still in the game.* 这支队伍虽然最近遇到一些困难，但仍在进行比赛。

trav|el ◆◇ /'trævᵊl/ (**travels, travelling, travelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traveling, traveled**

1 VERB If you **travel**, you go from one place to another, often to a place that is far away. （常指长途）旅行，行进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *You had better travel to Helsinki tomorrow.* 你最好明天赶赴赫尔辛基。❑ [v] *I've been traveling all day.* 我整整一天都在赶路。❑ [v amount/n] *Students often travel hundreds of miles to get here.* 学生常常赶数百英里的路来到这里。❑ [v +at] *I had been travelling at 150 kilometres an hour.* 我一直以每小时 150 公里的速度行进。❑ [v-ing] *He was a charming travelling companion.* 他是个讨人喜欢的旅伴。•**trav|el|ling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I love travelling.* 我热爱旅行。2 N-UNCOUNT **Travel** is the activity of travelling. （长途）旅行 ❑ *He detested air travel.* 他厌恶乘飞机旅行。❑ *...a writer of travel books.* 旅游类书籍作家 3 VERB If you **travel** the world, the country, or the area, you go to many different places in the world or in a particular country or area. 周游；走遍；在…游历 ❑ [v n] *Dr Ryan travelled the world gathering material for his book.* 瑞安博士周游世界为他的书搜集资料。4 VERB When light or sound from one place reaches another, you say that it **travels** to the other place. （光、声音）传送，传播 ❑ [v prep/adv] *When sound travels through water, strange things can happen.* 当声音在水中传播时，可能会发生奇怪的现象。❑ [v +at] *Light travels at around 300,000,000 metres per second.* 光以每秒约 30 万公里的速度传播。5 VERB When news becomes known by people in different places, you can say that it **travels** to them. （消息）传播，流传 ❑ [v adv/prep] *News of his work traveled all the way to Asia.* 有关他研究成果的消息一路传到了亚洲。6 N-PLURAL [with poss, usu poss N] Someone's **travels** are the journeys that they make to places a long way from their home. 漫游；游历 ❑ *He also collects things for the house on his travels abroad.* 他在国外旅游时也为家宅搜集物品作为摆设。7 → see also **much-travelled, travelling, well-travelled** 8 PHRASE If you **travel light**, you travel without taking much luggage. 轻装旅行

Thesaurus 同类词 *travel* Also look up:

V. explore, trek, visit 1 3
N. expedition, journey, trip 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *travel* with:

ADV. travel **abroad** 出国旅行 1 3
N. **air** travel 乘飞机旅行，travel **arrangements** 旅行安排，travel **books** 旅行类书籍，**car** travel 坐汽车旅行，travel **delays** 行程延误，travel **expenses** 旅行费用，travel **guide** 旅行指南，travel **industry** 旅游业，travel **insurance** 旅行保险，travel **plans** 旅行计划，travel **reports** 旅行报道，travel **reservations** 旅行预订 2
travel **the world** 环游世界 3

'trav|el agen|cy (**travel agencies**) N-COUNT A **travel agency** is a business which makes arrangements for people's holidays and journeys. 旅行社

'trav|el agent (**travel agents**) 1 N-COUNT A **travel agent** or **travel agent's** is a shop or office where you can go to arrange a holiday or journey. 旅行社 ❑ *He worked in a travel agent's.* 他在一家旅行社工作。2 N-COUNT A **travel agent** is a person or business that arranges people's holidays and journeys. 旅行代办人；旅行代理商

trav|el|ler ◆◇ /'trævələ'/ (**travellers**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traveler**

1 N-COUNT A **traveller** is a person who is making a journey or a person who travels a lot. 旅行者；旅客 ❑ *Many air travellers suffer puffy ankles and feet during long flights.* 很多坐飞机出行的旅客在长途飞行中脚踝和脚会浮肿。2 N-COUNT A **traveller** is a person who travels from place to place, often living in a van or other vehicle, rather than living in one place. 流浪者；漂泊者；居无定所者【BRIT 英】3 → see also **New Age traveller**

'trav|el|ler's cheque (**traveller's cheques**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traveler's check**

N-COUNT [usu pl] **Traveller's cheques** are cheques that you buy at a bank and take with you when you travel, for example so that you can exchange them for the currency of the country that you are in. 旅行支票

trav|el|ling /'trævəlɪŋ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traveling**

ADJ [ADJ n] A **travelling** actor or musician, for example, is one who travels around an area or country performing in different places. 巡回的；巡演的 ❑ *...travelling entertainers.* 巡回演出的艺人

travelling salesman (travelling salesmen)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **traveling salesman**

N-COUNT A **travelling salesman** is a salesman who travels to different places and meets people in order to sell goods or take orders. 旅行推销员

travelogue /'trævəlɒg, -lɔ:g/ **(travelogues)** N-COUNT A **travelogue** is a talk or film about travel or about a particular person's travels. 旅行见闻讲座；旅行纪录片

travel rep (travel reps) N-COUNT A **travel rep** is the same as a **holiday rep**. 同 holiday rep【BRIT 英】

travel sickness N-UNCOUNT If someone has **travel sickness**, they feel sick as a result of travelling in a vehicle. 晕车；晕船；晕机

traverse /'trævɜ:s, trə'vɜ:s/ **(traverses, traversing, traversed)** VERB If someone or something **traverses** an area of land or water, they go across it. 横穿；横越；穿过【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *I traversed the narrow pedestrian bridge.* 我走过狭窄的人行天桥。

travesty /'trævəsti/ **(travesties)** N-COUNT If you describe something as a **travesty of** another thing, you mean that it is a very bad representation of that other thing. 嘲弄；歪曲；拙劣模仿 ❑ [+of] *Her research suggests that Smith's reputation today is a travesty of what he really stood for.* 她的研究表明史密斯今天的名声是对他过去真正主张的一种嘲弄。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tra = across* 横过：*traffic, trajectory, travesty*

trawl /trɔ:l/ **(trawls, trawling, trawled)** 1 VERB If you **trawl through** a large number of similar things, you search through them looking for something that you want or something that is suitable for a particular purpose. (在大量相似物中)搜索，搜寻【BRIT 英】❑ [v +through] *A team of officers is trawling through the records of thousands of petty thieves.* 一组警员正在翻查数千名小偷小摸者的犯罪记录。❑ [v n] *Her private secretary has carefully trawled the West End for a suitable show.* 她的私人秘书已经在伦敦西区进行了拉网式搜索，以寻找一部合适的剧目。2 VERB When fishermen **trawl for** fish, they pull a wide net behind their ship in order to catch fish. 用拖网捕(鱼)❑ [v] *They had seen him trawling and therefore knew that there were fish.* 他们曾见过他用拖网捕鱼，因此知道那里有鱼。❑ [v +for] *We came upon a fishing boat trawling for Dover sole.* 我们碰上一艘正用拖网捕鳎的渔船。[Also v n]

→ see **fish**

trawler /'trɔ:lə'/ **(trawlers)** N-COUNT A **trawler** is a fishing boat that is used for trawling. 拖网渔船

→ see **fish**

tray /treɪ/ **(trays)** N-COUNT A **tray** is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks. 托盘；盘；碟

treacherous /'tretʃərəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **treacherous**, you mean that they are likely to betray you and cannot be trusted. 奸诈的；背信弃义的；不可信任的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He publicly left the party and denounced its treacherous leaders.* 他公开脱离该党，并谴责该党领袖背信弃义。2 ADJ If you say that something is **treacherous**, you mean that it is very dangerous and unpredictable. 危险的；变化无常的 ❑ *The current of the river is fast flowing and treacherous.* 这条河水流湍急，变幻莫测。

treachery /'tretʃəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Treachery** is behaviour or an action in which someone betrays their country or betrays a person who trusts them. 背叛；变节；背信弃义

treacle /'tri:kᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Treacle** is a thick, sweet, sticky liquid that is obtained when sugar is processed. It is used in making cakes and puddings. 糖浆；糖蜜【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **molasses**

tread /tred/ **(treads, treading, trod, trodden)** 1 VERB If you **tread on** something, you put your foot on it when you are walking or standing. 踩；踏；践踏 ❑ [v +on] *Oh, sorry, I didn't mean to tread on your foot.* 哦，对不起，我不是故意踩你脚的。2 VERB If you **tread** in a particular way, you walk that way. (以某种方式)步行，行走【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv] *She trod casually, enjoying the touch of the damp grass on her feet.* 她信步而行，享受着湿漉漉的草地触及双脚的感觉。3 N-SING A person's **tread** is the sound that they make with their feet as they walk. 脚步声【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *We could now very plainly hear their heavy tread.* 我们现在可以非常清楚地听到他们沉重的脚步声。[Also +of] 4 VERB If you **tread** carefully, you behave in a careful or cautious way. (谨慎)行事 ❑ [v adv] *If you are hoping to form a new relationship tread carefully and slowly to begin with.* 如果你希望建立新的关系，首先要慎重行事，不要着急。5 N-COUNT The **tread** of a step or stair is its flat upper surface. (台阶或楼梯的)梯面，踏板 ❑ *He walked up the stairs. The treads were covered with a kind of rubber and very quiet.* 他走上楼梯。梯面上铺了一种橡胶，因此没有什么声响。6 N-VAR The **tread** of a tyre or shoe is the pattern of thin lines cut into its surface that stops it slipping. (轮胎胎面、鞋底的)花纹 ❑ *The fat, broad tyres had a good depth of tread.* 这种宽大的轮胎有很深的胎面花纹。7 PHRASE If someone is **treading a fine line** or **path**, they are acting carefully because they have to avoid making a serious mistake, especially in a situation where they have to deal with two opposing demands. 走钢丝般行事；小心地把握分寸 ❑ [+between] *They have to tread the delicate path between informing children and boring them.* 他们既要让孩子们了解情况，又不能让他们产生厌烦情绪，不得不小心把握分寸。8 PHRASE If you **tread a path**, you take a particular course of action or do something in a particular way. (以…方式)行事；走(…的)路子 ❑ *He continues to tread an unconventional path.* 他还是不按传统方式行事。9 PHRASE If someone who is in deep water **treads water**, they float in an upright position by moving their legs slightly. 踩水 10 PHRASE If you say that someone **is treading water**, you mean that they are in an unsatisfactory situation where they are not progressing, but are just continuing doing the same things. 原地踏步；毫无进展 ❑ *I could either tread water until I was promoted, which looked to be a few years away, or I could change what I was doing.* 我要么原地踏步直到获得晋升(这看来得是几年以后的事了)，要么改变现在正做的事情。11 to **tread on** someone's **toes** → see **toe**

treadle /'tredᵊl/ **(treadles)** N-COUNT The **treadle** on a spinning wheel or sewing machine is a lever that you operate with your foot in order to turn a wheel in the machine. (手纺车、缝纫机的)踏板

treadmill /'tredmɪl/ **(treadmills)** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a task or a job as a **treadmill** when you have to keep doing it although it is unpleasant and exhausting. 枯燥(或繁重)的工作 ❑ *Mr Stocks can expect a gruelling week on the publicity treadmill.* 斯托克斯先生可以预见下一周会被枯燥繁重的宣传工作搞得焦头烂额。2 N-COUNT A **treadmill** is a piece of equipment, for example an exercise machine, consisting of a wheel with steps around its edge or a continuous moving belt. The weight of a person or animal walking on it causes the wheel or belt to turn. 踏车；跑步机

treason /'tri:zᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Treason** is the crime of betraying your country, for example by helping its enemies or by trying to remove its government using violence. 叛国罪；通敌罪

treasonable /'tri:zənəbᵊl/ ADJ **Treasonable** activities are criminal activities which someone carries out with the intention of helping their country's enemies or removing its government using violence. 谋反的；叛国的 ❑ *They were brought to trial for treasonable conspiracy.* 他们因密谋叛国被送上法庭。

treasure /'treʒə'/ **(treasures, treasuring, treasured)** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Treasure** is a collection of valuable old objects such as gold coins and jewels that has been hidden or lost. 金银财宝【LITERARY 文】❑ *It was here, the buried treasure, she knew it was.* 就在这里，那些埋藏在地下的财宝，她知道就在这里。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Treasures**

T

are valuable objects, especially works of art and items of historical value. 珍品，珍宝（尤指艺术品和文物）❑ *The house was large and full of art treasures.* 房子很大，里面摆满了艺术珍品。 ❸ VERB If you **treasure** something that you have, you keep it or care for it carefully because it gives you great pleasure and you think it is very special. 珍藏；珍视；珍爱 ❑ [v n] *She treasures her memories of those joyous days.* 她珍视那段快乐时光的记忆。 •N-COUNT **Treasure** is also a noun. ❑ *His greatest treasure is his collection of rock records.* 他最珍爱的宝贝是他收藏的摇滚唱片。 •**treasured** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *These books are still among my most treasured possessions.* 这些书仍然是我最珍爱的宝贝之一。 ❹ N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **treasure**, you mean that they are very helpful and useful to you. 得力助手；好帮手【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Charlie? Oh, he's a treasure, loves children.* 查理？噢，他是个不可多得的好帮手，非常喜欢孩子。

'treas|ure chest (treasure chests) ❶ N-COUNT A **treasure chest** is a box containing treasure. 财宝箱 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe something as a **treasure chest** of a particular thing, you mean that it is very good source of that thing. （为某物提供丰富来源的）百宝箱 ❑ [+of] *This book is a treasure chest of information.* 这本书是个信息百宝箱。

treas|ur|er /'treʒərə/ (treasurers) N-COUNT The **treasurer** of a society or organization is the person who is in charge of its finances and keeps its accounts. 司库；财务主管；会计；出纳

'treas|ure trove (treasure troves) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe something or someone as a **treasure trove** of a particular thing, you mean that they are a very good or rich source of that thing. （为某物提供丰富来源的）宝库 ❑ [+of] *The dictionary is a vast treasure trove of information.* 那本词典是个巨大的信息宝库。 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a collection of valuable objects as a **treasure trove**. （有价值物品的）宝藏

treas|ury ♦♦◇ /'treʒəri/ (treasuries) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] In Britain, the United States, and some other countries, **the Treasury** is the government department that deals with the country's finances. （英、美等国的）财政部

treat ♦♦◇ /triːt/ (treats, treating, treated) ❶ VERB If you **treat** someone or something in a particular way, you behave towards them or deal with them in that way. 对待；看待；处理 ❑ [v n +with] *Artie treated most women with indifference.* 阿蒂对大多数女人都漠不关心。 ❑ [v n +as] *Police say they're treating it as a case of attempted murder.* 警方称他们正把它当作一起谋杀未遂案件来处理。 ❑ [v n adv] *She adored Paddy but he didn't treat her well.* 她深爱帕迪，但他对她却并不好。 [Also v n *like*] ❷ VERB When a doctor or nurse **treats** a patient or an illness, he or she tries to make the patient well again. 治疗；医治 ❑ [v n +with] *Doctors treated her with aspirin.* 医生用阿司匹林为她治疗。 ❑ [v n +for] *The boy was treated for a minor head wound.* 那个男孩因头部轻伤接受了治疗。 ❑ [v n] *An experienced nurse treats all minor injuries.* 一位有经验的护士处理所有的轻伤。 ❸ VERB If something is **treated with** a particular substance, the substance is put onto or into it in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties. 处理；给…上保护层 ❑ [be v-ed +with] *About 70% of the cocoa acreage is treated with insecticide.* 大约 70% 的可可树林喷过杀虫剂。 ❑ [v n] *It was many years before the city began to treat its sewage.* 很多年以后这个城市才开始处理污水。 ❹ VERB If you **treat** someone to something special which they will enjoy, you buy it or arrange it for them. 请（客）；招待；款待 ❑ [v n +to] *She was always treating him to ice cream.* 她总是请他吃冰激凌。 ❑ [v pron-refl +to] *Tomorrow I'll treat myself to a day's gardening.* 明天我将犒劳一下自己——享受一天的园艺乐趣。 ❑ [v pron-refl] *If you want to treat yourself, the Malta Hilton offers high international standards.* 如果您想犒劳一下自己，马耳他希尔顿酒店将为您提供高水准的国际化服务。 [Also v n] ❺ N-COUNT If you give someone a **treat**, you buy or arrange something special for them which they will enjoy. 请客；款待 ❑ [+for] *Lettie had never yet failed to return from town without some special treat for him.* 莱蒂每次从城里回来都必定会给他带点特别的礼物。 ❻ N-SING If you say that something is your **treat**, you mean that you are paying for it as a treat for someone else. 请客；做东【SPOKEN 口语】❼ PHRASE If you say, for example, that something looks or works **a treat**, you mean that it looks very good or works very well. 很出色的东西【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The first part of the plan works a treat.* 计划的第一部分天衣无缝。 ❽ **to treat someone like dirt** → see dirt

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *treat* with:

ADV.	treat **differently** 区别对待，treat **equally** 平等对待，treat **fairly** 公正对待，treat **well** 好好对待 ❶
N.	treat with **contempt/dignity/respect** 轻视 / 给予尊严 / 尊重 ❶
	treat **people** 对待 / 治疗人们，treat **women** 对待 / 治疗女性 ❶❷
	treat **AIDS** 治疗艾滋病，treat **cancer** 治疗癌症，treat a **disease** 治疗疾病，**doctors** treat 医师医治 ❷

treat|able /'triːtəb'l/ ADJ A **treatable** disease is one which can be cured or controlled, usually by the use of drugs. 能治疗的；可治愈的 ❑ *This is a treatable condition.* 这是一种可治愈的疾病。 ❑ *Depression is treatable.* 抑郁症是可以治愈的。

trea|tise /'triːtɪz, AM 美 -tɪs/ (treatises) N-COUNT A **treatise** is a long, formal piece of writing about a particular subject. （专题）论文 ❑ [+on] *...Locke's Treatise on Civil Government.* 洛克的《政府论》

treat|ment ♦♦◇ /'triːtmənt/ (treatments) ❶ N-VAR **Treatment** is medical attention given to a sick or injured person or animal. 治疗；疗法；疗程 ❑ *Many patients are not getting the medical treatment they need.* 很多病人没有得到他们需要的医治。 ❑ [+for] *...an effective treatment for eczema.* 湿疹的有效治疗方法 [Also +of] ❷ N-UNCOUNT Your **treatment** of someone is the way you behave towards them or deal with them. 对待；待遇 ❑ *We don't want any special treatment.* 我们不想要任何特殊待遇。 [Also +of] ❸ N-VAR **Treatment** of something involves putting a particular substance onto or into it, in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties. 处理；治理；护理 ❑ [+of] *There should be greater treatment of sewage before it is discharged.* 污水排放之前应该进行更充分的处理。 ❑ *As with all oily hair treatments, shampoo needs to be applied first.* 跟所有油性头发的护理一样，必须要先用洗发露。 ❹ PHRASE If you say that someone is given the **full treatment**, you mean either that they are treated extremely well or that they are treated extremely severely. 盛情款待；特别严厉的对待【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *If you've got friends or family coming to stay, make it really special by giving them the full treatment.* 如果你有朋友或家人要过来住，那就特别关照他们，给予他们热情款待。

→ see cancer, hospital, illness

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *treatment* with:

V.	**get/receive** treatment 得到 / 接受治疗，give treatment 给予治疗，**undergo** treatment 进行治疗 ❶
ADJ.	**effective** treatment 有效的医治，**medical** treatment 医学治疗 ❶
	better treatment 更好的待遇，**equal/unequal** treatment 平等 / 不平等的待遇，**fair** treatment 公平的待遇，**humane** treatment 人道的待遇 ❷
	special treatment 特殊待遇 / 处理 ❷❸
N.	treatment of **addiction** 成瘾治疗，**AIDS** treatment 艾滋病治疗，**cancer** treatment 癌症治疗，treatment **centre** 治疗中心，treatment **of an illness** 某种疾病的治疗 ❶
	treatment **of prisoners** 对囚犯的待遇 ❷
	treatment **plant** 处理工厂，**water** treatment 水处理 ❸

trea|ty ♦♦◇ /'triːti/ (treaties) N-COUNT A **treaty** is a written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other. （国家间的）条约，协定 ❑ [+on] *...negotiations over a 1992 treaty on global warming.* 围绕 1992 年制定的遏制全球变暖问题的公约而进行的谈判

tre|ble /'treb'l/ (trebles, trebling, trebled) ❶ VERB If something **trebles** or if you **treble** it, it becomes three times greater in number or amount than it was. （使）增加两倍；（使）成为三倍 ❑ [v] *They will have to pay much more when rents treble in January.* 一月份房租增加两倍时，他们将被迫多付不少钱。 ❑ [v n] *The city has trebled the number of its prisoners to 21,000.* 该市的囚犯人数增长了

Word Web 话题词汇 tree 树

Trees are one of the oldest living things. They are also the largest **plant**. Some scientists believe that the largest living thing on Earth is a **coniferous** giant **redwood** tree named General Grant. Other scientists point to a huge **grove of deciduous** aspen trees known as Pando. This grove is a single plant because all of the trees grow from the root system of just one tree. Pando covers more than 106 acres. Some aspen trees **germinate** from seeds, but most result from natural cloning. In this process the parent tree sends up new **sprouts** from its root system. Fossil records show tree clones may live up to a million years.

树木既是最古老的生物之一，同时也是最高大的植物。一些科学家认为，地球上体积最大的生物是一棵名为"格兰特将军"的松杉目巨型红杉。另有一些科学家则认为是叫做"潘多"的一个巨大落叶颤杨林。这一树林是单一植物体，因为所有的树都生长自同一棵树的根系。"潘多"占地超过 106 英亩。有些颤杨自种子萌芽，但大多数属于天然克隆。在克隆过程中，母树的根系长出新芽。化石记录显示，克隆树的树龄可达 100 万年。

两倍，达到 21,000 人。**•tre|bling** N-SING ❑ [+of] *A new threat to Bulgaria's stability is the week-old miners' strike for a trebling of minimum pay.* 为期一周的矿工罢工要求最低工资增加两倍，这对保加利亚的社会安定构成新的威胁。**3** PREDET If one thing is **treble** the size or amount of another thing, it is three times greater in size or amount. 是…的三倍 ❑ *More than 7 million shares changed hands, treble the normal daily average.* 有 700 多万股换手，是通常日均成交量的 3 倍。**3** N-COUNT A **treble** is a boy with a very high singing voice. 男童高音；唱高音的男童声歌手 **4** N-COUNT In sport, a **treble** is three successes one after the other, for example winning three horse races on the same day, or winning three competitions in the same season. 三连胜【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *The win completed a treble for them—they already claimed a league and cup double this year.* 此役获胜成就了他们的三冠王——此前他们已经拿下了今年的联赛和杯赛双料冠军。

tree ♦♦◇ /tri:/ (**trees**) **1** N-COUNT [oft n N] A **tree** is a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves. 树；树木；乔木 ❑ *I planted those apple trees.* 我栽了那些苹果树。❑ *...a variety of shrubs and trees.* 各种灌木和乔木 **2** → see also **Christmas tree, family tree** **3** PHRASE [usu cont] If you say that someone **is barking up the wrong tree**, you mean that they are following the wrong course of action because their beliefs or ideas about something are incorrect. 走错路线；搞错方向；想法不对路【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Scientists in Switzerland realised that most other researchers had been barking up the wrong tree.* 瑞士科学家意识到其他研究者大多搞错了研究方向。**4** PHRASE If someone **can't see the wood for the trees** in British English, or **can't see the forest for the trees** in American English, they are very involved in the details of something and so they do not notice what is important about the thing as a whole. 只见树木，不见森林；只重细节，不顾整体

→ see Word Web: tree

→ see forest, mountain, plant

tree|house /'tri:haus/ (**treehouses**) N-COUNT A **treehouse** is a shelter that is built in a tree, usually for children to play in. 树屋（通常供儿童玩耍）❑ *I wanted to build a treehouse for my children but I couldn't because of the lack of branches.* 我想给我的孩子们造一间树屋，但是树杈不够建不成。

tree|less /'tri:ləs/ ADJ A **treeless** area or place has no trees in it. 无树木的；没有长树的

'tree-lined ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tree-lined** road or street has trees on either side. 旁边（或两旁）有树的 ❑ *...the broad, tree-lined avenues.* 宽阔的林荫道

tree|top /'tri:tɒp/ (**treetops**) also **tree tops** N-COUNT [usu pl] The **treetops** are the top branches of the trees in a wood or forest. 树梢

'tree trunk (**tree trunks**) N-COUNT A **tree trunk** is the wide central part of a tree, from which the branches grow. 树干

trek /trek/ (**treks, trekking, trekked**) **1** VERB If you **trek** somewhere, you go on a journey across difficult country, usually on foot. （通常指徒步）艰难旅行，跋涉，远足 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...trekking through the jungles.* 徒步穿过丛林 ❑ [v-ing] *This year we're going trekking in Nepal.* 今年我们准备去尼泊尔远足。[Also v] **•N-COUNT Trek** is also a noun. ❑ [+through] *He is on a trek through the South Gobi desert.* 他正徒步穿越南戈壁沙漠。**2** VERB If you **trek** somewhere, you go there rather slowly and unwillingly, usually because you are tired. （通常因疲惫而缓慢地）行进，拖着腿走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They trekked from shop to shop in search of white knee-length socks.* 他们累得都走不动了，拖着步子挨家店找齐膝白袜子。

trel|lis /'trelɪs/ (**trellises**) N-VAR A **trellis** is a frame which supports climbing plants. （支撑攀缘植物的）棚，架

trem|ble /'trembᵊl/ (**trembles, trembling, trembled**) **1** VERB If you **tremble**, you shake slightly because you are frightened or cold. 颤抖；战栗；哆嗦 ❑ [v] *His mouth became dry, his eyes widened, and he began to tremble all over.* 他嘴唇发干，眼睛圆睁，全身开始颤抖起来。❑ [v +with] *Gil was white and trembling with anger.* 吉尔脸色发白，气得直发抖。❑ [v-ing] *With trembling fingers, he removed the camera from his pocket.* 他手指哆嗦着从口袋里取出相机。**•N-SING Tremble** is also a noun. ❑ [+in/of] *I will never forget the look on the patient's face, the tremble in his hand.* 我永远都不会忘记那个病人脸上的表情，还有他颤抖的手。**2** VERB If something **trembles**, it shakes slightly. 颤动；摇动；摇晃【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *He felt the earth tremble under him.* 他感到大地在脚下颤动。**3** VERB If your voice **trembles**, it sounds unsteady and uncertain, usually because you are upset or nervous. （通常因难过或紧张而声音）发颤，颤抖【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *His voice trembled, on the verge of tears.* 他声音颤抖，泪水在眼眶里打转。**•N-SING Tremble** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *'Please understand this,' she began, a tremble in her voice.* "请理解这一点，"她开始说道，声音有些发颤。[Also +of]

Word Link 词根词缀 *trem = shaking* 震颤；*tremble, tremendous, tremor*

tre|men|dous ♦♦◇ /trɪ'mendəs/ **1** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **tremendous** to emphasize how strong a feeling or quality is, or how large an amount is. 巨大的；极大的；大量的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I felt a tremendous pressure on my chest.* 我感到胸口堵得难受。**•tre|men|dous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *The business is tremendously profitable.* 这笔生意利润巨大。**2** ADJ You can describe someone or something as **tremendous** when you think they are very good or very impressive. 精彩的；出色的；极好的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I thought it was absolutely tremendous.* 我认为它精彩极了。**•tre|men|dous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *I thought they played tremendously well, didn't you?* 我认为他们踢得非常棒，你不觉得吗？

tremo|lo /'tremələʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] If someone's singing or speaking voice has a **tremolo** in it, it moves up and down instead of staying on the same note. （歌声或说话声中的）颤音，震音

trem|or /'tremə'/ (**tremors**) **1** N-COUNT A **tremor** is a small earthquake. 微震，小震 **2** N-COUNT If an event causes a **tremor** in a group or organization, it threatens to make the group or organization less strong or stable. 被动；风波 ❑ *News of 160 redundancies had sent tremors through the community.* 裁员 160 人的消息在该团体中掀起了一片骚动。**3** N-COUNT A **tremor** is a shaking of your body or voice that you cannot control. （身体或声音不由自主的）战栗，颤抖 ❑ [+in] *He felt a tremor in his arms.* 他感到胳膊不由自主地颤动。

tremu|lous /'tremjʊləs/ ADJ If someone's voice, smile, or actions are **tremulous**, they are unsteady because the person is uncertain, afraid, or upset. （声音或动作）震颤的，颤抖的，打战的；（笑容）怯生的，不自然的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She fidgeted in her chair as she took a deep, tremulous breath.* 她在椅子上坐立不安，轻颤着深吸了一口气。**•tremu|lous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'He was so good to me,' she said tremulously.* "他对我非常好。"她哆嗦着说。

T

trench /trentʃ/ (**trenches**) 1 N-COUNT A **trench** is a long narrow channel that is cut into the ground, for example in order to lay pipes or get rid of water. 壕沟；沟渠 2 N-COUNT [N n] A **trench** is a long narrow channel in the ground used by soldiers in order to protect themselves from the enemy. People often refer to the battle grounds of the First World War in Northern France and Belgium as **the trenches**. 战壕，堑壕（the trenches 常指第一次世界大战的西线战场）❑ *We fought with them in the trenches.* 我们曾在一战西线战场上与他们并肩作战。❑ *...trench warfare.* 堑壕战

trench|ant /'trentʃənt/ ADJ You can use **trenchant** to describe something such as a criticism or comment that is very clear, effective, and forceful.（批评、评论等）鲜明的，犀利的，尖锐的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was shattered and bewildered by this trenchant criticism.* 他因这番尖锐的批评而万念俱灰，茫然不知所措。❑ *His comment was trenchant and perceptive.* 他的评论既一针见血又鞭辟入里。

'trench coat (**trench coats**) also **trenchcoat** N-COUNT A **trench coat** is a type of raincoat with pockets and a belt. Trench coats are often similar in design to military coats.（军大衣式带有口袋与腰带的）雨衣

trend ♦◇ /trend/ (**trends**) 1 N-COUNT A **trend** is a change or development towards something new or different. 趋势；倾向；动向 ❑ *This is a growing trend.* 这是日益显著的趋势。❑ [+*towards*] *...a trend towards part-time employment.* 倾向于兼职就业的趋势 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] To set a **trend** means to do something that becomes accepted or fashionable, and that a lot of other people copy. 规范；风尚；时尚 ❑ *The record has already proved a success and may well start a trend.* 该唱片已证明大获成功，并且很可能会引导潮流。

→ see **population**

Thesaurus 同类词 *trend* Also look up:

N. craze, fad, style 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trend* with:

ADJ. **overall** trend 整体趋向，**upward** trend 上升的趋势，**warming** trend 变暖的趋势 1
current trend 当前的趋势（或风尚），**disturbing** trend 令人不安的趋势（或风尚），**growing** trend 发展中的趋势（或风尚），**latest** trend 最新趋势（或风尚），**new** trend 新趋势（或风尚），**recent** trend 最近的趋势（或风尚）1 2

V. **continue a** trend 延续一种趋势（或风尚），**reverse a** trend 扭转趋势（或风尚），**start a** trend 开创一种趋势（或风尚）1 2

'trend-setter (**trend-setters**) also **trendsetter** N-COUNT A **trend-setter** is a person or institution that starts a new fashion or trend. 开创新风尚的人（或机构）；领导新潮流的人（或机构）

trendy /'trendi/ (**trendier, trendiest**) 1 ADJ If you say that something or someone is **trendy**, you mean that they are very fashionable and modern. 时髦的；时尚的；现代的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a trendy London night club.* 时髦的伦敦夜总会 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone who follows new ideas as **trendy**, you disapprove of them because they are more interested in being fashionable than in thinking seriously about these ideas. 赶时髦的；盲从的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Trendy teachers are denying children the opportunity to study classic texts.* 赶时髦的教师正在剥夺孩子学习经典课文的机会。

trepi|da|tion /ˌtrepɪ'deɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *with* N] **Trepidation** is fear or anxiety about something that you are going to do or experience. 惊恐；惶恐；焦虑；不安【FORMAL 正式】❑ *It was with some trepidation that I viewed the prospect of cycling across Uganda.* 我带着些许惶恐考虑了一下骑自行车穿越乌干达的可能性。

tres|pass /'trespəs/ (**trespasses, trespassing, trespassed**) 1 VERB If someone **trespasses**, they go onto someone else's land without their permission. 擅自进入，非法侵入（他人土地）❑ [v prep] *They were trespassing on private property.* 他们擅自闯入私人房屋。❑ [v] *You're trespassing!* 你这是非法侵入！ •N-VAR **Trespass** is the act of trespassing. 擅自进入（或非法侵入）行为 ❑ *You could be prosecuted for trespass.* 你可能会因为擅自闯入而受到起诉。•**tres|pass|er** (**trespassers**) N-COUNT ❑ *Trespassers will be prosecuted.* 非法侵入者将会受到起诉。 2 VERB If you say that someone **is trespassing** on something, you mean that they are involving themselves in something that is not their concern. 干涉；妨碍；插手 ❑ [v prep] *They were acting to prevent the state from trespassing on family matters such as sex education.* 他们正采取行动以阻止国家干涉诸如性教育之类的家庭问题。[Also v]

tress /tres/ (**tresses**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A woman's **tresses** are her long flowing hair.（女子飘逸的）长发【LITERARY 文】

tres|tle /'tres°l/ (**trestles**) N-COUNT A **trestle** is a wooden or metal structure that is used, for example, as one of the supports for a table. It has two pairs of sloping legs which are joined by a flat piece across the top.（桌面等的）支架，搁凳

'tres|tle ta|ble (**trestle tables**) N-COUNT A **trestle table** is a table made of a long board that is supported on trestles. 搁板桌；支架台

tri- /traɪ-/ PREFIX **Tri-** is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'three' as part of their meaning.（用于名词、形容词词首）表示"三" ❑ *...a tri-partite meeting.* 三方会议 ❑ *It was triangular in shape.* 它是三角形的。

tri|ad /'traɪæd/ (**triads**)

The spelling **Triad** is also used for meaning 1. 拼写 Triad 亦用于义项 1。

1 N-COUNT [usu pl, oft N n] The **Triads** were Chinese secret societies in old China. 三合会（旧中国秘密组织） 2 N-COUNT A **triad** is a group of three similar things. 三个一组；三件一套；三位一体【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *For the faculty, there exists the triad of responsibilities: teaching, research, and service.* 教员要承担三重责任：教学、研究与服务。

tri|age /'tri:ɑ:ʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Triage** is the process of quickly examining sick or injured people, for example after an accident or a battle, so that those who are in the most serious condition can be treated first.（事故、战斗等发生后迅速查看伤者以决定哪些人应优先治疗的）伤病员鉴别分类，治疗类选法【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...the triage process.* 伤病员鉴别分类过程

tri|al ♦◇ /'traɪəl/ (**trials**) 1 N-VAR A **trial** is a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime. 审讯；审理；审判 ❑ *New evidence showed the police lied at the trial.* 新的证据表明警方在审讯时撒了谎。❑ *He's awaiting trial in a military court on charges of plotting against the state.* 他因被控密谋颠覆国家正等待军事法庭的审判。❑ *They believed that his case would never come to trial.* 他们认为他的讼案根本不会开庭审理。 2 N-VAR A **trial** is an experiment in which you test something by using it or doing it for a period of time to see how well it works. If something is **on trial**, it is being tested in this way. 试验；试用 ❑ *They have been treated with this drug in clinical trials.* 他们已在临床试验中接受过这种药物的治疗。❑ *The robots have been on trial for the past year.* 这些机器人过去一年都在试用当中。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft *on* N] If someone gives you a **trial** for a job, or if you are **on trial**, you do the job for a short period of time to see if you are suitable for it.（人员的）试用，试用期 ❑ *He had just given a trial to a young woman who said she had previous experience.* 他刚给了一位声称自己有从业经验的年轻女子一次试用机会。 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] If you refer to the **trials of** a situation, you mean the unpleasant things that you experience in it. 磨难；痛苦；麻烦 ❑ [+*of*] *...the trials of adolescence.* 青春期的苦恼 5 N-COUNT [usu pl] In some sports or outdoor activities, **trials** are a series of contests that test a competitor's skill and ability. 预赛；选拔赛；测试赛 ❑ *He has been riding in horse trials for less than a year.* 他参加赛马选拔赛还不到一年。❑ *...Dovedale Sheepdog Trials.* 达夫谷牧羊犬测试赛 6 PHRASE If you do something **by trial and error**, you try several different methods of doing it until you find the method that works properly. 通过反复试验；经过不断摸索 ❑ *Many drugs were found by trial and error.* 很多药物都是通过反复试验才发现的。 7 PHRASE If someone is **on trial**, they are being tried in a court of law. 在受审中 ❑ *He is*

Word Web 话题词汇 trial 审判

Many countries guarantee the right to a **trial** by jury. The **judge** begins by explaining the **charges** against the **defendant**. Next the defendant **pleads guilty** or not guilty. Then the **solicitors** for the **plaintiff** and the defendant present **evidence**. Both **barristers** interview **witnesses**. They can also question each other's **clients**. Sometimes the barristers go back and **cross-examine** witnesses about **testimony** they gave earlier. When they finish, the **jury** meets to **deliberate**. They deliver their **verdict** and the judge **pronounces** the **sentence**. At this point, the defendant may be able to **appeal** the verdict and request a new trial.

许多国家都保证被告获得陪审团审判的权利。法官首先解释被告所控罪名。然后被告作出有罪或无罪申辩。接着原告和被告律师呈上证据。双方颂务律师查问证人，也可以质询对方的委托人。有时候颂务律师回过头来盘问证人先前提供的证词。双方结束后，陪审团集合并评议。他们作出裁定，由法官来宣布判决。此时，被告可以对裁定提出上诉，要求重新审判。

currently on trial accused of serious drugs charges. 他目前因被指控涉嫌严重的毒品犯罪而受审。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **on trial**, you mean that they are in a situation where people are observing them to see whether they succeed or fail. 在测试中；在考察中；在考验中 ❑ *The President will be drawn into a damaging battle in which his credentials will be on trial.* 总统将被卷入一场造成负面影响的争斗中，他的资质会因此受到考验。 ■ PHRASE If someone **stands trial**, they are tried in court for a crime they are accused of. 受审判

→ see Word Web:**trial**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trial* with:

ADJ. **civil** trial 民事审判，**fair** trial 公正的审判，**federal** trial 联邦审判，**speedy** trial 快速审理，**upcoming** trial 即将到来的审判 ■
clinical trial 临床试验 ■

N. trial **date** 审判日期，**jury** trial 陪审团审判，**murder** trial 谋杀案的审判，**outcome of a** trial 审判结果 ■
trial **and error** 反复试验 ■

V. **await** trial 候审，**bring** *someone* **to** trial 将某人送交法庭审理，**face** trial 面临审判，**go on** trial 受审，**put on** trial 送上法庭 ■ ■ ■

ˌtri|al baˈloon (**trial balloons**) N-COUNT A **trial balloon** is a proposal that you mention or an action that you try in order to find out other people's reactions to it, especially if you think they are likely to oppose it. （尤指为测试反对意见的）试行方案，试探性行动【mainly AM 主美】❑ [+of] *They floated the trial balloon of actually cutting Social Security.* 他们推出了真正削减社会保障的试行方案。

ˌtri|al ˈrun (**trial runs**) N-COUNT A **trial run** is a first attempt at doing something to make sure you can do it properly. 初步试验；试行

tri|an|gle /ˈtraɪæŋgᵊl/ (**triangles**) ■ N-COUNT A **triangle** is an object, arrangement, or flat shape with three straight sides and three angles. 三角（形）；三角形物体 ❑ *Its outline roughly forms an equilateral triangle.* 它的轮廓大致构成一个等边三角形。 ❑ [+of] *...triangles of fried bread.* 三角油炸面包 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **triangle** is a musical instrument that consists of a piece of metal shaped like a triangle. You play it by hitting it with a short metal bar. 三角铁（一种打击乐器） ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a group of three people as a **triangle**, you mean that they are all connected with each other in a particular situation, but often have different interests. 三角关系 ❑ *She plays a French woman in a love triangle with Jonathan Pryce and Christopher Walken.* 她扮演一位与乔纳森·普雷斯和克里斯托弗·沃肯有三角恋关系的法国女子。 ■ → see also **eternal triangle**

→ see **shape**

Word Link 词根词缀 *tri ≈ three* 三：*triangle, tricycle, trilogy*

tri|an|gu|lar /traɪˈæŋgjʊlə/ ■ ADJ Something that is **triangular** is in the shape of a triangle. 三角（形）的 ❑ *...cottages around a triangular green.* 坐落在一块三角形绿地周围的小别墅 ■ ADJ You can describe a relationship or situation as **triangular** if it involves three people or things. 三角关系的；三人间的；三方面的 ❑ *One particular triangular relationship became the model of Simone's first novel.* 一段特殊的三角关系成了西蒙娜第一本小说的原型。

tri|ath|lete /traɪˈæθliːt/ (**triathletes**) N-COUNT A **triathlete** is someone who takes part in a **triathlon**. 参加三项全能比赛的运动员

tri|ath|lon /traɪˈæθlɒn/ (**triathlons**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **triathlon** is an athletics competition in which each competitor takes part in three events: swimming, cycling, and running. 三项全能运动；铁人三项赛

trib|al /ˈtraɪbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tribal** is used to describe things relating to or belonging to tribes and the way that they are organized. 部落的；部族的 ❑ *They would go back to their tribal lands.* 他们会回到自己部族的地盘上。

trib|al|ism /ˈtraɪbəlɪzəm/ ■ N-UNCOUNT **Tribalism** is the state of existing as a tribe. 部落制度；部族制度 ❑ *Apartheid used tribalism as the basis of its 'divide-and-rule' homeland policies.* 南非种族隔离制将部落制度作为其对国土"分而治之"的政策基础。 ■ N-UNCOUNT You can use **tribalism** to refer to the loyalties that people feel towards particular social groups and to the way these loyalties affect their behaviour and their attitudes towards others. 集团意识；部落意识；宗族主义【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His argument was that multi-party systems encourage tribalism.* 他的论点是多党制会助长集团主义。

tribe /traɪb/ (**tribes**) ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **Tribe** is sometimes used to refer to a group of people of the same race, language, and customs, especially in a developing country. Some people disapprove of this use. （尤指发展中国家的）部落，部族（一些人不赞成此用法）❑ *...three-hundred members of the Xhosa tribe.* 300 名科萨人 ■ N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, adj n] You can use **tribe** to refer to a group of people who are all doing the same thing or who all behave in the same way. （从事相同活动或行为相同的）一伙（人），一帮（人）【mainly HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 主幽默，非正式】❑ [+of] *...tribes of talented young people.* 一群群才华出众的年轻人

→ see **society**

tribes|man /ˈtraɪbzmən/ (**tribesmen**) N-COUNT A **tribesman** is a man who belongs to a tribe. 部落男性成员

tribu|la|tion /ˌtrɪbjʊˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**tribulations**) N-VAR You can refer to the suffering or difficulty that you experience in a particular situation as **tribulations**. 艰难；苦难；磨难【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the trials and tribulations of everyday life.* 日常生活的磨炼与艰难

tri|bu|nal /traɪˈbjuːnᵊl/ (**tribunals**) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **tribunal** is a special court or committee that is appointed to deal with particular problems. （审理特定案件的）特别法庭，审理委员会 ❑ *His case comes before an industrial tribunal in March.* 他的讼案将于 3 月在劳资法庭受审。

tribu|tary /ˈtrɪbjʊtəri, AM 美 -teri/ (**tributaries**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **tributary** is a stream or river that flows into a larger one. 支流 ❑ [+of] *...the Napo river, a tributary of the Amazon.* 纳波河，亚马孙河的一条支流

trib|ute /ˈtrɪbjuːt/ (**tributes**) ■ N-VAR A **tribute** is something that you say, do, or make to show your admiration and respect for someone. 致敬；颂词；献礼 ❑ [+to] *The song is a tribute to Roy Orbison.* 那首歌是对罗伊·奥比森的致敬。 ❑ [+to] *He paid tribute to the organising committee.* 他赞扬了组委会。 ■ N-SING If one thing is **a tribute to** another, the first thing is the result of the second and shows how good it is. （良好结果的）体现，证明 ❑ [+to] *His success has been a tribute to hard work, to professionalism.* 他的成功充分体现了他的勤劳苦干和敬业精神。

T

'trib|ute band (tribute bands) N-COUNT A **tribute band** is a pop group that plays the music and copies the style of another, much more famous, pop group. 模仿乐队 ❑ *...a Beatles tribute band, the Prefab Four.* "鲁头士"，一支模仿披头士的乐队

trice /traɪs/ PHRASE If someone does something **in a trice**, they do it very quickly. 立即；转眼之间；瞬间 ❑ *He will sew it up in a trice.* 他眨眼间就能缝补好。❑ *She was back in a trice.* 她转眼就回来了。

tri|ceps /'traɪseps/ (**triceps**) N-COUNT Your **triceps** is the muscle in the back part of your upper arm. (上臂的)三头肌

trick ♦∞ /trɪk/ (**tricks, tricking, tricked**) ❶ N-COUNT A **trick** is an action that is intended to deceive someone. 诡计；花招；骗局 ❑ *We are playing a trick on a man who keeps bothering me.* 我们正在戏弄那个一直烦我的家伙。❷ VERB If someone **tricks** you, they deceive you, often in order to make you do something. 欺骗；哄骗 ❑ [v n] *Stephen is going to be pretty upset when he finds out how you tricked him.* 如果斯蒂芬发现你怎样欺骗了他，他会非常气愤。❑ [v n +into] *His family tricked him into going to Pakistan, and once he was there, they took away his passport.* 家人把他骗去了巴基斯坦，等他一到那里，他们就拿走了他的护照。❑ [v n prep/adv] *His real purpose is to trick his way into your home to see what he can steal.* 他的真实目的就是设局以进入你家，看看他可以偷走什么。❸ N-COUNT A **trick** is a clever or skilful action that someone does in order to entertain people. 把戏；绝技 ❑ *He shows me card tricks.* 他表演纸牌戏法给我看。❹ N-COUNT A **trick** is a clever way of doing something. 窍门；诀窍；技巧 ❑ *Tiffany revamped her sitting room with simple decorative tricks.* 蒂法尼采用简单的装饰技巧将起居室翻新。❺ → see also **confidence trick, conjuring trick, hat-trick** ❻ PHRASE If something **does the trick**, it achieves what you wanted. 奏效；达到目的 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *Sometimes a few choice words will do the trick.* 有时几句恰到好处的话就能奏效。❼ PHRASE If someone tries **every trick in the book**, they try every possible thing that they can think of in order to achieve something. 千方百计；浑身解数；所有的办法 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *Companies are using every trick in the book to stay one step in front of their competitors.* 各公司想方设法地保持比竞争者领先一步的优势。❽ PHRASE If you say that something is a **trick of the light**, you mean that what you are seeing is an effect caused by the way that the light falls on things, and does not really exist in the way that it appears. 灯光造成的幻觉 ❑ *Her head appears to be on fire but that is only a trick of the light.* 她的头部看上去像是着火了，但那只是灯光造成的幻觉。❾ PHRASE If you say that someone does not miss a **trick**, you mean that they always know what is happening and take advantage of every situation. 无所(不)知；无事(不)晓；把握住任何机会 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❿ PHRASE The **tricks of the trade** are the quick and clever ways of doing something that are known by people who regularly do a particular activity. (行业)诀窍，门道，绝活儿 ⓫ PHRASE If you say that someone is **up to their tricks** or **up to their old tricks**, you disapprove of them because they are behaving in the dishonest or deceitful way in which they typically behave. 故伎重演；耍老花招 [INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬] ❑ *I have no respect for my father who, having remarried, is still up to his old tricks.* 我对父亲没任何敬意，他已经再婚，却依然喜欢耍老把戏。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use **trick** with:

ADJ.	**cheap** trick 拙劣的把戏 ❶ **old** trick 老花招，老戏法 ❶ ❸ **clever** trick 高明的把戏；巧妙的技巧，**neat** trick 利落的戏法；巧妙的方法 ❶ ❸ ❹
V.	**play a** trick 捉弄，**pull a** trick 耍花招 ❶ **try to** trick *someone* 想要哄骗某人 ❷ **do the** trick 奏效 ❻
N.	**card** trick 纸牌把戏 ❸ **every** trick **in the book** 千方百计 ❼

trick|ery /'trɪkərɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Trickery** is the use of dishonest methods in order to achieve something. 欺骗；欺诈；耍花招

trick|le /'trɪk°l/ (**trickles, trickling, trickled**) ❶ VERB When a liquid **trickles**, or when you **trickle** it, it flows slowly in very small amounts. (使)滴；(使)淌 ❑ [v prep/adv] *A tear trickled down the old man's cheek.* 一滴眼泪沿着老人的脸颊淌了下来。❑ [v n] *Trickle water gently over the back of your baby's head.* 往婴儿脑后轻撩些水。[Also v] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Trickle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *There was not so much as a trickle of water.* 连一道细流都没有。❷ VERB When people or things **trickle** in a particular direction, they move there slowly in small groups or amounts, rather than all together. (小批地)慢慢移动 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Some donations are already trickling in.* 一些捐赠已经陆续到来。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Trickle** is also a noun. ❑ *The flood of cars has now slowed to a trickle.* 汹涌的车流现在已经变得稀稀拉拉。

'trickle-down ADJ [ADJ n] The **trickle-down** theory is the theory that benefits given to people at the top of a system will eventually be passed on to people lower down the system. For example, if the rich receive tax cuts, they will pass these benefits on to the poor by creating jobs. 涓滴理论的，滴漏效应的(指一个体制中给予上层人的利益会传递给较低阶层的人) ❑ *The government is not simply relying on trickle-down economics to tackle poverty.* 政府并没有仅仅依赖涓滴经济学来解决贫困。

,trick or 'treat N-UNCOUNT **Trick or treat** is an activity in which children knock on the doors of houses at Halloween and shout 'trick or treat', If the person who answers the door does not give the children a treat, such as sweets or candy, they play a trick on him or her. 不给糖果就捣蛋(万圣节前夜孩子们敲门索要糖果等时说的话)

,trick 'ques|tion (**trick questions**) N-COUNT If someone asks you a **trick question**, they ask you a question which is very difficult to answer, for example because there is a hidden difficulty or because the answer that seems obvious is not the correct one. 存有陷阱的问题；刁钻的问题

trick|ster /'trɪkstə/ (**tricksters**) N-COUNT A **trickster** is a person who deceives or cheats people, often in order to get money from them. 骗子；(常指)诈骗钱财的人 [INFORMAL 非正式]

tricky /'trɪkɪ/ (**trickier, trickiest**) ❶ ADJ If you describe a task or problem as **tricky**, you mean that it is difficult to do or deal with. 难办的；难对付的；棘手的 ❑ *Parking can be tricky in the town centre.* 在市镇中心停车可能会挺费事。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person as **tricky**, you mean that they are likely to deceive you or cheat you. 诡计多端的；奸诈的；狡猾的

tri|col|our /'trɪkələ/ (**tricolours**) also **tricolor** N-COUNT A **tricolour** is a flag which is made up of blocks of three different colours. 三色旗

tri|cy|cle /'traɪsɪk°l/ (**tricycles**) N-COUNT A **tricycle** is a cycle with three wheels, two at the back and one at the front. Tricycles are usually ridden by children. (通常指儿童骑的)三轮脚踏车

Word Link 词根词缀 *tri = three* 三：*triangle, tricycle, trilogy*

tried /traɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ *and* adj] **Tried** is used in the expressions **tried and tested, tried and trusted**, and **tried and true**, which describe a product or method that has already been used and has been found to be successful. 经过试用的；经过考验的；证明了的 ❑ *...over 1,000 tried-and-tested recipes.* 1,000 多道经过检验的食谱 ❷ → see also **try, well-tried**

tri|er /'traɪə/ (**triers**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **trier**, you approve of them because they try very hard at things that they do, although they are not often successful. 干劲十足的人；工作勤奋的人 [BRIT, APPROVAL 英，褒] ❑ *He may not always achieve greatness but at least he's a trier.* 他也许并非总能成就大事，但至少他竭尽所能。

tri|fle /'traɪf°l/ (**trifles, trifling, trifled**) ❶ PHRASE You can use **a trifle** to mean slightly or to a small extent, especially in order to make something you say seem less extreme. (尤用于缓和程度)有一点儿，稍微 [VAGUENESS 含糊语] ❑ *As a photographer, he'd found both locations just a trifle disappointing.* 作为摄影师，他感到两处景点都有点儿不尽如人意。❷ N-COUNT A **trifle** is something that is considered to have little importance, value, or significance. 小事；琐事；无价值的东西 ❑ *He had no money to spare on trifles.* 他没

有闲钱买些小玩意儿。 N-VAR **Trifle** is a cold dessert made of layers of sponge cake, jelly, fruit, and custard, and usually covered with cream. 甜莱弗甜食，乳脂蛋糕（由松糕、果冻、水果和蛋奶糕层叠制成的冷甜点，通常覆有奶油）

▶trifle with PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone is not a person to be trifled with, you are indicating to other people that they must treat that person with respect. （不能）轻慢；（不可）小看；（不可）怠慢 ❑ *[be V-ed P] He was not someone to be trifled with.* 对他可不能小觑。 ❑ *[V P n] No man in Tabriz trifled with the executioner.* 在大不里士没人敢轻视行刑者。

tri|fling /'traɪflɪŋ/ ADJ A trifling matter is small and unimportant. 不重要的；微不足道的 ❑ *Outside California these difficulties may seem fairly trifling.* 在别处，加利福尼亚的这些困难可能看起来相当微不足道。 ❑ *...a comparatively trifling 360 yards.* 相较而言近如咫尺的360码

trig|ger ◆◇ /'trɪgə/ (triggers, triggering, triggered) 1 N-COUNT The trigger of a gun is a small lever which you pull to fire it. （枪的）扳机 ❑ *A man pointed a gun at them and pulled the trigger.* 一名男子用手枪指着他们，扣动了扳机。 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] The trigger of a bomb is the device which causes it to explode. （炸弹的）引爆器 ❑ *...trigger devices for nuclear weapons.* 核武器的引爆器 3 VERB To trigger a bomb or system means to cause it to work. 引爆；启动；触发 ❑ *[V n] The thieves must have deliberately triggered the alarm and hidden inside the house.* 盗贼肯定是故意触发了报警器，然后躲在房子里。 4 VERB If something triggers an event or situation, it causes it to begin to happen or exist. 引起；发动；促使 ❑ *[V n] ...the incident which triggered the outbreak of the First World War.* 导致第一次世界大战爆发的事件 •PHRASAL VERB **Trigger off** means the same as **trigger**. trigger off 同 trigger ❑ *[V P n] It is still not clear what events triggered off the demonstrations.* 现在仍然不清楚是什么事件引发了示威活动。 [Also V n P] 5 N-COUNT If something acts as a trigger for another thing such as an illness, event, or situation, the first thing causes the second thing to begin to happen or exist. 诱因；起因；引发…的原因 ❑ *[+for] Stress may act as a trigger for these illnesses.* 压力可能会成为引发这些疾病的原因。

,trigger-'happy also **trigger happy** ADJ If you describe someone as trigger-happy, you disapprove of them because they are too ready and willing to use violence and weapons, especially guns. 好动用武的；爱动用武器的；爱开枪的；以开枪为乐的 【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 ❑ *Some of them are a bit trigger-happy—they'll shoot at anything that moves.* 他们中的一些人有点以开枪为乐——他们会向任何移动的物体射击。

trigo|nom|etry /,trɪgə'nɒmɪtri/ N-UNCOUNT Trigonometry is the branch of mathematics that is concerned with calculating the angles of triangles or the lengths of their sides. 三角学

trike /traɪk/ (trikes) N-COUNT A trike is a child's tricycle. 儿童三轮脚踏车 【INFORMAL 非正式】

tril|by /'trɪlbi/ (trilbies) N-COUNT A trilby or a trilby hat is a man's hat which is made of felt and has a groove along the top from front to back. （男子的）软毡帽 【BRIT 英】

trill /trɪl/ (trills, trilling, trilled) 1 VERB If a bird trills, it sings with short, high-pitched, repeated notes. （鸟）转鸣，啭啾 ❑ *[V] At one point a bird trilled in the Conservatory.* 有那么一刻，一只鸟儿在温室里啼叫。 2 VERB If you say that a woman trills, you mean that she talks or laughs in a high-pitched voice which sounds rather musical but which also sounds rather irritating. 尖声地说（或笑） ❑ *[V with quote] 'How adorable!' she trills.* "真可爱！"她尖声说。 3 N-COUNT A trill is the playing of two musical notes repeatedly and quickly one after the other. 颤音 【TECHNICAL 术语】

tril|lion /'trɪljən/ (trillions)

> The plural form is **trillion** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 其复数形式为 trillion 用在数字或 several、a few 等表示数字的词或词组后。

NUM A **trillion** is a million million. 万亿；兆 ❑ *Between July 1st and October 1st, the central bank printed over 2 trillion roubles.* 在7月1日至10月1日之间，中央银行印发了逾两万亿卢布。

tril|ogy /'trɪlədʒi/ (trilogies) N-COUNT A trilogy is a series of three books, plays, or films that have the same subject or the same characters. （小说、戏剧或电影的）三部曲

Word Link 词根词缀 *tri = three 三：triangle, tricycle, trilogy*

trim /trɪm/ (trimmer, trimmest, trims, trimming, trimmed) 1 ADJ Something that is trim is neat, tidy, and attractive. 整齐的；美观整洁的 ❑ *The neighbours' gardens were trim and neat.* 邻居们的花园整洁美观。 2 ADJ If you describe someone's figure as trim, you mean that it is attractive because there is no extra fat on their body. 苗条的；修长的 【APPROVAL 褒】 ❑ *The driver was a trim young woman of perhaps thirty.* 司机是个大约30岁的身材苗条的年轻女子。 3 VERB If you trim something, for example someone's hair, you cut off small amounts of it in order to make it look neater and tidier. 修剪；剪 ❑ *[V n] My friend trims my hair every eight weeks.* 我朋友每8个星期为我修剪一次头发。 •N-SING **Trim** is also a noun. ❑ *His hair needed a trim.* 他该理发了。 4 VERB If a government or other organization trims something such as a plan, policy, or amount, they reduce it slightly in extent or size. 削减；缩减 ❑ *[V n] American companies looked at ways they could trim these costs.* 美国公司研究了能够削减这些成本的方法。 5 VERB [usu passive] If something such as a piece of clothing is trimmed with a type of material or design, it is decorated with it, usually along its edges. 点缀；装饰；（以…）镶边 ❑ *[be V-ed +with] ...jackets, which are then trimmed with crocheted flowers.* 另外以钩花镶边的夹克 •**-trimmed** COMB ❑ *He wears a fur-trimmed coat.* 他身穿一件镶毛边的外套。 6 N-VAR The trim on something such as a piece of clothing is a decoration, for example along its edges, that is in a different colour or material. 装饰（物）；镶边 ❑ *...a white satin scarf with black trim.* 黑边白缎围巾 7 PHRASE When people are **in trim** or **in good trim**, they are in good physical condition. 健康；身体状况良好 ❑ *He is already getting in trim for the big day.* 他已经在为那个重要的日子调整状态了。

tri|ma|ran /'traɪməræn/ (trimarans) N-COUNT A trimaran is a fast sailing boat similar to a catamaran, but with three hulls instead of two. 三体帆船

trim|ming /'trɪmɪŋ/ (trimmings) 1 N-VAR The trimming on something such as a piece of clothing is the decoration, for example along its edges, that is in a different colour or material. 装饰（物）；镶边 ❑ *[+on] ...the lace trimming on her satin nightgown.* 她缎子睡衣上的蕾丝花边 2 N-PLURAL **Trimmings** are pieces of something, usually food, which are left over after you have cut what you need. （切取所需部分以后的）下脚料，剩余物 ❑ *Use any pastry trimmings to decorate the apples.* 用剩余的油酥面皮装饰苹果。 3 PHRASE If you say that something comes with **all the trimmings**, you mean that it has many extra things added to it to make it more special. 种种额外的东西；外加的种种配搭 ❑ *They were married with all the trimmings, soon after graduation.* 他们毕业后不久就大操大办地结婚了。

Trini|ty /'trɪnɪti/ N-PROPER In the Christian religion, the Trinity or the Holy Trinity is the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit in one God. （基督教圣父、圣子、圣灵的）三位一体

trin|ket /'trɪŋkɪt/ (trinkets) N-COUNT A trinket is a pretty piece of jewellery or small ornament that is inexpensive. 廉价首饰；小装饰物

trio /'triːəʊ/ (trios) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A trio is a group of three people together, especially musicians or singers, or a group of three things that have something in common. 三人组合；（尤指）三重唱；三个一组；三件一套

trip ◆◆◇ /trɪp/ (trips, tripping, tripped) 1 N-COUNT A trip is a journey that you make to a particular place. 旅行；出行；旅游 ❑ *On the Thursday we went out on a day trip.* 星期四我们出去玩了一天。 ❑ *Mark was sent to East Asia on a business trip.* 马克被派往东亚出差。 2 → see also **round trip** 3 VERB If you trip when you are walking, you knock your foot against something and fall or nearly fall. 绊倒；绊 ❑ *[V] She tripped and fell last night and broke her hip.* 她昨晚绊倒了，摔坏了髋骨。 ❑ *[V +on/over] He tried to follow Jack's*

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footsteps in the snow and tripped on a rock. 他想要跟着杰克在雪中留下的脚印走，却让一块石头绊倒了。•PHRASAL VERB **Trip up** means the same as **trip**. trip up 同 trip ❑ [V P] *I tripped up and hurt my foot.* 我绊了一下，伤到了脚。❑ [V P *+on/over*] *Make sure trailing flexes are kept out of the way so you don't trip up over them.* 别让拖地的皮线挡了道，这样你就不会被绊倒。 1 VERB If you **trip** someone who is walking or running, you put your foot or something else in front of them, so that they knock their own foot against it and fall or nearly fall. 使绊；将…绊倒；使跌倒 ❑ [V n] *One guy stuck his foot out and tried to trip me.* 一个家伙把脚伸出来想要绊倒我。•PHRASAL VERB **Trip up** means the same as **trip**. trip up 同 trip ❑ [V n P] *He made a sudden dive for Uncle Jim's legs to try to trip him up.* 他突然扑过去抱吉姆叔叔的腿，想把他撂倒。 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is, for example, on a power **trip**, a guilt **trip**, or a nostalgia **trip**, you mean that their behaviour is motivated by power, guilt, or nostalgia.（对权力等的）体验；（内疚、怀旧等带来的）感受【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *There's such pressure to be happy in Hawaii, if you're unhappy you're on a guilt trip.* 去夏威夷一定要开心，如果你不开心，会一个劲儿地感到愧疚。❑ *The biggest star perk, and the biggest power trip, must be the private plane.* 顶级的明星待遇和无上的权力体验肯定要数私人飞机了。 3 N-COUNT A **trip** is an experience that someone has when their mind is affected by a drug such as LSD.（吸毒所致的）幻觉，迷幻感受【INFORMAL 非正式】 4 VERB [usu cont] If someone **is tripping**, they are having an experience in which their mind is affected by a drug such as LSD.（服用毒品后）产生幻觉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V *+on*] *One night I was tripping on acid.* 有一天晚上我服用了迷幻药后正在幻游。[Also V] 5 VERB If someone **trips** somewhere, they walk there with light, quick steps. 轻快地走【LITERARY 文】❑ [V prep/adv] *A girl in a red smock tripped down the hill.* 一个身穿红色罩衫的女孩迈着轻快的步子下山。

▶**trip up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **trips** a person **up**, or if they **trip up**, they fail or make a mistake.（使）犯错；（使）失误 ❑ [V n P] *Your own lies will trip you up.* 你会因自己的谎言而陷入困境。❑ [V P n] *He will do all he can to trip up the new right-wing government.* 他将用尽一切手段让新右翼政府出现失误。❑ [V P] *The two occasions she tripped up tell you nothing about how often she got away with it.* 你看到了她的两次失手，却根本不知道有多少次她都得逞了。 2 → see also **trip 3, 4**

Thesaurus 同类词 *trip* Also look up:

N. excursion, expedition, jaunt, journey, voyage 1
V. fall, slip, stumble 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trip* with:

N. **boat** trip 乘船旅行，**bus** trip 巴士旅行，**business** trip 出差，**camping** trip 野营游，**field** trip 野外考察，trip **home** 回家的旅程，**return** trip 回程，**shopping** trip 购物旅游，**train** trip 火车旅行，**vacation** trip 假期旅途 1
V. **cancel a** trip 取消出行，**make a** trip 出行，**plan a** trip 计划旅程，**return from a** trip 出差（或旅行）回来，**take a** trip 去旅行 1
ADJ. **free** trip 免费的旅行，**last** trip 最后的旅程，**long** trip 长途旅行，**next** trip 下一程旅途，**recent** trip 近期的旅行，**safe** trip 安全的旅行，**short** trip 短途旅行 1

tri|par|tite /traɪ'pɑːtaɪt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **tripartite** to describe something that has three parts or that involves three groups of people. 分为三部分的；涉及三方的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...tripartite meetings between Government ministers, trades union leaders and industrialists.* 政府部长、工会领袖和工业家之间的三方会谈

tripe /traɪp/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Tripe** is the stomach of a pig, cow, or ox which is eaten as food.（可食用的）猪肚，牛肚，百叶 2 N-UNCOUNT You refer to something that someone has said or written as **tripe** when you think that it is silly and worthless. 蠢话；废话；无聊文字【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I've never heard such a load of tripe in all my life.* 我一辈子还从没听到过这样一堆废话。

tri|ple /'trɪpᵊl/ (**triples, tripling, tripled**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Triple** means consisting of three things or parts. 三个的；三方的；三部分的 ❑ *...a triple somersault.* 空翻三周 ❑ *In 1882 Germany, Austria, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance.* 1882 年，德国、奥地利和意大利结成了三国同盟。 2 VERB If something **triples** or if you **triple** it, it becomes three times as large in size or number.（使）变成三倍；（使）增至三倍 ❑ [V] *I got a fantastic new job and my salary tripled.* 我得到了一份非常好的新工作，薪水涨到了原来的 3 倍。❑ [V *+in*] *The Exhibition has tripled in size from last year.* 展览会规模自去年起已扩至原来的 3 倍。❑ [V n] *The merger puts the firm in a position to triple its earnings.* 合并可使公司利润增长两倍。 3 PREDET If something is **triple the** amount or size of another thing, it is three times as large. 是…的三倍 ❑ *The mine reportedly had an accident rate triple the national average.* 据报道，该矿事故发生率是全国平均水平的 3 倍。

'tri|ple jump N-SING **The triple jump** is an athletic event in which competitors have to jump as far as they can, and are allowed to touch the ground once with each foot in the course of the jump. 三级跳远

tri|plet /'trɪplət/ (**triplets**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Triplets** are three children born at the same time to the same mother. 三胞胎中的一个

tri|pod /'traɪpɒd/ (**tripods**) N-COUNT A **tripod** is a stand with three legs that is used to support something such as a camera or a telescope. 三脚架

Word Link 词根词缀 ***pod* ≈ *foot*** 足：*podiatrist, podium, tripod*

trip|per /'trɪpəʳ/ (**trippers**) 1 N-COUNT A **tripper** is a person who is on a trip or on holiday. 旅行者；度假者【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *...when the shops shut and the trippers go home.* 当商店关门、度假者返程回家时 2 → see also **day-tripper**

trip|tych /'trɪptɪk/ (**triptychs**) N-COUNT A **triptych** is a painting or a carving on three panels that are usually joined together by hinges. 三联画；三联浮雕

trip|wire /'trɪpwaɪəʳ/ (**tripwires**) also **trip wire** N-COUNT A **tripwire** is a wire stretched just above the ground, which sets off something such as a trap or an explosion if someone touches it.（陷阱、爆炸装置等的）绊线，绊网

trite /traɪt/ ADJ If you say that something such as an idea, remark, or story is **trite**, you mean that it is dull and boring because it has been said or told too many times. 陈腐的；老一套的 ❑ *The movie is teeming with obvious and trite ideas.* 这部电影充斥着平铺直叙的陈腐观点。

tri|umph ◆◇◇ /'traɪʌmf/ (**triumphs, triumphing, triumphed**) 1 N-VAR A **triumph** is a great success or achievement, often one that has been gained with a lot of skill or effort. 非凡的成功；杰出的成就 ❑ [*+for*] *The championships proved to be a personal triumph for the coach, Dave Donovan.* 事实证明，在这次锦标赛中教练戴夫·多诺万取得了非凡的个人成就。❑ [*+of*] *Cataract operations are a triumph of modern surgery, with a success rate of more than 90 percent.* 成功率达到 90% 以上的白内障手术是现代外科学的杰出成果。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Triumph** is a feeling of great satisfaction and pride resulting from a success or victory.（成功或获胜时的）极大满足，狂喜，骄傲 ❑ *Her sense of triumph was short-lived.* 她只感受了片刻成功的喜悦。 3 VERB If someone or something **triumphs**, they gain complete success, control, or victory, often after a long or difficult struggle. 成功；获胜；得胜 ❑ [V] *All her life, Kelly had stuck with difficult tasks and challenges, and triumphed.* 凯莉一生经历了各种艰巨的任务与挑战，她都一一成功应对了。❑ [V *+over*] *The whole world looked to her as a symbol of good triumphing over evil.* 全世界都把她视为正义战胜邪恶的象征。

tri|um|phal /traɪ'ʌmfᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Triumphal** is used to describe things that are done or made to celebrate a victory or great success. 庆祝胜利（或成功）的；以示凯旋的 ❑ *He made a triumphal entry into the city.* 他以胜利者之姿进入了那座城市。

tri|um|phal|ism /traɪ'ʌmfəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT People sometimes refer to behaviour which celebrates a great victory or success as **triumphalism**, especially when this behaviour is intended to upset the people they have defeated. 炫耀胜利（或成功）；耀武扬威【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *There was a touch of triumphalism about the occasion.* 这一活动有一点炫耀胜利的意味。

tri|umph|al|ist /traɪˈʌmfəlɪst/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Triumphalist** behaviour is behaviour in which politicians or organizations celebrate a victory or a great success, especially when this is intended to upset the people they have defeated. （政客或组织的行为）炫耀胜利（或成功）的，洋洋得意的，耀武扬威的【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】❑ *...a triumphalist celebration of their supremacy.* 对他们霸主地位的耀武扬威的庆祝

tri|um|phant /traɪˈʌmfənt/ ADJ Someone who is **triumphant** has gained a victory or succeeded in something and feels very happy about it. （成功或获胜后）欢欣鼓舞的，狂喜的 ❑ *The captain's voice was triumphant.* 上校的声音听上去万分得意。❑ *This trip was not like his first triumphant return home in 1990.* 这趟行程不同于他1990年的首次衣锦还乡。•**tri|um|phant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They marched triumphantly into the capital.* 他们怀着胜利的喜悦，列队进入首都。

tri|um|vi|rate /traɪˈʌmvɪrət/ N-SING [with sing or pl verb] A **triumvirate** is a group of three people who work together, especially when they are in charge of something. 三人工作组；（尤指）三人领导小组，三巨头【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the triumvirate of women who worked together on the TV dramatisation of the novel.* 合作把这部小说搬上电视的三位女负责人

Word Link 词根词缀 ***vir = man*** 男子 : ***triumvirate, virile, virtue***

trivia /ˈtrɪvɪə/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Trivia** is unimportant facts or details that are considered to be amusing rather than serious or useful. 琐事；花边消息 ❑ *The two men chatted about such trivia as their favourite kinds of fast food.* 这两个男人闲聊了些诸如彼此最喜欢的快餐这样的琐事。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **trivia** game or competition is one where the competitors are asked questions about interesting but unimportant facts in many subjects. （游戏或竞赛）益智问答的 ❑ *...a pub trivia game.* 酒馆知识问答游戏

triv|ial /ˈtrɪvɪəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **trivial**, you think that it is unimportant and not serious. 琐碎的；不重要的；微不足道的 ❑ *The director tried to wave aside these issues as trivial details that could be settled later.* 主管试图对这些问题置之不理，认为都是些细枝末节的小事，可以稍后解决。

triv|i|al|ity /ˌtrɪvɪˈælɪti/ (**trivialities**) N-VAR If you refer to something as a **triviality**, you think that it is unimportant and not serious. 琐事；小事 ❑ *He accused me of making a great fuss about trivialities.* 他指责我为丁点琐事大惊小怪。❑ *Interviews with politicians were juxtaposed with news items of quite astonishing triviality.* 对政治家的访谈与内容相当耸动的八卦新闻放在同一个版面。

triv|i|al|ize /ˈtrɪvɪəlaɪz/ (**trivializes, trivializing, trivialized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **trivialise**

VERB If you say that someone **trivializes** something important, you disapprove of them because they make it seem less important, serious, and complex than it is. 贬低；轻视；使显得琐碎（或简单）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *It never ceases to amaze me how the business world continues to trivialize the world's environmental problems.* 商界一直不重视世界环境问题，总让我惊讶不已。

trod /trɒd/ **Trod** is the past tense of **tread**.

trod|den /ˈtrɒdᵊn/ **Trodden** is the past participle of **tread**.

trog|lo|dyte /ˈtrɒglədaɪt/ (**troglodytes**) ❶ N-COUNT A **troglodyte** is someone who lives in a cave. 穴居人【FORMAL 正式】❷ N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **troglodyte**, you mean that they are unsophisticated and do not know very much about anything. 井底之蛙；见识短浅的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He dismissed advocates of a completely free market as economic troglodytes with no concern for the social consequences.* 他认为那些鼓吹完全自由市场经济的人对经济只是一知半解，完全没有顾及到可能产生的社会后果。

troi|ka /ˈtrɔɪkə/ (**troikas**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Journalists sometimes refer to a group of three powerful politicians or states as a **troika**. 三人领导小组；三头政治；三国集团 ❑ [+of] *...leader of the troika of past, present and future presidents.* 前总统、现任总统与继任总统组成的三驾马车

Tro|jan horse /ˌtrəʊdʒən ˈhɔːs/ (**Trojan horses**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a person or thing as a **Trojan horse**, you mean that they are being used to hide someone's true purpose or intentions. （用于掩盖真实目的或意图的）特洛伊木马，幌子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Was Colombo the emissary of Pope Paul, his Trojan horse within the Commission?* 科隆博是教皇保罗的特使吗？是他在委员会内部设下的卧底吗？ [Also +*for*/*of*] ❷ N-COUNT A **Trojan horse** is a computer virus which is inserted into a program or system and is designed to take effect after a particular period of time or a certain number of operations. 木马病毒【COMPUTING 计算机】

troll /trɒl, trəʊl/ (**trolls, trolling, trolled**) ❶ N-COUNT In Scandinavian mythology, **trolls** are creatures who look like ugly people. They live in caves or on mountains and steal children. （斯堪的纳维亚神话中居于洞穴或山上、专门偷小孩的）丑陋怪物，山精，巨怪 ❷ VERB If you **troll** somewhere, you go there in a casual and unhurried way. 闲逛；游荡【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *I trolled along to see Michael Frayn's play, 'Noises Off'.* 我慢悠悠地走着去看迈克尔·弗雷恩的戏剧《糊涂戏班》。❸ VERB If you **troll through** papers or files, you look through them in a fairly casual way. 随便浏览；随便翻翻【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v +*through*] *Trolling through the files revealed a photograph of me drinking coffee in the office.* 我随便浏览文件时发现了一张我在办公室喝咖啡的照片。

trol|ley /ˈtrɒli/ (**trolleys**) ❶ N-COUNT A **trolley** is an object with wheels that you use to transport heavy things such as shopping or luggage. （购物或装行李用的）手推车【BRIT 英】❑ *A porter relieved her of the three large cases she had been pushing on a trolley.* 搬运工帮她卸下了她一直用手推车推着的3个大箱子。❑ *...supermarket trolleys.* 超市手推车

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cart**

❷ N-COUNT A **trolley** is a small table on wheels which is used for serving drinks or food. （运送食品饮料上桌的）小推车，台车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cart**

❸ N-COUNT A **trolley** is a bed on wheels for moving patients in hospital. 担架车【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **gurney**

❹ N-COUNT A **trolley** or **trolley car** is an electric vehicle for carrying people which travels on rails in the streets of a town. 有轨电车【AM 美】❑ *He took a northbound trolley on State Street.* 他在州街登上了一辆北行的有轨电车。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tram**

❺ PHRASE If you say that someone is **off** their **trolley**, you mean that their ideas or behaviour are very strange. 丧失理智；举止不正常【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

trol|ley bus (**trolley buses**) N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **trolley bus** is a bus that is driven by electric power taken from cables above the street. 无轨电车

trom|bone /trɒmˈbəʊn/ (**trombones**) N-VAR A **trombone** is a large musical instrument of the brass family. It consists of two long oval tubes, one of which can be pushed backwards and forwards to play different notes. 长号；伸缩长号

→ see **brass, orchestra**

trom|bon|ist /trɒmˈbəʊnɪst/ (**trombonists**) N-COUNT A **trombonist** is someone who plays the trombone. 长号手

trompe l'oeil /ˌtrɒmp ˈlɔɪ/ (**trompe l'oeils**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Trompe l'oeil** is a technique used in art in which objects are painted their normal size in a very realistic way, to make people think that the objects are solid and real. （以非常逼真的手法按事物正常比例描绘的）错视画法 ❑ *...a trompe l'oeil painting.* 错视画 ❷ N-COUNT A **trompe l'oeil** is a trompe l'oeil painting. 错视画

troop ↔ /truːp/ (**troops, trooping, trooped**) ❶ N-PLURAL **Troops** are soldiers, especially when they are in a large organized

group doing a particular task. 部队；军队；士兵 ❑ *The next phase of the operation will involve the deployment of more than 35,000 troops from a dozen countries.* 下一阶段的军事行动将要对来自 12 个国家的 35,000 多名士兵进行部署。 2 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **troop** is a group of soldiers within a cavalry or armoured regiment. 骑兵队；装甲团 ❑ [+of] *...a troop of enemy cavalry trotting towards the Dutch right flank.* 敌方一支骑兵队正冲向荷兰军右翼 3 N-COUNT A **troop of** people or animals is a group of them. 一群；一队 ❑ [+of] *Amy was aware of the little troop of travellers watching the two of them.* 埃米知道那一小队旅行者正在看着她们俩。 4 VERB If people **troop** somewhere, they walk there in a group, often in a sad or tired way. （常指疲惫或忧伤地）成群移动，结队前行【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *They all trooped back to the house for a rest.* 他们都成群结队地回到房子里休息。

→ see **army**

troop|er /'tru:pə'/ (**troopers**) 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **trooper** is a soldier of low rank in the cavalry or in an armoured regiment in the army. 骑兵；装甲团士兵 ❑ *...a trooper from the 7th Cavalry.* 第七骑兵团的一名骑兵 2 N-COUNT In the United States, a **trooper** is a police officer in a state police force. （美国）州警（察）❑ *Once long ago he had considered becoming a state trooper.* 很久以前他曾考虑过当州警察。 3 → see also **storm trooper**

troop|ship /'tru:pʃɪp/ (**troopships**) also **troop ship** N-COUNT A **troopship** is a ship on which large numbers of soldiers are taken from one place to another. 运兵船

tro|phy /'trəʊfɪ/ (**trophies**) 1 N-COUNT A **trophy** is a prize, for example a silver cup, that is given to the winner of a competition or race. （竞赛、赛跑等的）奖品，奖杯 2 N-COUNT **Trophy** is used in the names of some competitions and races in which the winner receives a trophy. （用于一些竞赛或赛跑的名称后）…杯，…奖 ❑ *He finished third in the Tote Gold Trophy.* 他在托特黄金大奖赛中获得季军。 3 N-COUNT A **trophy** is something that you keep in order to show that you have done something very difficult. 胜利纪念品；战利品 ❑ [+of] *His office was lined with animal heads, trophies of his hunting hobby.* 他办公室挂满了兽头，都是他业余打猎获得的战利品。

tropi|cal /'trɒpɪk°l/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Tropical** means belonging to or typical of the tropics. 热带的；有热带特征的 ❑ *...tropical diseases.* 热带疾病 ❑ *...a plan to preserve the world's tropical forests.* 保护世界热带雨林的计划 2 ADJ **Tropical** weather is hot and damp weather that people believe to be typical of the tropics. 湿热的；典型热带气候的

→ see **aquarium, disaster, hurricane**

Tropic of Can|cer /ˌtrɒpɪk əv 'kænsə'/ N-PROPER The **Tropic of Cancer** is an imaginary line around the Earth 23°26′ north of the equator. 北回归线

→ see **globe**

Tropic of Cap|ri|corn /ˌtrɒpɪk əv ˌkæprɪkɔ:'n/ N-PROPER The **Tropic of Capricorn** is an imaginary line around the Earth 23°26′ south of the equator. 南回归线

→ see **globe**

trop|ics /'trɒpɪks/ N-PLURAL The **tropics** are the parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the tropic of Cancer, 23½° north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn, 23½° south of the equator. 热带地区

→ see **globe**

trot /trɒt/ (**trots, trotting, trotted**) 1 VERB If you **trot** somewhere, you move fairly fast at a speed between walking and running, taking small quick steps. 快步走；小步跑 ❑ [v prep/adv] *I trotted down the steps and out to the shed.* 我小步跑下台阶，奔向外面的小屋。 ❑ [v] *A small shabby man was trotting beside Bardi trying to get his attention.* 一个衣衫褴褛的矮个子男人在巴尔迪身边碎步急行而过，想要引起他的注意。 •N-SING **Trot** is also a noun. ❑ *He walked briskly, but without breaking into a trot.* 他轻快地走着，但没有突然小跑起来。 2 VERB When an animal such as a horse **trots**, it moves fairly fast, taking quick small steps. You can also say that the rider of the animal **is trotting**. （马等）小跑；骑马小跑 ❑ [v] *Alan took the reins and the small horse started trotting.* 艾伦抓住缰绳，小马开始慢跑起来。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Pete got on his horse and started trotting across the field.* 皮特跨上马，开始在田野间小跑起来。 •N-SING **Trot** is also a noun. ❑ *As they started up again, the horse broke into a brisk trot.* 当他们又重新骑上马时，马突然轻快地小跑起来。 3 PHRASE If something happens several times **on the trot**, it happens that number of times without a break. 接连地；持续地【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *She lost five games on the trot.* 她接连输了 5 场比赛。

▶**trot out** PHRASAL VERB If you say that a person **trots out** old ideas or information, you are criticizing him or her for repeating them in a way that is not new or interesting. 反复提出；反复说（陈旧的观点或过时的信息）【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ [v P n] *Was it really necessary to trot out the same old stereotypes about Ireland?* 真的有必要反复提关于爱尔兰的那套老看法吗？[Also v n P]

Trot|sky|ist /'trɒtskɪɪst/ (**Trotskyists**) N-COUNT A **Trotskyist** is someone who supports the revolutionary left-wing ideas of Leon Trotsky. 托洛茨基分子；托派分子

trot|ter /'trɒtə'/ (**trotters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Trotters** are a pig's feet which you can cook and eat. （供食用的）猪蹄【BRIT 英】

trou|ba|dour /'tru:bədɔ:'/ (**troubadours**) 1 N-COUNT **Troubadours** were poets and singers who used to travel around and perform to noble families in Italy and France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. 行吟诗人，民谣歌手（12、13 世纪周游意大利及法国为贵族表演的诗人或歌手）2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to popular singers as **troubadours**, especially when the words of their songs are an important part of their music. （尤指歌词在音乐中至关重要的）流行歌手

trou|ble ◆◆ /'trʌb°l/ (**troubles, troubling, troubled**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] You can refer to problems or difficulties as **trouble**. 麻烦；困难；问题 ❑ *I had trouble parking.* 我停车有困难。 ❑ *You've caused us a lot of trouble.* 你给我们造成了很多麻烦。 ❑ *The plane developed engine trouble soon after taking off.* 飞机在起飞后不久发动机就出了问题。 ❑ *The crew are in serious trouble in 50-knot winds and huge seas.* 船员们在 50 节的大风与滔天巨浪中深陷困境。 ❑ *The Sullivans continued to have financial troubles.* 沙利文一家依然手头拮据。 2 N-SING If you say that one aspect of a situation is **the trouble**, you mean that it is the aspect which is causing problems or making the situation unsatisfactory. 麻烦，问题；引起麻烦的事 ❑ *The trouble is that these restrictions have remained while other things have changed.* 问题是其他事情都变了，而这些条条框框还在。 ❑ *Your trouble is that you can't take rejection.* 你的问题是不能接受拒绝。 3 N-PLURAL [usu poss N] Your **troubles** are the things that you are worried about. 苦恼；烦恼；忧虑 ❑ *She kept her troubles to herself.* 她把烦心事都放在心里。 4 N-UNCOUNT [n N] If you have kidney **trouble** or back **trouble**, for example, there is something wrong with your kidneys or your back. 疾病；不适；疼痛 ❑ *Her husband had never before had any heart trouble.* 她丈夫以前从来没得过任何心脏疾病。 ❑ [+with] *He began to have trouble with his right knee.* 他的右膝盖开始出现不适。 5 N-UNCOUNT If there is **trouble** somewhere, especially in a public place, there is fighting or rioting there. 骚乱；动乱 ❑ *Riot police are being deployed throughout the city to prevent any trouble.* 正在全城部署防暴警察以防止发生骚乱。 ❑ *...the first victim of the troubles in Northern Ireland.* 北爱尔兰动乱的第一个遇难者 6 N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] If you tell someone that it is **no trouble** to do something for them, you are saying politely that you can or will do it, because it is easy or convenient for you. 费事；不便【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *It's no trouble at all; on the contrary, it will be a great pleasure to help you.* 根本不费事，恰恰相反，非常荣幸能帮到你。 7 N-UNCOUNT If you say that a person or animal is **no trouble**, you mean that they are very easy to look after. 需劳神费力的人（或动物）❑ *My little grandson is no trouble at all, but his 6-year-old elder sister is rude and selfish.* 我的小孙子一点都不让人操心，但是他 6 岁大的姐姐却野蛮而又自私。 8 VERB If something **troubles** you, it makes you feel rather worried. 使苦恼；使烦恼；使忧虑 ❑ [v n] *Is anything troubling you?* 有什么事情让你烦恼吗？ ❑ [be v-ed] *He was troubled by the lifestyle of his son.* 他对儿子的生活方式感到很担心。 •**trou|bling** ADJ ❑ *But most troubling of all was the simple fact that nobody knew what was going on.* 但最令人头疼的是根本没人知道

正在发生什么事。 ❽ VERB If a part of your body troubles you, it causes you physical pain or discomfort. 使感到疼痛(或不适) ❑ [v n] *The ulcer had been troubling her for several years.* 溃疡已经折磨她好几年了。 ❿ VERB If you say that someone does not trouble to do something, you are critical of them because they do not behave in the way that they should do, and you think that this would require very little effort. 费心；劳神【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ [v to-inf] *He yawns, not troubling to cover his mouth.* 他打了个哈欠，都懒得抬抬手遮一下嘴巴。 ❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *He hadn't troubled himself to check his mirrors.* 他都没想要看看后视镜。 ⓫ VERB You use trouble in expressions such as I'm sorry to trouble you when you are apologizing to someone for disturbing them in order to ask them something. 麻烦；打扰【FORMULAE 惯用语】 ❑ [v n] *I'm sorry to trouble you, but I wondered if by any chance you know where he is.* 对不起打扰了，但我想打听一下您是否知道他在哪里。 ⓬ PHRASE If someone is in trouble, they are in a situation in which a person in authority is angry with them or is likely to punish them because they have done something wrong. 处于困境；惹麻烦；将受惩罚 ❑ [+with] *He was in trouble with his teachers.* 老师们都想好好教训他。 ⓭ PHRASE If you take the trouble to do something, you do something which requires a small amount of additional effort. 费力；费神 ❑ *He did not take the trouble to see the film before he attacked it.* 他在批评那部电影之前都懒得费神欣赏。 ⓮ PHRASE If you say that someone or something is more trouble than they are worth, you mean that they cause you a lot of problems or take a lot of time and effort and you do not achieve or gain very much in return. 得不偿失；费时又费力 ❑ *Some grumbled that Johnson was more trouble than he was worth.* 有人抱怨说根本不值得为约翰逊浪费精力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trouble* with:

V. run into trouble 陷入困境 ❶
have trouble 有困难；有疾病 ❶❹
cause trouble 引起麻烦(或骚乱)，make trouble 造成麻烦(或骚乱)，spell trouble 带来困难(或骚乱)，start trouble 引起麻烦(或骚乱) ❶❺
get in/into trouble 陷入困境，get out of trouble 从困境中解脱，stay out of trouble 避免陷入困境 ⓬

N. engine trouble 发动机故障 ❶
heart trouble 心脏病 ❹
sign of trouble 麻烦的征兆；疾病的征兆；动乱的征兆 ❶❹❺

ADJ. financial trouble 财务困境 ❶
big trouble 大麻烦；大动乱，deep trouble 严重的麻烦(或动乱)，real trouble 真正的麻烦(或动乱)，serious trouble 严重的麻烦(或动乱) ❶❺

PREP. trouble with 与…相关的麻烦(或疾病、动乱) ❶❷❹❺
in trouble 惹了麻烦 ⓬

ADV. trouble ahead 即将遇到的麻烦；即将发生的骚乱 ❶❺

trou|bled /ˈtrʌbᵊld/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is troubled is worried because they have problems. 苦恼的；烦恼的；忧虑的 ❑ *Rose sounded deeply troubled.* 罗斯听起来颇为烦恼。 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A troubled place, situation, organization, or time has many problems or conflicts. 问题多的；动乱的；混乱的 ❑ *There is much we can do to help this troubled country.* 我们可以做很多事情来帮助这个动荡不安的国家。

trouble-free ADJ Something that is trouble-free does not cause any problems or difficulties. 顺利的；没问题的；没困难的 ❑ *The carnival got off to a virtually trouble-free start with the police reporting only one arrest.* 狂欢节开幕进行得几乎是一帆风顺，警方只报告了一例拘捕。

trouble|maker /ˈtrʌbᵊlmeɪkəʳ/ (troublemakers) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a troublemaker, you mean that they cause unpleasantness, quarrels, or fights, especially by encouraging people to oppose authority. 闹事者；捣乱分子；(尤指)煽动作乱者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

trouble|shooter /ˈtrʌbᵊlʃuːtəʳ/ (troubleshooters) also **trouble-shooter** N-COUNT A troubleshooter is a person whose job is to solve major problems or difficulties that occur in a company or government. (公司或政府的)处理重大问题的人，解决难题的人

trouble|shooting /ˈtrʌbᵊlʃuːtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT Troubleshooting is the activity or process of solving major problems or difficulties that occur in a company or government. 处理重大问题；解决难题

trou|ble|some /ˈtrʌbᵊlsəm/ ❶ ADJ You use troublesome to describe something or someone that causes annoying problems or difficulties. 令人烦恼的；令人头疼的；烦人的 ❑ *He needed surgery to cure a troublesome back injury.* 他需要做手术来治好烦人的背伤。 ❷ ADJ A troublesome situation or issue is full of complicated problems or difficulties. (形势、问题等)麻烦的，困难的，棘手的 ❑ *The economy has become a troublesome issue for the Conservative Party.* 经济状况已成为保守党的一大难题。

Word Link 词根词缀 *some = causing* 引起…的：*awesome, bothersome, troublesome*

'trou|ble spot (trouble spots) also **trouble-spot** N-COUNT A trouble spot is a country or an area of a country where there is repeated fighting between two or more groups of people. 动乱国家；动荡地区；不安定地区

trough /trɒf, AM 美 trɔːf/ (troughs) ❶ N-COUNT A trough is a long narrow container from which farm animals drink or eat. (喂家畜的)饲料槽，饮水槽 ❷ N-COUNT A trough is a low area between two big waves on the sea. (两个大浪之间的)波谷 ❑ [+between] *The boat rolled heavily in the troughs between the waves.* 船在波涛起伏的海浪中剧烈摇摆。 ❸ N-COUNT A trough is a low point in a process that has regular high and low points, for example a period in business when people do not produce as much as usual. (商业活动等的)淡季，低谷 ❑ [+in] *Looking back afterwards you will see that this was not a terminal trough in your career.* 今后回想起来你就会明白，这并非你事业中一蹶不振的低谷。 ❹ N-COUNT A trough of low pressure is a long narrow area of low air pressure between two areas of higher pressure. 低压槽【TECHNICAL 术语】

→ see sound

trounce /traʊns/ (trounces, trouncing, trounced) VERB If you trounce someone in a competition or contest, you defeat them easily or by a large score. 轻松战胜；大胜；击溃【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [v n] *In Rugby League, Australia trounced France by sixty points to four.* 在联盟橄榄球赛上，澳大利亚队以 60:4 的比分大胜法国队。

troupe /truːp/ (troupes) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A troupe is a group of actors, singers, or dancers who work together and often travel around together, performing in different places. (巡回演出的)演出团，歌舞团，戏班子 ❑ [+of] *...troupes of travelling actors.* 巡回演出演员组成的剧团

troup|er /ˈtruːpəʳ/ (troupers) N-COUNT You can refer to an actor or other performer as a trouper, especially when you want to suggest that they have a lot of experience and can deal with difficult situations in a professional way. (尤指经验老到的)演员，表演者 ❑ *Like the old trouper he is, he timed his entry to perfection.* 作为一名老戏骨，他上场的时间把握得恰到好处。

trou|ser /ˈtraʊzəʳ/ (trousers, trousering, trousered) VERB If you say that someone trousers a sum of money, you mean that they receive it, usually when they do not deserve it or should not take it. 捞取，得到(不义之财)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 ❑ [v n] *Many people think that ex-ministers are trousering £25,000 in fees simply for going to a few board meetings a year.* 很多人认为前任部长们一年仅参加几次理事会就轻而易举地捞取了 25,000 英镑的报酬。

trou|sers /ˈtraʊzəʳz/

The form trouser is used as a modifier. trouser 用作修饰词。

❶ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] Trousers are a piece of clothing that you wear over your body from the waist downwards, and that cover each leg separately. 裤子【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *He was smartly dressed in a shirt, dark trousers and boots.* 他穿着衬衫和黑裤子，脚蹬皮靴，看上去很帅气。 ❑ *Alexander rolled up his trouser legs.* 亚历山大把裤腿卷起来。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 pants

T

2 to **wear the trousers** → see **wear**

→ see **clothing**

'trou|ser suit (**trouser suits**) N-COUNT A **trouser suit** is women's clothing consisting of a pair of trousers and a jacket which are made from the same material. (上衣与裤子搭配的)女式长裤套装【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **pantsuit, pants suit**

trous|seau /'tru:səʊ/ (**trousseaux**) N-COUNT A **trousseau** is a collection of clothes and other possessions that a bride brings with her when she gets married. 嫁妆【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

trout /traʊt/ (**trout** or **trouts**) N-VAR A **trout** is a fairly large fish that lives in rivers and streams. 鳟鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Trout** is this fish eaten as food. 鳟鱼肉

trove /trəʊv/ → see **treasure trove**

trow|el /'traʊəl/ (**trowels**) 1 N-COUNT A **trowel** is a small garden tool which you use for digging small holes or removing weeds. (园艺用的)小铲子 2 N-COUNT A **trowel** is a small tool with a flat blade that you use for spreading things such as cement and plaster onto walls and other surfaces. 抹子；泥刀；瓦刀

tru|an|cy /'tru:ənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Truancy** is when children stay away from school without permission. 逃学；旷课

tru|ant /'tru:ənt/ (**truants, truanting, truanted**) 1 N-COUNT A **truant** is a pupil who stays away from school without permission. 逃学者；旷课者 2 VERB If a pupil **truants**, he or she stays away from school without permission. 逃学；旷课 ❑ [v] *In his fourth year he was truanting regularly.* 上四年级时，他频频旷课。•**tru|ant|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Truanting is a small but growing problem in primary schools.* 逃学是小学里一个虽小却日趋严重的问题。 3 PHRASE If a pupil **plays truant**, he or she stays away from school without permission. 逃学；旷课 ❑ [+from] *She was getting into trouble over playing truant from school.* 她因逃课而惹了麻烦。

truce /tru:s/ (**truces**) N-COUNT A **truce** is an agreement between two people or groups of people to stop fighting or quarrelling for a short time. 停战(协定)；休战(协定) ❑ [+between] *The fighting of recent days has given way to an uneasy truce between the two sides.* 最近几天的交战结束了，双方达成了暂时的休战协议。❑ *Let's call a truce.* 我们别争论了。

truck ♦◇ /trʌk/ (**trucks, trucking, trucked**) 1 N-COUNT A **truck** is a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road. 卡车【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **lorry**

2 N-COUNT A **truck** is an open vehicle used for carrying goods on a railway. (铁路)运货车皮，敞篷货运火车【BRIT 英】❑ *They were loaded on the railway trucks to go to Liverpool.* 它们被装上开往利物浦的货运火车。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **freight car**

3 VERB [usu passive] When something or someone **is trucked** somewhere, they are driven there in a lorry. 用卡车装运；用货车运送【mainly AM 主美】❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *The liquor was sold legally and trucked out of the state.* 该酒合法出售，用卡车运出了该州。 4 PHRASE If you say that you will **have no truck with** someone or something, you are refusing to be involved with them in any way. 不愿参与；不与…来往；不掺和 ❑ *He would have no truck with deceit.* 他不愿去骗人。

truck|er /'trʌkə'/ (**truckers**) N-COUNT A **trucker** is someone who drives a truck as their job. 卡车司机【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **lorry driver**

truck|ing /'trʌkɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Trucking** is the activity of transporting goods from one place to another using trucks. 货车运输；货车运输业【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...the deregulation of the trucking industry.* 解除对货运行业的管制

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **haulage**

truck|load /'trʌkləʊd/ (**truckloads**) also **truck load** N-COUNT A **truckload** of goods or people is the amount of them that a truck can carry. 卡车荷载量 ❑ [+of] *Truckloads of food, blankets, and other necessities reached the city.* 成车的食物、毯子与其他必需品抵达了该市。

'truck stop (**truck stops**) N-COUNT A **truck stop** is a place where drivers, especially truck or lorry drivers, can stop, for example to rest or to get something to eat. 汽车停靠点；(尤指)卡车服务站【mainly AM 主美】

trucu|lent /'trʌkjʊlənt/ ADJ If you say that someone is **truculent**, you mean that they are bad-tempered and aggressive. 暴躁的；易怒的；好斗的；尖刻的 •**trucu|lence** /'trʌkjʊləns/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *'Your secretary said you'd be wanting a cleaner,' she announced with her usual truculence.* "你的秘书说你想要个清洁工。"她用惯常的挑衅口吻说道。

trudge /trʌdʒ/ (**trudges, trudging, trudged**) VERB If you **trudge** somewhere, you walk there slowly and with heavy steps, especially because you are tired or unhappy. (尤指因疲惫或沮丧)拖着沉重的脚步走，步履艰难地走 ❑ [v prep/adv] *We had to trudge up the track back to the station.* 我们不得不沿路艰难地走回车站。•N-SING **Trudge** is also a noun. ❑ *We were reluctant to start the long trudge home.* 我们很不愿意踏上如此漫长艰辛的回家之路。

true ♦◇ /tru:/ (**truer, truest**) 1 ADJ If something is **true**, it is based on facts rather than being invented or imagined, and is accurate and reliable. 基于事实的；真实的；如实的；可信的 ❑ *Everything I had heard about him was true.* 我听说的关于他的一切都是真实的。❑ *The film tells the true story of a group who survived in the Andes in sub-zero temperatures.* 电影讲述了一群人在安第斯山脉零度以下的环境中生存下来的真实故事。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **true** to emphasize that a person or thing is sincere or genuine, often in contrast to something that is pretended or hidden. (感情)真实的，真挚的；(物品)真的，真正的，正品的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I allowed myself to acknowledge my true feelings.* 我愿意承认我的真实感情。❑ *The true cost often differs from that which had first been projected.* 实际成本经常与最初计划的有所不同。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you use **true** to describe something or someone, you approve of them because they have all the characteristics or qualities that such a person or thing typically has. 纯粹的；真正的；名副其实的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Maybe one day you'll find true love.* 也许有一天你会找到真爱。❑ *The ability to work collaboratively is a true test of leadership.* 与人合作的能力是对领导能力的一种真正检验。❑ *I think he's a true genius.* 我认为他是个真正的天才。 4 ADJ If you say that a fact is **true of** a particular person or situation, you mean that it is valid or relevant for them. 适用的；符合的；合理的 ❑ [+of] *I accept that the romance may have gone out of the marriage, but surely this is true of many couples.* 我同意婚姻里可能已经没有了浪漫这一说法，而且很多夫妻都的确如此。❑ [+for] *Expenditure on health in most of these countries has gone down, and the same is true for education.* 这些国家的医疗支出大多已经下降，教育支出也是如此。 5 ADJ If you are **true to** someone, you remain committed and loyal to them. If you are **true to** an idea or promise, you remain committed to it and continue to act according to it. 忠实的；忠诚的；恪守(诺言、思想等)的 ❑ [+to] *David was true to his wife.* 戴维忠于妻子。❑ [+to] *India has remained true to democracy.* 印度一直奉行民主政治。❑ [+to] *She's been true to her word from day one.* 她从第一天起就恪守诺言。 6 PHRASE If a dream, wish, or prediction **comes true**, it actually happens. (梦想、愿望或预言)成真，成为现实 ❑ *Owning a place of their own is a dream come true for the couple.* 这对夫妇拥有了自己的房子，终于梦想成真了。 7 PHRASE If a general statement **holds true** in particular circumstances, or if your previous statement **holds true** in different circumstances, it is true or valid in those circumstances. 同样适用；在…情况下亦然【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+for] *This law is known to hold true for galaxies at a distance of at least several billion light years.* 据知，这条定律同样适用于距离至少几十亿光年之远的星系。 8 PHRASE If you say that something seems **too good to be true**, you are suspicious of it because it seems better than you had expected, and you think there may be something wrong with it that you have not noticed. 好得令人难以置信 ❑ *On the whole the celebrations were remarkably good-humoured and peaceful. Indeed, it seemed almost too good to be true.* 总体上，庆典活动一派快乐祥和。事实上，简直好得让人难以置信。 9 PHRASE If you say that something such as a story

or a film is **true to life**, you approve of it because it seems real. 栩栩如生；逼真；活灵活现【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The opening scenes of this movie are just not true to life.* 这部电影开场的几幕真是太假了。 ■ **true colours** → see **colour** ■ **true to form** → see **form** ■ **to ring true** → see **ring** ■ **tried and true** → see **tried**

,true-'blue also **true blue** ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **true-blue**, you mean that they are right-wing in their ideas and opinions.（思想观念）忠于右派的，坚决支持保守党的【BRIT 英】❑ *Her husband is a true blue Tory.* 她丈夫是坚定的保守党党员。■ ADJ A **true-blue** supporter of something is someone who is very loyal and reliable. 忠贞不渝的；坚定不移的【AM 美】

truf|fle /'trʌf°l/ (**truffles**) ■ N-COUNT A **truffle** is a soft round sweet made with chocolate and usually flavoured with rum.（通常带朗姆酒味的）圆形巧克力软糖 ■ N-COUNT A **truffle** is a round type of fungus which is expensive and considered very good to eat. 松露；块菌

→ see **fungus**

trug /trʌg/ (**trugs**) N-COUNT A **trug** is a wide, shallow, oval basket used for carrying garden tools, flowers, or plants.（装园艺工具、花卉、植物等的）浅底篮【BRIT 英】

tru|ism /'tru:ɪzəm/ (**truisms**) N-COUNT A **truism** is a statement that is generally accepted as obviously true and is repeated so often that it has become boring. 陈词滥调；不言自明的说法 ❑ *Orpington seems an example of the truism that nothing succeeds like success.* 奥尔平顿似乎验证了一个常理——一事成功百事顺。

tru|ly ◆◇ /'tru:li/ ■ ADV [ADV before v] You use **truly** to emphasize that something has all the features or qualities of a particular thing, or is the case to the fullest possible extent. 真正地；完全地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a truly democratic system.* 真正民主的制度 ❑ *Not all doctors truly understand the reproductive cycle.* 并非所有的医生都真正了解生殖周期。■ ADV [ADV adj] You can use **truly** in order to emphasize your description of something. 非常；很【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a truly splendid man.* 非常优秀的人 ❑ *They were truly appalling.* 他们非常令人震惊。■ ADV [ADV adj, ADV before v] You use **truly** to emphasize that feelings are genuine and sincere. 由衷地；真诚地；真挚地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Believe me, Susan, I am truly sorry.* 相信我，苏珊，我实在感到抱歉。■ **well and truly** → see **well** ■ CONVENTION You write **Yours truly** at the end of a formal letter to someone you do not know very well. You write your signature after the words 'Yours truly'.（用于正式信件末尾）你忠实的 ❑ *Yours truly, Phil Turner.* 菲尔·特纳谨启 ■ PHRASE You can say **yours truly** as a way of referring to yourself. 我，鄙人【HUMOROUS, INFORMAL 幽默，非正式】❑ *Yours truly was awoken by a shout: 'Ahoy there!'* 鄙人被一声大喊惊醒："喂！"

trump /trʌmp/ (**trumps, trumping, trumped**) ■ N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] In a game of cards, **trumps** is the suit which is chosen to have the highest value in one particular game.（牌戏中的）王牌，主牌 ❑ *Hearts are trumps.* 红桃是主。■ N-COUNT In a game of cards, a **trump** is a playing card which belongs to the suit which has been chosen as trumps.（一张）王牌，主牌 ❑ *He played a trump.* 他吊主。■ VERB If you **trump** what someone has said or done, you beat it by saying or doing something else that seems better. 胜过；压过 ❑ [v n] *The Socialists tried to trump this with their slogan.* 社会党党员设法用他们的口号把它压过去。■ PHRASE Your **trump card** is something powerful that you can use or do, which gives you an advantage over someone. 王牌；绝招；杀手锏 ❑ *In the end, the Ten took their appeal to the Supreme Court; this, they had believed from the outset, would be their trump card.* 最后，10 个人上诉到最高法院；他们从一开始就认为这一招是他们的王牌。■ PHRASE If you say that someone **came up trumps**, you mean that they did something successfully, often when they were not expected to. 意外地胜利；意外地成功【BRIT 英】❑ *Dwayne has come up trumps with a goal worthy of winning any match.* 德韦恩意外地蒙进了一个可以拿下任何比赛的球。

,trumped-'up ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Trumped-up** charges are untrue, and made up in order to punish someone unfairly.（罪名）捏造的，编造的，莫须有的

trum|pet /'trʌmpɪt/ (**trumpets, trumpeting, trumpeted**) ■ N-VAR A **trumpet** is a musical instrument of the brass family which plays quite high notes. You play the trumpet by blowing into it. 小号；喇叭 ■ VERB If someone **trumpets** something that they are proud of or that they think is important, they speak about it publicly in a very forceful way. 大力鼓吹；积极宣扬；大力宣传 ❑ [v n +*as*] *The government has been trumpeting tourism as a growth industry.* 政府一直积极宣扬旅游业是快速发展型产业。❑ [v +*about*] *Nobody should be trumpeting about chemical weapons.* 任何人都不应大肆鼓吹化学武器。❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It was trumpeted that the nation's health was improving.* 人们大力宣传该国的健康状况正在改善。[Also v n]

→ see **brass, orchestra**

trum|pet|er /'trʌmpɪtə'/ (**trumpeters**) N-COUNT A **trumpeter** is someone who plays a trumpet. 小号手；号兵；小号吹奏者

trun|cat|ed /trʌŋ'keɪtɪd, AM 美 'trʌŋkeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **truncated** version of something is one that has been shortened.（版本）缩减的，删节的，截短了的 ❑ *The review body has produced a truncated version of its annual report.* 该评论机构出版了其年报的删节版本。

trun|cheon /'trʌntʃən/ (**truncheons**) N-COUNT A **truncheon** is a short, thick stick that is carried as a weapon by a policeman. 警棍【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **billy**

trun|dle /'trʌnd°l/ (**trundles, trundling, trundled**) ■ VERB If a vehicle **trundles** somewhere, it moves there slowly, often with difficulty or an irregular movement.（车辆）缓缓行进，艰难移动，曲折开进 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The train eventually trundled in at 7.54.* 火车最终在 7 点 54 分缓缓到站。■ VERB If you **trundle** something somewhere, especially a small, heavy object with wheels, you move or roll it along slowly. 慢慢移动，缓慢滚动（尤指带轮的小体积重物）❑ [v n adv/prep] *The old man lifted the barrow and trundled it away.* 那个老头提起手推车，慢慢推走了。■ VERB If you say that someone **is trundling** somewhere, you mean that they are walking slowly, often in a tired way or with heavy steps. 慢步走；迈着沉重的脚步走 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Girls trundle in carrying heavy book bags.* 背着沉重书包的女孩们慢慢走进来。

trunk /trʌŋk/ (**trunks**) ■ N-COUNT [n N] The **trunk** of a tree is the large main stem from which the branches grow. 树干 ❑ [+*of*] *...the gnarled trunk of a birch tree.* 桦树粗糙多瘤的树干 ■ N-COUNT A **trunk** is a large, strong case or box used for storing things or for taking on a journey. 旅行箱；衣箱 ■ N-COUNT [usu with poss] An elephant's **trunk** is its very long nose that it uses to lift food and water to its mouth. 象鼻 ■ N-COUNT The **trunk** of a car is a covered space at the back or front in which you put luggage or other things.（汽车的）行李箱【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **boot**

■ N-PLURAL **Trunks** are shorts that a man wears when he goes swimming.（男式）游泳裤 ■ N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **trunk** is the central part of your body, from your neck to your waist.（人体从颈部到腰部的）躯干【FORMAL 正式】

'trunk road (**trunk roads**) N-COUNT A **trunk road** is a major road that has been specially built for travelling long distances. A trunk road is not as wide or as fast as a motorway. 干道【BRIT 英】

truss /trʌs/ (**trusses, trussing, trussed**) ■ VERB To **truss** someone means to tie them up very tightly so that they cannot move. 扎紧；绑紧；捆紧【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n] *She trussed him quickly with stolen bandage, and gagged his mouth.* 她用偷来的绷带迅速把他绑紧，并塞住了他的嘴。•PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] **Truss up** means the same as **truss**. truss up 同 truss ❑ [*be* v-ed P +*with*] *She was trussed up with yellow nylon rope.* 她被人用黄尼龙绳子捆得动弹不得。[Also v n P] ■ N-COUNT A **truss** is a special belt with a pad that a man wears when he has a hernia in order to prevent it from getting worse.（治疗疝气用的）疝带

▶**truss up** → see **truss 1**

trust ◆◆◇ /trʌst/ (**trusts, trusting, trusted**) ■ VERB If you **trust** someone, you believe that they are honest and sincere and

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will not deliberately do anything to harm you. 信任；信赖 ❑ [v n] *'I trust you completely,' he said.* "我完全信任你。"他说。❑ [be v-ed] *He did argue in a general way that the president can't be trusted.* 他确实泛泛提过总统不可信赖。[Also v] **•trust|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *After speaking to a group of her most trusted advisers, she turned her anger into action.* 在与最亲信的顾问团谈过以后，她将愤怒付诸行动。**2** N-UNCOUNT Your **trust in** someone is your belief that they are honest and sincere and will not deliberately do anything to harm you. 信任；信赖 ❑ [+in] *He destroyed me and my trust in men.* 他毁了我，也摧毁了我对男人的信任。❑ *You've betrayed their trust.* 你已经背叛了他们的信任。❑ *There's a feeling of warmth and trust here.* 这里有一种温暖和信任的感觉。**3** VERB If you **trust** someone **to** do something, you believe that they will do it. 相信（某人会做某事） ❑ [v n to-inf] *That's why I must trust you to keep this secret.* 那就是为什么我必须得相信你会保守这个秘密的原因。**4** VERB If you **trust** someone **with** something important or valuable, you allow them to look after it or deal with it. 托付；托交 ❑ [v n +with] *This could make your superiors hesitate to trust you with major responsibilities.* 这样会使上级不敢对你委以重任。❑ [v n +with] *I'd trust him with my life.* 我愿把终身托付给他。•N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] **Trust** is also a noun. ❑ *She was organizing and running a large household, a position of trust which was generously paid.* 她正操持管理着一个大家庭，这是一个需要充分信任的高薪职位。**5** VERB If you do not **trust** something, you feel that it is not safe or reliable. 确信；觉得…可靠；对…放心 ❑ [v n] *She nodded, not trusting her own voice.* 她只点点头，没有说话。❑ [v n to-inf] *For one thing, he didn't trust his legs to hold him up.* 首先，他不相信自己能站起来。❑ [v pron-refl to-inf] *I still can't trust myself to remain composed in their presence.* 我仍然不放心自己能否在他们面前保持镇静。**6** VERB If you **trust** someone's judgment or advice, you believe that it is good or right. 相信；认为…是正确的 ❑ [v n] *I blame myself and will never be able to trust my instinct again.* 我自责，而且今后再也不能相信自己的直觉了。**7** VERB If you say you **trust that** something is true, you mean you hope and expect that it is true. 希望…是对的；估计…是对的 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v that] *I trust you will take the earliest opportunity to make a full apology.* 我想你会一抓住机会就诚恳道歉的。**8** VERB If you **trust** in someone or something, you believe strongly in them, and do not doubt their powers or their good intentions. 坚信；深信；信仰 [FORMAL 正式] ❑ [v +in] *He was a pastor who trusted in the Lord and who lived to preach.* 他生前是一名牧师，信仰上帝，并用一生去传教。**9** N-COUNT [oft in N] A **trust** is a financial arrangement in which a group of people or an organization keeps and invests money for someone. （财产）信托，托管 ❑ *The money will be put in trust until she is 18.* 钱会交付他人托管，直到她年满 18 岁。**10** N-COUNT [oft in names] A **trust** is a group of people or an organization that has control of an amount of money or property and invests it on behalf of other people or as a charity. 信托基金机构；财产托管机构 ❑ *He had set up two charitable trusts.* 他已设立了两个慈善信托机构。**11** N-COUNT [n N] In Britain, a **trust** or a **trust hospital** is a public hospital that receives its funding directly from the national government. It has its own board of governors and is not controlled by the local health authority. 公立医院（由政府资助、独立经营） **12** → see also **trusting**, **unit trust** **13** PHRASE If something valuable is kept **in trust**, it is held and protected by a group of people or an organization on behalf of other people. 受托管；被托管 ❑ [+for] *The British Library holds its collection in trust for the nation.* 大不列颠图书馆为国家托管藏书。**14** PHRASE If you **take** something **on trust** after having heard or read it, you believe it completely without checking it. 完全相信；对…毫不置疑 ❑ *He was adamant that the allegations were untrue, so I took him on trust.* 他坚持认为那些指控不属实，因此我也完全相信他。**15** **tried and trusted** → see **tried**

▶trust to PHRASAL VERB [no passive] If you **trust to** luck or instinct, you hope that it will enable you to achieve what you are trying to do, because you have nothing else to help you. 仰仗，依靠（运气、直觉） ❑ [v P n] *I set off for the valley, trusting to luck.* 我动身去山谷了，一切全凭运气。❑ [v P n] *Gardiner is simply trusting to instinct and experience.* 加德纳完全凭直觉与经验。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *trust* with:

V.	**learn to** trust 学会信任 **1** **build** trust 培养信任，**create** trust 建立信任，**place** trust **in** *someone* 信赖某人 **2**
ADJ.	**mutual** trust 相互间的信任 **2** **charitable** trust 慈善信托机构 **10**
N.	trust *your* **instincts** 相信直觉，trust *someone's* **judgment** 相信某人的判断 **6** **investment** trust 投资信托 **9**

trus|tee /trʌˈsti:/ (**trustees**) N-COUNT A **trustee** is someone with legal control of money or property that is kept or invested for another person, company, or organization. （财产）受托人，托管人

'trust fund (**trust funds**) N-COUNT A **trust fund** is an amount of money or property that someone owns, usually after inheriting it, but which is kept and invested for them. 信托基金

trust|ing /'trʌstɪŋ/ ADJ A **trusting** person believes that people are honest and sincere and do not intend to harm him or her. 轻信的；容易相信别人的 ❑ *She has an open, trusting nature.* 她天性坦诚，对人信赖。

trust|worthy /'trʌstwɜ:ðɪ/ ADJ A **trustworthy** person is reliable, responsible, and can be trusted completely. 可信赖的；值得信赖的；可靠的 ❑ *He is a trustworthy and level-headed leader.* 他是个头脑冷静、值得信赖的领导。**•trust|worthi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He wrote a reference for him, describing his reliability and trustworthiness as 'above questioning'.* 他为他写了封推荐信，称他为人可靠与值得信赖这两点是"毋庸置疑的"。

Word Link 词根词缀 *worthy ≈ deserving* 值得，*suitable* 适合：*praiseworthy, seaworthy, trustworthy*

trusty /'trʌsti/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Trusty** things, animals, or people are reliable and have always worked well in the past. （长期以来）可靠的，可信赖的 ❑ *She still drives her trusty black Corvette.* 她仍然开她那辆皮实可靠的黑色克尔维特车。

truth ↔ /truːθ/ (**truths**) **1** N-UNCOUNT **The truth** about something is all the facts about it, rather than things that are imagined or invented. 实情；真相；事实 ❑ [+about] *I must tell you the truth about this business.* 我必须告诉你这件事的真相。❑ [+of] *The truth of the matter is that we had no other choice.* 实情就是我们别无选择。❑ *In the town very few know the whole truth.* 镇子里只有很少人知道全部实情。**2** N-UNCOUNT If you say that there is some **truth in** a statement or story, you mean that it is true, or at least partly true. 真实性；真实 ❑ [+in] *There is no truth in this story.* 这个故事纯属虚构。❑ [+to] *Is there any truth to the rumors?* 那些谣言有什么事实依据吗？**3** N-COUNT A **truth** is something that is believed to be true. 真理 ❑ *It is an almost universal truth that the more we are promoted in a job, the less we actually exercise the skills we initially used to perform it.* 这几乎是一条普遍的真理：我们在某一工作中越往上晋升，实际运用那些当初在工作中经常实践的技能的机会就越少。**4** → see also **home truth**, **moment of truth** **5** PHRASE You say **in truth** in order to indicate that you are giving your honest opinion about something. 实际上；事实上 ❑ *In truth, we were both unhappy.* 事实上，我们俩都不快乐。**6** PHRASE You say **to tell you the truth** or **truth to tell** in order to indicate that you are telling someone something in an open and honest way, without trying to hide anything. 说实在的；坦白说 ❑ *To tell you the truth, I was afraid to see him.* 坦白说，我害怕见他。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *truth* with:

N.	a **grain of truth** 一点真实的成分，**the truth of the matter** 事情的真相 **1**
ADJ.	**the awful truth** 可怕的真相，**the plain truth** 明显的事实，**the sad truth** 令人悲伤的真相，**the simple truth** 纯粹的真相，**the whole truth** 全部真相 **1** **absolute truth** 绝对真相；绝对真理 **1** **3**
V.	**accept the truth** 接受事实，**find the truth** 发现真相，**know the truth** 知道真相，**learn the truth** 了解真相，**search for the truth** 寻找真相，**tell the truth** 说出真相 **1** **to tell you the truth** 坦白说 **6**

truth|ful /'tru:0ful/ ADJ If a person or their comments are **truthful**, they are honest and do not tell any lies. 说真话的；诚实的 ❑ [+about] *We've all learnt to be fairly truthful about our personal lives.* 我们都学会了要非常坦诚地对待自己的个人生活。❑ *She could not give him a truthful answer.* 她不能给他一个诚实的答案。•**truth|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I answered all their questions truthfully.* 我如实地回答了他们的所有问题。•**truth|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I can say, with absolute truthfulness, that I did not injure her.* 我可以绝对坦率地说，我没有伤害她。

try ⇹ /trai/ (**tries, trying, tried**) 1 VERB If you **try** to do something, you want to do it, and you take action which you hope will help you to do it. 设法；尝试；努力 ❑ [v to-inf] *He secretly tried to block her advancement in the Party.* 他暗地里设法阻挠她在党内的晋升。❑ [v adv] *Does it annoy you if others do things less well than you would, or don't seem to try hard enough?* 如果别人不如你能干，或者似乎不够努力，你会很生气吗？❑ [v v-ing] *I tried calling him when I got here but he wasn't at home.* 我到这里时试着给他打电话，但他不在家。❑ [v] *No matter how bad you feel, keep trying.* 不管你感觉多么糟糕，继续努力。•N-COUNT **Try** is also a noun. ❑ *It wasn't that she'd really expected to get any money out of him; it had just seemed worth a try.* 她并不是真指望能从他那里得到钱，只是觉得值得一试。2 VERB To **try** and do something means to try to do it. 设法做；尝试【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v *and* inf] *I must try and see him.* 我必须设法见到他。3 VERB If you **try for** something, you make an effort to get it or achieve it. 谋求；争取 ❑ [v +for] *My partner and I have been trying for a baby for two years.* 我和爱人两年来一直想要个孩子。❑ [v +for] *He said he was going to try for first place next year.* 他说他明年会争取夺得第一名。4 VERB If you **try** something new or different, you use it, do it, or experience it in order to discover its qualities or effects. 试用；试做；尝试 ❑ [v n] *It's best not to try a new recipe for the first time on such an important occasion.* 在这么重要的场合最好不要尝试以前从未做过的新菜谱。❑ [v v-ing] *I have tried painting the young shoots with weed poisoner, but this does not kill them off.* 我试过在小嫩草上涂除草剂，但这并没有将它们除净。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Try** is also a noun. ❑ *If you're still sceptical about exercising, we can only ask you to trust us and give it a try.* 如果你对锻炼还有疑虑，我们只能要求你相信我们，亲自试一试。5 VERB If you **try** a particular place or person, you go to that place or person because you think that they may be able to provide you with what you want. 到（某处）试试；找（某人）试试 ❑ [v n] *Have you tried the local music shops?* 你到当地的音像店找过了吗？6 VERB If you **try** a door or window, you try to open it. 试着推开（门或窗） ❑ [v n] *Bob tried the door. To his surprise, it opened.* 鲍勃试着推了推门。令他吃惊的是，门竟然开了。7 VERB When a person **is tried**, he or she has to appear in a law court and is found innocent or guilty after the judge and jury have heard the evidence. When a legal case **is tried**, it is considered in a court of law. 审判；审讯；审理 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *He suggested that those responsible should be tried for crimes against humanity.* 他建议那些责任人应该以反人类罪受到审判。❑ [be v-ed] *Whether he is innocent or guilty is a decision that will be made when the case is tried in court.* 他有罪与否，等案件在法庭受审后就会作出判决。❑ [v n] *The military court which tried him excluded two of his lawyers.* 审判他的军事法庭拒绝让他的两位律师出庭辩护。8 N-COUNT In the game of rugby, a **try** is the action of scoring by putting the ball down behind the goal line of the opposing team.（橄榄球的）达阵得分（在对方球门线内等球触地得分） ❑ *The French, who led 21-3 at half time, scored eight tries.* 上半场以 21:3 领先的法国队有 8 个达阵得分。9 → see also **tried, trying** 10 PHRASE [with neg] If you say that something falls but not **for want of trying** or not **for lack of trying**, you mean that everything possible was done to make it succeed. 没努力尝试；没竭尽全力 ❑ *Not all is perfect, but it isn't for want of trying.* 一切并非无可挑剔，但已经竭尽全力了。11 **to try your best** → see **best** 12 **to try your hand** → see **hand** 13 **to try your luck** → see **luck** 14 **to try someone's patience** → see **patience**

▶**try on** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **try on** a piece of clothing, you put it on to see if it fits you or if it looks nice. 试穿；试戴 ❑ [v P n] *Try on clothing and shoes to make sure they fit.* 试穿一下衣服和鞋子，看看是否合适。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB [usu cont] If you say that a person **is trying it on**, you mean that they are trying to obtain something or to impress someone, often in a slightly dishonest way and without much hope of success. 耍花招；蒙骗【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P] *They're just trying it on—I don't believe they'll go this far.* 他们只是在耍花招——我不相信他们会走到这一步。

▶**try out** PHRASAL VERB If you **try** something **out**, you test it in order to find out how useful or effective it is or what it is like. 试验；测验 ❑ [v n P] *She knew I wanted to try the boat out at the weekend.* 她知道我周末想开船出去试一下。❑ [v P n] *London Transport hopes to try out the system in September.* 伦敦交通系统有望在 9 月份对该系统进行试运营。

Thesaurus 同类词 *try* Also look up:

V. attempt, endeavor, risk, venture 1 2 3
N. attempt, effort, shot 1 4

try|ing /'traiiŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **trying**, you mean that they are difficult to deal with and make you feel impatient or annoyed. 难对付的；令人厌烦的；令人恼火的 ❑ *Support from those closest to you is vital in these trying times.* 在这些困难的时刻，最亲近的人给予你的支持至关重要。2 → see also **try**

try|out /'traiaut/ (**tryouts**) also **try-out** N-COUNT If you give something a **tryout**, you try it or test it to see how useful it is. 试用；试验 ❑ *The recycling scheme gets its first try-out in rural Dorset.* 这些再循环方案在多塞特郡的农村地区首先试用。

tryst /trist/ (**trysts**) N-COUNT A **tryst** is a meeting between lovers in a quiet secret place. 幽会【LITERARY 文】

tsar /za:/ (**tsars**) also **czar** 1 N-COUNT; N-TITLE In former times, the **tsar** was the king of Russia. 沙皇 2 N-COUNT A particular kind of **tsar** is a person who has been appointed by the government to deal with a particular problem that is affecting the country. 特使 ❑ *...the former New York police chief who was appointed as 'drug tsar' by Bill Clinton.* 被比尔·克林顿任命为"反毒特使"的前纽约警察局局长

tsa|ri|na /za:'ri:nə/ (**tsarinas**) also **czarina** N-COUNT; N-TITLE In former times, a **tsarina** was the queen of Russia or the wife of the tsar. 沙皇皇后；（旧时俄国的）女皇

tsar|ist /'za:rist/ also **czarist** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tsarist** means belonging to or supporting the system of government by a tsar, especially in Russia before 1917. （尤指俄国 1917 年前）沙皇专制的，沙皇时代的，支持沙皇政体的

tset|se fly /'tsetsi flai/ (**tsetse flies**) also **tsetse** N-VAR A **tsetse fly** or a **tsetse** is an African fly that feeds on blood and can cause serious diseases in the people and animals that it bites. 舌蝇（吸食人畜血液并致其严重患病的非洲蝇类）

T-shirt (**T-shirts**) also **tee-shirt** N-COUNT A **T-shirt** is a cotton shirt with no collar or buttons. T-shirts usually have short sleeves. T 恤衫；短袖无扣棉汗衫；短袖无领衫

→ see **clothing**

tsp. (**tsps**) In a recipe, **tsp.** is a written abbreviation for 茶匙（书面缩略=）**teaspoonful**.

tsu|na|mi /tsu'na:mi/ (**tsunamis**) N-COUNT A **tsunami** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.（通常由地震引起的）海啸

→ see Word Web: **tsunami**

tub /tʌb/ (**tubs**) 1 N-COUNT A **tub** is a deep container of any size.（大小不一的）桶，盆，缸 ❑ *He peeled the paper top off a little white tub and poured the cream into his coffee.* 他把小白盆上的纸盖揭去，然后把奶油倒进他的咖啡里。•N-COUNT A **tub of** something is the amount of it contained in a tub. 一桶（之物）；一桶之量 ❑ [+of] *She would eat four tubs of ice cream in one sitting.* 她以前常常一次就吃 4 桶冰激凌。2 N-COUNT A **tub** is the same as a **bathtub**. 同 bathtub【AM 美】❑ *She lay back in the tub.* 她向后靠着躺在浴缸里。3 → see also **hot tub**

→ see **soap**

T

Word Web 话题词汇 tsunami 海啸

Ordinary ocean **waves** are mostly the result of wind. The gigantic waves of a **tsunami**, however, are usually the result of an underwater **earthquake**. **A submarine landslide** or **volcano** can also cause a tsunami. The most destructive recent tsunami occurred in Indonesia in 2004. The earthquake that caused it measured 9.0 on the **Richter scale**. Scientists have found ways of predicting when these huge waves will strike. They use **buoys** in the open ocean and **tide gauges** near the shore. They also use **seismographs** to record earthquake activity. A central station **monitors** all this information and produces a tsunami **forecast**.

平常的海浪大多是由风引起的。然而，海啸的滔天巨浪通常是水下地震的结果。海底的塌方或火山也会引发海啸。最近一次破坏力最强的海啸发生在2004年的印度尼西亚；测得引发该海啸的地震震级为里氏9.0级。科学家已经找到预测这些巨浪何时袭来的方法。他们利用外海的浮标和近岸的潮位计，还使用地震仪来记录地震活动。总站监控所有这些信息，之后生成海啸预报。

tuba /'tju:bə, AM 美 'tu:-/ (**tubas**) N-VAR A **tuba** is a large musical instrument of the brass family which produces very low notes. It consists of a long metal tube folded round several times with a wide opening at the end. You play the tuba by blowing into it. 大号

→ see **brass, orchestra**

tub|by /'tʌbi/ (**tubbier, tubbiest**) ADJ If you describe someone as **tubby**, you mean that they are rather fat. 肥胖的；胖墩墩的【INFORMAL 非正式】

tube ◆◇◇ /tju:b, AM 美 tu:b/ (**tubes**) 1 N-COUNT A **tube** is a long hollow object that is usually round, like a pipe. 管子；管；管状物 ❑ *He is fed by a tube that enters his nose.* 他靠鼻饲管进食。❑ *...a cardboard tube.* 纸卷芯 2 N-COUNT A **tube of** something such as paste is a long, thin container which you squeeze in order to force the paste out. (内盛膏状物等的)管状容器 ❑ *[+of] ...a tube of toothpaste.* 一管牙膏 ❑ *[+of] ...a small tube of moisturizer.* 一小管保湿乳 3 N-COUNT Some long, thin, hollow parts in your body are referred to as **tubes**. 管状器官；管；道 ❑ *The lungs are in fact constructed of thousands of tiny tubes.* 肺实际上由数千条微小管道构成。4 N-SING [oft *by* N] **The tube** is the underground railway system in London. (伦敦的)地铁【BRIT 英】❑ *I took the tube then the train and came straight here.* 我先乘地铁，然后坐火车直奔这里。5 N-COUNT You can refer to the television as **the tube**. 电视机【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *The only baseball he saw was on the tube.* 他看过的唯一一场棒球赛是在电视上看的。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **the box**

6 PHRASE If a business, economy, or institution **goes down the tubes** or **goes down the tube**, it fails or collapses completely. (公司、经济、机构)完全垮掉，彻底崩溃，告吹【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *The country was going down the tubes economically.* 该国经济正在彻底崩溃。7 → see also **bronchial tube, cathode-ray tube, fallopian tube, inner tube, test tube**

→ see **transport**

tu|ber /'tju:bə^r, AM 美 'tu:-/ (**tubers**) N-COUNT A **tuber** is the swollen underground stem of particular types of plants. 块茎(某些植物隆起的地下茎)

tu|ber|cu|lar /tju:'bɜ:^{r}kjʊlə^r, AM 美 tu:-/ ADJ **Tubercular** means suffering from, relating to, or causing tuberculosis. 结核病的；患结核病的；引发结核病的 ❑ *...tubercular patients.* 结核病患者 ❑ *He died of tubercular meningitis.* 他死于结核性脑膜炎。❑ *...tubercular bacteria.* 结核菌

tu|ber|cu|lo|sis /tju:ˌbɜ:^{r}kju'ləʊsɪs, AM 美 tu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Tuberculosis** is a serious infectious disease that affects someone's lungs and other parts of their body. The abbreviation **TB** is also used. 肺结核，结核病(缩略形式为 TB)

'tube top (**tube tops**) N-COUNT A **tube top** is a piece of women's clothing that is made of stretchy material and covers her chest but leaves her shoulders bare. (女式的)抹胸【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **boob tube**

tub|ing /'tju:bɪŋ, AM 美 'tu:-/ N-UNCOUNT **Tubing** is plastic, rubber, or another material in the shape of a tube. 管子；管道 ❑ *... metres of plastic tubing.* 几米长的塑料管子

tubu|lar /'tju:bjʊlə^r, AM 美 'tu:-/ ADJ Something that is **tubular** is long, round, and hollow in shape, like a tube. 管状的 ❑ *...a modern table with chrome tubular legs.* 有铬合金管状桌腿的现代风格桌子

TUC /ˌti: ju: 'si:/ N-PROPER In Britain, **the TUC** is an organization which represents trade unions, and to which most trade unions belong. **TUC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Trades Union Congress'. (英国)工会联合会

tuck /tʌk/ (**tucks, tucking, tucked**) 1 VERB If you **tuck** something somewhere, you put it there so that it is safe, comfortable, or neat. 把…塞入；把…藏入 ❑ [v n prep] *He tried to tuck his flapping shirt inside his trousers.* 他设法把飘起的衬衫塞到裤子里。❑ [v-ed] *She found a rose tucked under the windscreen wiper of her car one morning.* 一天清晨，她发现自己汽车的挡风玻璃雨刷下插着一支玫瑰。2 N-COUNT You can use **tuck** to refer to a form of plastic surgery which involves reducing the size of a part of someone's body. 瘦身整形手术 ❑ *She'd undergone 13 operations, including a tummy tuck.* 她已经做了13次手术，包括一次腹部去脂术。

▶tuck away 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **tuck away** something such as money, you store it in a safe place. 妥善收藏；安全保管 ❑ [v P n] *The extra income has meant Phillippa can tuck away the rent.* 额外的收入意味着菲莉帕可以把房租存起来。❑ [v n P] *I tucked the box away in the linen drawer.* 我把盒子藏在放棉织品的抽屉里。2 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is tucked away**, they are well hidden in a quiet place where very few people go. 把…隐藏；把…隐匿 ❑ [be v-ed P] *We were tucked away in a secluded corner of the room.* 我们被藏匿到房间里一个隐蔽的角落。

▶tuck in 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **tuck in** a piece of material, you keep it in position by placing one edge or end of it behind or under something else. For example, if you **tuck in** your shirt, you place the bottom part of it inside your trousers or skirt. 把…折入；把…塞进；把…掖好 ❑ [v P n] *'Probably,' I said, tucking in my shirt.* "大概吧。"我边说边把衬衫掖了进去。❑ [v n P] *Tuck the sheets in firmly.* 掖紧被子。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **tuck** a child **in** bed or **tuck** them **in**, you make them comfortable by straightening the sheets and blankets and pushing the loose ends under the mattress. 给(孩子)掖好被子；给…盖好被子 ❑ [v n P n] *I read Lili a story and tucked her in her own bed.* 我为莉莉读了个故事，然后给她盖好被子。❑ [v n P] *My mother would tuck me in, turn out the lights and tiptoe out.* 母亲会给我掖好被子，关上灯，然后蹑手蹑脚走出去。

▶tuck into or **tuck in** PHRASAL VERB If someone **tucks into** a meal or **tucks in**, they start eating enthusiastically or hungrily. 尽情地吃；大口地吃【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *She tucked into a breakfast of bacon and eggs.* 她大口地吃着有咸肉和鸡蛋的早餐。❑ [v P] *Tuck in, it's the last hot food you'll get for a while.* 尽情地吃吧，一段时间里你都吃不到这么一顿热饭了。

▶tuck up PHRASAL VERB If you **tuck** a child **up** in bed, you tuck them in. 给(孩子)盖好被子【BRIT 英】❑ [v n P] *She tucked them up in bed.* 她安顿他们上床睡觉。❑ [v P n] *He mostly stayed at home tucking up the children.* 他主要待在家里，帮孩子们盖好被子睡觉。❑ [v-ed P] *She had gone to work believing Helen was safely tucked up in bed.* 她相信海伦已经安然入睡后就去上班了。

tuck|er /'tʌkə^r/ N-UNCOUNT **Tucker** is food. 食物【mainly AUSTRALIAN, INFORMAL 主澳，非正式】❑ *...a man who knows what constitutes decent tucker and how to go about serving it up.* 懂得如何做出佳肴并如何上菜的人

tuck|ered out /ˌtʌkə^{r}d 'aʊt/ or **tuckered** ADJ If you are **tuckered** or **tuckered out**, you are extremely tired. 极其疲倦的；筋疲力尽的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

Tues. also **Tue.** **Tues.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **Tuesday**.

Tues|day /'tju:zdeɪ, -di, AM 美 'tu:z-/ (**Tuesdays**) N-VAR **Tuesday** is the day after Monday and before Wednesday. 星期二；周二 ❑ *He phoned on Tuesday, just before you came.* 他星期二来电话了，就在你来之前。❑ *On Tuesdays and Saturdays the market comes to town.* 每逢周二与周六，镇上就会有集市。❑ *They left Zeebrugge on Tuesday evening.* 他们在周二晚上离开了泽布吕赫。

tuft /tʌft/ (**tufts**) N-COUNT A **tuft of** something such as hair or grass is a small amount of it which is growing together in one place or is held together at the bottom. 一丛；一簇；一撮 ❑ [+of] *He had a small tuft of hair on his chin.* 他下巴上有一小撮胡须。

tuft|ed /'tʌftɪd/ ADJ Something that is **tufted** has a tuft or tufts on it. 簇状的；丛生的

tug /tʌg/ (**tugs, tugging, tugged**) 1 VERB If you **tug** something or **tug at** it, you give it a quick and usually strong pull. 使劲拉；拽 ❑ [V +at] *A little boy came running up and tugged at his sleeve excitedly.* 一个小男孩跑上来，激动地拽着他的袖子。❑ [V n] *She kicked him, tugging his thick hair.* 她一边踢他，一边扯着他那浓密的头发。[Also V] •N-COUNT **Tug** is also a noun. ❑ [+at] *I felt a tug at my sleeve.* 我感到袖子被拽了一下。2 N-COUNT A **tug** or a **tug boat** is a small powerful boat which pulls large ships, usually when they come into a port. 拖船；拖轮

tug-of-love N-SING [usu N n] Journalists sometimes use **tug-of-love** to refer to a situation in which the parents of a child are divorced and one of the parents tries to get the child from the other, for example by taking him or her illegally. (离婚父母)争夺监护权【BRIT 英】❑ *A mother yesterday won a tug-of-love battle for custody of her twin daughters.* 昨天一个母亲在监护权之争中获胜，赢得了双胞胎女儿的监护权。

tug-of-war (**tugs-of-war**) also **tug of war** 1 N-VAR A **tug-of-war** is a sports event in which two teams test their strength by pulling against each other on opposite ends of a rope. 拔河 2 N-VAR You can use **tug-of-war** to refer to a situation in which two people or groups both want the same thing and are fairly equally matched in their struggle to get it. 势均力敌的争夺 ❑ *Chelsea and Aston Villa were involved in a tug of war for Liverpool's Ray Houghton last night.* 切尔西队与阿斯顿维拉队昨夜上演了一场夺人大战，争购利物浦的雷·霍顿。

tui|tion /tju'ɪʃ°n, AM 美 tu-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT If you are given **tuition** in a particular subject, you are taught about that subject. 讲授；教学；指导 ❑ [+in] *The courses will give the beginner personal tuition in all types of outdoor photography.* 该课程将为初学者一对一地讲授各种户外摄影技巧。2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **tuition** to refer to the amount of money that you have to pay for being taught particular subjects, especially in a university, college, or private school. (尤指大专院校或私立学校的)学费 ❑ *Angela's $7,000 tuition at University this year will be paid for with scholarships.* 安杰拉将用奖学金支付今年 7,000 美元的大学学费。

Word Link 词根词缀 *tu = watching over* 看管：*tuition, tutelage, tutor*

tu|lip /'tju:lɪp, AM 美 'tu:-/ (**tulips**) N-COUNT **Tulips** are brightly coloured flowers that grow in the spring, and have oval or pointed petals packed closely together. 郁金香

tulle /tju:l, AM 美 tu:l/ N-UNCOUNT **Tulle** is a soft nylon or silk cloth similar to net, that is used for making evening dresses. (做晚礼服用的尼龙或丝质)薄纱，绢网，丝网

tum /tʌm/ (**tums**) N-COUNT Your **tum** is your stomach. 肚子【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

tum|ble /'tʌmb°l/ (**tumbles, tumbling, tumbled**) 1 VERB If someone or something **tumbles** somewhere, they fall there with a rolling or bouncing movement. 滚下；摔倒；跌落；翻滚而下 ❑ [V prep/adv] *A small boy tumbled off a third floor fire escape.* 一个小男孩从 3 楼防火梯上摔了下来。❑ [V prep/adv] *He fell to the ground, and the gun tumbled out of his hand.* 他跌到地上，枪从手里摔了出去。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tumble** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *He injured his ribs in a tumble from his horse.* 他从马背上摔下来时伤到了肋骨。2 VERB If prices or levels of something **are tumbling**, they are decreasing rapidly. (物价等)暴跌，剧降【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V +by/from/to] *House prices have tumbled by almost 30 per cent in real terms since mid-1989.* 房价自 1989 年中期以来实际上暴跌了近 30%。❑ [V] *Share prices continued to tumble today on the Tokyo stock market.* 东京股市的股价今天继续暴跌。❑ [V-ing] *...tumbling inflation.* 急剧下降的通货膨胀率 [Also V amount] •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Tumble** is also a noun. ❑ *Oil prices took a tumble yesterday.* 昨天油价暴跌。3 VERB If water **tumbles**, it flows quickly over an uneven surface. (水)冲刷，滚滚流过 ❑ [V prep] *Waterfalls crash and tumble over rocks.* 瀑布飞流直泻，冲刷着岩石。❑ [V-ing] *...the aromatic pines and tumbling streams of the Zonba Plateau.* 松巴高原芬芳的松树与湍急的河流 [Also V] 4 VERB If you say that someone **tumbles into** a situation or place, you mean that they get into it without being fully in control of themselves or knowing what they are doing. 突然闯入(某地)；陷入，浑然不觉地进入(某种状态)【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V +into] *Many mothers and children tumble into poverty after divorce.* 很多母亲和孩子在离婚后陷入贫困。5 → see also **rough and tumble**

▶**tumble down** PHRASAL VERB If a building **tumbles down**, it collapses or parts of it fall off, usually because it is old and no-one has taken care of it. (建筑物)摇摇欲坠，倒塌 ❑ [V P] *The outer walls looked likely to tumble down in a stiff wind.* 外墙看起来一刮强风就会倒塌。

tumble|down /'tʌmb°ldaʊn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tumbledown** building is in such a bad condition that it is partly falling down or has holes in it. 摇摇欲坠的；破旧不堪的

tum|ble 'dry|er (**tumble dryers**) also **tumble drier** N-COUNT A **tumble dryer** is an electric machine which dries washing by turning it over and over and blowing warm air onto it. 转筒式烘干机；衣物烘干机【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dryer**

tum|bler /'tʌmblə'/ (**tumblers**) N-COUNT A **tumbler** is a drinking glass with straight sides. (平底)玻璃杯

tumble|weed /'tʌmb°lwi:d/ N-UNCOUNT **Tumbleweed** is a plant that grows in desert areas in North America. It breaks off from its roots at the end of its life and then blows around on the ground. (生长于北美洲沙漠地区的)风滚草【AM 美】

tum|my /'tʌmi/ (**tummies**) 1 N-COUNT Your **tummy** is the part of the front of your body below your waist. **Tummy** is often used by children or by adults talking to children. 肚子(儿语或对儿童说话时用) ❑ *Your baby's tummy should feel warm, but not hot.* 你宝宝的肚子摸起来应是暖和的，而不是发烫的。2 N-COUNT You can use **tummy** to refer to the parts inside your body where food is digested. **Tummy** is often used by children or by adults talking to children. 胃(儿语或对儿童说话时用) ❑ *It's easy to get a tummy upset from river water.* 喝河水很容易胃不舒服。

tu|mour /'tju:mə', AM 美 'tu:-/ (**tumours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tumor**

N-COUNT A **tumour** is a mass of diseased or abnormal cells that has grown in a person's or animal's body. 肿瘤

tu|mult /'tju:mʌlt, AM 美 'tu:-/ 1 N-SING A **tumult** is a state of great confusion or excitement. 混乱；骚乱 ❑ [+of] *A tumult of feelings inside her fought for supremacy.* 她内心百感交集。❑ *...the recent tumult in global financial markets.* 最近全球金融市场的混乱 2 N-SING A **tumult** is a lot of noise made by a crowd of people. 吵闹；喧哗 ❑ [+of] *Round one ends, to a tumult of whistles, screams and shouts.* 第一局比赛结束了，口哨声、尖叫声与呼喊声响成一片。

tu|mul|tu|ous /'tju:mʌltʃuəs, AM 美 'tu:-/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tumultuous** event or period of time involves many exciting and confusing events or feelings. (事件、时期)动乱的，骚乱的，动荡的 ❑ *...the tumultuous changes in Eastern Europe.* 动荡不安的东欧剧变 ❑ *It's been a tumultuous day at the international trade negotiations in Brussels.* 那是布鲁塞尔国际贸易谈判中纷乱的一天。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **tumultuous** reaction to something is very noisy, because the people involved are very happy or excited. 欢腾的；喧

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闹的；热烈的 ❑ *Delegates greeted the news with tumultuous applause.* 代表们对这个消息报以热烈的掌声。

tuna /'tjuːnə, AM 美 'tuːnə/ (**tuna** or **tunas**) N-VAR **Tuna** or **tuna fish** are large fish that live in warm seas and are caught for food. 金枪鱼 •N-UNCOUNT **Tuna** or **tuna fish** is this fish eaten as food. 金枪鱼肉 ❑ *She began opening a tin of tuna.* 她开始打开一听金枪鱼罐头。

tun|dra /'tʌndrə/ (**tundras**) N-VAR **Tundra** is one of the large flat areas of land in the north of Europe, Asia, and America. The ground below the top layer of soil is always frozen and no trees grow there. 冻原；苔原

tune ♦◇ /tjuːn, AM 美 tuːn/ (**tunes, tuning, tuned**) 1 N-COUNT A **tune** is a series of musical notes that is pleasant and easy to remember. 曲调；调子；主旋律 ❑ *She was humming a merry little tune.* 她哼着一支动听的小曲。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to a song or a short piece of music as a **tune**. 歌曲；短乐曲 ❑ *She'll also be playing your favourite pop tunes.* 她还将演奏你最喜欢的流行乐曲。 3 VERB When someone **tunes** a musical instrument, they adjust it so that it produces the right notes. 为（乐器）调音 ❑ [V n] *'We do tune our guitars before we go on,' he insisted.* "我们在演奏以前确实会为吉他调音。"他坚持说道。 •PHRASAL VERB **Tune up** means the same as **tune**. tune up 同 tune ❑ [V P n] *Others were quietly tuning up their instruments.* 其他人正安静地为他们的乐器调音。 4 VERB [usu passive] When an engine or machine **is tuned**, it is adjusted so that it works well. 调试，调整（发动机或机器） ❑ [be V-ed] *Drivers are urged to make sure that car engines are properly tuned.* 司机们被敦促要确保汽车发动机调试妥当。 •PHRASAL VERB **Tune up** means the same as **tune**. tune up 同 tune ❑ [V P n] *The shop charges up to $500 to tune up a Porsche.* 那家店调试一辆保时捷收费高达 500 美元。 5 VERB [usu passive] If your radio or television **is tuned to** a particular broadcasting station, you are listening to or watching the programmes being broadcast by that station. 调谐；调频道；调台 ❑ [be V-ed +to] *A small colour television was tuned to an afternoon soap opera.* 一台小彩色电视机频道调在了一出下午的肥皂剧上。 6 → see also **fine-tune, signature tune, tuning fork** 7 PHRASE If you say that a person or organization **is calling the tune**, you mean that they are in a position of power or control in a particular situation. 发号施令；控制；操纵 ❑ *Who would then be calling the tune in Parliament?* 那在国会谁说了算？ 8 PHRASE If you say that someone **has changed** their **tune**, you are criticizing them because they have changed their opinion or way of doing things. 改变调子；变卦；改变态度【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *You've changed your tune since this morning, haven't you?* 你从今天早上就变卦了，是不是？ 9 PHRASE If you say that someone is **dancing to** someone else's **tune**, you mean that they are allowing themselves to be controlled by the other person. 被…牵着鼻子走；受…的控制【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *The danger of commercialism is that the churches end up dancing to the tune of their big business sponsors.* 商业主义的危险就是教会最终可能会被大赞助商牵着鼻子走。 10 PHRASE A person or musical instrument that is **in tune** produces exactly the right notes. A person or musical instrument that is **out of tune** does not produce exactly the right notes. 合调的 / 走调的；在调子上 / 不在调子上 ❑ *It was just an ordinary voice, but he sang in tune.* 他声音很一般，但唱得都在调子上。 ❑ *Many of the notes are out of tune.* 很多音都走调了。 11 PHRASE If you are **in tune with** a group of people, you are in agreement or sympathy with them. If you are **out of tune with** them, you are not in agreement or sympathy with them. 一致 / 不一致；赞同 / 不赞同 ❑ *Today, his change of direction seems more in tune with the times.* 今天，他方向的改变似乎更与时代合拍。 ❑ *The peace campaigners were probably out of tune with most Britons.* 和平倡导者可能不被大部分英国人认同。 12 PHRASE **To the tune of** a particular amount of money means to the extent of that amount. 高达；共计 ❑ *They've been sponsoring the World Cup to the tune of a million and a half pounds.* 他们已经对世界杯提供了高达 150 万英镑的赞助费。 13 **he who pays the piper calls the tune** → see **piper**

▶**tune in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **tune in** to a particular television or radio station or programme, you watch or listen to it. 收听；收看 ❑ [V P +to] *More than six million youngsters tune in to Blockbusters every day.* 每天有 600 多万年轻人收看《重磅炸弹》。 ❑ [V P] *The idea that people plan their radio listening is nonsense; most tune in impulsively.* 认为人们有计划地收听广播的观点完全是无稽之谈，大部分人收听是因为心血来潮。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **tune in to** something such as your own or other people's feelings, you become aware of them. 开始注意；开始了解 ❑ [V P +to] *You can start now to tune in to your own physical, social and spiritual needs.* 你现在可以开始关注自己的生理、社交与精神需求。 3 → see also **tuned in**

▶**tune up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When a group of musicians **tune up**, they adjust their instruments so that they produce the right notes. （为乐器）调音，定弦 ❑ [V P] *I could hear the sound of a band tuning up.* 我能听到乐队调音的声音。 2 → see also **tune 4**

,tuned 'in ADJ If someone is **tuned in to** something, they are aware of it and concentrating on it. 注意的；专注的 ❑ [+to] *He's just not tuned in to the child's feelings.* 他完全没有注意孩子的感受。

tune|ful /'tjuːnfʊl, AM 美 'tuːn-/ ADJ A piece of music that is **tuneful** has a pleasant tune. 音调悦耳的；曲调优美的

tune|less /'tjuːnləs, AM 美 'tuːn-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Tuneless** music and voices do not sound pleasant. 不悦耳的；不成调的；难听的 ❑ *Someone walked by, singing a tuneless song.* 有人走过，唱着一首不成调的歌。 •**tune|less|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *My dad whistled tunelessly through his teeth.* 我爸爸吹出不成调的口哨声。

tun|er /'tjuːnə', AM 美 'tuːn-/ (**tuners**) N-COUNT The **tuner** in a radio or television set is the part which you adjust to receive different radio or television signals, so that you can watch or listen to the programme that you want. （收音机或电视机的）调谐器，调谐钮

tung|sten /'tʌŋstən/ N-UNCOUNT **Tungsten** is a greyish-white metal. 钨

tu|nic /'tjuːnɪk, AM 美 'tuː-/ (**tunics**) N-COUNT A **tunic** is a sleeveless garment that is worn on the top part of your body. 无袖上衣

'tun|ing fork (**tuning forks**) N-COUNT A **tuning fork** is a small steel instrument which is used to tune instruments by striking it against something to produce a note of fixed musical pitch. （为乐器调音用的）音叉

Tu|ni|sian /tjuːnɪziən, AM 美 tuː-/ (**Tunisians**) 1 ADJ **Tunisian** means belonging to or relating to Tunisia, or to its people or culture. 突尼斯的；突尼斯人的；突尼斯文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Tunisian** is a person who comes from Tunisia. 突尼斯人

tun|nel ♦◇ /'tʌn²l/ (**tunnels, tunnelling, tunnelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tunneling, tunneled**

1 N-COUNT A **tunnel** is a long passage which has been made under the ground, usually through a hill or under the sea. 隧道；地道 ❑ [+through] *...two new railway tunnels through the Alps.* 穿过阿尔卑斯山的两条新的铁路隧道 2 VERB To **tunnel** somewhere means to make a tunnel there. 挖隧道；挖地道 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The rebels tunnelled out of a maximum security jail.* 叛乱者挖地道逃离了戒备最为森严的监狱。 [Also v] 3 → see also **wind tunnel**

→ see Word Web: **tunnel**

,tun|nel 'vi|sion 1 N-UNCOUNT If you suffer from **tunnel vision**, you are unable to see things that are not straight in front of you. 管状视；视野收缩 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **tunnel vision**, you disapprove of them because they are concentrating completely on achieving a particular aim, and do not notice or consider all the different aspects of what they are doing. 一孔之见；狭隘的眼光；井蛙之见【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

tup|pence /'tʌpəns/ N-UNCOUNT In Britain, **tuppence** was two old pence. （英国旧时的）两便士【INFORMAL 非正式】

Tup|per|ware /'tʌpə'weə'/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Tupperware** is a range of plastic containers with tight-fitting lids that are used for storing food. 特百惠家用塑料制品【TRADEMARK 商标】 ❑ *...a Tupperware box.* 特百惠家用塑料盒

tur|ban /'tɜːbən/ (**turbans**) N-COUNT A **turban** is a long piece of cloth that is wound round the head. It is worn by Sikh men and by some Hindu and Muslim men. （锡克教男教徒及一些信奉

Word Web 话题词汇 tunnel 隧道

The Egyptians built the first **tunnels** as entrances to tombs. Later the Babylonians built a tunnel under the Euphrates River. It linked the royal palace with the Temple of Jupiter. The Romans **dug** tunnels when **mining** for gold. By the late 1600s, **explosives** had replaced **digging**. **Gunpowder** was used to build the **underground** section of a canal in France in 1679. **Nitroglycerin** explosions helped create a railway tunnel in the American state of Massachusetts in 1867. The longest continuous tunnel in the world is the Delaware **Aqueduct**. It carries water from the Catskill Mountains to New York City and is 168 kilometres long.

最早的隧道是埃及人建造的，用来当作陵墓的入口。后来，巴比伦人在幼发拉底河河底建起了一条隧道，把王宫和朱庇特神庙连接起来。罗马人挖掘隧道是为了采金。到 17 世纪晚期，炸药取代了挖掘。1679 年，法国在建造一条运河的地下河段时，使用了火药。1867 年美国人借助硝酸甘油炸药在马萨诸塞州打通了一条铁路隧道。世界上最长的连续隧道是特拉华水渠：它全长 168 公里，将美国东北部卡茨基尔山的水一直输送到纽约市。

印度教、伊斯兰教的男子缠在头上的）包头巾

tur|bine /'tɜːbaɪn, AM 美 -baɪn/ (**turbines**) N-COUNT A **turbine** is a machine or engine which uses a stream of air, gas, water, or steam to turn a wheel and produce power. 涡轮（机）

→ see **electricity, wheel**

turbo /'tɜːbəʊ/ (**turbos**) N-COUNT A **turbo** is a fan in the engine of a car or plane that improves its performance by using exhaust gases to blow fuel vapour into the engine. 涡轮增压器

'turbo-charged also **turbocharged** ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **turbo-charged** engine or vehicle is fitted with a turbo. 装有涡轮增压器的

tur|bo|prop /'tɜːbəʊprɒp/ (**turboprops**) also **turbo-prop** 1 N-COUNT A **turboprop** is a turbine engine that makes an aircraft propeller go round. 涡轮螺旋桨发动机 2 N-COUNT A **turbo-prop** is an aircraft with one or more turboprops. 涡轮螺旋桨飞机

tur|bot /'tɜːbət/ (**turbot**) N-VAR **Turbot** are a type of edible flat fish that live in European seas. 大菱鲆（产于欧洲海域）•N-UNCOUNT **Turbot** is this fish eaten as food. 大菱鲆肉

tur|bu|lence /'tɜːbjʊləns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Turbulence** is a state of confusion and disorganized change. 动荡；骚乱；骚动；混乱 ❑ *The 1960s and early 1970s were a time of change and turbulence.* 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代初期是风云变幻、动荡不安的一个时期。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Turbulence** is violent and uneven movement within a particular area of air, liquid, or gas. （空气、液体或气体的）湍流，涡流，紊流 ❑ *His plane encountered severe turbulence and winds of nearly two-hundred miles an hour.* 他的飞机遭遇强气流和时速近 200 英里的强风。

tur|bu|lent /'tɜːbjʊlənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **turbulent** time, place, or relationship is one in which there is a lot of change, confusion, and disorder. 变幻莫测的；动荡的；骚乱的；混乱的 ❑ *They had been together for five or six turbulent years of rows and reconciliations.* 他们在一起生活了五六年，一直吵吵闹闹，分分合合，没有片刻安宁。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Turbulent** water or air contains strong currents which change direction suddenly. 湍急的；狂暴的；汹涌的 ❑ *I had to have a boat that could handle turbulent seas.* 我必须有一艘能经得起狂风骇浪的船。

turd /tɜːd/ (**turds**) N-COUNT A **turd** is a lump of faeces. 粪块；粪团【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

tu|reen /tjʊə'riːn, AM 美 tʊ'r-/ (**tureens**) N-COUNT A **tureen** is a large bowl with a lid from which you can serve soup or vegetables. （盛汤或菜的）大盖碗；汤碗

→ see **dish**

turf /tɜːf/ (**turfs, turfing, turfed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] **Turf** is short, thick, even grass. 草皮 ❑ *They shuffled slowly down the turf towards the cliff's edge.* 他们拖着脚步沿着草皮慢慢地走向悬崖边。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **turf** is the area which is most familiar to them or where they feel most confident. （熟悉的）地区，地盘 ❑ *Their turf was Paris: its streets, theaters, homes, and parks.* 巴黎是他们的地盘：那里熟悉的大街、剧院、住宅和公园。

▶**turf out** PHRASAL VERB If someone **is turfed out** of a place or position, they are forced to leave. 撵走；逐出；轰走【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [be V-ed] ❑ [be V-ed P *+of*] *We hear stories of people being turfed out and ending up on the streets.* 我们听说了人们被赶出去并最终流落街头的故事。 ❑ [be V-ed P *+of*] *The party was turfed out of office after 15 years.* 该党在 15 年后被赶下了台。 ❑ [V P n] *...the right wing landslide which has turfed out the Socialist government.* 右翼取得了把社会党政府赶下台的压倒性胜利 [Also V n P]

'turf war (**turf wars**) or **turf battle** 1 N-COUNT A **turf war** is a struggle between criminals or gangs over who controls a particular area. 黑帮火拼；帮派争夺地盘的争斗【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [*+between*] *The estate is at the centre of a bitter turf war between rival drug gangs.* 该地产正处于两伙敌对的毒品犯罪团伙激烈火拼的中心地带。 [Also *+over*] 2 N-COUNT A **turf war** is a struggle between people over who controls a particular activity. 争权夺势；争夺控制权【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [*+between*] *Both sides say this is more than just a turf war between big and small banks.* 双方都称这不仅仅是大小银行争地盘这么简单的问题。 [Also *+over*]

tur|gid /'tɜːdʒɪd/ ADJ If you describe something such as a piece of writing or a film as **turgid**, you think it is boring and difficult to understand. （文章、电影等）晦涩难懂的，索然无味的 ❑ *He used to make extremely dull, turgid and frankly boring speeches.* 他过去常作些极其乏味、晦涩难懂而且令人非常厌烦的演讲。

Turk /tɜːk/ (**Turks**) N-COUNT A **Turk** is a person who comes from Turkey. 土耳其人

tur|key /'tɜːki/ (**turkeys**) 1 N-COUNT A **turkey** is a large bird that is kept on a farm for its meat. 火鸡 •N-UNCOUNT **Turkey** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 火鸡肉 ❑ *It's a proper Christmas dinner, with turkey and bread sauce.* 这是顿像样的圣诞大餐，有火鸡和面包酱。 2 → see also **cold turkey**

Turk|ish /'tɜːkɪʃ/ 1 ADJ **Turkish** means belonging or relating to Turkey, or to its people, language, or culture. 土耳其的；土耳其人的；土耳其语的；土耳其文化的 2 N-UNCOUNT **Turkish** is the main language spoken in Turkey. 土耳其语

,Turk|ish 'bath (**Turkish baths**) 1 N-COUNT A **Turkish bath** is a type of bath in which you sit in a very hot steamy room, then wash, have a massage, and finally swim or shower in very cold water. 土耳其浴；蒸汽浴 2 N-COUNT A **Turkish bath** is a place where you can have a Turkish bath. 土耳其浴浴室，蒸汽浴室

,Turk|ish de'light (**Turkish delights**) N-VAR **Turkish delight** is a jelly-like sweet that is covered with powdered sugar or chocolate. （外裹砂糖或巧克力粉的）土耳其软糖

tur|mer|ic /'tɜːmərɪk/ N-UNCOUNT **Turmeric** is a yellow spice that is used to flavour food such as curry. 姜黄根粉（用作烹饪调料）

tur|moil /'tɜːmɔɪl/ (**turmoils**) N-VAR [oft *in* N] **Turmoil** is a state of confusion, disorder, uncertainty, or great anxiety. 混乱；动荡；骚乱；恐慌 ❑ [*+of*] *...the political turmoil in South Africa.* 南非的政治动荡 ❑ *Her marriage was in turmoil.* 她的婚姻一团糟。

turn ⇹ /tɜːn/ (**turns, turning, turned**)

Turn is used in a large number of other expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'turn over a new leaf' is explained at **leaf**. turn 还有许多其他用法，在本词典其他词条下作了解释。例如，turn over a new leaf 这一表达在 leaf 词条下作了解释。

1 VERB When you **turn** or when you **turn** part of your body, you move your body or part of your body so that it is facing in a different or opposite direction. 转动；转身；扭转 ❑ [V] *He turned abruptly and walked away.* 他突然转身走了。 ❑ [V prep/adv] *He sighed, turning away and surveying the sea.* 他叹口气，转身远眺大海。 ❑ [V n adv/prep] *He turned his head left and right.* 他左右转动脑袋。 [Also V n] •PHRASAL VERB **Turn around** or **turn round** means the same as **turn**. turn around 或 turn round 同 turn ❑ [V P] *I*

felt a tapping on my shoulder and I turned around. 我感到有人拍了一下我的肩膀，于是转过身去。❑ [v n P] *Turn your upper body round so that your shoulders are facing to the side.* 转动上身，让双肩朝向一侧。2 VERB When you **turn** something, you move it so that it is facing in a different or opposite direction, or is in a very different position. 转动；使转向；使改变方向 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *They turned their telescopes towards other nearby galaxies.* 他们把望远镜转向附近其他星系。❑ [v n to-inf] *She had turned the bedside chair to face the door.* 她把床头椅转向正对门的方向。❑ [v-ed] *The lid, turned upside down, served as a coffee table.* 那个盖子被翻过来当作咖啡桌。3 VERB When something such as a wheel **turns**, or when you **turn** it, it continually moves around in a particular direction. (使)转动；(使)旋转 ❑ [v] *As the wheel turned, the potter shaped the clay.* 轮子一边转动，制陶工人一边拉坯。❑ [v n] *The engine turned a propeller.* 发动机使螺旋桨旋转起来。4 VERB When you **turn** something such as a key, knob, or switch, or when it **turns**, you hold it and twist your hand, in order to open something or make it start working. 转动，旋动(钥匙、把手、开关等) ❑ [v n] *Turn a special key, press the brake pedal, and your car's brakes lock.* 转动一把特制的钥匙，踩下刹车踏板，这样你的汽车刹车就锁住了。❑ [v n prep/adv] *Turn the heat to very low and cook for 20 minutes.* 把温度调到很低，煮 20 分钟。❑ [v] *I tried the doorknob and it turned.* 我试了试门把手，结果它转动了。5 VERB When you **turn** in a particular direction or **turn** a corner, you change the direction in which you are moving or travelling. 转向；拐(弯) ❑ [v prep/adv] *Now turn right to follow West Ferry Road.* 现在向右拐沿西渡路往前走。❑ [v n] *The man with the umbrella turned the corner again.* 拿伞的人再一次拐过街角。•N-COUNT **Turn** is also a noun. ❑ *You can't do a right-hand turn here.* 此处禁止右拐。6 VERB The point where a road, path, or river **turns**, is the point where it has a bend or curve in it. (路、河)拐弯，转弯 ❑ [v prep/adv] *...the corner where Tenterfield Road turned into the main road.* 滕特菲尔德路拐向主道的岔路口 [Also v] •N-COUNT **Turn** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *...a sharp turn in the road.* 路上的急转弯 7 VERB When the tide **turns**, it starts coming in or going out. (潮)涨，落 ❑ [v] *There was not much time before the tide turned.* 不久就要涨潮了。8 VERB When you **turn** a page of a book or magazine, you move it so that is flat against the previous page, and you can read the next page. 翻动(书页) ❑ [v n] *He turned the pages of a file in front of him.* 他翻阅面前的文件。9 VERB If you **turn** a weapon or an aggressive feeling **on** someone, you point it at them or direct it at them. 指向；冲着；把…对准 ❑ [v n +on] *He tried to turn the gun on me.* 他企图把枪对准我。❑ [v n +on] *The crowd then turned their anger on Prime Minister James Mitchell.* 然后人群把怒火都撒向詹姆斯·米切尔总理。10 VERB If you **turn to** a particular page in a book or magazine, you open it at that page. 翻到(某页码) ❑ [v +to] *To order, turn to page 236.* 如需订购，参见 236 页。11 VERB If you **turn** your attention or thoughts **to** a particular subject or if you **turn to** it, you start thinking about it or discussing it. 开始思考；开始讨论；把(注意力等)转向 ❑ [v n +to] *We turned our attention to the practical matters relating to forming a company.* 我们开始考虑有关成立公司的具体事宜。❑ [v +to] *We turn now to the British news.* 我们现在来关注英国新闻。12 VERB If you **turn to** someone, you ask for their help or advice. 求助于；求教于 ❑ [v +to] *For assistance, they turned to one of the city's most innovative museums.* 他们求助于该市最具创新风格的一家博物馆。13 VERB If you **turn to** a particular activity, job, or way of doing something, you start doing or using it. 致力于；开始从事；启用 ❑ [v +to/from] *These communities are now turning to recycling in large numbers.* 这些团体现在正转而致力于大规模的回收利用工作。14 VERB To **turn** or **be turned into** something means to become that thing. (使)变成；(使)成为 ❑ [v +into/to] *A prince turns into a frog in this cartoon fairytale.* 在这个卡通童话里王子变成了一只青蛙。❑ [v n +into] *The hated dictator had turned his country into one of the poorest police states in Europe.* 这个令人深恶痛绝的独裁者把他的国家变成了欧洲最贫穷的极权国家之一。[Also v n +to] 15 V-LINK You can use **turn** before an adjective to indicate that something or someone changes by acquiring the quality described by the adjective. (用于形容词前)变为，变得 ❑ [v adj] *If the bailiff thinks that things could turn nasty, he will enlist the help of the police.* 如果法警认为事情变得不可收拾，他就会寻求警方的帮助。16 V-LINK If something **turns** a particular colour or if something **turns** it a particular colour, it becomes that colour. (使)变成(某种颜色) ❑ [v colour] *The sea would turn pale pink and the sky blood red.* 大海会变成浅粉色，天空则变成血红色。❑ [v n colour] *Her contact lenses turned her eyes green.* 隐形眼镜把她的眼睛变成了绿色。17 V-LINK You can use **turn** to indicate that there is a change to a particular kind of weather. For example, if it **turns** cold, the weather starts being cold. (天气)变得 ❑ [v adj] *If it turns cold, cover plants.* 如果天气变冷，就把植物盖起来。18 N-COUNT If a situation or trend takes a particular kind of **turn**, it changes so that it starts developing in a different or opposite way. (时局或趋势的)逆转，转变，变化 ❑ *The scandal took a new turn over the weekend.* 周末时丑闻有了新的发展。[Also +in] 19 VERB [no passive] If a business **turns** a profit, it earns more money than it spends. 赚得，获得(利润) 【AM, BUSINESS 美，商】❑ [v n] *The firm will be able to service debt and still turn a modest profit.* 那家公司将有能力支付债务，而且还会赚得一笔可观的利润。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 make, return

20 VERB When someone **turns** a particular age, they pass that age. When it **turns** a particular time, it passes that time. 达到(…年龄)；到(…时间) ❑ [v n] *It was his ambition to accumulate a million dollars before he turned thirty.* 他立志要在而立之年以前攒够 100 万美元。21 N-SING **Turn** is used in expressions such as **the turn of the century** and **the turn of the year** to refer to a period of time when one century or year is ending and the next one is beginning. 世纪之交 / 新年伊始 ❑ [+of] *They fled to South America around the turn of the century.* 他们在世纪之交前后逃到了南美洲。22 VERB When someone **turns** a wooden or metal object that they are making, they shape it using a special tool. 使成形；车削 ❑ [v n] *...the joys of making a living from turning wood.* 靠车削木材谋生的乐趣 23 N-COUNT [usu with poss, oft N to-inf, N-ing] If it is your **turn to** do something, you now have the duty, chance, or right to do it, when other people have done it before you or will do it after you. 轮到的机会 ❑ *Tonight it's my turn to cook.* 今晚该我做饭了。❑ [+at] *Let each child have a turn at fishing.* 让每个孩子轮流钓鱼。24 N-COUNT If you say that someone is having a **turn**, you mean they feel suddenly very unwell for a short period of time. (疾病的)瞬间发作【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】25 → see also **turning** 26 PHRASE You can use **by turns** to indicate that someone has two particular emotions or qualities, one after the other. (表示两种感情或品质的交替)时而，间或 ❑ *His tone was by turns angry and aggrieved.* 他的语气时而透着愤怒，时而流露出哀怨。27 PHRASE If there is a particular **turn of events**, a particular series of things happen. 形势的变化 ❑ *They were horrified at this unexpected turn of events.* 这种出乎意料的形势变化让他们无比震惊。28 PHRASE If you say that something happens **at every turn**, you are emphasizing that it happens frequently or all the time, usually so that it prevents you from achieving what you want. 每每；总是；处处【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Its operations were hampered at every turn by inadequate numbers of trained staff.* 因为缺乏训练有素的员工，其生产经营总是遇到各种障碍。29 PHRASE If you do someone **a good turn**, you do something that helps or benefits them. (对…)有利的事，有帮助的事 ❑ *He did you a good turn by resigning.* 他辞职对你有利。30 PHRASE If someone **turns** a place **inside out** or **upside down**, they search it very thoroughly and usually make it very untidy. 彻底搜查；把…翻个底朝天 ❑ *They hadn't found a scrap of evidence though they had turned his flat inside out.* 他们虽然把他的公寓翻了个底朝天，却没有找到一丝证据。31 PHRASE If something such as a system or way of life **is turned inside out** or **upside down**, it is changed completely, making people confused or upset. 彻底改变，完全搅乱(体制或生活方式) ❑ *He felt too shocked to move. His world had been turned upside down.* 他惊呆了。他的世界已经完全被颠覆了。32 PHRASE You use **in turn** to refer to actions or events that are in a sequence one after the other, for example because one causes the other. 继而；转而；反过来 ❑ *One of the members of the surgical team leaked the story to a fellow physician who, in turn, confided in a reporter.* 手术小组的一名成员把这个消息泄露给了一起工作的一个内科医生，后者又透露给了一位记者。33 PHRASE

If each person in a group does something **in turn**, they do it one after the other in a fixed or agreed order. 逐一；依次；轮流 ❑ *There were cheers for each of the women as they spoke in turn.* 当这些女性逐一发言时，她们每个人都赢得了喝彩声。 ■ PHRASE If you **speak out of turn** or **talk out of turn**, you say something that you do not have the right or authority to say. 冒失地说；说话出格 ❑ *I hope I haven't spoken out of turn.* 希望我没有多嘴。 ■ PHRASE If two or more people **take turns to** do something, or in British English **take it in turns to** do something, they do it one after the other several times, rather than doing it together. 轮流；依次 ❑ *We took turns to drive the car.* 我们轮流开车。 ■ PHRASE If a situation **takes a turn for the worse**, it suddenly becomes worse. If a situation **takes a turn for the better**, it suddenly becomes better. (情况)突然恶化 / 突然好转 ❑ *Her condition took a sharp turn for the worse.* 她的病情突然急剧恶化。

▶**turn against** PHRASAL VERB If you **turn against** someone or something, or if you **are turned against** them, you stop supporting them, trusting them, or liking them. (使)与…反目；(使)反对；(使)反感 ❑ [v p n] *A kid I used to be friends with turned against me after being told that I'd been insulting him.* 曾和我很要好的一个小孩听人说我一直在辱骂他以后就和我翻脸了。❑ [v n p n] *Working with the police has turned me against the use of violent scenes as entertainment.* 与警方合作后，我开始很反感把暴力场面作为娱乐表演的做法。

▶**turn around** or **turn round** ■ → see **turn** 1 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **around**, or if it **turns around**, it is moved so that it faces the opposite direction. (使)调转方向；(使)转向 ❑ [v n p] *Bud turned the truck around, and started back for Dalton Pond.* 巴德把卡车掉头，开始返回多尔顿池。❑ [v p n] *He had reached over to turn round a bottle of champagne so that the label didn't show.* 他伸手把香槟瓶身转了个方向，不让商标露出来。❑ [v p] *There was enough room for a wheelchair to get in but not to turn round.* 空间足够让轮椅进来，但没法掉头。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If something such as a business or economy **turns around**, or if someone **turns** it **around**, it becomes successful, after being unsuccessful for a period of time. (使)复苏；(使)好转【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n p] *Turning the company around won't be easy.* 盘活那家公司绝非易事。❑ [v p n] *In his long career at BP, Horton turned around two entire divisions.* 霍顿在英国石油公司漫长的职业生涯中曾经让两个部门整体上起死回生。❑ [v p] *If the economy turned round the Prime Minister's authority would quickly increase.* 如果经济复苏了，首相的威信会迅速提高。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn around** a question, sentence, or idea, you change the way in which it is expressed, in order to consider it differently. 改变(问题、句子或想法的)表达方式 ❑ [v n p] *Now turn the question around and start looking not for what you did wrong in the past, but for what you can do to make things better in the future.* 现在换个角度考虑问题，开始不要去想你过去做错了什么，而考虑一下怎样才能日后做得更好。❑ [v p n] *It's an example of how you can turn around the sentence and create a whole new meaning.* 那个例子告诉你如何改变一个句子使其表达出完全不一样的意思。 ■ → see also **turnaround** ■ PHRASE If you say that someone **turns around and says something**, you are indicating that they say it unexpectedly or angrily, especially in order to criticize another person or to defend themselves. (尤指为指责别人或捍卫自己)话锋突转【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I feel that if I say how tired I get, David will turn around and say, 'I told you so'.* 我感觉如果我说自己有多累，戴维就会转而指责我说："我告诉过你的。"

▶**turn away** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** someone **away**, you do not allow them to enter your country, home, or other place. 拒绝…进入 ❑ [v n p] *Turning refugees away would be an inhumane action.* 拒绝收容难民是不人道的行为。❑ [v p n] *Hard times are forcing community colleges to turn away students.* 当下时局艰难，一些社区学院被迫停止招生。 ■ PHRASAL VERB To **turn away from** something such as a method or an idea means to stop using it or to become different from it. 弃用(方法、主意) ❑ [v p +from] *Japanese corporations have been turning away from production and have diverted into finance and real estate.* 日本公司已经由生产型企业转而从事金融和房地产业。

▶**turn back** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn back** or if someone **turns** you **back** when you are going somewhere, you change direction and go towards where you started from. (使)返回；(使)折回 ❑ [v p prep/adv] *She turned back towards the crossroads.* 她折回十字路口。❑ [v p] *They were very nearly forced to turn back.* 他们差点被迫返回。❑ [v p n] *Police attempted to turn back protesters marching towards the offices of President Ershad.* 警方试图迫使向艾尔沙德总统官邸进发的抗议者原路返回。[Also v n p] ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **cannot turn back**, you cannot change your plans and decide not to do something, because the action you have already taken makes it impossible. 无法改变计划；无法收回成命 ❑ [v p] *The administration has now endorsed the bill and can't turn back.* 政府部门如今已经签署了那项法案，没有挽回的余地。

▶**turn down** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn down** a person or their request or offer, you refuse their request or offer. 拒绝(某人或其请求、提议等) ❑ [v n p] *Before this I'd have smiled and turned her down.* 在这之前，我本该笑着拒绝她。❑ [v p n] *Would you turn down $7,000,000 to appear nude in a magazine?* 给你 700 万美元要你裸体登上杂志，你会拒绝吗？ ■ PHRASAL VERB When you **turn down** a radio, heater, or other piece of equipment, you reduce the amount of sound or heat being produced, by adjusting the controls. 关小；调低 ❑ [v n p] *He kept turning the central heating down.* 他不断调低中央暖气的温度。❑ [v p n] *She could not bear the relentless music and turned down the volume.* 她受不了没完没了的音乐，就把音量调小了。

▶**turn in** ■ PHRASAL VERB When you **turn in**, you go to bed. 上床睡觉【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *Would you like some tea before you turn in?* 你睡前想喝点茶吗？ ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** someone **in**, you take them to the police or tell the police where they are because they are suspected of committing a crime. If you **turn** yourself **in**, you go to the police because you have been involved in a crime. 把(犯罪嫌疑人)交给警方；告发；检举；自首 ❑ [v n p +to] *He has been given until noon today to turn himself in to the authorities.* 他被要求在今天中午前向当局投案自首。❑ [v n p] *There would be strong incentives to turn someone in.* 向警方举报某人将获重赏。❑ [v p n] *I might today hesitate to turn in a burglar.* 现在让我把入室窃贼送交警方，我可能会有所顾虑。 ■ PHRASAL VERB When you **turn in** a completed piece of work, especially written work, you give it to the person who asked you to do it. 上交；提交；交付 ❑ [v p n] *Now we wait for them to turn in their essays.* 现在我们等着他们交上作文。❑ [v n p] *I want everybody to turn a report in.* 我希望每个人都上交一份报告。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **in**, you return it to the place or person you borrowed it from. 交还；返还【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v p n] *I went back to the station-house to turn in my badge and gun.* 我回到警局交还警徽和佩枪。[Also v n p]

▶**turn off** ■ PHRASAL VERB If you **turn off** the road or path you are going along, you start going along a different road or path which leads away from it. 驶离，离开(…路)；转弯；拐入旁路 ❑ [v p n] *The truck turned off the main road along the gravelly track which led to the farm.* 卡车驶离大路，沿着通向农场的碎石小道行进。❑ [v p] *He turned off only to find he was trapped in a town square with no easy exit.* 他转入岔路，却发现自己困在了一个难觅出口的市镇广场。 ■ PHRASAL VERB When you **turn off** a piece of equipment or a supply of something, you stop heat, sound, or water being produced by adjusting the controls. 关上；关掉；截断，切断(…的供应) ❑ [v n p] *The light's a bit too harsh. You can turn it off.* 灯光有点太刺眼了。你可以把灯关掉。❑ [v p n] *I have to get up and turn off the radio.* 我不得不起床关上收音机。 ■ PHRASAL VERB If something **turns** you **off** a particular subject or activity, it makes you have no interest in it. 使丧失兴趣 ❑ [v n p n] *What turns teenagers off science and technology?* 是什么使青少年对科学技术丧失了兴趣？❑ [v n p] *Teaching off a blackboard is boring, and undoubtedly turns people off.* 照本宣科枯燥乏味，无疑会使人们丧失学习兴趣。[Also v p n] ■ → see also **turn-off** ■ PHRASAL VERB If something or someone **turns** you **off**, you do not find them sexually attractive or they stop you feeling sexually excited. 使没有性欲；使失去性欲【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n p] *Aggressive men turn me off completely.* 咄咄逼人的男人让我完全没有欲望。[Also v p n] ■ → see also **turn-off**

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▶turn on 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **turn on** a piece of equipment or a supply of something, you cause heat, sound, or water to be produced by adjusting the controls. 打开(设备);接通(…的供应) ❑ [V P n] *I want to turn on the television.* 我想开电视。❑ [V n P] *She asked them why they hadn't turned the lights on.* 她问他们为什么不开灯。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **turns** you **on**, they attract you and make you feel sexually excited. 诱惑;激发…的性欲 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n P] *The body that turns men on doesn't have to be perfect.* 并不是非得完美无瑕的身体才能激发男人的性欲。[Also V P n (not pron)] 3 → see also **turn-on** 4 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **turns on** a particular way of behaving, you mean that they suddenly start behaving in that way, and you are often also suggesting that this is insincere. 突然表现得;突然装出 【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *He could also turn on the style when the occasion demanded.* 如果场合需要,他也能瞬间就表现得风度翩翩。[Also V n P] 5 PHRASAL VERB If someone **turns on** you, they attack you or speak angrily to you. 对…进行身体(或语言)攻击;斥责 ❑ [V P n] *Demonstrators turned on police, overturning vehicles and setting fire to them.* 示威者攻击警察,推翻车辆并将其纵火焚烧。 6 PHRASAL VERB If something **turns on** a particular thing, its success or truth depends on that thing. 依靠;取决于 ❑ [V P n] *The plot turns on whether Ilsa will choose her lover or her husband.* 故事情节取决于伊尔莎会选择情人还是丈夫。

▶turn out 1 PHRASAL VERB If something **turns out** a particular way, it happens in that way or has the result or degree of success indicated. (以某种方式)发生;最后是;结果是 ❑ [V P prep] *If I had known my life was going to turn out like this, I would have let them kill me.* 如果我早知道自己的人生结局会是如此,我宁愿当初让他们杀了我。❑ [V P n] *Sometimes things don't turn out the way we think they're going to.* 有时事情并不像我们认为的那样发展。❑ [V P adj] *I was positive things were going to turn out fine.* 我确信事情最终会好起来的。 2 PHRASAL VERB When you are commenting on pleasant weather, you can say that is has **turned out** nice or fine, especially if this is unexpected. (尤指天气突然)变得(晴好) 【BRIT, SPOKEN 英,口语】❑ [V P adj] *It's turned out nice again.* 天气又突然转好了。 3 PHRASAL VERB If something **turns out** to be a particular thing, it is discovered to be that thing. 原来是;结果发现 ❑ [V P to-inf] *Cosgrave's forecast turned out to be quite wrong.* 科斯格雷夫的预测最后证明是大错特错。❑ [V-ed P that] *It turned out that I knew the person who got shot.* 结果发现我认识那个中枪的人。 4 PHRASAL VERB When you **turn out** something such as a light or gas, you move the switch or knob that controls it so that it stops giving out light or heat. 关掉,熄灭(电灯、煤气等) ❑ [V n P] *I'll just play until the janitor comes round to turn the lights out.* 我会一直玩到门房过来熄灯。[Also V P n] 5 PHRASAL VERB If a business or other organization **turns out** something, it produces it. 生产;制造 ❑ [V P n] *They have been turning out great blades for 400 years.* 他们生产优质刀片已经有400年历史了。[Also V n P] 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** someone **out of** a place, especially the place where they have been living, you force them to leave that place. (尤指把某人从其长期居住处)撵走,赶出,逐出 ❑ [V n P *+of/from*] *Surely nobody would suggest turning him out of the house.* 当然不会有人建议把他从房子里赶出去。❑ [V n P] *It was previously a small monastery but the authorities turned all the monks out.* 那里原先是座小寺庙,但当局把所有僧侣都撵走了。[Also V P n] 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn out** the contents of a container, you empty it by removing them or letting them fall out. 翻出;倒出 ❑ [V P n] *Turn out the dough on to a floured surface.* 把生面团倒在撒了面粉的案板上。❑ [V n P *+of/from*] *Turn the plants out of their pots.* 把植物从花盆里倒出来。[Also V n P] 8 PHRASAL VERB If people **turn out for** a particular event or activity, they go and take part in it or watch it. 出席;参加;前去观看 ❑ [V P *+for*] *Thousands of people turned out for the funeral.* 数千人参加了葬礼。❑ [V P] *It was no wonder the fans turned out. The matches yielded 259 goals.* 怪不得球迷们蜂拥而至来观看比赛。这些比赛共产生了259粒进球。 9 → see also **turned out, turnout**

▶turn over 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **over**, or if it **turns over**, it is moved so that the top part is now facing downwards. (使)翻转;(使)颠倒;(使)倾覆 ❑ [V n P] *Liz picked up the blue envelope and turned it over curiously.* 莉兹拿起蓝色信封,好奇地翻过来看。❑ [V P n] *I don't suppose you thought to turn over the tape, did you?* 我认为你并没想过要把磁带换一面,是吗?❑ [V P] *The buggy turned over and Nancy was thrown out.* 童车翻倒了,南希被甩了出来。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn over**, for example when you are lying in bed, you move your body so that you are lying in a different position. 翻身 ❑ [V P] *Ann turned over in her bed once more.* 安在床上又翻了一下身。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **over in** your mind, you think carefully about it. (在脑子里)仔细考虑,深思熟虑,细想 ❑ [V n P *+in*] *Even when she didn't say anything you could see her turning things over in her mind.* 即便她什么都没说,你也能看出她心里在盘算着。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **over to** someone, you give it to them when they ask for it, because they have a right to it. (向有权获得某物的人)移交,交托 ❑ [V n P *+to*] *I would, indeed, turn the evidence over to the police.* 我当然会把证据交给警方的。❑ [V P n] *The lawyer turned over the release papers.* 律师提交了释放文书。[Also V n P] 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn over** a job or responsibility that you have, you give it to someone else, so that you no longer have it. 移交(职位、责任) ❑ [V P n *+to*] *The King may turn over some of his official posts to his son.* 国王可能会把他的某些公职交由儿子担任。[Also V n P] 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn over** when you are watching television, you change to another channel. 换频道;转台 ❑ [V P] *Whenever he's on TV, I turn over.* 只要在电视上见到他,我都会换台。 7 → see also **turnover**

▶turn over to PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **over to** a different function or use, you change its function or use. 把…改造成…;改变,转变(功能或用途) ❑ [V n P P n] *When he first leased the land in the late 1970s, he planned to turn it over to cereal production.* 20世纪70年代末他刚租得那片土地的时候,曾计划把它改作谷物生产地。

▶turn round → see **turn around**

▶turn up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone or something **turns up**, you mean that they arrive, often unexpectedly or after you have been waiting a long time. (常指出其不意地或经长久等待后)出现,到来,露面 ❑ [V P] *Richard had turned up on Christmas Eve with Tony.* 理查德和托尼在圣诞夜一道露面了。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **turn** something **up** or if it **turns up**, you find, discover, or notice it. 找出;发现;注意到;出现 ❑ [V P n] *Investigations have never turned up any evidence.* 调查从没发现任何证据。❑ [V P] *...a very rare 15th-century spoon, which turned up in an old house in Devon.* 在德文郡一座老房子里发现的一把非常珍贵的15世纪的勺子 [Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB When you **turn up** a radio, heater, or other piece of equipment, you increase the amount of sound, heat, or power being produced, by adjusting the controls. 开大,调高(收音机、暖气等) ❑ [V P n] *Bill would turn up the TV in the other room.* 比尔会把另一个房间里的电视声音开大。❑ [V n P] *I turned the volume up.* 我调高了音量。❑ [V n P adj] *Turn the heat up high.* 把暖气开大。

Thesaurus 同类词 *turn* Also look up:

V. bend, pivot, revolve, rotate, spin, twist 1 2 3 4 become 15 16 17

N. chance, opportunity 21

turn|about /ˈtɜːrnəbaʊt/ N-SING A **turnabout** is a complete change in opinion, attitude, or method. (观点、态度或方法的)彻底转变,完全改变 ❑ [+*in*] *As her confidence grows you may well see a considerable turnabout in her attitude.* 随着她自信心的增强,你很可能会看到她的态度有相当大的转变。

turn|around /ˈtɜːrnəraʊnd/ (**turnarounds**) 1 N-COUNT A **turnaround** is a complete change in opinion, attitude, or method. (观点、态度或方法的)彻底转变,完全改变 ❑ [+*in*] *I have personally never done such a complete turnaround in my opinion of a person.* 我个人在对人的评价上从没有过如此彻底的转变。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **turnaround** is a sudden improvement, especially in the success of a business or a country's economy. (尤指生意或经济的)突然好转,起色,转机 ❑ [+*in*] *The deal marks a turnaround in the fortunes of South Wales Electricity.* 这一协议标志着南威尔士电力公司时来运转。 3 N-VAR The **turnaround** or **turnaround time** of a task, for example

the unloading of an aircraft or ship, is the amount of time that it takes. 工作所需时间;(飞机或轮船卸货的)停航时间 ❑ *It is possible to produce a result within 34 hours but the standard turnaround is 12 days.* 有可能在 34 小时之内得出结果,但正常的周期是 12 天。❑ *The agency should reduce turnaround time by 11 per cent.* 该代理机构应削减 11% 的周转时间。

turn|coat /'tɜːnkəʊt/ (**turncoats**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **turncoat**, you think they are disloyal or deceitful, because they have left their party or organization and joined an opposing one. 叛徒;变节者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

,turned 'out ◆◇◇ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are well **turned out** or smartly **turned out**, you are dressed smartly. …装束的;…打扮的 ❑ *…a well-turned-out young chap in a black suit.* 穿着一身黑西装的打扮帅气的年轻小伙子

turn|ing /'tɜːnɪŋ/ (**turnings**) ❶ N-COUNT If you take a particular **turning**, you go along a road which leads away from the side of another road. 转弯处;拐弯处;岔路口 ❑ *Take the next turning on the right.* 在下一个路口向右拐。❷ → see also **turn**

'turning point (**turning points**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **turning point** is a time at which an important change takes place which affects the future of a person or thing. 转折点;转机 ❑ [+*in/for*] *The vote yesterday appears to mark something of a turning point in the war.* 昨天的投票似乎标志着这场战争出现了转机。

tur|nip /'tɜːnɪp/ (**turnips**) N-VAR A **turnip** is a round vegetable with a greenish-white skin that is the root of a crop. 蔓菁;芜菁

'turn-off (**turn-offs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **turn-off** is a road leading away from a major road or a motorway. 支路;岔道;(高速公路的)出口匝道 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] Something that is a **turn-off** causes you to lose interest or sexual excitement. 使人扫兴(或倒胃口)的事物;让人丧失性欲的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】

'turn-on (**turn-ons**) N-COUNT [usu sing] Something or someone that is a **turn-on** is sexually exciting. 激起性欲的人(或事物)【INFORMAL 非正式】

turn|out /'tɜːnaʊt/ (**turnouts**) also **turn-out** ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **turnout** at an event is the number of people who go to it or take part in it. 出席人数;到场人数;参加人数 ❑ *On the big night there was a massive turnout.* 在这个重要的夜晚,有大批人出席。❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] The **turnout** in an election is the number of people who vote in it, as a proportion of the number of people who have the right to vote in it. (选举的)投票人数,投票率 ❑ [+*of*] *Election officials said the turnout of voters was low.* 选举官员称选民的投票率很低。❑ *A high turnout was reported at the polling booths.* 来自投票站的消息称投票率很高。

turn|over /'tɜːnəʊvə'/ (**turnovers**) ❶ N-VAR The **turnover** of a company is the value of the goods or services sold during a particular period of time. 营业额【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+*of*] *The company had a turnover of £3.8 million.* 那家公司营业额为 380 万英镑。❷ N-VAR The **turnover** of people in an organization or place is the rate at which people leave and are replaced. (人员的)流动率【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Short-term contracts increase staff turnover.* 短期合同使得员工流动率增高。[Also +*of*]

turn|pike /'tɜːnpaɪk/ (**turnpikes**) N-COUNT A **turnpike** is a road, especially an expressway, which people have to pay to drive on. 收费公路;(尤指)收费高速公路【mainly AM 主美】

turn|round /'tɜːnraʊnd/ N-SING A **turnround** is the same as a **turnaround**. 同 turnaround

'turn sig|nal (**turn signals**) N-COUNT A car's **turn signals** are the flashing lights that tell you it is going to turn left or right. 转向指示灯;方向灯【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **indicators**

turn|stile /'tɜːnstaɪl/ (**turnstiles**) N-COUNT A **turnstile** is a mechanical barrier at the entrance to a place such as a museum or a football ground. Turnstiles have metal arms that you push round as you go through them and enter the building or area. (博物馆、足球场等入口处的)旋转栅门,十字转门

turn|table /'tɜːnteɪbᵊl/ (**turntables**) N-COUNT A **turntable** is the flat, round part of a record player on which a record is put when it is played. (唱机的)唱盘

'turn-up (**turn-ups**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **turn-ups** on a pair of trousers are the parts which are folded over at the ends of the legs. (裤脚的)翻边,卷边【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **cuffs**

tur|pen|tine /'tɜːpəntaɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Turpentine** is a colourless liquid used, for example, for cleaning paint off brushes. 松脂;松节油

→ see **painting**

tur|pi|tude /'tɜːpɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Turpitude** is very immoral behaviour. 卑鄙(行为);不道德(行为);堕落(行为)【FORMAL 正式】

tur|quoise /'tɜːkwɔɪz/ (**turquoises**) COLOUR **Turquoise** or **turquoise blue** is used to describe things that are of a light greenish-blue colour. 绿松石色;青绿色 ❑ *…a clear turquoise sea.* 清澈碧蓝的大海

tur|ret /'tʌrɪt, AM 美 'tɜːr-/ (**turrets**) ❶ N-COUNT A **turret** is a small narrow tower on top of a building or a larger tower. 角楼;塔楼 ❷ N-COUNT [oft n N] The **turret** on a tank or warship is the part where the guns are fixed, which can be turned in any direction. (坦克、战舰等上的)回转炮塔,旋转枪架

tur|tle /'tɜːtᵊl/ (**turtles**) ❶ N-COUNT A **turtle** is a large reptile which has a thick shell covering its body and which lives in the sea most of the time. 海龟;玳瑁【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sea turtle**

❷ N-COUNT A **turtle** is any reptile that has a thick shell around its body, for example a tortoise or terrapin. 龟【AM 美】

turtle|neck /'tɜːtᵊlnek/ (**turtlenecks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **turtleneck** or **turtleneck sweater** is a sweater with a short round collar that fits closely around your neck. 圆领套衫;低领套衫【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mock turtleneck**

❷ N-COUNT A **turtleneck** or **turtleneck sweater** is a sweater with a high neck which folds over. 高翻领套衫【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **polo neck**

tusk /tʌsk/ (**tusks**) N-COUNT The **tusks** of an elephant, wild boar, or walrus are its two very long, curved, pointed teeth. (象、野猪、海象等的)长牙

tus|sle /'tʌsᵊl/ (**tussles, tussling, tussled**) ❶ VERB If one person **tussles with** another, or if they **tussle**, they get hold of each other and struggle or fight. 扭打;厮打 ❑ [v +*with*] *They ended up ripping down perimeter fencing and tussling with the security staff.* 最终他们拆毁了四周的围栏,与保安厮打起来。❑ [v +*over*] *He grabbed my microphone and we tussled over that.* 他抓住我的麦克风,我们为此扭打起来。❑ [v] *James and Elliott tussled.* 詹姆斯和埃利奥特扭打成一团。•N-COUNT **Tussle** is also a noun. ❑ [+*with*] *The referee booked him for a tussle with the goalie.* 他因和守门员拉扯被裁判记名警告。❷ VERB If one person **tussles with** another for something, or if they **tussle** for it, they try to beat each other in order to get it. 争夺;争抢;争斗【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v *with*] *Pezzo tussled for fourth place with Orvosova.* 佩佐和奥尔沃索瓦为争夺第四名展开了激烈较量。❑ [v +*for/over*] *Officials tussled over who had responsibility for the newly fashionable unemployment agenda.* 众官员为谁负责最近备受关注的失业议题一事争得不可开交。•N-COUNT **Tussle** is also a noun. ❑ [+*over*] *…a legal tussle over who gets custody of the children.* 关于争夺孩子抚养权的法律纠纷 ❸ VERB If someone **tussles with** a difficult problem or issue, they try hard to solve it. 全力应对;竭力解决【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +*with*] *He is tussling with the problem of what to do about inflation.* 他正全力应对如何解决通货膨胀的问题。

tus|sock /'tʌsək/ (**tussocks**) N-COUNT A **tussock** is a small piece of grass which is much longer and thicker than the grass around it. (比周围的草高而密的)草丛

tut /tʌt/ (**tuts, tutting, tutted**) ❶ **Tut** is used in writing to

T

represent the sound that you make with your tongue touching the top of your mouth when you want to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy.（书面语中表示反对、厌烦、同情等的）咂嘴声，啧啧声 ② VERB If you **tut**, you make a sound with your tongue touching the top of your mouth when you want to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy.（表示反对、厌烦、同情等时）发啧啧声，咂嘴 ❑ [v] *He tutted and shook his head.* 他啧啧不已地摇头。

tu|telage /'tju:tɪlɪdʒ, AM 美 'tu:t-/ N-UNCOUNT [usu *under* N] If one person, group, or country does something **under the tutelage of** another, they do it while they are being taught or guided by them. 教导；指导；指引【FORMAL 正式】

Word Link 词根词缀	*tu = watching over* 看管：*tuition, tutelage, tutor*

tu|tor /'tju:tə', AM 美 'tu:t-/ (**tutors, tutoring, tutored**) ① N-COUNT A **tutor** is a teacher at a British university or college. In some American universities or colleges, a **tutor** is a teacher of the lowest rank.（英国大学或学院中的）导师；（某些美国大学或学院中的）助教 ❑ [+*in*] *He is course tutor in archaeology at the University of Southampton.* 他是南安普敦大学考古学课程导师。② N-COUNT A **tutor** is someone who gives private lessons to one pupil or a very small group of pupils. 家庭教师；私人教师 ③ VERB If someone **tutors** a person or a subject, they teach that person or subject. 教授；指导；辅导 ❑ [v n +*in*] *The old man was tutoring her in the stringed instruments.* 那个老人在教她弹弦乐器。❑ [v n] *...at the college where I tutored a two-day Introduction to Chairmaking course.* 在我曾教过为期两天的椅子制作入门课的那个学院 ❑ [v +*in*] *I tutored in economics.* 我教经济学。[Also v]

tu|to|rial /tju:'tɔ:rɪəl, AM 美 tu:t-/ (**tutorials**) ① N-COUNT [oft N n] In a university or college, a **tutorial** is a regular meeting between a tutor and one or several students, for discussion of a subject that is being studied.（大学或学院导师的）专门指导课，辅导课 ❑ *...teaching in small tutorial groups.* 小组辅导教学 ② ADJ [ADJ n] **Tutorial** means relating to a tutor or tutors, especially one at a university or college. 辅导教师的；（尤指）大学导师的 ❑ *...the tutorial staff.* 导师队伍

ˌtut-ˈtut (**tut-tuts, tut-tutting, tut-tutted**) also **tut tut** ① CONVENTION **Tut-tut** is used in writing to represent the sound that you make with your tongue touching the top of your mouth when you want to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy.（书面语中表示反对、厌烦、同情等发出的）啧啧声，咂嘴声【FEELINGS 情感】② VERB If you **tut-tut about** something, you express your disapproval of it, especially by making a sound with your tongue touching the top of your mouth. 反对；（尤指）啧啧地表示反对 ❑ [v +*about*] *We all spent a lot of time tut-tutting about Angie and her lifestyle.* 我们都没少对安吉和她的生活方式啧啧非议。❑ [v] *The doctor tut-tutted, dismissing my words as excuses.* 医生啧啧不满，把我的话当作借口不予理睬。

tutu /'tu:tu:/ (**tutus**) N-COUNT A **tutu** is a costume worn by female ballet dancers. It has a very short stiff skirt made of many layers of material that sticks out from the waist. 芭蕾舞裙

tux /tʌks/ (**tuxes**) N-COUNT A **tux** is the same as a **tuxedo**. 同 tuxedo【INFORMAL 非正式】

tux|edo /tʌk'si:dəʊ/ (**tuxedos**) N-COUNT A **tuxedo** is a black or white jacket worn by men for formal social events.（男士在正式社交场合穿的）无尾礼服【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **dinner jacket**

TV ↔ /ˌti: 'vi:/ (**TVs**) N-VAR **TV** means the same as **television**. 同 television ❑ *The TV was on.* 电视开着。❑ *I prefer going to the cinema to watching TV.* 我更喜欢看电影而不是看电视。❑ *...a TV commercial.* 电视广告

ˌTV ˈdin|ner (**TV dinners**) N-COUNT A **TV dinner** is a complete meal that is sold in a single container. It can be heated up quickly and eaten from the container it is cooked in.（加热即食的）盒装电视便餐，冷冻快餐

twad|dle /'twɒdᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something that someone says as **twaddle**, you mean that it is silly or untrue. 蠢话；废话；胡说八道【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

twang /twæŋ/ (**twangs, twanging, twanged**) ① VERB If you **twang** something such as a tight string or elastic band, or if it **twangs**, it makes a fairly loud, ringing sound because it has been pulled and then released.（使）发出拨弦声；（使）发出嘣的一声 ❑ [v n] *...people who sat at the back of class and twanged an elastic band.* 坐在教室后面弹橡皮筋的这些人 ❑ [v-ing] *The song is a fiery mix of twanging guitar with relentless drumming.* 那是一首夹杂着撩拨的吉他声和密集的鼓点的激情四射的歌曲。❑ [v] *The fiddle began to twang.* 小提琴声渐起。•N-COUNT **Twang** is also a noun. ❑ *Something gave a loud discordant twang.* 有什么东西突然发出了响亮刺耳的"嘣"的一声。② N-COUNT [usu sing] A **twang** is a quality in someone's way of speaking in which sound seems to be coming through the nose. 鼻音 ❑ *...her broad Australian twang.* 她浓重的澳大利亚鼻音

twat /twɒt/ (**twats**) N-COUNT If someone calls another person a **twat**, they are insulting them and showing that they do not like or respect them. 蠢材；笨蛋；王八蛋【INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，冒犯，贬】

tweak /twi:k/ (**tweaks, tweaking, tweaked**) ① VERB If you **tweak** something, especially part of someone's body, you hold it between your finger and thumb and twist it or pull it. 扭；扯；拧 ❑ [v n] *He tweaked Guy's ear roughly.* 他粗暴地扯盖伊的耳朵。② VERB If you **tweak** something such as a system or a design, you improve it by making a slight change. 稍稍改进；对…作微调【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *He expects the system to get even better as the engineers tweak its performance.* 他预计在工程师对其性能稍加改进后，该系统会运行得更加良好。•N-COUNT **Tweak** is also a noun. ❑ *The camera has undergone only two minor tweaks since its introduction.* 那款相机自从推出以来仅经过两次小的改进。

twee /twi:/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **twee**, it is pretty or sentimental in a way that you think is excessive or silly. 花里胡哨的；矫揉造作的；过分煽情的【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】

tweed /twi:d/ (**tweeds**) ① N-VAR **Tweed** is a thick woollen cloth, often woven from different coloured threads.（常指杂色的）粗花呢 ② N-PLURAL Someone who is wearing **tweeds** is wearing a tweed suit. 粗花呢套装 ❑ *...an academic, dressed in tweeds and smoking a pipe.* 身穿粗花呢西装、口里叼着烟斗的大学教师

tweedy /'twi:di/ ① ADJ If you describe someone as **tweedy**, you mean that they have an upper-class but plain appearance, and look as if they live in the country, for example because they are wearing tweed. 乡绅形象的；乡绅派头的 ❑ *An older woman, pink-cheeked and tweedy, appeared in the doorway.* 一位面颊绯红、一副乡下贵族打扮的老妇人出现在门口。② ADJ **Tweedy** clothes are made from tweed. 粗花呢制的

tweet /twi:t/ (**tweets, tweeting, tweeted**) ① N-COUNT A **tweet** is a short, high-pitched sound made by a small bird.（小鸟的）啊啾声，啾啾声，吱喳声 ② N-COUNT A **tweet** is a short message from someone on the Twitter website. 推文（发布在推特网站上的消息）❑ *She regretted posting that tweet.* 她后悔发了那条推文。❑ *At the end of the show he responded to listener calls, emails and tweets.* 节目结束时，他回复了听众的来电、邮件和推文。③ VERB If you **tweet** or **tweet** something, you send a short message on the Twitter website. 在推特网站上发（消息）❑ *Thousands of people tweeted their disapproval.* 上千人在推特网站上表达了不满。[also v]

twee|zers /'twi:zəᶻz/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Tweezers** are a small tool that you use for tasks such as picking up small objects or pulling out hairs. Tweezers consist of two strips of metal or plastic joined together at one end. 镊子；小钳子

twelfth ↔ /twelfθ/ (**twelfths**) ① ORD The **twelfth** item in a series is the one that you count as number twelve. 第十二 ❑ *...the twelfth anniversary of the April revolution.* 四月革命 12 周年纪念 ❑ *...a twelfth-century church.* 12 世纪的教堂 ② FRACTION A **twelfth** is one of twelve equal parts of something. 十二分之一 ❑ *She is entitled to a twelfth of the cash.* 她有权获得这笔钱的 1/12。

twelve ♦♦♦ /twelv/ (**twelves**) NUM **Twelve** is the number 12. (数字) 12 ❑ *Twelve days later Duffy lost his job.* 12 天之后，达菲失业了。

twen|ti|eth ♦♦◇ /'twentiəθ/ (**twentieths**) 1 ORD The **twentieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number twenty. 第二十 ❑ *...the twentieth century.* 20 世纪 2 FRACTION A **twentieth** is one of twenty equal parts of something. 二十分之一 ❑ *A few twentieths of a gram can be critical.* 哪怕只是二十分之几克的重量都可能起到关键性的作用。

twen|ty ♦♦♦ /'twenti/ (**twenties**) 1 NUM **Twenty** is the number 20. (数字) 20 ❑ *He spent twenty years in India.* 他在印度呆了 20 年。 2 N-PLURAL When you talk about the **twenties**, you are referring to numbers between 20 and 29. For example, if you are in your **twenties**, you are aged between 20 and 29. If the temperature is **in the twenties**, the temperature is between 20 and 29 degrees. (20 至 29 之间的数字) 二十几 ❑ *They're both in their twenties and both married with children of their own.* 他们俩都二十几岁，都已经结婚生子了。 3 N-PLURAL **The twenties** is the decade between 1920 and 1929. 二十世纪二十年代 (1920 至 1929 年间) ❑ *It was written in the Twenties, but it still really stands out.* 它写于 20 世纪 20 年代，但直到今天仍然备受瞩目。

24-7 /ˌtwentifɔ:' 'sev'n/ also **twenty-four seven** ADV [ADV after v] If something happens **24-7**, it happens all the time without ever stopping. **24-7** means twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. 连续发生地；不中断地；无休止地【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *I feel like sleeping 24-7.* 我想一直睡下去。•ADJ [ADJ n] **24-7** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a 24-7 radio station.* 24 小时广播电台

twerp /twɜ:'p/ (**twerps**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **twerp**, you are insulting them and saying that they are silly or stupid. 蠢材；笨蛋【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

twice ♦♦♦ /twaɪs/ 1 ADV [ADV with v, ADV adv, ADV n] If something happens **twice**, there are two actions or events of the same kind. 两次 ❑ *He visited me twice that fall.* 那年秋天他来看过我两次。❑ *Brush teeth and gums twice daily.* 每天刷两次牙齿和牙龈。 2 ADV You use **twice** in expressions such as **twice a day** and **twice a week** to indicate that two events or actions of the same kind happen in each day or week. (表示频率) 每天两次 / 一周两次 ❑ *I phoned twice a day, leaving messages with his wife.* 我每天打两次电话，托他妻子捎口信。 3 ADV [ADV as adj/adv] If one thing is, for example, **twice as** big or old **as** another, the first thing is two times as big or old as the second. People sometimes say that one thing is **twice as** good or hard **as** another when they want to emphasize that the first thing is much better or harder than the second. 两倍；强(或好、难)得多 ❑ *The figure of seventy-million pounds was twice as big as expected.* 7,000 万英镑的金额是预期的两倍。•PREDET **Twice** is also a predeterminer. ❑ *Unemployment in Northern Ireland is twice the national average.* 北爱尔兰的失业率是全国平均水平的两倍。 4 PHRASE If you **think twice** about doing something, you consider it again and decide not to do it, or decide to do it differently. 重新考虑；慎重考虑；思忖再三 ❑ *She'd better shut her mouth and from now on think twice before saying stupid things.* 她最好闭上嘴巴，而且今后在说出蠢话之前先过过脑子。 5 **once or twice** → see **once** 6 **twice over** → see **over**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***twi = two*** 二；两；双：*twice, twilight, twin*

twid|dle /'twɪdᵊl/ (**twiddles, twiddling, twiddled**) 1 VERB If you **twiddle** something, you twist it or turn it quickly with your fingers. 旋弄；捻弄；摆弄 ❑ [v n] *He twiddled a knob on the dashboard.* 他转动着仪表板上的一个旋钮。❑ [v +with] *She had sat there twiddling nervously with the clasp of her handbag.* 她坐在那里紧张地摆弄着手提包的扣钩。 2 **to twiddle your thumbs** → see **thumb**

twig /twɪg/ (**twigs, twigging, twigged**) 1 N-COUNT A **twig** is a very small thin branch that grows out from a main branch of a tree or bush. 细枝；嫩枝 2 VERB If you **twig**, you suddenly realize or understand something. 顿悟；突然醒悟；豁然开窍【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v that] *Then I twigged that they were illegal immigrants.* 然后我突然意识到他们是非法移民。❑ [v wh] *By the time she'd twigged what it was all about it was too late.* 等到她把一切都想通时，已为时太晚。[Also v]

twi|light /'twaɪlaɪt/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Twilight** is the time just before night when the daylight has almost gone but when it is not completely dark. 黄昏；薄暮 2 N-UNCOUNT **Twilight** is the small amount of light that there is outside just after the sun has gone down. 暮光 ❑ *...the deepening autumn twilight.* 渐浓的秋日暮色 3 N-SING [N n] **The twilight of** a particular period of time is the final stages of it, when the most important events have already happened. 最后阶段；衰落时期 ❑ [+of] *Now both men are in the twilight of their careers.* 现在两人的事业都到了没落期。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **twilight** state or a **twilight** zone is a situation of confusion or uncertainty, which seems to exist between two different states or categories. 朦胧的；含混的；界限模糊的 ❑ [+between] *They fell into that twilight zone between military personnel and civilian employees.* 他们的身份介于军队人员与平民雇员之间，界定不清。

twill /twɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Twill** is cloth, usually cotton, woven in a way which produces parallel sloping lines across it. 斜纹布

twin ♦◇◇ /twɪn/ (**twins, twinning, twinned**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N n] If two people are **twins**, they have the same mother and were born on the same day. 双胞胎之一；孪生儿之一 ❑ *Sarah was looking after the twins.* 萨拉当时正在照管那对双胞胎。❑ *She had a twin brother and a younger brother.* 她有一个双胞胎哥哥和一个弟弟。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Twin** is used to describe a pair of things that look the same and are close together. 成对的；成双的 ❑ *...the twin spires of the cathedral.* 大教堂的那对尖塔 ❑ *...the world's largest twin-engined aircraft.* 世界上最大的双引擎飞机 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Twin** is used to describe two things or ideas that are similar or connected in some way. 相似的；相关的 ❑ *...the twin concepts of liberty and equality.* 自由与平等这两个密切相关的概念 4 VERB [usu passive] When a place or organization in one country **is twinned with** a place or organization in another country, a special relationship is formally established between them. 使结成友好地区；使结为特殊关系【BRIT 英】❑ [be v-ed +with] *Five Polish banks are to be twinned with counterparts in Western Europe.* 5 家波兰银行将和 5 家西欧银行结为姐妹银行。❑ [v-ed +with] *The borough is twinned with Kasel in Germany.* 该自治市与德国的卡瑟尔市结成了友好城市。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] **Twin** towns or cities are twinned with each other. (镇或市) 友好的，姐妹的【BRIT 英】❑ *This led Zagreb's twin town, Mainz, to donate £70,000-worth of high-quality equipment.* 这使得萨格勒布的友好城市美因茨捐赠了价值 7 万英镑的高品质装备。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **sister cities**

6 → see also **identical twin, Siamese twin**

→ see **clone**

ˌtwin ˈbed (**twin beds**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Twin beds** are two single beds in one bedroom. (同一间卧室里成对的) 一张单人床

ˌtwin-ˈbedded also **twin bedded** ADJ [ADJ n] A **twin-bedded** room has two single beds. 有成对单人床的【mainly BRIT 主英】

twine /twaɪn/ (**twines, twining, twined**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Twine** is strong string used especially in gardening and farming. (尤用于园艺和农事的) 麻线，合股线 2 VERB If you **twine** one thing around another, or if one thing **twines** around another, the first thing is twisted or wound around the second. (使) 缠绕；(使) 盘绕；(使) 环绕 ❑ [v n prep] *He had twined his chubby arms around Vincent's neck.* 他用胖乎乎的双臂搂住文森特的脖子。❑ [v prep] *These strands of molecules twine around each other to form cable-like structures.* 这些分子链彼此缠绕，形成缆线状的结构。

twinge /twɪndʒ/ (**twinges**) 1 N-COUNT A **twinge** is a sudden sharp feeling or emotion, usually an unpleasant one. (通常指不快的) 一阵强烈情感 ❑ [+of] *For a moment, Arnold felt a twinge of sympathy for Mr Wilson.* 有一瞬间，阿诺德对威尔逊先生心生同情。 2 N-COUNT A **twinge** is a sudden sharp pain. (一阵) 剧痛，刺痛 ❑ [+in] *He felt a slight twinge in his damaged hamstring.* 他受伤的腘绳肌感到一阵轻微的刺痛。

twin|kle /'twɪŋkᵊl/ (**twinkles, twinkling, twinkled**) 1 VERB If a star or a light **twinkles**, it shines with an unsteady light which

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rapidly and constantly changes from bright to faint. 闪烁；闪耀 ❑ [v] *At night, lights twinkle in distant villages across the valleys.* 夜间，山谷那头的遥远村落里灯光闪闪。❑ [v-ing] *...a band of twinkling diamonds.* 一串闪闪发光的钻石 ❷ VERB If you say that someone's eyes **twinkle**, you mean that their face expresses good humour or amusement.（因感到有趣或高兴而眼睛）闪亮，发光 ❑ [+with] *She saw her mother's eyes twinkle with amusement.* 她看到母亲眼中闪烁着喜悦的光芒。[v] •N-SING **Twinkle** is also a noun. ❑ *A kindly twinkle came into her eyes.* 她的目光变得友善起来。

twin|set /'twɪnset/ (**twinsets**) also **twin set, twin-set** N-COUNT A **twinset** is a set of women's clothing, consisting of a cardigan and sweater of the same colour. 两件套毛衣（女士穿的颜色相同的一件开襟衫和一件套头衫）【BRIT 英】

twirl /twɜ:rl/ (**twirls, twirling, twirled**) ❶ VERB If you **twirl** something or if it **twirls**, it turns around and around with a smooth, fairly fast movement.（使）快速转动；（使）轻快地旋转 ❑ [v n] *Bonnie twirled her empty glass in her fingers.* 邦妮用手指旋转着她的空杯子。❑ [v prep/adv] *All around me leaves twirl to the ground.* 在我周围，树叶打着转儿纷纷飘落到地上。[Also v] ❷ VERB If you **twirl**, you turn around and around quickly, for example when you are dancing.（跳舞等时）旋转，转动 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Several hundred people twirl around the ballroom dance floor.* 几百人在舞厅的舞池里旋转。❸ VERB If you **twirl** something such as your hair, you twist it around your finger.（用手指）缠绕，盘绕，卷曲 ❑ [v n] *Sarah lifted her hand and started twirling a strand of hair.* 萨拉抬起手来开始用手指缠绕一缕头发。

twist ♦◇◇ /twɪst/ (**twists, twisting, twisted**) ❶ VERB If you **twist** something, you turn it to make a spiral shape, for example by turning the two ends of it in opposite directions. 扭；拧；搓；捻 ❑ [v n] *Her hands began to twist the handles of the bag she carried.* 她双手开始捻弄手提包的拎带。❑ [v n adv/prep] *Twist the string carefully around the second stem with the other hand.* 用另外一只手小心地把细绳缠绕到第二根茎上。❷ VERB If you **twist** something, especially a part of your body, or if it **twists**, it moves into an unusual, uncomfortable, or bent position, for example because of being hit or pushed, or because you are upset.（使）（尤指身体部位）弯曲变形；（使）扭曲 ❑ [v n prep] *He twisted her arms behind her back and clipped a pair of handcuffs on her wrists.* 他把她的胳膊扭到背后，在她手腕上拷上一副手铐。❑ [v] *Sophia's face twisted in pain.* 索菲娅疼得脸都扭曲了。❑ [v-ed] *The body was twisted, its legs at an awkward angle.* 尸体扭曲变形，双腿弯成别扭的角度。❸ VERB If you **twist** part of your body such as your head or your shoulders, you turn that part while keeping the rest of your body still.（身体部位）扭动，转动 ❑ [v n adv] *She twisted her head sideways and looked towards the door.* 她侧头朝门看去。❑ [v adv/prep] *Susan twisted round in her seat until she could see Graham and Sabrina behind her.* 苏珊在座位上扭来扭去，直到她看见身后的格雷厄姆和萨布丽娜。❹ VERB If you **twist** a part of your body such as your ankle or wrist, you injure it by turning it too sharply, or in an unusual direction.（使）扭伤（脚踝、手腕等）❑ [v n] *He fell and twisted his ankle.* 他摔倒了，扭伤了脚踝。❑ [v-ed] *Rupert Moon is out of today's session with a twisted knee.* 鲁珀特·穆恩扭伤了膝盖，无法参加今天的训练。❺ VERB If you **twist** something, you turn it so that it moves around in a circular direction.（用手）旋动，拧转 ❑ [v n] *She was staring down at her hands, twisting the ring on her finger.* 她低头盯着双手，转动手指上的戒指。❑ [v n with adv] *Reaching up to a cupboard he takes out a jar and twists the lid off.* 他伸手够到上面的碗橱，拿出一个罐子并把盖子旋开。•N-COUNT **Twist** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The bag is resealed with a simple twist of the valve.* 只需拧一下阀门，气囊就能重新密封。❻ VERB If a road or river **twists**, it has a lot of sudden changes of direction in it.（道路、河流等）盘旋，蜿蜒 ❑ [v prep] *The roads twist round hairpin bends.* 道路呈U字形蜿蜒曲折。❑ [v] *The lane twists and turns between pleasant but unspectacular cottages.* 小径在令人惬意而又毫不起眼的村舍间迂回曲折。•N-COUNT [usu pl] **Twist** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *It allows the train to maintain a constant speed through the twists and turns of existing track.* 它使火车在通过现有轨道的弯曲处时得以保持恒定的车速。❼ VERB If you say that someone **has twisted** something that you have said, you disapprove of them because they have repeated it in a way that changes its meaning, in order to harm you or benefit themselves. 歪曲；曲解【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *It's a shame the way that the media can twist your words and misrepresent you.* 媒体歪曲他人言论、曲解他人意图的做法真是可耻。❽ N-COUNT A **twist** in something is an unexpected and significant development. 意外转折；重大转机 ❑ *The battle of the sexes also took a new twist.* 两性之争也出现了新的变数。❾ N-COUNT A **twist** is the shape that something has when it has been twisted. 螺旋形；卷曲；盘曲 ❑ [+of] *...bunches of violets in twists of paper.* 纸卷包裹的一束束紫罗兰 ❿ PHRASE If something happens by **a twist of fate**, it happens by chance, and it is strange, interesting, or unfortunate in some way. 机缘巧合；造物弄人 ❑ *By a curious twist of fate, cricket was also my favourite sport.* 让人感到惊奇的是，板球碰巧也是我最喜欢的运动。⓫ → see also **twisted** ⓬ to **twist** someone's **arm** → see **arm** ⓭ to **get** your **knickers in a twist** → see **knickers** ⓮ to **twist the knife** → see **knife**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *twist* with:

ADV.	twist **around** 缠绕；转身；扭身 ❶ ❸
V.	twist **and turn** 蜿蜒 ❻
N.	**plot** twist 情节的转折，**story** twist 故事的转折 ❽
ADJ.	**added** twist 进一步转折，**bizarre** twist 古怪的转折，**interesting** twist 有趣的转折，**latest** twist 最新转折，**new** twist 新的转折，**unexpected** twist 意外转折 ❽

twist|ed /'twɪstɪd/ ADJ If you describe a person as **twisted**, you dislike them because you think they are strange in an unpleasant way. 心理扭曲的；变态的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a twisted man who shot at the president.* 向总统开枪的一个心理失常的人

twist|er /'twɪstəʳ/ (**twisters**) N-COUNT A **twister** is the same as a **tornado**. 同 tornado【AM 美】

twisty /'twɪsti/ ADJ A **twisty** road, track, or river has a lot of sharp bends and corners. 迂回曲折的；弯弯曲曲的

twit /twɪt/ (**twits**) N-COUNT If you call someone as a **twit**, you are insulting them and saying that they are silly or stupid. 傻瓜；白痴；笨蛋【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

twitch /twɪtʃ/ (**twitches, twitching, twitched**) VERB If something, especially a part of your body, **twitches** or if you **twitch** it, it makes a little jumping movement.（使）（尤指身体部位）抽搐；（使）抽动；急拉；急扯 ❑ [v] *When I stood up to her, her right cheek would begin to twitch.* 当我作出反抗时，她右侧脸庞就会开始抽搐。❑ [v n] *Stern twitched his shoulders.* 斯特恩抖动着肩膀。•N-COUNT **Twitch** is also a noun. ❑ *He developed a nervous twitch and began to blink constantly.* 他身体出现了神经性抽搐，开始不停地眨眼睛。

twitch|er /'twɪtʃəʳ/ (**twitchers**) N-COUNT A **twitcher** is an enthusiastic bird-watcher. 观鸟迷；"推车儿"【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

twitchy /'twɪtʃi/ ADJ If you are **twitchy**, you are behaving in a rather nervous way that shows you feel anxious and cannot relax. 神经紧张的；焦躁不安的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *Afraid of bad publicity, the department had suddenly become very twitchy about journalists.* 该部门因害怕出现负面宣传，在面对记者时突然变得手足无措。

twit|ter /'twɪtəʳ/ (**twitters, twittering, twittered**) ❶ VERB When birds **twitter**, they make a lot of short high-pitched sounds.（鸟）吱喳，唧啾 ❑ [v] *There were birds twittering in the eucalyptus trees.* 桉树上鸟儿在吱吱喳喳地叫。❑ [v-ing] *...a tree filled with twittering birds.* 枝头落满了啁啾鸟雀的树 •N-UNCOUNT **Twitter** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Naomi would waken to the twitter of birds.* 娜奥米会被鸟儿吱吱喳喳的叫声唤醒。❷ VERB If you say that someone **is twittering about** something, you mean that they are speaking about silly or unimportant things, usually rather fast or in a high-pitched voice. 嘁嘁喳喳地说 ❑ [v +about] *...debutantes twittering excitedly about Christian Dior dresses.* 嘁嘁喳喳兴奋地谈论着克里斯汀·迪奥女装的初入社交界的富家小姐们 ❑ [v with quote] *She laughs, blushes and twitters: 'Oh, doesn't Giles have just the most charming sense of humour?'* 她羞赧地笑了，尖声细气地说道："哦，难道贾尔斯的幽默感不正是特招人喜欢的那种吗？" [Also v]

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two ⇹ /tuː/ (**twos**) ❶ NUM **Two** is the number 2. (数字) 2 ❑ *He is now married with two children.* 他现在已婚，有 2 个孩子。❷ PHRASE If you say **it takes two** or **it takes two to tango**, you mean that a situation or argument involves two people and they are both therefore responsible for it. 一个巴掌拍不响；双方都有责任 ❑ *Divorce is never the fault of one partner; it takes two.* 离婚从来都不是一方的错误；双方都有责任。❑ *It takes two to tango and so far our relationship has been one-sided.* 感情是两个人的事，可迄今为止我们的关系只是一厢情愿。❸ PHRASE If you **put two and two together**, you work out the truth about something for yourself, by using the information that is available to you. 根据现有的信息推断 ❑ *Putting two and two together, I assume that this was the car he used.* 根据我的了解，我猜想这是他曾开过的那辆车。❹ to **kill two birds with one stone** → see **bird** ❺ **two a penny** → see **penny**

ˈtwo-bit ADJ [ADJ n] You use **two-bit** to describe someone or something that you have no respect for or that you think is inferior. 不入眼的；蹩脚的；逊色的；微不足道的【AM, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 美，非正式，贬】❑ *...some two-bit little dictator.* 某个微不足道的小独裁者 ❑ *That may be two-bit psychology, but it's the only explanation I have.* 那种心理可能不值一提，但它却是我唯一的解释。

ˌtwo-diˈmensional also **two dimensional** ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **two-dimensional** object or figure is flat rather than solid so that only its length and width can be measured. 二维的；平面的 ❑ *...new software, which generates both two-dimensional drawings and three-dimensional images.* 既能制作二维图形、又能制作三维图像的新软件 ❷ ADJ If you describe fictional characters as **two-dimensional**, you are critical of them because they are very simple and not realistic enough to be taken seriously. (虚构人物形象) 无深度的，平面化的，不真实的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I found the characters very two-dimensional, not to say dull.* 我觉得那些人物形象即使不说是乏味无聊，至少也是毫无深度。

ˌtwo-ˈfaced ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **two-faced**, you are critical of them because they say they do or believe one thing when their behaviour or words show that they do not do it or do not believe it. 两面派的；言行不一的；口是心非的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had been devious and two-faced.* 他向来都是阴险狡猾，口是心非。

twoˈfold /ˈtuːfəʊld/ also **two-fold** ADJ You can use **twofold** to introduce a topic that has two equally important parts. 双重的；有两部分的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The case against is twofold: too risky and too expensive.* 反对理由有两点：太冒险而且太昂贵。

ˌtwo-ˈhanded ADJ [usu ADJ n, oft ADJ after v] A **two-handed** blow or catch is done using both hands. 使用双手的

ˈtwo-ˌhorse ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a contest as a **two-horse** race, you mean that only two of the people or things taking part have any chance of winning. 只有两人 (或两队等) 胜算最大的；主要为两方角逐的 ❑ *The election may not be the traditional two-horse race between the preferred Democrat and Republican party candidates.* 这次选举有可能并非是支持率最高的民主党与共和党候选人之间的传统两方角逐。

ˈtwo-perˌcent milk N-UNCOUNT **Two-percent milk** is milk from which some of the cream has been removed. (含约 2% 脂肪的) 减脂牛奶，半脱脂牛奶【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **semi-skimmed milk**

ˈtwo-piece (**two-pieces**) also **two piece** ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **two-piece** to describe something, especially a set of clothing, that is in two parts. (尤指衣服) 两件套的，两部分的 ❑ *...a two-piece bathing suit.* 两件套的泳装 ❷ N-COUNT A **two-piece** is a woman's suit which consists of a jacket and a skirt or pair of trousers. (上衣配裙子或裤子的) 两件套女式套装

twoˈsome /ˈtuːsəm/ (**twosomes**) N-COUNT A **twosome** is a group of two people. 两人组；双人组合

ˌtwo-ˈthirds also **two thirds** QUANT **Two-thirds of** something is an amount that is two out of three equal parts of it. 三分之二 ❑ [+of] *Two-thirds of householders in this country live in a mortgaged home.* 该国 2/3 的房主住在抵押贷款买来的房子里。•PRON **Two-thirds** is also a pronoun. ❑ *The United States and Russia hope to conclude a treaty to cut their nuclear arsenals by two-thirds.* 美俄两国希望达成一项将各自核武器削减 2/3 的条约。•ADV [ADV adj/-ed] **Two-thirds** is also an adverb. ❑ *Do not fill the container more than two-thirds full.* 加入的量不要满过容器总容量的 2/3。❑ *A second book has already been commissioned and is two-thirds finished.* 已经委托作者撰写第二本书，现在完成了 2/3。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Two-thirds** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the two thirds majority in parliament needed to make constitutional changes.* 修改宪法需占议会 2/3 的多数议员同意

ˌtwo-ˈway ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Two-way** means moving or working in two opposite directions or allowing something to move or work in two opposite directions. 双行的；双向的 ❑ *The bridge is now open to two-way traffic.* 这座桥现已双向通车了。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] A **two-way** radio can send and receive signals. (无线电) 收发两用的 ❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If there is **two-way** help or learning, two people or groups are both helping each other or both learning from each other. (帮助、学习) 双方的，相互的，彼此的 ❑ *Trust is a two way thing.* 信任是相互的。

tyˈcoon /taɪˈkuːn/ (**tycoons**) N-COUNT A **tycoon** is a person who is successful in business and so has become rich and powerful. 大亨；巨头；大实业家

tyke /taɪk/ (**tykes**) N-COUNT You can refer to a child, especially a naughty or playful one, as a **tyke** when you want to show affection for them. 小家伙；(尤指) 小淘气，调皮鬼【INFORMAL, APPROVAL 非正式，褒】

type

① SORT OR KIND 类别；种类
② WRITING AND PRINTING 书写；印刷

① **type** ⇹ /taɪp/ (**types**) ❶ N-COUNT A **type of** something is a group of those things that have particular features in common. 类型；种类；品种 ❑ [+of] *There are various types of the disease.* 该疾病有各种类型。❑ *In 1990, 25% of households were of this type.* 1990 年，25% 的家庭属于这种类型。❷ N-COUNT If you refer to a particular thing or person as a **type of** something more general, you are considering that thing or person as an example of that more general group. 一种，一类 (人或事物) ❑ [+of] *Have you done this type of work before?* 你以前做过这种活儿吗？❑ [+of] *Rates of interest for this type of borrowing can be high.* 这种类型的借款利率可能会很高。❑ [+of] *I am a very determined type of person.* 我是那种非常坚决的人。❸ N-COUNT If you refer to a person as a particular **type**, you mean that they have that particular appearance, character, or way of behaving. 具有…特点的人；…类型的人 ❑ *It's the first time I, a fair-skinned, freckly type, have sailed in the sun without burning.* 身为那种皮肤白皙而又长雀斑的人，这是我第一次在阳光下坐船而没有被晒伤。❹ PHRASE If you say that someone is **not** your **type**, you mean that they are not the sort of person who you usually find attractive. …不感兴趣的类型；并非…喜欢的类型【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *At first I thought he was rather ordinary looking, a little chubby, not my type.* 刚开始我认为他相貌很普通，有点胖乎乎的，并非我喜欢的类型。❺ → see also **blood type**

② **type** ⇹ /taɪp/ (**types, typing, typed**) ❶ VERB If you **type** something, you use a computer keyboard, typewriter or word processor to write it. (用电脑键盘、打字机或文字处理器) 打 (字) ❑ [v n] *I can type your essays for you.* 我可以帮你把文章打出来。❑ [v] *I had never really learnt to type properly.* 我从来没真正学会怎样正确打字。❑ [v-ed] *The letter consists of six closely typed pages.* 那封信有密密麻麻打印出来的 6 页。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Type** is printed text as it appears in a book or newspaper, or the small pieces of metal that are used to create this. 印刷文字；铅字；活字 ❑ *The correction had already been set in type.* 那处修正已经出现在铅字纸上。❸ → see also **typing**

→ see **printing**

▶**type in** or **type into** PHRASAL VERB If you **type** information **into** a computer or **type it in**, you press keys on the keyboard so that the computer stores or processes the information. 把 (信息) 输入 (计算机) ❑ [v n P n] *Officials type each passport number into a computer.* 行政人员将每个护照号都输入计算机中。❑ [v P n] *You have to type in commands, such as 'help' and 'print'.* 你必须输入命令，例如"帮助"或"打印"。❑ [v n P] *You type things in, and it responds.*

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你键入内容，它就会作出反馈。

▶type out PHRASAL VERB If you **type** something **out**, you write it in full using a typewriter or word processor.（用打字机或文字处理器）把…完全打出来 ❑ [V P n] *The two of us stood by while two typists typed out the whole document again.* 我俩站在一旁，这时两个打字员将整个文件又打了一遍。❑ [V n P] *I read it down the phone to a man called Dave, who typed it out.* 我在电话里把它从头到尾地读给一个叫戴夫的人，他则把它全部打出来。

▶type up PHRASAL VERB If you **type up** a text that has been written by hand, you produce a typed copy of it. 把（手写稿）打印成文 ❑ [V P n] *They didn't get around to typing up the letter.* 他们没能抽出时间把信打印出来。❑ [V n P] *When the first draft was completed, Nichols typed it up.* 当初稿完成以后，尼科尔斯将它打印了出来。

Thesaurus 同类词 *type* Also look up:

N. class, kind, sort ① 1 2 3
print ② 2
V. transcribe, write ② 1

type|cast /'taɪpkɑːst, -kæst/ (**typecasts, typecasting**)

The form **typecast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. typecast 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

VERB [usu passive] If an actor **is typecast**, they play the same type of character in every play or film that they are in. 使（演员）重复演同一类型的角色；使（演员）定型 ❑ [be V-ed] *I didn't want to be typecast and I think I've maintained a large variety in the roles I've played.* 我不想在角色上定型，我认为自己塑造的形象是多样化的。❑ [be V-ed +as] *African-Americans were often typecast as servants, entertainers or criminals.* 非裔美国人经常被指定扮演仆人、笑星或罪犯的角色。

type|face /'taɪpfeɪs/ (**typefaces**) N-COUNT In printing, a **typeface** is a set of alphabetical characters, numbers, and other characters that all have the same design. There are many different typefaces.（印刷用的）字体

type|script /'taɪpskrɪpt/ (**typescripts**) N-VAR A **typescript** is a typed copy of an article or literary work. 打字稿；打印稿

type|writ|er /'taɪpraɪtə^{r}/ (**typewriters**) N-COUNT A **typewriter** is a machine with keys which are pressed in order to print letters, numbers, or other characters onto paper. 打字机

type|writ|ten /'taɪprɪt^{ə}n/ ADJ A **typewritten** document has been typed on a typewriter or word processor. 用打字机（或文字处理器）打出的

ty|phoid /'taɪfɔɪd/ N-UNCOUNT **Typhoid** or **typhoid fever** is a serious infectious disease that produces fever and diarrhoea and can cause death. It is spread by dirty water or food. 伤寒

ty|phoon /taɪ'fuːn/ (**typhoons**) N-COUNT A **typhoon** is a very violent tropical storm. 台风

→ see **disaster, hurricane**

ty|phus /'taɪfəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Typhus** is a serious infectious disease that produces spots on the skin, a high fever, and a severe headache. 斑疹伤寒

typ|ical ♦◇ /'tɪpɪk^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ You use **typical** to describe someone or something that shows the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing, and is therefore a good example of that type. 典型的；有代表性的 ❑ *Cheney is everyone's image of a typical cop: a big white guy, six foot, 220 pounds.* 切尼是每个人心目中典型的警察形象：大块头白人，6 英尺高，220 磅重。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a particular action or feature is **typical of** someone or something, it shows their usual qualities or characteristics. 特有的；独特的；显示特性的 ❑ [+of] *This reluctance to move towards a democratic state is typical of totalitarian regimes.* 不愿朝民主制国家迈进是极权主义政权的特性。❑ *With typical energy he found new journalistic outlets.* 他凭着自己特有的干劲找到了新的报刊销售渠道。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **typical of** a person, situation, or thing, you are criticizing them or complaining about them and saying that they are just as bad or disappointing as you expected them to be.（表示批评或抱怨）果不其然的，不出所料的，一贯如此的【FEELINGS 情感】❑ [+of] *She threw her hands into the air. 'That is just typical of you, isn't it?'* 她挥舞着双手说："只有你才干得出来，不是吗？"

typi|cal|ly /'tɪpɪkəli/ 1 ADV You use **typically** to say that something usually happens in the way that you are describing. 通常；一般地 ❑ *It typically takes a day or two, depending on size.* 一般需要一到两天，取决于其规模。2 ADV [ADV adj] You use **typically** to say that something shows all the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing. 典型地；有代表性地 ❑ *Philip paced the floor, a typically nervous expectant father.* 菲利普在地板上踱来踱去，一副典型的神经紧张的准爸爸形象。3 ADV [ADV adj] You use **typically** to indicate that someone has behaved in the way that they normally do. 一贯地；一向如此地；不出所料地 ❑ *Typically, the Norwegians were on the mountain two hours before anyone else.* 像往常一样，挪威人比其他所有人都提前两小时进山。

typi|fy /'tɪpɪfaɪ/ (**typifies, typifying, typified**) VERB If something or someone **typifies** a situation or type of thing or person, they have all the usual characteristics of it and are a typical example of it. 是…的典型；代表 ❑ [V n] *These two buildings typify the rich extremes of Irish architecture.* 这两座建筑物体现了爱尔兰建筑风格的极致多变。

typ|ing /'taɪpɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Typing** is the work or activity of typing something by means of a typewriter or word processor. 打字 ❑ *She didn't do any typing till the evening.* 她直到晚上才开始打字。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] **Typing** is the skill of using a typewriter or keyboard quickly and accurately. 打字技术 ❑ *My typing is quite dreadful.* 我打字水平非常差。

typ|ist /'taɪpɪst/ (**typists**) N-COUNT A **typist** is someone who works in an office typing letters and other documents. 打字员

ty|po|graph|ical /ˌtaɪpə'græfɪk^{ə}l/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Typographical** relates to the way in which printed material is presented. 排字上的；印刷上的 ❑ *Owing to a typographical error, the town of Longridge was spelt as Longbridge.* 由于一个排印错误，朗里奇镇的名称 Longridge 被拼为了 Longbridge。

ty|pog|ra|phy /taɪ'pɒgrəfi/ N-UNCOUNT **Typography** is the way in which written material is arranged and prepared for printing. 印刷版面式样；排版式样；印刷格式

ty|pol|ogy /taɪ'pɒlədʒi/ (**typologies**) N-COUNT A **typology** is a system for dividing things into different types, especially in science and the social sciences.（尤指科学和社会科学领域的）类型学，分类法【FORMAL 正式】

ty|ran|ni|cal /tɪ'rænɪk^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **tyrannical**, you mean that they are severe or unfair towards the people that they have authority over.（人）暴君似的，专横的，残暴的 ❑ *He killed his tyrannical father with a blow to the head.* 他冲着暴戾的父亲的头部猛击了一下，把他打死了。2 ADJ If you describe a government or organization as **tyrannical**, you mean that it acts without considering the wishes of its people and treats them cruelly or unfairly.（政府或组织）专制的，暴政的，暴虐的 ❑ *...one of the world's most oppressive and tyrannical regimes.* 世上最压迫人、最专制的政权之一

tyr|an|nize /'tɪrənaɪz/ (**tyrannizes, tyrannizing, tyrannized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **tyrannise**

VERB If you say that one person **tyrannizes** another, you mean that the first person uses their power over the second person in order to treat them very cruelly and unfairly. 欺压；专横（或暴虐）地对待 ❑ [V n] *...fathers who tyrannize their families.* 专横对待家人的父亲 ❑ [V +over] *Armed groups use their power to tyrannise over civilians.* 武装组织用武力欺压平民。[Also V]

tyr|an|ny /'tɪrəni/ (**tyrannies**) 1 N-VAR A **tyranny** is a cruel, harsh, and unfair government in which a person or small group of people have power over everyone else. 暴政；苛政；专制政府 ❑ *Self-expression and individuality are the greatest weapons against tyranny.* 自我表现与追求个性是反抗暴政的最佳武器。2 N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour and treatment of others that they have authority over as **tyranny**, you mean that they are severe with them or unfair to them. 专横；

苛刻；严酷 ❑ *I'm the sole victim of Mother's tyranny.* 我是唯一受母亲严加管制的人。 ■ N-COUNT You can describe something that you have to use or have as a **tyranny** if you think it is undesirable or unpleasant. （不中意或令人不快的）必需品 ❑ [+of] *The telephone is one of the great tyrannies of modern life.* 电话是现代生活中让人最反感的必需品之一。

tyrant /ˈtaɪərənt/ (**tyrants**) N-COUNT You can use **tyrant** to refer to someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way. 暴君；专制君主；暴君似的人 ❑ *...households where the father was a tyrant.* 父亲残暴专横的家庭

tyre /ˈtaɪə/ (**tyres**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **tire**

N-COUNT A **tyre** is a thick piece of rubber which is fitted onto the wheels of vehicles such as cars, buses, and bicycles. 轮胎；车胎 → see also **spare tyre**

→ see **bicycle**

tyro /ˈtaɪrəʊ/ (**tyros**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **tyro** is a person who is just beginning to learn something or who has very little experience of something. 新手；初学者；生手【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...a tyro journalist.* 新手记者

T

Uu

U also **u** /juː/ (**U's, u's**) N-VAR **U** is the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 21 个字母

uber- /ˈuːbəʳ-/ COMB **Uber** combines with nouns and adjectives to form nouns and adjectives that refer to a great or extreme example of something. (与名词、形容词结合构成名词、形容词)表示"超级的"、"顶级的"【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Uber-babe Jenny McCarthy has hinted at the trials young actresses must undergo in Hollywood's seedier realms.* 超级宝贝詹妮·麦卡锡暗示,在乌烟瘴气的好莱坞演艺圈,年轻女演员必须经历种种考验。❑ *McNally now owns a clutch of uberchic downtown celebrity hang-outs.* 麦克纳利如今在市中心拥有一片极为时尚的高档休闲场所。

ubiqui|tous /juːˈbɪkwɪtəs/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **ubiquitous**, you mean that they seem to be everywhere. 无所不在的;随处可见的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Sugar is ubiquitous in the diet.* 糖在饮食中随处可见。❑ *She is one of the wealthiest, most ubiquitous media personalities around.* 她是目前最富有、出镜率最高的媒体人物之一。

ubiquity /juːˈbɪkwɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you talk about **the ubiquity of** something, you mean that it seems to be everywhere. 无所不在;随处可见【FORMAL 正式】

ud|der /ˈʌdəʳ/ (**udders**) N-COUNT A cow's **udder** is the organ that hangs below its body and produces milk. (母牛的)乳房

UFO /juː ef ˈəʊ, ˈjuːfəʊ/ (**UFOs**) N-COUNT A **UFO** is an object seen in the sky or landing on Earth which cannot be identified and which is often believed to be from another planet. **UFO** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'unidentified flying object'. 不明飞行物 ❑ *There has been a surge of UFO sightings in America.* 不明飞行物目击事件在美国激增。

Ugan|dan /juːgændən/ (**Ugandans**) 1 ADJ **Ugandan** means belonging or relating to Uganda or to its people or culture. 乌干达的;乌干达人的;乌干达文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Ugandan** is a Ugandan citizen, or a person of Ugandan origin. 乌干达人

ugh EXCLAM **Ugh** is used in writing to represent the sound that people make if they think something is unpleasant, horrible, or disgusting. (表示不快、厌恶、恐惧等)呃,啊 ❑ *Ugh—it was horrible.* 呃——真是可怕极了。

ugly /ˈʌgli/ (**uglier, ugliest**) 1 ADJ If you say that someone or something is **ugly**, you mean that they are very unattractive and unpleasant to look at. 丑陋的;难看的 ❑ *...an ugly little hat.* 难看的小帽子 ❑ *She makes me feel dowdy and ugly.* 她让我自惭形秽。•**ug|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the raw ugliness of his native city.* 他老家城市的极度丑陋 2 ADJ If you refer to an event or situation as **ugly**, you mean that it is very unpleasant, usually because it involves violent or aggressive behaviour. (通常因涉及暴力、挑衅行为而)恶劣的,恶性的,令人厌恶的 ❑ *There have been some ugly scenes.* 出现了一些可怕的场面。❑ *The confrontation turned ugly.* 对抗局面进一步激化。•**ug|li|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the subtlety and ugliness of sexual harassment.* 性骚扰的隐蔽与龌龊 3 to **rear** its **ugly head** → see **rear**

Thesaurus 同类词 *ugly* Also look up:

ADJ. hideous, unattractive; (*ant.*) beautiful 1
disagreeable, offensive, unpleasant 2

ˌugly ˈduck|ling (**ugly ducklings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone, especially a child, is an **ugly duckling**, you mean that they are unattractive or awkward now, but will probably develop into an attractive and successful person. 丑小鸭(尤指现在丑笨但将来可能会变得出众的孩子)

UHF /juː eɪtʃ ˈef/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **UHF** is a range of radio waves which allows a radio or television receiver to produce a good quality of sound. **UHF** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'ultra-high frequency'. 特高频 ❑ *...Boston UHF channels.* 波士顿特高频频道

uh huh ♦◇◇ also **uh-huh** CONVENTION **Uh huh** is used in writing to represent a sound that people make when they are agreeing with you, when they want to show that they understand what you are saying, or when they are answering 'yes' to a question. (表示赞同、领悟、肯定等)嗯,呃,噢【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'Did she?'—'Uh huh.'* "她做了?" —— "嗯。"

UHT /juː eɪtʃ ˈtiː/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **UHT** is used to describe milk which has been treated at a very high temperature so that it can be kept for a long time if the container is not opened. **UHT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'ultra-heat-treated'. (牛奶)超高温处理的【BRIT 英】

UK /juː ˈkeɪ/ N-PROPER **The UK** is Great Britain and Northern Ireland. **UK** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'United Kingdom'. 联合王国(指大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国);英国

uku|lele /juːkəˈleɪli/ (**ukuleles**) also **ukelele** N-COUNT A **ukulele** is a small guitar with four strings. 尤克里里,尤克莱利(一种四弦小吉他)

ul|cer /ˈʌlsəʳ/ (**ulcers**) N-COUNT An **ulcer** is a sore area on the outside or inside of your body which is very painful and may bleed or produce an unpleasant poisonous substance. 溃疡 ❑ *...stomach ulcers.* 胃溃疡

ul|cer|at|ed /ˈʌlsəreɪtɪd/ ADJ If a part of someone's body is **ulcerated**, ulcers have developed on it. 长溃疡的;溃烂的 ❑ *...ulcerated mouths.* 长溃疡的嘴 ❑ *Every inch of his arms and legs was ulcerated.* 他四肢全都溃烂了。

ul|te|ri|or /ʌlˈtɪəriəʳ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that someone has an **ulterior** motive for doing something, you believe that they have a hidden reason for doing it. (动机等)隐蔽的,隐秘的,隐藏的 ❑ [+for] *Sheila had an ulterior motive for trying to help Stan.* 希拉试图帮助斯坦是另有所图的。

ul|ti|mate ♦◇◇ /ˈʌltɪmət/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ultimate** to describe the final result or aim of a long series of events. 最后的;最终的 ❑ *He said it is still not possible to predict the ultimate outcome.* 他说现在还无法预料最终的结局。❑ *The ultimate aim is to expand the network further.* 最终目的是为了进一步拓展该网络。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ultimate** to describe the original source or cause of something. 最根本的;最基础的;最原始的 ❑ *Plants are the ultimate source of all foodstuffs.* 植物是所有食物最根本的来源。❑ *The ultimate cause of what's happened seems to have been the advertising campaign.* 事情发生的最根本原因似乎在于那场广告宣传活动。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ultimate** to describe the most important or powerful thing of a particular kind. 终极的;最重要的;最强大的 ❑ *...the ultimate power of the central government.* 中央政府的至高权力 ❑ *Of course, the ultimate authority remained the presidency.* 当然,权力的最高拥有者依然是总统。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **ultimate** to describe the most extreme and unpleasant example of a particular thing. 极端的;极度的 ❑ *Bringing back the death penalty would be the ultimate abuse of human rights.* 恢复死刑是对人权的极度践踏。 5 ADJ

[ADJ n] You use **ultimate** to describe the best possible example of a particular thing. 最好的；绝好的；极好的 ❑ *Caviar and oysters on ice are generally considered the ultimate luxury foods.* 鱼子酱和冰镇生蚝被普遍认为是顶级美味。 ■ PHRASE **The ultimate in** something is the best or most advanced example of it. 极致；极限；最高典范 ❑ [+in] *This hotel is the ultimate in luxury.* 该酒店极尽奢华。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *ultimate* with:

N. ultimate **aim/goal/objective** 最终目标，ultimate **outcome** 最终结果 ■
ultimate **authority** 最高当局，ultimate **decision** 最后决定，ultimate **power** 至高权力，ultimate **weapon** 终极武器 ■
ultimate **experience** 终极体验；顶级体验 ■ ■

Word Link 词根词缀 *ultim ≈ end* 末尾，*last* 最后：*penultimate, ultimate, ultimatum*

ul|ti|mate|ly ◆◇ /ˈʌltɪmətli/ ■ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] **Ultimately** means finally, after a long and often complicated series of events. 最终；最后；终于 ❑ *...a tough but ultimately worthwhile struggle.* 艰苦卓绝但终究值得的一次抗争 ■ ADV You use **ultimately** to indicate that what you are saying is the most important point in a discussion. 根本上；归根结底 ❑ *Ultimately, Bismarck's revisionism scarcely affected or damaged British interests at all.* 从根本上说，俾斯麦的修正主义几乎未对英国的利益造成丝毫影响或损害。

Thesaurus 同类词 *ultimately* Also look up:

ADV. eventually, finally ■

ul|ti|ma|tum /ˌʌltɪˈmeɪtəm/ (**ultimatums** or **ultimata**) N-COUNT An **ultimatum** is a warning to someone that unless they act in a particular way, action will be taken against them. 最后通牒 ❑ [+to] *They issued an ultimatum to the police to rid an area of racist attackers, or they will take the law into their own hands.* 他们向警方发出了最后通牒，要求肃清整个地区的种族主义暴徒，否则他们将自行采取行动。

ultra- /ˈʌltrə-/ PREFIX **Ultra-** is added to adjectives to form other adjectives that emphasize that something or someone has a quality to an extreme degree. （置于形容词之前构成形容词）表示"超…的"、"极其…的"【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a wide range of ultra-modern equipment.* 一大批超现代设备 ❑ *...an ultra-ambitious executive.* 雄心勃勃的主管

ultra|ma|rine /ˌʌltrəməˈriːn/ COLOUR **Ultramarine** is used to describe things that are very bright blue in colour. 佛青色（的）；群青色（的）❑ *...an ultramarine sky.* 群青色的天空

Word Link 词根词缀 *ultra ≈ beyond* 超：在…之外：*ultramarine, ultrasonic, ultraviolet*

ultra|son|ic /ˌʌltrəˈsɒnɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ultrasonic** sounds have very high frequencies, which human beings cannot hear. 超声波的

Word Link 词根词缀 *son ≈ sound* 声音：*resonate, sonar, ultrasonic*

ultra|sound /ˈʌltrəsaʊnd/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Ultrasound** is sound waves which travel at such a high frequency that they cannot be heard by humans. Ultrasound is used in medicine to get pictures of the inside of people's bodies. 超声波 ❑ *I had an ultrasound scan to see how the pregnancy was progressing.* 我进行了超声波检查，看看妊娠情况如何。

ultra|vio|let /ˌʌltrəˈvaɪələt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Ultraviolet** light or radiation is what causes your skin to become darker in colour after you have been in sunlight. In large amounts ultraviolet light is harmful. 紫外的；紫外线的 ❑ *The sun's ultraviolet rays are responsible for both tanning and burning.* 阳光中的紫外线是皮肤晒黑和灼伤的根源。

→ see **skin, sun, wave**

ulu|late /ˈjuːljʊleɪt, AM 美 ˈʌl-/ (**ululates, ululating, ululated**) VERB If someone **ululates**, they make quickly repeated loud sounds, often to express sorrow or happiness. 号叫；哀号；长啸【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *At Hamid's daughter's school, teachers ululated in celebration.* 在阿米德女儿的学校里，老师们高呼庆祝。❑ [v-ing] *He let out this long ululating moan.* 他发出这种痛苦的长嚎。

um **Um** is used in writing to represent a sound that people make when they are hesitating, usually while deciding what they want to say next. （表示犹豫不定、沉思等）嗯，呃 ❑ *She felt her face going red—'I'm sorry Rob, it's just that I'm, um, overwhelmed.'* 她感到自己脸红了——"对不起，罗布，我只是，呃，一时情绪失控。"

um|ber /ˈʌmbəʳ/ COLOUR **Umber** is used to describe things that are yellowish or reddish brown in colour. 棕土色；赭土色 ❑ *...umber paint.* 赭土色漆

um|bili|cal cord /ʌmˌbɪlɪkᵊl ˈkɔːʳd/ (**umbilical cords**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **umbilical cord** is the tube that connects an unborn baby to its mother, through which it receives oxygen and food. 脐带

um|brage /ˈʌmbrɪdʒ/ PHRASE If you say that a person **takes umbrage**, you mean that they are upset or offended by something that someone says or does to them, often without much reason. 愤懑；不快；生气【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He takes umbrage against anyone who criticises him.* 不管谁批评他，他都心生愤懑。

Word Link 词根词缀 *umbr ≈ shadow* 阴影：*penumbra, umbrage, umbrella*

um|brel|la /ʌmˈbrelə/ (**umbrellas**) ■ N-COUNT An **umbrella** is an object which you use to protect yourself from the rain or hot sun. It consists of a long stick with a folding frame covered in cloth. 伞；雨伞；阳伞 ❑ *Harry held an umbrella over Dawn.* 哈里为唐打着伞。 ■ N-SING [N n] **Umbrella** is used to refer to a single group or description that includes a lot of different organizations or ideas. （包含许多不同团体或概念的）总称，统称 ❑ [+of] *Does coincidence come under the umbrella of the paranormal?* 巧合可以归到超自然现象这个总称下面吗？ ❑ *Within the umbrella term 'dementia' there are many different kinds of disease.* "痴呆"这一统称里包括多种不同疾病。 ■ N-SING **Umbrella** is used to refer to a system or agreement which protects a country or group of people. 保护伞（指保护某个国家或群体的体制或协议）❑ [+of] *The major powers have chosen to act under the moral umbrella of the United Nations.* 世界主要大国都选择在联合国的道义保护伞下行事。

um|laut /ˈʊmlaʊt/ (**umlauts**) N-COUNT An **umlaut** is a symbol that is written over vowels in German and some other languages to indicate the way in which they should be pronounced. For example, the word 'für' has an umlaut over the 'u'. （德语等语言中加于元音之上的）变音符

um|pire /ˈʌmpaɪəʳ/ (**umpires, umpiring, umpired**) ■ N-COUNT An **umpire** is a person whose job is to make sure that a sports match or contest is played fairly and that the rules are not broken. （体育比赛或竞技中的）裁判员 ❑ *The umpire's decision is final.* 裁判的裁定是不可更改的。 ■ VERB To **umpire** means to be the umpire in a sports match or contest. 在…中担任裁判员 ❑ [v n] *He umpired baseball games.* 他担任棒球比赛的裁判。 ❑ [+for, v] *He umpired for school football matches until he was in his late 50s.* 他担任校际足球比赛的裁判直到年近花甲。

→ see **tennis**

ump|teen /ˌʌmpˈtiːn/ DET **Umpteen** can be used to refer to an extremely large number of things or people. 无数的；大量的；许许多多的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He was interrupted by applause umpteen times.* 他无数次被掌声打断。 ❑ *He has produced umpteen books, plays and television series.* 他推出了众多图书、戏剧和电视连续剧作品。

ump|teenth /ˌʌmpˈtiːnθ/ ORD You use **umpteenth** to indicate that an occasion, thing, or person happens or comes after many others. 第无数次（的）【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *He checked his watch for the umpteenth time.* 他不停地看表。 ❑ *She was now on her umpteenth gin.* 她已喝了无数杯杜松子酒了。

UN ◆◆◇ /ˌjuː ˈen/ N-PROPER The **UN** is the same as the **United Nations**. 同 United Nations ❑ *...a U.N. peacekeeping mission.* 联合国维和行动

un- /ʌn-/ ■ PREFIX **Un-** is added to the beginning of adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, in order to form words that have

U

the opposite meaning.（置于形容词、副词、名词之前表示反义）❑ *My father was an unemployed labourer.* 我父亲是一名失业劳工。❑ *He had sensed his mother's unhappiness.* 他感觉到了母亲的不悦。 2 PREFIX **Un-** is added to the beginning of a verb that describes a process, in order to form another verb that describes the reverse of that process.（置于动词之前表示相反的过程）❑ *He undressed and draped his clothes neatly over the back of the chair.* 他脱下衣服，整齐地搭在椅背上。❑ *She was anxious for me to unwrap the other gifts.* 她急切地等我打开其他礼物。 3 PREFIX **Un-** is added to the beginning of the past participle of a verb, in order to form an adjective that means that the process described by the verb has not happened.（置于动词的过去分词之前构成形容词，表示动作尚未发生）❑ *The theory remains untested.* 该理论尚未得到检验。❑ *Dealers across the country continue to complain about huge stocks of unsold cars.* 全国各地的经销商持续抱怨汽车大量库存卖不出去。

un|abashed /ˌʌnəˈbæʃt/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unabashed**, you mean that they are not ashamed, embarrassed, or shy about something, especially when you think most people would be. 不害臊的；不难为情的 ❑ [+by] *He seems unabashed by his recent defeat.* 他似乎对最近的失利并不在乎。❑ *He's an unabashed, old-fashioned romantic.* 他是个公然的老派浪漫主义者。

un|abat|ed /ˌʌnəˈbeɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If something continues **unabated**, it continues without any reduction in intensity or amount. 未减弱的；未减少的；未衰退的 ❑ [+for] *The fighting has continued unabated for over 24 hours.* 激战已经持续了 24 小时以上。❑ *...his unabated enthusiasm for cinema.* 他对电影始终不减的热情

un|able ◆◇◇ /ʌnˈeɪbəl/ ADJ If you are **unable to** do something, it is impossible for you to do it, for example because you do not have the necessary skill or knowledge, or because you do not have enough time or money. 不能…的；无法…的 ❑ *The military may feel unable to hand over power to a civilian President next year.* 军方可能会觉得明年难以将政权移交给一位民选总统。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *unable* with:

ADV. **physically** unable 体力达不到的
V. unable **to afford** 付不起的，unable **to agree** 无法同意的，unable **to attend** 无法出席的，unable **to control** 无法控制的，unable **to cope** 无法应付的，unable **to decide** 无法决定的，unable **to explain** 无法解释的，unable **to find** 找不到的，unable **to hold** 抓不住的，unable **to identify** 无法识别的，unable **to make** 无法制作的，unable **to move** 无法移动的，unable **to pay** 无法支付的，unable **to perform** 无法执行的，unable **to reach** 达不到的，unable **to speak** 无法说话的，unable **to walk** 无法行走的，unable **to work** 无法工作的

un|abridged /ˌʌnəˈbrɪdʒd/ ADJ An **unabridged** piece of writing, for example a book or article, is complete and not shortened in any way.（书、文章）未删节的，完整的

un|ac|cep|table /ˌʌnəkˈseptəbəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unacceptable**, you strongly disapprove of it or object to it and feel that it should not be allowed to continue. 难以接受的；不能容忍的 ❑ [+for] *It is totally unacceptable for children to swear.* 孩子说脏话是完全不能容忍的。❑ *Joanna left her husband because of his unacceptable behaviour.* 乔安娜因为丈夫令人难以容忍的行为而离开了他。 •**un|ac|cept|ably** /ˌʌnəkˈseptəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *The reform program has brought unacceptably high unemployment and falling wages.* 改革计划造成了令人无法接受的高失业率和工资下降。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *unacceptable* with:

ADV. **absolutely** unacceptable 绝对不能容忍的，**completely** unacceptable 完全不能容忍的，**simply** unacceptable 实在不能容忍的，**socially** unacceptable 为社会所不容的，**totally** unacceptable 彻底不能容忍的
N. unacceptable **behaviour** 令人无法忍受的行为，unacceptable **conditions** 令人无法忍受的条件

un|ac|com|pa|nied /ˌʌnəˈkʌmpənid/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone is **unaccompanied**, they are alone. 无人陪伴的；独自的 ❑ *It is estimated that every year 50 unaccompanied children arrive in Britain.* 据估计，每年有 50 名无人陪伴的儿童来到英国。❑ *Kelly's too young to go unaccompanied.* 凯利还太小，不能自己一个人去。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Unaccompanied** luggage or goods are being sent or transported separately from their owner.（行李、货物等）单独运送的，不随主人同行的 ❑ *Unaccompanied bags are either searched or removed.* 单独运送的包裹或是遭到搜查，或是被搬走。 3 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v] An **unaccompanied** voice or instrument sings or plays alone, with no other instruments playing at the same time. 无伴奏的；清唱的；独奏的 ❑ *...an unaccompanied flute.* 独奏的长笛 ❑ *The piece is most often sung unaccompanied.* 这首歌多在无伴奏的情况下清唱。

un|ac|count|able /ˌʌnəˈkaʊntəbəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **unaccountable** does not seem to have any sensible explanation. 无法解释的；不可理解的；莫名其妙的 ❑ *For some unaccountable reason, it struck me as extremely funny.* 不知道为什么，我觉得这极其滑稽。 •**un|ac|count|ably** /ˌʌnəˈkaʊntəbli/ ADV ❑ *And then, unaccountably, she giggled.* 接着，她莫名其妙地咯咯笑了起来。 2 ADJ If you describe a person or organization as **unaccountable**, you are critical of them because they are not responsible to anyone for their actions, or do not feel they have to explain their actions to anyone. 不负责任的；无须解释的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Economic policy in Europe should not be run by an unaccountable committee of governors of central banks.* 欧洲经济政策不应由不负责任的央行行长委员会来执行。

un|ac|count|ed for /ˌʌnəˈkaʊntɪd fɔːr/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If people or things are **unaccounted for**, you do not know where they are or what has happened to them. 不知下落的；未予说明的 ❑ *5,000 American servicemen who fought in Korea are still unaccounted for.* 在朝鲜作战的 5,000 名美国士兵现在仍然下落不明。❑ *About £50 million from the robbery five years ago is unaccounted for.* 5 年前发生的那起抢劫案中仍有约 5,000 万英镑不知去向。

un|ac|cus|tomed /ˌʌnəˈkʌstəmd/ 1 ADJ If you are **unaccustomed to** something, you do not know it very well or have not experienced it very often. 不习惯的；不熟悉的；不适应的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+to] *They were unaccustomed to such military setbacks.* 他们还不习惯这样的军事挫败。❑ [+to] *It is a part of Britain as yet largely unaccustomed to tourists.* 英国的这一块地方大体上还不习惯接待游客。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's behaviour or experiences as **unaccustomed**, you mean that they do not usually behave like this or have experiences of this kind. 不寻常的；少见的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He began to comfort me with such unaccustomed gentleness.* 他开始以那种少有的温柔安慰我。

un|ac|know|ledged /ˌʌnækˈnɒlɪdʒd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something or someone as **unacknowledged**, you mean that people ignore their existence or presence, or are not aware of it. 被忽视的；未被注意的 ❑ *Unresolved or unacknowledged fears can trigger sleepwalking.* 没有得到化解或重视的恐惧都可能引发梦游。 2 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unacknowledged**, you mean that their existence or importance is not recognized officially or publicly. 未获认可的；未得到承认的 ❑ *This tradition goes totally unacknowledged in official guidebooks.* 这种传统在官方指南中根本没有得到承认。

un|ac|quaint|ed /ˌʌnəˈkweɪntɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ with n] If you are **unacquainted with** something, you do not know about it or do not have not any experience of it. 不熟悉…的；不知道…的 ❑ [+with] *I was then totally unacquainted with his poems.* 那时我根本不知道他的诗。

un|adorned /ˌʌnəˈdɔːnd/ ADJ Something that is **unadorned** is plain, rather than having decoration on it. 无装饰的；简朴的 ❑ *The room is typically simple and unadorned, with white walls and a tiled floor.* 房间特别简单朴素，墙壁是白色的，地面铺了砖。

un|adul|ter|at|ed /ˌʌnəˈdʌltəreɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ Something that is **unadulterated** is completely pure and has had nothing added to it. 未掺杂的；无添加的；无杂质的 ❑ *Organic food is unadulterated food produced without artificial chemicals or pesticides.* 有机食品是

未使用人工化学制剂和杀虫剂的无添加食品。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can also use **unadulterated** to emphasize a particular quality, often a bad quality. (常用于指不好的特质)十足的，纯粹的，彻底的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was pure, unadulterated hell.* 这是纯粹的、彻头彻尾的折磨。

un|af|fect|ed /ˌʌnəˈfektɪd/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **unaffected by** an event or occurrence, they are not changed by it in any way. 未受影响的；未被改变的 ❑ [+by] *She seemed totally unaffected by what she'd drunk.* 她似乎完全没有受到所喝东西的影响。❑ *The strike shut down 50 airports, but most international flights were unaffected.* 罢工迫使 50 个机场关闭，但大部分国际航班并未受到影响。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **unaffected**, you mean that they are natural and genuine in their behaviour, and do not act as though they are more important than other people. 不矫揉造作的；自然的；率真的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...this unaffected, charming couple.* 这对率真迷人的夫妇

Thesaurus 同类词 *unaffected* Also look up:

ADJ. unaltered, unchanged 1
genuine, honest, natural 2

un|afraid /ˌʌnəˈfreɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ to-inf] If you are **unafraid to** do something, you are confident and not at all nervous about doing it. 不害怕的；不畏惧的 ❑ [+of] *He is a man with a reputation for being tough and unafraid of unpopular decisions.* 他以作风强悍、不怕得罪人著称。❑ *She was a forceful intellectual unafraid to speak her mind.* 她是个很有魄力的知识分子，不怕说出自己的想法。

Word Link 词根词缀 *un = not* 不；未：*unafraid, uncooked, undecided*

un|aid|ed /ˌʌnˈeɪdɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft ADJ n] If you do something **unaided**, you do it without help from anyone or anything else. 无外援的；独力的 ❑ *There have been at least thirteen previous attempts to reach the North Pole unaided.* 独力到达北极的尝试之前至少有过 13 次。

un|al|loyed /ˌʌnəˈlɔɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a feeling such as happiness or relief as **unalloyed**, you are emphasizing that it is a strong feeling and no other feeling is involved. (感情)纯粹的，不掺杂的【LITERARY, EMPHASIS 文，强调】❑ *...an occasion of unalloyed joy.* 纵情欢乐的时刻

un|al|ter|able /ˌʌnˈɔːltərəbəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **unalterable** cannot be changed. 不可更改的；无法改变的 ❑ *...an unalterable fact of life.* 无法改变的生活现实

un|al|tered /ˌʌnˈɔːltəd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] Something that remains **unaltered** has not changed or been changed. 未改变的；照旧的 ❑ *The rest of the apartment had fortunately remained unaltered since that time.* 幸运的是，公寓的其余部分自那时起就没有变过。❑ *These were my opinions, and they continue unaltered.* 这是我以前的看法，现在仍旧没有改变。

un|am|bigu|ous /ˌʌnæmˈbɪgjʊəs/ ADJ If you describe a message or comment as **unambiguous**, you mean that it is clear and cannot be understood wrongly. 不含糊的；清晰的；明确的 ❑ *...an election result that sent the party an unambiguous message.* 向该党传递明确信息的选举结果 •**un|am|bigu|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He has failed to dissociate himself clearly and unambiguously from the attack.* 他未能干净利落地同那起攻击事件撇清关系。

un|am|bi|tious /ˌʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/ 1 ADJ An **unambitious** person is not particularly interested in improving their position in life or in being successful, rich, or powerful. 无雄心的；不求名利的 2 ADJ An **unambitious** idea or plan is not very complicated, risky, or new, and is easy to carry out successfully. (计划)稳妥的，中规中矩的

una|nim|ity /ˌjuːnəˈnɪmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT When there is **unanimity** among a group of people, they all agree about something or all vote for the same thing. 一致同意；一致通过；无异议 ❑ *All decisions would require unanimity.* 所有决议都需要一致通过。

unani|mous /juːˈnænɪməs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ that] When a group of people are **unanimous**, they all agree about something or all vote for the same thing. 一致同意的；意见一致的 ❑ [+in] *Editors were unanimous in their condemnation of the proposals.* 编辑人员一致谴责这些提议。❑ *They were unanimous that Chortlesby Manor must be preserved.* 他们一致认为必须对乔特勒斯比庄园加以保护。•**unani|mous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Today its executive committee voted unanimously to reject the proposals.* 今天，执行委员会投票一致否决了这些提案。❑ *The board of ministers unanimously approved the project last week.* 上周，部长委员会一致批准了这个项目。 2 ADJ A **unanimous** vote, decision, or agreement is one in which all the people involved agree. (投票、决定、协议等)一致通过的，无异议的 ❑ *...the unanimous vote for Hungarian membership.* 投票一致同意匈牙利成为成员国 ❑ *Their decision was unanimous.* 他们的决定是一致通过的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *anim = alive* 活，*mind* 心理：*animal, inanimate, unanimous*

un|an|nounced /ˌʌnəˈnaʊnst/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, ADJ n, oft v-link ADJ] If someone arrives or does something **unannounced**, they do it unexpectedly and without anyone having being told about it beforehand. 未事先通知的；未提前说明的；未打招呼的 ❑ *He had just arrived unannounced from South America.* 他刚刚从南美洲来到这里，事先没有打招呼。❑ *My first night in Saigon I paid an unannounced visit to my father's cousins.* 到西贡的第一天晚上，我给堂叔伯们来了个突然袭击。

un|an|swer|able /ˌʌnˈɑːnsərəbəl, -ænsˈ-/ 1 ADJ If you describe a question as **unanswerable**, you mean that it has no possible answer or that a particular person cannot possibly answer it. 无法回答的；没有答案的 ❑ *They would ask their mother unanswerable questions.* 他们会问母亲一些无法回答的问题。 2 ADJ If you describe a case or argument as **unanswerable**, you think that it is obviously true or correct and that nobody could disagree with it. 明摆着的；无可辩驳的 ❑ *The argument for recruiting McGregor was unanswerable.* 录用麦格雷戈的理由毋庸置疑。

un|an|swered /ˌʌnˈɑːnsəd, -ænsˈ-/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] Something such as a question or letter that is **unanswered** has not been answered. 未予回答的；未得到回复的 ❑ *Some of the most important questions remain unanswered.* 最重要的一些问题依然没有答案。❑ *He had always had difficulty leaving questions unanswered.* 他从不愿意对问题坐视不理。

un|ap|peal|ing /ˌʌnəˈpiːlɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unappealing**, you find them unpleasant and unattractive. 不诱人的；无吸引力的 ❑ *He's wearing a deeply unappealing baseball hat.* 他戴着一顶很不起眼的棒球帽。❑ *The town is scruffy and unappealing.* 该镇脏乱不堪，令人生厌。

un|ap|pe|tiz|ing /ˌʌnˈæpɪtaɪzɪŋ/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unappetising**

ADJ If you describe food as **unappetizing**, you think it will be unpleasant to eat because of its appearance. 引不起食欲的；倒胃口的 ❑ *...cold and unappetizing chicken.* 让人没有一点食欲的冰凉的鸡肉

un|ap|proach|able /ˌʌnəˈprəʊtʃəbəl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unapproachable**, you mean that they seem to be difficult to talk to and not very friendly. 难以接近的；不友好的

un|ar|gu|able /ˌʌnˈɑːrgjʊəbəl/ ADJ If you describe a statement or opinion as **unarguable**, you think that it is obviously true or correct and that nobody could disagree with it. 不容争论的；不容置疑的 ❑ *He is making the unarguable point that our desires and preferences have a social component.* 他表述了一个无可争议的观点：我们的欲望和喜好都掺杂着社会因素。•**un|ar|gu|ably** /ˌʌnˈɑːrgjʊəbli/ ADV ❑ *He is unarguably an outstanding man.* 他无疑是一位杰出人士。

un|armed /ˌʌnˈɑːrmd/ ADJ If a person or vehicle is **unarmed**, they are not carrying any weapons. 未携带武器的；未武装的；徒手的 ❑ *The soldiers concerned were unarmed at the time.* 涉及的士兵当时并未携带武器。❑ *Thirteen unarmed civilians died in that attack.* 13 名手无寸铁的平民在那场袭击中丧生。•ADV [ADV after v]

U

Unarmed is also an adverb. ❑ *He says he walks inside the prison without guards, unarmed.* 他说，他走进那座监狱时没有警卫跟随，也未携带武器。

un|ashamed /ˌʌnəˈʃeɪmd/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or attitude as **unashamed**, you mean that they are open and honest about things that other people might find embarrassing or shocking. 不害羞的；不难为情的；毫不遮掩的 ❑ *I grinned at him in unashamed delight.* 我高兴地朝他笑了笑，一点也不觉得难为情。❑ [+of] *...a man rightly unashamed of his own talent.* 毫不掩饰自己才华的人 •**un|asham|ed|ly** /ˌʌnəˈʃeɪmɪdli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Drugs are sold unashamedly in broad daylight.* 在光天化日之下公然出售毒品。

un|asked /ˌʌnˈɑːskt, -æskt/ 1 ADJ An **unasked** question is one that has not been asked, although people are wondering what the answer is. 未被提出的；未被问及的 ❑ *She was undernourished, an observation that prompted yet another unasked question.* 她营养不良，这一发现又引出了一个未提及的问题。❑ *Significant questions will go unasked.* 重要问题不会有人提。2 ADJ [ADJ after v] If someone says or does something **unasked**, they say or do it without being asked to do it. 未被要求的；未受邀请的；主动的 ❑ *His advice, offered to her unasked, was to stay home and make the best of things.* 他主动向她提出建议：呆在家里，安心把日子过好。

un|as|sail|able /ˌʌnəˈseɪləbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unassailable**, you mean that nothing can alter, destroy, or challenge them. 坚不可摧的；无懈可击的 ❑ *That was enough to give Mansell an unassailable lead.* 那足以让曼塞尔获得别人无法撼动的领先地位。❑ *His legal position is unassailable.* 他的合法地位不容置疑。

un|as|sist|ed /ˌʌnəˈsɪstɪd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n] If you do something **unassisted**, you do it on your own and no-one helps you. 无人帮助的；独力的 ❑ *At other times, he'd force her to walk totally unassisted.* 其他时候，他会强迫她在完全无人帮助的情况下自己行走。❑ *...a mother who has had an unassisted delivery.* 一位自行分娩的母亲

un|as|sum|ing /ˌʌnəˈsjuːmɪŋ, AM 美 -suːm-/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **unassuming**, you approve of them because they are quiet and do not try to appear important. 低调的；谦逊的；不招摇的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He's a man of few words, very polite and unassuming.* 他话不多，很有礼貌，待人谦和。

un|at|tached /ˌʌnəˈtætʃt/ ADJ Someone who is **unattached** is not married or does not have a girlfriend or boyfriend. 未婚的；没有女朋友（或男朋友）的 ❑ *I knew only two or three unattached men.* 我只认识两三个未婚男士。

un|at|tain|able /ˌʌnəˈteɪnəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **unattainable**, you mean that it cannot be achieved or is not available. 无法实现的；难以得到的 ❑ *There are those who argue that true independent advice is unattainable.* 有一些人认为，真正独立公正的意见是无法得到的。❑ *...an unattainable dream.* 无法实现的梦想

un|at|tended /ˌʌnəˈtendɪd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] When people or things are left **unattended**, they are not being watched or looked after. 无人照料的；无人看管的 ❑ *Never leave young children unattended near any pool or water tank.* 千万不能把小孩放在水池或水槽附近不管。❑ *An unattended bag was spotted near the platform at Gatwick.* 在盖特威克机场站的站台附近发现了一个无主包。

un|at|trac|tive /ˌʌnəˈtræktɪv/ 1 ADJ **Unattractive** people and things are unpleasant in appearance. 不漂亮的；难看的；不吸引人的 ❑ *I'm 27, have a nice flat, a good job and I'm not unattractive.* 本人 27 岁，有一所不错的公寓房，一份像样的工作，长得也不难看。❑ *...an unattractive and uninteresting city.* 一座难看而无趣的城市 2 ADJ If you describe something as **unattractive**, you mean that people do not like it and do not want to be involved with it. 无吸引力的；引不起兴趣的 ❑ [+to] *The market is still unattractive to many insurers.* 市场对许多保险公司依然没有吸引力。❑ *It is not an unattractive option to make programmes for other companies.* 为其他公司制作节目也不失为一个好的选择。

un|author|ized /ˌʌnˈɔːθəraɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unauthorised**

ADJ If something is **unauthorized**, it has been produced or is happening without official permission. 未经授权的；未经许可的 ❑ *...the unauthorized use of a military vehicle.* 未经许可使用军车 ❑ *It has also been made quite clear that the trip was unauthorised.* 此行并未得到授权，这一点也已经说得很明白了。

un|avail|able /ˌʌnəˈveɪləbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] When things or people are **unavailable**, you cannot obtain them, meet them, or talk to them. 弄不到的；得不到的 ❑ *Mr Hicks is out of the country and so unavailable for comment.* 希克斯先生目前不在国内，所以无法发表评论。❑ *Basic food products are frequently unavailable in the state shops.* 在国营商店里经常连一些最基本的食品都买不到。

un|avail|ing /ˌʌnəˈveɪlɪŋ/ ADJ An **unavailing** attempt to do something does not succeed. 徒劳的；无用的；不成功的 ❑ *Efforts to reach the people named in the report proved unavailing.* 联系过报告中提到的那些人，但都徒劳无功。❑ *He died after a brave but unavailing fight against a terminal illness.* 在与绝症进行了一番勇敢却徒劳的抗争之后，他还是去世了。

un|avoid|able /ˌʌnəˈvɔɪdəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **unavoidable**, it cannot be avoided or prevented. 不可避免的；无法阻止的 ❑ *Managers said the job losses were unavoidable.* 经理们说，裁员无法避免。❑ *The recession has resulted in an unavoidable increase in spending on unemployment benefit.* 经济萧条导致失业救济金的支出不可避免地增加。•**un|avoid|ably** /ˌʌnəˈvɔɪdəbli/ ADV ❑ *Prince Khalid was unavoidably detained in Saudi Arabia.* 哈立德王子不可避免地被扣押在了沙特阿拉伯。

un|aware /ˌʌnəˈweəʳ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **unaware of** something, you do not know about it. 不知道的；未注意到的；未察觉到的 ❑ [+of] *Many people are unaware of just how much food and drink they consume.* 许多人并不知道他们究竟消耗掉了多少食品和饮料。❑ *She was unaware that she was being filmed.* 她不知道有人在拍摄她。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *unaware* with:

ADV. **apparently** unaware 看上去不知的，**blissfully** unaware（对不愉快的事）一无所知的，**completely** unaware 完全不知的，**totally** unaware 彻底不知的

un|awares /ˌʌnəˈweəʳz/ PHRASE If something **catches** you **unawares** or **takes** you **unawares**, it happens when you are not expecting it. 冷不防地；出其不意地 ❑ *Investors and currency dealers were caught completely unawares by the Bundesbank's action.* 投资者和货币交易商被德意志联邦银行的这一举动打了个措手不及。❑ *The suspect was taken unawares, without the chance to dispose of the evidence.* 嫌疑人被抓了个措手不及，根本没能销毁证据。

un|bal|ance /ˌʌnˈbælənsɪ/ (**unbalances, unbalancing, unbalanced**) 1 VERB If something **unbalances** a relationship, system, or group, it disturbs or upsets it so that it is no longer successful or functioning properly. 使失衡；使紊乱；使失常 ❑ [v n] *The interplay between the new politics and the modern media will unbalance the political process and inhibit its workings.* 新政治和现代媒体之间的相互作用将会扰乱政治进程，妨碍其正常运作。2 VERB To **unbalance** something means to make it unsteady and likely to tip over. 使不稳；使倾侧 ❑ [v n] *Her whole body began to buckle, unbalancing the ladder.* 她整个身体开始弯曲，使得梯子摇晃起来。❑ [v n] *Don't lean in—you're unbalancing the horse.* 不要向内侧身——会让马摔倒的。

un|bal|anced /ˌʌnˈbælənst/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **unbalanced**, you mean that they appear disturbed and upset or they seem to be slightly mad. 情绪不稳的；精神失常的 ❑ *I knew how unbalanced Paula had been since my uncle Peter died.* 我知道葆拉自我叔叔彼得去世后情绪一直很不稳定。2 ADJ If you describe something such as a report or argument as **unbalanced**, you think that it is unfair or inaccurate because it emphasizes some things and ignores others. 不公正的；偏颇的；片面的 ❑ *U.N. officials argued that the report was unbalanced.* 联合国官员指出那份报告有失公允。❑ *...unbalanced and unfair reporting.* 片面、不公正的报道

un|bear|able /ˌʌnˈbeərəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unbearable**, you mean that it is so unpleasant, painful, or upsetting that you feel unable to accept it or deal with it. 不

堪忍受的；无法容忍的；难以承受的 ❑ [+for] *War has made life almost unbearable for the civilians remaining in the capital.* 对留在首都的平民来说，战争已使生活变得几乎不堪忍受。❑ *I was in terrible, unbearable pain.* 我当时疼痛难忍。•**un|bear|ably** /ˌʌnˈbeərəblɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *By the evening it had become unbearably hot.* 到了傍晚时分，天气已经变得酷热难耐。

un|beat|able /ˌʌnˈbiːtəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **unbeatable**, you mean that it is the best thing of its kind. 无与伦比的；无可匹敌的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *These resorts, like Magaluf and Arenal, remain unbeatable in terms of price.* 像马加拉夫和阿雷纳尔这样的度假胜地，在价格方面仍具有绝对优势。❑ *...unbeatable Italian cars.* 无与伦比的意大利汽车 2 ADJ In a game or competition, if you describe a person or team as **unbeatable**, you mean that they win so often, or perform so well that they are unlikely to be beaten by anyone. 无法战胜的；难以击败的 ❑ *The opposition was unbeatable.* 对手实力超群。❑ *With two more days of competition to go China is in an unbeatable position.* 还有两个比赛日，中国队的位置已经不可撼动。

un|beat|en /ˌʌnˈbiːtᵊn/ ADJ In sport, if a person or their performance is **unbeaten**, nobody else has performed well enough to beat them.（体育中）保持不败的，未被打败的 ❑ *He's unbeaten in 20 fights.* 他 20 战全胜。❑ *Sampdoria lost their unbeaten record with a 2-1 home defeat against Genoa.* 桑普多利亚队主场 1 比 2 负于热那亚队，终止了自己的不败纪录。

un|be|com|ing /ˌʌnbɪˈkʌmɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe things such as clothes as **unbecoming**, you mean that they look unattractive. 不好看的；不适合的【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】2 ADJ If you describe a person's behaviour or remarks as **unbecoming**, you mean that they are shocking and unsuitable for that person. 不得体的；不合宜的；不恰当的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *His conduct was totally unbecoming to an officer in the British armed services.* 作为一名英军军官，他的行为极不得体。❑ [+of] *Those involved had performed acts unbecoming of university students.* 那些参与者的所作所为有失大学生的体面。

un|be|known /ˌʌnbɪˈnəʊn/

The form **unbeknownst** /ˌʌnbɪˈnəʊnst/ is also used. 亦使用 unbeknownst/ˌʌnbɪˈnəʊnst/。

PHRASE If something happens **unbeknown to** you or **unbeknownst to** you, you do not know about it. 不为…所知；瞒着… ❑ [+to] *I am appalled that children can mount up debts unbeknown to their parents.* 让我深感震惊的是，孩子们竟会背着父母欠债累累。❑ [+to] *Unbeknownst to her father, she began taking dancing lessons.* 她瞒着父亲开始去上舞蹈课。

un|be|liev|able /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **unbelievable**, you are emphasizing that it is very good, impressive, intense, or extreme. 极好的；惊人的；超乎想象的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His guitar solos are just unbelievable.* 他的吉他独奏棒极了。❑ *It was an unbelievable moment when Chris won the gold medal.* 克里斯赢得金牌的那一刻真是太棒了。•**un|be|liev|ably** /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəblɪ/ ADV ❑ *Our car was still going unbelievably well.* 我们的汽车当时性能依然很好。❑ *He beamed: 'Unbelievably, we have now made it to the final twice.'* 他笑容满面地说："真是不可思议，现在我们第二次进入了决赛。" 2 ADJ You can use **unbelievable** to emphasize that you think something is very bad or shocking. 极糟的；非常坏的；令人震惊的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I find it unbelievable that people can accept this sort of behaviour.* 人们竟能接受这样的行为，这令我震惊不已。•**un|be|liev|ably** ADV ❑ *What you did was unbelievably stupid.* 你的所作所为真是愚蠢透顶。❑ *Unbelievably, our Government are now planning to close this magnificent institution.* 让人匪夷所思的是，我们的政府竟然在计划关闭这个出色的机构。3 ADJ If an idea or statement is **unbelievable**, it seems so unlikely to be true that you cannot believe it. 不可信的；难以置信的 ❑ *I still find this story both fascinating and unbelievable.* 我仍觉得这个故事既有趣又不太可信。❑ *I know it sounds unbelievable but I never wanted to cheat.* 我知道听上去难以置信，但我从不想撒谎。•**un|be|liev|ably** ADV ❑ *Lainey was, unbelievably, pregnant again.* 莱内又怀孕了，真让人难以相信。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unbelievable* Also look up:

ADJ. astounding, incredible, remarkable 1
inconceivable, preposterous, unimaginable 3

un|be|liev|er /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəʳ/ (**unbelievers**) N-COUNT People who do not believe in a particular religion are sometimes referred to as **unbelievers**. 不信者；无宗教信仰者

un|be|liev|ing /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unbelieving**, you mean that they do not believe something that they have been told. 不相信的；怀疑的 ❑ *He looked at me with unbelieving eyes.* 他用怀疑的眼光看着我。

un|bend /ˌʌnˈbend/ (**unbends, unbending, unbent**) VERB If someone **unbends**, their attitude becomes less strict than it was.（人）态度变缓和，变随和 ❑ [v] *In her dying days the old Queen unbent a little.* 在临终的日子里，年迈的女王变得随和了一些。

un|bend|ing /ˌʌnˈbendɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **unbending**, you mean that they have very strict beliefs and attitudes, which they are unwilling to change. 固执的；顽固的；倔强的 ❑ *He was rigid and unbending.* 他很固执，态度很坚决。❑ *...her unbending opposition to the old regime.* 她对旧政权不屈不挠的反对

un|bi|ased /ˌʌnˈbaɪəst/ also **unbiassed** ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unbiased**, you mean they are fair and not likely to support one particular person or group involved in something. 公正的；无偏见的；不偏不倚的 ❑ *There is no clear and unbiased information available for consumers.* 消费者没有清晰明确、不偏不倚的信息可以参考。❑ *The researchers were expected to be unbiased.* 调查人员不应该有偏见。❑ *...an unbiased jury.* 公正的陪审团

un|bid|den /ˌʌnˈbɪdᵊn/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something happens **unbidden**, it happens without you expecting or wanting it to happen. 自发的；不由自主的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The name came unbidden to Cook's mind—Ashley Stoker.* 库克的脑海里自动闪现出一个名字——阿什利·斯托克。

un|bind /ˌʌnˈbaɪnd/ (**unbinds, unbinding, unbound**) VERB If you **unbind** something or someone, you take off a piece of cloth, string, or rope that has been tied round them. 解开；松开 ❑ [v n] *She unbound her hair and let it flow loose in the wind.* 她把头发解开，让它随风飘动。❑ [v-ed] *Many cultures still have fairly strict rules about women displaying unbound hair.* 许多文化中对女性露出未束起的头发仍有着相当严格的规定。

un|blem|ished /ˌʌnˈblemɪʃt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as someone's record, reputation, or character as **unblemished**, you mean it has not been harmed or spoiled. 无污点的；无瑕疵的；清白的 ❑ *...Lee's unblemished reputation as a man of honor and principle.* 李讲气节、讲原则的清白名声 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unblemished**, you mean that it has no marks or holes on its surface. 无斑痕的；完好无损的 ❑ *Be sure to select firm, unblemished fruit.* 一定要选坚实、无疤痕的果子。

un|blink|ing /ˌʌnˈblɪŋkɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone's eyes or expression as **unblinking**, you mean that they are looking steadily at something without blinking. 不眨眼的；目不转睛的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He stared into Leo's unblinking eyes.* 他凝视着利奥一眨不眨的双眼。•**un|blink|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *She looked at him unblinkingly.* 她一眼不眨地看着他。

un|born /ˌʌnˈbɔːnˈn/ ADJ An **unborn** child has not yet been born and is still inside its mother's womb. 未降生的；未出世的 ❑ *...her unborn baby.* 她未出世的孩子 ❑ *They will affect generations of Britons still unborn.* 他们将会影响未来的好几代英国人。•N-PLURAL **The unborn** are children who are not born yet. 未出世的孩子

un|bound /ˌʌnˈbaʊnd/ **Unbound** is the past tense and past participle of **unbind**.

un|bound|ed /ˌʌnˈbaʊndɪd/ ADJ If you describe something as **unbounded**, you mean that it has, or seems to have, no limits. 无限的；无穷尽的 ❑ *...an unbounded capacity to imitate and adopt the new.* 仿效和接受新事物的无限能力 ❑ *His advice was always sensible and his energy unbounded.* 他的建议总是很明智，他的精力似乎永远

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也用不完。

un|break|able /ˌʌnˈbreɪkəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ **Unbreakable** objects cannot be broken, usually because they are made of a very strong material. 打不碎的；不会破的 ❑ *Tableware for outdoor use should ideally be unbreakable.* 室外用的餐具最好是打不破的。2 ADJ An **unbreakable** rule or limit must be obeyed. (规则、限制等)不能违反的，必须服从的 ❑ *One unbreakable rule in our school is that no child can be tested without written parental permission.* 我们学校有一条金科玉律：未经父母书面同意，不得对学生进行测试。

un|bridge|able /ˌʌnˈbrɪdʒəbᵊl/ ADJ An **unbridgeable** gap or divide between two sides in an argument is so great that the two sides seem unlikely ever to agree. 难以逾越的；无法弥合的 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *...the apparently unbridgeable gulf between the SIS and the Security Service.* 秘密情报局和国家安全局之间显然难以逾越的鸿沟 ❑ *The gap between the President and his opponents is unbridgeable.* 总统和反对派之间的嫌隙是无法弥合的。

un|bri|dled /ˌʌnˈbraɪdᵊld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe behaviour or feelings as **unbridled**, you mean that they are not controlled or limited in any way. 无约束的；放肆的；放纵的 ❑ *... a tale of lust and unbridled passion.* 关于纵情乱性的故事

un|bro|ken /ˌʌnˈbrəʊkən/ ADJ If something is **unbroken**, it is continuous or complete and has not been interrupted or broken. 连续的；完整的；未中断的；未破损的 ❑ *...an unbroken run of 38 match wins.* 38 场连胜 ❑ *We've had ten days of almost unbroken sunshine.* 我们这儿连续 10 天差不多都是阳光明媚。

un|buck|le /ˌʌnˈbʌkᵊl/ (**unbuckles, unbuckling, unbuckled**) VERB If you **unbuckle** something such as a belt or a shoe, you undo the buckle fastening it. 解开(皮带、鞋子等)的搭扣 ❑ [v n] *He unbuckled his seat belt.* 他解开了坐椅安全带。

un|bur|den /ˌʌnˈbɜːʳdᵊn/ (**unburdens, unburdening, unburdened**) VERB If you **unburden yourself** or your problems to someone, you tell them about something which you have been secretly worrying about. 卸去…的负担；倾吐(心事) ❑ [v pron-refl] *The Centre became a place where many came to unburden themselves, to talk about their hopes and fears.* 该中心已经成了许多人前来倾诉心事、谈论心中希望与忧惧的地方。❑ [v n *+to*] *Somehow he had to unburden his soul to somebody, and it couldn't be to Laura.* 不管怎样，他需要找个人倾诉一番，而这个人不可能是劳拉。❑ [v pron-refl *+of*] *Some students unburden themselves of emotional problems that faculty members feel ill equipped to handle.* 一些学生倾诉的情感问题教师们觉得无力解决。[Also v pron-refl, v n]

un|but|ton /ˌʌnˈbʌtᵊn/ (**unbuttons, unbuttoning, unbuttoned**) VERB If you **unbutton** an item of clothing, you undo the buttons fastening it. 解开…的纽扣 ❑ [v n] *She had begun to unbutton her blouse.* 她开始解衬衣扣子。❑ [v-ed] *...his unbuttoned blue coat.* 他未系扣的蓝色外套

un|called for /ˌʌnˈkɔːld fɔːʳ/ ADJ If you describe a remark or criticism as **uncalled for**, you mean that it should not have been made, because it was unkind or unfair. 不得当的；唐突无礼的 ❑ *I'm sorry. That was uncalled for.* 对不起，我失言了。❑ *...Leo's uncalled-for remarks about her cousin.* 利奥关于她表姐的一些不当言辞

un|can|ny /ˌʌnˈkæni/ ADJ If you describe something as **uncanny**, you mean that it is strange and difficult to explain. 奇怪的；离奇的；费解的 ❑ *The hero, Danny, bears an uncanny resemblance to Kirk Douglas.* 主人公丹尼与柯克·道格拉斯出奇地相像。❑ *I had this uncanny feeling that Alice was warning me.* 我有一种奇怪的感觉：艾丽斯是在警告我。•**un|can|ni|ly** /ˌʌnˈkænɪli/ ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *They have uncannily similar voices.* 他们的声音出奇地像。

un|cared for /ˌʌnˈkeəʳd fɔːʳ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe people or animals as **uncared for**, you mean that they have not been looked after properly and as a result are hungry, dirty, or ill. 无人照顾的；无人关心的；被忽视的 ❑ *...people who feel unwanted, unloved, and uncared for.* 觉得没人要、没人爱、没人关心的人

un|caring /ˌʌnˈkeərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncaring**, you are critical of them for not caring about other people, especially people who are in a bad situation. 冷漠的；无情的；不关心他人疾苦的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *It portrays him as cold and uncaring.* 他被描绘成冷漠无情的形象。❑ *...this uncaring attitude towards the less well off.* 这种对穷人的冷漠态度

un|ceas|ing /ˌʌnˈsiːsɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unceasing**, you are emphasizing that it continues without stopping. 不停的；持续的；连续不断的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *...his unceasing labours.* 他夜以继日的操劳 •**un|ceas|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Paul talked unceasingly from dawn to dusk.* 保罗滔滔不绝地从早说到晚。

un|cer|emo|ni|ous|ly /ˌʌnsɛrɪˈməʊnɪəsli/ ADV [ADV with v] If someone or something is removed, left, or put somewhere **unceremoniously**, this is done in a sudden or rude way that shows they are not thought to be important. 随便地；突然地；唐突地 ❑ *She was unceremoniously dumped to be replaced by a leader who could win the election.* 她被唐突地换下，取而代之的是一位能够赢得选举的领导者。❑ *He had to be bundled unceremoniously out of the way.* 他只得被粗鲁地推搡到了一边。

un|cer|tain /ʌnˈsɜːʳtᵊn/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ wh/that] If you are **uncertain about** something, you do not know what you should do, what is going to happen, or what the truth is about something. 不确定的；无把握的；拿不准的 ❑ [*+about*] *He was uncertain about his brother's intentions.* 他拿不准哥哥的意图是什么。❑ [*+of*] *They were uncertain of the total value of the transaction.* 他们还不确定这笔交易的总价是多少。❑ *He stopped, uncertain how to put the question tactfully.* 他停下来，犹豫着该如何巧妙地提出那个问题。❑ *With some hesitation and an uncertain smile, she held out her hand.* 她犹豫了一下，带着迟疑的微笑把手伸了出去。•**un|cer|tain|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He entered the hallway and stood uncertainly.* 他走进门厅，犹疑地停了下来。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **uncertain**, it is not known or definite. 未知的；不明了的；不确定的 ❑ *How far the republics can give practical help, however, is uncertain.* 然而，还不确定共和政体究竟能够提供多少切实可行的帮助。❑ *It's uncertain whether they will accept the plan.* 还不确定他们是否会接受这一方案。❑ *Students all over the country are facing an uncertain future.* 全国各地的学生前途未卜。3 PHRASE If you say that someone tells a person something **in no uncertain terms**, you are emphasizing that they say it strongly and clearly so that there is no doubt about what they mean. 明确地；毫不含糊地 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *She told him in no uncertain terms to go away.* 她毫不含糊地叫他走开。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *uncertain* with:

PREP.	uncertain **about** *something* 对某事不确定 1
V.	**be** uncertain 不确定，**remain** uncertain 仍不确定 1 2
ADV.	**highly** uncertain 极不确定的，**still** uncertain 仍不确定的 1 2

un|cer|tain|ty /ʌnˈsɜːʳtᵊnti/ (**uncertainties**) N-VAR **Uncertainty** is a state of doubt about the future or about what is the right thing to do. 不确定；犹疑 ❑ *...a period of political uncertainty.* 政治动荡的一段时期 ❑ [*+of*] *...the uncertainties of life on the West Coast.* 在西海岸生活的不确定因素

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *uncertainty* with:

ADJ.	**economic** uncertainty 经济前景不明，**great** uncertainty 巨大的不确定性，**political** uncertainty 政治动荡

un|chal|lenged /ˌʌnˈtʃælɪndʒd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] When something goes **unchallenged** or is **unchallenged**, people accept it without asking questions about whether it is right or wrong. 未引起质疑的；没有异议的 ❑ *These views have not gone unchallenged.* 这些观点并非没有受到质疑。❑ *...the unchallenged principle of parliamentary sovereignty.* 议会作为最高权力机构这一毫无异议的原则 2 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you say that someone's position of authority is **unchallenged**, you mean that it is strong and no one tries to replace them. 未受到挑战的；稳固的 ❑ *He is the unchallenged leader of the strongest republic.* 他是这个最强大的共和国的绝对领袖。❑ *...the man who has led his party unchallenged for over thirty years.* 稳固地领导其政党长达 30 多年的人物 3 ADJ [ADJ after v] If you do something **unchallenged**, nobody stops you and asks you questions, for example about who you are or why you are doing it. 未被盘问的；未受质疑的 ❑ *I*

managed to walk around unchallenged for 10 minutes before an alert nurse spotted me. 我四处走动了 10 分钟，没有受到查问，之后一位警觉的护士发现了我。

un|change|able /ˌʌnˈtʃeɪndʒəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **unchangeable** cannot be changed at all. 不可改变的；不容更改的 ❑ *The doctrine is unchangeable.* 这一信条不容改变。❑ *...a thoroughly organised and almost unchangeable system of laws and customs.* 条理清晰、几乎不容更改的法规和惯例体系

un|changed /ˌʌnˈtʃeɪndʒd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **unchanged**, it has stayed the same for a particular period of time. (一段时间内)未改变的，不变的 ❑ *For many years prices have remained virtually unchanged.* 价格多年来几乎没变。

un|chang|ing /ˌʌnˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ/ ADJ Something that is **unchanging** always stays the same. 永不改变的；恒定的 ❑ *...eternal and unchanging truths.* 永恒不变的真理

un|char|ac|ter|is|tic /ˌʌnkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **uncharacteristic of** someone, you mean that it is not typical of them. 非典型的；不正常的 ❑ [+of] *It was uncharacteristic of her father to disappear like this.* 就这样消失不像她父亲的一贯作风。❑ *...an uncharacteristic lack of modesty.* 谦逊品质的异常缺失 •**un|char|ac|ter|is|ti|cal|ly** /ˌʌnkærɪktəˈrɪstɪklɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *Owen has been uncharacteristically silent.* 欧文今天一反常态，一言不发。❑ *Uncharacteristically for Keegan, he decided to have a snooze.* 基根决定打个盹儿，这对他来说可是比较少见的。

un|chari|table /ˌʌnˈtʃærɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone's remarks, thoughts, or behaviour as **uncharitable**, you think they are being unkind or unfair to someone. 不宽厚的；刻薄的；苛刻的 ❑ *This was an uncharitable assessment of the reasons for the failure.* 这是对失败原因不讲情面的分析。

un|chart|ed /ˌʌnˈtʃɑːrtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation, experience, or activity as **uncharted** territory or waters, you mean that it is new or unfamiliar. 陌生的；不熟悉的 ❑ *Carter's fourth album definitely moves into uncharted territory.* 卡特的第四张专辑无疑涉足了全新的领域。❑ *...a largely uncharted area of medical science.* 医学上一个几乎全新的领域

un|checked /ˌʌnˈtʃekt/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If something harmful or undesirable is left **unchecked**, nobody controls it or prevents it from growing or developing. 未被遏制的；未受抑制的 ❑ *If left unchecked, weeds will flourish.* 如果不加以遏制，杂草就会疯长。❑ *...a world in which brutality and lawlessness are allowed to go unchecked.* 任由野蛮行径和不法行为横行的世界

un|civi|lized /ˌʌnˈsɪvɪlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **uncivilised**

ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **uncivilized**, you find it unacceptable, for example because it is very cruel or very rude. 粗野的；无礼的；无教养的；不文明的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The campaign has abounded in mutual accusations of uncivilised behaviour.* 整个活动中双方频频指责对方行为粗野。❑ *I think any sport involving animals where the animals do not have a choice is barbaric and uncivilized.* 我认为任何有动物参与其中并使它们别无选择的运动都是野蛮的、不文明的。

un|claimed /ˌʌnˈkleɪmd/ ADJ If something is **unclaimed**, nobody has claimed it or said that it belongs to them. 无人认领的；无人领取的 ❑ *Her luggage remained unclaimed at Frankfurt Departures.* 她的行李仍放在法兰克福离港大厅，无人认领。❑ *...unclaimed prizes.* 无人领取的奖品

un|clas|si|fied /ˌʌnˈklæsɪfaɪd/ 1 ADJ If information or a document is **unclassified**, it is not secret and is available to the general public. (信息或文件)非保密的，无密级的 2 ADJ If something is **unclassified**, it has not been given a grade or put into a category, for example because it is of a low or basic standard. 未定级的；未归类的 ❑ *...an unclassified honours degree.* 未分级的荣誉学位

un|cle ↔ /ˈʌŋkᵊl/ (**uncles**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE Someone's **uncle** is the brother of their mother or father, or the husband of their aunt. 伯父；叔叔；舅舅；姑父；姨父 ❑ *My uncle was the mayor of Memphis.* 我伯父是孟菲斯市市长。❑ *A telegram from Uncle Fred arrived.* 弗雷德舅舅发的一封电报到了。

→ see **family**

un|clean /ˌʌnˈkliːn/ 1 ADJ Something that is **unclean** is dirty and likely to cause disease. 不洁的；肮脏的 ❑ *...the Western attitude to insects as being dirty and unclean.* 西方人认为昆虫肮脏不洁的态度 ❑ *By bathing in unclean water, they expose themselves to contamination.* 在不干净的水中洗澡，他们可能会受到感染。2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unclean**, you consider them to be spiritually or morally bad. 邪恶的；龌龊的 ❑ *They felt as though they had done something discreditable and unclean.* 他们觉得自己仿佛做了什么龌龊丢脸之事。❑ *...unclean thoughts.* 龌龊的想法

un|clear /ˌʌnˈklɪəʳ/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **unclear**, it is not known or not certain. 不清楚的；不确定的 ❑ *It is unclear how much popular support they have among the island's population.* 目前还不清楚他们在岛上的民众中间有多高的支持率。❑ *Just what the soldier was doing in Bireij is unclear.* 就连那个士兵在比雷杰干什么都不清楚。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ *as to* wh/n, ADJ wh] If you are **unclear** about something, you do not understand it properly or are not sure about it. 不明白的；不清楚的；不确定的 ❑ [+about] *He is still unclear about his own future.* 他仍然不清楚自己的将来会怎样。

Uncle Sam /ˌʌŋkᵊl ˈsæm/ N-PROPER Some people refer to the United States of America or its government as **Uncle Sam**. 山姆大叔(指美国或美国政府)【mainly AM, also BRIT, JOURNALISM 主美，亦英，新闻】❑ *They are ready to defend themselves against Uncle Sam's imperialist policies.* 他们已做好抗击美国帝国主义政策的准备。

Uncle Tom (**Uncle Toms**) N-COUNT In the past, some black people used **Uncle Tom** to refer to a black man when they disapproved of him because he was too respectful or friendly towards white people. 汤姆叔叔(过去指对白人逆来顺受的黑人)【OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 冒犯，贬】❑ *To the radical blacks of the Sixties, he was an Uncle Tom.* 在 20 世纪 60 年代那些激进的黑人看来，他就是一个"汤姆叔叔"。

un|clothed /ˌʌnˈkləʊðd/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If someone is **unclothed**, they are not wearing any clothes. 未穿衣服的；一丝不挂的；赤身裸体的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He learned how to draw the unclothed human frame.* 他学过如何画裸体画。❑ *It's considered improper to be unclothed in public.* 在公共场合赤身裸体被认为是不成体统的。

un|clut|tered /ˌʌnˈklʌtəʳd/ ADJ If you describe something as **uncluttered**, you mean that it is simple and does not contain or consist of a lot of unnecessary things. 简洁的；利落的 ❑ *If you keep a room uncluttered it makes it seem lighter and bigger.* 如果保持房间简洁，就会让人感觉敞亮一些。❑ *The portraits are simple, uncluttered compositions.* 这些肖像作品线条简单流畅，毫无繁琐之感。

un|coil /ˌʌnˈkɔɪl/ (**uncoils, uncoiling, uncoiled**) VERB If something **uncoils** or if you **uncoil** it, it becomes straight after it has been wound or curled up. If someone who is curled up **uncoils**, they move so that their body becomes straight. 解开(卷绕之物)；(使)展开 ❑ [v n] *He uncoiled the hose and gave them a thorough drenching.* 他把卷好的软管铺展开来，把它们彻底冲洗了一下。❑ [v] *Dan played with the tangerine peel, letting it uncoil and then coil again.* 丹摆弄着那片橘子皮，将它不停地展开来卷回去。❑ [v] *Mack seemed to uncoil slowly up into a standing position.* 麦克似乎慢慢直起身站了起来。

un|combed /ˌʌnˈkəʊmd/ ADJ If someone's hair is **uncombed**, it is untidy because it has not been brushed or combed. (头发)蓬乱的，未梳理过的

un|com|fort|able /ˌʌnˈkʌmftəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ -ing] If you are **uncomfortable**, you are slightly worried or embarrassed, and not relaxed and confident. 不自在的；不安的；尴尬的 ❑ *The request for money made them feel uncomfortable.* 开口要钱让他们有些不安。❑ [+with] *If you are uncomfortable with your counsellor or therapist, you must discuss it.* 如果面对顾问或治疗师时你觉得不自在，一定要提出来。❑ *I feel uncomfortable lying.* 说谎时我觉得很不安。[Also +about] •**un|com|fort|ably** /ˌʌnˈkʌmftəblɪ/ ADV [usu ADV adj/-ed, oft ADV after v] ❑ *Sandy leaned across the table, his face uncomfortably close to Brad's.* 桑迪探过桌子，他的脸跟布拉

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德的脸离得异常近。❑ *He smiled uncomfortably.* 他尴尬地笑了。❷ ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] Something that is **uncomfortable** makes you feel slight pain or physical discomfort when you experience it or use it.（某物）不舒服的，不舒适的 ❑ *Wigs are hot and uncomfortable to wear constantly.* 头上老是顶着假发，又热又不舒服。❑ *...an uncomfortable chair.* 不舒适的椅子 •**un|com|fort|ably** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The water was uncomfortably cold.* 水太冷了。❸ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **uncomfortable**, you are not physically content and relaxed, and feel slight pain or discomfort.（身体）不适的，不舒服的 ❑ *I sometimes feel uncomfortable after eating in the evening.* 我晚上吃完饭有时会觉得不舒服。❑ *People living or working with smokers can find it uncomfortable to wear contact lenses because the smoke causes irritation.* 与吸烟者一起生活或工作的人佩戴隐形眼镜会觉得不适，因为烟雾具有刺激作用。•**un|com|fort|ably** ADV [ADV adj, ADV after v] ❑ *He felt uncomfortably hot.* 他感到热得难受。❑ *He awoke to find himself lying uncomfortably on a pile of firewood.* 他醒来发现自己躺在一堆柴火上，很不舒服。❹ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] You can describe a situation or fact as **uncomfortable** when it is difficult to deal with and causes problems and worries.（处境、事实等）令人不快的，令人担忧的，令人不安的 ❑ *It is uncomfortable to think of our own death, but we need to.* 想到自己终有一死会让人感到不舒服，但我们不得不去面对。❑ *The decree put the president in an uncomfortable position.* 这一判决使总统陷入了尴尬的处境。

Thesaurus 同类词 *uncomfortable* Also look up:

ADJ. awkward, embarrassed, troubled; (*ant.*) comfortable ❶ irritating, painful ❷❸

un|com|mit|ted /ˌʌnkəˈmɪtɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **uncommitted**, you have not yet decided to support a particular idea, belief, group, or person, or you are unwilling to show your support.未作承诺的；未表态的 ❑ *The allegiance of uncommitted voters will be crucial.* 未表态选民的支持将至关重要。❑ [+to] *I was still uncommitted to the venture when we reached Kanpur.* 我们到达坎普尔时，我仍未拿定主意是否去冒险。•N-PLURAL **The uncommitted** are people who are uncommitted.未作出承诺的人；未表态者 ❑ *It was the uncommitted that Labour needed to reach.* 工党需要拉拢的是未表态者。❷ ADJ If resources are **uncommitted**, it has not yet been decided what to use them for.（资源等）未指定用途的，未明确用途的 ❑ *...£32.3m of uncommitted loans.* 3230 万英镑用途未定的贷款

un|com|mon /ʌnˈkɒmən/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something as **uncommon**, you mean that it does not happen often or is not often seen.不平常的；罕见的 ❑ *Cancer of the breast in young women is uncommon.* 乳腺癌在年轻女性当中并不常见。❑ *A 15-year lifespan is not uncommon for a dog.* 狗活 15 年并不稀奇。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a quality, usually a good quality, as **uncommon**, you mean that it is unusually great in degree or amount.非凡的；杰出的；罕有的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Both are blessed with uncommon ability to fix things.* 两个人修起东西来都很有两下子。❑ *She read Cecelia's last letter with uncommon interest.* 她怀着极大的兴趣读完了塞塞莉娅的最后一封信。•**un|com|mon|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj/adv] ❑ *Mary was uncommonly good at tennis.* 玛丽的网球打得非常出色。

un|com|mu|ni|ca|tive /ˌʌnkəˈmjuːnɪkətɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncommunicative**, you are critical of them because they do not talk to other people very much and are unwilling to express opinions or give information.不爱说话的；不爱交流的；沉默寡言的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *My daughter is very difficult, uncommunicative and moody.* 我女儿很难相处，不愿跟人交流，又非常情绪化。

un|com|plain|ing /ˌʌnkəmˈpleɪnɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncomplaining**, you approve of them because they do difficult or unpleasant things and do not complain about them.任劳任怨的；不发牢骚的；顺从的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was a cheerful and uncomplaining travel companion.* 他是一个乐观开朗、从不抱怨的旅伴。

un|com|pli|cat|ed /ʌnˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **uncomplicated**, you approve of them because they are easy to deal with or understand.不复杂的；简单的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She is a beautiful, uncomplicated girl.* 她是一个美丽率真的女孩。❑ *...good, fresh British cooking with its uncomplicated, direct flavours.* 新鲜可口的英式菜肴，简单而又原汁原味

un|com|pre|hend|ing /ˌʌnkɒmprɪˈhendɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncomprehending**, you mean that they do not understand what is happening or what someone has said.不解的；困惑的；迷惑的 ❑ *He gave the bottle a long, uncomprehending look.* 他困惑地盯着那个瓶子看了好一会儿。

un|com|pro|mis|ing /ʌnˈkɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncompromising**, you mean that they are determined not to change their opinions or aims in any way.不妥协的；不让步的；坚定的 ❑ *Mrs Thatcher was a tough and uncompromising politician.* 撒切尔夫人是一位态度强硬、不轻易妥协的政治家。•**un|com|pro|mis|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] ❑ *The company had once been uncompromisingly socialist.* 该公司曾一度坚定地走社会主义道路。❑ *He states uncompromisingly that he is opposed to any practices which oppress animals.* 他声明坚决反对任何虐待动物的行为。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **uncompromising**, you mean that it does not attempt to make something that is shocking or unpleasant any more acceptable to people.不折不扣的；十足的 ❑ *...a film of uncompromising brutality.* 极度血腥的影片 •**un|com|pro|mis|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...the uncompromisingly modern decor.* 现代气息浓厚的装修风格

un|con|cealed /ˌʌnkənˈsiːld/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unconcealed** emotion is one that someone has made no attempt to hide.不加掩饰的；表露无遗的 ❑ *His message was received with unconcealed anger.* 他传达的信息引起了公然的愤怒。

un|con|cern /ˌʌnkənˈsɜːrn/ N-UNCOUNT A person's **unconcern** is their lack of interest in or anxiety about something, often something that most people would be concerned about.漠不关心；冷淡；冷漠 ❑ *She'd mentioned it casually once, surprising him by her unconcern.* 她曾随口提到过，当时她的冷漠很让他吃惊。

un|con|cerned /ˌʌnkənˈsɜːrnd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a person is **unconcerned about** something, usually something that most people would care about, they are not interested in it or worried about it.漠不关心的；冷淡的；冷漠的 ❑ [+about] *Paul was unconcerned about what he had done.* 保罗毫不在意自己的所作所为。❑ [+by] *He seems totally unconcerned by real dangers.* 他对于真实存在的危险似乎全然不在乎。

un|con|di|tion|al /ˌʌnkənˈdɪʃənᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unconditional**, you mean that the person doing or giving it does not require anything to be done by other people in exchange.无条件的；无限制的 ❑ *Children need unconditional love.* 孩子们需要无条件的爱。❑ *The leader of the revolt made an unconditional surrender early this morning.* 今天上午早些时候，反叛的首领无条件投降。•**un|con|di|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The hostages were released unconditionally.* 人质被无条件释放了。

un|con|firmed /ˌʌnkənˈfɜːrmd/ ADJ If a report or a rumour is **unconfirmed**, there is no definite proof as to whether it is true or not.未经证实的；未经确认的 ❑ *There are unconfirmed reports of several small villages buried by mudslides.* 据称有几个小村庄被泥石流吞没了，这一说法尚未得到证实。

un|con|gen|ial /ˌʌnkənˈdʒiːniəl/ ADJ If you describe a person or place as **uncongenial**, you mean that they are unfriendly and unpleasant.（人）不友好的；（地方）不合意的 ❑ *He continued to find the Simpsons uncongenial bores.* 他依然觉得辛普森一家人很讨厌。❑ *Hollywood was an uncongenial place to work.* 好莱坞是个不适宜工作的地方。

un|con|nect|ed /ˌʌnkəˈnektɪd/ ADJ If one thing is **unconnected with** another or the two things are **unconnected**, the things are not related to each other in any way.无关联的；不相关的 ❑ [+with] *She was known to have had personal problems unconnected with her marriage.* 据悉，她有过一些与婚姻不相干的个人问题。❑ *I can't believe that those two murders are unconnected.* 我不相信那两桩谋杀案之间毫无关联。[Also +to]

un|con|scion|able /ʌnˈkɒnʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unconscionable**, you mean that the person responsible for it ought to be ashamed of it, especially because its

effects are so great or severe. 不道德的；违背良心的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+for] *It's unconscionable for the government to do anything for a man who admits to smuggling 135 tons of cocaine into the United States.* 政府要是为一个承认将 135 吨可卡因走私到美国的人撑腰就太逆天背理了。

un|con|scious /ˌʌnˈkɒnʃəs/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] Someone who is **unconscious** is in a state similar to sleep, usually as the result of a serious injury or a lack of oxygen. 不省人事的；失去知觉的；神志不清的 ❑ *By the time ambulancemen arrived he was unconscious.* 救护人员到达时他已经不省人事了。•**un|con|scious|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He knew that he might soon lapse into unconsciousness.* 他知道自己可能很快就会失去知觉。2 ADJ If you are **unconscious of** something, you are unaware of it. 不知道的；未觉察的；没注意到的 ❑ [+of] *He himself seemed totally unconscious of his failure.* 他本人似乎对自己的失败全然不知。•**un|con|scious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'I was very unsure of myself after the divorce,' she says, unconsciously sweeping back the curls from her forehead.* "离婚之后我变得非常不自信。"她一边说，一边不自主地把额前的卷发往后捋了捋。3 ADJ If feelings or attitudes are **unconscious**, you are not aware that you have them, but they show in the way that you behave. 潜意识的；无意识的 ❑ *Unconscious envy manifests itself very often as this kind of arrogance.* 潜意识里的嫉妒常表现为这种傲慢自大。•**un|con|scious|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *I think racism is unconsciously inherent in practically everyone.* 我认为种族偏见固有地存在于几乎所有人的潜意识中。4 N-SING Your **unconscious** is the part of your mind that contains feelings and ideas that you do not know about or cannot control. 潜意识 ❑ *In examining the content of the unconscious, Freud called into question some deeply-held beliefs.* 在探讨潜意识的内容时，弗洛伊德对一些根深蒂固的看法提出了质疑。

→ see **dream**

Thesaurus 同类词 *unconscious* Also look up:

ADJ. comatose; (*ant.*) conscious 1
subconscious, subliminal; (*ant.*) conscious 3

un|con|sti|tu|tion|al /ˌʌnkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənᵊl, AM 美 -tuː-/ ADJ If something is **unconstitutional**, it breaks the rules of a political system. 违反宪法的 ❑ *The Moldavian parliament has declared the elections unconstitutional.* 摩尔达维亚议会已宣布选举违宪。❑ *Banning cigarette advertising would be unconstitutional, since selling cigarettes is legal.* 既然出售香烟是合法的，那么禁止香烟广告就是违宪的。

un|con|trol|lable /ˌʌnkənˈtrəʊləbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a feeling or physical action as **uncontrollable**, you mean that you cannot control it or prevent yourself from feeling or doing it. 无法控制的；控制不住的 ❑ *It had been a time of almost uncontrollable excitement.* 那是一个几乎难以抑制亢奋的时期。❑ *He burst into uncontrollable laughter at something I'd said.* 听了我的话，他禁不住大笑起来。•**un|con|trol|lably** /ˌʌnkənˈtrəʊləbli/ ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *I started shaking uncontrollably and began to cry.* 我不由自主地开始发抖，接着就哭了起来。2 ADJ If you describe a person as **uncontrollable**, you mean that their behaviour is bad and that nobody can make them behave more sensibly. 难以管束的；放肆的 ❑ *Mark was withdrawn and uncontrollable.* 马克沉默寡言，难以管束。❑ *Uncontrollable children grow into young criminals.* 无法无天的孩子长大了，年纪轻轻就犯罪。3 ADJ If you describe a situation or series of events as **uncontrollable**, you believe that nothing can be done to control them or to prevent things from getting worse. (局势等)无法掌控的 ❑ *If political and ethnic problems are not resolved, the situation could become uncontrollable.* 如果政治和民族问题得不到解决，局面可能会失控。

un|con|trolled /ˌʌnkənˈtrəʊld/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you describe someone's behaviour as **uncontrolled**, you mean they appear unable to stop it or to make it less extreme. 控制不住的；未受控制的；不加约束的 ❑ *His uncontrolled behavior disturbed the entire class.* 他放肆的行为扰乱了全班的秩序。❑ *Julia blows her nose, but her sobbing goes on uncontrolled.* 朱莉娅擤了擤鼻子，不过她还是不停地啜泣。2 ADJ If a situation or activity is **uncontrolled**, no-one is controlling it or preventing it from continuing or growing. (形势或活动)不受控制的，未加制止的 ❑ *...the central bank's uncontrolled printing of money.* 中央银行滥印钞票

un|con|ven|tion|al /ˌʌnkənˈvenʃənᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe a person or their attitude or behaviour as **unconventional**, you mean that they do not behave in the same way as most other people in their society. (人、态度、行为)不遵循传统的，异于常人的，标新立异的 ❑ *Linus Pauling is an unconventional genius.* 莱纳斯·鲍林是个标新立异的天才。❑ *He had rather unconventional work habits, preferring to work through the night.* 他喜欢通宵工作，这种习惯与常人很不一样。2 ADJ An **unconventional** way of doing something is not the usual way of doing it, and may be rather surprising. (做事方式)非传统的，不寻常的，非一般的 ❑ *The vaccine had been produced by an unconventional technique.* 该疫苗是用非传统工艺生产的。❑ *Despite his unconventional methods, he has inspired pupils more than anyone else.* 尽管他的方法非同寻常，却比别人更能启发学生。

un|con|vinced /ˌʌnkənˈvɪnst/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If you are **unconvinced** that something is true or right, you are not at all certain that it is true or right. 不信服的；不确定的 ❑ *Most consumers seem unconvinced that the recession is over.* 大多数消费者似乎不相信经济衰退已经过去。

un|con|vinc|ing /ˌʌnkənˈvɪnsɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe something such as an argument or explanation as **unconvincing**, you find it difficult to believe because it does not seem real. (论点、解释等)难以令人信服的，没有说服力的 ❑ *Mr Patel phoned the University for an explanation, and he was given the usual unconvincing excuses.* 帕特尔先生致电大学要求对方作出解释，但只得到了一些无关痛痒的惯用托词。❑ *To many readers it sounded unconvincing.* 在很多读者看来，这很难令人信服。•**un|con|vinc|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'It's not that I don't believe you, Meg,' Jack said, unconvincingly.* "并不是我不相信你，梅格。"杰克口是心非地说道。2 ADJ If you describe a story or a character in a story as **unconvincing**, you think they do not seem likely or real. (故事或人物)不可信的，不真实的 ❑ *...an unconvincing love story.* 不太可信的爱情故事

un|cooked /ˌʌnˈkʊkt/ ADJ **Uncooked** food has not yet been cooked. 未烹饪过的；生的

Word Link 词根词缀 *un ≈ not* 不；未：*unafraid, uncooked, undecided*

un|co|opera|tive /ˌʌnkəʊˈɒpərətɪv/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **uncooperative**, you mean that they make no effort at all to help other people or to make other people's lives easier. 不合作的；不配合的 ❑ *She became uncooperative: unwilling to do her homework or help with any household chores.* 她变得很不合作：不愿做作业，也不愿帮着做家务。❑ *...a bunch of stupid, cranky, uncooperative old fools.* 一群愚蠢、乖戾、不肯合作的老傻瓜

un|co|ordi|nat|ed /ˌʌnkəʊˈɔːrdɪneɪtɪd/ also **unco-ordinated** 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **uncoordinated** you mean that their movements are not smooth or controlled. (人)动作不协调的，笨拙的 ❑ *They were unsteady on their feet and rather uncoordinated.* 他们站立不稳，协调性较差。❑ *...an uncoordinated toddler.* 蹒跚学步的小孩 2 ADJ If you describe actions or plans as **uncoordinated**, you mean they are not well-organized. (行动、计划)组织不力的，未协调好的 ❑ *Government action has been half-hearted and uncoordinated.* 政府行动半心半意，组织不力。❑ *...late, uncoordinated and piecemeal enemy responses.* 敌方拖沓迟缓、组织乏力、全无章法的反应

un|cork /ˌʌnˈkɔːk/ (**uncorks, uncorking, uncorked**) VERB When you **uncork** a bottle, you open it by pulling the cork out of it. 拔去…的塞子；打开(瓶子) ❑ [v n] *Steve uncorked bottles of champagne to toast the achievement.* 史蒂夫打开几瓶香槟庆功。

un|cor|robo|rat|ed /ˌʌnkəˈrɒbəreɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **uncorroborated** statement or claim is not supported by any evidence or information. (说法)未经证实的，无确证的 ❑ *Uncorroborated confessions should no longer be accepted by courts.* 未经证实的供词不应再被法庭采用。

un|count|able noun /ˌʌnkaʊntəbᵊl ˈnaʊn/ (**uncountable nouns**) N-COUNT An **uncountable noun** is the same as an **uncount noun**. 同 uncount noun

un|count noun /ˌʌnkaʊnt 'naʊn/ (**uncount nouns**) N-COUNT An **uncount noun** is a noun such as 'gold', 'information', or 'furniture' which has only one form and can be used without a determiner. 不可数名词

un|couth /ˌʌn'ku:θ/ ADJ If you describe a person as **uncouth**, you mean that their behaviour is rude, noisy, and unpleasant. (人)粗野的，粗鄙的，粗鲁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

un|cov|er /ˌʌn'kʌvəʳ/ (**uncovers, uncovering, uncovered**) 1 VERB If you **uncover** something, especially something that has been kept secret, you discover or find out about it. 揭露，发现(隐秘之事) ❑ [V n] *Auditors said they had uncovered evidence of fraud.* 审计人员说，他们已经发现了欺诈证据。 2 VERB When people who are digging somewhere **uncover** something, they find a thing or a place that has been under the ground for a long time. 发现，发掘(地下埋藏之物) ❑ [V n] *Archaeologists have uncovered an 11,700-year-old hunting camp in Alaska.* 考古学家在阿拉斯加发现了一个距今 11,700 年的狩猎营地。 3 VERB To **uncover** something means to remove something that is covering it. 揭开…的盖子；除去…上的覆盖物 ❑ [V n] *When the seedlings sprout, uncover the tray.* 秧苗发芽后，就把盘子上的盖子拿掉。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *uncover* with:

N. uncover **evidence** 发现证据，uncover **a plot** 揭露阴谋，uncover **the truth** 发现真相 1
V. **help** uncover *something* 帮助发现某物 1 2

un|cov|ered /ˌʌn'kʌvəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] Something that is left **uncovered** does not have anything covering it. 无覆盖物的；无遮盖的；裸露的 ❑ *Minor cuts and grazes can usually be left uncovered to heal by themselves.* 轻微的划伤和擦伤通常不用包扎即可自愈。 ❑ *The uncovered bucket in the corner stank.* 角落里那只未盖盖子的桶散发着臭味。

un|criti|cal /ˌʌn'krɪtɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **uncritical**, you mean that they do not judge whether someone or something is good or bad, right or wrong, before supporting or believing them. (人或行为)盲目的，不辨是非的，不加批判的 ❑ *…the conventional notion of women as uncritical purchasers of heavily advertised products.* 认为女性会盲目购买那些大做广告的产品的传统观点 •**un|criti|cal|ly** /ˌʌn'krɪtɪkli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Politicians want a lap-dog press which will uncritically report their propaganda.* 政客们想要的是不问是非、为他们盲目宣传的哈巴狗一样的新闻媒体。

unc|tu|ous /'ʌŋktʃʊəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **unctuous**, you are critical of them because they seem to be full of praise, kindness, or interest, but are obviously insincere. (人)虚情假意的，虚与委蛇的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *…the kind of unctuous tone that I've heard often at diplomatic parties.* 我常在外交聚会上听到的那种虚与委蛇的腔调 2 ADJ If you describe food or drink as **unctuous**, you mean that it is creamy or oily. (食品、饮料)含脂的，油的，油腻的【FORMAL 正式】

un|cul|ti|vat|ed /ˌʌn'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If land is **uncultivated**, there are no crops growing on it. 未开垦的；未耕种的 ❑ *…the flat, largely uncultivated plains.* 基本未开垦的平原 ❑ *…an area left uncultivated to attract insects and small animals.* 为吸引昆虫和小动物而留下的一片未开垦区域

un|cul|tured /ˌʌn'kʌltʃəʳd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uncultured**, you are critical of them because they do not seem to know much about art, literature, and other cultural topics. (人)没有文化的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

un|cut /ˌʌn'kʌt/ 1 ADJ Something that is **uncut** has not been cut. 未切的；未割的；未修剪的 ❑ *…a patch of uncut grass.* 一小片没割的草 ❑ *Trees were to be left uncut, roads unpaved.* 树没有修剪，路也没有铺。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **uncut** book, play, or film has not had parts removed. (书、剧本或电影)未删节的 ❑ *We saw the uncut version of 'Caligula' when we were in Europe.* 我们在欧洲看过未删节版的《罗马帝国艳情史》。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Uncut** diamonds and other precious stones have not been cut into a regular shape. (钻石等宝石)未雕琢的，未切割的

un|dam|aged /ˌʌn'dæmɪdʒd/ ADJ Something that is **undamaged** has not been damaged or spoilt in any way. 未损坏的；未破坏的 ❑ *The Korean ship was apparently undamaged.* 那艘韩国船看起来没有受到损坏。 ❑ *Choose a golden-orange-coloured pineapple with undamaged leaves.* 挑一个叶子完好的橙黄色菠萝。

un|dat|ed /ˌʌn'deɪtɪd/ ADJ Something that is **undated** does not have a date written on it. 无日期的；未注日期的 ❑ *In each packet there are batches of letters, most of which are undated.* 每个包裹里都有一摞摞信件，其中大部分都没有日期。

un|daunt|ed /ˌʌn'dɔ:ntɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **undaunted**, you are not at all afraid or worried about dealing with something, especially something that would frighten or worry most people. 无畏的；勇敢的；大胆的 ❑ [+by] *Undaunted by the scale of the job, Lesley set about planning how each room should look.* 莱斯利并未被这项浩大的工程吓倒，开始着手规划每个房间的布置。

un|de|cid|ed /ˌʌndɪ'saɪdɪd/ ADJ If someone is **undecided**, they cannot decide about something or have not yet decided about it. 无法决定的；未作决定的；犹豫不决的 ❑ *After university she was still undecided as to what career she wanted to pursue.* 大学毕业后，她仍无法决定要从事什么职业。 ❑ *He says he's counting on undecided voters to help him win next week's election.* 他说，他寄希望于尚未作出决定的选民帮他赢得下周的选举。

Word Link 词根词缀 *un = not* 不；未：*unafraid, uncooked, undecided*

un|de|feat|ed /ˌʌndɪ'fi:tɪd/ ADJ If a sports player or team is **undefeated**, nobody has beaten them over a particular period of time. (选手或队伍)不败的，未尝败绩的 ❑ *She was undefeated for 13 years.* 她 13 年来保持不败。

un|de|mand|ing /ˌʌndɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a job as **undemanding**, you mean that it does not require you to work very hard or to think a great deal about it. (工作等)要求不高的，不费心的 ❑ *Over a tenth of the population have secure, undemanding jobs.* 超过 1/10 的人口拥有稳定且相对轻松的工作。 ❑ *The book is an enjoyable and undemanding read.* 该书妙趣横生，轻松易读。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **undemanding**, you mean they are easy to be with and do not ask other people to do a great deal for them. (人)易相处的，随和的 ❑ *…an undemanding companion.* 随和的同伴

un|demo|crat|ic /ˌʌndeməˈkrætɪk/ ADJ A system, process, or decision that is **undemocratic** is one that is controlled or made by one person or a small number of people, rather than by all the people involved. 不民主的；非民主的 ❑ *…the undemocratic rule of the former political establishment.* 原政治集团的独裁统治 ❑ *Opponents denounced the decree as undemocratic and unconstitutional.* 反对派抨击该法令是不民主的、违宪的。

un|de|mon|stra|tive /ˌʌndɪ'mɒnstrətɪv/ ADJ Someone who is **undemonstrative** does not often show affection. 含蓄的；感情不外露的 ❑ *Lady Ainslie is an undemonstrative woman who rarely touches even her own son.* 安斯利夫人是一个感情不外露的女人，连自己的儿子都很少抚摸一下。

un|de|ni|able /ˌʌndɪ'naɪəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **undeniable**, you mean that it is definitely true. 不可否认的；无可争议的；确凿无疑的 ❑ *Her charm is undeniable.* 她的魅力毋庸置疑。 ❑ *…the undeniable fact that she was driving with almost twice the legal limit of alcohol in her blood.* 无可否认的事实：她酒后驾车，血液中的酒精含量几乎是法定限量的两倍 •**un|de|ni|ably** /ˌʌndɪ'naɪəbli/ ADV ❑ *Bringing up a baby is undeniably hard work.* 毫无疑问，抚养孩子是件辛苦的事。

un|der ↔ /'ʌndəʳ/

In addition to the uses shown below, **under** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'go under' and 'knuckle under'. 除下列用法外，under 还可用于 go under，knuckle under 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If a person or thing is **under** something, they are at a lower level than that thing, and may be covered or hidden by

it. 在…下面；在…下方；在…底下 ❑ *…swimming in the pool or lying under an umbrella.* 在泳池里游泳或躺在阳伞底下 ❑ *Under a wide shelf that holds coffee jars stands a pile of magazines.* 放咖啡罐的一个宽架子下方有一摞杂志。❑ *She buried her head under the covers, pretending to be asleep.* 她把头埋在被子底下，假装睡着了。❑ *A path runs under the trees.* 树下有一条小径。❷ PREP In a place such as a sea, river, or swimming pool, if someone or something is **under** the water, they are fully in the water and covered by it. 在(水面)之下；在(水)里 ❑ *They said he'd been held under the water and drowned.* 他们说他被按到水里淹死了。❑ *Goldfish were swimming lazily in a group just under the surface.* 金鱼聚在一起，贴着水面懒洋洋地游着。•ADV [ADV after v] **Under** is also an adverb. ❑ *When the water was up to his neck, a hand came from behind and pushed his head under.* 水没到他的脖子时，从后面伸过来一只手把他的头按进了水里。❸ PREP If you go **under** something, you move from one side to the other of something that is at a higher level than you. 经由…底下 ❑ *He went under a brick arch.* 他穿过一个砖砌拱门。❑ *A river boat passed under the bridge.* 一条河船从桥下经过。❹ PREP Something that is **under** a layer of something, especially clothing, is covered by that layer. 在(一层衣服)里面(或底下) ❑ *I was wearing two sweaters under the green army jacket.* 我在绿军装里套了两件毛线衫。❑ *It was hard to see the colours under the layer of dust.* 蒙上一层灰尘后，颜色就很难看清了。❺ PREP You can use **under** before a noun to indicate that a person or thing is being affected by something or is going through a particular process. 受…影响；在…过程中 ❑ *…fishermen whose livelihoods are under threat.* 生计受到威胁的渔夫 ❑ *I'm rarely under pressure and my co-workers are always nice to me.* 我很少感受到压力，同事们一直对我很好。❑ *Firemen said they had the blaze under control.* 消防队员说他们已经控制住了火势。❑ *He was rushed to court yesterday under armed guard.* 昨天他被急匆匆地武装押解至法庭。❻ PREP If something happens **under** particular circumstances or conditions, it happens when those circumstances or conditions exist. 在(…情况或条件)下 ❑ *His best friend was killed by police under extremely questionable circumstances.* 他最好的朋友在极其可疑的情况下被警察打死了。❑ *Under normal conditions, only about 20 to 40 per cent of vitamin E is absorbed.* 正常情况下，仅有 20% 到 40% 的维生素 E 会被吸收。❼ PREP If something happens **under** a law, agreement, or system, it happens because that law, agreement, or system says that it should happen. 根据，按照，依照(法律、协定、制度等) ❑ *Under law, your employer has the right to hire a temporary worker to replace you.* 根据法律规定，你的雇主有权雇用一名临时工来代替你。❑ *Under the Constitution, you cannot be tried twice for the same crime.* 依据《宪法》规定，不能一罪两判。❽ PREP If something happens **under** a particular person or government, it happens when that person or government is in power. 在(…领导)下；在(…当政)期间；在(…统治)之下 ❑ *There would be no new taxes under his leadership.* 在他主政期间不会增加新税种。❑ *…the realities of life under a brutal dictatorship.* 残暴的独裁统治下的生存现实 ❾ PREP If you study or work **under** a particular person, that person teaches you or tells you what to do. 在…指导下(学习)；在…手下(工作) ❑ *Kiefer was just one of the artists who had studied under Beuys in the early Sixties.* 基弗只是 60 年代早期师从博伊手斯的艺术家之一。❑ *I am the new manager and you will be working under me.* 我是新任的经理，你们将在我手下工作。❿ PREP If you do something **under** a particular name, you use that name instead of your real name. 用(…之名)；以(…的名义)；假借(…之名) ❑ *Were any of your books published under the name Amanda Fairchild?* 你们所出版的书里有署名为阿曼达·费尔柴尔德的吗？❑ *The patient was registered under a false name.* 那位患者挂号时用了假名。⓫ PREP You use **under** to say which section of a list, book, or system something is in. 在…之下；在…部分里 ❑ *This study is described under 'General Diseases of the Eye'.* 该项研究在"眼科常见病"部分有描述。❑ *'Where would it be?'—'Filed under C, second drawer down.'* "它会在哪儿？" —— "归放在 C 字母下，往下数第二个抽屉。"⓬ PREP If something or someone is **under** a particular age or amount, they are less than that age or amount. (年龄或数量)不足，低于，在…以下 ❑ *…jobs for those under 65.* 适于 65 岁以下人群的工作 ❑ *Expenditure this year should be just under 15 billion pounds.* 今年的支出应正好低于 150 亿英镑。•ADV **Under** is also an adverb. ❑ *…free childminding service for 5's and under.* 免费照看 5 岁及 5 岁以下儿童的服务 ⓭ **under wraps** → see **wrap**

under- /ˈʌndəʳ-/ ❶ PREFIX **Under-** is used to form words that express the idea that there is not enough of something. For example if people are underfed, they are not getting enough food. (构词成分)表示"不足"、"不够" ❑ *Make sure that you are not underinsured.* 要确保投保金额不能过低。❑ *Victorian cut glass is perhaps the most underpriced area of the antique glass market.* 维多利亚时代的雕花玻璃器皿或许是古玩玻璃器皿市场上价值被低估得最严重的一个种类。❷ PREFIX **Under-** is added to the beginning of nouns that refer to a job or rank in order to form nouns that refer to a less important job or rank. (置于表示工作或职位的名词前)表示"副…"、"次…" ❑ *…the new undersecretary of education.* 新任的教育部副部长 ❑ *…clients who wouldn't deal with an undermanager.* 不愿与副经理打交道的客户

under|achieve /ˌʌndəɹəˈtʃiːv/ (**underachieves, underachieving, underachieved**) VERB If someone **underachieves** in something such as school work or a job, they do not perform as well as they could. 未展现实力；未发挥水平 ❑ [v] *Some people might think I've underachieved in my job.* 有些人可能认为我的才华在工作中未能充分施展。•**under|achiev|er** (**underachievers**) N-COUNT ❑ *He just wanted people to stop calling him disadvantaged, an underachiever.* 他只希望人们不要再叫他后进生、差等生了。

ˌun|der ˈage also **underage** ❶ ADJ A person who is **under age** is legally too young to do something, for example to drink alcohol, have sex, or vote. 未成年的；未到法定年龄的 ❑ *Underage youths can obtain alcohol from their older friends.* 未到法定年龄的青少年可以从年龄较大的朋友那里弄到酒。❑ *…girls who have babies when they are under age.* 还未成年就已生下孩子的女孩们 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Under age** activities such as drinking or smoking are carried out by people who are legally too young to do them. 未成年人所做的 ❑ *…his efforts to stop under age drinking and drug abuse.* 他为制止未成年人酗酒和吸毒而作的努力

under|arm /ˈʌndəɹɑːɹm/ (**underarms**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Underarm** means in or for the areas under your arms, where they are joined to your body. 腋下的；腋窝的 ❑ *…underarm deodorants.* 腋下除臭剂 •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Underarm** is also a noun. ❑ *Wash the feet, underarms and body surface using soap.* 用肥皂洗脚、腋下及全身。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **underarm** to describe actions, such as throwing a ball, in which you do not raise your arm above your shoulder. (投球等)低手的，手不过肩的【BRIT 英】❑ *…an underarm throw.* 低手投球 •ADV [ADV after v] **Underarm** is also an adverb. ❑ *Practise throwing a ball underarm.* 练习低手投球。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **underhand, underhanded**

under|belly /ˈʌndəˈbeli/ (**underbellies**) ❶ N-COUNT The **underbelly** of something is the part of it that can be most easily attacked or criticized. 软肋；弱点；薄弱部分 ❑ [+of] *The ANC are attacking rugby because it is the soft underbelly of South African sport.* 非国大正在拿橄榄球说事，因为它是南非体育的软肋。❷ N-COUNT The **underbelly** of an animal or a vehicle is the underneath part of it. (动物的)下腹部；(交通工具的)底部，底盘 ❑ [+of] *The missiles emerge from the underbelly of the transport plane.* 导弹从那架运输机的底部露出。

under|brush /ˈʌndəˈbɹʌʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Underbrush** consists of bushes and plants growing close together under trees in a forest. (森林里的)下层灌木，林下灌丛【AM 美】❑ *…the cool underbrush of the rain forest.* 雨林中阴凉的下层灌木

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **undergrowth**

under|carriage /ˈʌndəˈkæɹɪdʒ/ (**undercarriages**) N-COUNT **The undercarriage** of an aeroplane is the part, including the wheels, which supports the aeroplane when it is on the ground and when it is landing or taking off. (飞机的)起落架，起落装置【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **landing gear**

under|class /ˈʌndəˈklɑːs, -klæs/ (**underclasses**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A country's **underclass** consists of those members of its

population who are poor, and who have little chance of improving their situation. 下层社会；社会底层 ❑ *The basic problems of the inner-city underclass are inadequate housing and lack of jobs.* 老城区底层人群面临的基本问题是住房紧张和就业不足。

under|clothes /ˈʌndəˈkləʊðz/ N-PLURAL Your **underclothes** are the items of clothing that you wear next to your skin and under your other clothes. 内衣 ❑ *...from multi-patterned sweaters to attractive underclothes.* 从各式各样的毛线衫到性感迷人的内衣

under|cloth|ing /ˈʌndəˈkləʊðɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Underclothing** is the same as **underclothes**. 同 underclothes ❑ *...a common brand of men's underclothing.* 一个普通的男士内衣品牌

under|coat /ˈʌndəˈkəʊt/ (**undercoats**) N-VAR An **undercoat** is a covering of paint or varnish put onto a surface as a base for a final covering of paint or varnish. 底漆；内涂层（Compare 比较 **topcoat**.）

under|cov|er /ˌʌndəˈrˈkʌvəˈ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Undercover** work involves secretly obtaining information for the government or the police. 秘密的；密探的；卧底的 ❑ *...an undercover operation designed to catch drug smugglers.* 抓捕毒贩的秘密行动 ❑ *...undercover reporters.* 卧底记者 •ADV [ADV after v] **Undercover** is also an adverb. ❑ *Swanson persuaded Hubley to work undercover to capture the killer.* 斯旺森说服赫布利去做卧底，以便抓获凶手。

under|cur|rent /ˈʌndəˈkʌrənt, -kɜːr-/ (**undercurrents**) 1 N-COUNT If there is an **undercurrent of** a feeling, you are hardly aware of the feeling, but it influences the way you think or behave. （情感的）潜流，暗流 ❑ [+of] *...a deep undercurrent of racism in British society.* 英国社会中深刻的种族主义暗流 2 N-COUNT An **undercurrent** is a strong current of water that is moving below the surface current and in a different direction to it. （水流的）潜流 ❑ *Colin tried to swim after him but the strong undercurrent swept them apart.* 科林想跟在他后面游，但强大的潜流把他们分开了。

under|cut /ˌʌndəˈrˈkʌt/ (**undercuts, undercutting**)

The form **undercut** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense and past participle. undercut 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同。

1 VERB If you **undercut** someone or **undercut** their prices, you sell a product more cheaply than they do. 压低（价格）；以低于…的价格销售【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *The firm will be able to undercut its competitors whilst still making a profit.* 该公司会把价格压得低于竞争对手且仍能盈利。❑ [v n] *...promises to undercut air fares on some routes by 40 per cent.* 将一些航线的票价降低 40% 的承诺 2 VERB [usu passive] If your attempts to achieve something **are undercut** by something, that thing prevents your attempts from being effective. 削弱；破坏 ❑ [be v-ed] *Popular support would be undercut by political developments.* 民众的支持率将会随政治势态的发展而下降。

under|de|vel|oped /ˌʌndəˈdɪˈveləpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **underdeveloped** country or region does not have modern industries and usually has a low standard of living. Some people dislike this term and prefer to use **developing**. （国家或地区）不发达的，欠发达的，经济落后的 ❑ *Underdeveloped countries should be assisted by allowing them access to modern technology.* 应该通过提供现代技术来帮助欠发达国家。❑ *...public-health problems in the underdeveloped world.* 不发达国家的公共卫生问题

under|dog /ˈʌndəˈdɒg, AM 美 -dɔːg/ (**underdogs**) N-COUNT **The underdog** in a competition or situation is the person who seems least likely to succeed or win. （竞争、形势中的）劣势方，居于下风者 ❑ *Most of the crowd were cheering for the underdog to win just this one time.* 人群里的大多数都在为劣势方鼓劲，希望他哪怕就赢这一次。

under|done /ˌʌndəˈrˈdʌn/ ADJ **Underdone** food has been cooked for less time than necessary, and so is not pleasant to eat. （食品）未煮熟的，半生不熟的，不太熟的 ❑ *The second batch of bread came out underdone.* 第二炉面包烤得不太熟。❑ *...underdone meat.* 半生不熟的肉

under|em|ployed /ˌʌndərɪmˈplɔɪd/ ADJ If someone is **underemployed**, they have not got enough work to do, or their work does not make full use of their skills or abilities. （人）未尽其才的，大材小用的

under|es|ti|mate /ˌʌndərˈestɪmeɪt/ (**underestimates, underestimating, underestimated**) 1 VERB If you **underestimate** something, you do not realize how large or great it is or will be. 低估；对…估计不足 ❑ [v n] *None of us should ever underestimate the degree of difficulty women face in career advancement.* 我们谁都不应该低估女性在职业发展中面临的困难程度。❑ [v wh] *Never underestimate what you can learn from a group of like-minded people.* 千万不要低估你从一群志趣相投的人那里所能学到的东西。•**under|es|ti|ma|tion** /ˌʌndərestɪˈmeɪʃn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] ❑ [+of] *...a serious underestimation of harm to the environment.* 对危害环境程度的严重低估 2 VERB If you **underestimate** someone, you do not realize what they are capable of doing. 低估；轻视；小看 ❑ [v n] *The first lesson I learnt as a soldier was never to underestimate the enemy.* 作为一名士兵，我学到的第一课就是永远不要低估敌人。

under|ex|posed /ˌʌndərɪkˈspəʊzd/ ADJ If a photograph is **underexposed**, it is darker than it should be because the film was not exposed to enough light. （照片）曝光不足的

under|fed /ˌʌndəˈrˈfed/ ADJ People who are **underfed** do not get enough food to eat. 吃不饱的；食不果腹的 ❑ *Kate still looks pale and underfed.* 凯特看上去仍旧面色苍白、营养不良。❑ *...ill-trained and underfed young soldiers.* 未受正规训练、吃不饱饭的年轻士兵

under|fi|nanced /ˌʌndəˈrˈfaɪnænst/ also **under-financed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] **Underfinanced** means the same as **underfunded**. 同 underfunded ❑ *From the beginning, the project was underfinanced.* 这个项目从一开始就资金不足。

under|foot /ˌʌndəˈrˈfʊt/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] You describe something as being **underfoot** when you are standing or walking on it. 在脚下；在地上 ❑ *...a room, high and square with carpet underfoot and tapestries on the walls.* 房间很高，四四方方的，地上铺着地毯，墙上挂着挂毯 ❑ *It was still wet underfoot.* 地上仍是湿的。2 ADV [ADV after v] If you trample or crush something **underfoot**, you spoil or destroy it by stepping on it. 在脚下；用脚 ❑ *Morgan dropped his cigarette and crushed it underfoot.* 摩根把香烟丢到地上，用脚踩灭。

under|fund|ed /ˌʌndəˈrˈfʌndɪd/ also **under-funded** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] An organization or institution that is **underfunded** does not have enough money to spend, and so it cannot function properly. （组织或机构）资金短缺的，财力不足的，经费拮据的 ❑ *For years we have argued that the health service is underfunded.* 多年来我们一直都在说卫生医疗方面资金投入不足。❑ *...underfunded pensions.* 资金短缺的养老金

under|gar|ment /ˈʌndəˈgɑːˈmənt/ (**undergarments**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Undergarments** are items of clothing that you wear next to your skin and under your other clothes. 内衣【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

under|go /ˌʌndəˈrˈgəʊ/ (**undergoes, undergoing, underwent, undergone**) VERB If you **undergo** something necessary or unpleasant, it happens to you. 经历；遭受；忍受 ❑ [v n] *New recruits have been undergoing training in recent weeks.* 最近几周，新兵正在接受训练。❑ [v n] *He underwent an agonising 48-hour wait for the results of tests.* 他苦苦等待了 48 个小时，化验结果才出来。

under|grad /ˈʌndəˈgræd/ (**undergrads**) N-COUNT An **undergrad** is a student at a university or college who is studying for his or her first degree. 在校本科生；大学生【INFORMAL 非正式】

under|gradu|ate /ˌʌndəˈrˈgrædʒuət/ (**undergraduates**) N-COUNT [oft N n] An **undergraduate** is a student at a university or college who is studying for his or her first degree. 在校本科生；大学生 ❑ *Economics undergraduates are probably the brightest in the university.* 经济学专业的本科生可能是大学里最聪明的学生。❑ *...undergraduate degree programmes.* 大学本科课程

under|ground ♦◇◇

The adverb is pronounced /ˌʌndəˈrˈgraʊnd/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /ˈʌndəˈgraʊnd/. 副词读作 /ˌʌndəˈrˈgraʊnd/。名词和形容词读作 /ˈʌndəˈgraʊnd/。

1 ADV [ADV after v] Something that is **underground** is below the surface of the ground. 地下；地面下 ❑ *Solid low-level waste*

will be disposed of deep underground. 低放射性固体废料将作深埋处理。❑ *The plane hit so hard that one engine was buried 16 feet underground.* 飞机猛烈撞击地面，致使一个引擎陷入地下 16 英尺处。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Underground** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a run-down shopping area with an underground car park.* 带有地下停车场的破败购物区 ❑ *...underground water pipes.* 地下水管 2 N-SING [oft *by* N] **The underground** in a city is the railway system in which electric trains travel below the ground in tunnels. 地铁【BRIT 英】❑ *...a woman alone in the underground waiting for a train.* 独自在地铁站候车的女子 ❑ *He crossed London by underground.* 他乘地铁穿过伦敦。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **subway**

3 N-SING In a country which is controlled by an enemy or has a harsh government, **the underground** is an organized group of people who are involved in illegal activities against the people in power. （反抗敌人或暴政的）地下组织，秘密组织 ❑ *These U.S. dollars were smuggled into the country during the war, to aid the underground.* 战争期间，这些美元被偷运到该国，以资助那里的地下组织。4 ADJ [ADJ n] **Underground** groups and activities are secret because their purpose is to oppose the government and they are illegal. 地下的；秘密的；非法的 ❑ *They are accused of organising and financing an underground youth movement.* 他们被指控组织并资助地下青年运动。5 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **underground**, you hide from the authorities or the police because your political ideas or activities are illegal. 秘密地；隐蔽地；暗中 ❑ *After the violent clashes of 1981 they either went underground or left the country.* 经历了 1981 年的激烈冲突后，他们或转入地下，或离开了该国。

→ see **traffic, tunnel**

under|growth /ˈʌndəˈgrəʊθ/ N-UNCOUNT **Undergrowth** consists of bushes and plants growing together under the trees in a forest. （森林里的）下层灌木，林下灌丛【BRIT 英】❑ *...plunging through the undergrowth.* 一头钻过灌木丛

in AM, use 美国英语用 **underbrush**

→ see **forest**

under|hand /ˌʌndəˈhænd/ or **underhanded** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If an action is **underhand** or if it is done in an **underhand** way, it is done secretly and dishonestly. 秘密的；阴险的；欺诈的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...underhand financial deals.* 秘密的金融交易 ❑ *...a list of the underhanded ways in which their influence operates in the United States.* 他们在美国施展影响的一系列阴险手段 ❑ *Mr Livingstone accused the government of being underhand.* 利文斯通先生指责政府搞欺诈。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **underhand** or **underhanded** to describe actions, such as throwing a ball, in which you do not raise your arm above your shoulder. （投球等）低手的，手不过肩的【AM 美】❑ *...an underhanded pitch.* 低手投球 •ADV [ADV after v] **Underhand** is also an adverb. ❑ *In softball, pitches are tossed underhand.* 垒球运动中采用低手投球。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **underarm**

under|lay (**underlays**)

The noun is pronounced /ˈʌndəˈleɪ/. The verb is pronounced /ˌʌndəˈleɪ/. 名词读作 /ˈʌndəˈleɪ/。动词读作 /ˌʌndəˈleɪ/。

1 N-VAR **Underlay** is a layer of thick material that you place between a carpet and the floor to protect the carpet and make it feel warmer and softer. 地毯衬垫【BRIT 英】2 **Underlay** is the past tense of **underlie**.

under|lie /ˌʌndəˈlaɪ/ (**underlies, underlying, underlay, underlain**) 1 VERB If something **underlies** a feeling or situation, it is the cause or basis of it. 作为…的起因；构成…的基础 ❑ [v n] *Try to figure out what feeling underlies your anger.* 努力找出愤怒之下潜藏的情感。2 → see also **underlying**

under|line /ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/ (**underlines, underlining, underlined**) 1 VERB If one thing, for example an action or an event, **underlines** another, it draws attention to it and emphasizes its importance. 强调；凸显 ❑ [v n] *The report underlined his concern that standards were at risk.* 报告强调了他对标准面临风险的担忧。❑ [v wh] *But the incident underlines how easily things can go wrong.* 但这一事件也凸显了出错是多么容易。[Also v that] 2 VERB If you **underline** something such as a word or a sentence, you draw a line underneath it in order to make people notice it or to give it extra importance. 在…下面画线 ❑ [v n] *Take two coloured pens and underline the positive and negative words.* 用两支彩笔分别在肯定词和否定词下画线。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *underline* with:

N. underline **the need for** *something* 强调对某物的需求 1
underline **passages** 在段落下画线，underline **text** 在正文下画线，underline **titles** 在标题下画线，underline **words** 在单词下画线 2

under|ling /ˈʌndəˈlɪŋ/ (**underlings**) N-COUNT You refer to someone as an **underling** when they are inferior in rank or status to someone else and take orders from them. You use this word to show that you do not respect someone. 手下；走卒；跟班儿【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...underlings who do the dirty work.* 行卑劣之事的走卒

under|ly|ing /ˌʌndəˈlaɪɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] The **underlying** features of an object, event, or situation are not obvious, and it may be difficult to discover or reveal them. 潜在的；深层的；根本的 ❑ *To stop a problem you have to understand its underlying causes.* 要想杜绝问题的发生，必须弄清它的深层原因。❑ *I think that the underlying problem is education, unemployment and bad housing.* 我认为根本问题在于教育、失业和糟糕的住房条件。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You describe something as **underlying** when it is below the surface of something else. 表面下的；下层的 ❑ *...hills with the hard underlying rock poking through the turf.* 坚硬的下层岩石穿过草皮形成的山丘 3 → see also **underlie**

under|manned /ˌʌndəˈmænd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If an organization is **undermanned**, it does not have enough employees to function properly. 人员不足的；缺少人手的 ❑ *In some stores we were undermanned and customer service was suffering.* 我们有些店人手不足，对顾客照顾不周。

under|mine ♦♦◇ /ˌʌndəˈmaɪn/ (**undermines, undermining, undermined**) 1 VERB If you **undermine** something such as a feeling or a system, you make it less strong or less secure than it was before, often by a gradual process or by repeated efforts. （常指逐渐或反复）削弱，损害（情感、制度等）❑ [v n] *Offering advice on each and every problem will undermine her feeling of being adult.* 对每个问题都给出建议会令她觉得自己不像个成年人。❑ [v n] *Western intelligence agencies are accused of trying to undermine the government.* 西方情报机构被控企图动摇该政府的统治。2 VERB If you **undermine** someone or **undermine** their position or authority, you make their authority or position less secure, often by indirect methods. （常指间接地）削弱，动摇（地位、权威等）❑ [v n] *She undermined him and destroyed his confidence in his own talent.* 她暗中打击他，让他对自己的才华信心全无。❑ [v n] *The conversations were designed to undermine her authority so she felt that she could no longer work for the company.* 这些谈话有意削弱她的威信，让她觉得自己会在公司干不下去。3 VERB If you **undermine** someone's efforts or **undermine** their chances of achieving something, you behave in a way that makes them less likely to succeed. 破坏，损害（努力或机会）❑ [v n] *The continued fighting threatens to undermine efforts to negotiate an agreement.* 持续的战斗会破坏希望通过谈判来达成协议的努力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *undermine* with:

N. undermine **government** 削弱政府，undermine **peace** 破坏和平，undermine **security** 破坏安全 1
undermine **authority** 削弱威信 1 2
undermine **confidence** 动摇信心 2
V. **threaten to** undermine 威胁破坏，**try to** undermine 试图破坏 1 2 3

under|neath /ˌʌndəˈniːθ/ 1 PREP If one thing is **underneath** another, it is directly under it, and may be covered or hidden by it. 在…下面；在…底下 ❑ *The device exploded underneath a van.* 该装置在一辆货车底下爆炸了。❑ *...using dogs to locate people*

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trapped underneath collapsed buildings. 用狗寻找被困在倒塌的楼房下的人 ❑ *...a table for two underneath the olive trees.* 橄榄树下的一张两人桌 ❑ *Her apartment was underneath a bar, called 'The Lift'.* 她的公寓在一个叫"醒神"的酒吧下面。•ADV [n ADV, ADV after v *be* ADV, *from* ADV] **Underneath** is also an adverb. ❑ *He has on a denim shirt with a T-shirt underneath.* 他穿了一件牛仔衬衫，里面套了件T恤。❑ *...if we could maybe pull back a bit of this carpet to see what's underneath.* 我们能否把这块地毯往后拉一拉，看看底下是什么东西 2 ADV [ADV after v] The part of something which is **underneath** is the part which normally touches the ground or faces towards the ground. 在下面；在底面 ❑ *Check the actual construction of the chair by looking underneath.* 看看椅子下面，检查一下它的实际构造。❑ *His bare feet were smooth on top and rough-skinned underneath.* 他赤裸的双脚脚面光滑，脚底却很粗糙。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Underneath** is also an adjective. ❑ *Some objects had got entangled with the underneath mechanism of the engine.* 一些东西缠在了发动机下的机件上。•N-SING **Underneath** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *Now I know what the underneath of a car looks like.* 现在我知道汽车的底部是什么样子了。3 ADV You use **underneath** when talking about feelings and emotions that people do not show in their behaviour. 在内心深处；心底里 ❑ *He was as violent as Nick underneath.* 在内心深处，他和尼克一样暴躁不安。•PREP **Underneath** is also a preposition. ❑ *Underneath his outgoing behaviour Luke was shy.* 在外向活泼的外表下，卢克其实很害羞。

under|nour|ished /ˌʌndəʳˈnʌrɪʃt, AM 美 -nɜːr-/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **undernourished**, they are weak and unhealthy because they have not been eating enough food or the right kind of food. 营养不足的；营养不良的 ❑ *...undernourished children.* 营养不良的孩子们

under|nour|ish|ment /ˌʌndəʳˈnʌrɪʃmənt, AM 美 -nɜːr-/ N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **undernourishment**, they have poor health because they are not eating enough food or are eating the wrong kind of food. 营养不足；营养不良

under|paid /ˌʌndəʳˈpeɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] People who are **underpaid** are not paid enough money for the job that they do. 报酬偏低的；工资偏低的 ❑ *Women are frequently underpaid for the work that they do.* 女性工作所得的报酬常常偏低。❑ *...underpaid factory workers.* 工资偏低的工厂工人

under|pants /ˈʌndəʳpænts/ N-PLURAL [oft *a pair of* N] **Underpants** are a piece of underwear which have two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up round your waist or hips. In British English, **underpants** refers to only men's underwear but in American English it refers to both men's and women's. (英国英语)男用内裤；(美国英语)(男用或女用)内裤，衬裤

under|pass /ˈʌndəʳpɑːs, -pæs/ (**underpasses**) N-COUNT An **underpass** is a road or path that goes underneath a railway or another road. 高架桥下通道；地下通道；下穿交叉道 ❑ *The Hanger Lane underpass was closed through flooding.* 发洪水期间，汉格巷地下通道被关闭了。

under|pin /ˌʌndəʳˈpɪn/ (**underpins, underpinning, underpinned**) VERB If one thing **underpins** another, it helps the other thing to continue or succeed by supporting and strengthening it. 巩固；支撑；加强…的基础 ❑ [v n] *...mystical themes that underpin all religions.* 支撑所有宗教的神秘主题 •**under|pin|ning** (**underpinnings**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...the economic underpinning of ancient Mexican society.* 古代墨西哥社会的经济基础 ❑ [+*of*] *...the violent woman-hating underpinnings of films like 'Cape Fear'.* 《海角惊魂》等影片中仇视女性的强烈基调

under|play /ˌʌndəʳˈpleɪ/ (**underplays, underplaying, underplayed**) VERB If you **underplay** something, you make it seem less important than it really is. 贬低…的重要性；对…轻描淡写 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [v n] *We often underplay the skills we have.* 我们常常看轻自身的技能。❑ [v n] *The problem of alcoholism was, and still is, often underplayed.* 酗酒问题在过去常常被忽视，现在依然如此。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **play down**

under|popu|lat|ed /ˌʌndəʳˈpɒpjʊleɪtɪd/ ADJ You describe a country or region as **underpopulated** when it could support a much larger population than it has. 人口稀少的 ❑ *Many of the islands are mainly wild and underpopulated.* 大多数岛屿基本上都是一片荒凉、渺无人烟。

under|privi|leged /ˌʌndəʳˈprɪvɪlɪdʒd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Underprivileged** people have less money and fewer possessions and opportunities than other people in their society. 贫困的；弱势的 ❑ *...helping underprivileged children to learn to read.* 帮助贫困儿童读书识字 ❑ *...the hideous effects of government cuts on underprivileged families.* 政府削减支出给贫困家庭带来的负面影响 •N-PLURAL **The underprivileged** are people who are underprivileged. 贫困人口；弱势群体 ❑ *...government plans to make more jobs available to the underprivileged.* 旨在为贫困人口创造更多就业机会的政府计划

under|rate /ˌʌndəʳreɪt/ (**underrates, underrating, underrated**) VERB If you **underrate** someone or something, you do not recognize how clever, important, or significant they are. 低估；看轻 ❑ [v n] *We women have a lot of good business skills, although we tend to underrate ourselves.* 我们女性拥有很多出色的商业技巧，只是我们往往会看轻自己。❑ [v n] *He underrated the seriousness of William's head injury.* 他低估了威廉头部伤势的严重性。•**under|rat|ed** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *He is a very underrated poet.* 他是一名才华被严重低估的诗人。

under|score /ˌʌndəʳskɔːʳ/ (**underscores, underscoring, underscored**) 1 VERB If something such as an action or an event **underscores** another, it draws attention to the other thing and emphasizes its importance. 强调；突出；强化 [mainly AM 主美] ❑ [v n] *The Labor Department figures underscore the shaky state of the economic recovery.* 劳工部的数据进一步印证了经济复苏的不稳定状态。[Also v that]

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **underline**

2 VERB If you **underscore** something such as a word or a sentence, you draw a line underneath it in order to make people notice it or give it extra importance. 在(字、句等)下画线 [mainly AM 主美] ❑ [v n] *He heavily underscored his note to Shelley.* 他在给谢利的留言下重重地画了线。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **underline**

under|sea /ˈʌndəʳsiː/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Undersea** things or activities exist or happen below the surface of the sea. 海面下的；海底的 ❑ *...an undersea pipeline running to Europe.* 通往欧洲的海底管道 ❑ *...undersea exploration.* 海底探险

ˌunder-ˈsecretary (**under-secretaries**) also **undersecretary** N-COUNT An **under-secretary** is a senior official with an important post in a government department. 次长；副部长；副国务卿 ❑ *...Under-Secretary of State Reginald Bartholomew.* 副国务卿雷金纳德·巴塞洛缪

under|shirt /ˈʌndəʳʃɜːʳt/ (**undershirts**) N-COUNT An **undershirt** is a piece of clothing that you wear on the top half of your body next to your skin in order to keep warm. 贴身内衣；汗衫；背心 [AM 美] ❑ *He put on a pair of short pants and an undershirt.* 他穿上了一条短裤和一件汗衫。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **vest**

under|side /ˈʌndəʳsaɪd/ (**undersides**) N-COUNT The **underside** of something is the part of it which normally faces towards the ground. 底面；下面；下侧 ❑ [+*of*] *...the underside of the car.* 车的底部

under|signed /ˌʌndəʳsaɪmd/ ADJ [ADJ n] On a legal document, the **undersigned** people are the ones who have signed their names at the bottom of the document. (在法律文件末尾)署过名的，签过名的 [LEGAL 法律] ❑ *The undersigned buyers agree to pay a 5,000 pound deposit.* 已签名的买主同意支付5,000英镑的订金。•N-PLURAL **The undersigned** are the people who have signed a legal document. (法律文件的)签署人，签名者 ❑ *...we the undersigned, all prominent doctors in our fields.* 我们，本文件的签署人，都是各自领域的知名医生

under|sized /ˌʌndəʳsaɪzd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Undersized** people or things are smaller than usual, or smaller than they should be. 小于一般尺寸的；偏小的 ❑ *...undersized and underweight babies.* 偏小偏轻的婴儿 ❑ *They squashed into an undersized reception room.* 他们挤进了一间小小的接待室里。❑ *He was undersized, as were all the local children I was to meet.* 他个头偏矮，跟我后来见到的所有当地孩子一样。

under|spend /ˌʌndəˈspend/ (**underspends, underspending, underspent**) VERB If an organization or country **underspends**, it spends less money than it plans to or less money than it can afford. 支出不足；花费少于预算；花费低于支付能力 ❑ [v +on] *...a country that underspends on health and overspends on statisticians.* 一个在卫生事业上支出不足、但在统计方面却超支的国家 [Also v n] •N-COUNT **Underspend** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *There has been an underspend in the department's budget.* 该部门的花费少于其预算。[Also +on]

under|staffed /ˌʌndəˈstɑːft, -ˈstæft/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If an organization is **understaffed**, it does not have enough employees to do its work properly. 人员不足的；人手不够的 ❑ *Many institutions offering child care are understaffed and underequipped.* 许多保育机构人手不够，设备也不足。❑ *...an understaffed police force.* 人员不足的警察队伍

under|stand ♦♦♦ /ˌʌndəˈstænd/ (**understands, understanding, understood**) 1 VERB [no cont] If you **understand** someone or **understand** what they are saying, you know what they mean. 理解；明白；听懂 ❑ [v n] *Rusty nodded as though she understood the old woman.* 拉斯蒂点点头，好像听懂了那位老妇人的话似的。❑ [v wh] *I don't understand what you are talking about.* 我不明白你在说什么。❑ [make pron-refl v-ed] *He was speaking poor English, trying to make himself understood.* 他说着蹩脚的英语，努力想让别人明白他的意思。2 VERB [no cont] If you **understand** a language, you know what someone is saying when they are speaking that language. 懂，通晓（某种语言）❑ [v n] *I couldn't read or understand a word of Yiddish, so I asked him to translate.* 我根本不懂意第绪语，所以请他来翻译。3 VERB [no cont] To **understand** someone means to know how they feel and why they behave in the way that they do. 理解（某人）❑ [v n] *It would be nice to have someone who really understood me, a friend.* 要是有个真正理解我的人，有个朋友，就好了。❑ [v n] *Trish had not exactly understood his feelings.* 特里希并没有完全理解他的感受。❑ [v wh] *She understands why I get tired and grumpy.* 她理解我为什么会厌倦、为什么爱发火。4 VERB [no cont] You say that you **understand** something when you know why or how it happens. 知道，明白，了解（发生的事及其原因）❑ [v wh] *They are too young to understand what is going on.* 他们还太小，不明白发生了什么事。❑ [v n] *In the effort to understand AIDS, attention is moving from the virus to the immune system.* 人们在努力了解艾滋病的过程中，逐渐把注意力从艾滋病病毒转向了免疫系统。5 VERB [no cont] If you **understand** that something is the case, you think it is true because you have heard or read that it is. You can say that something **is understood** to be the case to mean that people generally think it is true. 听说；获悉；了解 ❑ [v that] *We understand that she's in the studio recording her second album.* 我们听说她正在录音棚录制她的第二张专辑。❑ [v it] *As I understand it, you came round the corner by the cricket field and there was the man in the road.* 据我所知，你沿着板球场边来到拐角处，那个男的挡住了你的去路。❑ [be v-ed to-inf] *The management is understood to be very unwilling to agree to this request.* 据了解，管理层很不愿意答应这项要求。❑ [be v-ed that] *It is understood that the veteran reporter had a heart attack.* 据悉，那位资深记者心脏病发作了。6 PHRASE If someone **is given to understand** that something is the case, it is communicated to them that it is the case, usually without them being told directly. 获悉，间接得知 ❑ *I am given to understand that he was swearing throughout the game at our fans.* 我间接得知，整场比赛中他一直冲着我方球迷骂个不停。7 CONVENTION You can use **understand** in expressions like **do you understand?** or **is that understood?** after you have told someone what you want, to make sure that they have understood you and will obey you. 明白了吗？懂了没有？❑ *You do not hit my grandchildren, do you understand?* 你不准打我的孙子孙女，明白吗？❑ *I don't need it, understand?* 我不需要，懂吗？❑ *I don't want to hear another word about it. Is that understood, Emma?* 关于此事我不想再听到一个字，明白吗，埃玛？

→ see **philosophy**

Thesaurus 同类词 *understand* Also look up:

V. catch on, comprehend, get, grasp; (*ant.*) misunderstand 1

under|stand|able /ˌʌndəˈstændəbəl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or feelings as **understandable**, you think that they have reacted to a situation in a natural way or in the way you would expect.（行为、情绪等）可以理解的，正常的，合情合理的 ❑ *His unhappiness was understandable.* 他不高兴是可以理解的。•**under|stand|ably** /ˌʌndəˈstændəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The duke is understandably proud of Lady Helen and her achievements.* 公爵自然会为海伦女士和她的成就感到自豪。❑ *Most organizations are, quite understandably, suspicious of new ideas.* 大多数机构对新想法持怀疑态度，这不难理解。2 ADJ If you say that something such as a statement or theory is **understandable**, you mean that people can easily understand it.（论述、理论等）容易理解的 ❑ *Roger Neuberg writes in a simple and understandable way.* 罗杰·纽伯格的文章简明易懂。

under|stand|ing ♦♦♦ /ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ (**understandings**) 1 N-VAR If you have an **understanding of** something, you know how it works or know what it means. 了解；掌握；知识 ❑ [+of] *They have to have a basic understanding of computers in order to use the advanced technology.* 要想利用先进技术，他们必须先对计算机有个基本的了解。2 ADJ If you are **understanding** towards someone, you are kind and forgiving. 能谅解的；宽容的；通情达理的 ❑ *Her boss, who was very understanding, gave her time off.* 她的老板很通情达理，准了她的假。❑ *Fortunately for John, he had an understanding wife.* 幸运的是，约翰有一个通情达理的妻子。3 N-UNCOUNT If you show **understanding**, you show that you realize how someone feels or why they did something, and are not hostile towards them. 理解；谅解 ❑ *We would like to thank them for their patience and understanding.* 我们要感谢他们的耐心和理解。4 N-UNCOUNT If there is **understanding between** people, they are friendly towards each other and trust each other. 相互理解；友好互信 ❑ [+between] *There was complete understanding between Wilson and myself.* 我和威尔逊完全能够理解彼此，相互信任。5 N-COUNT An **understanding** is an informal agreement about something.（非正式的）协议，协定 ❑ [+between] *We had not set a date for marriage but there was an understanding between us.* 结婚的日子我们还没定，但婚约是已经定了。6 N-SING [oft N that] If you say that it is your **understanding that** something is the case, you mean that you believe it to be the case because you have heard or read that it is. 了解；领会；理解 ❑ *It is my understanding that this torture has been going on for many years.* 据我了解，这种折磨已经持续很多年了。7 PHRASE If you agree to do something **on the understanding that** something else will be done, you do it because you have been told that the other thing will definitely be done. 以…为条件；条件是… ❑ *Kevin had treatment on the understanding that he would attempt to overcome his drinking problem.* 凯文接受了治疗，条件是他要努力克服自身的酗酒问题。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *understanding* with:

ADJ. **basic** understanding 基本的了解，**clear** understanding 清楚的了解，**complete** understanding 彻底的了解 1
deep/deeper understanding 深刻 / 更深刻的理解，**greater** understanding 更多的理解 1 3 4
better understanding 更好的理解 1 3
mutual understanding 相互的理解 2 4

V. **develop** understanding 促进了解，**have trouble** understanding 理解有困难，**lack** understanding 缺乏了解 1

under|state /ˌʌndəˈsteɪt/ (**understates, understating, understated**) VERB If you **understate** something, you describe it in a way that suggests that it is less important or serious than it really is. 不如实陈述；对…轻描淡写；有保留地说 ❑ [v n] *The government chooses deliberately to understate the increase in prices.* 政府故意对物价上涨轻描淡写。

under|stat|ed /ˌʌndəˈsteɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a style, colour, or effect as **understated**, you mean that it is not obvious. 朴素的；低调的；不夸张的；不惹眼的 ❑ *I have always liked understated clothes—simple shapes which take a lot of hard work to get right.* 我一直喜欢不太惹眼的衣服——简单的款式需要下大工夫才能做得恰到好处。❑ *...his typically understated humour.* 他那典型的低调幽默

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under|state|ment /ˈʌndəˈsteɪtmənt/ (**understatements**) ❶ N-COUNT If you say that a statement is an **understatement**, you mean that it does not fully express the extent to which something is true. 不如实的陈述；轻描淡写的说明 ❑ *To say I'm disappointed is an understatement.* 说我失望那是说得太轻了。❑ [+of] *He was getting very hard to live with, and that's the understatement of the year.* 说他很不好相处，那简直是说得太客气了。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Understatement** is the practice of suggesting that things have much less of a particular quality than they really have. 轻描淡写；重事轻说；淡化 ❑ *He informed us with massive understatement that he was feeling disappointed.* 他极力轻描淡写地跟我们说他感到失望。❑ *...typical British understatement.* 典型的英式轻描淡写

under|stood /ˌʌndəˈstʊd/ **Understood** is the past tense and past participle of **understand**.

under|study /ˈʌndəˈstʌdi/ (**understudies**) N-COUNT An actor's or actress's **understudy** is the person who has learned their part in a play and can act the part if the actor or actress is ill. 预备演员；替角儿 ❑ [+to] *He was an understudy to Charlie Chaplin on a tour of the U.S.A.* 他是查理·卓别林在美国巡演期间的替角儿。

under|take /ˌʌndəˈteɪk/ (**undertakes, undertaking, undertook, undertaken**) ❶ VERB When you **undertake** a task or job, you start doing it and accept responsibility for it. 着手做；从事；承担 ❑ [v n] *She undertook the arduous task of monitoring the elections.* 她承担了监督选举的艰巨任务。❷ VERB If you **undertake to** do something, you promise that you will do it. 承诺；保证；答应 ❑ [v to-inf] *He undertook to edit the text himself.* 他答应亲自编辑正文的内容。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *undertake* with:

N. undertake **an action** 采取行动，undertake **a project** 承揽项目，undertake **reforms** 着手改革，undertake **a task** 承担任务，undertake **work** 着手工作 ❶

under|tak|er /ˈʌndəˈteɪkəˈ/ (**undertakers**) N-COUNT An **undertaker** is a person whose job is to deal with the bodies of people who have died and to arrange funerals. 丧事承办人；殡仪员

under|tak|ing /ˈʌndəˈteɪkɪŋ/ (**undertakings**) ❶ N-COUNT An **undertaking** is a task or job, especially a large or difficult one. （尤指艰巨的）任务，工作，事业 ❑ *Organizing the show has been a massive undertaking.* 组织那场演出是一项浩大的工程。❷ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If you give an **undertaking** to do something, you formally promise to do it. 承诺；保证 ❑ *The MOD gave an undertaking to Saville that it had provided him with all relevant material.* 国防部向萨维尔保证已向他提供了所有相关的资料。

under|tone /ˈʌndəˈtəʊn/ (**undertones**) ❶ N-COUNT [*in* N] If you say something **in an undertone**, you say it very quietly. 低声；悄声 ❑ *'What d'you think?' she asked in an undertone.* "你觉得怎么样？"她小声地问道。❑ *Well-dressed clients were talking in polite undertones as they ate.* 衣着光鲜的顾客们边吃边斯文地低声聊天。❷ N-COUNT If something has **undertones** of a particular kind, it suggests ideas or attitudes of this kind without expressing them directly. 言下之意；寓意 ❑ *...a witty, racy story with surprisingly serious undertones.* 诙谐却寓意深刻的荤段子

under|took /ˌʌndəˈtʊk/ **Undertook** is the past tense of **undertake**.

under|tow /ˈʌndəˈtəʊ/ (**undertows**) ❶ N-COUNT If there is an **undertow** of a feeling, that feeling exists in such a weak form that you are hardly aware of it, but it influences the way you think or behave. 潜在的情绪 ❑ [+of] *...an undertow of sadness.* 隐隐的悲伤 ❷ N-COUNT An **undertow** is a strong current of water that is moving below the surface current and in a different direction to it. 潜流；下层逆流

under|used /ˌʌndəˈjuːzd/ also **under-used** ADJ Something useful that is **underused** is not used as much for people's benefit as it could be. 未充分利用的 ❑ *At present many schools' sports grounds are grossly underused.* 目前许多学校的体育场根本没有得到充分的利用。❑ *...areas where muscles are underused and underdeveloped.* 肌肉未得到充分利用而发育不良的区域 ❑ *...underused land.* 未经充分利用的土地

under|uti|lized /ˌʌndəˈjuːtɪlaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **underutilised**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Underutilized** is a more formal word for **underused**. （underused 的更正式用词）❑ *They had to sell off 10 percent of all underutilized farmland.* 他们不得不将 10% 未被充分利用的农田廉价卖掉。

under|value /ˌʌndəˈvæljuː/ (**undervalues, undervaluing, undervalued**) VERB If you **undervalue** something or someone, you fail to recognize how valuable or important they are. 低估；轻视；小看 ❑ [v n] *We must never undervalue freedom.* 我们决不能低估自由的价值。•**under|valued** ADJ ❑ *Even the best teacher can feel undervalued.* 即使是最好的老师也会感觉受了轻视。

under|wa|ter /ˌʌndəˈwɔːtəˈ/ ❶ ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] Something that exists or happens **underwater** exists or happens below the surface of the sea, a river, or a lake. 在水下；在水中 ❑ *...giant submarines able to travel at high speeds underwater.* 能在水下高速行进的巨型潜艇 ❑ *Some stretches of beach are completely underwater at high tide.* 海滩上的有些地域在涨潮时完全淹没在水中。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Underwater** is also an adjective. ❑ *...underwater exploration.* 水下勘探 ❑ *...a retired underwater photographer.* 已退休的水下摄影师 ❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Underwater** devices are specially made so that they can work in water. 供水下使用的 ❑ *...underwater camera equipment.* 水下摄影器材 ❑ *...a pool of clear water lit by underwater lights.* 被水下灯光照亮的一池清水

ˌun|der ˈway also **underway** ADJ [v-link ADJ] If an activity is **under way**, it has already started. If an activity gets **under way**, it starts. 进行中的；已开始的 ❑ *An investigation is underway to find out how the disaster happened.* 调查已经展开，以查明灾难是如何发生的。❑ *The conference gets under way later today with a debate on the family.* 会议将于今天晚些时候开始，首先会就家庭问题展开辩论。

under|wear /ˈʌndəˈweəˈ/ N-UNCOUNT **Underwear** is clothing such as vests and pants which you wear next to your skin under your other clothes. 内衣 ❑ *...a couple who went for a late-night swim in their underwear.* 一对深夜穿着内衣去游泳的夫妇 ❑ *...a change of underwear.* 内衣的更换

under|weight /ˌʌndəˈweɪt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **underweight**, they are too thin, and therefore not healthy. 体重不足的；过瘦的 ❑ *Nearly a third of the children were severely underweight.* 近 1/3 的孩子体重严重偏轻。

under|went /ˌʌndəˈwent/ **Underwent** is the past tense of **undergo**.

under|whelmed /ˌʌndəˈrɪʰwelmd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **underwhelmed by** something, you are not impressed or excited by it. 无动于衷的；不感到兴奋的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+by] *He was underwhelmed by the prospect of meeting the Queen.* 他对即将见到女王一事并不感到兴奋。

under|whelm|ing /ˌʌndəˈrɪʰwelmɪŋ/ ADJ If you use **underwhelming** to describe the response or reaction to something, you mean that people were not very impressed or excited by it. 未留下深刻印象的；（回应）不热烈的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the distinctly underwhelming response to their second album.* 对他们的第二张专辑明显不够热烈的反应

under|world /ˈʌndəˈwɜːld/ ❶ N-SING [oft N n, n N] The **underworld** in a city is the organized crime there and the people who are involved in it. 黑帮；黑社会；犯罪团伙 ❑ *Some claim that she still has connections to the criminal underworld.* 有人称她仍与黑社会有来往。❑ *...a wealthy businessman with underworld connections.* 一位与黑社会有联系的富商 ❷ N-SING In many ancient religions and legends, **the underworld** is a place under the earth's surface where people go after they die. 地狱；阴间；冥府 ❑ *...Persephone, goddess of the underworld.* 冥后珀耳塞福涅

under|write /ˌʌndəˈraɪt/ (**underwrites, underwriting, underwrote, underwritten**) VERB If an institution or company **underwrites** an activity or **underwrites** the cost of it, they agree to provide any money that is needed to cover losses or buy special equipment, often for an agreed fee. （机构或公司）承担…的

费用，以金钱支持【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V n] *The government will have to create a special agency to underwrite small business loans.* 政府需要设立专门机构来为小企业贷款进行担保。

under|writ|er /'ʌndəˌraɪtəʳ/ (**underwriters**) ❶ N-COUNT An **underwriter** is someone whose job involves agreeing to provide money for a particular activity or to pay for any losses that are made. 保险商；承销商；承保人【BUSINESS 商】❑ *If the market will not buy the shares, the underwriter buys them.* 如果市场上无人认购这些股票，承销商就会将其买下。❷ N-COUNT An **underwriter** is someone whose job is to judge the risks involved in certain activities and decide how much to charge for insurance. 核保师；核保专员【BUSINESS 商】

un|de|served /ˌʌndɪ'zɜːʳvd/ ADJ If you describe something such as a reaction, treatment, or result as **undeserved**, you mean that the person who experiences it has not earned it and should not really have it. 不应得的；不该有的 ❑ *Douglas has an undeserved reputation for being dull and dry.* 道格拉斯呆板无趣的名声并不副实。❑ *Jim's treatment was harsh and undeserved.* 吉姆受到了不应有的苛刻待遇。

un|de|sir|able /ˌʌndɪ'zaɪərəbᵊl/ (**undesirables**) ❶ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **undesirable**, you think they will have harmful effects. 不受欢迎的；不良的；有害的 ❑ *Inflation is considered to be undesirable because of its adverse effects on income distribution.* 通货膨胀被认为是有害的，因为它会对收入分配产生不利影响。❑ *A large group of undesirable strangers crashed her party.* 一大群不受欢迎的陌生人不请自来，搅了她的聚会。❷ N-COUNT **Undesirables** are people who a particular government considers to be dangerous or a threat to society, and therefore wants to get rid of. 不受欢迎的人；不良分子；危险人物 ❑ *The Home Office is usually quick to deport undesirables.* 内政部通常会迅速将危险人物驱逐出境。

un|de|tect|ed /ˌʌndɪ'tektɪd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If you are **undetected** or if you do something **undetected**, people do not find out where you are or what you are doing. 未被发现的；未被识破的；未被查出的 ❑ *...the spy ring had a fifth member as yet still undetected.* 这个间谍团伙还有第五名成员未被查出。❑ *They managed to get away from the coast undetected.* 他们神不知鬼不觉地成功离开了海岸。❑ *...an undetected cancer.* 未被查出的癌症

un|de|vel|oped /ˌʌndɪ'veləpt/ ❶ ADJ [USU ADJ n] An **undeveloped** country or region does not have modern industries and usually has a low standard of living. （国家或地区）不发达的，落后的 ❑ *The big losers will be the undeveloped countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa.* 受害最深的将是不发达国家，尤其是非洲撒哈拉沙漠以南地区。❷ ADJ **Undeveloped** land has not been built on or used for activities such as mining and farming. （土地）未开发的，未开垦的 ❑ *Vast tracts of the country are wild and undeveloped.* 乡间大片大片的荒地尚未开发。❑ *...the world's largest undeveloped gold deposit outside of South Africa.* 除南非以外世界上最大的未开采的金矿

un|did /ˌʌn'dɪd/ **Undid** is the past tense of **undo**.

un|dies /'ʌndiz/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] You can refer to a woman's or girl's underwear as their **undies**. 女式内衣【INFORMAL 非正式】

un|dig|ni|fied /ʌn'dɪgnɪfaɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone's actions as **undignified**, you mean they are foolish or embarrassing. 有失尊严的；不成体统的；令人尴尬的 ❑ *It is sad to see a county confine its activities to undignified public bickering.* 全县的人都只顾公开争吵，毫不顾及体面，真是可悲。❑ *All this public outpouring is so undignified.* 所有这些当众宣泄的言行都是很失体面的。

un|di|lut|ed /ˌʌndaɪ'luːtɪd/ ❶ ADJ [USU ADJ n] If you describe someone's feelings or characteristics as **undiluted**, you are emphasizing that they are very strong and not mixed with any other feeling or quality. 强烈的；纯粹的；完全的 ❑ *I will look back at this one with undiluted pleasure.* 回顾此事，我会无比开心。❑ *Her Irish accent, after thirty-odd years in London, is undiluted.* 她在伦敦呆了 30 多年，爱尔兰口音仍很浓重。❷ ADJ A liquid that is **undiluted** has not been made weak by mixing it with water. （液体）未稀释的，未掺水的

un|dis|ci|plined /ʌn'dɪsɪplɪnd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **undisciplined**, you mean that they behave badly or in a disorganized way. 无纪律的；没规矩的 ❑ *...a noisy and undisciplined group of students.* 一群吵吵嚷嚷、纪律散漫的学生 ❑ *Teachers often view youth workers as undisciplined and ineffectual.* 老师们常常认为青少年工作者纪律性差且能力低下。

un|dis|closed /ˌʌndɪs'kləʊzd/ ADJ [USU ADJ n] **Undisclosed** information is not revealed to the public. 未公开的；未公布的；未披露的 ❑ *The company has been sold for an undisclosed amount.* 那家公司已被卖掉，具体售价没有公开。

un|dis|cov|ered /ˌʌndɪ'skʌvəʳd/ ADJ Something that is **undiscovered** has not been discovered or noticed. 未被发现的；未被注意的 ❑ *The name Vulcan was given to the undiscovered planet.* 一颗不为人知的行星被命名为"伏尔甘"。❑ *This site remained undiscovered, though long sought, until recent times.* 虽经长期寻找，但该遗址直到最近才被发现。

un|dis|guised /ˌʌndɪs'gaɪzd/ ADJ [USU ADJ n] If you describe someone's feelings as **undisguised**, you mean that they show them openly and do not make any attempt to hide them. 不加掩饰的；公开的；坦率的 ❑ *Hean looked down at Bauer in undisguised disgust.* 希恩低头看了看鲍尔，毫不掩饰自己的厌恶。❑ *By mid-season the hostility between the two was undisguised.* 赛季过半时，双方之间的敌意已经公开化了。

un|dis|mayed /ˌʌndɪ'smeɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **undismayed** by something unpleasant or unexpected, you mean that they do not feel any fear, worry, or sadness about it. 不害怕的；不气馁的；不沮丧的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+by] *He was undismayed by the prospect of failure.* 想到可能会失败，他并不气馁。

un|dis|put|ed /ˌʌndɪ'spjuːtɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you describe a fact or opinion as **undisputed**, you are trying to persuade someone that it is generally accepted as true or correct. 无可争议的；毫无疑问的 ❑ *...the undisputed fact that he had broken the law.* 他违反了法律这一毫无疑问的事实 ❑ *...his undisputed genius.* 他无可争议的天赋 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone as the **undisputed** leader or champion, you mean that everyone accepts their position as leader or champion. 公认的；当之无愧的 ❑ *At 78 years of age, he's still undisputed leader of his country.* 78 岁的他仍是他们国家公认的领袖。❑ *...after 10 years of undisputed power.* 掌控了 10 年的绝对权力后

un|dis|tin|guished /ˌʌndɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃt/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **undistinguished**, you mean they are not attractive, interesting, or successful. 不出色的；平凡的；平庸的 ❑ *...his short and undistinguished career as an art student.* 他短暂而平庸的艺术专业学习生涯

un|dis|turbed /ˌʌndɪ'stɜːʳbd/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] Something that remains **undisturbed** is not touched, moved, or used by anyone. 未被动过的；未被移动的；未被使用的 ❑ *The desk looked undisturbed.* 那张桌子看上去没人动过。❑ *Peonies react badly to being moved and are best left undisturbed.* 牡丹花不宜移植，最好别去动它。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] A place that is **undisturbed** is peaceful and has not been affected by changes that have happened in other places. （地方）平静的，未受扰乱的 ❑ *In the Balearics pockets of rural life and inland villages are undisturbed.* 在巴利阿里群岛上，零星散布在岛内的村庄和那里的乡村生活宁静无扰。❑ *The war had not left Bargate undisturbed.* 巴盖特古城门未能躲过战火的荼毒。❸ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If you are **undisturbed** in something that you are doing, you are able to continue doing it and are not affected by something that is happening. （人）未被打扰的，未受干扰的 ❑ *I can spend the whole day undisturbed at the warehouse.* 我可以在仓库里平静地呆上一整天。❑ *There was a small restaurant on Sullivan Street where we could talk undisturbed.* 沙利文大街上有一家小餐馆，我们可以在那里不受打扰地聊。❑ *They want undisturbed rest.* 他们想不受打扰地好好休息一下。❹ ADJ If someone is **undisturbed by** something, it does not affect, bother, or upset them. 不烦恼的；不着急的；不担忧的 ❑ [+by] *Victoria was strangely undisturbed by this symptom, even though her husband and family were frightened.* 尽管丈夫和家人都吓坏了，维多利亚却对这一症状出奇地淡定。

un|di|vid|ed /ˌʌndɪ'vaɪdɪd/ ❶ ADJ [USU ADJ n] If you give someone or something your **undivided** attention, you concentrate

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on them fully and do not think about anything else. 专注的；专一的；完全的 ❑ *Eldest children are the only ones to have experienced the undivided attention of their parents.* 只有最年长的孩子得到过父母一心一意的照顾。❑ *...any task that requires undivided concentration.* 任何需要全神贯注的任务 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Undivided** feelings are ones that are very strong and not mixed with other feelings. (情感)专一的，专心的 ❑ *The paintings she produced in those months won undivided admiration.* 她在那几个月里完成的画作备受推崇。❑ *He has my undivided loyalty.* 我对他忠心耿耿。3 ADJ An **undivided** country or organization is one that is not separated into smaller parts or groups. (国家或组织)统一的，未分裂的 ❑ *Mandela said, 'We want a united, undivided South Africa.'* 曼德拉说："我们想要一个团结统一的南非。" ❑ *...the goal of an undivided Church.* 一统基督教教会的目标

undo /ˌʌnˈduː/ (**undoes, undoing, undid, undone**) 1 VERB If you **undo** something that is closed, tied, or held together, or if you **undo** the thing holding it, you loosen or remove the thing holding it. 解开；松开；打开 ❑ [v n] *I managed secretly to undo a corner of the parcel.* 我设法偷偷地解开了包裹的一角。❑ [v-ed] *Some clamps that had held the device together came undone.* 用来夹住设备的一些夹子松开了。2 VERB To **undo** something that has been done means to reverse its effect. 撤销；抵消；消除 ❑ [v n] *She knew it would be difficult to undo the damage that had been done.* 她知道想要消除已经造成的损害是很难的。❑ [v n] *If Michael won, he would undo everything I have fought for.* 如果迈克尔赢了，那我一直以来努力争取的一切都将白费。3 → see also **undoing, undone**

un|do|ing /ˌʌnˈduːɪŋ/ N-SING [with poss] If something is someone's **undoing**, it is the cause of their failure. 失败的原因；毁灭的原因 ❑ *His lack of experience may prove to be his undoing.* 他缺乏经验，这可能会最终导致他的失败。

un|done /ˌʌnˈdʌn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ after v] Work that is **undone** has not yet been done. 未做的；未完成的 ❑ *He left nothing undone that needed attention.* 所有需要注意的事他都注意到了。2 → see also **undo**

un|doubt|ed /ʌnˈdaʊtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **undoubted** to emphasize that something exists or is true. 无疑的；确实的；显然的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *The event was an undoubted success.* 这件事无疑是成功的。❑ *...a man of your undoubted ability.* 像你这样确实有能力的人 •**un|doubt|ed|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *Undoubtedly, political and economic factors have played their part.* 毫无疑问，政治和经济因素都起了作用。❑ *Hanley is undoubtedly a great player.* 毋庸置疑，汉利是名很棒的球员。

un|dreamed-of /ˌʌnˈdriːmd ɒv, AM 美 - ʌv/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **undreamt-of**

ADJ If you describe something as **undreamed-of**, you are emphasizing that it is much better, worse, or more unusual than you thought was possible. 意想不到的；做梦也想不到的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *This new design will offer undreamed-of levels of comfort, safety and speed.* 这种新设计将带来意想不到的舒适、安全和快捷。❑ *They have freedoms that were undreamed-of even ten years ago.* 他们现在所享有的自由在 10 年前即使是做梦也想不到的。

un|dress /ˌʌnˈdres/ (**undresses, undressing, undressed**) VERB When you **undress** or **undress** someone, you take off your clothes or someone else's clothes. 脱去…的衣服 ❑ [v] *She went out, leaving Rachel to undress and have her shower.* 她出去了，留下雷切尔一个人除衣淋浴。❑ [v n] *She undressed the child before putting her in the tin bath.* 她给孩子脱下衣服，然后把她放进锡澡盆里。

un|dressed /ˌʌnˈdrest/ ADJ If you are **undressed**, you are wearing no clothes or your night clothes. If you get **undressed**, you take off your clothes. 裸体的；未穿衣的 ❑ *Fifteen minutes later he was undressed and in bed.* 15 分钟后他便脱了衣服躺在床上了。❑ *He got undressed in the bathroom.* 他在浴室里脱了衣服。

un|due /ˌʌnˈdjuː, AM 美 -ˈduː/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe something bad as **undue**, you mean that it is greater or more extreme than you think is reasonable or appropriate. 过分的；过多的；过度的 ❑ *This would help the families to survive the drought without undue suffering.* 这会帮助各家各户度过旱灾，不至于受太多的苦。❑ *It is unrealistic to put undue pressure on ourselves by saying we are the best.* 说我们是最好的是给自己施加过多的压力，这种做法不切实际。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *undue* with:

N. undue **attention** 过多的关注，undue **burden** 过多的负担，undue **delay** 过多的延误，undue **emphasis** 过多的强调，undue **hardship** 过多的苦难，undue **influence** 过多的影响，undue **interference** 过多的干预，undue **pressure** 过多的压力，undue **risk** 过度的危险

un|du|late /ˈʌndʒʊleɪt/ (**undulates, undulating, undulated**) VERB Something that **undulates** has gentle curves or slopes, or moves gently and slowly up and down or from side to side in an attractive manner. 波动；起伏；摇曳 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [v] *As we travel south, the countryside begins to undulate as the rolling hills sweep down to the riverbanks.* 我们一路南行，乡间开始变得起伏不平，绵延的山峦一直延伸到河岸。❑ [v] *His body slowly undulated in time to the music.* 他的身体随着音乐的节拍慢慢摆动。[Also v n] •**un|du|lat|ing** ADJ ❑ *...gently undulating hills.* 微微起伏的山丘

un|du|ly /ˌʌnˈdjuːli, AM 美 -ˈduː-/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] If you say that something does not happen or is not done **unduly**, you mean that it does not happen or is not done to an excessive or unnecessary extent. 过分地；过度地；不必要地 ❑ *'But you're not unduly worried about doing this report?' — 'No.'* "但是你没有过于担心如何写这个报告吧？" —— "没有。" ❑ *He appealed to firms not to increase their prices unduly.* 他呼吁企业不要过度提高价格。

un|dy|ing /ʌnˈdaɪɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you refer to someone's **undying** feelings, you mean that the feelings are very strong and are unlikely to change. 永恒的；不朽的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *Dianne declared her undying love for Sam.* 黛安娜表示她对萨姆的爱永不改变。❑ *He had won her undying gratitude.* 他让她感念一生。

un|earned in|come /ˌʌnɜːnd ˈɪŋkʌm/ N-UNCOUNT **Unearned income** is money that people gain from interest or profit from property or investment, rather than money that they earn from a job. 非劳动收入；非劳动所得 ❑ *Reduction in the tax on unearned income could be a boost for small businesses.* 降低非劳动收入税可能会促进小企业的发展。

un|earth /ˌʌnˈɜːθ/ (**unearths, unearthing, unearthed**) 1 VERB If someone **unearths** facts or evidence about something bad, they discover them with difficulty, usually because they were being kept secret or were being lied about. 发现；揭露 ❑ [v n] *Researchers have unearthed documents indicating her responsibility for the forced adoption of children.* 调查人员已经起获了证明她对强制收养儿童事件负有责任的文件。2 VERB If someone **unearths** something that is buried, they find it by digging in the ground. 发掘，挖掘(埋藏物) ❑ [v n] *Fossil hunters have unearthed the bones of an elephant believed to be 500,000 years old.* 化石搜集者们发掘出了一具大象骨骼，据信距今已有 50 万年。3 VERB If you say that someone **has unearthed** something, you mean that they have found it after it had been hidden or lost for some time. 找到，发现(隐藏或丢失之物) ❑ [v n] *From somewhere, he had unearthed a black silk suit.* 他不知从哪里找来了一套黑色的丝绸衣服。

un|earth|ly /ˌʌnˈɜːθli/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **unearthly** to describe something that seems very strange and unnatural. 怪异的；超凡的；非自然的 ❑ *For a few seconds we watched the unearthly lights on the water.* 有那么几秒钟，我们注视着水面上那些奇异的光。❑ *The sound was so serene that it seemed unearthly.* 这声音是如此平和宁谧，仿佛天外之音。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a time as an **unearthly** hour, you are emphasizing that it is very early in the morning. 过早的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *They arranged to meet in Riverside Park at the unearthly hour of seven in the morning.* 他们约定一大清早 7 点在河滨公园见面。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unearthly** noise is unpleasant because it sounds frightening and unnatural. (声音)可怕的，恐怖的，怪异的 ❑ *She heard the sirens scream their unearthly wail.* 她听到警报器发出可怕的尖叫声。

un|ease /ˌʌnˈiːz/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] If you have a feeling of **unease**, you feel rather anxious or afraid, because you think that something is wrong. 担心；焦虑；不安 ❑ [+about]

Sensing my unease about the afternoon ahead, he told me,'These men are pretty easy to talk to.' 他发觉我对即将到来的下午感到忐忑不安，便对我说："这些人很好说话的。" ❑ *We left with a deep sense of unease, because we knew something was being hidden from us.* 离开时我们深感焦虑，因为知道有事瞒着我们。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that there is **unease** in a situation, you mean that people are dissatisfied or angry, but have not yet started to take any action. 不满；愤怒；紧张 ❑ [+among] *He faces growing unease among the Democrats about the likelihood of war.* 他面对着民主党人对可能出现的战事不断滋长的不满情绪。 ❑ [+about] *...the depth of public unease about the economy.* 公众对经济现状深感不满

un|easy /ʌnˈiːzi/ 1 ADJ If you are **uneasy**, you feel anxious, afraid, or embarrassed, because you think that something is wrong or that there is danger. 担心的；焦虑的；不安的 ❑ *He looked uneasy and refused to answer questions.* 他看上去焦虑不安，拒绝回答问题。 ❑ *I had an uneasy feeling that he was going to spoil it.* 我感到不安，觉得他会把事情搞砸。•**un|easi|ly** /ʌˈniːzɪli/ ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Meg shifted uneasily on her chair.* 梅格不安地在椅子上动来动去。❑ *He laughed uneasily.* 他局促不安地笑了。•**un|easi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *With a small degree of uneasiness, he pushed it open and stuck his head inside.* 他略显不安地将它推开，把头探了进去。 2 ADJ If you are **uneasy about** doing something, you are not sure that it is correct or wise. 不确定的；无把握的 ❑ [+about] *Richard was uneasy about how best to approach his elderly mother.* 理查德心里没底，不知如何去跟他年迈的母亲说才最好。•**un|easi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+about] *I felt a great uneasiness about meeting her again.* 想到要再次见到她，我感到极不自在。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or relationship as **uneasy**, you mean that the situation is not settled and may not last. （局势或关系）不稳定的，动荡的 【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *An uneasy calm has settled over Los Angeles.* 洛杉矶笼罩在一种不会持久的平静之中。 ❑ *The uneasy alliance between these two men offered a glimmer of hope.* 两人之间不够稳固的联盟给了人们一线希望。•**un|easi|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *...a country whose component parts fit uneasily together.* 地方冲突不断的国家

un|eco|nom|ic /ˌʌniːkəˈnɒmɪk, -ek-/ 1 ADJ If you describe something such as an industry or business as **uneconomic**, you mean that it does not produce enough profit. 获利不多的；效益不好的 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...the closure of uneconomic factories.* 关闭效益差的工厂 ❑ *The company said the service was uneconomic.* 公司说这项业务不赚钱。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that an action or plan is **uneconomic**, you think it will cost a lot of money and not be successful or not be worth the expense. 不合算的；不经济的 ❑ *It would be uneconomic to try and repair it.* 花钱修理不合算。

un|eco|nomi|cal /ˌʌniːkəˈnɒmɪkᵊl, -ek-/ ADJ If you say that an action, a method, or a product is **uneconomical**, you mean that it does not make a profit. 不盈利的；无效益的；不经济的 【BUSINESS 商】❑ *It would be uneconomical to send a brand new tape.* 寄一盘新磁带过去不合算。 ❑ *The methods employed are old-fashioned and uneconomical.* 采用的方法很老套，没什么效益。 ❑ *Even the successful flying boats proved, in the end, uneconomical.* 即使是成功的水上飞机最终也未能盈利。

un|edu|cat|ed /ʌˈnedʒʊkeɪtɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **uneducated** has not received much education. 未受过良好教育的；没有多少文化的 ❑ *Though an uneducated man, Chavez was not a stupid one.* 查维斯虽然没有受过多少教育，但并不笨。•N-PLURAL **The uneducated** are people who are uneducated. 未受过良好教育的人；没多少文化的人 ❑ *The poor and uneducated did worst under these reforms.* 穷人和未受过良好教育的人在这些改革中表现最差。

un|emo|tion|al /ˌʌnɪˈməʊʃənᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unemotional**, you mean that they do not show any feelings. 不动声色的；不露感情的；冷漠的；平静的 ❑ *British men are often seen as being reserved and unemotional.* 英国男人常被认为是矜持而冷漠的。 ❑ *She began to read in a brisk, unemotional voice.* 她念了起来，语调利落而平静。•**un|emo|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *McKinnon looked at him unemotionally.* 麦金农不动声色地看着他。

un|em|ploya|ble /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **unemployable** does not have a job and is unlikely to get a job, because they do not have the skills or abilities that an employer might want. （因缺乏相应技术或能力而）不能受雇的，不适合被雇用的 ❑ *He freely admits he is unemployable and will probably never find a job.* 他坦承自己没什么技能，可能永远也找不到工作。

un|em|ployed /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/ ADJ Someone who is **unemployed** does not have a job. 未受雇用的；失业的 ❑ *This workshop helps young unemployed people in Grimsby.* 该研习班会帮助格里姆斯比的失业青年。 ❑ *Have you been unemployed for over six months?* 你失业有 6 个多月了？ •N-PLURAL **The unemployed** are people who are unemployed. 失业者 ❑ *We want to create jobs for the unemployed.* 我们想为失业者创造就业岗位。

un|em|ploy|ment ♦◇ /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ N-UNCOUNT **Unemployment** is the fact that people who want jobs cannot get them. 失业 ❑ *...an area that had the highest unemployment rate in western Europe.* 西欧失业率最高的地区 ❑ *Unemployment is so damaging both to individuals and to communities.* 失业对个人和社会都有极大的负面影响。

un|em|ploy|ment ben|efit N-UNCOUNT **Unemployment benefit** is money that some people receive from the state when they do not have a job and are unable to find one. 失业救济金；失业补贴 ❑ *In 1986 more than three million were receiving unemployment benefit.* 1986 年，有 300 多万人领取失业救济金。

un|em|ploy|ment line (**unemployment lines**) N-COUNT When people talk about **the unemployment line**, they are talking about the state of being unemployed, especially when saying how many people are unemployed. 失业状态；失业人群；失业队伍 【AM 美】❑ *Many white-collar workers, like stock brokers and investment bankers, find themselves in the unemployment lines.* 许多白领，像股票经纪人和投资银行家，发现自己身处失业者行列。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **dole queue**

un|end|ing /ʌnˈendɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unending**, you mean that it continues without stopping for a very long time. 不断的；不停的；无休止的 ❑ *...the country's seemingly unending cycle of political violence.* 该国一轮接一轮、似乎永无休止的政治暴力

un|en|dur|able /ˌʌnɪmˈdjʊərəbᵊl, AM 美 -dʊr-/ ADJ If you describe a bad situation as **unendurable**, you mean that it is so extremely unpleasant that you have to end it. 不能忍受的；难以容忍的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Isaac had found the work unendurable and walked out of the job.* 艾萨克觉得这份工作难以忍受，就辞职走人了。 ❑ *It has placed an almost unendurable strain on their marriage.* 这给他们的婚姻带来了几乎无法承受的压力。

un|en|vi|able /ʌnˈenvɪəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a situation or task as **unenviable**, you mean that nobody would enjoy dealing with it because it is very difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant. 不值得羡慕的；令人不快的；艰难的 ❑ *She had the unenviable task of making the first few phone calls.* 她接受了这件令人为难的差事，负责打头几个电话。 ❑ *It put me in the unenviable position of having to lie.* 这令我陷入了不得不说谎的尴尬境地。

un|equal /ˌʌnˈiːkwəl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unequal** system or situation is unfair because it gives more power or privileges to one person or group of people than to others. 不平等的；不公平的 ❑ *This country still had a deeply oppressive, unequal and divisive political system.* 这个国家的政治体系依然残暴异常、缺乏平等、四分五裂。 ❑ *...the unequal power relationships between men and women.* 男女之间不平等的权力关系 ❑ *...unequal pay.* 不平等的薪资 •**un|equal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...unequally distributed assets.* 分配不均的资产 ❑ *The victims were treated unequally.* 受害者遭受了不公平的待遇。 2 ADJ If someone is **unequal to** a task they have to do, they do not have the abilities needed to do it well. 不能胜任的；力不能及的 【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He felt unequal to the job and wished there were someone he could go to for advice.* 他感觉难以胜任这项工作，希望有人能给点建议。 3 ADJ **Unequal** means being different in size, strength, or amount. （大小、力量或数量上）不均等的，不对等的 ❑ *The Egyptians probably measured their day in twenty-four hours of unequal length.* 埃及人可能用长短不同的 24 个小时来衡量一天。

U

Thesaurus 同类词 *unequal* Also look up:

ADJ. mismatched, unfair; (*ant.*) fair 1
unbalanced, uneven; (*ant.*) even 3

un|equalled /ˌʌnˈiːkwəld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unequaled**

ADJ If you describe something as **unequalled**, you mean that it is greater, better, or more extreme than anything else of the same kind. 无与伦比的；无敌的 ❑ *This record figure was unequalled for 13 years.* 这项纪录保持了 13 年，无人能破。❑ *...an unequalled level of service.* 最上乘的服务 ❑ *...a feat unequaled in the history of polar exploration.* 极地探险史上无人能及的成就

un|equivo|cal /ˌʌnɪˈkwɪvəkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone's attitude as **unequivocal**, you mean that it is completely clear and very firm. 毫不含糊的；清楚明白的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Richardson's unequivocal commitment to fair play.* 理查森对公平竞争的明确承诺 ❑ *Yesterday, the message to him was unequivocal: 'Get out.'* 昨天已经明明白白地带话给他："滚出去！" •**un|equivo|cal|ly** /ˌʌnɪˈkwɪvəkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Temperature records have unequivocally confirmed the existence of global warming.* 气温记录清楚无疑地证实了全球气候正在变暖。

un|erring /ˌʌnˈɜːrɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's judgment or ability as **unerring**, you mean that they are always correct and never mistaken. 一贯正确的；从不出错的 ❑ *She has an unerring instinct for people's weak spots.* 她能准确地把握他人的弱点。•**un|erring|ly** ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *It was wonderful to watch her fingers moving deftly and unerringly.* 看着她的手指灵巧精准地移动是一件美妙的事。

un|escort|ed /ˌʌnɪˈskɔːtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **unescorted**, they are not protected or supervised. 无人护送的；没人陪同的 ❑ *Unescorted children are not allowed beyond this point.* 无人陪同的小孩不允许走出这个地方。❑ *They advise against foreign delegates wandering unescorted in various parts of town.* 他们建议外国代表在没人陪同时不要在城镇四处游逛。

un|ethi|cal /ʌnˈeθɪkᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **unethical**, you think it is wrong and unacceptable according to a society's rules or people's beliefs. 不道德的；不合乎道德标准的 ❑ *It's simply unethical to promote and advertise such a dangerous product.* 宣传推广如此危险的产品完全是不道德的。

un|even /ˌʌnˈiːvᵊn/ 1 ADJ An **uneven** surface or edge is not smooth, flat, or straight. 不平坦的；不平滑的；凹凸不平的；参差不齐的 ❑ *He staggered on the uneven surface of the car park.* 他摇摇晃晃地行走在停车场凹凸不平的地面上。❑ *...uneven teeth.* 参差不齐的牙齿 •**un|even|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...wearing dresses that pinched at the armholes, that hung as unevenly as flags.* 穿着的裙子袖口处是收紧的，就像旗子一样不服帖地挂在身上 2 ADJ Something that is **uneven** is not regular or consistent. 不规则的；不一致的 ❑ *He could hear that her breathing was uneven.* 他能听到她不均匀的呼吸。•**un|even|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The steaks were unevenly cooked.* 牛排烤得不均匀。3 ADJ If you describe something as **uneven**, you think it is not very good because it is not consistent in quality. (质量)不稳定的，时好时坏的 ❑ *This was, for him, an oddly uneven performance.* 对他而言，这场演出时好时坏，很是奇怪。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **uneven** system or situation is unfairly arranged or organized. 不公平的；不均衡的 ❑ *Some of the victims are complaining loudly about the uneven distribution of emergency aid.* 有些灾民在大声抱怨紧急援助物资分配不均。❑ *It was an uneven contest.* 这是一场不公平的竞赛。•**un|even|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Within a free enterprise capitalist society, resources are very unevenly distributed.* 在自由企业式的资本主义社会内部，资源分配极不均衡。

Thesaurus 同类词 *uneven* Also look up:

ADJ. jagged, rough; (*ant.*) even 1
inconsistent, irregular 2

un|event|ful /ˌʌnɪˈventfʊl/ ADJ If you describe a period of time as **uneventful**, you mean that nothing interesting, exciting, or important happened during it. 无重大事件的；平淡无奇的；平静的 ❑ *The return journey was uneventful, the car running perfectly.* 回程波澜不惊，车开得很顺。❑ *It was rare for her to have an opportunity to discuss her dull, uneventful life.* 她极少有机会谈论自己枯燥平淡的生活。•**un|event|ful|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *The five years at that school passed fairly uneventfully.* 在那所学校的 5 年过得颇为平静。

un|ex|cep|tion|able /ˌʌnɪkˈsepʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unexceptionable**, you mean that they are unlikely to be criticized or objected to, but are not new or exciting, and may have some hidden bad qualities. 无懈可击的；无可指摘的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The candidate was quite unexceptionable, a well-known travel writer and TV personality.* 作为著名的游记作家和电视名人，这位候选人的确无可挑剔。❑ *The school's unexceptionable purpose is to involve parents more closely in the education of their children.* 学校的目的是让家长更密切地参与孩子的教育，这无可非议。

un|ex|cep|tion|al /ˌʌnɪkˈsepʃənᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unexceptional**, you mean that it is ordinary, not very interesting, and often disappointing. 普通的；寻常的；平常的 ❑ *Since then, Michael has lived an unexceptional life.* 自那以后，迈克尔过着平淡的生活。❑ *The rest of the summer was unexceptional.* 那个夏天其余的日子都平淡无奇。

un|ex|cit|ing /ˌʌnɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unexciting**, you think they are rather boring, and not likely to shock or surprise you in any way. 不令人兴奋的；单调乏味的 ❑ *He is regarded as very capable but unexciting.* 他被认为很有能力，但为人乏味。❑ *It was a methodical, unexciting chore.* 那是一份按部就班、枯燥乏味的差事。

un|ex|pec|ted ♦◇ /ˌʌnɪksˈpektɪd/ ADJ If an event or someone's behaviour is **unexpected**, it surprises you because you did not think that it was likely to happen. 想不到的；未料到的；意外的 ❑ *His death was totally unexpected.* 他的死亡完全出乎意料。❑ *He made a brief, unexpected appearance at the office.* 他出乎意料地在办公室露了一下脸。•**un|ex|pect|ed|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Moss had clamped an unexpectedly strong grip on his arm.* 莫斯突然紧紧抓住他的手臂。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unexpected* Also look up:

ADJ. startling, surprising

un|ex|plained /ˌʌnɪksˈpleɪnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unexplained**, you mean that the reason for it or cause of it is unclear or is not known. 莫名其妙的；原因不明的 ❑ *The demonstrations were provoked by the unexplained death of an opposition leader.* 一位反对派领袖的莫名身亡引发了示威游行。❑ *Soon after leaving Margate, for some unexplained reason, the train was brought to a standstill.* 离开马盖特不久，不知什么原因，火车突然停了下来。

un|fail|ing /ʌnˈfeɪlɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's good qualities or behaviour as **unfailing**, you mean that they never change. 一贯的；永恒的 ❑ *He had the unfailing care and support of Erica, his wife.* 他的妻子埃丽卡始终如一地关心和支持着他。❑ *He continued to appear in the office with unfailing regularity thereafter.* 此后他照常风雨无阻地出现在办公室。•**un|fail|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *He was unfailingly polite to customers.* 他对顾客总是以礼相待。❑ *Foreigners unfailingly fall in love with the place.* 外国人都爱上了这个地方。

un|fair ♦◇ /ʌnˈfeəʳ/ 1 ADJ An **unfair** action or situation is not right or fair. (行动或情形)不公正的，不公平的 ❑ *She was awarded £5,000 in compensation for unfair dismissal.* 她获判 5,000 英镑，作为遭到无理解雇的补偿。❑ *America decided that imported steel had an unfair advantage over steel made at home.* 美国认定进口钢材相对于国产钢材具有不公平的优势。❑ *It was unfair that he should suffer so much.* 他受这么多苦，太冤枉了。❑ *The union said it was unfair to ask workers to adopt a policy of wage restraint.* 工会称，让工人接受工资限制政策是不合理的。•**un|fair|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *An industrial tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide whether an employee was fairly or unfairly dismissed.* 劳资法庭无权判定解雇是否正当。❑ *He unfairly blamed Frances for the failure.* 他把失败归咎于弗朗西丝，这不公平。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unfair** system or situation does not

give equal treatment or equal opportunities to everyone involved. (制度或情形)不公平的，不平等的 ❑ *The American plane makers continue to accuse Airbus of unfair competition.* 美国飞机制造商继续指控空中客车公司不正当竞争。❑ *Some have been sentenced to long prison terms after unfair trials.* 有些人被冤判长期监禁。•**un|fair|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *What about the unfairness of life? Why do bad things happen to good people?* 那怎么解释人生的不公呢？为什么坏事会降临在好人头上？

Thesaurus 同类词 *unfair* Also look up:

ADJ. unjust, unreasonable, unwarranted; (*ant.*) fair 1 2

ˌunfair disˈmis|sal N-UNCOUNT If an employee claims **unfair dismissal**, they begin a legal action against their employer in which they claim that they were dismissed from their job unfairly. 不公正解雇【BUSINESS 商】❑ *His former chauffeur is claiming unfair dismissal on the grounds of racial discrimination.* 他的前任司机声称自己因受种族歧视而遭到不公正解雇。

un|faith|ful /ˌʌnˈfeɪθfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **unfaithful to** their lover or to the person they are married to, they have a sexual relationship with someone else. 不忠的；通奸的 ❑ [+to] *James had been unfaithful to Christine for the entire four years they'd been together.* 在和克里斯蒂娜共同生活的 4 年中，詹姆斯一直对她不忠。❑ *...her unfaithful husband.* 她出轨的丈夫

un|fa|mil|iar /ˌʌnfəˈmɪlɪə/ 1 ADJ If something is **unfamiliar to** you, you know nothing or very little about it, because you have not seen or experienced it before. 不熟悉的；陌生的 ❑ [+to] *She grew many wonderful plants that were unfamiliar to me.* 她种了很多我不熟悉的奇妙植物。❑ *I was alone in an unfamiliar city.* 我在一个陌生的城市里形单影只。•**un|fa|mil|ar|ity** /ˌʌnfəˌmɪliˈærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+to] *...problems which arise from the newness of the approach and its unfamiliarity to prisoners.* 由于方法新和囚犯不熟悉而产生的问题 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ *with* n] If you are **unfamiliar with** something, it is unfamiliar to you. 不熟知的；不了解的 ❑ [+with] *She speaks no Japanese and is unfamiliar with Japanese culture.* 她不会说日语，也不了解日本文化。•**un|fa|mil|ar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+with] *...her unfamiliarity with the politics of the region.* 她对该地区政治的不熟悉

un|fash|ion|able /ˌʌnˈfæʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ If something is **unfashionable**, it is not approved of or done by most people. 不流行的；过时的 ❑ *Wearing fur has become deeply unfashionable.* 穿毛皮衣物已经相当过时了。❑ *The couple hold the unfashionable view that marriage is a sacred union.* 夫妇俩仍抱着老套的观点，认为婚姻是神圣的结合。•**un|fash|ion|ably** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *He wears his blonde hair unfashionably long.* 他很不入时地把金发留得很长。

un|fas|ten /ˌʌnˈfɑːsᵊn, -ˈfæ-/ (**unfastens, unfastening, unfastened**) VERB If you **unfasten** something that is closed, tied, or held together, or if you **unfasten** the thing holding it, you loosen or remove the thing holding it. 松开；解开 ❑ [V n] *When Ted was six we decided that he needed to know how to fasten and unfasten his seat belt.* 特德六岁的时候，我们认为他得知道如何系上和解开安全带了。❑ [V n] *Reaching down, he unfastened the latch on the gate.* 他把手伸下去，打开了门闩。❑ [V-ed] *He once emerged from the toilets with his flies unfastened.* 有一次他裤链没拉就出了厕所。

un|fath|om|able /ʌnˈfæðəməbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **unfathomable**, you mean that it cannot be understood or explained, usually because it is very strange or complicated. (事物)高深莫测的，难以理解的，深奥的 ❑ *For some unfathomable reason, there are no stairs where there should be.* 不知什么原因，本该有楼梯的地方却没有。❑ *How odd life was, how unfathomable, how profoundly unjust.* 生活多么离奇，多么莫测，多么不公啊！ 2 ADJ If you use **unfathomable** to describe a person or the expression on their face, you mean that you cannot tell what they are thinking or what they intend to do. (人或表情)难以捉摸的，神秘莫测的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a strange, unfathomable and unpredictable individual.* 一个古怪、难以捉摸、反复无常的人 ❑ *...the dark eyes that right now seemed opaque and unfathomable.* 此刻显得浑浊莫测的黑眼睛

un|fa|vour|able /ˌʌnˈfeɪvərəbᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unfavorable**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unfavourable** conditions or circumstances cause problems for you and reduce your chances of success. (条件或环境)不利的，恶劣的 ❑ *Unfavourable economic conditions were blocking a recovery of the American insurance market.* 不利的经济形势阻碍着美国保险市场的复苏。❑ *Unfavourable weather has had damaging effects on this year's harvest.* 恶劣天气使今年的收成遭到破坏性的影响。❑ [+for] *The whole international economic situation is very unfavourable for the countries in the south.* 整个国际经济形势对南方国家非常不利。 2 ADJ If you have an **unfavourable** reaction to something, you do not like it. (反应)反对的，不赞同的 ❑ *A more unfavourable response was given today by the Prime Minister.* 首相今天的回应否定意味更强。❑ *First reactions have been distinctly unfavourable.* 第一反应明显是不赞成的。•**un|fa|vour|ably** /ˌʌnˈfeɪvərəbli/ ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *When the body reacts unfavourably to food, the pulse rate will go up.* 人体对食物作出排斥反应时，脉搏会加快。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you make an **unfavourable** comparison between two things, you say that one thing seems worse than the other. (比较)使相形见绌的 ❑ *He makes unfavourable comparisons between British and French cooking.* 他认为与法国菜相比，英国菜相形见绌。•**un|fa|vour|ably** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Childcare facilities in Britain compare unfavourably with other European countries.* 英国的保育设施与欧洲其他国家比起来相形见绌。

un|fea|sible /ʌnˈfiːzɪbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something is **unfeasible**, you mean that you do not think it can be done, made, or achieved. 不可行的；难以实施的 ❑ *The weather made it unfeasible to be outdoors.* 这样的天气不能出门。❑ *The board said the idea was unfeasible.* 董事会认为这个提议不可行。

un|feel|ing /ʌnˈfiːlɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unfeeling**, you are criticizing them for their lack of kindness or sympathy for other people. (人)无同情心的，冷漠无情的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *He was branded an unfeeling bully.* 他被说成是无情的恶棍。❑ *There's no way anyone could accuse this woman of being cold and unfeeling.* 谁都不能指责这个女人冷血无情。

un|fet|tered /ˌʌnˈfetəd/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If you describe something as **unfettered**, you mean that it is not controlled or limited by anyone or anything. 自由的；不受约束的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...unfettered free trade.* 不受限制的自由贸易 ❑ [+by] *Unfettered by the bounds of reality, my imagination flourished.* 我的想象跳出现实的束缚，天马行空起来。❑ *...city slums, where drug traffickers reign virtually unfettered.* 毒贩横行无忌的城市贫民窟

un|fin|ished /ʌnˈfɪnɪʃt/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If you describe something such as a work of art or a piece of work as **unfinished**, you mean that it is not complete, for example because it was abandoned or there was no time to complete it. (作品等)未完成的 ❑ *...Jane Austen's unfinished novel.* 简·奥斯汀未完成的小说 ❑ *The cathedral was eventually completed in 1490, though the Gothic facade remains unfinished.* 那座大教堂最终于 1490 年建成，但其哥特式风格的正面尚未完工。

un|fit /ˌʌnˈfɪt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **unfit**, your body is not in good condition because you have not been taking regular exercise. (人因缺乏锻炼而)不健康的，不强健的 ❑ *Many children are so unfit they are unable to do even basic exercises.* 许多孩子很不健康，连基本的锻炼都无法完成。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If someone is **unfit** for something, he or she is unable to do it because of injury or illness. (人因伤病而)不适宜的 ❑ [+for] *He had a third examination and was declared unfit for duty.* 他接受了第三次检查，被告知不宜上班。❑ *Mr Abel's doctor has said he is unfit to travel.* 埃布尔先生的医生说他不宜出行。 3 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you say that someone or something is **unfit** for a particular purpose or job, you are criticizing them because they are not good enough for that purpose or job. 不合适的；不合格的；不胜任的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+for] *Existing houses are becoming totally unfit for human habitation.* 现有的房子正逐渐变得完全不适宜人类居住。❑ *They were utterly unfit to govern America.* 他们完全没有能力治理美国。❑ *She is an unfit mother.* 她是一个不称职的母亲。

un|flag|ging /ʌnˈflægɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something such as support, effort, or enthusiasm as **unflagging**, you mean

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that it does not stop or get less as time passes.（支持、努力、热情等）不懈的，持续的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He was sustained by the unflagging support of his family.* 他得到了家人的不断支持。❑ *The book is not one word too long and its narrative pace is unflagging.* 这本书文字简洁，叙事流畅。

un|flap|pable /ˌʌnˈflæpəbəl/ ADJ Someone who is **unflappable** is always calm and never panics or gets upset or angry. 冷静的；镇定的；处变不惊的

un|flat|ter|ing /ʌnˈflætərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **unflattering**, you mean that it makes a person or thing seem less attractive than they really are. 不取悦维的；有损形象的；使…显得难看的 ❑ *He depicted the town's respectable families in an unflattering light.* 他在描述镇上体面人家时满是贬抑之词。❑ *The knee-length dresses were unflattering and ugly.* 齐膝连衣裙不好看，穿上不显身材。

un|flinch|ing /ˌʌnˈflɪntʃɪŋ/ ADJ You can use **unflinching** in expressions such as **unflinching honesty** and **unflinching support** to indicate that a good quality which someone has is strong and steady, and never weakens. 不退缩的；坚定不移的 ❑ *...the armed forces, all of whom had pledged their unflinching support and loyalty to the government.* 全体官兵一致保证坚决支持并效忠政府 •**un|flinch|ing|ly** ADV ❑ *They were unflinchingly loyal to their friends.* 他们对朋友忠贞不渝。

un|fo|cused /ˌʌnˈfəʊkəst/ also **unfocussed** 1 ADJ If someone's eyes are **unfocused**, they are open, but not looking at anything.（目光）茫然的，呆滞的 ❑ *Her eyes were unfocused, as if she were staring inside at her memories of the day.* 她目光呆滞，仿佛沉浸在那天的记忆之中。❑ *...his unfocused gaze.* 他茫然的凝视 2 ADJ If you describe someone's feelings or plans as **unfocused**, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to be clearly formed or have any clear purpose.（情绪、计划等）漫无目的的，不着边际的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *But for now, she is in the grip of a blind, unfocused anger.* 而现在，她陷入了一种无名的愤怒之中。❑ *It is not perhaps surprising that the administration now appears so indecisive and unfocused.* 政府现在优柔寡断、毫无章法，这或许并不奇怪。

un|fold /ˌʌnˈfəʊld/ (**unfolds, unfolding, unfolded**) 1 VERB If a situation **unfolds**, it develops and becomes known or understood. 展现；呈现；变得明朗 ❑ [v] *The outcome depends on conditions as well as how events unfold.* 结果取决于条件，还取决于事件的进展。2 VERB If a story **unfolds** or if someone **unfolds** it, it is told to someone else.（故事）展开；讲述（故事）❑ [v] *Don's story unfolded as the cruise got under way.* 随着航行的开始，唐的故事也随之展开。❑ [v n] *Mr Wills unfolds his story with evident enjoyment.* 威尔斯先生喜形于色地讲述自己的经历。3 VERB If someone **unfolds** something which has been folded or if it **unfolds**, it is opened out and becomes flat. 展开；打开；摊开 ❑ [v n] *He quickly unfolded the blankets and spread them on the mattress.* 他迅速展开毯子，把它们铺在床垫上。❑ [v] *When the bird lifts off into flight, its wings unfold to an impressive six-foot span.* 这种鸟起飞时，翼展可达惊人的 6 英尺。

un|fore|see|able /ˌʌnfɔːrˈsiːəbəl/ ADJ An **unforeseeable** problem or unpleasant event is one which you did not expect and could not have predicted.（问题或坏事）不可预见的，难以预测的 ❑ *This is such an unforeseeable situation that anything could happen.* 这种情况很难预测，什么都有可能发生。

un|fore|seen /ˌʌnfɔːrˈsiːn/ ADJ If something that has happened was **unforeseen**, it was not expected to happen or known about beforehand. 出乎意料的；未预见到的 ❑ *Radiation may damage cells in a way that was previously unforeseen.* 辐射可能以某种前所未知的方式破坏细胞。❑ *Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, this year's show has been cancelled.* 遗憾的是，由于一些意外情况，今年的演出被取消了。

un|for|get|table /ˌʌnfəˈgetəbəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unforgettable**, you mean that it is, for example, extremely beautiful, enjoyable, or unusual, so that you remember it for a long time. You can also refer to extremely unpleasant things as **unforgettable**. 令人难忘的 ❑ *A visit to the Museum is an unforgettable experience.* 参观博物馆是一段令人难忘的经历。❑ *...the leisure activities that will make your holiday unforgettable.* 让假日令人难忘的休闲活动 •**un|for|get|tably** /ˌʌnfəˈgetəbli/ ADV ❑ *...an unforgettably unique performer.* 一位令人难忘的独特表演者

un|for|giv|able /ˌʌnfəˈgɪvəbəl/ ADJ If you say that something is **unforgivable**, you mean that it is very bad, cruel, or socially unacceptable. 不可原谅的；十恶不赦的 ❑ *These people are animals and what they did was unforgivable.* 这些人简直是禽兽，他们的所作所为不可饶恕。

un|for|giv|ing /ˌʌnfəˈgɪvɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **unforgiving**, you mean that they are unwilling to forgive other people. 不宽容的；不原谅人的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He was an unforgiving man who never forgot a slight.* 他斤斤计较，很不大度。❑ [+of] *He finds human foibles endearing, but is unforgiving of pretension.* 他觉得人性中的小缺点很可爱，但不能容忍惺惺作态。2 ADJ If you describe a situation or activity as **unforgiving**, you mean that it causes a lot of people to experience great difficulty or failure, even people who deserve to succeed.（形势或活动）无情的，不利的，难应付的 ❑ *Business is a competitive activity. It is very fierce and very unforgiving.* 商场如战场，竞争激烈，不近人情。

un|formed /ˌʌnˈfɔːrmd/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unformed**, you mean that they are in an early stage of development and not fully formed or matured. 未成形的；不成熟的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The market for which they are competing is still unformed.* 他们角逐的市场尚未成形。❑ *...the unformed minds of children.* 孩子们不成熟的思想

un|for|tu|nate /ʌnˈfɔːrtʃʊnət/ (**unfortunates**) 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **unfortunate**, you mean that something unpleasant or unlucky has happened to them. You can also describe the unpleasant things that happen to them as **unfortunate**. 不幸的；倒霉的 ❑ *Some unfortunate person passing below could all too easily be seriously injured.* 从下面经过的倒霉蛋儿很容易受重伤。❑ *Apparently he had been unfortunate enough to fall victim to a gang of thugs.* 他显然不幸落入了一群歹徒之手。❑ *Through some unfortunate accident, the information reached me a day late.* 由于发生了不幸的意外，我得知消息的时候晚了一天。❑ [+for] *It was unfortunate for Davey that his teacher did not take kindly to him.* 戴维真倒霉，老师不喜欢他。2 ADJ If you describe something that has happened as **unfortunate**, you think that it is inappropriate, embarrassing, awkward, or undesirable. 不恰当的；尴尬的；棘手的 ❑ *It really is desperately unfortunate that this should have happened just now.* 刚才竟发生这样的事儿，实在是太不合时宜了。❑ *...the unfortunate incident of the upside-down Canadian flag.* 加拿大国旗挂颠倒这种尴尬事儿 3 ADJ You can describe someone as **unfortunate** when they are poor or have a difficult life. 穷困潦倒的；生活艰难的 ❑ *Every year we have charity days to raise money for unfortunate people.* 每年我们都有慈善日来筹款帮助贫困人群。•N-COUNT An **unfortunate** is someone who is unfortunate. 不幸的人 ❑ *Dorothy was another of life's unfortunates.* 多萝西是生活中的又一个不幸者。

un|for|tu|nate|ly ✦∞ /ʌnˈfɔːrtʃʊnətli/ ADV You can use **unfortunately** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider that it is sad or disappointing, or when you want to express regret. 不幸地；不巧地；令人遗憾地【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Unfortunately, my time is limited.* 可惜的是，我的时间有限。❑ [+for] *Unfortunately for the Prince, his title brought obligations as well as privileges.* 可惜对于王子来说，封号赋予他特权的同时也给他带来了义务。

un|found|ed /ˌʌnˈfaʊndɪd/ ADJ If you describe a rumour, belief, or feeling as **unfounded**, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence. 无根据的；无理由的；无稽的 ❑ *There were unfounded rumours of alcohol abuse.* 一些毫无根据的酗酒谣言在流传。❑ *The allegations were totally unfounded.* 这些指控完全没有事实根据。

un|friend|ly /ˌʌnˈfrendli/ ADJ If you describe a person, organization, or their behaviour as **unfriendly**, you mean that they behave towards you in an unkind or rather hostile way. 不友好的；不友善的；有敌意的 ❑ [+to] *It is not fair for him to be permanently unfriendly to someone who has hurt him.* 他对伤害过自己的人永远存有敌意，这样是不对的。❑ *People always complain that the big banks and big companies are unfriendly and unhelpful.* 人们总是抱怨大银行和大公司服务态度冷淡，不愿提供帮助。❑ *Judy spoke in a loud, rather unfriendly voice.* 朱迪说话时声音很大，十分不友好。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unfriendly* Also look up:

ADJ. cold, unkind, unsociable; (*ant.*) friendly

-unfriendly /-ʌnˈfrendli/ COMB **-unfriendly** combines with nouns, and sometimes adverbs, to form adjectives which describe something which is bad for a particular thing.（与名词或副词连用构成形容词）表示"对…不好的"、"对…有害的" ❑ *It's couched in such very user-unfriendly terminology.* 文中使用了不易于用户理解的术语。❑ *...this harsh, and environmentally-unfriendly, action.* 这种残酷的、不环保的行为

un|ful|filled /ˌʌnfʊlˈfɪld/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **unfulfilled** to describe something such as a promise, ambition, or need, you mean that what was promised, hoped for, or needed has not happened. 未履行的；未实现的；未得到满足的 ❑ *...angry at unfulfilled promises of jobs and decent housing.* 因未能兑现所承诺的工作岗位和良好住房而感到愤怒 ❑ *The election had raised hopes that remain unfulfilled.* 选举唤起了未偿的心愿。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe someone as **unfulfilled**, you mean that they feel dissatisfied with life or with what they have done. 失望的；不满的 ❑ *You must let go of the idea that to be single is to be unhappy and unfulfilled.* 你必须摈弃单身就会不快乐、就会有缺憾的想法。

un|fun|ny /ˌʌnˈfʌni/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unfunny**, you mean that they do not make you laugh, although this was their intention or purpose. 不逗乐的；不好笑的 ❑ *We became increasingly fed up with his increasingly unfunny and unintelligent comments.* 我们越来越反感他愈加无趣又缺乏见地的言论。

un|furl /ˌʌnˈfɜːl/ (**unfurls, unfurling, unfurled**) 1 VERB If you **unfurl** something rolled or folded such as an umbrella, sail, or flag, you open it, so that it is spread out. You can also say that it **unfurls**.（使）（伞等）打开；（使）（帆、旗帜等）展开 ❑ [v n] *Once outside the inner breakwater, we began to unfurl all the sails.* 一驶出内防波堤，我们就扬起了所有船帆。❑ [v] *...two weeks later when the leaves unfurl.* 两周后叶子展开时 2 VERB If you say that events, stories, or scenes **unfurl** before you, you mean that you are aware of them or can see them as they happen or develop.（事件、故事或场面）展开，显露 ❑ [v] *...as the dramatic changes in Europe continue to unfurl.* 随着欧洲剧变的进一步发展

un|fur|nished /ˌʌnˈfɜːnɪʃt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n, oft ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you rent an **unfurnished** house, flat, or apartment, no furniture is provided by the owner.（房屋）没有家具的

un|gain|ly /ʌnˈgeɪnli/ ADJ If you describe a person, animal, or vehicle as **ungainly**, you mean that they look awkward or clumsy, often because they are big.（人、兽、交通工具）笨拙的，难看的 ❑ *The dog, an ungainly mongrel pup, was loping about the road.* 那只丑陋的杂种幼犬在马路上到处乱跑。❑ *Paul swam in his ungainly way to the side of the pool.* 保罗笨拙地游到池边。

un|gen|er|ous /ˌʌnˈdʒenərəs/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone's remarks, thoughts, or actions as **ungenerous**, you mean that they are unfair or unkind. 不公平的；不友善的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This was a typically ungenerous response.* 这是一个典型的刻薄回应。2 ADJ You can use **ungenerous** when you are describing a person or organization that is unwilling to give much money to other people. 吝啬的；不大方的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The company had a good pension scheme for the salaried employees and an ungenerous scheme for the hourly paid.* 公司给受薪员工提供了一套很好的养老金计划，但给计时工提供的计划却很吝啬。

un|glued /ʌnˈgluːd/ 1 PHRASE If something **comes unglued**, it becomes separated from the thing that it was attached to. 脱落；分离 ❑ *I wear my old shoes every day. One sole has come unglued.* 我每天都穿那双旧鞋，有一只鞋底已经脱胶了。2 PHRASE To **come unglued** means to fail. 失败【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *Their marriage finally came unglued.* 他们的婚姻最终破裂了。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **come unstuck**

1 PHRASE If someone **comes unglued**, they become very upset and emotional, and perhaps confused or mentally ill. 心烦意乱；崩溃【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *If she hears what you're saying, she's going to come unglued.* 她听到你们的话会崩溃的。

un|god|ly /ˌʌnˈgɒdli/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **ungodly**, you mean that they are morally bad or are opposed to religion. 不敬神的；不道德的；违背教义的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to a time as an **ungodly** hour, you are emphasizing that it is very early in the morning. 过早的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...at the ungodly hour of 4.00 am.* 凌晨 4 点钟 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to the amount or volume of something as **ungodly**, you mean that it is excessive or unreasonable. 过度的；荒唐的；不合理的 ❑ *...a power struggle of ungodly proportions.* 过多的权力斗争

un|gov|ern|able /ˌʌnˈgʌvəˈnəbəl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe a country or region as **ungovernable**, you mean that it seems impossible to control or govern it effectively, for example because of violence or conflict among the population.（国家或地区）难治理的，难控制的 ❑ *The country has become virtually ungovernable.* 这个国家已经基本上失控了。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe feelings as **ungovernable**, you mean that they are so strong that they cannot be controlled.（感情）难抑制的 ❑ *He was filled with an ungovernable rage.* 他怒不可遏。

un|gra|cious /ˌʌnˈgreɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **ungracious**, you mean that they are not polite or friendly in their speech or behaviour. 不礼貌的；不友好的；不得体的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...his ungracious behaviour during the Queen's recent visit.* 最近女王到访期间他的不得体行为 ❑ [+in] *I was often rude and ungracious in refusing help.* 我拒绝接受帮助的时候常显得粗鲁无礼。

un|grate|ful /ʌnˈgreɪtfʊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **ungrateful**, you are criticizing them for not showing thanks or for being unkind to someone who has helped them or done them a favour. 不感激的；不领情的；忘恩负义的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I thought it was rather ungrateful.* 我觉得这样做有些忘恩负义。❑ *You ungrateful brat.* 你这个没良心的小坏蛋。

un|guard|ed /ˌʌnˈgɑːdɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something is **unguarded**, nobody is protecting it or looking after it. 不设防的；无人看管的 ❑ *I should not leave my briefcase and camera bag unguarded.* 我不该把我的公文包和相机包留在那儿无人看管。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you do or say something in an **unguarded** moment, you do or say it carelessly and without thinking, especially when it is something that you did not want anyone to see or know. 轻率的；大意的；不留神的 ❑ *The photographers managed to capture Jane in an unguarded moment.* 摄影师们抓拍到了简不经意的瞬间。

un|ham|pered /ˌʌnˈhæmpəd/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v] If you are **unhampered by** a problem or obstacle, you are free from it, and so you are able to do what you want to. 无拘束的；无阻碍的；随心所欲的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+by] *...her belief that things go best if businessmen are allowed to make money unhampered by any kind of regulations.* 她认为让商人不受任何监管随意赚钱就万事大吉的观点

un|hap|pi|ly /ʌnˈhæpɪli/ ADV You use **unhappily** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider it is sad and wish that it was different. 令人伤心地；令人遗憾地 ❑ *On May 23rd, unhappily, the little boy died.* 令人伤心的是，那个小男孩在5月23号死了。❑ *Unhappily for Berkowitz, he never got a penny.* 可惜伯科威茨从来没得到过一分钱。

un|hap|py ♦◇◇ /ʌnˈhæpi/ (**unhappier, unhappiest**) 1 ADJ If you are **unhappy**, you are sad and depressed. 不幸福的；不快乐的；悲伤的 ❑ *Her marriage is in trouble and she is desperately unhappy.* 她的婚姻陷入困境，她为此非常郁闷。❑ *He was a shy, sometimes unhappy man.* 他是一个腼腆的人，有时候还很忧郁。•**un|hap|pi|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'I don't have your imagination,' King said unhappily.* "我不像你那么有想象力。"金不高兴地说道。❑ *...an unhappily married woman.* 婚姻不幸的女人 •**un|hap|pi|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There was a lot of unhappiness in my adolescence.* 年少时我经历过很多不愉快。2 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ that] If you are **unhappy about** something, you are not pleased about it or not satisfied with it. 不高兴的；不满意的 ❑ [+with] *He has been unhappy with his son's political leanings.* 他一向不满意儿子的政治倾向。❑ [+about] *I suspect he*

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isn't altogether unhappy about my absence. 我猜他对我的缺席并没有感到很不高兴。❑ *A lot of Republicans are unhappy that the government isn't doing more.* 许多共和党人对于政府没有作出更多努力感到不满。[Also +at] •**un|hap|pi|ness** N-UNCOUNT [N that] ❑ [+with] *He has, by submitting his resignation, signalled his unhappiness with the government's decision.* 他以辞职来表示自己对政府决定的不满。[Also +about] ■ ADJ [ADJ n] An **unhappy** situation or choice is not satisfactory or desirable. 令人不满的；不可取的 ❑ *...this unhappy chapter in the history of relations between our two countries.* 我们两国关系史上这一不愉快的篇章 ❑ *...unhappy experiences of writing for television.* 给电视台撰稿的不愉快经历

Thesaurus 同类词 *unhappy* Also look up:
ADJ. depressed, miserable, sad; (*ant.*) happy ■

un|harmed /ˌʌnˈhɑːmd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **unharmed** after an accident or violent incident, they are not hurt or damaged in any way. 无恙的；完好无损的 ❑ *The car was a write-off, but everyone escaped unharmed.* 这辆车已完全报废，但大家都安然脱险。

un|healthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ (**unhealthier, unhealthiest**) ■ ADJ Something that is **unhealthy** is likely to cause illness or poor health. 可致病的；不健康的 ❑ *Avoid unhealthy foods such as hamburger and chips.* 不要吃不健康的食品，如汉堡和薯条。❑ *He worked in the notoriously unhealthy environment of a coal mine.* 他在一个因环境恶劣而臭名昭著的煤矿里工作。■ ADJ If you are **unhealthy**, you are not very fit or well. 不舒服的；身体不适的 ❑ *I'm quite unhealthy really.* 我真的很不舒服。❑ *...a poorly dressed, unhealthy looking fellow with a poor complexion.* 衣衫褴褛、脸色憔悴、一副病容的人 ■ ADJ An **unhealthy** economy or company is financially weak and unsuccessful. (经济体或公司)状况不佳的，面临财务危机的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The redundancy of skilled and experienced workers is a terrible waste and a clear sign of an unhealthy economy.* 技术熟练、经验丰富的工人过剩是可怕的浪费，也是经济运行不良的明显标志。■ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or interests as **unhealthy**, you do not consider them to be normal and think they may involve mental problems. (行为或爱好)不正常的，病态的 ❑ *Frank has developed what I would term an unhealthy relationship with these people.* 弗兰克与这些人的关系在我看来不正常。❑ *MacGregor believes it is unhealthy to lead a life with no interests beyond politics.* 麦格雷戈认为，除了政治没有其他爱好的生活是不正常的。

un|heard /ˌʌnˈhɜːd/ ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, oft ADJ n] If you say that a person or their words go **unheard**, you are expressing criticism because someone refuses to pay attention to what is said or take it into consideration. 没听到的；不被理睬的；被忽略的【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ *His impassioned pleas went unheard.* 他充满激情的请求未被理睬。■ ADJ If you describe spoken comments or pieces of music as **unheard**, you mean that most people are not familiar with them because they have not been expressed or performed in public. 不为人知的；前所未闻的 ❑ *...a country where social criticism was largely unheard until this year.* 直到今年为止对社会批判基本闻所未闻的国家 ■ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone's words or cries go **unheard**, nobody can hear them, or a particular person cannot hear them. 听不到的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Martin's weak cries for help went unheard until 6.40 pm yesterday.* 直到昨天傍晚 6 点 40 分，马丁微弱的呼救声才被人听到。

ˌun'heard of ■ ADJ [v-link ADJ] You can say that an event or situation is **unheard of** when it never happens. 没发生过的；无先例的 ❑ *Meals are taken communally with other guests in the dining-room. Private bathrooms and toilets are unheard of.* 饭是在餐厅和其他宾客一起吃。私人浴室和卫生间是闻所未闻的。❑ *It's almost unheard of in France for a top politician not to come from the social elite.* 在法国，几乎没有大牌政客出身于非社会精英阶层的先例。■ ADJ You can say that an event or situation is **unheard of** when it happens for the first time and is very surprising or shocking. 令人震惊的；前所未有的 ❑ *Mom announced that she was going to visit her family for a couple of weeks, which was absolutely unheard of.* 妈妈说她要回娘家几周，这绝对是前所未有的事。

un|heed|ed /ˌʌnˈhiːdɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ n, ADJ after v] If you say that something such as a warning or danger goes **unheeded**, you mean that it has not been taken seriously or dealt with. (警告、危险等)未受重视的，被忽视的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The advice of experts went unheeded.* 专家的意见未被重视。❑ *...a damning picture of lax banking standards and unheeded warnings.* 银行规章不严、警告无人肯听的糟糕局面

un|help|ful /ˌʌnˈhelpfʊl/ ADJ If you say that someone or something is **unhelpful**, you mean that they do not help you or improve a situation, and may even make things worse. 没有帮助的；无益的 ❑ *The criticism is both unfair and unhelpful.* 这种批评既不公正又无助益。❑ *...unhelpful hotel staff.* 没用的旅馆员工

un|her|ald|ed /ˌʌnˈherəldɪd/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an artist or sports player as **unheralded**, you mean that people have not recognized their talent or ability. (艺术家、运动员等)尚未出名的，不为人知的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *They are inviting talented, but unheralded film-makers to submit examples of their work.* 他们邀请有才华却尚未出名的电影制作人提交作品样稿。■ ADJ If you describe something that happens as **unheralded**, you mean that you did not expect it, because nobody mentioned it beforehand. 出乎意料的；毫无先兆的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *...Sandi's unheralded arrival on her doorstep.* 桑迪出乎意料地出现在她门前 ❑ *The complete reversal of this policy was unheralded.* 事先一点儿也没听说要彻底改变这项政策。

un|hesi|tat|ing|ly /ʌnˈhezɪteɪtɪŋli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] If you say that someone does something **unhesitatingly**, you mean that they do it immediately and confidently, without any doubt or anxiety. 果断地；毫不犹豫地 ❑ *I would unhesitatingly choose the latter option.* 我会毫不犹豫地选择后者。❑ *So is there any taboo she wouldn't touch? Unhesitatingly she replies, 'Politics.'* 那有什么她不愿触及的禁忌吗？她毫不犹豫地回答："政治。"

un|hinge /ˌʌnˈhɪndʒ/ (**unhinges, unhinging, unhinged**) VERB If you say that an experience **has unhinged** someone, you mean that it has affected them so deeply that they have become mentally ill. 使精神错乱(或失常) ❑ [v n] *The stress of war temporarily unhinged him.* 战争的压力让他一时丧失了神志。•**un|hinged** ADJ ❑ *...feelings that make you feel completely unhinged and crazy.* 令人彻底发疯发狂的情绪

un|hinged /ˌʌnˈhɪndʒd/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour or performance as **unhinged**, you are critical of it because it seems wild and uncontrollable. 失控的；发狂的【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *The phrase 'yeah yeah yeah' can rarely have been delivered with so much unhinged passion.* "好耶！好耶！好耶！"的欢呼声极少带有如此狂放的激情。

un|hip /ˌʌnˈhɪp/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unhip**, you mean that they are not at all fashionable or modern. 过时的；不时髦的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...two rather stiff, unhip, middle-aged men.* 两个相当刻板、不懂时髦的中年男子

un|ho|ly /ˌʌnˈhəʊli/ ■ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **unholy** to emphasize how unreasonable or unpleasant you think something is. 极不合理的；令人厌恶的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She protested that it wasn't traditional jazz at all, but an unholy row.* 她抗议说那根本不是传统爵士乐，而是令人憎恶的噪音。❑ *The economy is still an unholy mess.* 经济依然是一团糟。■ ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to two or more people or groups working together as an **unholy** alliance, you mean that this arrangement is unusual because the people usually oppose each other. (通常敌对的两方或多方组成的联盟)不同寻常的，诡异的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *If the government does fall it will be because of this unholy alliance between the far right and the left.* 如果政府真的倒台了，那一定是因为极右翼势力和左翼势力的诡异联盟。❑ *Westerners charged that the party was run by an unholy coalition between North and South.* 西部人指责该党被南北方之间勉强结成的联盟所操控。■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unholy**, you mean that it is wicked or bad. 邪恶的；罪恶的；亵渎的 ❑ *'This ought to be fun,' he told Alex, eyes gleaming with an almost unholy relish.* "这一定会很有趣。"他对亚历克斯说，眼神里透出一丝近乎邪恶的光芒。

un|hook /ˌʌnˈhʊk/ (**unhooks, unhooking, unhooked**) ■ VERB

If you **unhook** a piece of clothing that is fastened with hooks, you undo the hooks. 解开(衣服)的钩扣 ❑ [v n] *She unhooked her dress.* 她解开裙子的钩扣。 ❷ VERB If you **unhook** something that is held in place by hooks, you open it or remove it by undoing the hooks. 把…从钩子上取下 ❑ [v n] *Chris unhooked the shutters and went out on the balcony.* 克里斯拉开百叶窗，走到了阳台上。

un|hur|ried /ˌʌnˈhʌrɪd/ ADJ If you describe something as **unhurried**, you approve of it because it is relaxed and slow, and is not rushed or anxious. 不慌不忙的；从容不迫的；悠闲的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *…an unhurried pace of life.* 悠闲的生活节奏

un|hurt /ˌʌnˈhɜːt/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone who has been attacked, or involved in an accident, is **unhurt**, they are not injured. 没有受伤的；安然无恙的 ❑ *The lorry driver escaped unhurt, but a pedestrian was injured.* 卡车司机安然脱险，但有一位行人受伤。 ❑ *The two girls suddenly emerged from among the trees. Both seemed to be calm and unhurt.* 那两个女孩突然从树林里冒了出来，两人看起来都很镇定，也没有受伤。

un|hy|gien|ic /ˌʌnhaɪˈdʒiːnɪk, AM 美 -dʒiˈenɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **unhygienic**, you mean that it is dirty and likely to cause infection or disease. 不清洁的；不卫生的 ❑ *Parts of the shop were very dirty, unhygienic, and an ideal breeding ground for bacteria.* 店里的一些地方十分肮脏不洁，简直就是滋生细菌的理想温床。 ❑ *…unhygienic conditions.* 不卫生的条件

uni|corn /ˈjuːnɪkɔːn/ (**unicorns**) N-COUNT In stories and legends, a **unicorn** is an imaginary animal that looks like a white horse and has a horn growing from its forehead. (故事和传说中的)独角兽

un|iden|ti|fi|able /ˌʌnaɪdentɪˈfaɪəbəl/ ADJ If something or someone is **unidentifiable**, you are not able to say exactly what it is or who they are. 无法辨认的；无法识别的 ❑ *…unidentifiable howling noises.* 令人无法分辨的啸鸣声 ❑ *All the bodies were totally unidentifiable.* 所有的尸体都已无从辨认。

un|iden|ti|fied ◆◇◇ /ˌʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪd/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone or something as **unidentified**, you mean that nobody knows who or what they are. 未被认出的；未被识别的 ❑ *He was shot this morning by unidentified intruders at his house.* 他今天早上在家中被不明身份的闯入者射杀。 ❑ *…unidentified cancer-causing substances in the environment.* 环境中未知的致癌物质 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **unidentified** to describe people, groups, and organizations, you do not want to give their names. 不愿透露姓名(或名称)的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *…his claims, which were based on the comments of anonymous and unidentified sources.* 他的说法是基于姓名与身份不明的消息人士的话

Word Link 词根词缀 *ident ≈ same* 相同：*identical, identification, unidentified*

uni|fi|ca|tion /ˌjuːnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT **Unification** is the process by which two or more countries join together and become one country. 合一；联合；统一 ❑ *…the process of general European unification.* 欧洲一体化进程

uni|form ◆◇◇ /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ (**uniforms**) ❶ N-VAR A **uniform** is a special set of clothes which some people, for example soldiers or the police, wear to work in and which some children wear at school. (军人、警察等穿的)制服 ❑ *The town police wear dark blue uniforms and flat caps.* 镇上的警察穿着深蓝色制服，戴着鸭舌帽。 ❑ *Philippe was in uniform, wearing a pistol holster on his belt.* 菲利普身着制服，腰带上别着手枪皮套。 ❑ *She will probably take great pride in wearing school uniform.* 她大概会为穿上校服而感到非常得意。 ❷ N-COUNT You can refer to the particular style of clothing which a group of people wear to show they belong to a group or a movement as their **uniform**. (某一群体的)特种服式 ❑ *Mark's is the uniform of the young male traveller—green army trousers, T-shirt and shirt.* 马克一身年轻男性旅行者的典型行头——绿军裤、T恤外加衬衫。 ❸ ADJ If something is **uniform**, it does not vary, but is even and regular throughout. (同一物)一致的，均匀的，统一的 ❑ *Chips should be cut into uniform size and thickness.* 土豆条要切得大小薄厚均匀。 ❑ *The price rises will not be uniform across the country.* 全国各地的价格涨幅将不会统一。 •**uni|form|ity** /ˌjuːnɪˈfɔːmɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *…the caramel that was used to maintain uniformity of color in the brandy.* 用来使白兰地保持色泽均匀的焦糖 •**uni|form|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *Beyond the windows, a November midday was uniformly grey.* 往窗外望去，11月的中午始终都是灰蒙蒙的。 ❑ *Microwaves heat water uniformly.* 微波炉能把水均匀加热。 ❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a number of things as **uniform**, you mean that they are all the same. (不同物)相同的，一律的，清一色的 ❑ *Along each wall stretched uniform green metal filing cabinets.* 每面墙边都一溜摆着相同的绿色金属档案柜。 •**uni|form|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *…the dull uniformity of the houses.* 房子样式的千篇一律 •**uni|form|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The natives uniformly agreed on this important point.* 当地人在这一要点上达成了共识。

Word Link 词根词缀 *uni ≈ one* 一：单：*uniform, unilateral, union*

uni|formed /ˈjuːnɪfɔːmd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you use **uniformed** to describe someone who does a particular job, you mean that they are wearing a uniform. 穿(着)制服的 ❑ *…uniformed policemen.* 身穿制服的警察

uni|form|ity /ˌjuːnɪˈfɔːmɪti/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT If there is **uniformity** in something such as a system, organization, or group of countries, the same rules, ideas, or methods are applied in all parts of it. 统一(性)；一致(性)；规则(性) ❑ *Spanish liberals sought to create linguistic as well as administrative uniformity.* 西班牙自由主义者寻求语言及行政上的统一。 ❷ → see also **uniform**

uni|fy /ˈjuːnɪfaɪ/ (**unifies, unifying, unified**) VERB If someone **unifies** different things or parts, or if the things or parts **unify**, they are brought together to form one thing. (使)成一体；(使)联合；(使)统一 ❑ [v n] *A flexible retirement age is being considered by Ministers to unify men's and women's pension rights.* 部长们正在考虑实行弹性退休年龄制，这样可以使男性和女性的养老金权益一致。 ❑ [v n] *He said he would seek to unify the Conservative Party and win the next general election.* 他说他将寻求团结保守党，赢得下届大选。 ❑ [v] *The plan has been for the rival armies to demobilise, to unify, and then to hold elections to decide who rules.* 该计划是要让各派敌对武装遣散军队，联合起来，然后通过选举决定谁来统治。 ❑ [v +with] *…the benefits of unifying with the West.* 联合西方的好处 •**uni|fied** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *…a unified German state.* 统一的德国 ❑ *…a unified system of taxation.* 划一的税收体系

uni|lat|er|al /ˌjuːnɪˈlætərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **unilateral** decision or action is taken by only one of the groups, organizations, or countries that are involved in a particular situation, without the agreement of the others. 一方的；单边的；单方面的 ❑ *…unilateral nuclear disarmament.* 单方面核裁军 •**uni|lat|er|al|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The British Government was careful not to act unilaterally.* 英国政府小心行事，避免采取单边行动。

uni|lat|er|al|ism /ˌjuːnɪˈlætərəlɪzəm/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Unilateralism** is the belief that one country should get rid of all its own nuclear weapons, without waiting for other countries to do the same. 单方面(核)裁军主义 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Unilateralism** is used to refer to a policy in which one country or group involved in a situation takes a decision or action on its own, without the agreement of the other countries or groups involved. 单边主义 ❑ *…the recent history of American aggressive unilateralism on trade.* 美国在贸易上奉行强硬的单边主义的近一段历史

un|im|agi|nable /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbəl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unimaginable**, you are emphasizing that it is difficult to imagine or understand properly, because it is not part of people's normal experience. 不可想象的；难以理解的；异乎寻常的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The scale of the fighting is almost unimaginable.* 战斗的规模几乎无法想象。 ❑ *The children here have lived through unimaginable horrors.* 这里的孩子经历了难以想象的恐惧。 •**un|im|agi|nably** /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbli/ ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *Conditions in prisons out there are unimaginably bad.* 那里的监狱条件恶劣得无法想象。

un|im|agi|na|tive /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **unimaginative**, you are criticizing them because they do not think of new methods or things to do. 缺乏想象力的；枯燥无味的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Her second husband was a steady,*

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unimaginative, corporate lawyer. 她的第二任丈夫是一位稳重、刻板的公司法律师。❑ *...unimaginative teachers.* 缺乏想象力的老师 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unimaginative**, you mean that it is boring or unattractive because very little imagination or effort has been used on it. 乏味的；无吸引力的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...unimaginative food.* 毫无吸引力的饭菜

un|im|paired /ˌʌnɪmˈpeəʳd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] If something is **unimpaired** after something bad or unpleasant has happened to it, it is not damaged or made worse. 完好无损的；未削弱的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+by] *His health and vigour were unimpaired by a stroke.* 他的健康和精力在经历了一次中风后没有受到影响。❑ *Queen Milena possessed great beauty, which she retained unimpaired in advancing years.* 米莱娜女王倾国倾城，她的美貌并没有随着岁月的流逝而褪减。

un|im|peach|able /ˌʌnɪmˈpiːtʃəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unimpeachable**, you mean that they are completely honest and reliable. 无可怀疑的；完全可靠的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He said all five were men of unimpeachable character.* 他说这五个都是品行可靠的人。❑ *...an unimpeachable source.* 可靠的来源

un|im|ped|ed /ˌʌnɪmˈpiːdɪd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If something moves or happens **unimpeded**, it continues without being stopped or interrupted by anything. 未受阻止的；未受妨碍的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We drove, unimpeded by anyone, to Arras.* 我们一路畅行至阿拉斯。❑ *He promised to allow justice to run its course unimpeded.* 他承诺让正义畅行无阻。❑ *U.N. aid convoys have unimpeded access to the city.* 联合国救援车队可以畅通无阻地进入该市。

un|im|por|tant /ˌʌnɪmˈpɔːʳtᵊnt/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unimportant**, you mean that they do not have much influence, effect, or value, and are therefore not worth serious consideration. 不重要的；无意义的；微不足道的 ❑ *It was an unimportant job, and paid very little.* 这份工作无足轻重，而且薪水还很低。❑ *When they had married, six years before, the difference in their ages had seemed unimportant.* 他们 6 年前结婚时，年龄差距似乎并不重要。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unimportant* Also look up:

ADJ. frivolous, insignificant, trivial; (*ant.*) important

un|im|pressed /ˌʌnɪmˈprest/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unimpressed by** something or someone, you do not think they are very good, clever, or useful. 没有好印象的；不以为意的 ❑ [+by] *He was also very unimpressed by his teachers.* 他对老师们也没有什么深刻印象。❑ [+with] *Graham Fletcher was unimpressed with the idea of filling in a lengthy questionnaire.* 格雷厄姆·弗莱彻对填写冗长的调查问卷没什么兴趣。

un|im|pres|sive /ˌʌnɪmˈpresɪv/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unimpressive**, you mean they appear very ordinary, without any special or exciting qualities. 给人印象不深的；不引人注意的；不起眼的 ❑ *...even though Manchester United have looked unimpressive over recent weeks.* 尽管曼彻斯特联队在近几周表现平平 ❑ *Rainey was an unimpressive, rather dull lecturer.* 雷尼是个平庸且相当乏味的老师。

un|in|formed /ˌʌnɪnˈfɔːʳmd/ ADJ If you describe someone as **uninformed**, you mean that they have very little knowledge or information about a particular situation or subject. 未被告知（或通知）的；知识（或信息）贫乏的 ❑ [+about] *He could not complain that he was uninformed about the true nature of the regime.* 他不能抱怨说人告诉他该政权的实质。❑ *Cases of child abuse often go unreported or ignored by uninformed citizens.* 虐童案件常常无人举报，或者为缺乏相关知识的公民所忽略。

un|in|hab|it|able /ˌʌnɪnˈhæbɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ If a place is **uninhabitable**, it is impossible for people to live there, for example because it is dangerous or unhealthy. 无法居住的；不宜居住的 ❑ *As parts of the world become uninhabitable, millions of people will try to migrate to more hospitable areas.* 随着世界上部分地区变得不宜居住，将会有数百万人口试图迁移到环境更加宜人的地区。❑ *...a young couple turning an uninhabitable wreck into their first home.* 把不能住人的废弃建筑改造成他们第一个家的一对年轻夫妇

un|in|hab|it|ed /ˌʌnɪnˈhæbɪtɪd/ ADJ An **uninhabited** place is one where nobody lives. 无人居住的；杳无人迹的 ❑ *...an uninhabited island in the North Pacific.* 北太平洋上一个无人居住的岛 ❑ *The area is largely uninhabited.* 这个地区大部分荒无人烟。

un|in|hib|it|ed /ˌʌnɪnˈhɪbɪtɪd/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **uninhibited**, you mean that they express their opinions and feelings openly, and behave as they want to, without worrying what other people think. 不受抑制的；无拘无束的 ❑ *...a commanding and uninhibited entertainer.* 气场强大、狂放不羁的艺人 ❑ *The dancing is uninhibited and as frenzied as an aerobics class.* 舞蹈动作非常奔放，犹如有氧健身操一样激烈。

un|ini|ti|at|ed /ˌʌnɪˈnɪʃieɪtɪd/ N-PLURAL You can refer to people who have no knowledge or experience of a particular subject or activity as **the uninitiated**. 缺乏特定知识（或经验）的人；不熟悉特定情况的人 ❑ *For the uninitiated, Western Swing is a fusion of jazz, rhythm & blues, rock & roll and country music.* 对于外行人来说，西部摇摆乐是爵士乐、节奏布鲁斯、摇滚乐和乡村音乐的融合。•ADJ **Uninitiated** is also an adjective. ❑ [+in] *For those uninitiated in scientific ocean drilling, the previous record was a little over 4 km.* 对那些不熟悉科学大洋钻探的人来说，之前的纪录是 4 千米多一点。

un|in|jured /ˌʌnˈɪndʒəʳd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone is **uninjured** after an accident or attack, they are not hurt, even though you would expect them to be. 未受伤害的；安然无恙的 ❑ *The man's wife, a passenger in the van, was uninjured in the accident.* 那人的妻子也是面包车里的乘客，并没有在事故中受伤。

un|in|spired /ˌʌnɪnˈspaɪəʳd/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **uninspired**, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to have any original or exciting qualities. 缺乏创造力的；单调乏味的；平庸的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The script was singularly uninspired.* 这个剧本极其没有创意。❑ *Food in the dining car was adequate, if uninspired.* 餐车里的食品虽然量足够多，但花样太少。

un|in|spir|ing /ˌʌnɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **uninspiring**, you are criticizing them because they have no special or exciting qualities, and make you feel bored. 不振奋精神的；引不起兴趣的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The series of speeches on the economy was uninspiring and a rehash of old subjects.* 这一系列关于经济的演讲平淡无奇，都是些陈词滥调。❑ *The house had a tiny kitchen with an uninspiring view.* 房子里有一间狭小的厨房，窗外也没什么特别的景色。

un|in|stall /ˌʌnɪnˈstɔːl/ (**uninstalls, uninstalling, uninstalled**) VERB If you **uninstall** a computer program, you remove it permanently from your computer. 卸载（程序）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *If you don't like the program, just uninstall it and forget it.* 如果不喜欢这个程序，把它卸载不用就行了。

un|in|tel|li|gent /ˌʌnɪnˈtelɪdʒᵊnt/ ADJ If you describe a person as **unintelligent**, you mean that they are stupid, or do not show any sensible ideas or thoughts. 缺乏才智的；愚蠢的；无知的 ❑ *He believes him to be a weak and unintelligent man.* 他认为他是一个软弱无知的人。❑ *He certainly was not unintelligent.* 他一点儿也不蠢。

un|in|tel|li|gible /ˌʌnɪnˈtelɪdʒɪbᵊl/ ADJ **Unintelligible** language is impossible to understand, for example because it is not written or pronounced clearly, or because its meaning is confused or complicated. 难以理解的；晦涩难懂的 ❑ *He muttered something unintelligible.* 他嘴里不知咕哝了几句什么。❑ *...the unintelligible phrases and images of his earlier poems.* 他早期诗歌里那些晦涩难懂的字句和意象

un|in|tend|ed /ˌʌnɪnˈtendɪd/ ADJ **Unintended** results were not planned to happen, although they happened. 无意的；无心的；非计划中的 ❑ *...the unintended consequences of human action.* 人类行为无意中造成的后果 ❑ *...unintended pregnancies.* 意外怀孕

un|in|ten|tion|al /ˌʌnɪnˈtenʃənᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **unintentional** is not done deliberately, but happens by accident. 无意的；非故意的；偶然的 ❑ *Perhaps he had slightly misled them, but it was quite unintentional.* 也许他给他们造成了小小的误导，但他不是有意的。❑ *There are moments of unintentional humour.* 有几个并非有意为之的引人发笑之处。•**un|in|ten|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *...an overblown and unintentionally funny adaptation of 'Dracula'.* 对《吸血鬼德拉库拉》过度夸张且带着并非出自本意的滑稽意

Word Web 话题词汇 union 工会

In some places, **labourers** work long hours with little chance for a **rise** in **wages**. **Workdays** of 10 to 12 hours are not uncommon. Some people even work seven days a week. Conditions like this lead to unrest among **workers**. At that point, **organizers** can sometimes get them to join a **union**. Union leaders engage in **collective bargaining** with business owners. They try to win a shorter workday or better working conditions for workers. If the **employees** are not satisfied with the results, they may **strike**. In Sweden, 85% of labourers and 75% of **white-collar** employees belong to unions.

在一些地方，体力劳动者工作时间很长，而且很少有涨工资的机会。工作日时长 10 到 12 个小时不是什么稀罕事；有些人甚至一周工作七天。这样的工作状态导致了工人的不满。这个时候，组织者有时会让他们加入工会。工会领导人和企业主展开集体谈判，试图争取为工人减少工作日时长或者改善工作条件。如果雇员对达成的结果不满意，他们可能会举行罢工。在瑞典，85% 的体力劳动者和 75% 的白领雇员都隶属于工会。

味的改编 ❑ *...a scientist who unintentionally absorbed a small quantity of the mind-altering drug through the skin on his fingers.* 无意中通过手指皮肤吸收了少量致幻剂的科学家

un|in|ter|est|ed /ˌʌnˈɪntrəstɪd/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **uninterested in** something or someone, you do not want to know any more about them, because you think they have no special or exciting qualities. 不感兴趣的；漠不关心的 ❑ [+in] *I was so uninterested in the result that I didn't even bother to look at it.* 我对结果完全没兴趣，甚至都懒得看一眼。❑ *...unhelpful and uninterested shop staff.* 袖手旁观的冷漠店员

un|in|ter|est|ing /ʌnˈɪntrəstɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **uninteresting**, you mean they have no special or exciting qualities. 无趣的；乏味的；没意思的 ❑ *Their media has earned the reputation for being rather dull and uninteresting.* 他们的媒体落了个呆板乏味的名声。

un|in|ter|rupt|ed /ˌʌnɪntəˈrʌptɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something is **uninterrupted**, it is continuous and has no breaks or interruptions in it. 不间断的；连续不断的 ❑ *This enables the healing process to continue uninterrupted.* 这样能使恢复过程不间断地进行下去。❑ *...five years of rapid and uninterrupted growth.* 5 年持续的快速增长 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **uninterrupted** view of something is a clear view of it, without any obstacles in the way. （景色）不受阻挡的 ❑ *Diners can enjoy an uninterrupted view of the garden.* 用餐者对花园的景色一览无余。

un|in|vit|ed /ˌʌnɪnˈvaɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If someone does something or goes somewhere **uninvited**, they do it or go there without being asked, often when their action or presence is not wanted. 未经邀请的；不请自到的；未经要求的 ❑ *He came uninvited to one of Stein's parties.* 他在斯坦举办的一个聚会上不请自到。❑ *...a hundred invited guests and many more who were uninvited.* 100 个受邀嘉宾和更多没被邀请的客人 ❑ *...an uninvited question from a reporter.* 记者突如其来的问题

un|ion ♦♦♦ /ˈjuːnjən/ (**unions**) 1 N-COUNT A **union** is a workers' organization which represents its members and which aims to improve things such as their working conditions and pay. 工会 ❑ *I feel that women in all types of employment can benefit from joining a union.* 我认为女性无论从事什么工作，加入工会都是有好处的。❑ *...union officials.* 工会官员 2 N-UNCOUNT When the **union** of two or more things occurs, they are joined together and become one thing. 联合；合并 ❑ [+with] *In 1918 the Romanian majority in this former tsarist province voted for union with Romania.* 1918 年，这个曾由沙皇统治的省份中占多数的罗马尼亚人投票赞成与罗马尼亚合并。[Also +of] 3 N-SING When two or more things, for example countries or organizations, have been joined together to form one thing, you can refer to them as a **union**. 联邦；联盟；联合体 ❑ [+of] *Tanzania is a union of the states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.* 坦桑尼亚是由坦噶尼喀和桑给巴尔两部分组成的联邦国家。❑ *...the question of which countries should join the currency union.* 关于哪些国家应该加入货币联盟的问题 4 N-COUNT **Union** is used in the name of some clubs, societies, and organizations. （用于名称中）俱乐部，协会，联合会 ❑ *The naming of stars is at the discretion of the International Astronomical Union.* 给星体命名是由国际天文学联合会决定的。

→ see Word Web:**union**

→ see **empire, factory**

Word Link 词根词缀 *uni ≈ one* 一；单：*uniform, unilateral, union*

un|ion|ism /ˈjuːnjənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Unionism** is any set of political principles based on the idea that two or more political or national units should be joined or remain together, for example that Northern Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom. 统一主义；联合主义 •**un|ion|ist** (**unionists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...traditional unionists fearful of home rule.* 害怕地方自治的传统统一主义者

un|ioni|za|tion /ˌjuːnjənaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unionisation**

N-UNCOUNT The **unionization** of workers or industries is the process of workers becoming members of trade unions. （工人或行业的）组织工会，成立工会 ❑ *Increasing unionization led to demands for higher wages and shorter hours.* 随着工会的日益壮大，有了提高工资、缩短工作时间的要求。

un|ion|ized /ˈjuːnjənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unionised**

ADJ **Unionized** workers belong to trade unions. If a company or place is **unionized**, most of the workers there belong to trade unions. 已组织工会的；已成立工会的；已加入工会的

ˌUnion ˈJack (**Union Jacks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] **The Union Jack** is the national flag of the United Kingdom. It consists of a blue background with red and white crosses on it. 联合王国国旗；英国国旗

ˈun|ion suit (**union suits**) N-COUNT A **union suit** is a piece of underwear, worn by men or boys, that covers the body and legs. （作为男式内衣的）连衫裤【AM 美】

unique ♦◊◊ /juːˈniːk/ 1 ADJ Something that is **unique** is the only one of its kind. 唯一的；独一无二的 ❑ *Each person's signature is unique.* 每个人的签名都是独一无二的。❑ *The area has its own unique language, Catalan.* 该地区有自己单独的语言——加泰罗尼亚语。•**unique|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Because of the extreme cold, the Antarctic is a uniquely fragile environment.* 极度严寒造成了南极地区绝无仅有的脆弱环境。❑ *Uniquely among the great world religions, Buddhism is rooted only in the universal experience of suffering known to all human beings.* 与世界其他主要宗教不同的是，唯有佛教根植于全人类共知苦难的普遍经验。•**unique|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Each time I returned I was struck by the uniqueness of Australia and its people.* 每次回去，我都会惊讶于澳大利亚及其国民的与众不同。2 ADJ You can use **unique** to describe things that you admire because they are very unusual and special. 独特的；无与伦比的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *Brett's vocals are just unique.* 布雷特的歌声无与伦比。❑ *Kauffman was a woman of unique talent and determination.* 考夫曼是位才智和决断力超群的女子。•**unique|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...people who consider themselves uniquely qualified to be president of the United States.* 认为自己最能胜任美国总统一职的人们 3 ADJ If something is **unique to** one thing, person, group, or place, it concerns or belongs only to that thing, person, group, or place. 独有的；特有的；罕有的 ❑ [+to] *No one knows for sure why adolescence is unique to humans.* 没有人确切知道为什么只有人类才会经历青春期。❑ [+to] *This interesting and charming creature is unique to Borneo.* 这种有趣迷人的动物是婆罗洲独有的。•**unique|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The problem isn't uniquely American.* 这个问题不是美国所独有的。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unique* Also look up:

ADJ. different, one-of-a-kind, special, uncommon; (*ant.*) common, standard, usual 1 2

U

uni|sex /ˈjuːnɪseks/ ADJ **Unisex** is used to describe things, usually clothes or places, which are designed for use by both men and women rather than by only one sex. 不分性别的；男女通用的 ❑ *...the classic unisex hair salon.* 男女皆可光顾的传统理发店

uni|son /ˈjuːnɪsᵊn, -zᵊn/ 1 PHRASE If two or more people do something **in unison**, they do it together at the same time. 同时；一起 ❑ *The students gave him a rapturous welcome, chanting in unison: 'We want the king!'* 学生们给予他热烈的欢迎，他们齐声高喊："我们要国王！" ❑ *Michael and the landlady nodded in unison.* 迈克尔和房东太太同时点点头。 2 PHRASE If people or organizations act **in unison**, they act the same way because they agree with each other or because they want to achieve the same aims. 和谐地；一致地 ❑ *The international community is ready to work in unison against him.* 国际社会准备联手反对他。

unit ◆◇ /ˈjuːnɪt/ (**units**) 1 N-COUNT If you consider something as a **unit**, you consider it as a single, complete thing. 单位；整体 ❑ *Agriculture was based in the past on the family as a unit.* 农业过去是以家庭为单位的。 2 N-COUNT A **unit** is a group of people who work together at a specific job, often in a particular place. (工作)班组，部门 ❑ *...the health services research unit.* 医疗服务研究部门 3 N-COUNT A **unit** is a group within an armed force or police force, whose members fight or work together or carry out a particular task. (武装部队或警察机关的)小队，分队 ❑ *One secret military unit tried to contaminate the drinking water of the refugees.* 一个秘密军事分队企图污染难民的饮用水。 ❑ *Two small Marine units have been trapped inside the city for the last 36 hours.* 两支海军小分队在过去的 36 个小时被困在城内。 4 N-COUNT A **unit** is a small machine which has a particular function, often part of a larger machine. (常为更大机器一部分的)组件，元件，部件 ❑ *The unit plugs into any TV set.* 这个部件能插进任何电视机。 5 N-COUNT A **unit** of measurement is a fixed standard quantity, length, or weight that is used for measuring things. The litre, the centimetre, and the ounce are all units. (计量)单位 6 N-COUNT A **unit** is one of the parts that a textbook is divided into. (课本)单元

→ see **graph, hospital**

uni|tary /ˈjuːnɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **unitary** country or organization is one in which two or more areas or groups have joined together, have the same aims, and are controlled by a single government. 统一的；集中的；中央集权制的 ❑ *...a call for the creation of a single unitary state.* 建立中央集权型单一制国家的呼声

,unit 'cost (**unit costs**) N-COUNT **Unit cost** is the amount of money that it costs a company to produce one article. 单位成本【BUSINESS 商】❑ *They aim to reduce unit costs through extra sales.* 他们希望以更多的销量来降低单位成本。

unite /juːˈnaɪt/ (**unites, uniting, united**) VERB If a group of people or things **unite** or if something **unites** them, they join together and act as a group. (使)团结；(使)联合 ❑ [v] *The two parties have been trying to unite since the New Year.* 两党从新年开始就试图联盟。 ❑ [v n] *The vast majority of nations have agreed to unite their efforts to bring peace.* 绝大多数国家都同意团结起来为实现和平而努力。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unite* Also look up:

V. blend, combine, incorporate; (*ant.*) separate

unit|ed ◆◇ /juːˈnaɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ When people are **united** about something, they agree about it and act together. 团结的；联合的 ❑ [+on] *Every party is united on the need for parliamentary democracy.* 各党派一致认为有必要实行议会民主。 ❑ *A united effort is always more effective than an isolated complaint.* 共同努力总比个人抱怨更有成效。 2 ADJ **United** is used to describe a country which has been formed from two or more states or countries. (国家)统一的，合并的 ❑ *...the first elections to be held in a united Germany for fifty eight years.* 58 年来首次在统一的德国举行的选举 3 ADJ [ADJ n, in names] **United** is used in the names of countries which are made up from several states or smaller countries. (用于国名)联合的，合众的 ❑ *...the United States of America.* 美利坚合众国

U,nit|ed 'King|dom ◆◇ N-PROPER **The United Kingdom** is the official name for the country consisting of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 联合王国；英国

U,nit|ed 'Na|tions ◆◇ N-PROPER **The United Nations** is an organization which most countries belong to. Its role is to encourage international peace, co-operation, and friendship. 联合国

,unit 'sales N-PLURAL **Unit sales** refers to the number of individual items that a company sells. 单位产品销售量【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Unit sales of T-shirts increased 6%.* T恤的单位产品销售量增加了6%。

,unit 'trust (**unit trusts**) N-COUNT A **unit trust** is an organization which invests money in many different types of business and which offers units for sale to the public as an investment. You can also refer to an investment of this type as a **unit trust**. 单位信托投资公司；单位信托【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **mutual fund**

unity ◆◇ /ˈjuːnɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft adj N] **Unity** is the state of different areas or groups being joined together to form a single country or organization. 联合(状态)；统一(状态) ❑ *Senior politicians met today to discuss the future of European economic unity.* 高级政要今天会晤，探讨欧洲经济一体化的未来。 ❑ *...German unity.* 德国的统一 2 N-UNCOUNT When there is **unity**, people are in agreement and act together for a particular purpose. 团结；一致 ❑ [+of] *...a renewed unity of purpose.* 目标重新确认一致 ❑ *Speakers at the rally mouthed sentiments of unity.* 集会发言人说了些呼吁大家团结一致的套话。 ❑ *The choice was meant to create an impression of party unity.* 该选择意在给人一种党内团结的印象。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *unity* with:

ADJ. **economic** unity 经济统一，**national** unity 民族团结，**political** unity 政治统一 1 2

V. **maintain** unity 保持统一；保持团结，**promote** unity 促进统一；促进团结 1 2

N. **party** unity 政党团结，unity **of purpose** 目的一致，**sense of** unity 团结意识，**show of** unity 团结的表现，**spirit of** unity 团结精神 2

Univ also **Univ.** **Univ** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **university** which is used especially in the names of universities. (尤用于大学名称中) ❑ *...the Wharton School, Univ. of Pennsylvania.* 宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院

uni|ver|sal /juːnɪˈvɜːrsᵊl/ (**universals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **universal** relates to everyone in the world or everyone in a particular group or society. 普遍的；全体的 ❑ *The insurance industry has produced its own proposals for universal health care.* 保险业提出了自己的全民医疗保健方案。 ❑ *The desire to look attractive is universal.* 爱美之心，人皆有之。 •**uni|ver|sal|ity** /juːnɪvɜːrˈsælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I have been amazed at the universality of all of our experiences, whatever our origins, sex or age.* 尽管我们的出身、性别和年龄各不相同，但我们的所有经历却完全一致，这让我惊讶不已。 2 ADJ Something that is **universal** affects or relates to every part of the world or the universe. 宇宙的；全世界的 ❑ *...universal diseases.* 全球性疾病 3 N-COUNT A **universal** is a principle that applies in all cases or a characteristic that is present in all members of a particular class. 普遍原则；通用原理 ❑ *There are no economic universals.* 没有普遍适用的经济学原理。

,uni|ver|sal 'bank (**universal banks**) N-COUNT A **universal bank** is a bank that offers both banking and stockbroking services to its clients. (同时经营银行业务和股票经纪业务的)全能银行，综合银行【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...universal banks offering a wide range of services.* 提供各种服务的全能银行

uni|ver|sal|ly /juːnɪˈvɜːrsəli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV -ed/adj] If something is **universally** believed or accepted, it is believed or accepted by everyone with no disagreement. 普遍地；全体地；人人 ❑ *...a universally accepted point of view.* 普遍接受的观点 ❑ *The scale of the problem is now universally recognised.* 现在所有人都认识到了这个问题的严重性。 2 ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] If something is **universally** true, it is true everywhere in the world or in all situations. 到处；随处；无一例外地 ❑ *The disadvantage is that it is not universally available.* 缺点在于它并不是随处可得。

uni|verse ◆◇ /ˈjuːnɪvɜːrs/ (**universes**) 1 N-COUNT **The universe** is

the whole of space and all the stars, planets, and other forms of matter and energy in it. 宇宙 ❑ *Early astronomers thought that our planet was the centre of the universe.* 早期的天文学家认为，我们的星球是宇宙的中心。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft with poss] If you talk about someone's **universe**, you are referring to the whole of their experience or an important part of it. 经验领域 ❑ *Good writers suck in what they see of the world, re-creating their own universe on the page.* 优秀的作家从他们眼中的世界汲取经验，然后在纸上重塑自己的天地。

→ see **biosphere, galaxy, telescope**

uni|ver|sity ◆◆◆ /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːˈsɪti/ (**universities**) N-VAR; N-COUNT A **university** is an institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done. (综合性)大学 ❑ *Patrick is now at London University.* 帕特里克现就读于伦敦大学。 ❑ *They want their daughter to go to university, but they are also keen that she get a summer job.* 他们想要女儿上大学，但也希望她能打一份暑期工。 ❑ *The university refused to let Dick Gregory speak on campus.* 这所大学不让迪克·格雷戈里在校园里发表演说。

→ see **graduation**

un|just /ˌʌnˈdʒʌst/ ADJ If you describe an action, system, or law as **unjust**, you think that it treats a person or group badly in a way that they do not deserve. 非正义的；不公正的；不公平的 ❑ *The attack on Charles was deeply unjust.* 对查尔斯的攻击甚为不公。 ❑ *He spent 25 years campaigning against racist and unjust immigration laws.* 他用了 25 年时间与具有种族歧视色彩、并无公正可言的移民法作斗争。 •**un|just|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She was unjustly accused of stealing money and then given the sack.* 她受到不公正指控，说她窃取钱财，随后即遭解雇。

un|jus|ti|fi|able /ˌʌndʒʌstɪˈfaɪəbᵊl, ʌnˈdʒʌstɪfaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe an action, especially one that harms someone, as **unjustifiable**, you mean there is no good reason for it. (尤指伤害他人的行为)不能证明为正当的，无可辩解的，没有道理的 ❑ *Using these missiles to down civilian aircraft is simply immoral and totally unjustifiable.* 用这些导弹击落民用飞机极不道德，也毫无道理。 •**un|jus|ti|fi|ably** ADV ❑ *The press invade people's privacy unfairly and unjustifiably every day.* 新闻媒体每天都在不公正且没有正当理由地侵犯人们的隐私。

un|jus|ti|fied /ˌʌnˈdʒʌstɪfaɪd/ ADJ If you describe a belief or action as **unjustified**, you think that there is no good reason for having it or doing it. 无正当理由的；无端的 ❑ *Your report last week was unfair. It was based upon wholly unfounded and totally unjustified allegations.* 你上周的报告是不公平的。它是基于毫无根据且完全无端的指控。 ❑ *The commission concluded that the police action was unjustified.* 委员会判定警方行为不当。

un|kempt /ˌʌnˈkempt/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unkempt**, you mean that they are untidy, and not looked after carefully or kept neat. 不整洁的；凌乱的；未照顾妥当的 ❑ *His hair was unkempt and filthy.* 他的头发蓬乱污秽。 ❑ *...the unkempt grass.* 荒芜的草坪 ❑ *...an unkempt old man.* 邋里邋遢的老头

un|kind /ʌnˈkaɪnd/ (**unkinder, unkindest**) 1 ADJ If someone is **unkind**, they behave in an unpleasant, unfriendly, or slightly cruel way. You can also describe someone's words or actions as **unkind**. 不仁慈的；不友善的；不厚道的；刻薄的 ❑ [+to] *All last summer he'd been unkind to her.* 去年整个夏天他都对她很恶劣。 ❑ *No one has an unkind word to say about him.* 所有人说起他来都没有一句坏话。 ❑ *Without wishing to be unkind, she's not the most interesting company.* 我不想那么刻薄，但她并非很有情趣的伴侣。 •**un|kind|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Several viewers commented unkindly on her costumes.* 一些观众对她的服饰作了尖刻的评价。 ❑ *'He's a bit of an eccentric old fatty,' Thomas thought, unkindly.* "他是个有点古怪的胖老头。"托马斯不厚道地想。 •**un|kind|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He realized the unkindness of the remark and immediately regretted having hurt her with it.* 他意识到了那番话的恶毒，马上为因此伤害到她感到后悔。 2 ADJ If you describe something bad that happens to someone as **unkind**, you mean that they do not deserve it. (遭遇)残忍的，无情的【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ [+to] *The weather was unkind to those pipers who played in the morning.* 这天气对上午那些风笛吹奏者来说不太好。 ❑ *...a shared conviction that some unkind fate or chance is keeping them apart.* 彼此坚信是无情的命运或机缘让他们一再错过

Thesaurus 同类词 *unkind* Also look up:

ADJ. harsh, mean, unfriendly; (*ant.*) kind 1

un|know|able /ˌʌnˈnəʊəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unknowable**, you mean that it is impossible for human beings to know anything about it. 不可知的；不可认识的；超越人类理解力(或经验)的【WRITTEN 笔语】 ❑ *Any investment in shares is a bet on an unknowable future flow of profits.* 任何股票投资都是对不可知的未来利润走向的赌博。 ❑ *The specific impact of the greenhouse effect is unknowable.* 温室效应的具体影响无从知晓。

un|know|ing /ˌʌnˈnəʊɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person as **unknowing**, you mean that they are not aware of what is happening or of what they are doing. 不知道的；没察觉的；未意识到的 ❑ *Some governments have been victims and perhaps unknowing accomplices in the bank's activities.* 一些政府成了银行活动的受害者，而且可能在不知不觉中做了帮凶。

un|know|ing|ly /ˌʌnˈnəʊɪŋli/ ADV [ADV with v] If someone does something **unknowingly**, they do it without being aware of it. 未意识到地；不知不觉地；无意中 ❑ *...if people unknowingly move into more contaminated areas of the river.* 如果人们无意中搬到了河流污染更严重的地区 ❑ *...the extent to which the workforce colludes knowingly or unknowingly with such criminal activity.* 在何种程度上职工有意或无意地参与到这样的犯罪活动中

un|known ◆◇◇ /ˌʌnˈnəʊn/ (**unknowns**) 1 ADJ If something is **unknown** to you, you have no knowledge of it. 未知的；不详的；不明的 ❑ *An unknown number of demonstrators were arrested.* 有示威者遭到了逮捕，具体人数不详。 ❑ *How did you expect us to proceed on such a perilous expedition, through unknown terrain?* 你怎么能指望我们如此冒险地穿越未知的地域，继续这一探险呢？ ❑ *The motive for the killing is unknown.* 杀人动机不明。 •N-COUNT An **unknown** is something that is unknown. 未知的事物 ❑ *The length of the war is one of the biggest unknowns.* 战争要持续多久是最大的未知数之一。 2 ADJ An **unknown** person is someone whose name you do not know or whose character you do not know anything about. 不认识的；不熟悉的；陌生的 ❑ *Unknown thieves had forced their way into the apartment.* 不明身份的窃贼闯入了公寓。 ❑ [+to] *I could not understand how someone with so many awards could be unknown to me.* 我想不通自己竟然不认识获了这么多奖的人。 3 ADJ An **unknown** person is not famous or publicly recognized. 不出名的；无人知晓的；未获公众认可的 ❑ *He was an unknown writer.* 他是个名不见经传的作家。 ❑ *...a popular environment where both established and unknown artists can meet, talk and drink.* 成名和未成名的艺术家皆可聚会、聊天及饮酒的一处热门场所 •N-COUNT An **unknown** is a person who is unknown. 不出名的人 ❑ *Within a short space of time a group of complete unknowns had established a wholly original form of humour.* 在很短的一段时间内，一群完全籍籍无名之辈创立了一种全新的幽默形式。 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a particular problem or situation is **unknown**, you mean that it never occurs. 从未发生的；从未存在的 ❑ *A hundred years ago coronary heart disease was virtually unknown in Europe and America.* 一百年前的欧洲和美洲几乎不存在冠心病。 5 N-SING **The unknown** refers generally to things or places that people do not know about or understand. (总称)未知的事物(或地方) ❑ *Ignorance of people brings fear, fear of the unknown.* 人们的无知会带来恐惧，对未知事物的恐惧。

un|law|ful /ˌʌnˈlɔːfʊl/ ADJ If something is **unlawful**, the law does not allow you to do it. 不合法的；非法的；违法的【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ *...employees who believe their dismissal was unlawful.* 认为将他们解雇是违法行为的雇员 ❑ *A pushed-in window indicated unlawful entry.* 窗户被往里推开，表明有人非法闯入。 •**un|law|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the councils' assertion that the government acted unlawfully in imposing the restrictions.* 市政会对政府强行施加这些限制的非法性的认定

ˌun|law|ful ˈkill|ing (**unlawful killings**) N-VAR **Unlawful killing** is used to refer to crimes which involve one person killing another. 非法杀害【LEGAL 法律】

un|lead|ed /ˌʌnˈledɪd/ ADJ **Unleaded** fuel contains a smaller

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amount of lead than most fuels so that it produces fewer harmful substances when it is burned. (燃料)无铅的 ❑ *The new Metro is designed to run on unleaded fuel.* 新地铁设计使用无铅燃料。 •N-UNCOUNT **Unleaded** is also a noun. ❑ *All its V8 engines will run happily on unleaded.* 它所有的V8引擎使用无铅汽油都将运转顺畅。

un|learn /ˌʌnˈlɜːʳn/ (**unlearns, unlearning, unlearned**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unlearnt**

VERB If you **unlearn** something that you have learned, you try to forget it or ignore it, often because it is wrong or it is having a bad influence on you. 设法忘记(过去学的东西); 设法抛弃(错误的想法、习惯等) ❑ [v n] *They learn new roles and unlearn old ones.* 他们学习新角色，抛却旧角色。 ❑ [v n] *Before you know it, you will have unlearned the debt habit.* 很快你就会摒弃欠债的习惯。

un|leash /ˌʌnˈliːʃ/ (**unleashes, unleashing, unleashed**) VERB If you say that someone or something **unleashes** a powerful force, feeling, activity, or group, you mean that they suddenly start it or send it somewhere. 释放; 放纵…而出 ❑ [v n] *Then he unleashed his own, unstoppable, attack.* 接着他发动了自己锐不可当的攻击。 ❑ [v n] *The officers were still reluctant to unleash their troops in pursuit of a defeated enemy.* 军官们仍不愿发兵乘胜追击溃败的敌人。

un|leav|ened /ˌʌnˈlevᵊnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unleavened** bread or dough is made without any yeast. 未经发酵的; 不含酵母的

un|less ◆◇ /ənˈles/ CONJ You use **unless** to introduce the only circumstances in which an event you are mentioning will not take place or in which a statement you are making is not true. 除非; 若不; 除非在…的时候 ❑ *Unless you are trying to lose weight to please yourself, it's going to be tough to keep your motivation level high.* 除非减肥是为了悦己，否则很难保持积极性。 ❑ *We cannot understand disease unless we understand the person who has the disease.* 若不了解患者，我们就无法了解疾病。

un|like ◆◇ /ˌʌnˈlaɪk/ ❶ PREP If one thing is **unlike** another thing, the two things have different qualities or characteristics from each other. 不像; 与…不同 ❑ *This was a foreign country, so unlike San Jose.* 这是外国，与圣何塞很不一样。 ❑ *She was unlike him in every way except for her coal black eyes.* 她除了那双乌黑的眼睛外，跟他没有一点儿相像。 ❷ PREP You can use **unlike** to contrast two people, things, or situations, and show how they are different. 与…相反 ❑ *Unlike aerobics, walking entails no expensive fees for classes or clubs.* 与有氧健身操不同，散步不需要交纳高昂的费用来参加健身班或俱乐部。 ❸ PREP If you describe something that a particular person has done as being **unlike** them, you mean that you are surprised by it because it is not typical of their character or normal behaviour. 与…平时不同; 不像…平常那样 ❑ *It was so unlike him to say something like that, with such intensity, that I was astonished.* 他一反常态地说出那番话，还用如此强烈的语气，着实让我吃惊。 ❑ *'We'll all be arrested!' Thomas yelled, which was most unlike him.* "我们都会被抓的!"托马斯大声嚷道，跟平时的他判若两人。

un|like|ly ◆◇ /ʌnˈlaɪkli/ (**unlikelier, unlikeliest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ to-inf] If you say that something is **unlikely** to happen or **unlikely** to be true, you believe that it will not happen or that it is not true, although you are not completely sure. 不太可能的; 未必会发生的 ❑ *A military coup seems unlikely.* 看起来不太可能会发生军事政变。 ❑ *As with many technological revolutions, you are unlikely to be aware of it.* 就像诸多的技术革命一样，你可能不太会注意到它。 ❑ *It's now unlikely that future parliaments will bring back the death penalty.* 现在看来，议会将来不太可能会恢复死刑。 ❑ *In the unlikely event of anybody phoning, could you just scribble a message down?* 虽然可能性很小，但如果有人打来电话，你能不能随手把留言记下来?

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *unlikely* with:

N.	**unlikely event** 不太可能发生的事件
ADV.	**extremely** unlikely 极不可能, **highly** unlikely 相当不可能, **most** unlikely 最不可能, **very** unlikely 非常不可能
V.	**unlikely to change** 不可能改变, **unlikely to happen** 不可能发生, **seem** unlikely 看上去不可能

un|lim|it|ed /ˌʌnˈlɪmɪtɪd/ ADJ If there is an **unlimited** quantity of something, you can have as much or as many of that thing as you want. 无限的; (数量)极大的 ❑ *An unlimited number of copies can still be made from the original.* 仍可以由原件复印出无数份副本来。 ❑ *You'll also have unlimited access to the swimming pool.* 进泳池的次数是没有限制的。

un|list|ed /ˌʌnˈlɪstɪd/ ❶ ADJ If a person or their telephone number is **unlisted**, the number is not listed in the telephone book, and the telephone company will refuse to give it to people who ask for it. 未列入电话簿的【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **ex-directory**

❷ ADJ An **unlisted** company or **unlisted** stock is not listed officially on a stock exchange. (公司)未上市的; (股票)未挂牌的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Its shares are traded on the Unlisted Securities Market.* 那家公司的股票在非上市证券市场交易。

un|lis|ten|able /ˌʌnˈlɪsᵊnəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe music as **unlistenable**, you mean that is very poor in quality. 难听的; 刺耳的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The early stuff is mostly unlistenable.* 早期的作品大多都无法入耳。

un|lit /ˌʌnˈlɪt/ ❶ ADJ An **unlit** fire or cigarette has not been made to start burning. 未点着的 ❷ ADJ An **unlit** street or building is dark because there are no lights switched on in it. 无灯光的; 未照亮的; 黑暗的

un|load /ˌʌnˈləʊd/ (**unloads, unloading, unloaded**) ❶ VERB If you **unload** goods from a vehicle, or you **unload** a vehicle, you remove the goods from the vehicle, usually after they have been transported from one place to another. 卸下(货物); 从…上卸货 ❑ [v n +*from*] *Unload everything from the boat and clean it thoroughly.* 把所有东西从船上卸下来，然后把船彻底清理一下。 ❑ [v n] *They were reported to be unloading trucks filled with looted furniture.* 有人举报他们正在把抢来的家具从装得满满当当的货车上卸下来。 ❷ VERB If someone **unloads** investments, they get rid of them or sell them. 使脱手; 卖掉【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *Since March, he has unloaded 1.3 million shares.* 自3月至今，他已经卖出130万股了。

un|lock /ˌʌnˈlɒk/ (**unlocks, unlocking, unlocked**) ❶ VERB If you **unlock** something such as a door, a room, or a container that has a lock, you open it using a key. (用钥匙)打开…的锁 ❑ [v n] *He unlocked the car and threw the coat on to the back seat.* 他用钥匙打开车门，把外套扔到了后座上。 ❷ VERB If you **unlock** the potential or the secrets of something or someone, you release them. 释放(潜能); 揭开(秘密) ❑ [v n] *Education and training is the key that will unlock our nation's potential.* 教育和培训是发掘我们国家潜力的关键。

un|lov|able /ˌʌnˈlʌvəbᵊl/ ADJ If someone is **unlovable**, they are not likely to be loved by anyone, because they do not have any attractive qualities. 不招人喜欢的; 不可爱的

un|loved /ˌʌnˈlʌvd/ ADJ If someone feels **unloved**, they feel that nobody loves them. 未被爱的; 缺少爱的 ❑ *I think she feels desperately wounded and unloved at the moment.* 我想她此刻定会觉得受到了极大伤害，无人关爱。 ❑ *...a lonely, unloved child.* 孤独、无人疼爱的孩子

un|love|ly /ˌʌnˈlʌvli/ ADJ If you describe something as **unlovely**, you mean that it is unattractive or unpleasant in some way. 不可爱的; 讨人嫌的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She found a small, inexpensive motel on the outskirts of the town; it was barren and unlovely.* 她在城郊找了家便宜的小汽车旅馆，那旅馆既简陋又难看。

un|lov|ing /ˌʌnˈlʌvɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe a person as **unloving**, you believe that they do not love, or show love to, the people they ought to love. 无情的; 无爱心的 ❑ *The overworked, overextended parent may be seen as unloving, but may simply be exhausted.* 工作压身、忙得焦头烂额的家长可能会被视作对孩子缺乏关爱，但他们也许只是太疲惫了。

un|luck|ily /ˌʌnˈlʌkɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **unluckily** as a comment on something bad or unpleasant that happens to someone, in order to suggest sympathy for them or that it was not their fault. 不幸地; 不走运地 ❑ [+*for*] *Unluckily for him, the fraud officers were watching this flight too.* 对他而言不幸的是，那些反诈骗官员也在监视着这班飞机。

un|lucky /ˌʌnˈlʌki/ **(unluckier, unluckiest)** 1 ADJ [oft ADJ to-inf] If someone is **unlucky**, they have bad luck. 不幸的；运气不好的 ❑ *Owen was unlucky not to score on two occasions.* 欧文不幸两次都未进球。❑ *Others were unlucky victims of falling debris.* 其他人都不幸为坠落的瓦砾残片所伤。2 ADJ You can use **unlucky** to describe unpleasant things which happen to someone, especially when you feel that the person does not deserve them. 令人不愉快的；令人遗憾的 ❑ *...Argentina's unlucky defeat by Ireland.* 阿根廷队惜败于爱尔兰队 3 ADJ **Unlucky** is used to describe something that is thought to cause bad luck. 带来坏运气的；不吉利的 ❑ *Some people think it is unlucky to look at a new moon through glass.* 有些人认为透过玻璃看新月是不吉利的。

un|made /ˌʌnˈmeɪd/ ADJ An **unmade** bed has not had the sheets and covers neatly arranged after it was last slept in. (床铺)没整理好的

un|man|age|able /ˌʌnˈmænɪdʒəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **unmanageable**, you mean that it is difficult to use, deal with, or control. 难使用的；难管理的；难操纵的 ❑ *People were visiting the house every day, sometimes in unmanageable numbers.* 每天都有人来参观那栋房子，有时人多到无法控制。❑ *...her freckles and unmanageable hair.* 她的雀斑和乱糟糟的头发 2 ADJ If you describe someone, especially a young person, as **unmanageable**, you mean that they behave in an unacceptable way and are difficult to control. 难以管教的 ❑ *The signs are that indulged children tend to become unmanageable when they reach their teens.* 这些迹象表明，被宠坏的孩子在十几岁的时候往往会变得难以管教。

un|man|ly /ʌnˈmænli/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe a boy's or man's behaviour as **unmanly**, you are critical of the fact that they are behaving in a way that you think is inappropriate for a man. 无男子气概的；怯懦的 [DISAPPROVAL 贬] ❑ *Your partner can feel the loss as acutely as you, but may feel that it is unmanly to cry.* 你的搭档跟你一样极度失落，但他也许会觉得男儿有泪不轻弹。

un|manned /ˌʌnˈmænd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unmanned** vehicles such as spacecraft do not have any people in them and operate automatically or are controlled from a distance. 无人驾驶的；无人操纵的 ❑ *...a special unmanned spacecraft.* 一架特别的无人驾驶航天器 ❑ *...unmanned rockets.* 自控火箭 2 ADJ If a place is **unmanned**, there is nobody working there. 无人(工作)的 ❑ *Unmanned post offices meant millions of letters went unsorted.* 邮局无人工作意味着许多信件无人分拣。

un|marked /ˌʌnˈmɑːrkt/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Something that is **unmarked** has no marks on it. 无污渍的；无污点的；无疤痕的；无斑点的 ❑ *Her shoes are still white and unmarked.* 她的鞋仍然很白，没有任何污渍。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **unmarked** has no marking on it which identifies what it is or whose it is. 无标记的；无标志的 ❑ *He had seen them come out and get into the unmarked police car.* 他看见他们走出来，上了一辆没有标志的警车。❑ *He lies in an unmarked grave at Elmton.* 他长眠在埃尔姆顿一处无名冢下。3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ after v] In a sport such as football, hockey, or basketball, if a player is **unmarked**, there are no players from the opposing team who are watching them in order to challenge them when they have control of the ball. (球类比赛中)无人盯防的 [BRIT 英] ❑ *Sheringham was unmarked as he met Anderton's free kick and headed in after nine minutes.* 9 分钟后，谢林汉姆在无人盯防的情况下接安德顿开出的任意球头球破门得分。

un|mar|ried /ˌʌnˈmærid/ ADJ Someone who is **unmarried** is not married. 未婚的 ❑ *They refused to rent an apartment to an unmarried couple.* 他们拒绝把公寓租给未婚情侣。

un|mask /ˌʌnˈmɑːsk, -ˈmæsk/ **(unmasks, unmasking, unmasked)** VERB If you **unmask** someone or something bad, you show or make known their true nature or character, when they had previously been thought to be good. 揭露；揭发 ❑ [v n] *Elliott unmasked and confronted the master spy and traitor Kim Philby.* 埃利奥特揭露了头号间谍叛徒金·菲尔比，并与他当面对质。

un|matched /ˌʌnˈmætʃt/ ADJ If you describe something as **unmatched**, you are emphasizing that it is better or greater than all other things of the same kind. 无与伦比的；无可匹敌的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *...a landscape of unmatched beauty.* 无与伦比的美景 ❑ [+for] *Brian's old-fashioned cuisine was unmatched for flavour.* 布赖恩的传统风味菜肴味道简直无与伦比。

un|men|tion|able /ʌnˈmenʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unmentionable**, you mean that it is too embarrassing or unpleasant to talk about. 不愿提及的；羞于提起的 ❑ *Has he got some unmentionable disease?* 他是不是得了什么难以启齿的病？

un|mer|ci|ful|ly /ʌnˈmɜːrsɪfʊli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **unmercifully**, you do it a lot, showing no pity. 无情地；残酷地 ❑ *Uncle Sebastian used to tease Mother and Daddy unmercifully that all they could produce was girls.* 塞巴斯蒂安叔叔过去常常无情地嘲讽爸爸和妈妈，说他们只会生女儿。

un|met /ʌnˈmet/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] **Unmet** needs or demands are not satisfied. 未能满足的；未能达到的 ❑ *...the unmet demand for quality family planning services.* 对优质计划生育服务的需求未能满足 ❑ *This need routinely goes unmet.* 这一需求通常难以满足。

un|me|tered /ʌnˈmiːtərd/ ADJ An **unmetered** service for something such as water supply or telephone access is one that allows you to use as much as you want for a basic cost, rather than paying for the amount you use. 不按用量计费的 ❑ *Clients are not charged by the minute but given unmetered access to the Internet for a fixed fee.* 客户使用因特网不按分钟计费，而是交一定费用后即可不限时上网。

un|miss|able /ˌʌnˈmɪsəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that something such as an event or a film is **unmissable**, you are emphasizing that it is so good that everyone should try to go to it or see it. 不可错过的 [BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调] ❑ *His new show is unmissable.* 他的新节目不容错过。

un|mis|tak|able /ˌʌnmɪˈsteɪkəbᵊl/ also **unmistakeable** ADJ If you describe something as **unmistakable**, you mean that it is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken for anything else. 清楚明白的；不会弄错的；确定无疑的 ❑ *He didn't give his name, but the voice was unmistakable.* 他没留下姓名，但那个声音是绝不会错的。❑ *The unmistakable smell of marijuana drifted down.* 毫无疑问是大麻的气味飘了下来。•**un|mis|tak|ably** /ˌʌnmɪˈsteɪkəbli/ ADV [usu ADV group, oft ADV with v] ❑ *It's still unmistakably a Minnelli movie.* 这显然仍是一部明内利导演的影片。❑ *She's unmistakably Scandinavian.* 她肯定是斯堪的纳维亚人。

un|miti|gat|ed /ʌnˈmɪtɪgeɪtɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **unmitigated** to emphasize that a bad situation or quality is totally bad. (坏事)完全的，十足的，彻底的 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *Last year's cotton crop was an unmitigated disaster.* 去年棉花作物所遭遇的是彻头彻尾的灾难。❑ *She leads a life of unmitigated misery.* 她过着极度痛苦的生活。

un|mo|lest|ed /ˌʌnməˈlestɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If someone does something **unmolested**, they do it without being stopped or interfered with. 不受干预的；不受阻挠的 ❑ *Like many fugitives, he lived in Argentina unmolested for many years.* 像很多逃亡者一样，他平安无事地在阿根廷生活了多年。❑ *We now have a community where kids and adults can go to the park unmolested.* 在我们现在的社区，大人小孩都可以随意进出公园。

un|moved /ˌʌnˈmuːvd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unmoved by** something, you are not emotionally affected by it. 无动于衷的；冷漠的；冷静的 ❑ *Mr Bird remained unmoved by the corruption allegations.* 伯德先生对贪污指控一直无动于衷。❑ *His face was unmoved, but on his lips there was a trace of displeasure.* 他脸上没有丝毫表情，但嘴角流露出一丝不悦。

un|mu|si|cal /ʌnˈmjuːzɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ An **unmusical** sound is unpleasant to listen to. 难听的；刺耳的 ❑ *Lainey had a terrible voice, unmusical and sharp.* 莱内的声音很恐怖，既难听又刺耳。2 ADJ An **unmusical** person cannot play or appreciate music. 不懂音乐的；乐盲的 ❑ *They're completely unmusical.* 他们完全不懂音乐。

un|named /ˌʌnˈneɪmd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unnamed** people or things are talked about but their names are not mentioned. 匿名的；不知其名的；未提及姓名的 ❑ *An unnamed man collapsed and died while he was walking near Dundonald.* 一个不知姓名的人在邓唐纳德附近走着走着突然倒地而亡。❑ *The cash comes from an unnamed*

U

source. 这笔现金来源不详。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unnamed** things have not been given a name. 无名的；未命名的 ❑ *...unnamed comets and asteroids.* 未命名的彗星和小行星

un|natu|ral /ʌnˈnætʃərᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **unnatural**, you mean that it is strange and often frightening, because it is different from what you normally expect. 不自然的；诡异的；反常的 ❑ *The aircraft rose with unnatural speed on take-off.* 那架飞机以反常的速度起飞升空。❑ *The altered landscape looks unnatural and weird.* 改造后的景观看起来很不自然，极其怪异。•**un|natu|ral|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The house was unnaturally silent.* 房子里异常安静。❑ *...unnaturally cold conditions.* 异常寒冷的环境 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Behaviour that is **unnatural** seems artificial and not normal or genuine. 不自然的；做作的 ❑ *She gave him a bright, determined smile which seemed unnatural.* 她对他开朗、坚定地一笑，但有点不自然。•**un|natu|ral|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Try to avoid shouting or speaking unnaturally.* 尽量不要高声喧哗或做作地讲话。

un|natu|ral|ly /ʌnˈnætʃərəli/ 1 PHRASE You can use **not unnaturally** to indicate that the situation you are describing is exactly as you would expect in the circumstances. 理所当然地；自然而然地 ❑ *It was a question that Roy not unnaturally found impossible to answer.* 那是个罗伊显然无法回答的问题。 2 → see also **unnatural**

un|nec|es|sary /ʌnˈnesəsri, AM 美 -seri/ ADJ If you describe something as **unnecessary**, you mean that it is not needed or does not have to be done, and is undesirable. 不需要的；没必要的；多余的 ❑ *The slaughter of whales is unnecessary and inhuman.* 屠杀鲸鱼没有必要，也不人道。❑ *He accused Diana of making an unnecessary fuss.* 他责备黛安娜没必要大惊小怪的。•**un|nec|es|sari|ly** /ˌʌnnesəˈserɪli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *I didn't want to upset my husband or my daughter unnecessarily.* 我不想给丈夫和女儿带来不必要的担忧。❑ *A bad keyboard can make life unnecessarily difficult.* 一个坏键盘可以让生活变得异常麻烦。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unnecessary* Also look up:

ADJ. dispensable, superfluous, useless; (*ant.*) necessary

un|nerve /ˌʌnˈnɜːᵛv/ (**unnerves, unnerving, unnerved**) VERB If you say that something **unnerves** you, you mean that it worries or troubles you. 使担忧；使烦恼 ❑ [v n] *The news about Dermot had unnerved me.* 关于德莫特的消息让我很担心。

un|nerv|ing /ʌnˈnɜːᵛvɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **unnerving**, you mean that it makes you feel worried or uncomfortable. 令人担心的；令人不安的 ❑ *It is very unnerving to find out that someone you see every day is carrying a potentially deadly virus.* 发现朝夕相处的人竟携带着一种可能致命的病毒，是件令人很不安的事。

un|no|ticed /ˌʌnˈnəʊtɪst/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something happens or passes **unnoticed**, it is not seen or noticed by anyone. 未被看见的；未引起注意的；被忽视的 ❑ *I tried to slip up the stairs unnoticed.* 我试图趁着没人注意溜上楼去。❑ [+by] *Her forty-fourth birthday had just passed, unnoticed by all but herself.* 她44岁的生日就这样过去了，除了她自己没人意识到。

un|ob|served /ˌʌnəbˈzɜːᵛvd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] If you do something **unobserved**, you do it without being seen by other people. 不被注意的；未被看到的 ❑ *Looking round to make sure he was unobserved, he slipped through the door.* 他看了看周围，确定没被注意到，就从那扇门溜走了。❑ *John had been sitting, unobserved, in the darkness.* 约翰一直坐在黑暗中，没有被人察觉。

un|ob|tain|able /ˌʌnəbˈteɪnəbᵊl/ ADJ If something or someone is **unobtainable**, you cannot get them. 得不到的；不能获得的 ❑ *Fish was unobtainable in certain sections of Tokyo.* 在东京的某些地方买不到鱼。

un|ob|tru|sive /ˌʌnəbˈtruːsɪv/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **unobtrusive**, you mean that they are not easily noticed or do not draw attention to themselves. 不显眼的；不引人注目的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The coffee-table is glass, to be as unobtrusive as possible.* 那张咖啡桌是玻璃的，为的是尽量不惹眼。•**un|ob|tru|sive|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They slipped away unobtrusively.* 他们趁人不注意溜走了。

un|oc|cu|pied /ˌʌnˈɒkjʊpaɪd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] If a building is **unoccupied**, there is nobody in it. 空置的；没人居住的 ❑ *The house was unoccupied at the time of the explosion.* 爆炸发生的时候房子里没有人。❑ *The fire broke out in two unoccupied cabins.* 两间空置的棚屋里发生了火灾。

un|of|fi|cial /ˌʌnəˈfɪʃᵊl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unofficial** action or statement is not organized or approved by a person or group in authority. 非官方的；非正式的；未经批准的 ❑ *Staff voted to continue an unofficial strike in support of seven colleagues who were dismissed last week.* 职工投票决定继续进行非正式罢工，以支持上周被解雇的7名同事。❑ *Official reports put the death toll at under one hundred, but unofficial estimates speak of at least two hundred dead.* 官方报道说死亡人数在100人以下，但非官方估计至少有200人死亡。•**un|of|fi|cial|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Some workers are legally employed, but the majority work unofficially with neither health nor wage security.* 虽然一些工人是合法雇用的，但大部分工人都是非正式的，没有医疗及工资保障。

un|opened /ˌʌnˈəʊpənd/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If something is **unopened**, it has not been opened yet. 未打开的；未开封的 ❑ *...unopened bottles of olive oil.* 一瓶瓶未开封的橄榄油 ❑ *The letter lay unopened in the travel firm's pigeonhole.* 那封信被放在旅游公司的文件格里，一直没有拆封。❑ *Catherine put all the envelopes aside unopened.* 凯瑟琳把所有信件放在一旁，全都未启封。

un|op|posed /ˌʌnəˈpəʊzd/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft v-link ADJ, ADJ n] In something such as an election or a war, if someone is **unopposed**, there are no opponents competing or fighting against them. 未遭反对的；未遇抵抗的 ❑ *The council re-elected him unopposed as party leader.* 委员会再次在无人反对的情况下选举他为党的领袖。

un|ortho|dox /ˌʌnˈɔːᵗθədɒks/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour, beliefs, or customs as **unorthodox**, you mean that they are different from what is generally accepted. 非正统的；非传统的；不同寻常的 ❑ *She spent an unorthodox girlhood travelling with her father throughout Europe.* 她跟随父亲周游了欧洲，度过了一个非同寻常的少女时期。❑ *His methods were unorthodox, and his lifestyle eccentric.* 他的方法不同寻常，他的生活方式也相当奇特。 2 ADJ If you describe ways of doing things as **unorthodox**, you are criticizing them because they are unusual or illegal. 非法的；非常规的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The charity says the journalists appear to have obtained confidential documents in an unorthodox manner.* 慈善机构声称，那些记者似乎以非正常手段取得了秘密文件。

un|pack /ˌʌnˈpæk/ (**unpacks, unpacking, unpacked**) 1 VERB When you **unpack** a suitcase, box, or similar container, or you **unpack** the things inside it, you take the things out of the container. 打开(箱、盒等)；(从箱、盒等中)取出 ❑ [v n] *He unpacked his bag.* 他打开了包。[Also v] 2 VERB If you **unpack** an idea or problem, you analyse it and consider it in detail. 分析；剖析；仔细考虑 ❑ [v n] *A lot of ground has been covered in unpacking the issues central to achieving this market-led strategic change.* 在分析实现这个以市场为导向的战略转变的关键问题时，涉及了诸多领域。

un|paid /ˌʌnˈpeɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you do **unpaid** work or are an **unpaid** worker, you do a job without receiving any money for it. 无偿的；没有薪水的 ❑ *Even unpaid work for charity is better than nothing.* 即便是给慈善机构做义工也比什么都不做要好。❑ *The unpaid volunteers do the work because they love it.* 这些不领报酬的志愿者是因为喜欢才做这个工作的。 2 ADJ **Unpaid** taxes or bills, for example, are bills or taxes which have not been paid yet. 未缴纳的；未付清的；未付款的 ❑ *The taxman caught up with him and demanded £17,000 in unpaid taxes.* 税收人员查到了他，要求他缴纳17,000英镑的未付税款。❑ *The bills remained unpaid because of a dispute over the quality of the company's work.* 由于对那家公司的产品质量有争议，账单还未付清。

un|pal|at|able /ʌnˈpælɪtəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe an idea as **unpalatable**, you mean that you find it unpleasant and difficult to accept. (意见等)令人不快的，难以接受的 ❑ *It is an unpalatable fact that rape makes a good news story.* 强奸事件成了新闻报道的好素材，真是令人难以接受。❑ *It was only then that I began to learn the unpalatable truth about John.* 直到那时，我才开始了解到一些有关约翰

的令人难以接受的实情。2 ADJ If you describe food as **unpalatable**, you mean that it is so unpleasant that you can hardly eat it. 难吃的；不可口的 ❑ *...a lump of dry, unpalatable cheese.* 一块干巴巴、难以入口的奶酪

un|par|al|leled /ʌnˈpærəleld/ ADJ If you describe something as **unparalleled**, you are emphasizing that it is, for example, bigger, better, or worse than anything else of its kind, or anything that has happened before. 无比的；空前的；绝无仅有的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Germany's unparalleled prosperity is based on wise investments.* 德国空前繁荣的基础是明智的投资。❑ [+since] *The country is facing a crisis unparalleled since the Second World War.* 该国正面临着第二次世界大战以来前所未有的危机。[Also +in]

un|par|don|able /ʌnˈpɑːʳdənəbᵊl/ ADJ If you say that someone's behaviour is **unpardonable**, you mean that it is very wrong or offensive, and completely unacceptable. 不可原谅的；不可宽恕的 ❑ *...an unpardonable lack of discipline.* 令人无法容忍的无组织性 ❑ *I must ask a question you may find unpardonable.* 我必须要问一个你可能觉得颇具冒犯性的问题。

un|pick /ˌʌnˈpɪk/ (**unpicks, unpicking, unpicked**) 1 VERB If you **unpick** a piece of sewing, you remove the stitches from it. 拆(线)；拆开；拆散 ❑ [v n] *You can always unpick the hems on the dungarees if you don't like them.* 如果你不喜欢，你可以把工作服的褶边拆掉。2 VERB If someone **unpicks** a plan or policy, they disagree with it and examine it thoroughly in order to find any mistakes that they can use to defeat it. 找…的毛病；给…挑刺【BRIT 英】❑ [v n] *A statesman who ought to know better wants to unpick last year's reform of Europe's common agricultural policy.* 一个不甚了解情况的政客想对去年欧洲共同的农业政策改革指手画脚。

un|play|able /ˌʌnˈpleɪəbᵊl/ ADJ In some sports, if you describe a player as **unplayable**, you mean that they are playing extremely well and are difficult to beat. If you describe a ball as **unplayable**, you mean that it is difficult to hit. (选手)无法战胜的；(球)无法击出的【BRIT 英】

un|pleas|ant /ʌnˈplezᵊnt/ 1 ADJ If something is **unpleasant**, it gives you bad feelings, for example by making you feel upset or uncomfortable. 令人不快的；令人不舒服的 ❑ *The symptoms can be uncomfortable, unpleasant and serious.* 那些症状可能令人不适，很不舒服，或是比较严重。❑ *The vacuum has an unpleasant smell.* 那个真空吸尘器有股很难闻的气味。❑ *It was a very unpleasant and frightening attack.* 那是一次非常恶劣且骇人的攻击。•**un|pleas|ant|ly** ADV [ADV adj, ADV with v] ❑ *The water moved darkly around the body, unpleasantly thick and brown.* 黏稠的棕色污水在尸体周围流动着，非常恶心。❑ *The smell was unpleasantly strong.* 那股异味很刺鼻。❑ *My heart was hammering unpleasantly.* 我的心怦怦乱跳，跳得我直发慌。2 ADJ An **unpleasant** person is very unfriendly and rude. 不友好的；粗鲁的 ❑ *She thought him an unpleasant man.* 她认为他是个粗鲁的人。❑ *Don't start giving me problems otherwise I'll have to be very unpleasant indeed.* 不要开始给我找麻烦，否则我就不客气了。❑ *...a thoroughly unpleasant person.* 极度不友好的人 •**un|pleas|ant|ly** ADV ❑ *Melissa laughed unpleasantly.* 梅利莎的笑声令人不悦。❑ *The Heidlers are an unpleasantly hypocritical pair.* 海德勒夫妇很虚伪，令人讨厌。•**un|pleas|ant|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There had to be a reason for the unpleasantness some people habitually displayed.* 一些人习惯性地行为粗鲁，这其中一定有原因。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unpleasant* Also look up:

ADJ. irksome, troublesome; (*ant.*) pleasant 1
mean, rude, unkind 2

un|plug /ˌʌnˈplʌg/ (**unplugs, unplugging, unplugged**) VERB If you **unplug** an electrical device or telephone, you pull a wire out of a socket so that it stops working. 拔掉…的插头 ❑ [v n] *I had to unplug the phone.* 我不得不拔掉电话线。

un|plugged /ˌʌnˈplʌgd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n] If a pop group or musician performs **unplugged**, they perform without any electric instruments. (流行乐队或流行音乐表演)不插电的，不用电子乐器的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *Do you remember when everyone got a bit tired of electronic clutter and went unplugged and acoustic?* 你还记得那时大家都有些厌倦电子音乐的嘈杂声，而拔掉电子乐器回归到原声状态吗？

un|pol|lut|ed /ˌʌnpəˈluːtɪd/ ADJ Something that is **unpolluted** is free from pollution. 未被污染的；干净的

un|popu|lar /ˌʌnˈpɒpjʊləʳ/ ADJ If something or someone is **unpopular**, most people do not like them. 不受欢迎的；不得人心的 ❑ *It was a painful and unpopular decision.* 那是一个痛苦又不得人心的决定。❑ *In high school, I was very unpopular, and I did encounter a little prejudice.* 上中学时我很不受欢迎，确实受到了一些歧视。❑ [+with] *The Chancellor is deeply unpopular with voters.* 选民们很不喜欢这位总理。•**un|popu|lar|ity** /ˌʌnpɒpjʊˈlærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ [+among] *...his unpopularity among his colleagues.* 他不受同事们的欢迎

un|prec|edent|ed /ʌnˈpresɪdentɪd/ 1 ADJ If something is **unprecedented**, it has never happened before. 前所未有的；没有先例的；空前的 ❑ *Such a move is rare, but not unprecedented.* 这种做法很罕见，但也不是没有先例。❑ *In 1987 the Socialists took the unprecedented step of appointing a civilian to command the force.* 1987 年，社会党人史无前例地任命了一位文职人员来指挥军队。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unprecedented**, you are emphasizing that it is very great in quality, amount, or scale. (质量)很高的；(数量或规模)很大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Each home boasts an unprecedented level of quality throughout.* 每一家的质量都堪称一流。❑ *The scheme has been hailed as an unprecedented success.* 这个方案被誉为是一个空前的成功。

un|pre|dict|able /ˌʌnprɪˈdɪktəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unpredictable**, you mean that you cannot tell what they are going to do or how they are going to behave. 无法预言的；不可预测的；难以预料的 ❑ *He is utterly unpredictable.* 他是个高深莫测的人。❑ *...Britain's notoriously unpredictable weather.* 英国出了名的变幻无常的天气 •**un|pre|dict|ably** ADV [usu ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Monthly costs can rise or fall unpredictably.* 每月的花费可能增加也可能减少，很难预测。❑ *...her husband's unpredictably violent behavior to others.* 她丈夫对他人难以捉摸的暴力行为 •**un|pre|dict|abil|ity** /ˌʌnprɪˌdɪktəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] ❑ [+of] *...the unpredictability of the weather.* 天气的变化莫测

un|pre|pared /ˌʌnprɪˈpeəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **unprepared for** something, you are not ready for it, and you are therefore surprised or at a disadvantage when it happens. 无准备的；没防备的；没有预料的；措手不及的 ❑ [+for] *I was totally unprepared for the announcement on the next day.* 我对第二天的通告完全没有心理准备。❑ *Faculty members complain that their students are unprepared to do college-level work.* 教职员工抱怨说他们的学生对大学的课业毫无准备。❑ *We were caught completely unprepared.* 我们完全措手不及。2 ADJ If you are **unprepared to** do something, you are not willing to do it. 不乐意的；不情愿的 ❑ *He was unprepared to co-operate, or indeed to communicate.* 他不愿意合作，甚至拒绝交流。

un|pre|pos|sess|ing /ˌʌnpriːpəˈzesɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unprepossessing**, you mean that they look rather plain or ordinary, although they may have good or special qualities that are hidden. 不吸引人的；其貌不扬的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We found the tastiest and most imaginative paella and tapas in the most unprepossessing bars and cafés.* 我们在最不起眼的酒吧和小餐厅找到了最可口、最具创意的西班牙海鲜饭和餐前小吃。

un|pre|ten|tious /ˌʌnprɪˈtenʃəs/ ADJ If you describe a place, person, or thing as **unpretentious**, you approve of them because they are simple in appearance or character, rather than sophisticated or luxurious. 简洁的；朴素的；朴实的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *The Tides Inn is both comfortable and unpretentious.* 泰得斯小酒店舒适又简洁。❑ *...good, unpretentious pop music.* 好听而又朴实无华的流行音乐

un|prin|ci|pled /ʌnˈprɪnsɪpᵊld/ ADJ If you describe a person or their actions as **unprincipled**, you are criticizing them for their lack of moral principles and because they do things which are immoral or dishonest. 没原则的；不道德的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is a market where people can be very unprincipled and unpleasant.* 在这个市场里，有些人可能根本不讲道德原则，非常讨厌。❑ *...the unprincipled behaviour of the prosecutor's office during the crisis.* 在危机期间检察院的不道德行为

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un|print|able /ˌʌnˈprɪntəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something that someone has said or done as **unprintable**, you mean that it is so rude or shocking that you do not want to say exactly what it was.（因言辞粗鲁或骇人听闻而）不宜发表的，难以启齿的 ❑ *Her reply was unprintable.* 她的回答实在难以启齿。❑ *...some quite unprintable stories.* 一些耻于说出口的故事

un|pro|duc|tive /ˌʌnprəˈdʌktɪv/ ADJ Something that is **unproductive** does not produce any good results. 无成效的；无收获的；徒劳的 ❑ *Research workers are well aware that much of their time and effort is unproductive.* 研究人员很清楚，他们的很多时间和精力全都是白费力气。❑ *...increasingly unproductive land.* 越来越贫瘠的土地

un|pro|fes|sion|al /ˌʌnprəˈfeʃənᵊl/ ADJ If you use **unprofessional** to describe someone's behaviour at work, you are criticizing them for not behaving according to the standards that are expected of a person in their profession. 不专业的；业余的；违反行业规矩的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *What she did was very unprofessional. She left abruptly about 90 minutes into the show.* 她的表现很不专业，在节目进行到 90 分钟的时候突然离开了。❑ *He was also fined $150 for unprofessional conduct.* 他还因行事违反行规而被罚 150 美元。

un|prof|it|able /ˌʌnˈprɒfɪtəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ An industry, company, or product that is **unprofitable** does not make any profit or does not make enough profit. 不盈利的；无利可图的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...unprofitable state-owned industries.* 不盈利的国有行业 ❑ *The newspaper is believed to have been unprofitable for at least the past decade.* 据信这家报纸至少在过去 10 年里都没有盈利。❷ ADJ **Unprofitable** activities or efforts do not produce any useful or helpful results. 无益的；没好处的 ❑ *...an endless, unprofitable argument.* 没完没了的无用争论 ❑ *The day proved frustratingly unprofitable.* 结果那天一事无成，令人十分沮丧。

un|prom|is|ing /ˌʌnˈprɒmɪsɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **unpromising**, you think that it is unlikely to be successful or produce anything good in the future. 没前途的；无指望的 ❑ *In fact, his business career had distinctly unpromising beginnings.* 事实上，他的经商生涯从初期就明显前景暗淡。❑ *Their land looked so unpromising that the colonists eventually gave most of it back.* 他们的土地看上去不会有什么用途，所以殖民者最终把大部分归还给了他们。

un|pro|nounce|able /ˌʌnprəˈnaʊnsəbᵊl/ ADJ An **unpronounceable** word or name is too difficult to say. 难发音的；难读出的

un|pro|tect|ed /ˌʌnprəˈtektɪd/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] An **unprotected** person or place is not looked after or defended, and so they may be harmed or attacked.（人或地方）未受保护的，未设防的 ❑ *What better target than an unprotected girl, going along that river walkway in the dark?* 一个无人保护的姑娘，黑夜走在河岸边的人行道上，还有谁是比她更容易下手的目标呢？❑ *The landing beaches would be unprotected.* 登陆的海滩可能没有设防。❷ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If something is **unprotected**, it is not covered or treated with anything, and so it may easily be damaged. 暴露在外的；易受损的 ❑ *Exposure of unprotected skin to the sun carries the risk of developing skin cancer.* 皮肤未作防护而暴露在阳光下，有患皮肤癌的危险。❑ *This leaves fertile soil unprotected and prone to erosion.* 这会让肥沃的土壤暴露在外，使其易受侵蚀。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If two people have **unprotected** sex, they do not use a condom when they have sex. 未戴安全套的；无防护措施的

un|prov|en /ˌʌnˈpruːvᵊn, -ˈprəʊv-/ or **unproved** ADJ If something is **unproven**, it has not definitely been proved to be true. 未被证实的 ❑ *There are a lot of unproven allegations flying around.* 流言蜚语满天飞。

un|pro|voked /ˌʌnprəˈvəʊkt/ ADJ If someone makes an **unprovoked** attack, they attack someone who has not tried to harm them in any way.（攻击）未受挑衅的，无缘无故的

un|pub|lished /ˌʌnˈpʌblɪʃt/ ADJ An **unpublished** book, letter, or report has never been published. An **unpublished** writer has never had his or her work published. 未出版的；未发表的；未公开的；未发表过作品的

un|pun|ished /ˌʌnˈpʌnɪʃt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] If a criminal or crime goes **unpunished**, the criminal is not punished. 未受惩罚的 ❑ [+by] *Persistent criminals who have gone unpunished by the courts have been dealt with by local people.* 逃脱法庭制裁的惯犯被当地人处治了。❑ *I have been amazed at times that cruelty can go unpunished.* 我有时深感震惊，暴行竟可以不受惩罚。

un|qual|ified /ˌʌnˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **unqualified**, you do not have any qualifications, or you do not have the right qualifications for a particular job. 没资格的；不够格的；不合格的 ❑ [+for] *She was unqualified for the job.* 她没资格做这份工作。❑ *Unqualified members of staff at the hospital were not sufficiently supervised.* 医院里一些还未取得资格的员工没有受到充分的督导。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unqualified** means total or unlimited. 完全的；绝对的；无保留的；不受限的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The event was an unqualified success.* 这一活动取得了极大成功。❑ *Egypt has given almost unqualified backing to Washington.* 埃及几乎全力支持美国政府。

un|ques|tion|able /ʌnˈkwestʃənəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unquestionable**, you are emphasizing that it is so obviously true or real that nobody can doubt it. 显然的；不容置疑的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He inspires affection and respect as a man of unquestionable integrity.* 他无可争议的正直赢得了人们的爱戴和尊敬。❑ *There is an unquestionable link between job losses and deteriorating services.* 人员的裁减和服务质量的下降之间显然是有联系的。•**un|ques|tion|ably** /ʌnˈkwestʃənəbli/ ADV ❑ *They have seen the change as unquestionably beneficial to the country.* 他们认为这一变革对该国无疑是有益的。❑ *He is unquestionably a star.* 他毫无疑问是个明星。

un|ques|tioned /ʌnˈkwestʃənd/ ❶ ADJ You use **unquestioned** to emphasize that something is so obvious, real, or great that nobody can doubt it or disagree with it. 不容置疑的；无可争议的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *His commitment has been unquestioned.* 他的忠诚不容置疑。❑ *The play was an immediate and unquestioned success in London.* 这部戏剧迅速在伦敦获得了无可争议的成功。❷ ADJ If something or someone is **unquestioned**, they are accepted by everyone, without anyone doubting or disagreeing. 公认的；没有异议的 ❑ *Stalin was the unquestioned ruler of the Soviet Union from the late 1920s until his death in 1953.* 自 20 世纪 20 年代晚期至其 1953 年去世，斯大林一直是苏联公认的领袖。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone's belief or attitude as **unquestioned**, you are emphasizing that they accept something without any doubt or disagreement. 盲目的；未经质疑的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Royalty is regarded with unquestioned reverence.* 王室成员受到了盲目的尊崇。

un|ques|tion|ing /ʌnˈkwestʃənɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their beliefs as **unquestioning**, you are emphasizing that they accept something without any doubt or disagreement. 毫不怀疑的；毫不犹豫的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Isabella had been taught unquestioning obedience.* 伊莎贝拉被要求无条件服从。❑ *For the last 20 years, I have been an unquestioning supporter of comprehensive schools.* 在过去的 20 年中，我一直都是综合性学校的坚决支持者。•**un|ques|tion|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She supported him unquestioningly.* 她坚决支持他。

un|quote /ʌnˈkwəʊt/ PHRASE You can say **quote** before and **unquote** after a word or phrase, or **quote, unquote** before or after it, to show that you are quoting someone or that you do not believe that a word or phrase used by others is accurate.（用于引文的开始和结尾）引文起…引文止【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *He drowned in a boating quote 'accident' unquote.* 他在一次所谓的翻船"事故"中溺亡。

un|rav|el /ʌnˈrævᵊl/ (**unravels, unravelling, unravelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unraveling, unraveled**

❶ VERB If something such as a plan or system **unravels**, it breaks up or begins to fail.（计划、系统）崩溃，失败 ❑ [v] *His government began to unravel because of a banking scandal.* 他的政府由于一起金融丑闻而开始瓦解。❷ VERB If you **unravel** something that is knotted, woven, or knitted, or if it **unravels**, it becomes one straight piece again or separates into its different threads. 解开；拆散；（使）松开 ❑ [v n] *He was good with his hands and could unravel a knot or untangle yarn that others wouldn't even attempt.* 他的手很灵巧，其他人甚至都不敢尝试的难解绳结或纱线，他都能解开。❑ [v] *The stairway carpet is so frayed it threatens to unravel.* 铺在楼梯上的地毯磨损得很厉害，都快散了。❸ VERB If you **unravel** a mystery or puzzle, or if it **unravels**, it gradually becomes clearer and you can work out the answer to it. 揭开，揭示（谜题、

线索）：变得清晰明了 ❑ [v n] *A young mother has flown to Iceland to unravel the mystery of her husband's disappearance.* 一位年轻的母亲飞抵冰岛，要揭开她丈夫的失踪之谜。❑ [v] *Gradually, with an intelligent use of flashbacks, Yves' story unravels.* 通过巧妙地运用倒叙手法，伊夫的故事慢慢呈现出来。

→ see **rope**

un|read /ˌʌnˈred/ ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If a book or other piece of writing is **unread**, you or other people have not read it, for example because it is boring or because you have no time. 未被阅读的；无人翻阅的 ❑ *All his unpublished writing should be destroyed unread.* 他所有未发表的作品必须在被人看到之前销毁。❑ *He caught up on months of unread periodicals.* 他读完了数月之内出的没读的期刊。

un|read|able /ˌʌnˈriːdəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you use **unreadable** to describe a book or other piece of writing, you are criticizing it because it is very boring, complicated, or difficult to understand. 没有可读性的；不值得一读的；难读的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *For some this is the greatest novel in the world. For others it is unreadable.* 对一些人来说这是世界上最伟大的小说，但对于另一些人来说，它读起来枯燥无味。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a piece of writing is **unreadable**, it is impossible to read because the letters are unclear, especially because it has been damaged in some way. 难以辨认的；模糊不清的 ❑ *...if contracts are unreadable because of the microscopic print.* 如果合同因为字体太小而无法阅读的话 3 ADJ If someone's face or expression is **unreadable**, it is impossible to tell what they are thinking or feeling.（表情）难以捉摸的，难以猜测的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He looked back at the woman for approval, but her face was unreadable.* 他回头看那个女人以求赞许，但是她的表情让人读不懂。

un|real /ˌʌnˈriːl/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say that a situation is **unreal**, you mean that it is so strange that you find it difficult to believe it is happening. 不真实的；难以相信的 ❑ *It was unreal. Like some crazy childhood nightmare.* 这不是真的，就像儿时某个荒唐的噩梦一样。❑ *It felt so unreal to be talking about our son like this.* 真不敢相信我们会这样谈论我们的儿子。•**un|re|al|ity** /ˌʌnriˈælɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *To his surprise he didn't feel too weak. Light-headed certainly, and with a sense of unreality, but able to walk.* 令他惊讶的是他并未感到很虚弱。虽然确实头晕，并带有飘忽之感，但他还是能走的。2 ADJ If you use **unreal** to describe something, you are critical of it because you think that it is not like, or not related to, things you expect to find in the real world. 不现实的；虚构的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...unreal financial targets.* 不切实际的理财目标 ❑ *Almost all fictional detectives are unreal.* 几乎所有小说中的侦探都是虚构的。

un|re|al|is|tic /ˌʌnrɪəˈlɪstɪk/ ADJ If you say that someone is being **unrealistic**, you mean that they do not recognize the truth about a situation, especially about the difficulties involved in something they want to achieve. 不切实际的；脱离现实的 ❑ [+*in*] *There are many who feel that the players are being completely unrealistic in their demands.* 很多人都觉得这些球员的要求是完全不现实的。❑ *It would be unrealistic to expect such a process ever to be completed.* 想要完成这个步骤是不可能的。❑ *...their unrealistic expectations of parenthood.* 他们在为人父母方面不切实际的期望 •**un|re|al|is|ti|cal|ly** /ˌʌnrɪəˈlɪstɪkli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *Tom spoke unrealistically of getting a full-time job that paid an enormous sum.* 汤姆不切实际地谈到要找一份高薪的全职工作。❑ *...unrealistically high standards of expectation.* 不切实际的过高期望

un|rea|son|able /ʌnˈriːzənəbᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you say that someone is being **unreasonable**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that is not fair or sensible. 不公平的；不合理的 ❑ [+*in*] *The strikers were being unreasonable in their demands, having rejected the deal two weeks ago.* 罢工者的要求很不合理，他们在两周前已拒绝接受这份协议。❑ *It was her unreasonable behaviour with a Texan playboy which broke up her marriage.* 与得克萨斯一个花花公子的不正当关系致使她的婚姻破裂。❑ *It's unreasonable to expect your child to behave in a caring way if you behave selfishly.* 如果你自己表现自私却期待你的孩子能关心别人，这是很没道理的。•**un|rea|son|ably** /ʌnˈriːzənəbli/ ADV ❑ *We unreasonably expect near perfect behaviour from our children.* 我们很不理智地期待我们的孩子有近乎完美的表现。2 ADJ An **unreasonable** decision, action, price, or amount seems unfair and difficult to justify. 不合理的；过分的 ❑ *...unreasonable increases in the price of petrol.* 汽油价格的疯涨 ❑ *One in four consumers now say water prices are very unreasonable.* 四分之一的消费者认为现在的水价很不合理。•**un|rea|son|ably** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The banks' charges are unreasonably high.* 银行收取的费用高得离谱。

un|rea|son|ing /ʌnˈriːzənɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Unreasoning** feelings or actions are not logical, sensible, or controlled. 缺乏理性的；盲目冲动的；未经思量的【LITERARY 文】❑ *At this moment of success I found only an unreasoning sense of futility.* 在成功的这一刻，我只感到一阵莫名的枉然。❑ *Niki's voice provoked a new bout of unreasoning anger.* 尼基一开口又激起了一阵无名的怒火。

un|rec|og|niz|able /ˌʌnˈrekəgnaɪzəbl, ˌʌnrekəgˈnaɪz-/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unrecognisable**

ADJ If someone or something is **unrecognizable**, they have become impossible to recognize or identify, for example because they have been greatly changed or damaged. 无法辨别的；难以辨认的 ❑ *The corpses of the prisoners were nearly unrecognizable from the number of bullet wounds they'd received.* 囚犯身上中枪太多，尸体几乎无法辨认。❑ [+*to*] *The new town would have been unrecognisable to the original inhabitants.* 原来的居民可能会认不出这座崭新的城镇了。

un|rec|og|nized /ˌʌnˈrekəgnaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unrecognised**

1 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If someone does something **unrecognized**, nobody knows or recognizes them while they do it. 不被人注意的；未被认出的 ❑ *He is believed to have worked unrecognised as a doorman at East End clubs.* 据信他在伦敦东区的夜总会当过看门人而没被认出来。2 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something is **unrecognized**, people are not aware of it. 未意识到的 ❑ *There is the possibility that hypothermia can go unrecognized.* 人们有可能察觉不到体温过低。❑ *There must be many vases, bowls or bottles sitting unrecognised in people's homes.* 人们家里一定有很多不起眼的花瓶、碗或瓶子。3 ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If you or your achievements or qualities are **unrecognized**, you have not been properly appreciated or acknowledged by other people for what you have done. 不被承认的；不被认可的 ❑ *Hard work and talent so often go unrecognised and unrewarded.* 努力和天赋经常不被认可，也得不到回报。❑ *There really is a wealth of unrecognised talent out there.* 那里确实有很多怀才不遇的人。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unrecognized** meeting, agreement, or political party is not formally acknowledged as legal or valid by the authorities. 非正式的；非官方的 ❑ *Local authorities are likely to refuse to hire facilities to unrecognised martial arts organisations.* 地方政府不太可能向非官方的武术组织出租设备。

un|re|con|struct|ed /ˌʌnriːkənˈstrʌktɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe systems, beliefs, policies, or people as **unreconstructed**, you are critical of them because they have not changed at all, in spite of new ideas and circumstances. 一成不变的；墨守成规的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the unreconstructed racism of the official opposition.* 官方反对的顽固守旧的种族主义思想 ❑ *She accused him of being an unreconstructed male chauvinist.* 她指责他是一个顽固不化的大男子主义者。

un|re|cord|ed /ˌʌnrɪˈkɔːdɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] You use **unrecorded** to describe something that has not been written down or recorded officially, especially when it should have been. 未被正式记录的 ❑ *The statistics don't reveal of course unrecorded crime.* 这项统计数据显然没有披露未登记的罪案。❑ *Much of Poland's private industry goes unrecorded.* 波兰大多数私营企业均未注册在案。

un|re|fined /ˌʌnrɪˈfaɪnd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unrefined** food or other substance is in its natural state and has not been processed. 未提炼过的；未精制过的 ❑ *Unrefined carbohydrates include brown rice and other grains.* 非精制的碳水化合物包括糙米和其他谷物。❑ *...the price of unrefined oil as it comes out of the ground.* 刚开采出来

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的原油的价格

un|re|hearsed /ˌʌnrɪˈhɜːˢst/ ADJ **Unrehearsed** activities or performances have not been prepared, planned, or practised beforehand. 没彩排过的；未提前准备的 ❑ *In fact, the recordings were mostly unrehearsed improvisations.* 事实上，这些唱片收录的大部分乐曲都是未经排练的即兴之作。

un|re|lat|ed /ˌʌnrɪˈleɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ If one thing is **unrelated to** another, there is no connection between them. You can also say that two things are **unrelated**. 没关联的；没联系的 ❑ [+to] *My line of work is entirely unrelated to politics.* 我的职业与政治完全无关。❑ *Two of them died from apparently unrelated causes.* 他们中的两个人死因明显不同。2 ADJ If one person is **unrelated to** another, they are not members of the same family. You can also say that two people are **unrelated**. 不属于同一家族的；没有亲属关系的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+to] *Jimmy is adopted and thus unrelated to Beth by blood.* 吉米是被收养的，因此和贝丝没有血缘关系。

un|re|lent|ing /ˌʌnrɪˈlentɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **unrelenting**, you mean that they are continuing to do something in a very determined way, often without caring whether they hurt or embarrass other people. 不顾一切的；不留情面的 ❑ *She established her authority with unrelenting thoroughness.* 她坚定地树立起自己绝对的权威。❑ *In the face of severe opposition and unrelenting criticism, the task seemed overwhelming.* 在强烈的反对声和毫不留情的批评声中，这个任务似乎令人难以招架。2 ADJ If you describe something unpleasant as **unrelenting**, you mean that it continues without stopping. 无休止的；没完没了的 ❑ *...an unrelenting downpour of rain.* 下个不停的瓢泼大雨

un|re|li|able /ˌʌnrɪˈlaɪəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe a person, machine, or method as **unreliable**, you mean that you cannot trust them. 不可靠的；不能信赖的 ❑ *Diplomats can be a notoriously unreliable and misleading source of information.* 外交官可能会提供一些靠不住的误导性信息，这是众所周知的。❑ *He had an unreliable car.* 他有辆性能不稳定的车。•**un|re|li|abil|ity** /ˌʌnrɪˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...his lateness and unreliability.* 他总是迟到，还不靠谱

un|re|lieved /ˌʌnrɪˈliːvd/ ADJ If you describe something unpleasant as **unrelieved**, you mean that it is very severe and is not replaced by anything better, even for a short time. 未减轻的；未缓解的 ❑ *...unrelieved misery.* 难以释怀的悲痛 ❑ [+by] *The sun baked down on the concrete, unrelieved by any breeze.* 太阳炙烤着水泥地面，没有一丝风让人觉得凉爽些。

un|re|mark|able /ˌʌnrɪˈmɑːˢkəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **unremarkable**, you mean that they are very ordinary, without many exciting, original, or attractive qualities. 一般的；普通的 ❑ *...a tall, lean man, with an unremarkable face.* 又高又瘦、长相一般的男人 ❑ *...a rather unremarkable town in North Wales.* 北威尔士一个极其普通的小镇

un|re|marked /ˌʌnrɪˈmɑːˢkt/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] If something happens or goes **unremarked**, people say nothing about it, because they consider it normal or do not notice it. 未被注意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His departure, in fact, went almost unremarked.* 他的离开实际上几乎没人注意。❑ *It did not pass unremarked that three-quarters of the petitions were instituted by women.* 四分之三的请愿都是由女性发起的，这一点引起了大家的关注。

un|re|mit|ting /ˌʌnrɪˈmɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **unremitting** continues without stopping or becoming less intense. 未停止的；未减弱的；不懈的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I was sent to boarding school, where I spent six years of unremitting misery.* 我被送到寄宿学校呆了6年，其间我的生活一直很悲惨。❑ *He watched her with unremitting attention.* 他一直全神贯注地注视着她。•**un|re|mit|ting|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The weather was unremittingly awful.* 天气一直很糟糕。

un|re|pent|ant /ˌʌnrɪˈpentənt/ ADJ If you are **unrepentant**, you are not ashamed of your beliefs or actions. 不悔改的；不悔悟的；不知羞耻的 ❑ [+about] *Pamela was unrepentant about her strong language and abrasive remarks.* 帕梅拉对自己的激烈言辞和粗俗话语并无悔意。❑ *...unrepentant defenders of the death penalty.* 顽固支持死刑的人

un|rep|re|senta|tive /ˌʌnrepɪˈzentətɪv/ ADJ If you describe a group of people as **unrepresentative**, you mean that their views are not typical of the community or society to which they belong. 不具代表性的；不典型的 ❑ [+of] *The President denounced the demonstrators as unrepresentative of the Romanian people.* 总统谴责示威者，说他们并不能代表罗马尼亚人民。

un|rep|re|sent|ed /ˌʌnrepɪˈzentɪd/ ADJ If you are **unrepresented** in something such as a parliament, legislature, law court, or meeting, there is nobody there speaking or acting for you, for example to give your opinions or instructions. 无代表的 ❑ *...groups who feel they've been officially unrecognized or unrepresented in international councils.* 感觉在国际理事会中没有被正式认可或缺少代表的团体

un|re|quit|ed /ˌʌnrɪˈkwaɪtɪd/ ADJ If you have **unrequited** love for someone, they do not love you.（爱情）单相思的，无回报的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his unrequited love for a married woman.* 他对一个已婚女子的单恋

un|re|served /ˌʌnrɪˈzɜːˢvd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unreserved** opinion or statement is one that expresses a feeling or opinion completely and without any doubts. 坦白的；无保留的；不隐瞒的 ❑ *Charles displays unreserved admiration for his grandfather.* 查尔斯从不掩饰他对祖父的景仰。❑ *Jones' lawyers are seeking an unreserved apology from the newspaper.* 琼斯的律师们要求报纸无条件道歉。•**un|re|serv|ed|ly** /ˌʌnrɪˈzɜːˢvɪdli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *We apologise unreservedly for any imputation of incorrect behaviour by Mr Taylor.* 我们为泰勒先生不当行为引发的非难表示诚挚的歉意。

un|re|solved /ˌʌnrɪˈzɒlvd/ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v] If a problem or difficulty is **unresolved**, no satisfactory solution has been found to it. 未解决的；未了结的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The murder remains unresolved.* 该谋杀案尚未侦破。❑ *...unresolved issues.* 尚未解决的问题

un|re|spon|sive /ˌʌnrɪˈspɒnsɪv/ 1 ADJ An **unresponsive** person does not react or pay enough attention to something, for example to an urgent situation or to people's needs. 没有回应的；漠不关心的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *He was totally unresponsive to the pressing social and economic needs of the majority of the population.* 他对大多数人迫切的社会和经济需求漠不关心。❑ *...a cold, unresponsive man.* 冷淡的、对他人漠不关心的男人 2 ADJ If a person or their body is **unresponsive**, they do not react physically in a normal way, or do not make any movements. 一动不动的；没反应的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I found her in a coma, totally unresponsive.* 我发现她昏倒了，完全失去了知觉。

un|rest /ˌʌnˈrest/ N-UNCOUNT If there is **unrest** in a particular place or society, people are expressing anger and dissatisfaction about something, often by demonstrating or rioting. 动乱；骚乱；动荡【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *The real danger is civil unrest in the east of the country.* 真正危险的是该国东部地区的民众动乱。❑ [+among] *There is growing unrest among students in several major cities.* 在多个大城市里，学生骚乱正愈演愈烈。

un|re|strained /ˌʌnrɪˈstreɪnd/ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **unrestrained**, you mean that it is extreme or intense, for example because they are expressing their feelings strongly or loudly. 无限制的；极度的 ❑ *There was unrestrained joy on the faces of the people.* 人们的脸上洋溢着无尽的欢乐。

un|re|strict|ed /ˌʌnrɪˈstrɪktɪd/ 1 ADJ If an activity is **unrestricted**, you are free to do it in the way that you want, without being limited by any rules. 不受拘束的；没有限制的 ❑ *Freedom to pursue extra-curricular activities is totally unrestricted.* 参加课外活动的自由完全不受限制。❑ *The Commissioner has absolutely unrestricted access to all the files.* 特派员可以随意查阅所有文件。2 ADJ If you have an **unrestricted** view of something, you can see it fully and clearly, because there is nothing in the way. 完整的；清晰的 ❑ *Nearly all seats have an unrestricted view.* 几乎在所有座位上都可以看到完整清晰的画面。

un|re|ward|ed /ˌʌnrɪˈwɔːˢdɪd/ ADJ You can say that someone goes **unrewarded**, or that their activities go **unrewarded**, when they do not achieve what they are trying to achieve. 没有收获的；未获回报的 ❑ *The jockey rushed back from America to ride at Nottingham on Monday but went unrewarded.* 那位职业赛马骑师周

一从美国赶回诺丁汉参加比赛，但是一无所获。❑ *...a long and unrewarded struggle.* 漫长而徒劳的斗争

un|re|ward|ing /ˌʌnrɪˈwɔːdɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe an activity as **unrewarding**, you mean that it does not give you any feelings of achievement or pleasure. 无回报的；没有成就感的 ❑ *... dirty and unrewarding work.* 又脏又没有成就感的工作 ❑ *Listening to it in its entirety is also fairly unrewarding.* 把它完整听下来后还是没多少收获。

un|ripe /ˌʌnˈraɪp/ ADJ **Unripe** fruit or vegetables are not yet ready to eat. (果蔬)生的，未成熟的

un|ri|valled /ʌnˈraɪvᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unrivaled**

ADJ If you describe something as **unrivalled**, you are emphasizing that it is better than anything else of the same kind. 无与伦比的；无可匹敌的；无双的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He had an unrivalled knowledge of south Arabian society, religion, law and customs.* 他对南阿拉伯社会、宗教、法律和风俗的了解无人可比。❑ [+in] *It's a team unrivalled in stature, expertise and credibility.* 这个团队的名声、专业技能和信誉都是无可匹敌的。

un|roll /ˌʌnˈrəʊl/ (**unrolls, unrolling, unrolled**) VERB If you **unroll** something such as a sheet of paper or cloth, or if it **unrolls**, it opens up and becomes flat when it was previously rolled in a cylindrical shape. 铺开；展开 ❑ [V n] *I unrolled my sleeping bag as usual.* 我像往常一样铺开我的睡袋。❑ [V] *Guests bring movies on tape, and show them on the screen that unrolls from the ceiling.* 客人带来了电影录影带，并在从天花板上放下来的幕布上放映。

un|ruf|fled /ˌʌnˈrʌfᵊld/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unruffled**, you mean that they are calm and do not seem to be affected by surprising or frightening events. 沉着的；处乱不惊的；泰然自若的

un|ru|ly /ʌnˈruːli/ 1 ADJ If you describe people, especially children, as **unruly**, you mean that they behave badly and are difficult to control. (尤指孩子)没教养的，难控制的，难管束的 ❑ *It's not good enough just to blame the unruly children.* 对难管教的孩子，光责备是不够的。❑ *...unruly behaviour.* 没教养的行为 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unruly** hair is difficult to keep tidy. (头发)凌乱的，不整洁的 ❑ *The man had a huge head of remarkably black, unruly hair.* 那个人有一头乱蓬蓬的黑发。

un|safe /ˌʌnˈseɪf/ 1 ADJ If a building, machine, activity, or area is **unsafe**, it is dangerous. 不安全的；危险的 ❑ *Critics claim the trucks are unsafe.* 批评者称这些卡车很危险。❑ *She was also warned it was unsafe to run early in the morning in the neighbourhood.* 人们告诫她说，大清早在附近跑步不安全。 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unsafe**, you are in danger of being harmed. 身处险境的 ❑ *In the larger neighbourhood, I felt very unsafe.* 在大一点的小区里，我感到很不安全。 3 ADJ If a criminal conviction is **unsafe**, it is not based on enough evidence or is based on false evidence. 证据不足的；证据不可靠的【BRIT, LEGAL 英，法律】❑ *An appeal court decided their convictions were unsafe.* 上诉法庭裁定，对他们的定罪证据不足。

un|said /ˌʌnˈsed/ ADJ [usu ADJ after v, oft v-link ADJ, ADJ n] If something is **left unsaid** or **goes unsaid** in a particular situation, it is not said, although you might have expected it to be said. 未说的；没说出口的 ❑ *Some things, Donald, are better left unsaid.* 唐纳德，有些事还是不说为好。❑ *Bill Bradley says too much is going unsaid between blacks and whites.* 比尔·布拉德利说，黑人和白人之间有太多没有讲明的东西。

un|sale|able /ˌʌnˈseɪləbᵊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unsalable**

ADJ If something is **unsaleable**, it cannot be sold because nobody wants to buy it. 卖不掉的；没人买的 ❑ *Most developers reserve the right to turn down a property they think is virtually unsaleable.* 大多数开发商会保留权利，拒绝接手他们认为基本没可能卖出去的地产。

un|sani|tary /ˌʌnˈsænɪtri, AM 美 -teri/ ADJ Something that is **unsanitary** is dirty and unhealthy, so that you may catch a disease from it. 脏的；不卫生的；不健康的 ❑ *...diseases caused by unsanitary conditions.* 由不卫生的环境引起的疾病 ❑ *Discharge of raw sewage into the sea is unsanitary and unsafe.* 把未经处理的污水排放到海里既不卫生也不安全。

un|sat|is|fac|tory /ˌʌnsætɪsˈfæktəri/ ADJ If you describe something as **unsatisfactory**, you mean that it is not as good as it should be, and cannot be considered acceptable. 不够好的；不令人满意的；不能接受的 ❑ *The inspectors said just under a third of lessons were unsatisfactory.* 督察员说只有不到三分之一的课程不够好。❑ *He asked a few more questions, to which he received unsatisfactory answers.* 他又问了几个问题，得到的答案都不能令人满意。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unsatisfactory* Also look up:

ADJ. inadequate, insufficient, unacceptable; (*ant.*) satisfactory

un|sat|is|fied /ˌʌnˈsætɪsfaɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **unsatisfied with** something, you are disappointed because you have not got what you hoped to get. 失望的；不满意的 ❑ *The game ended a few hours too early, leaving players and spectators unsatisfied.* 那场比赛提早几个小时结束了，球员和观众都很失望。❑ [+with] *The centre helps people who are unsatisfied with the solicitors they are given.* 该中心为那些对给他们安排的律师不满意的人提供帮助。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If a need or demand is **unsatisfied**, it is not dealt with. 未得到满足的 ❑ *The poll suggests that the strongest unsatisfied appetite for home computers isn't among the richest consumers.* 民意调查显示，家用电脑的最大需求者不是那些最有钱的人。

un|sat|is|fy|ing /ˌʌnˈsætɪsfaɪŋ/ ADJ If you find something **unsatisfying**, you do not get any satisfaction from it. 不令人满意的 ❑ *Rose says so far the marriage has been unsatisfying.* 罗丝说到目前为止，她的婚姻并不令人满意。❑ *The boredom is caused as much by people's unsatisfying home lives as by lack of work.* 不幸福的家庭生活和失业都会导致心生倦怠。

un|sa|voury /ʌnˈseɪvəri/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **unsavory**

ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person, place, or thing as **unsavoury**, you mean that you find them unpleasant or morally unacceptable. 令人讨厌的；不道德的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The sport has long been associated with illegal wagers and unsavoury characters.* 这项运动长期以来都与非法赌博及黑道人物联系在一起。

un|scathed /ʌnˈskeɪðd/ ADJ [ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you are **unscathed** after a dangerous experience, you have not been injured or harmed by it. 未受伤的；未受损害的 ❑ *Tony emerged unscathed apart from a severely bruised finger.* 除了一根手指严重淤青外，托尼没有受到其他伤害。❑ [+by] *East Los Angeles was left relatively unscathed by the riots.* 相对来说，洛杉矶东部基本没有受到暴乱的影响。

un|sched|uled /ʌnˈʃedjuːld, AM 美 -ˈsked-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unscheduled** event was not planned to happen, but happens unexpectedly or because someone changes their plans at a late stage. 计划外的；出乎意料的 ❑ *...an unscheduled meeting with Robin Cook.* 和罗宾·库克的不期而遇 ❑ *The ship made an unscheduled stop at Hawaii.* 轮船临时停靠在夏威夷。

un|schooled /ˌʌnˈskuːld/ ADJ An **unschooled** person has had no formal education. 未受过正规教育的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...unskilled work done by unschooled people.* 由没受过正规教育的人做的粗活 ❑ *He was almost completely unschooled.* 他几乎没上过学。

un|sci|en|tif|ic /ˌʌnsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/ ADJ Research or treatment that is **unscientific** is not likely to be good because it is not based on facts or is not done in the proper way. 不科学的；无科学知识的 ❑ *No member of the team was medically qualified and its methods were considered totally unscientific.* 这支队伍中的成员没有一个具备行医资格，而且他们使用的方法也被认为是根本不科学的。❑ *...this small, unscientific sample of voters.* 这个数目很小、不具科学性的投票者样本

un|scram|ble /ˌʌnˈskræmbᵊl/ (**unscrambles, unscrambling, unscrambled**) VERB To **unscramble** things that are in a state of confusion or disorder means to arrange them so that they can be understood or seen clearly. 理顺；使有条理；使不混乱 ❑ [V n] *All you have to do to win is unscramble the words here to find four names*

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of birds. 只要你能从这些单词中找到四种鸟的名称，你就赢了。❑ [v n] *...electronic circuits which can be programmed to allow the user to unscramble transmitted signals.* 可编程、让用户对所传输信号解扰码的电路

un|screw /ˌʌnˈskruː/ (**unscrews, unscrewing, unscrewed**) ❶ VERB If you **unscrew** something such as a lid, or if it **unscrews**, you keep turning it until you can remove it. (被)拧开；(被)旋开 ❑ [v n] *She unscrewed the cap of her water bottle and gave him a drink.* 她拧开水瓶盖，让他喝了一口。❑ [v] *The base of the lamp unscrews for wiring and mounting.* 台灯底座可以拧开来进行布线和安装。❷ VERB If you **unscrew** something such as a sign or mirror which is fastened to something by screws, you remove it by taking out the screws. 从…旋出螺丝 ❑ [v n] *He unscrewed the back of the telephone and started connecting it to the cable.* 他旋出电话机后盖的螺丝，开始把话机跟电话线接上。

un|script|ed /ˌʌnˈskrɪptɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unscripted** talk or speech is made without detailed preparation, rather than being read out. 脱稿的；不用稿子的 ❑ *...unscripted radio programmes.* 即兴广播节目

un|scru|pu|lous /ˌʌnˈskruːpjʊləs/ ADJ If you describe a person as **unscrupulous**, you are critical of the fact that they are prepared to act in a dishonest or immoral way in order to get what they want. 不诚实的；不道德的；不择手段的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *These kids are being exploited by very unscrupulous people.* 这些孩子正在被无良之人利用。❑ *...the unscrupulous use of hostages.* 对人质的无耻利用

un|sea|son|ably /ˌʌnˈsiːzənəblɪ/ ADV [ADV adj] **Unseasonably** warm, cold, or mild weather is warmer, colder, or milder than it usually is at the time of year. 不当季地；不当令地；反常地 ❑ *...a spell of unseasonably warm weather.* 一段反常的暖和天气 ❑ *It was unseasonably mild for late January.* 一月下旬天气就这么暖和，有点反常。

un|seat /ˌʌnˈsiːt/ (**unseats, unseating, unseated**) VERB When people try to **unseat** a person who is in an important job or position, they try to remove him or her from that job or position. 把…革职；罢免 ❑ [v n] *It is still not clear who was behind Sunday's attempt to unseat the President.* 目前还不清楚周日企图推翻总统的行动幕后指使人是谁。

un|secured /ˌʌnsɪˈkjʊəʳd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unsecured** is used to describe loans or debts that are not guaranteed by a particular asset such as a person's home. (贷款或债务)无担保的 ❑ *We can arrange unsecured loans for any amount from £500 to £7,500.* 我们能提供数额从 500 英镑到 7,500 英镑的无担保贷款。

un|seed|ed /ˌʌnˈsiːdɪd/ ADJ In tennis and badminton competitions, an **unseeded** player is someone who has not been ranked among the top 16 players by the competition's organizers. (选手)非种子的，未列入前 16 强的 ❑ *He was understandably dejected after losing in the first round to an unseeded American.* 第一轮就输给了一位美国的非种子选手，他的沮丧是可以理解的。

un|see|ing /ˌʌnˈsiːɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] If you describe a person or their eyes as **unseeing**, you mean that they are not looking at anything, or not noticing something, although their eyes are open. 视而不见的；不留心的【LITERARY 文】❑ *In the hallway Greenfield was staring at the wood panelling with unseeing eyes.* 在门厅里，格林菲尔德茫然地盯着木质面板。❑ *He stared unseeing out of the window.* 他出神地看着窗外。

un|seem|ly /ʌnˈsiːmlɪ/ ADJ If you say that someone's behaviour is **unseemly**, you disapprove of it because it is not polite or not suitable for a particular situation or occasion. 不合适的；不得体的【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ [+for] *It would be unseemly for judges to receive pay increases when others are having to tighten their belts.* 在其他人不得不勒紧裤腰带的时候，给法官提高薪水是不合适的。❑ *...unseemly drinking, brawling and gambling.* 招人厌恶的酗酒、争吵和赌博

un|seen /ˌʌnˈsiːn/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **unseen**, you mean that it has not been seen for a long time. 未看见的；被忽略的 ❑ *...a spectacular ballroom, unseen by the public for over 30 years.* 公众 30 多年来未曾见过的豪华舞厅 ❑ *We print a selection of previously unseen photos from the Spanish rider's early years.* 我们选了这位西班牙骑手早年一些不为人知的照片刊登出来。❷ ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v] You can use **unseen** to describe things which people cannot see. 看不见的；无形的 ❑ *For me, a performance is in front of a microphone, over the radio, to an unseen audience.* 对我来说，表演就是在麦克风前通过无线电波对着看不见的听众进行的。❑ *There was barely time for the two boys to escape unseen.* 两个男孩想趁人不备偷偷溜走几乎是来不及的。

un|self|ish /ˌʌnˈselfɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unselfish**, you approve of the fact that they regard other people's wishes and interests as more important than their own. 无私的；为他人考虑的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She started to get a reputation as an unselfish girl with a heart of gold.* 她开始被人们赞誉为一位有颗金子般的心的无私女孩。❑ *As a player he was unselfish, a true team man.* 作为一名选手，他毫无私念，是个真正为团队着想的人。•**un|self|ish|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She has loyally and unselfishly spent every day at her husband's side.* 她每天都忠诚、无私地陪在她丈夫身边。•**un|self|ish|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...acts of unselfishness and care.* 无私和关切的举动

un|sen|ti|men|tal /ˌʌnsentɪˈmentᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **unsentimental**, you mean that they do not allow emotions like pity or affection to interfere with their work or decisions. 理智的；不感情用事的 ❑ *She was a practical, unsentimental woman.* 她是一个务实、理智的女人。❑ [+about] *They are unsentimental about their impact on employees.* 他们理智看待自己给员工带来的影响。

un|set|tle /ˌʌnˈsetᵊl/ (**unsettles, unsettling, unsettled**) VERB If something **unsettles** you, it makes you feel rather worried or uncertain. 使不安；使担心 ❑ [v n] *The presence of the two policemen unsettled her.* 两名警察的出现让她感到不安。

un|set|tled /ˌʌnˈsetᵊld/ ❶ ADJ In an **unsettled** situation, there is a lot of uncertainty about what will happen. 不确定的；不安定的；动荡不安的 ❑ *Britain's unsettled political scene also worries some investors.* 英国动荡不安的政局也让一些投资者担心不已。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unsettled**, you cannot concentrate on anything because you are worried. 不安的；无法集中精力的 ❑ *A lot of people wake up every day with a sense of being unsettled and disturbed.* 很多人每天醒来都感到无法集中精力、心烦意乱。❸ ADJ An **unsettled** argument or dispute has not yet been resolved. (争论等)未解决的，悬而未决的 ❑ *They were in the process of resolving all the unsettled issues.* 他们正在着手解决所有悬而未决的问题。❹ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unsettled** places are places where no people have yet lived. 渺无人烟的；荒芜的 ❑ *Until very recently Texas was an unsettled frontier.* 就在不久之前，得克萨斯州还是个荒无人烟的边远地区。❺ ADJ **Unsettled** weather is unpredictable and changes a lot. (天气)不可预测的，易变的 ❑ *Despite the unsettled weather, we had a marvellous weekend.* 尽管天气多变，我们仍然度过了一个美好的周末。

un|set|tling /ˌʌnˈsetəlɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe something as **unsettling**, you mean that it makes you feel rather worried or uncertain. 令人担忧的；令人不安的 ❑ *The prospect of change of this kind has an unsettling effect on any organisation.* 这种变化的前景对任何组织都有影响，令人感到不安。•**un|set|tling|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *It was unsettlingly quiet.* 安静得令人不安。

un|shad|ed /ˌʌnˈʃeɪdɪd/ ADJ [ADJ n] An **unshaded** light or light bulb has no shade fitted to it. (灯)没有灯罩的

un|shake|able /ˌʌnˈʃeɪkəbᵊl/ also **unshakable** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's beliefs as **unshakeable**, you are emphasizing that they are so strong that they cannot be destroyed or altered. 不可动摇的；坚定不移的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She had an unshakeable faith in human goodness and natural honesty.* 她坚信人的本性是善良诚实的。

un|shak|en /ˌʌnˈʃeɪkən/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If your beliefs are **unshaken**, you still have those beliefs, although they have been attacked or challenged. (信仰)坚定的，不动摇的 ❑ *His faith that men such as the Reverend John Leale tried to do their best is unshaken.* 他深信约翰·莱亚莱神父等人已经尽了全力。❷ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **unshaken by** something, you are not

emotionally affected by it. (情感)不为所动的，不受影响的 ❑ [+by] *Mona remains unshaken by her ordeal and is matter-of-fact about her courage.* 莫娜对她经历的这场磨难无动于衷，对自己表现出的勇气也处之淡然。

un|shav|en /ˌʌnˈʃeɪvᵊn/ ADJ If a man is **unshaven**, he has not shaved recently and there are short hairs on his face or chin. 没刮胡子的；未刮过脸的

un|sight|ly /ˌʌnˈsaɪtli/ ADJ If you describe something as **unsightly**, you mean that it is unattractive to look at. 难看的；不悦目的；不雅观的 ❑ *My mother has had unsightly varicose veins for years.* 我母亲多年来一直患有病状难看的静脉曲张。

un|signed /ˌʌnˈsaɪnd/ 1 ADJ An **unsigned** document does not have anyone's signature on it. 没签名的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unsigned** band has not signed a contract with a company to produce CDs. 未签约的

un|skilled /ˌʌnˈskɪld/ 1 ADJ People who are **unskilled** do not have any special training for a job. 无(特殊)技能的；未经专门训练的 ❑ *He went to Paris in search of work as an unskilled labourer.* 他没有任何劳动技能就去巴黎找工作。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unskilled** work does not require any special training. 无需特殊技能的；不需要专门训练的 ❑ *In the U.S., minorities and immigrants have generally gone into low-paid, unskilled jobs.* 在美国，少数族裔和移民一般会从事低薪水、无需特殊技能的工作。

un|smil|ing /ˌʌnˈsmaɪlɪŋ/ ADJ An **unsmiling** person is not smiling, and looks serious or unfriendly. 不笑的；严肃的；不友善的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He was unsmiling and silent.* 他不苟言笑，沉默寡言。❑ *...the unsmiling woman in the ticket booth.* 售票亭里板着脸的女人

un|so|ciable /ʌnˈsəʊʃəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone who is **unsociable** does not like talking to other people and tries to avoid meeting them. 不合群的；不善交际的 ❑ *My marriage has broken up. It has made me reclusive and unsociable.* 我的婚姻破裂了。这让我变得孤僻、不愿与人来往。❑ *I am by no means an unsociable person.* 我绝不是一个不合群的人。

un|so|cial /ʌnˈsəʊʃᵊl/ ADJ If someone works **unsocial** hours, they work late at night, early in the morning, at weekends, or on public holidays. In Britain, people are often paid extra for working unsocial hours. 加班的；非正常工作时间的【BRIT 英】

un|sold /ˌʌnˈsəʊld/ ADJ **Unsold** goods have been available for people to buy but nobody has bought them. 卖不出的；未售出的 ❑ *...piles of unsold books.* 一堆堆卖不出去的书 ❑ *Thirteen per cent of Christie's coin and banknote auction went unsold.* 佳士得有 13% 的硬币和纸币拍卖流拍。

un|so|lic|it|ed /ˌʌnsəˈlɪsɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **unsolicited** has been given without being asked for and may not have been wanted. 主动提供的；主动提出的；自愿给予的 ❑ *'If I were you,' she adds by way of some unsolicited advice, 'I'd watch out for that girl of yours.'* "如果我是你，"她主动建议说，"我会密切注意自己的女儿。"

un|solved /ˌʌnˈsɒlvd/ ADJ An **unsolved** mystery or problem has never been solved. 未解决的；未破解的 ❑ *...America's unsolved problems of poverty and racism.* 美国尚未解决的贫困和种族问题 ❑ *David's murder remains unsolved.* 戴维被杀的案子仍未侦破。

un|so|phis|ti|cat|ed /ˌʌnsəˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ **Unsophisticated** people do not have a wide range of experience or knowledge and have simple tastes. 单纯的；不懂世故的；缺少经验的 ❑ *It was music of a rather crude kind which unsophisticated audiences enjoyed listening to.* 这是一种阅历浅的听众喜欢的相当原生态的音乐。❑ [+in] *She was quite unsophisticated in the ways of the world.* 她胸无城府。 2 ADJ An **unsophisticated** method or device is very simple and often not very effective. 简单的；不精密的；不复杂的 ❑ *...an unsophisticated alarm system.* 简单的报警系统

un|sound /ˌʌnˈsaʊnd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a conclusion or method is **unsound**, it is based on ideas that are wrong. 谬误的；误导的；不合理的 ❑ *The thinking is good-hearted, but muddled and fundamentally unsound.* 这个想法的出发点是好的，但是条理混乱，而且本质上是错误的。❑ *The national tests were educationally unsound.* 从教育角度来看，全国统考是不合理的。 2 ADJ If something or someone is **unsound**, they are unreliable. 不可靠的；不安全的 ❑ *No sensible person would put his money in a bank he knew to be unsound.* 凡是有头脑的人都不会把钱存到自己明知不可靠的银行里。 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, usu adv ADJ] If you say that something is **unsound** in some way, you mean that it is damaging in that way or to the thing mentioned. 有危害的；造成破坏的 ❑ *The project is environmentally unsound.* 这个项目会破坏环境。❑ *A diet extremely low in calories can also be a diet that is nutritionally unsound.* 卡路里含量极低的饮食也会造成营养不良。 4 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a building or other structure is **unsound**, it is in poor condition and is likely to collapse. 不坚实的；不稳固的 ❑ *The church was structurally unsound.* 该教堂的结构不坚固。

un|speak|able /ˌʌnˈspiːkəbᵊl/ ADJ If you describe something as **unspeakable**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant. 说不出的；难以名状的；坏透了的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the unspeakable horrors of chemical weapons.* 化学武器难以名状的恐怖 ❑ *...unspeakable crimes.* 令人难以启齿的罪行 • **un|speak|ably** /ˌʌnˈspiːkəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The novel was unspeakably boring.* 这部小说无聊透顶。

un|speci|fied /ˌʌnˈspesɪfaɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You say that something is **unspecified** when you are not told exactly what it is. 未说明的；不明确的 ❑ *The government said an unspecified number of bandits were killed.* 政府声称已歼灭若干土匪。❑ *He was arrested on unspecified charges.* 他遭到逮捕，但具体罪名未透露。

un|spec|tacu|lar /ˌʌnspekˈtækjʊləʳ/ ADJ If you describe something as **unspectacular**, you mean that it is rather dull and not remarkable in any way. 不引人注意的；不起眼的 ❑ *His progress at school had been unspectacular compared to his brother.* 和弟弟相比，他的学业很不起眼。❑ *...pleasant, if largely unspectacular, countryside.* 不甚起眼但令人愉悦的田园风光

un|spoiled /ˌʌnˈspɔɪld/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **unspoilt** /ˌʌnˈspɔɪlt/

ADJ If you describe a place as **unspoiled**, you think it is beautiful because it has not been changed or built on for a long time. 未经开发的；有自然美的 ❑ *The port is quiet and unspoiled.* 这个港口宁静、天然。❑ *...the unspoiled island of Cozumel.* 不染尘嚣的科苏梅尔岛

un|spo|ken /ˌʌnˈspəʊkən/ 1 ADJ If your thoughts, wishes, or feelings are **unspoken**, you do not speak about them. (想法、愿望、感情)没有言明的，未说出口的 ❑ *His face was expressionless, but Alex felt the unspoken criticism.* 他面无表情，但亚历克斯能感觉到他未言明的批评之意。❑ *The other unspoken fear here is of an outbreak of hooliganism.* 这其中另一个未言明的担忧是足球流氓可能突然闹事。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] When there is an **unspoken** agreement or understanding between people, their behaviour shows that they agree about something or understand it, even though they have never spoken about it. (协议等)不成文的，默契的，默认的 ❑ *There had been an unspoken agreement between them that he would not call for her at Seymour House.* 他们之间曾经有过默契，那便是他不会去西摩屋接她。

un|sport|ing /ˌʌnˈspɔːtɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe someone playing a game as **unsporting**, you are critical of them because they have done something that is unfair to their opponent. 没有体育道德的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Players are warned, fined and can even be disqualified for unsporting actions in the heat of contest.* 在激烈的竞赛中，缺乏体育道德的选手会被警告、罚款乃至取消比赛资格。

un|sta|ble /ˌʌnˈsteɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ You can describe something as **unstable** if it is likely to change suddenly, especially if this creates difficulty or danger. 不稳定的；动荡的 ❑ *After the fall of Pitt in 1801 there was a decade of unstable government.* 1801 年皮特倒台后，政府经历了 10 年的动荡。❑ *The situation is unstable and potentially dangerous.* 情况不稳定，可能有危险。 2 ADJ **Unstable** objects are likely to move or fall. 不牢固的；松脱的 ❑ *Both clay and sandstone are unstable rock formations.* 黏土和砂岩都是不牢固的岩石构造。 3 ADJ If people are **unstable**, their emotions and behaviour keep changing because their minds are disturbed or upset. (情绪)不稳定的，波动的 ❑ *He was emotionally unstable.* 他情绪不稳定。

U

un|stat|ed /ʌnˈsteɪtɪd/ ADJ You say that something is **unstated** when it has not been expressed in words. 未言明的；未申明的 ❑ *The implication was plain, if left unstated.* 其含意不言而喻。❑ *An additional, unstated reason for his resignation may have been a lawsuit filed against him.* 他辞职的另一个没有言明的理由可能是他遭到了起诉。

un|steady /ʌnˈstedi/ ❶ ADJ If you are **unsteady**, you have difficulty doing something, for example walking, because you cannot completely control your legs or your body. 脚步不稳的；身体摇晃的 ❑ *The boy was very unsteady and had staggered around when he got up.* 男孩站立不稳，起身后走起来步子也踉踉跄跄。❑ *He poured coffee into the mugs, and with an unsteady hand, held one of them out to David.* 他把咖啡倒进马克杯里，然后一只手颤巍巍地端了一杯给戴维。•**un|steadi|ly** /ʌnˈstedɪlɪ/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *She pulled herself unsteadily from the bed to the dresser.* 她颤巍巍地从床边挪到梳妆台前。❷ ADJ If you describe something as **unsteady**, you mean that it is not regular or stable, but unreliable or unpredictable. 不稳定的；不可靠的；变幻无常的 ❑ *His voice was unsteady and only just audible.* 他的声音发颤，而且小得刚刚能听见。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unsteady** objects are not held, fixed, or balanced securely. 不牢固的；不稳固的；不结实的 ❑ *...a slightly unsteady item of furniture.* 一件不怎么稳当的家具

un|stick /ʌnˈstɪk/ (**unsticks, unsticking, unstuck**) ❶ VERB If you **unstick** something or if it **unsticks**, it becomes separated from the thing that it was stuck to.（使）不再黏合；扯开；分开 ❑ [v n] *Mike shook his head, to unstick his hair from his sweating forehead.* 迈克甩了一下头，想把头发从汗涔涔的前额上弄开。❑ [v] *The stewards' badges are made so they do not unstick from a car and therefore cannot be passed around.* 乘务员的徽章经特别制作，在车厢上不易脱落，不会被传来传去。❷ → see also **unstuck**

un|stint|ing /ʌnˈstɪntɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unstinting** help, care, or praise is great in amount or degree and is given generously. 慷慨的；大方的 ❑ *The task of producing the text was made easier by the unstinting help and generosity extended to me.* 在人们的慷慨帮助下，我写这篇文章的任务变得轻松了。

un|stop|pable /ʌnˈstɒpəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **unstoppable** cannot be prevented from continuing or developing. 不可抗拒的；不可阻挡的 ❑ *The progress of science is unstoppable.* 科学的前进步伐不可阻挡。❑ *...the country's seemingly unstoppable economy.* 该国看起来不可阻挡的经济发展势头

un|stressed /ˌʌnˈstrest/ ADJ If a word or syllable is **unstressed**, it is pronounced without emphasis. 无重音的；非重读的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the unstressed syllable of words like 'above', 'surround' or 'arrive'.* above, surround, arrive 等单词的非重读音节

un|struc|tured /ˌʌnˈstrʌktʃəʳd/ ADJ Something such as a meeting, interview, or activity that is **unstructured** is not organized in a complete or detailed way.（会议、会面、活动等）未组织的，未作详细安排的 ❑ *Our aim was that these meetings be unstructured and informal.* 我们的目的是对这些会议不作具体安排，弄得轻松随意一些。

un|stuck /ʌnˈstʌk/ ❶ PHRASE If something **comes unstuck**, it becomes separated from the thing that it was attached to. 脱离；松脱；松开 ❑ *The brown vinyl covering all the horizontal surfaces is coming unstuck in several places.* 水平面上覆盖的棕色塑料布有几处地方松脱了。❷ PHRASE To **come unstuck** means to fail. 失败；砸锅；栽跟头【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *Where economics comes unstuck is when it doesn't take account of the anticipated actions of human beings.* 经济学若无视人的预期行动，注定是行不通的。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **come unglued**

❸ → see also **unstick**

un|sub|scribe /ˌʌnsəbˈskraɪb/ (**unsubscribes, unsubscribing, unsubscribed**) VERB If you **unsubscribe** from an online service, you send a message saying that you no longer wish to receive that service. 退订，取消注册（网上服务）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v] *Go to the website today and you can unsubscribe online.* 今天即可网上退订。

un|sub|stan|ti|at|ed /ˌʌnsəbˈstænʃieɪtɪd/ ADJ A claim, accusation, or story that is **unsubstantiated** has not been proved to be valid or true. 未经证实的；无根据的；不确凿的 ❑ *I do object to their claim, which I find totally unsubstantiated.* 我的确反对他们的说法，在我看来那是毫无根据的。❑ *...unsubstantiated rumours about his private life.* 有关他私生活的捕风捉影的谣言

un|suc|cess|ful /ˌʌnsəkˈsesfʊl/ ❶ ADJ Something that is **unsuccessful** does not achieve what it was intended to achieve. 不成功的；落空的；失败的 ❑ *His efforts were unsuccessful.* 他的努力失败了。❑ *...a second unsuccessful operation on his knee.* 他第二次失败的膝盖手术 ❑ *There were reports last month of unsuccessful negotiations between guerrillas and commanders.* 有报道称，上个月游击队和指挥官之间的谈判失败了。•**un|suc|cess|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He has been trying unsuccessfully to sell the business in one piece since early last year.* 早在去年年初他就想把业务整体出售，但没有成功。❷ ADJ Someone who is **unsuccessful** does not achieve what they intended to achieve, especially in their career.（尤指事业上）失败的，不成功的 ❑ *The difference between successful and unsuccessful people is that successful people put into practice the things they learn.* 成功者与失败者的区别在于，成功者能够学以致用。❑ [+in] *He and his friend Boris were unsuccessful in getting a job.* 他和他的朋友鲍里斯都没有找到工作。

un|suit|able /ˌʌnˈsuːtəbᵊl/ ADJ Someone or something that is **unsuitable for** a particular purpose or situation does not have the right qualities for it. 不适宜的；不合适的 ❑ [+for] *Amy's shoes were unsuitable for walking any distance.* 埃米的鞋子根本不适合走路。

un|suit|ed /ˌʌnˈsuːtɪd/ ❶ ADJ If someone or something is **unsuited to** a particular job, situation, or place, they do not have the right qualities or characteristics for it. 不适宜的；不相称的 ❑ [+to] *He's totally unsuited to the job.* 他完全不适合做这份工作。❑ [+to] *The snow cruiser proved hopelessly unsuited to Antarctic conditions.* 事实证明，雪地车根本不适合在南极那样的环境下使用。❷ ADJ If two people, especially a man and a woman, are **unsuited to** each other, they have different personalities or interests, and so are unlikely to have a successful relationship.（男女）不般配的，彼此不合适的 ❑ [+to] *By the end of that first year, I knew how totally unsuited we were to each other.* 到了第一年年底，我知道我们俩根本不般配。

un|sul|lied /ˌʌnˈsʌlɪd/ ADJ If something is **unsullied**, it has not been spoiled or made less pure by the addition of something unpleasant or unacceptable. 未受污染的；未受玷污的；无瑕疵的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She had the combined talents of toughness, intellect, experience and unsullied reputation.* 她刚强果敢、才智超群、经验丰富，而且名声没有任何污点。❑ [+by] *He smiled, unsullied by doubt.* 他虽疑惑但还是笑了笑。

un|sung /ˌʌnˈsʌŋ/ ADJ **Unsung** is used to describe people, things, or places that are not appreciated or praised, although you think they deserve to be. 未被歌颂的；未受颂扬的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *They are among the unsung heroes of our time.* 他们是我们这个时代的无名英雄。

un|sup|port|ed /ˌʌnsəˈpɔːtɪd/ ❶ ADJ If a statement or theory is **unsupported**, there is no evidence which proves that it is true or correct. 尚无证据的；尚未证实的 ❑ [+by] *It was a theory unsupported by evidence.* 这一理论尚无佐证。❑ *The letters contained unsupported allegations.* 这些信里有一些未经证实的说法。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unsupported** person does not have anyone to provide them with money and the things they need.（人）无资助的，无经济支持的 ❑ *Unsupported mothers are one of the fastest-growing groups of welfare claimants.* 无生活依靠的单身母亲是福利救济申领者中人数增长最快的群体之一。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unsupported** building or person is not being physically supported or held up by anything.（建筑）无承托的，无支撑的；（人）无搀扶的，无倚靠的 ❑ *...the vast unsupported wall of the Ajuda Palace in Lisbon.* 里斯本阿茹达宫那面巨大的、无承托的墙 ❑ *...the child's first unsupported step.* 小孩在无人搀扶时迈出的第一步

un|sure /ˌʌnˈʃʊəʳ/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **unsure of yourself**, you lack confidence. 不自信的；缺乏信心的 ❑ [+of] *He made her feel hot, and awkward, and unsure of herself.* 他令她内心躁动，手足无措，对自己失去信心。❑ *The evening show was terrible, with hesitant unsure performances from all.* 晚上的演出很糟糕，所有人都缩

手缩脚，显得很不自信。 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unsure about** something, you feel uncertain about it. 不确定的；不清楚的；拿不准的 ❑ [+about] *Fifty-two per cent were unsure about the idea.* 五成二的人对这个想法存有疑虑。 ❑ [+of] *Scientists are becoming increasingly unsure of the validity of this technique.* 科学家们对这一技术的合法性越来越拿不准了。

un|sur|passed /ˌʌnsəˈpɑːst, -ˈpæst/ ADJ If you describe something as **unsurpassed**, you are emphasizing that it is better or greater than anything else of its kind. 无与伦比的；无可匹敌的；超凡绝伦的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The quality of Smallbone furniture is unsurpassed.* 斯莫尔本恩家具品质超凡。 ❑ [+for] *...the Hamburg weekly, surely unsurpassed in the world for its intellectual range and quality.* 在汉堡出版的这份周刊视野广博，见解深刻，无疑卓绝于世

un|sur|pris|ing /ˌʌnsəˈpraɪzɪŋ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ, oft ADJ that] If something is **unsurprising**, you are not surprised by it because you would expect it to happen or be like it is. 不出所料的；不出奇的；意料中的 ❑ *It is unsurprising that he remains so hated.* 他还是那么讨人嫌，这倒是不奇怪。 ❑ *His choice was unsurprising.* 他的选择并不出人意料。 •**un|sur|pris|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Unsurprisingly, not everyone agrees that things are better.* 不出所料，并非人人都认同情况有所好转。 ❑ *The proposals were swiftly and unsurprisingly rejected by Western ministers.* 一如所料，这些提议当即遭到西方各部长的反对。

un|sus|pect|ed /ˌʌnsəˈspektɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unsuspected**, you mean that people do not realize it or are not aware of it. 不知晓的；未察觉的 ❑ *A surprising number of ailments are caused by unsuspected environmental factors.* 有数量惊人的疾病是由不明环境因素造成的。

un|sus|pect|ing /ˌʌnsəˈspektɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **unsuspecting** to describe someone who is not at all aware of something that is happening or going to happen. 不知情的；无疑心的；不明真相的 ❑ *The co-defendants are charged with selling worthless junk bonds to thousands of unsuspecting depositors.* 此案的共同被告因向数千不明真相的存款人出售毫无价值的垃圾债券而被起诉。 ❑ *...his unsuspecting victim.* 他的不明真相的受害人

un|sweet|ened /ʌnˈswiːtənd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Unsweetened** food or drink does not have any sugar or other sweet substance added to it. 未加糖的；未加甜味剂的

un|swerv|ing /ʌnˈswɜːvɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's attitude, feeling, or way of behaving as **unswerving**, you mean that it is strong and firm and does not weaken or change. 坚定不移的；始终如一的；毫不动摇的 ❑ *In his diary of 1944 he proclaims unswerving loyalty to the monarchy.* 他在 1944 年的日记里声称对君主忠贞不渝。

un|sym|pa|thet|ic /ˌʌnsɪmpəˈθetɪk/ ADJ If someone is **unsympathetic**, they are not kind or helpful to a person in difficulties. 冷漠的；不体恤人的；无同情心的 ❑ *Her husband was unsympathetic and she felt she had no one to turn to.* 她丈夫不懂得体恤人，让她觉得无人可以依靠。 ❑ *...an unsympathetic doctor.* 冷漠的医生 ADJ An **unsympathetic** person is unpleasant and difficult to like. 讨厌的；难缠的 ❑ *...a very unsympathetic main character.* 极其讨人厌的主角 ❑ *He's unsympathetic, but charismatic and complex.* 他很讨人厌，但很有感召力，令人捉摸不透。 ADJ If you are **unsympathetic to** a particular idea or aim, you are not willing to support it. （对主张、目标）不支持的，不赞成的 ❑ [+to] *I'm highly unsympathetic to what you are trying to achieve.* 我极不赞成你试图达成的目标。

un|tamed /ˌʌnˈteɪmd/ ADJ An **untamed** area or place is in its original or natural state and has not been changed or affected by people. 原始的；天然的；未开发的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the wild, untamed undergrowth.* 野生的原始灌木丛 ❑ *The interior of Corsica is high and untamed.* 科西嘉岛腹地地势高耸，环境荒芜。

un|tan|gle /ˌʌnˈtæŋgᵊl/ (**untangles, untangling, untangled**) VERB If you **untangle** something that is knotted or has become twisted around something, you undo the knots in it or free it. 解开，解松（绳结） ❑ [v n] *He was found desperately trying to untangle several reels of film.* 他被发现拼命想要解开几盘缠在一起的胶卷。 ❑ [v n] *...a light, non-sticky mousse which untangles hair and adds brilliant shine.* 一种能理顺头发、增加光泽的轻柔、无黏性摩丝 VERB If you **untangle** a confused or complicated situation, you make the different things involved clear, or put the situation right. 排解，解决，处理（混乱或复杂局面） ❑ [v n] *Lawyers and accountants began trying to untangle the complex affairs of the bank.* 律师和会计师们开始着手梳理这家银行复杂的事务。

un|tapped /ˌʌnˈtæpt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **untapped** supply or source of something has not yet been used. 未开采的；未利用的 ❑ *Mongolia, although poor, has considerable untapped resources of oil and minerals.* 蒙古虽然贫穷，但有大量尚未开采的石油和矿产资源。

un|ten|able /ˌʌnˈtenəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] An argument, theory, or position that is **untenable** cannot be defended successfully against criticism or attack. （论点、理论或立场）经不起反驳的，不堪一击的，站不住脚的 ❑ *This argument is untenable from an intellectual, moral and practical standpoint.* 从知识、道德和现实角度来看，这一论点是站不住脚的。

un|test|ed /ˌʌnˈtestɪd/ ADJ If something or someone is **untested**, they have not yet been tried out or have not yet experienced a particular situation, so you do not know what they will be like. 未经考验的；未经验证的 ❑ *The Egyptian Army remained an untested force.* 埃及军队依然有待考验。 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as a drug or chemical as **untested**, you mean that it has not been subject to scientific tests to find out if it is safe to use. 未经检验的；未经测试的 ❑ *...the dangers of giving untested drugs to people.* 把未经检验的药物给人吃的危险

un|think|able /ʌnˈθɪŋkəbᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that something is **unthinkable**, you are emphasizing that it cannot possibly be accepted or imagined as a possibility. 匪夷所思的；不可思议的；难以想象的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Her strong Catholic beliefs made abortion unthinkable.* 笃信天主教的她完全无法接受堕胎。 •N-SING **The unthinkable** is something that is unthinkable. 匪夷所思的事情；不可思议的事情 ❑ *Edward VIII had done the unthinkable and abdicated the throne.* 爱德华八世竟然主动逊位，真是匪夷所思。 ADJ You can use **unthinkable** to describe a situation, event, or action which is extremely unpleasant to imagine or remember. 匪夷所思的；难以想象的；不堪设想的 ❑ *This place is going to be unthinkable without you.* 没有你，真不知道这地方会变成什么样。

un|think|ing /ʌnˈθɪŋkɪŋ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **unthinking**, you are critical of them because you consider that they do not think carefully about the effects of their behaviour. 欠考虑的；没头脑的；鲁莽的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He doesn't say those silly things that unthinking people say.* 他并未像没头脑的人那样说蠢话。 •**un|think|ing|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Many motor accidents are the result of unthinkingly mixing speed and alcohol.* 许多机动车事故都是不计后果地酒后开快车造成的。

un|ti|dy /ʌnˈtaɪdi/ ADJ If you describe something as **untidy**, you mean that it is not neat or well arranged. 不整齐的；凌乱的 ❑ *The place quickly became untidy.* 这地方很快变得凌乱不堪。 ❑ *...a thin man with untidy hair.* 头发凌乱、身材瘦削的男子 ❑ *Clothes were thrown in the luggage in an untidy heap.* 衣服被乱糟糟地扔进旅行箱里。 •**un|ti|di|ly** /ʌnˈtaɪdɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *Her long hair tumbles untidily around her shoulders.* 她的一头长发乱糟糟地披散在肩上。 ❑ *...the desk piled untidily with books and half-finished homework.* 横七竖八地堆满图书和没做完的作业的桌子 •**un|ti|di|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The dust and untidiness in her room no longer bothered her.* 屋里的尘土和凌乱已不再令她烦心。 ADJ If you describe a person as **untidy**, you mean that they do not care about whether things are neat and well arranged, for example in their house. 不修边幅的；不整洁的 ❑ *I'm untidy in most ways.* 我在很多方面都没有条理。

un|tie /ʌnˈtaɪ/ (**unties, untying, untied**) VERB If you **untie** something that is tied to another thing or if you **untie** two things that are tied together, you remove the string or rope that holds them or that has been tied round them. 解开，打开（所捆之物） ❑ [v n] *Nicholas untied the boat from her mooring.* 尼古拉斯解开了泊船的缆绳。 ❑ [v n] *Just untie my hands.* 快把绑我手的绳子解开。 VERB If you **untie** something such as string or rope,

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you undo it so that there is no knot or so that it is no longer tying something. 解开，松开（绳结等）❑ [v n] *She hurriedly untied the ropes binding her ankles.* 她连忙解开绑着脚踝的绳子。❑ [v n] *Then she untied her silk scarf.* 然后她把丝巾解了下来。❸ VERB When you **untie** your shoelaces or your shoes, you loosen or undo the laces of your shoes. 解开，松开（鞋带）❑ [v n] *She untied the laces on one of her sneakers.* 她解开了一只运动鞋的鞋带。❑ [v-ed] *Your boot lace is untied.* 你靴子上的鞋带松了。

Word Link 词根词缀 ***un = reversal*** 反；逆转：***untie, unusual, unwrap***

un|til ◆◆◆ /ʌn'tɪl/ ❶ PREP If something happens **until** a particular time, it happens during the period before that time and stops at that time. 直至；直到；在…之前 ❑ *Until 1971, he was a high-ranking official in the Central Communist Committee.* 1971年前，他是共产党中央委员会的高级官员。❑ *...consumers who have waited until after the Christmas holiday to do that holiday shopping.* 等过完圣诞节才进行节日采购的顾客 •CONJ **Until** is also a conjunction. ❑ *I waited until it got dark.* 我一直等到天黑。❑ *Stir with a metal spoon until the sugar has dissolved.* 用金属调羹搅拌至糖融化。❷ PREP You use **until** with a negative to emphasize the moment in time after which the rest of your statement becomes true, or the condition which would make it true. （与否定词连用）直到…之前，直到…为止，除非 ❑ *The traffic laws don't take effect until the end of the year.* 交通法要到年底才生效。❑ *It was not until 1911 that the first of the vitamins was identified.* 直到1911年才发现第一种维生素。•CONJ [CONJ after neg] **Until** is also a conjunction. ❑ *The E.U. will not lift its sanctions until that country makes political changes.* 除非该国实施政治改革，否则欧盟将不会解除制裁。❸ **up until** → see **up**

un|time|ly /ʌn'taɪmlɪ/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe an event as **untimely**, you mean that it happened earlier than it should, or sooner than you expected. 过早的；提早的；未到期的 ❑ *His mother's untimely death had a catastrophic effect on him.* 他妈妈的过早离世对他有灾难性的影响。❷ ADJ You can describe something as **untimely** if it happens at an unsuitable time. 不适时的；不合时宜的 ❑ *...an untimely visit from the milkman.* 送牛奶的来得不是时候 ❑ *I am sure your readers would have seen the article as at best untimely.* 即使往最好里说，我相信你的读者也会觉得这篇文章发表得不是时候。

un|tir|ing /ʌn'taɪərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their efforts as **untiring**, you approve of them because they continue what they are doing without slowing down or stopping. 孜孜不倦的；坚持不懈的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...an untiring fighter for justice, democracy and tolerance.* 为公正、民主和包容奋斗不息的斗士

un|tit|led /ˌʌn'taɪtᵊld/ ❶ ADJ If something such as a book, film, or song is **untitled**, it does not have a title. 未命名的；无标题的 ❑ *The full-length feature, as yet untitled, will include interviews plus footage of their live gigs.* 这部尚未定名的故事长片将内含采访画面和他们现场表演的片段。❷ ADJ Someone who is **untitled** does not have a title such as 'Sir' or 'Lord'. 无头衔的；无爵位的

unto /'ʌntu/ ❶ PREP **Unto** was used to indicate that something was done or given to someone. 于；对；向【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *And he said unto him, 'Who is my neighbor?'.* 他于是对他说道："谁是我邻居？" ❑ *I will do unto others what they did to me.* 我会以其人之道还治其人之身。❷ PREP **Unto** was used to indicate that something continued until a particular time. 迄至；直至；直到【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *Be ye faithful unto the end.* 汝等应至死不渝。

un|told /ˌʌn'təʊld/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **untold** to emphasize how bad or unpleasant something is. （表示糟糕程度）无以名状的，难以形容的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The demise of the industry has caused untold misery to thousands of hard-working tradesmen.* 该行业的没落给数千辛苦经营的商贩带来了难言的苦楚。❑ *This might do untold damage to her health.* 这也许会给她的健康带来难以估量的伤害。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **untold** to emphasize that an amount or quantity is very large, especially when you are not sure how large it is. 数不胜数的；不计其数的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...the nation's untold millions of anglers.* 该国数不清的钓鱼爱好者

un|touch|able /ʌn'tʌtʃəbᵊl/ **(untouchables)** ❶ ADJ If you say that someone is **untouchable**, you mean that they cannot be affected or punished in any way. 不可触动的；不受影响的 ❑ *I want to make it clear, however, that no one is untouchable in this investigation.* 但我想说明一点，这次调查谁都逃不了。•N-COUNT An **untouchable** is someone who is untouchable. 不可触动的人；不受影响的人 ❑ *...an anti-corruption squad nicknamed the 'Untouchables'.* 绰号为"铁面"的反贪小组 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone, especially a sports player or entertainer, as **untouchable**, you are emphasizing that they are better than anyone else in what they do. 高人一等的；无与伦比的；无可匹敌的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A lot of the players began to feel they were untouchable.* 许多运动员开始觉得自己天下无敌。❸ N-COUNT Some people refer to Hindus of the lowest social rank as **untouchables**. 不可接触者，贱民（指印度社会最低阶层的人）【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】❑ *He was born an untouchable in a very poor village in south India.* 他出身贱民，生于印度南部一个非常贫困的村子。

un|touched /ˌʌn'tʌtʃt/ ❶ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] Something that is **untouched by** something else is not affected by it. 不受影响的；未改变的 ❑ [+by] *Asian airlines remain untouched by the deregulation that has swept America.* 亚洲各航空公司并未受到席卷美洲的撤销管制浪潮的影响。❷ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] If something is **untouched**, it is not damaged in any way, although it has been in a situation where it could easily have been damaged. 完好无缺的；未受损害的 ❑ *Michael pointed out to me that amongst the rubble, there was one building that remained untouched.* 迈克尔指给我看说，瓦砾中有一栋建筑完好无损。❑ *The desk had been rifled for money, some banknotes taken but cheque-book and credit cards left untouched.* 为了找到钱，桌子被翻过了，一些钞票被拿走，但支票簿和信用卡原封未动。❸ ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v] An **untouched** area or place is thought to be beautiful because it is still in its original state and has not been changed or damaged in any way. 原生态的；不染尘嚣的；天然质朴的 ❑ *Ducie is one of the world's last untouched islands, nearly 5,000km from Australia.* 迪西岛是全球最后几座保持自然风貌的岛屿之一，距澳大利亚近5,000公里。❹ ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n] If food or drink is **untouched**, none of it has been eaten or drunk. 未吃（或喝）过的；未动过的 ❑ *The coffee was untouched, the toast had cooled.* 咖啡没有动过，吐司已经凉了。

un|to|ward /ˌʌntə'wɔːd, AM 美 -'tɔːrd/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you say that something **untoward** happens, you mean that something happens that is unexpected and causes difficulties. 意外的；麻烦的；事与愿违的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The surveyor's report didn't highlight anything untoward.* 勘测员的报告中并未指明有任何麻烦。❑ *Tampering with a single enzyme can lead to untoward effects elsewhere.* 破坏一种酶可能会导致别处出现异常。

un|trace|able /ˌʌn'treɪsəbᵊl/ ADJ If someone or something is **untraceable**, it is impossible to find them. 无法追寻的；难以查出的 ❑ *...a world where electronic crime is untraceable.* 一个电子犯罪无法追查的世界

un|trained /ˌʌn'treɪnd/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **untrained** has not been taught the skills that they need for a particular job, activity, or situation. 未经培训的；未经训练的；无经验的 ❑ *It is a nonsense to say we have untrained staff dealing with emergencies.* 说我们派未经培训的员工来处理紧急事故简直是胡说八道。❑ *Our Intelligence Service was untrained, cumbersome, and almost wholly ineffectual.* 我们的情报部门缺乏训练，体制臃肿，简直毫无用处。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a voice or a mind, for example, as **untrained**, you mean that it has not been developed through formal education or training. 未受培养的；未经专门训练的 ❑ *It was often said that he had the best untrained mind in politics.* 人们常说，他虽未受过专门训练却极有政治头脑。

un|tram|melled /ʌn'træmᵊld/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **untrammeled**

ADJ Someone who is **untrammelled** is able to act freely in the way they want to, rather than being restricted by something. 无拘无束的；自由自在的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the only place where the royal family could really relax and lead an untrammelled domestic life.*

王室成员可以真正放松、不受拘束地过家庭生活的唯一一处地方 ❑ [+by] *She thought of herself as a free woman, untrammelled by family relationships.* 她觉得自己自由自在，不受家庭关系的约束。

un|treat|ed /ˌʌnˈtriːtɪd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ] If an injury or illness is left **untreated**, it is not given medical treatment. 未经治疗的 ❑ *If left untreated, the condition may become chronic.* 这种病如果不治疗，可能会发展成慢性病。❑ *...the consequences of untreated tuberculosis.* 结核病得不到治疗的后果 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Untreated** materials, water, or chemicals are harmful and have not been made safe. (有害物质)未经处理的 ❑ *...the dumping of nuclear waste and untreated sewage.* 倾倒核废料和未经处理的污水 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Untreated** materials are in their natural or original state, often before being prepared for use in a particular process. 天然的；未加工的 ❑ *All the bedding is made of simple, untreated cotton.* 所有床上用品全部用天然棉布制成。❑ *In its untreated state the carbon fibre material is rather like cloth.* 碳纤维材料在天然状态下更像布料。

un|tried /ˌʌnˈtraɪd/ ADJ If someone or something is **untried**, they have not yet experienced certain situations or have not yet been tried out, so you do not know what they will be like. 未尝试过的；未经试验的 ❑ *He was young and untried, with no reputation of his own.* 他年纪轻，经验浅，没名气。❑ *...a long legal battle through untried areas of law.* 在从未涉足的法律领域进行的一场长久官司

un|trou|bled /ˌʌnˈtrʌbᵊld/ ADJ If you are **untroubled by** something, you are not affected or worried by it. 不为所动的；无忧无虑的；不烦恼的 ❑ [+by] *She is untroubled by the fact that she didn't win.* 她并没有为失败而烦心。❑ *...an untroubled night's sleep.* 一夜安枕

un|true /ˌʌnˈtruː/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a statement or idea is **untrue**, it is false and not based on facts. 不真实的；虚假的 ❑ *The allegations were completely untrue.* 这些指控纯属捏造。❑ *It was untrue to say that all political prisoners have been released.* 并不是所有政治犯都被释放了。❑ *Such remarks are both offensive and untrue.* 这种言论既令人恼火又不属实。

un|trust|wor|thy /ˌʌnˈtrʌstwɜːʳðɪ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **untrustworthy**, you think they are unreliable and cannot be trusted. 不可信的；不可靠的 ❑ *I think he is shallow, vain and untrustworthy.* 我认为他浅薄虚荣，不可信任。❑ *His opponents still say he's a fundamentally untrustworthy figure.* 他的对手依然说他根本靠不住。

un|truth /ˌʌnˈtruːθ/ (**untruths** /ˌʌnˈtruːðz/) N-VAR An **untruth** is a lie. 谎话；谎言；假话【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The Advertising Standards Authority accused estate agents of using blatant untruths.* 广告标准管理局指责房地产代理商公然进行虚假宣传。❑ *I have never uttered one word of untruth.* 我从未说过一句假话。

un|truth|ful /ˌʌnˈtruːθfʊl/ ADJ If someone is **untruthful** or if they say **untruthful** things, they are dishonest and say things that they know are not true. 不真实的；虚伪的；虚假的 ❑ *He must not be untruthful, or a coward.* 他绝不是虚伪或胆怯之徒。❑ *Some people may be tempted to give untruthful answers.* 有些人也许会不由得想要作出不实回答。

un|tu|tored /ˌʌnˈtjuːtəʳd, AM -ˈtuːt-/ ADJ If someone is **untutored**, they have not been formally trained to do something, although they may be quite skilled at it. 未受正规教育的；未经正式训练的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *This untutored mathematician had an obsession with numbers.* 这位非科班出身的数学家对数字特别痴迷。❑ [+in] *They had left school at fifteen and were quite untutored in writing.* 他们15岁就辍学了，几乎没有接受过正式的写作训练。

un|typi|cal /ˌʌnˈtɪpɪkᵊl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone or something is **untypical of** a particular type of person or thing, they are not a good example of the way that type of person or thing normally is. People sometimes say something is **not untypical** when they mean that it is quite normal. 非典型的；不寻常的；无代表性的 ❑ [+of] *Anita Loos was in many respects untypical of the screenwriting trade.* 在许多方面，安妮塔·卢斯都不像是从事剧本创作这一行的。❑ *I believe our results are not untypical.* 我认为我们的成绩没什么特别。•**un|typi|cal|ly** /ˌʌnˈtɪpɪkli/ ADV [ADV adj/-ed] ❑ *Untypically for a man in that situation he became interested in Buddhism.* 稀奇的是，他在那种情况下对佛教产生了兴趣。

un|us|able /ˌʌnˈjuːzəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **unusable** is not in a good enough state or condition to be used. 不能用的；不适合使用的 ❑ *Bombing had made roads and railways unusable.* 轰炸导致公路和铁路都无法通行。

un|used

Pronounced /ˌʌnˈjuːzd/ for meaning 1, and /ˌʌnˈjuːst/ for meaning 2. 义项1读作 /ˌʌnˈjuːzd/，义项2读作 /ˌʌnˈjuːst/。

1 ADJ [ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ] Something that is **unused** has not been used or is not being used at the moment. 未用过的；未使用的 ❑ *...unused containers of food and drink.* 未用过的食物和饮料盛器 2 ADJ If you are **unused to** something, you have not often done it or experienced it before, so it feels unusual and unfamiliar to you. 不习惯的；不熟悉的 ❑ [+to] *Mother was entirely unused to such hard work.* 妈妈对这么艰苦的工作完全不习惯。

un|usual ♦◇ /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/ 1 ADJ If something is **unusual**, it does not happen very often or you do not see it or hear it very often. 不寻常的；不常见的；罕见的 ❑ *They have replanted many areas with rare and unusual plants.* 他们在许多地方重新种上了珍稀植物。❑ *To be appreciated as a parent is quite unusual.* 做父母的很少能得到理解。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **unusual**, you think that they are interesting and different from other people. 异于常人的；与众不同的；不同凡响的 ❑ *He was an unusual man with great business talents.* 此人不同凡响，具有异常敏锐的商业头脑。

Thesaurus 同类词 *unusual* Also look up:

ADJ. abnormal, strange, uncommon; (*ant.*) usual 1
different, interesting, unconventional 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *un = reversal* 反：逆转：*untie, unusual, unwrap*

un|usu|al|ly /ʌnˈjuːʒuəli/ 1 ADV [ADV adj] You use **unusually** to emphasize that someone or something has more of a particular quality than is usual. 不寻常地；罕见地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He was an unusually complex man.* 他是个极其复杂的人。❑ *...this year's unusually harsh winter.* 今年异常寒冷的冬天 2 ADV You can use **unusually** to suggest that something is not what normally happens. 不常见地；异常地 ❑ *Unusually among British prime ministers, he was not a man of natural authority.* 他不是那种天生一副官派的人，这在英国首相中并不常见。[Also +for]

un|ut|ter|able /ʌnˈʌtərəbᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **unutterable** to emphasize that something, especially a bad quality, is great in degree or intensity. (尤指不好的事)无以名状的，难以形容的，莫名的【WRITTEN, EMPHASIS 笔语，强调】❑ *...unutterable rubbish.* 一派胡言 •**un|ut|ter|ably** /ʌnˈʌtərəbli/ ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *I suddenly felt unutterably depressed.* 我突然感到莫名的惆怅。

un|vary|ing /ʌnˈveərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **unvarying**, you mean that it stays the same and never changes. 始终如一的；恒久不变的；一贯的 ❑ *...her unvarying refusal to make public appearances.* 她始终拒绝公开露面

un|veil /ʌnˈveɪl/ (**unveils, unveiling, unveiled**) 1 VERB If someone formally **unveils** something such as a new statue or painting, they draw back the curtain which is covering it. 为…揭幕 ❑ [v n] *...a ceremony to unveil a monument to the victims.* 死难者纪念碑揭幕仪式 •**un|veil|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the unveiling of a monument to one of the Croatian heroes of the past.* 克罗地亚一位昔日英雄的纪念碑揭幕式 2 VERB If you **unveil** a plan, new product, or some other thing that has been kept secret, you introduce it to the public. 公布；推出；披露 ❑ [v n] *Companies from across Europe are here to unveil their latest models.* 全欧洲的公司都来这里展示其最新款产品。•**un|veil|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the unveiling of a detailed peace plan.* 详细的和平计划的披露

un|waged /ˌʌnˈweɪdʒd/ N-PLURAL You can refer to people who do not have a paid job as **the unwaged**. 无工资收入者；无工作报酬者【BRIT, BUSINESS 英，商】❑ *There are special rates for the under 18s, full-time students, over 60s and the unwaged.* 对不满18岁者、全日制学生、60岁以上及无工资收入者提供特别优惠。•ADJ **Unwaged** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the effect on male wage-earners, unwaged*

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females, and children. 对有工资收入的男性、无工作收入的女性和小孩的影响

un|want|ed /ʌnˈwɒntɪd/ ADJ If you say that something or someone is **unwanted**, you mean that you do not want them, or that nobody wants them. 不想要的；无人要的；多余的 ❑ *...the misery of unwanted pregnancies.* 意外怀孕的痛苦 ❑ *She felt unwanted.* 她觉得自己很多余。❑ *Every year thousands of unwanted animals are abandoned.* 每年有数千没人要的动物被遗弃。

un|war|rant|ed /ʌnˈwɒrəntɪd, AM 美 -ˈwɔːr-/ ADJ If you describe something as **unwarranted**, you are critical of it because there is no need or reason for it. 无端的；无正当理由的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Any attempt to discuss the issue of human rights was rejected as an unwarranted interference in the country's internal affairs.* 任何讨论人权问题的尝试都会被以无端干预该国内政为由拒绝。❑ *He accused the police of using unwarranted brutality.* 他指控警方无端施暴。

un|wary /ʌnˈweəri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **unwary**, you mean that they are not cautious or experienced and are therefore likely to be harmed or deceived. 无戒备的；无防备的；无警惕的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *With its quicksands the river usually drowns a few unwary visitors every season.* 河里有流沙，每个季节都有几名游客不小心溺亡。•N-SING **The unwary** are people who are unwary. 无戒备者；无防备者 ❑ *Specialist subjects are full of pitfalls for the unwary.* 专业学科充满陷阱，专套粗心大意的人。

un|washed /ʌnˈwɒʃt/ ❶ ADJ **Unwashed** people or objects are dirty and need to be washed. （人）未洗澡的；（物品）未清洗的 ❑ *Leftover food and unwashed dishes cover the dirty counters.* 台面上又脏又乱，尽是残羹剩菜和未洗的盘子。❷ PHRASE **The unwashed** or **the great unwashed** is a way of referring to poor or ordinary people. 平民百姓；草根阶层；穷人【HUMOROUS 幽默】❑ *A scowling man briskly led the Queen's husband away from the great unwashed.* 一名面色阴沉的男子迅速把女王的丈夫带离了那些草根下民。

un|wa|ver|ing /ʌnˈweɪvərɪŋ/ ADJ If you describe a feeling or attitude as **unwavering**, you mean that it is strong and firm and does not weaken. 坚定不移的；毫不动摇的；不屈不挠的 ❑ *She has been encouraged by the unwavering support of her family.* 家人的坚决支持让她深受鼓舞。❑ *His attitude was unwavering.* 他的态度非常坚决。

un|wel|come /ʌnˈwelkəm/ ❶ ADJ An **unwelcome** experience is one that you do not like and did not want. 不受欢迎的；不想要的；讨人嫌的 ❑ *The media has brought more unwelcome attention to the Royal Family.* 媒体给王室带来了更多令人不快的关注。❑ *A colleague made unwelcome sexual advances towards her.* 一个同事对她进行了性骚扰。❷ ADJ If you say that a visitor is **unwelcome**, you mean that you did not want them to come. （访客）不受欢迎的 ❑ *...an unwelcome guest.* 不受欢迎的客人 ❑ *She was, quite deliberately, making him feel unwelcome.* 她有意让他觉得自己不受欢迎。

un|wel|com|ing /ʌnˈwelkəmɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ If someone is **unwelcoming**, or if they behave in an **unwelcoming** way, they are unfriendly or hostile when you visit or approach them. 不友善的；不友好的；没好气的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *His manner was cold and unwelcoming.* 他态度冷漠，很不友善。❑ *Both women were unwelcoming, making little attempt to put Kathryn at her ease.* 两个女人都不友好，没想着去安抚凯瑟琳。❷ ADJ If you describe a place as **unwelcoming**, you mean that it looks unattractive or difficult to live or work in. （地方）不吸引人的，不适合居住（或工作）的 ❑ *My room was cold and unwelcoming.* 我的房间又冷又不舒服。

un|well /ʌnˈwel/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **unwell**, you are ill. 不适的；生病的；不舒服的 ❑ *He had been riding in Hyde Park, but felt unwell as he was being driven back to his office late this afternoon.* 他一直在海德公园骑车，后来感到不舒服，近黄昏时被用车送回办公室。

un|whole|some /ˌʌnˈhəʊlsəm/ ❶ ADJ **Unwholesome** food or drink is not healthy or good for you. 不健康的；不卫生的 ❑ *The fish were unwholesome and old.* 这些鱼既不卫生又不新鲜。❷ ADJ If you describe someone's feelings or behaviour as **unwholesome**, you are critical of them because they are unpleasant or unnatural. 讨人厌的；不自然的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *My desire to be rich was an insane, unwholesome, oppressive desire.* 我对财富的渴望既疯狂又病态，犹如一块重石压在心头。

un|wieldy /ʌnˈwiːldi/ ❶ ADJ If you describe an object as **unwieldy**, you mean that it is difficult to move or carry because it is so big or heavy. 笨重的；笨重的；不灵便的 ❑ *They came panting up to his door with their unwieldy baggage.* 他们提着笨重的行李气喘吁吁地来到他门口。❷ ADJ If you describe a system as **unwieldy**, you mean that it does not work very well as a result of it being too large or badly organized. 臃肿的；庞大的 ❑ *His firm must contend with the unwieldy Russian bureaucracy.* 他的公司必须与俄罗斯庞大的官僚机构周旋。❑ *...an unwieldy legal system.* 臃肿的法律体系

un|will|ing /ˌʌnˈwɪlɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ [usu v-link, usu ADJ to-inf] If you are **unwilling to** do something, you do not want to do it and will not agree to do it. 不愿意的；不情愿的；不乐意的 ❑ *Initially the government was unwilling to accept the defeat.* 政府最初不愿意承认失败。❑ *For months I had been either unwilling or unable to go through with it.* 数月以来，我要么不愿意做这件事，要么就没法做。•**un|will|ing|ness** N-UNCOUNT [oft N to-inf] ❑ *...their unwillingness to accept responsibility for mistakes.* 他们不愿意为错误承担责任 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **unwilling** to describe someone who does not really want to do the thing they are doing. 不愿意的；勉强的 ❑ *A youthful teacher, he finds himself an unwilling participant in school politics.* 作为一名年轻教师，他发现自己成了学校权力争斗中迫不得已的参与者。•**un|will|ing|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *My beard had started to grow, and I had unwillingly complied with the order to shave it off.* 我的胡子开始长了出来，而我不得不服从命令刮掉它。❑ *Unwillingly, she moved aside.* 她很不情愿地挪到一边。

un|wind /ˌʌnˈwaɪnd/ (**unwinds, unwinding, unwound**) ❶ VERB When you **unwind**, you relax after you have done something that makes you tense or tired. 放松；减压 ❑ [v] *It helps them to unwind after a busy day at work.* 这有助于他们在工作忙碌一天后放松自己。❷ VERB If you **unwind** a length of something that is wrapped round something else or round itself, you loosen it and make it straight. You can also say that it **unwinds**. 解开；展开；松开 ❑ [v n] *One of them unwound a length of rope from around his waist.* 其中一人把绑在腰间的一条绳子解了下来。❑ [v] *The thread unwound a little more.* 线又松开了一些。

un|wise /ˌʌnˈwaɪz/ ADJ If you describe something as **unwise**, you think that it is foolish and likely to lead to a bad result. 不明智的；愚蠢的 ❑ *It would be unwise to expect too much.* 期望过高是不明智的。❑ *...a series of unwise investments in plastics and shipping.* 在塑料和货运领域一连串不明智的投资 •**un|wise|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She accepted that she had acted unwisely and mistakenly.* 她承认自己的举动是愚蠢和错误的。

un|wit|ting /ʌnˈwɪtɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their actions as **unwitting**, you mean that the person does something or is involved in something without realizing it. 无意的；不知情的；不知不觉的 ❑ *We're unwitting victims of the system.* 我们都是该体制无意中的受害者。❑ *It had been an unwitting blunder on Blair's part.* 这曾是布莱尔的无心之失。•**un|wit|ting|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *He was unwittingly caught up in the confrontation.* 他无意间卷入了这场冲突之中。

un|work|able /ʌnˈwɜːkəbəl/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you describe something such as a plan, law, or system as **unworkable**, you believe that it cannot be successful. 不可行的；行不通的；办不成的 ❑ *There is the strong possibility that such cooperation will prove unworkable.* 这种合作很有可能会行不通。❑ *Washington is unhappy with the peace plan which it views as unworkable.* 美国政府对和平计划不满，认为它不可行。

un|world|ly /ʌnˈwɜːldli/ ❶ ADJ If you describe someone as **unworldly**, you mean that they have not experienced many things in their life and do not know what sort of things usually happen to other people during their lives. 天真的；不老练的；不谙世故的 ❑ *She was so young, so unworldly.* 她太年轻，太不懂人情世故。❑ [+*about*] *He is a little unworldly about such matters.* 他在这些事情上不太老练。❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **unworldly**, you mean that they are not interested in having a lot of money or possessions. 淡泊的；恬淡的 ❑ *Kitty's family was unworldly,*

unimpressed by power, or money. 姬蒂一家清心寡欲，淡泊金钱与权力。

un|wor|thy /ʌnˈwɜːˈðɪ/ ❶ ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If a person or thing is **unworthy of** something good, they do not deserve it. 不值得的；配不上的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *He felt unworthy of being married to such an attractive woman.* 他觉得自己不配娶这么迷人的女人。❷ ADJ If you say that an action is **unworthy of** someone, you mean that it is not a nice thing to do and someone with their reputation or position should not do it. 不相称的；与身份不符的【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *His accusations are unworthy of a prime minister.* 他的指责与其首相身份不相称。

un|wound /ˌʌnˈwaʊnd/ **Unwound** is the past tense and past participle of **unwind**.

un|wrap /ˌʌnˈræp/ (**unwraps, unwrapping, unwrapped**) VERB When you **unwrap** something, you take off the paper, plastic, or other covering that is around it. 打开…的包裹物；拆开…的包装 ❑ [v n] *I untied the bow and unwrapped the small box.* 我解开蝴蝶结，拆开小盒子的包装。

Word Link 词根词缀 *un ≈ reversal* 反：逆转：*untie, unusual, unwrap*

un|writ|ten /ˌʌnˈrɪtᵊn/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something such as a book that is **unwritten** has not been printed or written down. 未付印的；未写完的；创作中的 ❑ *Universal have agreed to pay £2.5 million for Grisham's next, as yet unwritten, novel.* 环球公司已同意为格里沙姆下一部还未完成的小说支付 250 万英镑。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **unwritten** rule, law, or agreement is one that is understood and accepted by everyone, although it may not have been formally or officially established. （规则、法律或协议）不成文的 ❑ *They obey the one unwritten rule that binds them all—no talking.* 他们都遵守着那条约束他们所有人的默认规则——要守口如瓶。

un|yield|ing /ʌnˈjiːldɪŋ/ ❶ ADJ You describe someone as **unyielding** when they have very strong, fixed ideas about something and are unlikely to change their mind. 坚定的；顽固的；不屈从的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *The authorities proved unyielding on one crucial opposition demand.* 面对反对党这一重大诉求，当局立场坚定。❑ *His unyielding attitude on this subject was that since he had done it, so could everyone.* 在这件事上他态度坚决：既然他做到了，别人也能做到。❷ ADJ If a barrier or surface is **unyielding**, it is very solid or hard. 坚固的；坚硬的【LITERARY 文】❑ *…the troopers, who had to build roads through those unyielding mountains.* 必须在坚实的山中凿石筑路的装甲兵 ❑ *He sat on the edge of an unyielding armchair, a cup of tea in his hand.* 他坐在一把结实的扶手椅的椅边上，手里端着一杯茶。

un|zip /ˌʌnˈzɪp/ (**unzips, unzipping, unzipped**) ❶ VERB When you **unzip** something which is fastened by a zip or when it **unzips**, you open it by pulling open the zip. 拉开（…的）拉链 ❑ [v n] *James unzipped his bag.* 詹姆斯把自己包上的拉链拉开。❑ [v] *This padded changing bag unzips to form a convenient and comfortable mat for nappy changing.* 这种加厚型妈咪袋打开拉链就是一块方便、舒适的垫子，可给宝宝换尿布。❷ VERB To **unzip** a computer file means to open a file that has been compressed. 给…解压缩【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *Unzip the icons into a sub-directory.* 把这些图标解压到一个子目录里。

up

① PREPOSITION, ADVERB, AND ADJECTIVE USES 介词、副词和形容词用法
② USED IN COMBINATION AS A PREPOSITION 作为介词用于词组中
③ VERB USES 动词用法

① up ◆◆◆

The preposition is pronounced /ʌp/. The adverb and adjective are pronounced /ˌʌp/. 介词读作 /ʌp/。副词和形容词在句中作次重读。

Up is often used with verbs of movement such as 'jump' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'give up' and 'wash up'. 常与 jump, pull 等表示动作的动词连用，亦用于 give up, wash up 等短语动词中。

→ Please look at category ㉒ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 22 项。❶ PREP If a person or thing goes **up** something such as a slope, ladder, or chimney, they move away from the ground or to a higher position. 向上；朝上；往上 ❑ *They were climbing up a narrow mountain road.* 他们正沿一条狭窄的山路向上爬。❑ *I ran up the stairs and saw Alison lying at the top.* 我跑上楼梯，见艾莉森躺在那里。❑ *The heat disappears straight up the chimney.* 热气从烟囱冒出后即刻消散。•ADV [ADV after v] **Up** is also an adverb. ❑ *Finally, after an hour, I went up to Jeremy's room.* 一个小时后，我终于去了杰里米的房间。❑ *Intense balls of flame rose up into the sky.* 炽热的火球冲上天空。❑ *He put his hand up.* 他举起一只手来。❷ PREP If a person or thing is **up** something such as a ladder or a mountain, they are near the top of it. 近顶端；靠顶端 ❑ *He was up a ladder sawing off the tops of his apple trees.* 他正站在梯子顶上锯他苹果树的树冠。❑ *The Newton Hotel is halfway up a steep hill.* 牛顿酒店位于陡峭的半山腰上。•ADV [ADV after v] **Up** is also an adverb. ❑ *…a research station perched 4,000 metres up on the lip of the crater.* 坐落在海拔 4,000 米的火山口附近的研究站 ❸ ADV [ADV after v] You use **up** to indicate that you are looking or facing in a direction that is away from the ground or towards a higher level. （目光或面部）朝上，向上 ❑ *Paul answered, without looking up.* 保罗头也没抬地答了话。❑ *Keep your head up, and look around you from time to time.* 要抬起头，不时看看四周。❹ ADV [ADV after v] If someone stands **up**, they move so that they are standing. （站）起 ❑ *He stood up and went to the window.* 他起身走向窗户。❑ *He got up and went out into the foyer.* 他起身出去，走进了门厅。❺ PREP If you go or look **up** something such as a road or river, you go or look along it. If you are **up** a road or river, you are somewhere along it. 沿着；靠着 ❑ *A line of tanks came up the road from the city.* 一排坦克由市里沿路开来。❑ *We leaned on the wooden rail of the bridge and looked up the river.* 我们靠在桥的木栏杆上，朝河望去。❑ *He had a relation who lived up the road.* 他有个亲戚住在这条路上。❻ ADV [ADV after v, be ADV] If you are travelling to a particular place, you can say that you are going **up** to that place, especially if you are going towards the north or to a higher level of land. If you are already in such a place, you can say that you are **up** there. 向（或在）某地；（尤指）向（或在）北方，向（或在）地势更高处【mainly SPOKEN 主口语】❑ *I'll be up to see you tomorrow.* 我明天来看你。❑ *He was living up North.* 他当时住在北部。❑ *I live here now, but I've spent all my time up in Swaziland.* 我现在住这里，但我几乎所有的时间都呆在斯威士兰。❼ ADV [ADV after v] If you go **up** to something or someone, you move to the place where they are and stop there. 往；朝 ❑ [+to] *The girl ran the rest of the way across the street and up to the car.* 那个女孩开始跑起来，一路跑到街对面的汽车旁。❑ *On the way out a boy of about ten came up on roller skates.* 离开的路上，一个十来岁的男孩踩着溜冰鞋滑了过来。❑ [+to] *He brought me up to the bar and introduced me to Dave.* 他把我带到酒吧，把我介绍给戴夫认识。❽ ADV [ADV after v, be ADV] If an amount of something goes **up**, it increases. If an amount of something is **up**, it has increased and is at a higher level than it was. 上涨；增多 ❑ *They recently put my rent up.* 他们最近涨了我的租金。❑ *Tourism is up, jobs are up, individual income is up.* 旅游火了，工作机会多了，个人收入涨了。❑ *Germany's rate has also risen sharply, up from 3 percent to 4.5 percent.* 德国的利率也在猛涨，由 3% 增至 4.5%。❑ *Over the decade, women in this category went up by 120%.* 过去 10 年中，这类女性多了 120%。❾ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you are **up**, you are not in bed. 起床的 ❑ *Are you sure you should be up?* 你确定你该起床了吗？❑ *Soldiers are up at seven for three hours of exercises.* 士兵们 7 点起来操练 3 个小时。❿ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a period of time is **up**, it has come to an end. （时间）结束的，用完的，到点的 ❑ *The moment the half-hour was up, Brooks rose.* 半个小时一到，布鲁克斯便起来了。❑ *When the six weeks were up, everybody was sad that she had to leave.* 6周过去了，大家都为她不得不离开而难过。⓫ ADJ [v-link ADJ] You say that a road is **up** when it is being repaired and cannot be used. （道路）正在整修的【BRIT 英】❑ *Half the road was up in Leadenhall Street, so their taxi was obliged to make a detour.* 半个利德霍尔街都在修路，他们的出租车只好绕道走。⓬ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If a baseball player is **up**, it is their turn to bat. （棒球运动员）上场击球的 ⓭ ADJ [v-link

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ADJ] If a computer or computer system is **up**, it is working. (电脑)已启动的，正常运转的(Compare 比较 **down**.) ⓫ EXCLAM People sometimes say **'Up yours!'** as an insult when you have said something to annoy them or make them angry. 去你的！去你妈的！【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】❑ *'Up yours,' said the reporter and stormed out into the street.* "去你的！"记者边说边气冲冲地走到街上。⓬ PHRASE If someone who has been in bed for some time, for example because they have been ill, is **up and about**, they are now out of bed and living their normal life. 能下床走动的 ❑ *How are you Lennox? Good to see you up and about.* 你怎么样，伦诺克斯？很高兴看到你能下床走动了。⓭ PHRASE If you say that **something is up**, you mean that something is wrong or that something worrying is happening. 有事不对劲儿；出了问题【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *What is it then? Something's up, isn't it?* 那是怎么回事呢？出问题了，是吗？ ❑ *Mr. Gordon stopped talking, and his friends knew something was up.* 戈登先生突然闭口不言，他的朋友们知道哪儿不对劲了。⓮ PHRASE If you say to someone **'What's up?'** or if you tell them **what's up**, you are asking them or telling them what is wrong or what is worrying them. 出什么事啦？出什么问题啦？出什么毛病啦？【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'What's up?', I said to him.—'Nothing much,' he answered.* "出什么事啦？"我对他说。——"没什么事。"他答道。❑ *Let's sit down and then you can say what's up.* 咱们先坐下来，你再把事情告诉我。⓯ PHRASE If you move **up and down** somewhere, you move there repeatedly in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 上上下下；来来回回 ❑ *He continued to jump up and down like a boy at a football match.* 他不停地上蹿下跳，活像个足球赛中的男孩。❑ *I strolled up and down thoughtfully before calling a taxi.* 我来回踱步思考过后叫了一辆出租车。❑ *There's a lot of rushing up and down the gangways.* 舷梯上许多人上上下下。⓰ PHRASE If you have **ups and downs**, you experience a mixture of good things and bad things. 兴衰；浮沉；起落；悲欢 ❑ *Every relationship has a lot of ups and downs.* 每段感情都有许多悲欢起落。❑ *The organisation has had its ups and downs.* 这一组织历经兴衰沉浮。❑ [+of] *...the ups and downs of parenthood.* 为人父母的快乐与烦恼 ⓱ PHRASE If something is **on the up** or **on the up and up**, it is becoming more successful. 欣欣向荣；日益兴旺【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *They're saying that the economy is on the up.* 他们称经济正蒸蒸日上。❑ *It was a great year for music, people had money, opportunities, hope—things were on the up and up.* 对音乐而言那是一个大好年头，人们有钱，有机会，有希望——生活一派欣欣向荣。⓲ PHRASE If someone is **on the up and up**, they are honest and sincere. 安分守己；诚实可靠【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *I'm a pretty good judge of men. If you're honest and on the up and up, I'll be able to tell it.* 我看人很准的。你要是诚实正派，我能看出来。㉒ **up in arms** → see **arm**

② **up** ◆◆◆ /ʌp/ → Please look at categories ⓭ to ⓲ to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 9–11 项。❶ PHRASE If you feel **up to** doing something, you are well enough to do it. 胜任；有能力 ❑ *Those patients who were up to it could move to the adjacent pool.* 身体状况允许的病人可去隔壁的游泳池。❑ *His fellow-directors were not up to running the business without him.* 没有他，他的董事同僚们管理不好这家企业。❷ PHRASE To be **up to** something means to be secretly doing something that you should not be doing. 搞小动作；做手脚【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Why did you need a room unless you were up to something?* 除非你要搞什么小动作，不然你为什么单要一间房？ ❑ *They must have known what their father was up to.* 他们一定已经知道了父亲要做什么。❸ PHRASE If you say that it is **up to** someone to do something, you mean that it is their responsibility to do it. 由…负责 ❑ *It was up to him to make it right, no matter how long it took.* 由他负责把事情摆平，不管花多长时间。❑ *I'm sure I'd have spotted him if it had been up to me.* 我相信要是换成我，我一定能找到他。❹ PHRASE **Up until** or **up to** are used to indicate the latest time at which something can happen, or the end of the period of time that you are referring to. 直至；直到 ❑ *Please feel free to call me any time up until half past nine at night.* 晚上 9 点半之前的任何时间你都可以给我打电话。❑ *Up to 1989, the growth of per capita income averaged 1 per cent per year.* 直到 1989 年，人均收入每年平均增长 1%。❺ PHRASE You use **up to** to say how large something can be or what level it has reached. 高达；多达 ❑ *Up to twenty thousand students paid between five and six thousand dollars.* 多达 20,000 名学生支付了 5,000 到 6,000 美元。❑ *It could be up to two years before the process is complete.* 这一过程可能要两年时间才能完成。❻ PHRASE If you say that something is **not up to much**, you mean that it is of poor quality. 马马虎虎；不怎么样【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *My own souffles aren't up to much.* 我做的蛋奶酥拿不出手。❼ PHRASE If someone or something is **up for** election, review, or discussion, they are about to be considered. 在被考虑之列 ❑ *A third of the Senate and the entire House are up for re-election.* 参议院三分之一的席位和众议院的所有席位都面临改选。❽ PHRASE If you are **up against** something, you have a very difficult situation or problem to deal with. 遭遇，面临(困难或问题) ❑ *The chairwoman is up against the greatest challenge to her position.* 女主席正面临对其职位的最大挑战。❑ *They were up against a good team but did very well.* 他们虽然遇到劲旅，但却表现出色。❾ **up to your ears** → see **ear** ❿ **up to par** → see **par** ⓫ **up to scratch** → see **scratch**

③ **up** /ʌp/ (**ups, upping, upped**) ❶ VERB If you **up** something such as the amount of money you are offering for something, you increase it. 提高；提升；增加 ❑ [v n] *He upped his offer for the company.* 他提高了给该公司的报价。❷ VERB If you **up and** leave a place, you go away from it, often suddenly or unexpectedly. (常指突然)离开，走开 ❑ [v *and* v] *One day he just upped and left.* 有一天他突然就离开了。

,up-and-'coming ADJ [ADJ n] **Up-and-coming** people are likely to be successful in the future. 有作为的；有希望的；有前途的 ❑ *...his readiness to share the limelight with young, up-and-coming stars.* 他愿与冉冉升起的年轻新星分享聚光灯 ❑ *Mr Hurford is an up-and-coming player.* 赫福德先生是一名很有前途的球员。

up|beat /'ʌpbi:t/ (**upbeats**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If people or their opinions are **upbeat**, they are cheerful and hopeful about a situation. 快乐的；乐观的；充满希望的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The Defense Secretary gave an upbeat assessment of the war so far.* 国防部长对目前的战事给予了乐观评价。❑ *Neil's colleagues say he was actually in a joking, upbeat mood.* 尼尔的同事们说他实际上在说笑逗乐，心情不错。❷ N-COUNT In music, the **upbeat** is the beat before the first beat of the bar. 弱拍；上拍

up|braid /ʌp'breɪd/ (**upbraids, upbraiding, upbraided**) VERB If you **upbraid** someone, you tell them that they have done something wrong and criticize them for doing it. 责难；非难；责骂【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *His mother summoned him, upbraided him, wept and prayed.* 他母亲把他叫到跟前训斥了一番，又哭哭啼啼地向上帝祷告。❑ [v n *+for*] *His wife set about upbraiding him for neglecting the children.* 他妻子开始指责他不照顾孩子。

up|bring|ing /'ʌpbrɪŋɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT Your **upbringing** is the way that your parents treat you and the things that they teach you when you are growing up. 抚育；培育；养育；教养 ❑ *Martin's upbringing shaped his whole life.* 马丁的家庭教养影响了他的一生。❑ *Sam's mother said her son had a good upbringing and schooling.* 萨姆的母亲说她儿子家教好，受过良好教育。

up|chuck /,ʌp'tʃʌk/ (**upchucks, upchucking, upchucked**) VERB If you **upchuck**, food and drink comes back up from your stomach and out through your mouth. 呕出；吐出【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **throw up**

up|com|ing /'ʌpkʌmɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Upcoming** events will happen in the near future. 即将发生(或来到)的 ❑ *...the upcoming Asian Games in Beijing.* 即将在北京举行的亚运会 ❑ *We'll face a tough fight in the upcoming election.* 在即将到来的选举中，我们将面临一场恶斗。

up|country /,ʌp'kʌntri/ also **up-country** ADJ [ADJ n] **Upcountry** places are towards the middle or north of a large country, usually in the countryside. 内陆的；内地的；中北部边区的 ❑ *...a collection of upcountry hamlets.* 内地村落群 •ADV [be ADV, ADV after v] **Upcountry** is also an adverb. ❑ *I run a cattle station some miles up-country.* 我在几英里开外的内地有一个养牛场。❑ *We went*

up-country to Ballarat. 我们向北往巴拉腊特走。

up|date (**updates, updating, updated**)

The verb is pronounced /ʌpˈdeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈʌpdeɪt/. 动词读作 /ʌpˈdeɪt/。名词读作 /ˈʌpdeɪt/。

1 VERB If you **update** something, you make it more modern, usually by adding new parts to it or giving new information. 更新；使现代化 ❑ [v n] *He was back in the office, updating the work schedule on the computer.* 他已回到办公室，正在电脑上更新工作日程。❑ [v] *Airlines would prefer to update rather than retrain crews.* 航空公司更愿意换新员工而不是对现有员工重新进行培训。❑ [v-ed] *...an updated edition of the book.* 该书的新版 2 N-COUNT An **update** is a news item containing the latest information about a particular situation. 最新消息；快讯；速递 ❑ *She had heard the news-flash on a TV channel's news update.* 她已在一家电视台的新闻快讯中听到了这则简讯。❑ *...a weather update.* 最新天气报告 ❑ *...football results update.* 最新足球战况 3 VERB If you **update** someone **on** a situation, you tell them the latest developments in that situation. 为…提供最新消息；把最新进展告诉… ❑ [v n +on] *We'll update you on the day's top news stories.* 我们将为您提供当天的重要新闻。

up|end /ʌpˈend/ (**upends, upending, upended**) VERB If you **upend** something, you turn it upside down. 倒放；使倒置；使颠倒 ❑ [v n] *He upended the beer, and swallowed.* 他举起啤酒，一饮而尽。❑ [v-ed] *...upended flower pots.* 倒扣着的花盆

up ˈfront also **up-front, upfront** 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **up front about** something, you act openly or publicly so that people know what you are doing or what you believe. 坦白的；公开的；坦率的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *You can't help being biased so you may as well be up front about it.* 你免不了会心存偏见，倒不如坦然承认。❑ *They tended to have a much more up-front attitude.* 他们倾向于采取更为坦率的态度。2 ADV [ADV after v] If a payment is made **up front**, it is made in advance and openly, so that the person being paid can see that the money is there. 预付地；先期支付地 ❑ *For the first time the government's actually put some money up front.* 政府居然预付了一笔钱，这可是有史以来第一次。❑ *Some companies charge a fee up front, but we don't think that's right.* 有些公司预先收费，但我们认为那是不对的。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Up front** is also an adjective. ❑ *The eleven percent loan has no up-front costs.* 那笔利率为 11% 的贷款没有预付费用。❑ *...up-front charges.* 先期费用

up|grade (**upgrades, upgrading, upgraded**)

The verb is pronounced /ʌpˈgreɪd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈʌpgreɪd/. 动词读作 /ʌpˈgreɪd/。名词读作 /ˈʌpgreɪd/。

1 VERB [usu passive] If equipment or services **are upgraded**, they are improved or made more efficient. 改良；更新；升级 ❑ [be v-ed] *Helicopters have been upgraded and modernized.* 直升机已经更新换代，装配了现代化设备。❑ [v-ed] *...upgraded catering facilities.* 更新换代的餐饮设施 [Also v] •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Upgrade** is also a noun. ❑ *...equipment which needs expensive upgrades.* 更新费用高昂的设备 ❑ [+in] *...upgrades in the level of security.* 安全级别的升级 2 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is upgraded**, their job or status is changed so that they become more important or receive more money. 擢升；晋升；提升；提拔 ❑ [be v-ed +to] *He was upgraded to security guard.* 他被擢升为保安。3 VERB If you **upgrade** or **are upgraded**, you change something such as your air ticket or your hotel room to one that is more expensive. （使）升级；（使）升舱 ❑ [v] *You can upgrade from self-catering accommodation to a hotel.* 您可以将自理膳食旅店升级为酒店。[Also v n]

→ see **hotel**

up|heav|al /ʌpˈhiːvᵊl/ (**upheavals**) N-COUNT [usu adj n] An **upheaval** is a big change which causes a lot of trouble, confusion, and worry. 激变；剧变；动乱 ❑ *Wherever there is political upheaval, invariably there are refugees.* 哪里有政治动乱，哪里就一定有难民。❑ [+in] *Having a baby will mean the greatest upheaval in your life.* 有了孩子意味着你的生活要发生重大变化。

up|held /ʌpˈheld/ **Upheld** is the past tense and past participle of **uphold**.

up|hill /ʌpˈhɪl/ 1 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If something or someone is **uphill** or is moving **uphill**, they are near the top of a hill or are going up a slope. 往上坡方向；靠近山顶 ❑ *He had been running uphill a long way.* 他已经跑了一段很长的上坡路。[Also +from] •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Uphill** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a long, uphill journey.* 长长的一段上坡路 ❑ *The walk from the village to Greystones was uphill all the way.* 从村子到格雷斯通斯走的一直是上坡路。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to something as an **uphill** struggle or an **uphill** battle, you mean that it requires a great deal of effort and determination, but it should be possible to achieve it. 荆棘满途的；艰苦卓绝的；崎岖曲折的 ❑ *It had been an uphill struggle to achieve what she had wanted.* 她历尽坎坷才达到目的。❑ *It's an uphill battle but I think we're going to win.* 虽然这是一场艰苦的斗争，但我相信我们会取得胜利。

up|hold /ʌpˈhəʊld/ (**upholds, upholding, upheld**) 1 VERB If you **uphold** something such as a law, a principle, or a decision, you support and maintain it. 拥护；支持；维护 ❑ [v n] *Our policy has been to uphold the law.* 拥护法律是我们一贯的方针。❑ [v n] *...upholding the artist's right to creative freedom.* 维护艺术家自由创作的权利 2 VERB If a court of law **upholds** a legal decision that has already been made, it decides that it was the correct decision. 维持，坚持（原判）❑ [v n] *The crown court, however, upheld the magistrate's decision.* 然而，刑事法院维持了地方治安法官的判决。

up|hold|er /ʌpˈhəʊldəʳ/ (**upholders**) N-COUNT An **upholder** of a particular tradition or system is someone who believes strongly in it and will support it when it is threatened. 拥护者；支持者；维护者【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...upholders of the traditional family unit.* 传统家庭单位的拥护者

up|hol|stered /ʌpˈhəʊlstəʳd/ ADJ **Upholstered** chairs and seats have a soft covering that makes them comfortable to sit on.（椅子、座位等）铺软垫的，软面的 ❑ [+in] *All of their furniture was upholstered in flowery materials.* 他们所有的家具都装了花面料的软垫。

up|hol|ster|er /ʌpˈhəʊlstərəʳ/ (**upholsterers**) N-COUNT An **upholsterer** is someone whose job is to make and fit the soft covering on chairs and seats. 椅套工；套垫装饰工

up|hol|stery /ʌpˈhəʊlstəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Upholstery** is the soft covering on chairs and seats that makes them more comfortable to sit on. 套垫；座套；椅套 ❑ *...white leather upholstery.* 白色皮座套 ❑ *Simon rested his head against the upholstery.* 西蒙把头靠在椅套上。

up|keep /ˈʌpkiːp/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **upkeep** of a building or place is the work of keeping it in good condition. 维修；保养；养护 ❑ *The money will be used for the estate's upkeep.* 这笔钱将用于物业维护。❑ [+of] *The maintenance department is responsible for the general upkeep of the park.* 维护部负责公园的一般养护。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **upkeep** of a group of people or services is the process of providing them with the things that they need. 赡养；供养；（公共事业的）维持 ❑ *He offered to pay £100 a month towards his son's upkeep.* 他愿意每月付 100 英镑作为儿子的抚养费。

up|land /ˈʌplənd/ (**uplands**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Upland** places are situated on high land. 高地（上）的；高原（上）的 ❑ *...San Marino, the tiny upland republic.* 圣马力诺，面积狭小的高地共和国 ❑ *It's important that these upland farms continue to survive.* 这些高原农场能继续存在下去非常重要。2 N-PLURAL **Uplands** are areas of high land. 高地；高原；山地 ❑ *...a deep valley ringed about by green uplands.* 绿色高地环抱的深谷

up|lift (**uplifts, uplifting, uplifted**)

The verb is pronounced /ʌpˈlɪft/. The noun is pronounced /ˈʌplɪft/. 动词读作 /ʌpˈlɪft/。名词读作 /ˈʌplɪft/。

1 VERB If something **uplifts** people, it helps them to have a better life, for example by making them feel happy or by improving their social conditions. 振奋；鼓舞；提升【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *We need a little something to help sometimes, to uplift us and make us feel better.* 有时候，我们需要通过一些小事来激励自己，使自己感觉更好。❑ [v n] *Art was created to uplift the mind and the spirit.* 艺术创作旨在陶冶情操。•N-VAR **Uplift** is also a noun. ❑ [+for] *This victory was a massive uplift for us.* 这一胜利对我们来说是巨大的鼓

U

舞。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] In economics, an **uplift** in something such as the price of shares is an increase in their value. 上扬；上涨；增长【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+in] *...an uplift in the stock market.* 股市上涨 ❑ *Its shares were down across the first quarter, but are now showing a 20 per cent uplift.* 其股票在第一季度陷入低迷，但现在表现出20%的涨幅。

up|lift|ed /ʌpˈlɪftɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If people's faces or arms are **uplifted**, they are pointing them upwards or are holding them up. (脸或手臂)扬起的，抬起的【LITERARY 文】❑ *The men support the ballerinas, who pose with their uplifted arms.* 男演员托举着女芭蕾舞演员，她们抬起手臂摆出造型。❑ *...her white, uplifted chin.* 她那白皙、翘起的下巴 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something makes you feel **uplifted**, it makes you feel very cheerful and happy. 昂扬的；振奋的；鼓舞的 ❑ *...people whose presence left you feeling uplifted, happy and full of energy.* 那些一出现就让人感到振奋、开心和活力十足的人 ❑ [+by] *...a smile so radiant that he felt uplifted by it.* 那个使他感到振奋的灿烂笑容

up|lift|ing /ʌpˈlɪftɪŋ/ ADJ You describe something as **uplifting** when it makes you feel very cheerful and happy. 振奋人心的；鼓舞人心的；令人兴奋的 ❑ *...a charming and uplifting love story.* 引人入胜、令人欢欣的爱情故事 ❑ *I like a film to be uplifting.* 我喜欢振奋人心的电影。

up|load /ˈʌpləʊd/ (**uploads, uploading, uploaded**) VERB If you **upload** data, you transfer it to your computer or from your computer to another computer. 上传；上载【COMPUTING 计算机】

up|market /ˌʌpˈmɑːkɪt/ also **up-market** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Upmarket** products or services are expensive, of good quality, and intended to appeal to people in a high social class. (产品或服务)高端的，高档的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *Anne chose an upmarket agency aimed at professional people.* 安妮选择了一家以专业人士为服务对象的高端代理商。❑ *...restaurants which years ago weren't quite so upmarket as they are today.* 现在比几年前高档得多的餐厅 •ADV [ADV after v] **Upmarket** is also an adverb. ❑ *Japanese firms have moved steadily upmarket.* 日本公司已向高端产品市场稳步迈进。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **upscale**

upon ♦♦◇ /əˈpɒn/

In addition to the uses shown below, **upon** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'come upon' and 'look upon', and after some other verbs such as 'decide' and 'depend'. 除下列用法外，upon 还可用于 come upon、look upon 等短语动词中，并可接在 decide、depend 等动词之后。

1 PREP If one thing is **upon** another, it is on it. 在…上【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He set the tray upon the table.* 他把盘子放在桌上。❑ *He bent forward and laid a kiss softly upon her forehead.* 他弯身向前，在她额头上轻轻一吻。 2 PREP You use **upon** when mentioning an event that is followed immediately by another event. 一…即…；一…就…【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The door on the left, upon entering the church, leads to the Crypt of St Issac.* 一进教堂左边的那扇门通往圣以撒墓。❑ *Upon conclusion of these studies, the patient was told that she had a severe problem.* 这些研究结果出来后，病人被告知她的病情严重。 3 PREP You use **upon** between two occurrences of the same noun in order to say that there are large numbers of the thing mentioned. (用于名词叠用，表示数量多) ❑ *Row upon row of women surged forwards.* 一排排女人涌上前去。 4 PREP If an event is **upon** you, it is just about to happen. 将要发生；马上来临 ❑ *The long-threatened storm was upon us.* 酝酿多时的暴风雨即将向我们袭来。

up|per ♦◇ /ˈʌpəʳ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n, *the* ADJ] You use **upper** to describe something that is above something else. 较高的；上面的 ❑ *There is a smart restaurant on the upper floor.* 楼上有一家时尚的餐馆。❑ *Students travel on the cheap lower deck and tourists on the upper.* 学生坐廉价的下层舱，游客坐上层舱。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **upper** to describe the higher part of something. 上面的；上部的 ❑ *...the upper part of the foot.* 脚面部分 ❑ *...the upper rungs of the ladder.* 梯子上面的横档 3 PHRASE If you have **the upper hand** in a situation, you have more power than the other people involved and can make decisions about what happens. 上风；优势；有利地位 ❑ *The government was beginning to gain the upper hand.* 政府开始占上风。❑ *It was easy to see who had the upper hand.* 不难看出谁占上风。 4 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **upper** of a shoe is the top part of it, which is attached to the sole and the heel. 鞋帮 ❑ *Leather uppers allow the feet to breathe.* 皮革鞋帮使脚得以透气。

ˌup|per ˈcase ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Upper case** letters are capital letters. (字母)大写的 ❑ *Most schools teach children lower case letters first, and upper case letters later.* 大多数学校先教孩子们小写字母，然后再教大写字母。•N-UNCOUNT **Upper case** is also a noun. ❑ *I'm wondering if 'per capita' ought to have upper case, or should it be lower case?* 我想知道 per capita 是该大写还是小写呢？

ˌup|per ˈclass (**upper classes**) also **upper-class** N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] The **upper class** or the **upper classes** are the group of people in a society who own the most property and have the highest social status, and who may not need to work for money. 上层阶级；上等阶层；上流社会 ❑ *...goods specifically designed to appeal to the tastes of the upper class.* 专门为迎合上流社会品位而设计的商品 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Upper class** is also an adjective. ❑ *All of them came from wealthy, upper class families.* 他们全部来自富有的上流社会家庭。

upper|class|man /ˌʌpəʳˈklɑːsmən/ (**upperclassmen**) N-COUNT An **upperclassman** is a junior or senior student in an American high school, college, or university. (美国中学或大学的)高年级学生【AM 美】

ˌup|per ˈcrust also **upper-crust** N-SING [with sing or pl verb] The **upper crust** are the upper classes. 上层阶级；上流社会；上等阶层【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the kind of lifestyle of the privileged upper crust.* 拥有特权的上流社会的那种生活方式 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Upper crust** is also an adjective. ❑ *Sergeant Parrott normally spoke with an upper-crust accent.* 帕罗特军士说话通常带着上流社会的腔调。

upper|cut /ˈʌpəʳkʌt/ (**uppercuts**) N-COUNT An **uppercut** is a type of punch used in boxing. It is a hard upward blow to the chin. (拳击的)上钩拳

ˌUp|per ˈHouse (**Upper Houses**) 1 N-PROPER In Britain, **the Upper House** is **the House of Lords**. (英国)上议院 ❑ [+of] *The decision was announced after objections were raised in the Upper House of Parliament.* 该决议是在上议院提出反对意见后宣布的。 2 N-PROPER In the United States, **the Upper House** is **the Senate**. (美国)参议院 3 N-COUNT [oft N-PROPER] In other countries where the parliament is divided into two groups of members, **the Upper House** is the more senior of these groups, although it may not be more powerful. (其他国家的)上议院 ❑ [+of] *The Upper House of the German parliament is to meet today in Berlin.* 德国的上议院今天将在柏林开会。

ˌup|per ˈlip (**upper lips**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] Your **upper lip** is the part of your face between your mouth and your nose. 上唇部位 ❑ *The beginnings of a moustache showed on his upper lip.* 他的上唇部位开始长胡子了。 2 N-COUNT Your **upper lip** is the higher of your two lips. 上唇 ❑ *His upper lip was flat, but the lower one sagged.* 他上唇扁平，下唇下垂。

upper|most /ˈʌpəʳməʊst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **The uppermost** part of something is the part that is higher than the rest of it. **The uppermost** thing is the highest one of a group of things. 最高的；最上面的；顶部的 ❑ *John was on the uppermost floor of the three-storey gatehouse.* 约翰在三层门房的顶层。❑ *The rain spattered on the uppermost leaves.* 雨溅落在最上面的树叶上。•ADV [n ADV] **Uppermost** is also an adverb. ❑ *Lift the fish and carefully place it on a large board, flat side uppermost.* 拿起鱼，小心地放在一块平放的大板上。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **uppermost in** a particular situation, it is the most important thing in that situation. 最重要的；最主要的 ❑ *The economy appears to be uppermost in people's minds.* 经济似乎是人们心里最关心的事。

up|pi|ty /ˈʌpɪti/ ADJ If you say that someone is **uppity**, you mean that they are behaving as if they were very important and you do not think that they are important. 自大的；骄横的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *If you just tried to show normal dignity, you were viewed as uppity.* 就算你只想表现出正常的端庄得体，也会被人认为是骄傲自大。

up|raised /ˌʌpˈreɪzd/ ADJ If your hand or an object is **upraised**,

you are holding it up in the air. 举起的；抬起的；提高的 ❑ *A soldier stood on the centre line of the road, his arm upraised.* 一名士兵站在道路中心线上，一只胳膊高高举起。❑ *...the landlady's upraised glass.* 女房东举起的玻璃杯

up|right /'ʌpraɪt/ (**uprights**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, oft ADJ n] If you are sitting or standing **upright**, you are sitting or standing with your back straight, rather than bending or lying down. 垂直的；挺直的；笔直的 ❑ [+in] *Helen sat upright in her chair.* 海伦笔直地坐在椅子上。❑ [+on] *Jerrold pulled himself upright on the bed.* 杰罗尔德从床上直起身来。❑ *He moved into an upright position.* 他挺直了身子。2 ADJ [ADJ n] An **upright** vacuum cleaner or freezer is tall rather than wide. （吸尘器、冰箱等）竖式的，立式的 ❑ *...the latest state-of-the-art upright vacuum cleaners.* 最新款、最先进的立式吸尘器 3 ADJ An **upright** chair has a straight back and no arms. （椅子）直靠背的，没有扶手的 ❑ *He was sitting on an upright chair beside his bed, reading.* 他正坐在床边的一张直背椅上看书。4 N-COUNT You can refer to vertical posts or the vertical parts of an object as **uprights**. 立柱；立放构件 ❑ [+of] *...the uprights of a four-poster bed.* 四柱床的立柱 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can describe people as **upright** when they are careful to follow acceptable rules of behaviour and behave in a moral way. 诚实的；正直的；规矩的 ❑ *...a very upright, trustworthy man.* 一个非常正直可靠的人

ˌup|right pi|a|no (**upright pianos**) N-COUNT An **upright piano** is a piano in which the strings are arranged vertically, rather than horizontally as they are in a grand piano. 竖式钢琴

up|ris|ing /'ʌpraɪzɪŋ/ (**uprisings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When there is an **uprising**, a group of people start fighting against the people who are in power in their country, because they want to bring about a political change. 起义；暴动；叛乱 ❑ [+against] *... a popular uprising against the authoritarian government.* 反对独裁政府的群众暴动 ❑ *Isolated attacks in the north-east of the country have now turned into a full-scale uprising.* 该国东北部的个别袭击现已演变为全面暴动。

ˌup-'river also **upriver** ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] Something that is moving **up-river** is moving towards the source of a river, from a point down the river. Something that is **up-river** is towards the source of a river. 往上游；向上游；在上游 ❑ *Heavy goods could be brought up-river in barges.* 较重的货物可用驳船运到上游。❑ *He has a house down there but it's miles up river.* 他在那里有一栋房子，但在河上游几英里处。❑ [+of] *The vineyards of Anjou extend from west of Angers to up-river of Saumur.* 安茹葡萄园从昂热西部一直延伸到索米尔的上游。❑ [+from] *...La Reole, up-river from St-Macaire.* 拉雷勒，位于圣马凯尔上游 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Up-river** is also an adjective. ❑ *...an upriver trip in Central Africa.* 在中部非洲一次溯流而上的旅行

up|roar /'ʌprɔː/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N, oft *in* N] If there is **uproar**, there is a lot of shouting and noise because people are very angry or upset about something. 喧闹；吵闹；喧嚣 ❑ *The announcement caused uproar in the crowd.* 公告在人群中引起了喧嚣。❑ *The courtroom was in an uproar.* 法庭上一片哗然。2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] You can also use **uproar** to refer to a lot of public criticism and debate about something that has made people angry. 骚乱；骚动 ❑ *The town is in uproar over the dispute.* 整座城镇因为这次争端而陷入了骚动。❑ *The surprise announcement could cause an uproar in the United States.* 这一突然发布的公告可能会在美国引起轩然大波。

up|roari|ous /ʌp'rɔːrɪəs/ ADJ When events or people are **uproarious**, they make people laugh in a very noisy way. 喧闹的；吵闹的；欢闹的 [LITERARY 文] ❑ *He had spent several uproarious evenings at the Embassy Club.* 他在使馆俱乐部度过了几个狂欢夜。❑ *The noise of talk and laughter was uproarious.* 说笑声很吵人。•**up|roari|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *Bob laughed uproariously.* 鲍勃开怀大笑。❑ *...an uproariously funny story.* 令人捧腹的有趣故事

up|root /ʌp'ruːt/ (**uproots, uprooting, uprooted**) 1 VERB If you **uproot yourself** or if you **are uprooted**, you leave, or are made to leave, a place where you have lived for a long time. 使迁移他处；使离开家园 ❑ [v pron-refl] *...the trauma of uprooting themselves from their homes.* 背井离乡给他们造成的心灵创伤 ❑ [v n] *He had no wish to uproot Dena from her present home.* 他无意让德娜离开现在的家去别处居住。❑ [*be* v-ed] *...refugees who were uprooted during Ethiopia's civil war.* 埃塞俄比亚内战期间离乡背井的难民 2 VERB If someone **uproots** a tree or plant, or if the wind **uproots** it, it is pulled out of the ground. 把…连根拔起；根除 ❑ [v n] *...fallen trees which have been uprooted by the storm.* 被暴风雨连根拔起、倒伏在地的树木 ❑ [v-ed] *...uprooted trees.* 被连根拔起的树

up|scale /ˌʌp'skeɪl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Upscale** is used to describe products or services that are expensive, of good quality, and intended to appeal to people in a high social class. （产品或服务）高档的，高端的，面向高消费阶层的 [AM 美] ❑ *...upscale department-store chains such as Bloomingdale's and Saks Fifth Avenue.* 诸如博洛茗和萨克斯第五大街等高级百货连锁店 •ADV [ADV after v] **Upscale** is also an adverb. ❑ *T-shirts, the epitome of American casualness, have moved upscale.* 代表美国休闲风格的T恤，已向高端消费市场迈进。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **upmarket**

up|set ◆◇ (**upsets, upsetting, upset**)

The verb and adjective are pronounced /ˌʌp'set/. The noun is pronounced /'ʌpset/. 动词和形容词读作 /ˌʌp'set/。名词读作 /'ʌpset/。

1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **upset**, you are unhappy or disappointed because something unpleasant has happened to you. 心烦的；苦恼的；沮丧的 ❑ *After she died I felt very, very upset.* 她去世之后，我非常非常难过。❑ *Marta looked upset.* 玛尔塔一副沮丧模样。❑ *She sounded upset when I said you couldn't give her an appointment.* 我告诉她你无法与她安排会面时，她的声音听上去有些沮丧。❑ [+by] *They are terribly upset by the break-up of their parents' marriage.* 父母婚姻破裂让他们极度苦恼。[Also +about] •N-COUNT **Upset** is also a noun. ❑ *...stress and other emotional upsets.* 压力与其他情绪问题 2 VERB If something **upsets** you, it makes you feel worried or unhappy. 使心烦；使苦恼；使沮丧 ❑ [v n] *She warned me not to say anything to upset him.* 她警告我不要说任何让他不高兴的话。❑ [v pron-refl] *Don't upset yourself, Ida.* 别自寻烦恼了，艾达。•**up|set|ting** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ [+for] *Childhood illness can be upsetting for children and parents alike.* 儿科病会让孩子和父母同样苦恼。❑ *I will never see him again and that is a terribly upsetting thought.* 我将永远见不到他了，想到这儿真让人难过。3 VERB If events **upset** something such as a procedure or a state of affairs, they cause it to go wrong. 打乱；搅乱 ❑ [v n] *...a deal that would upset the balance of power in the world's gold markets.* 一桩将打破全球黄金市场均势的交易 •N-COUNT **Upset** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *Markets are very sensitive to any upsets in the Japanese economic machine.* 市场对日本经济机器出现的任何问题都极其敏感。4 VERB If you **upset** an object, you accidentally knock or push it over so that it scatters over a large area. 弄翻；打翻；弄乱 ❑ [v n] *Don't upset the piles of sheets under the box.* 不要把箱子下面那几叠床单弄乱了。5 N-COUNT A stomach **upset** is a slight illness in your stomach caused by an infection or by something that you have eaten. （肠胃的）不适，失调 ❑ *Paul was unwell last night with a stomach upset.* 保罗昨晚肚子不舒服。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Upset** is also an adjective. ❑ *Larry is suffering from an upset stomach.* 拉里现在胃不舒服。6 **to upset the applecart** → see **applecart**

→ see **anger**

Thesaurus 同类词 *upset* Also look up:

ADJ.	disappointed, hurt, unhappy; (*ant.*) happy 1 ill, sick, unsettled 5
V.	overturn, spill, topple 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *upset* with:

PREP.	upset **about/by/over** *something* 为某事心烦 1
ADV.	**visibly** upset 明显心烦 1 **really** upset（使）极其心烦，**so** upset（使）非常心烦，**very** upset（使）很心烦 1 2
V.	**become** upset 变得心烦；变得不适，**feel** upset 感到心烦；感到不适，**get** upset 变得心烦；变得不适 1 5
N.	**stomach** upset (*or* upset **stomach**) 胃部不适 5

U

up|shot /'ʌpʃɒt/ N-SING **The upshot** of a series of events or discussions is the final result of them, usually a surprising result. (通常指意外的)结果，结局 ❑ *The upshot is that we have lots of good but not very happy employees.* 结果是我们有很多优秀却不太快乐的员工。

up|side down /ˌʌpsaɪd 'daʊn/ also **upside-down** 1 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If something has been moved **upside down**, it has been turned round so that the part that is usually lowest is above the part that is usually highest. 倒置地；颠倒地 ❑ *The painting was hung upside down.* 这幅画挂倒了。❑ *Salter held the bag by the corners and shook it upside down.* 索尔特捏住包的外角，把它倒过来晃了晃。•ADJ **Upside down** is also an adjective. ❑ *His eyes were open and everything he saw was upside down.* 他的眼睛睁着，看到的一切都是颠倒的。❑ *Tony had an upside-down map of Britain on his wall.* 托尼的墙上倒挂了一张英国地图。2 **to turn** something **upside down** → see **turn**

up|stage /ˌʌp'steɪdʒ/ (**upstages, upstaging, upstaged**) 1 ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] When an actor is **upstage** or moves **upstage**, he or she is or moves towards the back part of the stage. 在舞台后部；朝舞台后面【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Upstage and right of centre, Robert Morris stands with his back to the audience.* 舞台后方偏右处，罗伯特·莫里斯背对观众站着。❑ *Position a camera upstage.* 在舞台后面安置一部摄像机。❑ *They slowly moved from upstage left into the centre.* 他们慢慢从舞台后方的左侧移至正中。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Upstage** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the large upstage box that Noble used for his 1990 production of King Lear.* 诺布尔在1990年排演《李尔王》时使用过的大型舞台背景箱 2 VERB If someone **upstages** you, they draw attention away from you by being more attractive or interesting. 使相形见绌；抢…的风头 ❑ [v n] *He had a younger brother who always publicly upstaged him.* 他有个弟弟，总是公然抢他的风头。

up|stairs /ˌʌp'steəz/ 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you go **upstairs** in a building, you go up a staircase towards a higher floor. 往楼上 ❑ *He went upstairs and changed into fresh clothes.* 他上楼换上干净衣服。2 ADV [*be* ADV, n ADV] If something or someone is **upstairs** in a building, they are on a floor that is higher than the ground floor. 在楼上 ❑ *The restaurant is upstairs and consists of a large, open room.* 饭店在楼上，有一个宽敞的开间。❑ *The boys are curled asleep in the small bedroom upstairs.* 男孩们蜷缩在楼上的小卧室里睡熟了。3 ADJ [ADJ n] An **upstairs** room or object is situated on a floor of a building that is higher than the ground floor. 楼上的 ❑ *Marsani moved into the upstairs apartment.* 马萨尼搬进了楼上的公寓。❑ *...an upstairs balcony.* 楼上的阳台 4 N-SING **The upstairs** of a building is the floor or floors that are higher than the ground floor. 楼上 ❑ [+of] *Frances invited them to occupy the upstairs of her home.* 弗朗西丝邀请他们住在她家楼上。

up|stand|ing /ˌʌp'stændɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Upstanding** people behave in a morally acceptable way. 品行端正的；正直的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You look like a nice upstanding young man.* 你看起来像是个正直的好青年。

up|start /'ʌpstɑːt/ (**upstarts**) N-COUNT You can refer to someone as an **upstart** when they behave as if they are important, but you think that they are too new in a place or job to be treated as important. 自命不凡的家伙；目中无人的家伙【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Many prefer a familiar authority figure to a young upstart.* 很多人都更愿意与自己熟悉的权威人物打交道，而不喜欢一个年纪轻轻却自命不凡的家伙。

up|state /ˌʌp'steɪt/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Upstate** means belonging or relating to the parts of a state that are furthest to the north or furthest from the main city. 州北部的；州边远地区的【mainly AM 主美】❑ *...an idyllic village in upstate New York.* 纽约州北部的一个恬静村庄 •ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] **Upstate** is also an adverb. ❑ *These buses will carry families upstate to visit relatives in prison.* 这些公共汽车将载着家属北上去探监。

up|stream /ˌʌp'striːm/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV, n ADV] Something that is moving **upstream** is moving towards the source of a river, from a point further down the river. Something that is **upstream** is towards the source of a river. 逆流地；往上游；在上游 ❑ *The water rose high enough for them to continue upstream.* 水位涨得够高了，他们可以继续向上游航行。❑ [+of] *...the river police, whose headquarters are just upstream of the Isle St Louis.* 总部设在圣路易岛上游的水警 [Also +from] •ADJ [ADJ n] **Upstream** is also an adjective. ❑ *Steps lead down to the subway from the upstream side.* 上游那边有台阶通向地铁。

up|surge /'ʌpsɜːdʒ/ N-SING If there is an **upsurge in** something, there is a sudden, large increase in it. 高涨；飙升；急剧增加【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *...the upsurge in oil prices.* 油价的暴涨 ❑ [+of] *Saudi bankers say there's been an upsurge of business confidence since the end of the war.* 沙特阿拉伯的银行家说，战后工商业界信心猛增。

up|swing /'ʌpswɪŋ/ (**upswings**) N-COUNT [usu sing] An **upswing** is a sudden improvement in something such as an economy, or an increase in an amount or level. 上升；进步；改善 ❑ [+in] *...an upswing in the economy.* 经济的迅速回升 ❑ *Violent crime is on the upswing.* 暴力犯罪率正在攀升。

up|take /'ʌpteɪk/ 1 N-SING A person's **uptake of** something is the amount of it that they use. 摄入；摄取【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The drug increases the number of red cells in the blood, enhancing oxygen uptake by 10 percent.* 这种药增加了血液里的红细胞数量，从而将摄氧量提高了10%。❑ [+of] *...research in relation to the uptake of nitrate into vegetables.* 关于蔬菜中硝酸盐含量的研究 2 PHRASE You say that someone is **quick on the uptake** when they understand things quickly. You say that someone is **slow on the uptake** when they have difficulty understanding simple or obvious things. 理解力强 / 理解力弱 ❑ *She is not an intellectual, but is quick on the uptake.* 她并非才智过人，但理解力很强。❑ *Carol was absent-minded and a little slow on the uptake.* 卡萝尔心不在焉，反应有点迟钝。

ˌup-'tempo also **uptempo** ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **up-tempo** piece of music has a fast beat. (音乐)快节奏的 ❑ *...an up-tempo arrangement of 'Some Enchanted Evening'.* 《梦幻之夜》的快节奏版

up|tight /ˌʌp'taɪt/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **uptight** is tense, nervous, or annoyed about something and so is difficult to be with. 紧张的；不安的；易怒的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *Penny never got uptight about exams.* 彭妮从来不会因为考试而紧张。

ˌup-to-'date also **up to date** 1 ADJ If something is **up-to-date**, it is the newest thing of its kind. 新近的；现代的；新式的 ❑ *...Germany's most up to date electric power station.* 德国最先进的发电站 ❑ *...enhancing the system and bringing it up to date.* 改进系统，将其更新 ❑ *This production is bang up-to-date.* 这个作品是全新的。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **up-to-date** about something, you have the latest information about it. 掌握最新信息的 ❑ *We'll keep you up to date with any news.* 一有新消息我们就会告诉你。

ˌup-to-the-'minute also **up to the minute** ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Up-to-the-minute** information is the latest information that you can get about something. 最近的；最新的 ❑ *...24 hours a day up-to-the-minute instant news.* 全天候最新消息即时播报 ❑ *Computers give them up-to-the-minute information on sales and stocks.* 计算机为他们提供有关销量和股票的最新信息。

up|town /ˌʌp'taʊn/ ADV [ADV after v] If you go **uptown**, or go to a place **uptown**, you go away from the centre of a town or city towards the edge. **Uptown** sometimes refers to a part of the city other than the main business district. 往(或在)城外；往(或在)非商业区【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He rode uptown and made his way to Bob's apartment.* 他骑车前往城外鲍勃的公寓。❑ *Susan continued to live uptown.* 苏珊继续住在市郊。❑ *There's a skating rink uptown.* 市郊有个溜冰场。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Uptown** is also an adjective. ❑ *...uptown clubs.* 非商业区的俱乐部 ❑ *...a small uptown radio station.* 市郊的一座小电台 ❑ *...uptown New York.* 纽约非闹市区

up|trend /'ʌptrend/ N-SING An **uptrend** is a general improvement in something such as a market or the economy. (市场、经济等的)上升趋势，好转趋势 ❑ *Racal Electronics shares have been in a strong uptrend.* 瑞卡尔电子公司的股票涨势强劲。❑ *Many analysts think the dollar is on an uptrend.* 很多分析家认为美元走势坚挺。

up|turn /'ʌptɜːn/ (**upturns**) N-COUNT If there is an **upturn** in the economy or in a company or industry, it improves or

becomes more successful. 好转；上升；改善 ❑ [+in] *They do not expect an upturn in the economy until the end of the year.* 他们预测经济要到年底才能有所好转。❑ [+in] *There has been a modest upturn in most parts of the industry.* 该行业的绝大部分领域都出现了一定程度的好转。

up|turned /ˌʌpˈtɜːnd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **upturned** points upwards. 朝上的；朝上翘的；向上翻的 ❑ *...his eyes closed and his palms upturned.* 他闭着眼睛，掌心向上。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **upturned** is upside down. 翻转的；倒置的 ❑ *...upturned buckets.* 倒扣的水桶 ❑ *He clung to the upturned boat, screaming for help.* 他紧紧抓住倾覆的小船，高呼救命。

up|ward /ˈʌpwəd/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] An **upward** movement or look is directed towards a higher place or a higher level. 向上的 ❑ *She started once again on the steep upward climb.* 她又开始沿着陡峭的山路往上爬。❑ *She gave him a quick, upward look, then lowered her eyes.* 她抬眼迅速瞥了他一下，然后又垂下眼睛。2 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer to an **upward** trend or an **upward** spiral, you mean that something is increasing in quantity or price. 上升的；升高的 ❑ *...the Army's concern that the upward trend in the numbers avoiding military service may continue.* 部队对逃兵役人数可能持续上升的担忧

ˌup|ward|ly ˈmo|bile ADJ If you describe someone as **upwardly mobile**, you mean that they are moving, have moved, or are trying to move to a higher social position. (人)往上爬的，向高处走的，追求更高社会地位的 ❑ *The Party has been unable to attract upwardly mobile voters.* 该党一直不能吸引那些追求更高社会地位的选民。•N-PLURAL **The upwardly mobile** are people who are upwardly mobile. 往上爬的人；向高处走的人；追求更高社会地位的人 ❑ *...the large detached houses of the upwardly mobile with their double garages and array of cars.* 上升阶层人士所拥有的一座座带双车库的独栋别墅和一排排轿车

up|wards /ˈʌpwədz/ also **upward** 1 ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If someone moves or looks **upwards**, they move or look up towards a higher place. 向上 ❑ *'There,' said Jack, pointing upwards.* "在那里。"杰克向上指着说。❑ *They climbed upward along the steep cliffs surrounding the village.* 他们沿着村庄周围的陡峭悬崖往上爬。❑ *Hunter nodded again and gazed upwards in fear.* 亨特又点了点头，满眼恐惧地朝上看。❑ *Lie face upwards with a cushion under your head.* 头枕垫子仰躺。2 ADV [ADV after v] If an amount or rate moves **upwards**, it increases. 上升；上涨 ❑ *...with prices soon heading upwards in high street stores.* 商业街上商店里的价格迅速上涨 ❑ *Unemployment will continue upward for much of this year.* 今年大部分时间失业率将持续上升。❑ *The share price is likely to leap upwards.* 该股票价格可能会猛涨。3 PHRASE A quantity that is **upwards of** a particular number is more than that number. 多于…；超过… ❑ [+of] *...projects worth upwards of 200 million pounds.* 价值2亿多英镑的项目 ❑ [+of] *It costs upward of $40,000 a year to keep some prisoners in prison.* 关押某些犯人一年的成本超过4万美元。

up|wind /ˌʌpˈwɪnd/ ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] If something moves **upwind**, it moves in the opposite direction to the wind. If something is **upwind**, the wind is blowing away from it. 逆风地；顶风地；在上风 ❑ *...riding a bike upwind.* 逆风骑车 ❑ [+of] *The rich went to live in the west of London, upwind of the smell of people and industry.* 有钱人搬去伦敦西区住，远离人群和工业。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Upwind** is also an adjective. ❑ *...big trees at the forest's upwind edge.* 森林上风处的大树

ura|nium /jʊˈreɪniəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Uranium** is a naturally occurring radioactive metal that is used to produce nuclear energy and weapons. 铀

ur|ban ♦◇ /ˈɜːbən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Urban** means belonging to, or relating to, a town or city. 城市的；城镇的；都市的 ❑ *Most of the population is an urban population.* 绝大多数人口是城镇居民。❑ *Most urban areas are close to a park.* 绝大多数城区附近都有公园。❑ *...urban planning.* 城市规划

→ see **city**

Word Link 词根词缀 *urb ≈ city* 城市：*suburb, urban, urbane*

ur|bane /ɜːˈbeɪn/ ADJ Someone who is **urbane** is polite and appears comfortable in social situations. 彬彬有礼的；温文尔雅的 ❑ *She describes him as urbane and charming.* 她说他文雅而迷人。❑ *In conversation, he was suave and urbane.* 他谈吐儒雅。•**ur|ban|ity** /ɜːˈbænɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Fearey had all the charm and urbanity of the trained diplomat.* 费尔里具备一名训练有素的外交官的一切风度和优雅。

ur|bani|za|tion /ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **urbanisation**

N-UNCOUNT **Urbanization** is the process of creating towns in country areas. 城市化；都市化

ur|ban|ized /ˈɜːbənaɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **urbanised**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] An **urbanized** country or area has many buildings and a lot of industry and business. 城市化的 ❑ *Zambia is black Africa's most urbanised country.* 赞比亚是撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲地区城市化程度最高的国家。❑ *All the nice areas in Florida are becoming more and more urbanized.* 佛罗里达所有的好去处都在逐渐变得都市化。2 ADJ An **urbanized** population consists of people who live and work in a town. 都市的；城市的

ˌur|ban ˈmyth (**urban myths**) or **urban legend** N-COUNT An **urban myth** is a strange or surprising story which many people believe, but which is not actually true. 都市传奇(指很多人相信、但实际上并不真实的离奇故事)

ur|chin /ˈɜːtʃɪn/ (**urchins**) 1 N-COUNT An **urchin** is a young child who is dirty and poorly dressed. 脏脏的小孩；衣衫褴褛的顽童 【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *We were in the bazaar with all the little urchins watching us.* 我们在集市里，周围一大帮衣衫褴褛的小孩盯着我们看。2 → see also **sea urchin**

Urdu /ˈʊəduː, ˈɜːˈ-/ N-UNCOUNT **Urdu** is an official language of Pakistan. Urdu is also spoken in India. 乌尔都语(巴基斯坦官方语言，亦通行于印度)

urge ♦◇ /ɜːdʒ/ (**urges, urging, urged**) 1 VERB If you **urge** someone **to** do something, you try hard to persuade them to do it. 敦促；力劝 ❑ [v n to-inf] *They urged parliament to approve plans for their reform programme.* 他们敦促议会批准他们的改革方案。2 VERB If you **urge** someone somewhere, you make them go there by touching them or talking to them. 推；拉；催促 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He slipped his arm around her waist and urged her away from the window.* 他搂住她的腰，拉着她离开了窗边。❑ [v n] *'Come on, Grace,' he was urging her, 'don't wait, hurry up.'* "快点啦，格雷丝，"他催促道，"别等了，快点。"3 VERB If you **urge** a course of action, you strongly advise that it should be taken. 竭力主张；强烈要求 ❑ [v n +on] *He urged restraint on the security forces.* 他力主对安全部队设限。❑ [v n] *We urge vigorous action to be taken immediately.* 我们强烈要求立即采取有力措施。4 N-COUNT [oft N to-inf] If you have an **urge to** do or have something, you have a strong wish to do or have it. 强烈的欲望；迫切的要求；冲动 ❑ *He had an urge to open a shop of his own.* 他很想自己开一家店。

▶**urge on** PHRASAL VERB If you **urge** someone **on**, you encourage them to do something. 鼓励；激励 ❑ [v n P] *She had a strong and supportive sister who urged her on.* 她有一个坚强而支持她的姐姐在鼓励她。❑ [v P n] *Visitors remember a lean, cheerful figure on horseback urging on his men.* 访客们记住了一个瘦削、乐观的人骑在马上为他的手下鼓劲儿。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *urge* with:

N.	**urge people** 敦促人们，**urge voters** 力劝选民 1
	leaders/officials urge 领导/官员敦促(或强烈要求) 1 3
	urge action 强烈要求采取行动，**urge caution** 强烈要求保持谨慎，**urge restraint** 强烈要求保持克制，**urge support** 强烈要求提供支持 3
ADV.	**strongly urge** 强烈敦促(或要求) 1 3
V.	**feel an urge** 感到冲动，**fight an urge** 强忍冲动，**get an urge** 有冲动，**resist an urge** 按捺冲动 4

ur|gent ♦◇ /ˈɜːdʒᵊnt/ 1 ADJ If something is **urgent**, it needs to be dealt with as soon as possible. 紧迫的；紧急的；紧要的 ❑ *There is an urgent need for food and water.* 现在急需食物和水。❑ *He had urgent*

business in New York. 他在纽约有急事。•**ur|gen|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *[+of] The urgency of finding a cure attracted some of the best minds in medical science.* 找到治愈方法的紧迫性吸引了医学领域一批最有才华的人。❑ *It is a matter of utmost urgency.* 这事刻不容缓。•**ur|gent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Red Cross officials said they urgently needed bread and water.* 红十字会官员说他们急需面包和水。❑ *The money was most urgently required.* 钱要得很急。❷ ADJ If you speak in an **urgent** way, you show that you are anxious for people to notice something or to do something. 急切的；迫切的 ❑ *His voice was low and urgent.* 他的嗓音低沉而急切。❑ *His mother leaned forward and spoke to him in urgent undertones.* 他母亲身子前倾，小声而急切地跟他说话。•**ur|gen|cy** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *[+in] She was surprised at the urgency in his voice.* 他语调中透着急迫，这让她很吃惊。•**ur|gent|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *They hastened to greet him and asked urgently, 'Did you find it?'* 他们赶忙去迎他，急切地问："找到了吗？"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *urgent* with:

N. urgent **action** 紧急行动，urgent **business** 紧急业务，urgent **care** 紧急护理，urgent **matter** 紧急事务，urgent **meeting** 紧急会议，urgent **mission** 紧急任务，urgent **need** 紧急需要，urgent **problem** 紧急问题 ❶
urgent **appeal** 迫切呼吁，urgent **message** 加急电报 ❷

uri|nal /ju'raɪn°l, AM 美 'jʊrɪn°l/ (**urinals**) N-COUNT A **urinal** is a bowl fixed to the wall of a men's public toilet for men to urinate in. (固定在墙上的)男用小便池

uri|nary /'juərɪnəri, AM 美 -neri/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Urinary** means belonging to or related to the parts of a person's body through which urine flows. 泌尿的；泌尿器官的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...urinary tract infections.* 尿路感染

uri|nate /'juərɪneɪt/ (**urinates, urinating, urinated**) VERB When someone **urinates**, they get rid of urine from their body. 排尿；小便；撒尿

urine /'juərɪn/ N-UNCOUNT **Urine** is the liquid that you get rid of from your body when you go to the toilet. 尿；小便

URL /ju: ɑ:r 'el/ (**URLs**) N-COUNT A **URL** is an address that shows where a particular page can be found on the World Wide Web. **URL** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Uniform Resource Locator'. 统一资源定位器；统一资源定位系统【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *[+for] The URL for Collins is http://www.collinslanguage.com.* 柯林斯的网址是 http://www.collinslanguage.com。

urn /ɜ:n/ (**urns**) ❶ N-COUNT An **urn** is a container in which a dead person's ashes are kept. 骨灰瓮；骨灰罐 ❷ N-COUNT An **urn** is a metal container used for making a large quantity of tea or coffee and keeping it hot. (金属制)大茶壶，大咖啡壶

us ♦♦♦ /əs, STRONG 强读 ʌs/

Us is the first person plural pronoun. **Us** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. us 是第一人称复数形式，用作动词或介词的宾语。

❶ PRON A speaker or writer uses **us** to refer both to himself or herself and to one or more other people. You can use **us** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are referring to. 我们 ❑ *Neither of us forgot about it.* 我们俩都没有忘记。❑ *Heather went to the kitchen to get drinks for us.* 希瑟去厨房给我们拿饮料。❑ *They don't like us much.* 他们不太喜欢我们。❑ *He showed us aspects of the game that we had never seen before.* 他向我们展示了这一运动不为我们所知的一些方面。❑ *Another time of great excitement for us boys was when war broke out.* 另一个让我们这些男孩极其兴奋的时刻就是战争爆发的时候。❷ PRON **Us** is sometimes used to refer to people in general. (泛指)人们 ❑ *All of us will struggle fairly hard to survive if we are in danger.* 所有人在身处险境时都会努力保住性命。❑ *Each of us will have our own criteria for success.* 每个人对于成功都有自己的标准。❸ PRON A speaker or writer may use **us** instead of 'me' in order to include the audience or reader in what they are saying. (用于包含听众或读者)我们【mainly FORMAL 主正式】❑ *This brings us to the second question I asked.* 这就将我们带到了我所提的第二个问题。❹ PRON In non-standard English, **us** is sometimes used instead of 'me'. (不规范用法中代替 me)我【BRIT, SPOKEN 英，口语】❑ *'Hang on a bit,' said Eileen. 'I'm not finished yet. Give us a chance.'* "等一下，"艾琳说，"我还没做完呢，给我个机会吧。"

US /ju: 'es/ also **U.S.** N-PROPER [N n] **The US** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **the United States**. 美国 ❑ *The first time I saw TV was when I arrived in the U.S. in 1956.* 我第一次见到电视机是在 1956 年到美国的时候。❑ *They are to inherit 100,000 U.S. dollars.* 他们将会继承 10 万美元。

USA /ju: es 'eɪ/ also **U.S.A.** N-PROPER **The USA** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **the United States of America**. 美国

us|able /'ju:zəb°l/ ADJ If something is **usable**, it is in a good enough state or condition to be used. 可用的；能用的 ❑ *Charity shops and jumble sales welcome usable clothes.* 慈善商店和义卖活动欢迎大家捐助能穿的衣服。❑ *Half of the island's population has no usable English.* 这座岛上的居民有一半无法用英语交流。

USAF /ju: es eɪ 'ef/ also **U.S.A.F.** N-PROPER **The USAF** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) **the United States Air Force**. 美国空军

us|age /'ju:sɪdʒ/ (**usages**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Usage** is the way in which words are actually used in particular contexts, especially with regard to their meanings. (词语的)使用 ❑ *The word 'undertaker' had long been in common usage.* "殡仪员"一词早已广泛使用。❑ *[+of] He was a stickler for the correct usage of English.* 他非常注重英语的正确使用。❷ N-COUNT A **usage** is a meaning that a word has or a way in which it can be used. (词语的)用法，惯用法 ❑ *It's very definitely a usage which has come over to Britain from America.* 这个用法肯定是由美国传到英国来的。❸ N-UNCOUNT **Usage** is the degree to which something is used or the way in which it is used. 使用；处理；对待 ❑ *Parts of the motor wore out because of constant usage.* 发动机的一些部件因为经常使用而磨损了。❑ *If your water usage is very small, it may be worthwhile opting for a meter.* 要是用水量很小，可以考虑装一个水表。

USB /ju: es 'bi:/ (**USBs**) N-COUNT A **USB** on a computer is a place where you can attach another piece of equipment, for example a printer. **USB** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'Universal Serial Bus'. 通用串行总线【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *The device plugs into one of the laptop's USB ports.* 该设备可插入笔记本电脑的 USB 端口中。

use

① VERB USES 动词用法
② NOUN USES 名词用法

① **use** ♦♦♦ /ju:z/ (**uses, using, used**) ❶ VERB If you **use** something, you do something with it in order to do a job or to achieve a particular result or effect. 用；使用；应用；运用 ❑ [v n] *Trim off the excess pastry using a sharp knife.* 用一把快刀切去多余的饼皮。❑ [v n] *He had simply used a little imagination.* 他只不过用了一点点想象力。❑ [v n to-inf] *Officials used loud hailers to call for calm.* 官员们用扩音器呼吁大家保持冷静。❑ [v n prep] *The show uses Zondo's trial and execution as its framework.* 这部戏以桑多的受审和处决作为基本框架。❷ VERB If you **use** a supply of something, you finish it so that none of it is left. 耗尽；耗掉 ❑ [v n] *You used all the ice cubes and didn't put the ice trays back.* 你把所有冰块都用完了，又不把冰格放回去。❑ [v n] *They've never had anything spare—they've always used it all.* 他们从没有任何备用的东西——总把什么都用得一干二净。•PHRASAL VERB **Use up** means the same as **use**. use up 同 use ❑ [v P n] *It isn't them who use up the world's resources.* 并不是他们把全球的资源耗尽的。❑ [v n P] *We were breathing really fast, and using the air up quickly.* 当时我们呼吸非常急促，很快就要把空气用完了。❸ VERB If someone **uses** drugs, they take drugs regularly, especially illegal ones. 服，吸(尤指毒品) ❑ [v n] *He denied he had used drugs.* 他否认自己吸过毒。❹ VERB You can say that someone **uses** the toilet or bathroom as a polite way of saying that they go to the toilet. 用(洗手间或卫生间)(礼貌说法)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ [v n] *Wash your hands after using the toilet.* 便后要洗手。❑ [v n] *He asked whether he could use my bathroom.* 他问能否用我的卫生间。❺ VERB If you **use** a particular word or expression, you say or write it, because it has the meaning that you want to express. 使用(单词或表达方式) ❑ [v n] *The judge liked using the word 'wicked' of people he had sent to jail.* 这个法官喜欢使用"邪恶"一词

来形容被他判罪入狱的人。 6 VERB If you **use** a particular name, you call yourself by that name, especially when it is not the name that you usually call yourself. 用(名字)；自称 ❑ [v n] *Now I use a false name if I'm meeting people for the first time.* 我现在和他人初次见面时会用假名。 7 VERB If you say that someone **uses** people, you disapprove of them because they make others do things for them in order to benefit or gain some advantage from it, and not because they care about the other people. (为自身利益)利用(别人)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n] *Be careful she's not just using you.* 当心她不只是在利用你。❑ [be v-ed] *Why do I have the feeling I'm being used again?* 为什么我感觉又被利用了？ 8 → see also **used**

② **use** ◆◇ /ju:s/ (**uses**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] Your **use** of something is the action or fact of your using it. 用；使用；应用；运用 ❑ [+of] *The treatment does not involve the use of any artificial drugs.* 这种治疗不会使用任何人工合成药物。❑ *...research related to microcomputers and their use in classrooms.* 关于微型电脑及其课堂使用的研究 ❑ [+of] *We are denied use of the land by the ruling classes.* 统治阶层剥夺了我们使用土地的权利。❑ [+of] *He would support a use of force if the U.N. deemed it necessary.* 如果联合国认为有必要使用武力的话，他会支持的。 2 N-SING If you have **a use for** something, you need it or can find something to do with it. 需要；功能；使用价值 ❑ [+for] *You will no longer have a use for the magazines.* 你再也用不着这些杂志了。❑ [+for] *They both loved the fabric, but couldn't find a use for it.* 他们都很喜爱这块布料，可不知道拿来做什么好。 3 N-VAR [oft adj N] If something has a particular **use**, it is intended for a particular purpose. 用途；用处 ❑ *Infrared detectors have many uses.* 红外探测器有多种用途。❑ *It's an interesting scientific phenomenon, but of no practical use whatever.* 这是一种有趣的科学现象，但没什么实用价值。❑ *French furniture was designed for every use.* 法式家具用途极其广泛。❑ [+for] *The report outlined possible uses for the new weapon.* 该报告概述了这种新式武器的可能用途。❑ [+as] *...elderflower water for use as an eye and skin lotion.* 用于眼霜及润肤乳中的接骨木花水 ❑ [+of] *We need to recognize that certain uses of the land upon which we live are simply wrong.* 我们需要认识到，我们对自己生活的这片土地的某些使用方式是完全错误的。[Also +in] 4 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] If you have the **use of** something, you have the permission or ability to use it. 使用权；运用能力 ❑ [+of] *She will have the use of the car one night a week.* 她每周有一个晚上会用车。❑ [+of] *...young people who at some point in the past have lost the use of their limbs.* 曾经一度失去手脚功能的年轻人 ❑ [+of] *You will have full use of all the new leisure club facilities.* 你可以充分享受俱乐部的所有新增休闲设施。 5 N-COUNT A **use** of a word is a particular meaning that it has or a particular way in which it can be used. (词语的)意义，用法 ❑ [+of] *There are new uses of words coming in and old uses dying out.* 单词会有新意思出现，也会有旧意思慢慢被淘汰。 6 N-UNCOUNT Your **use of** a particular name is the fact of your calling yourself by it. (名字的)使用 ❑ [+of] *Police have been hampered by Mr Urquhart's use of bogus names.* 厄克特先生使用了假名，警方的调查因此受阻。 7 PHRASE If something is **for the use of** a particular person or group of people, it is for that person or group to use. 供…使用的 ❑ *The leisure facilities are there for the use of guests.* 这些休闲设施是供客人使用的。❑ *He raises crops mainly for the use of his family.* 他种农作物主要是为了家庭自用。 8 PHRASE If you say that being something or knowing someone **has** its **uses**, you mean that it makes it possible for you to do what you otherwise would not be able to do. 有好处【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Being a hospital Sister had its uses.* 在医院当护士有好处。 9 PHRASE If something such as a technique, building, or machine is **in use**, it is used regularly by people. If it has gone **out of use**, it is no longer used regularly by people. 在使用 / 不再使用 ❑ *...the methods of making Champagne which are still in use today.* 至今仍在使用的香槟酿制法 ❑ *The site has been out of use for many years.* 这个地方已闲置多年。 10 PHRASE If you **make use of** something, you do something with it in order to do a job or achieve a particular result or effect. 使用；利用【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Not all nursery schools make use of the opportunities open to them.* 并不是所有托儿所都能抓住他们面临的机会。❑ *...making use of the same bottle time after time.* 多次重复使用同一个瓶子 11 PHRASE You use expressions such as **it's no use**, **there's no use**, and **what's the use** to indicate that a particular action will not achieve anything. 没有用；无益 ❑ [PHR v-ing] *It's no use arguing with a drunk.* 跟一个醉汉争论没有用。❑ *There's no use you asking me any more questions.* 你问我再多的问题也没用。❑ *What's the use of complaining?* 抱怨有什么用呢？ 12 PHRASE If you say **it's no use**, you mean that you have failed to do something and realize that it is useless to continue trying because it is impossible. 没有用；行不通 ❑ *It's no use. Let's hang up and try for a better line.* 打不通。挂掉吧，找一条更好的线打。 13 PHRASE If something or someone is **of use**, they are useful. If they are **no use**, they are not at all useful. 有用 / 没用 ❑ [+to] *The contents of this booklet should be of use to all students.* 这本小册子的内容应该对所有学生都有用处。❑ [+to] *I'm sorry, I've been no use to you.* 对不起，我一点儿忙也没帮上。

Thesaurus 同类词 *use* Also look up:

V. utilize ① 1
N. application, function ② 1

used

① MODAL USES AND PHRASES 情态动词用法及短语
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法

① **used** ◆◇ /ju:st/ 1 PHRASE If something **used to** be done or **used to** be the case, it was done regularly in the past or was the case in the past. 过去常常 ❑ *People used to come and visit him every day.* 人们过去每天都来拜访他。❑ *He used to be one of the professors at the School of Education.* 他曾是教育学院的一名教授。❑ *I feel more compassion and less anger than I used to.* 我觉得自己比过去多了些同情，少了些怒气。 2 PHRASE [with neg] If something **used not to** be done or **used not to** be the case, it was not done in the past or was not the case in the past. The forms **did not use to** and **did not used to** are also found, especially in spoken English. 过去不曾(亦作 did not use to 或 did not used to，尤用于口语) ❑ *Borrowing used not to be recommended.* 过去是不建议借贷的。❑ *At some point kids start doing things they didn't use to do. They get more independent.* 从某个时候起，孩子们开始做以前不曾做的事情。他们变得更加独立。❑ *He didn't used to like anyone walking on the lawns in the back garden.* 他以前不愿意任何人在后花园的草地上走。 3 PHRASE If you **are used to** something, you are familiar with it because you have done it or experienced it many times before. 习惯于 ❑ *I'm used to having my sleep interrupted.* 我习惯了睡觉时被吵醒。❑ *It doesn't frighten them. They're used to it.* 这可吓不倒他们。他们已经习惯了。 4 PHRASE If you **get used to** something or someone, you become familiar with it or get to know them, so that you no longer feel that the thing or person is unusual or surprising. 开始习惯于 ❑ *This is how we do things here. You'll soon get used to it.* 我们这里就是这么做事的。你很快就会习惯。❑ *He took some getting used to.* 他过了一段时间才慢慢适应。

Usage 用法 **used to**

Used to is often confused with *be/get used to*. *Used to* refers to something in the past: *We used to live in a flat, but we now live in a house. Be/get used to* means 'be or become accustomed to': *We're used to living in a flat, but we're getting used to our new house.*
used to 常与 be/get used to 混淆。used to 指过去的事：We used to live in a flat, but we now live in a house. 我们以前住公寓，而现在住独栋房。be/get used to 指"习惯或开始习惯于"：We're used to living in a flat, but we're getting used to our new house. 我们习惯住公寓了，但现在也渐渐习惯住在新的独栋房里。

② **used** /ju:zd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **used** object is dirty or spoiled because it has been used, and usually needs to be thrown away or washed. 用过的；不干净的 ❑ *...a used cotton ball stained with makeup.* 沾满化妆品的脏棉球 ❑ *He took a used envelope bearing an Irish postmark.* 他拿了一个盖着爱尔兰邮戳的旧信封。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **used** car has already had one or more owners. (车)二手的，旧的 ❑ *Would you buy a used car from this man?* 你会从这个人手里买一辆旧车吗？ ❑ *His only big purchase has been a used Ford.* 他买的唯一一个大件就是辆二手福特。

U

use|ful ◆◇ /'ju:sful/ 1 ADJ If something is **useful**, you can use it to do something or to help you in some way. 有用的；可用的；有助益的 ❑ [+for] *The slow cooker is very useful for people who go out all day.* 慢炖锅对于整天都不在家的人来说很有用。❑ [+in] *Hypnotherapy can be useful in helping you give up smoking.* 催眠疗法可能有助于你戒烟。❑ *The police gained a great deal of useful information about the organization.* 警方收集到了大量关于该组织的有用信息。•**use|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...the problems to which computers could be usefully applied.* 可以利用计算机解决的问题 ❑ *We need to find ways of dealing creatively and usefully with our feelings.* 我们需要找到一些既有创意又实用的情绪调节方法。•**use|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *His interest lay in the usefulness of his work, rather than in any personal credit.* 他的兴趣在于所从事的工作是有用的，而不在于什么个人荣誉。2 PHRASE If an object or skill **comes in useful**, it can help you achieve something in a particular situation. 有用；派得上用场 ❑ *The accommodation is some distance from the clubhouse, so a hire car comes in useful.* 住处离会所有一段距离，所以租辆车会很有用。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *useful* with:

ADV. **also** useful 也有用的，**especially** useful 尤其有用的，**extremely** useful 极其有用的，**less/more** useful 不太／更加有用的，**particularly** useful 特别有用的，**very** useful 非常有用的 1

N. useful **information** 有用的信息，useful **knowledge** 有用的知识，useful **life** 使用寿命，useful **purpose** 实际意义，useful **strategy** 有效计划，useful **tool** 实用工具 1

use|less /'ju:sləs/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **useless**, you cannot use it. 无用的；无价值的 ❑ *He realised that their money was useless in this country.* 他意识到他们国家的货币在这个国家一文不值。❑ *Computers would be useless without software writers.* 没有编程员，计算机就会毫无价值。•**use|less|ly** ADV ❑ *His right arm hung rather uselessly.* 他的右臂无力地耷拉着。•**use|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The car had rusted almost to the point of uselessness.* 这辆车已经锈得几乎没法开了。2 ADJ If something is **useless**, it does not achieve anything helpful or good. 无益的；无效的；不能收到效果的 ❑ *She knew it was useless to protest.* 她知道抗议是没有意义的。❑ *...a useless punishment which fails to stop drug trafficking.* 无法制止贩毒活动的无效惩罚 •**use|less|ly** ADV ❑ *Uselessly, he checked the same pockets he'd checked before.* 他把先前检查过的那些口袋又查了一遍，毫无收获。•**use|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the uselessness of their research.* 他们的研究毫无价值 3 ADJ If you say that someone or something is **useless**, you mean that they are no good at all. 差劲的；不行的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Their education system is useless.* 他们的教育制度真差劲。❑ [+at] *He was useless at any game with a ball.* 任何球类运动他都玩不好。4 ADJ If someone feels **useless**, they feel bad because they are unable to help someone or achieve anything. 无能的；无用的 ❑ *She sits at home all day, watching TV and feeling useless.* 她整天坐在家里，看着电视，觉得自己一无是处。•**use|less|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the sense of uselessness and the boredom of empty days.* 空虚日子里百无聊赖和烦闷无聊的感受

Use|net /'ju:znet/ N-UNCOUNT **Usenet** is a computer network that links newsgroups on the Internet. 新闻组网络【COMPUTING 计算机】

user ◆◇ /'ju:zə^r/ (**users**) N-COUNT A **user** is a person or thing that uses something such as a place, facility, product, or machine. 使用者；用户 ❑ *Beach users have complained about people walking their dogs on the sand.* 海滩上的游客投诉有人在沙滩上遛狗。❑ [+of] *...a regular user of Holland's health-care system.* 经常使用荷兰医疗服务的人 ❑ [+of] *...a user of electric current, such as an electric motor, a lamp, or a toaster.* 电动机、电灯、烤面包机等电器

→ see **Internet**

,user-'friendly ADJ If you describe something such as a machine or system as **user-friendly**, you mean that it is well designed and easy to use. （机器、系统等）易于操作的，便于使用的 ❑ *This an entirely computer operated system which is very user friendly.* 这个系统完全由电脑操控，非常好用。❑ *...user-friendly libraries.* 人性化的图书馆

'user group (**user groups**) N-COUNT A **user group** is a group of people with the same interests, who use a particular product or service. 用户组 ❑ *PLATFORM is an alliance of more than 80 rail-user groups.* PLATFORM 公司是一个有 80 多个铁路用户组的联盟。❑ *...the IBM PC User Group.* IBM 个人计算机用户组

ush|er /'ʌʃə^r/ (**ushers, ushering, ushered**) 1 VERB If you **usher** someone somewhere, you show them where they should go, often by going with them. 引；领；陪同【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n prep/adv] *I ushered him into the office.* 我领他去办公室。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They were quickly ushered away.* 他们被迅速领开。2 N-COUNT An **usher** is a person who shows people where to sit, for example at a wedding or at a concert. （婚礼、音乐会等的）引座员，招待员，迎宾员 ❑ *He did part-time work as an usher in a theatre.* 他在一家戏院兼职当引座员。3 N-COUNT An **usher** is a person who organizes people who are attending a law court in Britain. （英国）法庭庭警

▶**usher in** PHRASAL VERB If one thing **ushers in** another thing, it indicates that the other thing is about to begin. 引入；预报…的到来【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V P n] *...a unique opportunity to usher in a new era of stability in Europe.* 开启欧洲稳定新纪元的绝无仅有的机会

USMC /,ju: es em 'si:/ also **U.S.M.C.** N-PROPER **USMC** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**United States Marine Corps**. 美国海军陆战队

USN /,ju: es 'en/ also **U.S.N.** N-PROPER **USN** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）**United States Navy**. 美国海军

USP /,ju: es 'pi:/ (**USPs**) N-COUNT The **USP** of a product or service is a particular feature of it which can be used in advertising to show how it is different from, and better than, other similar products or services. **USP** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Unique Selling Point'.（产品、服务等的）独特卖点，与众不同之处【BUSINESS 商】❑ *With Volvo, safety was always the USP.* 对沃尔沃而言，安全性永远是其卖点。

usu. **usu.** is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**usually**.

usu|al ◆◇ /'ju:ʒuəl/ 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Usual** is used to describe what happens or what is done most often in a particular situation. 通常的；寻常的；惯常的 ❑ *It is a neighborhood beset by all the usual inner-city problems.* 这是个被各种旧城区常见问题所困扰的社区。❑ *She's smiling her usual friendly smile.* 她脸上挂着一贯友好的微笑。❑ *After lunch there was a little more clearing up to do than usual.* 午餐之后要做的清扫工作比平时略多。❑ *It is usual to tip waiters, porters, guides and drivers.* 给服务员、行李搬运工、导游和司机小费是惯例。•N-SING **Usual** is also a noun. ❑ *The stout barman in a bow tie presented himself to take their order. 'Good morning, sir. The usual?'* 那名打着领结的矮胖酒吧招待走上前来请他们点餐。"早上好，先生们。还是平常那些吗？" 2 PHRASE You use **as usual** to indicate that you are describing something that normally happens or that is normally the case. 像平常一样；照例 ❑ *As usual there will be the local and regional elections on June the twelfth.* 6 月 12 日照例将会进行地方及区域选举。❑ *The front pages are, as usual, a mixture of domestic and foreign news.* 像平常一样，头版上刊登着国内外新闻。3 PHRASE If something happens **as usual**, it happens in the way that it normally does, especially when other things have changed. （尤指其他事情有变化时）照常 ❑ *When somebody died everything went on as usual, as if it had never happened.* 就算有人死了一切也都照常进行，好像什么事都没发生过。4 **business as usual** → see **business**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *usual* with:

ADV. **less/more than** usual 比通常少／多，**longer than** usual 比通常长 1

N. usual **place** 老地方，usual **routine** 惯例，usual **self** 平时的自己，usual **stuff** 常见物品，usual **suspects** 通常涉及的人（或物），usual **way** 惯常做法 1

usu|al|ly ◆◇ /'ju:ʒuəli/ 1 ADV [ADV before v] If something **usually** happens, it is the thing that most often happens in a particular situation. 通常；惯常 ❑ *The best information about hotels usually comes from friends and acquaintances who have been there.* 关于酒店的最可靠信息通常来自曾经去过那里的朋友和熟人。❑ *They ate, as they usually did, in the kitchen.* 像平常一样，他们在厨房吃的饭。❑ *Usually, the work is boring.* 这项工作通常枯燥乏味。❑ *Offering only*

one loan, usually an installment loan, is part of the plan. 计划的一部分是只提供一笔贷款，通常是分期付款贷款。 2 PHRASE You use **more than usually** to show that something shows even more of a particular quality than it normally does. 比平时更 ❑ *She felt more than usually hungry after her excursion.* 远足后，她比平时感觉更饿。 ❑ *He was more than usually depressed by problems at work.* 工作上的问题使他异常沮丧。

usurp /juːˈzɜːrp/ (**usurps, usurping, usurped**) VERB If you say that someone **usurps** a job, role, title, or position, they take it from someone when they have no right to do this. 夺取；篡夺；侵占【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Did she usurp his place in his mother's heart?* 她取代了他在母亲心目中的地位吗？

usurper /juːˈzɜːrpər/ (**usurpers**) N-COUNT A **usurper** is someone who takes another person's title or position when they have no right to. 夺取者；篡夺者；侵占者【FORMAL 正式】

usury /ˈjuːʒəri/ N-UNCOUNT **Usury** is the practice of lending money at a high rate of interest. 放高利贷【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ute /juːt/ (**utes**) N-COUNT A **ute** is a vehicle that is designed to travel over rough ground. **Ute** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'utility vehicle'. 小卡车；轻便小货车；轻型货车【AUSTRALIAN, INFORMAL 澳，非正式】

utensil /juːˈtensəl/ (**utensils**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Utensils** are tools or objects that you use in order to help you to cook or to do other tasks in your home. 器皿；用具 ❑ *...utensils such as bowls, steamers and frying pans.* 碗、蒸锅、煎锅等用具

uterine /ˈjuːtəraɪn, AM 美 -rɪn/ ADJ **Uterine** means relating to the uterus of a woman or female mammal. 子宫的【MEDICAL 医】

uterus /ˈjuːtərəs/ (**uteruses**) N-COUNT The **uterus** of a woman or female mammal is her womb. 子宫【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...an ultrasound scan of the uterus.* 子宫超声波扫描

utilise /ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/ → see **utilize**

utilitarian /juːtɪlɪˈteəriən/ (**utilitarians**) 1 ADJ **Utilitarian** means based on the idea that the morally correct course of action is the one that produces benefit for the greatest number of people. 功利主义的；实利主义的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *It was James Mill who was the best publicist for utilitarian ideas on government.* 詹姆斯·米尔是政府功利主义思想最具代表性的人物。 •N-COUNT A **utilitarian** is someone with utilitarian views. 功利主义者；实利主义者 ❑ *One of the greatest utilitarians was Claude Helvetius.* 最伟大的功利主义者之一就是克劳德·爱尔维修。 2 ADJ **Utilitarian** objects and buildings are designed to be useful rather than attractive. (物品、建筑等)实用的 ❑ *Bruce's office is a corner one, utilitarian and unglamorous.* 布鲁斯的办公室在角落里，实用而普通。

utilitarianism /juːtɪlɪˈteəriənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Utilitarianism** is the idea that the morally correct course of action is the one that produces benefit for the greatest number of people. 功利主义；实利主义【TECHNICAL 术语】

utility /juːˈtɪlɪti/ (**utilities**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **utility** of something is its usefulness. 功用；效用；实用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Belief in the utility of higher education is shared by students nationwide.* 全国的学生都相信高等教育是有用的。 ❑ [+of] *He inwardly questioned the utility of his work.* 他内心质疑自己的工作是否有用。 2 N-COUNT A **utility** is an important service such as water, electricity, or gas that is provided for everyone, and that everyone pays for. 公用事业 ❑ *...public utilities such as gas, electricity and phones.* 煤气、电和电话等公用事业

utility room (**utility rooms**) N-COUNT A **utility room** is a room in a house which is usually connected to the kitchen and which contains things such as a washing machine, sink, and cleaning equipment. 杂用间，用具存放室(通常与厨房相邻，内有洗衣机、水池、清洗设备等)

utility vehicle (**utility vehicles**) N-COUNT A **utility vehicle** is a vehicle that is designed to travel over rough ground. 越野车【AUSTRALIAN 澳】

utilize /ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/ (**utilizes, utilizing, utilized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **utilise**

VERB If you **utilize** something, you use it. 利用；使用【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V n] *Sound engineers utilize a range of techniques to enhance the quality of the recordings.* 音响师运用一系列技术来提高录音质量。 ❑ [be V-ed] *Minerals can be absorbed and utilized by the body in a variety of different forms.* 人体可通过很多不同形式吸收和利用矿物质。 •**utilization** /juːtɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT [n N] ❑ [+of] *...the utilisation of human resources.* 人力资源的利用

utmost /ˈʌtməʊst/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **utmost** to emphasize the importance or seriousness of something or to emphasize the way that it is done. 极度的；最大的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It is a matter of the utmost urgency to find out what has happened to these people.* 当务之急是要弄清楚这些人出了什么事。 ❑ *Security matters are treated with the utmost seriousness.* 安全问题得到了高度重视。 ❑ *You should proceed with the utmost caution.* 你应该小心行事。 2 N-SING If you say that you are doing your **utmost to** do something, you are emphasizing that you are trying as hard as you can to do it. 极度；极限；最大可能【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ *He would have done his utmost to help her, of that she was certain.* 他肯定会尽最大努力帮她，这一点她非常肯定。 3 PHRASE If you say that something is done **to the utmost**, you are emphasizing that it is done to the greatest extent, amount, or degree possible. 尽力；极度【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My limited diplomatic skills were tested to the utmost.* 我有限的外交手腕受到了极其严峻的考验。 ❑ *The best plan is to continue to attack him to the utmost of our power.* 最佳方案就是继续不遗余力地攻击他。

utopia /juːˈtəʊpiə/ (**utopias**) N-VAR If you refer to an imaginary situation as a **utopia**, you mean that it is one in which society is perfect and everyone is happy, but which you feel is not possible. 乌托邦；理想国；理想的完美社会 ❑ *We weren't out to design a contemporary utopia.* 我们并不是要设计一个现代乌托邦。 ❑ *...the social utopias of revolutionary peasants.* 起义农民心中的社会乌托邦

utopian /juːˈtəʊpiən/ 1 ADJ If you describe a plan or idea as **utopian**, you are criticizing it because it is unrealistic and shows a belief that things can be improved much more than is possible. (计划、想法)空想的，不切实际的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was pursuing a utopian dream of world prosperity.* 他怀揣着一个实现世界繁荣的乌托邦之梦。 ❑ *A complete absence of national border controls is as utopian today as the vision of world government.* 在今天，完全取消国家边界控制的观点与建立一个世界政府的想法一样不切实际。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Utopian** is used to describe political or religious philosophies which claim that it is possible to build a new and perfect society in which everyone is happy. (政治或宗教思想)空想的，乌托邦式的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *His was a utopian vision of nature in its purest form.* 他对大自然怀有一种极为纯粹的乌托邦式看法。

utter /ˈʌtər/ (**utters, uttering, uttered**) 1 VERB If someone **utters** sounds or words, they say them. 发出(声音)；说；讲【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *He uttered a snorting laugh.* 他嗤笑了一声。 ❑ [V n] *They departed without uttering a word.* 他们一言不发地离开了。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **utter** to emphasize that something is great in extent, degree, or amount. 完全的；彻底的；十足的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *This, of course, is utter nonsense.* 这当然是一派胡言。 ❑ *...this utter lack of responsibility.* 这种完全没有责任感的表现 ❑ *A look of utter confusion swept across his handsome face.* 他英俊的脸上掠过一丝大惑不解的神情。

utterance /ˈʌtərəns/ (**utterances**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **utterances** are the things that they say. 言辞；言语；言论【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the Queen's public utterances.* 女王的公开讲话 ❑ *...a host of admirers who hung on her every utterance.* 一群全神贯注地听她每句话的仰慕者 2 N-UNCOUNT **Utterance** is the expression in words of ideas, thoughts, and feelings. 吐露；表达【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *She could choose her own partner in matrimony, as long as she gave no utterance to her passions and emotions.* 只要不表露她的激情和情感，她就可以选择自己的婚姻伴侣。

utterly /ˈʌtərli/ ADV [ADV with v] You use **utterly** to emphasize that something is very great in extent, degree, or amount. 全然；完全地；彻底地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Everything about the country seemed utterly different from what I'd experienced before.* 这

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个国家的一切似乎与我以前经历的完全不同。❑ *The new laws coming in are utterly ridiculous.* 新颁布的法律荒唐至极。

¹U-turn (**U-turns**) ■ N-COUNT If you make a **U-turn** when you are driving or cycling, you turn in a half circle in one movement, so that you are then going in the opposite direction. U 型转弯；180 度转弯；掉头 ■ N-COUNT If you describe a change in a politician's policy, plans, or actions as a **U-turn**, you mean that it is a complete change and that they made the change because they were weak or were wrong. （政治家在政策、计划、行动方面的）180 度大转弯，彻底转变【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+by] *...a humiliating U-turn by the Prime Minister.* 首相极不光彩的 180 度大转变

Vv

V also **v** /viː/ (**V's, v's**) 1 N-VAR **V** is the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 22 个字母 2 **V** or **v** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) words beginning with v, such as 'verse', 'versus', 'very', and 'volt'. (用于首字母为 v 的一些单词的缩写，如 verse，versus，very 和 volt) ❑ *...Newcastle United v Leicester City.* 纽卡斯尔联队对莱斯特城队

vac /væk/ (**vacs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vac** is a period of the year when universities and colleges are officially closed. **Vac** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'vacation'. (大学的)假期，寒暑假【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *...the summer vac.* 暑假 2 N-COUNT A **vac** is an electric machine which sucks up dust and dirt from carpets. **Vac** is an abbreviation for (缩略 =) 'vacuum cleaner'. 真空吸尘器【INFORMAL 非正式】

va|can|cy /ˈveɪkənsi/ (**vacancies**) 1 N-COUNT A **vacancy** is a job or position which has not been filled. (工作或职位的)空缺 ❑ *Most vacancies are at senior level, requiring appropriate qualifications.* 大多数空缺属于高层职位，要求具备相应的资历。 2 N-COUNT If there are **vacancies** at a building such as a hotel, some of the rooms are available to rent. (旅馆等中待租的)空房

va|cant /ˈveɪkənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something is **vacant**, it is not being used by anyone. 未使用的；未被占用的；空的 ❑ *Half way down the coach was a vacant seat.* 车厢中部有一个空座。 2 ADJ If a job or position is **vacant**, no one is doing it or in it at present, and people can apply for it. (工作或职位)空缺的 ❑ *The post of chairman has been vacant for some time.* 主席职位已经空缺一段时间了。 3 ADJ A **vacant** look or expression is one that suggests that someone does not understand something or that they are not thinking about anything in particular. 茫然的；失神的 ❑ *She had a kind of vacant look on her face.* 她脸上有种茫然的神情。 •**va|cant|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He looked vacantly out of the window.* 他失神地望着窗外。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vac = empty 空 : evacuate, vacant, vacate*

va|cate /veɪˈkeɪt, AM 美 ˈveɪkeɪt/ (**vacates, vacating, vacated**) VERB If you **vacate** a place or a job, you leave it or give it up, making it available for other people. 腾出(空间)；辞去(职位)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He vacated the flat and went to stay with an uncle.* 他搬出了公寓，住到了他的一个叔叔那里。❑ [v n] *He recently vacated his post as NHS Personnel Director.* 他最近辞去了国民医疗保健系统人事主管一职。

va|ca|tion /vəˈkeɪʃ°n, AM 美 veɪ-/ (**vacations, vacationing, vacationed**) 1 N-COUNT A **vacation** is a period of the year when universities and colleges, and in the United States also schools, are officially closed. (大学或美国大中小学的)假期 ❑ *During his summer vacation he visited Russia.* 暑假期间他去了俄罗斯。 2 N-COUNT [oft on/from N] A **vacation** is a period of time during which you relax and enjoy yourself away from home. 假日；休假【AM 美】❑ *They planned a late summer vacation in Europe.* 他们打算夏末去欧洲度假。❑ *We went on vacation to Puerto Rico.* 我们去了波多黎各度假。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **holiday**

3 N-UNCOUNT If you have a particular number of days' or weeks' **vacation**, you do not have to go to work for that number of days or weeks. 休息日；假期【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **holiday**

4 VERB If you **are vacationing** in a place away from home, you are on vacation there. 度假【AM 美】❑ [v prep/adv] *Myles vacationed in Jamaica.* 迈尔斯去了牙买加度假。❑ [v] *He was vacationing and couldn't be reached for comment.* 他当时正在度假，无法联系到他征求意见。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **holiday**

va|ca|tion|er /veɪˈkeɪʃənəʳ/ (**vacationers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Vacationers** are people who are on vacation in a particular place. 度假的人；度假者【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **holidaymakers**

vac|ci|nate /ˈvæksɪneɪt/ (**vaccinates, vaccinating, vaccinated**) VERB [usu passive] If a person or animal **is vaccinated**, they are given a vaccine, usually by injection, to prevent them from getting a disease. 给…接种疫苗 ❑ [*be* v-ed *+against*] *Dogs must be vaccinated against distemper.* 狗必须接种犬瘟热疫苗。❑ [*have* n v-ed *against* n] *Have you had your child vaccinated against whooping cough?* 你给你的孩子打过百日咳疫苗了吗？ ❑ [*be/get* v-ed] *Measles, mumps and whooping cough are spreading again because children are not being vaccinated.* 因为孩子们没接种疫苗，麻疹、腮腺炎和百日咳又蔓延开来。 •**vac|ci|na|tion** /ˌvæksɪˈneɪʃ°n/ (**vaccinations**) N-VAR ❑ *Parents were too frightened to bring their children for vaccination.* 父母太过害怕，不敢带孩子去接种疫苗。❑ *Anyone who wants to avoid the flu should consider getting a vaccination.* 如果不想得流感，就该考虑接种疫苗。

vac|cine /ˈvæksiːn, AM 美 vækˈsiːn/ (**vaccines**) N-VAR A **vaccine** is a substance containing a harmless form of the germs that cause a particular disease. It is given to people, usually by injection, to prevent them getting that disease. 疫苗 ❑ *Anti-malarial vaccines are now undergoing trials.* 抗疟疾的疫苗正在试验阶段。❑ *Seven million doses of vaccine are annually given to British children.* 英国儿童每年要接种 7 百万剂疫苗。

vac|il|late /ˈvæsɪleɪt/ (**vacillates, vacillating, vacillated**) VERB If you **vacillate between** two alternatives or choices, you keep changing your mind. 犹豫不定；踌躇；拿不定主意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v *+between*] *She vacillates between men twice her age and men younger than she.* 她犹豫不决，不知道是该选择年龄比她大一倍的男人还是选比她小的男人。❑ [*+on*, v] *We cannot vacillate on the question of the party's leadership.* 在党的领导权问题上我们不能动摇。

va|cu|ity /væˈkjuːɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] If you refer to the **vacuity** of something or someone, you are critical of them because they lack intelligent thought or ideas. (思想的)贫乏，空洞，空虚【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *His vacuity was a handicap in these debates.* 在这些辩论中，思想贫乏是他的一个弱点。❑ *...a campaign notable for its intellectual vacuity and personal nastiness.* 以思想空洞和人身攻击闻名的竞选活动

vac|u|ous /ˈvækjʊəs/ ADJ If you describe a person or their comments as **vacuous**, you are critical of them because they lack intelligent thought or ideas. 思想贫乏的；空洞的；无知的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Male models are not always so vacuous as they are made out to be.* 男模特儿并不总像人们说的那样愚蠢。

vacuum /ˈvækjuːm, -juəm/ (**vacuums, vacuuming, vacuumed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If someone or something creates a **vacuum**, they leave a place or position which then needs to be filled by another person or thing. 空位；空缺；空白 ❑ *His presence should*

fill the power vacuum which has been developing over the past few days. 他的出现将填补过去这几天形成的权力真空。❷ PHRASE If something is done **in a vacuum**, it is not affected by any outside influences or information. 在封闭状态中；与外界隔绝 ❑ *Moral values cannot be taught in a vacuum.* 道德价值观的教育不能脱离实际。❸ VERB If you **vacuum** something, you clean it using a vacuum cleaner. 用真空吸尘器打扫 ❑ [v n] *I vacuumed the carpets today.* 今天我用吸尘器清洁了地毯。❑ [v] *It's important to vacuum regularly.* 定期用吸尘器吸尘很重要。❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vacuum** is a space that contains no air or other gas. 真空

'vacuum bot|tle (**vacuum bottles**) N-COUNT A **vacuum bottle** is the same as a **vacuum flask**. 同 vacuum flask【AM 美】

'vacuum clean|er (**vacuum cleaners**) also vacuum-cleaner N-COUNT A **vacuum cleaner** or a **vacuum** is an electric machine which sucks up dust and dirt from carpets. 真空吸尘器

'vacuum flask (**vacuum flasks**) N-COUNT A **vacuum flask** is a container which is used to keep hot drinks hot or cold drinks cold. It has two thin silvery glass walls with a vacuum between them. 保温瓶；热水瓶【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **Thermos**, **vacuum bottle**

,vacuum-'packed ADJ Food that is **vacuum-packed** is packed in a bag from which most of the air has been removed, in order to keep the food fresh. (食品)真空包装的，真空密封的

→ see **can**

vaga|bond /'vægəbɒnd/ (**vagabonds**) N-COUNT A **vagabond** is someone who wanders from place to place and has no home or job. 流浪汉；漂泊者；无业游民【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

Word Link 词根词缀 *vag ≈ wandering 游荡 : vagabond, vagrant, vague*

va|gary /'veɪgəri/ (**vagaries**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Vagaries** are unexpected and unpredictable changes in a situation or in someone's behaviour which you have no control over. 出乎意料的变化；难以预测的转变【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...the perplexing vagaries of politics.* 复杂难解、变幻莫测的政坛风云

va|gi|na /və'dʒaɪnə/ (**vaginas**) N-COUNT A woman's **vagina** is the passage connecting her outer sex organs to her womb. 阴道

vagi|nal /və'dʒaɪnᵊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Vaginal** means relating to or involving the vagina. 阴道的 ❑ *The creams have been used to reduce vaginal infections.* 已使用这种乳膏来减少阴道感染。

va|gran|cy /'veɪgrənsi/ N-UNCOUNT **Vagrancy** is a way of life in which someone moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job, and have to ask for or steal things in order to live. 流浪；漂泊 ❑ *Vagrancy and begging has become common-place in London.* 流浪和乞讨在伦敦已变得很常见。

va|grant /'veɪgrənt/ (**vagrants**) N-COUNT A **vagrant** is someone who moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job, and have to ask for or steal things in order to live. 流浪汉；漂泊者；乞丐 ❑ *He lived on the street as a vagrant.* 他以在大街上乞讨为生。

vague /veɪg/ (**vaguer**, **vaguest**) ❶ ADJ If something written or spoken is **vague**, it does not explain or express things clearly. (文字或言语)含糊的，不明确的，不清楚的 ❑ *The description was pretty vague.* 描述相当模糊。❑ *...vague information.* 不明确的信息 •**vague|ly** ADV ❑ *'I'm not sure,' Liz said vaguely.* "我不确定。"利兹含糊其词地说。❑ *They issued a vaguely worded statement.* 他们发表了一份措辞含混不清的声明。•**vague|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the vagueness of the language in the text.* 文章语言隐晦 ❷ ADJ If you have a **vague** memory or idea of something, the memory or idea is not clear. (记忆或想法)模糊的，不清晰的 ❑ *They have only a vague idea of the amount of water available.* 他们只是大概知道可用水的总量。❑ *Waite's memory of that first meeting was vague.* 韦特对第一次见面的记忆很模糊。•**vague|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Judith could vaguely remember her mother lying on the sofa.* 朱迪丝隐约记得她母亲躺在沙发上的情景。❸ ADJ If you are **vague** about something, you deliberately do not tell people much about it. 措辞含糊的；闪烁其词的 ❑ [+about] *He was vague, however, about just what U.S. forces might actually do.* 然而，他对美军实际可能采取的行动却闪烁其词。❑ *Democratic leaders under election pressure tend to respond with vague promises of action.* 民主党领导人在选举压力下往往用一些含糊其词的行动承诺来予以回应。❹ ADJ If you describe someone as **vague**, you mean that they do not seem to be thinking clearly. 思维不清的 ❑ *She had married a charming but rather vague Englishman.* 她嫁给了一个外表迷人实际却很迷糊的英国人。❑ *His eyes were always so vague when he looked at her.* 他看她的眼神总是那么暧昧。❺ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If something such as a feeling is **vague**, you experience it only slightly. (感觉等)轻微的，隐约的 ❑ *He was conscious of that vague feeling of irritation again.* 他再次感到有点儿恼火。❻ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **vague** shape or outline is not clear and is therefore not easy to see. (外形或轮廓)模糊的，蒙眬的 ❑ *The bus was a vague shape in the distance.* 远处的公交车只是一个模糊的轮廓。

Pragmatics 语用 *vagueness*

In this dictionary, the label VAGUENESS indicates that you use the word or expression to show lack of certainty. People often use vague language to make statements 'softer', so that what they say does not appear too direct or too strongly stated. Examples of vague language are *presumably..., Do you know what I mean?, kind of...*, and *sort of...*.

本词典中，标签 VAGUENESS (含糊语)用于表示单词或表达语义不明确。人们常常使用含糊用语使陈述"弱化"，显得不太过直接或刺耳。例如，presumably...(大概)，Do you know what I mean?(你明白我的意思吧？)，kind of...(有点儿)和 sort of...(有些)。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vague* with:

ADV. **deliberately** vague 故意模棱两可 ❶ ❸
a little vague 有点儿含糊，**rather** vague 相当模糊，**too** vague 过于隐晦，**very** vague 很不明确 ❶ – ❸
N. vague **references** 不明晰的引用，vague **terms** 笼统的措辞 ❶ ❹
vague **idea/notion/sense** 模糊的概念 / 含糊的认识 / 隐约的感知 ❷
V. **have (only) a** vague **idea/notion/sense of** *something* 对某事物(只)有模糊的概念 / 认识 / 感觉 ❷

vague|ly /'veɪgli/ ❶ ADV [ADV adj] **Vaguely** means to some degree but not to a very large degree. 轻微地；有点儿 ❑ *The voice on the line was vaguely familiar, but Crook couldn't place it at first.* 电话里的声音有点儿耳熟，但是克鲁克一开始想不起来到底是谁。❷ → see also **vague**

vain /veɪn/ (**vainer**, **vainest**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] A **vain** attempt or action is one that fails to achieve what was intended. 徒劳的；无效的；不成功的 ❑ *The drafting committee worked through the night in a vain attempt to finish on schedule.* 起草委员会为按计划完成草案已通宵加班，但结果仍是徒劳。•**vain|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He hunted vainly through his pockets for a piece of paper.* 他翻遍口袋想找一张纸，结果没找到。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe a hope that something will happen as a **vain** hope, you mean that there is no chance of it happening. 徒然的；无望的 ❑ *He married his fourth wife, Susan, in the vain hope that she would improve his health.* 他娶了第四个老婆苏珊，徒然希望她能使他健康状况好转。•**vain|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He then set out for Virginia for what he vainly hoped would be a peaceful retirement.* 于是他动身前往弗吉尼亚，幻想能够平静引退。❸ ADJ If you describe someone as **vain**, you are critical of their extreme pride in their own beauty, intelligence, or other good qualities. 自负的；虚荣的；自命不凡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *I think he is shallow, vain and untrustworthy.* 我认为他浅薄虚荣，不可信任。❹ PHRASE If you do something **in vain**, you do not succeed in achieving what you intend. 徒劳；白费力气 ❑ *He stopped at the door, waiting in vain for her to acknowledge his presence.* 他在门口停下来，却并没有等来她和自己打招呼。❺ PHRASE If you say that something such as someone's death, suffering, or effort was **in vain**, you mean that it was useless because it did not achieve anything. 无用的；无意义的；无价值的 ❑ *He wants the world to know his*

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son did not die in vain. 他想让全世界都知道，他的儿子并没有白死。

vain|glo|ri|ous /ˌveɪnˈglɔːriəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe someone as **vainglorious**, you are critical of them because they are very proud of what they have done and boast a lot about it. 非常自负的；自命不凡的【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】

val|ance /ˈvæləns/ (**valances**) 1 N-COUNT A **valance** is a piece of cloth that hangs down over the sides of a bed in order to make it look nice. （装饰床沿的）挂布，挂帘，短帷幔 2 N-COUNT A **valance** is a long narrow piece of wood or fabric which is fitted at the top of a window for decoration and to hide the curtain rail. （窗户顶部的）木框，短帷幔【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **pelmet**

vale /veɪl/ (**vales**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **vale** is a valley. 谷；山谷【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a small vale, sheltering under mist-shrouded hills.* 隐蔽在雾气笼罩的山丘下的小山谷

vale|dic|to|ri|an /ˌvælɪdɪkˈtɔːriən/ (**valedictorians**) N-COUNT A **valedictorian** is the student who has the highest marks in their class when they graduate from high school, college, or university, and who gives a speech at their graduation ceremony. （中学或大学毕业典礼上）致告别辞的优秀毕业生【AM 美】

val|edic|tory /ˌvælɪˈdɪktəri/ (**valedictories**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **valedictory** speech, letter, or performance is one that is intended as a way of saying goodbye when someone leaves another person, a place, or a job. （致辞、书信或演出）告别的，告别性质的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...Mr Walker, making his valedictory address after two years as chairman.* 沃克先生在担任主席职务两年后发表了告别演说 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] A **valedictory** is a speech that is given by the student with the highest marks in their class at their graduation ceremony. （优秀毕业生在毕业典礼上的）告别演说；优秀毕业生致辞【AM 美】

val|en|tine /ˈvæləntaɪn/ (**valentines**) N-COUNT A **valentine** or a **valentine card** is a greetings card that you send to someone who you are in love with or are attracted to, usually without signing your name, on St Valentine's Day, the 14th of February. 情人节贺卡

val|et /ˈvæleɪ, -lɪt/ (**valets, valeting, valeted**) 1 N-COUNT A **valet** is a male servant who looks after his employer by doing things such as caring for his clothes and cooking for him. （男子的）贴身男仆，男仆从 2 VERB If someone **valets** a vehicle, they are paid to clean it thoroughly inside and out. （受雇）洗（车）

val|iant /ˈvælɪənt/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **valiant** action is very brave and determined, though it may lead to failure or defeat. 勇敢的；果决的；无畏的 ❑ *Despite valiant efforts by the finance minister, inflation rose to 36%.* 尽管财政部部长采取了一系列果决措施，通货膨胀率还是涨到了 36%。•**val|iant|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He suffered further heart attacks and strokes, all of which he fought valiantly.* 他还曾患心脏病，也中过风，但他都顽强地挺了过来。

val|id /ˈvælɪd/ 1 ADJ A **valid** argument, comment, or idea is based on sensible reasoning. 有根据的；正当的；合理的 ❑ *They put forward many valid reasons for not exporting.* 他们提出了很多不出口的正当理由。•**va|lid|ity** /vəˈlɪdɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ *The editorial in the Financial Times says this argument has lost much of its validity.* 《金融时报》的社论认为这个观点已不太令人信服。 2 ADJ Something that is **valid** is important or serious enough to make it worth saying or doing. 有意义的；有效的 ❑ *Most designers share the unspoken belief that fashion is a valid form of visual art.* 绝大多数设计师都默认这样一种观点，即时装是视觉艺术的一种有效形式。•**va|lid|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the validity of making children wear cycle helmets.* 让孩子在骑车时戴头盔的重要性 3 ADJ If a ticket or other document is **valid**, it can be used and will be accepted by people in authority. （票证等）有效的 ❑ *All tickets are valid for two months.* 所有票券在两个月内有效。 1 → see also **validity**

vali|date /ˈvælɪdeɪt/ (**validates, validating, validated**) 1 VERB To **validate** something such as a claim or statement means to prove or confirm that it is true or correct. 证实；确证；确认【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *This discovery seems to validate the claims of popular astrology.* 这个发现似乎能印证流行占星术的一些说法。•**vali|da|tion** /ˌvælɪˈdeɪʃ°n/ (**validations**) N-VAR ❑ *This validation process ensures that the data conforms to acceptable formats.* 这一确认过程可以保证这些数据符合认可的格式。 2 VERB To **validate** a person, state, or system means to prove or confirm that they are valuable or worthwhile. 证明…有价值；认可 ❑ [v n] *The Academy Awards appear to validate his career.* 看来奥斯卡金像奖是对他事业的肯定。•**vali|da|tion** N-VAR ❑ [+of] *I think the film is a validation of our lifestyle.* 我认为这部电影肯定了我们的生活方式。

va|lid|ity /vəˈlɪdɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **The validity of** something such as a result or a piece of information is whether it can be trusted or believed. 正当（性）；正确（性）；可信（性）❑ [+of] *Shocked by the results of the elections, they now want to challenge the validity of the vote.* 选举结果令他们很震惊，他们现在要就选举的可信性提出质疑。❑ [+of] *Some people, of course, denied the validity of any such claim.* 当然，一些人否定了此类说法的合理性。 2 → see also **valid**

Va|lium /ˈvæliəm/ (**Valium**) N-VAR **Valium** is a drug given to people to calm their nerves when they are very depressed or upset. 安定（一种镇静药）【TRADEMARK 商标】

val|ley ♦◇◇ /ˈvæli/ (**valleys**) N-COUNT [oft in names] A **valley** is a low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it. 山谷；（尤指）溪谷 ❑ *...a wooded valley set against the backdrop of Monte Rosa.* 罗莎峰背后树木繁茂的山谷 ❑ *...the Loire valley.* 卢瓦尔山谷

→ see **landform**

val|our /ˈvælə/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **valor**

N-UNCOUNT **Valour** is great bravery, especially in battle. （尤指战场上的）英勇表现，勇气，勇猛【LITERARY 文】

valu|able ♦◇◇ /ˈvæljuəb°l/ 1 ADJ If you describe something or someone as **valuable**, you mean that they are very useful and helpful. 有价值的；有益的；有用的 ❑ *Many of our teachers also have valuable academic links with Heidelberg University.* 我们的很多教师也和海德堡大学保持着有益的学术联系。❑ *The experience was very valuable.* 这一经验很宝贵。 2 ADJ **Valuable** objects are objects which are worth a lot of money. 贵重的；值钱的 ❑ *Just because a camera is old does not mean it is valuable.* 古旧的相机不一定就值钱。❑ *...valuable books.* 贵重书籍

Thesaurus 同类词 *valuable* Also look up:

ADJ. helpful, important, useful; (*ant.*) useless 1
costly, expensive, priceless; (*ant.*) worthless 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *valuable* with:

V. **learn a** valuable **lesson** 吸取宝贵的教训 1
N. valuable **experience** 有用的经验，valuable **information** 有价值的信息，valuable **lesson** 有益的课程，**time is** valuable 时间是宝贵的 1
valuable **asset** 宝贵资产，valuable **resource** 珍贵资源 1 2
valuable **property** 贵重财产 2
ADV. **extremely** valuable 极其珍贵，**less** valuable 价值较低，**very** valuable 非常贵重 1 2

valu|ables /ˈvæljuəb°lz/ N-PLURAL **Valuables** are things that you own that are worth a lot of money, especially small objects such as jewellery. （尤指珠宝等）贵重物品 ❑ *Leave your valuables in the hotel safe.* 把你的贵重物品存放在旅馆的保险柜里。

valu|ation /ˌvælju'eɪʃ°n/ (**valuations**) N-VAR A **valuation** is a judgment that someone makes about how much money something is worth. 估价；估值 ❑ [+of] *...an independent valuation of the company.* 对这家公司的独立评估 ❑ *Valuation lies at the heart of all takeovers.* 所有收购者心中都有自己的估价。

value ♦♦♦ /ˈvæljuː/ (**values, valuing, valued**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] The **value** of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. If you place a particular **value** on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has. 重要性；有用性；益处 ❑ *Further studies will be needed to see if these therapies have any value.* 这些治疗是否有效需要进一

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步研究。❑ [+on] *Ronnie put a high value on his appearance.* 龙尼非常注重自己的外表。•PHRASE If something is **of value**, it is useful or important. If it is **of no value**, it has no usefulness or importance. 有用的 / 无用的；重要的 / 不重要的 ❑ [+to] *This weekend course will be of value to everyone interested in the Pilgrim Route.* 这一周末课程对每一个对朝圣路线感兴趣的人来说都会很有用。2 VERB If you **value** something or someone, you think that they are important and you appreciate them. 认为…重要；重视；珍视 ❑ [v n] *I've done business with Mr Weston before. I value the work he gives me.* 我以前和韦斯顿先生有过业务往来，我很重视他给我的业务。•**valued** ADJ ❑ *As you are a valued customer, I am writing to you to explain the situation.* 您是一位我们很重视的客户，所以我写信向您解释一下情况。3 N-VAR The **value** of something is how much money it is worth. 价值 ❑ [+of] *The value of his investment has risen by more than $50,000.* 他投入的资本已经增值了 5 万多美元。❑ *The country's currency went down in value by 3.5 per cent.* 这个国家的货币贬值了 3.5%。•PHRASE If something is **of value**, it is worth a lot of money. If it is **of no value**, it is worth very little money. 值钱的 / 不值钱的 ❑ *...a brooch which is really of no value.* 一枚根本不值钱的胸针 ❑ *It might contain something of value.* 它里面也许还有什么值钱的东西。4 VERB When experts **value** something, they decide how much money it is worth. 给…估价；给…定价 ❑ [v n] *Your lender will then send their own surveyor to value the property.* 然后贷款方会派他们自己的评估员来对房产进行估价。❑ [*have* n v-ed] *I asked him if he would have my jewellery valued for insurance purposes.* 我问他能否给我的珠宝作保险估价。❑ [v-ed] *Spanish police have seized cocaine valued at around $53 million.* 西班牙警方查获了一批价值约 5,300 万美元的可卡因。5 N-UNCOUNT You use **value** in certain expressions to say whether something is worth the money that it costs. For example, if something is or gives **good value**, it is worth the money that it costs. 等值；等价；物有所值 ❑ *The restaurant is informal, stylish and extremely good value.* 这家餐厅氛围轻松，装修雅致，而且价格非常公道。❑ *This wine highlights the quality and value for money of South African wines.* 这种酒显著体现了南非产葡萄酒优异的性价比。6 N-PLURAL [oft with poss] The **values** of a person or group are the moral principles and beliefs that they think are important. 价值观；道德标准 ❑ *The countries of South Asia also share many common values.* 南亚各国在价值观方面亦有很多共同之处。7 N-UNCOUNT [n N] **Value** is used after another noun when mentioning an important or noticeable feature about something. （用于其他名词后）重要特点，显著特点 ❑ *The script has lost all of its shock value over the intervening 24 years.* 时隔 24 年后，这个剧本完全失去了震撼力。8 → see also **face value**

Thesaurus 同类词 *value* Also look up:

N. importance, merit, usefulness 1
cost, price, worth 3
V. admire, honour, respect 2
appraise, estimate, price 4

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *value* with:

ADJ. **artistic** value 艺术价值 1
actual value 实际价值，**equal** value 等值，**great** value 巨大价值 1 3
estimated value 估价 3
V. **decline in** value 贬值，**increase in** value 增值，**lose** value 失去价值 1 3
N. **cash** value 现金价值，value **of an investment** 一笔投资的价值，**market** value 市价 3

ˌvalue-ˈadded tax also value added tax N-UNCOUNT **Value-added tax** is a tax that is added to the price of goods or services. The abbreviation **VAT** is also used. （附加于商品或服务价格的）增值税（缩略形式为 VAT）【BRIT 英】

ˈvalue judgment (**value judgments**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **value judgement**

N-COUNT If you make a **value judgment** about something, you form an opinion about it based on your principles and beliefs and not on facts which can be checked or proved. （根据个人观念而非事实作出的）价值判断 ❑ [+about] *Social scientists have grown extremely unwilling to make value judgments about cultures.* 社会科学家们已经变得十分不愿意对文化作出价值判断。

value|less /ˈvæljuːləs/ ADJ If you describe something as **valueless**, you mean that it is not at all useful. 无价值的；无用的；无效的 ❑ *Such attitudes are valueless unless they reflect inner cognition and certainty.* 这种态度如果不能反映内心的认知和把握就毫无价值。❑ *...commercially valueless trees.* 毫无商业价值的树木

valu|er /ˈvæljuːəʳ/ (**valuers**) N-COUNT A **valuer** is someone whose job is to estimate the cost or value of something, for example a house, or objects that are going to be sold in an auction. 评估师；鉴定人；估价员【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **appraiser**

ˈvalue sys|tem (**value systems**) N-COUNT The **value system** of a group of people is the set of beliefs and attitudes that they all share. 价值体系；价值观

valve /vælv/ (**valves**) 1 N-COUNT A **valve** is a device attached to a pipe or a tube which controls the flow of air or liquid through the pipe or tube. 阀；活门 2 N-COUNT A **valve** is a small piece of tissue in your heart or in a vein which controls the flow of blood and keeps it flowing in one direction only. （心脏的）瓣，瓣膜 ❑ *He also has problems with a heart valve.* 他的一个心瓣也有毛病。3 → see also **safety valve**

→ see **brass, engine**

vamp /væmp/ (**vamps**) N-COUNT If you describe a woman as a **vamp**, you mean that she uses her sexual attractiveness to get what she wants from men. （利用色相勾引男人的）荡妇，妖妇，女骗子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

vam|pire /ˈvæmpaɪəʳ/ (**vampires**) N-COUNT A **vampire** is a creature in legends and horror stories. Vampires are said to come out of graves at night and suck the blood of living people. （传说和恐怖故事中的）吸血鬼

ˌvam|pire ˈbat (**vampire bats**) N-COUNT A **vampire bat** is a bat from South America which feeds by sucking the blood of other animals. （南美的）吸血蝙蝠

→ see **bat**

van ♦♦◇ /væn/ (**vans**) 1 N-COUNT A **van** is a small or medium-sized road vehicle with one row of seats at the front and a space for carrying goods behind. （厢式）中小型货车 2 N-COUNT A **van** is a railway carriage, often without windows, which is used to carry luggage, goods, or mail. （火车的）货车车厢，邮政车厢【BRIT 英】❑ *In the guard's van lay my tin trunk.* 我的铁皮箱放在了守车车厢里。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **baggage car, boxcar**

→ see **car**

van|dal /ˈvænd°l/ (**vandals**) N-COUNT A **vandal** is someone who deliberately damages things, especially public property. （尤指公共财产的）破坏分子，捣毁者

van|dal|ise /ˈvændəlaɪz/ → see **vandalize**

van|dal|ism /ˈvændəlɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Vandalism** is the deliberate damaging of things, especially public property. （尤指对公共财产的）故意破坏，捣毁 ❑ *...acts of vandalism.* 故意破坏公共财产的行为

van|dal|ize /ˈvændəlaɪz/ (**vandalizes, vandalizing, vandalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **vandalise**

VERB If something such as a building or part of a building is **vandalized** by someone, it is damaged on purpose. 故意破坏；肆意捣毁 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *The walls had been horribly vandalized with spray paint.* 墙壁被用喷漆喷得一塌糊涂。❑ [v n] *About 1,000 rioters vandalized buildings and looted stores.* 大约 1,000 名暴徒捣毁建筑，抢劫商店。

vane /veɪn/ (**vanes**) 1 N-COUNT A **vane** is a flat blade which pushes or is pushed by wind or water, and forms part of a machine such as a fan, a windmill, or a ship's propeller. 翼；叶片；轮叶 2 → see also **weather vane**

V

van|guard /'vængɑːd/ 1 N-SING If someone is **in the vanguard of** something such as a revolution or an area of research, they are involved in the most advanced part of it. You can also refer to the people themselves as **the vanguard**. (革命或研究的)前沿；先锋，先驱 ❑ *Such thinking puts Kodak in the vanguard of a movement reshaping the computer industry.* 这种想法使得柯达走在了改造计算机产业运动的最前沿。❑ *...the role of the Party as the political vanguard.* 该党的政治先锋角色 2 N-SING **The vanguard** of an army is the part of it that goes into battle first. 先头部队；尖兵 ❑ [+of] *...a force of mobile reserve units that could strike quickly and effectively at the vanguard of an invading army.* 能够对入侵的先头部队进行快速有效反击的机动预备部队

va|nil|la /və'nɪlə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Vanilla** is a flavouring used in ice cream and other sweet food. 香草精；香子兰精 ❑ *I added a dollop of vanilla ice-cream to the pie.* 我在馅饼里加了一块香草冰激凌。2 ADJ If you describe a person or thing as **vanilla**, you mean that they are ordinary, with no special or extra features. 寻常的；无特色的 ❑ *...just plain vanilla couples like me and Tony.* 只是如我和托尼一样的平常夫妇

van|ish /'vænɪʃ/ (**vanishes, vanishing, vanished**) 1 VERB If someone or something **vanishes**, they disappear suddenly or in a way that cannot be explained. 消失；失踪；突然不见 ❑ [v] *He just vanished and was never seen again.* 他就这么消失了，再也没人见到过他。❑ [v +from] *Anne vanished from outside her home last Wednesday.* 安妮上周三突然在家门外失踪了。❑ [v +into] *The gunmen paused only to cut the wires to the house, then vanished into the countryside.* 那些持枪歹徒停下来只是切断了连接到房子里的电线，然后消失在乡间。2 VERB If something such as a species of animal or a tradition **vanishes**, it stops existing. (物种)灭绝；(传统)消亡 ❑ [v] *Near the end of Devonian times, thirty percent of all animal life vanished.* 到泥盆纪末期，30% 的动物物种都灭绝了。❑ [v +from] *In the past two years, one-party rule has vanished from Eastern Europe.* 过去两年中，一党专政在东欧已经消失。

'van|ish|ing point (**vanishing points**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **vanishing point** is the point in the distance where parallel lines seem to meet. 灭点，没影点(平行线在远处看起来会聚在一起的那一点) ❑ *The highway stretched out ahead of me until it narrowed to a vanishing point some miles away.* 公路在我面前延伸开去，直至在几英里外的远处变成一个小点。2 N-UNCOUNT If you say that something has reached **vanishing point**, you mean it has become very small or unimportant. 消失点；尽头 ❑ *By 1973, this gap had narrowed almost to vanishing point.* 到 1973 年，这一差距已缩小到几乎为零。

van|ity /'vænɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's **vanity**, you are critical of them because they take great pride in their appearance or abilities. 虚荣(心)；自负【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Men who use steroids are motivated by sheer vanity.* 使用类固醇的男人纯粹是受虚荣心的驱使。

van|quish /'væŋkwɪʃ/ (**vanquishes, vanquishing, vanquished**) VERB To **vanquish** someone means to defeat them completely in a battle or a competition. (彻底)征服，击败，战胜【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *A happy ending is only possible because the hero has first vanquished the dragons.* 只有主人公先把那些恶龙制服，才有可能实现大团圆结局。

van|tage point /'vɑːntɪdʒ pɔɪnt, 'vænt-/ (**vantage points**) 1 N-COUNT A **vantage point** is a place from which you can see a lot of things. (便于观察的)有利位置 ❑ *From a concealed vantage point, he saw a car arrive.* 他从一个隐蔽的有利位置望出去，看见一辆车开了过来。2 N-COUNT [oft with poss] If you view a situation **from** a particular **vantage point**, you have a clear understanding of it because of the particular period of time you are in. (某一时期的)观点，看法 ❑ *From today's vantage point, the 1987 crash seems just a blip in the upward progress of the market.* 今天看来，1987 年的崩盘似乎只是股市上升进程中的一次小小挫折。

vap|id /'væpɪd/ ADJ If you describe someone or something as **vapid**, you are critical of them because they are dull and uninteresting. 乏味的；枯燥的；无趣的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the Minister's young and rather vapid wife.* 部长年轻无趣的妻子 ❑ *She made a vapid comment about the weather.* 她对天气作了一番平淡无奇的评论。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vap = steam 蒸汽：evaporate, vapid, vapour*

va|por /'veɪpə^r/ → see **vapour**

va|por|ize /'veɪpəraɪz/ (**vaporizes, vaporizing, vaporized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **vaporise**

VERB If a liquid or solid **vaporizes** or if you **vaporize** it, it changes into vapour or gas. (使)汽化；(使)蒸发 ❑ [v] *The benzene vaporized and formed a huge cloud of gas.* 苯蒸发了，形成了一大团气体。❑ [v n] *The blast may have vaporised the meteorite.* 爆炸可能使陨石汽化了。

va|pour /'veɪpə^r/ (**vapours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vapor**

N-VAR **Vapour** consists of tiny drops of water or other liquids in the air, which appear as mist. 水汽；蒸汽；潮气 ❑ *...water vapour.* 水蒸气

→ see **greenhouse effect, precipitation, water**

'va|pour trail (**vapour trails**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vapor trail**

N-COUNT A **vapour trail** is a white line of water vapour left in the sky by an aeroplane, a rocket, or a missile. (飞机、火箭或导弹的)雾化尾迹，拉烟

vari|able /'veərɪəb^{ə}l/ (**variables**) 1 ADJ Something that is **variable** changes quite often, and there usually seems to be no fixed pattern to these changes. 多变的；易变的；反复无常的 ❑ *The potassium content of foodstuffs is very variable.* 食物中钾的含量差别很大。❑ *...a variable rate of interest.* 时高时低的利率 •**vari|abil|ity** /ˌveərɪə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+between] *There's a great deal of variability between individuals.* 人和人之间有很大的不同。2 N-COUNT A **variable** is a factor that can change in quality, quantity, or size, which you have to take into account in a situation. (质量、数量、规模等的)可变因素 ❑ *Decisions could be made on the basis of price, delivery dates, after-sales service or any other variable.* 是否决定购买可能会基于价格、送货日期、售后服务或其他可变因素。3 N-COUNT A **variable** is a quantity that can have any one of a set of values. 变量；变项；变元【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *It is conventional to place the independent variable on the right-hand side of an equation.* 普遍做法是把自变量放在等式的右边。

→ see **experiment, interest**

vari|ance /'veərɪəns/ (**variances**) 1 PHRASE If one thing is **at variance with** another, the two things seem to contradict each other. 与…不一致；与…相矛盾【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+with] *Many of his statements were at variance with the facts.* 他的说法有很多和事实不符。2 N-VAR The **variance** between things is the difference between them. 差异；不同【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+in] *...the variances in the stock price.* 证券价格的变化

vari|ant /'veərɪənt/ (**variants**) N-COUNT A **variant** of a particular thing is something that has a different form to that thing, although it is related to it. 变体；变种；变化形式 ❑ [+of] *The quagga was a strikingly beautiful variant of the zebra.* 斑驴是一种极美丽的斑马变种。

vari|ation /ˌveərɪ'eɪʃ^{ə}n/ (**variations**) 1 N-COUNT A **variation on** something is the same thing presented in a slightly different form. (同一事物略微的)变化形式 ❑ [+on] *This delicious variation on an omelette is quick and easy to prepare.* 这种稍加变化的可口煎蛋卷做起来又快又容易。2 N-VAR A **variation** is a change or slight difference in a level, amount, or quantity. (等级或数量的)变化，变动，变更 ❑ [+in] *The survey found a wide variation in the prices charged for canteen food.* 调查发现食堂饭菜价格相差很大。❑ *Every day without variation my grandfather ate a plate of cold ham.* 我的祖父每天都会吃一盘冷火腿，雷打不动。

vari|cose vein /ˌværɪkəʊs 'veɪn/ (**varicose veins**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Varicose veins** are swollen and painful veins in a person's legs, which sometimes require a medical operation. (腿部的)

V

静脉曲张

var|ied /'veərid/ 1 ADJ Something that is **varied** consists of things of different types, sizes, or qualities. 多种多样的；形形色色的 ❑ *It is essential that your diet is varied and balanced.* 关键是你的饮食要多样化，并保持均衡。 2 → see also **vary**

varie|gat|ed /'veəriəgeɪtɪd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **variegated** leaf or plant has different colours on it. （树叶或植物）杂色的，斑驳的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *The leaves are a variegated red.* 这些树叶呈斑驳的红色。 2 ADJ Something that is **variegated** consists of many different parts or types. 多种多样的；形形色色的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...our variegated dialects.* 我们五花八门的方言

va|ri|ety ◆◇ /və'raɪɪti/ (**varieties**) 1 N-UNCOUNT If something has **variety**, it consists of things which are different from each other. 变化；多样化 ❑ [+in] *Susan's idea of freedom was to have variety in her lifestyle.* 苏珊心目中的自由就是拥有丰富多彩的生活。 2 N-SING A **variety of** things is a number of different kinds or examples of the same thing. 各式各样；多种多样 ❑ [+of] *The island offers such a wide variety of scenery and wildlife.* 这个岛屿拥有丰富多样的景致及种类繁多的野生动植物。 ❑ [+of] *People change their mind for a variety of reasons.* 人们会由于种种原因改变主意。 3 N-COUNT A **variety of** something is a type of it. 品种；种类 ❑ [+of] *She has 12 varieties of old-fashioned roses.* 她育有 12 个品种的古典蔷薇。

Thesaurus 同类词 *variety* Also look up:

N. assortment, diversity, variation; (*ant.*) uniformity 2 breed, sort, type 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *variety* with:

N. **variety of activities** 丰富多样的活动，**variety of colours** 五颜六色，**variety of foods** 不同种类的食物，**variety of issues** 五花八门的事情，**variety of problems** 形形色色的问题，**variety of products** 种类繁多的产品，**variety of reasons** 各种各样的原因，**variety of sizes** 各式各样的尺码，**variety of styles** 纷繁多样的风格，**variety of ways** 多种多样的方法 2

V. **choose a** variety 选择丰富多样，**offer a** variety 供给多种多样，**provide a** variety 供应纷繁多样 2

vari|ous ◆◇ /'veəriəs/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you say that there are **various** things, you mean there are several different things of the type mentioned. 各种各样的；不同种类的 ❑ *The school has received various grants from the education department.* 学校得到了教育部门的多项资助。 2 ADJ If a number of things are described as **various**, they are very different from one another. 迥异的；千差万别的 ❑ *The methods are many and various.* 方法很多且各不相同。 ❑ *...the country's rich and various heritage.* 该国丰富多样的传统

vari|ous|ly /'veəriəsli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] You can use **variously** to introduce a number of different ways in which something can be described. 不同地；以各种方式 ❑ *...the crowds, which were variously estimated at two to several thousand.* 人数从两千人到数千人不等的各人群

var|nish /'vɑ:nɪʃ/ (**varnishes, varnishing, varnished**) 1 N-VAR **Varnish** is an oily liquid which is painted onto wood or other material to give it a hard, clear, shiny surface. （涂在木头或其他材料表面的）清漆，罩光漆 ❑ *The varnish comes in six natural wood shades.* 有 6 种深浅不同的天然木质色泽的清漆可选。 2 N-SING The **varnish** on an object is the hard, clear, shiny surface that it has when it has been painted with varnish. （涂了清漆后的）漆面，光泽面 ❑ *He brought out the fiddle, its varnish cracked and blistered.* 他取出了小提琴，它表面的清漆已出现裂缝，还起了浮泡。 3 VERB If you **varnish** something, you paint it with varnish. 给…涂上清漆 ❑ [v n] *Varnish the table with two or three coats of water-based varnish.* 给桌子上两到三层的水性清漆。 ❑ [v-ed] *...the varnished floorboards.* 上过清漆的地板 4 → see also **nail varnish**

var|sity /'vɑ:sɪti/ (**varsities**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] People sometimes use **varsity** to describe things that relate to universities, especially sports activities or teams at a university or competitions between universities. 大学的（尤用于修饰体育活动或体育比赛代表队）【BRIT, mainly JOURNALISM 英，主新闻】❑ *The school has not given them the same opportunities to participate in varsity sports that men receive.* 学校没有给予她们与男生同样多的参加大学体育活动的机会。 2 N-COUNT [oft N n] The **varsity** is the main or first team for a particular sport at a high school, college, or university. （学校的）校队，代表队【AM 美】❑ *She has been in the playoffs every year since she made the varsity.* 自从加入校队后，她每年都能参加季后赛。

vary ◆◇ /'veəri/ (**varies, varying, varied**) 1 VERB If things **vary**, they are different from each other in size, amount, or degree. 不同；有差异 ❑ [v] *As they're handmade, each one varies slightly.* 因为是手工制作，所以每件都有细微差别。 ❑ [v +from] *The text varies from the earlier versions.* 这一文本与较早的版本有些不同。 ❑ [v-ing] *Different writers will prepare to varying degrees.* 不同作者的准备程度也会各不相同。 2 VERB If something **varies** or if you **vary** it, it becomes different or changed. （使）变化；改变 ❑ [v] *The cost of the alcohol duty varies according to the amount of wine in the bottle.* 酒精税课征额度不一，视酒瓶容量大小而定。 ❑ [v n] *You are welcome to vary the diet.* 我们鼓励饮食多样化。 3 → see also **varied**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vary* with:

N. **prices** vary 价格不一，**rates** vary 费率有差异，**styles** vary 风格多种多样 1

vary by location 地点不一，**vary by size** 尺码多样，**vary by state** 形态各异，**vary by store** 存储容量不同 1 2

ADV. **vary considerably** 差异（或变化）很大，**vary greatly** 差别（或变化）显著，**vary slightly** 有轻微差别（或变化），**vary widely** 有广泛的差异（或变化） 1 2

vas|cu|lar /'væskjulə^r/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Vascular** is used to describe the channels and veins through which fluids pass in the bodies of animals and plants. 血管的；（动物）脉管的；（植物）维管的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *...the oldest known vascular plants.* 已知的最古老的维管植物 ❑ *...vascular diseases of the legs.* 腿部血管病

vase /vɑ:z, AM 美 veɪs/ (**vases**) N-COUNT A **vase** is a jar, usually made of glass or pottery, used for holding cut flowers or as an ornament. 花瓶；（装饰用的）瓶 ❑ *...a vase of red roses.* 一花瓶的红玫瑰

→ see **glass**

vas|ec|to|my /və'sektəmi/ (**vasectomies**) N-VAR A **vasectomy** is a surgical operation in which the tube that carries sperm to a man's penis is cut, usually as a means of contraception. 输精管切除术

Vas|eline /'væsəli:n/ N-UNCOUNT **Vaseline** is a soft clear jelly made from petroleum, which is used to protect the skin and for other purposes. 凡士林【TRADEMARK 商标】

vas|sal /'væs^{ə}l/ (**vassals**) 1 N-COUNT In feudal society, a **vassal** was a man who gave military service to a lord, in return for which he was protected by the lord and received land to live on. （封建社会的）封臣 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that one country is a **vassal** of another, you mean that it is controlled by it. 附属国【WRITTEN, DISAPPROVAL 笔语，贬】❑ [+of] *Opponents of the treaty argue that monetary union will turn France into a vassal of Germany.* 该协定的反对者认为货币联盟会使法国沦为德国的附庸国。

vast ◆◇ /vɑ:st, væst/ (**vaster, vastest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **vast** is extremely large. 巨大的；广大的；广阔的 ❑ *...Afrikaner farmers who own vast stretches of land.* 拥有广袤土地的南非白人农场主 ❑ *The vast majority of the eggs would be cracked.* 绝大部分鸡蛋都会被打碎。 •**vast|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the vastness of the desert.* 沙漠的浩瀚无边

Thesaurus 同类词 *vast* Also look up:

ADJ. broad, endless, massive; (*ant.*) limited

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vast* with:

N. **vast amounts** 巨额，**vast distance** 遥远的距离，**vast expanse** 辽阔的区域，**vast knowledge** 广博的知识，**vast majority** 绝大多数，**vast quantities** 极大的数量

vast|ly /'vɑ:stli, 'væst-/ ADV **Vastly** means to an extremely great degree or extent. 很大程度上；极大地 ❑ *The jury has heard two vastly different accounts of what happened.* 陪审团听取了对所发生事件的两种截然不同的陈述。

vat /væt/ (**vats**) N-COUNT A **vat** is a large barrel or tank in which liquids can be stored. 大桶；大盆；缸

VAT ♦◇ /ˌvi: eɪ 'ti:, væt/ N-UNCOUNT **VAT** is a tax that is added to the price of goods or services. **VAT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'value added tax'. 增值税【BRIT 英】

Vati|can /'vætɪkən/ N-PROPER [N n] **The Vatican** is the city state in Rome ruled by the Pope which is the centre of the Roman Catholic Church. You can also use **the Vatican** to refer to the Pope or his officials. 梵蒂冈；天主教教皇；天主教教廷 ❑ *The president had an audience with the Pope in the Vatican.* 总统在梵蒂冈谒见了教皇。

vat|man /'vætmæn/ also **VAT man** N-SING You can refer to the government department which advises and checks the accounts of people who have to pay VAT as **the vatman**. 英国税务海关总署；增值税税务员【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *If you have had a problem with the vatman, let us know.* 如果您和增值税税务员有什么纠纷，请告诉我们。

vau|de|ville /'vɔ:dəvɪl/ N-UNCOUNT **Vaudeville** is a type of entertainment consisting of short acts such as comedy, singing, and dancing. Vaudeville was especially popular in the early part of the twentieth century. 歌舞杂耍表演（尤流行于20世纪初）【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **music hall**

vault /vɔ:lt/ (**vaults, vaulting, vaulted**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vault** is a secure room where money and other valuable things can be kept safely. 金库；保险库 ❑ *Most of the money was in storage in bank vaults.* 大部分钱款都存放在银行的保险库里。❷ N-COUNT A **vault** is a room underneath a church or in a cemetery where people are buried, usually the members of a single family. （通常安葬同一家族死者的）教堂地下室，墓穴，墓室 ❑ *He ordered that Matilda's body should be buried in the family vault.* 他指示马蒂尔达的遗体必须葬在家族墓穴里。❸ N-COUNT A **vault** is an arched roof or ceiling. 拱顶；穹窿 ❑ [+of] *...the vault of a great cathedral.* 一座大教堂的拱顶 ❹ VERB If you **vault** something or **vault over** it, you jump quickly onto or over it, especially by putting a hand on top of it to help you balance while you jump. （尤指用手支撑）跳跃，跳过 ❑ [v n] *He could easily vault the wall.* 他可以轻松地翻过墙去。❑ [v prep] *Ned vaulted over a fallen tree.* 内德跳过一棵倒下的树。

vaunt|ed /'vɔ:ntɪd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **vaunted** or **much vaunted**, you mean that people praise it more than it deserves. 被吹嘘的；被过分夸耀的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Simpson's much vaunted discoveries are in fact commonplace in modern sociology.* 辛普森的那些被大肆称赞的发现在现代社会学中实际上都很常见。

vb **Vb** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **verb**.

VC /ˌvi: 'si:/ (**VCs**) ❶ N-COUNT The **VC** is a medal awarded to soldiers, sailors, and airmen in Britain and the Commonwealth for acts of great bravery in battle. **VC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Victoria Cross'. 维多利亚十字勋章（授予英勇作战的英国或英联邦军人）•N-COUNT A **VC** is a soldier who has been awarded a Victoria Cross. 获得维多利亚十字勋章的军人 ❑ *Aren't you the boy whose father was a VC in the war?* 你不就是那个父亲曾在战争中获得维多利亚十字勋章的男孩吗？❷ **VC** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **vice-chancellor**.

VCR /ˌvi: si: 'ɑ:r/ (**VCRs**) N-COUNT A **VCR** is a machine that can be used to record television programmes or films onto videotapes, so that people can play them back and watch them later on a television set. **VCR** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'video cassette recorder'. 盒式录像机

VD /ˌvi: 'di:/ N-UNCOUNT **VD** is used to refer to diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhoea which are passed on by sexual intercourse. **VD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'venereal disease'. 性病

VDT /ˌvi: di: 'ti:/ (**VDTs**) N-COUNT A **VDT** is the same as a **VDU**. **VDT** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'visual display terminal'. 同 VDU【mainly AM 主美】

VDU /ˌvi: di: 'ju:/ (**VDUs**) N-COUNT A **VDU** is a machine with a screen which is used to display information from a computer. **VDU** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'visual display unit'. 视频像显示单元【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **VDT**

-'ve /-ᵊv/ **'ve** is the usual spoken form of 'have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. It is added to the end of the pronoun which is the subject of the verb. For example, 'you have' can be shortened to 'you've'. （尤当 have 为助动词时，have 的常用口语形式，加在用作动词主语的代词之后）

veal /vi:l/ N-UNCOUNT **Veal** is meat from a calf. 小牛肉

vec|tor /'vektəʳ/ (**vectors**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vector** is a variable quantity, such as force, that has size and direction. 矢量；向量【TECHNICAL 术语】❷ N-COUNT A **vector** is an insect or other organism that causes a disease by carrying a germ or parasite from one person or animal to another. 介体，载体（指会造成疾病传播的昆虫或微生物）【MEDICAL 医】

veep /vi:p/ (**veeps**) N-COUNT A **veep** is a vice-president, especially the vice-president of the United States. （尤指美国的）副总统【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】

veer /vɪəʳ/ (**veers, veering, veered**) ❶ VERB If something **veers** in a certain direction, it suddenly moves in that direction. （突然）转向，改变方向 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The plane veered off the runway and careered through the perimeter fence.* 飞机突然偏离跑道，高速冲过了周围的护栏。❷ VERB If someone or something **veers** in a certain direction, they change their position or direction in a particular situation. 改变立场；转变态度 ❑ [v prep/adv] *He is unlikely to veer from his boss's strongly held views.* 他不可能背离他老板的强硬立场。

veg /vedʒ/ (**veg**) N-VAR **Veg** are plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat. **Veg** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'vegetables'. 蔬菜【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *...fruit and veg.* 水果和蔬菜

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **veggies**

→ see **vegetarian**

ve|gan /'vi:gən/ (**vegans**) ADJ Someone who is **vegan** never eats meat or any animal products such as milk, butter, or cheese. 严格素食的；不吃肉的 ❑ *The menu changes weekly and usually includes a vegan option.* 菜单每周都有变化，通常包含可供严格的素食者选择的菜肴。•N-COUNT A **vegan** is someone who is vegan. 纯素食者

→ see **vegetarian**

veg|eburg|er /'vedʒibɜ:ᵍgəʳ/ (**vegeburgers**) also **veggieburger** N-COUNT **Vegeburgers** are flat round cakes of food made from vegetables mixed with flour and flavourings. You grill or fry them. 素汉堡（包）

veg|eta|ble ♦◇ /'vedʒtəᵇl/ (**vegetables**) ❶ N-COUNT **Vegetables** are plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat. 蔬菜 ❑ *A good general diet should include plenty of fresh vegetables.* 有益的日常饮食应该包含大量的新鲜蔬菜。❑ *...vegetable soup.* 蔬菜汤 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vegetable** matter comes from plants. 蔬菜的；植物的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...compounds, of animal, vegetable or mineral origin.* 动物源性、植物源性或矿物源性的化合物

→ see Word Web: **vegetables**

→ see **vegetarian**

veg|etar|ian /ˌvedʒɪ'teərɪən/ (**vegetarians**) ❶ ADJ Someone who is **vegetarian** never eats meat or fish. 吃素的；素食的 ❑ *Yasmin sticks to a strict vegetarian diet.* 亚斯明坚持不沾一点儿荤腥。•N-COUNT A **vegetarian** is someone who is vegetarian. 吃素者；素食者；素食主义者 ❑ *...a special menu for vegetarians.* 专为素食者准备的特殊菜单 ❷ ADJ **Vegetarian** food does not contain any meat or fish. 无肉的；素的 ❑ *...vegetarian lasagnes.* 素卤汁宽面

V

Word Web 话题词汇 vegetables 蔬菜

Fresh vegetables are good for you! They're low in fat and calories so they may help you lose weight. **Broccoli** contains vitamin C. It can help you avoid colds and other infections. **Carrots** are a good source of vitamin A, which is good for the eyes. Because they grow in soil, vegetables also contain minerals such as calcium and iron. These substances help keep bones, teeth, and hair healthy. **Leafy** green vegetables like **cabbage** contain antioxidants. These natural chemicals may help prevent cancer. Vegetables also contain **fibre**. This aids digestion and helps carry toxins out of the body quickly.

新鲜蔬菜对身体大有好处！蔬菜低热量、低脂肪，因此可以帮助减肥。西蓝花含有维生素C，有助于防止感冒和其他感染。胡萝卜是维生素A的丰富来源，有益于保护眼睛。由于在土壤中生长，蔬菜还含有钙、铁等矿物质，有利于骨骼、牙齿和头发保持健康。卷心菜等绿叶蔬菜含有抗氧化物：这些天然的化学物质可以帮助防癌。蔬菜还富含纤维，既帮助消化，也有助于将毒素排出体外。

→ see Word Web: **vegetarian**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***arian*** = *believing in* 相信…的，*having* 有…的：*disciplinarian, humanitarian, vegetarian*

veg|etari|an|ism /ˌvedʒɪ'teərɪənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT If someone practises **vegetarianism**, they never eat meat or fish. 素食主义

veg|etate /'vedʒɪteɪt/ (**vegetates, vegetating, vegetated**) VERB If someone **vegetates**, they spend their time doing boring or worthless things. 过单调无聊的生活；无所事事地生活 ❑ [v] *He spends all his free time at home vegetating in front of the TV.* 他一有空闲时间就窝在家里看电视。

veg|etat|ed /'vedʒɪteɪtɪd/ ADJ [usu adv ADJ] If an area is **vegetated**, it is covered with plants and trees. 被草木覆盖的；有植被的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *That part of Castle Walk is not thickly vegetated.* 卡斯尔布道那一地段的植被不是很厚密。

veg|eta|tion /ˌvedʒɪ'teɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT Plants, trees, and flowers can be referred to as **vegetation**. 植被；植物；草木【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The inn has a garden of semi-tropical vegetation.* 这家小酒店的花园里种着亚热带植物。

→ see **erosion, herbivore**

veg|eta|tive /'vedʒɪtətɪv, AM 美 -teɪt-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone is in a **vegetative** state, they are unable to move, think, or speak, and their condition is not likely to improve. 植物人状态的；植物人的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *She was in what was described as a vegetative state.* 她所处的状态被称为植物人状态。

veg|gie /'vedʒi/ (**veggies**) 1 ADJ **Veggie** means the same as **vegetarian**. 同 vegetarian【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ *You can cook a cheap veggie chilli in 15 minutes.* 15分钟内就可做出一道便宜的辣椒素菜。•N-COUNT A **veggie** is someone who is vegetarian. 素食者 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Veggies** are plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat. 蔬菜【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *...well-balanced meals of fresh fruit and veggies, chicken, fish, pasta, and no red meat.* 包含新鲜水果和蔬菜、鸡肉、鱼肉、意大利面，不含红色肉类的搭配均衡的饮食

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **veg**

veg|gie|burg|er /'vedʒibɜːᵍgəʳ/ → see **vegeburger**

ve|he|ment /'viːəmənt/ ADJ If a person or their actions or comments are **vehement**, the person has very strong feelings or opinions and expresses them forcefully. 激情的；激烈的；暴烈的 ❑ *She suddenly became very vehement and agitated, jumping around and shouting.* 她突然变得激动狂躁，四处乱跳还大喊大叫。❑ *One vehement critic is Michael Howard.* 其中一位言辞激烈的批评者是迈克尔·霍华德。•**ve|he|mence** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He spoke more loudly and with more vehemence than he had intended.* 他讲话时比预想的嗓门更大，更加激情澎湃。•**ve|he|ment|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Krabbe has always vehemently denied using drugs.* 克拉贝一直断然否认使用毒品。

ve|hi|cle ↔◇ /'viːɪkᵊl/ (**vehicles**) 1 N-COUNT A **vehicle** is a machine such as a car, bus, or truck which has an engine and is used to carry people from place to place. 车辆；交通工具；运输工具 ❑ *...a vehicle which was somewhere between a tractor and a truck.* 介于拖拉机和卡车之间的一种机动车 2 N-COUNT You can use **vehicle** to refer to something that you use in order to achieve a particular purpose. （实现目的的）工具，手段，媒介 ❑ [+for] *Her art became a vehicle for her political beliefs.* 艺术成了她表达政治信仰的工具。

→ see **car, traffic**

ve|hicu|lar /vɪ'hɪkjʊləʳ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vehicular** is used to describe something which relates to vehicles and traffic. 车辆的；交通工具的；交通的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...vehicular traffic.* 车辆交通 ❑ *There is no vehicular access.* 不通车。

veil /veɪl/ (**veils**) 1 N-COUNT A **veil** is a piece of thin soft cloth that women sometimes wear over their heads and which can also cover their face. 面纱；面罩 ❑ *She's got long fair hair but she's got a veil over it.* 她有一头金色的长发，但她用头巾包住了。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to something that hides or partly hides a situation or activity as a **veil**. 掩盖物；遮蔽物 ❑ [+of] *The country is ridding itself of its disgraced prime minister in a veil of secrecy.* 该国暗地里正试图把失势的首相赶下台。❑ [+of] *The chilling facts behind this veil of silence were slow to emerge.* 沉默背后的骇人真相慢慢显现出来。3 N-COUNT You can refer to something that you can partly see through, for example a mist, as a **veil**. （薄雾等）幕障【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *The eruption has left a thin veil of dust in the upper atmosphere.* 火山爆发在高层大气中留下了一层薄薄的尘土。4 PHRASE If you **draw a veil over** something, you stop talking about it because it is too unpleasant to talk about. 隐瞒；避而不谈 ❑ *The clamour to draw a veil over the minister's extra-marital activities reeks of hypocrisy.* 想要掩饰部长婚外情的喧嚣叫嚷之声让人倍感虚伪。

veiled /veɪld/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **veiled** comment is expressed in a disguised form rather than directly and openly. 间接表示的；含蓄的；不明言的 ❑ *He made only a veiled reference to international concerns over human rights issues.* 他只是含蓄地提到国际社会对人权问题的关注。❑ *This last clause is a thinly-veiled threat to those who might choose to ignore the decree.* 这最后一项条款明显是对那些可能会无视法令之人的威慑。2 ADJ A woman or girl who is **veiled** is wearing a veil. 蒙面纱的；戴面罩的 ❑ *A veiled woman gave me a kindly smile.* 一位戴面纱的女士朝我友好地微笑。

vein /veɪn/ (**veins**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **veins** are the thin tubes in your body through which your blood flows towards your heart. 静脉（Compare 比较 **artery**.）❑ *Many veins are found*

Word Web 话题词汇 vegetarian 素食者

The Greek philosopher Pythagoras was a **vegetarian**. He believed that as long as humans kept killing animals, they would keep killing each other. He decided not to eat **meat**. Vegetarians eat more than just **vegetables**. They also eat fruits, grains, oils, fats, and sugar. **Vegans** are vegetarians who don't eat eggs or dairy products. Some people choose this **diet** for health reasons. A well-balanced **vegetarian** diet can be healthy. Some people choose this diet for religious reasons. Others want to make the world's **food** supply go further. It takes 13.5 kilograms of grain to produce one kilogram of meat.

古希腊哲学家毕达哥拉斯是一名素食者。他相信人类只要不停止杀害动物，就会自相残杀。因此他决定不吃肉。素食者不仅以蔬菜为食，还食用水果、谷物、油、脂肪和糖。纯素食者是不吃蛋或乳制品的素食者。有些人选择素食是出于健康原因。均衡的素食饮食是有益于健康的。有些人选择素食是出于宗教原因。还有些人在为世界的食品供应长远打算，因为每生产1千克肉类可以生产13.5千克粮食。

V

just under the skin. 许多静脉血管就在皮肤下面。 ▸ → see also **varicose vein** ❸ N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj N] Something that is written or spoken **in** a particular **vein** is written or spoken in that style or mood. (行文的)风格；(说话的)语气，情绪 ❑ *It is one of his finest works in a lighter vein.* 这是他行文风格轻松活泼的作品中最出色的作品之一。 ❹ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vein of** a particular quality is evidence of that quality which someone often shows in their behaviour or work. 几分，若干(某种品质) ❑ [+of] *This Spanish drama has a vein of black humour running through it.* 这出西班牙戏剧自始至终都带有几分黑色幽默。 ❺ N-COUNT A **vein of** a particular metal or mineral is a layer of it lying in rock. 矿脉；矿层；岩脉 ❑ [+of] *...a rich and deep vein of limestone.* 储量丰富的深层石灰石矿脉 ❻ N-COUNT The **veins** on a leaf are the thin lines on it. (叶子的)纹路，纹理；叶脉 ❑ [+of] *...the serrated edges and veins of the feathery leaves.* 羽状叶子的锯齿边沿和纹理

→ see **cardiovascular**

veined /veɪnd/ ❶ ADJ **Veined** skin has a lot of veins showing through it. (皮肤)显出静脉的，青筋暴露的 ❑ *Helen's hands were thin and veined.* 海伦双手枯瘦，青筋凸起。 ❷ ADJ Something that is **veined** has a pattern or colouring like that of veins showing through skin. 有纹理的；有脉纹的 ❑ *...a bronze ashtray shaped like a veined leaf.* 外形如一片叶脉清晰的叶子的铜制烟灰缸

Vel|cro /'velkrəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Velcro** is a material consisting of two strips of nylon fabric which you press together to close things such as pockets and bags. 维可牢搭链；尼龙搭扣 【TRADEMARK 商标】

veldt /velt, felt/ also **veld** N-SING **The veldt** is a high area of flat grassy land with very few trees in southern Africa. (南非的)费尔德草原，稀树草原

vel|lum /'veləm/ N-UNCOUNT **Vellum** is strong paper of good quality for writing on. 羊皮纸；犊皮纸；上等纸

ve|loc|ity /vɪ'lɒsɪti/ (**velocities**) N-VAR **Velocity** is the speed at which something moves in a particular direction. 速度；速率 【TECHNICAL 术语】 ❑ *...the velocities at which the stars orbit.* 恒星沿轨道运行的速度 ❑ *...high velocity rifles.* 高速步枪

ve|lour /və'lʊəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Velour** is a silk or cotton fabric similar to velvet. 丝绒；棉绒 ❑ *...a gold Mercedes with red velour seats.* 配有红丝绒坐椅的金色梅赛德斯汽车

vel|vet /'velvɪt/ (**velvets**) N-VAR [usu N n] **Velvet** is soft material made from cotton, silk, or nylon, which has a thick layer of short cut threads on one side. 丝绒；天鹅绒 ❑ *...a charcoal-gray overcoat with a velvet collar.* 带天鹅绒领子的炭灰色外套

vel|vet|een /ˌvelvɪ'tiːn/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Velveteen** is a soft fabric which looks and feels like velvet and is sometimes used as a cheaper alternative to velvet. 平绒；棉绒 ❑ *...a black velveteen coat.* 黑色平绒大衣 ❑ *...loose blouses of bright-coloured velveteen.* 颜色鲜艳的平绒宽松上衣

vel|vety /'velvɪti/ ADJ If you describe something as **velvety**, you mean that it is pleasantly soft to touch and has the appearance or quality of velvet. 天鹅绒般的；柔软光滑的 ❑ *The grass grew thick and velvety.* 草长得又茂密又柔软。

ve|nal /'viːnᵊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **venal**, you disapprove of them because they are prepared to do almost anything in return for money, even things which are dishonest or immoral. 贪财的；腐败的；贪赃枉法的；唯利是图的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *Ian Trimmer is corrupt and thoroughly venal.* 伊恩·特里默贪污受贿，是个彻头彻尾的贪官。 ❑ *...venal politicians.* 贪赃枉法的政客

ven|det|ta /ven'detə/ (**vendettas**) N-VAR If one person has a **vendetta against** another, the first person wants revenge for something the second person did to them in the past. 宿怨；积怨 ❑ [+against] *The vice president said the cartoonist has a personal vendetta against him.* 副总裁说那个漫画家和他有私怨。

vend|ing ma|chine /'vendɪŋ məˌʃiːn/ (**vending machines**) N-COUNT A **vending machine** is a machine from which you can get things such as cigarettes, chocolate, or coffee by putting in money and pressing a button. 自动售货机

ven|dor /'vendɔːʳ/ (**vendors**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vendor** is someone who sells things such as newspapers, cigarettes, or food from a small stall or cart. 小贩；摊贩 ❑ *...ice-cream vendors.* 卖冰激凌的小贩 ❷ N-COUNT The **vendor** of a house or piece of land is the person who owns it and is selling it. (房地产的)卖主，卖方 【LEGAL 法律】 ❑ *Remember, the estate agent is working for the vendor.* 记住，房地产代理商是为房地产卖方服务的。

ve|neer /vɪ'nɪəʳ/ (**veneers**) ❶ N-SING [adj N] If you refer to the pleasant way that someone or something appears as a **veneer**, you are critical of them because you believe that their true, hidden nature is not good. 虚饰；伪装；假象 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ [+of] *His super-clean image gave a veneer of respectability to the new professional set-up.* 他超级整洁的形象给这个新的职业骗局披上了体面的外衣。 ❷ N-VAR **Veneer** is a thin layer of wood or plastic which is used to improve the appearance of something. 饰面薄板；镶板 ❑ *The wood was cut into large sheets of veneer.* 木料被锯成大块的薄板。

ven|er|able /'venərəbᵊl/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **venerable** person deserves respect because they are old and wise. (因年高睿智而)德高望重的，令人崇敬的 ❑ *...a venerable old man with white hair.* 受人尊敬的白发长者 ❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **venerable** is impressive because it is old or important historically. (因年代久远或具有重要历史价值而)令人仰慕的，神圣庄严的 ❑ *May Day has become a venerable institution.* 五朔节已经变成了一个神圣庄严的传统节日。

ven|er|ate /'venəreɪt/ (**venerates, venerating, venerated**) VERB If you **venerate** someone or something, you value them or feel great respect for them. 尊重；敬仰；崇敬 【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [v n] *My father venerated General Eisenhower.* 我父亲十分敬仰艾森豪威尔将军。 •**ven|er|at|ed** ADJ ❑ *Jerusalem is Christianity's most venerated place.* 耶路撒冷是基督教信徒心中最神圣之地。 •**ven|era|tion** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Churchill was held in near veneration during his lifetime.* 丘吉尔在世时，人们对他近乎崇拜。

ve|nereal dis|ease /vɪˌnɪəriəl dɪ'ziːz/ (**venereal diseases**) N-VAR **Venereal disease** is used to refer to diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhoea which are passed on by sexual intercourse. The abbreviation **VD** is also used. 性病(缩略形式为 VD)

Ve|netian blind /vəˌniːʃᵊn 'blaɪnd/ (**Venetian blinds**) N-COUNT A **Venetian blind** is a window blind made of thin horizontal strips which can be adjusted to let in more or less light. (活动)百叶窗；(软)百叶帘

venge|ance /'vendʒᵊns/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Vengeance** is the act of killing, injuring, or harming someone because they have harmed you. 复仇；报复；报仇 ❑ [+on] *He swore vengeance on everyone involved in the murder.* 他发誓要报复每一个参与了这起谋杀的人。 ❷ PHRASE If you say that something happens **with a vengeance**, you are emphasizing that it happens to a much greater extent than was expected. 过度地；猛烈地；激烈地 【EMPHASIS 强调】 ❑ *It began to rain again with a vengeance.* 又开始下起了大雨。

venge|ful /'vendʒfʊl/ ADJ If you describe someone as **vengeful**, you are critical of them because they feel a great desire for revenge. 有复仇心理的；图谋报复的；想报仇的 【DISAPPROVAL 贬】 ❑ *He was stabbed to death by his vengeful wife.* 他被图谋报复的妻子拿刀捅死了。

veni|son /'venɪzᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Venison** is the meat of a deer. 鹿肉

ven|om /'venəm/ (**venoms**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT You can use **venom** to refer to someone's feelings of great bitterness and anger towards someone. 怨恨；痛恨；恶意 ❑ [+for] *He reserved particular venom for critics of his foreign policy.* 他对那些批评他外交政策的人格外怨恨。 ❷ N-VAR The **venom** of a creature such as a snake or spider is the poison that it puts into your body when it bites or stings you. (毒蛇、蜘蛛等生物的)毒液，毒汁 ❑ *...snake handlers who grow immune to snake venom.* 对蛇毒产生免疫力的玩蛇人

ven|om|ous /'venəməs/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their behaviour as **venomous**, you mean that they show great bitterness and anger towards someone. 恶毒的；怨恨的；痛恨的 ❑ *He heaped abuse on Waite and made venomous personal attacks.* 他肆意辱骂韦特，并对他进行恶毒的人身攻击。 ❷ ADJ A

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venomous snake, spider, or other creature uses poison to attack other creatures.（蛇、蜘蛛等生物）分泌毒液的，有毒的 ❑ *The adder is Britain's only venomous snake.* 蝰蛇是英国唯一的一种毒蛇。

ve|nous /'vi:nəs/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Venous** is used to describe something which is related to veins. 静脉的【MEDICAL 医】❑ *...venous blood.* 静脉血

vent /vent/ (**vents, venting, vented**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vent** is a hole in something through which air can come in and smoke, gas, or smells can go out. 通风孔；排气口 ❑ [+in] *There was a small air vent in the ceiling.* 天花板上有个小小的通风孔。❷ VERB If you **vent** your feelings, you express them forcefully. 发泄，宣泄（情感）❑ [v n] *She telephoned her best friend to vent her frustration.* 她给最要好的朋友打电话倾诉自己的沮丧。❑ [v n +on] *The rioters were prevented from venting their anger on the police.* 闹事者向警察发泄怒气的企图没有得逞。❸ PHRASE If you **give vent to** your feelings, you express them forcefully. 发泄，宣泄（情感）【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She gave vent to her anger and jealousy.* 她宣泄了自己的愤怒和嫉妒。

ven|ti|late /'ventɪleɪt/ (**ventilates, ventilating, ventilated**) VERB If you **ventilate** a room or building, you allow fresh air to get into it. 使（房间或建筑）通风；使空气流通 ❑ [v n] *Ventilate the room properly when paint stripping.* 当油漆开始剥落时，要给房间适当通风。❑ [v-ed] *...badly ventilated rooms.* 通风条件不好的房间 •**ven|ti|la|tion** /ˌventɪ'leɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The only ventilation comes from tiny sliding windows.* 只能通过小推拉窗来通风。

ven|ti|la|tor /'ventɪleɪtə'/ (**ventilators**) ❶ N-COUNT A **ventilator** is a machine that helps people breathe when they cannot breathe naturally, for example because they are very ill or have been seriously injured. 人工呼吸器 ❷ N-COUNT A **ventilator** is a device that lets fresh air into a room or building and lets old or dirty air out. 通风设备

ven|tri|cle /'ventrɪk°l/ (**ventricles**) N-COUNT A **ventricle** is a part of the heart that pumps blood to the arteries. 心室【MEDICAL 医】

ven|trilo|quist /ven'trɪləkwɪst/ (**ventriloquists**) N-COUNT A **ventriloquist** is someone who can speak without moving their lips and who entertains people by making their words appear to be spoken by a puppet. 腹语术表演者；口技表演者

ven|ture ♦◇ /'ventʃə'/ (**ventures, venturing, ventured**) ❶ N-COUNT A **venture** is a project or activity which is new, exciting, and difficult because it involves the risk of failure. 风险项目（或活动）；冒险事业 ❑ *...his latest writing venture.* 他最新的写作尝试 ❑ *...a Russian-American joint venture.* 俄美合资企业 ❷ VERB If you **venture** somewhere, you go somewhere that might be dangerous. 冒险去（某处）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v adv/prep] *People are afraid to venture out for fear of sniper attacks.* 由于害怕狙击手，人们不敢冒险外出。❸ VERB If you **venture** a question or statement, you say it in an uncertain way because you are afraid it might be stupid or wrong. 斗胆提出（问题）；冒险发表（陈述）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v with quote] *'So you're Leo's girlfriend?' he ventured.* "那么你就是列奥的女朋友了？"他大胆问道。❑ [v that] *He ventured that plants draw part of their nourishment from the air.* 他大胆提出植物从空气中吸收部分养分的观点。❑ [v n] *Stephen ventured a few more sentences in halting Welsh.* 在阻止韦尔什时，斯蒂芬壮着胆子多说了几句。❹ VERB If you **venture to** do something that requires courage or is risky, you do it. 勇于做；冒险做 ❑ [v to-inf] *'Don't ask,' he said, whenever Ginny ventured to raise the subject.* 每当金尼鼓起勇气提起这个话题时，他就说："不要问"。❺ VERB If you **venture into** an activity, you do something that involves the risk of failure because it is new and different. 冒险尝试 ❑ [v +into] *He enjoyed little success when he ventured into business.* 他冒险涉足商界后几乎没有取得什么成功。

'ven|ture cap|i|tal N-UNCOUNT **Venture capital** is capital that is invested in projects that have a high risk of failure, but that will bring large profits if they are successful. 风险资本；投机资本【BUSINESS 商】

ˌven|ture 'capi|tal|ist (**venture capitalists**) N-COUNT A **venture capitalist** is someone who makes money by investing in high risk projects. 风险投资者；投机资本家【BUSINESS 商】

ven|ture|some /'ventʃə'səm/ ADJ If you describe someone as **venturesome**, you mean that they are willing to take risks and try out new things. 有冒险精神的；大胆的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the venturesome graduate who is determined to succeed.* 敢闯敢干、决心要出人头地的毕业生

venue ♦◇ /'venju:/ (**venues**) N-COUNT The **venue** for an event or activity is the place where it will happen.（事件或活动的）发生地，举办地点；场地 ❑ [+for] *Birmingham's International Convention Centre is the venue for a three-day arts festival.* 为期 3 天的艺术节在伯明翰的国际会议中心举办。

→ see **concert**

ve|rac|ity /və'ræsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Veracity** is the quality of being true or the habit of telling the truth. 真实；诚实【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *We have total confidence in the veracity of our research.* 我们对我们所作调查的真实性有十足的把握。

Word Link 词根词缀 *ver ≈ truth* 真相：*veracity, verdict, verify*

ve|ran|da /və'rændə/ (**verandas**) also **verandah** N-COUNT A **veranda** is a roofed platform along the outside of a house.（房屋外带屋顶的）走廊，游廊，阳台

verb /vɜ:'b/ (**verbs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **verb** is a word such as 'sing', 'feel', or 'die' which is used with a subject to say what someone or something does or what happens to them, or to give information about them. 动词 ❷ → see also **phrasal verb**

ver|bal /'vɜ:'b°l/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **verbal** to indicate that something is expressed in speech rather than in writing or action. 口头的；非书面的；非行动的 ❑ *They were jostled and subjected to a torrent of verbal abuse.* 他们被推来搡去，遭到潮水般的谩骂攻击。❑ *We have a verbal agreement with her.* 我们和她有个口头约定。•**ver|bal|ly** ADV ❑ *Teachers were threatened with kitchen knives, physically assaulted and verbally abused.* 老师们被人用菜刀威胁，遭受人身侵犯和言语辱骂。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] You use **verbal** to indicate that something is connected with words and the use of words. 文字的；词语的；用文字表达的 ❑ *The test has scores for verbal skills, mathematical skills, and abstract reasoning skills.* 测试包含对语言能力、数学能力和抽象推理能力的考查。❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] In grammar, **verbal** means relating to a verb. 动词的 ❑ *...a verbal noun.* 动名词

Word Link 词根词缀 *verb ≈ word* 词语：*proverb, verbal, verbatim*

ver|bal|ize /'vɜ:'bəlaɪz/ (**verbalizes, verbalizing, verbalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **verbalise**

VERB If you **verbalize** your feelings, thoughts, or ideas, you express them in words. 用言语表达；用文字描述【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...his inability to verbalize his feelings.* 他无法用言语表达自己的感情 [Also v]

ver|ba|tim /və'beɪtɪm/ ADV [ADV after v] If you repeat something **verbatim**, you use exactly the same words as were used originally. 逐字逐句地；一字不差地 ❑ *The President's speeches are regularly reproduced verbatim in the state-run newspapers.* 总统的讲话通常会被一字不差地刊登在国营报纸上。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Verbatim** is also an adjective. ❑ *I was treated to a verbatim report of every conversation she's taken part in over the past week.* 有人一字不差地向我报告了她在过去一周参与的所有谈话。

'verb group (**verb groups**) N-COUNT A **verb group** or **verbal group** consists of a verb, or of a main verb following a modal or one or more auxiliaries. Examples are 'walked', 'can see', and 'had been waiting'. 动词组（由动词或主要动词与情态动词或助动词连用构成）

ver|bi|age /'vɜ:'bɪɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to someone's speech or writing as **verbiage**, you are critical of them because they use too many words, which makes their speech or writing difficult to understand. 冗词；赘语；废话【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Stripped of their pretentious verbiage, his statements come dangerously close to inviting racial hatred.* 抛开那些夸大其词的冗词赘语不论，他的言论有挑起种族仇恨的危险。

ver|bose /vɜ:'bəʊs/ ADJ If you describe a person or a piece of writing as **verbose**, you are critical of them because they use

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more words than are necessary, and so make you feel bored or annoyed. 冗长的；啰唆的；唠叨的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *...verbose politicians.* 长篇大论的政治家们 ❑ *His writing is difficult and often verbose.* 他的文章很晦涩，而且往往篇幅冗长。

ver|dant /'vɜːʳdᵊnt/ ADJ If you describe a place as **verdant**, you mean that it is covered with green grass, trees, and plants. 草木覆盖的；长满绿色植物的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a small verdant garden with a view out over Paris.* 能够俯瞰巴黎的郁郁葱葱的小花园

ver|dict ♦◇ /'vɜːʳdɪkt/ (**verdicts**) ❶ N-COUNT In a court of law, the **verdict** is the decision that is given by the jury or judge at the end of a trial. (陪审团或法官的)裁决，裁定，裁断 ❑ *The jury returned a unanimous guilty verdict.* 陪审团一致作出了有罪裁决。❑ *Three judges will deliver their verdict in October.* 3 名法官将在 10 月份作出裁决。❷ N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **verdict** on something is their opinion of it, after thinking about it or investigating it. (经过思考或调查后的)意见，结论 ❑ *The doctor's verdict was that he was entirely healthy.* 医生的结论是他非常健康。[Also +on]

→ see **trial**

Word Link 词根词缀 *ver = truth* 真相：*veracity, verdict, verify*

ver|di|gris /'vɜːʳdɪgrɪs, -griːs/ N-UNCOUNT **Verdigris** is a greenish-blue substance that forms on the metals copper, brass, and bronze after they have been left in wet or damp conditions. 铜绿；铜锈

verge /vɜːʳdʒ/ (**verges, verging, verged**) ❶ PHRASE If you are **on the verge of** something, you are going to do it very soon or it is likely to happen or begin very soon. 即将；接近于；濒于 ❑ *The country was on the verge of becoming prosperous and successful.* 这个国家即将走向繁荣富强。❑ *Carole was on the verge of tears.* 卡萝尔差点儿就要哭了。❷ N-COUNT The **verge** of a road is a narrow piece of ground by the side of a road, which is usually covered with grass or flowers. 路边；(道路的)植草边沿【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **shoulder**

▶**verge on** PHRASAL VERB If someone or something **verges on** a particular state or quality, they are almost the same as that state or quality. 极其接近；濒于 ❑ [v p n] *...a fury that verged on madness.* 气得快要发疯

veri|fi|able /ˌverɪ'faɪəbᵊl/ ADJ Something that is **verifiable** can be proved to be true or genuine. 可证实的；可核实的 ❑ *This is not a romantic notion but verifiable fact.* 这不是一个不切实际的念头，而是一个可以证明的事实。

veri|fy /'verɪfaɪ/ (**verifies, verifying, verified**) ❶ VERB If you **verify** something, you check that it is true by careful examination or investigation. 核实；查证；查清 ❑ [v n] *I verified the source from which I had that information.* 我核实了我所获消息的来源。❑ [v that] *A clerk simply verifies that the payment and invoice amount match.* 职员只是核实付款和发票上的数额是否一致。•**veri|fi|ca|tion** /ˌverɪfɪ'keɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *All charges against her are dropped pending the verification of her story.* 在她的事情核实之前，所有针对她的指控都已撤回。❷ VERB [no cont] If you **verify** something, you state or confirm that it is true. 证实；证明 ❑ [v n] *The government has not verified any of those reports.* 政府还没有证实那些报告中的任何一个。❑ [v that] *I can verify that it takes about thirty seconds.* 我能证明，这大约要用 30 秒的时间。

veri|ly /'verɪlɪ/ ADV **Verily** is an old-fashioned or religious word meaning 'truly'. It is used to emphasize a statement or opinion. 真实地；确实【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.* 我实话告诉你们，你们中间有一个人要背叛我了。

veri|si|mili|tude /ˌverɪsɪ'mɪlɪtjuːd, AM 美 -tuːd/ N-UNCOUNT **Verisimilitude** is the quality of seeming to be true or real. 真实性；逼真【FORMAL 正式】❑ *At the required level of visual verisimilitude, computer animation is costly.* 要使电脑动画的视觉效果达到要求的逼真程度，花费会十分昂贵。

veri|table /'verɪtəbᵊl/ ADJ You can use **veritable** to emphasize the size, amount, or nature of something. 真正的，十足的，不折不扣的(用于强调大小、数量或性质)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *...a veritable feast of pre-match entertainment.* 尽情享受的赛前娱乐盛宴

ver|ity /'verɪtɪ/ (**verities**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **verities** of something are all the things that are believed to be true about it. 真理；事实【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *...some verities of human nature.* 人性中一些真实的东西

ver|mil|ion /vəʳ'mɪlɪən/ COLOUR **Vermilion** is used to describe things that are bright red in colour. 鲜红(色)；朱红(色)【LITERARY 文】❑ *...her vermilion lip gloss.* 她鲜红色的唇彩 ❑ *The furniture on it is glossy vermilion.* 上面的家具色彩鲜红，富有光泽。

ver|min /'vɜːʳmɪn/ N-PLURAL **Vermin** are small animals such as rats and mice which cause problems to humans by carrying disease and damaging crops or food. (对人类)有害的动物；害兽；害虫

ver|mouth /'vɜːʳməθ/ (**vermouths**) N-VAR **Vermouth** is a strong alcoholic drink made from red or white wine flavoured with herbs. 味美思酒；苦艾酒

ver|nacu|lar /vəʳ'nækjʊləʳ/ (**vernaculars**) N-COUNT **The vernacular** is the language or dialect that is most widely spoken by ordinary people in a region or country. 方言；土语；地方话 ❑ *...books or plays written in the vernacular.* 用方言写就的书籍或剧本

ver|ru|ca /vəˈruːkə/ (**verrucas**) N-COUNT A **verruca** is a small infectious lump which grows on the bottom of your foot. (脚底长的)疣，肉赘【BRIT 英】

ver|sa|tile /'vɜːʳsətaɪl, AM 美 -tᵊl/ ❶ ADJ If you say that a person is **versatile**, you approve of them because they have many different skills. 有多种技能的；多才多艺的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *He had been one of the game's most versatile athletes.* 他是这项运动中技术最全面的运动员之一。•**ver|sa|til|ity** /ˌvɜːʳsəˈtɪlɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Aileen stands out for her incredible versatility as an actress.* 艾琳多才多艺，是一位出类拔萃的女演员。❷ ADJ A tool, machine, or material that is **versatile** can be used for many different purposes. 有多种用途的；多功能的 ❑ *Never before has computing been so versatile.* 计算机从没像现在这样用途广泛。•**ver|sa|til|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Velvet is not known for its versatility.* 天鹅绒的用途并不是很广泛。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vers = turning* 转：*inversion, versatile, version*

verse /vɜːʳs/ (**verses**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Verse** is writing arranged in lines which have rhythm and which often rhyme at the end. 诗；诗体；韵文 ❑ *I have been moved to write a few lines of verse.* 我因感动而写下了几句诗。❷ → see also **blank verse** ❸ N-COUNT A **verse** is one of the parts into which a poem, a song, or a chapter of the Bible or the Koran is divided. 诗节；诗行；(歌曲的)段落；(《圣经》或《古兰经》中的)节 ❑ *This verse describes three signs of spring.* 这节诗描绘了春天来临的三个征兆。

versed /vɜːʳst/ ADJ [adv ADJ] If you are **versed in** or **well versed** in something, you know a lot about it. 精通的；通晓的 ❑ [+in] *Page is well versed in many styles of jazz.* 佩奇精通多种风格的爵士乐。

ver|sion ♦◇ /'vɜːʳʃᵊn, -ʒᵊn/ (**versions**) ❶ N-COUNT A **version of** something is a particular form of it in which some details are different from earlier or later forms. 变体；版本 ❑ [+of] *...an updated version of his book.* 他的书的最新版本 ❑ [+of] *Ludo is a version of an ancient Indian racing game.* 鲁多棋由一种古印度竞赛游戏演变而来。❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **version of** an event is their own description of it, especially when it is different to other people's. (某人对某事件区别于他人的)描述，说法 ❑ [+of] *Yesterday afternoon the White House put out a new version of events.* 昨天下午，白宫对事件给出了另一种说法。

ver|sus /'vɜːʳsəs/ ❶ PREP You use **versus** to indicate that two figures, ideas, or choices are opposed. 与…相对；与…相比 ❑ *Only 18.8% of the class of 1982 had some kind of diploma four years after high school, versus 45% of the class of 1972.* 1982 年那一届只有 18.8% 的学生在中学毕业 4 年后获得了某种文凭，而 1972 年那一届这一比例是 45%。❑ *...bottle-feeding versus breastfeeding.* 牛奶喂养与母乳喂养相比 ❷ PREP **Versus** is used to indicate that two teams or people are competing against each other in a sporting event. (体育比赛中)与…对阵，与…竞争 ❑ *Italy versus Japan is turning out to be a surprisingly well matched competition.* 在意大利队对日本队的比赛

V

中，双方竟出人意料地势均力敌。

ver|te|bra /ˈvɜːtɪbrə/ (**vertebrae** /ˈvɜːtɪbreɪ/) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Vertebrae** are the small circular bones that form the spine of a human being or animal. 椎骨

ver|te|brate /ˈvɜːtɪbrɪt/ (**vertebrates**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **vertebrate** is a creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish are vertebrates. 脊椎动物

ver|ti|cal /ˈvɜːtɪkᵊl/ 1 ADJ Something that is **vertical** stands or points straight up. 垂直的；直立的 ❑ *The gadget can be attached to any vertical or near vertical surface.* 该装置可以装在任何垂直或近似垂直的平面上。 •**ver|ti|cal|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *Cut each bulb in half vertically.* 将每个球茎竖切成两半。 2 N-SING **The vertical** is the direction that points straight up, at an angle of 90 degrees to a flat surface. 垂直方向 ❑ *Pluto seems to have suffered a major collision that tipped it 122 degrees from the vertical.* 冥王星似乎受到过严重撞击，倾斜了 122 度。

→ see **graph**

ver|tigi|nous /vɜːˈtɪdʒɪnəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **vertiginous** cliff or mountain is very high and steep. （山峰、悬崖）陡峭的，令人头晕目眩的【LITERARY 文】

ver|ti|go /ˈvɜːtɪgəʊ/ N-UNCOUNT If you get **vertigo** when you look down from a high place, you feel unsteady and sick. （从高处俯视产生的）眩晕，头晕；恐高症

verve /vɜːv/ N-UNCOUNT **Verve** is lively and forceful enthusiasm. 活力；热情；激情【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He looked for the dramatic, like the sunset in this painting, and painted it with great verve.* 他追求画面的恢宏壮观——就像这幅画里的落日——而且创作时充满激情。

very ◆◆◆ /ˈveri/ 1 ADV [ADV adj/adv] **Very** is used to give emphasis to an adjective or adverb. 很，非常（用于修饰形容词或副词）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The problem and the answer are very simple.* 问题和答案都非常简单。❑ *It is very, very strong evidence indeed.* 这的确是非常非常有力的证据。❑ *I'm very sorry.* 我很抱歉。❑ *They are getting the hang of it very quickly.* 他们很快就会找到窍门。❑ *Thank you very much.* 非常感谢。❑ *The men were very much like my father.* 那些人很像我的父亲。 2 PHRASE **Not very** is used with an adjective or adverb to say that something is not at all true, or that it is true only to a small degree. 绝不；远非；不太；稍微 ❑ *She's not very impressed with them.* 她对他们没什么印象。❑ *It's obviously not used very much.* 很明显这个没怎么被用过。❑ *'How well do you know her?'—'Not very.'* "你有多了解她？" —— "不太了解。" 3 ADV You use **very** to give emphasis to a superlative adjective or adverb. For example, if you say that something is **the very best**, you are emphasizing that it is the best. 完全，最（用于修饰形容词或副词最高级）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They will be helped by the very latest in navigation aids.* 他们将会受益于最新的导航系统。❑ *At the very least, the Government must offer some protection to mothers who fear domestic violence.* 最起码，政府必须向害怕遭受家庭暴力的母亲们提供某些保护。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **very** with certain nouns in order to specify an extreme position or extreme point in time. 极端的（与某些名词连用，以确指最远的位置或时间点）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *At the very back of the yard, several feet from Lenny, was a wooden shack.* 院子最后面离伦尼几英尺远的地方有一个小木屋。❑ *I turned to the very end of the book, to read the final words.* 我翻到书的最后一页去读最后的文字。❑ *He was wrong from the very beginning.* 他从一开始就错了。❑ *We still do not have enough women at the very top.* 处于最高层的女性仍然不够多。 5 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **very** with nouns to emphasize that something is exactly the right one or exactly the same one. 正是的；最合适的；完全同样的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Everybody says he is the very man for the case.* 每个人都说他是接手这个案子的最佳人选。❑ *She died in this very house.* 她正是在这间屋子里死去的。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **very** with nouns to emphasize the importance or seriousness of what you are saying. 仅仅的，唯独的（与名词连用，强调重要性或严重性）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *At one stage his very life was in danger.* 他的生命都曾一度处于危险之中。❑ *The very basis of Indian politics has been transformed.* 印度政治的根基都被改变了。❑ *History is taking place before your very eyes.* 历史就在你的眼前发生。 7 PHRASE The expression **very much so** is an emphatic way of answering 'yes' to something or saying that it is true or correct. 的确如此；千真万确【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Are you enjoying your holiday?'—'Very much so.'* "你的假期过得愉快吗？" —— "非常愉快。" 8 CONVENTION **Very well** is used to say that you agree to do something or you accept someone's answer, even though you might not be completely satisfied with it. 那好吧，行（用于表示同意或接受，即使不是完全满意）【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'We need proof, sir.' Another pause. Then, 'Very well.'* "我们需要证据，先生。"又是一个短暂停顿。然后，"那好吧。" ❑ *Very well, please yourself.* 好的，你自己随意。 9 PHRASE If you say that you **cannot very well** do something, you mean that it would not be right or possible to do it. 不好，不能，没法（做…） ❑ *He couldn't very well go to her office and force her to write a check.* 他不能去她的办公室强迫她开支票。❑ *I said yes. I can't very well say no.* 我答应了。我没法拒绝。

Thesaurus 同类词 *very* Also look up:

ADV. absolutely, extremely, greatly, highly 1

ves|pers /ˈvespəᵊz/ N-UNCOUNT In some Christian churches, **vespers** is a service in the evening. （某些基督教派的）晚祷

ves|sel ◆◇◇ /ˈvesᵊl/ (**vessels**) 1 N-COUNT A **vessel** is a ship or large boat. 舰；轮船；大船【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a New Zealand navy vessel.* 一艘新西兰海军军舰 2 N-COUNT A **vessel** is a bowl or other container in which liquid is kept. （盛液体用的）容器，器皿【FORMAL 正式】3 → see also **blood vessel**

→ see **ship**

vest /vest/ (**vests, vesting, vested**) 1 N-COUNT A **vest** is a piece of underwear which you can wear on the top half of your body in order to keep warm. 贴身背心；汗衫【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **undershirt**

2 N-COUNT A **vest** is a sleeveless piece of clothing with buttons which people usually wear over a shirt. 背心；马甲；坎肩【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **waistcoat**

3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is vested in** you, or if you **are vested with** it, it is given to you as a right or responsibility. 授予，赋予，给予（权利或责任）【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +in] *All authority was vested in the woman, who discharged every kind of public duty.* 女性被赋予了所有权力，履行所有公共职责。❑ [be v-ed +with] *The mass media have been vested with significant power as social and political agents in modern developed societies.* 在现代发达社会中，作为社会和政治媒介，大众传媒被赋予了很大的权力。❑ [v-ed] *There's an extraordinary amount of power vested in us.* 我们被授予了巨大权力。

,vest|ed in|ter|est (**vested interests**) N-VAR If you have a **vested interest in** something, you have a very strong reason for acting in a particular way, for example to protect your money, power, or reputation. 既得利益 ❑ [+in] *The administration has no vested interest in proving whether public schools were good or bad.* 在证明公立学校好坏方面，行政部门不存在既得利益。

ves|ti|bule /ˈvestɪbjuːl/ (**vestibules**) N-COUNT A **vestibule** is an enclosed area between the outside door of a building and the inside door. 门厅；前厅【FORMAL 正式】

ves|tige /ˈvestɪdʒ/ (**vestiges**) N-COUNT A **vestige of** something is a very small part that still remains of something that was once much larger or more important. 残余；残留部分；遗迹【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *We represent the last vestige of what made this nation great—hard work.* 是辛勤劳动成就了这个国家，而我们就是这一品质硕果仅存的代表。

ves|tig|ial /veˈstɪdʒiəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vestigial** is used to describe the small amounts of something that still remain of a larger or more important thing. 残存的；残余的；遗留的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Vestigial remains of these plays are now seen in the Christmas pantomime.* 在圣诞节演出的哑剧中还能看到这些戏剧留下来的痕迹。

vest|ments /ˈvestmənts/ N-PLURAL **Vestments** are the special clothes worn by priests during church ceremonies. （神职人员在宗教仪式上穿的）法衣，祭服

ves|try /ˈvestri/ (**vestries**) N-COUNT A **vestry** is a room in a church which the clergy use as an office or to change into their ceremonial clothes for church services. （教堂的）法衣室

V

vet /vet/ (**vets, vetting, vetted**) 1 N-COUNT A **vet** is someone who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. 兽医【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **veterinarian**

2 N-COUNT A **vet** is someone who has served in the armed forces of their country, especially during a war. 退伍军人；老兵；老战士【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ *All three are Vietnam vets.* 这三位都是越战老兵。3 VERB If something **is vetted**, it is checked carefully to make sure that it is acceptable to people in authority. 检查；审查【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [be V-ed] *He can find no trace of a rule requiring research to be vetted before publication.* 他找不到任何要求研究成果在发表前需经审查的规定。❑ [V n] *He had not been allowed to read any book until his mother had vetted it.* 未经母亲的审查，他什么书也不能看。4 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is vetted**, they are investigated fully before being given a particular job, role, or position, especially one which involves military or political secrets. 调查；审查；考查【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed] *She was secretly vetted before she ever undertook any work for me.* 她在为我工作以前曾受到过秘密考查。•**vet|ting** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The government is to make major changes to the procedure for carrying out security vetting.* 政府将对安全检查的执行程序作出重大调整。

vetch /vetʃ/ (**vetches**) N-VAR **Vetch** is a wild plant. Some types of vetch are sometimes grown as a crop. 巢菜；野豌豆

vet|er|an ♦◇ /'vetərən/ (**veterans**) 1 N-COUNT A **veteran** is someone who has served in the armed forces of their country, especially during a war. 退伍军人；老兵；老战士 ❑ [+of] *They approved a $1.1 billion package of pay increases for the veterans of the Persian Gulf War.* 他们通过了总额共计 11 亿美元的一揽子提案，这一提案是关于给参加过波斯湾战争的老兵加薪。2 N-COUNT [usu n n] You use **veteran** to refer to someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time. 有经验的人；老手 ❑ *...Tony Benn, the veteran Labour MP and former Cabinet minister.* 托尼·本，一位经验丰富的工党下院议员和前内阁部长

'Vet|er|ans Day N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **Veterans Day** is November 11, when people honour those who have served or are serving in the armed forces.（美国的）退伍军人节，老兵纪念日（每年的 11 月 11 日）

vet|eri|nar|ian /ˌvetərɪ'neərɪən/ (**veterinarians**) N-COUNT A **veterinarian** is a person who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. 兽医【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **vet**

vet|eri|nary /'vetərənərɪ, AM 美 -nerɪ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Veterinary** is used to describe the work of a person whose job is to treat sick or injured animals, or to describe the medical treatment of animals. 兽医的 ❑ *It was decided that our veterinary screening of horses at events should be continued.* 已经决定我们要继续对参赛马匹进行疾病筛查。

'vet|eri|nary sur|geon (**veterinary surgeons**) N-COUNT A **veterinary surgeon** is someone who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. 兽医【BRIT, FORMAL 英，正式】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **veterinarian**

veto /'vi:təʊ/ (**vetoes, vetoing, vetoed**) 1 VERB If someone in authority **vetoes** something, they forbid it, or stop it being put into action. 否决；否定 ❑ [V n] *The President vetoed the economic package passed by Congress.* 总统否决了国会通过的一揽子经济计划。•N-COUNT **Veto** is also a noun. ❑ *The veto was a calculated political risk.* 这项否决是一次精心策划的政治冒险。2 N-UNCOUNT **Veto** is the right that someone in authority has to forbid something. 否决权 ❑ *...the President's power of veto.* 总统的否决权

vex /veks/ (**vexes, vexing, vexed**) 1 VERB If someone or something **vexes** you, they make you feel annoyed, puzzled, and frustrated. 使恼火；使困惑；使伤脑筋 ❑ [V n] *It vexed me to think of others gossiping behind my back.* 一想到别人在背后说我闲话，我就很恼火。•**vexed** ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] ❑ *Exporters, farmers and industrialists alike are vexed and blame the government.* 出口商、农场主和实业家们都很恼火，纷纷谴责政府。•**vex|ing** ADJ ❑ *There remains, however, another and more vexing problem.* 然而，还有另一个更让人烦恼的问题。2 → see also **vexed**

vexa|tion /vek'seɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Vexation** is a feeling of being annoyed, puzzled, and frustrated. 恼火；困惑；烦恼【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He kicked the broken machine in vexation.* 他气得踢了那台坏了的机器一脚。

vexed /vekst/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **vexed** problem or question is very difficult and causes people a lot of trouble. 令人烦恼的；伤脑筋的；棘手的 ❑ *Ministers have begun work on the vexed issue of economic union.* 部长们开始着手处理经济联盟这个棘手的问题。❑ *Later Mr Moi raised the vexed question of refugees.* 后来莫伊先生提出了那个让人头疼的难民问题。2 → see also **vex**

VHF /ˌvi: eɪtʃ 'ef/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **VHF** is used to refer to a range of frequencies that is often used for transmitting radio broadcasts in stereo. **VHF** is an abbreviation for（缩略＝）'very high frequency'.（无线电波段的）甚高频

via ♦◇ /'vaɪə, 'vi:ə/ 1 PREP If you go somewhere **via** a particular place, you go through that place on the way to your destination. 经由；经过 ❑ *Mr Baker will return home via Britain and France.* 贝克先生将取道英国和法国回国。2 PREP If you do something **via** a particular means or person, you do it by making use of that means or person. 通过；凭借；靠 ❑ *Translators can now work from home, via electronic mail systems.* 翻译人员现在可以利用电子邮件系统在家里工作了。

vi|able /'vaɪəb°l/ 1 ADJ Something that is **viable** is capable of doing what it is intended to do. 切实可行的；能办到的 ❑ *Cash alone will not make Eastern Europe's banks viable.* 仅靠现金不能使东欧的银行维持下去。❑ *...commercially viable products.* 有商业价值的产品 •**vi|abil|ity** /ˌvaɪə'bɪlɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the shaky financial viability of the nuclear industry.* 核工业岌岌可危的财政状况 2 ADJ Foetuses, seeds, or eggs are described as **viable** if they are capable of developing into living beings without outside help. 能存活的；能生长发育的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *Five viable pregnancies were established.* 已确定 5 例妊娠胎儿可成活。

via|duct /'vaɪədʌkt/ (**viaducts**) N-COUNT A **viaduct** is a long, high bridge that carries a road or a railway across a valley.（架于山谷上的）高架桥，高架公路，高架铁路

Vi|ag|ra /vaɪ'ægrə/ N-UNCOUNT **Viagra** is a drug that is given to men with certain sexual problems in order to help them to have sexual intercourse. 万艾可，伟哥（一种壮阳药）【TRADEMARK 商标】

vial /'vaɪəl/ (**vials**) N-COUNT A **vial** is a very small bottle which is used to hold something such as perfume or medicine.（用于盛装香水、药物等的）小瓶【FORMAL 正式】

vibe /vaɪb/ (**vibes**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Vibes** are the good or bad atmosphere that you sense with a person or in a place. 感应；气氛；环境【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+about] *Sorry, Chris, but I have bad vibes about this guy.* 对不起，克里斯，可我对这个家伙很反感。

vi|brant /'vaɪbrənt/ 1 ADJ Someone or something that is **vibrant** is full of life, energy, and enthusiasm. 充满生气的；精力充沛的；活跃的 ❑ *Tom felt himself being drawn towards her vibrant personality.* 汤姆感觉自己被她充满朝气的个性所吸引。❑ *Orlando itself is vibrant, full of affordable accommodation and great places to eat.* 奥兰多本身充满了朝气，有很多便宜的旅馆和吃饭的好去处。•**vi|bran|cy** /'vaɪbrənsɪ/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She was a woman with extraordinary vibrancy and extraordinary knowledge.* 她是一位充满活力、博学多识的女子。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vibrant** colours are very bright and clear.（色彩）明亮的，鲜亮的 ❑ *Horizon Blue, Corn Yellow and Pistachio Green are just three of the vibrant colours in this range.* 天际蓝、玉米黄、淡草绿色只是这一色系内的 3 种亮色。•**vi|brant|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *...a selection of vibrantly coloured French cast-iron saucepans.* 可供选择的色彩鲜亮的法国铸铁平底锅

vi|bra|phone /'vaɪbrəfəʊn/ (**vibraphones**) N-COUNT A **vibraphone** is an electronic musical instrument which consists of a set of metal bars in a frame. When you hit the bars they produce ringing notes that last for some time. 颤音琴

vi|brate /vaɪ'breɪt, AM 美 'vaɪbreɪt/ (**vibrates, vibrating, vibrated**)

V

VERB If something **vibrates** or if you **vibrate** it, it shakes with repeated small, quick movements. (使)颤动;(使)振动;(使)抖动 ❑ [V] *The ground shook and the cliffs seemed to vibrate.* 大地在摇晃,悬崖好像在颤动。❑ [V n] *The noise vibrated the table.* 噪音使桌子颤动起来。•**vi|bra|tion** /vaɪˈbreɪʃ°n/ (**vibrations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *The vibrations of the vehicles rattled the shop windows.* 车流把商店的窗户震得格格作响。

→ see **ear, sound**

vi|bra|to /vɪˈbrɑːtəʊ/ (**vibratos**) N-VAR **Vibrato** is a rapidly repeated slight change in the pitch of a musical note. Singers and musicians use vibrato to make the music sound more emotional. (乐曲中的)颤音,颤动效果 ❑ *I encourage oboe and clarinet players to use plenty of vibrato.* 我鼓励演奏双簧管和单簧管的乐手们多使用颤音。

vi|bra|tor /vaɪˈbreɪtəʳ, AM 美 ˈvaɪbreɪtər/ (**vibrators**) N-COUNT A **vibrator** is an electric device which vibrates. It is used in massage to reduce pain, or to give sexual pleasure. 振动按摩器;颤震器

vic|ar /ˈvɪkəʳ/ (**vicars**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vicar** is an Anglican priest who is in charge of a church and the area it is in, which is called a parish. (英国国教的)教区牧师,教区教堂主持【mainly BRIT 主英】❷ N-COUNT A **vicar** is a priest who is in charge of a chapel that is associated with a parish church in the Episcopal Church in the United States. (美国新教圣公会的)教堂主持,教区牧师【AM 美】

vic|ar|age /ˈvɪkərɪdʒ/ (**vicarages**) N-COUNT A **vicarage** is a house in which a vicar lives. 教区牧师住所【BRIT 英】

vi|cari|ous /vɪˈkeərɪəs, AM 美 vaɪˈkær-/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **vicarious** pleasure or feeling is experienced by watching, listening to, or reading about other people doing something, rather than by doing it yourself. 从他人经验中获得的;间接感受到的 ❑ *She invents fantasy lives for her own vicarious pleasure.* 她幻想过着各种奇妙的生活,从中获得乐趣。•**vi|cari|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *...a father who lived vicariously through his sons' success.* 通过儿子的成功获得满足的父亲

vice ◆◇ /vaɪs/ (**vices**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vice** is a habit which is regarded as a weakness in someone's character, but not usually as a serious fault. 缺点;瑕疵;弱点 ❑ *Intellectual pretension was never one of his vices.* 他从来不附庸风雅。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Vice** refers to criminal activities, especially those connected with pornography or prostitution. (尤指与色情业、卖淫行为相关的)犯罪活动,恶行 ❑ *He said those responsible for offences connected with vice, gaming and drugs should be deported on conviction.* 他说,那些被指控与卖淫、赌博和吸毒有关的人一旦罪名成立就应该被驱逐出境。❸ N-COUNT A **vice** is a tool with a pair of parts that hold an object tightly while you do work on it. 老虎钳;台钳【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vise**

vice- /vaɪs-/ PREFIX **Vice-** is used before a rank or title to indicate that someone is next in importance to the person who holds the rank or title mentioned. (用于级别或头衔前)表示"副的"、"次的" ❑ *...America's vice-president.* 美国副总统 ❑ *Tim Munton becomes the new vice-captain.* 蒂姆·芒顿成为新一任副队长。

vice-chancellor (**vice-chancellors**) ❶ N-COUNT In a British university, the **vice-chancellor** is the person in charge of academic and administrative matters. (英国大学中主管学术和行政事务的)校长 ❷ N-COUNT In an American university, the **vice-chancellor** is the person next in rank below the chancellor, who acts as the chancellor's deputy or substitute. (美国大学中的)副校长

vice|roy /ˈvaɪsrɔɪ/ (**viceroys**) N-COUNT In former times, a **viceroy** was the person who ruled a colony on behalf of his king, queen, or government. 总督(旧时代表国王、女王或政府统治殖民地)

Word Link 词根词缀 *roy = king* 王;*royal, royalty, viceroy*

vice squad (**vice squads**) N-COUNT [N n] The **vice squad** is the section of a police force that deals with crime relating to pornography, prostitution, and gambling. (负责扫黄缉赌的)警察缉捕队 ❑ *...ten vice-squad officers.* 10名缉捕队警员

vice ver|sa /ˌvaɪsə ˈvɜːˢsə/ PHRASE **Vice versa** is used to indicate that the reverse of what you have said is true. For example 'women may bring their husbands with them, and vice versa' means that men may also bring their wives with them. 反之亦然;反过来也一样 ❑ *Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and vice versa.* 在英格兰有教书资格的老师在苏格兰得不到认可,反之亦然。

vi|cin|ity /vɪˈsɪnɪti/ N-SING [oft *in* N] If something is **in the vicinity of** a particular place, it is near it. 邻近地区;附近【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *There were a hundred or so hotels in the vicinity of the railway station.* 在火车站附近大约有100家旅馆。

vi|cious /ˈvɪʃəs/ ❶ ADJ A **vicious** person or a **vicious** blow is violent and cruel. 残暴的;凶残的;凶恶的 ❑ *He was a cruel and vicious man.* 他是一个残忍凶狠的男人。❑ *He suffered a vicious attack by a gang of white youths.* 他遭到一帮白人青年的残暴袭击。❑ *The blow was so sudden and vicious that he dropped to his knees.* 突如其来的猛然一击使他跪在了地上。•**vi|cious|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *She had been viciously attacked with a hammer.* 有人用锤子凶狠地攻击过她。•**vi|cious|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the intensity and viciousness of these attacks.* 这些袭击的猛烈和凶残程度 ❷ ADJ A **vicious** remark is cruel and intended to upset someone. 恶毒的;恶意的;不怀好意的 ❑ *It is a deliberate, nasty and vicious attack on a young man's character.* 这是对一个年轻人品格蓄意的、卑鄙的、恶毒的攻击。•**vi|cious|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'He deserved to die,' said Penelope viciously.* "他该死。"佩内洛普恶毒地说道。

Thesaurus 同类词 *vicious* Also look up:

ADJ. brutal, cruel, violent; (*ant.*) nice ❶ ❷

ˌvi|cious ˈcir|cle (**vicious circles**) or **vicious cycle** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vicious circle** is a problem or difficult situation that has the effect of creating new problems which then cause the original problem or situation to occur again. 恶性循环 ❑ [+of] *The more pesticides are used, the more resistant the insects become so the more pesticides have to be used. It's a vicious circle.* 杀虫剂用得越多,昆虫的抗药力就变得越强,于是又要用更多的杀虫剂。这是一个恶性循环。

vi|cis|si|tudes /vɪˈsɪsɪtjuːdz, AM 美 -tuːdz/ N-PLURAL You use **vicissitudes** to refer to changes, especially unpleasant ones, that happen to someone or something at different times in their life or development. (尤指令人不快的)变化,变迁【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *Whatever the vicissitudes of her past life, Jill now seems to have come through.* 不管过去经历了什么坎坷,吉尔现在似乎已经挺过来了。

vic|tim ◆◇ /ˈvɪktɪm/ (**victims**) ❶ N-COUNT A **victim** is someone who has been hurt or killed. 受害者;遇害者;遇难者 ❑ *Not all the victims survived.* 并非所有受害者都得以幸存。❑ [+of] *Statistically our chances of being the victims of violent crime are remote.* 从统计数据来看,我们成为暴力犯罪受害者的可能性微乎其微。❷ N-COUNT A **victim** is someone who has suffered as a result of someone else's actions or beliefs, or as a result of unpleasant circumstances. (他人行为、信仰或恶劣环境的)牺牲品,受害者 ❑ [+of] *He was a victim of racial prejudice.* 他是种族歧视的受害者。❑ *Infectious diseases are spreading among many of the flood victims.* 传染病正在众多遭受洪灾的灾民中蔓延。❸ PHRASE If you **fall victim to** something or someone, you suffer as a result of them, or you are killed by them. 成为…的牺牲品(或受害者) ❑ *In the early 1960s, Blyton fell victim to Alzheimer's disease.* 在20世纪60年代早期,布莱顿患上了阿尔茨海默病。

vic|tim|ize ◆◇ /ˈvɪktɪmaɪz/ (**victimizes, victimizing, victimized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **victimise**

VERB If someone **is victimized**, they are deliberately treated unfairly. 迫害;使受害;使受苦 ❑ [be v-ed] *He felt the students had been victimized because they'd voiced opposition to the government.* 他觉得学生们受到迫害是因为他们表达了对政府的不满。[Also V n] •**vic|tim|i|za|tion** /ˌvɪktɪmaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...society's cruel victimization of women.* 社会对女性残忍的迫害

vic|tim|less /ˈvɪktɪmləs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **victimless** crime

is a crime which is considered to be less serious than other crimes because nobody suffers directly as a result of it. (犯罪行为)无受害人的，不侵害他人的【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *...the so-called victimless crime of prostitution.* 所谓的无受害人的卖淫罪

victim support N-UNCOUNT **Victim support** is the giving of help and advice to people who are victims of crime. 受害者支持措施 ❑ *When the attack took place, there were no victim support schemes.* 袭击发生后，没有任何援助受害人的方案。

victor /'vɪktə'/ (**victors**) N-COUNT The **victor** in a battle or contest is the person who wins. 胜利者；获胜者【LITERARY 文】

Victorian /vɪk'tɔ:rɪən/ (**Victorians**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Victorian** means belonging to, connected with, or typical of Britain in the middle and last parts of the 19th century, when Victoria was Queen. (英国)维多利亚(女王)时代的 ❑ *We have a lovely old Victorian house.* 我们有一栋漂亮的维多利亚时代的老房子。❑ *...The Early Victorian Period.* 维多利亚时代早期 2 ADJ You can use **Victorian** to describe people who have old-fashioned attitudes, especially about good behaviour and morals. (尤指对良好行为的评判标准和道德观)有维多利亚时代特点的，传统的 ❑ *Victorian values are much misunderstood.* 维多利亚时代的价值观被严重误解。❑ *My grandfather was very Victorian.* 我的祖父非常传统。3 N-COUNT [usu pl] The **Victorians** were the British people who lived in the time of Queen Victoria. (英国)维多利亚(女王)时代的人

Victoriana /vɪk,tɔ:rɪ'ɑ:nə/ N-UNCOUNT Interesting or valuable objects made in the time of Queen Victoria are sometimes referred to as **Victoriana**. 维多利亚(女王)时代的物品

victorious /vɪk'tɔ:rɪəs/ ADJ You use **victorious** to describe someone who has won a victory in a struggle, war, or competition. 获胜的；战胜的；胜利的 ❑ *In 1978 he played for the victorious Argentinian side in the World Cup.* 1978年，他效力于获得世界杯冠军的阿根廷队。

victory ◆◆◇ /'vɪktəri/ (**victories**) 1 N-VAR A **victory** is a success in a struggle, war, or competition. 获胜；战胜；胜利 ❑ *Union leaders are heading for victory in their battle over workplace rights.* 工会领袖们即将赢得争取工作场所权利斗争的胜利。❑ *[+over] ...the former Welsh rugby union skipper who led Great Britain to victory over France.* 率领英国队战胜法国队的前威尔士橄榄球联队队长 2 PHRASE If you say that someone has won a **moral victory**, you mean that although they have officially lost a contest or dispute, they have succeeded in showing they are right about something. 精神胜利 ❑ *She said her party had won a moral victory.* 她说她的党派虽败犹荣。

Thesaurus 同类词 *victory* Also look up:

N. conquest, success, win; (*ant.*) defeat 1

video ◆◆◇ /'vɪdiəʊ/ (**videos, videoing, videoed**) 1 N-COUNT A **video** is a film or television programme recorded on tape for people to watch on a television set. (电影、电视节目的)录像(带) ❑ *...the makers of films and videos.* 电影和录像的制作者 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] **Video** is the system of recording films and events on tape so that people can watch them on a television set. 录像；录影 ❑ *She has watched the race on video.* 她看了比赛的录像。❑ *...manufacturers of audio and video equipment.* 录音和录像设备制造商 3 N-COUNT A **video** is a machine that you can use to record television programmes and play videotapes on a television set. 录像机【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He'd set the video for 8.00.* 他已经把录像时间设在8点钟。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **VCR**

4 VERB If you **video** a television programme or event, you record it on tape using a video recorder or video camera, so that you can watch it later. 录制；制作…的录像【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [V n] *She had been videoing the highlights of the tournament.* 她一直在制作锦标赛录像集锦。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **tape, videotape**

5 N-UNCOUNT **Video** is a system by which you can see television images or films on your computer, rather than on a television set. 视频播放软件

→ see **DVD**

videocam /'vɪdiəʊkæm/ (**videocams**) N-COUNT A **videocam** is a camera that you can carry around with you that records moving images. (便携式)摄录机，摄像机

video camera (**video cameras**) N-COUNT A **video camera** is a camera that you use to record something that is happening so that you can watch it later. 摄影机；摄像机

video cassette (**video cassettes**) N-COUNT A **video cassette** is a cassette containing videotape, on which you can record or watch moving pictures and sounds. 盒式录像带

video-conference (**video-conferences**) N-COUNT A **video-conference** is a meeting that takes place using video conferencing. 电视会议；视频会议【BUSINESS 商】

video conferencing /,vɪdiəʊ 'kɒnfrənsɪŋ/ also **video-conferencing, videoconferencing** N-UNCOUNT **Video conferencing** is a system that enables people in various places around the world to have a meeting by seeing and hearing each other on a screen. 电视会议技术；视频会议技术【BUSINESS 商】

video diary (**video diaries**) N-COUNT A **video diary** is a film that someone makes of the things that happen to them over a period of time, recorded using a video camera. 录像日记；视频日记

video game (**video games**) N-COUNT A **video game** is a computer game that you play on your television or on a similar device. 视频游戏；电子游戏

video nasty (**video nasties**) N-COUNT A **video nasty** is an extremely violent or frightening film which people can only buy on video. 暴力录像片；恐怖录像片【BRIT 英】

videophone /'vɪdiəufəʊn/ (**videophones**) also **video phone** N-COUNT A **videophone** is a telephone which has a camera and screen so that people who are using the phone can see and hear each other. 可视电话

video recorder (**video recorders**) N-COUNT A **video recorder** or a **video cassette recorder** is the same as a **VCR**. 同 VCR

videotape /'vɪdiəuteɪp/ (**videotapes, videotaping, videotaped**) also **video tape** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Videotape** is magnetic tape that is used to record moving pictures and sounds to be shown on television. 录像带；录影带 2 N-COUNT A **videotape** is the same as a **video cassette**. 同 video cassette 3 VERB If you **videotape** a television programme or event, you record it on tape using a video recorder or video camera, so that you can watch it later. 把…录在录像带上【mainly AM 主美】❑ [V n] *She videotaped the entire trip.* 她录下了整个行程。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vid, vis ≈ seeing* 视：*audio-visual, videotape, visible*

video wall (**video walls**) N-COUNT A **video wall** is a set of video screens that are connected together, so that each screen shows a part of the whole picture or so that the same picture is repeated on each screen. (多个电视屏幕连接而成的)电视墙，视频墙

vie /vaɪ/ (**vies, vying, vied**) VERB If one person or thing **is vying with** another for something, the people or things are competing for it. 竞争；争夺【FORMAL 正式】❑ [V *+with*] *California is vying with other states to capture a piece of the growing communications market.* 为了在日渐扩大的通信市场分得一杯羹，加利福尼亚正在和其他州展开竞争。❑ [V to-inf] *Four rescue plans are vying to save the zoo.* 4个拯救动物园的方案正争得不可开交。❑ [V *+for*] *In hospitals, business plans vie with patients for doctors' attention.* 在医院，医生在关注诊治患者的同时还要为医院经营工作分心。❑ [V *+for*] *The two are vying for the support of New York voters.* 两人在争夺纽约选民的支持。

view ◆◆◆ /vju:/ (**views, viewing, viewed**) 1 N-COUNT [N that] Your **views** on something are the beliefs or opinions that you have about it, for example whether you think it is good, bad, right, or wrong. 观点；看法；见解；态度 ❑ *[+on] Washington and Moscow are believed to have similar views on Kashmir.* 据信华盛顿和莫

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斯科在克什米尔问题上看法相似。❑ *My own view is absolutely clear. What I did was right.* 我自己的观点非常明确。我做的事是正确的。❑ *You should also make your views known to your local MP.* 你也应该让本地议员了解你的观点。2 N-SING Your **view of** a particular subject is the way that you understand and think about it.（对某一问题的）看法，考虑，思量 ❑ [+of] *The drama takes an idealistic, even a naive view of the subject.* 这部戏对待这一主题处理有些理想化，甚至是天真。❑ [+of] *The whole point was to get away from a Christian-centred view of religion.* 其主旨就是要抛开以基督教为中心的宗教观。3 VERB If you **view** something in a particular way, you think of it in that way. 考虑；看待 ❑ [v n +as] *First-generation Americans view the United States as a land of golden opportunity.* 第一代美国人认为美国是一个充满了机遇的国度。❑ [v n +with] *Abigail's mother Linda views her daughter's talent with a mixture of pride and worry.* 阿比盖尔的母亲琳达对女儿的才华感到又骄傲又担忧。❑ [v n with adv] *We would view favourably any sensible suggestion for maintaining the business.* 我们欢迎为维持业务稳定而提出的所有合理建议。[Also v n +in] 4 N-COUNT The **view** from a window or high place is everything which can be seen from that place, especially when it is considered to be beautiful. 景观；景色；风景；（尤指）美景 ❑ [+from] *The view from our window was one of beautiful green countryside.* 从我们的窗口能看见一片美丽的绿色田园风光。5 N-SING If you have a **view of** something, you can see it. 视线；视域；视野 ❑ [+of] *He stood up to get a better view of the blackboard.* 为了把黑板上的内容看得更清楚，他站了起来。6 N-UNCOUNT You use **view** in expressions to do with being able to see something. For example, if something is **in view**, you can see it. If something is **in full view of everyone**, everyone can see it. 在能看得见的地方 / 在（所有人）视线内 ❑ *She was lying there in full view of anyone who walked by.* 她躺在那里，过往的人都能看见她。❑ *A group of riders came into view on the dirt road.* 一群骑车的人出现在那条土路上。7 VERB If you **view** something, you look at it for a particular purpose. 查看；察看【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They came back to view the house again.* 他们又回来查看了一遍房子。8 VERB If you **view** a television programme, video, or film, you watch it. 看；收看【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *We have viewed the video recording of the incident.* 我们看过了该事件的录像。❑ [v-ing] *'Elizabeth R', a TV portrait of the Queen, had record viewing figures.* 关于女王的电视专题片《伊丽莎白女王》创下了收视纪录。9 N-UNCOUNT **View** refers to the way in which a piece of text or graphics is displayed on a computer screen.（文本或图表在计算机屏幕上的）显示方式【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *To see the current document in full-page view, click the Page Zoom Full button.* 要完整显示当前文件，请按"全屏显示"按钮。10 PHRASE If you **take a dim view** or **a poor view of** someone or something, you disapprove of them or have a low opinion of them. 对…评价不高；对…持否定看法 ❑ *They took a dim view of local trade unionists.* 他们对当地的工会会员们评价很低。11 PHRASE You use **in my view** when you want to indicate that you are stating a personal opinion, which other people might not agree with. 在我看来；按我的看法 ❑ *In my view things won't change.* 依我看，事情不会改变。12 PHRASE You use **in view of** when you are taking into consideration facts that have just been mentioned or are just about to be mentioned. 鉴于；由于；考虑到 ❑ *In view of the fact that Hobson was not a trained economist his achievements were remarkable.* 考虑到霍布森不是科班出身的经济学家，他可谓是成就非凡。13 PHRASE If you have something **in view**, you are aware of it and your actions are aimed towards it. 将…作为目标 ❑ *They have very clear career aims in view.* 他们有非常明确的职业目标。❑ *Ackroyd worked out this whole plot with one objective in view.* 阿克罗伊德制订出这一整套秘密计划就是为了达到一个目的。14 PHRASE If you **take the long view**, you consider what is likely to happen in the future over a long period, rather than thinking only about things that are going to happen soon. 从长远来看；作长远打算 ❑ *Some investors are taking the long view.* 一些投资者是从长远角度考虑的。[Also +of] 15 PHRASE If something such as a work of art is **on view**, it is shown in public for people to look at. 在展出；陈列着 ❑ *A significant exhibition of contemporary sculpture will be on view at the Portland Gallery.* 一场关于当代雕塑的重要展览即将在波特兰美术馆开展。16 PHRASE If you do something **with a view to** doing something else, you do it because you hope it will result in that other thing being done. 为了；以便 ❑ *He has called a meeting of all parties tomorrow, with a view to forming a national reconciliation government.* 为了组建一个协调各方利益的全国性联合政府，他已召集所有党派参加明天的会议。

view|er ♦◇◇ /'vju:ə'/ (**viewers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Viewers** are people who watch television, or who are watching a particular programme on television. 电视（节目）观众 ❑ *These programmes are each watched by around 19 million viewers every week.* 这些电视节目中每个节目每周的观看人数都在 1,900 万人左右。2 N-COUNT A **viewer** is someone who is looking carefully at a picture or other interesting object. 观看者；观察者 ❑ *...the relationship between the art object and the viewer.* 艺术品与其观赏者之间的关系

view|finder /'vju:faɪndə'/ (**viewfinders**) N-COUNT A **viewfinder** is a small square of glass in a camera that you look through in order to see what you are going to photograph.（照相机的）取景器

→ see **photography**

view|point /'vju:pɔɪnt/ (**viewpoints**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's **viewpoint** is the way that they think about things in general, or the way they think about a particular thing. 观点；看法；角度 ❑ *The novel is shown from the girl's viewpoint.* 这部小说是从这个女孩的视角来叙述的。2 N-COUNT A **viewpoint** is a place from which you can get a good view of something. 视角；角度；观察点 ❑ *You have to know where to stand for a good viewpoint.* 你得知道站在哪里观察角度比较理想。

vig|il /'vɪdʒɪl/ (**vigils**) N-COUNT A **vigil** is a period of time when people remain quietly in a place, especially at night, for example because they are praying or are making a political protest. 值夜；守夜（祈祷）；（夜间的）静默抗议 ❑ *Protesters are holding a twenty-four hour vigil outside the socialist party headquarters.* 抗议者正在社会党总部外进行 24 小时静默抗议。•PHRASE If someone **keeps a vigil** or **keeps vigil** somewhere, they remain there quietly for a period of time, especially at night, for example because they are praying or are making a political protest. 值夜；守夜（祈祷）；（在夜间）静默抗议 ❑ *She kept a vigil at Patrick's bedside.* 她在帕特里克的床边守夜。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vig ≈ awake* 醒，*strong* 强：*invigorate, vigil, vigilant*

vigi|lant /'vɪdʒɪlənt/ ADJ Someone who is **vigilant** gives careful attention to a particular problem or situation and concentrates on noticing any danger or trouble that there might be. 警惕的；警觉的；警戒的 ❑ *He warned the public to be vigilant and report anything suspicious.* 他警告公众要提高警惕，遇到任何可疑情况都要报告。•**vigi|lance** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Drugs are a problem that requires constant vigilance.* 需要对毒品问题长期保持警惕。

vigi|lan|te /ˌvɪdʒɪ'lænti/ (**vigilantes**) N-COUNT **Vigilantes** are people who organize themselves into an unofficial group to protect their community and to catch and punish criminals.（自发组织维持社区治安的）联防队员，义务警察 ❑ *...vigilante patrols.* 治安巡逻员

vi|gnette /vɪ'njet/ (**vignettes**) N-COUNT A **vignette** is a short description, picture, or piece of acting which expresses very clearly and neatly the typical characteristics of the thing that it represents.（简洁介绍、描绘特征的）短文，小品文，小插图【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The book is an excellent vignette of some of the major debates in science.* 这本书清晰而扼要地介绍了科学界的一些主要争议。

vig|or|ous /'vɪgərəs/ 1 ADJ **Vigorous** physical activities involve using a lot of energy, usually to do short and repeated actions.（体育活动）剧烈的，强度大的 ❑ *Very vigorous exercise can increase the risk of heart attacks.* 运动太过剧烈会增大心脏病发作的风险。❑ *African dance is vigorous, but full of subtlety.* 非洲舞蹈强劲奔放，但又处处透着细腻。•**vig|or|ous|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He shook his head vigorously.* 他用力地摇头。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **vigorous** person does things with great energy and enthusiasm. A **vigorous** campaign or activity is done with great energy and

enthusiasm. 活跃的；积极的；热烈的 ❑ *Sir Robert was a strong and vigorous politician.* 罗伯特爵士是位坚定且活跃的政治家。❑ *...a vigorous campaign against GM food.* 一场抵制转基因食品的声势浩大的运动 •**vig|or|ous|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The police vigorously denied that excessive force had been used.* 警方坚决否认曾经滥用武力。

vig|our /ˈvɪgəʳ/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vigor**

N-UNCOUNT **Vigour** is physical or mental energy and enthusiasm. 体力；精力；活力 ❑ *His body lacks the bounce and vigour of a normal two-year-old.* 他缺乏一个正常两岁儿童应具备的弹跳力与活力。

Vi|king /ˈvaɪkɪŋ/ (**Vikings**) N-COUNT The **Vikings** were men who sailed from Scandinavia and attacked villages in most parts of north-western Europe from the 8th to the 11th centuries. (8至11世纪的)北欧海盗

vile /vaɪl/ (**viler, vilest**) ADJ If you say that someone or something is **vile**, you mean that they are very unpleasant. 糟糕透顶的；讨厌的；恶劣的 ❑ *She was in too vile a mood to work.* 她心情很差，没心思工作。

vili|fy /ˈvɪlɪfaɪ/ (**vilifies, vilifying, vilified**) VERB If you **are vilified** by someone, they say or write very unpleasant things about you, so that people will have a low opinion of you. 诬蔑；诋毁；诽谤；中伤【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed +for] *The agency has been vilified by some doctors for being unnecessarily slow to approve life-saving drugs.* 该机构因对救生药物的审批速度太慢而备受一些医生的诟病。❑ [be v-ed] *He was vilified, hounded, and forced into exile by the FBI.* 他遭到了联邦调查局的诬蔑和追捕，被迫流亡国外。[Also v n, v n +as] •**vili|fi|ca|tion** /ˌvɪlɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Clare did not deserve the vilification she had been subjected to.* 克莱尔不该受到这样的诽谤。

vil|la /ˈvɪlə/ (**villas**) N-COUNT A **villa** is a fairly large house, especially one that is used for holidays in Mediterranean countries. (尤指地中海国家的)度假别墅，乡间别墅

vil|lage ↔ /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ (**villages**) N-COUNT A **village** consists of a group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school, in a country area. 乡村；村庄；村落 ❑ *He lives quietly in the country in a village near Lahti.* 他在拉赫蒂附近的一个乡村里过着平静的日子。❑ *...the village school.* 乡村学校

vil|lag|er /ˈvɪlɪdʒəʳ/ (**villagers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] You refer to the people who live in a village, especially the people who have lived there for most or all of their lives, as the **villagers**. 村民 ❑ *Soon the villagers couldn't afford to buy food for themselves.* 很快村民们就买不起口粮了。

vil|lain /ˈvɪlən/ (**villains**) 1 N-COUNT A **villain** is someone who deliberately harms other people or breaks the law in order to get what he or she wants. 歹徒；恶棍；流氓 2 N-COUNT The **villain** in a novel, film, or play is the main bad character. (小说、电影或戏剧中的)主要反面人物，反派主角

vil|lain|ous /ˈvɪlənəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **villainous** person is very bad and willing to harm other people or break the law in order to get what he or she wants. 恶棍似的；流氓般的；邪恶的；可憎的 ❑ *...her villainous father.* 她那个恶棍父亲

vil|lainy /ˈvɪlənɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Villainy** is very bad or criminal behaviour. 恶行；犯罪行为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *They justify every villainy in the name of high ideals.* 他们打着实现远大理想的幌子为他们的每件恶行开脱。

vinai|grette /ˌvɪnɪˈgret/ (**vinaigrettes**) N-VAR **Vinaigrette** is a dressing made by mixing oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, and herbs, which is put on salad. 色拉调味汁(用油、醋、盐、胡椒、香草等调制)

vin|di|cate /ˈvɪndɪkeɪt/ (**vindicates, vindicating, vindicated**) VERB If a person or their decisions, actions, or ideas **are vindicated**, they are proved to be correct, after people have said that they were wrong. 证实；证明…正确；证明…无辜【FORMAL 正式】❑ [be v-ed] *The director said he had been vindicated by the experts' report.* 主任说专家们的报告证明了他是正确的。[Also v n] •**vin|di|ca|tion** /ˌvɪndɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] ❑ [+of] *He called the success a vindication of his party's free-market economic policy.* 他认为这次成功证明了他的政党推行的自由市场经济政策是正确的。

vin|dic|tive /vɪnˈdɪktɪv/ ADJ If you say that someone is **vindictive**, you are critical of them because they deliberately try to upset or cause trouble for someone who they think has done them harm. 想复仇的；报复性的；怀恨在心的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a vindictive woman desperate for revenge against the man who loved and left her.* 不顾一切企图报复那个对自己始乱终弃的男人的女子 •**vin|dic|tive|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...a dishonest person who is operating completely out of vindictiveness.* 一举一动完全是出于报复的骗子

vine /vaɪn/ (**vines**) N-VAR A **vine** is a plant that grows up or over things, especially one which produces grapes. 藤本植物；攀援植物；(尤指)葡萄藤

→ see **forest**

vin|egar /ˈvɪnɪgəʳ/ (**vinegars**) N-VAR **Vinegar** is a sharp-tasting liquid, usually made from sour wine or malt, which is used to make things such as salad dressing. 醋

vin|egary /ˈvɪnɪgərɪ/ ADJ If something has a **vinegary** taste or smell, it tastes or smells of vinegar. 有醋味的；酸的 ❑ *The salads taste too vinegary.* 这色拉的味道太酸了。

vine|yard /ˈvɪnjəʳd/ (**vineyards**) N-COUNT A **vineyard** is an area of land where grape vines are grown in order to produce wine. You can also use **vineyard** to refer to the set of buildings in which the wine is produced. (种植酿酒葡萄的)葡萄园；葡萄酒厂

vin|tage /ˈvɪntɪdʒ/ (**vintages**) 1 N-COUNT The **vintage** of a good quality wine is the year and place that it was made before being stored to improve it. You can also use **vintage** to refer to the wine that was made in a certain year. (某优质葡萄酒的)产地和年份；特定年份酿的葡萄酒 ❑ *This wine is from one of the two best vintages of the decade in this region.* 这种酒是该地区这十年来两个葡萄丰收旺年之一所产的佳酿。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Vintage** wine is good quality wine that has been stored for several years in order to improve its quality. (葡萄酒)优质的，上等的，佳酿的 ❑ *If you can buy only one case at auction, it should be vintage port.* 如果你在拍卖会上只能买一样东西，那就应该是上等的波尔图葡萄酒。3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Vintage** cars or aeroplanes are old but are admired because they are considered to be the best of their kind. (汽车或飞机)老式的，古色古香的 ❑ *The museum will have a permanent exhibition of 60 vintage cars.* 这个博物馆将长期展出60辆老爷车。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **vintage** to describe something which is the best and most typical of its kind. 最佳的；典型的；优质的 ❑ *This is vintage comedy at its best.* 这是这类喜剧中的代表性作品。

vint|ner /ˈvɪntnəʳ/ (**vintners**) 1 N-COUNT A **vintner** is someone whose job is to buy and sell wine. 葡萄酒商【FORMAL 正式】2 N-COUNT A **vintner** is someone who grows grapes and makes wine. 葡萄酒酿制者【FORMAL 正式】

vi|nyl /ˈvaɪnɪl/ (**vinyls**) 1 N-VAR [oft N n] **Vinyl** is a strong plastic used for making things such as floor coverings and furniture. 乙烯基；乙烯基塑料 ❑ *...a modern vinyl floor covering.* 以乙烯基为原料的现代地板革 ❑ *...a reclining chair upholstered in shiny blue vinyl.* 用闪闪发亮的蓝色乙烯基塑料做椅套的躺椅 2 N-UNCOUNT [oft *on* N] You can use **vinyl** to refer to records, especially in contrast to cassettes or compact discs. (尤指区别于磁带和光盘的)塑料唱片，黑胶唱片 ❑ *This compilation was first issued on vinyl in 1984.* 这张精选集在1984年首次以唱片形式发行。

viol /ˈvaɪəl/ (**viols**) N-VAR **Viols** are a family of musical instruments that are made of wood and have six strings. You play the viol with a bow while sitting down. 维奥尔琴

vio|la /vɪˈəʊlə/ (**violas**) N-VAR A **viola** is a musical instrument with four strings that is played with a bow. It is like a violin, but is slightly larger and can play lower notes. 中提琴

→ see **orchestra, string**

vio|late ↔ /ˈvaɪəleɪt/ (**violates, violating, violated**) 1 VERB If someone **violates** an agreement, law, or promise, they break it. 违反(协议、法律)；违背(承诺)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *They went to prison because they violated the law.* 他们触犯了法律，因此坐了牢。•**vio|la|tion** /ˌvaɪəˈleɪʃᵊn/ (**violations**) N-VAR ❑ [+of] *To deprive the boy of his education is a violation of state law.* 剥夺这个男孩受教育

V

的权利是一种违反国家法律的行为。❑ [+of] *He was in violation of his contract.* 他违反了自己所签订的合同。•vio|la|tor (**violators**) N-COUNT ❑ [+of] *...a government which is a known violator of human rights.* 众所周知的践踏人权的政府 3 VERB If you **violate** someone's privacy or peace, you disturb it. 侵犯(隐私);搅扰;打搅【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *These men were violating her family's privacy.* 这些人侵犯了她的家庭隐私。 4 VERB If someone **violates** a special place, for example a grave, they damage it or treat it with disrespect. 玷污;亵渎 ❑ [v n] *Detectives are still searching for those who violated the graveyard.* 侦探们仍在搜捕那些亵渎了墓园的家伙。•vio|la|tion N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *The violation of the graves is not the first such incident.* 像这种破坏墓地的行为不是第一次出现了。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *violate* with:

N. violate **an agreement** 违反协议, violate **the Constitution** 违背宪法, violate **the law** 触犯法律, violate **rights** 侵犯权利, violate **rules** 违反规定 1
violate *someone's* **privacy** 侵犯某人的隐私 2

vio|lence ◆◇ /'vaɪələns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Violence** is behaviour which is intended to hurt, injure, or kill people. 暴力;暴行 ❑ *Twenty people were killed in the violence.* 有 20 人在这一暴力事件中丧生。❑ *They threaten them with violence.* 他们对其进行暴力威胁。 2 N-UNCOUNT If you do or say something with **violence**, you use a lot of force and energy in doing or saying it, often because you are angry. (言行的)狂暴,激烈,愤怒【LITERARY 文】❑ *The violence in her tone gave Alistair a shock.* 她语气之强烈令阿利斯泰尔深感震惊。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *violence* with:

N. **acts of** violence 暴力行为, **outbreak of** violence 突发暴力事件, **victims of** violence 暴力行为受害者, violence **against women** 针对妇女的暴力行为 1
V. **condemn** violence 谴责暴力行为, violence **erupts** 暴力事件突然发生, **prevent** violence 防止暴力事件发生, **resort to** violence 诉诸暴力, **stop** violence 阻止暴力行为 1
ADJ. **ethnic** violence 民族之间的暴力冲突, **increasing** violence 日益增多的暴力行为, **physical** violence 身体伤害, **racial** violence 种族暴行, **widespread** violence 泛滥肆虐的暴力事件 1

vio|lent ◆◇ /'vaɪələnt/ 1 ADJ If someone is **violent**, or if they do something which is **violent**, they use physical force or weapons to hurt, injure, or kill other people. 暴力的;粗暴的;凶暴的 ❑ *A quarter of current inmates have committed violent crimes.* 现在关押的犯人中有四分之一为暴力犯罪。❑ *...violent anti-government demonstrations.* 反政府的暴力示威 ❑ *Sometimes the men get violent.* 有时这些人会变得很粗暴。•vio|lent|ly ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Some opposition activists have been violently attacked.* 一些反对派的积极分子遭到暴力袭击。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **violent** event happens suddenly and with great force. 剧烈的;猛烈的;强力的 ❑ *A violent explosion seemed to jolt the whole ground.* 剧烈的爆炸好像要把整个地面都掀起来。•vio|lent|ly ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A nearby volcano erupted violently, sending out a hail of molten rock and boiling mud.* 附近的一座火山猛烈爆发了,喷出大量熔岩和滚烫的泥流。 3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **violent**, you mean that it is said, done, or felt very strongly. (言行或感觉)激烈的,强烈的,狂暴的 ❑ *Violent opposition to the plan continues.* 对该计划的强烈反对之声仍不绝于耳。❑ *He had violent stomach pains.* 他胃疼得厉害。❑ *...an outburst of violent emotion.* 强烈感情的爆发 •vio|lent|ly ADV ❑ *He was violently scolded.* 他受到了严厉斥责。 4 ADJ A **violent** death is painful and unexpected, usually because the person who dies has been murdered. (死亡)痛苦的,突发性的,暴力造成的 ❑ *...an innocent man who had met a violent death.* 死于非命的无辜男子 •vio|lent|ly ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *...a girl who had died violently nine years earlier.* 9 年前暴亡的女孩 5 ADJ A **violent** film or television programme contains a lot of scenes which show violence. (电影或电视节目)多暴力镜头的,渲染暴力的 ❑ *It was the most violent film that I have ever seen.* 这是我看过的最暴力的一部电影。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *violent* with:

N. violent **acts** 狂暴行为, violent **attacks** 暴力攻击, violent **behaviour** 暴力行为, violent **clash** 暴力对抗, violent **conflict** 暴力冲突, violent **confrontations** 暴力对抗, violent **crime** 暴力犯罪, violent **criminals** 暴力犯, violent **demonstrations** 暴力示威, violent **incidents** 暴力事件, violent **offenders** 暴行实施者 1
violent **protests** 暴力抗议, violent **reaction** 激烈反应 1 3
violent **death** 暴亡;横死 4
violent **films/movies** 暴力电影 5
ADV. **extremely** violent 极其猛烈, **increasingly** violent 越来越强烈 1 3

vio|let /'vaɪəlɪt/ (**violets**) 1 N-COUNT A **violet** is a small plant that has purple or white flowers in the spring. 紫罗兰 2 COLOUR Something that is **violet** is a bluish-purple colour. 紫罗兰色;紫色 ❑ *The light was beginning to drain from a violet sky.* 光线开始从紫罗兰色的天空渐渐消退。 3 PHRASE If you say that someone is no **shrinking violet**, you mean that they are not at all shy. 羞怯的人;腼腆的人 ❑ *When it comes to expressing himself he is no shrinking violet.* 他在表达自己的想法时毫不羞怯。

→ see **rainbow**

vio|lin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ (**violins**) N-VAR A **violin** is a musical instrument. Violins are made of wood and have four strings. You play the violin by holding it under your chin and moving a bow across the strings. 小提琴 ❑ *Lizzie used to play the violin.* 莉齐曾经拉过小提琴。

→ see **orchestra, string**

vio|lin|ist /ˌvaɪə'lɪnɪst/ (**violinists**) N-COUNT A **violinist** is someone who plays the violin. 小提琴演奏者;小提琴手

VIP /ˌviː aɪ 'piː/ (**VIPs**) N-COUNT A **VIP** is someone who is given better treatment than ordinary people because they are famous, influential, or important. **VIP** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'very important person'. 要人;贵宾

vi|per /'vaɪpəʳ/ (**vipers**) N-COUNT A **viper** is a small poisonous snake found mainly in Europe. 蝰蛇

vi|ral /'vaɪərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **viral** disease or infection is caused by a virus. 病毒性的;病毒引起的 ❑ *...a 65-year-old patient suffering from severe viral pneumonia.* 患严重病毒性肺炎的 65 岁病人

Word Link 词根词缀 *vir ≈ poison* 毒 : *viral, virulent, virus*

vir|gin /'vɜːʳdʒɪn/ (**virgins**) 1 N-COUNT A **virgin** is someone who has never had sex. 处女;童男 ❑ *I was a virgin until I was thirty years old.* 我 30 岁前一直是个处女。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **virgin** to describe something such as land that has never been used or spoiled. (土地等)未使用的,未开发的 ❑ *Within 40 years there will be no virgin forest left.* 过不了 40 年,就将不会再有未开发的森林了。 3 PHRASE If you say that a situation is **virgin territory**, you mean that you have no experience of it and it is completely new for you. 陌生的情形;全新的领域 4 N-COUNT [oft n N] You can use **virgin** to describe someone who has never done or used a particular thing before. 新手;雏儿;完全无经验者 ❑ *Until he appeared in 'In the Line of Fire', Malkovich had been an action-movie virgin.* 出演《火线狙击》以前,马尔科维奇从未演过动作片。

vir|gin|al /'vɜːʳdʒɪnᵊl/ 1 ADJ If you describe someone as **virginal**, you mean that they look young and innocent, as if they have had no experience of sex. 处女般的;贞洁的;纯真的 ❑ *Somehow she'd always been a child in his mind, pure and virginal.* 不知何故,她在他心里一直是个天真无邪的孩子。 2 ADJ Something that is **virginal** looks new and clean, as if it has not been used or spoiled. 未使用过的;未玷污的 ❑ *...abandoning worn-out land to cultivate virginal pasture.* 放弃使用过度的土地转而开发新的牧场

vir|gin|ity /vəʳ'dʒɪnɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Virginity** is the state of never having had sex. 处女状态;童贞 ❑ *She lost her virginity when she was 20.* 她在 20 岁时失去了童贞。•PHRASE When you **lose** your **virginity**, you have sex for the first time. 失去童贞

Vir|go /'vɜːʳgəʊ/ (**Virgos**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Virgo** is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Its symbol is a young woman.

V

People who are born approximately between the 23rd of August and the 22nd of September come under this sign. 室女宫，室女座（黄道十二宫之一；出生于 8 月 23 日至 9 月 22 日之间的人属此星座）2 N-COUNT **A Virgo** is a person whose sign of the zodiac is Virgo. 出生于室女宫时段的人

vir|ile /ˈvɪraɪl, AM 美 -rəl/ 1 ADJ If you describe a man as **virile**, you mean that he has the qualities that a man is traditionally expected to have, such as strength and sexual power. 男性的；有男子气概的；阳刚的 ❑ *He wanted his sons to become strong, virile, and athletic like himself.* 他希望他的儿子们能长得像他一样强壮、阳刚而又健美。•**vi|ril|ity** /vɪˈrɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Children are also considered proof of a man's virility.* 孩子也被视作男性阳刚气概的证明。2 ADJ Something that is described as **virile** is considered to be very strong and forceful. 强有力的；强劲的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...Prokofiev's most virile, aggressive music.* 普罗科菲耶夫最强劲有力的音乐

Word Link 词根词缀 *vir = man* 男：*triumvirate, virile, virtue*

vir|tual /ˈvɜːtʃuəl/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **virtual** to indicate that something is so nearly true that for most purposes it can be regarded as true. 几乎的；实际上的；事实上的 ❑ *Argentina came to a virtual standstill while the game was being played.* 在比赛进行的时候，阿根廷全国几乎陷入了停顿状态。❑ *...conditions of virtual slavery.* 实质上等同于奴隶制的状况 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Virtual** objects and activities are generated by a computer to simulate real objects and activities. 虚拟的；模拟的【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *This is a virtual shopping centre offering visitors entry to a clutch of well-known e-tailers without going to their different websites.* 这是一个虚拟购物中心，访问者在此就可以浏览很多著名的网上零售店铺，而无需分别访问它们各自的网站。•**vir|tu|al|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *People speculate about virtuality systems, but we're already working on it.* 人们对虚拟系统尚存疑虑，而我们已经在着手开发了。

vir|tu|al|ly ♦◇ /ˈvɜːtʃuəli/ ADV You can use **virtually** to indicate that something is so nearly true that for most purposes it can be regarded as true. 几乎；实际上；事实上；差不多 ❑ *Virtually all cooking was done over coal-fired ranges.* 差不多所有的烹饪都是在燃煤灶上进行的。❑ *It would have been virtually impossible to research all the information.* 要对所有的信息进行分析研究几乎是不可能的。

,vir|tual 'memo|ry N-UNCOUNT **Virtual memory** is a computing technique in which you increase the size of a computer's memory by arranging or storing the data in it in a different way. 虚拟存储（器）；虚存【COMPUTING 计算机】

,vir|tual re'al|ity N-UNCOUNT **Virtual reality** is an environment which is produced by a computer and seems very like reality to the person experiencing it. 虚拟现实【COMPUTING 计算机】

,vir|tual 'stor|age N-UNCOUNT **Virtual storage** is the same as **virtual memory**. 同 virtual memory【COMPUTING 计算机】

vir|tue /ˈvɜːtʃuː/ (**virtues**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Virtue** is thinking and doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong. 善行；正直品性；良好习惯 ❑ *She could have established her own innocence and virtue easily enough.* 她本可以轻易地证实自己纯真善良的品性。2 N-COUNT **A virtue** is a good quality or way of behaving. 美德；德行 ❑ *His virtue is patience.* 耐心是他的美德。❑ *Humility is considered a virtue.* 谦虚被认为是一种美德。3 N-COUNT The **virtue** of something is an advantage or benefit that it has, especially in comparison with something else. 优点；长处 ❑ [+in] *There was no virtue in returning to Calvi the way I had come.* 沿着我来的路线返回卡尔维并不可取。4 PHRASE You use **by virtue of** to explain why something happens or is true. 靠；凭借；由于；因为【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The article stuck in my mind by virtue of one detail.* 由于一个细节，这篇文章在我脑海里印象深刻。5 PHRASE If you **make a virtue of** something, you pretend that you did it because you chose to, although in fact you did it because you had to. 假装心甘情愿地做（迫不得已的事）❑ *The movie makes a virtue out of its economy.* 这部电影充分利用了其有限的成本。

vir|tu|os|ity /ˌvɜːtʃuˈɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] The **virtuosity** of someone such as an artist or sports player is their great skill. （艺术家、运动员等的）精湛技艺，高超技巧 ❑ *At that time, his virtuosity on the trumpet had no parallel in jazz.* 那时，他高超的小号吹奏技巧在爵士乐界无人能比。

vir|tuo|so /ˌvɜːtʃuˈəʊzəʊ/ (**virtuosos** or **virtuosi** /ˌvɜːtʃuˈəʊziː/) 1 N-COUNT **A virtuoso** is someone who is extremely good at something, especially at playing a musical instrument. 大师；专家；（尤指）演奏家 ❑ *He was gaining a reputation as a remarkable virtuoso.* 作为一位技艺非凡的大师，他声誉日隆。2 ADJ [ADJ n] **A virtuoso** performance or display shows great skill. （演出或展示）杰出的，技艺精湛的 ❑ *England's football fans were hoping for a virtuoso performance against Cameroon.* 英格兰队的球迷期待该队与喀麦隆队能够上演一场精彩对决。

vir|tu|ous /ˈvɜːtʃuəs/ 1 ADJ **A virtuous** person behaves in a moral and correct way. 有德行的；道德高尚的；正直的 ❑ *Louis was shown as an intelligent, courageous and virtuous family man.* 路易斯在人们眼里是一个智慧、勇敢、品德高尚的顾家男人。2 ADJ If you describe someone as **virtuous**, you mean that they have done what they ought to do and feel very pleased with themselves, perhaps too pleased. 自命不凡的；自鸣得意的 ❑ *I cleaned the flat, which left me feeling virtuous.* 我打扫了整个公寓，这让我觉得自己很了不起。•**vir|tu|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *'I've already done that,' said Ronnie virtuously.* "我已经把它做完了。"罗尼得意地说道。

,vir|tu|ous 'cir|cle N-SING If you describe a situation as a **virtuous circle**, you mean that once one good thing starts happening, other good things happen, which cause the first thing to continue happening. 良性循环 ❑ *Exercise creates its own virtuous circle. Once you start a programme and do it regularly, you'll feel so good you'll want to continue.* 锻炼身体能够形成一种良性循环。一旦你开始一项锻炼计划并持之以恒，你会感觉良好并愿意坚持下去。❑ [+of] *...a virtuous circle of investment and growth.* 投资和增长的良性循环

viru|lence /ˈvɪrjʊləns/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Virulence** is great bitterness and hostility. 恶毒；狠毒；敌意【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The virulence of the café owner's anger had appalled her.* 咖啡店老板怒气冲天，充满敌意，把她吓坏了。2 N-UNCOUNT The **virulence** of a disease or poison is its ability to harm or kill people or animals. 毒力；毒性；致命性 ❑ *Medical authorities were baffled, both as to its causes and its virulence.* 权威医疗机构对其病因及致命性都还不甚了解。

viru|lent /ˈvɪrjʊlənt/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Virulent** feelings or actions are extremely bitter and hostile. 恶毒的；狠毒的；充满敌意的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Now he faces virulent attacks from the Italian media.* 现在他面临着意大利媒体的恶毒攻击。•**viru|lent|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *The talk was virulently hostile to the leadership.* 这次谈话针对领导层，言语恶毒，充满敌意。2 ADJ **A virulent** disease or poison is extremely powerful and dangerous. 致命的；剧毒的 ❑ *A very virulent form of the disease appeared in Belgium.* 比利时出现了这种疾病的一种极其危险的变体。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vir = poison* 毒：*viral, virulent, virus*

vi|rus ♦◇ /ˈvaɪərəs/ (**viruses**) 1 N-COUNT **A virus** is a kind of germ that can cause disease. 病毒 ❑ *There are many different strains of flu virus.* 流感病毒有很多不同类型。2 N-COUNT In computer technology, a **virus** is a program that introduces itself into a system, altering or destroying the information stored in the system. 病毒【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **illness**

visa /ˈviːzə/ (**visas**) N-COUNT **A visa** is an official document, or a stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country. （护照的）签证 ❑ *His visitor's visa expired.* 他的访客签证过期了。❑ *...an exit visa.* 出境签证 ❑ *...a tightening of U.S. visa requirements.* 对赴美签证要求的提高

vis|age /ˈvɪzɪdʒ/ (**visages**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **visage** is their face. 脸；面容【LITERARY 文】❑ *...his milky-white innocent visage.* 他白嫩无邪的面孔

vis-à-vis /ˌviːz ɑː ˈviː/ PREP You use **vis-à-vis** when you are considering a relationship or comparison between two things or quantities. 关于；对于；和…相比【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Each currency is given a value vis-à-vis the other currencies.* 每一种货币都给出了相对于其他货币的币值。

V

vis|cera /'vɪsərə/ N-PLURAL **Viscera** are the large organs inside the body, such as the heart, liver, and stomach. 内脏【MEDICAL 医】

vis|cer|al /'vɪsərəl/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Visceral** feelings are feelings that you feel very deeply and find it difficult to control or ignore, and that are not the result of thought. 出自内心的；发自肺腑的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...the sheer visceral joy of being alive.* 因能够活下来而发自肺腑的喜悦

vis|cose /'vɪskəʊs/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Viscose** is a smooth artificial fabric. 黏胶纤维；黏胶人造丝【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *...a black viscose floral dress.* 黏胶人造丝黑色印花连衣裙

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rayon**

vis|cos|ity /vɪs'kɒsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT **Viscosity** is the quality that some liquids have of being thick and sticky. (液体的)黏性，黏度 ❑ [+of] *...the viscosity of the paint.* 油漆的黏性

vis|count /'vaɪkaʊnt/ (**viscounts**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **viscount** is a British nobleman who is below an earl and above a baron in rank. (英国的)子爵 ❑ *...a biography of Viscount Mourne.* 一部关于莫恩子爵的传记

vis|count|ess /'vaɪkaʊntɪs/ (**viscountesses**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **viscountess** is the wife of a viscount or a woman who holds the same position as a viscount. 子爵夫人；女子爵

vis|cous /'vɪskəs/ ADJ A **viscous** liquid is thick and sticky. (液体)黏性的，黏稠的 ❑ *...dark, viscous blood.* 黑色、黏稠的血液

vise /vaɪs/ → see **vice 3**

vis|ibil|ity /ˌvɪzɪ'bɪlɪti/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Visibility** means how far or how clearly you can see in particular weather conditions. 可见度；能见度；能见距离 ❑ *Visibility was poor.* 能见度很差。2 N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the **visibility** of something such as a situation or problem, you mean how much it is seen or noticed by other people. 可见性；关注程度；引人注目的程度 ❑ *The plight of the Kurds gained global visibility.* 库尔德人的苦难引起了全球关注。

vis|ible ♦◇◇ /'vɪzɪbᵊl/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something is **visible**, it can be seen. 可见的；看得见的 ❑ *The warning lights were clearly visible.* 警示信号灯清晰可见。❑ [+to] *They found a bacterium visible to the human eye.* 他们发现了一种肉眼可见的细菌。[Also +from] 2 ADJ You use **visible** to describe something or someone that people notice or recognize. 明显的；引人注目的；能认出的 ❑ *The most visible sign of the intensity of the crisis is unemployment.* 预示危机严重程度的一个最显著的迹象就是失业情况。❑ *He was making a visible effort to control himself.* 他明显是在努力控制自己的情绪。•**vis|ibly** /'vɪzɪbli/ ADV [ADV with v, ADV adj] ❑ *They emerged visibly distressed and weeping.* 他们显然很沮丧，一副哭哭啼啼的样子。3 ADJ [ADJ n] In economics, **visible** earnings are the money that a country makes as a result of producing goods, rather than from services such as banking and tourism. 有形的；商品的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *In the U.K. visible imports have traditionally been greater than visible exports.* 在英国，传统上有形产品的进口一直大于出口。

→ see **wave**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *visible* with:

N.	visible **to the naked eye** 肉眼可见 1
ADV.	**barely** visible 隐约可见，**clearly** visible 清晰可见，**highly** visible 非常显眼，**less** visible 不太清晰，**more** visible 更加明显，**still** visible 仍然看得见，**very** visible 非常明显 1 2
V.	**become** visible 变得可以看见 / 明显 1 2

Word Link 词根词缀 *vid, vis ≈ seeing* 视：*audio-visual, videotape, visible*

vi|sion ♦◇◇ /'vɪʒᵊn/ (**visions**) 1 N-COUNT Your **vision of** a future situation or society is what you imagine or hope it would be like, if things were very different from the way they are now. 想象；展望 ❑ [+of] *I have a vision of a society that is free of exploitation and injustice.* 我希望建立一个没有剥削和不公的社会。❑ [+of] *That's my vision of how the world could be.* 那是我对未来世界的想象。2 N-COUNT If you have a **vision of** someone in a particular situation, you imagine them in that situation, for example because you are worried that it might happen, or hope that it will happen. 想象；幻想 ❑ [+of] *He had a vision of Cheryl, slumped on a plastic chair in the waiting-room.* 他想象谢里尔瘫坐在候诊室的一把塑料椅子上。❑ [+of] *Maybe you had visions of being surrounded by happy, smiling children.* 也许你曾幻想过被快乐嬉笑的孩子所包围的情景。3 N-COUNT A **vision** is the experience of seeing something that other people cannot see, for example in a religious experience or as a result of madness or taking drugs. 幻觉；幻象 ❑ *It was on 24th June 1981 that young villagers first reported seeing the Virgin Mary in a vision.* 1981 年 6 月 24 日那天，年轻的村民们首次报告说看到了圣母马利亚的幻象。4 N-UNCOUNT Your **vision** is your ability to see clearly with your eyes. 视力；视觉 ❑ *It causes blindness or serious loss of vision.* 这会导致失明或视力严重受损。5 N-UNCOUNT Your **vision** is everything that you can see from a particular place or position. 视野 ❑ *Jane blocked Cross's vision and he could see nothing.* 简挡住了克罗斯的视线，他什么也看不见。6 → see also **tunnel vision**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vision* with:

V.	**share a** vision 有共同愿景 1
	have a vision 有某种幻象 1 2 3
	see a vision 看见幻象 3
N.	vision **of the future** 对未来的构想，vision **of peace** 对和平的期许，vision **of reality** 对现实的期望 1
	colour vision 色觉 4
	field of vision 视野 5
ADJ.	**clear** vision 清晰的构想；视线清楚 1 2 4
	blurred vision 视线模糊 4

vi|sion|ary /'vɪʒᵊnri, AM 美 -neri/ (**visionaries**) 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **visionary**, you mean that they have strong, original ideas about how things might be different in the future, especially about how things might be improved. 有远见的人；愿景家 ❑ *An entrepreneur is more than just a risk taker. He is a visionary.* 企业家不仅要能承担风险，还应富有远见。2 ADJ You use **visionary** to describe the strong, original ideas of a visionary. 有远见的；愿景的 ❑ *...the visionary architecture of Etienne Boullée.* 艾蒂安·布莱设计的富有想象力的建筑

vis|it ♦♦◇ /'vɪzɪt/ (**visits, visiting, visited**) 1 VERB If you **visit** someone, you go to see them and spend time with them. 看望；拜访 ❑ [v n] *He wanted to visit his brother in Worcester.* 他想去看望住在伍斯特的哥哥。❑ [v] *Bill would visit on weekends.* 周末比尔会来。•N-COUNT **Visit** is also a noun. ❑ *Helen had recently paid him a visit.* 海伦最近去探望了他。2 VERB If you **visit** a place, you go there for a short time. 访问；参观；游览 ❑ [v n] *He'll be visiting four cities including Cagliari in Sardinia.* 他将要访问 4 个城市，包括撒丁岛的卡利亚里。❑ [v n] *Caroline visited all the big stores.* 卡罗琳光顾了所有的大型商店。❑ [v-ing] *...a visiting truck driver.* 路过的卡车司机 •N-COUNT **Visit** is also a noun. ❑ *I paid a visit to my local print shop.* 我去了我们当地的照片冲洗店。3 VERB If you **visit** a website, you look at it. 访问，浏览(网站)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v n] *For details visit our website at www.cobuild.collins.co.uk.* 欲知详情，请访问我们的网站 www.cobuild.collins.co.uk。4 VERB If you **visit** a professional person such as a doctor or lawyer, you go and see them in order to get professional advice. If they **visit** you, they come to see you in order to give you professional advice. 上门咨询(专业人士)；(专业人士)上门服务【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *If necessary, the patient can then visit his doctor for further advice.* 如有必要，病人可以上门拜访其私人医生，以获取更多诊疗建议。•N-COUNT **Visit** is also a noun. ❑ [+from] *You may have regular home visits from a neonatal nurse.* 可以雇请有婴护士定期到家里提供服务。

▶**visit with** PHRASAL VERB If you **visit with** someone, you go to see them and spend time with them. 到…处访问；到…家作客【AM 美】❑ [v P n] *I visited with him in San Francisco.* 我到他在旧金山的家中作客。

Thesaurus 同类词 *visit* Also look up:

V.	call on, go, see, stop by 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *visit* with:

N. visit **family/relatives** 走访亲戚, visit **friends** 拜访朋友, visit *your* **mother** 探望母亲 1
weekend visit 周末拜访 1 2
visit **a museum** 参观博物馆, visit **a restaurant** 去餐馆 2
visit **a website** 访问网站 2
visit **a doctor** 看医生 1
V. **come to** visit 来探望, **go to** visit 去拜访, **invest** *someone* **to** visit 邀请某人参观, **plan to** visit 打算访问 1 2
ADJ. **brief** visit 短暂拜访, **last** visit 上次访问, **next** visit 下次拜访, **recent** visit 近期访问, **short** visit 短时间拜访, **surprise** visit 突然来访 1 2
foreign visit 出访国外, **official** visit 官方正式访问 2

vis|ita|tion /ˌvɪzɪˈteɪʃ°n/ (**visitations**) 1 N-COUNT A **visitation** is an event in which God or another non-human being seems to appear to someone or contact them. (上帝等神灵的)显现, 出现 ❑ [+*from*] *The young people have claimed almost daily visitations from the Virgin Mary.* 这些年轻人声称几乎每天都会看到圣母马利亚显圣。 2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer humorously to a visit from someone, especially from someone in authority, as a **visitation**. 视察, 巡视, 光临, 到访(幽默说法) ❑ [+*from*] *They had another visitation from Essex police.* 埃塞克斯的警察再次拜访了他们。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Visitation** is the act of officially visiting someone. (正式的)访问, 探访, 视察【FORMAL 正式】❑ *House-to-house visitation has been carried on, under the regulations of the General Board of Health.* 根据卫生委员会的规定, 挨家挨户的探访持续进行了下去。❑ *I had visitation rights.* 我有探视权。

ˌvis|it|ing ˈfire|man (**visiting firemen**) N-COUNT A **visiting fireman** is an important visitor, who gets special treatment. 重要客人; 贵宾【AM 美】

visi|tor ♦◇◇ /ˈvɪzɪtəʳ/ (**visitors**) N-COUNT A **visitor** is someone who is visiting a person or place. 访问者; 参观者 ❑ [+*from*] *The other day we had some visitors from Switzerland.* 前几天我们接待了几位来自瑞士的参观者。❑ [+*to*] *As a student I lived in Oxford but was a frequent visitor to Belfast.* 求学时我住在牛津, 但常常去贝尔法斯特。

vi|sor /ˈveɪzəʳ/ (**visors**) 1 N-COUNT A **visor** is a movable part of a helmet which can be pulled down to protect a person's eyes or face. (头盔上的)面罩, 面甲, 护面 ❑ *He pulled on a battered old crash helmet with a scratched visor.* 他戴上了一顶破旧的防护头盔, 上面的面罩已有划痕。 2 N-COUNT [usu n N] A **visor** is a piece of plastic or other material fixed above the windscreen inside a car, which can be turned down to protect the driver's eyes from bright sunshine. (汽车内挡风玻璃上方的)遮阳板

vis|ta /ˈvɪstə/ (**vistas**) 1 N-COUNT A **vista** is a view from a particular place, especially a beautiful view from a high place. (尤指从高处看到的)景观, 全景【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+*of*] *From my bedroom window I looked out on a crowded vista of hills and rooftops.* 我从卧室窗口望去, 远处尽是连绵的山峦和屋顶。 2 N-COUNT A **vista** is a vision of a situation or of a range of possibilities. 展望; 前景【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *These uprisings come from desperation and a vista of a future without hope.* 发生这些暴动是因为人们被逼上了绝路, 未来看不到一点儿希望。

vis|ual /ˈvɪʒʊəl/ (**visuals**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Visual** means relating to sight, or to things that you can see. 视觉的; 视力的; 可见的 ❑ *...the graphic visual depiction of violence.* 对暴力赤裸裸的影像描绘 ❑ *...music, film, dance, and the visual arts.* 音乐、电影、舞蹈和视觉艺术 •**visu|al|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj] ❑ *...visually handicapped boys and girls.* 视力有缺陷的男孩和女孩 2 N-COUNT A **visual** is something such as a picture, diagram, or piece of film that is used to show or explain something. 视觉材料(指用于展示或说明的图画、表格、影片等) ❑ *Remember you want your visuals to reinforce your message, not detract from what you are saying.* 要记住, 使用视觉材料是为了使表达的意思更加清楚明白, 不要分散听众对所讲内容的注意力。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *visual* with:

N. **visual arts** 视觉艺术, visual **effects** 视觉效果, visual **information** 视觉信息, visual **memory** 视觉记忆, visual **perception** 视觉感知 1

ˌvis|ual ˈaid (**visual aids**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Visual aids** are things that you can look at, such as a film, model, map, or slides, to help you understand something or to remember information. 直观教具

visu|al|ize /ˈvɪʒuəlaɪz/ (**visualizes, visualizing, visualized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **visualise**

VERB If you **visualize** something, you imagine what it is like by forming a mental picture of it. 使形象化; 想象; 设想 ❑ [v n] *Susan visualized her wedding day and saw herself walking down the aisle on her father's arm.* 苏珊想象着婚礼当天的情景——自己挽着父亲的手臂走在教堂的过道上。❑ [v n prep] *He could not visualize her as old.* 他想象不出她年老时的样子。❑ [v n v-ing] *She visualized him stomping to his car, the picture of self-righteousness.* 她想象着他噔噔噔地走向车子, 一副自以为是的模样。❑ [v wh] *It was hard to visualize how it could have been done.* 很难想象这是如何办到的。•**visu|ali|za|tion** /ˌvɪʒuəlaɪˈzeɪʃ°n/ (**visualizations**) N-VAR ❑ [+*of*] *...a perfect visualization of reality.* 对现实的完美想象

vi|tal ♦◇◇ /ˈvaɪt°l/ 1 ADJ If you say that something is **vital**, you mean that it is necessary or very important. 必要的; 至关重要的; 必不可少的 ❑ *The port is vital to supply relief to millions of drought victims.* 这个港口对向数百万旱灾灾民提供救援物资是至关重要的。❑ *Nick Wileman is a school caretaker so it is vital that he gets on well with young people.* 尼克·威尔曼是学校的管理员, 因此与年轻人搞好关系很重要。❑ *After her release she was able to give vital information about her kidnapper.* 获释之后, 她提供了一些与绑架她的人有关的关键信息。•**vi|tal|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV with v] ❑ *Lesley's career in the church is vitally important to her.* 莱斯莉在教堂的工作经历对她来说至关重要。 2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **vital**, you mean that they are very energetic and full of life. 充满活力的; 生气勃勃的 ❑ *They are both very vital people and a good match.* 他俩都很有活力, 十分般配。

Thesaurus 同类词 *vital* Also look up:

ADJ. crucial, essential, necessary; (*ant.*) unimportant 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vital* with:

ADV. **absolutely** vital 绝对必要 1
N. vital **importance** 至关重要, vital **information** 关键信息, vital **interests** 切身利益, vital **link** 至关重要的联系纽带, vital **organs** 重要器官, vital **part** 关键部分, vital **role** 不可或缺的作用 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *vita = life* 生命 : *revitalize, vital, vitality*

vi|tal|ity /vaɪˈtælɪtɪ/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone or something has **vitality**, you mean that they have great energy and liveliness. 活力; 生命力; 热情 ❑ *Without continued learning, graduates will lose their intellectual vitality.* 如果不继续学习, 毕业生就会失去思想上的活力。

ˌvi|tal ˈsigns N-PLURAL The **vital signs** of a seriously ill person are the things such as their blood pressure and temperature which show that they are alive. (重症病人的血压、体温等)生命体征

ˌvi|tal staˈtis|tics 1 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] The **vital statistics** of a population are statistics such as the number of births, deaths, or marriages which take place in it. 生命统计, 人口动态统计(对出生人数、死亡人数、已婚人数等人口信息的统计) 2 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Someone's **vital statistics**, especially a woman's, are the measurements of their body at certain points, for example at their chest, waist, and hips. (尤指女性的)三围(尺寸)

vita|min ♦◇◇ /ˈvɪtəmɪn, AM 美 ˈvaɪt-/ (**vitamins**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **Vitamins** are substances that you need in order to remain healthy, which are found in food or can be eaten in the form of pills. 维生素 ❑ *Butter, margarine, and oily fish are all good sources of vitamin D.* 黄油、人造黄油和多脂鱼都含有丰富的维生素 D。

vi|ti|ate /ˈvɪʃɪeɪt/ (**vitiates, vitiating, vitiated**) VERB If something **is vitiated**, its effectiveness is spoiled or weakened. 削弱…的效能; 损害; 使失效; 使变质【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed] *Strategic*

V

policy during the war was vitiated because of a sharp division between 'easterners' and 'westerners'. 由于"东方人"和"西方人"之间存在巨大的分歧，战争期间的战略方针没有得到切实的执行。❑ [v n] *But this does not vitiate his scholarship.* 但这不会威胁到他的奖学金。

vit|re|ous /'vɪtrɪəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vitreous** means made of glass or resembling glass. 玻璃做的；玻璃般的【TECHNICAL 术语】

vit|ri|ol /'vɪtrɪəʊl/ N-UNCOUNT If you refer to what someone says or writes as **vitriol**, you disapprove of it because it is full of bitterness and hate, and so causes a lot of distress and pain. 尖刻的文字；刻薄的话；讽刺【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The vitriol he hurled at members of the press knew no bounds.* 他对媒体的尖刻抨击没完没了。

vit|ri|ol|ic /ˌvɪtrɪ'ɒlɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone's language or behaviour as **vitriolic**, you disapprove of it because it is full of bitterness and hate, and so causes a lot of distress and pain.（言行）恶意的，刻薄的，尖刻的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *There was a vicious and vitriolic attack on him in one of the Sunday newspapers two weeks ago.* 两周前一份周日报纸刊登了一篇对他进行尖酸恶毒攻击的文章。

vitro /'vi:trəʊ/ → see **in vitro**

vi|tu|pera|tion /vɪˌtju:pə'reɪʃ°n, AM 美 vaɪˌtu:p-/ N-UNCOUNT **Vituperation** is language that is full of hate, anger, or insults. 责骂；辱骂；谩骂；咒骂【FORMAL 正式】

vi|tu|pera|tive /vɪ'tju:pərətɪv, AM 美 vaɪ'tu:p-/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Vituperative** remarks are full of hate, anger, or insults. 责骂的；辱骂的；谩骂的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He is often the victim of vituperative remarks concerning his wealth.* 他经常因为富有而受到辱骂。❑ *...one of journalism's most vituperative critics.* 新闻界最爱发表辱骂攻击言辞的评论家之一

viva /'vaɪvə/ (**vivas**) N-COUNT A **viva** is a university examination in which a student answers questions in speech rather than writing.（大学的）口试【BRIT 英】

vi|va|cious /vɪ'veɪʃəs/ ADJ If you describe someone as **vivacious**, you mean that they are lively, exciting, and attractive. 活泼的；快活的；令人兴奋的；迷人的【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】❑ *She's beautiful, vivacious, and charming.* 她漂亮活泼，魅力十足。

vi|vac|ity /vɪ'væsɪti/ N-UNCOUNT If you say that someone has **vivacity**, you mean that they are lively, exciting, and attractive. 活力；生气；魅力【WRITTEN, APPROVAL 笔语，褒】

viv|id /'vɪvɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you describe memories and descriptions as **vivid**, you mean that they are very clear and detailed.（记忆、描述等）生动的，逼真的，清晰的 ❑ *People of my generation who lived through World War II have vivid memories of confusion and incompetence.* 我们这一代经历过二战的人都真切地记得当时的迷惘和无助。❑ *On Wednesday night I had a very vivid dream which really upset me.* 周三晚上，我做了个十分逼真的梦，让我很不安。•**viv|id|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *I can vividly remember the feeling of panic.* 我能清楚地记起那种恐慌感。❷ ADJ Something that is **vivid** is very bright in colour.（色彩）明亮的，鲜艳的 ❑ *...a vivid blue sky.* 蔚蓝的天空 •**viv|id|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...vividly coloured birds.* 羽毛色泽艳丽的鸟儿

vivi|sec|tion /ˌvɪvɪ'sekʃ°n/ N-UNCOUNT **Vivisection** is the practice of using live animals for scientific experiments.（动物）活体解剖 ❑ *...a fierce opponent of vivisection.* 动物活体解剖的强烈反对者

vix|en /'vɪks°n/ (**vixens**) N-COUNT A **vixen** is a female fox. 雌狐

viz. **viz.** is used in written English to introduce a list of specific items or examples. 即；就是 ❑ *The school offers two modules in Teaching English as a Foreign Language, viz. Principles and Methods of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics.* 该校"作为外语的英语教学"有两个模块，即语言教学的原则与方法和应用语言学。

V-neck (**V-necks**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **V-neck** or a **V-neck** sweater is a sweater with a neck that is in the shape of the letter V. V形领；鸡心领

vo|cabu|lary /vəʊ'kæbjʊlərɪ, AM 美 -lerɪ/ (**vocabularies**) ❶ N-VAR [oft with poss] Your **vocabulary** is the total number of words you know in a particular language.（某人所掌握的）词汇，词汇量 ❑ *His speech is immature, his vocabulary limited.* 他说话很幼稚，使用的词汇有限。❷ N-SING The **vocabulary** of a language is all the words in it.（某一语言的）词汇，词汇量 ❑ *...a new word in the German vocabulary.* 德语词汇中的一个新词 ❸ N-VAR The **vocabulary** of a subject is the group of words that are typically used when discussing it. 专业词汇 ❑ [+of] *...the vocabulary of natural science.* 自然科学词汇

→ see **English**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vocabulary* with:

N. **part of** *someone's* vocabulary 某人词汇的一部分 ❶
vocabulary **development** 词汇量扩大 / 词汇发展 ❶ ❷
V. **learn** vocabulary 学习词汇 ❷ ❸
ADJ. **specialized** vocabulary 专门词汇，**technical** vocabulary 术语词汇 ❸

Word Link 词根词缀 *voc = speaking* 说：*advocate, vocabulary, vocal*

vo|cal /'vəʊk°l/ ❶ ADJ You say that people are **vocal** when they speak forcefully about something that they feel strongly about. 大声说出的；直言不讳的；激烈表达意见的 ❑ [+in] *He has been very vocal in his displeasure over the results.* 他直言不讳地表达了他对结果的不满。❑ *A public inquiry earlier this year produced vocal opposition from residents.* 今年早些时候进行的一次公众调查显示居民对此强烈抗议。•**vo|cal|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *Both these proposals were resisted by the developed countries, most vocally by the United States.* 这两项提议都遭到了发达国家的抵制，其中美国的意见最为强烈。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Vocal** means involving the use of the human voice, especially in singing. 嗓音的；发声的；（尤指）歌唱的 ❑ *...a wider range of vocal styles.* 更多样的歌唱风格 •**vo|cal|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Vocally, it is often a very accomplished performance.* 就演唱而言，该表演常常能达到很高的水准。

ˌvo|cal ˈcords also **vocal chords** N-PLURAL Your **vocal cords** are the part of your throat that vibrates when you speak. 声带

vo|cal|ist /'vəʊkəlɪst/ (**vocalists**) N-COUNT A **vocalist** is a singer who sings with a pop group.（流行乐队中的）歌手

vo|cal|ize /'vəʊkəlaɪz/ (**vocalizes, vocalizing, vocalized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **vocalise**

❶ VERB If you **vocalize** a feeling or an idea, you express it in words. 说出 ❑ [v n] *Archbishop Hunthausen also vocalized his beliefs that women and homosexuals should be more active in the church.* 大主教亨特豪森也发言阐述了他的看法：妇女和同性恋者应该更积极地参与教堂事务。❷ VERB When you **vocalize** a sound, you use your voice to make it, especially by singing it. 发出（声音）；（尤指）唱出 ❑ [v n] *In India and Bali students learn to vocalize music before ever picking up instruments.* 在印度和巴厘岛，学生们在开始学习乐器之前要先学习唱歌。[Also v]

vo|cals /'vəʊk°lz/ N-PLURAL In a pop song, the **vocals** are the singing, in contrast to the playing of instruments.（流行歌曲的）演唱（部分）❑ *Johnson now sings backing vocals for Mica Paris.* 约翰逊现在为迈卡·帕里斯伴唱。

vo|ca|tion /vəʊ'keɪʃ°n/ (**vocations**) ❶ N-VAR If you have a **vocation**, you have a strong feeling that you are especially suited to do a particular job or to fulfil a particular role in life, especially one which involves helping other people. 使命；天职 ❑ *It could well be that he has a real vocation.* 很可能是他找到了自己真正的使命。❑ *Diana was a young mission school teacher convinced of her vocation to provide support for her schoolgirl pupils.* 黛安娜是教会学校的一名年轻老师，她深信帮助学校的女学生是其天职。❷ N-VAR [oft poss N] If you refer to your job or profession as your **vocation**, you feel that you are particularly suited to it.（认为特别适合自己的）工作，职业 ❑ *Her vocation is her work as an actress.* 她的职业就是当演员。

vo|ca|tion|al /vəʊ'keɪʃən°l/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Vocational** training and skills are the training and skills needed for a particular job or profession. 职业的；职业技术的 ❑ *...a course designed to provide vocational training in engineering.* 工程师职业培训课程 •**vo|ca|tion|al|ly** ADV [ADV -ed/adj] ❑ *...a variety of vocationally oriented courses.* 各种各样的职业技术类课程

voca|tive /ˈvɒkətɪv/ (**vocatives**) N-COUNT A **vocative** is a word such as 'darling' or 'madam' which is used to address someone or attract their attention. 呼格(词)【TECHNICAL 术语】

vo|cif|er|ous /vəˈsɪfərəs, AM 美 vəʊˈ-/ ADJ If you describe someone as **vociferous**, you mean that they speak with great energy and determination, because they want their views to be heard. (表达观点时)大声的，激昂的 ❑ *He was a vociferous opponent of Conservatism.* 他高声反对保守主义。•**vo|cif|er|ous|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] ❑ *He vociferously opposed the state of emergency imposed by the government.* 他激烈反对政府强行宣布进入紧急状态。

vod|ka /ˈvɒdkə/ (**vodkas**) N-VAR **Vodka** is a strong, clear, alcoholic drink. 伏特加(一种烈性酒)

vogue /vəʊg/ 1 N-SING If there is a **vogue for** something, it is very popular and fashionable. 时尚；时髦；流行；风尚 ❑ [+for] *Despite the vogue for so-called health teas, there is no evidence that they are any healthier.* 尽管现在流行所谓的健康茶饮，但没有证据证明这些茶更有益健康。2 PHRASE If something is **in vogue**, it is very popular and fashionable. If it comes **into vogue**, it becomes very popular and fashionable. 正在流行 / 变得流行 ❑ *Pale colours are much more in vogue than autumnal bronzes and coppers.* 浅色比黄褐色和红棕色这些秋季色彩更流行。❑ *...the hippie-ethnic look which came into vogue in the late 60s.* 20 世纪 60 年代末流行的嬉皮士形象

voice ◆◆◇ /vɔɪs/ (**voices, voicing, voiced**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N, adj N] When someone speaks or sings, you hear their **voice**. 嗓音；歌声；说话声 ❑ *Miriam's voice was strangely calm.* 米里亚姆的声音异乎寻常地平静。❑ *'The police are here,' she said in a low voice.* "警察在这里。"她低声说。❑ *There was a sound of loud voices from the kitchen.* 厨房传来一阵喧哗声。2 N-COUNT Someone's **voice** is their opinion on a particular topic and what they say about it. 观点；意见 ❑ [+of] *What does one do when a government simply refuses to listen to the voice of the opposition?* 当政府就是不肯听取反对意见时，你该怎么做呢？3 N-SING If you have a **voice in** something, you have the right to express an opinion on it. 表达意见的权利；发言权 ❑ [+in] *Egypt is once again accepted as an important voice in Arab politics.* 埃及再次被认可为在阿拉伯政坛拥有重要发言权的国家。4 VERB If you **voice** something such as an opinion or an emotion, you say what you think or feel. 表达，吐露(观点或感情) ❑ [v n] *Some scientists have voiced concern that the disease could be passed on to humans.* 有些科学家表达了担忧，认为这种病可能传染给人类。❑ [v-ed] *The predominant opinion voiced by Detroit's Arab population seems to be one of frustration.* 底特律的阿拉伯人所表达的似乎主要是一种挫折感。5 N-SING In grammar, if a verb is in **the active voice**, the person who performs the action is the subject of the verb. If a verb is in **the passive voice**, the thing or person affected by the action is the subject of the verb. 主动语态 / 被动语态 6 PHRASE If you **give voice to** an opinion, a need, or a desire, you express it aloud. 表达(观点)；表露(需求)；表白(心迹) ❑ *...a community radio run by the Catholic Church which gave voice to the protests of the slum-dwellers.* 由天主教教会开办、贫民区居民可以在其节目中表达抗议的社区电台 7 PHRASE If someone tells you to **keep** your **voice down**, they are asking you to speak more quietly. 放低声音；轻声讲话 ❑ *Keep your voice down, for goodness sake.* 看在上天的份儿上，小点儿声。8 PHRASE If you **lose** your **voice**, you cannot speak for a while because of an illness. (因病)失声，不能讲话 ❑ *I had to be careful not to get a sore throat and lose my voice.* 我必须得小心，免得嗓子痛，话都说不出来。9 PHRASE If you **raise** your **voice**, you speak more loudly. If you **lower** your **voice**, you speak more quietly. 提高嗓门 / 压低嗓门 ❑ *He raised his voice for the benefit of the other two women.* 为了让其他两个女人听清，他提高了嗓门。❑ *She'd lowered her voice until it was barely audible.* 她把嗓音压低到几乎听不见。10 PHRASE If you say something **at the top of** your **voice**, you say it as loudly as possible. 以最大的声音；声嘶力竭地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *'Damn!' he yelled at the top of his voice.* "该死！"他声嘶力竭地喊道。11 PHRASE If a number of people say something **with one voice**, they all express the same opinion about something. 异口同声地；众口一词地 ❑ *This would enable the community to speak with one voice in world affairs.* 这将使该共同体在国际事务上能以一个声音讲话。

'voice box (**voice boxes**) N-COUNT Your **voice box** is the top part of the tube that leads from your throat to your lungs, which contains your vocal cords. 喉

voiced /vɔɪst/ ADJ A **voiced** speech sound is one that is produced with vibration of the vocal cords. (发)浊音的【TECHNICAL 术语】

voice|less /ˈvɔɪsləs/ ADJ A **voiceless** speech sound is one that is produced without vibration of the vocal cords. (发)清音的【TECHNICAL 术语】

'voice mail N-UNCOUNT **Voice mail** is a system of sending messages over the telephone. Calls are answered by a machine which connects you to the person you want to leave a message for, and they can listen to their messages later. 语音信箱；电话留言

'voice-over (**voice-overs**) also **voiceover** N-COUNT The **voice-over** of a film, television programme, or advertisement consists of words which are spoken by someone who is not seen. (电影、电视节目或广告的)画外音，旁白，解说 ❑ *89% of advertisements had a male voice-over.* 89% 的广告旁白都是男声。

void /vɔɪd/ (**voids, voiding, voided**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a situation or a feeling as a **void**, you mean that it seems empty because there is nothing interesting or worthwhile about it. 空白；空虚感 ❑ [+in] *His death has left a void in the cricketing world which can never be filled.* 他的死给板球界留下一个永远无法填补的空白。2 N-COUNT You can describe a large or frightening space as a **void**. 空间；空洞；空旷 ❑ *He stared into the dark void where the battle had been fought.* 他凝望着那片漆黑的空旷之地，那次战斗的战场就在那儿。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Something that is **void** or **null and void** is officially considered to have no value or authority. 无价值的；无用的；无效的 ❑ *The original elections were declared void by the former military ruler.* 前军事领导人宣布最初的选举无效。❑ *The agreement will be considered null and void.* 该协议将被视作无效。4 ADJ If you are **void of** something, you do not have any of it. 缺乏的；没有的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *He rose, his face void of emotion as he walked towards the door.* 他站起来，面无表情地朝门口走去。5 VERB To **void** something means to officially say that it is not valid. 使无效；宣布…作废；取消【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The Supreme Court threw out the confession and voided his conviction for murder.* 最高法院对该供词不予采信，宣布他谋杀罪名不成立。

voile /vɔɪl/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Voile** is thin material which is used for making women's clothing, for example dresses, blouses, and scarves. 巴里纱(用于制作女装的薄纱)

vol. ◆◇◇ (**vols**) **Vol.** is used as a written abbreviation for **volume** when you are referring to one or more books in a series of books. 卷；册

vola|tile /ˈvɒlətaɪl, AM 美 -t̬ɪl/ 1 ADJ A situation that is **volatile** is likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly. 易变的；动荡不定的；反复无常的 ❑ *The international oil markets have been highly volatile since the early 1970s.* 从 20 世纪 70 年代初开始，国际石油市场就一直很不稳定。•**vola|til|ity** /ˌvɒləˈtɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *He is keen to see a general reduction in arms sales given the volatility of the region.* 鉴于该地区局势动荡，他非常希望武器销售能全面缩减。2 ADJ If someone is **volatile**, their mood often changes quickly. (人)易变的，反复无常的 ❑ *He has a volatile temper.* 他脾气反复无常。3 ADJ A **volatile** liquid or substance is one that will quickly change into a gas. (液体等物质)易挥发的，易发散的【TECHNICAL 术语】❑ *It's thought that the blast occurred when volatile chemicals exploded.* 人们认为，易挥发的化学物质爆炸时产生了冲击波。

vol|can|ic /vɒlˈkænɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Volcanic** means coming from or created by volcanoes. 火山的；由火山引发的 ❑ *Over 200 people have been killed by volcanic eruptions.* 火山喷发已导致 200 多人丧生。

→ see **volcano**

vol|ca|no /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ (**volcanoes**) N-COUNT A **volcano** is a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst. 火山 ❑ *The volcano erupted last year killing about 600 people.* 去年那座火山喷发致使约 600 人遇难。

→ see Word Web: **volcano**

→ see **rock**

Word Web 话题词汇 volcano 火山

The most famous **volcano** in the world is Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy. This mountain sits in the middle of the much older **volcanic cone** of Mount Somma. In 79 AD the sleeping volcano **erupted** and **magma** surged to the surface. The people of the nearby city of Pompeii were terrified. Soon huge black clouds of **ash** and **pumice** came rushing toward them. The clouds blocked out the sun and smothered thousands of people. Pompeii was buried under hot ash and **molten lava**. Centuries later the remains of the people and town were exposed. The discovery made this active volcano world famous.

世界上最著名的火山是意大利那不勒斯近旁的维苏威火山。这座火山位于远比它古老的索玛火山锥的中央。公元 79 年，这座沉睡的火山爆发了，岩浆涌向地面。附近庞贝城的居民惊惧万分。很快，冲天的黑色火山灰和浮石云柱就向他们奔涌而来。烟云遮蔽了太阳，成千上万的人窒息而死。庞贝城被掩埋在炙热的火山灰和熔岩之下。数百年后，居民的骸骨和城市的遗迹才重见天日。这一发现让这座活火山闻名天下。

vole /vəʊl/ (**voles**) 1 N-COUNT A **vole** is a small animal that looks like a mouse but has very small ears and a short tail. Voles usually live in fields or near rivers. 田鼠 2 → see also **water vole**

vo|li|tion /və'lɪʃ°n, AM 美 vəʊ'-/ 1 N-UNCOUNT Your **volition** is the power you have to decide something for yourself. 自愿选择；自行决定【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We like to think that everything we do and everything we think is a product of our volition.* 我们常常认为我们所做和所想的一切都出于自己的意愿。 2 PHRASE If you do something **of** your **own volition**, you do it because you have decided for yourself that you will do it and not because someone else has told you to do it. 出于自愿【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Makin said Mr Coombes had gone to the police of his own volition.* 梅金说库姆斯先生是主动去投案的。

Word Link 词根词缀 *vol = will* 意愿：*benevolent, involuntary, volition*

vol|ley /'vɒli/ (**volleys, volleying, volleyed**) 1 VERB In sport, if someone **volleys** the ball, they hit it before it touches the ground. 截踢，截击（空中球）❑ [v n prep/adv] *He volleyed the ball spectacularly into the far corner of the net.* 他一脚漂亮的凌空抽射，把球踢进了球门远角。❑ [v] *McNeil volleyed more effectively in the second set.* 在第二盘中，麦克尼尔对球的截击更加成功。•N-COUNT **Volley** is also a noun. ❑ *She hit most of the winning volleys.* 她的截击球大多都成功得分了。 2 N-COUNT A **volley of** gunfire is a lot of bullets that travel through the air at the same time. （子弹的）群射，齐发 ❑ [+of] *It's still not known how many died in the volleys of gunfire.* 现在还不知道有多少人在枪林弹雨中身亡。

volley|ball /'vɒlibɔ:l/ N-UNCOUNT **Volleyball** is a game in which two teams hit a large ball with their hands backwards and forwards over a high net. If you allow the ball to touch the ground, the other team wins a point. 排球

volt /vəʊlt/ (**volts**) N-COUNT A **volt** is a unit used to measure the force of an electric current. 伏特，伏（电压单位）

volt|age /'vəʊltɪdʒ/ (**voltages**) N-VAR The **voltage** of an electrical current is its force measured in volts. 电压 ❑ *The systems are getting smaller and using lower voltages.* 这些系统变得更小，使用的电压也更低。❑ *...high-voltage power lines.* 高压电线

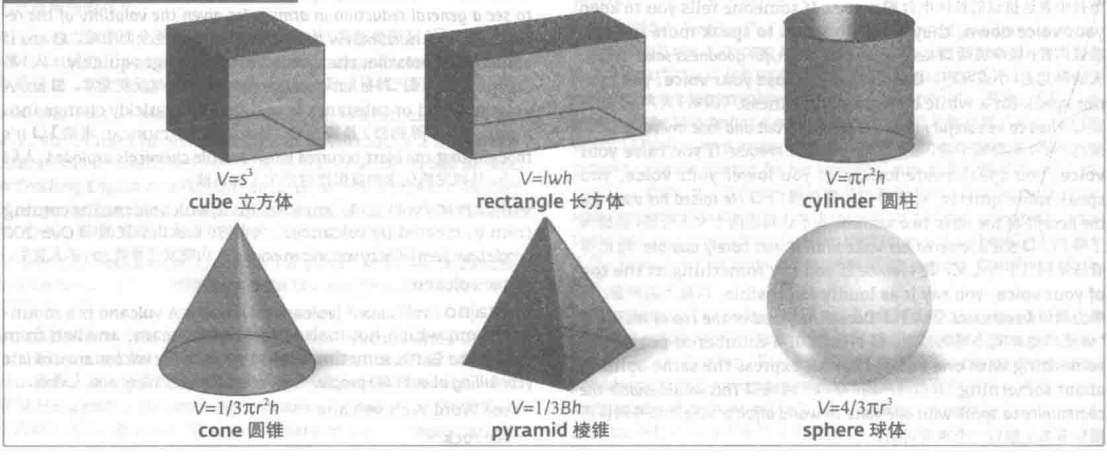
volte-face /ˌvɒlt 'fɑ:s/ (**volte-faces**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone's behaviour is a **volte-face**, you mean that they have changed their opinion or decision completely, so that it is the opposite of what it was before. （观点或决定的）大转变，彻底转变，180 度大转弯【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The day's events were a remarkable volte-face.* 当日发生的事件是一次惊天动地的大转折。

vol|uble /'vɒljub°l/ ADJ If you say that someone is **voluble**, you mean that they talk a lot with great energy and enthusiasm. 健谈的；滔滔不绝的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *She was voluble with excitement.* 她激动地说个不停。❑ *Bert is a voluble, gregarious man.* 伯特是个能说会道、善于交际的人。•**vol|ubly** /'vɒljubli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *In the next booth along he could see an elderly lady, talking volubly.* 在隔壁的电话亭里，他看见一个上了年纪的妇女在喋喋不休地说着。

vol|ume ↔ /'vɒlju:m/ (**volumes**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **volume of** something is the amount of it that there is. 量；数额 ❑ [+of] *Senior officials will be discussing how the volume of sales might be reduced.* 高层领导将要讨论如何削减销售量。❑ [+of] *...the sheer volume of traffic and accidents.* 交通流量之大、事故之多 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **volume** of an object is the amount of space that it contains or occupies. 体积；容积；容量 ❑ *When egg whites are beaten they can rise to seven or eight times their original volume.* 蛋清打散后，体积可增至原来的七八倍。 3 N-COUNT A **volume** is a book. 书；书籍【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a 125-page volume.* 一本 125 页的书 4 N-COUNT A **volume** is one book in a series of books. （书籍的）卷，册 ❑ [+of] *...the first volume of his autobiography.* 他自传的第一卷 5 N-COUNT A **volume** is a collection of several issues of a magazine, for example all the issues for one year. （杂志的）合集，合订本 ❑ [+of] *...bound volumes of the magazine.* 杂志的合订本 6 N-UNCOUNT **The volume** of a radio, television, or sound system is the loudness of the sound it produces. （广播、电视或音响系统的）音量，声量，响度 ❑ *He turned down the volume.* 他调低了音量。❑ [+of] *He came to complain about the volume of the music.* 他过来抱怨音乐的音量太高了。 7 PHRASE If something such as an action **speaks volumes about** a person or thing, it gives you a lot of information about them. 清楚表明；详尽说明；充分说明 ❑ [+about] *What you wear speaks volumes about you.* 你的衣着能传递很多关于你的信息。

→ see Picture Dictionary: **volume**

Picture Dictionary 图解词典 volume 体积



V

vo|lu|mi|nous /və'lu:mɪnəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **voluminous** is very large or contains a lot of things. 庞大的；浩繁的；大部头的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *The FBI kept a voluminous file on Pablo Picasso.* 联邦调查局保存了有关巴勃罗·毕加索的大量档案。

vol|un|tary ◆◇◇ /'vɒləntri, AM 美 -teri/ 1 ADJ **Voluntary** actions or activities are done because someone chooses to do them and not because they have been forced to do them. 自愿的；志愿的；主动的 ❑ *Attention is drawn to a special voluntary course in Commercial French.* 一门特别的商务法语选修课引起了大家的关注。❑ *The scheme, due to begin next month, will be voluntary.* 定于下个月开始实施的方案是自愿性质的。•**vol|un|tar|ily** /'vɒləntrəli, AM 美 -terɪli/ ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *I would only leave here voluntarily if there was a big chance to work abroad.* 只有当国外有非常好的工作机会时，我才会主动离开这里。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Voluntary** work is done by people who are not paid for it, but who do it because they want to do it. (工作)无偿的，义务性的 ❑ *He'd been working at the local hostel for the handicapped on a voluntary basis.* 他曾在当地的残疾人救助站当过义工。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **voluntary** worker is someone who does work without being paid for it, because they want to do it. (工作者)志愿的，无偿服务的 ❑ *Apna Arts has achieved more with voluntary workers in three years than most organisations with paid workers have achieved in ten.* "我们"艺术中心依靠志愿者在 3 年内取得的成就超过了大多数雇用受薪员工的机构 10 年中取得的成绩。❑ *We depend solely upon our voluntary helpers.* 我们完全依靠我们的志愿者。4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **voluntary** organization is controlled and organized by the people who have chosen to work for it, often without being paid, rather than receiving help or money from the government. (机构或组织)志愿的，义务性的 ❑ *Some local authorities and voluntary organizations also run workshops for disabled people.* 一些当地官方机构和志愿组织也为残疾人开办了讲习班。

→ see **muscle**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *voluntary* with:

N. **voluntary action** 自发行为，**voluntary basis** 基于自愿，**voluntary compliance** 自愿服从，**voluntary contributions** 自发捐献，**voluntary programme** 自愿方案，**voluntary retirement** 自愿退休，**voluntary test** 自愿测试 1
voluntary organizations 志愿组织 4

vol|un|teer ◆◇◇ /ˌvɒlən'tɪə'/ (**volunteers, volunteering, volunteered**) 1 N-COUNT A **volunteer** is someone who does work without being paid for it, because they want to do it. 志愿者；义务工作者；义工 ❑ *She now helps in a local school as a volunteer three days a week.* 目前她在当地的一家学校做志愿工作，一周去 3 天。❑ *Mike was a member of the local volunteer fire brigade.* 迈克是当地消防队的一名志愿消防员。2 N-COUNT A **volunteer** is someone who offers to do a particular task or job without being forced to do it. 自告奋勇者；主动做事者 ❑ *Right. What I want now is two volunteers to come down to the front.* 好了，现在我需要两个自告奋勇的人到前面来。3 VERB If you **volunteer to** do something, you offer to do it without being forced to do it. 自告奋勇；主动要求 ❑ [v to-inf] *Aunt Mary volunteered to clean up the kitchen.* 玛丽阿姨主动要求清扫厨房。❑ [v +for] *He volunteered for the army in 1939.* 1939 年他志愿参军。❑ [v +as] *She volunteered as a nurse in a soldiers' rest-home.* 她自告奋勇到军人疗养院当护士。❑ [v n] *He's volunteered his services as a chauffeur.* 他主动提出当司机。[Also v] 4 VERB If you **volunteer** information, you tell someone something without being asked. 主动提供(信息)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *The room was quiet; no one volunteered any further information.* 房间很安静，无人主动提供更多的信息。❑ [v with quote] *'They were both great supporters of Franco,' Ryle volunteered.* "他们都是佛朗哥的忠实支持者。"赖尔主动说道。❑ [v that] *The next week, Phillida volunteered that they were getting on better.* 第二周，菲莉达主动说他们相处得好些了。5 N-COUNT A **volunteer** is someone who chooses to join the armed forces, especially during a war, as opposed to someone who is forced to join by law. 志愿兵；义务军 ❑ *They fought as volunteers with the Afghan guerrillas.* 他们作为志愿军和阿富汗的游击队并肩作战。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *volunteer* with:

N. **community volunteer** 社区志愿者，**Red Cross volunteer** 红十字会志愿者 1
volunteer organization 志愿者组织，**volunteer programme** 志愿者项目，**volunteer work** 志愿者工作 1 2
volunteer for the army 志愿参军，**volunteer for service** 主动提供服务 3
volunteer information 主动提供信息 4
V. **need a volunteer** 需要志愿者 / 志愿兵 1 2 5
volunteer to help 主动提供帮助，**volunteer to work** 主动工作 3

Word Link 词根词缀 *eer = one who does* 行…事者：*auctioneer, mountaineer, volunteer*

vo|lup|tu|ous /və'lʌptʃuəs/ ADJ If you describe a woman as **voluptuous**, you mean that she has large breasts and hips and is considered attractive in a sexual way. 体态丰满的；性感的 ❑ *...a voluptuous, well-rounded lady with glossy black hair.* 头发乌黑亮丽、身材丰满性感的女士

vom|it /'vɒmɪt/ (**vomits, vomiting, vomited**) 1 VERB If you **vomit**, food and drink comes back up from your stomach and out through your mouth. 吐；呕吐 ❑ [v] *Any product made from cow's milk made him vomit.* 任何乳制品都会让他呕吐。❑ [v n] *She began to vomit blood a few days before she died.* 她临死前几天开始吐血。❑ [v n with *up*] *He vomited up all he had just eaten.* 他把刚才吃下的所有东西都吐了出来。•**vom|it|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Nausea, diarrhoea, and vomiting may accompany migraine.* 伴随偏头痛可能会出现恶心、腹泻和呕吐症状。2 N-UNCOUNT **Vomit** is partly digested food and drink that has come back up from someone's stomach and out through their mouth. 呕吐物

voo|doo /'vu:du:/ N-UNCOUNT **Voodoo** is a form of religion involving magic which is practised by some people in the West Indies, especially Haiti. 伏都教(西印度群岛部分居民信仰的宗教，涉及魔法巫术，尤盛行于海地)

vo|ra|cious /və'reɪʃəs, AM 美 vɔ:'-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person, or their appetite for something, as **voracious**, you mean that they want a lot of something. 贪吃的；狼吞虎咽的；贪婪的；渴求的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Joseph Smith was a voracious book collector.* 约瑟夫·史密斯是个如饥似渴的藏书家。❑ *...the band's voracious appetite for fun.* 这伙人对快乐的强烈渴求 •**vo|ra|cious|ly** ADV ❑ *He read voraciously.* 他如饥似渴地阅读。

vor|tex /'vɔ:'teks/ (**vortexes** or **vortices** /'vɔ:'tɪsi:z/) 1 N-COUNT A **vortex** is a mass of wind or water that spins round so fast that it pulls objects down into its empty centre. (风或水流形成的)涡 ❑ *The polar vortex is a system of wintertime winds.* 极涡是冬季风形成的一个风系。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you refer to a situation as a **vortex**, you feel that you are being forced into it without being able to prevent it. (局势的)漩涡；无法控制的处境 ❑ [+*of*] *When marriages break down children are swept into the vortex of their parents' embittered emotions.* 当婚姻破裂时，孩子们也被卷进父母感情日益恶化的漩涡中。

vote ◆◆◆ /vəʊt/ (**votes, voting, voted**) 1 N-COUNT A **vote** is a choice made by a particular person or group in a meeting or an election. 选票；票 ❑ *He walked to the local polling centre to cast his vote.* 他走到当地的投票中心投了票。❑ *The government got a massive majority—well over 400 votes.* 政府获得了远远超过 400 票的绝大多数赞成票。❑ *Mr Reynolds was re-elected by 102 votes to 60.* 雷诺兹先生以 102 票对 60 票再次当选。2 N-COUNT **A vote** is an occasion when a group of people make a decision by each person indicating his or her choice. The choice that most people support is accepted by the group. 投票；表决 ❑ [+*on*] *Why do you think we should have a vote on that?* 为什么你认为我们应该对那件事进行表决？❑ *They took a vote and decided not to do it.* 他们进行了表决，决定放弃。3 N-SING **The vote** is the total number of votes or voters in an election, or the number of votes received or cast by a particular group. 投票(人)总数；选票总数 ❑ *Opposition parties won about fifty-five per cent of the vote.* 反对党赢得了大约 55% 的选票。4 N-SING If you have **the vote** in an election, or have **a vote** in

V

Word Web 话题词汇 vote 投票

Today in almost all **democracies** any adult can **vote** for the **candidate** of his or her choice. However, this hasn't always been true. Until the **suffrage** movement revolutionized voting rights, women had been **disenfranchised**. In 1893, New Zealand became the first country to give women full voting rights. Women could finally enter a **polling station** and **cast** a **ballot**. Countries such as Canada, Finland, Germany, Sweden, and the U.S. soon followed. However, China, France, India, Italy, and Japan didn't grant suffrage until the mid-1900s.

如今，在几乎所有的民主国家，任何一个成年人都可以为自己选择的候选人投票。然而，情况并非总是如此。直到选举权运动在投票权利上实现了革命性的变革之前，女性一直无权参加选举。1893 年，新西兰成为第一个给予女性完全投票权的国家，女性终于可以进入投票站投票。加拿大、芬兰、德国、瑞典、美国等国家不久纷纷效法。然而，中国、法国、印度、意大利和日本直到 20 世纪中期才赋予了女性选举权。

a meeting, you have the legal right to indicate your choice. 投票权；选举权；表决权 ❑ *Before that, women did not have a vote at all.* 在那之前，妇女连选举权都没有。 5 VERB When you **vote**, you indicate your choice officially at a meeting or in an election, for example by raising your hand or writing on a piece of paper. 投票；表决；选举 ❑ [V] *Two-thirds of the national electorate had the chance to vote in these elections.* 全国三分之二的选民有机会在这些选举中投票。❑ [V prep] *It seems many people would vote for the government, at a general election, if there was a new leader.* 如果有一个新领导人的话，大选时似乎许多人都会投票支持政府。❑ [V to-inf] *The residents of Leningrad voted to restore the city's original name of St Petersburg.* 列宁格勒市的居民投票决定恢复该市原来的名字——圣彼得堡。❑ [V *by* n to-inf/prep] *The parliament has voted by an overwhelming majority to suspend its declaration of independence.* 议会以压倒性的多数票决定推迟宣布独立。❑ [V num *+for*] *The Bridgeport Common Council voted 9:8 for a five percent tax increase.* 布里奇波特市议会以 9 比 8 的投票结果通过了将税率提高 5% 的决定。•**vot|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Voting began about two hours ago.* 投票大约两个小时前就开始了。 6 VERB If you **vote** a particular political party or leader, or **vote yes** or **no**, you make that choice with the vote that you have. 投…的票；投（赞成或反对）票 ❑ [V n] *52.5% of those questioned said they'd vote Labour.* 52.5% 的受访者表示他们会投工党的票。❑ [V *yes*] *A single candidate is put forward and the people vote yes or no.* 先推出一个候选人，由人们投票表示赞成或反对。[Also V *no*] 7 VERB If people **vote** someone a particular title, they choose that person to have that title. 投票评选 ❑ [V n n] *His class voted him the man 'who had done the most for Yale.'* 他被班里评选为"为耶鲁做出最大贡献"的人。 8 → see also **block vote** 9 PHRASE If you **vote with your feet**, you show that you do not support something by leaving the place where it is happening or leaving the organization that is supporting it. 用脚投票；以退席（或退出组织）表示反对 ❑ *Thousands of citizens are already voting with their feet, and leaving the country.* 数千公民已经以行动表明了他们的反对立场，他们打算离开这个国家。 10 PHRASE If you say **'I vote that'** a particular thing should happen, you are suggesting that this is what should happen. 我认为；我建议；我提议【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I vote that we all go to Holland immediately.* 我建议我们全都立刻前往荷兰。 11 PHRASE **One man one vote** or **one person one vote** is a system of voting in which every person in a group or country has the right to cast their vote, and in which each individual's vote is counted and has equal value. 一人一票制 ❑ *Mr Gould called for a move towards 'one man one vote'.* 古尔德先生号召采取"一人一票制"。

▶vote in PHRASAL VERB If people **vote in** a particular person or political party, they give enough votes to that person or party in an official election for them to hold a position of power. 投票选出；投票使当选 ❑ [V n P] *If he fails, then he will have little excuse in the eyes of those who voted him in.* 如果他做不到的话，在那些投票选他的人眼里他是难辞其咎的。❑ [V P n] *The members of the national assembly will vote in a prime minister by a simple majority.* 国民议会成员将以简单多数的方式选出一个首相。

▶vote out PHRASAL VERB If people **vote out** a particular person or political party, they give that person or party so few votes in an official election that they no longer hold a position of power. 投票免去…的职务 ❑ [V n P] *And if the President doesn't make things better, other voters say, we'll vote him out, too.* 其他选民说，如果总统不能使情况有所好转，他们也会投票把他赶下台去。❑ [V n P *+of*] *They cannot join forces to vote her out of office.* 他们不能联合起来通过投票表决让她下台。❑ [V P n] *And of course we all know we can vote out our councillors.* 当然，我们全都知道我们能投票罢免议员们。

→ see Word Web:**vote**

→ see **election**

,vote of 'con|fi|dence (**votes of confidence**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vote of confidence** is a vote in which members of a group are asked to indicate that they still support the person or group in power, usually the government. （通常对政府的）信任投票 ❑ [+*in*] *The Indian Prime Minister, V P Singh, lost a vote of confidence in the Indian parliament.* 印度总理辛格未能通过印度议会的信任投票。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vote of confidence** is something that you say or do which shows that you approve of or support a person or a group. 赞同的表示；支持的表示 ❑ [+*in*] *The ten-year deal is a vote of confidence in coal-fired power stations.* 这份为期 10 年的协议是对燃煤电站的支持。

,vote of no 'con|fi|dence (**votes of no confidence**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vote of no confidence** is a vote in which members of a group are asked to indicate that they do not support the person or group in power, usually the government. （通常对政府的）不信任投票 ❑ [+*in*] *The opposition has called for a vote of no confidence in the government.* 反对党号召发起对政府的不信任投票。

,vote of 'thanks (**votes of thanks**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **vote of thanks** is an official speech in which the speaker formally thanks a person for doing something. 致谢词；答谢词 ❑ [+*to*] *I would like to propose a vote of thanks to our host.* 我提议对我们的主人表示感谢。

vot|er ↔ /'vəʊtəʳ/ (**voters**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Voters** are people who have the legal right to vote in elections, or people who are voting in a particular election. 选民；投票人；选举人 ❑ *Austrian voters went to the polls this weekend to elect a successor to the President.* 奥地利选民这周末去投票中心选举下届总统。

→ see **election**

vouch /vaʊtʃ/ (**vouches, vouching, vouched**)

▶vouch for 1 PHRASAL VERB If you say that you can or will **vouch for** someone, you mean that you can guarantee their good behaviour. 为…担保（或保证）❑ [V P n] *Kim's mother agreed to vouch for Maria and get her a job.* 金的母亲同意为玛丽亚担保，好让她找份工作。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you say that you can **vouch for** something, you mean that you have evidence from your own personal experience that it is true or correct. 证明；证实 ❑ [V P n] *He cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story.* 他不能证明这一说法的准确性。

vouch|er /'vaʊtʃəʳ/ (**vouchers**) N-COUNT [n N] A **voucher** is a ticket or piece of paper that can be used instead of money to pay for something. 代金券 ❑ *...gift vouchers.* 礼券

vouch|safe /ˌvaʊtʃ'seɪf/ (**vouchsafes, vouchsafing, vouchsafed**) VERB If you **are vouchsafed** something or it **is vouchsafed to** you, you are given or granted it. 赐予；给予；惠予【FORMAL 正式】❑ [*be* V-ed n] *As we approached the summit we were vouchsafed a rare vision.* 快到山顶时，我们有幸看到了难得一见的景象。❑ [V n n] *Eric gritted his teeth and vouchsafed them a few more drops of brandy.* 埃里克咬紧牙关，又给他们倒了些白兰地。❑ [V n] *'He drives like a madman,' was all the information he vouchsafed.* "他开起车来像疯了一样"是他惠予的全部信息。[Also V n *+to*]

vow /vaʊ/ (**vows, vowing, vowed**) 1 VERB If you **vow to** do something, you make a serious promise or decision that you will do it. 发誓；起誓；立誓 ❑ [V to-inf] *While many models vow to go back to college, few do.* 很多模特发誓要重回大学校园，但很少有人

V

做到。❑ [v that] *I solemnly vowed that someday I would return to live in Europe.* 我郑重发誓，总有一天我将回到欧洲生活。❑ [v with quote] *'I'll kill him,' she vowed.* "我要宰了他。"她发誓说。❑ [v n] *They have vowed a quick and decisive response.* 他们立誓要给出一个快速果断的回应。❷ N-COUNT [oft N to-inf, N that] A **vow** is a serious promise or decision to do a particular thing. 誓言；诺言 ❑ *I made a silent vow to be more careful in the future.* 我暗暗发誓，日后要加倍小心。❸ N-COUNT [usu pl] **Vows** are a particular set of serious promises, such as the promises two people make when they are getting married. 誓词；誓约；宣言 ❑ [+of] *He had broken his vow of poverty.* 他违背了他安贫乐道的誓言。

vow|el /'vaʊəl/ (**vowels**) N-COUNT A **vowel** is a sound such as the ones represented in writing by the letters 'a', 'e' 'i', 'o' and 'u', which you pronounce with your mouth open, allowing the air to flow through it. 元音（Compare 比较 **consonant.**）❑ *The vowel in words like 'my' and 'thigh' is not very difficult.* 单词 my 和 thigh 中的元音并不难发。

vox pop /ˌvɒks 'pɒp/ (**vox pops**) N-VAR In a radio or television programme, a **vox pop** is an item consisting of a series of short interviews with ordinary members of the public.（广播或电视节目中的）公众采访，街头民意调查【mainly BRIT, JOURNALISM 主英，新闻】

voy|age /'vɔɪɪdʒ/ (**voyages, voyaging, voyaged**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu sing] A **voyage** is a long journey on a ship or in a spacecraft. 旅行；航行；航海；航天 ❑ *...the first space shuttle voyage to be devoted entirely to astronomy.* 首次完全以天文研究为目的的航天飞行 ❷ VERB To **voyage** to a place means to travel there, especially by sea. 旅行；（尤指）航海旅行【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *The Greenpeace flagship is voyaging through the Arctic cold of the Barents Sea.* 绿色和平组织的旗舰正在穿越巴伦支海的北极寒冷地带。•**voy|ag|er** (**voyagers**) N-COUNT ❑ [+to] *...fifteenth-century voyagers to the lands now called America and the Caribbean.* 15 世纪到达今美洲和加勒比一带陆地区域的航海家们 •**voy|ag|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Our boat would not have been appropriate for ocean voyaging.* 我们的船只本不适合海上航行。

vo|yeur /vwaɪ'ɜːr, AM 美 vɔɪ'ɜːr/ (**voyeurs**) ❶ N-COUNT A **voyeur** is someone who gets sexual pleasure from secretly watching other people having sex or taking their clothes off. 窥淫癖者；窥阴癖者 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **voyeur**, you disapprove of them because you think they enjoy watching other people's suffering or problems. 好刺探他人隐私者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The media has made unfeeling voyeurs of all of us.* 媒体把我们所有人都变成了无情刺探他人隐私的人。

vo|yeur|ism /ˌvwaɪ'ɜːrɪzəm, AM 美 ˌvɔɪ'ɜːr-/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Voyeurism** is the practice of getting sexual pleasure by secretly watching other people having sex or taking their clothes off. 窥淫癖；窥阴癖 ❷ N-UNCOUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as **voyeurism**, you disapprove of them because you think they enjoy watching other people's suffering or problems. 刺探他人隐私的行为【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The BBC yesterday defended a series featuring dramatic crime reconstructions against suggestions of voyeurism.* 英国广播公司昨日为一部生动再现犯罪活动的电视系列剧进行了辩护，称其并无窥探隐私之嫌。

vo|yeur|is|tic /ˌvwaɪə'rɪstɪk, AM 美 ˌvɔɪə'r-/ ❶ ADJ **Voyeuristic** behaviour involves getting sexual pleasure from secretly watching other people having sex or taking their clothes off. 有窥淫癖的；有窥阴癖的 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone's behaviour as **voyeuristic**, you disapprove of them because you think they enjoy watching other people's suffering or problems. 好刺探他人隐私的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *We as a society are growing more commercial and voyeuristic all the time.* 我们的社会正变得越来越商业化，更好打探别人隐私。

vs. vs. is a written abbreviation for（书面缩略 =）**versus.** ❑ *...England vs. Brazil in the U.S. Cup.* 在美国金杯赛中英格兰队对阵巴西队

'V-sign (**V-signs**) ❶ N-COUNT In Britain, a **V-sign** is a rude gesture which is made by sticking up your first two fingers in a V shape, with the palm of your hand facing you.（手心向内的）V 字手势，下流手势 ❷ N-COUNT A **V-sign** is a gesture which is made by sticking up your first two fingers in a V shape, with the palm of your hand facing away from you, as a sign of victory.（手心向外的）V 字手势，胜利手势

VSO /ˌviː es 'əʊ/ N-PROPER **VSO** is a British organization that sends skilled people to developing countries to work on projects that help the local community. **VSO** is an abbreviation for（缩略 =）'Voluntary Service Overseas'. 海外志愿服务队（派遣技术人员到发展中国家工作的英国组织）

vul|gar /'vʌlgəʳ/ ❶ ADJ If you describe something as **vulgar**, you think it is in bad taste or of poor artistic quality. 粗俗的；庸俗的；俗气的；不雅的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The film is tasteless, vulgar and even badly shot.* 这部电影毫无品位、庸俗不堪，甚至可以说拍得很烂。•**vul|gar|ity** /vʌl'gærɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *I hate the vulgarity of this room.* 我讨厌这个房间的庸俗劲儿。❷ ADJ If you describe pictures, gestures, or remarks as **vulgar**, you dislike them because they refer to sex or parts of the body in a rude way that you find unpleasant.（图画、姿势或言论）下流的，猥亵的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The women laughed coarsely at some vulgar jokes.* 那些女人听了一些下流的笑话后粗俗地大笑。❑ *The lyrics were vulgar.* 歌词粗俗下流。•**vul|gar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *There's a good deal of vulgarity.* 真是俗不可耐。❸ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **vulgar**, you mean that they lack taste or behave rudely. 粗俗的；无礼的；粗鄙的；粗鲁的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was a vulgar old man, but he never swore in front of a woman.* 他是个粗鲁的老头，但他从来不在女人面前说脏话。•**vul|gar|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It's his vulgarity that I can't take.* 我不能容忍的是他的粗鄙。

vul|ner|able ♦◇◇ /'vʌlnərəb³l/ ❶ ADJ Someone who is **vulnerable** is weak and without protection, with the result that they are easily hurt physically or emotionally. 脆弱的；易受伤害的 ❑ *Old people are particularly vulnerable members of our society.* 老年人是社会中尤为明显的弱势群体。•**vul|ner|abil|ity** /ˌvʌlnərə'bɪlɪti/ (**vulnerabilities**) N-VAR ❑ *David accepts his own vulnerability.* 戴维承认了自己的脆弱。❷ ADJ If a person, animal, or plant is **vulnerable to** a disease, they are more likely to get it than other people, animals, or plants. 易感染（某种疾病）的；易患病的 ❑ [+to] *People with high blood pressure are especially vulnerable to diabetes.* 有高血压的人尤其易患糖尿病。•**vul|ner|abil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *Taking long-term courses of certain medicines may increase vulnerability to infection.* 长期服用某类药品可能会增加感染的可能性。❸ ADJ Something that is **vulnerable** can be easily harmed or affected by something bad. 易受伤害的；易受影响的 ❑ [+to] *Their tanks would be vulnerable to attack from the air.* 他们的坦克将会很容易遭受空中袭击。❑ *Goodyear could be vulnerable in a prolonged economic slump.* 经济长期疲软可能会对固特异公司造成影响。•**vul|ner|abil|ity** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+to] *...anxieties about the country's vulnerability to invasion.* 对于国家易受侵犯的焦虑

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *vulnerable* with:

N. vulnerable **children/people/women** 易受伤害的儿童／人们／妇女 ❶❷
vulnerable **to attack** 易受攻击 ❸
V. **become** vulnerable 变得脆弱，**remain** vulnerable 依然弱不禁风 ❶❷❸
feel vulnerable 感觉容易受伤害 ❶❸
ADV. **especially** vulnerable 尤其脆弱，**extremely** vulnerable 极脆弱，**highly** vulnerable 极易受影响，**particularly** vulnerable 特别易受伤害，**so** vulnerable 如此脆弱，**too** vulnerable 太脆弱，**very** vulnerable 非常易受影响 ❶❷❸

vul|ture /'vʌltʃəʳ/ (**vultures**) ❶ N-COUNT A **vulture** is a large bird which lives in hot countries and eats the flesh of dead animals. 兀鹫；秃鹫 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe a person as a **vulture**, you disapprove of them because you think they are trying to gain from another person's troubles. 趁火打劫的人；乘人之危者【JOURNALISM, DISAPPROVAL 新闻，贬】❑ *With no buyer in sight for the company as a whole, the vultures started to circle.* 因为眼下没有愿意买下整个公司的买家，那些趁火打劫者开始打它的主意。

vul|va /'vʌlvə/ (**vulvas**) N-COUNT The **vulva** is the outer part of a woman's sexual organs. 阴户【TECHNICAL 术语】

vy|ing /'vaɪɪŋ/ **Vying** is the present participle of **vie.**

Ww

W also **w** /ˈdʌbəlju:/ (**W's, w's**) 1 N-VAR **W** is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第23个字母 2 **W** or **w** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) words beginning with w, such as 'west' or 'watt'. (用于首字母为w的一些单词的缩写，如west和watt)

wacko /ˈwækəʊ/ ADJ If you say that someone is **wacko**, you are saying in an unkind way that they are strange and eccentric. 古怪的；乖僻的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *Lampley was obviously completely wacko.* 显然，兰普利完全疯了。

wacky /ˈwæki/ (**wackier, wackiest**) also **whacky** ADJ If you describe something or someone as **wacky**, you mean that they are eccentric, unusual, and often funny. 古怪的；乖僻的；滑稽可笑的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a wacky new television comedy series.* 新的搞笑电视系列喜剧

wad /wɒd/ (**wads**) N-COUNT A **wad of** something such as paper or cloth is a tight bundle or ball of it. 卷；叠；捆 ❑ [+of] *...a wad of banknotes.* 一沓钞票 ❑ [+of] *...a wad of cotton soaked in cleaning fluid.* 一团浸泡了清洁剂的棉花

wad|ding /ˈwɒdɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Wadding** is soft material which is put around things to protect them, for example in packing. 软填料；填絮

wad|dle /ˈwɒdəl/ (**waddles, waddling, waddled**) VERB To **waddle** somewhere means to walk there with short, quick steps, swinging slightly from side to side. A person or animal that waddles usually has short legs and a fat body. 蹒跚行走；摇摇晃晃地行走 ❑ [V prep/adv] *McGinnis pushed himself laboriously out of the chair and waddled to the window.* 麦金尼斯吃力地从椅子上站起来，摇摇晃晃地走到了窗前。[Also V]

wade /weɪd/ (**wades, wading, waded**) 1 VERB If you **wade** through something that makes it difficult to walk, usually water or mud, you walk through it. (艰难地)涉，蹚，跋涉 ❑ [V prep/adv] *Rescuers had to wade across a river to reach them.* 救援者必须蹚过一条河才能靠近他们。2 VERB To **wade through** a lot of documents or pieces of information means to spend a lot of time and effort reading them or dealing with them. 费力地阅读；艰难地处理 ❑ [V +through] *It has taken a long time to wade through the 'incredible volume' of evidence.* 看完这一大卷"长篇累牍"的证词花费了很长的时间。

▶**wade in** or **wade into** PHRASAL VERB If someone **wades in** or **wades into** something, they get involved in a very determined and forceful way, often without thinking enough about the consequences of their actions. (常指不计后果地)介入，干涉 ❑ [V P] *They don't just listen sympathetically, they wade in with remarks like, 'If I were you...'.* 他们不只是同情地倾听，还时不时地插话进来："如果我是你…"。❑ [V P n] *Police waded into a crowd of protesters.* 警察冲入抗议的人群。

wad|er /ˈweɪdəʳ/ (**waders**) 1 N-COUNT A **wader** is a bird with long legs and a long neck, which lives near water and feeds on fish. There are several different kinds of waders. 涉禽 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Waders** are long rubber boots which cover all of the legs and are worn by fishermen when they are standing in water. (涉水捕鱼时穿的)长筒靴

wadge /wɒdʒ/ → see **wodge**

wadi /ˈwɒdi/ (**wadis**) N-COUNT A **wadi** is a river in North Africa or Arabia which is dry except in the rainy season. (北非或阿拉伯仅雨季有水的)干涸河道，干河谷【TECHNICAL 术语】

'wad|ing pool (**wading pools**) N-COUNT A **wading pool** is a shallow artificial pool for children to play in. (供孩子玩耍的)浅水池【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **paddling pool**

wa|fer /ˈweɪfəʳ/ (**wafers**) 1 N-COUNT A **wafer** is a thin crisp biscuit which is usually eaten with ice cream. 威化饼，薄脆饼(常与冰激凌同吃) 2 N-COUNT A **wafer** is a circular, thin piece of special bread which the priest gives people to eat in the Christian service of Holy Communion. (基督教圣餐仪式上牧师发放的)圣饼

,wafer-'thin ADJ [ADJ n, v-link ADJ] **Wafer-thin** means extremely thin and flat. 极薄的；极扁薄的 ❑ *Cut the fennel into wafer-thin slices.* 把茴香切成薄薄的小片。

waf|fle /ˈwɒfəl/ (**waffles, waffling, waffled**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **waffles**, you are critical of them because they talk or write a lot without actually making any clear or important points. 胡扯；胡说；废话连篇【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [V] *My wife often tells me I waffle.* 我妻子经常说我胡说八道。❑ [V +about] *There was some bloke on the phone waffling about an airline ticket.* 电话里有个家伙在唠叨一张飞机票的事情。•PHRASAL VERB **Waffle on** means the same as **waffle**. waffle on 同 waffle ❑ [V P] *Whenever I open my mouth I don't half waffle on.* 我无论何时开口，从不夸夸其谈。•N-UNCOUNT **Waffle** is also a noun. ❑ *He writes smug, sanctimonious waffle.* 他写的满篇都是自鸣得意、道貌岸然的废话。2 VERB If someone **waffles** on an issue or question, they cannot decide what to do or what their opinion is about it. 犹豫不决；含糊其词【AM 美】❑ [V +on] *He's waffled on abortion and gay rights.* 他在堕胎和同性恋权利问题上立场模糊。❑ [V] *He kept waffling and finding excuses not to close the deal.* 他一直举棋不定，找出种种理由不予成交。[Also V +about/over] 3 N-COUNT A **waffle** is a kind of square cake made of batter with squares marked on it. Waffles are usually eaten with syrup poured over them. 华夫饼

waft /wɒft, wæft/ (**wafts, wafting, wafted**) VERB If sounds or smells **waft** through the air, or if something such as a light wind **wafts** them, they move gently through the air. (使)飘荡；吹拂 ❑ [V prep/adv] *The scent of climbing roses wafts through the window.* 藤本月季的芳香飘进了窗户。❑ [V n prep/adv] *A slight breeze rose, wafting the heavy scent of flowers past her.* 清风吹拂，浓郁的花香向她飘来。•N-COUNT **Waft** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *A waft of perfume drifted into Ingrid's nostrils.* 一股香水味飘进了英格丽德的鼻子里。

wag /wæg/ (**wags, wagging, wagged**) 1 VERB When a dog **wags** its tail, it repeatedly waves its tail from side to side. 摇动，摇摆(尾巴) ❑ [V n] *The dog was biting, growling and wagging its tail.* 那条狗一边撕咬一边低声吼叫，尾巴也跟着摇摆。2 VERB If you **wag** your finger, you shake it repeatedly and quickly from side to side, usually because you are annoyed with someone. (通常指由于厌恶而)左右摇晃(手指) ❑ [V n] *He wagged a disapproving finger.* 他摇晃着手指表示不同意。3 VERB If you **wag** your head, you move it from side to side, often because you are unhappy about a situation. (常指因不高兴而)摇(头) ❑ [V n] *He wags his head unhappily.* 他不高兴地摇着头。

wage ◆◇ /weɪdʒ/ (**wages, waging, waged**) 1 N-COUNT Someone's **wages** are the amount of money that is regularly paid to them for the work that they do. 工资；工钱 ❑ *His wages have gone up.* 他涨工资了。❑ *This may end efforts to set a minimum wage well above the poverty line.* 这可能会使将最低工资定得远高于贫困线的努力告吹。2 VERB If a person, group, or country **wages** a campaign or a war, they start it and continue it over a period of time. 开展，发动（运动或战争）❑ [v n] *...the three factions that had been waging a civil war.* 发动内战的三个派别

→ see **factory, union**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wage* Also look up:

N. earnings, pay, salary 1

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wage* with:

ADJ. **average** wage 平均工资，**high/higher** wage 高／更高的工资，**hourly** wage 时薪，**low/lower** wage 低／更低的工资 1

V. **offer a** wage 提供工资，**pay a** wage 支付工资，**raise a** wage 上调工资 1

N. wage **cuts** 降薪，wage **earners** 挣钱养家的人，wage **increases** 加薪，wage **rates** 工资率 1
wage **a campaign** 发起运动，wage **war** 发动战争 2

waged /weɪdʒd/ 1 **Waged** is the past tense and past participle of **wage.** 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Waged** workers receive money regularly for doing a job. **Waged** work is work that you are paid to do.（人）领工资的，带薪的；（工作）支付工资的 ❑ *...the influx of women into the waged workforce.* 妇女涌入工薪大军之中 ❑ *They want secure, waged employment.* 他们想要稳定的、有工资的工作。

'wage packet (**wage packets**) N-COUNT People's wages can be referred to as their **wage packet.** 工资【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *They work long hours in order to take home a fat wage packet.* 为了多赚点儿工资，他们加班加点地工作。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **paycheck**

wa|ger /'weɪdʒəʳ/ (**wagers, wagering, wagered**) 1 VERB If you **wager on** the result of a horse race, football match, or other event, you give someone a sum of money which they give you back with extra money if the result is what you predicted, or which they keep if it is not. 押（赌注）；打赌【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [v +on] *Just because people wagered on the Yankees did not mean that they liked them.* 人们将赌注下在扬基队上并不说明就喜欢他们。❑ [v n +on] *Golfers had wagered a good deal of money on Nick Faldo winning the championship.* 高尔夫球手投下重注，赌尼克·法尔多夺冠。•N-COUNT **Wager** is also a noun. ❑ [+on] *There have been various wagers on certain candidates since the Bishop announced his retirement.* 自从大主教宣布退职后，人们纷纷打赌猜测几位继任人选。2 VERB If you say that you will **wager that** something is the case, you mean you are confident that it is the case.（表示很确定）打赌，保证 ❑ [v that] *She was willing to wager that he didn't own the apartment he lived in.* 她愿意打赌他居住的公寓并不属于他。

wag|gle /'wæg°l/ (**waggles, waggling, waggled**) VERB If you **waggle** something, or if something **waggles,** it moves up and down or from side to side with short quick movements.（使）来回摇摆；（使）上下移动 ❑ [v n] *He was waggling his toes in his socks.* 他的脚趾在袜子里动来动去。❑ [v] *...puppet animals with eyes that move and ears that waggle.* 眼睛会转、耳朵会摇摆的动物木偶

wag|on /'wægən/ (**wagons**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **waggon**

1 N-COUNT A **wagon** is a strong vehicle with four wheels, usually pulled by horses or oxen and used for carrying heavy loads.（通常由马或牛拉的）四轮运货车 2 N-COUNT A **wagon** is a large container on wheels which is pulled by a train.（火车的）货车车厢，车皮【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **freight car**

3 PHRASE Someone who is **on the wagon** has stopped drinking alcohol. 停止喝酒；戒酒【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm on the wagon for a while. Cleaning out my system.* 我这段时间正在戒酒，对体内进行大扫除。4 → see also **station wagon**

→ see **train**

wag|tail /'wægteɪl/ (**wagtails**) N-COUNT A **wagtail** is a type of small bird which moves its tail quickly up and down as it walks. 鹡鸰

wah-wah /'wɑ: ˌwɑ:/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] In music, **wah-wah** is used to describe the sound produced by covering and uncovering the open end of a brass instrument. This sound can also be produced electronically, especially when playing the electric guitar.（铜管乐器开或闭所发出的）哇音；（电子乐器，尤指电吉他的）哇音 ❑ *He played some wah-wah guitar.* 他弹了一会儿哇哇吉他。

waif /weɪf/ (**waifs**) N-COUNT If you refer to a child or young woman as a **waif,** you mean that they are very thin and look as if they have nowhere to live. 极瘦弱的人；无家可归者；流浪儿 ❑ *...a dirty-faced waif of some five or six years.* 五六岁大、脸上脏兮兮的流浪儿

wail /weɪl/ (**wails, wailing, wailed**) 1 VERB If someone **wails,** they make long, loud, high-pitched cries which express sorrow or pain. 哀号；悲鸣；恸哭 ❑ [v] *The women began to wail in mourning.* 女人们开始哀哭起来。❑ [v +for] *...a mother wailing for her lost child.* 因丧子而痛哭的母亲 •N-COUNT **Wail** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Wails of grief were heard as visitors filed past the site of the disaster.* 来访者列队走过灾难现场时听见到处都是哀号声。2 VERB If you **wail** something, you say it in a loud, high-pitched voice that shows that you are unhappy or in pain. 哀诉；哀号着说 ❑ [v with quote] *'Now look what you've done!' Shirley wailed.* "看看你干的好事！"雪莉哭诉道。❑ [v that] *Primrose, stupefied by tiredness, began to wail that she was hungry.* 普丽姆罗丝累得精神都有些恍惚了，开始哭着说她饿了。[Also v +about] 3 VERB If something such as a siren or an alarm **wails,** it makes a long, loud, high-pitched sound.（警报器等）尖叫，尖啸 ❑ [v] *Police cars, their sirens wailing, accompanied the lorries.* 警车护送着大卡车，一路警笛长鸣。•N-UNCOUNT **Wail** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *The wail of the bagpipe could be heard in the distance.* 远远地能听到风笛的呜咽。•**wail|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Our artillery opened up and we heard a fearful wailing and screeching.* 我们的炮弹一发，便听到可怕的哀号声和尖叫声。

waist /weɪst/ (**waists**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **waist** is the middle part of your body where it narrows slightly above your hips. 腰；腰部 ❑ *Ricky kept his arm round her waist.* 里基一直搂着她的腰。❑ *He was stripped to the waist.* 他上身赤裸。•**-waisted** COMB ❑ *Sarah looked slender-waisted, fragile and very beautiful.* 萨拉纤纤细腰，弱不禁风，楚楚动人。2 N-COUNT The **waist** of a garment such as a dress, coat, or pair of trousers is the part of it which covers the middle part of your body.（衣服的）腰部，腰身 •**-waisted** COMB ❑ *...high-waisted dresses.* 高腰裙

→ see **body**

waist|band /'weɪstbænd/ (**waistbands**) N-COUNT A **waistband** is a narrow piece of material which is sewn on to a pair of trousers, a skirt, or other item of clothing at the waist in order to strengthen it. 裤腰；裙腰

waist|coat /'weɪstkəʊt, 'weskət/ (**waistcoats**) N-COUNT A **waistcoat** is a sleeveless piece of clothing with buttons which people usually wear over a shirt. 背心；马甲【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **vest**

waist|line /'weɪstlaɪn/ (**waistlines**) 1 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Your **waistline** is your waist measurement. 腰围 ❑ *A passion for cooking does not necessarily have to be bad for your waistline.* 热衷于做菜并不一定会导致腰围增粗。2 N-COUNT The **waistline** of a piece of clothing is the place where the upper and lower parts are sewn together, which is near to your waist when you wear it.（衣服的）腰身

wait ◆◆◆ /weɪt/ (**waits, waiting, waited**) 1 VERB [no passive] When you **wait for** something or someone, you spend some time doing very little, because you cannot act until that thing happens or that person arrives. 等待；等候 ❑ [v +for] *I*

walk to a street corner and wait for the school bus. 我走到街角等校车。❑ [v +for] *Stop waiting for things to happen. Make them happen.* 不要坐等事情发生。要创造条件让它们发生。❑ [v to-inf] *I waited to see how she responded.* 我等着看她如何回应。❑ [v] *Angus got out of the car to wait.* 安格斯从汽车里出来等着。❑ [v n] *We will have to wait a week or so before we know whether the operation is a success.* 我们还得等一周左右才能知道手术是否成功。❑ [v-ing] *He told waiting journalists that he did not expect a referendum to be held for several months.* 他告诉守候着的记者，他认为几个月内不会举行全民公决。[Also v n +for] •**wait|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *The waiting became almost unbearable.* 等待变得让人几乎无法忍受。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **wait** is a period of time in which you do very little, before something happens or before you can do something. 等待；等待的时间 ❑ [+for] *...the four-hour wait for the organizers to declare the result.* 组织者宣布结果之前长达 4 小时的等待 3 VERB [usu cont] If something **is waiting for** you, it is ready for you to use, have, or do. 准备妥当；可获得；可使用 ❑ [v +for] *There'll be a car waiting for you.* 会有辆汽车等你。❑ [+for] *When we came home we had a meal waiting for us.* 我们到家时，有一顿美餐正等着我们享用。❑ [v to-inf] *Ships with unfurled sails wait to take them aboard.* 船只扬起风帆，等待他们上船。[Also v] 4 VERB [no cont] If you say that something can **wait**, you mean that it is not important or urgent and so you will deal with it or do it later. 延缓；推迟；搁置 ❑ [v] *I want to talk to you, but it can wait.* 我想和你谈谈，但可以晚点再说。❑ [v] *Any changes will have to wait until sponsors can be found.* 任何改变都要等找到赞助商之后再作决定。5 VERB You can use **wait** when you are trying to make someone feel excited, or to encourage or threaten them. (用于鼓励或威胁) 等着 ❑ [v +until] *If you think this all sounds very exciting, just wait until you read the book.* 如果你觉得所有这些听起来令人兴奋，那就等着去读这本书吧。❑ [v] *As soon as you get some food inside you, you'll feel more cheerful. Just you wait.* 吃点儿东西你就会打起精神的。等着瞧吧。6 VERB **Wait** is used in expressions such as **wait a minute**, **wait a second**, and **wait a moment** to interrupt someone when they are speaking, for example because you object to what they are saying or because you want them to repeat something. (用于打断讲话) 等一下，且慢 [SPOKEN 口语] ❑ [v n] *'Wait a minute!' he broke in. 'This is not giving her a fair hearing!'* "等一下，"他插嘴说，"这没有给她一个公平的解释机会！" 7 VERB If an employee **waits on** you, for example in a restaurant or hotel, they take orders from you and bring you what you want. 服侍；招待 ❑ [v +on] *There were plenty of servants to wait on her.* 有很多仆人服侍她。❑ [v +at] *Each student is expected to wait at table for one week each semester.* 每学期每个学生都要在餐厅服务一周。8 PHRASE If you say that you **can't wait** to do something or **can hardly wait** to do it, you are emphasizing that you are very excited about it and eager to do it. 等不及；迫不及待；渴望 [SPOKEN, EMPHASIS 口语，强调] ❑ *We can't wait to get started.* 我们迫不及待地想开始。❑ *It's gonna be great. I can hardly wait.* 那一定很棒。我都等不及了。9 PHRASE If you tell someone to **wait and see**, you tell them that they must be patient or that they must not worry about what is going to happen in the future because they have no control over it. 等着瞧；等等看 ❑ *We'll have to wait and see what happens.* 我们只好等等看将会发生什么。❑ *...a wait-and-see attitude.* 观望态度

▶wait around

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **wait about**

PHRASAL VERB If you **wait around** or **wait about**, you stay in the same place, usually doing very little, because you cannot act before something happens or before someone arrives. (长时间地) 干等，空等 ❑ [v P +for] *The attacker may have been waiting around for an opportunity to strike.* 袭击者也许一直都在等待着动手的机会。❑ [v P to-inf] *I waited around to speak to the doctor.* 我干等着跟医生说话。❑ [v P] *...the ghastly tedium of waiting about at the airport.* 在机场候机时的百无聊赖

▶wait in PHRASAL VERB If you **wait in**, you deliberately stay at home and do not go out, for example because someone is coming to see you. 在家等候 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [v P +for] *If I'd waited in for you I could have waited all day.* 要是我真留在家等你，那早都等上一整天了。

▶wait on PHRASAL VERB If you **are waiting on** something, you are waiting for it to happen, for example before you do or decide anything. 等待 (某事发生) [AM 美] ❑ [v P n] *Since then I've been waiting on events.* 自那以后，我就一直在观望事情的发展。

▶wait up 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **wait up**, you deliberately do not go to bed, especially because you are expecting someone to return home late at night. 等着不睡；熬夜等待；(尤指) 等待夜归的人 ❑ [v P +for] *I hope he doesn't expect you to wait up for him.* 我希望他没指望你熬夜等他。❑ [v P] *Don't wait up.* 不要熬夜等着。2 PHRASAL VERB [usu imper] If you ask someone to **wait up**, you are asking them to go more slowly or to stop and wait for you. 走慢点；等一等 [AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式] ❑ [v P] *I was running down the hill shouting, 'Michael, Michael, man, wait up.'* 我边往山下跑边喊："迈克尔，迈克尔，嘿，等等我。"

Thesaurus 同类词 *wait* Also look up:

V. anticipate, expect, hold on, stand by; (*ant.*) carry out, go ahead 1
N. delay, halt, hold-up, pause 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wait* with:

V. **(can't) afford to** wait (无法) 等得起 1
can/can't/couldn't wait 可以 / 不可以等 (或推迟)，**have to** wait 不得不等 (或推迟)，**will/won't/wouldn't** wait 会 / 不会等 (或推迟) 1 4
wait **to hear** 等着听，wait **to say** 等着说 1 4 8
can hardly wait 迫不及待，**can't** wait 等不及 8
wait **and see** 等着瞧 9
N. wait **for an answer** 等待回答，wait **days/hours** 等几天 / 几个小时，wait **a long time** 等很长时间，wait ***your* turn** 等着轮到自己 1
wait **a minute** 等一下 6
wait **until tomorrow** 等到 (或推迟到) 明天 1 4
ADV. wait **forever** 永远等待，wait **here** 在这里等，wait **outside** 在外面等，wait **patiently** 耐心等待 1
just wait 等着吧 1 5
PREP. **worth the** wait 值得等待 2

wait|er /'weɪtə^r/ (**waiters**) 1 N-COUNT A **waiter** is a man who works in a restaurant, serving people with food and drink. 男侍者；男服务员 2 → see also **dumb waiter**

→ see **restaurant**

,wait|ing 'game (**waiting games**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you play a **waiting game**, you deal with a situation by deliberately doing nothing, because you believe you will gain an advantage by acting later, or because you are waiting to see how other people are going to act. 拖延战术 ❑ *He's playing a waiting-game. He'll hope to hang on as long as possible until the pressure is off.* 他玩的是拖延战术。他希望尽可能地拖，直到压力消除为止。

'wait|ing list (**waiting lists**) N-COUNT [oft *on* N] A **waiting list** is a list of people who have asked for something which cannot be given to them immediately, for example medical treatment, housing, or training, and who must therefore wait until it is available. 等候者名单 ❑ [+for] *There were 20,000 people on the waiting list for a home.* 名单上有两万人等着分房。

'wait|ing room (**waiting rooms**) also **waiting-room** N-COUNT A **waiting room** is a room in a place such as a railway station or a clinic, where people can sit down while they wait. 等候室；候车室；候诊室

wait|ress /'weɪtrəs/ (**waitresses**, **waitressing**, **waitressed**) 1 N-COUNT A **waitress** is a woman who works in a restaurant, serving people with food and drink. 女侍者；女服务员 2 VERB A woman who **waitresses** works in a restaurant serving food and drink. 做女侍者；当女服务员 ❑ [v] *She had been working in a pub, cooking and waitressing.* 她之前在酒吧工作，负责烹饪和招待。•**wait|ress|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She does a bit of waitressing as a part-time job.* 她有时兼职做一下服务员。

→ see **restaurant**

waive /weɪv/ (**waives, waiving, waived**) 1 VERB If you **waive** your right to something, for example legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. 放弃(合法权利等) ❑ [v n] *He pleaded guilty to the murders of three boys and waived his right to appeal.* 他承认谋杀了3个男孩,并放弃上诉。 2 VERB If someone **waives** a rule, they say that people do not have to obey it in a particular situation. (特定情况下)不强求执行(规则等) ❑ [v n] *The art gallery waives admission charges on Sundays.* 美术馆周日免收门票。

waiver /'weɪvəʳ/ (**waivers**) N-COUNT A **waiver** is when a person, government, or organization agrees to give up a right or says that people do not have to obey a particular rule or law. 权利放弃,弃权;(规则或法律的)不强求执行 ❑ [+of] *...a waiver of constitutional rights.* 对宪法赋予权利的放弃

wake ◆◇◇ /weɪk/ (**wakes, waking, woke, woken**)

The form **waked** is used in American English for the past tense. 美国英语中过去式用 waked。

1 VERB When you **wake** or when someone or something **wakes** you, you become conscious again after being asleep. 醒;醒来;唤醒;弄醒 ❑ [v] *It was cold and dark when I woke at 6.30.* 我6点半醒来时,天又冷又黑。 ❑ [v +to] *Bob woke slowly to sunshine pouring in his window.* 直到阳光从窗外泻入,鲍勃才慢慢醒来。 ❑ [v to-inf] *She woke to find her dark room lit by flashing lights.* 她醒来时发现黑暗的屋子被闪烁的灯光照亮了。 ❑ [v n] *She went upstairs to wake Milton.* 她上楼去叫醒米尔顿。 •PHRASAL VERB **Wake up** means the same as **wake**. wake up 同 wake ❑ [v p] *One morning I woke up and felt something was wrong.* 一天早上我醒过来后感觉有些不对劲。 ❑ [v n p] *At dawn I woke him up and said we were leaving.* 黎明时分,我把他叫醒,告诉他我们要走了。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing, with poss] The **wake** of a boat or other object moving in water is the track of waves that it makes behind it as it moves through the water. (航行中的船等留下的)伴流,尾流,航迹 ❑ [+of] *Dolphins sometimes play in the wake of the boats.* 有时海豚在船的尾流中嬉戏。 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **wake** is a gathering or social event that is held before or after someone's funeral. (葬礼前后的)守夜,守灵 ❑ *A funeral wake was in progress.* 正在进行葬礼守灵。 4 PHRASE If one thing follows **in the wake of** another, it happens after the other thing is over, often as a result of it. 随着…而来;作为…的结果 ❑ *The governor has enjoyed a huge surge in the polls in the wake of last week's convention.* 上周的大会过后,民意调查显示州长支持率大幅上升。 5 PHRASE [usu with poss] Your **waking hours** are the times when you are awake rather than asleep. 醒着的时间;非睡眠时间 ❑ *It was work which consumed most of his waking hours.* 他醒着的时候大部分时间都在工作。 6 PHRASE If you leave something or someone **in your wake**, you leave them behind you as you go. (留)在…身后 ❑ *Adam stumbles on, leaving a trail of devastation in his wake.* 亚当蹒跚而行,沿路留下毁坏的痕迹。 7 PHRASE If you are following **in** someone's **wake**, you are following them or their example. 紧随…;效仿… ❑ *In his wake came a waiter wheeling a trolley.* 一位推着手推车的侍者紧随着他过来。 ❑ *...the endless stream of female artists who released albums in her wake.* 无数效仿她发行专辑的女艺术家

▶**wake up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If something such as an activity **wakes** you **up**, it makes you more alert and ready to do things after you have been lazy or inactive. 激起;唤起 ❑ [v p n] *A cool shower wakes up the body and boosts circulation.* 冷水澡可以刺激身体,促进血液循环。 [Also v n p] 2 → see also **wake 1**

▶**wake up to** PHRASAL VERB If you **wake up to** something, you become aware of it. 觉察到;意识到 ❑ [v p p n] *People should wake up to the fact that people with disabilities have got a vote as well.* 人们应该认识到残疾人同样也享有投票权。

→ see **funeral**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wake* with:

PREP-P. wake **up during the night** 夜间醒来, wake **up in the middle of the night** 半夜醒来, wake **up in the morning** 早晨醒来 1

ADV. wake *(someone)* **up** 叫醒(某人) 1

Word Link 词根词缀 *wak = being awake* 醒 : *awake, wake, wakeful*

wake|ful /'weɪkfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **wakeful** finds it difficult to get to sleep and wakes up very often when they should be sleeping. 难以入睡的;失眠的;睡眠轻的 •**wake|ful|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It is never a good idea to take sleeping tablets regularly for this kind of wakefulness.* 经常吃安眠药来对付这种失眠绝不是什么好办法。

→ see **hypnosis**

wak|en /'weɪkən/ (**wakens, wakening, wakened**) VERB When you **waken**, or when someone or something **wakens** you, you wake from sleep. 醒来;唤醒 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [v n] *The noise of a door slamming wakened her.* 砰的摔门声把她吵醒了。 ❑ [v] *Women are much more likely than men to waken because of noise.* 女性通常比男性更易被噪音吵醒。 •PHRASAL VERB **Waken up** means the same as **waken**. waken up 同 waken ❑ [v n p] *'Drink this coffee—it will waken you up.'* "把这杯咖啡喝了——它会让你清醒过来。" ❑ [v p] *If you do waken up during the night, start the exercises again.* 如果你夜里真的醒了,就再从头开始做这套动作。

wake-up call (**wake-up calls**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **wake-up call** is a telephone call that you can book through an operator or at a hotel to make sure that you wake up at a particular time. (旅馆等提供的)叫醒电话,叫醒服务 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something is a **wake-up call** to a person or group of people, you mean that it will make them notice something and start to take action. 警钟;警示 ❑ [+to] *The Ambassador said he hoped the statement would serve as a wake-up call to the government.* 大使说,他希望这一声明能给政府敲响警钟。

walk ◆◆◆ /wɔːk/ (**walks, walking, walked**) 1 VERB When you **walk**, you move forward by putting one foot in front of the other in a regular way. 走;行走;走路 ❑ [v] *Rosanna and Forbes walked in silence for some while.* 罗莎娜和福布斯默不作声地走了一会儿。 ❑ [v prep/adv] *She turned and walked away.* 她转身走开了。 ❑ [v n] *They would stop the car and walk a few steps.* 他们会停下车走上几步。 ❑ [v n +to] *When I was your age I walked five miles to school.* 我像你这么大时,要步行5英里去上学。 2 N-COUNT A **walk** is a journey that you make by walking, usually for pleasure. 漫步;散步 ❑ *I went for a walk.* 我去散步了。 ❑ *He often took long walks in the hills.* 他经常在山中久久漫步。 3 N-SING A **walk** of a particular distance is the distance which a person has to walk to get somewhere. 步行的距离(或路程) ❑ [+to] *It was only a three-mile walk to Kabul from there.* 从那里到喀布尔只需走上3英里。 ❑ [+from] *The church is a short walk from Piazza Dante.* 教堂离但丁广场只有几步之遥。 4 N-COUNT A **walk** is a route suitable for walking along for pleasure. 步行小径;(适宜散步的)小径,道路 ❑ *There is a 2 mile coastal walk from Craster to Newton.* 从克拉斯特到牛顿有一条两英里的海滨小径。 5 N-SING **A walk** is the action of walking rather than running. 走;行走;步行 ❑ *She slowed to a steady walk.* 她放慢脚步,徐徐而行。 6 N-SING Someone's **walk** is the way that they walk. 步态;走路的样子 ❑ *George, despite his great height and gangling walk, was a keen dancer.* 乔治尽管长得过高,走路姿势难看,但却热衷于跳舞。 7 VERB If you **walk** someone somewhere, you walk there with them in order to show politeness or to make sure that they get there safely. 陪同;陪伴护送 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She walked me to my car.* 她陪我走到我的车旁。 8 VERB If you **walk** your dog, you take it for a walk in order to keep it healthy. 遛(狗);带(狗)溜达 ❑ [v n] *I walk my dog each evening around my local streets.* 我每晚在家附近的街道上遛狗。 9 to be **walking on air** → see **air** 10 to **walk tall** → see **tall**

▶**walk away** PHRASAL VERB If you **walk away** from a problem or a difficult situation, you do nothing about it or do not face any bad consequences from it. 脱身;一走了之 ❑ [v p +from] *The most appropriate strategy may simply be to walk away from the problem.* 最好的对策可能就是回避这个问题。 ❑ [v p] *No one knows you're a part of this. You can just walk away.* 没人知道这件事与你有关。你可以置身事外。

▶**walk away with** PHRASAL VERB If you **walk away with** something such as a prize, you win it or get it very easily. 轻松赢得;轻易获得 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ [v p p n] *Enter our competition and*

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you could walk away with £10,000. 参加我们的竞赛就有机会轻松赢得1万英镑的奖金。

▶**walk in on** PHRASAL VERB If you **walk in on** someone, you enter the room that they are in while they are doing something private, and this creates an embarrassing situation. 进屋撞见(别人在做私密的事) ❑ [V P P n] *His wife walked in on him making love.* 他妻子进屋撞见他与别人上床。

▶**walk into** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **walk into** an unpleasant situation, you become involved in it without expecting to, especially because you have been careless. (不小心)遇上;(不慎)陷入 ❑ [V P n] *He's walking into a situation that he absolutely can't control.* 他正陷入自己完全无法控制的局面。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **walk into** a job, you manage to get it very easily. 轻易获得(工作)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *When I left school, I could walk into any job.* 我毕业后可以不费吹灰之力地找到任何工作。

▶**walk off with** PHRASAL VERB If you **walk off with** something such as a prize, you win it or get it very easily. 轻松赢得;轻易获得【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [V P P n] *The delighted pensioner walked off with a £2,000 prize.* 那个退休老人轻松赢得了2,000英镑的奖金,高兴得不得了。

▶**walk out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **walk out of** a meeting, a performance, or an unpleasant situation, you leave it suddenly, usually in order to show that you are angry or bored. (通常为表示愤怒或厌烦而从会议、演出等)退席,退场 ❑ [V P +of] *Several dozen councillors walked out of the meeting in protest.* 几十名政务会委员愤然从会场退席以示抗议。 ❑ [V P] *Mr. Mason walked out during the performance.* 梅森先生在演出时退场。 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **walks out on** their family or their partner, they leave them suddenly and go to live somewhere else. 突然离开,抛弃(家庭或伴侣);出走 ❑ [V P +on] *Her husband walked out on her.* 她丈夫抛弃了她。 3 PHRASAL VERB If workers **walk out**, they stop doing their work for a period of time, usually in order to try to get better pay or conditions for themselves. 罢工 ❑ [V P] *Nationwide industrial action began earlier this week, when staff at most banks walked out.* 本周早些时候多数银行职员举行罢工,遍及全国的劳工行动由此开始。

▶**walk over** PHRASAL VERB If someone **walks over** you, they treat you very badly. 粗暴(或苛刻)地对待;欺负【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P n] *Do you think you can walk over me? Well, you won't, ever!* 你以为你可以欺负我吗?你不能,永远不能!

Thesaurus 同类词 *walk* Also look up:

V. amble, hike, stroll 1
N. hike, jaunt, march, parade, stroll 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *walk* with:

ADV. walk **alone** 独行,walk **away** 走开,walk **back** 步行回去,walk **home** 步行回家,walk **slowly** 慢慢地走 1
V. **begin to** walk 开始走路,**start to** walk 开始走路 1
go for a walk 去散步,**take a** walk 散步 2
ADJ. **(un)able to** walk 能够(或无法)行走 1
brisk walk 轻快的行走,**long** walk 长途步行,**short** walk 短途步行 2 3 4
N. walk a **dog** 遛狗 3

walk|about /'wɔ:kəbaʊt/ (**walkabouts**) N-COUNT A **walkabout** is a walk by a king, queen, or other important person through a public place in order to meet people in an informal way. (国王、女王或其他要人为亲近民众在公共场所进行的)巡行【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *He was ambushed by angry protesters during a walkabout in Bolton.* 他在博尔顿巡行时遭到愤怒的抗议者的围攻。•PHRASE If a king, queen, or other important person **goes walkabout** or **goes on a walkabout**, he or she walks through crowds in a public place in order to meet people in an informal way. (国王、女王或其他要人为亲近民众在公共场所)巡行【BRIT 英】❑ *The Prime Minister insisted on going walkabout in Belfast.* 首相坚持要到贝尔法斯特民众中走动走动。

walk|er /'wɔ:kə^r/ (**walkers**) 1 N-COUNT A **walker** is a person who walks, especially in the countryside for pleasure or in order to keep healthy. (尤指在乡间休闲或锻炼的)散步者,步行者 2 N-COUNT A **walker** is a special kind of frame which is designed to help babies or disabled or ill people to walk. (帮助婴儿、残疾人或病人走路的)助行架 ❑ *She eventually used a cane, then a walker, and finally was confined to the house.* 结果她拄上了拐杖,后来又用上了助行架,最后连房门都出不了了。

→ see **park**

walkie-talkie /ˌwɔ:ki 'tɔ:ki/ (**walkie-talkies**) N-COUNT A **walkie-talkie** is a small portable radio which you can talk into and hear messages through so that you can communicate with someone far away. 无线电对讲机;步话机

walk|ing /'wɔ:kɪŋ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Walking** is the activity of taking walks for exercise or pleasure, especially in the country. (尤指在乡间以锻炼或休闲为目的的)散步,步行 ❑ *Recently I've started to do a lot of walking and cycling.* 最近我开始经常散步和骑自行车。❑ *...a walking holiday.* 徒步旅行的假日 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **walking** in expressions like **a walking disaster** or **a walking dictionary** in order to emphasize, for example, that someone causes a lot of disasters, or knows a lot of difficult words. 活的…【HUMOROUS, EMPHASIS 幽默,强调】❑ *He was a walking encyclopaedia.* 他是一部活的百科全书。

'walk|ing stick (**walking sticks**) N-COUNT A **walking stick** is a long wooden stick which a person can lean on while walking. 手杖;拐杖

Walk|man /'wɔ:kmən/ (**Walkmans**) N-COUNT A **Walkman** is a small cassette player with light headphones which people carry around so that they can listen to music, for example while they are travelling. 随身听【TRADEMARK 商标】

,walk of 'life (**walks of life**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **walk of life** that you come from is the position that you have in society and the kind of job you have. 身份;行业;职业 ❑ *One of the greatest pleasures of this job is meeting people from all walks of life.* 这份工作最大的乐趣之一在于可以接触到各行各业的人。

'walk-on ADJ [ADJ n] A **walk-on** part in a play or film is a very small part which usually does not involve any speaking. (角色)跑龙套的 ❑ *He and his family have walk-on parts in the latest film.* 他和家人在最新的这部电影中有跑龙套的角色。

walk|out /'wɔ:kaʊt/ (**walkouts**) 1 N-COUNT A **walkout** is a strike. 罢工 2 N-COUNT If there is a **walkout** during a meeting, some or all of the people attending it leave in order to show their disapproval of something that has happened at the meeting. (会议上表示反对的)离席,退场 ❑ *The commission's proceedings have been wrecked by tantrums and walkouts.* 委员会的议程因与会者的撒泼捣乱和离席抗议而受阻。

walk|over /'wɔ:kəʊvə^r/ (**walkovers**) N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that a competition or contest is a **walkover**, you mean that it is won very easily. 轻易取得的胜利

'walk-up (**walk-ups**) N-COUNT A **walk-up** is a tall apartment block which has no lift. You can also refer to an apartment in such a block as a **walk-up**. 无电梯的公寓大楼;无电梯直通的公寓【AM 美】❑ *She lives in a tiny fifth floor walk-up in New York's East Village.* 她居住在纽约东村一间没有电梯的5层小公寓里。

walk|way /'wɔ:kweɪ/ (**walkways**) N-COUNT A **walkway** is a passage or path for people to walk along. Walkways are often raised above the ground. (常高于地面的)人行道,走道

wall ◆◆◆ /wɔ:l/ (**walls**) 1 N-COUNT A **wall** is one of the vertical sides of a building or room. 墙;墙壁 ❑ [+of] *Kathryn leaned against the wall of the church.* 凯瑟琳倚靠在教堂的墙上。❑ *The bedroom walls would be painted light blue.* 卧室的墙壁会被漆成浅蓝色。❑ *She checked the wall clock.* 她对了对墙上的钟。•**-walled** COMB ❑ *...a glass-walled elevator.* 玻璃壁电梯 2 N-COUNT A **wall** is a long narrow vertical structure made of stone or brick that surrounds or divides an area of land. (石或砖砌成的)围墙,隔墙 ❑ *He sat on the wall in the sun.* 他坐在墙上晒太阳。 3 N-COUNT The **wall** of something that is hollow is its side. (中空物体的)壁,内壁 ❑ [+of] *He ran his fingers along the inside walls of the box.* 他用手指划过盒子

的内壁。 4 N-COUNT A **wall of** something is a large amount of it forming a high vertical barrier. 屏障；堆成墙的大量物品 ❑ [+of] *She gazed at the wall of books.* 她目不转睛地盯着书墙。 ❑ [+of] *I was just hit by a wall of water.* 我刚撞上了一堵水墙。 5 N-COUNT You can describe something as a **wall of** a particular kind when it acts as a barrier and prevents people from understanding something. 障碍；隔阂；壁垒 ❑ [+of] *The police say they met the usual wall of silence.* 警方称他们像往常一样碰了壁，没人吭气。 6 → see also **cavity wall, dry-stone wall, fly-on-the-wall, hole-in-the-wall, off-the-wall, retaining wall, sea wall, stonewall, wall-to-wall** 7 PHRASE [usu cont] If you say that you **are banging your head against a wall**, you are emphasizing that you are frustrated because someone is stopping you from making progress in something. 碰壁；徒劳【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *I appealed for help but felt I was always banging my head against a wall.* 我寻求帮助，却发现自己处处碰壁。 ❑ *I wondered if I was banging my head against a brick wall.* 我不知道自己是不是在白费力气。 8 PHRASE If you have your **back to the wall**, you are in a very difficult situation and can see no way out of it. 处于困境（或绝境）；走投无路【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Their threat to hire replacement workers has the union with its back to the wall.* 他们威胁说要雇用替工，这使工会陷入了困境。 9 PHRASE If you say that something or someone **is driving** you **up the wall**, you are emphasizing that they annoy and irritate you. 把…逼得发疯；逼得…受不了【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The heat is driving me up the wall.* 炎热快把我逼疯了。 ❑ *I sang in the bath and drove my parents up the wall.* 我在浴室里唱歌，我父母快受不了了。 10 PHRASE If a person or company **goes to the wall**, they lose all their money and their business fails. 破产；（生意）失败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Even quite big companies are going to the wall these days.* 现如今甚至有些大公司也濒临破产。 11 **fly on the wall** → see **fly** 12 **the writing is on the wall** → see **writing**

▶**wall in** PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If someone or something **is walled in**, they are surrounded or enclosed by a wall or barrier. （用墙或障碍）围住，封闭 ❑ [be V-ed P] *He is walled in by a mountain of papers in his cluttered Broadway office.* 在凌乱的百老汇办公室里，他被堆成山的文件团团包围。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wall* with:

PREP.	**against a** wall 靠墙，**along a** wall 沿着墙，**behind a** wall 墙后面，**near a** wall 墙边，**on a** wall 墙上 1 2
N.	**brick** wall 砖墙，**concrete** wall 混凝土墙，**glass** wall 玻璃墙，**stone** wall 石墙 1 2
	back to the wall 处于困境 8
V.	**build a** wall 砌墙，**climb a** wall 爬墙，**lean against/on a** wall 靠着墙 1 2

wal|la|by /'wɒləbi/ (**wallabies**) N-COUNT A **wallaby** is an animal similar to a small kangaroo. Wallabies live in Australia and New Guinea. 沙袋鼠（产于澳大利亚和新几内亚）

wall|covering /'wɔːlkʌvərɪŋ/ (**wallcoverings**) also **wall covering** N-VAR A **wallcovering** is a material such as wallpaper that is used to decorate the walls on the inside of a building. （墙纸等）墙面覆料

walled /wɔːld/ ADJ If an area of land or a city is **walled**, it is surrounded or enclosed by a wall. 有围墙的；有城墙的 ❑ *...a walled rose garden.* 带围墙的玫瑰花园

wal|let /'wɒlɪt/ (**wallets**) N-COUNT [oft poss N] A **wallet** is a small flat folded case, usually made of leather or plastic, in which you can keep banknotes and credit cards. 钱包；皮夹

wall|flower /'wɔːlflaʊə^r/ (**wallflowers**) 1 N-COUNT A **wallflower** is a plant that is grown in gardens and has sweet-smelling yellow, red, orange, or purple flowers. 桂竹香 2 N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **wallflower**, you mean that they are shy and do not get involved in dancing or talking to people at social events. 墙花，壁花（在社交场合因害羞而没有舞伴或不与人交谈的人）

wal|lop /'wɒləp/ (**wallops, walloping, walloped**) VERB If you **wallop** someone or something, you hit them very hard, often causing a dull sound. 重击；狠揍【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n prep] *Once, she walloped me over the head with a frying pan.* 有一次，她用煎锅狠狠地砸了我的头。 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Wallop** is also a noun. ❑ *With one brutal wallop, Clarke flattened him.* 克拉克毫不留情地一拳把他打翻在地。

wal|low /'wɒləʊ/ (**wallows, wallowing, wallowed**) 1 VERB If you say that someone **is wallowing in** an unpleasant situation, you are criticizing them for being deliberately unhappy. 沉溺（于不快的境况）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V +in] *His tired mind continued to wallow in self-pity.* 他疲惫的心继续沉溺于自哀自怜之中。 2 VERB If a person or animal **wallows in** water or mud, they lie or roll about in it slowly for pleasure. （在水或泥浆中）躺卧，打滚 ❑ [V +in] *Never have I had such a good excuse for wallowing in deep warm baths.* 我从来没找到过如此好的理由，可以美美地泡个热水澡。

wall|paper /'wɔːlpeɪpə^r/ (**wallpapers, wallpapering, wallpapered**) 1 N-VAR **Wallpaper** is thick coloured or patterned paper that is used for covering and decorating the walls of rooms. 墙纸；壁纸 ❑ [+in] *...the wallpaper in the bedroom.* 卧室内的壁纸 2 VERB If someone **wallpapers** a room, they cover the walls with wallpaper. 糊墙纸于 ❑ [V n] *We were going to wallpaper that room anyway.* 反正我们本来就打算在那间屋里贴墙纸的。 3 N-UNCOUNT **Wallpaper** is the background on a computer screen. （屏幕的）墙纸，壁纸【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *... pre-installed wallpaper images.* 预设的壁纸图案

'Wall Street ♦◇ N-PROPER **Wall Street** is a street in New York where the Stock Exchange and important banks are. **Wall Street** is often used to refer to the financial business carried out there and to the people who work there. 华尔街（纽约股票交易所和多家大银行所在地）；（常指美国）金融业，金融界【BUSINESS 商】❑ *On Wall Street, stocks closed at their second highest level today.* 华尔街股市以今天的第二高点收盘。 ❑ *Wall Street seems to be ignoring other indications that consumers are spending less.* 华尔街似乎忽略了消费者花销正在减少的其他一些征兆。

,wall-to-'wall 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wall-to-wall** carpet covers the floor of a room completely. （地毯）铺满整个地板的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **wall-to-wall** to describe something that fills or seems to fill all the available space. 无处不在的；处处可见的 ❑ *... television's wall-to-wall soccer coverage.* 电视上铺天盖地的足球报道

wal|ly /'wɒli/ (**wallies**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **wally**, you think that they are stupid or foolish. 笨蛋；傻瓜【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

wal|nut /'wɔːlnʌt/ (**walnuts**) 1 N-COUNT **Walnuts** are edible nuts which have a wrinkled shape and a hard round shell that is light brown in colour. 胡桃；核桃 ❑ *...chopped walnuts.* 碎核桃仁 2 N-VAR A **walnut** or a **walnut tree** is a tree on which walnuts grow. 胡桃树；核桃树 •N-UNCOUNT **Walnut** is the wood of this tree. 胡桃木；核桃木 ❑ *...a handsome walnut desk.* 美观大方的胡桃木桌子

wal|rus /'wɔːlrəs/ (**walruses**) N-COUNT A **walrus** is a large, fat animal which lives in the sea. It has two long teeth called tusks that point downwards. 海象

waltz /wɔːlts/ (**waltzes, waltzing, waltzed**) 1 N-COUNT [oft in names] A **waltz** is a piece of music with a rhythm of three beats in each bar, which people can dance to. 华尔兹舞曲；圆舞曲 ❑ *...Tchaikovsky's 'Waltz of the Flowers'.* 柴可夫斯基的《花之圆舞曲》 2 N-COUNT A **waltz** is a dance in which two people hold each other and move around the floor doing special steps in time to waltz music. 华尔兹舞 ❑ *Arthur Murray taught the foxtrot, the tango and the waltz.* 阿瑟·默里教狐步舞、探戈和华尔兹。 3 VERB If you **waltz** with someone, you dance a waltz with them. 跳华尔兹舞 ❑ [V +with] *'Waltz with me,' he said, taking her hand.* "来和我跳支华尔兹吧。"他边说边牵起她的手。 ❑ [V +around] *Couples are waltzing round the wooden floor.* 人们双双对对在木地板上跳着华尔兹舞。 [Also V] 4 VERB If you say that someone **waltzes** somewhere, you mean that they do something in a relaxed and confident way. （像跳华尔兹舞一样）轻松自如地进行，游刃有余地做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V adv/prep] *She's probably got herself a new man and gone waltzing off with him.* 她极有可能有了新男友，和他的感情发展得一日千里。

wan /wɒn/ ADJ If you describe someone as **wan**, you mean

that they look pale and tired. 苍白的；有倦容的；疲惫的【LITERARY 文】❑ *He looked wan and tired.* 他脸色苍白，面带倦容。

wand /wɒnd/ (**wands**) N-COUNT A **wand** is the same as a **magic wand**. 同 magic wand ❑ *You can't simply wave a wand and get rid of nuclear weapons.* 你们不要以为魔杖一挥便能消除核武器。

wan|der /'wɒndəʳ/ (**wanders, wandering, wandered**) 1 VERB If you **wander** in a place, you walk around there in a casual way, often without intending to go in any particular direction. 漫步；闲逛；游荡 ❑ [v prep/adv] *They wandered off in the direction of the nearest store.* 他们信步朝最近的商店走去。❑ [v n] *Those who do not have relatives to return to are left to wander the streets and sleep rough.* 举目无亲的人只好四处游荡，露宿街头。•N-SING **Wander** is also a noun. ❑ [+*around*] *A wander around any market will reveal stalls piled high with vegetables.* 随便到哪个市场逛逛，都能看见蔬菜堆得老高的菜摊。2 VERB If a person or animal **wanders** from a place where they are supposed to stay, they move away from the place without going in a particular direction. 迷路；迷失方向 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Because Mother is afraid we'll get lost, we aren't allowed to wander far.* 妈妈生怕我们迷路，不准我们走远。❑ [v] *To keep their bees from wandering, beekeepers feed them sugar solutions.* 为了防止蜜蜂迷路，养蜂人给它们喝糖水。3 VERB If your mind **wanders** or your thoughts **wander**, you stop concentrating on something and start thinking about other things. 走神；开小差 ❑ [v] *His mind would wander, and he would lose track of what he was doing.* 他会走神，忘了自己正在干什么。4 VERB If your eyes **wander**, you stop looking at one thing and start looking around at other things. (目光)游离 ❑ [v prep/adv] *His eyes wandered restlessly around the room.* 他的眼睛不安地转来转去，打量着房间。

wan|der|er /'wɒndərəʳ/ (**wanderers**) N-COUNT A **wanderer** is a person who travels around rather than settling in one place. 流浪汉；闲逛者

wan|der|ing /'wɒndərɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Wandering** is used to describe people who travel around rather than staying in one place for a long time. 流浪的；漂泊的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a band of wandering musicians.* 一群漂泊的音乐人

wan|der|ings /'wɒndərɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Someone's **wanderings** are journeys that they make from place to place without staying in one place for a long time. 漫游；流浪；漂泊 ❑ *On his wanderings he's picked up Spanish, Italian, French and a smattering of Russian.* 在流浪途中，他学会了西班牙语、意大利语、法语和一丁点儿俄语。

wan|der|lust /'wɒndəʳlʌst/ N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **wanderlust** has a strong desire to travel. 漫游癖；旅行癖 ❑ *His wanderlust would not allow him to stay long in one spot.* 他酷爱旅游，无法在一个地方久留。

wane /weɪn/ (**wanes, waning, waned**) 1 VERB If something **wanes**, it becomes gradually weaker or less, often so that it eventually disappears. 衰落；减少 ❑ [v] *While his interest in these sports began to wane, a passion for rugby developed.* 他对这些运动项目的兴趣开始减退，倒是对橄榄球开始有了热情。❑ [v-ing] *...her mother's waning strength.* 她母亲日渐不济的体力 2 **wax and wane** → see **wax** 3 PHRASE If something is **on the wane**, it is becoming weaker or less. 减弱；衰落 ❑ *In 1982, with his career prospects on the wane, he sold a script for £5,000.* 1982 年，他的事业走下坡路时，以 5,000 英镑的价钱卖了个剧本。4 VERB [usu cont] When the moon **is waning**, it is showing a smaller area of brightness each day as it changes from a full moon to a new moon. (月)缺，亏 ❑ [v] *The moon was waning, and each day it rose later.* 月亮渐亏，每天出现的时间也越来越晚。

wan|gle /'wæŋgᵊl/ (**wangles, wangling, wangled**) VERB If you **wangle** something that you want, you manage to get it by being clever or persuading someone. 用计弄到；哄骗【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *We managed to wangle a few days' leave.* 我们设法骗到了几天的假。❑ [v n] *He had wangled his way into the country without a visa.* 他在没有签证的情况下设法混进了那个国家。❑ [v n n] *I asked the Captain to wangle us three tickets to Athens.* 我让机长设法给我们弄 3 张去雅典的票。❑ [v n +*for*] *Amanda had wangled a job for Robyn with the council.* 阿曼达在市政部门给罗宾搞了份差事。

wank /wæŋk/ (**wanks, wanking, wanked**) VERB To **wank** means to masturbate. 手淫【BRIT, VERY RUDE 英，非常无礼】•N-SING **Wank** is also a noun.

wank|er /'wæŋkəʳ/ (**wankers**) N-COUNT If someone calls a man a **wanker**, they do not like him and they think he is very stupid or unpleasant. 笨蛋；卑鄙之人；卑微之人【BRIT, VERY RUDE, DISAPPROVAL 英，非常无礼，贬】

wan|na /'wɒnə/ **Wanna** is used in written English to represent the words 'want to' when they are pronounced informally. 要，想(书面文字中用于表示 want to 的口语发音) ❑ *I wanna be married to you. Do you wanna be married to me?* 我想和你结婚。你想和我结婚吗？

wanna|be /'wɒnəbiː/ (**wannabes**) also **wannabee** N-COUNT [usu n N, N n] If you call someone a **wannabe**, you are saying in an unkind way that they are trying very hard to be like another person or group of people. 效颦者【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...a feeble James Dean wannabe.* 詹姆斯·迪安的拙劣模仿者

want ↔ /wɒnt/ (**wants, wanting, wanted**) 1 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you **want** something, you feel a desire or a need for it. 想要；需要 ❑ [v n] *I want a drink.* 我想喝点东西。❑ [v n] *Ian knows exactly what he wants in life.* 伊恩很清楚他想要什么样的生活。❑ [v to-inf] *People wanted to know who this talented designer was.* 人们想知道这位天才设计师是谁。❑ [v n to-inf] *They began to want their father to be the same as other daddies.* 他们开始希望他们的父亲能和别人的老爸一样。❑ [v n v-ing] *They didn't want people staring at them as they sat on the lawn, so they put up high walls.* 他们不希望坐在草坪上时被别人盯着看，于是便筑起了高墙。❑ [v n -ed] *He wanted his power recognised.* 他希望他的权力得到认可。❑ [v n n] *I want my car this colour.* 我希望我的小汽车是这种颜色的。❑ [v n adj/prep] *And remember, we want him alive.* 记住，我们要他活着。2 VERB [no cont, no passive] You can say that you **want to** say something to indicate that you are about to say it. 打算 ❑ [v to-inf] *Look, I wanted to apologize for today. I think I was a little hard on you.* 听我说，我本打算就今天的事向你道歉。我觉得我对你有点过于苛刻了。3 VERB [no cont, no passive] You use **want** in questions as a way of making an offer or inviting someone to do something. (用于疑问句中表示提议或邀请)想要，需要 ❑ [v n] *Do you want another cup of coffee?* 你想再来一杯咖啡吗？❑ [v to-inf] *Do you want to leave your bike here?* 你想把自行车停在这里吗？4 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say to someone that you **want** something, or ask them if they **want to** do it, you are firmly telling them what you want or what you want them to do. 必须；需要 ❑ [v n] *I want an explanation from you, Jeremy.* 杰里米，我需要你解释一下。❑ [v n to-inf] *If you have a problem with that, I want you to tell me right now.* 如果你有异议，我要你马上告诉我。❑ [v to-inf] *Do you want to tell me what all this is about?* 你不觉得有必要告诉我这一切是怎么回事吗？❑ [v n adv/prep] *I want my money back!* 我要讨回我的钱！5 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you say that something **wants** doing, you think that it needs to be done. 需要(做)；该(做)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】❑ [v v-ing] *Her hair wants cutting.* 她该剪头发了。6 VERB [no cont, no passive] If you tell someone that they **want to** do a particular thing, you are advising them to do it. (用于建议)应该做【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v to-inf] *You want to be very careful not to have a man like Crevecoeur for an enemy.* 你应当格外小心，别与克雷弗克这样的人为敌。7 VERB [usu passive] If someone **is wanted** by the police, the police are searching for them because they are thought to have committed a crime. 通缉；缉拿 ❑ [*be* v-ed +*for*] *He was wanted for the murder of a magistrate.* 他因谋杀一名地方法官而被通缉。•**want|ed** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *He is one of the most wanted criminals in Europe.* 他是欧洲最重要的通缉犯之一。8 VERB If you **want** someone, you have a great desire to have sex with them. 想与…发生性关系 ❑ [v n] *Come on, darling. I want you.* 亲爱的，过来。我想要你。9 VERB If a child **is wanted**, its mother or another person loves it and is willing to look after it. 照料，爱护(小孩) ❑ [*be* v-ed] *Children should be wanted and planned.* 应当好好照看孩子，并为他们规划一生。❑ [v n] *I want this baby very much, because it certainly will be the last.* 我很爱这个小宝贝，因为它肯定是我最后一个孩子了。10 N-SING A **want of** something is a lack of it. 缺乏；缺少【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *...a want of manners and charm.* 缺乏风度和魅力

Word Web 话题词汇 war 战争

The Hague Conventions and the Geneva Convention attempt to provide humane guidelines for **war**. First of all, they advise avoiding **armed conflict**. The regulations suggest using a **neutral mediator** or setting up a 30-day "time out." Before **combat** can begin, a country must formally **declare** war. Sneak **attacks** are prohibited. The rules governing the use of **firearms** are quite simple. One regulation states it is illegal to **kill** or **injure** a person who has **surrendered**. **Wounded soldiers**, **prisoners**, and **civilians** must receive immediate medical care. The rules also prohibit the use of **biological** and **chemical weapons**.

《海牙公约》和《日内瓦公约》试图为战争制定人道的指导原则。首先，公约建议避免武装冲突。规章提议设置中立的调停人或30天的"停火期"。战斗开始之前，一国必须正式宣战：不宣而战的偷袭是禁止的。辅制武器使用的条约很简单。其中一项规定指出，杀害或伤害投降人员是违法的。对伤兵、战俘和平民必须立即予以医疗救助。条约还禁止使用生物和化学武器。

N-PLURAL [usu with poss] Your **wants** are the things that you want. 想要的东西 ❑ [+of] *Supermarkets often claim that they are responding to the wants of consumers by providing packaged foods.* 超市经常声称他们根据消费者的需要提供包装食品。 PHRASE If you do something **for want of** something else, you do it because the other thing is not available or not possible. 由于缺少：由于没有 ❑ [+of] *Many of them had gone into teaching for want of anything better to do.* 因为没有更好的工作，他们当中很多人做了教师。

▶**want out** PHRASAL VERB If you **want out**, you no longer want to be involved in a plan, project, or situation that you are part of. 想要退出（计划、项目等）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V P] *We've had enough, John. We want out.* 约翰，我们受够了。我们要退出。

Thesaurus 同类词 want Also look up:

V. covet, desire, long, need, require, wish

'want ad (**want ads**) N-COUNT [usu pl] The **want ads** in a newspaper or magazine are small advertisements, usually offering things for sale or offering jobs. （报刊等上的）分类广告，招聘广告【mainly AM 主美】

want|ing /'wɒntɪŋ/ ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you find something or someone **wanting**, they are not of as high a standard as you think they should be. 不够格的；未达到应有水准的 ❑ *He analysed his game and found it wanting.* 他分析了他的比赛，发现还有待改进。[Also +in]

wan|ton /'wɒntən/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wanton** action deliberately causes harm, damage, or waste without having any reason to. 有意伤害的；肆无忌惮的；恶意的 ❑ *...this unnecessary and wanton destruction of our environment.* 对我们环境毫无必要的肆意破坏 ADJ If someone describes a woman as **wanton**, they disapprove of her because she clearly enjoys sex or has sex with a lot of men. （女人）放荡的，淫乱的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...the idea that only wanton women have sexual passions.* 认为只有放荡女人才有性激情的观念

WAP /wæp/ N-UNCOUNT **WAP** is a system which allows devices such as mobile phones to connect to the Internet. **WAP** is an abbreviation for （缩略=）'Wireless Application Protocol'. 无线应用协议（手机等可以通过其上网的系统）

war ♦♦♦ /wɔːr/ (**wars**) N-VAR A **war** is a period of fighting or conflict between countries or states. 战争 ❑ *He spent part of the war in the National Guard.* 战争期间，他在国民警卫队呆过一段时间。❑ *They've been at war for the last fifteen years.* 最近15年来他们一直在打仗。 N-VAR **War** is intense economic competition between countries or organizations. （国家或组织之间的）经济竞争 ❑ *The most important thing is to reach an agreement and to avoid a trade war.* 最重要的是达成协议，避免贸易战。 N-VAR If you make **war on** someone or something that you are opposed to, you do things to stop them succeeding. 宣战；斗争 ❑ [+against] *She has been involved in the war against organised crime.* 她参与了打击有组织犯罪的斗争。❑ [+on] *...if the United States is to be successful in its war on drugs.* 如果美国想在反毒斗争中获得胜利… → see also **warring**, **civil war**, **Cold War**, **council of war** PHRASE If a country **goes to war**, it starts fighting a war. 开战；打仗 ❑ *Do you think this crisis can be settled without going to war?* 你认为这场危机能和平解决吗？ PHRASE If two people, countries, or organizations have a **war of words**, they criticize each other because they strongly disagree about something. 论战；口水战【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+with] *Animal rights activists have been engaged in an increasingly bitter war of words with many of the nation's zoos.* 动物权利保护者和该国多家动物园展开了越来越激烈的论战。[Also +between] to **lose the battle but win the war** → see **battle**

→ see Word Web: **war**

→ see **army**, **history**

war|ble /'wɔːrbᵊl/ (**warbles**, **warbling**, **warbled**) VERB When a bird **warbles**, it sings pleasantly. （鸟）啭鸣，啁啾 ❑ [V] *The bird continued to warble.* 鸟儿继续啁啾。❑ [V n] *A flock of birds was already warbling a cheerful morning chorus.* 一群鸟儿已经齐声唱起了欢快的晨曲。 VERB If someone **warbles**, they sing in a high-pitched, rather unsteady voice. 用颤音唱 ❑ [V] *She warbled as she worked.* 她边工作边用颤音唱歌。❑ [V n] *...singers warbling 'Over the Rainbow'.* 用颤音唱《彩虹彼端》的歌手们

war|bler /'wɔːrblər/ (**warblers**) N-COUNT **Warblers** are a family of small birds that have a pleasant song. 鸣禽；莺

'war chest (**war chests**) N-COUNT A **war chest** is a fund to finance a project such as a political campaign. （为竞选等筹措的）专用资金，专款 ❑ *Governor Caperton has the largest campaign war chest.* 卡珀顿州长筹得的竞选资金数额最大。

ward /wɔːrd/ (**wards**, **warding**, **warded**) N-COUNT A **ward** is a room in a hospital which has beds for many people, often people who need similar treatment. 病房；病室 ❑ *A toddler was admitted to the emergency ward with a wound in his chest.* 一个蹒跚学步的小孩因胸部受伤被送进急救室。 N-COUNT A **ward** is a district which forms part of a political constituency or local council. 区；行政区；选区 ❑ [+of] *...the marginal wards of Reading Kentwood and Tilehurst West.* 边缘选区雷丁肯特伍德和西泰尔赫斯特 N-COUNT A **ward** or a **ward of court** is a child who is the responsibility of a person called a guardian, or of a court of law, because their parents are dead or because they are believed to be in need of protection. 被监护人 ❑ [+of] *Alex was made a ward of court.* 亚历克斯由法院监护。

▶**ward off** PHRASAL VERB To **ward off** a danger or illness means to prevent it from affecting you or harming you. 避开，躲开，防止（危险、疾病等）❑ [V P n] *She may have put up a fight to try to ward off her assailant.* 她可能进行了顽强的反抗，试图击退袭击者。❑ [V P n] *Mass burials are now under way in an effort to ward off an outbreak of cholera.* 为防止霍乱爆发正在进行大规模掩埋。[Also V n P]

→ see **hospital**

war|den /'wɔːrdᵊn/ (**wardens**) N-COUNT A **warden** is a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing, and for making sure that the laws or regulations that relate to it are obeyed. 监督员；管理员 ❑ [+at] *He was a warden at the local parish church.* 他是当地教堂的管理员。❑ *Game wardens were appointed to enforce hunting laws in New Hampshire.* 狩猎监督官被派到新罕布什尔州去执行狩猎法令。 → see also **traffic warden** N-COUNT The **warden** of a prison is the person in charge of it. 监狱长；典狱长【AM 美】❑ *A new warden took over the prison.* 一位新的监狱长接管了这所监狱。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **governor**

war|der /'wɔːrdər/ (**warders**) N-COUNT A **warder** is someone who works in a prison supervising the prisoners. 监狱看守；狱吏【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **guard**

ward|robe /'wɔːrdrəʊb/ (**wardrobes**) N-COUNT A **wardrobe** is a tall cupboard or cabinet in which you can hang your

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clothes. 衣柜；衣橱 ❷ N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **wardrobe** is the total collection of clothes that they have. (某人的)全部服装 ❑ *Her wardrobe consists primarily of huge cashmere sweaters and tiny Italian sandals.* 她的衣物主要是宽大的开司米毛衣和小巧的意大利凉鞋。 ❸ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **wardrobe** in a theatre company is the actors' and actresses' costumes. (剧团演员的)全部戏装，行头 ❑ *In the wardrobe department were rows of costumes.* 戏装部有一排排的戏装。

-ware /-weəʳ/ COMB **-ware** combines with nouns to refer to objects that are made of a particular material or that are used for a particular purpose in the home. (与名词连用)表示"…制品"、"…用具" ❑ *…boxes of cheap glassware.* 一盒盒便宜的玻璃制品

ware|house /ˈweəˈhaʊs/ (**warehouses**) N-COUNT A **warehouse** is a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods are stored until they are exported to other countries or distributed to shops to be sold. 仓库；货栈

ˈware|house club (**warehouse clubs**) N-COUNT A **warehouse club** is a large shop which sells goods at reduced prices to people who pay each year to become members of the organization that runs the shop. 批发店；仓储会员店

ware|hous|ing /ˈweəˈhaʊzɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Warehousing** is the act or process of storing large quantities of goods so that they can be sold or used at a later date. 入库；仓库贮存 ❑ *All donations go towards the cost of warehousing.* 所有捐款都用作仓储费用。

wares /weəʳz/ N-PLURAL Someone's **wares** are the things that they sell, usually in the street or in a market. (通常指在街上或集市上出售的)商品，货物【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ *Vendors displayed their wares in baskets or on the ground.* 小贩们把他们的商品摆放在篮子里或地上。

war|fare /ˈwɔːʳfeəʳ/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Warfare** is the activity of fighting a war. 作战；战争 ❑ *…the threat of chemical warfare.* 化学战的威胁 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Warfare** is sometimes used to refer to any violent struggle or conflict. 打架；冲突；斗争 ❑ *Much of the violence is related to drugs and gang warfare.* 大多数暴力事件都与吸毒和群殴有关。 ❑ *At times party rivalries have broken out into open warfare.* 政党间的矛盾有时爆发为公开的冲突。

ˈwar game (**war games**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] **War games** are military exercises that are carried out for the purpose of training, and that are designed to imitate a real war as closely as possible. 军事演习；作战演习 ❷ N-COUNT A **war game** is a game in which model soldiers are used to recreate battles that happened in the past. War games can also be played on computers. 战争游戏；模拟战争

war|head /ˈwɔːʳhed/ (**warheads**) N-COUNT A **warhead** is the front part of a bomb or missile where the explosives are carried. (炸弹或导弹的)弹头 ❑ *…nuclear warheads.* 核弹头

war|horse /ˈwɔːʳhɔːʳs/ (**warhorses**) also **war-horse, war horse** N-COUNT You can refer to someone such as an old soldier or politician who is still active and aggressive as a **warhorse**. (活跃的)老兵，老练的政客

war|like /ˈwɔːʳlaɪk/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Warlike** people seem aggressive and eager to start a war. 好战的 ❑ *The Scythians were a fiercely warlike people.* 西徐亚人勇猛好战。

war|lord /ˈwɔːʳlɔːʳd/ (**warlords**) N-COUNT If you describe a leader of a country or organization as a **warlord**, you are critical of them because they have achieved power by behaving in an aggressive and violent way. (国家或组织的)军阀式领袖【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He had been a dictator and a warlord who had oppressed and degraded the people of the South.* 他既独裁又好战，压迫侮辱南方人。 ❑ *…a drug warlord.* 毒枭

warm ↔ /wɔːʳm/ (**warmer, warmest, warms, warming, warmed**) ❶ ADJ Something that is **warm** has some heat but not enough to be hot. 温暖的；暖和的 ❑ *Because it was warm, David wore only a white cotton shirt.* 因为天气暖和，戴维只穿了一件白色的棉衬衣。 ❑ *Dissolve the salt in the warm water.* 把盐放在温水里溶解。 ❷ ADJ **Warm** clothes and blankets are made of a material such as wool which protects you from the cold. (衣物或毯子)保暖的，保温的 ❑ *They have been forced to sleep in the open without food or warm clothing.* 他们被迫风餐露宿，吃不饱也穿不暖。 •**warm|ly** ADV [ADV after V, ADV -ed] ❑ *Remember to wrap up warmly on cold days.* 记得天冷时穿暖和些。 ❑ *…warmly dressed.* 穿得暖和 ❸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Warm** colours have red or yellow in them rather than blue or green, and make you feel comfortable and relaxed. 暖色调的；有暖感的 ❑ *The basement hallway is painted a warm yellow.* 地下室的走廊漆成了暖黄色。 ❹ ADJ A **warm** person is friendly and shows a lot of affection or enthusiasm in their behaviour. 热心的；热情的 ❑ *She was a warm and loving mother.* 她是一位热情慈爱的母亲。 ❑ *I would like to express my warmest thanks to the doctors.* 我想向医生们表达我最由衷的感谢。 •**warm|ly** ADV [ADV with V] ❑ *New members are warmly welcomed.* 新成员受到了热烈的欢迎。 ❑ *He greeted me warmly.* 他热情地向我打招呼。 ❺ VERB If you **warm** a part of your body or if something hot **warms** it, it stops feeling cold and starts to feel hotter. 使暖和；让…取暖 ❑ [V n] *The sun had come out to warm his back.* 太阳出来了，把他后背晒得暖洋洋的。 ❑ [V n] *She went to warm her hands by the log fire.* 她把手伸向木火堆取暖。 ❻ VERB If you **warm to** a person or an idea, you become fonder of the person or more interested in the idea. (对某人)产生好感；(对想法)开始感兴趣 ❑ [V +*to*] *Those who got to know him better warmed to his openness and honesty.* 那些对他日渐了解的人被他的坦率和真诚所打动。

▶**warm down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **warm down** after doing a physical activity, you do special exercises to help relax your muscles and joints. (锻炼后)做放松活动 ❑ [V P] *He always warms down after training.* 他每次训练后都做放松活动。 ❷ → see also **warm-down**

▶**warm up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **warm** something **up** or if it **warms up**, it gets hotter. 加热；使暖和；变暖和 ❑ [V n P] *He blew on his hands to warm them up.* 他冲着双手哈气，好让手暖和些。 ❑ [V P n] *All that she would have to do was warm up the pudding.* 她所需要做的就是把布丁加热。 ❑ [V P] *The weather had warmed up.* 天气已经转暖。 ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **warm up** for an event such as a race, you prepare yourself for it by doing exercises or by practising just before it starts. (为体育比赛等活动)热身，做准备活动 ❑ [V P] *In an hour the drivers will be warming up for the main event.* 一个小时后车手们将做好参加这项重要赛事的准备。 ❸ → see also **warm-up** ❹ PHRASAL VERB When a machine or engine **warms up** or someone **warms** it **up**, it becomes ready for use a little while after being switched on or started. (使)(机器或引擎)预热；(使)启动 ❑ [V P] *He waited for his car to warm up.* 他等着汽车预热。 ❑ [V P n] *We spent a frustrating five minutes while the pilot warmed up the engines.* 我们沮丧地等了 5 分钟，让飞行员预热引擎。 [Also V n P] ❺ PHRASAL VERB If a comedian or speaker **warms up** an audience or the audience **warms up**, the audience is prepared for the main show or speaker by being told jokes, so that they are in a good mood. (使)活跃起来；(使)兴奋起来；暖场 ❑ [V P n] *They would always come out and warm up the audience.* 他们总是会出来调动观众情绪。 ❑ [V P] *The crowd began to warm up.* 人群开始活跃起来。

→ see **greenhouse effect**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *warm* with:

ADJ. warm **and sunny** 温暖晴朗 ❶
warm **and cozy** 暖和舒适，warm **and dry** 暖和干燥 ❶ ❷
soft and warm 柔软暖和 ❷
warm **and friendly** 热情友好 ❹

N. warm **air** 暖空气，warm **bath** 温水澡，warm **breeze** 暖风，warm **hands** 温暖的手，warm **water** 温水，warm **weather** 温暖的天气 ❶
warm **clothes** 保暖的衣服 ❷
warm **smile** 热情的微笑，warm **welcome** 热烈的欢迎 ❹

ˌwarm-ˈblooded ADJ A **warm-blooded** animal, for example a bird or a mammal, has a fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature. (动物)温血的

→ see **mammal**

ˈwarm-down (**warm-downs**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **warm-down**

is a series of special exercises that you do after doing a physical activity to help relax your muscles and joints. (锻炼后的)放松练习，放松运动

warm-hearted ADJ A **warm-hearted** person is friendly and affectionate. 热心的；热情的

war|monger /ˈwɔːˌmʌŋgəʳ/ (**warmongers**) N-COUNT If you describe a politician or leader as a **warmonger**, you disapprove of them because you think they are encouraging people to start or join a war. 战争贩子(试图挑起战争的政客)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

Word Link 词根词缀 *monger* ≈ *dealer in* …贩子；…商人：*fishmonger, ironmonger, warmonger*

warmth /wɔːmθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT The **warmth** of something is the heat that it has or produces. 温度；温暖；热度 ❑ [+*of*] *She went further into the room, drawn by the warmth of the fire.* 暖暖的炉火吸引着她继续向前走进那间屋子。 2 N-UNCOUNT The **warmth** of something such as a garment or blanket is the protection that it gives you against the cold. 保暖 ❑ *The blanket will provide additional warmth and comfort in bed.* 毛毯能让你睡得更温暖、更舒适。 3 N-UNCOUNT Someone who has **warmth** is friendly and enthusiastic in their behaviour towards other people. 热情；亲切；友好 ❑ *He greeted us both with warmth and affection.* 他热情且友好地迎接了我们俩。

warm-up (**warm-ups**) N-COUNT [usu sing, N n] A **warm-up** is something that prepares you for an activity or event, usually because it is a short practice or example of what the activity or event will involve. 准备活动；热身活动 ❑ [+*for*] *The exercises can be fun and a good warm-up for the latter part of the programme.* 这些练习很有趣，而且为该课程后面的部分做了很好的铺垫。 ❑ [+*for*] *The criticism was merely a warm-up for what is being prepared for the finance minister.* 对于财政部长即将面临的困境而言，这些批评只是个小小的开始。

warn ◆◇ /wɔːn/ (**warns, warning, warned**) 1 VERB If you **warn** someone about something such as a possible danger or problem, you tell them about it so that they are aware of it. 提醒；警告 ❑ [v n that] *When I had my first baby friends warned me that children were expensive.* 当我有了第一个孩子时，朋友们提醒我说养孩子是很花钱的。 ❑ [v n +*of*/*about*] *They warned him of the dangers of sailing alone.* 他们警告他说独自航行危险重重。 ❑ [v that] *Analysts warned that Europe's most powerful economy may be facing trouble.* 分析家警告说，欧洲最强大的经济体可能将面临困境。 ❑ [v +*of*] *He also warned of a possible anti-Western backlash.* 他还警告有可能会出现对西方的强烈抵制。 2 VERB If you **warn** someone not **to** do something, you advise them not to do it so that they can avoid possible danger or punishment. 警告，告诫(不要做…) ❑ [v n to-inf] *Mrs. Blount warned me not to interfere.* 布朗特夫人警告我不要插手。 ❑ [v with quote] *'Don't do anything yet,' he warned. 'Too risky.'* "暂时不要采取行动，"他警告说，"太危险。" ❑ [v n with quote] *'Keep quiet, or they'll all come out,' they warned him.* "别作声，否则他们全都出来了。"他们警告他。 ❑ [v n +*against*] *I wish I'd listened to the people who warned me against having the operation.* 我真希望自己当时听从了别人的劝告，没去做手术。

▶**warn off** PHRASAL VERB If you **warn** someone **off**, you tell them to go away or to stop doing something because of possible danger or punishment. 警告…离开；告诫…停止(做…) ❑ [v n P] *The police warned the intruder off.* 警察警告闯入者离开。 ❑ [v n P n] *He spends his spare time visiting schools to warn pupils off drugs.* 他用自己的业余时间走访学校，告诫小学生远离毒品。 [Also v n P v-ing] [Also v P n]

Thesaurus 同类词 *warn* Also look up:

V. alert, caution, notify 1 2

warn|ing ◆◇ /ˈwɔːnɪŋ/ (**warnings**) 1 N-COUNT [oft N that, N to-inf] A **warning** is something which is said or written to tell people of a possible danger, problem, or other unpleasant thing that might happen. (口头或书面的)警告，警示 ❑ *The minister gave a warning that if war broke out, it would be catastrophic.* 部长警告说，战争一旦爆发将会是灾难性的。 ❑ [+*for*] *The government has unveiled new health warnings for cigarette packets.* 政府公布了新的用于香烟盒上的健康警示语。 2 N-VAR [oft *without* N] A **warning** is an advance notice of something that will happen, often something unpleasant or dangerous. 预告；预兆 ❑ *The soldiers opened fire without warning.* 士兵们没有示警就开了火。 ❑ *With no warning, he was fired from his job.* 他没有受到任何警告，就被解雇了。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Warning** actions or signs give a warning. 警告的；告诫的 ❑ *She ignored the warning signals.* 她忽视了一些预警信号。 ❑ *Some fog warning signs had been put up with flashing yellow lights.* 一些配有黄色闪光灯的大雾警示标志被立了起来。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *warning* with:

ADJ. **stern** warning 严厉警告 1
advance warning 预先警告，**early** warning 预先警告 1 2
N. warning **of danger** 危险警告，**hurricane** warning 飓风警告，**storm** warning 暴风雨警告 1
warning **labels** 警示标签，warning **signs** 警示标志 3
V. **give (a)** warning 发出警告，**ignore a** warning 无视警告，**receive (a)** warning 收到警告，**send a** warning 发出警告 1 2

war of nerves N-SING A **war of nerves** is a conflict in which the opposing sides try to make each other feel less confident. 神经战；心理战 ❑ [+*between*] *...the continuing war of nerves between the army and the leadership.* 军队和领导层间持续的心理战

warp /wɔːp/ (**warps, warping, warped**) 1 VERB If something **warps** or **is warped**, it becomes damaged by bending or curving, often because of the effect of heat or water. (尤指因受热、受潮而)(使)翘曲，(使)变形 ❑ [v] *Left out in the heat of the sun, tapes easily warp or get stuck in their cases.* 如果放在太阳下暴晒，磁带很容易翘曲或在磁带盒里黏结。 ❑ [v n] *It should have prevented rain water warping the door trim.* 这原本应当能够防止雨水把门的饰边弄翘的。 2 VERB If something **warps** someone's character, it damages them or it influences them in a bad way. 扭曲；摧毁；不利于 ❑ [v n] *I never had any toys, my father thought that they would warp my personal values.* 我从来没有任何玩具，我父亲认为它们会扭曲我的价值观。 ❑ [v n] *Their lives have been warped by war.* 他们的生活被战争摧毁了。 3 N-COUNT [n N] A **warp** in time or space is an imaginary break or sudden change in the normal experience of time or space. (时间或空间的)扭曲，偏差，错觉 ❑ *When a divorced woman re-enters the world of dating and romance, she's likely to feel as though she has entered a time warp.* 当一个离了婚的女人重新进入约会和浪漫的世界时，她很可能有种回到从前的错觉。 4 N-SING In weaving, **the warp** is the threads which are held in a frame or machine called a loom while another thread is passed across through them. 经线；经纱(Compare 比较 **weft.**)

war paint also warpaint N-UNCOUNT **War paint** is the paint which some groups of people used to decorate their faces and bodies before they fought a battle. 出征前涂在脸上和身上的颜料

war|path /ˈwɔːpɑːθ, -pæθ/ PHRASE If you say that someone is or has gone **on the warpath**, you mean that they are angry and getting ready for a fight or conflict. 怒不可遏；大发脾气【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had warned the children that daddy was on the warpath.* 我警告过孩子们爸爸就要大发雷霆了。

war|plane /ˈwɔːplem/ (**warplanes**) also war plane N-COUNT A **warplane** is an aircraft that is designed to be used for fighting, for example to attack other aircraft or to drop bombs. 战斗机；军用机

war|rant /ˈwɒrənt, AM 美 ˈwɔːr-/ (**warrants, warranting, warranted**) 1 VERB If something **warrants** a particular action, it makes the action seem necessary or appropriate for the circumstances. 使显得必要(或正当) ❑ [v n] *The allegations are serious enough to warrant an investigation.* 这些指控很严重，有必要进行一番调查。 • **war|rant|ed** ADJ ❑ *Do you think this fear is warranted?* 你认为有必要这样害怕吗？ 2 N-COUNT [oft *by* N] A **warrant** is a legal document that allows someone to do something, especially one that is signed by a judge or magistrate and gives the police permission to arrest someone or search their house. 搜查令；拘捕令；令状 ❑ [+*for*] *Police confirmed that they had issued a*

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warrant for his arrest. 警方证实他们已经签发了对他的拘捕令。❑ *...a search warrant.* 搜查令 ❷ → see also **death warrant**

warrant officer (**warrant officers**) N-COUNT A **warrant officer** is a person in the army, the air force, or the marines who is above the rank of sergeant and below the rank of lieutenant. In the United States Navy, a **warrant officer** is above the rank of petty officer and below the rank of ensign. 准尉

warranty /ˈwɒrənti, AM 美 ˈwɔːr-/ (**warranties**) N-COUNT [oft *under* N] A **warranty** is a written promise by a company that, if you find a fault in something they have sold you within a certain time, they will repair it or replace it free of charge. 保修单 ❑ *...a twelve month warranty.* 为期 12 个月的保修单 ❑ *The equipment is still under warranty.* 这套设备仍在保修期内。

warren /ˈwɒrən, AM 美 ˈwɔːr-/ (**warrens**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **warren** is a group of holes in the ground which are connected by tunnels and which rabbits live in. 兔子窝 ❷ N-COUNT If you describe a building or an area of a city as a **warren**, you mean that there are many narrow passages or streets. 过道狭窄的建筑；街道狭窄而密集的街区 ❑ [*+of*] *...a warren of narrow streets.* 狭窄拥挤的街区

warring /ˈwɔːrɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Warring** is used to describe groups of people who are involved in a conflict or quarrel with each other. 交战的；敌对的；冲突的 ❑ *The warring factions have not yet turned in all their heavy weapons.* 敌对双方尚未将其重型武器悉数上缴。❑ *...warring husbands and wives.* 打打闹闹的夫妻

warrior /ˈwɒriəʳ, AM 美 ˈwɔːr-/ (**warriors**) N-COUNT A **warrior** is a fighter or soldier, especially one in former times who was very brave and experienced in fighting. （尤指旧时的）勇士，武士

warship /ˈwɔːʳʃɪp/ (**warships**) N-COUNT A **warship** is a ship with guns that is used for fighting in wars. 军舰；战船 → see **ship**

wart /wɔːʳt/ (**warts**) N-COUNT A **wart** is a small lump which grows on your skin. 疣

warthog /ˈwɔːʳthɒg, AM 美 -hɔːg/ (**warthogs**) N-COUNT A **warthog** is a wild pig with two large teeth that curve upwards at the sides of its mouth. Warthogs live in Africa. 疣猪（一种非洲野猪）

wartime /ˈwɔːʳtaɪm/ also **war-time** N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N, N n] **Wartime** is a period of time when a war is being fought. 战时；战争时期 ❑ *...his wartime experiences in France.* 他在法国的战时经历

war widow (**war widows**) N-COUNT A **war widow** is a woman whose husband was killed while he was in the armed forces during a war. 战争寡妇；战争遗孀

wary /ˈweəri/ (**warier**, **wariest**) ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **wary of** something or someone, you are cautious because you do not know much about them and you believe they may be dangerous or cause problems. 小心的；提防的 ❑ [*+of*] *People did not teach their children to be wary of strangers.* 过去人们不会教育孩子提防陌生人。❑ [*+about*] *They were very wary about giving him a contract.* 他们跟他签合同时非常谨慎。•**warily** /ˈweərɪli/ ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *She studied me warily, as if I might turn violent.* 她警惕地看着我，似乎担心我会动粗。

was /wəz, STRONG 强读 wɒz, AM 美 wʌz/ **Was** is the first and third person singular of the past tense of **be**. （be 的第一和第三人称单数过去式）

wash ◆◇◇ /wɒʃ/ (**washes**, **washing**, **washed**) ❶ VERB If you **wash** something, you clean it using water and usually a substance such as soap or detergent. 洗涤；清洗 ❑ [v n] *He got a job washing dishes in a pizza parlour.* 他在比萨店里找到一份洗盘子的工作。❑ [v n prep] *It took a long time to wash the mud out of his hair.* 花了很长时间才把他头发上的污泥洗干净。❑ [v n with adv] *Rub down the door and wash off the dust before applying the varnish.* 在上清漆前，要彻底打磨这扇门并把尘土清洗掉。•N-COUNT **Wash** is also a noun. ❑ *That coat could do with a wash.* 那件外套要洗一下了。❑ *The treatment leaves hair glossy and lasts 10 to 16 washes.* 这种护理方法能使头发富有光泽，清洗 10 到 16 次都还可以保持效果。❷ VERB If you **wash** or if you **wash** part of your body, especially your hands and face, you clean part of your body using soap and water. 洗；洗漱 ❑ [v] *They looked as if they hadn't washed in days.* 他们看起来好像已经有好些天没洗澡了。❑ [v n] *She washed her face with cold water.* 她用凉水洗了把脸。❑ [*get* v-ed] *You are going to have your dinner, get washed, and go to bed.* 你先吃晚饭，然后洗澡睡觉。•N-COUNT **Wash** is also a noun. ❑ *She had a wash and changed her clothes.* 她洗澡后换了身衣服。❸ VERB If a sea or river **washes** somewhere, it flows there gently. You can also say that something carried by a sea or river **washes** or **is washed** somewhere. （海水或河流）流动，冲刷，冲到 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The sea washed against the shore.* 海水冲刷着海岸。❑ [v n with adv] *The force of the water washed him back into the cave.* 大水把他冲回洞里。[Also v n prep] ❹ N-SING **The wash** of a boat is the wave that it causes on either side as it moves through the water. （船只等激起的）浪花 ❑ [*+from*] *...the wash from large ships.* 大船激起的浪花 ❺ VERB If a feeling **washes over** you, you suddenly feel it very strongly and cannot control it. （情感）强烈冲击【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v *+over*] *A wave of self-consciousness can wash over her when someone new enters the room.* 一有陌生人进房间，她就感到极不自在。❻ VERB If you say that an excuse or idea will not **wash**, you mean that people will not accept or believe it. 令人信服；使人接受【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v] *He said her policies didn't work and the excuses didn't wash.* 他认为她的政策没有起到效果，而且理由也不能令人信服。❑ [v *+with*] *If they believe that solution would wash with the Haitian people, they are making a dramatic error.* 如果他们认为海地人会接受那个解决方案，那他们就大错特错了。❼ → see also **washing** ❽ PHRASE If you say that something such as an item of clothing **is in the wash**, you mean that it is being washed, is waiting to be washed, or has just been washed and should therefore not be worn or used. 正在洗着；将要洗；刚洗过【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Your jeans are in the wash.* 你的牛仔裤还在洗着呢。❾ to **wash** your **dirty linen in public** → see **dirty** ❿ to **wash** your **hands of** something → see **hand**

▶**wash away** PHRASAL VERB If rain or floods **wash away** something, they destroy it and carry it away. 冲垮；冲走 ❑ [v p n] *Flood waters washed away one of the main bridges in Pusan.* 洪水冲垮了釜山的一座主要桥梁。[Also v n p]

▶**wash down** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **wash** something, especially food, **down** with a drink, you drink the drink after eating the food, especially to make the food easier to swallow or digest. （用水）送服 ❑ [v n p] *He took two aspirin immediately and washed them down with three cups of water.* 他立刻吃了两片阿司匹林，用 3 杯水送服下去。[Also v p n] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **wash down** an object, you wash it all, from top to bottom. （全部）冲洗；（彻底）冲刷 ❑ [v p n] *The prisoner started to wash down the walls of his cell.* 那个犯人彻底清洗了牢房的墙面。[Also v n p]

▶**wash out** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **wash out** a container, you wash the inside of it. 清洗…的内部 ❑ [v p n] *It was my job to wash out the fish tank.* 我的工作是清洗鱼缸内壁。❷ PHRASAL VERB If dye or dirt **washes out**, it can be removed by washing. （颜色或污渍）可洗掉 ❑ [v p] *With permanent tints, the result won't wash out.* 用的是永久性涂料，洗不掉。❸ PHRASAL VERB If rain **washes out** a sports game or other event, it spoils it or prevents it from continuing. （因下雨而）取消，使中止 ❑ [v p n] *Rain washed out five of the last seven games.* 由于下雨，最后的 7 场比赛取消了 5 场。❹ → see also **washed-out**, **washout**

▶**wash over** PHRASAL VERB If something someone does or says **washes over** you, you do not notice it or it does not affect you in any way. 没引起…的注意；未对…产生影响 ❑ [v p n] *The television headlines seemed to wash over her without meaning anything.* 电视节目的大标题一闪而过，似乎没有引起她的丝毫注意。

▶**wash up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **wash up**, you wash the plates, cups, cutlery, and pans which have been used for cooking and eating a meal. 洗餐具【BRIT 英】❑ [v p] *I ran some hot water and washed up.* 我放了一些热水把餐具洗了。❑ [v p n] *I bet you make breakfast and wash up their plates, too.* 我敢肯定是你做早餐并且清洗他们的餐具。[Also v n p]

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wash the dishes**

❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **wash up**, you clean part of your body with soap and water, especially your hands and face. 洗脸；洗手【AM 美】❑ [v p] *He headed to the bathroom to wash up.* 他走进洗手

间去洗涤。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **wash**

3 PHRASAL VERB [usu passive] If something **is washed up on** a piece of land, it is carried by a river or sea and left there. 退潮留下；（河水或海水）冲刷后留下 ❑ *Thousands of herring and crab are washed up on the beaches during every storm.* 每次暴风雨过后海滩上都会留下数不尽的鲱鱼和螃蟹。❑ [v-ed P] *The fossils appear to be an early form of seaweed washed up on a beach.* 这些化石看上去是被海水冲上岸的一种早期的水藻。4 → see also **washed up, washing-up**

→ see **dry-cleaning, soap**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wash* Also look up:

V. clean, rinse, scrub 1
bathe, clean, soap 2

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wash* with:

N. wash **a car** 洗车，wash **clothes** 洗衣服，wash **dishes** 洗碗 1
wash *your* **face/hair/hands** 洗脸 / 头 / 手 2

wash|able /ˈwɒʃəbᵊl/ ADJ **Washable** clothes or materials can be washed in water without being damaged. 可水洗的 ❑ *Choose washable curtains.* 选择可水洗的窗帘。

wash|basin /ˈwɒʃbeɪsᵊn/ (**washbasins**) also **wash basin** N-COUNT A **washbasin** is a large bowl, usually with taps for hot and cold water, for washing your hands and face. 脸盆【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **sink**

wash|cloth /ˈwɒʃklɒθ, AM 美 -klɔːθ/ (**washcloths**) N-COUNT A **washcloth** is a small cloth that you use for washing yourself. 毛巾；面巾【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **flannel, facecloth**

washed-out also **washed out** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Washed-out** colours are very pale. （颜色）暗淡的，没有光泽的 ❑ *He stared at me out of those washed-out blue eyes.* 他用暗淡无神的蓝眼睛盯着我看。2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone looks **washed-out**, they look very tired and lacking in energy. 精疲力竭的；疲惫不堪的 ❑ *She looked washed out and listless.* 她看上去精疲力竭而且情绪低落。

washed up also **washed-up** ADJ If you say that someone is **washed up**, you mean that their career or success has ended. 彻底失败的；事业到头的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's all washed up, but he still yells at everyone.* 他彻底完蛋了，但仍旧对每个人大吼大叫。

wash|er /ˈwɒʃə/ (**washers**) 1 N-COUNT A **washer** is a thin flat ring of metal or rubber which is placed over a bolt before the nut is screwed on. 垫圈 2 N-COUNT A **washer** is the same as a **washing machine**. 同 washing machine【INFORMAL 非正式】

wash|ing /ˈwɒʃɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Washing** is a collection of clothes, sheets, and other things which are waiting to be washed, are being washed, or have just been washed. 待洗（或正在洗、刚洗过）的衣物 ❑ *...plastic bags full of dirty washing.* 装满脏衣服的塑料袋

wash|ing line (**washing lines**) N-COUNT A **washing line** is a strong cord which you can hang wet clothes on while they dry. 晾衣绳

wash|ing ma|chine (**washing machines**) N-COUNT A **washing machine** is a machine that you use to wash clothes in. 洗衣机

wash|ing pow|der (**washing powders**) N-VAR **Washing powder** is a powder that you use with water to wash clothes. 洗衣粉【BRIT 英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **soap powder, laundry detergent**

wash|ing-up 1 N-UNCOUNT To **do** the **washing-up** means to wash the plates, cups, cutlery, and pans which have been used for cooking and eating a meal. 洗餐具【BRIT 英】❑ *Martha volunteered to do the washing-up.* 玛莎主动提出去洗餐具。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **wash the dishes**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Washing-up** is the plates, cups, cutlery, and pans which you have to wash after a meal. 待洗的餐具【BRIT 英】❑ *...a brimming bowl of washing-up.* 一满盆待洗的餐具

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dirty dishes, the dishes**

wash|ing-up liq|uid (**washing-up liquids**) N-VAR **Washing-up liquid** is a thick soapy liquid which you add to hot water to clean dirty dishes. 洗涤液；洗洁精；洗涤灵【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **dishwashing liquid, dish soap**

wash|out /ˈwɒʃaʊt/ (**washouts**) N-COUNT If an event or plan is a **washout**, it fails completely. 彻底失败；大败【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The mission was a washout.* 这个任务彻底失败了。

wash-rag (**wash-rags**) also **washrag** N-COUNT A **wash-rag** is the same as a **washcloth**. 同 washcloth【AM 美】

wash|room /ˈwɒʃruːm/ (**washrooms**) N-COUNT A **washroom** is a room with toilets and washing facilities, situated in a large building such as a factory or an office block. 盥洗室；洗手间

wash|stand /ˈwɒʃstænd/ (**washstands**) N-COUNT A **washstand** is a piece of furniture designed to hold a bowl for washing your hands and face in, which was used in former times before washbasins had taps on them. 脸盆架

wasn't /ˈwɒzᵊnt, AM 美 ˈwʌz-/ **Wasn't** is the usual spoken form of 'was not'. （was not 的常用口语形式）

wasp /wɒsp/ (**wasps**) N-COUNT A **wasp** is an insect with wings and yellow and black stripes across its body. Wasps have a painful sting like a bee but do not produce honey. 黄蜂

WASP /wɒsp/ (**WASPs**) N-COUNT [oft N n] **WASP** is used to refer to the people in American society whose ancestors came from northern Europe, especially England, and who are considered to have a lot of power and influence. **WASP** is an abbreviation for （缩略 =） 'White Anglo-Saxon Protestant'. 盎格鲁－撒克逊族裔的白人新教徒（指社会上拥有强大权力和影响力的白人）【AM, DISAPPROVAL 美，贬】❑ *...a WASP with a Yale degree.* 一位从耶鲁毕业的权贵人物

wasp|ish /ˈwɒspɪʃ/ ADJ A **waspish** remark or sense of humour is sharp and critical. 尖刻的；脾气坏的

wast|age /ˈweɪstɪdʒ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Wastage** of something is the act of wasting it or the amount of it that is wasted. 浪费；耗费；浪费量；消耗量 ❑ [+of] *...a series of measures to prevent the wastage of water.* 一系列节水措施 ❑ *There was a lot of wastage and many wrong decisions were hastily taken.* 浪费巨大，同时又草率地作出了许多错误决定。2 N-UNCOUNT **Wastage** is the process by which part of someone's body gets weaker or smaller because they are very ill or have not eaten enough. 消瘦；衰弱 ❑ *This can lead to bodily weakness and muscle wastage.* 这样可能会导致身体虚弱和肌肉萎缩。3 N-UNCOUNT **Wastage** refers to the number of people who leave a company, college, or other organization, especially before they have completed their education or training. （雇员的）减员；（尤指学生或学员的）流失人数【BRIT 英】❑ *British universities have very little wastage and their graduates are good.* 英国大学的退学率很低，而且他们的毕业生很优秀。4 → see also **natural wastage**

waste ↔ /weɪst/ (**wastes, wasting, wasted**) 1 VERB If you **waste** something such as time, money, or energy, you use too much of it doing something that is not important or necessary, or is unlikely to succeed. 浪费；白费 ❑ [v n v-ing] *There could be many reasons and he was not going to waste time speculating on them.* 原因可能有很多，他不打算浪费时间对此妄加猜测。❑ [v n +on] *I resolved not to waste money on a hotel.* 我决心不在住旅馆方面浪费钱。❑ [v n] *The system wastes a large amount of water.* 这套系统浪费大量的水。•N-SING **Waste** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *It is a waste of time going to the doctor with most mild complaints.* 一点小毛病就去看医生是浪费时间。❑ [+of] *I think that is a total waste of money.* 我认为那完全是浪费金钱。2 N-UNCOUNT **Waste** is the use of money or other resources on things that do not need it. 浪费；滥用；糟蹋 ❑ *The packets are measured to reduce waste.* 通过测量包裹的大小来减少浪费。❑ *I hate waste.* 我讨厌浪费。3 N-UNCOUNT **Waste** is material which has been used and is no longer wanted, for

W

example because the valuable or useful part of it has been taken out. 废物；废料 ❑ *Congress passed a law that regulates the disposal of waste.* 国会通过了一项规范废弃物处理的法律。❑ *Up to 10 million tonnes of toxic wastes are produced every year in the U.K.* 英国每年产生多达 1,000 万吨的有毒废弃物。❑ *...the process of eliminating body waste.* 身体排泄物的排出过程 4 VERB If you **waste** an opportunity for something, you do not take advantage of it when it is available. 错过(机会) ❑ [V n] *Let's not waste an opportunity to see the children.* 咱们别错过了看孩子们的机会。❑ [V-ed] *It was a wasted opportunity.* 这是一个错失了的良机。5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Waste** land is land, especially in or near a city, which is not used or looked after by anyone, and so is covered by wild plants and rubbish. (尤指市内或市郊的土地)荒芜的，荒废的 ❑ *Yarrow can be found growing wild in fields and on waste ground.* 田野里和荒地上会疯长蓍草。6 N-PLURAL [adj N] **Wastes** are a large area of land, for example a desert, in which there are very few people, plants, or animals. 荒漠；沙漠 ❑ [+of] *...the barren wastes of the Sahara.* 贫瘠的撒哈拉沙漠 7 → see also **wasted** 8 PHRASE If something **goes to waste**, it remains unused or has to be thrown away. 被浪费；被糟蹋掉 ❑ *'Mexican cookery is economical,' she says. 'Nothing goes to waste.'* "墨西哥的烹调注重俭省，"她说，"任何东西都不会浪费。" 9 to **waste no time** → see **time**

▶**waste away** PHRASAL VERB If someone **wastes away**, they become extremely thin or weak because they are ill or worried and they are not eating properly. 变消瘦；变衰弱 ❑ [V P] *Persons dying from cancer grow thin and visibly waste away.* 因患癌症濒临死亡的人会日渐消瘦，而且身体明显衰弱。

→ see **dump**

Thesaurus 同类词 *waste* Also look up:

V. misuse, squander 1
N. garbage, junk, trash 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *waste* with:

N. **waste energy** 浪费精力，**waste money** 浪费金钱，**waste time** 浪费时间，**waste water** 浪费水 1
V. **reduce** waste 减少浪费 2
recycle waste 回收废弃物 3
ADJ. **hazardous** waste 有害废弃物，**human** waste 人体排泄物，**industrial** waste 工业废料，**nuclear** waste 核废物，**toxic** waste 有毒废弃物 3

waste|basket /ˈweɪstbɑːskɪt, -bæsk-/ (**wastebaskets**) N-COUNT A **wastebasket** is the same as a **wastepaper basket**. 同 wastepaper basket【AM 美】

wast|ed /ˈweɪstɪd/ 1 ADJ A **wasted** action is one that is unnecessary. 徒劳的；无用的 ❑ *I'm sorry you had a wasted journey.* 非常抱歉让你白跑了一趟。2 ADJ Someone who is **wasted** is very tired and weak, often because of an illness. (常指因病而)疲惫不堪的，憔悴的 ❑ *They look too wasted to care about much.* 他们看上去疲惫不堪，以至于顾不上太多。

waste dis|pos|al (**waste disposals**) N-COUNT A **waste disposal** or a **waste disposal unit** is a small machine in a kitchen sink that chops up vegetable waste. (安装在厨房水槽下方的)废物处理器【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **garbage disposal**

waste|ful /ˈweɪstfʊl/ ADJ Action that is **wasteful** uses too much of something valuable such as time, money, or energy. 浪费的；耗费的；挥霍的 ❑ [+of] *This kind of training is ineffective, and wasteful of scarce resources.* 这种训练没有效率，而且是对稀缺资源的浪费。❑ *Try to avoid wasteful duplication of effort.* 尽量避免无用的重复劳动。

waste|land /ˈweɪstlænd/ (**wastelands**) 1 N-VAR [oft adj N] A **wasteland** is an area of land on which not much can grow or which has been spoiled in some way. 荒地；荒原；不毛之地 ❑ *The pollution has already turned vast areas into a wasteland.* 污染已经使大片地区沦为不毛之地。2 N-COUNT [oft adj N] If you refer to a place, situation, or period in time as a **wasteland**, you are criticizing it because you think there is nothing interesting or exciting in it. (地方、情形或时期的)沉闷乏味，单调【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [+of] *...the cultural wasteland of Franco's repressive rule.* 佛朗哥高压统治下的文化贫瘠

ˈwaste|paper bas|ket (**wastepaper baskets**) N-COUNT A **wastepaper basket** is a container for rubbish, especially paper, which is usually placed on the floor in the corner of a room or next to a desk. 废纸篓

wast|ing /ˈweɪstɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] A **wasting** disease is one which makes you gradually become thinner and weaker. (疾病)使人消瘦衰弱的，消耗性的

wast|rel /ˈweɪstrəl/ (**wastrels**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **wastrel** you mean that they are lazy and spend their time and money on foolish things. 二流子；败家子【LITERARY 文】

watch

① LOOKING AND PAYING ATTENTION 看；注意
② INSTRUMENT THAT TELLS THE TIME 报时工具

① **watch** ⇹/wɒtʃ/ (**watches, watching, watched**) → Please look at category 18 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 15 项。1 VERB If you **watch** someone or something, you look at them, usually for a period of time, and pay attention to what is happening. 看；注视；留神观察 ❑ [V n] *The man was standing in his doorway watching him.* 那个男人站在门口盯着他看。❑ [V n inf] *He watched the barman prepare the beer he had ordered.* 他看着酒吧招待员备好他点的啤酒。❑ [V n v-ing] *Chris watched him sipping his brandy.* 克里斯注视着他品尝白兰地。❑ [V] *I watched as Amy ate a few nuts.* 我看着埃米吃了几粒坚果。2 VERB If you **watch** something on television or an event such as a sports match, you spend time looking at it, especially when you see it from the beginning to the end. 看，观看(电视节目、比赛等) ❑ [V n] *I'd stayed up late to watch the film.* 我熬夜看了那场电影。❑ [V n] *They spent a great deal of time watching television.* 他们很多时间都看电视了。3 VERB If you **watch** a situation or event, you pay attention to it or you are aware of it, but you do not influence it. 对…保持关注；掌握…的情况 ❑ [V n] *Human rights groups have been closely watching the case.* 人权组织一直在密切关注此案。❑ [V] *Annoyed commuters could only watch as the departure time ticked by.* 随着发车时间一点点过去，恼怒的上班族只能干瞪眼。4 VERB If you **watch** people, especially children or animals, you are responsible for them, and make sure that they are not in danger. 照看，看护(尤指孩子或动物) ❑ [V n] *Parents can't be expected to watch their children 24 hours a day.* 父母不可能每天 24 小时照看孩子。5 VERB If you **watch** someone, you follow them secretly or spy on them. 监视 ❑ [V n] *Ella was scared that someone was watching her.* 有个人一直在监视埃拉，这让她很害怕。6 VERB If you tell someone to **watch** a particular person or thing, you are warning them to be careful that the person or thing does not get out of control or do something unpleasant. 当心；留神 ❑ [V n] *You really ought to watch these quiet types.* 你真该留神这些寡言少语的人。❑ [V n] *If you're watching the calories, don't have mayonnaise.* 如果你在意卡路里的摄入量，就不要吃蛋黄酱。7 N-COUNT A **watch** is a period of carefully looking and listening, often while other people are asleep and often as a military duty, so that you can warn them of danger or an attack. 警戒时间；值班时间 ❑ *I had the first watch that May evening.* 我第一次执行警戒任务是在那个五月的晚上。8 PHRASE If someone **keeps watch**, they look and listen all the time, while other people are asleep or doing something else, so that they can warn them of danger or an attack. 警戒；守卫 ❑ *Jose, as usual, had climbed a tree to keep watch.* 乔斯像往常一样爬到树上放哨。9 PHRASE If you **keep watch on** events or a situation, you pay attention to what is happening, so that you can take action at the right moment. 注意，关注(事态发展) ❑ *U.S. officials have been keeping close watch on the situation.* 美国官员一直密切注意着事态的发展。10 PHRASE You say **'watch it'** in order to warn someone to be careful, especially when you want to threaten them about what will happen if they are not careful. 当心；留神 ❑ *'Now watch it, Patsy,' the*

Sergeant told her. "留点神，帕齐。"中士提醒她。 11 PHRASE If someone is **on watch**, they have the job of carefully looking and listening, often while other people are asleep and often as a military duty, so that they can warn them of danger or an attack. (通常指军队夜间的)警戒，值夜 ❑ *Apart from two men on watch in the engine-room, everyone was asleep.* 除了两个人在机房值班外，其他人都在睡觉。 12 PHRASE If you are **on the watch for** something, you are expecting it to happen and you therefore pay attention to events so that you will notice it when it does happen. 密切注意；提防 ❑ [+for] *Environmentalists will be on the watch for damage to wildlife.* 环境保护主义者将会密切关注对野生生物造成的伤害。 13 PHRASE If someone is being kept **under watch**, they are being guarded or observed all the time. 受到保卫；受到监视；被密切关注 14 PHRASE You say to someone **'you watch'** or **'just watch'** when you are predicting that something will happen, and you are very confident that it will happen as you say. 等着瞧 ❑ *You watch. Things will get worse before they get better.* 看着吧，事情在好转之前会先恶化。 15 to **watch** your **step** → see **step**

▶**watch for** or **watch out for** PHRASAL VERB If you **watch for** something or **watch out for** it, you pay attention so that you notice it, either because you do not want to miss it or because you want to avoid it. 密切注意；戒备；提防 ❑ [v P n] *We'll be watching for any developments.* 我们会密切注意事情的任何进展。 ❑ [v P P n] *He called out to them to watch out for the unexploded mine.* 他冲他们大喊，叫他们小心哑雷。

▶**watch out** PHRASAL VERB If you tell someone to **watch out**, you are warning them to be careful, because something unpleasant might happen to them or they might get into difficulties. 小心，提防(不愉快的事情或陷入困境) ❑ [v P] *You have to watch out because there are land mines all over the place.* 你必须小心，这里到处是地雷。

▶**watch out for** → see **watch for**

▶**watch over** PHRASAL VERB If you **watch over** someone or something, you pay attention to them to make sure that nothing bad happens to them. 照看；照料 ❑ [v P n] *The guards were originally hired to watch over the houses as they were being built.* 雇门卫最初是为了看护正在修建的房子。

Usage 用法 **look, see, and watch**

If you *look* at something, you purposely direct your eyes at it: *Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before.* If you *see* something, it is visible to you: *Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it.* If you *watch* something, you pay attention to it and keep it in sight: *Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album.*
look 指眼睛刻意看某物：Daniel kept turning around to look at the big-screen TV—he had never seen one before. 丹尼尔一直转过身来看那台大屏电视机——他以前从来没见过这种电视机。see 指看得到某物：Maria couldn't see the TV because Hector was standing in front of her and watching it. 玛丽亚看不到电视机，因为赫克托正站在她前面看电视。watch 指留神注视某物：Everyone was watching TV instead of looking at the photo album. 大家都在看电视，没人在看相册。

② **watch** ◆∞ /wɒtʃ/ (**watches**) N-COUNT A **watch** is a small clock which you wear on a strap on your wrist, or on a chain. 手表；怀表

→ see **jewellery, time**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *watch* with:

ADV. watch **carefully** 仔细看；仔细关注，watch **closely** 仔细看；密切关注 ① 1 3 5
N. watch **a DVD** 看数字影碟，watch **a film/movie** 看电影，watch **fireworks** 看烟花，watch **a game** 看比赛，watch **the news** 看新闻，watch **people** 看人，watch **television/TV** 看电视，watch **a video** 看录像 ① 2
watch **children** 照看孩子 ① 4
V. **check** *your* watch 校对手表时间，**glance at** *your* watch 看一眼手表，**look at** *your* watch 看手表 ② 1

watch|dog /'wɒtʃdɒg, AM 美 -dɔːg/ (**watchdogs**) N-COUNT [N n] A **watchdog** is a person or committee whose job is to make sure that companies do not act illegally or irresponsibly. 监察人(员)；监察委员会 ❑ *...an anti-crime watchdog group funded by New York businesses.* 由纽约商界资助的反犯罪监察团体

-watcher /-wɒtʃəʳ/ (**-watchers**) COMB **-watcher** combines with nouns to form other nouns that refer to people who are interested in a group of animals or people, and who study them closely. (与名词连用构成新的名词)表示"…观察者"、"…注视者" ❑ *The bird-watchers crept about in the bushes.* 观鸟者在灌木丛中蹑手蹑脚地走来走去。 ❑ *Royal-watcher Mary Hayes said: 'It looks like it is going to be an unhappy time for the Queen.'* 皇室观察员玛丽·海斯说："看来女王接下来的日子不太好过。"

watch|ful /'wɒtʃfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **watchful** notices everything that is happening. 警觉的；警惕的 ❑ *The best thing is to be watchful and see the family doctor for any change in your normal health.* 最佳的做法是保持警惕，一旦你的身体状况有任何变化就立即去看家庭医生。

-watching /-wɒtʃɪŋ/ COMB **-watching** combines with nouns to form other nouns which refer to the activity of looking at a group of animals or people and studying them because they interest you. (与名词连用构成其他名词)表示"…观察"、"…研究" ❑ *Whale-watching has become a growth leisure industry.* 观鲸业已经成为一个快速发展的休闲产业。 ❑ *He is said to have invented the sport of celebrity-watching.* 据说是他发明了观赏名人这项活动。

watch|man /'wɒtʃmən/ (**watchmen**) 1 N-COUNT A **watchman** is a person whose job is to guard a building or area. 警卫；看守人 2 → see also **nightwatchman**

watch|tower /'wɒtʃtaʊəʳ/ (**watchtowers**) N-COUNT A **watchtower** is a high building which gives a person a good view of the area around the place that they are guarding. 瞭望塔；岗楼

watch|word /'wɒtʃwɜːʳd/ (**watchwords**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] Someone's **watchword** is a word or phrase that sums up their attitude or approach to a particular subject or to things in general. 口号；格言 ❑ *Caution has been one of Mr Allan's watchwords.* "小心谨慎"是艾伦先生的口号之一。

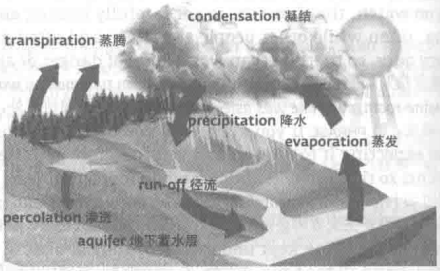
wa|ter ◆◆◆ /'wɔːtəʳ/ (**waters, watering, watered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Water** is a clear thin liquid that has no colour or taste when it is pure. It falls from clouds as rain and enters rivers and seas. All animals and people need water in order to live. 水；雨水 ❑ *Get me a glass of water.* 给我杯水。 ❑ *...the sound of water hammering on the metal roof.* 雨水敲打金属屋顶的声响 ❑ *...a trio of children playing along the water's edge.* 3 个在水边玩耍的孩子 2 N-PLURAL You use **waters** to refer to a large area of sea, especially the area of sea which is near to a country and which is regarded as belonging to it. 海域；(尤指)领海 ❑ *The ship will remain outside Chinese territorial waters.* 这艘船将继续呆在中国领海之外。 ❑ [+of] *...the open waters of the Arctic Ocean.* 北冰洋的公共海域 3 N-PLURAL [adj N] You sometimes use **waters** to refer to a situation which is very complex or difficult. 困境 ❑ *...the man brought in to guide him through troubled waters.* 被请来帮助他渡过难关的人 ❑ *The British Government may be in stormy economic waters.* 英国政府可能陷入了动荡的经济困境中。 4 VERB If you **water** plants, you pour water over them in order to help them to grow. 给(植物)浇水 ❑ [v n] *He went out to water the plants.* 他出去给植物浇水。 5 VERB If your eyes **water**, tears build up in them because they are hurting or because you are upset. 流泪 ❑ [v] *His eyes watered from cigarette smoke.* 他的眼睛被香烟熏得直流泪。 6 VERB If you say that your mouth **is watering**, you mean that you can smell or see some nice food and you might mean that your mouth is producing a liquid. 流口水 ❑ [v] *...cookies to make your mouth water.* 令人垂涎的饼干 7 → see also **mouth-watering** 8 PHRASE When a pregnant woman's **waters break**, the fluid in her womb that surrounds the baby passes out of her body, showing that the baby is ready to be born. A doctor or midwife can **break** a woman's **waters** so that the birth can begin. (孕妇)羊水破裂；(医生或接生员)给(孕妇)破羊水 ❑ *My waters broke at six in the morning and within four hours Jamie was born.* 我是凌晨 6 点破水的，不到

W

Word Web 话题词汇 **water** 水

Water changes its form in the hydrologic cycle . The sun warms oceans, lakes, and rivers. This causes some water to **evaporate**. Evaporation creates a gas called **water vapour**. Plants also give off water vapour through **transpiration**. Water vapour rises into the **atmosphere**. When it hits cooler air, it **condenses** into drops of water and forms **clouds**. When these drops get heavy enough, they begin to fall. They form different types of **precipitation**. Rain forms in warm air. Cold air creates **freezing rain**, **sleet**, and **snow**.

水的形态在水循环中不断变化。太阳照射在海洋、湖泊和河流上，使得这里的一部分水蒸发。蒸发形成了水蒸气。植物也通过蒸腾作用释放出水蒸气。水蒸气升至大气层，遇到较冷的空气后，凝结成水滴，形成云。当这些水滴足够重时，便会落到地面。降水分为多种不同类型：水滴遇到暖空气会形成雨；冷空气则创造冻雨、雨夹雪和雪。



4 个小时杰米就出生了。 9 PHRASE If you say that an event or incident is **water under the bridge**, you mean that it has happened and cannot now be changed, so there is no point in worrying about it any more. 泼出之水；不可改变的既成事实；无法挽回的过去 ❑ *He was relieved his time in jail was over and regarded it as water under the bridge.* 他为服刑期满而感到如释重负，而且觉得既已无可更改，过去的就让它过去吧。 10 PHRASE If you are **in deep water**, you are in a difficult or awkward situation. 陷入困境；处境尴尬 ❑ *I could tell that we were getting off the subject and into deep water.* 我觉得我们在跑题并已陷入尴尬境地。 11 PHRASE If an argument or theory does not **hold water**, it does not seem to be reasonable or be in accordance with the facts. （论点或理论）符合逻辑，站得住脚，经得起考验 ❑ *This argument simply cannot hold water in Europe.* 这个论点在欧洲根本就站不住脚。 12 PHRASE If you are **in hot water**, you are in trouble. 陷于困境；遇到麻烦【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The company has already been in hot water over high prices this year.* 这家公司今年由于价格过高已经陷入困境。 13 PHRASE If you **pour cold water on** an idea or suggestion, you show that you have a low opinion of it. 给（想法或建议）泼冷水 ❑ *City economists pour cold water on the idea that the economic recovery has begun.* 伦敦金融城的经济学家给经济开始复苏的说法泼了冷水。 14 PHRASE If you **test the water** or **test the waters**, you try to find out what reaction an action or idea will get before you do it or tell it to people. 试探 ❑ *You should be cautious when getting involved and test the water before committing yourself.* 参与其中时一定要小心谨慎，表态之前最好试探一下。 15 **like water off a duck's back** → see **duck** 16 to **take to** something **like a duck to water** → see **duck** 17 to **keep** your **head above water** → see **head**

▶**water down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **water down** a substance, for example food or drink, you add water to it to make it weaker. 加水稀释；掺水冲淡 ❑ [V P n] *You can water down a glass of wine and make it last twice as long.* 你可以往杯里的葡萄酒中掺点水，当两杯来喝。 ❑ [V n P] *I bought a water-based paint, then decided to water it down even more.* 我买了一种水性漆，然后决定加水进一步稀释。 2 VERB If something such as a proposal, speech, or statement **is watered down**, it is made much weaker and less forceful, or less likely to make people angry. 使（提议、言论、声明等）语气缓和；使打折扣；削弱 ❑ [be V-ed P] *Proposed legislation affecting bird-keepers has been watered down.* 影响养鸟者的立法提案的措辞已经缓和一些了。 3 → see also **watered-down**

→ see Word Web:**water**

→ see **biosphere**, **erosion**, **glacier**, **greenhouse effect**, **lake**, **ocean**, **photosynthesis**, **plumbing**, **precipitation**

water|bed /ˈwɔːtəˌbed/ (**waterbeds**) also **water bed** N-COUNT A **waterbed** is a bed which consists of a plastic case filled with water. 水床

'wa|ter bird (**water birds**) N-COUNT A **water bird** is a bird that swims or walks in water, especially lakes and rivers. There are many kinds of water bird. 水鸟；水禽

'water-borne also **waterborne** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **water-borne** disease or infection is one that people can catch from infected water. （疾病等）经水传染的，由水传播的 2 ADJ [ADJ n] Something that is **water-borne** travels or is transported on water. 水上的；水运的 ❑ *...a waterborne safari down the Nile.* 尼罗河水上观光游 ❑ *Environmental pressures are strengthening the case for waterborne freight.* 环境的压力使水上运输有了更充分的理由。

'wa|ter bot|tle (**water bottles**) 1 N-COUNT A **water bottle** is a small container for carrying water to drink on a long journey. 水壶；水瓶 2 → see also **hot-water bottle**

'wa|ter buf|fa|lo (**water buffaloes** or **water buffalo**) N-COUNT A **water buffalo** is an animal like a large cow with long horns that curve upwards. In some countries water buffalo are kept for their milk and are used to draw ploughs. 水牛

'wa|ter butt (**water butts**) N-COUNT A **water butt** is a large barrel for collecting rain as it flows off a roof. （接雨水的）积水桶，盛水桶【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **rain barrel**

'wa|ter can|non (**water cannons** or **water cannon**) N-COUNT A **water cannon** is a machine which shoots out a large, powerful stream of water. It is used by police to break up crowds of people who are protesting or fighting. （警察用于驱散人群的）高压水枪，水炮

'wa|ter chest|nut (**water chestnuts**) N-COUNT A **water chestnut** is the thick bottom part of the stem of a plant which grows in China. It is used in Chinese cookery. 荸荠

water|colour /ˈwɔːtəˌkʌlə^r/ (**watercolours**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **watercolor**

1 N-VAR **Watercolours** are coloured paints, used for painting pictures, which you apply with a wet brush or dissolve in water first. 水彩 ❑ *...a collection of rich paintings in watercolour, acrylic and oil.* 一批色彩饱满生动的水彩画、丙烯画和油画藏品 2 N-COUNT A **watercolour** is a picture which has been painted with watercolours. 水彩画 ❑ *...a lovely watercolour by J. M. W. Turner.* 一幅由J.M.W. 特纳创作的漂亮的水彩画

'wa|ter cool|er (**water coolers**) 1 N-COUNT A **water cooler** is a machine that dispenses drinking water, especially in an office. （尤指办公室里的）饮水机【mainly AM 主美】2 N-SING **Water cooler** is used in expressions that refer to the informal conversations that people have in their office or workplace. 办公室，工作场所（用于表述在办公地点的闲聊）❑ *Three out of four Americans watched Roots, and then the next day could talk about race relations at the water cooler.* 每 4 名美国人中就有 3 人收看了电视剧《根》，转天他们会在办公室闲谈关于种族关系的话题。

water|course /ˈwɔːtəˌkɔːs/ (**watercourses**) also **water course** N-COUNT A **watercourse** is a stream or river, or the channel that it flows along. 运河；溪流；河道【FORMAL 正式】

water|cress /ˈwɔːtəˌkres/ N-UNCOUNT **Watercress** is a small plant with white flowers which grows in streams and pools. Its leaves taste hot and are eaten raw in salads. 水田芥，豆瓣菜，西洋菜（长于溪流或池塘中，叶子可作色拉生食）

,watered-'down also **watered down** 1 ADJ If you describe something such as a proposal, speech, or statement as **watered-down**, you mean that it is weaker or less forceful than its original form. （提议、言论、声明等）减弱了的，淡化了的，简化了的 ❑ *The British government introduced a watered-down version of the proposals.* 英国政府针对这些提议提出了另一较缓和的版本。 2 →

see also **water down**

water|fall /ˈwɔːtəˈfɔːl/ (**waterfalls**) N-COUNT A **waterfall** is a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below. 瀑布 ❑ *...Angel Falls, the world's highest waterfall.* 安赫尔瀑布，世界上最高的瀑布

'wa|ter fea|ture (**water features**) N-COUNT A **water feature** is something such as an artificial pond or waterfall, usually in a garden. 庭园水景

water|fowl /ˈwɔːtəˈfaʊl/ (**waterfowl**) N-COUNT **Waterfowl** are birds that swim in water, especially ducks, geese, and swans. 水鸟，水禽（尤指鸭、鹅、天鹅等）

water|front /ˈwɔːtəˈfrʌnt/ (**waterfronts**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **waterfront** is a street or piece of land which is next to an area of water, for example a harbour or the sea. 滨水区；码头区；水边地 ❑ *They went for a stroll along the waterfront.* 他们沿着滨水区漫步。

'wa|ter hole (**water holes**) also **waterhole** N-COUNT In a desert or other dry area, a **water hole** is a pool of water where animals can drink. （沙漠或其他干旱地区动物饮水的）水坑，水洼

'wa|ter|ing can (**watering cans**) N-COUNT A **watering can** is a container with a long spout which is used to water plants. 洒水壶；喷壶

'wa|ter|ing hole (**watering holes**) N-COUNT You can refer to a pub or bar where people go to drink and meet their friends as a **watering hole**. 酒吧 ❑ *I was in my favorite watering hole, waiting for the game to start.* 我在我最喜欢的酒吧里，等着观看比赛。

'wa|ter jump (**water jumps**) N-COUNT A **water jump** is a fence with a pool of water on the far side of it, which people or horses jump over as part of a race or competition. （障碍赛马中的）水沟障碍

'wa|ter lily (**water lilies**) also **waterlily** N-COUNT A **water lily** is a plant with large flat leaves and colourful flowers which floats on the surface of lakes and rivers. 睡莲

water|line /ˈwɔːtəˈlaɪn/ (**waterlines**) also **water line** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **waterline** is a line, either real or imaginary, on the side of a ship representing the level the water reaches when the ship is at sea. （船的）吃水线，水位线 ❑ *Ray painted below the waterline with a special anti-rust paint.* 雷用专门的防锈涂料涂船的吃水线以下的部位。

water|logged /ˈwɔːtəˈlɒgd, AM 美 -lɔːgd/ also **water-logged** ADJ Something such as soil or land that is **waterlogged** is so wet that it cannot absorb any more water, so that a layer of water remains on its surface. （土地等）水涝的，水浸的，积水的 ❑ *The match is off because of a waterlogged pitch.* 由于场地积水太多比赛被取消了。

'wa|ter main (**water mains**) N-COUNT A **water main** is a very large underground pipe used for supplying water to houses and factories. 总水管；供水干管

water|mark /ˈwɔːtəˈmɑːk/ (**watermarks**) 1 N-COUNT A **watermark** is a design which is put into paper when it is made, and which you can only see if you hold the paper up to the light. Banknotes often have a watermark, to make them harder to copy illegally. 水印（常用于钞票上以防伪）2 → see also **high-water mark**

'wa|ter mead|ow (**water meadows**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Water meadows** are wet fields of grass near a river, which are often flooded. 河边湿草地；草甸【mainly BRIT 主英】

water|melon /ˈwɔːtəˈmelən/ (**watermelons**) N-VAR A **watermelon** is a large round fruit with green skin, pink flesh, and black seeds. 西瓜

water|mill /ˈwɔːtəˈmɪl/ (**watermills**) also **water mill** N-COUNT A **watermill** is a mill powered by a water wheel. 水磨；水力磨粉机

'wa|ter pis|tol (**water pistols**) N-COUNT A **water pistol** is a small toy gun which shoots out water. 玩具水枪

'wa|ter polo N-UNCOUNT **Water polo** is a game played in a swimming pool in which two teams of swimmers try to score goals with a ball. 水球（运动）

water|proof /ˈwɔːtəˈpruːf/ (**waterproofs, waterproofing, waterproofed**) 1 ADJ Something which is **waterproof** does not let water pass through it. 防水的；不透水的 ❑ *Take waterproof clothing—Orkney weather is unpredictable.* 带上防水的衣服吧——奥克尼的天气可是变幻莫测的。2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Waterproofs** are items of clothing which do not let water in. 防水服；雨衣【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *For staying dry you'll want nice lightweight waterproofs to wear over your leathers.* 为了不被淋湿，你需要在皮衣的外面套上一件轻便的防水服。3 VERB [usu passive] If something **is waterproofed**, it is treated so that water cannot pass through it or damage it. 对…进行防水处理 ❑ [be V-ed] *The whole boat has been totally waterproofed.* 整条船全部经过了防水处理。

'wa|ter rate (**water rates**) N-COUNT [usu pl] In Britain, the charges made for the use of water from the public water supply are known as the **water rates**. （英国）自来水费

'water-resistant ADJ Something that is **water-resistant** does not allow water to pass through it easily, or is not easily damaged by water. 抗水的；不易被水损坏的 ❑ *Microfibre fabrics are both water resistant and windproof.* 微纤维织物既防水又防风。

water|shed /ˈwɔːtəˈʃed/ (**watersheds**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If something such as an event is a **watershed in** the history or development of something, it is very important because it represents the beginning of a new stage in it. 转折点；分水岭 ❑ [+in] *The election of Mary Robinson in 1990 was a watershed in Irish politics.* 1990 年玛丽·鲁宾逊的当选是爱尔兰政治上的一个转折点。2 N-COUNT **The watershed** is a time before which television broadcasters have agreed not to show programmes unsuitable for children, for example programmes that contain scenes of sex or violence. （成人电视节目播出前的）分水岭时间【BRIT 英】❑ *The advert should only be shown after the 9pm watershed.* 这则广告只能在晚上 9 点成人节目开始后才能播出。

water|side /ˈwɔːtəˈsaɪd/ N-SING [oft N n] The **waterside** is the area beside a stretch of water such as a river or lake. 水边；河畔；湖滨 ❑ *Her garden stretches down to the waterside.* 她的花园一直延伸到河畔。

'water-ski (**water-skis, water-skiing, water-skied**) also **waterski** VERB If you **water-ski**, you stand on skis in the water while being pulled along by a boat. 滑水 ❑ [v] *The staff will be happy to help arrange for you to swim, sail, or water-ski.* 工作人员会很乐意为您安排游泳、航行或是滑水等活动。•**water-skiing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He offered to teach them water-skiing.* 他主动提出教他们滑水。

,water-'soluble also **water soluble** ADJ Something that is **water-soluble** dissolves in water. 水溶性的；可溶于水的 ❑ *Vitamin C is water soluble.* 维生素 C 可溶于水。❑ *...oat bran and other water-soluble fibres.* 燕麦麸和其他可溶于水的纤维

'wa|ter sup|ply (**water supplies**) N-COUNT The **water supply** in an area is the water which is collected and passed through pipes to buildings for people to use. 给水；供水 ❑ *The town is without electricity and the water supply has been cut off.* 镇上已断电停水。

'wa|ter ta|ble (**water tables**) N-COUNT **The water table** is the level below the surface of the ground where water can be found. 地下水位；地下水面 ❑ *Environmentalists say that diverting water from the river will lower the water table and dry out wells.* 环保主义者称引流河水会导致地下水位下降和水井干枯。

water|tight /ˈwɔːtəˈtaɪt/ also **water-tight** 1 ADJ Something that is **watertight** does not allow water to pass through it, for example because it is tightly sealed. 不透水的；水密的 ❑ *The flask is completely watertight, even when laid on its side.* 即使平放，这个真空水杯也是滴水不漏。2 ADJ A **watertight** case, argument, or agreement is one that has been so carefully put together that nobody will be able to find a fault in it. （事实、论点或协议）严密的，无懈可击的 ❑ *The police had a watertight case. They even got his fingerprints from that glass cabinet.* 警方找到了确凿的证据。他们甚至在那个玻璃橱柜上提取到了他的指纹。

'wa|ter tow|er (**water towers**) N-COUNT A **water tower** is a large tank of water which is placed on a high metal structure so that water can be supplied at a steady pressure to surrounding buildings. 水塔

'wa|ter vole (**water voles**) N-COUNT A **water vole** is a small furry animal that can swim. Water voles live in holes in the

Word Web 话题词汇 wave 波

As **wind** blows across water, it creates **waves**. It does this by transferring energy to the water. If the waves encounter an object, they bounce off it. Light also travels in waves and behaves the same way. We are able to see an object only if light waves bounce off it. Light waves can be categorized by their **frequency**. Wave frequency is usually the measure of the number of waves per second. **Radio waves** and **microwaves** are examples of low-frequency light waves. **Visible light** consists of medium-frequency light waves. **Ultraviolet radiation** and **X-rays** are high-frequency light waves.

风吹过水面时，将能量转移到水上，因此形成波浪。波浪遭遇到物体时，便会折返。光也以波的形式传播，并且以相同的方式运动。只有当光波反射回来时，我们才能看见物体。光波可以通过频率来分类。波频通常测量的是每秒波的次数。无线电波和微波都是典型低频光波。可见光由中频光波构成。紫外线辐射和 X 光射线则为高频光波。

banks of rivers. 水鼠【mainly BRIT 主英】

waterway /'wɔːtəˌweɪ/ (**waterways**) N-COUNT A **waterway** is a canal, river, or narrow channel of sea which ships or boats can sail along. 运河；水路；航道

water wheel (**water wheels**) also **waterwheel** N-COUNT A **water wheel** is a large wheel which is turned by water flowing through it. Water wheels are used to provide power to drive machinery. (水力推动的)水轮，水车

→ see **wheel**

waterworks /'wɔːtəˌwɜːks/ (**waterworks**) N-COUNT A **waterworks** is a building where a supply of water is stored and cleaned before being distributed to the public. 自来水厂；供水系统

watery /'wɔːtəri/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **watery** is weak or pale. 微弱的；淡薄的；无力的 ❑ *A watery light began to show through the branches.* 一缕微弱的光线透过树枝。❑ *Martha managed to produce a dim, watery smile.* 玛莎勉强挤出一丝笑容。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe food or drink as **watery**, you dislike it because it contains too much water, or has no flavour. 水分过多的；(味)太淡的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...watery beer.* 味道很淡的啤酒 3 ADJ Something that is **watery** contains, resembles, or consists of water. 含水的；似水的；由水组成的 ❑ *Emma's eyes went red and watery.* 埃玛双眼发红，泪水盈盈。

watt /wɒt/ (**watts**) N-COUNT A **watt** is a unit of measurement of electrical power. 瓦，瓦特(电的功率单位) ❑ *Use a 3 amp fuse for equipment up to 720 watts.* 功率不超过 720 瓦的设备用 3 安培的保险丝。❑ *...a 100-watt lightbulb.* 100 瓦的灯泡

wattage /'wɒtɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT The **wattage** of a piece of electrical equipment is the amount of electrical power which it produces or uses, expressed in watts. 瓦数；瓦特数

wattle /'wɒtᵊl/ N-UNCOUNT **Wattle** is a framework made by weaving thin sticks through thick sticks which is used for making fences and walls. (用以编筑篱笆及围墙的)枝条构架【BRIT 英】❑ *...the native huts of mud and wattle.* 当地用泥巴和枝条盖起的小屋 ❑ *...wattle fencing.* 篱笆围栏

wave ↔ /weɪv/ (**waves, waving, waved**) 1 VERB If you **wave** or **wave** your hand, you move your hand from side to side in the air, usually in order to say hello or goodbye to someone. 挥(手)示意(或致意) ❑ [v +to/at] *He waved at the waiter, who rushed to the table.* 他冲服务员招了招手，服务员就急忙跑到桌边。❑ [v] *He grinned, waved, and said, 'Hi!'.* 他咧嘴笑了笑，挥挥手说："嗨！" ❑ [v n] *Elaine turned and waved her hand lazily and left.* 伊莱恩转过身，懒懒地挥了一下手就走了。[Also v n prep] •N-COUNT **Wave** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *Steve stopped him with a wave of the hand.* 史蒂夫摆摆手让他停下来了。❑ *Paddy spotted Mary Ann and gave her a cheery wave.* 帕迪看到玛丽·安后高兴地冲她挥挥手。2 VERB If you **wave** someone away or **wave** them on, you make a movement with your hand to indicate that they should move in a particular direction. 挥手示意(方向)；挥手指引 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *Leshka waved him away with a show of irritation.* 廖什克恼火地挥手让他离开。3 VERB If you **wave** something, you hold it up and move it rapidly from side to side. 挥舞 ❑ [v n] *Hospital staff were outside to welcome him, waving flags and applauding.* 医院的工作人员都在外面一边挥动旗子一边鼓掌欢迎他。❑ [v n adv/prep] *She was apt to raise her voice and wave her hands about.* 她经常会提高嗓门，双手胡乱挥舞。•**-waving** COMB ❑ *Hundreds of banner-waving demonstrators took to the streets.* 几百名挥舞着标语的游行者涌上街头。❑ *...a flag-waving crowd.* 挥舞着旗帜的人群 •**-waving** COMB ❑ *There will be marching bands and plenty of flag-waving.* 届时将会有军乐游行，彩旗飘扬。4 VERB If something **waves**, it moves gently from side to side or up and down. 飘动；摆动；起伏 ❑ [v] *...grass and flowers waving in the wind.* 随风摇曳的花草 5 N-COUNT A **wave** is a raised mass of water on the surface of water, especially the sea, which is caused by the wind or by tides making the surface of the water rise and fall. 浪；波浪；(尤指)海浪 ❑ *...the sound of the waves breaking on the shore.* 海浪拍岸的声音 6 N-COUNT If someone's hair has **waves**, it curves slightly instead of being straight. (头发的)波浪卷，鬈曲 7 N-COUNT A **wave** is a sudden increase in heat or energy that spreads out from an earthquake or explosion. 冲击波 ❑ [+of] *The shock waves of the earthquake were felt in Teheran.* 地震带来的冲击波在德黑兰也能感觉到。8 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Waves** are the form in which things such as sound, light, and radio signals travel. (声、光、无线电等的)波 ❑ *Sound waves, light waves, and radio waves have a certain frequency, or number of waves per second.* 声波、光波或无线电波等都有特定的频率，或者说是每秒的波数。9 N-COUNT If you refer to a **wave of** a particular feeling, you mean that it increases quickly and becomes very intense, and then often decreases again. (情绪的)突发，高涨 ❑ [+of] *She felt a wave of panic, but forced herself to leave the room calmly.* 她感到一阵恐慌，但还是强作镇定地离开了房间。10 N-COUNT A **wave** is a sudden increase in a particular activity or type of behaviour, especially an undesirable or unpleasant one. (活动、行为的)爆发，浪潮 ❑ [+of] *...the current wave of violence.* 目前的暴力浪潮 ❑ *...an even newer crime wave.* 更新一波的犯罪风潮 11 → see also **long wave, medium wave, Mexican wave, new wave, short-wave, tidal wave**

→ see Word Web: **wave**

→ see **beach, ear, earthquake, echo, ocean, radio, sound, telescope, weather**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wave* with:

N.
- wave *your* **hand** 挥手 1
- wave **a flag** 挥舞旗帜 3
- **crest of a** wave 波浪的顶峰 5
- **radio** wave 无线电波 8
- wave **of attacks/bombings** 攻击 / 轰炸浪潮，wave **of violence** 暴力浪潮 10

V.
- **smile and** wave 微笑并挥手 1
- **ride a** wave 乘浪前行 5

waveband /'weɪvbænd/ (**wavebands**) N-COUNT A **waveband** is a group of radio waves of similar length which are used for particular types of radio communication. (无线电)波段

→ see **radio**

wavelength /'weɪvleŋθ/ (**wavelengths**) 1 N-COUNT A **wavelength** is the distance between a part of a wave of energy such as light or sound and the next similar part. 波长 ❑ [+of] *Sunlight consists of different wavelengths of radiation.* 阳光由几种不同波长的射线组成。2 N-COUNT A **wavelength** is the size of radio wave which a particular radio station uses to broadcast its programmes. 广播波段 ❑ [+of] *She found the wavelength of their broadcasts, and left the radio tuned to their station.* 她找到了他们的广播波段，把收音机调到那个位置收听他们电台的节目。3 PHRASE If two people are **on the same wavelength**, they find it easy to understand each other and they tend to agree, because they share similar interests or opinions. 志趣相投；观点一致 ❑ *It's great to*

W

work with people who are on the same wavelength. 与志同道合的人一起工作真是太棒了。

wave|let /'weɪvlət/ (**wavelets**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Wavelets** are small waves on the surface of a sea or lake.（海面或湖面的）微波，细浪【LITERARY 文】

wa|ver /'weɪvə'/ (**wavers, wavering, wavered**) 1 VERB If you **waver**, you cannot decide about something or you consider changing your mind about something. 动摇；犹豫 ❑ [v] *Some military commanders wavered over whether to support the coup.* 军队的一些指挥官在犹豫是否支持政变。❑ [v] *Coleman has never wavered in his claim that he is innocent.* 科尔曼坚称他是无辜的。2 VERB If something **wavers**, it shakes with very slight movements or changes. 摇晃；摇曳 ❑ [v] *The shadows of the dancers wavered continually.* 舞者的身影不断地闪现。

wavy /'weɪvi/ (**wavier, waviest**) 1 ADJ **Wavy** hair is not straight or curly, but curves slightly.（头发）微卷的 ❑ *She had short, wavy brown hair.* 她留着微卷的褐色短发。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wavy** line has a series of regular curves along it. 波纹状的；波浪形的 ❑ *The boxes were decorated with a wavy gold line.* 这些盒子上饰有波浪形的金边。

wax /wæks/ (**waxes, waxing, waxed**) 1 N-VAR **Wax** is a solid, slightly shiny substance made of fat or oil which is used to make candles and polish. It melts when it is heated. 蜡 ❑ *There were coloured candles which had spread pools of wax on the furniture.* 彩色蜡烛在家具上留下一摊摊蜡油。❑ *She loved the scent in the house of wax polish.* 她喜欢房子里打过蜡的味道。2 VERB If you **wax** a surface, you put a thin layer of wax onto it, especially in order to polish it. 给…打蜡 ❑ [v n] *We'd have long talks while she helped me wax the floor.* 她帮我给地板打蜡时我们谈了很久。3 VERB If you have your legs **waxed**, you have the hair removed from your legs by having wax put on them and then pulled off quickly. 用蜡给（皮肤）除毛 ❑ [*have* n v-ed] *She has just had her legs waxed at the local beauty parlour.* 她刚在当地一家美容院除了腿毛。❑ [v n] *She could go shopping, and wax her legs.* 她可以去逛商店，顺便除一下腿毛。4 N-UNCOUNT **Wax** is the sticky yellow substance found in your ears. 耳垢；耳屎 5 VERB If you say that someone, for example, **waxes** lyrical or **waxes** indignant about a subject, you mean that they talk about it in an enthusiastic or indignant way. 畅谈 ❑ [v adj] *He waxed lyrical about the skills and commitment of his employees.* 他津津乐道于员工的技能和敬业精神。❑ [v adj] *My mother waxed eloquent on the theme of wifely duty.* 我母亲大谈为妻之道。6 PHRASE If something **waxes and wanes**, it first increases and then decreases over a period of time. 兴衰；盛衰 ❑ *Portugal and Spain had possessed vast empires that waxed and waned.* 葡萄牙和西班牙都曾是经历了兴衰的大帝国。

waxed 'pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Waxed paper** is the same as **wax paper**. 同 wax paper

wax|en /'wæksᵊn/ ADJ A **waxen** face is very pale and looks very unhealthy.（脸色等）苍白的，蜡黄的【LITERARY 文】

'wax pa|per N-UNCOUNT **Wax paper** is paper that has been covered with a thin layer of wax. It is used mainly in cooking or to wrap food. 蜡纸【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **greaseproof paper**

wax|work /'wækswɜːᵏk/ (**waxworks**) 1 N-COUNT A **waxwork** is a model of a person, especially a famous person, made out of wax.（尤指名人的）蜡像 2 N-COUNT A **waxworks** is a place where waxworks are displayed for the public to look at. **Waxworks** is both the singular and the plural form.（名人）蜡像馆

waxy /'wæksi/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **waxy** looks or feels like wax. 似蜡的；光滑的 ❑ *Choose small waxy potatoes for the salad.* 选些个头小、表皮光滑的土豆做色拉。❑ *...the waxy coating on the insect's body.* 昆虫体表的蜡质层

way ⇔ /weɪ/ (**ways**) 1 N-COUNT [N to-inf] If you refer to a **way of** doing something, you are referring to how you can do it, for example the action you can take or the method you can use to achieve it. 方法；手段 ❑ [+of] *Another way of making new friends is to go to an evening class.* 另一种交友的办法就是去上夜校。❑ *I worked myself into a frenzy plotting ways to make him jealous.* 我绞尽脑汁，处心积虑，就是为了让他嫉妒。❑ *I can't think of a worse way to spend my time.* 我想不出更糟的消磨时间的办法。❑ *There just might be a way.* 或许会有个什么办法。❑ *'All right, Mrs Bates,' she said. 'We'll do it your way.'* "好吧，贝茨夫人，"她说，"我们就按你说的办。"2 N-COUNT [usu sing, usu adj n] If you talk about the **way** someone does something, you are talking about the qualities their action has. 方式；作风 ❑ *She smiled in a friendly way.* 她友好地笑了笑。❑ [+of] *He had a strange way of talking.* 他说话的方式怪怪的。3 N-COUNT [oft *in* N] If a general statement or description is true **in** a particular **way**, this is the form of it that is true in a particular case. 形式 ❑ *Computerized reservation systems help airline profits in several ways.* 电子订票系统通过多种方式帮助航空公司获利。❑ *She was afraid in a way that was quite new to her.* 她感到从未有过的害怕。4 N-COUNT You use **way** in expressions such as **in some ways**, **in many ways**, and **in every way** to indicate the degree or extent to which a statement is true.（某个）方面；（某）点 ❑ *In some ways, the official opening is a formality.* 从某些方面来说，正式的开幕仪式只不过是走个形式。❑ *She described her lover as 'perfect in every way'.* 她形容她的爱人"各方面完美至极"。5 N-PLURAL The **ways** of a particular person or group of people are their customs or their usual behaviour. 习惯；习俗；行为方式 ❑ *He denounces people who urge him to alter his ways.* 他指责那些督促他改变习惯的人。❑ *He said he was against returning to old authoritarian ways.* 他说他反对回到过去的独裁做法。6 N-SING [with poss] If you refer to someone's **way**, you are referring to their usual or preferred type of behaviour. 惯常的行为；作风 ❑ *She is now divorced and, in her usual resourceful way, has started her own business.* 如今她离了婚，一贯足智多谋的她已开始自己创业。❑ *Direct confrontation was not his way.* 正面冲突不是他的风格。7 N-COUNT You use **way** to refer to one particular opinion or interpretation of something, when others are possible. 看法；角度 ❑ *I suppose that's one way of looking at it.* 我想那是其中的一种看法。❑ [+of] *With most of Dylan's lyrics, however, there are other ways of interpreting the words.* 但是，迪伦的大多数歌词都有其他的解读方式。❑ *Sometimes, the bank manager just doesn't see it your way.* 有时银行经理和你看问题的角度就是不一样。8 N-COUNT You use **way** when mentioning one of a number of possible, alternative results or decisions. 可能的后果；可能作出的决定 ❑ *There is no indication which way the vote could go.* 没有迹象表明投票结果会怎样。❑ *The judge could have decided either way.* 两种结果法官怎样判都有可能。9 N-SING The **way** you feel about something is your attitude to it or your opinion about it. 观点；态度 ❑ *I'm terribly sorry—I had no idea you felt that way.* 我非常抱歉——没有想到你是那样想的。10 N-SING If you mention **the way** that something happens, you are mentioning the fact that it happens. 情况；状态 ❑ *I hate the way he manipulates people.* 我讨厌他摆布别人。❑ *You may remember the way each scene ended with someone looking pensive or significant.* 你或许还记得，每一场的结尾要么是某人作沉思状，要么是某人故作深沉。11 N-SING You use **way** in expressions such as **push** your **way**, **work** your **way**, or **eat** your **way**, followed by a prepositional phrase or adverb, in order to indicate movement, progress, or force as well as the action described by the verb. 行进；前进；进程 ❑ [+*into*] *She thrust her way into the crowd.* 她一头扎进人群。❑ [+*into*] *He thought we were trying to buy our way into his company.* 他以为我们是想通过贿赂进入他的公司。12 N-COUNT **The way** somewhere consists of the different places that you go through or the route that you take in order to get there. 路线；路径 ❑ [+*to*] *Does anybody know the way to the bathroom?* 有谁知道洗手间在哪里吗？❑ *I'm afraid I can't remember the way.* 我恐怕不记得路了。❑ *We're not even a third of the way there.* 我们才走了不到三分之一的路。13 N-SING If you go or look a particular **way**, you go or look in that direction. 方向 ❑ *As he strode into the kitchen, he passed Pop coming the other way.* 他大步走进厨房，与迎面而来的爸爸擦身而过。❑ *They paused at the top of the stairs, doubtful as to which way to go next.* 他们在楼梯顶部停住了，不知道接下来该往哪边走。❑ *Could you look this way?* 请往这边看好吗？14 N-SING You can refer to the direction you are travelling in as your **way**. 行进方向【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *She would say she was going my way and offer me a lift.* 她会说和我同路，可以载我一程。15 N-SING If you lose your **way**, you take a wrong or unfamiliar route, so that you do not know

how to get to the place that you want to go to. If you find your **way**, you manage to get to the place that you want to go to.（正确的）路径，道路 ❑ *The men lost their way in a sandstorm and crossed the border by mistake.* 那些人在沙尘暴中迷了路，不小心穿越了边境。 ■ N-COUNT You talk about people going their different **ways** in order to say that their lives develop differently and they have less contact with each other. 生活道路 ❑ *It wasn't until we each went our separate ways that I began to learn how to do things for myself.* 直到大家各奔东西，我才开始学着自力更生。 ❑ *You go your way and I'll go mine.* 你走你的阳关道，我过我的独木桥。 ■ N-SING If something comes your **way**, you get it or receive it. 获得；收到 ❑ *Take advantage of the opportunities coming your way in a couple of months.* 把握住这几个月之内你可能获得的机会。 ❑ *If I run into anything that might interest you, I'll send it your way.* 如果我碰上你可能感兴趣的东西，我就给你寄过去。 ■ N-SING [*in/out of* N] If someone or something is in **the way**, they prevent you from moving forward or seeing clearly. 行进路线；通路 ❑ *'You're standing in the way,' she said. 'Would you mind moving aside.'* "你挡着道了，"她说，"麻烦你让一下。" ❑ *Get out of my way!* 滚开！ ■ N-SING You use **way** in expressions such as **the right way up** and **the other way around** to refer to one of two or more possible positions or arrangements that something can have. 位置；摆放 ❑ *The flag was held the wrong way up by some spectators.* 一些观众把旗子拿倒了。 ❑ *It's important to fit it the right way round.* 将它安到正确位置上很重要。 ■ ADV [ADV adv/prep] You can use **way** to emphasize, for example, that something is a great distance away or is very much below or above a particular level or amount. 远远地；大大地；非常【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Way down in the valley to the west is the town of Freiburg.* 从这里往西远远的山谷中是弗赖堡镇。 ❑ *These exam results are way above average.* 这些考试成绩远高于平均水平。 ■ N-PLURAL [num N] If you split something a number of **ways**, you divide it into a number of different parts or quantities, usually fairly equal in size.（分成的）部分 ❑ *The region was split three ways, between Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria.* 这一地区被希腊、塞尔维亚和保加利亚分成了 3 部分。 ❑ *Splitting the price six ways had still cost them each a bundle.* 即使把价钱平摊成 6 份，每人也还是要花一大笔钱。 •COMB [ADJ n] **Way** is also a combining form.（亦可用于构词）❑ *...a simple three-way division.* 简单的三分法 ■ N-SING **Way** is used in expressions such as **a long way**, **a little way**, and **quite a way**, to say how far away something is or how far you have travelled. 路程；距离 ❑ *Some of them live in places quite a long way from here.* 他们中有些人住的地方离这里很远。 ❑ *A little way further down the lane we passed the driveway to a house.* 顺着巷子再走过去一点，我们经过车道来到一幢房子前。 ■ N-SING **Way** is used in expressions such as **a long way**, **a little way**, and **quite a way**, to say how far away in time something is.（时间的）距离 ❑ *Success is still a long way off.* 离成功还远着呢。 ❑ *August is still an awfully long way away.* 离 8 月还早着呢。 ■ N-SING You use **way** in expressions such as **all the way**, **most of the way** and **half the way** to refer to the extent to which an action has been completed.（表示动作完成的程度）全部／多半／一半 ❑ *He had unscrewed the caps most of the way.* 他已经快把螺丝帽拧下来了。 ❑ *When was the last time you listened to an album all the way through?* 你上一次完整地听完一张专辑是什么时候？ ■ PHRASE You use **all the way** to emphasize how long a distance is.（强调距离）一路【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He had to walk all the way home.* 他不得不一路步行回家。 ■ PHRASE You can use **all the way** to emphasize that your remark applies to every part of a situation, activity, or period of time. 自始至终；一直【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Having started a revolution we must go all the way.* 既然已经发动了革命，我们就一定要进行到底。 ■ PHRASE If someone says that you **can't have it both ways**, they are telling you that you have to choose between two things and cannot do or have them both. 二者不能兼得 ❑ *Countries cannot have it both ways: the cost of a cleaner environment may sometimes be fewer jobs in dirty industries.* 各国不可能两全其美：环境更清洁的代价有时可能就是污染企业就业岗位的减少。 ■ PHRASE You say **by the way** when you add something to what you are saying, especially something that you have just thought of. 顺便地；附带说一句【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *The name Latifah, by the way, means 'delicate'.* 顺便说一句，Latifah 这个名字意思是"娇嫩"。 ❑ *By the way, how did your seminar go?* 对了，你的研讨会进行得怎样？ ■ PHRASE You use **by way of** when you are explaining the purpose of something that you have said or are about to say. For example, if you say something **by way of an introduction**, you say it as an introduction. 作为…；以求… ❑ *'I get very superstitious about things like that,' she said by way of explanation.* "在那种事儿上我会很迷信。"她解释道。 ■ PHRASE If someone **changes** their **ways** or **mends** their **ways**, they permanently improve their behaviour or their way of doing something.（彻底地）改变 ❑ *What can be done to encourage convicted offenders to change their ways?* 怎样才能激励这些罪犯洗心革面呢？ ■ PHRASE If you **clear the way**, **open the way**, or **prepare the way** for something, you create an opportunity for it to happen. 排除障碍；扫清道路 ❑ *The talks are meant to clear the way for formal negotiations on a new constitution.* 会谈旨在为新宪法的正式商讨扫清道路。 ❑ *The decision could open the way for other children to sue their parents.* 这项判决可能会为其他孩子起诉他们的父母开辟一条通道。 ■ PHRASE If you say that someone takes **the easy way out**, you disapprove of them because they do what is easiest for them in a difficult situation, rather than dealing with it properly.（采取）最容易的办法，最省事的做法（以回避困难或尴尬处境）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *It is the easy way out to blame others for our failure.* 把我们的失败归罪到别人头上倒是省事。 ■ PHRASE You use **either way** in order to introduce a statement which is true in each of the two possible or alternative cases that you have just mentioned.（两种情况中）不论发生哪一种情况 ❑ *The sea may rise or the land may fall; either way the sand dunes will be gone in a short time.* 可能会出现海平面上升或陆地下沉；不论发生哪种情况，沙丘都会在短时间内消失。 ■ PHRASE If you say that a particular type of action or development is **the way forward**, you approve of it because it is likely to lead to success. 出路；未来发展之路【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...people who genuinely believe that anarchy is the way forward.* 真的相信无政府主义才是未来出路的人 ■ PHRASE If someone **gets** their **way** or **has** their **way**, nobody stops them doing what they want to do. You can also say that someone **gets** their **own** way or **has** their **own way**. 想怎样就怎样；随心所欲 ❑ *She is very good at using her charm to get her way.* 她非常善于利用自己的魅力为所欲为。 ■ PHRASE If one thing **gives way to** another, the first thing is replaced by the second. 被…替代 ❑ *First he had been numb. Then the numbness gave way to anger.* 起初他只是麻木，接着转为了愤怒。 ■ PHRASE If an object that is supporting something **gives way**, it breaks or collapses, so that it can no longer support that thing. 断裂；倒塌 ❑ *The hook in the ceiling had given way and the lamp had fallen blazing on to the table.* 天花板上的钩子断了，灯落下来砸到桌子上燃起了火。 ■ PHRASE If you **give way to** someone or something that you have been resisting, you stop resisting and allow yourself to be persuaded or controlled by them. 向…让步；向…妥协【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *It seems the President has given way to pressure from the hardliners.* 总统似乎已迫于强硬派的压力而妥协了。 ■ PHRASE If a moving person, a vehicle, or its driver **gives way**, they slow down or stop in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. 让路；让其他人（或车辆）先行【BRIT 英】❑ *Give way to traffic coming from the left.* 让从左边来的车先行。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **yield**

■ PHRASE If you say that someone or something **has a way of** doing a particular thing, you mean that they often do it. 有…习惯 ❑ *Bosses have a way of always finding out about such things.* 老板总喜欢把这类事情搞清楚。 ■ PHRASE If you say that a person **has a way with** something or someone, you mean that that person seems to have a natural skill or instinct for dealing with them. 善于与（某事物或某人）打交道【mainly SPOKEN, APPROVAL 主口语，褒】❑ *Constance doesn't have a way with words like you do.* 康斯坦丝没有你这么健谈。 ■ PHRASE You use **in no way** or **not in any way** to emphasize that a statement is not at all true. 决不；一点也不【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *A spokesman insisted the two events were 'in no way related'.* 一位发言人坚称这两起事件"绝无关联"。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something is true **in a way**, you mean that although it is not completely true, it is true to a limited extent

or in certain respects. You use **in a way** to reduce the force of a statement. (用于缓和语气)在某种程度上，在某些方面【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *In a way, I suppose I'm frightened of failing.* 我想我有点惧怕失败。❑ *It made things very unpleasant in a way.* 这把事情弄得有点不大愉快。 PHRASE If you say that someone **gets in the way** or **is in the way**, you are annoyed because their presence or their actions stop you doing something properly. 妨碍；碍事 ❑ *'We wouldn't get in the way,' Suzanne promised. 'We'd just stand quietly in a corner.'* "我们不会妨碍你的，"苏珊娜保证道，"我们就在角落里安安静静地站着。" PHRASE To **get in the way of** something means to make it difficult for it to happen, continue, or be appreciated properly. 阻碍；妨碍 ❑ [+of] *She had a job which never got in the way of her leisure interests.* 她有一份从来不会影响她的业余爱好的工作。 PHRASE If you **know** your **way around** a particular subject, system, or job, or if you **know your way about** it, you know all the procedures and facts about it. 对…完全熟悉；通晓 ❑ *He knows his way around the intricate maze of European law.* 他通晓错综复杂的欧洲律法。 PHRASE If you **lead the way** along a particular route, you go along it in front of someone in order to show them where to go. 带路；领路 ❑ *She grabbed his suitcase and led the way.* 她拿过他的箱子，在前面带路。 PHRASE If a person or group **leads the way in** a particular activity, they are the first person or group to do it or they make the most new developments in it. 领先；走在前沿 ❑ *Sony has also led the way in shrinking the size of compact-disc players.* 索尼公司在缩小 CD 播放机的体积方面也处于领先地位。 PHRASE If you say that someone or something **has come a long way**, you mean that they have developed, progressed, or become very successful. 取得巨大进展；取得很多成就 ❑ *He has come a long way since the days he could only afford one meal a day.* 那种一天只吃得起一顿饭的日子已经离他很遥远了。 PHRASE You can use **by a long way** to emphasize that something is, for example, much better, worse, or bigger than any other thing of that kind. 远远地；大大地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *It was, by a long way, the worst meeting I have ever attended.* 这绝对是我参加过的最差劲的会议。 PHRASE If you say that something is **a long way from** being true, you are emphasizing that it is definitely not true. 离…还差得远【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She is a long way from being the richest person in Britain.* 要当英国首富，她还差得远呢。 PHRASE If you say that something **goes a long way towards** doing a particular thing, you mean that it is an important factor in achieving that thing. (对…)大有帮助；(对…)有很大作用 ❑ [+towards/to] *Although by no means a cure, it goes a long way towards making the patient's life more tolerable.* 虽然并不能根治，但它对减轻病人的痛苦大有帮助。 PHRASE If you say that someone has **lost** their **way**, you are criticizing them because they do not have any good ideas any more, or seem to have become unsure about what to do. 迷失；茫然；不知所措【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Why has the White House lost its way on tax and budget policy?* 为什么白宫在税收和预算政策问题上束手无策呢？ PHRASE When you **make** your **way** somewhere, you walk or travel there. 去；前往 ❑ *He made his way home at last.* 他终于到家了。 PHRASE If one person or thing **makes way for** another, the first is replaced by the second. 被…取代；让位于 ❑ *He said he was prepared to make way for younger people in the party.* 他说他已准备好让位于党内的年轻一代。 PHRASE If you say **there's no way** that something will happen, you are emphasizing that you think it will definitely not happen. 没有可能【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There was absolutely no way that we were going to be able to retrieve it.* 我们绝对不可能把它找回来。 PHRASE You can say **no way** as an emphatic way of saying no. 没门儿；不可能【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *Mike, no way am I playing cards with you for money.* 迈克，我是决不会和你玩牌赌钱的。 PHRASE You use **in the way of** or **by way of** in order to specify the kind of thing you are talking about. 关于；就…而言 ❑ *Latvia is a country without much in the way of natural resources.* 拉脱维亚并不是一个自然资源丰富的国家。❑ *Meetings held today produced little in the way of an agreement.* 今天举行的会议没有达成什么协议。❑ *The man with whom she maintains a relationship provides nothing by way of support.* 和她长期保持关系的那个男人并没有提供任何帮助。 PHRASE If you **are on** your **way**, you have started your journey somewhere. 在路上；在途中 ❑ *He has been allowed to leave the country and is on his way to Britain.* 他已获准离境，正在去往英国的路上。❑ *By sunrise tomorrow we'll be on our way.* 明天天亮前我们就将赶路。 PHRASE If something happens **on the way** or **along the way**, it happens during the course of a particular event or process. 在过程中 ❑ *You may have to learn a few new skills along the way.* 在这个过程中你可能还得新学几招。 PHRASE If you are **on** your **way** or **well on** your **way to** something, you have made so much progress that you are almost certain to achieve that thing. (大)有进展 ❑ *I am now out of hospital and well on the way to recovery.* 我现在已经出院，快康复了。 PHRASE If something is **on the way**, it will arrive soon. 即将到来 ❑ *The forecasters say more snow is on the way.* 天气预报员说不久还将有降雪。❑ *She is married with twin sons and a third child on the way.* 她已经结婚，有一对双胞胎儿子，第三个宝宝也即将出世。 PHRASE You can use **one way or another** or **one way or the other** when you want to say that something definitely happens, but without giving any details about how it happens. (表示某事一定发生)无论如何，不管怎样【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *You know pretty well everyone here, one way or the other.* 无论如何，这里的每个人你肯定都很了解。 PHRASE You use **one way or the other** or **one way or another** to refer to two possible decisions or conclusions that have previously been mentioned, without stating which one is reached or preferred. (指之前提到的两个可能的决定或结论)无论哪个 ❑ *We've got to make our decision one way or the other.* 不是这样就是那样，我们无论如何都得作出决定了。❑ *I didn't really care one way or another.* 管它怎样，我真的不在乎。 PHRASE You use **the other way around** or **the other way round** to refer to the opposite of what you have just said. 相反地；倒过来 ❑ *You'd think you were the one who did me the favor, and not the other way around.* 应该是你帮了我，而不是我帮了你。 PHRASE If something or someone is **on the way out** or **on** their **way out**, they are likely to disappear or to be replaced very soon. 行将消失；行将被取代 ❑ *There are encouraging signs that cold war attitudes are on the way out.* 有令人欣慰的迹象表明冷战思维即将成为历史。 PHRASE If you **go out of** your **way to** do something, for example to help someone, you make a special effort to do it. 特地；不怕麻烦；格外努力 ❑ *He was very kind to me and seemed to go out of his way to help me.* 他对我非常友善，似乎是特意帮我的忙。 PHRASE If you **keep out of** someone's **way** or **stay out of** their **way**, you avoid them or do not get involved with them. 避开；不参加；不卷入 ❑ *I'd kept out of his way as much as I could.* 我一直尽量躲着他。❑ *He warned the army to stay out of the way of the relief effort.* 他警告军队不要介入救援工作。 PHRASE When something is **out of the way**, it has finished or you have dealt with it, so that it is no longer a problem or needs no more time spent on it. 结束；被处理好；得到解决 ❑ *The plan has to remain confidential at least until the local elections are out of the way.* 此项计划至少在地方选举结束之前都得保密。 PHRASE If you **go** your **own way**, you do what you want rather than what everyone else does or expects. 按自己的意愿行事 ❑ *In school I was a loner. I went my own way.* 在学校里我独来独往，我行我素。 PHRASE You use **in the same way** to introduce a situation that you are comparing with one that you have just mentioned, because there is a strong similarity between them. 同样；同理 ❑ *There is no reason why a gifted aircraft designer should also be a capable pilot. In the same way, a brilliant pilot can be a menace behind the wheel of a car.* 杰出的飞机设计师没有理由一定也是个出色的飞行员。同样，一个优秀的飞行员或许会是个糟糕的司机。 PHRASE You can use **that way** and **this way** to refer to a statement or comment that you have just made. (用于指刚才说过的话)那样，这样 ❑ *Some of us have habits few people know about and we keep it this way.* 我们中的一些人有些不为人知的习惯，我们也不想让人知道。❑ *We have a beautiful city and we pray it stays that way.* 我们的城市很美丽，但愿它能保持下去。 PHRASE You can use **that way** or **this way** to refer to an action or situation that you have just mentioned, when you go on to mention the likely consequence or effect of it. (用于引出结果)那样，这样 ❑ *Keep the soil moist. That way, the seedling will flourish.* 保持土壤湿润，那样幼苗就能茁壮成长。 PHRASE If an activity or plan is **under way**, it

has begun and is now taking place. 在进行中 ❑ *A full-scale security operation is now under way.* 一项全面的安全行动正在进行中。❑ *The court case got under way last autumn.* 这个案子从去年秋天起开始审理。 PHRASE **Every which way** and **any which way** are used to emphasize that something happens, or might happen, in a lot of different ways, or using a lot of different methods. 以各种方式；采用各种方式【AM, also BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，亦英，非正式，强调】❑ *He re-ran the experiment every which way he could.* 他用尽所有可能的方法重复做这个实验。 PHRASE **Every which way** is used to emphasize that things move in a lot of different directions or are arranged in a lot of different positions. (强调位置和方向的混乱) 向四面八方，杂乱地【AM, also BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 美，亦英，非正式，强调】❑ *...cars parked every which way.* 横七竖八停着的车辆 PHRASE You can say **'Way to go'** to show that you are pleased or impressed by something someone has done. 干得好 ❑ *As he left, the fans broke into applause and someone called out 'Way to go, Mike'.* 他离开时，粉丝群中爆发出一阵掌声，还有人喊道："干得好，迈克。" to see **the error of your ways** → see **error**

Thesaurus 同类词 *way* Also look up:

N. method, practice, style, technique 1 2 5 6
behaviour, characteristic, habit, personality 2

-way /-weɪ/ 1 COMB **-way** combines with numbers to form adjectives that describe a means of communication that functions or takes place between the stated number of people. (与数字连用构成形容词) 表示"…向的"、"…方的" ❑ *...a two-way radio.* 双向无线电通信 ❑ *...a system of three-way communication.* 三方交流系统 2 → see also **one-way, two-way**

way|lay /ˌweɪˈleɪ, AM 美 ˈweɪleɪ/ (**waylays, waylaying, waylaid**) VERB If someone **waylays** you, they stop you when you are going somewhere, for example in order to talk to you, to steal something from you, or to attack you. 拦截；伏击 ❑ [v n] *The trucks are being waylaid by bandits.* 卡车被强盗拦了下来。❑ *I'm sorry, Nick, I got waylaid.* 抱歉，尼克，我被人耽搁了。

ˌway of ˈlife (**ways of life**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing, oft poss N, adj N] A **way of life** is the behaviour and habits that are typical of a particular person or group, or that are chosen by them. 典型行为模式；特有生活方式 ❑ [+of] *Mining activities have totally disrupted the traditional way of life of the Yanomami Indians.* 采矿已经彻底扰乱了扬诺马米印第安人传统的生活方式。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you describe a particular activity as **a way of life** for someone, you mean that it has become a very important and regular thing in their life, rather than something they do or experience occasionally. 生活的一部分 ❑ [+for] *She likes it so much it's become a way of life for her.* 她太喜欢它了，它已经成为了她生活的一部分。

ˌway-ˈout ADJ If you describe someone or something as **way-out**, you are critical of them because they are very unusual, often in a way that is very modern or fashionable. 极不寻常的；太前卫的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *They will not allow your more way-out ideas to pass unchallenged.* 他们不会再听任你抛出更多离经叛道的想法。

way|side /ˈweɪsaɪd/ (**waysides**) 1 N-COUNT **The wayside** is the side of the road. 路边【LITERARY 文】 2 PHRASE If a person or plan **falls by the wayside**, they fail or stop before they complete what they set out to do. 中途停止；半路夭折 ❑ *Amateurs fall by the wayside when the going gets tough.* 业余爱好者遇到困难时往往半途而废。

ˈway staˌtion (**way stations**) 1 N-COUNT A **way station** is a place where people stop to eat and rest when they are on a long journey. (长途旅程中暂时停留休息的) 小站 2 N-COUNT A **way station** is a small station between two large stations on a railway. (铁路上大站之间的) 小站【AM 美】

way|ward /ˈweɪwəd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or their behaviour as **wayward**, you mean that they behave in a selfish, bad, or unpredictable way, and are difficult to control. 任性的；不易管教的；难以捉摸的 ❑ *...wayward children with a history of severe emotional problems.* 出现过严重情绪问题的任性的孩子

WC /ˌdʌbəlˈjuː ˈsiː/ (**WCs**) N-COUNT A toilet is sometimes referred to as a **WC**, especially on signs or in advertisements for houses, flats, or hotels. **WC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'water closet'. 厕所；洗手间【BRIT 英】

we ♦♦♦ /wɪ, STRONG 强读 wiː/

We is the first person plural pronoun. **We** is used as the subject of a verb. we 是第一人称复数代词，用作动词的主语。

1 PRON A speaker or writer uses **we** to refer both to himself or herself and to one or more other people as a group. You can use **we** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are referring to. (包括说话者或笔者在内的) 我们 ❑ *We ordered another bottle of champagne.* 我们又点了一瓶香槟。❑ *We students outnumbered our teachers.* 我们学生的人数比老师多。 2 PRON **We** is sometimes used to refer to people in general. (泛指) 人们，我们每个人 ❑ *We need to take care of our bodies.* 我们需要注意身体。 3 PRON A speaker or writer may use **we** instead of 'I' in order to include the audience or reader in what they are saying, especially when discussing how a talk or book is organized. (不仅指自己也指听者或读者) 我们【FORMAL 正式】❑ *We will now consider the raw materials from which the body derives energy.* 现在我们来细想一下为身体提供能量的原料。

weak ♦♦ /wiːk/ (**weaker, weakest**) 1 ADJ If someone is **weak**, they are not healthy or do not have good muscles, so that they cannot move quickly or carry heavy things. (身体) 虚弱的，无力的 ❑ *I was too weak to move or think or speak.* 我太虚弱了，无法动弹，无法思考，也无法说话。❑ *His arms and legs were weak.* 他的四肢虚弱无力。•**weak|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *'I'm all right,' Max said weakly, but his breathing came in jagged gasps.* "我没事。"马克斯无力地说，但他的呼吸却上气不接下气。•**weak|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Symptoms of anaemia include weakness, fatigue and iron deficiency.* 贫血的症状包括虚弱、疲劳和缺铁。 2 ADJ If someone has an organ or sense that is **weak**, it is not very effective or powerful, or is likely to fail. (器官或感官) 功能差的，受损伤的 ❑ *Until the beating, Cantanco's eyesight had been weak, but adequate.* 挨打前坎坦科的视力就一直很弱，不过也还勉强看得见。❑ *She tired easily and had a weak heart.* 她很容易疲劳，心脏也不好。 3 ADJ If you describe someone as **weak**, you mean that they are not very confident or determined, so that they are often frightened or worried, or easily influenced by other people. 意志薄弱的；懦弱的 ❑ *You have been conditioned to believe that it is weak to be scared.* 你已经习惯性地认为害怕就是软弱。•**weak|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Many people felt that admitting to stress was a sign of weakness.* 许多人认为承认有压力是意志薄弱的表现。 4 ADJ If you describe someone's voice or smile as **weak**, you mean that it is not very loud or big, suggesting that the person lacks confidence, enthusiasm, or physical strength. (声音或笑容) 微弱的，不热情的，无力的 ❑ *His weak voice was almost inaudible.* 他的声音微弱，几乎听不见。•**weak|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He smiled weakly at reporters.* 他对着记者们勉强笑了笑。 5 ADJ If an object or surface is **weak**, it breaks easily and cannot support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 不牢固的；易破的；易坏的 ❑ *The owner said the bird may have escaped through a weak spot in the aviary.* 鸟的主人说这只鸟可能是从鸟舍一处不结实的地方逃走的。❑ *Swimming is helpful for bones that are porous and weak.* 游泳有助于改善骨质疏松和骨骼脆弱。 6 ADV A **weak** physical force does not have much power or intensity. 无力度的；无强度的 ❑ *The molecules in regular liquids are held together by relatively weak bonds.* 常规液体里分子之间的键合力相对较弱。•**weak|ly** ADV [ADV adj/-ed, ADV after v] ❑ *The mineral is weakly magnetic.* 这种矿物带有轻微的磁性。 7 ADJ If individuals or groups are **weak**, they do not have any power or influence. 无权力的；无权威的；无影响力的 ❑ *The council was too weak to do anything about it.* 市政会手中无权，对此无能为力。•N-PLURAL **The weak** are people who are weak. 弱势群体 ❑ *He voiced his solidarity with the weak and defenceless.* 他表示自己同弱势和无助群体站在一起。•**weak|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *It made me feel patronised, in a position of weakness.* 这让我觉得自己软弱无能，蒙人恩惠。 8 ADJ A **weak** government or leader does not have much control, and is not prepared or able to act firmly or severely. (政府或领导人) 软弱无力的 ❑ *The changes come after mounting criticism that the government is weak and indecisive.* 随着对政府软弱和优柔寡断的批评愈演愈烈，情况终于有了变化。❑ *The*

chief editorial writer also blames weak leadership for the current crisis. 首席社论员也把当前的危机归咎于领导层软弱无力。•**weak|ly** ADV ❑ *...the weakly-led movement for reform.* 领导不力的改革运动 •**weak|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Officials fear that he might interpret the emphasis on diplomacy as a sign of weakness.* 官员们担心他会把对外交的重视理解为软弱的表现。 9 ADJ If you describe something such as a country's currency, economy, industry, or government as **weak**, you mean that it is not successful, and may be likely to fail or collapse. (货币、经济、产业、政府等)疲软的，有崩溃危险的 ❑ *The weak dollar means American goods are relative bargains for foreigners.* 美元疲软意味着美国的产品对外国人来说相对便宜。•**weak|ness** N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] ❑ [+of] *The weakness of his regime is showing more and more.* 其政权不稳逐渐显现出来。 10 ADJ If something such as an argument or case is **weak**, it is not convincing or there is little evidence to support it. (论据等)不充分的，没有说服力的；(逻辑)不周密的 ❑ *Do you think the prosecution made any particular errors, or did they just have a weak case?* 你认为公诉人是犯了什么错误呢，还是根本就证据不足？ •**weak|ly** ADV [ADV before v] ❑ *The doctor weakly puts the case that the mother-to-be has many relatives, so needs less support from the hospital.* 那个大夫还草率地认为这位准妈妈有不少亲戚，因此不需要医院过多的帮助。•**weak|ness** (**weaknesses**) N-VAR ❑ *...the strengths and weaknesses of the government's case.* 政府一方的优势和弱点 11 ADJ A **weak** drink, chemical, or drug contains very little of a particular substance, for example because a lot of water has been added to it. 稀薄的；稀释的 ❑ *...a cup of weak tea.* 一杯淡茶 ❑ *...a very weak bleach solution.* 高度稀释的漂白剂 12 ADJ Your **weak** points are the qualities or talents you do not possess, or the things you are not very good at. (能力等)弱的，差的 ❑ *Geography was my weak subject.* 地理是我的弱项。❑ [+on] *His short stories tend to be weak on plot.* 他的短篇小说往往情节牵强。•**weak|ness** N-VAR ❑ *His only weakness is his temperament.* 他唯一的缺点就是他那脾气。 13 → see also **weakness**

→ see **muscle**

Thesaurus 同类词 *weak* Also look up:

ADJ. feeble, frail, puny; (*ant.*) strong 1
cowardly, insecure, wimpy; (*ant.*) strong 3

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *weak* with:

ADV. **relatively** weak 相对弱的(或差的、淡的), **still** weak 仍然弱的(或差的、淡的), **too** weak 太弱的(或差的、淡的), **very** weak 很弱的(或差的、淡的) 1 – 12
N. weak **economy** 疲软的经济, weak **sales** 疲软的销量, weak **spending** 疲软的消费, weak **sterling** 疲软的英镑 9

weak|en ◆◇ /'wi:kən/ (**weakens, weakening, weakened**) 1 VERB If you **weaken** something or if it **weakens**, it becomes less strong or less powerful. 削弱；减弱 ❑ [v n] *The recession has weakened so many firms that many can no longer survive.* 经济衰退使许多公司实力大损，不少难以为继。❑ [v] *Family structures are weakening and breaking up.* 家庭结构在动摇，进而分崩离析。 2 VERB If your resolve **weakens** or if something **weakens** it, you become less determined or less certain about taking a particular course of action that you had previously decided to take. (使)(决心)动摇 ❑ [v] *Jennie weakened, and finally relented.* 詹妮的态度有所缓和，最终软了下来。❑ [v n] *The verdict hasn't weakened his resolve to fight the charges against him.* 判决没有动摇他洗清对自己的指控的决心。 3 VERB If something **weakens** you, it causes you to lose some of your physical strength. 使虚弱；使无力 ❑ [v n] *Malnutrition obviously weakens the patient.* 营养不良明显导致病人身体虚弱。 4 VERB If something **weakens** an object, it does something to it which causes it to become less firm and more likely to break. 使松动；使损坏 ❑ [v n] *A bomb blast had weakened an area of brick on the back wall.* 一颗炸弹爆炸使后墙一片砖结构区域墙体发生松动。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *weaken* with:

N. weaken **the economy** 削弱经济, weaken *someone's* **ability** 削弱某人的能力 1
weaken *someone's* **resolve** 动摇某人的决心 2

weak-kneed ADJ If you describe someone as **weak-kneed**, you mean that they are unable or unwilling to do anything because they are influenced by a strong emotion such as fear. 懦弱的；胆怯的；意志薄弱的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He would need all his authority to keep the weak-kneed volunteers from bolting.* 他需要动用所有的职权防止那些胆小的志愿兵逃跑。

weak|ling /'wi:klɪŋ/ (**weaklings**) N-COUNT If you describe a person or an animal as a **weakling**, you mean that they are physically weak. 孱弱的人；弱小的动物【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

weak|ness /'wi:knəs/ (**weaknesses**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **weakness for** something, you like it very much, although this is perhaps surprising or undesirable. 嗜好；癖好；迷恋 ❑ [+for] *Stephen himself had a weakness for cats.* 史蒂芬本人偏爱猫。❑ *His one weakness, apart from aeroplanes, is ice cream.* 除了对飞机情有独钟，他还嗜好冰激凌。 2 → see also **weak**

weal /wi:l/ (**weals**) N-COUNT A **weal** is a swelling made on someone's skin by a blow, especially from something sharp or thin such as a sword or whip. (尤指尖锐之物所致的)红肿伤痕【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **welt**

wealth ◆◇ /welθ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Wealth** is the possession of a large amount of money, property, or other valuable things. You can also refer to a particular person's money or property as their **wealth**. 财富；财产 ❑ *Economic reform has brought relative wealth to peasant farmers.* 经济改革给农民带来了相对的财富。 2 N-SING If you say that someone or something has **a wealth of** good qualities or things, you are emphasizing that they have a very large number or amount of them. 大量；丰富【FORMAL, EMPHASIS 正式，强调】❑ [+of] *...such a wealth of creative expertise.* 如此丰富的创造性专门技能

→ see **economics**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wealth* Also look up:

N. affluence, funds, money; (*ant.*) poverty 1

wealthy /'welθi/ (**wealthier, wealthiest**) ADJ Someone who is **wealthy** has a large amount of money, property, or valuable possessions. 富有的；富裕的 ❑ *...a wealthy international businessman.* 富有的国际大亨 •N-PLURAL **The wealthy** are people who are wealthy. 富人；有钱人 ❑ *...a measure to raise income taxes on the wealthy.* 提高富有阶层所得税的措施

wean /wi:n/ (**weans, weaning, weaned**) 1 VERB When a baby or baby animal **is weaned**, its mother stops feeding it milk and starts giving it other food, especially solid food. 给(婴儿或幼崽)断奶 ❑ [v n] *When would be the best time to start weaning my baby?* 什么时候开始给我的孩子断奶最好？ ❑ [v n +off] *Phil took the labrador home and is weaning him off milk on to meat.* 菲尔把拉布拉多犬带回了家，正给它断奶，改喂肉食。 2 VERB If you **wean** someone **off** a habit or something they like, you gradually make them stop doing it or liking it, especially when you think is bad for them. 使放弃，使戒掉，使不再依赖(尤指恶习) ❑ [v n +from] *You are given pills with small quantities of nicotine to wean you from cigarettes.* 会给你一些含少量尼古丁的药片帮你戒除烟瘾。

weap|on ◆◆◇ /'wepən/ (**weapons**) 1 N-COUNT A **weapon** is an object such as a gun, a knife, or a missile, which is used to kill or hurt people in a fight or a war. 武器；兵器 ❑ *...nuclear weapons.* 核武器 2 N-COUNT A **weapon** is something such as knowledge about a particular subject, which you can use to protect yourself or to get what you want in a difficult situation. (用于应付困境的)工具，手段 ❑ *I attack politicians with the one weapon they don't have, a sense of humor.* 我运用一种政客不具备的武器攻击他们，那就是幽默感。

→ see **army, war**

weap|on|ize /'wepənaɪz/ (**weaponizes, weaponizing, weaponized**)

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **weaponise**

VERB If a substance or material **is weaponized**, it is used as a weapon or made into a weapon. If an area **is weaponized**, it is used as a location for weapons. 使武器化；把…改装成武器；把…用

W

作弹药库 ❑ [v n] *They were close to weaponizing ricin—a lethal plant toxin.* 他们快把蓖麻毒素——一种致命的植物毒素——研发为武器了。❑ [v n] *...the plan to weaponize outer space.* 把外太空用作武器库的计划

wea|pon|ry /'wepənri/ N-UNCOUNT **Weaponry** is all the weapons that a group or country has or that are available to it. (群体或国家拥有的)所有武器 ❑ *...rich nations, armed with superior weaponry.* 用尖端武器装备起来的富国

'weapons-grade ADJ [ADJ n] **Weapons-grade** substances such as uranium or plutonium are of a quality which makes them suitable for use in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. (铀、钚等物质)武器级别的，可用于制造核武器的 ❑ *...equipment which can produce weapons-grade uranium.* 用于制造武器级别铀的设备

,weap|ons of mass de'struc|tion N-PLURAL **Weapons of mass destruction** are biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons. 大规模杀伤性武器

wear ◆◆ /weə^r/ (**wears, wearing, wore, worn**) 1 VERB When you **wear** something such as clothes, shoes, or jewellery, you have them on your body or on part of your body. 穿；戴；佩戴 ❑ [v n] *He was wearing a brown uniform.* 他当时穿着褐色的制服。❑ [v n] *I sometimes wear contact lenses.* 我有时戴隐形眼镜。❑ [v n] *She can't make her mind up what to wear.* 她拿不定主意穿什么。2 VERB If you **wear** your hair or beard in a particular way, you have it cut or styled in that way. 留着，蓄着(发、须等) ❑ [v n prep/adv] *She wore her hair in a long braid.* 她梳着一根长辫子。❑ [v n] *He wore a full moustache.* 他留着浓密的八字须。3 VERB If you **wear** a particular expression, that expression is on your face and shows the emotions that you are feeling. 呈现，流露出(…表情) ❑ [v n] *When we drove through the gates, she wore a look of amazement.* 我们驶过大门时，她流露出惊讶的神情。4 N-UNCOUNT You use **wear** to refer to clothes that are suitable for a certain time or place. For example, **evening wear** is clothes suitable for the evening. (特定时候或场合穿的)服装 ❑ *The shop stocks an extensive range of beach wear.* 这家商店备有各式各样的沙滩服装。5 N-UNCOUNT **Wear** is the amount or type of use that something has over a period of time. 耐用性；使用率；使用形式 ❑ *You'll get more wear out of a hat if you choose one in a neutral colour.* 如果你选个中性颜色的帽子，戴的时间会更多一些。6 N-UNCOUNT **Wear** is the damage or change that is caused by something being used a lot or for a long time. 磨损；损坏 ❑ *...a large, well-upholstered armchair which showed signs of wear.* 有磨损痕迹、配垫考究的大扶手椅 7 VERB If something **wears**, it becomes thinner or weaker because it is constantly being used over a long period of time. 磨损；用旧 ❑ [v] *The stone steps, dating back to 1855, are beginning to wear.* 那些可以追溯到1855年的石阶开始出现磨损。❑ [v adj] *Your horse needs new shoes if the shoe has worn thin or smooth.* 如果马掌磨薄或磨平，就需要换新马掌了。8 VERB You can use **wear** to talk about how well something lasts over a period of time. For example, if something **wears well**, it still seems quite new or useful after a long time or a lot of use. 耐用；耐久 ❑ [v adv] *Ten years on, the original concept was wearing well.* 10年过去了，原先的概念仍不过时。9 PHRASE If one person in a couple, especially the woman, **wears the pants**, or in British English **wears the trousers**, they are the one who makes all the decisions. (尤指女性)当家，掌权(英国英语中用 wear the trousers)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She may give the impression that she wears the trousers but it's Tim who makes the final decisions.* 看上去好像是她当家，但实际上是蒂姆说了算。10 PHRASE [usu cont] If your patience or temper **is wearing thin**, you are becoming annoyed and are likely to get angry soon. (耐心等)逐渐消失 ❑ *Her husband was sympathetic at first but his patience soon wore thin.* 一开始她丈夫还抱以同情，可不久就失去耐心了。11 PHRASE [usu cont] If you say that something **is wearing thin**, you mean that people do not find it funny or interesting any more and are becoming annoyed with it, because they have seen or heard it so many times. (因听说的次数太多而)失去趣味，令人厌烦 ❑ *Some of Wilson's eccentricities are beginning to wear thin.* 人们逐渐对威尔逊的一些古怪行为失去了兴趣。12 PHRASE If you say that someone is **the worse for wear**, you mean that they are tired, ill, or in a bad state because they have been very active, been through a difficult experience, or been drinking alcohol. 劳累的；虚弱的；喝醉的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He arrived on January 9, disheveled and much the worse for wear.* 他是1月9号到的，蓬头垢面，疲惫不堪。

▶**wear away** PHRASAL VERB If you **wear** something **away** or if it **wears away**, it becomes thin and eventually disappears because it is used a lot or rubbed a lot. (使)磨损；(使)磨薄 ❑ [v P n] *It had a saddle with springs sticking out, which wore away the seat of my pants.* 鞍座上的弹簧翘出来，把我裤子臀部那块磨破了。❑ [v P] *The softer rock wears away.* 硬度较低的石头磨光滑了。[Also v n P]

▶**wear down** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **wear** something **down** or if it **wears down**, it becomes flatter or smoother as a result of constantly rubbing against something else. (使)磨平；(使)磨光 ❑ [v P n] *Pipe smokers sometimes wear down the tips of their teeth where they grip their pipes.* 抽烟斗的人用牙齿咬住烟斗，有时会把齿尖磨平。❑ [v P] *The machines start to wear down, they don't make as many nuts and bolts as they used to.* 机器开始出现磨损，螺母和螺钉的产量不如从前了。❑ [v n P] *Elephants wear the tusk down faster than they can grow it.* 象牙磨损的速度快于生长的速度。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **wear** someone **down**, you make them gradually weaker or less determined until they eventually do what you want. 使斗志消磨；挫败 ❑ [v P n] *They hoped the waiting and the uncertainty would wear down my resistance.* 他们希望拖延搁置会瓦解我的抵抗。❑ [v n P] *He believed that he could wear her down if he only asked often enough.* 他相信只要总缠着她问她就会松口。

▶**wear off** PHRASAL VERB If a sensation or feeling **wears off**, it disappears slowly until it no longer exists or has any effect. (感觉等)逐渐消失，消逝 ❑ [v P] *For many the philosophy was merely a fashion, and the novelty soon wore off.* 对许多人来说哲学只是一种时髦罢了，不久就没新鲜感了。❑ [v P] *Now that the initial shock was wearing off, he was in considerable pain.* 最初的震惊渐渐过去之后，他感到疼痛难忍。

▶**wear on** PHRASAL VERB If you say that time **wears on**, you mean that it passes, especially when it seems to pass slowly. (时间)流逝 ❑ [v P] *As the day wore on Brand found himself increasingly impressed.* 一天慢慢过去，布兰德发现自己兴趣愈发浓厚。

▶**wear out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When something **wears out** or when you **wear** it **out**, it is used so much that it becomes thin or weak and unable to be used any more. (使)磨损；(使)用坏 ❑ [v P] *Every time she consulted her watch, she wondered if the batteries were wearing out.* 每次她看手表，都会怀疑是不是电池没电了。❑ [v n P] *Horses used for long-distance riding tend to wear their shoes out more quickly.* 用于长途跋涉的马更容易磨破铁掌。❑ [v P n] *He wore out his shoes wandering around Mexico City.* 他在墨西哥城到处游荡，磨坏了鞋子。2 PHRASAL VERB If something **wears** you **out**, it makes you feel extremely tired. 使精疲力竭；使疲乏【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n P] *The past few days had really worn him out.* 过去的几天真把他给累坏了。❑ *The young people run around kicking a ball, wearing themselves out.* 年轻人跑来跑去踢着球，把自己弄得精疲力竭。❑ [v P n] *The effect of the continuous attacks has been to wear out his troops.* 接连不断的攻击就是要拖垮他的军队。3 → see also **worn out**

→ see **make-up**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wear* with:

N. wear **black/red/white** 穿黑色/红色/白色衣服，wear **clothes** 穿衣服，wear **contact lenses** 戴隐形眼镜，wear **glasses** 戴眼镜，wear **gloves** 戴手套，wear **a hat/helmet** 戴帽子/头盔，wear **a jacket** 穿夹克，wear **jeans** 穿牛仔裤，wear **make-up** 化妆，wear **a mask** 戴面具，wear **a suit** 穿套装，wear **a uniform** 穿制服 1

ADJ. **casual** wear 休闲装，**day** wear 日间服装，**evening** wear 晚装 4

wear|able /'weərəb^{ə}l/ 1 ADJ **Wearable** clothes are practical, comfortable, and suitable for ordinary people to wear, rather than being very unusual or extreme. 可穿戴的；适于穿着的 ❑ *It's fashionable but wearable, and it's easy to look after.* 它既时尚又耐穿，而且容易打理。2 ADJ A **wearable** electronic device is designed to be worn on the body. 可穿戴的 ❑ *...wearable technology.* 可穿戴技术

Word Web 话题词汇 weather 天气

Researchers believe the **weather** affects our bodies and minds. When **atmospheric pressure** drops before a **storm**, some people get migraine headaches. The difference in pressure may change the blood flow in the brain. **Damp**, **humid** weather leads to increased problems with arthritis. A sudden **heat wave** can produce heatstroke. Seasonal affective disorder or SAD occurs during the short, **gloomy** days of winter. As the word "sad" suggests, people with this condition feel depressed.The bitter cold of a **blizzard** can cause frostbite. The **hot**, **dry** Santa Ana winds in southern California create confusion and depression in some people.

研究人员相信，天气会影响我们的身心。暴风雨来临前大气压力下降时，一些人会偏头痛；气压的变化可能会改变脑部血流。潮湿天气会导致一系列的关节炎问题。突如其来的热浪会引发中暑。季节性情绪失调（SAD）会在冬季短暂的阴天里发作；正应了"悲伤"（sad）一词，这种病的患者会感到抑郁。暴雪带来的酷寒会引起冻伤。美国加利福尼亚州南部炎热、干燥的圣安娜风会造成一些人神志不清、抑郁失落。

wear and tear /ˌweər ən 'teəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Wear and tear** is the damage or change that is caused to something when it is being used normally.（正常的）磨损，损耗 ❑ [+on] *...the problem of wear and tear on the equipment in the harsh desert conditions.* 恶劣的沙漠环境下设备的老化问题

wear|er /'weərəʳ/ (**wearers**) N-COUNT [n N] You can use **wearer** to indicate that someone is wearing a certain thing on a particular occasion or that they often wear a certain thing. 穿戴者；佩戴者 ❑ *These suits are designed to protect the wearer from cold shock as they enter the water.* 这些服装旨在避免穿着者入水时发生冷休克。❑ *The mascara is suitable for contact lens wearers.* 这种睫毛膏适用于戴隐形眼镜的人。[Also +of]

wear|ing /'weərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that a situation or activity is **wearing**, you mean that it requires a lot of energy and makes you feel mentally or physically tired. 令人疲倦的；使人身心疲惫的 ❑ *She finds the continual confrontation very wearing.* 她发现持续的对峙让人精疲力竭。

wea|ri|some /'wɪərɪsəm/ ADJ If you describe something as **wearisome**, you mean that it is very tiring and boring or frustrating. 令人疲倦（或厌倦、沮丧）的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...a long and wearisome journey.* 劳累的长途旅行 ❑ *Sympathising with him eventually becomes somewhat wearisome.* 对他的同情最终转变为些许的厌烦。

wea|ry /'wɪəri/ (**wearies**, **wearying**, **wearied**, **wearier**, **weariest**) 1 ADJ If you are **weary**, you are very tired. 疲倦的；疲劳的 ❑ *Rachel looked pale and weary.* 雷切尔看起来脸色苍白，疲惫不堪。❑ *...a weary traveller.* 疲惫不堪的旅行者 2 ADJ If you are **weary of** something, you have become tired of it and have lost your enthusiasm for it. 不再感兴趣的；感到厌烦的 ❑ [+of] *They're getting awfully weary of this silly war.* 他们越来越厌烦这场无聊的战争。3 VERB If you **weary** of something or it **wearies** you, you become tired of it and lose your enthusiasm for it.（使）厌倦；（使）失去热情【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +of] *The public had wearied of his repeated warnings of a revolution that never seemed to start.* 他一再预警的革命迟迟没有开始，公众已对此感到厌倦。❑ [v n] *The political hysteria soon wearied him and he dropped the newspaper to the floor.* 政界的歇斯底里很快让他厌烦，他把报纸扔到了地板上。

wea|sel /'wi:zᵊl/ (**weasels**) N-COUNT A **weasel** is a small wild animal with a long thin body, a tail, short legs, and reddish-brown fur. 鼬；黄鼠狼

weath|er ◆◇ /'weðəʳ/ (**weathers**, **weathering**, **weathered**) 1 N-UNCOUNT The **weather** is the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy. 天气 ❑ *The weather was bad.* 天气很糟。❑ *I like cold weather.* 我喜欢冷天。❑ *Fishing is possible in virtually any weather.* 几乎任何天气里都可以钓鱼。❑ *...the weather conditions.* 天气情况 2 VERB If something such as wood or rock **weathers** or **is weathered**, it changes colour or shape as a result of the wind, sun, rain, or cold.（使）风化；（使）褪色；（使）受到侵蚀 ❑ [v] *Unpainted wooden furniture weathers to a grey colour.* 没有上漆的木制家具会褪成灰色。❑ [be v-ed] *This rock has been weathered and eroded.* 这块岩石经风吹日晒已被侵蚀。[Also v n] **•weath|ered** ADJ ❑ *The facade of the building was a little weathered.* 楼正面有点儿斑驳。❑ *The man had a worn, weathered face.* 这个男人有张饱经沧桑的脸。3 VERB If you **weather** a difficult time or a difficult situation, you survive it and are able to continue normally after it has passed or ended. 经受住，渡过（难关等）❑ [v n] *The government has weathered its worst political crisis.* 政府平安度过了最严重的政治危机。4 to **weather the storm** → see **storm** 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **is making heavy weather of** a task, you are critical of them because they are doing it in an inefficient way and are making it seem more difficult than it really is. 夸大…的困难；对…小题大做【BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬】❑ *Some of the riders in this section made heavy weather of the cross-country race.* 这个环节的部分骑手夸大了这场越野比赛的困难。6 PHRASE If you say that you are **under the weather**, you mean that you feel slightly ill. 身体不适；微恙 ❑ *I was still feeling a bit under the weather.* 我仍觉得身体有些不舒服。

→ see Word Web:**weather**

→ see **forecast**, **storm**

Usage 用法 **weather** and **whether**

Weather and *whether* sound exactly alike, but are very different. *Weather* refers to the conditions out of doors—hot or cold, wet or dry, cloudy or clear; *whether* refers to alternative situations: *Umar doesn't care whether it's rainy or sunny outside—he likes running through the park in all kinds of weather.*

weather 和 whether 发音相同，含义不同。weather 指户外天气情况——炎热、寒冷、潮湿、干燥、阴天、晴天；whether 指可供选择的不同情况：Umar doesn't care whether it's rainy or sunny outside—he likes running through the park in all kinds of weather. 奥马尔不在乎外面是雨天还是晴天——他喜欢在各种天气里跑步穿过公园。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *weather* with:

ADJ. **bad** weather 坏天气，**clear** weather 晴朗的天气，**cold** weather 寒冷的天气，**cool** weather 凉爽的天气，**dry** weather 干燥的天气，**fair** weather 晴朗的天气，**good** weather 好天气，**hot** weather 炎热的天气，**inclement** weather 恶劣的天气，**mild** weather 暖和的天气，**nice** weather 好天气，**rainy** weather 雨天，**rough** weather 恶劣的天气，**severe** weather 恶劣的天气，**stormy** weather 暴风雨天气，**sunny** weather 晴天，**warm** weather 暖和的天气，**wet** weather 潮湿的天气 1

N. weather **conditions** 天气情况，weather **prediction** 天气预报，weather **report** 天气预报，weather **service** 气象局 1

V. weather **permitting** 如果天气允许 1

'weather-beaten also **weatherbeaten** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If your face or skin is **weather-beaten**, it is rough with deep lines because you have spent a lot of time outside in bad weather.（皮肤）经风吹日晒的，饱经风霜的 ❑ *...a stout man with a ruddy, weather-beaten face.* 一个强壮的男人，红红的脸上饱经风霜 2 ADJ Something that is **weather-beaten** is rough and slightly damaged after being outside for a long time.（物体）饱经风霜的，经风吹日晒的 ❑ *They would look out through the cracks of their weather-beaten door.* 他们会透过那扇饱受风吹日晒的老木门的缝隙向外张望。

'weath|er fore|cast (**weather forecasts**) N-COUNT A **weather forecast** is a statement saying what the weather will be like the next day or for the next few days. 天气预报

'weath|er fore|cast|er (**weather forecasters**) N-COUNT A **weather forecaster** is a person whose job is to study weather conditions and make reports predicting what the weather will be like for the next few days. 天气预报员

'weath|er girl (**weather girls**) N-COUNT A **weather girl** is a young woman who presents weather forecasts at regular times on television or radio.（年轻的）女天气预报员

weather|man /'weðəˌmæn/ (**weathermen**) also **weather man** N-COUNT A **weatherman** is a man who presents weather forecasts at regular times on television or radio. 男天气预报员

weather|proof /'weðəˌpruːf/ ADJ Something that is **weatherproof** is made of material which protects it from the weather or keeps out wind and rain. 防风雨的；经得起日晒雨淋的 ❑ *Use a weatherproof rucksack to carry your camera and lenses around in.* 用防风雨的帆布背包装照相机和镜头。

'weath|er sta|tion (**weather stations**) N-COUNT A **weather station** is a place where facts about the weather are recorded and studied. 气象站

'weath|er vane (**weather vanes**) N-COUNT A **weather vane** is a metal object on the roof of a building which turns round as the wind blows. It is used to show the direction of the wind. 风向标

→ see **barn**

weather|woman /'weðəˌwʊmən/ (**weatherwomen**) also **weather woman** N-COUNT A **weatherwoman** is a woman who presents weather forecasts at regular times on television or radio. 女天气预报员

weave /wiːv/ (**weaves, weaving, wove, woven**)

The form **weaved** is used for the past tense and past participle for meaning 4. 义项 4 的过去式和过去分词为 weaved。

1 VERB If you **weave** cloth or a carpet, you make it by crossing threads over and under each other using a frame or machine called a loom. 织（布）；编织 ❑ [v n] *They would spin and weave cloth, cook and attend to the domestic side of life.* 她们纺纱、织布、煮饭、料理家务。❑ [v] *In one room, young mothers weave while babies doze in their laps.* 在一间屋子里，年轻的母亲们在织布，而她们的孩子就在她们膝上打盹。•**wo|ven** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *...woven cotton fabrics.* 棉织物 •**weav|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *When I studied weaving, I became intrigued with natural dyes.* 学习纺织激起了我对天然染料的兴趣。2 N-COUNT A particular **weave** is the way in which the threads are arranged in a cloth or carpet. 织法；编织的式样 ❑ *Fabrics with a close weave are ideal for painting.* 致密的织物最适合作画。3 VERB If you **weave** something such as a basket, you make it by crossing long plant stems or fibres over and under each other. 编，编制（篮子等）❑ [v n] *Jenny weaves baskets from willow she grows herself.* 珍妮用她自己种的柳树的枝条编篮子。•**wo|ven** ADJ [usu ADJ n] ❑ *The floors are covered with woven straw mats.* 地板上铺着编织的草垫。4 VERB If you **weave** your **way** somewhere, you move between and around things as you go there. 迂回行进；穿行 ❑ [v prep] *The cars then weaved in and out of traffic at top speed.* 这些轿车就在车流中全速穿行。❑ [v n *+through*] *He weaves his way through a crowd.* 他在人群中迂回前行。5 VERB If you **weave** details into a story or design, you include them, so that they are closely linked together or become an important part of the story or design. 将（素材等）编入（故事或设计中）【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v n *+into*] *She weaves imaginative elements into her poems.* 她在诗中编织着奇思妙想。❑ [v n with *together*] *Bragg weaves together the histories of his main characters.* 布拉格把他主要人物的身世都串在一起。

→ see **industry**

weav|er /'wiːvə'/ (**weavers**) N-COUNT A **weaver** is a person who weaves cloth, carpets, or baskets. 织布工；编织者

web /web/ (**webs**) 1 N-COUNT A **web** is the thin net made by a spider from a sticky substance which it produces in its body. 蜘蛛网 ❑ *...the spider's web in the window.* 窗户上的蜘蛛网 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **web** is a complicated pattern of connections or relationships, sometimes considered as an obstacle or a danger. 错综复杂的联系（或关系网）❑ [*+of*] *He's forced to untangle a complex web of financial dealings.* 他被迫去理清一堆错综复杂的金融交易。❑ [*+of*] *They accused him of weaving a web of lies and deceit.* 他们指控他编织了一个满是谎言和欺诈的骗局。3 N-PROPER **The Web** is the same as the **World Wide Web**. 同 World Wide Web【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **blog**

Web 2.0 /web ˌtuː pɔɪnt 'əʊ/ N-UNCOUNT **Web 2.0** is the Internet viewed as an interactive experience rather than simply a place to access information. 万维网 2.0 版（以交互式体验为主要特点）【COMPUTING 计算机】

webbed /webd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Webbed** feet or toes have a piece of skin between the toes. Water birds have webbed feet. 有蹼的

web|bing /'webɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Webbing** is strong material which is woven in strips and used to make belts or straps, or used in seats to support the springs.（用作系带或支撑座椅弹簧的）带状织物

web|cam /'webkæm/ (**webcams**) also **Webcam** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **webcam** is a video camera that takes pictures which can be viewed on a website. The pictures are often of something that is happening while you watch. 网络摄像机【COMPUTING 计算机】

web|cast /'webkɑːst, -kæst/ (**webcasts**) also **Webcast** N-COUNT A **webcast** is an event such as a musical performance which you can listen to or watch on the Internet. 网络广播（或视频）节目；网络直播【COMPUTING 计算机】

web|i|nar /'webɪnɑː'/ (**webinars**) N-COUNT A **webinar** is an interactive seminar conducted over the Internet. 万维网研讨会【COMPUTING 计算机】

web|log /'weblɒg, AM 美 -lɔːg/ also **Web log, web log** (**weblogs**) N-COUNT A **weblog** is a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject. 网络日志；博客【COMPUTING 计算机】

web|master /'webmɑːstə', -mæst-/ (**webmasters**) also **Webmaster** N-COUNT [usu sing] A **webmaster** is someone who is in charge of a website, especially someone who does that as their job.（尤指专职的）网站管理员【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **Internet**

'web page (**web pages**) also **Web page** N-COUNT A **web page** is a set of data or information which is designed to be viewed as part of a website. 网页【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **Internet**

'web ring (**web rings**) also **Web ring, webring** N-COUNT A **web ring** is a set of related websites that you can visit one after the other. 网络联盟，网络环（指可供链接访问的一组相关网站）【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Log on to the Hammer Web ring, with 12 more sites devoted to macabre movies.* 登录哈默网络联盟，就会找到另外 12 个专门播放恐怖电影的网站。

web|site /'websaɪt/ (**websites**) also **Web site, web site** N-COUNT A **website** is a set of data and information about a particular subject which is available on the Internet. 网站【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **blog, Internet**

Word Link 词根词缀 ***site, situ = position*** 位置，***location*** 地方：***campsite, situation, website***

web|space /'webspeɪs/ N-UNCOUNT **Webspace** is computer memory that you can use to create web pages. 网络空间【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *There's also 5Mb of webspace so that you can create your own personal web site.* 还有 5 兆的网络空间，你可以建立你的个人网站。

web|zine /'webziːn/ (**webzines**) N-COUNT A **webzine** is a website which contains the kind of articles, pictures and advertisements that you would find in a magazine. 网络杂志【COMPUTING 计算机】

wed /wed/ (**weds, wedded**)

The form **wed** is used in the present tense and is the past tense. The past participle can be either **wed** or **wedded**. wed 的过去式与原形相同，过去分词为 wed 或 wedded。

1 VERB [no cont] If one person **weds** another or if two people **wed** or **are wed**, they get married.（与…）结婚；（使）完婚【JOURNALISM, OLD-FASHIONED 新闻，过时】❑ [v n] *In 1952 she wed film*

Word Web 话题词汇 wedding 婚礼

Some **weddings** are fancy. Most ceremonies include a group of attendants. The **maid of honour** or **matron of honour** helps the **bride** get ready for the ceremony. She also signs the **marriage certificate** as a legal **witness**. The **bridesmaids** plan the bride's **hen party**. The **best man** arranges for the **stag party** before the wedding. He also helps the **groom** dress for the wedding. After the **ceremony**, the guests gather for a **reception**. When the party is over, many couples leave on a **honeymoon** trip.

有些婚礼十分豪华。大多数结婚仪式都会有一群人参加。主伴娘帮助新娘为仪式做好准备；她还会作为合法见证人在结婚证书上签字。伴娘团会筹划新娘的告别单身派对。主伴郎则安排婚礼前新郎的告别单身派对。他还要帮新郎为婚礼穿衣打扮。仪式过后，宾客会欢聚一堂出席招待会。派对结束时，许多新人会出发去蜜月旅行。

director Roger Vadim. 1952 年她嫁给了电影导演罗杰·瓦丹。❑ [v] *The couple wed late at night in front of just nine guests.* 深夜这对情侣在仅有的 9 位宾客面前举行了婚礼。❷ → see also **newlywed, wedded**

Wed. also **Weds.** **Wed.** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **Wednesday**. ❑ *Our big task for tomorrow (Wed.) is to get them exit visas.* 明天(星期三)我们最重要的任务就是拿到他们的出境签证。

we'd /wɪd, STRONG 强读 wi:d/ ❶ **We'd** is the usual spoken form of 'we had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 had 为助动词时，we had 的常用口语形式) ❑ *Come on, we'd better get back now.* 快点，我们最好现在就回去。❷ **We'd** is the usual spoken form of 'we would'. (we would 的常用口语形式) ❑ *I don't know how we'd have managed without her!* 我真不知道没有她我们该怎么办！

wed|ded /'wedɪd/ ❶ ADJ If you are **wedded to** something such as an idea, you support it so strongly or like it so much that you are unable to give it up. 致力于…的；献身于…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+to] *Conservationists are mostly wedded to preserving diversity in nature.* 自然环境保护主义者大多致力于保持物种的多样性。❷ ADJ [ADJ n] **Wedded** means the same as **married**. 同 married【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He proposed she become his lawfully wedded wife.* 他请求她做他的合法妻子。

wed|ding ♦∞ /'wedɪŋ/ (**weddings**) N-COUNT A **wedding** is a marriage ceremony and the party or special meal that often takes place after the ceremony. 婚礼 ❑ *Most Britons want a traditional wedding.* 大多数英国人都想要传统的婚礼。❑ *...a wedding present.* 喜礼 ❑ *...the couple's 22nd wedding anniversary.* 这对夫妇的第 22 个结婚纪念日

→ see Word Web:**wedding**

'wed|ding band (**wedding bands**) N-COUNT A **wedding band** is the same as a **wedding ring**. 同 wedding ring

'wed|ding cake (**wedding cakes**) N-VAR A **wedding cake** is a large cake, usually decorated with icing, that is served at a wedding reception. 结婚蛋糕

'wed|ding dress (**wedding dresses**) N-COUNT A **wedding dress** is a special dress that a woman wears at her wedding. 婚纱

'wed|ding ring (**wedding rings**) N-COUNT A **wedding ring** is a ring that you wear to show that you are married. 结婚戒指

wedge /wedʒ/ (**wedges, wedging, wedged**) ❶ VERB If you **wedge** something, you force it to remain in a particular position by holding it there tightly or by fixing something next to it to prevent it from moving. 把…楔住；把…楔牢 ❑ [v n] *I shut the shed door and wedged it with a log of wood.* 我关上小屋的门，并用一根木棍将门楔住。❑ [v n adj] *We slammed the gate after them, wedging it shut with planks.* 他们出去后，我们在后面砰地把大门关上，并用板条抵死。❷ VERB If you **wedge** something somewhere, you fit it there tightly. 将…塞入；将…插入；将…挤入 ❑ [v n prep] *Wedge the plug into the hole.* 将塞子塞进洞口。❸ N-COUNT A **wedge** is an object with one pointed edge and one thick edge, which you put under a door to keep it firmly in position. (用来固定门的)楔子，三角木 ❹ N-COUNT A **wedge of** something such as fruit or cheese is a piece of it that has a thick triangular shape. (水果、奶酪等)楔形物 ❺ PHRASE If someone **drives a wedge between** two people who are close, they cause ill feelings between them in order to weaken their relationship. 破坏…之间的关系；挑拨离间 ❑ *I started to feel Toby was driving a wedge between us.* 我开始觉得托比在挑拨我们之间的关系。❻ PHRASE If you say that something is **the thin end of the wedge**, you mean that it appears to be unimportant at the moment, but that it is the beginning of a bigger, more harmful development. (坏事的)端倪，冰山一角【BRIT 英】❑ *I think it's the thin end of the wedge when you have armed police permanently on patrol round a city.* 武装警察没完没了地在城市里巡逻，依我看是要出大事。

wed|lock /'wedlɒk/ ❶ N-UNCOUNT **Wedlock** is the state of being married. 已婚(状态)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❷ PHRASE If a baby is born **in wedlock**, it is born while its parents are married. If it is born **out of wedlock**, it is born at a time when its parents are not married. (指孩子)婚生的 / 非婚生的【FORMAL 正式】

Wednes|day /'wenzdeɪ, -di/ (**Wednesdays**) N-VAR **Wednesday** is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday. 星期三 ❑ *Come and have supper with us on Wednesday, if you're free.* 如果你有空的话，周三来和我们一起吃晚饭吧。❑ *Did you happen to see her leave last Wednesday?* 上周三你有没有碰巧看见她离开？❑ *David always collects Alistair from school on Wednesdays.* 戴维总是在星期三接阿利斯泰尔放学。❑ *On a Wednesday afternoon, the shop was shut.* 在一个周三的下午，商店关门了。

wee /wi:/ (**wees, weeing, weed**) ❶ ADJ [ADJ n] **Wee** means small in size or extent. 很小的；极小的；一丁点儿的【SCOTTISH, INFORMAL 苏格兰，非正式】❑ *He just needs to calm down a wee bit.* 他只是需要稍微冷静一下。❷ VERB To **wee** means to urinate. **Wee** is an informal word used especially by children. 尿尿，嘘嘘(尤用于儿语)【BRIT 英】❑ [v] *He said he wanted to wee.* 他说他要撒尿。•N-VAR **Wee** is also a noun. ❑ *The baby has done a wee in his potty.* 婴儿往便壶里撒了尿。

weed /wi:d/ (**weeds, weeding, weeded**) ❶ N-COUNT A **weed** is a wild plant that grows in gardens or fields of crops and prevents the plants that you want from growing properly. 杂草；野草 ❑ *...a garden overgrown with weeds.* 长满杂草的园子 ❷ N-VAR **Weed** is a plant that grows in water and usually forms a thick floating mass. There are many different kinds of weed. 水草；水生植物 ❑ *Large, clogging banks of weed are the only problem.* 唯一的问题就是大量水草阻塞了水道。❸ VERB If you **weed** an area, you remove the weeds from it. 给…除杂草 ❑ [v n] *Caspar was weeding the garden.* 卡斯珀正在给花园除杂草。❑ [v] *Try not to walk on the flower beds when weeding or hoeing.* 拔草和锄地时尽量不要踩到花坛。•**weed|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *She taught me to do the weeding.* 她教我除草。

▶**weed out** PHRASAL VERB If you **weed out** things or people that are useless or unwanted in a group, you find them and get rid of them. 清除；剔除；淘汰 ❑ [v P n] *He is keen to weed out the many applicants he believes may be frauds.* 他急于剔除那些他认为是冒牌货的申请人。❑ [v n P] *A small group of neo-Nazis have infiltrated the ranks. We must weed them out as soon as possible.* 队伍中混入了一小撮新纳粹分子，我们必须尽快将其清除。

weed|killer /'wi:dkɪlə'/ (**weedkillers**) N-VAR **Weedkiller** is a substance you put on your garden to kill weeds. 除草剂；除莠剂

weedy /'wi:di/ (**weedier, weediest**) ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **weedy** place is full of weeds. 杂草丛生的；长满野草的 ❷ ADJ If you describe someone as **weedy**, you are criticizing them because they are thin and physically weak. (人)瘦弱的，骨瘦如柴的【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】

week ♦♦♦ /wi:k/ (**weeks**) ❶ N-COUNT A **week** is a period of seven days. Some people consider that a week starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. 星期；周；礼拜 ❑ *I had a letter from my mother last week.* 上周我收到了母亲的一封信。❑ *This has been on my mind all week.* 我整个星期都在想这件事。❑ *I know a wonderful restaurant*

where we can have lunch next week. 我知道一家很不错的餐厅，下周我们可以去那里吃午饭。 2 N-COUNT A **week** is a period of about seven days. 一周时间；七天左右的时间 ❑ *Her mother stayed for another two weeks.* 她母亲又呆了两个星期。 ❑ *Only 12 weeks ago he underwent major heart transplant surgery.* 12 个星期前他才刚刚接受了心脏移植大手术。 ❑ *Three million people will visit theatres in the annual six-week season.* 在每年为期 6 周的戏剧季里，会有 300 万人去看戏。 3 N-COUNT Your working **week** is the hours that you spend at work during a week. 工作周（指一周的工作时间） ❑ *It is not unusual for women to work a 40-hour week.* 女性一周工作 40 小时并不少见。 ❑ *...workers on a three-day week.* 一周只工作 3 天的工人 4 N-SING **The week** is the part of the week that does not include Saturday and Sunday. （除去星期六和星期日的）星期，周，礼拜 ❑ *...the hard work of looking after the children during the week.* 周一到周五每天照看孩子的辛苦 5 N-COUNT You use **week** in expressions such as 'a week on Monday', 'a week next Tuesday', and 'tomorrow week' to mean exactly one week after the day that you mention. （用于表述一周后的某天） ❑ *The deadline to publish the document is a week tomorrow.* 一周后的明天是公布这份文件的最后期限。 ❑ *The 800 metre final is on Monday week.* 800 米决赛在下周一进行。 6 N-COUNT You use **week** in expressions such as 'a week last Monday', 'a week ago this Tuesday', and 'a week ago yesterday' to mean exactly one week before the day that you mention. （用于表述一周前的某天） ❑ *'That's the time you weren't well, wasn't it?'—'Yes, that's right, that was a week ago yesterday.'* "就是那个时候你不舒服，没错吧？" —— "是的，没错，就是一周前的昨天。" 7 **weeks on end** → see **end**

→ see **year**

week|day /'wi:kdeɪ/ (**weekdays**) N-COUNT A **weekday** is any of the days of the week except Saturday and Sunday. 工作日（指星期一至星期五的任何一天） ❑ *If you want to avoid the crowds, it's best to come on a weekday.* 如果想避免人多，最好在周一到周五来。

week|end ◆◇◇ /ˌwi:k'end AM 美 'wi:kend/ (**weekends**) N-COUNT A **weekend** is Saturday and Sunday. 周末 ❑ *She had agreed to have dinner with him in town the following weekend.* 她答应下一个周末和他在城里共进晚餐。 ❑ *He told me to give you a call over the weekend.* 他让我周末给你打个电话。

week|end|er /ˌwi:k'endəʳ, AM 美 'wi:kendəʳ/ (**weekenders**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **weekender** is someone who goes to a place or lives at a place only at weekends. 外出度周末的人；周末旅行者 ❑ *He converted his barns into cottages for weekenders.* 他把他的谷仓改造成了供周末旅行者居住的小屋。

week|ly ◆◇◇ /'wi:kli/ (**weeklies**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **weekly** event or publication happens or appears once a week or every week. 一周一次的；每周的 ❑ *Each course comprises 10-12 informal weekly meetings.* 每门课程都包括 10 至 12 次每周一次的非正式讨论会。 ❑ *We go and do the weekly shopping every Thursday.* 我们每周四去采购一次。 ❑ *...a weekly newspaper.* 周报 •ADV [ADV after v] **Weekly** is also an adverb. ❑ *The group meets weekly.* 这个小组每周见一次面。 ❑ *...a magazine published weekly since 2 January 1909.* 从 1909 年 1 月 2 日起每周发行的杂志 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Weekly** quantities or rates relate to a period of one week. （数量或费用）按周计算的 ❑ *In addition to my weekly wage, I got a lot of tips.* 除了每周的薪水外，我还能得到不少小费。 3 N-COUNT A **weekly** is a newspaper or magazine that is published once a week. 周报；周刊 ❑ *Two of the four national daily papers are to become weeklies.* 四份全国性日报中有两份将改为周报。

week|night /'wi:knaɪt/ (**weeknights**) N-COUNT [oft N n] A **weeknight** is the evening or night of a weekday. 工作日夜晚 [mainly AUSTRALIAN 主澳] ❑ *...the half-hour weeknight show.* 在工作日夜晚播出的时长半小时的节目

wee|nie /'wi:ni/ (**weenies**) → see **wienie**

weep /wi:p/ (**weeps, weeping, wept**) 1 VERB If someone **weeps**, they cry. 哭泣；流泪 [LITERARY 文] ❑ [v] *She wanted to laugh and weep all at once.* 她哭笑不得。 ❑ [v-ing] *The weeping family hugged and comforted each other.* 哭泣着的一家人相互拥抱并彼此安慰。 ❑ [v n] *She wept tears of joy.* 她喜极而泣。 •N-SING **Weep** is also a noun. ❑ *There are times when I sit down and have a good weep.* 有时候我会坐下来痛痛快快地哭一场。 2 VERB If a wound **weeps**, liquid or blood comes from it because it is not healing properly. （伤口）流血，渗出液体 ❑ [v] *In severe cases, the skin can crack and weep.* 在恶劣的条件下，皮肤可能会开裂并流脓。 ❑ [v-ing] *...little blisters which develop into weeping sores.* 会成为脓疮的小水泡

→ see **cry**

ˌweep|ing 'wil|low (**weeping willows**) N-VAR A **weeping willow** is a type of willow tree. It has long thin branches that hang down to the ground. 垂柳

weepy /'wi:pi/ (**weepies**) 1 ADJ Someone who is **weepy** is sad and likely to cry easily. 要哭的；眼泪汪汪的 ❑ *I suddenly felt very weepy.* 我突然很想哭。 ❑ *...weepy moods.* 欲哭的情绪 2 N-COUNT A **weepy** is a film or a story which is sentimental and makes you cry. 赚人眼泪的电影（或故事） [INFORMAL 非正式]

wee|vil /'wi:vɪl/ (**weevils**) N-COUNT A **weevil** is a small insect which feeds on grain and seeds, and destroys crops. 象甲；象鼻虫

weft /weft/ N-SING In weaving, **the weft** of a piece of cloth is the threads which are passed sideways across the other threads. （纺织用的）纬线，纬纱（Compare 比较 **warp.**）

weigh ◆◇◇ /weɪ/ (**weighs, weighing, weighed**) 1 VERB [no cont] If someone or something **weighs** a particular amount, this amount is how heavy they are. 有…重；重 ❑ [v amount] *It weighs nearly 27 kilos (about 65 pounds).* 它有近 27 千克（约 65 磅）重。 2 VERB If you **weigh** something or someone, you measure how heavy they are. 称…的重量；称 ❑ [v n] *The scales can be used to weigh other items such as parcels.* 这台秤可以用来称包裹等其他物品。 3 VERB If you **weigh** the facts about a situation, you consider them very carefully before you make a decision, especially by comparing the various facts involved. 认真考虑；权衡；斟酌 ❑ [v n] *He is weighing the possibility of filing criminal charges against the doctor.* 他正在仔细考虑对那个医生提起刑事诉讼的可能性。 ❑ [v wh] *She spoke very slowly, weighing what she would say.* 她讲话时斟酌再三，说得非常慢。 •PHRASAL VERB **Weigh up** means the same as **weigh**, weigh up 同 weigh [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [v P n] *The company will be able to weigh up the environmental pros and cons of each site.* 这家公司将可以权衡每处选址在环境方面的利与弊。 ❑ [v P wh] *You have to weigh up whether a human life is more important than an animal's life.* 你必须权衡人的生命是否比动物的生命更重要。 [Also v n P]

▶**weigh down** PHRASAL VERB If something that you are wearing or carrying **weighs** you **down**, it stops you moving easily by making you heavier. 使负荷太重；压得…行动不便 ❑ [v n P] *He took off his shoes. If they had to swim, he didn't want anything weighing him down.* 他脱下了鞋。如果他们不得不游泳的话，他不想让任何东西成为负担。 ❑ [v P n] *These nests increase in size each year, and can eventually weigh down the branch.* 这些巢每年都在变大，最终可能会把树枝压弯。

▶**weigh up** 1 → see **weigh 3** 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **weigh** someone **up**, you try and find out what they are like and form an opinion of them, especially when you are suspicious of them. （尤指心生怀疑时）评估，品评，对…作出评价 [mainly BRIT 主英] ❑ [v n P] *My recruiting sergeant weighed me up when I first walked into his office.* 当我第一次走进招募官的办公室时，他考量了我一番。 [Also v P n]

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *weigh* with:

ADV. weigh **less** 轻一些，weigh **more** 重一些 1
weigh **carefully** 仔细称；仔细权衡 2 3
N. weigh **ten pounds** 重 10 磅 1
weigh **alternatives** 权衡各种选择，weigh **benefits** 权衡裨益，weigh **costs** 权衡代价（或成本），weigh **the evidence** 权衡证据，weigh **risks** 权衡风险 3

ˈweigh-in (**weigh-ins**) N-COUNT [usu sing] When there is a **weigh-in** on the day of a boxing match, each competitor is weighed to check their weight before the match. （赛前）称体重

weight ◆◆◇ /weɪt/ (**weights, weighting, weighted**) 1 N-VAR [with poss] The **weight** of a person or thing is how heavy they are, measured in units such as kilograms, pounds, or tons. 重量；分量；体重 ❑ *What is your height and weight?* 你的身高和体重是

多少？ ❑ *This reduced the weight of the load.* 这减轻了负荷的重量。❑ [+of] *Turkeys can reach enormous weights of up to 50 pounds.* 火鸡能重达 50 磅。•PHRASE If someone **loses weight**, they become lighter. If they **gain weight** or **put on weight**, they become heavier. 体重减轻 / 增加；变瘦 / 变胖 ❑ *I'm lucky really as I never put on weight.* 我很幸运，因为我的体重从来没有增加过。❑ *He lost two stone in weight during his time there.* 他在那儿的时候体重下降了 2 英石。2 N-UNCOUNT [with poss] A person's or thing's **weight** is the fact that they are very heavy. 过重；分量重 ❑ *Despite the vehicle's size and weight it is not difficult to drive.* 尽管车子很大很重，但它一点都不难开。3 N-SING If you move your **weight**, you change position so that most of the pressure of your body is on a particular part of your body. 重心 ❑ *He shifted his weight from one foot to the other.* 他把重心从一只脚转到另一只脚上。❑ *He kept the weight from his left leg.* 他一直不让左腿受力。4 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Weights** are objects which weigh a known amount and which people lift as a form of exercise. 哑铃；杠铃片 ❑ *I was in the gym lifting weights.* 我在健身房举哑铃。5 N-COUNT **Weights** are metal objects which weigh a known amount and which are used on a set of scales to weigh other things. 砝码；秤砣；秤锤 6 N-COUNT You can refer to a heavy object as a **weight**, especially when you have to lift it. (尤指需举起的)重物 ❑ *Straining to lift heavy weights can lead to a rise in blood pressure.* 用力提重物会导致血压升高。7 VERB If you **weight** something, you make it heavier by adding something to it, for example in order to stop it from moving easily. 加重量于；使负重 ❑ [v n] *It can be sewn into curtain hems to weight the curtain and so allow it to hang better.* 可以把它缝到窗帘的褶边里增加重量，使窗帘更有垂感。8 VERB If you **weight** things, you give them different values according to how important or significant they are. 权衡…的价值；加权重于 ❑ [v n] *...a computer program which weights the different transitions according to their likelihood.* 根据可能性的大小对不同转换进行加权处理的电脑程序 ❑ [v-ed] *This takes account of the number of countries in which a company wins approval for a new drug, weighted by the size of each country's market.* 这考虑到了允许一家公司的新药在本国上市的国家的数量，并依照每个国家的市场规模权衡其重要性。9 N-VAR If something is given a particular **weight**, it is given a particular value according to how important or significant it is. 权重；重要性 ❑ [+on] *The scientists involved put different weight on the conclusions of different models.* 相关科学家对不同模型的结论给予不同的权重。10 N-UNCOUNT If someone or something gives **weight** to what a person says, thinks, or does, they emphasize its significance. 重要性；分量 ❑ *The fact that he is gone has given more weight to fears that he may try to launch a civil war.* 他已经离开这一事实让人更担心他会发动一场内战。11 N-UNCOUNT If you give something or someone **weight**, you consider them to be very important or influential in a particular situation. 重要性；影响力 ❑ [+on] *Consumers generally place more weight on negative information than on the positive when deciding what to buy.* 消费者在决定要买什么东西时往往更重视负面消息，而不是正面消息。12 → see also **dead weight**, **weighting** 13 PHRASE If a person or their opinion **carries weight**, they are respected and are able to influence people. 有分量；有影响力 ❑ *That argument no longer carries as much weight.* 那个论点不再具有那么大的影响力了。❑ *Senator Kerry carries considerable weight in Washington.* 参议员克里在华盛顿举足轻重。14 PHRASE If you say that someone or something is **worth** their **weight in gold**, you are emphasizing that they are so useful, helpful, or valuable that you feel you could not manage without them. 非常有价值；十分重要【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Any successful manager is worth his weight in gold.* 任何一个成功的管理者都是千金难求的。15 PHRASE If you **pull** your **weight**, you work as hard as everyone else who is involved in the same task or activity. 尽本分；做好分内事 ❑ *He accused the team of not pulling their weight.* 他指责这个团队没有尽到本分。16 **a weight off** your **mind** → see **mind**

▶**weight down** PHRASAL VERB If you **weight** something **down**, you put something heavy on it or in it in order to prevent it from moving easily. 加重于；使负重 ❑ [v n p] *Put some tins on top to weight it down.* 在顶部放些罐子来压住它。

→ see **diet**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *weight* with:

V. **add** weight 增重，**gain/lose** weight 增加 / 减轻体重，**put on** weight 变胖 1

N. weight **gain/loss** 重量的增加 / 减轻，**height and** weight 身高和体重，**size and** weight 大小和重量 1
body weight 身体重心 3
weight **training** 哑铃训练 4

ADJ. **excess** weight 超出的体重，**healthy** weight 健康体重，**ideal** weight 理想体重，**normal** weight 正常体重 1
heavy weight 重物；重哑铃，**light** weight 较轻的重量；轻哑铃 4 6

weight|ed /ˈweɪtɪd/ ADJ A system that is **weighted** in favour of a particular person or group is organized so that this person or group has an advantage. (体制)对…有利的，向…倾斜的 ❑ [+in] *The current electoral law is still heavily weighted in favour of the ruling party.* 当前的选举法仍然对执政党非常有利。

weight|ing /ˈweɪtɪŋ/ (**weightings**) 1 N-COUNT A **weighting** is a value which is given to something according to how important or significant it is. 权重 ❑ *The tests and teacher assessments have equal weighting.* 考试成绩和老师的评定各占一半权重。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **weighting** is an advantage that a particular group of people receives in a system, especially an extra sum of money that people receive if they work in a city where the cost of living is very high. (尤指在高消费城市工作的人领取的)额外补贴，生活补贴 ❑ *I get an extra £2,700-a-year London weighting.* 我每年有 2,700 英镑的伦敦地区额外津贴。3 → see also **weight**

weight|less /ˈweɪtləs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **weightless** weighs nothing or seems to weigh nothing. 无重量的；轻的 ❑ *Photons have no mass—they are weightless.* 光子没有质量——它们是无重的。❑ *...weightless silk curtains.* 轻柔的丝质窗帘 2 ADJ A person or object is **weightless** when they are in space and the earth's gravity does not affect them, so that they float around. 失重的 ❑ *Helen described life in a weightless environment during her period in space.* 海伦描述了她身处太空时失重状态下的生活。

weight|lifter /ˈweɪtlɪftəʳ/ (**weightlifters**) N-COUNT A **weightlifter** is a person who does weightlifting. 举重运动员

weight|lifting /ˈweɪtlɪftɪŋ/ also **weight-lifting** N-UNCOUNT **Weightlifting** is a sport in which the competitor who can lift the heaviest weight wins. 举重(运动)

'weight train|ing N-UNCOUNT **Weight training** is a kind of physical exercise in which people lift or push heavy weights with their arms and legs in order to strengthen their muscles. 举重训练；负重训练

weighty /ˈweɪti/ (**weightier**, **weightiest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something such as an issue or a decision as **weighty**, you mean that it is serious or important. 重要的；事关重大的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Surely such weighty matters merit a higher level of debate?* 这样重大的事件谅必应进行更高级别的讨论吧？2 ADJ You use **weighty** to describe something, especially a book, that is heavy or heavier than you would expect. (尤指书)重的，沉甸甸的【LITERARY 文】❑ *Simon lifted a weighty volume from the shelf.* 西蒙从书架上取下一本厚重的书。

weir /wɪəʳ/ (**weirs**) 1 N-COUNT A **weir** is a low barrier which is built across a river in order to control or direct the flow of water. 堰；拦河坝 2 N-COUNT A **weir** is a wooden fence which is built across a stream in order to create a pool for catching fish. (置于河中捕鱼的)鱼梁，拦鱼栅

weird /wɪəʳd/ (**weirder**, **weirdest**) ADJ If you describe something or someone as **weird**, you mean that they are strange. 奇怪的；不寻常的；奇异的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He's different. He's weird.* 他与众不同，有点怪。❑ *Drugs can make you do all kinds of weird things.* 毒品可以让你做出各种各样奇怪的事情。❑ *It must be really weird to be rich.* 成为有钱人感觉一定不同寻常。

weir|do /ˈwɪəʳdəʊ/ (**weirdos**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **weirdo**, you disapprove of them because they behave in an unusual way which you find difficult to understand or accept. 怪人；怪物【INFORMAL, mainly SPOKEN, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，主口语，贬】

W

welch /welʃ/ (**welches, welching, welched**) also **welsh** VERB If someone **welches on** a deal or an agreement, they do not do the things they promised to do as part of that deal or agreement. 赖账；耍赖皮【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V +on] *He welched on his agreement with the club that he would play for them in February.* 他本答应二月份替俱乐部打球，但他食言了。

welcome ◆◇ /'welkəm/ (**welcomes, welcoming, welcomed**) 1 VERB If you **welcome** someone, you greet them in a friendly way when they arrive somewhere. 欢迎；迎接 ❑ [V n] *Several people came by to welcome me.* 有几个人过来迎接我。❑ [V n adv/prep] *She was there to welcome him home from war.* 她在那儿迎接他从战场归来。❑ [V-ing] *The delegates received a welcoming speech by the President.* 总统致辞欢迎代表们。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Welcome** is also a noun. ❑ *There would be a fantastic welcome awaiting him back here.* 为了迎接他回来，这里将举行一个热烈的欢迎仪式。2 CONVENTION You use **welcome** in expressions such as **welcome home, welcome to London,** and **welcome back** when you are greeting someone who has just arrived somewhere. （用于表示问候）欢迎来到…【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *Welcome to Washington.* 欢迎来到华盛顿。❑ *Welcome back, Deborah—It's good to have you here.* 欢迎回来，德博拉，有你在这儿真好。3 VERB If you **welcome** an action, decision, or situation, you approve of it and are pleased that it has occurred. 欣然接受 ❑ [V n] *She welcomed this move but said that overall the changes didn't go far enough.* 她欣然接受了这一举措，但是说总体上改变还不彻底。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Welcome** is also a noun. ❑ *Environmental groups have given a guarded welcome to the Prime Minister's proposal.* 环保组织对首相的提议表示谨慎的欢迎。4 ADJ If you describe something as **welcome**, you mean that people wanted it and are happy that it has occurred. 受欢迎的；令人愉快的 ❑ *This was certainly a welcome change of fortune.* 这确实是命运中一个令人欣喜的转变。5 VERB If you say that you **welcome** certain people or actions, you are inviting and encouraging people to do something, for example to come to a particular place. 欢迎；乐于接受 ❑ [V n] *We would welcome your views about the survey.* 我们欢迎你就这项调查发表意见。6 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you say that someone is **welcome** in a particular place, you are encouraging them to go there by telling them that they will be liked and accepted. （人）受欢迎的 ❑ *New members are always welcome.* 随时欢迎新成员加入。❑ [+in] *I told him he wasn't welcome in my home.* 我告诉他我家不欢迎他。7 ADJ [v-link ADJ, usu ADJ to-inf] If you tell someone that they are **welcome to** do something, you are encouraging them to do it by telling them that they are allowed to do it. 可随意…的；可以做…的 ❑ *You are welcome to visit the hospital at any time.* 你可以随时来医院。8 ADJ If you say that someone is **welcome to** something, you mean that you do not want it yourself because you do not like it and you are very willing for them to have it. （表示十分乐意让别人拥有自己不想要的东西）尽管…好了 ❑ [+to] *If women want to take on the business world they are welcome to it as far as I'm concerned.* 就我而言，如果女人想进军商界的话，就让她们去好了。9 → see also **welcoming** 10 PHRASE If you **make** someone **welcome** or **make** them **feel** welcome, you make them feel happy and accepted in a new place. 使受欢迎；使感觉受欢迎 11 PHRASE If you say that someone **outstays** their **welcome** or **overstays** their **welcome**, you mean that they stay somewhere longer than they are wanted or expected to. （做客太久而）不再受欢迎 ❑ *After the kindness that had been shown to him, he didn't want to outstay his welcome.* 在受到热情款待后，他决定离开以免过多打搅主人。12 CONVENTION You say **'You're welcome'** to someone who has thanked you for something in order to acknowledge their thanks in a polite way. 没关系；不客气【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Thank you for the information.'—'You're welcome.'* "谢谢你提供的信息。"——"不客气。"

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *welcome* with:

ADJ.	**warm** welcome 热烈的欢迎；欣然的接纳 1 3
N.	welcome **guests** 迎接客人，welcome **visitors** 迎接访客 1
ADV.	welcome **home** 欢迎回家 2
	always welcome 总是欢迎（或欣然接受）；总是受欢迎（或可随意）的 3–8

welcoming /'welkəmɪŋ/ ADJ If someone is **welcoming** or if they behave in a **welcoming** way, they are friendly to you when you arrive somewhere, so that you feel happy and accepted. 热情的；友好的；好客的 ❑ *When we arrived at her house Susan was very welcoming.* 当我们到达苏珊家时，她非常热情。

weld /weld/ (**welds, welding, welded**) VERB To **weld** one piece of metal to another means to join them by heating the edges and putting them together so that they cool and harden into one piece. 焊接；熔接；锻接 ❑ [V n +to] *It's possible to weld stainless steel to ordinary steel.* 不锈钢是有可能和普通钢焊接在一起的。❑ [V n with *together*] *They will also be used on factory floors to weld things together.* 它们也可用于工厂车间，用来焊接物体。❑ [V] *Where did you learn to weld?* 你在哪儿学会的焊接技术？ [Also V n] •**welding** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *All the welding had been done from inside the car.* 所有的焊接都在车内完成。❑ *...welding equipment.* 焊接设备

welder /'weldəʳ/ (**welders**) N-COUNT A **welder** is a person whose job is welding metal. 焊接工

welfare ◆◇ /'welfeəʳ/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **welfare** of a person or group is their health, comfort, and happiness. 健康；安宁；幸福 ❑ *I do not think he is considering Emma's welfare.* 我认为他没有考虑到埃玛的幸福。❑ [+of] *He was the head of a charity for the welfare of children.* 他是一个儿童福利慈善机构的负责人。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Welfare** services are provided to help with people's living conditions and financial problems. 福利的 ❑ *Child welfare services are well established and comprehensive.* 儿童福利机构发展成熟，体系完善。❑ *He has urged complete reform of the welfare system.* 他极力主张对福利制度进行彻底改革。3 N-UNCOUNT In the United States, **welfare** is money that is paid by the government to people who are unemployed, poor, or sick. （美国）社会保障金 ❑ *States such as Michigan and Massachusetts are making deep cuts in welfare.* 密歇根、马萨诸塞等州正在大幅削减社会保障金。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *welfare* with:

ADJ.	**social** welfare 社会福利 1
N.	**animal** welfare 动物福利，**child** welfare 儿童福利，**health and** welfare 健康与幸福，**public** welfare 公众福利 1
	welfare **benefits** 社会福利金，welfare **cheques** 社会福利金支票，welfare **programmes** 福利计划，welfare **reform** 福利改革，welfare **system** 福利制度 2

welfare state N-SING In Britain and some other countries, the **welfare state** is a system in which the government provides free social services such as health and education and gives money to people when they are unable to work, for example because they are old, unemployed, or sick. （英国等国的）福利国家制度

well

① DISCOURSE USES 话语用法
② ADVERB USES 副词用法
③ PHRASES 短语
④ ADJECTIVE USE 形容词用法
⑤ NOUN USES 名词用法
⑥ VERB USES 动词用法

① **well** ◆◆◆ /wel/

Well is used mainly in spoken English. well 主要用于口语。

→ Please look at category 11 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列的表达方式请参见第 13 项。1 ADV You say **well** to indicate that you are about to say something. （用于表示想要开口说话）嗯，唔 ❑ *Well, I don't like the look of that.* 唔，事情看起来有些不妙。2 ADV You say **well** to indicate that you intend or want to carry on speaking. （用于表示想要继续话题）这个，不过 ❑ *The trouble with City is that they do not have enough quality players. Well, that can easily be rectified.* 曼城队的难题在于他们缺乏优秀球员。不过，这种情况很容易改变。3 ADV You say **well** to indicate that you are changing the topic, and are either going back to something that was being discussed earlier or are going on to something new. （用于转换

话题）对了，好了 ❑ *Well, let's press on.* 好了，我们继续吧。 4 ADV You say **well** to indicate that you have reached the end of a conversation.（用于表示谈话结束）好吧，好了 ❑ *'I'm sure you will be an asset,' she finally added. 'Well, I see it's just about time for lunch.'* "我相信你会是一个有用的人才。"她最后加上一句，"好了，我看该吃午饭了。" 5 ADV You say **well** to make a suggestion, criticism, or correction seem less definite or rude.（用于委婉地提出建议、批评、更正等）那么，嗯 ❑ *Well, maybe it would be easier to start with a smaller problem.* 那么，也许从小问题入手会更容易些。❑ *Well, let's wait and see.* 那么，让我们等着看吧。 6 ADV You say **well** just before or after you pause, especially to give yourself time to think about what you are going to say.（用于停顿之前或之后，尤为给自己留出思考的时间）嗯，唔 ❑ *Look, I'm really sorry I woke you, and, well, I just wanted to tell you I was all right.* 听我说，我真抱歉吵醒你，嗯，我只是想告诉你我一切都好。 7 ADV You say **well** when you are correcting something that you have just said.（用于更正刚说过的话）噢 ❑ *The comet is going to come back in 2061 and we are all going to be able to see it. Well, our offspring are, anyway.* 彗星将在2061年返回，到时我们都看得到。噢，反正我们的子孙看得到。 8 ADV You say **well** to express your doubt about something that someone has said.（用于对他人所说的话表示怀疑）哦【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'But finance is far more serious.'—'Well I don't know really.'* "但是财政更加困难了。"——"是吗，我真不知道。" 9 EXCLAM You say **well** to express your surprise or anger at something that someone has just said or done.（用于表示惊讶或气愤）啊，哟，好啦【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Well, honestly! They're like an old married couple at times.* 哦，天哪！他们有时看起来真像一对老夫老妻。 10 CONVENTION You say **well** to indicate that you are waiting for someone to say something and often to express your irritation with them.（用于等待他人回应，常表示不耐烦）嗯，那么，接着呢【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Well?' asked Barry, 'what does it tell us?'.* "嗯？"巴里问道，"它到底告诉我们什么？" ❑ *'Well, why don't you ask me?' he said finally.* "嗯，那你为什么不问我呢？"他最后问道。 11 CONVENTION You use **well** to indicate that you are amused by something you have heard or seen, and often to introduce a comment on it.（用于表示被听到或见到的所逗乐，并常引出评论）哟，好啦【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Well, well, well, look at you. Ethel, look at this little fat girl.* 哟，哟，哟，看看你啊，埃塞尔，看看这个小胖姑娘啊。 12 CONVENTION You say **oh well** to indicate that you accept a situation or that someone else should accept it, even though you or they are not very happy about it, because it is not too bad and cannot be changed.（用于表示勉强接受）算了【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Oh well, it could be worse.* 哎，算了，本来可能会更糟糕的。❑ *'I called her and she said no.'—'Oh well.'* "我打电话给她了，但她拒绝了。"——"唉，那就这样吧。" 13 **very well** → see **very**

② **well** /wel/ (**better**, **best**) 1 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **well**, you do it to a high standard or to a great extent.（以标准或程度来说）好，出色地 ❑ *All the Indian batsmen played well.* 所有印度击球手都打得不错。❑ *He speaks English better than I do.* 他的英语说得比我好。❑ *It is a formula that worked very well indeed.* 这的确是一套很管用的方案。❑ *I don't really know her very well.* 我其实不太了解她。 2 ADV [ADV after v] If you do something **well**, you do it thoroughly and completely.完全地；彻底地 ❑ *Mix all the ingredients well.* 把所有原料搅拌均匀。❑ *Wash your hands well with soap.* 用肥皂把手好好洗洗。 3 ADV [ADV after v] If you speak or think **well of** someone, you say or think favourable things about them.（评价）高，令人满意地 ❑ [+of] *'He speaks well of you.'—'I'm glad to hear that.'* "他对你评价很高。"——"真高兴听到这个。"❑ [+of] *It might help people think better of him.* 这可能会让人们对他的印象好点。 4 COMB **Well** is used in front of past participles to indicate that something is done to a high standard or to a great extent.（用于过去分词前表示达到很高标准或极大程度）❑ *Helen is a very well-known novelist in Australia.* 海伦是澳大利亚非常著名的小说家。❑ *People live longer nowadays, and they are better educated.* 当今，人们越来越长寿，受教育程度也提高了。❑ *British nurses were among the best trained in Europe.* 英国护士位居欧洲最训练有素的护士之列。 5 ADV You use **well** to ask or talk about the extent or standard of something.（标准或程度）多少，怎样 ❑ *How well do you remember your mother, Franzi?* 关于你妈妈你还记得多少，弗兰齐？ ❑ *This new career doesn't pay nearly as well as the old one.* 这份新工作的薪水还不如原来那份多。❑ *He wasn't dressed any better than me.* 他穿得也比我好不到哪儿去。 6 ADV You use **well** in front of a prepositional phrase to emphasize it. For example, if you say that one thing happened **well before** another, you mean that it happened a long time before it.（用于介词短语前）大大地，远远地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ [+*after*] *Franklin did not turn up until well after midnight.* 富兰克林直到午夜过后很久才出现。❑ [+*over*] *There are well over a million Muslims in Britain.* 英国的穆斯林远远超过了一百万。 7 ADV [ADV adj] You use **well** before certain adjectives to emphasize them.（用于某些形容词前）很，相当【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *She has a close group of friends who are very well aware of what she has suffered.* 她有一群十分了解其遭遇的密友。❑ *The show is well worth a visit.* 这个展览很值得一看。 8 ADV [adv ADV, ADV with v] You use **well** after adverbs such as 'perfectly', 'jolly', or 'damn' in order to emphasize an opinion or the truth of what you are saying.（用于 perfectly，jolly，damn 等副词后，表述观点或真相）【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You know perfectly well I can't be blamed for the failure of that mission.* 你很清楚那次任务的失败不该怪我。❑ *I'd got myself into this marriage and I jolly well had to get myself out of it.* 是我让自己陷入到这场婚姻中，我也一定要让自己从其中脱身。 9 ADV You use **well** after verbs such as 'may' and 'could' when you are saying what you think is likely to happen.（用于 may，could 等动词后，表示可能发生）有理由地，很可能地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The murderer may well come from the estate.* 凶手很可能来自那个庄园。❑ *Ours could well be the last generation for which moviegoing has a sense of magic.* 我们很可能是认为到电影院观影具有一种魔力的最后一代人了。

③ **well** /wel/ → Please look at categories 11 to 14 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword.以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第11–14项。 1 PHRASE You use **as well** when mentioning something which happens in the same way as something else already mentioned, or which should be considered at the same time as that thing.也；还 ❑ *It is most often diagnosed in women in their thirties and forties, although I've seen it in many younger women, as well.* 这种病一般多发于三四十岁的女性，但我也见过许多更年轻的女性患这种病。❑ *'What do you like about it then?'—'Erm, the history, the shops—people are quite friendly as well.'* "那么你喜欢这儿的什么？"——"嗯，它的历史啦，商店啦，还有这儿的人也都很友好。" 2 PHRASE You use **as well as** when you want to mention another item connected with the subject you are discussing.除…之外；也；还 ❑ *It is in his best interests as well as yours.* 这符合他的最大利益，同时也符合你的利益。❑ *As well as a good academic record I look for people who've climbed mountains or been captain of a team.* 除了优秀的学业成绩之外，我要找的人还需要有登山经验或担任过球队队长。 3 PHRASE If you say that something that has happened **is just as well**, you mean that it is fortunate that it happened in the way it did.幸亏 ❑ *Judging from everything you've said, it was just as well she wasn't there.* 从你所说的这一切来看，幸好她不在那儿。 4 PHRASE You say **it is as well to** think or do something when you are advising someone to think in a particular way or to take a particular action.（用于建议某一特定思路或行动）最好（做…） ❑ *It is as well to bear in mind that laughter is a great releaser of tension.* 你最好记住大笑是消除紧张情绪的良方。 5 PHRASE If you say that someone **would do well to** do something, you mean that you advise or recommend that they do it.（用于建议或推荐）应该（去做…） ❑ *He would do well to remember that, sooner or later, everyone's luck runs out.* 他可别忘了任何人的运气早晚都会用完的。❑ *Investors would do well to take a look at the Swiss economy.* 投资者应该关注一下瑞士的经济。 6 PHRASE If you say that something, usually something bad, **might as well** be true or **may as well** be true, you mean that the situation is the same or almost the same as if it were true.（几乎）和…一样 ❑ *The couple might as well have been strangers.* 这对夫妇形同陌路。❑ *We might just as well be in prison for all the quality our lives have at present.* 我们现在的生活状况跟蹲监狱差不了多少。 7 PHRASE If you say that you **might as well** do something, or that you **may as well** do it, you mean that you will do it although you do not have a strong desire to do it and may even feel slightly unwilling to do it.只好（做）；（做…）也无妨 ❑ *If I've got to go somewhere I may as well go to Birmingham.* 如果要去什么地方，那就

去伯明翰吧。❑ *Anyway, you're here; you might as well stay.* 反正你已经在这儿了，那就留下来吧。❑ *I'll come with you if you like. I might as well.* 如果你想的话，我会和你一起来。我无所谓。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something is **all well and good**, you are suggesting that it has faults or disadvantages, although it may appear to be correct or reasonable. 尽可如此 ❑ [+for] *It's all well and good for him to say he's sorry for dropping you, but has he told you why he did it?* 他尽可为甩了你这事向你道歉。可他有没有告诉你为什么这样做啊？ ■ PHRASE You say **well and good** or **all well and good** to indicate that you would be pleased if something happens but you are aware that it has some disadvantages. 固然很好；也好 ❑ *If they arrive before I leave, well and good. If not, the responsibility will be mine.* 如果他们在我离开之前到达，那自然很好。但如果他们没到，那责任就是我的了。❑ *This is all well and good, but we have to look at the situation in the long term.* 这样固然很好，但我们必须从长远的角度来看待这一情形。 ■ PHRASE If you say that something is **well and truly** finished, gone, or done, you are emphasizing that it is completely finished or gone, or thoroughly done. 完全；彻底【mainly BRIT, EMPHASIS 主英，强调】❑ *The war is well and truly over.* 战争已经彻底结束了。 ■ **all very well** → see **all** ■ to **know full well** → see **full** ■ to **mean well** → see **mean** ■ **pretty well** → see **pretty**

④ **well** ◆◆◆ /wel/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **well**, you are healthy and not ill. 身体健康的；安康的 ❑ *I'm not very well today, I can't come in.* 我今天身体不适，所以不能参加了。❑ *I hope you're well.* 我祝你身体健康。

⑤ **well** /wel/ (**wells**) ■ N-COUNT A **well** is a hole in the ground from which a supply of water is extracted. 井；水井 ❑ *I had to fetch water from the well.* 我得从井里打水。 ■ N-COUNT A **well** is an oil well. 油井 ❑ *About 650 wells are on fire.* 大约 650 个油井起火。

⑥ **well** /wel/ (**wells, welling, welled**) ■ VERB If liquids, for example tears, **well**, they come to the surface and form a pool. 涌出；冒出；流出；溢出 ❑ [v] *Tears welled in her eyes.* 她泪如泉涌。❑ [v +from] *He fell back, blood welling from a gash in his thigh.* 他向后倒去，鲜血从他大腿上的一个口子里涌了出来。•PHRASAL VERB **Well up** means the same as **well**. well up 同 well ❑ [v p] *Tears welled up in Anni's eyes.* 安妮的眼里涌出了泪水。 ■ VERB If an emotion **wells** in you, it suddenly becomes stronger, to the point where you have to express it. (某种情感)迸发，涌起 ❑ [v +in/inside] *Gratitude welled in Chryssa.* 克里萨心里涌起一阵感激。❑ [v] *Her love for him welled stronger than ever.* 她对他的爱比以前更强烈了。•PHRASAL VERB **Well up** means the same as **well**. well up 同 well ❑ [v p +in/inside] *He could feel the anger welling up inside him.* 他能感觉到自己怒火中烧。❑ [v p] *Hope welled up.* 希望油然而生。

we'll /wɪl, STRONG 强读 wi:l/ **We'll** is the usual spoken form of 'we shall' or 'we will'. (we shall 或 we will 的常用口语形式) ❑ *Whatever you want to chat about, we'll do it tonight.* 不管你想聊些什么，我们今晚聊个够。❑ *Will there be anything else?—If there is, we'll let you know.* 还有什么其他的吗？——如果有的话，我们会通知你的。

well-adjusted also **well adjusted** ADJ A **well-adjusted** person has a mature personality and can control their emotions and deal with problems without becoming anxious. 理智的；从容镇定的 ❑ *...a happy, loving and well adjusted family.* 快乐、关爱且和睦的家庭

well advised also **well-advised** ADJ If someone says that you would be **well advised to** do a particular thing, they are advising you to do it. 明智的；稳妥的 ❑ *Moderates believe the party would be well advised to talk to the government.* 温和派认为该政党的明智做法是去和政府谈判。

well-appointed ADJ A **well-appointed** room or building has furniture or equipment of a high standard. (房间、建筑等)设备完善的，陈设讲究的【FORMAL 正式】

well-balanced also **well balanced** ■ ADJ If you describe someone as **well-balanced**, you mean that they are sensible and do not have many emotional problems. 通情达理的；头脑清醒的；情绪稳定的 ❑ *...a fun-loving, well-balanced individual.* 喜欢玩乐、通情达理的人 ■ ADJ If you describe something that is made up of several parts as **well-balanced**, you mean that the way that the different parts are put together is good, because there is not too much or too little of any one part. 均衡的；均匀的 ❑ *...a well-balanced diet.* 均衡的膳食

well-behaved also **well behaved** ADJ If you describe someone, especially a child, as **well-behaved**, you mean that they behave in a way that adults generally like and think is correct. 彬彬有礼的；(尤指儿童)规规矩矩的 ❑ *...well-behaved little boys.* 乖巧的小男孩们

well-being also **wellbeing** N-UNCOUNT Someone's **well-being** is their health and happiness. 健康；安乐；康乐 ❑ *Singing can create a sense of wellbeing.* 唱歌能够给人一种心旷神怡的感觉。❑ [+of] *His work emphasised the emotional as well as the physical well-being of children.* 他的工作不仅重视孩子们的身体健康，同时也关注他们的情感健康。

well-born ADJ Someone who is **well-born** belongs to an upper-class family. 出身高贵的；出身名门的

well-bred also **well bred** ADJ A **well-bred** person is very polite and has good manners. 有教养的；有涵养的；知书达理的 ❑ *She was too well-bred to want to hurt the little boy's feelings.* 她很有涵养，不想去伤害小男孩的感情。

well-brought-up also **well brought up** ADJ If you say that someone, especially a child, is **well-brought-up**, you mean that they are very polite because they have been taught good manners. (尤指儿童)有礼貌的，有涵养的，有教养的

well-built also **well built** ADJ A **well-built** person, especially a man, has quite a big body and quite large muscles. (尤指男子)身强力壮的，体格健美的 ❑ *Mitchell is well-built, of medium height, with a dark complexion.* 米切尔体格健壮，中等个头，肤色黝黑。

well-connected also **well connected** ADJ Someone who is **well-connected** has important or influential relatives or friends. 广结达官显贵的；人脉广的

well-defined also **well defined** ADJ Something that is **well-defined** is clear and precise and therefore easy to recognize or understand. 易于辨认理解的；明确的；定义清楚的 ❑ *Today's pawnbrokers operate within well-defined financial regulations.* 当今的典当商按照明晰的金融规章运作。

well disposed also **well-disposed** ADJ If you are **well disposed to** a person, plan, or activity, you are likely to agree with them or support them. 对…友好的；支持…的 ❑ [+to] *They are likely to be well disposed to an offer of a separate peace deal.* 他们很可能会赞同单独签订和平协议的提案。❑ [+towards] *He felt well disposed towards her.* 他对她很有好感。

well done ■ CONVENTION You say **'Well done'** to indicate that you are pleased that someone has done something good. 做得好【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Daddy! I came second in history.'—'Well done, sweetheart!'* "爸爸！我的历史得了第二名。"——"考得不错，亲爱的！" ■ ADJ If something that you have cooked, especially meat, is **well done**, it has been cooked thoroughly. (尤指肉类)熟透的，煮烂的 ❑ *Allow an extra 10-15 min if you prefer lamb well done.* 如果想让羊羔肉完全熟透还需要再煮 10 到 15 分钟。

well-dressed also **well dressed** ADJ Someone who is **well-dressed** is wearing smart or elegant clothes. 衣着入时的；穿着讲究的 ❑ *She's always well-dressed.* 她总是衣着考究。

well-earned also **well earned** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **well-earned** to indicate that you think something is deserved, usually because the person who gets it has been working very hard. 理应得到的；当之无愧的 ❑ *Take a well-earned rest and go out and enjoy yourself.* 你理应休息一下，出去好好玩玩。❑ *...his well-earned win in Sunday's race.* 周日的比赛中他当之无愧的胜利

well-endowed ■ ADJ If someone says that a woman is **well-endowed**, they mean that she has large breasts. If someone says that a man is **well-endowed**, they mean that he has a large penis. People often use this expression if they are trying to be polite. (婉指女性或男性性别特征)明显的，硕大的 ❑ *I spotted a well-endowed girl in the audience wearing a tight white T-shirt.* 我在观众席上看到一个穿着紧身白色 T 恤的巨乳女孩。❑ *...the chalk figure of a well-endowed warrior.* 用白垩画成的一个生殖

器硕大的勇士形象 ▸ ADJ A **well-endowed** organization has a lot of money or resources. 资金充足的；资源丰富的 ❑ *In a large, well-endowed school, the opportunities for laboratory work are likely to be greater.* 在一所规模庞大且资金充足的学校，可能会有更多机会参与实验室的研究工作。

well-established also **well established** ADJ If you say that something is **well-established**, you mean that it has been in existence for quite a long time and is successful. 历史悠久的；久负盛誉的 ❑ *The University has a well-established tradition of welcoming postgraduate students from overseas.* 这所大学有着欢迎海外研究生就读的悠久传统。❑ *...well-established companies such as Compaq and Olivetti.* 像"康柏"和"好利获得"这样享有盛誉的公司

well-fed also **well fed** ADJ If you say that someone is **well-fed**, you mean that they get good food regularly. 营养充足的；吃得好的 ❑ *...his well-fed children.* 他吃得很好的孩子们

well-founded also **well founded** ADJ If you say that a report, opinion, or feeling is **well-founded**, you mean that it is based on facts and can therefore be justified. （报告、观念或感觉）理由充足的，有根据的 ❑ *If the reports are well-founded, the incident could seriously aggravate relations between the two nations.* 如果这些报道是有根据的，那么该事件将有可能导致两国之间的关系严重恶化。

well-groomed also **well groomed** ADJ A **well-groomed** person is very neat and tidy, and looks as if they have taken care over their appearance. 衣着考究的；干净整洁的；衣冠楚楚的

well-heeled ADJ Someone who is **well-heeled** is wealthy. 有钱的；富有的

well-hung ADJ If someone says that a man is **well-hung**, they are saying in a polite or humorous way that he has a large penis. （礼貌、诙谐的说法）（男子）阳具硕大的

well-informed (**better-informed**) also **well informed** ADJ If you say that someone is **well-informed**, you mean that they know a lot about many different subjects or about one particular subject. 见多识广的；消息灵通的；知识渊博的 ❑ *...a lending library to encourage members to become as well-informed as possible.* 鼓励会员尽可能增广见闻的公共图书馆

wellington /ˈwelɪŋtən/ (**wellingtons**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Wellingtons** or **wellington boots** are long rubber boots which you wear to keep your feet dry. 防水胶靴；长筒橡胶雨靴【mainly BRIT 主英】

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **rubber boots**

well-intentioned also **well intentioned** ADJ If you say that a person or their actions are **well-intentioned**, you mean that they intend to be helpful or kind but they are unsuccessful or cause problems. （虽常事与愿违但）出于好心的，善意的，本意良好的 ❑ *He is well-intentioned but a poor administrator.* 他是个空有一番好意但能力很差的主管。❑ *...rules that, however well-intentioned, are often hopelessly impractical.* 尽管出发点很好却往往完全不切实际的规定

well-kept also **well kept** ▸ ADJ A **well-kept** building, street, garden, or other place is always neat and tidy because it is carefully looked after. （建筑、街道等）保持整洁的，悉心照料的 ❑ *...two idyllic thatched cottages with well-kept gardens.* 两间富有田园气息，带有漂亮、整洁的花园的茅舍 ▸ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **well-kept** secret has not been told or made known to anyone, or has been told or made known to only a small number of people. 保密的；严守的

well-known ◆◇ also **well known** ▸ ADJ A **well-known** person or thing is known about by a lot of people and is therefore famous or familiar. If someone is **well-known for** a particular activity, a lot of people know about them because of their involvement with that activity. 众所周知的；著名的；出名的 ❑ *He surrounds himself with attractive, intelligent, or well-known people.* 他混迹于有魅力、有学问或有名气的人当中。❑ [+for] *Hubbard was well-known for his work in the field of drug rehabilitation.* 哈伯德因在戒毒康复领域所做的工作而为人所熟知。▸ ADJ A **well-known** fact is a fact that is known by people in general. 为人所熟知的 ❑ *It is well-known that bamboo shoots are a panda's staple diet.* 竹笋是熊猫的主要食物，这是人所共知的。

well-mannered ADJ Someone who is **well-mannered** is polite and has good manners. 行为端正的；举止得当的；有礼貌的

well-meaning also **well meaning** ADJ If you say that a person or their actions are **well-meaning**, you mean that they intend to be helpful or kind but they are unsuccessful or cause problems. （虽常事与愿违但）出于好心的，善意的，本意良好的 ❑ *He is a well-meaning but ineffectual leader.* 他是个心有余而力不足的领导者。❑ *Even well-meaning attempts at conservation can bring problems.* 即使是出于善意想开展自然保护也可能会引来麻烦。

well-meant also **well meant** ADJ A **well-meant** decision, action, or comment is intended to be helpful or kind but is unsuccessful or causes problems. （决定、行为或意见）出于好心的，善意的，本意良好的 ❑ *Any decision taken by them now, however well-meant, could complicate the peace process.* 现在他们作的任何一个决定，不管本意多么好，都可能使和平进程复杂化。❑ *...a well-meant experiment gone wrong.* 出发点不错却出了岔子的实验

wellness /ˈwelnəs/ N-UNCOUNT Your **wellness** is how healthy you are, and how well and happy you feel. 身心健康

well-nigh also **well nigh** ADV [ADV adj] **Well-nigh** means almost, but not completely or exactly. 几乎；差不多 ❑ *Finding a rug that's just the colour, size and price you want can be well-nigh impossible.* 找到一块颜色、尺寸和价格都符合你要求的毛毯几乎是不可能的。

well-off also **well off** ADJ Someone who is **well-off** is rich enough to be able to do and buy most of the things that they want. 富裕的；家境好的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *My grandparents were quite well-off.* 我的祖父母很富有。•N-PLURAL **The well-off** are people who are well-off. 有钱人；富人 ❑ *...higher tax rates on the well-off.* 对有钱人征收的更高的税率

well-oiled ADJ [ADJ n] Journalists sometimes refer to a system or organization that is operating very efficiently as a **well-oiled** machine. （系统或机构）运转顺畅的，运行良好的 ❑ *...a well-oiled publicity machine.* 运转顺畅的宣传机器

well-paid also **well paid** ADJ If you say that a person or their job is **well-paid**, you mean that they receive a lot of money for the work that they do. 赚得多的；薪水高的 ❑ *Kate was well paid and enjoyed her job.* 凯特的薪水很高，她很喜欢她的工作。❑ *I have an interesting, well-paid job, with opportunities to travel.* 我的工作很有趣，薪水又高，而且有很多旅行的机会。

well-preserved also **well preserved** ▸ ADJ If you describe a middle-aged or old person as **well-preserved**, you mean that they look good for their age. 不显老的；保养得好的 ❑ *Annie is a well-preserved 50-year-old.* 安妮 50 岁，保养得很好。▸ ADJ A **well-preserved** object or building does not show any signs of its age. （物件或建筑）保存良好的 ❑ *...well-preserved fossils.* 保存得很好的化石

well-read /ˌwel ˈred/ also **well read** ADJ A **well-read** person has read a lot of books and has learned a lot from them. 博览群书的；博学的 ❑ *He was clever, well-read and interested in the arts.* 他很聪明，博览群书，并且对艺术很感兴趣。

well-rounded → see **rounded**

well-spoken also **well spoken** ADJ A **well-spoken** person speaks in a polite correct way and with an accent which is considered socially acceptable. 言语得体的；谈吐文雅的 ❑ *I remember her as a quiet, hard-working and well-spoken girl.* 我记得她是个安静、勤奋并且谈吐优雅的女孩子。

well-thumbed ADJ A book or magazine that is **well-thumbed** is creased and marked because it has been read so often. （书或杂志）翻旧了的，翻过很多遍的

well-timed also **well timed** ADJ A **well-timed** action or comment is done or made at the most appropriate or suitable time. 时机正好的；适时的；不早不晚的 ❑ *He built the company through a string of well-timed acquisitions.* 通过一系列时机恰到好处的并购，他建立了这家公司。❑ *One well-timed word from you will be all it needs.* 现在需要的只是你一句适时的话。

W

well-to-do ADJ A **well-to-do** person is rich enough to be able to do and buy most of the things that they want. 富裕的；有钱的 ❑ *...a rather well-to-do family of diamond cutters.* 从事钻石切割的相当富裕的家庭 ❑ *...two well educated girls from well-to-do homes.* 两个颇有家教的富家女孩 •N-PLURAL **The well-to-do** are people who are well-to-do. 富人；有钱人 ❑ *...a firm that installed stereo equipment in homes of the well-to-do.* 为有钱人家安装立体声设备的公司

well-travelled

in AM, use 美国英语用 **well-traveled**

ADJ A **well-travelled** person has travelled a lot in foreign countries. 遍游海外的；游历广的

well-tried also **well tried** ADJ A **well-tried** treatment, product, or method is one that has been used many times before and so is known to work well or to be successful. 屡试不爽的；经多次使用证明效果良好的 ❑ *There are a number of well-tried remedies which are perfectly safe to take.* 有一些很安全且疗效经过充分证明的治疗方法。

well-trodden ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **well-trodden** path is used regularly by a large number of people, and therefore looks worn and is easy to see. (路)常有人走的，走的人多的 ❑ *He made his way along a well-trodden path towards the shed.* 他顺着一条常有人走的小路走向小屋。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **well-trodden**, especially in expressions such as **a well-trodden path** and **well-trodden ground**, to indicate that a plan or course of action has been tried by a lot of people and so the result of it is easy to predict. (计划或行动)经常采用的，惯常的 ❑ *Political power has long been a well-trodden path to personal wealth.* 拥有政治权力是敛财的惯常途径。❑ *These working parties will be going over well-trodden ground.* 这些工作组将按惯例工作。

well versed also **well-versed** ADJ If someone is **well versed in** a particular subject, they know a lot about it. 通晓的；精通的 ❑ [+in] *Page is well versed in many styles of jazz.* 佩奇精通多种风格的爵士乐。

well-wisher (**well-wishers**) also **wellwisher** N-COUNT [usu pl] **Well-wishers** are people who hope that a particular person or thing will be successful, and who show this by their behaviour. 表示良好祝愿的人 ❑ *The main street was lined with well-wishers.* 大街两旁满是祝福的人群。

well-worn also **well worn** ❶ ADJ A **well-worn** expression, remark, or idea has been used so often that it no longer seems to have much meaning or to be interesting. (话语、主意等)使用过多的，陈腐的，无新意的 ❑ *To use a well-worn cliche, it is packed with information.* 说得老套一点，其内容翔实。❷ ADJ A **well-worn** object or piece of clothing has been worn or used so frequently that it looks rather old and untidy. (物品)使用很久的；(衣物)穿旧了的 ❑ *...well-worn brown shoes.* 穿旧了的棕色鞋子

welly /'weli/ (**wellies**) N-COUNT [usu pl] **Wellies** are long rubber boots which you wear to keep your feet dry. 长筒雨靴；长筒胶靴【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

welsh /welʃ/ → see **welch**

Welsh ❶ ADJ **Welsh** means belonging or relating to Wales, or to its people, language, or culture. 威尔士的；威尔士人的；威尔士语(或文化)的 •N-PLURAL **The Welsh** are the people of Wales. 威尔士人 ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Welsh** is the language that is spoken in some parts of Wales. 威尔士语

Welshman /'welʃmən/ (**Welshmen**) N-COUNT A **Welshman** is a man who was born in Wales and considers himself to be Welsh. 威尔士男子

welt /welt/ (**welts**) N-COUNT A **welt** is a mark which is made on someone's skin, usually by a blow from something such as a whip or sword. (撞击或擦伤所致的)红肿，条痕

welter /'weltə^{r}/ QUANT A **welter of** something is a large quantity of it which occurs suddenly or in a confusing way. 杂乱的一堆【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [+of] *...patients with a welter of confusing symptoms.* 有一堆疑难症状的病人 ❑ [+of] *...the welter of publicity that followed his engagement.* 他上任后的一堆杂乱的宣传活动

wench /wentʃ/ (**wenches**) N-COUNT A **wench** was a girl or young woman who worked as a servant or served people food or drink. 女仆【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

wend /wend/ (**wends, wending, wended**) PHRASE If you **wend** your **way** in a particular direction, you walk, especially slowly, casually, or carefully, in that direction. (尤指缓慢、悠闲或小心地)走，行，去，往【LITERARY 文】❑ *Sleepy-eyed commuters were wending their way to work.* 睡眼惺忪的通勤族拖着沉重的步子上班去。

Wendy house (**Wendy houses**) N-COUNT A **Wendy house** is a small toy house for a child to play in. 温迪屋(供孩子玩耍的游戏室)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **playhouse**

went /went/ **Went** is the past tense of **go**.

wept /wept/ **Wept** is the past tense and past participle of **weep**.

were /wə^{r}, STRONG 强读 wɜ:^{r}/ ❶ **Were** is the plural and the second person singular of the past tense of **be**. (be 的过去时复数和第二人称单数形式) ❷ **Were** is sometimes used instead of 'was' in certain structures, for example in conditional clauses or after the verb 'wish'. (有时代替 was，用于条件从句、动词 wish 之后等)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He told a diplomat that he might withdraw if he were allowed to keep part of a disputed oil field.* 他告诉一名外交官，如果允许他保留一个有争议油田的一部分，他可能就会撤兵。❸ **as it were** → see **as**

we're /wɪə^{r}/ **We're** is the usual spoken form of 'we are'. (we are 的常用口语形式) ❑ *I'm married, but we're separated.* 我结婚了，但我们已分居了。

weren't /wɜ:^{r}nt/ **Weren't** is the usual spoken form of 'were not'. (were not 的常用口语形式)

werewolf /'weə^{r}wulf/ (**werewolves**) N-COUNT In stories and films, a **werewolf** is a person who changes into a wolf. (故事、电影中的)狼人

west ◆◆◆ /west/ also **West** ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] The **west** is the direction which you look towards in the evening in order to see the sun set. 西方；西边 ❑ *I pushed on towards Flagstaff, a hundred miles to the west.* 我继续西行，向 100 英里外的弗拉格斯塔夫进发。❑ *The sun crosses the sky from east to west.* 太阳自东向西穿过天空。❷ N-SING **The west of** a place, country, or region is the part of it which is in the west. (某个地方、国家或地区的)西部 ❑ [+of] *...physicists working at Bristol University in the west of England.* 在英格兰西部的布里斯托尔大学工作的物理学家们 ❸ ADV [ADV after v] If you go **west**, you travel towards the west. 向西；朝西 ❑ [+to] *We are going West to California.* 我们西行前往加利福尼亚。❹ ADV Something that is **west of** a place is positioned to the west of it. …以西 ❑ [+of] *...their home town of Paisley, several miles west of Glasgow.* 他们的家乡佩斯利就在格拉斯哥以西几英里处 ❺ ADJ [ADJ n] The **west** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the west. 西部的；西边的 ❑ *...a small island off the west coast of South Korea.* 韩国西海岸外的小岛 ❻ ADJ [ADJ n] **West** is used in the names of some countries, states, and regions in the west of a larger area. (用于国家、州和地区的名称中)西部的 ❑ *Mark has been working in West Africa for about six months.* 马克已在西非工作了约 6 个月。❑ *...his West London home.* 他在伦敦西部的家 ❑ *...Charleston, West Virginia.* 西弗吉尼亚州查尔斯顿市 ❼ ADJ [ADJ n] A **west** wind is a wind that blows from the west. (风)来自西方的 ❽ N-SING **The West** is used to refer to the United States, Canada, and the countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe. 西方国家(指美国、加拿大和西欧、北欧、南欧的国家) ❑ *...relations between Iran and the West.* 伊朗和西方国家的关系

westbound /'westbaund/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Westbound** roads or vehicles lead to or are travelling towards the west. 向西的；西行的 ❑ *Traffic is slow on the westbound carriageway of the M4.* M4 号高速公路西向车道车流行驶缓慢。❑ *...the last westbound train to leave Chicago.* 离开芝加哥的最后一趟西行火车

westerly /'westəli/ ❶ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **westerly** point, area, or direction is to the west or towards the west. 西部的；向西的 ❑ *...Finisterre, Spain's most westerly point.* 坐落在西班牙最西

端的菲尼斯特雷 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **westerly** wind blows from the west.（风）从西方吹来的 ❑ *...a prevailing westerly wind.* 盛行西风

west|ern ◆◇◇ /'westə'n/ (**westerns**) also **Western** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Western** means in or from the west of a region, state, or country. 西方的；西部的；来自西部的 ❑ *...hand-made rugs from Western and Central Asia.* 来自西亚和中亚的手工小地毯 ❑ *...Moi University, in western Kenya.* 位于肯尼亚西部的莫恩大学 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Western** is used to describe things, people, ideas, or ways of life that come from or are associated with the United States, Canada, and the countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe.（来自）西方国家的 ❑ *Mexico had the support of the big western governments.* 墨西哥拥有西方大国的支持。❑ *Those statements have never been reported in the Western media.* 那些言论似乎从来没有被西方媒体报道过。3 N-COUNT A **western** is a book or film about life in the west of America in the nineteenth century, especially the lives of cowboys.（关于19世纪美国西部生活，尤指牛仔生活的）西部电影（或小说）

→ see **genre**

west|ern|er /'westə'nə'/ (**westerners**) also **Westerner** N-COUNT A **westerner** is a person who was born in or lives in the United States, Canada, or Western, Northern, or Southern Europe. 西方人；欧美人 ❑ *No westerner could fly in without a visa.* 没有签证的西方人不能乘飞机入境。

west|erni|za|tion /,westə'naɪ'zeɪʃ'n/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **westernisation**

N-UNCOUNT The **westernization** of a country, place, or person is the process of them adopting ideas and behaviour that are typical of Europe and North America, rather than preserving the ideas and behaviour traditional in their culture. 西方化；西化；欧美化 ❑ [+of] *...fundamentalists unhappy with the westernization of Afghan culture.* 对阿富汗文化的西化感到不满的原教旨主义者 ❑ *The explosive growth in casinos is one of the most conspicuous signs of Westernisation.* 西化最显著的标志之一就是赌场的骤增。

west|ern|ized /'westə'naɪzd/

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **westernised**

ADJ A **westernized** country, place, or person has adopted ideas and behaviour typical of Europe and North America, rather than preserving the ideas and behaviour that are traditional in their culture. 西方化的；欧美化的 ❑ [+in] *...Africans educated in Europe, and thoroughly Westernized in their thinking.* 在欧洲接受教育且思想已经完全西化的非洲人

west|ern|most /'westə'nməʊst/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] The **westernmost** part of an area or the **westernmost** place is the one that is farthest towards the west. 最西部的；最西边的 ❑ *...the westernmost province of North Sudan.* 北苏丹最西边的省份

,West 'Ger|man (**West Germans**) 1 ADJ **West German** means belonging or relating to the part of Germany that was known as the Federal Republic of Germany before the two parts of Germany were united in 1990. **West German** also means belonging or relating to the people or culture of this part of Germany.（指1990年德国统一之前的联邦德国）西德的，西德人的，西德文化的 2 N-COUNT A **West German** is someone who was a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany, or a person of West German origin. 西德人

,West 'In|dian (**West Indians**) 1 ADJ **West Indian** means belonging or relating to the West Indies, or to its people or culture. 西印度群岛的；西印度群岛人的；西印度群岛文化的 2 N-COUNT A **West Indian** is a person who comes from the West Indies. 西印度群岛人

west|ward /'westwə'd/ also **westwards** ADV [usu ADV after v, oft n ADV] **Westward** or **westwards** means towards the west. 向西；往西 ❑ [+from] *He sailed westward from Palos de la Frontera.* 他从帕洛斯－德拉弗龙特拉向西航行。❑ *Within hours, she was free to resume her journey westward.* 几小时以后她便抽出身来重新开始西行的旅程。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Westward** is also an adjective. ❑ *...the one-hour westward flight over the Andes to Lima.* 向西飞行一小时越过安第斯山脉到达利马的航程

wet ◆◇◇ /wet/ (**wetter, wettest, wets, wetting, wetted**)

The forms **wet** and **wetted** are both used as the past tense and past participle of the verb. wet 的过去式和过去分词为 wet 或 wetted。

1 ADJ If something is **wet**, it is covered in water, rain, sweat, tears, or another liquid. 湿的；潮湿的 ❑ *He towelled his wet hair.* 他用毛巾擦干湿发。❑ *I lowered myself to the water's edge, getting my feet wet.* 我弯下身子走到水边，把脚弄湿了。❑ *My gloves were soaking wet.* 我的手套都湿透了。❑ [+with] *I saw his face was wet with tears.* 我看见他满脸泪水。•**wet|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *Her hair clung wetly to her head.* 她的头发湿湿地贴在头上。•**wet|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Anti-perspirants stop wetness, deodorants stop odour.* 抗汗剂防止汗湿，除臭剂去除臭味。2 VERB To **wet** something means to get water or some other liquid over it.（用水或其他液体）弄湿，沾湿 ❑ [v n] *When assembling the pie, wet the edges where the two crusts join.* 捏合馅饼时，要弄湿两张饼皮粘连的地方。❑ [v n] *Fielding nervously wet his lips and tried to smile.* 菲尔丁紧张地舔了舔嘴唇，努力挤出笑容。3 ADJ If the weather is **wet**, it is raining. 下雨的 ❑ *If the weather is wet or cold choose an indoor activity.* 如果碰上下雨天或是严寒天气，就选择一项室内活动。❑ *It was a miserable wet day.* 那是一个糟糕的雨天。•N-SING **The wet** is used to mean wet weather. 雨天 ❑ *They had come in from the cold and the wet.* 他们从寒冷且下着雨的外面进来。4 ADJ If something such as paint, ink, or cement is **wet**, it is not yet dry or solid. 未干的；湿的 ❑ *I lay the painting flat to stop the wet paint running.* 我把油画平放以防止未干的颜料流动。5 VERB If people, especially children, **wet** their beds or clothes or **wet themselves**, they urinate in their beds or in their clothes because they cannot stop themselves. 尿湿 ❑ [v n] *A quarter of 4-year-olds frequently wet the bed.* 4岁大的孩子中有1/4经常尿床。❑ [v pron-refl] *To put it plainly, they wet themselves.* 说白了就是，他们尿裤子了。6 PHRASE If you say that someone is still **wet behind the ears**, you mean that they have only recently arrived in a new place or job, and are therefore still not experienced. 年轻且无经验的；乳臭未干的

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wet* with:

V. **get** wet 弄湿；沾湿 1
ADJ. **soaking** wet 湿透的 1
cold and wet 寒冷且潮湿（或下着雨）的 1 3
N. wet **clothes** 湿衣服，wet **feet** 湿湿的脚，wet **grass** 湿草地，wet **hair** 湿头发，wet **sand** 潮湿的沙子（或沙滩）1
wet **snow** 湿雪，wet **weather** 下雨天 3
wet **the bed** 尿床 5

wet|back /'wetbæk/ (**wetbacks**) N-COUNT **Wetback** is sometimes used to refer to a Mexican or a Mexican-American who has entered the United States illegally in order to work or live there.“湿背人”（指为了生活或工作，非法进入美国的墨西哥人或美籍墨西哥人）【AM, INFORMAL, OFFENSIVE 美，非正式，冒犯】

,wet 'blan|ket (**wet blankets**) N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **wet blanket**, you are criticizing them because they refuse to join other people in an enjoyable activity or because they want to stop other people enjoying themselves. 扫兴的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

,wet 'dream (**wet dreams**) 1 N-COUNT If a man has a **wet dream**, he has a dream about sex which causes him to have an orgasm while he is asleep. 梦遗；遗精 2 N-COUNT [usu poss n] If someone says that a person or thing is a particular person's **wet dream**, they are saying in an unkind and mocking way that this person or thing would give that person a lot of pleasure. 带来很大乐趣的人（或物）；乐子【INFORMAL, RUDE 非正式，无礼】

wet|land /'wetlænd/ (**wetlands**) N-VAR [oft N n] A **wetland** is an area of very wet, muddy land with wild plants growing in it. You can also refer to an area like this as **wetlands**. 湿地；沼泽地 ❑ *...a scheme that aims to protect the wilderness of the wetlands.* 旨在保护湿地自然环境的计划 ❑ *There are some areas of wetland which are of ancient origin.* 有一些湿地在古代就形成了。

W

Word Web 话题词汇 wetlands 湿地

Saltwater wetlands protect beaches from erosion. These **tidal flats** also provide homes for shellfish and migrating birds. In some areas, **mangrove swamps** form along the shore. They shelter many species of fish and help filter **groundwater** before it reaches the ocean. Inland wetlands also form along rivers and streams. They become **marshes** and **freshwater** swamps. A **bog** is an unusual type of freshwater wetland. In a bog, a layer of **peat** forms on the surface of the water. This layer can support shrubs, trees, and small animals. In some places people dry peat and use it for cooking and heating.

盐水湿地保护海滩免受侵蚀。这些潮滩为贝类等带壳动物和迁徙的鸟类提供了家园。在一些地区，红树林沿泽沿着海岸线形成，庇护各种鱼类，并在地下水流向海里之前帮助其过滤。内陆湿地亦会沿着河流和小溪形成草本沼泽和淡水森林沼泽。泥炭地是一种特殊类型的淡水湿地，其水体表面覆盖着一层泥炭；这层泥炭能够维系灌丛、树木和小动物的生存。有些地方的人们把泥炭烘干，用来做饭和取暖。

→ see Word Web: **wetlands**

wet nurse (**wet nurses**) also **wet-nurse** N-COUNT In former times, a **wet nurse** was a woman who was paid to breast-feed another woman's baby. (旧时的)乳母，奶妈

wet suit (**wet suits**) also **wetsuit** N-COUNT A **wet suit** is a close-fitting rubber suit which an underwater swimmer wears in order to keep their body warm. 潜水服

→ see **scuba diving**

we've /wɪv, STRONG 强读 wi:v/ **We've** is the usual spoken form of 'we have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 have 为助动词时，we have 的常用口语形式) ❑ *It's the first time we've been to the cinema together as a family.* 这是我们全家第一次一起去看电影。

whack /ʰwæk/ (**whacks, whacking, whacked**) 1 VERB If you **whack** someone or something, you hit them hard. 重打；重击【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *You really have to whack the ball.* 你真的需要猛击球才行。❑ [v n prep] *Someone whacked him on the head.* 有人狠狠地打了他的头。•N-COUNT **Whack** is also a noun. ❑ [+*across*] *He gave the donkey a whack across the back with his stick.* 他拿棍子朝驴背上狠狠打了一下。2 N-SING [oft poss N] Your **whack** of something is your share of it. 份额；一份【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The majority of people in this country pay their whack.* 该国大部分人尽了他们的一份力。❑ [+*of*] *We need to win a fair whack of the contracts.* 我们需要赢得这些合同中的相当大的份额。

whack|ing /ʰwækɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **whacking** to emphasize how big something is. (表示强调)很大的，巨大的【BRIT, INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 英，非正式，强调】❑ *The supermarkets may be making whacking profits.* 超市可能都在赚大钱。•ADV [ADV adj] **Whacking** is also an adverb. ❑ *...a whacking great hole.* 极大的洞

whacky /ʰwæki/ → see **wacky**

whale /ʰweɪl/ (**whales**) 1 N-COUNT **Whales** are very large mammals that live in the sea. 鲸 2 → see also **killer whale, sperm whale** 3 PHRASE If you say that someone **is having a whale of a time**, you mean that they are enjoying themselves very much. 非常高兴；非常愉快【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I had a whale of a time in Birmingham.* 我在伯明翰度过了一段非常快乐的时光。

→ see Word Web: **whale**

whal|er /ʰweɪlə^{r}/ (**whalers**) 1 N-COUNT A **whaler** is a ship which is used in hunting whales. 捕鲸船 2 N-COUNT A **whaler** is someone who works on a ship which is used in hunting whales. 捕鲸船船员

whal|ing /ʰweɪlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Whaling** is the activity of hunting and killing whales. 捕鲸 ❑ *...a ban on commercial whaling.* 禁止商业性捕鲸的禁令 ❑ *...the whaling industry.* 捕鲸业

wham /ʰwæm/ EXCLAM You use **wham** to indicate that something happens suddenly or forcefully. (指突然或剧烈的声响，或突发之事)砰，嘭【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Then I met someone and wham, bam, I was completely in love.* 然后我遇上了一个人，嘭的一下，我就坠入了爱河。

wham|my /ʰwæmi/ N-SING [adj N] **Whammy** is used in expressions such as **double whammy** and **triple whammy** to indicate that two or three unpleasant or difficult situations occur at the same time, or occur one after the other. (困难或打击)同时发生，相继发生；祸不单行【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ [+*for*] *This is a double whammy for public sector workers.* 这对于公共部门的工作人员而言可谓祸不单行。

wharf /ʰwɔ:^{r}f/ (**wharves** or **wharfs**) N-COUNT A **wharf** is a platform by a river or the sea where ships can be tied up. 码头

what ⇹ /ʰwɒt/

Usually pronounced /ʰwɒt/ for meanings 2, 4 and 5. 义项 2, 4, 5 在句中通常不作重读。

1 ADV You use **what** in questions when you ask for specific information about something that you do not know. (用于疑问句中询问所不知道的信息)什么 ❑ *What do you want?* 你想要什么？❑ *'Has something happened?'—'Indeed it has.'—'What?'* "有什么事发生吗？"——"当然有。"——"什么事？" ❑ *Hey! What are you doing?* 嘿！你在干什么？•DET **What** is also a determiner. ❑ *What time is it?* 几点了？ ❑ *'The heater works.'—'What heater?'* "加热器起作用了。"——"什么加热器？" ❑ *What kind of poetry does he like?* 他喜欢哪种诗？ 2 CONJ You use **what** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, when you are referring to a situation that is unknown or has not been specified. (尤用于动词和形容词后以引导关系从句) ❑ *You can imagine what it would be like driving a car into a brick wall at 30 miles an hour.* 你可以想象驾车以每小时 30 英里的速度撞向一堵砖墙结果会怎样。❑ *I want to know what happened to Norman.* 我想知道诺曼怎么了。❑ *Do you know what those idiots have done?* 你知道那些傻瓜做了些什么吗？ ❑ *We had never seen anything like it before and could not see what to do next.* 我们以前从没见过这样的事情，不知道接下来要做些什么。❑ *She turned scarlet from embarrassment, once she realized what she had done.* 她意识到自己做了什么后羞红了脸。•DET **What** is also a determiner. ❑ *I didn't know what college I wanted to go to.* 我不知道自己要去上哪所大学。❑ *I didn't know what else to say.* 我不知道还有什么要说。❑ *...an inspection to ascertain to what extent colleges are responding to the needs of industry.* 旨在弄清大学在多大程度上契合工业需求的视察 3 CONJ You use **what** at the beginning of a clause in structures where you are changing the order of the information to give special emphasis to something. (用在强调句型的句首)所…的(是…)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *What precisely triggered off yesterday's riot is still unclear.* 究竟是什么引发了昨天的骚乱还不清楚。❑ *What I wanted, more than anything, was a few days' rest.* 我最想要的就是能休息几天。4 CONJ You use **what** in expressions such as **what is called**

Word Web 话题词汇 whale 鲸

Whales are part of a group of animals called **cetaceans**. This group also includes **dolphins** and **porpoises**. Although whales live in the water, they are **mammals**. They breathe air and are warm-blooded. Whales have adapted to life in the open **ocean**. They have a five-centimetre thick layer of **blubber** just under their skin. This insulates them from the cold ocean water. They sing beautiful songs that can be heard miles away. Blue whales are the largest animals in the world. They can become almost 30 metres long and weigh up to 145 tons.

鲸是鲸目动物中的一类；这一目还包括了海豚和鼠海豚。鲸尽管生活在水中，却是哺乳动物。它们呼吸空气，并且是恒温的。鲸已经适应了辽阔海洋的生活，其皮下有 5 厘米厚的鲸脂层，能够隔绝冰冷的海水。它们美妙的歌声可以在数英里外听闻。蓝鲸是世界上最大的动物，几乎可达 30 米长、145 吨重。

and **what amounts to** when you are giving a description of something. …那样的(事物) ❑ *She had been in what doctors described as an irreversible vegetative state for five years.* 她处于医生所说的不可逆性植物人状态已经 5 年了。 5 CONJ You use **what** to indicate that you are talking about the whole of an amount that is available to you. (用于指全部的量)所有的 ❑ *He drinks what is left in his glass as if it were water.* 他把杯子里剩下的东西当水一样全喝了下去。 •DET **What** is also a determiner. ❑ *They had to use what money they had.* 他们不得不动用所有的钱。 6 CONVENTION You say **'What?'** to tell someone who has indicated that they want to speak to you that you have heard them and are inviting them to continue. (表示已经听到对方的话,并请其继续说)什么事【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语,惯用语】❑ *'Dad?'—'What?'—'Can I have the car tonight?'* "爸爸?" —— "什么事?" —— "我今晚能用车吗?" 7 CONVENTION You say **'What?'** when you ask someone to repeat the thing that they have just said because you did not hear or understand it properly. 'What?' is more informal and less polite than expressions such as 'Pardon?' and 'Excuse me?'. (用于没有听清或听懂时,请求他人再重复一遍刚说的话;不如 pardon、excuse me 等正式和礼貌)什么【SPOKEN, FORMULAE 口语,惯用语】❑ *'They could paint this place,' she said. 'What?' he asked.* "他们可以粉刷这个地方。"她说。"什么?"他问。 8 CONVENTION You say **'What'** to express surprise. (用于表示惊讶)什么,真的吗【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Adolphus Kelling, I arrest you on a charge of trafficking in narcotics.'—'What?'* "阿道弗斯·克林,我以贩毒的罪名逮捕你。" —— "什么?" 9 PREDET You use **what** in exclamations to emphasize an opinion or reaction. (用在感叹句中形容某种意见或反应)多么【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *What a horrible thing to do.* 做这样的事简直太可怕了。 ❑ *What a busy day.* 多么忙碌的一天啊。 •DET **What** is also a determiner. ❑ *What ugly things; throw them away, throw them away.* 多难看的东西啊,扔掉,扔掉。 ❑ *What great news, Jakki.* 这消息真是太好了,杰克。 10 ADV [ADV n] You use **what** to indicate that you are making a guess about something such as an amount or value. (用于猜测时)嗯,哦 ❑ *It's, what, eleven years or more since he's seen him.* 打从他上次见他,已有,嗯,11 年甚至更久了。 11 CONVENTION You say **guess what** or **do you know what** to introduce a piece of information which is surprising, which is not generally known, or which you want to emphasize. 你猜怎么着,你知道吗(表示接下来的信息令人惊讶、很少有人知道或者需要强调) ❑ *Guess what? I'm going to dinner at Mrs. Combley's tonight.* 你猜怎么着?今晚我要去康伯利夫人家里赴宴。 12 PHRASE In conversation, you say **or what?** after a question as a way of stating an opinion forcefully and showing that you expect other people to agree. (用于疑问句后,表示语气强烈地陈述观点,并希望他人赞同)难道不是吗,是不是啊【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Look at that moon. Is that beautiful or what?* 看看那月亮,它真漂亮,不是吗? ❑ *Am I wasting my time here, or what?* 我是在这儿浪费时间呢,是不是啊? 13 CONVENTION You say **so what?** or **what of it?** to indicate that the previous remark seems unimportant, uninteresting, or irrelevant to you. (用来暗指之前的话不重要、无趣或与己无关)那又怎样,那又如何【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'I skipped off school today.'—'So what? What's so special about that?'* "我今天逃学了。" —— "那又怎样?有什么稀奇的吗?" ❑ *'You're talking to yourself.'—'Well, what of it?'* "你在自言自语。" —— "对啊,不行吗?" 14 PHRASE You say **'Tell you what'** to introduce a suggestion or offer. (用于提出建议)我有个主意,你听我说 ❑ *Tell you what, let's stay here another day.* 我想,我们可以在这里再呆一天。 15 PHRASE You use **what about** at the beginning of a question when you make a suggestion, offer, or request. (用于问句句首,表示提出建议或请求)…怎么样 ❑ *What about going out with me tomorrow?* 明天和我一起出去怎么样? 16 PHRASE You use **what about** or **what of** when you introduce a new topic or a point which seems relevant to a previous remark. (用于引出与之前内容相关的新的话题或观点)那么…怎么样 ❑ *Now you've talked about work on daffodils, what about other commercially important flowers, like roses?* 既然你们已谈到了种植水仙花,那么其他具有重要商业价值的花卉呢,比如玫瑰? 17 PHRASE You say **what about** a particular person or thing when you ask someone to explain why they have asked you about that person or thing. (用于请某人解释原因)…怎么了 ❑ *'This thing with the Corbett woman.'—'Oh, yeah. What about her?'* "是跟那个科比特家的女人有关的事。" —— "哦,是吗,她怎么了?" 18 PHRASE You say **what have you** at the end of a list in order to refer generally to other things of the same kind. 诸如此类;等等【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *So many things are unsafe these days—milk, cranberry sauce, what have you.* 现如今很多食品都不安全——牛奶、蔓越莓酱等等。 ❑ *My great-grandfather made horseshoes and nails and what have you.* 我曾祖父打制马掌、铁钉等诸如此类的东西。 19 PHRASE You say **what if** at the beginning of a question when you ask about the consequences of something happening, especially something undesirable. (用于疑问句句首,尤用于询问不希望看到的事发生时的结果)如果…怎么办 ❑ *What if this doesn't work out?* 如果这个不行怎么办? 20 PHRASE If you know **what's what**, you know the important things that need to be known about a situation. 重要的事情 ❑ *You have to know what's what and when to draw the line.* 你必须搞清状况以及自己的底线。 ❑ *You should come across the river with us. Then you will really see what's what.* 你应该和我们一起过河,那时你就会了解实情了。 21 **what's more** → see **more**

what|ev|er ◆◇ /ʰwɒtˈevəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **whatever** to refer to anything or everything of a particular type. 任何…的事物;凡是…的东西 ❑ *Franklin was free to do pretty much whatever he pleased.* 富兰克林几乎可以做自己喜欢做的任何事情。 ❑ *When you're older I think you're better equipped mentally to cope with whatever happens.* 你年龄再大一些后,我想你就会有更强的心理承受能力来面对所发生的任何事。 ❑ *He's good at whatever he does.* 他做事样样出色。 •DET **Whatever** is also a determiner. ❑ *Whatever doubts he might have had about Ingrid were all over now.* 他对英格丽德可能存有的疑虑现在全都烟消云散了。 2 CONJ You use **whatever** to say that something is the case in all circumstances. 不管什么;无论什么 ❑ *We shall love you whatever happens, Diana.* 戴安娜,不管发生什么,我们都爱你。 ❑ *People will judge you whatever you do.* 不论你做什么,人们都会品头论足。 ❑ *She runs about 15 miles a day every day, whatever the weather.* 她每天都会跑大约 15 英里,不管什么天气。 3 ADV [n ADV] You use **whatever** after a noun group in order to emphasize a negative statement. (用于名词词组后,加强否定陈述)任何,丝毫【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *There is no evidence whatever that competition in broadcasting has ever reduced costs.* 没有任何证据表明,广播业的竞争使成本有所降低。 ❑ *I have nothing whatever to say.* 我无话可说。 4 ADV You use **whatever** to ask in an emphatic way about something which you are very surprised about. (用于询问)究竟,到底【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Whatever can you mean?* 你到底是什么意思? 5 CONJ You use **whatever** when you are indicating that you do not know the precise identity, meaning, or value of the thing just mentioned. (用于表示不清楚刚才所提到事物的准确特征、含义、价值等)不管什么,随便怎样【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I thought that my upbringing was 'normal', whatever that is.* 我认为我的成长过程甭管怎么说还算"正常"。 6 PHRASE You say **or whatever** to refer generally to something else of the same kind as the thing or things that you have just mentioned. 诸如此类【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You may like a Malt whisky that is peatier, or smokier, or sweeter, or whatever.* 你可能想来一杯麦芽威士忌,炭香味重些的、烟熏味重些的或者更甘甜些的,或者别的什么口味的。 7 CONVENTION You say **'whatever you say'** to indicate that you accept what someone has said, even though you do not really believe them or do not think it is a good idea. (表示勉强接受)随便你怎么说【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'We'll go in your car, Billy.'—'Whatever you say.'* "比利,我们要坐你的车。" —— "随便。" 8 PHRASE You say **whatever** you **do** when giving advice or warning someone about something. (用于提出建议或警告)不管做什么,无论怎样【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Whatever you do, don't look for a pay increase when you know the company is going through some difficulty.* 不管怎样,在知道公司遭遇困境时不要指望加薪。

what|evs /ʰwɒtˈevz/ ADV **Whatevs** is a rude way of saying 'whatever', and shows that the speaker does not respect what someone has just said to them. (whatever 的粗鲁说法,表示不尊重对方所说的话)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *'If you don't hurry, we'll go without you.' 'Yeah, whatevs.'* "你再不抓紧,我们就丢下你走了。" —— "好啊,随便。"

what|not /ʰwɒtnɒt/ PHRASE People sometimes say **'and whatnot'** or **'or whatnot'** after mentioning one or more things, to

Word Web 话题词汇 wheel 轮子

The **wheel** was invented about 5000 BC in Mesopotamia, part of modern-day Iraq. That's when someone first **spun** a **potter's wheel** to make a clay jar. About 1500 years later, people put wheels on an **axle** and created the **chariot**. These first wheels were solid wood and were very heavy. However, in about 2000 BC the Egyptians introduced much lighter wheels with **spokes**. The wheel has driven the development of all kinds of modern technology. The **waterwheel**, **spinning wheel**, and **turbine** played an important part in the Industrial Revolution. Even the propeller and jet engine are descendants of the wheel.

轮子是约公元前 5000 年在美索不达米亚（今日伊拉克的部分地区）发明的。发明者最早旋转陶轮制出了陶罐。大约 1500 年后，人们把轮子安在轴上，造出了双轮战车。最初的这些轮子都是实木做的，非常沉。然而，到了约公元前 2000 年，埃及人发明了轻便得多的辐条式车轮。轮子推动了各式各样的现代科技的发展。水车、纺车和涡轮机在工业革命中起到了重要的作用。甚至螺旋桨和喷气式发动机都是轮子的后代。

refer in a vague way to other things which are similar. 这一类的东西；诸如此类的东西【INFORMAL, SPOKEN, VAGUENESS 非正式，口语，含糊语】❑ *The women were there in their jeans and T-shirts and overalls and whatnot.* 那里的女人们穿着牛仔裤、T 恤、工装裤等等这类衣服。❑ *The council can send messages or letters or whatnot in Spanish.* 地方议会可以寄送用西班牙语写的通知、信件或诸如此类的东西。

what's /ʰwɒts/ **What's** is the usual spoken form of 'what is' or 'what has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. （what is 或 what has 的常用口语形式，尤当 has 为助动词时）

whats|her|name /ʰwɒtsəˈneɪm/ also **whatsername** PRON You say **whatshername** instead of a woman's name when you cannot remember it or are trying to remember it. （用于记不起或是努力想记起某个女人的名字时）叫什么名字的女人【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *That's the thing that whatshername gave me.* 这就是那个叫什么什么的女人给我的东西。

whats|his|name /ʰwɒtsɪzneɪm/ also **whatsisname** PRON You say **whatshisname** instead of a man's name when you cannot remember it or are trying to remember it. （用于记不起或是努力想记起某个男人的名字时）叫什么名字的男人【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *... the new junior minister, whatshisname, Donald Sinclair.* 新任副部长，叫什么名字来着，唐纳德·辛克莱

whats|it /ʰwɒtsɪt/ (**whatsits**) N-VAR You use **whatsit** instead of a noun or name which you cannot remember or which you do not want to say because it is rude. （用于代替记不起或难以启齿的名称或名字）那个什么【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *We wanted to be here early in case the whatsit, maintenance supervisor had forgotten to deal with it.* 我们想早点儿到这儿，以防那个什么维修主管忘了处理这件事。

what|so|ev|er /ˌʰwɒtsəʊˈevəʳ/ ADV [n ADV] You use **whatsoever** after a noun group in order to emphasize a negative statement. （用于名词词组后，加强否定陈述）丝毫，任何，无论什么【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *My school did nothing whatsoever in the way of athletics.* 我的学校在体育方面无所作为。❑ *I don't think they'll have any idea how I'm feeling. None whatsoever.* 我认为他们并不了解我的感受，一点儿都不了解。

wheat /ʰwi:t/ (**wheats**) 1 N-VAR **Wheat** is a cereal crop grown for food. **Wheat** is also used to refer to the grain of this crop, which is usually ground into flour and used to make bread. 小麦（指植物或籽实）❑ *...farmers growing wheat, corn, or other crops.* 种植小麦、玉米或其他农作物的农民。❑ *...wheat flour.* 白面 2 to **separate the wheat from the chaff** → see **chaff**

→ see **grain**

wheat|germ /ʰwi:tdʒɜ:ʳm/ also **wheat germ** N-UNCOUNT **Wheatgerm** is the middle part of a grain of wheat which is rich in vitamins and is often added to other food. 麦芽；小麦胚芽

whee|dle /ʰwi:dᵊl/ (**wheedles, wheedling, wheedled**) VERB If you say that someone **wheedles**, you mean that they try to persuade someone to do or give them what they want, for example by saying nice things that they do not mean. 哄骗；劝诱【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v] *Cross decided to beg and wheedle a bit.* 克罗斯决定用上点乞求和哄骗。❑ *He managed to wheedle his way into the offices.* 他连哄带骗地设法进了办公楼。❑ [v n +*out of*/*from*] *...an opportunity to wheedle more money out of Wilson.* 从威尔森先生那里骗取更多钱的机会 [Also v n]

wheel ♦◇ /ʰwi:l/ (**wheels, wheeling, wheeled**) 1 N-COUNT The **wheels** of a vehicle are the circular objects which are fixed underneath it and which enable it to move along the ground. 轮；轮子；车轮 ❑ *The car wheels spun and slipped on some oil on the road.* 路面上有些油，汽车车轮经过时直打滑。•PHRASE Something **on wheels** has wheels attached to the bottom, so that it can be moved easily. 带轮子的；底部装有轮子的 ❑ *...a trolley on wheels.* 带轮的小推车 ❑ *The stove is on wheels so it can be shuffled around easily.* 这个炉子底下带轮子，很容易四处移动。2 N-COUNT A **wheel** is a circular object which forms a part of a machine, usually a moving part. 机轮 ❑ *...an eighteenth century mill with a water wheel.* 一个带有水轮的 18 世纪磨粉机 3 N-COUNT [usu sing] **The wheel** of a car or other vehicle is the circular object that is used to steer it. **The wheel** is used in expressions to talk about who is driving a vehicle. For example, if someone is **at the wheel** of a car, they are driving it. 方向盘 ❑ *My co-pilot suddenly grabbed the wheel.* 我的副驾驶突然抓住了方向盘。❑ *Curtis got behind the wheel and they started back toward the cottage.* 由柯蒂斯开车，他们启程返回小屋。❑ *Roberto handed Flynn the keys and let him take the wheel.* 罗伯托把钥匙递给弗林，让他开车。4 VERB If you **wheel** an object that has wheels somewhere, you push it along. 推（带轮子的物体）❑ [v n prep/adv] *He wheeled his bike into the alley at the side of the house.* 他把自行车推进了房子旁的小巷中。❑ [v n prep/adv] *They wheeled her out on the stretcher.* 他们用担架床把她推了出去。5 VERB If something such as a group of animals or birds **wheels**, it moves in a circle. （动物、鸟禽等）转圈，旋转，盘旋【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *A flock of crows wheeled overhead.* 一群乌鸦在头顶上盘旋。6 VERB If you **wheel** around, you turn around suddenly where you are standing, often because you are surprised, shocked, or angry. （因惊讶、震惊或生气）突然转身 ❑ [v adv] *He wheeled around to face her.* 他突然转过身来面对她。7 N-PLURAL People talk about **the wheels of** an organization or system to mean the way in which it operates. （组织或系统的）运作方式 ❑ [+*of*] *He knows the wheels of administration turn slowly.* 他知道行政机关办事效率低。8 to **oil the wheels** → see **oil** 9 → see also **Catherine wheel, meals on wheels, potter's wheel, spare wheel, spinning wheel, steering wheel, water wheel**

→ see Word Web:**wheel**

→ see **bicycle, skateboarding**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wheel* with:

N. wheel **of a car/truck/vehicle** 汽车 / 货车 / 车辆的车轮；汽车 / 货车 / 车辆的方向盘 1 3

V. **grip the** wheel 紧握方向盘，**slide behind the** wheel 开车，**spin the** wheel 打方向盘，**turn the** wheel 打方向盘 3

ˌwheel and ˈdeal (**wheels and deals, wheeling and dealing, wheeled and dealed**) VERB If you say that someone **wheels and deals**, you mean that they use a lot of different methods and contacts to achieve what they want in business or politics, often in a way which you consider dishonest. （在商业或政治上）玩弄手段，投机钻营，周旋 ❑ [v] *He still wheels and deals around the globe.* 他仍然在世界各地招摇撞骗。•**wheel|ing and deal|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He hates the wheeling and dealing associated with conventional political life.* 他对传统政治生活中的权术钻营深恶痛绝。

wheel|barrow /ʰwi:lbærəʊ/ (**wheelbarrows**) N-COUNT A **wheelbarrow** is a small open cart with one wheel and handles that is used for carrying things, for example in the garden. （园艺等用的）手推车，独轮推车

wheel|base /ʰwi:lbeɪs/ (**wheelbases**) N-COUNT [usu sing] The **wheelbase** of a car or other vehicle is the distance between its front and back wheels. （汽车或其他交通工具前后轮之间的）轴距

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wheel|chair /ˈhwi:ltʃeəʳ/ (**wheelchairs**) N-COUNT A **wheelchair** is a chair with wheels that you use in order to move about in if you cannot walk properly, for example because you are disabled or sick. 轮椅

→ see **disability**

wheel clamp (**wheel clamps, wheel clamping, wheel clamped**) 1 N-COUNT A **wheel clamp** is a large metal device which is fitted to the wheel of an illegally parked car or other vehicle in order to prevent it from being driven away. The motorist has to pay to have the clamp removed. (用以锁住非法停靠车辆的)车轮固定夹, 轮夹【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **Denver boot**

2 VERB If a car **is wheel clamped**, a wheel clamp is fixed to one of its wheels so that it cannot be driven away. 用轮夹锁住【BRIT 英】❑ [be V-ed] *Unauthorized vehicles will be wheel clamped or towed away.* 未经许可停放的车辆将会被轮夹锁住或拖走。

in AM, use 美国英语用 **boot**

•**wheel-clamping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...drivers forced to pay wheel-clamping charges.* 被迫交纳轮夹锁车费用的驾驶员

,wheeler-'dealer (**wheeler-dealers**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone, especially in business or politics, as a **wheeler-dealer**, you disapprove of the way that they try to succeed or to get what they want, often by dishonest or unfair methods. (尤指在商业和政治上)玩弄手腕者, 工于心计的人, 投机钻营者【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

wheel|house /ˈhwi:lhaus/ (**wheelhouses**) N-COUNT A **wheelhouse** is a small room or shelter on a ship or boat, where the wheel used for steering the boat is situated. (轮船的)驾驶室

wheelie bin /ˈhwi:li ˌbɪn/ (**wheelie bins**) N-COUNT A **wheelie bin** is a large, rectangular dustbin with a hinged lid and wheels on two of the corners. 带轮子的垃圾箱【BRIT, AUSTRALIAN 英, 澳】

wheel|wright /ˈhwi:lraɪt/ (**wheelwrights**) N-COUNT A **wheelwright** is someone who makes and repairs wooden wheels and other wooden things such as carts, carriages, and gates. (制作和修理木制轮子及手推车、马车、门等其他木制品的)轮匠

Word Link 词根词缀 *wright ≈ maker* 制造者 : *playwright, shipwright, wheelwright*

wheeze /ˈhwi:z/ (**wheezes, wheezing, wheezed**) VERB If someone **wheezes**, they breathe with difficulty and make a whistling sound. 喘息; 气喘吁吁 ❑ [V] *He had quite serious problems with his chest and wheezed and coughed all the time.* 他的胸部问题很严重, 总是气喘, 还不停地咳嗽。 ❑ [V with quote] *'Boy,' wheezed old Pop Ryan.* "孩子。"瑞安老爹气喘吁吁地说。

wheezy /ˈhwi:zi/ ADJ A **wheezy** cough or laugh comes from someone who has difficulty breathing, so it makes a whistling sound. 气喘吁吁的; 喘息的

whelk /ˈhwelk/ (**whelks**) N-COUNT A **whelk** is a creature like a snail that is found in the sea near the shore. Whelks have hard shells, and soft bodies which can be eaten. 蛾螺

whelp /ˈhwelp/ (**whelps**) N-COUNT A **whelp** is a young animal, especially a young dog or wolf. 幼兽(尤指幼犬或狼崽)【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

when ⇹ /ˈhwen/ 1 ADV You use **when** to ask questions about the time at which things happen. (用于疑问句)什么时候, 何时 ❑ *When are you going home?* 你什么时候回家? ❑ *When is the press conference?* 记者招待会何时举行? ❑ *When were you in this house last?* 你最后一次在这房子里是什么时候? ❑ *'I'll be there this afternoon.'—'When?'* "我今天下午会去那里。" —— "什么时间?" 2 CONJ If something happens **when** something else is happening, the two things are happening at the same time. (表示两事同时发生)在…时, 当…时 ❑ *When eating a whole cooked fish, you should never turn it over to get at the flesh on the other side.* 吃一整条鱼时, 切忌把它翻过来去吃另一面的肉。 ❑ *Mustard is grown in the field when weeds are there, rather than when the growing crops are there.* 芥菜要在地里长杂草而不是长庄稼时种植。 3 CONJ You use **when** to introduce a clause in which you mention something which happens at some point during an activity, event, or situation. (引导从句, 表示某事发生于另一活动、事件或情形期间)在…的过程中 ❑ *When I met the Gills, I had been gardening for nearly ten years.* 遇到吉尔一家时我已经做了近 10 年的园艺工作。 4 CONJ You use **when** to introduce a clause where you mention the circumstances under which the event in the main clause happened or will happen. (引导从句, 说明主句动作已经发生或将要发生时的情况)其时 ❑ *When he brought Imelda her drink she gave him a genuine, sweet smile of thanks.* 当他把饮料拿给艾梅尔达时, 她真诚而甜美地向他微笑以示感谢。 ❑ *I'll start to think about it when I have to write my report.* 我要写报告时会予以考虑的。 5 CONJ You use **when** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you mention the time at which something happens. (尤用于动词和形容词后引导从句, 表示某事发生的时间)什么时候, 何时 ❑ *I asked him when he'd be back to pick me up.* 我问他什么时候回来接我。 ❑ *I don't know when the decision was made.* 我不知道决定是什么时候作出的。 6 PRON You use **when** to introduce a clause which specifies or refers to the time at which something happens. (用于引导从句, 限定或指示某事发生的时间) …的时候 ❑ *He could remember a time when he had worked like that himself.* 他还能记得自己一度工作起来也是那个样子。 ❑ *In 1973, when he lived in Rome, his sixteen-year-old son was kidnapped.* 1973 年他在罗马居住时, 他 16 岁的儿子遭到了绑架。 7 CONJ You use **when** to introduce the reason for an opinion, comment, or question. (用于引出某个观点、评论或问题的原因)既然, 考虑到 ❑ *How can I love myself when I look like this?* 我这个样子, 怎么能对自己满意呢? 8 CONJ You use **when** in order to introduce a fact or comment which makes the other part of the sentence rather surprising or unlikely. (用于引出使句子的另一部分内容显得惊人或不大可能的事实或评论)虽然, 然而, 可是 ❑ *Our mothers sat us down to read and paint, when all we really wanted to do was to make a mess.* 我们的母亲让我们坐下来读书画画, 而我们真正想做的却是打打闹闹。

whence /ˈhwens/ ADV **Whence** means from where. 从何处; 来自何方【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *No one ordered him back whence he came.* 没有人命令过他从哪里来回哪里去。

when|ever ⇹ /ˈhwen'evəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **whenever** to refer to any time or every time that something happens or is true. 无论什么时候; 每当 ❑ *She always called at the vicarage whenever she was in the area.* 只要她在那一带, 她总会去拜访教区牧师。 ❑ *You can have my cottage whenever you like.* 只要你愿意, 随时都可以去我的乡间小屋住。 ❑ *I recommend that you avoid processed foods whenever possible.* 我建议你尽量不要食用加工好的食品。 2 CONJ You use **whenever** to refer to a time that you do not know or are not sure about. 不知什么时候 ❑ *He married Miss Vancouver in 1963, or whenever it was.* 他好像在 1963 年还是什么时候娶了当时的温哥华小姐。

where ⇹ /ˈhweəʳ/

Usually pronounced /ˈhweəʳ/ for meanings 2 and 3. 义项 2 和 3 在句中通常不作重读。

1 ADV You use **where** to ask questions about the place something is in, or is coming from or going to. (用于疑问句)在哪里, 从哪里, 到哪里 ❑ *Where did you meet him?* 你在哪里见过他? ❑ *Where's Anna?* 安娜在哪里? ❑ *Where are we going?* 我们要去哪里? ❑ *'You'll never believe where Julie and I are going.'—'Where?'* "你肯定想不到我和朱莉要去哪里。" —— "去哪里啊?" 2 CONJ You use **where** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause in which you mention the place in which something is situated or happens. (尤用于动词和形容词后引导从句, 表示某物所在或某事发生的地点)那里, 那儿 ❑ *He knew where Henry Carter had gone.* 他知道亨利·卡特去了哪里。 ❑ *If he's got something on his mind he knows where to find me.* 如果他有什么想法的话, 他知道头哪儿能找到我。 ❑ *Ernest Brown lives about a dozen blocks from where the riots began.* 欧内斯特·布朗住在离骚乱发生处几个街区远的地方。 •PRON **Where** is also a relative pronoun. ❑ *...available at the travel agency where you book your holiday.* 可以在你预订度假游的旅行社查到 ❑ *Wanchai boasts the Academy of Performing Arts, where everything from Chinese Opera to Shakespeare is performed.* 湾仔是香港演艺学院

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所在地，从京剧到莎士比亚的各种剧目都在这里上演。3 ADV You use **where** to ask questions about a situation, a stage in something, or an aspect of something.（用于疑问句）在哪一地点，在哪一阶段，在哪方面 ❑ *If they get their way, where will it stop?* 如果他们找到路，那路的尽头又会在哪里？ ❑ *It's not so simple. They'll have to let the draft board know, and then where will we be?* 事情不是那么简单的。他们必须让征兵局了解情况，那接下来我们又会怎么样呢？ 4 CONJ You use **where** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause in which you mention a situation, a stage in something, or an aspect of something.（尤用于某些动词和形容词后，引导表示某事物所处状态、阶段等的从句）在哪儿，从哪儿 ❑ *It's not hard to see where she got her feelings about herself.* 不难看出她从何处获得的这种自我感觉。 ❑ *She had a feeling she already knew where this conversation was going to lead.* 她觉得自己已经知道这次谈话寓意何在。 ❑ *I didn't know where to start.* 我不知该从哪儿着手。•PRON **Where** is also a relative pronoun. ❑ *...that delicate situation where a friend's confidence can easily be betrayed.* 容易辜负朋友信任的微妙情形 ❑ *The government is at a stage where it is willing to talk to almost anyone.* 政府现在几乎愿意与任何人对话。5 CONJ You use **where** to introduce a clause that contrasts with the other parts of the sentence.（用于引导从句进行对比）然而 ❑ *Sometimes a teacher will be listened to, where a parent might not.* 有时老师的话会听，而父母的话可能就不听。

where|abouts

Pronounced /ʰweərəbaʊts/ for meaning 1, and /ˌʰweərəˈbaʊts/ for meanings 2 and 3. 义项 1 读作 /ʰweərəbaʊts/，义项 2 和 3 读作 /ˌʰweərəˈbaʊts/。

1 N-SING [with sing or pl verb, with poss] If you refer to the **whereabouts** of a particular person or thing, you mean the place where that person or thing may be found.（人或物的）行踪，下落，所在之处 ❑ [+of] *The police are anxious to hear from anyone who may know the whereabouts of the firearms.* 警方急盼任何可能知道这批武器下落的人提供线索。2 ADV You use **whereabouts** in questions when you are asking precisely where something is.（用于疑问句）具体在哪里 ❑ [+in] *Whereabouts in Liverpool are you from?* 你从利物浦什么地方来的？ ❑ *'I actually live near Chester.'—'Whereabouts?'* "我实际上住在切斯特附近。"——"具体在哪里？" 3 CONJ You use **whereabouts** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause in which you mention precisely where something is situated or happens.（尤用于某些动词和形容词后，引导表示具体处所的从句）具体在哪里 ❑ *I live in a village near to Germaine Greer and know whereabouts she lives.* 我住在杰曼·格里尔家附近的村子里，知道她具体住在哪儿。

where|as ♦♢♢ /ʰweəˈræz/ CONJ You use **whereas** to introduce a comment which contrasts with what is said in the main clause.（表示对比）但是，然而 ❑ *Pensions are linked to inflation, whereas they should be linked to the cost of living.* 养老金与通货膨胀挂钩，然而它们其实应该和生活费用挂钩。

where|by /ʰweəʳbaɪ/ PRON A system or action **whereby** something happens is one that makes that thing happen. 凭此；借以【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...the system whereby Britons choose their family doctors and the government pays those doctors.* 通过这个系统，英国人选择自己的家庭医生，而由政府给那些医生支付薪水 ❑ *They voted to accept a deal whereby the union will receive nearly three-quarters of a million pounds from the International Miners Organisation.* 他们表决同意了一项协议，根据这一协议工会将从国际矿工组织得到近 75 万英镑。

where|fores /ʰweəʳfɔːʳz/ PHRASE **The whys and wherefores** of something are the reasons for it. 理由；原因 ❑ *Even successful bosses need to be queried about the whys and wherefores of their actions.* 即使成功的老板也需要接受对其行动缘由的质疑。

where|in /ʰweəˈrɪn/ 1 PRON **Wherein** means in which place or thing. 在那里；在其中【FORMAL, LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 正式，文或过时】❑ *...a riding school wherein we could learn the art of horsemanship.* 一所我们可以在那里学习马术的骑术学校 2 ADV **Wherein** means in which part or respect. 在哪里；在哪方面【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Wherein lies the truth?* 真理到底在哪里？

where|upon /ˌʰweərəˈpɒn/ CONJ You use **whereupon** to say that one thing happens immediately after another thing, and usually as a result of it. 于是；随之【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Mr Muite refused to talk to them except in the company of his legal colleagues, whereupon the police officers departed.* 缪特先生拒绝在没有其律师同事陪同的情况下和他们说话，于是警察们就离开了。

wher|ever /ʰweəˈrevəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **wherever** to indicate that something happens or is true in any place or situation. 无论哪里；在任何地方 ❑ *Some people enjoy themselves wherever they are.* 有些人能够随遇而安。 ❑ *Jack believed in finding happiness wherever possible.* 杰克认为应该及时行乐。2 CONJ You use **wherever** when you indicate that you do not know where a person or place is. 不管在哪里 ❑ *I'd like to leave as soon as possible and join my children, wherever they are.* 我想尽快离开，回到儿女们中间去，不管他们在哪儿。3 ADV You use **wherever** in questions as an emphatic form of 'where', usually when you are surprised about something.（用在疑问句中作为 where 的强调形式，通常表示惊讶）究竟在哪里【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Wherever did you get that idea?* 你到底从哪儿得来的那个主意？ ❑ *Wherever have you been?* 你究竟去哪里了？

where|with|al /ʰweəʳwɪðɔːl/ N-SING [oft N to-inf] If you have **the wherewithal** for something, you have the means, especially the money, that you need for it.（某一特定用途的）必要设备，必要手段；（尤指）所需资金 ❑ *She didn't have the financial wherewithal to do it.* 她没有做这件事所需的资金。[Also +for]

whet /ʰwet/ (**whets, whetting, whetted**) PHRASE If someone or something **whets** your **appetite for** a particular thing, they increase your desire to have it or know about it, especially by giving you an idea of what it is like. 刺激（某人）对…的欲望；激发（某人）对…的兴趣 ❑ [+for] *A really good catalogue can also whet customers' appetites for merchandise.* 一份真正好的商品目录也可以激起顾客购买的欲望。

wheth|er ♦♦♦ /ʰweðəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **whether** when you are talking about a choice or doubt between two or more alternatives.（表示选择或怀疑）是否，是不是 ❑ *To this day, it's unclear whether he shot himself or was murdered.* 至今尚不清楚他究竟是饮弹自杀还是被谋杀。 ❑ *They now have two weeks to decide whether or not to buy.* 现在他们有两周时间决定到底买还是不买。 ❑ *I don't know whether they've found anybody yet.* 我不知道他们有没有找到什么人。2 CONJ You use **whether** to say that something is true in any of the circumstances that you mention. 无论；不管 ❑ *Whether they say it aloud or not, most men expect their wives to be faithful.* 大多数男人还是希望他们的妻子对自己忠诚，不管他们有没有将这一想法大声说出来。 ❑ *...beers and lagers of all kinds, whether bottled or draught.* 各种低度啤酒和窖藏啤酒，不管是瓶装的还是散装的

Usage 用法 whether and if

Whether and *if* are often interchangeable: *Jorge wondered whether/if Sania really liked the cake—he wasn't sure whether/if she was being sincere or just polite.* Only *whether* can be used after a preposition: *Sania didn't like the cake, but she wanted Jorge to like her—she was uncertain about whether to be honest.*

whether 和 if 经常可以互换：Jorge wondered whether/if Sania really liked the cake—he wasn't sure whether/if she was being sincere or just polite. 乔治想知道萨尼娅是不是真的喜欢那个蛋糕——他不确定她是真心喜欢还是出于礼貌。介词后只能用 whether：Sania didn't like the cake, but she wanted Jorge to like her—she was uncertain about whether to be honest. 萨尼娅不喜欢那个蛋糕，但是她想让乔治喜欢自己——她拿不定主意要不要说实话。

whet|stone /ʰwetstəʊn/ (**whetstones**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **whetstone** is a stone which is used for sharpening knives or other tools that have a blade. 磨刀石

whew EXCLAM **Whew** is used in writing to represent a sound that you make when you breathe out quickly, for example because you are very hot, very relieved, or very surprised.（用于书面表示感到很热、宽慰或惊讶时发出的声音）哟，唷【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'Whew,' he said. 'It's hot.'* "哟，好烫啊。"他说。

whey /ʰweɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Whey** is the watery part of sour milk

that is separated from the thick part called curds, for example when you are making cheese. 乳清

which ⇹/ʰwɪtʃ/

Usually pronounced /ʰwɪtʃ/ for meanings 2, 3 and 4. 义项 2、3 和 4 在句中通常不作重读。

1 ADV You use **which** in questions when there are two or more possible answers or alternatives. (用于疑问句中)哪个，哪些 ❑ *Which do they want me to do, declare war or surrender?* 他们想让我做什么，宣战还是投降？ ❑ *Which are the ones you really like?* 哪些是你们真正喜欢的？ ❑ *'You go down that passageway over there.'—'Which one?'.* "你沿着那条过道走过去。" —— "哪条过道？" ❑ *Which vitamin supplements are good value?* 哪种维生素补充片好？ 2 DET You use **which** to refer to a choice between two or more possible answers or alternatives. (用于指明在两个或多个答案或选项中所作出的选择)哪个，哪些 ❑ *I wanted to know which school it was you went to.* 我想知道你上的是哪所学校。 ❑ *Scientists have long wondered which parts of the brain are involved in musical tasks.* 科学家们一直想知道大脑的哪些部分是用来处理音乐的。 •CONJ **Which** is also a conjunction. ❑ *In her panic she couldn't remember which was Mr Grainger's cabin.* 在慌乱中她记不清哪个是格兰杰先生的船舱。 ❑ *There are so many diets on the market, how do you know which to choose?* 市场上有如此多的食物，你怎么知道该选哪些呢？ 3 PRON You use **which** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the thing that you are talking about or when giving more information about it. (用于关系从句句首，具体说明所谈论的事物或提供关于它的更多信息) ❑ *Soldiers opened fire on a car which failed to stop at an army checkpoint.* 士兵向那辆未在军事检查站停车的汽车开了火。 ❑ *He's based in Banja Luka, which is the largest city in northern Bosnia.* 他驻扎在波斯尼亚北部的最大城市巴尼亚卢卡。 ❑ *Colic describes a whole variety of conditions in which a horse suffers abdominal pain.* 绞痛包括引起马匹腹部疼痛的各种病症。 4 PRON You use **which** to refer back to an idea or situation expressed in a previous sentence or sentences, especially when you want to give your opinion about it. (用来回指前面句子表达的观点或状况)这，那 ❑ *Since we started in September we have raised fifty thousand pounds, which is pretty good going.* 我们自从 9 月份开始以来，已经募集到 5 万英镑，进展相当顺利。 •DET **Which** is also a determiner. ❑ *The chances are you haven't fully decided what you want from your career at the moment, in which case you're definitely not cut out to be a boss yet!* 你此刻很可能尚未完全确立自己的职业目标，在这样的情况下你当然还不适合成为老板！ 5 PHRASE If you cannot tell the difference between two things, you can say that you do not know **which is which.** 哪个是哪个(用于表示无法区分) ❑ *They all look so alike to me that I'm never sure which is which.* 对我来说他们看起来全都非常相似，我永远搞不清哪个是哪个。 ▸ **any which way** → see **way** ▸ **every which way** → see **way**

whichever /ʰwɪˈtʃevəˈ/ 1 DET You use **whichever** in order to indicate that it does not matter which of the possible alternatives happens or is chosen. 任何一种；不管哪种 ❑ *Israel offers automatic citizenship to all Jews who want it, whatever colour they are and whichever language they speak.* 犹太人只要愿意，均可自动加入以色列国籍，不管他们是什么肤色，说何种语言。 •CONJ **Whichever** is also a conjunction. ❑ *We will gladly exchange your goods, or refund your money, whichever you prefer.* 我们将很乐意为您换货或退款，看您更愿意怎么做。 2 DET You use **whichever** to specify which of a number of possibilities is the right one or the one you mean. (用来指明多个可能性中正确或特指的一个)…的那个 ❑ *...learning to relax by whichever method suits you best.* 学会用最适合的方式来放松自己 •CONJ **Whichever** is also a conjunction. ❑ *Fishing is from 6 am to dusk or 10.30 pm, whichever is sooner.* 钓鱼时间从早上 6 点到黄昏或是到晚上 10 点半，以较早者为准。

whiff /ʰwɪf/ (**whiffs**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] If there is a **whiff of** a particular smell, you smell it only slightly or only for a brief period of time, for example as you walk past someone or something. 一阵(气味) ❑ [+of] *He caught a whiff of her perfume.* 他闻到了她身上的一股香水味。 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **whiff of** something bad or harmful is a slight sign of it. 轻微的征兆；迹象 ❑ [+of] *Not a whiff of scandal has ever tainted his private life.* 他的私生活没有爆出过一丁点儿的丑闻。

Whig /ʰwɪg/ (**Whigs**) 1 N-COUNT A **Whig** was a member of a British political party in the 18th and 19th centuries that was in favour of political and social changes. (18 和 19 世纪致力于政治和社会改革的)辉格党成员【BRIT 英】 2 N-COUNT In the American Revolution, a **Whig** was an American who supported the revolution against the British. (美国)独立战争的支持者【AM 美】 3 N-COUNT A **Whig** was a member of an American political party in the 19th century that wanted to limit the powers of the President. (19 世纪美国想要限制总统权力的)政党成员【AM 美】

while

① CONJUNCTION USES 连词用法
② NOUN AND VERB USES 名词和动词用法

① **while** ⇹/ʰwaɪl/

Usually pronounced /ʰwaɪl/ for meaning 4. The form **whilst** is also used in formal or literary English, especially British English. 义项 4 在句中通常为重读。正式及文学语言中亦使用词形 whilst(尤见于英国英语用)。

1 CONJ If something happens **while** something else is happening, the two things are happening at the same time. (表示两件事同时发生)当…的时候，在…时 ❑ *Racing was halted for an hour while the track was repaired.* 修理赛道时车赛中止了 1 个小时。 ❑ *Her parents could help with child care while she works.* 她工作时父母可以帮忙照看孩子。 2 CONJ If something happens **while** something else happens, the first thing happens at some point during the time that the second thing is happening. (表示某一件事是在另一件事发生过程中的某一时间点发生的)当…的时候，在…时 ❑ *The two ministers have yet to meet, but may do so while in New York.* 两位部长尚未会面，但可能会在纽约碰头。 ❑ *Never apply water to a burn from an electric shock while the casualty is still in contact with the electric current.* 当被电击者还连着电时，千万不要把水弄到电击伤口上。 3 CONJ You use **while** at the beginning of a clause to introduce information which contrasts with information in the main clause. 却；但是；然而 ❑ *The first two services are free, while the third costs £35.00.* 前两项服务免费，但是第三项服务要花 35 英镑。 4 CONJ You use **while**, before making a statement, in order to introduce information that partly conflicts with your statement. 虽然；尽管 ❑ *While the numbers of such developments are relatively small, the potential market is large.* 尽管这种增长的数量相对较小，但是潜在的市场是巨大的。 ❑ *While the news, so far, has been good, there may be days ahead when it is bad.* 尽管到现在为止还都是好消息，但是可能过不了几天就会有坏消息传来。

Usage 用法 while

While is used to join two verb phrases. *I listen to music while I exercise.*
while 用于连接两个动词短语。I listen to music while I exercise. 我一边听音乐一边锻炼。

② **while** ⇹/ʰwaɪl/ (**whiles, whiling, whiled**) → Please look at categories 3 and 4 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 3 项和第 4 项。 1 N-SING **A while** is a period of time. 一段时间；一会儿 ❑ *They walked on in silence for a while.* 他们继续默默无语地走了一会儿。 ❑ *He was married a little while ago.* 他不久前刚刚结婚。 ❑ *Working at low intensity means that you can continue to perform the activity for a long while.* 低强度意味着你可以持续长时间从事这一活动。 2 PHRASE You use **all the while** in order to say that something happens continually or that it happens throughout the time when something else is happening. 不断；一直；始终 ❑ *All the while the people at the next table watched me eat.* 我吃东西的时候邻桌的人一直在看我。 3 **once in a while** → see **once** 4 **worth your while** → see **worth**

▸ **while away** PHRASAL VERB If you **while away** the time in a particular way, you spend time in that way, because you are waiting for something else to happen, or because you have nothing else to do. 消磨，打发(时间) ❑ [V P n] *Miss Bennett whiled*

away the hours playing old films on her video-recorder. 贝内特小姐用录像机播放老电影来消磨时间。[Also V n P]

whilst ♦◇ /ʰwaɪlst/ CONJ **Whilst** means the same as the conjunction **while**. 同 while（连词）【mainly BRIT, FORMAL OR LITERARY 主英，正式或文】

whim /ʰwɪm/ (**whims**) N-VAR [oft *on/at* N] A **whim** is a wish to do or have something which seems to have no serious reason or purpose behind it, and often occurs suddenly. 一时的兴致；心血来潮；突发的奇想 ❑ *We decided, more or less on a whim, to sail to Morocco.* 我们多少有点心血来潮，决定航海去摩洛哥。❑ [+*of*] *The premium can increase at the whim of the insurers.* 保险公司可以随时提高保费。

whim|per /ʰwɪmpəʳ/ (**whimpers, whimpering, whimpered**) 1 VERB If someone **whimpers**, they make quiet unhappy or frightened sounds, as if they are about to start crying. 抽泣；呜咽；啜泣 ❑ [V] *She lay at the bottom of the stairs, whimpering in pain.* 她躺在楼梯底部，痛得呜咽着。❑ [V-ing] *He made another pathetic whimpering sound.* 他又发出一声凄惨的呜咽。•N-COUNT **Whimper** is also a noun. ❑ *David's crying subsided to a whimper.* 戴维的哭声慢慢变成了呜咽。2 VERB If someone **whimpers** something, they say it in an unhappy or frightened way. 抽噎着说；哀诉 ❑ [V with quote] *'Let me go,' she whimpered. 'You're hurting me.'* "放开我，"她哀诉道，"你弄痛我了。"❑ [V n] *She whimpered something inaudible.* 她呜咽着说了些什么，听不清。

whim|si|cal /ʰwɪmzɪkᵊl/ ADJ A **whimsical** person or idea is unusual, playful, and unpredictable, rather than serious and practical. 怪异的；反复无常的；不切实际的 ❑ *McGrath remembers his offbeat sense of humor, his whimsical side.* 麦格拉思记得他不同寻常的幽默感和他古怪的一面。

whim|sy /ʰwɪmzi/ also **whimsey** N-UNCOUNT **Whimsy** is behaviour which is unusual, playful, and unpredictable, rather than having any serious reason or purpose behind it. 奇思异想；不同寻常的行为

whine /ʰwaɪn/ (**whines, whining, whined**) 1 VERB If something or someone **whines**, they make a long, high-pitched noise, especially one which sounds sad or unpleasant. 尖叫；哀号；悲鸣 ❑ [V] *He could hear her dog barking and whining in the background.* 他能听见她的狗在远处吠叫、哀嚎。❑ [V] *The engines whined.* 发动机呜呜作响。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Whine** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *...the whine of air-raid sirens.* 空袭警报器的呜响 2 VERB If you say that someone **is whining**, you mean that they are complaining in an annoying way about something unimportant.（令人讨厌地）抱怨；唠叨【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V +*about*] *They come to me to whine about their troubles.* 他们到我这儿来不停地唠叨他们的烦恼。❑ [V that] *...children who whine that they are bored.* 抱怨无聊的孩子们 ❑ [V with quote] *'Why can't you tell me?' I whined.* "为什么你不能告诉我？"我嘀咕道。

whinge /ʰwɪndʒ/ (**whinges, whingeing** or **whinging, whinged**) VERB If you say that someone **is whingeing**, you mean that they are complaining in an annoying way about something unimportant. 发牢骚；絮絮叨叨地抱怨【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [V] *All she ever does is whinge and complain.* 她就会发牢骚抱怨。[Also V with quote]

whing|er /ʰwɪndʒəʳ/ (**whingers**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **whinger**, you are critical of them because they complain about unimportant things all the time. 发牢骚的人；抱怨的人【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】

whin|ny /ʰwɪni/ (**whinnies, whinnying, whinnied**) VERB When a horse **whinnies**, it makes a series of high-pitched sounds, usually not very loudly.（马）嘶鸣 ❑ [V] *The girl's horse whinnied.* 那个女孩的马咴儿咴儿地叫着。•N-COUNT **Whinny** is also a noun. ❑ *With a terrified whinny the horse shied.* 那匹马惊了，发出一声可怕的嘶叫。

whip ♦◇ /ʰwɪp/ (**whips, whipping, whipped**) 1 N-COUNT A **whip** is a long thin piece of material such as leather or rope, fastened to a stiff handle. It is used for hitting people or animals. 鞭子 2 VERB If someone **whips** a person or animal, they beat them or hit them with a whip or something like a whip. 鞭打（人或动物）❑ [V n] *Eye-witnesses claimed Mr Melton whipped the horse up to 16 times.* 目击证人称梅尔顿先生抽打了这匹马 16 鞭之多。•**whip|ping** (**whippings**) N-COUNT ❑ *He threatened to give her a whipping.* 他威胁要抽她一顿。3 VERB If something, for example the wind, **whips** something, it strikes it sharply.（风等）猛烈地抽打【LITERARY 文】❑ [V n] *A terrible wind whipped our faces.* 狂风抽打着我们的脸。4 VERB If someone **whips** something out or **whips** it off, they take it out or take it off very quickly and suddenly. 快速移开；快速拿走 ❑ [V n with adv] *Bob whipped out his notebook.* 鲍勃迅速掏出他的笔记本。❑ [V n with adv] *Players were whipping their shirts off.* 运动员们在飞快地脱衬衫。5 VERB When you **whip** something liquid such as cream or an egg, you stir it very fast until it is thick or stiff. 搅打（奶油、鸡蛋等）❑ [V n] *Whip the cream until thick.* 搅打奶油直到它变黏稠。❑ [V n adv/prep] *Whip the eggs, oils and honey together.* 把鸡蛋、油和蜂蜜搅打在一起。❑ [V-ed] *...strawberries and whipped cream.* 草莓和掼奶油 6 VERB If you **whip** people **into** an emotional state, you deliberately cause and encourage them to be in that state.（故意）激起（情绪）❑ [V n +*into*] *He could whip a crowd into hysteria.* 他能让一群人变得歇斯底里。7 N-COUNT A **whip** is a member of a political party in a parliament or legislature who is responsible for making sure that party members are present to vote on important issues and that they vote in the appropriate way. 组织秘书，党鞭（负责维持党纪并督导该党议员出席议会重要议题的讨论和表决）❑ *The Whips have the job of making sure MPs toe the line.* 组织秘书们的任务是确保议员们听从命令，履行职责。8 PHRASE If you have **the whip hand**, you have power over someone else in a particular situation. 控制权；主导地位 ❑ *These days the shopper has the whip hand, and will not buy if stores fail to lower their prices.* 如今购物者占主导地位，如果商店不降价，他们是不会买的。

▶**whip up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **whips up** an emotion, especially a dangerous one such as hatred, or if they **whip** people **up** into an emotional state, they deliberately cause and encourage people to feel that emotion. 激起，煽动（仇恨等危险情感）❑ [V P n] *He accused politicians of whipping up anti-foreign sentiments in order to win right-wing votes.* 他谴责那些政客为了获得右翼人士的选票而煽动排外情绪。[Also V n P +*into*]

whip|lash /ʰwɪplæʃ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Whiplash** is a neck injury caused by the head suddenly moving forwards and then back again, for example in a car accident. 挥鞭伤（车祸等中造成的颈部过度屈伸损伤）❑ *His wife suffered whiplash and shock.* 他的妻子遭受挥鞭伤且休克。

whip|per|snap|per /ʰwɪpəʳsnæpəʳ/ (**whippersnappers**) N-COUNT If you refer to a young person as a **whippersnapper**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are behaving more confidently than they should. 自以为是的人；妄自尊大的人【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，过时，贬】

whip|pet /ʰwɪpɪt/ (**whippets**) N-COUNT A **whippet** is a small thin dog with long legs. Some whippets are used for racing. 小灵狗（腿长，瘦小，可用于赛狗）

'whip|ping boy (**whipping boys**) N-COUNT If someone or something is a **whipping boy** for a particular situation, they get all the blame for it. 替人受过者；替罪羊 ❑ [+*for*] *He has become a convenient whipping boy for the failures of the old regime.* 他成了现成的替罪羊，为旧政权的失败担受罪名。

'whip|ping cream N-UNCOUNT **Whipping cream** is cream that becomes stiff when it is stirred very fast.（经快速搅打后会发硬的）搅打奶油

whip|poor|will /ˈwɪpʊəʳwɪl/ (**whippoorwills**) N-COUNT A **whippoorwill** is a North American bird that is active at night and has a call that sounds like 'whip poor will'. 三声夜鹰（见于北美）

'whip-round N-SING When a group of people have a **whip-round**, money is collected from each person so that it can be used to buy something for all of them or for someone they all know. 凑钱；凑份子【INFORMAL 非正式】

whir /ʰwɜːʳ/ → see **whirr**

whirl /ʰwɜːʳl/ (**whirls, whirling, whirled**) 1 VERB If something or someone **whirls** around or if you **whirl** them around, they

move around or turn around very quickly. (使)回旋;(使)旋转 ❑ [v adv/prep] *Not receiving an answer, she whirled round.* 她没有得到答案,便飞快地转过身去。❑ [v n adv/prep] *He was whirling Anne around the floor.* 他正拉着安妮在舞池内转圈儿。❑ [v] *The smoke began to whirl and grew into a monstrous column.* 浓烟开始盘旋上升,形成了一个巨大的烟柱。[Also v n] •N-COUNT **Whirl** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...the barely audible whirl of wheels.* 几乎听不见的轮子转动声 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to a lot of intense activity as a **whirl** of activity. 一连串;接连不断的活动 ❑ [+of] *In half an hour's whirl of activity she does it all.* 经过半个小时的忙碌,她全都做完了。❑ *Your life is such a social whirl.* 你总是在不停地参加社交活动。❸ PHRASE If you decide to **give** an activity **a whirl**, you do it even though it is something that you have never tried before. 试一试;尝试一下【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Why not give acupuncture a whirl?* 为什么不试试针灸?❑ *We decided to give it a whirl.* 我们决定尝试一下。

whirl|pool /ˈhwɜːlpuːl/ (**whirlpools**) N-COUNT A **whirlpool** is a small area in a river or the sea where the water is moving quickly round and round, so that objects floating near it are pulled into its centre. 漩涡

whirl|wind /ˈhwɜːlwɪnd/ (**whirlwinds**) ❶ N-COUNT A **whirlwind** is a tall column of air which spins round and round very fast and moves across the land or sea. (陆地或海洋上的)旋风,旋流 ❷ N-COUNT [usu sing] You can describe a situation in which a lot of things happen very quickly and are very difficult for someone to control as a **whirlwind**. 一连串的突发事件 ❑ [+of] *I had been running around southern England in a whirlwind of activity.* 我一直奔波于英格兰南部地区,应对一连串的活动。❸ ADJ [ADJ n] A **whirlwind** event or action happens or is done much more quickly than normal. 旋风般的;匆匆忙忙的;快速的 ❑ *He got married after a whirlwind romance.* 在一场旋风式的恋爱后他很快就结婚了。❑ *...a whirlwind tour of France.* 走马观花式的法国之旅

whirr /ˈhwɜːr/ (**whirrs, whirring, whirred**) also **whir** VERB When something such as a machine or an insect's wing **whirrs**, it makes a series of low sounds so quickly that they seem like one continuous sound. (机器、昆虫翅膀等)发出呼呼声,嗡嗡作响 ❑ [v] *The camera whirred and clicked.* 相机发出嗡嗡声和咔嚓声。❑ [v-ing] *...the whirring sound of the film projector.* 电影放映机的嗡嗡声 •N-COUNT [usu sing] **Whirr** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *He could hear the whirr of a vacuum cleaner.* 他能听到真空吸尘器的嗡嗡声。

whisk /ˈhwɪsk/ (**whisks, whisking, whisked**) ❶ VERB If you **whisk** someone or something somewhere, you take them or move them there quickly. 迅速送走;匆匆带走 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *He whisked her across the dance floor.* 他带着她飞快地穿过舞池。❑ [v n prep/adv] *I was whisked away in a police car.* 我被一辆警车匆匆带走了。❷ VERB If you **whisk** something such as eggs or cream, you stir it very fast, often with an electric device, so that it becomes full of small bubbles. 搅拌,搅打(鸡蛋、奶油等) ❑ [v n] *Just before serving, whisk the cream.* 在上桌之前,要搅打一下奶油。❑ [v n with *together*] *In a separate bowl, whisk together the remaining sugar and the yolks.* 用另外一只碗把剩下的糖和蛋黄搅打均匀。❸ N-COUNT A **whisk** is a kitchen tool used for whisking eggs or cream. 搅拌器;打蛋器 ❑ *...an electric whisk.* 电动搅拌机

whisk|er /ˈhwɪskəʳ/ (**whiskers**) ❶ N-COUNT [usu pl] The **whiskers** of an animal such as a cat or a mouse are the long stiff hairs that grow near its mouth. (猫、鼠等动物的)胡须 ❷ N-PLURAL You can refer to the hair on a man's face, especially on the sides of his face, as his **whiskers**. 连鬓胡子;络腮胡子 ❑ *...wild, savage-looking fellows, with large whiskers, unshaven beards, and dirty faces.* 外表粗野的家伙,长着浓密的络腮胡子,胡须未刮且脸上脏兮兮的 ❸ N-SING You can use **whisker** in expressions such as **by a whisker** or **within a whisker of** to indicate that something happened or is true, but only by a very small amount or degree. 微小的数量;一丝;一点儿 ❑ *A new pet census showed that cats now outnumber dogs by a whisker (7 million to 6.9 million).* 新的宠物普查显示猫的数量略微超过了狗的数量(700 万比 690 万)。❑ [+of] *She came within a whisker of taking a gold medal.* 她离金牌只有一步之遥。❑ *Unemployment is now a whisker away from three million.* 现在的失业人数已接近 300 万。

whis|kery /ˈhwɪskəri/ ADJ If you describe someone as **whiskery**, you mean that they have lots of stiff little hairs on their face. 胡须多的 ❑ *...a whiskery old man.* 一位满脸胡须的老人

whis|key /ˈhwɪski/ (**whiskeys**) N-VAR **Whiskey** is whisky that is made in Ireland or the United States. (产于爱尔兰或美国的)威士忌酒 ❑ *...a tumbler with about an inch of whiskey in it.* 里面还有约 1 英寸高的威士忌酒的平底大玻璃杯 •N-COUNT A **whiskey** is a glass of whiskey. 一杯威士忌

whis|ky /ˈhwɪski/ (**whiskies**) N-VAR **Whisky** is a strong alcoholic drink made, especially in Scotland, from grain such as barley or rye. (尤指产于苏格兰、由大麦或黑麦酿制的)威士忌酒 ❑ *...a bottle of whisky.* 一瓶威士忌 ❑ *...expensive whiskies and brandies.* 昂贵的威士忌和白兰地 •N-COUNT A **whisky** is a glass of whisky. 一杯威士忌 ❑ *She handed him a whisky.* 她递给他一杯威士忌。

whis|per ♦◇ /ˈhwɪspəʳ/ (**whispers, whispering, whispered**) ❶ VERB When you **whisper**, you say something very quietly, using your breath rather than your throat, so that only one person can hear you. 低声说;悄悄说;耳语 ❑ [v with quote] *'Keep your voice down,' I whispered.* 我轻声说:"小声点儿。" ❑ [v prep] *She sat on Rossi's knee as he whispered in her ear.* 她坐在罗西的膝盖上,听他低声耳语。❑ [v n prep] *He whispered the message to David.* 他悄声把这个消息告诉了戴维。❑ [v that] *Somebody whispered that films like that were illegal.* 一些人在窃窃私语,说那种电影是非法的。❑ [v n] *She whispered his name.* 她轻轻说出他的名字。•N-COUNT **Whisper** is also a noun. ❑ *Men were talking in whispers in every office.* 每间办公室里人们都在窃窃私语。❷ VERB If people **whisper** about a piece of information, they talk about it, although it might not be true or accurate, or might be a secret. 私下谈论;谣传 ❑ [v +*about*] *Today, we no longer gasp when we hear a teenage girl is pregnant or whisper about unmarried couples who live together.* 今天,我们听到未成年少女怀孕时不会再感到惊讶,也不会再去私下谈论谁谁未婚同居。❑ [*be* v-ed that] *It is whispered that he intended to resign.* 据传他打算辞职。❑ [v n] *But don't whisper a word of that.* 但是私下里关于那件事什么也不要说。•N-COUNT **Whisper** is also a noun. ❑ *I've heard a whisper that the Bishop intends to leave.* 我听到有谣传说主教打算离开。

whist /ˈhwɪst/ N-UNCOUNT **Whist** is a card game in which people play in pairs against each other. 惠斯特牌(两人一组玩的扑克牌游戏)

whis|tle /ˈhwɪsᵊl/ (**whistles, whistling, whistled**) ❶ VERB When you **whistle** or when you **whistle** a tune, you make a series of musical notes by forcing your breath out between your lips, or your teeth. 吹口哨;用口哨吹出(曲调) ❑ [v] *He was whistling softly to himself.* 他轻声吹着口哨。❑ [v n] *As he washed he whistled a tune.* 他边洗边用口哨吹着小曲。❷ VERB When someone **whistles**, they make a sound by forcing their breath out between their lips or their teeth. People sometimes whistle when they are surprised or shocked, or to call a dog, or to show that they are impressed. (吃惊、唤狗、赞叹等时)吹口哨 ❑ [v] *He whistled, surprised but not shocked.* 他吹了声口哨,很是惊讶但没有被吓住。❑ [v prep] *Jenkins whistled through his teeth, impressed at last.* 詹金斯吹了声口哨,最终被打动了。•N-COUNT **Whistle** is also a noun. ❑ *Jackson gave a low whistle.* 杰克逊低声吹了下口哨。❸ → see also **wolf-whistle** ❹ VERB If something such as a train or a kettle **whistles**, it makes a loud, high sound. (火车)鸣汽笛;(水开时水壶)发出尖啸声 ❑ [v] *Somewhere a train whistled.* 不知哪里的火车在鸣汽笛。❑ [v-ing] *...the whistling car radio.* 车载收音机的尖啸声 •**whis|tling** N-SING ❑ *...the whistling of the wind.* 风声飕飕 ❺ VERB If something such as the wind or a bullet **whistles** somewhere, it moves there, making a loud, high sound. (风、子弹等)呼啸而过 ❑ [v prep] *The wind was whistling through the building.* 风呼啸着穿过大楼。❑ [v prep] *As I stood up a bullet whistled past my back.* 我起身时一颗子弹嗖的一声从我背后擦过。❻ N-COUNT A **whistle** is a loud sound produced by air or steam being forced through a small opening, or by something moving quickly through the air. (空气或液流通过狭窄孔洞时发出的)呼啸声;(物体在空气中快速移动时的)呼呼声 ❑ [+of] *Hugh listened to the whistle of a train.* 休听着火车呼啸而过。❑ [+of] *...the whistle of the wind.* 呼啸的风声 ❼ N-COUNT A **whistle** is a small metal tube which you blow in order to produce a loud

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sound and attract someone's attention. 哨子 ❑ *On the platform, the guard blew his whistle.* 平台上的警卫吹响了哨子。 6 N-COUNT A **whistle** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a metal pipe with holes. You play the whistle by blowing into it. 口哨(一种乐器) 6 → see also **tin whistle** 10 PHRASE If you **blow the whistle on** someone, or on something secret or illegal, you tell another person, especially a person in authority, what is happening. (尤指向当权者)告发，揭发 ❑ *Companies should protect employees who blow the whistle on dishonest workmates and work practices.* 公司应该保护那些检举不诚实的工友及工作行为的员工。 11 → see also **whistle-blower** 12 PHRASE If you describe something as **clean as a whistle**, you mean that it is completely clean. 非常清洁

'whistle-blower (**whistle-blowers**) also **whistleblower** N-COUNT A **whistle-blower** is someone who finds out that the organization they are working for is doing something immoral or illegal and tells the authorities or the public about it. 告发者；揭发者【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He has been a prominent victim of alleged witch-hunts against whistle-blowers in the NHS.* 他成了英国国民保健制度下所谓追查报复揭发者行动的典型牺牲品。

'whistle-blowing also **whistleblowing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Whistle-blowing** is the act of telling the authorities or the public that the organization you are working for is doing something immoral or illegal. (向当局或公众)检举，揭发 ❑ *It took internal whistle-blowing and investigative journalism to uncover the rot.* 是内部检举和调查性报道揭露了这一腐败事实。

'whistle-stop ADJ [ADJ n] If someone, especially a politician, goes on a **whistle-stop** tour, they visit a lot of different places in a short time. (尤指政界人士在很多地方)短暂停留的

whit /ʰwɪt/ 1 PHRASE [with neg] You say **not a whit** or **not one whit** to emphasize that something is not the case at all. 一点也不；完全不【mainly FORMAL or OLD-FASHIONED, EMPHASIS 主正式或过时，强调】❑ *He cared not a whit for the social, political or moral aspects of literature.* 他毫不在乎文学的社会、政治或道德层面。 2 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Whit** means the same as **Whitsun**. 同 Whitsun ❑ *The orchestra gave its first performance on Whit Monday.* 乐团在周一的圣灵降临节举行了首场演出。

white ◆◆◆ /ʰwaɪt/ (**whiter, whitest, whites**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **white** is the colour of snow or milk. 白色；白 ❑ *He had nice square white teeth.* 他的牙齿洁白而整齐，十分好看。 ❑ *He was dressed in white from head to toe.* 他从头到脚穿了一身白色。 •**white|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *Her scarlet lipstick emphasized the whiteness of her teeth.* 她鲜红色的口红更衬出了她牙齿的洁白。 2 ADJ A **white** person has a pale skin and belongs to a race which is of European origin. 白种人的；白肤色的 ❑ *He was white, with brown shoulder-length hair and a moustache.* 他是个白人，留着棕色的齐肩发、蓄着小胡子。 •N-COUNT [usu pl] **Whites** are white people. 白种人 ❑ *It's a school that's brought blacks and whites and Hispanics together.* 那所学校里会聚了黑人、白人和西班牙裔人。 3 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone goes **white**, the skin on their face becomes very pale, for example because of fear, shock, anger, or illness. (因情绪变化、生病等)脸色苍白的 ❑ *Richard had gone very white, but he stood his ground.* 理查德脸都白了，但还是坚持自己的立场。 ❑ [+with] *His face was white with fury.* 他脸都气白了。 •PHRASE If someone looks **white as a sheet** or **as white as a sheet**, they look very frightened, shocked, or ill. (因惊吓或生病而)脸色苍白的 ❑ *He appeared in the doorway, white as a sheet, eyes wide with horror.* 他出现在门口，脸色苍白，睁大的双眼里充满了恐惧。 4 ADJ **White** wine is pale yellow in colour. (葡萄酒)白的，淡黄色的 ❑ *Gregory poured another glass of white wine and went back to his bedroom.* 格雷戈里又倒了一杯白葡萄酒，然后回到了卧室。 •N-VAR You can refer to white wine as **white**. 白葡萄酒 ❑ *I bought a bottle of Californian white.* 我买了一瓶加州白葡萄酒。 5 ADJ **White** coffee has had milk or cream added to it. (咖啡)加牛奶(或奶油)的【BRIT 英】❑ *Wayne has a large white coffee in front of him.* 韦恩面前摆着一大杯加了牛奶的咖啡。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] **White** blood cells are the cells in your blood which your body uses to fight infection. (血细胞)白的 7 N-VAR The **white** of an egg is the transparent liquid that surrounds the yellow part called the yolk. 蛋白；蛋清 8 N-COUNT The **white** of someone's eye is the white part that surrounds the coloured part called the iris. 眼白

→ see **bread**, **cardiovascular**

white|board /ʰwaɪtbɔːʳd/ (**whiteboards**) N-COUNT A **whiteboard** is a shiny white board on which people draw or write using special pens. Whiteboards are often used for teaching or giving talks. 白色书写板

,white 'Christ|mas (**white Christmases**) N-COUNT A **white Christmas** is a Christmas when it snows. (下雪的)白色圣诞节

,white-'collar also **white collar** 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **White-collar** workers work in offices rather than doing physical work such as making things in factories or building things. 白领的；文职的；脑力劳动的 ❑ *White-collar workers now work longer hours.* 如今白领工人的工作时间比以前更长了。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **White-collar** crime is committed by people who work in offices, and involves stealing money secretly from companies or the government, or getting money in an illegal way. (犯罪)白领的(指非法窃取公司、政府钱财等)

→ see **union**

,white 'el|ephant (**white elephants**) N-COUNT If you describe something as a **white elephant**, you mean that it is a waste of money because it is completely useless. 昂贵而无用的东西；华而不实的东西【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The pavilion has become a £14 million steel and glass white elephant.* 这个耗资 1400 万英镑、用钢与玻璃建成的亭子已经成了一个华而不实的摆设。

'white goods N-PLURAL People in business sometimes refer to fridges, washing machines, and other large pieces of electrical household equipment as **white goods**. 白色家电(指冰箱、洗衣机等)(Compare 比较 **brown goods**.)

,white-'haired ADJ Someone who is **white-haired** has white hair, usually because they are old. (老者)白发苍苍的

White|hall ◆◇◇ /ʰwaɪthɔːl/ N-PROPER **Whitehall** is the name of a street in London in which there are many government offices. You can also use **Whitehall** to mean the British Government itself. 怀特霍尔(伦敦一街名，许多政府机关所在地)；白厅(指英国政府) ❑ *...people with banners marching down Whitehall.* 打着标语在怀特霍尔街上行进的人们 ❑ *Whitehall said that it hoped to get the change through by the end of June.* 英国政府称将有望在 6 月底前彻底完成变革。

,white-'hot ADJ If something is **white-hot**, it is extremely hot. 白热的；炽热的 ❑ *It is important to get the coals white-hot before you start.* 在动手之前把炭火烧旺很重要。

'White House ◆◇◇ N-PROPER [N n] **The White House** is the official home in Washington DC of the President of the United States. You can also use **the White House** to refer to the President of the United States and his or her officials. 白宫(位于华盛顿特区的美国总统府邸，也指美国总统及其官员) ❑ *He drove to the White House.* 他驾车前往白宫。 ❑ *The White House has not participated in any talks.* 白宫方面没有参加任何会谈。

,white 'knight (**white knights**) N-COUNT A **white knight** is a person or an organization that rescues a company from difficulties such as financial problems or an unwelcome takeover bid. (成功阻止公司被恶意收购或陷入财务困难的)白衣骑士，白武士，救星【BUSINESS 商】❑ *...a white-knight bid.* 力挽狂澜的竞标

,white-'knuckle 1 ADJ [ADJ n] In a fairground, a **white-knuckle** ride is any large machine that people ride on which is very exciting but also frightening. (游乐装置)令人兴奋又紧张的 ❑ *...white-knuckle rides such as the rollercoaster.* 类似过山车这样的惊险娱乐项目 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **white-knuckle** experience is something that you find very exciting but also very frightening. (经历等)惊险刺激的 ❑ *...a hellish white-knuckle ride through the heavy London traffic.* 在伦敦拥堵的车流中惊心动魄的穿行

,white 'lie (**white lies**) N-COUNT If you refer to an untrue statement as a **white lie**, you mean that it is made to avoid hurting someone's feelings or to avoid trouble, and not for an evil purpose. 善意的谎言

,white 'meat (**white meats**) N-UNCOUNT **White meat** is meat

such as chicken and pork, which is pale in colour after it has been cooked. 白肉(如鸡肉等)

whit|en /ˈʰwaɪtᵊn/ (**whitens, whitening, whitened**) VERB When something **whitens** or when you **whiten** it, it becomes whiter or paler in colour. (使)变白 ❑ [v] *Her knuckles whiten as she clenches her hands harder.* 她的手握得越来越紧，指节都变白了。❑ [v n] *...toothpastes that whiten teeth.* 增白牙膏

white noise N-UNCOUNT **White noise** is sound, especially of a loud, continuous, or unpleasant kind, that seems to have no pattern or rhythm. 白噪音(尤指持续而无规律的杂音) ❑ *They were made to listen to white noise, such as static of the sort you might pick up between radio stations.* 他们被迫听白噪音，类似于你在调电台时听到的那种静电噪音。

White Pages N-PLURAL **White Pages** is used to refer to the section of a telephone directory which lists names and telephone numbers in alphabetical order. 白页(电话号码查询手册中的一般用户部分，姓名和电话号码按字母顺序排列)(Compare 比较 **Yellow Pages.**)【AM 美】

White Paper (**White Papers**) N-COUNT In Britain, Australia, Canada, and some other countries, a **White Paper** is an official report which describes the policy of the Government on a particular subject. 白皮书

white pepper N-UNCOUNT **White pepper** is pepper which has been made from the dried insides of the fruits of the pepper plant. 白胡椒

white sauce (**white sauces**) N-VAR **White sauce** is a thick white sauce made from milk, flour, and butter. Meat, fish, or vegetables are often cooked in or served in white sauce. 白沙司(用牛奶、面粉、黄油等制成的调味汁)

white spirit N-UNCOUNT **White spirit** is a colourless liquid that is made from petrol and is used, for example, to make paint thinner or to clean surfaces. 石油溶剂液【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **turpentine**

white trash N-UNCOUNT [with sing or pl verb] Some people use **white trash** to refer to poor white people who they think are worthless. 穷苦的白人；白人中的垃圾【AM, OFFENSIVE, DISAPPROVAL 美，冒犯，贬】❑ *...a place peopled by illiterate poor white trash.* 没有文化的穷苦白人居住的地方

white|wash /ˈʰwaɪtwɒʃ/ (**whitewashes, whitewashing, whitewashed**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Whitewash** is a mixture of lime or chalk and water that is used for painting walls white. (粉刷用的)石灰水，白涂料 2 VERB If a wall or building **has been whitewashed**, it has been painted white with whitewash. 用石灰水粉刷 ❑ [be V-ed] *The walls had been whitewashed.* 墙已经用石灰水刷过了。❑ [V-ed] *...a town of picturesque whitewashed cottages.* 拥有一座座漂亮的白色小屋的城镇 3 VERB If you say that people **whitewash** something, you are accusing them of hiding the unpleasant facts or truth about it in order to make it acceptable. 粉饰；掩饰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [V n] *The administration is whitewashing the regime's actions.* 政府在粉饰该政权的行为。4 N-UNCOUNT [oft a N] **Whitewash** is an attempt to hide the unpleasant facts or truth about someone or something. 粉饰；掩饰【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He pledged that there would be no whitewash and that the police would carry out a full investigation.* 他保证将不会有任何掩饰，并且警方将进行全面调查。

white-water rafting N-UNCOUNT **White-water rafting** is the activity of riding on a raft over rough, dangerous parts of a fast-flowing river. 乘竹筏漂流

→ see **boat**

white wedding (**white weddings**) N-COUNT A **white wedding** is a wedding where the bride wears white and the ceremony takes place in a church. 白色婚礼(新娘穿白色礼服并在教堂举行的婚礼)【mainly BRIT 主英】

whither /ˈʰwɪðəʳ/ ADV **Whither** means to where. 何处；哪里【LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED 文或过时】❑ *They knew not whither they went.* 他们不知要去哪里。

whit|ing /ˈʰwaɪtɪŋ/ (**whitings** or **whiting**) N-VAR A **whiting** is a black and silver fish that lives in the sea. 牙鳕 •N-UNCOUNT **Whiting** is this fish eaten as food. (供食用的)牙鳕 ❑ *He ordered stuffed whiting.* 他点了一道夹馅牙鳕。

whit|ish /ˈʰwaɪtɪʃ/ COLOUR **Whitish** means very pale and almost white in colour. 发白的；苍白的 ❑ *...a whitish dust.* 发白的灰尘

Whit|sun /ˈʰwɪtsᵊn/ N-UNCOUNT **Whitsun** is the seventh Sunday after Easter, and the week that follows that Sunday. 圣灵降临周(复活节后的第七个星期日及接下来的一周)【mainly BRIT 主英】

Whit Sunday N-UNCOUNT **Whit Sunday** is the seventh Sunday after Easter, when Christians celebrate the sending of the Holy Spirit to the first followers of Christ. 圣灵降临节(复活节后的第七个星期日)

whit|tle /ˈʰwɪtᵊl/ (**whittles, whittling, whittled**) VERB If you **whittle** something from a piece of wood, you carve it by cutting pieces off the wood with a knife. 削(木头等) ❑ [v n] *He whittled a new handle for his ax.* 他给斧头削了一个新把手。

▶ **whittle away** PHRASAL VERB To **whittle away** something or **whittle away at** it means to gradually make it smaller, weaker, or less effective. 逐渐减少；逐渐削弱 ❑ [v p n] *I believe that the Government's general aim is to whittle away the Welfare State.* 我认为政府总的目的是要削弱福利国家体制。❑ [v p +*at*] *Their approach is to whittle away at the evidence to show reasonable doubt.* 他们的做法是要削弱证据的说服力以提出合理的质疑。

▶ **whittle down** PHRASAL VERB To **whittle down** a group or thing means to gradually make it smaller. 逐渐减少；逐渐压缩…的人数 ❑ [v n p +*to*] *He had whittled eight interviewees down to two.* 他已经逐渐将参加面试的人数由 8 人减少到 2 人。❑ [v p n] *The president has agreed to whittle down his proposal.* 总统已经同意逐步削减他的提案。[Also v n p, v n p +*from*]

whizz /ˈʰwɪz/ (**whizzes, whizzing, whizzed**) VERB If something **whizzes** somewhere, it moves there very fast. 飞驰；嗖嗖地移动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *Stewart felt a bottle whizz past his head.* 斯图尔特感觉有个瓶子从他头上嗖地飞了过去。❑ [v prep/adv] *A car whizzed past.* 一辆汽车疾驰而过。

whizz-kid (**whizz-kids**) also **whizzkid, whizz kid** N-COUNT If you refer to a young person as a **whizz-kid**, you mean that they have achieved success at a young age because they are very clever and very good at something, especially making money. (尤指在金融方面的)神童，奇才【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...a financial whizz kid.* 金融神童 ❑ *...a whizz-kid physics student.* 物理神童

whizzy /ˈʰwɪzi/ (**whizzier, whizziest**) ADJ **Whizzy** is used to describe products and activities that are new, exciting, and based on the latest technology. 采用最新技术的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Japanese camera makers continually introduce whizzy new electronic models.* 日本的相机制造商不断推出最新的电子模型。

who ⇹ /hu:/

Usually pronounced /hu:/ for meanings 2 and 3. 义项 2 和 3 在句中通常不作重读。

Who is used as the subject or object of a verb. See entries at **whom** and **whose**. who 用作动词的主语或宾语。见词条 whom, whose。

1 ADV You use **who** in questions when you ask about the name or identity of a person or group of people. (用于疑问句，询问人的姓名或身份)谁 ❑ *Who's there?* 谁在那儿？❑ *Who is the least popular man around here?* 这里谁最不受欢迎？❑ *Who do you work for?* 你为谁工作？❑ *Who do you suppose will replace her on the show?* 你觉得谁会代替她参加这场演出？❑ *'You reminded me of somebody.' 'Who?'* "你让我想起了一个人。" —— "谁？" 2 CONJ You use **who** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you talk about the identity of a person or a group of people. (尤用在动词和形容词后引导从句，说明人的身份)谁 ❑ *Police have not been able to find out who was responsible for the forgeries.* 警方还未能查明谁是这些造假案的元凶。❑ *I went over to start up a conversation, asking her who she knew at the party.* 我凑过

去搭讪，问她这个聚会上都认识谁。❑ *You know who these people are.* 你知道这都是些什么人。3 PRON You use **who** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the person or group of people you are talking about or when giving more information about them.（用于进行限定说明或提供更多信息的关系从句的句首）❑ *There are those who eat out for a special occasion, or treat themselves.* 有些人会在特殊的日子或犒劳自己时出去吃饭。❑ *The woman, who needs constant attention, is cared for by relatives.* 那个需要长期照料的女人由亲戚们照看着。

whoa /hwəʊ/ 1 EXCLAM **Whoa** is a command that you give to a horse to slow down or stop. 吁（用以吆喝马慢下来或停下来）2 EXCLAM You can say **whoa** to someone who is talking to you, to indicate that you think they are talking too fast or assuming things that may not be true. 慢点，停（暗示说话人语速太快或内容不真实）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Slow down! Whoa!* 慢点！停！

who'd /huːd, huːd/ 1 **Who'd** is the usual spoken form of 'who had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb.（尤其当 had 为助动词时，who had 的常用口语形式）2 **Who'd** is a spoken form of 'who would'.（who would 的一种口语形式）

who|dun|nit /huːˈdʌnɪt/ (**whodunnits**) also **whodunit** N-COUNT A **whodunnit** is a novel, film, or play which is about a murder and which does not tell you who the murderer is until the end. 凶杀悬疑小说（或电影、戏剧）【INFORMAL 非正式】

who|ever /huːˈevəʳ/ 1 CONJ You use **whoever** to refer to someone when their identity is not yet known.（表示身份不确定）无论是谁 ❑ *Whoever wins the election is going to have a tough job getting the economy back on its feet.* 不管是谁赢得选举都将面对复苏经济的棘手任务。❑ *Ben, I want whoever's responsible to come forward.* 本，我希望不管是谁的责任，他都能够站出来。2 CONJ You use **whoever** to indicate that the actual identity of the person who does something will not affect a situation.（指与人的身份无关）无论是谁 ❑ *You can have whoever you like to visit you.* 你想要谁来拜访你都可以。❑ *Everybody who goes into this region, whoever they are, is at risk of being taken hostage.* 进入这个地区的人，不管是谁，都有被劫为人质的危险。3 ADV You use **whoever** in questions as an emphatic way of saying 'who', usually when you are surprised about something.（用在疑问句中代替 who，通常表示惊讶）究竟是谁【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Ridiculous! Whoever suggested such a thing?* 荒唐！究竟是谁提出了这样的建议？

whole ↔ /həʊl/ (**wholes**) 1 QUANT If you refer to **the whole of** something, you mean all of it. 全部；整体 ❑ [+of] *He has said he will make an apology to the whole of Asia for his country's past behaviour.* 他已表示要为自己国家过去的行径向全亚洲道歉。❑ [+of] *I was cold throughout the whole of my body.* 我浑身上下都觉得冷。❑ [+of] *...the whole of August.* 整个 8 月份 •ADJ [ADJ n] **Whole** is also an adjective. ❑ *He'd been observing her the whole trip.* 他整个旅途中都在观察她。❑ *We spent the whole summer in Italy that year.* 那年我们整个夏天都呆在意大利。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **whole** is a single thing which contains several different parts.（包含几个不同部分的）整体 ❑ *An atom itself is a complete whole, with its electrons, protons and neutrons and other elements.* 一个原子本身就是一个完整的整体，包括电子、质子、中子及其他元素。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **whole**, it is in one piece and is not broken or damaged. 完好的；完整的 ❑ *I struck the glass with my fist with all my might; yet it remained whole.* 我用拳头拼命砸向玻璃，可它还是完好无损。❑ *Small bones should be avoided as the dog may swallow them whole and risk internal injury.* 不要给狗喂小块的骨头，以免它整个吞下去而造成内部器官损伤。4 ADV [ADV adj] You use **whole** to emphasize what you are saying. 完全地【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It was like seeing a whole different side of somebody.* 这就像是看到一个人完全不同的一面。❑ *His father had helped invent a whole new way of doing business.* 他父亲帮助创造了一套全新的生意经。•ADJ [ADJ n] **Whole** is also an adjective. ❑ *That saved me a whole bunch of money.* 那省了我一大笔钱。5 PHRASE If you refer to something **as a whole**, you are referring to it generally and as a single unit. 整体而言；总体上 ❑ *He described the move as a victory for the people of South Africa as a whole.* 他把这一举动描述成整个南非人民的胜利。❑ *As a whole we do not eat enough fibre in Britain.* 总体上我们英国人没有摄入足够的膳食纤维。6 PHRASE You use **on the whole** to indicate that what you are saying is true in general but may not be true in every case, or that you are giving a general opinion or summary of something. 大体上说；总的说来 ❑ *On the whole, people miss the opportunity to enjoy leisure.* 总的来说，人们渴望享受闲暇的时光。

whole|food /ˈhəʊlfuːd/ (**wholefoods**) N-VAR **Wholefoods** are foods which have not been processed much and which have not had artificial ingredients added.（未经过精加工、无人工添加剂的）粗制食物，全天然食物【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It pays to avoid food additives and eat only wholefoods.* 避免摄入食物添加剂而只吃全天然食物是有好处的。

whole|grains /ˈhəʊlgreɪnz/ also **whole grains**

> The forms **wholegrain** and **whole-grain** are used as modifiers. wholegrain 和 whole-grain 用作修饰语。

N-PLURAL **Wholegrains** are the grains of cereals such as wheat and maize that have not been processed. 全谷物；全麦 ❑ *Fruits, vegetables, and wholegrains are rich in potassium.* 水果、蔬菜和全谷物富含钾元素。❑ *...crusty wholegrain bread.* 全麦硬皮面包

whole|hearted /ˌhəʊlˈhɑːtɪd/ also **whole-hearted** ADJ If you support or agree to something in a **wholehearted** way, you support or agree to it enthusiastically and completely. 全心全意的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The Government deserves our wholehearted support for having taken a step in this direction.* 政府已朝这个方向迈进了一步，理应得到我们的全力支持。•**whole|hearted|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *That's exactly right. I agree wholeheartedly with you.* 太对了。我打心眼里赞同你。

whole|meal /ˈhəʊlmiːl/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wholemeal** flour is made from the complete grain of the wheat plant, including the outer part. **Wholemeal** bread or pasta is made from wholemeal flour. 全麦的【BRIT 英】❑ *...a slice of wholemeal toast.* 一片全麦吐司

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **wholewheat**

2 N-UNCOUNT **Wholemeal** means wholemeal bread or wholemeal flour. 全麦面包；全麦面粉【BRIT 英】❑ *...one slice of white and one of wholemeal.* 一片白面包和一片全麦面包

> in AM, use 美国英语用 **wholewheat**

whole|ness /ˈhəʊlnəs/ N-UNCOUNT **Wholeness** is the quality of being complete or a single unit and not broken or divided into parts. 整体性，完整性 ❑ *...the need for wholeness and harmony in mind, body and spirit.* 保持头脑、身体和精神和谐统一的需要

whole note (**whole notes**) N-COUNT A **whole note** is a musical note that has a time value equal to two half notes. 全音符【AM 美】

> in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **semibreve**

whole number (**whole numbers**) N-COUNT A **whole number** is an exact number such as 1, 7, and 24, as opposed to a number with fractions or decimals. 整数

whole|sale /ˈhəʊlseɪl/ 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Wholesale** is the activity of buying and selling goods in large quantities and therefore at cheaper prices, usually to shopkeepers who then sell them to the public. 批发；趸售（Compare 比较 **retail**.）【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Warehouse clubs allow members to buy goods at wholesale prices.* 仓储式会员店允许会员以批发价购买商品。❑ *I am in the wholesale trade.* 我做批发生意。2 ADV [ADV after v] If something is sold **wholesale**, it is sold in large quantities and at cheaper prices, usually to shopkeepers. 用批发方式；以批发价【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+to] *The fabrics are sold wholesale to retailers, fashion houses, and other manufacturers.* 这些纺织品被批发给零售商、时装店和其他制造商。3 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **wholesale** to describe the destruction, removal, or changing of something when it affects a very large number of things or people. 大规模的；大批的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *They are only doing what is necessary to prevent wholesale destruction of vegetation.* 他们只是在采取必要措施避免大规模的植被破坏。

whole|sal|er /ˈhəʊlseɪləʳ/ (**wholesalers**) N-COUNT A **wholesaler** is a person whose business is buying large quantities of goods

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and selling them in smaller amounts, for example to shops. 批发商【BUSINESS 商】

wholesaling /ˈhəʊlseɪlɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Wholesaling** is the activity of buying or selling goods in large amounts, especially in order to sell them in shops or supermarkets. 批发（Compare 比较 **retailing.**）【BUSINESS 商】

wholesome /ˈhəʊlsəm/ 1 ADJ If you describe something as **wholesome**, you approve of it because you think it is likely to have a positive influence on people's behaviour or mental state, especially because it does not involve anything sexually immoral. （尤指不包含不道德的性内容）健康的，有益身心的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...good, wholesome fun.* 健康有益的娱乐 2 ADJ If you describe food as **wholesome**, you approve of it because you think it is good for your health. （食物）有益健康的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *...fresh, wholesome ingredients.* 新鲜的、有利于健康的烹饪材料 ❑ *The food is filling and wholesome.* 这种食物既能充饥又有营养。

wholewheat /ˈhəʊlʰwiːt/ also **whole wheat** 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wholewheat** flour is made from the complete grain of the wheat plant, including the outer part. **Wholewheat** bread or pasta is made from wholewheat flour. 用全麦做的；用全麦面粉做的 ❑ *...vegetables with wholewheat noodles.* 全麦面条拌蔬菜 2 N-UNCOUNT **Wholewheat** means wholewheat bread or wholewheat flour. 全麦面包；全麦面粉 ❑ *...a chicken salad sandwich on whole wheat.* 鸡肉色拉全麦三明治

→ see **bread**

who'll /huːl, huːl/ **Who'll** is a spoken form of 'who will' or 'who shall'. （who will 和 who shall 的一种口语表达形式）

wholly /ˈhəʊlli/ ADV [ADV adj] You use **wholly** to emphasize the extent or degree to which something is the case. 完全地；完整地【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *While the two are only days apart in age they seem to belong to wholly different generations.* 尽管这两人年龄上只相差几天，却好像是完全不同时代的人。❑ *For urban areas this approach was wholly inadequate.* 对于市区来说，这种办法根本不会奏效。

wholly-owned subsidiary (**wholly-owned subsidiaries**) N-COUNT A **wholly-owned subsidiary** is a company whose shares are all owned by another company. （指股份为另一家公司所全部拥有的）全资子公司【BUSINESS 商】❑ *The Locomotive Construction Company Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Trust.* 机车建筑有限公司是该托拉斯的全资子公司。

whom ◆◆ /huːm/

Whom is used in formal or written English instead of 'who' when it is the object of a verb or preposition. 用作动词或介词的宾语时，whom 比 who 更加正式，且多用于书面语。

1 ADV You use **whom** in questions when you ask about the name or identity of a person or group of people. （用于疑问句，询问人的姓名或身份）谁 ❑ *'I want to send a telegram.'—'Fine, to whom?'* "我想发份电报。"——"好的，发给谁？" ❑ *Whom did he expect to answer his phone?* 他希望由谁来接电话？ 2 CONJ You use **whom** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you talk about the name or identity of a person or a group of people. （尤用于某些动词和形容词后，引导谈论某人或某一群人的姓名或身份的从句）谁 ❑ *He asked whom I'd told about his having been away.* 他问我把他曾离开的消息告诉过谁。 3 PRON You use **whom** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the person or group of people you are talking about or when giving more information about them. （用于进行限定说明或提供更多信息的关系从句的句首）❑ *One writer in whom I had taken an interest was Immanuel Velikovsky.* 我感兴趣的其中一位作家是伊曼纽尔·韦利科夫斯基。

whomever /huːmˈevəʳ/ CONJ **Whomever** is a formal word for **whoever** when it is the object of a verb or preposition. （用作动词或介词的宾语时，whoever 的正式形式）

whoop /ʰwuːp, AM 美 huːp/ (**whoops, whooping, whooped**) 1 VERB If you **whoop**, you shout loudly in a very happy or excited way. （高兴地）大喊，大叫【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v] *She whoops with delight at a promise of money.* 她因为有可能获得一笔钱而高兴得大叫。•N-COUNT **Whoop** is also a noun. ❑ *Scattered groans and whoops broke out in the crowd.* 人群里不时发出几声抱怨和欢呼。 2 → see also **whoops**

whoopee /ʰwuˈpiː/ EXCLAM People sometimes shout '**whoopee**' when they are very happy or excited. （非常开心或激动时的感叹语）哈哈【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *I can have a lie in tomorrow. Whoopee!* 我明天能睡懒觉了，哈哈！

whooping cough /ˈhuːpɪŋ kɒf, AM 美 - kɔːf/ N-UNCOUNT **Whooping cough** is a serious infectious disease which causes people to cough and make a loud noise when they breathe in. 百日咳

whoops /ʰwʊps/ EXCLAM You say '**whoops**' to indicate that there has been a slight accident or mistake, or to apologize to someone for it. （出了小事故或向某人道歉时的感叹语）哎呀【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Whoops, that was a mistake.* 哎呀，出了个小差错。❑ *Whoops, it's past 11, I'd better be off home.* 哎呀，11 点多了，我最好还是回家吧。

whoosh /ʰwʊʃ, AM 美 ʰwuːʃ/ (**whooshes, whooshing, whooshed**) 1 EXCLAM People sometimes say '**whoosh**' when they are emphasizing the fact that something happens very suddenly or very fast. 呼的一声；嗖的一下子【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Then came the riders amid even louder cheers and whoosh! It was all over.* 在更大的欢呼声中骑手们冲过来了，只听呼的一声，就全部飞奔而过！ 2 VERB If something **whooshes** somewhere, it moves there quickly or suddenly. 迅速移动；突然移动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v adv/prep] *Kites whooshed above the beach at intervals.* 风筝在沙滩上空时隐时现。

whopper /ˈʰwɒpəʳ/ (**whoppers**) 1 N-COUNT If you describe a lie as a **whopper**, you mean that it is very far from the truth. 弥天大谎【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the biggest whopper the president told.* 总统撒的弥天大谎 2 N-COUNT If you refer to something as a **whopper**, you mean that it is an unusually large example of the thing mentioned. 特别大的物体；庞然大物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *As comets go, it is a whopper.* 就彗星而言，它可是个庞然大物。

whopping /ˈʰwɒpɪŋ/ ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe an amount as **whopping**, you are emphasizing that it is large. 异常大的；庞大的【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *The Russian leader won a whopping 89.9 percent yes vote.* 这位俄罗斯领导人赢得了 89.9% 的高票支持。

whore /hɔːʳ/ (**whores**) N-COUNT A **whore** is the same as a **prostitute**. 同 prostitute

who're /ˈhuːəʳ, huːəʳ/ **Who're** is a spoken form of 'who are'. （who are 的一种口语形式）❑ *I've got loads of friends who're unemployed.* 我有很多失业的朋友。❑ *Who're you going to the pictures with?* 你要跟谁一起去电影院？

whorehouse /ˈhɔːʳhaʊs/ (**whorehouses**) N-COUNT A **whorehouse** is the same as a **brothel**. 同 brothel

whorl /ʰwɜːʳl, AM 美 ʰwɔːʳl/ (**whorls**) N-COUNT A **whorl** is a spiral shape, for example the pattern on the tips of your fingers. （指纹等的）涡，螺旋状【LITERARY 文】❑ *He stared at the whorls and lines of her fingertips.* 他盯着她指尖的涡纹和流纹。❑ *...dense whorls of red-purple flowers.* 层层叠叠的紫红色花朵

who's /huːz, huːz/ **Who's** is the usual spoken form of 'who is' or 'who has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. （尤当 has 为助动词时，who is 或 who has 的常用口语形式）

whose ◆◆◆ /huːz/

Usually pronounced /ˈhuːz/ for meanings 2 and 3. 义项 2 和 3 通常在句中作重读。

1 PRON You use **whose** at the beginning of a relative clause where you mention something that belongs to or is associated with the person or thing mentioned in the previous clause. （用于关系从句的句首，表示与前句所提到的人或事物有所属关系或相关联）❑ *I saw a man shouting at a driver whose car was blocking the street.* 我看见一个男人正朝一个司机叫嚷，他的车把街道堵塞了。❑ *...a speedboat, whose fifteen-strong crew claimed to belong to the Italian navy.* 一艘快艇，其上船员 15 人，声称自己属于意大利海军 ❑ *...tourists whose vacations included an unexpected adventure.* 休假旅行中经历了意外冒险的游客们 2 ADV You use **whose** in questions to ask about the person or thing that something belongs to or is associated with. （用于疑问句中，询问某物所属或与何人何事有关）谁的 ❑ *Whose was the better performance?* 谁表演得更好？

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❑ *'Whose is this?'—'It's mine.'* "这是谁的?" —— "是我的。" ❑ *'It wasn't your fault, John.'—'Whose, then?'* "那不是你的错，约翰。" —— "那么，是谁的错呢?" ❑ *Whose car were they in?* 他们坐的谁的车? 3 DET You use **whose** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you talk about the person or thing that something belongs to or is associated with. (尤用在动词或形容词等后面，引导谈论某物所属或与何人何事相关的从句)谁的 ❑ *I'm wondering whose mother she is then.* 我很纳闷，那么她是谁的母亲呢? ❑ *I can't remember whose idea it was for us to meet again.* 我记不清我们再次会面是谁的主意了。•CONJ **Whose** is also a conjunction. ❑ *I wondered whose the coat was.* 我想知道那是谁的外套。❑ *That kind of person likes to spend money, it doesn't matter whose it is.* 那种人就是喜欢花钱，钱是谁的不重要。

Usage 用法 whose

Whose and *who's* are often confused. *Whose* expresses possession: *Are you the one whose mobile phone kept ringing during class today? Who's* means *who is* or *who has*: *Who's calling you at this hour? Who's been calling you all night?*

whose 和 who's 经常混淆。whose 表明所属关系：Are you the one whose mobile phone kept ringing during class today? 今天课堂上手机一直响的那个人是不是你? who's 是 who is 或 who has 的缩略形式：Who's calling you at this hour? 这个时候是谁在给你打电话啊? Who's been calling you all night? 一整晚都在给你打电话的是谁啊?

who|so|ever /ˌhuːsəʊˈevəʳ/ CONJ **Whosoever** means the same as **whoever**. 同 whoever【LITERARY, OLD-FASHIONED 文，过时】❑ *They can transfer or share the contract with whosoever they choose.* 他们可以与他们选择的任何人交换或分享这份合约。

who've /huːv, huːv/ **Who've** is the usual spoken form of 'who have,' especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 have 为助动词时，who have 的常用口语形式)

why ⧫⧫⧫ /ʰwaɪ/

The conjunction and the pronoun are usually pronounced /ʰwaɪ/. 用作连词和代词时在句中通常不作重读。

1 ADV You use **why** in questions when you ask about the reasons for something. (用于提问原因)为什么 ❑ *Why hasn't he brought the whisky?* 他为什么没把威士忌拿来? ❑ *Why didn't he stop me?* 为什么他没阻止我? ❑ *'I just want to see him.'—'Why?'* "我就是想见见他。" —— "为什么?" ❑ *Why should I leave?* 为什么我该离开? 2 CONJ You use **why** at the beginning of a clause in which you talk about the reasons for something. (用于从句句首)为什么 ❑ *He still could not throw any further light on why the elevator could have become jammed.* 对于电梯为什么会卡住他仍旧给不出更多的解释。❑ *Experts wonder why the U.S. government is not taking similarly strong actions against AIDS in this country.* 专家们对为什么美国政府没在这个国家采取类似的强硬措施来对抗艾滋病而感到疑惑。❑ *I can't understand why they don't want us.* 我不明白为什么他们不要我们。•ADV [ADV after v, *be* ADV] **Why** is also an adverb. ❑ *I don't know why.* 我不知道为什么。❑ *It's obvious why.* 原因很明显。❑ *Here's why.* 这就是原因。3 PRON You use **why** to introduce a relative clause after the word 'reason'. (用于 reason 后引导关系从句) ❑ *There's a reason why women don't read this stuff; it's not funny.* 女人不读这种东西是有原因的，它并不好笑。❑ *Unless you're ill, there's no reason why you can't get those 15 minutes of walking in daily.* 除非你病了，否则你没有理由每天连走 15 分钟都做不到的。•ADV [n ADV] **Why** is also an adverb. ❑ *He confirmed that the city had been closed to foreigners, but gave no reason why.* 他证实这座城市已禁止外国人进入，但是没有解释为什么。4 ADV You use **why** with 'not' in questions in order to introduce a suggestion. (问句中与 not 连用表示建议)为什么(不) ❑ *Why not give Claire a call?* 为什么不给克莱尔打个电话? ❑ *Why don't we talk it through?* 为什么我们不把这事谈开呢? 5 ADV You use **why** with 'not' in questions in order to express your annoyance or anger. (问句中与 not 连用表示恼怒或气愤)为什么(不)【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *Why don't you look where you're going?* 走路怎么不看着点儿道呢? ❑ *Why don't they just leave it alone?* 他们就不能别管了吗? 6 CONVENTION You say **why not** in order to agree with what someone has suggested. (表示同意别人的建议)为什么不呢，好，行【FORMULAE 惯用语】❑ *'Want to spend the afternoon with me?'—'Why not?'* "想和我共度这个下午吗?" —— "好啊!" 7 EXCLAM People say **'Why!'** at the beginning of a sentence when they are surprised, shocked, or angry. (用于句首表示惊讶、震惊或生气)哎呀，哟，嗨【mainly AM, FEELINGS 主美，情感】❑ *Why hello, Tom.* 哎呀，你好，汤姆。 **the whys and wherefores** → see **wherefores**

Wic|ca /ˈwɪkə/ N-PROPER **Wicca** is a pagan religion that practises witchcraft. (信奉巫术的)威卡教

wick /wɪk/ (**wicks**) 1 N-COUNT The **wick** of a candle is the piece of string in it which burns when it is lit. 蜡烛芯 2 N-COUNT The **wick** of a paraffin lamp or cigarette lighter is the part which supplies the fuel to the flame when it is lit. (煤油灯的)灯芯；(打火机的)棉芯

wick|ed /ˈwɪkɪd/ 1 ADJ You use **wicked** to describe someone or something that is very bad and deliberately harmful to people. 缺德的；邪恶的；恶毒的 ❑ *She described the shooting as a wicked attack.* 她称那次枪击为恶意袭击。❑ *She flew at me, shouting how wicked and evil I was.* 她一边冲向我，一边还喊着我有多缺德多邪恶。2 ADJ If you describe someone or something as **wicked**, you mean that they are rather naughty, but in a way that you find attractive or enjoyable. 淘气的；恶作剧的 ❑ *She had a wicked sense of humour.* 她有种古灵精怪的幽默感。

wick|er /ˈwɪkəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Wicker** is long thin sticks, stems, or reeds that have been woven together to make things such as baskets and furniture. (编制篮子、家具等的)柳条，枝条 ❑ *...a wicker basket.* 柳条编成的篮子

wicker|work /ˈwɪkəʳwɜːʳk/ N-UNCOUNT [usu N n] **Wickerwork** is the same as **wicker**. 同 wicker

wick|et ⧫◇◇ /ˈwɪkɪt/ (**wickets**) 1 N-COUNT In cricket, a **wicket** is a set of three upright sticks with two small sticks on top of them at which the ball is bowled. There are two wickets on a cricket pitch. (板球运动中的)三柱门 2 N-COUNT In cricket, a **wicket** is the area of grass in between the two wickets on the pitch. (板球场中)两个三柱门之间的场地 3 N-COUNT In cricket, when a **wicket** falls or is taken, a batsman is out. (板球运动中击球手击球的)一轮

wicket|keeper /ˈwɪkɪtkiːpəʳ/ (**wicketkeepers**) also **wicket-keeper** N-COUNT A **wicketkeeper** is the player in a cricket team who stands behind the wicket in order to stop balls that the batsman misses or to catch balls that the batsman hits. (板球运动中的)三柱门守门员，捕手

wide ⧫⧫⧫ /waɪd/ (**wider, widest**) 1 ADJ Something that is **wide** measures a large distance from one side or edge to the other. 宽的；宽阔的；宽广的 ❑ *All worktops should be wide enough to allow plenty of space for food preparation.* 所有的厨房操作台都应该足够宽大，为制作食物提供足够的空间。❑ *...a wide-brimmed sunhat.* 宽檐遮阳帽 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wide** smile is one in which your mouth is stretched because you are very pleased or amused. (笑容)大大的，灿烂的 ❑ *It brought a wide smile to his face and laughter to his eyes.* 这让他眉开眼笑。•**wide|ly** ADV [ADV after v] ❑ *He was grinning widely, waving to her as he ran.* 他咧嘴大笑着，一边跑一边向她挥手。3 ADJ [v-link ADJ, oft ADJ n] If you open or spread something **wide**, you open or spread it as far as possible or to the fullest extent. 张开很大的；完全张开的 ❑ *'It was huge,' he announced, spreading his arms wide.* "它很大很大。"他边说边伸开手臂比画着。❑ *His eyes were wide in disbelief.* 他的眼睛睁得大大的，满是不信。4 ADJ [*as* ADJ *as*] You use **wide** to talk or ask about how much something measures from one side or edge to the other. ...宽的；宽度为…的 ❑ *...a corridor of land 10 kilometres wide.* 10 公里宽的陆地走廊 ❑ *The road is only one track wide.* 这条路只有一个车道那么宽。❑ *...a desk that was almost as wide as the room.* 几乎和房间一样宽的书桌 5 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **wide** to describe something that includes a large number of different things or people. 范围广的；包容的；广泛的 ❑ *The brochure offers a wide choice of hotels, apartments and holiday homes.* 这本小册子提供了很多宾馆、公寓、度假屋供选择。❑ *The proposed constitution gives him much wider powers than his predecessor.* 宪法提案赋予他比前任大得多的权力。•**wide|ly** ADV [usu ADV after v] ❑ *He published widely in scientific*

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journals. 他在科学期刊上广泛发表文章。❑ *He was widely travelled.* 他去过很多地方。6 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You use **wide** to say that something is found, believed, known, or supported by many people or throughout a large area. 广泛的；广为流传的；广为人知的 ❑ *The case has attracted wide publicity.* 这个案子吸引了广泛的关注。❑ *I suspect this book will have the widest appeal of all.* 我猜想这本书会引起大家最广泛的兴趣。•**wide|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *At present, no widely approved vaccine exists for malaria.* 目前，还没有被广泛认可的疟疾疫苗。7 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wide** difference or gap between two things, ideas, or qualities is a large difference or gap. (差距等)巨大的 ❑ *Research shows a wide difference in tastes around the country.* 研究表明全国各地的口味大有不同。•**wide|ly** ADV [ADV after v, ADV adj] ❑ *The treatment regime may vary widely depending on the type of injury.* 因受伤类型不同治疗方法可能有很大的区别。8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Wider** is used to describe something which relates to the most important or general parts of a situation, rather than to the smaller parts or to details. 更大的；更多的；更广泛的 ❑ *He emphasised the wider issue of superpower cooperation.* 他强调了超级大国合作这一更重要的议题。9 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If something such as a shot or punch is **wide**, it does not hit its target but lands to the right or left of it. 未击中目标的；未打中的 ❑ *Nearly half the missiles landed wide.* 有近一半的导弹落点出现偏差。10 **wide awake** → see **awake**10 **far and wide** → see **far**11 **wide of the mark** → see **mark**13 **wide open** → see **open**

→ see **ratio**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wide* Also look up:

ADJ. broad, large; (*ant.*) narrow1 2 4 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wide* with:

N. wide **shoulders** 宽阔的肩膀1
wide **grin/smile** 露齿笑；灿烂的微笑3
arms/eyes/mouth open wide 伸开双臂 / 睁大眼睛 / 张大嘴巴3
wide **array** 五花八门，wide **audience** 广大观众(或听众)，wide **selection** 多样化的选择，wide **variety** 多种多样4
wide **margin** 巨大的差距7

-wide /-waɪd/ COMB **-wide** combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something exists or happens throughout the place or area that the noun refers to. (与名词连用构成形容词)表示"全…的"、"遍布于…的" ❑ *…a Europe-wide conference on security and cooperation.* 关于安全与合作的全欧洲会议 ❑ *Is the problem one that's industry-wide?* 这是全行业共有的问题吗？ •COMB [n ADV, ADV after v] **-wide** also combines to form adverbs. ❑ *Employers want to be sure recruits understand business Europe-wide.* 雇主们想确定这些新员工了解整个欧洲的业务。

wide-angle lens (**wide-angle lenses**) N-COUNT A **wide-angle lens** is a lens which allows you to photograph a wider view than a normal lens. 广角镜

wide awake ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you are **wide awake**, you are completely awake. 完全清醒的；完全醒着的 ❑ *I could not relax and still felt wide awake.* 我没法放松下来，还是觉得睡意全无。

wide boy (**wide boys**) N-COUNT A **wide boy** is a man, especially a young man, who has a lot of money but who earns it in a dishonest or illegal way. 靠歪门邪道赚钱的骗徒，混混儿(尤指年轻男子)【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 主英，非正式，贬】

wide-eyed ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **wide-eyed**, you mean that they are inexperienced and innocent, and may be easily impressed. 天真的；不懂世故的 ❑ *Her wide-eyed innocence soon exposes the pretensions of the art world.* 她的天真无邪很快就让艺术界的自命不凡显露无遗。

widen /ˈwaɪdᵊn/ (**widens, widening, widened**) 1 VERB If you **widen** something or if it **widens**, it becomes greater in measurement from one side or edge to the other. (使)变宽；(把…)加宽 ❑ [v n] *He had an operation last year to widen a heart artery.* 去年他接受了一个扩张心脏动脉的手术。❑ [v] *The river widens considerably as it begins to turn east.* 河流转向东流时河道大幅度变宽。2 VERB If you **widen** something or if it **widens**, it becomes greater in range or it affects a larger number of people or things. (使)扩大；(使)扩展；(使)增加 ❑ [v n] *U.S. prosecutors have widened a securities-fraud investigation.* 美国检察官扩大了对一起证券欺诈案的调查范围。❑ [v] *The search for my brother widened.* 对我弟弟的搜索范围扩大了。3 VERB If your eyes **widen**, they open more. (眼睛)睁大 ❑ [v] *His eyes widened as he spoke the words.* 他说这番话时眼睛瞪大了。4 VERB If a difference or gap **widens** or if something **widens** it, it becomes greater. (使)(差距)拉大 ❑ [v] *Wage differences in the two areas are widening.* 两个地区的工资差距正在拉大。❑ [v n] *…policies that widen the gap between the rich and the poor.* 拉大贫富差距的政策

wide-ranging ADJ If you describe something as **wide-ranging**, you mean it deals with or affects a great variety of different things. 范围广的；广泛的 ❑ *…a package of wide-ranging economic reforms.* 内容广泛的一揽子经济改革方案

widescreen /ˈwaɪdskriːn/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **widescreen** television has a screen that is wide in relation to its height. 宽屏幕的

widespread ♦◇◇ /ˈwaɪdspred/ ADJ Something that is **widespread** exists or happens over a large area, or to a great extent. 普遍的；广泛的 ❑ *There is widespread support for the new proposals.* 新提议获得了广泛的支持。

widget /ˈwɪdʒɪt/ (**widgets**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to any small device as a **widget** when you do not know exactly what it is or how it works. 小装具；小装置【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The secret is a little widget in the can.* 奥秘在于易拉罐中的一个小玩意儿。2 N-COUNT A **widget** is a small computer program that you can use on a personal computer or mobile phone. 微件(电脑或手机上的小型应用程序)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Widgets allow you to access different forms of multimedia, view local sports scores, check the weather and lots more.* 微件使你得以使用不同形式的多媒体，观看本地体育赛事，查看天气，还有许多其他功能。

widow /ˈwɪdəʊ/ (**widows**) N-COUNT A **widow** is a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again. 寡妇；遗孀

widowed /ˈwɪdəʊd/ V-PASSIVE If someone **is widowed**, their husband or wife dies. 使丧偶 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *More and more young men are widowed by cancer.* 越来越多的青年男子被癌症夺去了妻子。❑ [v-ed] *Imogen stayed with her widowed sister.* 伊莫金和她守寡的姐姐住在一起。

widower /ˈwɪdəʊəʳ/ (**widowers**) N-COUNT A **widower** is a man whose wife has died and who has not married again. 鳏夫

widowhood /ˈwɪdəʊhʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Widowhood** is the state of being a widow or widower, or the period of time during which someone is a widow or widower. 寡居；守寡 ❑ *Nothing can prepare you for the shock and grief of widowhood.* 守寡的打击和悲伤让人难以承受。

width /wɪdθ/ (**widths**) 1 N-VAR The **width** of something is the distance it measures from one side or edge to the other. 宽度；广度 ❑ [+of] *Measure the full width of the window.* 测量一下窗户的全宽。❑ *The road was reduced to 18ft in width by adding parking bays.* 这条路增加了停车区后宽度缩减到了 18 英尺。❑ *Saddles are made in a wide range of different widths.* 鞍具有各种不同的宽度。2 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] The **width** of something is its quality of being wide. 宽阔；宽大 ❑ *The best utensil for steaming is a wok because its width easily accommodates a whole fish.* 圆底炒锅是蒸鱼的最好器具，因为它很宽，可以轻松放下一整条鱼。3 N-COUNT A **width** is the distance from one side of a swimming pool to the other. (游泳池的)池宽 ❑ *We swam several widths.* 我们游了好几个来回。

→ see **ratio**

wield /wiːld/ (**wields, wielding, wielded**) 1 VERB If you **wield** a weapon, tool, or piece of equipment, you carry and use it. 使用，挥，操(武器、工具等) ❑ [v n] *…a lone assailant wielding a kitchen knife.* 孤身一人、手持菜刀的袭击者2 VERB If someone **wields** power, they have it and are able to use it. 掌握，运用，行使(权力) ❑ [v n] *He remains chairman, but wields little power at the company.* 他还是主席，但在公司没有什么实权了。

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wie|nie /'wi:ni/ (**wienies**) also **weenie** N-COUNT **Wienies** are sausages made from smoked beef or pork. 牛肉熏肠；猪肉熏肠【AM 美】

wife ◆◆◆ /waɪf/ (**wives**) 1 N-COUNT [usu with poss] A man's **wife** is the woman he is married to. 妻子；太太；夫人 ❑ *He married his wife Jane 37 years ago.* 他 37 年前娶了妻子简。❑ [+of] *The woman was the wife of a film director.* 这个女人是一个电影导演的妻子。2 → see also **old wives' tale**

→ see **family, love**

wife|ly /'waɪfli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wifely** is used to describe things that are supposed to be typical of a good wife. 贤妻的；贤妇特有的 ❑ *She strove to perform all her wifely functions perfectly.* 她努力做一个无可挑剔的贤妻。

Wi-Fi /'waɪfaɪ/ N-UNCOUNT **Wi-Fi** is a system of using the Internet without being connected with a wire. 无线保真；无线网络【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *There is free Wi-Fi throughout the hotel.* 酒店全面覆盖免费的无线网络。❑ *Wi-Fi networks are becoming common in workplaces.* 无线网络在工作场所越来越常见。

wig /wɪg/ (**wigs**) N-COUNT A **wig** is a covering of false hair which you wear on your head, for example because you have little hair of your own or because you want to cover up your own hair. 假发

wig|gle /'wɪg°l/ (**wiggles, wiggling, wiggled**) VERB If you **wiggle** something or if it **wiggles**, it moves up and down or from side to side in small quick movements. (使)扭动；(使)摆动 ❑ [v n] *She wiggled her finger.* 她晃了晃手指。❑ [v prep/adv] *Your baby will try to shuffle or wiggle along the floor.* 你的小宝宝会拖着脚或一扭一扭地学步。•N-COUNT **Wiggle** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a wiggle of the hips.* 屁股的扭摆

wig|wam /'wɪgwæm, AM 美 -wɑ:m/ (**wigwams**) N-COUNT A **wigwam** is the same as a **tepee**. 同 tepee

wi|ki /'wɪkɪ, 'wi:-/ (**wikis**) N-COUNT A **wiki** is a website that allows anyone visiting it to change or add to the material in it. 维基(允许访问者添加或修改资料的网站) ❑ *...wiki technology.* 维基技术 ❑ *Most wikis are collaborative websites.* 大多数维基网站属于协同工作网站。

wild ◆◆◆ /waɪld/ (**wilds, wilder, wildest**) 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wild** animals or plants live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people. (动植物)自然生长的，野生的，野的 ❑ *We saw two more wild cats creeping towards us in the darkness.* 我们看见又有两只野猫在黑暗中悄悄向我们靠近。❑ *The lane was lined with wild flowers.* 小路两边都是野花。2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wild** land is natural and is not used by people. (土地)天然的，荒芜的，荒凉的 ❑ *Elmley is one of the few wild areas remaining in the South East.* 埃尔姆利是东南部仅存的几块荒地之一。• **wild|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ [+of] *...the wildness of the mountains.* 群山的荒凉 3 N-PLURAL **The wilds** of a place are the natural areas that are far away from towns. 荒野；远离城镇的地区 ❑ [+of] *They went canoeing in the wilds of Canada.* 他们到加拿大的荒野之地去划独木舟。4 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wild** is used to describe the weather or the sea when it is stormy. 有暴风雨的；多风暴的；狂风暴雨的 ❑ *The wild weather did not deter some people from swimming in the sea.* 尽管风雨交加，一些人还是会下海游泳。5 ADJ **Wild** behaviour is uncontrolled, excited, or energetic. 疯狂的；狂热的 ❑ [+with] *The children are wild with joy.* 孩子们欣喜若狂。❑ *As George himself came on stage they went wild.* 乔治本人走上台时，他们都变得十分狂热。❑ *They marched into town to the wild cheers of the inhabitants.* 他们在居民们狂热的欢呼声中迈步走进镇里。• **wild|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *As she finished each song, the crowd clapped wildly.* 她每唱完一首歌，人群就拼命鼓掌。6 ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **wild**, you mean that they behave in a very uncontrolled way. 难以约束的；不受控制的；放荡的；无节制的 ❑ *The house is in a mess after a wild party.* 狂欢聚会后，屋里一片狼藉。• **wild|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Five people were injured as Reynolds slashed out wildly with a kitchen knife.* 雷诺兹手拿菜刀乱砍一气，有 5 人因此而受伤。• **wild|ness** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *He had come to love the danger and the wildness of his life.* 他已经慢慢爱上了自己危险、狂野的生活。7 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **wild**, they are very angry. 愤怒的；狂怒的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *For a long time I daren't tell him I knew, and when I did he went wild.* 很长时间我都不敢告诉他我知道了，但当我告诉他时，他简直气疯了。8 ADJ [ADJ n] A **wild** idea is unusual or extreme. A **wild** guess is one that you make without much thought. (想法)非同寻常的，极端的；(猜测)未经思索的，胡乱的 ❑ *Browning's prediction is no better than a wild guess.* 勃朗宁的预测不过是妄加猜测而已。• **wild|ly** ADV ❑ *'Thirteen?' he guessed wildly.* "13?"他胡乱猜道。9 → see also **wild child, wildly** 10 PHRASE If you **are wild about** someone or something, you like them very much. 狂热地迷恋；极为喜欢【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'm just wild about Peter, and he's just wild about me.* 我为彼得疯狂，他对我也一样。11 PHRASE Animals that live **in the wild** live in a free and natural state and are not looked after by people. 在自然环境中；处于野生状态 ❑ *Fewer than a thousand giant pandas still live in the wild.* 只有不到 1,000 只大熊猫仍然在野外生活。12 PHRASE If something or someone, especially a child, **runs wild**, they behave in a natural, free, or uncontrolled way. (事物)疯狂发展；(尤指小孩)恣意妄为，失去控制 13 **beyond** your **wildest dreams** → see **dream** 14 **in** your **wildest dreams** → see **dream** 15 **to sow** your **wild oats** → see **oats**

→ see **carnivore**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wild* Also look up:

ADJ. feral, untamed 1
desolate, natural, overgrown 2
choppy, stormy, tempestuous 4
excited, rowdy, uncontrolled 5 6

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wild* with:

N. **wild animal** 野生动物，**wild beasts/creatures** 野兽 / 野生生物，**wild game** 野味，**wild horse** 野马，**wild mushrooms** 野蘑菇 1
wild pitch (投手的)暴投，**wild swing** 猛力挥舞 5
V. **run wild** 疯狂发展；肆意妄为 12
go wild 肆意妄为 5 6
ADJ. **wild-eyed** 怒目圆睁的 7

,wild 'boar (**wild boar** or **wild boars**) N-COUNT A **wild boar** is a large fierce pig which has two long curved teeth and a hairy body, and lives in forests. 野猪

'wild card (**wild cards**) also **wildcard** 1 N-COUNT If you refer to someone or something as a **wild card** in a particular situation, you mean that they cause uncertainty because you do not know how they will behave. 未知数；未知因素 ❑ [+in] *The wild card in the picture is eastern Europe.* 整个局势中的变数是东欧。2 N-COUNT If a sports player is given a **wild card** for a particular competition, they are allowed to play in it, although they have not qualified for it in the usual way. You can also use **wild card** to refer to a player who enters a competition in this way. (给予没有正常参赛资格的选手准其参加比赛的)"外卡"；"外卡"选手 3 N-COUNT A **wildcard** is a symbol such as * or ? which is used in some computing commands or searches in order to represent any character or range of characters. (用于代替任何字符或字符串的)通配符【COMPUTING 计算机】

wild|cat /'waɪldkæt/ (**wildcats**) 1 N-COUNT A **wildcat** is a cat which is very fierce and lives especially in mountains and forests. 野猫 2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **wildcat** strike happens suddenly, as a result of a decision by a group of workers, and is not officially approved by a trade union. (罢工)未经工会同意的，自发进行的 ❑ *Frustration, anger and desperation have led to a series of wildcat strikes.* 挫败感、愤怒和绝望引起了一系列自发性的罢工。

,wild 'child N-SING Journalists sometimes use **wild child** to refer to a teenage girl who enjoys herself in an uncontrolled way, for example by going to a lot of parties. (新闻用语)疯丫头，野丫头【BRIT 英】

wil|de|beest /'wɪldɪbi:st, 'vɪl-/ (**wildebeest**) N-COUNT A **wildebeest** is a large African antelope which has a hairy tail, short curved horns, and long hair under its neck. Wildebeest usually live in large groups. 牛羚，角马(一种大型非洲羚羊)

wil|der|ness /ˈwɪldəˌnes/ (**wildernesses**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **wilderness** is a desert or other area of natural land which is not used by people. 荒野；荒漠；原野 ❑ *...the icy Canadian wilderness.* 冰封的加拿大旷野

wild|fire /ˈwaɪldfaɪəʳ/ (**wildfires**) 1 N-COUNT A **wildfire** is a fire that starts, usually by itself, in a wild area such as a forest, and spreads rapidly, causing great damage. 野火 ❑ *...a wildfire in Montana that's already burned thousands of acres of rich grassland.* 已经烧掉成千公顷丰饶草场的蒙大拿野火 2 PHRASE If something, especially news or a rumour, **spreads like wildfire**, it spreads extremely quickly. (消息或谣言等)迅速传播 ❑ *These stories are spreading like wildfire through the city.* 这些谣言迅速传遍了整座城市。

→ see **fire**

wild flow|er (**wild flowers**) also **wildflower** N-COUNT **Wild flowers** are flowers which grow naturally in the countryside, rather than being grown by people in gardens. 野花

wild|fowl /ˈwaɪldfaʊl/ also **wild fowl** N-PLURAL **Wildfowl** are birds such as ducks, swans, and geese that live close to lakes or rivers. 野禽

wild goose chase (**wild goose chases**) also **wild-goose chase** N-COUNT [usu *on* N] If you are on a **wild goose chase**, you waste a lot of time searching for something that you have little chance of finding, because you have been given incorrect information. (根据错误信息进行的)徒劳寻找，白费力气的追逐 ❑ *Harry wondered if Potts had deliberately sent him on a wild goose chase.* 哈里疑心波茨故意让他白费力气地瞎找一通。

wild|life /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ N-UNCOUNT You can use **wildlife** to refer to the animals and other living things that live in the wild. 野生动物；野生物种 ❑ *People were concerned that pets or wildlife could be affected by the pesticides.* 人们担心宠物或野生动物可能受到杀虫剂影响。

→ see **zoo**

wild|ly /ˈwaɪldli/ 1 ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV after v] You use **wildly** to emphasize the degree, amount, or intensity of something. 非常；极其【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *Reports of his drinking have been wildly exaggerated.* 有关他酗酒的报道极尽夸张。❑ *The island's hotels vary wildly.* 岛上的宾馆千差万别。 2 → see also **wild**

Wild West N-SING **The Wild West** is used to refer to the western part of the United States during the time when Europeans were first settling there. 西部荒野，西大荒(拓荒时期的美国西部)

wiles /waɪlz/ N-PLURAL **Wiles** are clever tricks that people, especially women, use to persuade other people to do something. (尤指女子说服人所用的)花言巧语，巧计 ❑ *She claimed that women 'use their feminine wiles to get on.'* 她声称女人"靠她们的小聪明来达到目的"。

wil|ful /ˈwɪlfʊl/

in AM, use 美国英语用 **willful**

1 ADJ [ADJ n] If you describe actions or attitudes as **wilful**, you are critical of them because they are done or expressed deliberately, especially with the intention of causing someone harm. 故意的，有意的，成心的(尤指意在造成伤害)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Wilful neglect of our manufacturing industry has caused this problem.* 故意忽略我们的制造业引起了这个问题。 2 ADJ If you describe someone as **wilful**, you mean that they are determined to do what they want to do, even if it is not sensible. 任性的；一意孤行的 ❑ *...as the beautiful Lara becomes ever more wilful and irresponsible.* 随着漂亮的拉拉变得越来越任性、越来越不负责任

will

① MODAL VERB USES 情态动词用法
② WANTING SOMETHING TO HAPPEN 希望某事发生

①**will** ⇸ /wɪl/

Will is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. In spoken English and informal written English, the form **won't** is often used in negative statements. will 是情态动词，与动词原形连用。在口语与非正式书面语中，否定形式常用 won't。

1 MODAL You use **will** to indicate that you hope, think, or have evidence that something is going to happen or be the case in the future. 将；将会；将要 ❑ *You will find a wide variety of choices available in school cafeterias.* 在学校的自助餐厅里你会发现有很多饮食可供选择。❑ *Representatives from across the horse industry will attend the meeting.* 整个赛马业的代表都将参加这次会议。❑ *70 per cent of airports in East Asia will have to be upgraded.* 东亚 70% 的机场都将不得不升级改造。❑ *Will you ever feel at home here?* 在这里你会有无拘无束的感觉吗？ ❑ *The ship will not be ready for a month.* 船 1 个月内还不能交付使用。 2 MODAL You use **will** in order to make statements about official arrangements in the future. (表示将来的正式安排)❑ *The show will be open to the public at 2pm; admission will be 50p.* 演出下午两点开始，入场费 50 便士。❑ *When will I be released, sir?* 什么时候放我出去，先生？ 3 MODAL You use **will** in order to make promises and threats about what is going to happen or be the case in the future. (表示承诺或威胁)会，要 ❑ *I'll call you tonight.* 我晚上会给你打电话。❑ *Price quotes on selected product categories will be sent on request.* 所选产品类别的报价承索即寄。❑ *If she refuses to follow rules about car safety, she won't be allowed to use the car.* 如果她拒绝遵守汽车安全的有关规定，就不会让她使用汽车。 4 MODAL You use **will** to indicate someone's intention to do something. (指某人的打算)想要，将 ❑ *I will say no more on these matters, important though they are.* 虽然这些事很重要，我也不想再说什么了。❑ *In this section we will describe common myths about cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.* 在这一节，我们将说明有关烟、酒和大麻的常见谬论。❑ *'Dinner's ready.'—'Thanks, Carrie, but we'll have a drink first.'* "饭好啦。" —— "谢谢，卡丽，不过我们想先来一杯。" ❑ *What will you do next?* 下面你想做什么？ ❑ *Will you be remaining in the city?* 你到时会呆在城里吗？ 5 MODAL You use **will** in questions in order to make polite invitations or offers. (用于问句，表示礼貌地邀请或提议)愿否，…好吗【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Will you stay for supper?* 你愿意留下吃晚饭吗？ ❑ *Will you join me for a drink?* 你愿意跟我一起喝一杯吗？ ❑ *Won't you sit down?* 你坐下来好吗？ 6 MODAL You use **will** in questions in order to ask or tell someone to do something. (用于问句中，表示请求或让某人做某事)…好吗，…行吗 ❑ *Will you drive me home?* 你开车送我回家好吗？ ❑ *Wipe the jam off my mouth, will you?* 你帮忙把我嘴上的果酱擦掉，好吗？ 7 MODAL You can use **will** in statements to give an order to someone. (用于命令)【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You will now maintain radio silence.* 现在请保持无线电静默。❑ *You will not discuss this matter with anyone.* 不要跟别人谈这事。 8 MODAL You use **will** to say that someone is willing to do something. You use **will not** or **won't** to indicate that someone refuses to do something. 愿意 / 不愿 ❑ *All right, I'll forgive you.* 好吧，我愿意原谅你。❑ *He has insisted that his organisation will not negotiate with the government.* 他坚称他的组织将不会与政府谈判。 9 → see also **willing** 10 MODAL You use **will** to say that a person or thing is able to do something in the future. (表示将来能做某事)将，能 ❑ *How the country will defend itself in the future has become increasingly important.* 国家将来如何能自卫已经变得越来越重要了。❑ *How will I recognize you?* 我怎样才能认出你呢？ 11 MODAL You use **will** to indicate that an action usually happens in the particular way mentioned. (表示行为发生的经常性、习惯性)经常，惯于，总是 ❑ *The thicker the material, the less susceptible the garment will be to wet conditions.* 布料越厚实，衣服就越不容易浸湿。❑ *There's no snake known that will habitually attack human beings unless threatened with its life.* 除非自己的生命受到了威胁，已知的蛇中还没有习惯性地攻击人类的。 12 MODAL You use **will** in the main clause of some 'if' and 'unless' sentences to indicate something that you consider to be fairly likely to happen. (用于含有 if 和 unless 的句子的主句中，表示非常可能发生)会，就 ❑ *If you overcook the pancakes they will be difficult to roll.* 如果薄饼烙久了，就很难卷起来。 13 MODAL You use **will** to say that someone insists on behaving or doing something in a particular way and you cannot change them. You emphasize **will** when you use it in this way. 一定要；非…不可 ❑ *He will leave his socks lying all over the place and it drives me mad.* 他非要把袜子扔得到处都是，这简直要让我疯掉了。 14 MODAL You use **will have** with a past participle when you are saying that you are fairly certain that something will be true by a particular time in the future. (与过去分词连用，表

W

示非常肯定将来会发生某事）定会 ❑ *As many as ten-million children will have been infected with the virus by the end of the decade.* 到这个十年结束时，多达千万的儿童将会感染上这种病毒。 5 MODAL You use **will have** with a past participle to indicate that you are fairly sure that something is the case.（与过去分词连用，表示相当肯定）会，将 ❑ *The holiday will have done him the world of good.* 假期定会对他大有好处。

② **will** ◆◆◇ /wɪl/ (**wills, willing, willed**) 1 N-VAR [oft N to-inf] **Will** is the determination to do something. 意志；决心 ❑ *He was said to have lost his will to live.* 据说他已经失去了生存的意志。❑ *...the inevitable battle of wills as your child realises that he can't do or have everything he wants.* 当孩子意识到他不能随心所欲地想干什么就干什么、想要什么就有什么的时候，他和父母之间意志的较量就不可避免 2 → see also **free will** 3 N-SING [with poss] If something is **the will of** a person or group of people with authority, they want it to happen. 意愿；意志 ❑ [+of] *Democracy responds and adjusts to the will of the people.* 民主响应并顺应人民的意志。 4 VERB If you **will** something **to** happen, you try to make it happen by using mental effort rather than physical effort. 想要（某事发生）❑ [v n to-inf] *I looked at the telephone, willing it to ring.* 我看着电话，希望它响起来。 5 N-COUNT A **will** is a document in which you declare what you want to happen to your money and property when you die. 遗嘱 ❑ *Attached to his will was a letter he had written to his wife just days before his death.* 和遗嘱附在一起的是一封他去世前几天写给妻子的信。 6 PHRASE If something is done **against** your **will**, it is done even though you do not want it to be done. 违背…的意志；违背…的愿望 ❑ *No doubt he was forced to leave his family against his will.* 无疑，他是不情愿地被迫离家的。 7 PHRASE If you can do something **at will**, you can do it when you want and as much as you want. 任意；随意 ❑ *...scientists who can adjust their experiments at will.* 可以任意对实验进行调整的科学家

will|ful /'wɪlfʊl/ → see **wilful**

will|ie /'wɪli/ → see **willy**

will|ing ◆◆◇ /'wɪlɪŋ/ 1 ADJ If someone is **willing to** do something, they are fairly happy about doing it and will do it if they are asked or required to do it. 乐意的；愿意的 ❑ *The military now say they're willing to hold talks with the political parties.* 军方现在说，他们愿意与政党进行谈判。❑ *There are, of course, questions which she will not be willing to answer.* 当然，有些问题是她不愿回答的。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Willing** is used to describe someone who does something fairly enthusiastically and because they want to do it rather than because they are forced to do it. 自愿的；愿意的；积极肯干的 ❑ *Have the party on a Saturday, when you can get your partner and other willing adults to help.* 把聚会安排在周六，这样你就可以找自己的搭档和其他愿意帮把手的成年人来帮忙了。 3 **God willing** → see **god**

will-o'-the-wisp /ˌwɪl ə ðə 'wɪsp/ (**will-o'-the-wisps**) N-COUNT [usu sing] You can refer to someone or something that keeps disappearing or that is impossible to catch or reach as a **will-o'-the-wisp**. 神出鬼没的人（或东西）；难以捕捉的人（或物）

will|ow /'wɪləʊ/ (**willows**) N-VAR A **willow** or a **willow tree** is a type of tree with long branches and long narrow leaves that grows near water. 柳；柳树 •N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Willow** is the wood of this tree. 柳木 ❑ *...willow furniture.* 柳木家具

will|owy /'wɪləʊi/ ADJ A person who is **willowy** is tall, thin, and graceful. 苗条的；婀娜多姿的

will|power /'wɪlpaʊə'/ also **will-power, will power** N-UNCOUNT **Willpower** is a very strong determination to do something. 意志力；毅力 ❑ *His attempts to stop smoking by willpower alone failed.* 他多次想单凭意志力戒烟都没有成功。

will|y /'wɪli/ (**willies**) also **willie** N-COUNT A boy's or man's **willy** is his penis. 小鸡鸡【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

willy-nilly /ˌwɪli 'nɪli/ also **willy nilly** 1 ADV [usu ADV with v] If something happens to you **willy-nilly**, it happens whether you like it or not. 不管喜欢不喜欢；无可奈何地 ❑ *The government were dragged willy-nilly into the confrontation.* 政府不管情愿不情愿，也被拖进了这场冲突。 2 ADV [usu ADV after v] If someone does something **willy-nilly**, they do it in a careless and disorganized way, without planning it in advance. 随意地；胡乱地 ❑ *Clerks bundled papers into files willy-nilly.* 职员们随意地将文件塞进文件夹里。

wilt /wɪlt/ (**wilts, wilting, wilted**) 1 VERB If a plant **wilts**, it gradually bends downwards and becomes weak because it needs more water or is dying. 枯萎；凋谢；发蔫 ❑ [v] *The roses wilted the day after she bought them.* 她买的玫瑰第二天就凋谢了。 2 VERB If someone **wilts**, they become weak or tired, or lose confidence. 变得萎靡不振；打蔫儿；消沉 ❑ [v] *She soon wilted in the morning heat.* 在早晨的热浪中她很快就蔫儿了。❑ [v] *The government wilted in the face of such powerful pressure.* 政府面对如此大的压力，失去了信心。

wily /'waɪli/ (**wilier, wiliest**) ADJ If you describe someone or their behaviour as **wily**, you mean that they are clever at achieving what they want, especially by tricking people. 诡计多端的；狡诈的；狡猾的 ❑ *His appointment as prime minister owed much to the wily manoeuvring of the President.* 他之所以被任命为总理，很大程度上是因为总统在阴谋操纵。

wimp /wɪmp/ (**wimps**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **wimp**, you disapprove of them because they lack confidence or determination, or because they are often afraid of things. 软蛋；窝囊废【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

wimp|ish /'wɪmpɪʃ/ ADJ **Wimpish** means the same as **wimpy**. 同 wimpy【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

wimpy /'wɪmpi/ ADJ If you describe a person or their behaviour as **wimpy**, you disapprove of them because they are weak and seem to lack confidence or determination. 懦弱的；窝囊的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】❑ *...a wimpy unpopular schoolboy.* 不合群的懦弱小男生 ❑ *This portrays her as wimpy, but she has a very strong character.* 这把她描绘得很懦弱，其实她性格十分坚强。

win ◆◆◆ /wɪn/ (**wins, winning, won**) 1 VERB If you **win** something such as a competition, battle, or argument, you defeat those people you are competing or fighting against, or you do better than everyone else involved. 赢；赢得 ❑ [v n] *He does not have any realistic chance of winning the election.* 他没有一点儿赢得选举的现实机会。❑ [v] *The top four teams all won.* 排名前四的队伍都赢了。❑ [v amount] *Sanchez Vicario won 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.* 桑切斯·维卡里奥以 2 比 6、6 比 4、6 比 3 获胜。•N-COUNT **Win** is also a noun. ❑ *...Arsenal's dismal league run of eight games without a win.* 阿森纳队联赛连续 8 场不胜的糟糕表现 2 VERB If something **wins** you something such as an election, competition, battle, or argument, it causes you to defeat the people competing with you or fighting you, or to do better than everyone else involved. 使…赢得；使…获得 ❑ [v n n] *That sort of gain for Labour is nothing like good enough to win them the general election.* 工党那点斩获远不足以让他们赢得大选。 3 VERB If you **win** something such as a prize or medal, you get it because you have defeated everyone else in something such as an election, competition, battle, or argument, or have done very well in it. 赢得，获得（奖项或奖牌）❑ [v n] *The first correct entry wins the prize.* 第一个答对者将获得奖品。❑ [v n] *She won bronze for Great Britain in the European Championships.* 她在欧洲锦标赛上为英国队赢得铜牌。 4 VERB If you **win** something that you want or need, you succeed in getting it. 获得，赢得（想要或需要之物）❑ [v n] *...moves to win the support of the poor.* 赢得穷人支持的举措 ❑ [v n] *British Aerospace has won an order worth 340 million dollars.* 英国宇航公司已经赢得了 3.4 亿美元的订单。 5 VERB If something **wins** you a prize or **wins** you something else that you want, it causes you to get it. 为…赢得 ❑ [v n n] *The feat won them a prize of £85,000.* 这一业绩为他们赢得了 85,000 英镑的奖金。 6 → see also **winning** 7 **to lose the battle but win the war** → see **battle** 8 **to win the day** → see **day** 9 **to win hands down** → see **hand**

▶**win back** PHRASAL VERB If you **win back** something that you have lost, you get it again, especially as a result of a great effort.（尤指经过千辛万苦）赢回，夺回 ❑ [v P n] *The Government will have to work hard to win back the confidence of the people.* 政府必须勤奋工作以重新赢得人民的信任。❑ [v n P] *So he went and filed a suit and won his job back.* 于是，他去打官司赢回了他的工作。

▶**win out** or **win through** PHRASAL VERB If something or someone

Word Web 话题词汇 wind 风

The earth's surface **temperature** isn't the same everywhere. This temperature difference causes **air** to flow from one area to another. We call this airflow **wind**. As warm air expands and rises, air pressure goes down. Then denser cool air **blows** in. The amount of difference in air pressure determines how strong the wind will be. It can be anything from a **breeze** to a **gale**. The earth's geography creates **prevailing winds**. For example, air in the warmer areas near the Equator is always rising, and cooler air from polar regions is always flowing in to take its place.

地球表面的温度并非各处相同。温差造成空气从一个地区向另一个地区流动；我们把这种空气的流动称为风。当暖空气膨胀并且升高时，气压就会下降；密度较大的冷空气于是吹来补充。气压的量差决定风力强度的大小，从微风到烈风都有可能。地球的地貌造就了盛行风；例如，靠近赤道较温暖地区的空气总是在不断上升，极地较冷的空气则不断流入以取而代之。

wins out or **wins through**, they are successful after a competition or struggle. (经过比赛或斗争)获胜，胜出 ❑ [v p] *Sometimes perseverance does win out.* 有时候坚持就是胜利。

▶**win over**

in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **win round**

PHRASAL VERB If you **win** someone **over** or **win** them **round**, you persuade them to support you or agree with you. 赢得…的支持；说服；把…争取过来 ❑ [v p n] *He has won over a significant number of the left-wing deputies.* 他争取到了相当数量的左翼代表的支持。❑ [v n p] *They still hope to win him round.* 他们仍然希望把他争取过来。

▶**win round** → see **win over**

▶**win through** → see **win out**

Thesaurus 同类词 *win* Also look up:

V. conquer, succeed, triumph; (*ant.*) lose 1
N. conquest, success, victory; (*ant.*) defeat 1

wince /wɪns/ (**winces, wincing, winced**) VERB If you **wince**, the muscles of your face tighten suddenly because you have felt a pain or because you have just seen, heard, or remembered something unpleasant. (因疼痛或因看到、听到或记起不快之事而)皱起脸，皱眉蹙额 ❑ [v] *Every time he put any weight on his left leg he winced in pain.* 只要左腿一受力，他就会疼得龇牙咧嘴。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Wince** is also a noun. ❑ *He suppressed a wince as motion renewed the pain.* 他一动之下又疼了起来，但他强忍着没有皱眉。

winch /wɪntʃ/ (**winches, winching, winched**) 1 N-COUNT A **winch** is a machine which is used to lift heavy objects or people who need to be rescued. It consists of a drum around which a rope or chain is wound. 绞车；卷扬机 2 VERB If you **winch** an object or person somewhere, you lift or lower them using a winch. 用绞车吊 ❑ [v n with adv/prep] *He would attach a cable around the chassis of the car and winch it up on to the canal bank.* 他会把钢丝绳拴在汽车底盘上，用卷扬机把汽车吊到运河岸上。

wind

① AIR 气流
② TURNING OR WRAPPING 卷绕；包裹

① **wind** ⇔ /wɪnd/ (**winds, winding, winded**) → Please look at category 0 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 9 项。1 N-VAR A **wind** is a current of air that is moving across the earth's surface. 风 ❑ *There was a strong wind blowing.* 狂风肆虐。❑ *The leaves rustled in the wind.* 树叶在风中沙沙作响。2 N-COUNT Journalists often refer to a trend or factor that influences events as a **wind of** a particular kind. (影响事件的)趋势(或因素)(常作新闻用语) ❑ [+of] *The winds of change are blowing across the country.* 改革之风吹遍全国。3 VERB If you **are winded** by something such as a blow, the air is suddenly knocked out of your lungs so that you have difficulty breathing for a short time. 使气急；使呼吸困难 ❑ [be v-ed] *He was winded and shaken.* 他呼吸困难，身体发抖。❑ [v n] *The cow stamped on his side, winding him.* 牛重重地踩在他的肋部，使他喘不上气来。4 N-UNCOUNT **Wind** is the air that you sometimes swallow with food or drink, or gas that is produced in your intestines, which causes an uncomfortable feeling. (胃肠中的)气 5 ADJ [ADJ n] The **wind** section of an orchestra or band is the group of people who produce musical sounds by blowing into their instruments. 管乐的

6 PHRASE If someone **breaks wind**, they release gas from their intestines through their anus. 放屁 7 PHRASE If you **get wind of** something, you hear about it, especially when someone else did not want you to know about it. 听到…的风声【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I don't want the public, and especially not the press, to get wind of it at this stage.* 我不想让公众，尤其是新闻界，在这个阶段听到什么风声。8 PHRASE If you **sail close to the wind**, you take a risk by doing or saying something that may get you into trouble. 冒险做事(或说话) ❑ *Max warned her she was sailing dangerously close to the wind and risked prosecution.* 马克斯警告她说她这是在玩火，有被起诉的危险。9 **to throw caution to the wind** → see **caution**

→ see Word Web:**wind**

→ see **beach, bicycle, electricity, erosion, storm, wave, wind**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wind* with:

ADJ. **cold** wind 寒风，**hot** wind 热风，**howling** wind 呼啸的狂风，**icy** wind 冰冷的风，**warm** wind 暖风 ① 1
N. **desert** wind 沙漠风，**gust of** wind 一阵风，**wind** power 风力，**winter** wind 冬季风 ① 1
V. **blown/driven by the** wind 被风吹(动)/随风飘动，wind **blows** 风吹，wind **whips** 风抽打 ① 1
get wind **of** *something* 听到…的风声 ① 7

② **wind** ⇔ /waɪnd/ (**winds, winding, wound**) 1 VERB If a road, river, or line of people **winds** in a particular direction, it goes in that direction with a lot of bends or twists in it. (道路、河流或一队人)蜿蜒向前，曲折而行，迂回 ❑ [v prep/adv] *The Moselle winds through some 160 miles of tranquil countryside.* 摩泽尔河在宁静的乡间蜿蜒穿行约 160 英里。❑ [v n prep/adv] *The convoy wound its way through the West Bank.* 车队曲曲折折地穿过约旦河西岸。❑ [v-ing] *...a narrow winding road.* 迂回狭窄的公路 2 VERB When you **wind** something flexible around something else, you wrap it around it several times. 卷绕；缠绕 ❑ [v n prep/adv] *The horse jumped forwards and round her, winding the rope round her waist.* 那匹马围着她向前跳，把绳子绕在了她腰上。3 VERB When you **wind** a mechanical device, for example a watch or a clock, you turn a knob, key, or handle on it several times in order to make it operate. 给(钟表等)上发条；给…上弦 ❑ [v n] *I still hadn't wound my watch so I didn't know the time.* 我还没有给表上发条，所以不知道时间。•PHRASAL VERB **Wind up** means the same as **wind**. wind up 同 wind ❑ [v p n] *I wound up the watch and listened to it tick.* 我给表上紧发条，听着它嘀嗒作响。❑ [v n p] *Frances took the tiny music box from her trunk and wound it up.* 弗朗西丝从她的大箱子里取出小八音盒，给它上了发条。4 VERB To **wind** a tape or film **back** or **forward** means to make it move towards its starting or ending position. 倒/进(磁带或胶卷) ❑ [v n adv] *The camcorder winds the tape back or forward at high speed.* 这款便携式摄像机可以使录像带快速倒回或前进。

▶**wind down** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **wind down** something such as the window of a car, you make it move downwards by turning a handle. 摇下(车窗等) ❑ [v p n] *Glass motioned to him to wind down the window.* 格拉斯示意他把车窗摇下。❑ [v n p] *If a stranger stops you, just wind the window down a fraction.* 如果有陌生人拦你的车，把车窗摇下一点点就行。2 PHRASAL VERB If you **wind down**, you relax after doing something that has made you feel tired or tense. 放松；松弛【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v p] *I regularly have a drink to wind down.* 我经常喝点酒放松一下。3 PHRASAL VERB If someone **winds down** a business or activity, they gradually

W

reduce the amount of work that is done or the number of people that are involved, usually before closing or stopping it completely. 逐渐减小(工作规模);使逐步停止;使逐渐关闭 ❑ [V P n] *Foreign aid workers have already begun winding down their operation.* 外国救援人员已开始逐步缩减救援活动。❑ [V P] *In 1991 the Ada plant began to wind down.* 1991 年埃达厂开始逐渐关闭。[Also V n P]

▶**wind up** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **wind up** an activity, you finish it or stop doing it. 完成;停止 ❑ [V P n] *The President is about to wind up his visit to Somalia.* 总统即将结束对索马里的访问。[Also V n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB When someone **winds up** a business or other organization, they stop running it and close it down completely. 关停,关闭(企业或其他组织)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V P n] *The Bank of England seems determined to wind up the company.* 英格兰银行似乎决心要关闭这家公司。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **wind up** in a particular place, situation, or state, you are in it at the end of a series of actions, events, or experiences, even though you did not originally intend to be. 最终沦落到;最终落得;(以…)告终 ❑ [V P prep/adv] *He could wind up in gaol.* 他可能最后会进监狱。❑ [V P v-ing] *Little did I know that I would actually wind up being on the staff.* 我完全没有想到自己最后竟会在这里供职。❑ [V P adj/n] *Both partners of the marriage wound up unhappy.* 最后婚姻双方都不幸福。4 PHRASAL VERB When you **wind up** something such as the window of a car, you make it move upwards by turning a handle. 摇上(车窗等) ❑ [V n P] *He started winding the window up but I grabbed the door and opened it.* 他开始摇上车窗,但我一把抓住并拉开了车门。5 PHRASAL VERB If you **wind** someone **up**, you deliberately say things which annoy them. 故意惹恼;挑衅【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】❑ [V n P] *This woman really wound me up. She kept talking over me.* 这个女人真气死我了。她一直想要说服我。[Also V P n] 6 PHRASAL VERB If you **wind** someone **up**, you say untrue things in order to trick them. 骗;哄骗【BRIT, INFORMAL 英,非正式】❑ [V n P] *You're joking. Come on, you're winding me up.* 你是开玩笑的。得了吧,你在骗我。[Also V P n] 7 → see also **wind 3, wind-up, wound up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wind* Also look up:

N. air, current, gust ①1
V. bend, loop, twist; (*ant.*) straighten ②2

wind|bag /'wɪndbæg/ (**windbags**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **windbag**, you are saying in a fairly rude way that you think they talk a great deal in a boring way. 话篓子;唠叨鬼【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,贬】

wind-blown /'wɪnd bləʊn/ also **windblown** 1 ADJ You can use **wind-blown** to indicate that something has been blown from one place to another by the wind. 被风吹动的;随风飘动的 ❑ *...the wind-blown sand which forms the 60 ft dunes.* 形成了 60 英尺高的沙丘的风沙 2 ADJ If something such as someone's hair is **wind-blown**, it is untidy because it has been blown about by the wind. (头发等)被风吹乱的

wind|break /'wɪndbreɪk/ (**windbreaks**) N-COUNT A **windbreak** is something such as a line of trees or a fence which gives protection against the wind. 风障;防风林;挡风篱

Wind|breaker /'wɪndbreɪkəʳ/ (**Windbreakers**) N-COUNT A **Windbreaker** is a warm casual jacket. 防风夹克;风衣【mainly AM, TRADEMARK 主美,商标】

wind|fall /'wɪndfɔːl/ (**windfalls**) 1 N-COUNT A **windfall** is a sum of money that you receive unexpectedly or by luck, for example if you win a lottery. 意外之财;横财 2 N-COUNT A **windfall** is a fruit, especially an apple, that has fallen from a tree. 被风吹落的果子(尤指苹果)

wind farm /'wɪnd fɑːm/ (**wind farms**) N-COUNT A **wind farm** is a place where windmills are used to convert the power of the wind into electricity. 风力发电场

→ see **electricity**

wind in|stru|ment /'wɪnd ɪnstrʊmənts/ (**wind instruments**) N-COUNT A **wind instrument** is a musical instrument that you blow into in order to produce sounds, such as a flute, a clarinet, or a recorder. 管乐器

wind|lass /'wɪndləs/ (**windlasses**) N-COUNT A **windlass** is a mechanical device for lifting heavy objects, which uses a motor to pull a rope or chain around a cylinder. 绞盘;卷扬机;辘轳

wind|less /'wɪndləs/ ADJ If the air is **windless**, or if it is a **windless** day, it is very calm and still. 无风的;不起风的

wind|mill /'wɪndmɪl/ (**windmills**) N-COUNT A **windmill** is a building with long pieces of wood on the outside which turn around as the wind blows and provide energy for a machine that crushes grain. A **windmill** is also a similar structure that is used to convert the power of the wind into electricity. 风车磨坊;(风力发电的)风车

win|dow ↔ /'wɪndəʊ/ (**windows**) 1 N-COUNT A **window** is a space in the wall of a building or in the side of a vehicle, which has glass in it so that light can come in and you can see out. 窗;窗户 ❑ *He stood at the window, moodily staring out.* 他站在窗前,忧郁地凝视着外面。❑ *The room felt very hot and she wondered why someone did not open a window.* 房间里感觉很热,她纳闷怎么没人开窗子。❑ *...my car window.* 我的车窗 2 N-COUNT A **window** is a large piece of glass along the front of a shop, behind which some of the goods that the shop sells are displayed. (商店的)玻璃橱窗,陈列窗 ❑ *I stood for a few moments in front of the nearest shop window.* 我在最近的一家商店的橱窗前站了一会儿。3 N-COUNT A **window** is a glass-covered opening above a counter, for example in a bank, post office, railway station, or museum, which the person serving you sits behind. (银行、邮局、火车站、博物馆等处柜台的)窗口 ❑ *The woman at the ticket window told me that the admission fee was $17.50.* 售票窗口那个女的告诉我入场费是 17.50 美元。4 N-COUNT On a computer screen, a **window** is one of the work areas that the screen can be divided into. 窗口;视窗【COMPUTING 计算机】5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you have a **window** in your diary for something, or if you can make a **window** for it, you are free at a particular time and can do it then. (日程安排等中的)空当,空隙 ❑ [+*in*] *Tell her I've got a window in my diary later on this week.* 告诉她我这周晚些时候有空儿。6 → see also **French window, picture window, rose window** 7 PHRASE If you say that something such as a plan or a particular way of thinking or behaving **has gone out of the window** or **has flown out of the window**, you mean that it has disappeared completely. 消失殆尽;烟消云散;化为乌有 ❑ *By now all logic had gone out of the window.* 到这时根本就不讲什么逻辑了。8 PHRASE If you say that there is a **window of opportunity** for something, you mean that there is an opportunity to do something but that this opportunity will only last for a short time and so it needs to be taken advantage of quickly. 转瞬即逝的机会;稍纵即逝的机会【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ [+*for*] *The king said there was now a window of opportunity for peace.* 国王说现在有寻求和平的短暂机会。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *window* with:

V. **close/open a** window 关/开窗1
look in/out a window 向窗(或橱窗)内/外看, **peer in/into/out/through a** window 向窗(或橱窗)内/向窗(或橱窗)外/透过窗(或橱窗)仔细看, **watch through a** window 透过窗(或橱窗)看1 2
ADJ. **open** window 开着的窗户1
broken window 破了的窗户(或橱窗), **dark** window 漆黑的窗户(或橱窗), **large/small** window 大/小窗户(或橱窗), **narrow** window 狭窄的窗户(或橱窗)1 2
N. **car** window 车窗, window **curtains** 窗帘, **kitchen** window 厨房窗户, window **screen** 纱窗, window **treatment** 窗户装饰1
window **display** 橱窗陈列, **shop** window 商店橱窗, **store** window 商店橱窗2

win|dow box (**window boxes**) N-COUNT A **window box** is a long narrow container on a shelf at the bottom of a window and is used for growing plants. 窗台花槽;窗栏花箱

window-dressing also **window dressing** 1 N-UNCOUNT **Window-dressing** is the skill of arranging objects attractively

in a window, especially a shop window, or the way in which they are arranged. 窗饰艺术；（尤指）橱窗装饰艺术；橱窗布置 ▮N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something as **window-dressing**, you are critical of it because it is done in order to create a good impression and to prevent people from realizing the real or more unpleasant nature of someone's activities. 粉饰门面；弄虚作假【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The measures are little more than window dressing that will fade fast once investors take a hard look at them.* 这些措施也就是装装门面，一旦投资者认真探究，就会原形毕露。

'win|dow frame (**window frames**) N-COUNT A **window frame** is a frame around the edges of a window, which glass is fixed into. 窗框

window|pane /'wɪndəʊpeɪn/ (**windowpanes**) also **window pane** N-COUNT A **windowpane** is a piece of glass in the window of a building. 窗玻璃

→ see **glass**

'win|dow seat (**window seats**) ▮N-COUNT A **window seat** is a seat which is fixed to the wall underneath a window in a room.（房间内窗下的）靠窗的座位，窗座 ▮N-COUNT On a train, bus, or aeroplane, a **window seat** is a seat next to a window.（火车、巴士或飞机上的）靠窗的座位

'win|dow shade (**window shades**) N-COUNT A **window shade** is a piece of stiff cloth or heavy paper that you can pull down over a window as a covering. 窗帘；卷帘【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **blind**

'win|dow shop|ping also **window-shopping** N-UNCOUNT If you do some **window shopping**, you spend time looking at the goods in the windows of shops without intending to buy anything.（无意购物的）浏览商店橱窗

window|sill /'wɪndəʊsɪl/ (**windowsills**) also **window sill** N-COUNT A **windowsill** is a shelf along the bottom of a window, either inside or outside a building. 窗台；窗沿

wind|pipe /'wɪndpaɪp/ (**windpipes**) N-COUNT Your **windpipe** is the tube in your body that carries air into your lungs when you breathe. 气管

→ see **respiratory**

wind|screen /'wɪndskri:n/ (**windscreens**) N-COUNT The **windscreen** of a car or other vehicle is the glass window at the front through which the driver looks.（汽车等的）风挡，挡风玻璃【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **windshield**

'wind|screen wip|er (**windscreen wipers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **windscreen wiper** is a device that wipes rain from a vehicle's windscreen.（挡风玻璃）刮雨器，雨刷【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **windshield wiper**

wind|shield /'wɪndʃi:ld/ (**windshields**) N-COUNT The **windshield** of a car or other vehicle is the glass window at the front through which the driver looks.（汽车等的）风挡，挡风玻璃【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **windscreen**

'wind|shield wip|er (**windshield wipers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **windshield wiper** is the same as a **windscreen wiper**. 同 windscreen wiper【AM 美】

wind|surf|er /'wɪndsɜ:fə'/ (**windsurfers**) ▮N-COUNT A **windsurfer** is a long narrow board with a sail attached to it. You stand on a windsurfer in the sea or on a lake and are blown along by the wind. 帆板 ▮N-COUNT A **windsurfer** is a person who rides on a windsurfer. 帆板运动员

wind|surf|ing /'wɪndsɜ:fɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Windsurfing** is a sport in which you move along the surface of the sea or a lake on a long narrow board with a sail on it. 帆板运动

wind|swept /'wɪndswept/ ADJ A **windswept** place has no shelter and is not protected against strong winds.（地方）当风的，受大风吹的 ❑ *...the remote and windswept hillside.* 偏僻的当风山坡

wind tun|nel /'wɪnd tʌn°l/ (**wind tunnels**) N-COUNT A **wind tunnel** is a room or passage through which air can be made to flow at controlled speeds. Wind tunnels are used to test new equipment or machinery, especially cars and aeroplanes.（尤用于测试新汽车、新飞机等的）风洞

wind-up /'waɪnd ʌp/ (**wind-ups**) ▮ADJ [ADJ n] A **wind-up** device is a mechanical device with a handle or key that you turn several times before you use it in order to make it work.（机械装置）装有发条的，用手柄操作的 ❑ *...an old-fashioned wind-up gramophone.* 老式手摇唱机 ▮N-COUNT [usu sing] A **wind-up** is a joke or trick in which someone deliberately tells you something untrue in order to annoy you. 故意惹人生气的玩笑；故意戏弄人的把戏【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+by] *At first I couldn't believe it. I thought it was a wind-up by one of my mates.* 一开始我不相信，以为是哪个同伴在故意逗我。

wind|ward /'wɪndwə'd/ ADJ [ADJ n] **Windward** is used to describe the side of something, especially a ship, which is facing the wind.（尤指船侧）迎风的，向风的，顶风的 ❑ *...the windward side of the quarterdeck.* 上层后甲板区的迎风面

windy /'wɪndi/ (**windier, windiest**) ADJ If it is **windy**, the wind is blowing a lot. 多风的；大风的 ❑ *It was windy and Jake felt cold.* 风很大，杰克觉得很冷。

wine ↔ /waɪn/ (**wines, wining, wined**) ▮N-VAR **Wine** is an alcoholic drink which is made from grapes. You can also refer to alcoholic drinks made from other fruits or vegetables as **wine**. 葡萄酒；果蔬酒 ❑ *...a bottle of white wine.* 一瓶白葡萄酒 ❑ *This is a nice wine.* 这种葡萄酒味道不错。•N-COUNT A glass of wine can be referred to as a **wine**. 一杯酒 ▮COLOUR **Wine** is used to describe things that are very dark red in colour. 深红色；紫红色；酒红色 ❑ *She wore her wine-coloured gaberdine raincoat.* 她穿着深红色华达呢雨衣。▮PHRASE If you **wine and dine**, or if someone **wines and dines** you, you go out, for example to expensive restaurants, and spend a lot of money. 大吃大喝；盛宴款待 ❑ *Colleagues were furious at doing her work while she wined and dined.* 同事们干着她的活儿，而她却在外面大吃大喝，这让大家都气坏了。❑ *A lot of money went on wining and dining prospective clients.* 很多钱都花在宴请潜在客户上了。

'wine bar (**wine bars**) N-COUNT A **wine bar** is a place where people can buy and drink wine, and sometimes eat food as well. 酒吧；酒馆

'wine glass (**wine glasses**) N-COUNT A **wine glass** is a glass, usually with a narrow stem, which you use for drinking wine.（通常指细脚的）葡萄酒杯

win|ery /'waɪnəri/ (**wineries**) N-COUNT A **winery** is a place where wine is made. 葡萄酒厂；酿酒厂【AM 美】

wing ↔ /wɪŋ/ (**wings**) ▮N-COUNT The **wings** of a bird or insect are the two parts of its body that it uses for flying. 翼；翅膀 ❑ *The bird flapped its wings furiously.* 鸟儿使劲地扑打着翅膀。• **-winged** COMB ❑ *...black-winged birds.* 黑翼鸟 ▮N-COUNT The **wings** of an aeroplane are the long flat parts sticking out of its side which support it while it is flying. 机翼 • **-winged** COMB ❑ *... a wide-winged plane.* 宽翼飞机 ▮N-COUNT A **wing** of a building is a part of it which sticks out from the main part.（建筑的）侧翼，耳房 ❑ *We were given an office in the empty west wing.* 给我们在空置的大楼西翼分了一间办公室。▮N-COUNT A **wing** of an organization, especially a political organization, is a group within it which has a particular function or particular beliefs.（尤指政治组织的）派，翼 ❑ *...the military wing of the African National Congress.* 非洲国民大会的武装派 ▮→ see also **left-wing, right-wing** ▮N-PLURAL In a theatre, **the wings** are the sides of the stage which are hidden from the audience by curtains or scenery.（舞台两侧用帘幕或布景遮住的）边厢，翼部，侧面 ❑ *Most nights I watched the start of the play from the wings.* 大多数晚上我都是在边厢观看戏剧的开场。▮N-COUNT In a game such as football or hockey, **the left wing** and **the right wing** are the areas on the far left and the far right of the pitch. You can also refer to the players who play in these positions as **the left wing** and **the right wing**.（足球、曲棍球等的）边锋位置；边锋 ▮N-COUNT A **wing** of a car is a part of it on the outside which is over one of the wheels.（汽车的）挡泥板，翼子板【BRIT 英】

W

in AM, use 美国英语用 **fender**

5 VERB If you say that something or someone **wings** their way somewhere or **wings** somewhere, you mean that they go there quickly, especially by plane. (尤指乘飞机)飞速去，赶往 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *A few moments later they were airborne and winging their way south.* 过了一会儿，他们已然搭上飞机赶往南方了。❑ [v n adv/prep] *A cash bonanza will be winging its way to the 600,000 members of the scheme.* 该方案的 60 万成员很快将获得一次发财的机会。❑ [v adv/prep] *The first of the airliners winged westwards and home.* 第一架班机向西飞回了家。10 PHRASE If you say that someone is waiting **in the wings**, you mean that they are ready and waiting for an opportunity to take action. 准备就绪；万事俱备 ❑ *There are now more than 20 big companies waiting in the wings to take over some of its business.* 现有 20 多家大公司随时准备接手其部分业务。11 PHRASE If you **spread** your **wings**, you do something new and rather difficult or move to a new place, because you feel more confident in your abilities than you used to and you want to gain wider experience. 大展宏图；一试羽翼 ❑ *I led a very confined life in my village so I suppose that I wanted to spread my wings.* 我在村里生活很封闭，所以我想出去闯荡一番。12 PHRASE If you **take** someone **under** your **wing**, you look after them, help them, and protect them. 将…置于羽翼之下；对…呵护有加 ❑ *Her boss took her under his wing after fully realising her potential.* 老板充分意识到她的潜力后，对她关怀备至。

→ see **bird**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wing* with:

N. **aircraft** wing 机翼 2
ADJ. **military/political** wing 武装 / 政治派 4

'wing back (**wing backs**) also **wing-back** N-COUNT In football, a **wing back** is a defender who also takes part in attacking play. (足球的)攻击型边后位

,wing com'mand|er (**wing commanders**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE A **wing commander** is a senior officer in the British air force. (英国)空军中校 ❑ *...Wing Commander Christopher Moran.* 空军中校克里斯托弗·莫兰

winged /wɪŋd/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **winged** insect or other creature has wings. (昆虫等)有翼的，带翅的 ❑ *Flycatchers feed primarily on winged insects.* 鹟主要以有翅昆虫为食。

wing|er /'wɪŋə^r/ (**wingers**) N-COUNT In a game such as football or hockey, a **winger** is an attacking player who plays mainly on the far left or the far right side of the pitch. (足球、曲棍球等的)边锋

'wing mir|ror (**wing mirrors**) N-COUNT The **wing mirrors** on a car are the mirrors on each side of the car on the outside. (车辆的)侧翼后视镜

wing|span /'wɪŋspæn/ (**wingspans**) also **wing span** N-COUNT [usu sing] The **wingspan** of a bird, insect, or aeroplane is the distance from the end of one wing to the end of the other wing. (鸟、昆虫或飞机的)翼展，翼幅 ❑ *...a glider with an 18-foot wingspan.* 翼展 18 英尺的滑翔机

wink /wɪŋk/ (**winks, winking, winked**) 1 VERB When you **wink at** someone, you look towards them and close one eye very briefly, usually as a signal that something is a joke or a secret. 向…眨眼；使眼色 ❑ [v +at] *Brian winked at his bride-to-be.* 布赖恩向他的准新娘使了个眼色。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Wink** is also a noun. ❑ *I gave her a wink.* 我朝她使了个眼色。2 PHRASE If you say that you **did not sleep a wink** or **did not get a wink of sleep**, you mean that you tried to go to sleep but could not. 无法入睡；没合一下眼【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I didn't get a wink of sleep on the aeroplane.* 我在飞机上没合一下眼。

win|kle /'wɪŋk^{ə}l/ (**winkles, winkling, winkled**) N-COUNT **Winkles** are small sea snails that can be eaten. 滨螺，蛾螺，玉黍螺(可食用)【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **periwinkles**

▶**winkle out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **winkle** information **out of** someone, you get it from them when they do not want to give it to you, often by tricking them. 骗取，套出(信息)【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v P n] *The security services will pretty well go to any lengths to winkle out information.* 安全部门会不遗余力地套取情报。❑ [v n P +of] *The detective was trying to winkle information out of her.* 侦探试图从她那儿套取信息。[Also v n P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **winkle** someone **out of** a place where they are hiding or which they do not want to leave, you make them leave it. 把…赶出藏身处；迫使…离开【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [v n P +of] *He somehow managed to winkle Picard out of his room.* 他不知用的什么法子将皮卡德逼出了房间。❑ [v n P] *Political pressure finally winkled him out and on to a plane bound for Berlin.* 政治压力最终迫使他离开，登上了去往柏林的飞机。❑ [v P n] *It will not be easy to winkle out the old guard and train younger replacements.* 解雇老警卫、再训练年轻警卫取而代之并不是件容易的事。

win|ner ◆◇ /'wɪnə^r/ (**winners**) 1 N-COUNT The **winner** of a prize, race, or competition is the person, animal, or thing that wins it. 获胜者；优胜者 ❑ *She will present the trophies to the award winners.* 她将给获奖者颁奖。❑ *The winner was a horse called Last Town.* 获胜的是一匹叫做“最后的城镇”的马。2 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that something or someone is **a winner**, you mean that they are popular and successful, or that they are likely to be popular and successful. 成功者；可能成功的人(或事物)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *They think the appeal is a winner.* 他们认为上诉能够成功。❑ *Selling was my game and I intended to be a winner.* 销售是我的老本行，我想做一个成功的销售者。

→ see **lottery**

win|ning ◆◇ /'wɪnɪŋ/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **winning** to describe a person or thing that wins something such as a competition, game, or election. 获胜的；赢的 ❑ *...the leader of the winning party.* 获胜党的领导人 ❑ *Donovan scored the winning goal.* 多诺万攻入制胜的一球。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **winning** to describe actions or qualities that please other people and make them feel friendly towards you. 迷人的；可爱的 ❑ *She gave him another of her winning smiles.* 她又给了他一个动人的微笑。3 → see also **win**

→ see **lottery**

win|nings /'wɪnɪŋz/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] You can use **winnings** to refer to the money that someone wins in a competition or by gambling. (比赛或赌博中)赢得的钱 ❑ *I have come to collect my winnings.* 我来领我赢的钱。

→ see **lottery**

win|now /'wɪnəʊ/ (**winnows, winnowing, winnowed**) VERB If you **winnow** a group of things or people, you reduce its size by separating the ones that are useful or relevant from the ones that are not. 筛选；遴选【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n] *Administration officials have winnowed the list of candidates to three.* 行政官员将候选名单筛减至 3 人。

▶**winnow out** PHRASAL VERB If you **winnow out** part of a group of things or people, you identify the part that is not useful or relevant and the part that is. 筛除；淘汰【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ [v P n] *The committee will need to winnow out the nonsense and produce more practical proposals if it is to achieve results.* 委员会若要取得成果，需要摈除不着边际的观点，提出更实际的建议。❑ [v P n] *Time has winnowed out certain of the essays as superior.* 历经岁月淘洗，某些文章终成经典。

wino /'waɪnəʊ/ (**winos**) N-COUNT Some people refer to alcoholics, especially homeless ones, as **winos**. (尤指无家可归的)酒鬼【INFORMAL 非正式】

win|some /'wɪnsəm/ ADJ If you describe a person or their actions or behaviour as **winsome**, you mean that they are attractive and charming. 迷人的；动人的；有魅力的 ❑ *She gave him her best winsome smile.* 她给了他一个最为迷人的微笑。

win|ter ◆◇ /'wɪntə^r/ (**winters, wintering, wintered**) 1 N-VAR **Winter** is the season between autumn and spring when the weather is usually cold. 冬天；冬季 ❑ *In winter the nights are long and cold.* 冬夜漫长而寒冷。❑ *Last winter's snowfall was heavier than usual.* 去年冬季的降雪量比往常大。❑ *...the winter months.* 冬季月份

❑ [+of] ...*the late winter of 1941.* 1941年冬末 2 VERB If an animal or plant **winters** somewhere or **is wintered** there, it spends the winter there.（使）（动植物）过冬 ❑ [v adv/prep] *The birds will winter outside in an aviary.* 鸟儿们将在外面的大鸟笼里过冬。❑ [be v-ed prep/adv] *The young seedlings are usually wintered in a cold frame.* 幼苗通常都会放在冷床里越冬。❑ [v-ing] ...*one of the most important sites for wintering wildfowl.* 最重要的野禽过冬地之一 [Also v n prep/adv] 3 VERB If you **winter** somewhere, you spend the winter there.（人）过冬【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v prep/adv] *The family decided to winter in Nice again.* 一家人决定还是到尼斯过冬。

'win|ter sports N-PLURAL **Winter sports** are sports that take place on ice or snow, for example skating and skiing. 冬季运动；冰雪运动

winter|time /'wɪntə'taɪm/ also **winter time** N-UNCOUNT **Wintertime** is the period of time during which winter lasts. 冬季；冬天；冬令

win|try /'wɪntri/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wintry** weather is cold and has features that are typical of winter. 冬天的；冬令的；寒冷的 ❑ *Wintry weather continues tc sweep across Britain.* 寒冷的天气继续席卷整个英国。❑ ...*a dark wintry day.* 阴郁的冬日

,win-'win ADJ [ADJ n] A **win-win** situation is one where you are certain to do well or be successful. 一定会赢的；稳操胜券的；万无一失的 ❑ *It is surprising that it has taken people so long to take advantage of what is a win-win opportunity.* 真奇怪，人们居然用了这么长时间才把握住一个万无一失的机会。

wipe ◆◇ /waɪp/ (**wipes, wiping, wiped**) 1 VERB If you **wipe** something, you rub its surface to remove dirt or liquid from it. 拭；擦；揩 ❑ [v n] *I'll just wipe the table.* 我就擦擦桌子。❑ [v n with adj] *When he had finished washing he began to wipe the basin clean.* 他清洗完后开始把洗脸池擦拭干净。❑ [v n +on] *Lainey wiped her hands on the towel.* 莱内用毛巾把手擦干。•N-COUNT [usu sing] **Wipe** is also a noun. ❑ *She gave the table a quick wipe and disappeared behind the counter.* 她很快地擦了擦桌子，然后就消失到柜台后面去了。2 VERB If you **wipe** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it, for example by using a cloth or your hand. 擦去；擦掉 ❑ [v n prep] *Gleb wiped the sweat from his face.* 格莱布擦去脸上的汗水。❑ [v n] *He shook his head and wiped his tears with a tissue.* 他摇摇头，用纸巾擦掉眼泪。3 N-COUNT A **wipe** is a small moist cloth for cleaning things and is designed to be used only once.（一次性）湿巾 ❑ ...*antiseptic wipes.* 消毒湿巾 4 to **wipe the floor with** someone → see **floor** 3 to **wipe the slate clean** → see **slate**

▶**wipe away** or **wipe off** PHRASAL VERB If you **wipe away** or **wipe off** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it, for example by using a cloth or your hand. 擦去；擦掉；揩干 ❑ [v P n] *He wiped away the blood with a paper napkin.* 他用纸巾将血迹擦去。

▶**wipe off** → see **wipe away**

▶**wipe out** PHRASAL VERB To **wipe out** something such as a place or a group of people or animals means to destroy them completely. 摧毁；毁灭；使灭绝 ❑ [v P n] *The spill could wipe out the Gulf's turtle population.* 这次原油泄漏可能会使波斯湾的海龟灭绝。❑ [v P n] *The man is a fanatic who is determined to wipe out any opposition to the way he conducts himself.* 这人是个狂热分子，决意扫除任何反对其行事作风的声音。[Also v n P]

▶**wipe up** PHRASAL VERB If you **wipe up** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it using a cloth.（用布）擦掉，擦去 ❑ [v n P] *I spilled my coffee all over the table and Mom leaned across me to wipe it up.* 我把咖啡洒得满桌都是，妈妈俯过身来把它擦掉了。❑ [v P n] *Wipe up spills immediately.* 马上把洒出来的东西擦掉。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wipe* with:

N. wipe *your* **eyes** 擦擦眼睛，wipe *someone's* **face** 擦拭某人的脸 1
wipe **blood** 擦掉血迹，wipe **tears** 擦掉眼泪 2

wip|er /'waɪpə'/ (**wipers**) N-COUNT [usu pl] A **wiper** is a device that wipes rain from a vehicle's windscreen.（挡风玻璃）刮雨器，雨刷

wire ◆◇ /'waɪə'/ (**wires, wiring, wired**) 1 N-VAR A **wire** is a long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry electric current. 金属丝；金属线 ❑ ...*fine copper wire.* 细铜丝 ❑ ...*gadgets which detect electrical wires, pipes and timbers in walls.* 探测墙内电线、管道和木材的小装置 2 N-COUNT A **wire** is a cable which carries power or signals from one place to another. 电线；导线；电缆 ❑ *I ripped out the telephone wire that ran through to his office.* 我把通到他办公室的电话线拔掉了。❑ ...*the voltage of the overhead wires.* 头顶上方电线的电压 3 VERB If you **wire** something such as a building or piece of equipment, you put wires inside it so that electricity or signals can pass into or through it. 在…里装电线；给…布线 ❑ [v n] ...*learning to wire and plumb the house herself.* 她学着自己给房子布线走管 ❑ [be v-ed +for] *Each of the homes has a security system and is wired for cable television.* 各户都有安防系统，还装了有线电视。❑ [v-ed] ...*a badly wired appliance.* 电路设计不合理的电器 •PHRASAL VERB **Wire up** means the same as **wire**. wire up 同 wire ❑ [v P n] *He was helping wire up the Channel Tunnel last season.* 他上一季在协助英吉利海峡隧道的电缆铺设工作。❑ [v n P] *Wire the thermometers up to trigger off an alarm bell if the temperature drops.* 给温度计接上线，如果温度下降，报警铃就会响。[Also v n P to/into n] 4 N-COUNT A **wire** is the same as a **telegram**. 同 telegram【mainly AM 主美】5 VERB If you **wire** an amount of money to a person or place, you tell a bank to send it to the person or place using a telegram message. 电汇（款）【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v n n] *I'm wiring you some money.* 我要给你汇些钱。❑ [v n prep] *They arranged to wire the money from the United States.* 他们安排从美国汇款。[Also v n] 6 PHRASE If something goes **to the wire**, it continues until the last possible moment. 到最后一刻【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】❑ *Negotiators again worked right down to the wire to reach an agreement.* 谈判人员又是直到最后时刻才达成了协议。7 → see also **barbed wire, high wire, hot-wire, live wire**

wired /'waɪə'd/ 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **wired**, they are tense, nervous, and unable to relax. 紧张的；不安的；神经紧绷的【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】❑ *Tonight he is manic, wired and uptight.* 今晚，他躁动不安，紧张兮兮的。2 ADJ A computer, organization, or person that is **wired** has the equipment that is necessary to use the Internet. 联网的；有上网设备的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Once more people are wired, the potential to change the mainstream media will be huge.* 一旦更多人能上网，网络改变主流媒体的潜力将十分巨大。3 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Wired** is used to describe material or clothing that has wires sewn into it in order to keep it stiff.（材料或衣服）内带金属丝的，夹丝的 ❑ ...*a length of wired ribbon.* 一段夹丝的丝带

wire|less /'waɪə'ləs/ (**wirelesses**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Wireless** technology uses radio waves rather than electricity and therefore does not require any wires. 无线的；用无线电波传送的 ❑ ...*the fast-growing wireless communication market.* 迅速扩张的无线通信市场 2 N-COUNT A **wireless** or **wireless set** is a radio. 无线电收音机【BRIT, OLD-FASHIONED 英，过时】

→ see **mobile phone**

,Wire|less Ap|pli|ca|tion 'Proto|col → see **WAP**

wire|tap /'waɪə'tæp/ (**wiretaps, wiretapping, wiretapped**) also **wire-tap** VERB If someone **wiretaps** your telephone, they attach a special device to the line so that they can secretly listen to your conversations. 搭线窃听（电话）【AM 美】❑ [v n] *The coach said his club had wire-tapped the hotel room of a player during a road trip.* 教练说他的俱乐部曾经窃听了一名开车旅行的运动员所住宾馆房间的电话。•N-COUNT **Wiretap** is also a noun. ❑ ...*tapes of telephone conversations that can have been obtained only by illegal wiretaps.* 只有通过非法搭线窃听才能获得的电话通话录音带

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **tap**

•**wire|tapping** N-UNCOUNT ❑ ...*allegations of wiretapping.* 电话窃听的指控

,wire 'wool N-UNCOUNT **Wire wool** consists of very thin pieces of wire twisted together, often in the form of small pads. These are used to clean wooden and metal objects.（常用来清洁木质及金属物质的）钢丝球；钢丝绒【BRIT 英】

W

in AM, use 美国英语用 **steel wool**

wir|ing /'waɪərɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT The **wiring** in a building or machine is the system of wires that supply electricity to the different parts of it. 布线系统；线路系统

wiry /'waɪəri/ ADJ Someone who is **wiry** is rather thin but is also strong. 瘦而结实的 ❑ *His body is wiry and athletic.* 他长得清瘦而结实，体格健美。 ADJ Something such as hair or grass that is **wiry** is stiff and rough to touch. （毛发、草等）粗硬的 ❑ *Her wiry hair was pushed up on top of her head in an untidy bun.* 她粗硬的头发向上梳起，在头顶乱糟糟地盘成了个发髻。

wis|dom /'wɪzdəm/ (**wisdoms**) N-UNCOUNT **Wisdom** is the ability to use your experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions or judgments. 智慧；才智 ❑ *...the patience and wisdom that comes from old age.* 历尽岁月沧桑而形成的耐心与智慧 ❑ *...a great man, who spoke words of great wisdom.* 字字珠玑的伟人 N-VAR **Wisdom** is the store of knowledge that a society or culture has collected over a long period of time. （社会或文化长期积累的）知识，学问 ❑ *...this church's original Semitic wisdom, religion and faith.* 该教会最初的闪米特学问、宗教和信仰 N-SING If you talk about **the wisdom of** a particular decision or action, you are talking about how sensible it is. 明智 ❑ *[+of] Many Lithuanians have expressed doubts about the wisdom of the decision.* 很多立陶宛人对该决定是否明智表示了怀疑。 N-VAR You can use **wisdom** to refer to ideas that are accepted by a large number of people. 一般观点；普遍看法 ❑ *Health education wisdom in the U.K. differs from that of the United States.* 英国的健康教育理念与美国的不同。 ❑ *Unchallenged wisdoms flow swiftly among the middle classes.* 未受质疑的普遍理念在中产阶级中迅速传播开来。 •PHRASE **The conventional wisdom** about something is the generally accepted view of it. 传统观念；一般看法 ❑ *...the conventional wisdom that soccer is a minor sport in America.* 足球在美国属于小众运动的传统观念

Word Link 词根词缀 *dom = state of being* …状态：*bore dom, free dom, wis dom*

'wis|dom tooth (**wisdom teeth**) N-COUNT Your **wisdom teeth** are the four large teeth at the back of your mouth which usually grow much later than your other teeth. 智齿；智牙

wise ♦◇ /waɪz/ (**wises, wising, wised, wiser, wisest**) ADJ A **wise** person is able to use their experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions and judgments. （人）充满智慧的，英明的，睿智的 ❑ *She has the air of a wise woman.* 她有才女气质。 •**wise|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The three of us stood around the machine nodding wisely.* 我们三人站在机器周围，若有所悟地点着头。 ADJ A **wise** action or decision is sensible. （行动或决定）明智的，高明的 ❑ *She had made a very wise decision.* 她作了一个非常明智的决定。 ❑ *It is wise to seek help and counsel as soon as possible.* 尽快寻求帮助和建议乃明智之举。 •**wise|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *They've invested their money wisely.* 他们已经把钱作了明智的投资。 ❑ *Our man had wisely decided to be picked up at the farm.* 我们头儿作出了英明决定——让人来农场接他。 PHRASE If you **get wise to** something, you find out about it, especially when someone has been trying to keep it secret. 明白，察觉（尤指他人试图保密之事）【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ *Dealers have already got wise to the trend and increased their prices accordingly.* 交易商已经摸清了动向，相应提高了价格。

▶**wise up** PHRASAL VERB If someone **wises up** to a situation or state of affairs, they become aware of it and take appropriate action. 意识到；觉察到；开始对…采取适当行动【INFORMAL 非正式】 ❑ [V P +to] *Some insurers have wised up to the fact that their clients were getting very cheap insurance.* 一些保险公司已经意识到其客户所得到的保险金非常少。 ❑ [V P] *It's time to wise up and tell those around you that enough is enough.* 现在该觉醒了，告诉你周围的人要适可而止。

-wise /-waɪz/ COMB **-wise** is added to nouns to form adverbs indicating that something is the case when considering the particular thing mentioned. （用于名词后构成副词）表示"关于"、"在…方面" ❑ *Career-wise, this illness couldn't have come at a worse time.* 考虑到事业，这场病来得最不是时候。 ❑ *It was a much better day weather-wise.* 论天气，这天要好得多。 COMB [ADV after v] **-wise** is added to nouns to form adverbs indicating that someone behaves in the same way as the person or thing that is mentioned. （用于名词后构成副词）表示"像…一样"、"如同" ❑ *We were housed student-wise in dormitory rooms.* 我们像学生一样住在宿舍里。

wise|crack /'waɪzkræk/ (**wisecracks**) N-COUNT A **wisecrack** is a clever remark that is intended to be amusing, but is often rather unkind. 俏皮话；风凉话

wise|crack|ing /'waɪzkrækɪŋ/ also **wise-cracking** ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **wisecracking** to describe someone who keeps making wisecracks. 满嘴俏皮话的；爱说风凉话的 ❑ *...a wisecracking private eye.* 爱说俏皮话的私人侦探

'wise guy (**wise guys**) also **wiseguy** N-COUNT If you say that someone is a **wise guy**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and always have an answer for everything. 自作聪明的人；自以为无所不知的人【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】 N-COUNT A **wise guy** is a member of the Mafia. 黑手党成员【mainly AM, INFORMAL 主美，非正式】

wish ♦◇ /wɪʃ/ (**wishes, wishing, wished**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] A **wish** is a desire or strong feeling that you want to have something or do something. 愿望；希望 ❑ *[+for] Clearly she had no wish for conversation.* 她显然无意谈话。 ❑ *She wanted to go everywhere in the world. She soon got her wish.* 她想走遍世界，很快便如愿以偿。 ❑ *[+of] The decision was made against the wishes of the party leader.* 这个决定违背了该党领导人的意愿。 → see also **death wish** VERB If you **wish to** do something or **to** have it done for you, you want to do it or have it done. 想要，希望（做…）【FORMAL 正式】 ❑ [V to-inf] *If you wish to go away for the weekend, our office will be delighted to make hotel reservations.* 如果您想外出度周末，我们办事处将很乐意为您预订旅馆。 ❑ [V] *We can dress as we wish now.* 我们现在着装可以随心所欲。 ❑ [V +for] *There were the collaborators, who wished for a German victory.* 有通敌者希望德国获胜。 VERB [no cont] If you **wish** something were true, you would like it to be true, even though you know that it is impossible or unlikely. 希望（不可能或可能性很小的事发生） ❑ [V that] *I wish I could do that.* 我希望我能做那件事。 ❑ [V n to-inf] *The world is not always what we wish it to be.* 世界并不总是如我们所愿。 VERB If you **wish for** something, you express the desire for that thing silently to yourself. In fairy stories, when a person wishes for something, the thing they wish for often happens by magic. 祈求；企求；默默期盼 ❑ [V +for] *We have all wished for men who are more considerate.* 我们都曾祈求能找到更加体贴的男人。 •N-COUNT **Wish** is also a noun. ❑ *Blow out the candles and make a wish.* 吹蜡烛许愿吧。 VERB [no cont] If you say that you would not **wish** a particular thing **on** someone, you mean that the thing is so unpleasant that you would not want them to be forced to experience it. 希望…发生在…身上 ❑ [V n +on] *It's a horrid experience and I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy.* 这种经历太痛苦了，我甚至都不希望它发生在死对头身上。 VERB If you **wish** someone something such as luck or happiness, you express the hope that they will be lucky or happy. 祝；祝愿 ❑ [V n n] *I wish you both a very good journey.* 我祝愿你们两人旅途愉快。 ❑ [V n adv] *Goodbye, Hanu. I wish you well.* 再见，哈努，祝你顺心如意。 N-PLURAL [adj N] If you express your good **wishes** towards someone, you are politely expressing your friendly feelings towards them and your hope that they will be successful or happy. 祝愿；祝福【POLITENESS 礼貌】 ❑ *I found George's story very sad. Please give him my best wishes.* 我觉得乔治的经历很悲惨，请向他转达我最诚挚的祝福。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wish* with:

V. **get your** wish 实现愿望，**grant a** wish 满足愿望，**have a** wish 有一个愿望，**make a** wish 许愿 1 5
I wish **I knew** 真希望我知道 4
wish **come true** 愿望实现 5

N. wish *someone* **the best** 祝某人一切都好，wish *someone* **luck** 祝某人好运 7

wish|bone /'wɪʃbəʊn/ (**wishbones**) N-COUNT A **wishbone** is a V-shaped bone in chickens, turkeys, and other birds. （鸡、火

鸡等禽类的)叉骨,如愿骨

wish|ful 'think|ing N-UNCOUNT If you say that an idea, wish, or hope is **wishful thinking**, you mean that it has failed to come true or is unlikely to come true. 一厢情愿;如意算盘;痴心妄想 ❑ *It is wishful thinking to expect deeper change under his leadership.* 指望在他的领导下发生更深层次的变革简直是痴心妄想。

'wish list (**wish lists**) N-COUNT [oft with poss] If you refer to someone's **wish list**, you mean all the things which they would like to happen or be given, although these things may be unlikely. 心愿榜,愿望清单(指希望发生或得到的一切)【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+of] *...one special toy that tops the wish list of every child.* 每个孩子心目中最希望获得的特殊玩具

wishy-washy /'wɪʃi wɒʃi/ ADJ If you say that someone is **wishy-washy**, you are critical of them because their ideas are not firm or clear. (思想)不清楚的,不坚定的,糊涂的【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式,贬】❑ *If there's anything I can't stand it's an indecisive, wishy-washy customer.* 如果说我有什么不能容忍的话,那就是犹犹豫豫、挑来挑去的客户。

wisp /wɪsp/ (**wisps**) 1 N-COUNT A **wisp of** hair is a small, thin, untidy bunch of it. (毛发的)缕,绺,小把 ❑ [+of] *She smoothed away a wisp of hair from her eyes.* 她将眼睛上的一缕头发拨开。 2 N-COUNT A **wisp of** something such as smoke or cloud is an amount of it in a long thin shape. (烟、云等的)缕 ❑ [+of] *A thin wisp of smoke straggled up through the trees.* 一缕轻烟在林间袅袅升起。

wispy /'wɪspi/ 1 ADJ If someone has **wispy** hair, their hair does not grow thickly on their head. (头发)稀疏的,稀稀拉拉的 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wispy** cloud is thin or faint. (云)一缕缕的,虚无缥缈的

wis|te|ria /wɪ'stɪərɪə/ N-UNCOUNT **Wisteria** is a type of climbing plant which has pale purple or white flowers. 紫藤

wist|ful /'wɪstfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **wistful** is rather sad because they want something and know that they cannot have it. (因求而不得)失意的,伤感的,惆怅的 ❑ [+about] *I can't help feeling slightly wistful about the perks I'm giving up.* 我不禁对自己将要放弃的津贴感到有点儿不舍。

wit /wɪt/ (**wits**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Wit** is the ability to use words or ideas in an amusing, clever, and imaginative way. (说话的)风趣,机智,巧妙 ❑ *Boulding was known for his biting wit.* 博尔丁爱说尖酸的俏皮话是出了名的。 2 N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **wit**, you mean that they have the ability to use words or ideas in an amusing, clever, and imaginative way. 风趣的人;机智的人 ❑ *Holmes was gregarious, a great wit, a man of wide interests.* 福尔摩斯爱交际,非常风趣,兴趣广泛。 3 N-SING If you say that someone has **the wit to** do something, you mean that they have the intelligence and understanding to make the right decision or take the right action in a particular situation. 头脑;智慧 ❑ *The information is there and waiting to be accessed by anyone with the wit to use it.* 资料就摆在那儿,等着有头脑的人去利用。 4 N-PLURAL [usu poss n] You can refer to your ability to think quickly and cleverly in a difficult situation as your **wits**. 机智 ❑ *She has used her wits to progress to the position she holds today.* 她凭借个人才智升到了今天的职位。 5 N-PLURAL You can use **wits** in expressions such as **frighten** someone **out of their wits** and **scare the wits out of** someone to emphasize that a person or thing worries or frightens someone very much. 把…吓得魂不附体【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *You scared us out of our wits. We heard you had an accident.* 你把我们吓坏了,我们听说你出事了。 6 PHRASE If you **have** your **wits about** you or **keep** your **wits about** you, you are alert and ready to act in a difficult situation. 时刻保持警惕;随机应变 ❑ *Travellers need to keep their wits about them.* 旅行者需要随机应变。 7 PHRASE If you say that you are **at** your **wits' end**, you are emphasizing that you are so worried and exhausted by problems or difficulties that you do not know what to do next. 智穷才尽;黔驴技穷;无计可施【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *We row a lot and we never have time on our own. I'm at my wit's end.* 我们经常争吵,从无在一起的时间,我真是没有办法了。 8 PHRASE If you **pit** your **wits against** someone, you compete against them in a test of knowledge or intelligence. 与…斗智;与…比学问 ❑ *He has to pit his wits against an adversary who is cool, clever and cunning.* 他不得不与一个冷静、聪明而又狡猾的对手斗智。 9 PHRASE **To wit** is used to indicate that you are about to state or describe something more precisely. (用于更准确地描述)亦即,也就是【LITERARY 文】❑ *He'd like 'happiness' to be given a new and more scientifically descriptive label, to wit 'Major affective disorder, pleasant type'.* 他想给"幸福"一个更为科学的新称谓,准确地说即"愉悦型重度情感障碍"。

witch /wɪtʃ/ (**witches**) 1 N-COUNT In fairy stories, a **witch** is a woman, usually an old woman, who has evil magic powers. Witches often wear a pointed black hat, and have a pet black cat. (童话故事中的)女巫,巫婆 2 N-COUNT A **witch** is a man or woman who claims to have magic powers and to be able to use them for good or bad purposes. 巫师

witch|craft /'wɪtʃkrɑ:ft, -kræft/ N-UNCOUNT **Witchcraft** is the use of magic powers, especially evil ones. 巫术;(尤指)魔法,妖术

'witch doc|tor (**witch doctors**) also **witch-doctor** N-COUNT A **witch doctor** is a person in some societies, for example in Africa, who is thought to have magic powers which can be used to heal people. (非洲等地的)巫医

'witch ha|zel N-UNCOUNT **Witch hazel** is a liquid that you put on your skin if it is sore or damaged, in order to help it to heal. 金缕梅酊剂

'witch-hunt (**witch-hunts**) N-COUNT A **witch-hunt** is an attempt to find and punish a particular group of people who are being blamed for something, often simply because of their opinions and not because they have actually done anything wrong. (针对异见群体的)迫害,搜捕,"猎巫"【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

witchy /'wɪtʃi/ or **witch-like** ADJ A **witchy** person looks or behaves like a witch. **Witchy** things are associated with witches. 像巫师的;与巫师有关的 ❑ *My great-grandmother was old and witchy looking.* 我的曾祖母年纪很大,看上去像个巫婆。

with ⇹ /wɪð, wɪθ/

Pronounced /'wɪð/ for meanings 8 and 11. 义项 20 和 21 在句中作重读。

In addition to the uses shown below, **with** is used after some verbs, nouns and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **With** is also used in most reciprocal verbs, such as 'agree' or 'fight', and in some phrasal verbs, such as 'deal with' and 'dispense with'. 除下列用法外,with 还用于一些动词、名词和形容词后引出附加信息,也用于 agree, fight 之类的相互动词后,及 deal with, dispense with 等短语动词中。

1 PREP If one person is **with** another, they are together in one place. (人)与…在一起,同…一道,和,跟 ❑ *With her were her son and daughter-in-law.* 和她在一起的是她的儿子和儿媳。 ❑ *She is currently staying with her father at his home.* 她现在陪父亲呆在家里。 2 PREP If something is put **with** or is **with** something else, they are used at the same time. 和…(放在)一起 ❑ *Serve hot, with pasta or rice and French beans.* 趁热和意大利面或米饭以及四季豆一起端上桌。 ❑ *Cookies are just the thing to serve with tall glasses of real lemonade.* 曲奇就应该搭配高脚杯的天然柠檬汁一起享用。 3 PREP If you do something **with** someone else, you both do it together or are both involved in it. 与…一起(做或参与某事) ❑ *Parents will be able to discuss their child's progress with their teacher.* 家长将可以和老师交流谈论子女的进步情况。 ❑ *He walked with her to the front door.* 他陪她走到前门。 4 PREP If you fight, argue, or compete **with** someone, you oppose them. 和,与,同(…打斗、争论或竞争) ❑ *About a thousand students fought with riot police in the capital.* 大约 1,000 名学生在首都与防暴警察发生了冲突。 ❑ *He was in an argument with his landlord downstairs.* 他与楼下的房东发生了争执。 5 PREP If you do something **with** a particular tool, object, or substance, you do it using that tool, object, or substance. 用,使用(某种工具、物品或材料) ❑ *Remove the meat with a fork and divide it among four plates.* 用餐叉把肉叉走,分到 4 个盘里。 ❑ *Doctors are treating him with the drug AZT.* 医生在用齐多夫定药物对他进行治疗。 6 PREP If someone stands or goes somewhere **with** something, they are carrying it. 拿着;带着;扛着 ❑ *A man came round with a tray of chocolates.* 一名男子端着一托盘巧克力走过来。 7 PREP Someone

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or something **with** a particular feature or possession has that feature or possession. 有，拥有(某种特征或所有物) ❑ *He was in his early forties, tall and blond with bright blue eyes.* 他 40 出头儿，高高的个子，金黄头发，一双天蓝色眼睛。❑ *Someone with an income of $34,895 can afford this loan.* 一个收入为 34,895 美元的人能负担得起这笔贷款。 8 PREP Someone **with** an illness has that illness. 患(病) ❑ *I spent a week in bed with flu.* 我得了流感，一星期都卧病在床。 9 PREP If something is filled or covered **with** a substance or **with** things, it has that substance or those things in it or on it. 由…，用…(填充、覆盖) ❑ *His legs were caked with dried mud.* 他腿上结着干泥巴。❑ *They sat at a Formica table cluttered with dirty tea cups.* 他们坐在铺有福米加塑料贴面的餐桌前，桌上凌乱地堆着用过的茶杯。 10 PREP If you are, for example, pleased or annoyed **with** someone or something, you have that feeling towards them. 对…(怀有某种感情) ❑ *He was still a little angry with her.* 他还有点儿生她的气。❑ *I am happy with that decision.* 我对那个决定很满意。 11 PREP You use **with** to indicate what a state, quality, or action relates to, involves, or affects. 在…方面；针对 ❑ *Our aim is to allow student teachers to become familiar with the classroom.* 我们的目标就是让实习教师熟悉课堂。❑ *He still has a serious problem with money.* 他手头儿还是很紧。❑ *Depression lowers the human ability to cope with disease.* 抑郁症会降低人体对疾病的抵抗力。 12 PREP You use **with** when indicating the way that something is done or the feeling that a person has when they do something. 用(某种方式)；带着(某种感情) ❑ *...teaching her to read music with skill and sensitivity.* 教她熟练而敏锐地识乐谱 ❑ *He agreed, but with reluctance.* 他同意了，但很勉强。 13 PREP You use **with** when indicating a sound or gesture that is made when something is done, or an expression that a person has on their face when they do something. 伴着(声音或手势)；带着(表情) ❑ *With a sigh, she leant back and closed her eyes.* 她叹了口气，身体向后倚靠，闭上了眼睛。❑ *The front door closed with a crash behind him.* 前门在他身后砰的一声关上了。 14 PREP You use **with** to indicate the feeling that makes someone have a particular appearance or type of behaviour. 由于，因为(某种感情而使某人有某种表现或行为) ❑ *Gil was white and trembling with anger.* 吉尔脸色发白，气得直发抖。❑ *I felt sick to my stomach with sadness for them.* 我为他们感到十分痛心。 15 PREP You use **with** when mentioning the position or appearance of a person or thing at the time that they do something, or what someone else is doing at that time. (表示以某姿势、外表或伴随某事件做某事)与…同时，随着 ❑ *Joanne stood with her hands on the sink, staring out the window.* 乔安妮站着，两手放在水槽上，眼睛定定地望着窗外。❑ *Michelle had fallen asleep with her head against his shoulder.* 米歇尔睡着了，头靠在他的肩上。 16 PREP You use **with** to introduce a current situation that is a factor affecting another situation. 由于；因为 ❑ *With all the night school courses available, there is no excuse for not getting some sort of training.* 夜校课程一应俱全，没理由不去接受一些培训。❑ *With the win, the U.S. reclaimed the cup for the first time since 1985.* 这次胜利使美国队自 1985 年后第一次重获此杯。 17 PREP You use **with** when making a comparison or contrast between the situations of different people or things. 同，与，跟(…相比或对照) ❑ *We're not like them. It's different with us.* 我们和他们不一样，我们不那么做。❑ *Sometimes I'm busy and sometimes I'm not. It's the same with most jobs.* 我时忙时闲，大多数工作都是如此。 18 PREP If something increases or decreases **with** a particular factor, it changes as that factor changes. 随着，跟着(…的变化而变化) ❑ *The risk of developing heart disease increases with the number of cigarettes smoked.* 吸食香烟的数量越多，患心脏病的风险就越大。❑ *Blood pressure decreases with exercise.* 血压随着锻炼而降低。 19 PREP If something moves **with** a wind or current, it moves in the same direction as the wind or current. 与(风、水流等)方向一致；顺着… ❑ *...a piece of driftwood carried down with the current.* 顺流而下的一块浮木 20 PREP If someone says that they are **with** you, they mean that they understand what you are saying. 理解；明白；懂得【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *Yes, I know who you mean. Yes, now I'm with you.* 是的，我知道你说的是谁。是的，我现在明白你的意思了。❑ *I'm not with you. Tell me what you mean.* 我不明白你说的话，告诉我你是什么意思。 21 PREP If someone says that they are **with** you, they mean that they support or approve of what you are doing. 赞成；支持 ❑ *'I'm with you all the way.'—'Thank you.'* "我会一直支持你。" —— "谢谢！"

with|draw ◆◇ /wɪðˈdrɔː/ (**withdraws, withdrawing, withdrew, withdrawn**) 1 VERB If you **withdraw** something **from** a place, you remove it or take it away. 撤走；拿走【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He reached into his pocket and withdrew a sheet of notepaper.* 他把手伸进口袋，掏出一张便签。❑ [v n +*from*] *Cassandra withdrew her hand from Roger's.* 卡桑德拉将手从罗杰手里抽了回来。 2 VERB When groups of people such as troops **withdraw** or when someone **withdraws** them, they leave the place where they are fighting or where they are based and return nearer home. (使)撤退；(使)撤回；(使)撤离 ❑ [v] *He stated that all foreign forces would withdraw as soon as the crisis ended.* 他声明危机一结束，所有外国军队都将撤离。❑ [v n +*from*] *Unless Hitler withdrew his troops from Poland by 11 o'clock that morning, a state of war would exist between Great Britain and Germany.* 如果希特勒那天上午 11 点前不从波兰撤兵，英德两国便将处于战争状态。❑ [v +*from*] *Troops withdrew from the north east of the country last March.* 军队去年 3 月从该国东北部撤出。[Also v +*to*] 3 VERB If you **withdraw** money **from** a bank account, you take it out of that account. 提，取(款) ❑ [v n] *Open a savings account that does not charge ridiculous fees to withdraw money.* 开一个取款时不会乱收费的储蓄账户。❑ [v n +*from*] *They withdrew 100 dollars from a bank account after checking out of their hotel.* 他们在旅馆结账后，从银行账户中取了 100 美元。 4 VERB If you **withdraw from** an activity or organization, you stop taking part in it. 退出(活动或组织) ❑ [v +*from*] *The African National Congress threatened to withdraw from the talks.* 非洲国民大会威胁要退出会谈。[Also v] 5 VERB If you **withdraw** a remark or statement that you have made, you say that you want people to ignore it. 收回，撤回(所说的话或声明)【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He withdrew his remarks and explained what he had meant to say.* 他收回所说的话，然后又解释他本来想说什么。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *withdraw* with:

N. **decision to** withdraw 取出(或撤离、取款、退出)的决定 1 2 3 4
deadline to withdraw 撤军的最后期限，**forces/troops** withdraw 军队撤退 2
withdraw **money** 取款 3
withdraw **an offer** 收回提议(或报价)，withdraw **support** 撤回支持 5

Word Link 词根词缀 ***with*** ≈ *against* 与…相反，***away*** 离开：*withdraw, withhold, withstand*

with|draw|al ◆◇◇ /wɪðˈdrɔːəl/ (**withdrawals**) 1 N-VAR The **withdrawal of** something is the act or process of removing it, or ending it. 收回；撤回；停止【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+*of*] *If you experience any unusual symptoms after withdrawal of the treatment then contact your doctor.* 如果停止治疗后你感觉有任何异常症状，要即刻就医。 2 N-UNCOUNT Someone's **withdrawal from** an activity or an organization is their decision to stop taking part in it. (从活动或组织中)退出 ❑ [+*from*] *...his withdrawal from government in 1946.* 他 1946 年退出政府 3 N-COUNT A **withdrawal** is an amount of money that you take from your bank account. 取款；提款 4 N-UNCOUNT **Withdrawal** is the period during which someone feels ill after they have stopped taking a drug which they were addicted to. 戒毒期；脱瘾过程 ❑ [+*from*] *Withdrawal from heroin is actually like a severe attack of gastric flu.* 戒断海洛因的过程实际上就像患了一场严重的胃肠型流感。

with|draw|al symp|toms N-PLURAL When someone has **withdrawal symptoms**, they feel ill after they have stopped taking a drug which they were addicted to. 戒断症状；脱瘾综合征

with|drawn /wɪðˈdrɔːn/ 1 **Withdrawn** is the past participle of **withdraw**. 2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] Someone who is **withdrawn** is very quiet, and does not want to talk to other people. 沉默寡言的；孤僻的；内向的 ❑ *Her husband had become withdrawn and moody.* 她丈夫变得沉默寡言、喜怒无常。

→ see **bank**

withdrew /wɪðˈdruː/ **Withdrew** is the past tense of **withdraw**.

wither /ˈwɪðəʳ/ (**withers, withering, withered**) 1 VERB If someone or something **withers**, they become very weak. 衰弱；凋敝 ❑ [v] *When he went into retirement, he visibly withered.* 他到退休年龄时已老态毕现。❑ [v] *Industries unable to modernise have been left to wither.* 无法实现现代化的行业已经自行衰落。•PHRASAL VERB **Wither away** means the same as **wither**. wither away 同 wither ❑ [v P] *To see my body literally wither away before my eyes was exasperating.* 眼见自己的身体日渐衰弱真是让人心烦。2 VERB If a flower or plant **withers**, it dries up and dies. (花朵、植物)枯萎，凋谢 ❑ [v] *The flowers in Isabel's room had withered.* 伊莎贝尔房间里的花已经枯萎了。

▶**wither away** → see **wither 1**

withered /ˈwɪðəʳd/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe a person or a part of their body as **withered**, you mean that they are thin and their skin looks old. (人或身体部位)瘦弱的，衰老的，枯槁的 ❑ *...her withered hands.* 她干瘪的双手 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Withered** is used to describe someone's leg or arm when it is thin and weak because of disease or injury. (四肢因疾病或受伤)瘦弱的，萎缩的 ❑ *She has one slightly withered leg, noticeably thinner than the other.* 她有一条腿有点儿萎缩，看上去明显比另一条腿瘦。

withering /ˈwɪðərɪŋ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **withering** look or remark is very critical, and is intended to make someone feel ashamed or stupid. (眼神、话语)尖刻的，令人难堪的，咄咄逼人的 ❑ *Deborah Jane's mother gave her a withering look.* 德博拉·简的妈妈狠狠地瞪了她一眼。

withhold /wɪðˈhəʊld/ (**withholds, withholding, withheld** /wɪðˈheld/) VERB If you **withhold** something that someone wants, you do not let them have it. 拒绝给予；扣留【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *Police withheld the dead boy's name yesterday until relatives could be told.* 警方昨天拒绝在通知亲属前透露死亡男孩的姓名。❑ [v n] *Financial aid for Britain has been withheld.* 向英国提供的经济援助已经被扣。[Also v *from* n/-ing]

Word Link 词根词缀 *with = against* 与…相反，*away* 离开：*withdraw, withhold, withstand*

withholding tax (**withholding taxes**) N-VAR A **withholding tax** is an amount of money that is taken in advance from someone's income, in order to pay some of the tax they will owe. 预提税；预扣税；代扣所得税【mainly AM, BUSINESS 主美，商】

within ◆◆◆ /wɪˈðɪn/ 1 PREP If something is **within** a place, area, or object, it is inside it or surrounded by it. 在…里；在…内部【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Clients are entertained within private dining rooms.* 在私人餐室内款待客户。❑ *...a 1987 agreement which would recognise Quebec as a distinct society within Canada.* 1987 年达成的承认魁北克是加拿大境内的特区的协议 •ADV [usu *from* ADV, oft ADV after v] **Within** is also an adverb. ❑ *A small voice called from within. 'Yes, just coming.'* 里面传来一个轻柔的声音："好，就来。" 2 PREP Something that happens or exists **within** a society, organization, or system, happens or exists inside it. 在(社会、组织或体系)中(发生或存在) ❑ *...the spirit of self-sacrifice within an army.* 军队中的自我牺牲精神 ❑ *Within criminal law almost anything could be defined as 'crime'.* 在刑法中，几乎任何行为都可以被界定为"犯罪"。•ADV [usu *from* ADV, oft ADV after v] **Within** is also an adverb. ❑ *The Church of England, with threats of split from within, has still to make up its mind.* 尽管面临内部分裂的危险，英国国教会也必须下定决心。3 PREP If you experience a particular feeling, you can say that it is **within** you. 在…心中(有某种情感)【LITERARY 文】❑ *He's coping much better within himself.* 他心里好受多了。4 PREP If something is **within** a particular limit or set of rules, it does not go beyond it or is not more than what is allowed. 在(某种限度或规则)之内 ❑ *Troops have agreed to stay within specific boundaries to avoid confrontations.* 军队同意驻扎在特定地界内，以避免冲突。❑ *Exercise within your comfortable limit.* 要进行适度锻炼。5 PREP If you are **within** a particular distance of a place, you are less than that distance from it. 在(某一距离)之内；不超出(某一距离) ❑ *The man was within a few feet of him.* 这个男子离他只有几英尺。❑ *It was within easy walking distance of the hotel.* 它离旅馆仅几步之遥。6 PREP **Within** a particular length of time means before that length of time has passed. 在(某段时间)内；不超出(某段时间) ❑ *About 40% of all students entering as freshmen graduate within 4 years.* 所有入学新生中约有 40% 在 4 年内毕业。❑ *Within 24 hours the deal was completed.* 交易在 24 小时内完成。7 PREP If something is **within sight, within earshot,** or **within reach**, you can see it, hear it, or reach it. 看得见／听得见／够得着 ❑ *His twenty-five-foot boat was moored within sight of West Church.* 他那条 25 英尺长的小船停泊在看得见西教堂的地方。❑ *...her heels clicking on the tiled floor, probably an irritating noise to other people within earshot.* 她的鞋跟踩在瓷砖地板上咯噔咯噔响，这声音可能会让听见的人觉得心烦 8 **within reason** → see **reason**

'with it also **with-it** 1 ADJ If you say that someone is **with it**, you mean that they are fashionable or know about new things, especially in culture. (尤指文化上)时髦的，新派的【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】2 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is not **with it**, they do not feel alert and therefore fail to understand things. 警觉的；敏锐的；机敏的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She wasn't really with it. She hadn't taken in the practical consequences.* 她并不怎么机敏。她还没有意识到实际的后果。

without ◆◆◆ /wɪˈðaʊt/

In addition to the uses shown below, **without** is used in the phrasal verbs 'do without', 'go without', and 'reckon without'. 除下列用法外，without 还可用于 do without, go without 和 reckon without 等短语动词中。

1 PREP You use **without** to indicate that someone or something does not have or use the thing mentioned. 缺乏；没有；不用 ❑ *I don't like myself without a beard.* 我不喜欢自己没胡子的样子。❑ *She wore a brown shirt pressed without a wrinkle.* 她穿着一件熨烫得没有一点儿褶儿的棕色衬衫。2 PREP If one thing happens **without** another thing, or if you do something **without** doing something else, the second thing does not happen or occur. 在没有(发生或做某事)的情况下 ❑ *He was offered a generous pension provided he left without a fuss.* 他只要一声不吭地离开，本是可以获得一笔丰厚养老金的。❑ *They worked without a break until about eight in the evening.* 他们一刻不停地干到晚上 8 点钟左右。❑ *Alex had done this without consulting her.* 亚历克斯这么做事先并没有跟她商量。3 PREP If you do something **without** a particular feeling, you do not have that feeling when you do it. 没有，不带(某种感情) ❑ *Janet Magnusson watched his approach without enthusiasm.* 珍妮特·马格努森冷冷地看着他走过来。❑ *'Hello, Swanson,' he said without surprise.* "你好，斯旺森。"他说话的时候并未显得惊讶。4 PREP If you do something **without** someone else, they are not in the same place as you are or are not involved in the same action as you. …不在场；没有…参加 ❑ *I told Franklin he would have to start dinner without me.* 我告诉富兰克林吃晚饭不必等我。❑ *How can I rebuild my life without my husband?* 失去丈夫后我怎么才能重新开始生活？

,with-'profits ADJ [ADJ n] A **with-profits** savings scheme or financial plan is one in which the people who put money into the scheme receive extra money each year based on how successful the investment has been. (储蓄项目或财务计划)分红式的，附红利的【BUSINESS 商】❑ *Returns on with-profits bonds have improved.* 分红式债券的收益已有所提高。

withstand /wɪðˈstænd/ (**withstands, withstanding, withstood** /wɪðˈstʊd/) VERB If something or someone **withstands** a force or action, they survive it or do not give in to it. 经受住；承受；顶住【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *...armoured vehicles designed to withstand chemical attack.* 旨在抵御化学武器攻击的装甲车

witless /ˈwɪtləs/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **witless**, you mean that they are very foolish or stupid. 愚蠢的；笨的；傻的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a witless, nasty piece of journalism.* 极为肤浅、令人作呕的新闻报道

witness ◆◇◇ /ˈwɪtnəs/ (**witnesses, witnessing, witnessed**) 1 N-COUNT A **witness to** an event such as an accident or crime is a person who saw it. 见证人；目击者 ❑ [+to] *Witnesses to the crash say they saw an explosion just before the disaster.* 空难目击者称，就在灾难发生之前他们看见飞机发生了爆炸。❑ *No witnesses have come forward.* 没有目击证人站出来。2 VERB If you **witness** something,

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you see it happen. 目击；目睹 ❑ [v n] *Anyone who witnessed the attack should call the police.* 目睹这次袭击的人都应向警方报告。 3 N-COUNT A **witness** is someone who appears in a court of law to say what they know about a crime or other event. (出庭的)证人 ❑ *In the next three or four days, eleven witnesses will be called to testify.* 接下来的三四天里，将传唤 11 名证人出庭作证。[Also +for] 4 N-COUNT A **witness** is someone who writes their name on a document that you have signed, to confirm that it really is your signature. 见证人；连署人 5 VERB If someone **witnesses** your signature on a document, they write their name after it, to confirm that it really is your signature. 为(文件的签署)作证；连署 ❑ [v n] *Ask a friend to witness your signature.* 请一位朋友给你的签名作证。 6 VERB If you say that a place, period of time, or person **witnessed** a particular event or change, you mean that it happened in that place, during that period of time, or while that person was alive. 见证，经历(事件、变化等) ❑ [v n] *India has witnessed many political changes in recent years.* 印度近年来经历了很多政治变动。 7 PHRASE If a person or thing **bears witness to** something, they show or say that it exists or happened. 证明；为…作证【FORMAL 正式】❑ *Many of these poems bear witness to his years spent in India and China.* 这些诗中有很多见证了他在印度和中国度过的岁月。

→ see **trial, wedding**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *witness* with:

ADJ. **key** witness 关键证人，**material** witness 重要证人 3
N. **defence** witness 辩方证人；被告证人，**prosecution** witness 控方证人；原告证人，**star** witness 主要证人 3
V. **call a** witness 传唤证人，witness **tells** 证人说，witness **testifies** 证人作证 3
bear witness 证明 7

'wit|ness box N-SING **The witness box** in a court of law is the place where people stand or sit when they are giving evidence. (法庭的)证人席【BRIT 英】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **witness stand**

'wit|ness stand N-SING **The witness stand** is the same as **witness box**. 同 witness box【AM 美】

wit|ter /'wɪtəʳ/ (**witters, wittering, wittered**) VERB If you say that someone **is wittering about** something, you mean that they are talking a lot about things that you think are silly and boring. 喋喋不休地谈；唠唠叨叨地说【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ [v +about] *They just sat there wittering about what lectures they had tomorrow.* 他们就坐在那儿没完没了地聊明天要听哪些讲座。[Also v] •PHRASAL VERB **Witter on** means the same as **witter**. witter on 同 witter ❑ [v P +about] *They started wittering on about their last trip to Provence.* 他们开始喋喋不休地谈论上次的普罗旺斯之行。[Also v P]

wit|ti|cism /'wɪtɪsɪzəm/ (**witticisms**) N-COUNT A **witticism** is a witty remark or joke. 妙语；俏皮话；诙谐话【FORMAL 正式】

wit|ting|ly /'wɪtɪŋli/ ADV [usu ADV with v, oft ADV adj] If you do something **wittingly**, you are fully aware of what you are doing and what its consequences will be. 有意地；故意地；蓄意地【FORMAL 正式】❑ *When she had an affair with her friend's husband, she wittingly set off a chain of crises.* 她和朋友的丈夫私通，故意引发了一连串危机。

wit|ty /'wɪti/ (**wittier, wittiest**) ADJ Someone or something that is **witty** is amusing in a clever way. 机智幽默的；妙趣横生的；诙谐的 ❑ *His plays were very good, very witty.* 他的剧作非常精彩，妙趣横生。❑ *He is a very witty speaker.* 他说话妙语连珠。

wives /waɪvz/ **Wives** is the plural of **wife**. (wife 的复数)

wiz|ard /'wɪzəʳd/ (**wizards**) 1 N-COUNT In legends and fairy stories, a **wizard** is a man who has magic powers. (传说或童话故事中的)魔法师 2 N-COUNT If you admire someone because they are very good at doing a particular thing, you can say that they are a **wizard**. 奇才；能手；行家【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *…a financial wizard.* 金融奇才 3 N-COUNT A **wizard** is a computer program that guides you through the stages of a particular task. 向导程序【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Wizards and templates can help you create brochures, calendars, and Web pages.* 向导程序和模板可以帮助你创建手册、日历和网页。

→ see **fantasy**

wiz|ard|ry /'wɪzəʳdri/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to a very clever achievement or piece of work as **wizardry**, especially when you do not understand how it is done. (尤指不知道如何完成的)非凡的成就，杰作 ❑ *…a piece of technical wizardry.* 一桩技术奇迹

wiz|ened /'wɪzəʳnd/ ADJ A **wizened** person is old and has a lot of lines on their skin. (人)干瘪的，皮肤起皱的 ❑ *…a little wizened old fellow with no teeth.* 掉光了牙齿的干瘪小老头

wk (**wks**) **wk** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **week**. ❑ *…6 wks holiday.* 6 周假期

WMD /ˌdʌbəlju: em 'di:/ N-PLURAL **WMD** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **weapons of mass destruction**.

wob|ble /'wɒbəl/ (**wobbles, wobbling, wobbled**) VERB If something or someone **wobbles**, they make small movements from side to side, for example because they are unsteady. 摇摆；摇晃 ❑ [v] *The table wobbled when I leaned on it.* 我往桌上一靠，桌子就摇晃了起来。❑ [v prep/adv] *I narrowly missed a cyclist who wobbled into my path.* 我险些被一个摇摇晃晃迎面而来的骑车人撞倒。•N-VAR **Wobble** is also a noun. ❑ [+in] *We might look for a tiny wobble in the position of a star.* 我们也许会观察到恒星的位置微微地变动。

wob|bly /'wɒbli/ 1 ADJ Something that is **wobbly** moves unsteadily from side to side. 摇摆的；晃动的 ❑ *I was sitting on a wobbly plastic chair.* 我正坐在一把摇摇晃晃的塑料椅上。❑ *…a wobbly green jelly.* 颤动着的绿色果冻 ❑ *…wobbly teeth.* 松动的牙齿 2 ADJ If you feel **wobbly** or if your legs feel **wobbly**, you feel weak and have difficulty standing up, especially because you are afraid, ill, or exhausted. (尤指因为害怕、生病或筋疲力尽而)颤抖的，打战的，颤巍巍的，站不稳的 ❑ *She could not maintain her balance and moved in a wobbly fashion.* 她无法保持平衡，走路颤颤巍巍。

wodge /wɒdʒ/ (**wodges**) also **wadge** N-COUNT A **wodge of** something is a large amount of it or a large piece of it. 大块；大堆；大量【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ [+of] *…a wodge of syrupy sponge.* 一大块甜腻腻的海绵蛋糕

woe /wəʊ/ (**woes**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Woe** is very great sadness. 悲痛；悲哀；哀伤【LITERARY 文】❑ *He listened to my tale of woe.* 他听我诉说悲伤的故事。 2 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] You can refer to someone's problems as their **woes**. 麻烦；问题；困难【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *He did not tell his relatives and friends about his woes.* 他没有告诉亲友自己的烦恼。 3 **woe betide** → see **betide**

woe|be|gone /'wəʊbɪgɒn/ ADJ Someone who is **woebegone** is very sad. 悲伤的；忧伤的；哀伤的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *She sniffed and looked woebegone.* 她抽泣着，神情忧伤。

woe|ful /'wəʊful/ 1 ADJ If someone or something is **woeful**, they are very sad. (人或事物)悲惨的，忧伤的，哀伤的 ❑ *…a woeful ballad.* 忧伤的情歌 •**woe|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *He said woefully. 'I love my country, but it does not give a damn about me.'* 他哀伤地说道："我爱我的祖国，但祖国并不爱我。" 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] You can use **woeful** to emphasize that something is very bad or undesirable. 恶劣的；糟糕的；不合意的【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *…the woeful state of the economy.* 糟糕的经济状况 •**woe|ful|ly** ADV [usu ADV adj, oft ADV before v] ❑ *Public expenditure on the arts is woefully inadequate.* 艺术方面的公共支出严重不足。

wog /wɒg/ (**wogs**) N-COUNT **Wog** is an extremely offensive word for anyone whose skin is not white. 外国佬(对有色人种的蔑称)【BRIT, VERY OFFENSIVE 英，非常冒犯】

wok /wɒk/ (**woks**) N-COUNT A **wok** is a large bowl-shaped pan which is used for Chinese-style cooking. (做中餐用的)锅，炒锅

woke /wəʊk/ **Woke** is the past tense of **wake**.

wok|en /'wəʊkən/ **Woken** is the past participle of **wake**.

wolf /wʊlf/ (**wolves, wolfs, wolfing, wolfed**) 1 N-COUNT A **wolf** is a wild animal that looks like a large dog. 狼 2 VERB If someone **wolfs** their food, they eat it all very quickly and greedily. 狼吞虎咽地吃【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *I was back in the changing-room wolfing tea and sandwiches.* 我回到更衣室，狼吞虎咽地喝茶、

吃三明治。•PHRASAL VERB **Wolf down** means the same as **wolf**. wolf down 同 wolf ❑ [V P n] *He wolfed down the rest of the biscuit and cheese.* 他把剩下的饼干和奶酪一扫而光。❑ [V n P] *She bought a hot dog from a stand on a street corner and wolfed it down.* 她从街角小摊上买了一个热狗，大口地吃了下去。3 PHRASE If someone **cries wolf**, they say that there is a problem when there is not, with the result that people do not believe them when there really is a problem. 喊"狼来了"；发假警报

▶**wolf down** → see **wolf 2**

wolf|hound /'wʊlfhaʊnd/ (**wolfhounds**) N-COUNT A **wolfhound** is a type of very large dog. 猎狼犬

'wolf-whistle (**wolf-whistles, wolf-whistling, wolf-whistled**) also **wolf whistle** VERB If someone **wolf-whistles**, they make a whistling sound with a short rising note and a longer falling note. Some men wolf-whistle at a woman to show that they think she is attractive, and some women find this offensive.（挑逗地）吹口哨 ❑ [V +at] *They wolf-whistled at me, and I was so embarrassed I tripped up.* 他们吹口哨挑逗我，我窘迫之下绊了一跤。[Also V] •N-COUNT **Wolf whistle** is also a noun. ❑ *Her dancing brought loud cheers, wolf whistles and applause.* 她的舞蹈赢来震耳的欢呼声、口哨声和掌声。

wolves /wʊlvz/ **Wolves** is the plural of **wolf**.（wolf 的复数）
→ see **carnivore**

wom|an ⇹ /'wʊmən/ (**women**) 1 N-COUNT A **woman** is an adult female human being. 成年女子；妇女 ❑ *...a young Lithuanian woman named Dayva.* 名叫戴娃的立陶宛年轻女子 ❑ *...men and women over 75 years old.* 75 岁以上的男女 ❑ *...a woman doctor.* 女医生 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to women in general as **woman**.（泛指）女性，女子 ❑ *...the oppression of woman.* 对妇女的压迫 3 → see also **career woman** 4 **woman of the world** → see **world**
→ see **age**

Word Link 词根词缀 *man ≈ human being* 人：*fore man hu man e, wo man*

-woman /-wʊmən/ COMB [ADJ n] **-woman** combines with numbers to indicate that something involves the number of women mentioned.（与数字连用）表示"有…名女子的"、"由…名女子组成的" ❑ *...a seven-woman team.* 由 7 名女子组成的团队

wom|an|hood /'wʊmənhʊd/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Womanhood** is the state of being a woman rather than a girl, or the period of a woman's adult life. 女人；成年女性；女子成年期 ❑ *Pregnancy is a natural part of womanhood.* 女人怀孕是天经地义的事。2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to women in general or the women of a particular country or community as **womanhood**.（泛指）女性；（某个国家或群体的）妇女 ❑ *She symbolised for me the best of Indian womanhood.* 在我看来，她代表着最优秀的印度女性。

wom|an|iz|er /'wʊmənaɪzəʳ/ (**womanizers**)
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **womaniser**
N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **womanizer**, you disapprove of him because he likes to have many short sexual relationships with women. 玩弄女性的人；风流坯子；色鬼【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

wom|an|iz|ing /'wʊmənaɪzɪŋ/
in BRIT, also use 英国英语亦用 **womanising**
1 N-UNCOUNT If you talk about a man's **womanizing**, you disapprove of him because he likes to have many short sexual relationships with women. 风流成性；玩弄女性【DISAPPROVAL 贬】2 ADJ [ADJ n] A **womanizing** man likes to have many short sexual relationships with women. 风流成性的；喜欢玩弄女性的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

wom|an|kind /ˌwʊmən'kaɪnd/ N-UNCOUNT You can refer to all women as **womankind** when considering them as a group.（总称）女人，女子，女性【FORMAL 正式】

wom|an|ly /'wʊmənli/ ADJ People describe a woman's behaviour, character, or appearance as **womanly** when they like it because they think it is typical of, or suitable for, a woman rather than a man or girl. 成熟女子特有的；有女人味儿的；适合女人的【APPROVAL 褒】❑ *She had a classical, womanly shape.* 她拥有典型的熟女身材。❑ *...womanly tenderness.* 成熟女人的温柔

ˌwoman-to-'woman also **woman to woman** ADJ [ADJ n] If you talk about a **woman-to-woman** conversation, you are talking about an honest and open discussion between two women.（谈话）女人间推心置腹的 •ADV [ADV after v] **Woman to woman** is also an adverb. ❑ *Maybe she would talk to her mother one day, woman to woman.* 也许有一天她会和她妈妈进行一次女人之间的谈心。

womb /wuːm/ (**wombs**) N-COUNT A woman's **womb** is the part inside her body where a baby grows before it is born. 子宫

wom|bat /'wɒmbæt/ (**wombats**) N-COUNT A **wombat** is a type of furry animal which has very short legs and eats plants. Wombats are found in Australia.（澳大利亚的）毛鼻袋熊

wom|en /'wɪmɪn/ **Women** is the plural of **woman**.（woman 的复数）

women|folk /'wɪmɪnfəʊk/ N-PLURAL [oft poss N] Some people refer to the women of a particular community as its **womenfolk**, especially when the community is ruled or organized by men.（尤指由男子统治或组织的群体中的）妇女们，女人们 ❑ *Men never notice anything in a house run by their womenfolk.* 男人从来不注意家里由女人操持的事情。

'wom|en's group (**women's groups**) N-COUNT A **women's group** is a group of women who meet regularly, usually in order to organize campaigns. 妇女团体；妇女组织

ˌWom|en's 'Lib N-UNCOUNT **Women's Lib** is the same as **Women's Liberation**. 同 Women's Liberation【INFORMAL, OLD-FASHIONED 非正式，过时】

ˌWom|en's Lib|e'ra|tion N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Women's Liberation** is the belief and aim that women should have the same rights and opportunities in society as men. 妇女解放（运动）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

'wom|en's move|ment N-SING You use **the women's movement** to refer to groups of people and organizations that believe that women should have the same rights and opportunities in society as men. 妇女运动；女权运动

'wom|en's room (**women's rooms**) N-COUNT **The women's room** is a toilet for women in a public building. 女洗手间；女厕所【mainly AM 主美】

won /wʌn/ **Won** is the past tense and past participle of **win**.

won|der ⇹ /'wʌndəʳ/ (**wonders, wondering, wondered**) 1 VERB If you **wonder about** something, you think about it, either because it interests you and you want to know more about it, or because you are worried or suspicious about it. 感到疑惑；纳闷儿；想弄明白 ❑ [V wh] *I wondered what that noise was.* 我纳闷儿那是什么声音。❑ [V +about] *'He claims to be her father,' said Max. 'We've been wondering about him.'* "他自称是她父亲，"马克斯说，"我们一直都在怀疑他。" ❑ [V] *But there was something else, too. Not hard evidence, but it made me wonder.* 但还有些别的东西，虽没有确凿的证据，却让我心生疑惑。2 VERB If you **wonder at** something, you are very surprised about it or think about it in a very surprised way.（对…）大为吃惊，惊叹 ❑ [V +at] *Walk down Castle Street, admire our little jewel of a cathedral, then wonder at the castle.* 沿着城堡街走下去，欣赏我们视若珍宝的教堂，继而叹服于城堡的壮观。❑ [V that] *We all wonder that you're still alive.* 我们都很惊讶你居然还活着。3 N-SING If you say that it is a **wonder that** something happened, you mean that it is very surprising and unexpected. 奇事；怪事 ❑ *It's a wonder that it took almost ten years.* 这差不多用了 10 年的时间，真是桩奇事。❑ *The wonder is that Olivier was not seriously hurt.* 奥利维尔伤得不重，真是奇迹。4 N-UNCOUNT **Wonder** is a feeling of great surprise and pleasure that you have, for example when you see something that is very beautiful, or when something happens that you thought was impossible. 惊叹；惊奇；惊异 ❑ *'That's right!' Bobby exclaimed in wonder. 'How did you remember that?'* "对呀！"博比惊奇地叫道。"你是怎么想起那件事的？" 5 N-COUNT A **wonder** is something that causes people to feel great surprise or admiration. 奇迹；奇观；奇事

W

❑ [+of] *...a lecture on the wonders of space and space exploration.* 关于宇宙奇观和太空探险的讲座 ❑ [+of] *...the wonder of seeing his name in print.* 看见他的名字出现在出版物上的诧异 6 ADJ [ADJ n] If you refer, for example, to a young man as a **wonder** boy, or to a new product as a **wonder** drug, you mean that they are believed by many people to be very good or very effective. 神奇的；奇妙的；有奇效的 ❑ *Mickelson was hailed as the wonder boy of American golf.* 米克尔森被誉为美国高尔夫球界的神奇小子。 7 PHRASE You can say **'I wonder'** if you want to be very polite when you are asking someone to do something, or when you are asking them for their opinion or for information. （用于礼貌地请人做事、征求意见或打听消息时）不知…，请问…【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *I was just wondering if you could help me.* 不知您是否能帮我个忙。 8 PHRASE If you say **'no wonder'**, **'little wonder'**, or **'small wonder'**, you mean that something is not surprising. 难怪；怪不得；不足为怪 ❑ *No wonder my brother wasn't feeling well.* 难怪我兄弟感觉不舒服了。❑ *Under such circumstances, it is little wonder that they experience difficulties.* 在这种情形下，他们遇到困难就不足为怪了。 9 PHRASE You can say **'No wonder'** when you find out the reason for something that has been puzzling you for some time. （表示找出某事的原因）难怪，怪不得 ❑ *Brad was Jane's brother! No wonder he reminded me so much of her!* 布拉德是简的兄弟！怪不得他老是让我想起她呢！ 10 PHRASE If you say that a person or thing **works wonders** or **does wonders**, you mean that they have a very good effect on something. 创造奇迹；产生奇迹 ❑ *A few moments of relaxation can work wonders.* 放松一会儿就可以收到奇效。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wonder* with:

V. **begin to** wonder 开始纳闷儿，wonder **what happened** 想知道发生了什么，**make** *someone* wonder 使某人纳闷儿 1

CONJ. wonder **how** 想知道如何…，wonder **what** 想知道是什么…，wonder **when** 想知道何时…，wonder **where** 想知道何地…，wonder **whether** 想知道是否…，wonder **who** 想知道谁…，wonder **why** 想知道为什么… 1

wonder **that** 奇事；怪事 3

won|der|ful ◆◇ /ˈwʌndəˈful/ ADJ If you describe something or someone as **wonderful**, you think they are extremely good. 精彩的；绝妙的；极好的 ❑ *The cold, misty air felt wonderful on his face.* 雾蒙蒙的寒冷空气使他脸上感觉很舒爽。❑ *It's wonderful to see you.* 见到你真好。❑ *I've always thought he was a wonderful actor.* 我一直认为他是个出色的演员。•**won|der|ful|ly** ADV ❑ *It's a system that works wonderfully well.* 该系统运转得十分顺畅。

wonder|land /ˈwʌndəˈlænd/ N-UNCOUNT **Wonderland** is an imaginary world that exists in fairy stories. （童话中的）仙境，奇境

won|der|ment /ˈwʌndəˈmənt/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *in* N] **Wonderment** is a feeling of great surprise and pleasure. 惊喜；惊叹【LITERARY 文】❑ *His big blue eyes opened wide in wonderment.* 他蓝色的大眼睛睁得大大的，透着惊喜。

won|drous /ˈwʌndrəs/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe something as **wondrous**, you mean it is strange and beautiful or impressive. 奇异的；美妙的；令人惊叹的【LITERARY 文】❑ *We were driven across this wondrous vast land of lakes and forests.* 我们乘车穿越这片有着湖泊及森林的广袤而神奇的土地。

won|ky /ˈwɒŋki/ ADJ If something is **wonky**, it is not straight or level. 不直的；不平的；歪斜的【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *The wheels keep going wonky.* 轮子总是左右摇晃。

wont /wəʊnt, AM 美 wɔːnt/ 1 ADJ If someone is **wont to** do something, they often or regularly do it. 经常的；惯常的【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Both have committed their indiscretions, as human beings are wont to do.* 两人都有失慎重，此乃人之常情。 2 PHRASE If someone does a particular thing **as is** their **wont**, they do that thing often or regularly. 按惯常的做法；常常【WRITTEN 笔语】❑ *Paul woke early, as was his wont.* 保罗醒得很早，历来如此。

won't /wəʊnt/ **Won't** is the usual spoken form of 'will not'. （will not 的常用口语形式）❑ *His parents won't let him come.* 他父母不会让他来的。

woo /wuː/ (**woos**, **wooing**, **wooed**) 1 VERB If you **woo** people, you try to encourage them to help you, support you, or vote for you, for example by promising them things which they would like. 寻求，争取（支持、选票等）❑ [v n] *They wooed customers by offering low interest rates.* 他们靠提供低息来招揽客户。❑ [v n with adv] *They are trying to woo back electoral support.* 他们正试图赢回选民的支持。•**woo|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] ❑ [+of] *This election has been marked so far by the candidates' wooing of each other's traditional political bases.* 到目前为止，这次选举的特色是候选人争取获得彼此传统政治大本营的支持。 2 VERB If a man **woos** a woman, he spends time with her and tries to persuade her to marry him. 追求（女人）；向（女人）求爱（或求婚）【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】❑ [v n] *The penniless author successfully wooed and married Fanny.* 这位一文不名的作家向范妮求爱成功，和她结了婚。•**woo|ing** N-UNCOUNT [oft poss N] ❑ [+of] *...the hero's wooing of his beautiful cousin Roxanne.* 男主人公向他美丽的表妹罗克珊求婚

→ see **love**

wood ◆◆◇ /wʊd/ (**woods**) 1 N-VAR **Wood** is the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees. 木材；木料；木头 ❑ *Their dishes were made of wood.* 他们的盘子是木制的。❑ *There was a smell of damp wood and machine oil.* 有潮湿的木料和机油的气味。❑ *...a short piece of wood.* 一块短木料 2 N-COUNT A **wood** is a fairly large area of trees growing near each other. You can refer to one or several of these areas as **woods**, and this is the usual form in American English. 树林，林子（美国英语通常用 woods）❑ *After dinner Alice slipped away for a walk in the woods with Artie.* 晚餐后艾利斯溜出去跟阿蒂到林子里散步。❑ *About a mile to the west of town he came upon a large wood.* 他在镇子以西约一英里处偶遇一大片林地。 3 → see also **dead wood** 4 PHRASE If something or someone is **not out of the woods** yet, they are still having difficulties or problems. 仍未摆脱困境（或问题）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The nation's economy is not out of the woods yet.* 该国经济尚未摆脱困境。 5 CONVENTION You can say **'touch wood'** in British English, or **'knock on wood'** in American English, to indicate that you hope to have good luck in something you are doing, usually after saying that you have been lucky with it so far. 上天保佑（表示希望继续走好运）❑ *She's never even been to the doctor's, touch wood.* 她从未看过病，希望她一直好运。❑ *Touch wood, I've been lucky enough to avoid any other serious injuries.* 老天保佑，我一直很幸运，别的重伤都躲过了。 6 your **neck of the woods** → see **neck** 7 **can't see the wood for the trees** → see **tree**

→ see **energy, fire**

ˌwood-burning ˈstove (**wood-burning stoves**) N-COUNT A **wood-burning stove** is the same as a **wood stove**. 同 wood stove

ˈwood carv|ing (**wood carvings**) N-VAR A **wood carving** is a decorative piece of wood that has been carved in an artistic way. 木雕；木刻

wood|chip /ˈwʊdtʃɪp/ (**woodchips**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Woodchip** is a type of wallpaper which has lots of small lumps on its surface that are formed by tiny pieces of wood glued to the underneath. （表层有许多木屑粘成的小块的）凹凸墙纸 2 N-VAR **Woodchips** are very small pieces of wood, usually made from waste wood, which are used in processes such as making paper. 木屑 ❑ *...the domestic market for woodchips.* 国内木屑市场 ❑ *...the Government's decision to cut woodchip exports by 20%.* 政府将木屑出口削减 20% 的决定

wood|cock /ˈwʊdkɒk/ (**woodcocks** or **woodcock**) N-COUNT A **woodcock** is a small brown bird with a long beak. Woodcock are sometimes shot for sport or food. 丘鹬；山鹬

wood|cutter /ˈwʊdkʌtəʳ/ (**woodcutters**) N-COUNT A **woodcutter** is someone who cuts down trees or who chops wood as their job. 伐木工；樵夫【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】

wood|ed /ˈwʊdɪd/ ADJ A **wooded** area is covered in trees. 树木覆盖的；林木茂盛的 ❑ *...a wooded valley.* 树木茂盛的峡谷

wood|en ◆◇ /ˈwʊdᵊn/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Wooden** objects are made of wood. 木质的；木制的 ❑ *...the shop's bare brick walls and faded wooden floorboards.* 商店裸露的砖墙和褪色的木地板 2 ADJ If you describe an actor as **wooden**, you are critical of them because their performance is not at all lively or natural. （演员）呆板的，



死板的，无活力的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

ˌwood|en ˈspoon (**wooden spoons**) 1 N-COUNT A **wooden spoon** is a spoon that is used for stirring sauces and for mixing ingredients in cooking. It is made of wood and has a long handle. 木匙；木勺 2 N-COUNT If someone gets **the wooden spoon**, they come last in a race or competition. 末名；最后一名；倒数第一【BRIT 英】❑ [+in] *Jarvis took the wooden spoon in the first tournament.* 贾维斯在第一次锦标赛上垫底。

wood|land /ˈwʊdlənd/ (**woodlands**) N-VAR **Woodland** is land with a lot of trees. 林地；林区

wood|louse /ˈwʊdlaʊs/ (**woodlice** /ˈwʊdlaɪs/) N-COUNT A **woodlouse** is a very small grey creature with a hard body and fourteen legs. Woodlice live in damp places. 潮虫

wood|pecker /ˈwʊdpekəʳ/ (**woodpeckers**) N-COUNT A **woodpecker** is a type of bird with a long sharp beak. Woodpeckers use their beaks to make holes in tree trunks. 啄木鸟

wood|pile /ˈwʊdpaɪl/ (**woodpiles**) N-COUNT [usu sing] A **woodpile** is a pile of wood that is intended to be burnt on a fire as fuel. 柴火堆

ˈwood pulp N-UNCOUNT **Wood pulp** is wood that has been cut up into small pieces and crushed. Wood pulp is used to make paper. 木浆

wood|shed /ˈwʊdʃed/ (**woodsheds**) N-COUNT A **woodshed** is a small building which is used for storing wood for a fire. 柴房；柴棚

ˈwood stove (**wood stoves**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **woodstove**

N-COUNT A **wood stove** is a device that burns wood in order to heat a room. 柴炉

wood|wind /ˈwʊdwɪnd/ (**woodwinds**) 1 N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Woodwind** instruments are musical instruments such as flutes, clarinets, and recorders that you play by blowing into them. 木管乐器 2 N-SING **The woodwind** is the section of an orchestra which consists of woodwind instruments such as flutes and clarinets. (管弦乐队的)木管乐器组

→ see Picture Dictionary: **woodwinds**

→ see **orchestra**

wood|work /ˈwʊdwɜːʳk/ 1 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the doors and other wooden parts of a house as the **woodwork**. (房子的)木构件，木建部分 ❑ *I love the living room, with its dark woodwork, oriental rugs, and chunky furniture.* 我喜欢起居室那深色的木构件、东方地毯和厚重的家具。❑ *He could see the glimmer of fresh paint on the woodwork.* 他可以看到木构件上新刷的油漆泛着光。 2 N-UNCOUNT **Woodwork** is the activity or skill of making things out of wood. 木工；木匠活；木工手艺 ❑ *I have done woodwork for many years.* 我做木工好多年了。 3 PHRASE If you say that people **are coming out of the woodwork**, you are criticizing them for suddenly appearing in public or revealing their opinions when previously they did not make themselves known. 突然跳出来；突然冒出来【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *When a song gets to the top, someone will come out of the woodwork and claim to have written it.* 当一首歌非常流行的时候，有人就会跳出来，说是自己写的。

wood|worm /ˈwʊdwɜːʳm/ (**woodworms** or **woodworm**) 1 N-COUNT **Woodworm** are very small creatures which make holes in wood by eating it. 木蛀虫；木蠹 2 N-UNCOUNT **Woodworm** is damage caused to wood, especially to the wooden parts of a house or to furniture, by woodworm making holes in the wood. (尤指房子木建部分或家具的)木蛀虫害，木蠹虫害 ❑ *...treating the ground floor of a house for woodworm.* 处理房子一层的木蛀虫害

woody /ˈwʊdi/ 1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Woody** plants have very hard stems. (植物)木本的，木质的 ❑ *Care must be taken when trimming around woody plants like shrubs and trees.* 修剪灌木和乔木这样的木本植物时必须小心。 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **woody** area has a lot of trees in it. 长满树木的；林木覆盖的 ❑ *...the wet and woody Vosges mountains.* 湿润葱郁的孚日山脉

woof /wʊf/ N-SING; N-COUNT **Woof** is the sound that a dog makes when it barks. (狗叫声)汪汪【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *She started going 'woof woof'.* 它开始"汪汪"地叫起来。

wool /wʊl/ (**wools**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Wool** is the hair that grows on sheep and on some other animals. (羊等的)毛 2 N-VAR **Wool** is a material made from animal's wool that is used to make things such as clothes, blankets, and carpets. 羊毛织物；毛料 ❑ *...a wool overcoat.* 羊毛大衣 ❑ *The carpets are made in wool and nylon.* 这些地毯是用毛料和尼龙制成的。 3 → see also **cotton wool, steel wool, wire wool** 4 PHRASE If you say that someone is **pulling the wool over** your **eyes**, you mean that they are trying to deceive you, in order to have an advantage over you. 蒙骗；欺骗 ❑ *Stop trying to pull the wool over my eyes! What were you two fighting about just now?* 休想蒙我！你们俩刚才在争执什么呢？

wool|len /ˈwʊlən/ (**woollens**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **woolen**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Woollen** clothes or materials are made from wool or from a mixture of wool and artificial fibres. 毛料的；羊毛制的；羊毛混纺的 ❑ *...thick woollen socks.* 厚厚的羊毛袜 2 N-PLURAL **Woollens** are clothes, especially sweaters, that are made of wool. 毛料衣服；(尤指)毛衣，羊毛衫 ❑ *...winter woollens.* 冬天穿的毛衣

W

woolly /'wʊli/ (**woollies**)

in AM, also use 美国英语亦用 **wooly**

1 ADJ [usu ADJ n] Something that is **woolly** is made of wool or looks like wool. 毛料的；羊毛制的；像羊毛的 ❑ *She wore this woolly hat with pompoms.* 她戴着这顶有小绒球的毛绒帽子。 2 N-COUNT A **woolly** is a woollen piece of clothing, especially a sweater. 毛料衣服；(尤指)毛衣，羊毛衫【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】 3 ADJ If you describe a person or their ideas as **woolly**, you are criticizing them for being confused or vague. (人或观点)混乱的，糊涂的，不明确的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *...a weak and woolly Government.* 软弱、糊涂的政府

woozy /'wu:zi/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If you feel **woozy**, you feel rather weak and unsteady and cannot think clearly. 眩晕的；头昏脑胀的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The fumes made them woozy.* 烟熏得他们头晕。

word ⇔ /wɜ:d/ (**words, wording, worded**) 1 N-COUNT A **word** is a single unit of language that can be represented in writing or speech. In English, a word has a space on either side of it when it is written. 单词；字 ❑ *The words stood out clearly on the page.* 那些字赫然写在纸上。 ❑ *The word 'ginseng' comes from the Chinese word 'ren-shen'.* ginseng 这个词来自汉语的"人参"。 ❑ *...swear words.* 脏话 2 N-PLURAL [oft with poss] Someone's **words** are what they say or write. 话；话语；所写的文字 ❑ *I was devastated when her words came true.* 她的话应验了，我伤心欲绝。 ❑ *[+of] The words of the young woman doctor echoed in his ears.* 那位年轻女医生的话在他耳畔回响。 3 N-PLURAL **The words** of a song consist of the text that is sung, in contrast to the music that is played. 歌词；唱词 ❑ *Can you hear the words on the album?* 你听得清这张专辑中的歌词吗？ 4 N-SING If you have **a word** with someone, you have a short conversation with them. 短时间的谈话；短暂的聊天【SPOKEN 口语】❑ *[+with] I think it's time you had a word with him.* 我觉得你该跟他谈谈了。 ❑ *James, could I have a quiet word?* 詹姆斯，我能和你私下说几句吗？ 5 N-COUNT If you offer someone **a word of** something such as warning, advice, or praise, you warn, advise, or praise them. (警告、建议、赞扬的)话，话语 ❑ *[+of] A word of warning. Don't stick too precisely to what it says in the book.* 提醒一句：不要过于迷信书上的话。 6 N-SING If you say that someone does **not** hear, understand, or say **a word**, you are emphasizing that they hear, understand, or say nothing at all. 一句话，一个字(也没有听到、明白或说)【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I can't understand a word she says.* 她说的我一点儿也不懂。 ❑ *Not a word was spoken.* 一言未发。 7 N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] If there is **word** of something, people receive news or information about it. 消息；信息 ❑ *[+from] There is no word from the authorities on the reported attack.* 所报道的袭击事件没有得到当局的证实。 ❑ *Word has been spreading fast of the incidents on the streets.* 有关街头骚乱的消息迅速传播开来。 8 N-SING If you give your **word**, you make a sincere promise to someone. 誓言；诺言 ❑ *...an adult who gave his word the boy would be supervised.* 一位承诺监护这个男孩的成年男子 ❑ *He simply cannot be trusted to keep his word.* 根本不能相信他会信守诺言。 9 N-SING If someone gives **the word** to do something, they give an order to do it. 命令；指示 ❑ *I want nothing said about this until I give the word.* 没有我的命令，不准议论这件事。 10 VERB To **word** something in a particular way means to choose or use particular words to express it. 措辞表达；用词表达 ❑ *[v n adv/prep] If I had written the letter, I might have worded it differently.* 如果换作我写这封信，我或许会用不同的措辞。 **-worded** COMB ❑ *...a strongly-worded statement.* 措辞强硬的声明 ❑ *...a carefully-worded speech.* 措辞谨慎的讲话 11 → see also **code word, four-letter word, play on words, printed word, spoken word, written word, wording** 12 PHRASE If you say that people consider something to be a **dirty word**, you mean that they disapprove of it. 脏字；粗鄙的字眼 ❑ *So many people think feminism is a dirty word.* 这么多人都认为女权主义是个龌龊的字眼。 13 PHRASE If you do something **from the word go**, you do it from the very beginning of a period of time or situation. 从一开始 ❑ *It's essential you make the right decisions from the word go.* 关键是从一开始就作出正确的决定。 14 PHRASE You can use **in** their **words** or **in** their **own words** to indicate that you are reporting what someone said using the exact words that they used. 用…的话说；引用…的原话说 ❑ *Even the Assistant Secretary of State had to admit that previous policy did not, in his words, produce results.* 就连助理国务卿也不得不承认之前的政策并没有，用他的话说，收到成效。 15 PHRASE You use **in a word** to indicate that you are giving a summary of what you have just been saying, or are giving a reply, in as brief a way as possible. 总而言之；简言之；一句话 ❑ *'Shouldn't he be given the leading role?'—'In a word—No.'* "难道不该让他当主角吗？" —— "一句话——不行。" 16 PHRASE If someone has **the last word** or **the final word** in a discussion, argument, or disagreement, they are the one who wins it or who makes the final decision. (讨论、争论、分歧中的)最终决定权 ❑ *She does like to have the last word in any discussion.* 她确实喜欢商量什么事都最终自己说了算。 ❑ *The final word will still come from the Secretary of State.* 最后仍然要由国务卿来定夺。 17 PHRASE If you say that something is **the last word in** luxury, comfort, or some other quality, you are emphasizing that it has a great deal of this quality. (在奢侈、舒适等方面的)极致【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *The spa is the last word in luxury and efficiency.* 这家矿泉疗养浴场极尽奢华，功效极高。 18 PHRASE If you say that someone has said something, but **not in so many words**, you mean that they said it or expressed it, but in a very indirect way. 没有直接说；拐弯抹角地说 ❑ *'And has she agreed to go with you?'—'Not in so many words. But I read her thoughts'.* "她同意跟你一起去了吗？" —— "没有直接说，但我知道她是怎么想的。" 19 PHRASE If news or information passes by **word of mouth**, people tell it to each other rather than it being printed in written form. (由)口头 ❑ *The story has been passed down by word of mouth.* 这个故事是口头流传下来的。 20 PHRASE You say **in other words** in order to introduce a different, and usually simpler, explanation or interpretation of something that has just been said. 换言之；换句话说；也就是说 ❑ *The mobile library services have been reorganised—in other words, they visit fewer places.* 流动图书馆服务重新作了安排——换句话说，他们去的地方减少了。 21 PHRASE If you say something **in** your **own words**, you express it in your own way, without copying or repeating someone else's description. 用…自己的话说 ❑ *Now tell us in your own words about the events of Saturday.* 现在你来给我们讲讲星期六的活动吧。 22 PHRASE If you say to someone **'take** my **word for it'**, you mean that they should believe you because you are telling the truth. 相信…的话；…说的是真话 ❑ *You'll buy nothing but trouble if you buy that house, take my word for it.* 你要是买那栋房子只会买来麻烦，我说的都是真的。 23 PHRASE If you repeat something **word for word**, you repeat it exactly as it was originally said or written. 逐字；一字不差地 ❑ *I don't try to memorize speeches word for word.* 我不会试图一字不落地记住讲话要说的内容。 24 **not get a word in edgeways** → see **edgeways** 25 **not mince** your **words** → see **mince** 26 **the operative word** → see **operative** 27 **war of words** → see **war**

→ see **English**

-word /-wɜ:d/ (**-words**) COMB You can use **-word** after a letter of the alphabet to refer politely or humorously to a word beginning with that letter which people find offensive or are embarrassed to use. (用于某一字母后，礼貌或幽默地指以该字母开头的单词，以免冒犯或尴尬)表示"…字头的单词" ❑ *It was the first show to use the F-word and show nudity on stage.* 这是第一个使用 F 字头词并且裸体上台的演出。 ❑ *Politicians began to use the dreaded R-word: recession.* 政客们开始使用令人恐惧的 R 字头词：recession (经济衰退)。

word class (**word classes**) N-COUNT A **word class** is a group of words that have the same basic behaviour, for example nouns, adjectives, or verbs. 词类；词性

wording /'wɜ:dɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] The **wording** of a piece of writing or a speech are the words used in it, especially when these are chosen to have a particular effect. 措辞；用词 ❑ *[+of] The two sides failed to agree on the wording of a final report.* 双方未能就最终报告的措辞达成一致。 ❑ *The wording is so vague that no one actually knows what it means.* 措辞十分模糊，谁也不知道究竟是什么意思。

W

word|less /ˈwɜːdləs/ ADJ You say that someone is **wordless** when they do not say anything, especially at a time when they are expected to say something. (尤指期待某人说话时)无言的,沉默的【LITERARY 文】❑ *She stared back, now wordless.* 她凝视着后面,一时无语。❑ *Here and there, husbands sit in wordless despair.* 丈夫们各处坐着,默默无言,绝望至极。•**word|less|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *Gil downed his food wordlessly, his attention far away.* 吉尔一声不吭地吃着,心已在千里之外。 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone makes a **wordless** sound, they make a sound that does not seem to contain any words. (声音)无言的,不含词语的【LITERARY 文】❑ *... a wordless chant.* 没有歌词的咏唱 ❑ *He shrieked a long, wordless cry.* 他只是无语地发出长长的一声尖叫。

word|play /ˈwɜːdpleɪ/ also **word play** N-UNCOUNT **Wordplay** involves making jokes by using the meanings of words in an amusing or clever way. 双关语;文字游戏

word pro|cess|ing also **word-processing** N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Word processing** is the work or skill of producing printed documents using a computer. 文字处理;文字处理技术【COMPUTING 计算机】

word pro|ces|sor (**word processors**) N-COUNT A **word processor** is a computer program or a computer which is used to produce printed documents. 文字处理程序;文字处理机【COMPUTING 计算机】

word wrap|ping N-UNCOUNT In computing, **word wrapping** is a process by which a word which comes at the end of a line is automatically moved onto a new line in order to keep the text within the margins. 字词绕回;自动换行【COMPUTING 计算机】

wordy /ˈwɜːdi/ ADJ If you describe a person's speech or something that they write as **wordy**, you disapprove of the fact that they use too many words, especially words which are very long, formal, or literary. 啰唆的;冗长的;堆砌词藻的【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The chapter is mostly wordy rhetoric.* 这一章多为冗长的华丽词藻。

wore /wɔː/ **Wore** is the past tense of **wear**.

work ⇸ /wɜːk/ (**works, working, worked**) VERB People who **work** have a job, usually one which they are paid to do. 工作;从业;就职 ❑ [v prep/adv] *Weiner works for the U.S. Department of Transport.* 韦纳就职于美国交通部。❑ [v prep/adv] *I started working in a recording studio.* 我开始在一个录音棚工作。❑ [v prep/adv] *Where do you work?* 你在哪儿工作? ❑ [v *+as*] *He worked as a bricklayer's mate.* 他给瓦工打下手。❑ [v] *I want to work, I don't want to be on welfare.* 我想去工作,不想吃救济。 N-UNCOUNT [oft *in/out of* N] People who have **work** or who are **in work** have a job, usually one which they are paid to do. 工作;职业 ❑ *Fewer and fewer people are in work.* 就业人数越来越少。❑ *I was out of work at the time.* 那时我失业了。❑ *She'd have enough money to provide for her children until she could find work.* 她在找到工作前应该有足够的钱供养孩子。 VERB When you **work**, you do the things that you are paid or required to do in your job. 工作;劳动;干活 ❑ [v] *I can't talk to you right now—I'm working.* 这会儿我不能跟你说话——我在干活儿。❑ [v] *He was working at his desk.* 他正在桌前用功。❑ [v n] *Some firms expect the guards to work twelve hours a day.* 有些公司要求保安每天工作 12 小时。 N-UNCOUNT Your **work** consists of the things you are paid or required to do in your job. 工作;活儿;活计 ❑ *We're supposed to be running a business here. I've got work to do.* 我们在这里应该是要经营公司。我有一堆的事情要做。❑ *I used to take work home, but I don't do it any more.* 我过去常把活儿带回家干,不过我如今再也不这么做了。❑ *There have been days when I have finished work at 2 pm.* 好多天以来,我下午两点就完工了。 VERB When you **work**, you spend time and effort doing a task that needs to be done or trying to achieve something. 努力干;用功 ❑ [v prep] *Linda spends all her time working on the garden.* 琳达把所有时间都花在打理花园上。❑ [v prep] *The most important reason for coming to university is to work for a degree.* 上大学最重要的原因就是要拿个学位。❑ [v prep] *The government expressed hope that all the sides will work towards a political solution.* 政府表示希望各方共同努力,制订出政治解决方案。•N-UNCOUNT **Work** is also a noun. ❑ *There was a lot of work to do on their house.* 他们的房子有很多地方需要收拾。❑ *We hadn't appreciated how much work was involved in organizing a wedding.* 我们没有意识到筹备婚礼有多少事情要做。 N-UNCOUNT [usu *to/at* N] **Work** is the place where you do your job. 工作单位;工作地点 ❑ *Many people travel to work by car.* 很多人开车去上班。❑ *She told her friends at work that she was trying to lose weight.* 她跟单位的朋友说她在努力减肥。 N-UNCOUNT **Work** is something which you produce as a result of an activity or as a result of doing your job. 工作成果 ❑ *It can help to have an impartial third party look over your work.* 让客观公正的第三方看一下你的成果会有助益。❑ *Tidiness in the workshop is really essential for producing good work.* 工作间干净整洁对于生产出好的产品非常重要。 N-COUNT A **work** is something such as a painting, book, or piece of music produced by an artist, writer, or composer. (艺术家、作家、作曲家等的)作品;著作 ❑ *In my opinion, this is Rembrandt's greatest work.* 我认为这是伦勃朗最伟大的作品。 VERB If someone **is working on** a particular subject or question, they are studying or researching it. 研究;对…作调查 ❑ [v *+on*] *Professor Bonnet has been working for many years on molecules of this type.* 邦尼特教授多年来一直在从事这种分子的研究工作。•N-UNCOUNT **Work** is also a noun. ❑ *Their work shows that one-year-olds are much more likely to have allergies if either parent smokes.* 他们的研究表明,如果父母中有一人吸烟,一岁婴儿患过敏的可能性就会大大增加。 VERB If you **work with** a person or a group of people, you spend time and effort trying to help them in some way. 协助;帮助 ❑ [v *+with/among*] *She spent a period of time working with people dying of cancer.* 她有一段时间曾帮助垂危的癌症患者。•N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] **Work** is also a noun. ❑ [*+among*] *She became involved in social and relief work among the refugees.* 她参加了帮助难民的社会救济工作。 VERB If a machine or piece of equipment **works**, it operates and performs a particular function. (机器或设备)运转,运行 ❑ [v] *The pump doesn't work and we have no running water.* 水泵坏了,我们没有自来水了。 VERB If an idea, system, or way of doing something **works**, it is successful, effective, or satisfactory. 奏效;成功 ❑ [v] *95 per cent of these diets do not work.* 这些节食方法 95% 都不起作用。❑ [v adv] *A methodical approach works best.* 有条不紊的方法效果最佳。 VERB If a drug or medicine **works**, it produces a particular physical effect. (药物)起作用,产生疗效 ❑ [v] *I wake at 6am as the sleeping pill doesn't work for more than nine hours.* 安眠药的药效不会超过 9 个小时,所以我清晨 6 点就醒了。❑ [v prep/adv] *The drug works by increasing levels of serotonin in the brain.* 这种药物通过提高大脑中血清素的含量来产生疗效。 VERB If something **works** in your favour, it helps you in some way. If something **works** to your disadvantage, it causes problems for you in some way. 产生(有利或不利的)影响 ❑ [v prep] *One factor thought to have worked in his favour is his working class image.* 据认为,一个帮上了他的因素就是他的工人阶级形象。 VERB If something or someone **works** their magic or **works** their charms **on** a person, they have a powerful positive effect on them. 对…产生(神奇的影响);使…深受(魅力感染) ❑ [v n *+on*] *Nevertheless, she is always optimistic about the possibilities and can work her charm on the disenchanted.* 虽然如此,她总是乐观地抱持希望,并能深深地感染那些心灰意冷的人。 VERB If your mind or brain **is working**, you are thinking about something or trying to solve a problem. (脑筋)转动,开动 ❑ [v] *My mind was working frantically, running over the events of the evening.* 我的大脑疯狂地运转,把那晚发生的事情飞快地一幕幕重演。 VERB If you **work on** an assumption or idea, you act as if it were true or base other ideas on it, until you have more information. 以(某种假定或思想)为基础(或前提) ❑ [v *+on*] *We are working on the assumption that it was a gas explosion.* 我们假设这是一场燃气爆炸事故。 VERB If you **work** a particular area or type of place, you travel around that area or work in those places as part of your job, for example trying to sell something there. 在(某地或某类场所)工作;在…奔波 ❑ [v n] *Brand has been working the clubs and the pubs since 1986, developing her comedy act.* 布兰德自 1986 年以来一直在俱乐部和酒吧表演,提高她的喜剧演技。 VERB If you **work** someone, you make them spend time and effort doing a particular activity or job. 让…干活;让…工作 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *They're working me too hard. I'm too old for this.* 他们把我用得太狠了,我老了,干不了这种活儿啦。[Also v n] VERB If someone, often a

politician or entertainer, **works** a crowd, they create a good relationship with the people in the crowd and get their support or interest. (常指政客或艺人)博得，赢得(众人的支持或欢心) ❑ [v n] *The Prime Minister has an ability to work a crowd—some might even suggest it is a kind of charm.* 首相有种感召人群的本事——有些人甚至认为这是一种魅力。 21 VERB When people **work** the land, they do all the tasks involved in growing crops. 种，耕种(地) ❑ [v n] *Farmers worked the fertile valleys.* 农民们在肥沃的山谷里耕种。 22 VERB When a mine **is worked**, minerals such as coal or gold are removed from it. 开采(矿) ❑ [be v-ed] *The mines had first been worked in 1849, when gold was discovered in California.* 1849 年加利福尼亚发现金矿时，这些矿第一次被开采。 23 VERB If you **work** a machine or piece of equipment, you use or control it. 使用，操纵(机器或设备) ❑ [v n] *Many adults still depend on their children to work the video.* 很多成年人仍然要靠孩子来操作录像机。 24 VERB If something **works** into a particular state or condition, it gradually moves so that it is in that state or condition. 慢慢变成；逐渐变得 ❑ [v adj] *A screw had worked loose from my glasses.* 我眼镜上有一个螺丝松了。 25 VERB If you **work** a substance such as dough or clay, you keep pressing it to make it have a particular texture. 按，压，揉(面团、黏土等) ❑ [v n] *Work the dough with the palm of your hand until it is very smooth.* 用手掌将面团揉至光滑为止。 26 VERB If you **work** a material such as metal, leather, or stone, you cut, sew, or shape it in order to make something or to create a design. 加工；处理 ❑ [v n] *...the machines needed to extract and work the raw stone.* 开采加工原石的机器 27 VERB If you **work** a part of your body, or if it **works**, you move it. (使)(身体某部分)活动 ❑ [v n] *Each position will work the muscles in a different way.* 每种姿势都会以不同方式活动肌肉。 ❑ [v] *Her mouth was working in her sleep.* 她睡着的时候嘴巴还在动。 28 N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb, usu n N, N n] A **works** is a place where something is manufactured or where an industrial process is carried out. **Works** is used to refer to one or to more than one of these places. 工厂 ❑ *The steel works could be seen for miles.* 这个钢厂几英里外都能看见。 29 N-PLURAL **Works** are activities such as digging the ground or building on a large scale. 土木工程；建筑工程 ❑ *...six years of disruptive building works, road construction and urban development.* 6 年间进行的破坏性的建筑工程、道路修筑和城市扩建 30 → see also **working** 31 PHRASE If someone is **at work** they are doing their job or are busy doing a particular activity. 干活儿；做工作；忙着做事 ❑ *The salvage teams are already hard at work trying to deal with the spilled oil.* 救援队已经在紧张地设法处理溢出的石油。 ❑ *Television cameras were invited in to film him at work.* 电视台摄像师被请进来拍摄他工作的镜头。 32 PHRASE If a force or process is **at work**, it is having a particular influence or effect. 起作用；发挥效用 ❑ *It is important to understand the powerful economic and social forces at work behind our own actions.* 重要的是，要理解在我们自身行动背后起作用的强大的经济和社会力量。 33 PHRASE If you say that you will **have** your **work cut out to** do something, you mean that it will be a very difficult task. (做…)有很大困难，困难重重 ❑ [+for] *The new administration has its work cut out for it. Creating jobs in this kind of environment is not going to be easy.* 新一届政府面临重重困难。在这种环境下创造就业机会绝非易事。 ❑ *He will have his work cut out to get into the team.* 他要进入该队困难重重。 34 PHRASE If something is **in the works**, it has already been planned or begun. 已列入计划；已开始【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He said there were dozens of economic plans in the works.* 他说有几十项经济计划已经开始实施。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **in the pipeline**

W

35 PHRASE You can use **work** to talk about how easily or quickly a particular task is done. For example, if a person or thing **makes** short **work of** doing something or **makes** light **work of** it, they do it quickly and easily. (费力或轻而易举地)做，完成 ❑ *An aerosol spray will make short work of painting awkward objects.* 用喷罐来喷涂，不好对付的物品也能轻松搞定。 ❑ *This horse made light work of the cross-country course.* 这匹马轻松地跑完了越野赛程。 36 PHRASE If you **put** someone **to work** or **set** them **to work**, you give them a job or task to do. 让…工作；派给…任务 ❑ *By stimulating the economy, we're going to put people to work.* 我们将通过刺激经济让人们实现就业。 ❑ *Instead of sending them to prison, we have set them to work helping the lemon growers.* 我们没有把他们送进监狱，而是让他们帮种柠檬的果农干活儿。 37 PHRASE If you **get to work**, **go to work**, or **set to work on** a job, task, or problem, you start doing it or dealing with it. 开始做；着手处理 ❑ *He promised to get to work on the state's massive deficit.* 他承诺着手解决国家庞大的财政赤字问题。 ❑ *He returned to America where he set to work on a new novel.* 他返回美国，开始写一部新小说。 38 PHRASE If you **work your way** somewhere, you move or progress there slowly, and with a lot of effort or work. 艰难地移动；缓慢地取得进展 ❑ *Rescuers were still working their way towards the trapped men.* 营救人员仍在艰难地向被困者靠拢。 ❑ *Many personnel managers started as secretaries or personnel assistants and worked their way up.* 很多人事经理最初是从秘书或人事助理做起，然后慢慢升上去的。 39 to **throw a spanner in the works** → see **spanner**

▶**work in** or **work into** PHRASAL VERB If you **work** one substance **into** another or **work it in**, you add it to the other substance and mix the two together thoroughly. 把…加进；把…混入；把…掺进 ❑ [v n P] *Gradually pour the liquid into the flour, working it in carefully with a wooden spoon.* 慢慢将液体倒入面粉，同时用木勺轻轻地将两者搅在一起。 ❑ [v P n] *Work in the potato and milk until the mixture comes together.* 把土豆和牛奶掺进去，直到混合物融合在一起为止。 ❑ [v n P n] *Work the oil gradually into the yolks with a wooden spoon.* 用木勺将油慢慢掺到蛋黄中。

▶**work off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **work off** energy, stress, or anger, you get rid of it by doing something that requires a lot of physical effort. (通过消耗体力)宣泄(愤怒)，释放(精力)，排解(压力) ❑ [v P n] *She went for a brisk walk to work off her frustration.* 她快步走了一会儿，以排解心中的沮丧。❑ [v n P] *If I've had a bad day I'll work it off by cooking.* 我要是哪天不顺心，就去做饭排解一下。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **work off** a debt, you repay it by working. 用工作偿还(债务) ❑ [v P n] *The report proposes that students be allowed to work off their debt through community service.* 这份报告建议让学生通过参加社区服务来偿还债务。 ❑ [v n P] *There were heavy debts. It would take half Edward's lifetime to work them off.* 爱德华负债累累，他要工作半辈子才能偿清。

▶**work out** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **work out** a solution to a problem or mystery, you manage to find the solution by thinking or talking about it. 想出，得到(解决方法)；解(谜) ❑ [v P n] *Negotiators are due to meet later today to work out a compromise.* 谈判人员定于今天晚些时候进行会谈，商定一个折中方案。 ❑ [v P wh] *It took me some time to work out what was causing this.* 我花了一些时间才弄清此事的起因。 ❑ [v n P] *'How will you contact me?'—'We haven't worked that out yet.'* "你们怎么跟我联系？" —— "我们还没想出来呢。" •PHRASE If you **have** something **all worked out**, you have thought about it carefully, and know exactly what you are going to do or exactly what you want. 对…已考虑周详 ❑ *I had the ideal man all worked out in my mind.* 我已经想清楚了理想的人选。 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **work out** the answer to a mathematical problem, you calculate it. 计算出，解出(数学题答案) ❑ [v P n] *It is proving hard to work out the value of bankrupt firms' assets.* 清算破产公司的资产值其实很困难。 ❑ [v n P] *When asked what a £40.35 meal for five people would cost each diner, they were unable to work it out.* 问到 5 个人吃一顿饭花了 40.35 英镑，每人要出多少钱时，他们算不出来。 4 PHRASAL VERB If something **works out at** a particular amount, it is calculated to be that amount after all the facts and figures have been considered. 计算下来(为) ❑ [v P +at] *The price per pound works out at £3.20.* 每磅价格合计 3.20 英镑。 ❑ [v P adj] *It will probably work out cheaper to hire a van and move your own things.* 租一辆面包车自己搬的话，算起来可能要更省钱些。 5 PHRASAL VERB If a situation **works out** well or **works out**, it happens or progresses in a satisfactory way. (如期)发生；进展(顺利) ❑ [v P prep/adv] *Things just didn't work out as planned.* 事情根本没有按计划进行。 ❑ [v P] *One of the ways people experience loss is when relationships don't work out.* 人们会经历种种失落，恋情没有结果时的失落感便是其中之一。 6 PHRASAL VERB If a process **works itself out**, it reaches a conclusion or satisfactory end. 圆满结束；完成 ❑ [v pron-refl P] *People involved in it think it's a nightmare, but I'm sure it will work itself out.* 参与者都觉得这是一场噩梦，但我相信其结局会是圆满的。 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **work out** your service or your

notice, you continue to work at your job until you have completed a specified period of time. 继续(服役)至期满;干满(离职通知规定的时间) ❑ [V P n] *There was an interim before her successor actually came because she had to work out her notice.* 在她的继任者真正到任前有一段过渡时间,因为她得干满离职通知规定的时间。[Also V n P] 7 PHRASAL VERB If you **work out**, you do physical exercises in order to make your body fit and strong. 锻炼;健身 ❑ [V P] *Work out at a gym or swim twice a week.* 一周去健身房锻炼两次,或游两次泳。 8 → see also **workout**

▶**work up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **work yourself up**, you make yourself feel very upset or angry about something. 使(自己)心烦意乱(或气愤) ❑ [V pron-refl P +*into/to*] *She worked herself up into a bit of a state.* 她把自己弄得有点儿紧张。 ❑ *Don't just lie there working yourself up, do something about it.* 不要光躺在那儿生气,要做点儿什么。 2 → see also **worked up** 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **work up** the enthusiasm or courage to do something, you succeed in making yourself feel it. 激发(热情);鼓起(勇气) ❑ [V P n] *Your creative talents can also be put to good use, if you can work up the energy.* 如果你能让自己精力充沛起来,你的创作才能也能得到很好的发挥。 4 PHRASAL VERB If you **work up** a sweat or an appetite, you make yourself sweaty or hungry by doing exercise or hard work. 使自己出(汗);激起(食欲) ❑ [V P n] *You can really work up a sweat doing housework.* 做家务真的会让人大汗淋漓。 5 PHRASAL VERB If you **work up** something such as a piece of writing, you spend time and effort preparing it. 准备,撰写(文章等) ❑ [V P n] *I sketched the layout of a prototype store and worked up a business plan.* 我画出店的布局草图,拟订了一份商业计划。

→ see **book, drawing, factory, gallery**

Thesaurus 同类词 *work* Also look up:

V. labour 1 3 5, function, go, operate, perform, run 11 17

N. business, craft, job, occupation, profession, trade, vocation; (*ant.*) entertainment, fun, pastime 2 4

work|able /ˈwɜːˈkəbᵊl/ ADJ A **workable** idea or system is realistic and practical, and likely to be effective. (思想或系统)实际的,可行的 ❑ *Investors can simply pay cash, but this isn't a workable solution in most cases.* 投资者可以直接付现金,但这个办法在大多数情况下都不可行。

worka|day /ˈwɜːˈkədeɪ/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Workaday** means ordinary and not especially interesting or unusual. 平凡的;平淡的 ❑ *Enough of fantasy, the workaday world awaited him.* 天马行空地幻想了一番之后,等待他的是平淡无奇的现实世界。

worka|hol|ic /ˌwɜːkəˈhɒlɪk, AM 美 -ˈhɔːl-/ (**workaholics**) N-COUNT A **workaholic** is a person who works most of the time and finds it difficult to stop working in order to do other things. 工作狂【INFORMAL 非正式】

work|bench /ˈwɜːˈkbentʃ/ (**workbenches**) N-COUNT A **workbench** is a heavy wooden table on which people use tools such as a hammer and nails to make or repair things. 工作台

work|book /ˈwɜːˈkbʊk/ (**workbooks**) N-COUNT A **workbook** is a book to help you learn a particular subject which has questions in it with spaces for the answers. 练习册;作业本

work|day /ˈwɜːˈkdeɪ/ (**workdays**) also **work day** 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] A **workday** is the amount of time during a day which you spend doing your job. 一天的工作时间【mainly AM 主美】 ❑ *His workday starts at 3.30 a.m. and lasts 12 hours.* 他凌晨 3 点半开始工作,一直持续 12 个小时。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **working day**

2 N-COUNT A **workday** is a day on which people go to work. 工作日 ❑ *What's he doing home on a workday?* 该上班的日子,他在家干什么?

→ see **union**

ˌworked ˈup ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone is **worked up**, they are angry or upset. 气愤的;难过的;不安的 ❑ *Steve shouted at her. He was really worked up now.* 史蒂夫冲她大喊大叫,他现在是真生气了。

work|er ⇹ /ˈwɜːˈkəʳ/ (**workers**) 1 N-COUNT [usu n N] A particular kind of **worker** does the kind of work mentioned. 从事…工作的人;工作者 ❑ *...office workers.* 办公室职员 ❑ *The society was looking for a capable research worker.* 该协会在物色一位有能力的研究人员。 2 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Workers** are people who are employed in industry or business and who are not managers. 工人;雇员 ❑ *Wages have been frozen and workers laid off.* 工资已被冻结,工人也下岗了。 3 N-COUNT [usu adj N] You can use **worker** to say how well or badly someone works. 工作做得…的人 ❑ *He is a hard worker and a skilled gardener.* 他工作很努力,对园艺很在行。 4 → see also **care worker, caseworker, dock worker, social worker, teleworker, youth worker**

→ see **factory, union**

Thesaurus 同类词 *worker* Also look up:

N. employee, help, labourer 2

work|fare /ˈwɜːˈkfeəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Workfare** is a government scheme in which unemployed people have to do community work or learn new skills in order to receive welfare benefits. 工作(或劳动)福利制(失业者必须从事社区工作或学习新技能才能领取福利金的制度)

work|force /ˈwɜːˈkfɔːˈs/ (**workforces**) 1 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **workforce** is the total number of people in a country or region who are physically able to do a job and are available for work. (某一国家或地区的)劳动力,劳动人口 ❑ *...a country where half the workforce is unemployed.* 有一半劳动力失业的国家 2 N-COUNT [usu sing] The **workforce** is the total number of people who are employed by a particular company. (某公司的)全体员工,职工总数 ❑ *...an employer of a very large workforce.* 雇用了大量员工的雇主

work|horse /ˈwɜːˈkhɔːˈs/ (**workhorses**) 1 N-COUNT A **workhorse** is a horse which is used to do a job, for example to pull a plough. 役马;耕马 2 N-COUNT If you describe a person or a machine as a **workhorse**, you mean that they can be relied upon to do a large amount of work, especially work that is dull or routine. 吃苦耐劳的人;老黄牛;重负荷机器 ❑ [+*of*] *...the Wellington bomber, the great workhorse of the war.* 在战争中立下汗马功劳的威灵顿轰炸机 ❑ *My husband never even looked at me. I was just a workhorse bringing up three children.* 我丈夫甚至从不看我一眼。我只是个任苦任劳养育 3 个孩子的机器。

work|house /ˈwɜːˈkhaʊs/ (**workhouses**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **workhouse** was a place where very poor people could live and do unpleasant jobs in return for food. People use **the workhouse** to refer to these places in general. (英国 17 至 19 世纪的)济贫院,劳动救济所 ❑ *...a struggling Shropshire family which lived in fear of the workhouse.* 生活在对济贫院的恐惧之中、艰苦挣扎着的什罗普郡一家人

work|ing ⇹ /ˈwɜːˈkɪŋ/ (**workings**) 1 ADJ [ADJ n] **Working** people have jobs which they are paid to do. 有工作的;有职业的 ❑ *Like working women anywhere, Asian women are buying convenience foods.* 像其他地方的职业女性一样,亚洲女性也购买方便食品。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] **Working** people are ordinary people who do not have professional or very highly paid jobs. 从事普通工作的 ❑ *The needs and opinions of ordinary working people were ignored.* 普通劳动者的需求和意见遭到忽视。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** day or week is the amount of time during a normal day or week which you spend doing your job. 上班时间的;工作时间的【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *For doctors the working day often has no end.* 医生常常没有下班的时候。 ❑ *Automation would bring a shorter, more flexible working week.* 自动化会使工作周缩短,也更为灵活。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **workday, work week**

4 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** day is a day on which people go to work. 工作日的;上班的【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *The full effect will not be apparent until Tuesday, the first working day after the three day holiday weekend.* 周二是周末 3 天假期后的第一个工作日,到那时效果才会完全显现出来。

W

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **workday**

5 ADJ [ADJ n] Your **working** life is the period of your life in which you have a job or are of a suitable age to have a job. (人生阶段)工作的，处于就业年龄的 ❑ *He started his working life as a truck driver.* 他的工作生涯是从当卡车司机开始的。 6 ADJ [ADJ n] The **working** population of an area consists of all the people in that area who have a job or who are of a suitable age to have a job. (某一地区的人口)就业的，处于就业年龄的 ❑ *Almost 13 per cent of the working population is already unemployed.* 就业人口中有将近 13% 已失业。 7 ADJ [ADJ n] **Working** conditions or practices are ones which you have in your job. (条件或常规做法)工作的，工作上的 ❑ *The strikers are demanding higher pay and better working conditions.* 罢工者要求加薪并改善工作环境。 8 ADJ [ADJ n] **Working** clothes are designed for doing work in, and are intended to be practical rather than attractive. (衣服)工作时穿的 9 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** relationship is the relationship you have with someone when you work with them. (关系)工作上的，同事间的 ❑ *The vice-president seems to have a good working relationship with the president.* 副总统似乎与总统有着良好的工作关系。 10 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** farm or business exists to do normal work and make a profit, and not only for tourists or as someone's hobby. (农场或企业)经营性的，营利性的 11 ADJ [ADJ n] The **working** parts of a machine are the parts which move and operate the machine, in contrast to the outer case or container in which they are enclosed. (机器零部件)能运转的，用于操作的 12 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** model is one that has parts that move. (模型)活动的，可操作的 13 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** knowledge or majority is not very great, but is enough to be useful. (知识)够用的；(多数票)有效的 ❑ *This book was designed in order to provide a working knowledge of finance and accounts.* 本书旨在提供金融和会计方面的实用知识。 14 ADJ [ADJ n] A **working** title or definition is one which you use when starting to make or do something, but which you are likely to change or improve. (题目或定义)暂用的，暂定的 ❑ *His working title for the script was 'Trust the People'.* 他给这个剧本暂定的标题是《相信人民》。 15 N-PLURAL **The workings of** a piece of equipment, an organization, or a system are the ways in which it operates and the processes which are involved in it. (设备、组织或系统的)工作方式，运行方式 ❑ [+of] *Neural networks are computer systems which mimic the workings of the brain.* 神经网络是模拟大脑工作方式的计算机系统。 16 **in working order** → see **order**

→ see **factory**

ˌwork|ing ˈcapi|tal N-UNCOUNT **Working capital** is money which is available for use immediately, rather than money which is invested in land or equipment. 营运资本；流动资本 【BUSINESS 商】

ˌwork|ing ˈclass (working classes) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] **The working class** or **the working classes** are the group of people in a society who do not own much property, who have low social status, and who do jobs which involve using physical skills rather than intellectual skills. 工人阶级；劳动阶级；工薪阶层 ❑ *...increased levels of home ownership among the working classes.* 工薪阶层中住房自有率的提高 •ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Working class** is also an adjective. ❑ *...a self-educated man from a working class background.* 来自工薪阶级、自学成才的男子 ❑ *The group is mainly black, mainly working-class.* 这个团体主要由黑人组成，而且大多是工人阶级。

ˈwork|ing group (working groups) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **working group** is the same as a **working party**. 同 working party ❑ [+on] *There will be a working group on international issues.* 将会有一个国际问题调查工作组。

ˌwork|ing ˌmen's ˈclub (working men's clubs) N-COUNT A **working men's club** is a place where working people, especially men, can go to relax, drink alcoholic drinks, and sometimes watch live entertainment. (尤指男性)工人俱乐部

ˈwork|ing par|ty (working parties) N-COUNT [with sing or pl verb] A **working party** is a committee which is formed to investigate a particular situation or problem and to produce a report containing its opinions and suggestions. 专题调查委员会；特别工作组 【mainly BRIT 主英】 ❑ *They set up a working party to look into the issue.* 他们设立了一个特别工作组来调查这个问题。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **working group**

ˌwork-in-ˈpro|gress N-UNCOUNT In book-keeping, **work-in-progress** refers to the monetary value of work that has not yet been paid for because it has not yet been completed. (簿记中的)在产品(价值)，半成品(价值) 【BUSINESS 商】 ❑ *...five million pounds' worth of finished goods and two million pounds' worth of work-in-progress.* 价值 500 万英镑的成品和价值 200 万英镑的在产品

ˌwork-ˌlife ˈbal|ance N-UNCOUNT Your **work-life balance** is how you organize your days, for example how many hours you spend at work, and how much time you spend with friends or doing things you enjoy. 工作与生活的平衡 ❑ *Senior managers stipulated work-life balance as their main criterion when choosing jobs.* 高级经理人把工作与生活的平衡作为择业的主要标准。

work|load /ˈwɜːrkləʊd/ **(workloads)** also **work load** N-COUNT The **workload** of a person or organization is the amount of work that has to be done by them. (人或组织的)工作量，工作负荷 ❑ *The sudden cancellation of Mr Blair's trip was due to his heavy workload.* 布莱尔先生因为工作繁重而突然取消行程。

work|man /ˈwɜːrkmən/ **(workmen)** N-COUNT A **workman** is a man who works with his hands, for example building or repairing houses or roads. (建造、维修房屋等的)工匠，工人 ❑ *In University Square workmen are building a steel fence.* 在大学广场上，工人们正在修建钢栅栏。

work|man|like /ˈwɜːrkmənlaɪk/ ADJ If you describe something as **workmanlike**, you mean that it has been done quite well and sensibly, but not in a particularly imaginative or original way. 出自匠人之手的；技艺纯熟但无创意的 ❑ *Really it's a workmanlike conference rather than a dramatic one.* 会议的确开得有板有眼，但谈不上激动人心。 ❑ *The script was workmanlike at best.* 这个剧本充其量就是匠人之作。

work|man|ship /ˈwɜːrkmənʃɪp/ N-UNCOUNT **Workmanship** is the skill with which something is made and which affects the appearance and quality of the finished object. 工艺；手艺 ❑ *The problem may be due to poor workmanship.* 问题可能在于工艺太差。 ❑ *The standard of workmanship is very high.* 工艺精湛。

work|mate /ˈwɜːrkmeɪt/ **(workmates)** N-COUNT [usu pl] Your **workmates** are the people you work with. 同事；工友 【mainly BRIT, INFORMAL 主英，非正式】 ❑ *My workmates, and, even more, the management, didn't want me to leave.* 我的同事，甚至包括管理层都不想让我离开。

ˌwork of ˈart (works of art) 1 N-COUNT A **work of art** is a painting or piece of sculpture which is of high quality. (绘画、雕塑等)艺术品 ❑ *...a collection of works of art of international significance.* 一批具有国际影响力的艺术品 2 N-COUNT A **work of art** is something which is very complex or which has been skilfully made or produced. 精致的东西；精品 ❑ *The actual nest is a work of art.* 真实的鸟巢十分精致。

work|out /ˈwɜːrkaʊt/ **(workouts)** N-COUNT A **workout** is a period of physical exercise or training. 体育锻炼；体育训练 ❑ *Give your upper body a workout by using handweights.* 用哑铃来锻炼上身。 ❑ *...a 35-minute aerobic workout.* 35 分钟的有氧锻炼

→ see **muscle**

work|place /ˈwɜːrkpleɪs/ **(workplaces)** also **work place** N-COUNT Your **workplace** is the place where you work. 工作场所 ❑ *...the difficulties facing women in the workplace.* 女性在工作场所面临的种种困难

work|room /ˈwɜːrkruːm/ **(workrooms)** N-COUNT A person's **workroom** is a room where they work, especially when their work involves making things. (尤指制作东西的)工作间；作坊

work|sheet /ˈwɜːrkʃiːt/ **(worksheets)** N-COUNT A **worksheet** is a specially prepared page of exercises designed to improve your knowledge or understanding of a particular subject. 活页练习题

work|shop /ˈwɜːrkʃɒp/ **(workshops)** 1 N-COUNT A **workshop** is a period of discussion or practical work on a particular

subject in which a group of people share their knowledge or experience. 研习班；研讨会 ❑ [+for] *Trumpeter Marcus Belgrave ran a jazz workshop for young artists.* 小号手马库斯·贝尔格雷夫为年轻艺术家办了一个爵士乐研习班。 2 N-COUNT **A workshop** is a building which contains tools or machinery for making or repairing things, especially using wood or metal. (尤指使用到木材或金属的)车间，工场，作坊 ❑ *...a modestly equipped workshop.* 设备简陋的车间

'work-shy also **workshy** ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you describe someone as **work-shy**, you disapprove of them because you think they are lazy and do not want to work. 懒惰的；不愿工作的 [BRIT, DISAPPROVAL 英，贬]

work|station /'wɜ:kˌsteɪʃ^n/ (**workstations**) also **work station** N-COUNT A **workstation** is a screen and keyboard that are part of an office computer system. (计算机)工作站

work surface (**work surfaces**) also **worksurface** N-COUNT A **work surface** is a flat surface, usually in a kitchen, which is easy to clean and on which you can do things such as prepare food. (通常指厨房的)工作台，操作台

worktop /'wɜ:ktɒp/ (**worktops**) N-COUNT A **worktop** is a flat surface in a kitchen which is easy to clean and on which you can prepare food. (厨房的)工作台，操作台 [BRIT 英]

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **countertop, counter**

work week (**work weeks**) N-COUNT A **work week** is the amount of time during a normal week which you spend doing your job. 工作周；一周的工作时间 [mainly AM 主美] ❑ *The union had sought a wage increase and a shorter work week.* 工会寻求增加工资，缩短每周工作时间。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **working week**

world ⇹ /wɜ:ld/ (**worlds**) 1 N-SING **The world** is the planet that we live on. 世界；地球 ❑ *It's a beautiful part of the world.* 这是世界上很美的一个地区。❑ *The satellite enables us to calculate their precise location anywhere in the world.* 卫星使我们能够计算出他们在世界上任何地方的精确位置。 2 N-SING [N n] **The world** refers to all the people who live on this planet, and our societies, institutions, and ways of life. 人类；社会；生活 ❑ *The world was, and remains, shocked.* 世人当时感到震惊，现在仍然如此。❑ *He wants to show the world that anyone can learn to be an ambassador.* 他想向世人表明任何人都能通过学习而成为一名大使。❑ *...his personal contribution to world history.* 他个人对世界历史的贡献 3 ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **world** to describe someone or something that is one of the most important or significant of its kind on earth. 世界上最重要的；举世瞩目的 ❑ *Abroad, Mr Bush was seen as a world statesman.* 在国外，布什先生被看作一位国际上举足轻重的政治家。❑ *China has once again emerged as a world power.* 中国又一次以世界强国的姿态崛起。 4 N-SING You can use **world** in expressions such as **the Arab world**, **the western world**, and **the ancient world** to refer to a particular group of countries or a particular period in history. (指某一群国家或历史时期)世界，国家，时代 ❑ *Athens had strong ties to the Arab world.* 雅典与阿拉伯世界关系密切。❑ *...the developing world.* 发展中国家 5 N-COUNT [oft poss N] Someone's **world** is the life they lead, the people they have contact with, and the things they experience. 人生；生活圈子；阅历 ❑ *His world seemed so different from mine.* 他的生活圈子和我的似乎有天壤之别。❑ *I lost my job and it was like my world collapsed.* 我丢了工作，我的世界好像都垮掉了。 6 N-SING You can use **world** to refer to a particular field of activity, and the people involved in it. (人们活动的)领域，界，圈子 ❑ *The publishing world had certainly never seen an event quite like this.* 出版界以前确实没有遇见过类似这样的事。[Also +of] 7 N-SING You can use **world** to refer to a particular group of living things, for example **the animal world**, **the plant world**, and **the insect world**. (生物的)界 8 N-COUNT A **world** is a planet. 星球；天体 ❑ *He looked like something from another world.* 他看上去像是从另一个星球来的。 9 → see also **brave new world**, **New World**, **real world**, **Third World** 10 PHRASE If you say that two people or things are **worlds apart**, you are emphasizing that they are very different from each other. 大相径庭；迥然不同 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *Intellectually, this man and I are worlds apart.* 在智力上，我和这个男子有天壤之别。 11 PHRASE If you say that someone has **the best of both worlds**, you mean that they have only the benefits of two things and none of the disadvantages. 两头受益；两全其美 ❑ *Her living room provides the best of both worlds, with an office at one end and comfortable sofas at the other.* 她家客厅一头是办公处，一头是舒适的沙发，真是两全其美。 12 PHRASE If you say that something **has done** someone **the world of good** or **a world of good**, you mean that it has made them feel better or improved their life. 让…感觉好很多；对…大有好处 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *A sleep will do you the world of good.* 睡一觉你就会感觉舒服多了。 13 PHRASE You use **in the world** to emphasize a statement that you are making. (用于加强语气) [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *The saddest thing in the world is a little baby nobody wants.* 世上最让人难受的莫过于小婴儿遭到遗弃。❑ *He had no one in the world but her.* 除了她，他再也没有任何亲人。 14 PHRASE You can use **in the world** in expressions such as **what in the world** and **who in the world** to emphasize a question, especially when expressing surprise or anger. (尤用于强调惊讶或愤怒)究竟，到底 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *What in the world is he doing?* 他究竟在干什么？ 15 PHRASE You can use **in an ideal world** or **in a perfect world** when you are talking about things that you would like to happen, although you realize that they are not likely to happen. 在理想(或完美)的世界中；在理想状况下 ❑ *In a perfect world, there would be the facilities and money to treat every sick person.* 理想的状况是有足够的设备和财力治疗每一位病人。 16 PHRASE If you say that someone is **a man of the world** or **a woman of the world**, you mean that they are experienced and know about the practical or social aspects of life, and are not easily shocked by immoral or dishonest actions. 阅历丰富的人；见过世面的人；老成稳重的人 ❑ *Look, we are both men of the world, would anyone really mind?* 听着，我们都是见过世面的人，真有人会介意吗？❑ *...an elegant, clever and tough woman of the world.* 优雅、聪明、顽强并且阅历丰富的女人 17 PHRASE If you say that something is **out of this world**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely good or impressive. 极好的；一流的；非常棒的 [INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调] ❑ *These new trains are out of this world.* 这些新火车太棒了。 18 PHRASE You can use **the outside world** to refer to all the people who do not live in a particular place or who are not involved in a particular situation. 外面的世界；外界 ❑ *For many, the post office is the only link with the outside world.* 对很多人来说，这个邮局是与外界联系的唯一纽带。 19 PHRASE If you **think the world of** someone, you like them or care about them very much. 非常喜欢；非常在乎 ❑ *I think the world of him, but something tells me it's not love.* 我很在乎他，但是某种感觉告诉我这不是爱。❑ *We were really close. We thought the world of each other.* 我们的确很亲近，非常在乎对方。 20 **not be the end of the world** → see **end** 21 **the world is your oyster** → see **oyster** 22 **on top of the world** → see **top**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *world* with:

PREP. **all over the** world 全世界，**anywhere in the** world 世界上任何地方，**around the** world 全世界 1
V. **travel the** world 周游世界 1
N. world **history** 世界历史，world **peace** 世界和平，world **premiere** 全球首映(或首演) 1
world *of something* …的世界；…的圈子；…界 2 5 6
world **record** 世界纪录 3

'world beat|er (**world beaters**) also **world-beater** N-COUNT If you describe a person or thing as a **world beater**, you mean that they are better than most other people or things of their kind. 举世无双的人(或物)；天下无敌的人(或物) [BRIT 英]

,world-'class ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **world-class** sports player, performer, or organization is one of the best in the world. 世界级的；世界一流的 [JOURNALISM 新闻] ❑ *He was determined to become a world-class player.* 他决心成为世界级选手。

,world-'famous ADJ Someone or something that is **world-famous** is known about by people all over the world. 世界著名的；举世闻名的 ❑ *...the world-famous Hollywood Bowl.* 举世闻名的好

W

莱坞露天剧场

,world 'lead|er (**world leaders**) 1 N-COUNT A **world leader** is someone who is the leader of a country, especially an economically powerful country. 世界领袖(尤指经济强国的国家领导人) 2 N-COUNT A product, company, organization, or person that is a **world leader** is the most successful or advanced one in a particular area of activity. (某一领域中的)尖端产品,世界领先者,领头羊【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *In the field of consumer electronics, Philips is determined to remain a world leader.* 飞利浦决心保持其在消费类电子产品领域的世界领先地位。

world|ly /'wɜːˈldli/ 1 ADJ **Worldly** is used to describe things relating to the ordinary activities of life, rather than to spiritual things. 尘世的;世俗的;现实的【LITERARY 文】❑ *I think it is time you woke up and focused your thoughts on more worldly matters.* 我认为是该你清醒过来把思想集中到更为现实的问题上的时候了。 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **worldly** is experienced and knows about the practical or social aspects of life. 世故的;老成练达的 ❑ *He was different from anyone I had known, very worldly, everything that Dermot was not.* 他不同于我认识的任何一个人,非常老成,与德莫特完全相反。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] **Worldly** is used to describe things relating to success, wealth, and possessions. 名利的【mainly LITERARY 主文】❑ *Today the media drive athletes to the view that the important thing is to gain worldly success.* 现在,媒体使得运动员认为追名逐利是很重要的。 4 ADJ [ADJ n] You can refer to someone's possessions as their **worldly** goods or possessions. 物质的【LITERARY 文】❑ *...a man who had given up all his worldly goods.* 放弃了所有财产的男子

,worldly-'wise ADJ If you describe someone as **worldly-wise**, you mean they are experienced and know about the practical or social aspects of life, and are not easily shocked or impressed. 练达的;老于世故的;老成稳重的

,World 'Trade Or|gani|za|tion N-PROPER **The World Trade Organization** is an international organization that encourages and regulates trade between its member states. The abbreviation **WTO** is also used. 世界贸易组织(缩略形式为 WTO)

'world view (**world views**) also **world-view** N-COUNT A person's **world view** is the way they see and understand the world, especially regarding issues such as politics, philosophy, and religion. 世界观 ❑ *Many artists express their world view in their work.* 很多艺术家通过作品表达自己对世界的看法。

,world 'war ♦◇ (**world wars**) N-VAR A **world war** is a war that involves countries all over the world. 世界大战 ❑ *Many senior citizens have been though two world wars.* 很多年长的公民都经历了两次世界大战。❑ *At the end of the second world war he was working as a docker.* 第二次世界大战结束时,他是一名码头工人。

,world-'weary ADJ A **world-weary** person no longer feels excited or enthusiastic about anything. 厌世的;对一切不感兴趣的

world|wide ♦◇ /ˌwɜːˈldˈwaɪd/ also **world-wide** ADV [ADV after v, n ADV] If something exists or happens **worldwide**, it exists or happens throughout the world. 遍及全世界地;世界各地地 ❑ *His books have sold more than 20 million copies worldwide.* 他的书在全世界已经售出两千多万本。❑ *Worldwide, an enormous amount of research effort goes into military technology.* 在世界范围内,大量的研究精力都投入到军事技术上。•ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Worldwide** is also an adjective. ❑ *Today, doctors are fearing a worldwide epidemic.* 现今,医生们担心会爆发世界性的流行病。

Word Link 词根词缀 *wide = extending throughout* 遍及…:*nationwide, statewide, worldwide*

,World Wide 'Web N-PROPER **The World Wide Web** is a computer system which links documents and pictures into a database that is stored in computers in many different parts of the world and that people everywhere can use. The abbreviations **WWW** and the **web** are often used. 万维网(缩略形式为 WWW 和 Web)【COMPUTING 计算机】

→ see **Internet**

worm /wɜːˈm/ (**worms, worming, wormed**) 1 N-COUNT A **worm** is a small animal with a long thin body, no bones and no legs. 蠕虫 2 N-PLURAL If animals or people have **worms**, worms are living in their intestines. (动物或人体内的)寄生虫,肠虫 3 VERB If you **worm** an animal, you give it medicine in order to kill the worms that are living in its intestines. 给(动物)驱寄生虫 ❑ [v n] *I worm all my birds in early spring.* 早春的时候我给我所有的鸟打虫。❑ [*be* v-ed] *All adult dogs are routinely wormed at least every six months.* 所有的成年狗至少每半年要例行打一次虫。 4 VERB If you say that someone **is worming** their **way** to success, or **is worming** their **way** into someone else's affection, you disapprove of the way that they are gradually making someone trust them or like them, often in order to deceive them or gain some advantage. (通常为欺骗别人或得到好处)逐渐取得(成功或好感)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v n prep/adv] *She never misses a chance to worm her way into the public's hearts.* 她从不放过任何博取公众欢心的机会。 5 N-COUNT A **worm** is a computer program that contains a virus which duplicates itself many times in a network. "蠕虫"病毒【COMPUTING 计算机】 6 PHRASE If you say that someone is opening **a can of worms**, you are warning them that they are planning to do or talk about something which is much more complicated, unpleasant, or difficult than they realize and which might be better left alone. 极为棘手的问题 ❑ *You've opened up a whole new can of worms here I think. We could have a whole debate on student loans and grants.* 我认为你在此引发了一个极为棘手的全新问题,我们可能会就学生贷款和助学金展开一次大辩论。

worm|wood /'wɜːˈmwʊd/ N-UNCOUNT **Wormwood** is a plant that has a very bitter taste and is used in making medicines and alcoholic drinks. 蒿;洋艾,苦艾(味苦,可入药及制酒)

worn /wɔːˈn/ 1 **Worn** is the past participle of **wear**. 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Worn** is used to describe something that is damaged or thin because it is old and has been used a lot. 破旧的;磨损的;陈旧的 ❑ *Worn rugs increase the danger of tripping.* 磨损的小地毯会使人更容易绊倒。 3 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If someone looks **worn**, they look tired and old. 憔悴的;疲惫的;苍老的 ❑ *She was looking very haggard and worn.* 她看上去非常憔悴和疲惫。 4 → see also **well-worn**

,worn 'out also **worn-out** 1 ADJ Something that is **worn out** is so old, damaged, or thin from use that it cannot be used any more. 破旧不堪的;磨损的;用坏的 ❑ *...the car's worn out tyres.* 车子破损的轮胎 ❑ *...faded bits of worn-out clothing.* 褪色的破旧衣服碎片 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is **worn out** is extremely tired after hard work or a difficult or unpleasant experience. 疲惫不堪的;精疲力竭的 ❑ *Before the race, he is fine. But afterwards he is worn out.* 赛前他状态很好,赛后就筋疲力尽了。

wor|ried ♦◇ /'wʌrid, AM 美 'wɜːrid/ ADJ [ADJ that] When you are **worried**, you are unhappy because you keep thinking about problems that you have or about unpleasant things that might happen in the future. 担心的;发愁的;焦虑的 ❑ *He seemed very worried.* 他好像非常担心。❑ [+*about*] *If you're at all worried about his progress, do discuss it with one of his teachers.* 如果你还有一点儿担心他的学业的话,一定要找一位教他的老师谈一谈。•**wor|ried|ly** ADV [usu ADV with v] ❑ *'You don't have to go, you know,' she said worriedly.* "你知道的,你不一定非得去。"她忧虑地说。

wor|ri|er /'wʌriəˈ, AM 美 'wɜːriər/ (**worriers**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **worrier**, you mean that they spend a lot of time thinking about problems that they have or unpleasant things that might happen. 多虑的人;经常发愁的人

wor|ri|some /'wʌrɪsəm, AM 美 'wɜːr-/ ADJ Something that is **worrisome** causes people to worry. 令人担忧的;使人发愁的【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **worrying**

wor|ry ♦◇ /'wʌri, AM 美 'wɜːri/ (**worries, worrying, worried**) 1 VERB If you **worry**, you keep thinking about problems that you have or about unpleasant things that might happen. 担心;忧虑;发愁 ❑ [v] *Don't worry, your luggage will come on afterwards by taxi.* 别担心,你的行李随后会由出租车送过来。❑ [v +*about*] *I worry about her constantly.* 我无时无刻不为她担心。❑ [v that] *They worry that extremists might gain control.* 他们担心极端分子可能会取得控制权。 2 VERB If someone or something **worries** you, they make you anxious because you keep thinking about problems or unpleasant things

that might be connected with them. 使担心；使忧虑；使发愁 ❑ [v n] *I'm still in the early days of my recovery and that worries me.* 我还处于恢复的早期阶段，这让我很担心。❑ [v n] *'Why didn't you tell us?'—'I didn't want to worry you.'* "你为什么不告诉我们？" —— "我不想让你们担心。" 3 VERB [oft with neg] If someone or something does not **worry** you, you do not dislike them or you are not annoyed by them. 让…厌烦；使不安宁；困扰【SPOKEN 口语】❑ [v n] *The cold doesn't worry me.* 冷我不怕。4 N-UNCOUNT **Worry** is the state or feeling of anxiety and unhappiness caused by the problems that you have or by thinking about unpleasant things that might happen. 担心；忧虑；发愁 ❑ *His last years were overshadowed by financial worry.* 他生命的最后几年穷困潦倒，十分惨淡。5 N-COUNT A **worry** is a problem that you keep thinking about and that makes you unhappy. 使人担心（或发愁）的问题；烦心事 ❑ *My main worry was that Madeleine Johnson would still be there.* 我最担心的是马德琳·约翰逊仍会在那儿。❑ [+about] *His wife Cheryl said she had no worries about his health.* 他的妻子谢里尔说她并不担心他的健康。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *worry* with:

N. **analysts** worry 分析师担心，**experts** worry 专家担心，**no need to** worry 不需要担心，**people** worry 人们担心 1
V. **have things/nothing to** worry **about** 有事情要担心 / 没什么可担心 1
begin to worry 开始（让…）担心，**don't** worry 不（让…）担心，**not going to** worry 不会（让…）担心 1 2

wor|ry|ing /ˈwʌrɪŋ, AM 美 ˈwɜːrɪŋ/

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **worrisome**

ADJ If something is **worrying**, it causes people to worry. 令人担心的；使人发愁的【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ *It's worrying that they're doing things without training.* 他们没经过培训就做这些事情，这让人很担心。❑ *...a new and worrying report about smoking.* 一份令人忧心的有关吸烟的最新报告 •**wor|ry|ing|ly** ADV [ADV adj] ❑ *The rate of assaults was worryingly high.* 袭击案频发令人担忧。

worse ♦◇ /wɜːs/ 1 **Worse** is the comparative of **bad.** （bad 的比较级）2 **Worse** is the comparative of **badly.** （badly 的比较级）3 **Worse** is used to form the comparative of compound adjectives beginning with 'bad' and 'badly.' For example, the comparative of 'badly off' is 'worse off'. （用于构成以 bad 和 badly 开头的复合形容词的比较级，如 badly off 的比较级是 worse off）4 PHRASE If a situation **goes from bad to worse**, it becomes even more unpleasant or unsatisfactory. 越来越糟；每况愈下 ❑ *For the past couple of years my life has gone from bad to worse.* 过去几年来，我的生活每况愈下。5 PHRASE If a situation changes **for the worse**, it becomes more unpleasant or more difficult. 向着更坏（或更糟）的情况（转变）❑ *The grandparents sigh and say how things have changed for the worse.* 爷爷奶奶叹着气说情况变得如何如何糟糕。6 PHRASE If a person or thing is **the worse for** something, they have been harmed or badly affected by it. If they are **none the worse for** it, they have not been harmed or badly affected by it. 受到 / 未受到…的伤害（或不良影响）❑ *Father came home from the pub very much the worse for drink.* 父亲从酒吧回到家里，乱撒酒疯。❑ *They are all apparently fit and well and none the worse for the fifteen hour journey.* 他们的身体状况显然都很好，15 个小时的行程没有给他们带来不适。7 **for better or worse** → see **better**

wors|en /ˈwɜːsən/ (**worsens, worsening, worsened**) VERB If a bad situation **worsens** or if something **worsens** it, it becomes more difficult, unpleasant, or unacceptable. （使）变得更坏（或更糟）；（使）恶化 ❑ [v] *The security forces had to intervene to prevent the situation worsening.* 安全部队不得不介入，以防止局势进一步恶化。❑ [v n] *These options would actually worsen the economy and add to the deficit.* 这些选择实际上只会造成经济形势更加恶化，赤字愈见增加。❑ [v-ing] *They remain stranded in freezing weather and rapidly worsening conditions.* 他们仍然被困着，天气严寒，情况迅速恶化。

wor|ship /ˈwɜːʃɪp/ (**worships, worshipping, worshipped**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **worshiping, worshiped**

1 VERB If you **worship** a god, you show your respect to the god, for example by saying prayers. 敬奉（神）❑ [v n] *I enjoy going to church and worshipping God.* 我喜欢去教堂做礼拜。❑ [v] *...Jews worshipping at the Wailing Wall.* 在哭墙前敬拜的犹太人 •N-UNCOUNT **Worship** is also a noun. ❑ *St Jude's church is a public place of worship.* 圣犹大教堂是做礼拜的公共场所。•**wor|ship|per** (**worshippers**) N-COUNT ❑ *At the end of the service, scores of worshippers streamed down to the altar.* 礼拜结束时，许多敬拜者涌向圣坛。2 VERB If you **worship** someone or something, you love them or admire them very much. 崇拜；景仰；热爱 ❑ [v n] *She had worshipped him for years.* 她仰慕他已有多年。

wor|ship|ful /ˈwɜːʃɪpfʊl/ ADJ [ADJ n] If someone has a **worshipful** attitude to a person or thing, they show great respect and admiration for them. 崇敬的；崇拜的 ❑ *...Franklin's almost worshipful imitation of his cousin.* 富兰克林对表哥近乎崇拜的模仿

worst ♦◇ /wɜːst/ 1 **Worst** is the superlative of **bad.** （bad 的最高级）2 **Worst** is the superlative of **badly.** （badly 的最高级）3 N-SING **The worst** is the most unpleasant or unfavourable thing that could happen or does happen. 最坏的事；最糟的情况 ❑ *Though mine safety has much improved, miners' families still fear the worst.* 尽管矿井的安全状况有了很大改善，矿工的家属仍然害怕最糟的情况会发生。❑ [+of] *The country had come through the worst of the recession.* 该国已经度过了经济衰退最糟糕的时期。4 **Worst** is used to form the superlative of compound adjectives beginning with 'bad' and 'badly'. For example, the superlative of 'badly-affected' is 'worst-affected'. （用于构成以 bad 和 badly 开头的复合形容词的最高级，如 badly-affected 的最高级是 worst-affected）5 PHRASE You say **worst of all** to indicate that what you are about to mention is the most unpleasant or has the most disadvantages out of all the things you are mentioning. 最糟糕的是 ❑ *The people most closely affected are the passengers who were injured and, worst of all, those who lost relatives.* 受影响最大的是受伤的乘客，那些失去亲人的乘客尤为甚。6 PHRASE You use **at worst** or **at the worst** to indicate that you are mentioning the worst thing that might happen in a situation. 在最坏的情况下 ❑ *At best Nella would be an invalid; at worst she would die.* 内拉往好里说会落下残疾，往坏处说可能会性命不保。7 PHRASE When someone is **at** their **worst**, they are as unpleasant, bad, or unsuccessful as it is possible for them to be. 在（心情、境况）最糟糕的时候 ❑ *This was their mother at her worst. Her voice was strident, she was ready to be angry at anyone.* 这是他们的母亲情绪最坏之时，她说话咄咄逼人，随时会对任何人发火。8 PHRASE You use **if the worst comes to the worst** to say what you might do if a situation develops in the most unfavourable way possible. The form **if worst comes to worst** is also used, mainly in American English. 如果发生最坏的情况（if worst comes to worst 主要用于美国英语）❑ *If the worst comes to the worst I guess I can always ring Jean.* 到了一筹莫展的时候，我想我总还是能给琼打电话。❑ *He was asked whether he would walk out if the worst came to the worst.* 他被问到如果发生最坏的情况他是否会退席。

Usage 用法 **worst** and **worse**

Worst and *worse* sound very similar. You should avoid substituting one for the other in various expressions: *Emily's condition has changed for the worse; at the worst, she'll have to go to hospital.*
worst 和 worse 发音相似，在不同的词组中使用时应避免混淆：Emily's condition has changed for the worse; at the worst, she'll have to go to hospital. 埃米莉的病情加重了，如果最坏的情况发生，她将不得不去医院看病。

wor|sted /ˈwʊstɪd/ (**worsteds**) N-VAR **Worsted** is a kind of woollen cloth. 精纺毛料

worth ♦◇ /wɜːθ/ 1 ADJ If something is **worth** a particular amount of money, it can be sold for that amount or is considered to have that value. 价值；值…钱 ❑ *These books might be worth £80 or £90 or more to a collector.* 这些书对收藏家而言可能值八九十英镑或更多。❑ *The contract was worth £25 million a year.* 这份合同一年价值 2,500 万英镑。2 N-COUNT **Worth** combines with amounts of money, so that when you talk about a particular amount of money's **worth of** something, you mean the quantity of it that you can buy for that amount of money. （与金额

W

连用）价值… ❑ [+of] *I went and bought about six dollars' worth of potato chips.* 我去买了大约 6 美元的薯条。•PRON **Worth** is also a pronoun. ❑ *'How many do you want?'—'I'll have a pound's worth.'* "你要多少？——""我要 1 英镑的。" 3 N-COUNT **Worth** combines with time expressions, so you can use **worth** when you are saying how long an amount of something will last. For example, a week's **worth of** food is the amount of food that will last you for a week. （与时间连用）可维持…（时间）❑ [+of] *You've got three years' worth of research money to do what you want with.* 你有可维持 3 年的研究经费去做自己想做的事。•PRON **Worth** is also a pronoun. ❑ *There's really not very much food down there. About two weeks' worth.* 那儿真的没多少吃的了，大概能维持两个星期。 4 ADJ If you say that something is **worth** having, you mean that it is pleasant or useful, and therefore a good thing to have. 值得（拥有）❑ *He's decided to get a look at the house and see if it might be worth buying.* 他决定去瞧瞧那座房子，看是否值得买下。❑ *Most things worth having never come easy.* 大部分值得拥有的东西都来之不易。 5 ADJ If something is **worth** a particular action, or if an action is **worth** doing, it is considered to be important enough for that action. 具有（某一行动）的价值；值得（做）❑ *I am spending a lot of money and time on this boat, but it is worth it.* 我在这艘船上花了很多金钱和时间，但都很值得。❑ *This restaurant is well worth a visit.* 这家饭店非常值得光顾一番。❑ *It is worth pausing to consider these statements from Mr Davies.* 戴维斯先生的这番话值得大家停下来思考一下。 6 N-UNCOUNT [usu with poss] Someone's **worth** is the value, usefulness, or importance that they are considered to have. （某人的）价值，用处，重要性【FORMAL 正式】❑ *He had never had a woman of her worth as a friend.* 他从来没有过像她这样值得交往的女性朋友。 7 PHRASE If you do something **for all** you **are worth**, you do it with a lot of energy and enthusiasm. 拼命地；全力以赴地；热情高涨地 ❑ *We both began waving to the crowd for all we were worth.* 我们俩开始使劲地朝人群挥手。❑ *Push for all you're worth!* 使足劲推！ 8 PHRASE If you add **for what it's worth** to something that you say, you are suggesting that what you are saying or referring to may not be very valuable or helpful, especially because you do not want to appear arrogant. （尤为避免显得傲慢）不管好坏，不管有没有用 ❑ *I've brought my notes, for what it's worth.* 不管有没有用，我反正把我的笔记带来了。 9 PHRASE If an action or activity is **worth** someone's **while**, it will be helpful, useful, or enjoyable for them if they do it, even though it requires some effort. （行为或活动）值得…去做，对…有好处 ❑ *It might be worth your while to go to court and ask for the agreement to be changed.* 上法庭要求对协议进行改动也许对你有益。 10 **worth your weight in gold** → see **weight**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *worth* with:

N. worth **five dollars** 值 5 美元，worth **a fortune** 值大钱，worth **money** 值这些钱，worth **the price** 值这个价 1，worth **the effort** 值得花费力气，worth **the risk** 值得冒险，worth **the trouble** 值得费神，worth **a try** 值得尝试 5

V. worth **buying** 值得购买，worth **having** 值得拥有 4，worth **fighting for** 值得争取，worth **remembering** 值得铭记，worth **saving** 值得拯救（或挽回、保留），worth **watching** 值得观看 5

worthless /ˈwɜːrðləs/ 1 ADJ Something that is **worthless** is of no real value or use. 无价值的；不值钱的；没用处的 ❑ *The guarantee could be worthless if the firm goes out of business.* 如果厂家倒闭，保修单就会变得毫无用处。❑ *Training is worthless unless there is proof that it works.* 除非能证明训练有效，否则就是白搭。❑ *...a worthless piece of old junk.* 一件不值钱的旧物 2 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] Someone who is described as **worthless** is considered to have no good qualities or skills. 一无是处的；不中用的 ❑ *You feel you really are completely worthless and unlovable.* 你会觉得自己真是毫无价值，一点也不讨人喜欢。

worthwhile /ˌwɜːrθˈhwaɪl/ ADJ If something is **worthwhile**, it is enjoyable or useful, and worth the time, money, or effort that is spent on it. 有价值的；令人愉快的；值得花费时间（或金钱、精力）的 ❑ *The President's trip to Washington this week seems to have been worthwhile.* 总统本周的华盛顿之行看来是有价值的。❑ *It might be worthwhile to consider your attitude to an insurance policy.* 考虑一下你对投保的看法也许有所助益。

Thesaurus 同类词 *worthwhile* Also look up:

ADJ. beneficial, helpful, useful; (*ant.*) worthless

worthy /ˈwɜːrðɪ/ (**worthier, worthiest**) 1 ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If a person or thing is **worthy of** something, they deserve it because they have the qualities or abilities required. 值得…的；应该获得…的【FORMAL 正式】❑ [+of] *The bank might think you're worthy of a loan.* 银行也许会认为你具备贷款的条件。❑ [+of] *The Minister says the idea is worthy of consideration.* 部长说这个想法值得考虑。 2 ADJ A **worthy** person or thing is approved of by most people in society and considered to be morally respectable or correct. 值得尊敬的；可敬的；令人称许的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *...worthy members of the community.* 团体中德高望重者

-worthy /-wɜːrðɪ/ 1 COMB **-worthy** can be added to words to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something deserves a particular thing or action. For example, if a remark or person is **quote-worthy**, they are worth quoting. （用于单词后面构成形容词）表示"值得…的"、"应该…的" ❑ *...a few newsworthy events.* 几个有新闻价值的事件 ❑ *You may see yourself as useless, incompetent and blameworthy.* 你也许会认为自己无用、不称职、应该受到指责。 2 → see also **airworthy, creditworthy, newsworthy, noteworthy, praiseworthy, seaworthy, trustworthy**

wot **Wot** is sometimes used in writing to represent **what**, to show that someone is speaking very informally or that they are being humorous. （有时作 what 的另一种书写形式，表示语气很随意或幽默）【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *'Cor, wot brilliant prizes!'* "老天爷，多棒的奖品啊！"

would ⇹ /wəd, STRONG 强读 wʊd/

Would is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. In spoken English, **would** is often abbreviated to **'d.** would 是情态动词，后接动词原形，口语中常略作 'd。

1 MODAL You use **would** when you are saying what someone believed, hoped, or expected to happen or be the case. （表示曾经相信、希望或期待）将，将会 ❑ *No one believed he would actually kill himself.* 没有人相信他真的会自杀。❑ *Would he always be like this?* 他会一直是这个样子吗？❑ *He expressed the hope that on Monday elementary schools would be reopened.* 他表示希望各小学星期一能复课。❑ *A report yesterday that said British unemployment would continue to rise.* 昨天一篇称英国失业率将继续上升的报道 2 MODAL You use **would** when saying what someone intended to do. （表示曾经打算）将，将会 ❑ *The statement added that although there were a number of differing views, these would be discussed by both sides.* 这项声明还称，虽然双方观点存在若干分歧，但将就这些分歧展开讨论。❑ *George decided it was such a rare car that he would only use it for a few shows.* 这辆车太稀罕了，乔治决定除了作少数展览外，平时都不用它。 3 MODAL You use **would** when you are referring to the result or effect of a possible situation. （表示可能出现的情况的结果或影响）会，将会 ❑ *Ordinarily it would be fun to be taken to fabulous restaurants.* 一般来说，跟别人去豪华餐馆吃饭会是件乐事。❑ *It would be wrong to suggest that police officers were not annoyed by acts of indecency.* 要是认为警官对粗鄙行为不气不恼，那可就错了。❑ *It would cost very much more for the four of us to go from Italy.* 从意大利走，我们 4 人花的钱会多得多。 4 MODAL You use **would**, or **would have** with a past participle, to indicate that you are assuming or guessing that something is true, because you have good reasons for thinking it. （would 或 would have 与过去分词连用，表示有充分理由认为或猜测是某种情况）肯定，一定，应该 ❑ *You wouldn't know him.* 你肯定不认识他。❑ *His fans would already be familiar with Caroline.* 他的崇拜者们肯定已经很熟悉卡罗琳了。❑ *It was half seven; her mother would be annoyed because he was so late.* 7 点半了，他到得这么晚，她母亲一定会生气的。 5 MODAL You use **would** in the main clause of some 'if' and 'unless' sentences to indicate something you consider to be fairly unlikely to happen. （用于 if，unless 等引导的条件状语从句的主句，表示认为某事不大可能发生）就，该 ❑ *If only I could get some sleep, I would be able to cope.* 要是能睡上一会儿，我就能应付了。❑ *A policeman would not live one year if he obeyed these*

regulations. 警察如果遵守这些规定的话，一年都活不了。 6 MODAL You use **would** to say that someone was willing to do something. You use **would not** to indicate that they refused to do something. 肯：愿意 ❑ *They said they would give the police their full cooperation.* 他们说他们愿意与警方通力合作。❑ *She indicated that she would help her husband.* 她表示愿意帮助她丈夫。❑ *He wouldn't say where he had picked up the information.* 他不肯说是从哪儿得到这个消息的。 7 MODAL You use **would not** to indicate that something did not happen, often in spite of a lot of effort. (表示尽管付出很大努力却没有发生)就(不)，偏(不) ❑ *He kicked, pushed, and hurled his shoulder at the door. It wouldn't open.* 他冲着门又踢又推，还用肩膀撞，但门就是打不开。❑ *He kept trying to start the car and the battery got flatter and flatter, until it wouldn't turn the engine at all.* 他反复试着发动车子，但电池的电越来越少，最后根本就打不着火了。 8 MODAL You use **would**, especially with 'like', 'love', and 'wish', when saying that someone wants to do or have a particular thing or wants a particular thing to happen. (尤与 like, love 和 wish 连用，表示想做某事或拥有某物，或希望某事发生)要，会 ❑ *Right now, your mom would like a cup of coffee.* 你妈妈现在想喝一杯咖啡。❑ *Ideally, she would love to become pregnant again.* 按理想状况来说，她希望再怀上孩子。❑ *He wished it would end.* 他希望这会终结。 9 **would rather** → see **rather** 10 MODAL You use **would** with 'if' clauses in questions when you are asking for permission to do something. (用于带 if 从句的疑问句中，表示请求许可做某事)会 ❑ *Do you think it would be all right if I smoked?* 我可以抽烟吗？❑ *Mr. Cutler, would you mind if I asked a question?* 卡特勒先生，我可以问您个问题吗？ 11 MODAL You use **would**, usually in questions with 'like', when you are making a polite offer or invitation. (通常在疑问句中与 like 连用，表示礼貌地给予或邀请)【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Would you like a drink?* 想喝一杯吗？❑ *Perhaps you would like to pay a visit to London.* 也许，您乐意去游览一下伦敦。 12 MODAL You use **would**, usually in questions, when you are politely asking someone to do something. (通常用于疑问句中，表示礼貌地请求某人做某事)请【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *Would you come in here a moment, please?* 请进来一下好吗？❑ *Oh dear, there's the doorbell. See who it is, would you, darling.* 哦，天哪，门铃响了。看看是谁好吗，亲爱的。 13 MODAL You say that someone **would** do something when it is typical of them and you are critical of it. You emphasize the word **would** when you use it in this way. (用于批评，表示对某人做某事并不感到意外，此时 would 须重读)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *Well, you would say that: you're a man.* 呵，你当然会这样说的，因为你是个男的。 14 MODAL You use **would**, or sometimes **would have** with a past participle, when you are expressing your opinion about something or seeing if people agree with you, especially when you are uncertain about what you are saying. (would 或 would have 与过去分词连用，表示发表看法或了解他人是否赞同自己的看法，尤用于对自己的话没有把握时)【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *I think you'd agree he's a very respected columnist.* 我想你得承认他是个备受尊敬的专栏作家。❑ *I would have thought it a proper job for the Army to fight rebellion.* 我会认为派军队去平叛是恰当之举。❑ *I would imagine she's quite lonely living on her own.* 我猜想她一个人过肯定很孤独。 15 MODAL You use **I would** when you are giving someone advice in an informal way. (用于以随便的口气向人提出建议)我(就)会 ❑ *If I were you I would simply ring your friend's bell and ask for your bike back.* 如果我是你，我就会直接去按你朋友的门铃，把自行车要回来。❑ *There could be more unrest, but I wouldn't exaggerate the problems.* 可能会有更大的动荡，不过我想也不必夸大问题。 16 MODAL You use **you would** in negative sentences with verbs such as 'guess' and 'know' when you want to say that something is not obvious, especially something surprising. (用于否定句，与 guess, know 等动词连用，表示某事不明显，尤用于某事令人吃惊时)❑ *Chris is so full of artistic temperament you'd never think she was the daughter of a banker.* 克丽丝极富艺术气质，你根本想不到她是银行家的女儿。 17 MODAL You use **would** to talk about something which happened regularly in the past but which no longer happens. (表示某事过去惯常发生，而现在不再发生了)就，会 ❑ *Sunday mornings my mother would bake. I'd stand by the fridge and help.* 星期天早晨，妈妈会烤面包，我就站在冰箱旁帮忙。 18 MODAL You use **would have** with a past participle when you are saying what was likely to have happened by a particular time. (would have 与过去分词连用，表示某个时间前可能发生的事情)就，会 ❑ *Within ten weeks of the introduction, 34 million people would have been reached by our television commercials.* 在推出 10 周之内，可能会有 3,400 万人看到我们的电视广告。 19 MODAL You use **would have** with a past participle when you are referring to the result or effect of a possible event in the past. (would have 与过去分词连用，表示过去可能发生的事情的结果或影响)就，会 ❑ *My daughter would have been 17 this week if she had lived.* 我女儿要是还活着的话，这周就 17 岁了。❑ *If I had known how he felt, I would never have let him adopt those children.* 我要是知道他的想法，我是决不会让他领养那些孩子的。 20 MODAL If you say that someone **would have** liked or preferred something, you mean that they wanted to do it or have it but were unable to. 原想：本来想 ❑ *I would have liked a life in politics.* 我本想从政的。❑ *She would have liked to ask questions, but he had moved on to another topic.* 她本想问问题，但他又继续谈另一个话题去了。

'would-be ADJ [ADJ n] You can use **would-be** to describe someone who wants or attempts to do a particular thing. For example, a **would-be** writer is someone who wants to be a writer. 想要成为…的 ❑ *...a book that provides encouragement for would-be writers who cannot get their novel into print.* 一本勉励想成为作家却不能将小说付梓者的书

wouldn't /'wʊdᵊnt/ **Wouldn't** is the usual spoken form of 'would not'. (would not 的常用口语形式) ❑ *They wouldn't allow me to smoke.* 他们不会让我抽烟的。

would've /'wʊdᵊv/ **Would've** is a spoken form of 'would have', when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (have 为助动词时，would have 的一种口语形式) ❑ *My mum would've loved one of us to go to college.* 妈妈非常希望我们中的一个能上大学。

wound

① VERB FORM OF 'WIND' wind 的动词形式
② INJURY 伤

① **wound** /waʊnd/ **Wound** is the past tense and past participle of **wind**.

② **wound** ◆◇ /wuːnd/ (**wounds, wounding, wounded**) → Please look at category 5 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第 5 项。 1 N-COUNT A **wound** is damage to part of your body, especially a cut or a hole in your flesh, which is caused by a gun, knife, or other weapon. (刀、枪或其他武器所致的)创伤，伤口 ❑ *The wound is healing nicely.* 伤口愈合得很好。❑ *Six soldiers are reported to have died from their wounds.* 据报道，有 6 名士兵因伤而亡。 2 VERB If a weapon or something sharp **wounds** you, it damages your body. (武器或其他利器)伤害，使受伤 ❑ [v n] *A bomb exploded in a hotel, killing six people and wounding another five.* 一枚炸弹在一家旅馆爆炸，造成 6 人死亡，5 人受伤。❑ [v-ed] *The two wounded men were taken to a nearby hospital.* 两名受伤男子被送到附近医院。•N-PLURAL **The wounded** are people who are wounded. 伤者；伤员 ❑ *Hospitals said they could not cope with the wounded.* 医院表示无力收治这么多伤者。 3 N-COUNT A **wound** is a lasting bad effect on someone's mind or feelings caused by a very upsetting experience. (思想或感情上的)伤害，创伤【LITERARY 文】❑ *She has been so deeply hurt it may take forever for the wounds to heal.* 她内心受伤太深，也许再也无法愈合。 4 VERB If you **are wounded** by what someone says or does, your feelings are deeply hurt. (在感情上)伤害，使受创伤 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *He was deeply wounded by the treachery of close aides.* 他被亲密助手的背叛深深地伤害了。 5 to **rub salt into the wound** → see **salt**

→ see **war**

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *wound* with:

N.	**bullet** wound 枪伤，**chest** wound 胸部的伤口，**gunshot** wound 枪伤，**head** wound 头部的伤口 ② 1
V.	**die from a** wound 因伤而亡，wound **heals** 伤口愈合，**inflict a** wound 致伤 ② 1
ADJ.	**fatal** wound 致命的伤口，**open** wound 敞露的伤口 ② 1

W

wound up /ˌwaʊnd 'ʌp/ ADJ [usu v-link ADJ] If someone is **wound up**, they are very tense and nervous or angry. 焦躁不安的；紧张的；恼怒的

wove /wəʊv/ **Wove** is the past tense of **weave**.

wo|ven /'wəʊvᵊn/ **Woven** is a past participle of **weave**.

wow /waʊ/ (**wows, wowing, wowed**) ❶ EXCLAM You can say '**wow**' when you are very impressed, surprised, or pleased. (表示赞叹、非常吃惊或喜悦)哇，呀【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *I thought, 'Wow, what a good idea'.* 我想："哇，多好的主意呀。" ❷ VERB You say that someone **wows** people when they give an impressive performance and fill people with enthusiasm and admiration. 使叫绝；博得…的称赞【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [v n] *Ben Tankard wowed the crowd with his jazz.* 本·坦卡德的爵士乐使众人为之叫绝。

WPC /ˌdʌbᵊlju: pi: 'si:/ (**WPCs**) N-COUNT; N-TITLE In Britain, a **WPC** is a female police officer of the lowest rank. **WPC** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'woman police constable'. (英国警衔最低的)女警官，女警察

wraith /reɪθ/ (**wraiths**) N-COUNT A **wraith** is a ghost. 鬼魂；幽灵【LITERARY 文】❑ *That child flits about like a wraith.* 那个孩子像幽灵一样飞快地跑来跑去。

wran|gle /'ræŋgᵊl/ (**wrangles, wrangling, wrangled**) VERB If you say that someone **is wrangling with** someone **over** a question or issue, you mean that they have been arguing angrily for quite a long time about it. (长时间)吵架，争吵，争论 ❑ [v +over] *The two sides have spent most of their time wrangling over procedural problems.* 双方大部分时间都在围绕程序问题争论不休。❑ [v +with/over] *A group of MPs is still wrangling with the government over the timing of elections.* 一群下院议员仍在与政府就选举的时间安排争吵个不停。[Also v]

wran|gler /'ræŋglᵊ/ (**wranglers**) N-COUNT A **wrangler** is a cowboy who works with cattle and horses. 牧人；牧马人；牛仔【AM 美】

wrap ♦∞ /ræp/ (**wraps, wrapping, wrapped**) ❶ VERB When you **wrap** something, you fold paper or cloth tightly round it to cover it completely, for example in order to protect it or so that you can give it to someone as a present. (用纸、布等)包，裹 ❑ [v n] *Harry had carefully bought and wrapped presents for Mark to give them.* 哈里精心购置了礼物又仔细包好，让马克交给他们。❑ [v n +in] *Mexican Indians used to wrap tough meat in leaves from the papaya tree.* 墨西哥印第安人过去常用番木瓜树叶把难嚼的肉包起来。•PHRASAL VERB **Wrap up** means the same as **wrap**. wrap up 同 wrap ❑ [v p n] *Diana is taking the opportunity to wrap up the family presents.* 黛安娜利用这个机会将家人的礼物包起来。[Also v n p] ❷ N-UNCOUNT **Wrap** is the material that something is wrapped in. 包装材料；包裹物 ❑ [+around] *I tucked some plastic wrap around the sandwiches to keep them from getting stale.* 我用塑料包装纸把三明治裹起来，防止变质。❑ *...gift wrap.* 礼品包装纸 ❸ VERB When you **wrap** something such as a piece of paper or cloth round another thing, you put it around it. 用…包；用…裹 ❑ [v n +around/over] *She wrapped a handkerchief around her bleeding palm.* 她用手绢将流血的手掌包扎起来。❹ VERB If someone **wraps** their arms, fingers, or legs around something, they put them firmly around it. 用(手臂、指头或腿)围紧；用…绕住 ❑ [v n +around] *He wrapped his arms around her.* 他紧紧搂住她。❺ → see also **wrapping** ❻ PHRASE If you keep something **under wraps**, you keep it secret, often until you are ready to announce it at some time in the future. 保密，秘而不宣(常指待日后宣布) ❑ *The bids were submitted in May and were meant to have been kept under wraps until October.* 标书5月份递交，本欲10月份才予以公布。

▶wrap up ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **wrap up**, you put warm clothes on. 穿得暖和 ❑ [v p adv/adj/prep] *Markus has wrapped up warmly in a woolly hat.* 马库斯戴着一顶羊毛帽子，非常暖和。[Also v p] ❷ PHRASAL VERB If you **wrap up** something such as a job or an agreement, you complete it in a satisfactory way. 圆满完成，圆满结束(工作、协议等) ❑ [v p n] *NATO defense ministers wrap up their meeting in Brussels today.* 北约各国国防部长今天圆满结束了在布鲁塞尔的会议。❑ [v n p] *Seeing Sticht was keeping him from his golf game, and he hoped they could wrap it up quickly.* 去看望斯蒂克特让他打不成高尔夫球，他希望他们能赶快看完走人。❸ → see also **wrap 1, wrapped up**

wrapped 'up ADJ If someone is **wrapped up in** a particular person or thing, they spend nearly all their time thinking about them, so that they forget about other things which may be important. 专心致志的；全神贯注的；完全沉浸的 ❑ [+in] *He's too serious and dedicated, wrapped up in his career.* 他太严肃、太专注，一心扑在事业上。[Also +with]

wrap|per /'ræpəʳ/ (**wrappers**) N-COUNT A **wrapper** is a piece of paper, plastic, or thin metal which covers and protects something that you buy, especially food. (尤指用于食品的)包装纸，包装塑料，包装用金属薄纸 ❑ *I emptied the sweet wrappers from the ashtray.* 我把烟灰缸里的糖纸倒掉。

wrap|ping /'ræpɪŋ/ (**wrappings**) N-VAR **Wrapping** is something such as paper or plastic which is used to cover and protect something. 包装纸；包装塑料；包装材料 ❑ *...food wrapping.* 食品包装纸

'wrap|ping pa|per (**wrapping papers**) N-VAR **Wrapping paper** is special paper which is used for wrapping presents. (礼品)包装纸

wrath /rɒθ, AM 美 ræθ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft with poss] **Wrath** means the same as **anger**. 同 anger【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *He incurred the wrath of the authorities in speaking out against government injustices.* 他直言批评政府的不公正做法，招致当局震怒。

wreak /ri:k/ (**wreaks, wreaking, wreaked**)

> The form **wrought** can also be used as the past participle. 过去分词亦可使用 wrought。

❶ VERB Something or someone that **wreaks** havoc or destruction causes a great amount of disorder or damage. 造成(混乱或破坏)【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n] *Violent storms wreaked havoc on the French Riviera, leaving three people dead and dozens injured.* 猛烈的暴风雨给法国里维埃拉地区造成了极大的破坏，致使三人死亡，数十人受伤。❷ VERB If you **wreak** revenge or vengeance on someone, you do something that will harm them very much to punish them for the harm they have done to you. 实施(报复)【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n] *He threatened to wreak vengeance on the men who toppled him a year ago.* 他威胁要对一年前扳倒他的人进行报复。❸ → see also **wrought**

wreath /ri:θ/ (**wreaths**) ❶ N-COUNT A **wreath** is an arrangement of flowers and leaves, usually in the shape of a circle, which you put on a grave or by a statue to show that you remember a person who has died or people who have died. (用于祭奠的)花圈 ❑ [+of] *The coffin lying before the altar was bare, except for a single wreath of white roses.* 祭台前的棺木上除了仅有的一个白玫瑰花圈外，没有其他任何装饰。❷ N-COUNT A **wreath** is a circle of leaves or flowers which someone wears around their head. (头上戴的)花环，花冠 ❸ N-COUNT A **wreath** is a circle of leaves which some people hang on the front door of their house at Christmas. (某些人圣诞节时挂在家门上的)花环

wreathe /ri:ð/ (**wreathes, wreathing, wreathed**) ❶ VERB If something **is wreathed in** smoke or mist, it is surrounded by it. (烟、雾等)笼罩，缭绕【LITERARY 文】❑ [be v-ed +in] *The ship was wreathed in smoke.* 船笼罩在烟雾中。❑ [v n] *Fog wreathes the temples.* 雾气笼罩着寺院。❷ VERB [usu passive] If something **is wreathed with** flowers or leaves, it has a circle or chain of flowers or leaves put round it. (花草)环绕；用(花环等)装饰 ❑ [be v-ed +with/in] *Its huge columns were wreathed with laurel and magnolia.* 其巨大的立柱为月桂和木兰花所环绕。

wreck /rek/ (**wrecks, wrecking, wrecked**) ❶ VERB To **wreck** something means to completely destroy or ruin it. 毁掉；毁坏；损坏 ❑ [v n] *A coalition could have defeated the government and wrecked the treaty.* 联盟本来可以击败政府并毁掉该条约的。❑ [v n] *His life has been wrecked by the tragedy.* 他的生活被这场灾难毁掉了。❑ [v-ed] *...missed promotions, lost jobs, wrecked marriages.* 错过的提升机会，失去的工作，破裂的婚姻 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If a ship **is wrecked**, it is damaged so much that it sinks or can no longer sail. 使(船舶)失事；使遇难 ❑ [be v-ed] *The ship was wrecked by an explosion.* 这

艘船被炸毁了。❑ [v-ed] *...a wrecked cargo ship.* 失事的货船 3 N-COUNT A **wreck** is something such as a ship, car, plane, or building which has been destroyed, usually in an accident. 失事的船只（或汽车、飞机）；损毁的建筑 ❑ [+of] *...the wreck of a sailing ship.* 帆船的残骸 ❑ *The car was a total wreck.* 这辆车完全报废了。❑ *We thought of buying the house as a wreck, doing it up, then selling it.* 我们想过把这栋房子当作废弃建筑买下来，修缮一下，然后再卖掉。 4 N-COUNT A **wreck** is an accident in which a moving vehicle hits something and is damaged or destroyed. 车祸；交通事故【mainly AM 主美】❑ *He was killed in a car wreck.* 他在一场车祸中丧生。

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **crash**

5 N-COUNT [usu sing] If you say that someone is a **wreck**, you mean that they are very exhausted or unhealthy. 精疲力竭的人；身体状况极差的人【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *You look a wreck.* 你看起来身体很糟糕。 6 → see also **nervous wreck**

wreck|age /'rekɪdʒ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *the* N] When something such as a plane, car, or building has been destroyed, you can refer to what remains as **wreckage** or **the wreckage**. （飞机、汽车等的）残骸；（建筑物等的）废墟 ❑ [+of] *Mark was dragged from the burning wreckage of his car.* 马克被人从他着火的汽车残骸中拉了出来。

wreck|er /'rekə^r/ (**wreckers**) 1 N-COUNT A **wrecker** is a motor vehicle which is used to pull broken or damaged vehicles to a place where they can be repaired or broken up, for example after an accident. （事故发生后拖走坏损车辆的）救援车，救险车，清障车【mainly AM 主美】 2 N-COUNT **Wreckers** are people whose job involves destroying old, unwanted, or damaged buildings. 拆除废旧建筑者【mainly AM 主美】

wren /ren/ (**wrens**) N-COUNT A **wren** is a very small brown bird. There are several kinds of wren. 鹪鹩

wrench /rentʃ/ (**wrenches, wrenching, wrenched**) 1 VERB If you **wrench** something that is fixed in a particular position, you pull or twist it violently, in order to move or remove it. 猛拉；猛拧；猛拽 ❑ [v n prep] *He felt two men wrench the suitcase from his hand.* 他感觉有两个人在使劲拽他手里的手提箱。❑ [v n with adj] *They wrenched open the passenger doors and jumped into her car.* 他们使劲拽开后座车门，跳进了她的车子。 2 VERB If you **wrench** yourself free from someone who is holding you, you get away from them by suddenly twisting the part of your body that is being held. 挣脱；挣开 ❑ [v pron-refl prep] *She wrenched herself from his grasp.* 她从他手里挣脱开来。❑ [v n adj] *He wrenched his arm free.* 他把手臂挣脱开来。❑ [v adj] *She tore at one man's face as she tried to wrench free.* 她试图挣脱时朝一个男子的脸上抓去。 3 VERB If you **wrench** one of your joints, you twist it and injure it. 扭伤（关节）❑ [v n] *He had wrenched his ankle badly from the force of the fall.* 他因摔倒而严重扭伤了脚踝。 4 N-SING If you say that leaving someone or something is **a wrench**, you feel very sad about it. （离别时的）痛苦，愁楚【BRIT 英】❑ *I always knew it would be a wrench to leave Essex after all these years.* 我一直心里清楚过了这么多年后离开埃塞克斯会非常痛苦。❑ *Although it would be a wrench, we would all accept the challenge of moving abroad.* 虽然移居海外会很痛苦，但我们都愿意接受这个挑战。 5 N-COUNT A **wrench** or a **monkey wrench** is an adjustable metal tool used for tightening or loosening metal nuts of different sizes. 扳钳；活动扳手 6 PHRASE If someone **throws a wrench** or **throws a monkey wrench** into a process, they prevent something happening smoothly by deliberately causing a problem. 作梗；阻挠【AM 美】❑ [+into] *Their delegation threw a giant monkey wrench into the process this week by raising all sorts of petty objections.* 他们的代表团本周提出了各种细枝末节的反对意见，极大地阻挠了进程。[Also +in]

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **throw a spanner in the works**

wrest /rest/ (**wrests, wresting, wrested**) 1 VERB If you **wrest** something **from** someone else, you take it from them, especially when this is difficult or illegal. （尤指艰难或非法地）攫取，抢夺【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n +from] *For the past year he has been trying to wrest control from the central government.* 一年来，他一直试图从中央政府手中将控制权夺过来。❑ [v n with *back*] *The men had returned to wrest back power.* 这些人已经回来以图重新夺取权力。[Also v n with *away*] 2 VERB If you **wrest** something **from** someone who is holding it, you take it from them by pulling or twisting it violently. 抢，夺（物品）【LITERARY 文】❑ [v n +from] *He wrested the suitcase from the chauffeur.* 他从司机手里抢过手提箱。❑ [v n with *away*] *He was attacked by a security man who tried to wrest away a gas cartridge.* 他遭到一名保安的袭击，那保安想抢走一个气瓶。

wres|tle /'res^{ə}l/ (**wrestles, wrestling, wrestled**) 1 VERB When you **wrestle with** a difficult problem, you try to deal with it. 试图解决；绞尽脑汁处理 ❑ [v +with] *Delegates wrestled with the problems of violence and sanctions.* 代表们试图解决暴力与惩处的问题。 2 VERB If you **wrestle** with someone, you fight them by forcing them into painful positions or throwing them to the ground, rather than by hitting them. Some people wrestle as a sport. 摔跤；扭斗 ❑ [v] *They taught me to wrestle.* 他们教我摔跤。[Also v n] 3 VERB If you **wrestle** a person or thing somewhere, you move them there using a lot of force, for example by twisting a part of someone's body into a painful position. 使劲搬动；用力移动 ❑ [v n prep] *We had to physically wrestle the child from the man's arms.* 我们只得用力把孩子从那个男子手中夺过来。 4 → see also **wrestling**

wres|tler /'reslə^r/ (**wrestlers**) N-COUNT A **wrestler** is someone who wrestles as a sport, usually for money. 摔跤运动员

wres|tling /'reslɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Wrestling** is a sport in which two people wrestle and try to throw each other to the ground. 摔跤（运动）❑ *...a championship wrestling match.* 摔跤锦标赛比赛

wretch /retʃ/ (**wretches**) 1 N-COUNT You can refer to someone as a **wretch** when you feel sorry for them because they are unhappy or unfortunate. 不幸的人；可怜的人【LITERARY 文】❑ *Before the poor wretch had time to speak, he was shot.* 这个可怜的人还没来得及开口就中了枪。 2 N-COUNT You can refer to someone as a **wretch** when you think that they are wicked or if they have done something you are angry about. 坏蛋；恶棍；卑鄙小人【LITERARY, DISAPPROVAL 文，贬】❑ *Oh, what have you done, you wretch!* 噢，你都干了些什么，你这个混蛋！

wretch|ed /'retʃɪd/ 1 ADJ You describe someone as **wretched** when you feel sorry for them because they are in an unpleasant situation or have suffered unpleasant experiences. 不幸的；可怜的；苦难的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *You have built up a huge property empire by buying from wretched people who had to sell or starve.* 你靠从那些不卖房就得挨饿的可怜人手里买下房子后建立起了庞大的房产帝国。 2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **wretched** to describe someone or something that you dislike or feel angry with. 讨厌的；混账的；该死的【INFORMAL, FEELINGS 非正式，情感】❑ *Wretched woman, he thought, why the hell can't she wait?* 他想，可恶的女人，她怎么就不能等一等呢？ 3 ADJ Someone who feels **wretched** feels very unhappy. 苦恼的；难过的；哀伤的【FORMAL 正式】❑ *I feel really confused and wretched.* 我觉得十分迷惘，难过极了。

wrig|gle /'rɪg^{ə}l/ (**wriggles, wriggling, wriggled**) 1 VERB If you **wriggle** or **wriggle** part of your body, you twist and turn with quick movements, for example because you are uncomfortable. 蠕动，扭动（身体的一部分）❑ [v] *The babies are wriggling on their tummies.* 婴儿们趴着，扭来扭去。❑ [v n] *She pulled off her shoes and stockings and wriggled her toes.* 她脱下鞋袜，活动活动脚趾头。 2 VERB If you **wriggle** somewhere, for example through a small gap, you move there by twisting and turning your body. 扭动着行进；蠕动着行进 ❑ [v adv/prep] *He clutched the child tightly as she again tried to wriggle free.* 孩子一扭一扭地又想挣脱，他紧紧地抓住了她。❑ [v adv/prep] *Bauman wriggled into the damp coverall.* 鲍曼扭着身子穿上潮湿的工作服。

▶**wriggle out of** PHRASAL VERB If you say that someone **has wriggled out of** doing something, you disapprove of the fact that they have managed to avoid doing it, although they should have done it. 设法摆脱，逃避（应做的事情）【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ [v P P n] *The Government has tried to wriggle out of any responsibility for providing childcare for working parents.* 政府试图推脱为在职父母提供儿童保育服务的责任。[Also v P P v-ing]

wring /rɪŋ/ (**wrings, wringing, wrung**) 1 VERB If you **wring**

something **out of** someone, you manage to make them give it to you even though they do not want to. 强行取得；逼取 ❑ [v n *+out of/from*] *Buyers use different ruses to wring free credit out of their suppliers.* 买主们千方百计想从供货商那儿无息赊购。 2 PHRASE If someone **wrings** their **hands**, they hold them together and twist and turn them, usually because they are very worried or upset about something. You can also say that someone is **wringing** their **hands** when they are expressing sorrow that a situation is so bad but are saying that they are unable to change it.（通常因忧愁、焦虑而）绞扭双手（干叹息） ❑ *The Government has got to get a grip. Wringing its hands and saying it is a world problem just isn't good enough.* 政府必须采取切实行动，一味搓着手感叹说这是个全球性问题是远远不够的。

▶**wring out** PHRASAL VERB When you **wring out** a wet cloth or a wet piece of clothing, you squeeze the water out of it by twisting it strongly. 把…拧干 ❑ [v p n] *He turned away to wring out the wet shirt.* 他走开去把湿衬衫拧干。 ❑ [v n p] *Soak a small towel in the liquid, wring it out, then apply to the abdomen.* 将一块小毛巾浸在液体中，拧干后敷在腹部。

wring|er /ˈrɪŋəʳ/ PHRASE If you say that someone **has been put through the wringer** or **has gone through the wringer**, you mean that they have suffered a very difficult or unpleasant experience. 受尽折磨；历尽艰辛【INFORMAL 非正式】

wrin|kle /ˈrɪŋkᵊl/ (**wrinkles, wrinkling, wrinkled**) 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **Wrinkles** are lines which form on someone's face as they grow old.（脸上的）皱纹 ❑ *His face was covered with wrinkles.* 他的脸上布满了皱纹。 2 VERB When someone's skin **wrinkles** or when something **wrinkles** it, lines start to form in it because the skin is getting old or damaged.（使）（皮肤）起皱纹 ❑ [v] *The skin on her cheeks and around her eyes was beginning to wrinkle.* 她两颊和双眼周围开始起了皱纹。 ❑ [v n] *...protection against the sun's rays that age and wrinkle the skin.* 防晒以免皮肤老化起皱 •**wrin|kled** ADJ ❑ *I did indeed look older and more wrinkled than ever.* 我的确比从前显老，皱纹也多了。 3 N-COUNT A **wrinkle** is a raised fold in a piece of cloth or paper that spoils its appearance.（布或纸的）褶皱，皱痕，褶子 ❑ [*+in*] *He noticed a wrinkle in her stocking.* 他注意到她长筒袜上有一道褶儿。 4 VERB If cloth **wrinkles**, or if someone or something **wrinkles** it, it gets folds or lines in it.（使）（衣服）起皱，起褶 ❑ [v] *Her stockings wrinkled at the ankles.* 她的长筒袜在脚踝处起了褶儿。 ❑ [v n] *I wrinkled the velvet.* 我把天鹅绒布弄皱了。 •**wrin|kled** ADJ ❑ *His suit was wrinkled and he looked very tired.* 他的西服皱巴巴的，整个人显得非常疲惫。 5 VERB When you **wrinkle** your nose or forehead, or when it **wrinkles**, you tighten the muscles in your face so that the skin folds.（使）（鼻子、额头等）起皱 ❑ [v n] *Frannie wrinkled her nose at her daughter.* 弗兰妮朝她女儿皱了皱鼻子。 ❑ [v] *Ellen's face wrinkles as if she is about to sneeze.* 艾伦的脸皱了起来，好像要打喷嚏。

→ see **skin**

wrin|kly /ˈrɪŋkli/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wrinkly** surface has a lot of wrinkles on it. 起皱的；有皱痕的 ❑ *...wrinkly cotton and wool stockings.* 起了褶子的棉毛长筒袜

wrist /rɪst/ (**wrists**) N-COUNT Your **wrist** is the part of your body between your hand and your arm which bends when you move your hand. 腕；手腕

→ see **body, hand**

wrist|watch /ˈrɪstwɒtʃ/ (**wristwatches**) N-COUNT A **wristwatch** is a watch with a strap which you wear round your wrist. 手表；腕表

writ /rɪt/ (**writs**) N-COUNT A **writ** is a legal document that orders a person to do a particular thing. 令状；法院命令；传票 ❑ [*+against*] *He issued a writ against one of his accusers.* 他向其中一个指控他的人发了传票。 [Also *+for*]

write ⇹ /raɪt/ (**writes, writing, wrote, written**) 1 VERB When you **write** something on a surface, you use something such as a pen or pencil to produce words, letters, or numbers on the surface. 写；书写；写字 ❑ [v n adv/prep] *If you'd like one, simply write your name and address on a postcard and send it to us.* 如果你想要一个的话，只要把姓名、住址写在一张明信片上寄给我们就行。 ❑ [v] *They were still trying to teach her to read and write.* 他们还在试图教她读书写字。 ❑ [v n] *He wrote the word 'pride' in huge letters on the blackboard.* 他在黑板上写了一个大大的单词 pride。 2 VERB If you **write** something such as a book, a poem, or a piece of music, you create it and record it on paper or perhaps on a computer. 写（书、诗等）；创作（歌曲） ❑ [v n] *I had written quite a lot of orchestral music in my student days.* 我在学生时代创作过很多管弦乐作品。 ❑ [v n] *Finding a volunteer to write the computer program isn't a problem.* 找个志愿者编这个计算机程序不成问题。 ❑ [v n *+for*] *Thereafter she wrote articles for papers and magazines in Paris.* 此后她给巴黎的报纸和杂志撰稿。 ❑ [v n n] *Jung Lu wrote me a poem once.* 荣路有一次给我写了一首诗。 3 VERB Someone who **writes** creates books, stories, or articles, usually for publication. 写作，著述（通常以出版为目的） ❑ [v] *Jay wanted to write.* 杰伊想要写作。 ❑ [v *+for*] *She writes for many papers, including the Sunday Times.* 她给包括《星期日泰晤士报》在内的很多报纸撰稿。 4 VERB When you **write to** someone or **write** them a letter, you give them information, ask them something, or express your feelings in a letter. In American English, you can also **write** someone. 写（信）；给…写信（美国英语亦可用 write someone） ❑ [v *+to*] *Many people have written to me on this subject.* 很多人给我写信探讨这个问题。 ❑ [v n n] *She had written him a note a couple of weeks earlier.* 她几周前给他写过一个便条。 ❑ [v n *+to*] *I wrote a letter to the car rental agency, explaining what had happened.* 我给租车行写了一封信说明发生的情况。 ❑ [v] *Why didn't you write, call, anything?* 你为什么不写信，不打电话，什么也不做？ ❑ [v n] *He had written her in Italy but received no reply.* 他在意大利给她写过信，但没有收到回音。 5 **nothing to write home about** → see **home** 6 VERB When someone **writes** something such as a cheque, receipt, or prescription, they put the necessary information on it and usually sign it. 开具（支票、收据、处方等） ❑ [v n] *Snape wrote a receipt with a gold fountain pen.* 斯内普用金笔开了一张收据。 ❑ [v n n] *I'll write you a cheque in a moment.* 我过会儿给你开张支票。 [Also v n *+for*] •PHRASAL VERB **Write out** means the same as **write**. write out 同 write ❑ [v p n] *We went straight to the estate agent and wrote out a cheque.* 我们径直到房地产经纪人那里开了一张支票。 ❑ [v n p n] *Get my wife to write you out a receipt before you leave.* 你走之前让我太太给你开个收据。 [Also v n p] 7 VERB If you **write to** a computer or a disk, you record data on it.（往计算机或磁盘）录入，写入【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ [v *+to/onto*] *You should write-protect all disks that you do not usually need to write to.* 你应该对你通常不需要写入内容的磁盘进行写保护。 [Also v, v n *+to/onto*] 8 → see also **writing, written**

▶**write back** PHRASAL VERB If you **write back** to someone who has sent you a letter, you write them a letter in reply. 写回信 ❑ [v p] *Macmillan wrote back saying that he could certainly help.* 麦克米伦回信说他肯定能帮忙。 ❑ [v p *+to*] *I wrote back to Meudon at once to fix up a meeting.* 我马上给缪顿回信安排会面。

▶**write down** PHRASAL VERB When you **write** something **down**, you record it on a piece of paper using a pen or pencil. 写下；记下 ❑ [v p n] *On the morning before starting the fast, write down your starting weight.* 早晨开始禁食前，记下你的体重。 ❑ [v n p] *Only by writing things down could I bring some sort of order to the confusion.* 只有把东西记下来，我才能从混乱中理出些头绪来。

▶**write in** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **write in** to an organization, you send them a letter.（向某一机构）写信，发信 ❑ [v p] *What's the point in writing in when you only print half the letter anyway?* 只打印出一半就把信寄出去到底有什么用呢？ ❑ [v p *+to*] *So there's another thing that you might like to write in to this programme about.* 所以，你或许还有另外一件事想写信告诉本节目。 2 PHRASAL VERB In the United States, if someone who is voting in an election **writes in** a person whose name is not on the list of candidates, they write that person's name on the voting paper and vote for him or her.（美国选举中）在选票上加写（非候选人的姓名） ❑ [v p n] *I think I'll write in Pat Wilson.* 我想我要在选票上加写上帕特·威尔逊。 ❑ [v n p] *I'm going to write him in on my ballot next year.* 明年我要在我的选票上写上他的名字。 3 → see also **write-in**

▶**write into** PHRASAL VERB If a rule or detail **is written into** a contract, law, or agreement, it is included in it when the contract, law, or agreement is made. 将（某一条款或细节）写入（合同、法律

或协议）❑ [be V-ed P n] *They insisted that a guaranteed supply of Chinese food was written into their contracts.* 他们坚持要在合同中写入保证供应中餐的条款。❑ [V n P n] *I didn't write that into the rules but I don't think it's a bad idea.* 我没有将其写进规定中，但我觉得这个主意不错。

▶**write off** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **write off** to a company or organization, you send them a letter, usually asking for something.（向公司或机构）去函，发信 ❑ [V P +to] *He wrote off to the New Zealand Government for these pamphlets about life in New Zealand.* 他给新西兰政府去函，索取介绍新西兰生活的宣传册。[Also V P] 2 PHRASAL VERB If someone **writes off** a debt or an amount of money that has been spent on a project, they accept that they are never going to get the money back.勾销，注销（债务或已花费的款项）【BUSINESS 商】❑ [V P n] *The president persuaded the West to write off Polish debts.* 总统说通西方免除波兰的债务。[Also V n P] 3 PHRASAL VERB If you **write** someone or something **off**, you decide that they are unimportant or useless and that they are not worth further serious attention.认定…不重要（或无用）；忽视 ❑ [V n P] *He is fed up with people writing him off because of his age.* 他很讨厌大家因为他的年纪而小看他。❑ [V n P +as] *His critics write him off as too cautious to succeed.* 批评他的人不把他当回事，认为他太过谨慎，不能成事。❑ [V P n +as] *These people are difficult to write off as malingering employees.* 很难将这些人简单地看作是装病怠工的员工。4 PHRASAL VERB If someone **writes off** a vehicle, they have a crash in it and it is so badly damaged that it is not worth repairing.（发生撞车后）将（车辆）报废【BRIT 英】❑ [V P n] *John's written off four cars. Now he sticks to public transport.* 约翰已经报废了4辆车，现在他一直坐公交车。❑ [V n P] *One of Pete's friends wrote his car off there.* 皮特的一个朋友在那儿把他的汽车撞毁了。5 PHRASAL VERB If you **write off** a plan or project, you accept that it is not going to be successful and do not continue with it.取消（计划或项目）❑ [V P n] *We decided to write off the rest of the day and go shopping.* 我们决定取消当天其余日程去购物。❑ [V n P] *The prices were much higher. So we decided to write that off.* 价格高出很多，所以我们决定将它取消。6 → see also **write-off**

▶**write out** 1 PHRASAL VERB When you **write out** something fairly long such as a report or a list, you write it on paper.写出（篇幅较长的报告或清单）❑ [V P n] *We had to write out a list of ten jobs we'd like to do.* 我们得列出10种我们想做的工作。❑ [V n P] *The application form is important. Sit down and write it out properly.* 申请表十分重要，坐下来好好填写。2 PHRASAL VERB If a character in a drama series **is written out**, he or she is taken out of the series.使（系列剧中的人物）不再出场 ❑ [be V-ed P +of] *When Angie was written out of 'Eastenders' her character went to Spain to open a bar.* 在《伦敦东区人》中扮演的角色到西班牙开酒吧去了后，安吉就不再出场了。[Also V n P] 3 → see **write 1**

▶**write up** 1 PHRASAL VERB If you **write up** something that has been done or said, you record it on paper in a neat and complete form, usually using notes that you have made.把…整理成文；详细写出（所做的事或所说的话）❑ [V P n] *He wrote up his visit in a report of over 600 pages.* 他将自己的访问整理成了一份600多页的报告。❑ [V n P] *Mr Sadler conducted interviews, and his girlfriend wrote them up.* 萨德勒先生进行采访，他的女朋友将采访内容整理成文。2 → see also **write-up**

Thesaurus 同类词 *write* Also look up:

V. jot down, note down, scribble 1
author, compose, draft 2

'write-in (**write-ins**) N-COUNT [oft N n] In the US, a **write-in** is a vote that you make by writing the candidate's name on the ballot paper.（美国选举中）投给非推荐候选人的票 ❑ *When Republican write-ins were included, Johnson's margin of victory was only 330 votes.* 将共和党非推荐候选人所获选票计入在内的话，约翰逊只多赢了330票。

'write-off (**write-offs**) 1 N-COUNT Something such as a vehicle that is a **write-off** has been so badly damaged in an accident that it is not worth repairing.（发生事故后）报废的车辆【BRIT 英】❑ *The car was a write-off, but everyone escaped unharmed.* 这辆车报废了，但人员全部安全逃离。2 N-COUNT A **write-off** is the decision by a company or government to accept that they will never recover a debt or an amount of money that has been spent on something.（债务或花费的）注销，勾销 ❑ [+of] *Mr James persuaded the banks to accept a large write-off of debt.* 詹姆斯先生说服银行同意注销一大笔债务。3 N-SING If you describe a plan or period of time as a **write-off**, you mean that it has been a failure and you have achieved nothing.失败的计划；白费的时间【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [+for] *Today was really a bit of a write-off for me.* 今天对我来说真的有点儿白白浪费了。

writ|er ↔ /'raɪtəʳ/ (**writers**) 1 N-COUNT A **writer** is a person who writes books, stories, or articles as a job.（专业）作家 ❑ *Turner is a writer and critic.* 特纳是作家兼批评家。❑ *...detective stories by American writers.* 美国作家创作的侦探小说 ❑ *...novelist and travel writer Paul Theroux.* 小说家兼游记作家保罗·泰鲁 2 N-COUNT The **writer** of a particular article, report, letter, or story is the person who wrote it.（特定文章、报告、信件或故事的）作者，撰写者 ❑ [+of] *No-one is to see the document without the permission of the writer of the report.* 此报告未经作者允许，任何人不得翻阅。

Word Link 词根词缀 *er, or = one who does* 行…事者，*that which does* 做…事之物：*astronomer, author, writer*

'write-up (**write-ups**) N-COUNT A **write-up** is an article in a newspaper or magazine, in which someone gives their opinion of something such as a film, restaurant, or new product.（报刊上对电影、饭店、新产品等的）评论，评述 ❑ *The show received a good write-up.* 演出获得了好评。❑ [+of] *The guide book contains a short write-up of each hotel.* 指南上有对每个饭店的简评。

writhe /raɪð/ (**writhes, writhing, writhed**) VERB If you **writhe**, your body twists and turns violently backwards and forwards, usually because you are in great pain or discomfort.（通常指由于剧痛或不适而）扭动，翻滚 ❑ [v] *He was writhing in agony.* 他痛苦地翻滚着。❑ [v adv/prep] *The shark was writhing around wildly, trying to get free.* 那条鲨鱼疯狂地扭动身体，试图挣脱。

writ|ing ↔ /'raɪtɪŋ/ (**writings**) 1 N-UNCOUNT **Writing** is something that has been written or printed.（写下或印出的）文字 ❑ [+on] *'It's from a notebook,' the sheriff said, 'And there's writing on it.'* "这是在一个笔记本里找到的，"法官道，"上面还有文字。" ❑ *If you have a complaint about your holiday, please inform us in writing.* 如果您对您的度假游有什么意见，请书面告知我们。2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to any piece of written work as **writing**, especially when you are considering the style of language used in it.（尤指评论语言风格时的）文字作品，文章 ❑ *The writing is brutally tough and savagely humorous.* 该作品带有残酷的强悍和野性的幽默感。❑ *It was such a brilliant piece of writing.* 这真是一篇才华横溢的文章。3 N-UNCOUNT **Writing** is the activity of writing, especially of writing books for money.（尤指为赚取稿费而进行的）写作 ❑ *She had begun to be a little bored with novel writing.* 她开始对写小说有些厌倦了。❑ *...activities to help prepare children for writing.* 帮助孩子准备写作的活动 4 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Your **writing** is the way that you write with a pen or pencil, which can usually be recognized as belonging to you.笔迹；字迹；书写 ❑ *It was a little difficult to read your writing.* 你写的字有点不好认。❑ *I think it's due to being left handed that he's got terrible writing.* 我想他的书写这么糟糕是因为他是左撇子。5 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] An author's **writings** are all the things that he or she has written, especially on a particular subject.（尤指某一作者有关某一主题的全部）著作，作品 ❑ *Althusser's writings are focused mainly on France.* 阿尔都塞的著作主要是论述法国的。❑ [+of] *The pieces he is reading are adapted from the writings of Michael Frayn.* 他目前阅读的作品改编自迈克尔·弗雷恩的著作。6 PHRASE If you say that **the writing is on the wall**, you mean that there are clear signs that a situation is going to become very difficult or unpleasant.凶兆毕现；有大难临头的预兆 ❑ *The writing is clearly on the wall. If we do nothing about it, we shall only have ourselves to blame.* 凶兆显而易见。如果我们对此毫无行动，就只能怨自己了。

→ see Word Web:**writing**

'writ|ing desk (**writing desks**) N-COUNT A **writing desk** is a piece of furniture with drawers, an area for keeping writing

W

Word Web 话题词汇 writing 书写

Writing began about 6,000 years ago. People used **pictograms** carved in clay to record transactions involving food and possessions. About 3,000 years later, the Egyptians used modified pictograms called **hieroglyphs**. Some of these pictures represent verbs. Later still, people in Northern Europe carved letters of an alphabet called **runes** on wood or stone. Chinese **ideograms** represent whole ideas or words. Today's computers have introduced a new set of language symbols. **Icons** represent processes. For example, the button with scissors on it means "cut." **Emoticons** such as the smiley face show how the writer is feeling.

书写始于大约 6,000 年前。人们用刻在黏土中的象形符号来记录有关食物和财产的交易。大约 3,000 年后，埃及人开始使用经过改造的象形符号，称为象形文字。这其中的一些图代表了动词。再之后，北欧人在木石上刻出称为如尼字母的字母表。中国表意文字表示完整的概念或单词。今天的计算机发明了一组新的语言符号。图标代表各种操作；例如，画有剪刀的按键意思是"剪切"。"笑脸"等情感符号则显示作者的心情。


pictogram 象形符号


hieroglyph 象形文字


rune 如尼字母


ideogram 表意文字


icon 图标

: -)
emoticon 情感符号

materials, and a surface on which you can rest your paper while writing. 写字台

writ|ing pa|per (**writing papers**) N-VAR **Writing paper** is paper for writing letters on. It is usually of good, smooth quality. 信纸

writ|ten ↔◇/ˈrɪtᵊn/ 1 **Written** is the past participle of **write**. 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **written** test or piece of work is one which involves writing rather than doing something practical or giving spoken answers. (测验、作业等)书面的，笔头的 ❑ *Learners may have to take a written exam before they pass their driving test.* 学员在通过驾照考试前可能得参加笔试。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] A **written** agreement, rule, or law has been officially written down. (协议、规定、法律等)成文的，书面的 ❑ *The newspaper broke a written agreement not to sell certain photographs.* 这家报纸违反了不出售某些摄影作品的书面协议。 4 to **be written all over** someone's **face** → see **face**

writ|ten 'word N-SING You use **the written word** to refer to language expressed in writing, especially when contrasted with speech or with other forms of expression such as painting or film. (尤指与言语或绘画、电影等其他表达形式相对的)书面语 ❑ *Even in the 18th century scholars continued to give primacy to the written word.* 甚至到了 18 世纪，学者们仍然将书面语放在第一位。

wrong ↔◇/rɒŋ, AM 美 rɔːŋ/ (**wrongs, wronging, wronged**) 1 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If you say there is something **wrong**, you mean there is something unsatisfactory about the situation, person, or thing you are talking about. 有麻烦的；有问题的 ❑ *Pain is the body's way of telling us that something is wrong.* 疼痛是身体在告诉我们有地方出问题了。 ❑ *Nobody seemed to notice anything wrong.* 似乎没有人注意到出了问题。 ❑ [+with] *What's wrong with him?* 他怎么了？ 2 ADJ [usu ADJ n] If you choose the **wrong** thing, person, or method, you make a mistake and do not choose the one that you really want. (选择)错误的，不适宜的 ❑ *He went to the wrong house.* 他去错了房子。 ❑ *The wrong man had been punished.* 罚错了人。 ❑ *Could you have given them the wrong drug by mistake?* 你有没有可能一时疏忽给错他们药了呢？ ❑ *There is no right or wrong way to do these exercises.* 做这些练习的方法无所谓对错。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Wrong** is also an adverb. ❑ *You've done it wrong.* 你做错了。 ❑ *I must have dialled wrong.* 我一定是拨错号了。 3 ADJ [ADJ n] If something such as a decision, choice, or action is **the wrong** one, it is not the best or most suitable one. (决定、选择、行动等)错误的，不适当的 ❑ *I really made the wrong decision there.* 在那点上我的决定确实错了。 ❑ *The wrong choice of club might limit your chances of success.* 选错俱乐部也许会限制你成功的机会。 ❑ *We got married when I was 30 for all the wrong reasons.* 由于种种阴差阳错，我 30 岁时我们结了婚。 4 ADJ If something is **wrong**, it is incorrect and not in accordance with the facts. 不正确的；与事实不符的 ❑ *How do you know that this explanation is wrong?* 你怎么知道这个解释是错误的呢？ ❑ *20 per cent of the calculations are wrong.* 这些计算有 20% 是错误的。 ❑ *...a clock which showed the wrong time.* 显示时间有误的钟 ❑ *Lots of people got the questions wrong.* 很多人把问题理解错了。 •ADV [ADV after v] **Wrong** is also an adverb. ❑ *I must have added it up wrong, then.* 那我一定是加错了。 ❑ *It looks like it's spelled wrong.* 看起来像是拼错了。 ❑ *I can see exactly where he went wrong.* 我知道他究竟错在哪儿了。 •**wrongly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *A child was wrongly diagnosed as having a bone tumour.* 一个孩子被误诊为患了骨瘤。 ❑ *Civilians assume, wrongly, that everything in the military runs smoothly.* 老百姓以为军队中一切都运转正常，其实不然。 5 ADJ [v-link ADJ] If something is **wrong** or goes **wrong with** a machine or piece of equipment, it stops working properly. (机器设备)出毛病的，出故障的 ❑ [+with] *We think there's something wrong with the computer.* 我们认为计算机出了故障。 ❑ [+with] *Something must have gone wrong with the satellite link.* 卫星连接一定出了毛病。 6 ADJ [v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf] If you are **wrong** about something, what you say or think about it is not correct. (言论或想法)错的，错误的 ❑ [+about] *I was wrong about it being a casual meeting.* 我误以为这是个非正式会议。 ❑ *It would be wrong to assume that rich countries will always be able to insulate themselves with drugs against the ravages of new diseases.* 要是以为富国总能为自己备好药物以抵御新发疾病的侵害，那就错了。 ❑ *I'm sure you've got it wrong. Kate isn't like that.* 我敢保证你弄错了，凯特不是那个样子的。 ❑ *It's been very nice to prove them wrong.* 非常高兴能证明他们错了。 [Also +in] 7 ADJ [ADJ to-inf] If you think that someone was **wrong to** do something, you think that they should not have done it because it was bad or immoral. (做某事是)不对的，不道德的 ❑ *She was wrong to leave her child alone.* 她不该把孩子单独留在那儿。 ❑ *We don't consider we did anything wrong.* 我们认为我们没有做错什么。 •N-UNCOUNT **Wrong** is also a noun. ❑ *...a man who believes that he has done no wrong.* 认为自己毫无过失的男子 8 ADJ [v-link ADJ] **Wrong** is used to refer to activities or actions that are considered to be morally bad and unacceptable. (活动或行动)不道德的，不可取的 ❑ *Is it wrong to try to save the life of someone you love?* 尽力挽救所爱之人的生命难道错了吗？ ❑ *They thought slavery was morally wrong.* 他们认为奴隶制在道义上是错误的。 ❑ *The only thing I consider wrong is when you hurt someone.* 我认为唯一的过错就是伤害别人。 ❑ [+with] *There is nothing wrong with journalists commenting on the attractiveness of artists.* 记者评论艺术家的个人魅力无可厚非。 •N-UNCOUNT **Wrong** is also a noun. ❑ *Johnson didn't seem to be able to tell the difference between right and wrong.* 约翰逊似乎不能分辨是非曲直。 9 N-COUNT A **wrong** is an unfair or immoral action. 不公平行为；不道德行为 ❑ *I intend to right that wrong.* 我打算纠正那个错误。 ❑ [+of] *The insurance company should not be held liable for the wrongs of one of its agents.* 保险公司不应该为其中一名保险代理所犯的错误负责。 10 VERB If someone **wrongs** you, they treat you in an unfair way. 不公正地对待；冤枉 ❑ [v n] *You have wronged my mother.* 你冤枉了我妈妈。 ❑ [v n] *She felt she'd been wronged.* 她觉得受委屈了。 ❑ [v] *Those who have wronged must be ready to say: 'We have hurt you by this injustice.'* 冤枉了别人的人一定要勇于说："我们待你不公，伤害了你。" 11 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **wrong** to describe something which is not thought to be socially acceptable or desirable. 不能被社会所接受的；不可取

W

的 ❑ *If you went to the wrong school, you won't get the job.* 如果你进错了学校，就得不到这份工作。 ■ PHRASE If a situation **goes wrong**, it stops progressing in the way that you expected or intended, and becomes much worse. (情况)出岔子，出差错 ❑ *It all went horribly wrong.* 情况完全变得一团糟。 ■ PHRASE If someone who is involved in an argument or dispute has behaved in a way which is morally or legally wrong, you can say that they are **in the wrong**. (道义或法律上)错的，不对的 ❑ *He didn't press charges because he was in the wrong.* 他没有起诉，因为过错在他。 ■ **not far wrong** → see **far** ■ to **get off on the wrong foot** → see **foot** ■ to **get hold of the wrong end of the stick** → see **stick** ■ to **be barking up the wrong tree** → see **tree**

Thesaurus 同类词 *wrong* Also look up:

ADJ. incorrect; (*ant.*) right 4
corrupt, immoral, unjust 8
N. abuse, offence, sin 9

wrong|doer /ˈrɒŋduːəʳ, AM 美 ˈrɔːŋ-/ (**wrongdoers**) N-COUNT A **wrongdoer** is a person who does things that are immoral or illegal. 作恶者；违法犯罪者【JOURNALISM 新闻】

wrong|doing /ˈrɒŋduːɪŋ, AM 美 ˈrɔːŋ-/ (**wrongdoings**) N-VAR **Wrongdoing** is behaviour that is illegal or immoral. 违法行为；犯罪行为；不道德行为 ❑ *The city attorney's office hasn't found any evidence of criminal wrongdoing.* 市检察官办公室尚未发现任何刑事犯罪的证据。

ˌwrong-ˈfoot (**wrong-foots, wrong-footing, wrong-footed**) also **wrong foot** VERB If you **wrong-foot** someone, you surprise them by putting them into an unexpected or difficult situation. 使措手不及；使仓皇失措；使方寸大乱【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [v n] *He has surprised his supporters and wrong-footed his opponents with his latest announcement.* 他最新发布的声明让支持者大呼意外，令反对者方寸大乱。

wrong|ful /ˈrɒŋfʊl, AM 美 ˈrɔːŋ-/ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wrongful** act is one that is illegal, immoral, or unjust. 违法的；不道德的；不公正的 ❑ *He is on hunger strike in protest at what he claims is his wrongful conviction for murder.* 他称他的谋杀罪为错判，因而进行绝食抗议。 ❑ *One of her employees sued her for wrongful dismissal.* 有一名雇员起诉她非法解聘。 •**wrong|ful|ly** ADV [ADV with v] ❑ *The criminal justice system is in need of urgent reform to prevent more people being wrongfully imprisoned.* 刑事司法体制亟须改革，以防止更多人蒙冤入狱。

ˌwrong-ˈheaded ADJ If you describe someone as **wrong-headed**, you mean that although they act in a determined way, their actions and ideas are based on wrong judgments. 冥顽不化的；执迷不悟的

wrote /rəʊt/ **Wrote** is the past tense of **write**.

wrought /rɔːt/ ■ VERB [only past] If something has **wrought** a change, it has made it happen. 引起；造成【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ [v n] *Events in Paris wrought a change in British opinion towards France and Germany.* 巴黎发生的事件改变了英国对法国和德国的看法。 ■ → see also **wreak**

ˌwrought ˈiron also **wrought-iron** N-UNCOUNT **Wrought iron** is a type of iron that is easily formed into shapes and is used especially for making gates, fences and furniture. 锻铁；熟铁

wrung /rʌŋ/ **Wrung** is the past tense of **wring**.

wry /raɪ/ ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] If someone has a **wry** expression, it shows that they find a bad situation or a change in a situation slightly amusing. (表情)哭笑不得的 ❑ *Matthew allowed himself a wry smile.* 马修不由得苦笑了一下。 ■ ADJ [usu ADJ n] A **wry** remark or piece of writing refers to a bad situation or a change in a situation in an amusing way. (话语或文章)挖苦的，讽刺的，揶揄的 ❑ *There is a wry sense of humour in his work.* 他的作品带有一种讽刺意味的幽默。

wt also **Wt.** **Wt** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略=) **weight**.

WTO /ˌdʌbəljuː tiː ˈəʊ/ N-PROPER **WTO** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) **World Trade Organization**. ❑ *The world desperately needs an effective WTO.* 世界急需一个富有成效的世界贸易组织。

wuss /wʊs/ (**wusses**) N-COUNT If you call someone a **wuss**, you are criticizing them for being afraid. 胆小鬼；懦夫【INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 非正式，贬】

WWW /ˌdʌbljuː dʌbljuː ˈdʌbljuː/ **WWW** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'World Wide Web'. It appears at the beginning of website addresses in the form **www.** (用于网址的开头)万维网【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Check out our website at www.collinslanguage.com.* 请登录我们的网站 www.collinslanguage.com 查看。

WYSIWYG /ˈwɪziwɪg/ **WYSIWYG** is used to refer to a computer screen display which exactly matches the way that a document will appear when it it is printed. **WYSIWYG** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'what you see is what you get'. 所见即所得(指计算机屏幕上显示的和打印出来的材料完全一致)【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ ... *the first WYSIWYG application for creating documents on the Web.* 第一款制作网络文件的所见即所得应用软件

Xx

X also **x** /eks/ (**X's, x's**) 1 N-VAR **X** is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 24 个字母 2 When writing down the size of something, you can use **x** in between the measurements to mean 'by'. (用于度量单位间)表示"乘" ❑ *The conservatory measures approximately 13ft x 16ft.* 温室的大小约为 13 英尺乘 16 英尺。

'Xchro|mo|some (**X chromosomes**) N-COUNT An **X chromosome** is one of an identical pair of chromosomes found in a woman's cells, or one of a non-identical pair found in a man's cells. X chromosomes are associated with female characteristics. X 染色体(Compare 比较 **Y chromosome**.)

xeno|pho|bia /ˌzenəˈfəʊbiə/ N-UNCOUNT **Xenophobia** is strong and unreasonable dislike or fear of people from other countries. 仇外情绪，惧外情绪(对外国人的强烈厌恶或惧怕)【FORMAL 正式】

xeno|pho|bic /ˌzenəˈfəʊbɪk/ ADJ If you describe someone as **xenophobic**, you disapprove of them because they show strong dislike or fear of people from other countries. 仇外的；惧外的【FORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 正式，贬】❑ *Xenophobic nationalism is on the rise in some West European countries.* 西欧一些国家的仇外民族主义有所抬头。

Xer|ox /ˈzɪərɒks/ (**Xeroxes, Xeroxing, Xeroxed**) 1 N-COUNT [usu N n] A **Xerox** is a machine that can make copies of pieces of paper which have writing or other marks on them. (施乐)静电复印机【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *The rooms are crammed with humming Xerox machines.* 房间里摆满了嗡嗡作响的复印机。2 N-COUNT A **Xerox** is a copy of something written or printed on a piece of paper, which has been made using a Xerox machine. (施乐)静电复印件 3 VERB If you **Xerox** a document, you make a copy of it using a Xerox machine. (用施乐静电复印机)复印 ❑ [v n] *I should have simply Xeroxed this sheet for you.* 我应该把这张纸给你复印一下就对了。

Xmas **Xmas** is used in informal written English to represent the word Christmas. (用于非正式笔语中)圣诞节 ❑ *Merry Xmas!* 圣诞快乐！

'X-ray (**X-rays, X-raying, X-rayed**) also **x-ray** 1 N-COUNT [usu pl] **X-rays** are a type of radiation that can pass through most solid materials. X-rays are used by doctors to examine the bones or organs inside your body and are also used at airports to see inside people's luggage. X 射线；X 光 2 N-COUNT An **X-ray** is a picture made by sending X-rays through something, usually someone's body. X 光片 ❑ *She was advised to have an abdominal X-ray.* 她被建议拍一张腹部的 X 光片。3 VERB If someone or something **is X-rayed**, an X-ray picture is taken of them. 给…拍摄 X 光片；对…进行 X 光检查 ❑ [*be* v-ed] *All hand baggage would be x-rayed.* 所有手提行李都要接受 X 光检查。❑ [v n] *They took my pulse, took my blood pressure, and X-rayed my jaw.* 他们给我量了脉搏、血压，还给我的下颌拍了 X 光片。

→ see **telescope, wave**

xy|lo|phone /ˈzaɪləfəʊn/ (**xylophones**) N-COUNT A **xylophone** is a musical instrument which consists of a row of wooden bars of different lengths. You play the xylophone by hitting the bars with special hammers. 木琴

→ see **percussion**

Yy

Y also **y** /waɪ/ (**Y's, y's**) 1 N-VAR **Y** is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 25 个字母 2 N-SING A **YMCA** or **YWCA** hostel is sometimes referred to as **the Y**. 基督教青年会(或女青年会)旅馆【AM, INFORMAL 美, 非正式】❑ *I took him to the Y.* 我把他带到了基督教青年会旅馆。

-y /-i/ (**-ies, -ier, -iest**) 1 SUFFIX **-y** is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that describe something or someone as having the characteristics of what the noun refers to. (用于名词后构成形容词)表示"有…特征的" ❑ *...a smoky pub.* 烟雾缭绕的酒馆 ❑ *...juicy red berries.* 多汁的红色浆果 ❑ *The process results in a much fruitier wine.* 这一加工过程可酿造出果香更加浓郁的葡萄酒。 2 SUFFIX **-y** is added to colours in order to form adjectives that describe something as being roughly that colour or having some of that colour in it. (用于颜色词后构成形容词)表示"大致…色的"、"略带…色的" ❑ *...a rich, reddy, brown wood.* 偏红的深棕色木头 ❑ *Her eyes were a bluey-green colour.* 她的眼睛是蓝绿色的。 3 SUFFIX **-y** is added to a name or a noun in order to give it a more affectionate or familiar form. (用于名称或名词后,表示喜爱或亲昵) ❑ *'How are you, Mikey?'* "你好吗,小迈克?" ❑ *Move the little doggy.* 把小狗挪开点。

yacht ✦◇ /jɒt/ (**yachts**) N-COUNT A **yacht** is a large boat with sails or a motor, used for racing or pleasure trips. 帆船;游艇 ❑ *...a round-the-world yacht race.* 环球帆船比赛

yacht|ing /'jɒtɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT **Yachting** is the sport or activity of sailing a yacht. 驾驶游艇(或帆船);游艇(或帆船)运动 ❑ *...the Olympic yachting regatta.* 奥运会赛艇比赛

yachts|man /'jɒtsmən/ (**yachtsmen**) N-COUNT A **yachtsman** is a man who sails a yacht. 驾驶游艇(或帆船)的人

yachts|woman /'jɒtswʊmən/ (**yachtswomen**) N-COUNT A **yachtswoman** is a woman who sails a yacht. 驾驶游艇(或帆船)的女子

ya|hoo (**yahoos**)

Pronounced /jɑː'huː/ for meaning 1, and /'jɑːhuː/ for meaning 2. 义项 1 读作 /jɑː'huː/,义项 2 读作 /'jɑːhuː/。

1 EXCLAM People sometimes shout **'yahoo!'** when they are very happy or excited about something. (表示极度高兴或兴奋)哇,啊 2 N-COUNT Some people refer to young rich people as **yahoos** when they disapprove of them because they behave in a noisy, extravagant, and unpleasant way. 招摇的年轻富人;吵闹的富家公子【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英,非正式,贬】

yak /jæk/ (**yaks** or **yak**) N-COUNT A **yak** is a type of cattle that has long hair and long horns. Yaks live mainly in the Himalayan mountains. 牦牛

yam /jæm/ (**yams**) 1 N-VAR A **yam** is a root vegetable which is like a potato, and grows in tropical regions. 薯蓣;山药 2 N-VAR **Yams** are the same as **sweet potatoes**. 同 sweet potato【AM 美】

yank /jæŋk/ (**yanks, yanking, yanked**) VERB If you **yank** someone or something somewhere, you pull them there suddenly and with a lot of force. 猛拉;猛拽 ❑ [v n with adj] *She yanked open the drawer.* 她猛地拉开了抽屉。 ❑ [v n] *A quick-thinking ticket inspector yanked an emergency cord.* 一个反应迅速的检票员猛地拉下了紧急刹车索。 [Also v +at] •N-COUNT **Yank** is also a noun. ❑ *Grabbing his ponytail, Shirley gave it a yank.* 雪莉抓住他的马尾辫,猛地一拽。

Yank (**Yanks**) N-COUNT Some people refer to people from the United States of America as **Yanks**. This use could cause offence. 美国人,美国佬(可能具有冒犯意味)【INFORMAL 非正式】

Yan|kee /'jæŋki/ (**Yankees**) 1 N-COUNT A **Yankee** is a person from a northern or north-eastern state of the United States. (美国)北方诸州的人,北方佬【mainly AM 主美】 2 N-COUNT Some speakers of British English refer to anyone from the United States as a **Yankee**. This use could cause offence. 美国佬,美国人(一些讲英国英语的人的说法,可能具冒犯意味)【INFORMAL 非正式】

yap /jæp/ (**yaps, yapping, yapped**) VERB If a small dog **yaps**, it makes short loud sounds in an excited way. (小狗)狂吠,汪汪乱叫 ❑ [v] *The little dog yapped frantically.* 那只小狗狂吠着。

yard ✦◇ /jɑːd/ (**yards**) 1 N-COUNT [num N] A **yard** is a unit of length equal to thirty-six inches or approximately 91.4 centimetres. 码(长度单位,等于 36 英寸或约 91.4 厘米) ❑ [+from] *The incident took place about 500 yards from where he was standing.* 事件发生在距他所站位置约 500 码远的地方。 ❑ *...a long narrow strip of linen two or three yards long.* 两三码长的细长亚麻布条 ❑ [+of] *...a yard of silk.* 一码绸缎 2 N-COUNT A **yard** is a flat area of concrete or stone that is next to a building and often has a wall around it. 院子;庭院 ❑ *I saw him standing in the yard.* 我看到他站在院子里。 3 N-COUNT You can refer to a large open area where a particular type of work is done as a **yard**. (进行某项作业的)区域,场地 ❑ *...a railway yard.* 铁路调车场 ❑ *...a ship repair yard.* 船舶修理场 4 N-COUNT A **yard** is a piece of land next to someone's house, with grass and plants growing in it. (住宅旁的)园圃,花园【AM 美】❑ *He dug a hole in our yard on Edgerton Avenue to plant a maple tree when I was born.* 我出生的时候,他在埃杰顿大街我们家的园圃里挖了个坑,种了棵枫树。

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **garden**

Yar|die /'jɑːdi/ (**Yardies**) N-COUNT A **Yardie** is a member of a secret criminal organization, based in Jamaica, which is especially associated with drug dealing. (尤指涉及毒品交易的)牙买加犯罪集团成员【BRIT 英】

'yard sale (**yard sales**) N-COUNT A **yard sale** is a sale where people sell things they no longer want from a table outside their house. 宅前旧货售卖;庭院拍卖会【AM 美】

yard|stick /'jɑːdstɪk/ (**yardsticks**) N-COUNT If you use someone or something as a **yardstick**, you use them as a standard for comparison when you are judging other people or things. 衡量标准;评判尺度;准绳 ❑ *There has been no yardstick by which potential students can assess individual schools before signing up for a course.* 有意就读的学生在报名参加一门课程前没有任何参照标准去衡量各个学校的水平。

yarn /jɑːn/ (**yarns**) 1 N-VAR **Yarn** is thread used for knitting or making cloth. 纱;纱线;毛线 ❑ *She still spins the yarn and knits sweaters for her family.* 她仍然纺线为家人织毛线衫。 ❑ *...vegetable-dyed yarns.* 用植物染料染过色的纱线 2 N-COUNT A **yarn** is a story that someone tells, often a true story with invented details which make it more interesting. (经过添油加醋的)奇谈,奇闻轶事 ❑ *Doug has a yarn or two to tell me about his trips into the bush.* 道格要给我讲几个他在荒野地区旅行的奇遇故事。

yaw /jɔː/ (**yaws, yawing, yawed**) VERB If an aircraft or a ship **yaws**, it turns to one side so that it changes the direction in which it is moving. (飞机或船)偏航,偏离路线【TECHNICAL 术语】

Word Web 话题词汇 year 年

A **year** is the time it takes the earth to orbit around the sun—about 365 **days**. The exact time is 365.242199 days. To adjust for this, every four years there is a **leap year** with 366 days. The **months** on a **calendar** were inspired by the phases of the moon. The Greeks had a 10-month calendar, but there were about 60 days left over. So the Romans added two months. The idea of seven-day **weeks** came from the Bible. The Romans named the days. We still use three of these names: Sunday (sun day), Monday (moon day), and Saturday (Saturn day).

一年是地球围绕太阳运行一周的时间——大约 365 天。精确的时间是 365.242199 天；为了调整这一差异，每四年有一 366 天的闰年。日历上的月份是受月相变化的启发。古希腊人的历年有 10 个月，但是剩余了约 60 天。于是古罗马人又加上了两个月。一周七天的想法源自《圣经》；古罗马人为这些天数命了名。我们直到今天仍采用其中的三个名称：星期日（"太阳日"）、星期一（"月亮日"）和星期六（"土星日"）。

❑ [v] *As the plane climbed to 370 feet, it started yawing.* 飞机攀升至 370 英尺时开始偏航。❑ [v prep/adv] *He spun the steering-wheel so that we yawed from side to side.* 他急速打着舵轮，把我们搞得摇来晃去的。

yawn /jɔːn/ (**yawns, yawning, yawned**) 1 VERB If you **yawn**, you open your mouth very wide and breathe in more air than usual, often when you are tired or when you are not interested in something. 打哈欠 ❑ [v] *She yawned, and stretched lazily.* 她打了个哈欠，伸了个懒腰。•N-COUNT **Yawn** is also a noun. ❑ *Rosanna stifled a huge yawn.* 罗莎娜想打个大哈欠，但强忍住了。2 N-SING If you describe something such as a book or a film as **a yawn**, you think it is very boring. 乏味的事物；枯燥的事物【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *The debate was a mockery. A big yawn.* 这场辩论实在可笑。简直无聊透顶。❑ *The concert was a predictable yawn.* 果不其然，那场音乐会很乏味。3 VERB A gap or an opening that **yawns** is large and wide, and often frightening. （缝隙或缺口）裂开，豁开【LITERARY 文】❑ [v] *The gulf between them yawned wider than ever.* 他们之间的隔阂比以往任何时候都要深。

→ see **sleep**

ˈYchro|mo|some (**Y chromosomes**) N-COUNT A **Y chromosome** is the chromosome in a man's cells which will produce a male baby if it joins with a female's X chromosome. Y chromosomes are associated with male characteristics. Y 染色体（Compare 比较 **X chromosome.**）

yd (**yds**) also **yd.** **yd** is a written abbreviation for （书面缩略 =） **yard.** ❑ *The entrance is on the left 200 yds further on up the road.* 入口在公路前方 200 码处靠左的地方。

ye /jiː/ 1 PRON **Ye** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for **you** when you are talking to more than one person. 你们，汝等，尔辈（you 的过时用法，诗歌或宗教用语）❑ *Abandon hope all ye who enter here.* 汝等进入此地，须弃绝希望。2 DET **Ye** is sometimes used in imitation of an old written form of the word 'the'. （模仿 the 的旧时书面形式）❑ *...Ye Olde Tea Shoppe.* 老茶庄

yea /jeɪ/ 1 CONVENTION **Yea** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yes'. 是，对（yes 的过时用法，诗歌或宗教用语）2 CONVENTION **Yea** is sometimes used to mean 'yes' when people are talking about voting for or agreeing to do something. （用于口头表决或表示同意）对，是 ❑ *The House of Commons can merely say yea or nay to the executive judgment.* 下院只能对行政决议表示赞同或反对。

yeah /jeə/ 1 CONVENTION **Yeah** means yes. 是；好；对【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *'Bring us something to drink.'—'Yeah, yeah.'* "给我们拿点喝的。"——"好的，好的。"2 → see also **yes**

year /jɪəʳ/ (**years**) 1 N-COUNT A **year** is a period of twelve months or 365 or 366 days, beginning on the first of January and ending on the thirty-first of December. 年 ❑ *The year was 1840.* 那是 1840 年。❑ *We had an election last year.* 去年我们进行了一次选举。❑ *...the number of people on the planet by the year 2050.* 到 2050 年这个星球上的人口数量 2 → see also **leap year** 3 N-COUNT A **year** is any period of twelve months. 一年时间 ❑ *The museums attract more than two and a half million visitors a year.* 这些博物馆一年能吸引逾 250 万名参观者。❑ *She's done quite a bit of work this past year.* 过去的一年里她做了不少工作。❑ *The school has been empty for ten years.* 学校已经空置 10 年了。4 N-COUNT **Year** is used to refer to the age of a person. For example, if someone or something is twenty **years** old or twenty **years** of age, they have lived or existed for twenty years. 年纪；年岁；年龄 ❑ *He's 58 years old.* 他 58 岁。❑ [+of] *I've been in trouble since I was eleven years of age.* 我从 11 岁起就麻烦不断。❑ *This column is ten years old today.* 这个专栏到今天已经开办 10 年了。5 N-COUNT A school **year** or academic **year** is the period of time in each twelve months when schools or universities are open and students are studying there. In Britain and the United States, the school year starts in September. 学年 ❑ *...the 1990/91 academic year.* 1990—1991 学年 ❑ [+at] *The twins didn't have to repeat their second year at school.* 这对双胞胎不需要重读二年级。6 N-COUNT You can refer to someone who is, for example, in their first year at school or university as a first **year**. （某）年级学生【BRIT 英】❑ *The first years and second years got a choice of French, German and Spanish.* 一年级和二年级学生可以在法语、德语和西班牙语中选一门。7 N-COUNT A financial or business **year** is an exact period of twelve months which businesses or institutions use as a basis for organizing their finances. （财政）年度【BUSINESS 商】❑ *He announced big tax increases for the next two financial years.* 他宣布将在接下来的两个财年里大幅提高税收。❑ *The company admits it will make a loss for the year ending September.* 公司承认到 9 月本财年结束时将会出现亏损。8 N-PLURAL You can use **years** to emphasize that you are referring to a long time. 很久；很长时间【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I haven't laughed so much in years.* 我很久没这么畅快地笑过了。❑ *It took me years to fully recover.* 我过了很久才完全康复。9 → see also **calendar year, fiscal year** 10 PHRASE If something happens **year after year**, it happens regularly every year. 年年；每年 ❑ *Regulars return year after year.* 老主顾每年都会再来。11 PHRASE If something changes **year by year**, it changes gradually each year. 一年一年地；逐年 ❑ *This problem has increased year by year.* 这个问题一年比一年严重。❑ *The department has been shrinking year by year because of budget cuts.* 该部门因预算削减而逐年萎缩。12 PHRASE If you say something happens **all year round** or **all the year round**, it happens continually throughout the year. 一年到头；终年 ❑ *Town gardens are ideal because they produce flowers nearly all year round.* 城镇公园是理想去处，那里几乎一年四季鲜花盛开。❑ *Drinking and driving is a problem all the year round.* 酒后驾车是个常年存在的问题。13 **donkey's years**

→ see **donkey**

→ see Word Web:**year**

→ see **season**

year|book /ˈjɪəʳbʊk/ (**yearbooks**) N-COUNT A **yearbook** is a book that is published once a year and that contains information about the events and achievements of the previous year, usually concerning a particular place or organization. 年鉴；年刊 ❑ [+for] *...an American college yearbook for 1955.* 一所美国大学 1955 年的年刊

ˌyear-ˈlong ADJ [ADJ n] **Year-long** is used to describe something that lasts for a year. 一整年的；持续一年的 ❑ *The miners ended their year-long strike in March 1985.* 1985 年 3 月，矿工们结束了持续一年之久的罢工。

year|ly /ˈjɪəʳli/ 1 ADJ [ADJ n] A **yearly** event happens once a year or every year. 一年一度的；每年一次的 ❑ *The seven major industrial countries will have their yearly meeting in London.* 7 个主要的工业国家将在伦敦举行一年一度的会议。•ADV [ADV after v] **Yearly** is also an adverb. ❑ *Clients normally pay fees in advance, monthly, quarterly, or yearly.* 客户通常按月、季度或年度预付费用。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **yearly** to describe something such as an amount that relates to a period of one year. 年度的；一年的 ❑ *In Holland, the government sets a yearly budget for health care.* 在荷兰，政府会制定医疗保健部门的年度预算。•ADV [ADV after v] **Yearly** is also an

Y

adverb. ❑ *Novello says college students will spend $4.2 billion yearly on alcoholic beverages.* 诺韦洛说，大学生每年会在酒精饮品上消费 42 亿美元。

Thesaurus 同类词 *yearly* Also look up:

ADJ. **annual** 1 2

yearn /jɜːrn/ (**yearns, yearning, yearned**) VERB If someone **yearns for** something that they are unlikely to get, they want it very much. 渴望；渴求；向往 ❑ [V +*for*] *He yearned for freedom.* 他渴望自由。❑ [V to-inf] *I yearned to be a movie actor.* 我曾渴望成为一名电影演员。

yearning /ˈjɜːrnɪŋ/ (**yearnings**) N-VAR [N to-inf] A **yearning for** something is a very strong desire for it. 渴望；向往；强烈愿望 ❑ [+*for*] *He spoke of his yearning for another child.* 他说起了自己想再要一个孩子的强烈愿望。❑ *He always had a yearning to be a schoolteacher.* 他一直渴望当老师。

-year-old /-jɪər-əʊld/ (**-year-olds**) COMB [ADJ n] **-year-old** combines with numbers to describe the age of people or things. （与数字连用）表示"…岁的"、"…年的" ❑ *She has a six-year-old daughter.* 她有个 6 岁的女儿。❑ *…their 200-year-old farmhouse in Ohio.* 他们在俄亥俄州的有两百年历史的农舍 •COMB **-year-old** also combines to form nouns. （亦用于构成名词）❑ *Snow Puppies is a ski school for 3 to 6-year-olds.* "雪狗之家"是一所针对 3 至 6 岁儿童的滑雪学校。

year-round ADJ [ADJ n] **Year-round** is used to describe something that happens, exists, or is done throughout the year. 全年的；整整一年的 ❑ *Cuba has a tropical climate with year-round sunshine.* 古巴属于热带气候，终年阳光明媚。•ADV **Year-round** is also an adverb. ❑ *They work 7 days a week year-round.* 他们一年到头每周工作 7 天。

yeast /jiːst/ (**yeasts**) N-VAR **Yeast** is a kind of fungus which is used to make bread rise, and in making alcoholic drinks such as beer. 酵母；酵母菌

→ see **fungus**

yeast extract (**yeast extracts**) N-VAR **Yeast extract** is a brown sticky food that is obtained from yeast. It can be used in cooking or spread on bread. 酵母膏

yeasty /ˈjiːsti/ ADJ Something that is **yeasty** tastes or smells strongly of yeast. 像酵母的；酵母味的

yell /jel/ (**yells, yelling, yelled**) 1 VERB If you **yell**, you shout loudly, usually because you are excited, angry, or in pain. （常指因激动、生气或痛苦）叫喊，大喊，吼叫 ❑ [V with quote] *'Eva!' he yelled.* "伊娃！"他大喊道。❑ [V +*at*] *I'm sorry I yelled at you last night.* 对不起，我昨晚冲着你大吼大叫的。❑ [V n] *Christian pushed him away, yelling abuse.* 克里斯蒂安一边把他推开，一边高声谩骂。•PHRASAL VERB **Yell out** means the same as **yell**. yell out 同 yell ❑ [V P] *'Are you coming or not?' they yelled out after him.* "你来不来？"他们在他后面大声喊道。2 N-COUNT A **yell** is a loud shout given by someone who is afraid or in pain. （害怕或痛苦的）叫喊，大喊，吼叫 ❑ *Something brushed past Bob's face and he let out a yell.* 有什么东西从鲍勃的脸上扫过，他大叫了一声。

▶**yell out** → see **yell** 1

Thesaurus 同类词 *yell* Also look up:

V. **cry, scream, shout**; (*ant.*) **whisper** 1

yellow ⇹ /ˈjeləʊ/ (**yellows, yellowing, yellowed**) 1 COLOUR Something that is **yellow** is the colour of lemons, butter, or the middle part of an egg. 黄；黄色 ❑ *The walls have been painted bright yellow.* 墙壁漆成了亮黄色。2 VERB If something **yellows**, it becomes yellow in colour, often because it is old. （通常因陈旧）变黄，发黄 ❑ [V] *The flesh of his cheeks seemed to have yellowed.* 他似乎有些面色发黄。❑ [V-ing] *She sat scanning the yellowing pages.* 她坐着浏览发黄的书页。

→ see **rainbow**

yellow card (**yellow cards**) N-COUNT [usu sing] In football or rugby, if a player is shown the **yellow card**, the referee holds up a yellow card to indicate that the player has broken the rules, and that if they do so again, they will be ordered to leave the pitch. （足球或橄榄球比赛中警告犯规球员的）黄牌

yellow fever N-UNCOUNT **Yellow fever** is a serious infectious disease that people can catch in tropical countries. 黄热病

yellowish /ˈjeləʊɪʃ/ ADJ Something that is **yellowish** is slightly yellow in colour. 微黄的；发黄的 ❑ *…a small yellowish cauliflower.* 发黄的小花椰菜

yellow line (**yellow lines**) N-COUNT A **yellow line** is a narrow yellow line painted at the edge of a road to warn drivers that parking is not allowed there, or is only allowed at certain times. （路边禁止或限制停车的）黄线

Yellow Pages N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Yellow Pages** is a book that contains advertisements and telephone numbers for businesses and organizations in a particular area, grouped according to the type of business they do. 黄页；电话簿（Compare 比较 **White Pages**.）【TRADEMARK 商标】

yellowy /ˈjeləʊi/ ADJ Something that is **yellowy** is slightly yellow in colour. 微黄的；发黄的 •ADJ **Yellowy** is also a combining form. （亦可用于构词）❑ *…black ink, fading now to a yellowy brown.* 现已褪成土黄色的黑墨水

yelp /jelp/ (**yelps, yelping, yelped**) VERB If a person or dog **yelps**, they give a sudden short cry, often because of fear or pain. （人）尖叫，嚎叫；（狗）狺吠，嚎叫 ❑ [V] *Her dog yelped and came to heel.* 她的狗汪地叫了一声，紧跟了上来。•N-COUNT **Yelp** is also a noun. ❑ [+*of*] *I had to bite back a yelp of surprise.* 我只好强忍住，没惊叫出来。

Yemeni /ˈjemɪni/ (**Yemenis**) 1 ADJ **Yemeni** means belonging or relating to the Yemen, or to its people or culture. 也门的；也门人的；也门文化的 2 N-COUNT A **Yemeni** is a Yemeni citizen, or a person of Yemeni origin. 也门人；也门裔人

yen ⇹ /jen/ (**yen**) 1 N-COUNT The **yen** is the unit of currency that is used in Japan. 日元（日本货币单位）❑ *She's got a part-time job for which she earns 2,000 yen a month.* 她有一份月收入 2,000 日元的兼职工作。•N-SING **The yen** is also used to refer to the Japanese currency system. 日元（日本货币体系）❑ *…sterling's devaluation against the dollar and the yen.* 英镑对美元和日元的贬值 2 N-SING [N to-inf] If you have a **yen to** do something, you have a strong desire to do it. 渴望；强烈的欲望；热望 ❑ [+*for*] *Mike had a yen to try cycling.* 迈克非常想试试骑自行车。

yeoman /ˈjəʊmən/ (**yeomen**) N-COUNT In former times, a **yeoman** was a man who was free and not a servant, and who owned and worked on his own land. （旧时的）自耕农，自由民

yep /jep/ CONVENTION **Yep** means yes. 是的；对【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *'Did you like it?'—'Yep.'* "你喜欢它吗？"——"喜欢。"

yer /jɜːr/ 1 **Yer** is used in written English to represent the word 'your' when it is pronounced informally. 你的，你们的（用于书面语中表示发音非正式的 your）【BRIT 英】❑ *Mister, can we 'elp to carry yer stuff in?* 先生，要我们帮您把行李拿进去吗？2 **Yer** is used in written English to represent the word 'you' when it is pronounced informally. 你，你们（用于书面语中表示发音非正式的 you）【BRIT 英】❑ *I bloody told yer it would sell.* 我早就告诉过你它会卖出去的。

yes ⇹ /jes/

In informal English, **yes** is often pronounced in a casual way that is usually written as **yeah**. 在非正式英语中，yes 的发音常较为随意，通常写作 yeah。

1 CONVENTION You use **yes** to give a positive response to a question. （用于肯定回答）是的，对 ❑ *'Are you a friend of Nick's?'—'Yes.'* "你是尼克的朋友吗？"——"是的。"❑ *'You actually wrote it down, didn't you?'—'Yes.'* "你的确把它写下来了，对吗？"——"是的。"❑ *Will she say yes when I ask her out?* 我约她出去，她会答应吗？2 CONVENTION You use **yes** to accept an offer or request, or to give permission. （用于接受提议、请求，或表示许可）可以，好的 ❑ *'More wine?'—'Yes please.'* "再来点儿酒？"——"好的。"❑ *'Will you take me there?'—'Yes, I will.'* "你可以带我去那儿吗？"——"可以。"❑ *'Can I ask you something?'—'Yes, of course.'* "我能问你点儿事情吗？"——"当然可以。"3 CONVENTION You use **yes** to tell someone that what they have

said is correct.（用于认可对方所说的话）对，是的 ❑ *'Well I suppose it is based on the old lunar months isn't it.'—'Yes that's right.'* "噢，我想这是按照旧制阴历来算的，是吧？" —— "对，是的。" ❑ *'That's a type of whitefly, is it?'—'Yes, it is a whitefly.'* "那是一种粉虱，对吗？" —— "是的，是粉虱。" 4 CONVENTION You use **yes** to show that you are ready or willing to speak to the person who wants to speak to you, for example when you are answering a telephone or a knock at your door.（用于表示准备或愿意作出应答）什么事，来啦 ❑ *He pushed a button on the intercom. 'Yes?' came a voice.* 他按了内部对讲机上的一个按钮。"有什么事吗？"一个声音问道。 ❑ *Yes, can I help you?* 您好，我能为您效劳吗？ 5 CONVENTION You use **yes** to indicate that you agree with, accept, or understand what the previous speaker has said.（用于表示同意、接受或理解前一讲话者的话）是这样，确实如此 ❑ *'A lot of people find it very difficult indeed to give up smoking.'—'Oh yes. I used to smoke nearly sixty a day.'* "很多人觉得戒烟真的非常困难。" —— "确实如此，我以前每天抽将近 60 根烟。" ❑ *'It's a fabulous opportunity.'—'Yeah. I know.'* "这是一次非常棒的机会。" —— "是，我知道。" 6 CONVENTION You use **yes** to encourage someone to continue speaking.（用于鼓励某人继续讲）往下说，接着呢 ❑ *'I remembered something funny today.'—'Yeah?'* "我记得今天有件特别有趣的事。" —— "什么事？" 7 CONVENTION You use **yes**, usually followed by 'but', as a polite way of introducing what you want to say when you disagree with something the previous speaker has just said.（常接 but，用于礼貌地引出与前一讲话者意见不同的话）【POLITENESS 礼貌】❑ *'She is entitled to her personal allowance which is three thousand pounds of income.'—'Yes, but she doesn't earn any money.'* "她享有 3,000 英镑的个人所得免税额。" —— "是的，但是她一分钱都不挣。" 8 CONVENTION You use **yes** to say that a negative statement or question that the previous speaker has made is wrong or untrue.（用于表示前一讲话者的否定陈述或问题不正确）不是，不对 ❑ *'That is not possible,' she said. 'Oh, yes, it is!' Mrs Gruen insisted.* "那不可能。"她说。"不，有可能！"格伦太太坚持道。 ❑ *'I don't know what you're talking about.'—'Yes, you do.'* "我不知道你在说什么。" —— "不，你知道。" 9 CONVENTION You can use **yes** to suggest that you do not believe or agree with what the previous speaker has said, especially when you want to express your annoyance about it.（用于暗示不同意前面讲话者的话，尤表厌烦）真的吗，行啦【FEELINGS 情感】❑ *'There was no way to stop it.'—'Oh yes? Well, here's something else you won't be able to stop.'* "没法阻止它。" —— "是吗？哼，还有件事也是你没法阻止的。" 10 CONVENTION You use **yes** to indicate that you had forgotten something and have just remembered it.（用于表示刚刚想起忘记的事情）对了 ❑ *What was I going to say. Oh yeah, we've finally got our second computer.* 我刚想说什么来着。噢，对了，我们终于有第二台电脑了。 11 CONVENTION You use **yes** to emphasize and confirm a statement that you are making.（用于强调并确认自己的陈述）对，一点没错【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *He collected the £10,000 first prize. Yes, £10,000.* 他领取了 1 万英镑的头奖。对，是 1 万英镑。 12 CONVENTION You say **yes and no** in reply to a question when you cannot give a definite answer, because in some ways the answer is yes and in other ways the answer is no. 说不准；也是也不是【VAGUENESS 含糊语】❑ *'Was it strange for you, going back after such a long absence?'—'Yes and no.'* "那么长时间不在，然后又回来，你会觉得陌生吗？" —— "既陌生又不陌生。"

'yes-man (**yes-men**) N-COUNT If you describe a man as a **yes-man**, you dislike the fact that he seems always to agree with people who have authority over him, in order to gain favour.应声虫；唯唯诺诺的人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

yes|ter|day ⇹ /'jestəˌdeɪ, -di/ (**yesterdays**) 1 ADV You use **yesterday** to refer to the day before today.昨天 ❑ *She left yesterday.* 她昨天走了。 ❑ *Yesterday she announced that she is quitting her job.* 昨天她宣布打算辞职。•N-UNCOUNT **Yesterday** is also a noun. ❑ *In yesterday's games, Switzerland beat the United States two-one.* 在昨天的比赛中，瑞士队以 2 比 1 战胜了美国队。 2 N-UNCOUNT You can refer to the past, especially the recent past, as **yesterday**.过去；（尤指）不久前，近日，日前 ❑ *The worker of today is different from the worker of yesterday.* 如今的工人和以往的不同了。

yes|ter|year /'jestəˌjɪəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT You use **yesteryear** to refer to the past, often a period in the past with a set of values or a way of life that no longer exists.（常指价值观或生活方式有别于当今的）旧时，往昔，过去【LITERARY 文】❑ *The modern-day sex symbol has now taken the place of the old-fashioned hero of yesteryear.* 现代的性感偶像现已取代了往昔过时的英雄形象。

yet ⇹ /jet/ 1 ADV [ADV with v] You use **yet** in negative statements to indicate that something has not happened up to the present time, although it probably will happen. You can also use **yet** in questions to ask if something has happened up to the present time. In British English the simple past tense is not normally used with this meaning of 'yet'.（在否定句中表示某事尚未发生但有可能发生，在疑问句中用来询问某事是否已发生。英国英语中，表示此义时通常不与一般过去时连用）尚，还，仍 ❑ *They haven't finished yet.* 他们还没有完成。 ❑ *No decision has yet been made.* 尚未作出决定。 ❑ *She hasn't yet set a date for her marriage.* 她还没选定结婚的日子。 ❑ *'Has the murderer been caught?'—'Not yet.'* "抓住凶手了吗？" —— "还没有。" ❑ *Have you met my husband yet?* "你见过我丈夫了吗？" ❑ *Hammer-throwing for women is not yet a major event.* 女子链球运动还不是主要赛事。 2 ADV [ADV with v] You use **yet** with a negative statement when you are talking about the past, to report something that was not the case then, although it became the case later.（与谈论过去的否定句连用，表示当时情况并非如此）还，尚 ❑ *There was so much that Sam didn't know yet.* 还有很多是萨姆当时不知道的。 ❑ *He had asked around and learned that Billy was not yet here.* 他四处询问，得知比利还没到这儿。 3 ADV [ADV with v] If you say that something should not or cannot be done **yet**, you mean that it should not or cannot be done now, although it will have to be done at a later time.（用于否定句，表示尽管某事以后会做但现在不该或不能做）还，尚 ❑ *Don't get up yet.* 先不要起床。 ❑ *The hostages cannot go home just yet.* 人质目前还不能回家。 ❑ *We should not yet abandon this option for the disposal of highly radioactive waste.* 我们还不能放弃用这种方式来处理高辐射废料。 4 ADV [n ADV] You use **yet** after a superlative to indicate, for example, that something is the worst or the best of its kind up to the present time.（用于最高级后，表示到目前为止最差或最好）迄今为止，目前为止 ❑ *This is the BBC's worst idea yet.* 这是目前为止英国广播公司最糟糕的点子。 ❑ *Her latest novel is her best yet.* 她的最新小说是她迄今为止最好的一部。 ❑ *...one of the toughest warnings yet delivered.* 目前为止发出的最严厉的警告之一 5 ADV [ADV before v] You can use **yet** to say that there is still a possibility that something will happen.（表示仍有可能）还是，仍然 ❑ *A negotiated settlement might yet be possible.* 也许仍有可能通过磋商达成协议。 6 ADV [n ADV] You can use **yet** after expressions which refer to a period of time, when you want to say how much longer a situation will continue for.（表示时间的延续）还要，还 ❑ *Unemployment will go on rising for some time yet.* 失业人数在一段时间内还将上升。 ❑ *Nothing will happen for a few years yet.* 几年内还不会有什么事发生。 ❑ *They'll be ages yet.* 他们还得好长时间呢。 7 ADV [ADV to-inf] If you say that you have **yet to** do something, you mean that you have never done it, especially when this is surprising or bad.（表示从未做过某事，尤指这很惊人或糟糕）还未，尚未 ❑ *She has yet to spend a Christmas with her husband.* 她还从没和她丈夫一起过过圣诞节。 ❑ *He has been nominated three times for the Oscar but has yet to win.* 他已获 3 次奥斯卡提名，但从未得奖。 8 CONJ You can use **yet** to introduce a fact which is rather surprising after the previous fact you have just mentioned.（用于引出颇令人惊讶的事实）可是却，却又 ❑ *I don't eat much, yet I am a size 16.* 我吃得并不多，但是却穿 16 码的衣服。 ❑ *It is completely waterproof, yet light and comfortable.* 它防水性非常好，但却轻巧舒适。 9 ADV You can use **yet** to emphasize a word, especially when you are saying that something is surprising because it is more extreme than previous things of its kind, or a further case of them.（尤指相对于以前的同类事物更为极端）还要，甚至，更【EMPHASIS 强调】❑ *I saw yet another doctor.* 我又看了一个医生。 ❑ *They would criticize me, or worse yet, pay me no attention.* 他们会指责我，或者更糟糕的是，干脆对我毫不理睬。 ❑ *We will not have anything to eat yet again.* 我们又要没什么可吃了。 10 PHRASE You use **as yet** with negative statements to describe a situation that has existed up until the present time.（用于否定句）迄今为止，目前为止【FORMAL 正式】❑ *As yet it is not known whether the crash was the result of an accident.* 目前尚不清楚撞车是否

Y

由事故造成。

yew /juː/ (**yews**) N-VAR A **yew** or a **yew tree** is an evergreen tree. It has sharp leaves which are broad and flat, and red berries. 红豆杉 •N-UNCOUNT **Yew** is the wood of this tree. 红豆杉木

Y-fronts N-PLURAL **Y-fronts** are men's or boys' underwear with an opening at the front. (前裆开口的)男式内裤，男式三角裤【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

Yid|dish /ˈjɪdɪʃ/ N-UNCOUNT **Yiddish** is a language which comes mainly from German and is spoken by many Jewish people of European origin. 意第绪语，依地语(主要为欧洲犹太人使用的一种语言)

yield ◆◇ /jiːld/ (**yields, yielding, yielded**) 1 VERB If you **yield to** someone or something, you stop resisting them. 屈服；屈从；让步【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v +to] *Will she yield to growing pressure for her to retire?* 要求其隐退的压力越来越大，她会因此屈服吗？ ❑ [v] *If the government does not yield, it should face sufficient military force to ensure its certain and swift defeat.* 如果政府不让步，它就会面临重兵围困，必将迅速落败。 2 VERB If you **yield** something that you have control of or responsibility for, you allow someone else to have control or responsibility for it. 放弃；交出；让出【FORMAL 正式】❑ [v n] *He may yield control.* 他可能会放弃控制权。 3 VERB If a moving person or a vehicle **yields**, they slow down or stop in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. (行人或车辆)让路，让行【AM 美】❑ [v +to] *When entering a trail or starting a descent, yield to other skiers.* 进入滑雪道或开始下滑时，要给其他滑雪者让路。 ❑ [v] *...examples of common signs like No Smoking or Yield.* "请勿吸烟"或"让行"之类的常见标志的例子

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **give way**

4 VERB If something **yields**, it breaks or moves position because force or pressure has been put on it. (受压)折断，活动，移位 ❑ [v] *The door yielded easily when he pushed it.* 他一推，门就开了。 5 VERB If an area of land **yields** a particular amount of a crop, this is the amount that is produced. You can also say that a number of animals **yield** a particular amount of meat. 出产(作物)；产(肉) ❑ [v n] *Last year 400,000 acres of land yielded a crop worth $1.75 billion.* 去年 40 万英亩的土地产值达 17.5 亿美元。 6 N-COUNT A **yield** is the amount of food produced on an area of land or by a number of animals. (农作物或牲畜的)产量，产出 ❑ *Polluted water lessens crop yields.* 受污染的水源会降低农作物产量。 7 VERB If a tax or investment **yields** an amount of money or profit, this money or profit is obtained from it. (税收或投资)产生，带来(收益或效益)【BUSINESS 商】❑ [v n] *It yielded a profit of at least $36 million.* 它带来了至少 3,600 万美元的收益。 8 N-COUNT A **yield** is the amount of money or profit produced by an investment. 收益；利润【BUSINESS 商】❑ [+on] *The high yields available on the dividend shares made them attractive to private investors.* 红利股票的高收益率对私人投资者极具吸引力。 ❑ [+on] *...the yield on a bank's investments.* 一家银行投资带来的收益 9 VERB If something **yields** a result or piece of information, it produces it. 产生(结果)；得出(信息) ❑ [v n] *This research has yielded a great number of positive results.* 这项研究取得了大量积极成果。

Thesaurus 同类词 *yield* Also look up:

V. give in, submit, succumb, surrender; (*ant.*) resist 1 2
bear, produce, supply 5

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *yield* with:

N. **yield to pressure** 屈从于压力，**yield to temptation** 屈从于诱惑 1
yield a profit 产生利润 7
yield information 得出信息，**yield results** 产生结果 9
V. **refuse to yield** 拒绝屈服(或交出、让路)；无论如何都不移位 1 2 3 4
ADJ. **annual yield** 年产量；年收益，**expected yield** 预期产量；预期收益，**high/higher yield** 高 / 更高产量(或收益) 6 8

yield|ing /ˈjiːldɪŋ/ ADJ A **yielding** surface or object is quite soft and will move or bend rather than staying stiff if you put pressure on it. (表面或物体)柔软的，易弯曲的，易变形的 ❑ *...the yielding ground.* 松软的土地 ❑ *...the soft yielding cushions.* 柔软的靠垫

yip /jɪp/ (**yips, yipping, yipped**) VERB If a dog or other animal **yips**, it gives a sudden short cry, often because of fear or pain. (狗等动物因害怕、痛苦)发出短而尖的叫声【mainly AM 主美】❑ [v] *Far up the west rim of the canyon, a coyote yipped twice.* 在远处峡谷的西缘，一只丛林狼嚎叫了两声。 •N-COUNT **Yip** is also a noun. ❑ [+of] *...a yip of pain.* 痛苦的吠叫

yip|pee /ˌjɪˈpiː/ EXCLAM People sometimes shout **yippee** when they are very pleased or excited. (表示高兴或兴奋)好啊

YMCA /ˌwaɪ em siː ˈeɪ/ (**YMCAs**) N-COUNT **The YMCA** is a place where men can stay cheaply, which is run by the YMCA organization. **YMCA** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Young Men's Christian Association'. 基督教青年会

yo /jəʊ/ CONVENTION People sometimes say '**yo**' to greet other people or to get their attention. 嗨，哟(用于打招呼或引起他人注意)【INFORMAL, SPOKEN 非正式，口语】❑ *Yo, Carl, great outfit man!* 哟，卡尔，这身行头很不错嘛！

yob /jɒb/ (**yobs**) N-COUNT If you call a boy or a man a **yob**, you disapprove of him because he behaves in a noisy, rude, and perhaps violent way in public. 野小子，小无赖(指粗鲁好斗的年轻人)【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *Violent and dangerous yobs deserve to be locked up.* 粗暴危险的野小子就应该被关起来。

yob|bish /ˈjɒbɪʃ/ ADJ If you describe a boy or a man as **yobbish**, you disapprove of him because he behaves in a noisy, rude, and perhaps violent way in public. (男孩或男子)粗野的，吵闹的，暴力的【BRIT, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL 英，非正式，贬】❑ *...yobbish football supporters.* 粗野狂暴的足球迷

yob|bo /ˈjɒbəʊ/ (**yobbos**) N-COUNT A **yobbo** is the same as a **yob**. 同 yob【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】

yo|del /ˈjəʊdᵊl/ (**yodels, yodelling, yodelled**)

in AM, use 美国英语用 **yodeling, yodeled**

VERB When someone **yodels**, they sing normal notes with very high quick notes in between. 用约德尔调歌唱；用真假声快速交替歌唱 ❑ [v] *You haven't lived till you've learned how to yodel at a tea dance in a mountain hut!* 只有学会了在山间小屋的茶舞会上用约德尔调唱歌，你才能体会到什么叫真正的生活！ •**yo|del|ling** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *Switzerland isn't all cow bells and yodelling, you know.* 你知道，瑞士不仅仅只有牛铃声和约德尔调歌声。

yoga /ˈjəʊgə/ 1 N-UNCOUNT **Yoga** is a type of exercise in which you move your body into various positions in order to become more fit or flexible, to improve your breathing, and to relax your mind. 瑜伽 2 N-UNCOUNT **Yoga** is a philosophy which first developed in India, in which physical exercises and meditation are believed to help people to become calmer and united in spirit with God. 瑜伽派(起源于印度、崇尚身体锻炼和冥想的哲学派别)

yo|ghurt /ˈjɒgəᵗt, AM 美 ˈjəʊ-/ → see **yogurt**

yogi /ˈjəʊgi/ (**yogis**) N-COUNT A **yogi** is a person who has spent many years practising the philosophy of yoga, and is considered to have reached an advanced spiritual state. 瑜伽师；瑜伽修行者

yo|gurt /ˈjɒgəᵗt, AM 美 ˈjəʊ-/ (**yogurts**) also **yoghurt** N-VAR **Yogurt** is a food in the form of a thick, slightly sour liquid that is made by adding bacteria to milk. A **yogurt** is a small pot of yogurt. 酸奶

yoke /jəʊk/ (**yokes, yoking, yoked**) 1 N-SING [adj N] If you say that people are under the **yoke of** a bad thing or person, you mean they are forced to live in a difficult or unhappy state because of that thing or person. 奴役；束缚；羁绊；枷锁【LITERARY 文】❑ [+of] *People are still suffering under the yoke of slavery.* 人们仍然生活在奴隶制的枷锁之下。 2 N-COUNT A **yoke** is a long piece of wood which is tied across the necks of two animals such as oxen, in order to make them walk close together when they are pulling a plough. (牛)轭 3 VERB If two or more people or things **are yoked together**, they are forced to be closely linked

with each other. 使强行结合；把…硬凑在一起 ❑ [v n together] *The introduction attempts to yoke the pieces together.* 导论试图将各部分硬凑在一起。❑ [v n +to/into] *The Auto Pact yoked Ontario into the United States economy.* 《汽车协定》强行将安大略纳入了美国的经济体系中。❑ [be v-ed] *Farmers and politicians are yoked by money and votes.* 农场主和政客被金钱和选票绑在了一起。

yo|kel /ˈjəʊkᵊl/ (**yokels**) N-COUNT If you refer to someone as a **yokel**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬；乡下人【DISAPPROVAL 贬】

yolk /jəʊk/ (**yolks**) N-VAR The **yolk** of an egg is the yellow part in the middle. 蛋黄 ❑ *Only the yolk contains cholesterol.* 只有蛋黄含有胆固醇。❑ *…buttered toast dipped in egg yolk.* 蘸了蛋黄液的黄油吐司

YOLO /ˈjəʊləʊ/ **YOLO** is the written and sometimes spoken abbreviation for 'you only live once', used to say that people should do exciting things and enjoy life. 你只能活一次（you only live once 的缩略形式，用于鼓励人们及时行乐、享受生活）【INFORMAL 非正式】

Yom Kip|pur /ˌjɒm kɪˈpʊəʳ/ N-UNCOUNT **Yom Kippur** is the religious holiday when Jewish people do not eat, but say prayers asking to be forgiven for the things they have done wrong. It is in September or October. 赎罪日（犹太教节日，在每年的九月或十月，人们禁食并忏悔祈祷）

yon /jɒn/ 1 DET **Yon** is an old-fashioned or dialect word for 'that' or 'those'. （that 或 those 的过时或方言用语）那，那个，那些 ❑ *Don't let yon dog nod off.* 不要让那条狗打盹。2 **hither and yon** → see **hither**

yon|der /ˈjɒndəʳ/ ADV [ADV with v] **Yonder** is an old-fashioned or dialect word for 'over there'. （over there 的过时或方言用语）那里，那边 ❑ *Now look yonder, just beyond the wooden post there.* 看那边，就在木头柱子的旁边。

yonks /jɒŋks/ N-PLURAL **Yonks** means a very long time. 好久；很长时间【BRIT, INFORMAL 英，非正式】❑ *…the most wonderful club I've been to for yonks.* 很长一段时间以来我去过的最棒的俱乐部

yore /jɔːʳ/ PHRASE **Of yore** is used to refer to a period of time in the past. 以前；往昔；过去【JOURNALISM, LITERARY 新闻，文】❑ *The images provoked strong surges of nostalgia for the days of yore.* 这些影像勾起了对昔日时光的强烈怀念。

York|shire pud|ding /ˌjɔːkʃəʳ ˈpʊdɪŋ/ (**Yorkshire puddings**) N-VAR **Yorkshire pudding** is a British food which is made by baking a thick liquid mixture of flour, milk, and eggs. It is often eaten with roast beef. 约克郡布丁（英国食品，常与烤牛肉同食）

you /juː/

You is the second person pronoun. **You** can refer to one or more people and is used as the subject of a verb or the object of a verb or preposition. you 是第二人称代词。you 可指一个或多个人，用作动词主语，或者是动词或介词宾语。

1 PRON A speaker or writer uses **you** to refer to the person or people that they are talking or writing to. It is possible to use **you** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are talking to. 你，您，你们（可用于名词前指定谈话对象）❑ *When I saw you across the room I knew I'd met you before.* 我在房间那头看见你时就知道我曾见过你。❑ *You two seem very different to me.* 你们两个似乎与我大不一样。❑ *I could always talk to you about anything in the world.* 我总是可以和你谈论世界上的任何事情。❑ *What is alternative health care? What can it do for you?* 什么是非传统医疗？它能为你做些什么？❑ *What you kids need is more exercise.* 你们这些孩子需要多做运动。2 PRON In spoken English and informal written English, **you** is sometimes used to refer to people in general. （用于口语和非正式书面语中表示泛指）你，任何人 ❑ *Getting good results gives you confidence.* 取得好的结果会给人以信心。❑ *In those days you did what you were told.* 那时候，你只能听命于人。

you'd /juːd/ 1 **You'd** is the usual spoken form of 'you had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. （尤指当 had 为助动词时，you had 的常用口语形式）❑ *I think you'd better tell us why you're asking these questions.* 我想你最好告诉我们你为什么要问这些问题。2 **You'd** is the usual spoken form of 'you would'. （you would 的常用口语形式）❑ *With your hair and your beautiful skin, you'd look good in red and other bright colors.* 以你的发色和漂亮的肤色，红色或者其他亮色的衣服会很衬你。

you'll /juːl/ **You'll** is the usual spoken form of 'you will'. （you will 的常用口语形式）❑ *Promise me you'll take very special care of yourself.* 答应我，你会好好照顾自己。❑ *I think you'll find everything you need here.* 我想，你在这儿能找到你所需要的一切东西。

young ◆◆◆ /jʌŋ/ (**younger** /ˈjʌŋgəʳ/, **youngest** /ˈjʌŋgəst/) 1 ADJ A **young** person, animal, or plant has not lived or existed for very long and is not yet mature. 年幼的；幼小的；未成熟的 ❑ *In Scotland, young people can marry at 16.* 在苏格兰，年轻人 16 岁就可以结婚。❑ *…a field of young barley.* 长满大麦苗的田地 ❑ *He played with his younger brother.* 他和弟弟一起玩。•N-PLURAL **The young** are people who are young. 年轻人；青年人；少年 ❑ *The association is advising pregnant women, the very young and the elderly to avoid such foods.* 协会建议孕妇、儿童和老年人不要食用此类食物。2 ADJ [ADJ n] You use **young** to describe a time when a person or thing was young. 年轻时的；青年时期的 ❑ *In her younger days my mother had been a successful fashionwear saleswoman.* 我妈妈年轻时曾是个成功的时装销售员。3 ADJ Someone who is **young** in appearance or behaviour looks or behaves as if they are young. （显得）年轻的；（显得）岁数不大的 ❑ [+for] *I was twenty-three, I suppose, and young for my age.* 我当时 23 岁，我想，看上去比实际年龄小。4 N-PLURAL The **young** of an animal are its babies. 幼兽；幼崽；幼禽 ❑ *The hen may not be able to feed its young.* 雌禽可能无法给幼禽喂食。

→ see **age, mammal**

Thesaurus 同类词 *young* Also look up:

ADJ childish, immature, youthful; (*ant.*) mature, old 1
N family, litter 4

young gun (**young guns**) N-COUNT [oft plural] You can use **young guns** to talk about people, especially young men, who have lots of energy and talent, and are becoming very successful. （尤指男性）青年才俊，年轻精英【JOURNALISM 新闻】❑ *He may have been eclipsed by the young guns, but his films are still very popular.* 年轻一辈的光芒可能会使他黯然失色，但他的电影仍旧很受欢迎。

young|ish /ˈjʌŋɪʃ/ ADJ A **youngish** person is fairly young. 颇年轻的 ❑ *…a smart, dark-haired, youngish man.* 聪明的黑发青年

young|ster ◆◇◇ /ˈjʌŋstəʳ/ (**youngsters**) N-COUNT Young people, especially children, are sometimes referred to as **youngsters**. 年轻人；（尤指）少年，儿童 ❑ *Other youngsters are not so lucky.* 其他孩子则没有这么幸运。❑ *I was only a youngster in 1935.* 1935 年时我还只是个孩子。

your ◆◆◆ /jɔːʳ, jʊəʳ/

Your is the second person possessive determiner. **Your** can refer to one or more people. your 是第二人称所有格限定词。your 可指一个或多个人。

1 DET A speaker or writer uses **your** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the person or people that they are talking or writing to. 你的；您的；你们的 ❑ *Emma, I trust your opinion a great deal.* 埃玛，我非常相信你的看法。❑ *I left all of your messages on your desk.* 我把给你的所有便条都放在你桌上了。❑ *If you are unable to obtain the information you require, consult your telephone directory.* 如果你无法获取所需信息，请查询电话号码簿。2 DET In spoken English and informal written English, **your** is sometimes used to indicate that something belongs to or relates to people in general. （有时用于口语和非正式书面语中表示泛指）你的，任何人的 ❑ *Pain-killers are very useful in small amounts to bring your temperature down.* 小剂量的止痛药对降低体温非常有用。❑ *I then realized how possible it was to overcome your limitations.* 那时我才意识到，人克服自身局限的可能性到底有多大。3 DET In spoken English, a speaker sometimes uses **your** before an adjective such as 'typical' or 'normal' to indicate that the thing referred to is a typical example of its type. （口语中有时用于 typical, normal 等形容词前表示典型）❑ *Stan Reilly is not really one of your typical Brighton Boys.* 斯坦·赖利其实并不是那种典型的布赖顿男孩。

Y

Usage 用法 **your and you're**

Be careful not to confuse *your* and *you're*, which are pronounced the same. *Your* is the possessive form of *you*, while *you're* is the contraction of *you are*: *Be careful! You're going to spill your coffee!* 不要混淆 your 和 you're，虽然两者发音相同。your 是 you 的所有格形式，you're 则是 you are 的缩约形式：Be careful! You're going to spill your coffee! 小心点！你的咖啡快要洒了！

you're /jɔːʳ, juəʳ/ **You're** is the usual spoken form of 'you are'. (you are 的常用口语形式) ❑ *Go to him, tell him you're sorry.* 去找他，跟他说对不起。❑ *I think you're expecting too much of me.* 我认为你对我的期望太高了。

yours ◆◇ /jɔːʳz, juəʳz/

Yours is the second person possessive pronoun. **Yours** can refer to one or more people. yours 是第二人称所有格代词。yours 可指一个或多人。

1 PRON A speaker or writer uses **yours** to refer to something that belongs or relates to the person or people that they are talking or writing to. 你的，您的，你们的 (东西) ❑ *I'll take my coat upstairs. Shall I take yours, Roberta?* 我要把我的外套拿到楼上去。罗伯塔，要我把你的也拿上去吗？❑ *I believe Paul was a friend of yours.* 我想保罗曾是你的朋友。❑ *If yours is a high-stress job, it is important that you learn how to cope.* 如果你从事的是一份高压工作，一定要学会如何应对。2 CONVENTION People write **yours, yours sincerely,** or **yours faithfully** at the end of a letter before they sign their name. (用于书信结尾的签名前) 你的 / 您诚挚的 / 您忠实的 ❑ *With best regards, Yours, George.* 谨致问候，您真挚的，乔治 ❑ *Yours faithfully, Michael Moore, London Business School.* 您忠实的，迈克尔·穆尔，伦敦商学院 3 **yours truly** → see **truly**

your|self ◆◇ /jɔːʳˈself, juəʳ-/ (**yourselves**)

Yourself is the second person reflexive pronoun. yourself 是第二人称反身代词。

1 PRON A speaker or writer uses **yourself** to refer to the person that they are talking or writing to. **Yourself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same person as the subject of the verb. 你自己；您自己；你们自己 ❑ *Have the courage to be honest with yourself and about yourself.* 要有勇气对自己坦诚，同时对别人也要开诚布公。❑ *Your baby depends on you to look after yourself properly while you are pregnant.* 你怀孕的时候，你的孩子指望着你好好照顾自己。❑ *Treat yourselves to a glass of wine to help you relax at the end of the day.* 一天下来，喝上杯葡萄酒，有助于放松自己。2 PRON You use **yourself** to emphasize the person that you are referring to. (用于强调所指对象) 你自己，你本人，你们自己，你们本人 [EMPHASIS 强调] ❑ *They mean to share the business between them, after you yourself are gone, Sir.* 先生，他们两个打算等您本人离开后瓜分这个企业。❑ *I've been wondering if you yourselves have any idea why she came.* 我一直在想，你们自己是否知道她为什么来。3 PRON You use **yourself** instead of 'you' for emphasis or in order to be more polite when 'you' is the object of a verb or preposition. (代替作宾语的 you，用于强调或表示礼貌) 你 (自己)，你们 (自己) [POLITENESS 礼貌] ❑ *A wealthy man like yourself is bound to make an enemy or two along the way.* 像你这样的有钱人，一路走来注定会结下一两个仇人的。4 **by yourself** → see **by**

youth ◆◆◇ /juːθ/ (**youths** /juːðz/) 1 N-UNCOUNT [usu poss N] Someone's **youth** is the period of their life during which they are a child, before they are a fully mature adult. 青年时期；青少年时代 ❑ *In my youth my ambition had been to be an inventor.* 我年轻时的抱负是成为一名发明家。❑ *...the comic books of my youth.* 我少年时代看的漫画书 2 N-UNCOUNT **Youth** is the quality or state of being young. 青春；朝气；年轻 ❑ *Gregory was still enchanted with Shannon's youth and joy and beauty.* 格雷戈里仍为香农的朝气、快乐和美丽着迷。❑ *The team is now a good mixture of experience and youth.* 该队如今既经验丰富又充满朝气。3 N-COUNT Journalists often refer to young men as **youths**, especially when they are reporting that the young men have caused trouble. (新闻用语，尤指惹麻烦的) 青年，小伙子 ❑ *...gangs of youths who broke windows and looted shops.* 打碎橱窗、抢劫商店的成群年轻人 4 N-PLURAL [usu with poss] **The youth** are young people considered as a group. (统称) 青年，年轻人 ❑ [+of] *He represents the opinions of the youth of today.* 他代表着当今年轻人的看法。

Word Partnership 词语搭配 Use *youth* with:

N. youth **centre** 青年中心，youth **culture** 青年文化，youth **groups** 青年群体，youth **organizations** 青年组织，youth **programmes** 青年计划，youth **services** 青年服务 3

'youth club (**youth clubs**) N-COUNT A **youth club** is a club where young people can go to meet each other and take part in various leisure activities. Youth clubs are often run by a church or local authority. (常由教会或地方政府主办的) 青年俱乐部 ❑ *...the youth club disco.* 青年俱乐部迪斯科舞厅

youth|ful /ˈjuːθfʊl/ ADJ Someone who is **youthful** behaves as if they are young or younger than they really are. 显得年轻的；充满活力的；朝气蓬勃的 ❑ *I'm a very youthful 50.* 我 50 岁了，但依旧充满活力。❑ *...youthful enthusiasm and high spirits.* 青春的热情和高昂的情绪

'youth hos|tel (**youth hostels**) N-COUNT A **youth hostel** is a place where people can stay cheaply when they are travelling. 青年旅社

'youth work|er (**youth workers**) N-COUNT A **youth worker** is a person whose job involves providing support and social activities for young people, especially young people from poor backgrounds. (尤指面向贫困青年的) 青年工作者 [mainly BRIT 主英]

you've /juːv/ **You've** is the usual spoken form of 'you have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤指当 have 为助动词时，you have 的常用口语形式) ❑ *Now you've got your degree, what will you do?* 你现在已经拿到学位了，打算做什么？❑ *Many of the fruits you've tasted on your holidays can be found in supermarkets.* 你度假时吃过的许多水果都可以在超市买到。

yowl /jaʊl/ (**yowls, yowling, yowled**) VERB If a person or an animal **yowls**, they make a long loud cry, especially because they are sad or in pain. (尤指因悲伤或痛苦) 嚎叫，惨叫，哀号 ❑ [v] *The dog began to yowl.* 那只狗开始哀嚎。•N-COUNT **Yowl** is also a noun. ❑ *Patsy could hardly be heard above the baby's yowls.* 在婴儿的号哭声中很难听清帕齐在说些什么。•**yowl|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *I couldn't stand that yowling.* 我无法忍受那种哀号。

yo-yo /ˈjəʊ jəʊ/ (**yo-yos**) N-COUNT A **yo-yo** is a toy made of a round piece of wood or plastic attached to a piece of string. You play with the yo-yo by letting it rise and fall on the string. 溜溜球，悠悠球 (圆形玩具，抖动细绳时能上下移动)

yr (**yrs**) also **yr.** **yr** is a written abbreviation for (书面缩略 =) **year.** ❑ *Their imaginations are quite something for 2 yr olds.* 对两岁的小孩子来说，他们的想象力非同一般。

yuan /juːˈæn, AM 美 -ˈɑːn/ (**yuan**) N-COUNT [num N] The **yuan** is the unit of money that is used in the People's Republic of China. 元 (中国货币单位) ❑ *For most events, tickets cost one, two or three yuan.* 大多数活动的票价是一元、两元或三元。•N-SING **The yuan** is also used to refer to the Chinese currency system. 元，人民币 (中国货币体系) ❑ *The yuan recovered a little; it now hovers around 6.6 to the dollar.* 人民币稍有回升：现与美元的汇率在 6.6 比 1 附近徘徊。

Yu|go|slav /ˈjuːgəslɑːv/ (**Yugoslavs**) ADJ **Yugoslav** means belonging or relating to the former Yugoslavia, or to its people or culture. 南斯拉夫的；南斯拉夫人的；南斯拉夫文化的 •N-COUNT A **Yugoslav** was a Yugoslav citizen, or a person of Yugoslav origin. 南斯拉夫人；南斯拉夫裔人

Yu|go|sla|vian /juːgəˈslɑːviən/ ADJ **Yugoslavian** means the same as **Yugoslav.** 同 Yugoslav

yuk /jʌk/ EXCLAM Some people say '**yuk**' when they think something is very unpleasant or disgusting. (表示不快或厌恶) 呸，哗 [INFORMAL 非正式] ❑ *'It's corned beef and cabbage,' said Malone. 'Yuk,' said Maureen.* "这是咸牛肉配卷心菜。"马隆说。"呃。"莫琳反感地说了一声。

Yule /juːl/ N-UNCOUNT **Yule** is an old-fashioned word for **Christmas.** 圣诞节 (过时用法)

Yule|tide /ˈjuːltaɪd/ N-UNCOUNT [oft N n] **Yuletide** is the period of several days around and including Christmas Day. 圣诞节期间 ❑ *...ideas for Yuletide food, drink and decorations.* 有关圣诞节期间食物、饮品和装饰物的点子

yum /jʌm/ EXCLAM People sometimes say **'yum'** or **'yum yum'** to show that they think something tastes or smells very good. (用于表示味道或气味很好)噢噢【INFORMAL 非正式】

yum|my /ˈjʌmi/ ADJ **Yummy** food tastes very good. 美味的；可口的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *I'll bet they have yummy ice cream.* 我敢打赌他们有非常好吃的冰激凌。❑ *It smells yummy.* 它闻起来很香。

yup|pie /ˈjʌpi/ (**yuppies**) N-COUNT A **yuppie** is a young person who has a well-paid job and likes to show that they have a lot of money by buying expensive things and living in an expensive way. 雅皮士(指收入高、生活奢侈的年轻人)【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *The Porsche 911 reminds me of the worst parts of the yuppie era.* 这辆保时捷 911 让我想起了雅皮士时代最不堪的日子。

YWCA /ˌwaɪ dʌbəljuː siː ˈeɪ/ (**YWCAs**) N-COUNT **The YWCA** is a place where women can stay cheaply, which is run by the YWCA organization. **YWCA** is an abbreviation for (缩略=) 'Young Women's Christian Association'. 基督教女青年会

Zz

Z also **z** /zed, AM 美 zi:/ (**Z's, z's**) N-VAR **Z** is the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第 26 个字母

zany /'zeɪni/ (**zanier, zaniest**) ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Zany** humour or a **zany** person is strange or eccentric in an amusing way. 滑稽可笑的；另类搞怪的【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *...the zany humour of the Marx Brothers.* 马克思兄弟的另类幽默

zap /zæp/ (**zaps, zapping, zapped**) 1 VERB To **zap** someone or something means to kill, destroy, or hit them, for example with a gun or in a computer game.（用枪或在计算机游戏中）杀死，摧毁，击中【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *A guard zapped him with the stun gun.* 一名警卫用电击枪击中了他。 2 VERB If you **zap** channels while watching television, you change channels using the remote control.（用遥控器）变换（频道），换（台）【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V n] *Men like to zap the TV channels, something that can drive certain women berserk.* 男人喜欢不停地换台，这会让一些女人抓狂。 3 VERB To **zap** something such as a computer file or document means to delete it from the computer memory or to clear it from the screen. 删除，从屏幕上清除（计算机文件）【COMPUTING, INFORMAL 计算机，非正式】

zap|per /'zæpə'/ (**zappers**) N-COUNT A **zapper** is a small device that you use to control a television, video, or stereo from a distance. 遥控器【INFORMAL 非正式】

zeal /zi:l/ N-UNCOUNT **Zeal** is great enthusiasm, especially in connection with work, religion, or politics. 热情；激情；热忱 ❑ [+for] *...his zeal for teaching.* 他对教学工作的热情 ❑ *Mr Lopez approached his task with a religious zeal.* 洛佩斯先生以宗教般的热忱对待工作。

zeal|ot /'zelət/ (**zealots**) N-COUNT If you describe someone as a **zealot**, you think that their views and actions are very extreme, especially in following a particular political or religious belief.（尤指政治或宗教方面的）狂热分子，极端分子【DISAPPROVAL 贬】❑ *He was forceful, but by no means a zealot.* 他个性强悍，但绝不是什么狂热分子。

zeal|ous /'zeləs/ ADJ Someone who is **zealous** spends a lot of time or energy in supporting something that they believe in very strongly, especially a political or religious ideal.（尤指政治或宗教理想）热情的，狂热的，充满激情的 ❑ *She was a zealous worker for charitable bodies.* 她对慈善事业充满热情。

Thesaurus 同类词 *zealous* Also look up:

ADJ. eager, enthusiastic, gung-ho

zeb|ra /'zebrə, 'zi:-/ (**zebras** or **zebra**) N-COUNT A **zebra** is an African wild horse which has black and white stripes. 斑马

,zeb|ra 'cross|ing (**zebra crossings**) N-COUNT In Britain, a **zebra crossing** is a place on the road that is marked with black and white stripes, where vehicles are supposed to stop so that people can walk across.（英国的）斑马线，人行横道

zeit|geist /'zaɪtgaɪst/ N-SING The **zeitgeist** of a particular place during a particular period in history is the attitudes and ideas that are generally common there at that time, especially the attitudes and ideas shown in literature, philosophy, and politics.（尤指文学、哲学和政治中表现出的）时代精神，时代思潮 ❑ [+of] *He has caught the zeitgeist of rural life in the 1980s very well indeed.* 他的确很好地描绘出了 20 世纪 80 年代乡村生活的真实风貌。

Zen /zen/ N-UNCOUNT **Zen** or **Zen Buddhism** is a form of the Buddhist religion that concentrates on meditation rather than on studying religious writings. 禅宗（注重冥想的佛教派别之一）

zen|ith /'zenɪθ, AM 美 'zi:-/ N-SING [usu with poss] The **zenith** of something is the time when it is most successful or powerful. 全盛时期；鼎盛时期 ❑ *His career is now at its zenith.* 他的事业现在处于鼎盛时期。

zero ◆◆◆ /'zɪərəʊ/ (**zeros** or **zeroes, zeroing, zeroed**) 1 NUM **Zero** is the number 0.（数字）0，零 ❑ *Visibility at the city's airport came down to zero, bringing air traffic to a standstill.* 该市机场的能见度降为零，空中交通陷入了停顿。 ❑ *...a scale ranging from zero to seven.* 从 0 到 7 的范围 2 N-UNCOUNT **Zero** is a temperature of 0°. It is freezing point on the Centigrade and Celsius scales, and 32° below freezing point on the Fahrenheit scale.（气温的）零度 ❑ *It's a sunny late winter day, just a few degrees above zero.* 那是晚冬阳光明媚的一天，温度只有零上几度。 ❑ *That night the mercury fell to thirty degrees below zero.* 那天晚上，温度计显示气温降到了零下 30 度。 3 ADJ You can use **zero** to say that there is none at all of the thing mentioned. 毫无；没有 ❑ *This new ministry was being created with zero assets and zero liabilities.* 这个新部委正在筹建，既无资产也无负债。

►zero in on 1 PHRASAL VERB To **zero in on** a target means to aim at it or move towards it. 瞄准（目标）；向…移动 ❑ [V P P n] *He raised the binoculars again and zeroed in on an eleventh-floor room.* 他再次举起双筒望远镜，瞄准了 11 层的一个房间。 2 PHRASAL VERB If you **zero in on** a problem or subject, you give it your full attention. 全神贯注于（问题或主题）❑ [V P P n] *Many of the other major daily newspapers have not really zeroed in on the problem.* 其他许多主要日报未将注意力集中在这个问题上。

→ see Word Web:**zero**

Thesaurus 同类词 *zero* Also look up:

NUM. none, nothing, zilch 1 3

,zero-e'mission ADJ [ADJ n] A **zero-emission** vehicle does not

Word Web 话题词汇 zero 0

The **number zero** developed after the other numbers. Ancient peoples first used numbers in concrete situations—to **count** two children or four sheep. It took a while to move from "four sheep" to "four things" to the abstract concept of "four." The use of a **place** holder like zero came from the Babylonians. Originally, they wrote numbers like 23 and 203 the same way. The reader had to figure out the difference based on the context. The use of zero later came to include the concept of **null** value.

数字 0 是在其他数字诞生后才出现的。古人首先是在具象情境中使用数字，例如计数为两个小孩或四头羊。从"四头羊"到"四样事物"再到抽象的概念"四"经历了一段发展时间。像 0 这样的占位符号的使用源自巴比伦人。起初，他们书写 23 和 203 这样的数字用的是同一方法，读到的人得根据上下文猜出不同。0 的使用后来引入了空数值的概念，表示没有某样东西。

produce any dangerous gases. (车辆)零排放的，无污染的 ❑ *... zero-emission electric cars.* 零排放电动汽车

,zero-'sum game N-SING If you refer to a situation as a **zero-sum game**, you mean that if one person gains an advantage from it, someone else involved must suffer an equivalent disadvantage. (一方得益引起另一方受损的)零和局面，零和博弈 ❑ *They believe they're playing a zero-sum game, where both must compete for the same paltry resources.* 他们明白彼此正处于一场零和博弈中，双方必须针锋相对，争夺那少得可怜的资源。

,zero 'tol|er|ance N-UNCOUNT If a government or organization has a policy of **zero tolerance** of a particular type of behaviour or activity, they will not tolerate it at all. (政府或组织的)零容忍政策 ❑ [+for] *They have a policy of zero tolerance for sexual harassment.* 他们对性骚扰采取零容忍政策。

zest /zest/ (**zests**) ❶ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] **Zest** is a feeling of pleasure and enthusiasm. 兴致；热情；狂热 ❑ [+for] *He has a zest for life and a quick intellect.* 他对生活充满热情，思维敏捷。❷ N-UNCOUNT **Zest** is a quality in an activity or situation which you find exciting. (活动或情形的)乐趣，趣味，刺激 ❑ *Live interviews add zest and a touch of the unexpected to any piece of research.* 现场采访能为各类调查增添趣味性和些许新奇感。❸ N-UNCOUNT [n N] The **zest of** a lemon, orange, or lime is the outer skin when it is used to give flavour to something such as a cake or a drink. (用于调味的)柠檬皮，橙皮 ❑ [+of] *Mix the rest of the olive oil with the zest and juice of the lemon.* 将其余的橄榄油和柠檬皮及柠檬汁混合在一起。

zig|zag /'zɪgzæg/ (**zigzags, zigzagging, zigzagged**) also **zig-zag** ❶ N-COUNT A **zigzag** is a line which has a series of angles in it like a continuous series of 'W's. 之字形路线；Z 字形线条 ❑ *They staggered in a zigzag across the tarmac.* 他们深一脚浅一脚，跌跌撞撞地穿过柏油碎石道。❑ *...a zigzag pattern.* 之字形 ❷ VERB If you **zigzag**, you move forward by going at an angle first to one side then to the other. 曲折前进；之字形行进 ❑ [V prep] *I zigzagged down a labyrinth of alleys.* 我在迷宫般的小巷中穿行。❑ *Expertly he zigzagged his way across the field.* 他左曲右拐，熟练地穿过了田野。[Also V]

zilch /zɪltʃ/ PRON **Zilch** means nothing. 没有；毫无【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *At the moment these shares are worth zilch.* 现在这些股票一文不值。

zil|lion /'zɪljən/ (**zillions**) NUM If you talk about a **zillion** people or things, you are emphasizing that there is an extremely large number of them. 极大的数目；庞大的数量【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式，强调】❑ *It's been a zillion years since I've seen her.* 我已经有很多年没见过她了。

Zim|mer frame /'zɪmə^{r} freɪm/ (**Zimmer frames**) N-COUNT A **Zimmer frame** or a **Zimmer** is a frame that old or ill people sometimes use to help them walk. (老人或病人用的)齐默助行架【BRIT, TRADEMARK 英，商标】

in AM, use 美国英语用 **walker**

zinc /zɪŋk/ N-UNCOUNT **Zinc** is a bluish-white metal which is used to make other metals such as brass, or to cover other metals such as iron to stop a brown substance called rust from forming. 锌

zine /ziːn/ (**zines**) N-COUNT A **zine** is a magazine about a particular subject, written by people who are interested in that subject rather than by professional journalists. (由业余爱好者而非专业人员编写的)爱好者杂志

zing /zɪŋ/ N-UNCOUNT [oft *a* N] If you refer to the **zing** in someone or something, you mean the quality that makes them lively or interesting. 活力；精神；趣味【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ *He just lacked that extra zing.* 他就是缺少那种额外的活力。❑ *There's nothing like fresh basil to put a zing into a tomato sauce.* 在番茄酱汁中加一点儿新鲜的罗勒最能提味。

zing|er /'zɪŋə^{r}/ (**zingers**) N-COUNT A **zinger** is a witty remark, or something that is lively, interesting, amusing, or impressive. 机智的话；巧言妙语；充满活力的事物；别有趣味的东西【AM, INFORMAL 美，非正式】❑ [+of] *The panelists are left to compress their inquiries into one good zinger of a question.* 专题讨论小组成员剩下的工作是将他们的质询压缩为一个精妙的问题。❑ *I thought it looked like a zinger.* 我觉得它看上去很有意思。

Zi|on|ism /'zaɪənɪzəm/ N-UNCOUNT **Zionism** is a movement which was originally concerned with establishing a political and religious state in Palestine for Jewish people, and is now concerned with the development of Israel. 犹太复国主义

Zi|on|ist /'zaɪənɪst/ (**Zionists**) ❶ N-COUNT A **Zionist** is someone who believes in Zionism. 犹太复国主义者 ❑ *He was an ardent Zionist.* 他是犹太复国主义的热情支持者。❷ ADJ [usu ADJ n] **Zionist** means relating to Zionism. 犹太复国主义的 ❑ *...the Zionist movement.* 犹太复国运动

zip /zɪp/ (**zips, zipping, zipped**) ❶ N-COUNT A **zip** or **zip fastener** is a device used to open and close parts of clothes and bags. It consists of two rows of metal or plastic teeth which separate or fasten together as you pull a small tag along them. 拉锁；拉链【mainly BRIT 主英】❑ [+of] *He pulled the zip of his leather jacket down slightly.* 他稍稍往下拉了拉皮夹克的拉链。

in AM, usually use 美国英语通常用 **zipper**

❷ VERB When you **zip** something, you fasten it using a zip. 拉上…的拉链 ❑ [V n] *She zipped her jeans.* 她拉上了牛仔裤的拉链。❑ [V n] *I slowly zipped and locked the heavy black nylon bags.* 我慢慢把那些沉重的黑色尼龙袋的拉链拉上并锁好。❸ VERB To **zip** a computer file means to compress it so that it needs less space for storage on disk and can be transmitted more quickly. 压缩(文档)【COMPUTING 计算机】•PHRASAL VERB **Zip up** means the same as **zip**. zip up 同 zip ❑ [V P] *These files have been zipped up to take up less disk space.* 这些文档已经进行了压缩，以节省磁盘空间。[Also V P n]

▶**zip up** ❶ PHRASAL VERB If you **zip up** something such as a piece of clothing or if it **zips up**, you are able to fasten it using its zip. 拉上…的拉链 ❑ [V P n] *He zipped up his jeans.* 他拉上牛仔裤的拉链。❑ [V P] *My jeans wouldn't zip up.* 我的牛仔裤拉链拉不上了。[Also V n P] ❷ → see **zip 3**

'zip code (**zip codes**) N-COUNT Your **zip code** is a short sequence of letters and numbers at the end of your address, which helps the post office to sort the mail. 邮政编码【AM 美】

in BRIT, use 英国英语用 **postcode**

'zip disk (**zip disks**) N-COUNT A **zip disk** is a computer disk, similar to a floppy disk but capable of storing greater amounts of data. 压缩硬盘【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Zip disks could be used to store the equivalent of three music CDs.* 压缩硬盘可用来储存相当于 3 张音乐光碟容量的内容。

'zip drive (**zip drives**) N-COUNT A **zip drive** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for storing large amounts of data. 压缩驱动器【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *Zip drives help people to organise their important information.* 压缩驱动器有助于人们管理重要信息。

'zip file (**zip files**) N-COUNT A **zip file** is a computer file containing data that has been compressed. 压缩文件【COMPUTING 计算机】❑ *When you download the font it may be in a compressed format, such as a zip file.* 下载的字体可能为压缩格式，如压缩文件包。

zip|per /'zɪpə^{r}/ (**zippers**) N-COUNT A **zipper** is a device used to open and close parts of clothes and bags. It consists of two rows of metal or plastic teeth which separate or fasten together as you pull a small tag along them. 拉锁；拉链【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **zip**

zit /zɪt/ (**zits**) N-COUNT **Zits** are spots on someone's skin, especially a young person's. (尤指年轻人皮肤上的)丘疹【INFORMAL 非正式】

zith|er /'zɪðə^{r}/ (**zithers**) N-COUNT A **zither** is a musical instrument which consists of two sets of strings stretched over a flat box. You play the zither by pulling the strings with both hands. 齐特尔琴(一种用双手拨奏的扁平匣型弦乐器)

zo|di|ac /'zəʊdiæk/ N-SING **The zodiac** is a diagram used by astrologers to represent the positions of the planets and stars. It is divided into twelve sections, each of which has its own

Word Web 话题词汇 zoo 动物园

Zoos are not just places where people enjoy looking at animals. They perform another very important function. As increasing numbers of **species** become extinct, zoos help preserve **biological diversity**. They do this through educational programmes, **breeding** programmes, and **research** studies.The Smithsonian National Zoological Park in Washington, DC provides training for **wildlife** managers from 80 different countries. A breeding programme at the Wolong Reserve in China has produced 38 **pandas** since 1991. And the Tama Zoo in Hino, Japan, is conducting research studies of **chimpanzee** behaviour. Surprisingly, one **chimp** has learned to use a vending machine.

动物园不只是人们观赏动物的场所，它们还有一项非常重要的功能。在越来越多的物种灭绝的今天，动物园通过教育、繁殖和研究项目帮助保持生物多样性。美国华盛顿特区的史密森尼国家动物园为来自 80 个不同国家的野生动物保育员提供培训。中国卧龙自然保护区的一项繁殖计划自 1991 年以来已经培育出了 38 只大熊猫。而日本日野市的多摩动物园正开展对黑猩猩行为的研究；令人吃惊的是，一只黑猩猩已经学会了如何使用自动售货机。

name and symbol. The zodiac is used to try to calculate the influence of the planets, especially on someone's life. 黄道带（占星家用于表示星体位置的图表，有十二个等分区域，各有其名称和符号，尤用于推算行星对人生的影响）❑ *...the twelve signs of the zodiac.* 黄道十二宫

zom|bie /'zɒmbi/ (**zombies**) ❶ N-COUNT You can describe someone as a **zombie** if their face or behaviour shows no feeling, understanding, or interest in what is going on around them. 麻木迟钝的人；毫无生气的人；无精打采的人 ❑ *Without sleep you will become a zombie at work.* 不睡觉的话，工作时会变得迟钝。❷ N-COUNT In horror stories and some religions, a **zombie** is a dead person who has been brought back to life. （恐怖故事或某些宗教中的）僵尸，还魂尸

zone ♦∞ /zəʊn/ (**zones, zoning, zoned**) ❶ N-COUNT [oft n N] A **zone** is an area that has particular features or characteristics. （有某些特色或特点的）地区，地带，区域 ❑ *Many people have stayed behind in the potential war zone.* 许多人留在了可能会沦为交战区的地方。❑ *The area has been declared a disaster zone.* 这个地区已经被宣布为灾难地带。❑ *...time zones.* 时区 ❷ VERB [usu passive] If an area of land **is zoned**, it is formally set aside for a particular purpose. 将…划为特殊区域；指定…为某用途区域 ❑ [*be* V-ed] *The land was not zoned for commercial purposes.* 这块地未划作商业用地。• **zon|ing** N-UNCOUNT ❑ *...the use of zoning to preserve agricultural land.* 通过土地规划以保护农业用地

→ see **time, traffic**

▶**zone out** PHRASAL VERB If you **zone out**, you stop being aware of what is happening around you, either because you are relaxed or because you are bored. （因放松或无聊）走神，入静 ❑ [V P] *When I'm on the train, I put on my headphones and zone out.* 坐在火车上时，我戴上耳机放空自己。

Thesaurus 同类词 *zone* Also look up:

N. area, region, section ❶

zonked /zɒŋkt/ ADJ If someone is **zonked** or **zonked out**, they are not capable of doing anything because they are very tired, drunk, or drugged. 筋疲力尽的；酩酊大醉的；（因吸毒而）恍惚的【INFORMAL 非正式】

zoo /zu:/ (**zoos**) N-COUNT A **zoo** is a park where live animals are kept so that people can look at them. 动物园 ❑ *He took his son Christopher to the zoo.* 他带着儿子克里斯托弗去了动物园。❑ *...the penguin pool at London Zoo.* 伦敦动物园的企鹅馆

→ see Word Web:**zoo**

zo|ol|ogy /zu:'ɒlədʒi, zəʊ'-/ N-UNCOUNT **Zoology** is the scientific study of animals. 动物学 • **zoo|logi|cal** ADJ [ADJ n] ❑ *...zoological specimens.* 动物标本 • **zo|olo|gist** /zu:'ɒlədʒɪst, zəʊ'-/ (**zoologists**) N-COUNT ❑ *...a renowned zoologist and writer.* 著名的动物学家兼作家

zoom /zu:m/ (**zooms, zooming, zoomed**) ❶ VERB If you **zoom** somewhere, you go there very quickly. 疾行；快速移动【INFORMAL 非正式】❑ [V prep/adv] *We zoomed through the gallery.* 我们飞快地穿过画廊。❷ VERB If prices or sales **zoom**, they increase greatly in a very short time. （价格或销量）飙升，猛涨，激增 ❑ [V] *The economy shrank and inflation zoomed.* 经济萎缩，通货膨胀加剧。❸ N-COUNT A **zoom** is the same as a **zoom lens**. 同 zoom lens

▶**zoom in** PHRASAL VERB If a camera **zooms in on** something that is being filmed or photographed, it gives a close-up picture of it. （摄像机或摄影机）拉近镜头，进行近景拍摄 ❑ [V P +*on*] *...a tracking system which can follow a burglar round a building and zoom in on his face.* 可在整栋楼里跟踪入户窃贼并将其面部图像放大的追踪系统

Thesaurus 同类词 *zoom* Also look up:

V. dart, rush, speed; (*ant.*) slow ❶

'zoom lens (**zoom lenses**) N-COUNT A **zoom lens** is a lens that you can attach to a camera, which allows you to make the details larger or smaller while always keeping the picture clear. 变焦镜头

zuc|chi|ni /zu:'ki:ni/ (**zucchini** or **zucchinis**) N-VAR **Zucchini** are long thin vegetables with a dark green skin. 密生西葫芦【mainly AM 主美】

in BRIT, usually use 英国英语通常用 **courgette**

Zulu /'zu:lu:/ (**Zulus**) ❶ N-COUNT A **Zulu** is a member of a race of black people who live in Southern Africa. 祖鲁人（非洲南部一黑人种族）❷ N-UNCOUNT **Zulu** is the language spoken by Zulus and also by many other black South Africans. 祖鲁语

Zum|ba /'zumbə/ N-UNCOUNT **Zumba** is an exercise programme that uses Latin-American music and dance steps. 尊巴（一种健身操）【TRADEMARK 商标】❑ *Zumba turns 10 styles of Latin dancing into an innovative, energetic workout.* 尊巴将拉丁舞的十种形式融合起来，演变为一种新颖、动感的锻炼方法。

zy|gote /'zaɪgəʊt/ (**zygotes**) N-COUNT A **zygote** is an egg that has been fertilized by sperm, and which could develop into an embryo. 受精卵；合子【TECHNICAL 术语】

Z

Writer's handbook 写作手册

Punctuation 标点符号

Apostrophe 撇号 '

- The apostrophe + *s* is used with singular and plural nouns to show possession. 撇号 + s 与名词单复数连用构成所有格。

  Jim**'s** computer 吉姆的计算机

  my boss' file 我们老板的文件

  the children**'s** toys 儿童玩具

  the Smiths' house 史密斯一家的房子 [Only the apostrophe is needed when a word ends in *s*. 以 s 结尾的单词加撇号即可。]

- The apostrophe + *s* is used to show ownership. 撇号 + s 用于表示所有权。

  Pedro and Ana**'s** CDs 佩德罗和安娜共有的光碟 [The *'s* on the second name shows they own the CDs together. 在第二个人名后加 's 表示光碟为二人共同所有。]

  Pedro**'s** and Ana**'s** hats 佩德罗和安娜各自的帽子 [The *'s* on both names shows they each own different hats. 两个人名后分别加 's 表示二人各有不同的帽子。]

- The apostrophe is used in contractions. 撇号用于缩合词中。

  I'm (= I am)　　they'll (= they will)

Brackets 方括号 [ ]

- Brackets are used to add your own information in quoted material. 方括号用于在引语中补充自己的信息。

  Jason said, "This is a good time **[**meaning today**]** for us to start looking for a new apartment." 贾森说："这是我们开始找新公寓的好时候 [意指今天]。"

- Brackets with three dots are used when you omit words from a quotation. 方括号内加下三点表示引语中有省略。

  Jason said, "This is a good time **[**. . .**]** for a new apartment." 贾森说："这是 [……] 找新公寓的好时候。"

Colon 冒号 :

- The colon is used with clock time. 冒号用于表示钟表时间。

  11:30　　9:45

- The colon is used to introduce a list. 冒号用于引出列表。

  Jean enjoys all kinds of physical activity: hiking, playing tennis, and even cleaning the house. 琼喜欢各种各样的体力活动：远足，打网球，甚至是收拾屋子。

- The colon is used in the salutation of a business letter. 冒号用于商务信函的称呼语后。

  Dear Ms Mansfield: 亲爱的曼斯菲尔德女士：

Comma 逗号 ,

- Commas are used with dates and addresses. 逗号与日期、地址连用。

  Sunday, 3 May, 1964 * 1964 年 5 月 3 日，星期日

Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow G64 2QT 格拉斯哥毕晓普布里格斯韦斯特希尔路(邮政编码: G64 2QT)

- Commas are used after introductory phrases or clauses. 逗号用于引导性短语或分句后。

  After finishing school, she joined the Navy. 毕业后，她参加了海军。

- Commas are used to set off items in a series. 逗号用于分隔开一系列项目。

  They served pizza, pasta, lasagne and salad at the party. 聚会上他们上了比萨饼、意大利面、意大利千层面和色拉。

- Commas are used to set off added information in nonrestrictive phrases or clauses. 逗号在非限制性短语或分句中用于分隔开补充信息。

  Mr. Karas, my sister's teacher, comes from Greece. 卡拉斯先生，我妹妹的老师，来自希腊。

  Rita, who almost never misses a class, is absent today. 丽塔，几乎从未缺过一堂课，今天没来。

- Commas are used in the salutation in informal correspondence and at the close of a letter. 逗号用于非正式信函的称呼语和信尾客套语后。

  Dear Grace, 亲爱的格雷丝　Yours sincerely, 谨启

Dash 破折号 –

- Dashes are used instead of commas when the added information contains commas. 补充信息含有逗号时，使用破折号，不用逗号。

  The school offers several maths courses – algebra, geometry, and trigonometry – as well as a wide variety of science classes. 学校开设有数门数学课程——代数、几何和三角学——以及丰富多样的科学课。

Exclamation mark 叹号 !

- An exclamation mark is used after a word or group of words to show strong feeling. 叹号用于一个或一组词之后表示强烈情感。

  Stop! Don't run over that cat! 停！别轧着那只猫！

Hyphen 连字符 -

- Hyphens appear in compound words or numbers. 连字符用于复合词或复合数词。

  mother-in-law 岳母；婆婆　twenty-one 二十一

- Hyphens are used to divide words at the end of a line. 连字符用于行尾词语分节转行。

  After Mrs Leander finished exploring all her options, she decided the best plan was to return home and start out tomorrow. 利安德太太考虑完所有选项后，决定最好先回家，明天启程。

Parentheses 圆括号 ()

- Parentheses are used with nonessential information and with numbers and letters in lists. 圆括号用于标示非必要信息、列表中的数字和字母。

  We left the party (which started at seven p.m.) sometime after midnight. 我们在午夜后某个时候离开了聚会(晚上 7 点开始的)。

  My requirements are (1) a room with a view and (2) a working air conditioner. 我的要求是：(1)一个看得见风景的房间；(2)一台能用的空调。

Full stop 句号 .

- A full stop is used at the end of any sentence that is not a question or an exclamation. 句号用于句尾，疑问句、感叹句除外。

  The University offers a wide variety of social science courses. 大学开设有多种多样的社会科学课程。

- A full stop is used after many abbreviations. 句号用于许多缩略词之后。

  etc. 等等　　P.M. 午后　　i.e. 亦即

Question mark 问号 ?

- A question mark is used after a word or sentence that asks a question. 问号用于表示疑问的词语或句子之后。

  What? 什么?　　Did you say you don't have a lift home? 你是说你没法搭个便车回家?

Quotation marks 引号 " "

- Quotation marks are used to set off a direct quotation but not an indirect quotation. 引号用于标示直接引语，不用于标示间接引语。

  Smithers said, "Homer, you must go home now." 史密瑟斯说："霍默，现在你必须回家了。"

  Smithers said Homer must go home. 史密瑟斯说霍默必须回家。

- Quotation marks are used with the titles of short written material such as poems, short stories, chapters in books, songs and magazine articles. 引号用于标示诗、短篇故事、图书章节、歌曲、期刊文章等短小文字材料的标题。

  My favourite poem is "A Spider Sewed at Night" by Emily Dickinson. 我最喜欢的诗是埃米莉·狄更生的《蜘蛛在夜里缝纫》。

Semicolon 分号 ;

- The semicolon is used to link independent clauses when there is no coordinating conjunction (such as *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, or *for*) between them. 分号用于连接没有并列连词（如 and, but, or, nor, for）的独立分句。

  Some people like country music; some people don't. 有些人喜欢乡村音乐；有些人不喜欢。

- The semicolon is also used to link independent clauses before a conjunctive adverb (such as *however*, *furthermore*). 分号亦用于连接副词（如 however, furthermore）之前连接独立分句。

  Some people like country music; however, other people dislike it intensely. 有些人喜欢乡村音乐；然而，其他人则深感厌恶。

Slash 正斜杠 /

- The slash separates alternatives. 正斜杠用于分隔备选项。

  and/or 和 / 或

- The slash divides numbers in dates, and divides numerators and denominators in fractions. 正斜杠用于分隔日期中的数字、分数中的分子和分母。

  the memorable date 11/9/01 *2001 年 9 月 11 日那个难忘的日子

  Ten and 50/100 pounds *10.5 镑

- The slash is used when quoting lines of poetry to show where each line ends. 正斜杠用于引用诗行时标示各行结束处。

  My favourite lines from this poem are, "She slept beneath a tree / remembered but by

me." 这首诗我最喜欢的诗行是："她睡在树下 / 只有我记得。"

Capitalization 大写

Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives. 大写专有名词、专有形容词。

- Main words in titles 标题中的主要词语：**T**he **C**anterbury **T**ales《坎特伯雷故事集》
- People 人：**J**ohn **L**ennon 约翰·列侬，**P**elé 贝利
- Cities, nations, states, nationalities, and languages 城市、国家、州 / 邦、国籍 / 民族和语言：**I**stanbul 伊斯坦布尔，**T**urkey 土耳其，**C**alifornia 加利福尼亚，**B**razil 巴西，**A**merican 美国人，**S**panish 西班牙语
- Geographical items 地理名称：**M**ekong **R**iver 湄公河，**M**ount **O**lympus 奥林波斯山，**C**entral **P**ark 中央公园
- Companies and organizations 公司机构：**B**ritish **B**roadcasting **C**orporation 英国广播公司，**W**arwick **U**niversity 华威大学，**B**ritish **R**ed **C**ross 英国红十字会
- Departments and government offices 系 / 部和政府机构：**E**nglish **D**epartment 英语系，**D**epartment for **T**ransport 交通运输部
- Buildings 建筑物：the **E**iffel **T**ower 埃菲尔铁塔
- Trademarked products 注册商标产品：**A**didas 阿迪达斯，**S**ellotape *Sellotape 胶带
- Days, months, and holidays 日、月和节日：**T**uesday 星期二，**J**anuary 一月，**R**amadan 斋月
- Some abbreviations without full stops 一些没有句点的缩略词：**BBC** 英国广播公司，**UN** 联合国，**YMCA** 基督教青年会
- Religions and related words 宗教及相关词：**H**indu 印度教，**B**ible《圣经》，**M**uslim 穆斯林
- Historical periods, events, and documents 历史时期、时间和文献：the **R**enaissance 文艺复兴，the **M**agna **C**arta《大宪章》
- Titles of people 人的头衔、称谓：**P**rime **M**inister Cameron 卡梅伦首相，**P**resident Kennedy 肯尼迪总统，**M**s Tanaka 田中女士，**D**r Lee 李博士
- Titles of printed matter 印刷物名称：*Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary*《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英语学习词典》

Italicization 斜体

In handwritten or typed copy, italics are shown by underlining. 在手写稿或打字稿中，斜体字用下划线标示。

Use italics for the following types of material. 斜体字用于下列类型的材料。

- Words or phrases you wish to emphasize. 意欲强调的词或短语。

  Is this *really* your first time in an aeroplane? 这真的是你第一次坐飞机吗?

  She feeds her dog *T-bone steak*. 她喂她的狗优质牛腰肉吃。

  [It's best not to use italics for emphasis very often. 最好不要频繁使用斜体字。]

- A publication that is not part of a larger publication. 出版物中提到的其他出版物。

  The Times《泰晤士报》(newspaper 报纸)

  The Sun Also Rises《太阳照样升起》(book 图书)

  Economist《经济学人》(magazine 杂志)

Avatar《阿凡达》(movie 电影)

- Foreign words in an English sentence. 英语句子中的外来词。

  The first four numbers in Turkish are *bir, iki, üc, dört*. 土耳其语的头四个数字是 bir, iki, üc, dört。

  The French have a saying: *Plus ça change* . . . 法国有句格言：变化越大，越是无变化……

- Letters used in algebraic equations. 代数方程中使用的字符。

  $E = mc^2$

Spelling 拼写

Frequently misspelled words 常误拼的词

People sometimes confuse the spelling of the following words 人们有时会混淆下列词语的拼写：

accept, except	coarse, course	horse, hoarse
access, excess	complement, compliment	human, humane
advice, advise	conscience, conscious	its, it's
affect, effect	council, counsel	later, latter
aisles, isles	diary, dairy	lay, lie
alley, ally	decent, descent, dissent	lead, led
already, all ready	desert, dessert	lessen, lesson
altar, alter	device, devise	lightning, lightening
altogether, all together	discreet, discrete	lose, loose
always, all ways	dyeing, dying	marital, martial
amoral, immoral	elicit, illicit	maybe, may be
angel, angle	emigrate, immigrate	miner, minor
ask, ax	envelop, envelope	moral, morale
assistance, assistants	fair, fare	of, off
baring, barring, bearing	faze, phase	passed, past
began, begin	fine, find	patience, patients
believe, belief	formerly, formally	peace, piece
board, bored	forth, fourth	personal, personnel
break, brake	forward, foreword	plain, plane
breath, breathe	gorilla, guerrilla	pray, prey
buy, by, bye	have, of	precede, proceed
capital, capitol	hear, here	presence, presents
censor, censure, sensor	heard, herd	principle, principal
choose, chose	heroin, heroine	prophecy, prophesy
cite, site, sight	hole, whole	purpose, propose
clothes, cloths	holy, wholly	quiet, quit, quite

raise, rise	straight, strait	weak, week
respectfully, respectively	than, then	weather, whether
right, rite, write	their, there, they're, there're	were, wear, where, we're
road, rode	threw, through, thorough	which, witch
sat, set	throne, thrown	who's, whose
sense, since	to, too, two	your, you're
shown, shone	tract, track	
stationary, stationery	waist, waste	

NOTE 注： The following summary will answer many spelling questions. However, there are many more rules and also many exceptions. Always check your dictionary if in doubt. 以下小结会回答许多拼写问题。然而，还存在着许多其他规则和许多例外。有疑问时务必查阅一下词典。

Ei and ie *ei 和 ie

There is an old saying that says: "*I* before *e*, except after c, or when pronounced like *ay* as in *neighbour* and *weigh*." 有句老话说："i 在 e 先，c 后或发音似 ay（如在 neighbour 和 weigh 中）时另算。"

- *I* before *e* *i 在 e 先：br**ie**f, n**ie**ce, f**ie**rce
- *E* before *i* after the letter *c* 字母 c 后 e 在 i 先：rec**ei**ve, conc**ei**t, c**ei**ling
- *E* before *i* when pronounced like *ay* 发音似 ay 时 e 在 i 先：**ei**ght, w**ei**ght, th**ei**r

Prefixes 前缀

A prefix changes the meaning of a word but no letters are added or dropped. 前缀改变词语的意义，但字母并无增减。

- usual, **un**usual
- interested, **dis**interested
- use, **re**use

Suffixes 后缀

- Drop the final *e* on the base word when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. 添加以元音打头的后缀时，去掉原词的尾字母 e。

  drive, driv**ing**　　combine, combin**ation**

- Keep the silent *e* on the base word when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added. 添加以辅音打头的后缀时，保留原词不发音的尾字母 e。

  live, live**ly**　　safe, safe**ly** [Exceptions 例外：truly, ninth]

- If the base word (1) ends in a final consonant, (2) is a one-syllable word or a stressed syllable, and (3) the final consonant is preceded by a vowel, double the final consonant. 下述情况要双写词尾辅音字母：（1）原词以尾辅音结尾；（2）原词系单音节词或重读音节；（3）原词尾辅音前为元音。

hit, hitting drop, dropping

- Change a final *y* on a base word to *i* when adding any suffix except *-ing*. 添加除 -ing 以外的后缀时，原词尾字母 y 要变作 i。

day, daily try, tried BUT 但是：play, playing

Grammar 语法

Conjunctions 连词

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses. 连词是连接词语、短语或分句的词。

Coordinating conjunctions 并列连词

The coordinating conjunctions are 并列连词有：*and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*

- Sarah **and** Michael 萨拉和迈克尔
- on vacation **for** three weeks 休三星期假
- You can borrow the book from a library **or** you can buy it at a bookshop. 这本书你可以从图书馆借，也可以上书店买。

Correlative conjunctions 关联连词

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs. 关联连词成对使用。

The correlative conjunctions are 关联连词有：*both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not only . . . but also, whether . . . or*

- **Neither** Sam **nor** Madeleine could attend the party. 萨姆和马德琳都无法出席聚会。
- The singer was **both** out of tune **and** too loud. 歌手既不着调又太聒噪。
- Oscar **not only** ate too much, **but also** fell asleep at the table. 奥斯卡不仅吃得太多，还在餐桌上睡着了。

Subordinating conjunctions 从属连词

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect a subordinate clause to a main clause. 从属连词用于连接从句和主句。

- Antonia sighed loudly **as if** she were really exhausted. 安东尼娅大声叹气，似乎累坏了。
- Uri arrived late **because** his car broke down. 尤里到得晚，因为他的车抛锚了。

Here is a list of subordinating conjunctions 从属连词一览表：

after	before	no matter how	than	where
although	even if	now that	though	wherever
as far as	even though	once	till	whether
as if	how	provided that	unless	while
as soon as	if	since	until	why
as though	in as much as	so that	when	
because	in case	supposing that	whenever	

Conjunctive adverbs 连接副词

Two independent clauses can be connected using a semicolon, plus a conjunctive adverb and a comma. The conjunctive adverb often comes immediately after the semicolon. 两个独立分句可以用分号连同连接副词和逗号连接。连接副词常紧接在分号之后。

- Kham wanted to buy a car; **however**, he hadn't saved up enough money. 坎想买辆车，但他没有攒够钱。
- Larry didn't go right home; **instead**, he stopped at the health club. 拉里没有直接回家，而是上了趟健身房。

Some conjunctive adverbs can appear in different positions in the second clause. 有些连接副词可以出现在第二个分句的不同位置。

- Kham wanted to buy a car; he hadn't, **however**, saved up enough money. 坎想买辆车，但他没有攒够钱。
- Larry didn't go right home; he stopped at the health club **instead**. 拉里没有直接回家，而是上了趟健身房。

Here is a list of conjunctive adverbs 连接副词一览表：

also	finally	indeed	nevertheless	then
anyhow	furthermore	instead	next	therefore
anyway	hence	likewise	otherwise	thus
besides	however	meanwhile	similarly	
consequently	incidentally	moreover	still	

Transitional phrases 过渡短语

If all the sentences in a passage begin with subject + verb, the effect can be boring. To add variety, use a transitional phrase, followed by a comma, at the beginning of some sentences. 段落中的句子若一律以主语 + 动词的句型开始，效果会令人乏味。为了增添变化，在一些句子的开头使用过渡短语，然后加一个逗号。

- Rita needed to study for the test. **On the other hand**, she didn't want to miss the party. 丽塔得用功准备考试。另一方面，她又不想错过派对。
- Yuki stayed up all night studying. **As a result**, he overslept and missed the test. 由己通宵用功学习。结果，他睡过头错过了考试。

Here is a list of transitional phrases 过渡短语一览表：

after all	for example
as a result	in addition
at any rate	in fact
at the same time	in other words
by the way	on the contrary
even so	on the other hand

Common prepositions 常用介词

A preposition describes a relationship to another part of speech; it is usually used before a noun or pronoun. 介词描述与另一词类的关系，通常用于名词或代词前。

- Sancho was waiting **outside** the club. 桑乔在俱乐部外等。
- I gave the money **to** him. 我把钱给了他。

Here is a list of common prepositions 常用介词一览表：

about	behind	down	off	to
above	below	except	on	toward
across	beneath	for	out	under
after	beside	from	outside	unlike
against	between	in	over	until
among	beyond	inside	past	up
around	by	into	regarding	upon
as	concerning	lie	round	with
at	despite	near	since	
before	during	of	through	

Phrasal prepositions 短语介词

Here is a list of phrasal prepositions 短语介词一览表：

according to	by way of	in spite of
along with	due to	instead of
apart from	except for	on account of
as for	in addition to	out of
as regards	in case of	up to
as to	in front of	with reference to
because of	in lieu of	with regard to
by means of	in place of	with respect to
by reason of	in regard to	with the exception of

Block letter format 齐头式书信格式

Using the block letter format, there are no indented lines. 使用齐头式书信格式时，各行均不缩进。

Return address 复信地址	6 Priory Road Sheffield, SB3 3KL
Date 日期	10 May 2014
Inside address 信内地址	Dr Rita Bennett Royal Hallamshire Hospital 8 Beech Hill Road Sheffield, S10 2SB
Salutation 称呼	Dear Dr Bennett,
Body of the letter 书信正文	I am responding to your advertisement for a dietitian in the 5th of May edition of the Sheffield Star. I graduated from the University of Leeds two years ago. Since graduation, I have been working at Northern General Hospital and have also earned additional certificates in nutritional support and diabetes education. I am interested in continuing to work in Sheffield and am available for an interview at your convenience.
Complimentary close 信尾客套语	Yours sincerely,
Signature 签名	*Daniel Chin*
Typed name 打印名	Daniel Chin

Indented letter format 缩进式书信格式

Using the indented format, the return address and the date appear at the far right side of the paper. The first line of each paragraph is also indented. 使用缩进式书信格式时，复信地址和日期位于信纸最右端，各段首行缩进。

Return address
复信地址

6 Priory Road
Sheffield, SB3 3KL

Date 日期

10 May 2014

Inside address
信内地址

Dr Rita Bennett
Royal Hallamshire Hospital
8 Beech Hill Road
Sheffield, S10 2SB

Salutation 称呼

Dear Dr Bennett,

Body of the letter
书信正文

It was a pleasure to meet you and learn more about the programmes offered at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital. I appreciate your taking time out to show me around and introduce me to the staff.

I am excited about the possibility of working at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital and I look forward to speaking with you again soon.

Complimentary close
信尾客套语

Yours sincerely,

Signature 签名

Daniel Chin

Typed name 打印名

Daniel Chin

Curriculum vitae 简历

Successful curriculum vitae strategies 成功的简历策略

- **Honesty 诚实**: Never say something that is untrue. 切忌不实之词。
- **Inclusiveness 全面**: Include information about your experience and qualifications. 写入个人经历和资格证明信息。

Heading 抬头

Include name, address, e-mail, and phone number. 包括名字、地址、电子邮件地址和电话号码。

Objective 目标

Include your goals or skills or both. 包括个人目标或技能，或二者兼具。

Skills 技能

Include any skills that you have that may be helpful in the job that you are applying for. 包括对所申请职位可能有助益的所有技能。

Experience 经历

Describe the jobs you've held. Include your accomplishments and awards. Use positive, action-oriented words with strong verbs. Use present-tense verbs for your current job and past-tense verbs for jobs you've had in the past. Include the job titles that you've held. 描述自己所做过的职位。写上个人成就和所获奖励。用积极、具行动导向的词语和强式动词连用。用现在时动词描述当前职位，用过去时动词描述以前做过的职位。注明自己做过的职务名称。

Education 教育

Include schools attended. If you are a university graduate, list your degree and any post-graduate courses first, and then your A and AS results. It is not necessary to include GCSE results unless you particularly wish to. List qualifications with most recent first. 包括自己上过的学校。若系大学毕业，则先列出自己的学位和修过的研究生课程，再列高级证书考试和高级证书辅助考试的成绩。普通中等教育证书成绩不一定要写上，除非个人特别想写。列出自己的资格证明，先列最新的。

Interests 兴趣爱好

This is not required, but can help a potential employer see you as a well-rounded person. 本项不作要求，但可能有助于让潜在雇主看出你是个全面发展的人。

Sample curriculum vitae 简历样板

There are several different acceptable curriculum vitae formats. Here is one example. 有几种不同的简历格式都是可以接受的。下面试举一例。

NIGEL PETERSON

52 Brighton Street, London, W4 6SH

Telephone: 020-3926 4415; Mobile: 08001 999999; E-mail: nigelp@email.co.uk

EMPLOYMENT

2009-Present **Regent's College**, London, England

Assistant Director of Studies

Assist in the co-ordination and administration of the College's English programmes, including the development and preparation of teaching resources, and the development, preparation, and implementation of assessment items

2007-2009 **English College**, Brighton, England

Senior Teacher

- Assisted the Director of Studies in the area of staff development
- Mentored less experienced teachers with lesson planning and assessment
- Taught two academic writing courses

2003-2007 **International House**, Bath, England

Teacher

- Taught intensive listening and speaking course
- Taught exams preparation course
- Planned weekly excursions for students

2001-2003 **Sussex Downs College, Eastbourne, East Sussex, England**

Teacher

- Taught intensive listening and speaking course
- Taught writing course

2000-2001 **Cavendish School**, Eastbourne, East Sussex, England

Teacher

- Taught two listening and speaking courses
- Led conversational English lessons

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Sept. 2003	**Diploma in English Language Teaching to Adults**
Sept. 2000	**Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults**
May 2000	**University of Reading,** England Master's Degree in English Philology
May 1998	Bachelor's Degree in French

OTHER SKILLS

Computer literate: proficient in Microsoft Office, email and the Internet
Fluent in French; practical knowledge of Spanish and German

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth	6 January 1976
Nationality	English
Gender	Male
Work status	Eligible to work in the UK
Interests	Football, detective novels

Proofreading marks 校对符号

Teachers often use the following correction abbreviations and symbols on students' work.
教师常用下列缩略语和符号批改学生作业。

Problem area 问题范畴	Symbol 符号	Example 例证
agreement 一致	**agr**	He **go** to work at eight o'clock.
capital letters 大写字母	**cap**	the United ≋states
word division or hyphenation 分字或连字	**div** / **hy**	disorienta**ti** / **-on**
sentence fragment 句子片段	**frag**	**Where she found the book.**
grammar 语法	**gr**	It's the **bigger** house on the street.
need italics 需用斜体	**ital**	I read it in **The Daily News**.
need lower case 需用小写	**lc**	I don't like **P**eanut **B**utter.
punctuation error 标点错误	**p**	Where did you find that coat≋
plural needed 需用复数	**pl**	I bought the **grocery** on my way home.
spelling error 拼写错误	**sp**	Did you rec**ie**ve my letter yet?
wrong tense 时态错误	**t**	**I see** her yesterday.
wrong word 用词错误	**ww**	My family used to **rise** corn and wheat.
need an apostrophe 需撇号	'	**I don't** know her name.
need a comma 需逗号	,	However, we will probably arrive on time.
delete something 删除	⌒	We had the ~~most~~ best meal of our lives.
start a new paragraph 另起一段	¶	. . . since last Friday. ¶Oh, by the way . . .
transpose words 调换词语位置	⌒	They live on the floor first

Speaker's handbook 会话手册

1. Greetings, introductions, and leaving 问候、介绍和告辞

Greeting someone you know 问候认识的人

Hello. 你好。
Hi. 嗨。
Morning. 早。
How's it going? 近来如何？[informal 非正式]
What's up? 近来好吗？[informal 非正式]

Greeting someone you haven't seen for a while 问候有段时间没见的人

It's nice to see you again. 很高兴又见面了。
It's been a long time. 好久不见了。
How long has it been? 咱们多久没见了？
Long time no see! 好久不见！[informal 非正式]
You look great! 你气色不错！[informal 非正式]
So, what have you been up to? 嗨，最近忙啥呢？[informal 非正式]

Greeting someone you don't know 问候不认识的人

Hello. 你好。
Good morning. 早上好。
Good afternoon. 下午好。
Good evening. 晚上好。
Hi, there! 嗨，你好！[informal 非正式]

Saying goodbye 告辞

Goodbye. 再见。
Bye. 再见。
Bye-bye. 拜拜。
See you. 再会。
See you later. 回见。
Have a good day. 祝你今天好心情。
Take care. 保重。
Good night. 晚安。[only when saying goodbye 仅限于告辞时]

Introducing yourself 介绍自己

Hi, I'm Tom. 嗨，我是汤姆。
Hello, my name is Tom. 你好，我叫汤姆。
Excuse me. 不好意思。
We haven't met. 我们没见过面。
My name is Tom. 我叫汤姆。[formal 非正式]
I saw you in the (science) class. 我在(科学)课上见过你。
I met you at Jane's party. 我在简的派对上见过你。

Introducing other people 介绍别人

Have you two met? 你们二位见过面吗？
Have you met Maria? 你见过玛丽亚吗？
I'd like you to meet Maria. 我想让你见见玛丽亚。
There's someone I'd like you to meet. 我想让你见个人。
Let me introduce you to Maria. 我来给你向玛丽亚介绍一下。

You: This is my friend Maria.
你： 这位是我的朋友玛丽亚。
Ali: Nice to meet you, Maria.
阿里： 幸会，玛丽亚。
You: Maria, this is Ali.
你： 玛丽亚，这位是阿里。
Maria: Nice to meet you, Ali.
玛丽亚： 幸会，阿里。

I've been wanting to meet you. 我一直想见见你。
Tom has told me a lot about you. 汤姆老跟我提起你。

Greeting guests 问候客人

Welcome. 欢迎。

Hi. 嗨。

How are you? 你好吗?

Please come in. 请进。

Glad you could make it. 很高兴你能来。

Did you have any trouble finding us? 我们这儿好找吗?

Can I take your coat? 来,把外套给我。

Have a seat. 坐。

Please make yourself at home. 请不要拘束。

You: Can I get you something to drink?
你: 我来给你弄点儿喝的?
Guest: Yes, please.
客人: 好,麻烦了。

You: What would you like?
你: 想喝点儿什么?
Guest: I'll have some orange juice, please.
客人: 麻烦来点儿橙汁。

What can I get you to drink? 你想喝点儿什么?

Would you like some ...? 要不要来点儿……?

Saying goodbye to guests 跟客人告辞

Thanks for coming. 谢谢光临。

Thanks for coming round. 谢谢过来。

I'm so glad you could come. 真高兴你能来。

It wouldn't have been the same without you. 多亏有你在。

Let me get your things. 我来帮你取你的东西。

Drop in anytime. 随时过来。

2. Having a conversation 会话

Starting a conversation 发起会话

Nice weather, isn't it? 天气不错啊。

Aren't you a friend of Jim's? 你不是吉姆的朋友吗?

Did you see the match last night? 你看昨晚的比赛了吗?

What's your favourite TV show? 你最喜欢什么电视节目?

So, what do you think about (the situation in Scotland)? 嗯,你怎么看(苏格兰局势)?

So how's (your new car)? 那(你的新车)怎么样?

Guess what I did last night. 猜我昨晚干什么了。

Showing that you are listening 表示自己在听

Uh-huh. 呃嗬。

Right. 对。

Exactly. 没错儿。

Yeah. 是。

OK ... 好……

I know what you mean. 我明白你的意思。

Giving yourself time to think 给自己时间思考

Well ... 啊……

Um ... 嗯……

Uh ... 呃……

Let me think. 让我想想。

Just a minute. 稍等。

Other: We should go by bike.
他人: 我们应该骑自行车去。
You: It's too far. And, I mean ..., it's raining and we're already late.
你: 路太远了。再说,我是说……下着雨呢,咱们已经晚了。

Checking for comprehension 检查是否理解

Do you see what I mean? 明白我的意思吗?

Do you get it? 听懂了吗? [informal 非正式]

Does that make sense? 这听懂了吧?

Checking for agreement 检查是否赞同

Don't you agree? 难道你不同意吗?

So, what do you think? 那么，你怎么想？

We have to (act fast), you know? 咱们得（动作快点儿），明白？

Expressing agreement 表示赞同

You're right. 你说得对。

I couldn't agree more. 我太同意了。

Good thinking! 好想法！ [informal 非正式]

You said it! 说得好！ [informal 非正式]

You're absolutely right. 你说得太对了。

Absolutely! 太对了！ [informal 非正式]

Expressing disagreement 表示不赞同

I'm afraid I disagree. 恐难苟同。

Yeah, but ... 是，不过……

I see your point, but ... 我明白你的意思，不过……

That's not true. 不是这样的。

You must be joking! 你开玩笑的吧！ [informal 非正式]

No way! 没门儿！ [informal 非正式]

Asking someone to repeat something 请求再说一遍

Excuse me? 什么？

Sorry? 啥？

I didn't quite catch that. 我没大听懂。

Could you repeat that? 你能再说一遍吗？

Could you say that again? 你能再说一遍吗？

Interrupting someone 打断对方

Excuse me. 抱歉。

Yes, but (we don't have enough time). 是，不过（我们时间不够了）。

I know, but (that will take hours). 我知道，不过（那要好几个小时）。

Hang on a minute. 稍等一下。 [informal 非正式]

Changing the topic 转换话题

By the way, what do you think about (the new teacher)? 对了，你觉得（新老师）怎么样？

Before I forget, (there's a free concert on Friday night). 哦对了，（周五晚上有场免费音乐会）。

Anyway ... (Did you see David's new car?) 算了……（你见过戴维的新车吗？）

Enough about me. Let's talk about you. 说我也说够了。咱们来说说你吧。

Ending a conversation 结束会话

It was nice talking to you. 和你聊得很开心。

Nice seeing you. 很高兴见你。

Sorry, I have to go now. 抱歉，我现在得走了。

3. Using the telephone 打电话

Making personal calls 打私人电话

Hi, this is David. 喂，我是戴维。

Can I speak to Alice, please? 您好，艾丽斯在吗？

Is that Alice? 是艾丽斯吗？ [informal 非正式]

Is Alice there? 是艾丽斯吗？ [informal 非正式]

I work with her. 我是她同事。

We're in the same science class. 我们一起上科学课。

Could you tell her I phoned? 你能告诉她我打过电话吗？

Would you ask her to phone me? 你能让她给我打个电话吗？

Answering personal calls 接听私人电话

Hello? 喂？

Who's calling, please? 您好，哪位？

Oh, hi David. How are you? 哦，嗨戴维。你好吗？

I can't hear you. 我听不见。
Sorry, we got cut off. 不好意思，断线了。
I'm in the middle of something. 我正在忙点儿事儿。
Can I phone you back? 我给你打过去好吗？
What's your number again? 你的号码是多少来着？
Listen, I have to go now. 听着，我现在得走了。
It was nice talking to you. 和你聊得很开心。

Voice mail greetings 语音邮件问候

This is 01506 432099. 本号码为 01506 432099。
Please leave a message after the beep. 听到"嘀"声后请留言。
Hi, this is Carlos. 嗨，我是卡洛斯。
I can't take your call right now. 我这会儿没法接听你的来电。
Sorry I missed your call. 抱歉，没接着你的电话。
Please leave your name and number. 请留下您的姓名和地址。
I'll ring you back as soon as I can. 我会尽快给你打回去。

Voice mail messages 语音邮件留言

This is Magda. Ring me back when you get a chance. 我是玛格达。得空儿给我打过来吧。[informal 非正式]
Ring me back on my mobile. 给我手机打过来。
I'll phone you back later. 我晚会儿给你打过去。
Talk to you later. 晚会儿和你聊。
If you get this message before eleven o'clock, please ring me back. 如果在 11 点之前听到留言，请给我回个电话。

Making business calls 打商务电话

Hello. This is Andy Larson. 您好。我是安迪·拉森。
I'm phoning about ... 我打电话是想谈谈……
Is this a good time? 这会儿方便吗？

Answering business calls 接听商务电话

Apex Electronics. Rosa Baker speaking. 阿佩克斯电子。我是罗莎·贝克。[formal 正式]
Hello, Rosa Baker. 你好，罗莎·贝克。
May I help you? 您有什么事吗？
Who's calling, please? 请问您是哪位？

Caller: May I speak to Mr. Hafner, please?
来电者： 您好，我找哈夫纳先生。
Businessperson: Speaking.
商务人士： 我就是。

Talking to an office assistant 打电话给办公室助理

Extension 716, please. 您好，分机 716。
Customer Services, please. 您好，客服部。
May I speak to Sheila Spink, please? 您好，我找希拉·斯平克。
She's expecting my call. 她在等我的电话。
I'm returning her call. 我要给她回个电话。
I'd like to leave a message for Ms Spink. 我想给斯平克女士留个信儿。

Making appointments on the phone 打电话预约

You: I'd like to make an appointment to see Ms Spink.
你： 我想约个时间见见斯平克女士。
Assistant: How about eleven o'clock on Wednesday?
助理： 周三 11 点行吗？
You: I'm afraid Wednesday is really bad for me.
你： 我周三恐怕很不合适。
Assistant: Can you do Thursday at nine o'clock?
助理： 周四 9 点行吗？
You: That would be perfect!
你： 这个时间没问题！

Assistant: OK. I have you down for Thursday at nine o'clock.

助理： 好。我把您安排在周四 9 点。

Special explanations 特殊解释

I'm sorry. She's not available. 抱歉。她不在。

Is there something I can help you with? 有需要我帮忙的吗?

Can I put you on hold? 您稍等一下好吗?

I'll transfer you to that extension. 我把您转接到那个分机。

If you leave your number, I'll get Ms Spink to call you back. 您留下号码，我让斯平克女士给您回电话。

I'll tell her you rang. 我会告诉她您来过电话。

4. Interviewing for a job 招聘面试

Small talk by the interviewer 面试官寒暄话

Thanks for coming in today. 感谢您今天过来。

Did you have any trouble finding us? 我们这儿难找吗?

How was the drive? 开车过来顺利吗?

Would you like a cup of coffee? 要来杯咖啡吗?

Do you happen to know (Terry Mendham)? 您刚好认识(特里·门德姆)吗?

Small talk by the candidate 应聘者寒暄话

What a great view! 视野真棒!

Thanks for arranging to see me. 谢谢您安排见我。

I've been looking forward to meeting you. 我一直盼望着见到您。

I spent some time exploring the company's web site. 我花了些时间研究贵公司的网站。

My friend, Dale, has worked here for several years. 我朋友戴尔已经在这儿工作好几年了。

Getting serious 切入正题

OK, shall we get started? 好，咱们开始吧?

So, anyway ... 好，不管怎样……

Let's get down to business. 咱们言归正传。

General questions for a candidate 提问应聘者的一般性问题

Tell me a little about yourself. 请简要介绍一下自己。

How did you get into this line of work? 你是怎么进入这一行的?

How long have you been in this country? 你在这个国家多久了?

How did you find out about the vacancy? 你是怎么了解到这个职位招人的?

What do you know about this company? 你对本公司有多少了解?

Why are you interested in working for us? 你为什么想到我们这里工作?

General answers to an interviewer 对面试官的一般性回答

I've always been interested in (finance). 我一直对(金融)感兴趣。

I enjoy (working with numbers). 我喜欢(跟数字打交道)。

My (uncle) was (an accountant) and encouraged me to try it. 我(叔叔)做过会计，他鼓励我试试。

I saw your ad in the paper. 我在报上看到了你们的广告。

This company has a great reputation in the field. 贵公司在业界享有盛名。

Job-related questions for a candidate 提问应聘者的专业性问题

What are your qualifications for this job? 你有哪些资质可以胜任这个职位?

Describe your work experience. 描述一下自己的工作经历。

What were your responsibilities in your last job? 你上一份工作负责做什么?

I'd like to hear more about (your supervisory experience). 请侧重讲讲(你的管理经验)。

Interviewer: Have you done any courses in (bookkeeping)?

面试官: 你修过(记账)方面的课程吗?

You: Yes, I did two courses in business school and another online course last year.

你: 修过,我在商学院修过两门,去年还修了一门在线课程。

What interests you about this particular job? 这个职位什么地方让你感兴趣?

Why do you think it's a good fit? 你为什么觉得这个职位适合你?

Why did you leave your last job? 上份工作你为什么离职?

Do you have any experience with (HTML)? 你有做(HTML)的经验吗?

Would you be willing to (travel eight weeks a year)? 你愿意(一年出差 8 周)吗?

What sort of salary are you looking for? 你期待什么样的薪资?

Describing job qualifications to an interviewer 向面试官讲述任职资格

In (2010), I started working for (Booker's) as a (sales rep). (2010 年), 我开始到(布克公司)做(销售代表)。

After (two years), I was promoted to (sales manager). (两年)后,我升任(销售经理)。

You'll notice on my CV that (I supervised six people). 您在我的简历上可以看到(我管理了 6 个人)。

I was responsible for (three regions). 我负责(3 个地区)。

I was in charge of (planning sales meetings). 我负责(安排销售会议)。

I have experience in all areas of (sales). (销售)各领域我都有经验。

I helped implement (online sales reports). 我参与了发布(在线销售报告)。

I had to (contact my reps) on a daily basis. 我得每天(联系我的销售代表)。

I speak (Spanish) fluently. 我能说一口流利的(西班牙语)。

I think my strong points are (organization and punctuality). 我认为我的优点是(善于组织和守时)。

Ending the interview 结束面试

I'm impressed with your experience. 你的经历很打动我。

I'd like to arrange a second interview. 我想再安排一次面试。

When would you be able to start? 你什么时候可以入职?

You'll hear from us by (next Wednesday). (下周三)前听我们通知。

We'll be in touch. 我们会联系你。

5. Presentations 报告演示

Introducing yourself 自我介绍

Hello, everyone. I'd like to thank you all for coming. 大家好。谢谢各位到场。

Let me tell you a little bit about myself. 我来跟大家稍微介绍一下自己。

My name is (Rita Nazario). 我叫(丽塔 · 纳扎里奥)。

I am president of (Catco International). 我

是(凯特科国际公司)总裁。

Hi. I'm (Ivan Wolf) from (ATP Inc.). 嗨，我是(ATP公司)的(伊万·沃尔夫)。

Two years ago (I started out as a salesperson). 两年前(我开始做销售员)。

Today (I supervise the West Coast sales team). 今天(我管理着西海岸销售团队)。

Introducing someone else 介绍他人

This is (Tina Gorman), a (woman) who needs no introduction. 这位是(蒂娜·戈尔曼)，就不需要给大家介绍了。

(Tina) is one of America's best-known (lawyers). (蒂娜)是美国最知名的(律师)之一。

(She) is going to talk to us about (car insurance). (她)准备给我们讲讲(汽车保险)。

Let's give (her) a warm welcome. 让我们热烈欢迎。

We are lucky to have with us today (Barry Ake). 我们今天有幸请到了(巴里·阿克)。

As you know, (he) is (the president of ELT Now). 大家知道，(他)是(ELT Now公司总裁)。

It gives me great pleasure to present (Barry Ake). 我特别高兴向大家介绍(巴里·阿克)。

And so without further ado, I'd like to present (Barry Ake). 好，闲言少叙，我来介绍一下(巴里·阿克)。

Stating the purpose 说明目的

Today I'd like to talk to you about (managing your money). 今天我想跟大家谈谈(理财)。

Today I'm going to show you how to (save a lot of money). 今天我要告诉各位如何(省下大钱)。

I'll begin by (outlining the basics). 我先(概述一下基础知识)。

Then I'll (go into more detail). 然后我再(细讲)。

I'll tell you (everything you need to know about savings accounts). (关于储蓄账户你得知道什么，)我都会告诉你。

I'll provide an overview of (different types of investments). 我会概述一下(不同类型的投资)。

I also hope to interest you in (some safe investments). 我还希望给诸位介绍(一些安全的投资)。

I'll list (the mistakes people make). 我会列述(人们犯的错误)。

By the end, you'll (feel like an expert). 听完之后，各位会觉得自己已经像个专家了。

Relating to the audience 体恤听众

Can everyone hear me? 大家都听得见吗?

Put your hand up if you need me to repeat anything. 需要我重复时请举手。

Please stop me at any point if you have a question. 有问题请随时打断我。

How many people here (plan to continue their education)? 在座诸位有多少(打算深造)?

If you're like me, (you haven't saved up enough money). 如果哪位像我一样，(没有存够钱)。

We all know what that's like, don't we? 我们都知道那种滋味，对吧?

Does this ring a bell? 这听起来耳熟吧?

Don't you hate it when (people tell you what you should do)? 难道你们不讨厌(别人告诉你该怎么做)?

Citing sources 引用资料

According to *The Telegraph*, ... 根据《电讯报》，……

A study conducted by University College London showed that ... 伦敦大学学院的一项研究显示，……

Recent research shows that ... 最新研究表明，……

Medical researchers have discovered that ... 医学研究人员发现，……

Peter Butler said, and I quote, "..." 我引用彼

得·巴特勒的话说："……"

I read somewhere that ... 我在一个地方看到，……

(The government) released a report stating that ...(政府)发布了一份报告说，……

Making transitions 过渡

I'd like to expand on that before we move on. 这一点我想多说几句，然后我再往下讲。

The next thing I'd like to talk about is ... 下面我要讲的是……

Now let's take a look at ... 现在让我们来看看……

Moving swiftly on ... 快速往下讲……

To sum up what I've said so far, ... 总结一下目前为止我讲过的内容，……

Now let's move on to the question of ... 现在我们接下来讲……这个问题。

Now that you have an overview, let's look at some of the specifics. 大家已经有了总体认识，咱们来看看一些细节。

Recapping the main points, ... 总结一下要点，……

I'm afraid we have to move on. 咱们怕是得往下讲了。

Emphasizing important points 强调要点

I'd like to emphasize that ... 我想强调一下，……

Never forget that ... 绝对不要忘了……

This is a key concept. 这是一个关键概念。

The bottom line is ... 底线是……

If you remember only one thing I've said today, ... 各位若只记得我今天讲的一个事情的话，……

I can't stress enough the importance of ... ……的重要性我怎么强调也不为过。

Using visuals 利用视觉资料

Have a look at (the chart on the screen). 看一下(屏幕上的图表)。

I'd like to draw your attention to (the poster over there). 我想要诸位看一下(那边的海报)。

You'll notice that ... 大家会注意到……

Pay special attention to the ... 要特别注意……

If you look closely, you'll see that ... 各位细看的话，会看到……

So what does this tell us? 那么这告诉了我们什么？

Closing 结束

And in conclusion, ... 总而言之，……

Let's open the floor to questions. 现在我们把时间留给大家提问。

It's been a pleasure being with you today. 今天和大家交流得很愉快。

6. Agreeing and disagreeing 赞同与不赞同

Agreeing 赞同

Yes, that's right. 是，没错儿。

I know. 我明白。

I agree with you. 我同意。

You're right. 你说得对。

That's true. 是那样。

I think so, too. 我也这么觉得。

That's what I think. 我也这么想。

Me, too. 我也是。

Me neither. 我也不。

Agreeing strongly 强烈赞同

You're absolutely right! 你说得千真万确！

Definitely! 一点儿没错儿！

Certainly! 太对了！

Exactly! 完全正确！

Absolutely! 对极了！
Of course! 当然了！
I couldn't agree more. 我太同意了！
You're telling me! 可不是嘛！ [informal 非正式]
You said it! 你说得没错儿！ [informal 非正式]

Agreeing weakly 勉强赞同

I suppose so. 我想是吧。
Yeah, I guess so. 是，我想是吧。
It would seem that way. 好像是那样。

Remaining neutral 保持中立

I see your point. 我明白你的意思。
You have a point there. 你说得有道理。
I understand what you're saying. 我懂你的意思。
I see what you mean. 我知道你的意思。
I'd have to think about that. 我得想想。
I've never thought about it that way before. 我以前从来没有那么想过。
Maybe yes, maybe no. 也许是，也许不是。
Could be. 有可能。
Possibly. 可能吧。

Disagreeing 不赞同

No, I don't think so. 不，我不这么看。
I agree up to a point. 我在一定程度上同意。
I really don't see it that way. 我真不那么看。
That's not what I think. 我不那么想。
I agree that (going by car is faster), but ... 我也觉得（开车去会快些），但是……
But what about (the expense involved)? 但（所需费用）怎么办？
Yes, but ... 是，但是……
I know, but ... 我明白，但是……
No, it wasn't. / No, they don't. / etc. 不，不是。/ 不，他们没有。/ 等等

Other person: We could save a lot of money by taking the bus.
他人： 我们坐公交车能省好多钱。
You: Not really. It would cost almost the same as driving.
你： 不见得。坐公交车和开车花销差不多。

Disagreeing strongly 强烈不赞同

I disagree completely. 我完全不赞成。
That's not true. 不是这样。
That is not an option. 那可不行。
Definitely not! 绝非如此！
Absolutely not! 绝对没有！
You've made your point, but ... 你讲了自己的观点，但是……
No way! 没门儿！ [informal 非正式]
You can't be serious. 你不会是认真的吧。 [informal 非正式]
You must be joking! 你一定是在开玩笑！ [informal 非正式]
Where did you get that idea? 你这想法是打哪儿来的？ [impolite 不礼貌]
Are you out of your mind! 你脑子有毛病吧！ [impolite 不礼貌]

Disagreeing politely 礼貌地表示异议

I'm afraid I have to disagree with you. 不敢苟同。
I'm not so sure. 我没那么确定。
I'm not sure that's such a good idea. 我拿不准这是不是个好主意。
I see what you're saying, but ... 我明白你的意思，但是……
I'm sure many people feel that way, but ... 我敢说很多人有同感，但是……
But don't you think we should consider (other alternatives)? 但是你不觉得我们应该考虑（其他方案）吗？

7. Interrupting, clarifying, checking for understanding
插话、澄清与确认是否理解

Informal interruptions 非正式插话

Excuse me? 我能插一句吗?

Ummm. 嗯。

Just a minute. 等一下。

Can I stop you for a minute? 我能打断一下吗?

Wait a minute! 等一下！ [impolite 不礼貌]

Hold it right there! 打住！ [impolite 不礼貌]

Formal interruptions 正式插话

Excuse me, sir / madam? 您说什么，先生 / 女士?

Sir? / Madam? 先生？ / 女士?

Excuse me for interrupting. 抱歉，打扰了。

Forgive me for interrupting you, but ... 请原谅，打扰一下，……

I'm sorry to break in like this, but ... 不好意思，打断一下，……

Could I interrupt you for a minute? 能打断您一下吗?

Could I ask a question, please? 您好，能问个问题吗?

Asking for clarification – informal
请求澄清——非正式

What did you say? 你说什么?

I didn't catch that. 我没听懂。

Sorry, I didn't get that. 不好意思，我没听明白。

I missed that. 我没听清。

Could you repeat that? 你能重复一下吗?

Could you say that again? 你能再说一遍吗?

Say again? 再说一遍?

I'm lost. 我糊涂了。

Could you run that by me one more time? 能再给我讲一遍吗?

Did you say ...? 你是说……?

Do you mean ...? 你的意思是……?

Asking for clarification – formal
请求澄清——正式

I beg your pardon? 对不起，请您再说一遍。

I'm not sure I understand what you're saying. 我拿不准自己是否明白您的话。

I can't make sense of what you just said. 我搞不清您刚才的话是什么意思。

Could you explain that in different words? 您能换个说法解释一下吗?

Could you please repeat that? 您能重复一下吗?

Could you go over that again? 您能再说一遍吗?

Giving clarification – informal
作出澄清——非正式

I'll go over it again. 我会再讲一遍。

I'll take it step by step. 我会一步一步地讲。

I'll take a different tack this time. 我这次会换个说法。

Stop me if you get lost. 听不懂就打断我。

OK, here's a recap. 好，来总结一下。

Maybe this will clarify things. 也许这下就会说清楚了。

To put it another way, ... 换个说法，……

In other words, ... 换句话说，……

Giving clarification – formal
作出澄清——正式

Let me put it another way. 我来换个说法吧。

Let me give you some examples. 我来举几个例子吧。

Here are the main points again. 来复述一下要点。

I'm afraid you didn't understand what I said. 你怕是没听明白我的话。

I'm afraid you've missed the point. 你怕是没听懂。

What I meant was ... 我是说……

I hope you didn't think that ... 我希望你不会以为……

I didn't mean to imply that ... 我不是暗指……

I hope that clears things up. 希望这下说清楚了。

Checking for understanding 检查是否理解

Do you understand now? 你现在明白了吗?

Is it clearer now? 现在清楚些了吗?

Do you see what I'm getting at? 明白我的意思吗?

Does that help? 这下清楚了?

Is there anything that still isn't clear? 还有什么不清楚的吗?

What other questions do you have? 你还有其他问题吗?

Now explain it to me in your own words. 现在用自己的话给我解释一下。

Speaker: What else?
说话者: 还有不明白的地方吗?
Listener: I'm still not clear on the difference between a preposition and a conjunction.
倾听者: 我还是不清楚介词和连词有什么区别。

8. Apologizing 道歉

Apologizing for a small accident or mistake 为小意外或小错误道歉

Sorry. 对不起。

I'm sorry. 对不起。

Excuse me. 不好意思。

It was an accident. 我不是故意的。

Pardon me. 原谅我吧。[formal 正式]

Oops! 哎哟! [informal 非正式]

My mistake. 我的错。[informal 非正式]

I'm terrible with (names). 我死活记不住(人名)。

I've never been good with (numbers). 我一直不擅长跟(数字)打交道。

I can't believe I (did/said) that. 我无法相信自己竟那么(做 / 说)。

Apologizing for a serious accident or mistake 为重大意外或严重错误道歉

I'm so sorry. 非常对不起。

I am really sorry that I (damaged your car). 真对不起,我(弄坏了你的车)。

I am so sorry about (damaging your car). 非常对不住,(弄坏了你的车)。

I feel terrible about (the accident). 我对(这场意外)感到非常难过。

I'm really sorry but (I was being very careful). 真对不起,可(我已经非常小心了)。

I'm sorry for (causing you a problem). 对不起,(给你惹了麻烦)。

Please accept my apologies for ..., 请接受我对……的歉意。[formal 正式]

I sincerely apologize for... 我真诚地为……道歉。[formal 正式]

Apologizing for upsetting someone 为惹人不悦道歉

I'm sorry I upset you. 对不起,让你不高兴了。

I didn't mean to make you feel bad. 我不是有意要惹你不开心。

Please forgive me. 请原谅我。[formal 正式]

I just wasn't thinking straight. 我刚才脑子发热了。

That's not what I meant to say. 我不是这个意思。

I didn't mean it personally. 我没有冒犯之意。

I'm sorry. I'm having a rough day. 对不起。我这一天很不顺。

Apologizing for having to say *no* 为不得不说"不"道歉

I'm sorry. I can't. 对不起。我做不到。

Sorry, I never (lend anyone my car). 对不起，我从不(借车给人)。

I wish I could say *yes*. 真希望我能说"行"。

I'm going to have to say *no*. 我将不得不说"不行"。

I can't. I have to (work that evening). 不行。(那天晚上)我得(工作)。

Maybe some other time. 换个时间也许行。

Responding to an apology 回应道歉

Oh, that's OK. 哦，没关系。

Think nothing of it. 别放在心上。[formal 正式]

Don't mention it. 哪里的话。[formal 正式]

Other person: I'm afraid I lost the pen you lent me.

他人： 我怕是把你借给我的那支笔弄丢了。

You: That's alright.

你： 没事儿。

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

It's not important. 不要紧。

Never mind. 没关系。

No problem. 没什么。

It happens. 难免的。

Forget it. 算了。

Don't worry about it. 别往心里去。[informal 非正式]

Apology accepted. 接受你的道歉。[formal 正式]

It's absolutely fine. 一点儿事儿也没有。

Showing regret 表示后悔

I feel really bad. 我很难过。

It won't happen again. 下次不会了。

I wish I could go back and start all over again. 真希望能回到过去从头再来。

I don't know what came over me. 我不知道自己着了什么魔。

I don't know what to say. 我不知道说什么好。

Now I know better. 现在我醒悟了。

Too bad I didn't ... 真遗憾我没有……

It was inexcusable of me. 我实在说不过去。[formal 正式]

It's not like me to ... 我怎么会……

I hope I can make it up to you. 我希望能补偿你。

That didn't come out right. 这么说不对。

I didn't mean to take it out on you. 我不是有意拿你出气。

Sympathizing 表示同情

This must be very difficult for you. 这对你肯定非常难。

I know what you mean. 我明白你的意思。

I know how you're feeling. 我知道你的感受。

I know how upset you must be. 我清楚你肯定多不开心。

I can imagine how difficult this is for you. 我想象得到这对你有多难。

9. Suggestions, advice, insistence 提议、建议与坚持己见

Making informal suggestions 作出非正式提议

Here's what I suggest. 我提议这样。

I know what you should do. 我知道你该怎么办。

Why don't you (go to the movies with Jane)? 你何不(跟简去看电影)呢?

What about (having lunch with Bob)? (跟鲍勃一起吃午饭)如何?

Try (the chips next time). (下次)尝尝(薯条)。

Have you thought about (riding your bike

to work)? 你考虑过(骑车上班)没有?

Accepting suggestions 接受提议

Thanks, I'll do that. 谢谢，就这么办。

Good idea! 好主意!

That's a great idea. 这个想法很好。

Sounds good to me. 听起来不错。

I'll give it a try. 我试试看。

I reckon it's worth a try. 我看值得一试。

Refusing suggestions 拒绝提议

No. I don't like (chips). 不，我不喜欢(薯条)。

That's not for me. 我做不到。

I don't think so. 我不这么想。

That might work for some people, but ... 这对有些人可能行，但……

No, I don't really want to. 不，我真的不想。

I don't feel like it. 我不想。[impolite 不礼貌]

Giving serious advice – informal 给出严肃建议——非正式

Listen! 听着!

Take my advice. 听我的。

Take it from someone who knows. 听明白人的。

Take it from someone who's been there. 听过来人的。

Here's what I think you should do. 我觉得你应该这么做。

Here's an idea. 我有个主意。

How about (waiting until you're 30 to get married)?(等你 30 岁了再结婚)如何?

Don't (settle down too quickly). 别(太快安定下来)。

Why don't you (see the world while you're young)? 你何不(趁年轻多见见世面)呢?

You can always (settle down later). 你总可以(晚些安定下来)。

Don't forget – (you only live once). 别忘了——(你只活一次)。

Giving serious advice – formal 给出严肃建议——正式

Have you ever thought about (becoming a doctor)? 你想过(当医生)没有?

Maybe it would be a good idea if you (went back to university). 也许你不妨(重回大学)。

It looks to me like (Oxford) would be your best choice. 我看(牛津)是你的最佳选择。

If I were you, I'd study (medicine). 我是你的话，就学(医)。

In my opinion, you should (consider it seriously). 依我看，你该(认真考虑一下)。

Be sure to (get your application in early). 一定要(早点申请)。

I always advise people to (check that it was received). 我总是劝告人家(检查一下收到没有。)

The best idea is (to study hard). 最好是(努力学习)。

If you're really clever, you'll (start right away). 真聪明的话，你就(马上开始)。

Accepting advice 接受建议

You're right. 你说得对。

Thanks for the advice. 谢谢建议。

That makes a lot of sense. 这话很有道理。

I see what you mean. 我明白你的意思。

That sounds like good advice. 这个建议听起来不错。

I'll give it a try. 我试试看。

I'll do my best. 我会尽力而为。

You've given me something to think about. 你的话令我深思。

I'll try it and get back to you. 我试试再回复你。

Refusing advice 拒绝建议

I don't think that would work for me. 我觉得这不管用。

That doesn't make sense to me. 这在我看来不可行。

I'm not sure that would be such a good idea. 我拿不准这个主意好不好。

I could never (become a doctor). 我绝对没法(当医生)。

Thanks for the input. 谢谢帮忙出主意。

Thanks, but no thanks. 谢谢，但还是别了。[informal 非正式]

You don't know what you're talking about. 你都不明白自己在说啥。[impolite 不礼貌]

I think I know what's best for myself. 我觉得自己清楚怎么做最好。[impolite 不礼貌]

Back off a bit, will you? 别多嘴，行吗？[impolite 不礼貌]

Insisting 坚持己见

You have to (become a doctor). 你得(当医生)。

Try to see it my way. 从我的角度想想看。

I know what I'm talking about. 我清楚自己在说啥。

If you don't (study medicine), I won't (pay for your studies). 你不(学医)，我就不(给你出学费)。

I don't care what you think. 我不在乎你怎么想。[impolite 不礼貌]

10. Describing feelings 描述情感

Happiness 喜悦

I'm doing really well. 我很好。

This is the best day of my life. 这是我一生中最美好的日子。

I've never been so happy in my life. 我一生中从未如此快乐过。

I'm so pleased for you. 我真替你高兴。

Aren't you thrilled? 难道你不喜出望外？

What could be better? 夫复何求？

Life is good. 活着真好。

Sadness 悲伤

Are you OK? 你没事儿吧？

Why the long face? 干吗拉长了脸？

I'm not doing so well. 我不太好。

I feel awful. 我很不舒服。

I'm devastated. 我痛不欲生。

I'm depressed. 我觉得抑郁。

I'm feeling a bit down. 我情绪有点儿低落。

Oh, what's the use? 哦，有什么用？

Fear 忧惧

I'm worried about (money). 我担心(钱)。

He dreads (going to the dentist). 他害怕(看牙医)。

I'm afraid to (drive over bridges). 我怕(开车过桥)。

She can't stand (snakes). 她见不得(蛇)。

This anxiety is killing me. 我紧张死了。

He's scared of (big dogs). 他怕(大狗)。

How will I ever (pass my driving test)? 我怎么才能(通过驾驶考试)呢？

I have a phobia about (germs). 我害怕(细菌)。

Anger 愤怒

I'm really annoyed with (you). 我特别烦(你)。

They resent (such high taxes). 他们痛恨(这么高的税)。

How could she (do) that? 她怎么能那么(做)？

I'm annoyed with (the neighbours). 我反感(邻居)。

(The noise of car alarms) infuriates her. (汽车警报声)让她怒不可遏。

He was furious with (the children). 他对(孩子们)大发脾气。

Boredom 厌烦

I'm so bored. 我很无聊。

There's nothing to do around here. 这儿无事可做。

What a bore! 真无聊！

Nothing ever happens. 什么事也没有。

She was bored to tears. 她烦得要命。

They were bored to death. 他们无聊死了。

I was bored stiff. 我无聊得要命。

It was such a monotonous (film). 这（电影）真枯燥。

(That TV show) was so dull. （那个电视节目）真沉闷。

Disgust 反感

That's disgusting. 真恶心。

Yuck! 呸！ [informal 非正式]

I hate (raw fish). 我讨厌（生鱼）。

How can you stand it? 你怎么受得了？

I was almost sick. 我快恶心坏了。[impolite 不礼貌]

I thought I was going to throw up. 我觉得自己要吐了。[impolite 不礼貌]

I don't even want to think about it. 我连想都不愿意想。

How can you say something like that? 你怎么说得出口那种话？

I wouldn't be caught dead (wearing that dirty old coat). 我打死也不愿意（穿那件脏旧的外套）。

Compassion 怜悯

I'm sorry. 对不起。

I understand what you're going through. 我理解你的处境。

Tell me about it. 跟我说说吧。

How can I help? 我帮得上忙吗？

Is there anything I can do? 我能做些什么吗？

She is concerned about him. 她担心他。

He worries about the children. 他担心孩子们。

He cares for her deeply. 他深爱着她。

My heart goes out to them. 我心里时刻牵挂着他们。

Guilt 内疚

I feel terrible that I (lost your mother's necklace). 我（把你妈的项链弄丢了），很难过。

I never should have (borrowed it). 我根本就不该（借它）。

I feel so guilty! 我好内疚！

It's all my fault. 都怪我。

I blame myself. 我自责。

I make a mess of everything. 我把一切都搞砸了。

I'll never forgive myself. 我永远也不会原谅自己。

Frequent words 常用词

This is a list of the 3,000 most frequent words in the Collins Corpus. 以下列出的是柯林斯语料库中使用频率最高的 3,000 词。

a
abandon
abandoned
ability
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conviction

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higher education
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highly
hill
him

Frequent words

himself
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history
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HIV
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Kremlin
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labour
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lesson
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like
likely
limit
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line
link
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literature
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lobby
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local authority
location
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long-time
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lord
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loss
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lovely
lover
low
lower
Ltd
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lunch
luxury
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made-up
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mail
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mainly
maintain
major
majority
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make-up
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minority
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night
nightmare
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nor
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north-west
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notion
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observer
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opportunity
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opposite
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outstanding
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overall
overcome
overnight
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overwhelming
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ownership
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pleasure
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plunge
plus
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poet
poetry
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policeman
policy
political
politician
politics
poll
pollution
pool
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pop
popular
population
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Prime Minister
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princess
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principle
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prisoner
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process
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product
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profile
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refuse
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regret
regular
regulation
regulator
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religion
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remain
remaining
remark
remarkable
remember
remind
remote
remove
renew
rent
repair
repeat
replace
replacement
reply
report
reporter
reporting
represent
representative
republic
republican
reputation
request
require
requirement
rescue

research
reserve
resident
resign
resignation
resist
resistance
resolution
resolve
resort
resource
respect
respond
response
responsibility
responsible
rest
restaurant
Restoration
restore
restriction
result
resume
retail
retain
retire
retirement
retreat
return
reveal
revenue
reverse
review
revolution
revolutionary
reward
rhythm
rice
rich
rid
ride
rider
right
right-on
right-wing
ring
riot
rise
risk
rival
river
road
rock
rocket
role
roll
romantic
roof
room
root
rose
rough
round
route
routine
row
royal
rugby
ruin
rule
ruling
rumour
run
runner
running
rural
rush
sack
sacrifice
sad
safe
safety
sail
saint
sake
salary
sale
salt
same
sample
sanction
sand
satellite
sauce
save
saving
say
scale
scandal
scene
schedule
scheme
school
science
scientific
scientist
score
scream
screen
script
sea
seal
search
season
seat
second
secret
secretary
Secretary of State
secretary-general
section
sector
secure
security
Security Council
see
seed
seek
seem
segment
seize
select
selection
self
sell
Senate
senator
send
senior
sense
sensible
sensitive
sentence
separate
series
serious
seriously
servant
serve
service
session
set
set-up
settle
settlement
seven
seventeen
seventeenth
seventh
seventieth
seventy
several
severe
sex
sexual
shade
shadow
shake
shall
shame
shape
shaped
share
shareholder
sharp
she
shed
sheet
shell
shelter
shift
ship
shirt
shock
shoe
shoot
shop
shopping
shore
short
short-term
shortage
shortly
shot
should
shoulder
shout
show
shut
sick
side
sigh
sight
sign
signal
significant
silence
silent
silver
similar
simple
simply
since
sing
singer
single
sink
sir
sister
sit
site
situation
six
sixteen
sixteenth
sixth
sixtieth
sixty
size
ski
skill
skin
sky
sleep
slice
slide
slight
slightly
slim
slip
slow
small
smart
smash
smell
smile
smoke
smoking
smooth
snap
snow
so
so-called
soccer
social
socialist
society
soft
software
soil
soldier
solicitor
solid
solution
solve
some
somebody
somehow
someone
something
sometimes
somewhat
somewhere
son
song
soon
sophisticated
sorry
sort
soul
sound
source
south
south-east
south-west
southern
space
spare
spark
speak
speaker
special
specialist
specialize
species
specific
specifically
spectacular
speculate
speech
speed
spell
spend
spin
spirit
spiritual
spite
split
spokesman
sponsor
sport
spot
spray
spread
spring
spur
squad
square
squeeze
stable
stadium
staff
stage
stake
stamp
stand
standard
star
stare
start
state
State Department
statement
station
statistic
status
stay
steady
steal
steam
steel

Frequent words

stem
step
sterling
stick
still
stimulate
stir
stock
stock exchange
stock market
stomach
stone
stop
store
storm
story
straight
strain
strange
strategic
strategy
stream
street
strength
strengthen
stress
stretch
strict
strike
striking
string
strip
stroke
strong
structure
struggle
student
studio
study
stuff
stupid
style
subject
subsequent
subsidy
substance
substantial
substitute
succeed
success
successful
such
sudden
suddenly
suffer
sufficient
sugar
suggest
suggestion
suicide
suit
suitable
sum
summer
summit
sun
super
superb
superior
supermarket
supply
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supporter
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surplus
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surround
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symptom
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tactic
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takeover
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talent
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target
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task force
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tax
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teach
teacher
teaching
team
tear
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technique
technology
teenager
telephone
television
tell
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territory
terrorist
test
testing
text
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traffic
tragedy
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transaction
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transform
transition
transport
trap
travel
traveller
treasury
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treatment
treaty
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tremendous
trend
trial
trick
trigger
trip
triumph
troop
trouble
truck
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truth
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tube
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tunnel
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underground
undermine
understand
understanding
unemployment
unexpected
unfair
unfortunately
unhappy
unidentified
uniform
union
unique
unit
united
United Kingdom
United Nations
unity
universe
university
unknown
unless
unlike
unlikely
until
unusual
up
upon
upper
upset
urban
urge
urgent
us
use
used
useful
user
usual
usually
valley
valuable
value
van
variety
various
vary
vast
VAT
vegetable
vehicle
venture
venue
verdict

version
very
vessel
veteran
via
vice
victim
victimize
victory
video
view
viewer
village
violate
violence
violent
virtually
virus
visible
vision
visit
visitor
vital
vitamin
voice
vol.
volume
voluntary
volunteer
vote
voter
vulnerable
wage
wait
wake
walk
wall
Wall Street
want
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warm
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warning
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wedding
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weekly
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welfare
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well-known
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when
whenever
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winning
winter
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wish
with
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withdrawal
within
without
witness
woman
wonder
wonderful
wood
wooden
word
work
worker
working
world
world war
worldwide
worried
worry
worse
worst
worth
would
wound
wrap
write
writer
writing
written
yacht
yard
yeah
year
yellow
yen
yes
yesterday
yet
yield
you
young
youngster
your
yours
yourself
youth
zero
zone

Academic Word List 学术词表

This list contains the headwords of the families in the Academic Word List (AWL). The numbers indicate the sublist of the AWL, with sublist 1 containing the most frequent words, sublist 2 the next most frequent and so on. For example, *abandon* and its family members are in sublist 8. The AWL was created by Averil Coxhead and you can find out more about it here: http://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/resources/academicwordlist. 本表包含了学术词汇表（Academic Word List，简称 AWL）中各词族的核心词汇。数字表示核心词汇在 AWL 中所对应的子表。子表 1 中的单词使用频率最高，子表 2 其次，依此类推。例如，abandon 及其词族下的其他单词出现在子表 8 中。AWL 由埃夫丽尔·考克斯黑德编制。如需查询更多信息，请访问：http://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/resources/academicwordlist。

abandon	8	assemble	10	colleague	10	contemporary	8
abstract	6	assess	1	commence	9	context	1
academy	5	assign	6	comment	3	contract	1
access	4	assist	2	commission	2	contradict	8
accommodate	9	assume	1	commit	4	contrary	7
accompany	8	assure	9	commodity	8	contrast	4
accumulate	8	attach	6	communicate	4	contribute	3
accurate	6	attain	9	community	2	controversy	9
achieve	2	attitude	4	compatible	9	convene	3
acknowledge	6	attribute	4	compensate	3	converse	9
acquire	2	author	6	compile	10	convert	7
adapt	7	authority	1	complement	8	convince	10
adequate	4	automate	8	complex	2	cooperate	6
adjacent	10	available	1	component	3	coordinate	3
adjust	5	aware	5	compound	5	core	3
administrate	2	behalf	9	comprehensive	7	corporate	3
adult	7	benefit	1	comprise	7	correspond	3
advocate	7	bias	8	compute	2	couple	7
affect	2	bond	6	conceive	10	create	1
aggregate	6	brief	6	concentrate	4	credit	2
aid	7	bulk	9	concept	1	criteria	3
albeit	10	capable	6	conclude	2	crucial	8
allocate	6	capacity	5	concurrent	9	culture	2
alter	5	category	2	conduct	2	currency	8
alternative	3	cease	9	confer	4	cycle	4
ambiguous	8	challenge	5	confine	9	data	1
amend	5	channel	7	confirm	7	debate	4
analogy	9	chapter	2	conflict	5	decade	7
analyse	1	chart	8	conform	8	decline	5
annual	4	chemical	7	consent	3	deduce	3
anticipate	9	circumstance	3	consequent	2	define	1
apparent	4	cite	6	considerable	3	definite	7
append	8	civil	4	consist	1	demonstrate	3
appreciate	8	clarify	8	constant	3	denote	8
approach	1	classic	7	constitute	1	deny	7
appropriate	2	clause	5	constrain	3	depress	10
approximate	4	code	4	construct	2	derive	1
arbitrary	8	coherent	9	consult	5	design	2
area	1	coincide	9	consume	2	despite	4
aspect	2	collapse	10	contact	5	detect	8

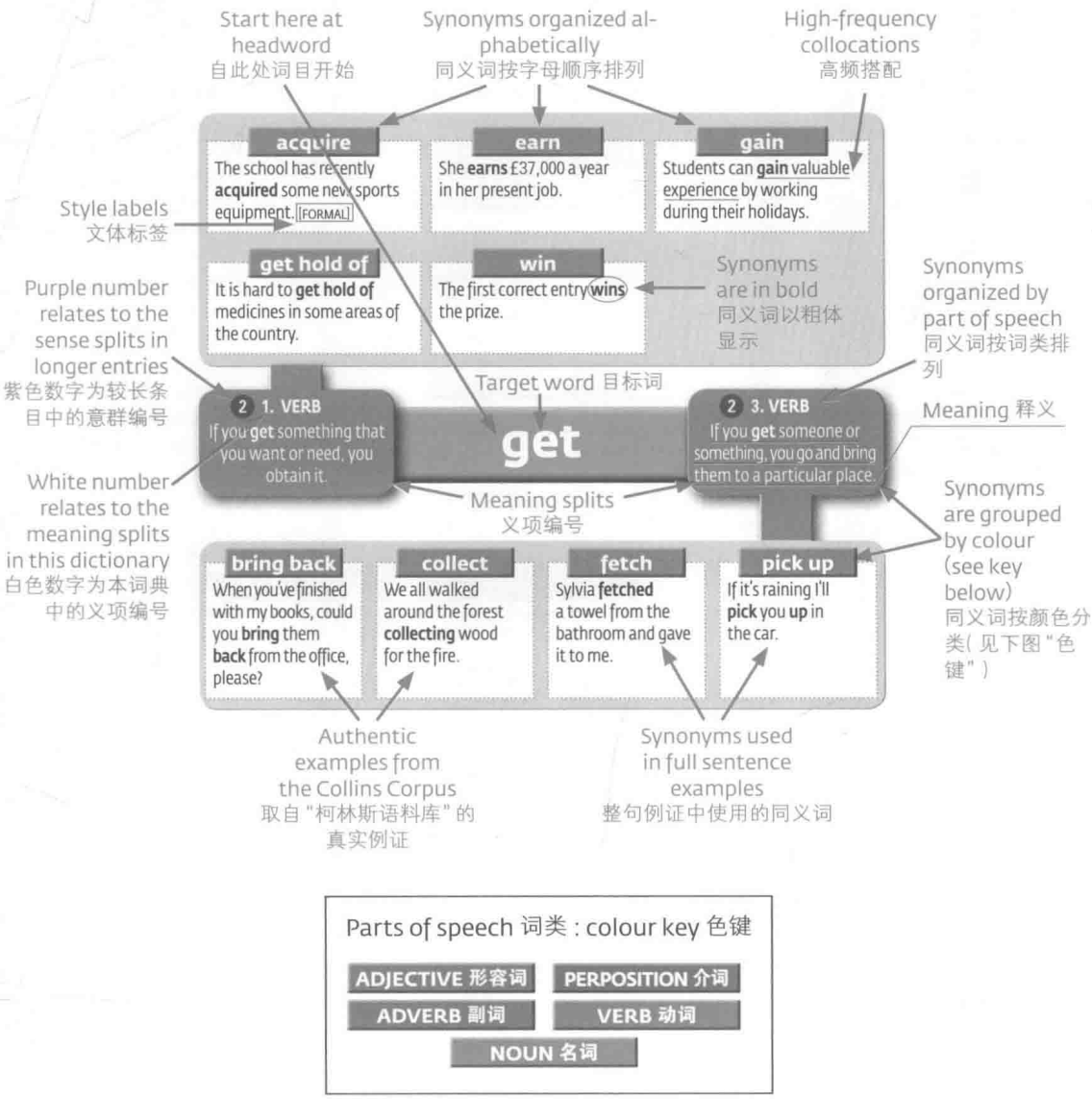
deviate	8	expert	6	incline	10	logic	5
device	9	explicit	6	income	1	maintain	2
devote	9	exploit	8	incorporate	6	major	1
differentiate	7	export	1	index	6	manipulate	8
dimension	4	expose	5	indicate	1	manual	9
diminish	9	external	5	individual	1	margin	5
discrete	5	extract	7	induce	8	mature	9
discriminate	6	facilitate	5	inevitable	8	maximize	3
displace	8	factor	1	infer	7	mechanism	4
display	6	feature	2	infrastructure	8	media	7
dispose	7	federal	6	inherent	9	mediate	9
distinct	2	fee	6	inhibit	6	medical	5
distort	9	file	7	initial	3	medium	9
distribute	1	final	2	initiate	6	mental	5
diverse	6	finance	1	injure	2	method	1
document	3	finite	7	innovate	7	migrate	6
domain	6	flexible	6	input	6	military	9
domestic	4	fluctuate	8	insert	7	minimal	9
dominate	3	focus	2	insight	9	minimize	8
draft	5	format	9	inspect	8	minimum	6
drama	8	formula	1	instance	3	ministry	6
duration	9	forthcoming	10	institute	2	minor	3
dynamic	7	foundation	7	instruct	6	mode	7
economy	1	found	9	integral	9	modify	5
edit	6	framework	3	integrate	4	monitor	5
element	2	function	1	integrity	10	motive	6
eliminate	7	fund	3	intelligence	6	mutual	9
emerge	4	fundamental	5	intense	8	negate	3
emphasis	3	furthermore	6	interact	3	network	5
empirical	7	gender	6	intermediate	9	neutral	6
enable	5	generate	5	internal	4	nevertheless	6
encounter	10	generation	5	interpret	1	nonetheless	10
energy	5	globe	7	interval	6	norm	9
enforce	5	goal	4	intervene	7	normal	2
enhance	6	grade	7	intrinsic	10	notion	5
enormous	10	grant	4	invest	2	notwithstanding	10
ensure	3	guarantee	7	investigate	4	nuclear	8
entity	5	guideline	8	invoke	10	objective	5
environment	1	hence	4	involve	1	obtain	2
equate	2	hierarchy	7	isolate	7	obvious	4
equip	7	highlight	8	issue	1	occupy	4
equivalent	5	hypothesis	4	item	2	occur	1
erode	9	identical	7	job	4	odd	10
error	4	identify	1	journal	2	offset	8
establish	1	ideology	7	justify	3	ongoing	10
estate	6	ignorance	6	label	4	option	4
estimate	1	illustrate	3	labour	1	orient	5
ethic	9	image	5	layer	3	outcome	3
ethnic	4	immigrate	3	lecture	6	output	4
evaluate	2	impact	2	legal	1	overall	4
eventual	8	implement	4	legislate	1	overlap	9
evident	1	implicate	4	levy	10	overseas	6
evolve	5	implicit	8	liberal	5	panel	10
exceed	6	imply	3	licence	5	paradigm	7
exclude	3	impose	4	likewise	10	paragraph	8
exhibit	8	incentive	6	link	3	parallel	4
expand	5	incidence	6	locate	3	parameter	4

Academic Word List

participate	2	qualitative	9	secure	2	technique	3
partner	3	quote	7	seek	2	technology	3
passive	9	radical	8	select	2	temporary	9
perceive	2	random	8	sequence	3	tense	8
percent	1	range	2	series	4	terminate	8
period	1	ratio	5	sex	3	text	2
persist	10	rational	6	shift	3	theme	8
perspective	5	react	3	significant	1	theory	1
phase	4	recover	6	similar	1	thereby	8
phenomenon	7	refine	9	simulate	7	thesis	7
philosophy	3	regime	4	site	2	topic	7
physical	3	region	2	so-called	10	trace	6
plus	8	register	3	sole	7	tradition	2
policy	1	regulate	2	somewhat	7	transfer	2
portion	9	reinforce	8	source	1	transform	6
pose	10	reject	5	specific	1	transit	5
positive	2	relax	9	specify	3	transmit	7
potential	2	release	7	sphere	9	transport	6
practitioner	8	relevant	2	stable	5	trend	5
precede	6	reluctance	10	statistic	4	trigger	9
precise	5	rely	3	status	4	ultimate	7
predict	4	remove	3	straightforward	10	undergo	10
predominant	8	require	1	strategy	2	underlie	6
preliminary	9	research	1	stress	4	undertake	4
presume	6	reside	2	structure	1	uniform	8
previous	2	resolve	4	style	5	unify	9
primary	2	resource	2	submit	7	unique	7
prime	5	respond	1	subordinate	9	utilize	6
principal	4	restore	8	subsequent	4	valid	3
principle	1	restrain	9	subsidy	6	vary	1
prior	4	restrict	2	substitute	5	vehicle	8
priority	7	retain	4	successor	7	version	5
proceed	1	reveal	6	sufficient	3	via	8
process	1	revenue	5	sum	4	violate	9
professional	4	reverse	7	summary	4	virtual	8
prohibit	7	revise	8	supplement	9	visible	7
project	4	revolution	9	survey	2	vision	9
promote	4	rigid	9	survive	7	visual	8
proportion	3	role	1	suspend	9	volume	3
prospect	8	route	9	sustain	5	voluntary	7
protocol	9	scenario	9	symbol	5	welfare	5
psychology	5	schedule	8	tape	6	whereas	5
publication	7	scheme	3	target	5	whereby	10
publish	3	scope	6	task	3	widespread	8
purchase	2	section	1	team	9		
pursue	5	sector	1	technical	3		

Visual thesaurus 同类词图表

This visual thesaurus focuses on the 50 most over-used words in English and gives alternatives to help you develop fluency and creativity in your use of English. 本同类词图表聚焦于50个用得最滥的英语单词，提供替代说法，帮助读者提高运用英语的流畅性和创造性。

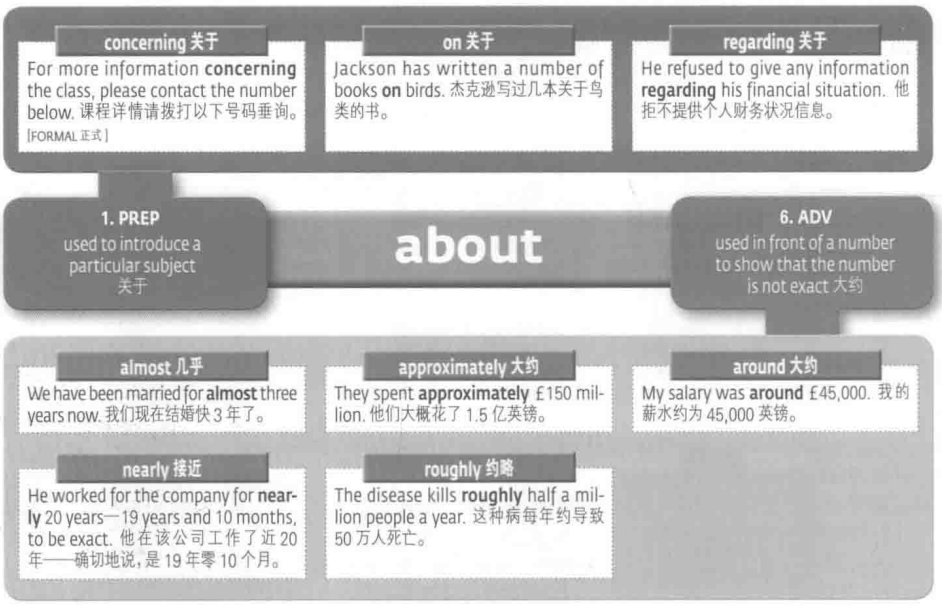


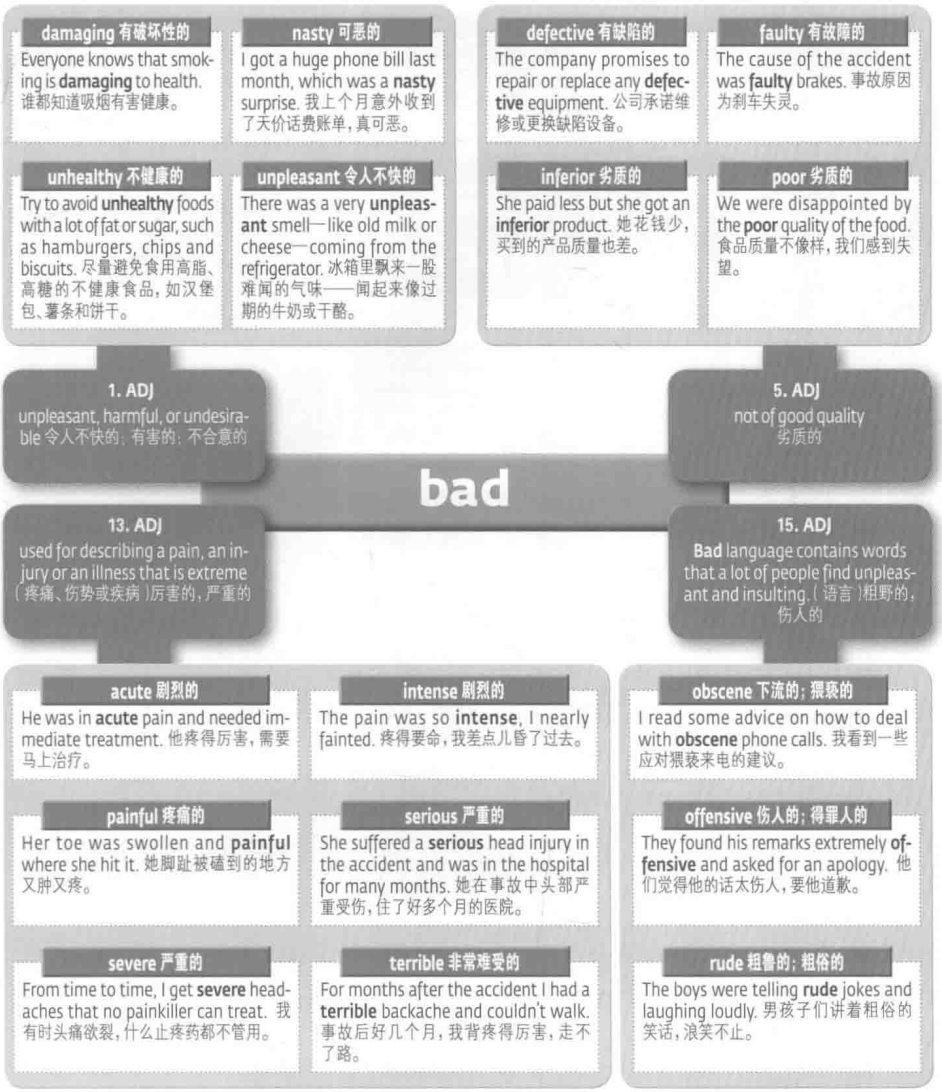
Parts of speech 词类 : colour key 色键

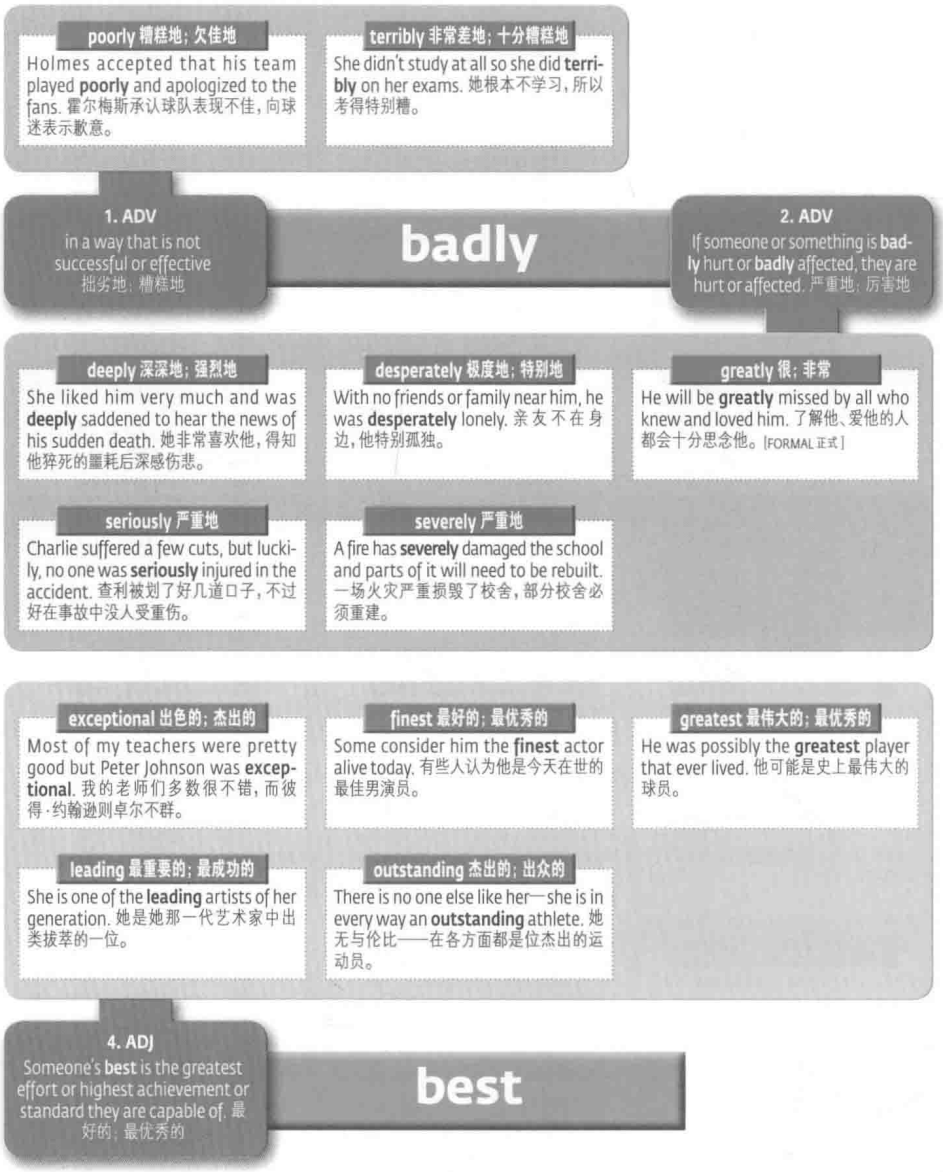
ADJECTIVE 形容词　PERPOSITION 介词

ADVERB 副词　VERB 动词

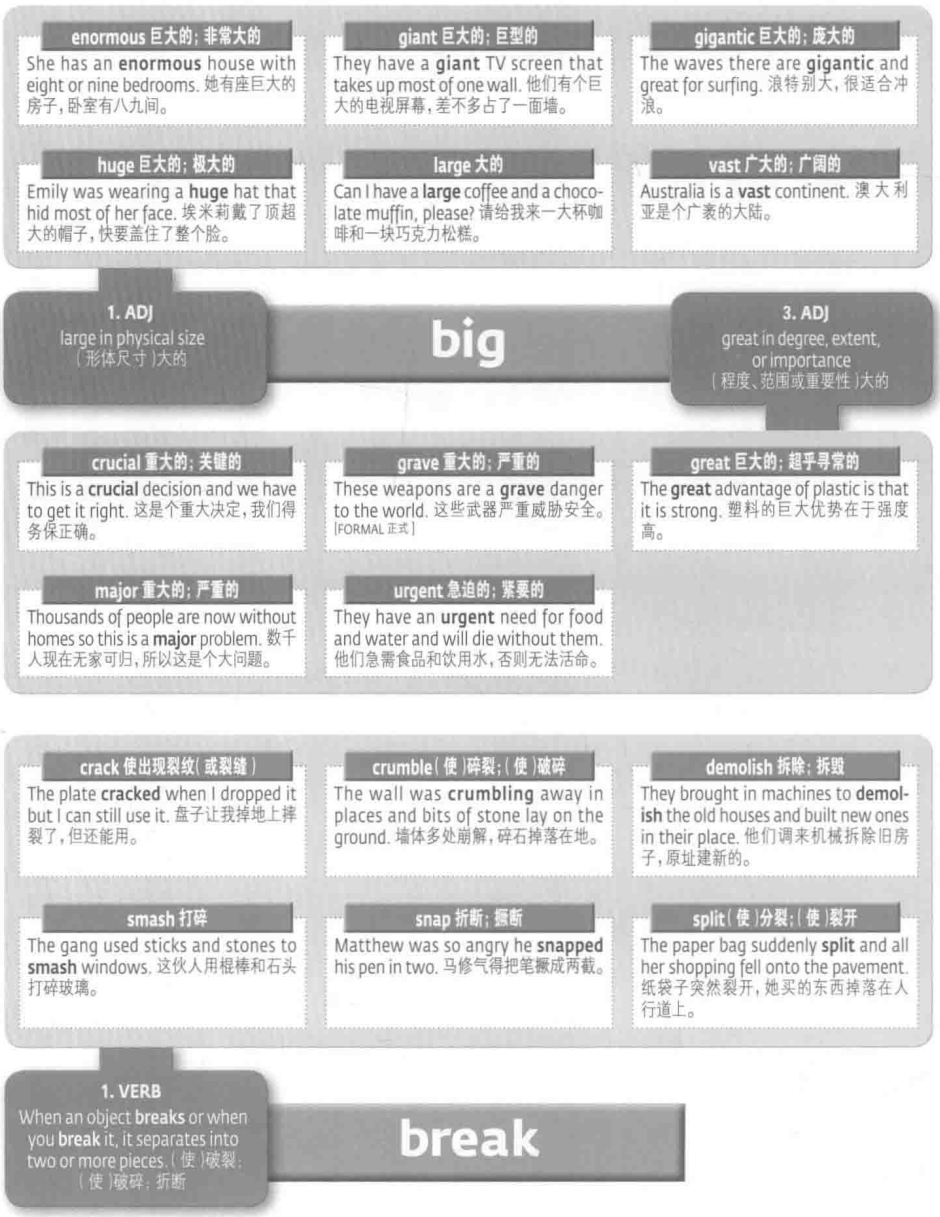
NOUN 名词

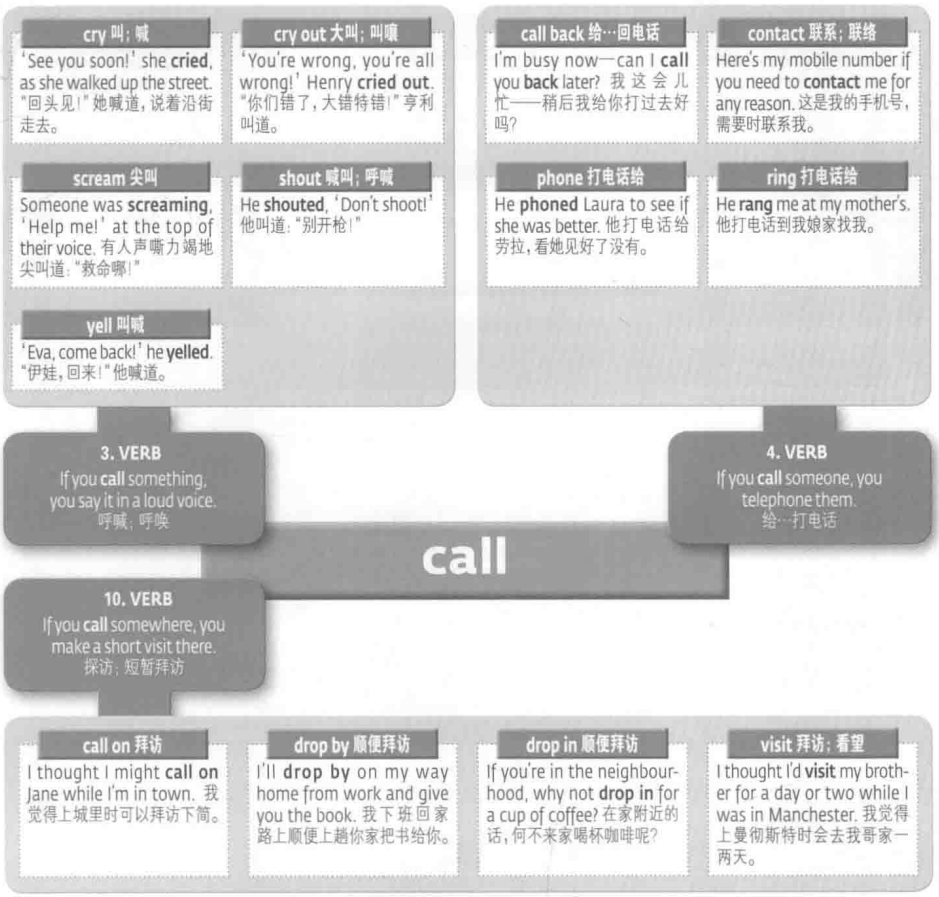

concerning 关于
For more information **concerning** the class, please contact the number below. 课程详情请拨打以下号码垂询。
[FORMAL 正式]
on 关于
Jackson has written a number of books **on** birds. 杰克逊写过几本关于鸟类的书。
regarding 关于
He refused to give any information **regarding** his financial situation. 他拒不提供个人财务状况信息。
1. PREP
used to introduce a particular subject
关于
about
6. ADV
used in front of a number to show that the number is not exact 大约
almost 几乎
We have been married for **almost** three years now. 我们现在结婚快 3 年了。
approximately 大约
They spent **approximately** £150 million. 他们大概花了 1.5 亿英镑。
around 大约
My salary was **around** £45,000. 我的薪水约为 45,000 英镑。
nearly 接近
He worked for the company for **nearly** 20 years—19 years and 10 months, to be exact. 他在该公司工作了近 20 年——确切地说，是 19 年零 10 个月。
roughly 约略
The disease kills **roughly** half a million people a year. 这种病每年约导致 50 万人死亡。

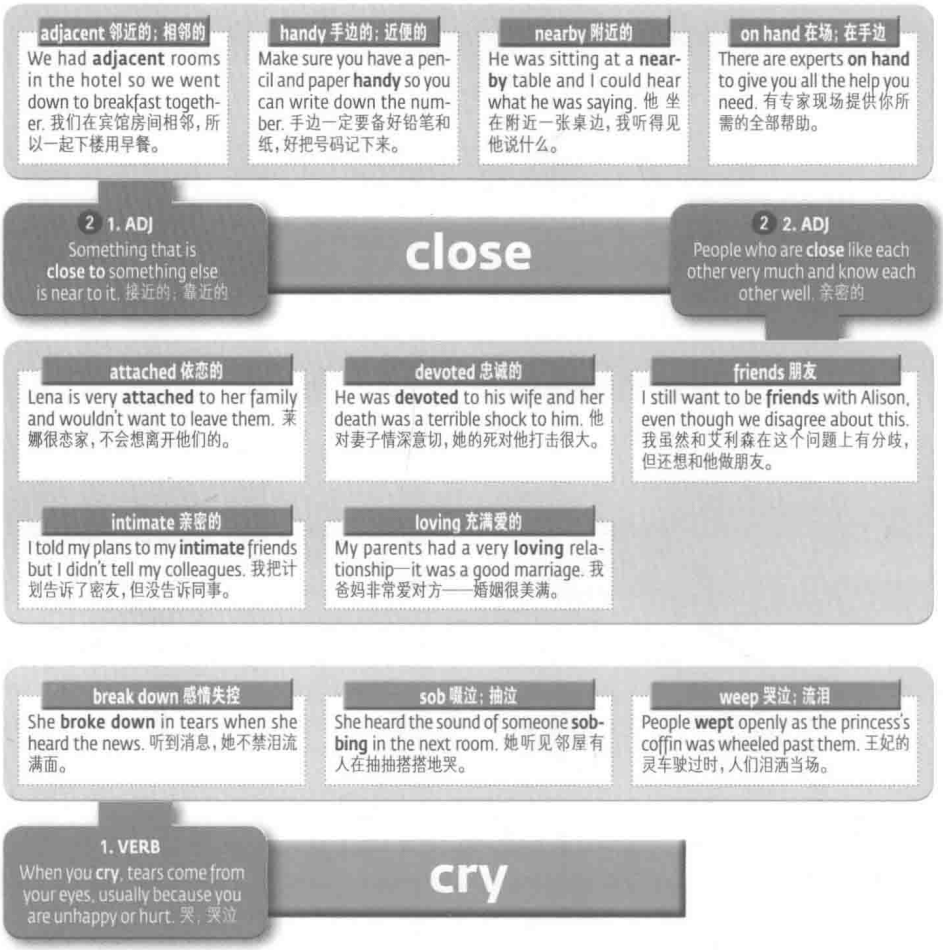

damaging 有破坏性的
Everyone knows that smoking is **damaging** to health. 谁都知道吸烟有害健康。
nasty 可恶的
I got a huge phone bill last month, which was a **nasty** surprise. 我上个月意外收到了天价话费账单，真可恶。
unhealthy 不健康的
Try to avoid **unhealthy** foods with a lot of fat or sugar, such as hamburgers, chips and biscuits. 尽量避免食用高脂、高糖的不健康食品，如汉堡包、薯条和饼干。
unpleasant 令人不快的
There was a very **unpleasant** smell—like old milk or cheese—coming from the refrigerator. 冰箱里飘来一股难闻的气味——闻起来像过期的牛奶或干酪。
defective 有缺陷的
The company promises to repair or replace any **defective** equipment. 公司承诺维修或更换缺陷设备。
faulty 有故障的
The cause of the accident was **faulty** brakes. 事故原因为刹车失灵。
inferior 劣质的
She paid less but she got an **inferior** product. 她花钱少，买到的产品质量也差。
poor 劣质的
We were disappointed by the **poor** quality of the food. 食品质量不像样，我们感到失望。
1. ADJ
unpleasant, harmful, or undesirable 令人不快的；有害的；不合意的
5. ADJ
not of good quality
劣质的
bad
13. ADJ
used for describing a pain, an injury or an illness that is extreme（疼痛、伤势或疾病）厉害的，严重的
15. ADJ
Bad language contains words that a lot of people find unpleasant and insulting.（语言）粗野的，伤人的
acute 剧烈的
He was in **acute** pain and needed immediate treatment. 他疼得厉害，需要马上治疗。
intense 剧烈的
The pain was so **intense**, I nearly fainted. 疼得要命，我差点儿昏了过去。
painful 疼痛的
Her toe was swollen and **painful** where she hit it. 她脚趾被磕到的地方又肿又疼。
serious 严重的
She suffered a **serious** head injury in the accident and was in the hospital for many months. 她在事故中头部严重受伤，住了好多个月的医院。
severe 严重的
From time to time, I get **severe** headaches that no painkiller can treat. 我有时头痛欲裂，什么止疼药都不管用。
terrible 非常难受的
For months after the accident I had a **terrible** backache and couldn't walk. 事故后好几个月，我背疼得厉害，走不了路。
obscene 下流的；猥亵的
I read some advice on how to deal with **obscene** phone calls. 我看到一些应对猥亵来电的建议。
offensive 伤人的；得罪人的
They found his remarks extremely **offensive** and asked for an apology. 他们觉得他的话太伤人，要他道歉。
rude 粗鲁的；粗俗的
The boys were telling **rude** jokes and laughing loudly. 男孩子们讲着粗俗的笑话，浪笑不止。

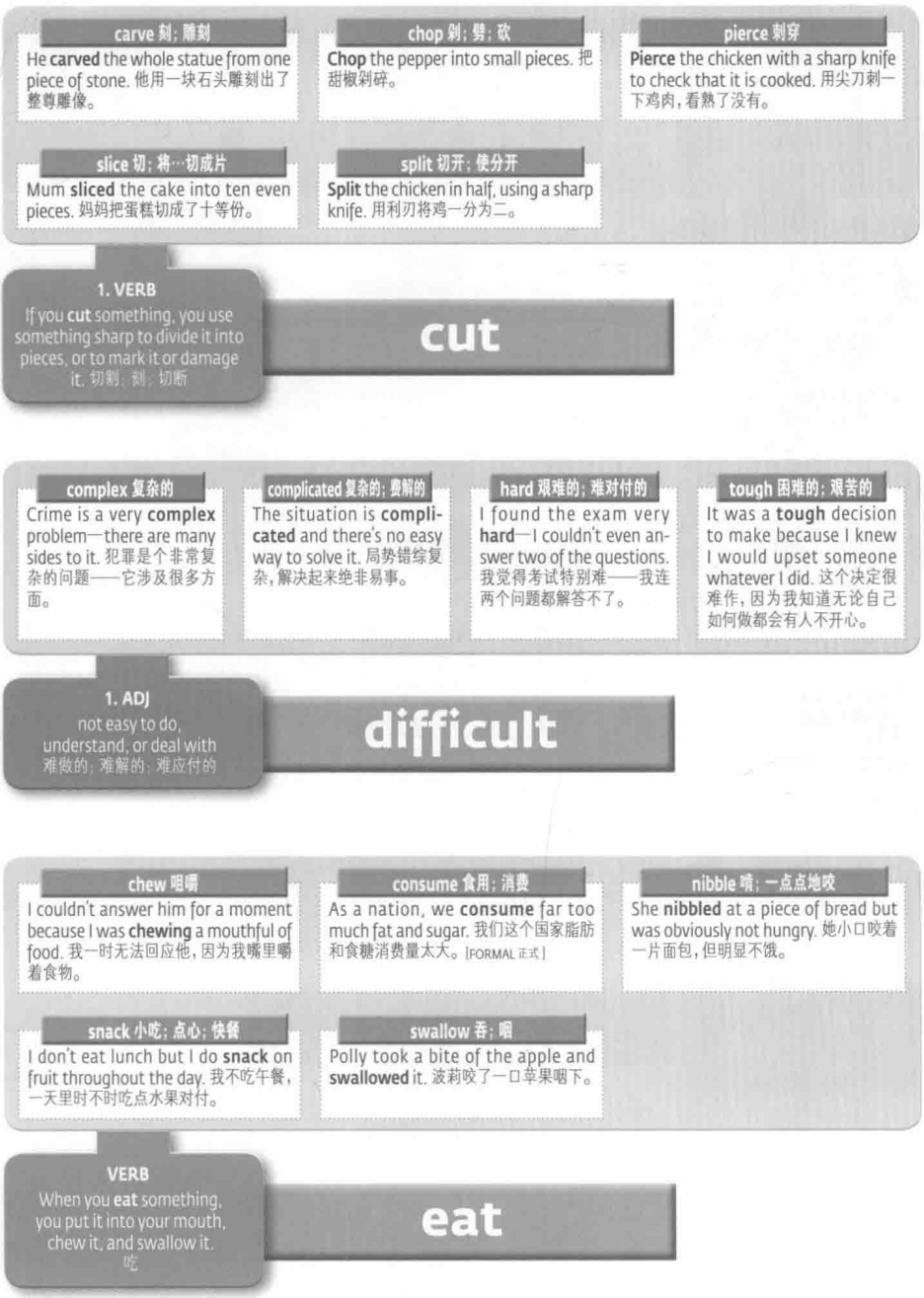

poorly 糟糕地；欠佳地
Holmes accepted that his team played **poorly** and apologized to the fans. 霍尔梅斯承认球队表现不佳，向球迷表示歉意。
terribly 非常差地；十分糟糕地
She didn't study at all so she did **terribly** on her exams. 她根本不学习，所以考得特别糟。
1. ADV
in a way that is not successful or effective
拙劣地；糟糕地
badly
2. ADV
If someone or something is **badly** hurt or **badly** affected, they are hurt or affected. 严重地；厉害地
deeply 深深地；强烈地
She liked him very much and was **deeply** saddened to hear the news of his sudden death. 她非常喜欢他，得知他猝死的噩耗后深感伤悲。
desperately 极度地；特别地
With no friends or family near him, he was **desperately** lonely. 亲友不在身边，他特别孤独。
greatly 很；非常
He will be **greatly** missed by all who knew and loved him. 了解他、爱他的人都会十分思念他。[FORMAL 正式]
seriously 严重地
Charlie suffered a few cuts, but luckily, no one was **seriously** injured in the accident. 查利被划了好几道口子，不过好在事故中没人受重伤。
severely 严重地
A fire has **severely** damaged the school and parts of it will need to be rebuilt. 一场火灾严重损毁了校舍，部分校舍必须重建。
exceptional 出色的；杰出的
Most of my teachers were pretty good but Peter Johnson was **exceptional**. 我的老师们多数很不错，而彼得·约翰逊则卓尔不群。
finest 最好的；最优秀的
Some consider him the **finest** actor alive today. 有些人认为他是今天在世的最佳男演员。
greatest 最伟大的；最优秀的
He was possibly the **greatest** player that ever lived. 他可能是史上最伟大的球员。
leading 最重要的；最成功的
She is one of the **leading** artists of her generation. 她是她那一代艺术家中出类拔萃的一位。
outstanding 杰出的；出众的
There is no one else like her—she is in every way an **outstanding** athlete. 她无与伦比——在各方面都是位杰出的运动员。
4. ADJ
Someone's **best** is the greatest effort or highest achievement or standard they are capable of. 最好的；最优秀的
best


more desirable 更合意的；更可取的
People consider this a more desirable neighbourhood so they pay more for houses here. 人们更中意这个地段，所以出高价买这儿的房子。
nicer 更好的；更讨人喜欢的
This is a much nicer restaurant than the one on Gresham Street. 这家饭店比格雷舍姆街那家好多了。
preferable 更好的；更合意的
For me, a trip to the supermarket will always be preferable to buying food on the Internet. 在我看来，上超市买食品始终比网购好。
superior 优良的；高标准的
If you want superior quality coffee, you have to pay a little more for it. 想买到优质咖啡，就得多花点钱。
1. ADJ
Better is the comparative form of good. (good 的比较级)更好的
better
4. ADJ
If you are better after an illness or injury, you have recovered from it. (病后或伤后)见好的，好转的
healthy again 康复的；痊愈的
When you're healthy again, you'll be able to walk for longer. 痊愈后，你就能多走些路。
recovered 康复的；复原的
Is Dan recovered from the flu? 丹的流感好了吗？
well again 康复的；痊愈的
Get plenty of rest and you'll soon be well again! 好好休息，你很快就会好的！


enormous 巨大的；非常大的
She has an **enormous** house with eight or nine bedrooms. 她有座巨大的房子，卧室有八九间。
giant 巨大的；巨型的
They have a **giant** TV screen that takes up most of one wall. 他们有个巨大的电视屏幕，差不多占了一面墙。
gigantic 巨大的；庞大的
The waves there are **gigantic** and great for surfing. 浪特别大，很适合冲浪。
huge 巨大的；极大的
Emily was wearing a **huge** hat that hid most of her face. 埃米莉戴了顶超大的帽子，快要盖住了整个脸。
large 大的
Can I have a **large** coffee and a chocolate muffin, please? 请给我来一大杯咖啡和一块巧克力松糕。
vast 广大的；广阔的
Australia is a **vast** continent. 澳大利亚是个广袤的大陆。
1. ADJ
large in physical size
（形体尺寸）大的
big
3. ADJ
great in degree, extent, or importance
（程度、范围或重要性）大的
crucial 重大的；关键的
This is a **crucial** decision and we have to get it right. 这是个重大决定，我们得务保正确。
grave 重大的；严重的
These weapons are a **grave** danger to the world. 这些武器严重威胁安全。
[FORMAL 正式]
great 巨大的；超乎寻常的
The **great** advantage of plastic is that it is strong. 塑料的巨大优势在于强度高。
major 重大的；严重的
Thousands of people are now without homes so this is a **major** problem. 数千人现在无家可归，所以这是个大问题。
urgent 急迫的；紧要的
They have an **urgent** need for food and water and will die without them. 他们急需食品和饮用水，否则无法活命。
crack 使出现裂纹（或裂缝）
The plate **cracked** when I dropped it but I can still use it. 盘子让我掉地上摔裂了，但还能用。
crumble（使）碎裂；（使）破碎
The wall was **crumbling** away in places and bits of stone lay on the ground. 墙体多处崩解，碎石掉落在地。
demolish 拆除；拆毁
They brought in machines to **demolish** the old houses and built new ones in their place. 他们调来机械拆除旧房子，原址建新的。
smash 打碎
The gang used sticks and stones to **smash** windows. 这伙人用棍棒和石头打碎玻璃。
snap 折断；撅断
Matthew was so angry he **snapped** his pen in two. 马修气得把笔撅成两截。
split（使）分裂；（使）裂开
The paper bag suddenly **split** and all her shopping fell onto the pavement. 纸袋子突然裂开，她买的东西掉落在人行道上。
1. VERB
When an object **breaks** or when you **break** it, it separates into two or more pieces.（使）破裂；（使）破碎；折断
break

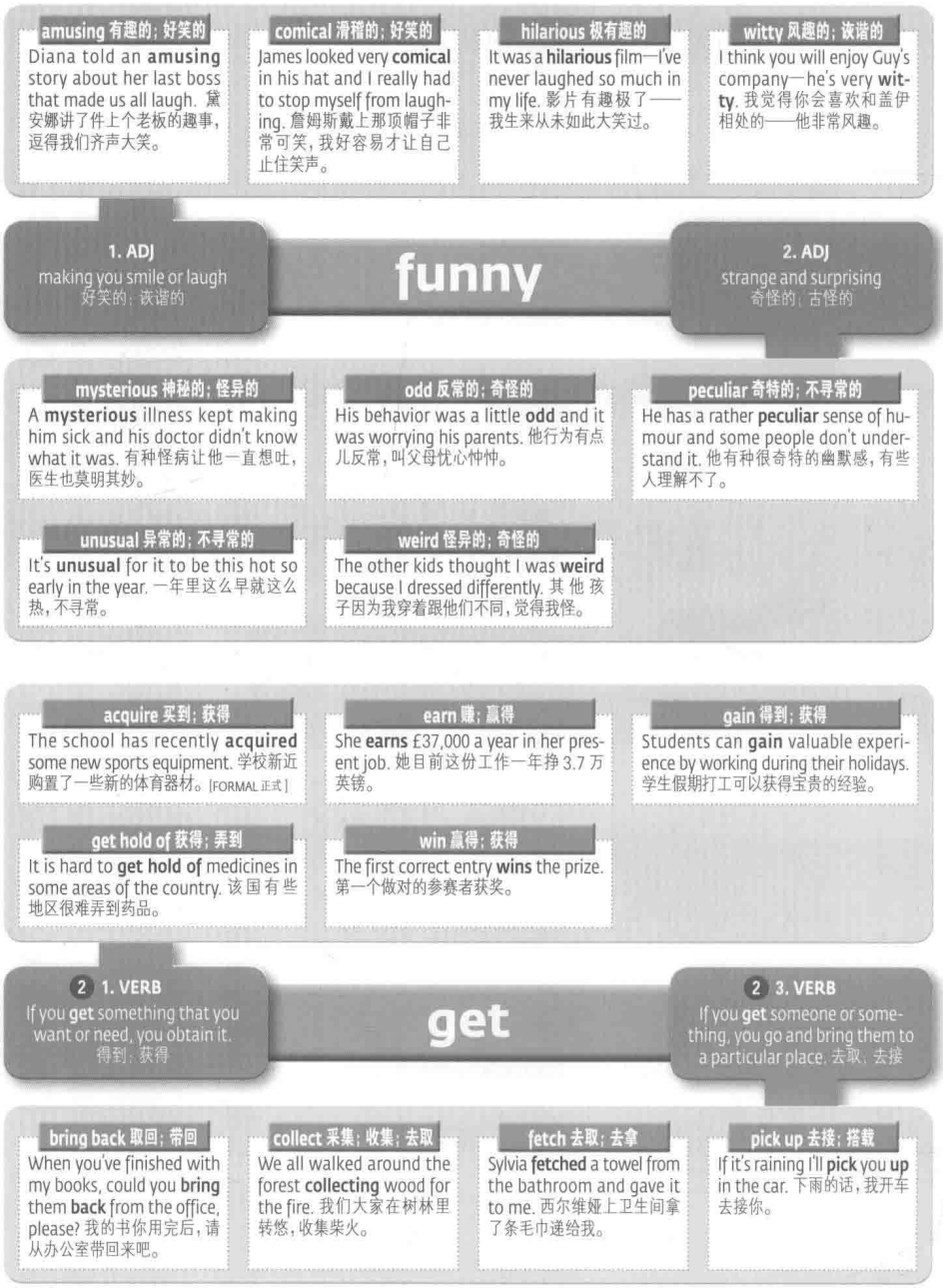

cry 叫；喊
'See you soon!' she cried, as she walked up the street. "回头见！"她喊道，说着沿街走去。
cry out 大叫；叫嚷
'You're wrong, you're all wrong!' Henry cried out. "你们错了，大错特错！"亨利叫道。
scream 尖叫
Someone was screaming, 'Help me!' at the top of their voice. 有人声嘶力竭地尖叫道："救命啊！"
shout 喊叫；呼喊
He shouted, 'Don't shoot!' 他叫道："别开枪！"
yell 叫喊
'Eva, come back!' he yelled. "伊娃，回来！"他喊道。
call back 给…回电话
I'm busy now—can I call you back later? 我这会儿忙——稍后我给你打过去好吗？
contact 联系；联络
Here's my mobile number if you need to contact me for any reason. 这是我的手机号，需要时联系我。
phone 打电话给
He phoned Laura to see if she was better. 他打电话给劳拉，看她见好了没有。
ring 打电话给
He rang me at my mother's. 他打电话到我娘家找我。
3. VERB
If you call something, you say it in a loud voice.
呼喊；呼唤
4. VERB
If you call someone, you telephone them.
给…打电话
call
10. VERB
If you call somewhere, you make a short visit there.
探访；短暂拜访
call on 拜访
I thought I might call on Jane while I'm in town. 我觉得上城里时可以拜访下简。
drop by 顺便拜访
I'll drop by on my way home from work and give you the book. 我下班回家路上顺便上趟你家把书给你。
drop in 顺便拜访
If you're in the neighbourhood, why not drop in for a cup of coffee? 在家附近的话，何不来家喝杯咖啡呢？
visit 拜访；看望
I thought I'd visit my brother for a day or two while I was in Manchester. 我觉得上曼彻斯特时会去我哥家一两天。

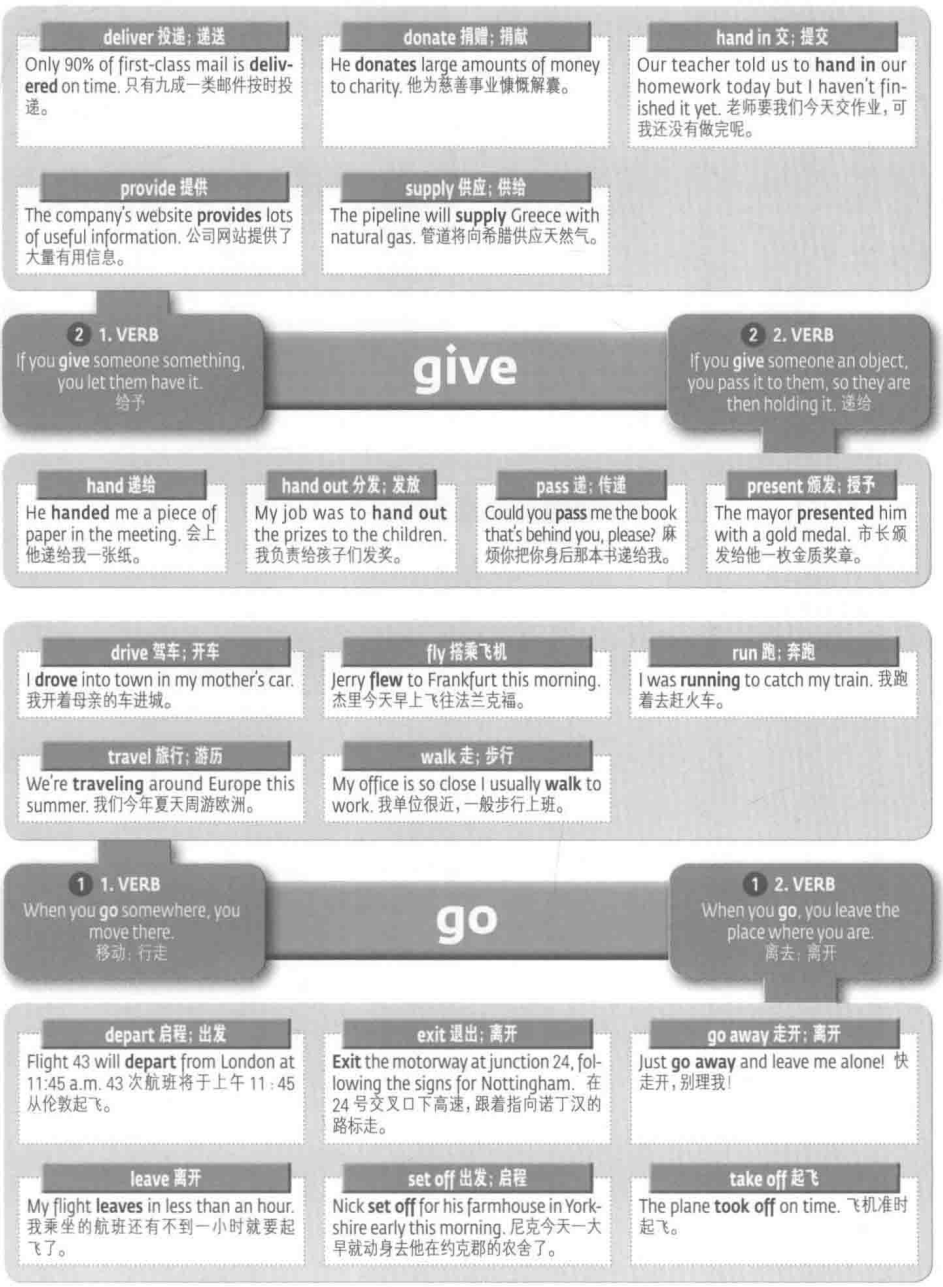

adjacent 邻近的；相邻的
We had adjacent rooms in the hotel so we went down to breakfast together. 我们在宾馆房间相邻，所以一起下楼用早餐。
handy 手边的；近便的
Make sure you have a pencil and paper handy so you can write down the number. 手边一定要备好铅笔和纸，好把号码记下来。
nearby 附近的
He was sitting at a nearby table and I could hear what he was saying. 他坐在附近一张桌边，我听得见他说什么。
on hand 在场；在手边
There are experts on hand to give you all the help you need. 有专家现场提供你所需的全部帮助。
2 1. ADJ
Something that is close to something else is near to it. 接近的；靠近的
close
2 2. ADJ
People who are close like each other very much and know each other well. 亲密的
attached 依恋的
Lena is very attached to her family and wouldn't want to leave them. 莱娜很恋家，不会想离开他们的。
devoted 忠诚的
He was devoted to his wife and her death was a terrible shock to him. 他对妻子情深意切，她的死对他打击很大。
friends 朋友
I still want to be friends with Alison, even though we disagree about this. 我虽然和艾利森在这个问题上有分歧，但还想和他做朋友。
intimate 亲密的
I told my plans to my intimate friends but I didn't tell my colleagues. 我把计划告诉了密友，但没告诉同事。
loving 充满爱的
My parents had a very loving relationship—it was a good marriage. 我爸妈非常爱对方——婚姻很美满。
break down 感情失控
She broke down in tears when she heard the news. 听到消息，她不禁泪流满面。
sob 啜泣；抽泣
She heard the sound of someone sobbing in the next room. 她听见邻屋有人在抽抽搭搭地哭。
weep 哭泣；流泪
People wept openly as the princess's coffin was wheeled past them. 王妃的灵车驶过时，人们泪洒当场。
1. VERB
When you cry, tears come from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt. 哭；哭泣
cry


carve 刻；雕刻
He carved the whole statue from one piece of stone. 他用一块石头雕刻出了整尊雕像。
chop 剁；劈；砍
Chop the pepper into small pieces. 把甜椒剁碎。
pierce 刺穿
Pierce the chicken with a sharp knife to check that it is cooked. 用尖刀刺一下鸡肉，看熟了没有。
slice 切；将…切成片
Mum sliced the cake into ten even pieces. 妈妈把蛋糕切成了十等份。
split 切开；使分开
Split the chicken in half, using a sharp knife. 用利刃将鸡一分为二。
1. VERB
If you cut something, you use something sharp to divide it into pieces, or to mark it or damage it. 切割；刻；切断
cut
complex 复杂的
Crime is a very complex problem—there are many sides to it. 犯罪是个非常复杂的问题——它涉及很多方面。
complicated 复杂的；费解的
The situation is complicated and there's no easy way to solve it. 局势错综复杂，解决起来绝非易事。
hard 艰难的；难对付的
I found the exam very hard—I couldn't even answer two of the questions. 我觉得考试特别难——我连两个问题都解答不了。
tough 困难的；艰苦的
It was a tough decision to make because I knew I would upset someone whatever I did. 这个决定很难作，因为我知道无论自己如何做都会有人不开心。
1. ADJ
not easy to do, understand, or deal with 难做的；难解的；难应付的
difficult
chew 咀嚼
I couldn't answer him for a moment because I was chewing a mouthful of food. 我一时无法回应他，因为我嘴里嚼着食物。
consume 食用；消费
As a nation, we consume far too much fat and sugar. 我们这个国家脂肪和食糖消费量太大。[FORMAL 正式]
nibble 啃；一点点地咬
She nibbled at a piece of bread but was obviously not hungry. 她小口咬着一片面包，但明显不饿。
snack 小吃；点心；快餐
I don't eat lunch but I do snack on fruit throughout the day. 我不吃午餐，一天里时不时吃点水果对付。
swallow 吞；咽
Polly took a bite of the apple and swallowed it. 波莉咬了一口苹果咽下。
VERB
When you eat something, you put it into your mouth, chew it, and swallow it. 吃
eat

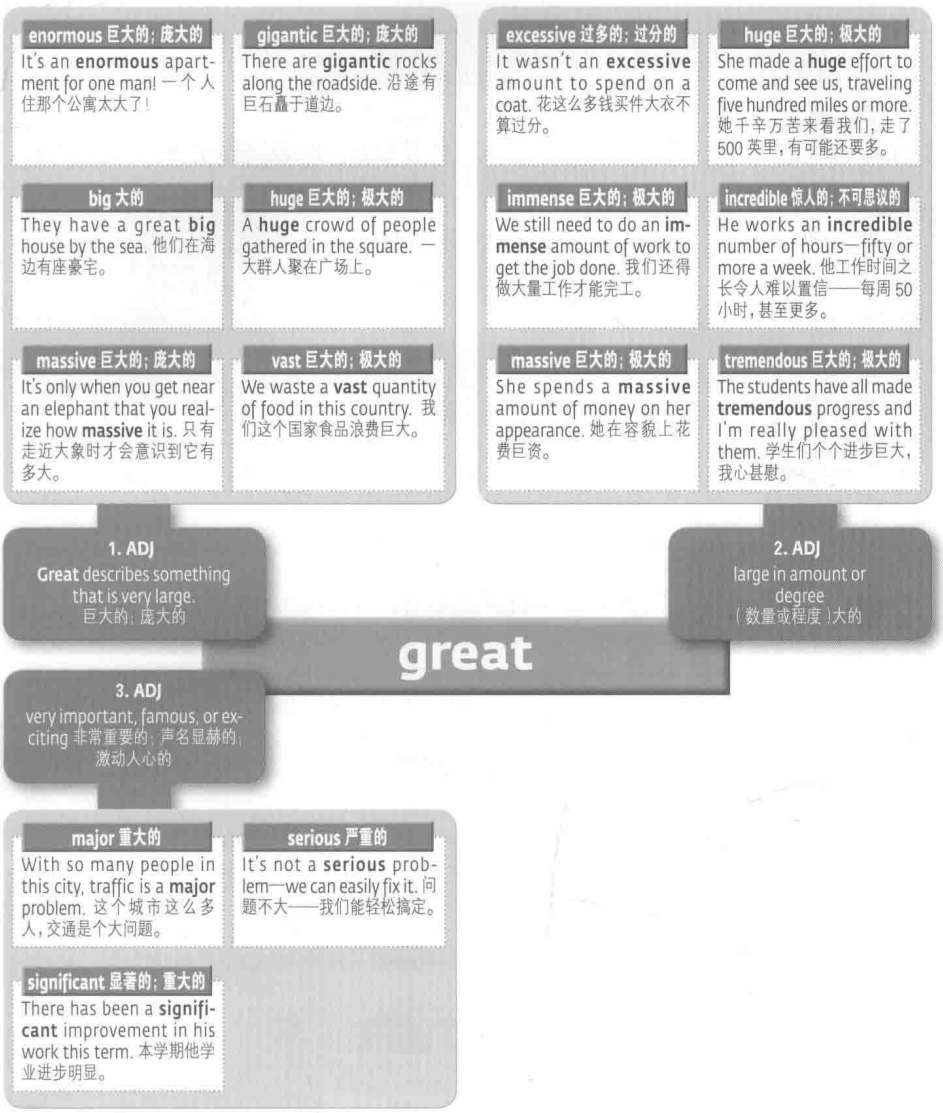

climax 顶点；高潮
The evening reached a climax with a marvelous performance from the Spanish opera star. 晚会随着西班牙歌剧明星精彩的表演达到了高潮。
conclusion 结尾；结束；结论
What do you understand from the conclusion of the story? 你从故事的结尾领悟到了什么？ [FORMAL 正式]
ending 结尾；结局；结束
The film has a happy ending with the couple getting married. 影片结局圆满，二人喜结连理。
finish 结束；最后阶段
There was an exciting finish to the women's 800-metre race. 女子800米跑最后阶段惊心动魄。
1. NOUN
The end of a period of time or a story is the final point in it. 末尾；结束；终点
end
2. VERB
When an activity ends, or when you end an activity, it reaches its final point and stops. 结束；终结；终止
cease 停止；结束
Will the fighting never cease? 战事会永无休止吗？ [FORMAL 正式]
complete 完成；了结
We hope to complete the project by January. 我们希望一月份之前完成项目。
conclude 结束
After a four-course dinner, the evening concluded with a speech from the president. 四道菜过后，晚会以总裁发言告终。 [FORMAL 正式]
give up 放弃
She had to give up her job in order to look after her husband. 为了照料丈夫，她不得不辞去工作。
stop 停止
Stop talking now and do some work! 现在别说了，干点儿活儿！ [INFORMAL 非正式]
adore 喜爱；热爱
I adore reading—it's the thing that I like doing most. 我热爱阅读——这是我最爱做的事。
appreciate 欣赏；鉴赏
Everyone can appreciate this sort of art—that's what's great about it. 人人皆可欣赏这种艺术——此乃其了不起之处。
be fond of 喜爱；喜欢
He's always been very fond of music. 他一直酷爱音乐。
like 喜欢
Do you like swimming? 你喜欢游泳吗？
love 爱；爱好
I really love cooking—it's my passion. 我特爱做饭——这是我的一大爱好。
1. VERB
If you enjoy something, you find pleasure and satisfaction in doing it. 享受…之乐；喜爱
enjoy

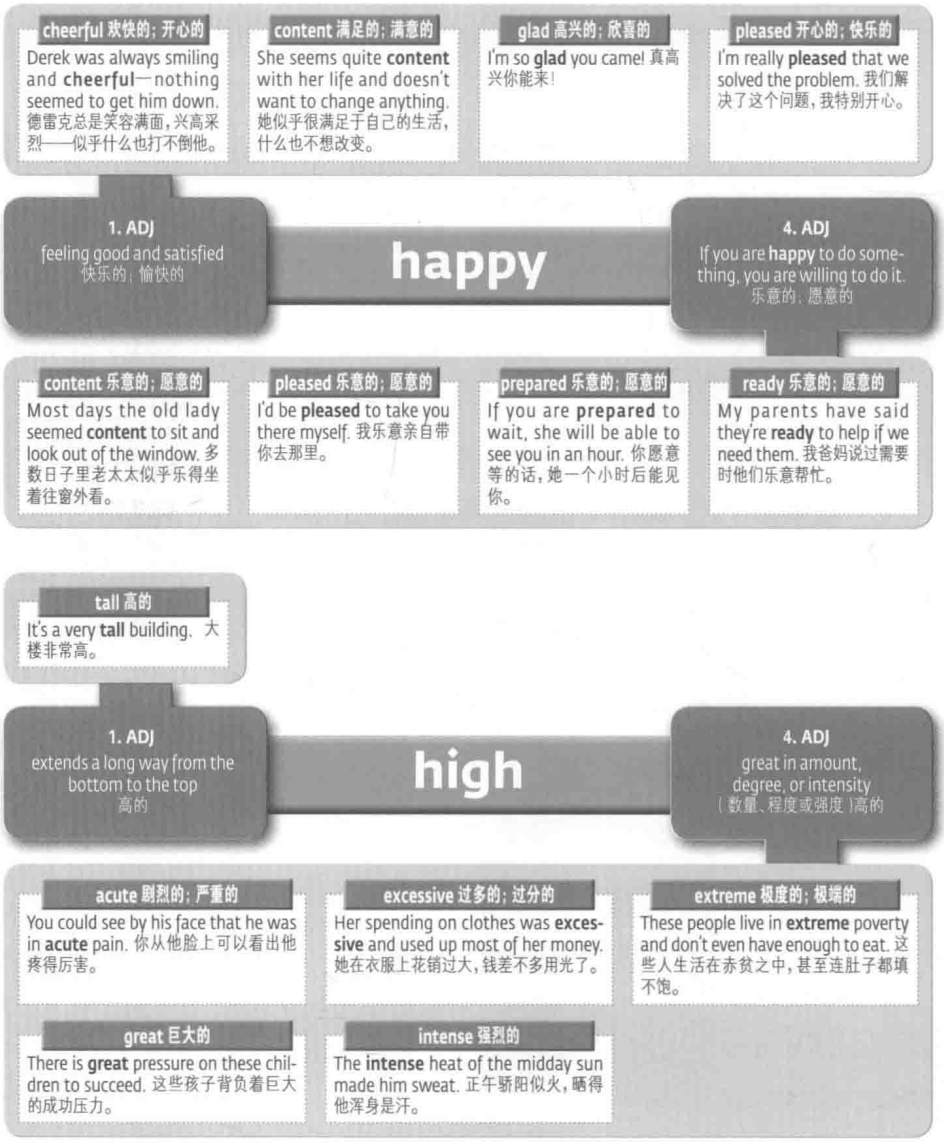

dramatic 戏剧性的；激动人心的
We watched **dramatic** scenes of the rescue on TV. 我们观看了电视上惊心动魄的救援场面。
exhilarating 振奋人心的；令人喜悦的
I find it **exhilarating** to cycle really fast. 我觉得把车骑得飞快很刺激。
sensational 极好的；了不起的
This was a **sensational** victory for the young tennis player. 本场获胜对于这位年轻的网球选手来说很了不起。
thrilling 激动人心的；惊心动魄的
It was a **thrilling** finish to the tournament and the fans went wild. 锦标赛尾声阶段惊心动魄，球迷们如痴如狂。
ADJ
making you feel very happy and **enthusiastic**
令人兴奋的；激动人心的
exciting
chubby 圆胖的；胖乎乎的
A **chubby** little boy with round cheeks walked into the shop. 一个胖乎乎的圆脸颊小男孩走进了店里。[INFORMAL 非正式]
obese 肥胖的
Obese people often have health problems because they are carrying so much extra weight. 肥胖者往往存在健康问题，因为他们超重太多。
overweight 超重的
His doctor warned him that he was **overweight** and should go on a diet. 大夫警告他已经超重，应该节食。
plump 丰满的
Maria was small, **plump** and pretty. 玛丽亚小巧而丰满，很漂亮。
1. ADJ
weighing too much
肥胖的
fat

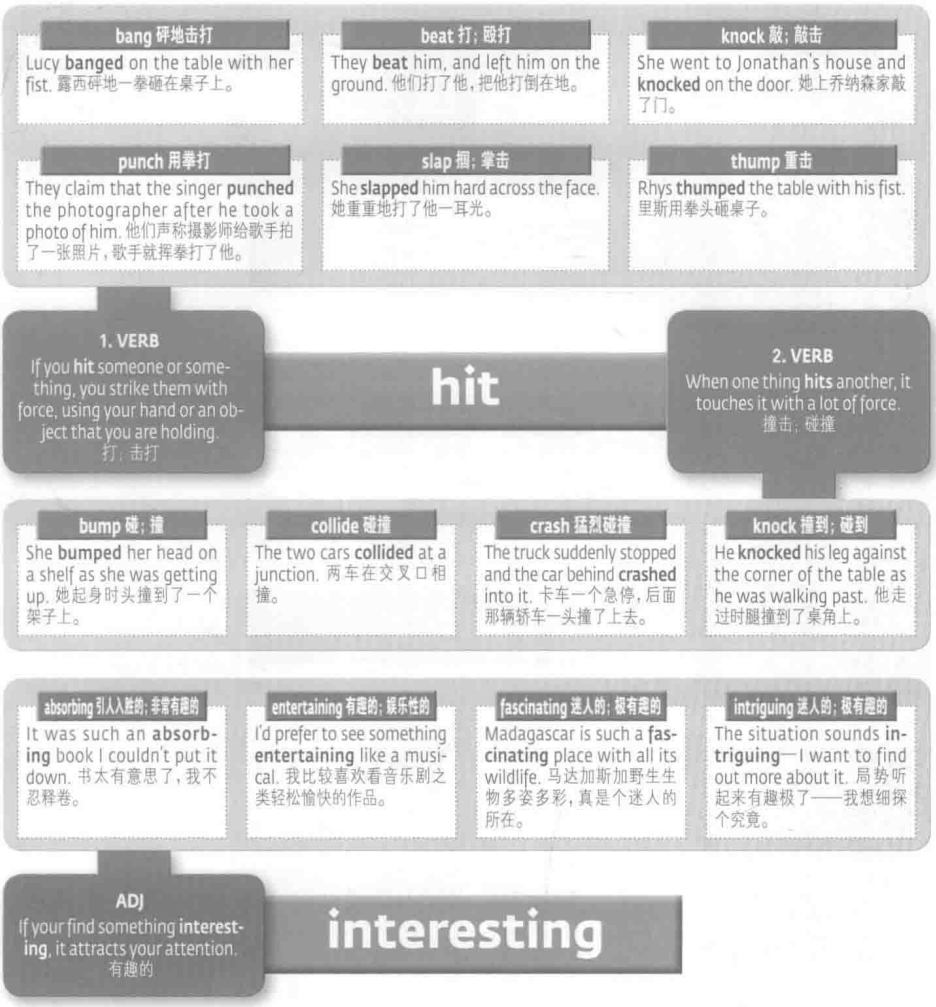

amusing 有趣的；好笑的
Diana told an **amusing** story about her last boss that made us all laugh. 黛安娜讲了件上个老板的趣事，逗得我们齐声大笑。
comical 滑稽的；好笑的
James looked very **comical** in his hat and I really had to stop myself from laughing. 詹姆斯戴上那顶帽子非常可笑，我好容易才让自己止住笑声。
hilarious 极有趣的
It was a **hilarious** film—I've never laughed so much in my life. 影片有趣极了——我生来从未如此大笑过。
witty 风趣的；诙谐的
I think you will enjoy Guy's company—he's very **witty**. 我觉得你会喜欢和盖伊相处的——他非常风趣。
1. ADJ
making you smile or laugh
好笑的；诙谐的
funny
2. ADJ
strange and surprising
奇怪的；古怪的
mysterious 神秘的；怪异的
A **mysterious** illness kept making him sick and his doctor didn't know what it was. 有种怪病让他一直想吐，医生也莫明其妙。
odd 反常的；奇怪的
His behavior was a little **odd** and it was worrying his parents. 他行为有点儿反常，叫父母忧心忡忡。
peculiar 奇特的；不寻常的
He has a rather **peculiar** sense of humour and some people don't understand it. 他有种很奇特的幽默感，有些人理解不了。
unusual 异常的；不寻常的
It's **unusual** for it to be this hot so early in the year. 一年里这么早就这么热，不寻常。
weird 怪异的；奇怪的
The other kids thought I was **weird** because I dressed differently. 其他孩子因为我穿着跟他们不同，觉得我怪。
acquire 买到；获得
The school has recently **acquired** some new sports equipment. 学校新近购置了一些新的体育器材。[FORMAL 正式]
earn 赚；赢得
She **earns** £37,000 a year in her present job. 她目前这份工作一年挣 3.7 万英镑。
gain 得到；获得
Students can **gain** valuable experience by working during their holidays. 学生假期打工可以获得宝贵的经验。
get hold of 获得；弄到
It is hard to **get hold of** medicines in some areas of the country. 该国有些地区很难弄到药品。
win 赢得；获得
The first correct entry **wins** the prize. 第一个做对的参赛者获奖。
2 1. VERB
If you **get** something that you want or need, you obtain it.
得到；获得
get
2 3. VERB
If you **get** someone or something, you go and bring them to a particular place. 去取，去接
bring back 取回；带回
When you've finished with my books, could you **bring** them **back** from the office, please? 我的书你用完后，请从办公室带回来吧。
collect 采集；收集；去取
We all walked around the forest **collecting** wood for the fire. 我们大家在树林里转悠，收集柴火。
fetch 去取；去拿
Sylvia **fetched** a towel from the bathroom and gave it to me. 西尔维娅上卫生间拿了条毛巾递给我。
pick up 去接；搭载
If it's raining I'll **pick** you **up** in the car. 下雨的话，我开车去接你。

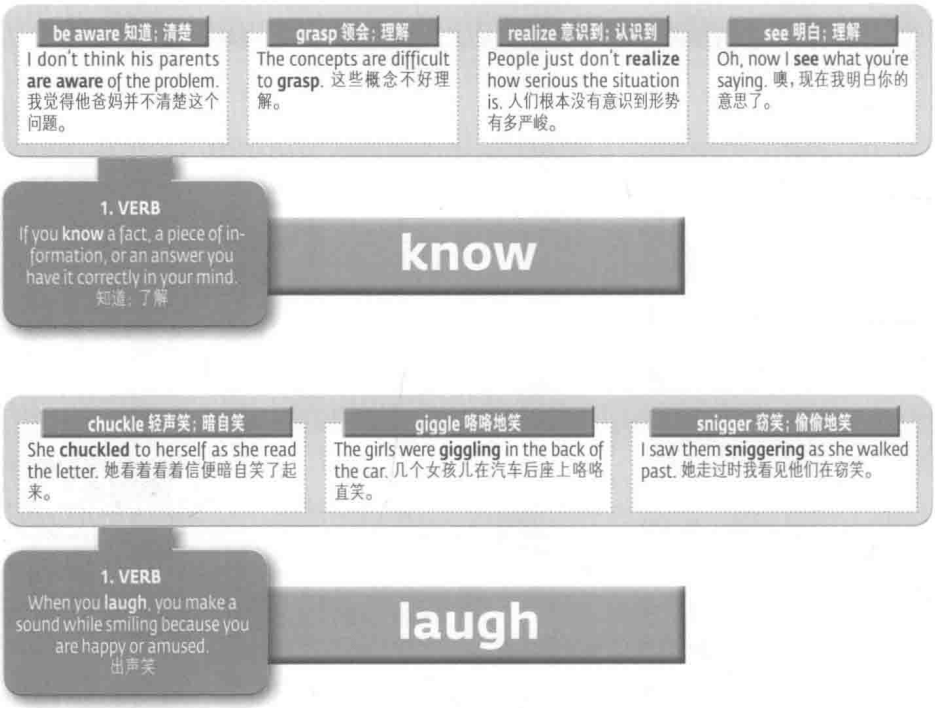

deliver 投递；递送
Only 90% of first-class mail is delivered on time. 只有九成一类邮件按时投递。
donate 捐赠；捐献
He donates large amounts of money to charity. 他为慈善事业慷慨解囊。
hand in 交；提交
Our teacher told us to hand in our homework today but I haven't finished it yet. 老师要我们今天交作业，可我还没有做完呢。
provide 提供
The company's website provides lots of useful information. 公司网站提供了大量有用信息。
supply 供应；供给
The pipeline will supply Greece with natural gas. 管道将向希腊供应天然气。
give
2 1. VERB
If you give someone something, you let them have it.
给予
2 2. VERB
If you give someone an object, you pass it to them, so they are then holding it. 递给
hand 递给
He handed me a piece of paper in the meeting. 会上他递给我一张纸。
hand out 分发；发放
My job was to hand out the prizes to the children. 我负责给孩子们发奖。
pass 递；传递
Could you pass me the book that's behind you, please? 麻烦你把你身后那本书递给我。
present 颁发；授予
The mayor presented him with a gold medal. 市长颁发给他一枚金质奖章。
drive 驾车；开车
I drove into town in my mother's car. 我开着母亲的车进城。
fly 搭乘飞机
Jerry flew to Frankfurt this morning. 杰里今天早上飞往法兰克福。
run 跑；奔跑
I was running to catch my train. 我跑着去赶火车。
travel 旅行；游历
We're traveling around Europe this summer. 我们今年夏天周游欧洲。
walk 走；步行
My office is so close I usually walk to work. 我单位很近，一般步行上班。
go
1 1. VERB
When you go somewhere, you move there.
移动；行走
1 2. VERB
When you go, you leave the place where you are.
离去；离开
depart 启程；出发
Flight 43 will depart from London at 11:45 a.m. 43 次航班将于上午 11：45 从伦敦起飞。
exit 退出；离开
Exit the motorway at junction 24, following the signs for Nottingham. 在 24 号交叉口下高速，跟着指向诺丁汉的路标走。
go away 走开；离开
Just go away and leave me alone! 快走开，别理我！
leave 离开
My flight leaves in less than an hour. 我乘坐的航班还有不到一小时就要起飞了。
set off 出发；启程
Nick set off for his farmhouse in Yorkshire early this morning. 尼克今天一大早就动身去他在约克郡的农舍了。
take off 起飞
The plane took off on time. 飞机准时起飞。

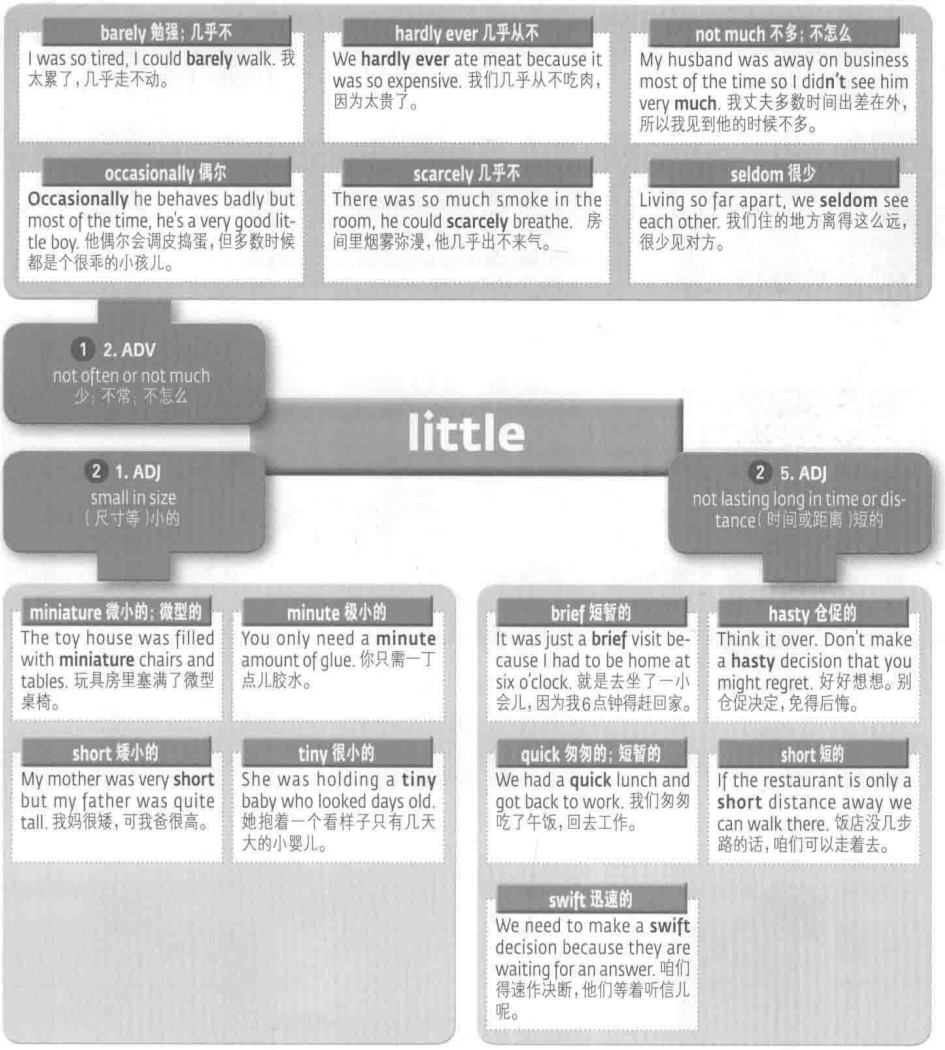

great 美妙的
We had a great time at Martin's party. 我们在马丁的派对上玩得很开心。
lovely 美好的；令人愉快的
Thank you both for a lovely evening! 今晚很尽兴，谢谢二位！
nice 合意的；令人满意的
The chocolate-chip cookies were really nice. 碎巧克力饼干特别好吃。
pleasant 美好的；令人愉快的
I have many pleasant memories of this place. 我对此地有许多美好回忆。
1. ADJ
pleasant or enjoyable
令人愉快的；饶有趣味的
awesome 极佳的
Both teams played well. It was an awesome game. 两队打得都很好，真是一场精彩的比赛。[INFORMAL 非正式]
cool 极好的
She had some really cool boots and I'd like a pair myself. 她有些特别好的靴子，我也想有一双。[INFORMAL 非正式]
excellent 极好的；杰出的
The food in the hotel was excellent—some of the best I've ever had. 这家宾馆餐品精美——属于我尝过的最好吃的一类。
great 了不起的；出色的
It's a great movie—you've really got to see it. 影片很棒——你真得去看看。
2. ADJ
of a high quality, standard, or level
优质的；高水准的
good

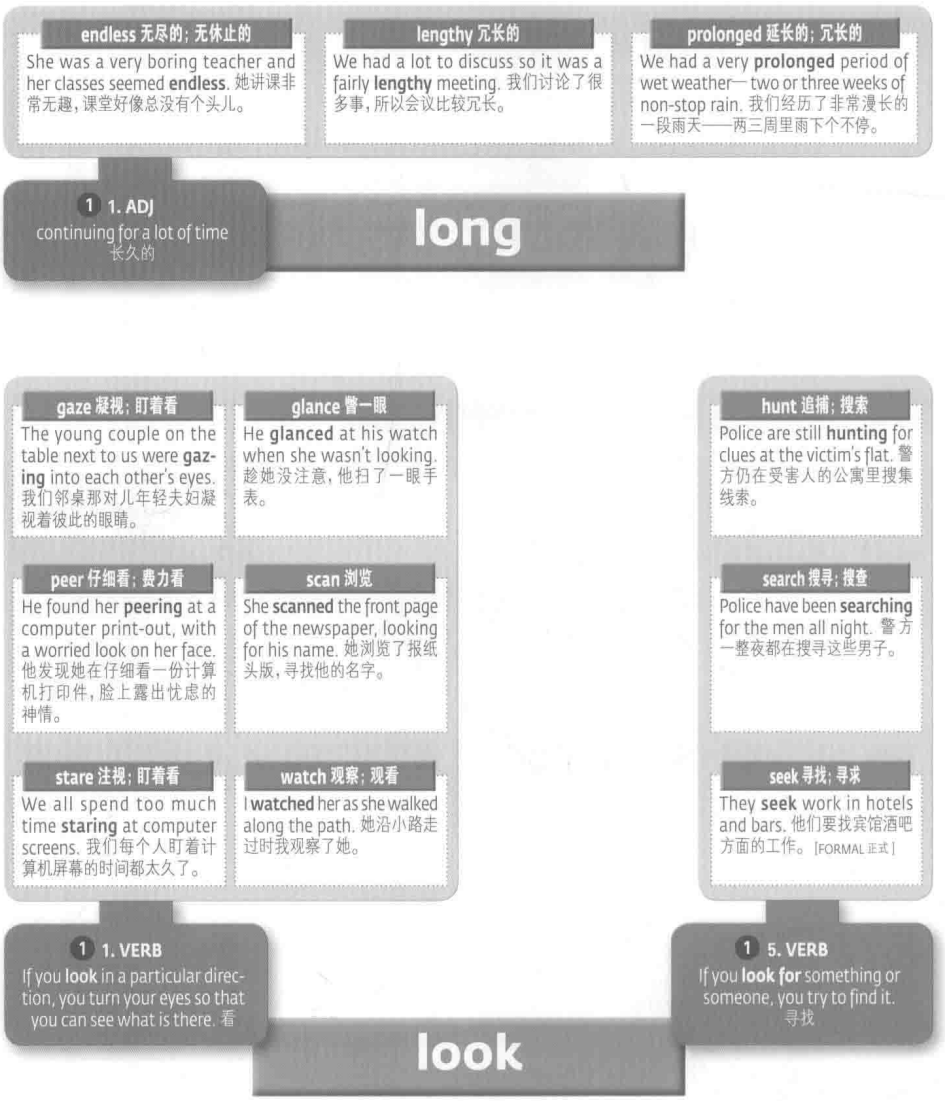

great
1. ADJ
Great describes something that is very large.
巨大的；庞大的
2. ADJ
large in amount or degree
（数量或程度）大的
3. ADJ
very important, famous, or exciting 非常重要的；声名显赫的；激动人心的
enormous 巨大的；庞大的
It's an enormous apartment for one man! 一个人住那个公寓太大了！
gigantic 巨大的；庞大的
There are gigantic rocks along the roadside. 沿途有巨石矗于道边。
big 大的
They have a great big house by the sea. 他们在海边有座豪宅。
huge 巨大的；极大的
A huge crowd of people gathered in the square. 一大群人聚在广场上。
massive 巨大的；庞大的
It's only when you get near an elephant that you realize how massive it is. 只有走近大象时才会意识到它有多大。
vast 巨大的；极大的
We waste a vast quantity of food in this country. 我们这个国家食品浪费巨大。
excessive 过多的；过分的
It wasn't an excessive amount to spend on a coat. 花这么多钱买件大衣不算过分。
huge 巨大的；极大的
She made a huge effort to come and see us, traveling five hundred miles or more. 她千辛万苦来看我们，走了500英里，有可能还要多。
immense 巨大的；极大的
We still need to do an immense amount of work to get the job done. 我们还得做大量工作才能完工。
incredible 惊人的；不可思议的
He works an incredible number of hours—fifty or more a week. 他工作时间之长令人难以置信——每周50小时，甚至更多。
massive 巨大的；极大的
She spends a massive amount of money on her appearance. 她在容貌上花费巨资。
tremendous 巨大的；极大的
The students have all made tremendous progress and I'm really pleased with them. 学生们个个进步巨大，我心甚慰。
major 重大的
With so many people in this city, traffic is a major problem. 这个城市这么多人，交通是个大问题。
serious 严重的
It's not a serious problem—we can easily fix it. 问题不大——我们能轻松搞定。
significant 显著的；重大的
There has been a significant improvement in his work this term. 本学期他学业进步明显。

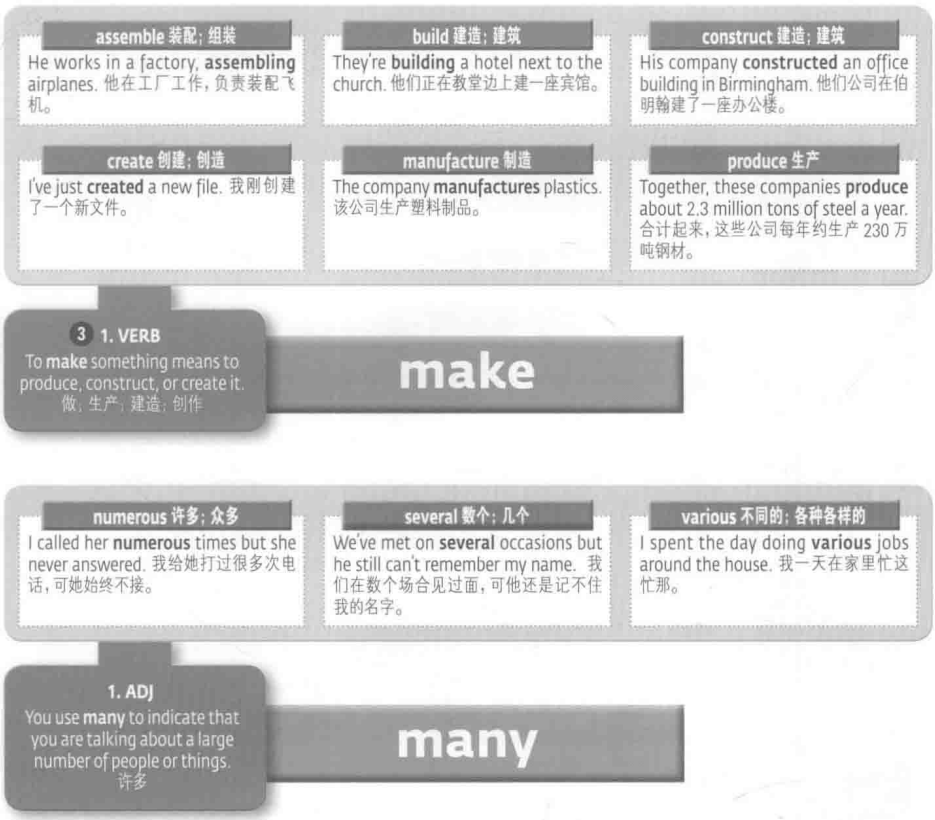

cheerful 欢快的；开心的
Derek was always smiling and cheerful—nothing seemed to get him down. 德雷克总是笑容满面，兴高采烈——似乎什么也打不倒他。
content 满足的；满意的
She seems quite content with her life and doesn't want to change anything. 她似乎很满足于自己的生活，什么也不想改变。
glad 高兴的；欣喜的
I'm so glad you came! 真高兴你能来！
pleased 开心的；快乐的
I'm really pleased that we solved the problem. 我们解决了这个问题，我特别开心。
1. ADJ
feeling good and satisfied
快乐的；愉快的
happy
4. ADJ
If you are happy to do something, you are willing to do it.
乐意的；愿意的
content 乐意的；愿意的
Most days the old lady seemed content to sit and look out of the window. 多数日子里老太太似乎乐得坐着往窗外看。
pleased 乐意的；愿意的
I'd be pleased to take you there myself. 我乐意亲自带你去那里。
prepared 乐意的；愿意的
If you are prepared to wait, she will be able to see you in an hour. 你愿意等的话，她一个小时后能见你。
ready 乐意的；愿意的
My parents have said they're ready to help if we need them. 我爸妈说过需要时他们乐意帮忙。
tall 高的
It's a very tall building. 大楼非常高。
1. ADJ
extends a long way from the bottom to the top
高的
high
4. ADJ
great in amount, degree, or intensity
（数量、程度或强度）高的
acute 剧烈的；严重的
You could see by his face that he was in acute pain. 你从他脸上可以看出他疼得厉害。
excessive 过多的；过分的
Her spending on clothes was excessive and used up most of her money. 她在衣服上花销过大，钱差不多用光了。
extreme 极度的；极端的
These people live in extreme poverty and don't even have enough to eat. 这些人生活在赤贫之中，甚至连肚子都填不饱。
great 巨大的
There is great pressure on these children to succeed. 这些孩子背负着巨大的成功压力。
intense 强烈的
The intense heat of the midday sun made him sweat. 正午骄阳似火，晒得他浑身是汗。


bang 砰地击打
Lucy banged on the table with her fist. 露西砰地一拳砸在桌子上。
beat 打；殴打
They beat him, and left him on the ground. 他们打了他，把他打倒在地。
knock 敲；敲击
She went to Jonathan's house and knocked on the door. 她上乔纳森家敲了门。
punch 用拳打
They claim that the singer punched the photographer after he took a photo of him. 他们声称摄影师给歌手拍了一张照片，歌手就挥拳打了他。
slap 掴；掌击
She slapped him hard across the face. 她重重地打了他一耳光。
thump 重击
Rhys thumped the table with his fist. 里斯用拳头砸桌子。
1. VERB
If you hit someone or something, you strike them with force, using your hand or an object that you are holding.
打；击打
hit
2. VERB
When one thing hits another, it touches it with a lot of force.
撞击；碰撞
bump 碰；撞
She bumped her head on a shelf as she was getting up. 她起身时头撞到了一个架子上。
collide 碰撞
The two cars collided at a junction. 两车在交叉口相撞。
crash 猛烈碰撞
The truck suddenly stopped and the car behind crashed into it. 卡车一个急停，后面那辆轿车一头撞了上去。
knock 撞到；碰到
He knocked his leg against the corner of the table as he was walking past. 他走过时腿撞到了桌角上。
absorbing 引人入胜的；非常有趣的
It was such an absorbing book I couldn't put it down. 书太有意思了，我不忍释卷。
entertaining 有趣的；娱乐性的
I'd prefer to see something entertaining like a musical. 我比较喜欢看音乐剧之类轻松愉快的作品。
fascinating 迷人的；极有趣的
Madagascar is such a fascinating place with all its wildlife. 马达加斯加野生生物多姿多彩，真是个迷人的所在。
intriguing 迷人的；极有趣的
The situation sounds intriguing—I want to find out more about it. 局势听起来有趣极了——我想细探个究竟。
ADJ
If your find something interesting, it attracts your attention.
有趣的
interesting


be aware 知道；清楚
I don't think his parents are aware of the problem. 我觉得他爸妈并不清楚这个问题。
grasp 领会；理解
The concepts are difficult to grasp. 这些概念不好理解。
realize 意识到；认识到
People just don't realize how serious the situation is. 人们根本没有意识到形势有多严峻。
see 明白；理解
Oh, now I see what you're saying. 噢，现在我明白你的意思了。
1. VERB
If you know a fact, a piece of information, or an answer you have it correctly in your mind.
知道；了解
know
chuckle 轻声笑；暗自笑
She chuckled to herself as she read the letter. 她看着看着信便暗自笑了起来。
giggle 咯咯地笑
The girls were giggling in the back of the car. 几个女孩儿在汽车后座上咯咯直笑。
snigger 窃笑；偷偷地笑
I saw them sniggering as she walked past. 她走过时我看见他们在窃笑。
1. VERB
When you laugh, you make a sound while smiling because you are happy or amused.
出声笑
laugh


barely 勉强；几乎不
I was so tired, I could barely walk. 我太累了，几乎走不动。
hardly ever 几乎从不
We hardly ever ate meat because it was so expensive. 我们几乎从不吃肉，因为太贵了。
not much 不多；不怎么
My husband was away on business most of the time so I didn't see him very much. 我丈夫多数时间出差在外，所以我见到他的时候不多。
occasionally 偶尔
Occasionally he behaves badly but most of the time, he's a very good little boy. 他偶尔会调皮捣蛋，但多数时候都是个很乖的小孩儿。
scarcely 几乎不
There was so much smoke in the room, he could scarcely breathe. 房间里烟雾弥漫，他几乎出不来气。
seldom 很少
Living so far apart, we seldom see each other. 我们住的地方离得这么远，很少见对方。
1 2. ADV
not often or not much
少；不常；不怎么
little
2 1. ADJ
small in size
（尺寸等）小的
2 5. ADJ
not lasting long in time or distance（时间或距离）短的
miniature 微小的；微型的
The toy house was filled with miniature chairs and tables. 玩具房里塞满了微型桌椅。
minute 极小的
You only need a minute amount of glue. 你只需一丁点儿胶水。
short 矮小的
My mother was very short but my father was quite tall. 我妈很矮，可我爸很高。
tiny 很小的
She was holding a tiny baby who looked days old. 她抱着一个看样子只有几天大的小婴儿。
brief 短暂的
It was just a brief visit because I had to be home at six o'clock. 就是去坐了一小会儿，因为我6点钟得赶回家。
hasty 仓促的
Think it over. Don't make a hasty decision that you might regret. 好好想想。别仓促决定，免得后悔。
quick 匆匆的；短暂的
We had a quick lunch and got back to work. 我们匆匆吃了午饭，回去工作。
short 短的
If the restaurant is only a short distance away we can walk there. 饭店没几步路的话，咱们可以走着去。
swift 迅速的
We need to make a swift decision because they are waiting for an answer. 咱们得速作决断，他们等着听信儿呢。


endless 无尽的；无休止的
She was a very boring teacher and her classes seemed **endless**. 她讲课非常无趣，课堂好像总没有个头儿。
lengthy 冗长的
We had a lot to discuss so it was a fairly **lengthy** meeting. 我们讨论了很多事，所以会议比较冗长。
prolonged 延长的；冗长的
We had a very **prolonged** period of wet weather— two or three weeks of non-stop rain. 我们经历了非常漫长的一段雨天——两三周里雨下个不停。
1 1. ADJ
continuing for a lot of time
长久的
long
gaze 凝视；盯着看
The young couple on the table next to us were **gazing** into each other's eyes. 我们邻桌那对儿年轻夫妇凝视着彼此的眼睛。
glance 瞥一眼
He **glanced** at his watch when she wasn't looking. 趁她没注意，他扫了一眼手表。
peer 仔细看；费力看
He found her **peering** at a computer print-out, with a worried look on her face. 他发现她在仔细看一份计算机打印件，脸上露出忧虑的神情。
scan 浏览
She **scanned** the front page of the newspaper, looking for his name. 她浏览了报纸头版，寻找他的名字。
stare 注视；盯着看
We all spend too much time **staring** at computer screens. 我们每个人盯着计算机屏幕的时间都太久了。
watch 观察；观看
I **watched** her as she walked along the path. 她沿小路走过时我观察了她。
hunt 追捕；搜索
Police are still **hunting** for clues at the victim's flat. 警方仍在受害人的公寓里搜集线索。
search 搜寻；搜查
Police have been **searching** for the men all night. 警方一整夜都在搜寻这些男子。
seek 寻找；寻求
They **seek** work in hotels and bars. 他们要找宾馆酒吧方面的工作。[FORMAL 正式]
1 1. VERB
If you **look** in a particular direction, you turn your eyes so that you can see what is there. 看
1 5. VERB
If you **look for** something or someone, you try to find it.
寻找
look


assemble 装配；组装
He works in a factory, assembling airplanes. 他在工厂工作，负责装配飞机。
build 建造；建筑
They're building a hotel next to the church. 他们正在教堂边上建一座宾馆。
construct 建造；建筑
His company constructed an office building in Birmingham. 他们公司在伯明翰建了一座办公楼。
create 创建；创造
I've just created a new file. 我刚创建了一个新文件。
manufacture 制造
The company manufactures plastics. 该公司生产塑料制品。
produce 生产
Together, these companies produce about 2.3 million tons of steel a year. 合计起来，这些公司每年约生产 230 万吨钢材。
3 1. VERB
To make something means to produce, construct, or create it.
做；生产；建造；创作
make

numerous 许多；众多
I called her numerous times but she never answered. 我给她打过很多次电话，可她始终不接。
several 数个；几个
We've met on several occasions but he still can't remember my name. 我们在数个场合见过面，可他还是记不住我的名字。
various 不同的；各种各样的
I spent the day doing various jobs around the house. 我一天在家里忙这忙那。
1. ADJ
You use many to indicate that you are talking about a large number of people or things.
许多
many

bruise 瘀伤；青肿；挫伤
I had a **bruise** on my cheek where the bar hit me. 我脸颊上被杆撞到的地方有块青瘀。

patch 斑；与周围不同的部分
His hair was dark but there was a small **patch** of grey on one side. 他头发黑黑的，但有一边有一小块灰白。

scar 疤；瘢痕
He had a **scar** on his hand where he cut himself a few years ago. 他手上有道疤，是几年前刀伤留下的。

scratch 抓痕；划痕
He had **scratches** on his arm where the cat got him. 他胳膊被猫抓了好几道。

spot 斑点；污斑
There were a few **spots** of paint on the floor. 地板上有一些涂料污点。

stain 色斑；污迹；污渍
I washed this shirt but I can't seem to remove these blood **stains**. 我洗过这件衬衫，可似乎清除不了这些血迹。

1. NOUN
a small area of dirt or damage on something
污迹；痕迹；斑痕

mark

crawl 爬行
She couldn't walk with her injured leg so she got down on her knees and **crawled** toward the door. 她伤了腿，走不了路，于是她双膝着地爬向门口。

dash 急奔；猛冲
I **dashed** into the house to get out of the rain. 我冲进房子躲雨。

hurry 赶紧；匆忙
Claire **hurried** to reach the shop before it closed. 克莱尔赶在打烊前到了店铺。

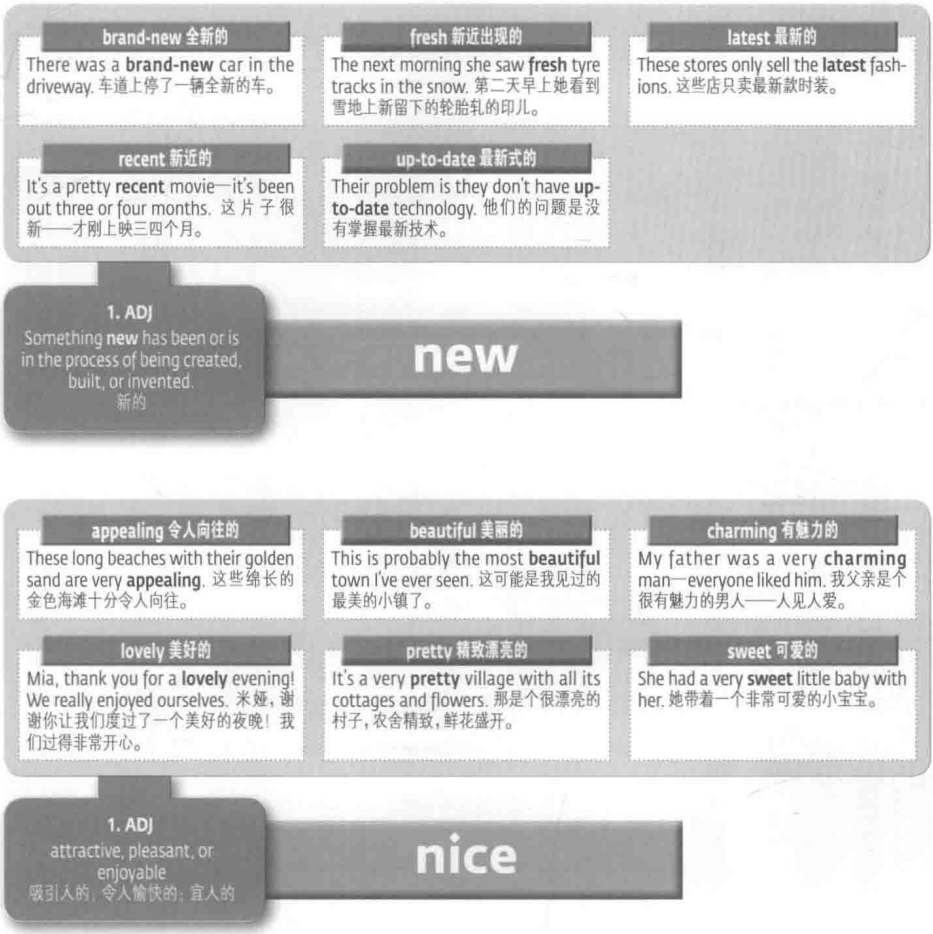
jog 慢跑；健身跑
She **jogs** around the park every morning to keep fit. 她每天早晨在公园里跑步健身。

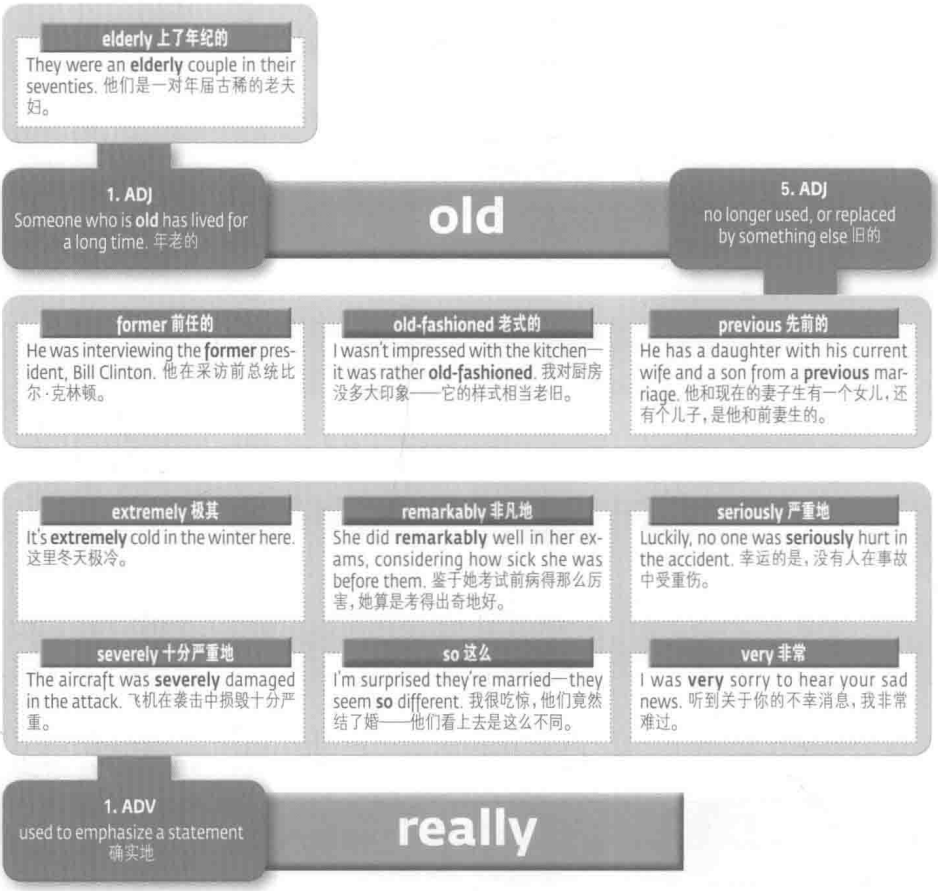
race 飞奔
He **raced** across town to the hospital. 他狂奔着穿城赶到医院。

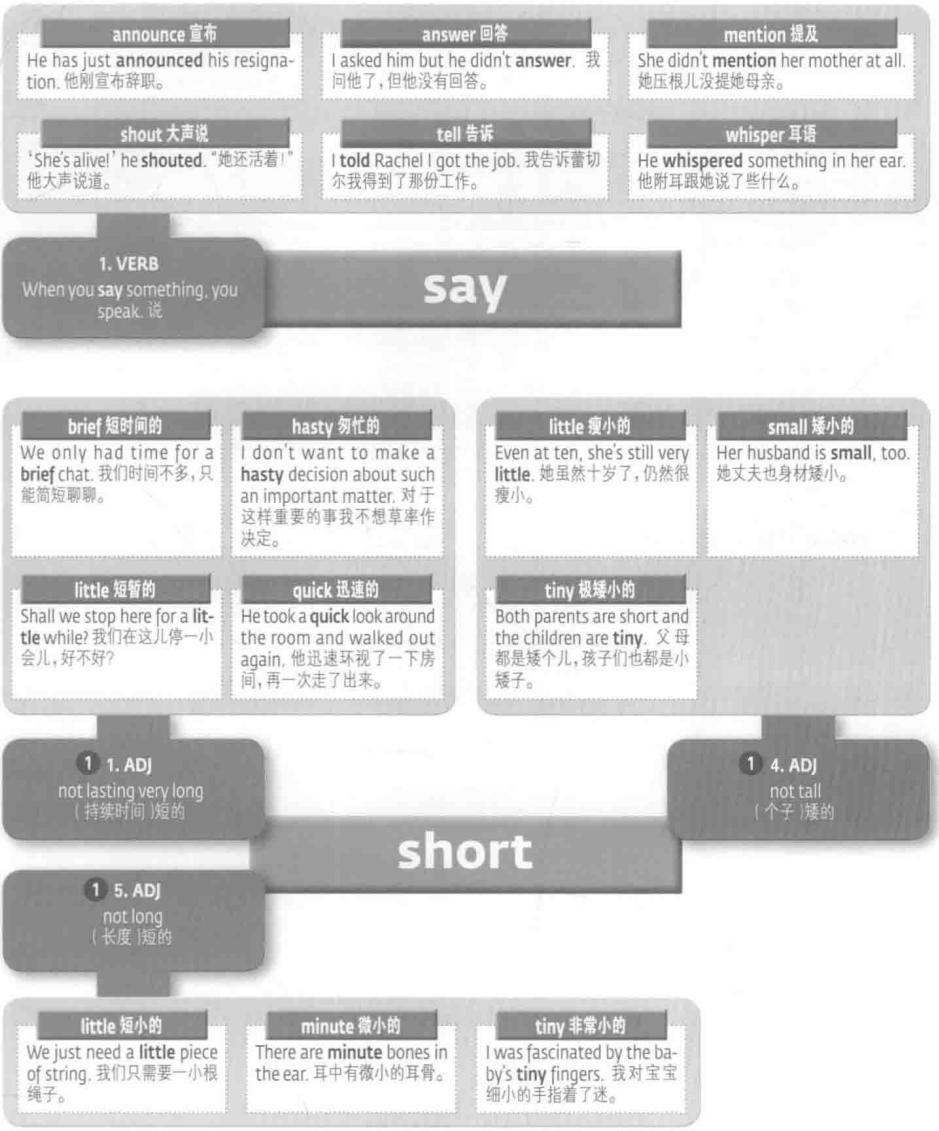
rush 冲；奔
I **rushed** to the window to see what the noise was about. 我冲到窗口看响声是怎么回事。

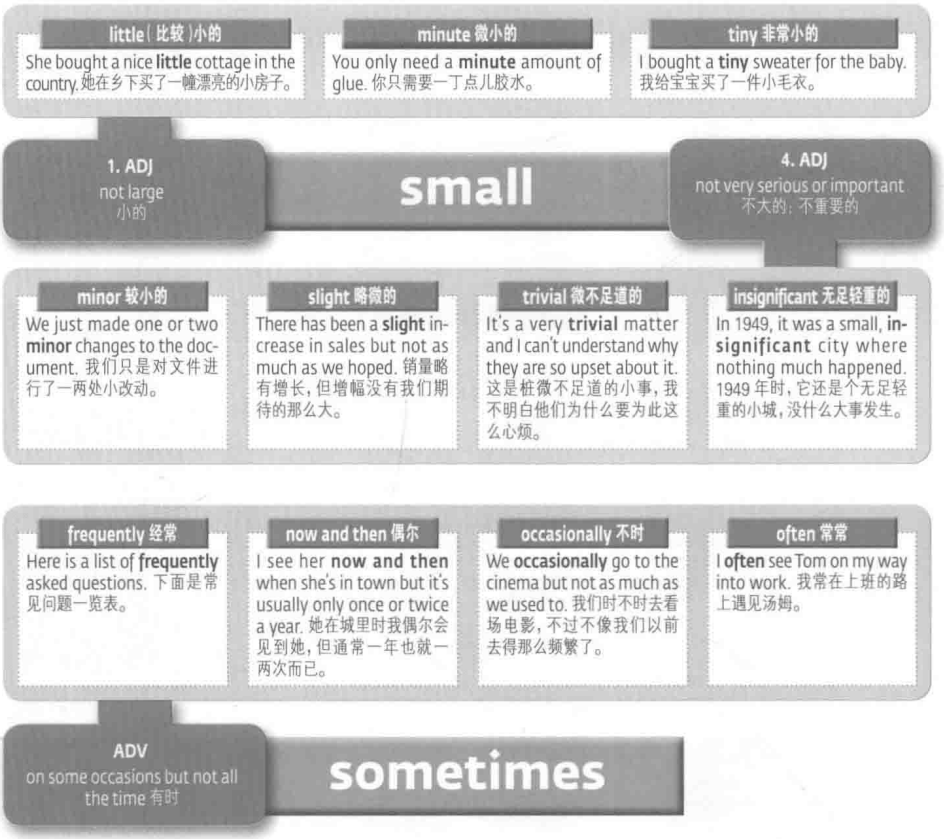
2. VERB
When someone or something **moves**, they change their position or go to a different place.
动；移动

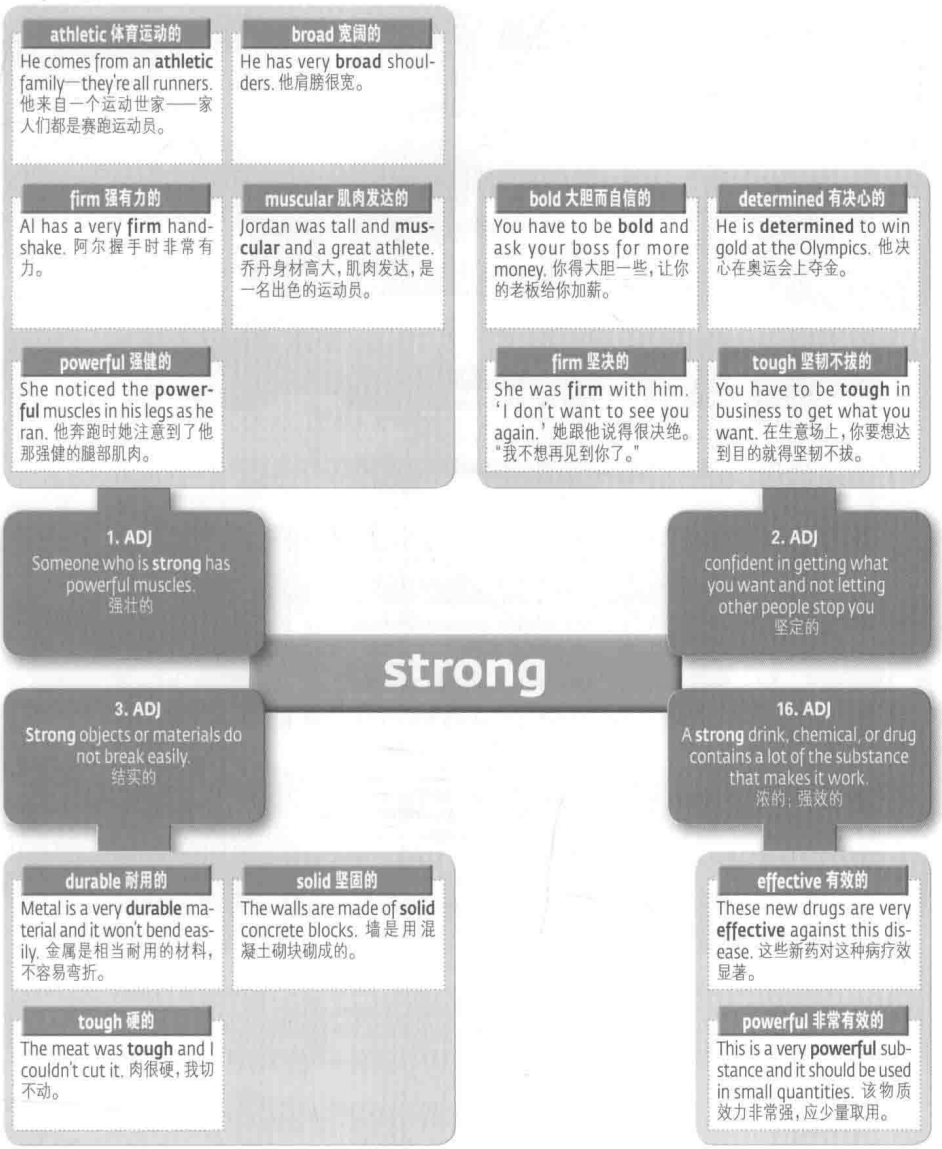
move

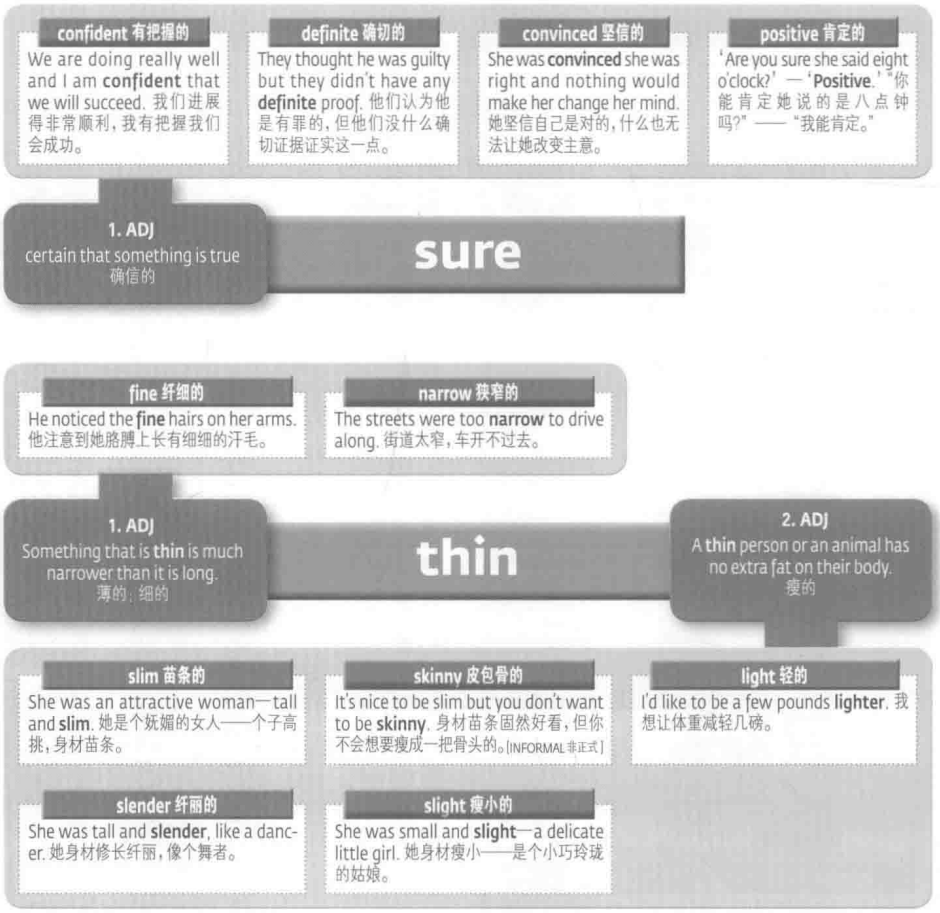

brand-new 全新的
There was a **brand-new** car in the driveway. 车道上停了一辆全新的车。
fresh 新近出现的
The next morning she saw **fresh** tyre tracks in the snow. 第二天早上她看到雪地上新留下的轮胎轧的印儿。
latest 最新的
These stores only sell the **latest** fashions. 这些店只卖最新款时装。
recent 新近的
It's a pretty **recent** movie—it's been out three or four months. 这片子很新——才刚上映三四个月。
up-to-date 最新式的
Their problem is they don't have **up-to-date** technology. 他们的问题是没有掌握最新技术。
1. ADJ
Something **new** has been or is in the process of being created, built, or invented.
新的
new
appealing 令人向往的
These long beaches with their golden sand are very **appealing**. 这些绵长的金色海滩十分令人向往。
beautiful 美丽的
This is probably the most **beautiful** town I've ever seen. 这可能是我见过的最美的小镇了。
charming 有魅力的
My father was a very **charming** man—everyone liked him. 我父亲是个很有魅力的男人——人见人爱。
lovely 美好的
Mia, thank you for a **lovely** evening! We really enjoyed ourselves. 米娅，谢谢你让我们度过了一个美好的夜晚！我们过得非常开心。
pretty 精致漂亮的
It's a very **pretty** village with all its cottages and flowers. 那是个很漂亮的村子，农舍精致，鲜花盛开。
sweet 可爱的
She had a very **sweet** little baby with her. 她带着一个非常可爱的小宝宝。
1. ADJ
attractive, pleasant, or enjoyable
吸引人的，令人愉快的；宜人的
nice

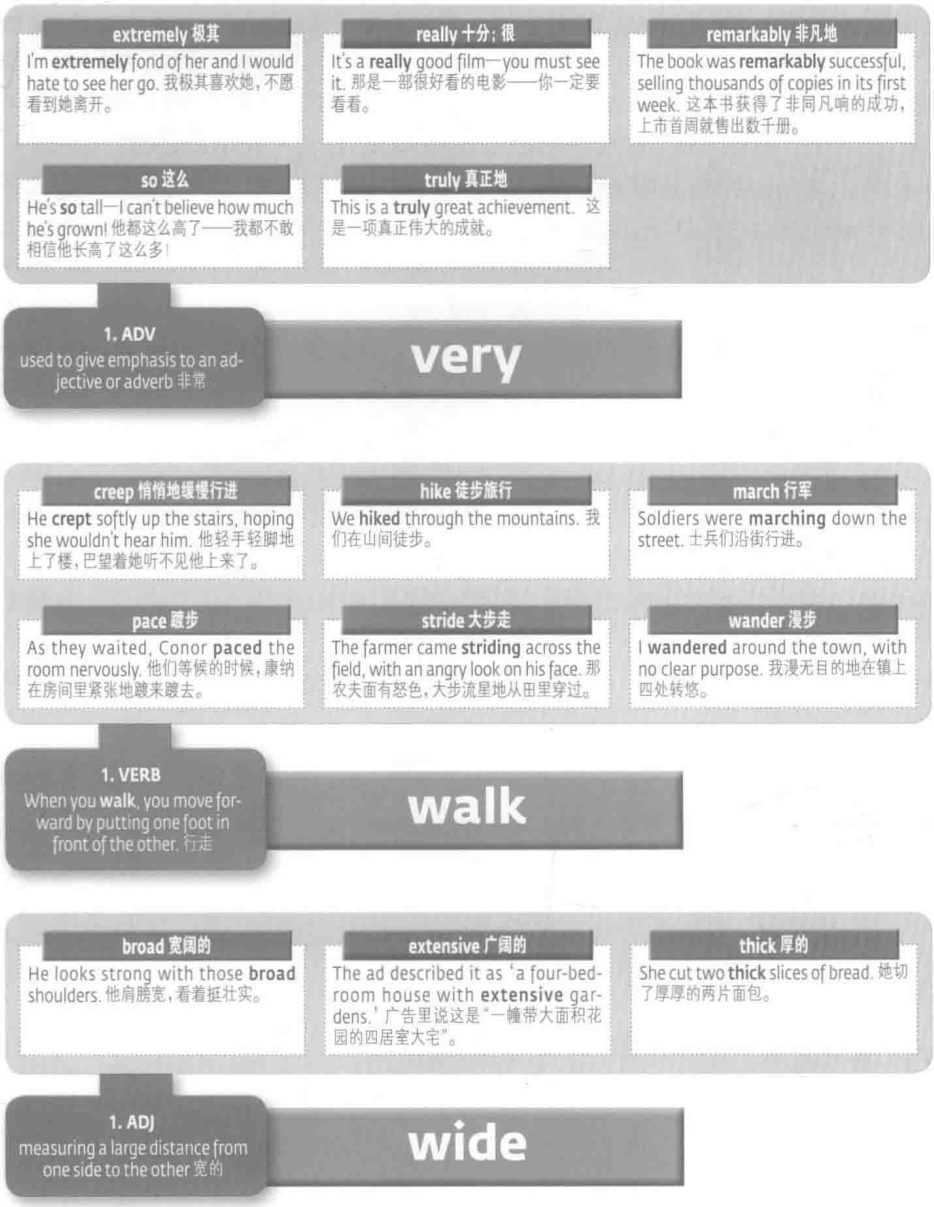

elderly 上了年纪的
They were an **elderly** couple in their seventies. 他们是一对年届古稀的老夫妇。
1. ADJ
Someone who is **old** has lived for a long time. 年老的
old
5. ADJ
no longer used, or replaced by something else 旧的
former 前任的
He was interviewing the **former** president, Bill Clinton. 他在采访前总统比尔·克林顿。
old-fashioned 老式的
I wasn't impressed with the kitchen—it was rather **old-fashioned**. 我对厨房没多大印象——它的样式相当老旧。
previous 先前的
He has a daughter with his current wife and a son from a **previous** marriage. 他和现在的妻子生有一个女儿，还有个儿子，是他和前妻生的。
extremely 极其
It's **extremely** cold in the winter here. 这里冬天极冷。
remarkably 非凡地
She did **remarkably** well in her exams, considering how sick she was before them. 鉴于她考试前病得那么厉害，她算是考得出奇地好。
seriously 严重地
Luckily, no one was **seriously** hurt in the accident. 幸运的是，没有人在事故中受重伤。
severely 十分严重地
The aircraft was **severely** damaged in the attack. 飞机在袭击中损毁十分严重。
so 这么
I'm surprised they're married—they seem **so** different. 我很吃惊，他们竟然结了婚——他们看上去是这么不同。
very 非常
I was **very** sorry to hear your sad news. 听到关于你的不幸消息，我非常难过。
1. ADV
used to emphasize a statement 确实地
really


announce 宣布
He has just announced his resignation. 他刚宣布辞职。
answer 回答
I asked him but he didn't answer. 我问他了，但他没有回答。
mention 提及
She didn't mention her mother at all. 她压根儿没提她母亲。
shout 大声说
'She's alive!' he shouted. "她还活着！"他大声说道。
tell 告诉
I told Rachel I got the job. 我告诉蕾切尔我得到了那份工作。
whisper 耳语
He whispered something in her ear. 他附耳跟她说了些什么。
1. VERB
When you say something, you speak. 说
say
brief 短时间的
We only had time for a brief chat. 我们时间不多，只能简短聊聊。
hasty 匆忙的
I don't want to make a hasty decision about such an important matter. 对于这样重要的事我不想草率作决定。
little 短暂的
Shall we stop here for a little while? 我们在这儿停一小会儿，好不好？
quick 迅速的
He took a quick look around the room and walked out again. 他迅速环视了一下房间，再一次走了出来。
1 1. ADJ
not lasting very long (持续时间)短的
little 瘦小的
Even at ten, she's still very little. 她虽然十岁了，仍然很瘦小。
small 矮小的
Her husband is small, too. 她丈夫也身材矮小。
tiny 极矮小的
Both parents are short and the children are tiny. 父母都是矮个儿，孩子们也都是小矮子。
1 4. ADJ
not tall (个子)矮的
short
1 5. ADJ
not long (长度)短的
little 短小的
We just need a little piece of string. 我们只需要一小根绳子。
minute 微小的
There are minute bones in the ear. 耳中有微小的耳骨。
tiny 非常小的
I was fascinated by the baby's tiny fingers. 我对宝宝细小的手指着了迷。


little（比较）小的
She bought a nice **little** cottage in the country. 她在乡下买了一幢漂亮的小房子。
minute 微小的
You only need a **minute** amount of glue. 你只需要一丁点儿胶水。
tiny 非常小的
I bought a **tiny** sweater for the baby. 我给宝宝买了一件小毛衣。
1. ADJ
not large
小的
small
4. ADJ
not very serious or important
不大的；不重要的
minor 较小的
We just made one or two **minor** changes to the document. 我们只是对文件进行了一两处小改动。
slight 略微的
There has been a **slight** increase in sales but not as much as we hoped. 销量略有增长，但增幅没有我们期待的那么大。
trivial 微不足道的
It's a very **trivial** matter and I can't understand why they are so upset about it. 这是桩微不足道的小事，我不明白他们为什么要为此这么心烦。
insignificant 无足轻重的
In 1949, it was a small, **insignificant** city where nothing much happened. 1949 年时，它还是个无足轻重的小城，没什么大事发生。
frequently 经常
Here is a list of **frequently** asked questions. 下面是常见问题一览表。
now and then 偶尔
I see her **now and then** when she's in town but it's usually only once or twice a year. 她在城里时我偶尔会见到她，但通常一年也就一两次而已。
occasionally 不时
We **occasionally** go to the cinema but not as much as we used to. 我们时不时去看场电影，不过不像我们以前去得那么频繁了。
often 常常
I **often** see Tom on my way into work. 我常在上班的路上遇见汤姆。
ADV
on some occasions but not all the time 有时
sometimes


strong
1. ADJ
Someone who is strong has powerful muscles.
强壮的
athletic 体育运动的
He comes from an athletic family—they're all runners. 他来自一个运动世家——家人们都是赛跑运动员。
broad 宽阔的
He has very broad shoulders. 他肩膀很宽。
firm 强有力的
Al has a very firm handshake. 阿尔握手时非常有力。
muscular 肌肉发达的
Jordan was tall and muscular and a great athlete. 乔丹身材高大，肌肉发达，是一名出色的运动员。
powerful 强健的
She noticed the powerful muscles in his legs as he ran. 他奔跑时她注意到了他那强健的腿部肌肉。
2. ADJ
confident in getting what you want and not letting other people stop you
坚定的
bold 大胆而自信的
You have to be bold and ask your boss for more money. 你得大胆一些，让你的老板给你加薪。
determined 有决心的
He is determined to win gold at the Olympics. 他决心在奥运会上夺金。
firm 坚决的
She was firm with him. 'I don't want to see you again.' 她跟他说得很决绝。"我不想再见到你了。"
tough 坚韧不拔的
You have to be tough in business to get what you want. 在生意场上，你要想达到目的就得坚韧不拔。
3. ADJ
Strong objects or materials do not break easily.
结实的
durable 耐用的
Metal is a very durable material and it won't bend easily. 金属是相当耐用的材料，不容易弯折。
solid 坚固的
The walls are made of solid concrete blocks. 墙是用混凝土砌块砌成的。
tough 硬的
The meat was tough and I couldn't cut it. 肉很硬，我切不动。
16. ADJ
A strong drink, chemical, or drug contains a lot of the substance that makes it work.
浓的；强效的
effective 有效的
These new drugs are very effective against this disease. 这些新药对这种病疗效显著。
powerful 非常有效的
This is a very powerful substance and it should be used in small quantities. 该物质效力非常强，应少量取用。


confident 有把握的
We are doing really well and I am confident that we will succeed. 我们进展得非常顺利，我有把握我们会成功。
definite 确切的
They thought he was guilty but they didn't have any definite proof. 他们认为他是有罪的，但他们没什么确切证据证实这一点。
convinced 坚信的
She was convinced she was right and nothing would make her change her mind. 她坚信自己是对的，什么也无法让她改变主意。
positive 肯定的
'Are you sure she said eight o'clock?' — 'Positive.' "你能肯定她说的是八点钟吗?" —— "我能肯定。"
1. ADJ
certain that something is true
确信的
sure
fine 纤细的
He noticed the fine hairs on her arms. 他注意到她胳膊上长有细细的汗毛。
narrow 狭窄的
The streets were too narrow to drive along. 街道太窄，车开不过去。
1. ADJ
Something that is thin is much narrower than it is long.
薄的；细的
thin
2. ADJ
A thin person or an animal has no extra fat on their body.
瘦的
slim 苗条的
She was an attractive woman—tall and slim. 她是个妩媚的女人——个子高挑，身材苗条。
skinny 皮包骨的
It's nice to be slim but you don't want to be skinny. 身材苗条固然好看，但你不会想要瘦成一把骨头的。[INFORMAL非正式]
light 轻的
I'd like to be a few pounds lighter. 我想让体重减轻几磅。
slender 纤丽的
She was tall and slender, like a dancer. 她身材修长纤丽，像个舞者。
slight 瘦小的
She was small and slight—a delicate little girl. 她身材瘦小——是个小巧玲珑的姑娘。


extremely 极其
I'm extremely fond of her and I would hate to see her go. 我极其喜欢她，不愿看到她离开。
really 十分；很
It's a really good film—you must see it. 那是一部很好看的电影——你一定要看看。
remarkably 非凡地
The book was remarkably successful, selling thousands of copies in its first week. 这本书获得了非同凡响的成功，上市首周就售出数千册。
so 这么
He's so tall—I can't believe how much he's grown! 他都这么高了——我都不敢相信他长高了这么多！
truly 真正地
This is a truly great achievement. 这是一项真正伟大的成就。
1. ADV
used to give emphasis to an adjective or adverb 非常
very
creep 悄悄地缓慢行进
He crept softly up the stairs, hoping she wouldn't hear him. 他轻手轻脚地上了楼，巴望着她听不见他上来了。
hike 徒步旅行
We hiked through the mountains. 我们在山间徒步。
march 行军
Soldiers were marching down the street. 士兵们沿街行进。
pace 踱步
As they waited, Conor paced the room nervously. 他们等候的时候，康纳在房间里紧张地踱来踱去。
stride 大步走
The farmer came striding across the field, with an angry look on his face. 那农夫面有怒色，大步流星地从田里穿过。
wander 漫步
I wandered around the town, with no clear purpose. 我漫无目的地在镇上四处转悠。
1. VERB
When you walk, you move forward by putting one foot in front of the other. 行走
walk
broad 宽阔的
He looks strong with those broad shoulders. 他肩膀宽，看着挺壮实。
extensive 广阔的
The ad described it as 'a four-bedroom house with extensive gardens.' 广告里说这是"一幢带大面积花园的四居室大宅"。
thick 厚的
She cut two thick slices of bread. 她切了厚厚的两片面包。
1. ADJ
measuring a large distance from one side to the other 宽的
wide

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